

Exotic hadrons at e^+e^- machines

Kai Zhu (zhuk@ihep.ac.cn) on behalf of BESIII

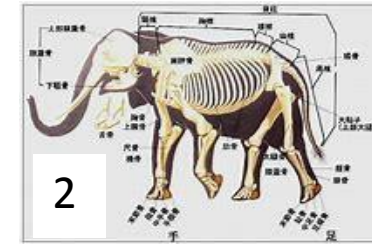
Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS, Beijing

FPCP 2021, June 07 - 11, Shanghai



Outline

- Brief review
- Recent results
 1. Production modes
 2. Final state combinations
 3. Relations between XYZ
- Future

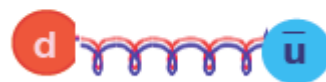


From meson/baryon to exotic hadrons

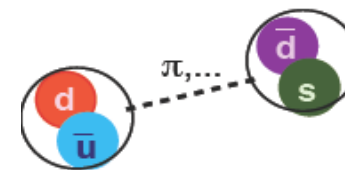
Glueball



Hybrid



Molecule



Pentaquark



H-dibaryon



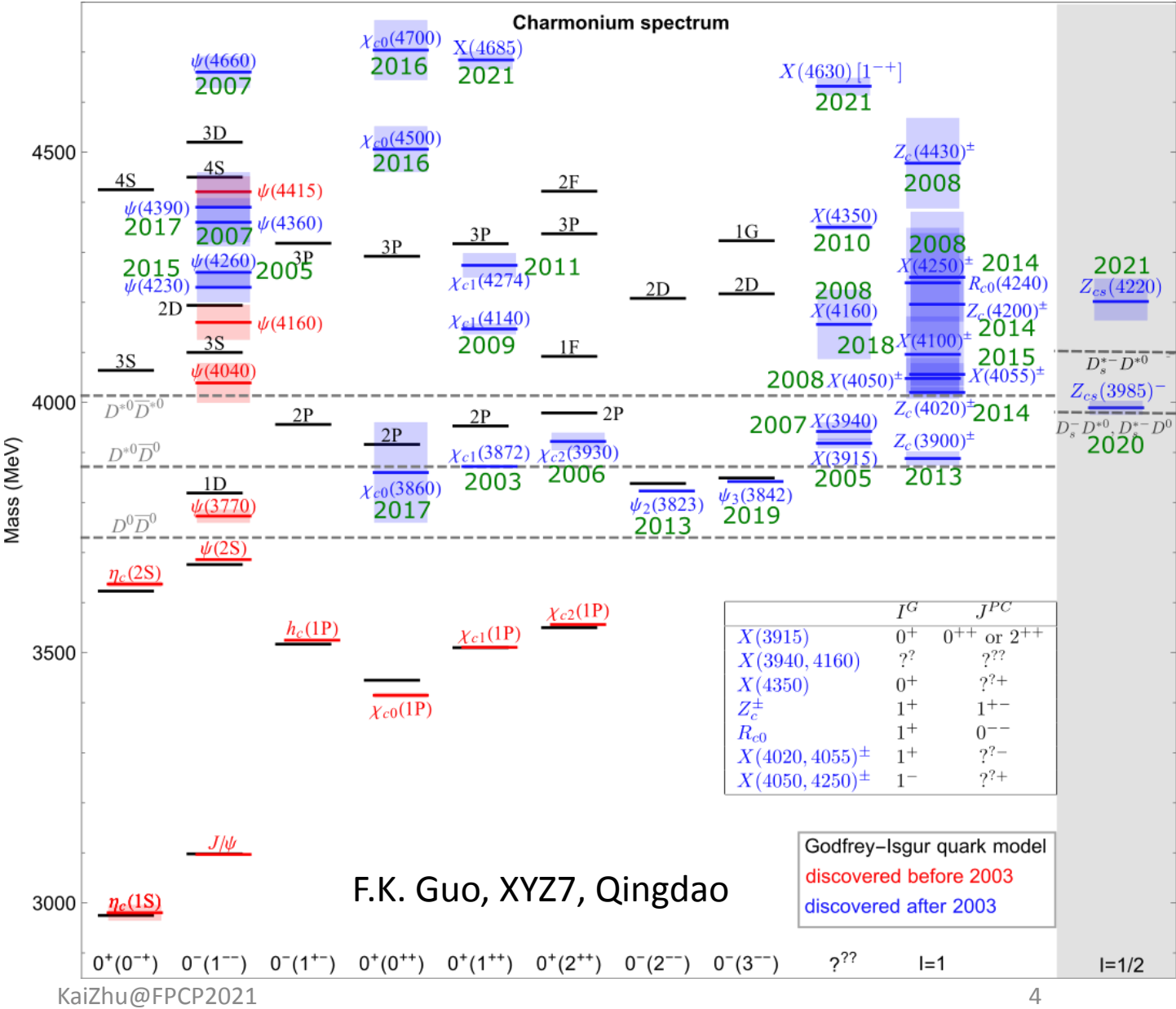
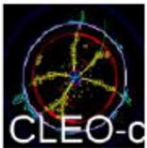
Tetraquark



All allowed by QCD

Charmonium-like states

Beyond potential model

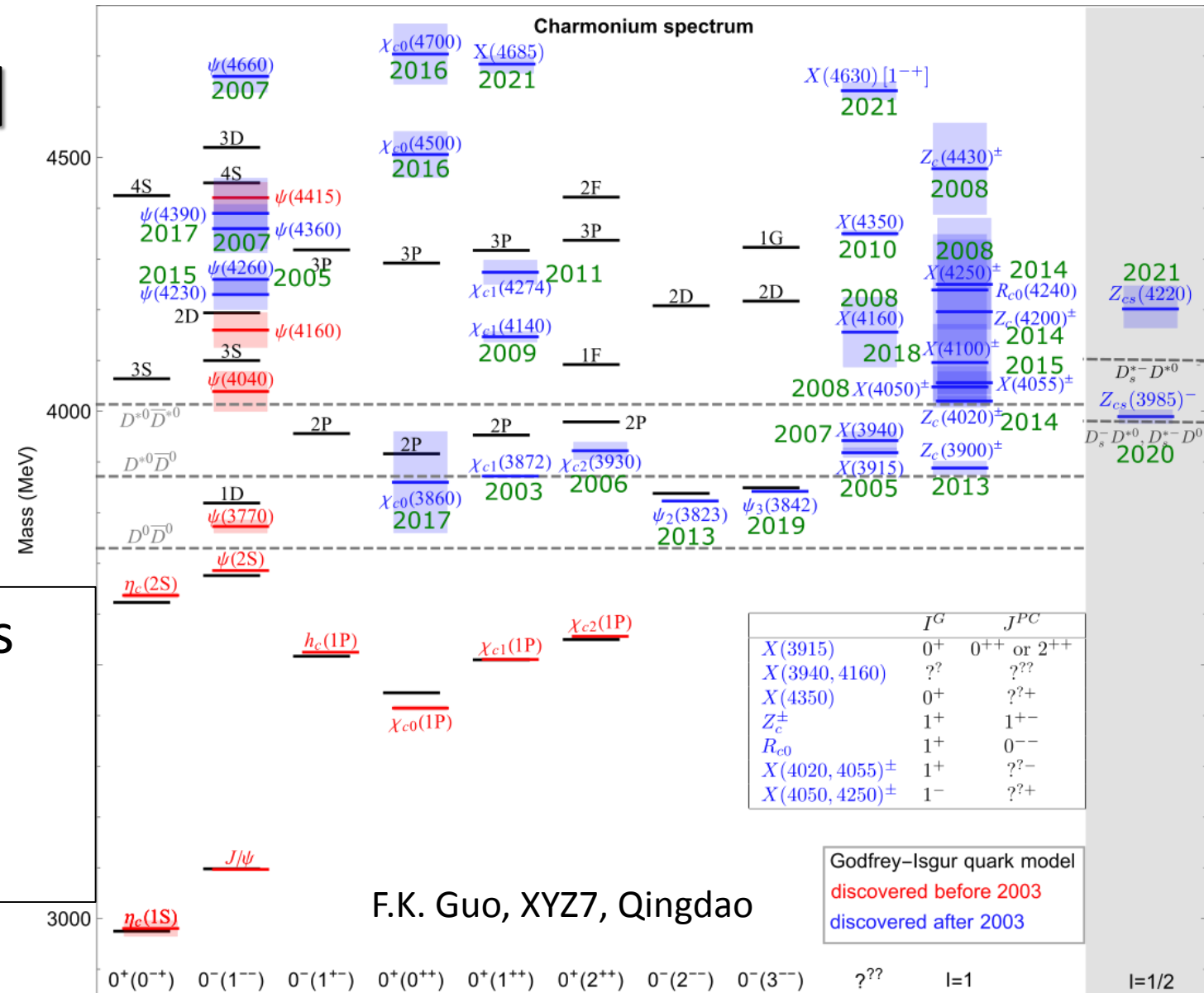




➤ Prologue: discovery of X(3872)

➤ Natural J^{PC} indicator: vector

➤ Smoking gun: charged Z_c

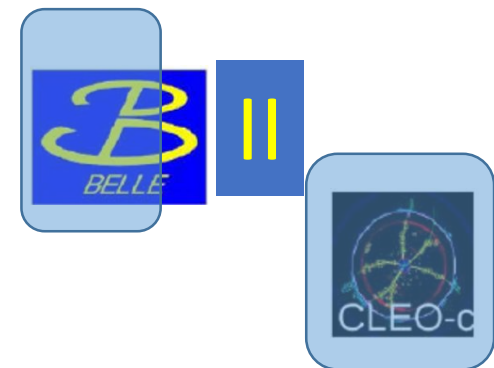


F.K. Guo, XYZ7, Qingdao

Godfrey-Isgur quark model
discovered before 2003
discovered after 2003

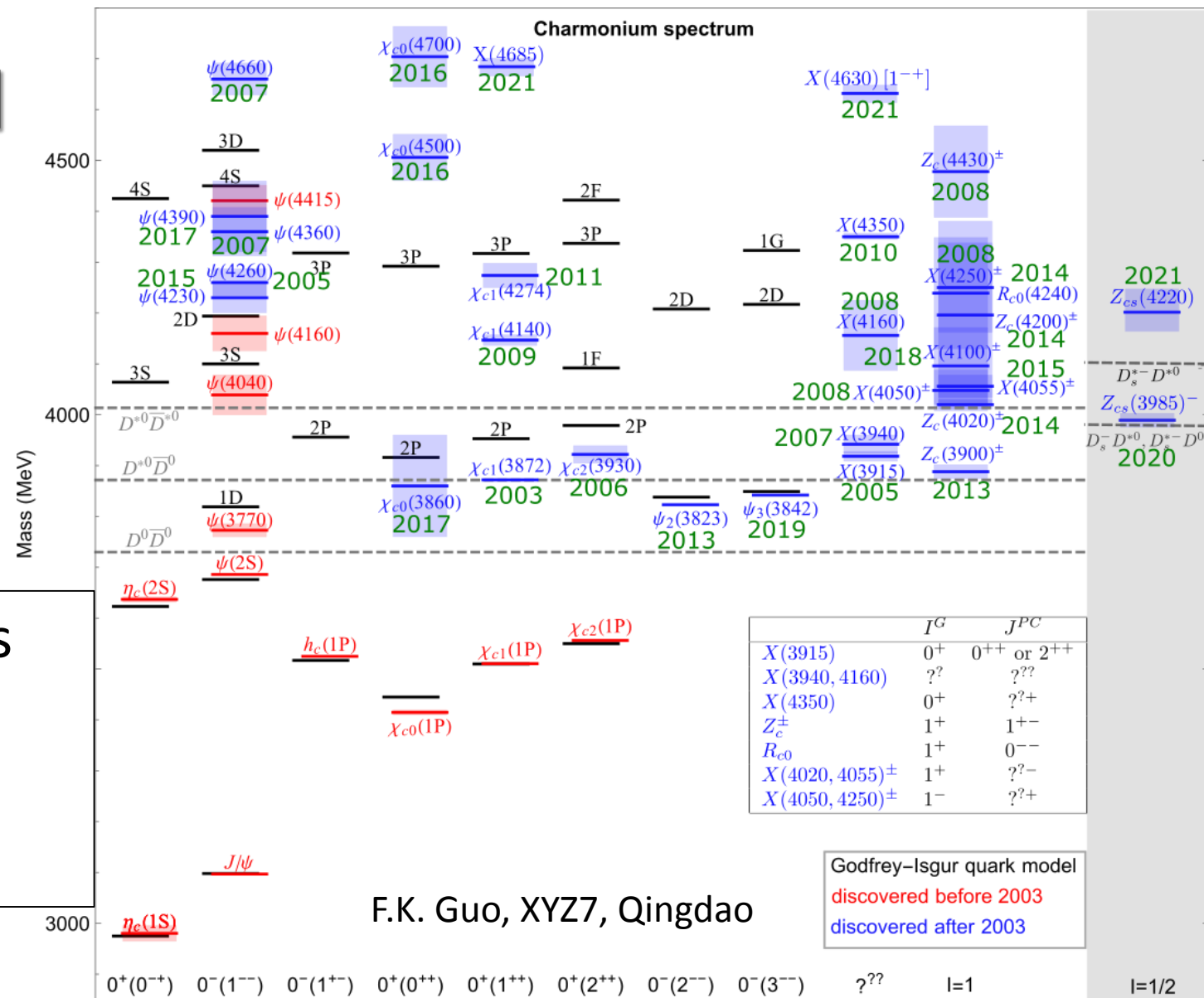
Charmonium-like states

Beyond potential model



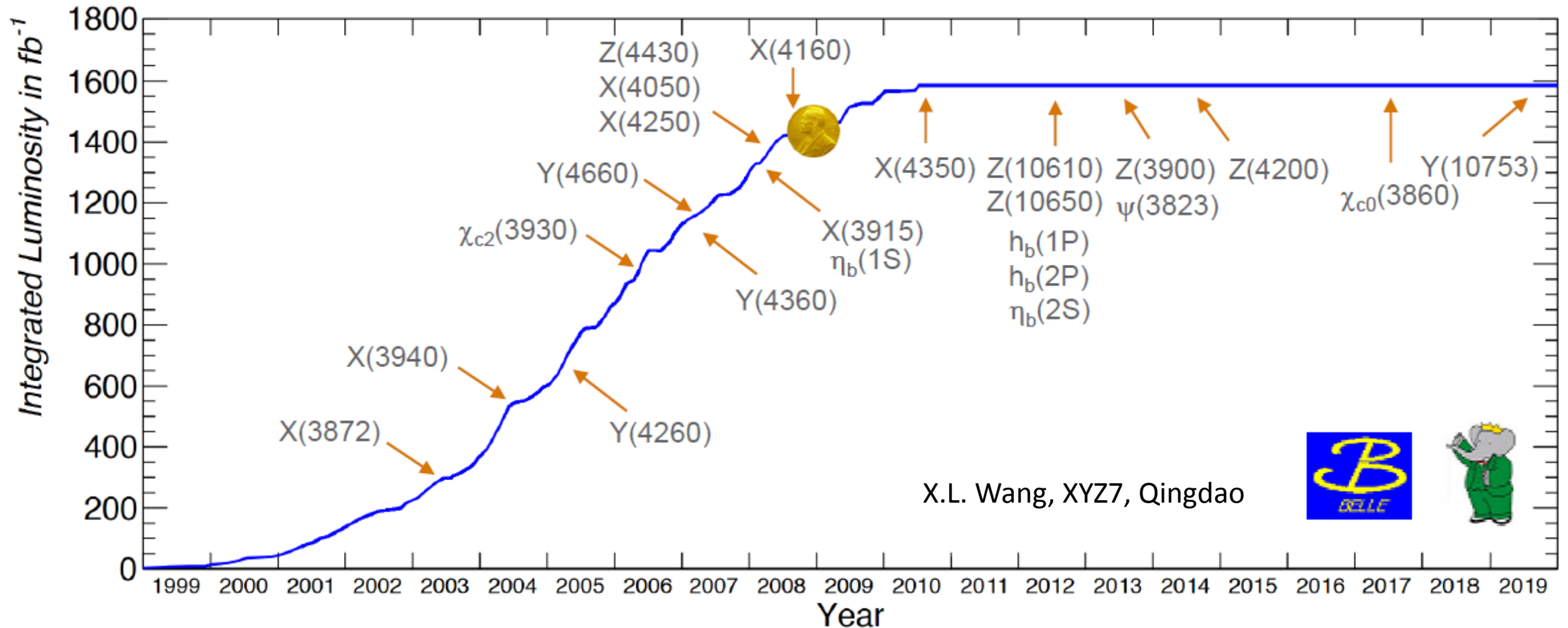
Specifications from e^+e^- machines

- Prologue: discovery of $X(3872)$
- Natural J^{PC} indicator: vector
- Smoking gun: charged Z_c

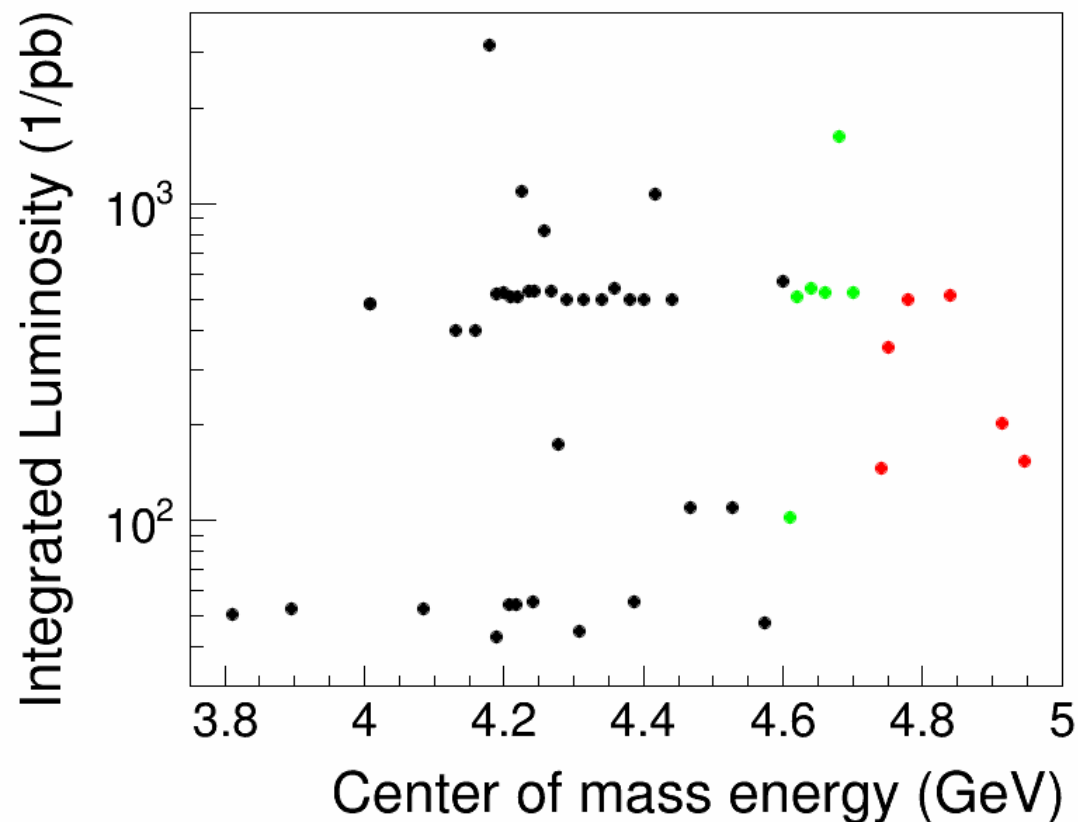
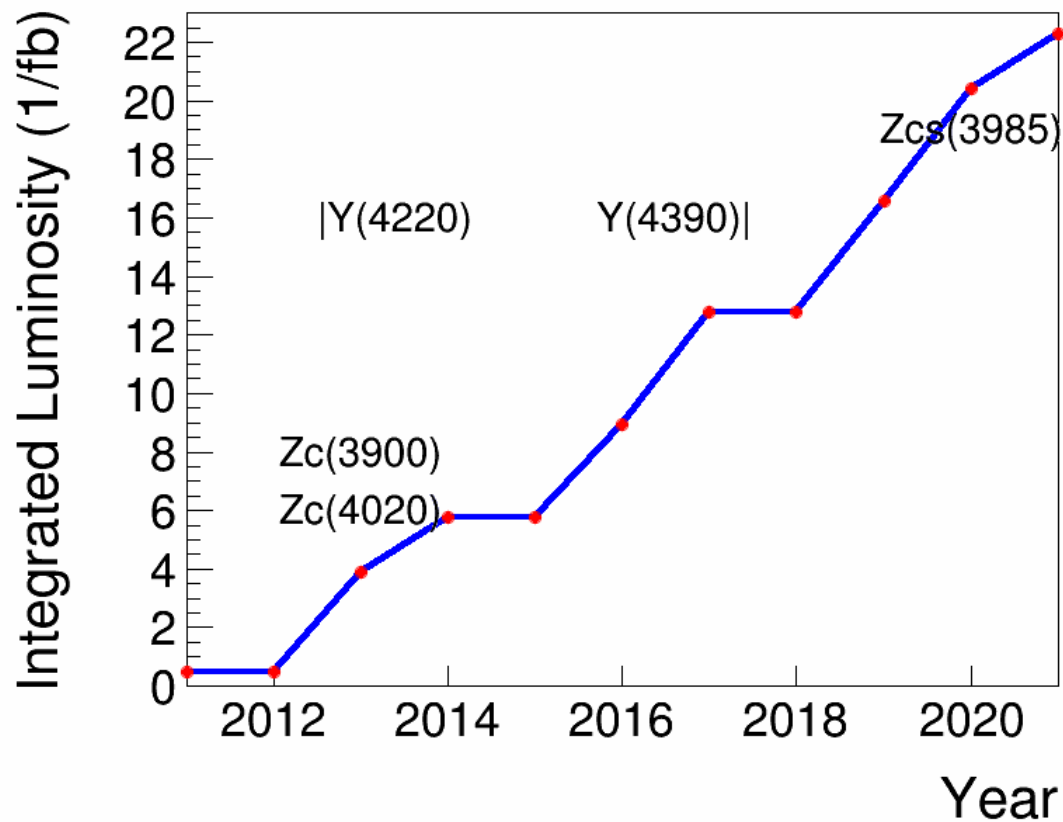


Belle/BaBar data samples

Both started in 1999, 20 years ago.



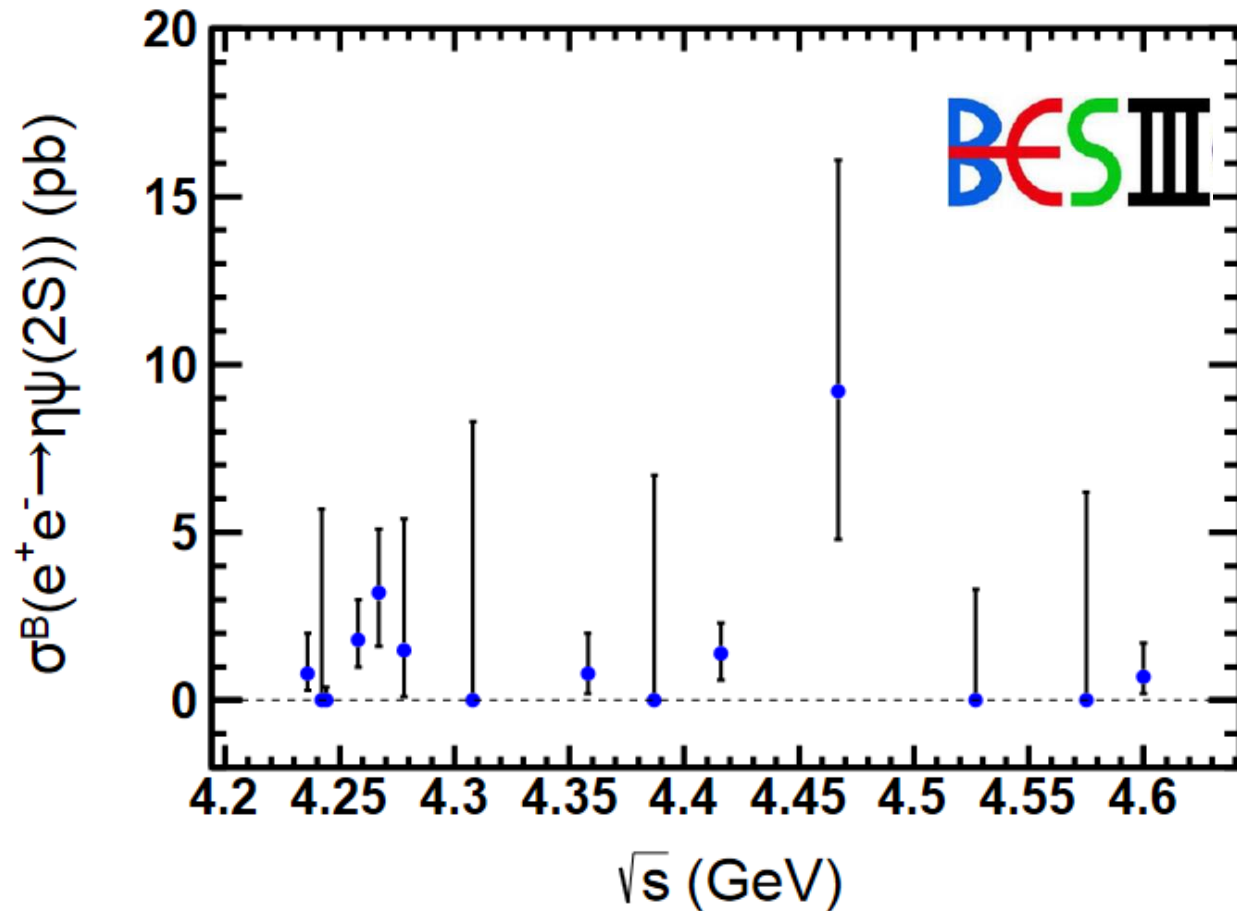
BESIII scan data samples



Production modes @ e^+e^- machines

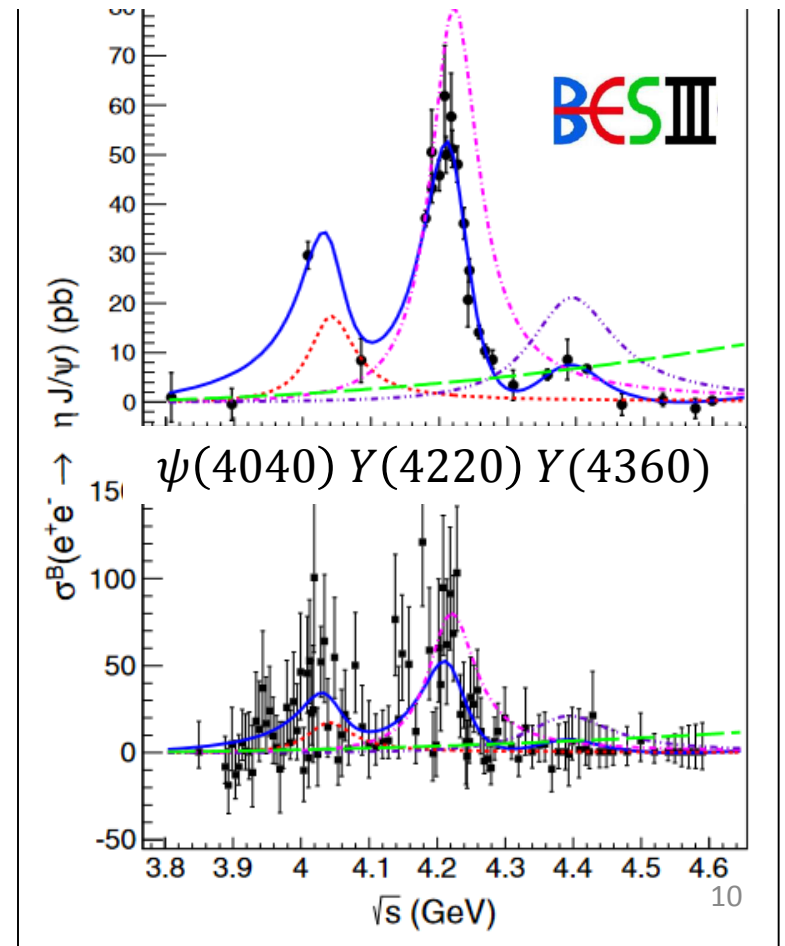
- e^+e^- direct annihilation
- B decay
- ISR
- $\gamma\gamma$
- Charmonium/Bottomonium(-like) decay

Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\psi(2S)$ at center-of-mass energies from 4.236 to 4.600 GeV [arXiv:2103.01480](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.01480)

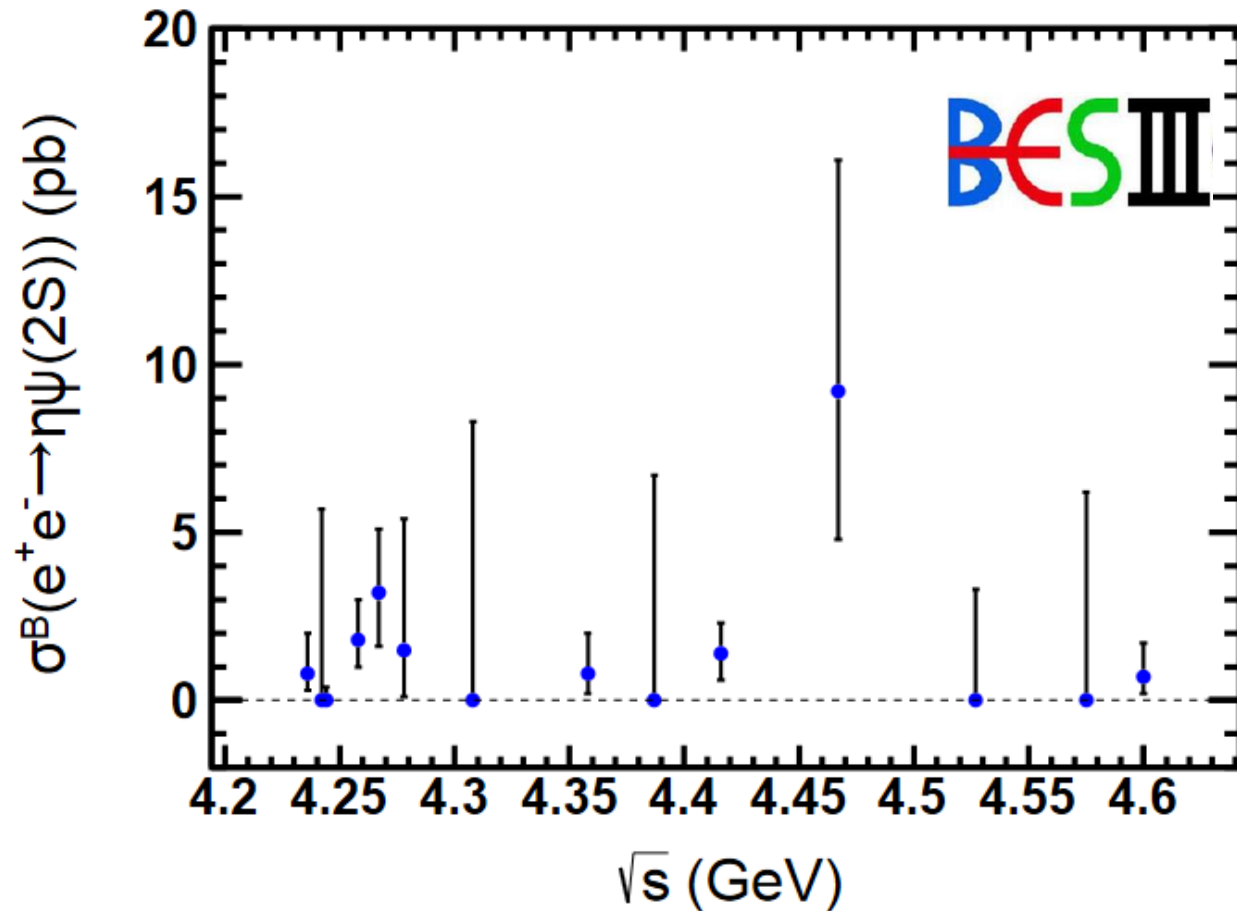


- The process of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\psi(2S)$ is observed for the first time with 5σ significance.

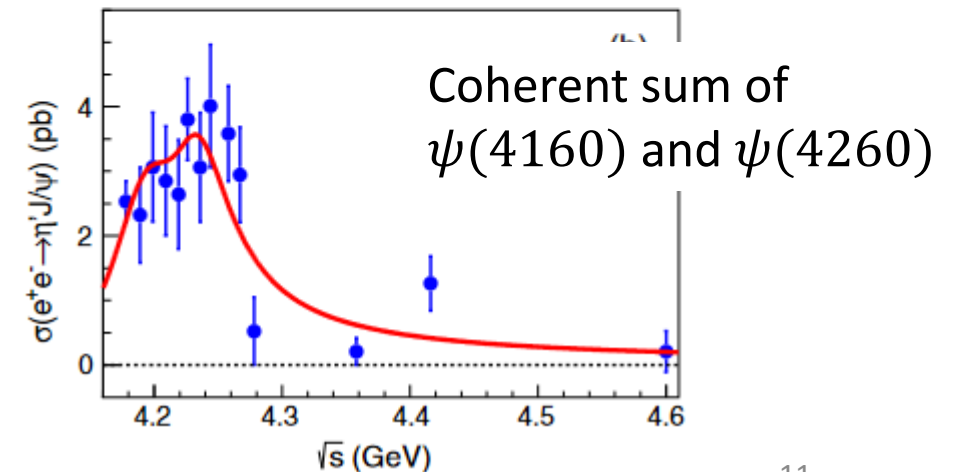
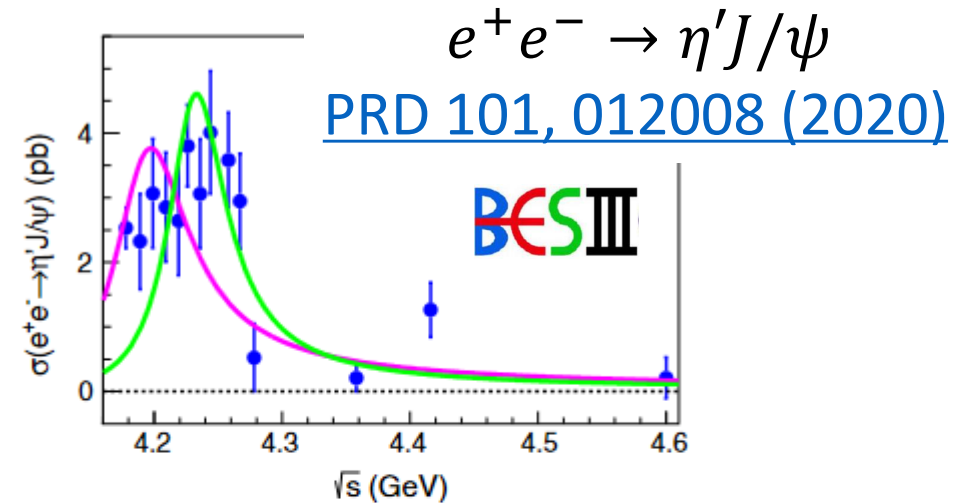
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta J/\psi$
[PRD\(RC\) 102, 031101 \(2020\)](https://arxiv.org/abs/2003.03110)



Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\psi(2S)$ at center-of-mass energies from 4.236 to 4.600 GeV [arXiv:2103.01480](https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.01480)

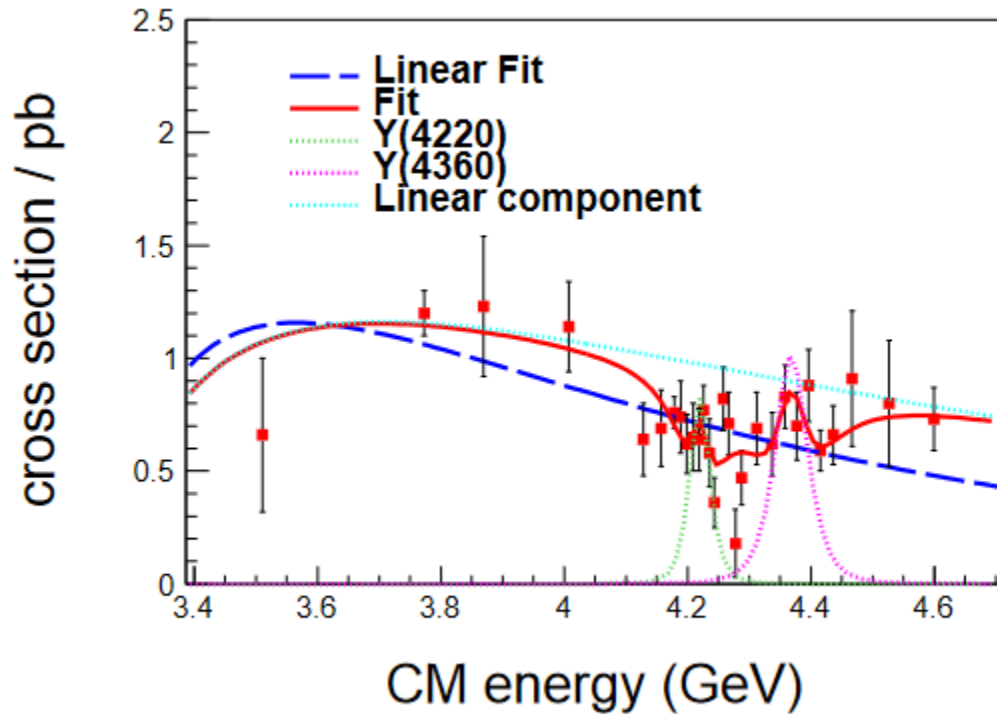


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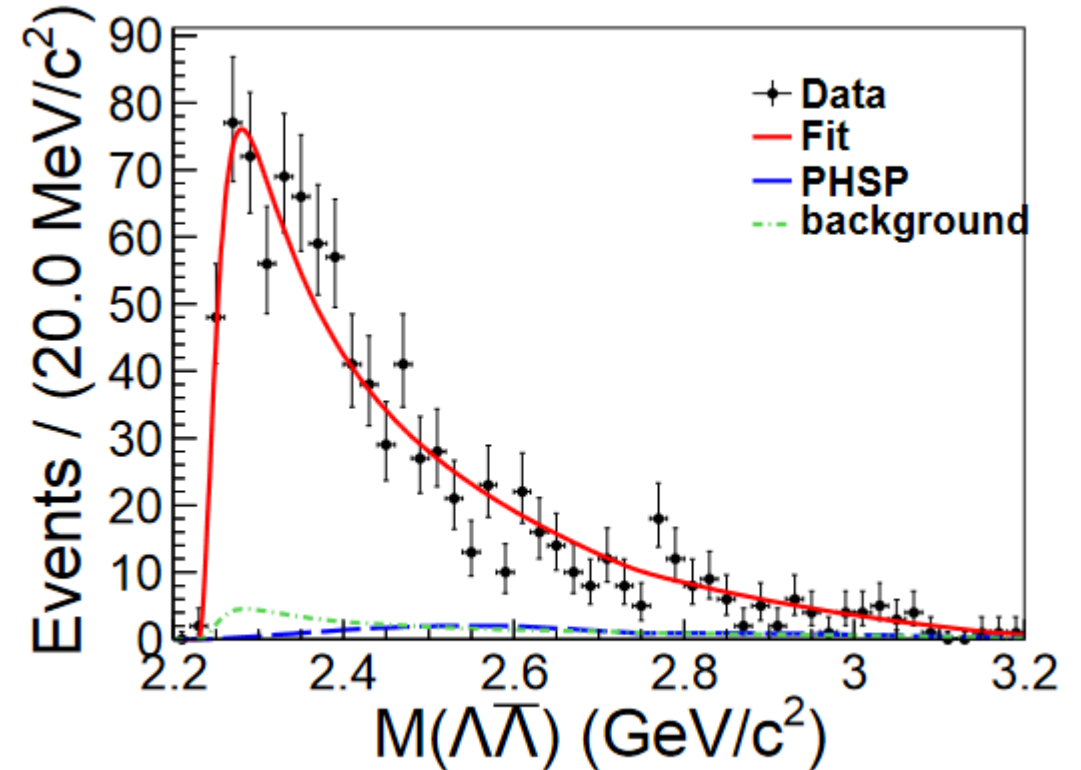


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}, 3.51 \text{ to } 4.60 \text{ GeV} \quad \text{arXiv:2104.08754}$$

BESIII



Peaking structures at 4.23 and 4.36 GeV with significance 4.2σ and 3.1σ

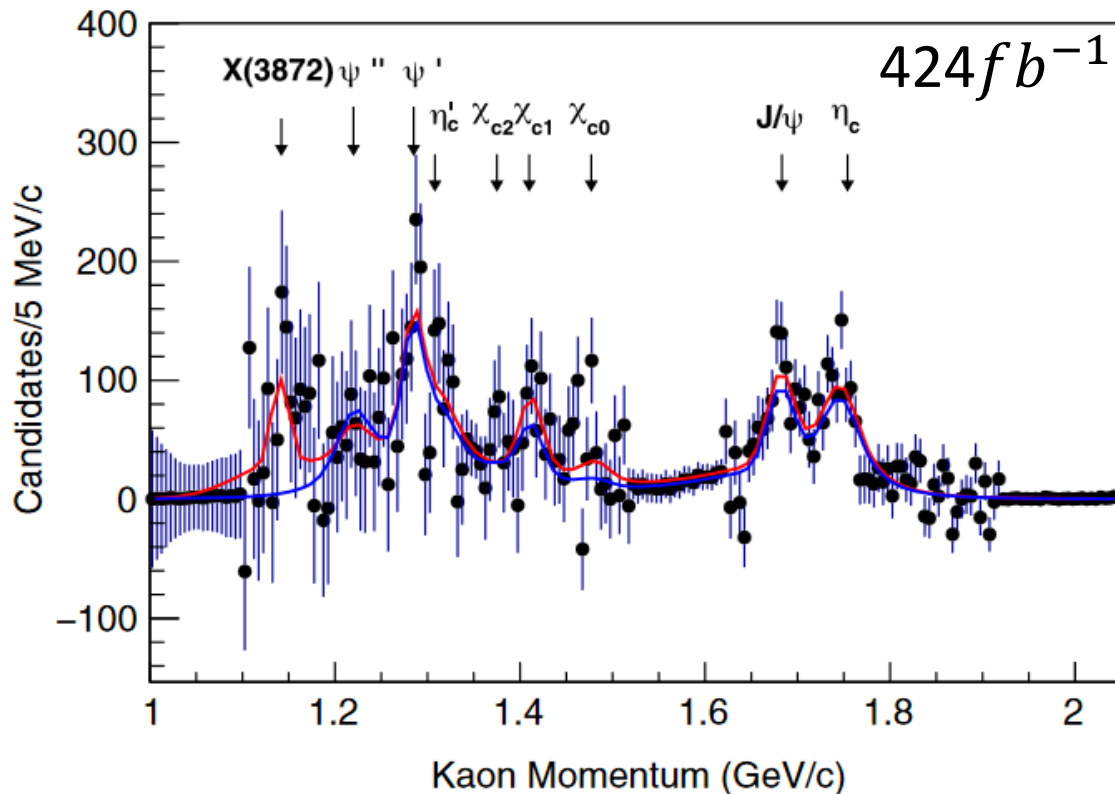


$M = 2262 \pm 4 \pm 28, \Gamma = 72 \pm 5 \pm 43 \text{ MeV}$
 Not match any known resonance

Measurements of the Absolute Branching Fractions of $B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm X_{cc}$



[PRL 124, 152001 \(2020\)](#)



After background subtraction

$$\mathcal{B}[B^+ \rightarrow X(3872)K^+] = [2.1 \pm 0.6(\text{stat}) \pm 0.3(\text{syst}) \pm 0.1(\text{ref})] \times 10^{-4}$$

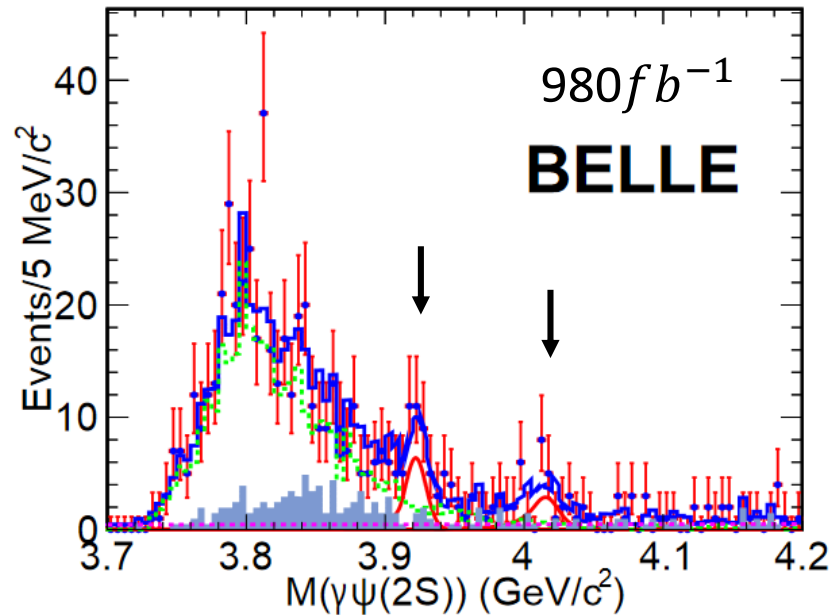
First measurement, 3σ

$$\mathcal{B}[X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-] = (4.1 \pm 1.3)\%$$

Suggest X(3872) has significant
molecular component.

$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\psi(2S)$$

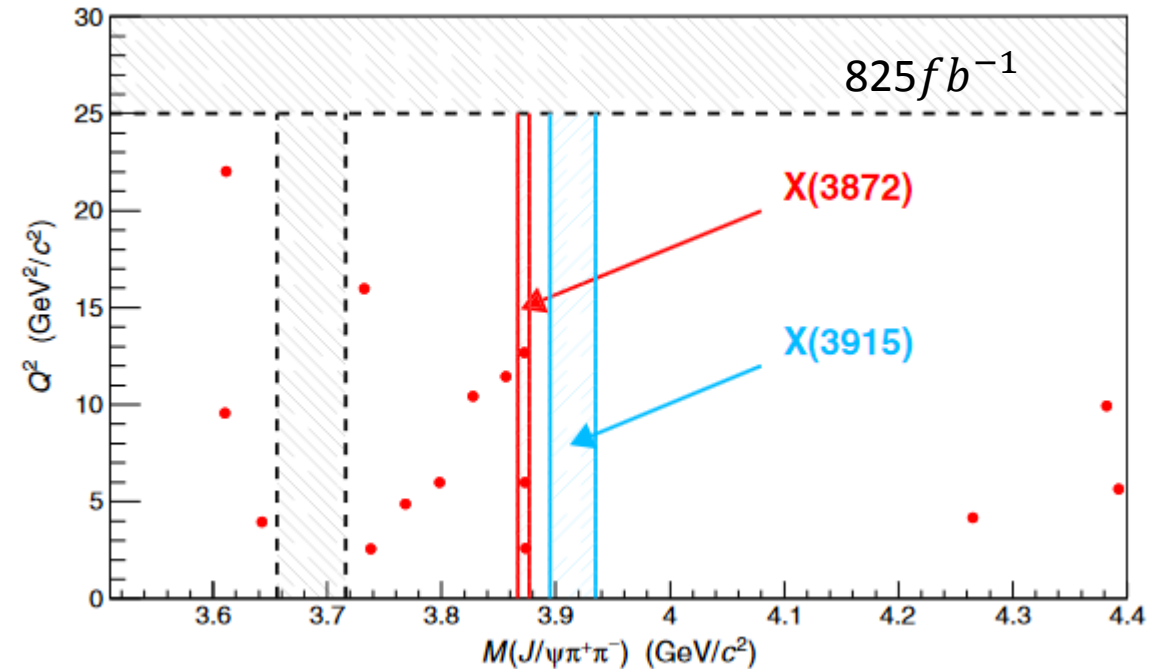
arxiv:2105.06605



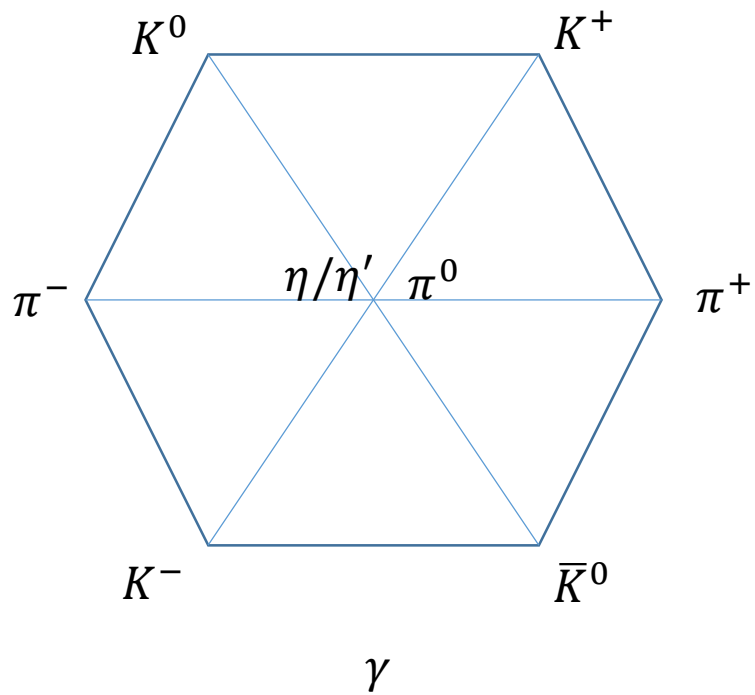
- Two narrow structures at 3921 and 4014 MeV with local significance 4.0σ and 3.0σ
- Maybe $\chi_{c0}(2P)$ and $\chi_{c2}(2P)$

$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X(3872)$$

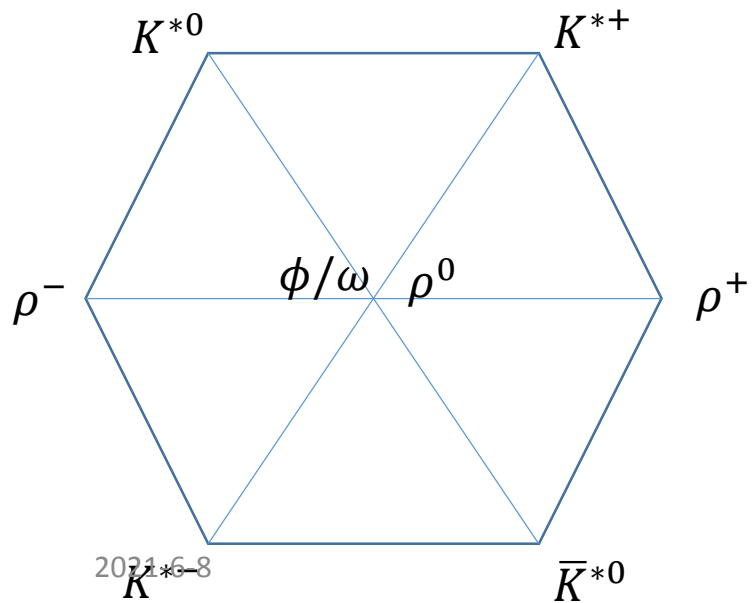
PRL 126, 122001 (2021)



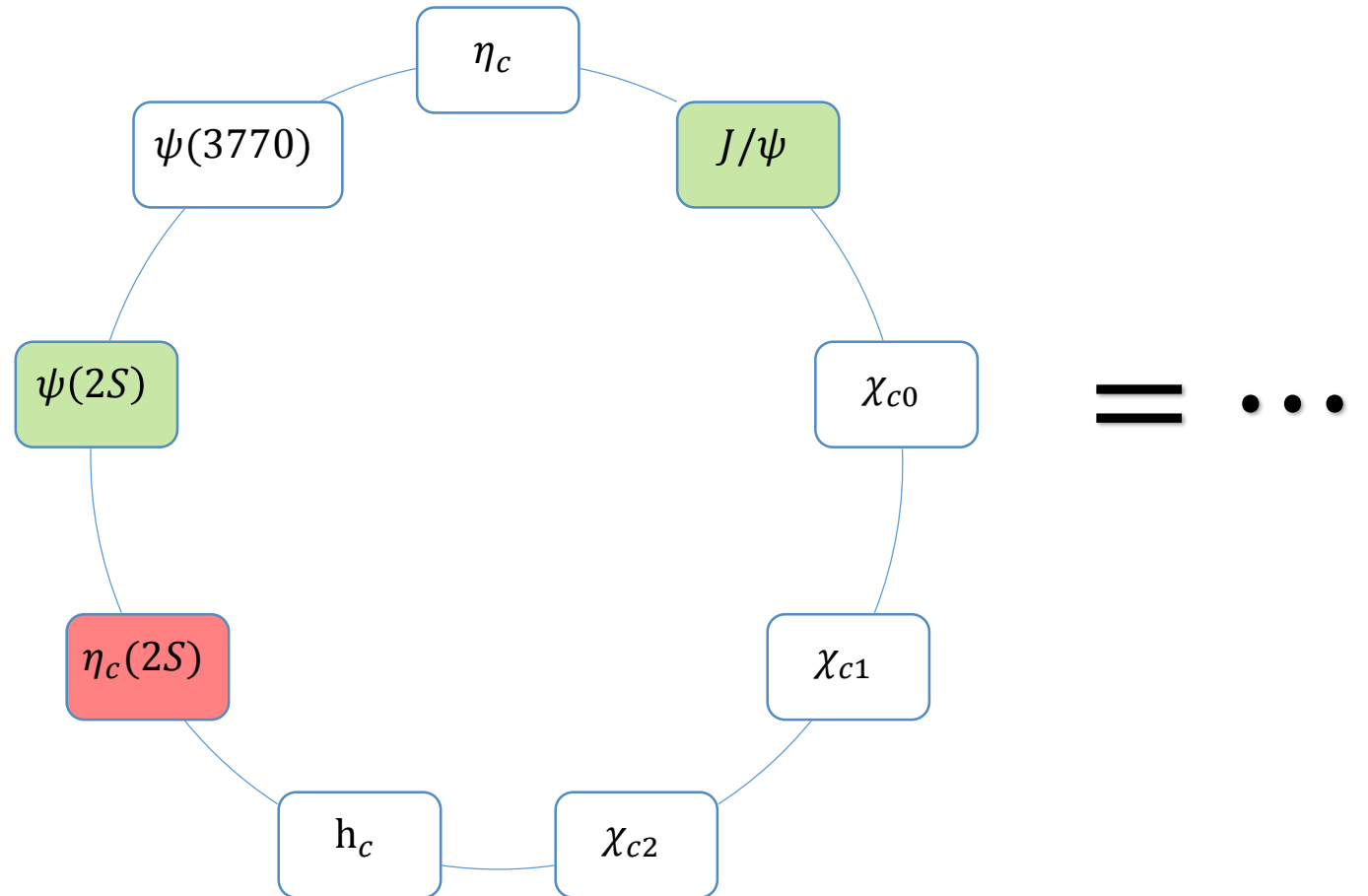
Three X(3872) candidates are observed with significance 3.0σ



$\times$



Eightyfold way



Different combinations in final states

BESIII recent results with η_c and χ_{cJ}



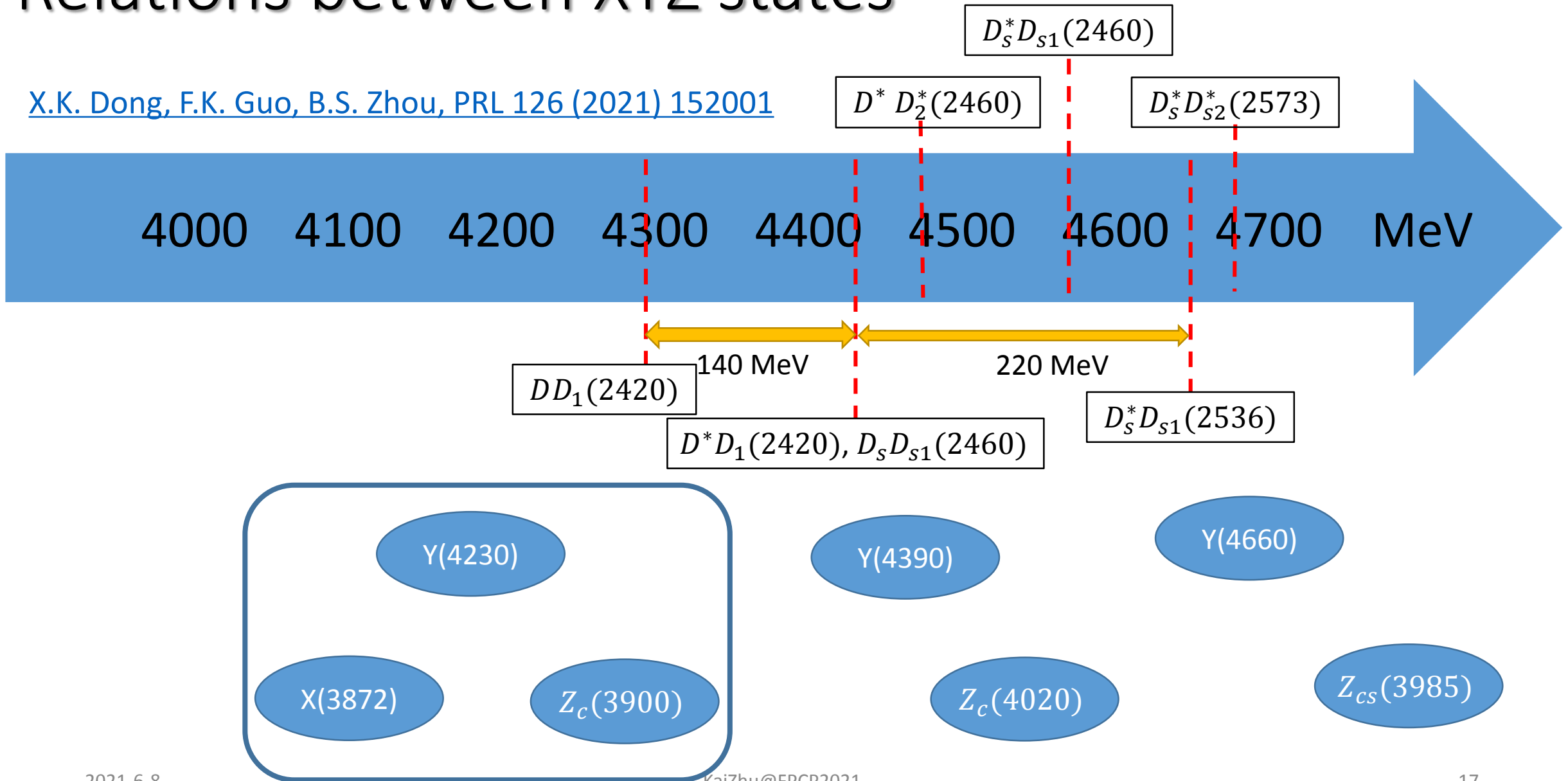
Details in Xuhong Li's and Ruiting Ma's talks (both Wed AM)

- Search for the reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \chi_{cJ} \pi^+\pi^-$ and a charmonium-like structure decaying to $\chi_{cJ} \pi^\pm$ between 4.18 and 4.60 GeV, [Phys. Rev. D 103, 052010 \(2021\)](#)
- Search for the reaction channel $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta_c \eta \pi^+\pi^-$ at center-of-mass energies from 4.23 to 4.60 GeV, [Phys. Rev. D 103, 032004 \(2021\)](#)
- Measurements of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta_c \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $\eta_c \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\eta_c \pi^0 \gamma$ at $\sqrt{s}$ from 4.18 to 4.60 GeV, and search for a Z_c state close to the $D\bar{D}$ threshold at 4.23 GeV decaying to $\eta_c \pi$, [Phys. Rev. D 103, 032006 \(2021\)](#)

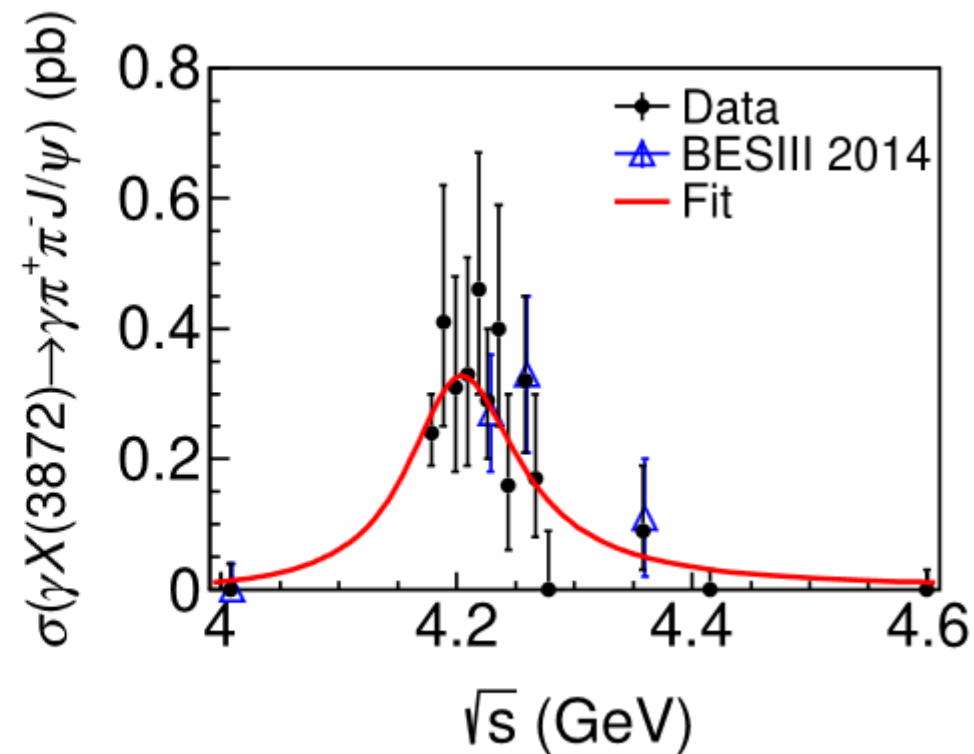
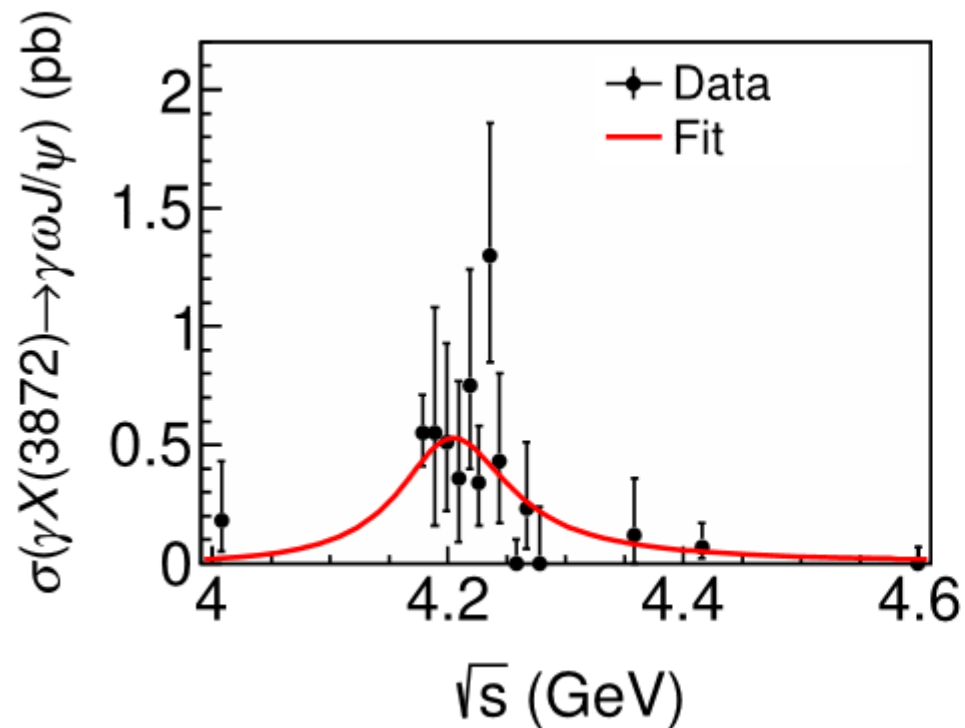
Upper limit is matter!

Relations between XYZ states

[X.K. Dong, F.K. Guo, B.S. Zhou, PRL 126 \(2021\) 152001](#)



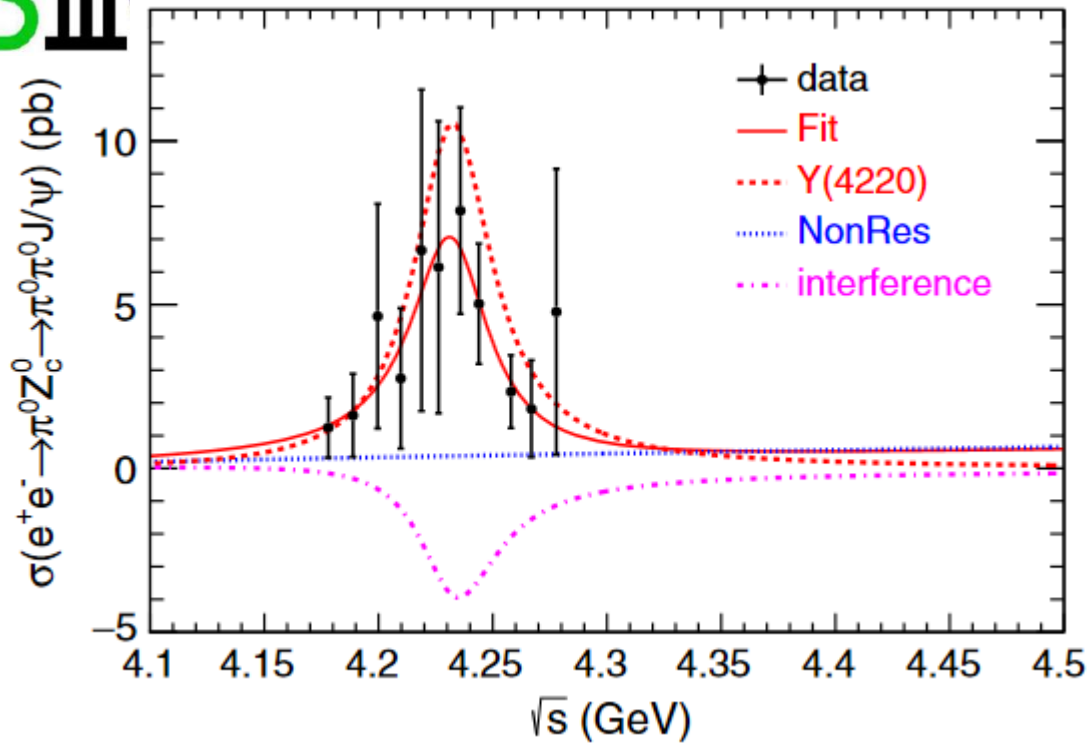
$Y(4230) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$ [PRL 122, 232002 \(2019\)](#)



- A simultaneous fit with a single BW resonance.
- $M = 4200.6^{+7.9}_{-13.3} \pm 3.0$ MeV, $\Gamma = 115^{+38}_{-26} \pm 12$ MeV

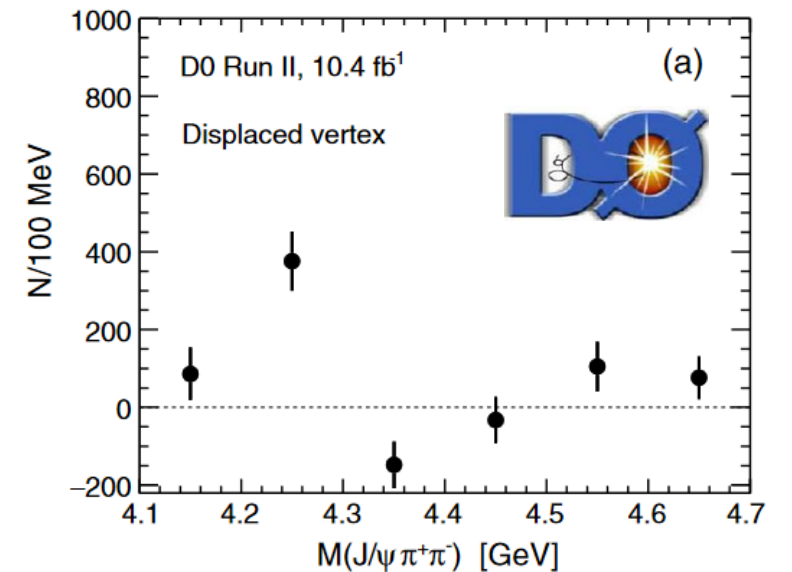
$Y(4230) \rightarrow \pi^0 Z_c(3900)^0$ [PRD 102, 012009 \(2020\)](#)

BESIII



Details in Ruiting and Xuhong's talks

Consistent with charged mode
[PRD 100, 012005 \(2019\)](#)



$Z_c(3900)$ signal yield

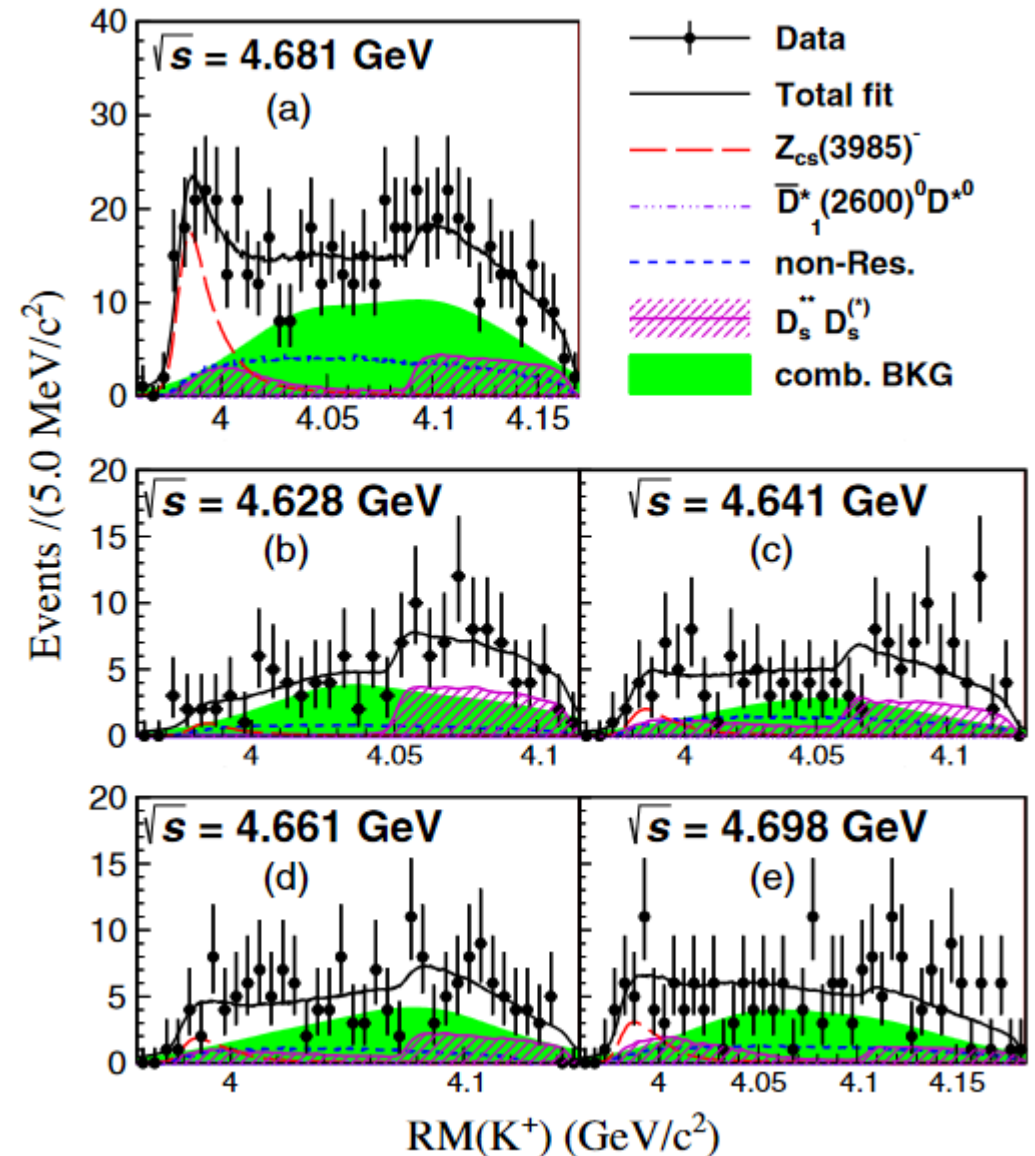
$Y(4660) \rightarrow K^+ Z_{cs}^-(3985) ?$ [PRL 126, 102001 \(2021\)](#)

Details of Z_{cs} in Ruiting's talk

$$m_{\text{pole}}[Z_{cs}(3985)^-] = (3982.5_{-2.6}^{+1.8} \pm 2.1) \text{ MeV}/c^2,$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{pole}}[Z_{cs}(3985)^-] = (12.8_{-4.4}^{+5.3} \pm 3.0) \text{ MeV}.$$

- Main contribution seems from 4.681 GeV, due to $Y(4660)$?
- Related analyses such as the searching Z_{cs} in neutral mode, KJ/ψ mode, excited states are on-going at BESIII



Study of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 X(3872)\gamma$ and search for $Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow X(3872)\gamma$ [arXiv:2102.00644](https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.00644)

BESIII

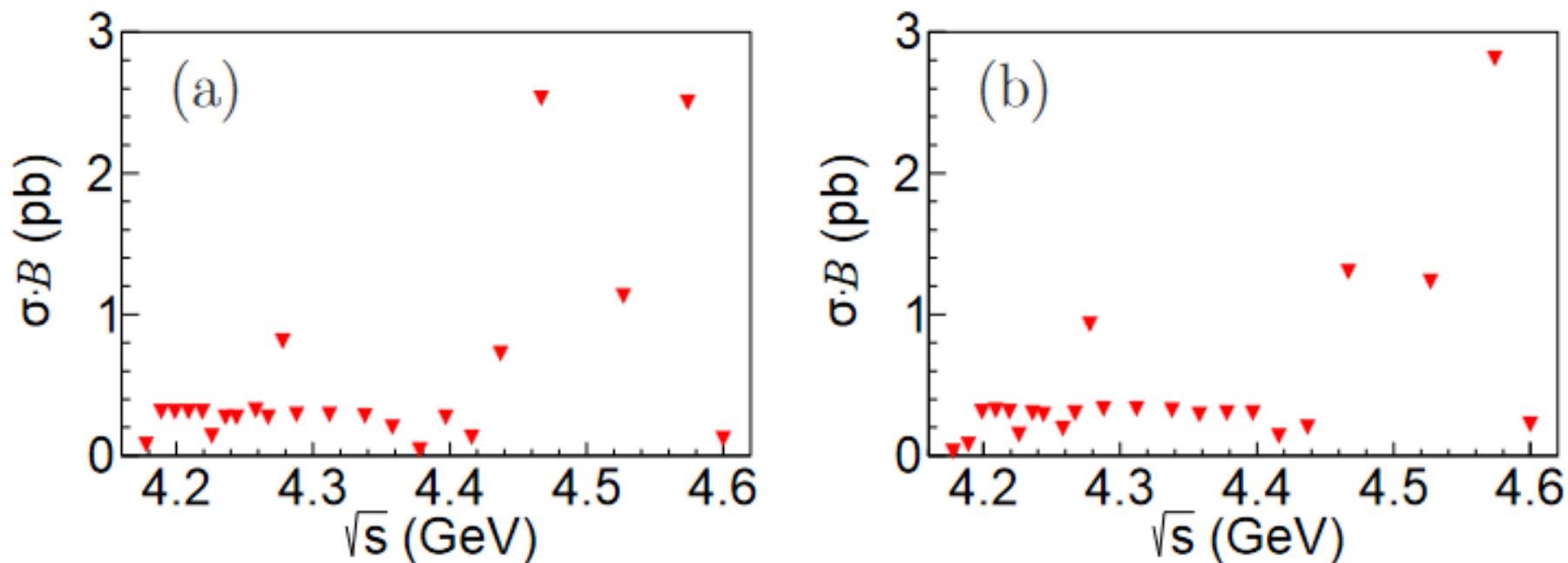


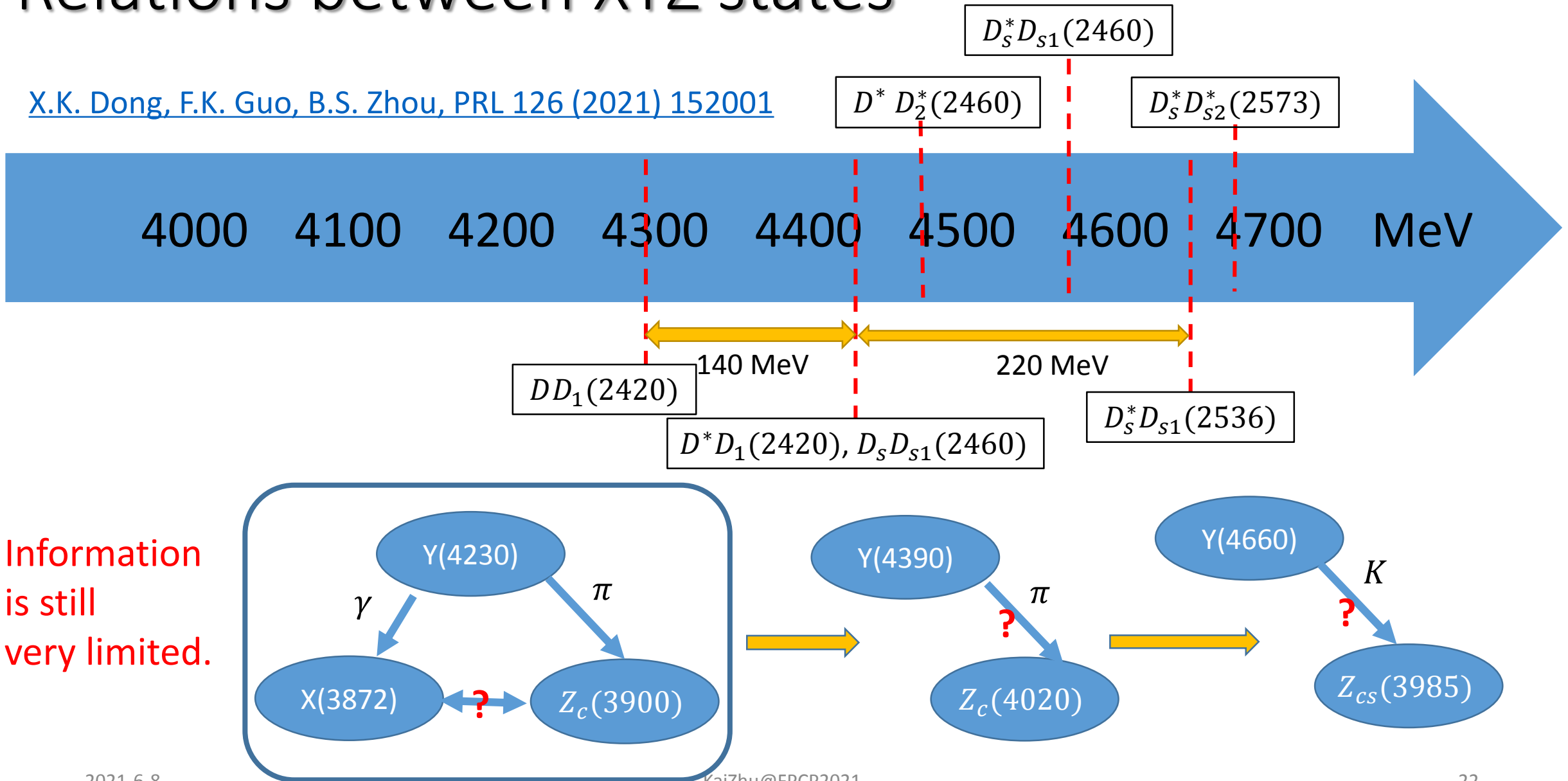
FIG. 2. The upper limits at the 90% C.L. on $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 X(3872)\gamma) \cdot B(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ (a) and $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 Z_c(4020)^0) \cdot B(Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow X(3872)\gamma) \cdot B(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ (b) for each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

No obvious signal

Relations between XYZ states

[K. Zhu arxiv:2101.10622](#)

[X.K. Dong, F.K. Guo, B.S. Zhou, PRL 126 \(2021\) 152001](#)



Information
is still
very limited.

Near future

Same strategy applied to enhance luminosity:
squeeze beam size & boom beam current

- Upgrade on **BEPC II** (details in Yuan Zhang's talk in Friday AM)
 - Luminosity: 3 times @ 4.7 GeV
 - Energy: maximum from 4.94 to 5.6 GeV
- **SuperKEKB** and **BELLE II** (details in Minakshi NAYAK's talk in Friday PM)
 - Luminosity: KEKB x 40!
 - Detectors: vertex, tracking, PID, high event rate, etc
 - Plan:
 - Peak luminosity: $\sim 6 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in ~ 2028 ;
 - Integrated luminosity: 50 ab^{-1} in ~ 2030 (40 ab^{-1} in ~ 2029)
 - Has started collected data since 2019 Mar., some preliminary XYZ results already

Summary

- Lots of contributions from e^+e^- machines
 - Many discoveries and precision measurements
 - Improved knowledge on various aspects
- Still many unknown about these exotic states
 - Mass and width (especially important near thresholds)
 - Quantum numbers
 - Transitions between them
 - New/Undiscovered states
 - Absolute/Relative decay rates
 - Production modes
 - ...
- BESIII and BELLE II will continue be active in the next 15~20 years



Thanks, and wish you good health!

backup

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow B^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}$$

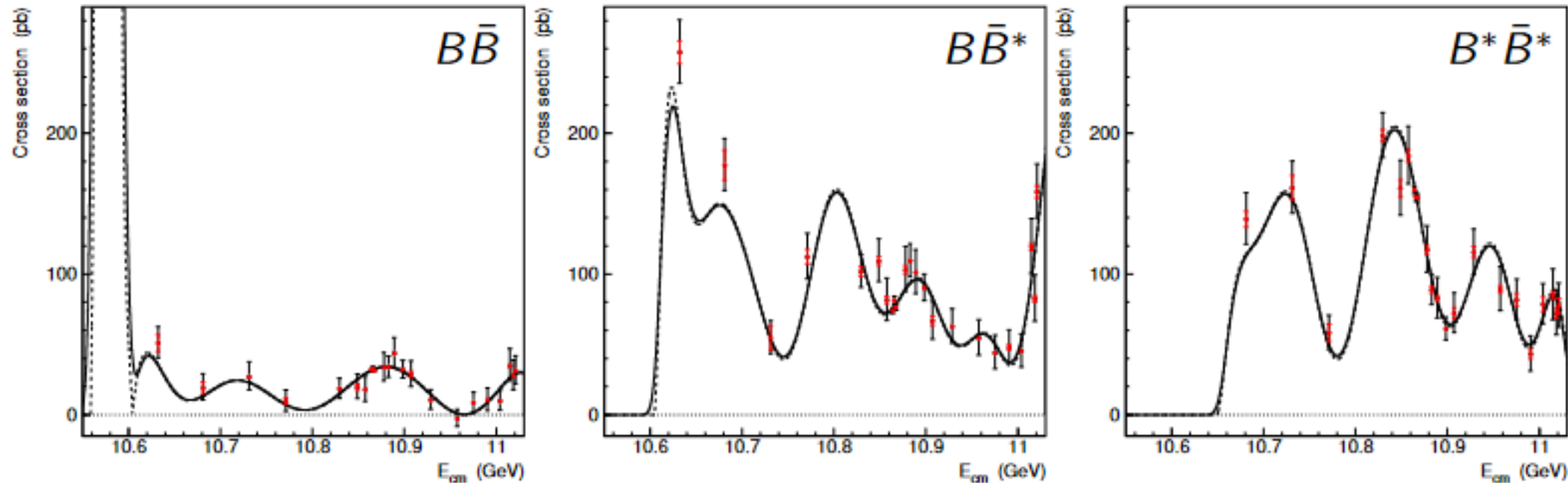


R. Mizuk, QWG2021

Dressed cross sections

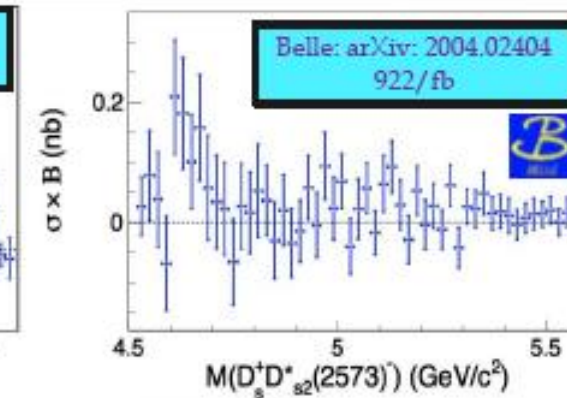
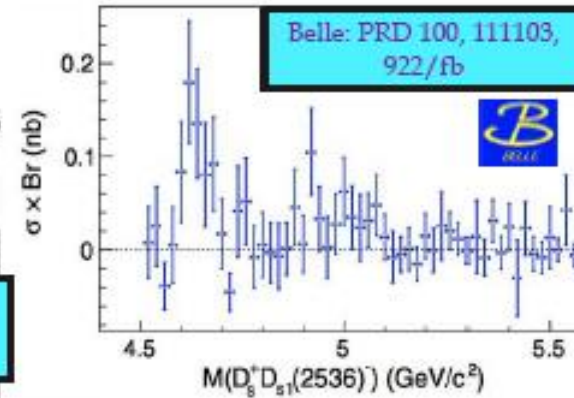
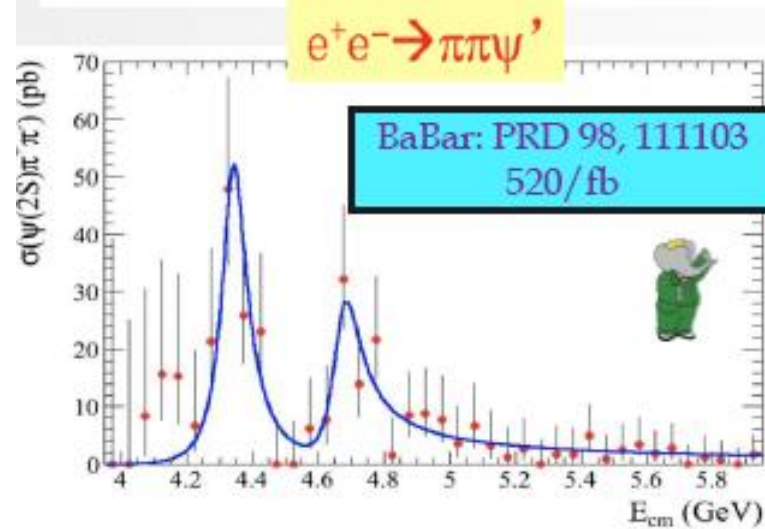
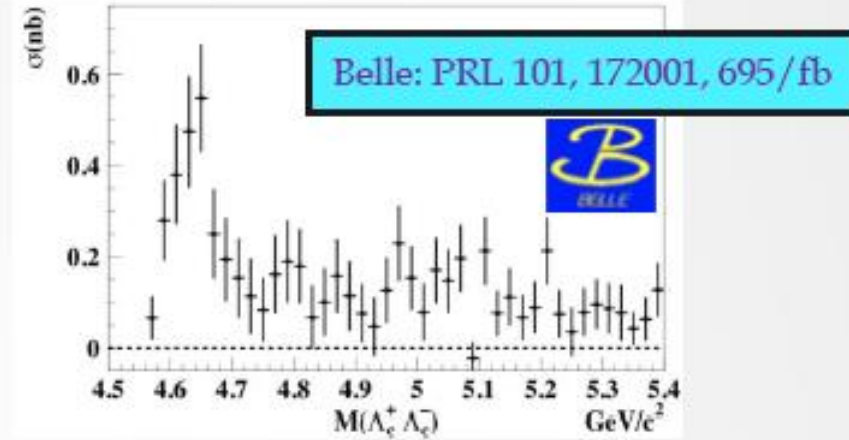
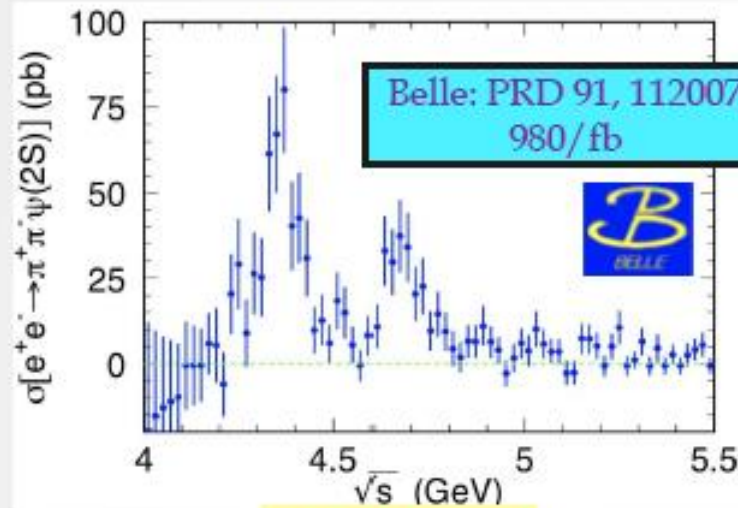
$$\sigma^{\text{dressed}} = \frac{N}{L \epsilon (1 + \delta_{\text{ISR}})}$$

stat., uncorrelated syst. errors



- First exclusive cross sections in the range 10.63 and 11.02 GeV
- Oscillatory behavior and no obvious signal of $\Upsilon(5S)$

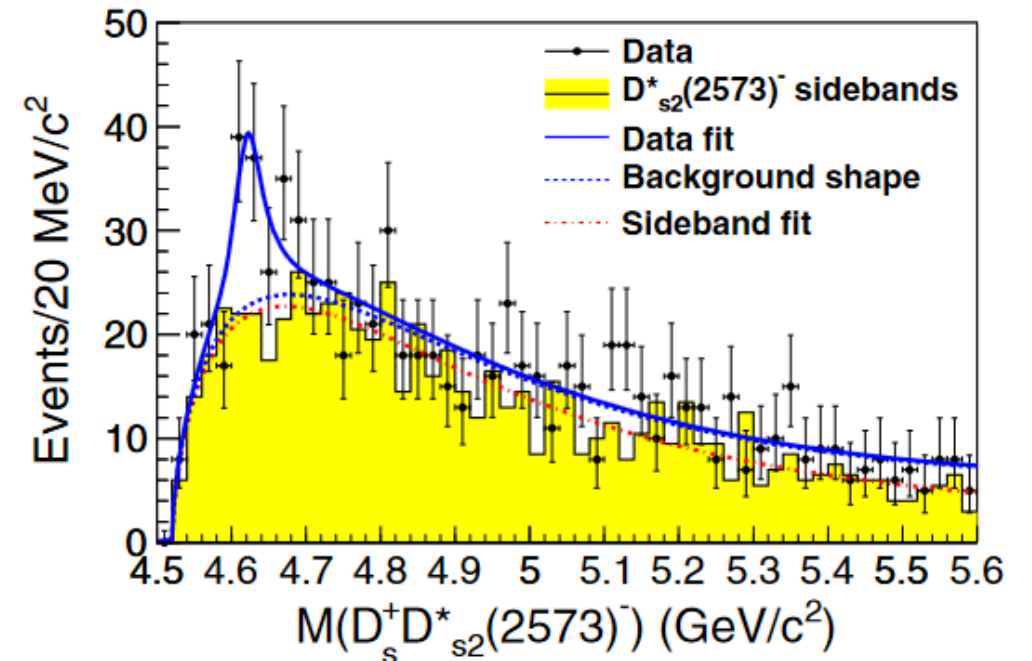
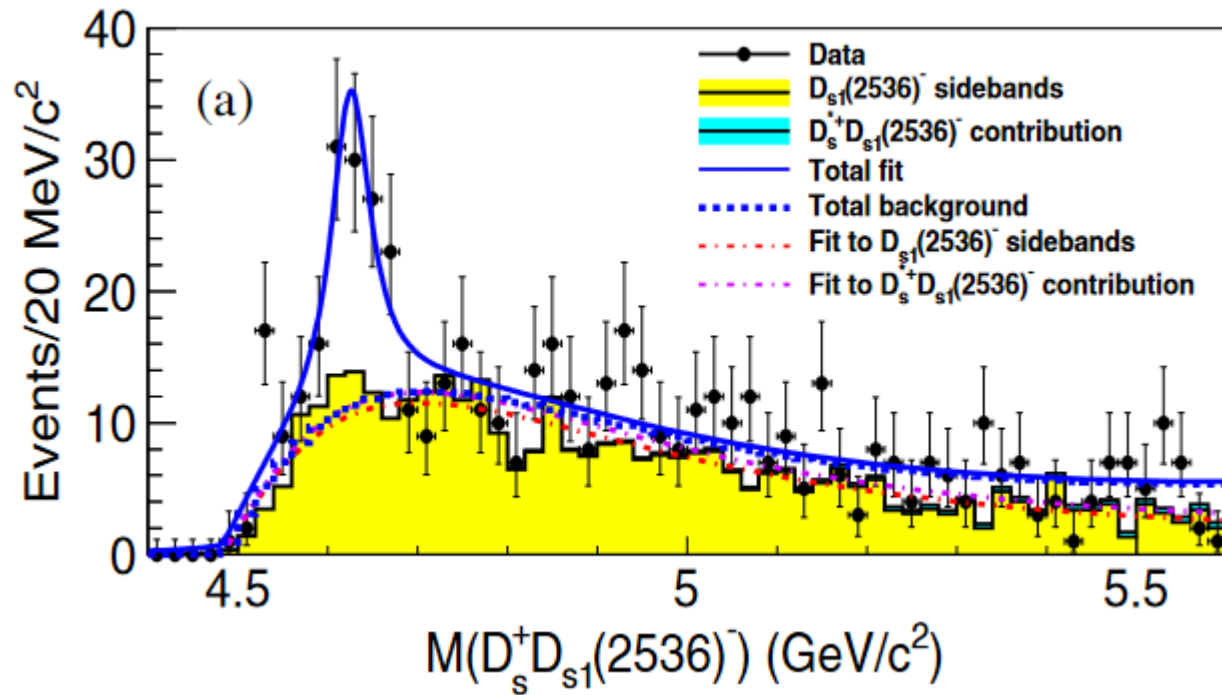
Y(4630) = Y(4660)?



Experiment	Mass (MeV)	Width (MeV)
Belle, $\Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$	4634^{+8+5}_{-7-8}	92^{+40+10}_{-24-21}
Belle, $\pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$	$4652 \pm 10 \pm 8$	$68 \pm 11 \pm 1$
BaBar, $\pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$	$4669 \pm 21 \pm 3$	$104 \pm 48 \pm 10$
Belle, $D_s^+ D_{s1}(2536)^-$	$4626^{+7}_{-7} \pm 1$	$49.8^{+14}_{-12} \pm 4$
Belle, $D_s^+ D_{s2}^*(2573)^-$	$4620^{+9}_{-8} \pm 3$	$47.0^{+32}_{-15} \pm 5$

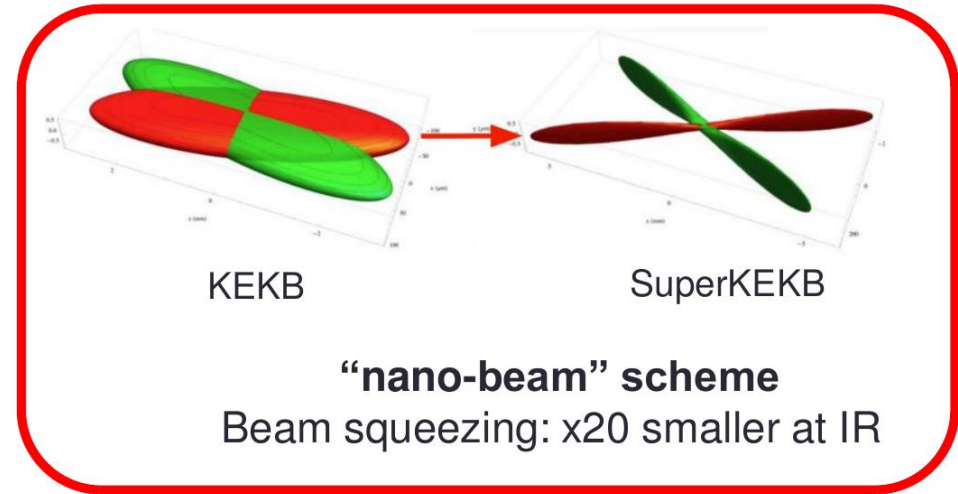
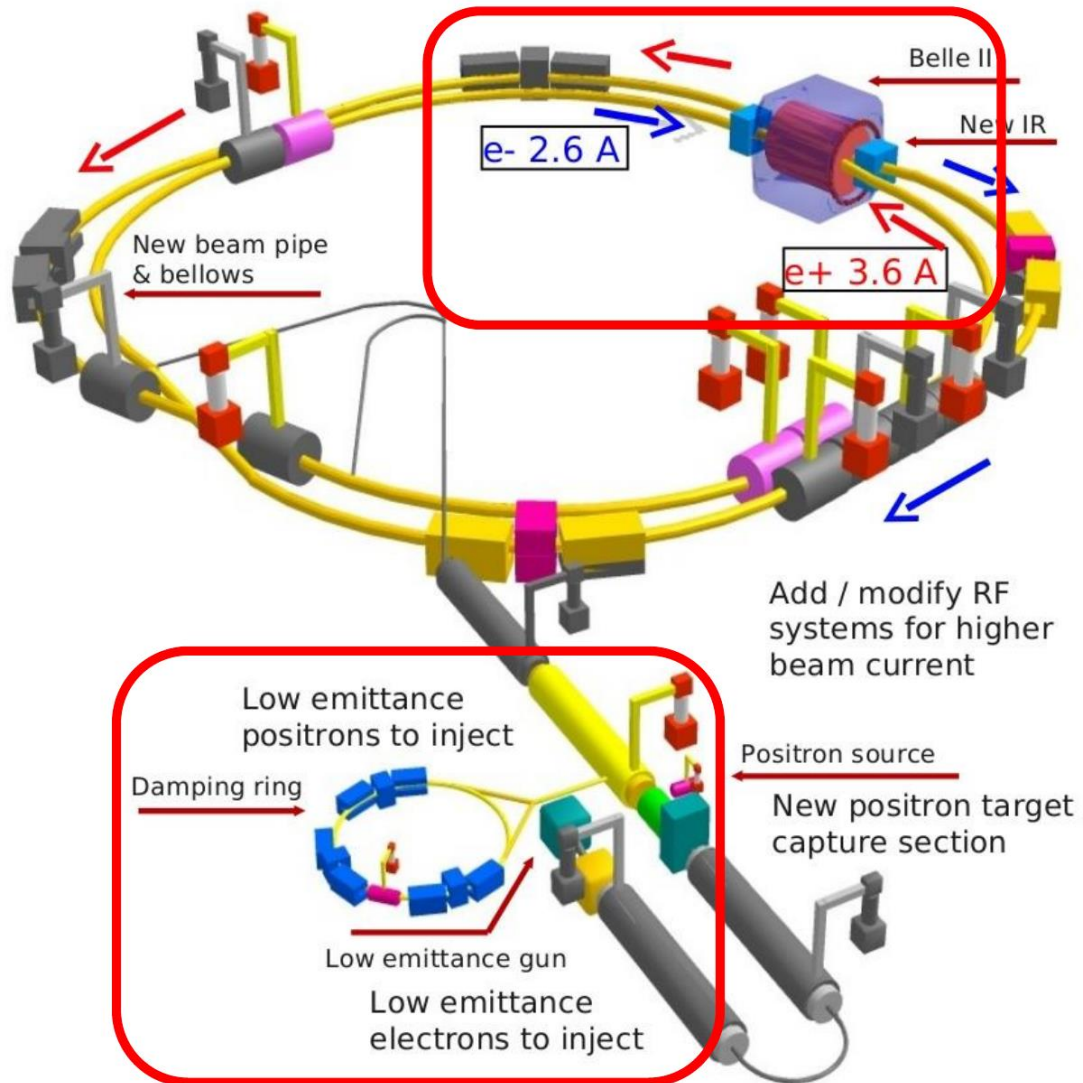
- These states may be the same
- Need improved precision

Y(4626): $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR} D_s^+ D_{s1}^-(2536)$ [PRD 100, 111103\(R\)](#)
 $D_s^+ D_{s2}^{*-}(2537)$ [PRD 101, 091101\(R\)](#)



- No obvious signal from $D_s^+ D_{sJ}$
- Uncertainty is large, cross check from BESIII is deserved.
- Y(4626) = Y(4660)? Maybe. Need improve precision.

SuperKEKB accelerator

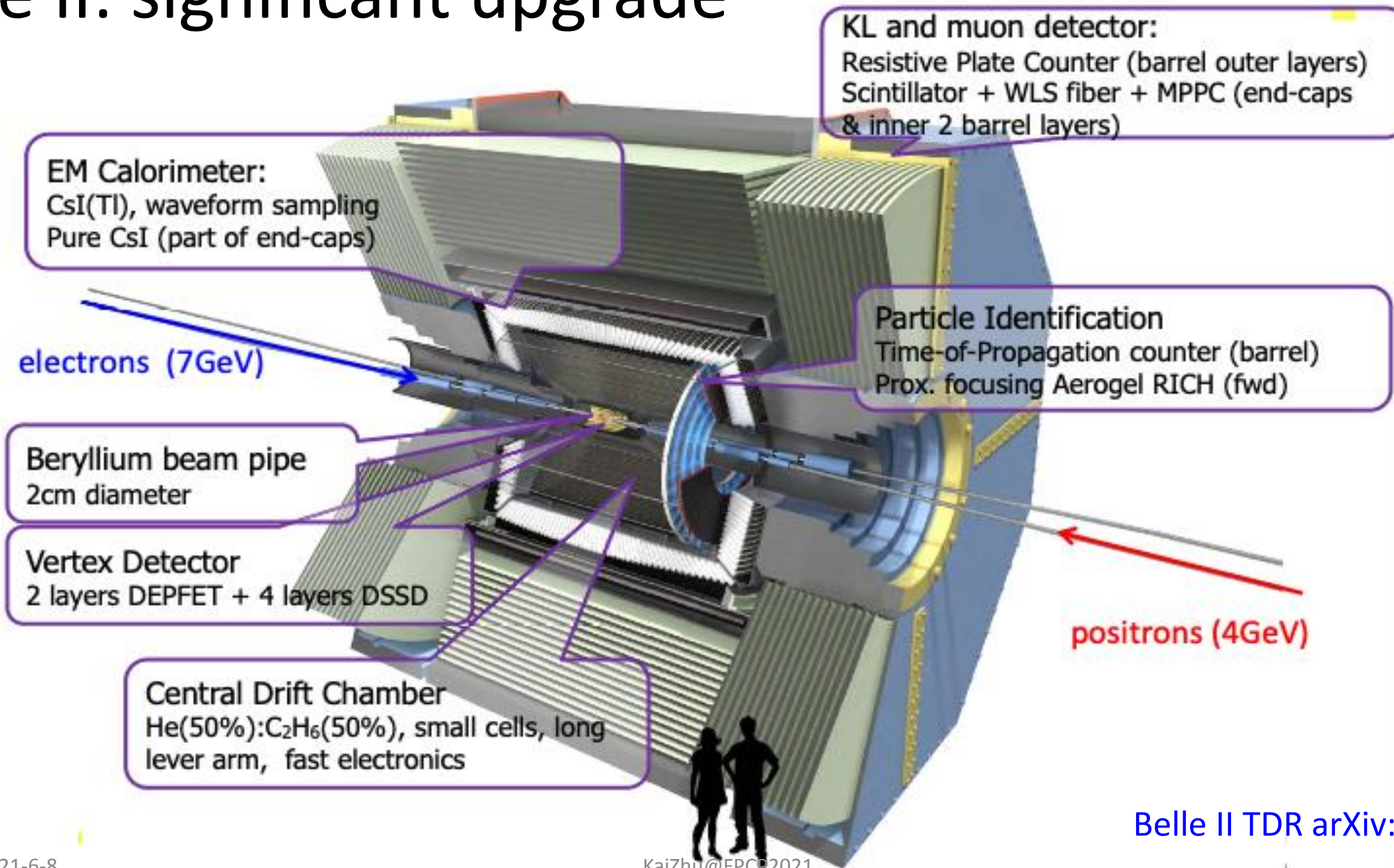


$$\text{Luminosity} = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2er_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \frac{I_{\pm} \zeta_{\pm y} R_L}{\beta_y^* R_y}$$

Annotations: $\times 2$ (above $\zeta_{\pm y}$), $\times 1/20$ (below β_y^*)

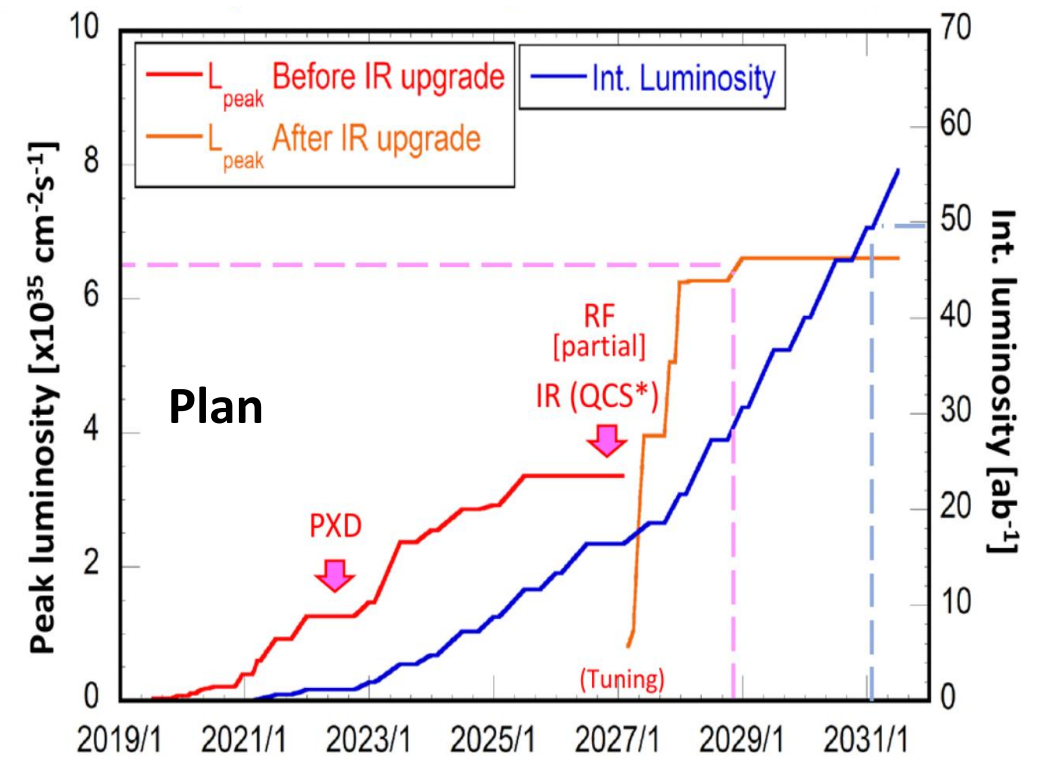
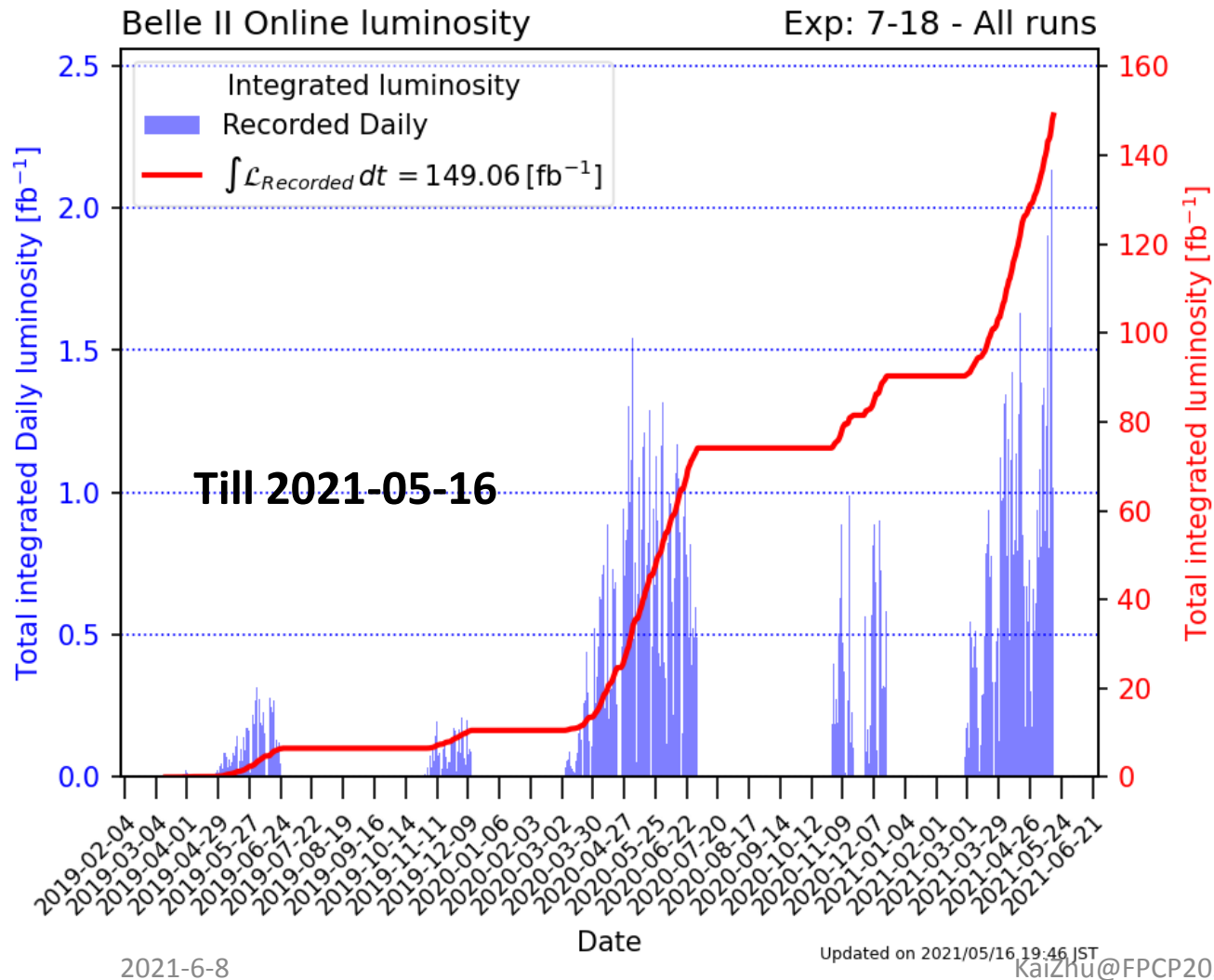
Target luminosity: $8 \times 10^{35} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$
KEKB x 40!

Belle II: significant upgrade



Belle II TDR arXiv:1011.0352

Recent data taking and plan



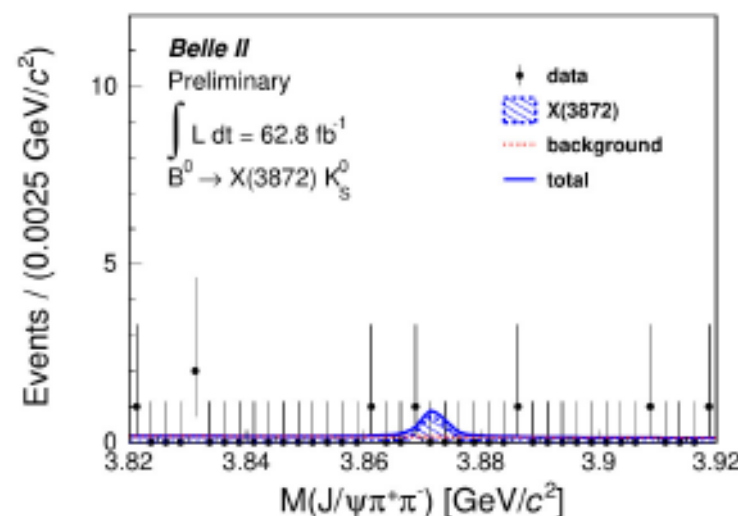
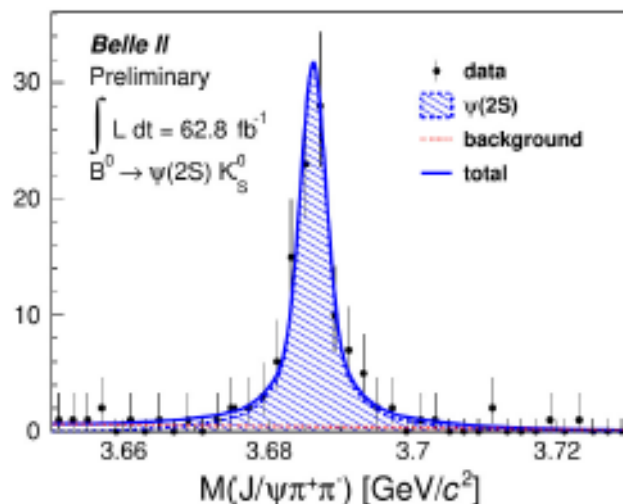
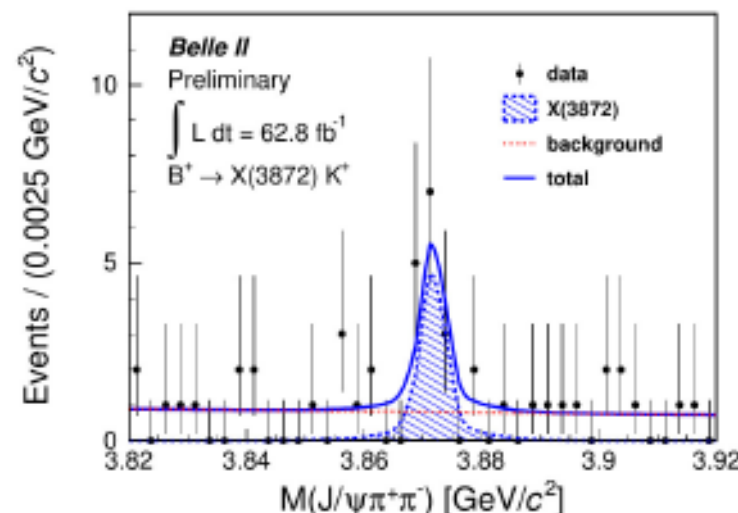
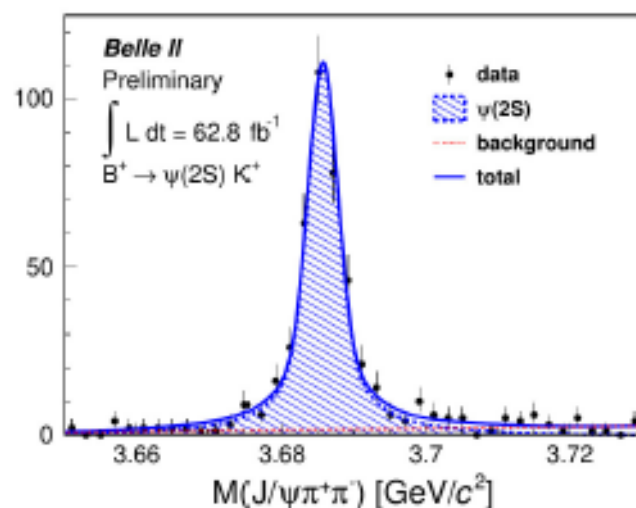
Four steps:

- ✓ Intermediate luminosity: $(1 \rightarrow 3) \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{sec}$, 5 ab^{-1}
- ✓ High Luminosity: $6 \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{sec}$, 50 ab^{-1} with a detector upgrade
- ✓ Beam-polarization upgrade, advanced R&D
- ✓ Ultra high luminosity: $4 \times 10^{36} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{sec}$, 250 ab^{-1} , R&D project

- Peak luminosity
 $\sim 6 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in ~ 2028
- Integrated luminosity
 50 ab^{-1} in ~ 2030 (40 in ~ 2029)

Evidence for the $X(3872)$ in Belle II data

K. Chilikin
XYZ workshop
13 Apr 2021



Using a data sample of 62.8 fb^{-1} , evidence for the $X(3872)$ was found with 4.6σ significance.