NODE=B119

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$

$I(J^P) = 0(\frac{1}{2}^-)$ Status: ***

The $\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$ mode is largely, and perhaps entirely, $\Sigma_c\pi$, which is just at threshold; since the Σ_c has $J^P = 1/2^+$, the J^P here is almost certainly $1/2^-$. This result is in accord with the theoretical expectation that this is the charm counterpart of the strange $\Lambda(1405)$.

NODE=B119

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ MASS

NODE=B119M

The mass is obtained from the $\Lambda_c(2595)^+$–Λ_c^+ mass-difference measurements below.

NODE=B119M

VALUE (MeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*
2592.25±0.28 OUR FIT	

NODE=B119M

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$ MASS DIFFERENCE

NODE=B119D

VALUE (MeV)	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
305.79±0.24 OUR FIT					
305.79±0.14±0.20	3.5k	AALTONEN	11H	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
305.6 ±0.3		[1] BLECHMAN	03		Threshold shift
309.7 ±0.9 ±0.4	19	ALBRECHT	97	ARG	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10 GeV
309.2 ±0.7 ±0.3	14 ± 4.5	FRABETTI	96	E687	γBe, $\overline{E}_\gamma \approx$ 220 GeV
307.5 ±0.4 ±1.0	112 ± 17	EDWARDS	95	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10.5 GeV

NODE=B119D

NODE=B119D;LINKAGE=BL

[1] BLECHMAN 03 finds that a more sophisticated treatment than a simple Breit-Wigner for the proximity of the threshold of the dominant decay, $\Sigma_c(2455)\pi$, lowers the $\Lambda_c(2595)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$ mass difference by 2 or 3 MeV. The analysis of AALTONEN 11H bears this out.

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ WIDTH

NODE=B119W

VALUE (MeV)	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
2.59±0.30±0.47	3.5k	[2] AALTONEN	11H	CDF	$p\overline{p}$ at 1.96 TeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$2.9\ ^{+2.9}_{-2.1}\ ^{+1.8}_{-1.4}$	19	ALBRECHT	97	ARG	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10 GeV
$3.9\ ^{+1.4}_{-1.2}\ ^{+2.0}_{-1.0}$	112 ± 17	EDWARDS	95	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10.5 GeV

NODE=B119W

NODE=B119W;LINKAGE=AA

[2] AALTONEN 11H treats the three charged modes $\Lambda_c(2595)^+ \to \Sigma_c(2455)^{++}\pi^-$, $\Sigma_c(2455)^+\pi^0$, $\Sigma_c(2455)^0\pi^+$ separately in terms of a common coupling constant h_2 and obtains $h_2^2 = 0.36 \pm 0.08$. From this the width is determined.

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ DECAY MODES

NODE=B119215;NODE=B119

$\Lambda_c^+\pi\pi$ and its submode $\Sigma_c(2455)\pi$ — the latter just barely — are the only strong decays allowed to an excited Λ_c^+ having this mass; and the submode seems to dominate.

NODE=B119

	Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	
Γ_1	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$	[a] —	DESIG=1;OUR EST;→ UNCHECKED ←
Γ_2	$\Sigma_c(2455)^{++}\pi^-$	24 ± 7 %	DESIG=2;OUR EST;→ UNCHECKED ←
Γ_3	$\Sigma_c(2455)^0\pi^+$	24 ± 7 %	DESIG=3;OUR EST;→ UNCHECKED ←
Γ_4	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$ 3-body	18 ± 10 %	DESIG=6;OUR EST;→ UNCHECKED ←
Γ_5	$\Lambda_c^+\pi^0$	[b] not seen	DESIG=4;OUR EST;→ UNCHECKED ←
Γ_6	$\Lambda_c^+\gamma$	not seen	DESIG=5;OUR EST;→ UNCHECKED ←

[a] See AALTONEN 11H, Fig. 8, for the calculated ratio of $\Lambda_c^+\pi^0\pi^0$ and $\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-$ partial widths as a function of the $\Lambda_c(2595)^+ - \Lambda_c^+$ mass difference. At our value of the mass difference, the ratio is about 4. LINKAGE=LC

[b] A test that the isospin is indeed 0, so that the particle is indeed a Λ_c^+. LINKAGE=B19

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ BRANCHING RATIOS

NODE=B119220

$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_1/Γ

NODE=B119R00
NODE=B119R00

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<0.85	90	ABLIKIM	24BC	BES3	e^+e^- at 4.918 , 4.950 GeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^{++}\pi^-)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_2/Γ_1

NODE=B119R1
NODE=B119R1

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.36±0.10 OUR AVERAGE				
0.37±0.12±0.13	ALBRECHT	97	ARG	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10 GeV
0.36±0.09±0.09	EDWARDS	95	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10.5 GeV

$\Gamma(\Sigma_c(2455)^0\pi^+)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_3/Γ_1

NODE=B119R2
NODE=B119R2

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.37±0.10 OUR AVERAGE				
0.29±0.10±0.11	ALBRECHT	97	ARG	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10 GeV
0.42±0.09±0.09	EDWARDS	95	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10.5 GeV

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

NODE=B119R5
NODE=B119R5

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$0.66^{+0.13}_{-0.16}\pm0.07$		ALBRECHT	97	ARG	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10 GeV
>0.51	90	[3] FRABETTI	96	E687	γBe, $\overline{E}_\gamma \approx$ 220 GeV

[3] The results of FRABETTI 96 are consistent with this ratio being 100%. NODE=B119R5;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_5/Γ_1

NODE=B119R3

$\Lambda_c^+\pi^0$ decay is forbidden by isospin conservation if this state is in fact a Λ_c. NODE=B119R3

NODE=B119R3

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<3.53	90	EDWARDS	95	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10.5 GeV

$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\gamma)/\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_6/Γ_1

NODE=B119R4
NODE=B119R4

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.98	90	EDWARDS	95	CLE2	$e^+e^- \approx$ 10.5 GeV

$\Lambda_c(2595)^+$ REFERENCES

NODE=B119

ABLIKIM	24BC	PR D109 112007	M. Ablikim *et al.*	(BESIII Collab.)
AALTONEN	11H	PR D84 012003	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
BLECHMAN	03	PR D67 074033	A.E. Blechman *et al.*	(JHU, FLOR)
ALBRECHT	97	PL B402 207	H. Albrecht *et al.*	(ARGUS Collab.)
FRABETTI	96	PL B365 461	P.L. Frabetti *et al.*	(FNAL E687 Collab.)
EDWARDS	95	PRL 74 3331	K.W. Edwards *et al.*	(CLEO Collab.)

REFID=62808
REFID=16435
REFID=50387
REFID=45403
REFID=44589
REFID=44199