



Non-Vector charmonium-like studies at BESIII

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(On behalf of the BESIII collaboration)

Outline

→ Introduction

→ Observation of charged $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$

$$\diamond e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+(D_s^- D^{*0} + D_s^{*-} D^0)$$

→ Observation of threshold enhancement of $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$

$$\diamond e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$$

→ Search for $X(3872)$ state

$$\diamond e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 X(3872) \gamma$$

→ Search for new decay modes of $\psi_2(3823)$

$$\diamond e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \psi_2(3823)$$

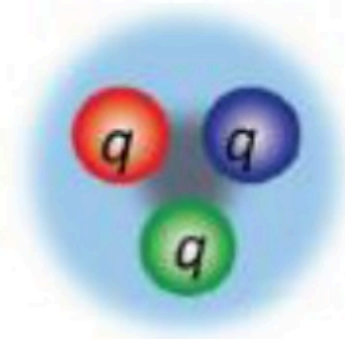
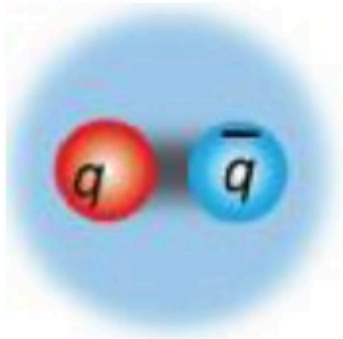
$$\diamond e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \psi_2(3823)$$

New forms of hadron

- Conventional hadrons consist of 2 or 3 quarks:

Naive Quark Model:

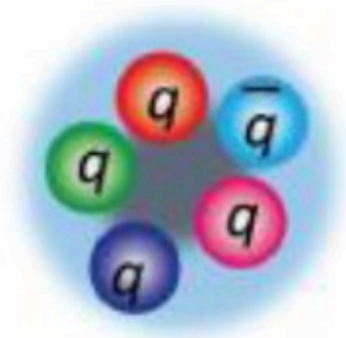
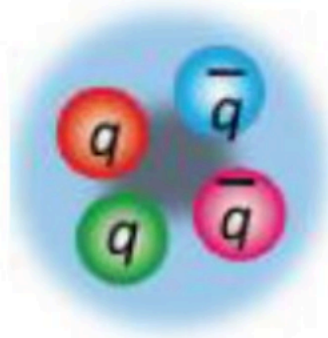
meson



baryon

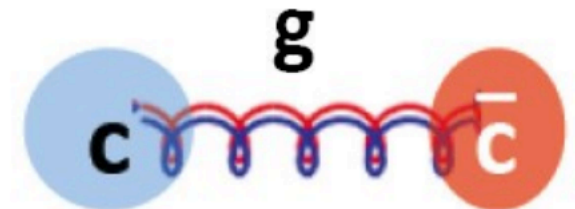
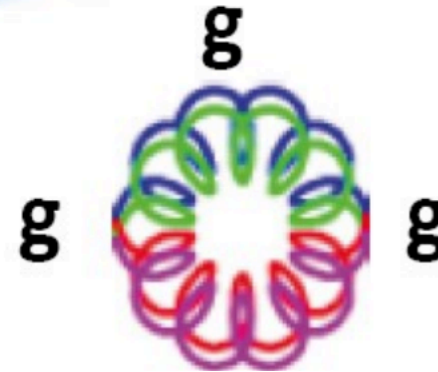
- QCD predicts the new forms of hadrons:

- Multi-quark states : Number of quarks ≥ 4

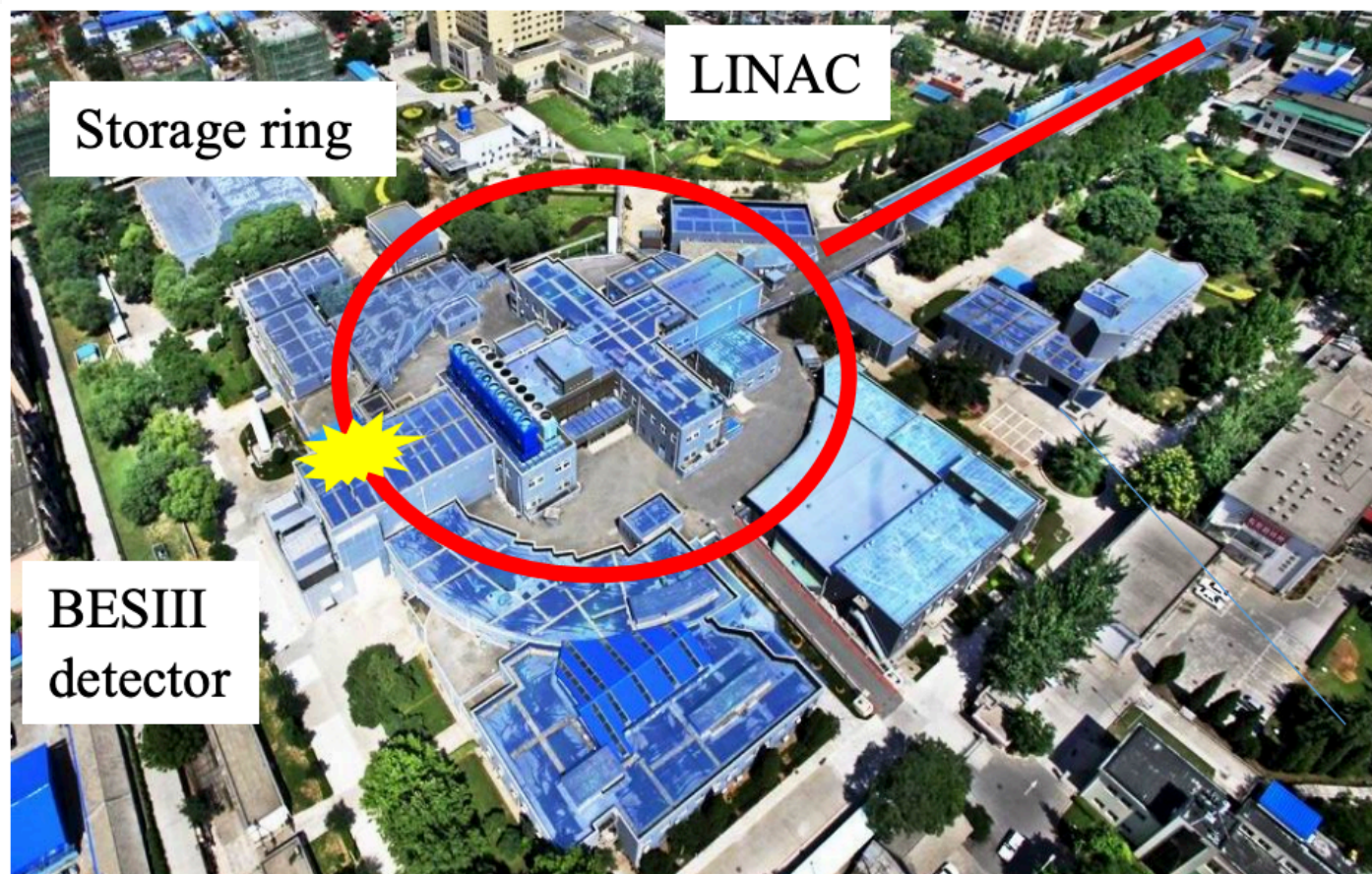


- Hybrids : $q\bar{q}g$, $qqqg$...

- Glueballs : gg , ggg ...

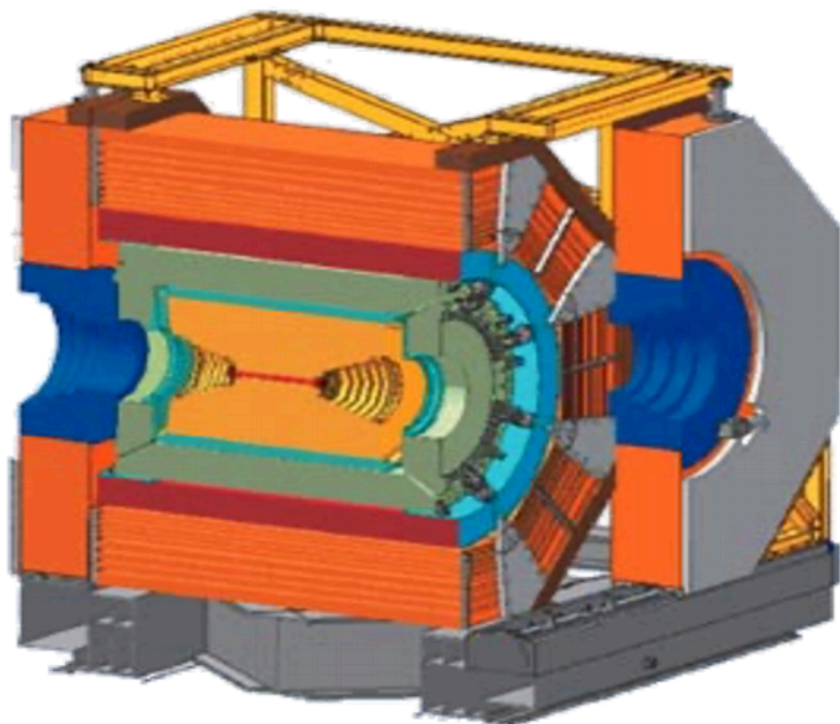


BEPCII and BESIII



BEPCII:

- First collision in 2008, physics run in 2009
- Energy region: 2.0 – 4.95 GeV
- Designed luminosity: $1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ @ $\psi(3770)$, reach in April 2016



MDC

- small cell & Gas, He/C₃H₈ (60/40)
- $\sigma_{xy} = 120 \mu\text{m}$
- $\sigma_p/p = 0.5\%$ @ 1 GeV/c
- $dE/dx = 6\%$

TOF

- $\sigma_t = 80 \text{ ps}$ (Barrel)
60 ps (Endcap)

EMC:

- CsI(Tl)
- $\Delta E/E = 2.5\%$ @ 1 GeV
- $\sigma_z = 0.6 \text{ cm}$

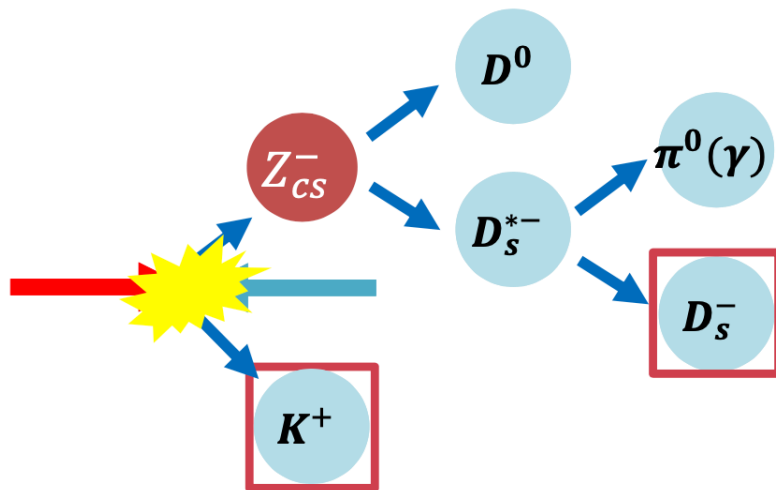
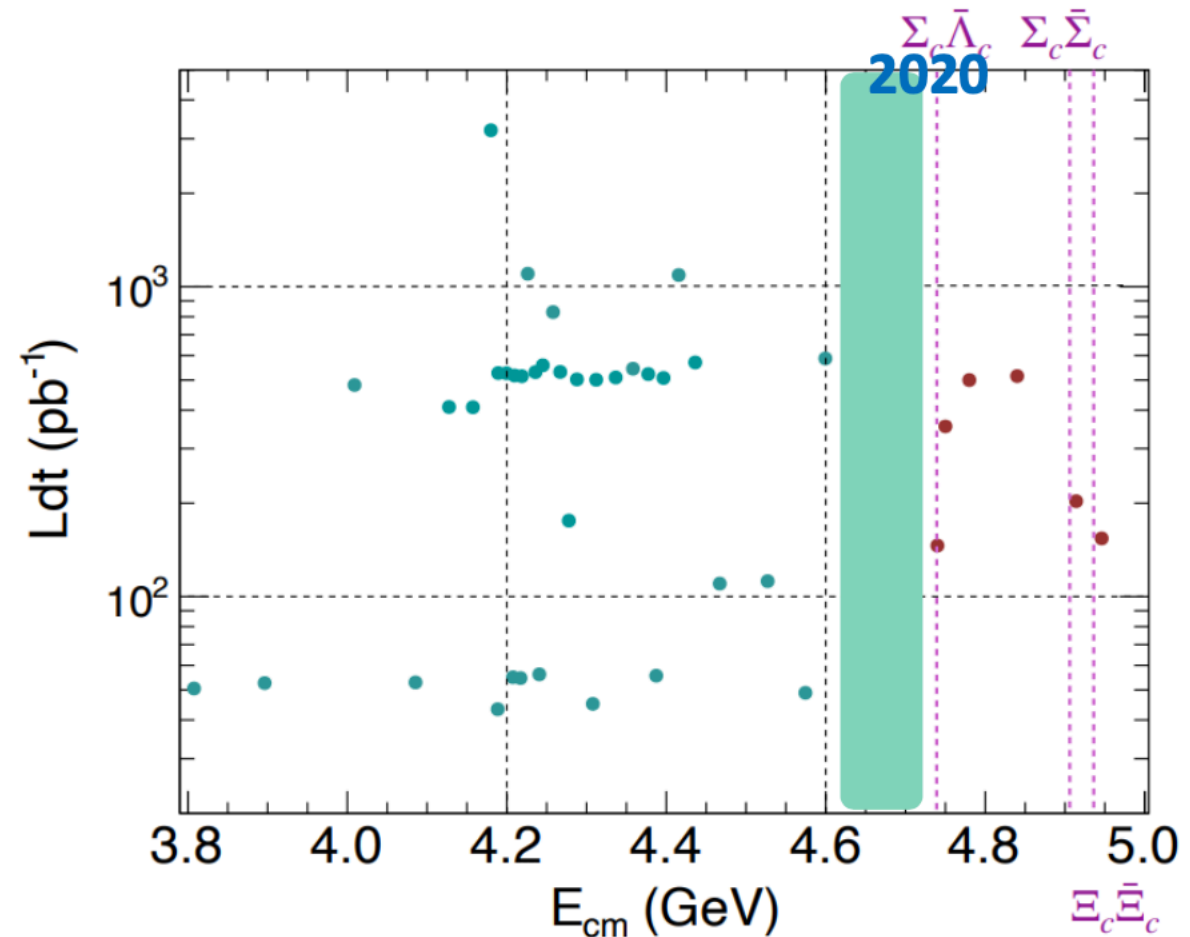
MUC

- 9 layers RPC for barrel
 - 8 layers RPC for endcap
- Superconducting magnet (1T)

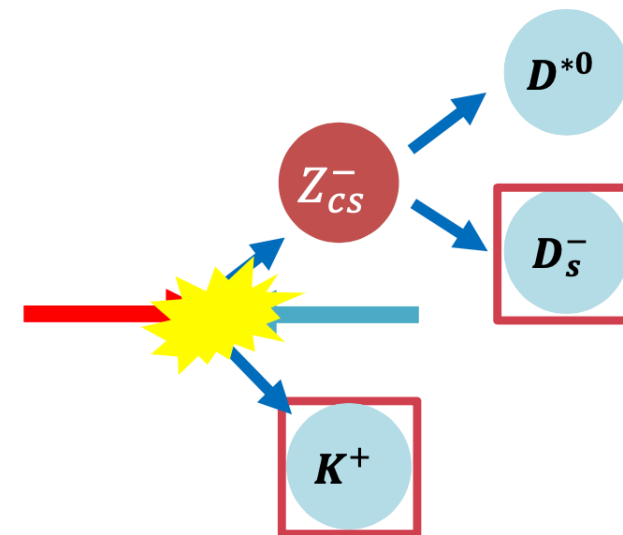
Observation of $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$

$$\rightarrow e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+(D_s^-D^{*0} + D_s^{*-}D^0)$$

- ❖ $3.7fb^{-1}$ data accumulated at from 4.628, 4.641, 4.661, 4.681 and 4.698 GeV in 2020.
- ❖ **Partial reconstruction of K^+ and D_s^- .**
- ❖ Signature in the **recoils mass spectrum of $K^+D_s^-$** to identify the process of $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+(D_s^-D^{*0} + D_s^{*-}D^0)$

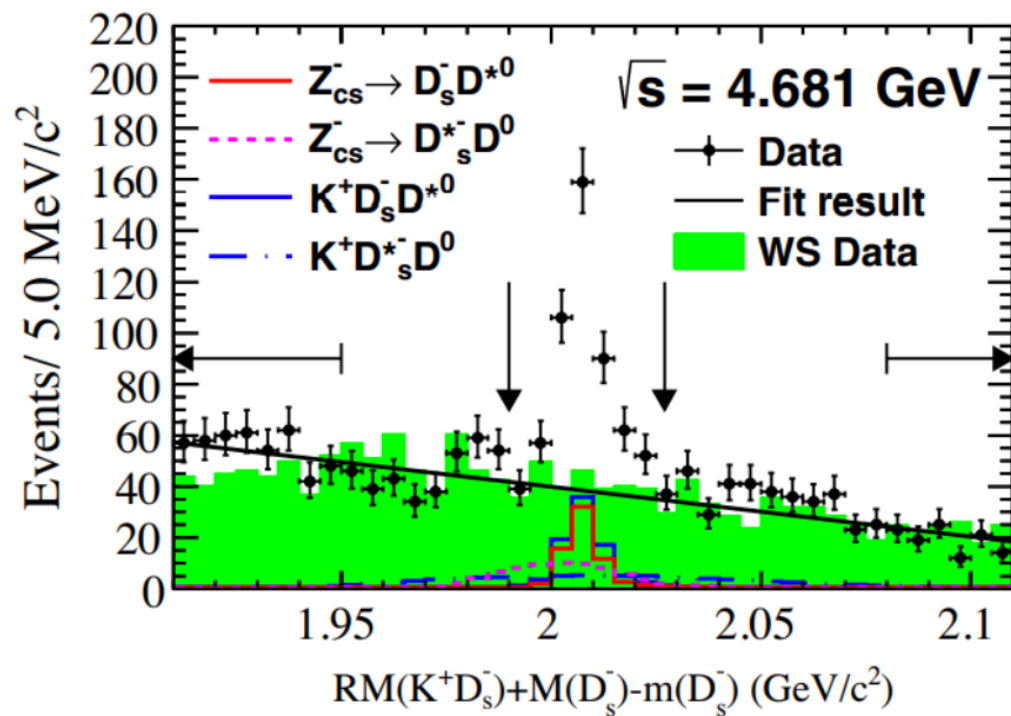
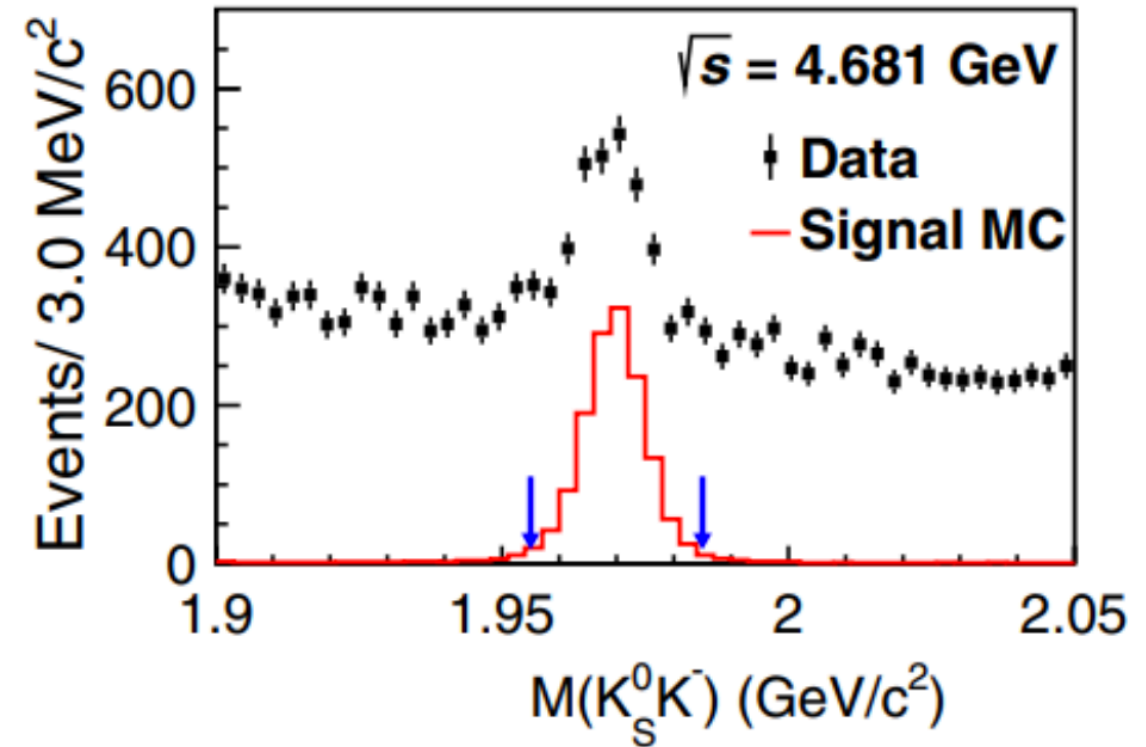
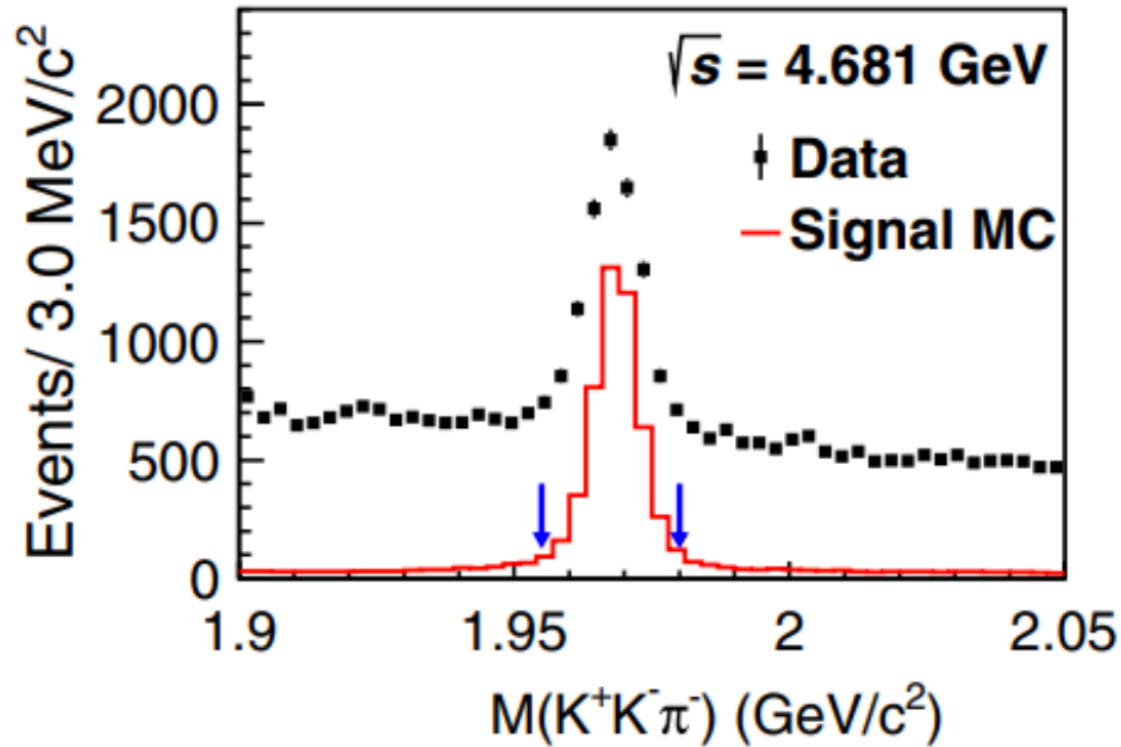


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+D_s^{*-}D^0$$



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+D_s^-D^{*0}$$

Observation of $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$

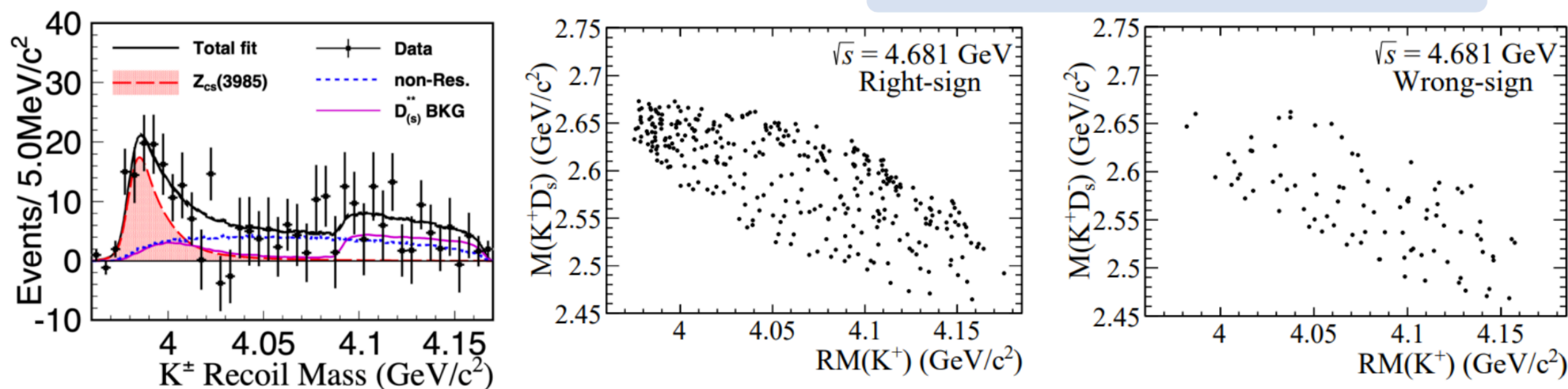


- ✓ D_s^- reconstructed with $K^+ K^- \pi^+$ ($\phi\pi$ or $K^* K$) and $K_S^0 K^-$.
- ✓ Both decay modes can survive the selection.
- ✓ Data driven background description :
 Wrong Sign (WS) combination of D_s^- and K^- .
- ✓ Absolute contribution in signal region determined from a fit to $RM(K^+ D_s^-)$.

[PRL 126, 102001 \(2021\)](#)

Observation of $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$

PRL 126, 102001 (2021)



- ✓ Conventional charmed mesons can not describe the enhancement below 4.0 GeV/c².

(With a sufficient study for all possible $D_{(s)}^{**}$ background and their interference effect, see Appendix.)

- ✓ Assume the structure as a $D_s^- D^{*0} / D_s^{*-} D^0$ resonance, denoting it as the $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$.

- ✓ A fit of $J^P = 1^+$ S-wave Breit-Wigner with mass dependent width returns:

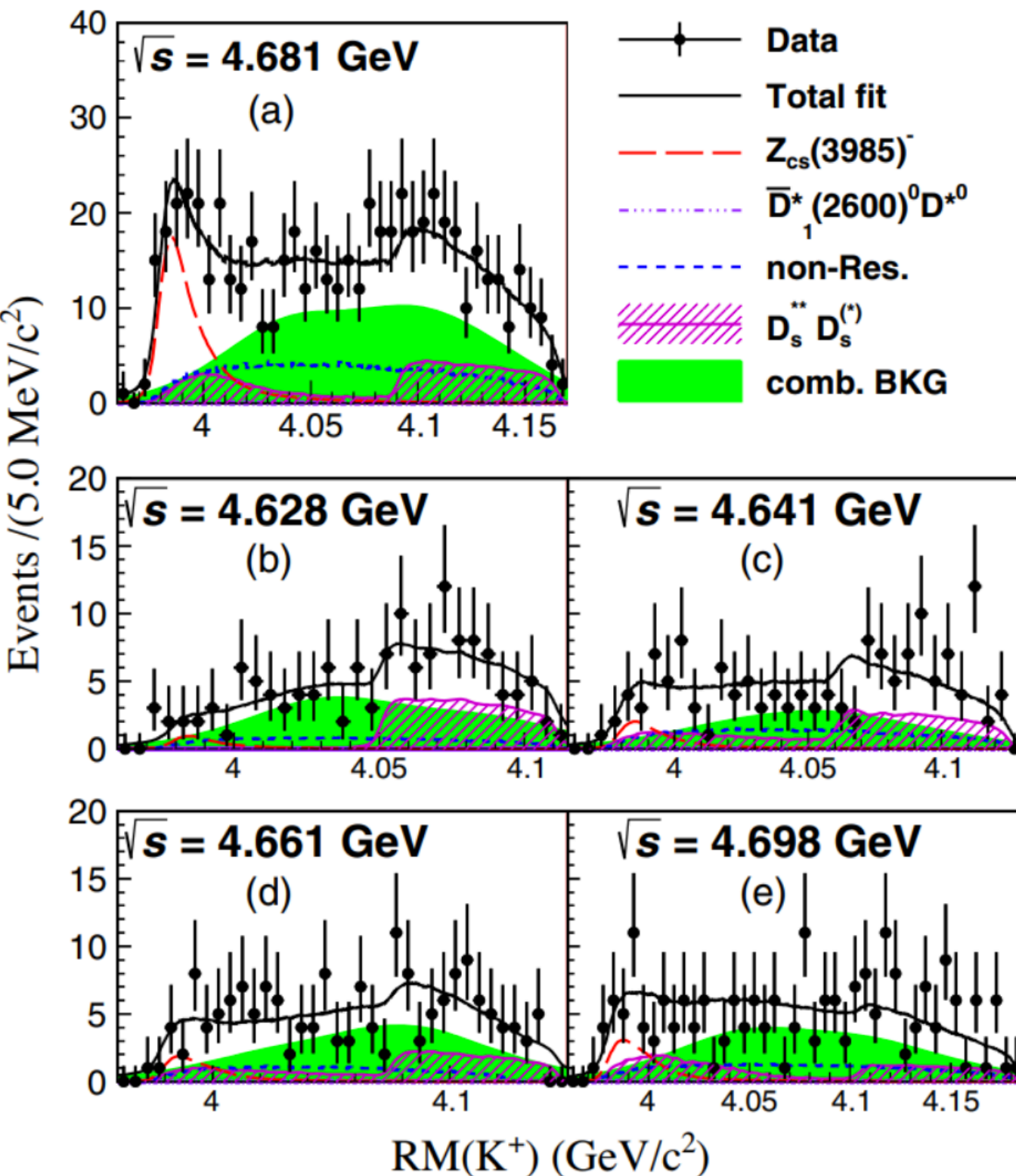
$$M = 3985.2_{-2.0}^{+2.1} \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\Gamma = 13.8_{-5.2}^{+8.1} \pm 4.9 \text{ MeV}$$

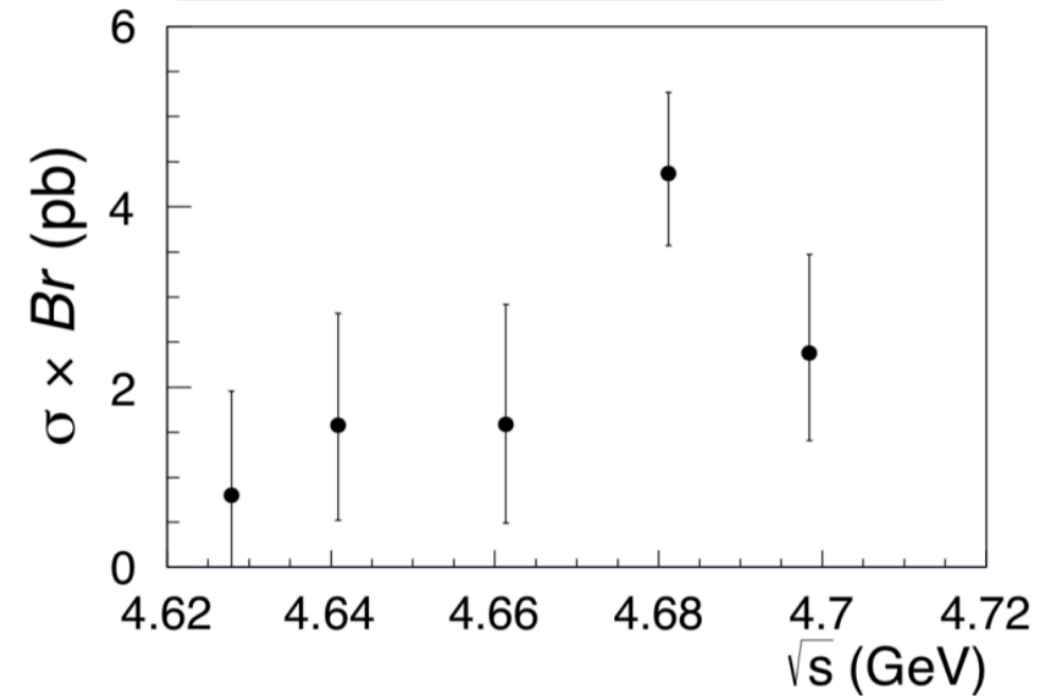
- ✓ Global significance: $> 5.3 \sigma$

First candidate of the hidden-charm tetraquark with strangeness

Observation of $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$



[PRL 126, 102001 \(2021\)](#)



- ✓ Simultaneous fit to the five energy points.
- ✓ Largest cross sections around 4.681 GeV.

Discussions on the nature of $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$

→ Various interpretations are possible for the structure

- ❖ Molecule
- ❖ $D_{s2}^*(2573)^+ D_s^{*-}$ threshold kinematic effects / reflecting
- ❖ Re-scattering / Triangle singularity.
- ❖ Mixture of molecular and tetraquark.
- ❖ ...

→ $Z_{cs}(3985)$ from e^+e^- annihilations and $Z_{cs}(4000)$ from B decays.

• $Z_{cs}(3985)^-$:

$$J^P = 1^+$$

$$M = 3985.2_{-2.0}^{+2.1} \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

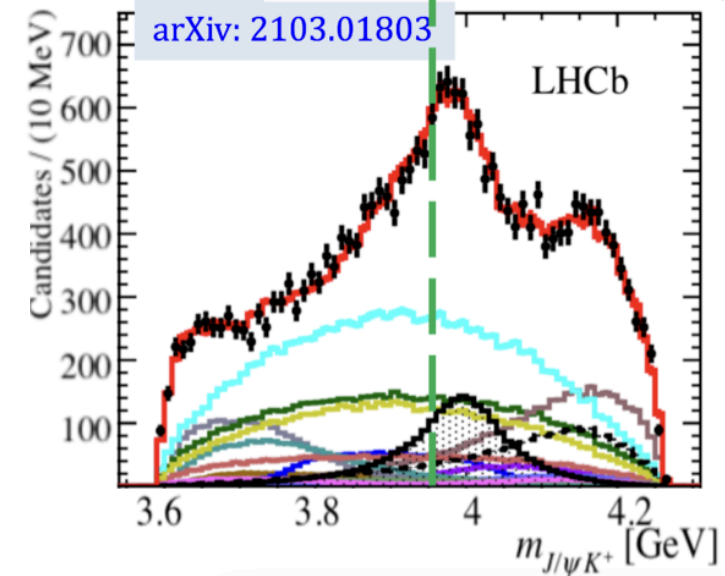
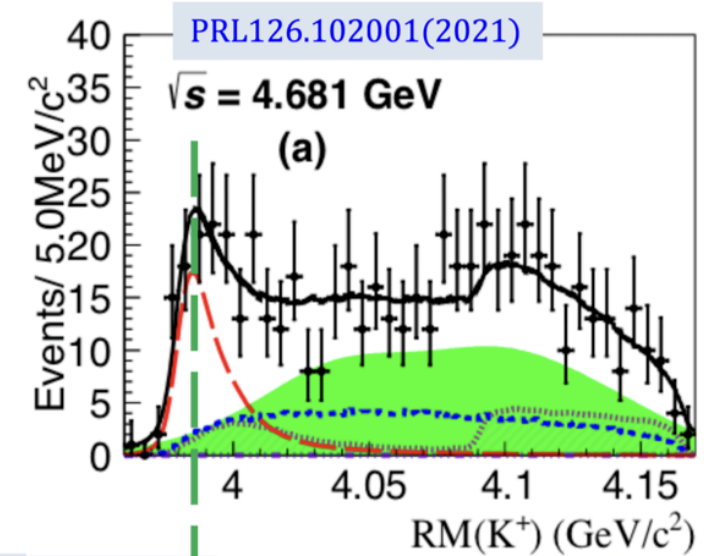
$$\Gamma = 13.8_{-5.2}^{+8.1} \pm 4.9 \text{ MeV}$$

• $Z_{cs}(4000)^-$:

$$J^P = 1^+$$

$$M = 4003 \pm 6_{-24}^{+4} \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

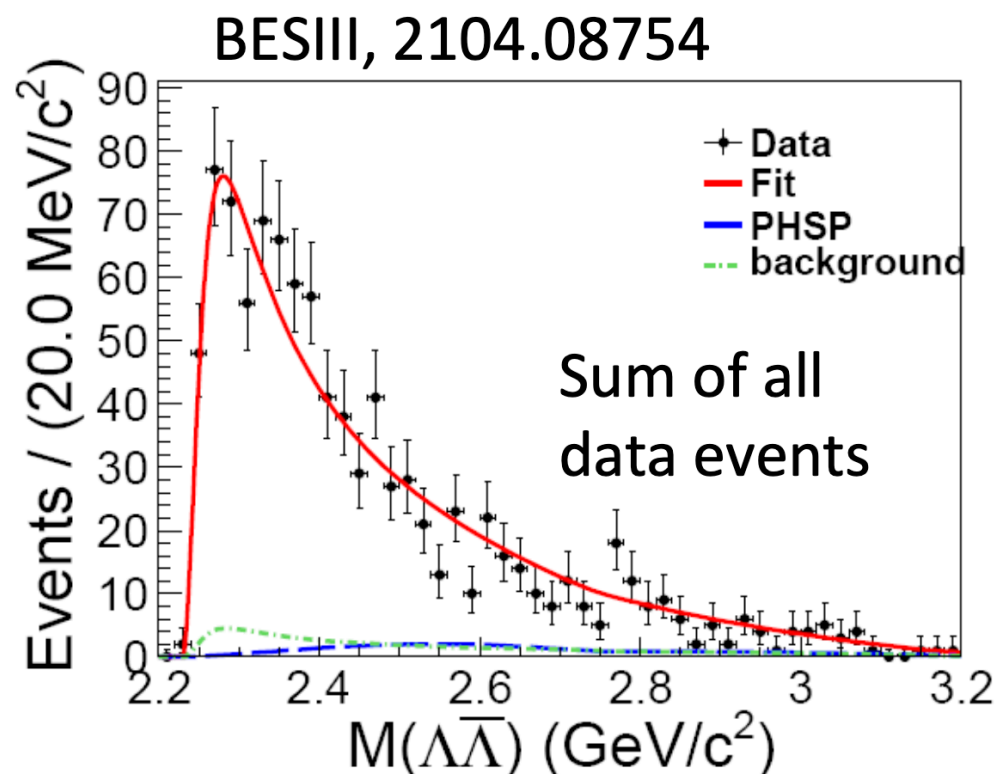
$$\Gamma = 131 \pm 15 \pm 26 \text{ MeV}$$



Observation of threshold enhancement in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$

arXiv: 2104.08754

- $\eta(2225)$ interpreted to be $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ bound states. (PRD87, 054034)
- Threshold enhancement of baryon anti-baryon pair observed in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p\bar{p}$ (PRL91, 022001), $B \rightarrow Kp\bar{p}$ (PLB659, 80), $B^0 \rightarrow K\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ (PRL79, 052006).
- 28 data sets with $\sqrt{s} = 3.51 \sim 4.6$ GeV, with total luminosity $19.462 fb^{-1}$.
- Events reconstructed with $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$, $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ (or $\bar{\Lambda} \rightarrow \bar{p}\pi^+$).
- Breit-Wigner parametrization: $M = (2262 \pm 4 \pm 28) \text{ MeV}/c^2$, $\Gamma = (72 \pm 5 \pm 43) \text{ MeV}$. (25σ)
- Angular distribution analysis: $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ or 2^{-+} or 2^{++}



- 0^{-+} rejected with significance of 7σ .
- Nambu model is rejected.
- The enhancement consistent with that observed in $B^0 \rightarrow K\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ by Belle. (PRL79, 052006).

Search for $Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow X(3872)\gamma$

PRD104, 012001 (2021)

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 X(3872)\gamma$ at energies from 4.178 to 4.600 GeV.
- The enhancement around 4.2 GeV in the $e^+e^- \rightarrow X(3872)\gamma$ and the observation of the $Y(4220)$ resonance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 Z_c(3900)^0$ suggest the connections between $X - Y$ and $Y - Z$ states.
- Connection between Z_c and X states in the $D\bar{D}^*$ molecule picture.
- Branching fractions of $Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$ and $Z_c(4020)^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm X(3872)$ are predicted with quite different results. [\[PRD99.054028\]](#)
- No significant signal is found
- $$\frac{\mathcal{B}[Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow X(3872)\gamma] \cdot \mathcal{B}[X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi]}{\mathcal{B}[Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow (D^*\bar{D}^*)^0]} < 0.24 \% (@4.23\text{GeV})$$

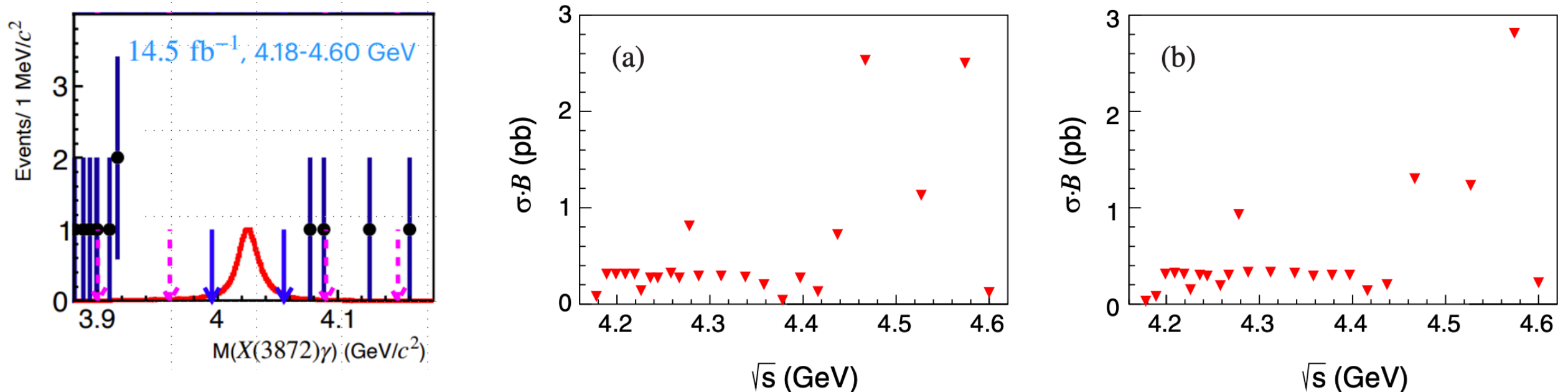


FIG. 2. The upper limits at the 90% C.L. on $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 X(3872)\gamma) \cdot \mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ (a) and $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 Z_c(4020)^0) \cdot \mathcal{B}(Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow X(3872)\gamma) \cdot \mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ (b) for each energy point.

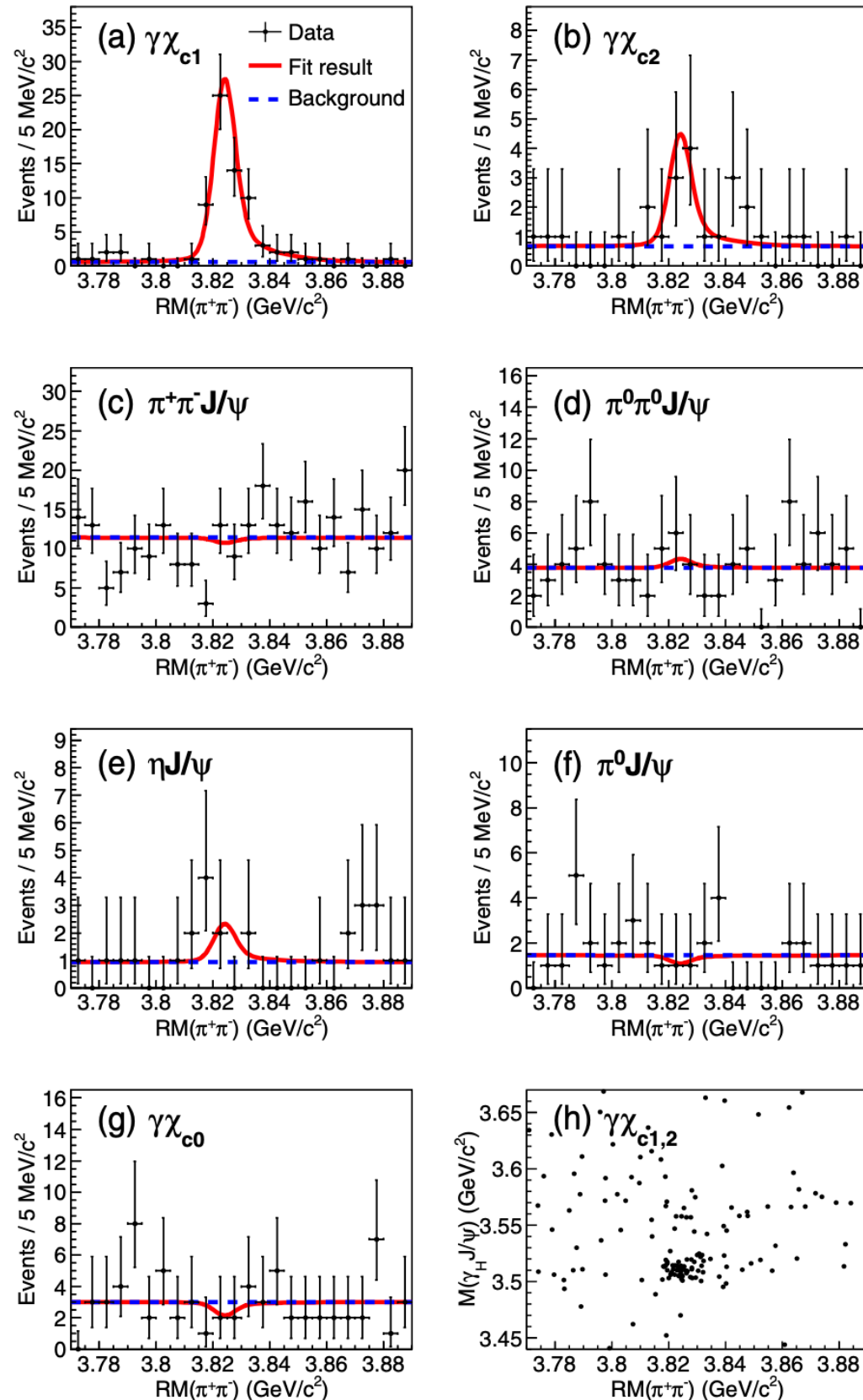
$\psi_2(3823)$

- Evidence of $\psi_2(3823)$ from Belle experiment in $B \rightarrow (\psi_2(3823)\gamma\chi_{c1})K$
 - ❖ $772 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ events, 3.8σ . Phys.Rev.Lett. 111, 032001(2013)
 - ❖ $M = 3823.1 \pm 1.8 \pm 0.7 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma_{\text{tot}} < 24 \text{ MeV}$
- Observed by BESIII experiment in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi_2(3823), \psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c1}$
 - ❖ Scan data sample at $\sqrt{s} = 4.23, 4.26, 4.36, 4.42, 4.60 \text{ GeV}, 6.2\sigma$
 - ❖ $M = 3821.7 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.7 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma_{\text{tot}} < 16 \text{ MeV}$ Phys.Rev.Lett. 115, 011803(2015)
- Decays of $\psi_2(3823)$ to $\gamma\chi_{c1}, \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi, ggg, \gamma gg$ have been predicted by various theoretical work
 - ❖ $\Gamma_{\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c1}} \sim 200 - 350 \text{ KeV}, \Gamma_{\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c2}} \sim 40 - 90 \text{ KeV}$
 - ❖ $\Gamma_{\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c3}} \sim 45 - 200 \text{ KeV}$

Phys.Rev.D. 55, 4001(1997)
 Phys.Rev.Lett. 89, 162002(2002)
 Phys.Rev.D. 67, 014027(2003)
 Phys.Rev.D. 69, 054008(2004)
 Phys.Rev.D. 72, 054026(2005)
 Phys.Rev.D. 79, 094004(2009)
 Phys.Rev.D. 94, 034005(2016)
 Front.Phys. 11, 111402(2016)
 arXiv:1501.08269

New decay modes of $\psi_2(3823)$

PRD103, L091102 (2021)



- Using process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi_2(3823)$ in a $9fb^{-1}$ data sample between 4.3 and 4.6 GeV, several decay channels are studied.
- Evidence for the $\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c2}$ is found. $\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c1}$ is rediscovered, no significant $\psi_2(3823)$ signals for other channels.
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\psi_2(3823)$ is found with 4.3σ .
- No significant $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi_3(3842)$ signals in all channels.
- Consistent with the theoretical predictions.

Channel	$N_{\psi_2(3823)}$	$\frac{B(\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \dots)}{B(\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c1})}$
$\gamma\chi_{c1}$	63.1 ± 8.5	...
$\gamma\chi_{c2}$	$8.8^{+4.3}_{-3.4}$	$0.28^{+0.14}_{-0.11} \pm 0.02$
$\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$	<21.0	<0.06
$\pi^0\pi^0J/\psi$	<10.0	<0.11
$\eta J/\psi$	<9.8	<0.14
$\pi^0 J/\psi$	<5.6	<0.03
$\gamma\chi_{c0}$	<6.3	<0.24

Summary

- BESIII is successfully operating since 2008 and will continue to run for 5~10 years.
- Unique data samples from 3.8 GeV to 4.95 GeV. Many exciting results have been published covering many aspects on $Z_{c(s)}$ states.
 - ❖ Observation of the $Z_{cs}(3985)$.
 - ❖ Threshold enhancement of $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ is observed in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$.
 - ❖ New modes of $Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$ is searched, but no significant signals are seen.
 - ❖ New modes of $\psi_2(3823)$ are searched, evidence for the $\psi_2(3823) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c2}$ is found.
- More searches for the new $Z_{c(s)}$ decay modes are in process.