

## Search for the doubly heavy baryons $\Omega_{bc}^0$ and $\Xi_{bc}^0$ decaying to $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$ and $\Xi_c^+\pi^-$ \*

R. Aaij<sup>32</sup> C. Abellán Beteta<sup>50</sup> T. Ackernley<sup>60</sup> B. Adeva<sup>46</sup> M. Adinolfi<sup>54</sup> H. Afsharnia<sup>9</sup> C.A. Aidala<sup>85</sup>  
 S. Aiola<sup>25</sup> Z. Ajaltouni<sup>9</sup> S. Akar<sup>65</sup> J. Albrecht<sup>15</sup> F. Alessio<sup>48</sup> M. Alexander<sup>59</sup> A. Alfonso Alberio<sup>45</sup>  
 Z. Aliouche<sup>62</sup> G. Alkhazov<sup>38</sup> P. Alvarez Cartelle<sup>55</sup> S. Amato<sup>2</sup> Y. Amhis<sup>11</sup> L. An<sup>48</sup> L. Anderlini<sup>22</sup>  
 A. Andreianov<sup>38</sup> M. Andreotti<sup>21</sup> F. Archilli<sup>17</sup> A. Artamonov<sup>44</sup> M. Artuso<sup>68</sup> K. Arzymatov<sup>42</sup> E. Aslanides<sup>10</sup>  
 M. Atzeni<sup>50</sup> B. Audurier<sup>12</sup> S. Bachmann<sup>17</sup> M. Bachmayer<sup>49</sup> J.J. Back<sup>56</sup> P. Baladron Rodriguez<sup>46</sup> V. Balagura<sup>12</sup>  
 W. Baldini<sup>21</sup> J. Baptista Leite<sup>1</sup> R.J. Barlow<sup>62</sup> S. Barsuk<sup>11</sup> W. Barter<sup>61</sup> M. Bartolini<sup>24</sup> F. Baryshnikov<sup>82</sup>  
 J.M. Basels<sup>14</sup> G. Bassi<sup>29</sup> B. Batsukh<sup>68</sup> A. Battig<sup>15</sup> A. Bay<sup>49</sup> M. Becker<sup>15</sup> F. Bedeschi<sup>29</sup> I. Bediaga<sup>1</sup>  
 A. Beiter<sup>68</sup> V. Belavin<sup>42</sup> S. Belin<sup>27</sup> V. Bellee<sup>49</sup> K. Belous<sup>44</sup> I. Belov<sup>40</sup> I. Belyaev<sup>41</sup> G. Bencivenni<sup>23</sup>  
 E. Ben-Haim<sup>13</sup> A. Berezhnoy<sup>40</sup> R. Bernet<sup>50</sup> D. Berninghoff<sup>17</sup> H.C. Bernstein<sup>68</sup> C. Bertella<sup>48</sup> A. Bertolin<sup>82</sup>  
 C. Betancourt<sup>50</sup> F. Betti<sup>48</sup> Ia. Bezshyiko<sup>50</sup> S. Bhasin<sup>54</sup> J. Bhom<sup>35</sup> L. Bian<sup>73</sup> M.S. Bieker<sup>15</sup> S. Bifani<sup>53</sup>  
 P. Billoir<sup>13</sup> M. Birch<sup>61</sup> F.C.R. Bishop<sup>55</sup> A. Bitadze<sup>62</sup> A. Bizzeti<sup>22,k</sup> M. Bjørn<sup>63</sup> M.P. Blago<sup>48</sup> T. Blake<sup>56</sup>  
 F. Blanc<sup>49</sup> S. Blusk<sup>68</sup> D. Bobulska<sup>59</sup> J.A. Boelhauve<sup>15</sup> O. Boente Garcia<sup>46</sup> T. Boettcher<sup>64</sup> A. Boldyrev<sup>81</sup>  
 A. Bondar<sup>43</sup> N. Bondar<sup>38,48</sup> S. Borghi<sup>62</sup> M. Borisyak<sup>42</sup> M. Borsato<sup>17</sup> J.T. Borsuk<sup>35</sup> S.A. Bouchiba<sup>49</sup>  
 T.J.V. Bowcock<sup>60</sup> A. Boyer<sup>48</sup> C. Bozzi<sup>21</sup> M.J. Bradley<sup>61</sup> S. Braun<sup>66</sup> A. Brea Rodriguez<sup>46</sup> M. Brodski<sup>48</sup>  
 J. Brodzicka<sup>35</sup> A. Brossa Gonzalo<sup>56</sup> D. Brundu<sup>27</sup> A. Buonauro<sup>50</sup> C. Burr<sup>48</sup> A. Bursche<sup>72</sup> A. Butkevich<sup>39</sup>  
 J.S. Butter<sup>32</sup> J. Buytaert<sup>48</sup> W. Byczynski<sup>48</sup> S. Cadeddu<sup>27</sup> H. Cai<sup>73</sup> R. Calabrese<sup>21,f</sup> L. Calefice<sup>15,13</sup>  
 L. Calero Diaz<sup>23</sup> S. Cali<sup>23</sup> R. Calladine<sup>53</sup> M. Calvi<sup>26,j</sup> M. Calvo Gomez<sup>84</sup> P. Camargo Magalhaes<sup>54</sup>  
 A. Camboni<sup>45,84</sup> P. Campana<sup>23</sup> A.F. Campoverde Quezada<sup>6</sup> S. Capelli<sup>26,j</sup> L. Capriotti<sup>20,d</sup> A. Carbone<sup>20,d</sup>  
 G. Carboni<sup>31</sup> R. Cardinale<sup>24</sup> A. Cardini<sup>27</sup> I. Carli<sup>4</sup> P. Carniti<sup>26,j</sup> L. Carus<sup>14</sup> K. Carvalho Akiba<sup>32</sup>  
 A. Casais Vidal<sup>46</sup> G. Casse<sup>60</sup> M. Cattaneo<sup>48</sup> G. Cavallero<sup>48</sup> S. Celani<sup>49</sup> J. Cerasoli<sup>10</sup> A.J. Chadwick<sup>60</sup>  
 M.G. Chapman<sup>54</sup> M. Charles<sup>13</sup> Ph. Charpentier<sup>48</sup> G. Chatzikonstantinidis<sup>53</sup> C.A. Chavez Barajas<sup>60</sup>  
 M. Chefdeville<sup>8</sup> C. Chen<sup>3</sup> S. Chen<sup>4</sup> A. Chernov<sup>35</sup> V. Chobanova<sup>46</sup> S. Cholak<sup>49</sup> M. Chrzaszcz<sup>35</sup>  
 A. Chubykin<sup>38</sup> V. Chulikov<sup>38</sup> P. Ciambriano<sup>23</sup> M.F. Cicala<sup>56</sup> X. Cid Vidal<sup>46</sup> G. Ciezarek<sup>48</sup> P.E.L. Clarke<sup>58</sup>  
 M. Clemencic<sup>48</sup> H.V. Cliff<sup>55</sup> J. Closier<sup>48</sup> J.L. Cobbedick<sup>62</sup> V. Coco<sup>48</sup> J.A.B. Coelho<sup>11</sup> J. Cogan<sup>10</sup>  
 E. Cogneras<sup>9</sup> L. Cojocariu<sup>37</sup> P. Collins<sup>48</sup> T. Colombo<sup>48</sup> L. Congedo<sup>19,c</sup> A. Contu<sup>27</sup> N. Cooke<sup>53</sup> G. Coombs<sup>59</sup>  
 G. Corti<sup>48</sup> C.M. Costa Sobral<sup>56</sup> B. Couturier<sup>48</sup> D.C. Craik<sup>64</sup> J. Crkovská<sup>67</sup> M. Cruz Torres<sup>1</sup> R. Currie<sup>58</sup>  
 C.L. Da Silva<sup>67</sup> E. Dall'Occo<sup>15</sup> J. Dalseno<sup>46</sup> C. D'Ambrosio<sup>48</sup> A. Danilina<sup>41</sup> P. d'Argent<sup>48</sup> A. Davis<sup>62</sup>  
 O. De Aguiar Francisco<sup>62</sup> K. De Bruyn<sup>78</sup> S. De Capua<sup>62</sup> M. De Cian<sup>49</sup> J.M. De Miranda<sup>1</sup> L. De Paula<sup>2</sup>  
 M. De Serio<sup>19,c</sup> D. De Simone<sup>50</sup> P. De Simone<sup>23</sup> J.A. de Vries<sup>79</sup> C.T. Dean<sup>67</sup> D. Decamp<sup>8</sup> L. Del Buono<sup>13</sup>  
 B. Delaney<sup>55</sup> H.-P. Dembinski<sup>15</sup> A. Dendek<sup>34</sup> V. Denysenko<sup>50</sup> D. Derkach<sup>81</sup> O. Deschamps<sup>9</sup> F. Desse<sup>11</sup>  
 F. Dettori<sup>27,e</sup> B. Dey<sup>73</sup> P. Di Nezza<sup>23</sup> S. Didenko<sup>82</sup> L. Dieste Maronas<sup>46</sup> H. Dijkstra<sup>48</sup> V. Dobishuk<sup>52</sup>

Received 27 May 2021; Accepted 18 June 2021; Published online 16 August 2021

\* We acknowledge support from CERN and from the national agencies: CAPES, CNPq, FAPERJ and FINEP (Brazil); MOST and NSFC (China); CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG and MPG (Germany); INFN (Italy); NWO (Netherlands); MNiSW and NCN (Poland); MEN/IFA (Romania); MSHE (Russia); MICINN (Spain); SNSF and SER (Switzerland); NASU (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE NP and NSF (USA). We acknowledge the computing resources that are provided by CERN, IN2P3 (France), KIT and DESY (Germany), INFN (Italy), SURF (Netherlands), PIC (Spain), GridPP (United Kingdom), RRCKI and Yandex LLC (Russia), CSCS (Switzerland), IFIN-HH (Romania), CBPF (Brazil), PL-GRID (Poland) and NERSC (USA). We are indebted to the communities behind the multiple open-source software packages on which we depend. Individual groups or members have received support from ARC and ARDC (Australia); AvH Foundation (Germany); EPLAN-ET, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and ERC (European Union); A\*MIDEX, ANR, Labex P2IO and OCEVU, and Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (France); Key Research Program of Frontier Sciences of CAS, CAS PIFI, CAS CCEPP, Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities, and Sci. Tech. Program of Guangzhou (China); RFBR, RSF and Yandex LLC (Russia); GVA, XuntaGal and GENCAT (Spain); the Leverhulme Trust, the Royal Society and UKRI (United Kingdom)

† E-mail: shiyang.li@cern.ch



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence. Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI. Article funded by SCOAP<sup>3</sup> and published under licence by Chinese Physical Society and the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Modern Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and IOP Publishing Ltd

A.M. Donohoe<sup>18</sup> F. Dordei<sup>27</sup> A.C. dos Reis<sup>1</sup> L. Douglas<sup>59</sup> A. Dovbnya<sup>51</sup> A.G. Downes<sup>8</sup> K. Dreimanis<sup>60</sup>  
 M.W. Dudek<sup>35</sup> L. Dufour<sup>48</sup> V. Duk<sup>77</sup> P. Durante<sup>48</sup> J.M. Durham<sup>67</sup> D. Dutta<sup>62</sup> A. Dziurda<sup>35</sup> A. Dzyuba<sup>38</sup>  
 S. Easo<sup>57</sup> U. Egede<sup>69</sup> V. Egorychev<sup>41</sup> S. Eidelman<sup>43,v</sup> S. Eisenhardt<sup>58</sup> S. Ek-In<sup>49</sup> L. Eklund<sup>59,w</sup> S. Ely<sup>68</sup>  
 A. Ene<sup>37</sup> E. Epple<sup>67</sup> S. Escher<sup>14</sup> J. Eschle<sup>50</sup> S. Esen<sup>13</sup> T. Evans<sup>48</sup> A. Falabella<sup>20</sup> J. Fan<sup>3</sup> Y. Fan<sup>6</sup> B. Fang<sup>73</sup>  
 S. Farry<sup>60</sup> D. Fazzini<sup>26,j</sup> M. Féo<sup>48</sup> A. Fernandez Prieto<sup>46</sup> J.M. Fernandez-tenllado Arribas<sup>45</sup> F. Ferrari<sup>20,d</sup>  
 L. Ferreira Lopes<sup>49</sup> F. Ferreira Rodrigues<sup>2</sup> S. Ferreres Sole<sup>32</sup> M. Ferrillo<sup>50</sup> M. Ferro-Luzzi<sup>48</sup> S. Filippov<sup>39</sup>  
 R.A. Fini<sup>19</sup> M. Fiorini<sup>21,f</sup> M. Firlje<sup>34</sup> K.M. Fischer<sup>63</sup> C. Fitzpatrick<sup>62</sup> T. Fiutowski<sup>34</sup> F. Fleuret<sup>12</sup> M. Fontana<sup>13</sup>  
 F. Fontanelli<sup>24,h</sup> R. Forty<sup>48</sup> V. Franco Lima<sup>60</sup> M. Franco Sevilla<sup>66</sup> M. Frank<sup>48</sup> E. Franzoso<sup>21</sup> G. Frau<sup>17</sup>  
 C. Frei<sup>48</sup> D.A. Friday<sup>59</sup> J. Fu<sup>25</sup> Q. Fuehring<sup>15</sup> W. Funk<sup>48</sup> E. Gabriel<sup>32</sup> T. Gaintseva<sup>42</sup> A. Gallas Torreira<sup>46</sup>  
 D. Galli<sup>20,d</sup> S. Gambetta<sup>58,48</sup> Y. Gan<sup>3</sup> M. Gandelman<sup>2</sup> P. Gandini<sup>25</sup> Y. Gao<sup>5</sup> M. Garau<sup>27</sup> L.M. Garcia Martin<sup>56</sup>  
 P. Garcia Moreno<sup>45</sup> J. García Pardiñas<sup>26,j</sup> B. Garcia Plana<sup>46</sup> F.A. Garcia Rosales<sup>12</sup> L. Garrido<sup>45</sup> C. Gaspar<sup>48</sup>  
 R.E. Geertsema<sup>32</sup> D. Gerick<sup>17</sup> L.L. Gerken<sup>15</sup> E. Gersabeck<sup>62</sup> M. Gersabeck<sup>62</sup> T. Gershon<sup>56</sup> D. Gerstel<sup>10</sup>  
 Ph. Ghez<sup>8</sup> V. Gibson<sup>55</sup> H.K. Gienza<sup>36</sup> M. Giovannetti<sup>23,p</sup> A. Gioventù<sup>46</sup> P. Gironella Gironell<sup>45</sup> L. Giubega<sup>37</sup>  
 C. Giugliano<sup>21,f,48</sup> K. Gizdov<sup>58</sup> E.L. Gkougkousis<sup>48</sup> V.V. Gligorov<sup>13</sup> C. Göbel<sup>70</sup> E. Golobardes<sup>84</sup> D. Golubkov<sup>41</sup>  
 A. Golutvin<sup>61,82</sup> A. Gomes<sup>1,a</sup> S. Gomez Fernandez<sup>45</sup> F. Goncalves Abrantes<sup>63</sup> M. Goncerz<sup>35</sup> G. Gong<sup>3</sup>  
 P. Gorbounov<sup>41</sup> I.V. Gorelov<sup>40</sup> C. Gotti<sup>26</sup> E. Govorkova<sup>48</sup> J.P. Grabowski<sup>17</sup> T. Grammatico<sup>13</sup>  
 L.A. Granado Cardoso<sup>48</sup> E. Graugés<sup>45</sup> E. Graverini<sup>49</sup> G. Graziani<sup>22</sup> A. Grecu<sup>37</sup> L.M. Greeven<sup>32</sup> P. Griffith<sup>21,f</sup>  
 L. Grillo<sup>62</sup> S. Gromov<sup>82</sup> B.R. Gruberg Cazon<sup>63</sup> C. Gu<sup>3</sup> M. Guarise<sup>21</sup> P. A. Günther<sup>17</sup> E. Gushchin<sup>39</sup> A. Guth<sup>14</sup>  
 Y. Guz<sup>44,48</sup> T. Gys<sup>48</sup> T. Hadavizadeh<sup>69</sup> G. Haefeli<sup>49</sup> C. Haen<sup>48</sup> J. Haimberger<sup>48</sup> T. Halewood-leagas<sup>60</sup>  
 P.M. Hamilton<sup>66</sup> Q. Han<sup>7</sup> X. Han<sup>17</sup> T.H. Hancock<sup>63</sup> S. Hansmann-Menzemer<sup>17</sup> N. Harnew<sup>63</sup> T. Harrison<sup>60</sup>  
 C. Hasse<sup>48</sup> M. Hatch<sup>48</sup> J. He<sup>6,b</sup> M. Hecker<sup>61</sup> K. Heijhoff<sup>32</sup> K. Heinicke<sup>15</sup> A.M. Hennequin<sup>48</sup> K. Hennessy<sup>60</sup>  
 L. Henry<sup>25,47</sup> J. Heuel<sup>14</sup> A. Hicheur<sup>2</sup> D. Hill<sup>49</sup> M. Hilton<sup>62</sup> S.E. Hollitt<sup>15</sup> J. Hu<sup>17</sup> J. Hu<sup>72</sup> W. Hu<sup>7</sup>  
 W. Huang<sup>6</sup> X. Huang<sup>73</sup> W. Hulsbergen<sup>32</sup> R.J. Hunter<sup>56</sup> M. Hushchyn<sup>81</sup> D. Hutchcroft<sup>60</sup> D. Hynds<sup>32</sup> P. Ibis<sup>15</sup>  
 M. Idzik<sup>34</sup> D. Ilin<sup>38</sup> P. Ilten<sup>65</sup> A. Inglessi<sup>38</sup> A. Ishteev<sup>82</sup> K. Ivshin<sup>38</sup> R. Jacobsson<sup>48</sup> S. Jakobsen<sup>48</sup> E. Jans<sup>32</sup>  
 B.K. Jashai<sup>47</sup> A. Jawahery<sup>66</sup> V. Jevtic<sup>15</sup> M. Jezabek<sup>35</sup> F. Jiang<sup>3</sup> M. John<sup>63</sup> D. Johnson<sup>48</sup> C.R. Jones<sup>55</sup>  
 T.P. Jones<sup>56</sup> B. Jost<sup>48</sup> N. Jurik<sup>48</sup> S. Kandybei<sup>51</sup> Y. Kang<sup>3</sup> M. Karacson<sup>48</sup> M. Karpov<sup>81</sup> F. Keizer<sup>48</sup>  
 M. Kenzie<sup>56</sup> T. Ketel<sup>33</sup> B. Khanji<sup>15</sup> A. Kharisova<sup>83</sup> S. Kholodenko<sup>44</sup> T. Kirn<sup>14</sup> V.S. Kirsebom<sup>49</sup> O. Kitouni<sup>64</sup>  
 S. Klaver<sup>32</sup> K. Klimaszewski<sup>36</sup> S. Koliiev<sup>52</sup> A. Kondybayeva<sup>82</sup> A. Konoplyannikov<sup>41</sup> P. Kopciwicz<sup>34</sup>  
 R. Kopečna<sup>17</sup> P. Koppenburg<sup>32</sup> M. Korolev<sup>40</sup> I. Kostiuik<sup>32,52</sup> O. Kot<sup>52</sup> S. Kotriakhova<sup>21,38</sup> P. Kravchenko<sup>38</sup>  
 L. Kravchuk<sup>39</sup> R.D. Krawczyk<sup>48</sup> M. Krepš<sup>56</sup> F. Kress<sup>61</sup> S. Kretzschmar<sup>14</sup> P. Krokovny<sup>43,v</sup> W. Krupa<sup>34</sup>  
 W. Krzemien<sup>36</sup> W. Kucewicz<sup>35,t</sup> M. Kucharczyk<sup>35</sup> V. Kudryavtsev<sup>43,v</sup> H.S. Kuindersma<sup>32</sup> G.J. Kunde<sup>67</sup>  
 T. Kvaratskheliya<sup>41</sup> D. Lacarrere<sup>48</sup> G. Lafferty<sup>62</sup> A. Lai<sup>27</sup> A. Lampis<sup>27</sup> D. Lancierini<sup>50</sup> J.J. Lane<sup>62</sup> R. Lane<sup>54</sup>  
 G. Lanfranchi<sup>23</sup> C. Langenbruch<sup>14</sup> J. Langer<sup>15</sup> O. Lantwin<sup>50</sup> T. Latham<sup>56</sup> F. Lazzari<sup>29,q</sup> R. Le Gac<sup>10</sup>  
 S.H. Lee<sup>85</sup> R. Lefèvre<sup>9</sup> A. Leflat<sup>40</sup> S. Legotin<sup>82</sup> O. Leroy<sup>10</sup> T. Lesiak<sup>35</sup> B. Leverington<sup>17</sup> H. Li<sup>72</sup> L. Li<sup>63</sup>  
 P. Li<sup>17</sup> S. Li<sup>74</sup> Y. Li<sup>4</sup> Y. Li<sup>4</sup> Z. Li<sup>68</sup> X. Liang<sup>68</sup> T. Lin<sup>61</sup> R. Lindner<sup>48</sup> V. Lisovskyi<sup>15</sup> R. Litvinov<sup>27</sup>  
 G. Liu<sup>72</sup> H. Liu<sup>6</sup> S. Liu<sup>4</sup> X. Liu<sup>3</sup> A. Loi<sup>27</sup> J. Lomba Castro<sup>46</sup> I. Longstaff<sup>59</sup> J.H. Lopes<sup>2</sup> G.H. Lovell<sup>55</sup>  
 Y. Lu<sup>4</sup> D. Lucchesi<sup>28,1</sup> S. Luchuk<sup>39</sup> M. Lucio Martinez<sup>32</sup> V. Lukashenko<sup>32</sup> Y. Luo<sup>3</sup> A. Lupato<sup>62</sup> E. Luppi<sup>21,f</sup>  
 O. Lupton<sup>56</sup> A. Lusiani<sup>29,m</sup> X. Lyu<sup>6</sup> L. Ma<sup>4</sup> R. Ma<sup>6</sup> S. Maccolini<sup>20,d</sup> F. Machefer<sup>11</sup> F. Maciuc<sup>37</sup>  
 V. Macko<sup>49</sup> P. Mackowiak<sup>15</sup> S. Maddrell-Mander<sup>54</sup> O. Madejczyk<sup>34</sup> L.R. Madhan Mohan<sup>54</sup> O. Maev<sup>38</sup>  
 A. Maevskiy<sup>81</sup> D. Maisuzenko<sup>38</sup> M.W. Majewski<sup>34</sup> J.J. Malczewski<sup>35</sup> S. Malde<sup>63</sup> B. Malecki<sup>48</sup> A. Malinin<sup>80</sup>  
 T. Maltsev<sup>43,v</sup> H. Malygina<sup>17</sup> G. Manca<sup>27,e</sup> G. Mancinelli<sup>10</sup> D. Manuzzi<sup>20,d</sup> D. Marangotto<sup>25,i</sup> J. Maratas<sup>9,s</sup>  
 J.F. Marchand<sup>8</sup> U. Marconi<sup>20</sup> S. Mariani<sup>22,g</sup> C. Marin Benito<sup>11</sup> M. Marinangeli<sup>49</sup> P. Marino<sup>49,m</sup> J. Marks<sup>17</sup>  
 A.M. Marshall<sup>54</sup> P.J. Marshall<sup>60</sup> G. Martellotti<sup>30</sup> L. Martinazzoli<sup>48,j</sup> M. Martinelli<sup>26,j</sup> D. Martinez Santos<sup>46</sup>  
 F. Martinez Vidal<sup>47</sup> A. Massafferri<sup>1</sup> M. Materok<sup>14</sup> R. Matev<sup>48</sup> A. Mathad<sup>50</sup> Z. Mathe<sup>48</sup> V. Matiunin<sup>41</sup>  
 C. Matteuzzi<sup>26</sup> K.R. Mattioli<sup>85</sup> A. Mauri<sup>32</sup> E. Maurice<sup>12</sup> J. Mauricio<sup>45</sup> M. Mazurek<sup>48</sup> M. McCann<sup>61</sup>  
 L. McConnell<sup>18</sup> T.H. Mcgrath<sup>62</sup> A. McNab<sup>62</sup> R. McNulty<sup>18</sup> J.V. Mead<sup>60</sup> B. Meadows<sup>65</sup> C. Meaux<sup>10</sup>

G. Meier<sup>15</sup> N. Meinert<sup>76</sup> D. Melnychuk<sup>36</sup> S. Meloni<sup>26,j</sup> M. Merk<sup>32,79</sup> A. Merli<sup>25</sup> L. Meyer Garcia<sup>2</sup>  
M. Mikhasenko<sup>48</sup> D.A. Milanes<sup>74</sup> E. Millard<sup>56</sup> M. Milovanovic<sup>48</sup> M.-N. Minard<sup>8</sup> A. Minotti<sup>21</sup> L. Minzoni<sup>21,f</sup>  
S.E. Mitchell<sup>58</sup> B. Mitreska<sup>62</sup> D.S. Mitzel<sup>48</sup> A. Mödden<sup>15</sup> R.A. Mohammed<sup>63</sup> R.D. Moise<sup>61</sup> T. Mombächer<sup>15</sup>  
I.A. Monroy<sup>74</sup> S. Monteil<sup>9</sup> M. Morandin<sup>28</sup> G. Morello<sup>23</sup> M.J. Morello<sup>29,m</sup> J. Moron<sup>34</sup> A.B. Morris<sup>75</sup>  
A.G. Morris<sup>56</sup> R. Mountain<sup>68</sup> H. Mu<sup>3</sup> F. Muheim<sup>58,48</sup> M. Mukherjee<sup>7</sup> M. Mulder<sup>48</sup> D. Müller<sup>48</sup> K. Müller<sup>50</sup>  
C.H. Murphy<sup>63</sup> D. Murray<sup>62</sup> P. Muzzetto<sup>27,48</sup> P. Naik<sup>54</sup> T. Nakada<sup>49</sup> R. Nandakumar<sup>57</sup> T. Nanut<sup>49</sup> I. Nasteva<sup>2</sup>  
M. Needham<sup>58</sup> I. Neri<sup>21</sup> N. Neri<sup>25,i</sup> S. Neubert<sup>75</sup> N. Neufeld<sup>48</sup> R. Newcombe<sup>61</sup> T.D. Nguyen<sup>49</sup>  
C. Nguyen-Mau<sup>49,x</sup> E.M. Niel<sup>11</sup> S. Nieswand<sup>14</sup> N. Nikitin<sup>40</sup> N.S. Nolte<sup>48</sup> C. Nunez<sup>85</sup> A. Oblakowska-Mucha<sup>34</sup>  
V. Obraztsov<sup>44</sup> D.P. O'Hanlon<sup>54</sup> R. Oldeman<sup>27,e</sup> M.E. Olivares<sup>68</sup> C.J.G. Onderwater<sup>78</sup> A. Ossowska<sup>35</sup>  
J.M. Otorola Goicochea<sup>2</sup> T. Ovsianikova<sup>41</sup> P. Owen<sup>50</sup> A. Oyanguren<sup>47</sup> B. Pagare<sup>56</sup> P.R. Pais<sup>48</sup> T. Pajero<sup>63</sup>  
A. Palano<sup>19</sup> M. Palutan<sup>23</sup> Y. Pan<sup>62</sup> G. Panshin<sup>83</sup> A. Papanestis<sup>57</sup> M. Pappagallo<sup>19,c</sup> L.L. Pappalardo<sup>21,f</sup>  
C. Pappenheimer<sup>65</sup> W. Parker<sup>66</sup> C. Parkes<sup>62</sup> C.J. Parkinson<sup>46</sup> B. Passalacqua<sup>21</sup> G. Passaleva<sup>22</sup> A. Pastore<sup>19</sup>  
M. Patel<sup>61</sup> C. Patrignani<sup>20,d</sup> C.J. Pawley<sup>79</sup> A. Pearce<sup>48</sup> A. Pellegrino<sup>32</sup> M. Pepe Altarelli<sup>48</sup> S. Perazzini<sup>20</sup>  
D. Pereima<sup>41</sup> P. Perret<sup>9</sup> M. Petric<sup>59,48</sup> K. Petridis<sup>54</sup> A. Petrolini<sup>24,h</sup> A. Petrov<sup>80</sup> S. Petrucci<sup>58</sup> M. Petruzzo<sup>25</sup>  
T.T.H. Pham<sup>68</sup> A. Philippov<sup>42</sup> L. Pica<sup>29,n</sup> M. Piccini<sup>77</sup> B. Pietrzyk<sup>8</sup> G. Pietrzyk<sup>49</sup> M. Pili<sup>63</sup> D. Pinci<sup>30</sup>  
F. Pisani<sup>48</sup> P.K. Resmi<sup>10</sup> V. Placinta<sup>37</sup> J. Plews<sup>53</sup> M. Plo Casasus<sup>46</sup> F. Polci<sup>13</sup> M. Poli Lener<sup>23</sup> M. Poliakov<sup>68</sup>  
A. Poluektov<sup>10</sup> N. Polukhina<sup>82,u</sup> I. Polyakov<sup>68</sup> E. Polycarpo<sup>2</sup> G.J. Pomery<sup>54</sup> S. Ponce<sup>48</sup> D. Popov<sup>6,48</sup>  
S. Popov<sup>42</sup> S. Poslavskii<sup>44</sup> K. Prasanth<sup>35</sup> L. Promberger<sup>48</sup> C. Prouve<sup>46</sup> V. Pugatch<sup>52</sup> H. Pullen<sup>63</sup> G. Punzi<sup>29,n</sup>  
W. Qian<sup>6</sup> J. Qin<sup>6</sup> R. Quagliani<sup>13</sup> B. Quintana<sup>8</sup> N.V. Raab<sup>18</sup> R.I. Rabadan Trejo<sup>10</sup> B. Rachwal<sup>34</sup>  
J.H. Rademacker<sup>54</sup> M. Rama<sup>29</sup> M. Ramos Pernas<sup>56</sup> M.S. Rangel<sup>2</sup> F. Ratnikov<sup>42,81</sup> G. Raven<sup>33</sup> M. Reboud<sup>8</sup>  
F. Redi<sup>49</sup> F. Reiss<sup>62</sup> C. Remon Alepuz<sup>47</sup> Z. Ren<sup>3</sup> V. Renaudin<sup>63</sup> R. Ribatti<sup>29</sup> S. Ricciardi<sup>57</sup> K. Rinnert<sup>60</sup>  
P. Robbe<sup>11</sup> A. Robert<sup>13</sup> G. Robertson<sup>58</sup> A.B. Rodrigues<sup>49</sup> E. Rodrigues<sup>60</sup> J.A. Rodriguez Lopez<sup>74</sup> A. Rollings<sup>63</sup>  
P. Roloff<sup>48</sup> V. Romanovskiy<sup>44</sup> M. Romero Lamas<sup>46</sup> A. Romero Vidal<sup>46</sup> J.D. Roth<sup>85</sup> M. Rotondo<sup>23</sup>  
M.S. Rudolph<sup>68</sup> T. Rui<sup>48</sup> J. Ruiz Vidal<sup>47</sup> A. Ryzhikov<sup>81</sup> J. Ryzka<sup>34</sup> J.J. Saborido Silva<sup>46</sup> N. Sagidova<sup>38</sup>  
N. Sahoo<sup>56</sup> B. Saitta<sup>27,e</sup> D. Sanchez Gonzalo<sup>45</sup> C. Sanchez Gras<sup>32</sup> R. Santacesaria<sup>30</sup> C. Santamarina Rios<sup>46</sup>  
M. Santimaria<sup>23</sup> E. Santovetti<sup>31,p</sup> D. Saranin<sup>82</sup> G. Sarpis<sup>59</sup> M. Sarpis<sup>75</sup> A. Sarti<sup>30</sup> C. Satriano<sup>30,o</sup> A. Satta<sup>31</sup>  
M. Saur<sup>15</sup> D. Savrina<sup>41,40</sup> H. Sazak<sup>9</sup> L.G. Scantlebury Smead<sup>63</sup> S. Schael<sup>14</sup> M. Schellenberg<sup>15</sup> M. Schiller<sup>59</sup>  
H. Schindler<sup>48</sup> M. Schmelling<sup>16</sup> B. Schmidt<sup>48</sup> O. Schneider<sup>49</sup> A. Schopper<sup>48</sup> M. Schubiger<sup>32</sup> S. Schulte<sup>49</sup>  
M.H. Schune<sup>11</sup> R. Schwemmer<sup>48</sup> B. Sciascia<sup>23</sup> S. Sellam<sup>46</sup> A. Semennikov<sup>41</sup> M. Senghi Soares<sup>33</sup> A. Sergi<sup>24,48</sup>  
N. Serra<sup>50</sup> L. Sestini<sup>28</sup> A. Seuthe<sup>15</sup> P. Seyfert<sup>48</sup> Y. Shang<sup>5</sup> D.M. Shangase<sup>85</sup> M. Shapkin<sup>44</sup> I. Shchemerov<sup>82</sup>  
L. Shchutska<sup>49</sup> T. Shears<sup>60</sup> L. Shekhtman<sup>43,v</sup> Z. Shen<sup>5</sup> V. Shevchenko<sup>80</sup> E.B. Shields<sup>26,j</sup> E. Shmanin<sup>82</sup>  
J.D. Shupperd<sup>68</sup> B.G. Siddi<sup>21</sup> R. Silva Coutinho<sup>50</sup> G. Simi<sup>28</sup> S. Simone<sup>19,c</sup> N. Skidmore<sup>62</sup> T. Skwarnicki<sup>68</sup>  
M.W. Slater<sup>53</sup> I. Slazyk<sup>21,f</sup> J.C. Smallwood<sup>63</sup> J.G. Smeaton<sup>55</sup> A. Smetkina<sup>41</sup> E. Smith<sup>14</sup> M. Smith<sup>61</sup>  
A. Snoch<sup>32</sup> M. Soares<sup>20</sup> L. Soares Lavoura<sup>9</sup> M.D. Sokoloff<sup>65</sup> F.J.P. Soler<sup>59</sup> A. Solovev<sup>38</sup> I. Solovyev<sup>38</sup>  
F.L. Souza De Almeida<sup>2</sup> B. Souza De Paula<sup>2</sup> B. Spaan<sup>15</sup> E. Spadaro Norella<sup>25,i</sup> P. Spradlin<sup>59</sup> F. Stagni<sup>48</sup>  
M. Stahl<sup>65</sup> S. Stahl<sup>48</sup> P. Stefko<sup>49</sup> O. Steinkamp<sup>50,82</sup> O. Stenyakin<sup>44</sup> H. Stevens<sup>15</sup> S. Stone<sup>68</sup> M.E. Stramaglia<sup>49</sup>  
M. Straticiu<sup>37</sup> D. Strelakina<sup>82</sup> F. Suljik<sup>63</sup> J. Sun<sup>27</sup> L. Sun<sup>73</sup> Y. Sun<sup>66</sup> P. Svihra<sup>62</sup> P.N. Swallow<sup>53</sup>  
K. Swientek<sup>34</sup> A. Szabelski<sup>36</sup> T. Szumlak<sup>34</sup> M. Szymanski<sup>48</sup> S. Taneja<sup>62</sup> F. Teubert<sup>48</sup> E. Thomas<sup>48</sup>  
K.A. Thomson<sup>60</sup> V. Tisserand<sup>9</sup> S. T'Jampens<sup>8</sup> M. Tobin<sup>4</sup> L. Tomassetti<sup>21,f</sup> D. Torres Machado<sup>1</sup> D.Y. Tou<sup>13</sup>  
M.T. Tran<sup>49</sup> E. Trifonova<sup>82</sup> C. Trippl<sup>49</sup> G. Tuci<sup>29,n</sup> A. Tully<sup>49</sup> N. Tuning<sup>32,48</sup> A. Ukleja<sup>36</sup> D.J. Unverzagt<sup>17</sup>  
E. Ursov<sup>82</sup> A. Usachov<sup>32</sup> A. Ustyuzhanin<sup>42,81</sup> U. Uwer<sup>17</sup> A. Vagner<sup>83</sup> V. Vagnoni<sup>20</sup> A. Valassi<sup>48</sup> G. Valenti<sup>20</sup>  
N. Valls Canudas<sup>84</sup> M. van Beuzekom<sup>32</sup> M. Van Dijk<sup>49</sup> E. van Herwijnen<sup>82</sup> C.B. Van Hulse<sup>18</sup> M. van Veghel<sup>78</sup>  
R. Vazquez Gomez<sup>46</sup> P. Vazquez Regueiro<sup>46</sup> C. Vázquez Sierra<sup>48</sup> S. Vecchi<sup>21</sup> J.J. Velthuis<sup>54</sup> M. Veltri<sup>22,r</sup>  
A. Venkateswaran<sup>68</sup> M. Veronesi<sup>32</sup> M. Vesterinen<sup>56</sup> D. Vieira<sup>65</sup> M. Vieites Diaz<sup>49</sup> H. Viemann<sup>76</sup>  
X. Vilasis-Cardona<sup>84</sup> E. Vilella Figueras<sup>60</sup> P. Vincent<sup>13</sup> G. Vitali<sup>29</sup> D. Vom Bruch<sup>10</sup> A. Vorobyev<sup>38</sup>  
V. Vorobyev<sup>43,v</sup> N. Voropaev<sup>38</sup> R. Waldi<sup>76</sup> J. Walsh<sup>29</sup> C. Wang<sup>17</sup> J. Wang<sup>5</sup> J. Wang<sup>4</sup> J. Wang<sup>3</sup> J. Wang<sup>73</sup>

M. Wang<sup>3</sup> R. Wang<sup>54</sup> Y. Wang<sup>7</sup> Z. Wang<sup>50</sup> Z. Wang<sup>3</sup> H.M. Wark<sup>60</sup> N.K. Watson<sup>53</sup> S.G. Weber<sup>13</sup>  
D. Websdale<sup>61</sup> C. Weisser<sup>64</sup> B.D.C. Westhenry<sup>54</sup> D.J. White<sup>62</sup> M. Whitehead<sup>54</sup> D. Wiedner<sup>15</sup> G. Wilkinson<sup>63</sup>  
M. Wilkinson<sup>68</sup> I. Williams<sup>55</sup> M. Williams<sup>64</sup> M.R.J. Williams<sup>58</sup> F.F. Wilson<sup>57</sup> W. Wislicki<sup>36</sup> M. Witek<sup>35</sup>  
L. Witola<sup>17</sup> G. Wormser<sup>11</sup> S.A. Wotton<sup>55</sup> H. Wu<sup>68</sup> K. Wyllie<sup>48</sup> Z. Xiang<sup>6</sup> D. Xiao<sup>7</sup> Y. Xie<sup>7</sup> A. Xu<sup>5</sup>  
J. Xu<sup>6</sup> L. Xu<sup>3</sup> M. Xu<sup>7</sup> Q. Xu<sup>6</sup> Z. Xu<sup>5</sup> Z. Xu<sup>6</sup> D. Yang<sup>3</sup> S. Yang<sup>6</sup> Y. Yang<sup>6</sup> Z. Yang<sup>3</sup> Z. Yang<sup>66</sup>  
Y. Yao<sup>68</sup> L.E. Yeomans<sup>60</sup> H. Yin<sup>7</sup> J. Yu<sup>71</sup> X. Yuan<sup>68</sup> O. Yushchenko<sup>44</sup> E. Zaffaroni<sup>49</sup> M. Zavertyaev<sup>16,u</sup>  
M. Zdybal<sup>35</sup> O. Zenaiev<sup>48</sup> M. Zeng<sup>3</sup> D. Zhang<sup>7</sup> L. Zhang<sup>3</sup> S. Zhang<sup>5</sup> Y. Zhang<sup>5</sup> Y. Zhang<sup>63</sup> A. Zhelezov<sup>17</sup>  
Y. Zheng<sup>6</sup> X. Zhou<sup>6</sup> Y. Zhou<sup>6</sup> X. Zhu<sup>3</sup> V. Zhukov<sup>14,40</sup> J.B. Zonneveld<sup>58</sup> Q. Zou<sup>4</sup> S. Zucchelli<sup>20,d</sup>  
D. Zuliani<sup>28</sup> G. Zunica<sup>62</sup>  
(LHCb Collaboration)

<sup>1</sup>Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<sup>2</sup>Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

<sup>4</sup>Institute Of High Energy Physics (IHEP), Beijing, China

<sup>5</sup>School of Physics State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Physics and Technology, Peking University, Beijing, China

<sup>6</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

<sup>7</sup>Institute of Particle Physics, Central China Normal University, Wuhan, Hubei, China

<sup>8</sup>Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, IN2P3-LAPP, Annecy, France

<sup>9</sup>Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France

<sup>10</sup>Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS/IN2P3, CPPM, Marseille, France

<sup>11</sup>Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS/IN2P3, IJCLab, Orsay, France

<sup>12</sup>Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, Palaiseau, France

<sup>13</sup>LPNHE, Sorbonne Université, Paris Diderot Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France

<sup>14</sup>I. Physikalisches Institut, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

<sup>15</sup>Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

<sup>16</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK), Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>17</sup>Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>18</sup>School of Physics, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

<sup>19</sup>INFN Sezione di Bari, Bari, Italy

<sup>20</sup>INFN Sezione di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

<sup>21</sup>INFN Sezione di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

<sup>22</sup>INFN Sezione di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

<sup>23</sup>INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

<sup>24</sup>INFN Sezione di Genova, Genova, Italy

<sup>25</sup>INFN Sezione di Milano, Milano, Italy

<sup>26</sup>INFN Sezione di Milano-Bicocca, Milano, Italy

<sup>27</sup>INFN Sezione di Cagliari, Monserrato, Italy

<sup>28</sup>Università degli Studi di Padova, Università e INFN, Padova, Padova, Italy

<sup>29</sup>INFN Sezione di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

<sup>30</sup>INFN Sezione di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy

<sup>31</sup>INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

<sup>32</sup>Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, Amsterdam, Netherlands

<sup>33</sup>Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

<sup>34</sup>AGH - University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Kraków, Poland

<sup>35</sup>Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

<sup>36</sup>National Center for Nuclear Research (NCBJ), Warsaw, Poland

<sup>37</sup>Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania

<sup>38</sup>Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute NRC Kurchatov Institute (PNPI NRC KI), Gatchina, Russia

<sup>39</sup>Institute for Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INR RAS), Moscow, Russia

<sup>40</sup>Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (SINP MSU), Moscow, Russia

<sup>41</sup>Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics NRC Kurchatov Institute (ITEP NRC KI), Moscow, Russia

<sup>42</sup>Yandex School of Data Analysis, Moscow, Russia

<sup>43</sup>Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (SB RAS), Novosibirsk, Russia

<sup>44</sup>Institute for High Energy Physics NRC Kurchatov Institute (IHEP NRC KI), Protvino, Russia, Protvino, Russia

<sup>45</sup>ICCUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>46</sup>Instituto Galego de Física de Altas Enerxías (IGFAE), Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain

<sup>47</sup>Instituto de Física Corpuscular, Centro Mixto Universidad de Valencia - CSIC, Valencia, Spain

<sup>48</sup>European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland

<sup>49</sup>Institute of Physics, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland

<sup>50</sup>Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland

<sup>51</sup>NSC Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology (NSC KIPT), Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>52</sup>Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences (KINR), Kyiv, Ukraine

<sup>53</sup>University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

- <sup>54</sup>H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom  
<sup>55</sup>Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom  
<sup>56</sup>Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom  
<sup>57</sup>STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom  
<sup>58</sup>School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom  
<sup>59</sup>School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom  
<sup>60</sup>Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom  
<sup>61</sup>Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom  
<sup>62</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom  
<sup>63</sup>Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom  
<sup>64</sup>Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States  
<sup>65</sup>University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, United States  
<sup>66</sup>University of Maryland, College Park, MD, United States  
<sup>67</sup>Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), Los Alamos, United States  
<sup>68</sup>Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, United States  
<sup>69</sup>School of Physics and Astronomy, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, associated to <sup>56</sup>  
<sup>70</sup>Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, associated to <sup>2</sup>  
<sup>71</sup>Physics and Micro Electronic College, Hunan University, Changsha City, China, associated to <sup>7</sup>  
<sup>72</sup>Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Nuclear Science, Institute of Quantum Matter, South China Normal University, Guangzhou, China, associated to <sup>5</sup>  
<sup>73</sup>School of Physics and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, China, associated to <sup>3</sup>  
<sup>74</sup>Departamento de Física, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia, associated to <sup>13</sup>  
<sup>75</sup>Universität Bonn - Helmholtz-Institut für Strahlen und Kernphysik, Bonn, Germany, associated to <sup>17</sup>  
<sup>76</sup>Institut für Physik, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany, associated to <sup>17</sup>  
<sup>77</sup>INFN Sezione di Perugia, Perugia, Italy, associated to <sup>21</sup>  
<sup>78</sup>Van Swinderen Institute, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands, associated to <sup>32</sup>  
<sup>79</sup>Universiteit Maastricht, Maastricht, Netherlands, associated to <sup>32</sup>  
<sup>80</sup>National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia, associated to <sup>41</sup>  
<sup>81</sup>National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia, associated to <sup>42</sup>  
<sup>82</sup>National University of Science and Technology "MISIS", Moscow, Russia, associated to <sup>41</sup>  
<sup>83</sup>National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia, associated to <sup>41</sup>  
<sup>84</sup>DS4DS, La Salle, Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain, associated to <sup>45</sup>  
<sup>85</sup>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States, associated to <sup>68</sup>  
<sup>a</sup>Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba-MG, Brazil  
<sup>b</sup>Hangzhou Institute for Advanced Study, UCAS, Hangzhou, China  
<sup>c</sup>Università di Bari, Bari, Italy  
<sup>d</sup>Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy  
<sup>e</sup>Università di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy  
<sup>f</sup>Università di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy  
<sup>g</sup>Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy  
<sup>h</sup>Università di Genova, Genova, Italy  
<sup>i</sup>Università degli Studi di Milano, Milano, Italy  
<sup>j</sup>Università di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy  
<sup>k</sup>Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy  
<sup>l</sup>Università di Padova, Padova, Italy  
<sup>m</sup>Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy  
<sup>n</sup>Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy  
<sup>o</sup>Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy  
<sup>p</sup>Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy  
<sup>q</sup>Università di Siena, Siena, Italy  
<sup>r</sup>Università di Urbino, Urbino, Italy  
<sup>s</sup>MSU - Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT), Iligan, Philippines  
<sup>t</sup>AGH - University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Computer Science, Electronics and Telecommunications, Kraków, Poland  
<sup>u</sup>P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Science (LPI RAS), Moscow, Russia  
<sup>v</sup>Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia  
<sup>w</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden  
<sup>x</sup>Hanoi University of Science, Hanoi, Vietnam

**Abstract:** The first search for the doubly heavy  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  baryon and a search for the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryon are performed using  $pp$  collision data collected via the LHCb experiment from 2016 to 2018 at a centre-of-mass energy of 13 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $5.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The baryons are reconstructed via their decays to  $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  and  $\Xi_c^+\pi^-$ . No significant excess is found for invariant masses between 6700 and 7300  $\text{MeV}/c^2$ , in a rapidity range from 2.0 to 4.5 and a transverse momentum range from 2 to 20  $\text{MeV}/c$ . Upper limits are set on the ratio of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  production cross-section times the branching fraction to  $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_c^+\pi^-$ ) relative to that of the  $\Lambda_b^0$  ( $\Xi_b^0$ ) baryon, for different lifetime hypotheses, at 95% confidence level. The upper limits range from  $0.5 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$  for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$ ) decay, and from  $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $6.9 \times 10^{-3}$  for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$ ) decay, de-

pending on the considered mass and lifetime of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0$ ) baryon.

**Keywords:** *B* physics, quarkonium, spectroscopy, heavy quark production

**DOI:** 10.1088/1674-1137/ac0c70

### I. INTRODUCTION

The constituent quark model was initially proposed by Murray Gell-Mann [1] and George Zweig [2] for classification of hadrons formed from light quarks (*u*, *d*, *s*) and understanding their quantum numbers. It was later extended to hadrons containing heavy *c* or *b* quarks [3]. In addition to baryons containing a single heavy quark, the theory also predicts baryons comprising two heavy quarks. Such doubly heavy baryons provide a unique probe for quantum chromodynamics, the gauge theory of strong interactions. In 2017, the LHCb collaboration reported the first observation of the  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  baryon containing two charm quarks through the decay  $\Xi_{cc}^{++} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  [4].<sup>1)</sup> The  $\Xi_{cc}^{++}$  state was later confirmed in the decay to  $\Xi_c^+ \pi^+$  [5]. Its lifetime, mass and production cross-section were subsequently measured [6-8]. To date, no baryons containing one *b* and one *c* quark, or two *b* quarks, have been observed experimentally. An observation would enrich our knowledge of baryon spectroscopy and improve our understanding of the quark structure inside baryons.

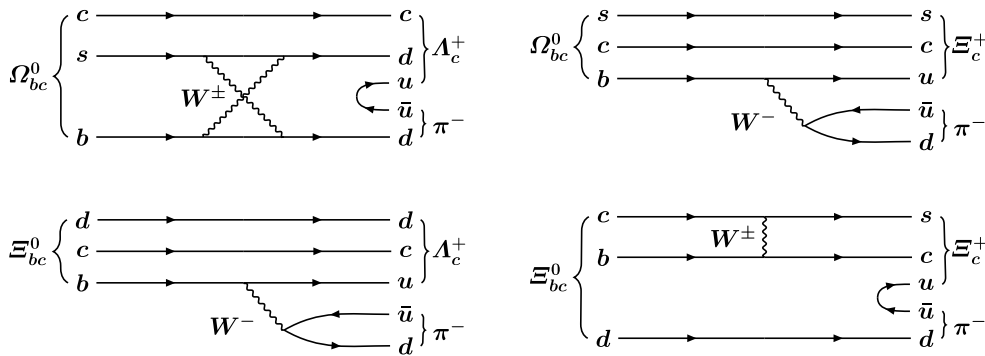
The ground-state baryons containing one *b* and one *c* quark, the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  (*bcs*),  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  (*bcd*) and  $\Xi_{bc}^+$  (*bcu*) states, have been considered within various theoretical models. Most studies predict the masses of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryons to be between 6700 and 7200 MeV/*c*<sup>2</sup> [9-25].

The lifetime of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  baryon is predicted to be  $0.22 \pm 0.04$  ps [14], while the lifetime of  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  is predicted to be in the range of 0.09 to 0.28 ps [14, 23, 26, 27]. The production cross-section of the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryon in proton-proton (*pp*) collisions at a centre-of-mass energy  $\sqrt{s} = 14$  TeV is expected to lie in the range between 19 to 39 nb, derived from Ref. [28], in the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  pseudorapidity ( $\eta$ )

range of  $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$ , depending on the required minimum value of the momentum component transverse to the beam direction ( $p_T$ ) of the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  particle. Recently, the LHCb experiment found no significant  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryon signal in the predicted mass range using the  $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow D^0 p K^-$  decay mode [29].

This article reports the first search for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  baryon and a new search for the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryon, both via decay chains  $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  with  $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$  or  $\Xi_c^+ \pi^-$  with  $\Xi_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$  in the LHCb experiment. Examples of Feynman diagrams of the four signal decay modes are shown in Fig. 1. There are few theoretical predictions on the branching fractions of these decay modes. Ref. [30] predicts the branching fractions of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  decays to be  $1.6 \times 10^{-7}$  and  $3.0 \times 10^{-7}$ , respectively. However, uncertainties are not quoted. Inputs from experimental studies are necessary to deepen our understanding of the properties of  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryons, and can provide valuable reference for future searches. Besides, the distinct experimental signatures of these decays make it promising to search for them in the LHCb experiment considering the high detection efficiency of the LHCb detector.

The  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryons are not differentiated and are collectively denoted as  $H_{bc}^0$  hereafter, unless otherwise stated. The production cross-section times branching fraction of  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  ( $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$ ) decay is measured relative to that of the control channel  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  ( $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$ ). This takes advantage of identical final-state particles and similar topology. The search is performed in the mass range between 6700 and 7300 MeV/*c*<sup>2</sup> using the *pp* collision data collected with



**Fig. 1.** Examples of Feynman diagrams for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$ ,  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$ ,  $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$  decays.

1) The inclusion of charge-conjugate modes is implied throughout this paper.

the LHCb experiment at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of  $5.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ . The  $H_{bc}^0$  baryons are reconstructed in the fiducial region of rapidity ( $y$ ) between 2.0 and 4.5 and with  $p_T$  between 2 and 20 MeV/ $c$ .

## II. DETECTOR AND SIMULATION

The LHCb detector [31, 32] is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range  $2 < \eta < 5$ , designed for the study of particles containing  $b$  or  $c$  quarks. The detector includes a high-precision tracking system consisting of a silicon-strip vertex detector surrounding the  $pp$  interaction region [33], a large-area silicon-strip detector located upstream of a dipole magnet with a bending power of approximately 4 Tm, and three stations of silicon-strip detectors and straw drift tubes [34] placed downstream of the magnet. The tracking system provides a measurement of the momentum,  $p$ , of charged particles with a relative uncertainty that varies from 0.5% at low momentum to 1.0% at 200 MeV/ $c$ . The minimum distance of a track to a primary  $pp$  collision vertex (PV), the impact parameter (IP), is measured with a resolution of  $(15 + 29/p_T) \mu\text{m}$ , where  $p_T$  is in MeV/ $c$ . Different types of charged hadrons are distinguished using information from two ring-imaging Cherenkov detectors [35]. Photons, electrons, and hadrons are identified by a calorimeter system consisting of scintillating-pad and preshower detectors, and an electromagnetic and a hadronic calorimeter. Muons are identified by a system composed of alternating layers of iron and multiwire proportional chambers [36]. The online event selection is performed by a trigger [37], which consists of a hardware stage, based on information from the calorimeter and muon systems, followed by a software stage, which applies a full event reconstruction. At the hardware trigger stage, events are required to have at least one hadron with  $E_T$  larger than 3.5 GeV. The software trigger requires a two-, three-, or four-track secondary vertex with a significant displacement from any PV. At least one charged particle must have  $p_T > 1.6$  MeV/ $c$  and be inconsistent with originating from any PV. A multivariate algorithm [38, 39] is used for the identification of secondary vertices consistent with the decay of a  $b$  hadron.

Simulated samples are produced to model the effects of the detector acceptance and the imposed selection requirements. In the simulation,  $pp$  collisions are generated using PYTHIA [40, 41] with a specific LHCb configuration [42]. A dedicated generator, GENXICC2.0, is used to simulate the  $H_{bc}^0$  baryon production [43], with the mass and lifetime of the  $H_{bc}^0$  baryon set to  $m(H_{bc}^0) = 6900$  MeV/ $c^2$  and  $\tau(H_{bc}^0) = 0.4$  ps. Simulation samples with different mass (6700–7300 MeV/ $c^2$ ) and lifetime (0.2–0.4 ps) hypotheses are obtained using a weighting technique with the generator level information on signal.

Decays of unstable particles are described by EVTGEN [44], in which final-state radiation is generated using PHOTOS [45]. The interaction of the generated particles with the detector, and its response, is implemented using the GEANT4 toolkit [46, 47] as described in Ref. [48]. For the two control channels,  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  and  $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$ , PYTHIA is used to simulate the  $pp$  collisions and the production of the  $\Lambda_b^0$  and  $\Xi_b^0$  baryons.

## III. RECONSTRUCTION AND SELECTION

For both the  $H_{bc}^0$  signal and the control channels, the  $\Lambda_c^+, \Xi_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$  candidates are reconstructed from three charged particles identified as a proton, kaon and pion, respectively. The tracks are required to have good quality, and to be inconsistent with originating from any PV in the event. The tracks must also form a common vertex of good fit quality. The  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) candidate is required to have an invariant mass in the range 2271–2301 MeV/ $c^2$  (2450–2488 MeV/ $c^2$ ), corresponding to approximately six times the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) mass resolution, and to be inconsistent with originating from any PV. In the sample of selected  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) candidates, there is a sizable background contamination from decays of other particles, such as  $D^+$  ( $D_s^+$ ) decays to  $K^-\pi^+\pi^+$  ( $K^-K^+\pi^+$ ) with a charged pion (kaon) misidentified as a proton, and background from  $\phi\pi^+$  combinations where in  $\phi \rightarrow K^-K^+$  decays a kaon is misidentified as a proton. Such background candidates are rejected if the  $K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ ,  $K^-K^+\pi^+$  or  $K^-K^+$  invariant mass is consistent with the known  $D^+$ ,  $D_s^+$  or  $\phi$  mass [49], respectively, when a charged pion (kaon) hypothesis is assigned to the proton candidate.

An additional charged particle identified as a pion and, with  $p_T$  greater than 0.2 MeV/ $c$ , is combined with the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) candidate to form an  $H_{bc}^0$  candidate. The  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates must have a vertex with good fit quality, a decay time larger than 0.05 ps, a  $p_T$  greater than 2 MeV/ $c$  and a scalar sum of the  $p_T$  of the final-state particles greater than 5 MeV/ $c$ . Furthermore, the  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates are required to be consistent with originating from a PV. To avoid contributions from duplicate tracks, the selected candidates are rejected if the angle between any pair of the final-state particle tracks with same charge is smaller than 0.5 mrad.

A boosted decision tree (BDT) classifier [50, 51] implemented in the TMVA toolkit [52, 53] is used to further suppress combinatorial background. A simulated signal sample in the mass range 6846–6954 MeV/ $c^2$  and a background sample formed by candidates in an upper mass sideband region (7500–9000 MeV/ $c^2$ ) are used to train the BDT classifier. Four different categories of variable are used as the BDT input. The first category exploits the non-zero lifetime of  $H_{bc}^0$  baryons and a displacement of their vertices from any PV in the event. The

variables comprise the  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$  of all final-state particles forming the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) and  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates with respect to their associated PV, where  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$  is defined as the difference in the vertex-fit  $\chi^2$  of a given PV reconstructed with and without the particle under consideration, and the associated PV is the one with respect to which the  $H_{bc}^0$  candidate has the smallest  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$ ; the sum of  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$  of the four final-state particles; and  $\chi^2$  of the flight distance of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) and  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates. The second category consists of kinematic variables, including  $p_{\text{T}}$  of the final-state particles and the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) and  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates, and the angle between the  $H_{bc}^0$  momentum vector and the displacement vector pointing from the associated PV to the  $H_{bc}^0$  decay vertex. The third category comprises the vertex-fit  $\chi^2$  of the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) and  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates, and  $\chi^2$  of a kinematic fit [54] of the signal decay chain constraining the  $H_{bc}^0$  candidate to originate from the associated PV. The fourth category consists of identification variables of the final-state particles.

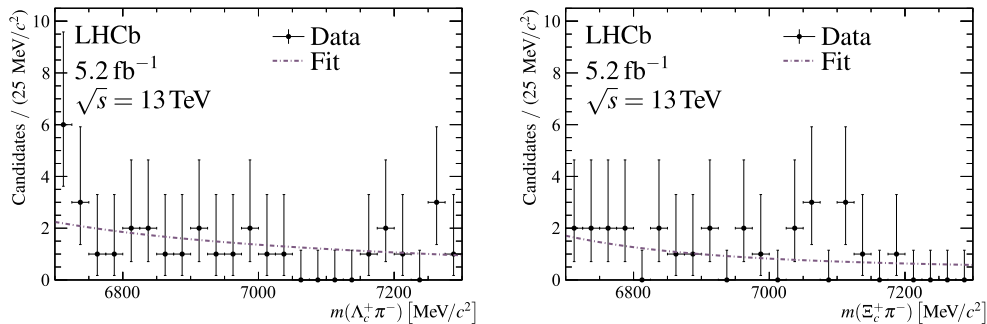
The BDT threshold is chosen to maximize the figure of merit,  $\varepsilon/(\frac{\alpha}{2} + \sqrt{B})$  [55]. Here,  $\varepsilon$  is the selection efficiency of signal candidates determined from simulation,  $B$  is the expected background number in the signal mass region, and  $\alpha = 5$  is the signal significance. This threshold is estimated using the signal sample simulated

with the default mass and lifetime values. The same selection is applied to the control modes.

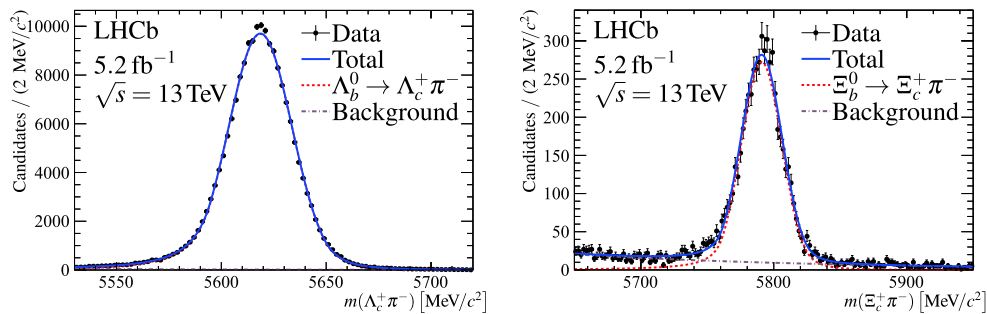
#### IV. YIELD DETERMINATION

To improve the resolution of the mass of the  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates, the  $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_c^+\pi^-$ ) invariant mass is calculated after constraining the  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) mass to its known value [49] and requiring the  $H_{bc}^0$  candidate to be consistent with originating from its associated PV. The obtained invariant mass distributions of  $H_{bc}^0$  candidates,  $m(\Lambda_c^+\pi^-)$  and  $m(\Xi_c^+\pi^-)$ , are shown in Fig. 2. To search for the  $H_{bc}^0$  signals, the mass distributions are fitted using an unbinned maximum-likelihood fit. A double-sided Crystal Ball function [56] is used to model the signal, with tail parameters fixed from simulation, and the peak position and width allowed to vary in the fit. The background shape is interpolated from a double-exponential fit to a lower (6100–6650 MeV/ $c^2$ ) and an upper (7500–9000 MeV/ $c^2$ ) sideband region of the  $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_c^+\pi^-$ ) mass distribution. No significant excess is observed across the searched mass range.

The  $\Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  and  $\Xi_c^+\pi^-$  invariant mass distributions of the selected  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-$  and  $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-$  candidates are shown in Fig. 3. The yields are obtained from unbinned maximum-likelihood fits to the



**Fig. 2.** (color online) Invariant mass distributions of selected (left)  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  and (right)  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$  candidates (black points), together with results of the background only fit (brown dashed line).



**Fig. 3.** (color online) Invariant mass distributions of (left)  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-$  and (right)  $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-$  candidates with the fit results overlaid (blue solid line). The black points represent the data, the red dashed line represents the signal contribution, and the gray dashed line represents the combinatorial background.



invariant mass distributions, using the fit model described above. The yields are determined to be  $191\,000 \pm 500$  and  $5490 \pm 80$  for  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-$  and  $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-$ , respectively.

## V. RATIO OF PRODUCTION CROSS-SECTIONS

The ratio  $\mathcal{R}$  of the  $H_{bc}^0$  baryon production cross-section multiplied by the branching fraction of the  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  ( $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$ ) decay relative to that of the  $\Lambda_b^0$  ( $\Xi_b^0$ ) baryon can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+\pi^-) &\equiv \frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_{bc}^0 X) \mathcal{B}(H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Lambda_b^0 X) \mathcal{B}(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-)} \\ &= \frac{N(H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-)}{N(\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-)} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon(\Lambda_b^0)}{\varepsilon(H_{bc}^0)}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(\Xi_c^+\pi^-) &\equiv \frac{\sigma(pp \rightarrow H_{bc}^0 X) \mathcal{B}(H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-)}{\sigma(pp \rightarrow \Xi_b^0 X) \mathcal{B}(\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+(\rightarrow pK^-\pi^+)\pi^-)} \\ &= \frac{N(H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-)}{N(\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-)} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon(\Xi_b^0)}{\varepsilon(H_{bc}^0)}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $N$  and  $\varepsilon$  are the signal yield and the efficiency for the corresponding decay modes, respectively. The efficiency accounts for the geometrical acceptance, trigger, reconstruction, and event selection. The  $\mathcal{R}$  is determined in the fiducial region  $2 < y < 4.5$  and  $2 < p_T < 20$  MeV/ $c$ .

Efficiencies are determined from the simulated samples. The  $p_T$  distributions of  $\Lambda_b^0$  and  $\Xi_b^0$  baryons are not well modeled in simulation. To improve the description, a gradient boosted weighting method [57] is used to apply a kinematic correction on the  $p_T$  distributions of the  $\Lambda_b^0$  and  $\Xi_b^0$  decay products of the simulated control samples. With this correction, a good agreement on the  $\Lambda_b^0$  and  $\Xi_b^0$   $p_T$  distribution is seen between the data and simulation. The track detection and particle identification efficiencies are calibrated with the data [58-60]. The imperfect modeling of input variables used in the BDT training can bias the efficiency estimation. To suppress such effects, ratios between the BDT response distribution of the background-subtracted data sample and that of the simulated sample are calculated using the control channel. The background subtraction is performed using the *sPlot* method [61] with  $m(\Lambda_c^+\pi^-)$  and  $m(\Xi_c^+\pi^-)$  as discriminating variables. These ratios are applied as correction weights to the simulated samples for all reconstructed decay modes.

The total efficiency ratio  $\varepsilon(\Lambda_b^0)/\varepsilon(H_{bc}^0)$  is determined to be  $3.18 \pm 0.05$ , and  $\varepsilon(\Xi_b^0)/\varepsilon(H_{bc}^0)$  is calculated to be  $3.00 \pm 0.02$  for  $m(H_{bc}^0) = 6900$  MeV/ $c^2$  and  $\tau(H_{bc}^0) = 0.4$  ps. The efficiency is larger for the control mode, mainly due to the longer lifetime of the  $\Lambda_b^0$  and  $\Xi_b^0$  baryons. The efficiency depends on the mass and lifetime hypotheses of the  $H_{bc}^0$  state, and is evaluated from simulation. The kinematic properties of the fully simulated samples are weighted to match those of the generator-level sample to calculate the efficiency for different  $H_{bc}^0$  mass and lifetime assumptions.

## VI. SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

Various sources of systematic uncertainties on  $\mathcal{R}$  are estimated and combined in quadrature. The effect of imperfect description of the mass distributions on the yield estimates is studied using alternative signal and background models. For the signal model, the Hypatia [62] function is used instead of the nominal double-sided Crystal Ball function. For the background model of the control modes, the nominal double-exponential function is replaced by a first-order polynomial function. As the background model for the  $H_{bc}^0$  decay modes is interpolated from the sidebands, its uncertainty is evaluated by both replacing the nominal function with an exponential function and varying the sideband regions. The largest deviation with respect to the nominal result is taken as the corresponding uncertainty. In total, the associated systematic uncertainty is estimated to be 0.1% and 0.9% for  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  and  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$  decays, respectively.

In the  $\mathcal{R}$  ratios, systematic uncertainties arising from the track detection efficiency largely cancel, and the uncertainty due to limited size of simulation samples is determined to be 1.6% (0.7%) on  $\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+\pi^-)$  ( $\mathcal{R}(\Xi_c^+\pi^-)$ ). The particle identification efficiency is determined in bins of particle momentum, pseudorapidity, and track multiplicity using control channels in the data [60]. As the particle identification variables have large dependencies on the momentum of the final-state particles, there are sizeable differences in these efficiencies between the control and signal channels, which do not cancel in the ratio measurement. Systematic effects arising from the choice of binning scheme are evaluated by varying the bin sizes and reevaluating the efficiency. The largest deviations from the nominal result, 1.7% and 2.1%, are assigned as the systematic uncertainty for the  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  and  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$  decays, respectively.

The  $\Lambda_c^+$  ( $\Xi_c^+$ ) mass resolution shows a difference between data and simulation, which affects the selection efficiency. It results in a 0.2% systematic uncertainty contribution for the  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$  decay, while the contribution for the  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  decay is below 0.1%. This systematic uncertainty is negligible compared to other sources.

The imperfect simulation of the signal and control modes are considered by applying corrections to the BDT response and kinematic properties of the simulated control mode samples. To assess the systematic uncertainty in these corrections, the correcting weights are varied within their uncertainties. The largest deviation from the nominal result is taken as the systematic uncertainty. Combining the uncertainties from the BDT response correction and the kinematic modeling of the simulated control samples gives an uncertainty of 1.6% for the  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  channel, and 3.0% for the  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$  channel. The analysis relies on the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$   $p_T$  model implemented in simulation. No systematic uncertainty is assigned to this model.

The algorithm used to compute the  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$  was updated during data collection, which causes a mismatch between data and simulation and introduces systematic effects in the efficiency estimation. The corresponding uncertainty was found to be 5% in the previous  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  search [29]. Checks by varying the  $\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$ -related requirements show that the uncertainty well covers the change of result. Therefore, a 5% systematic uncertainty is assigned.

**Table 1.** Sources of systematic uncertainty obtained for an  $H_{bc}^0$  mass of 6900 MeV/ $c^2$  and lifetime of 0.4 ps. The total is the quadratic sum of the individual systematic uncertainties.

	$H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$	$H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$
Fit model	0.1%	0.9%
Size of simulated samples	1.6%	0.7%
Particle identification efficiency	1.7%	2.1%
Mass resolution	<0.1%	0.2%
Simulation model	1.6%	3.0%
$\chi_{\text{IP}}^2$ simulation	5.0%	5.0%
Total	5.7%	6.3%

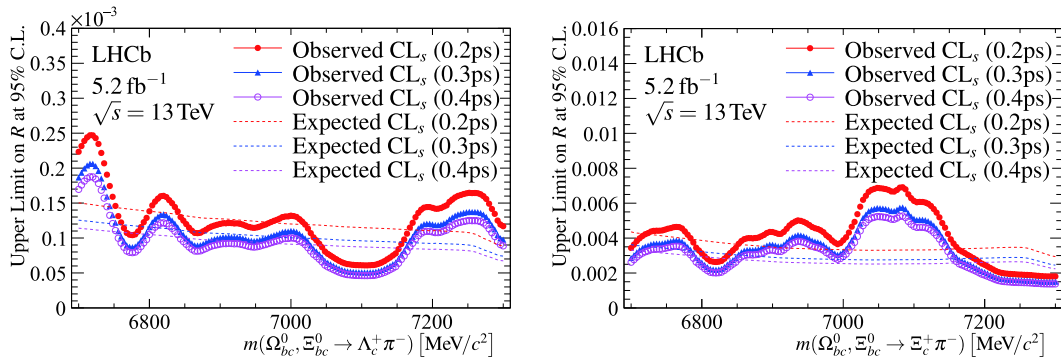
The systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table 1. The total systematic uncertainty is 5.7% for  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  and 6.3% for  $H_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$ , for a  $H_{bc}^0$  mass of 6900 MeV/ $c^2$  and lifetime of 0.4 ps. These values of systematic uncertainties are also used for other assumed lifetime and mass hypotheses.

## VII. RESULTS

No evidence for a  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  or a  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryon is observed in the inspected mass range. Upper limits are set at 95% confidence level on the ratios  $\mathcal{R}(\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(\Xi_c^+ \pi^-)$  under different mass and lifetime hypotheses for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryons, using the asymptotic  $\text{CL}_s$  method implemented in the ROOSTATS framework [63, 64] considering the systematic uncertainties. The assumed masses of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryons are varied from 6700 to 7300 MeV/ $c^2$  with a step size of 4 MeV/ $c^2$ , and the lifetime values of 0.2 ps, 0.3 ps, and 0.4 ps are considered. The calculated upper limits are shown in Fig. 4, as a function of the  $H_{bc}^0$  mass. These results are obtained for the sum of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  production and as such hold for the two individually.

## VIII. CONCLUSIONS

The first search for the doubly heavy baryon  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and a new search for the  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  baryon in the mass range from 6700 to 7300 MeV/ $c^2$  are presented, using  $pp$  collision data collected at a centre-of-mass energy  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV with the LHCb experiment. The data set corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 5.2 fb $^{-1}$ . The  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0$ ) baryon is reconstructed in the  $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  and  $\Xi_c^+ \pi^-$  decay modes. No evidence of a signal is found. Upper limits at 95% confidence level on the ratio of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0$ ) production cross-section times its branching fraction relative to that of the  $\Lambda_b^0$  ( $\Xi_b^0$ ) baryon are calculated in the rapidity range



**Fig. 4.** (color online) Upper limits (dotted lines) on the ratio of production cross-section for  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  and  $\Xi_{bc}^0$  via decays to (left)  $\Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  and (right)  $\Xi_c^+ \pi^-$  to that of control channels  $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \pi^-$  and  $\Xi_b^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+ \pi^-$ . The dotted (dashed) colored lines represent the observed (expected) upper limits. The assumed lifetime hypotheses for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0$ ) are 0.2 ps (red filled circles), 0.3 ps (blue triangles), and 0.4 ps (magenta open circles).

$2.0 < y < 4.5$  and transverse momentum range  $2 < p_T < 20$  MeV/c under different  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0$ ) mass and lifetime hypotheses. The upper limits range from  $0.5 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $2.5 \times 10^{-4}$  for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\pi^-$ ) decay, and from  $1.4 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $6.9 \times 10^{-3}$  for the  $\Omega_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$  ( $\Xi_{bc}^0 \rightarrow \Xi_c^+\pi^-$ ) decay, for the considered lifetime and mass hypotheses. These results constitute the first limit on the production of the  $\Omega_{bc}^0$  baryon. Further

measurements will be possible with the larger data samples expected at the upgraded LHCb experiments [65] and with additional decay modes.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*We express our gratitude to our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC.*

## References

- [1] M. Gell-Mann, *Phys. Lett.* **8**, 214 (1964)
- [2] G. Zweig, in *An SU(3) model for strong interaction symmetry and its breaking. Version 2*, D. B. Lichtenberg and S. P. Rosen, eds., pp. 22-101, 1964
- [3] S. Fleck, B. Silvestre-Brac, and J. M. Richard, *Phys. Rev. D* **38**, 1519 (1988)
- [4] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **119**, 112001 (2017), arXiv:1707.01621
- [5] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 162002 (2018), arXiv:1807.01919
- [6] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **121**, 052002 (2018), arXiv:1806.02744
- [7] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Chin. Phys. C* **44**, 022001 (2020), arXiv:1910.11316
- [8] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *JHEP* **02**, 049 (2020), arXiv:1911.08594
- [9] E. Bagan, M. Chabab, and S. Narison, *Phys. Lett. B* **306**, 350 (1993)
- [10] R. Roncaglia, D. B. Lichtenberg, and E. Predazzi, *Phys. Rev. D* **52**, 1722 (1995), arXiv:hep-ph/9502251
- [11] D. B. Lichtenberg, R. Roncaglia, and E. Predazzi, *Phys. Rev. D* **53**, 6678 (1996), arXiv:hep-ph/9511461
- [12] D. Ebert *et al.*, *Z. Phys. C* **76**, 111 (1997), arXiv:hep-ph/9607314
- [13] B. Silvestre-Brac, *Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys.* **36**, 263 (1996)
- [14] V. V. Kiselev and A. K., *Phys. Usp.* **45**, 455 (2002), arXiv:hep-ph/0103169
- [15] K. Anikeev *et al.*, 2001, arXiv: hep-ph/0201071
- [16] D. Ebert, R. N. Faustov, V. O. Galkin *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **66**, 014008 (2002), arXiv:hep-ph/0201217
- [17] D.-H. He *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **70**, 094004 (2004), arXiv:hep-ph/0403301
- [18] C. Albertus, E. Hernandez, J. Nieves *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J. A* **32**, 183 (2007), Erratum: *Eur. Phys. J. A* **36**, 119 (2008)
- [19] W. Roberts and M. Pervin, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **23**, 2817 (2008), arXiv:0711.2492
- [20] J.-R. Zhang and M.-Q. Huang, *Phys. Rev. D* **78**, 094007 (2008), arXiv:0810.5396
- [21] S. M. Gerasyuta and E. E. Matskevich, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. E* **18**, 1785 (2009), arXiv:0803.3497
- [22] K. Azizi, T. M. Aliev, and M. Savci, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **556**, 012016 (2014)
- [23] M. Karliner and J. L. Rosner, *Phys. Rev. D* **90**, 094007 (2014), arXiv:1408.5877
- [24] Z. Shah and A. K. Rai, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77**, 129 (2017), arXiv:1702.02726
- [25] Z. S. Brown, W. Detmold, S. Meinel *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **90**, 094507 (2014), arXiv:1409.0497
- [26] V. V. Kiselev, A. K. Likhoded, and A. I. Onishchenko, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **16**, 461 (2000), arXiv:hep-ph/9901224
- [27] H.-Y. Cheng and F. Xu, *Phys. Rev. D* **99**, 073006 (2019), arXiv:1903.08148
- [28] J.-W. Zhang *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. D* **83**, 034026 (2011), arXiv:1101.1130
- [29] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *JHEP* **11**, 095 (2020), arXiv:2009.02481
- [30] W. Wang, F.-S. Yu, and Z.-X. Zhao, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **77**, 781 (2017), arXiv:1707.02834
- [31] A. A. Alves Jr. *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *JINST* **3**, S08005 (2008)
- [32] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **30**, 1530022 (2015), arXiv:1412.6352
- [33] R. Aaij *et al.*, *JINST* **9**, P09007 (2014), arXiv:1405.7808
- [34] P. d'Argent *et al.*, *JINST* **12**, P11016 (2017), arXiv:1708.00819
- [35] M. Adinolfi *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J. C* **73**, 2431 (2013), arXiv:1211.6759
- [36] A. A. Alves Jr. *et al.*, *JINST* **8**, P02022 (2013), arXiv:1211.1346
- [37] R. Aaij *et al.*, *JINST* **8**, P04022 (2013), arXiv:1211.3055
- [38] V. V. Gligorov and M. Williams, *JINST* **8**, P02013 (2013), arXiv:1210.6861
- [39] T. Likhomanenko *et al.*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **664**, 082025 (2015)
- [40] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna, and P. Skands, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **178**, 852 (2008), arXiv:0710.3820
- [41] T. Sjöstrand, S. Mrenna, and P. Skands, *JHEP* **05**, 026 (2006), arXiv:hep-ph/0603175
- [42] I. Belyaev *et al.*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **331**, 032047 (2011)
- [43] C.-H. Chang, J.-X. Wang, and X.-G. Wu, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **181**, 1144 (2010), arXiv:0910.4462
- [44] D. J. Lange, *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **462**, 152 (2001)
- [45] N. Davidson, T. Przedzinski, and Z. Was, *Comput. Phys. Commun.* **199**, 86 (2016), arXiv:1011.0937
- [46] J. Allison *et al.* (Geant4 Collaboration), *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.* **53**, 270 (2006)
- [47] S. Agostinelli *et al.* (Geant4 Collaboration), *Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A* **506**, 250 (2003)
- [48] M. Clemencic *et al.*, *J. Phys. Conf. Ser.* **331**, 032023 (2011)
- [49] P. A. Zyla *et al.* (Particle Data Group), *Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys.* **2020**, 083C01 (2020)
- [50] L. Breiman, J. H. Friedman, R. A. Olshen *et al.*, Wadsworth international group, Belmont, California, USA, 1984
- [51] Y. Freund and R. E. Schapire, *J. Comput. Syst. Sci.* **55**, 119 (1997)
- [52] H. Voss, A. Hoecker, J. Stelzer *et al.*, *PoS ACAT*, 040 (2007)
- [53] A. Hocker *et al.*, arXiv: physics/0703039

- [54] W. D. Hulsbergen, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A **552**, 566 (2005), arXiv:[physics/0503191](#)
- [55] G. Punzi, eConf **C030908**, MODT002 (2003), arXiv:[physics/0308063](#)
- [56] T. Skwarnicki, *A study of the radiative cascade transitions between the Upsilon-prime and Upsilon resonances*, PhD thesis, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow, 1986, DESY-F31-86-02
- [57] A. Rogozhnikov, J. Phys. Conf. Ser. **762**, 012036 (2016), arXiv:1608.05806
- [58] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb Collaboration), *JINST* **10**, P02007 (2015), arXiv:[1408.1251](#)
- [59] L. Anderlini *et al.*, LHCb-PUB-2016-021, 2016
- [60] R. Aaij *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. Tech. Instr. **6**, 1 (2018), arXiv:[1803.00824](#)
- [61] M. Pivk and F. R. Le Diberder, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A **555**, 356 (2005), arXiv:[physics/0402083](#)
- [62] D. Martínez Santos and F. Dupertuis, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A **764**, 150 (2014), arXiv:[1312.5000](#)
- [63] L. Moneta *et al.*, PoS **ACAT2010**, 057 (2010), arXiv:[1009.1003](#)
- [64] G. Cowan, K. Cranmer, E. Gross *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. C **71**, 1554 (2011), arXiv:[1007.1727](#)
- [65] R. Aaij *et al.* (LHCb), arXiv: 1808.08865