

XYZ PHYSICS AT BESIII

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OUTLINE

- Introduction

 - Hadrons, XYZ states

- XYZ Physics at BESIII

 - BESIII data samples for XYZ study

 - The XYZ states

 - I. X(3872), X(3823)

 - II. Abundant structures above 4GeV

 - III. $Z_c(3900)/Z_c(3885)$, $Z_c(4020)/Z_c(4025)$

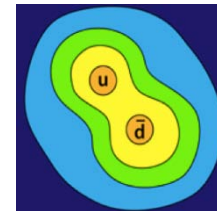
- Summary

HADRONS

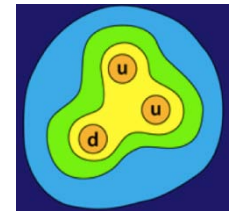
■ Quark Model

- 2 quarks for Meson
- 3 quarks for Baryon

Meson



Baryon



■ QCD allow hadrons with $N_{\text{quark}} \neq 2,3$

- **Glueball**: $N_{\text{quarks}} = 0$ (gg, ggg, ...)
- **Hybrid**: $N_{\text{quarks}} = 2$ (qqbar + gluon)
- **Molecule**: bound state of more than 2 hadrons
- **Mutiquark state**: $N_{\text{quarks}} > 3$
- ...

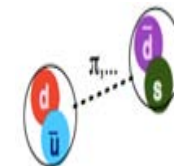
Glueball



Hybrid



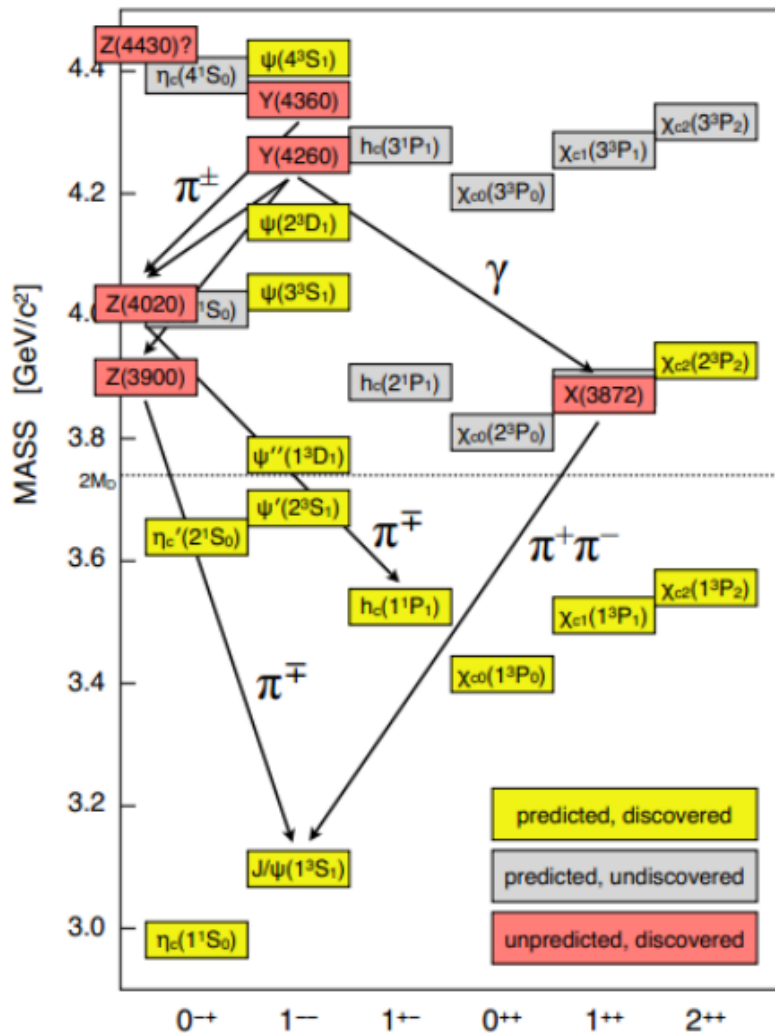
Molecule



Mutiquark



CHARMONIUM AND XYZ



◆ Below open-charm threshold:

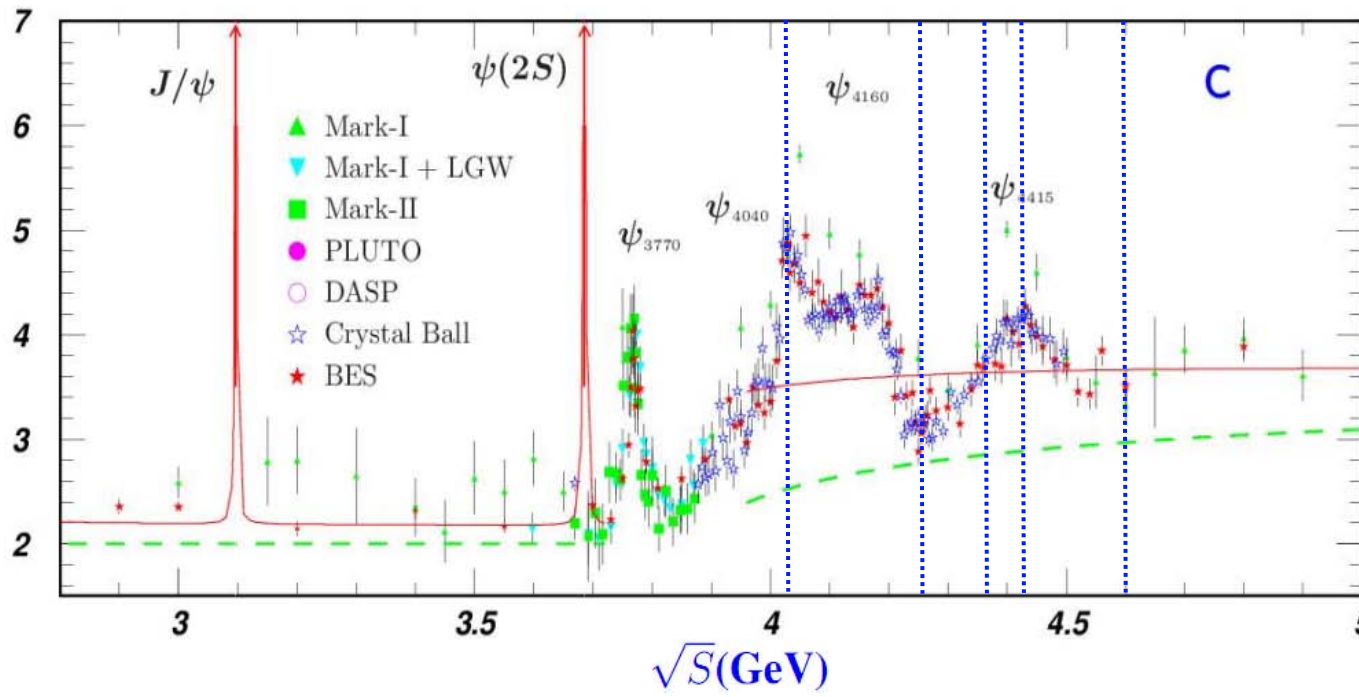
Good agreement between discovery and theoretical prediction.

◆ Above open-charm threshold:

A series of new states with charmonium in final states, but not conventional charmonium states (called charmonium-like or XYZ).

DATA SAMPLES FOR XYZ STUDY

R



CM energy (GeV)	L (pb^{-1})
3.81	50.54 ± 0.03
3.90	52.61 ± 0.03
4.009	481.96 ± 0.01
4.09	52.63 ± 0.03
4.19	43.09 ± 0.03
4.21	54.55 ± 0.03
4.22	54.13 ± 0.03
4.23 ¹	44.40 ± 0.03
4.23 ²	1047.34 ± 0.14
4.245	55.59 ± 0.04
4.26 ¹	523.74 ± 0.10
4.26 ²	301.93 ± 0.08
4.31	44.90 ± 0.03
4.36	539.84 ± 0.10
4.39	55.18 ± 0.04
4.42 ¹	44.67 ± 0.03
4.42 ²	1028.89 ± 0.13
4.47	109.94 ± 0.04
4.53	109.98 ± 0.04
4.575	47.67 ± 0.03
4.60	566.93 ± 0.11

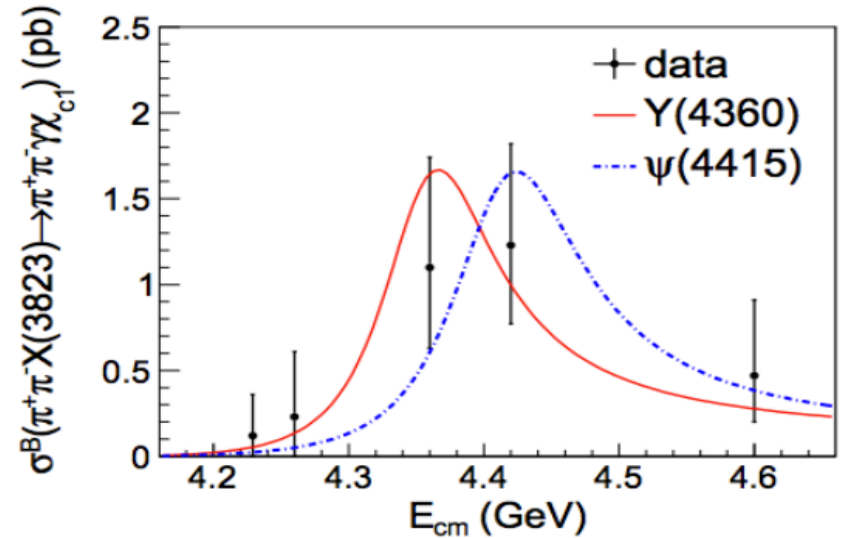
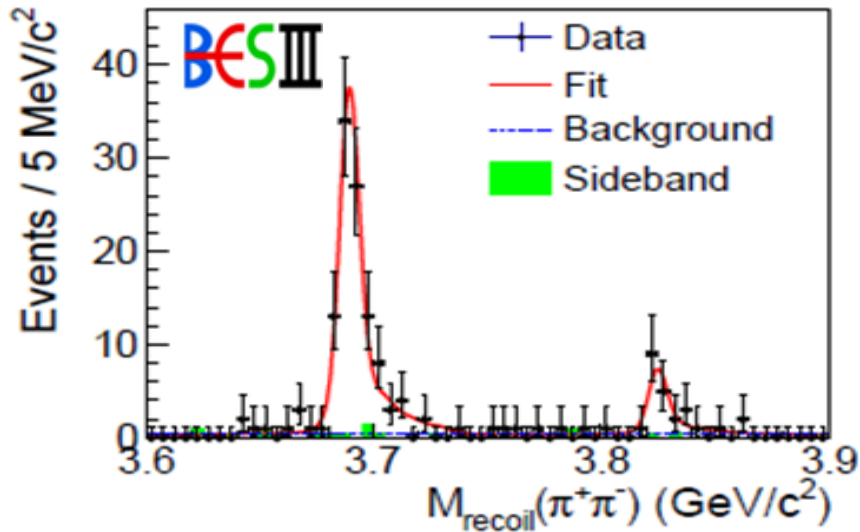
- ◆ Luminosity $\sim 5/\text{fb}$.
- ◆ Huge data samples around $\psi(4040)$, $Y(4260)$, $Y(4360)$, $\psi(4415)$ and $Y(4660)$.

X

1. X(3823) in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma\chi_{c1}$, Accepted by PRL
2. X(3872) in $Y(4260) \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$, PRL 112, 092001 (2014)

X(3823)

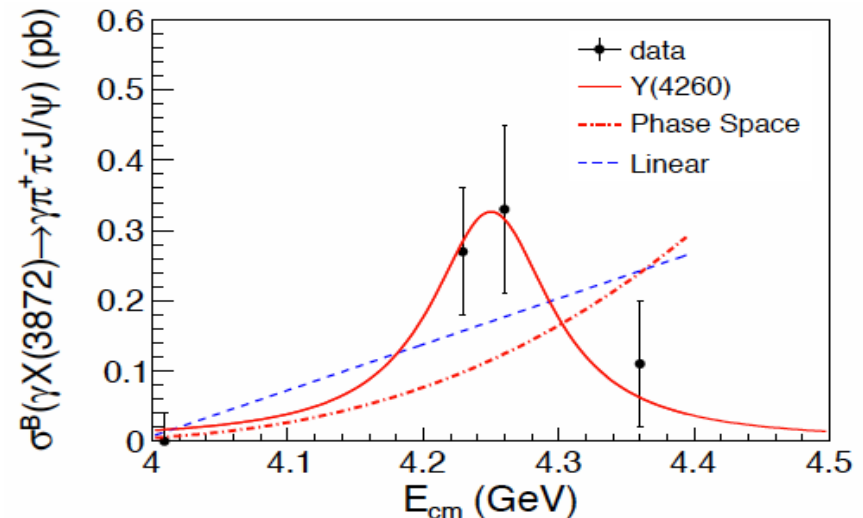
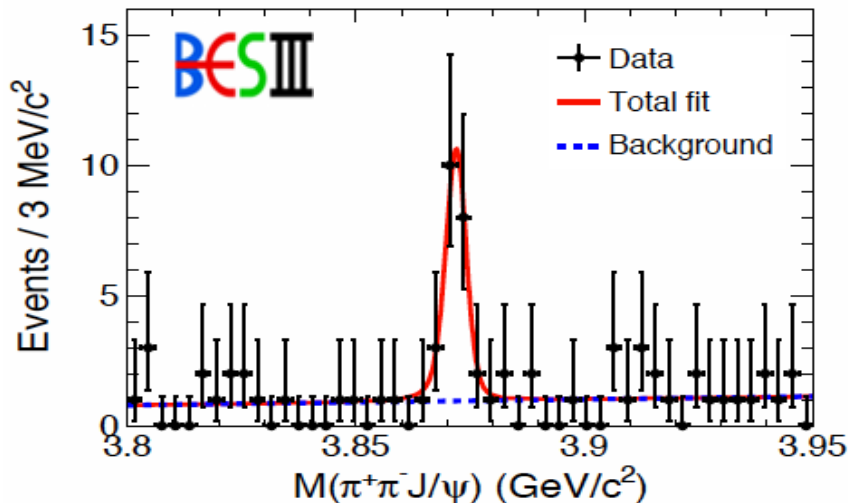
[arXiv:1503.08203](https://arxiv.org/abs/1503.08203), Accepted by PRL



- Potential model: $1^3D_2 \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c1}, \gamma\chi_{c2}$ with large width.
- $M = 3821.7 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.7$ MeV, $\Gamma < 16$ MeV, Significance: 6.2σ !
- Good candidate of $\psi(1^3D_2)$
- Both Y(4360) and $\psi(4415)$ line shape give reasonable description.

X(3872)

[PRL 112, 092001 \(2014\)](#)



■ $M = 3871.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}$, $\Gamma < 2.4 \text{ MeV}$, Significance: 6.3σ

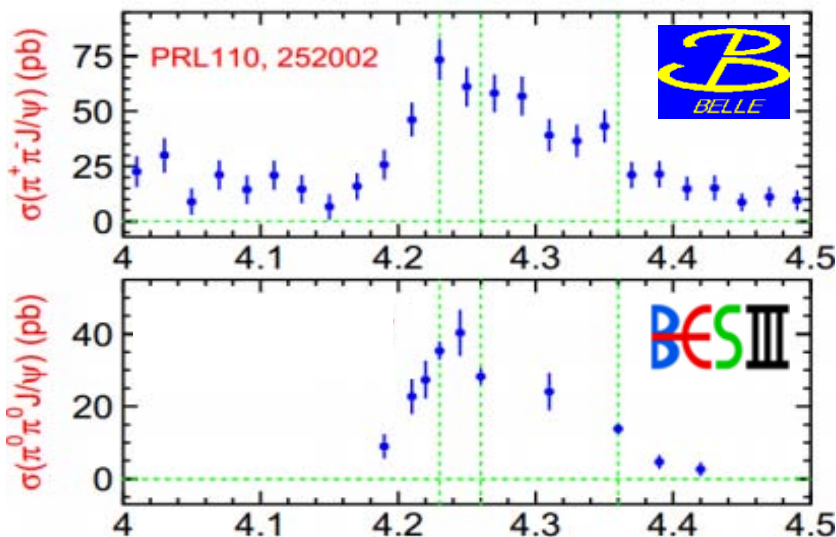
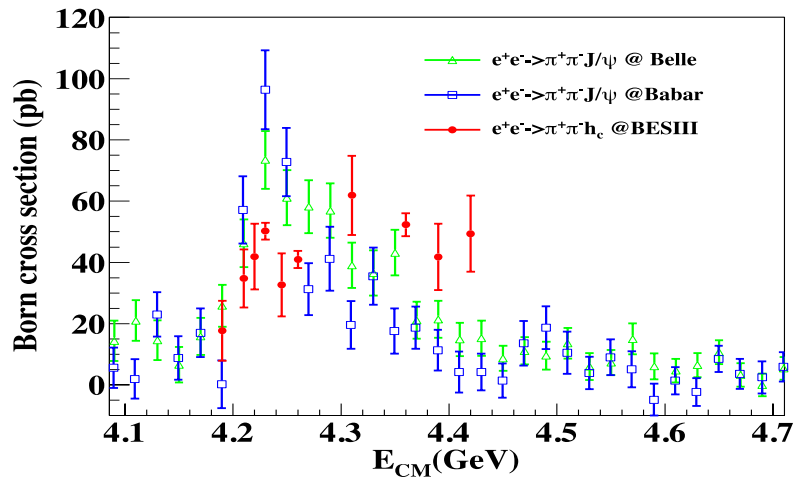
■ Radiative transition process $Y(4260) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$, a new $Y(4260)$ decay mode, new $X(3872)$ production mode.

If we take $\mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi) \sim 5\%$, ($> 2.6\%$ in PDG)
 $\frac{\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma X(3872))}{\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi)} \sim 11.2\%$ Large transition ratio !

Y

1. Cross section of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi J/\psi(h_c)$, PRL 110, 252001
2. Cross section of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{c0}$, PRL 114, 092003 (2015)
3. Cross section $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta J/\psi$, PRD 91, 112005 (2015)
4. Cross section $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta' J/\psi$, Preliminary

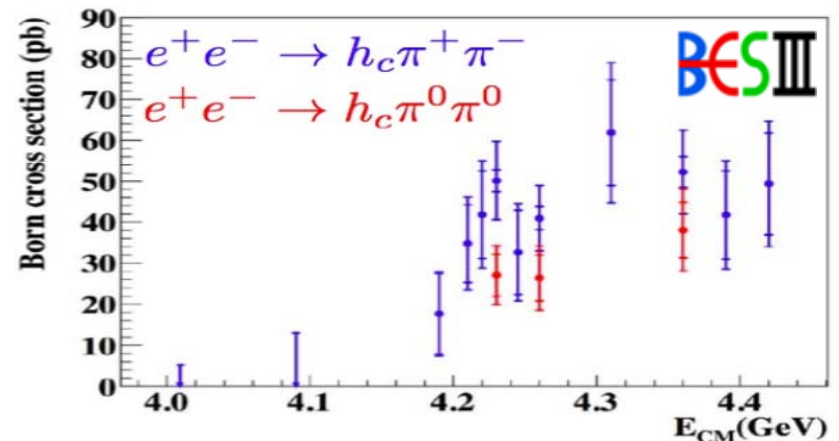
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi J/\psi (h_c)$



$\sigma(\pi^0\pi^0 J/\psi)$: arXiv: 1506.06018

$\sigma(\pi^+\pi^- h_c)$: PRL 111, 242001 (2013)

$\sigma(\pi^0\pi^0 h_c)$: PRL 113, 212002 (2014)



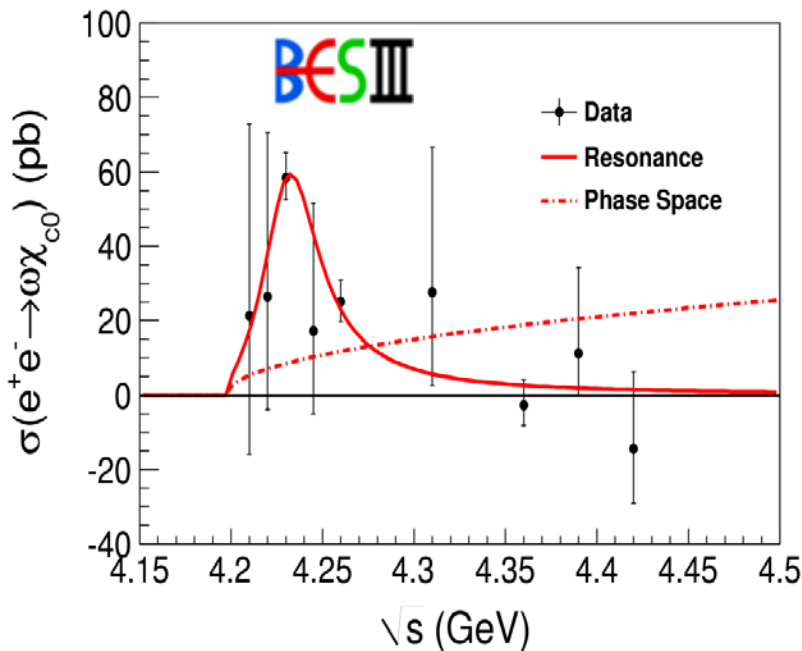
◆ $\sigma(\pi^+\pi^- h_c) \sim \sigma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$, but different line-shape!

A possible structure near 4.23 GeV for $\sigma(\pi^+\pi^- h_c)$.

◆ The ratio of cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi h_c$ between neutral and charged mode, $R_{\pi\pi h_c} = 0.63 \pm 0.09$; And comparing the cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0 / \psi$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- / \psi$, no large iso-spin violation in $\sigma(\pi\pi h_c)$ and $\sigma(\pi\pi J/\psi)$!

Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{c0}$

[PRL 114, 092003 \(2015\)](#)



- Cross section peak near 4.23 GeV
- Assuming the $\omega\chi_{c0}$ signals come from a resonance, fitting with BW yields:

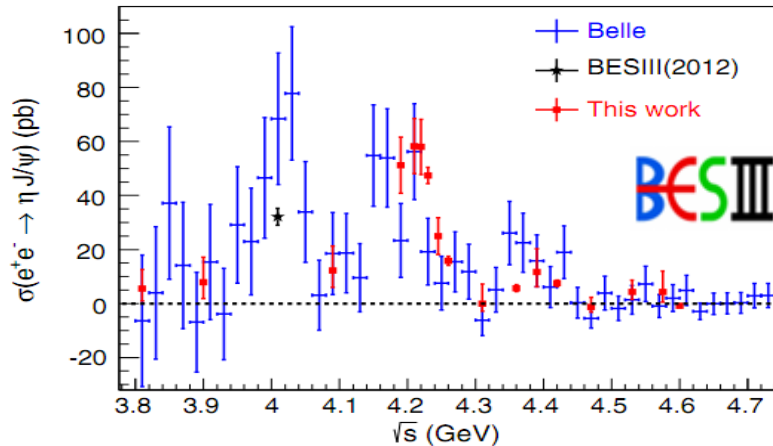
- $M = 4230 \pm 8 \pm 6$ MeV, $\Gamma = 38 \pm 12 \pm 2$ MeV
- $\Gamma_{ee} \cdot B(\omega\chi_{c0}) = 2.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4$ eV

Note for this structure:

- ✓ A tetraquark? (PRD 91,117501(2015))
- ✓ $\psi(4S)$? (EPJC 74:3208 (2014))
- ✓ Threshold effect?
- ✓ ...

Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta J/\psi$

[PRD 91, 112005 \(2015\)](#)



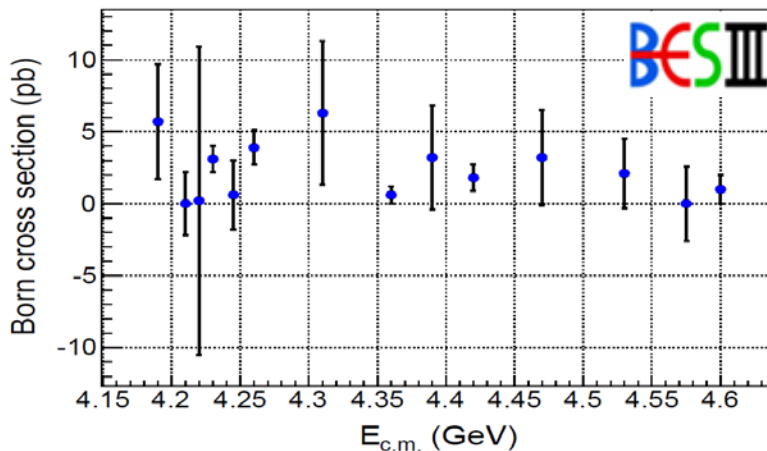
■ Agree with previous results, more precision

■ Structure near 4.23 GeV

More data 4.10~4.20 GeV is needed!

Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta' J/\psi$

[BESIII Preliminary](#)



■ First observation at $\sqrt{s} = 4.23$ & 4.26 GeV, cannot tell the line-shape due to statistics.

■ $\sigma(\eta' J/\psi)$ is much lower than $\sigma(\eta J/\psi)$, in contradiction to the calculation in the framework of NRQCD ([PRD 89, 074006 \(2014\)](#)).

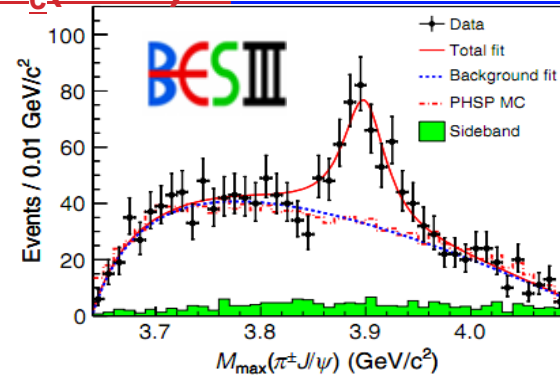
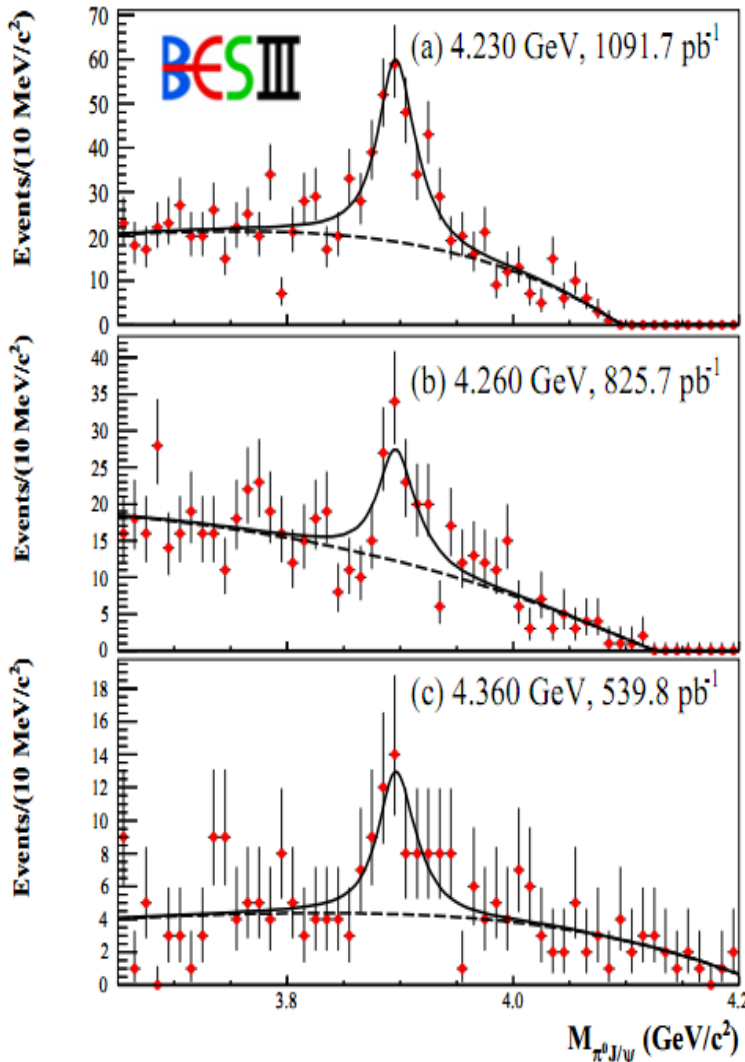
Z_c

1. $Z_c(3900)^0$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 J/\psi$, arXiv: 1506.06018
2. Search for $Z_c(3900)^\pm \rightarrow$ **light hadrons**, Preliminary
3. $Z_c(3885)^\pm$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^{+/-} (D\bar{D}^*)^{-/+}$, Preliminary, Double Tag
4. $Z_c(4020)^0$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 h_c$, PRL 113, 212002
5. $Z_c(4025)^0$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 (D^* \bar{D}^*)^0$, Preliminary

$Z_c(3900)^\pm$ AND $Z_c(3900)^0$

$Z_c(3900)^\pm$: [PRL 110, 252001 \(2013\)](#)

$Z_c(3900)^0$: [arXiv: 1506.06018](#)



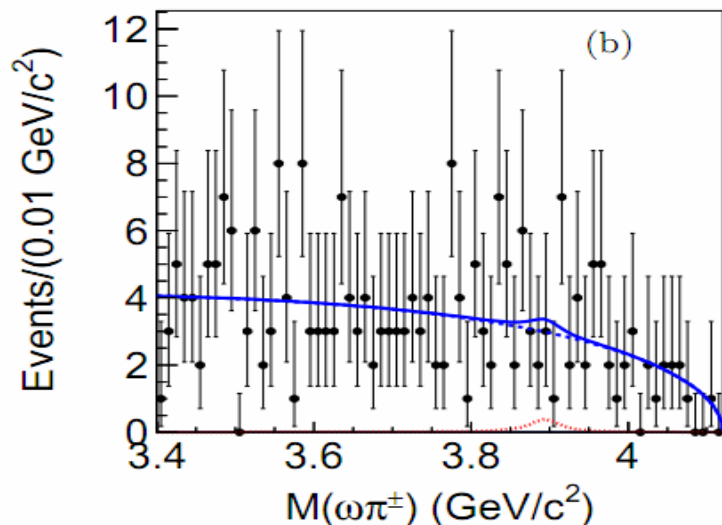
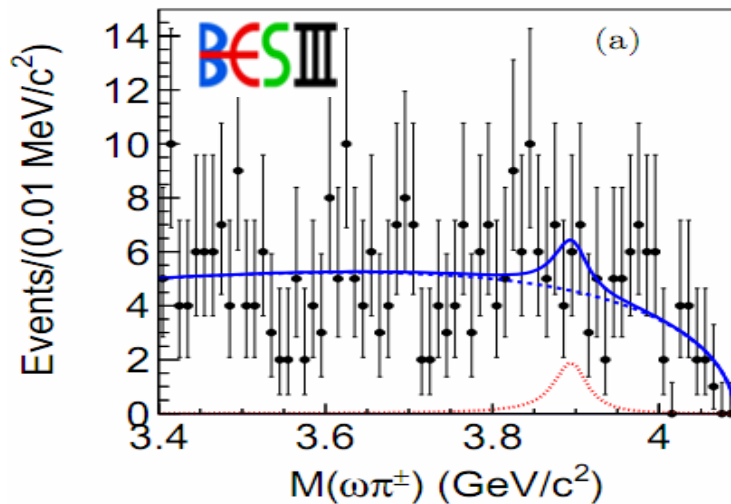
$Z_c(3900)$	Mass / MeV/c^2	Width / MeV
$Z_c(3900)^\pm$	$3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9$	$46 \pm 10 \pm 20$
$Z_c(3900)^0$	$3894.8 \pm 2.3 \pm 2.7$	$29.6 \pm 8.2 \pm 8.2$

- $Z_c(3900)^\pm$, observed by BESIII in 2013, well confirmed by Belle and CLEO-c.
- $Z_c(3900)^0$, evidence with 3.7σ by CLEO-c, observe with $>10\sigma$ by BESIII.

An iso-spin triplet $Z_c(3900)$ established!

$Z_c(3900)^\pm$: SEARCH IN $\omega\pi^\pm$

BESIII Preliminary



■ $Z_c(3900)^+$: mass close to DD^* -bar threshold

■ Decays to $J/\psi \rightarrow$ contains cc -bar

■ Electric charge \rightarrow contains ud -bar

■ A 4-quark particle?!

■ Searching for new decay of $Z_c(3900)$ can provide useful information on its internal structure.

■ No significant $Z_c \rightarrow \omega\pi$ is observed

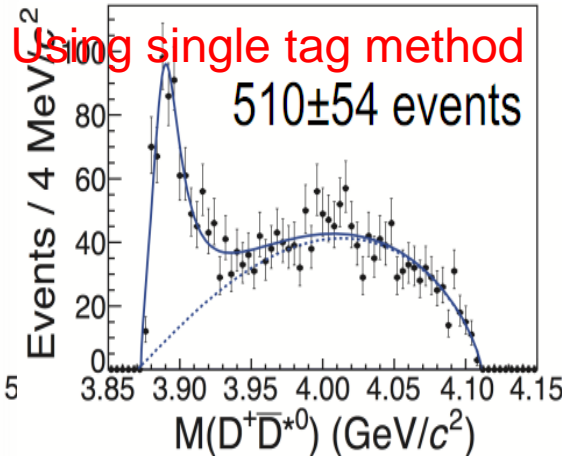
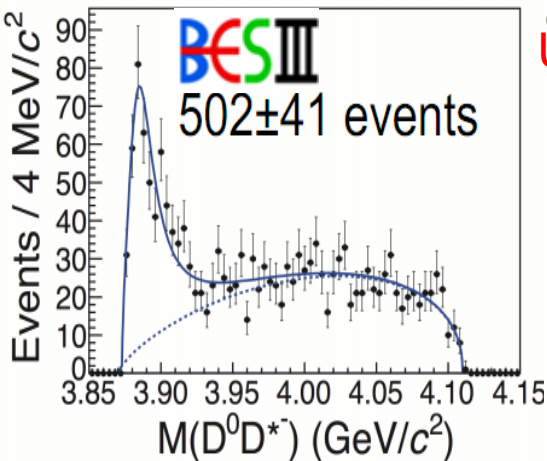
$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_c\pi, Z_c \rightarrow \omega\pi) < 0.27$ pb @ 4.23 GeV

$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow Z_c\pi, Z_c \rightarrow \omega\pi) < 0.18$ pb @ 4.26 GeV

■ Provide a significant input to clarify its dynamical origin.

$Z_c(3885)^\pm$

[PRL 112, 022001 \(2014\)](#)



◆ Enhancement at $D\bar{D}^*$ threshold.

◆ $Z_c(3885)^\pm$ observed!

Mass and width consistent with each other between two methods, but more precise with double tag method.

◆ If this is $Z_c(3900)^+$, open charm decays are suppressed, since

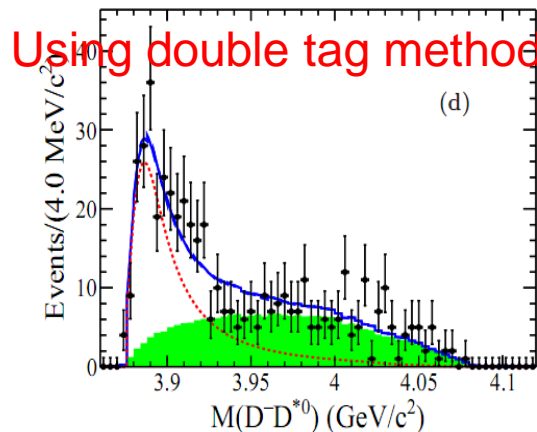
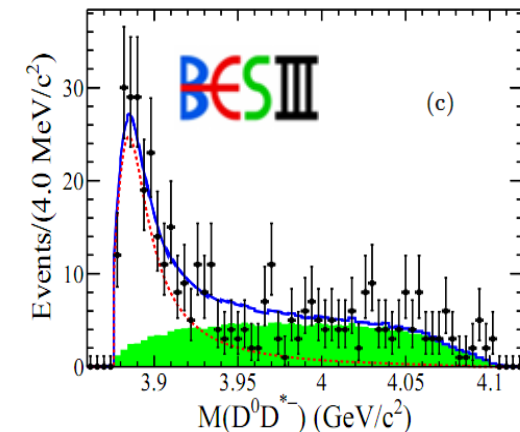
$$\frac{\Gamma(Z_c(3885) \rightarrow D\bar{D}^*)}{\Gamma(Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi J/\psi)} = 6.2 \pm 1.1 \pm 2.7$$

Compared to e.g.

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\psi(4040) \rightarrow D^{(*)} D^{\bar{*}})}{\mathcal{B}(\psi(4040) \rightarrow J/\psi \eta)} = 192 \pm 27$$

Different dynamics in $Y(4260)$ - $Z_c(3900)$ system!

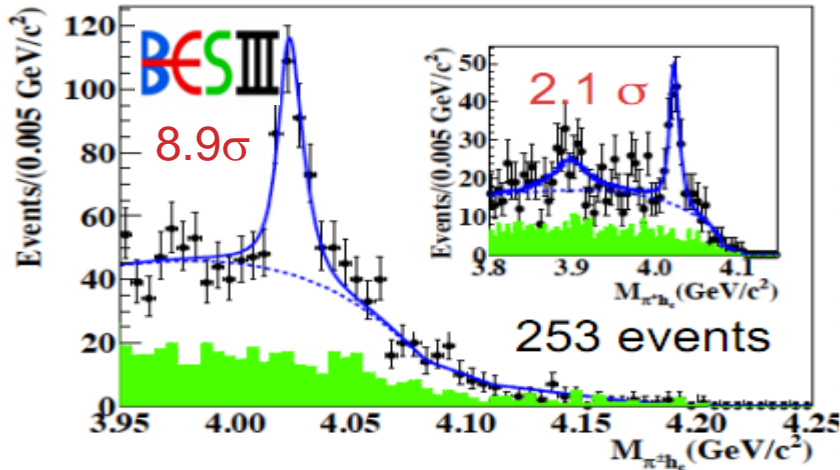
[BESIII Preliminary](#)



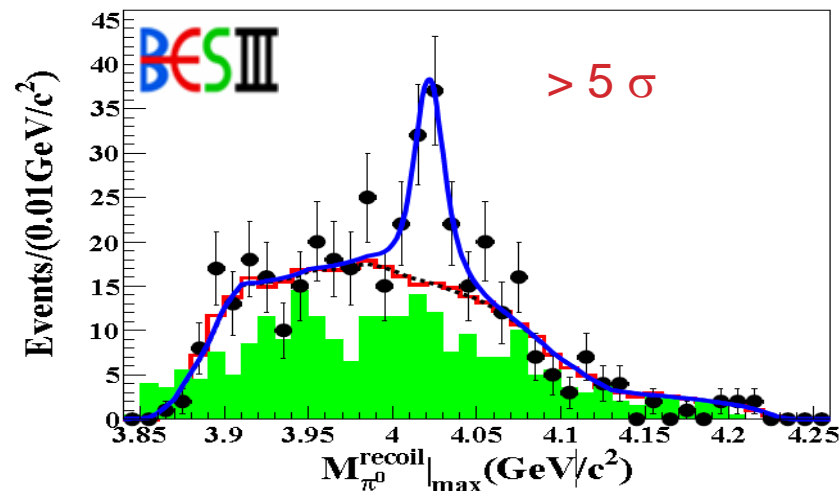
$Z_c(4020)^\pm$ AND $Z_c(4020)^0$

$Z_c(4020)^\pm$: [PRL 111, 242001 \(2013\)](#)

$Z_c(4020)^0$: [PRL 113, 212002 \(2014\)](#)



$Z_c(4020)$	Mass / MeV/c ²	Width / MeV
$Z_c(4020)^\pm$	4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7	7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6
$Z_c(4020)^0$	4023.8 \pm 2.2 \pm 3.8	Fixed(=7.9)



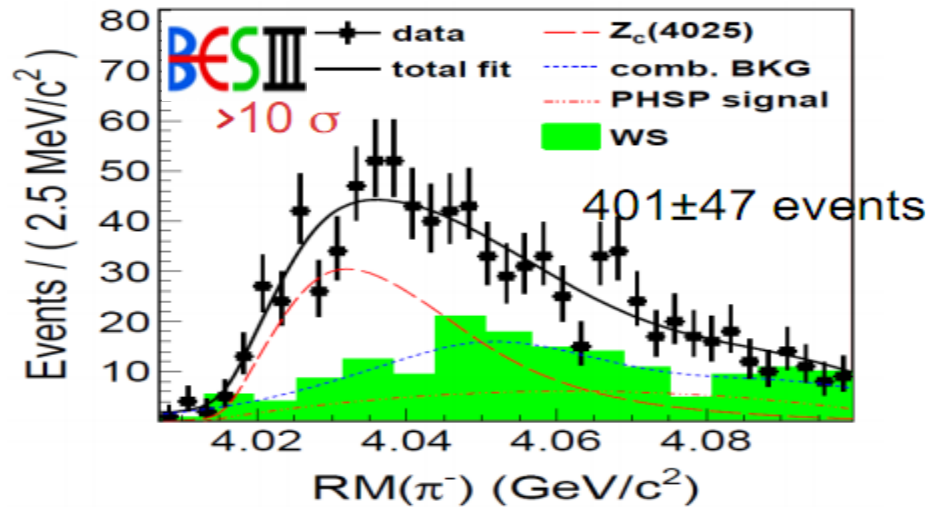
■ $Z_c(4020)^{\pm/0}$ observed !

■ A weak evidence for $Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi^\pm h_c$

■ $Z_c(4020)^+$, near the threshold of D^*D^{*-bar} , similar to the $Z_c(3900)^+$, **at least 4 quarks composed, not a conventional charmonium state.**

Another iso-spin triplet $Z_c(4020)$ is established !

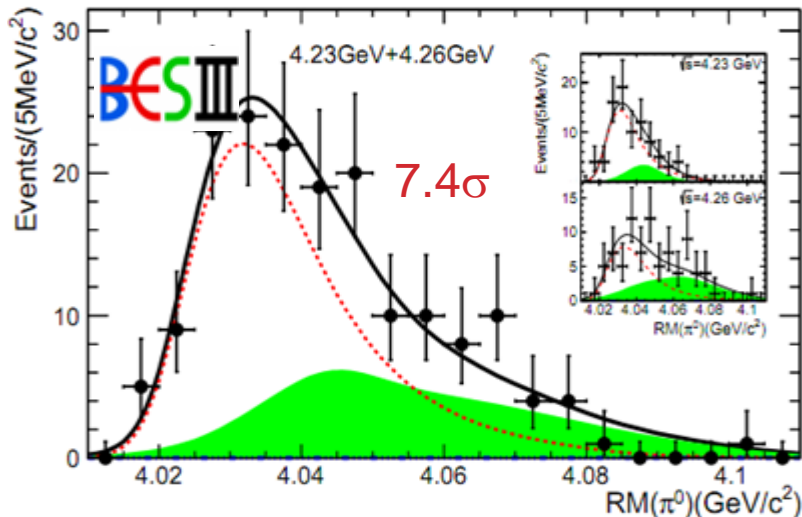
$Z_c(4025)^\pm$ AND $Z_c(4025)^0$



$Z_c(4025)^\pm$: [PRL 112, 132001 \(2013\)](#)

$Z_c(4025)^0$: [BESIII Preliminary](#)

$Z_c(4025)$	Mass / MeV/c^2	Width / MeV
$Z_c(4025)^\pm$	$4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7$	$24.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 7.7$
$Z_c(4025)^0$	$4025.5^{+2.0}_{-4.7} \pm 3.1$	$23.0 \pm 6.0 \pm 1.0$



■ $Z_c(4025)^{\pm/0}$ observed.

■ The resonance parameters of $Z_c(4020)$ and $Z_c(4025)$ are consistent within 1.5σ .

■ Coupling to \bar{D}^*D^* is much larger than to πh_c if $Z_c(4025)$ and $Z_c(4020)$ are the same state.

$$\frac{\Gamma(Z_c(4020) \rightarrow D^*\bar{D}^*)}{\Gamma(Z_c(4020) \rightarrow \pi h_c)} = 12 \pm 5$$

NATURE of Z_C STATES

■ At least 4 quarks, not a conventional meson

■ Tetraquark state?

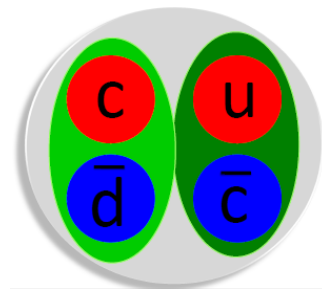
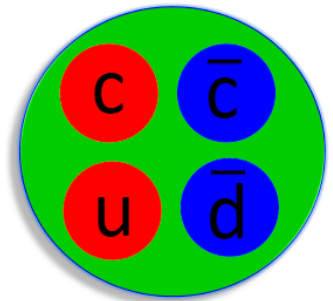
Phys. Rev. D87,125018(2013); Phys. Rev. D88, 074506(2013);
Phys. Rev. D89,054019(2014); Phys. Rev. D90,054009(2014); etc

■ $D^{(*)} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ molecule state?

Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 132003 (2013); Phys. Rev. D 89, 094026 (2014)
Phys. Rev. D 89, 074029 (2014); Phys. Rev. D 88, 074506 (2013); etc

■ Final States Interactions?

■ ...

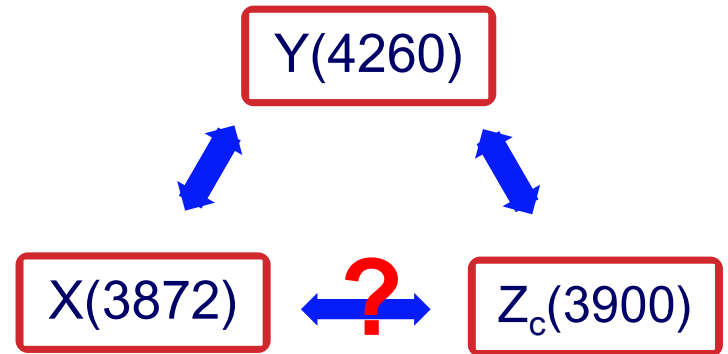


SUMMARY

- Lots of progress in charmonium-like studies at BESIII recently

- Observation of Z_c states

- X, Y, Z particles are correlated!



- Measurements of many hidden charm final states

- BESIII may continue data taking for XYZ study until 2020-2022.

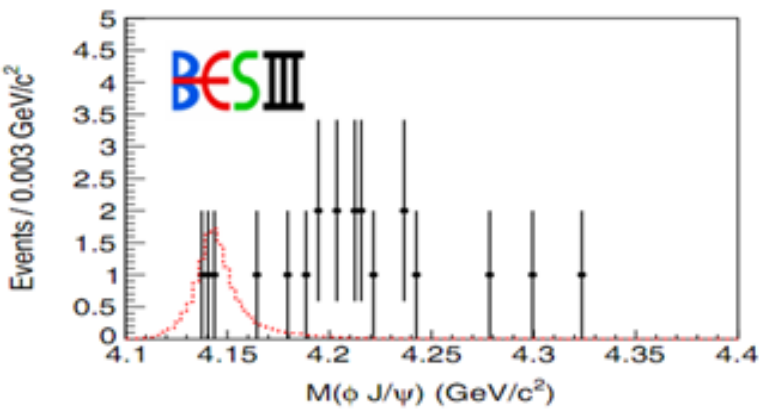
THANK YOU
(谢谢)

BACKUP

SUMMARY OF Z_c STATES AT BESIII

State	Mass(MeV)	Width(MeV)	Decay mode	Process
$Z_c(3900)^\pm$	$3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9$	$46 \pm 10 \pm 20$	$\pi^\pm J/\psi$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$
$Z_c(3900)^0$	$3894.8 \pm 2.3 \pm 2.7$	$29.6 \pm 8.2 \pm 8.2$	$\pi^0 J/\psi$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 J/\psi$
$Z_c(3885)^\pm$	$3883.9 \pm 1.5 \pm 4.2$ [single D tag]	$24.8 \pm 3.3 \pm 11.0$ [single D tag]	$D^0 D^{*-}$ $D^- D^{*0}$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ D^0 D^{*-}$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ D^- D^{*0}$
	$3884.3 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.5$ [double D tag]	$23.8 \pm 2.1 \pm 2.6$ [double D tag]		
$Z_c(4020)^\pm$	$4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7$	$7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6$	$\pi^\pm h_c$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- h_c$
$Z_c(4020)^0$	$4023.9 \pm 2.2 \pm 3.8$	fixed	$\pi^0 h_c$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 h_c$
$Z_c(4025)^\pm$	$4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7$	$24.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 7.7$	$D^{*0} D^{*-}$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ (D^{*+} \bar{D}^{*-})^-$

No significant $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Y(4140) \rightarrow \gamma \phi J/\psi$



[PRD 91. 032002 \(2015\)](#)

Upper limit at the 90% C.L. for $\sigma^B \cdot \mathcal{B} = \sigma^B(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Y(4140)) \cdot \mathcal{B}(Y(4140) \rightarrow \phi J/\psi)$

\sqrt{s} (GeV/c ²)	$\sigma^B \cdot \mathcal{B}$ (pb)
4.23	<0.35
4.26	<0.28
4.36	<0.33

Compared with $X(3872)$ production. [PRL 112, 092001](#)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma^B(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)) \cdot \mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi) \\ &= 0.27 \pm 0.09(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst}) \text{ pb at } \sqrt{s} = 4.23 \text{ GeV,} \\ &= 0.33 \pm 0.12(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst}) \text{ pb at } \sqrt{s} = 4.26 \text{ GeV.} \end{aligned}$$

Take $\mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi) = 5\%$. [arXiv: 0910.3138](#)

And $\mathcal{B}(Y(4140) \rightarrow \phi J/\psi) = 30\%$, molecular calculation, [PRD 80, 054019](#).

$$\frac{\sigma^B(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma Y(4140))}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma X(3872))} \leq 0.1 \text{ at } \sqrt{s} = 4.23 \text{ and } 4.26 \text{ GeV.}$$