



山东大学
SHANDONG UNIVERSITY

第三届强子与重味物理理论和实验联合研讨会 (TEH²P-2024)

奇特重味四夸克态的质量和衰变

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1. Introduction

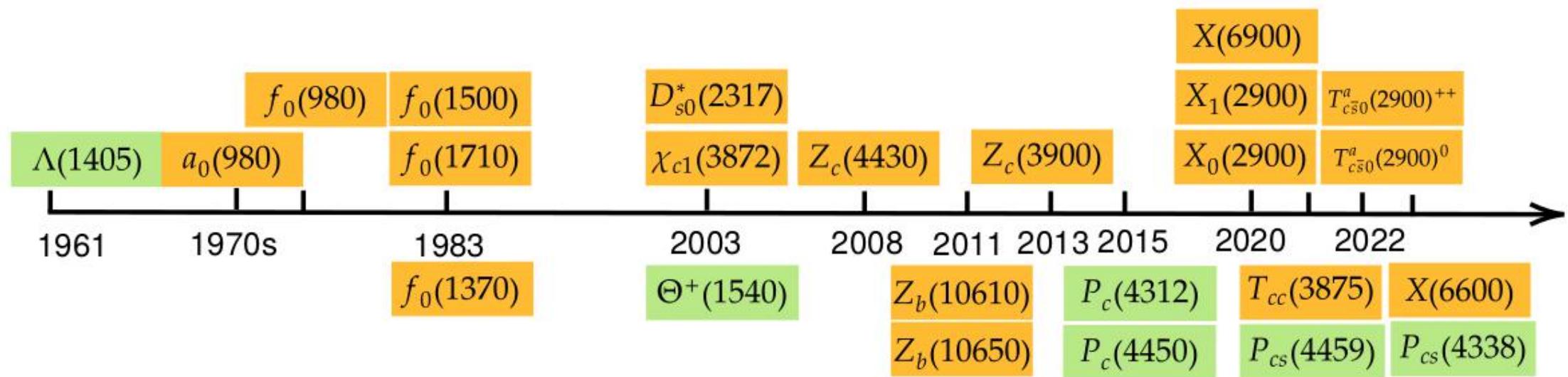
2. Formalism

3. $X(3960)$, $X_0(4140)$, T_{cc} , $X(6600)$, $T_{cs,c\bar{s}}(2900)$

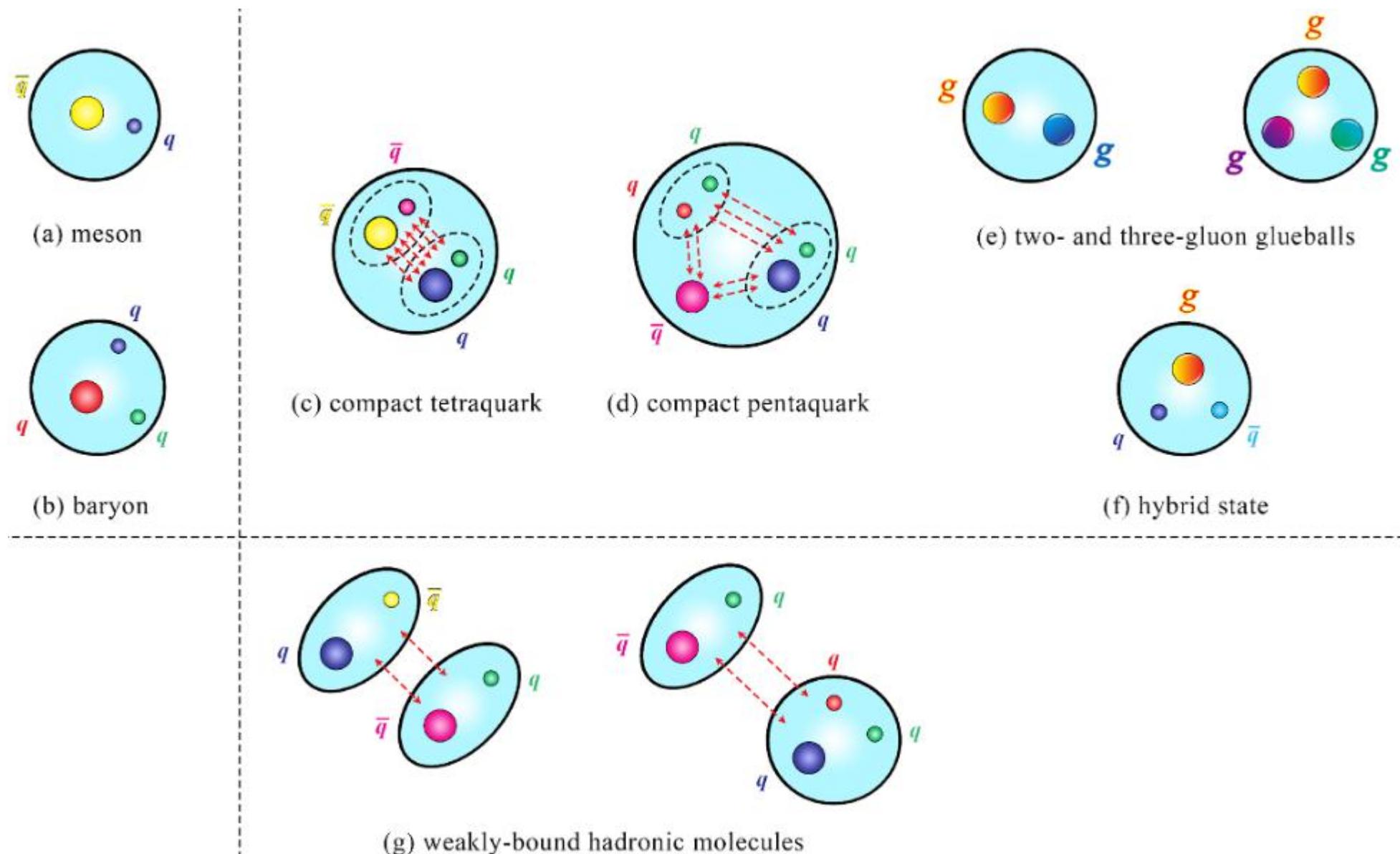
4. Summary

Introduction

Y.R. Liu, H.X. Chen, W. Chen, X. Liu, S.L. Zhu, Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 107, 237 (2019);
H.X. Chen, W. Chen, X. Liu, Y.R. Liu, S.L. Zhu, Rep. Prog. Phys. 86, 026201 (2023).



Some of the observed exotic states



Introduction

Related papers:

- Y.R. Liu, X. Liu, S.L. Zhu, Phys. Rev. D 93, 074023 (2016)
J. Wu, Y.R. Liu, K.Chen, X.Liu, S.L. Zhu, Phys. Rev. D 94, 094031 (2016)
S.Q. Luo, K. Chen, X. Liu, Y.R. Liu, S.L. Zhu, Eur. Phys. J. C 77, 709 (2017)
J. Wu, Y.R. Liu, K. Chen, X. Liu, S.L. Zhu, Phys. Rev. D 95, 034002 (2017)
J. Wu, Y.R. Liu, K.Chen, X.Liu, S.L. Zhu, Phys. Rev. D 97, 094015 (2018)
J. Wu, X. Liu, Y.R. Liu, S.L. Zhu, Phys. Rev. D 99, 014037 (2019)
J.B. Cheng, Y.R. Liu, Phys. Rev. D 100, 054002 (2019)
J.B. Cheng, S.Y. Li, Y.R. Liu, Y.N. Liu, Z.G. Si, T. Yao, Phys. Phys. D 101, 114017 (2020)
J.B. Cheng, S.Y. Li, Y.R. Liu, Z.G. Si, T. Yao, Chin. Phys. C 45, 043102 (2021)
S.Y. Li, Y.R. Liu, Z.L. Man, Z.G. Si, J. Wu, Phys. Rev. D 108, 056015 (2023)
S.Y. Li, Y.R. Liu, Z.L. Man, Z.G. Si, J. Wu, arXiv: 2308.06768 [hep-ph]
S.Y. Li, Y.R. Liu, Z.L. Man, Z.G. Si, J. Wu, arXiv: 2401.00115 [hep-ph]

Formalism: color-magnetic interaction (CMI) model [symmetry analysis]

$$H = \sum_i m_i^{eff} + H_{eff},$$
$$H_{eff} = - \sum_{i < j} C_{ij} \lambda_i \cdot \lambda_j \sigma_i \cdot \sigma_j.$$

$$M = \sum_i m_i + E_{\text{CMI}}$$

- Although problems:
 - Dynamics (no);
 - Effective quark masses (system to system);
 - Effective coupling constants (conventional → multiquark);
 - Estimated masses (uncertainty).
- Simple for estimation of rough positions of multiquark states
- CMI model for mass splittings can catch basic features of spectra
- Research methods in this model:
 - (1) Construct flavor-color-spin wave function bases;
 - (2) Mixing between different color-spin structures
→ Base independent results

Formalism: CMI model

- Our scheme to study multiquark spectrum:

$$M = \sum_i m_i + E_{\text{CMI}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad M = [M_{\text{ref}} - (E_{\text{CMI}})_{\text{ref}}] + E_{\text{CMI}}$$

(1) Important color-mixing (base independent results)

(2) $M_{upper\ limit} = \sum_i m_i + E_{\text{CMI}}$

(3) Reference scale → hadron-hadron threshold

$M = [M_{ref=threshold} - (E_{\text{CMI}})_{\text{ref}}] + E_{\text{CMI}},$

more reasonable masses

(4) But, from studies for

$c\bar{s}s\bar{s}$, $QQ\bar{Q}\bar{Q}$, $qq\bar{Q}\bar{Q}$, $Qq\bar{Q}\bar{q}$, $QQ\bar{Q}\bar{q}$;
 $c\bar{c}qqq$, $QQqq\bar{q}$, $QQQq\bar{q}$ 偏低 → $M_{lower\ limit}$

(5) Reference scale → mass of X(4140)

Assumption: $X(4140)$ observed in $J/\psi\phi$ as the lowest 1^{++} $c\bar{s}c\bar{s}$ tetraquark

$$M = M_{X(4140)} - (E_{CMI})_{X(4140)} + \sum_{ij} n_{ij} \Delta_{ij} + E_{CMI}$$

where $\Delta_{ij} = m_i - m_j$ denotes the effective quark mass gap between i quark and j quark

C_{ij}	n	s	c	b	$C_{i\bar{j}}$	\bar{n}	\bar{s}	\bar{c}	\bar{b}
n	18.3	12.1	4.0	1.3	n	29.8	18.7	6.6	2.1
s		6.5	4.3	1.3	s		9.8	6.7	2.3
c			3.5	2.0	c			5.3	3.3
b				1.9	b				2.9

$$\frac{C_{cc}}{C_{c\bar{c}}} = \frac{C_{bb}}{C_{b\bar{b}}} = \frac{C_{bc}}{C_{b\bar{c}}} = \frac{C_{nn}}{C_{n\bar{n}}} \approx \frac{2}{3}$$

Godfrey-Isgur model: $m_{B_c^*} - m_{B_c} = 70$ MeV

Wu et al., PRD 99, 014037 (2019);
Cheng et al., PRD 101, 114017 (2020)

$$\Delta_{bc} = 3340.2 \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Delta_{cn} = 1280.7 \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Delta_{sn} = 90.6 \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Delta_{cs} = 1180.6 \text{ MeV},$$

$$\Delta_{bs} = 4520.2 \text{ MeV}.$$

Approximate relations:

$$\Delta_{cn} \approx \Delta_{cs} + \Delta_{sn},$$

$$\Delta_{bs} \approx \Delta_{bc} + \Delta_{cs}.$$

Formalism: rearrangement decay

- Combine information from spectrum and decay to analyze multiquark properties

- A simple decay scheme:**

1. decay Hamiltonian is a constant: $H_{decay} = \mathcal{C}$

2. measured width \approx sum of two-body rearrangement decay widths: $\Gamma_{exp} \approx \Gamma_{sum}$

$$\mathcal{M} = \langle initial | H_{decay} | final \rangle = \mathcal{C} \sum_{ij} x_i y_j$$

$$\Psi_{initial} = \sum_i x_i (q_1 q_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4),$$

$$\Psi_{final} = \sum_i y_i (q_1 q_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4).$$

$$\Gamma = |\mathcal{M}|^2 \frac{|\mathbf{P}|}{8\pi M_{initial}^2}$$

system-dependent \mathcal{C}

Analyzed masses and widths of the P_c states in:
[PRD100, 054002\(2019\); 108, 056015 \(2023\)](#)

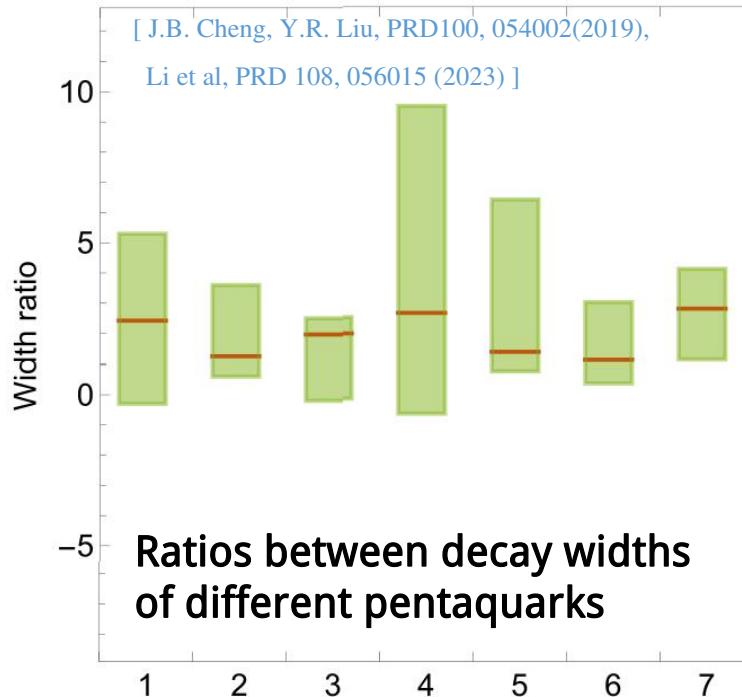
State	Mass(MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Observed channels
$P_\psi^N(4380)^+[22]$	$4380 \pm 8 \pm 29$	$215 \pm 18 \pm 86$	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$
$P_\psi^N(4312)^+[23]$	$4311.9 \pm 0.7^{+6.8}_{-0.6}$	$9.8 \pm 2.7^{+3.7}_{-4.5}$	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$
$P_\psi^N(4440)^+[23]$	$4440 \pm 1.3^{+4.1}_{-4.7}$	$20.6 \pm 4.9^{+8.7}_{-10.2}$	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$
$P_\psi^N(4457)^+[23]$	$4457.3 \pm 0.6^{+4.1}_{-1.7}$	$6.4 \pm 2.0^{+5.7}_{-1.9}$	$\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p K^-$
$P_{\psi s}^\Lambda(4459)^0[54]$	$4458.8 \pm 2.9^{+4.7}_{-1.1}$	$17.3 \pm 6.5^{+8.0}_{-5.7}$	$\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$
$P_\psi^N(4337)^+[53]$	$4337^{+7 +2}_{-4 -2}$	$29^{+26 +14}_{-12 -14}$	$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$
$P_{\psi s}^\Lambda(4338)^0 [55]$	$4338.2 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4$	$7.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.3$	$B^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda \bar{p}$

Example of formalism: Pc states

$$(nnn)_{8_c}(c\bar{c})_{8_c} - (nnn)_{1_c}(c\bar{c})_{1_c}$$

Assume $P_c(4312)$ as the second lowest

$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{3}{2}^-) nnnc\bar{c}$$



$P_c(4457)^+$, $P_c(4440)^+$, $P_c(4337)^+$ can be regarded as the $J=3/2$, $J=1/2$, and $J=1/2$ pentaquark states, respectively.

For $P_c(4457)^+$ $\Gamma(\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}) : \Gamma(\Lambda_c\bar{D}) : \boxed{\Gamma(NJ/\psi)} = 2.3 : 4.0 : 1.0$

For $P_c(4440)^+$ $\Gamma(\Lambda_c\bar{D}^*) : \Gamma(\Sigma_c\bar{D}) : \Gamma(\Lambda_c\bar{D}) : \boxed{\Gamma(NJ/\psi) : \Gamma(N\eta_c)} = 45.5 : 3.0 : 3.0 : 7.5 : 1.0$

For $P_c(4312)^+$ $\boxed{\Gamma(NJ/\psi)} : \Gamma(\Lambda_c\bar{D}^*) = 1.1$

For $P_c(4337)^+$ $\Gamma(\Lambda_c\bar{D}) : \boxed{\Gamma(NJ/\psi)} = 1.3$

Theoretical states

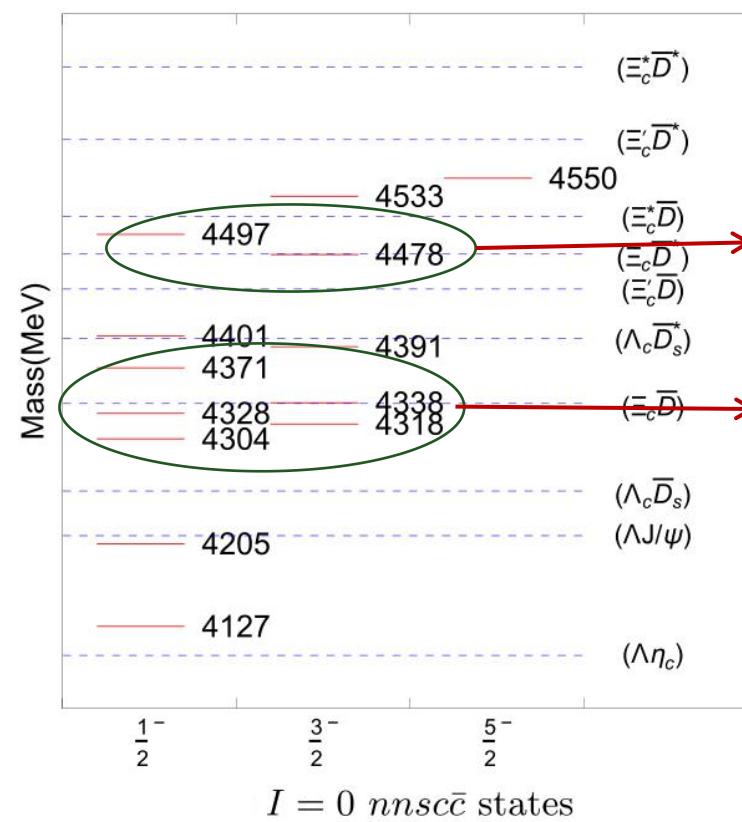
$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4421)^+) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4461)^+) &= 2.42, \\ \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4421)^+) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4312)^+) &= 1.24, \\ \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4312)^+) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4461)^+) &= 1.96, \\ \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4324)^+) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4461)^+) &= 2.64, \\ \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4324)^+) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4312)^+) &= 1.35, \\ \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4324)^+) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_c(4421)^+) &= 1.09. \\ \Gamma(P_c(4440)^+) : \Gamma(P_c(4457)^+) &= 3.2^{+2.1}_{-3.5}, \\ \Gamma(P_c(4440)^+) : \Gamma(P_c(4312)^+) &= 2.1^{+1.5}_{-1.5}, \\ \Gamma(P_c(4312)^+) : \Gamma(P_c(4457)^+) &= 1.5^{+1.0}_{-1.7}, \\ \Gamma(P_c(4337)^+) : \Gamma(P_c(4457)^+) &= 4.5^{+5.0}_{-5.2}, \\ \Gamma(P_c(4337)^+) : \Gamma(P_c(4312)^+) &= 3.0^{+3.4}_{-2.3}, \\ \Gamma(P_c(4337)^+) : \Gamma(P_c(4440)^+) &= 1.4^{+1.6}_{-1.1}. \end{aligned}$$

Experimental states

Predictions

Example of formalism: Pcs states

$$(nns)_{8_c}(c\bar{c})_{8_c} - (nns)_{1_c}(c\bar{c})_{1_c}$$



Both $P_{cs}(4338)^0$ and $P_{cs}(4459)^0$ can be regarded as $\frac{1}{2}^-$ pentaquark states, respectively.

For $P_{cs}(4338)$, $\Gamma(\Lambda J/\Psi) : \Gamma(\Lambda_c \bar{D}_s) = 3.0$

For $P_{cs}(4459)^0$, $\Gamma(\Lambda_c \bar{D}_s^*) : \Gamma(\Xi_c \bar{D}^*) : \Gamma(\Lambda J/\Psi) = 2.3 : 1.1 : 1.0$

The $J=5/2$ state, the highest $J=3/2$ state, and the highest $J=1/2$ state are narrow.

Exp:

$$\Gamma(P_{cs}(4459)^0) : \Gamma(P_{cs}(4338)^0) = 2.5^{+1.6}_{-1.4}$$

If we assign the $P_{cs}(4459)^0$, $P_{cs}(4338)^0$ to be $J=3/2$ pentaquark

states $\tilde{P}_{cs}(4478)$, $\tilde{P}_{cs}(4338)$, respectively, $\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4478)) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4338)) \sim 0.12$

which is contradicted with the experimental value.

$P_{cs}(4459)^0$ Other possible assignments:

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4478)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4371)^0) = 0.15,$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4478)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4328)^0) = 0.56,$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4478)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4318)^0) = 2.57,$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4478)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4304)^0) = 0.17,$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4497)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4371)^0) = 0.72,$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4497)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4338)^0) = 0.61,$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4497)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4328)^0) = 2.78},$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4497)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4318)^0) = 12.71,$$

$$\Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4497)^0) : \Gamma(\tilde{P}_{cs}(4304)^0) = 0.83.$$

$$J^P = \frac{1}{2}^-$$

Theoretical widths are much smaller than the measured results.

Predictions

***cs̄s̄* states**

$$M = [M_{ref} - (E_{\text{CMI}})_{ref}] + E_{\text{CMI}}$$

With $M_{X(4140)} = 4146.5 \text{ MeV}$

$\chi_{c1}(4140)$ WIDTH

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
19 \pm 7 OUR AVERAGE				
162 \pm 21 \pm 24 \pm 49	24k	¹ AAIJ	21E LHCb	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$
15.3 \pm 10.4 \pm 6.1 \pm 2.5	19	² AALTONEN	17 CDF	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$
16.3 \pm 5.6 \pm 11.4	616	³ ABAZOV	15M D0	$p\bar{p} \rightarrow J/\psi \phi + \text{anything}$
20 \pm 13 \pm 3 \pm 8	52	⁴ ABAZOV	14A D0	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$
28 \pm 15 \pm 11	\pm 19	0.3k	⁵ CHATRCHYAN	14M CMS $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
83 \pm 21 \pm 21 \pm 14	4289	^{6,7} AAIJ	17C LHCb	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$
11.7 \pm 8.3 \pm 5.0 \pm 3.7	14	^{8,9} AALTONEN	09AH CDF	$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$

$$Q_1 q_2 \bar{Q}_3 \bar{q}_4 \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{Q}_3)_{1c} + (q_2 \bar{q}_4)_{1c},$$

$$Q_1 q_2 \bar{Q}_3 \bar{q}_4 \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{q}_4)_{1c} + (q_2 \bar{Q}_3)_{1c}.$$

$$\Psi_{tetra} = \sum_i x_i (Q_1 q_2 \bar{Q}_3 \bar{q}_4),$$

$$\Psi_{final} = \sum_i y_i (Q_1 q_2 \bar{Q}_3 \bar{q}_4).$$

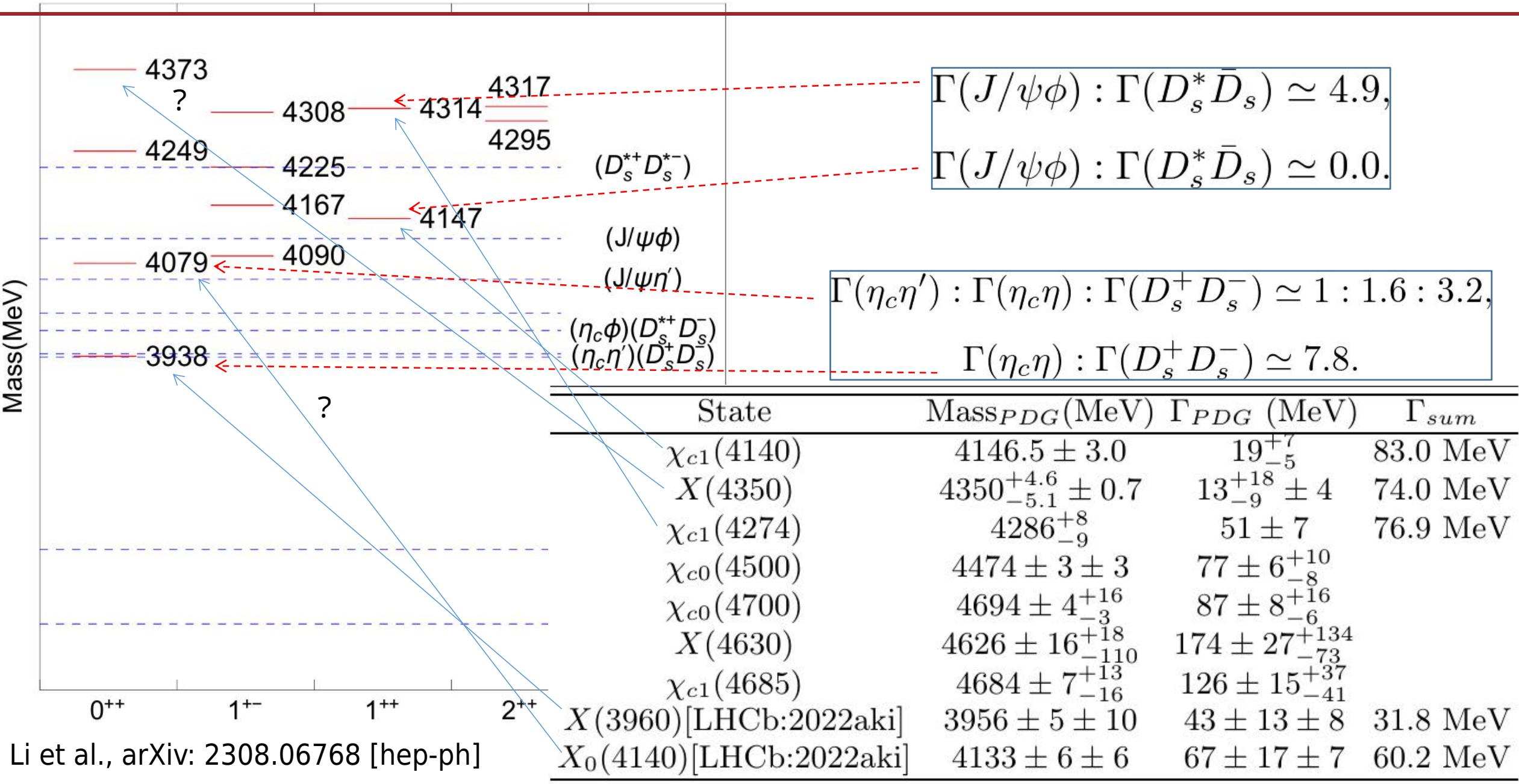
$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = \mathcal{C}^2 |\sum_{ij} x_i y_j|^2,$$

$$\Gamma = |\mathcal{M}|^2 \frac{|\mathbf{P}|}{8\pi M_{QQ\bar{q}\bar{q}}^2}$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{C} = 7282.15 \text{ MeV from } X(4140)}$$

Li et al., arXiv: 2308.06768 [hep-ph]

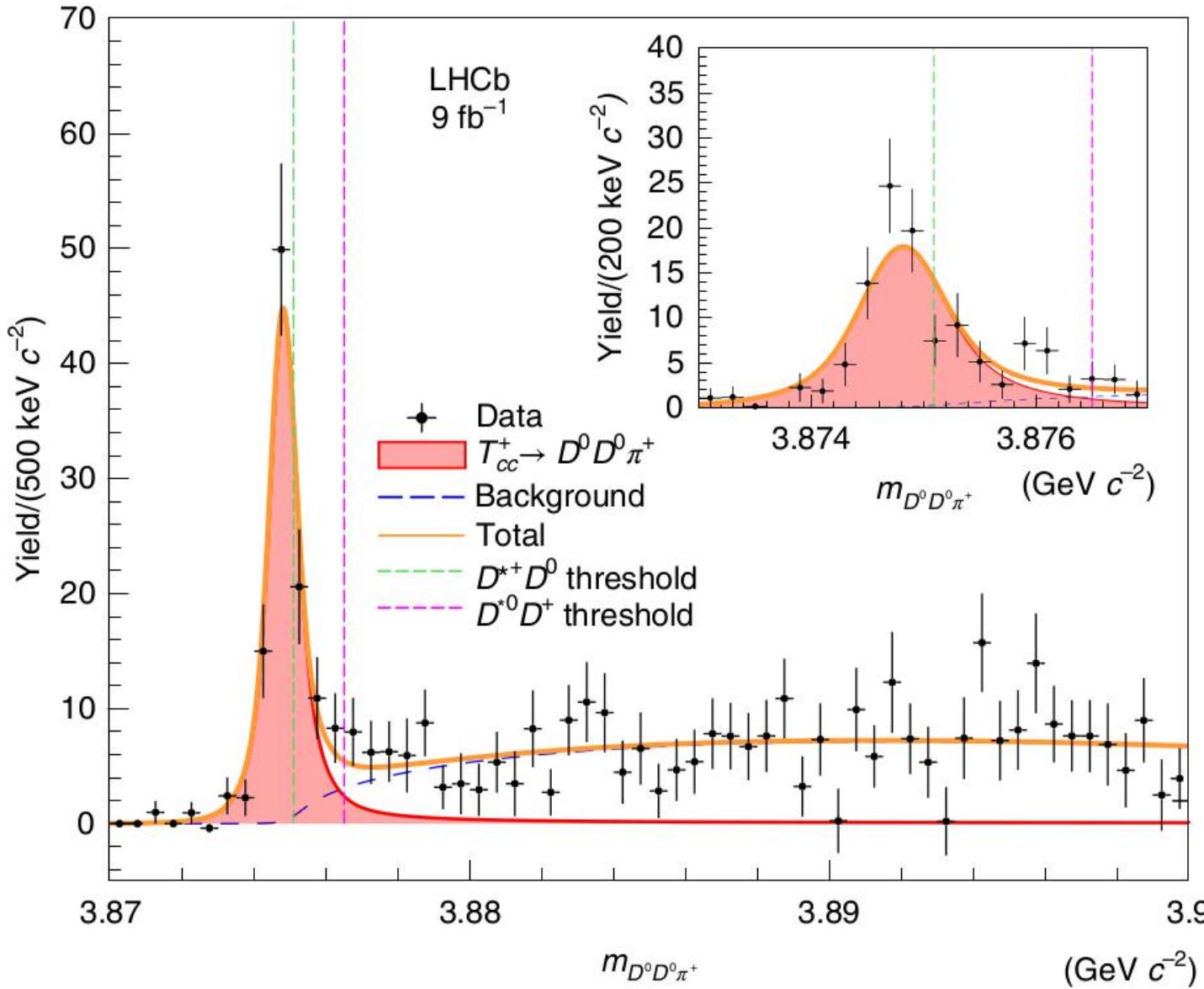
$c\bar{s}c\bar{s}$ states



***c*s \bar{s} states**

J^{PC}	Mass	Channels					Γ_{sum}
2^{++}	$\begin{bmatrix} 4316.9 \\ 4294.6 \end{bmatrix}$	$J/\psi\phi$	$D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-}$	$(47.5, 23.9)$	$(52.5, 23.2)$		$\begin{bmatrix} 77.7 \\ 33.4 \end{bmatrix}$
1^{++}	$\begin{bmatrix} 4313.6 \\ 4146.5 \end{bmatrix}$	$J/\psi\phi$	$(D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-} - D_s^+D_s^{*-})/\sqrt{2}$	$(99.8, 63.9)$	$(8.2, 13.0)$	$(91.8, 82.9)$	$\begin{bmatrix} 76.9 \\ 83.0 \end{bmatrix}$
0^{++}	$\begin{bmatrix} 4372.6 \\ 4249.0 \\ 4078.5 \\ 3938.2 \end{bmatrix}$	$J/\psi\phi$	$\eta_c\eta'$	$\eta_c\eta$	$D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-}$	$D_s^+D_s^-$	$\begin{bmatrix} 74.0 \\ 36.3 \\ 60.2 \\ 31.8 \end{bmatrix}$
1^{+-}	$\begin{bmatrix} 4308.0 \\ 4225.1 \\ 4166.9 \\ 4089.8 \end{bmatrix}$	$J/\psi\eta'$	$J/\psi\eta$	$\eta_c\phi$	$D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-}$	$(D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-} + D_s^+D_s^{*-})/\sqrt{2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 55.5 \\ 60.9 \\ 87.5 \\ 61.0 \end{bmatrix}$

$QQ\bar{q}\bar{q}$ states



LHCb, Nature Phys. 18, 751 (2022):

$$m_{D^{*+}} + m_{D^0} = 3875.1 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\delta m \equiv m_{T_{cc}^+} - (m_{D^{*+}} + m_{D^0})$$

$$\delta m_{BW} = 273 \pm 61 \pm 5^{+11}_{-14} \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma_{BW} = 410 \pm 165 \pm 43^{+18}_{-38} \text{ keV}$$

LHCb, Nature Commun. 13, 3351 (2022):

$$\delta m_{\text{pole}} = -360 \pm 40^{+4}_{-0} \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{pole}} = 48 \pm 2^{+0}_{-14} \text{ keV}$$

Minimal quark content: $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$

$QQ\bar{q}\bar{q}$ states

$$\tilde{m} = M_{X(4140)} - \langle H_{CMI} \rangle_{X(4140)},$$

$$M_{cc\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - 2\Delta_{sn},$$

$$M_{cc\bar{n}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn},$$

$$M_{cc\bar{s}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI},$$

$$M_{bc\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - 2\Delta_{sn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bc\bar{n}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bc\bar{s}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} + \Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bb\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - 2\Delta_{sn} + 2\Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bb\bar{n}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn} + 2\Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bb\bar{s}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} + 2\Delta_{bc}.$$

$$(Q_1 Q_2)(\bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4) \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{q}_3)_{1c} + (Q_2 \bar{q}_4)_{1c},$$

$$(Q_1 Q_2)(\bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4) \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{q}_4)_{1c} + (Q_2 \bar{q}_3)_{1c}.$$

$$\Psi_{tetra} = \sum_i x_i (Q_1 Q_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4),$$

$$\Psi_{final} = \sum_i y_i (Q_1 Q_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4).$$

$$|\mathcal{M}|^2 = \mathcal{C}^2 |\sum_{ij} x_i y_j|^2,$$

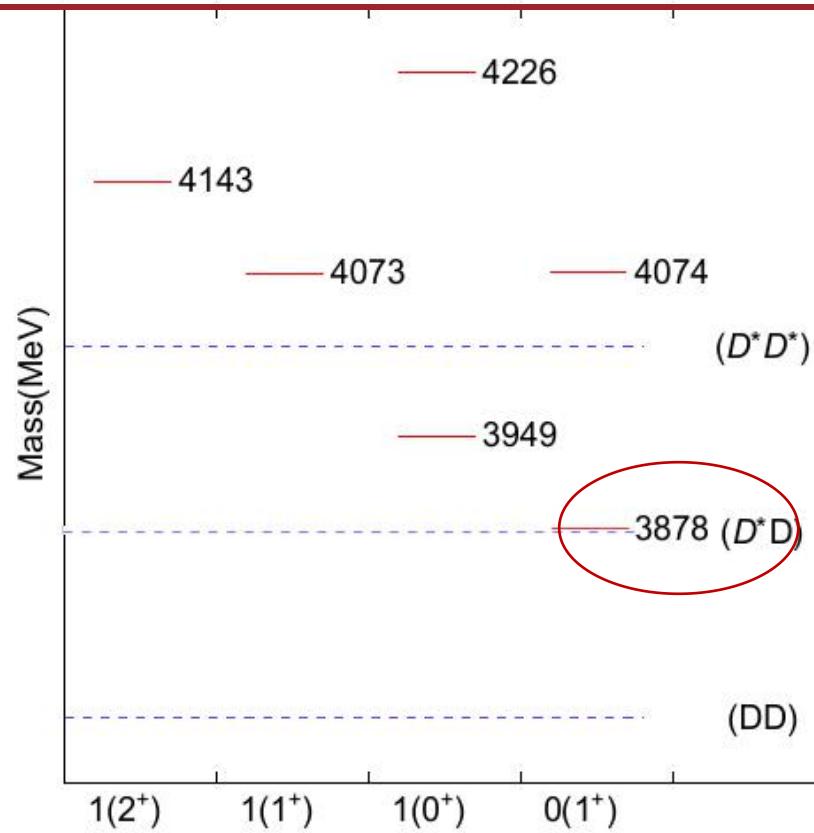
$$\Gamma = |\mathcal{M}|^2 \frac{|\mathbf{P}|}{8\pi M_{QQ\bar{q}\bar{q}}^2}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = 7282.15 \text{ MeV from } X(4140)$$

Lowest $I(J^P) = 0(1^+)$ $cc\bar{n}\bar{n}$ tetraquark state: $T_{cc} = cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$

$\Gamma_{BW} = 410 \pm 165 \pm 43^{+18}_{-38}$ keV

$\Gamma_{pole} = 48 \pm 2^{+0}_{-14}$ keV



If $M \rightarrow 3876$ MeV, $\Gamma = 3.0$ MeV;
If $M \rightarrow 3880$ MeV, $\Gamma = 9.7$ MeV.

Width sensitive to mass for near-threshold states.

With measured mass $M_{T_{cc}} = M_{D^{*+}} + M_D - 273$ keV,
quasi-two-body decay width [Capstick, Roberts, PRD 49, 4570
(1994)]:

$$\Gamma = \int_0^{k_{max}} dk \frac{\Gamma_{D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+}}{(M_{T_{cc}^+} - E_{D^{*+}}(k) - E_{D^0}(k))^2 + \frac{1}{4}\Gamma_{D^{*+}}} \frac{k^2 |\mathcal{M}|^2}{(2\pi)^2 M_{T_{cc}^+} E_{D^{*+}}(k) E_{D^0}(k)}$$

~ 105 keV

$I(J^P)$	Mass	$cc\bar{n}\bar{n}$		Γ
		$D^* D^*$		
1(2 ⁺)	[4143.2]	[(33.3, 20.8)]		[20.8]
		$D^* D$		
1(1 ⁺)	[4072.8]	[(16.7, 53.0)]		[53.0]
		$D^* D^*$		
1(0 ⁺)	[4225.9]	[(55.7, 43.2)]	[(0.3, 0.3)]	[43.5]
	3948.8	(2.6, -)	(41.4, 35.9)	[35.9]
		$D^* D^*$	$D^* D$	
0(1 ⁺)	[4074.0]	[(48.4, 20.9)]	[(6.2, 19.8)]	[40.7]
	3878.2	(1.6, -)	(18.8, 7.2)	[7.2]

$$k_{max} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{T_{cc}^+}^2 - (2M_{D^0} + M_\pi)^2} \sqrt{M_{T_{cc}^+}^2 - M_\pi^2}}{2M_{T_{cc}^+}}$$

PHYSICAL REVIEW D **104**, 114009 (2021)

Color and baryon number fluctuation of preconfinement system in production process and T_{cc} structure

Yi Jin,¹ Shi-Yuan Li,² Yan-Rui Liu,² Qin Qin,³ Zong-Guo Si,² and Fu-Sheng Yu^{4,5,6}

IV. CONCLUSION

The consistency between the theoretical analysis on the T_{cc} production by Qin, Shen and Yu [37] and the data [8,9] strongly favors that the newly discovered resonance T_{cc} is produced as a real four-quark state. We in this paper clarify

From mass, width, and production properties, it is possible to assign the LHCb T_{cc} as the lowest $I(J^P) = 0(1^+)$ $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark state.

Mass difference between lowest $J=1$ tetraquarks: $cn\bar{c}\bar{n} - cc\bar{n}\bar{n} \sim 75$ MeV

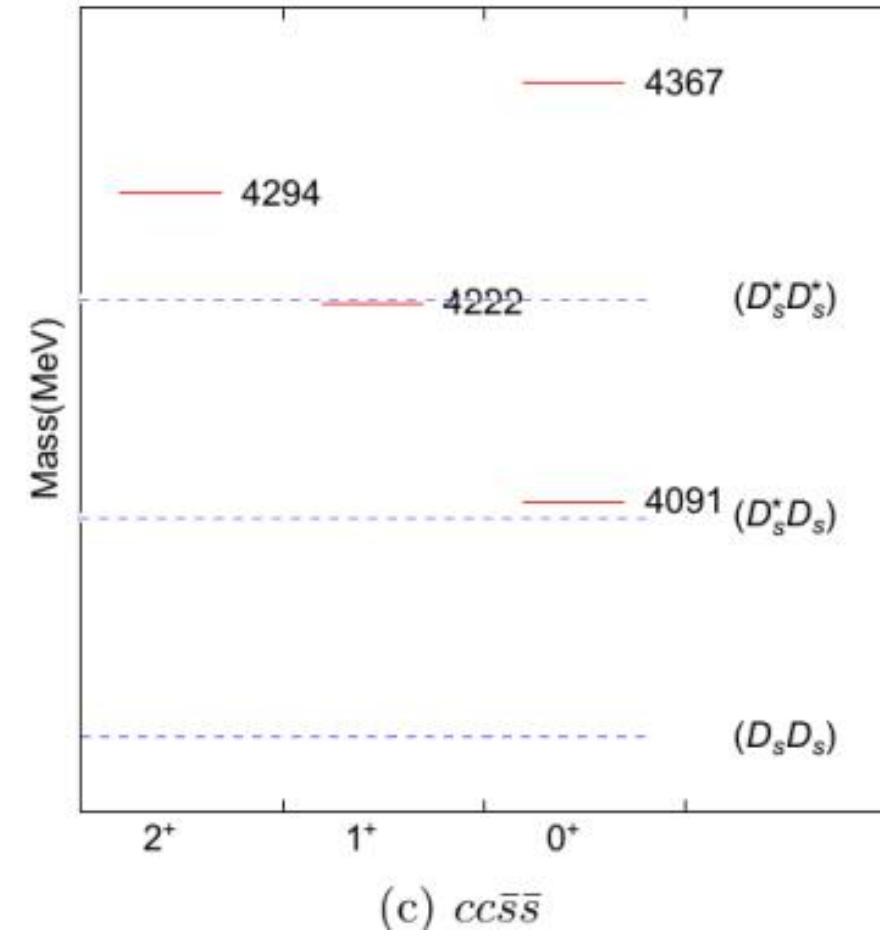
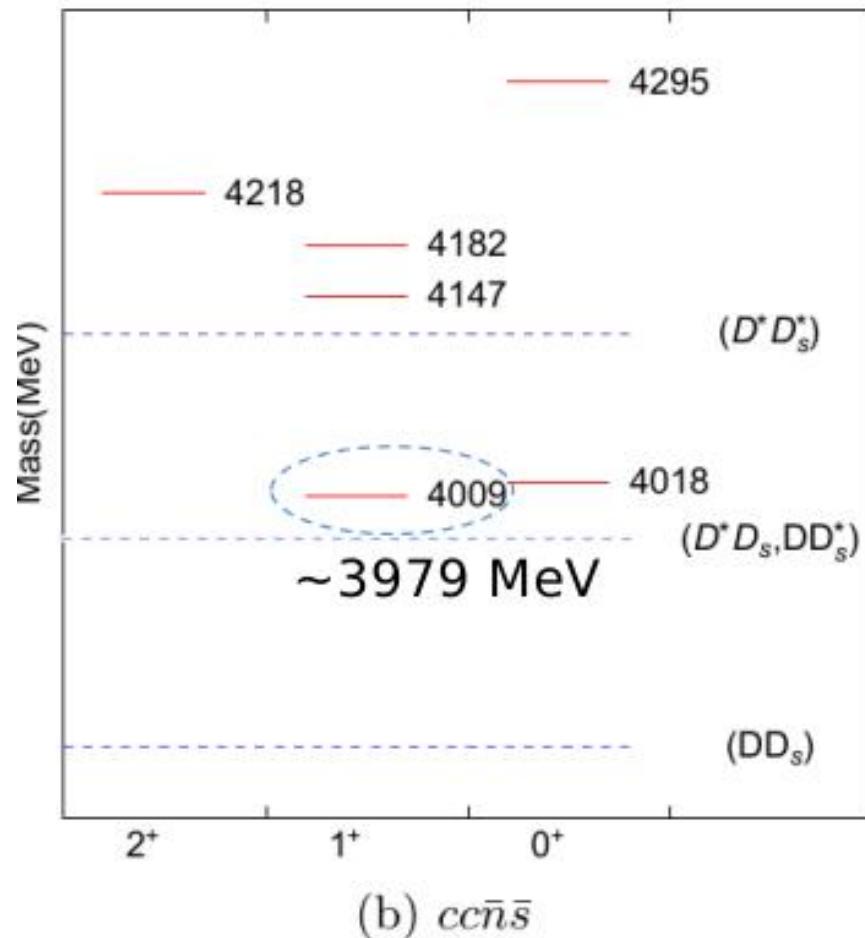
lation. The cross section $pp \rightarrow T_{DD^*} + X$ is around $3 \times 10^2 pb$, which is one order lower than that of the production rate of the four-quark state [37].

Chinese Physics C Vol. 45, No. 10 (2021) 103106

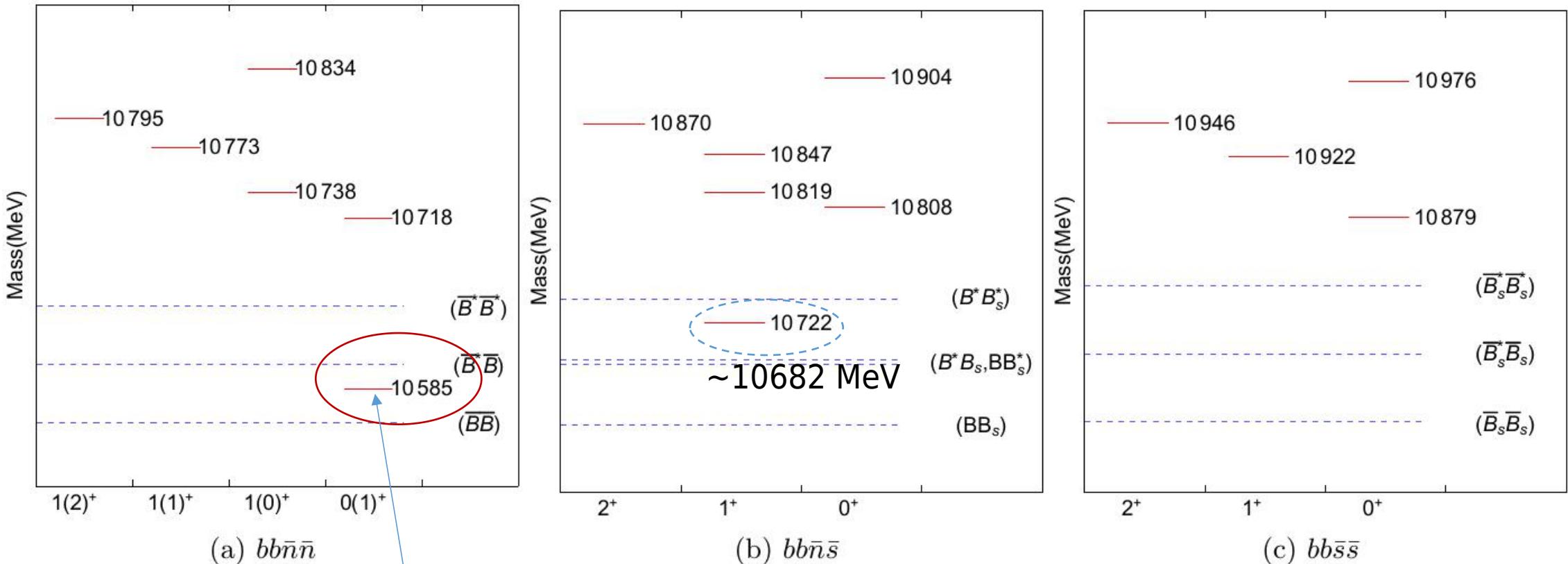
Discovery potentials of double-charm tetraquarks*

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$c\bar{c}n\bar{s}$ and $c\bar{c}s\bar{s}$ states: spectrum

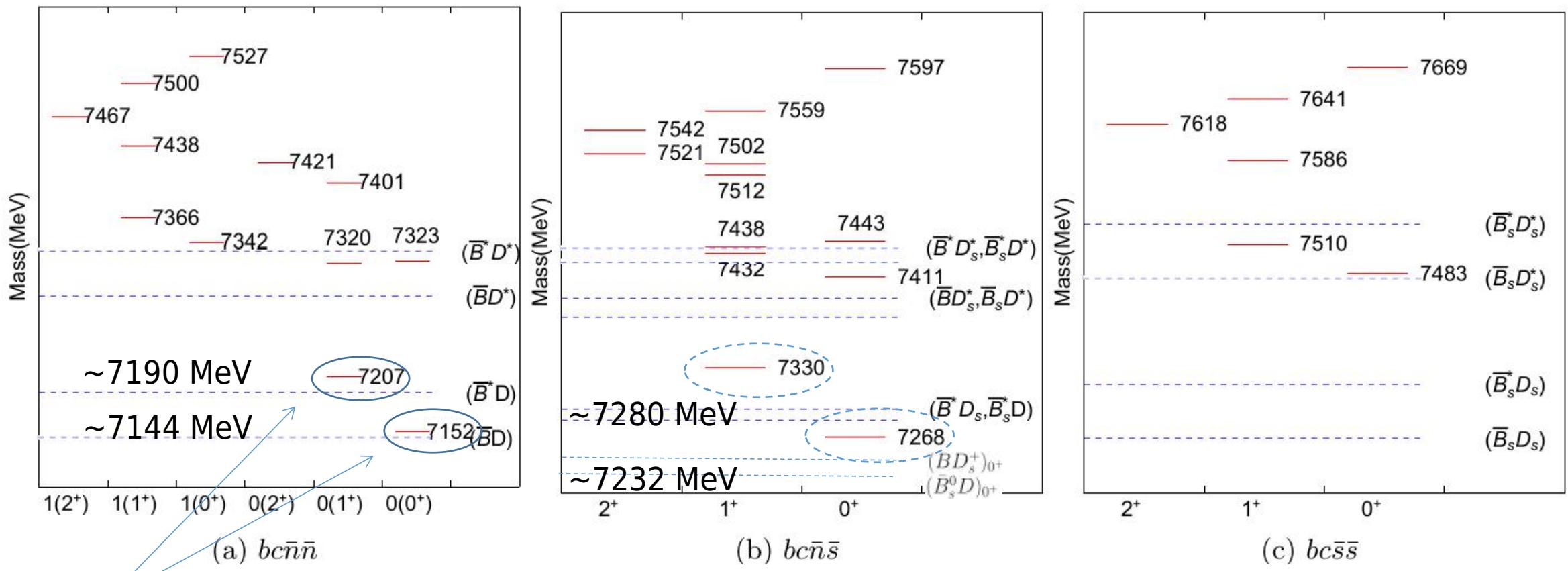


$b\bar{b}\bar{q}\bar{q}$ states: spectrum



Almost all theoretical studies support this **bound $bb\bar{u}\bar{d}$** .

$b\bar{c}\bar{q}\bar{q}$ states: spectrum



Situation similar to Tcc before LHCb's observation!

J.B. Cheng et al, CPC 45, 043102 (2021): 7167 MeV & 7223 MeV;
 Karliner, Rosner, PRL 119, 202001 (2017): 11 MeV below BD;
 Alexandrou et al, 2312.02925: shallow bound $bc\bar{u}\bar{d}$ with $J=0$ and 1.

Table 10. Stability of the double-heavy tetraquarks in various studies. The meanings of "S," "US," and "ND" are "stable," "unstable," and "not determined," respectively.

Reference	$(cc\bar{n}\bar{n})$	$(cc\bar{n}\bar{s})$	$(cc\bar{s}\bar{s})$	$(bb\bar{n}\bar{n})$	$(bb\bar{n}\bar{s})$	$(bb\bar{s}\bar{s})$	$(bc\bar{n}\bar{n})$	$(bc\bar{n}\bar{s})$	$(bc\bar{s}\bar{s})$	J.B. Cheng et al, CPC 45, 043102 (2021)
This work	US	US	US	S	S	US	ND	US	US	
[8]	S	S		S	S		S	US		
[11]	S	S	US	S	S	US	S	S	US	
[16]	S			S						
[18]	S			S			S			
[19]	US			S			S			$T_{cc} < 3965 \text{ MeV}$
[20]	US			S	S		US	US		$T_{bb} < 10627 \text{ MeV}$
[24]	S			S			S			
[28]	S	US	US	S	S	US	S	US	US	
[29]	S			S			S			$T_{bc} < 7199 \text{ MeV}$
[30]	US	US	US	S	US	US	US	US	US	
[31]	US	US	US	S	US	US	US	US	US	
[32]			US			US				
[33]	US	US	US	S	S	S				
[34]								S	S	
[39]	US			S						
[44, 45]	US	US		S	S		S	US		
[47]							S			
[48]				S	S		US	US		
[63]	US			S			ND			
[69]							ND	US		
[83]	US	US	US	S	S	US	US	US	US	
[84]	US	US	US	S	S	US	US	US	US	

$cccc$ states

Assume $X(6600)$
is a scalar tetraquark

State	Mass (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Observed channels
$X(6900)$ [LHCb:2020bwg]	$6905 \pm 11 \pm 7$ MeV	$80 \pm 19 \pm 33$ MeV	di- J/ψ
$X(6600)$ [CMS:2023owd]	$6552 \pm 10 \pm 12$ MeV	$124^{+32}_{-26} \pm 33$ MeV	di J/ψ
$X(7200)$ [CMS:2023owd]	$7287^{+20}_{-18} \pm 5$ MeV	$95^{+59}_{-40} \pm 19$ MeV	di- J/ψ
$X(6400)$ [ATLAS:2023bft]	$6.41 \pm 0.08^{+0.08}_{-0.03}$ GeV	$0.59 \pm 0.35^{+0.12}_{-0.2}$ GeV	di- J/ψ
$X(6600)$ [ATLAS:2023bft]	$6.63 \pm 0.05^{+0.08}_{-0.01}$ GeV	$0.35 \pm 0.11^{+0.11}_{-0.04}$ GeV	di- J/ψ
$X(7200)$ [ATLAS:2023bft]	$7.22 \pm 0.03^{+0.01}_{-0.04}$ GeV	$0.095 \pm 0.6^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$ GeV	$J/\psi + \psi(2S)$

$$\tilde{m} = M_{X(4140)} - \langle H_{CMI} \rangle_{X(4140)},$$

$$M_{cc\bar{c}\bar{c}} = \tilde{m} + \langle H_{CMI} \rangle + 2\Delta_{cs},$$

$$M_{bb\bar{b}\bar{b}} = \tilde{m} + \langle H_{CMI} \rangle + 2\Delta_{bs} + 2\Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bb\bar{c}\bar{c}} = \tilde{m} + \langle H_{CMI} \rangle + \Delta_{bc} + \Delta_{bs} + \Delta_{cs},$$

$$M_{bb\bar{b}\bar{c}} = \tilde{m} + \langle H_{CMI} \rangle + 2\Delta_{bc} + \Delta_{bs} + \Delta_{cs},$$

$$M_{cc\bar{c}\bar{b}} = \tilde{m} + \langle H_{CMI} \rangle + \Delta_{bs} + \Delta_{cs},$$

$$M_{bc\bar{b}\bar{c}} = \tilde{m} + \langle H_{CMI} \rangle + 2\Delta_{bc} + 2\Delta_{cs}.$$

$$Q_1 Q_2 \bar{Q}_3 \bar{Q}_4 \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{Q}_3)_{1c} + (Q_2 \bar{Q}_4)_{1c},$$

$$Q_1 Q_2 \bar{Q}_3 \bar{Q}_4 \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{Q}_4)_{1c} + (Q_2 \bar{Q}_3)_{1c}.$$

From $X(6600)$,

$\mathcal{C}=14.95$ GeV (CMS, lower 0^{++});

$\mathcal{C}=24.38$ GeV (ATLAS, higher 0^{++});

$\mathcal{C}=31.32$ GeV (ATLAS, higher 2^{++})

$Q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ states

State	Mass(MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Observed channels
$T_{cs0}(2900)^0$ [LHCb:2020pxc,LHCb:2020bls]	$2866 \pm 7 \pm 2$	$57 \pm 12 \pm 4$	$B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$
$T_{cs1}(2900)^0$ [LHCb:2020pxc,LHCb:2020bls]	$2904 \pm 5 \pm 1$	$110 \pm 11 \pm 4$	$B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$
$T_{c\bar{s}0}^a(2900)^0$ [LHCb:2022sfr,LHCb:2022lzp]	$2892 \pm 21 \pm 2$	119 ± 29	$B^0 \rightarrow D^0 D_s^+ \pi^-$
$T_{c\bar{s}0}^a(2900)^{++}$ [LHCb:2022sfr,LHCb:2022lzp]	$2921 \pm 23 \pm 2$	137 ± 35	$B^+ \rightarrow D^- D_s^+ \pi^+$

$$\tilde{m} = M_{X(4140)} - \langle H_{CMI} \rangle_{X(4140)},$$

$$M_{cn\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - 2\Delta_{sn} - \Delta_{cn},$$

$$Q_1 q_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4 \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{q}_3)_{1c} + (q_2 \bar{q}_4)_{1c},$$

$$M_{cn\bar{s}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn} - \Delta_{cn},$$

$$Q_1 q_2 \bar{q}_3 \bar{q}_4 \rightarrow (Q_1 \bar{q}_4)_{1c} + (q_2 \bar{q}_3)_{1c}.$$

$$M_{cs\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn} - \Delta_{cn},$$

$$M_{cs\bar{s}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{cn},$$

$$M_{cs\bar{s}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{cs},$$

$$M_{bn\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - 2\Delta_{sn} - \Delta_{cn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bn\bar{s}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn} - \Delta_{cn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

Assume $T_{c\bar{s}0}^a(2900)$ to be the second highest 0^+ $cn\bar{s}\bar{n}$
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{C}=13.577$ GeV

$$M_{bn\bar{s}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{cn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bs\bar{n}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{sn} - \Delta_{cn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

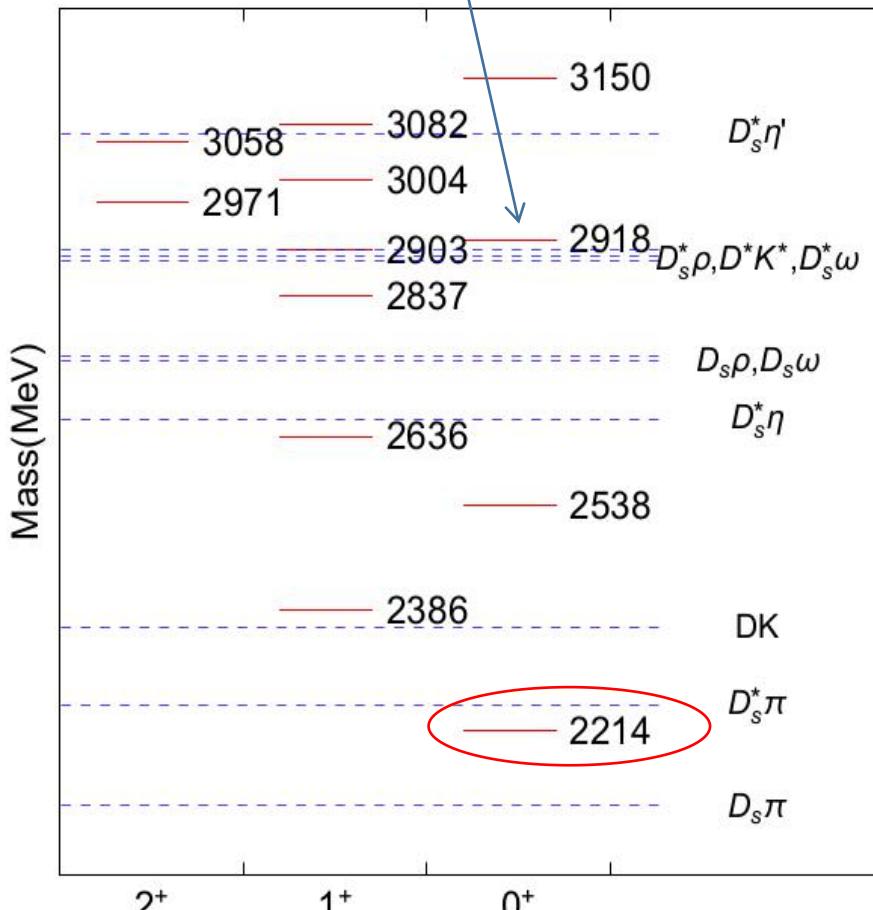
$$M_{bs\bar{s}\bar{n}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{cn} + \Delta_{bc},$$

$$M_{bs\bar{s}\bar{s}} = \tilde{m} + E_{CMI} - \Delta_{cs} + \Delta_{bc}.$$

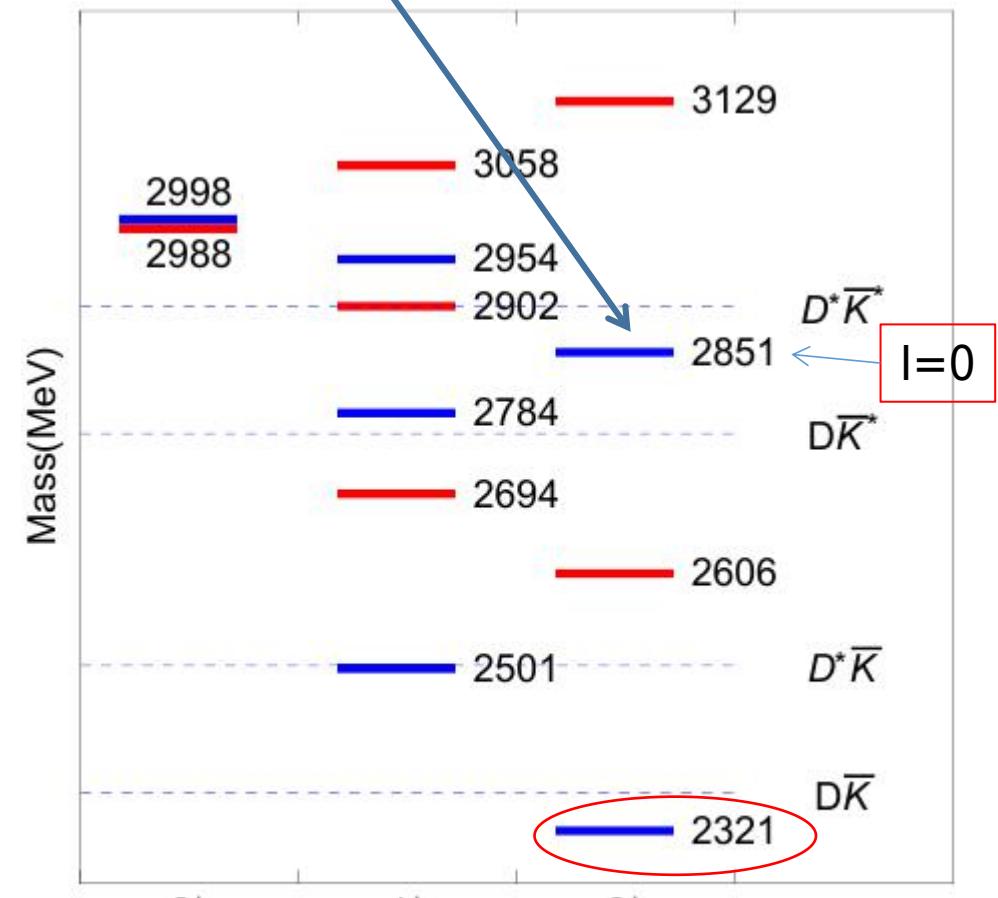
***Qq̄qq̄* states**

State	Mass(MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Observed channels
$T_{cs0}(2900)^0$ [LHCb:2020pxc,LHCb:2020bls]	$2866 \pm 7 \pm 2$	$57 \pm 12 \pm 4$	$B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$
$T_{cs1}(2900)^0$ [LHCb:2020pxc,LHCb:2020bls]	$2904 \pm 5 \pm 1$	$110 \pm 11 \pm 4$	$B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$
$T_{c\bar{s}0}^a(2900)^0$ [LHCb:2022sfr,LHCb:2022lzp]	$2892 \pm 21 \pm 2$	119 ± 29	$B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 D_s^+ \pi^-$
$T_{c\bar{s}0}^a(2900)^{++}$ [LHCb:2022sfr,LHCb:2022lzp]	$2921 \pm 28 \pm 2$	137 ± 35	$B^+ \rightarrow D^- D_s^+ \pi^+$

Width $\rightarrow \mathcal{C}$



$c n \bar{s} \bar{n}$: $I=0$ & $I=1$ degenerate



(e) $I = 0/1$ $cs\bar{n}\bar{n}$ states

Summary

With one mass formulae and a simple decay scheme:

- ◆ X(3960) is a good candidate of the lowest $\mathbf{0}^{++}$ $c\bar{s}c\bar{s}$ tetraquark state.
- ◆ The lowest $\mathbf{0}(1^+)$ $c\bar{c}\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark state can be used to understand the LHCb T_{cc} state. [mass, width, production]
- ◆ X(6660)/X(6400) consistent with $\mathbf{0}^{++}$ $c\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{c}$ tetraquark states [$\mathbf{2}^{++?}$].
- ◆ $T_{c\bar{s}0}^a(2900)$ as the second highest $\mathbf{I=1}$ $c\bar{n}s\bar{n}$ tetraquark state;
 $T_{cs0}(2900)$ as the higher $\mathbf{I=0}$ $c\bar{s}\bar{u}\bar{d}$ tetraquark state.



Thanks for your attention!