Modeling new exotic XYZ states

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The power of spectroscopy in QCD

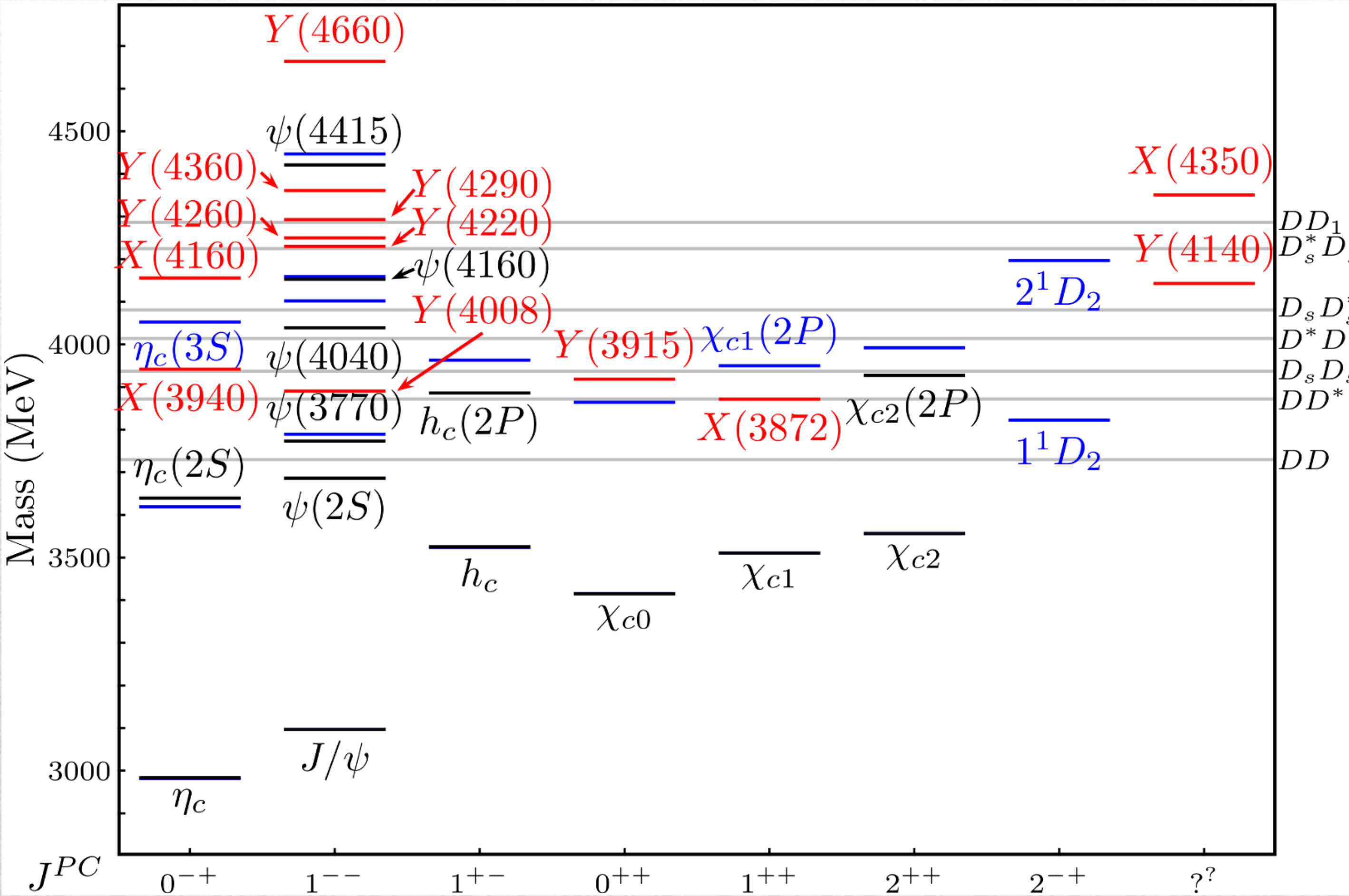
ECT*, Trento – February 9th, 2016

in coll. w/ Esposito, Faccini, Filaci, Guerrieri, Maiani, Papinutto, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer, Tantalo

Outline

- «Exotic landscape»
- Compact tetraquarks
- Production of exotics at LHC
- Feshbach resonances
- Conclusions

Quarkonium orthodoxy?

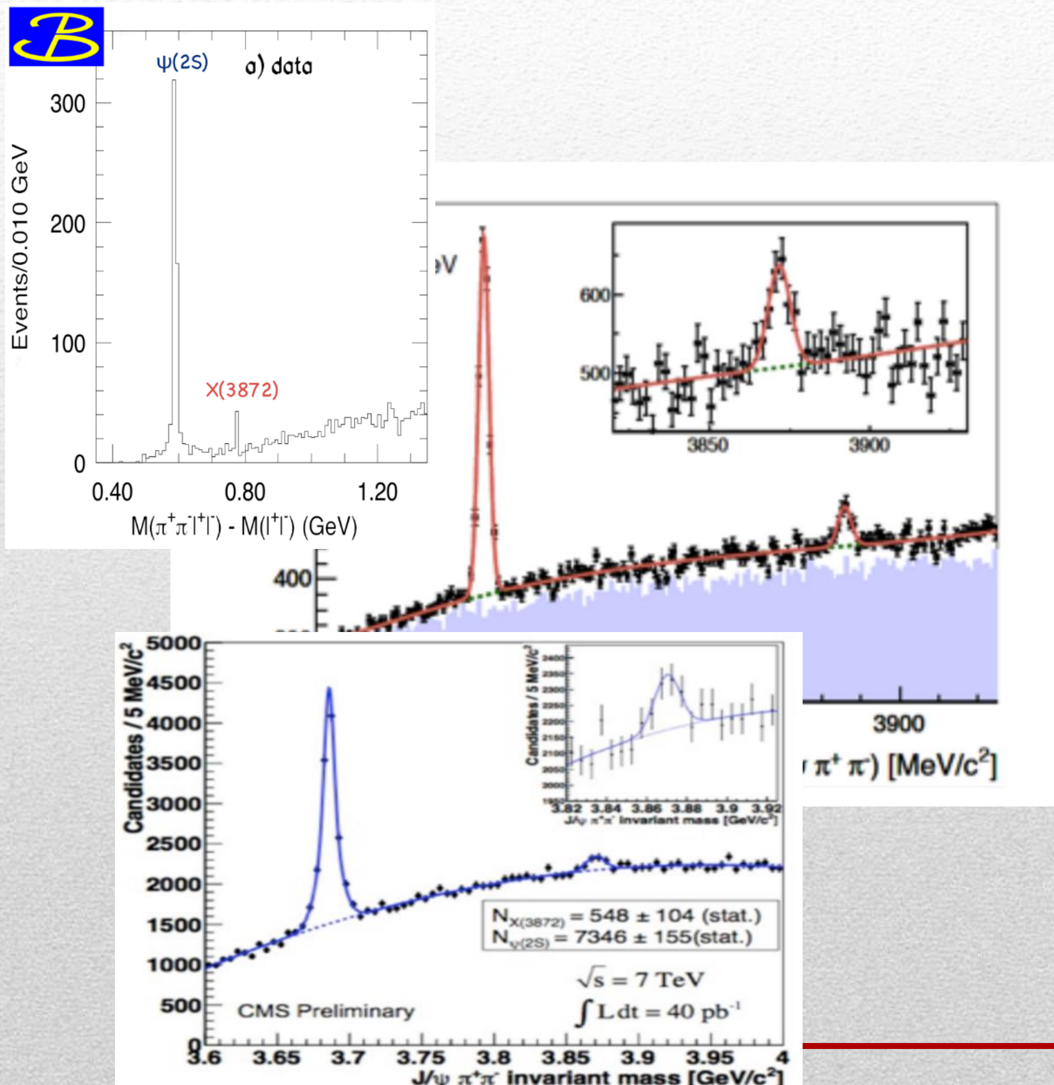


A host of unexpected resonances have appeared

decaying mostly into charmonium + light

Hardly reconciled with usual charmonium interpretation

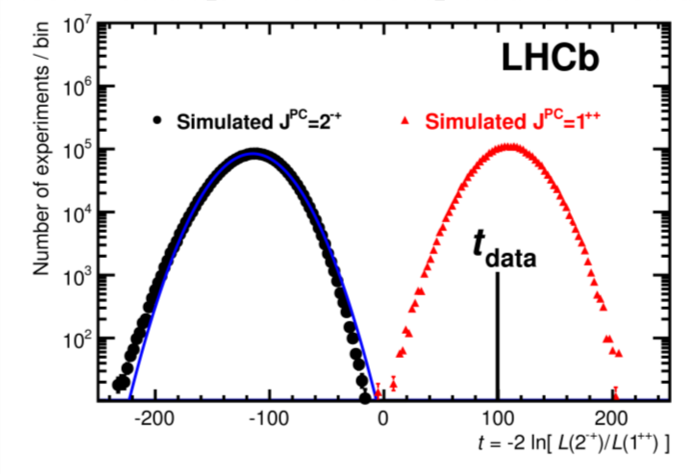
$X(3872)$

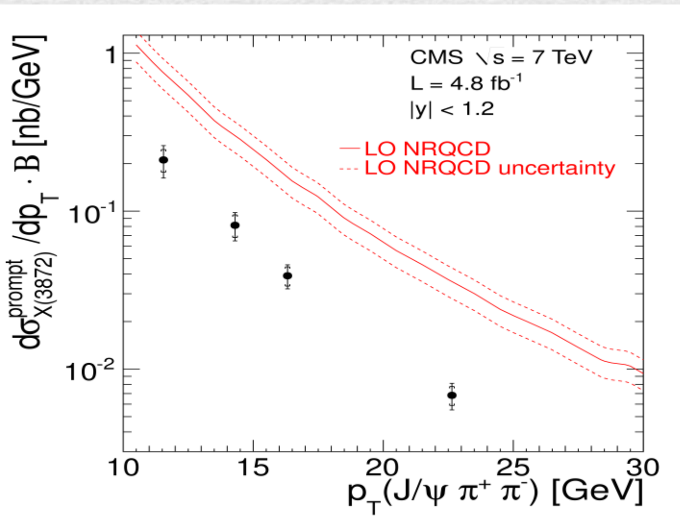


- Discovered in
  $B \to K\, X \to J/\psi\, \pi\pi$
- Very close to DD^* threshold
- Too narrow for an above-treshold charmonium
- Isospin violation too big
  $$\frac{\Gamma(X \to J/\psi\ \ \omega)}{\Gamma(X \to J/\psi\ \ \rho)} \sim 0.8 \pm 0.3$$
- Mass prediction not compatible with $\chi_{c1}(2P)$

$M = 3871.69 \pm 0.17 \text{ MeV}$
$M_X - M_{DD^*} = -3 \pm 192 \text{ keV}$
$\Gamma < 1.2 \text{ MeV @}90\%$

$X(3872)$



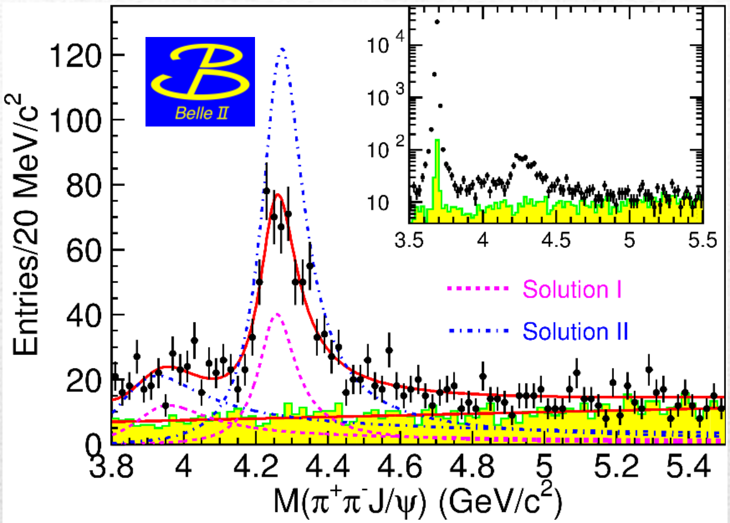


Large prompt production in $pp(\bar{p})$

B decay mode	X decay mode	product branching fraction $(\times 10^5)$		B_{fit}	R_{fit}
K^+X	$X \to \pi\pi J/\psi$	$\mathbf{0.86 \pm 0.08}$	(BABAR,[26] Belle[25])	$0.081^{+0.019}_{-0.031}$	1
		$0.84 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07$	BABAR[26]		
		$0.86 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.05$	Belle[25]		
K^0X	$X \to \pi\pi J/\psi$	$\mathbf{0.41 \pm 0.11}$	(BABAR,[26] Belle[25])		
		$0.35 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.04$	BABAR[26]		
		$0.43 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04$	Belle[25]		
$(K^+\pi^-)_{NR}X$	$X \to \pi\pi J/\psi$	$0.81 \pm 0.20^{+0.11}_{-0.14}$	Belle[106]		
$K^{*0}X$	$X \to \pi\pi J/\psi$	< 0.34, 90% C.L.	Belle[106]		
KX	$X \to \omega J/\psi$	$R = 0.8 \pm 0.3$	BABAR[33]	$0.061^{+0.024}_{-0.036}$	$0.77^{+0.28}_{-0.32}$
K^+X		$0.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1$	BABAR[33]		
K^0X		$0.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1$	BABAR[33]		
KX	$X \to \pi\pi\pi^0 J/\psi$	$R = 1.0 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3$	Belle[32]		
K^+X	$X \to D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$	$\mathbf{8.5 \pm 2.6}$	(BABAR,[38] Belle[37])	$0.614^{+0.166}_{-0.074}$	$8.2^{+2.3}_{-2.8}$
		$16.7 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.7$	BABAR[38]		
		$7.7 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.0$	Belle[37]		
K^0X	$X \to D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$	$\mathbf{12 \pm 4}$	(BABAR,[38] Belle[37])		
		$22 \pm 10 \pm 4$	BABAR[38]		
		$9.7 \pm 4.6 \pm 1.3$	Belle[37]		
K^+X	$X \to \gamma J/\psi$	$\mathbf{0.202 \pm 0.038}$	(BABAR,[35] Belle[34])	$0.019^{+0.005}_{-0.009}$	$0.24^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$
K^+X		$0.28 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.01$	BABAR[35]		
		$0.178^{+0.048}_{-0.044} \pm 0.012$	Belle[34]		
K^0X		$0.26 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.02$	BABAR[35]		
		$0.124^{+0.076}_{-0.061} \pm 0.011$	Belle[34]		
K^+X	$X \to \gamma\psi(2S)$	$\mathbf{0.44 \pm 0.12}$	BABAR[35]	$0.04^{+0.015}_{-0.020}$	$0.51^{+0.13}_{-0.17}$
K^+X		$0.95 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.06$	BABAR[35]		
		$0.083^{+0.198}_{-0.183} \pm 0.044$	Belle[34]		
		$R' = 2.46 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.29$	LHCb[36]		
K^0X		$1.14 \pm 0.55 \pm 0.10$	BABAR[35]		
		$0.112^{+0.357}_{-0.290} \pm 0.057$	Belle[34]		
K^+X	$X \to \gamma\chi_{c1}$	$< 9.6 \times 10^{-3}$	Belle[23]	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	< 0.014
K^+X	$X \to \gamma\chi_{c2}$	< 0.016	Belle[23]	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$	< 0.024
KX	$X \to \gamma\gamma$	$< 4.5 \times 10^{-3}$	Belle[111]	$< 4.7 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 6.6 \times 10^{-3}$
KX	$X \to \eta J/\psi$	< 1.05	BABAR[112]	< 0.11	< 1.55
K^+X	$X \to p\bar{p}$	$< 9.6 \times 10^{-4}$	LHCb[110]	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$	$< 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$

Vector Y states

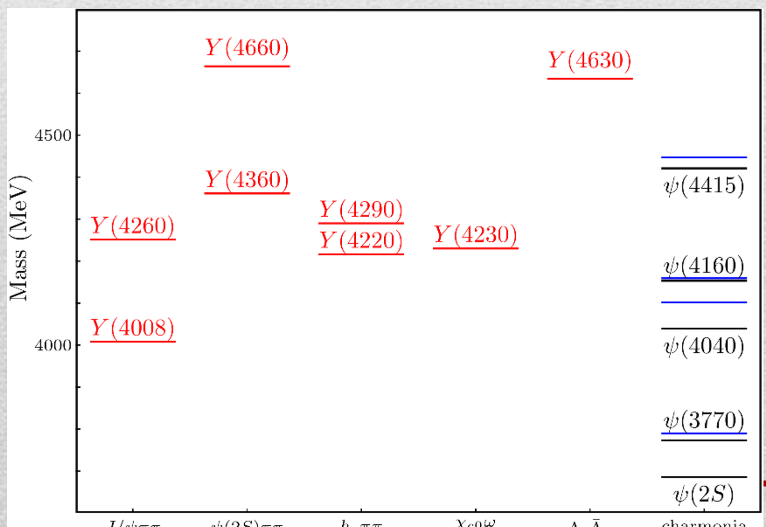
Lots of unexpected $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ states found in ISR analyses (and nowhere else!)

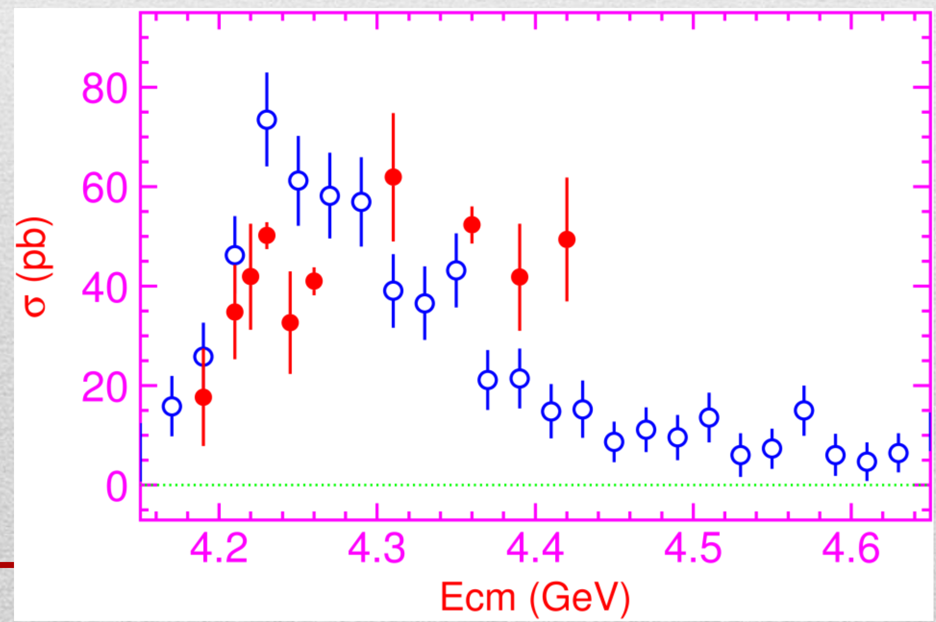


Seen in few final states,
mostly $J/\psi\ \pi\pi$ and $\psi(2S)\ \pi\pi$

Not seen decaying into open charm pairs,
to compare with

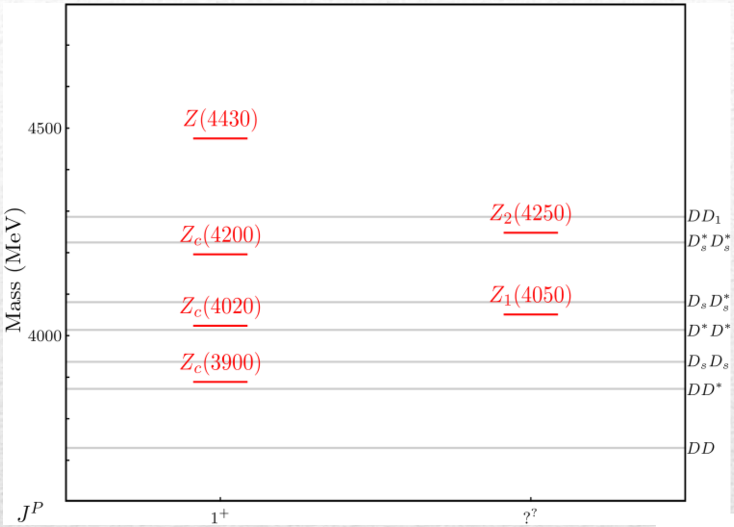
$$\frac{B(\psi(3770) \to D\bar{D})}{B(\psi(3770) \to J/\psi\pi\pi)} > 480$$





Charged Z states

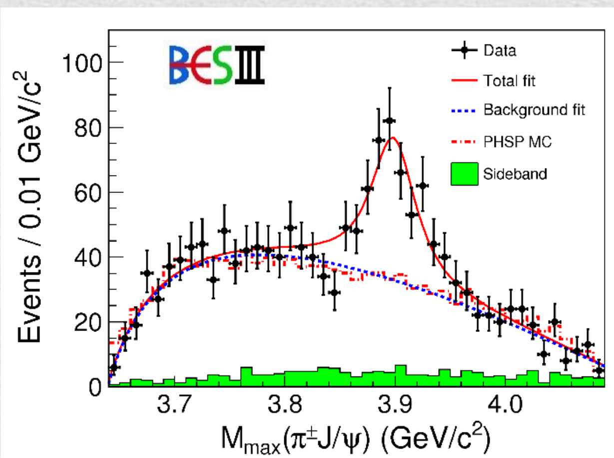
Charged quarkonium-like resonances have been found, **4q needed**

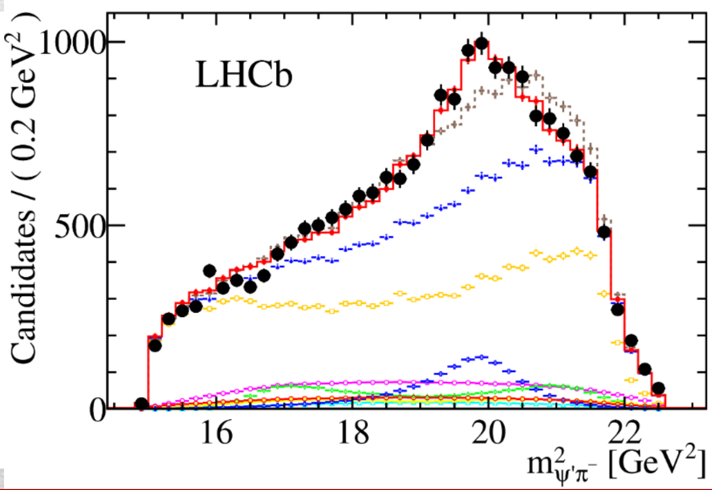


Two states $J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$ appear
slightly above $D^{(*)}D^*$ thresholds

$e^+e^- \to Z_c(3900)^+\pi^- \to J/\psi\, \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\to (DD^*)^+\pi^-$
$M = 3888.7 \pm 3.4$ MeV, $\Gamma = 35 \pm 7$ MeV

$e^+e^- \to Z_c'(4020)^+\pi^- \to h_c\, \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\to \bar{D}^{*0}D^{*+}\pi^-$
$M = 4023.9 \pm 2.4$ MeV, $\Gamma = 10 \pm 6$ MeV



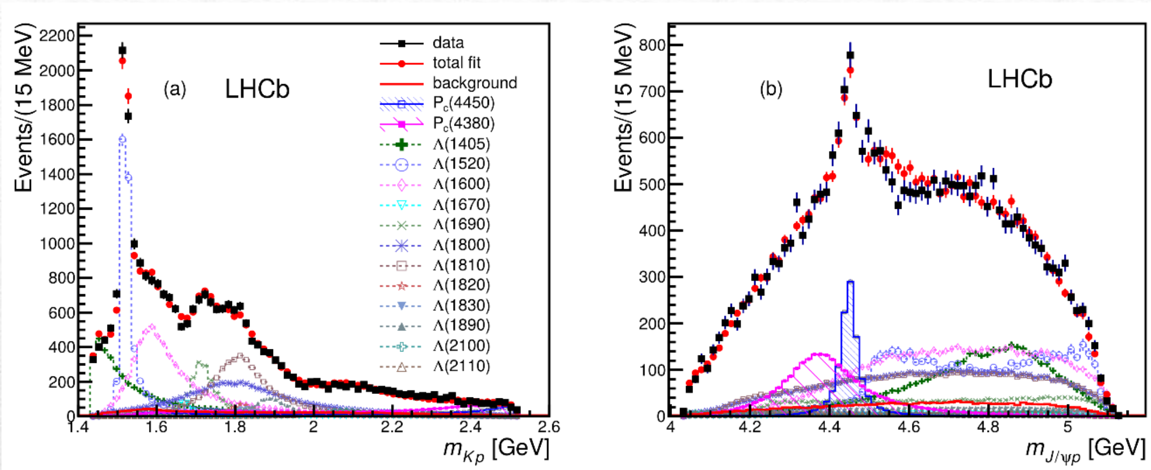


$Z(4430)^+ \to \psi(2S)\,\pi^+$
$I^G J^{PC} = 1^+1^{+-}$

$M = 4475 \pm 7^{+15}_{-25}$ MeV
$\Gamma = 172 \pm 13^{+37}_{-34}$MeV

Far from open charm thresholds

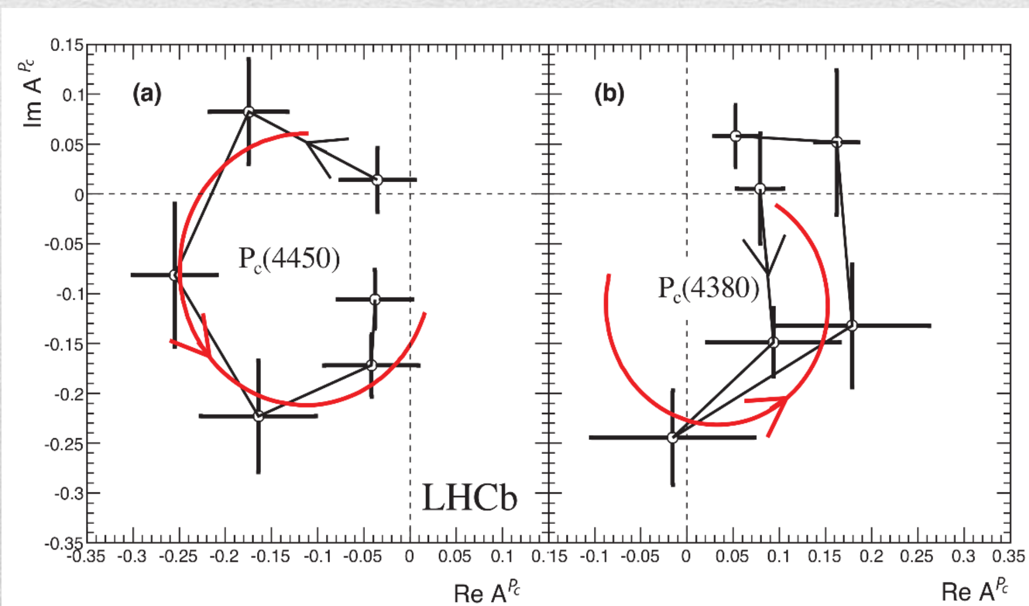
Pentaquarks... and so on



LHCb, PRL 115, 072001

Two states seen in $\Lambda_b \to (J/\psi\, p)\, K^-$

$$M_1 = 4380 \pm 8 \pm 29 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\Gamma_1 = 205 \pm 18 \pm 86 \text{ MeV}$$
$$M_2 = 4449.8 \pm 1.7 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\Gamma_2 = 39 \pm 5 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}$$



Quantum numbers

$$J^P = \left(\frac{3}{2}^-, \frac{5}{2}^+\right) \text{ or } \left(\frac{3}{2}^+, \frac{5}{2}^-\right) \text{ or } \left(\frac{5}{2}^+, \frac{3}{2}^-\right)$$

Opposite parities needed for the interference to correctly describe angular distributions

No obvious threshold nearby

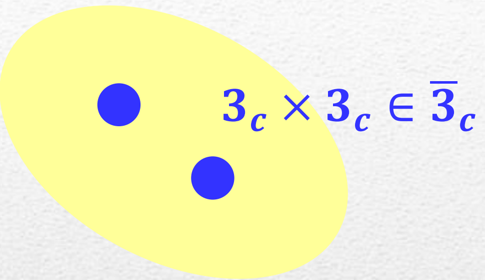
State	M (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	J^{PC}	Process (mode)	Experiment (#σ)
$X(3823)$	3823.1 ± 1.9	< 24	$?^{?-}$	$B \to K(\chi_{c1}\gamma)$	Belle[23] (4.0)
$X(3872)$	3871.68 ± 0.17	< 1.2	1^{++}	$B \to K(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$	Belle[24,25] (>10), *BABAR*[26] (8.6)
				$p\bar{p} \to (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi) \ldots$	CDF[27,28] (11.6), D0[29] (5.2)
				$pp \to (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi) \ldots$	LHCb[30,31] (np)
				$B \to K(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 J/\psi)$	Belle[32] (4.3), *BABAR*[33] (4.0)
				$B \to K(\gamma J/\psi)$	Belle[34] (5.5), *BABAR*[35] (3.5)
					LHCb[36] (> 10)
				$B \to K(\gamma\psi(2S))$	*BABAR*[35] (3.6), Belle[34] (0.2)
					LHCb[36] (4.4)
				$B \to K(D\bar{D}^*)$	Belle[37] (6.4), *BABAR*[38] (4.9)
$Z_c(3900)^+$	3888.7 ± 3.4	35 ± 7	1^{+-}	$Y(4260) \to \pi^-(D\bar{D}^*)^+$	BES III[39] (np)
				$Y(4260) \to \pi^-(\pi^+ J/\psi)$	BES III[40] (8), Belle[41] (5.2)
					CLEO data[42] (>5)
$Z_c(4020)^+$	4023.9 ± 2.4	10 ± 6	1^{+-}	$Y(4260) \to \pi^-(\pi^+ h_c)$	BES III[43] (8.9)
				$Y(4260) \to \pi^-(D^*\bar{D}^*)^+$	BES III[44] (10)
$Y(3915)$	3918.4 ± 1.9	20 ± 5	0^{++}	$B \to K(\omega J/\psi)$	Belle[45] (8), *BABAR*[33,46] (19)
				$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(\omega J/\psi)$	Belle[47] (7.7), *BABAR*[48] (7.6)
$Z(3930)$	3927.2 ± 2.6	24 ± 6	2^{++}	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(D\bar{D})$	Belle[49] (5.3), *BABAR*[50] (5.8)
$X(3940)$	3942^{+9}_{-8}	37^{+27}_{-17}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi\,(D\bar{D}^*)$	Belle[51,52] (6)
$Y(4008)$	3891 ± 42	255 ± 42	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$	Belle[41,53] (7.4)
$Z(4050)^+$	4051^{+24}_{-43}	82^{+51}_{-55}	$?^{?+}$	$\bar{B}^0 \to K^-(\pi^+\chi_{c1})$	Belle[54] (5.0), *BABAR*[55] (1.1)
$Y(4140)$	4145.6 ± 3.6	14.3 ± 5.9	$?^{?+}$	$B^+ \to K^+(\phi J/\psi)$	CDF[56,57] (5.0), Belle[58] (1.9),
					LHCb[59] (1.4), CMS[60] (>5)
					DØ[61] (3.1)
$X(4160)$	4156^{+29}_{-25}	139^{+113}_{-65}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi\,(D^*\bar{D}^*)$	Belle[52] (5.5)
$Z(4200)^+$	4196^{+35}_{-30}	370^{+99}_{-110}	1^{+-}	$\bar{B}^0 \to K^-(\pi^+ J/\psi)$	Belle[62] (7.2)

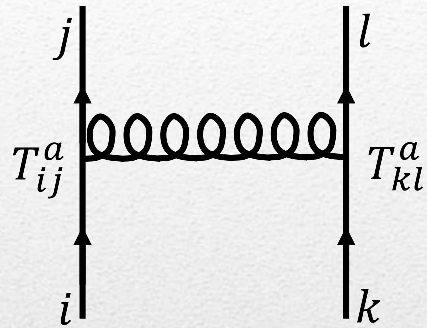
State	M (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	J^{PC}	Process (mode)	Experiment (#σ)
$Y(4220)$	4196^{+35}_{-30}	39 ± 32	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^- h_c)$	BES III data[63,64] (4.5)
$Y(4230)$	4230 ± 8	38 ± 12	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\chi_{c0}\omega)$	BES III[65] (>9)
$Z(4250)^+$	4248^{+185}_{-45}	177^{+321}_{-72}	$?^{?+}$	$\bar{B}^0 \to K^-(\pi^+\chi_{c1})$	Belle[54] (5.0), *BABAR*[55] (2.0)
$Y(4260)$	4250 ± 9	108 ± 12	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi\pi J/\psi)$	*BABAR*[66,67] (8), CLEO[68,69] (11)
					Belle[41,53] (15), BES III[40] (np)
				$e^+e^- \to (f_0(980) J/\psi)$	*BABAR*[67] (np), Belle[41] (np)
				$e^+e^- \to (\pi^- Z_c(3900)^+)$	BES III[40] (8), Belle[41] (5.2)
				$e^+e^- \to (\gamma\, X(3872))$	BES III[70] (5.3)
$Y(4290)$	4293 ± 9	222 ± 67	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^- h_c)$	BES III data[63,64] (np)
$X(4350)$	$4350.6^{+4.6}_{-5.1}$	13^{+18}_{-10}	$0/2^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(\phi J/\psi)$	Belle[58] (3.2)
$Y(4360)$	4354 ± 11	78 ± 16	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S))$	Belle[71] (8), *BABAR*[72] (np)
$Z(4430)^+$	4478 ± 17	180 ± 31	1^{+-}	$\bar{B}^0 \to K^-(\pi^+\psi(2S))$	Belle[73,74] (6.4), *BABAR*[75] (2.4)
					LHCb[76] (13.9)
				$\bar{B}^0 \to K^-(\pi^+ J/\psi)$	Belle[62] (4.0)
$Y(4630)$	4634^{+9}_{-11}	92^{+41}_{-32}	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\Lambda_c^+\bar{\Lambda}_c^-)$	Belle[77] (8.2)
$Y(4660)$	4665 ± 10	53 ± 14	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S))$	Belle[71] (5.8), *BABAR*[72] (5)
$Z_b(10610)^+$	10607.2 ± 2.0	18.4 ± 2.4	1^{+-}	$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi(\pi\Upsilon(nS))$	Belle[78,79] (>10)
				$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^-(\pi^+ h_b(nP))$	Belle[78] (16)
				$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^-(B\bar{B}^*)^+$	Belle[80] (8)
$Z_b(10650)^+$	10652.2 ± 1.5	11.5 ± 2.2	1^{+-}	$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^-(\pi^+\Upsilon(nS))$	Belle[78] (>10)
				$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^-(\pi^+ h_b(nP))$	Belle[78] (16)
				$\Upsilon(5S) \to \pi^-(B^*\bar{B}^*)^+$	Belle[80] (6.8)

Guerrieri, AP, Piccinini, Polosa,
IJMPA 30, 1530002

Diquarks

Attraction and repulsion in 1-gluon exchange approximation is given by





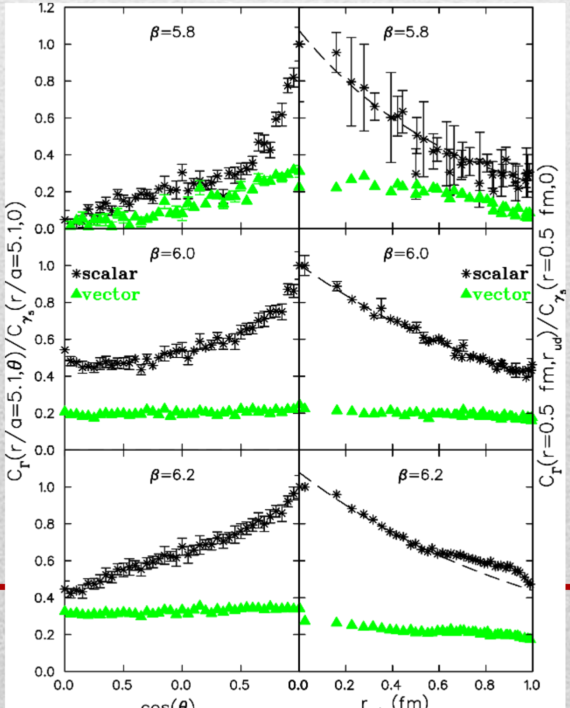
$$R = \frac{1}{2}\left(C_2(R_{12}) - C_2(R_1) - C_2(R_2)\right)$$

$$R_1 = -\frac{4}{3}, R_8 = +\frac{1}{6}$$

$$R_3 = -\frac{2}{3}, R_6 = +\frac{1}{3}$$

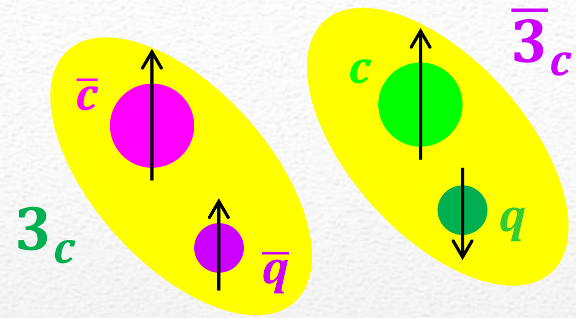
The singlet $\mathbf{1}_c$ is an attractive combination

A diquark in $\bar{\mathbf{3}}_c$ is an attractive combination
A diquark is colored, so it can stay into hadrons but cannot be an asymptotic state
Evidence (?) of diquarks in lattice QCD, Alexandrou, de Forcrand, Lucini, PRL 97, 222002



Tetraquark

In a constituent quark model, we can think of a **diquark-antidiquark compact state**

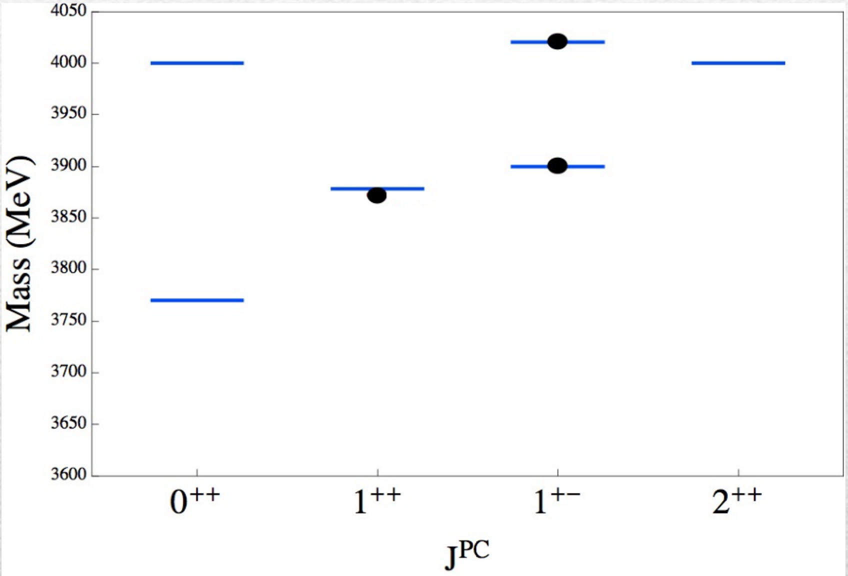


$$[cq]_{S=0}[\bar{c}\bar{q}]_{S=1} + h.c.$$

Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer PRD71 014028
Faccini, Maiani, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, Riquer PRD87 111102
Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer PRD89 114010

Spectrum according to color-spin hamiltonian (all the terms of the Breit-Fermi hamiltonian are absorbed into a constant diquark mass):

$$H = \sum_{dq} m_{dq} + 2 \sum_{i<j} \kappa_{ij}\, \vec{S_i} \cdot \vec{S_j}\, \frac{\lambda_i^a}{2} \frac{\lambda_j^a}{2}$$



Decay pattern mostly driven by HQSS ✓
Fair understanding of existing spectrum ✓
A full nonet for each level is expected ✗

New ansatz: the diquarks are compact objects spacially separated from each other, only $\kappa_{cq} \neq 0$
Existing spectrum is fitted if $\kappa_{cq} = 67$ MeV

Tetraquark: new ansatz

Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer PRD89 114010

J^{PC}	$cq\,\bar{c}\bar{q}$	$c\bar{c}\,q\bar{q}$	Resonance Assig.	Decays
0^{++}	$\lvert 0,0\rangle$	$1/2\lvert 0,0\rangle + \sqrt{3}/2\lvert 1,1\rangle_0$	$X_0(\sim 3770\text{ MeV})$	$\eta_c, J/\psi$ + light mesons
0^{++}	$\lvert 1,1\rangle_0$	$\sqrt{3}/2\lvert 0,0\rangle - 1/2\lvert 1,1\rangle_0$	$X_0'(\sim 4000\text{ MeV})$	$\eta_c, J/\psi$ + light mesons
1^{++}	$1/\sqrt{2}(\lvert 1,0\rangle + \lvert 0,1\rangle)$	$\lvert 1,1\rangle_1$	$X_1 = X(3872)$	$J/\psi + \rho/\omega,\ DD^*$
1^{+-}	$1/\sqrt{2}(\lvert 1,0\rangle - \lvert 0,1\rangle)$	$1/\sqrt{2}(\lvert 1,0\rangle - \lvert 0,1\rangle)$	$Z = Z(3900)$	$J/\psi + \pi,\ h_c/\eta_c + \pi/\rho$
1^{+-}	$\lvert 1,1\rangle_1$	$1/\sqrt{2}(\lvert 1,0\rangle + \lvert 0,1\rangle)$	$Z' = Z(4020)$	$J/\psi + \pi,\ h_c/\eta_c + \pi/\rho$
2^{++}	$\lvert 1,1\rangle_2$	$\lvert 1,1\rangle_2$	$X_2(\sim 4000\text{ MeV})$	J/ψ + light mesons

$L=1$	$P(S_{c\bar{c}}=1) : P(S_{c\bar{c}}=0)$	Assignment	Radiative Decay
Y_1	3:1	$Y(4008)$	$\gamma + X_0$
Y_2	1:0	$Y(4260)$	$\gamma + X$
Y_3	1:3	$Y(4290)/Y(4220)$	$\gamma + X_0'$
Y_4	1:0	$Y(4630)$	$\gamma + X_2$

$J/\psi\,\pi\pi$ ← Y_1, Y_2

$h_c\,\pi\pi$ ← Y_3

$\Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-$ ← Y_4

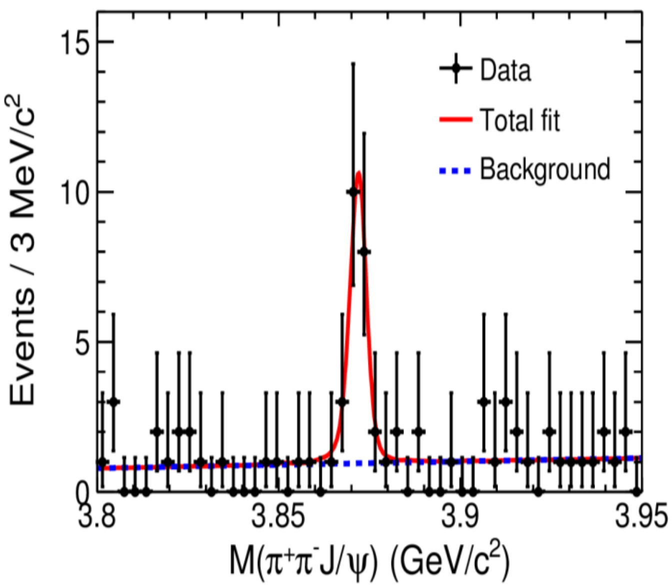
$$H = 2m_{dq} - 2\kappa_{cq}\left(\vec{S_c}\cdot\vec{S_q} + \vec{S_{\bar{c}}}\cdot\vec{S_{\bar{q}}}\right) + \frac{B_c\vec{L}^2}{2} - 2a\,\vec{L}\cdot\vec{S}$$

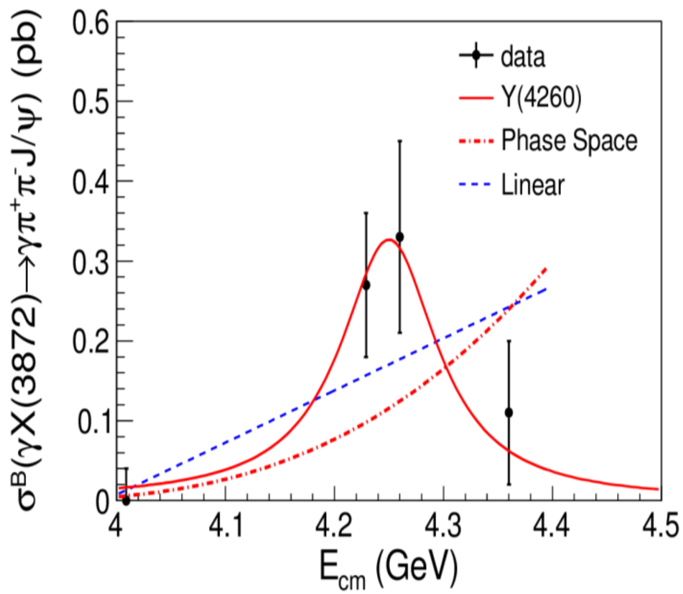
$Y(4260) \to \gamma X(3872)$

M. Ablikim et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 112 (2014) 092001

F. Piccinini

BESIII: $e^+e^- \to Y(4260) \to X(3872)\gamma$





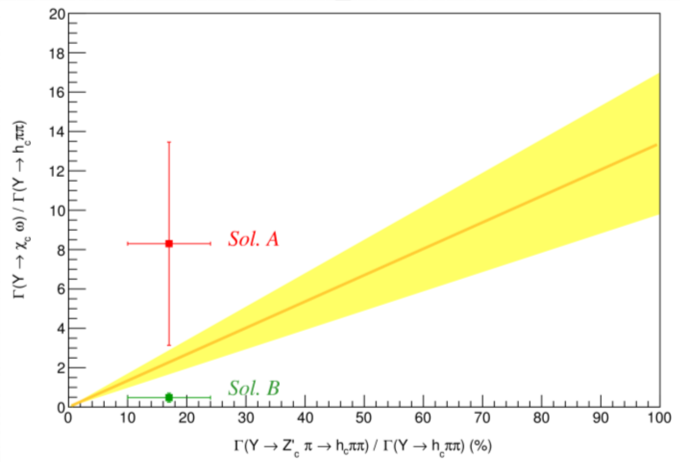
With $\mathcal{B}[X(3872) \to \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi] = 5\%$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}[Y(4260) \to \gamma X(3872)]}{\mathcal{B}(Y(4260) \to \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)} = 0.1$$

Strong indication that $Y(4260)$ and $X(3872)$ share a similar structure

Chen, Maiani, Polosa, Riquer EPJC75 11, 550

Tetraquark: the $Y(4220)$



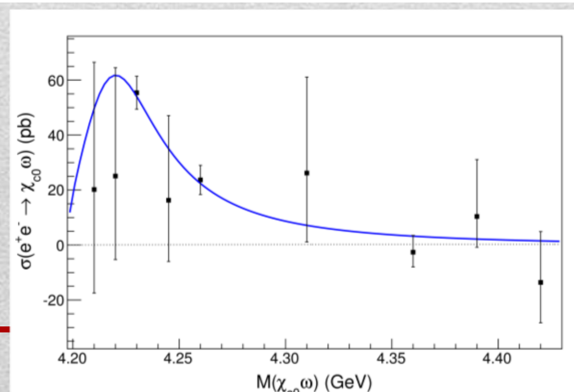
$$\langle \chi_{c0}(p)\, \omega(\eta,q) | Y(\lambda,P)\rangle = g_\chi\, \eta\cdot\lambda,$$
$$\langle Z'_c(\eta,q)\, \pi(p) | Y(\lambda,P)\rangle = g_Z\, \eta\cdot\lambda \frac{P\cdot p}{f_\pi M_Y},$$
$$\langle h_c(\eta,q)\, \sigma(p) | Y(\lambda,P)\rangle = g_h\, \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}\eta^\mu\lambda^\nu \frac{P^\rho q^\sigma}{P\cdot q},$$
$$\langle \pi(q)\pi(p) | \sigma(P)\rangle = \frac{P^2}{2 f_\pi},$$

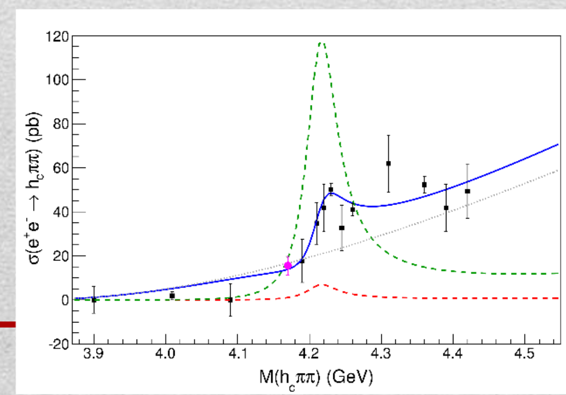
$$\frac{\Gamma\left(Y(4220)\to\chi_{c0}\omega\right)}{\Gamma(Y(4220)\to h_c\pi^+\pi^-)} = (13.4\pm 3.6)\times R_{YZ} = 2.3\pm 1.2.$$
$$\frac{\Gamma\left(Y(4220)\to Z_c'^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}\to h_c\pi^+\pi^-\right)}{\Gamma\left(Y(4220)\to h_c\sigma\to h_c\pi^+\pi^-\right)} = 4.8\pm 3.5,$$

A state apparently breaking HQSS has been observed

Compatible to be the Y_3 state

Faccini, Filaci, Guerrieri, AP, Polosa, PRD 91, 117501

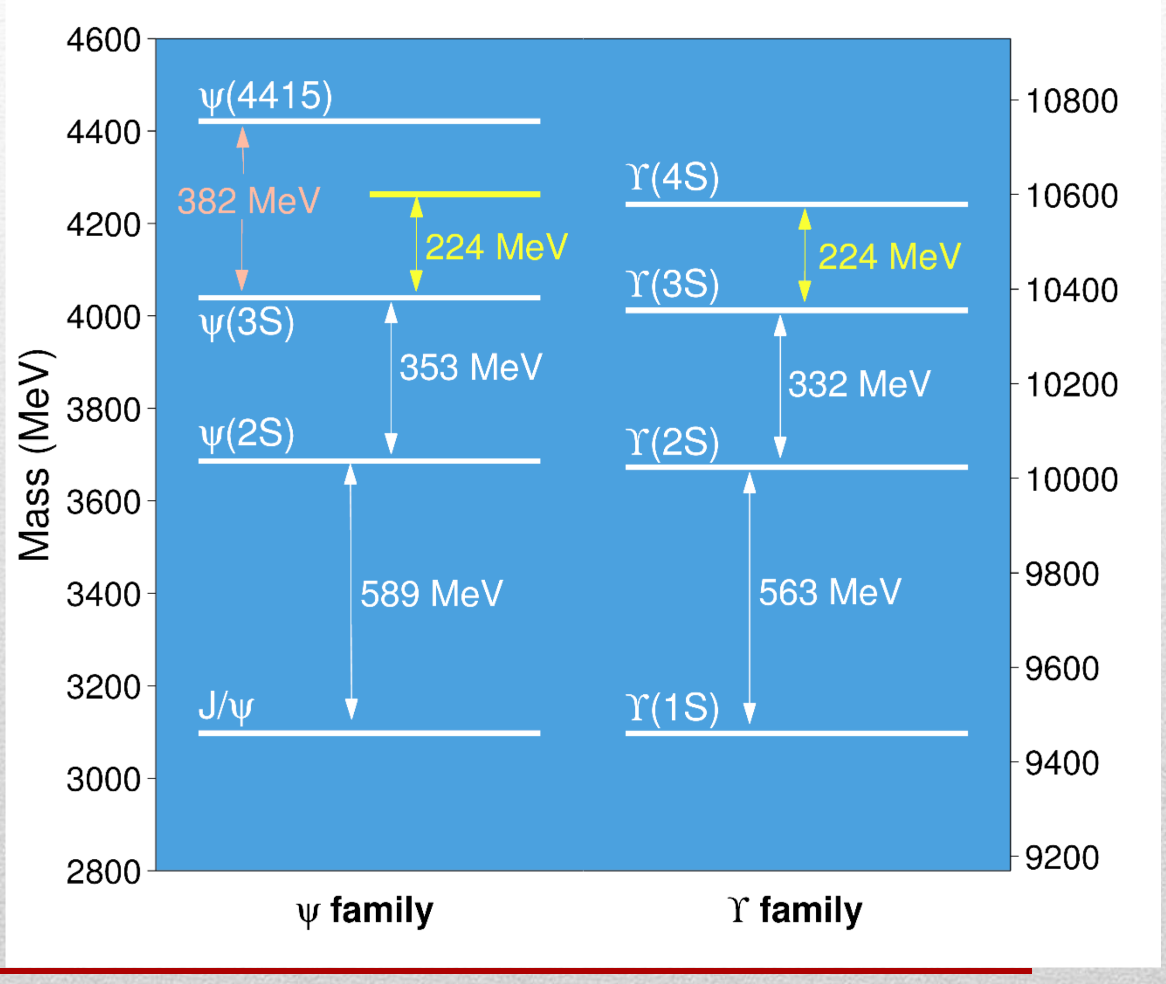




Tetraquark: radial excitations

Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer PRD89 114010

Radial excitations
$Z(2S) = Z(4430)$
$Y_1(2P) = Y(4360)$
$Y_2(2P) = Y(4660)$
Decay in $\psi(2S)$ preferably



$\chi_{cJ}(2P) - \chi_{cJ}(1P) \sim 437\text{ MeV}$
$\chi_{bJ}(2P) - \chi_{bJ}(1P) \sim 360\text{ MeV}$

Use the same splittings for tetraquarks

$M\big(Z(4430)\big) - M(Z_c(3900)) = 586^{+17}_{-26}\text{ MeV}$

$Z_c(3900) \to \eta_c \rho$

Esposito, Guerrieri, AP, PLB 746, 194-201

If tetraquark

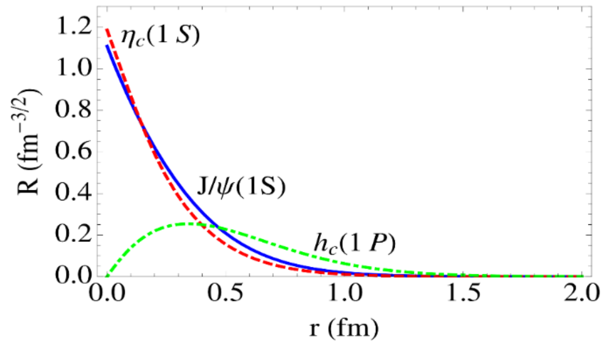
Kinematics with HQSS, dynamics estimated according to Brodsky et al., PRL113, 112001

$$A = \langle \chi_{c\bar{c}} | \chi_c \otimes \chi_{\bar{c}} \rangle \langle \phi_{c\bar{c}} | \hat{T}_{\perp HQS} | \phi[cq][\bar{c}\bar{q}] \rangle + O\left(\frac{\Lambda_{QCD}}{m_c}\right)$$

Clebsch-Gordan

Reduced matrix element
- approximated as a constant
- or $\propto \psi_{c\bar{c}}(r_Z)$

Uncertainty $\sim 25\%$



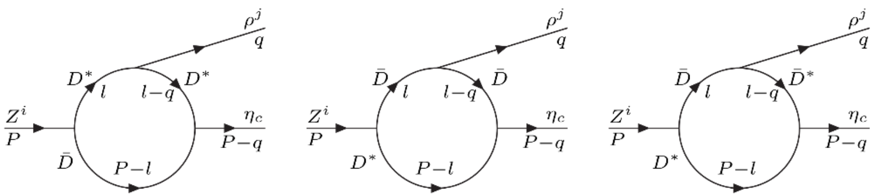
	Kinematics only		Dynamics included	
	type I	type II	type I	type II
$\frac{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c \to \eta_c \rho)}{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c \to J/\psi \pi)}$	$\left(3.3^{+7.9}_{-1.4}\right) \times 10^2$	$0.41^{+0.96}_{-0.17}$	$\left(2.3^{+3.3}_{-1.4}\right) \times 10^2$	$0.27^{+0.40}_{-0.17}$
$\frac{\mathcal{BR}(Z'_c \to \eta_c \rho)}{\mathcal{BR}(Z'_c \to h_c \pi)}$	$\left(1.2^{+2.8}_{-0.5}\right) \times 10^2$		$6.6^{+56.8}_{-5.8}$	

$Z_c(3900) \to \eta_c \rho$

Esposito, Guerrieri, AP, PLB 746, 194-201

If molecule

Non-Relativistic Effective Theory, HQET+NRQCD and Hidden gauge Lagrangian
Uncertainty estimated with power counting at NLO



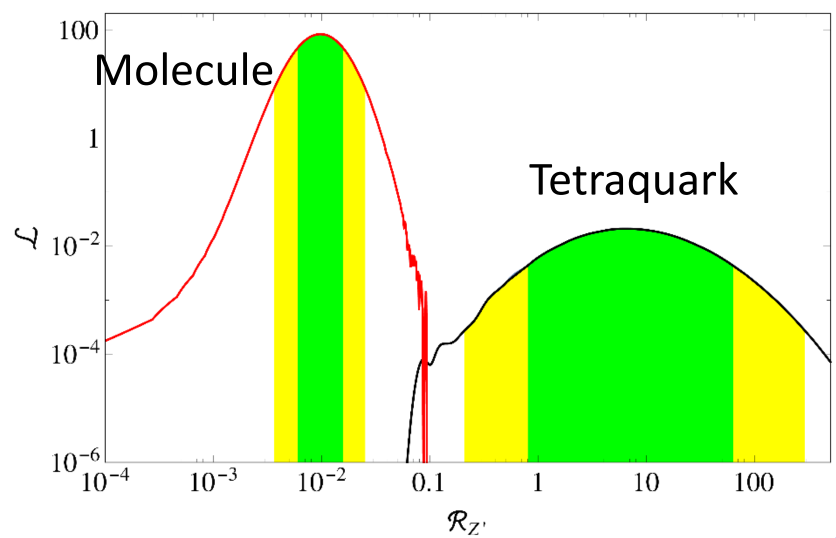
$$\mathcal{L}_{Z_c^{(\prime)}} = \frac{z^{(\prime)}}{2}\left\langle \mathcal{Z}^{(\prime)}_{\mu,ab}\bar{H}_{2b}\gamma^\mu \bar{H}_{1a}\right\rangle + h.c.,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{c\bar{c}} = \frac{g_2}{2}\left\langle \bar{\Psi} H_{1a} \overleftrightarrow{\not\partial} H_{2a}\right\rangle + \frac{g_1}{2}\left\langle \bar{\chi}_\mu H_{1a}\gamma^\mu H_{2a}\right\rangle + h.c.,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rho DD^*} = i\beta\left\langle H_{1b} v^\mu \left(\mathcal{V}_\mu - \rho_\mu\right)_{ba}\bar{H}_{1a}\right\rangle + i\lambda\left\langle H_{1b}\sigma^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu}(\rho)_{ba}\bar{H}_{1a}\right\rangle + h.c.,$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c \to \eta_c\,\rho)}{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c \to J/\psi\,\pi)} = \left(4.6^{+2.5}_{-1.7}\right)\times 10^{-2}\,; \quad \frac{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c' \to \eta_c\,\rho)}{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c' \to h_c\,\pi)} = \left(1.0^{+0.6}_{-0.4}\right)\times 10^{-2}\,.$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c \to h_c\,\pi)}{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c' \to h_c\,\pi)} = 0.34^{+0.21}_{-0.13}\,; \quad \frac{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c \to J/\psi\,\pi)}{\mathcal{BR}(Z_c' \to J/\psi\,\pi)} = 0.35^{+0.49}_{-0.21}$$



Prompt production of $X(3872)$

$X(3872)$ is the Queen of exotic resonances, the most popular interpretation is a $D^0\bar{D}^{0*}$ molecule (bound state, pole in the 1st Riemann sheet?)

We aim to evaluate prompt production cross section at hadron colliders via Monte-Carlo simulations: «Coalescence» model

$$\sigma\big(p\bar{p} \to X(3872)\big) \sim \int d^3k \; |\langle X|D\bar{D}^*\rangle\langle D\bar{D}^*|p\bar{p}\rangle|^2 < \int_{k<k_{max}} d^3k \; |\langle D\bar{D}^*|p\bar{p}\rangle|^2$$

The binding energy is $E_B \approx -0.003 \pm 0.192$ MeV: very small!
In a simple square well model this corresponds to:

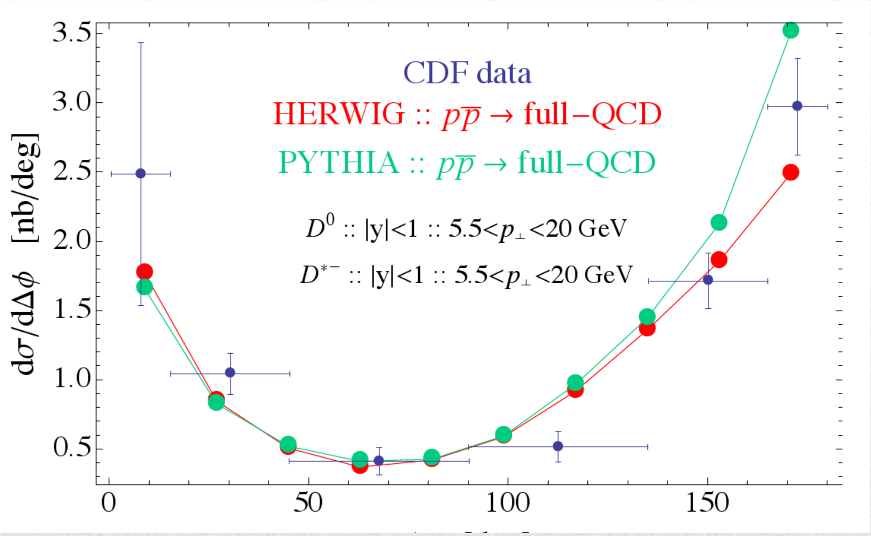
$$\sqrt{\langle k^2\rangle} \approx 30 \text{ MeV}, \sqrt{\langle r^2\rangle} \approx 30 \text{ fm}$$

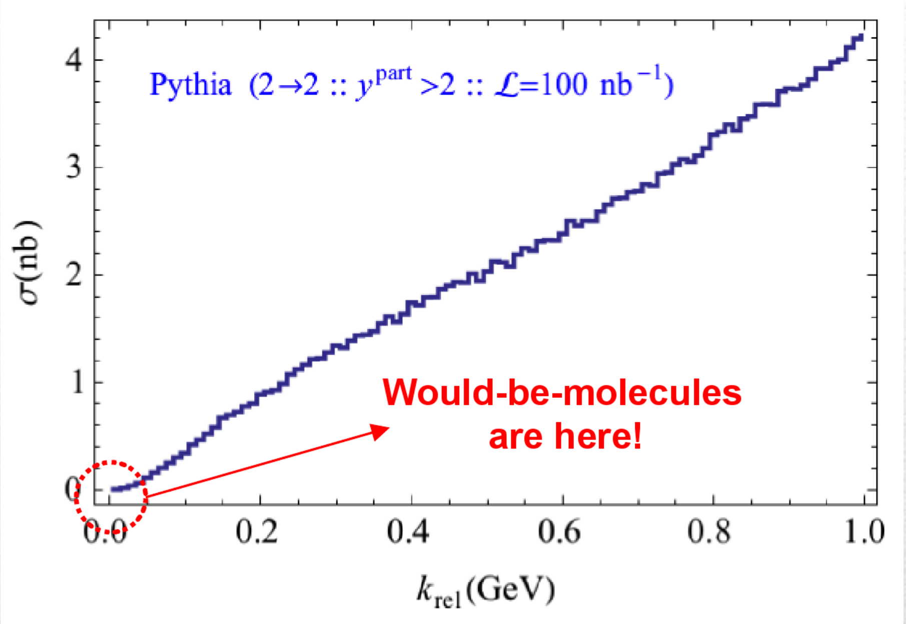
to compare with deuteron: $E_B = -2.2$ MeV

$$\sqrt{\langle k^2\rangle} \approx 80 \text{ MeV}, \sqrt{\langle r^2\rangle} \approx 4 \text{ fm}$$

Bignamini, Piccinini, Polosa, Sabelli PRL103 (2009) 162001
Kadastic, Raidan, Strumia PLB683 (2010) 248

Results





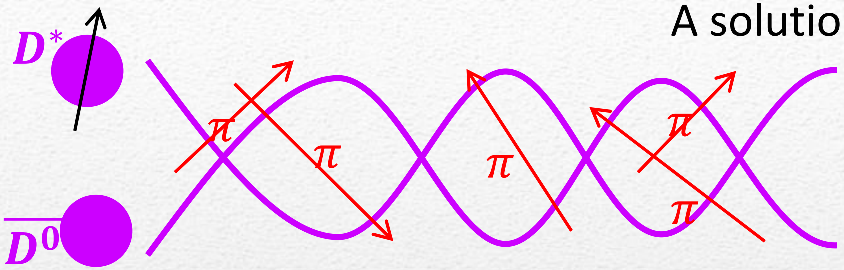
We tune our MC to reproduce CDF distribution of $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Delta\phi}(p\bar{p} \to D^0 D^{*-})$

We get $\sigma(p\bar{p} \to DD^*|k < k_{max}) \approx$ 0.1 nb $@\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

Experimentally $\sigma(p\bar{p} \to X(3872)) \approx$ 30 – 70 nb!!!

Bignamini, Grinstein, Piccinini, Polosa, Sabelli PRL103 (2009) 162001

Estimating k_{max}



A solution can be FSI (rescattering of DD^*) , which allow k_{max} to be as large as $5m_\pi \sim 700$ MeV

$\sigma(p\bar{p} \to DD^*|k < k_{max}) \approx 230$ nb

Artoisenet and Braaten, PRD81, 114018

$$\mathcal{M} = -N A^{on}_{prod} \cdot \frac{e^{i\delta}\sin\delta}{k a_{NN}}$$

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \to X(3872)) \to \sigma(p\bar{p} \to DD^*|k < k_{max}) \times \frac{6\pi\sqrt{2\mu\, E_B}}{k_{max}}$$

However, the applicability of Watson-Migdal is challenged by the presence of pions that interfere with DD^* propagation

Bignamini, Grinstein, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer, Sabelli, PLB684, 228-230

FSI saturate unitarity bound? Influence of pions small?

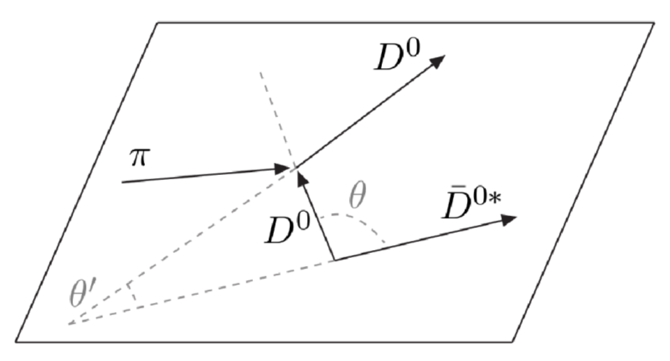
Artoisenet and Braaten, PRD83, 014019

Guo, Meissner, Wang, Yang, JHEP 1405, 138; EPJC74 9, 3063; CTP 61 354
use $E_{max} = M_X + \Gamma_X$ for above-threshold unstable states

A new mechanism?

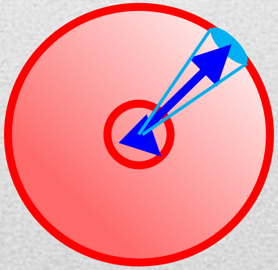
In a more billiard-like point of view, the comoving pions can elastically interact with $D(D^*)$, and slow down the DD^* pairs

Esposito, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, JMP 4, 1569
Guerrieri, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, PRD90, 034003

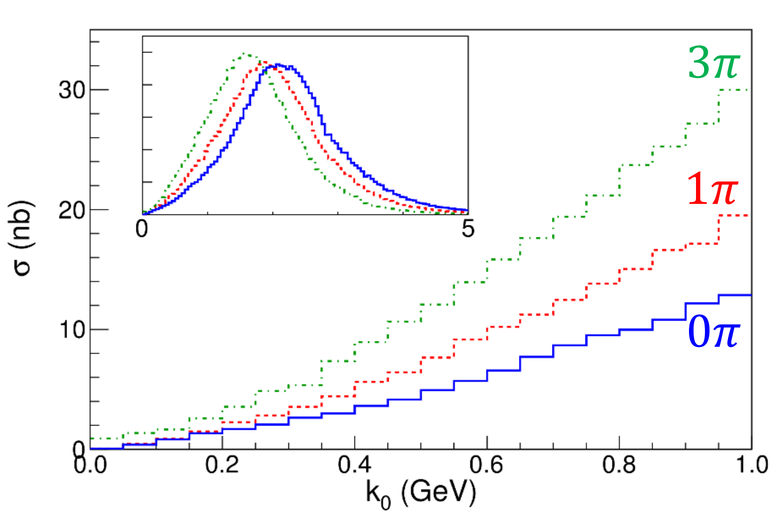


The mechanism also implies: D mesons actually "pushed" inside the potential well (the classical 3-body problem!)

$X(3872)$ is a real, negative energy bound state (stable)
It also explains a small width $\Gamma_X \sim \Gamma_{D^*} \sim 100$ keV



By comparing hadronization times of heavy and light mesons, we estimate up to ~ 3 collisions can occur before the heavy pair to fly apart

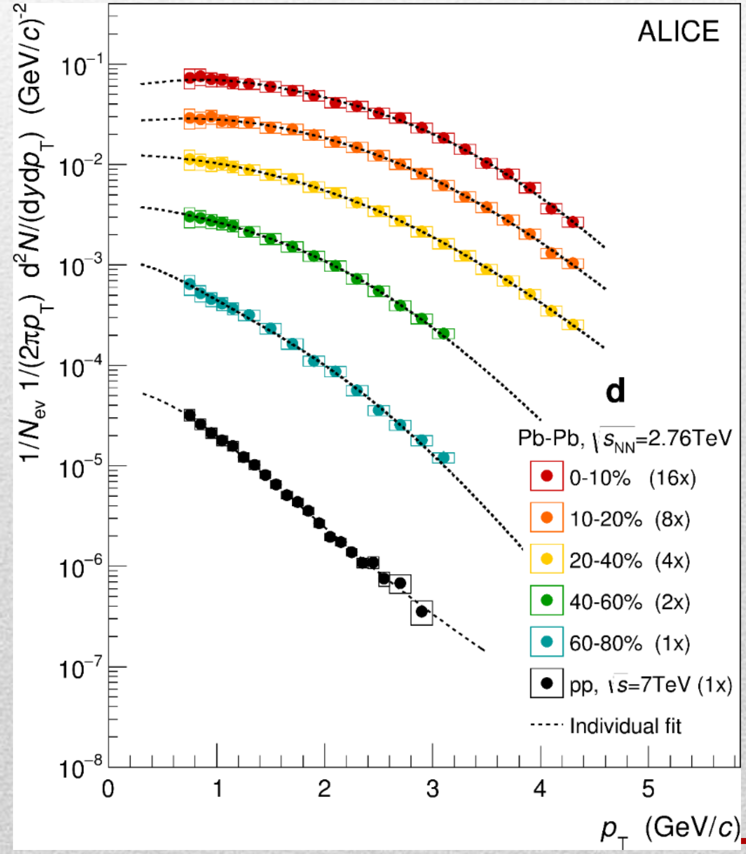


We get $\sigma\left(p\bar{p} \to X(3872)\right) \sim 5$ nb, still not sufficient to explain all the experimental cross section

Light nuclei at ALICE

Recently, ALICE published data on production of light nuclei in Pb-Pb and *pp* collisions

These might provide a benchmark for $X(3872)$ production

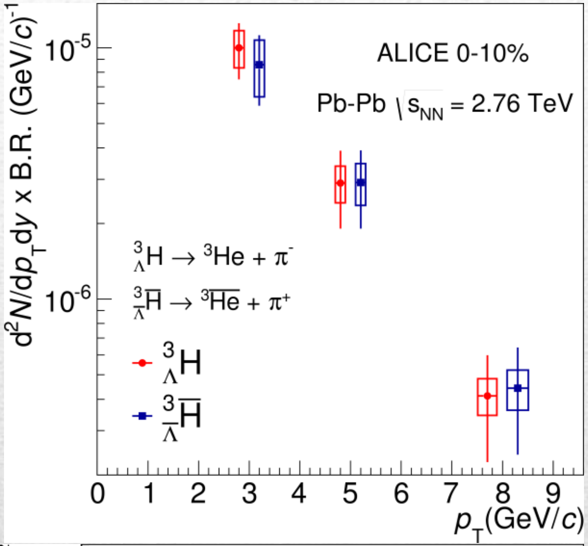


Deuteron

arXiv:1506.08951

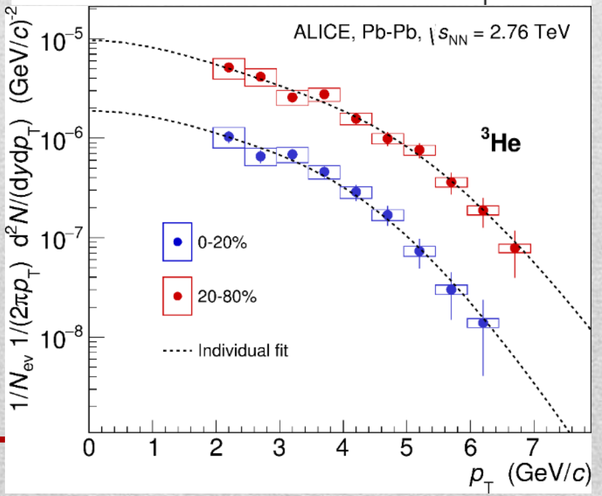
Hypertriton

arXiv:1506.08453



Helium-3

arXiv:1506.08951



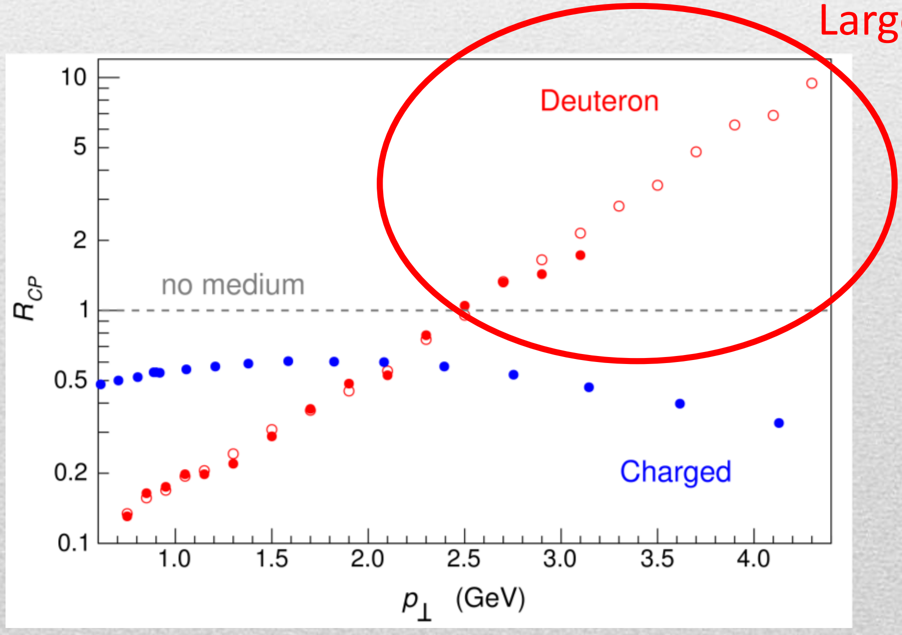
Nuclear modification factors

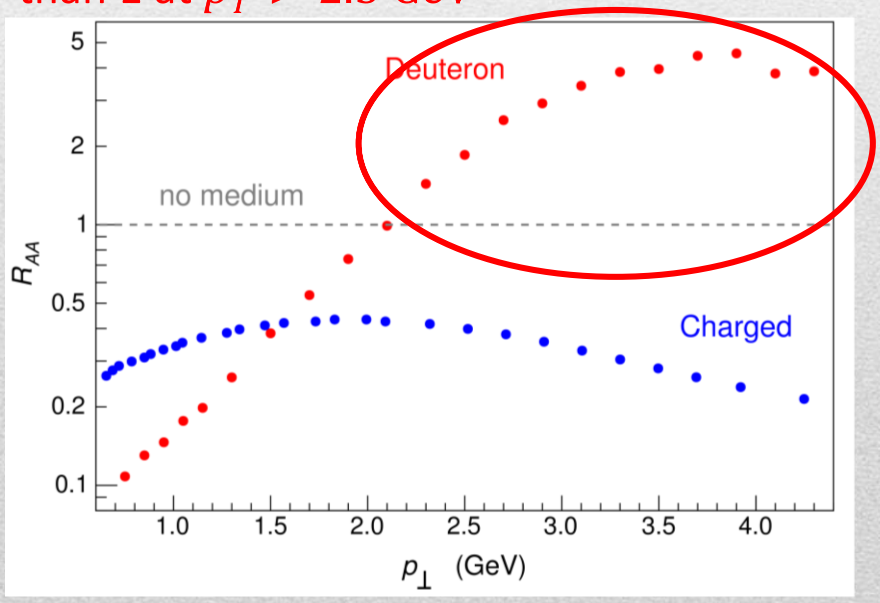
We can use deuteron data to extract the values of the nuclear modification factors (caveat: for RAA data have different $\sqrt{s}$)

$$R_{CP} = \frac{N_{coll}^{P} \left(\frac{dN}{dp_T}\right)_{\mathrm{C}}}{N_{coll}^{C} \left(\frac{dN}{dp_T}\right)_{P}}$$

$$R_{AA} = \frac{\left(\frac{dN}{dp_T}\right)_{\mathrm{Pb-Pb}}}{N_{coll} \left(\frac{dN}{dp_T}\right)_{pp}}$$

Larger than 1 at $p_T > 2.5$ GeV



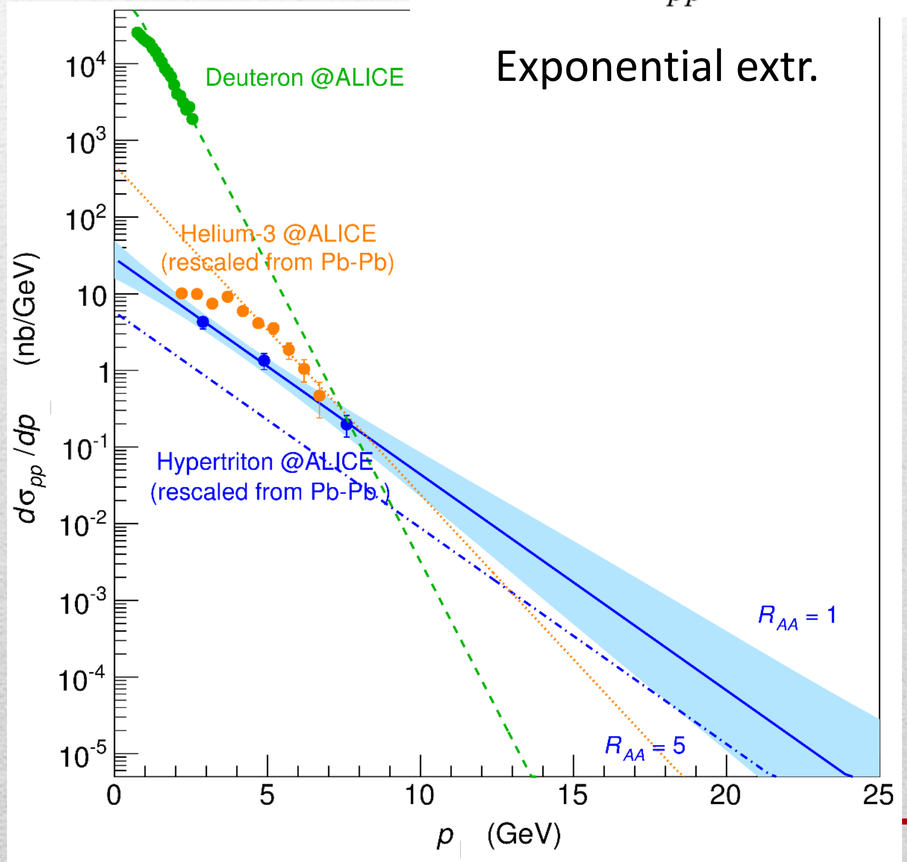


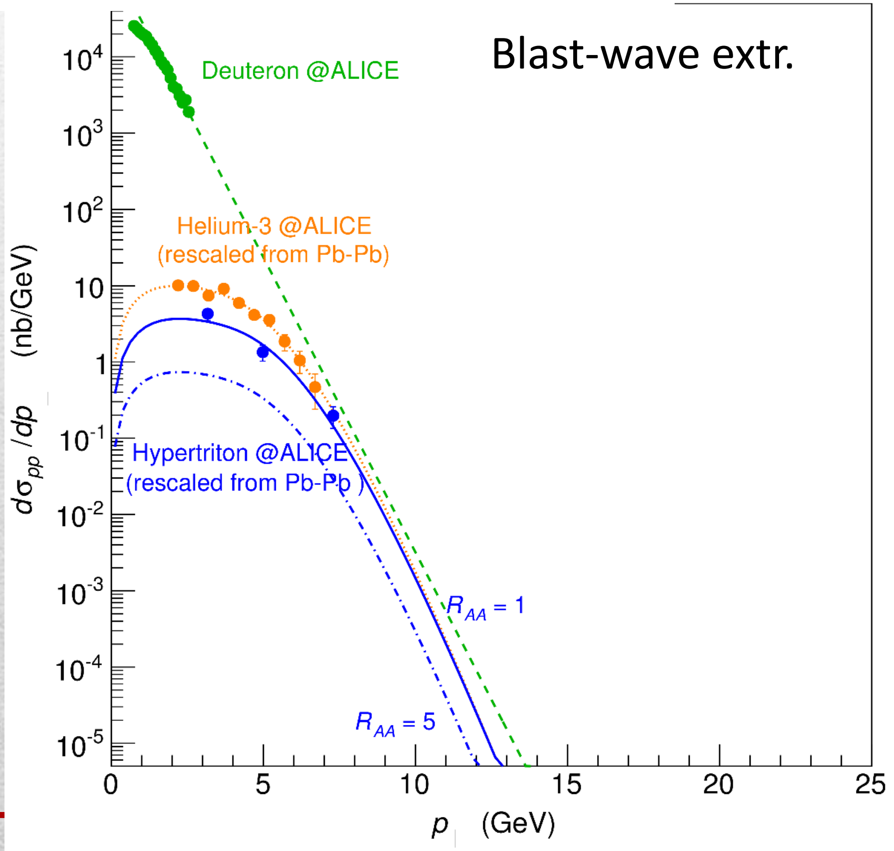
Light nuclei at ALICE

Esposito, Guerrieri, Maiani, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, Riquer, PRD92, 034028

We assume a pure Glauber model (RAA = 1) and a value RAA = 5 to rescale Pb-Pb data to pp

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma\left({}^3_\Lambda\mathrm{H}\right)}{dp_\perp}\right)_{pp} = \frac{\Delta y}{\mathcal{B}({}^3\mathrm{He}\,\pi)} \times \frac{\sigma^{\mathrm{inel}}_{pp}}{N_{\mathrm{coll}}}\left(\frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{evt}}}\frac{d^2N({}^3\mathrm{He}\,\pi)}{dp_\perp dy}\right)_{\text{Pb-Pb}}$$



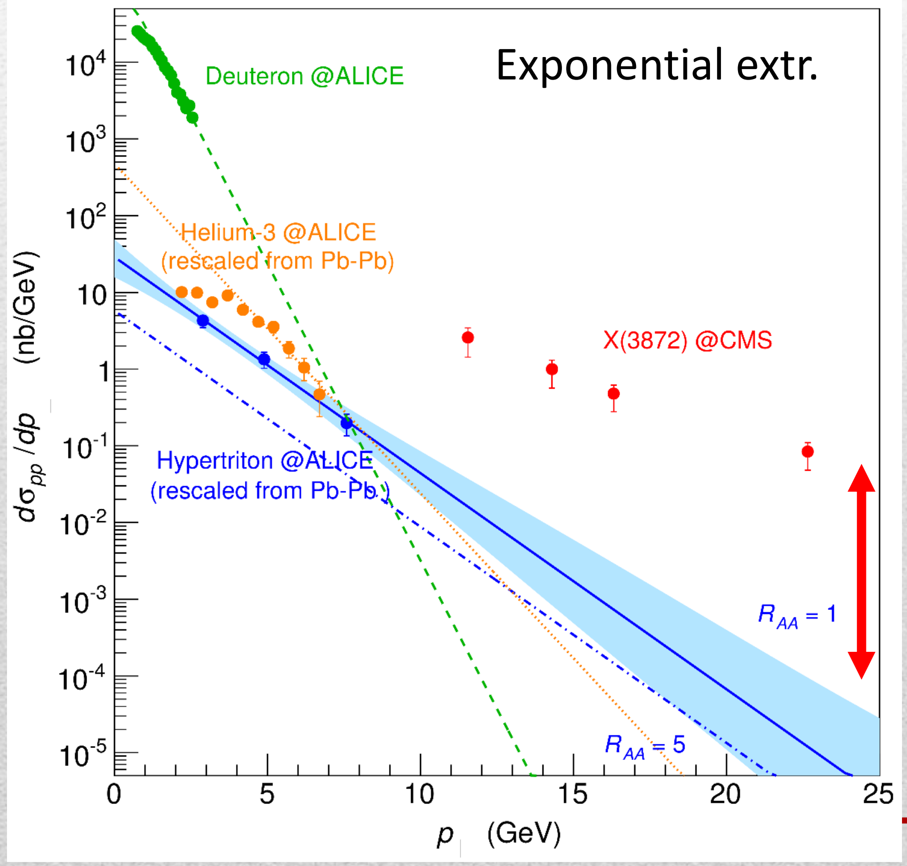


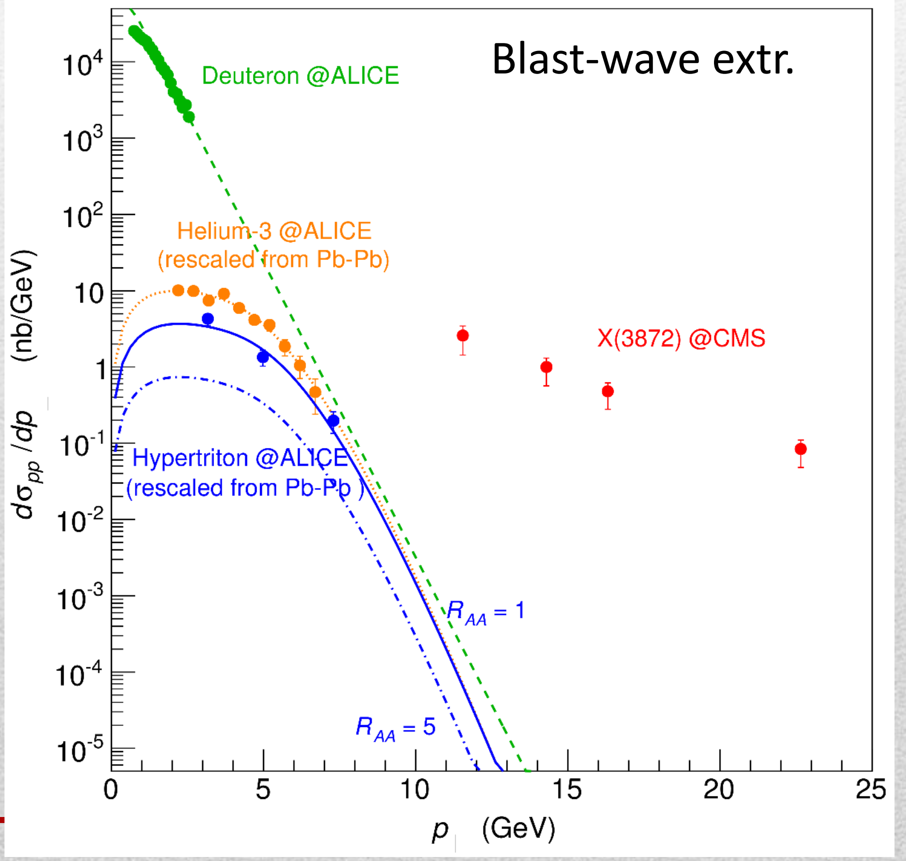
Light nuclei at ALICE vs. $X(3872)$

Esposito, Guerrieri, Maiani, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, Riquer, PRD92, 034028

We assume a pure Glauber model (RAA = 1) and a value RAA = 5 to rescale Pb-Pb data to pp

The $X(3872)$ is way larger than the extrapolated cross section





Feshbach resonances

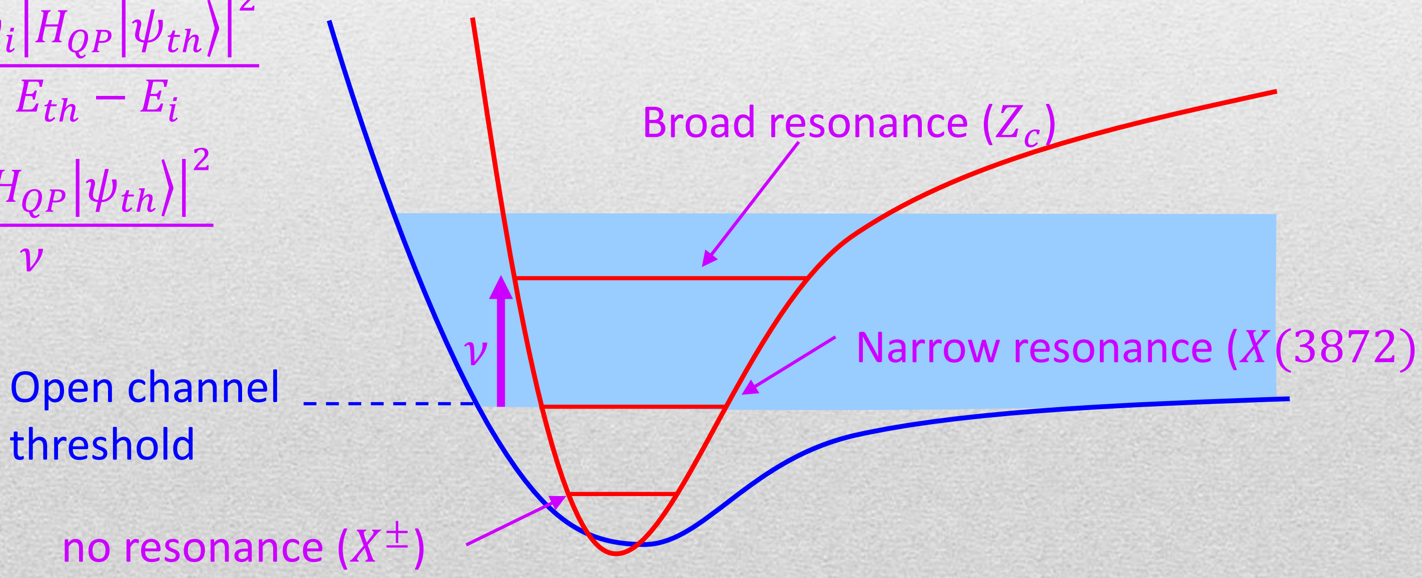
Braaten and Kusunoki, PRD69, 074005
Papinutto, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, Tantalo arXiv:1311.7374
Guerrieri, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, PRD90, 034003

In cold atoms there is a mechanism that occurs when two atoms can interact with two potentials, resp. with continuum (molecule) and discrete (4q) spectrum
e.g. DD^* has the same quantum numbers as $[cu][\bar{c}\bar{u}]$, the operators mix under renormalization

We add an interaction Hamiltonian H_{QP}

$$a \simeq a_P + C \sum \frac{\left|\langle\psi_i|H_{QP}|\psi_{th}\rangle\right|^2}{E_{th} - E_i}$$

$$\simeq a_{NR} - C \frac{\left|\langle\psi_{res}|H_{QP}|\psi_{th}\rangle\right|^2}{\nu}$$



Feshbach resonances

We impose a cutoff on $\nu < 100$ MeV

$X(3872)$ should be a $I = 0$ state, but $M(1^{++}) < M(D^{+*}D^{-})$

No charged component, isospin violation!

If we assume $\Gamma = A\sqrt{\nu}$, we can use $Z_c(3900)$ as input to extract $A = 10 \pm 5\ \mathrm{MeV}^{1/2}$

This value is compatible for all resonances (caveat: still large errors...)

Open channel	M_{4q} (MeV)	ν (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	$I^G J^{PC}$	name
$D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$	3872	0	0	1^-1^{++}	$X(3872)$
$D^{*+}\bar{D}^0$	3900	24	53	1^+1^{+-}	$Z_c(3900)$
$D^{*+}\bar{D}^0$	4025	8	24	1^+1^{+-}	$Z_c'(4025)$
$\eta_c(2S)\rho^+$	4475	75	>150	1^+1^{+-}	$Z(4430)$
$B^{*+}\bar{B}^0$	10610	3	18	1^+1^{+-}	$Z_b(10610)$
$B^{*+}\bar{B}^{*0}$	10650	1.8	11	1^+1^{+-}	$Z_b'(10650)$

We remark that $\Gamma(Z_b')/\Gamma(Z_b) \approx 0.63, \sqrt{\nu(Z_b')/\nu(Z_b)} \approx 0.77$

Conclusions & prospects

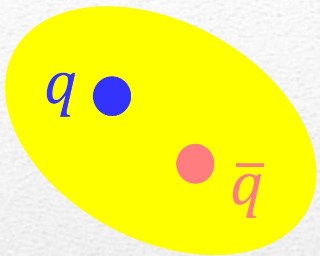
The study of exotic heavy quark sector is a challenging task
Experiments are very prolific! Constant feedback on predictions

- Study of spectra and decay patterns will improve our understanding, new data expected by BESIII, LHCb, Belle II, Jlab
- More detailed amplitude analyses will be needed to distinguish actual resonances from other (kinematical) singularities
- Nuclei observation at hadron colliders can give an unexpected help in testing some phenomenological hypotheses for the XYZ states
- Feshbach mechanism might be effective in reducing the number of states predicted by the tetraquark picture, and adds some interesting features of molecular description

Thank you

BACKUP

Dictionary – Quark model



L = orbital angular momentum
S = spin $q + \bar{q}$

J = total angular momentum
= exp. measured spin

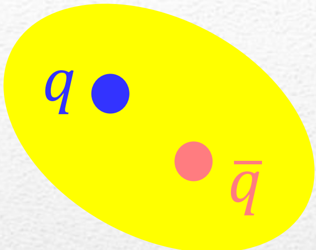
I = isospin = 0 for quarkonia

$$L - S \leq J \leq L + S$$
$$P = (-1)^{L+1}, C = (-1)^{L+S}$$
$$G = (-1)^{L+S+I}$$

J^{PC}	L	S	Charmonium ($c\bar{c}$)	Bottomonium ($b\bar{b}$)
0^{-+}	0 (S-wave)	0	$\eta_c(nS)$	$\eta_b(nS)$
1^{--}		1	$\psi(nS)$	$\Upsilon(nS)$
1^{+-}	1 (P-wave)	0	$h_c(nP)$	$h_b(nP)$
0^{++}		1	$\chi_{c0}(nP)$	$\chi_{b0}(nP)$
1^{++}		1	$\chi_{c1}(nP)$	$\chi_{b1}(nP)$
2^{++}		1	$\chi_{c2}(nP)$	$\chi_{b2}(nP)$

But $J/\psi = \psi(1S)$, $\psi' = \psi(2S)$

Quarkonium orthodoxy



Heavy quarkonium sector is extremely useful for the understanding of QCD

$\alpha_s(M_Q) \sim 0.3$

(perturbative regime)

OZI-rule, QCD multipole

Spin flip suppressed by heavy quark mass, approximate heavy quark spin symmetry (HQSS)

Potential models

(meaningful when $M_Q \to \infty$)

$$V(r) = -\frac{C_F \alpha_s}{r} + \sigma r$$

(Cornell potential)

Solve NR Schrödinger eq. → spectrum

Effective theories

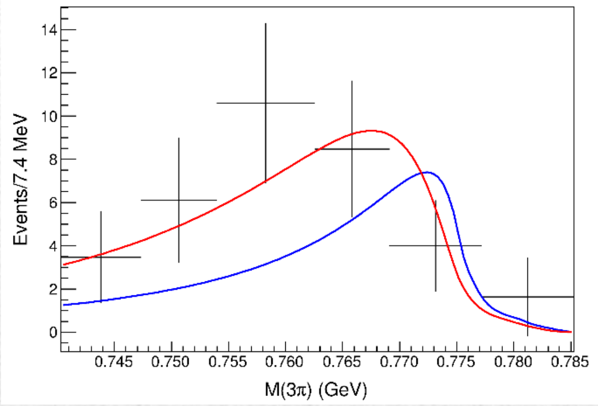
(HQET, NRQCD...)

Integrate out heavy DOF

↓

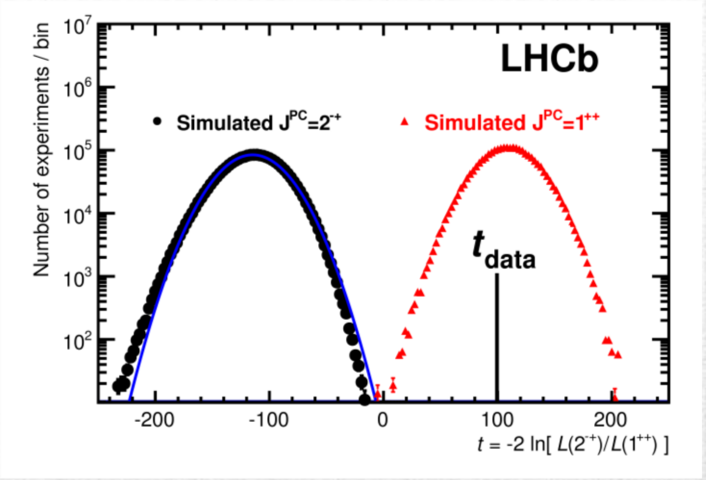
(spectrum), decay & production rates

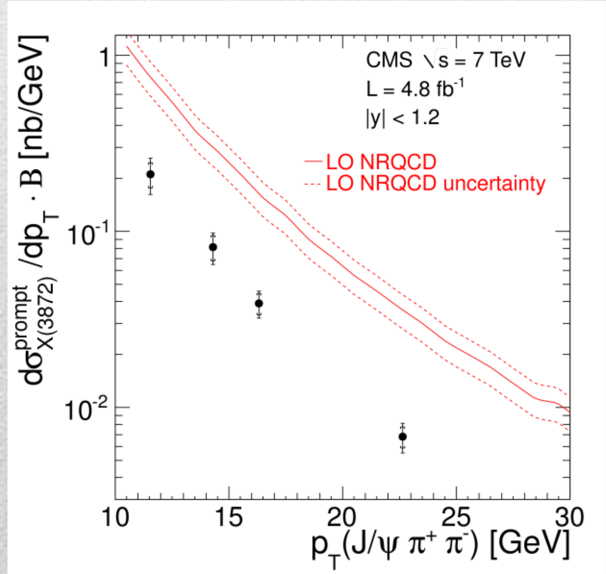
$X(3872)$



BaBar data in $X \to J/\psi\ \omega$ favor $J^{PC} = 2^{-+}$, but LHCb in $X \to J/\psi\ \rho$ measures 1^{++} at 8σ

Faccini, AP, Piccinini, Polosa
PRD 86, 054012
LHCb, PRL 110, 222001





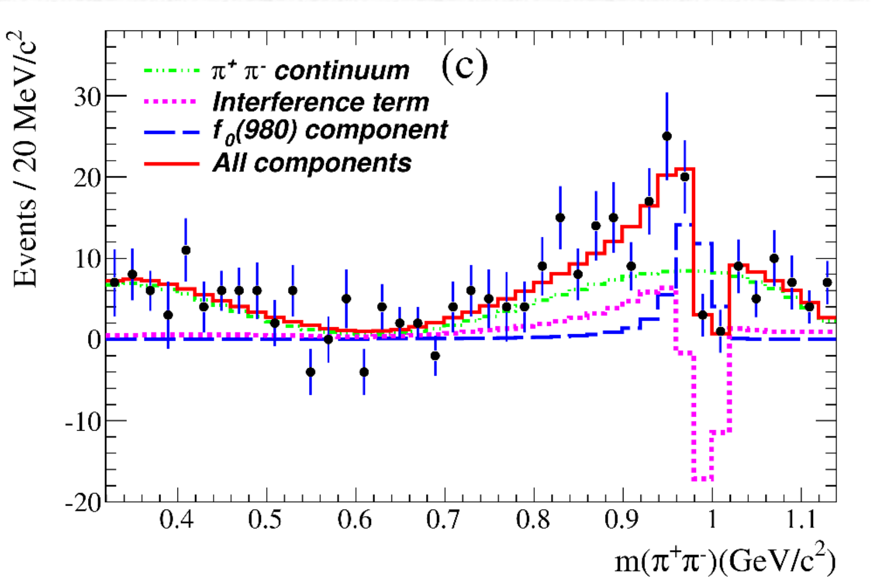
Large prompt production
at hadron colliders

$$\sigma_B/\sigma_{TOT} = (26.3 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.6)\%$$

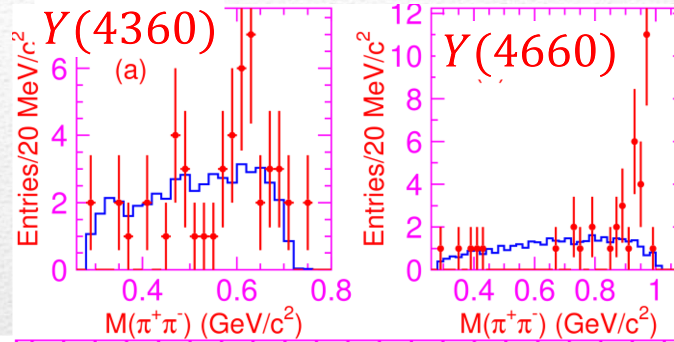
$$\sigma_{PR} \times B(X \to J/\psi\pi\pi) = (1.06 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.15)\ \text{nb}$$

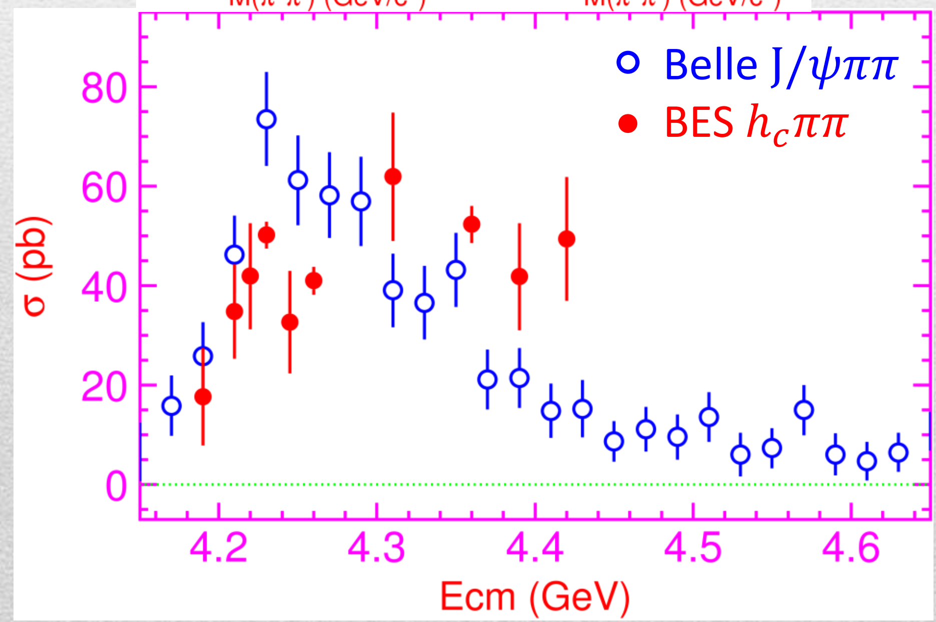
CMS, JHEP 1304, 154

Vector Y states



A component $Y(4260) \to J/\psi\, f_0(980)$ might explain why $Y(4260) \to \psi(2S)\pi\pi$

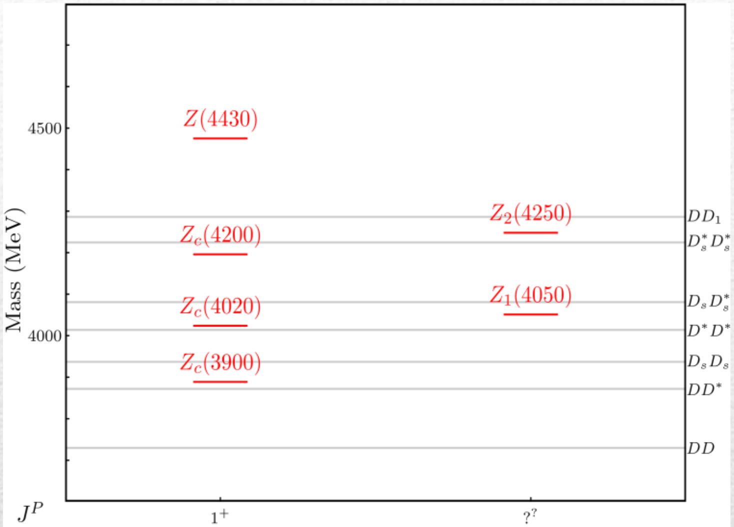




The lineshape in $h_c\ \pi\pi$ looks pretty different
Different states contributing?

Charged Z states: $Z_c(3900), Z_c'(4020)$

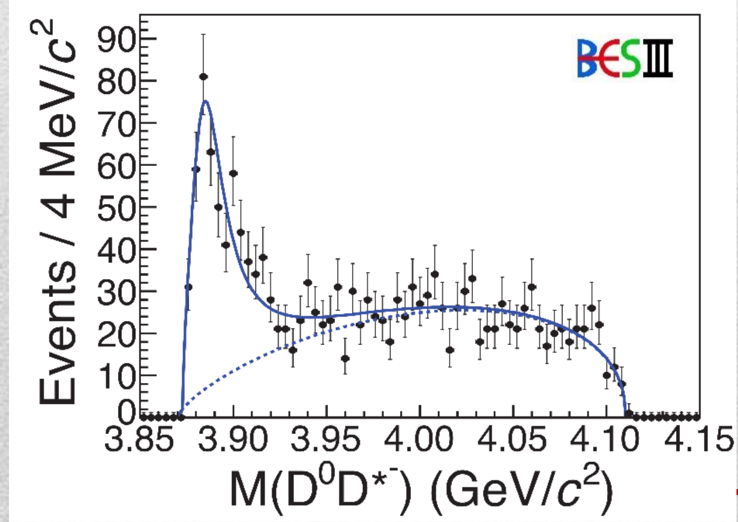
Charged quarkonium-like resonances have been found, **4q needed**

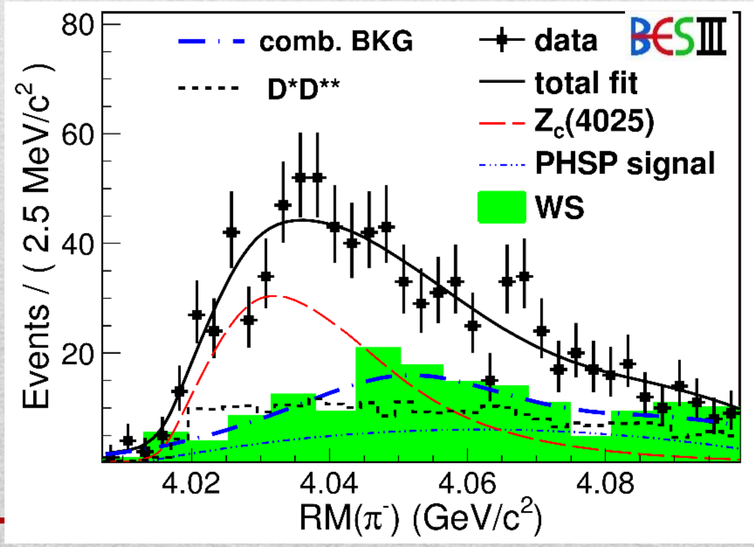


Two states $J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$ appear
slightly above $D^{(*)}D^*$ thresholds

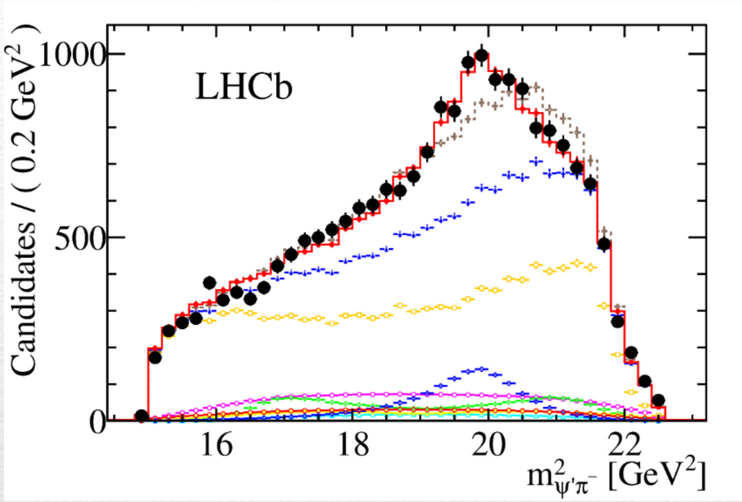
$e^+e^- \to Z_c(3900)^+\pi^- \to J/\psi\, \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\to (DD^*)^+\pi^-$
$M = 3888.7 \pm 3.4$ MeV, $\Gamma = 35 \pm 7$ MeV

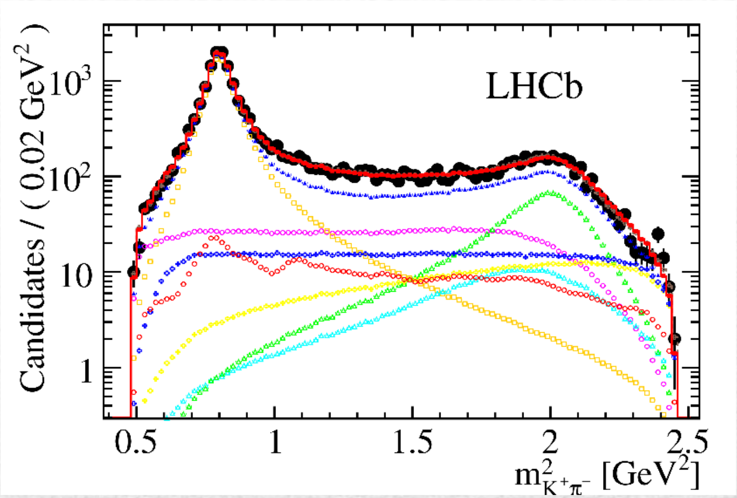
$e^+e^- \to Z_c'(4020)^+\pi^- \to h_c\, \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\to \bar{D}^{*0}D^{*+}\pi^-$
$M = 4023.9 \pm 2.4$ MeV, $\Gamma = 10 \pm 6$ MeV





Charged Z states: $Z(4430)$

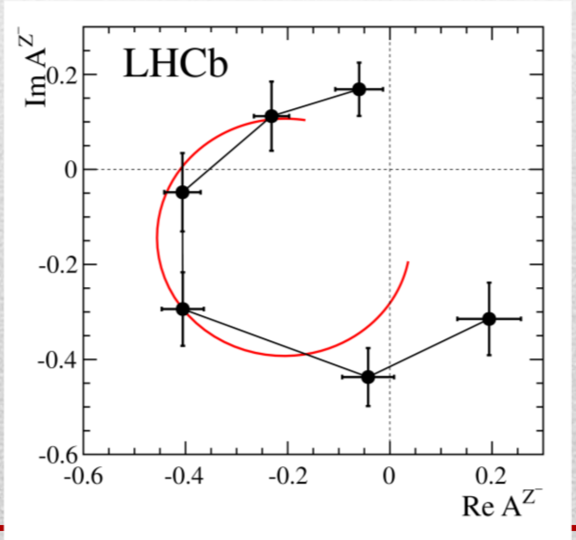




$$Z(4430)^+ \to \psi(2S)\,\pi^+$$
$$I^G J^{PC} = 1^+1^{+-}$$

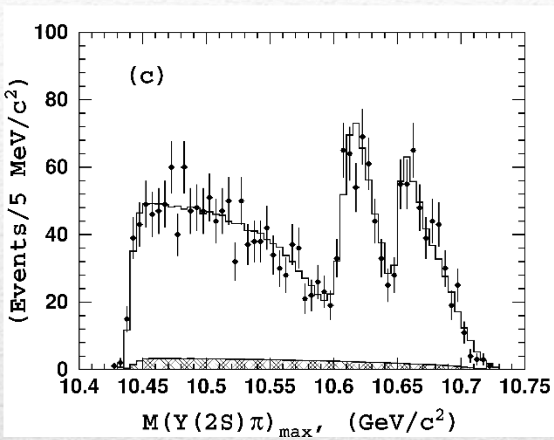
$$M = 4475 \pm 7^{+15}_{-25}\text{ MeV}$$
$$\Gamma = 172 \pm 13^{+37}_{-34}\text{MeV}$$

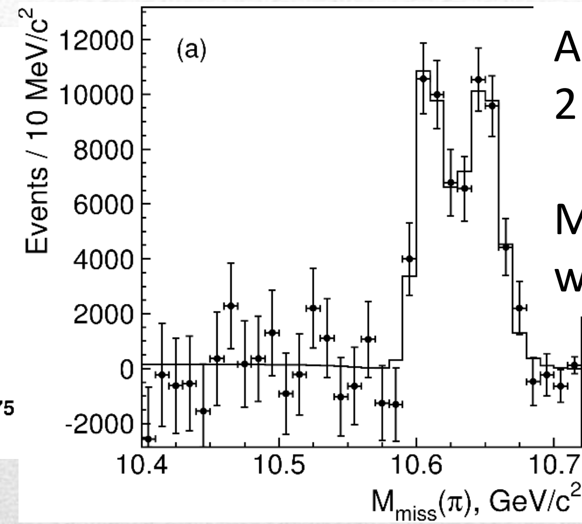
Far from open charm thresholds



If the amplitude is a free complex number, in each bin of $m^2_{\psi'\pi^-}$, the resonant behaviour appears as well

Charged Z states: $Z_b(106010), Z_b'(10650)$





Anomalous dipion width in $\Upsilon(5S)$,
2 orders of magnitude larger than $\Upsilon(nS)$

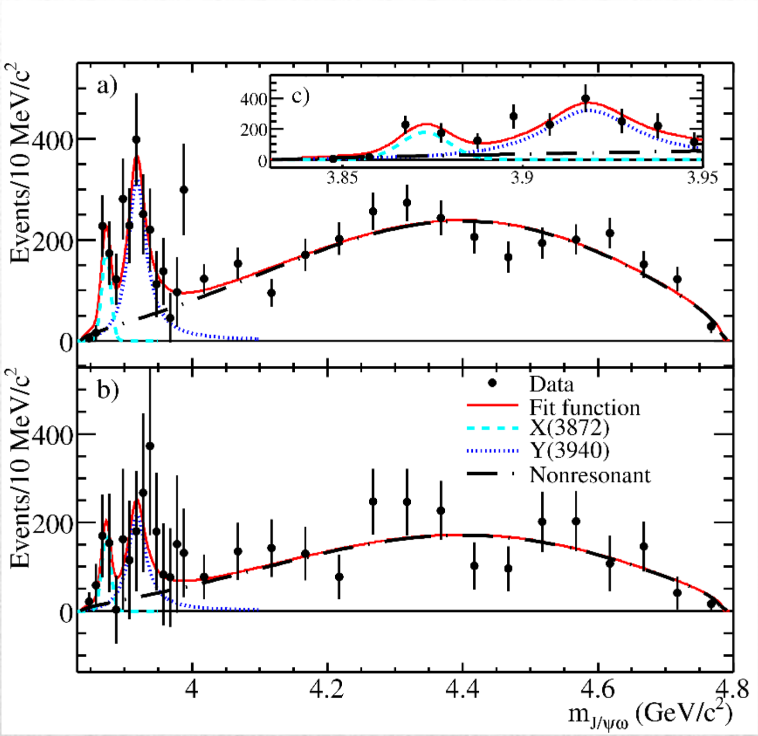
Moreover, observed $\Upsilon(5S) \to h_b(nP)\pi\pi$
which violates HQSS

2 twin resonances!

$\Upsilon(5S) \to Z_b(10610)^+\pi^- \to \Upsilon(nS)\,\pi^+\pi^-, h_b(nP)\,\pi^+\pi^-$
and $\to (BB^*)^+\pi^-$
$M = 10607.2 \pm 2.0$ MeV, $\Gamma = 18.4 \pm 2.4$ MeV

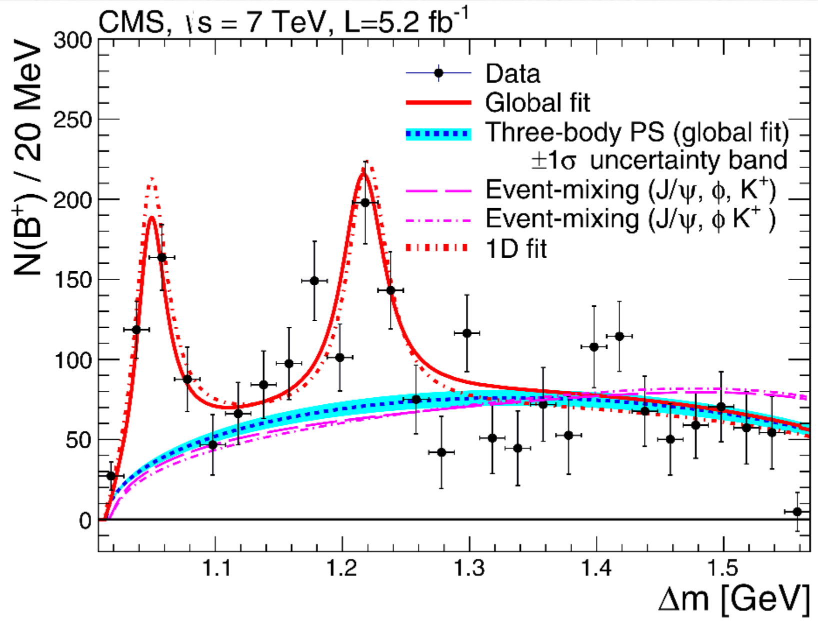
$\Upsilon(5S) \to Z_b'(10650)^+\pi^- \to \Upsilon(nS)\,\pi^+\pi^-, h_b(nP)\,\pi^+\pi^-$
and $\to \bar{B}^{*0}B^{*+}\pi^-$
$M = 10652.2 \pm 1.5$ MeV, $\Gamma = 11.5 \pm 2.2$ MeV

Other beasts



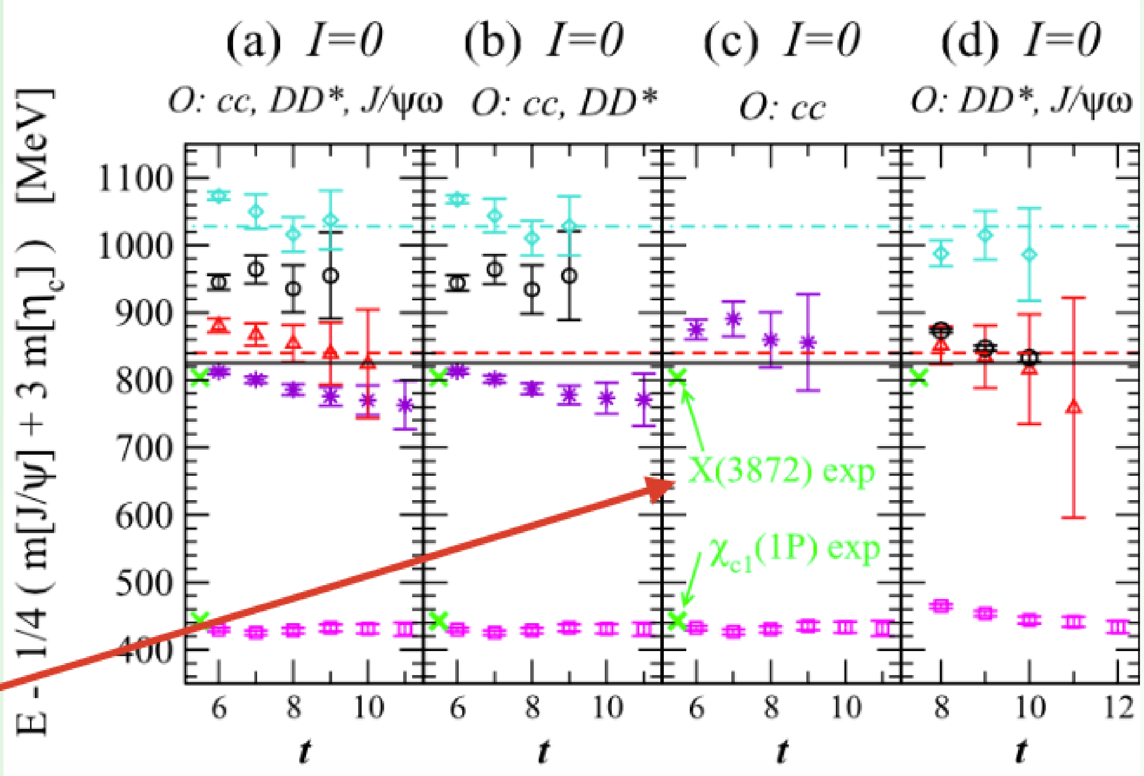
$X(3915)$, seen in $B \to X\,K \to J/\psi\,\omega$
and $\gamma\gamma \to X \to J/\psi\,\omega$
$J^{PC} = 0^{++}$, candidate for $\chi_{c0}(2P)$
But $X(3915) \not\to D\bar{D}$ as expected,
and the hyperfine splitting
$\mathrm{M}(2^{++}) - \mathrm{M}(0^{++})$ too small

One/two peaks seen in $B \to XK \to J/\psi\,\phi\,K$,
close to threshold



A. Guerrieri

X(3872) on the lattice: spectrum



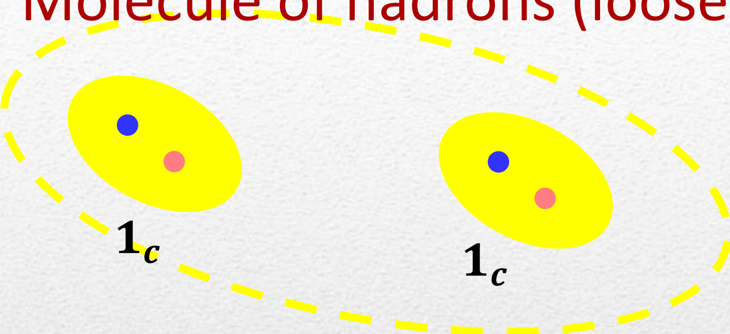
Where is the $\chi_{c1}(2P)$ **?**

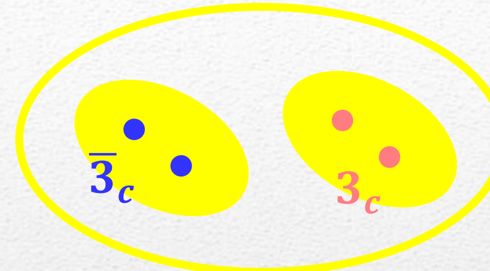
$J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ $I = 0$ channel

Prelovsek *et al.* PRL 111 (2013) 192001 arXiv: 1307.5172

Proposed models

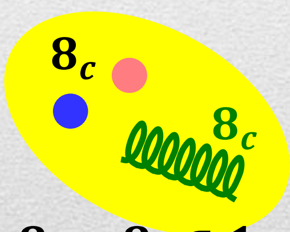
Molecule of hadrons (loosely bound)





$\mathbf{3}_c \times \bar{\mathbf{3}}_c \in \mathbf{1}_c$

Diquark-antidiquark
(tetraquark)

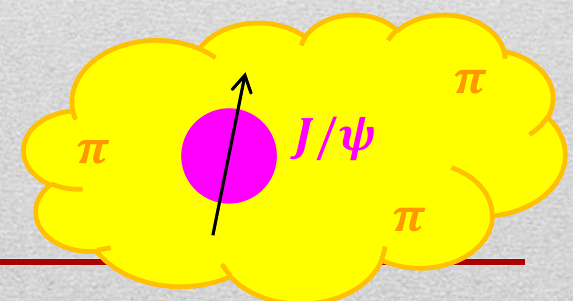


$\mathbf{8}_c \times \mathbf{8}_c \in \mathbf{1}_c$

Glueball, Hybrids
(with valence gluons),
Born-Oppenheimer 4q

Hadrocharmonium
(Van der Waals forces)

Cusp (kinematical effect)

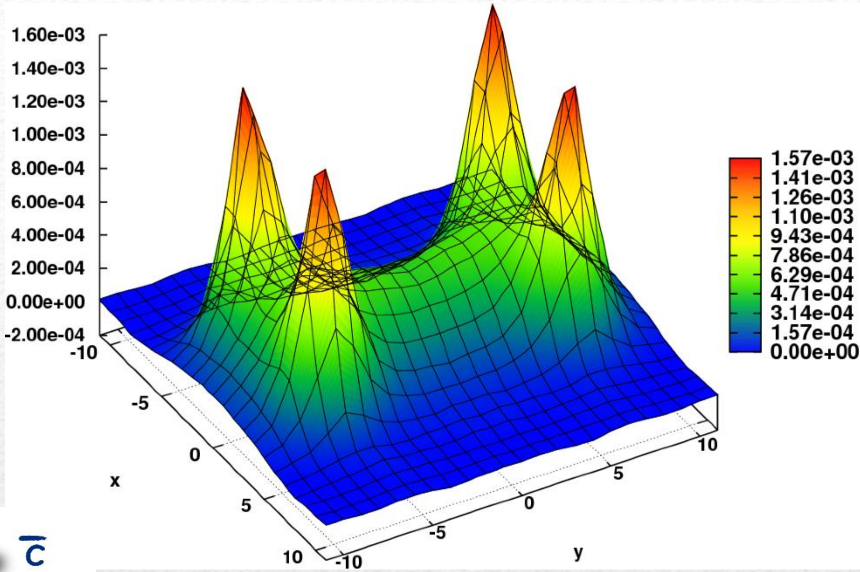


$\mathbf{1}_c \times \mathbf{1}_c \in \mathbf{1}_c$

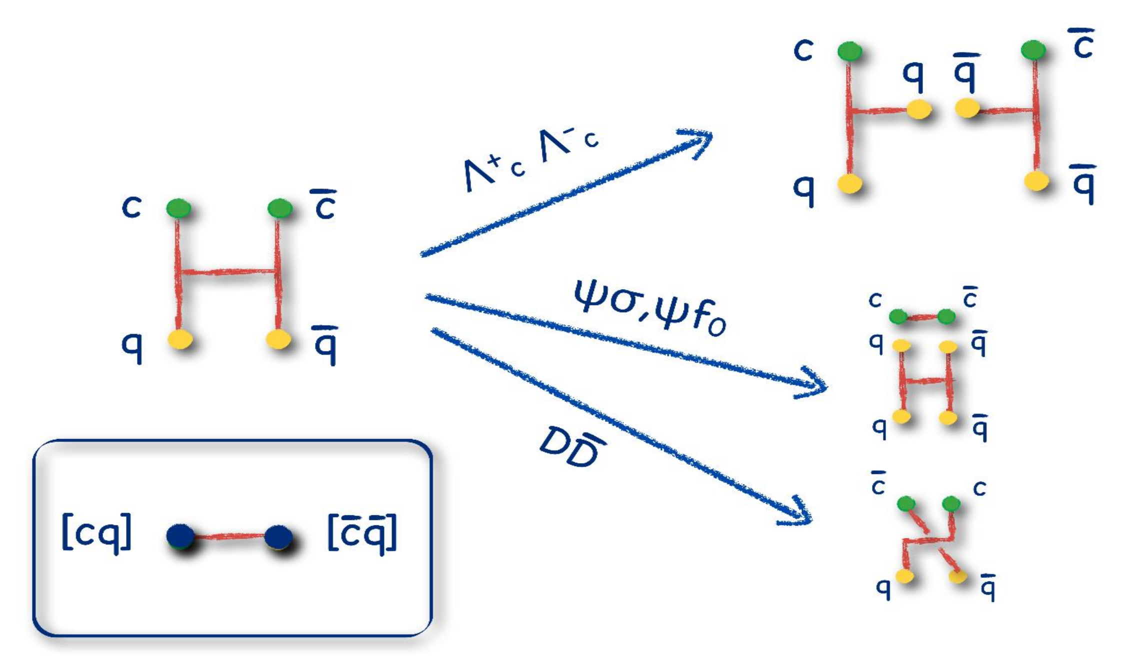
Baryonium

a structure $[Qq][\bar{Q}\bar{q}]$ exhibits an «H» shape, as considered by baryonium models

Rossi, Veneziano, NPB 123, 507; Phys.Rept. 63, 149; PLB70, 255



Cardoso, Cardoso, Bicudo, PRD84, 054508



Isospin violation expected, $\alpha_s(m_c) \ll 1$

$$\frac{B(Y(4660) \to \Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-)}{B(Y(4660) \to \psi(2S)\pi\pi)} = 25 \pm 7$$

Cotugno, Faccini, Polosa, Sabelli, PRL 104, 132005

Tetraquark: the b sector

Ali, Maiani, Piccinini, Polosa, Riquer PRD91 017502

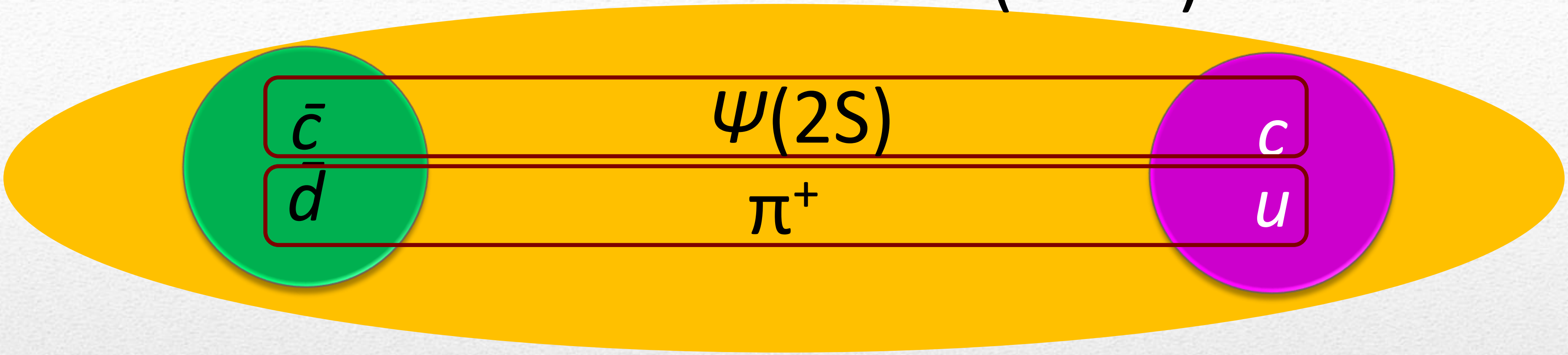
$$M(Z_b') - M(Z_b) = 2\kappa_b$$
$$M(Z_c') - M(Z_c) = 2\kappa_c \sim 120 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\kappa_b : \kappa_c = M_c : M_b \sim 0.30$$

$2\kappa_b \sim 36$ MeV, vs. 45 MeV (exp.)

$$Z_b = \frac{\alpha \left|1_{q\bar{q}} 0_{b\bar{b}}\right\rangle - \beta \left|0_{q\bar{q}} 1_{b\bar{b}}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$Z_b' = \frac{\alpha \left|1_{q\bar{q}} 0_{b\bar{b}}\right\rangle + \beta \left|0_{q\bar{q}} 1_{b\bar{b}}\right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Data on $\Upsilon(5S) \to \Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$ and $\Upsilon(5S) \to \mathrm{h_b}(nP)\pi\pi$ strongly favor $\alpha = \beta$

Dynamical movie



Brodsky, Hwang, Lebed PRL 113 112001

- Since this is still a $\mathbf{3} \leftrightarrow \overline{\mathbf{3}}$ color interaction, just use the Cornell potential:

$$V(r) = -\frac{4}{3}\frac{\alpha_s}{r} + br + \frac{32\pi\alpha_s}{9m_{cq}^2}\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 e^{-\sigma^2 r^2}\mathbf{S}_{cq}\cdot\mathbf{S}_{\overline{cq}},$$

e.g. Barnes *et al.*, PRD 72, 054026

- Use that the kinetic energy released in $\overline{B}^0 \longrightarrow K^- Z^+(4430)$ converts into potential energy until the diquarks come to rest
- Hadronization most effective at this point (WKB turning point)

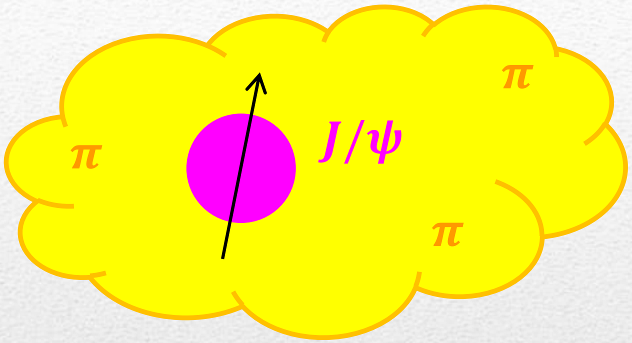
$r_Z = 1.16\text{ fm}, \langle r_{\psi(2S)}\rangle = 0.80\text{ fm}, \langle r_{J/\psi}\rangle = 0.39\text{ fm}$

$$\frac{B(Z^+(4430)\to\psi(2S)\pi^+)}{B(Z^+(4430)\to J/\psi\,\pi^+)} \sim 72$$

$(> 10\text{ exp.})$

Hadro-charmonium

Dubynskiy, Voloshin, PLB 666, 344
Dubynskiy, Voloshin, PLB 671, 82
Li, Voloshin, MPLA29, 1450060



Born in the context of QCD multipole expansion

$$H_{eff} = -\frac{1}{2} a_\psi E_i^a E_i^a$$

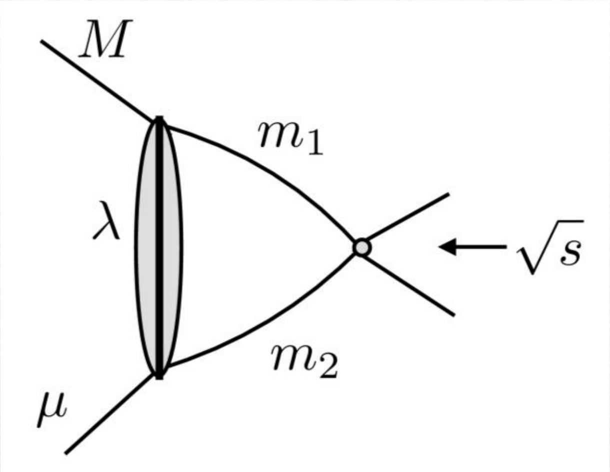
$$a_\psi = \langle \psi | (t_c^a - t_{\bar{c}}^a) r_i \, G \, r_i (t_c^a - t_{\bar{c}}^a) | \psi \rangle$$

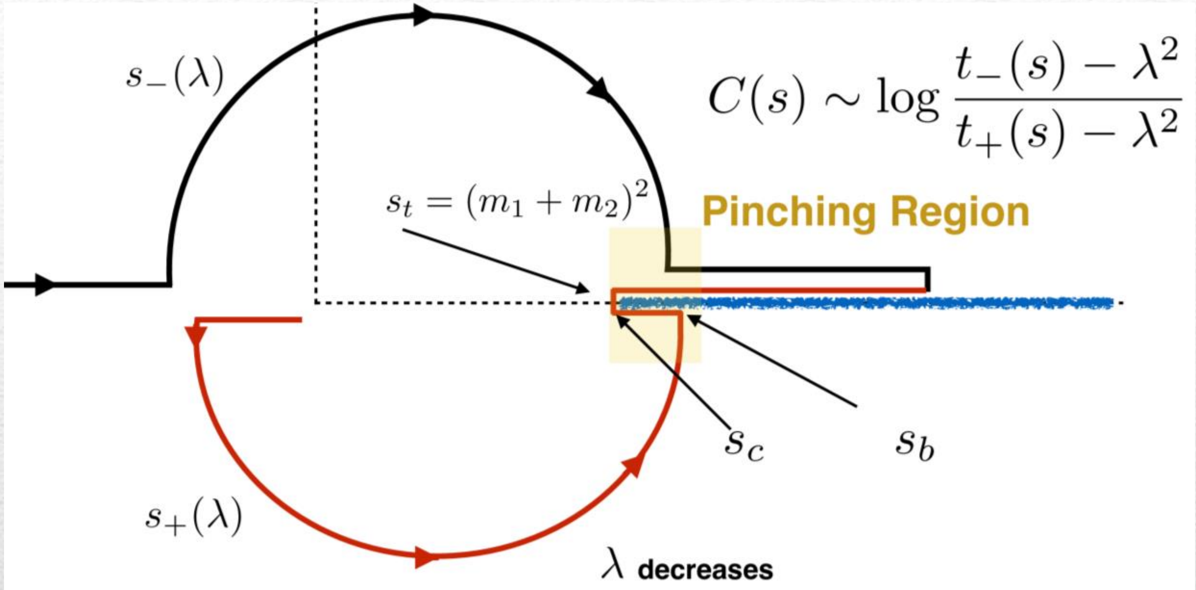
the chromoelectric field interacts with soft light matter (highly excited light hadrons)

A bound state can occur via Van der Waals-like interactions

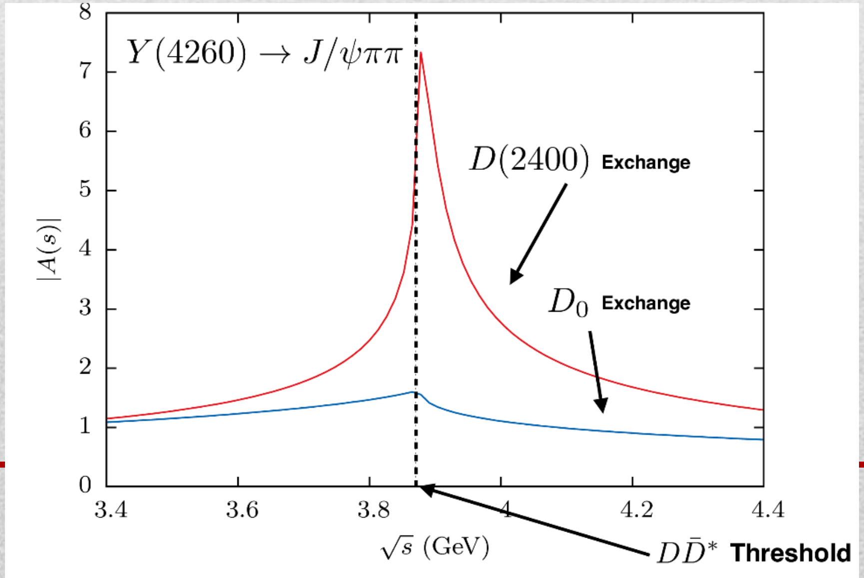
Expected to decay into core charmonium + light hadrons,
Decay into open charm exponentially suppressed

Triangle singularity (cusps)



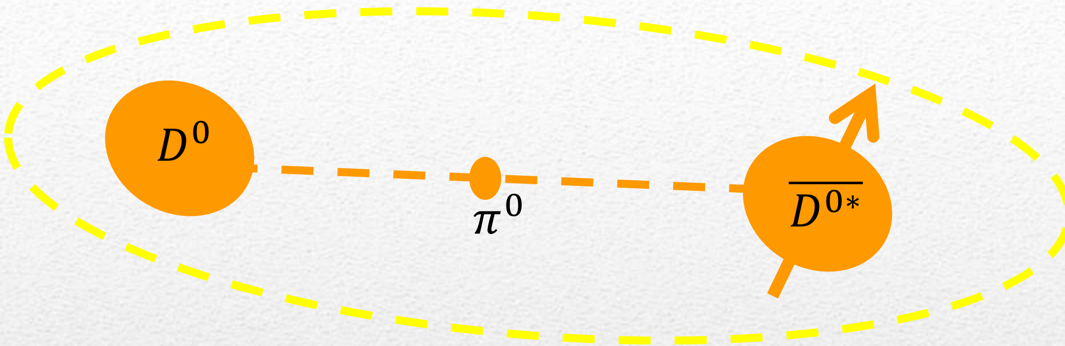


Bugg, PLB598, 8-14
Szczepaniak, PLB747, 410-416
Szczepaniak, 1510.01789



Molecule

Tornqvist, Z.Phys. C61, 525
Braaten and Kusunoki, PRD69 074005
Swanson, Phys.Rept. 429 243-305



$X(3872) \sim \bar{D}^0 D^{*0}$
$Z_c(3900) \sim \bar{D}^0 D^{*+}$
$Z_c'(4020) \sim \bar{D}^{*0} D^{*+}$
$Y(4260) \sim \bar{D} D_1$

A deuteron-like meson pair, the interaction is mediated by the exchange of light mesons

- Some model-independent relations (Weinberg's theorem) ✓
- Good description of decay patterns (mostly to constituents) and $X(3872)$ isospin violation ✓
- States appear close to thresholds ✓ (but $Z(4430)$ ✗)
- Lifetime of costituents has to be $\gg 1/m\_\pi$, (but why $\Gamma_Y \gg \Gamma_{D\_1}$?)
- Binding energy varies from -70 to -0.1 MeV, or even positive (repulsive interaction) ✗
- Unclear spectrum (a state for each threshold?) – depends on potential models ✗

$$V_\pi(r) = \frac{g_{\pi N}^2}{3}(\vec{\tau_1}\cdot\vec{\tau_2})\left\{[3(\vec{\sigma_1}\cdot\hat{r})(\vec{\sigma_2}\cdot\hat{r}) - (\vec{\sigma_1}\cdot\vec{\sigma_2})]\left(1 + \frac{3}{(m_\pi r)^2} + \frac{3}{m_\pi r}\right) + (\vec{\sigma_1}\cdot\vec{\sigma_2})\right\}\frac{e^{-m_\pi r}}{r}$$

Needs regularization, cutoff dependence

Weinberg theorem

Resonant scattering amplitude

$$f(ab \to c \to ab) = -\frac{1}{8\pi\, E_{CM}} g^2 \frac{1}{(p_a + p_b)^2 - m_c^2}$$

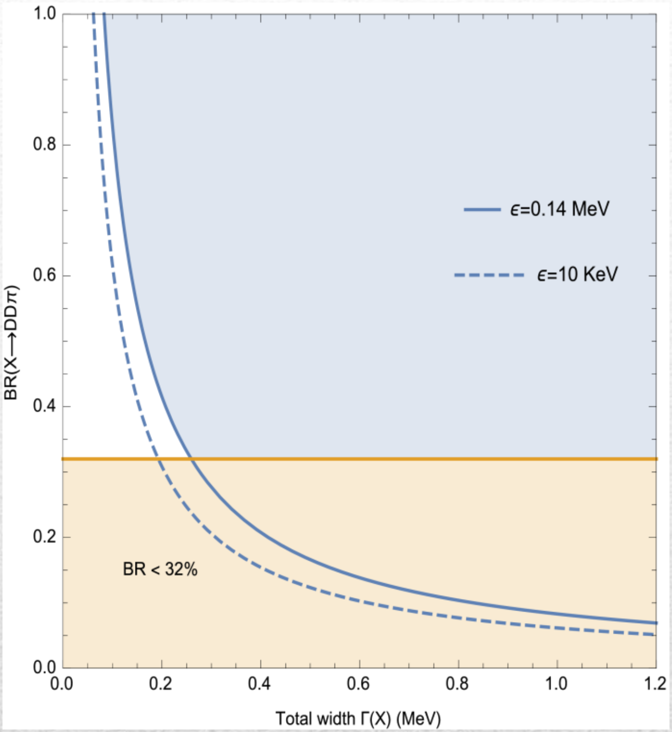
with $m_c = m_a + m_b - B$, and $B, T \ll m_{a,b}$

$$f(ab \to c \to ab) = -\frac{1}{16\pi(m_a + m_b)^2} g^2 \frac{1}{B + T}$$

This has to be compared with the potential scattering for slow particles ($kR \ll 1$, being $R \sim 1/m_\pi$ the range of interaction) in an attractive potential U with a superficial level at $-B$

$$f(ab \to ab) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\mu}} \frac{\sqrt{B} - i\sqrt{T}}{B + T}$$

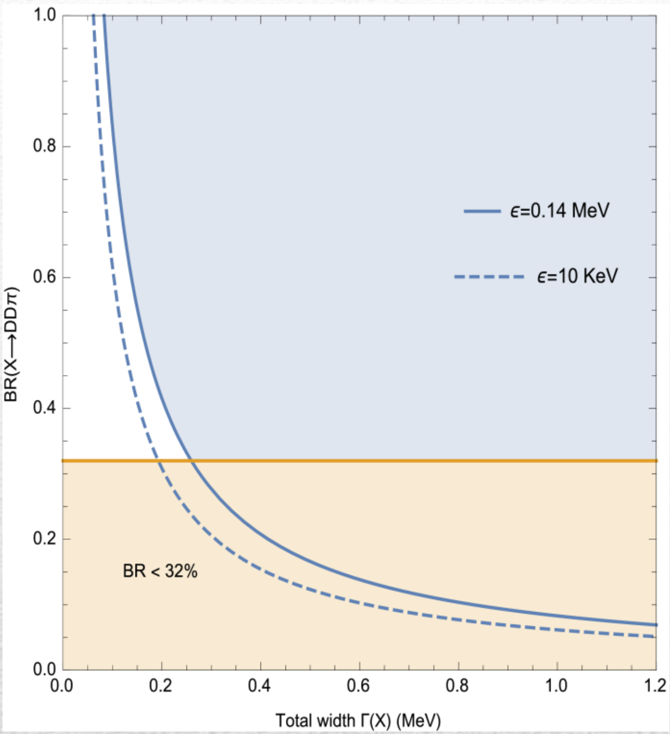
$$B = \frac{g^4}{512\pi^2} \frac{\mu^5}{(m_a m_b)^2}$$



Weinberg, PR 130, 776
Weinberg, PR 137, B672
Polosa, PLB 746, 248

Weinberg theorem

$$B = \frac{g^4}{512\pi^2}\frac{\mu^5}{(m_a m_b)^2}, \qquad kR \ll 1$$



This has to be fulfilled by EVERY molecular state, but:

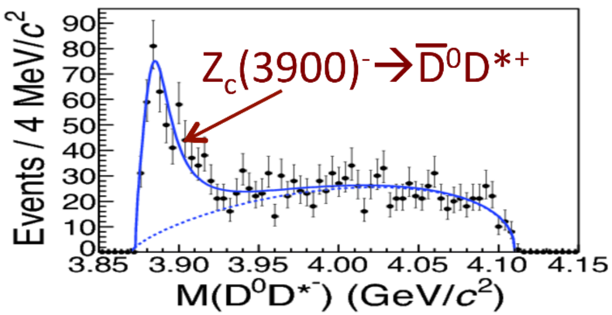
- $X(3872)$, $B = 0, g \neq 0$
- Zs, $B < 0$, repulsive interaction!
- $Y(4260)$, $kR \sim 1.4$

Weinberg, PR 130, 776
Weinberg, PR 137, B672
Polosa, PLB 746, 248

$Y(4260) \to \bar{D}D_1$?

$e^+e^- \to Y(4260) \to \pi^- \bar{D}^0 D^{*+}$

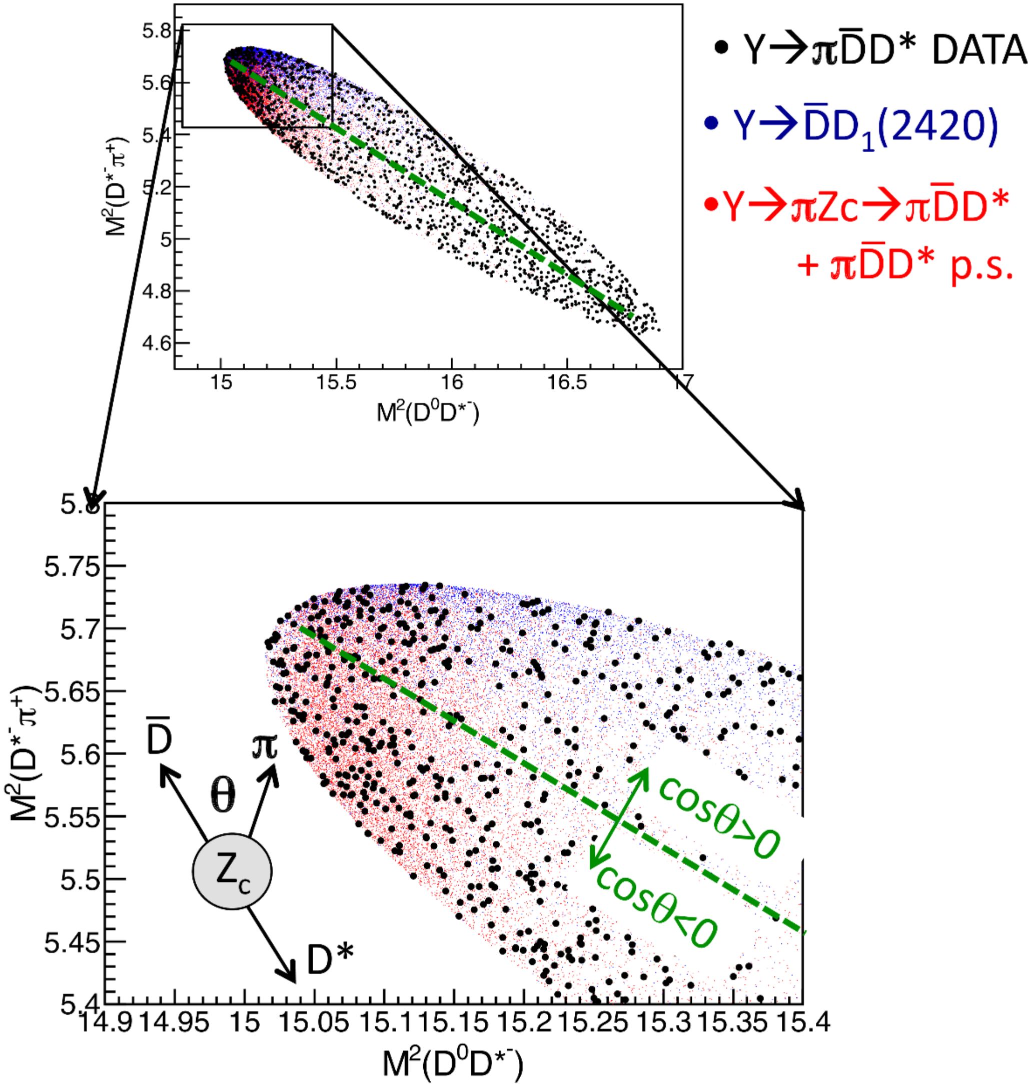
BESIII PRL 112, 022001



$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{N_{|cos\theta|>0.5} - N_{|cos\theta|<0.5}}{N_{|cos\theta|>0.5} + N_{|cos\theta|<0.5}}$$

	DD_1 MC	Z_c+ps MC	data
$\mathcal{A}$	0.43±0.04	0.02±0.02	0.12+0.06

Not a lot of room for $\bar{D}D_1(2410)$

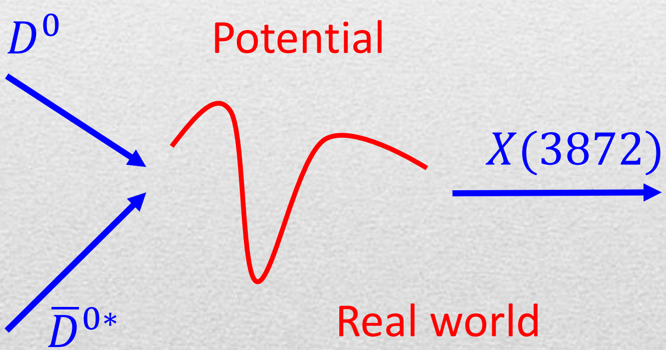


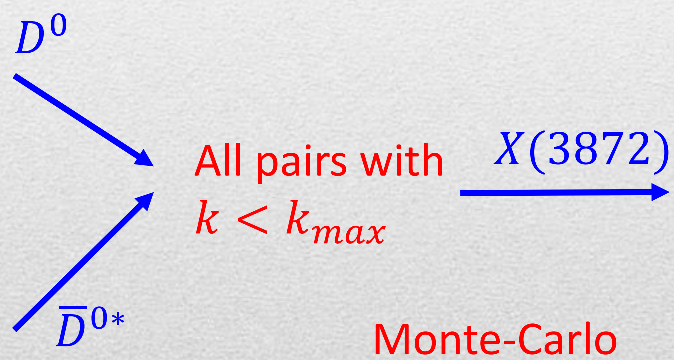
Prompt production of $X(3872)$

$X(3872)$ is the Queen of exotic resonances, the most popular interpretation is a $D^0\bar{D}^{0*}$ molecule (bound state, pole in the 1st Riemann sheet?)

We aim to evaluate prompt production cross section at hadron colliders via Monte-Carlo simulations

Q. What is a molecule in MC? **A.** «Coalescence» model





$$\sigma\big(p\bar{p} \to X(3872)\big) \sim \int d^3k \; |\langle X|D\bar{D}^*\rangle\langle D\bar{D}^*|p\bar{p}\rangle|^2 < \int_{k<k_{max}} d^3k \; |\langle D\bar{D}^*|p\bar{p}\rangle|^2$$

This should provide an upper bound for the cross section

Bignamini, Piccinini, Polosa, Sabelli PRL103 (2009) 162001
Kadastic, Raidan, Strumia PLB683 (2010) 248

Estimating k_{max}

The binding energy is $E_B \approx -0.16 \pm 0.31$ MeV (PDG): very small!
In a simple square well model this corresponds to:

$$\sqrt{\langle k^2 \rangle} \approx 50 \text{ MeV}, \sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle} \approx 10 \text{ fm}$$

(binding energy reported by NU, PRD91, 011102
$E_B \approx -0.003 \pm 0.192$ MeV: $\sqrt{\langle k^2 \rangle} \approx 20$ MeV, $\sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle} \approx 60$ fm)

to compare with deuteron: $E_B = -2.2$ MeV

$$\sqrt{\langle k^2 \rangle} \approx 80 \text{ MeV}, \sqrt{\langle r^2 \rangle} \approx 4 \text{ fm}$$

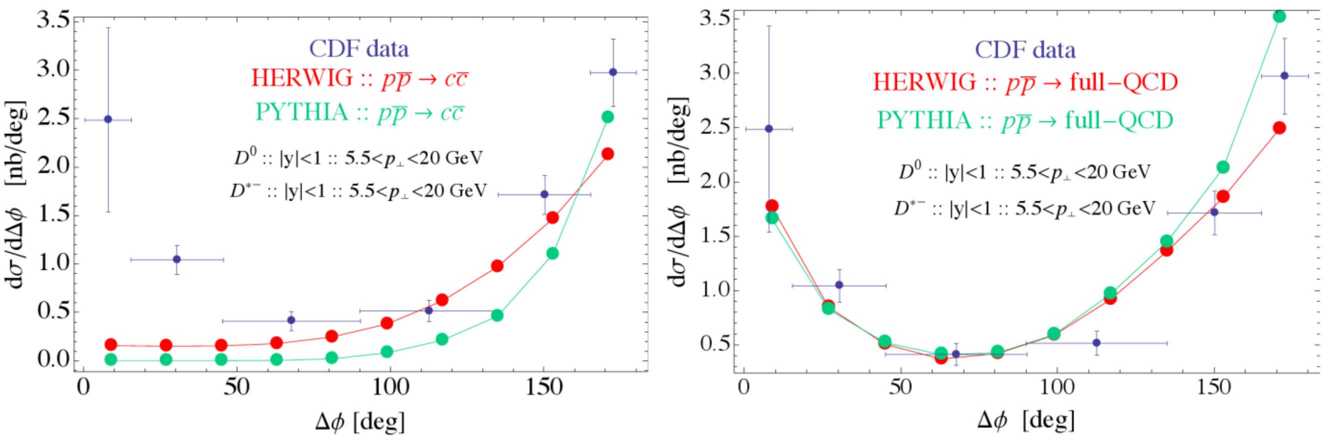
We assume $k_{max} \sim \sqrt{\langle k^2 \rangle} \approx 50$ MeV, some other choices are commented later

Tuning of MC

Monte Carlo simulations

A. Esposito

- We compare the $D^0 D^{*-}$ pairs produced as a function of relative azimuthal angle with the results from CDF:



The c-cbar run understimate the low angles (low-k_0) region!

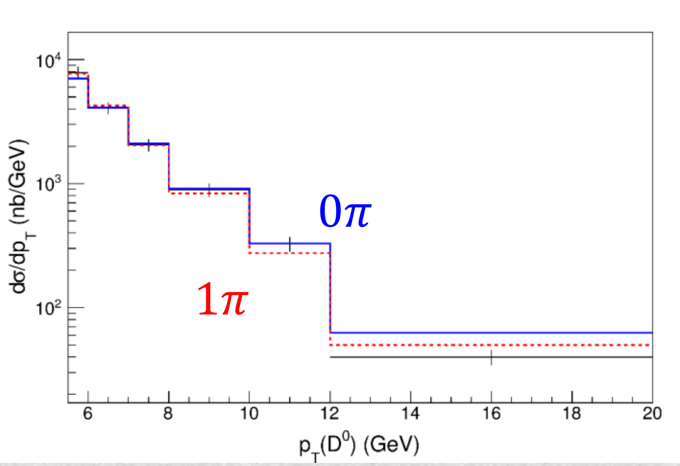
Such distributions of charm mesons are available at Tevatron
No distribution has been published (yet) at LHC

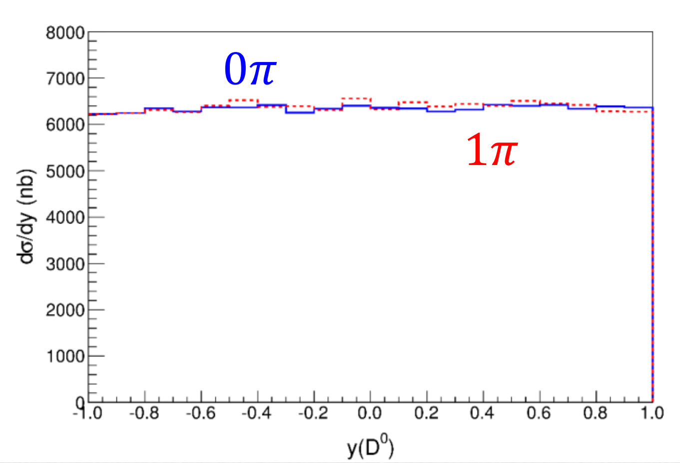
Tuning pions

This picture could spoil existing meson distributions used to tune MC
We verify this is not the case up to an overall K factor

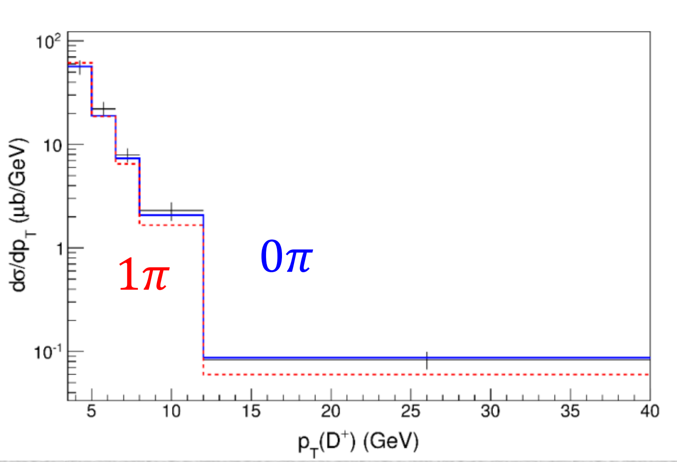
Guerrieri, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, PRD90, 034003

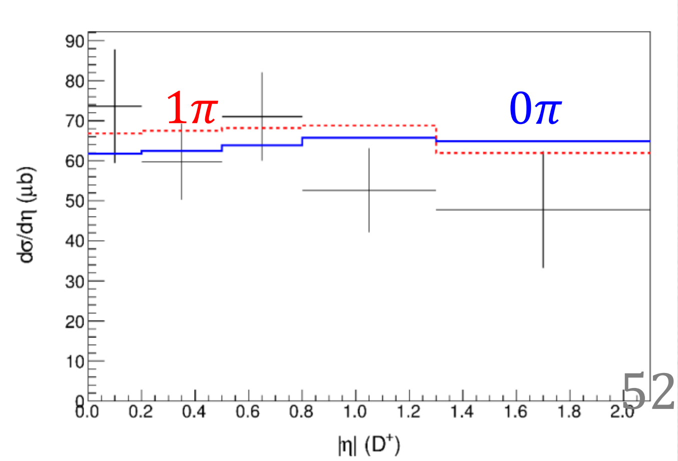
Neither at CDF...





...nor at ATLAS





$Z_c(3900)$

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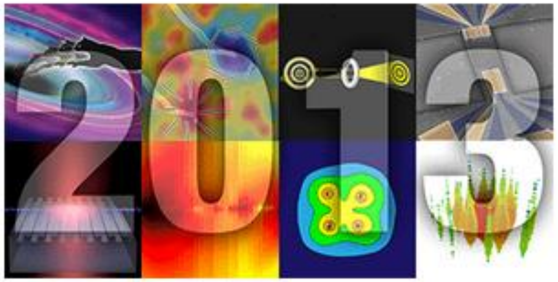
Notes from the Editors: Highlights of the Year

Published December 30, 2013 | Physics **6**, 139 (2013) | DOI: 10.1103/Physics.6.139

***Physics* looks back at the standout stories of 2013.**

As 2013 draws to a close, we look back on the research covered in *Physics* that really made waves in and beyond the physics community. In thinking about which stories to highlight, we considered a combination of factors: popularity on the website, a clear element of surprise or discovery, or signs that the work could lead to better technology. On behalf of the *Physics* staff, we wish everyone an excellent New Year.

– Matteo Rini and Jessica Thomas



Images from popular *Physics* stories in 2013.

Four-Quark Matter

mysterious particle

Quarks come in twos and threes—or so nearly every experiment has told us. This summer, the BESIII Collaboration in China and the Belle Collaboration in Japan reported they had sorted through the debris of high-energy electron-positron collisions and seen a mysterious particle that appeared to contain four quarks. Though other explanations for the nature of the particle, dubbed $Z_c(3900)$, are possible, the "tetraquark" interpretation may be gaining traction: BESIII has since seen a series of other particles that appear to contain four quarks.

Counting rules

Brodsky, Lebed, PRD91, 114025

- Exotic states can be produced in threshold regions in e^+e^- (BES, Belle), electroproduction (JLab 12), hadronic beam facilities ($\bar{\text{P}}$ANDA at FAIR, AFTER@LHC) and are best characterized by cross section ratios
- Two examples:

1) $$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^-\to Z_c^+\pi^-)}{\sigma(e^+e^-\to\mu^+\mu^-)} \propto \frac{1}{s^6} \text{ as } s\to\infty$$

2) $$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^-\to Z_c^+(\bar{c}c\bar{d}u)+\pi^-(\bar{u}d))}{\sigma(e^+e^-\to\Lambda_c(cud)+\bar{\Lambda}_c(\bar{c}\,\bar{u}\bar{d}))} \to const \text{ as } s\to\infty$$

  - Ratio numerically smaller if Z_c behaves like weakly-bound dimeson molecule instead of diquark-antidiquark bound state due to weaker meson color van der Waals forces

Light nuclei at ALICE

Esposito, Guerrieri, Maiani, Piccinini, AP, Polosa, Riquer, PRD92, 034028

We assume a pure Glauber model (RAA = 1) and a value RAA = 5 to rescale Pb-Pb data to pp

Constant RAA → same shape in Pb-Pb and pp

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma\left({}^3_\Lambda\mathrm{H}\right)}{dp_\perp}\right)_{pp} = \frac{\Delta y}{\mathcal{B}({}^3\mathrm{He}\,\pi)} \times \frac{\sigma_{pp}^{\mathrm{inel}}}{N_{\mathrm{coll}}}\left(\frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{evt}}}\frac{d^2N({}^3\mathrm{He}\,\pi)}{dp_\perp dy}\right)_{\text{Pb-Pb}}$$

We extrapolate this data at higher p_T either by assuming an exponential law, or with a blast-wave function, which describes the emission of particles in an espanding medium

The blast-wave function is

$$\frac{dN}{dp_\perp} \propto p_\perp \int_0^R r dr\, m_\perp I_0\left(\frac{p_\perp \sinh\rho}{T_{\mathrm{kin}}}\right) K_1\left(\frac{m_\perp \cosh\rho}{T_{\mathrm{kin}}}\right),$$

where $m_\perp$ is the transverse mass, R is the radius of the fireball, I_0 and K_1 are the Bessel functions, $\rho = \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{(n+2)\langle\beta\rangle}{2}(r/R)^n\right)$, and $\langle\beta\rangle$ the averaged speed of the particles in the medium.

Production & Feshbach?

Going back to $pp(\bar{p})$ collisions, we can imagine hadronization to produce a state

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|[qQ][\bar{q}\bar{Q}]\rangle_c + \beta|(\bar{q}q)(\bar{Q}Q)\rangle_o + \gamma|(\bar{q}Q)(\bar{Q}q)\rangle_o$$

If $\beta, \gamma \gg \alpha$, an initial tetraquark state is not likely to be produced
The open channel mesons fly apart
(see MC simulations)

If Feshbach mechanism is at work, an open state can resonate in a closed one

No prompt production without Feshbach resonances!

For example, we compare the at-threshold $X(3872)$ with the below-threshold $Y(4260)$
CMS $X(3872)$ data: JHEP 1304, 154

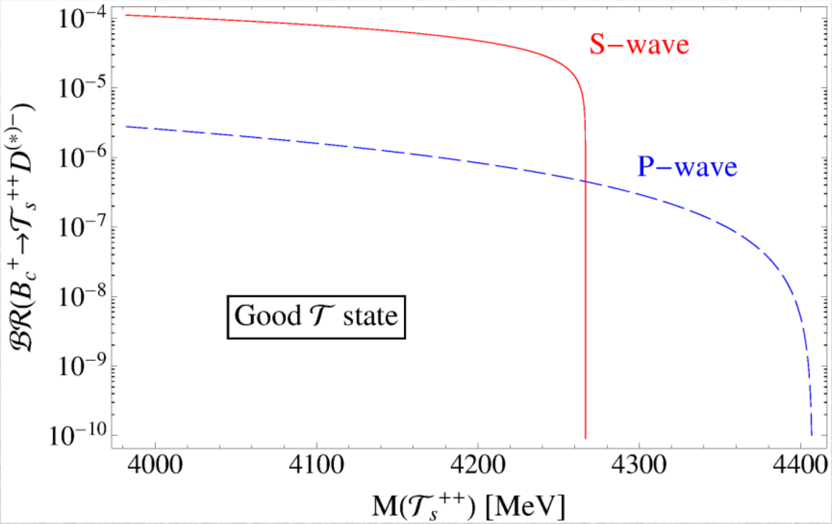
$$\frac{\sigma\big(pp \to X(3872)\big) \times BR(X(3872) \to J/\psi\, \pi^+\pi^-)}{\sigma(pp \to Y(4260)) \times BR(Y(4260) \to J/\psi\, \pi^+\pi^-)} \sim 10^2$$

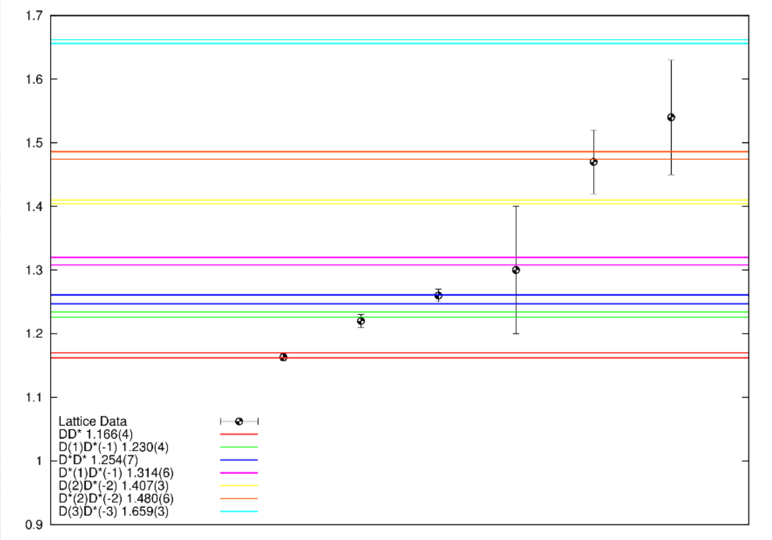
Doubly charmed states

For example, we proposed to look for doubly charmed states, which in tetraquark model are $[cc]_{S=1}[\bar{q}\bar{q}]_{S=0,1}$

These states could be observed in B_c decays @LHC and sought on the lattice

Esposito, Papinutto, AP, Polosa, Tantalo, PRD88 (2013) 054029

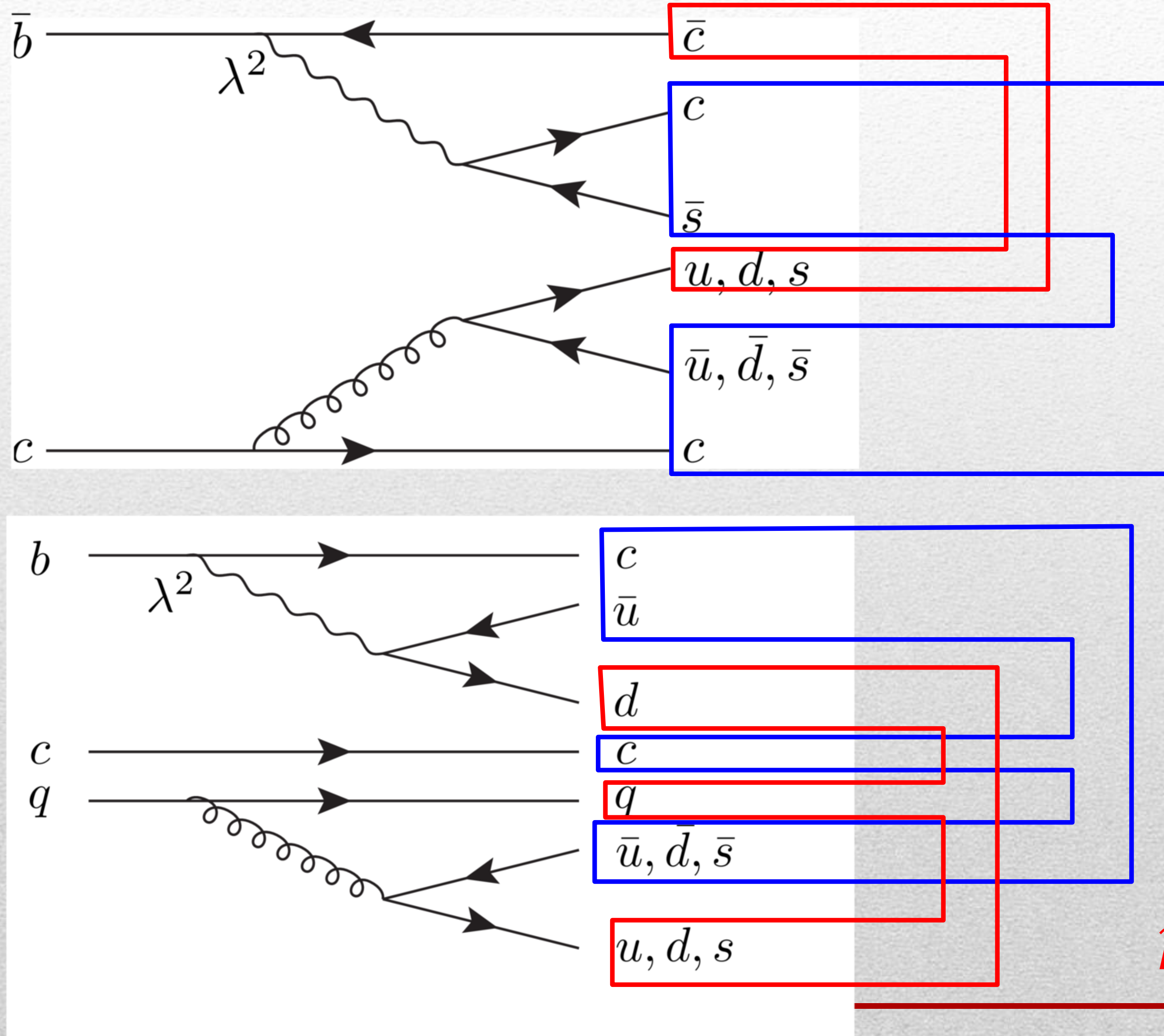




Preliminary results on spectrum for $m_\pi = 490$ MeV, $32^3 \times 64$ lattice, $a = 0.075$ fm

Guerrieri, Papinutto, AP, Polosa, Tantalo, PoS LATTICE2014 106

T states production



$\overline{D^0}, D^-, D_s^-$

$T_s^+, T_s^{++}, T_{ss}^{++}$

T^0, T^+, T_s^+

$p, n, \Lambda, \Sigma, \Xi$ ...