# Hidden－charm molecule with 

## strangeness

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## Outline

- Hadron structure
- Zc family
- Molecular interpretation of $Z c(3900)$
- Line shape and pole position of $Z \operatorname{cs}(3985)$
- Summary


## Hadron structures

Conventional hadrons


- Proposals for the heavy exotic hadrons
- Hadron structure is a platform to study the QCD in low energy region.
- Quark model classified the hadrons very well.
- However, many new hadrons can not fit into the conventional hadrons (mass and properties).



## Exotic hadrons in Zc family



Lebed, Mitchell, Swanson, PPNP93(2017)143
$\mathrm{Zc}(3900)^{+}$
PRL 110, 252001 (2013)

$\mathrm{e}^{+} \mathrm{e}^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+} / / / 1 \mathrm{~b}$ $\mathrm{Zc}(3900)^{0}$
PRL 115, 112003 (2015)

$e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0} J / \psi$ $\mathrm{Zc}(4020)^{+}$
PRL 111, 242001(2013)

$e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{+} h_{c}$
$\mathrm{Zc}(4020)^{0}$
PRL113,212002 (2014)

$e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} \pi^{0} h_{c}$
$\mathrm{Zc}(3885)^{+}$
PRL 112, 022001(2014)


$$
e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-}\left(D \bar{D}^{*}\right)^{+}
$$

$\mathrm{Zc}(3885)^{0}$
PRL115, 222002 (2015)

$e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0}\left(\boldsymbol{D}^{*} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}\right)^{0}$
Zc(4025) ${ }^{+}$
PRL 112, 132001 (2014)


$$
e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-}\left(D^{*} \bar{D}^{*}\right)^{+}
$$

$$
\mathrm{Zc}(4025)^{0}
$$

PRL115, 182002 (2015)

$e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0}\left(\boldsymbol{D}^{*} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}^{*}\right)^{\mathbf{0}}$

## Exotic hadrons in Zc family


> Zc states were observed in the hidden- and open-charm channel;
> Unsuccessful searches for Zcs by Belle and BES3 in the hidden channel. PRD77, 011105(2008); PRD89,072015(2014); PRD97, 071101(2018)

## Zc(3900): kinematical effect or molecular?

- The charged one was observed in $J / \psi \pi^{ \pm}$mass distribution by BESIII and Belle.
- Must contain at least 4 quarks, $\bar{c} \bar{d} \bar{d}$, slightly above the $D^{*} \bar{D}$ threshold, mainly $D^{*} \bar{D}$ molecular? Or tetraquark, hybrid...?
- Kinematical cusp effect? In this scenario, it is not self consistent.

Guo, Hanhart, Wang and Zhao, PRD91(2015)051504

- Hadronic molecule, not triangle singularity

Gong, Pang, Wang and Zheng, EPJC78 (2018)276


## Zc(3900): absence in B decay

$>$ The $Z_{c}(3900)$ was found through $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow J / \psi \pi \pi$ and $D^{*} \bar{D} \pi$.
$>$ However, it was not found in the $B \rightarrow K Z c\left(Z_{c} \rightarrow J / \psi \pi\right)$ decay. Instead, the $Z_{c}(4200)$ and $Z_{c}(4430)$ were found.
> The absence may have something to do with its internal structure.
> Under the hadronic molecular picture, both $X(3872)$ and $Z_{c}(3900)$ have $D^{*} \bar{D}$ constituent. The isospin of the $Z_{c}(3900)$ is 1 , while for the $X(3872)$ is 0 .
$>$ The production of the $D^{*} \bar{D}$ pair with isospin 1 is highly suppressed in B decays.
$\rightarrow$ The $\mathrm{Zc}(3900)$ being a $D^{*} \bar{D}$ hadronic molecule naturally explains its absence in the $B$ decays.

## Zcs signal in $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow K^{+}\left(D_{s}^{-} D^{* 0}+D_{s}^{*-} D^{0}\right)$

$D^{*} / D^{0}$
> The recoil mass distribution was studied by BES3;
> A clear peak was found at energy point 4.681 GeV ;
> Search at other 4 energies was also performed.

arXiv: 2011.07855

## Zcs signal in $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow K^{+}\left(D_{s}^{-} D^{* 0}+D_{s}^{*-} D^{0}\right)$

> The Zcs structure was also observed in other four energy points.





| $\sqrt{s}(\mathrm{GeV})$ | $\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}}\left(\mathrm{pb}^{-1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4.628 | 511.1 |
| 4.641 | 541.4 |
| 4.661 | 523.6 |
| 4.681 | 1643.4 |
| 4.698 | 526.2 |

arXiv: 2011.07855
> There exists one particle in the energy range:

$$
\psi(4660) \quad I^{G}\left(J^{P C}\right)=0^{-}\left(1^{--}\right)
$$

```
\psi(4660) MASS
4633 \pm7 MeV (S = 1.4)
\psi(4660) WIDTH
64\pm9 MeV
```


## Triangle singularity in Zcs production

$>$ There is such triangle diagram which appears as peak around threshold at c.m. energy 4.681 GeV ;
$>$ It can enhance the production of near-threshold hadronic molecules.

Guo, Liu and Sakai, PPNP112,103757; Guo, Hanhart, Meissner, Wang, Zhao and Zou, RMP90,015004



Energy points: $[4.628,4.641,4.661,4.681,4.698] \mathrm{GeV}$

## Zcs in $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow K^{+}\left(D_{s}^{-} D^{* 0}+D_{s}^{*-} D^{0}\right)$

> Constant-contant EFT: (for virtual/bound state)

$$
V_{\text {virtual }}^{(O)}=C^{(O)}
$$


> Resonance EFT:

$$
V_{\text {res }}^{(O)}=C^{(O)}+2 D^{(O)} k^{2}
$$

Other fit parameters:

- N: overall constant (e+evertex);
- r: relative weight between
 diagrams $(d, e)$ and diagrams ( $a, b, c$ ) ;

| $\sqrt{s}(\mathrm{GeV})$ | $\mathcal{L}_{\text {int }}\left(\mathrm{pb}^{-1}\right)$ | $n_{\text {sig }}$ | $f_{\text {corr }} \bar{\varepsilon}(\%)$ | $\sigma^{B} \cdot \mathcal{B}(\mathrm{pb})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.628 | 511.1 | $4.2_{-4.2}^{+6.1}$ | 1.03 | $0.8_{-0.8}^{+1.2} \pm 0.6(<3.0)$ |
| 4.641 | 541.4 | $9.3_{-6.2}^{+7.3}$ | 1.09 | $1.6_{-1.1}^{+1.2} \pm 1.3(<4.4)$ |
| 4.661 | 523.6 | $10.6_{-7.4}^{+8.9}$ | 1.28 | $1.6_{-1.1}^{+1.3} \pm 0.8(<4.0)$ |
| 4.681 | 1643.4 | $85.2_{-1.6}^{+17.6}$ | 1.18 | $4.4_{-0.8}^{+0.9} \pm 1.4$ |
| 4.698 | 526.2 | $17.8_{-7.2}^{+8.1}$ | 1.42 | $2.4_{-1.0}^{+1.1} \pm 1.2(<4.7)$ |

## Fits of Zcs line shapes

> Constant-contact EFT:
(for virtual/bound state)

$$
V_{\mathrm{virtual}}^{(O)}=C^{(O)}
$$

> Resonance EFT:

$$
V_{\text {res }}^{(O)}=C^{(O)}+2 D^{(O)} k^{2}
$$

Energy points: 4.681 GeV


## Fits of Zcs line shapes

$>$ The fits are quite well, $\chi^{2} /$ dof $\approx 0.6$
for both cases.


Energy points: $[4.628,4.641,4.661,4.698] \mathrm{GeV}$

## LECs and Poles

$>$ The LECs in fitting Zcs line shapes:
for constant-contact EFT:

$$
C^{(O)}(\Lambda)=-0.77_{-0.10}^{+0.12}\left(-0.45_{-0.04}^{+0.05}\right) \mathrm{fm}^{2}
$$

for resonant EFT:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C^{(O)}(\Lambda)=-0.72_{-0.13}^{+0.18}\left(-0.44_{-0.05}^{+0.06}\right) \mathrm{fm}^{2} \\
& D^{(O)}(\Lambda)=-0.17_{-0.21}^{+0.21}\left(-0.025_{-0.049}^{+0.066}\right) \mathrm{fm}^{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

| Potential | States | Thresholds | Masses $(\Lambda=0.5 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Masses $(\Lambda=1 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Experiment |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {virtual }}^{(O)}$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(D \bar{D}^{*}-D^{*} \bar{D}\right)$ | 3875.8 | $3871_{-3}^{+2}$ | $3867_{-7}^{+4}$ | $3884.4 \pm 2.5[11]$ |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}^{*}$ | 4017.2 | $4014_{-3}^{+2}$ | $4012_{-6}^{+3}$ | $4024.1 \pm 1.9[11]$ |
|  | $D \bar{D}_{s}^{*}-D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}$ | $3979.4,3976.9$ | $3974_{-3}^{+2}$ | $3971_{-6}^{+3}$ |  |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}^{*}$ | 4120.8 | $4117_{-5}^{+3}$ | $4115_{-6}^{+3}$ |  |
| Potential | States | Thresholds | Masses $(\Lambda=0.5 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Masses $(\Lambda=1 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Experiment |
| $V_{\text {res }}^{(O)}$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(D \bar{D}^{*}-D^{*} \bar{D}\right)$ | 3875.8 | $3861_{-0}^{+20}-i 6_{-6}^{+14}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $3861_{-35}^{+16}-i 0_{-0}^{+29}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $3884.4 \pm 2.5[11]$ |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}^{*}$ | 4017.2 | $4004_{-0}^{+18}-i 0_{-0}^{+20}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $4006_{-37}^{+10}-i 0_{-0}^{+28}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $4024.1 \pm 1.9[11]$ |
|  | $D \bar{D}_{s}^{*}-D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}$ | $3979.4,3976.9$ | $3963_{-0}^{+20}-i 3_{-3}^{+16}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $3966_{-36}^{+12}-i 0_{-0}^{+20}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $3982.5_{-3.3}^{+2.8}-i 25.6_{-10.6}^{+12.1}[4]$ |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}^{*}$ | 4120.8 | $4110_{-0}^{+14}-i 0_{-0}^{+19}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ | $4111_{-25}^{+9}-i 0_{-0}^{+15}(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{V})$ |  |

## $Z c(3900):$ line shape in $J / \psi \pi$ and $D^{*-} D^{0}$ channels

Albaladejo, Guo, Hidalgo and Nieves, PLB755,337(2016)



| $M_{Z_{c}}(\mathrm{MeV})$ | $\Gamma_{Z_{c}} / 2(\mathrm{MeV})$ | Ref. | Final state |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $3894 \pm 6 \pm 1$ | $30 \pm 12 \pm 6$ | $\Lambda_{2}=1.0 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $J / \psi \pi, \bar{D}^{*} D$ |
| $3886 \pm 4 \pm 1$ | $22 \pm 6 \pm 4$ | $\Lambda_{2}=0.5 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $J / \psi \pi, \bar{D}^{*} D$ |
| $3831 \pm 26_{-28}^{+7}$ | virtual state | $\Lambda_{2}=1.0 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $J / \psi \pi, \bar{D}^{*} D$ |
| $3844 \pm 19_{-21}^{+12}$ | virtual state | $\Lambda_{2}=0.5 \mathrm{GeV}$ | $J / \psi \pi, \bar{D}^{*} D$ |

## LECs and Poles from $\mathrm{Zc}(3900)$ case

> The LECS in reproducing the pole position of $\mathrm{Zc}(3900)$ :
for constant-contact EFT:

$$
C^{(O)}(\Lambda)=-0.29_{-0.32}^{+0.15}\left(-0.28_{-0.39}^{+0.08}\right) \mathrm{fm}^{2}:
$$

for resonant EFT:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C^{(O)}(\Lambda)=-0.06_{-0.16}^{+0.24}\left(-0.22_{-0.06}^{+0.10}\right) \mathrm{fm}^{2} \\
& D^{(O)}(\Lambda)=-0.31_{-0.17}^{+0.10}\left(-0.09_{-0.07}^{+0.03}\right) \mathrm{fm}^{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

| Potential | States | Thresholds | Masses $(\Lambda=0.5 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Masses $(\Lambda=1 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Experiment |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {virtual }}^{(O)}$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(D \bar{D}^{*}-D^{*} \bar{D}\right)$ | 3875.8 | Input $[19]$ | Input $[19]$ | $3888.4 \pm 2.5[11]$ |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}^{*}$ | 4017.2 | $3988_{-27}^{+21}$ | $3978_{-36}^{+25}$ | $4024.1 \pm 1.9[11]$ |
|  | $D \bar{D}_{s}^{*} / D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}$ | $3979.4 / 3976.9$ | $3948_{-27}^{+22}$ | $397_{-36}^{+25}$ |  |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}^{*}$ | 4120.8 | $4092_{-26}^{+21}$ | $4083_{-35}^{+24}$ |  |
| Potential | States | Thresholds | Masses $(\Lambda=0.5 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Masses $(\Lambda=1 \mathrm{GeV})$ | Experiment |
| $V_{\text {res }}^{(O)}$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(D \bar{D}^{*}-D^{*} \bar{D}\right)$ | 3875.8 | Input $[19]$ | Input $[19]$ | $3888.4 \pm 2.5[11]$ |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}^{*}$ | 4017.2 | $4025 \pm 4-i(21 \pm 7)$ | $4035 \pm 6-i(29 \pm 13)$ | $4024.1 \pm 1.9[11]$ |
|  | $D \bar{D}_{s}^{*} / D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}$ | $3979.4 / 3976.9$ | $3986 \pm 4-i(22 \pm 7)$ | $3996 \pm 6-i(30 \pm 13)$ | $3982.5_{-3.3}^{+2.8}-i 25.6_{-10.6}^{+12.1}[4]$ |
|  | $D^{*} \bar{D}_{s}^{*}$ | 4120.8 | $4129 \pm 4-i(21 \pm 7)$ | $4138 \pm 6-i(28 \pm 12)$ |  |

## Summary

> Two EFTs correspond to two origins: virtual/bound and resonance states. Both can fit the line shapes very well.
> Triangle singularity plays an important role.
$>$ Zc and Zcs are partners in SU(3)-flavor symmetry with molecular configurations.
> High statistic measurements from different channels or energies are needed to:

- classify the origin of Zcs;
- reduce the error of pole position.


## Thank you!

