



LHCb实验上的奇特强子态的研究

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第4届LHCb前沿物理研讨会

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Introduction

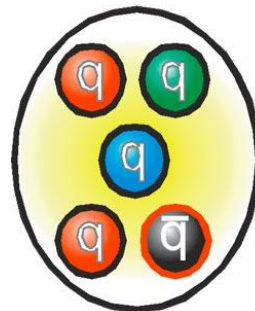
- QCD describing strong interaction between quarks and gluons is not well understood due to its non-perturbative nature at low energy scale
- Hadron spectroscopy provides opportunities to test QCD and its effective models
 - e.g. lattice QCD, diquark model, potential model ...
- Exotic hadrons provide unique probe to QCD
 - Predicted in quark model
 - Recent results show strong evidence for their existence



mesonic molecule ?



tetraquark ?



pentaquark ?



hybrid ?



meson

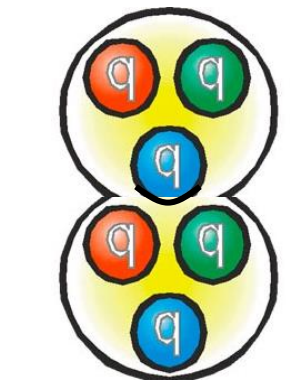


baryon



...

EXOTIC

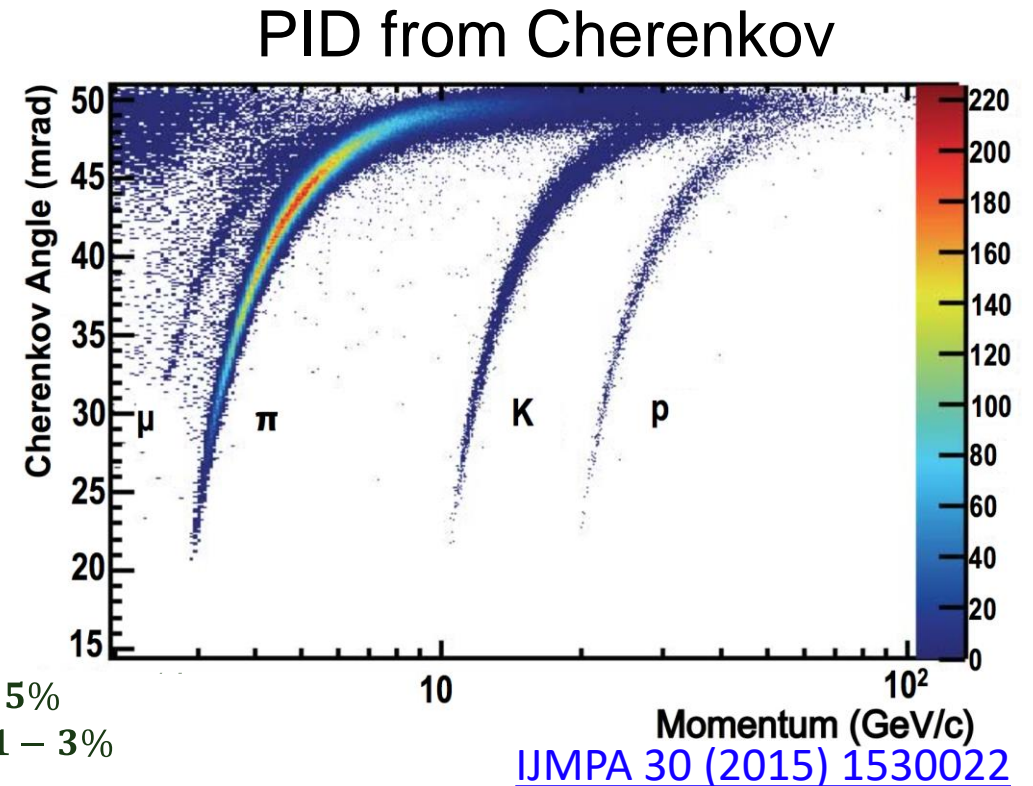


e.g. deuteron

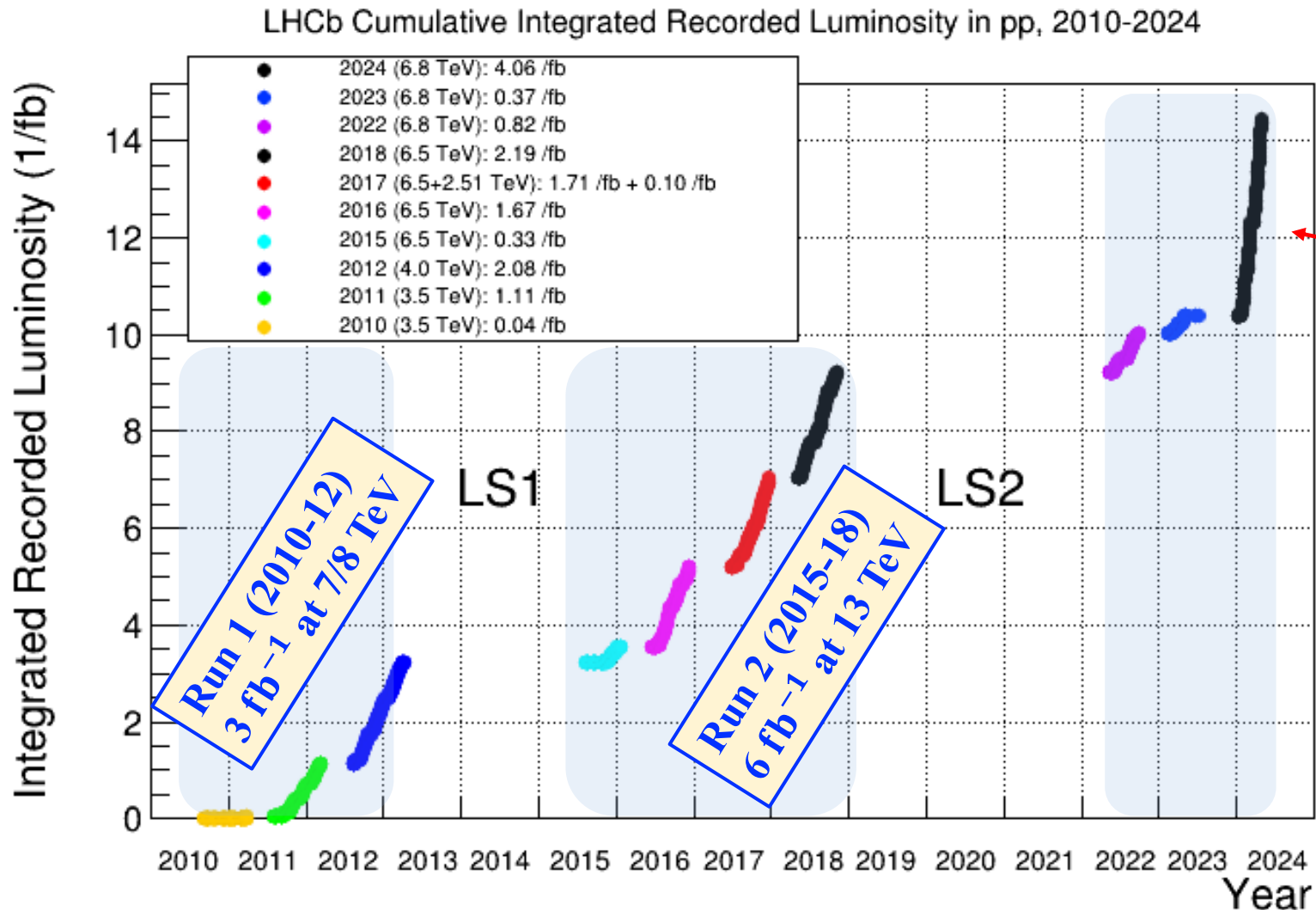
STANDARD

Advantages for spectroscopy study at LHCb

- Large statistics in LHCb acceptance
 - $\sim 6 \times 10^4 b\bar{b}$ per second @ 13 TeV
 - $\sim 20 \times$ yield for $c\bar{c}$ compared to $b\bar{b}$
- All kinds of hadrons can be produced
 - $\Lambda_b, \Xi_b, \Sigma_b, \Omega_b, B_s \dots$
- Dedicated design of detector
 - Powerful particle identification
 - RICH $K - \pi$ separation: $\epsilon(K \rightarrow K) \sim 95\%$ mis-ID $\epsilon(\pi \rightarrow K) \sim 5\%$
 - Muon ID: $\epsilon(\mu \rightarrow \mu) \sim 97\%$ mis-ID $\epsilon(\pi \rightarrow \mu) \sim 1 - 3\%$
 - Good momentum, mass resolution
 - Momentum: $\Delta p/p = 0.4 \sim 0.6\%$ (5 - 100 GeV/c)
 - Mass : $\sigma_m = 8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $B \rightarrow J/\psi X$ (constrained $m_{J/\psi}$)
 - Very precise vertex resolution
 - $\sigma_{IP} = 20\mu\text{m}$ to detect long-lived D and B decays



LHCb collected luminosity



This is Run3

Run3: Hope to collect $\sim 15 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ physics data in 2024&2025

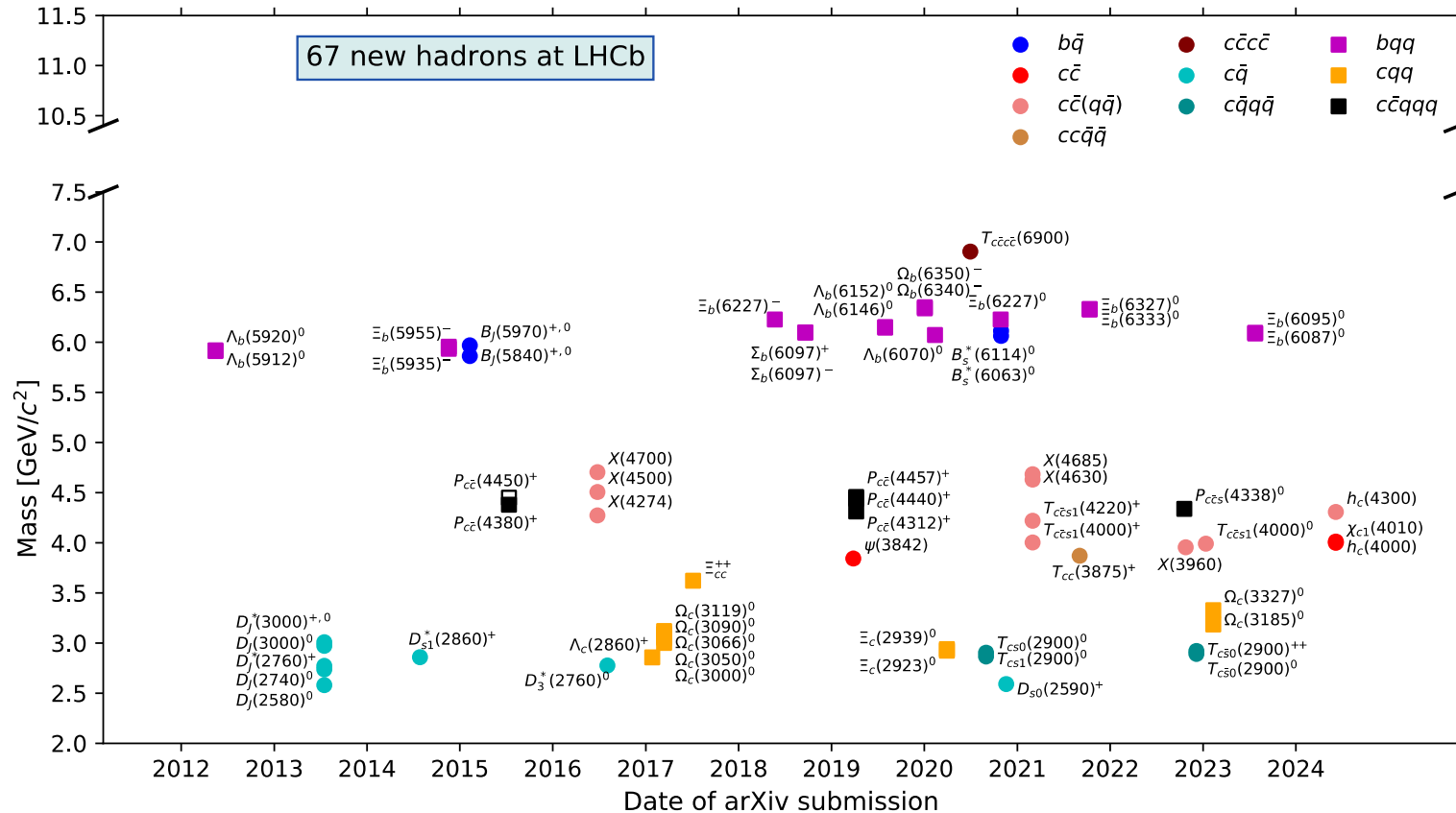
Statistics $\sim 2 \times \text{run1+2}$

Trigger efficiency $2 \times$ for hadronic final state

New particles in a glance

■ 67 new hadrons discovered by LHCb!

<https://www.nikhef.nl/~pkoppenb/particles.html>



Exotic hadron naming convention: [PDG2024](#) $Z_c \rightarrow T_{c\bar{c}J}^{(*)}$ $Z_{cs} \rightarrow T_{c\bar{c}S J}^{(*)}$ $P_c \rightarrow P_{c\bar{c}}$

Selected topics

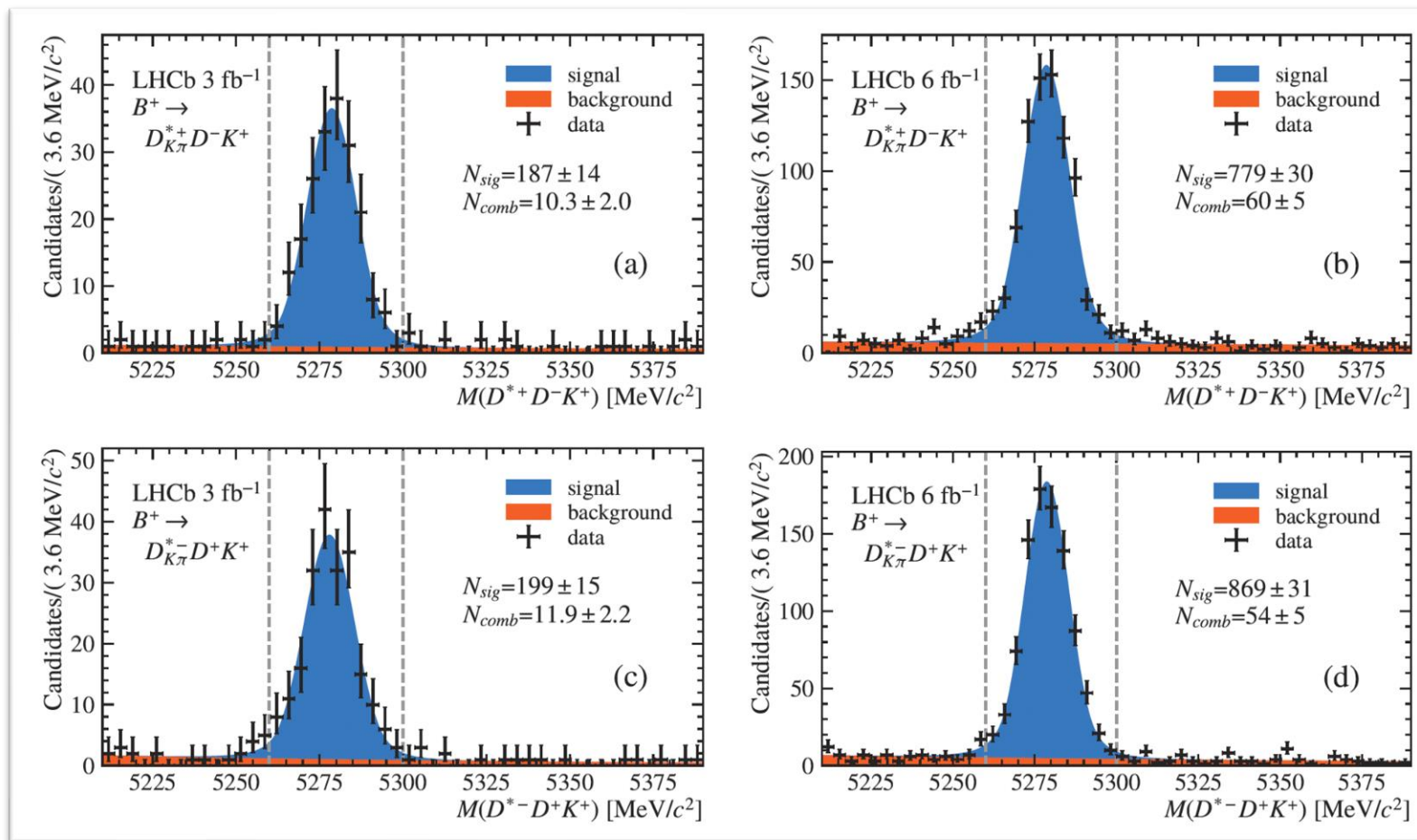
- Amplitude analysis of $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*\pm} D^{\mp} K^+$ [[arXiv: 2406.03156](#)]
- Exotic $J/\psi\phi$ resonances in diffractive processes in pp collisions [[arXiv: 2407.14301](#)]
- Amplitude analysis of $B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+\pi^+\pi^-$ [[arXiv: 2407.12475](#)]
- Study of radiative decays of $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ [[arXiv: 2406.17006](#)]

- Amplitude analysis of $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*-} D_S^+ \pi^+$ [[arXiv: 2405.00098](#)]
- Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow D^+ D^- \Lambda$ [[arXiv: 2403.03586](#)]
- Search for prompt production of pentaquarks in open charm final states [[arXiv: 2404.07131](#)]
- Observation of $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Sigma_c^{(*)++} D^{(*)-} K^-$ [[arXiv: 2404.19510](#)]

$B^+ \rightarrow D^{*\pm} D^{\mp} K^+$: signal yields

[arXiv: 2406.03156]

- Using the full LHCb dataset of 9 fb^{-1} : $D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \& K^+ \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+) \pi^-$



✓ $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} D^- K^+$: **966**

✓ $B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^{*-} K^+$: **1068**

$B^+ \rightarrow D^{*\pm} D^{\mp} K^+$: amplitude analysis

- Amplitudes of $B^+ \rightarrow R(D^{*+} D^-) K^+$ and $B^+ \rightarrow R(D^+ D^{*-}) K^+$ linked by **C-parity**
 \Rightarrow allowing determination of C-parities of R resonances

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \frac{1+d}{2} \left\{ \sum_{j \in R(D^{*\pm} D^{\mp})} c_j A_j(x) + \sum_{k \in R(D^{*-} K^+, D^+ K^+)} c_k A_k(x) \right\} \quad \leftarrow B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^{*-} K^+$$

$$+ \frac{1-d}{2} \left\{ \sum_{j \in R(D^{*\pm} D^{\mp})} C_j \times c_j A_j(x) + \sum_{l \in R(D^{*+} K^+, D^- K^+)} c_l A_l(x) \right\} \quad \leftarrow B^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} D^- K^+$$

✓ $d = 1$ for $B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^{*-} K^+$; $d = -1$ for $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} D^- K^+$

- R resonances with $J^P = 1^+$: S -wave & D -wave

$$f_{R,S/D}(m) = \frac{\gamma_{S/D}}{m_0^2 - m^2 - im_0[\gamma_S^2 \Gamma_S(m) + \gamma_D^2 \Gamma_D(m)]}$$

- Other resonances: Breit-Wigner

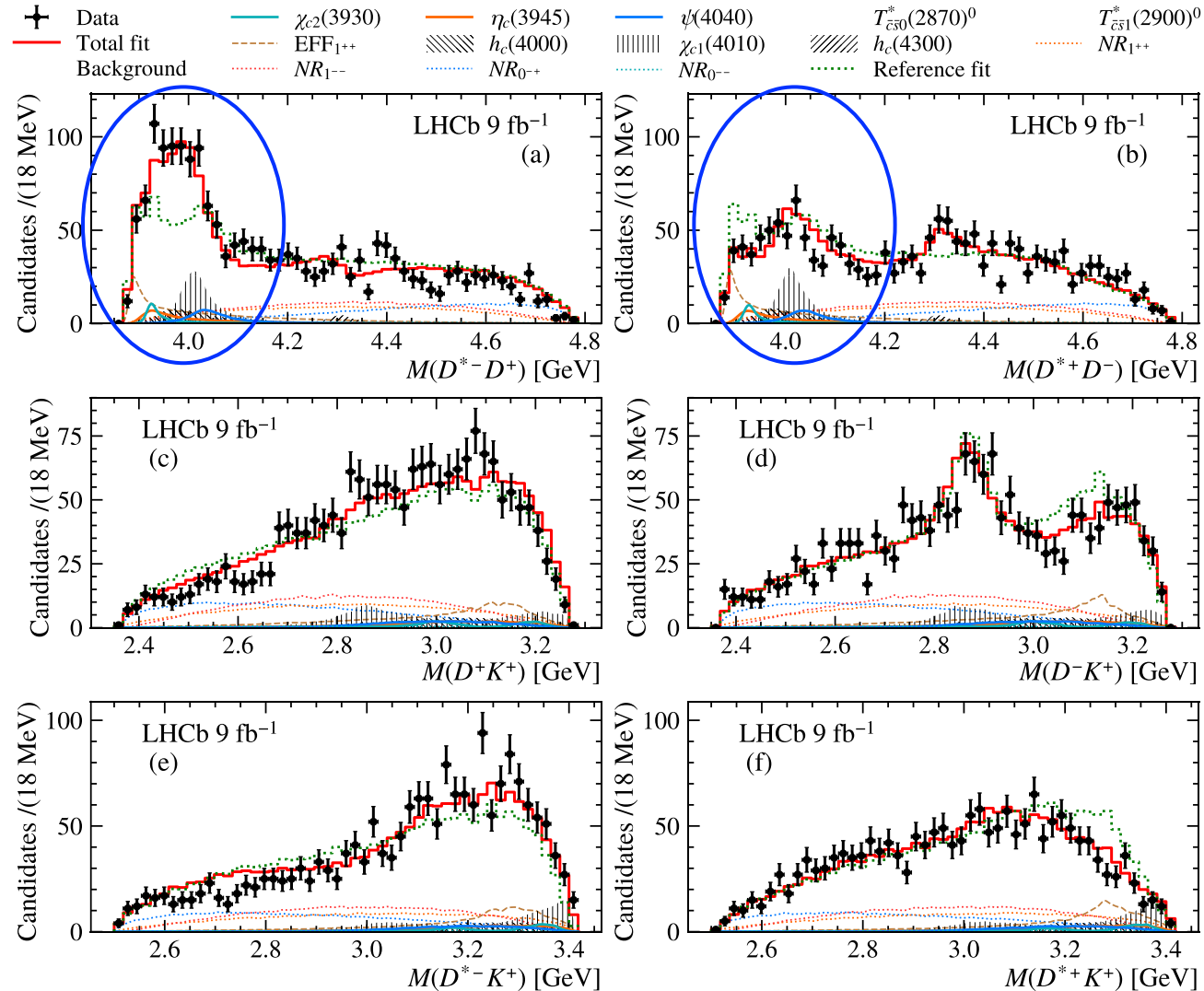
- Nonresonant contributions to $D^{*\pm} D^{\mp}$:

$$f_R(m) = e^{(\alpha+\beta i)(m^2-m_0^2)} \text{ for } NR_{0^-+}; \text{ otherwise } f_R(m) = 1$$

$B^+ \rightarrow D^{*\pm} D^{\mp} K^+$: fit results

[arXiv: 2406.03156]

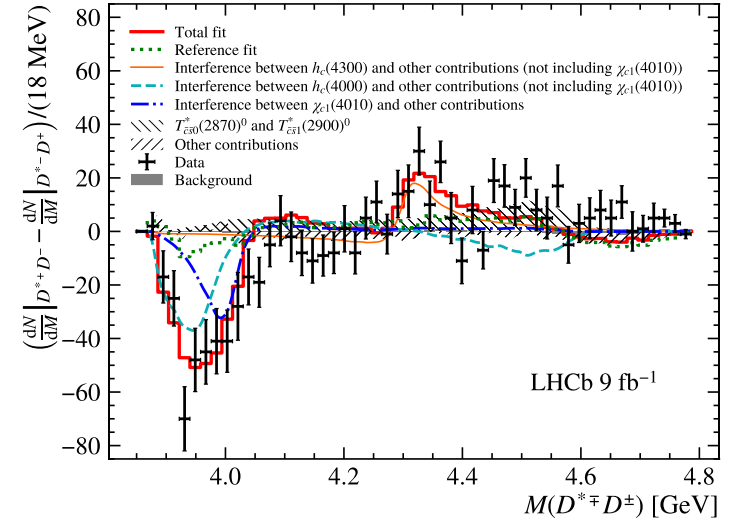
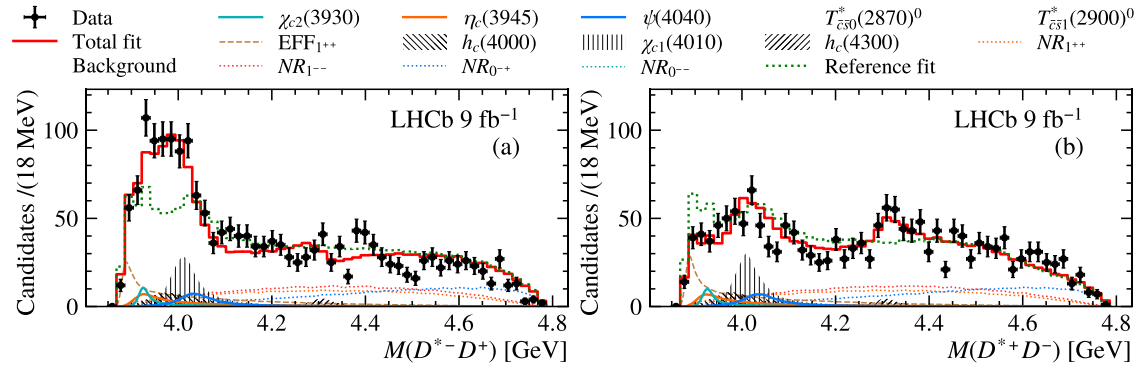
- All components in baseline fit have significance $> 5\sigma$



Component	$J^{P(C)}$
$EFF_{1^{++}}$	1^{++}
$\eta_c(3945)$	0^{-+}
$\chi_{c2}(3930)^\dagger$	2^{++}
$h_c(4000)$	1^{+-}
$\chi_{c1}(4010)$	1^{++}
$\psi(4040)^\dagger$	1^{--}
$h_c(4300)$	1^{+-}
$T_{\bar{c}s0}^*(2870)^0^\dagger$	0^+
$T_{\bar{c}s1}^*(2900)^0^\dagger$	1^-
$NR_{1^{--}}(D^{*\mp} D^\pm)$	1^{--}
$NR_{0^{--}}(D^{*\mp} D^\pm)$	0^{--}
$NR_{1^{++}}(D^{*\mp} D^\pm)$	1^{++}
$NR_{0^{++}}(D^{*\mp} D^\pm)$	0^{-+}

*Fit fractions in paper

$B^+ \rightarrow D^{*\pm} D^{\mp} K^+ : D^{*\pm} D^{\mp}$ system



- Four charmonium(-like) are observed decaying to $D^{*\pm} D^{\mp}$
- At least three of them are first observation

Component	J^{PC}	This work		$c\bar{c}$ prediction [34]	
		$\eta_c(3945)$	$J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$	$\eta_c(3S)$	$J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$
EFF ₁₊₊	1 ⁺⁺	$m_0 = 3945^{+28+37}_{-17-28}$	$\Gamma_0 = 130^{+92+101}_{-49-70}$	$m_0 = 4064$	$\Gamma_0 = 80$
$\chi_{c2}(3930)^\dagger$	2 ⁺⁺	$h_c(4000)$	$J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$	$h_c(2P)$	$J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$
$\psi(4040)^\dagger$	1 ⁻⁻	$m_0 = 4000^{+17+29}_{-14-22}$	$\Gamma_0 = 184^{+71+97}_{-45-61}$	$m_0 = 3956$	$\Gamma_0 = 87$
NR ₁₋₋ ($D^{*\mp} D^\pm$)	1 ⁻⁻	$\chi_{c1}(4010)$	$J^{PC} = 1^{++}$	$\chi_{c1}(2P)$	$J^{PC} = 1^{++}$
NR ₀₋₋ ($D^{*\mp} D^\pm$)	0 ⁻⁻	$m_0 = 4012.5^{+3.6+4.1}_{-3.9-3.7}$	$\Gamma_0 = 62.7^{+7.0+6.4}_{-6.4-6.6}$	$m_0 = 3953$	$\Gamma_0 = 165$
NR ₁₊₊ ($D^{*\mp} D^\pm$)	1 ⁺⁺	$h_c(4300)$	$J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$	$h_c(3P)$	$J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$
NR ₀₊ ($D^{*\mp} D^\pm$)	0 ⁻⁺	$m_0 = 4307.3^{+6.4+3.3}_{-6.6-4.1}$	$\Gamma_0 = 58^{+28+28}_{-16-25}$	$m_0 = 4318$	$\Gamma_0 = 75$

new

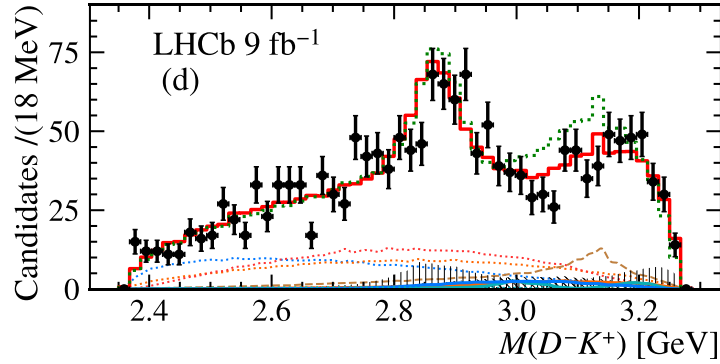
GI model
hep-ph/0505002

- Significances for those charmonium(-like) states $>6.1\sigma$
- J^{PC} for each state is determined to be $>5.7\sigma$ better than other hypotheses
- $\chi_{c1}(4010)$ could be the partner of $\chi_{c1}(3872)$

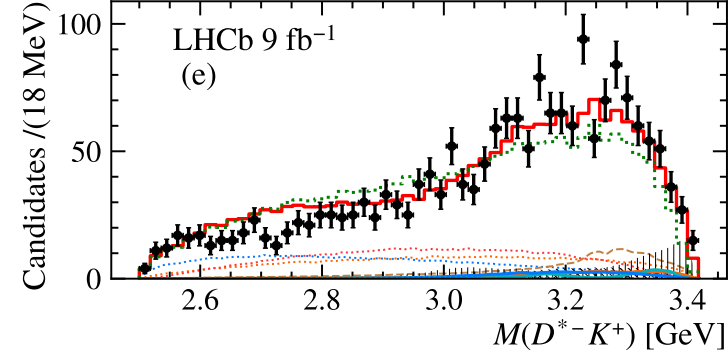
$B^+ \rightarrow D^{*\pm} D^{\mp} K^+ : T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}}^*$ states

[arXiv: 2406.03156]

➤ $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} D^- K^+$



➤ $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*-} D^+ K^+$



Property	This work	Previous work ($B^+ \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^+$)
11σ $X_0(2900)$	$T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}0}^*(2870)^0$ mass [MeV]	$2914 \pm 11 \pm 15$ vs 2866 ± 7 [PRL 125 (2020) 242001]
	$T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}0}^*(2870)^0$ width [MeV]	$128 \pm 22 \pm 23$ vs 57 ± 13 [PRD 102 (2020) 112003]
9.2σ $X_1(2900)$	$T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(2900)^0$ mass [MeV]	$2887 \pm 8 \pm 6$ vs 2904 ± 5
	$T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(2900)^0$ width [MeV]	$92 \pm 16 \pm 16$ vs 110 ± 12
	$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}0}^*(2870)^0 D^{(*)+})$	$(4.5^{+0.6}_{-0.8} {}^{+0.9}_{-1.0} \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5}$ vs $(1.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$
	$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(2900)^0 D^{(*)+})$	$(3.8^{+0.7}_{-1.0} {}^{+1.6}_{-1.1} \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-5}$ vs $(6.7 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-5}$
	$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}0}^*(2870)^0 D^{(*)+})}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(2900)^0 D^{(*)+})}$	$1.17 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.48$ vs 0.18 ± 0.05

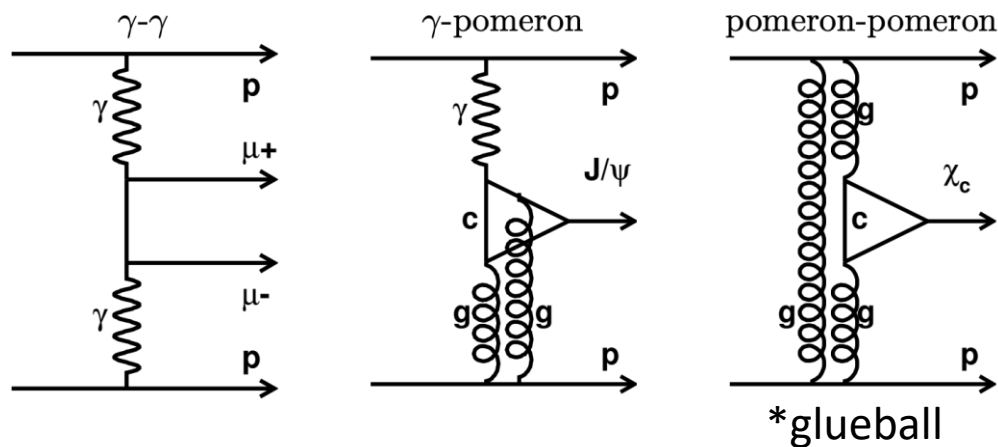
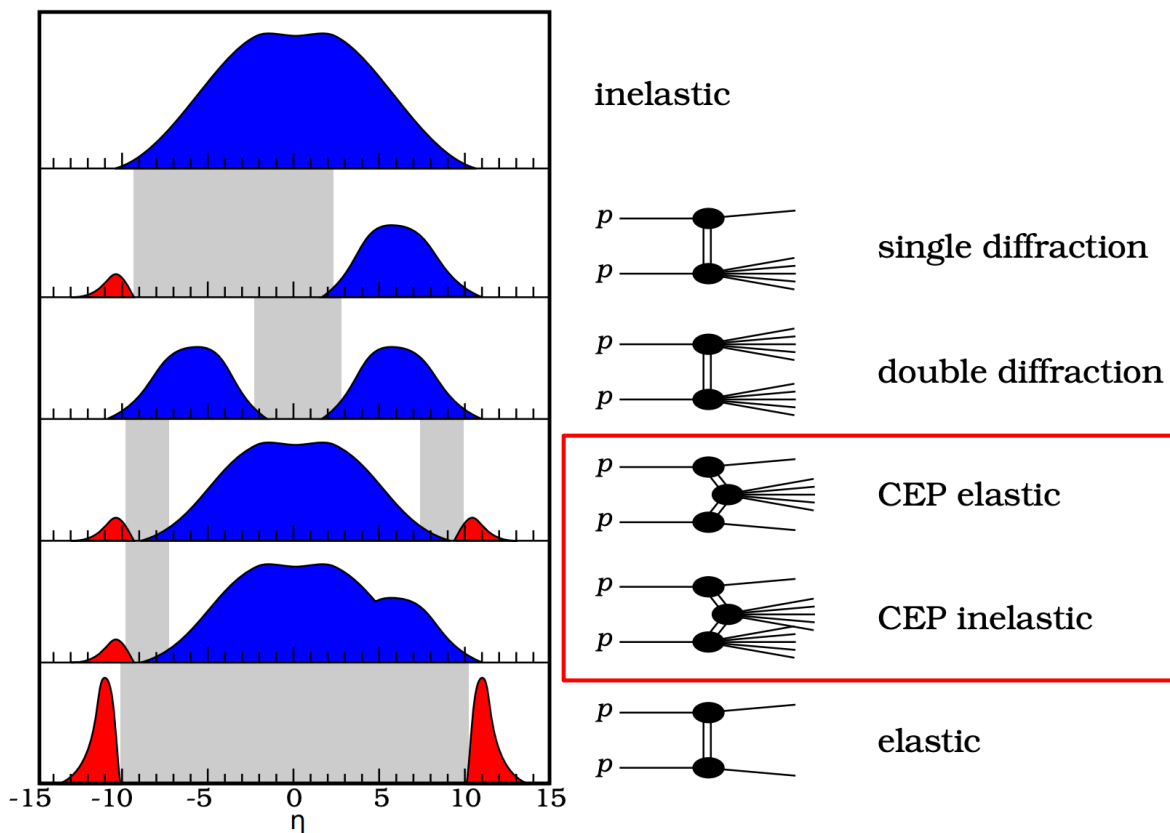
✓ $T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}0}^*(2870)^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} K^+$ forbidden

✓ $\mathcal{B}(T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(2900)^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} K^+) / \mathcal{B}(T_{\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(2900)^0 \rightarrow D^- K^+) < 0.21$ @ 95% CL

Central exclusive production (CEP)

■ Study $J/\psi\phi$ resonances in CEP

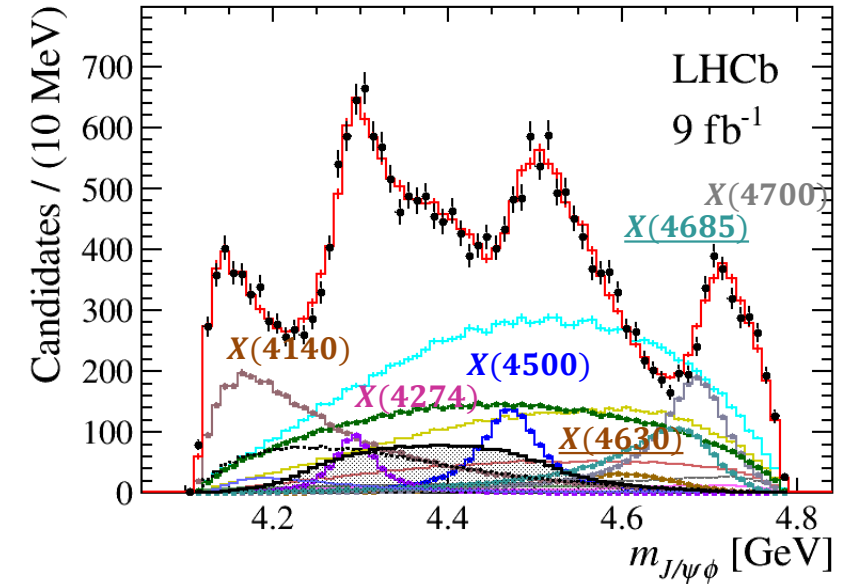
- ✓ Experimentally clean even @LHC
- ✓ Spin-parity option narrowed down
- ✗ Much smaller rate



X in $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K^+$

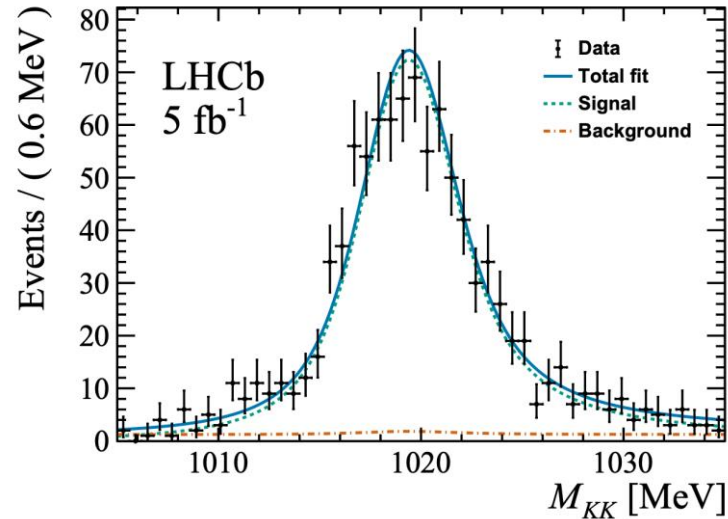
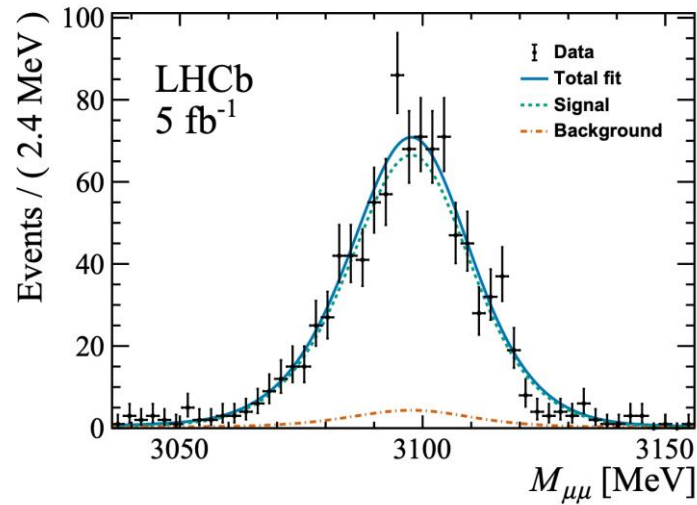
[PRL 127 (2021) 082001]

$X(2^-)$				
$X(4150)$	4.8 (8.7)	$4146 \pm 18 \pm 33$	$135 \pm 28^{+59}_{-30}$	$2.0 \pm 0.5^{+0.8}_{-1.0}$
$X(1^-)$				
$X(4630)$	5.5 (5.7)	$4626 \pm 16^{+18}_{-110}$	$174 \pm 27^{+134}_{-73}$	$2.6 \pm 0.5^{+2.9}_{-1.5}$
All $X(0^+)$				$20 \pm 5^{+14}_{-7}$
$X(4500)$	20 (20)	$4474 \pm 3 \pm 3$	$77 \pm 6^{+10}_{-8}$	$5.6 \pm 0.7^{+2.4}_{-0.6}$
$X(4700)$	17 (18)	$4694 \pm 4^{+16}_{-3}$	$87 \pm 8^{+16}_{-6}$	$8.9 \pm 1.2^{+4.9}_{-1.4}$
$\text{NR}_{J/\psi\phi}$	4.8 (5.7)			$28 \pm 8^{+19}_{-11}$
All $X(1^+)$				$26 \pm 3^{+8}_{-10}$
$X(4140)$	13 (16)	$4118 \pm 11^{+19}_{-36}$	$162 \pm 21^{+24}_{-49}$	$17 \pm 3^{+19}_{-6}$
$X(4274)$	18 (18)	$4294 \pm 4^{+3}_{-6}$	$53 \pm 5 \pm 5$	$2.8 \pm 0.5^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$
$X(4685)$	15 (15)	$4684 \pm 7^{+13}_{-16}$	$126 \pm 15^{+37}_{-41}$	$7.2 \pm 1.0^{+4.0}_{-2.0}$
All $Z_{cs}(1^+)$				$25 \pm 5^{+11}_{-12}$
$Z_{cs}(4000)$	15 (16)	$4003 \pm 6^{+4}_{-14}$	$131 \pm 15 \pm 26$	$9.4 \pm 2.1 \pm 3.4$
$Z_{cs}(4220)$	5.9 (8.4)	$4216 \pm 24^{+43}_{-30}$	$233 \pm 52^{+97}_{-73}$	$10 \pm 4^{+10}_{-7}$

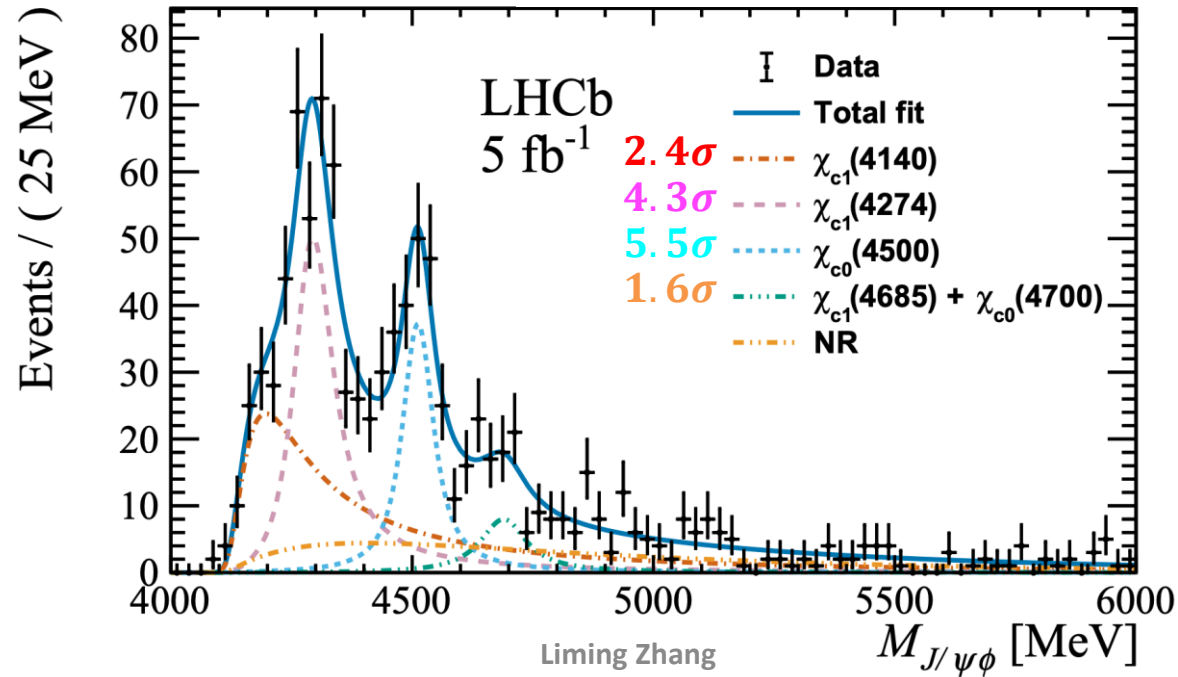


$X \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ in CEP

[arXiv: 2407.14301]

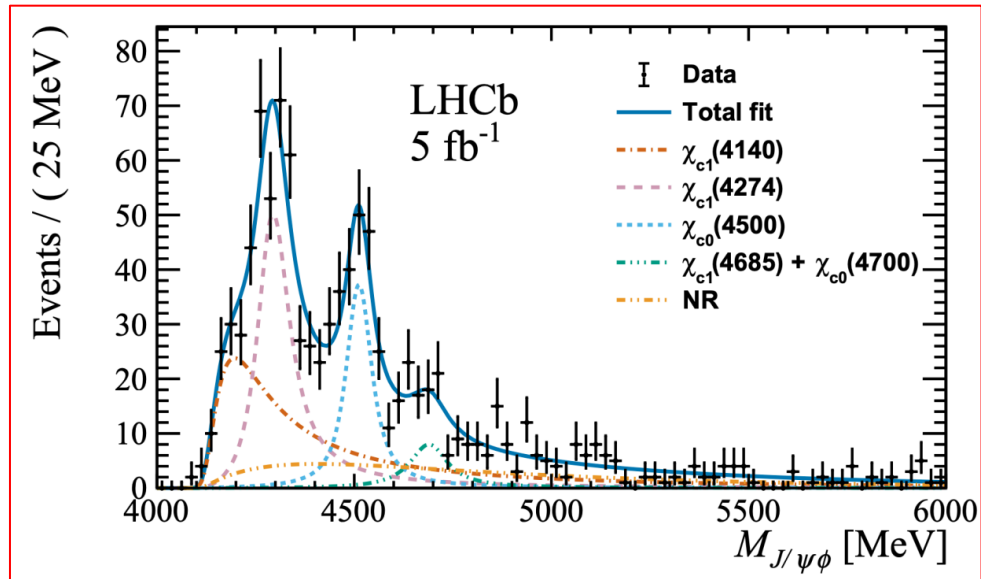


$N = 989$
purity = $(93.0 \pm 0.5)\%$

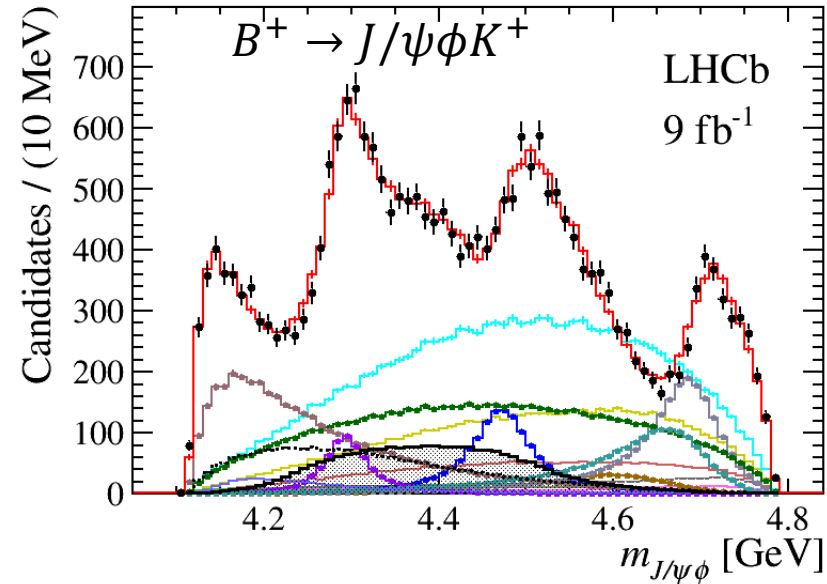


First exotic hadron measurement in CEP!

[arXiv: 2407.14301]



[PRL 127 (2021) 082001]



- Mass & width measurements: slightly higher mass of $X(4500)$

- Cross-section measurements:

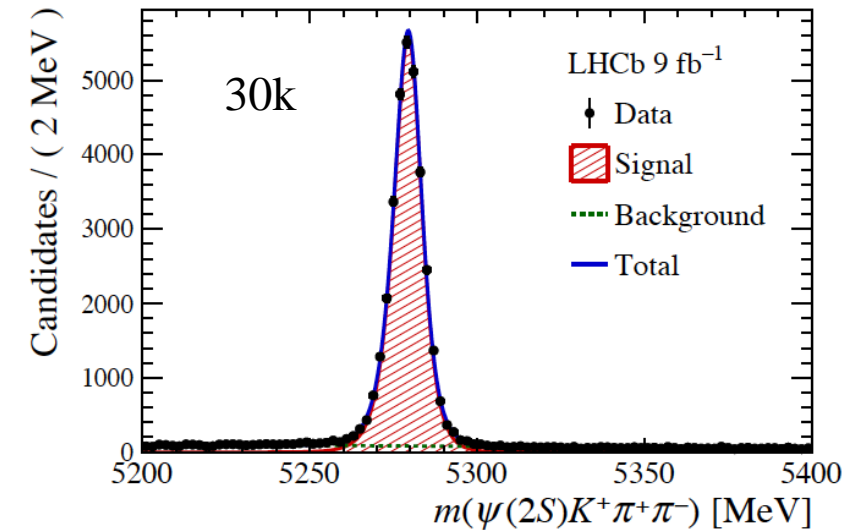
Parameter (MeV)	This Letter	Ref. [12]
$M_{\chi_{c1}(4274)}$	$4298 \pm 6 \pm 9$	$4294 \pm 4^{+3}_{-6}$
$\Gamma_{\chi_{c1}(4274)}$	$92^{+22}_{-18} \pm 57$	$53 \pm 5 \pm 5$
$M_{\chi_{c0}(4500)}$	$4512.5^{+6.0}_{-6.2} \pm 3.0$	$4474 \pm 3 \pm 3$
$\Gamma_{\chi_{c0}(4500)}$	$65^{+20}_{-16} \pm 32$	$77 \pm 6^{+10}_{-8}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\chi_{c1}(4140)} \times \mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}^{\chi_{c1}(4140)} &= (0.80 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.28) \text{ pb}, \\ \sigma_{\chi_{c1}(4274)} \times \mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}^{\chi_{c1}(4274)} &= (0.73 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.17) \text{ pb}, \\ \sigma_{\chi_{c0}(4500)} \times \mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}^{\chi_{c0}(4500)} &= (0.42^{+0.09}_{-0.08} \pm 0.06) \text{ pb}, \\ \sigma_{\chi_{c1}(4685) + \chi_{c0}(4700)} & \\ \times \mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}^{\chi_{c1}(4685) + \chi_{c0}(4700)} &= (0.14^{+0.07}_{-0.06} \pm 0.06) \text{ pb}, \\ \sigma_{\text{NR}} \times \mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{NR}} &= (0.43^{+0.24}_{-0.18} \pm 0.20) \text{ pb}, \end{aligned}$$

$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+\pi^+\pi^-$: amplitude analysis

[arXiv: 2407.12475]

- Can study $K^+\pi^+\pi^-$ system, crucial for NP studies of $B \rightarrow K\pi\pi(\gamma/\mu\mu)$
- Can also study charmonium-like exotic states
- With ~ 1000 signal decays, Belle only studied the $K^+\pi^+\pi^-$ system [PRD 83 (2011) 032005]
- LHCb performed the first full amplitude analysis on this decay
- Baseline fit contributions
 - 6 K'^+ states
 - 11 exotic states: most are very broad
 - Exotic states improve χ^2_{7D}/ndf from 2.05 to 1.21



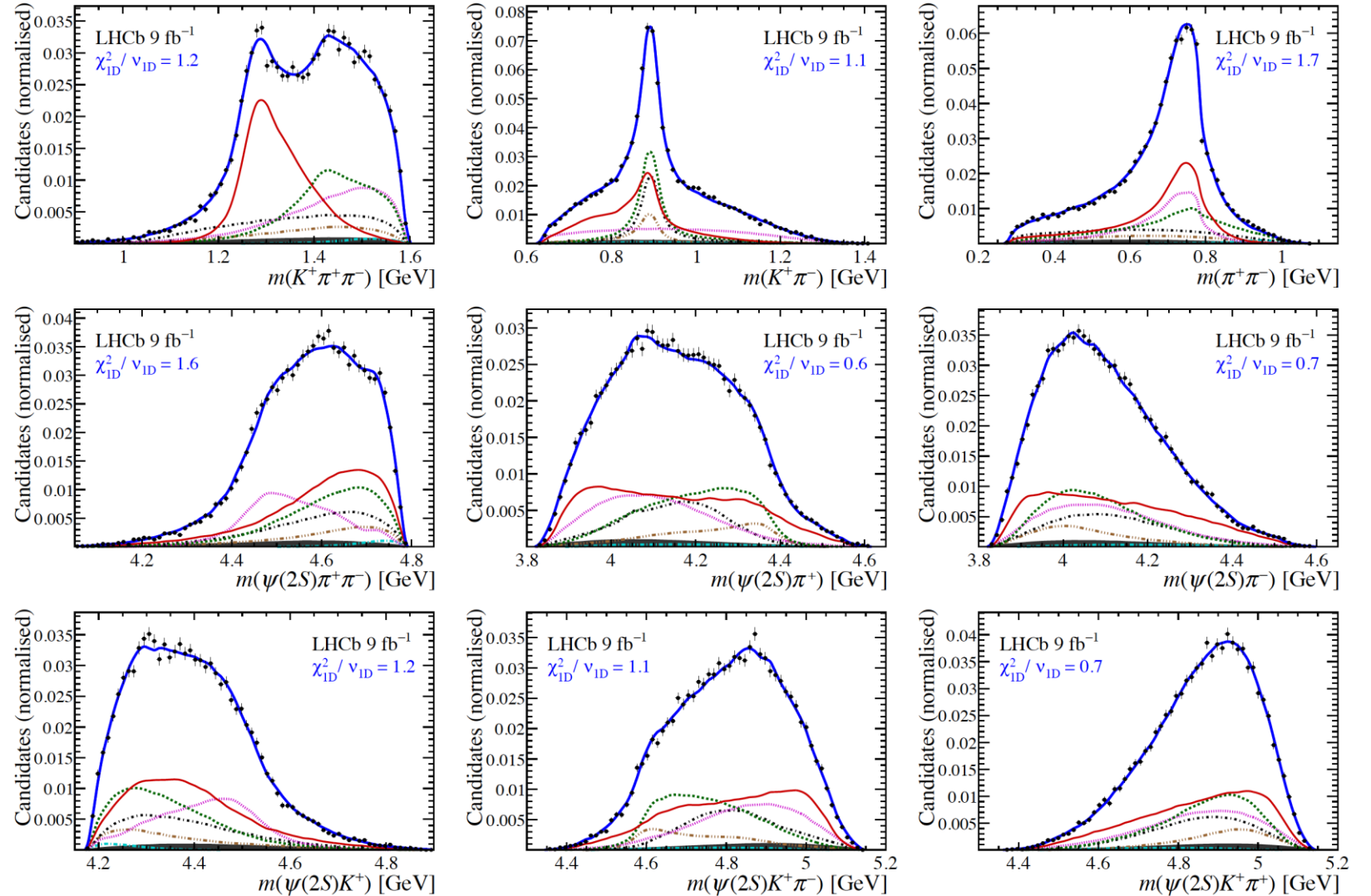
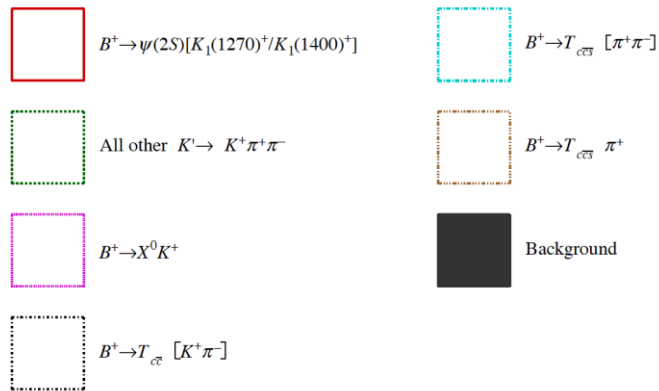
Decay channel	Fit fraction [%]
$B^+ \rightarrow \chi_{c0}(4475)K^+$	$18.45 \pm 1.31 \pm 2.92$
$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^*(1680)^+$	$8.15 \pm 1.31 \pm 3.51$
$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_1(1270)^+$	$7.60 \pm 0.85 \pm 1.35$
$B^+[P] \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_1(1270)^+$	$7.52 \pm 0.60 \pm 1.08$
$B^+[D] \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_1(1270)^+$	$6.81 \pm 0.45 \pm 1.18$
$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_1(1400)^+$	$5.78 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.92$
$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K(1460)^+$	$5.26 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.87$
$B^+[P] \rightarrow T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+K^*(892)^0$	$4.60 \pm 0.54 \pm 2.17$
$B^+ \rightarrow T_{c\bar{c}1}(4600)^0\pi^+$	$4.42 \pm 0.98 \pm 2.17$

.....

Fit projections

- Fit quality is acceptable, 7D $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 1.21$

- Resonances are generally broad



Exotic contributions

- 4 $X^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$ states are identified
 - Main decay mode is $\psi(2S)\rho^0$
 - Similar but broader than the states observed in $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K^+$
 - They might not be the same, $\psi(2S)\rho^0$ has $I=1$, $J/\psi\phi$ has $I=0$

Resonance	J^P	m_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]	Res. PDG	m_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]
$\chi_{c0}(4475)$	0^+	$4475 \pm 7 \pm 12$	$231 \pm 19 \pm 32$	$\chi_{c0}(4500)$	4474 ± 4	77^{+12}_{-10}
$\chi_{c1}(4650)$	1^+	$4653 \pm 14 \pm 27$	$227 \pm 26 \pm 22$	$\chi_{c1}(4685)$	4684^{+15}_{-17}	126 ± 40
$\chi_{c0}(4710)$	0^+	$4710 \pm 4 \pm 5$	$64 \pm 9 \pm 10$	$\chi_{c0}(4700)$	4694^{+16}_{-5}	87^{+18}_{-10}
$\eta_{c1}(4800)$	1^-	$4785 \pm 37 \pm 119$	$457 \pm 93 \pm 157$	$X(4630)$	4626^{+24}_{-110}	174^{+140}_{-80}
$T_{c\bar{c}1}^*(4055)^+$	1^-	4054 (fixed)	45 (fixed)	$T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$	4054 ± 3.2	45 ± 13
$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$	1^+	$4257 \pm 11 \pm 17$	$308 \pm 20 \pm 32$	$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$	4196^{+35}_{-32}	370^{+100}_{-150}
$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	1^+	$4468 \pm 21 \pm 80$	$251 \pm 42 \pm 82$	$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	4478^{+15}_{-18}	181 ± 31
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4600)^0$	1^+	$4578 \pm 10 \pm 18$	$133 \pm 28 \pm 69$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4900)^0$	1^+	$4925 \pm 22 \pm 47$	$255 \pm 55 \pm 127$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(5200)^0$	1^-	$5225 \pm 86 \pm 181$	$226 \pm 76 \pm 374$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4000)^+$	1^+	4003 (fixed)	131 (fixed)	$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4000)^+$	4003^{+7}_{-15}	131 ± 30

States in
 $B^+ \rightarrow$
 $J/\psi\phi K^+$

Exotic contributions

- 3 $T_{c\bar{c}}^{(*)} \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi$ states are identified
 - Confirmed $Z_c(4430)^+$ seen in $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+K^-$
 - Confirmed $Z_c(4200)^+$ seen in $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+K^-$, and $J^P = 1^+$ is determined for the 1st time
 - $T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$ seen in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$ is also needed

Resonance	J^P	m_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]	Res. PDG	m_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]
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$\chi_{c0}(4710)$	0^+	$4710 \pm 4 \pm 5$	$64 \pm 9 \pm 10$	$\chi_{c0}(4700)$	4694^{+16}_{-5}	87^{+18}_{-10}
$\eta_{c1}(4800)$	1^-	$4785 \pm 37 \pm 119$	$457 \pm 93 \pm 157$	$X(4630)$	4626^{+24}_{-110}	174^{+140}_{-80}
$T_{c\bar{c}1}^*(4055)^+$	1^-	4054 (fixed)	45 (fixed)	$T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$	4054 ± 3.2	45 ± 13
$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$	1^+	$4257 \pm 11 \pm 17$	$308 \pm 20 \pm 32$	$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$	4196^{+35}_{-32}	370^{+100}_{-150}
$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	1^+	$4468 \pm 21 \pm 80$	$251 \pm 42 \pm 82$	$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	4478^{+15}_{-18}	181 ± 31
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4600)^0$	1^+	$4578 \pm 10 \pm 18$	$133 \pm 28 \pm 69$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4900)^0$	1^+	$4925 \pm 22 \pm 47$	$255 \pm 55 \pm 127$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(5200)^0$	1^-	$5225 \pm 86 \pm 181$	$226 \pm 76 \pm 374$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4000)^+$	1^+	4003 (fixed)	131 (fixed)	$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4000)^+$	4003^{+7}_{-15}	131 ± 30

Exotic contributions

- 3 new $T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}} \rightarrow \psi(2S)K\pi$ states are observed
- $\psi(2S)K$ mass above $Z_{cS}(4000)^+$, only tail of $Z_{cS}(4000)^+$ can contribute

Resonance	J^P	m_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]	Res. PDG	m_0 [MeV]	Γ_0 [MeV]
$\chi_{c0}(4475)$	0^+	$4475 \pm 7 \pm 12$	$231 \pm 19 \pm 32$	$\chi_{c0}(4500)$	4474 ± 4	77^{+12}_{-10}
$\chi_{c1}(4650)$	1^+	$4653 \pm 14 \pm 27$	$227 \pm 26 \pm 22$	$\chi_{c1}(4685)$	4684^{+15}_{-17}	126 ± 40
$\chi_{c0}(4710)$	0^+	$4710 \pm 4 \pm 5$	$64 \pm 9 \pm 10$	$\chi_{c0}(4700)$	4694^{+16}_{-5}	87^{+18}_{-10}
$\eta_{c1}(4800)$	1^-	$4785 \pm 37 \pm 119$	$457 \pm 93 \pm 157$	$X(4630)$	4626^{+24}_{-110}	174^{+140}_{-80}
$T_{c\bar{c}1}^*(4055)^+$	1^-	4054 (fixed)	45 (fixed)	$T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$	4054 ± 3.2	45 ± 13
$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$	1^+	$4257 \pm 11 \pm 17$	$308 \pm 20 \pm 32$	$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$	4196^{+35}_{-32}	370^{+100}_{-150}
$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	1^+	$4468 \pm 21 \pm 80$	$251 \pm 42 \pm 82$	$T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	4478^{+15}_{-18}	181 ± 31
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4600)^0$	1^+	$4578 \pm 10 \pm 18$	$133 \pm 28 \pm 69$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4900)^0$	1^+	$4925 \pm 22 \pm 47$	$255 \pm 55 \pm 127$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}^*(5200)^0$	1^-	$5225 \pm 86 \pm 181$	$226 \pm 76 \pm 374$			
$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4000)^+$	1^+	4003 (fixed)	131 (fixed)	$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{s}1}(4000)^+$	4003^{+7}_{-15}	131 ± 30

new

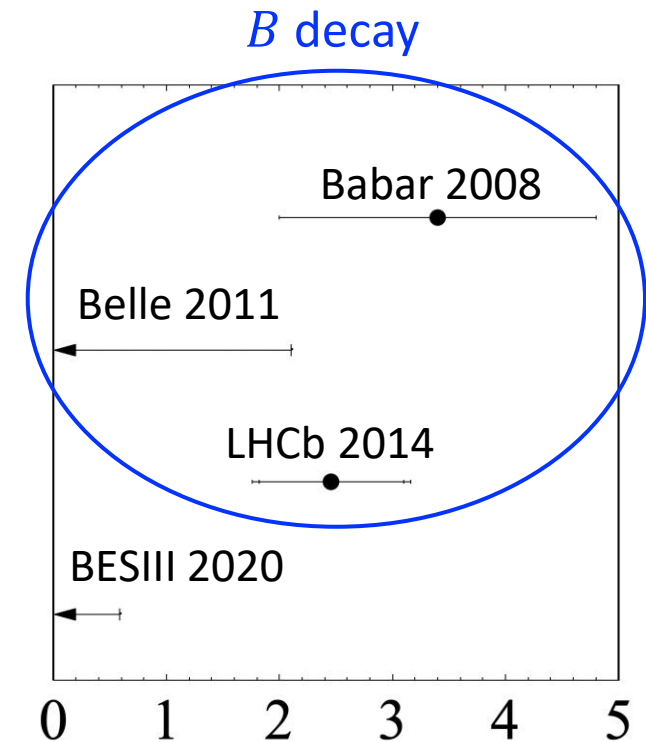
Radiative decays of $\chi_{c1}(3872)$

[arXiv: 2406.17006]

- Nature of $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ still under debate, while study of radiative decays provides a way to probe it
- Only evidence of $\chi_{c1}(3872) \rightarrow \psi(2S)\gamma$ was seen experimentally before

$$\mathcal{R}_{\psi\gamma} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{\chi_{c1}(3872) \rightarrow \psi(2S)\gamma}}{\Gamma_{\chi_{c1}(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma}}$$

Reference			
T. Barnes and S. Godfrey		67	5.8 $c\bar{c}$
T. Barnes, S. Godfrey and S. Swanson		69	2.6 $c\bar{c}$
F. De Fazio		84	(1.64 ± 0.25) $c\bar{c}$
B.-Q. Li and K. T. Chao		85	1.3 $c\bar{c}$
Y. Dong <i>et al.</i>	≈ 1	86	1.3 – 5.8 $c\bar{c}$
A. M. Badalian <i>et al.</i>		87	(0.8 ± 0.2) $c\bar{c}$
J. Ferretti, G. Galata and E. Santopinto		88	6.4 $c\bar{c}$
A. M. Badalian, Yu. A. Simonov and B. L. G. Bakker		89	2.4 $c\bar{c}$
W. J. Deng <i>et al.</i>		90	1.3 $c\bar{c}$
F. Giacosa, M. Piotrowska and S. Goito		71	5.4 $c\bar{c}/vc$
E. S. Swanson		81	0.38 % $D\bar{D}^*$
Y. Dong <i>et al.</i>		86	0.33 % $D\bar{D}^*$
D. P. Rathaud and A. K. Rai	$\ll 1$	91	0.25 $D\bar{D}^*$
R. F. Lebed and S. R. Martinez		92	0.33 % $D\bar{D}^*$
B. Grinstein, L. Maiani and A. D. Polosa		93	3.6 % $D\bar{D}^*$
F.-K. Guo <i>et al.</i>		82	$0.21(g'_2/g_2)^2$ $D\bar{D}^*$
D. A.-S. Molnar, R. F. Luiz and R. Higa		83	2 – 10 $D\bar{D}^*$
E. Cincioglu <i>et al.</i>	mixed	94	< 4 $D\bar{D}^*$
S. Takeuchi, M. Takizawa and K. Shimizu		95	1.1 – 3.4 $D\bar{D}^*$
B. Grinstein, L. Maiani and A. D. Polosa		93	$> (0.95^{+0.01}_{-0.07})$ $c\bar{c}q\bar{q}$



Radiative decays of $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ (cont.)

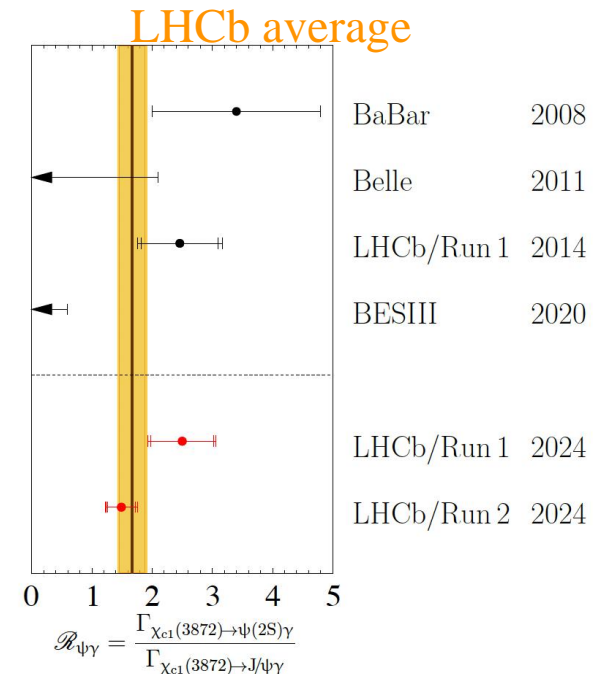
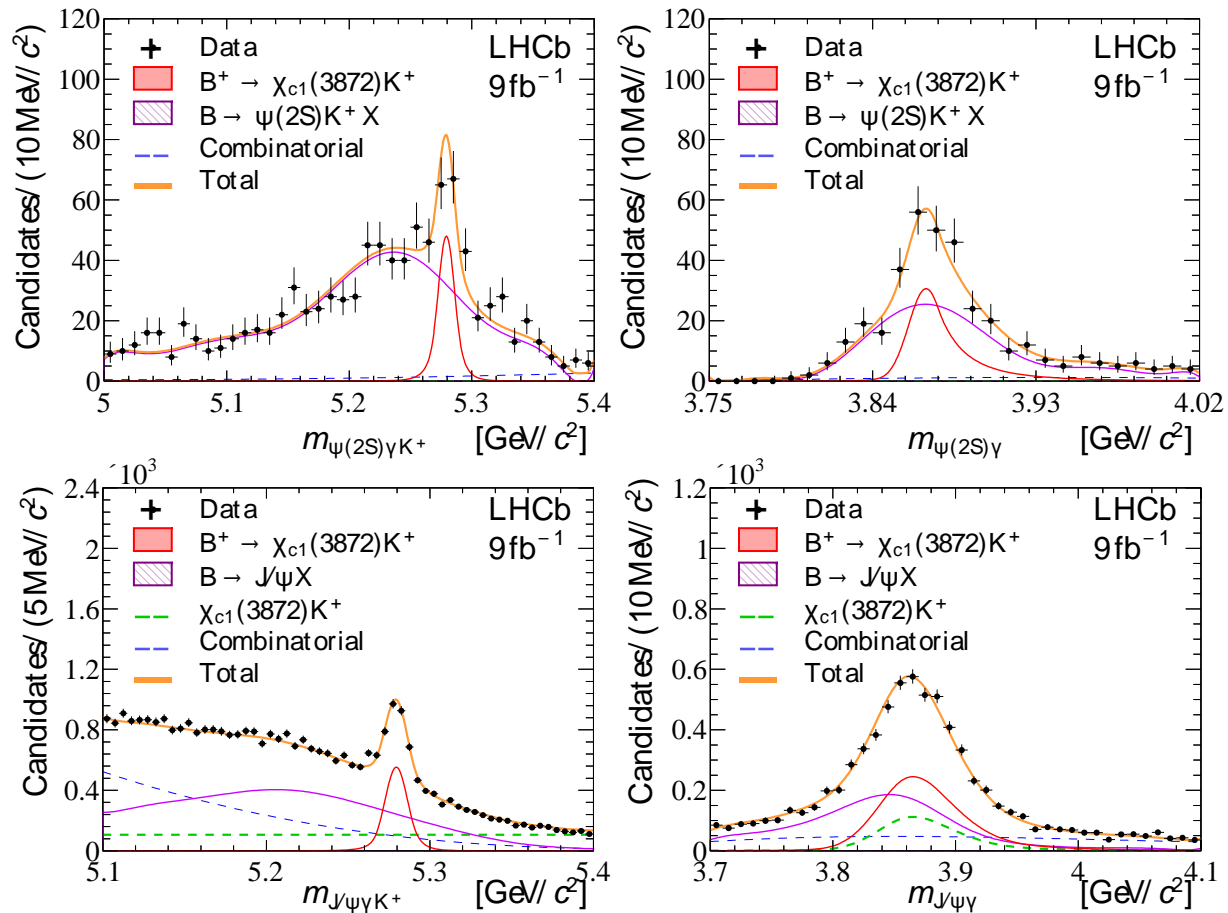
- Update at LHCb using $B^+ \rightarrow \chi_{c1}(3872)K^+$ decay with 9 fb^{-1} Run1+Run2 data

[LHCb meets theory workshop](#)

$$\chi_{c1}(3872) \rightarrow \psi(2S)\gamma$$

Run1: $N = 40 \pm 8; 5.3\sigma$

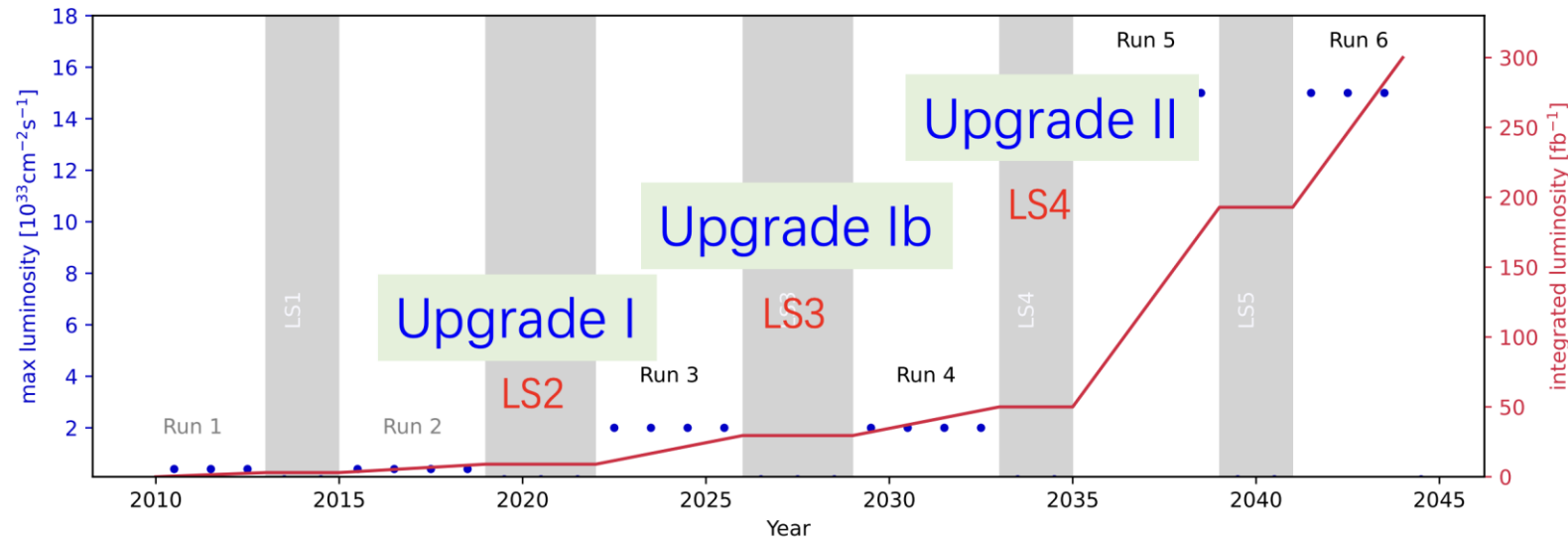
Run2: $N = 63 \pm 10; 6.7\sigma$



$$\mathcal{R}_{\psi\gamma} = 1.67 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04 \quad (15\%)$$

Summary and prospects

- LHCb keeps making important contributions to heavy hadron spectroscopy, both for conventional or exotic hadrons
- In Run 3, the upgraded LHCb detector and an improved software-only trigger system will be implemented

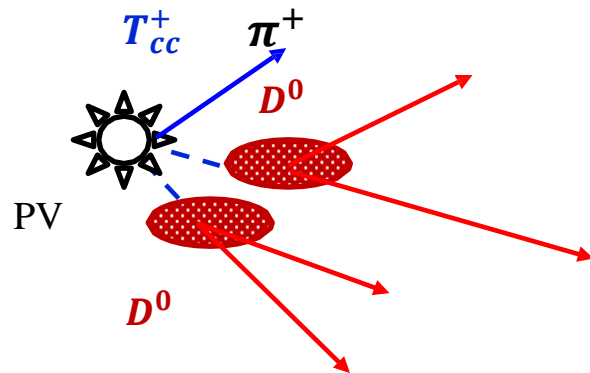


More exciting results are to come!
More data, more chances & challenges!

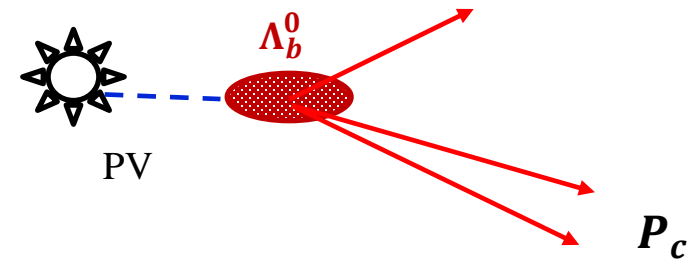
BACKUP

Two methods for spectroscopy

- Direct production in pp collisions
 - Combine a heavy flavour hadron with one or more light particles
 - Pros: High statistics, in principle can study all states
 - Cons: Large combinatorial background, hard to determine J^P



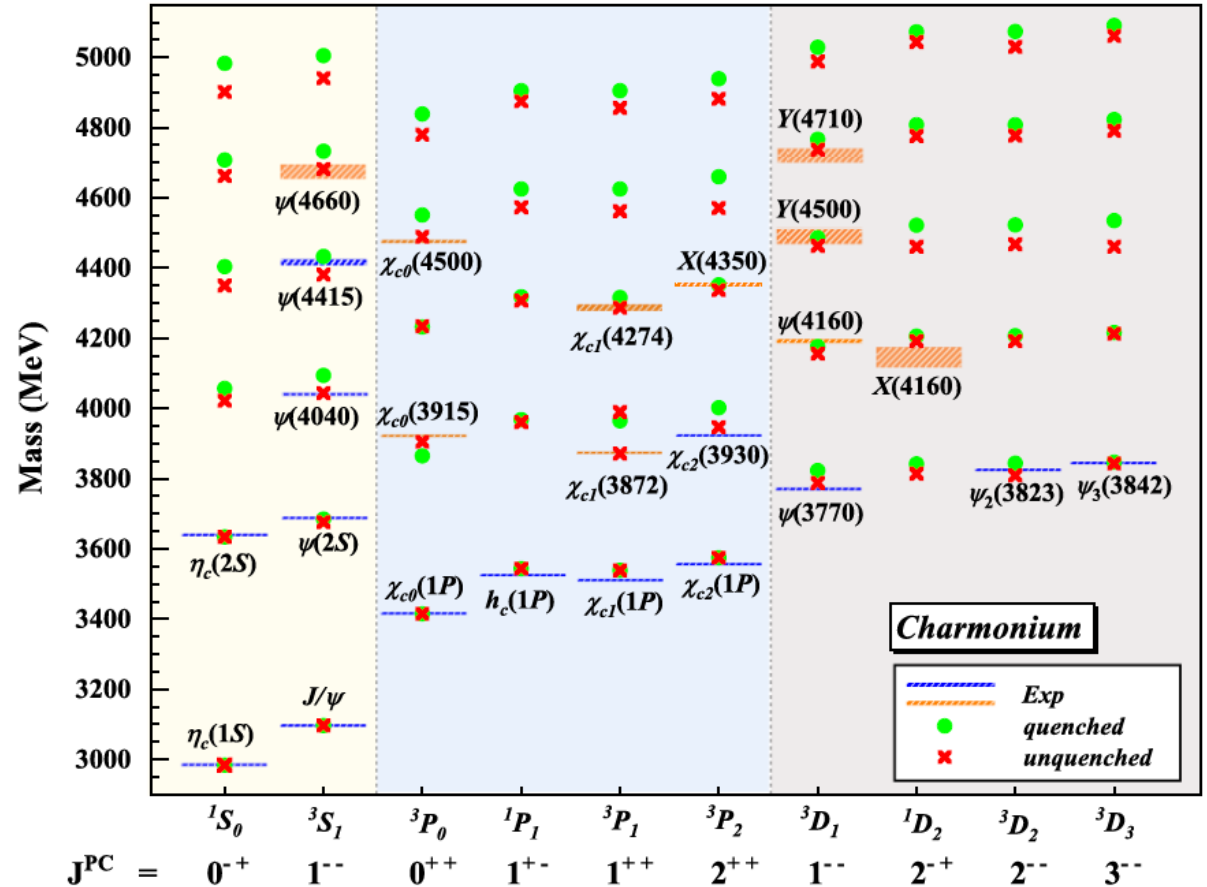
- Production by a heavier particle decay
 - Usually with amplitude analysis
 - Pros: Low background, Better determination of J^P
 - Cons: Low cross-section, limited mass range



Charmonia in an unquenched quark model

arXiv: 2312.10296

Experiment results	Theoretical predictions		
	GI	Unquenched	states
$\eta_c(3945)$ $m_0 = 3945_{-17}^{+28+37}$ 0^{-+} $\Gamma_0 = 130_{-49}^{+92+101}$	4064	4022	$\eta_c(3S)$
$h_c(4000)$ $m_0 = 4000_{-14}^{+17+29}$ 1^{+-} $\Gamma_0 = 130_{-49}^{+92+101}$	3956	3961	$h_c(2P)$
$\chi_{c1}(4010)$ $m_0 = 4012.5_{-3.9}^{+3.6+4.1}$ 1^{++} $\Gamma_0 = 62.7_{-6.4}^{+7.0+6.4}$	3953	3990	$\chi_{c1}(2P)$
$h_c(4300)$ $m_0 = 4307.3_{-6.6}^{+6.4+3.3}$ 1^{+-} $\Gamma_0 = 58_{-16}^{+28+28}$	4318	4307	$h_c(3P)$



The LHCb Experiment

- LHCb is a dedicated flavour physics experiment at the LHC
 - $>10^4 \times$ larger b production rate than the B factories @ $\Upsilon(4S)$
 - Access to all b -hadrons: B^+ , B^0 , B_s^0 , B_c^+ , b -baryons
- Can also study hadron spectroscopy and exotic states
- Acceptance optimised for forward $b\bar{b}$ production

➤ All results based on full or part of run-1 and run-2 datasets

