



The open charm cross section measurement at BESIII

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On behalf of the BESIII collaboration

Outline



Introduction



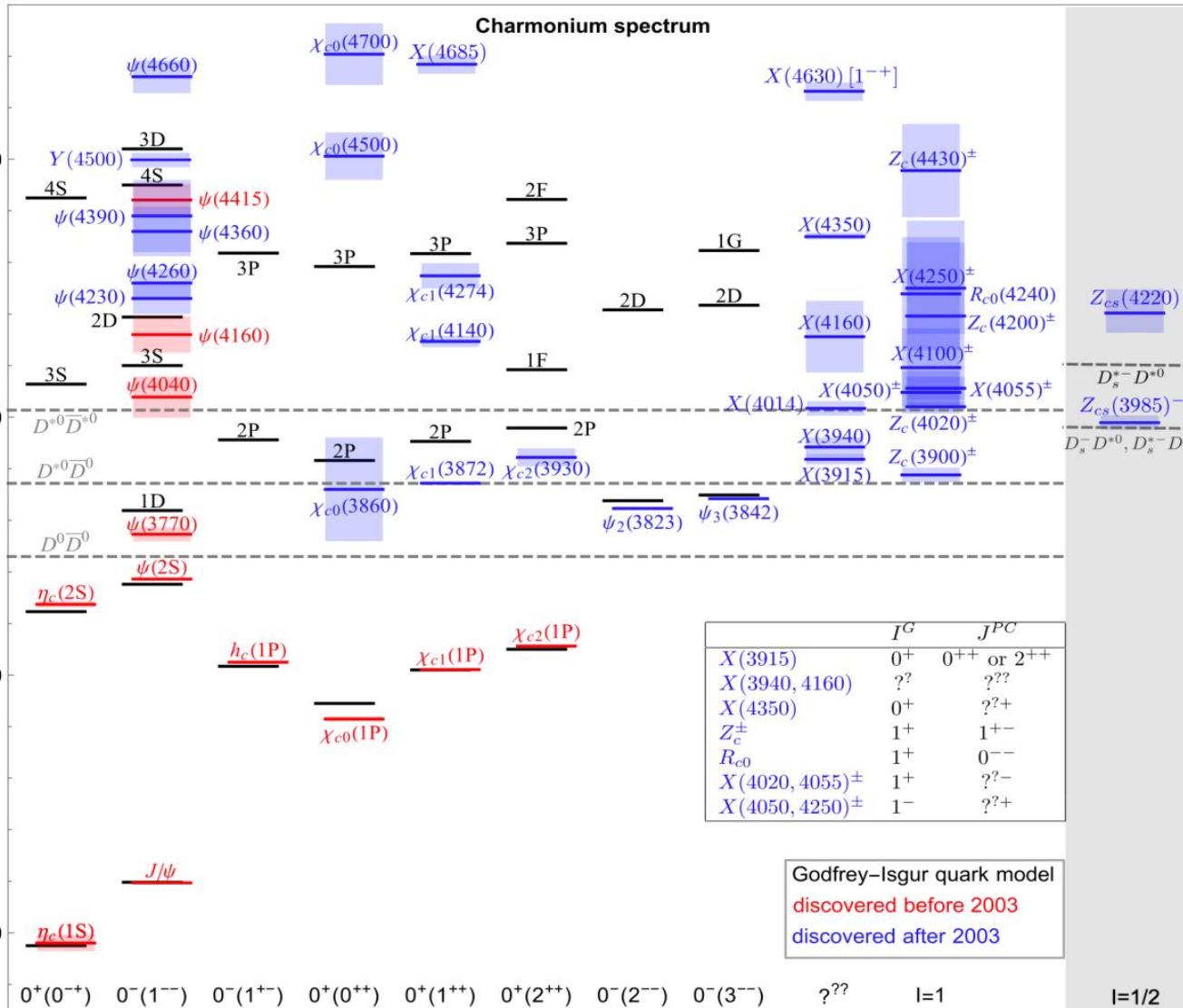
Recent results

- $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D\bar{D}$ [PRL133, 081901 \(2024\)](#)
- $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_s^+ D_s^-$ [PRL 133, 261902 \(2024\)](#)
- $e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_s^{*+} D_s^{*-}$ [PRL 131, 151903 \(2023\)](#)



Summary and outlook

Introduction



A series of vector charmonium states above the charm meson threshold $\psi(4040)(3S)$, $\psi(4160)(1D)$, and $\psi(4415)(4S)$ are consistent with the potential model.

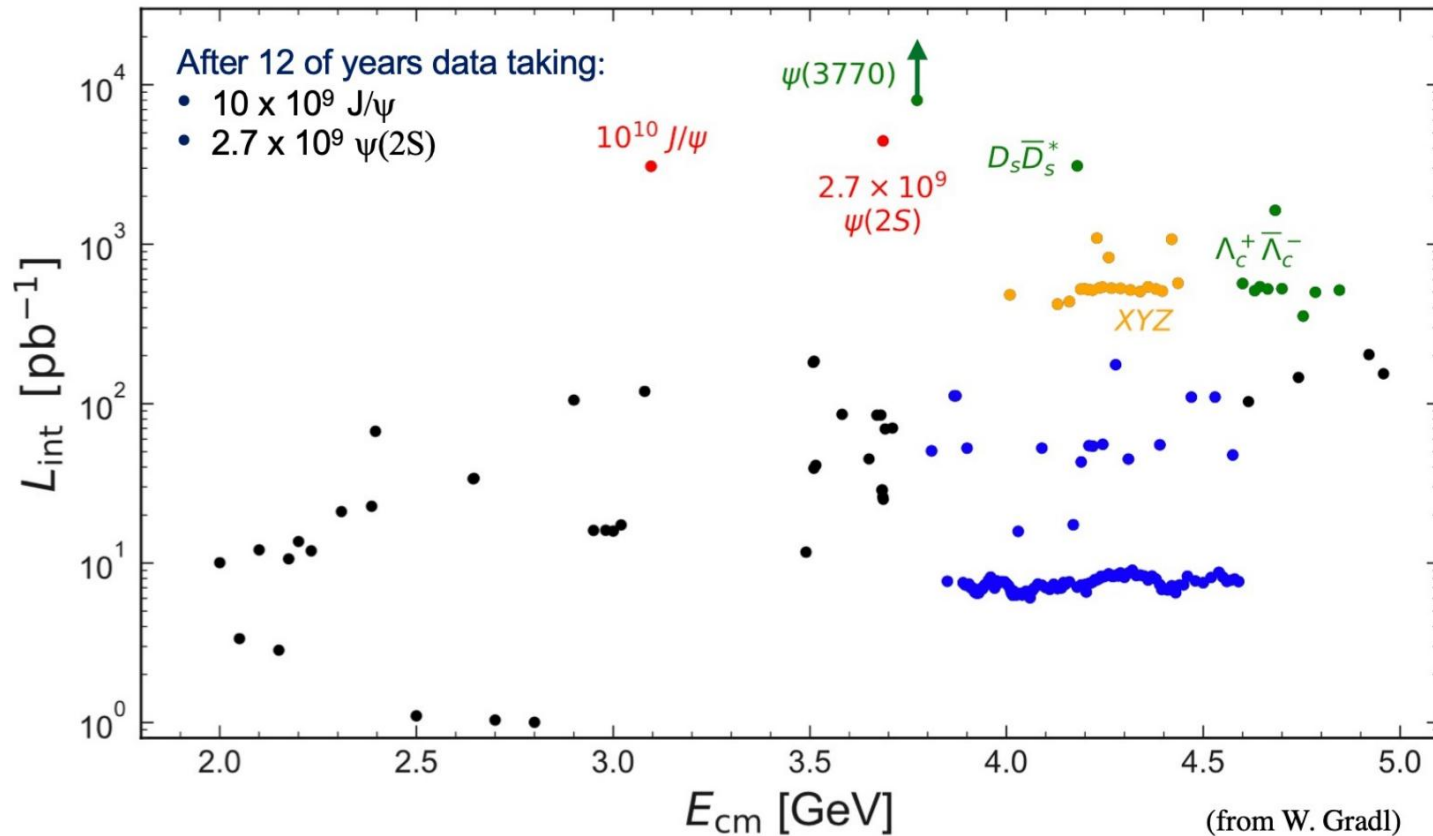
In the past two decades, unexpected vector charmonium-like resonance structures have been observed in hidden-charm final states, such as $Y(4230)$, $Y(4360)$ and $Y(4660)$.

Open charm process dominates at 4~5 GeV

Searching for more final states of charmonium-like decay above the open-charm threshold.

from F. K. Guo

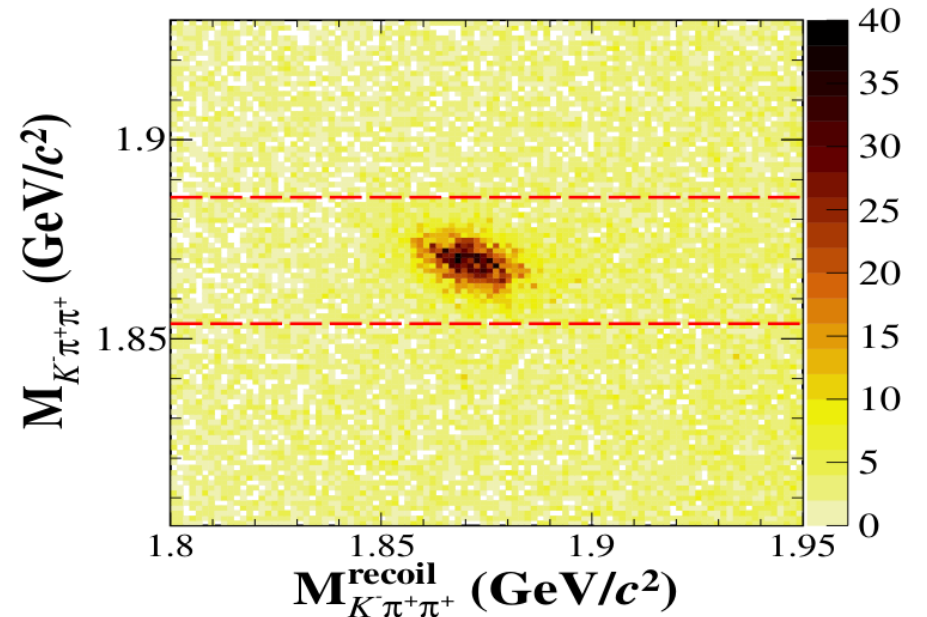
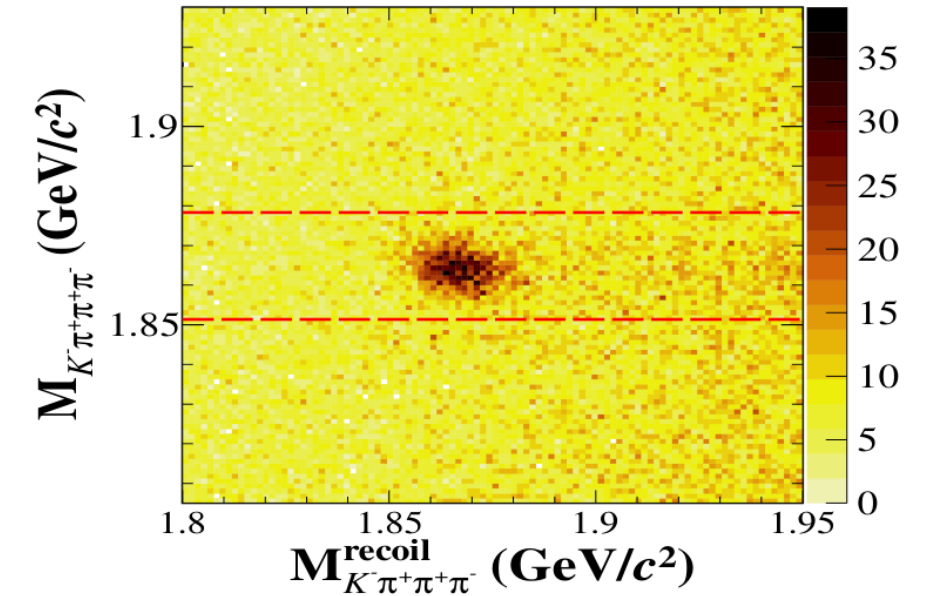
BESIII Data Samples



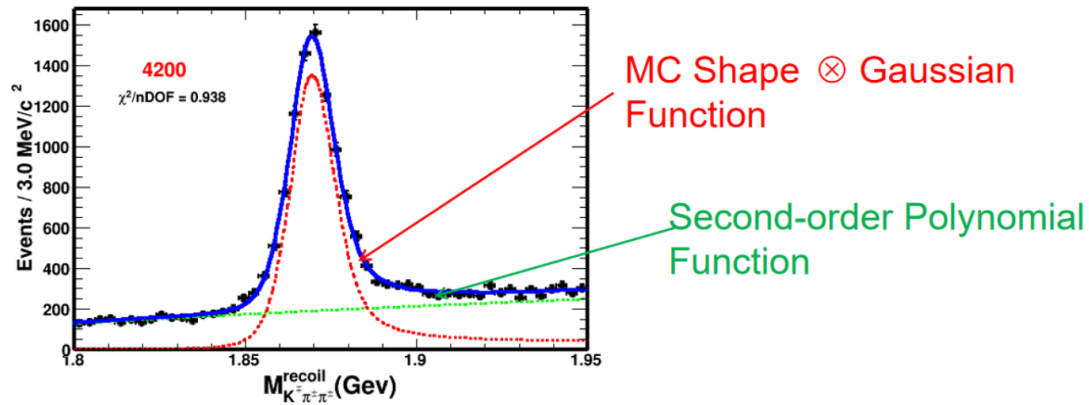
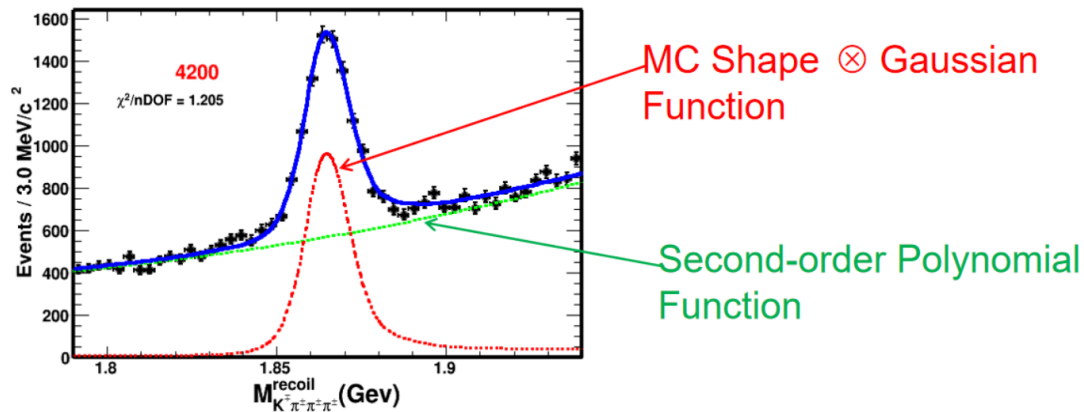
46 XYZ energy points
104 R-scan energy points
corresponding in total to
an integrated luminosity
of **22.9 fb^{-1}**

$e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0, D^+D^-$

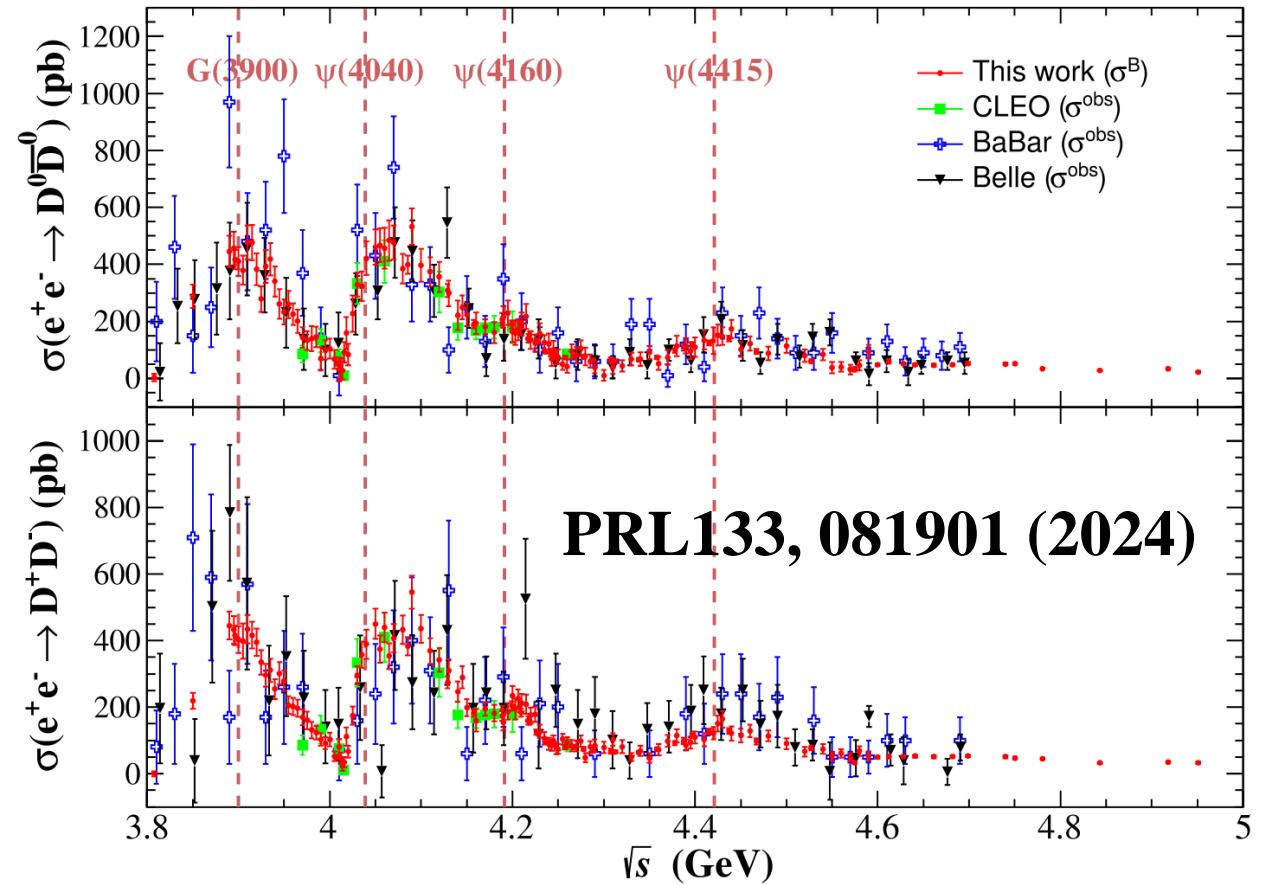
- \sqrt{S} from 3.80 to 4.95 GeV
- Integrated luminosity $20 fb^{-1}$
- Single tag D^0 (D^+) is reconstructed via $K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$ ($K^-\pi^+\pi^+$) mode
- D-mass window cut
 - $|M_{K\pi\pi\pi} - M_{D^0}| < 14 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - $|M_{K\pi\pi} - M_{D^+}| < 16 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



$e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0, D^+D^-$



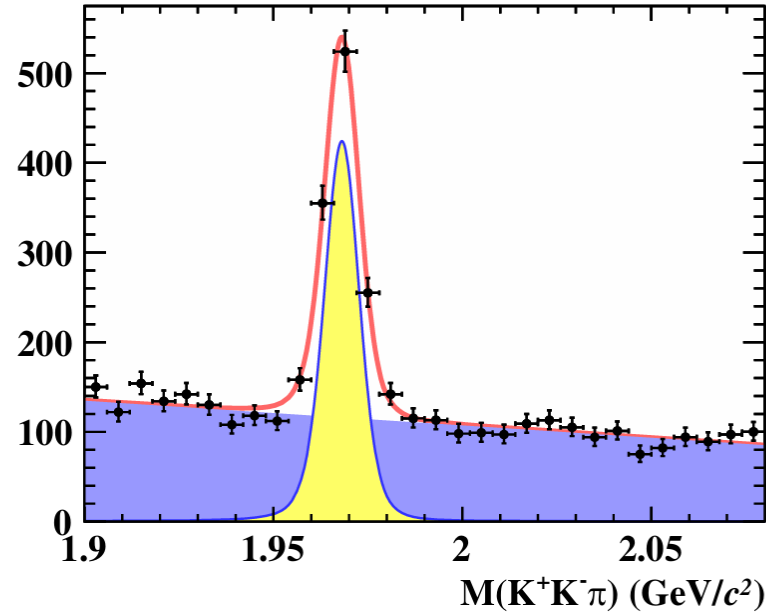
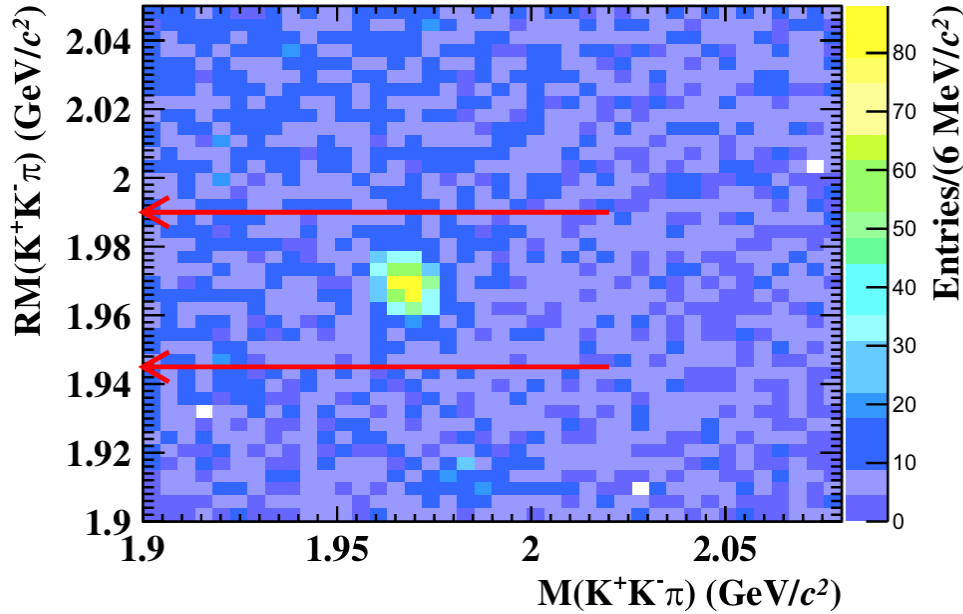
$$\sigma^B(s) = \frac{N_{\text{obs}}}{2\mathcal{L}(1 + \delta) \left| \frac{1}{1 - \Pi} \right|^2 \epsilon \mathcal{B}}$$



Clear peaks of $G(3900), \psi(4040), \psi(4160), \psi(4260), \psi(4415)$
Consistent with previous measurements

The systematics is 7.0% (6.5%) for $D^0(D^+)$ mode

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_s^+ D_s^-$



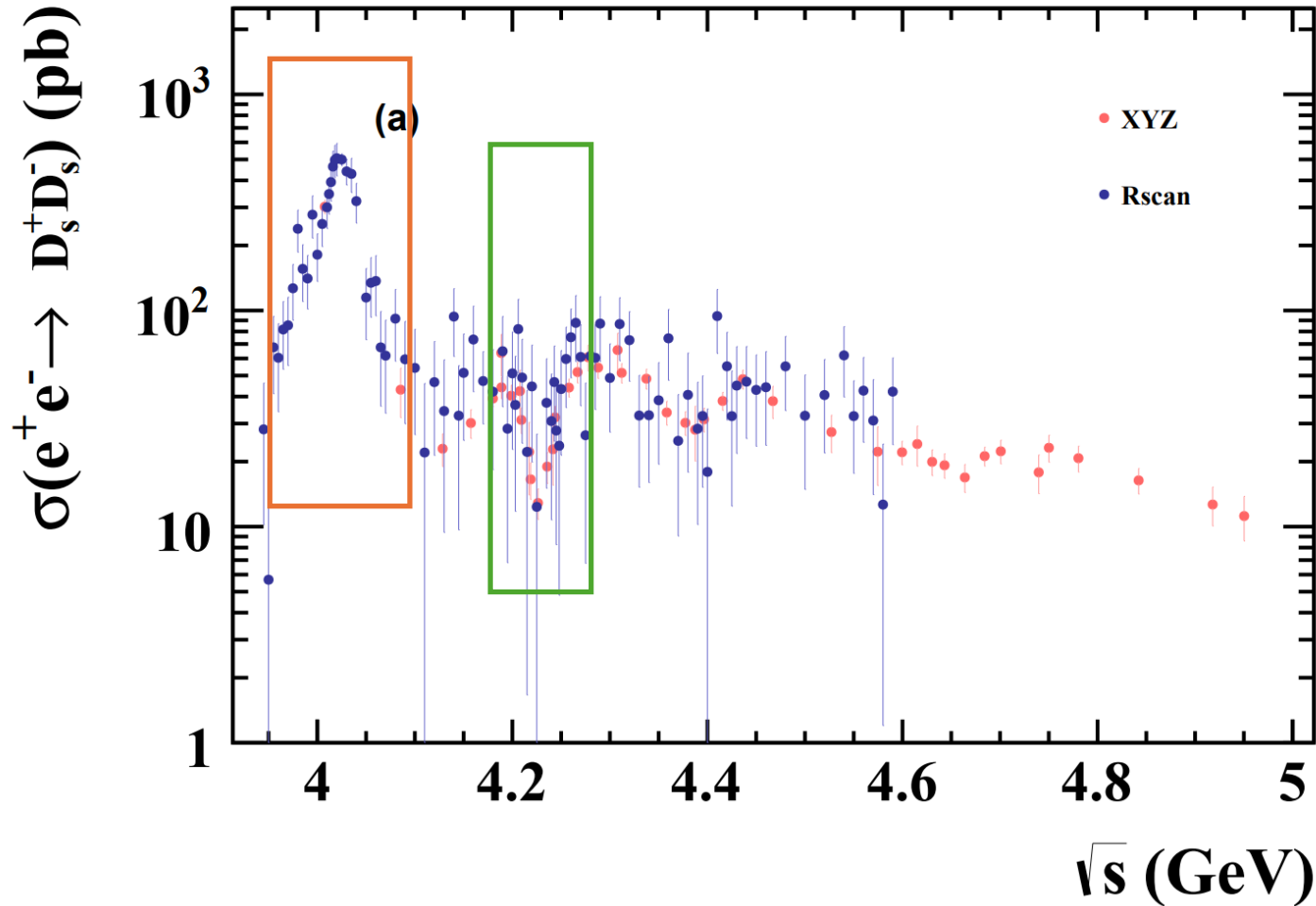
signal MC shape \otimes Gaussian
1st polynomial

- \sqrt{S} from 4.009 to 4.95 GeV
- Integrated luminosity 22.8 fb^{-1}
- Only single D_s^+ or D_s^- is reconstructed via $K^+ K^- \pi^\pm$ mode
- Recoil mass window cut
- Possible peaking background of $D_s^\pm D_s^{*\mp}$ is subtract

$$\sigma_{\text{Born}} = \frac{N_{D_s}^{\text{fit}} - N_{D_s^\pm D_s^{*\mp}}}{2\mathcal{B}(D_s^\pm \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^\pm) \epsilon (1 + \delta) \frac{1}{|1 - \Pi|^2} \mathcal{L}}$$

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_S^+ D_S^-$$

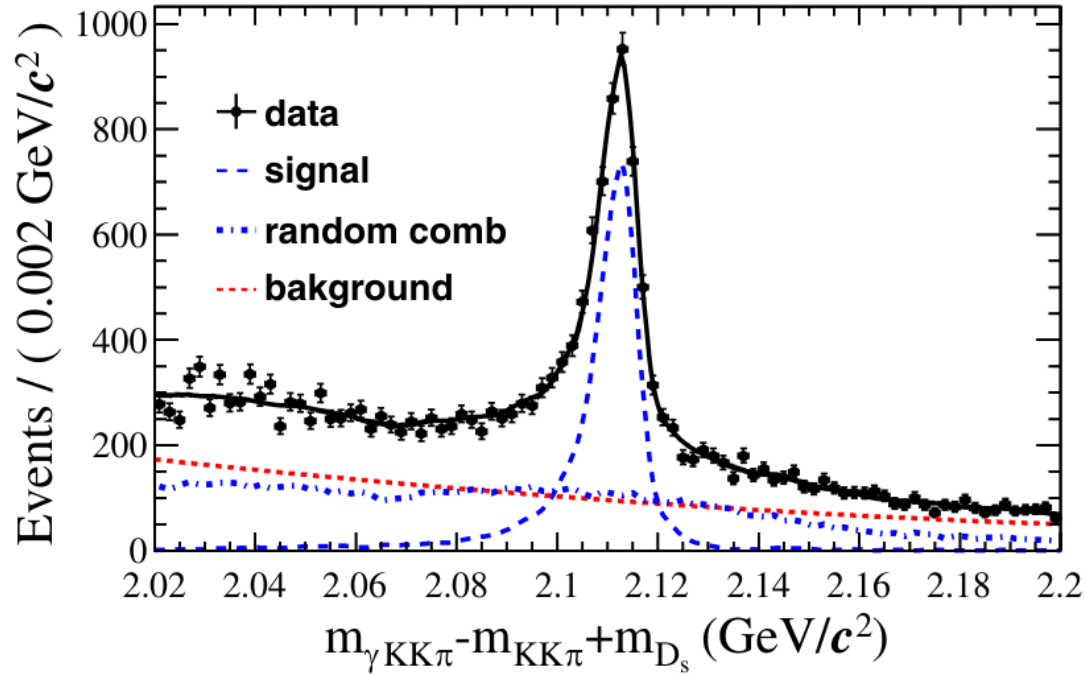
PRL 133, 261902 (2024)



The width of $\psi(4040)$ around 4.02 GeV is about 40 MeV, significantly smaller than the 80 ± 10 MeV listed by the PDG

A narrow dip observed around 4.23 GeV, which closely corresponds to the $D_S^{*+} D_S^{*-}$ threshold and the peak position of the $\psi(4230)$.

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_S^{*+} D_S^{*-}$$



Signal: MC shape \otimes Gaussian

Background: 1. Random combinations

2. 2^{nd} Chebyshev function

Systematic uncertainties vary from 26% to 6%

The large uncertainty at lower region due to the calibration of energy

- \sqrt{S} from 4.226 to 4.95 GeV
- Integrated luminosity 15.8 fb^{-1}
- Reconstruct D_S^{*+} or D_S^{*-} with

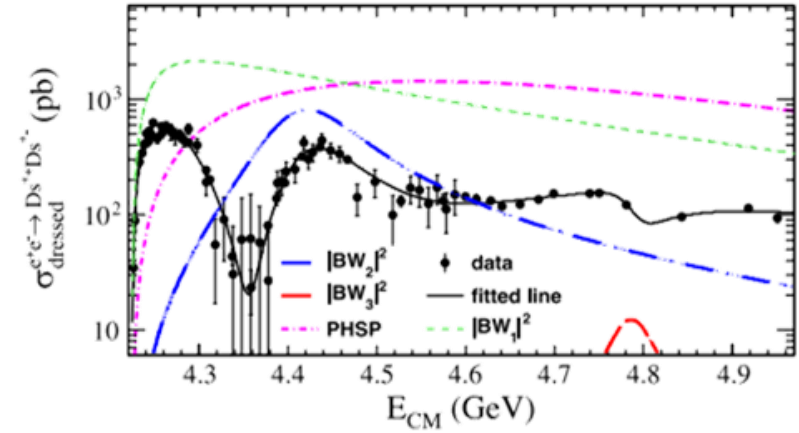
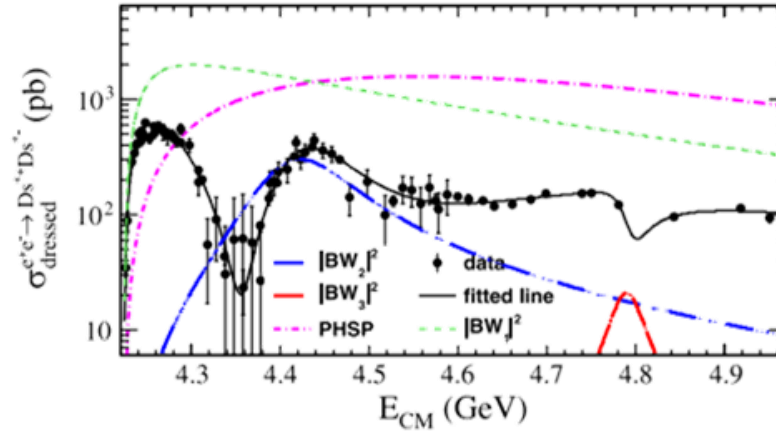
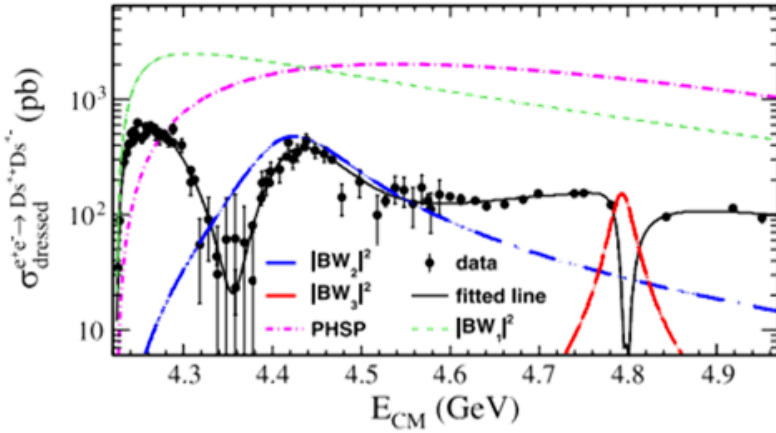
$$D_S^{*\pm} \rightarrow D_S^{\pm} \gamma, D_S^{\pm} \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^{\pm}$$

- $|M_{miss} - m_{D_S^*}| < 5\sigma_{M_{miss}^{mc}}$

- Possible peaking background

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_S^{\pm} D_S^{*\mp} \gamma^{isr} \text{ is subtracted}$$

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_S^{*+} D_S^{*-}$$



The significances of third structure exceed 5.9σ in all three results.

$$\sigma_{\text{dressed}} = \left| BW_1(E_{\text{c.m.}}) + \sum_{j=2}^3 BW_j(E_{\text{c.m.}}) e^{i\phi_j} + \frac{a_0 \sqrt{\beta^3(E_{\text{c.m.}})}}{E_{\text{c.m.}}^n} e^{i\phi_0} \right|^2$$

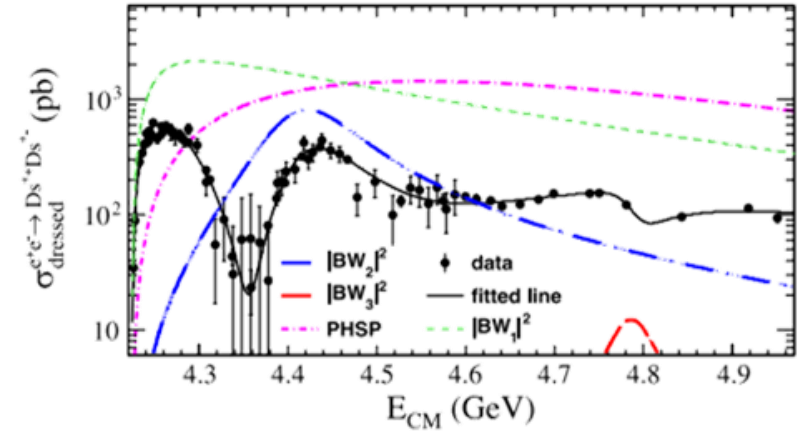
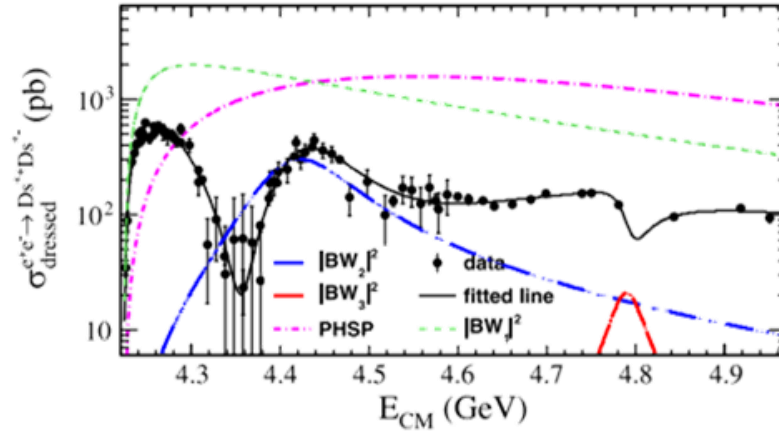
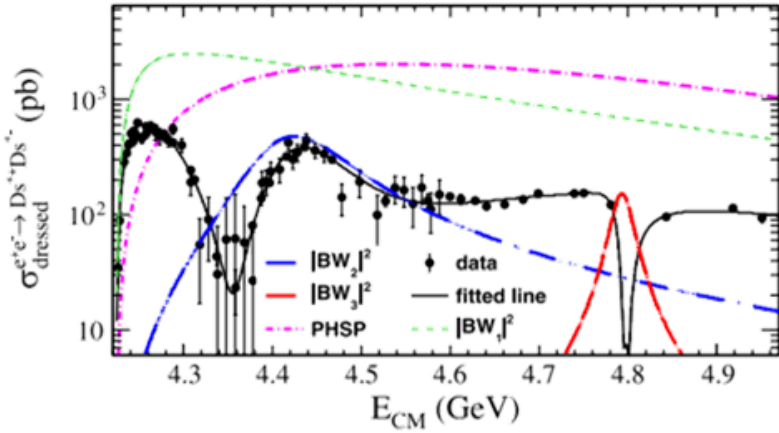
In the nominal fit, only statistics are considered.
Systematics of resonance parameters are large

	Result 1	Result 2	Result 3
M_1 (MeV/ c^2)	4186.8 ± 8.7	4194.1 ± 6.8	4195.6 ± 6.5
Γ_1 (MeV)	55 ± 15	61.1 ± 8.5	61.7 ± 7.7
M_2 (MeV/ c^2)	4414.6 ± 3.4	4411.9 ± 3.2	4411.1 ± 3.2
Γ_2 (MeV)	122.5 ± 7.5	120.2 ± 7.4	119.9 ± 7.3
M_3 (MeV/ c^2)	4793.3 ± 6.7	4789.7 ± 8.7	4786.0 ± 9.4
Γ_3 (MeV)	27.1 ± 6.5	42 ± 75	60 ± 34

$\psi(4415)$

Sources	Fitting	R	$E_{\text{c.m.}}$	σ_{dressed}	Total
M_1 (MeV/ c^2)	8.8	2.9	28.3	5.1	30
Γ_1 (MeV)	6.7	1.9	51	11.8	53
M_2 (MeV/ c^2)	3.5	0.6	4.0	3.0	6.1
Γ_2 (MeV)	2.6	0.2	7.6	1.0	8.1
M_3 (MeV/ c^2)	7.3	1.0	2.4	5.1	9.3
Γ_3 (MeV)	32.9	1.1	5.3	3.4	10

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow D_S^{*+} D_S^{*-}$$



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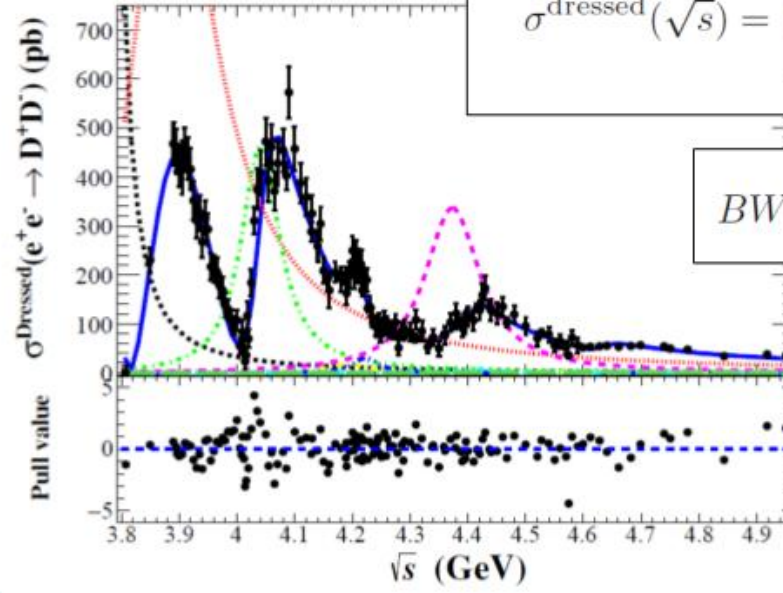
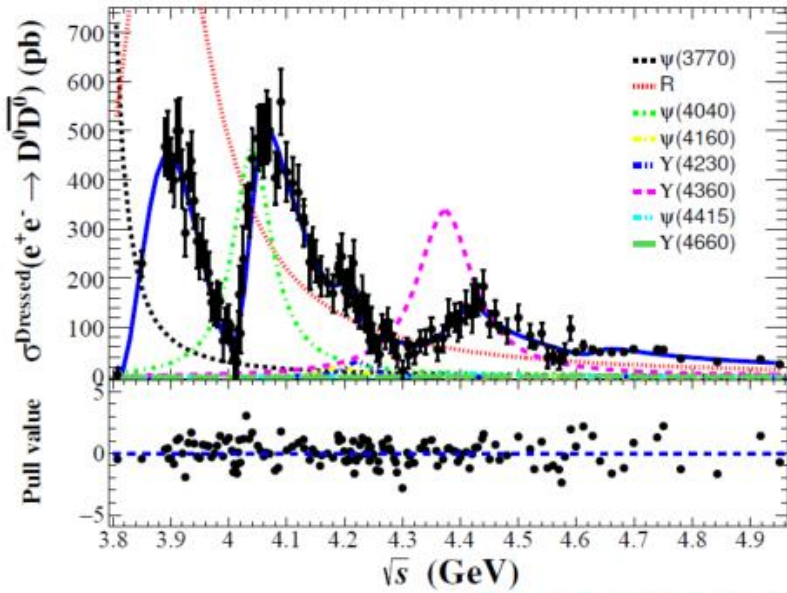
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Γ_3 (MeV)	32.9	1.1	5.3	3.4	<u>34</u>

Summary and Outlook

- Precision measurements of the cross sections of $e^+e^- \rightarrow D\bar{D}$, $D_S^+ D_S^-$, $D_S^{*+} D_S^{*-}$ are presented
- Observation of numerous intriguing structures, strong coupled-channel effects need to be considered
- Hard to fit the cross sections, need more comprehensive
- In the future, coupled channels analysis is desired to including open and hidden charm, as well as charmonium and charmoniumlike resonances.
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow D_S^{*\pm} D_S^{\mp}$, is on the road

$e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0$ and D^+D^-



$$\sigma^{\text{dressed}}(\sqrt{s}) = \left| \sum_{i=1} e^{i\phi} BW_i(\sqrt{s}) \sqrt{\frac{P(\sqrt{s})}{P(M)}} \right|^2$$

$$BW(\sqrt{s}) = \frac{\sqrt{12\pi}\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}\Gamma}{s - M^2 + iM\Gamma}$$

coupled channel effect?

	$e^+e^- \rightarrow D\bar{D}$							
	$\psi(3770)$	R	$\psi(4040)$	$\psi(4160)$	Y(4230)	Y(4360)	$\psi(4415)$	Y(4660)
Mass (MeV/c ²)	3773.7 (fixed)	3872.5±14.2±3.0	4039 (fixed)	4191 (fixed)	4222.5 (fixed)	4374 (fixed)	4421 (fixed)	4630 (fixed)
Width (MeV/c ²)	87.6 (fixed)	179.7±14.1±7.0	80 (fixed)	70 (fixed)	48 (fixed)	118 (fixed)	62 (fixed)	72 (fixed)
$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}$ (eV)	95-106	202-292	41-44	1-2	1-2	50-144	0-2	0-1
S(σ)	10	> 20	13	7	11	11	4	8
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f}$	= 346/275				p-value = 0.002			

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