Pentaquarks from intrinsic charms in $\Lambda_b$ decays

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Abstract

We study the three-body $\Lambda_b$ decays of $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pM$ with $M = K^-$ and $\pi^-$. The two new states $P_{c1} \equiv P_c(4380)^+$ and $P_{c2} \equiv P_c(4450)^+$ observed recently as the resonances in the $J/\psi p$ invariant mass spectrum of $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pK^-$ can be identified to consist of five quarks, $uudc\bar{c}$, being consistent with the existence of the pentaquark states. We argue that, in the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays of $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pK^-$ through $b \to c\bar{c}s$, apart from those through the non-resonant $\Lambda_b \to pK^-$ and resonant $\Lambda_b \to \Lambda^* \to pK^-$ transitions, the third contribution with the non-factorizable effects is not the dominant part for the resonant $\Lambda_b \to K^-P_{c1,c2}, P_{c1,c2} \to J/\psi p$ processes, such that we propose that the $P_{c1,c2}$ productions are mainly from the charmless $\Lambda_b$ decays through $b \to \bar{u}us$, in which the $c\bar{c}$ content in $P_{c1,c2}$ arises from the intrinsic charms within the $\Lambda_b$ baryon. We hence predict the observables related to the branching ratios and the direct CP violating asymmetries to be $B(\Lambda_b \to \pi^-(P_{c1,c2} \to J/\psi p)) / B(\Lambda_b \to K^- (P_{c1,c2} \to J/\psi p)) = 0.58 \pm 0.05$, $A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to \pi^- (P_{c1,c2} \to J/\psi p)) = (-7.4 \pm 0.9)\%$, and $A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to K^- (P_{c1,c2} \to J/\psi p)) = (+6.3 \pm 0.2)\%$, which can alleviate the inconsistency between the theoretical expectations from the three contributions in the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays and the observed data.
I. INTRODUCTION

According to the recent observations of the three-body $b$-baryon decays of $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p M$ with $M = K^-$ and $\pi^-$, apart from the non-resonant $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p M$ and resonant $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi B^*, B^* \to p M$ ($B^* = \Lambda^* (N^*)$ for $M = K^- (\pi^-)$) contributions, depicted in Figs. 1a and 1b, respectively, there can be another resonant process in $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p M$ as shown in Fig. 1c. The LHCb collaboration has presented the compelling evidence for the new resonant states, being consistent with the existence of the pentaquark states as the five-quark bound states, while the $P_c(4380)^+$ and $P_c(4450)^+$ states are observed as the two resonances in the $J/\psi p$ invariant mass spectrum of $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi K^- p$, with the significance for each state to be more than 9 standard deviations, which can be regarded to be composed of $uudc\bar{c}$. We note that, in the same principle, the two new states should also exist in $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p \pi^-$. 

![Diagram](image1)

FIG. 1. Doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays of $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p M$ from (a) non-resonant $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p M$, (b) resonant $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi (B^* \to p M)$ with $B^* \equiv \Lambda^* \to p K^- (N^* \to p \pi^-)$ for $q = s(d)$, and (c) resonant $\Lambda_b \to M(p_c \to J/\psi p)$ contributions, respectively.

The processes of $P_c \to J/\psi p$ in Fig. 1: are theoretically known to be dominated by the nonfactorizable effects, calculated non-perturbatively with the scatterings of the soft hadrons, such that the pentaquarks are considered as the molecular states. In spite of the non-factorizable diagrams shown in Fig. 1, which may get enhanced when the strong FSI interactions occur near the threshold to explain the pentaquark productions, we propose another possibility based on the factorizable effects. We note that this type of the processes in Fig. 1: has not been observed in the previous searches of the lighter pentaquarks than $P_c$. For example, the resonant $B^+ \to \bar{p}\Theta(1710)^{++}$, $\Theta(1710)^{++} \to p K^+$ decay is measured to be $B(B^+ \to \bar{p}\Theta(1710)^{++}, \Theta(1710)^{++} \to p K^+) < 9.1 \times 10^{-8}$ with the upper bound about 60–70 times smaller than the observed branching ratio of $B^+ \to \bar{p}p K^+$, while $B(B^0 \to \bar{p}\Theta(1540)^+, \Theta(1540)^+ \to p K_{s}^{0}) < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ is measured with the upper bound around 50 times
FIG. 2. The new contributions to the resonant $\Lambda_b \to M(P_c \to J/\Psi p)$ from the factorizable charmless $\Lambda_b$ decays, where (a) and (b) are known as the tree and penguin contributions, respectively, while the $c\bar{c}$ contents are coming from the intrinsic charm within the $\Lambda_b$ baryon.

smaller than $B(B^0 \to p\bar{p}K^0)$ [8, 9]. Similar to the charmless $B \to p\bar{p}K$ decays, the upper bound on $B(B^0 \to \Theta_c\bar{p}K^+, \Theta_c \to D^{(*)-}p)$ is expected to be about $30 - 40$ times smaller than $B(B^0 \to p\bar{p}\pi^+D^{(*)-})$ [10]. In contrast, since the resonant $\Lambda_b \to K^-P_c, P_c \to J/\Psi p$ decays can contribute to the branching ratio as much as $10\%$, this leads to the question that if there can be other processes, which are responsible for the resonant $P_c \to J/\Psi P$ decays, other than the ones in Fig. 1c.

In Ref. [1], the LHCb collaboration has given

$$R_{\pi K} \equiv \frac{B(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p\pi^-)}{B(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pK^-)} = 0.0824 \pm 0.0025 \pm 0.0042,$$

$$\Delta A_{CP} \equiv A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p\pi^-) - A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pK^-) = (5.7 \pm 2.4 \pm 1.2)\%,$$ (1)

where the first and second errors are from the statistical and systematic uncertainties, respectively. The data in Eq. (1) indicate some new $\Lambda_b \to MP_c, P_c \to J/\psi p$ processes beyond the non-factorizable ones in Fig. 1c with reasons as follows.

First, we note that $B(\Lambda_b \to p\pi^-)/B(\Lambda_b \to pK^-) = 0.84 \pm 0.09$ has been theoretically reproduced in Ref. [11], both $B(\Lambda_b \to D^0pK^-)/B(\Lambda_b \to D^0p\pi^-) = 0.073 \pm 0.008^{+0.005}_{-0.006}$ and $B(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c^+K^-)/B(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c^+\pi^-) = 0.0731 \pm 0.0016 \pm 0.0016$ can be understood by the relation of $(V_{us}/V_{ud})^2(f_{K}/f_{\pi})^2 \approx 0.075$ [12], and $B(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c^+D^-)/B(\Lambda_b \to \Lambda_c^+D_s^-) = 0.042 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.003$ is not far from the relation of $(V_{cd}/V_{cs})^2(f_{D}/f_{D_s})^2 \approx 0.035$ [13]. However, $R_{\pi K} \approx 0.08$ in Eq. (1) apparently deviates from $(V_{cd}/V_{cs})^2 \approx 0.05$ given by the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays in Fig. 1c. To explain this difference, some new thinking is needed.

Second, $\Delta A_{CP} \sim 5.7\%$ in Eq. (1) with the significance of $2.2\sigma$ suggests that a new contribution must proceed with $V_{ub}$ to provide the weak CP phase, otherwise $\Delta A_{CP} = 0$ as
the case in the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays in Fig. 1, in which such a phase is vanishingly small.

We hence propose that the resonant $\Lambda_b \rightarrow MP_c, P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$ processes can be the new contributions to the charmless $\Lambda_b$ decays as depicted in Fig. 2, where the $c\bar{c}$ content comes from the intrinsic charm (IC) in the $\Lambda_b$ baryon. In the followings, we will assume that these new processes in Fig. 2 are the dominant ones for $\Lambda_b \rightarrow MP_c, P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$.

It is not surprising that the $\Lambda_b$ baryon contains the ICs, which are presented in the Fock state decomposition [14, 15] as $|\Lambda_b\rangle = \Psi_{bud}|bud\rangle + \Psi_{budc}|budc\bar{c}\rangle + \cdots$. In fact, the existence of the IC was first suggested in the proton to explain the large $D^+$ and $\Lambda^+_c$ productions at large energies in the proton-proton scattering [14, 15]. In addition, as a possible solution to the so-called $\rho$-$\pi$ puzzle [16], the IC in $\rho$ for $J/\psi \rightarrow \rho^+\pi^-$ allows a strong decay not through the $J/\psi$ annihilation suppressed by the OZU rule. For a heavier hadron, since the gluon fluctuation, such as $gg \rightarrow c\bar{c}$, can easily occur without costing a large energy [21], it is expected that the IC component in $\Lambda_b$ ($m_{\Lambda_b} > m_B > m_p$) can be larger than the proton and the $B$ mesons, estimated to be 1% and 4%, respectively. Consequently, in the $\Lambda_b \rightarrow p$ transition, we only consider the ICs in $\Lambda_b$ since the heavier baryon would contribute a larger $c\bar{c}$ production. Note that, to distinguish the IC in the proton from that in $\Lambda_b$, the $J/\psi$ photoproduction can be useful [17–19], which is in accordance with Ref. [20]. While the study of the ICs in the $B$ decays has been done extensively in the literature [21–24], it is not well examined in $\Lambda_b$, which should be a suitable scenario.

In this paper, since we propose that the two new resonant $P_c$ states, i.e. the pentaquark states, in the $m_{J/\psi p}$ spectrum of the $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi pK^-$ decay can be traced back to the charmless $\Lambda_b$ decays from $b \rightarrow u\bar{u}b$, while the $c\bar{c}$ content in $J/\psi$ is from the IC in the $\Lambda_b$ baryon, we will study the branching ratios and the direct CP violating asymmetries, and check if our results will be able to understand the inconsistency between the theoretical estimations in the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays and the observed data in Eq. (1).
II. FORMALISM

In terms of the effective Hamiltonian for \( b \to c\bar{c}q \) at the quark level, the amplitude of \( \Lambda_b \to J/\psi pM \) from Figs. 1a and 1b is given by

\[
\mathcal{A}_{c\bar{c}q}(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pM) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} V_{cq}^* a_2 \langle J/\psi \rangle c(1 - \gamma_5)c|0\rangle \langle pM|\bar{q}\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b\rangle ,
\]

(2)

where \( G_F \) is the Fermi constant, \( V \) stands for the CKM mixing matrix, \( q = s(d) \) corresponds to \( M = K^-(\pi^-) \), \( \langle pK|\bar{s}\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b\rangle \) contains the contributions from the non-resonant \( \Lambda_b \to pM \) and resonant \( \Lambda_b \to B^* \to pM \) transitions, and \( \langle J/\psi \rangle c(1 - \gamma_5)c|0\rangle = m_{J/\psi} f_{J/\psi} \varepsilon^{\mu*} \) with \( m_{J/\psi} \), \( f_{J/\psi} \) and \( \varepsilon^{\mu*} \) being the mass, the decay constant and the polarization of \( J/\psi \), respectively. Subsequently, the matrix elements of the combined \( \Lambda_b \to pM \) transition can be parameterized as

\[
\langle pM|\bar{q}\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b\rangle \simeq F_M e^{i\delta_1} \bar{u}_p \gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)u_{\Lambda_b} ,
\]

(3)

where \( \delta_1 \) is the strong phase from the on-shell resonant \( B^* \to pM \) decay and \( F_M \) is the parameter with \( F_K/F_\pi \simeq (f_K/f_\pi) \) representing the flavor \( SU(3) \) symmetry breaking. As a result, we rewrite the amplitude in Eq. (2) as

\[
\mathcal{A}_{c\bar{c}q}(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi pM) = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb} V_{cq}^* a_2 m_{J/\psi} f_{J/\psi} F_M e^{i\delta_1} u_p \not\equiv (1 - \gamma_5) u_{\Lambda_b} ,
\]

(4)

with \( \not\equiv \varepsilon^{\mu*} \cdot \gamma_\mu \). From Fig. 2 which depicts the charmless \( \Lambda_b \) decays of \( \Lambda_b \to P_cM, P_c \to J/\psi M \) decays, with \( c\bar{c} \) in \( P_c \) coming from the IC in \( \Lambda_b \), the amplitudes of \( \Lambda_b \to MP_c, P_c \to J/\psi p \) can be derived as \[25\]

\[
\mathcal{A}_{P_c} = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} m_b f_M \left[ \alpha_M \langle J/\psi p|\bar{u}b|\Lambda_b\rangle + \beta_M \langle J/\psi p|\bar{u}\gamma_5 b|\Lambda_b\rangle \right] ,
\]

(5)

where \( f_M \) is the meson decay constant, defined by \( \langle M|\bar{q}_1\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 q_2|0\rangle = -i f_M q_\mu \) with the four-momentum \( q_\mu \). The constant \( \alpha_M (\beta_M) \) in Eq. (5) is related to the (pseudo)scalar quark current, given by

\[
\alpha_M (\beta_M) = V_{ub} V_{u_q}^* a_1 - V_{tb} V_{t_q}^* (a_4 \pm r_M a_6) ,
\]

(6)

where \( r_M \equiv 2m_M^2/[m_b(m_q + m_u)] \) and \( a_i \equiv c_i^{eff} + c_i^{eff}/N_c^{(eff)} \) for \( i = \text{odd (even)} \) are composed of the effective Wilson coefficients \( c_i^{eff} \) defined in Ref. \[25\]. In Eq. (5), the matrix elements for the resonant \( \Lambda_b \to P_c, P_c \to J/\psi p \) transition can be given as

\[
\langle J/\psi p|\bar{u}(\gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b\rangle = \langle J/\psi p|P_c\rangle R_{P_c} \langle P_c|\bar{u}(\gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b\rangle ,
\]

(7)
where the Breit-Wigner factor $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}}$ for $\mathcal{P}_c$ is described as an intermediate state, given by

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}_c} = \frac{i}{(t - m_{\mathcal{P}_c}^2) + im_{\mathcal{P}_c} \Gamma_{\mathcal{P}_c}},$$

with $m_{\mathcal{P}_c}$ and $\Gamma_{\mathcal{P}_c}$ the mass and the decay width for the $\mathcal{P}_c$ state, respectively. Despite the fact that there is no sufficient information for the detailed parameterization of $\langle J/\psi p | \mathcal{P}_c \rangle \bar{u}(\gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b \rangle$, the matrix elements of $\langle J/\psi p | \bar{u}(\gamma_5)b|\Lambda_b \rangle$ in Eq. (7) can still be reduced as

$$\langle J/\psi p | \bar{u}b|\Lambda_b \rangle = \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}_c}(\varepsilon \cdot q)F_S \bar{u}_p u_{\Lambda_b}, \langle J/\psi p | \bar{u}\gamma_5b|\Lambda_b \rangle = \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}_c}(\varepsilon \cdot q)F_P \bar{u}_p \gamma_5 u_{\Lambda_b}. \quad (9)$$

This is due to the fact that, after the summations of the intermediate $\mathcal{P}_c$ spins with spin=3/2 or 5/2, all Lorentz indices are in fact coupled to be a scalar quantity, which can be parameterized as $F_S$ and $F_P$. In general, $F_{S,P}$ are momentum dependent, but they can be taken as nearly constants around the threshold area of $t \simeq m_{\mathcal{P}_c}^2$, at which the threshold effect dominates the decay branching ratio. Besides, we take $F_S = F_P \equiv F_{\mathcal{P}_c}$ as a consequence of the $\Lambda_b$ transition $[11]$. We hence obtain $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{P}_c} \simeq \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} m_b f_M \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}_c} F_P \bar{u}_p(\alpha_M + \beta_M \gamma_5) u_{\Lambda_b}$, such that the total amplitude for the two resonant $\mathcal{P}_c$ states is in the form of

$$\mathcal{A}(\Lambda_b \to M|\mathcal{P}_{c1}, \mathcal{P}_{c2} \to J/\psi p) = \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{P}_{c1}} + \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{P}_{c2}} \simeq \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} m_b f_M F_2 e^{i\delta_2} \bar{u}_p(\alpha_M + \beta_M \gamma_5) u_{\Lambda_b}, \quad (10)$$

with $F_2 e^{i\delta_2} = \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}_{c1}} F_{\mathcal{P}_{c1}} + \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{P}_{c2}} F_{\mathcal{P}_{c2}}$, where $\delta_2$ is the strong phase from the on-shell $\mathcal{P}_c \to J/\psi p$ decays, and $\mathcal{P}_{c1}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{c2}$ denote $\mathcal{P}_c(4380)^+ \to \Lambda_b(4380)^+$, respectively. Note that $\mathcal{P}_{c1,c2}$ have been observed to have the masses and the decay widths as $m = (4380 \pm 8 \pm 29, 205 \pm 18 \pm 86) \text{ MeV}$ and $(4449.8 \pm 1.7 \pm 2.5, 39 \pm 5 \pm 19) \text{ MeV}$, respectively, while their quantum numbers for $J^P$ can be $(3/2^-, 5/2^+)$ or $(3/2^+, 5/2^-)$. However, the information of $\mathcal{P}_{c1,c2}$ can be cast into the to-be-determined parameters $F_2 e^{i\delta_2}$, without losing generality.

### III. NUMERICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS

For the numerical analysis, the theoretical inputs of the meson decay constants and Wolfenstein parameters in the CKM matrix are taken as $[26, 27]$:

$$\left(f_{J/\psi}, f_\pi, f_K\right) = (418 \pm 9, 130.4 \pm 0.2, 156.2 \pm 0.7) \text{ MeV},$$

$$\left(\lambda, \alpha, \rho, \eta\right) = (0.225, 0.814, 0.120 \pm 0.022, 0.362 \pm 0.013), \quad (11)$$

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while the parameters $a_{1,4,6}$ can be adopted from Refs. [11, 28], along with $a_2 = 0.2$ [29]. The data in the fitting are given in Table I. As a result, we obtain

\[
F_K = 2.8 \pm 0.2, \quad F_{P_{c1}} = 19.6 \pm 3.1, \quad F_{P_{c2}} = 5.5 \pm 1.0, \quad \delta_1 = (54.8 \pm 31.9)°,
\]

with the fitted numbers in column 2 of Table I to be consistent with the data. First, for the three-body $\Lambda_b$ decays only from the resonant $\Lambda_b \rightarrow M P_c, P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$ contributions in Fig. [2] we obtain

\[
\frac{B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \pi^-(P_{c1,c2} \rightarrow J/\psi p))}{B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^-(P_{c1,c2} \rightarrow J/\psi p))} = 0.58 \pm 0.05,
\]

where the parameters $F_2 e^{i \delta_2}$ in Eq. (10) have been canceled by the ratio. In the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays, since the three contributions are all through $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}q$ at the quark level (see Fig. [1]), the ratio of $R_{\pi K}$ defined in Eq. (1) should be $(V_{cd}/V_{cs})^2 \simeq 0.05$, which is not approved by the data in Eq. (1). However, by adding the contributions from the charmless decays of $\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^-(P_c \rightarrow)J/\psi p$, the doubly charmful $B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi p\pi^-)$ is getting close to the charmless $B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi(p_c \rightarrow)p\pi^-)$, so that the value of $R_{\pi K}$ is able to increase from 0.05 to a larger one to meet the data in Eq. (1), as the fitted result of $(8.38 \pm 0.77)\%$ in Table I.

Second, the direct CP violating asymmetries from the resonant $\Lambda_b \rightarrow M P_c, P_c \rightarrow J/\psi p$ parts are evaluated to be

\[
\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow \pi^-(P_{c1,c2} \rightarrow)J/\psi p) = (-7.4 \pm 0.9)\%,
\]

\[
\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^-(P_{c1,c2} \rightarrow)J/\psi p) = (+6.3 \pm 0.2)\%.
\]

However, since the measurement by the LHCb in Ref. [2] has suggested that the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi pK^-$ mode dominates the corresponding decay, it leaves little room for

|          | data       | fitting results       |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|
| $R_{\pi K}$ | $(8.24 \pm 0.49)\%$ | $(8.38 \pm 0.77)\%$ |
| $\Delta \mathcal{A}_{CP}$ | $(5.7 \pm 2.7)\%$ | $(2.9 \pm 1.4)\%$ |
| $10^4 B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^- J/\psi p)$ | $3.04 \pm 0.55$ | $3.21 \pm 0.44$ |
| $10^6 B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^- (P_{c1} \rightarrow) J/\psi p)$ | $25.6 \pm 13.8$ | $10.3 \pm 3.9$ |
| $10^6 B(\Lambda_b \rightarrow K^- (P_{c2} \rightarrow) J/\psi p)$ | $12.5 \pm 4.2$ | $10.9 \pm 2.7$ |
the interference effects with the charmless ones of $\Lambda_b \to K^- (P_{c1}, P_{c2} \to) J/\psi$ that provide the weak CP phase, of which $A_{CP}^{raw}(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p K^-) = (1.1 \pm 0.9)\%$ from the LHCb[4] agrees with the fitted result of $A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p K^-) = (-0.22 \pm 0.16)\%$. Note that $\Delta A_{CP} = 0$ from $b \to c\bar{c}q$ to be different from the data of $\Delta A_{CP} = 5.7\%$ in Eq. (11) requires the interference between the two compatible $\Lambda_b \to \pi^- (P_{c1,c2} \to) J/\psi p$ and $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi(N^*(1440), N^*(1520) \to)p\pi^-$ channels. It is found that the contributions from $b \to c\bar{c}d$ with the strong phase $\delta_1 = 54.8^\circ$ and the contributions from $b \to u\bar{u}d$ with the weak phase by $V_{ub}$ gives $\Delta A_{CP} = (2.9 \pm 1.4)\%$, which is in good agreement with the data. Finally, the branching ratio for $\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p\pi^-$ is predicted as

$$B(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p\pi^-) = (2.68 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-5}, \quad (15)$$

which includes the compatible contribution from $\Lambda_b \to \pi^- (P_{c1,c2} \to) J/\psi p$ to agree well with $B(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p\pi^-) = (2.51 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.13^{+0.45}_{-0.35}) \times 10^{-5}$ measured by the LHCb[3], whereas the contributions only from the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays give $B(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p\pi^-) = (1.68 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-5}$, which is around $0.05B(\Lambda_b \to J/\psi p K^-)$, borne by the relation of $|V_{cd}/V_{cs}|^2$.

In sum, the charmless processes of $\Lambda_b \to M(P_{c1}, P_{c2} \to) J/\psi$ provide us with a possible way to understand the CP asymmetry in Eq. (11) due to the origin of the weak phase from $V_{ub}$. Furthermore, to realize the ratio of $R_{\pi K}$ in Eq. (11), which is unable to be explained from $b \to c\bar{c}q$, the contributions apart from the non-perturbative processes in Fig. (11) have to be included.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Since the non-factorizable effects for the doubly charmful $\Lambda_b$ decays through $b \to c\bar{c}s$ may not be suitable to understand the resonant $\Lambda_b \to K^- P_c, P_c \to J/\psi p$ decays, while the new $P_c$ states observed in $m_{J/\psi p}$ spectrum can be identified as the pentaquark states with five quarks, $uudc\bar{c}$, we have proposed that these resonant processes could proceed as the charmless $\Lambda_b$ decays through $b \to u\bar{u}s$, while the $c\bar{c}$ content in the $P_c$ states is from the intrinsic charms in the $\Lambda_b$ baryon. As a result, we predicted that $B(\Lambda_b \to \pi^- (P_{c1,c2} \to) J/\psi p)/B(\Lambda_b \to K^- (P_{c1,c2} \to) J/\psi p) = 0.58 \pm 0.04$, $A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to \pi^- (P_{c1,c2} \to) J/\psi p) = (-7.4 \pm 0.9)\%$, and $A_{CP}(\Lambda_b \to K^- (P_{c1,c2} \to) J/\psi p) = (+6.3 \pm 0.2)\%$, which could alleviate the inconsistency
between the theoretical expectations of \((R_{\pi K}, \Delta A_{CP}) = (0.05, 0)\) in the doubly charmpul \(\Lambda_b\) decays and the observed data of \((R_{\pi K}, \Delta A_{CP}) \sim (0.08, 5.7\%)\).

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