# Search for $\mathrm{X}(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}$ 

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## Motivation

- Have evidence for $X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 1}(1 P)$ (BAM-00321)
- Reconstructed in $\chi_{c J} \rightarrow \gamma \mathrm{~J} / \psi$ with $\mathrm{J} / \psi \rightarrow \ell^{+} \ell^{-}$
- $\frac{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 1}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} J / \psi\right)}=0.88_{-0.26}^{+0.31} \pm 0.16$
- For $\chi_{c 0}, \mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \gamma J / \psi\right) * \mathcal{B}\left(J / \psi \rightarrow \ell^{+} \ell^{-}\right)=0.152 \%$
- Upper limit for $\frac{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-J} / \psi\right)}=19$
- Better to use $\mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}\right)=2.24 \%$
- Goal: Use this channel to lower upper limit of the ratio of branching fractions to something more interesting


## Initial Selection Criteria

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


- Decay: $e^{+} e^{-} \rightarrow \gamma X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$
- Require recoil mass of $\gamma$ to be between 3.75 and $4.0 \mathrm{GeV} / \mathrm{c}^{2}$
- Require $3.2<M\left(\pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}\right)<3.7 \mathrm{GeV} / c^{2}$
- Standard track cuts
- Kinematic $\chi^{2} /$ dof $<10$
- $4.15<E_{C M}<4.3 \mathrm{GeV}$


## Background Vetos



- Require $\left|M\left(\pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0}\right)-M(\eta)\right|>20 \mathrm{MeV} / \mathrm{c}^{2}$
- Require $\left|M\left(\pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0}\right)-M(\omega)\right|>50 \mathrm{MeV} / \mathrm{c}^{2}$


## Additional Cuts

- Smallest angle between transition $\gamma$ and charged track rejects $\gamma$ from charged particles
- $\pi^{0}$ pull cut for transition $\gamma$ - rejects $\gamma$ from $\pi^{0}$
- Tighter cut on kinematic $\chi^{2} /$ dof
- Optimize cuts using figure of merit.

$$
F O M=\frac{\text { signal }}{\sqrt{\text { signal }+ \text { backgroud }}}
$$

- Signal is signal MC scaled so

$$
\frac{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} J / \psi\right)}=1
$$

- Background from $X(3872)$ sidebands


## Cut Optimization

- Use 50 MeV window in $\mathrm{M}(4 \pi)$ centered at $\chi_{c 0}$ mass
- Signal region is $50 \mathrm{MeV} / \mathrm{c}^{2}$ window centered at $\mathrm{X}(3872)$
- X(3872) sidebands are points outside of the signal region.

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


## $\chi^{2} / D O F$ Cut Optimization




## Photon Angle Cut Optimization

Smallest angle between transition photon and charged track



## Photon $\pi^{0}$ Pull Cut Optimization

$\sigma$ from $\pi^{0}$ mass when transition photon is combined with other photons in the event



## Final 2D Plots

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


## $4 \pi$ Mass 1D Projection



## Photon Recoil 1D Projection

$\chi_{\text {co }}$ Photon Recoil Mass


## Systematic Uncertainties

- $\chi^{2}$ /dof - Largest difference: $4.7 \%$

| $\chi^{2} /$ dof Cut | Number of Events | $\epsilon$ | Upper Limit (ratio) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.5 | $5.6 \pm 5.1$ | $7.3 \%$ | 3.42 |
| 2.5 | $9.3 \pm 7.5$ | $11.4 \%$ | 3.43 |

- Tracking-4\%
- Photons - 2 photons not in reference channel - $2 \%$
- Background shape - Largest difference: 1.2\%

| Polynomial Order | Number of Events | Upper Limit $\left(N_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $8.5 \pm 6.3$ | 16.6 |
| 2 | $8.5 \pm 6.3$ | 16.6 |
| 3 | $8.3 \pm 6.3$ | 16.5 |

- Input branching fractions - 8\%

| Decay | Branching Fraction | Relative Uncertainty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $2.24 \pm .18 \%$ | $8 \%$ |

- Uncertainty in $N_{0}: 12 \%$


## Upper Limit Calculation

- Upper limit for $N_{1}$ calculated assuming the uncertainty is gaussian
- Add systematic and statistical uncertainties in quadrature

| Polynomial Order | Number of Events | Upper Limit $\left(N_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $8.6 \pm 6.3 \pm 1.3$ | 16.8 |

- Calculate upper limit of ratio using
$\frac{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} J / \psi\right)}=\frac{N_{1}}{N_{0}} \frac{\epsilon_{0}}{\epsilon_{1}} \frac{\mathcal{B}\left(J / \psi \rightarrow \ell^{+} \ell^{-}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(\pi^{0} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma\right) * \mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}\right)}$
- Here $N_{1}=16.8$ and $\epsilon_{1}=9.61 \%$
- $N_{0}=84.1$ and $\epsilon_{0}=32.3 \%$ are taken from BAM-00321
- Branching fractions taken from PDG
- New upper limit for the ratio of branching fractions is 3.63


## Other hadronic modes - $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}$

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $\pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}$Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $\pi^{+} \pi^{-} \mathrm{K}^{+} \mathrm{K}^{-}$Mass


Same cut optimization procedure gives

- $\chi^{2} /$ dof $<3.5$
- $\pi^{0}$ pull $>2$
- Angle between $\gamma$ and nearest track $>12$
- Keep same veto on $\omega$ and $\eta$


## Other hadronic modes - $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}$



- $\mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}\right)=1.75 \%$
- $N_{1}=23.7$ and $\epsilon_{1}=12.4 \%$
- Upper Limit for ratio of branching fractions: 5.07


## Other hadronic modes - $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


Same cut optimization procedure gives

- $\chi^{2} /$ dof $<2$
- $\pi^{0}$ pull $>2$
- Angle between $\gamma$ and nearest track $>12$
- Keep same veto on $\omega$ and $\eta$


## Other hadronic modes - $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$



- $\mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}\right)=3.3 \%$
- $N_{1}=25.87$ and $\epsilon_{1}=5.05 \%$
- Upper Limit of ratio: 7.2


## Summary

- Reconstructing $\mathrm{X}(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}$ with $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ improves upper limit of $\frac{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} J / \psi\right)}$ from 19 to 3.63
- Ratio of branching fractions still much larger than $\chi_{c 1}$ value
- No clear signal for $X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^{0} \chi_{c 0}$ yet
- Next steps
- Can event selection be improved?
- Simultaneous fit of $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}, \chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}$, and $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ ?


## Backup

## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$- Background Systematic





| Polynomial Order | Number of Events | Upper Limit $\left(N_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | $8.5 \pm 6.3$ | 16.6 |
| 2 | $8.5 \pm 6.3$ | 16.6 |
| 3 | $8.3 \pm 6.3$ | 16.5 |

## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}-\chi^{2} /$ dof Systematic


$\chi_{c 0}$ Photon Recoil Mass


| $\chi^{2} /$ dof Cut | Number of Events | $\epsilon$ | Upper Limit (ratio) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.5 | $5.6 \pm 5.1$ | $7.3 \%$ | 3.42 |
| 2.5 | $9.3 \pm 7.5$ | $11.4 \%$ | 3.43 |

## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$- Input Branching Fractions

| Decay | Branching Fraction | Relative Uncertainty |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{+} \pi^{-}$ | $2.24 \pm .18 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| $J / \psi \rightarrow \ell^{+} \ell^{-}$ | $11.932 \pm 0.77 \%$ | $0.06 \%$ |
| $\pi^{0} \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ | $98.823 \pm 0.034 \%$ | $0.03 \%$ |

## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}-\chi^{2} / d o f$




## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}-\pi^{0}$ Pull




## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}-$Dang




## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}-2 \mathrm{D}$ Distributions

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $\pi^{+} \pi^{-} \mathrm{K}^{+} \mathrm{K}^{-}$Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $\pi^{+} \pi^{-} \mathrm{K}^{+} \mathrm{K}^{-}$Mass

$\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}$- Upper Limit
$\chi_{\mathrm{co}}$ Photon Recoil Mass


- $\mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} K^{+} K^{-}\right)=1.75 \%$
- $N_{1}=23.7$ and $\epsilon_{1}=12.4 \%$
- Upper Limit of ratio: 5.07


## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}-\chi^{2} / d o f$




## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}-\pi^{0} \mathrm{Pull}$




## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$ - Dang




## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}-2 \mathrm{D}$ Distributions

Data: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


MC: Photon Recoil Mass vs. Invariant $4 \pi$ Mass


## $\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi+\pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}$



- $\mathcal{B}\left(\chi_{c 0} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{0} \pi^{0}\right)=3.3 \%$
- $N_{1}=25.87$ and $\epsilon_{1}=5.05 \%$
- Upper Limit of ratio: 7.2

