

Phenomenology at the end of the Alphabet

- Theory Landscape
- Experimental Landscape



- we seek to deepen our understanding of the emergent phenomena associated with nonperturbative field theory (confinement, chiral symmetry breaking, topological excitations, gluonic degrees of freedom)
- can we repeat the successes in building quantum mechanics via atomic spectroscopy and QCD via hadronic spectroscopy in the gluonic sector?

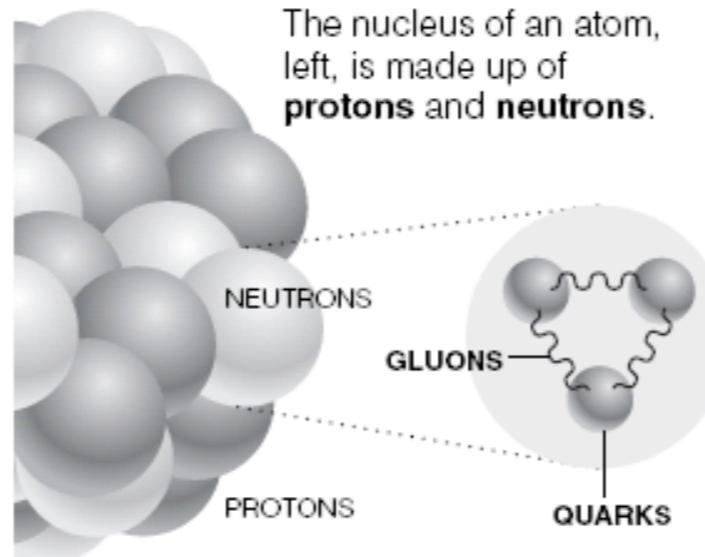
Theory Landscape

*quark
gluon
colour*

Nomenclature

Tiny and Strong

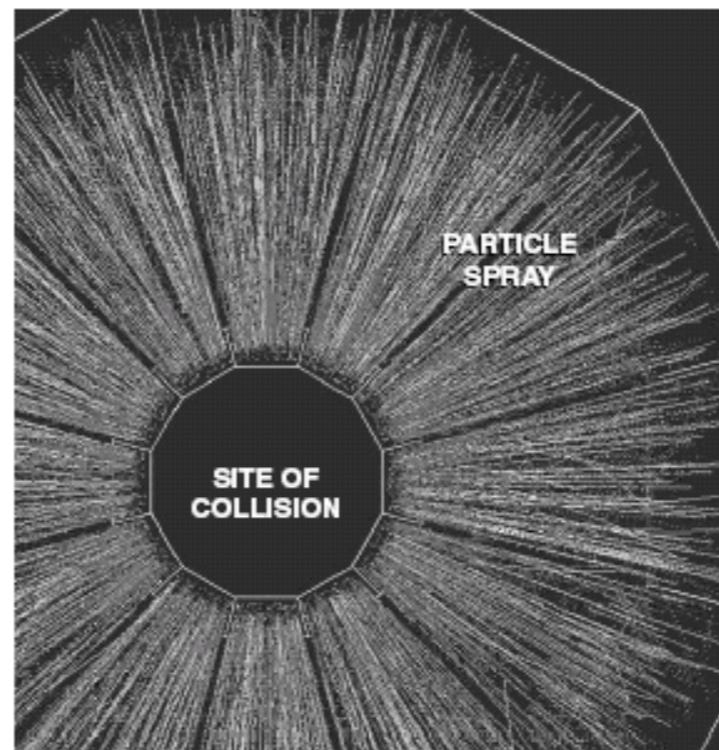
The “strong force” holds together particles in the nuclei of atoms. Without that binding force, there could be no atoms.



The nucleus of an atom, left, is made up of **protons** and **neutrons**.

Each proton and neutron is made up of three **quarks** linked by **gluons**.

As the distance between two quarks increases, the attractive force between them grows — the opposite of gravity. This makes it impossible to pull out a single quark.



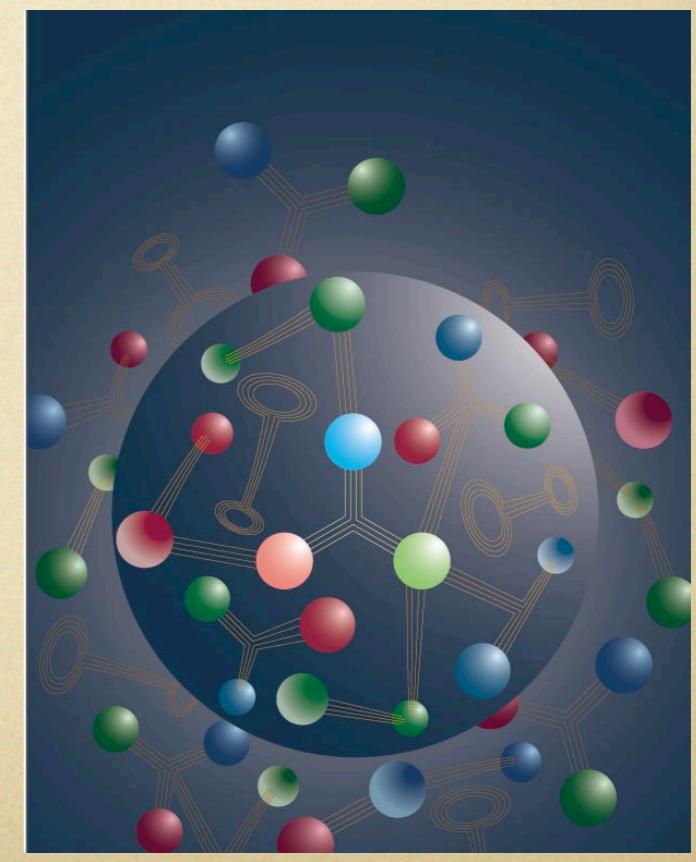
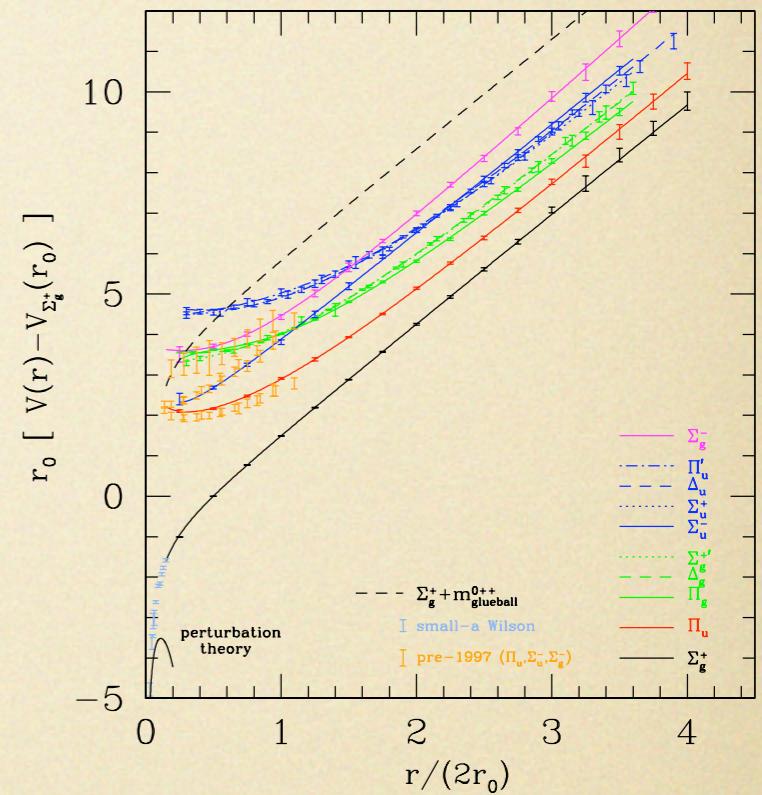
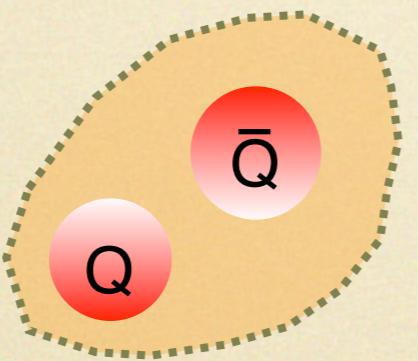
Three scientists won the Nobel Prize for formulas predicting how quarks would behave in nuclei that were smashed together with tremendous energy.

Later experiments confirmed their theories. The spray of particles from colliding nuclei, left, behaved as predicted.

Sources: Dr. Gordon L. Kane, University of Michigan; Dr. S. James Gates, University of Maryland; The Nobel Foundation

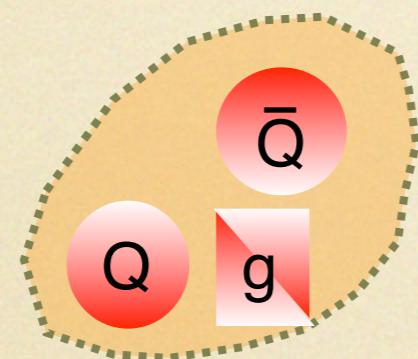
Nomenclature

meson

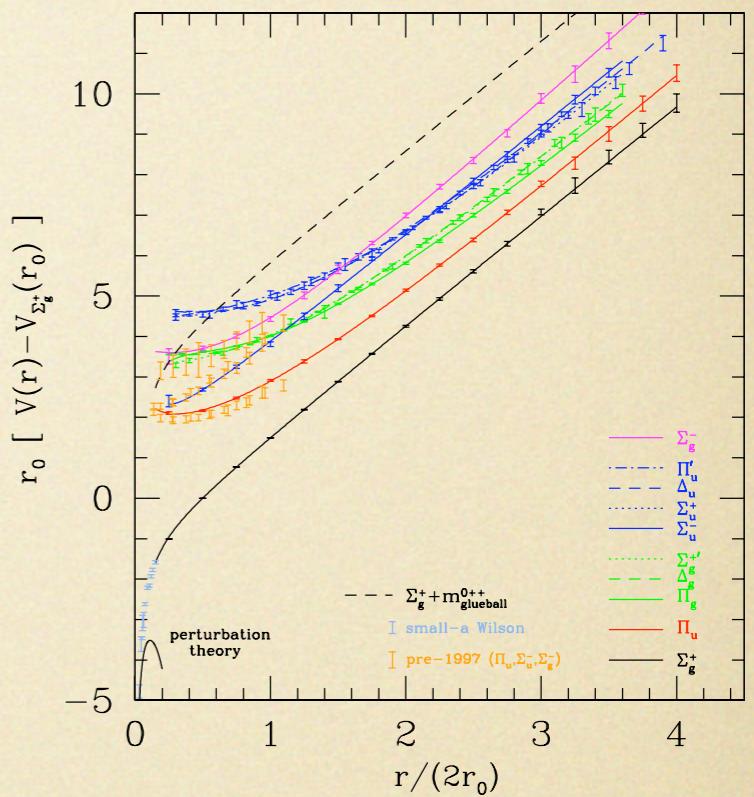


Nomenclature

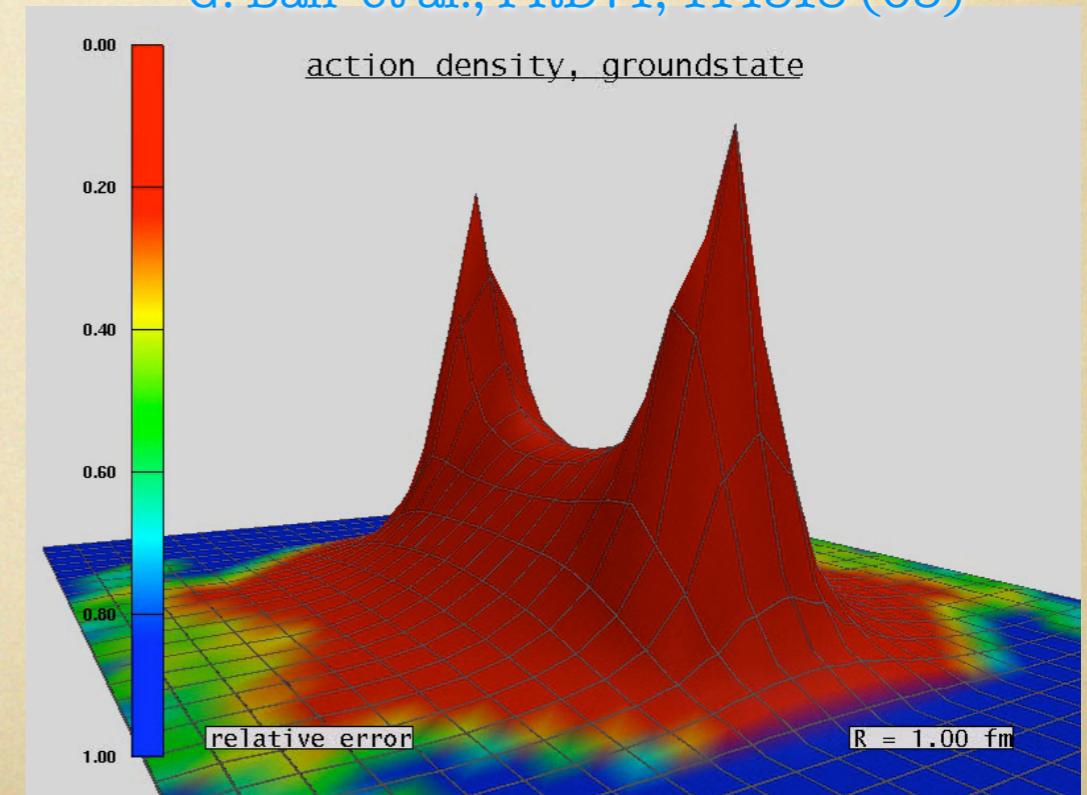
hybrid



Juge, Kuti, & Morningstar.

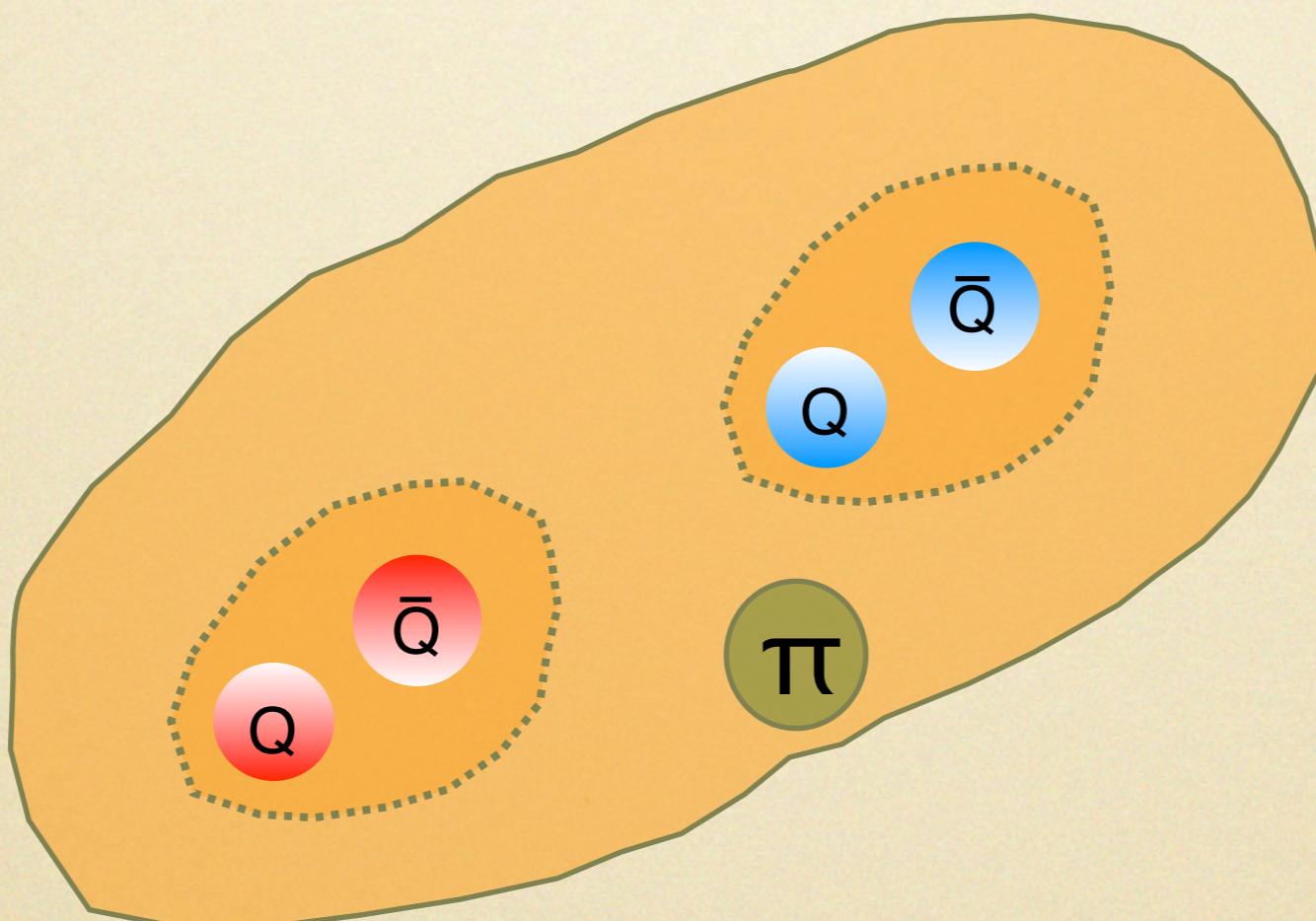


G. Bali et al., PRD71, 114513 (05)



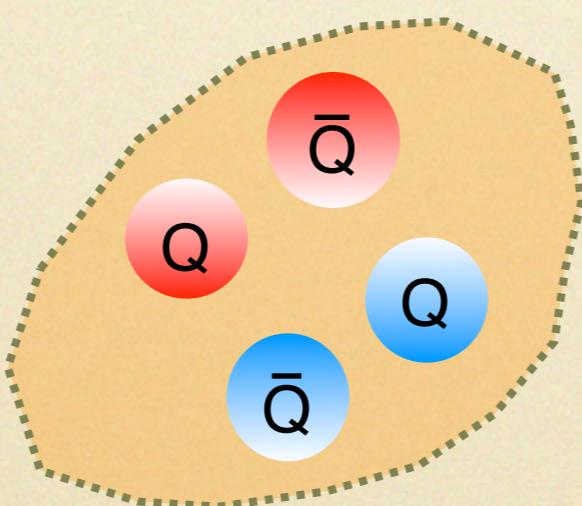
Nomenclature

molecule



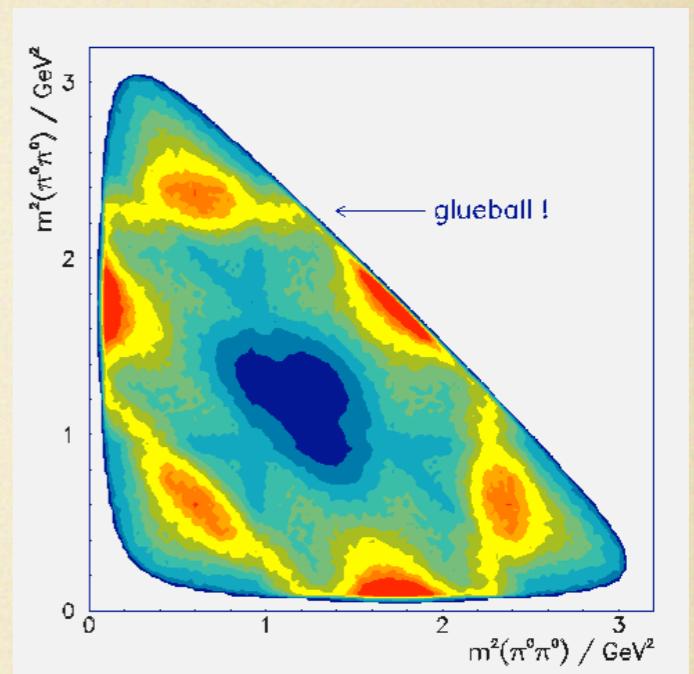
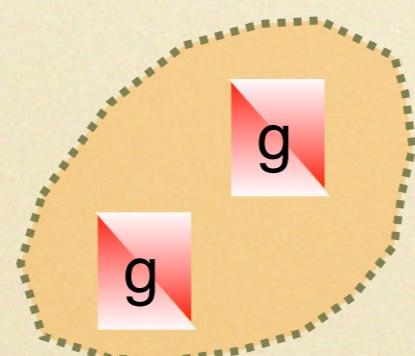
Nomenclature

tetraquark



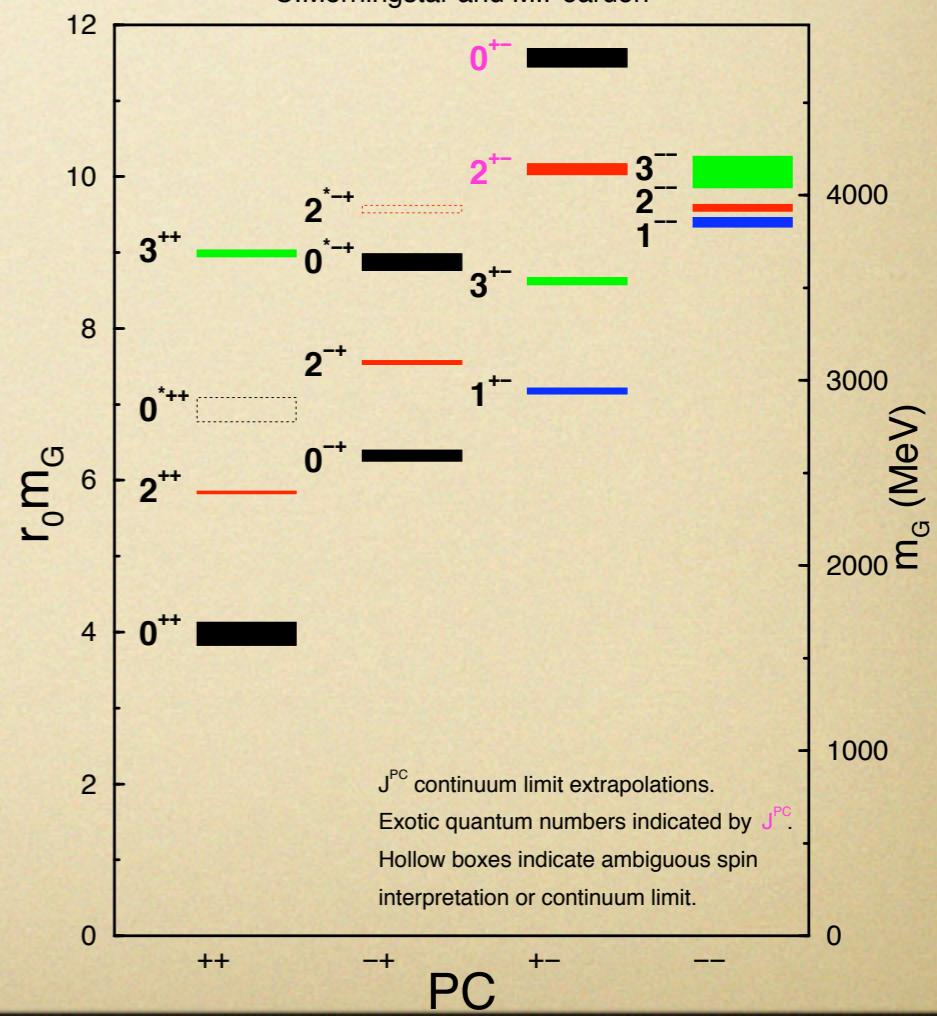
Nomenclature

glueball



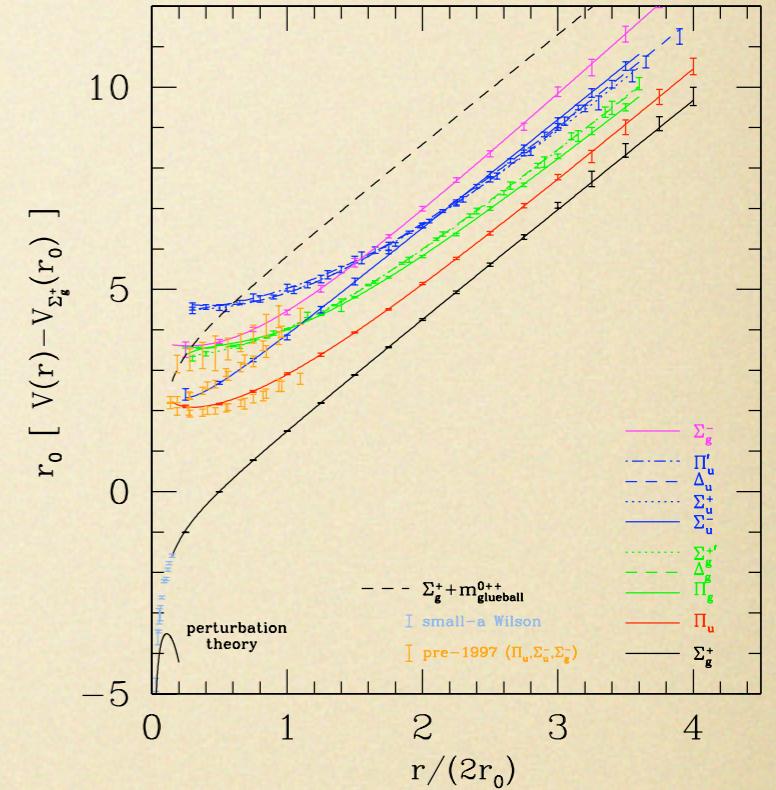
SU(3) Glueball Spectrum

C.Morningstar and M.Pardon



constituent quark model

$$V_{SI}(r) = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{\alpha_s}{r} + br$$

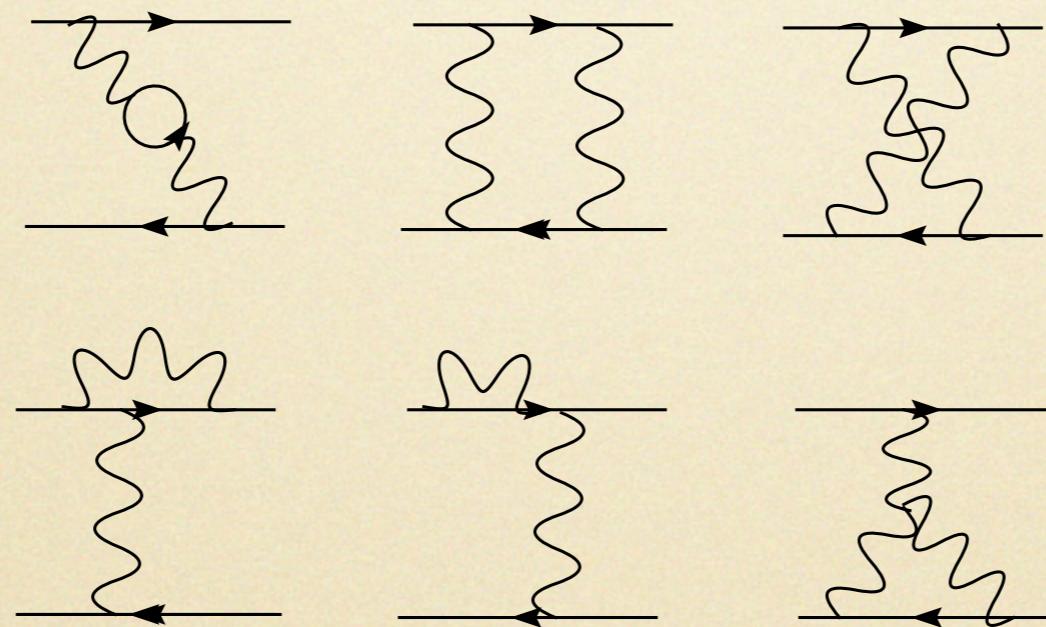


$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{SD}(r) &= \left(\frac{\sigma_q}{4m_q^2} + \frac{\sigma_{\bar{q}}}{4m_{\bar{q}}^2} \right) \cdot \mathbf{L} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dV_{conf}}{dr} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{dV_1}{dr} \right) + \left(\frac{\sigma_{\bar{q}} + \sigma_q}{2m_q m_{\bar{q}}} \right) \cdot \mathbf{L} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{dV_2}{dr} \right) \\
 &+ \frac{1}{12m_q m_{\bar{q}}} \left(3\sigma_q \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} \sigma_{\bar{q}} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}} - \sigma_q \cdot \sigma_{\bar{q}} \right) V_3 + \frac{1}{12m_q m_{\bar{q}}} \sigma_q \cdot \sigma_{\bar{q}} V_4 \\
 &+ \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_q}{m_q^2} - \frac{\sigma_{\bar{q}}}{m_{\bar{q}}^2} \right) \cdot \mathbf{L} + \left(\frac{\sigma_q - \sigma_{\bar{q}}}{m_q m_{\bar{q}}} \right) \cdot \mathbf{L} \right] V_5. \tag{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Eichten & Feinberg

constituent quark model

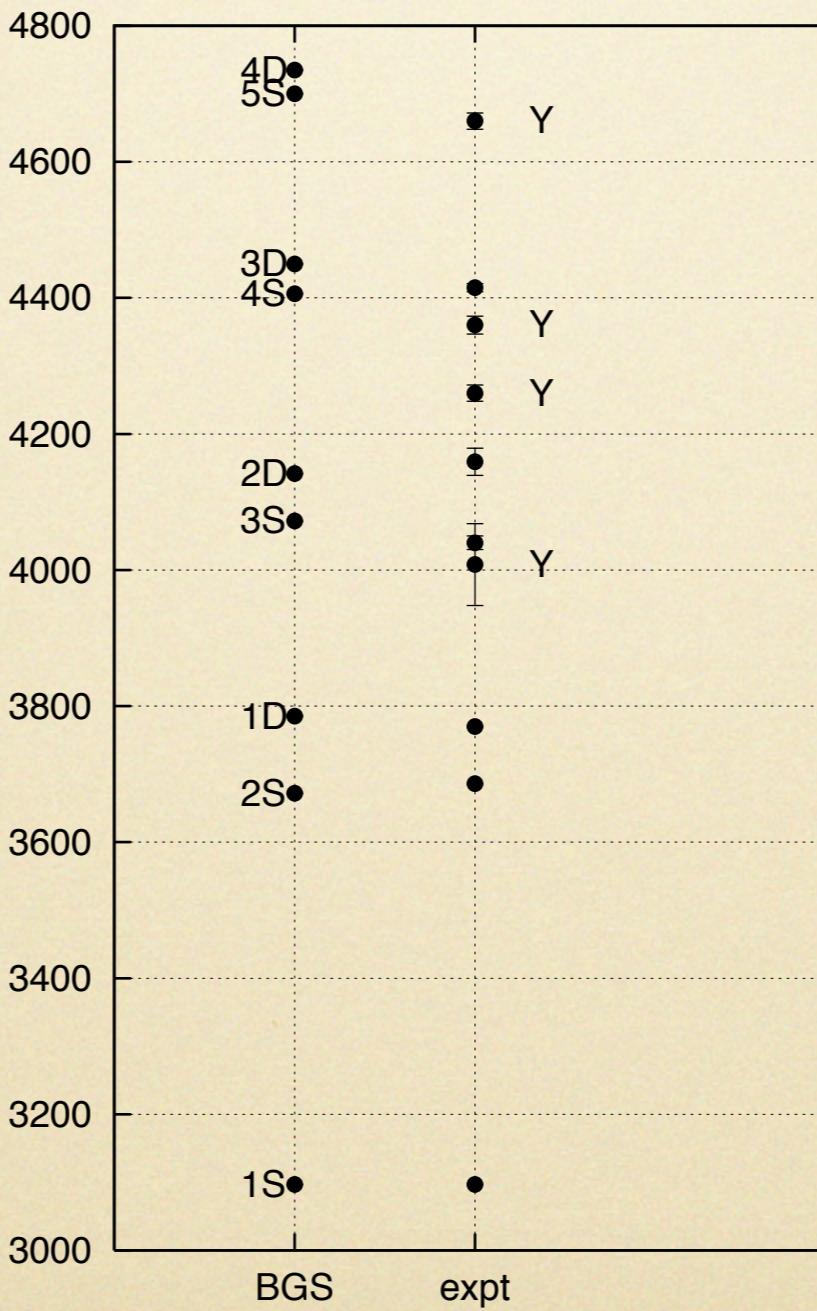
Gupta & Radford, PRD33, 777 (86)



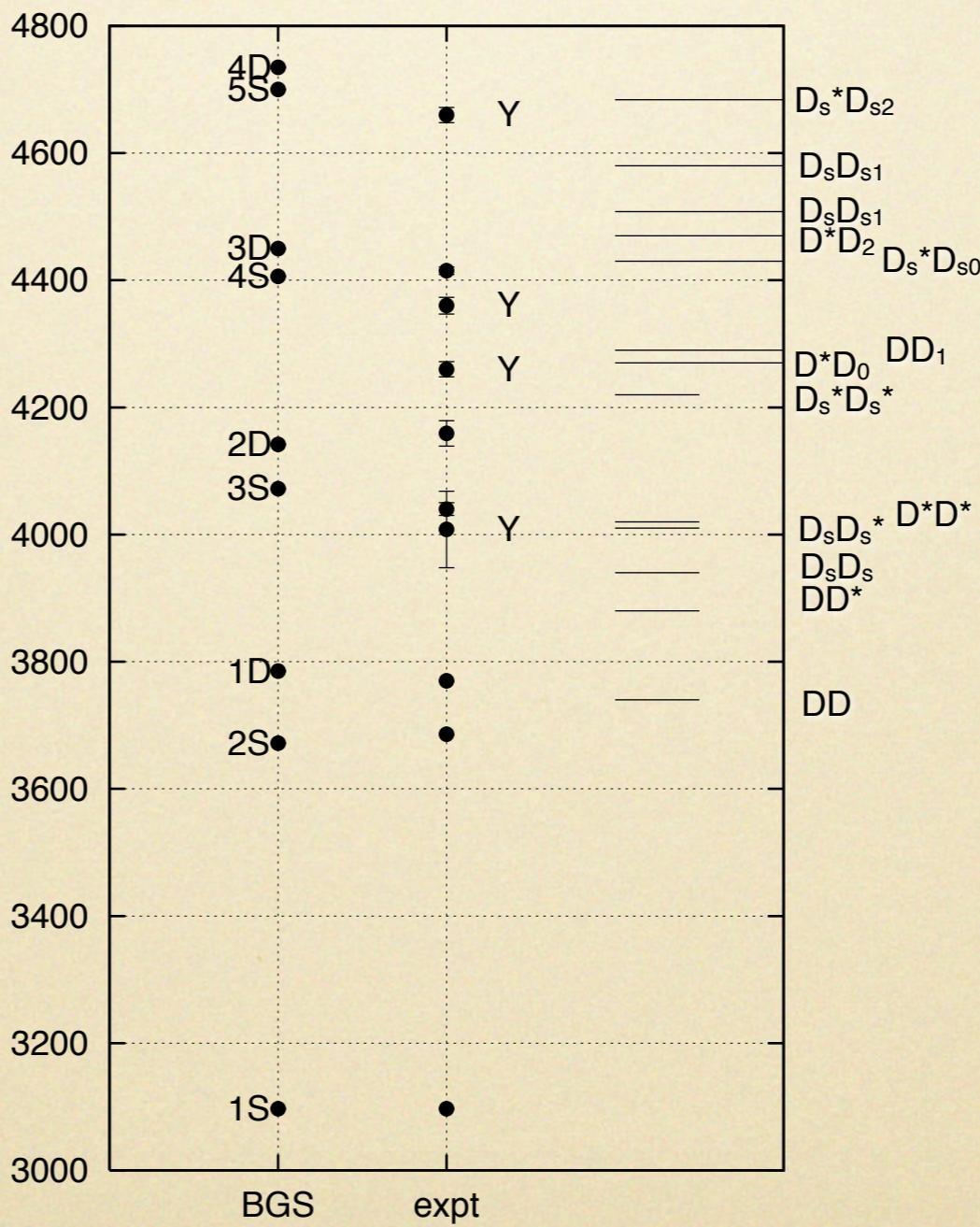
constituent quark model

$$\begin{aligned}
V_1(m_q, m_{\bar{q}}, r) &= -br - C_F \frac{1}{2r} \frac{\alpha_s^2}{\pi} \left(C_F - C_A \left(\ln \left[(m_q m_{\bar{q}})^{1/2} r \right] + \gamma_E \right) \right) \\
V_2(m_q, m_{\bar{q}}, r) &= -\frac{1}{r} C_F \alpha_s \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left[\frac{b_0}{2} [\ln(\mu r) + \gamma_E] + \frac{5}{12} b_0 - \frac{2}{3} C_A + \frac{1}{2} \left(C_F - C_A \left(\ln \left[(m_q m_{\bar{q}})^{1/2} r \right] + \gamma_E \right) \right) \right] \right] \\
V_3(m_q, m_{\bar{q}}, r) &= \frac{3}{r^3} C_F \alpha_s \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left[\frac{b_0}{2} [\ln(\mu r) + \gamma_E - \frac{4}{3}] + \frac{5}{12} b_0 - \frac{2}{3} C_A + \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{2} \left(C_A + 2C_F - 2C_A \left(\ln \left[(m_q m_{\bar{q}})^{1/2} r \right] + \gamma_E - \frac{4}{3} \right) \right) \right] \right] \\
V_4(m_q, m_{\bar{q}}, r) &= \frac{32 \alpha_s \sigma^3 e^{-\sigma^2 r^2}}{3\sqrt{\pi}} \\
V_5(m_q, m_{\bar{q}}, r) &= \frac{1}{4r^3} C_F C_A \frac{\alpha_s^2}{\pi} \ln \frac{m_{\bar{q}}}{m_q}
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Charmonium Vectors -- Constituent Quark Model



Charmonium Vectors -- Constituent Quark Model



JLab lattice results

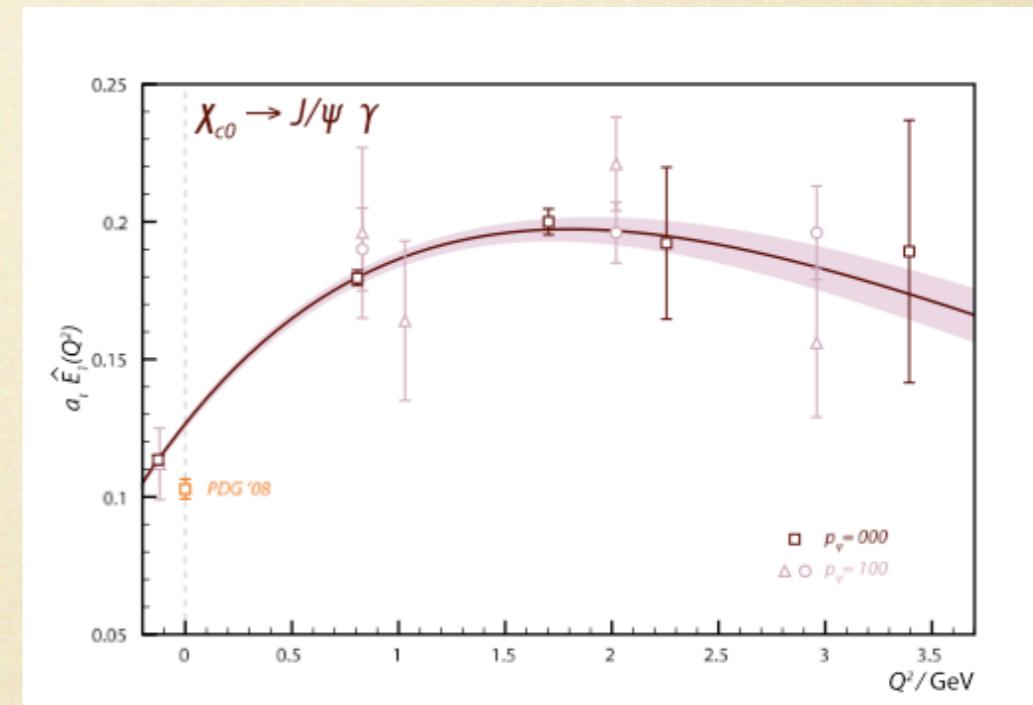
Dudek, Roberts, Thomas, 0902.2241

level	mass / MeV	suggested state	model assignment
0	3106(2)	J/ψ	1^3S_1
1	3746(18)	$\psi'(3686)$	2^3S_1
2	3846(12)	ψ_3	lat. artifact
3	3864(19)	$\psi''(3770)$	1^3D_1
4	4283(77)	$\psi('4040')$	3^3S_1
5	4400(60)	$Y ?$	hybrid

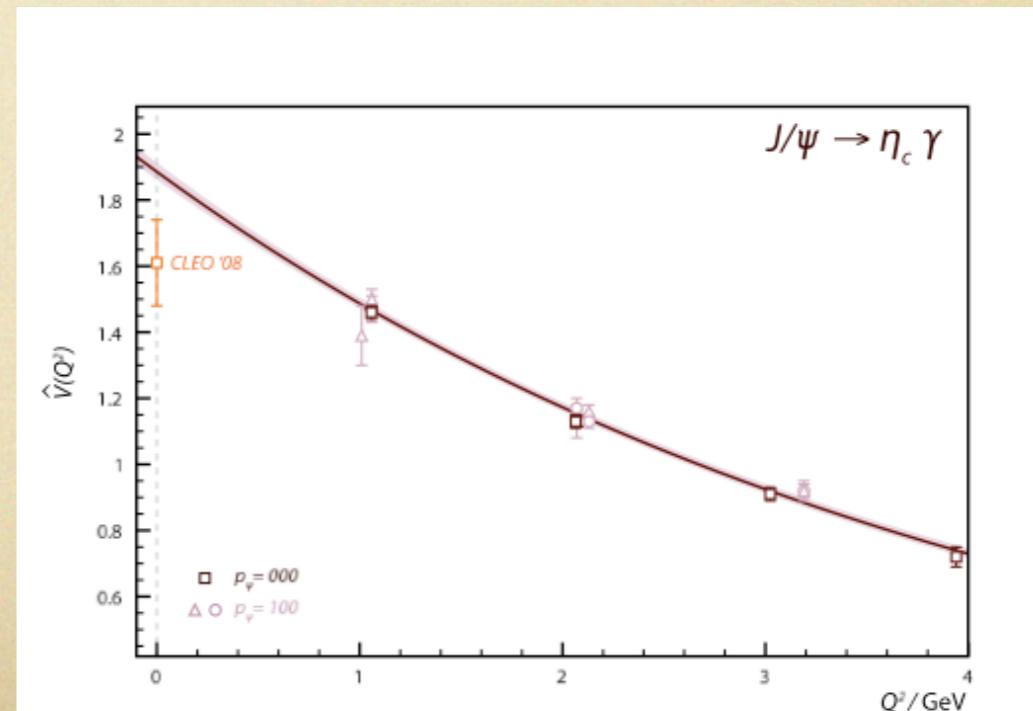
JLab lattice results

Dudek, Roberts, Thomas, 0902.2241

sink level	suggested transition	$a_t \hat{E}_1(0)$	β/MeV λ/GeV^{-2}	$\Gamma_{\text{lat}}/\text{keV}$	$\Gamma_{\text{expt}}/\text{keV}$
0	$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$	0.127(2)	409(12) 1.14(5)	199(6)	131(14)
1	$\psi' \rightarrow \chi_{c0} \gamma$	0.092(19)	164(55) 0[fixed]	26(11)	30(2)
3	$\psi'' \rightarrow \chi_{c0} \gamma$	0.265(33)	324(77) 0.58(56)	265(66)	199(26)
5	$Y_{\text{hyb.}} \rightarrow \chi_{c0} \gamma$	0.00(3)	linear fit	$\lesssim 20$	-



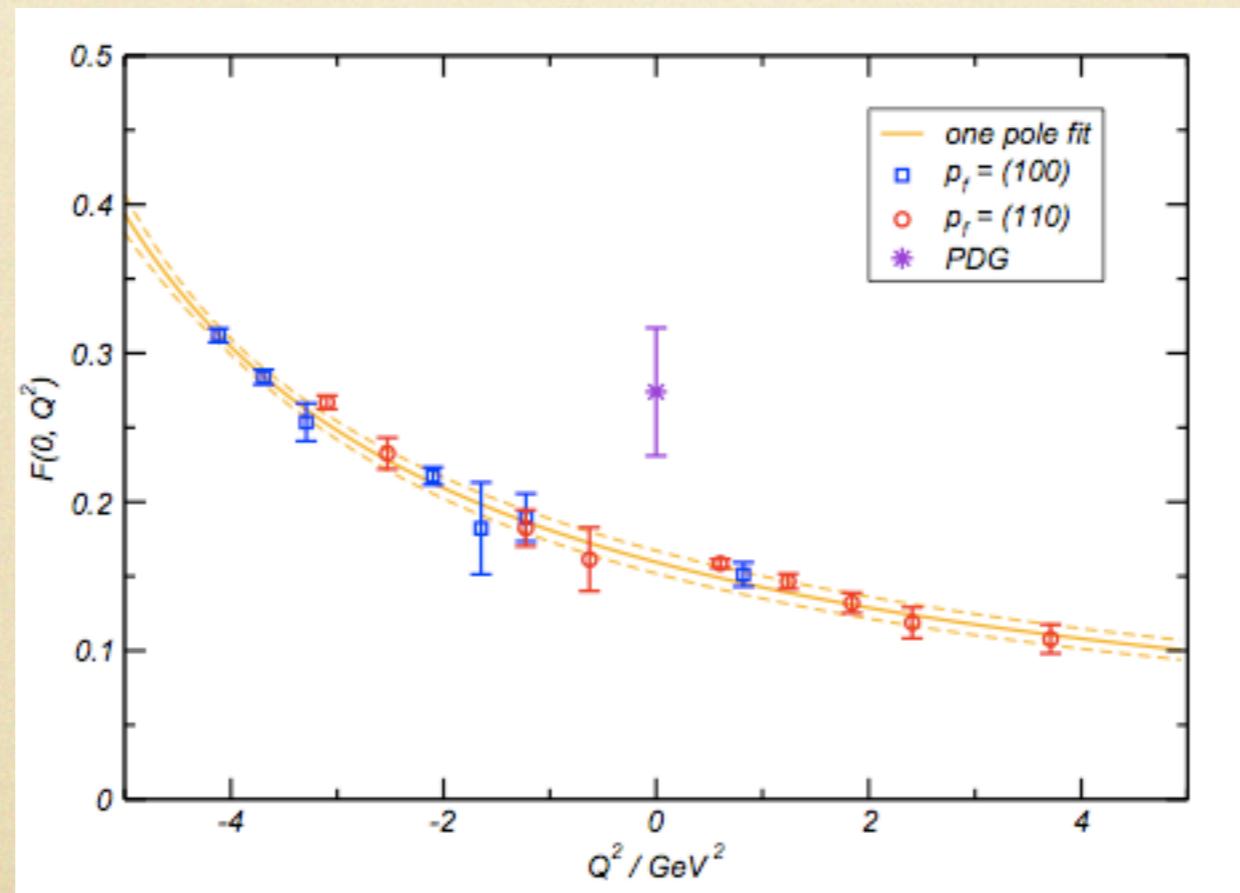
sink level	suggested transition	$\hat{V}(0)$	β/MeV λ/GeV^{-2}	$\Gamma_{\text{lat}}/\text{keV}$	$\Gamma_{\text{expt}}/\text{keV}$
0	$J/\psi \rightarrow \eta_c \gamma$	1.89(3)	513(7) 0[fixed]	2.51(8)	1.85(29)
1	$\psi' \rightarrow \eta_c \gamma$	0.062(64)	530(110) 4(6)	0.4(8)	0.95(16) 1.37(20)
3	$\psi'' \rightarrow \eta_c \gamma$	0.27(15)	367(55) -1.25(30)	10(11)	-
5	$Y_{\text{hyb.}} \rightarrow \eta_c \gamma$	0.28(6)	250(200) 0[fixed]	42(18)	-



JLab lattice results

Dudek & Edwards, hep-ph/0607140

$$\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma^*$$



perturbative QCD

T. Pedlar [CLEO], Moriond, 2009

$$\frac{Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta)}{Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta')} = \frac{11.01 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.22}{52.4 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.1} = 0.21 \pm 0.04$$

$\cdot 10^{-4}$

$$\frac{Bf(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta)}{Bf(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta')} = \frac{< 0.02}{1.19 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03} < 0.018$$

why the difference? Speculate that it is due
to interference with hybrids?

perturbative QCD

T. Pedlar [CLEO], Moriond, 2009
PRL101, 101801 (2008)

$$BF(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma) = (1.17 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-5}$$

agrees with LO pQCD, but NLO is negative

perturbative QCD

T. Pedlar [CLEO], Moriond, 2009

$$\frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow gg\gamma)}{\Gamma(h \rightarrow ggg)} = \frac{38}{5} Q^2 \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_s} [1 + (2.2 \pm 0.8) \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}]$$

State	Ratio ($b\bar{b}$) [PRD74 012003 (2006)]	Ratio ($c\bar{c}$)
3S	$(2.72 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.37)\%$	-
2S	$(3.18 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.41)\%$	$(6.5 \pm 2.5)\% \text{ (PRELIMINARY)}$
1S	$(2.70 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.24)\%$	$(13.7 \pm 1.7)\% \text{ [PRD78 032012 (2008)]}$

perturbative QCD

Table 1: Cross Sections (fb) for $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi H$ at $\sqrt{s} = 10.6$ GeV.

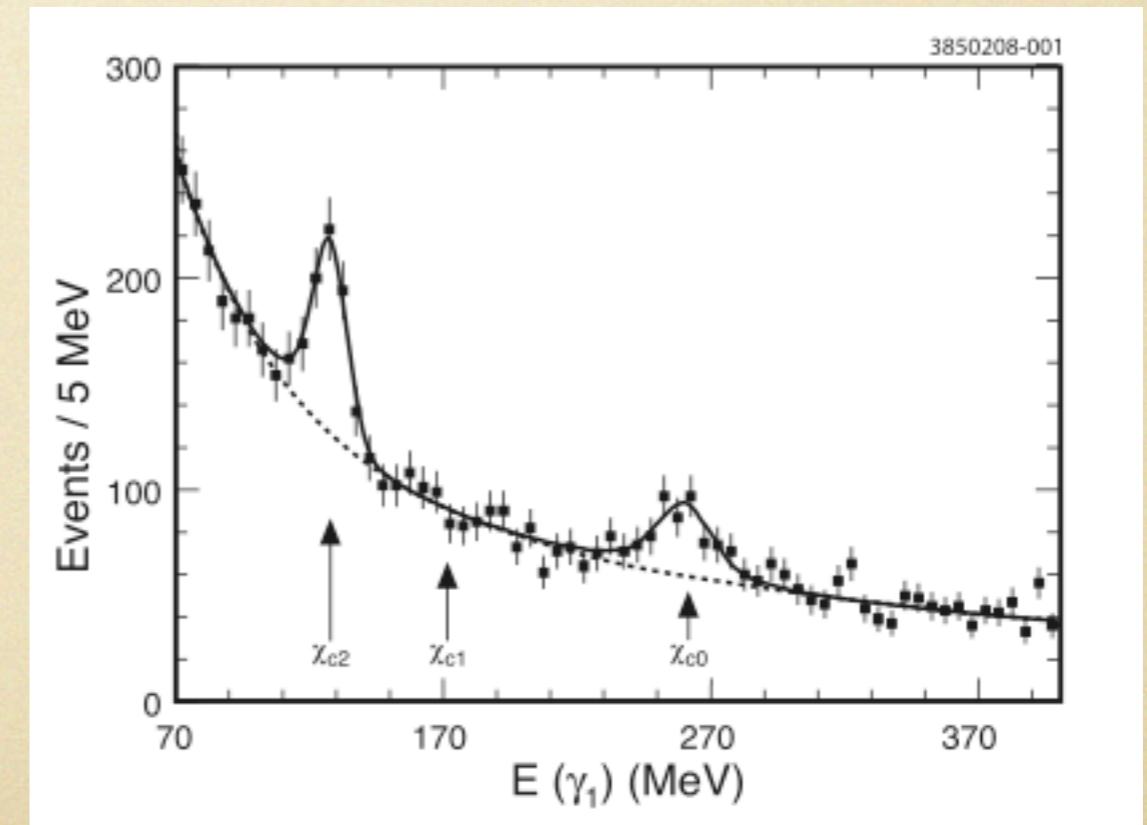
H	η_c	χ_{c0}	η'_c
BaBar	$17.6 \pm 2.8 \pm 2.1$	$10.3 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.8$	$16.4 \pm 3.7 \pm 3.0$
Belle	$25.6 \pm 2.8 \pm 3.4$	$6.4 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.0$	$16.5 \pm 3.0 \pm 2.4$
BL	2.31 ± 1.09	2.28 ± 1.03	0.96 ± 0.45
LHC	5.5	6.9	3.7
Bondar	~ 33		
BLL	26.7		26.6

perturbative QCD

$$R = \frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = \frac{4}{15}(1 - 1.76\alpha_s) = 0.12 \quad (\alpha_s = 0.32)$$

W. Bardeen et al. PRD18, 3998 (78)

$$R = \frac{0.66 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05 \text{ keV}}{2.36 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.19 \text{ keV}} = 0.278 \pm 0.050 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.031 \quad \text{CLEO, PRD78, 091501 (2008)}$$



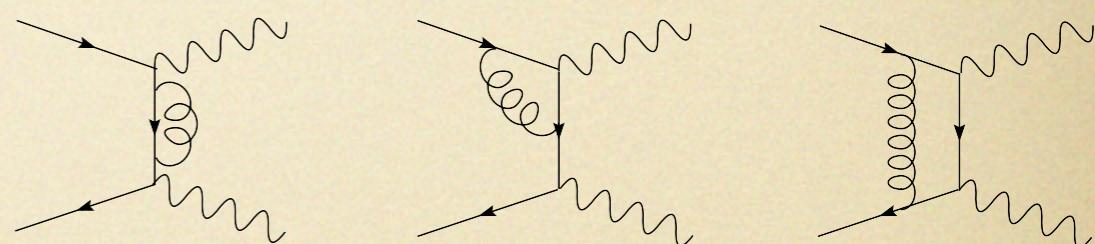
note: $4/15 = 0.27!$

perturbative QCD

$$R = \frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)} = \frac{4}{15}(1 - 1.76\alpha_s)$$

pQCD

W. Bardeen et al. PRD18, 3998 (78)



NRQCD

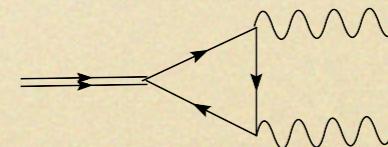
Bodwin, Braaten, Lepage, PRD51, 1125 (95)

pNRQCD

N. Brambilla et al., hep-ph/0604190

pCQM

Ackleh, Barnes, & Close, PRD46, 2257 (92)



bsCQM

Lakhina & Swanson, PRD74, 014012 (06)

perturbative QCD

e^+e^- widths

van Royen and Weisskopf

$$\Gamma(^3S_1 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 16\alpha_s^2 Q^2 \frac{|\psi(0)|^2}{M^2}$$

$$\Gamma(^3D_1 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 50\alpha_s^2 Q^2 \frac{|\psi''(0)|^2}{M^2 m_c^4}$$

state	qn	thy (keV)	expt (keV)
J/ψ	1^3S_1	12	5.40(17)
ψ'	2^3S_1	5	2.12(12)
$\psi(3770)$	1^3D_1	0.06	0.26(4)
$\psi(4040)$	3^3S_1	3.5	0.75(15)
$\psi(4159)$	2^3D_1	0.1	0.77(23)
$\psi(4415)$	4^3S_1	2.6	0.47(10)

perturbative QCD

the pi-rho puzzle

$$Q_h \equiv \frac{Bf(\psi' \rightarrow h)}{Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow h)} = \frac{Bf(\psi' \rightarrow e^+e^-)}{Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)} \approx 12.7\%$$

Appelquist and Politzer,
PRL34, 43 (75)

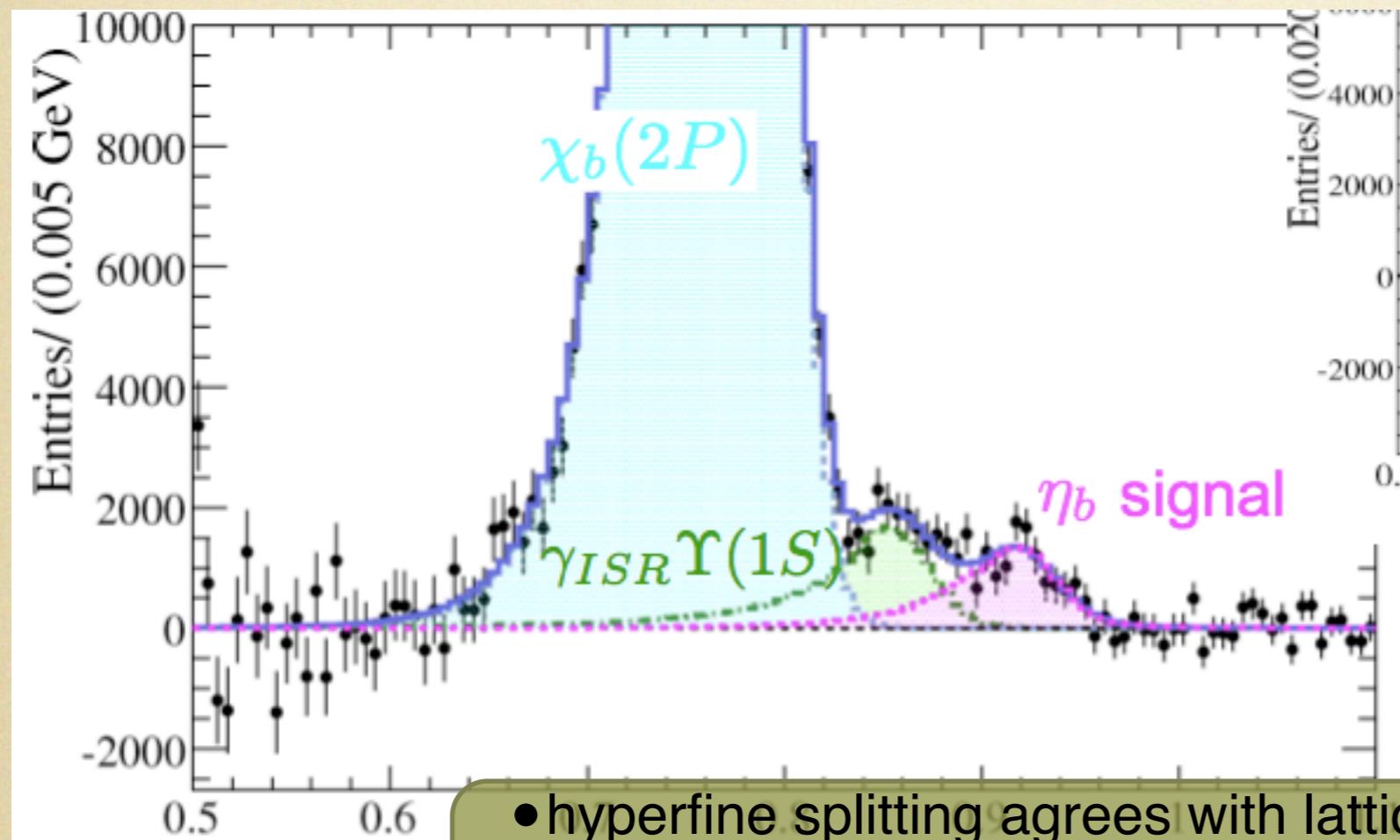


Mo et al., hep-ph/0611214

Experimental Landscape

a word on the η_b

BaBar, PRD78, 091501 (2008)



$$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_b$$

$$M = 9388.9 \pm 3 \pm 3$$

now confirmed

arXiv:0903.1124

$$\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_b$$

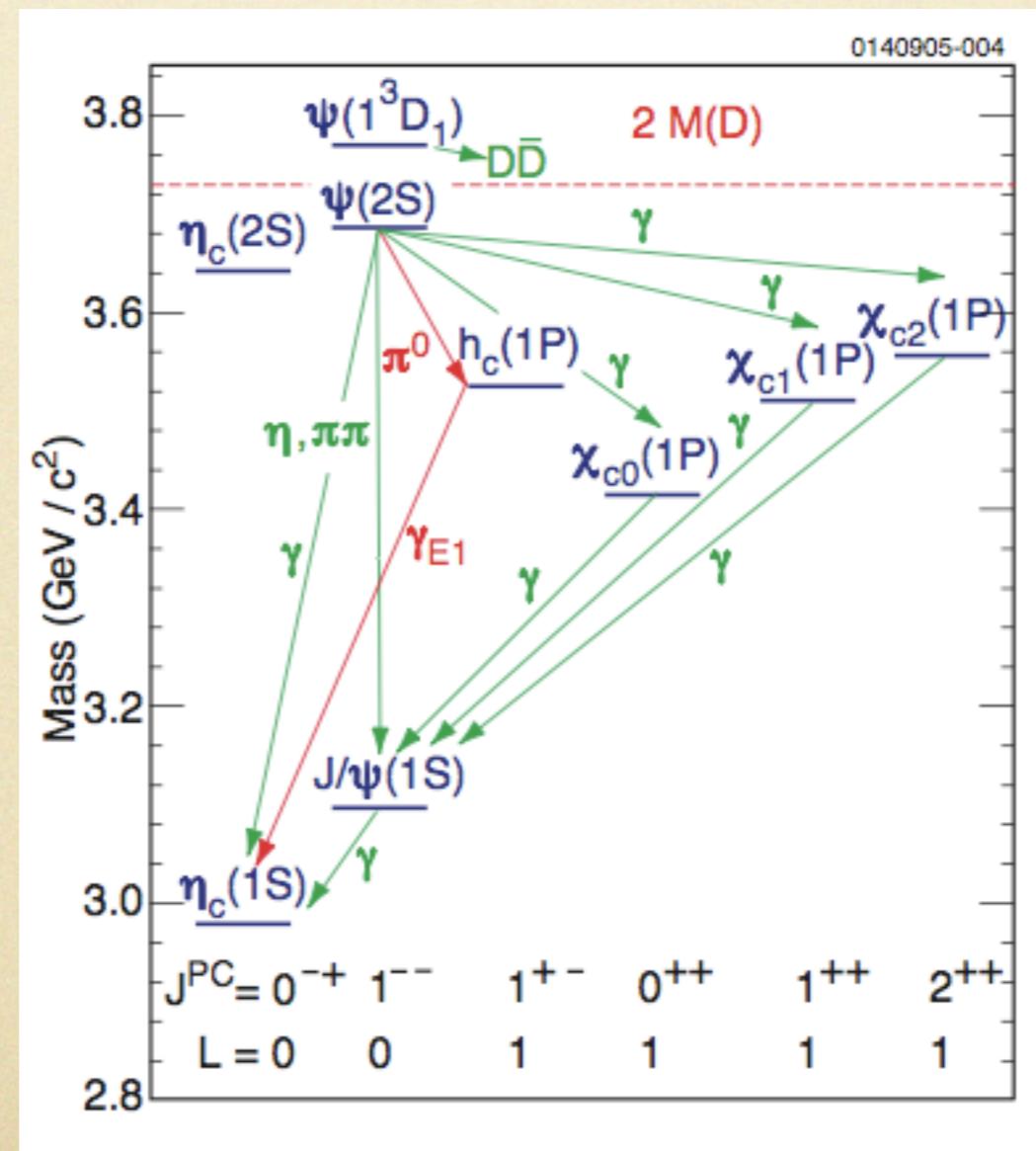
$$M = 9392.9 \pm 5 \pm 2$$

$$M_{\text{comb}} = 9390.4 \pm 3$$

$$\Delta M_{\text{hyp}} = 69.9 \pm 3$$

- hyperfine splitting agrees with lattice
- hyperfine splitting disagrees with pNRQCD
- hyperfine splitting gives $\alpha_s(M_{\eta_b})$
- test NRQCD
- test mixing with A_0

our formerly comfortable world (cf. 1932 e,p,n)

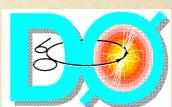


	expt	ref	params	modes	signal	comments
★	$Y(4350)$	$Z(4430)$		$Z_1(4051)$		$X(3872)$
★★	$X(4160)$	$Y(4260)$		$Y(4660)$		
★★★	$Y(4140)$	$Y(3940)$		$X(3940)$		h_c
★★★	$Y(4008)$	$X(4630)$		$Z(3940)$		η'_c
★						

★ ★ ★ ★ robustness ★ ★ ★ ★

interest

expt ref params modes signal comments

 $Y(4350)$  $Z(4430)$  $Z_1(4051)$  $X(3872)$ 

E705

 $X(4160)$  $Y(4260)$  $Y(4660)$ $Y(4140)$  $Y(3940)$  $X(3940)$  h_c  $Y(4008)$  $X(4630)$  $Z(3940)$  η'_c 

robustness

	expt	ref	params	modes	signal	comments
interest	$Y(4350)$ hep-ex/0610057 [30]	$Z(4430)$ arXiv:0708.1790 [32]	$Z_1(4051)$ PRD78, 072004 (08)	$X(3872)$ hep-ex/0309032 [349]		
	$X(4160)$ arXiv:0708.3812 [13]	$Y(4260)$ hep-ex/0506081 [161]	$Y(4660)$ arXiv:0709.3699 [24]			
	$Y(4140)$ 0903.2229	$Y(3940)$ hep-ex/0408126 [115]	$X(3940)$ hep-ex/0408126 [77]		h_c	hep-ex/0505073 [58]
	$Y(4008)$ arXiv:0707.2541 [22]	$X(4630)$ PRL101, 172001 (08)	$Z(3940)$ hep-ex/0507033 [19]		η'_c	hep-ex/0312058 [128]
				robustness		

interest



	expt	ref	params	modes	signal	comments
	$Y(4350)$ $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ $M = 4361 \pm 13$ $\Gamma = 74 \pm 18$	$Z(4430)$ $J^{PC} = ?^{??}$ $M = 4433 \pm 5$ $\Gamma = 45 \pm 25$ 6.5σ		$Z_1(4051)$ $M = 4051 \pm 20 \pm 30$ $\Gamma = 82 \pm 20 \pm 40$ $M = 4248 \pm 30 \pm 80$ $\Gamma = 177 \pm 50 \pm 100$		$X(3872)$ $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ $M = 3871.4 \pm 0.6$ $\Gamma < 2.3$ $> 10\sigma$
	$X(4160)$ $J^{PC} = J^{P+}$ $M = 4156 \pm 29$ $\Gamma = 139 \pm 100$ 5.1σ	$Y(4260)$ $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ $M = 4264 \pm 12$ $\Gamma = 83 \pm 22$		$Y(4660)$ $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ $M = 4664 \pm 12$ $\Gamma = 48 \pm 15$		
	$Y(4140)$ $M = 4143 \pm 2.9 \pm 1.2$ $\Gamma = 11.7 \pm 8$ 3.8σ	$Y(3940)$ $J^{PC} = J^{P+}$ $M = 3943 \pm 17$ $\Gamma = 87 \pm 34$ 8σ		$X(3940)$ $J^{PC} = J^{P+}$ $M = 3942 \pm 9$ $\Gamma = 37 \pm 17$ 5σ		h_c $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ $M = 3525.28 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.12$ $\Gamma \approx 0$ $> 5\sigma$
	$Y(4008)$ $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ $M = 4008 \pm 60$ $\Gamma = 226 \pm 90$	$X(4630)$ $J^{PC} = ?^{??}$ $M = 4634 \pm 8 \pm 7$ $\Gamma = 92 \pm 30 \pm 15$ 8.2σ		$Z(3940)$ $J^{PC} = 2^{++}$ $M = 3929 \pm 5$ $\Gamma = 20 \pm 10$ 5.5σ		η'_c $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$ $M = 3654 \pm 6 \pm 8$ $\Gamma = 15 \pm 20$



robustness

interest

	expt	ref	params	modes	signal	comments
★ ★ ★	$Y(4350)$		$Z(4430)$		$Z_1(4051)$	$X(3872)$
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{ISR}}\psi'\pi^+\pi^-$		$B \rightarrow KZ$ $Z \rightarrow \pi^\pm\psi'$		$B \rightarrow KZ_1$ $Z_1 \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\pi^\pm$	$B \rightarrow KX; p\bar{p}$ $X \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ $X \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0J/\psi$ $X \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi; X \rightarrow \gamma\psi(2S)$ $X(3875) \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0\pi^0$
	$X(4160)$		$Y(4260)$		$Y(4660)$	
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi X$ $X \rightarrow D^*\bar{D}^*$		$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{ISR}}J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$		$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{ISR}}\psi'\pi^+\pi^-$	
★ ★	$Y(4140)$		$Y(3940)$		$X(3940)$	h_c
	$p\bar{p} \rightarrow B \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K$		$B \rightarrow KY$ $Y \rightarrow \omega J/\psi$		$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi X(3940)$ $X(3940) \rightarrow D\bar{D}^*$	$\psi' \rightarrow \pi^0 h_c$ $h_c \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c$
★	$Y(4008)$		$X(4630)$		$Z(3940)$	η'_c
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{ISR}}J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$		$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-$		$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow D\bar{D}$	$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta'_c$ $\eta'_c \rightarrow K_S^0 K^\pm \pi^\mp$



robustness



interest

expt

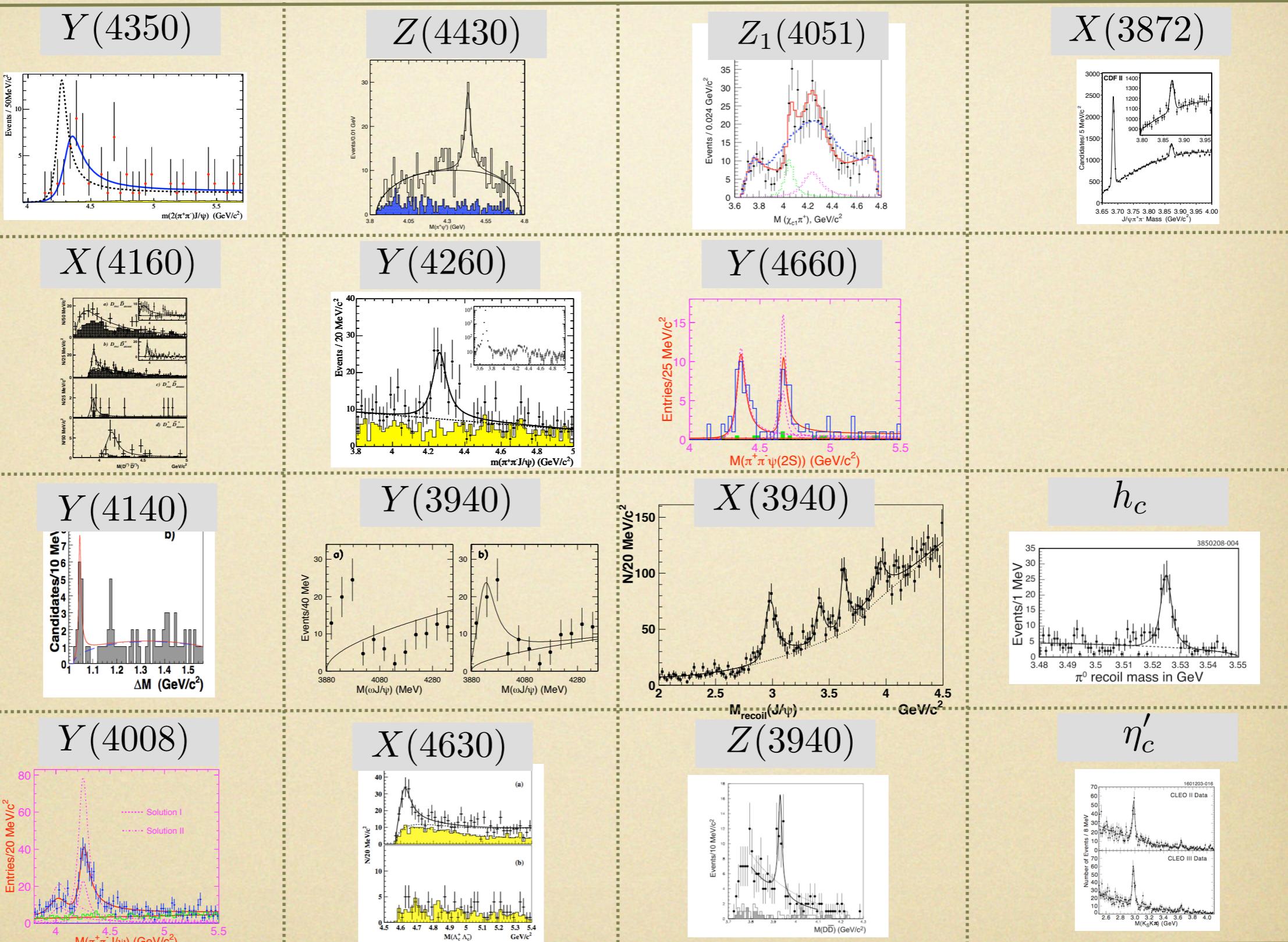
ref

params

modes

signal

comments



robustness

	expt	ref	params	modes	signal	comments
interest	Y(4350) ?	Z(4430) tetraquark D*D ₁ molecule threshold effect artefact	Z ₁ (4051) tetraquark hadrocharmonium artefact	X(3872) DD* molecule threshold effect <u>tetraquark</u>		
	X(4160) ?	Y(4260) hybrid (ccg) threshold effect	Y(4660) radial hybrid (ccg) 5S vector f ₀ ψ' <u>molecule</u>			
	Y(4140) tetraquark artefact	Y(3940) threshold effect	X(3940) χ' _{cJ}	h _c		tests long range spin dynamics
	Y(4008) ?	X(4630) threshold effect	Z(3940) χ' _{c2} sets scale for 2P states (inverted?)	η' _c		tests O(1/m ²) dynamics
robustness	★	★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★★	★★★★★★

interest

	expt	ref	params	modes	signal	comments
★★★	$Y(4350)$?	$Z(4430)$ tetraquark D^*D_1 molecule threshold effect artefact	$Z_1(4051)$ tetraquark hadrocharmonium artefact		$X(3872)$ DD* molecule threshold effect <u>tetraquark</u>	
★★★	$X(4160)$?	$Y(4260)$ hybrid (ccg) threshold effect		$Y(4660)$ radial hybrid (ccg) 5S vector $f_0 \Psi'$ <u>molecule</u>		
★★	$Y(4140)$ tetraquark artefact	$Y(3940)$ threshold effect		$X(3940)$ χ'_{cJ}	h_c tests long range spin dynamics	
★	$Y(4008)$?	$X(4630)$ threshold effect		$Z(3940)$ χ'_{c2} sets scale for 2P states (inverted?)	η'_c tests $O(1/m^2)$ dynamics	



robustness

expt

ref

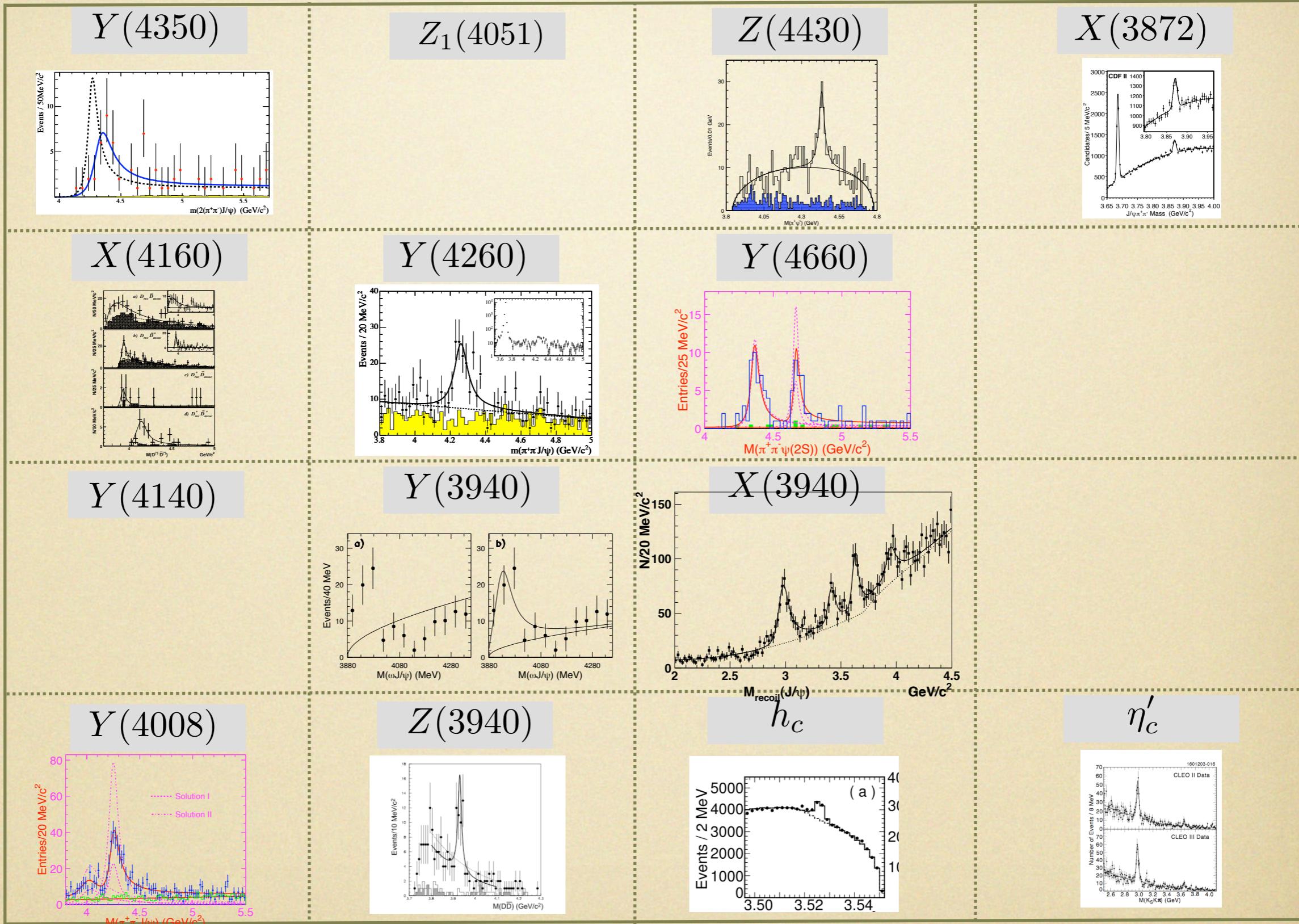
params

modes

signal

comments

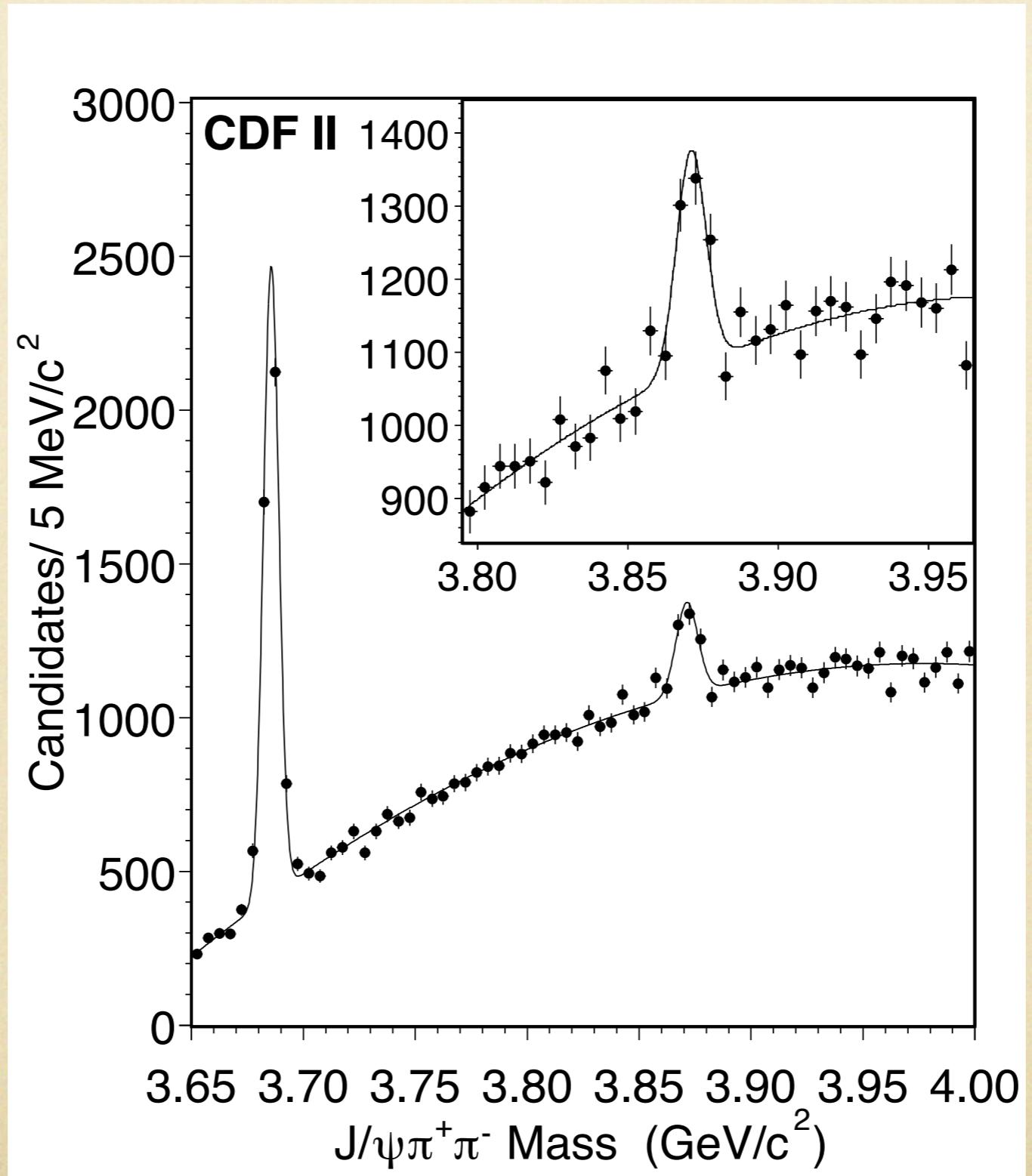
interest



robustness



$X(3872)$



The X(3872) in 1992

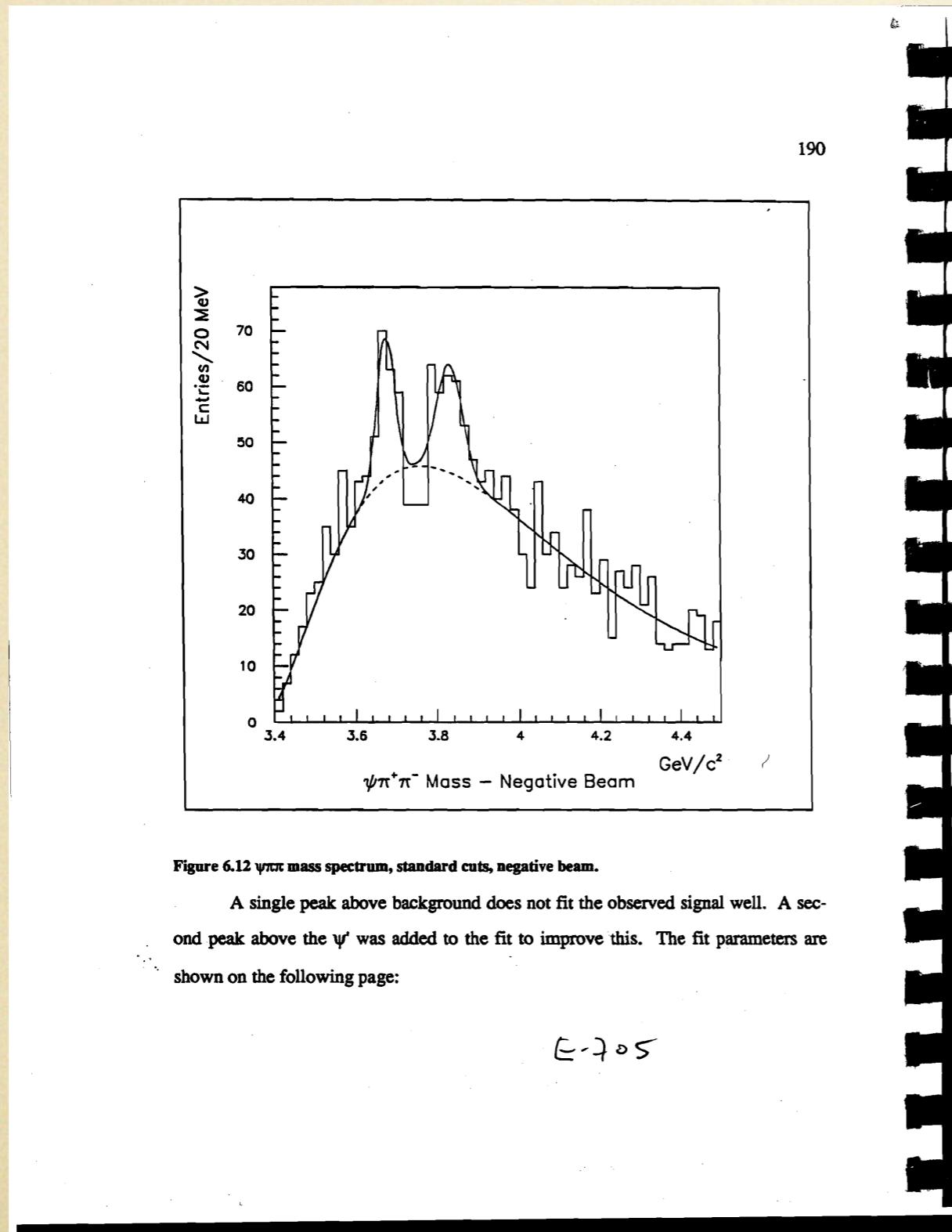


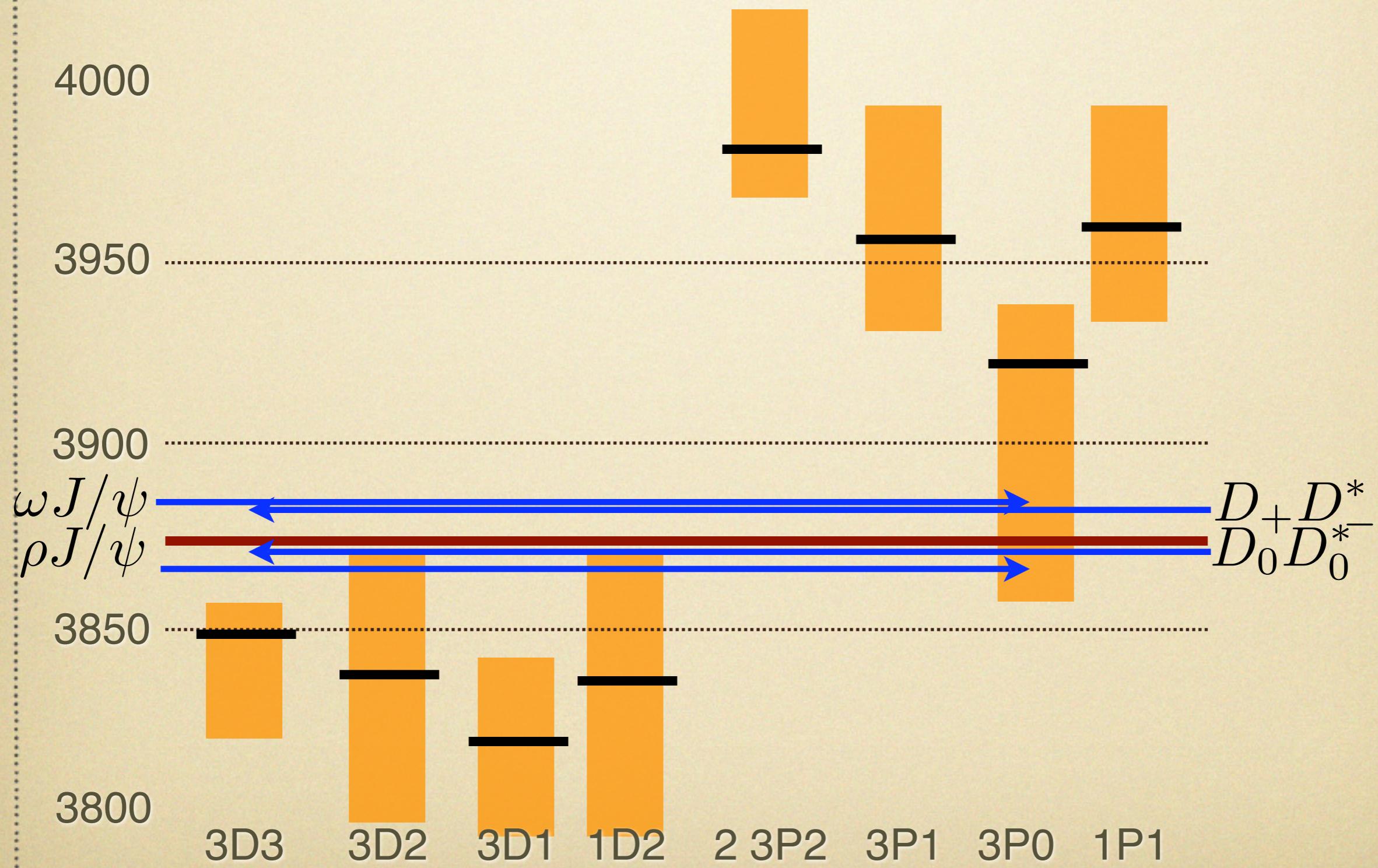
Figure 6.12 $\psi\pi\pi$ mass spectrum, standard cuts, negative beam.

A single peak above background does not fit the observed signal well. A second peak above the ψ' was added to the fit to improve this. The fit parameters are shown on the following page:

E-705

Tom LeCompte,
Northwestern thesis
E705 at FNAL

X(3872) ...



Molecular State (fast version)

- Model X as a $D\bar{D}^*$ state with admixture of $\omega \psi$ and $\rho \psi$
- microscopic model = one + quark dynamics;
project onto continuum channels.
- find only one bound state with $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$
- X decays via $\rho \psi$ to $\pi \pi \psi$ and $\omega \psi$ to $\pi \pi \pi \psi$ with comparable strength (isospin violation is natural in this model)

$\hat{\chi}_{c1}$ decay widths

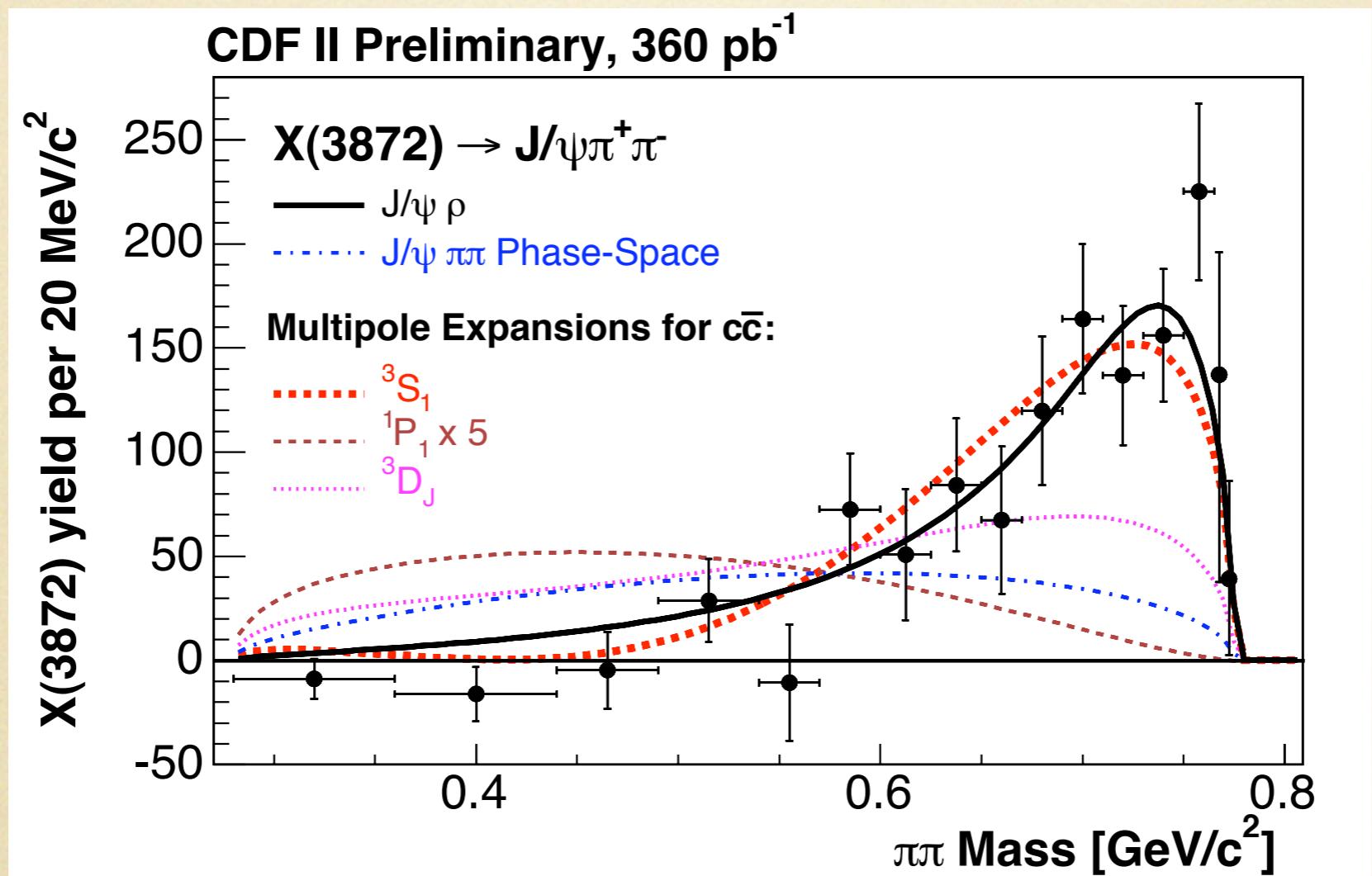
weak binding \rightarrow use free space decay widths to estimate dissociation decay modes

$$D^{0*} \quad D^{0*} \quad D^{-*} \quad D^{-*} \quad D^{-*} \quad \rho \quad \rho/\omega \quad \omega \quad \rho/\omega$$

B_E (MeV)	$D^0\bar{D}^0\pi^0$	$D^0\bar{D}^0\gamma$	$D^+D^-\pi^0$	$(D^+\bar{D}^0\pi^- + c.c.)/\sqrt{2}$	$D^+D^-\gamma$	$\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$	$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma J/\psi$	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0J/\psi$	$\pi^0\gamma J/\psi$
0.7	67	38	5.1	4.7	0.2	1290	12.9	720	70
1.0	66	36	6.4	5.8	0.3	1215	12.1	820	80
2.0	57	32	9.5	8.6	0.4	975	9.8	1040	100
3.8	52	28	12.5	11.4	0.6	690	6.9	1190	115
6.1	46	26	15.0	13.6	0.7	450	4.5	1270	120
9.0	43	24	16.9	15.3	0.8	285	2.9	1280	125
12.7	38	22	18.5	16.7	0.9	180	1.8	1240	120

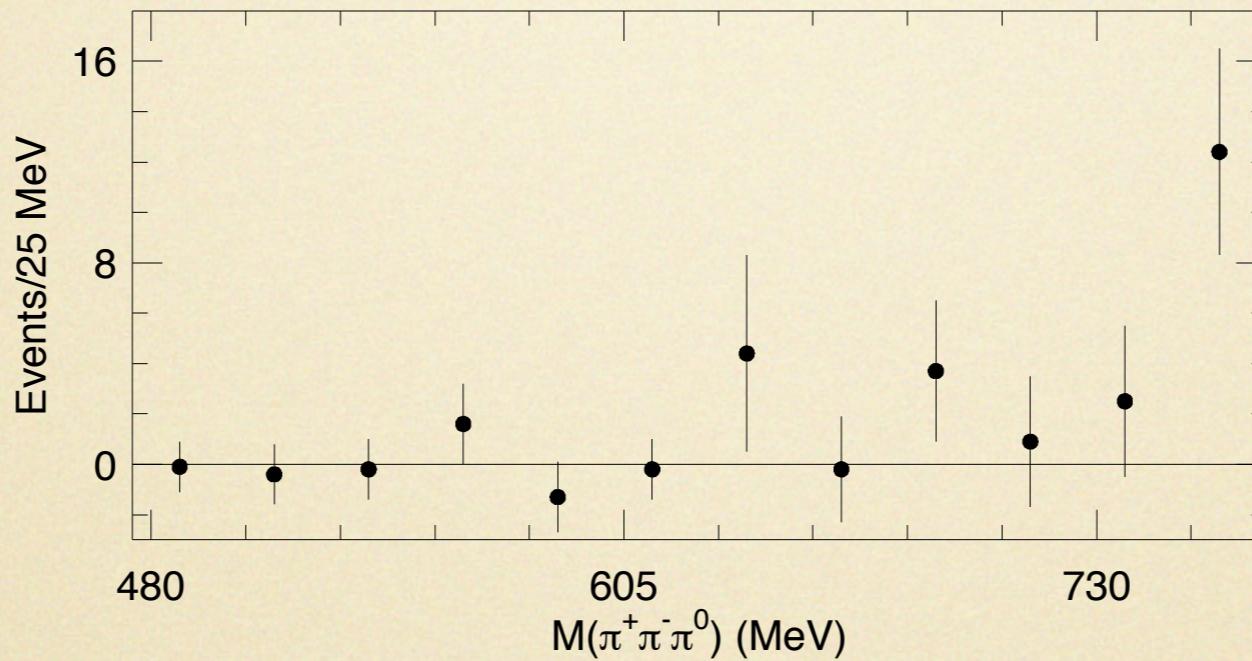
$$\frac{\Gamma(\hat{\chi} \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi J/\psi)}{\Gamma(\hat{\chi} \rightarrow \pi\pi J/\psi)} = 0.56$$

dipion spectrum



CDF note 05-03-24

$X \rightarrow 3\pi J/\psi$

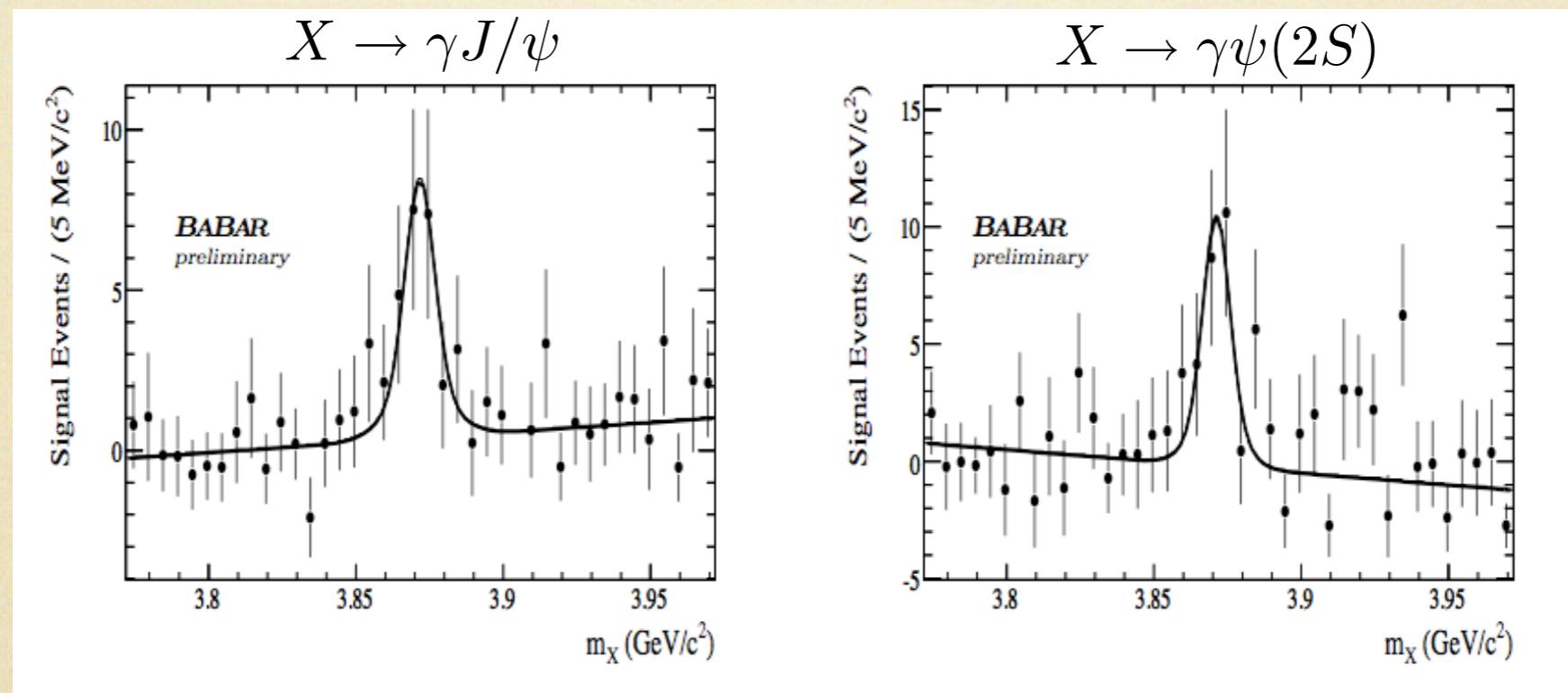


$$\frac{\Gamma(X \rightarrow \omega J/\psi)}{\Gamma(X \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)} = 1.0(4)(3)$$

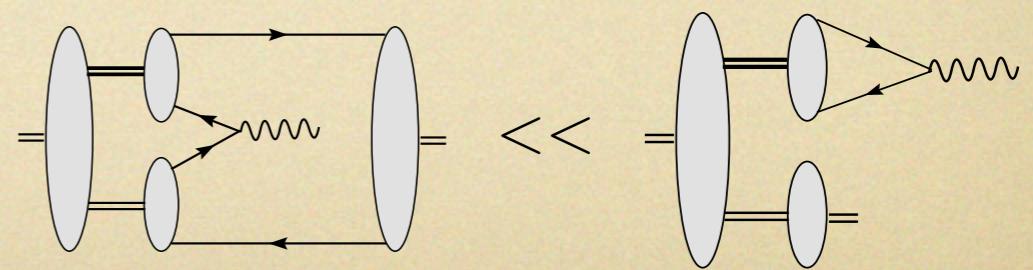
Abe et al [Belle], hep-ex/0505037

new from BaBar...

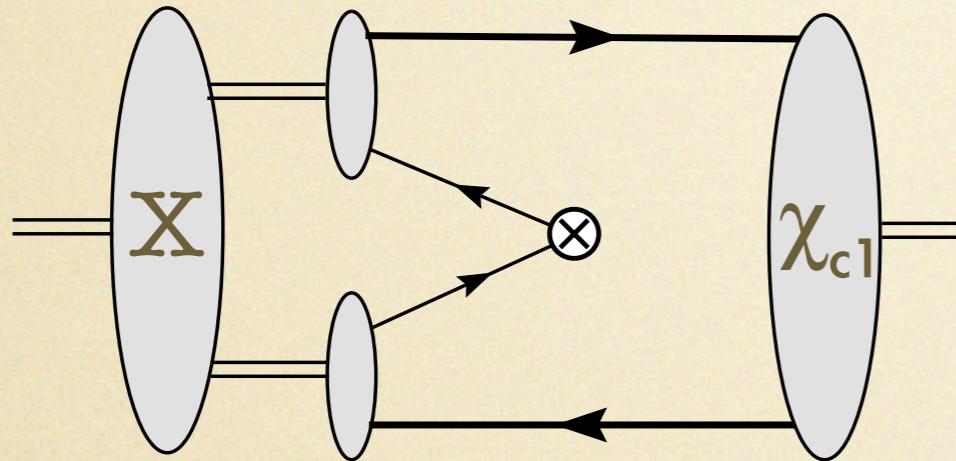
Aubert et al., 0809.0042



$$\frac{Bf(X \rightarrow \gamma \psi(2S))}{Bf(X \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi)} = 3.5(1.0)$$



Mixing



$$a_\chi = \sqrt{2} Z_{00}^{1/2} \int d^3 k \psi_X(k) \mathcal{A}(-k)$$

state	E_B (MeV)	a (fm)	Z_{00}	a_χ (MeV)	prob
χ_{c1}	0.1	14.4	93%	94	5%
	0.5	6.4	83%	120	10%
χ'_{c1}	0.1	14.4	93%	60	100%
	0.5	6.4	83%	80	> 100%

Other Molecules

I=0 D^{*} \bar{D}^* states

no MM mixtures

state	J^{PC}	channels	mass (MeV)	E_B
$D^*\bar{D}^*$	0 ⁺⁺	${}^1S_0, {}^5D_0$	4019	1.0
$B\bar{B}^*$	0 ⁻⁺	3P_0	10543	61
$B\bar{B}^*$	1 ⁺⁺	${}^3S_1, {}^3D_1$	10561	43
$B^*\bar{B}^*$	0 ⁺⁺	${}^1S_0, {}^5D_0$	10579	71
$B^*\bar{B}^*$	0 ⁻⁺	3P_0	10588	62
$B^*\bar{B}^*$	1 ⁺⁻	${}^3S_1, {}^3D_1$	10606	44
$B^*\bar{B}^*$	2 ⁺⁺	${}^1D_2, {}^5S_2, {}^5D_2, {}^5G_2$	10600	50



expt

ref

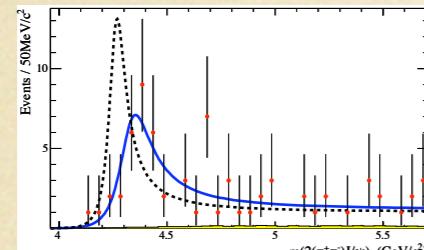
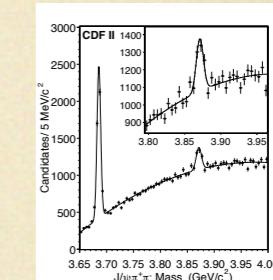
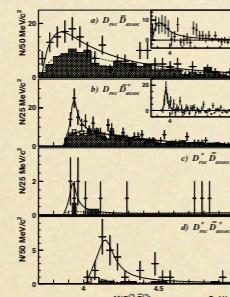
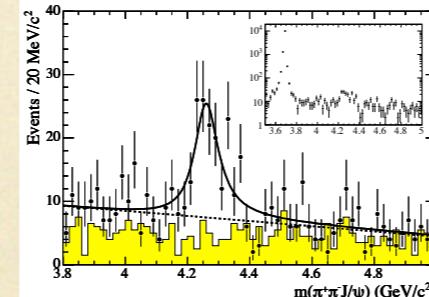
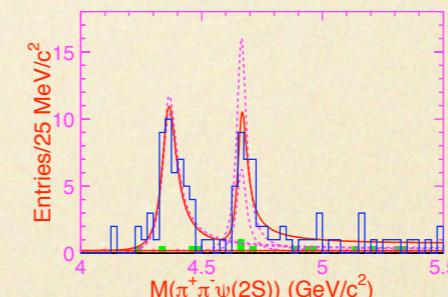
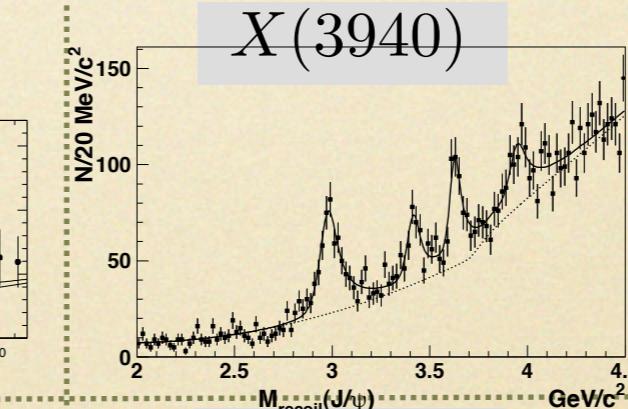
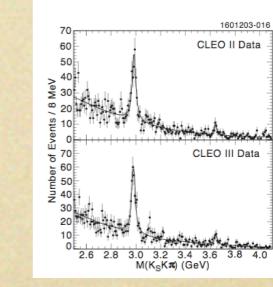
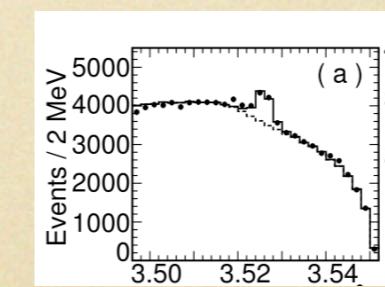
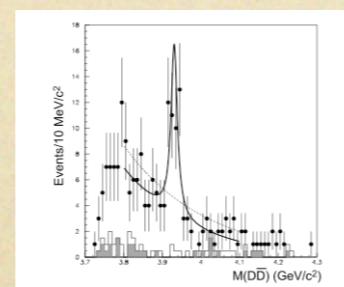
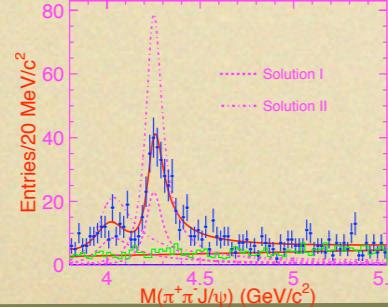
params

modes

signal

comments

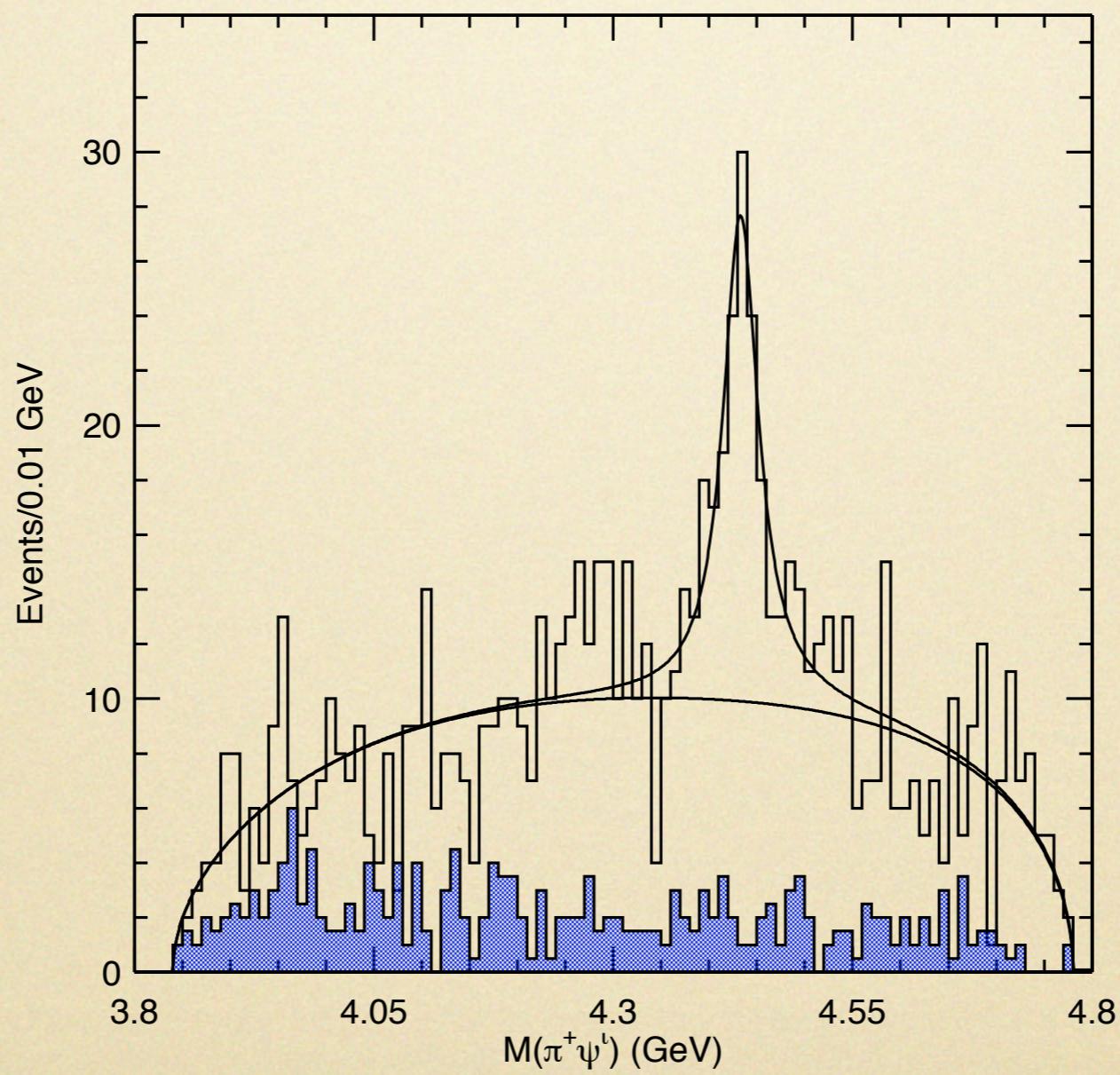
interest

 $Y(4350)$  $Z_1(4051)$ $Z(4430)$ $X(3872)$  $X(4160)$  $Y(4260)$  $Y(4660)$  $Y(4140)$ $Y(3940)$  $Y(4008)$ $Z(3940)$ η'_c 

robustness



$Z(4430)$

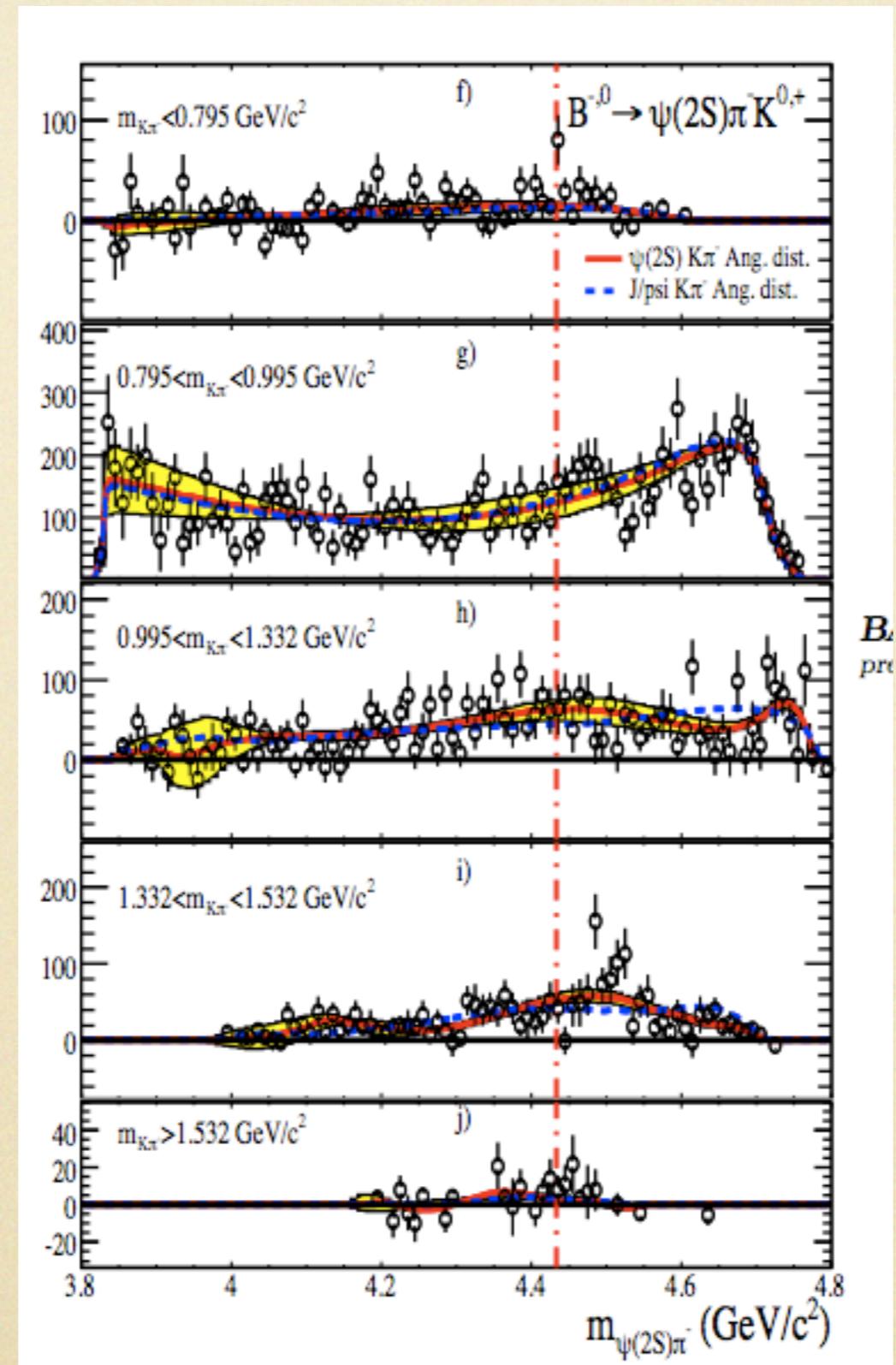


$Z^+(4430) \dots$

S.-K Choi et al. [Belle] 0708.1790

$$B \rightarrow K\pi^+\psi'$$

- not seen in $B \rightarrow K\pi^+ J/\psi$
- $D^*D_I(2420)$ threshold effect
- $D^*D_I(2420)$ molecule ($J^P = (2,I,0)^-$)
- $[\bar{c}\bar{u}][cd]$ tetraquark radial excitation ($J^P=I^+$)
- search for the Z in $\gamma p \rightarrow \psi'\pi^+ n$ Liu, Zhao, Close, arXiv:0802.2648
- NOT seen by BaBar Mokhtar, 0810.1073



B^-
pre

Mokhtar, 0810.1073



interest



expt

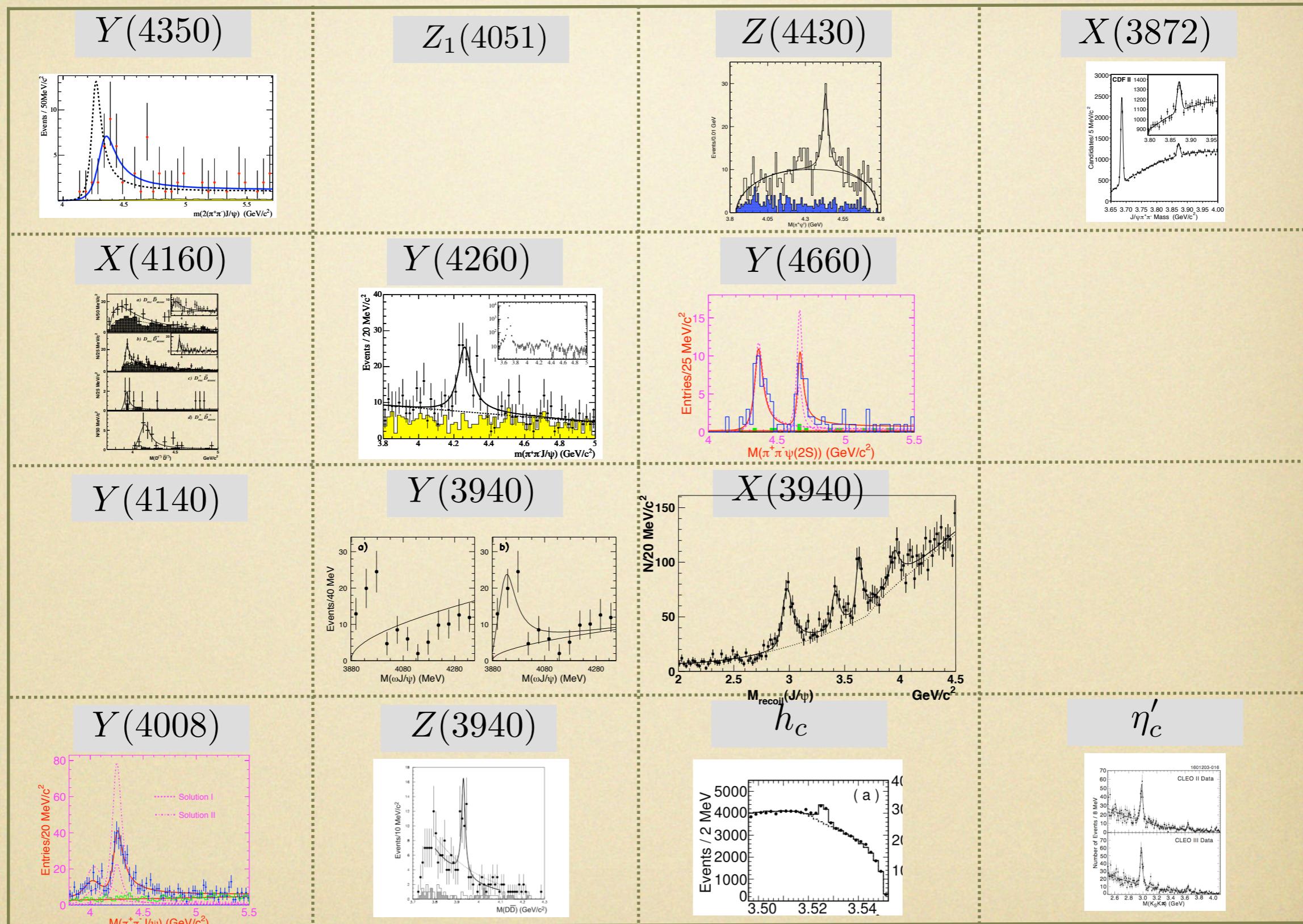
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params

modes

signal

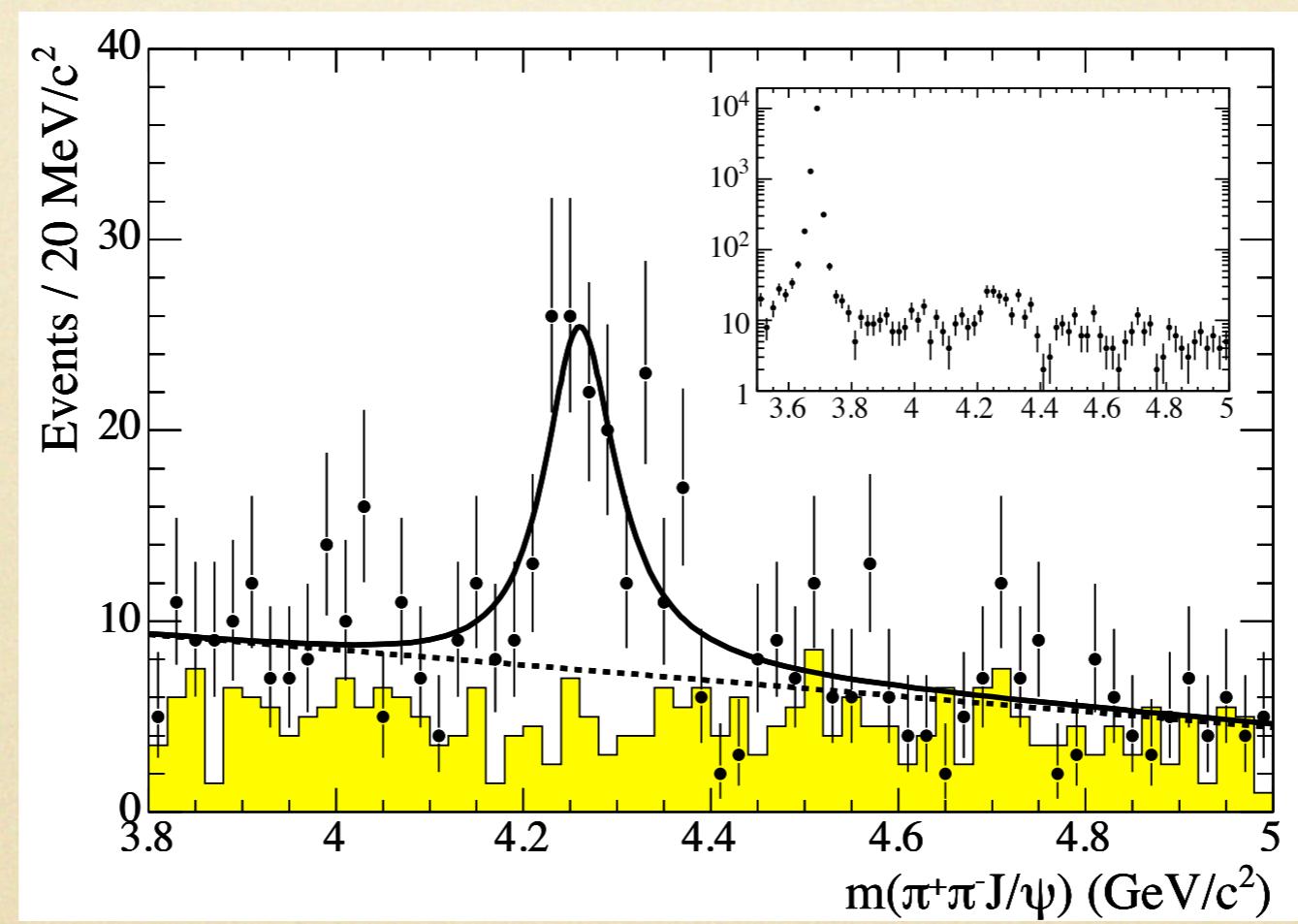
comments



robustness



$Y(4260)$



Interpretations

Llanes-Estrada, hep-ph/0507035

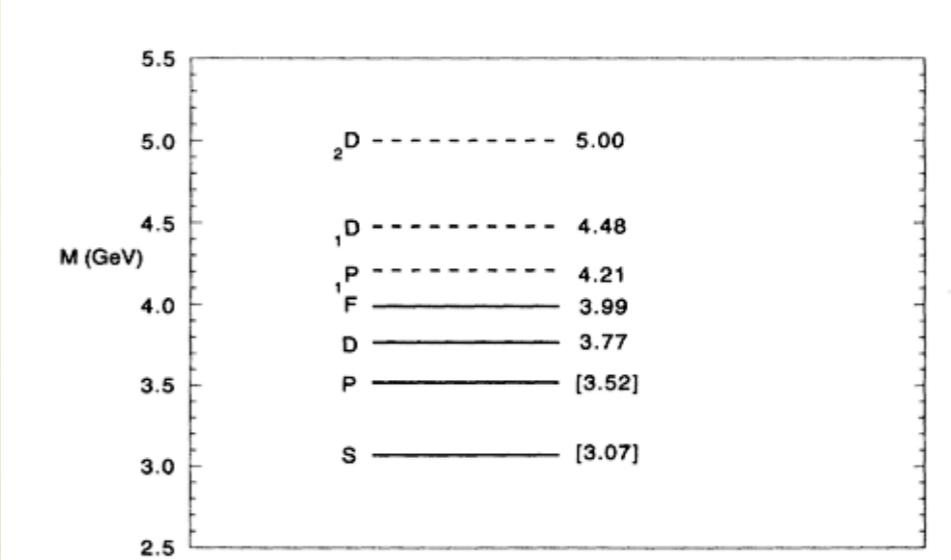
- no available vector ($4S=4415$, $2D=4159$)

- vector hybrid [at 4200-4400]?

S-L Zhu, hep-ph/0507025

Close & Page, hep-ph/0507199

- the first vector S-wave open charm channel is at 4285 ($D\bar{D}'_1$) or 4309 ($D\bar{D}_1$): a cusp? a molecule?



interest



expt

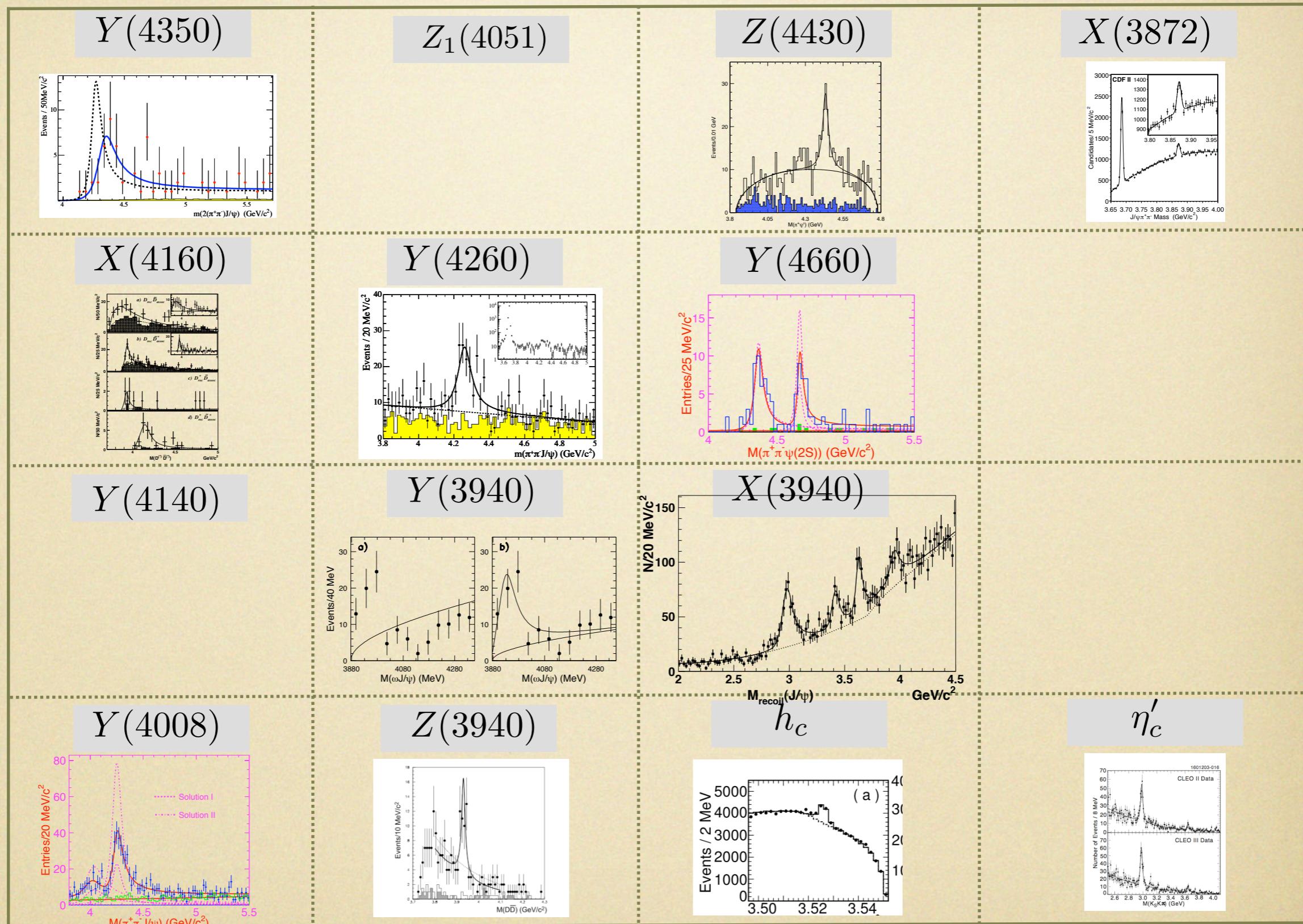
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params

modes

signal

comments



robustness

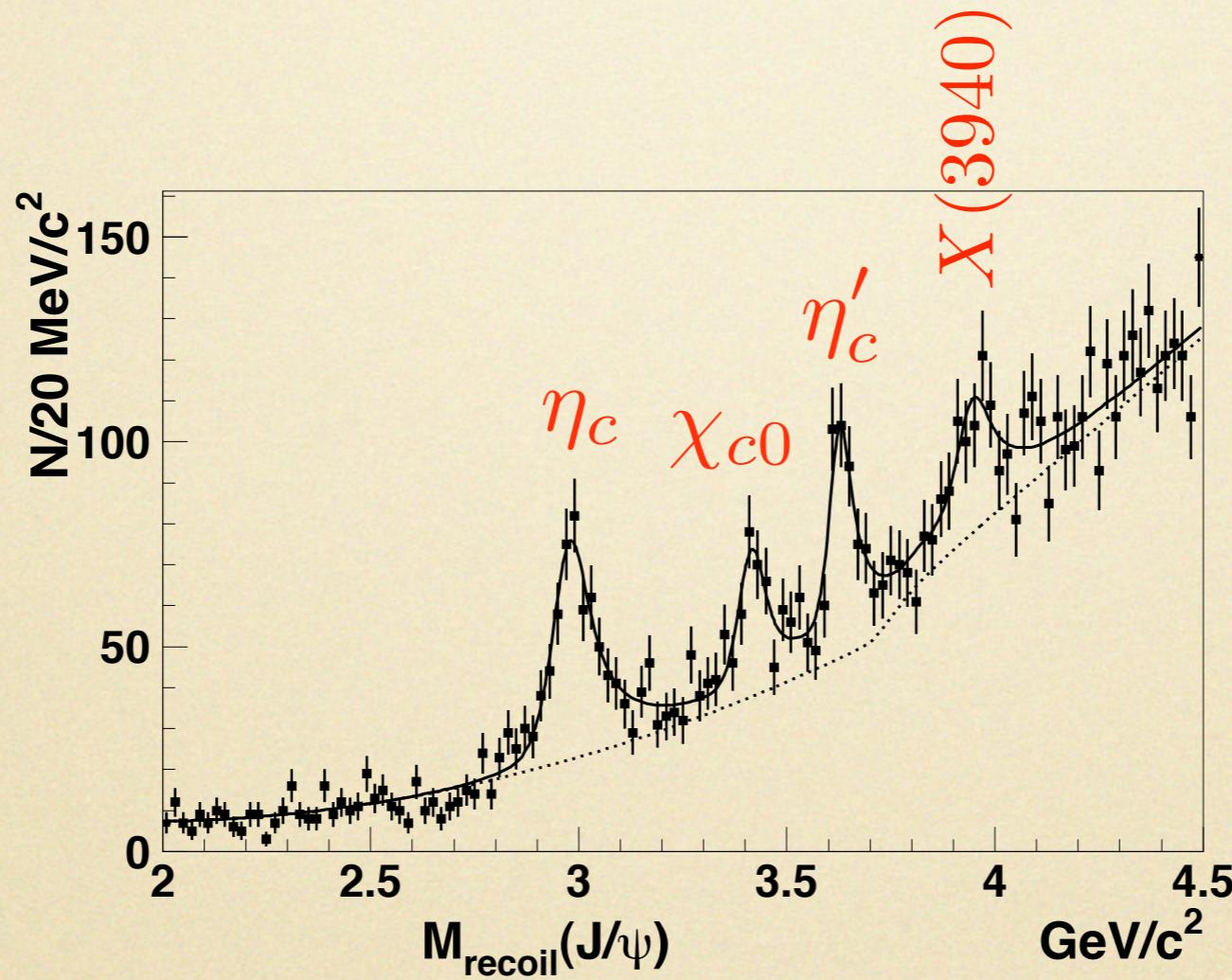


$X(3940)$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi$ stuff

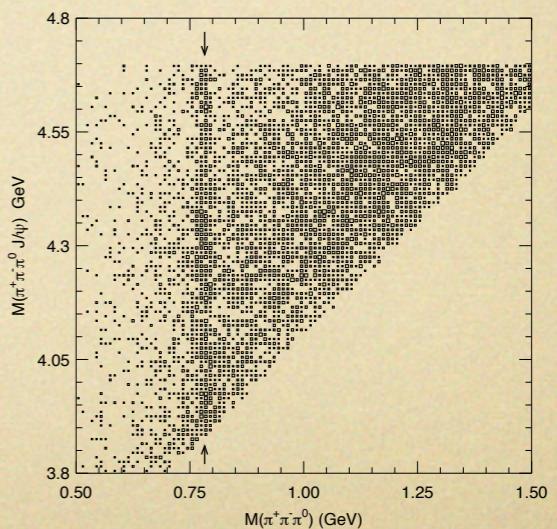
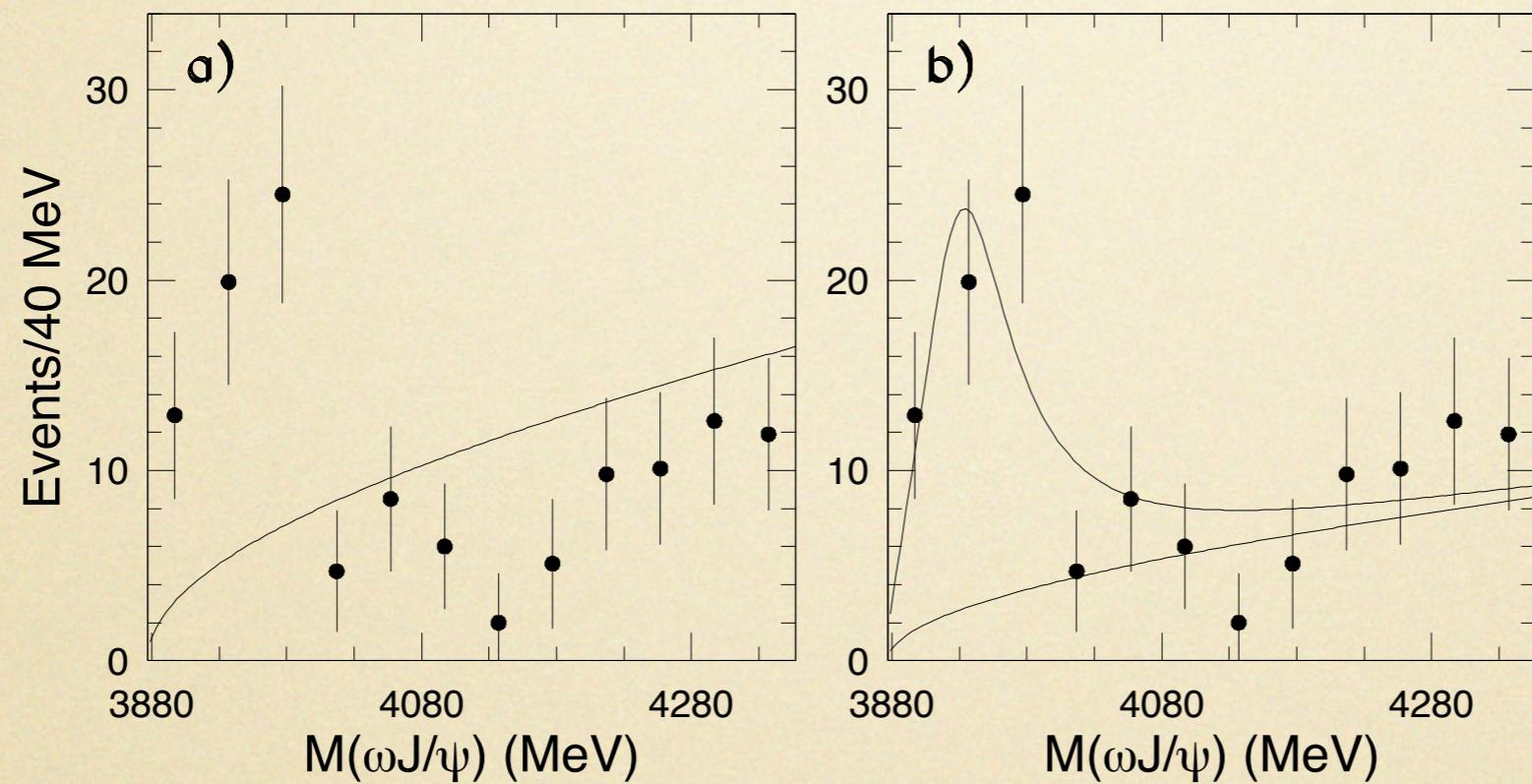
$X \rightarrow DD^*$

$X \not\rightarrow \omega J/\psi$



$Y(3940)$

$B \rightarrow KY$
 $Y \rightarrow \omega J/\psi$



- too light for a ccg hybrid (@ 4200-4400)
- D*D* molecule? (O^{++} at 4020, but pulled down by coupling to DD and coupling to cc)

Interpretations

- possible 2P $c\bar{c}$ states

$n^{(2S+1)}L_J$	mass	width	
2^3P_2	3979	80	$\rightarrow D^* \bar{D}, D\bar{D}$
2^3P_1	3953	165	$\rightarrow D^* \bar{D}$ ✓
2^3P_0	3916	30	$\rightarrow D\bar{D}$
2^1P_1	3956	87	$\rightarrow D^* \bar{D}$

T. Barnes, S. Godfrey, ESS, hep-ph/0505002

but Y coupling to $\omega \phi$?

X(3940)...

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi X(3940) \rightarrow \psi D\bar{D}^*$$

$$X \stackrel{?}{=} \chi'_{c1}, \chi'_{c2}$$

But $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \psi \chi_{c1}$ is not seen.

Possibly the η_c'' ? But $M_{CQM} = 4064\dots$



expt

ref

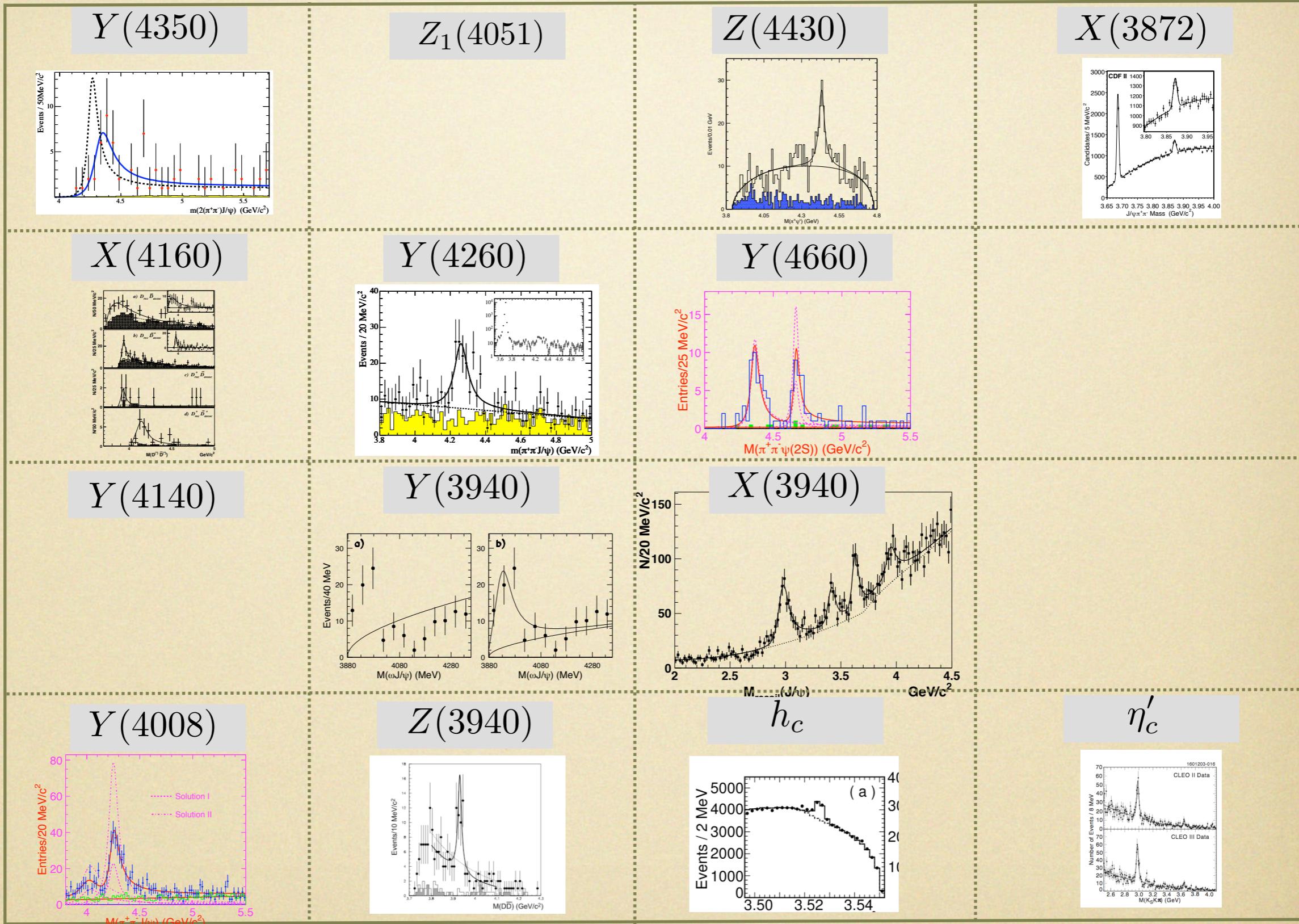
params

modes

signal

comments

interest

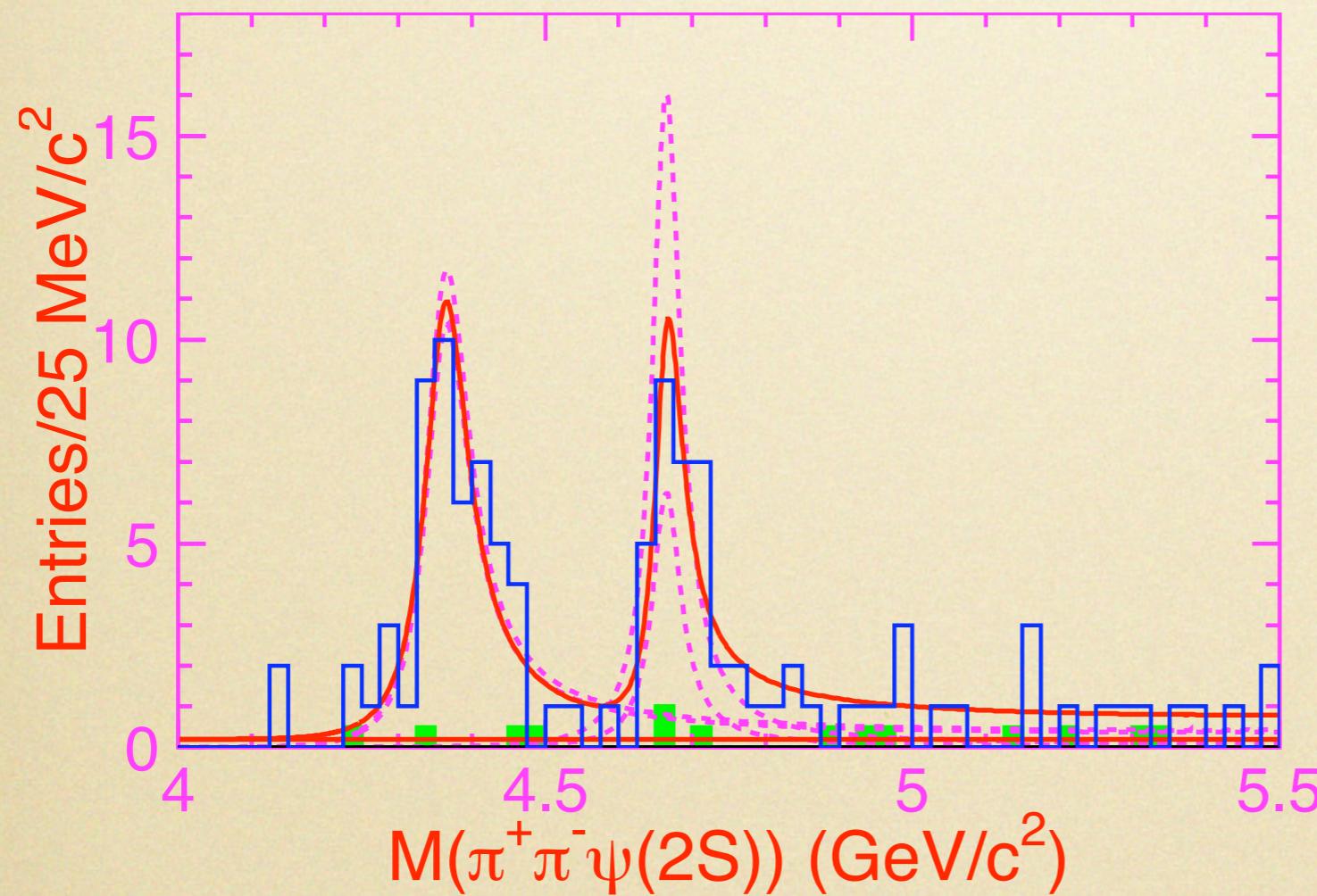


robustness



$Y(4660)$

X.-L. Wang et al. [Belle] PRL99, 142002 (2007)



$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi' (\text{ISR})$

$$M = 4664 \pm 12$$

$$\Gamma = 48 \pm 15$$

not seen in
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$



expt

ref

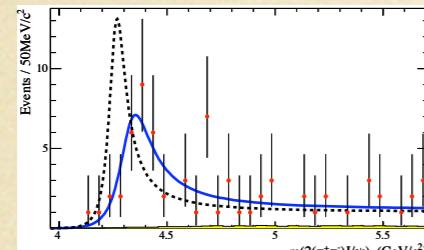
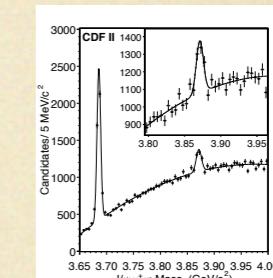
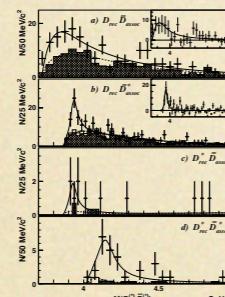
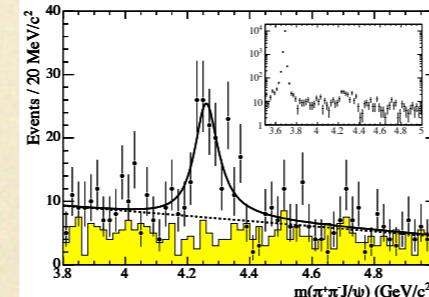
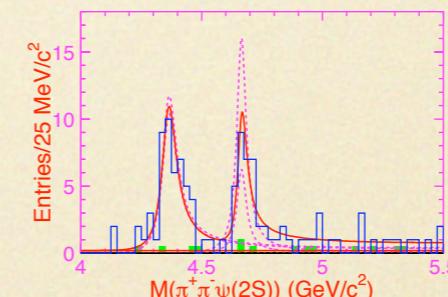
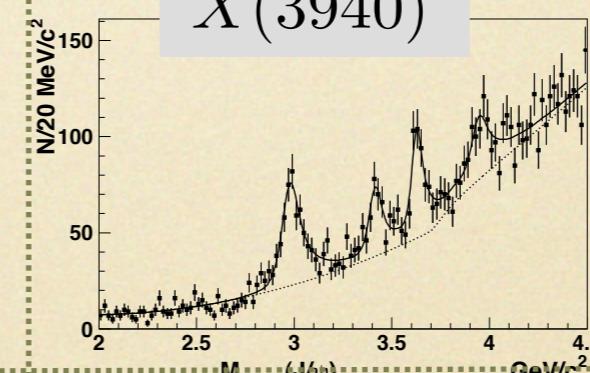
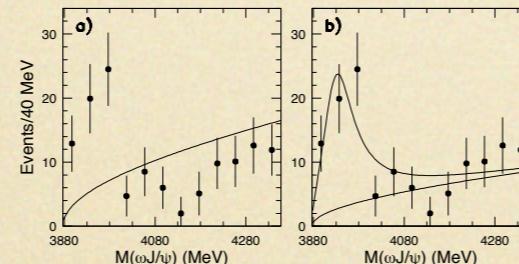
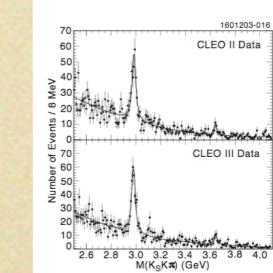
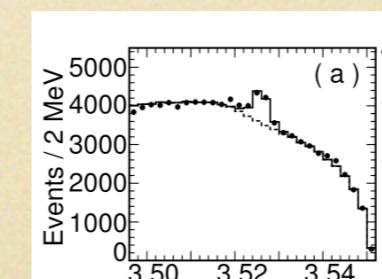
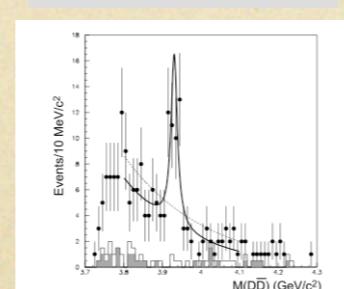
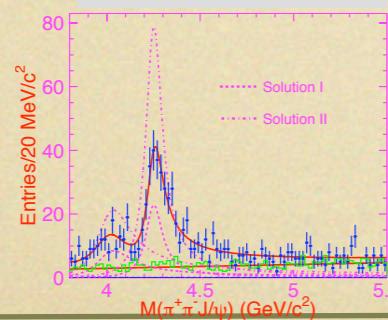
params

modes

signal

comments

interest

 $Y(4350)$  $Z_1(4051)$ $Z(4430)$ $X(3872)$  $X(4160)$  $Y(4260)$  $Y(4660)$  $Y(4140)$ $Y(3940)$ $X(3940)$  $Y(4008)$ $Z(3940)$ h_c η'_c 

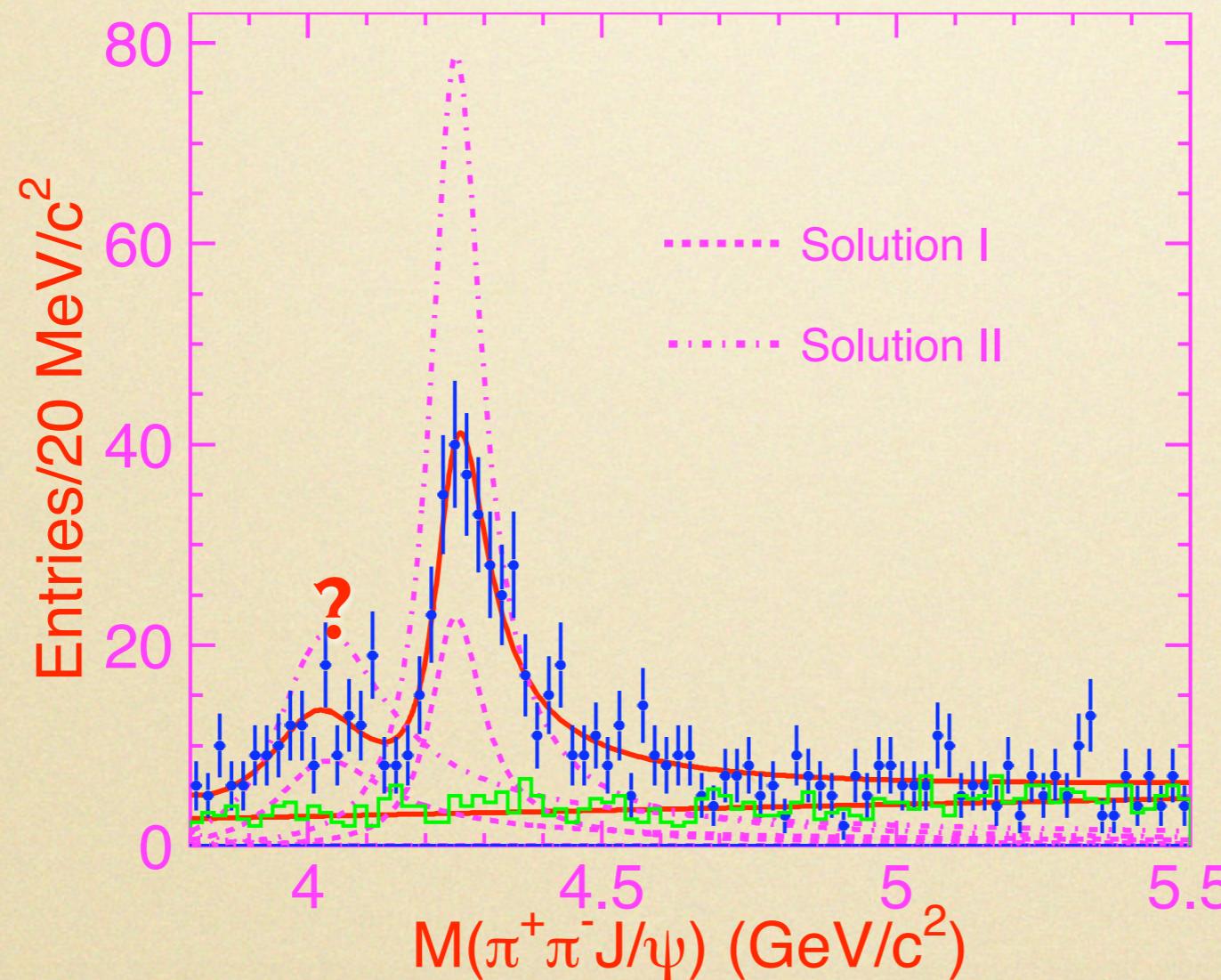
robustness



$Y(4008)$

C.-Z. Yuan et al. [Belle] PRL99, 182004 (2007)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$$



$$M = 4008 \pm 40^{+114}_{-28}$$

$$\Gamma = 226 \pm 44 \pm 87$$

BaBar claim no signal
Mokhtar, 0810.1073



interest



expt

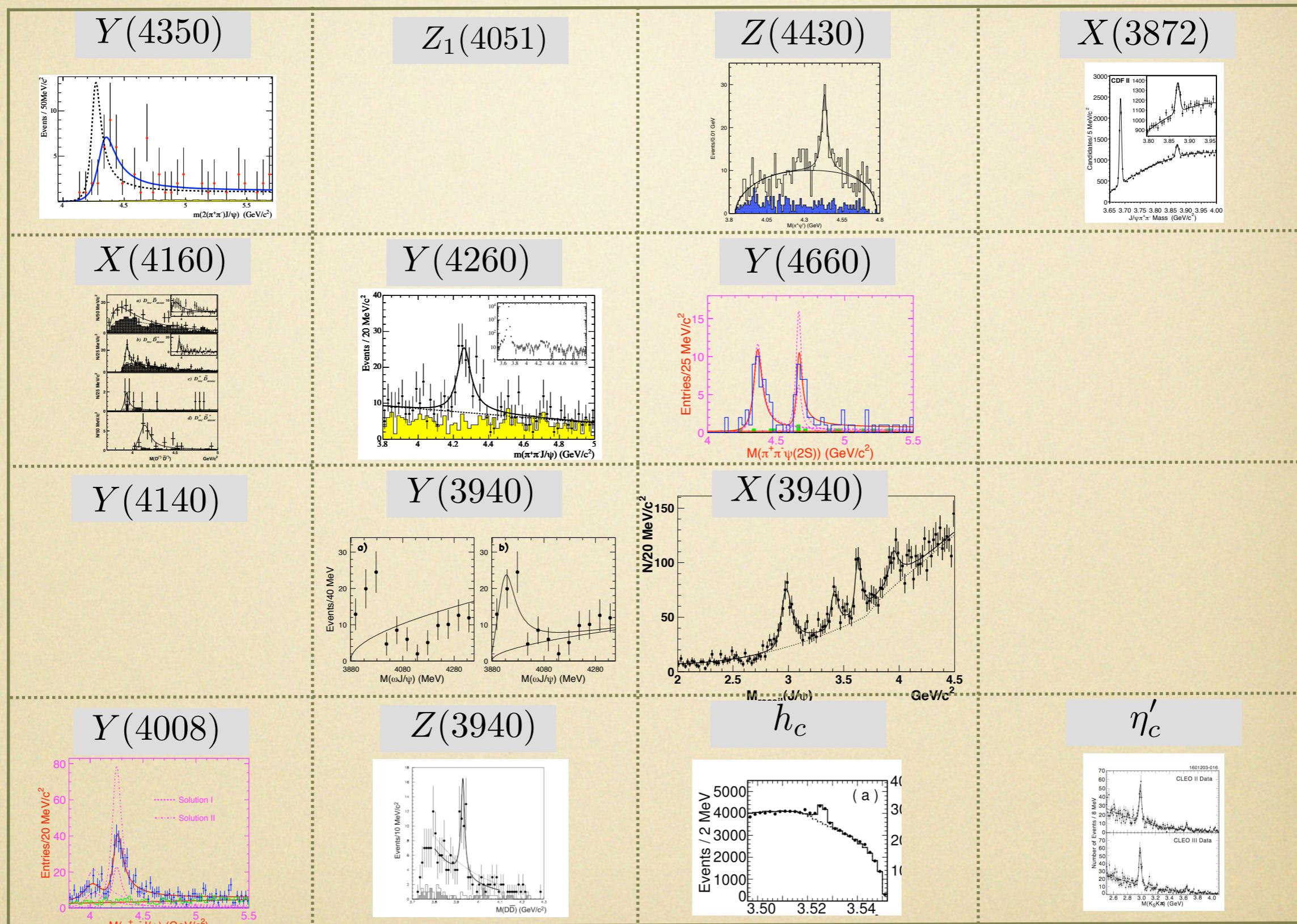
ref

params

modes

signal

comments



robustness

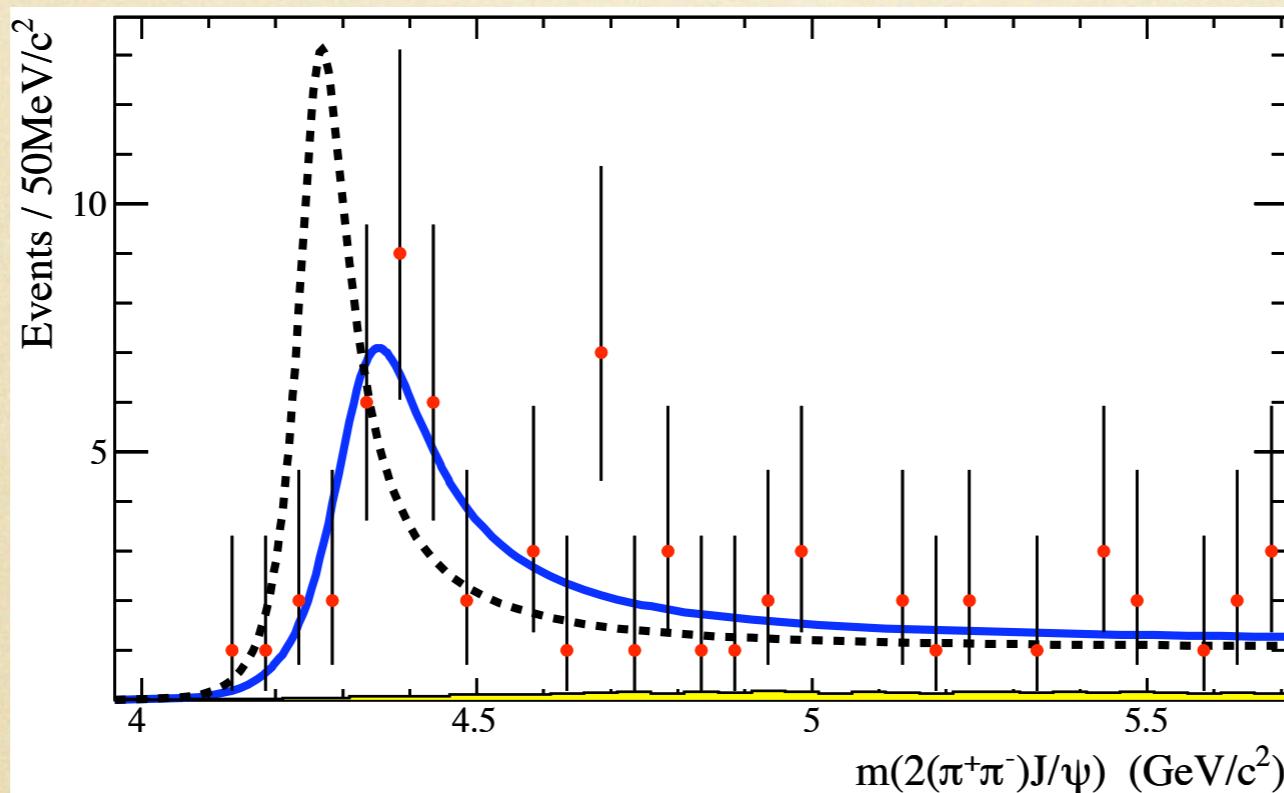


$Y(4350)$

BaBar, hep-ex/0610057

Shuwei Ye, QWG06

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



$$M = 4324 \pm 24$$

$$\Gamma = 172 \pm 33$$

[see also $Y(4660)$]



expt

ref

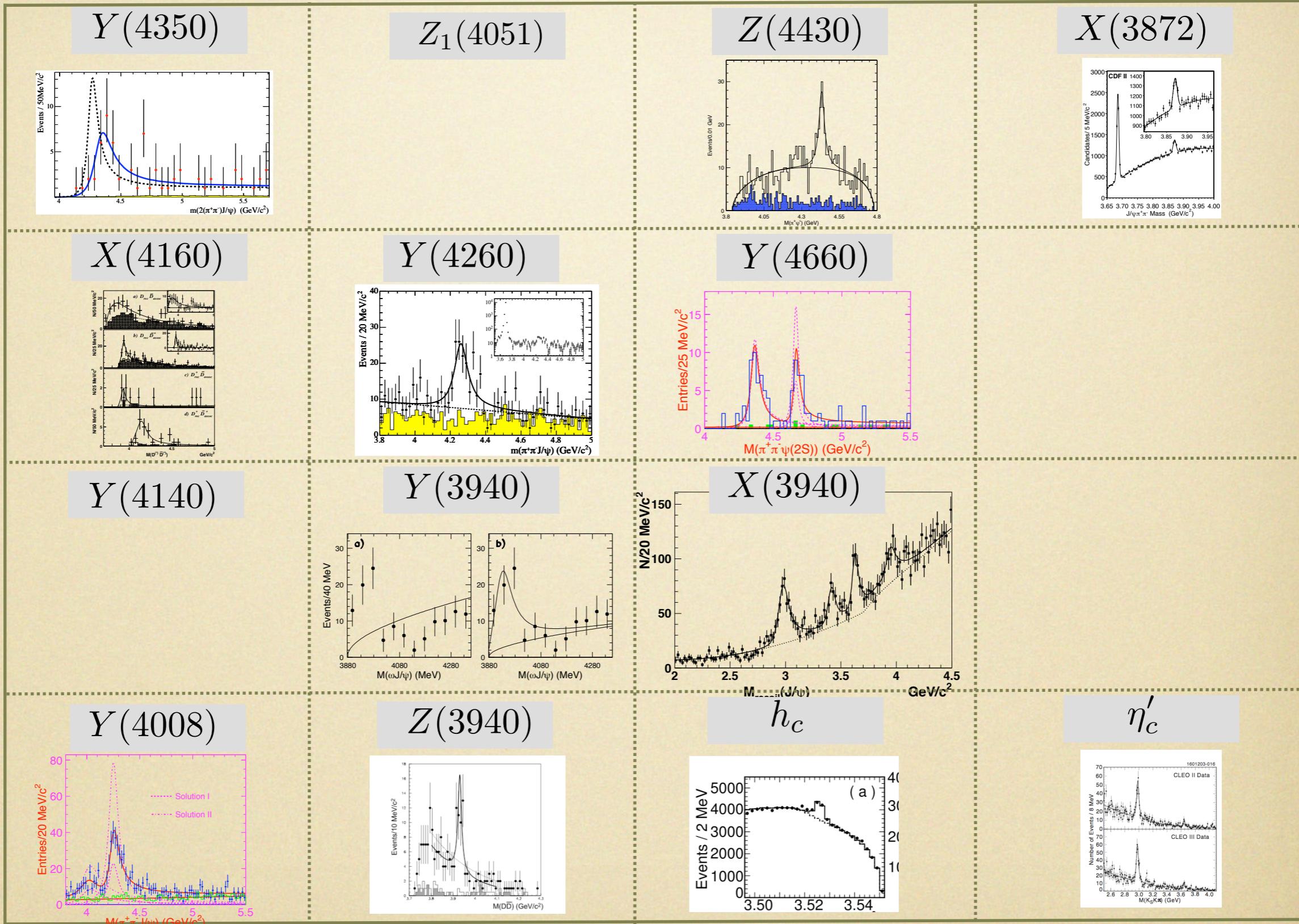
params

modes

signal

comments

interest

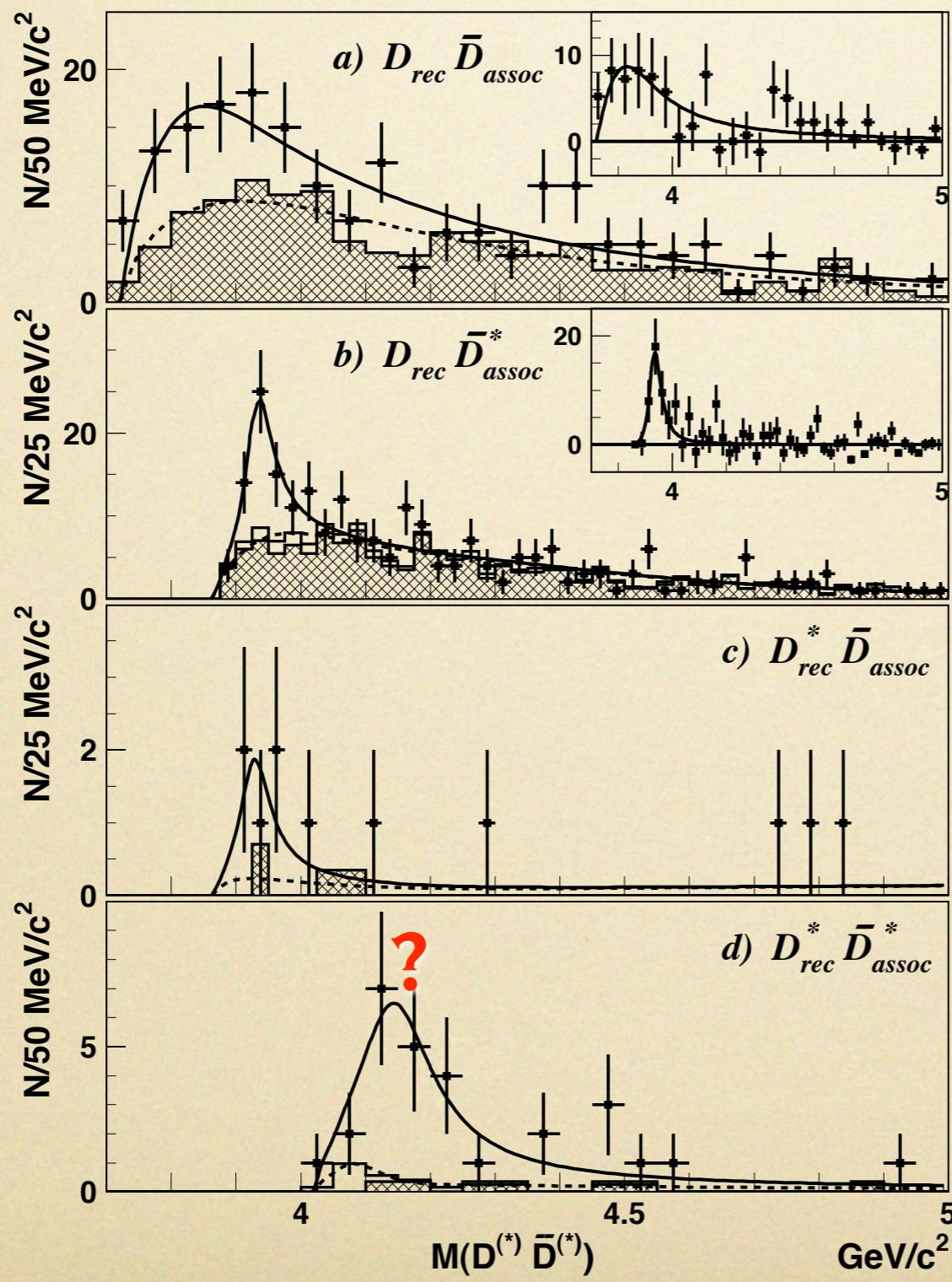


robustness



X(4160)

I. Adachi et al. [Belle] 0708.3812



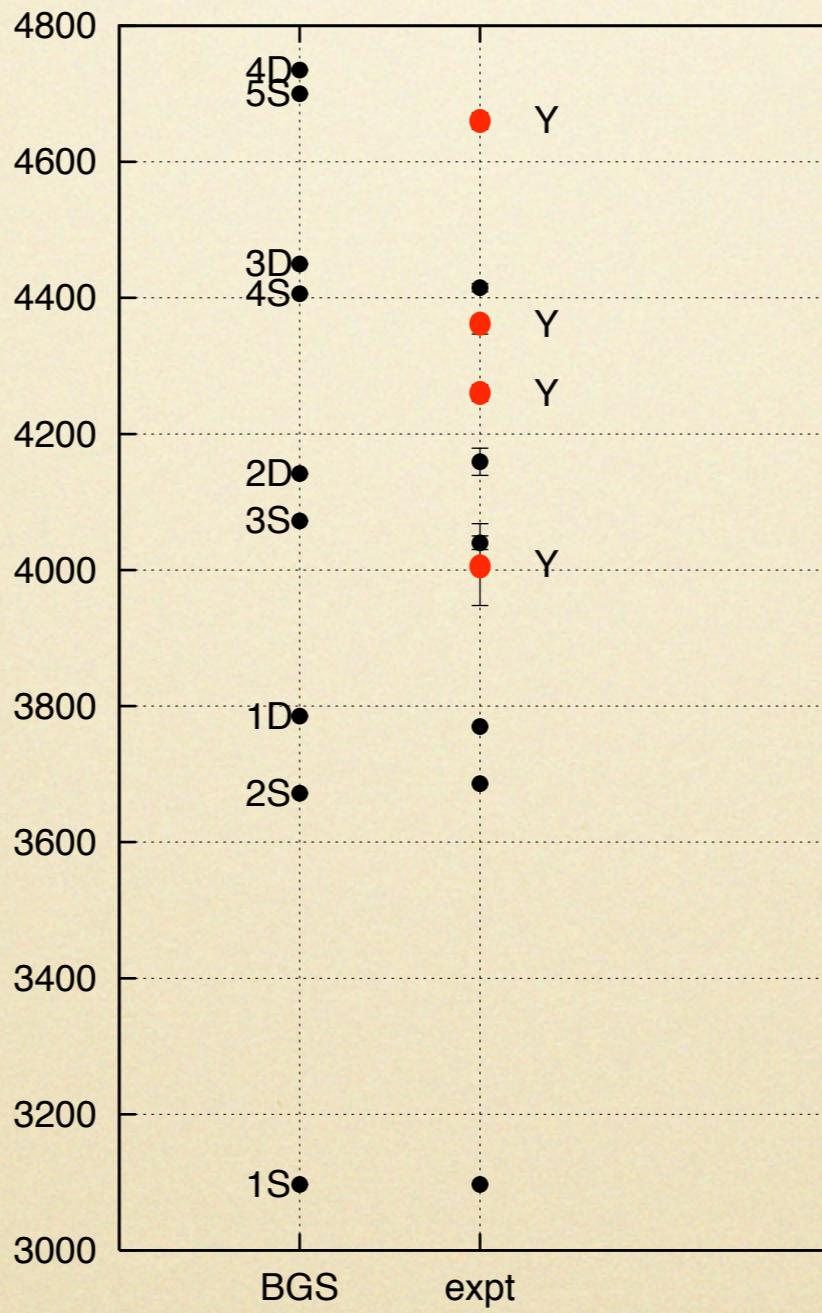
$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow J/\psi D^* \bar{D}^*$$

$$M = 4156 \pm 29$$

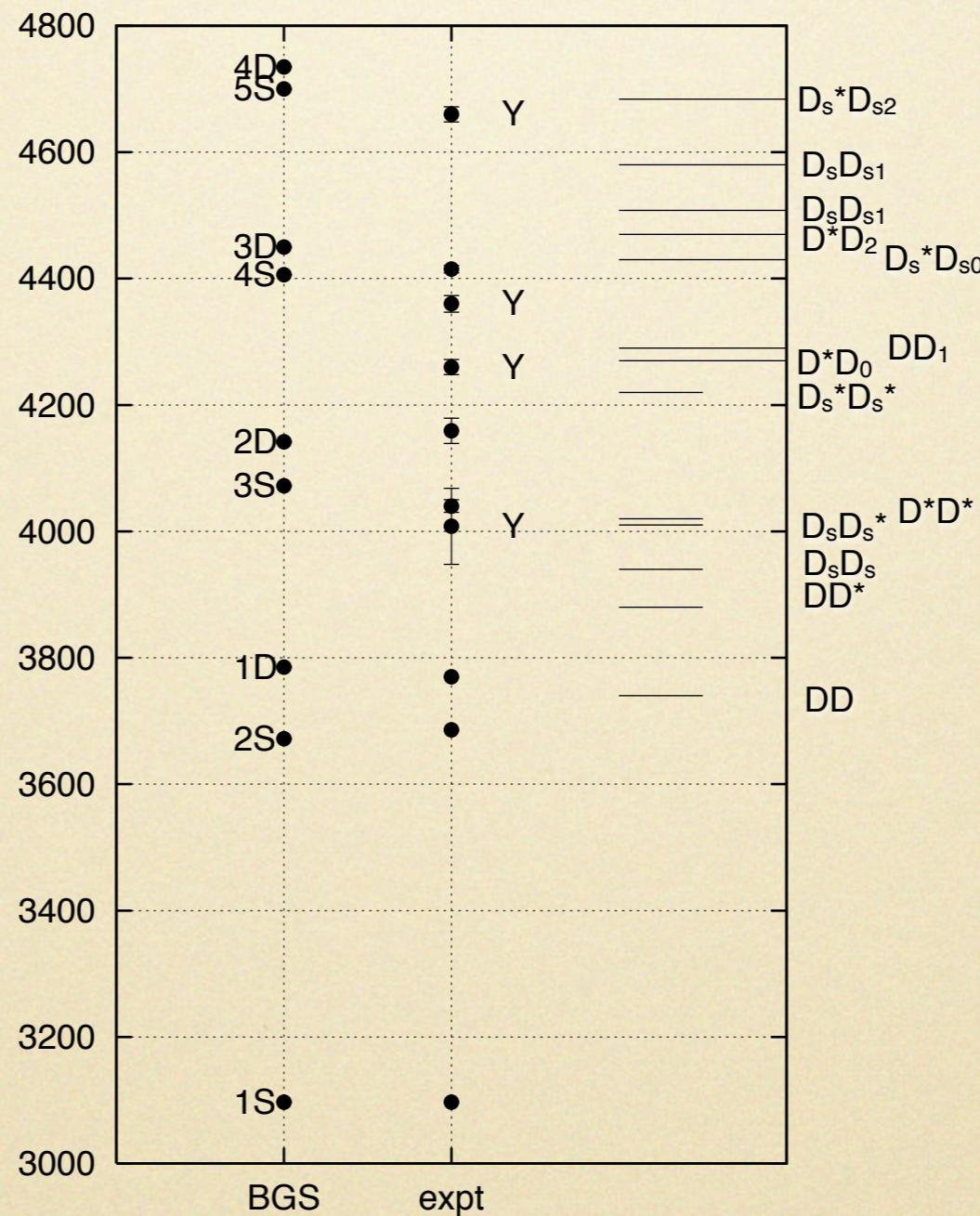
$$\Gamma = 139^{+113}_{-65}$$



Charmonium Vectors



Charmonium Vectors





Z



Z⁺(4430) citations

Paper 1 to 32 of 32

1) The two-body open charm decays of Z⁺(4430).

Xiang Liu, Bo Zhang, Shi-Lin Zhu . Mar 2008. 6pp. [Temporary entry](#)
e-Print: [arXiv:0803.4270](#) [hep-ph]

2) Z+(4430) as a D(1)-prime D* (D(1) D*) molecular state.

Xiang Liu (Peking U. & Coimbra U.) , Yan-Rui Liu (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys.) , Wei-Zhen Deng, Shi-Lin Zhu (Peking U.) . Mar 2008.
13pp.
e-Print: [arXiv:0803.1295](#) [hep-ph]

3) D(s)D* molecule as an axial meson.

Su Houn Lee (Yonsei U.) , Marina Nielsen (Sao Paulo U.) , Ulrich Wiedner (Ruhr U., Bochum) . Mar 2008. 5pp.
e-Print: [arXiv:0803.1168](#) [hep-ph]

4) Dynamics study of Z+(4430) and X(3872) in molecular picture.

Xiang Liu (Peking U. & Coimbra U.) , Yan-Rui Liu (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys.) , Wei-Zhen Deng (Peking U.) . Feb 2008. 6pp.
Contributed to Workshop on Scalar Mesons and Related Topics Honoring 70th Birthday of Michael Scadron (SCADRON 70), Lisbon,
Portugal, 11-16 Feb 2008.
e-Print: [arXiv:0802.3157](#) [hep-ph]

5) Search for tetraquark candidate Z(4430) in meson photoproduction.

Xiao-Hai Liu (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys.) , Qiang Zhao (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys. & Surrey U.) , Frank E. Close (Oxford U.,
Theor. Phys.) . Feb 2008. 16pp.
e-Print: [arXiv:0802.2648](#) [hep-ph]

6) How Resonances can synchronise with Thresholds.

D.V. Bugg (Queen Mary, U. of London) . Feb 2008. 19pp.
Replaces 0709.1254.
e-Print: [arXiv:0802.0934](#) [hep-ph]

7) Possibility of Exotic States in the Upsilon system.

Marek Karliner (Tel Aviv U.) , Harry J. Lipkin (Tel Aviv U. & Weizmann Inst. & Argonne) . TAUP-2869-07, WIS-03-08-FEB-DPP, ANL-HEP-
PR-08-7, Feb 2008. 5pp.
e-Print: [arXiv:0802.0649](#) [hep-ph]

8) The Exotic XYZ Charmonium-like Mesons.

Stephen Godfrey (Ottawa Carleton Inst. Phys. & Carleton U.) , Stephen L. Olsen (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys. & Hawaii U.) . Jan
2008. 28pp.
Submitted to Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Phys.



Diquarks and the New Charmonia

Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer; PRD71, 014028 (2005)

Bigi, Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer; PRD72, 114016 (2005)

$$M([cq]_S) = 1933$$

Maiani, Riquer, Piccinini, Polosa; PRD72, 031502 (2005)

$$M([cq]_V) = 1933$$

Maiani, Polosa, Riquer; PRL99, 182003 (2007)

Maiani, Polosa, Riquer; arXiv:0708.3997

Assume a spin-spin interaction

$$|0^{++}\rangle = |[cq]_S[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_S; J=0\rangle \quad (1)$$

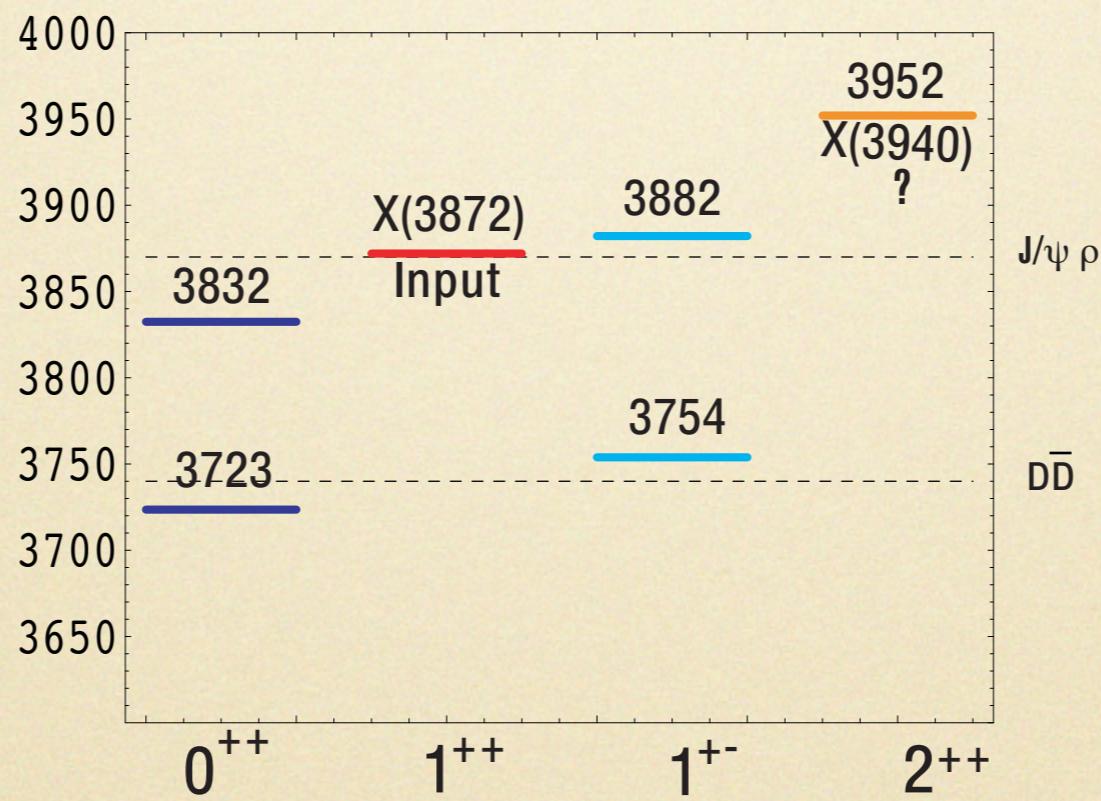
$$|0^{++'}\rangle = |[cq]_V[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_V; J=0\rangle \quad (2)$$

$$|1^{++}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|[cq]_S[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_V; J=1\rangle + |[cq]_V[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_S; J=1\rangle) \quad (3)$$

$$|1^{+-}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|[cq]_S[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_V; J=1\rangle - |[cq]_V[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_S; J=1\rangle) \quad (4)$$

$$|1^{+-'}\rangle = |[cq]_V[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_V; J=1\rangle \quad (5)$$

$$|2^{++}\rangle = |[cq]_V[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_V; J=2\rangle \quad (6)$$



beyond the SM

- CP violation in J/ψ decays

$$\mathcal{L}_{CP} = -i \frac{d_c}{2} \bar{c} \gamma_5 \sigma_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} c$$

- lepton flavour violation in J/ψ decays

$$Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\tau) < 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow e\tau) < 8.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$Bf(J/\psi \rightarrow e\mu) < 1.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

- effects of a light pseudoscalar Higgs in Υ decays

- nonstandard Higgs-mediated leptonic decays of Υ

Future Opportunities

- SuperB at KEK (has received some funding, not approved yet, Japanese govt is seeking outside funding for detectors)
- PANDA at FAIR at GSI (multibillion dollar upgrade to GSI)
- LHCb: B physics at the LHC
- ATLAS and CMS: have hadronic research programmes
- JLAB 12 GeV upgrade (next month!, cost=\$300M)
- BESIII upgrade
- Belle (ongoing)

Conclusions

- [the D_s spectrum and] the X's (Y's, Z's,...)
“challenge our understanding of QCD”
- new states are charmonia, artefacts, threshold
enhancements, hybrids, multiquarks,?...
- the constituent quark model must fail somewhere.
Are we seeing it?
- Can an effective EFT approach be constructed?



+ ÆRIC MEC HEHT GEWYRCAN



expt

ref

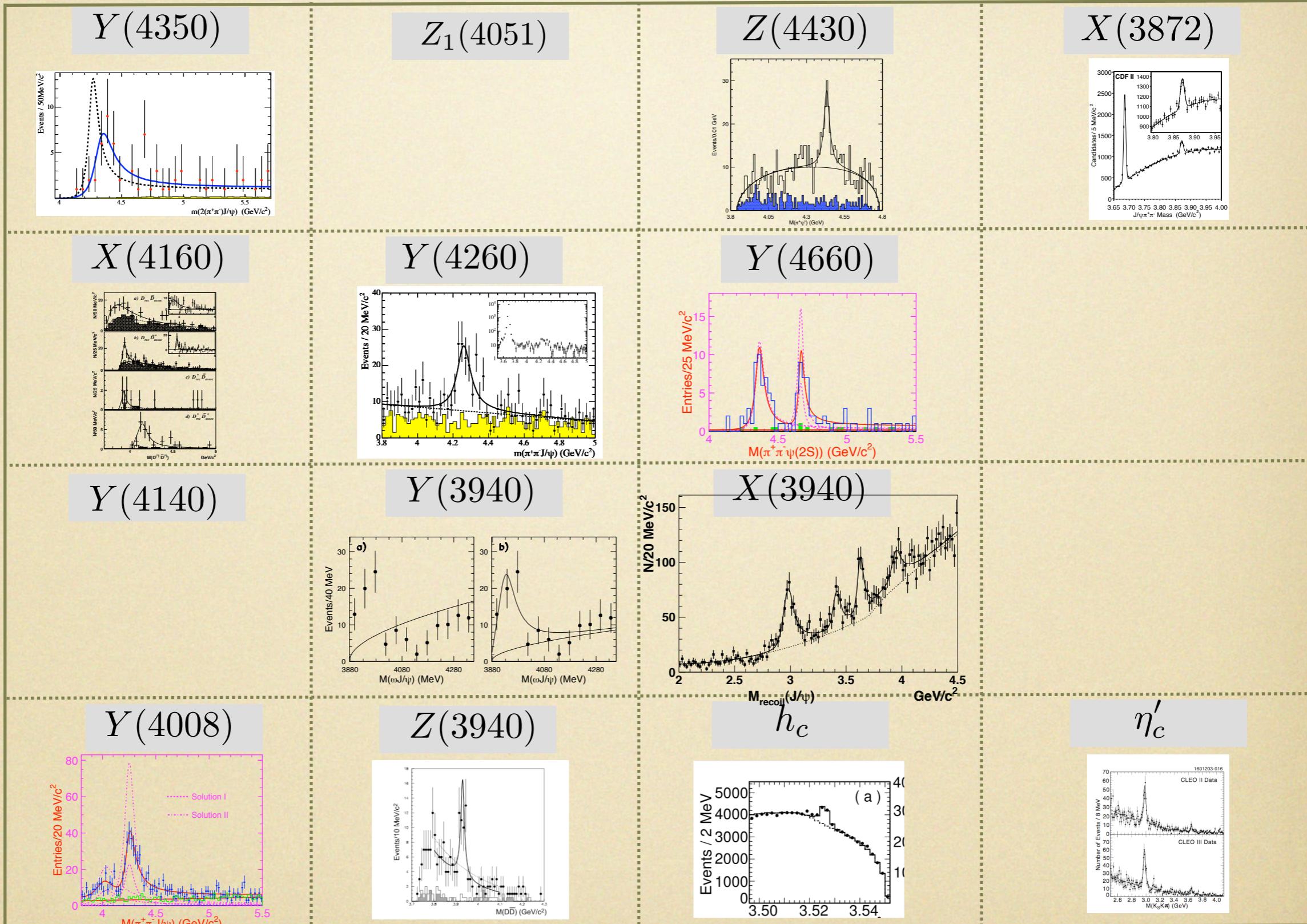
params

modes

signal

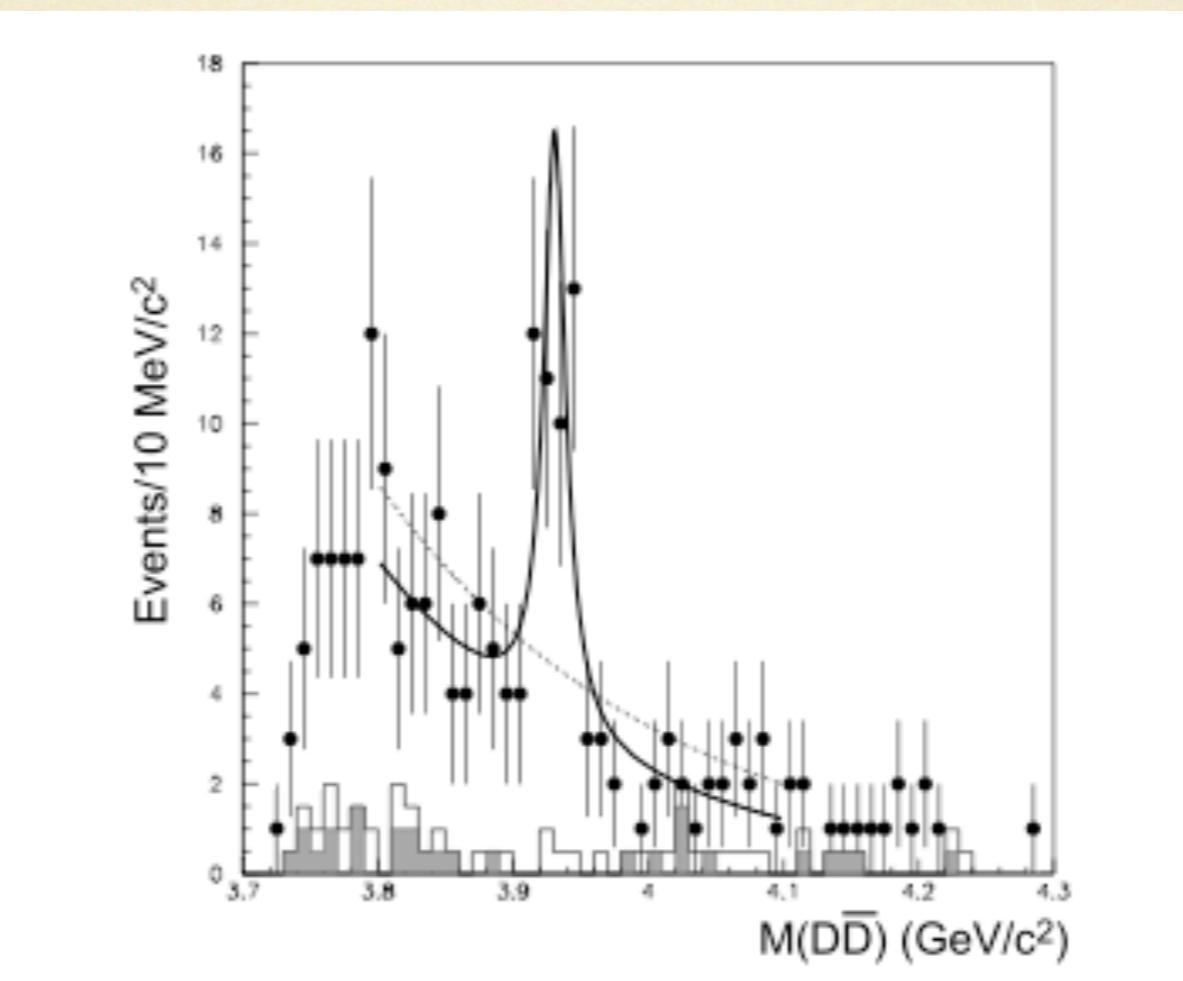
comments

interest



robustness

$Z(3940)$



K. Abe [Belle], hep-ex/0507033
T. Lesiak, H05

χ'_{c2}

seen in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow D\bar{D}$

$M = 3931(4)$ $\Gamma = 20(8)$

compare to $M = 3972/3979$ 3931

$\Gamma = 80$ 47

$Bf(D\bar{D}) = 50\%$ 70%

$\Gamma(\chi'_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma\psi') = 250(5)$ keV



η'_c

$3638(4) \quad \Gamma = 19(10)$

CLEO, PRL92, 142001 (04)

CBALL, PRL48, 70 (82)

$[3594_{-12}]$

$J/\psi - \eta_c = 117$

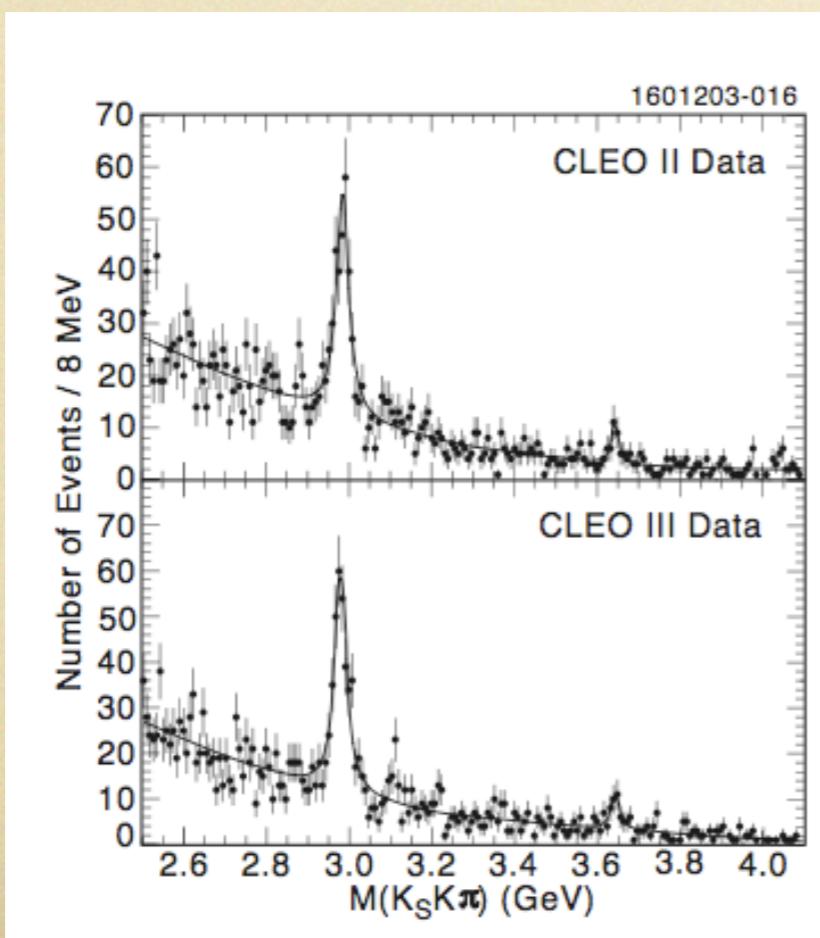
$[108/123]$

T. Barnes, S. Godfrey, ESS, hep-ph/0505002

$\psi' - \eta'_c = 48$

$[67; 46 \text{ with loops}]$

Eichten, Lane, Quigg, PRD69, 094019 (04)



$[42/53]$

T. Barnes, S. Godfrey, ESS, hep-ph/0505002



h_c

3524(I)
3525.28(36)
3518

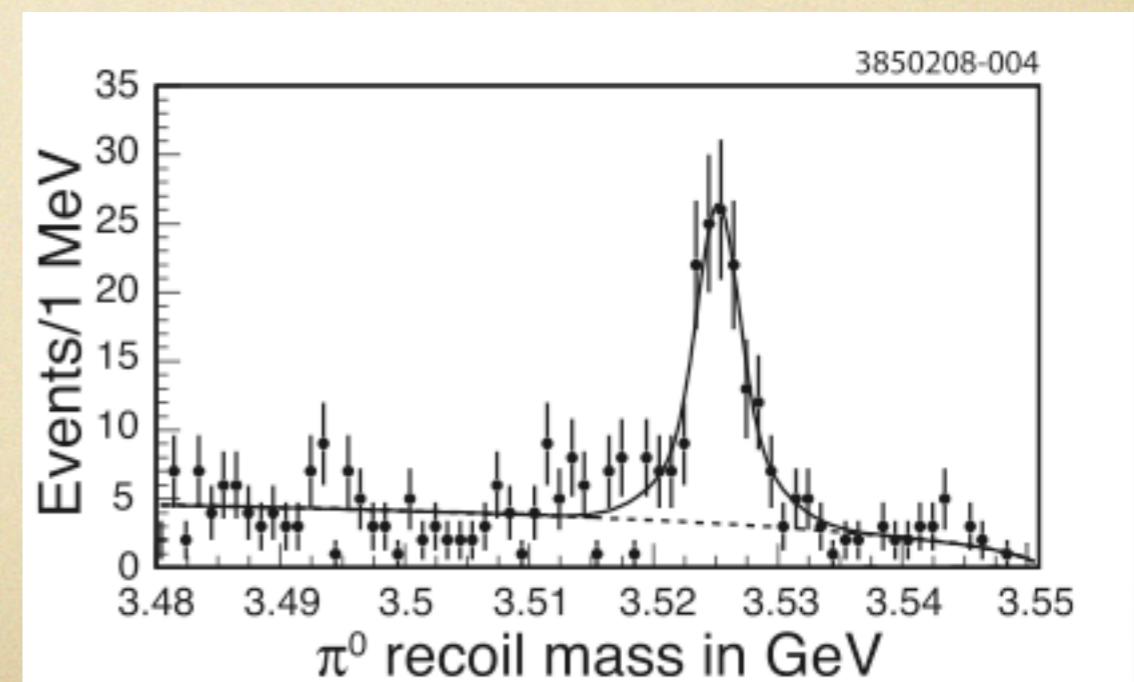
CLEO, hep-ex/0505073

CLEO, PRL101, 182003

T. Barnes, S. Godfrey, ESS, hep-ph/0505002

$$\chi_{cog} = \frac{1}{9}(\chi_{c0} + 3\chi_{c1} + 5\chi_{c2}) = 3525.36$$

This tests the Dirac structure of the confining potential



interest



expt

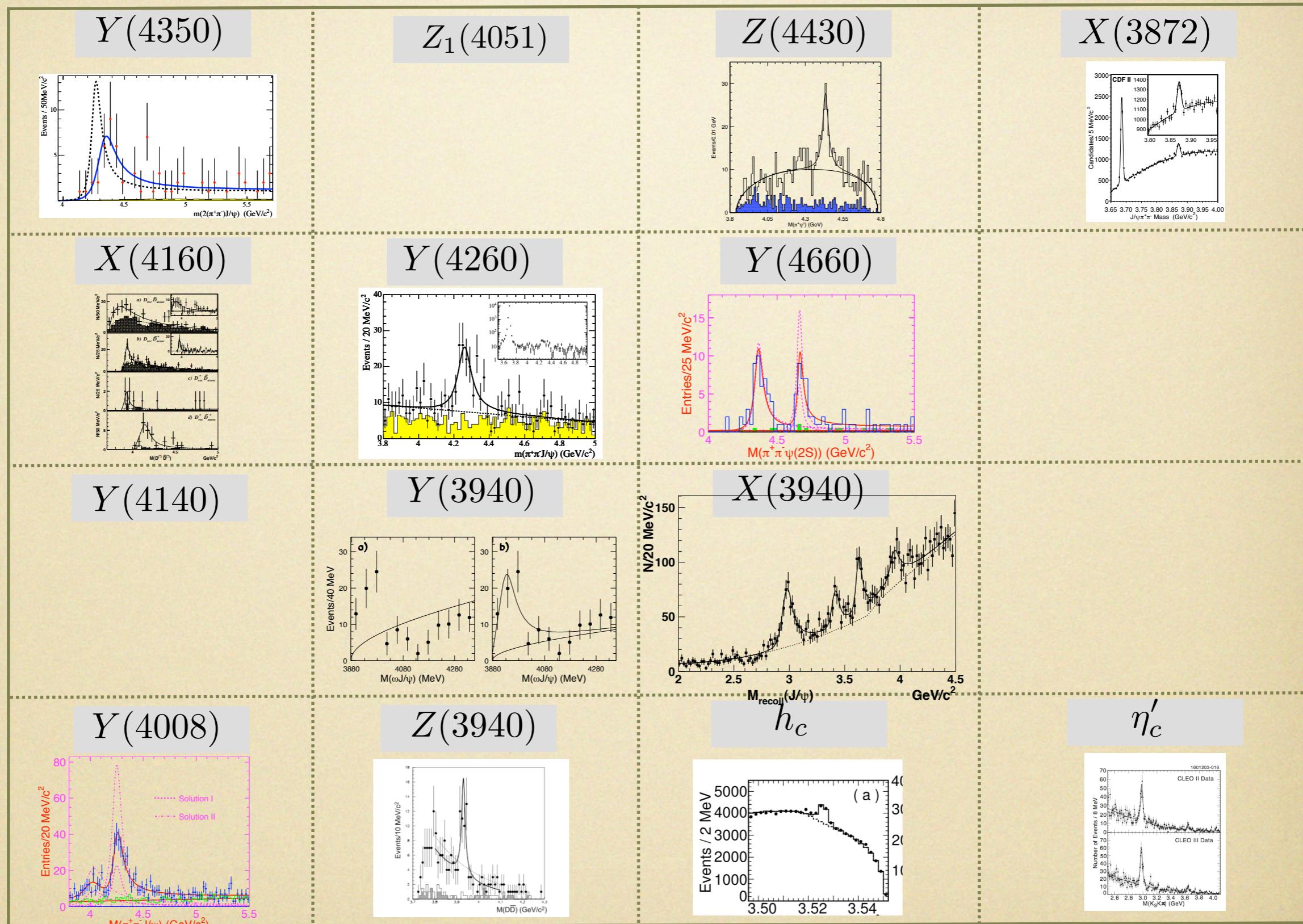
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comments

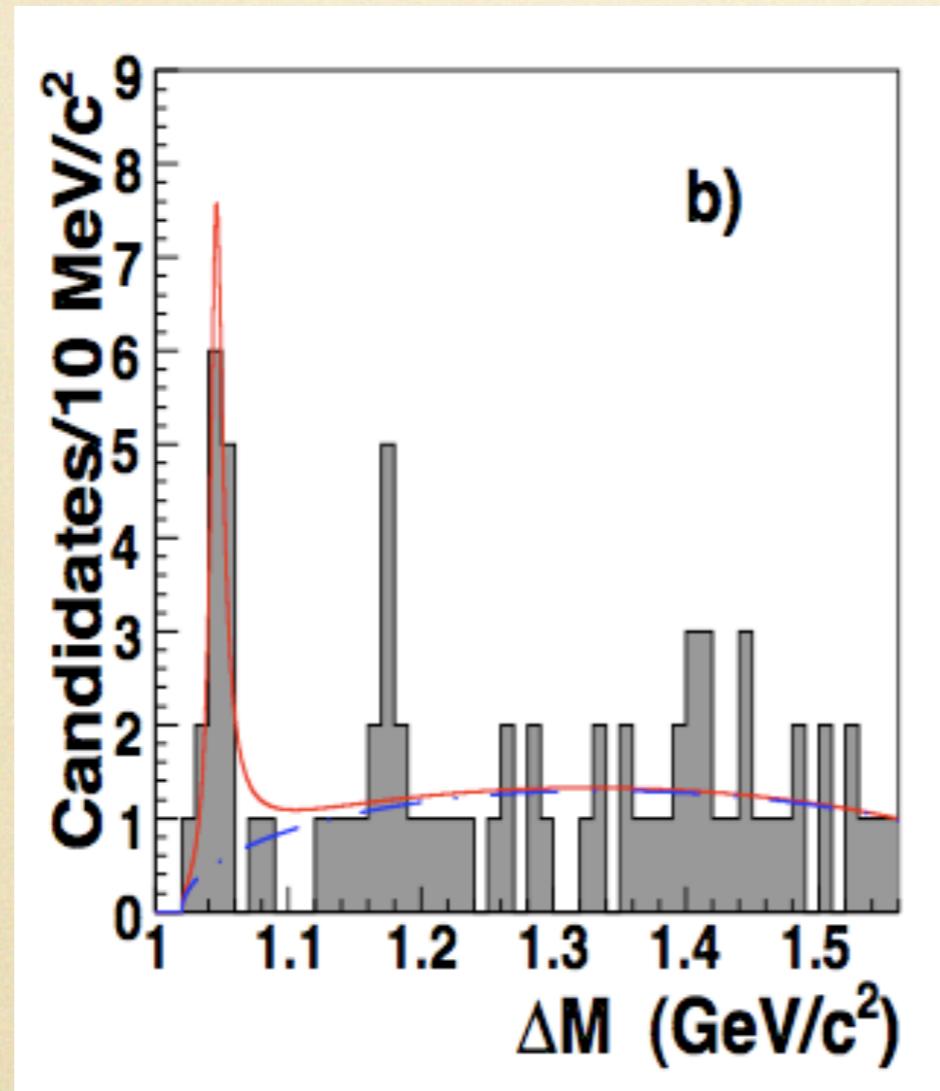


robustness

$Y(4140)$

Aaltonen et al. [CDF] arXiv:0903.2229

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow B \rightarrow YK \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K$$



$$M = 4143.0 \pm 2.9 \pm 1.2$$

$$\Gamma = 11.7^{+8.3}_{-5.0} \pm 3.7$$

$$\sigma = 3.8$$

$$D_s D_s^* = 4080$$

$$D_s^* D_s^* = 4220$$

suspect FSI, but anomalously narrow(?)



$Z_1(4051)$

$Z_1(4248)$

R. Mizuk et al. [Belle] PRD78, 072004 (08)

$$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^- Z_1 \quad Z_1 \rightarrow \chi_{c1} \pi^+$$

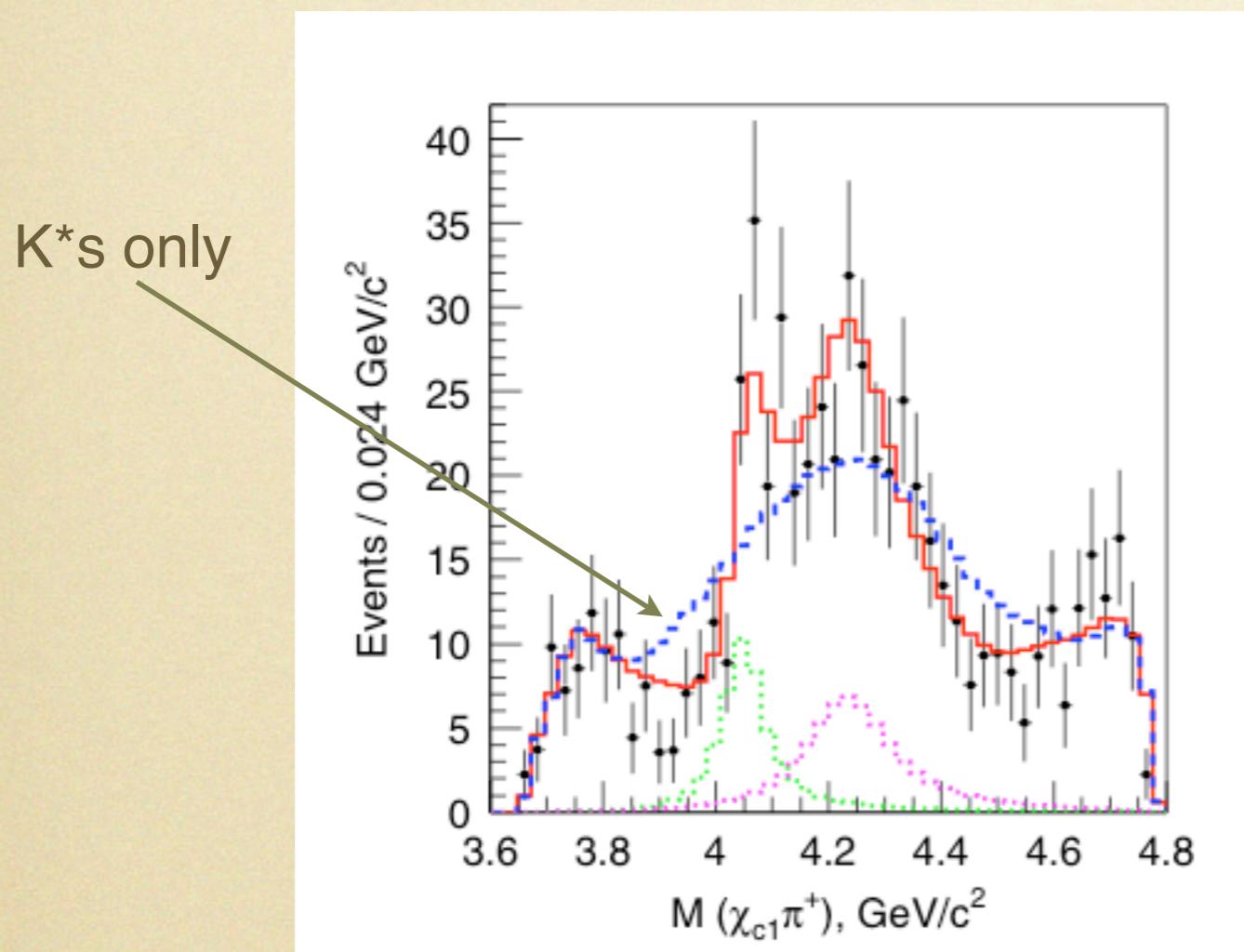
$$M = 4051 \pm 14^{+20}_{-41}$$

$$\Gamma = 82^{+21+47}_{-17-22}$$

$$M = 4248^{+44+180}_{-29-35}$$

$$\Gamma = 177^{+54+316}_{-39-61}$$

$> 5\sigma$





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Interactions News Wire #58-08

5 August 2008 <http://www.interactions.org>

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Content: Press Release

Date Issued: 5 August 2008

Press release including graphics:

<http://www.kek.jp/intra-e/press/2008/BellePress13e.html>

Belle Discovers Three New Mesons

An international team of researchers at the High Energy Accelerator Research organization (KEK) in Tsukuba, Japan, the "Belle collaboration"^{**1}, has announced the discovery of three new exotic sub-atomic particles, labeled as Z_1, Z_2 and Y_b. The Z_1 and Z_2 states have unit electric charge, by which these particles are clearly distinguished from normal quark-antiquark mesons, and thus can be identified as particles consisting of four quarks. The Y_b structure may be the first clear example of an exotic hybrid particle, which contains the bottom quark and its anti-particle (an anti-bottom quark) as in a conventional meson but with an excited gluon as well.

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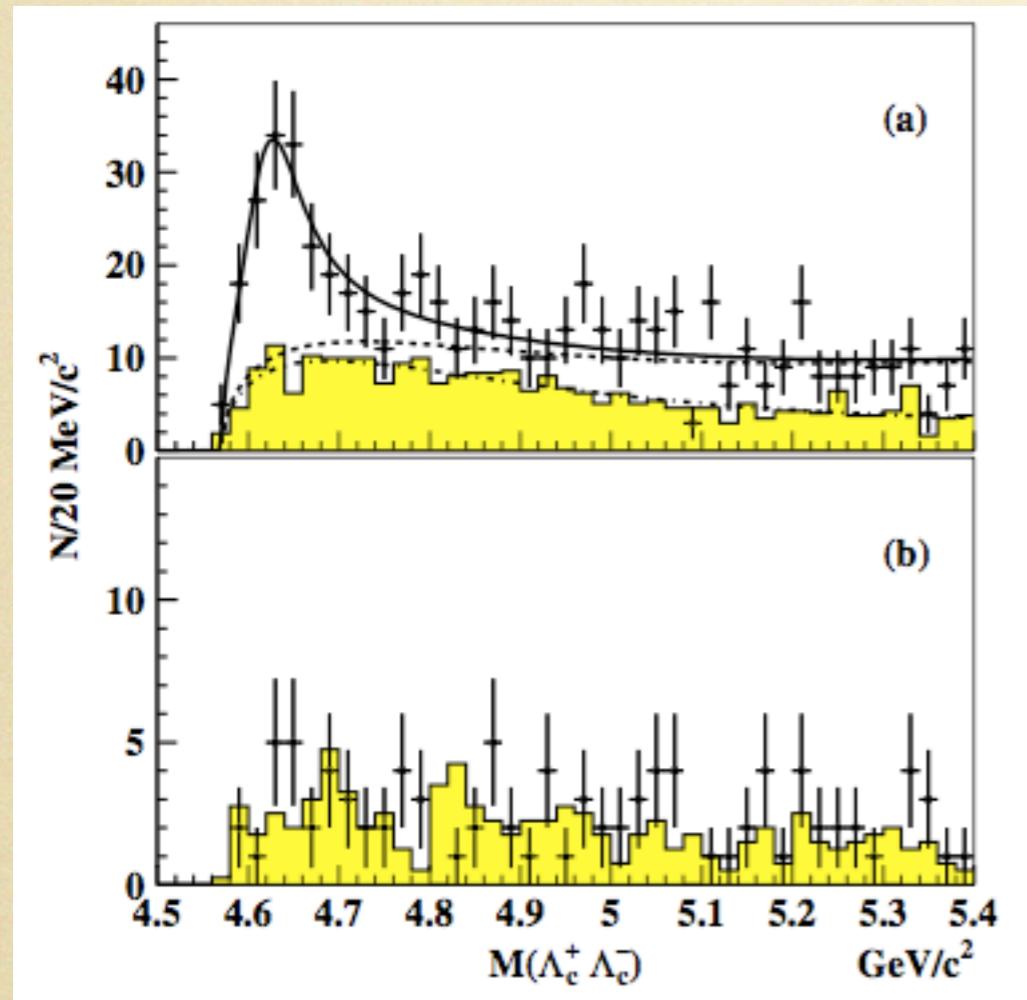
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$X(4630)$



a classic final state interaction
enhancement

