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The role of charged exotic states in

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+\pi^-$$

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In this work, we use the dispersion theory to provide a physical description of recent BESIII data on the reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+\pi^-$ [1].

Taking into account explicitly the effects of charged exotic intermediate states in the t - and u -channels as well as the two-pion final state interaction, we describe the invariant mass distribution for four different e^+e^- center-of-mass energies. The effects of the $\pi\pi$ rescattering are accounted for within a model-independent single channel approach which is found to explain the $\pi\pi$ -invariant mass distributions at all e^+e^- center-of-mass energies. For $q = 4.226$ GeV and $q = 4.258$ GeV the already established charged exotic state $Z_c(3900)$ is considered as the intermediate state, whereas for $q = 4.358$ GeV the rescattering of pions dominates the fits. For the highest energy, $q = 4.416$ GeV, a heavier charged exotic state with mass $m_{Z_c} = 4.016(4)$ GeV and width $\Gamma_{Z_c} = 52(10)$ MeV is essential to describe the experimental data. Although the mass of this state is consistent with the established $Z_c(4020)$, its width is significantly larger.

[1] D.A.S. Molnar, I. Danilkin, M. Vanderhaeghen, arXiv:1903.08458

Primary author: MOLNAR, Daniel (Johannes Gutenberg Universität-Mainz)

Co-authors: DANILKIN, Igor (Institute of Physics, Johannes-Gutenberg University Mainz); Prof. VANDER-HAEGHEN, Marc (University Mainz)

Presenter: MOLNAR, Daniel (Johannes Gutenberg Universität-Mainz)

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