

# The BESIII Experiment

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**BESIII**

**Chengping Shen for BESIII**  
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**BEACH 2014**

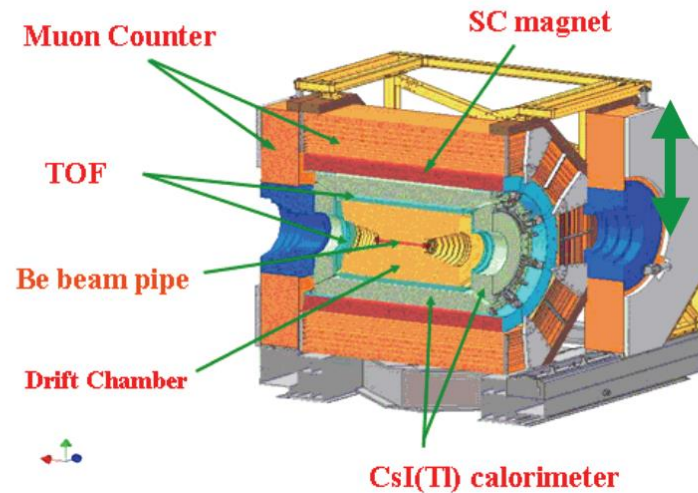
21-26 July, 2014 at Birmingham



**北京航空航天大学**  
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY

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# The Experiment: BESIII at BEPCII



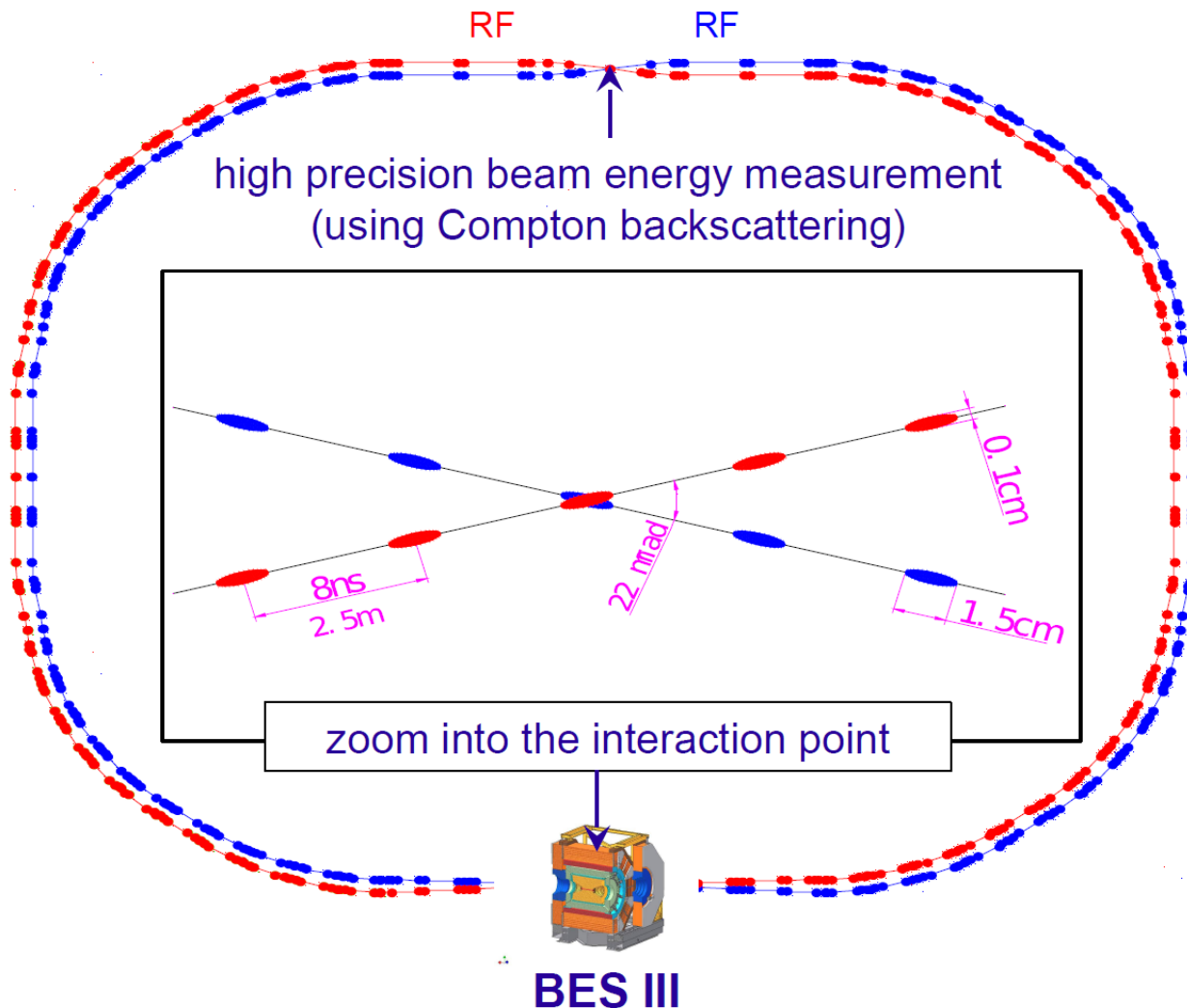
**BESIII**  
Multipurpose  
Detector  
(Scale)

$e^+e^-$   
Collisions with  
 $E_{cm}$  from  
 $\approx 2$  GeV to 4.6 GeV

Running in 4 GeV  
region since late 2012



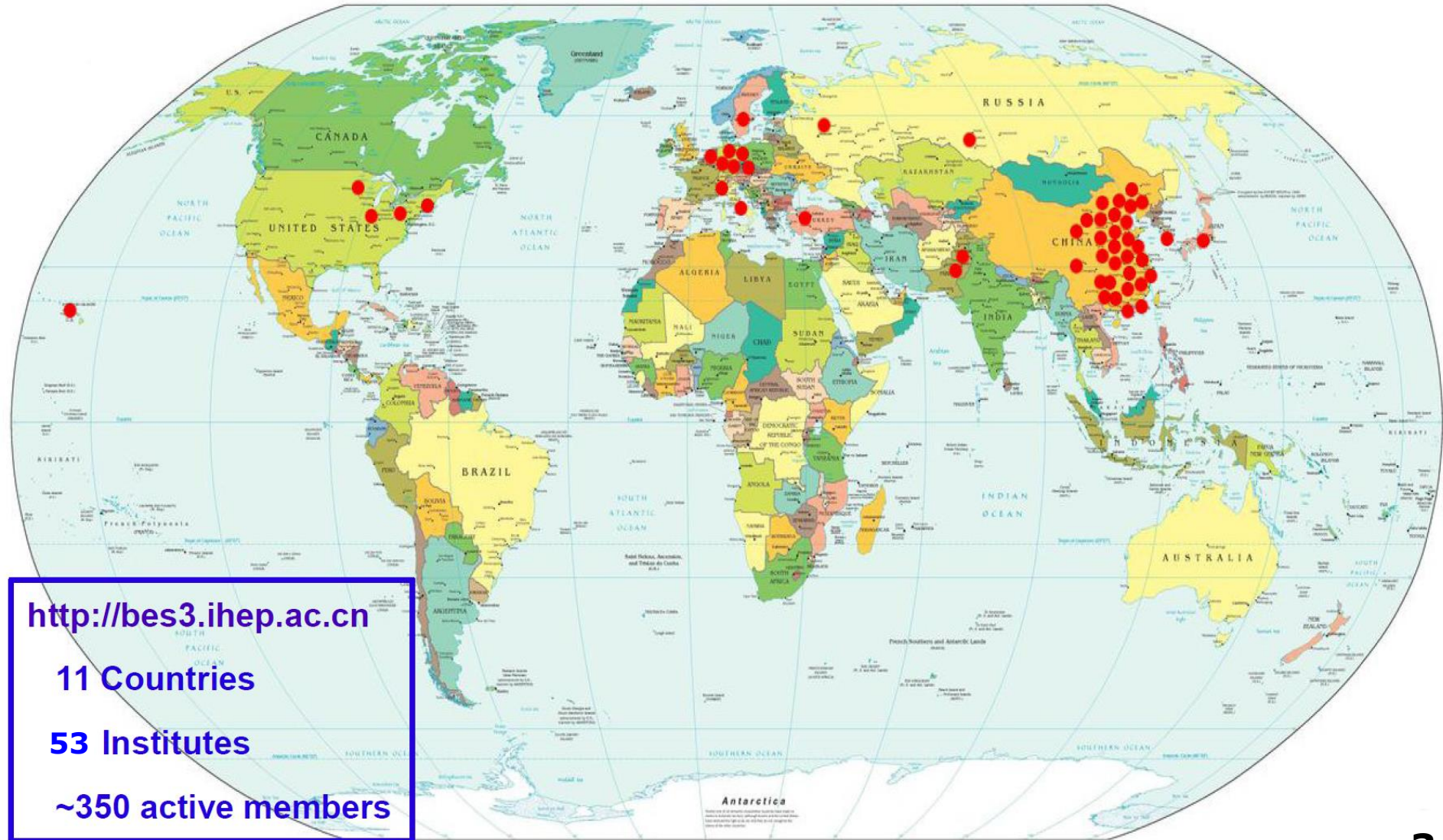
# Beijing Electron Positron Collider (BEPCII)



- Double ring
- Large crossing angle
- Beam energy:  
 $1.0 - 2.3 \text{ GeV}$
- Energy spread:  
 $5.16 \times 10^{-4}$
- Design luminosity:  
 $1 \times 10^{33} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$   
@ $\psi(3770)$
- Achieved luminosity:  
 $\sim 0.7 \times 10^{33} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$
- Beam energy measurement:  
 $5 \times 10^{-5}$



# The BES-III Collaboration



# The Available Data



Data sets collected by BESIII since 2009

Energy & physics	$L$ or $N$	Physics Topics
3097 MeV: $J/\psi$	$1.3 \times 10^9$	light hadron spectroscopy
3686 MeV: $\psi'$	$0.5 \times 10^9$	charmonium transitions; light hadron spectroscopy
$\psi(3770)$	$2.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$D$ decays; precision flavor physics
$\psi(4040)$	$0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	charmonium spectroscopy
3554 MeV	$0.024 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	precision determination of $T$ mass
4230 MeV - 4260 MeV	$1.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	charmonium spectroscopy; study of $Y(4260)$
4360 MeV	$0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	charmonium spectroscopy; study of $Y(4360)$
4100 MeV - 4400 MeV	$0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	coarse scan; $Y$ spectroscopy
3850 MeV - 4590 MeV	$0.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	fine scan; $R$ measurement; $Y$ spectroscopy
4600 MeV	$0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	charmonium spectroscopy

**4420 MeV**

**$1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$**

Study of  $\Psi(4415)$

(Red: partial or full data sets for the analyses presented today)

# Physics program @ BESIII

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## Light hadron physics

- meson & baryon spectroscopy
- multiquark states
- threshold effects
- glueballs & hybrids
- two-photon physics
- $p$  &  $n$  form-factors

## Charmonium physics:

- precision spectroscopy
- transitions and decays

## QCD & $\tau$ -physics:

- precision  $R$ -measurement
- $\tau$  decays

## Charm physics:

- semi-leptonic form factors
- $f_D$  &  $f_{D_s}$  decay consts.
- CKM matrix:  $V_{cd}$ ,  $V_{cs}$
- $D^0$ - $D^0$  mixing and  $CPV$
- strong phases

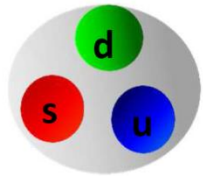
## Precision mass measurements:

- $\tau$  mass
- $D^0$ ,  $D^+$  &  $D_s$  masses

## XYZ meson physics:

- $Y(4260) \rightarrow \pi\pi h_c$  decays
- searches for new states
- .....

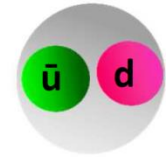
# QCD : real particles are color singlet



Baryons are red-blue-green triplets

$$\Lambda = usd$$

Mesons are color-anticolor pairs

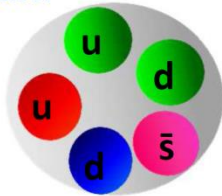


$$\pi = \bar{u}d$$

Other possible combinations of quarks and gluons :

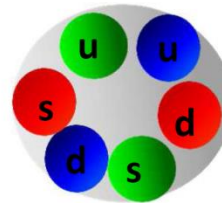
## Pentaquark

$S = +1$   
Baryon



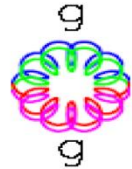
## H di-Baryon

Tightly bound  
6 quark state



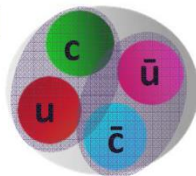
## Glueball

Color-singlet multi-gluon bound state



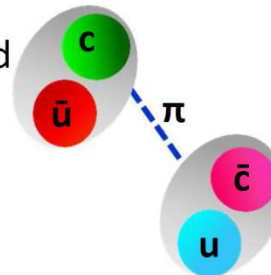
## Tetraquark

Tightly bound  
diquark &  
anti-diquark

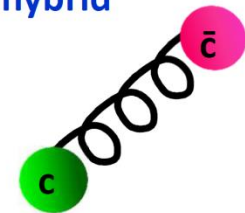


## Molecule

loosely bound  
meson-  
antimeson  
"molecule"



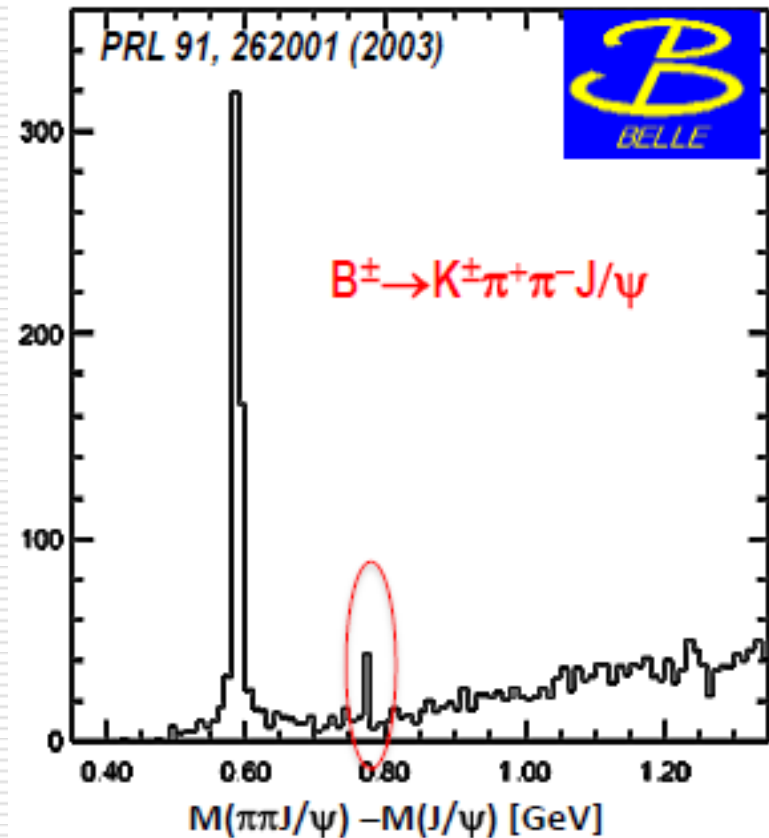
$q\bar{q}$  -gluon hybrid  
mesons





# X(3872)

- well-established neutral state just at or below  $D^0 D^{*0}$  threshold
  - discovered by Belle in  $B$  decay [PRL 91, 262001 (2003)]
- decay to  $(\pi^+ \pi^-)_\rho J/\psi$  is atypical of conventional charmonium
- popular explanation: bound  $D^0 \bar{D}^{*0}$  “molecular” state
- recent developments:
  - $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$  firmly established by LHCb [PRL 110, 222001 (2013)]
  - LHCb observes radiative transition to  $\psi'$  (arXiv:1404.0275)
  - **BESIII observes production in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$**

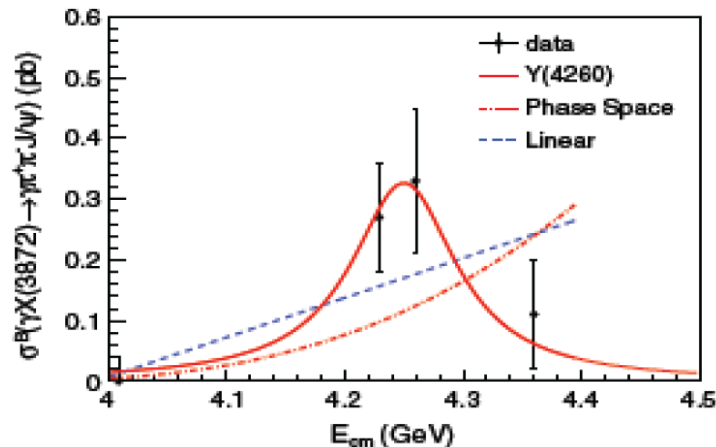
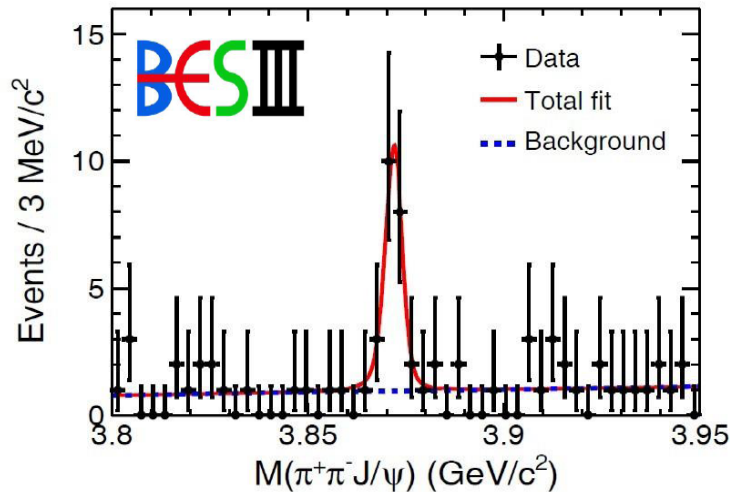


The X(3872) was first observed by Belle, soon confirmed by several experiments



# X(3872), new production mode

Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 09200



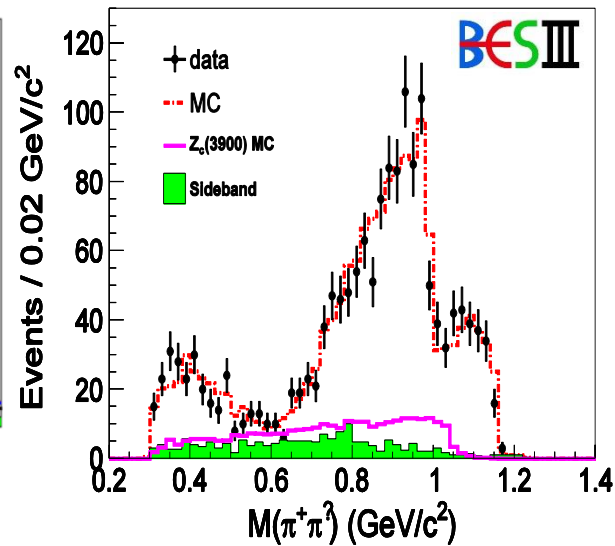
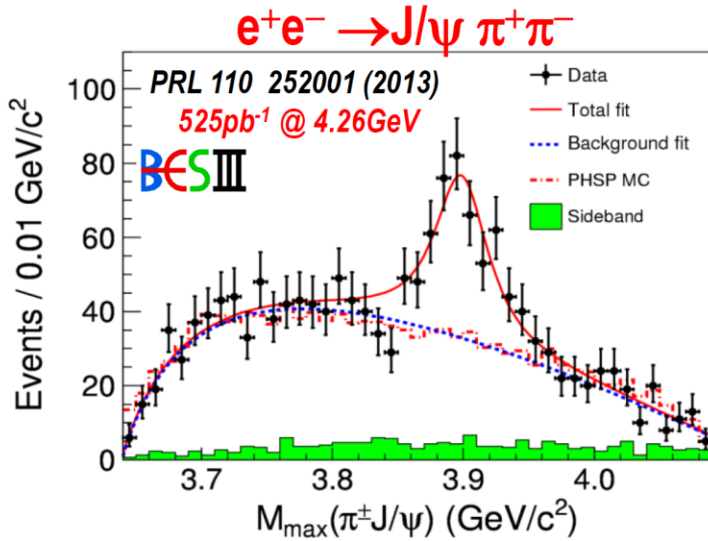
- E<sub>cm</sub> = 4230, 4260, 4360 MeV [2.4fb<sup>-1</sup>]
- Significance : 6.3 $\sigma$
- Mass : 3871.9 $\pm$ 0.7 $\pm$ 0.2 MeV [PDG : 3871.68 $\pm$ 0.17 MeV]
- Width : <2.4 MeV with 90% C.L.
- X-sec. is an order higher than NRQCD calculation of continuum process.
- The radiative transition production in Y(4260) decay suggestive, but not conclusive
- Assume B(X(3872) $\rightarrow$  $\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ ) = 5%

$$\frac{\sigma(Y(4260) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872))}{\sigma(Y(4260) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)} \sim 11\%$$

A new decay mode of Y(4260)?

Any commonality in nature of Y(4260), Z<sub>c</sub>(3900) and X(3872)?

# $Z_c(3900)$ observed in two experiments!



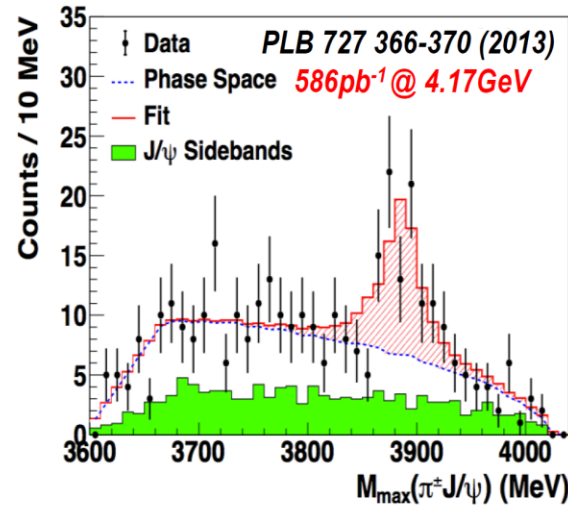
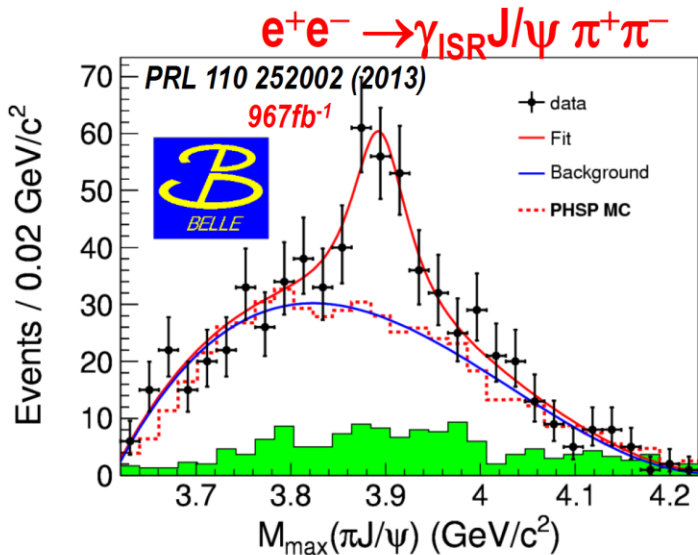
BES III

$$M = 3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 46 \pm 10 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$$

$$307 \pm 48 \text{ events, } >8\sigma$$

BELLE



$$M = 3894.5 \pm 6.6 \pm 4.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 63 \pm 24 \pm 26 \text{ MeV}$$

$$159 \pm 49 \text{ events, } >5.2\sigma$$

CLEO-c Data

$$M = 3886 \pm 4 \pm 2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 37 \pm 4 \pm 8 \text{ MeV}$$

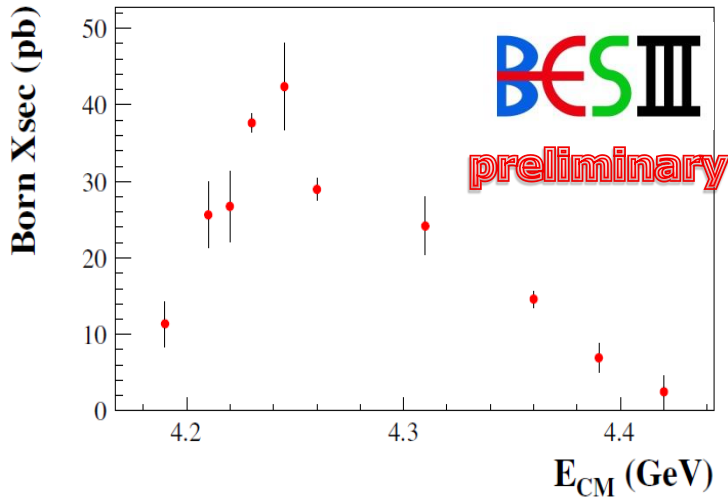
$$81 \pm 16 \text{ events, } >5\sigma$$

# $Z_c(3900)^0$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0 J/\psi$

NEW

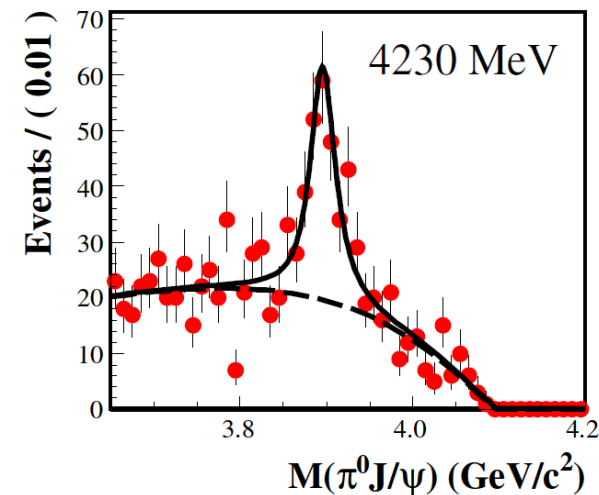
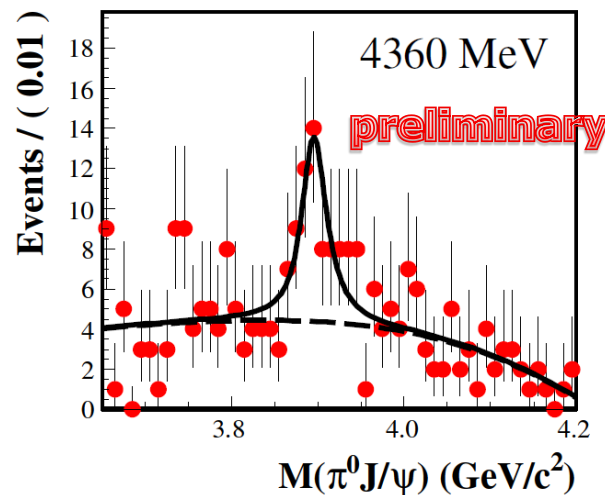
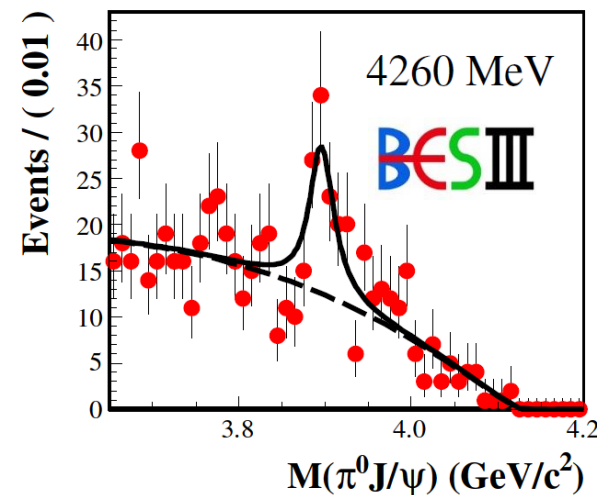
Has an isospin partner,  $Z_c(3900)^0$  ?

**BESIII Preliminary**



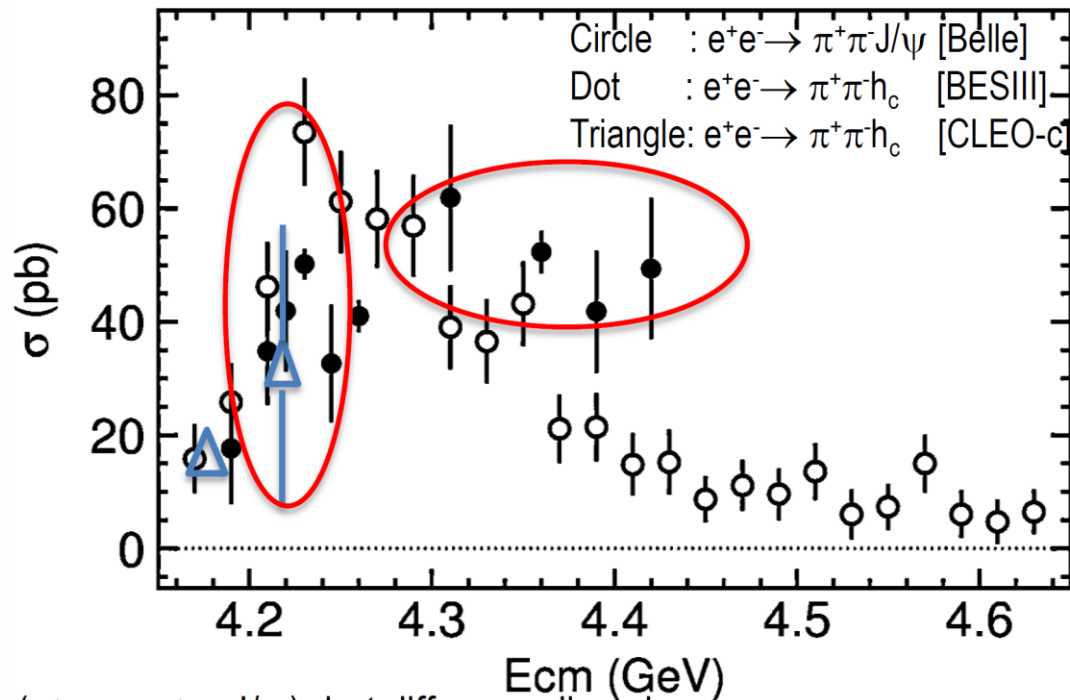
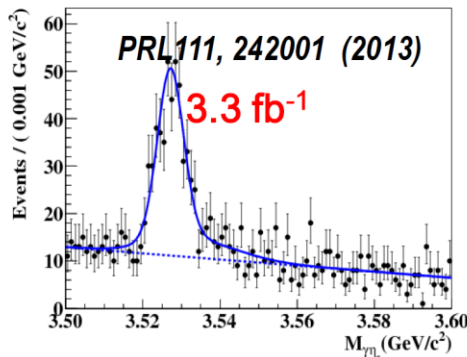
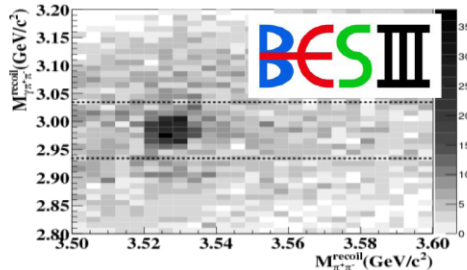
- $2.8\text{fb}^{-1}$  data at 10 energy points from 4260~4420 MeV
- $Z_c(3900)^0$  is observed clearly at  $E_{cm} = 4230, 4260, 4360\text{MeV}$
- BESIII preliminary results :
  - $M = 3894.8 \pm 2.3\text{ MeV}$ ,  $\Gamma = 29.6 \pm 8.2\text{ MeV}$
  - Significance =  $10.4\sigma$
- $R(Z_c^0/\pi^0\pi^0 J/\psi) = N(Z_c^0(3900))/N(\pi^0\pi^0 J/\psi)$ ,  $E_{cm}$  dependence

Neutral isospin partner,  $Z_c(3900)^0$  observed



# $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c$

- Significant  $\pi^+\pi^-h_c$  production reported by CLEO @ 4170MeV [PRL 107, 041803 (2011)]
- Correlated with observed  $Y(4260)$  or others charmonium states?
- $3.3\text{fb}^{-1}$  data at 13 energy points from 3900~4420 GeV
- $h_c \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c$ ,  $\eta_c \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$  [16 exclusive decay modes, ~35% of the  $h_c$  decays]



- $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c) \sim \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)$ , but difference line shape.
- Local maximum  $\sim 4230$  MeV, broad structure at  $\sim 4400$  MeV?
- Correlation with  $Y(4260)$  or  $Y(4360)$  unclear



# $Z_c(4020)^\pm$ in $\pi^\pm h_c$

- no sharp structure in  $\pi^+\pi^-h_c$  cross section
- correlation with  $Y(4260)$  or  $Y(4360)$  unclear
- narrow  $\pi^\pm h_c$  structure observed

$$M = 4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\Gamma = 7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6 \text{ MeV}$$

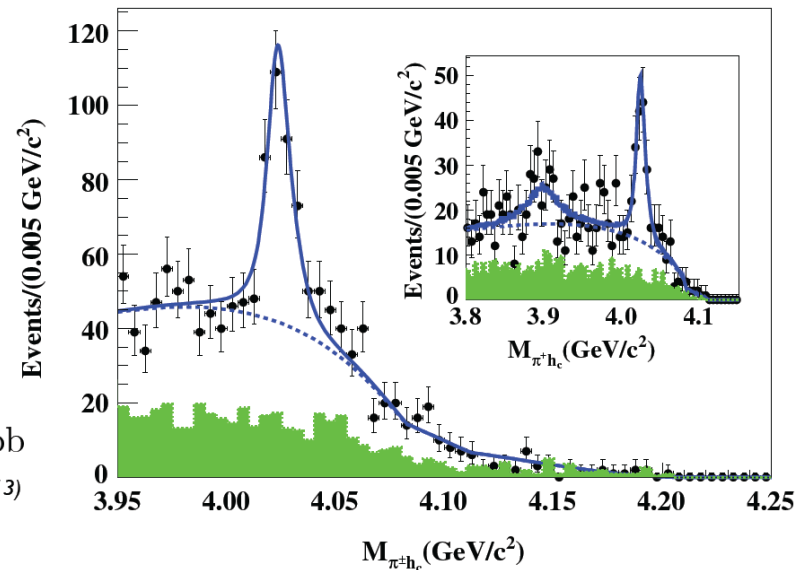
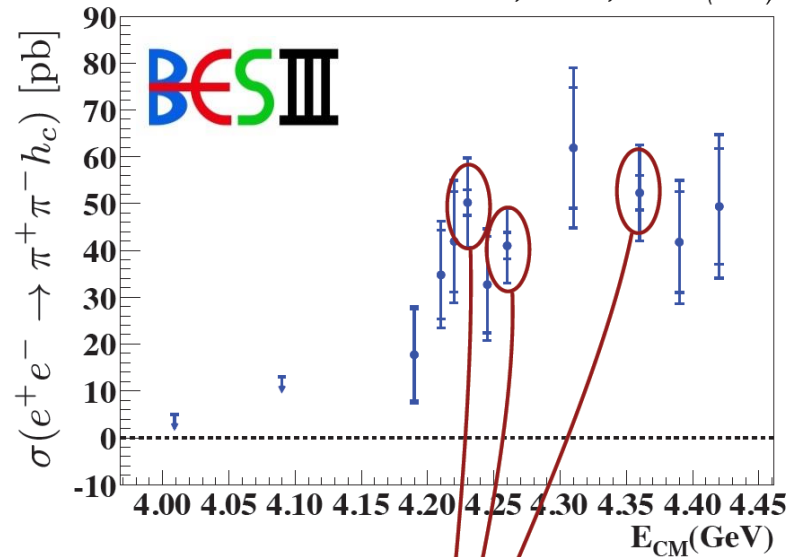
- no significant evidence for  $Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi^\pm h_c$
- at  $E_{\text{cm}} = 4260 \text{ MeV}$ :

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm Z_c(3900)^\mp \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c) < 11 \text{ pb}$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm Z_c(3900)^\mp \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi) = 13 \pm 5 \text{ pb}$$

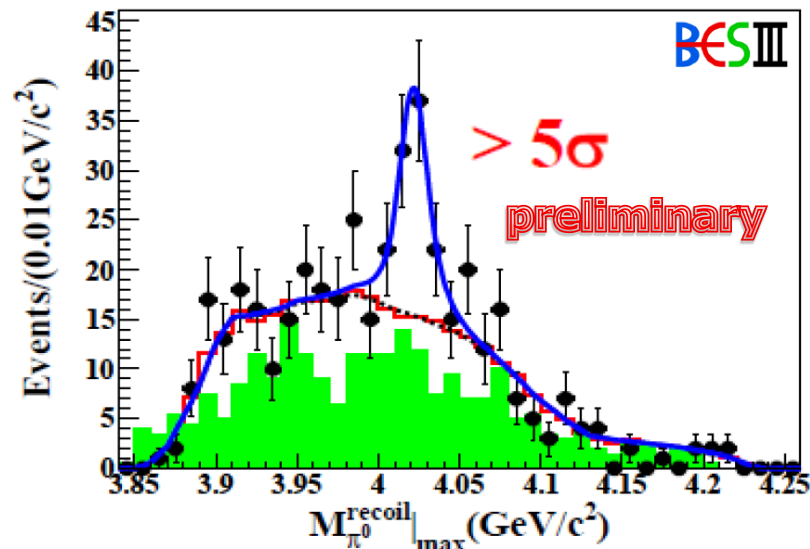
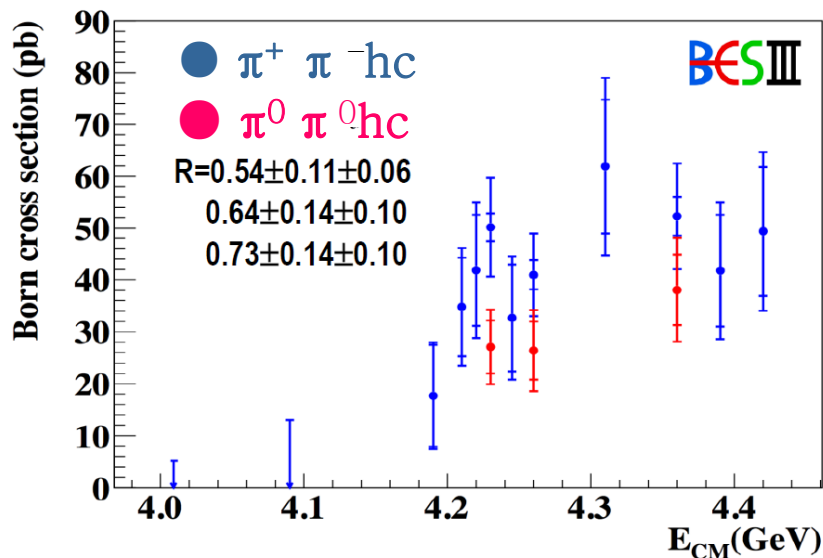
BESIII Collaboration, PRL 110, 252001 (2013)

BESIII Collaboration, PRL 111, 242001 (2013)



# $Z_c(4020)^0$ in $\pi^0 h_c$

New!



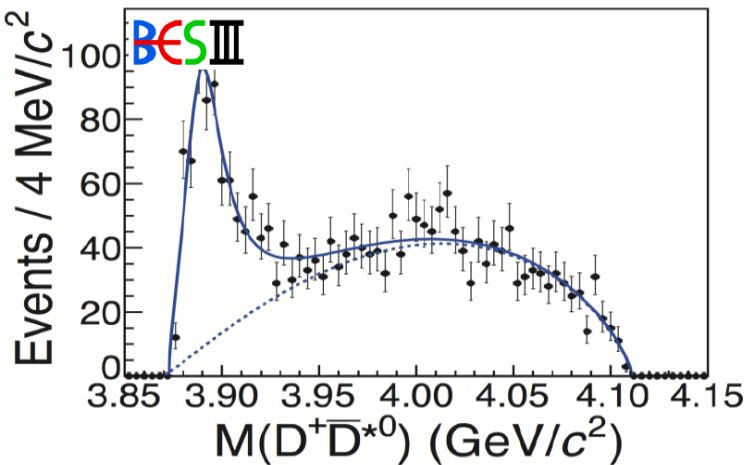
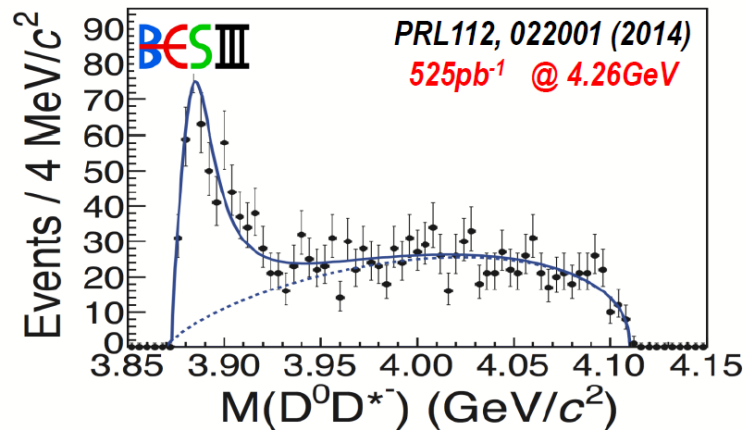
**BESIII Preliminary**

- Study  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 h_c$  at  $E_{cm} = 4230, 4260, 4360$  MeV
- X-sec. is about half of that charged process, agree with the expectation of isospin symmetry
- Observe  $Z_c(4020)^0$  structure in  $\pi^0 h_c$  mass distribution
- BESIII preliminary Result :
  - $M[Z_c(4020)^0] = 4023.6 \pm 2.2 \pm 3.9$  MeV
  - $[M[Z_c(4020)^\pm] = 4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7$  MeV]
  - Width fixed to charged  $Z_c(4020)$

**Neutral partner of the charged  $Z_c(4020)$  observed!**

**Observation of  $Z_c(3900)^0$  and  $Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow$  isovector nature of the  $Z_c$  states**

# $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+(D\bar{D}^*)^- + \text{c.c.}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 4.26 \text{ GeV}$



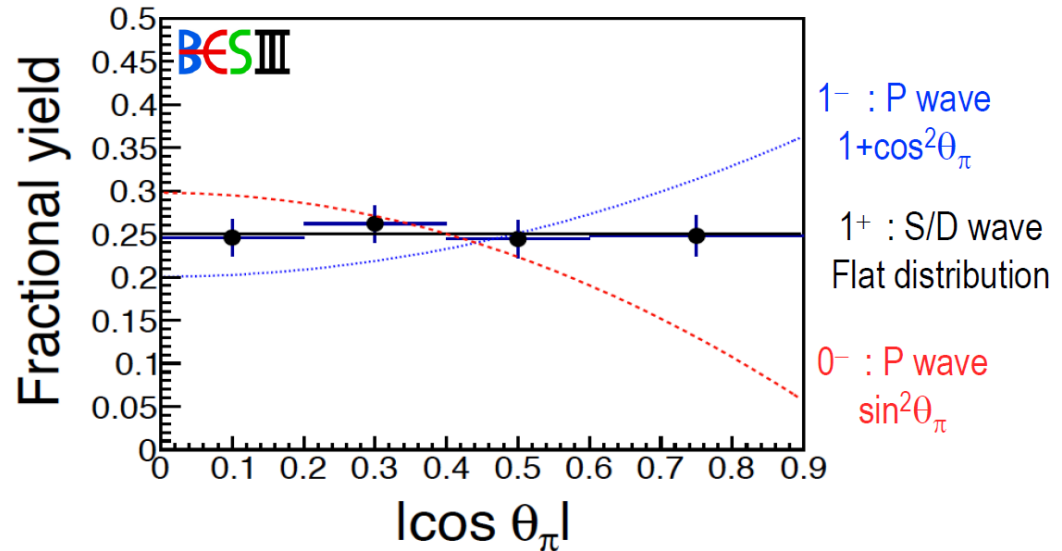
$$M[Z_c(3885)] = 3883.9 \pm 1.5 \pm 4.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma[Z_c(3885)] = 24.8 \pm 3.3 \pm 11.0 \text{ MeV}$$

$2\sigma/1\sigma$  below those of  $Z_c(3900)$

- Bachelor  $\pi$  angular distribution :

favors a  $J^P=1^+$  assignment



Are  $Z_c(3900)$  and  $Z_c(3885)$  same states?

- If  $Z_c(3885)$  is  $Z_c(3900)$ :

$$\frac{\Gamma(Z_c(3900) \rightarrow D\bar{D}^*)}{\Gamma(Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi J/\psi)} = 6.2 \pm 2.9$$

Large non-DDbar coupling

Typical values :  $\psi(3770) \sim 500$ ,  $\psi(4040) \sim 200$

# $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm (D^* \bar{D}^*)^\mp$ at $E_{cm} = 4260 \text{ MeV}$

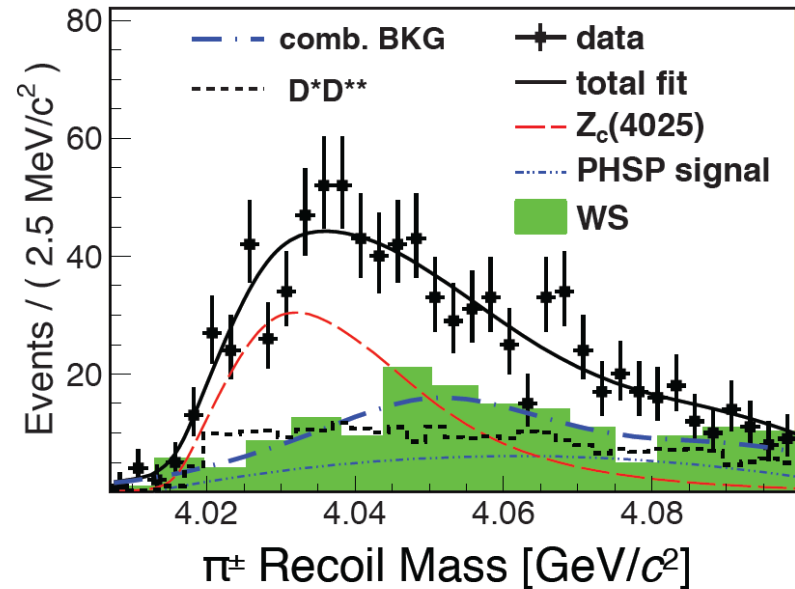


- deviation from phase space decay
- could be described by a charged state decaying to  $D^* \bar{D}^*$
- if  $Z_c(4025)^\pm$  is the  $Z_c(4020)^\pm$  observed in the  $\pi^\pm h_c$  spectrum:

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

- similar behavior to  $Z_c(3900)^\pm$

BESIII Collaboration, PRL 112, 132001 (2014)



$$M = 4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\Gamma = 24.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 7.7 \text{ MeV}$$



# the $Z_c$ states at BESIII

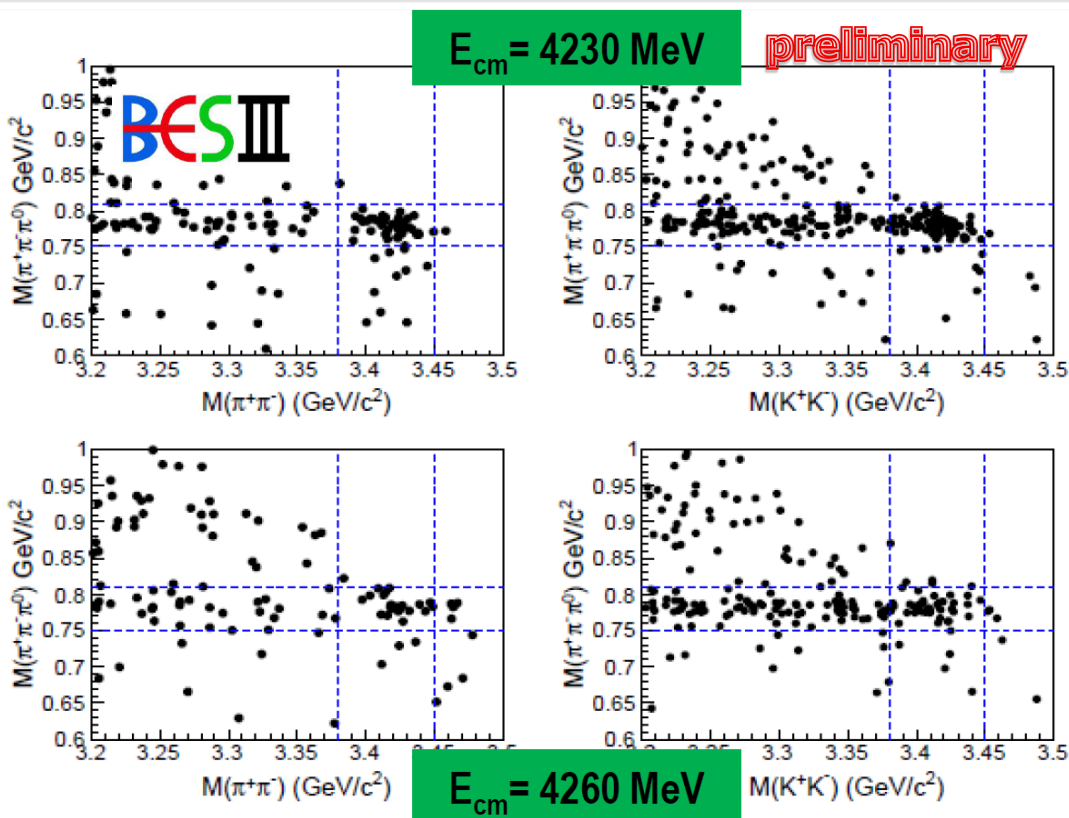
Channel	Mass (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	Width (MeV)
$\pi J/\psi$	$3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9$ $3894.8 \pm 2.3$ (Prel.)	$46 \pm 10 \pm 20$ $29.6 \pm 8.2$ (Prel.)
$(D \bar{D}^*)^\pm$	$3883.9 \pm 1.5 \pm 4.2$	$24.8 \pm 3.3 \pm 11.0$
	2 $\sigma$ difference	1 $\sigma$ difference
$\pi h_c$	$4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7$ $4023.6 \pm 2.2 \pm 3.9$ (Prel.)	$7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6$
$(D^* \bar{D}^*)^\pm$	$4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7$	$24.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 7.7$
	1 $\sigma$ difference	2 $\sigma$ difference

Close to  $D \bar{D}^*$   
threshold (3875 MeV)

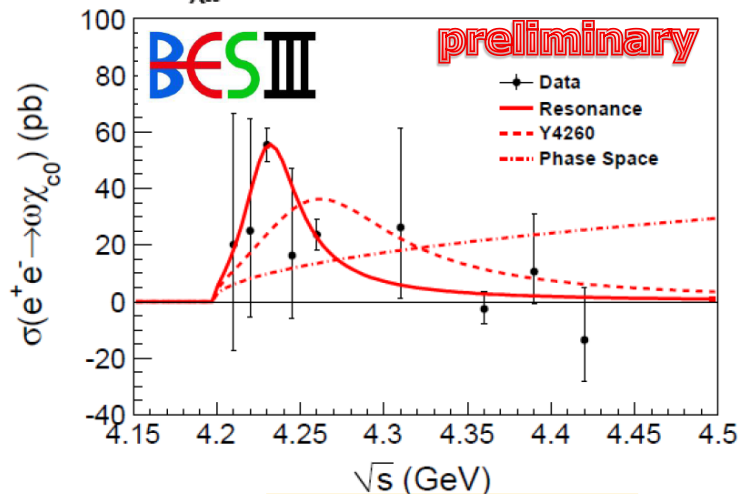
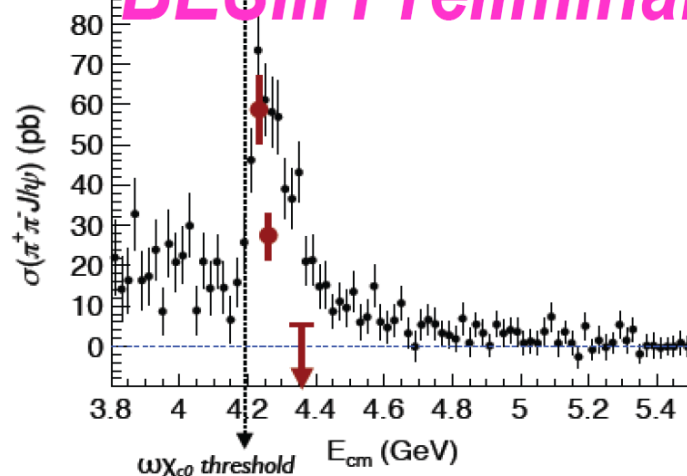
Close to  $D^* \bar{D}^*$  threshold  
(4017 MeV)

- At least 4-quarks; Charged; Near threshold;
  - Isospin:  $I=1$ , hint of a new spectroscopy?
  - Whether they are two states need further understanding (couple channel analysis? quantum number determination? interference?)
- $\bar{D}^{(*)}D^*$  molecule?
  - Tetraquark state?
  - Cusp?
  - Threshold effect?
  - ...

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



**BES III Preliminary**



$M=4229 \pm 11 \pm 6 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\Gamma=40 \pm 14 \pm 2 \text{ MeV}$

- Observation of  $\omega \chi_{c0}$  at 4230, 4260 MeV data
- No evidence at 4360 MeV
- Line shape seems inconsistent with Y(4260)
- Assuming signal from a resonance, a BW fitting get a narrow structure around 4230 MeV.

# Summary



- Some charged  $Z_c$  states were observed at BESIII using above 4GeV data.
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$  at 4230, 4260, 4360 MeV was observed clearly. The signals are from the process  $Y(4260) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$  ? More energy points are needed.
- $Z_c(3900)^0$  and  $Z_c(4020)^0$  were found without surprise, which indicates the isovector nature of the  $Z_c$  states
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{c0}$  at 4.23 and 4.26 GeV were observed. It seems the observed signals are not from  $Y(4260)$  ?

Thanks!