

Preliminary analysis for the decay of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \eta(\gamma\gamma)$

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Dec. 18th, 2019

Charmonium group meeting

Outline

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Motivation

- Measurements about $\eta_c(2S)$ decay are scarce.
- Maybe there is certain relationship between hadronic decays of $\eta_c(2S)$ and η_c , like J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$.
- Search for potential structure with the channel, $\eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta$.

$\eta_c(2S)$ DECAY MODES		
Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
Γ_1 hadrons	not seen	
Γ_2 $K\bar{K}\pi$	$(1.9 \pm 1.2)\%$	
Γ_3 $K\bar{K}\eta$	$(5 \pm 4) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_4 $2\pi^+2\pi^-$	not seen	
Γ_5 $\rho^0\rho^0$	not seen	
Γ_6 $3\pi^+3\pi^-$	not seen	
Γ_7 $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$	not seen	
Γ_8 $K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0}$	not seen	
Γ_9 $K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	$(1.4 \pm 1.0)\%$	
Γ_{10} $K^+K^-2\pi^+2\pi^-$	not seen	
Γ_{11} $K_S^0 K^-2\pi^+\pi^- + c.c.$	seen	
Γ_{12} $2K^+2K^-$	not seen	
Γ_{13} $\phi\phi$	not seen	
Γ_{14} $\rho\bar{\rho}$	seen	
Γ_{15} $\gamma\gamma$	$(1.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ_{16} $\gamma J/\psi(1S)$	$< 1.4\%$	90%
Γ_{17} $\pi^+\pi^-\eta$	not seen	
Γ_{18} $\pi^+\pi^-\eta'$	not seen	
Γ_{19} $\pi^+\pi^-\eta_c(1S)$	$< 25\%$	90%

PDG 2019

BOSS version and Data set

- BOSS version: 7.0.4
- Data samples:
 - ✓ 09 $\psi(2S)$ data (161.63 pb^{-1})
 - ✓ 12 $\psi(2S)$ data (506.92 pb^{-1})
 - ✓ off-resonance data at 3.65 GeV (43.88 pb^{-1})
- Official inclusive MC samples for 09/12 $\psi(2S)$ data are used.
- Exclusive MC
 - ✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \gamma \eta_c(2S), \eta_c(2S) \longrightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$
 - ✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \gamma \chi_{cJ}, \chi_{cJ} \longrightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 / \eta$
 - ✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$
 - ✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta \gamma_{\text{FSR}}$

Selection

- Charged tracks
 - ✓ $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$, $R_z < 10.0$ cm, $R_{xy} < 1.0$ cm
 - Exactly 2 good charged tracks with 0 net charge.**
- PID
 - ✓ $\text{Prob}(\pi) > \text{Prob}(K)$
 - ✓ $\text{Prob}(\pi) > 0.001$
- Photons
 - ✓ $E > 25$ MeV (Barrel), $E > 50$ MeV (Endcap)
 - ✓ $D_{\text{ang}} > 20^\circ$
 - ✓ $\text{TDC} \in [0, 14]$ (in the unit of 50 ns).
 - At least 3 good photons.**

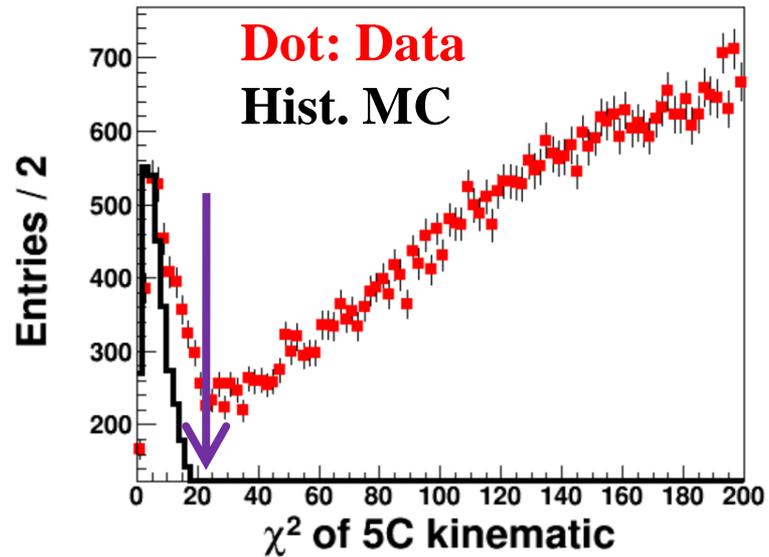
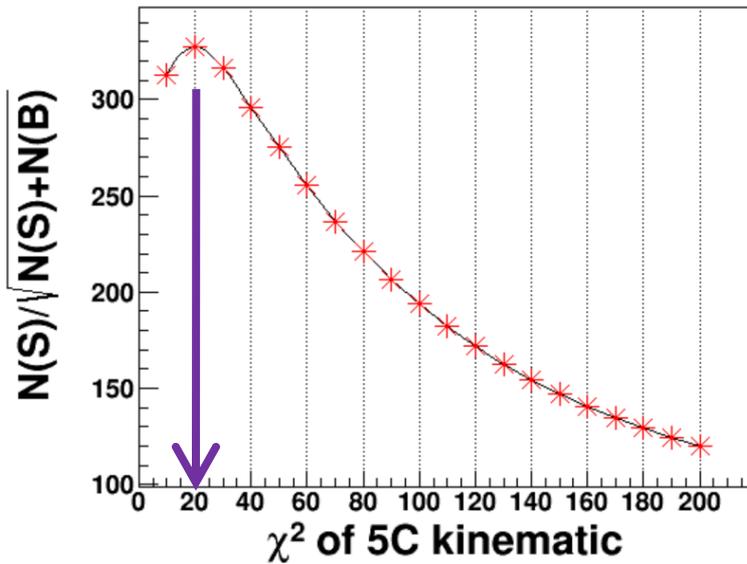
Selection

- 5C kinematic fit ($\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \eta(\gamma\gamma)$)
 - ✓ Four momentum and η mass
 - ✓ Iterate the fit over all combination of η candidates and the radiative photon
 - ✓ The combination with the least $\chi^2(5C)$ will be taken as the best one
- In order to suppress the background from $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\eta(\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-$, and $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \eta(\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-\gamma_{\text{FSR}}$, the requirement below is applied to the sample:

$$\chi^2(5C) < \chi_{2\gamma}^2(5C), \quad \chi^2(5C) < \chi_{4\gamma}^2(5C)$$

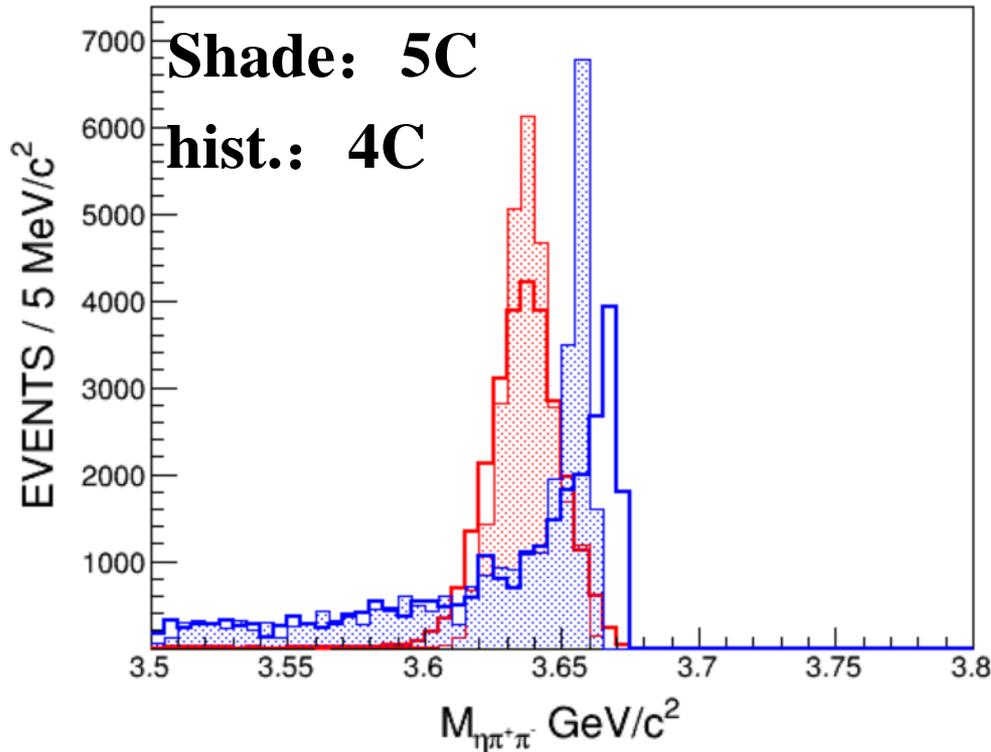
Selection

- 5C kinematic fit ($\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\eta(\gamma\gamma)$)



$$\chi^2(5C) < 20$$

Selection

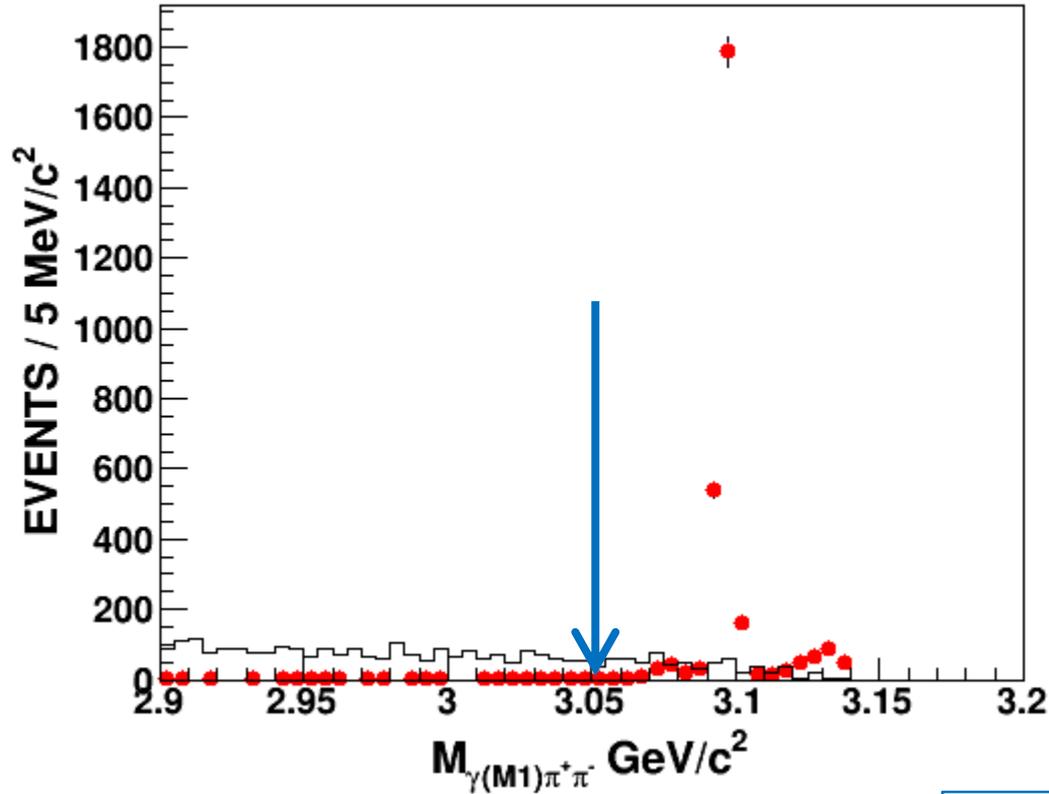


4C: the constraints for mass of η and four momentum are retained, but the mass of radiative photon is floated.

Red : $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \eta(\gamma\gamma)$

Blue : $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta(\gamma\gamma)$

Selection

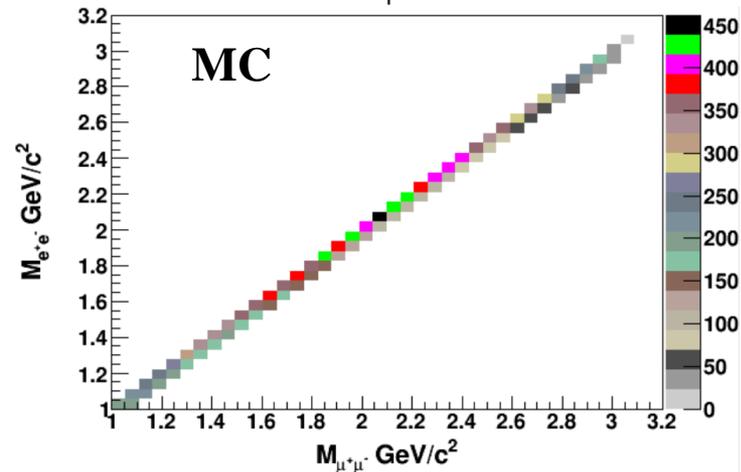
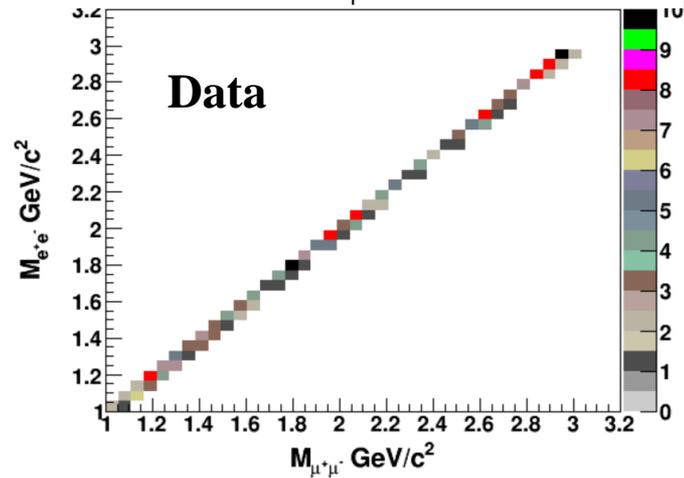
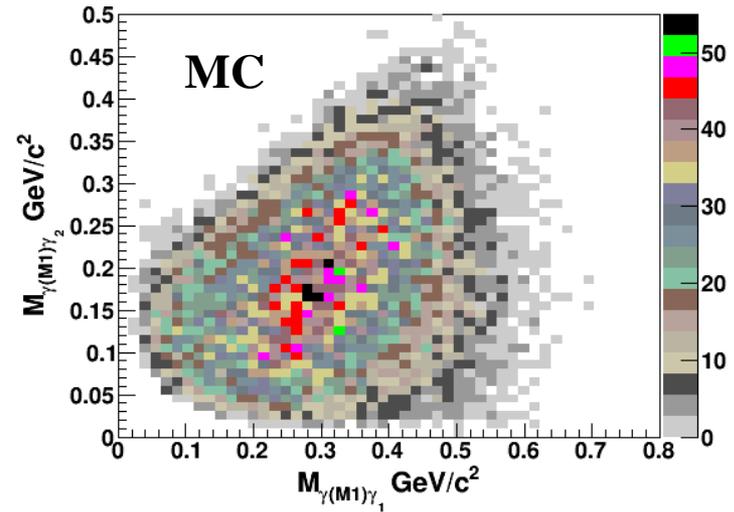
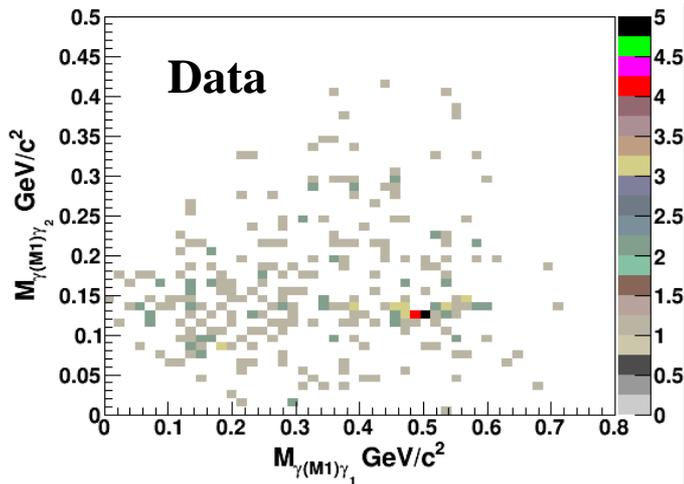


$$M_{\gamma(M1)\pi^+\pi^-} < 3.05 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

Veto backgrounds
associated with J/ψ

Final efficiency: $\varepsilon=19.8\%$

Selection



There are no obvious π^0 and J/ψ signals in the invariant mass of $\gamma(M1)\gamma_{1/2}$ and $\mu^+\mu^-/e^+e^-$

Main background

- According to the study with inclusive MC, the main backgrounds are :

✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \gamma \chi_{c1/2}, \chi_{c1/2} \longrightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 / \eta$

✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \gamma \pi^0 (\eta) \pi^+ \pi^-$ (including resonances, ω, ρ^0, \dots)

✓ $\psi(2S) \longrightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta (\gamma_{\text{FSR}})$

Fit of Mass spectrum

- Signal line shape: $\left(E_\gamma^3 \cdot BW(m) \cdot DMP(E_\gamma) \right) \otimes \text{Gaussian}$

✓ m : invariant mass of $\pi^+ \pi^- \eta$

✓ $E_\gamma : \frac{m_{\psi(2S)}^2 - m^2}{2m_{\psi(2S)}}$

✓ $BW(m)$: Breit – Wigner function

✓ $DMP(E_\gamma) : \frac{E_0^2}{E_\gamma E_0 + (E_\gamma - E_0)^2} \left(E_0 = \frac{m_{\psi(2S)}^2 - m_{\eta_c(2S)}^2}{2m_{\psi(2S)}} \right)$ (V.V. Anashin *et al.*, arXiv:1012.1694 [hep-ex])

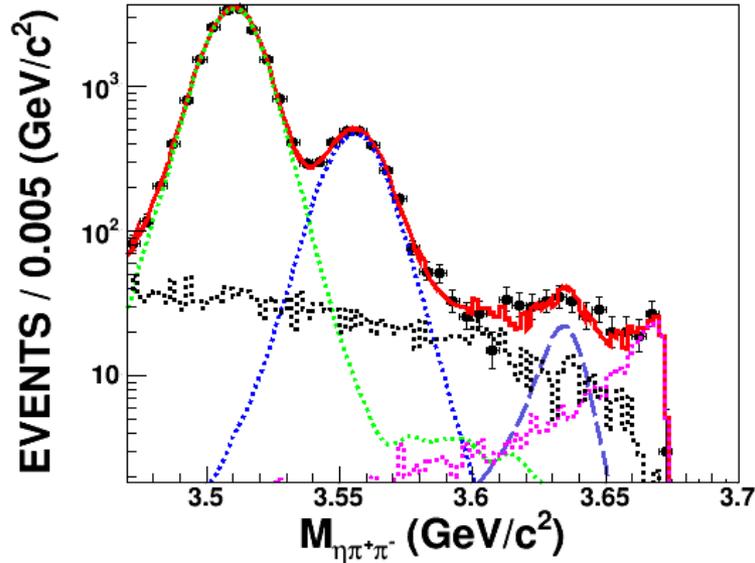
- Other components

✓ $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{c1/2}, \chi_{c1/2} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$: MC \otimes Gaussian

✓ $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$: MC shape

✓ $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta (\gamma_{\text{FSR}})$: MC shape

Fit of Mass spectrum



Red curve: total fit

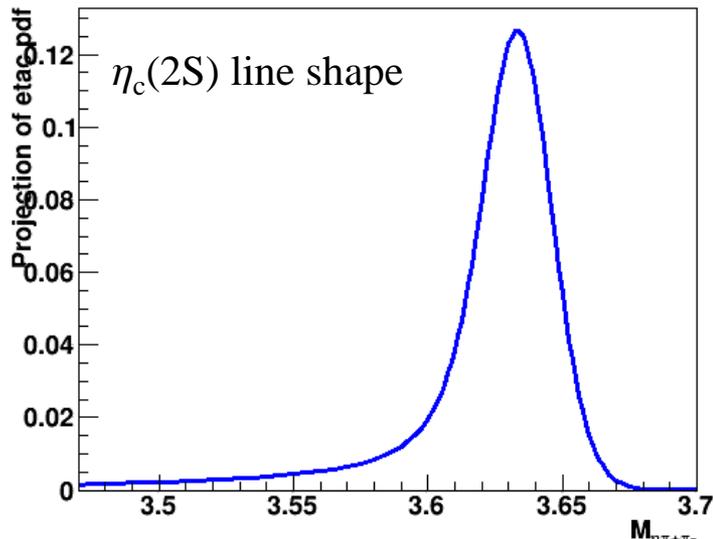
Blue dashdotted: $\eta_c(2S)$

Green dash and Blue dash: χ_{c1} and χ_{c2}

Purple dash: $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta(\gamma_{FSR})$ (FSR)

Black dash : $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta\pi^+\pi^-$ (PHSP)

Fitting result



$\eta_c(2S) : 105 \pm 21 (5.83\sigma)$

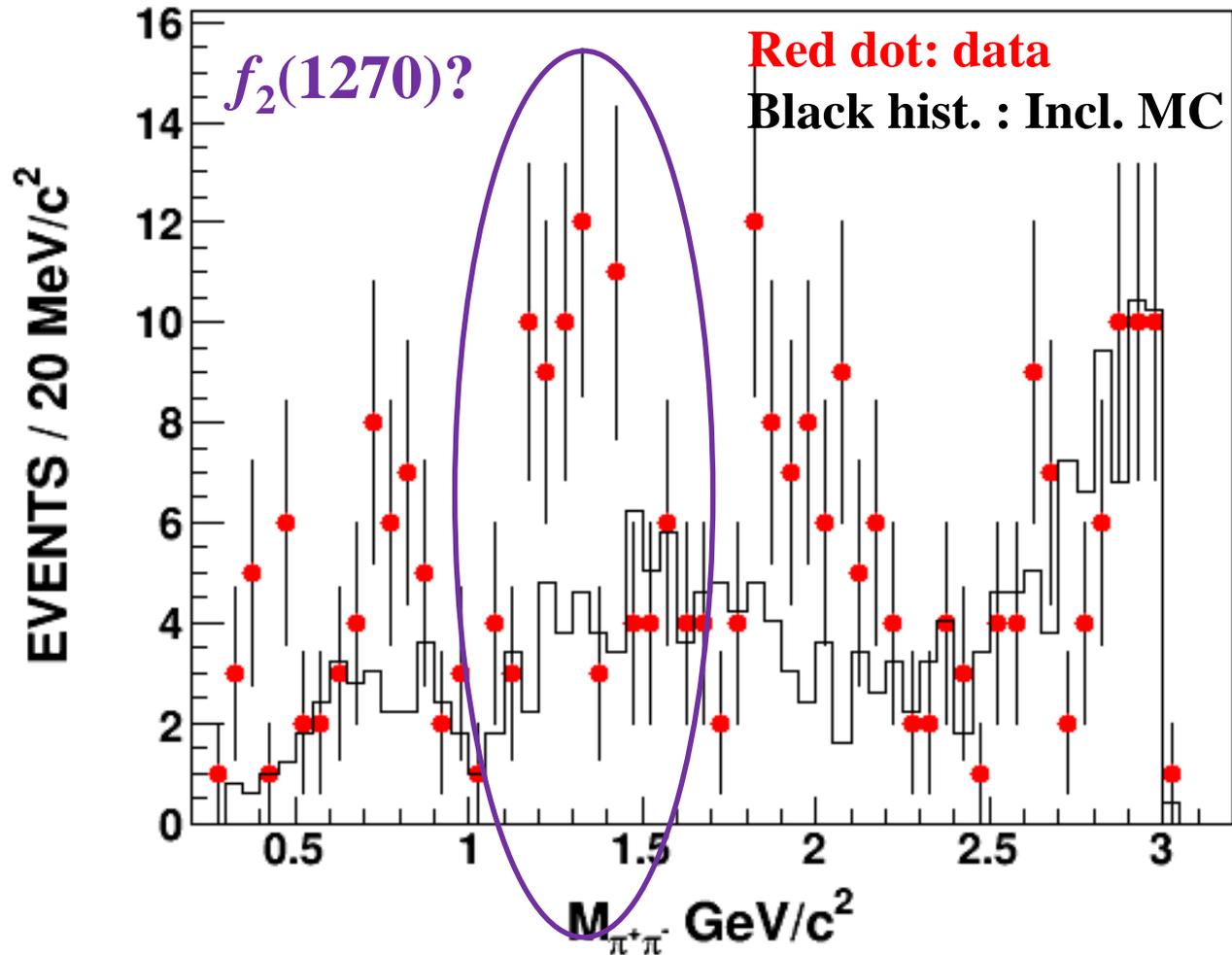
$\chi_{c1} : 17554 \pm 145$

$\chi_{c2} : 2563 \pm 63$

FSR: 161 ± 23

PHSP: 900 ± 98

Invariant mass spectrum of $\pi^+\pi^-$ within $\eta_c(2S)$ mass region (3.60--3.65)



Summary

- Using $\psi(2S)$ data sample collected at BESIII, the channel, $\eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta$, has been observed for the first time with 5.83σ
- The branching fraction of $\eta_c(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta$ is determined to be:

$$Br = \frac{N_{signal}}{N_{\psi(2S)} \cdot \epsilon \cdot Br_1 \cdot Br_2} = (4.29 \pm 0.86) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$Br_1 : \psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c(2S)$$

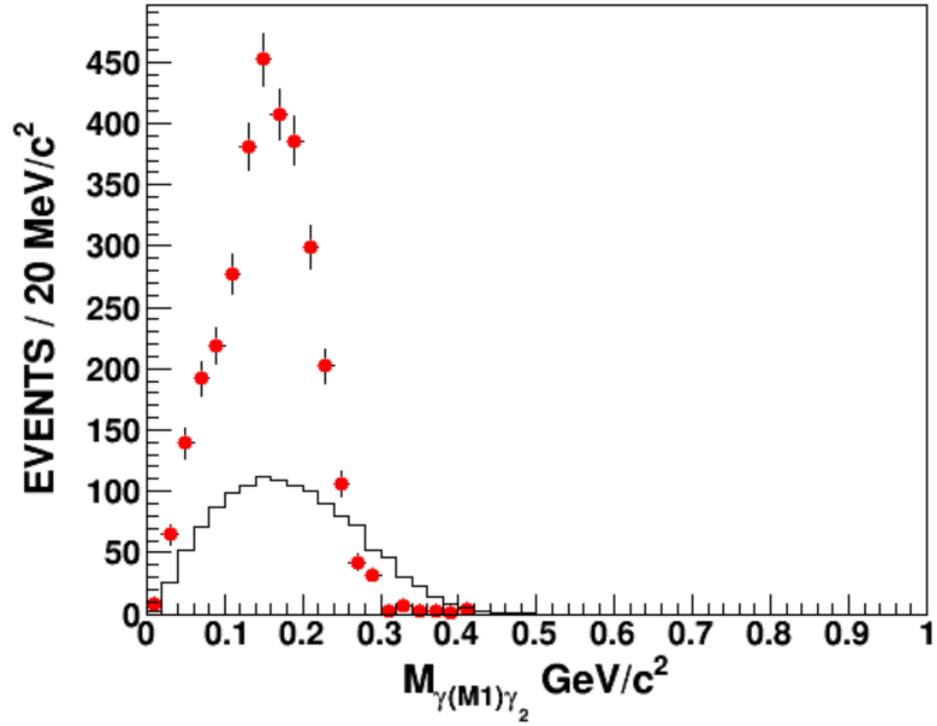
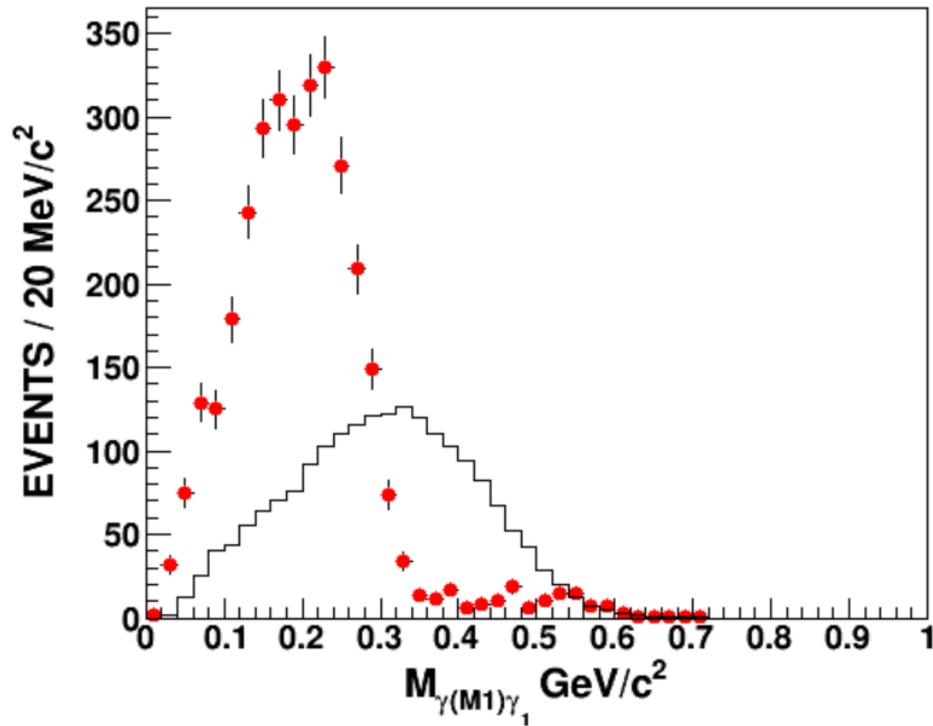
$$Br_2 : \eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

- There is an enhancement around $f_2(1270)$ in the mass spectrum of $\pi^+\pi^-$ within the mass region of $\eta_c(2S)$.

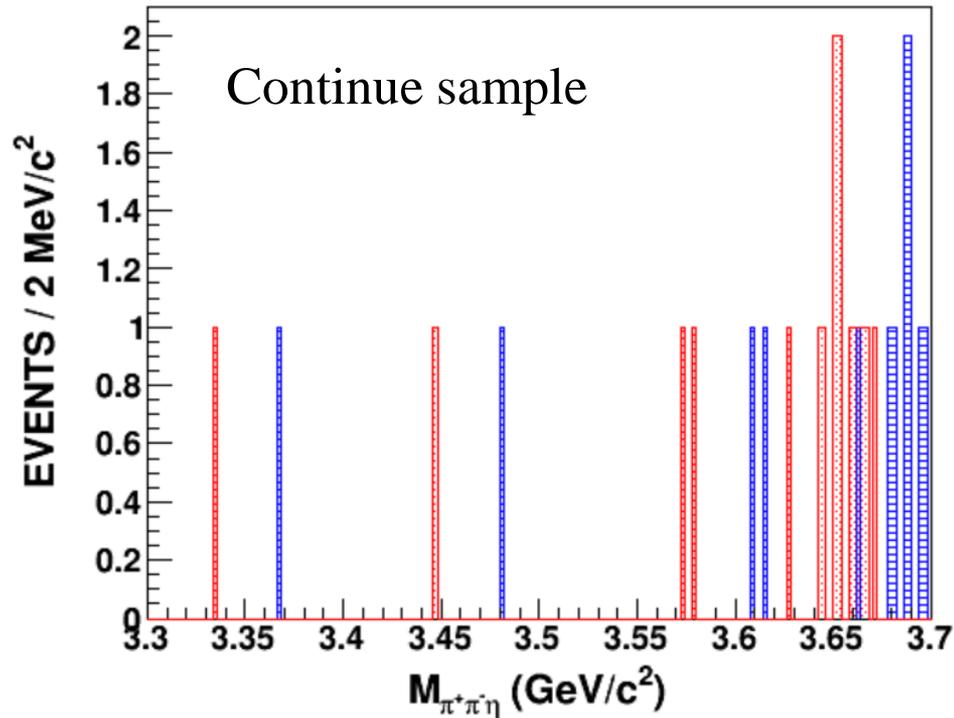
Thank you!

Back up

Data and MC



Back up



$$M \rightarrow a \times (M - M_0) + M_0$$

$$M_0 = 0.8271$$

$$a = 1.013$$

- 2 events after shifted within the range $M_{\pi^+\pi^-\eta} \in [3.60, 3.65] \text{ GeV}/c^2$.

- $$f = \frac{L_{\psi(2S)}}{L_{off-res}} \times \frac{E_{off-res}^2}{E_{\psi(2S)}^2} = 3.61 / 11.33 \text{ (2009 / 2012)}$$