

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ $I(J^P) = 0(\frac{3}{2}^-)$ Status: ***

Seen in $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ but not in $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$ so this is indeed an excited Λ_c^+ rather than a Σ_c^+ . The spin-parity has not been measured but is expected to be $3/2^-$: this is presumably the charm counterpart of the strange $\Lambda(1520)$.

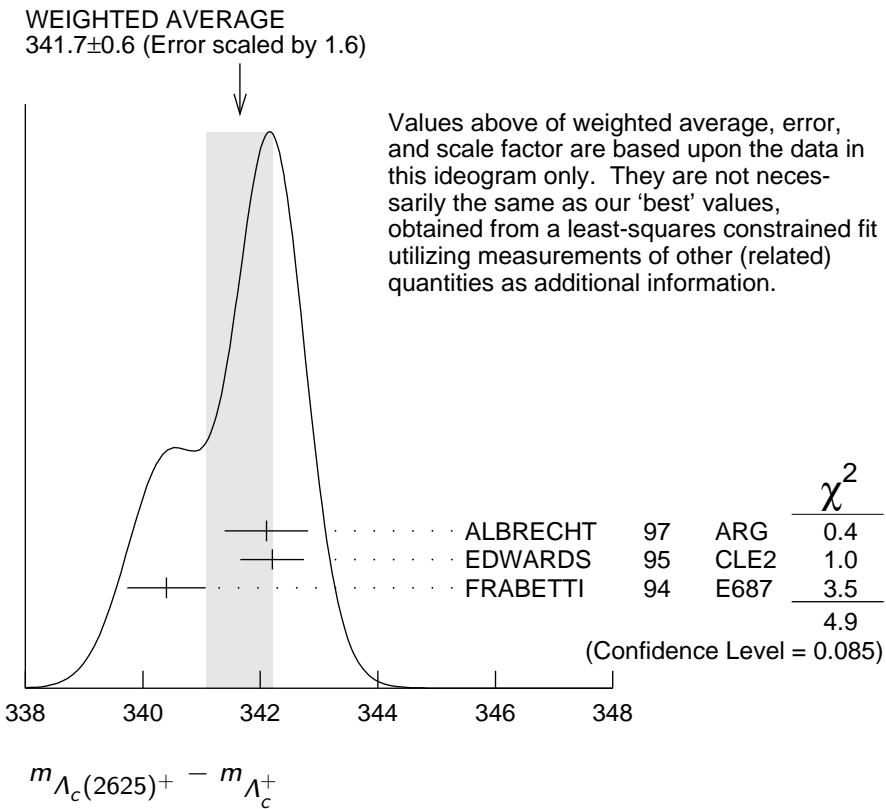
 $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ \text{ MASS}$

The mass is obtained from the $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$ mass-difference measurements below.

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
2628.1 ± 0.6 OUR FIT		Error includes scale factor of 1.5.		
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
2626.6 $\pm 0.5 \pm 1.5$	42 ± 9	ALBRECHT	93F ARG	See ALBRECHT 97

 $\Lambda_c(2625)^+ - \Lambda_c^+ \text{ MASS DIFFERENCE}$

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
341.7 ± 0.6 OUR FIT		Error includes scale factor of 1.6.		
341.7 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE		Error includes scale factor of 1.6. See the ideogram below.		
342.1 $\pm 0.5 \pm 0.5$	51	ALBRECHT	97 ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx 10 \text{ GeV}$
342.2 $\pm 0.2 \pm 0.5$	245 ± 19	EDWARDS	95 CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5 \text{ GeV}$
340.4 $\pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$	40 ± 9	FRAZETTI	94 E687	$\gamma \text{Be}, \bar{E}_\gamma = 220 \text{ GeV}$



$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ WIDTH

VALUE (MeV)	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<1.9	90	245 ± 19	EDWARDS	95	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<3.2	90		ALBRECHT	93F	$e^+ e^- \approx \gamma(4S)$

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ DECAY MODES

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi \pi$ and its submode $\Sigma(2455)\pi$ are the only strong decays allowed to an excited Λ_c^+ having this mass.

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1 \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	[a] $\approx 67\%$	
$\Gamma_2 \Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-$	<5	90%
$\Gamma_3 \Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+$	<5	90%
$\Gamma_4 \Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ 3-body	large	
$\Gamma_5 \Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$	[b] not seen	
$\Gamma_6 \Lambda_c^+ \gamma$	not seen	

[a] Assuming isospin conservation, so that the other third is $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$.

[b] A test that the isospin is indeed 0, so that the particle is indeed a Λ_c^+ .

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ BRANCHING RATIOS

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	Γ_2/Γ_1
<0.08	90	EDWARDS 95	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV	

$$\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	Γ_3/Γ_1
<0.07	90	EDWARDS 95	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV	

$$[\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^{++} \pi^-) + \Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^0 \pi^+)]/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) \quad (\Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3)/\Gamma_1$$

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	$(\Gamma_2 + \Gamma_3)/\Gamma_1$
$\bullet \bullet \bullet$ We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. $\bullet \bullet \bullet$						
<0.36	90		FRABETTI 94	E687	γ Be, $\bar{E}_\gamma = 220$ GeV	
0.46 ± 0.14		21	ALBRECHT 93F	ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$	

$$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \text{3-body})/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	Γ_4/Γ_1
$\bullet \bullet \bullet$ We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. $\bullet \bullet \bullet$					
0.54 ± 0.14	16	ALBRECHT 93F	ARG	$e^+ e^- \approx \Upsilon(4S)$	

$$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

$\Lambda_c^+ \pi^0$ decay is forbidden by isospin conservation if this state is in fact a Λ_c .

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	Γ_5/Γ_1
<0.91	90	EDWARDS 95	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV	

$$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \gamma)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	Γ_6/Γ_1
<0.52	90	EDWARDS 95	CLE2	$e^+ e^- \approx 10.5$ GeV	

$\Lambda_c(2625)^+$ REFERENCES

ALBRECHT 97	PL B402 207	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
EDWARDS 95	PRL 74 3331	K.W. Edwards <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
FRAZETTI 94	PRL 72 961	P.L. Frabetti <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
ALBRECHT 93F	PL B317 227	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)