

# Newly discovered exotic heavy hadrons

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# Outline

- 1 New heavy hadrons since 2002
- 2 Selected theoretical approaches for exotics
- 3 Summary

# New heavy hadrons since 2002

## Renaissance in heavy hadron spectroscopy

- **Ordinary**  $Q\bar{q}$ ,  $Q\bar{Q}$
- **Ordinary**  $qqQ$ ,  $qQQ$  ( $q = u, d, s$  and  $Q = c, b$ )
- **Exotics**, not  $Q\bar{q}$  or  $Q\bar{Q}$

## ORDINARY HADRONS, expected

- $(2^1S_0)$   $\eta'_c(3638)$   $(c\bar{c})$  **CLEO 2004**
- $(1^1P_1)$   $h_c(3524)$   $(c\bar{c})$  **CLEO 2005**
- $B_c(6287)$   $(c\bar{b})$  **CDF 2005**
- $\Xi_{cc}^+(3520)$   $(ccd)$  **SELEX 2002,2005**
- $\Xi_b(5793)$ ,  $\Sigma_b^\pm(5811)$ ,  $\Sigma_b^{*\pm}(5833)$   $(qqb)$  **CDF 2007**

## EXOTIC RESONANCES

- **Open charm:**  $D_s(2317)$ ,  $D_s(2460)$ ,  $D_s(2690)$ ,  $D_s(2860)$
- **Hidden charm:**  $X(3872)$ ,  $X(3940)$ ,  $Y(3940)$ ,  $Z(3930)$ ,  $X(4160)$ ,  $Y(4260)$ ,  $Z^\pm(4433)$ ,  $Y(4660)$

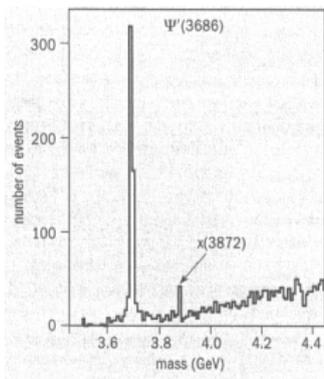
N.B. X Y Z have different dominant decay channels

$X(3940) \rightarrow D \bar{D}^*$ ,  $C=+$ ,  $0^{-+}$  ???,  $\eta_c(3S)$  expected above 4 GeV

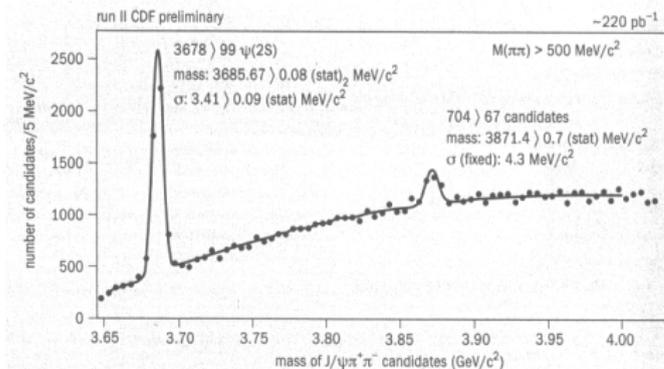
$Z(3930) \rightarrow D \bar{D} \quad 2^3P_2(\chi'_{c2})$  ???

$Y(3940) \rightarrow \omega J/\Psi$  status not clear, BaBar observes  $M = 3914$  MeV, different from Belle,  $2^3P_1(\chi'_{c1})$  ???

## EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS for X(3872)



Belle



CDF

## EXPERIMENTAL STATUS of $X(3872)$

Observed by Belle (2003), confirmed by CDF II, DO, BaBar Belle

$$e^+ - e^- \rightarrow B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm + X \rightarrow K^\pm + J/\Psi + \pi^+ + \pi^-$$

Mass =  $3872.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5$  MeV

Width  $\Gamma < 2.3$  MeV (95 % C.L.),  $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$

Close to threshold  $D^0 + \bar{D}^{*0} = 3871.2$  MeV

## Parameters

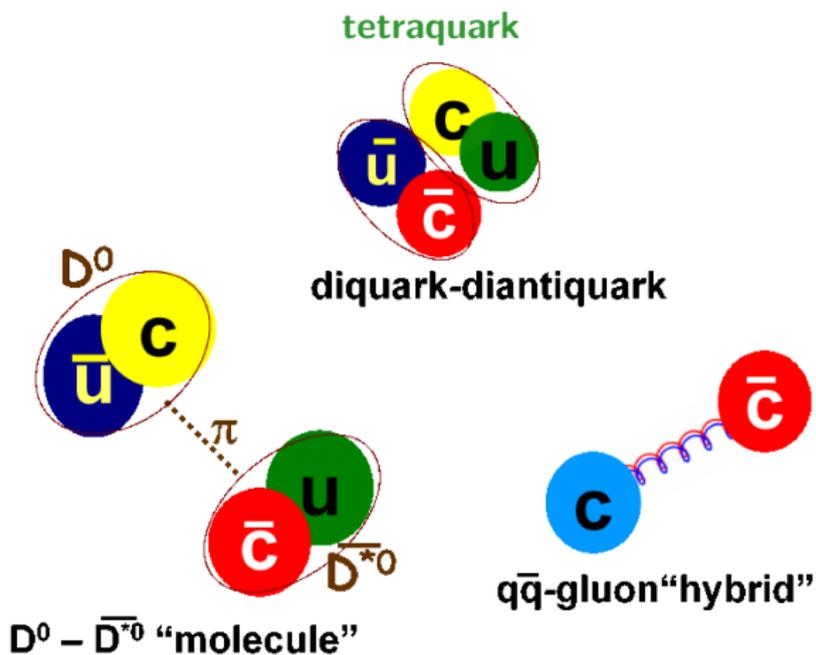
Resonance	Mass (MeV)	Width (MeV)	$J^{PC}$	Decay modes
X(3872)	$3872 \pm 0.6$	$< 2.3$	$1^{++}$	$\pi^+\pi^-J/\Psi, \gamma J/\Psi$
X(3940)	$3942 \pm 9$	$37 \pm 17$	$J^{P+}$	$D\bar{D}^*$
Y(3940)	$3943 \pm 17$	$87 \pm 22 \pm 26$	$J^{P+}$	$\omega J/\Psi$
Z(3930)	$3929 \pm 5$	$29 \pm 10 \pm 2$	$2^{++}$	$D\bar{D}$
X(4160)	$4156 \pm 29$	$139^{+113}_{-65}$	$J^{P+}$	$D^*\bar{D}^*$
Y(4260)	$4264 \pm 12$	$83 \pm 22$	$1^{--}$	$\pi^+\pi^-J/\Psi$
$Z^\pm(4430)$	$4433 \pm 5$	$45^{+35}_{-18}$	?	$\pi^\pm\Psi'$
Y(4660)	$4664 \pm 12$	$48 \pm 15$	$1^{--}$	$\pi^+\pi^-\Psi'$

# Selected theoretical approaches for exotics

## Options

- **Constituent quark model**  $c\bar{c}$
- $D\bar{D}^*$  **molecule**  $(c\bar{q}) - (\bar{c}q)$
- **Tetraquarks**  $(c\bar{c})(q\bar{q})$
- **Hybrid, excitation of the flux tube**





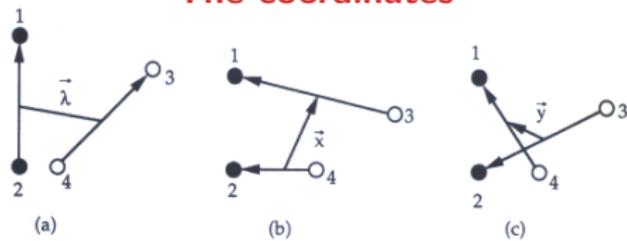
## Molecular picture

- de Rujula,Georgi,Glashow (1977)  $\Psi(4040)$  as  $D^*\bar{D}^*$  molecule
- Tornqvist (1991) deuteron-like two mesons,  $D\bar{D}^*$ ,  $D^*\bar{D}$ , interacting by  $\pi$  exchange (Yukawa)
- Y.-R. Liu et al, hep-ph/0801.3540,  $\pi$  and  $\sigma$  exchange  $\rightarrow$  **no bound state** except for  $B\bar{B}^*$

# Tetraquarks

- Initiated in 1977 by Jaffe, tetraquarks, MIT bag model
- Potential models, Isgur, Weinstein 1983, light scalar mesons
- Role of **heavy quarks**, Zouzou et al. 1986
- Role of **hidden colour states**, DMB & FS, PRD49:4665 (1994)
- Stability due to heavy flavours, DMB & FS, PRD57:6778 (1998)
- Role of **confinement**, J. Vijande et al. PRD76:114013 (2007)

## The coordinates



## The diquark picture

$$\square \times \square = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}^{\bar{6}_{12}} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array}^{3_{12}} \quad \text{quarks 1, 2}$$

sym                  antisym

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}^{3_{34}} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}^{\bar{6}_{34}} \quad \text{antiquarks 3, 4}$$

antisym                  sym

2q - 2 $\bar{q}$  system

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow |\bar{3}_{12} 3_{34}\rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \longrightarrow |6_{12} \bar{6}_{34}\rangle$$

## The meson-meson channel

Asymptotic channels  $(q\bar{q})(q\bar{q})$

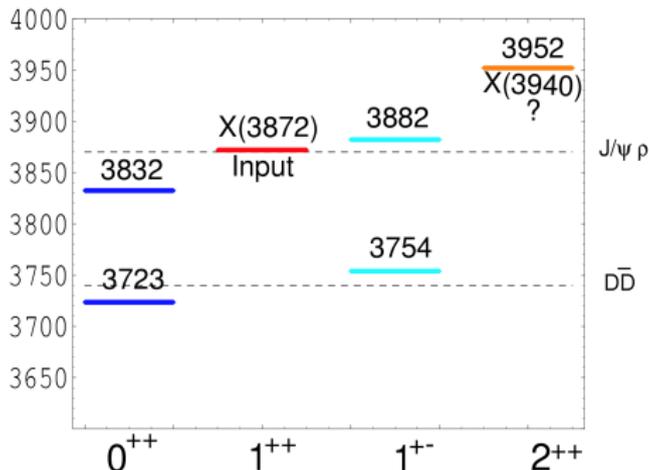
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} 1_{13} \quad 8_{13} \\ 1_{24} \quad 8_{24} \end{array} \right\} \text{direct channel} \\
 \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l} 1_{14} \quad 8_{14} \\ 1_{23} \quad 8_{23} \end{array} \right\} \text{exchange channel}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \quad |1_{13} 1_{24}\rangle \text{ or } |1_{14} 1_{23}\rangle \\
 \updownarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \updownarrow \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \quad |8_{13} 8_{24}\rangle \text{ or } |8_{14} 8_{23}\rangle
 \end{array}$$

Hidden colour states

## The resonance X(3872)

L.Maiani et al. PRD71,014028 (2005)



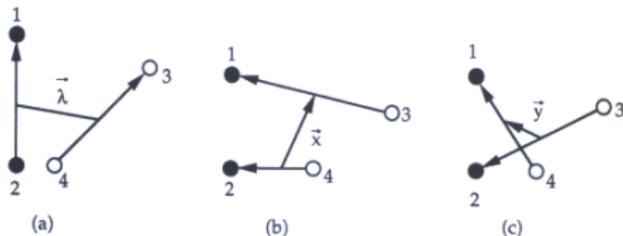
- diquark picture  $(cq)(\bar{c}\bar{q})$
- only  $\bar{3}_{12}3_{34}$  basis vector  $\rightarrow$  twice less states in the spectrum
- X(3872) is fitted

## A simplified OGE model

H. Hogaasen, J.-M. Richard, P.Sorba, PRD73,054013 (2006)

$$\mathcal{M} = \sum_i m_i + \langle H_{cm} \rangle$$

$$H_{cm} = - \sum_{i,j} C_{ij} \tilde{\lambda}_i \cdot \tilde{\lambda}_j \sigma_i \cdot \sigma_j$$



## PARAMETERS

**N.B.**  $c_{12} = c_{34}$ ,  $c_{14} = c_{23}$

$m_q = 450 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $m_c = 1550 \text{ MeV}$

$c_{12} = c_{qc} = 5.0 \text{ MeV}$

$c_{23} = c_{q\bar{c}} = 6.5 \text{ MeV}$

$c_{13} = c_{c\bar{c}} = 4.0 \text{ MeV}$

$c_{24} = c_{q\bar{q}} = 20.0 \text{ MeV}$

**molecular limit**  $c_{12} = c_{14} = 0$

$\langle H_{cm} \rangle$  for  $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$

*Basis*  $|1\rangle = |1_{13}1_{24}(\mathbf{V}_{13}\mathbf{V}_{24})_1\rangle$ ;  $|2\rangle = |8_{13}8_{24}(\mathbf{V}_{13}\mathbf{V}_{24})_1\rangle$

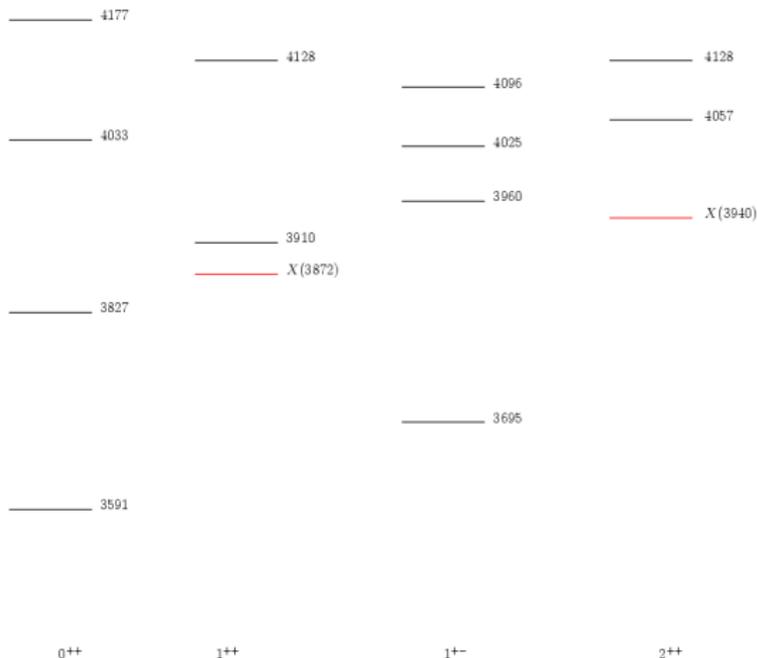
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{16}{3}(C_{13} + C_{24}) & \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}(C_{12} - C_{23}) \\ \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}(C_{12} - C_{23}) & -\frac{2}{3}(4C_{12} + 14C_{23} + C_{13} + C_{24}) \end{bmatrix}$$

**lowest state components (0.0259, 0.9996)**

→ **very small  $J/\Psi$  + vector meson component**

SPECTRUM of  $c\bar{c}q\bar{q}$ 

$$\mathcal{M} = \sum_i m_i - \left\langle \sum_{i,j} C_{ij} \tilde{\lambda}_i \cdot \tilde{\lambda}_j \sigma_i \cdot \sigma_j \right\rangle$$



## More refinements, Maiani et al. PRL99:182003(2007)

$$\begin{aligned} X_u &= [cu][\bar{c}\bar{u}], X_d = [cd][\bar{c}\bar{d}], & \text{neutral} \\ X^+ &= [cu][\bar{c}\bar{d}], X^- = [cd][\bar{c}\bar{u}], & \text{charged} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_d &= X(3872) \text{ decays into } J/\Psi\pi^+\pi^- \\ X_u &= X(3876) \text{ decays into } D^0\bar{D}^0\pi^0 \end{aligned}$$

## Branching ratios with Belle data + weak decay

$$B(X_d \rightarrow J/\Psi\pi^+\pi^-) \approx \frac{1}{20} B(X_u \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0\pi^0)$$

	$X(3872)$
Mass (MeV)	$3872.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5$ (Belle-2003) $3871.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4$ (CDF-2004) $3871.8 \pm 3.1 \pm 3.0$ (D0-2003) $3873.4 \pm 1.4$ (Babar-2005) $3875.4 \pm 0.7^{+1.2}_{-2.0}$ (Belle-2006) $3875.6 \pm 0.7^{+1.4}_{-1.5}$ (Babar-2007)
Width $J^{PC}$	$< 2.3$ MeV (Belle-2003) $1^{++}/2^{-+}$ (angular, angular-CDF)
Branching fractions	$\frac{BR[X(3872) \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi]}{BR[X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi]} = 0.14 \pm 0.05$ (Belle-2005) $\frac{BR[X(3872) \rightarrow \gamma J/\psi]}{BR[X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi]} = 0.25$ (Babar-2006) $\frac{BR[X(3875) \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0 \pi^0]}{BR[X(3875) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi]} = 9.4^{+3.6}_{-4.3}$ (Belle 2006) ???

**The resonance  $Z^+(4430)$ ,  $I = 1$**   
**Exotique: non-zero electric charge  $\rightarrow$  not  $c\bar{c}$  or  $c\bar{c}g$**   
**observed in  $\Psi(2S)\pi^+$  channel.**

### Options

- $D^*(2010) \bar{D}_1(2420)$  molecule (S.L.Zhu et al.,2007)
- diquark-antidiquark  $[cu][\bar{c}\bar{u}]$  (Maiani et al.,2007)
- tetraquark (Liu, Zhao, Close, hep-ph/0802.2648)
- S-wave threshold effect (Rosner, 2007)

**Molecular option:** Relative S-wave gives  $J^P = 0^-$  (lowest state)

Decay channel:  $D^* D^* \pi$

## Tetraquark option $cu\bar{c}\bar{d}$ : Mass estimate

Relative S-wave  $\rightarrow \ell = 0 \rightarrow$  Parity = + 1

Decay to  $\Psi(2S)\pi^+ \rightarrow S = 1 \rightarrow$  Charge conjugation for neutral partner  $C = (-)^{\ell+S} = + 1 \rightarrow J^P = 1^{+-}$  (lowest state)

Decay channels of neutral partner  $D\bar{D}^*, J/\Psi\pi$ , etc.

Radial excitation:  $M(\Psi'(3685)) - M(J/\Psi(3097)) \approx 600$  MeV

The OGE model for  $J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$  was **3695 MeV**.

The total:  $\approx 4300$  MeV is plausible

Microscopic calculations are required

# Summary

## SUMMARY

- **X(3872), Z<sup>+</sup>(4430)** good candidates for exotics
- **Richer data needed, quantum numbers, charged X, etc.**
- **More sophisticated calculations needed**
- **Intensive back-and-forth between theory and experiment**
- **New charmonium states to be discovered, also  $b\bar{b}$  and  $b\bar{c}$**