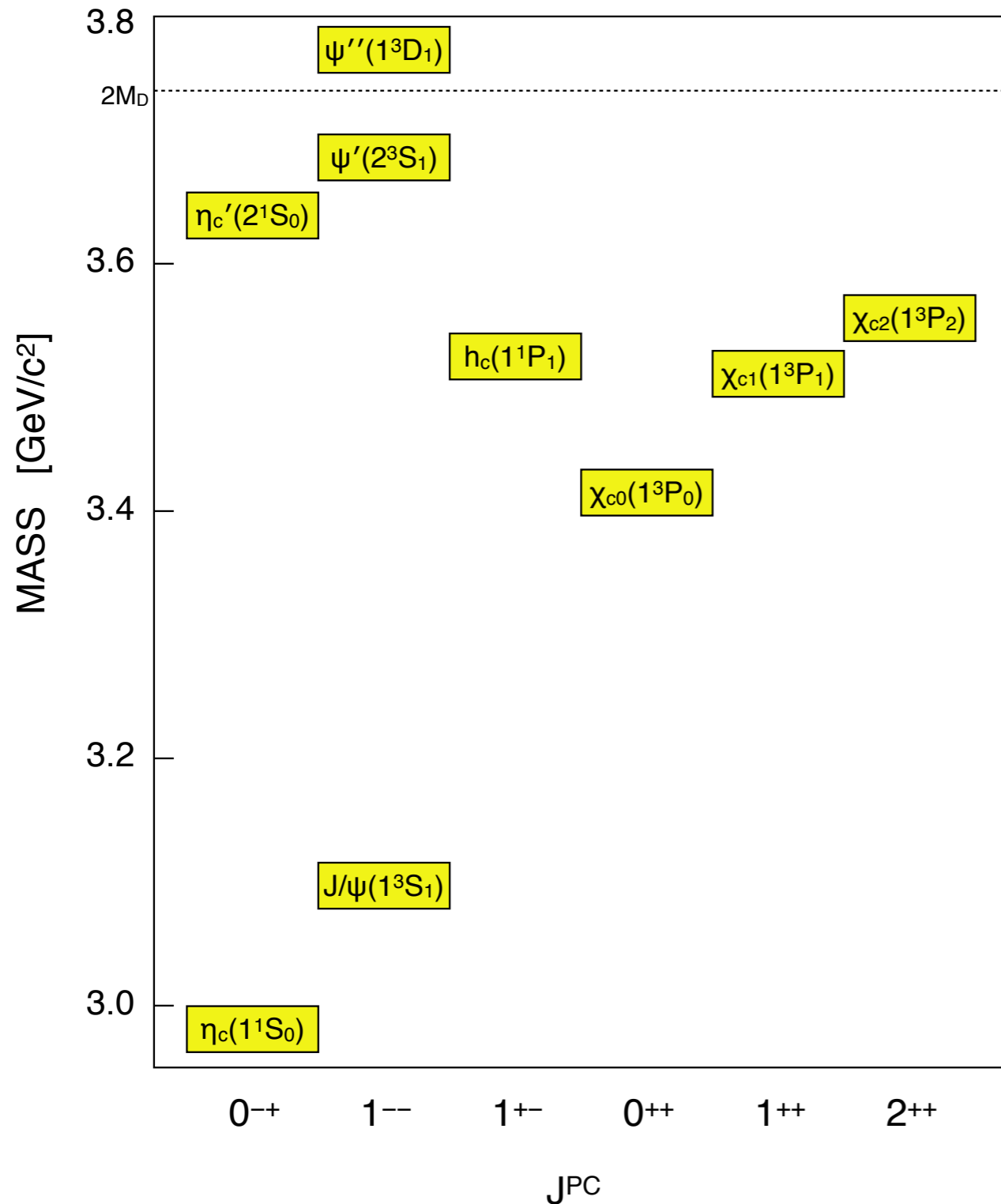


Charmonium Spectroscopy, the “XYZ” States, and the Role of BESIII

Ryan Mitchell
Indiana University
SLAC Seminar
October 15, 2013

Charmonium Spectroscopy and the Role of BESIII



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

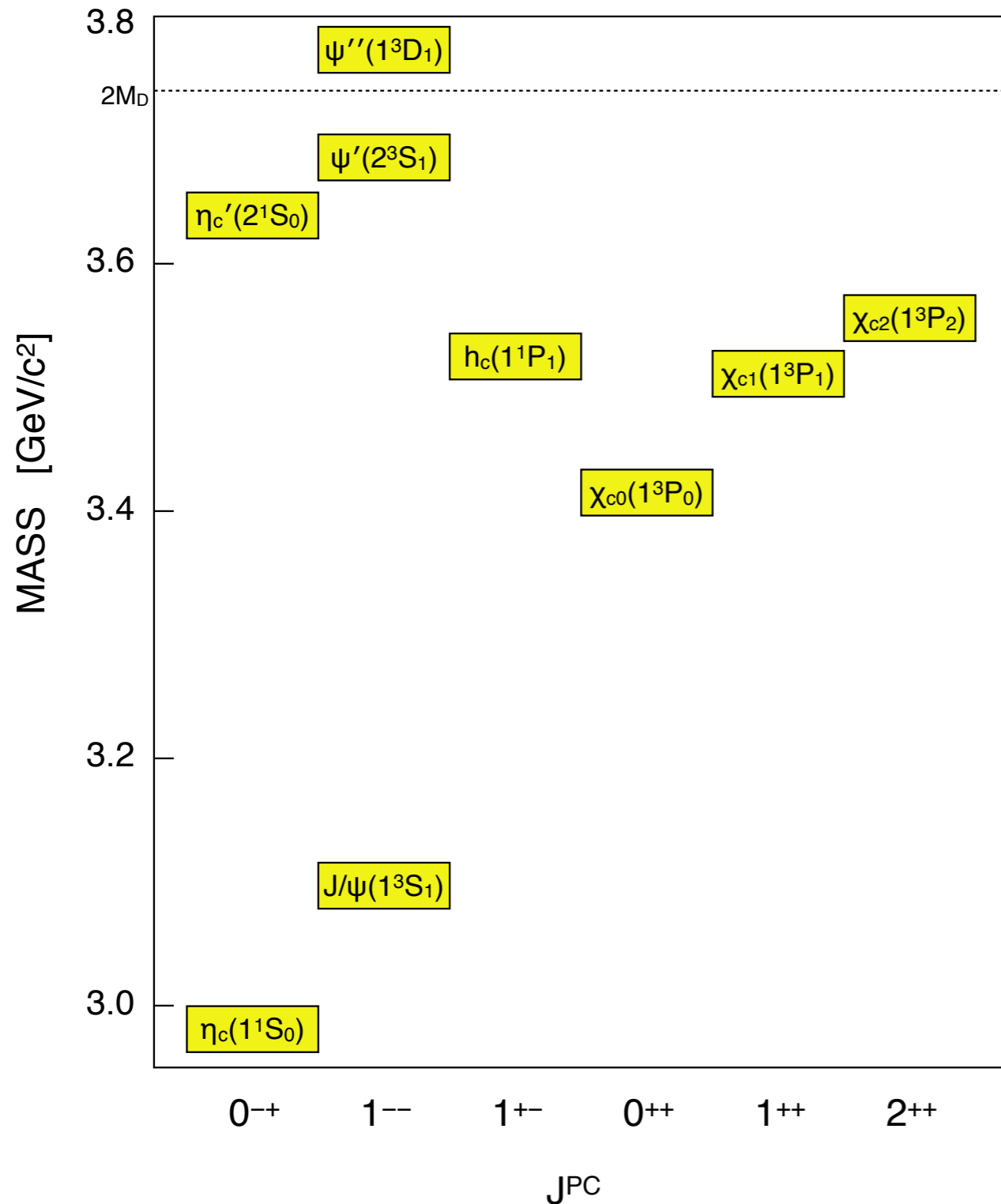
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establishing the quark model states

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the quark model states at BESIII

IV. A New Era of Discovery:
beyond the quark model and the role of BESIII



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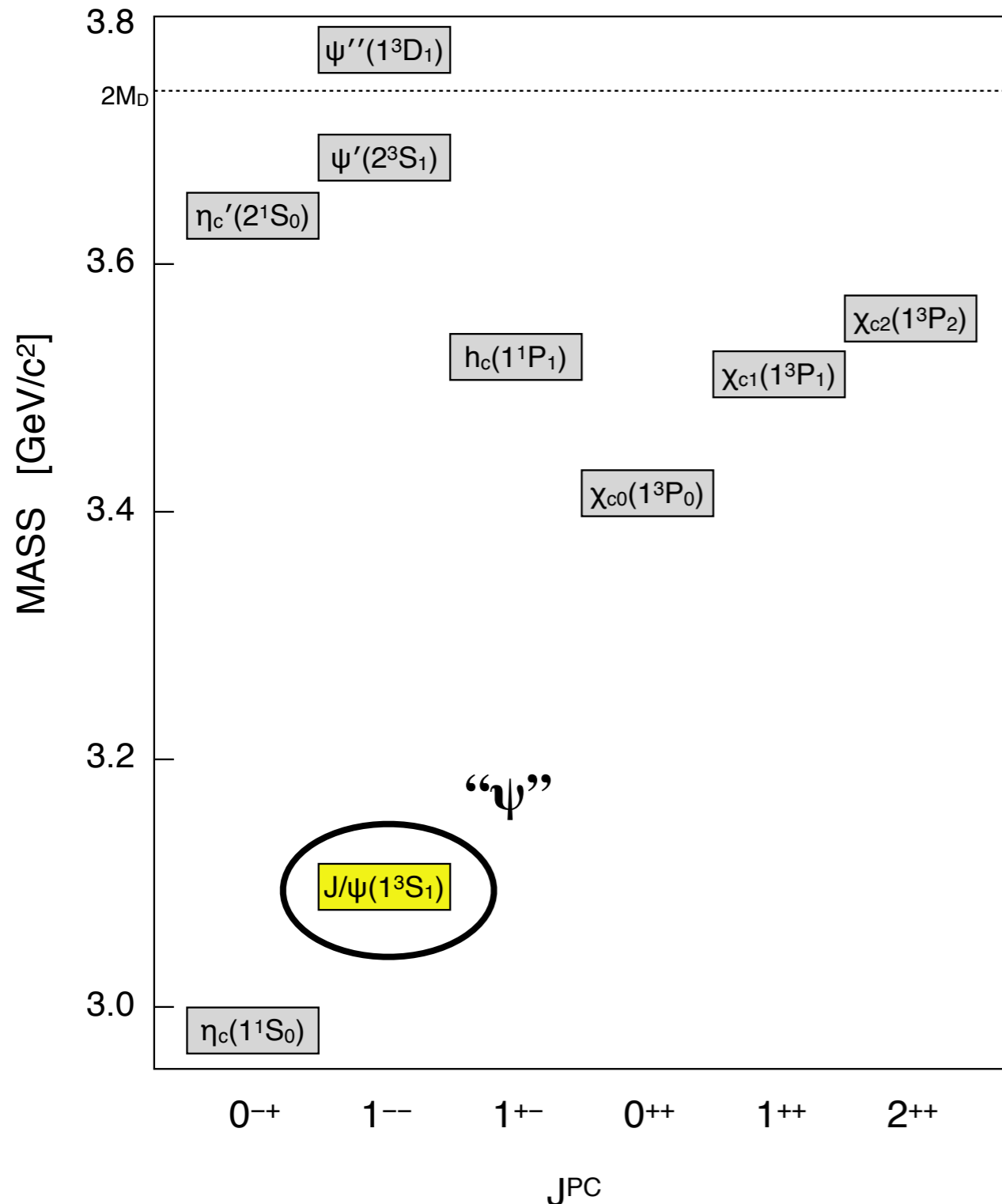
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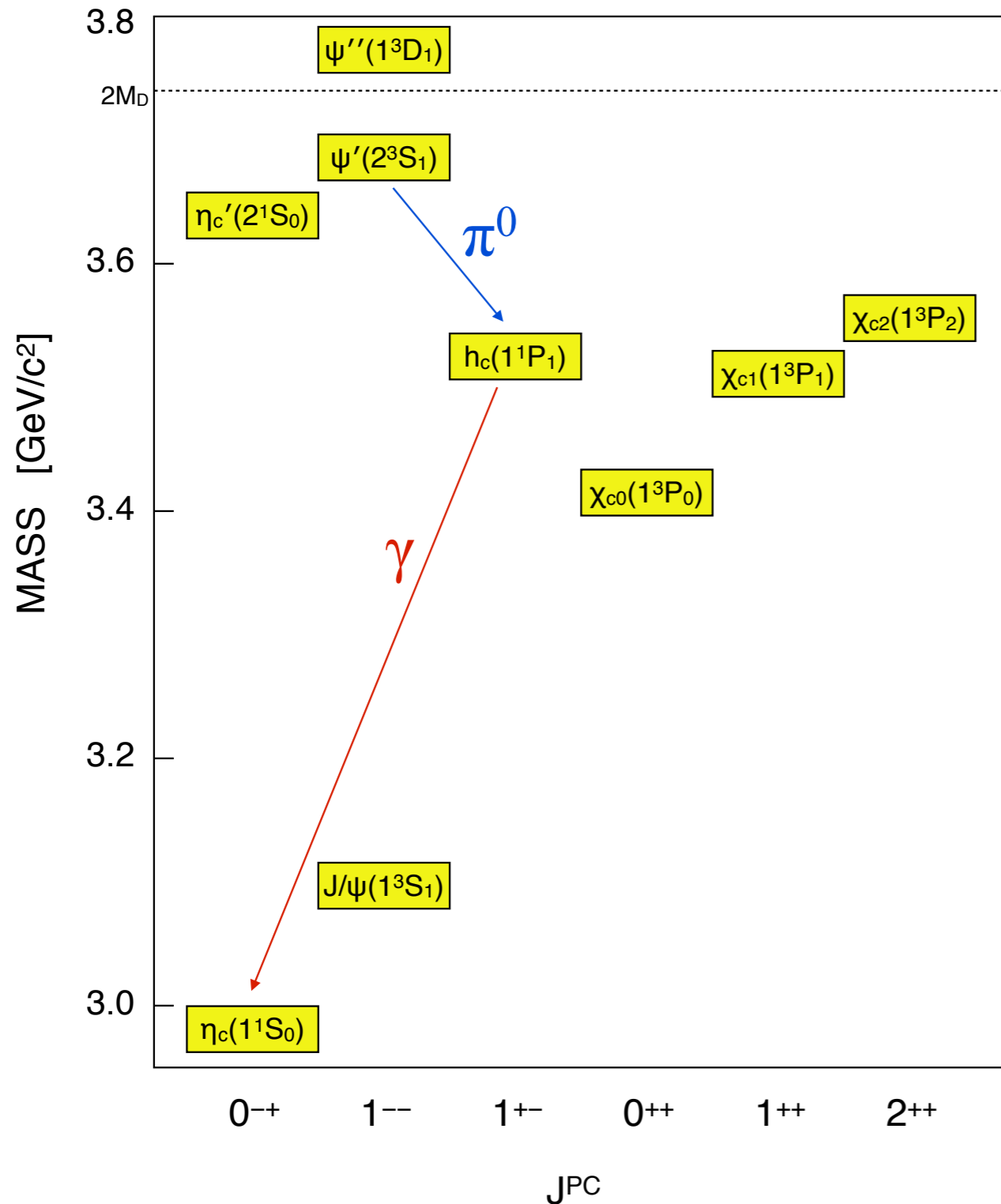
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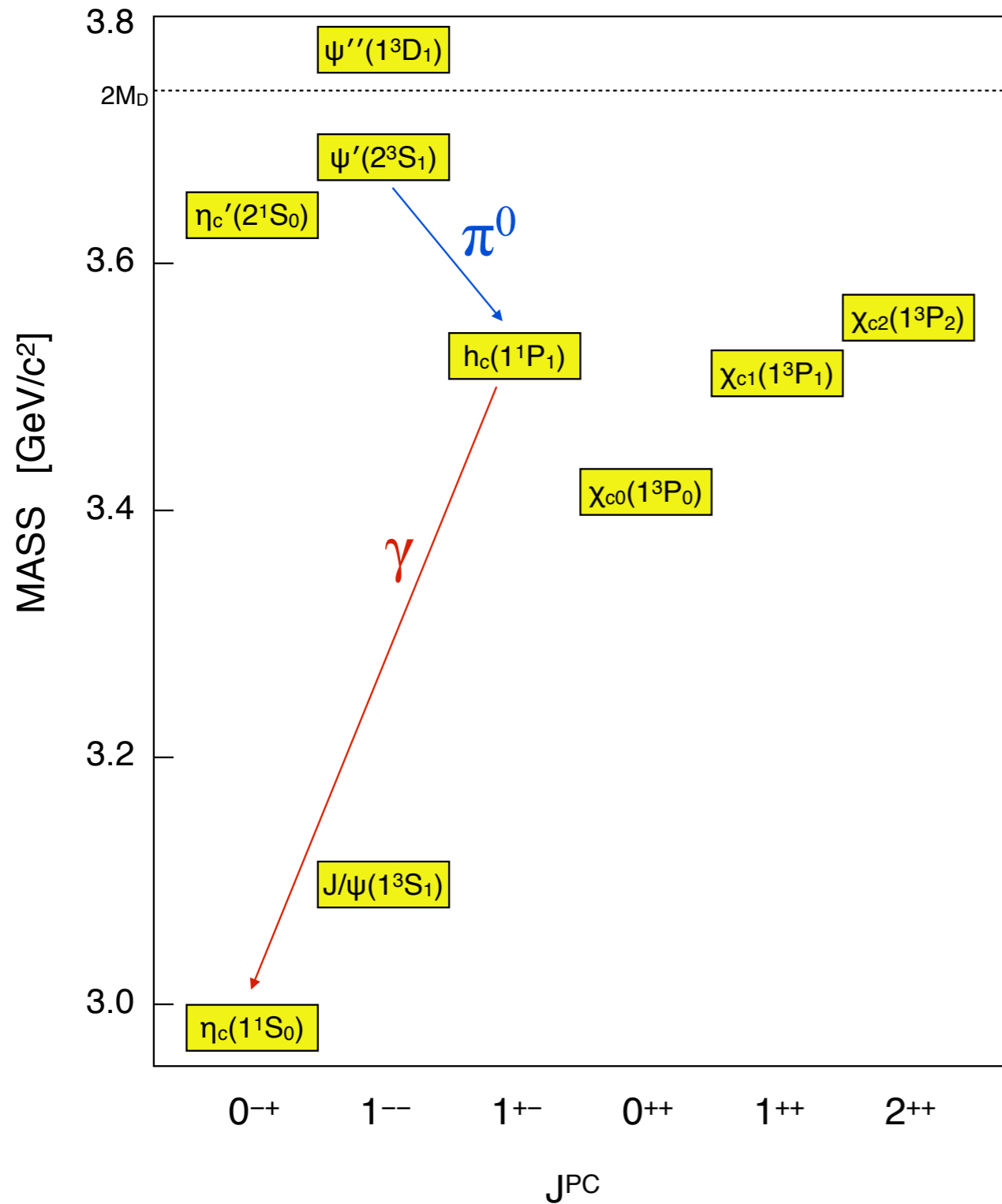
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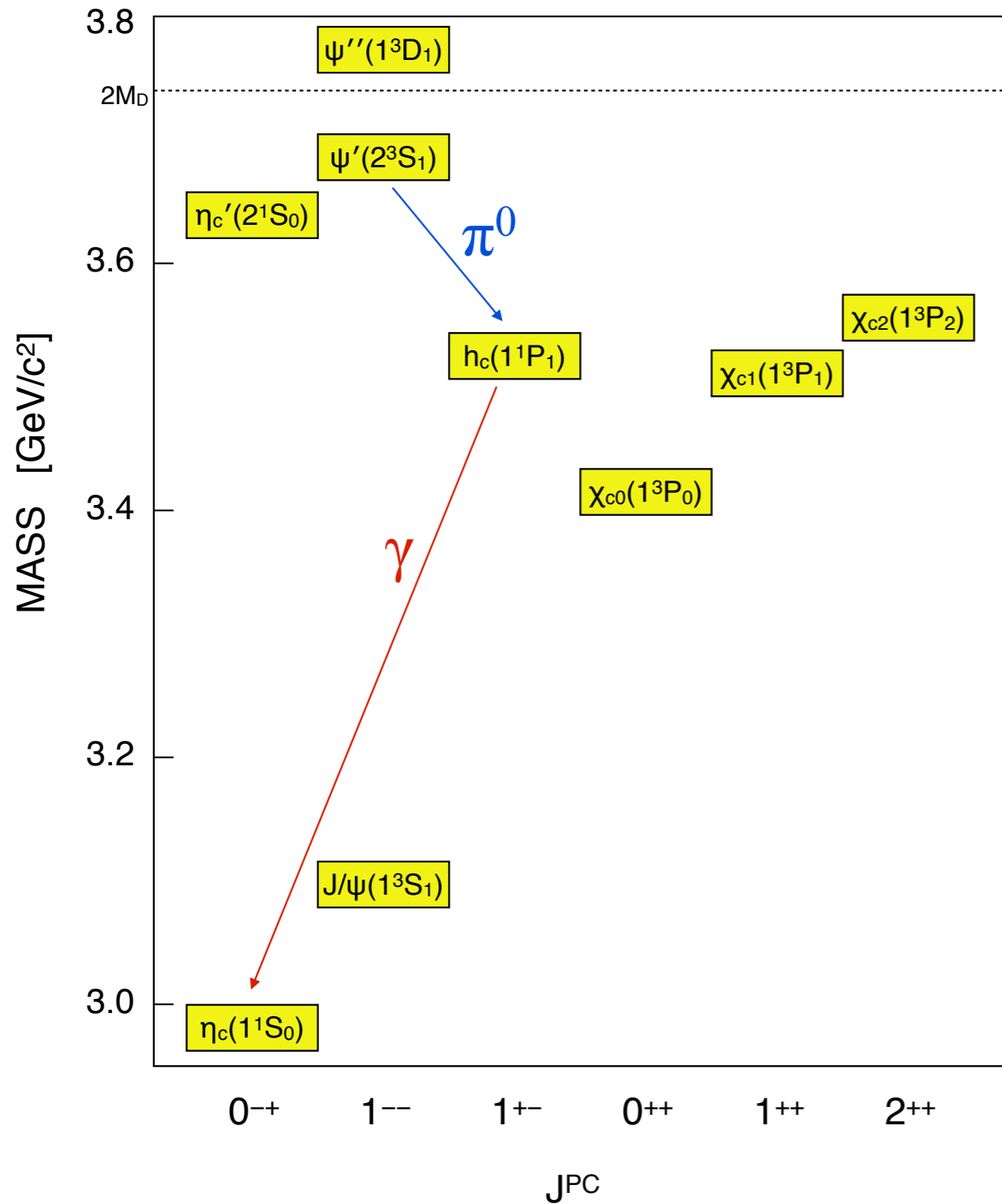


Charmonium Spectroscopy and the Role of BESIII

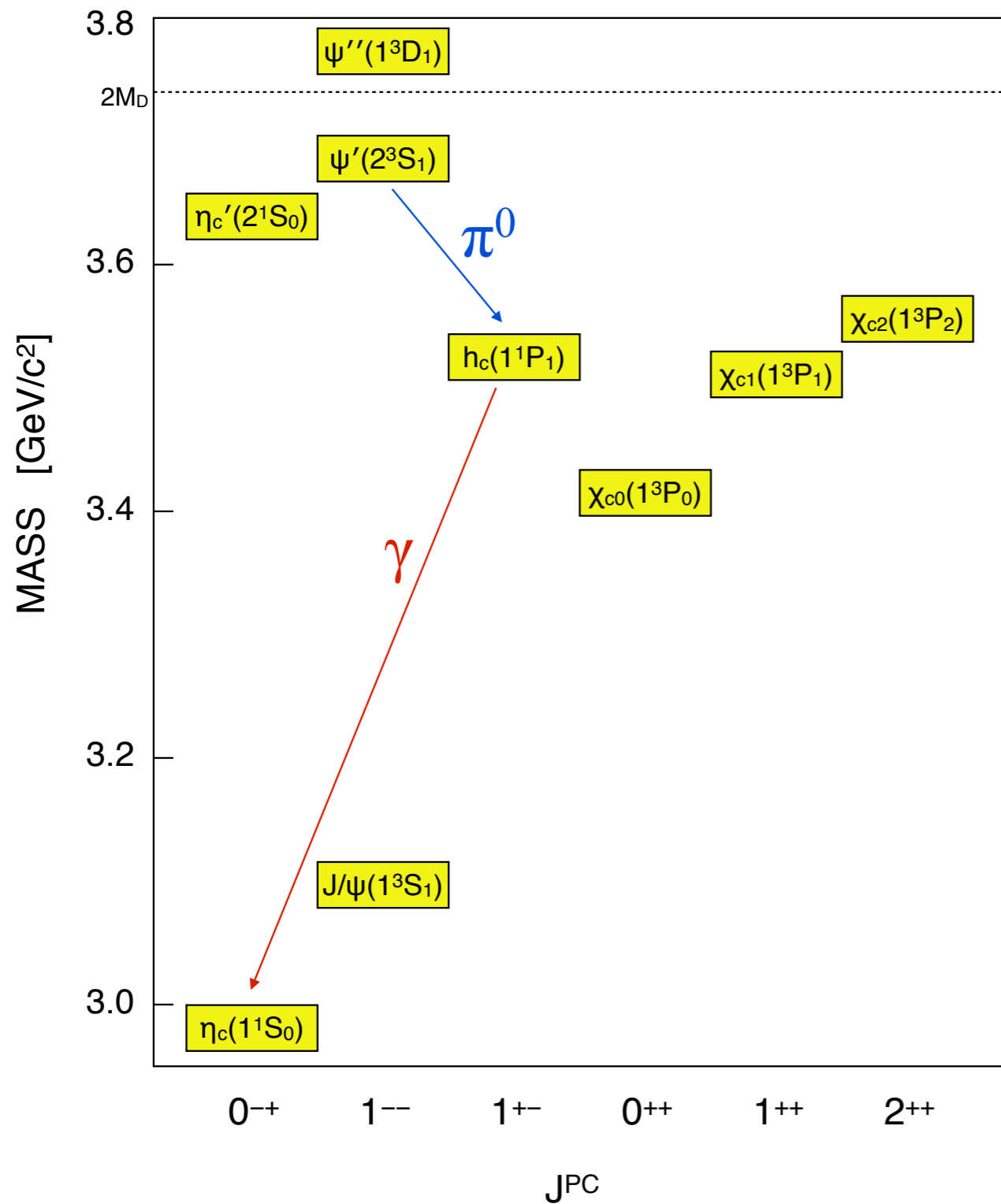


Google satellite image of BEPC-II

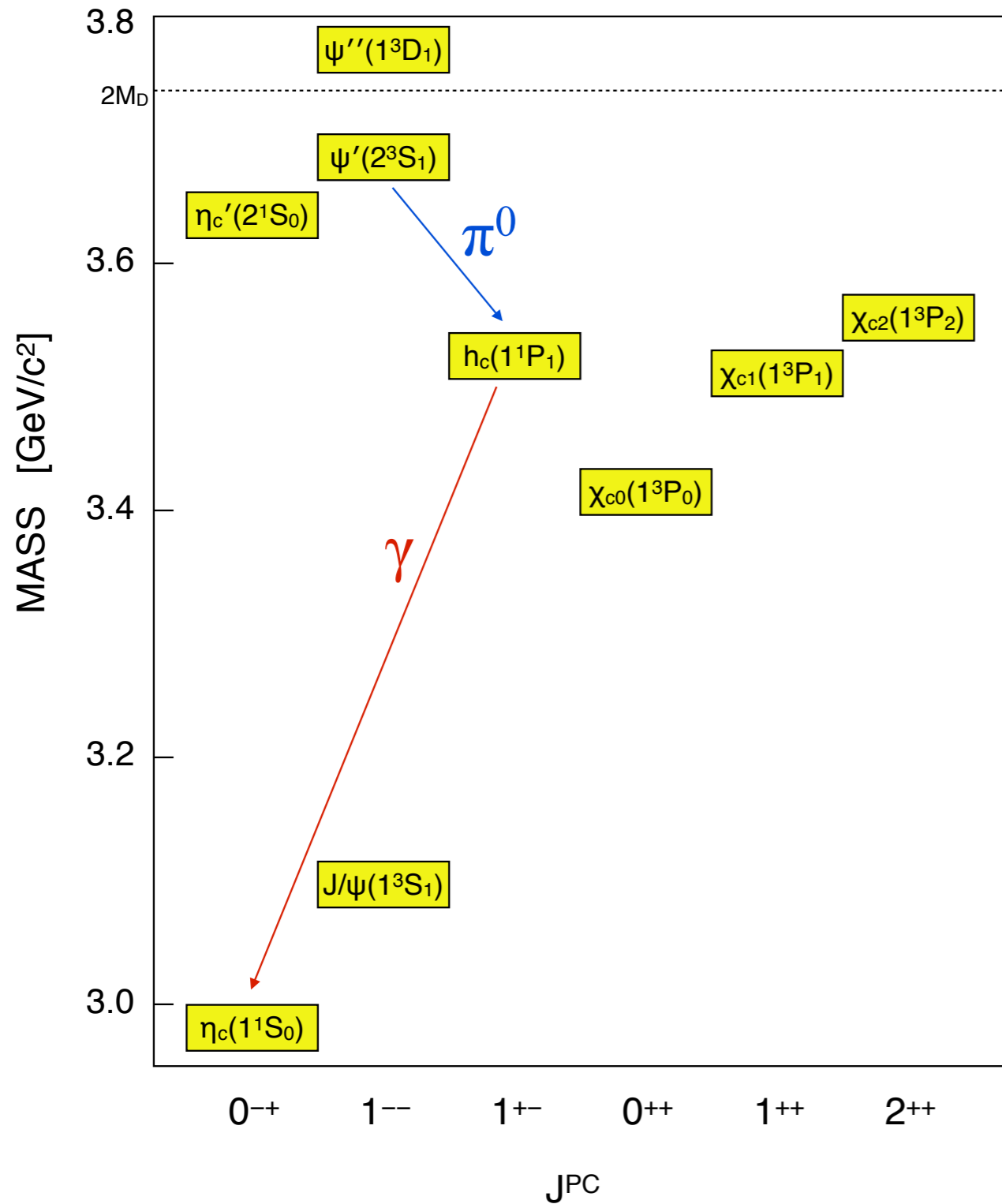
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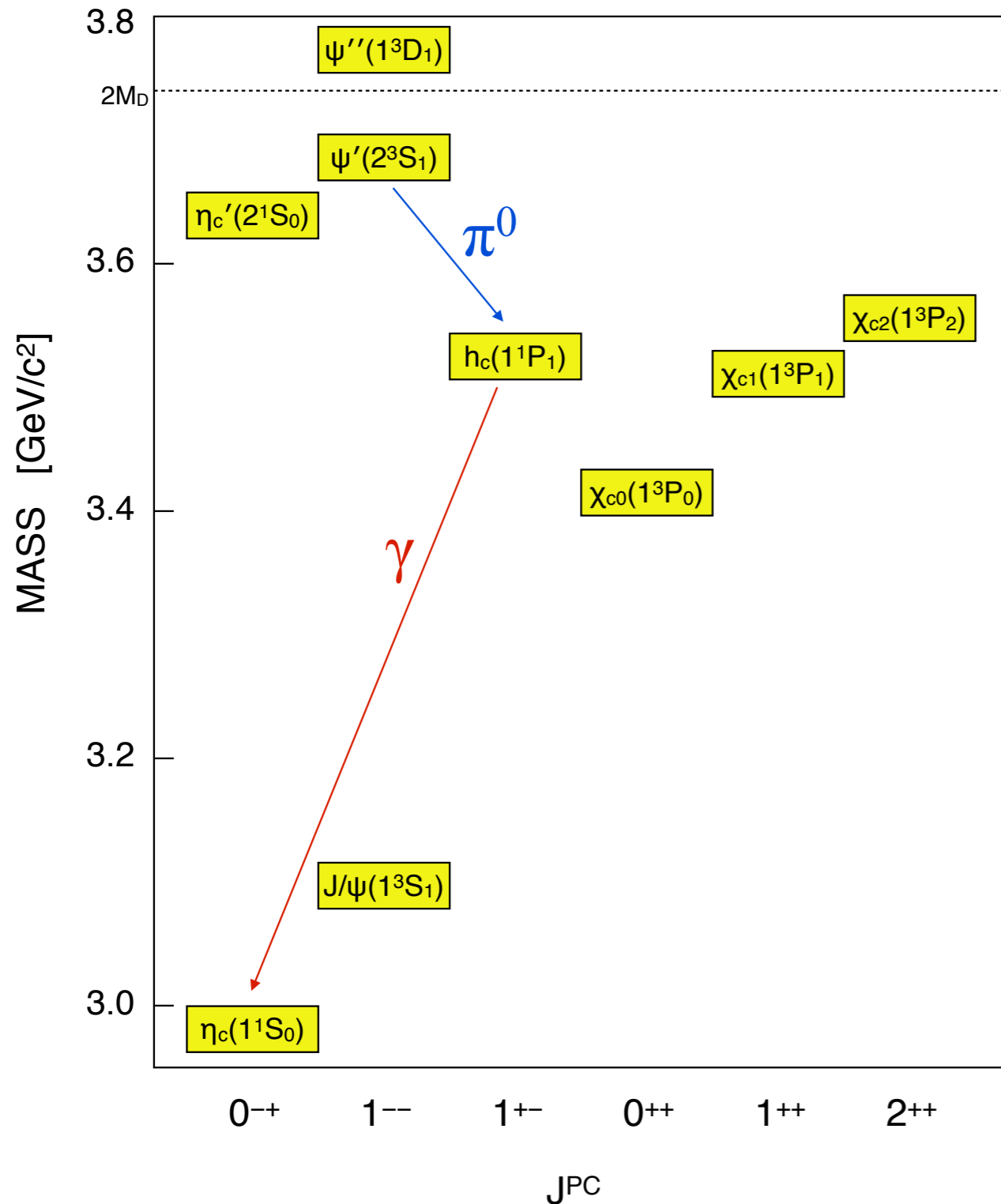
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Charmonium Spectroscopy and the Role of BESIII



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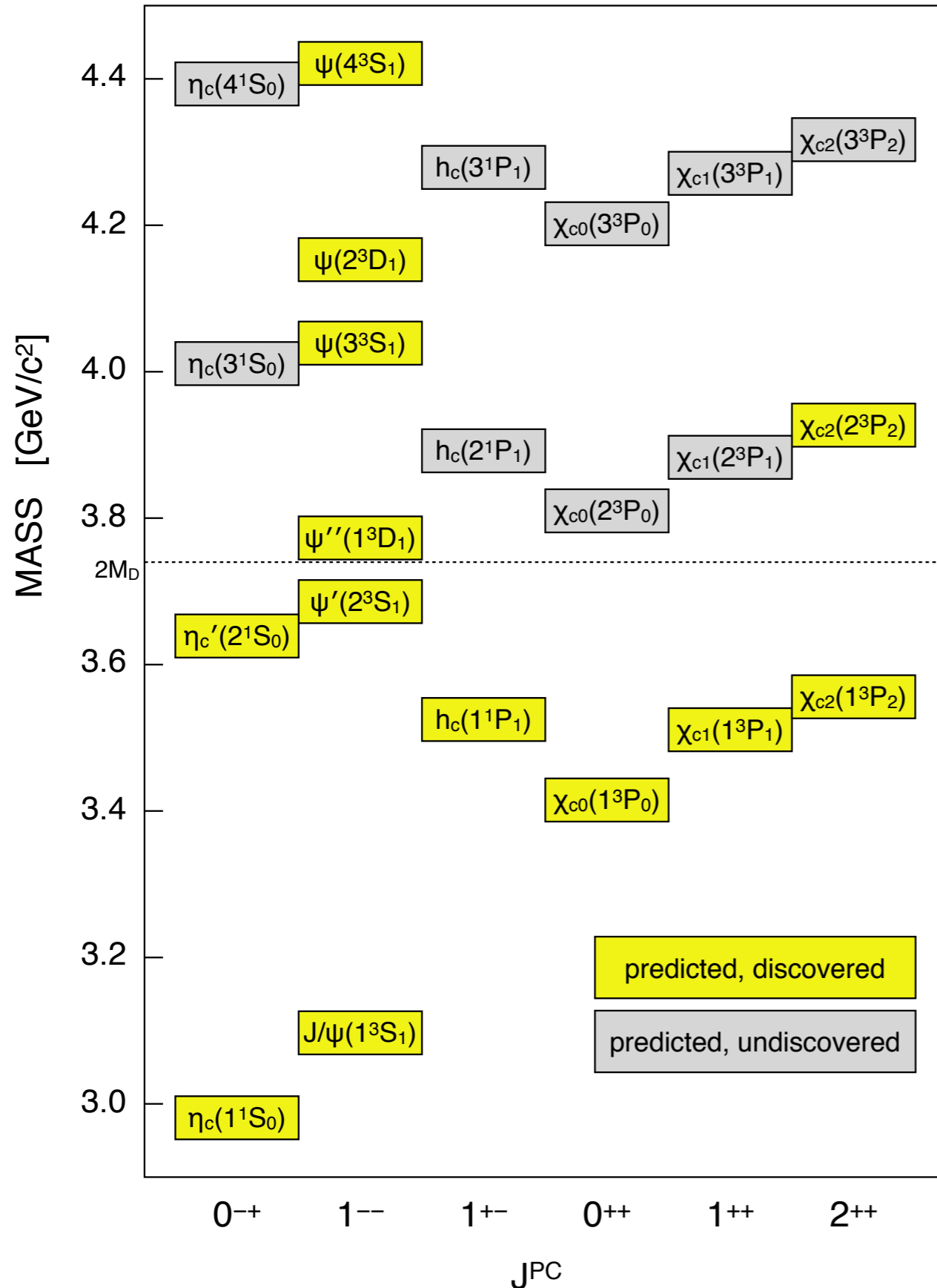
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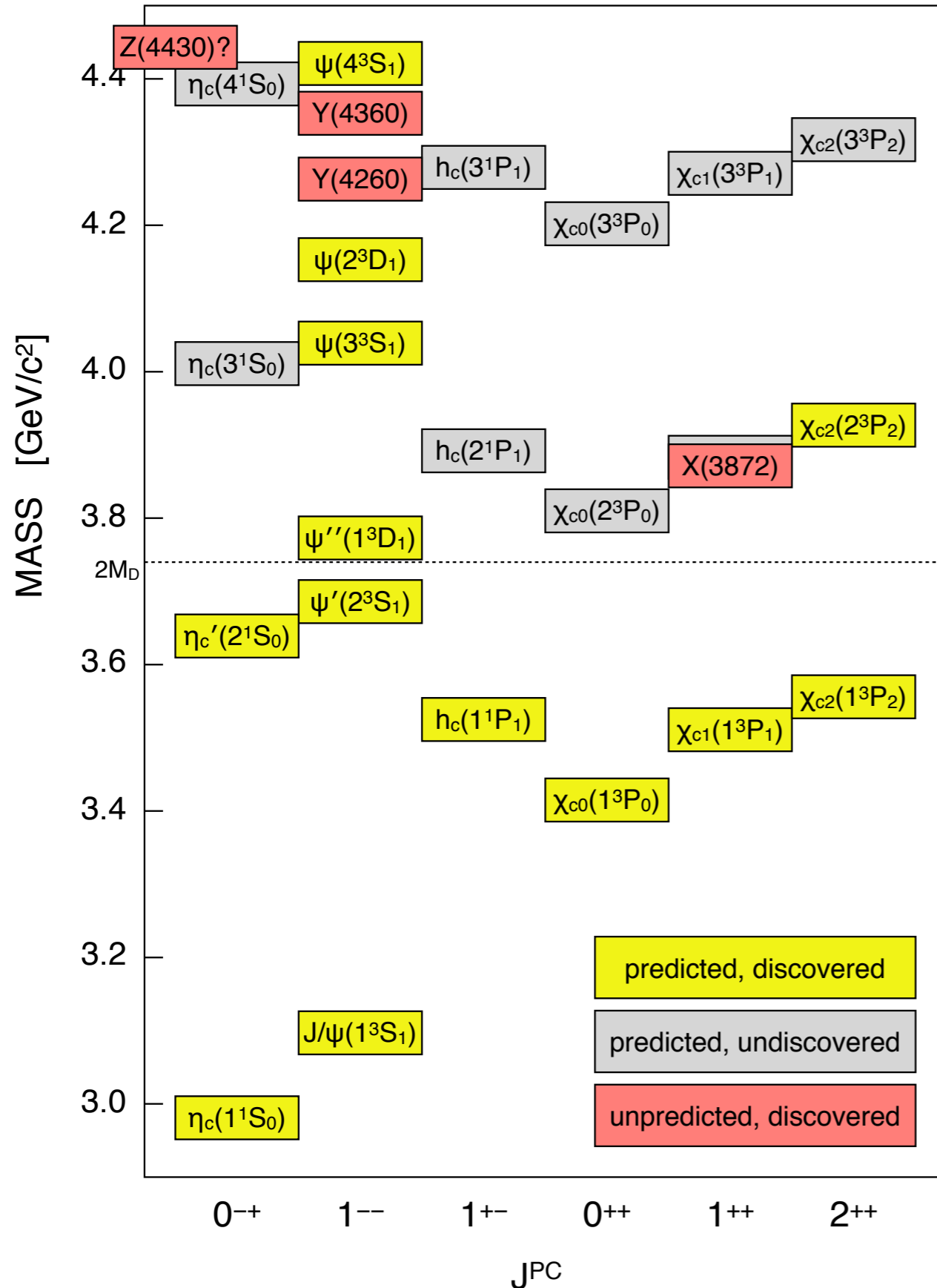
Charmonium Spectroscopy and the Role of BESIII



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Charmonium Spectroscopy and the Role of BESIII

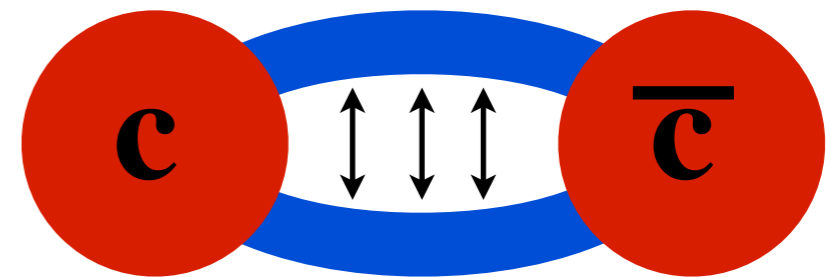


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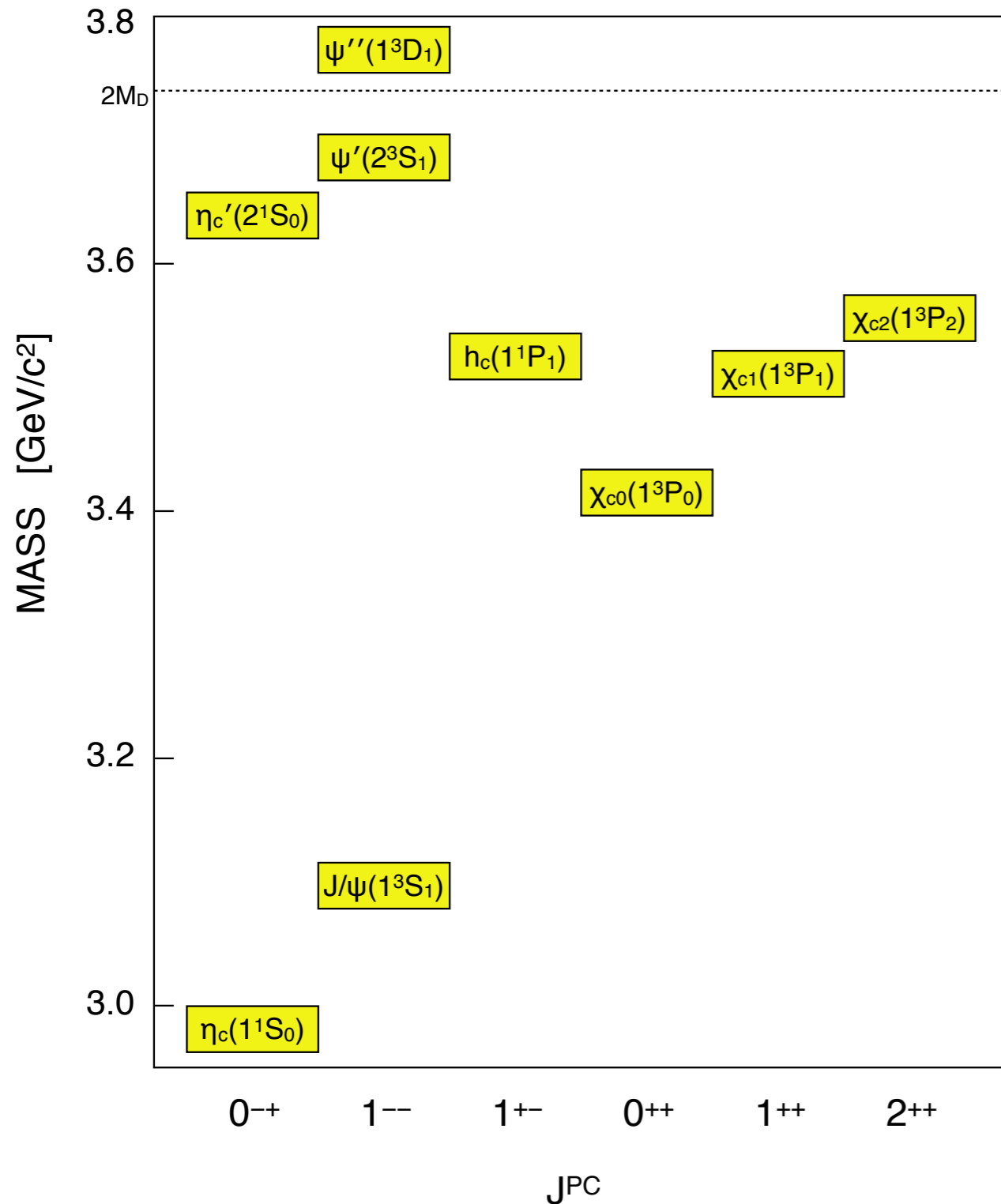
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HYBRID CHARMONIUM?

I. An Introduction to Charmonium



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

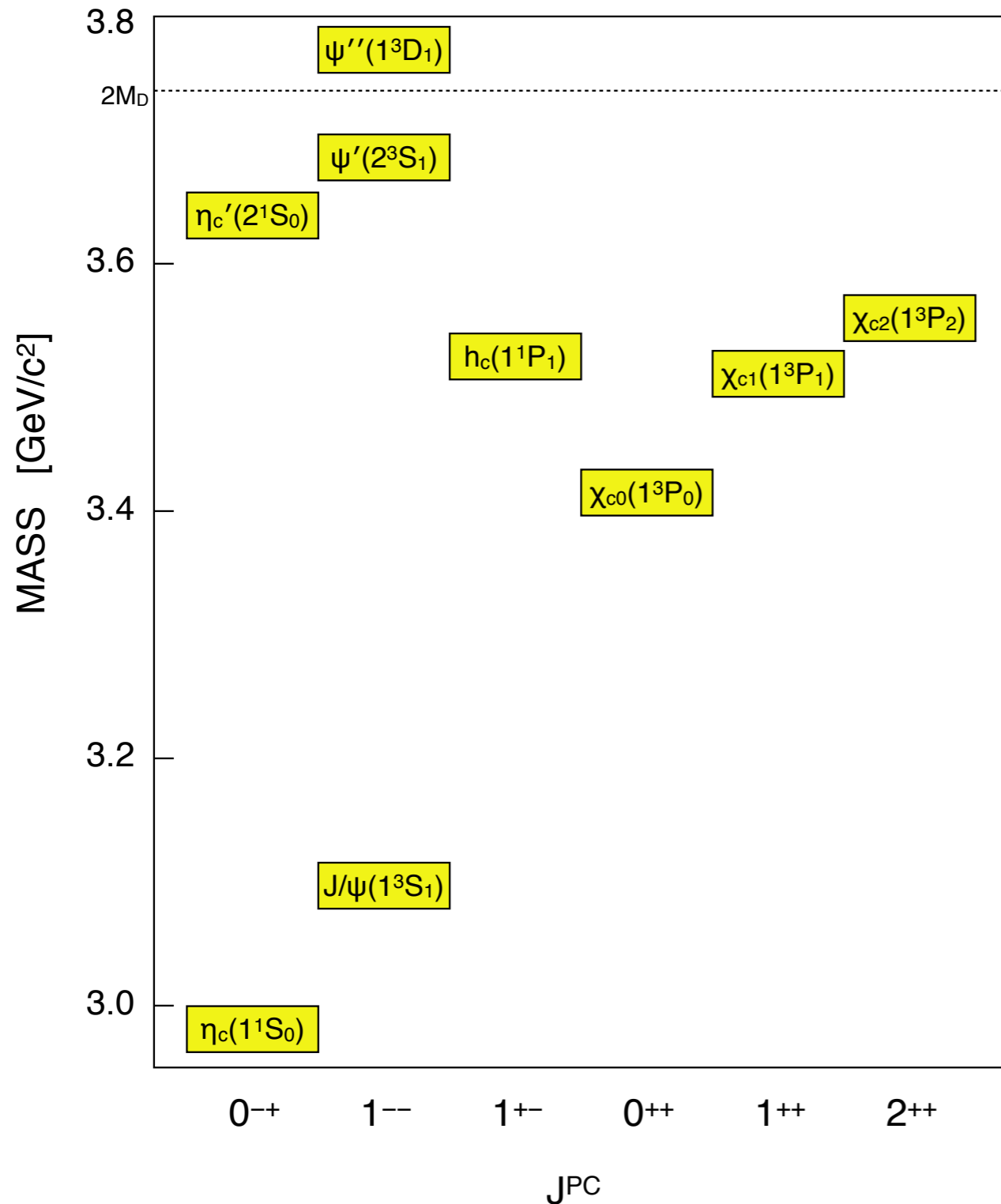
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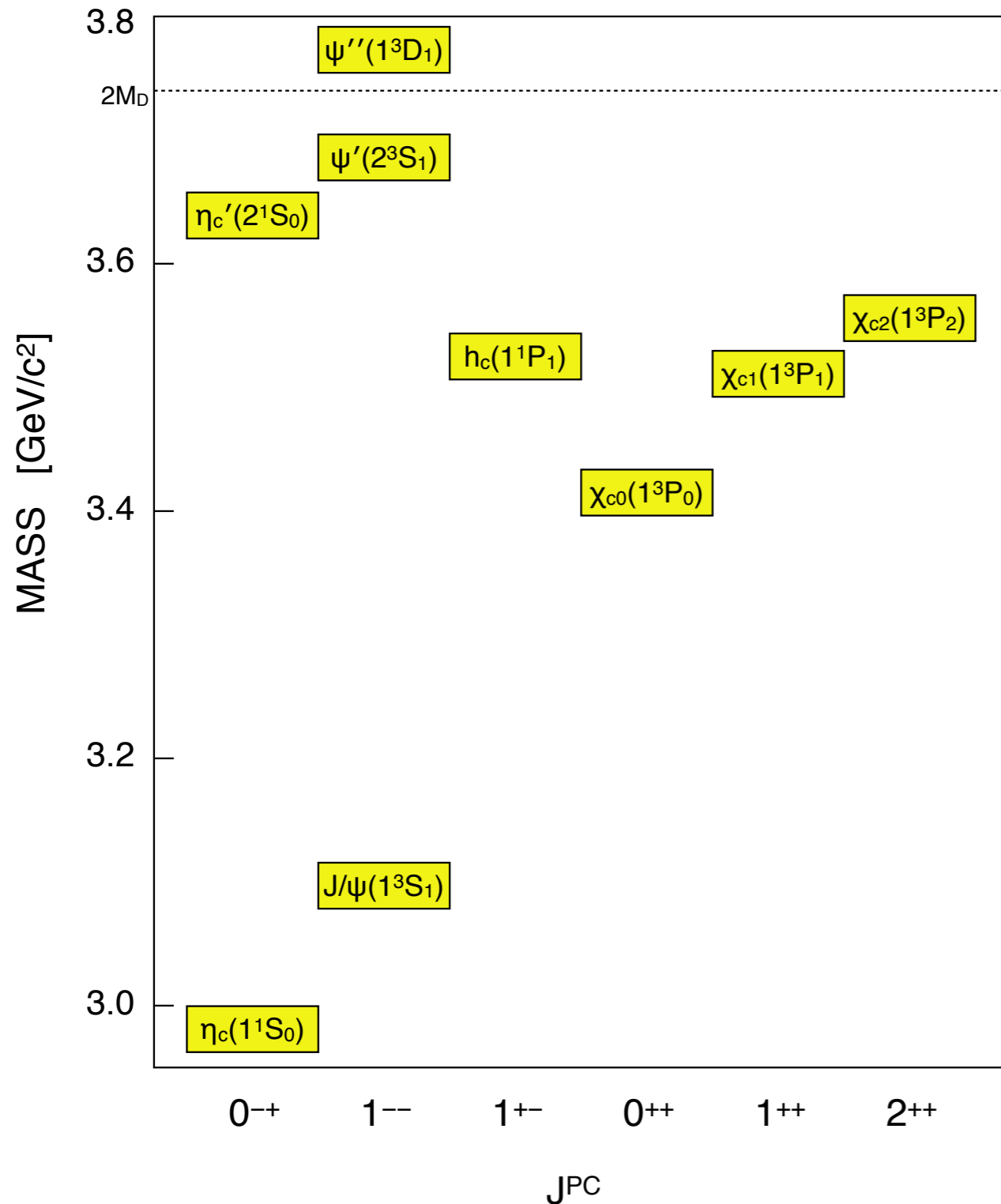
Why charmonium?

It is one of the simplest bound states of QCD.

(like positronium or Hydrogen in QED)



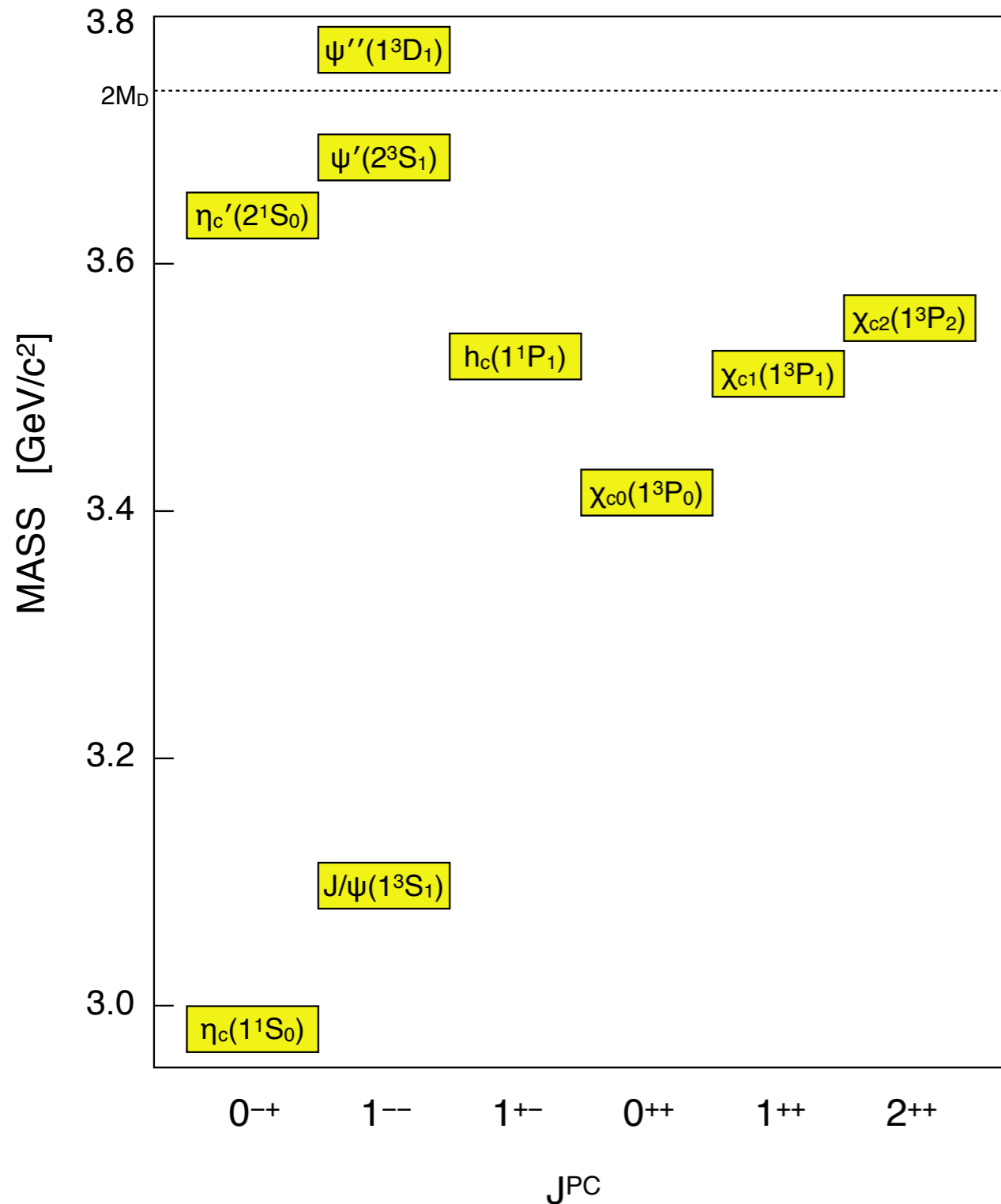
I. An Introduction to Charmonium



Classify using J^{PC}
(*experimentally determined*)



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

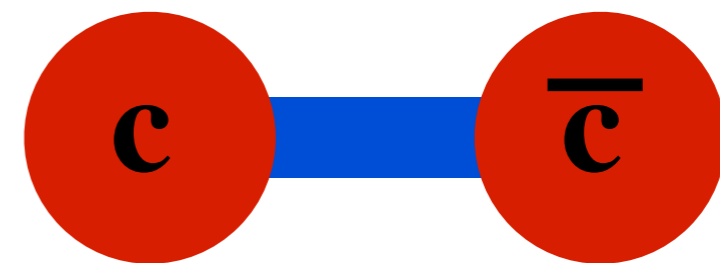


Match to $\mathbf{n}^{2S+1}\mathbf{L}_J$
quark model states

$$\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{S}$$

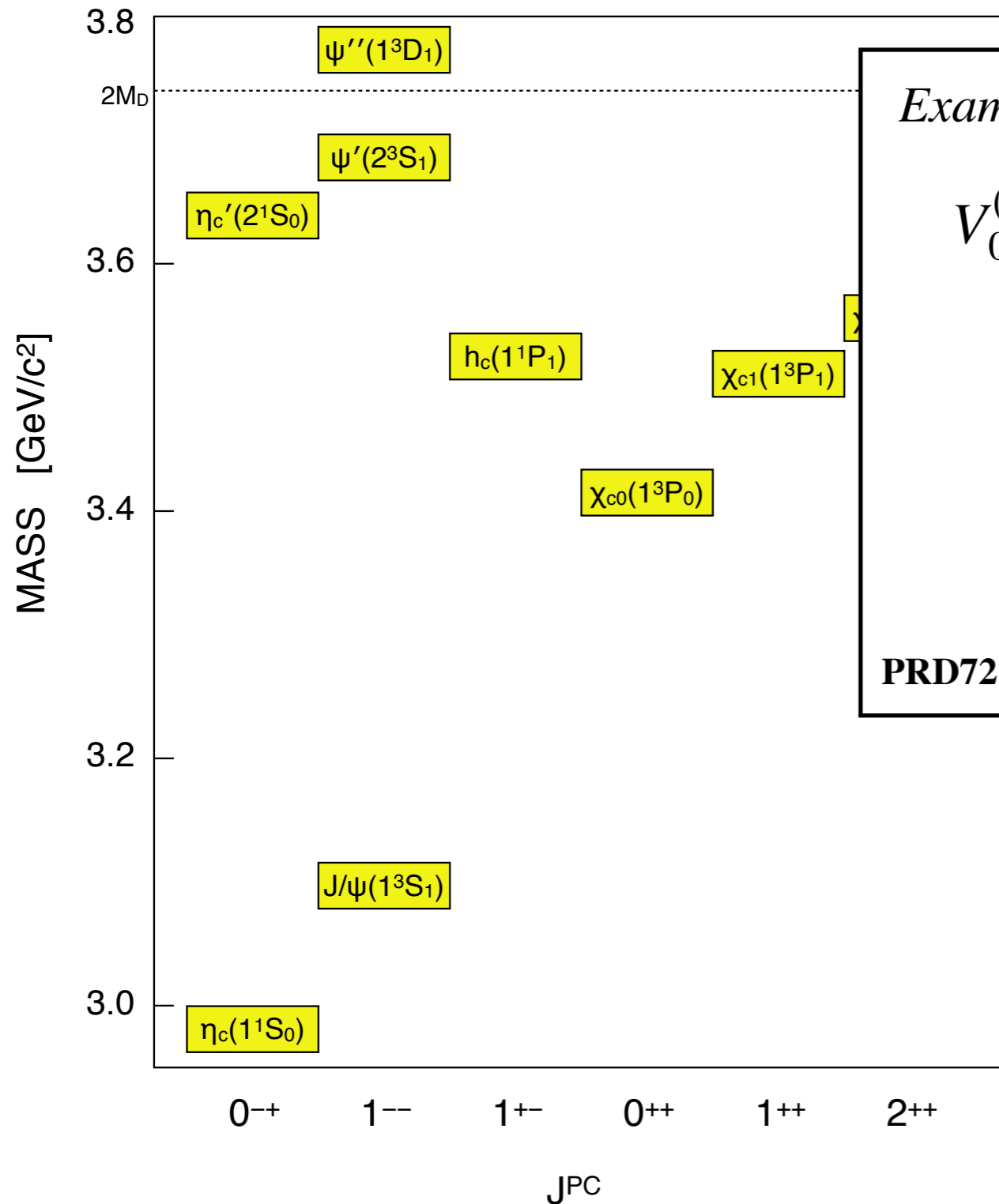
$$P = (-1)^{L+1}$$

$$C = (-1)^{L+S}$$



CHARMONIUM

I. An Introduction to Charmonium



Potential models:

Example from Barnes, Godfrey, Swanson:

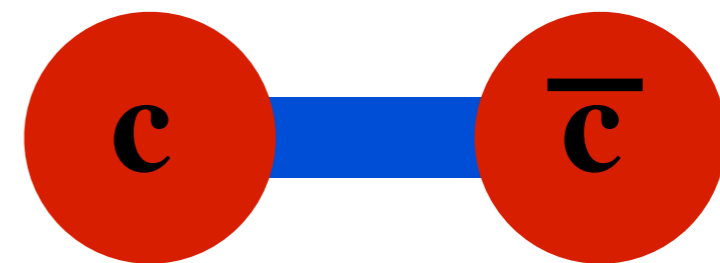
$$V_0^{(c\bar{c})}(r) = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_s}{r} + br + \frac{32\pi\alpha_s}{9m_c^2} \tilde{\delta}_\sigma(r) \vec{S}_c \cdot \vec{S}_{\bar{c}}$$

(Coulomb + Confinement + Contact)

$$V_{\text{spin-dep}} = \frac{1}{m_c^2} \left[\left(\frac{2\alpha_s}{r^3} - \frac{b}{2r} \right) \vec{L} \cdot \vec{S} + \frac{4\alpha_s}{r^3} \mathbf{T} \right]$$

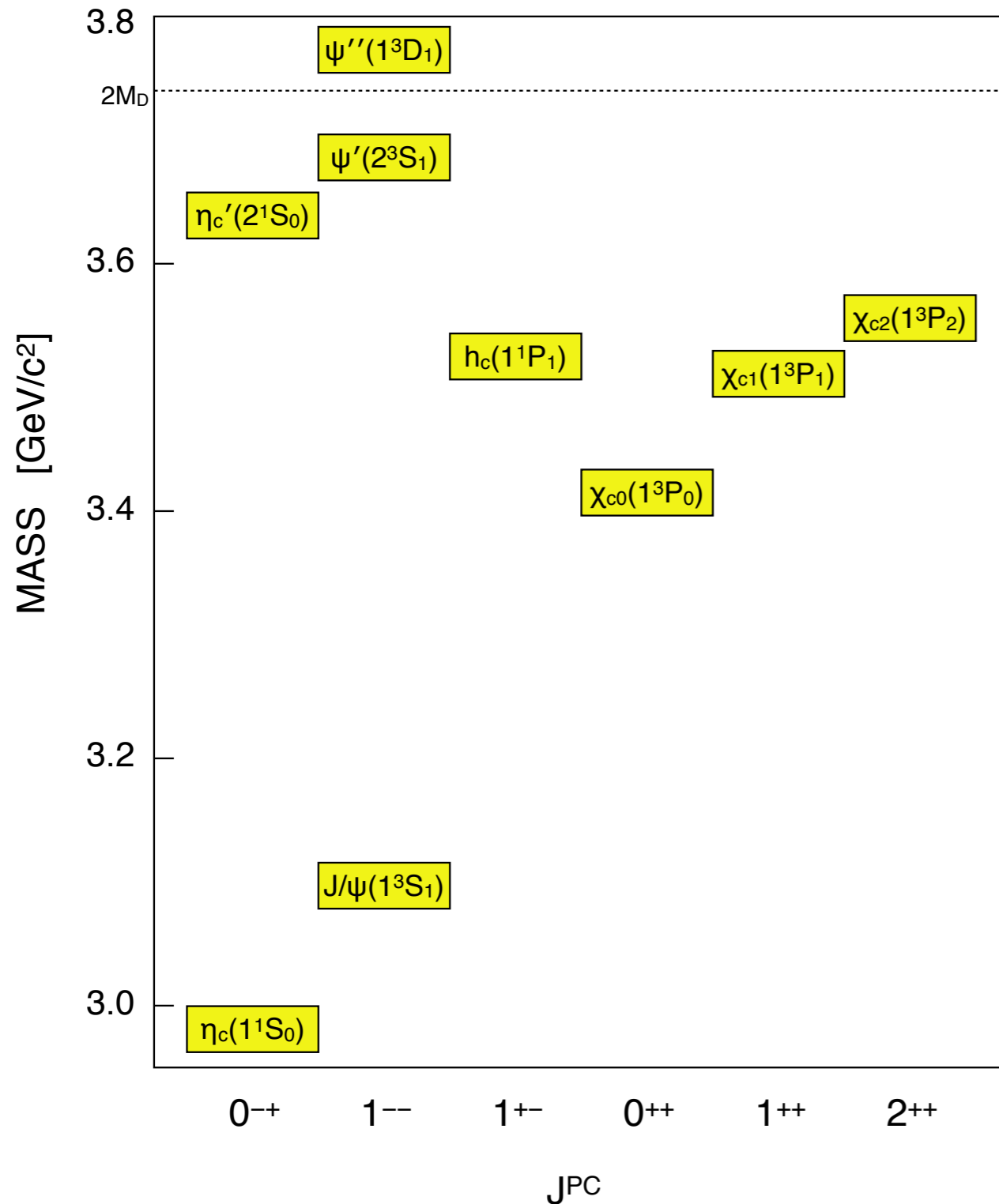
(Spin-Orbit + Tensor)

PRD72, 054026 (2005)

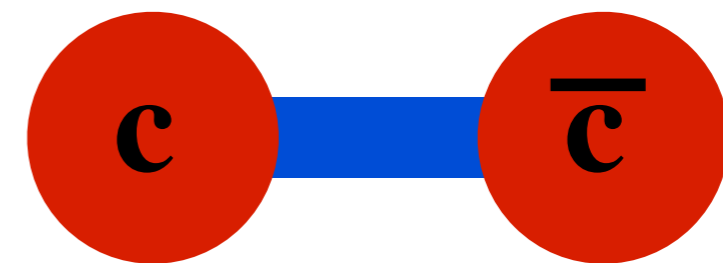
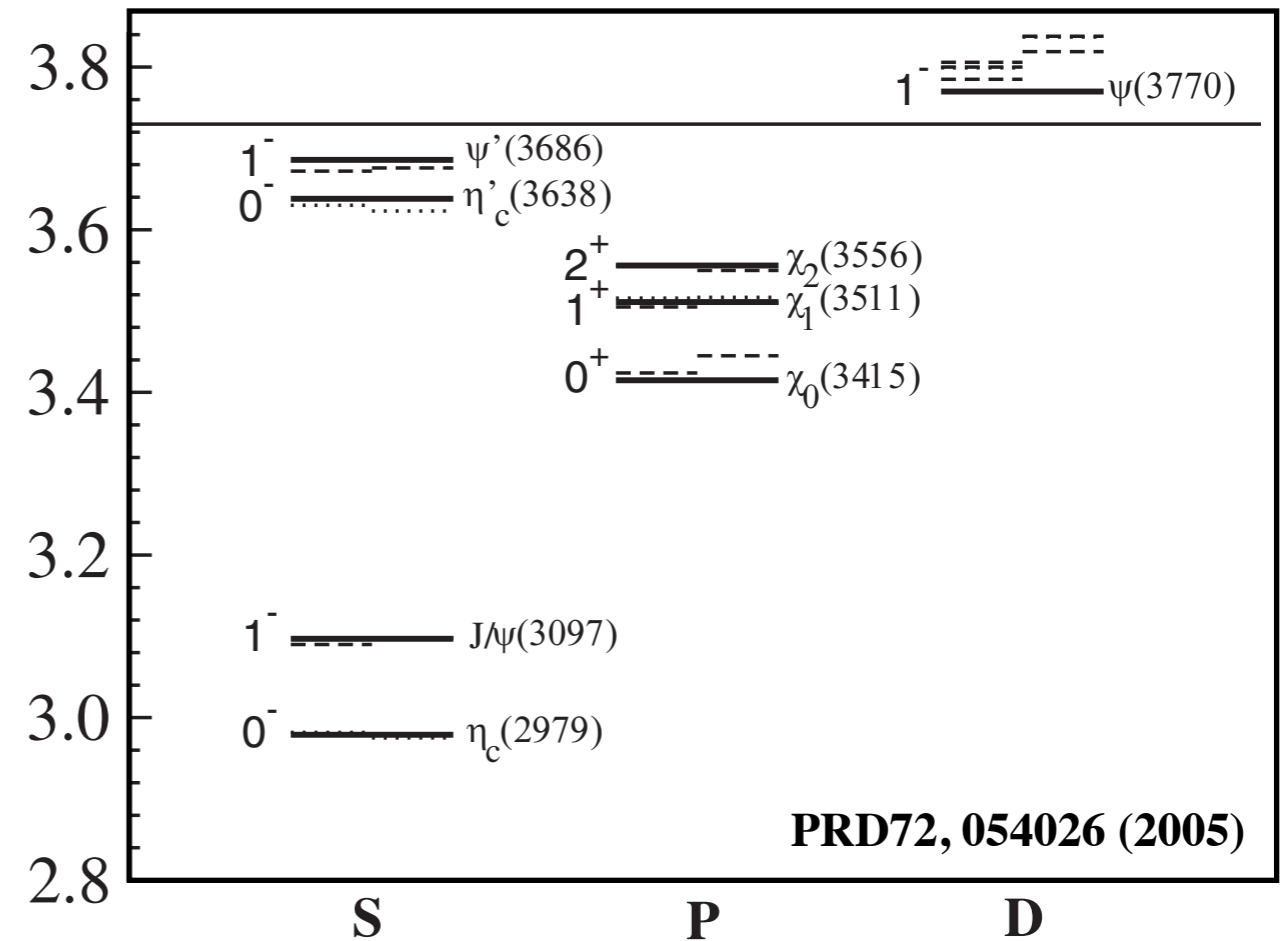


CHARMONIUM

I. An Introduction to Charmonium

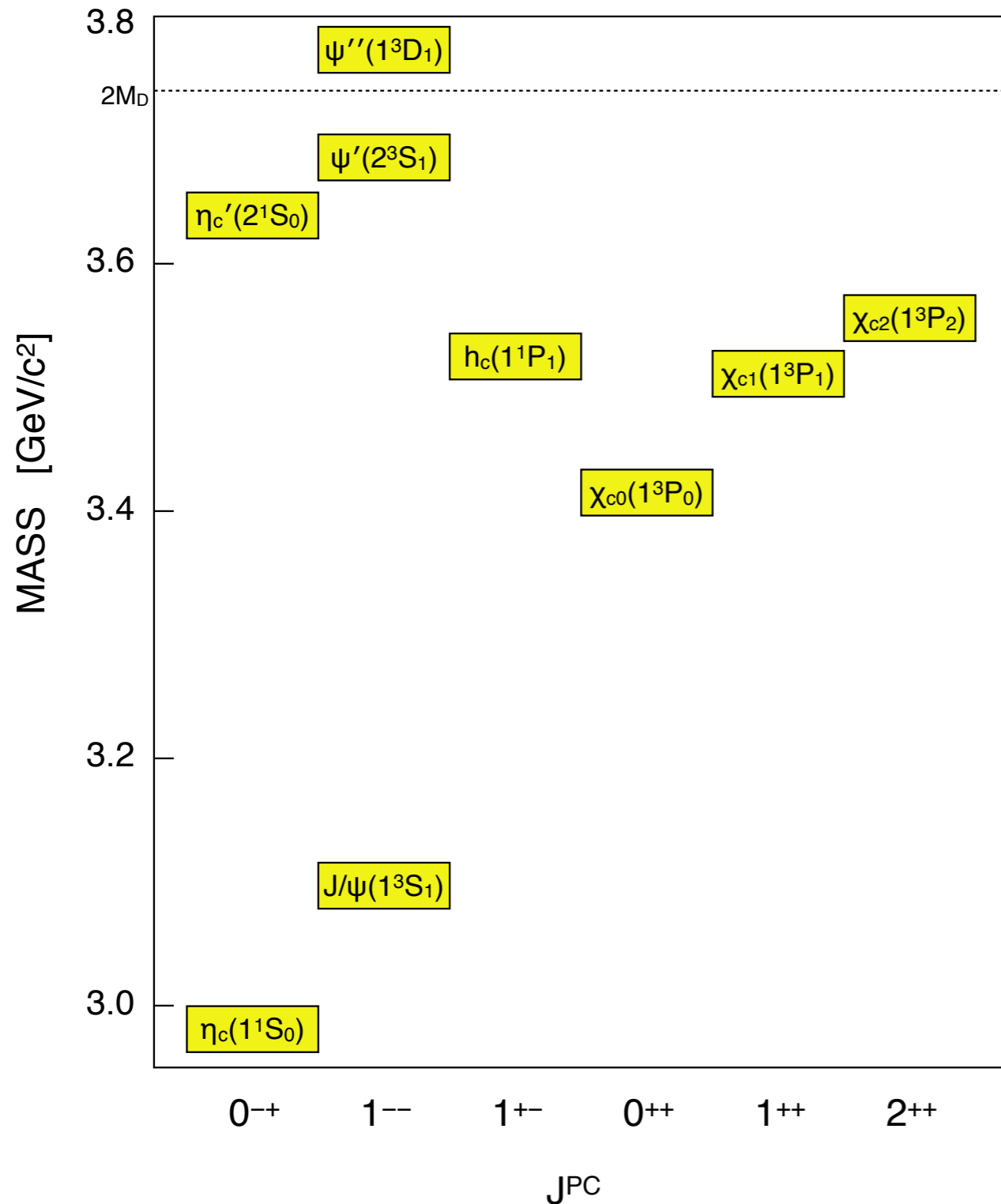


Potential models:

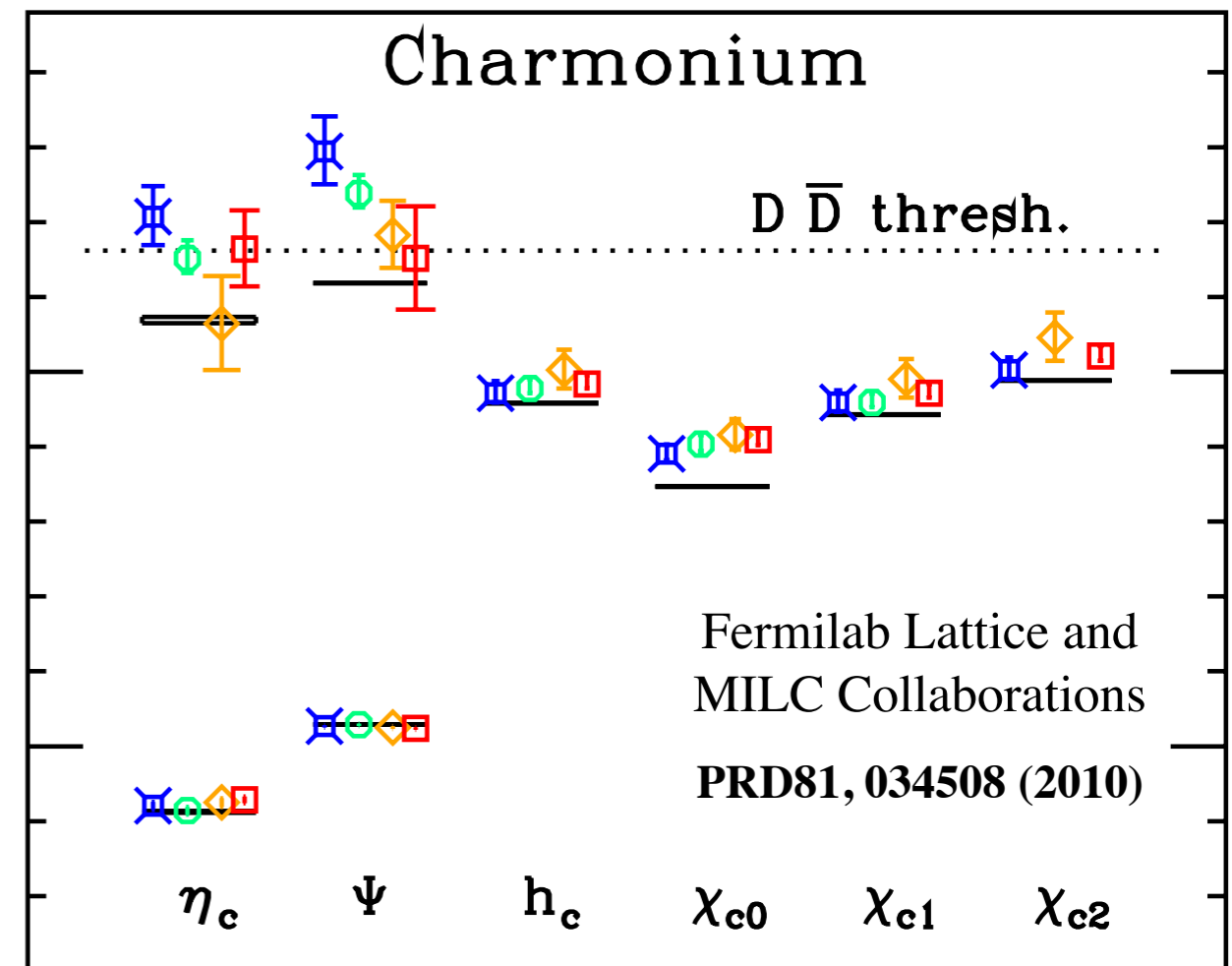


CHARMONIUM

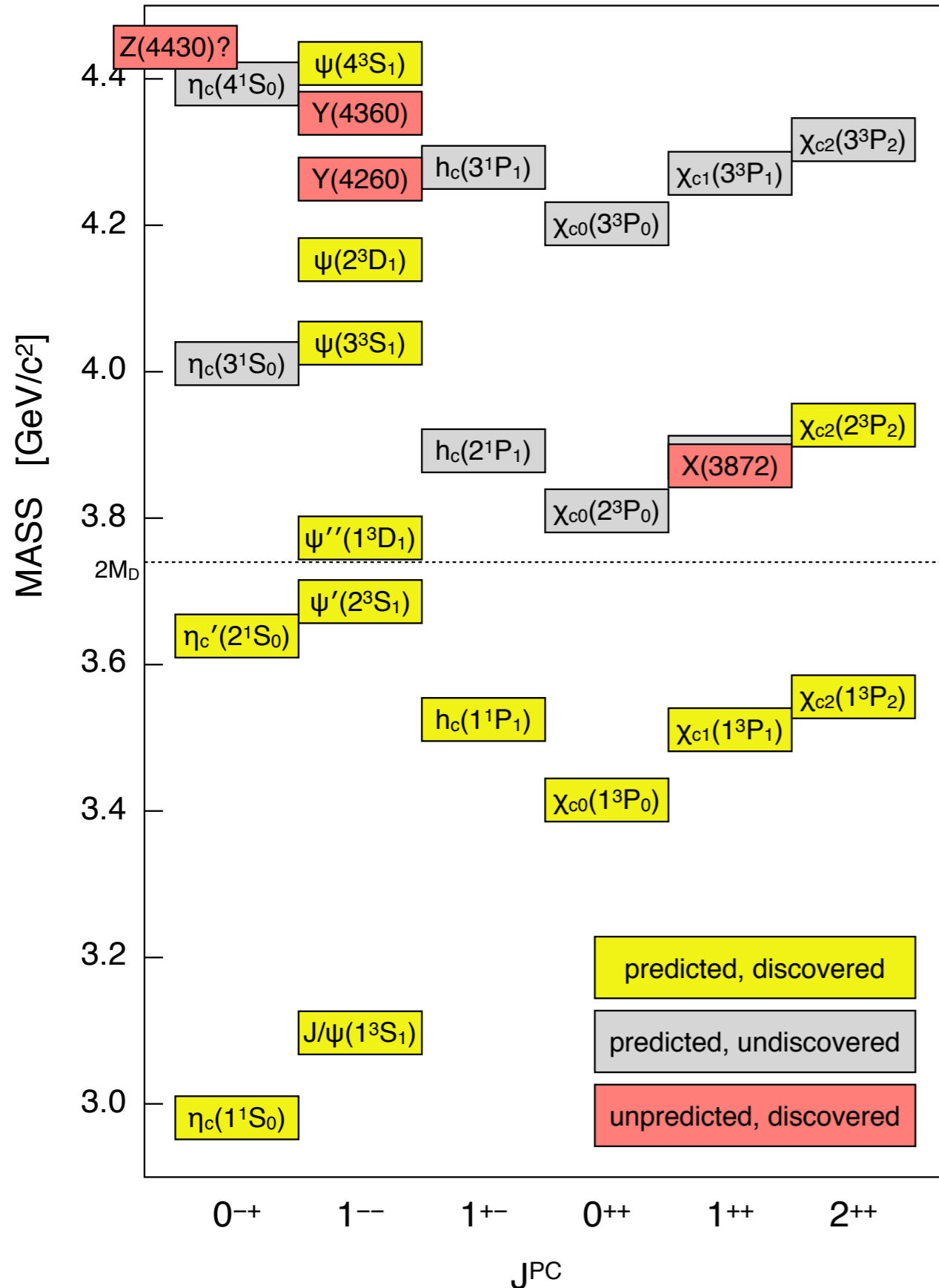
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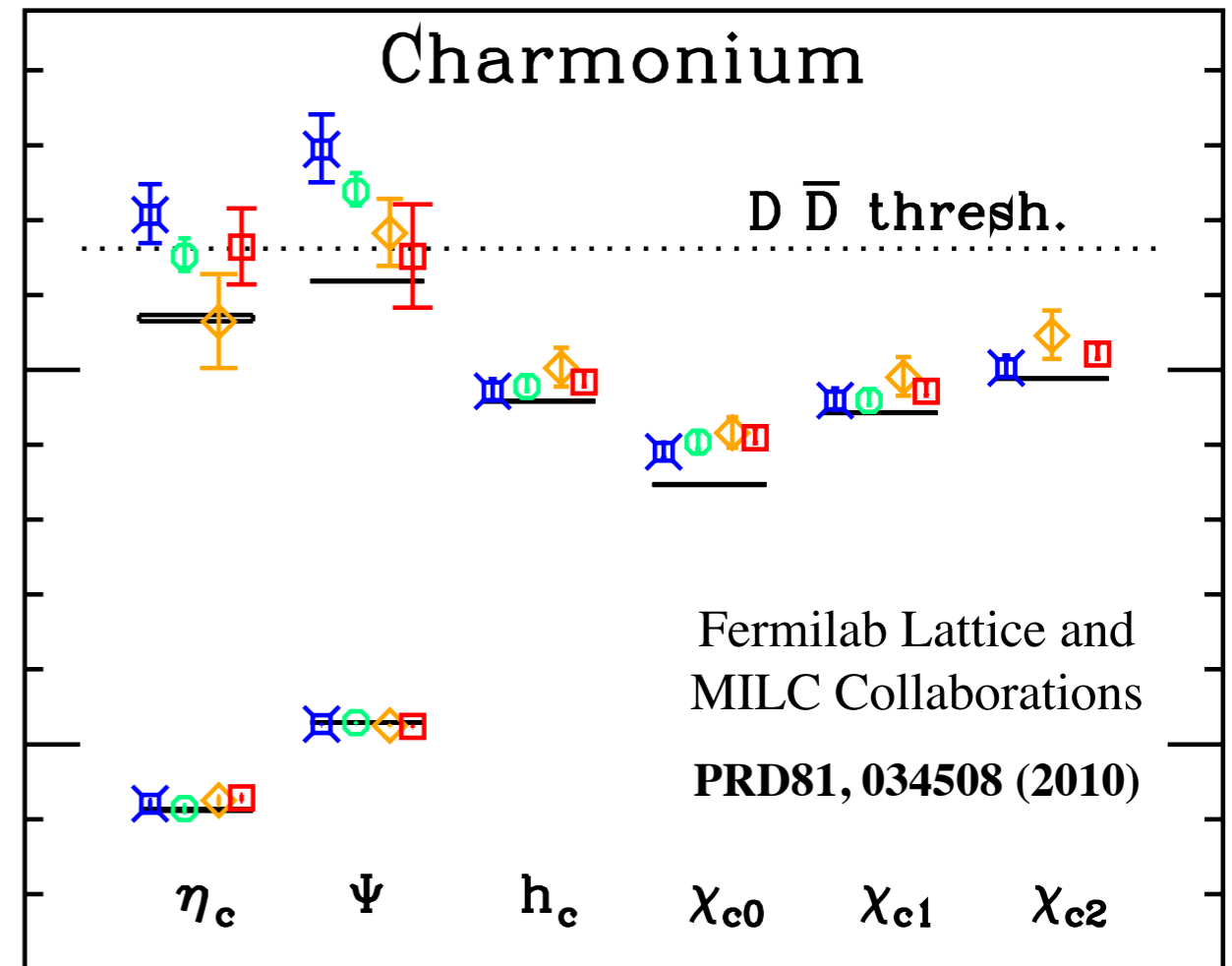
*A more fundamental approach,
Lattice QCD:*



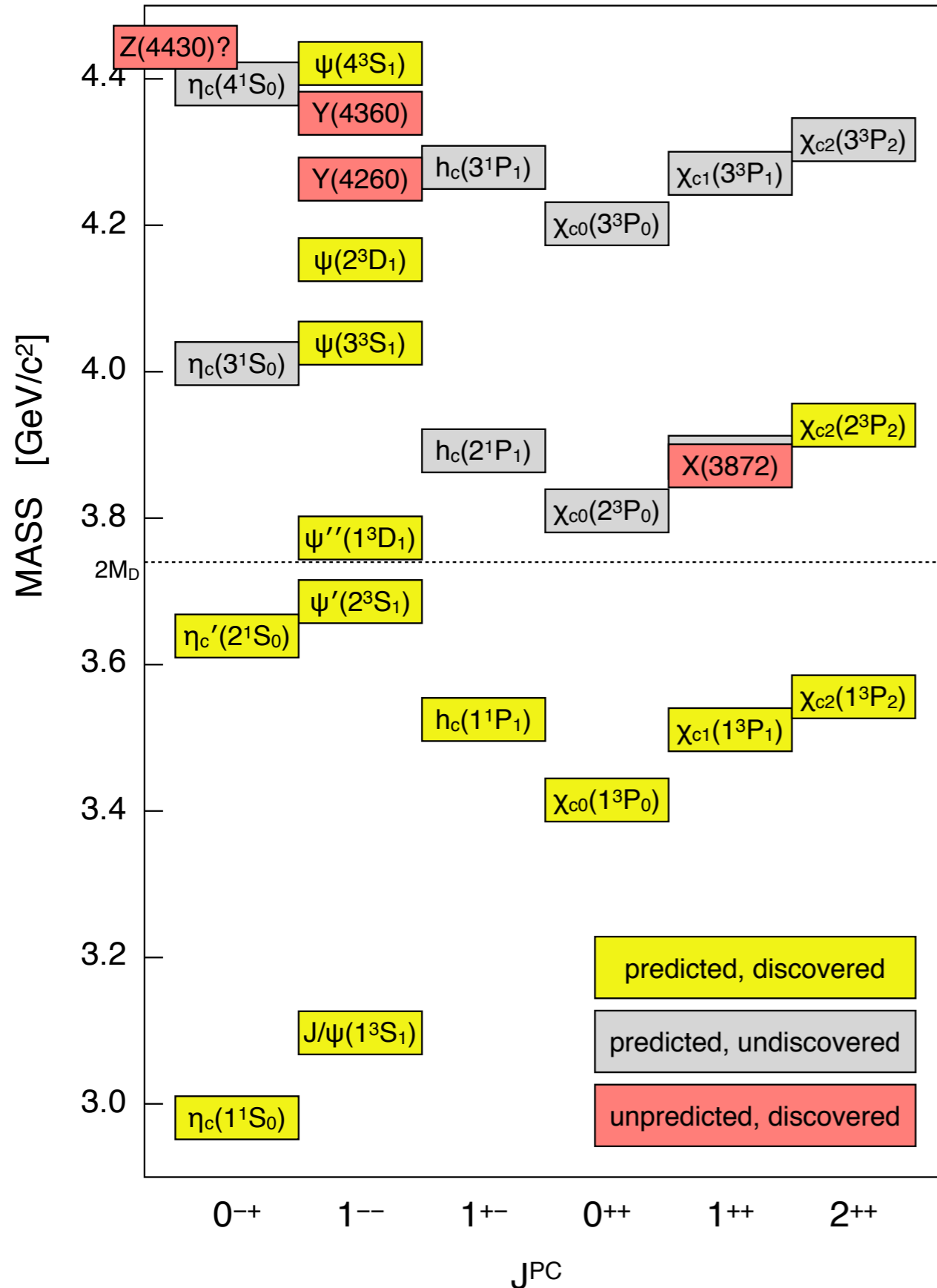
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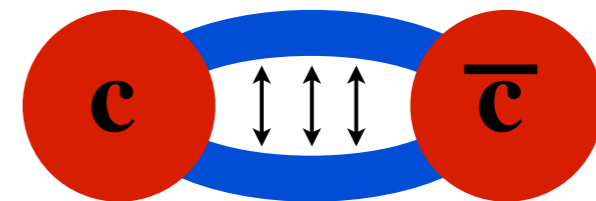
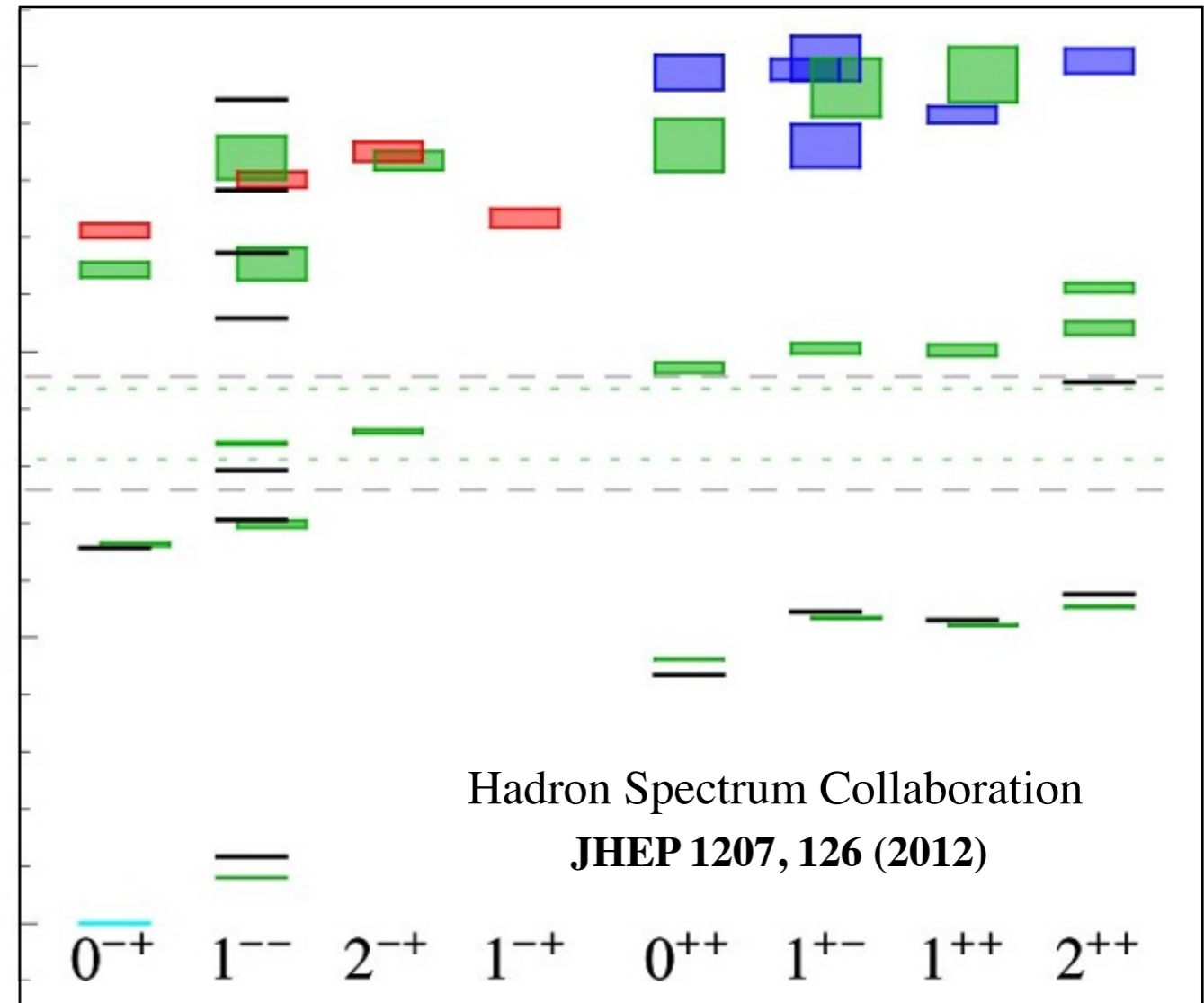
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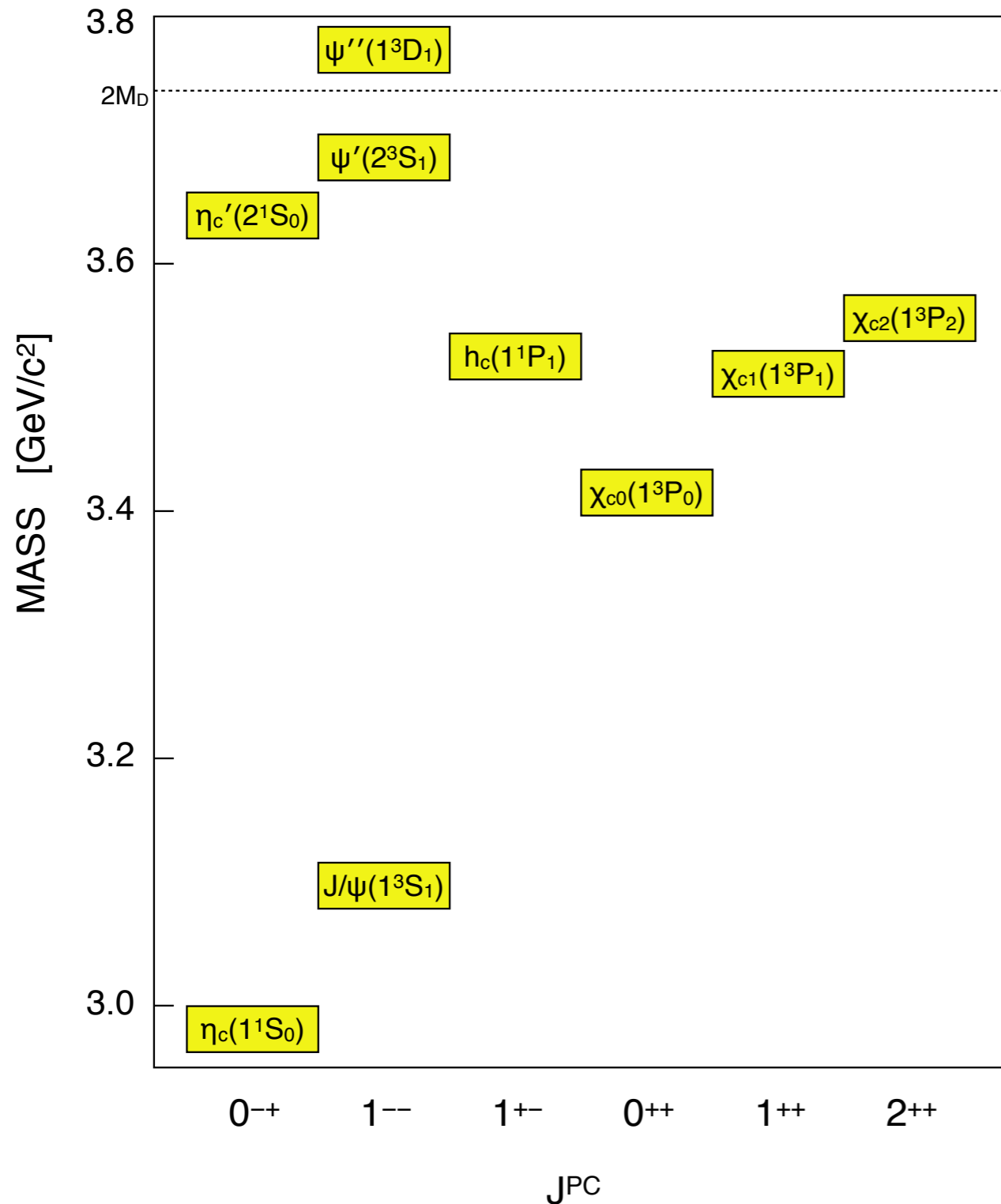


A more fundamental approach,
Lattice QCD:



HYBRID CHARMONIUM?

I. An Introduction to Charmonium



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

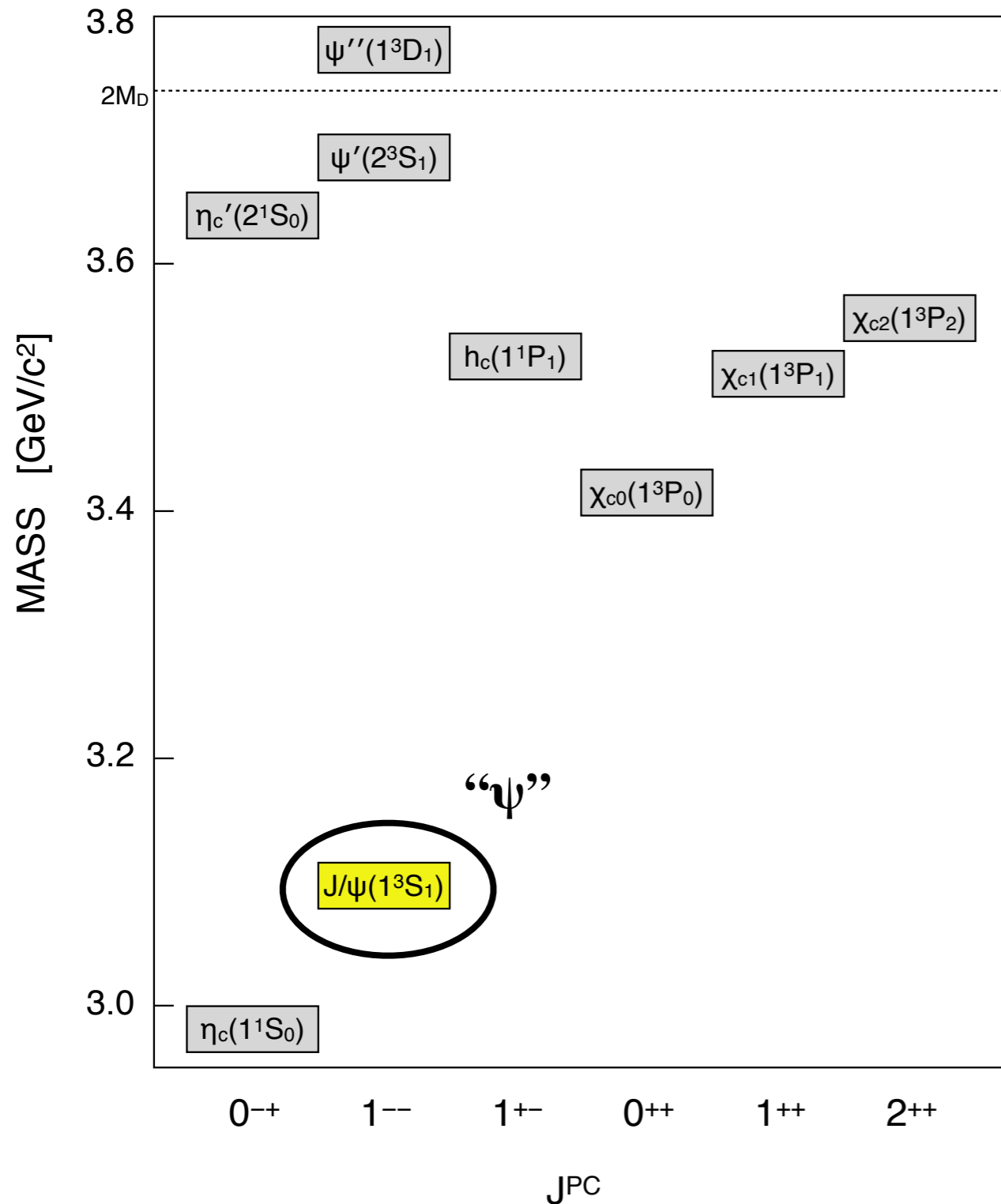
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II. The Original Era of Discovery



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

II. The Original Era of Discovery: *establishing the quark model states*

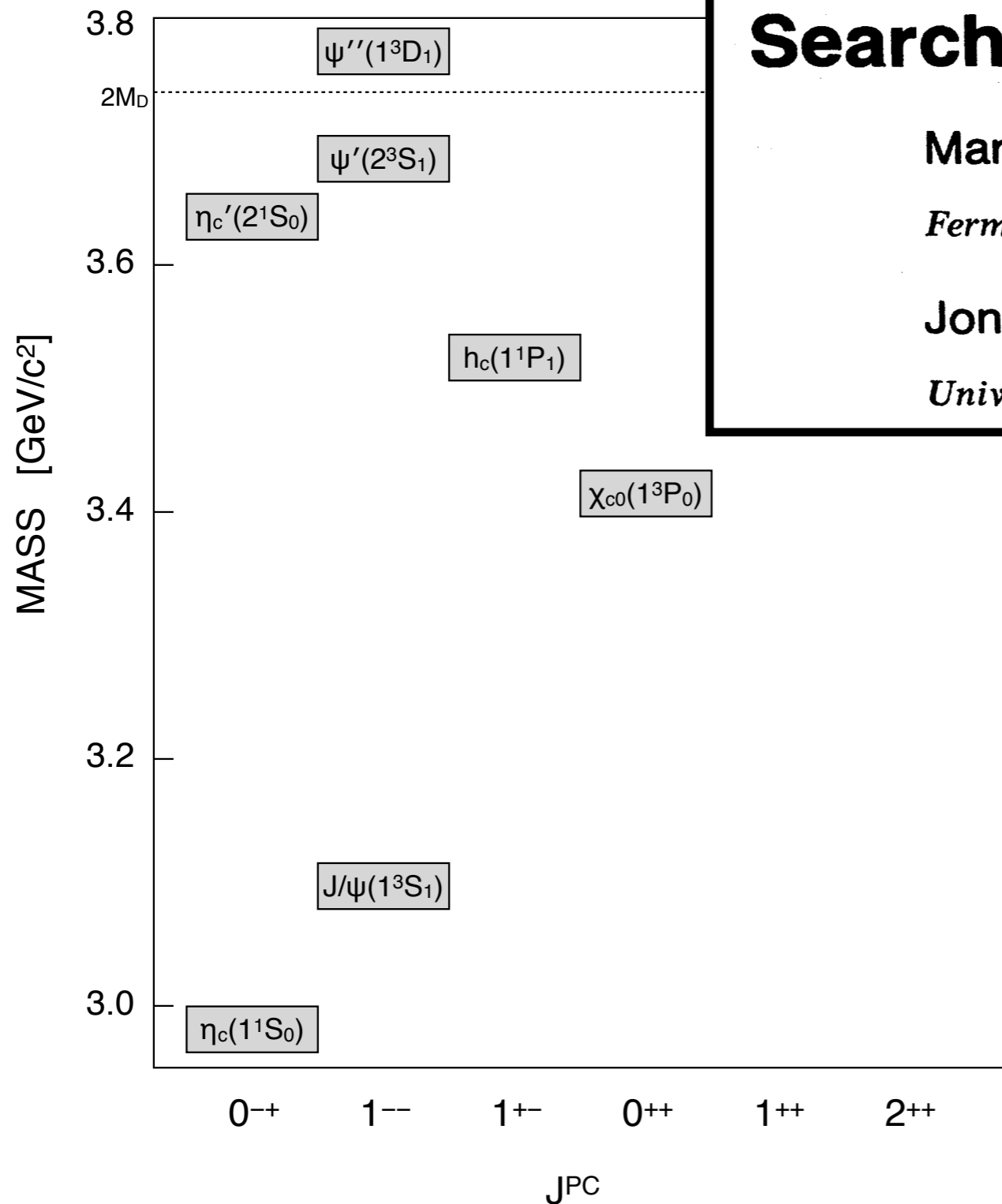
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summer 1974 preprint, published later as **RMP 47, 277 (1975)**



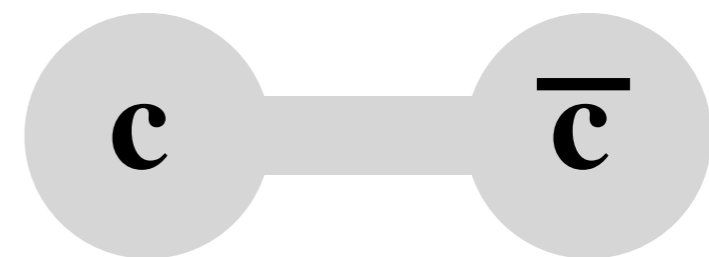
Search for charm

Mary K. Gaillard* and Benjamin W. Lee

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510

Jonathan L. Rosner

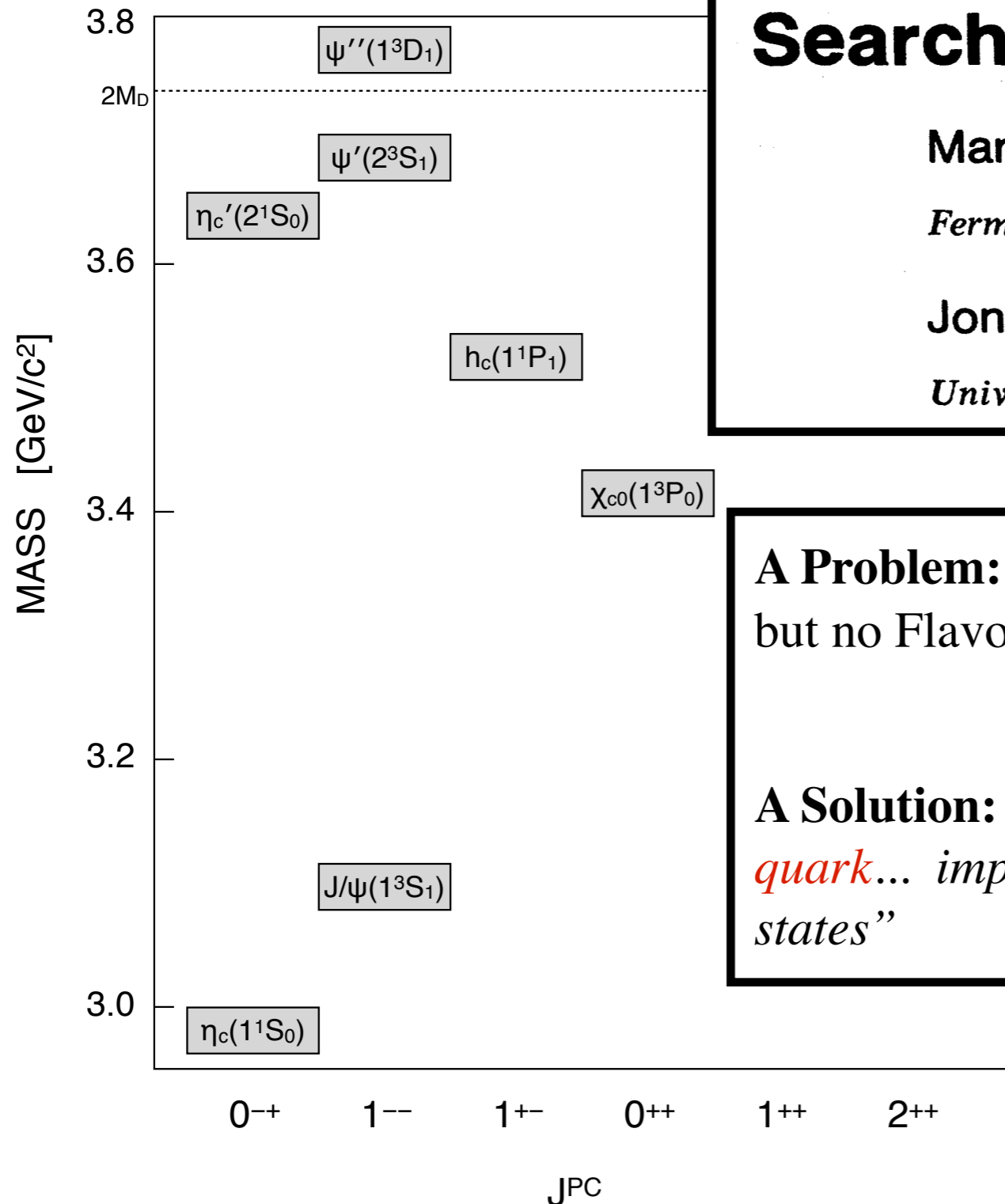
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455



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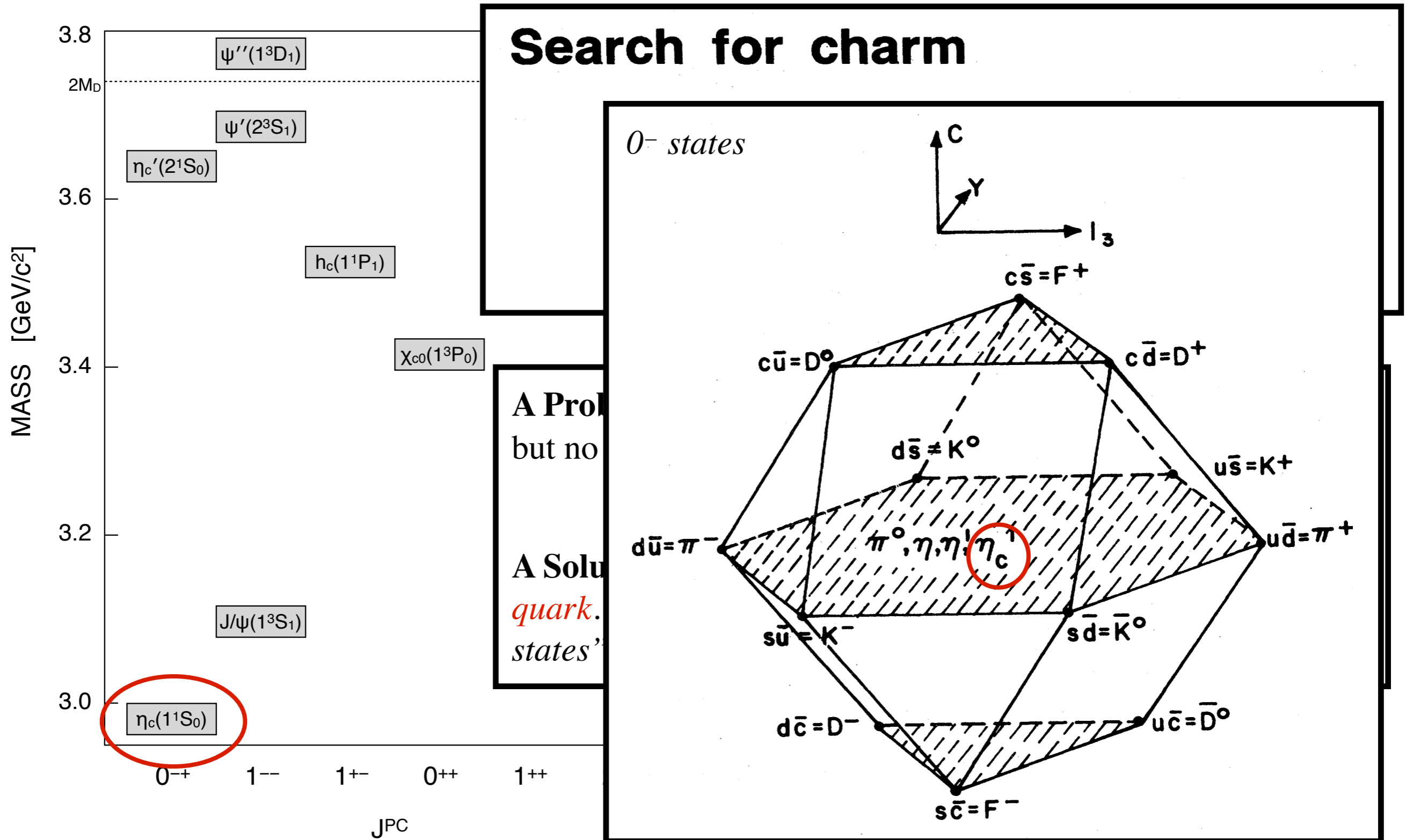
A Problem: Flavor-Changing Charged Currents ($K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu$)
but no Flavor-Changing Neutral Currents ($K^0_L \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$)

A Solution: “... one possibility involves a fourth “*charmed*”
quark... implying the existence of a new spectrum of hadron
states”

CHARMONIUM

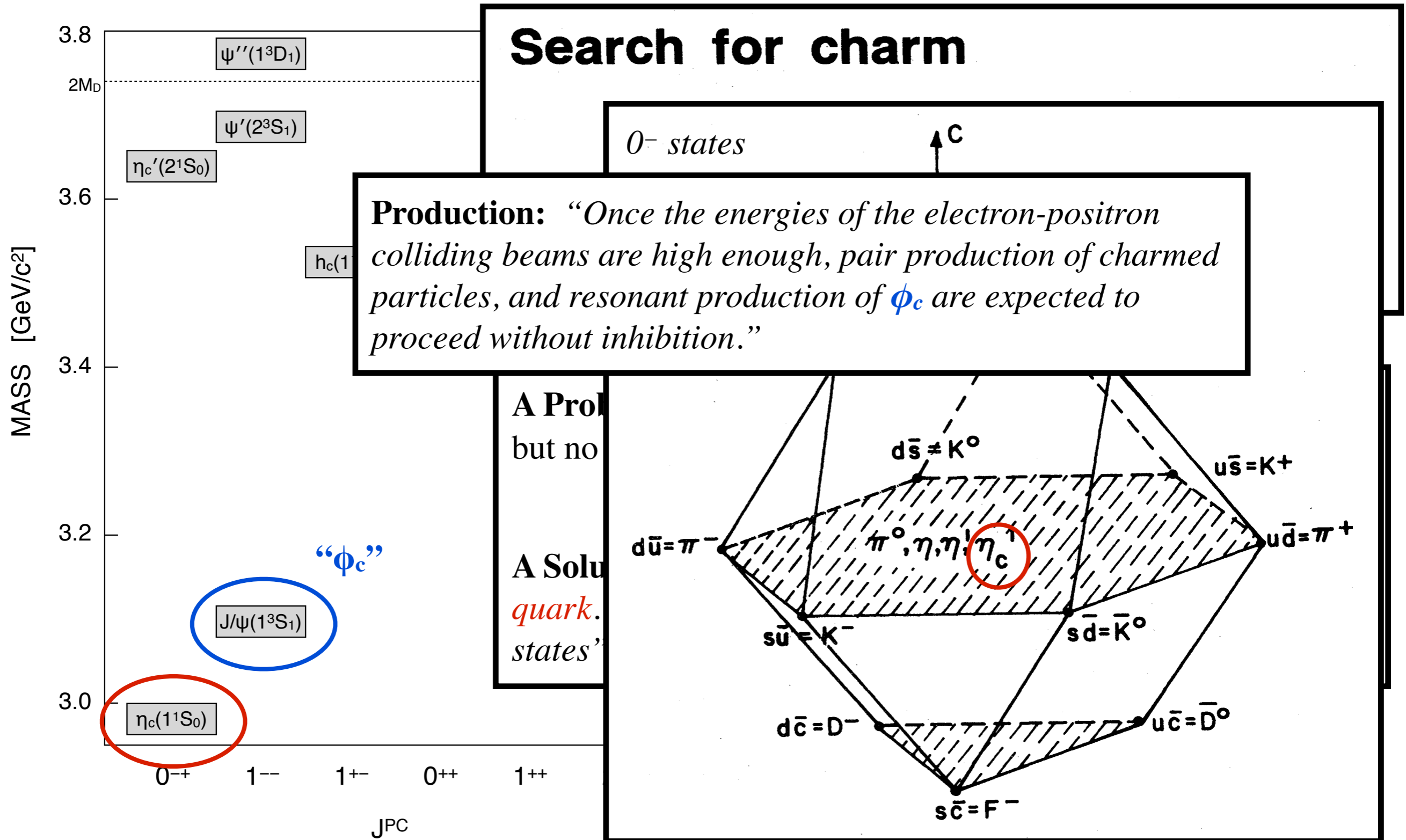
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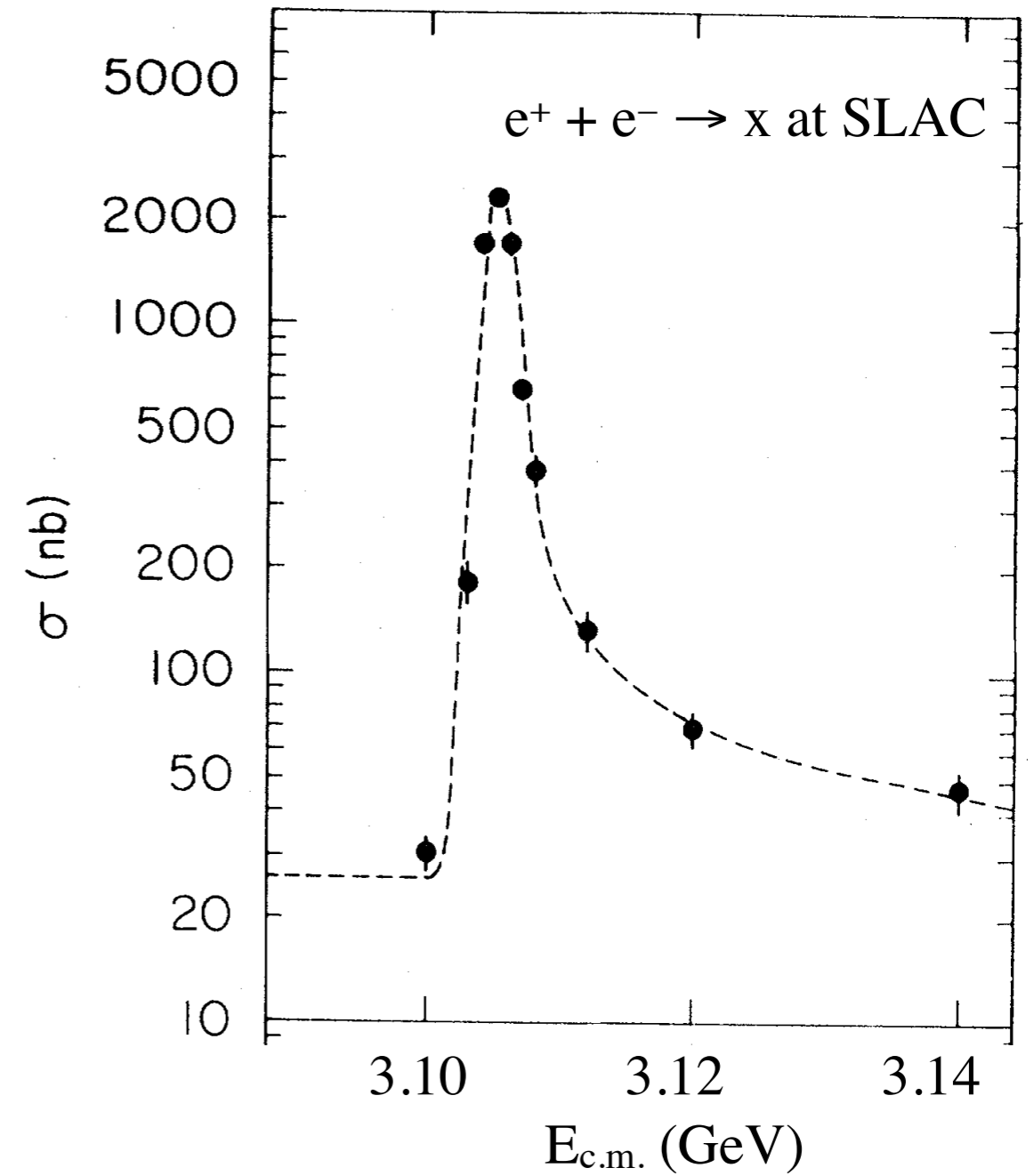
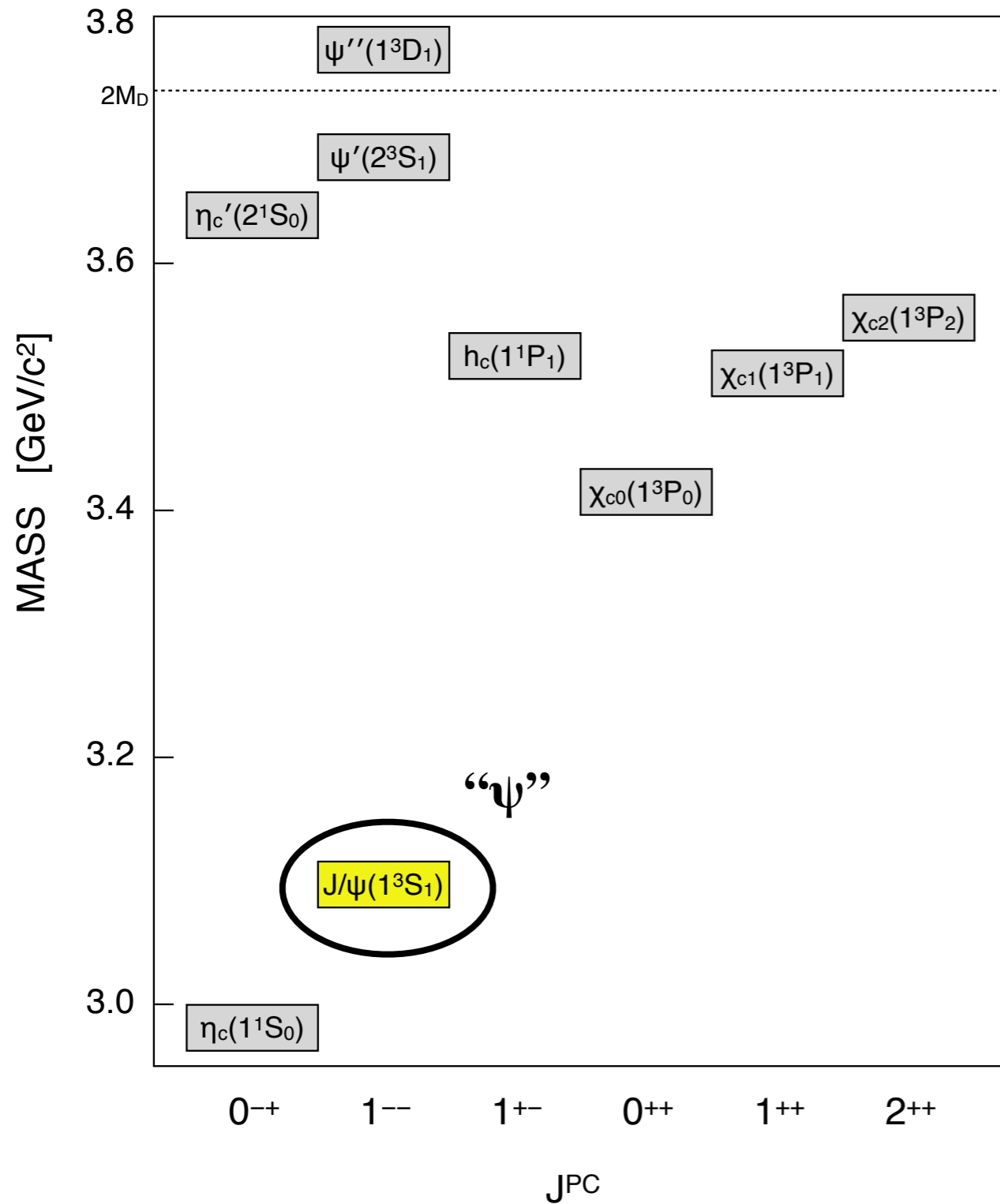
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II. The Original Era of Discovery

November (1974) Revolution

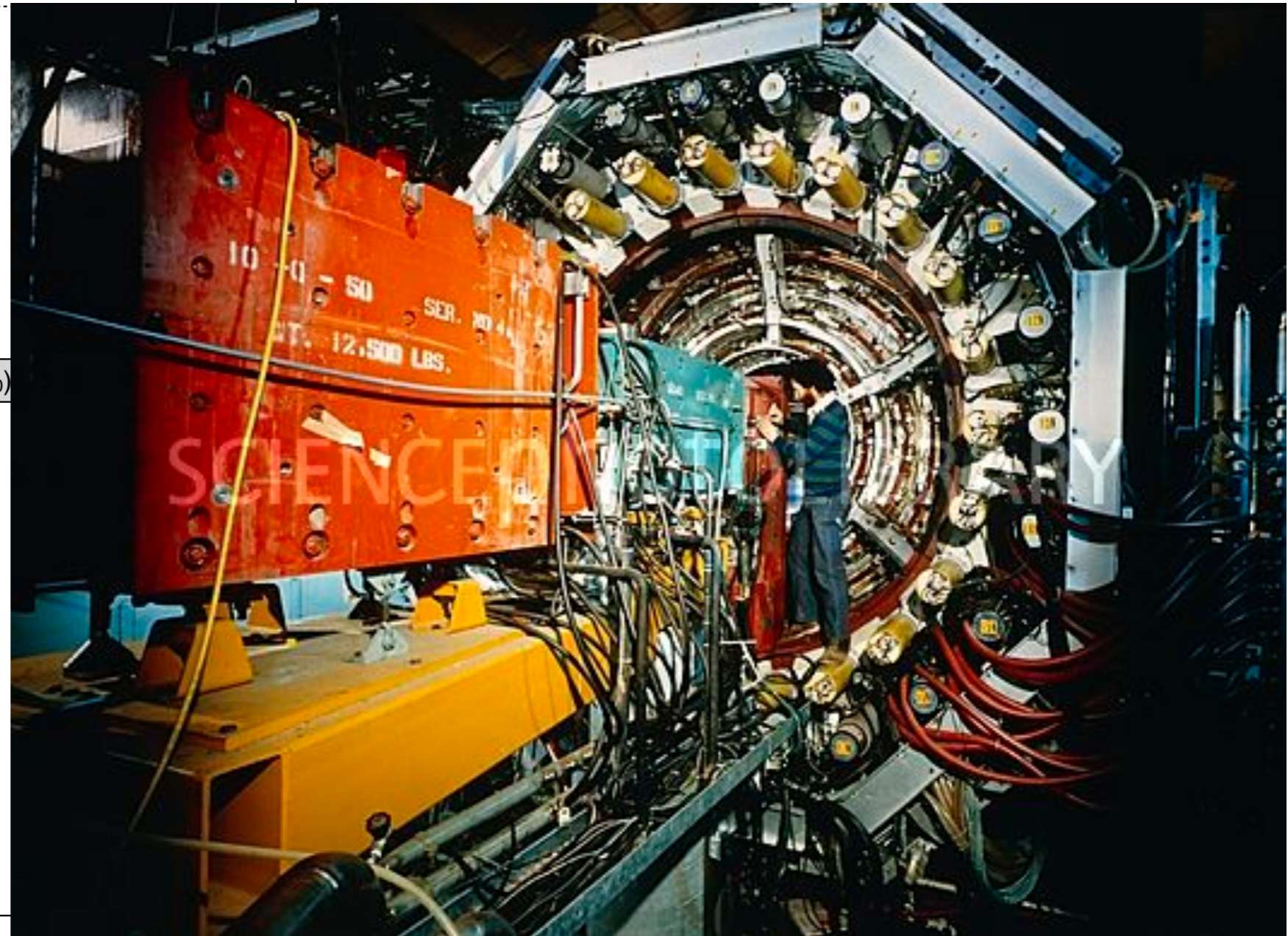
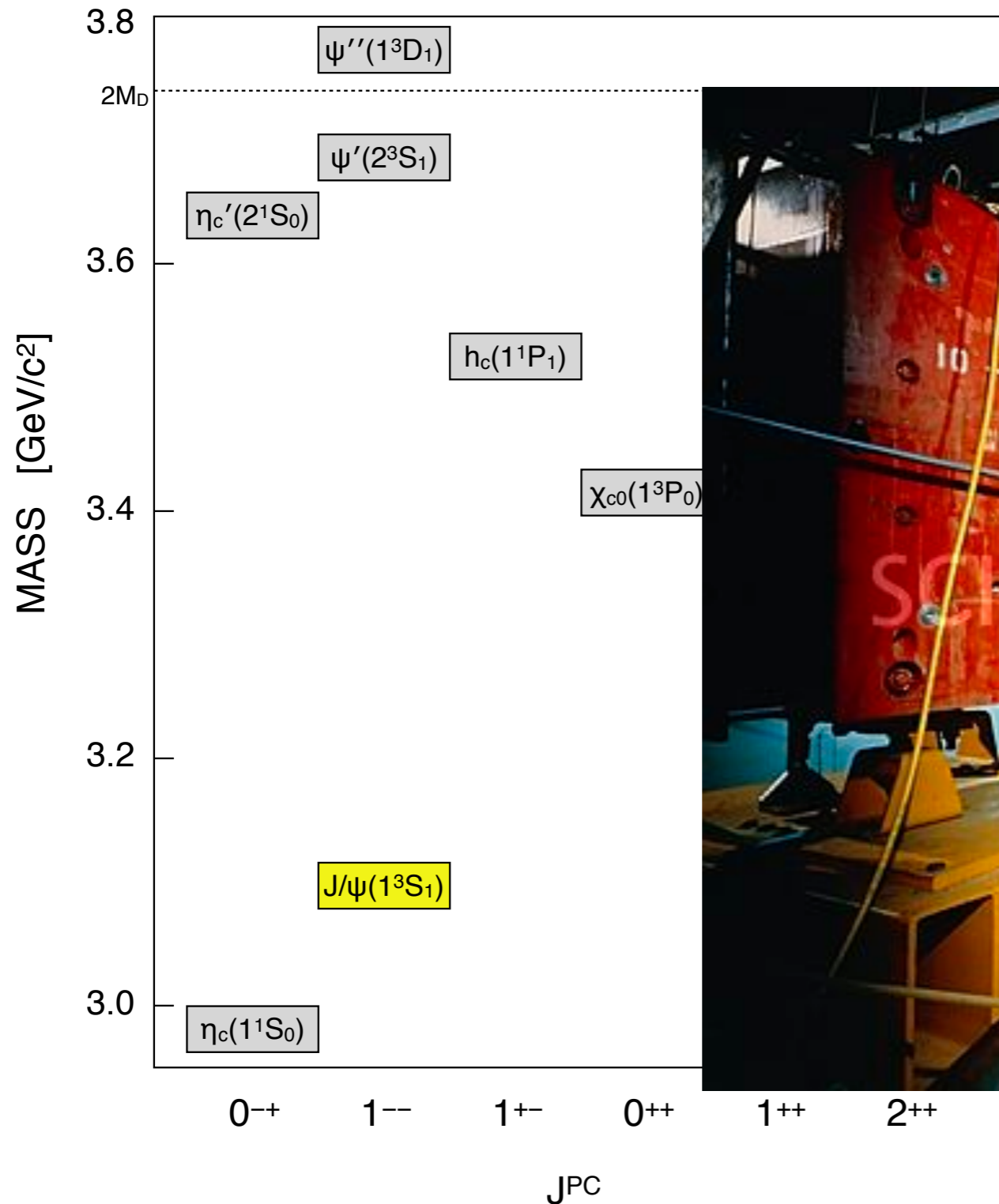


PRL33, 1406 (1974)

II. The Original Era of Discovery

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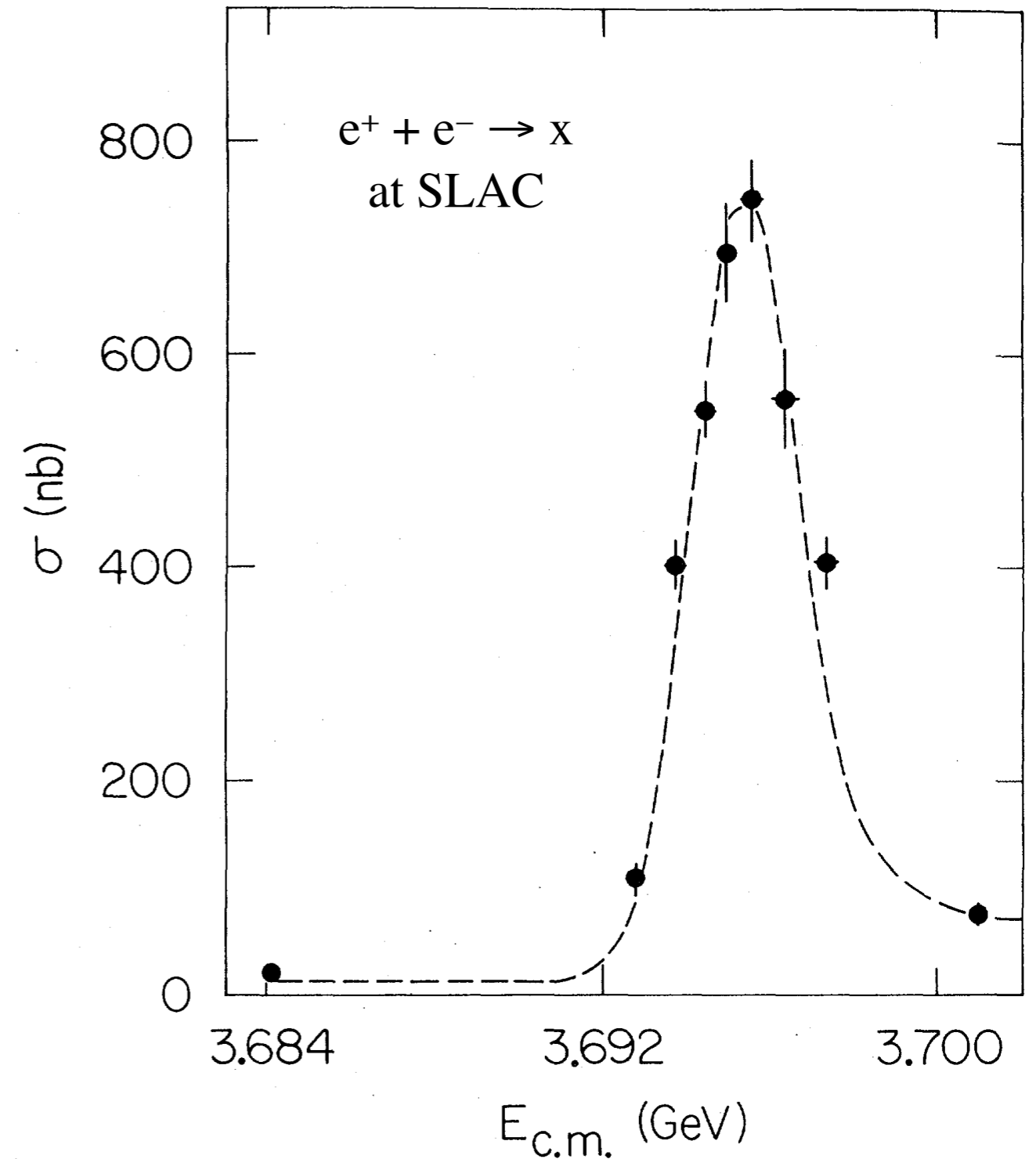
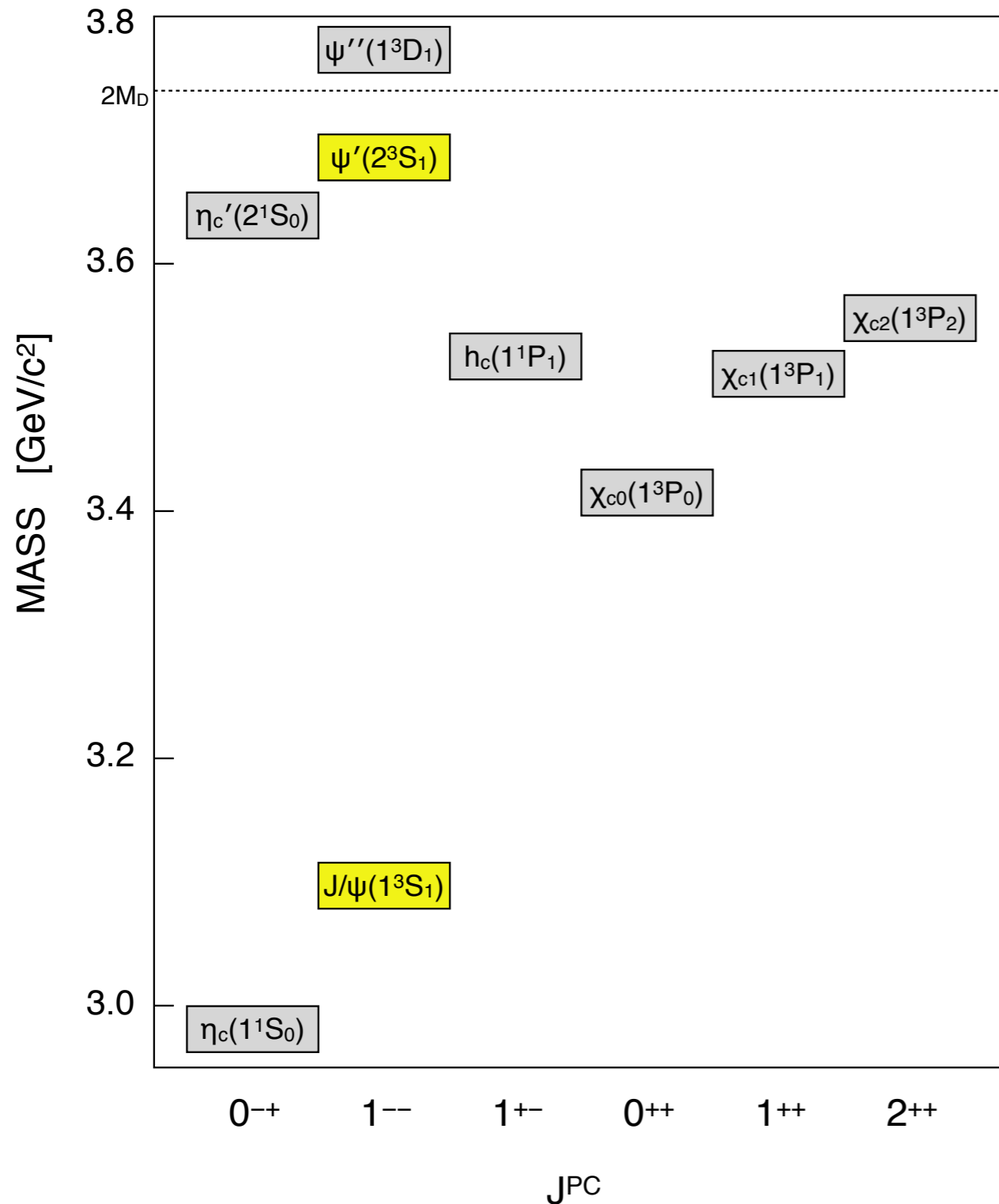
Mark I Detector at SLAC



<http://www.sciencephoto.com/media/1065/>

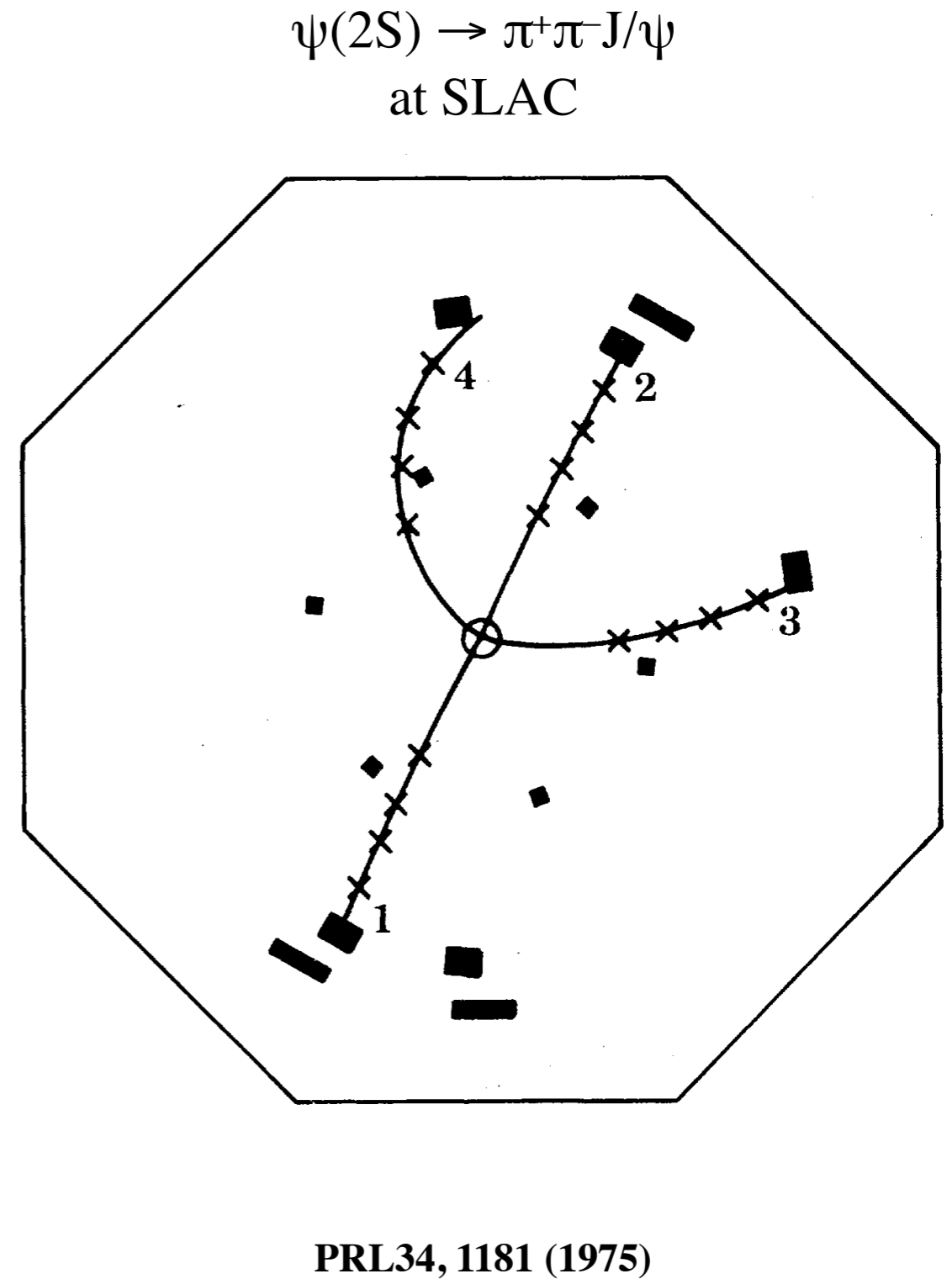
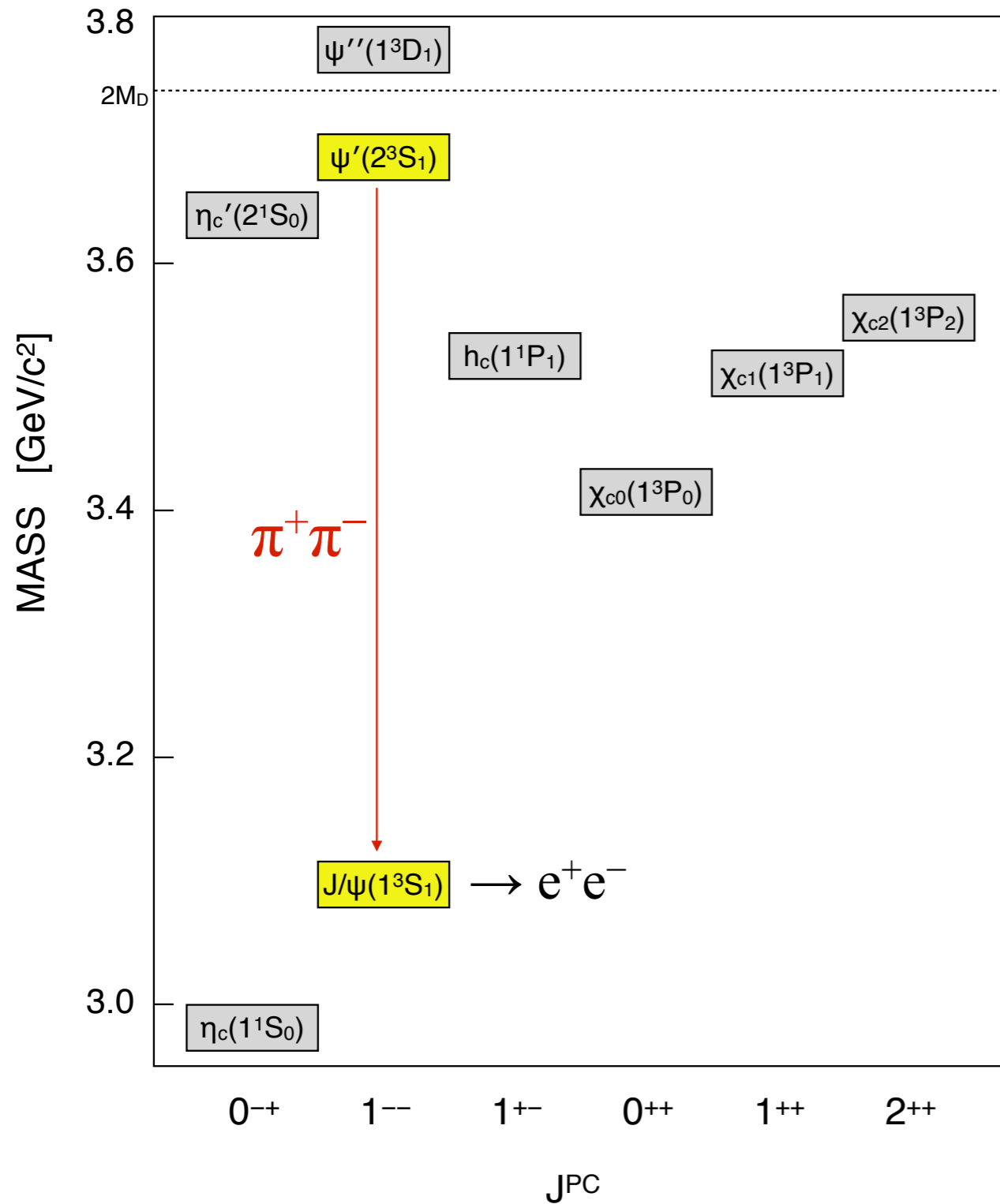
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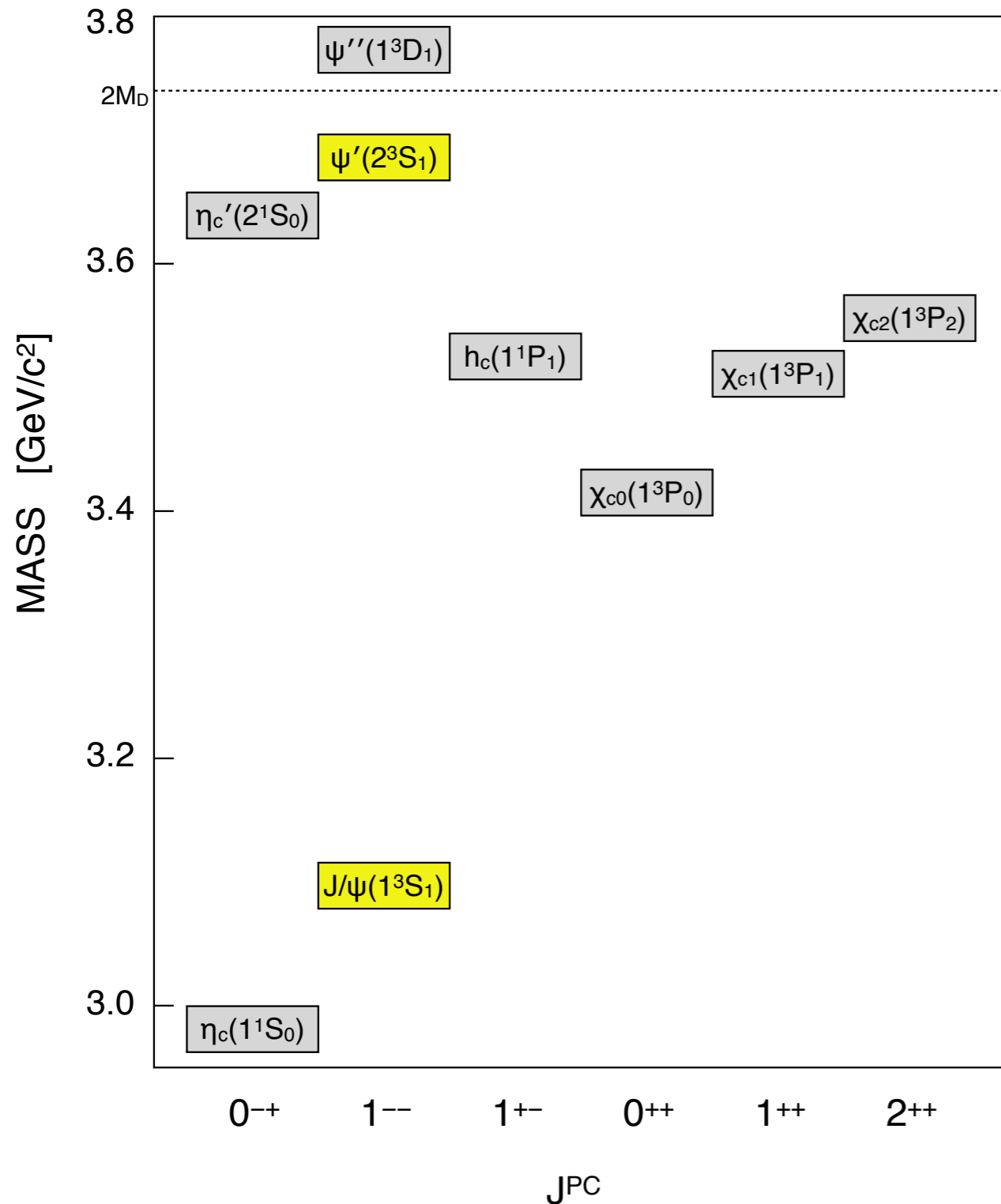


PRL33, 1453 (1974)

II. The Original Era of Discovery



II. The Original Era of Discovery



Theoretical Ideas on J/ψ and ψ' :

Baryon-AntiBaryon bound states
(PRL34, 36 (1975))

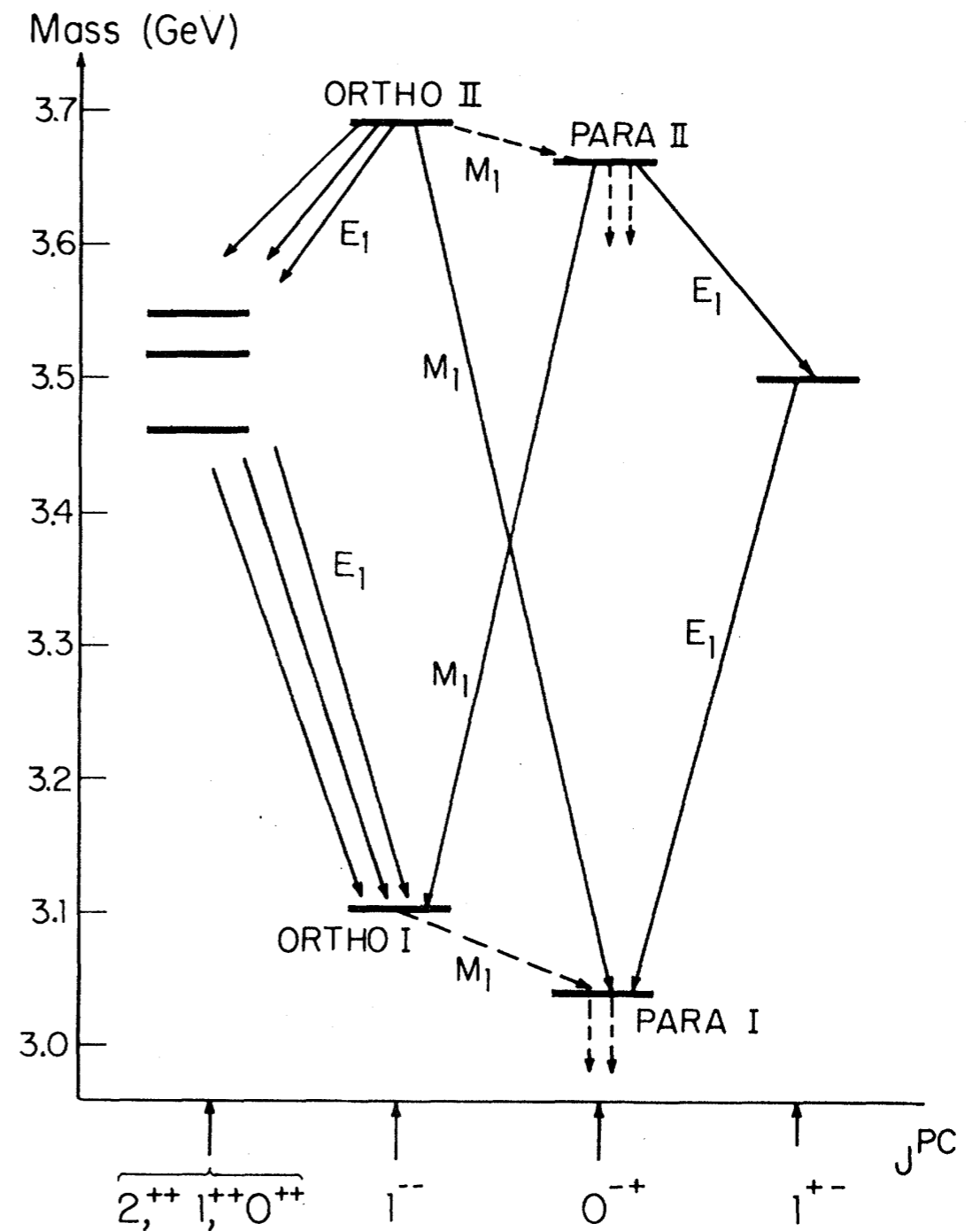
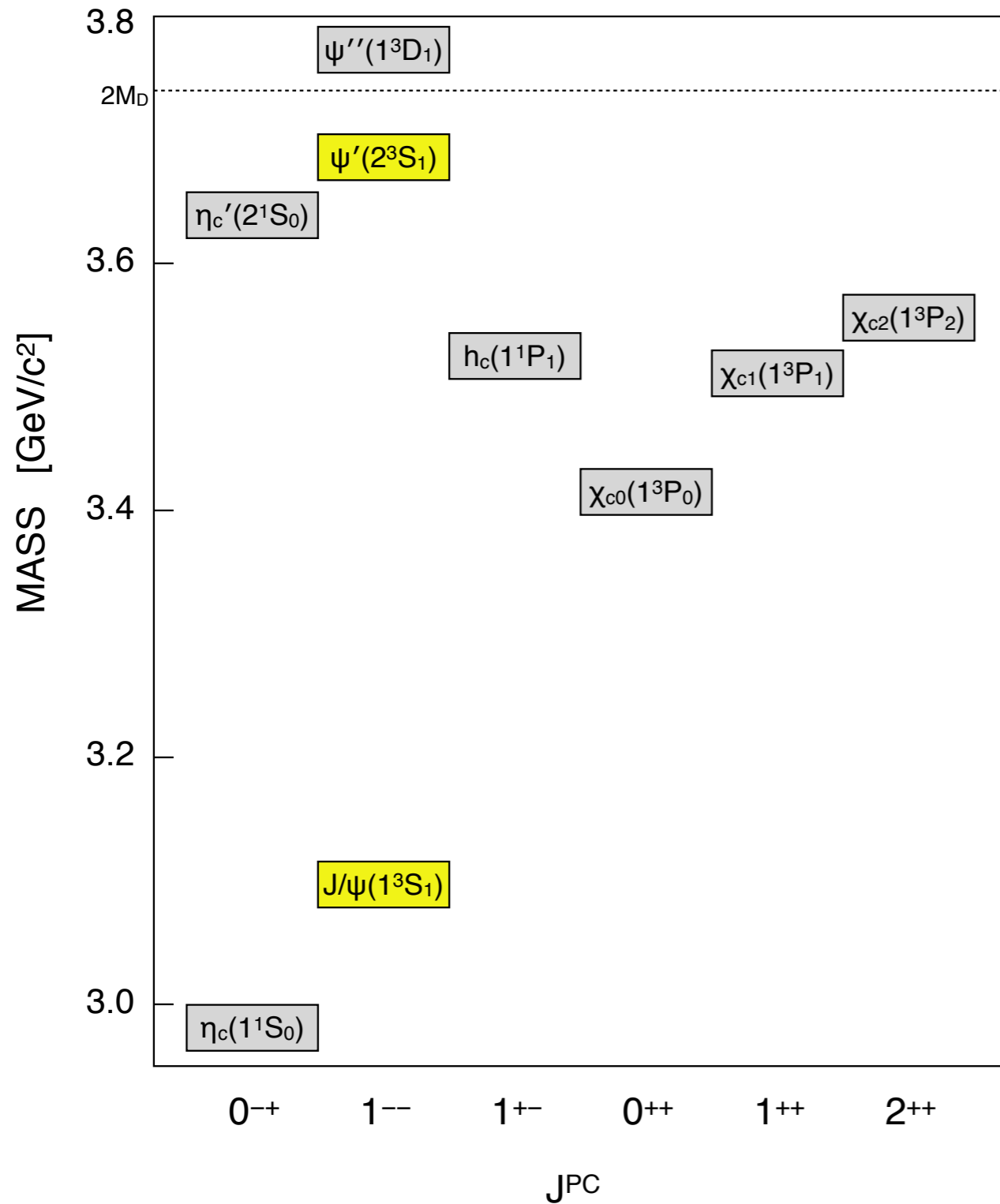
Spin-1 meson alternative to GIM
(PRL34, 37 (1975))

Three charm quarks (partners to u, d, s)
(PRL34, 41 (1975))

Lighter Z_0
(PRL34, 56 (1975))

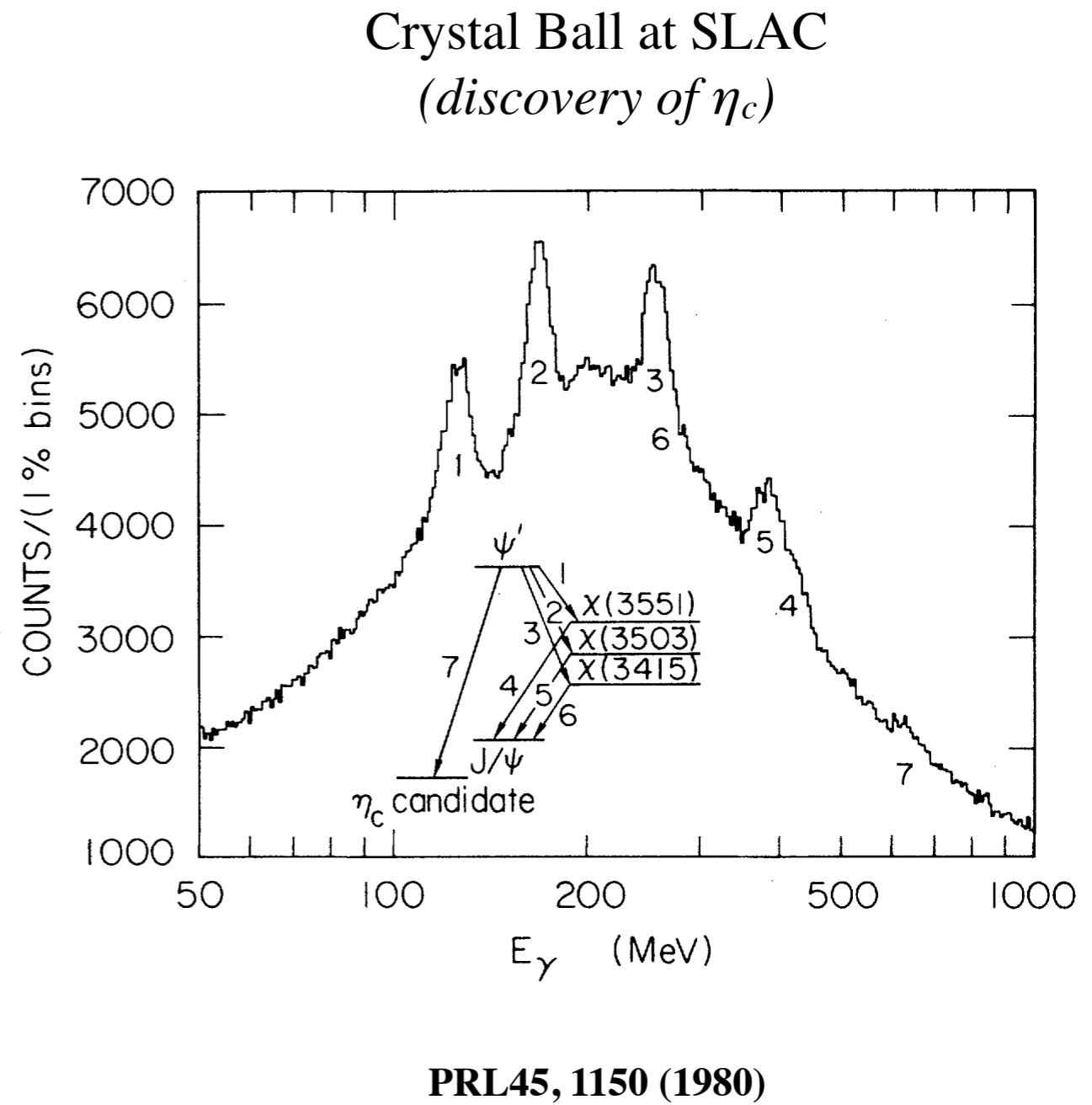
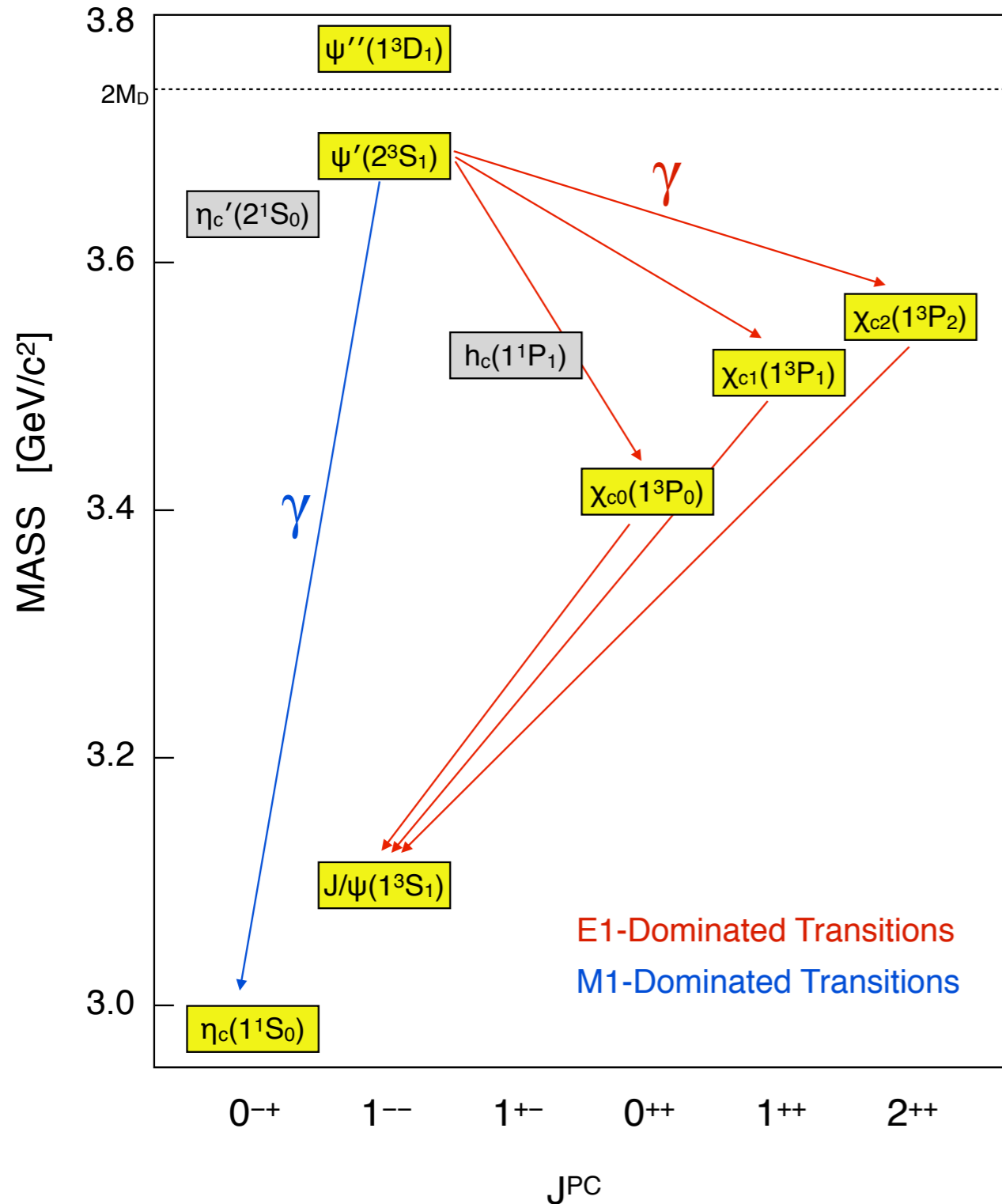
Charmonium
(PRL34, 43 (1975), PRL34, 46 (1975))

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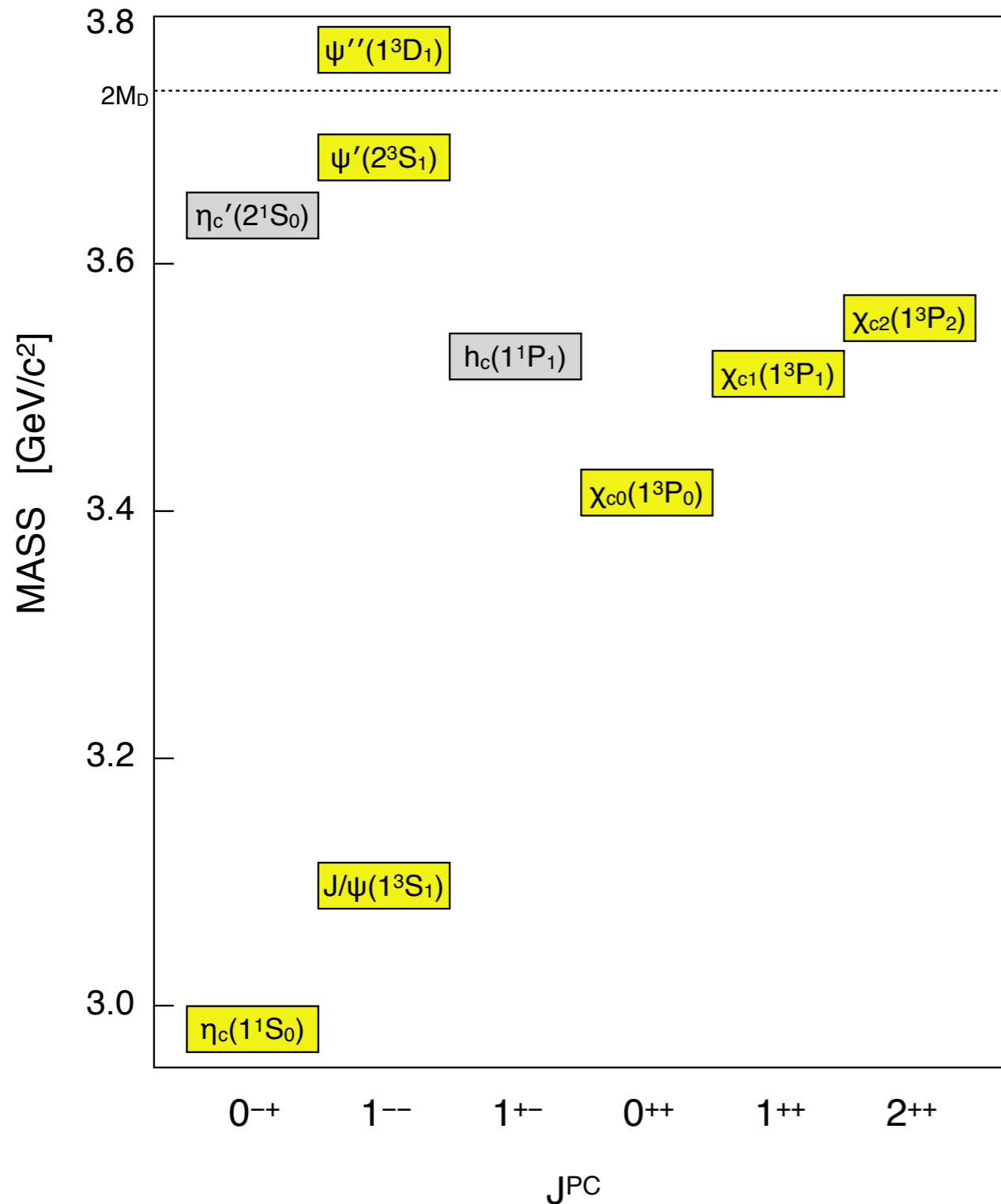


PRL34, 365 (1975)

II. The Original Era of Discovery



II. The Original Era of Discovery



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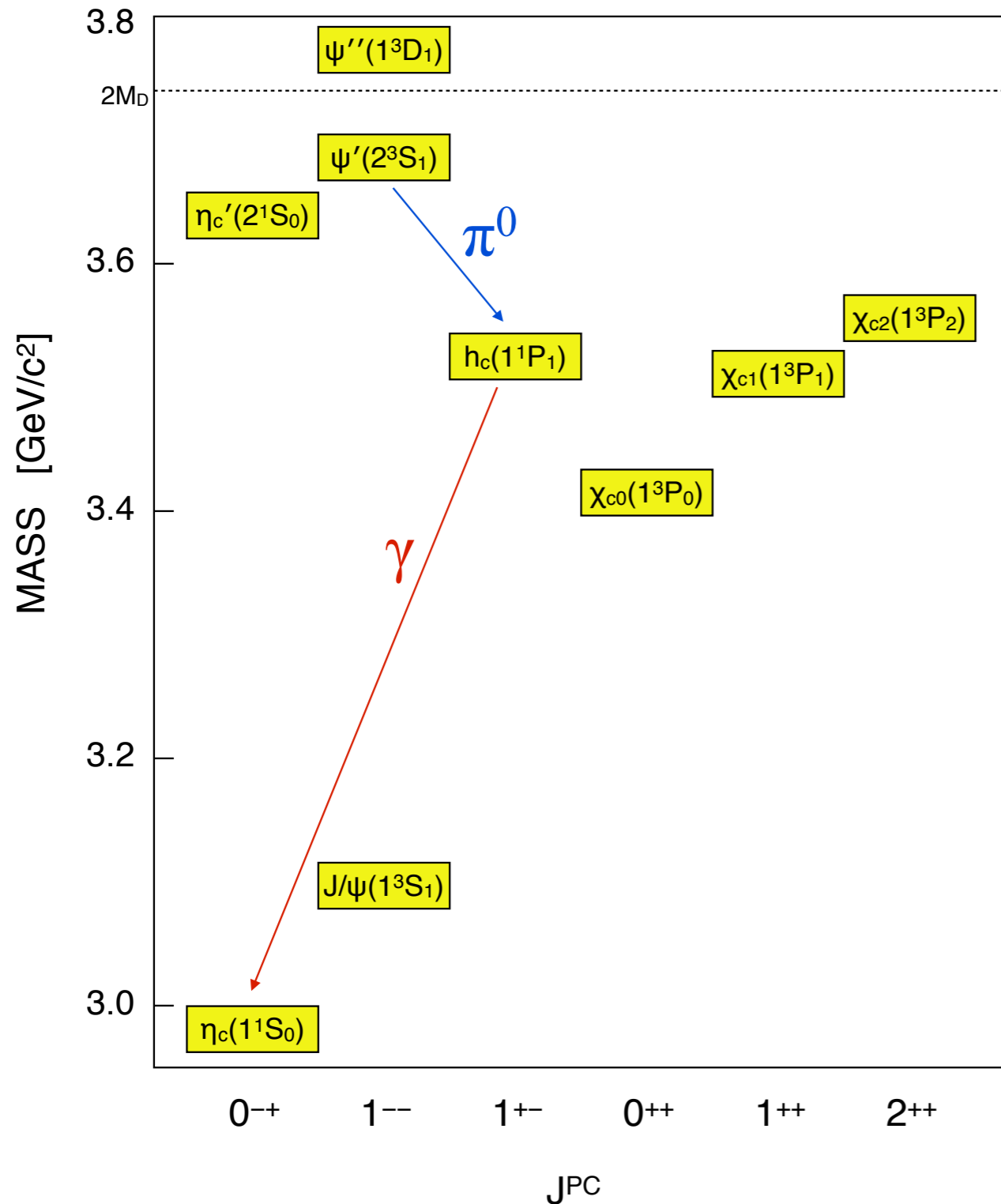
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III. From Discovery to Precision



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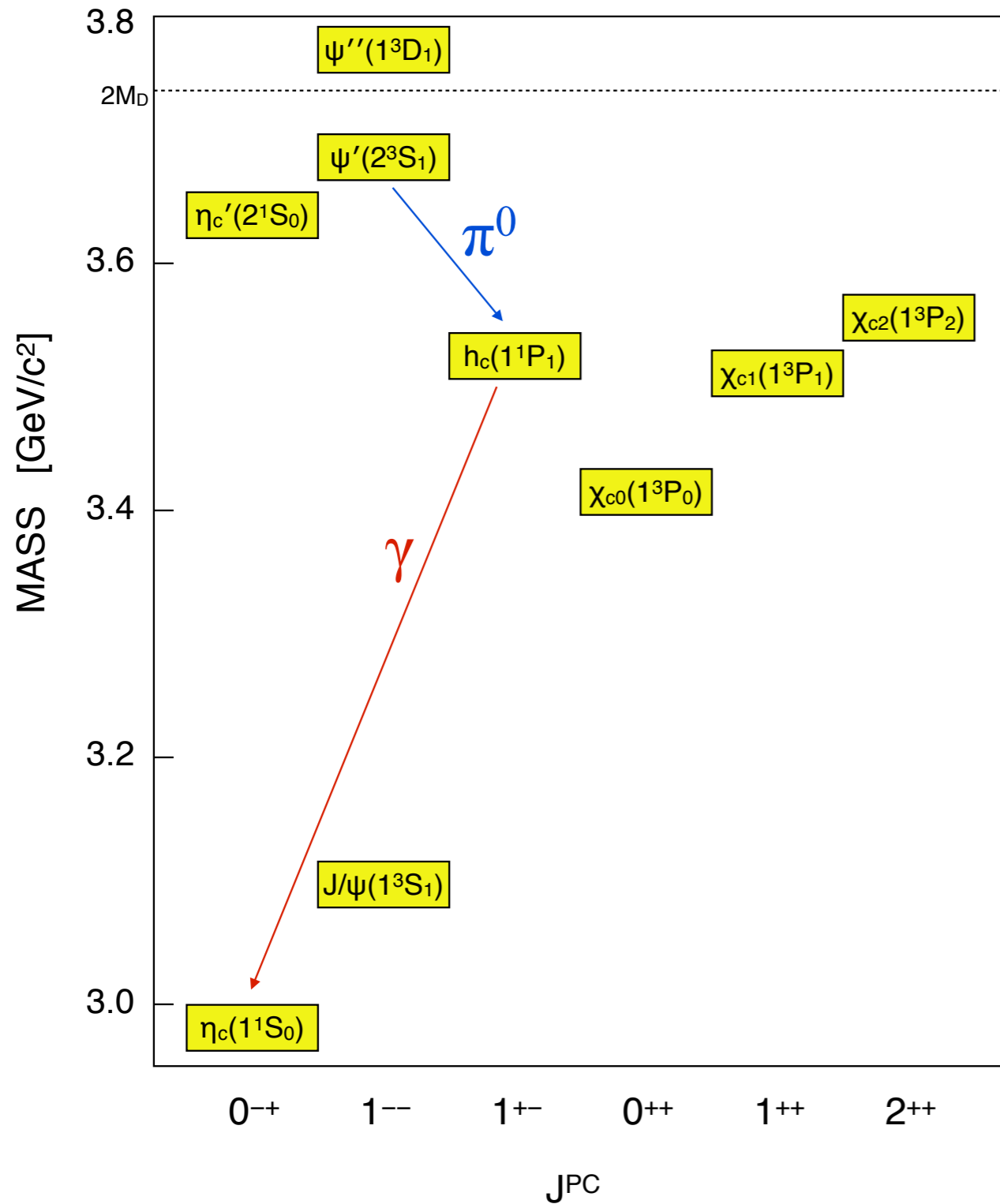
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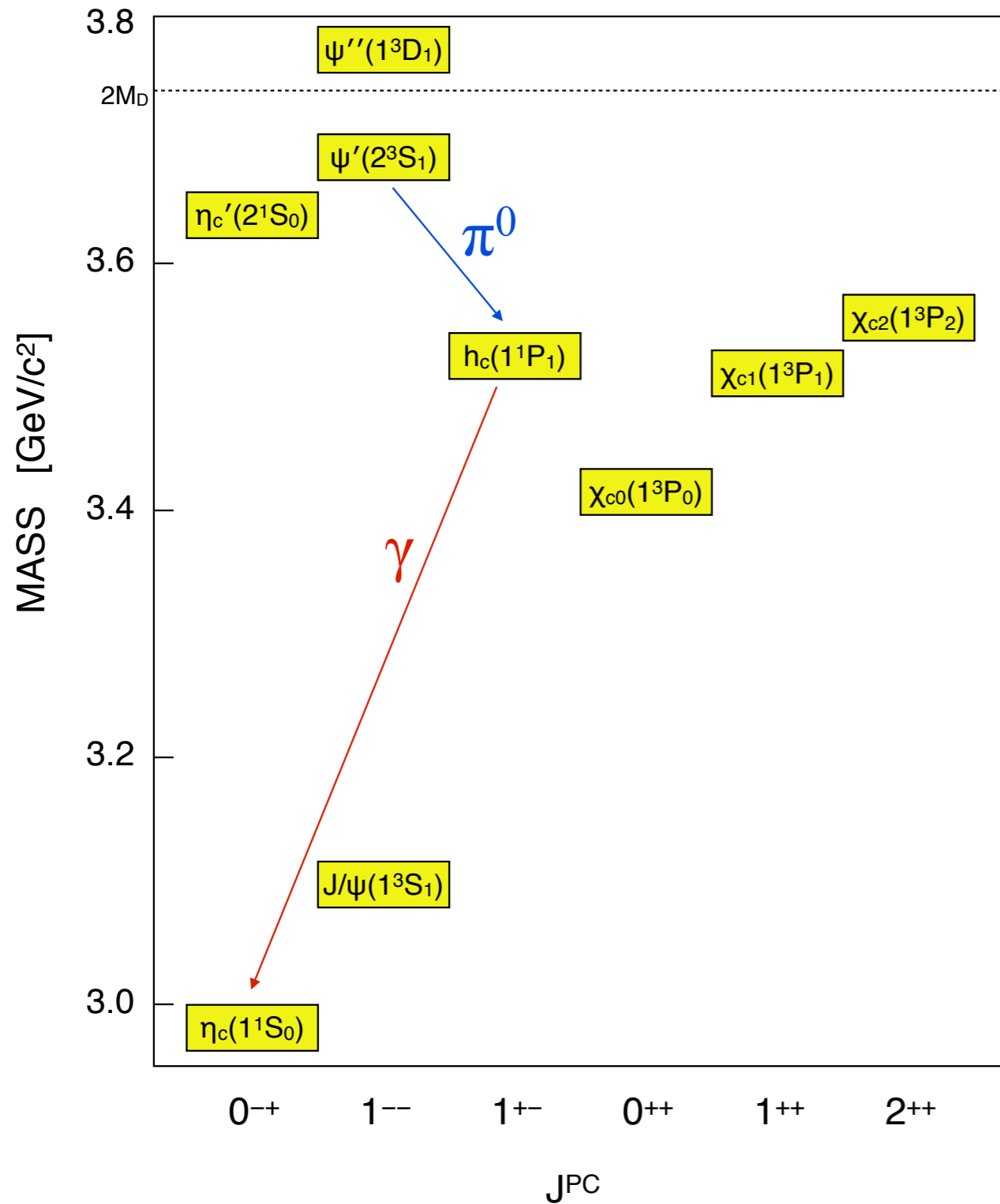


III. From Discovery to Precision



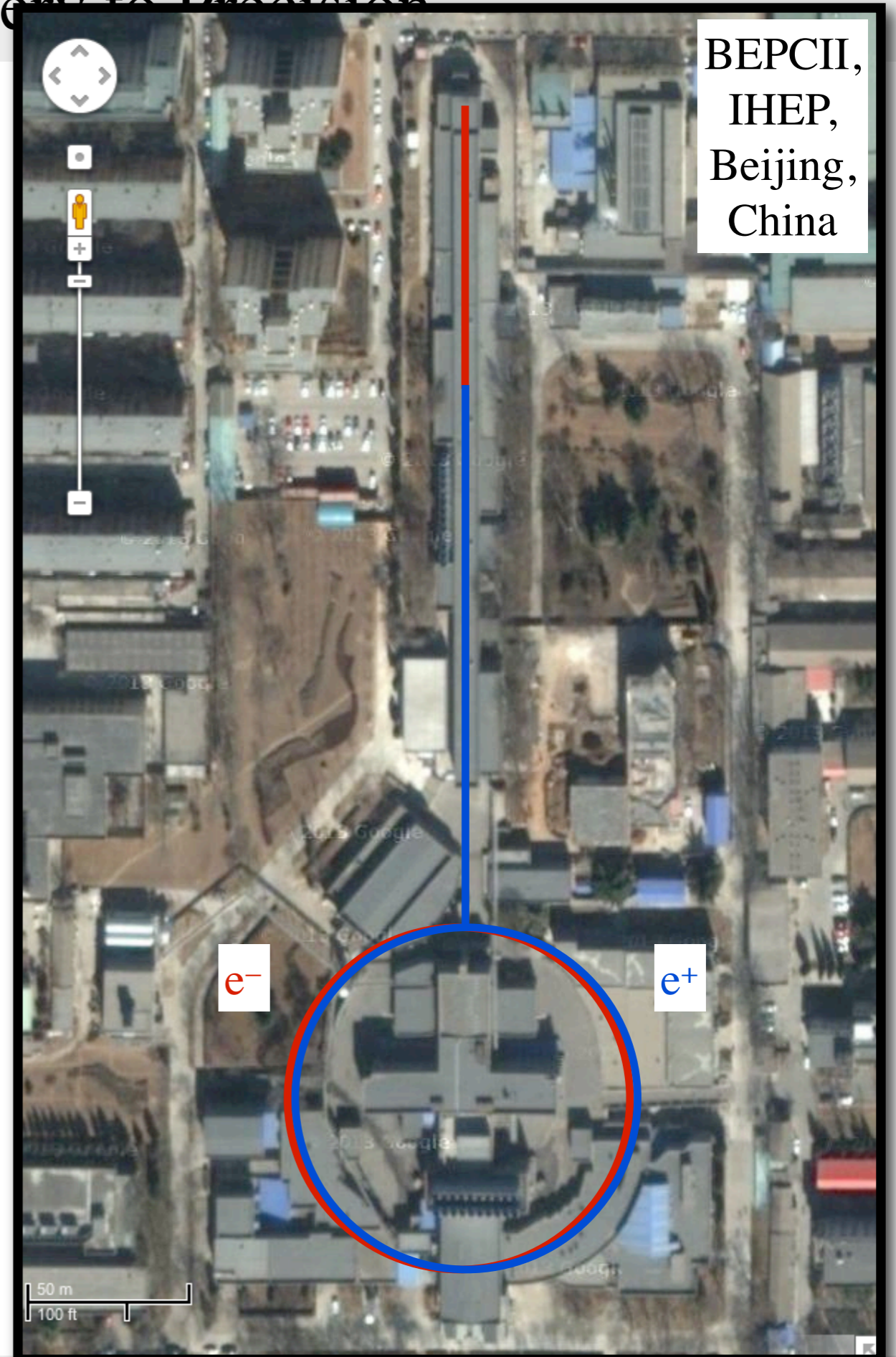
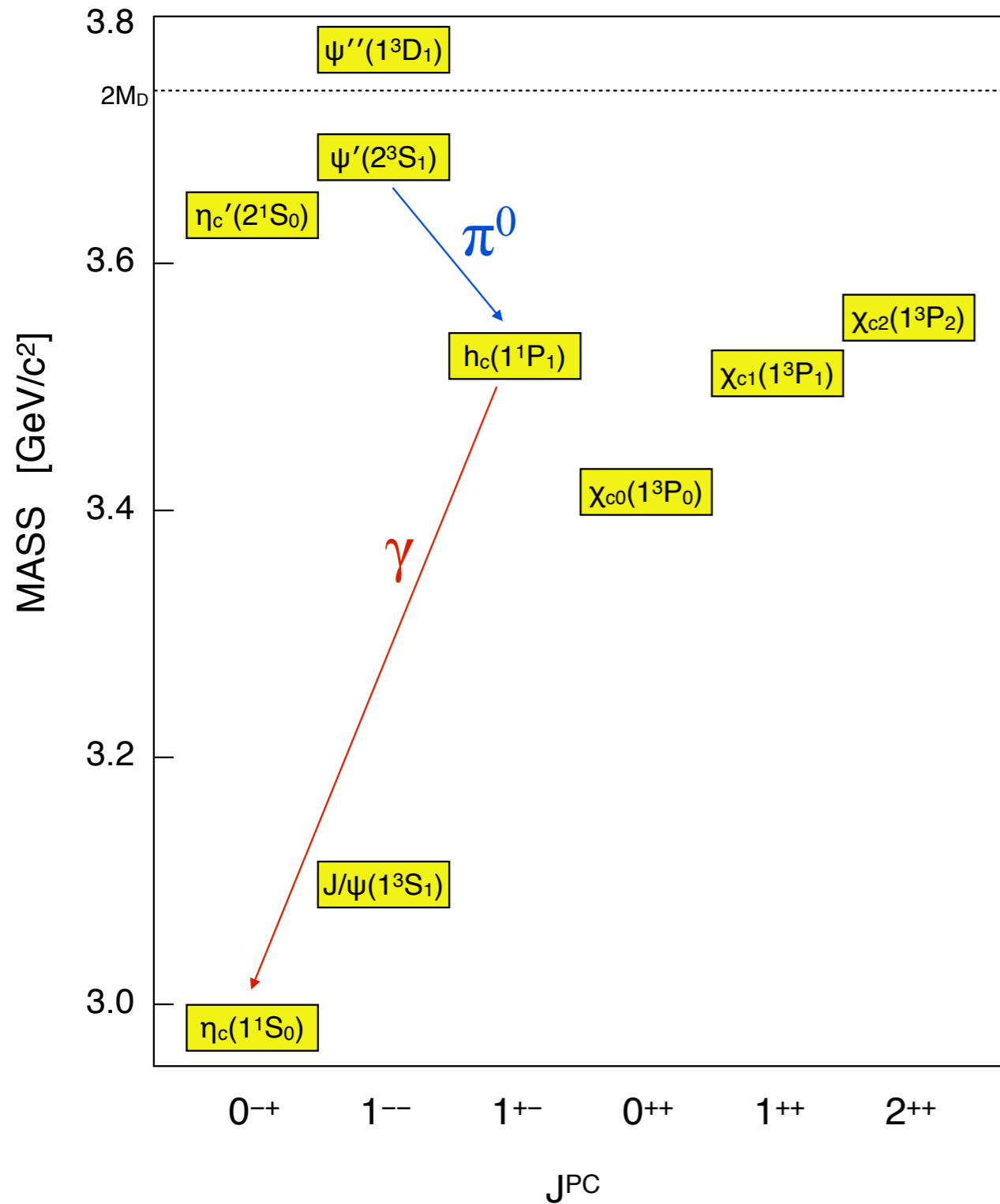
Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision



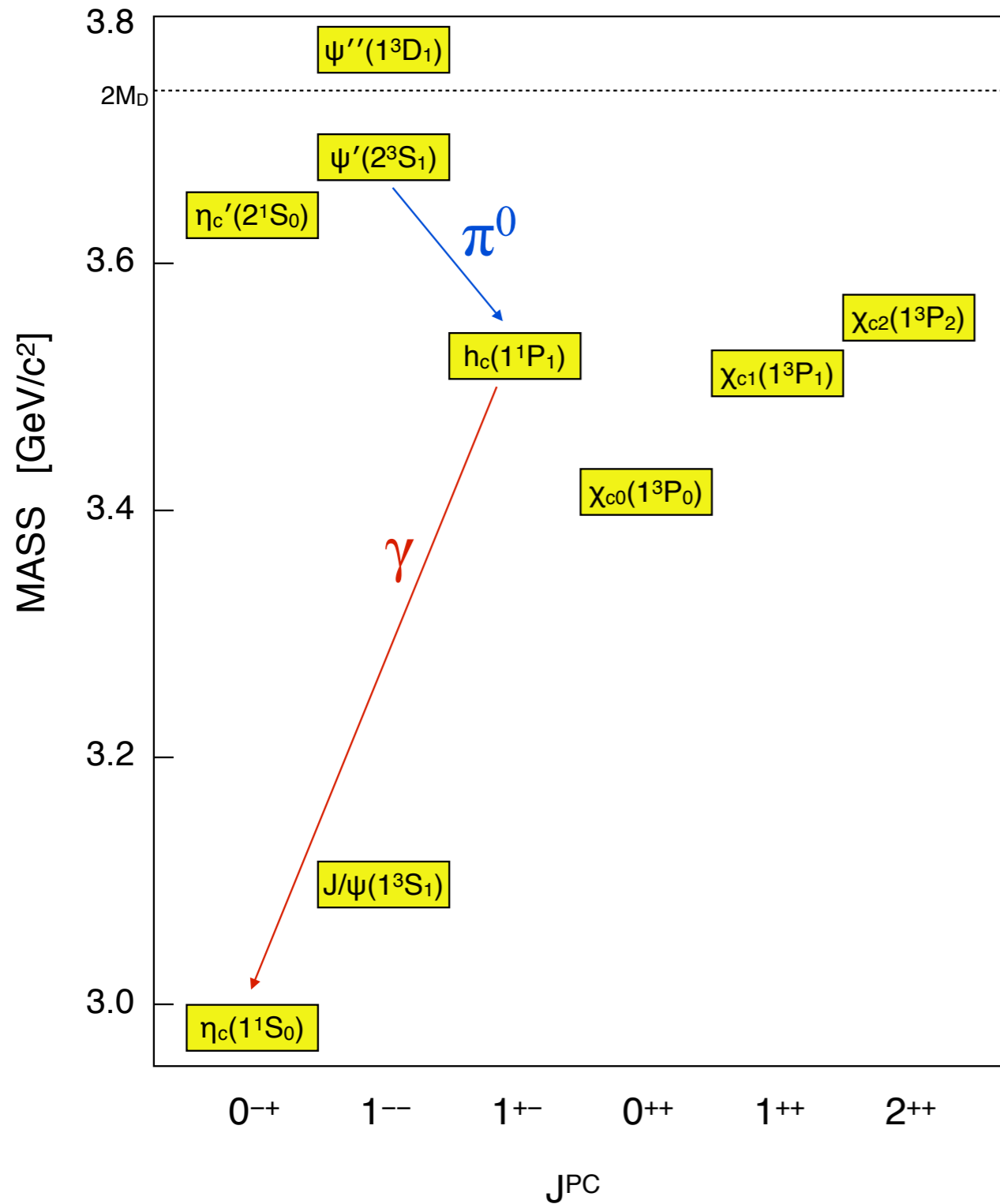
Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision



Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision



Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision



BEPCII,
IHEP,
Beijing,
China

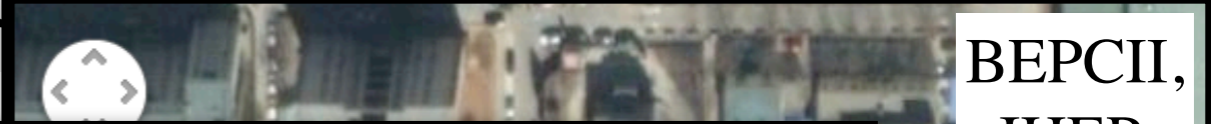


BESIII

Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision

MASS [GeV/c²]



BEPCII,
IHEP,
Beijing,
China

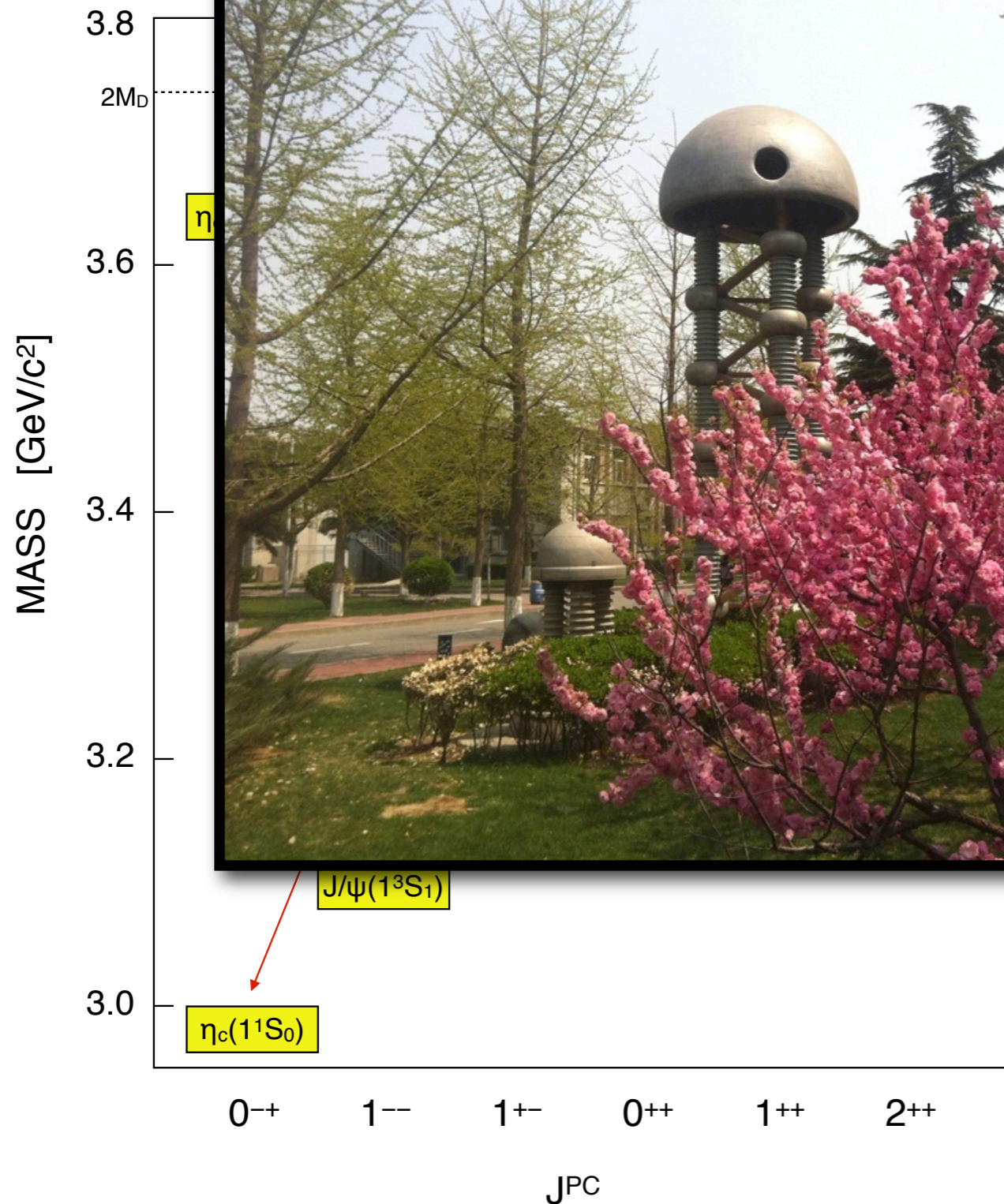
e⁺



BESIII

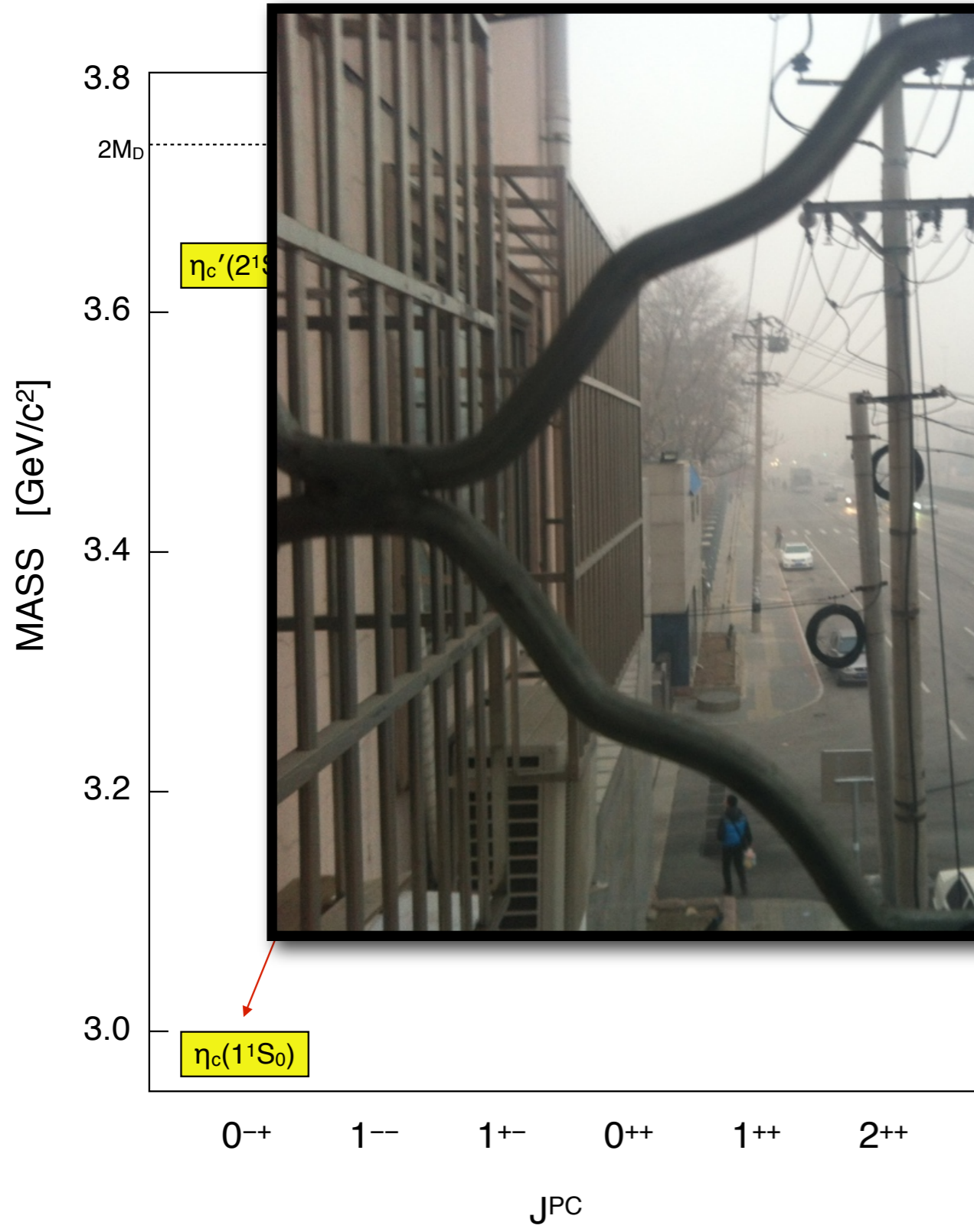
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III. From Discovery to Precision



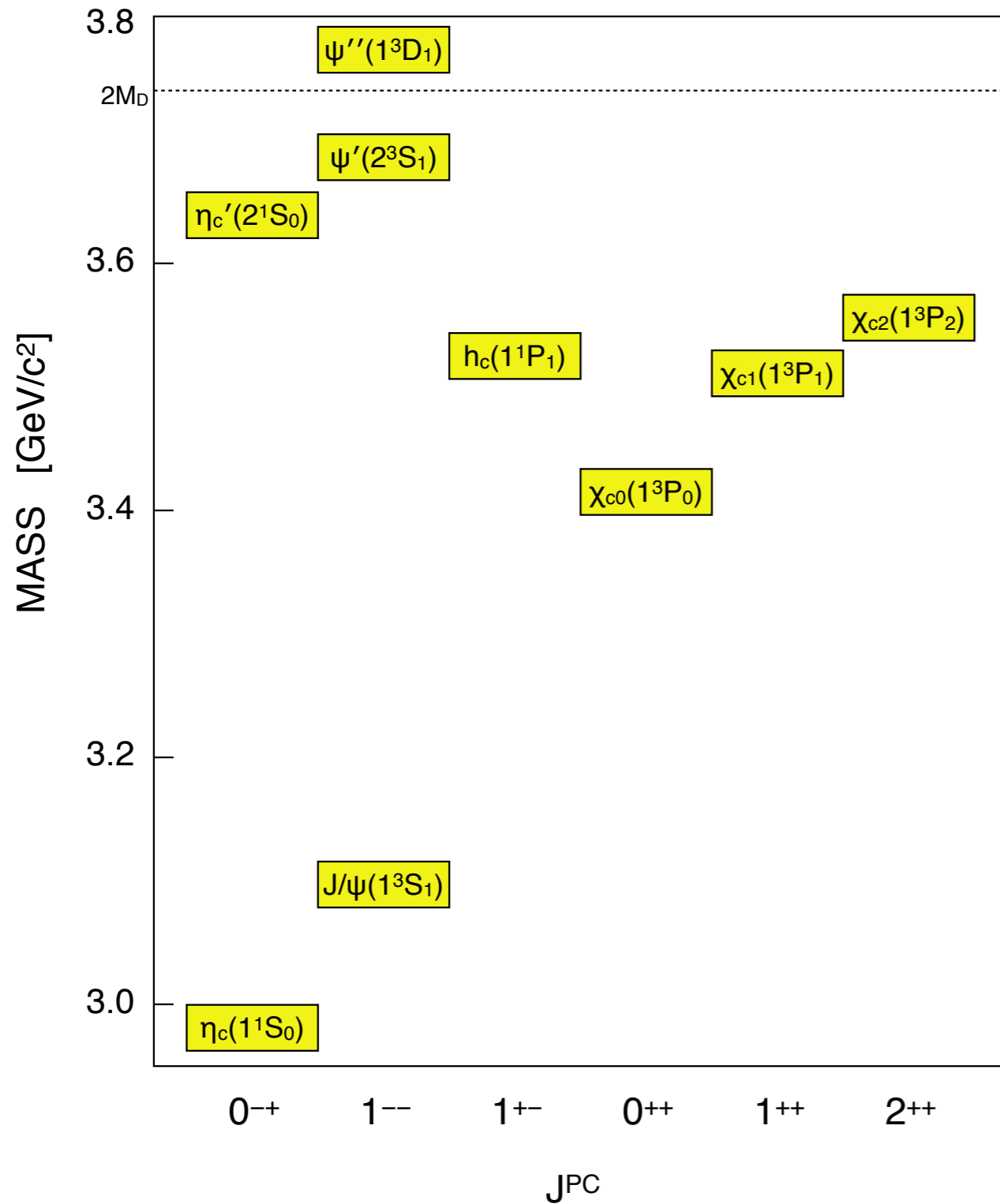
Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision



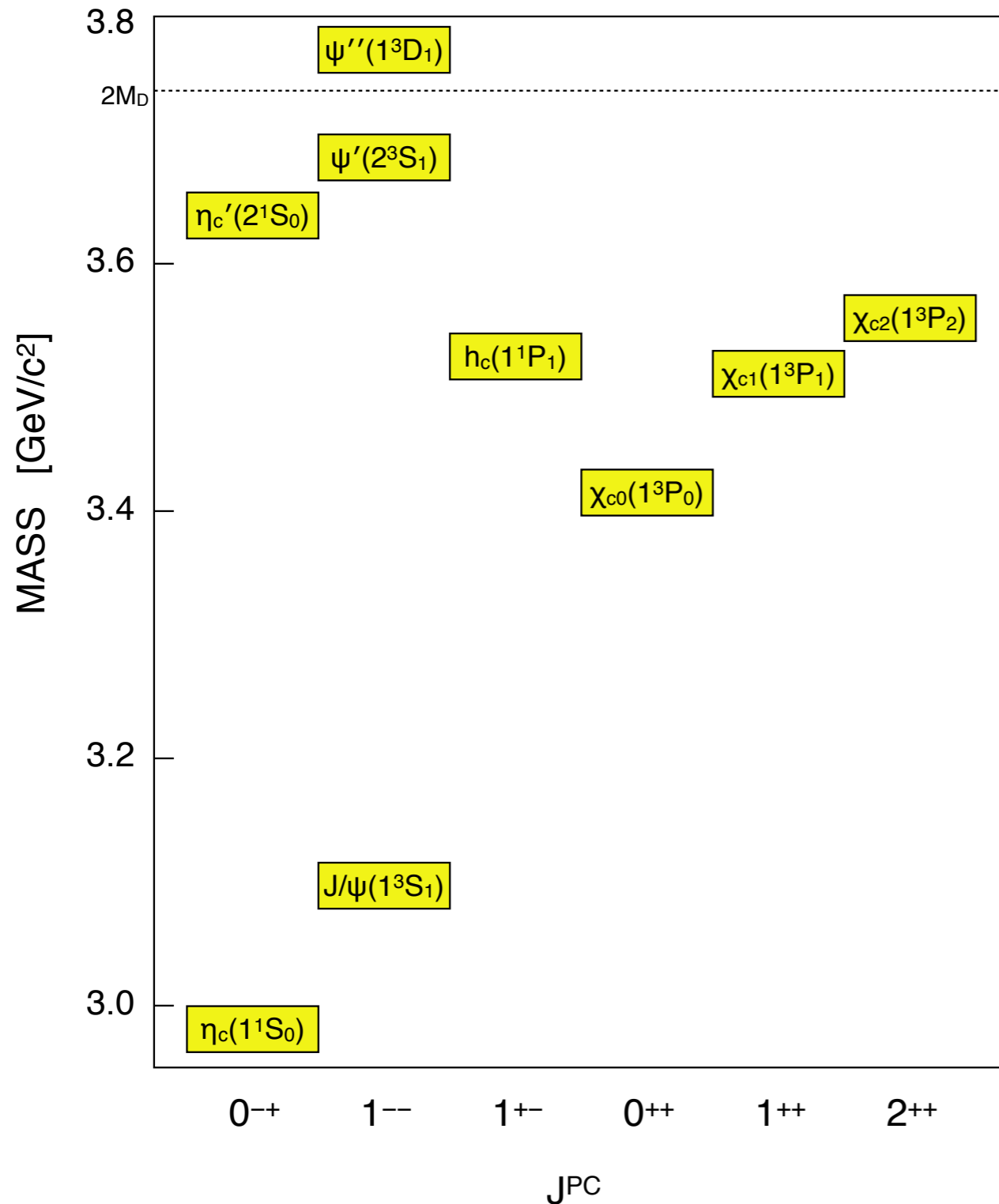
Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision

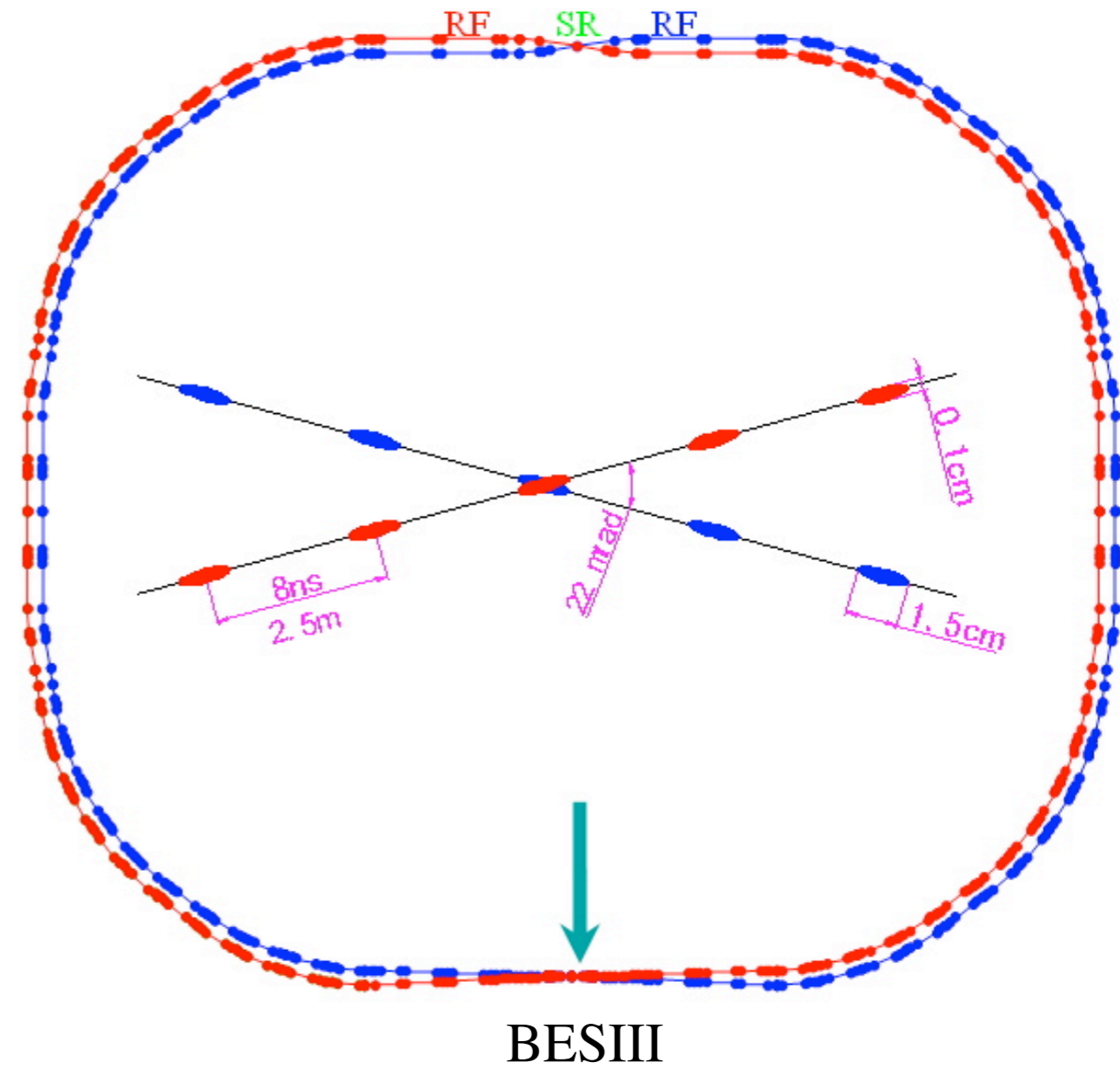


Google satellite image of BEPC-II

III. From Discovery to Precision



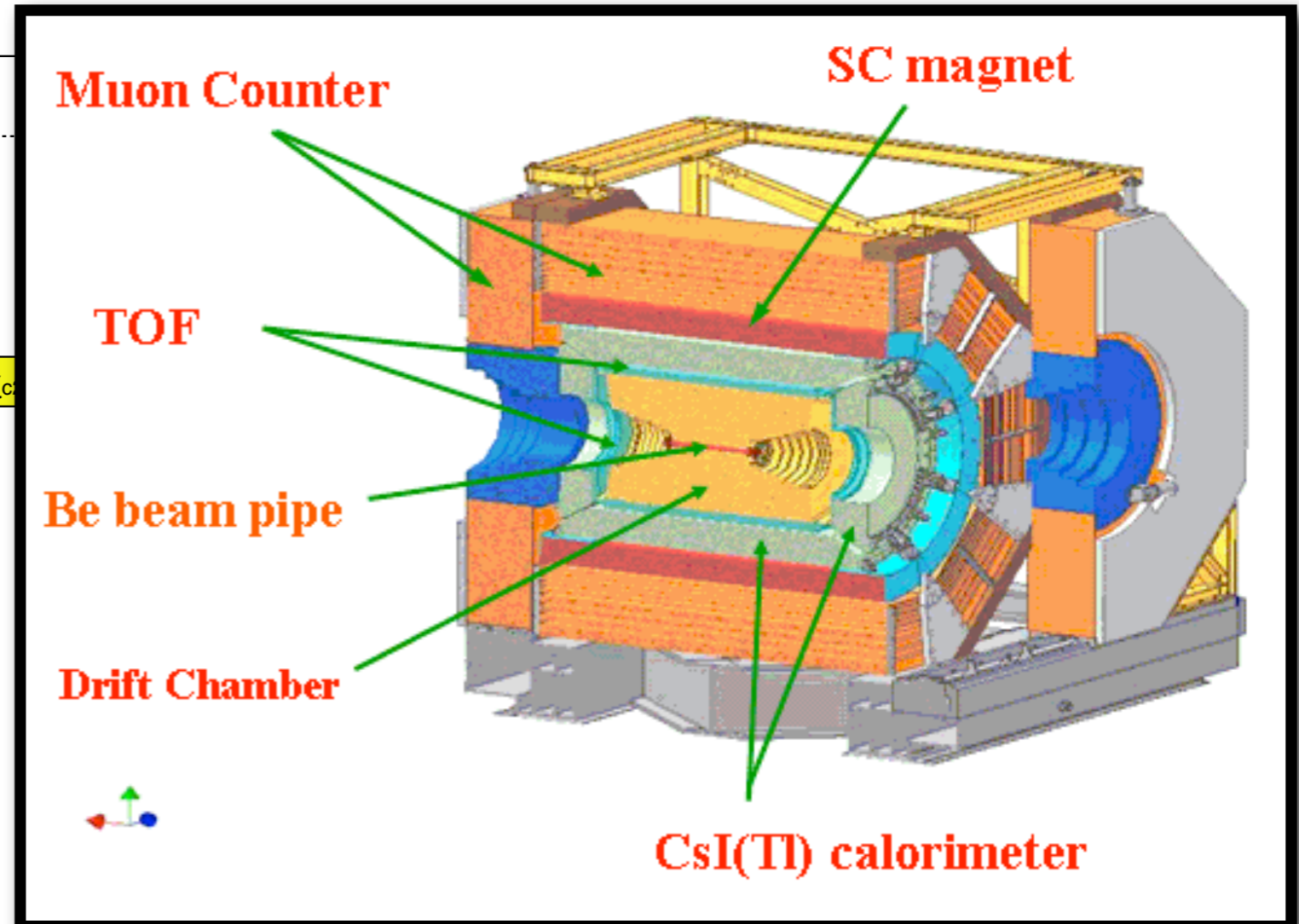
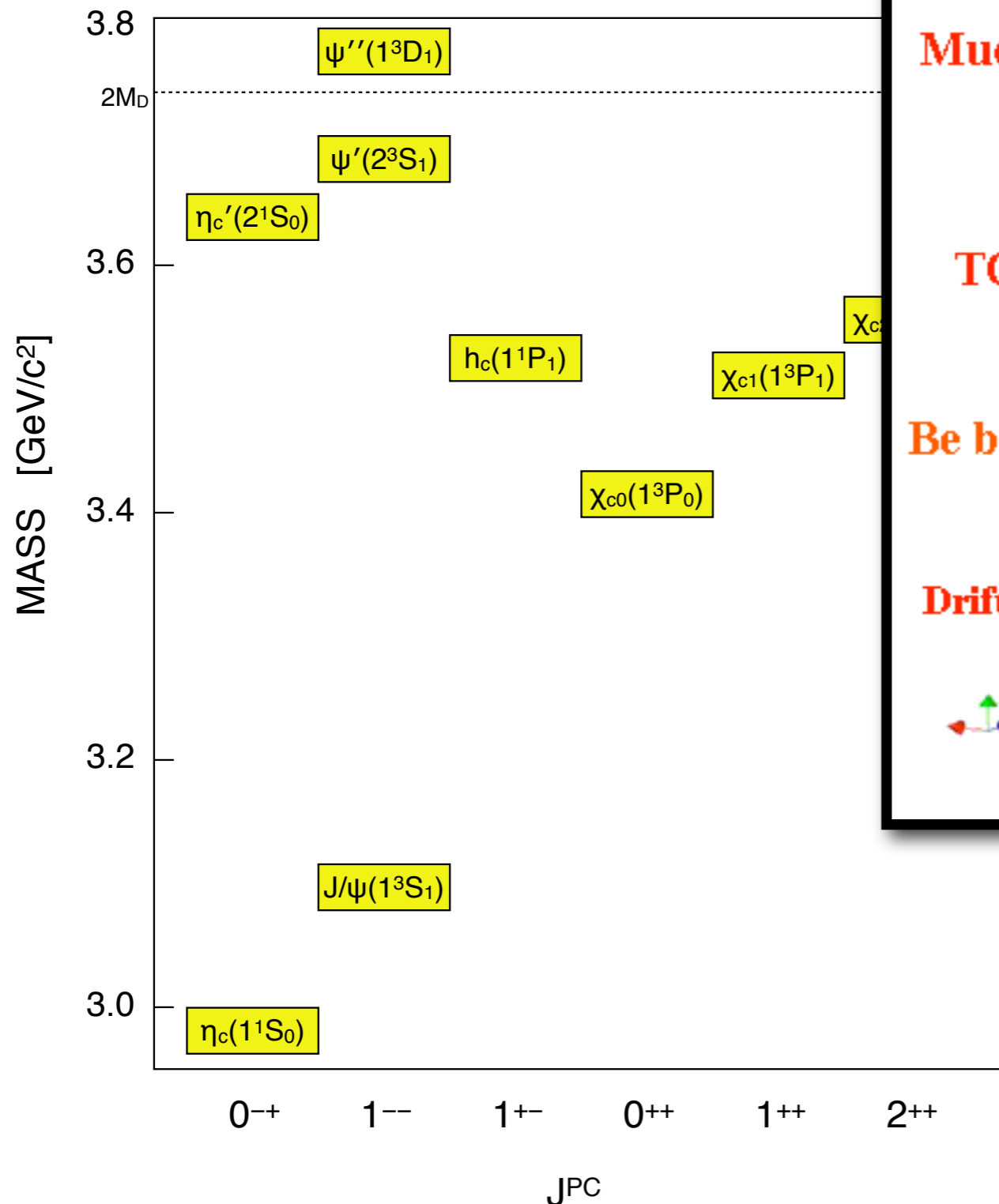
BEPC-II e^+e^- Collider



e^+e^- collisions in the charmonium region
(about 2 – 5?? GeV center of mass energies)

III. From Discovery to Precision

BES III Detector

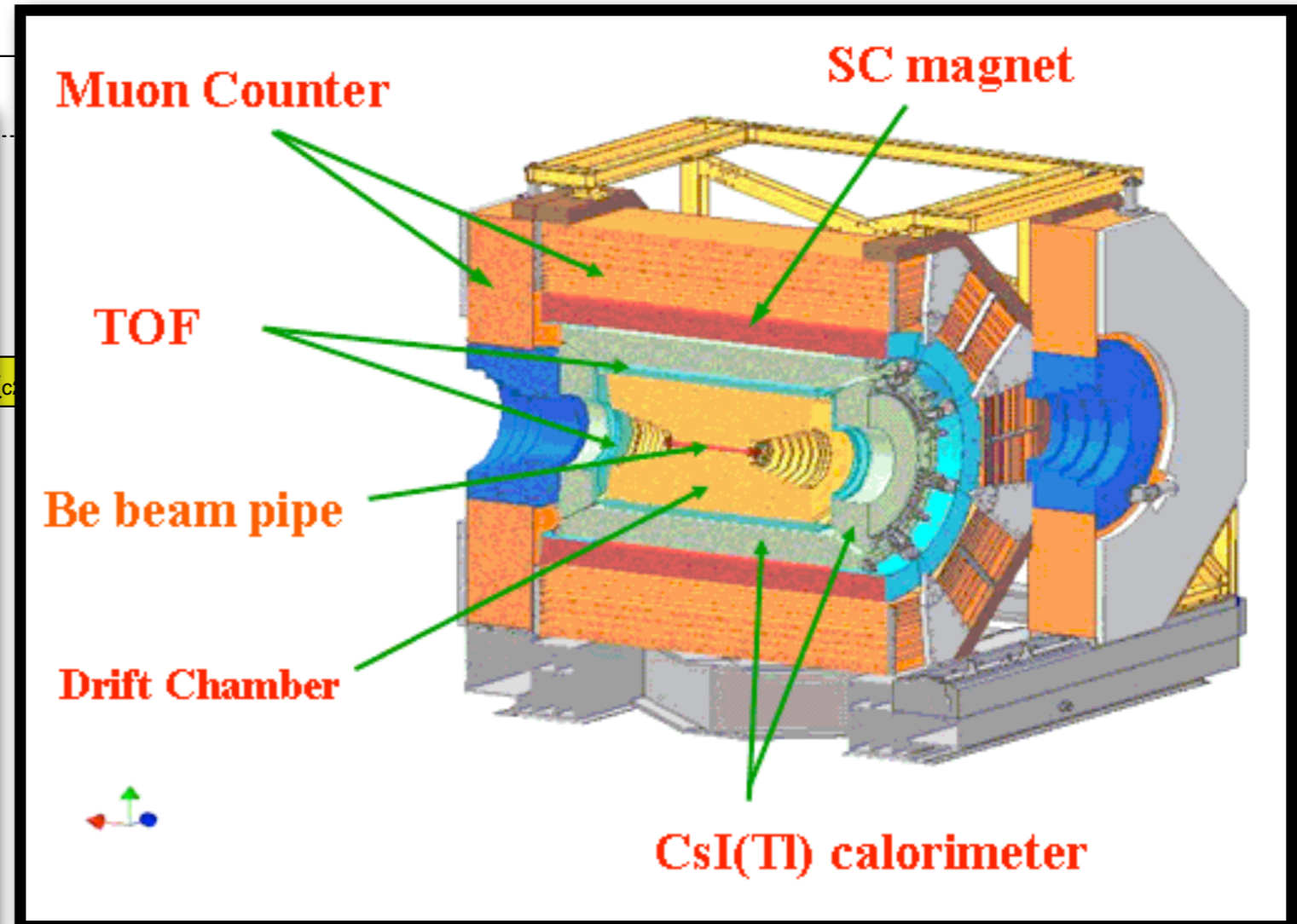
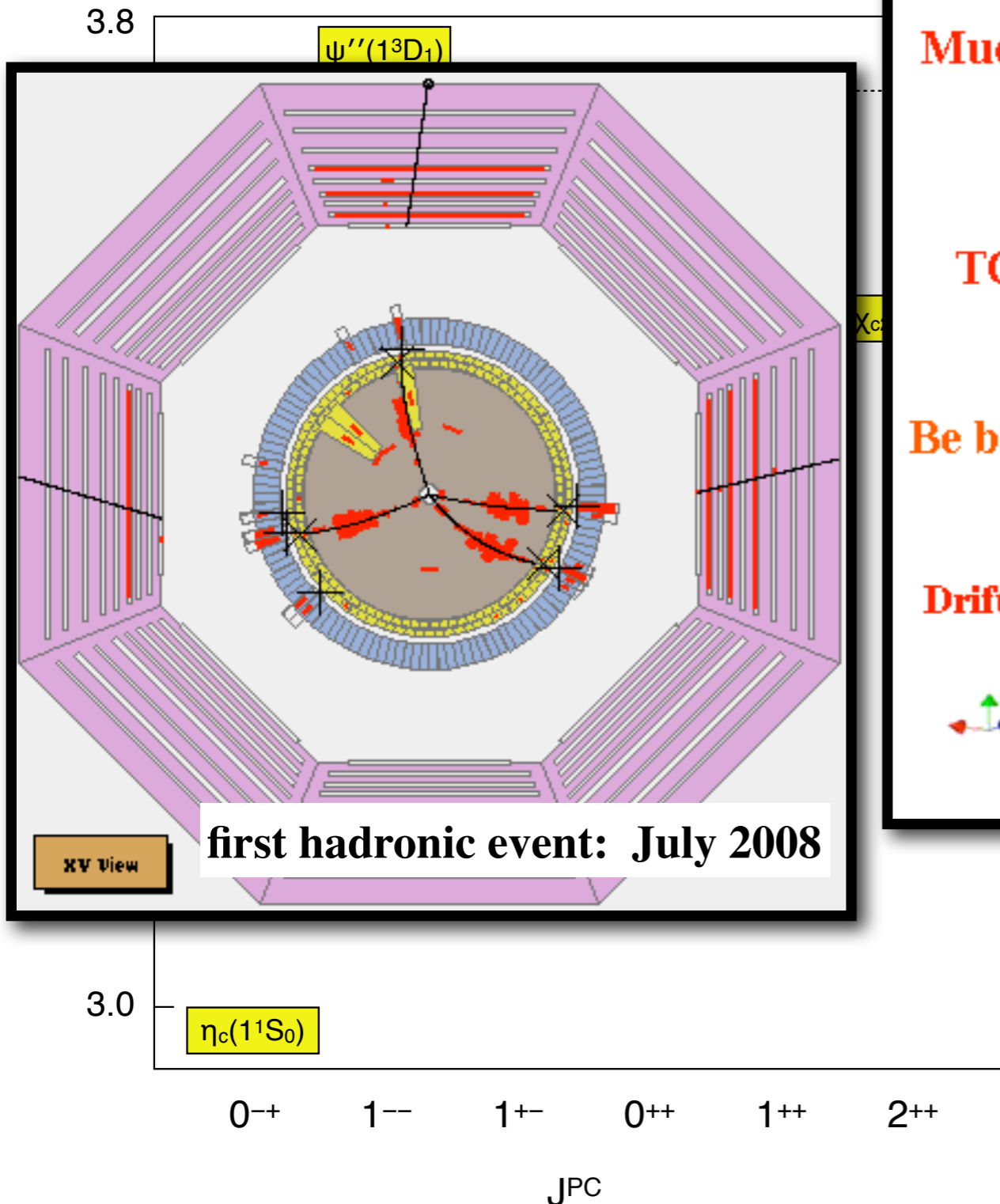


Select data samples (2008-present):

- * more than a billion J/ψ decays
- * 106 million $\psi(2S)$ decays (+ more)
- * $\sim 2.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at ψ''
- * $\sim 500 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ at 4.009 GeV
- * *XYZ data*

III. From Discovery to Precision

BES III Detector

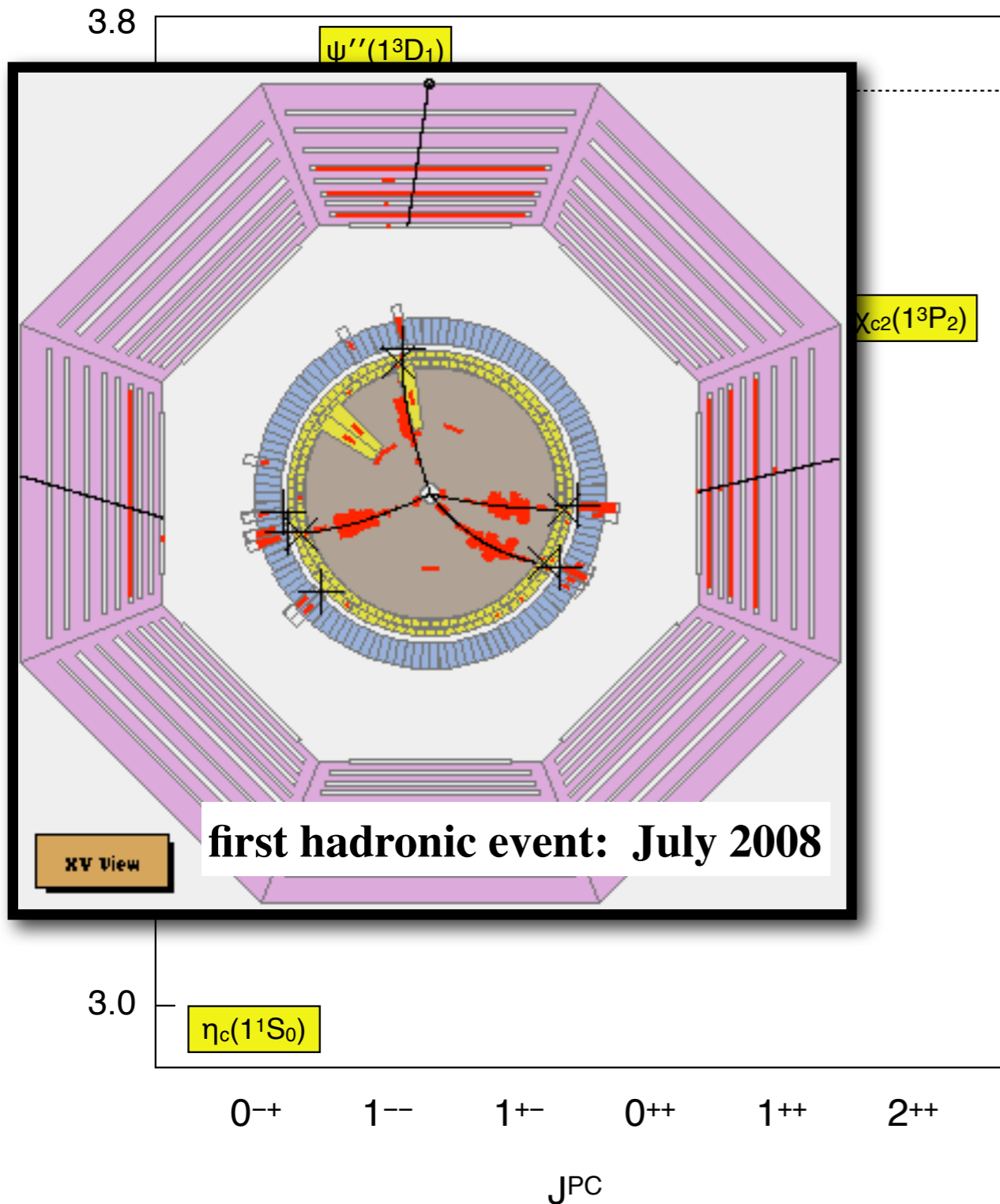
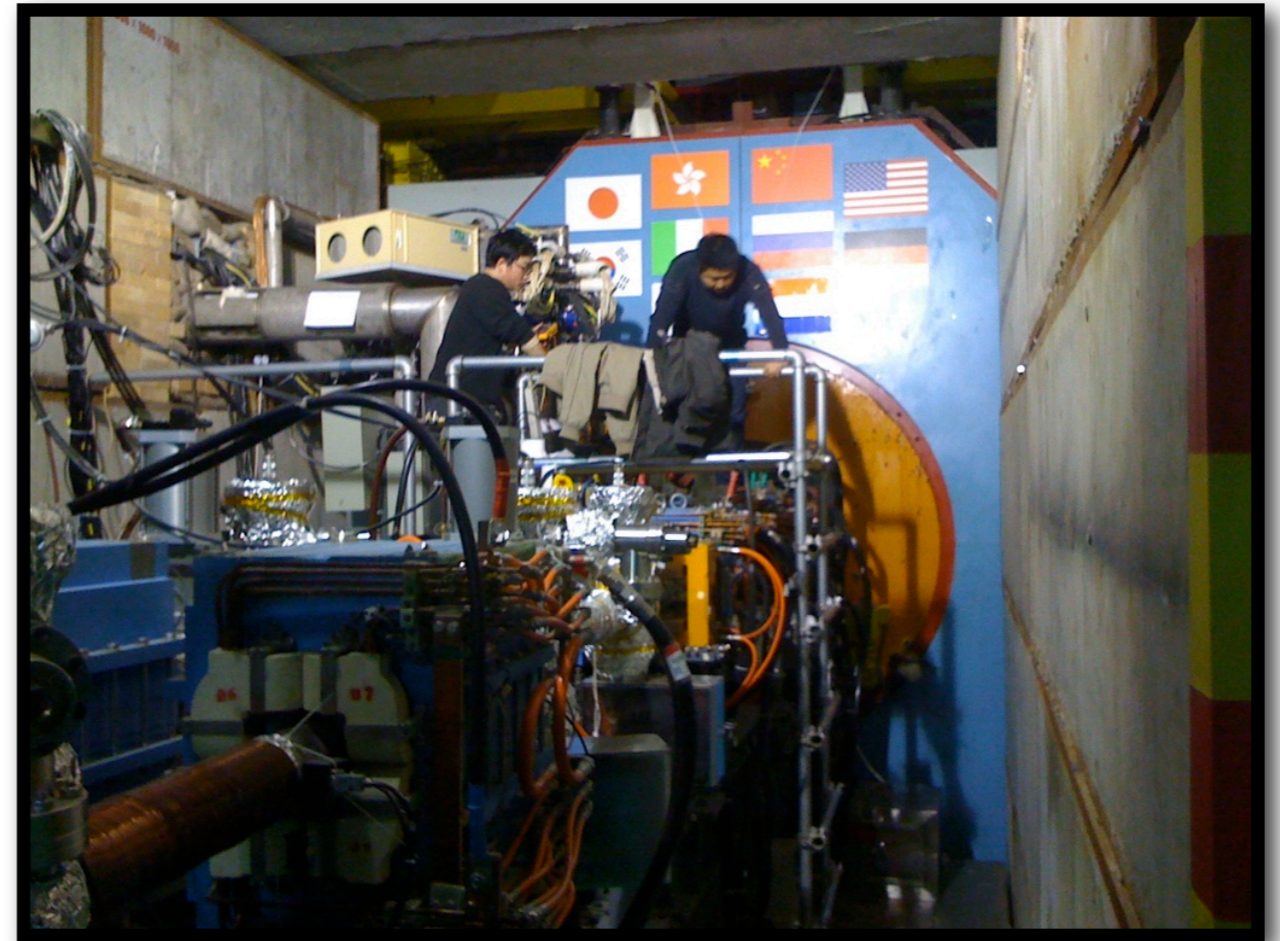


Select data samples (2008-present):

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III. From Discovery to Precision

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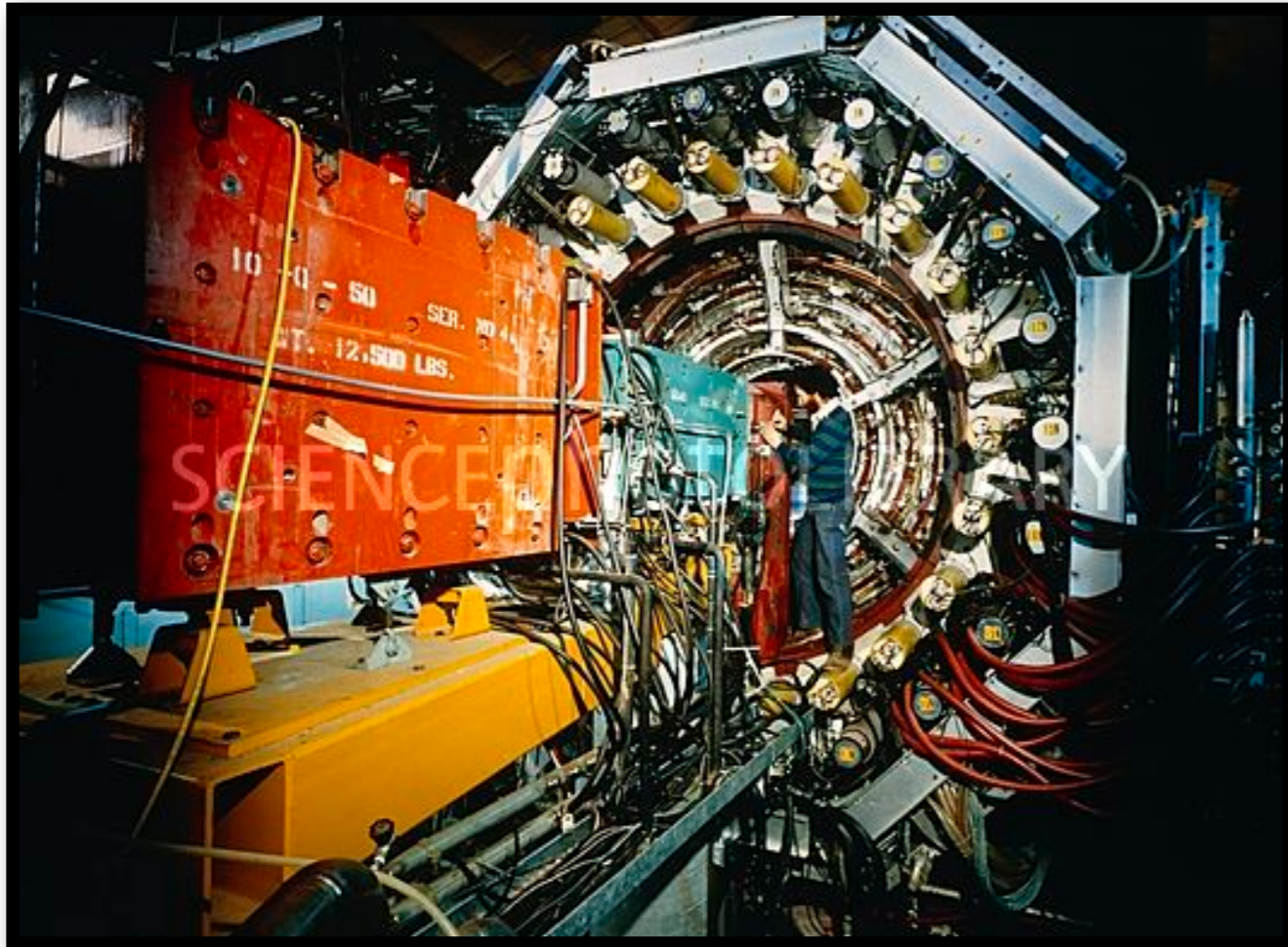


Select data samples (2008-present):

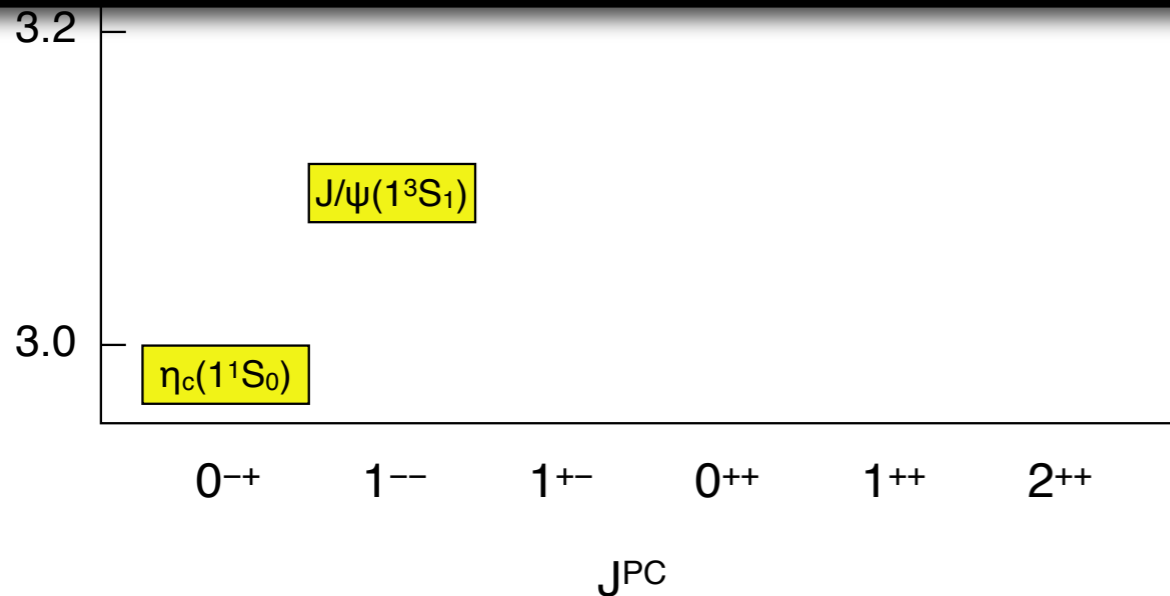
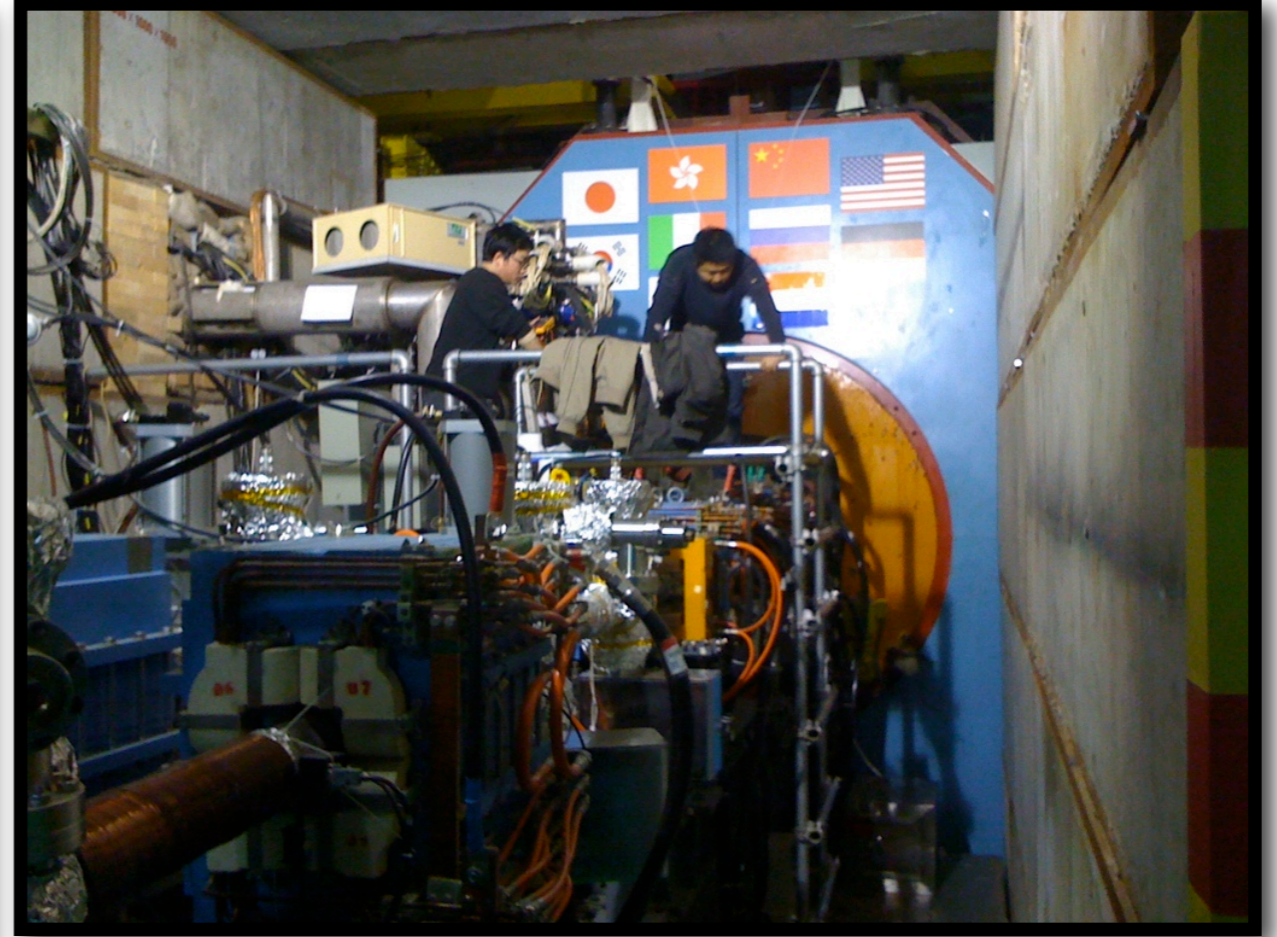
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III. From Discovery to Precision

MARK I Detector



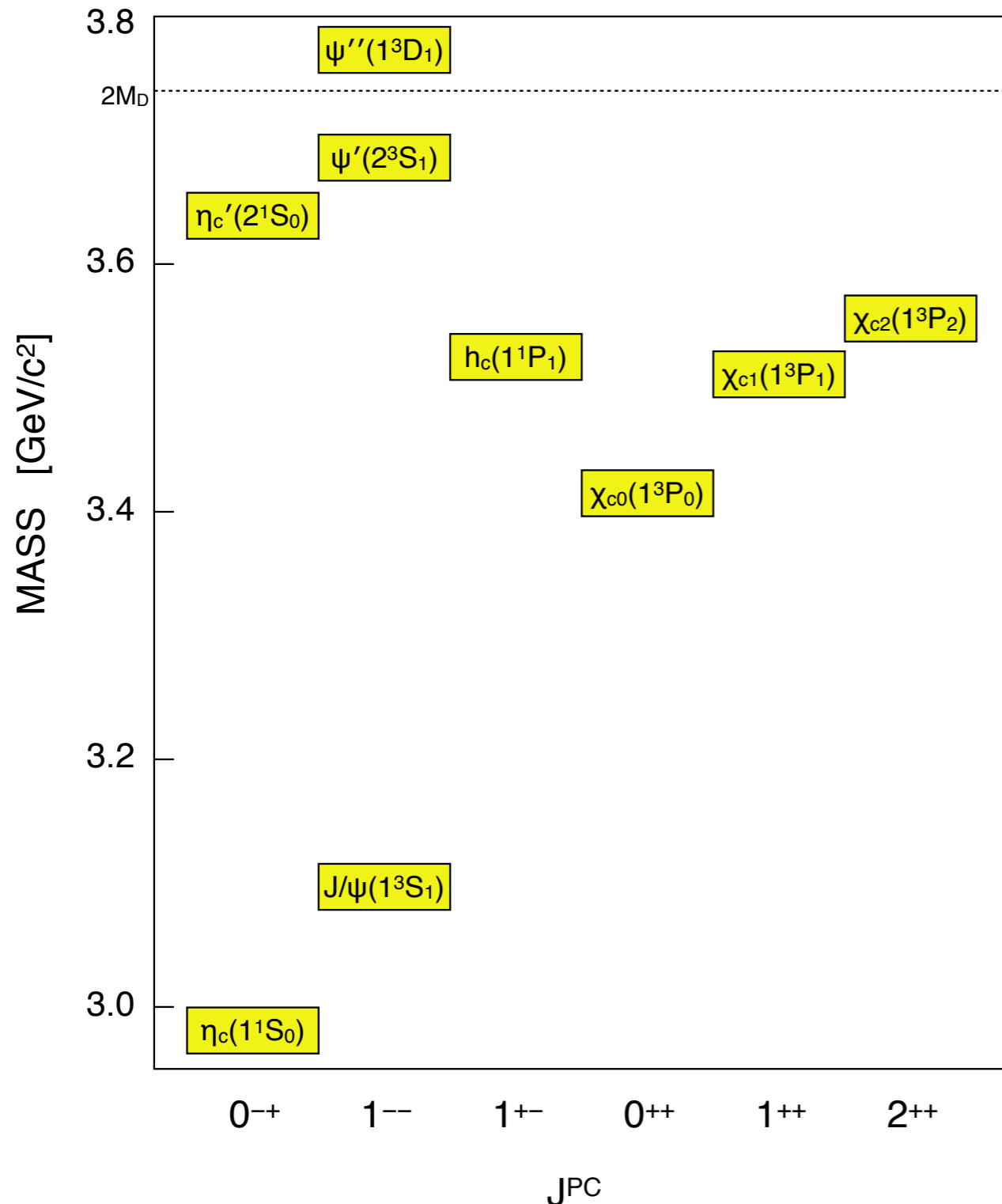
BES III Detector



Select data samples (2008-present):

- * more than a billion J/ψ decays
- * 106 million $\psi(2S)$ decays (+ more)
- * $\sim 2.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ at ψ''
- * $\sim 500 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ at 4.009 GeV
- * *XYZ data*

III. From Discovery to Precision



A few BESIII charmonium results from 2012:

1. Measurements of the mass and width of the $\eta_c(1S)$ using the decay $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$

PRL 108, 222002 (2012)

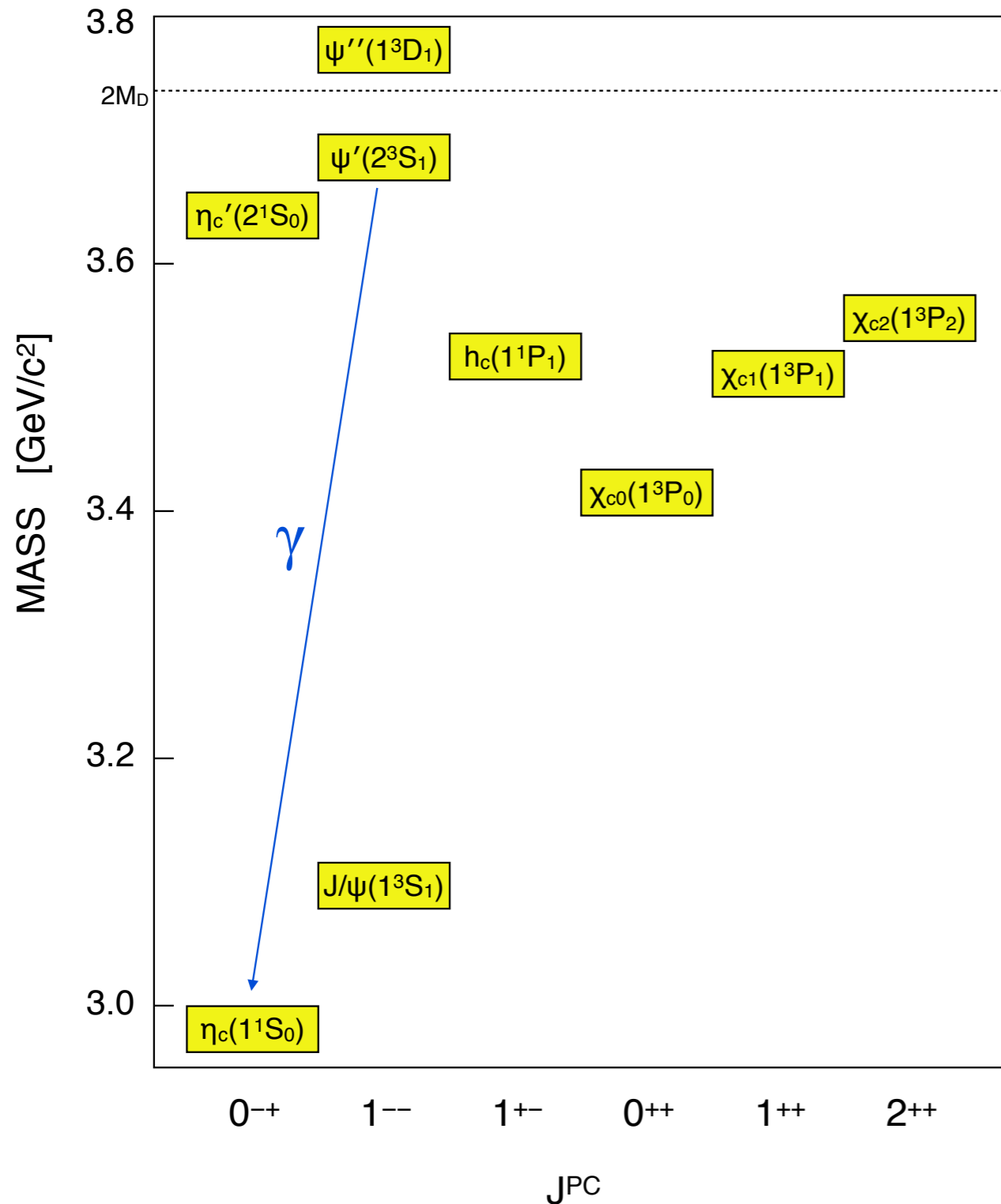
2. First observation of the M1 transition $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(2S)$

PRL 109, 042003 (2012)

3. Study of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^0 h_c(1P)$, $h_c(1P) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$ via $\eta_c(1S)$ exclusive decays

PRD 86, 092009 (2012)

III. From Discovery to Precision



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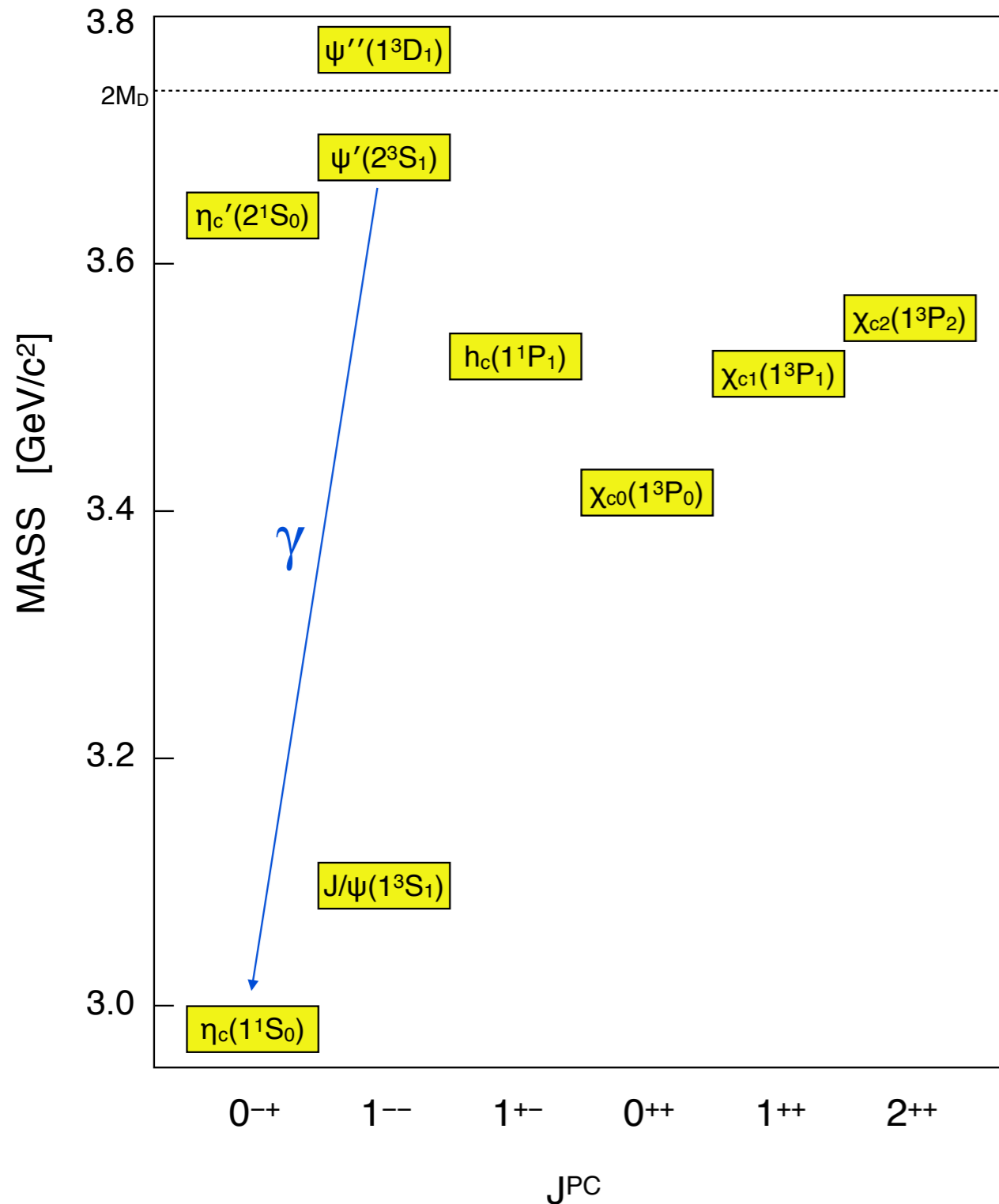
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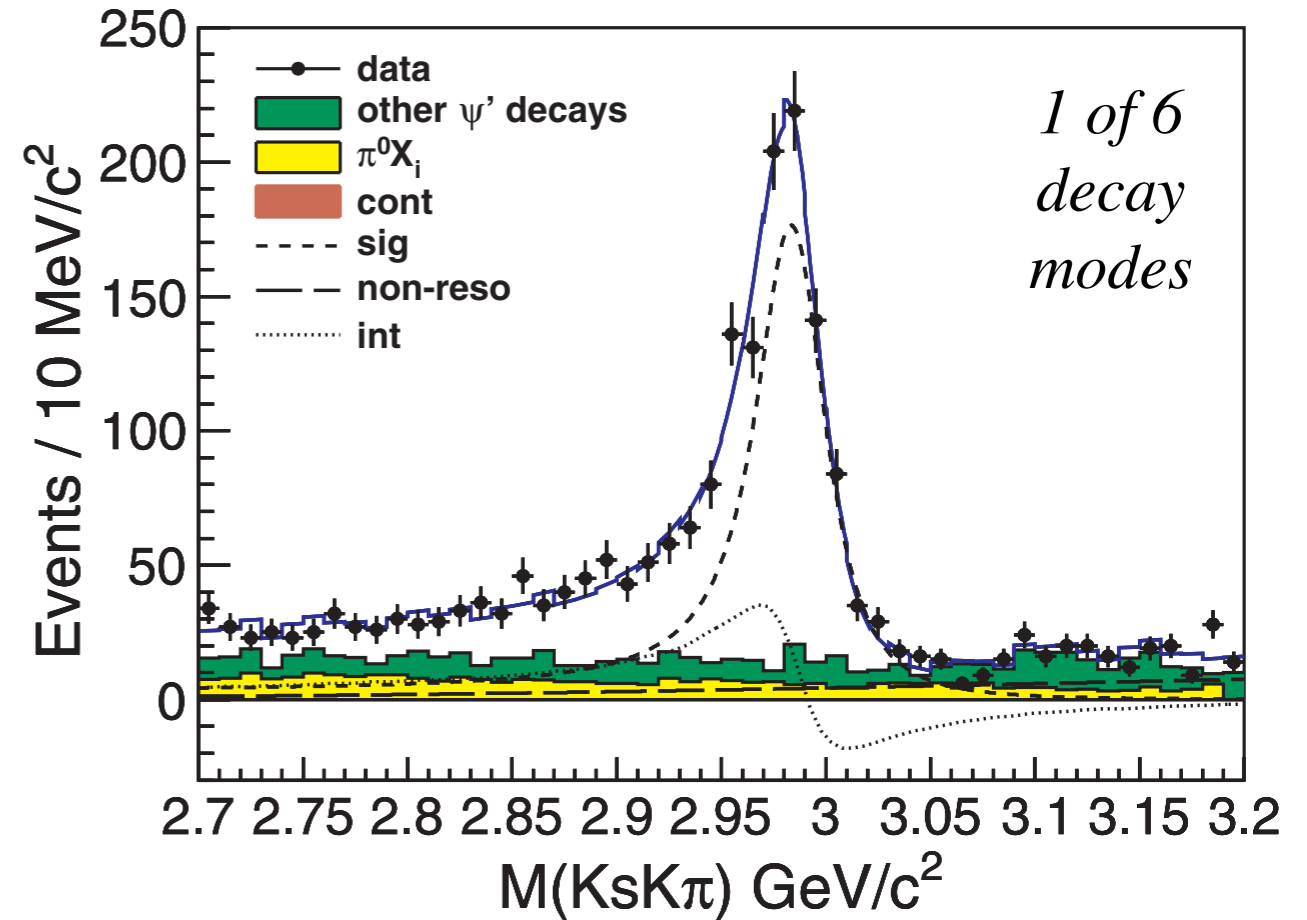
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PRD 86, 092009 (2012)

III. From Discovery to Precision



Mass and Width of the $\eta_c(1S)$



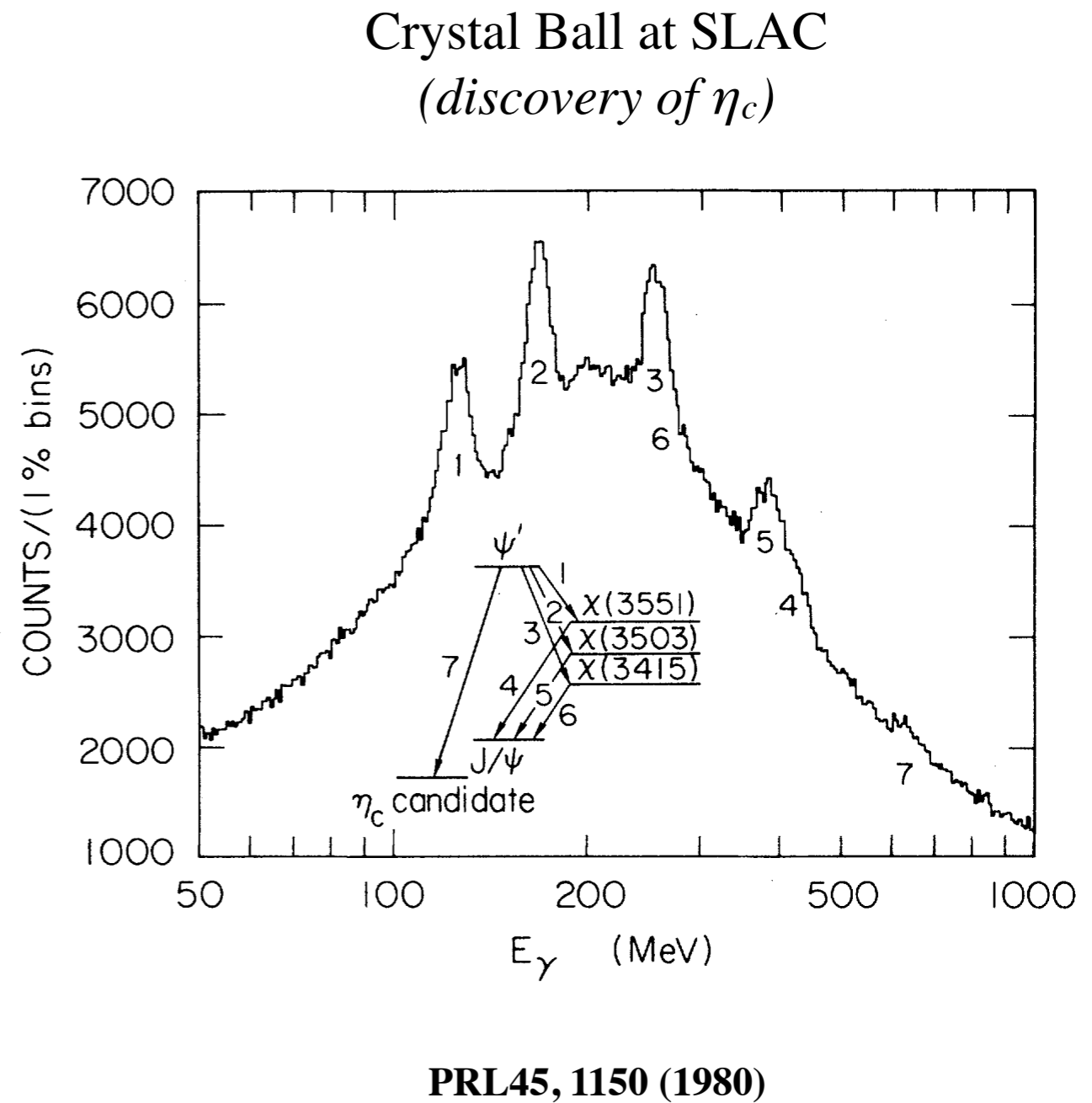
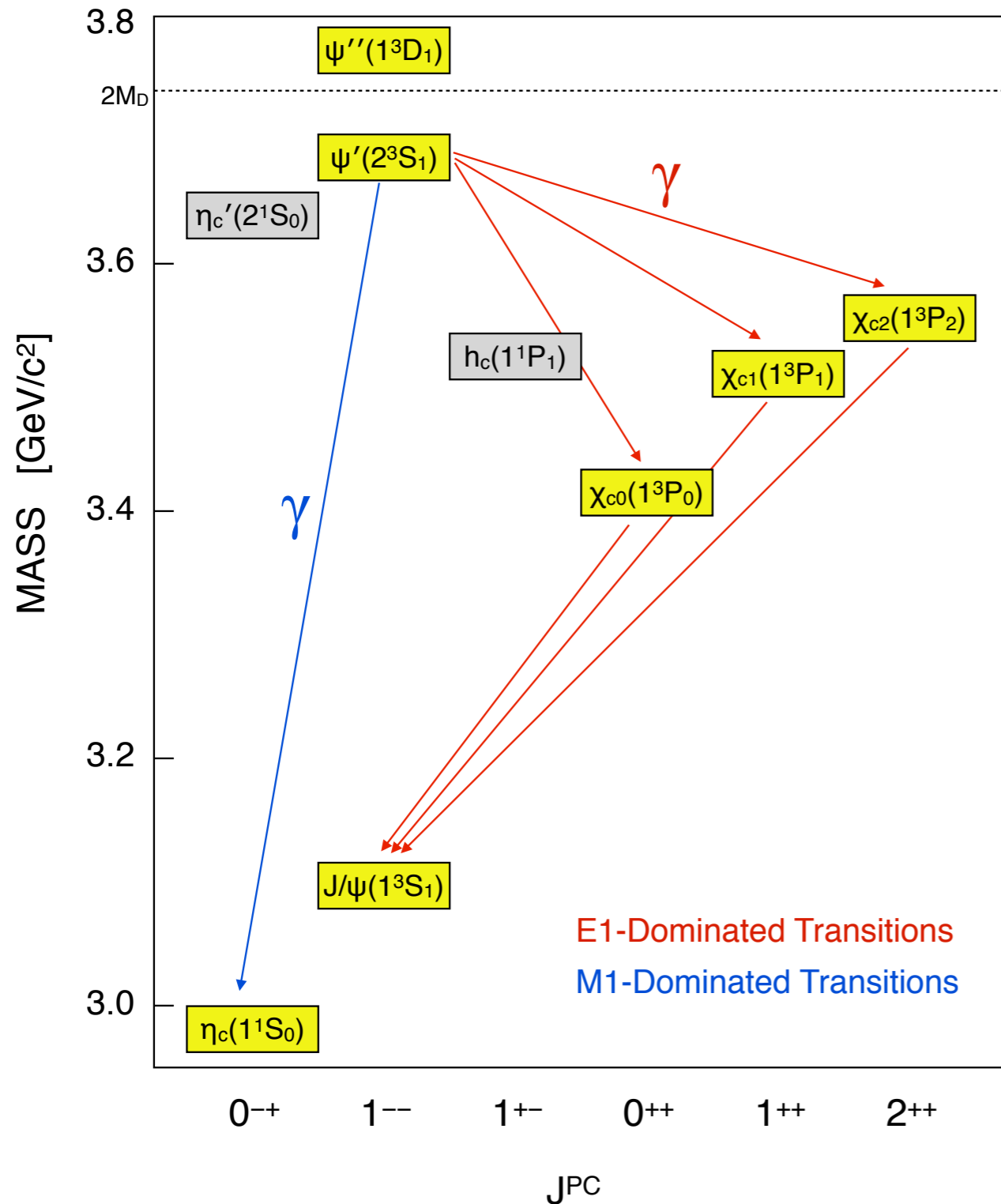
⇒ must take into account the distorted line-shape (E⁷) and interference with “non-resonant” decays

$$M = 2984.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV}$$

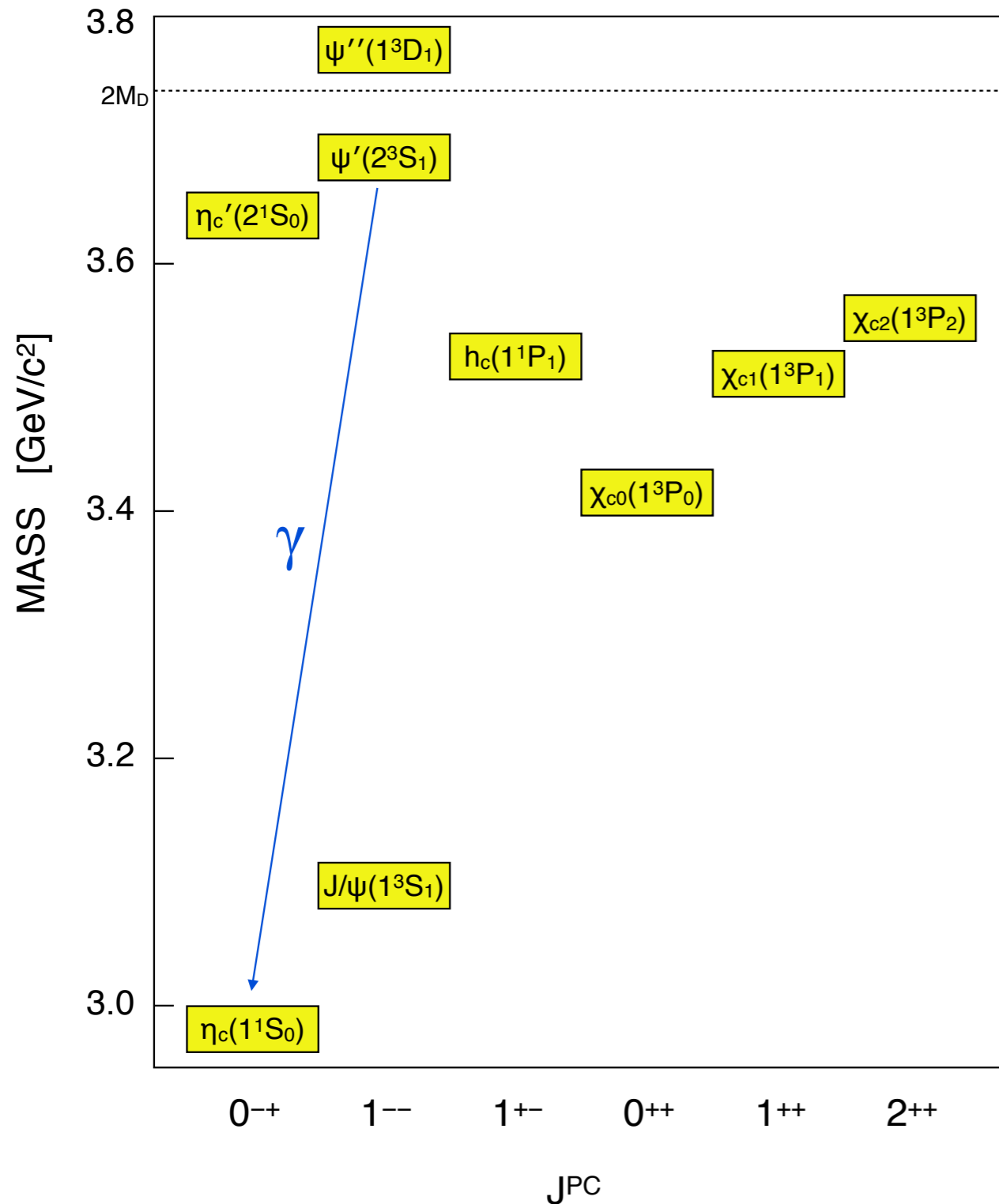
$$\Gamma = 32.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV}$$

⇒ significant discrepancies with older results (e.g. PRD 62, 072001 (2000))

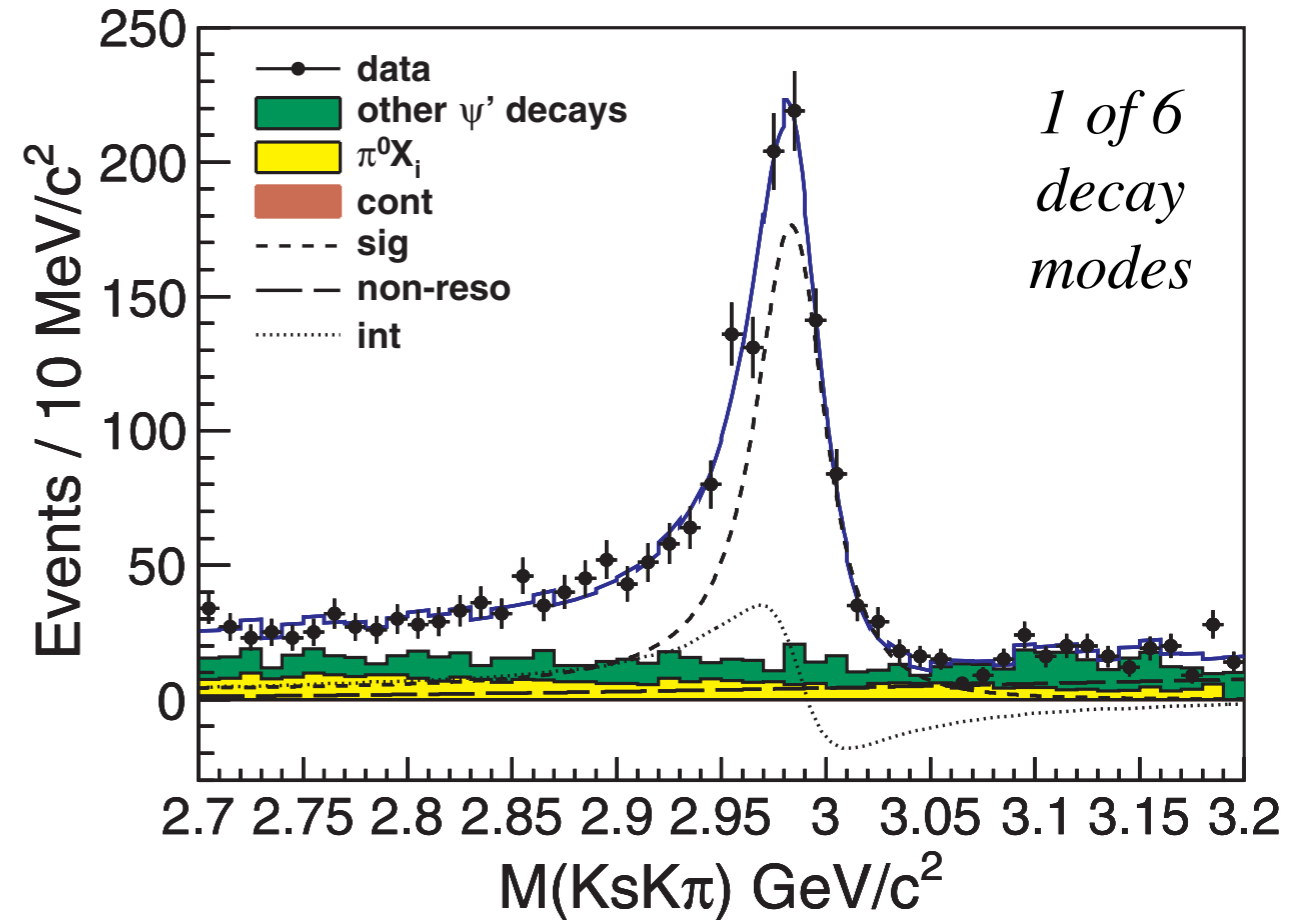
II. The Original Era of Discovery



III. From Discovery to Precision



Mass and Width of the $\eta_c(1S)$



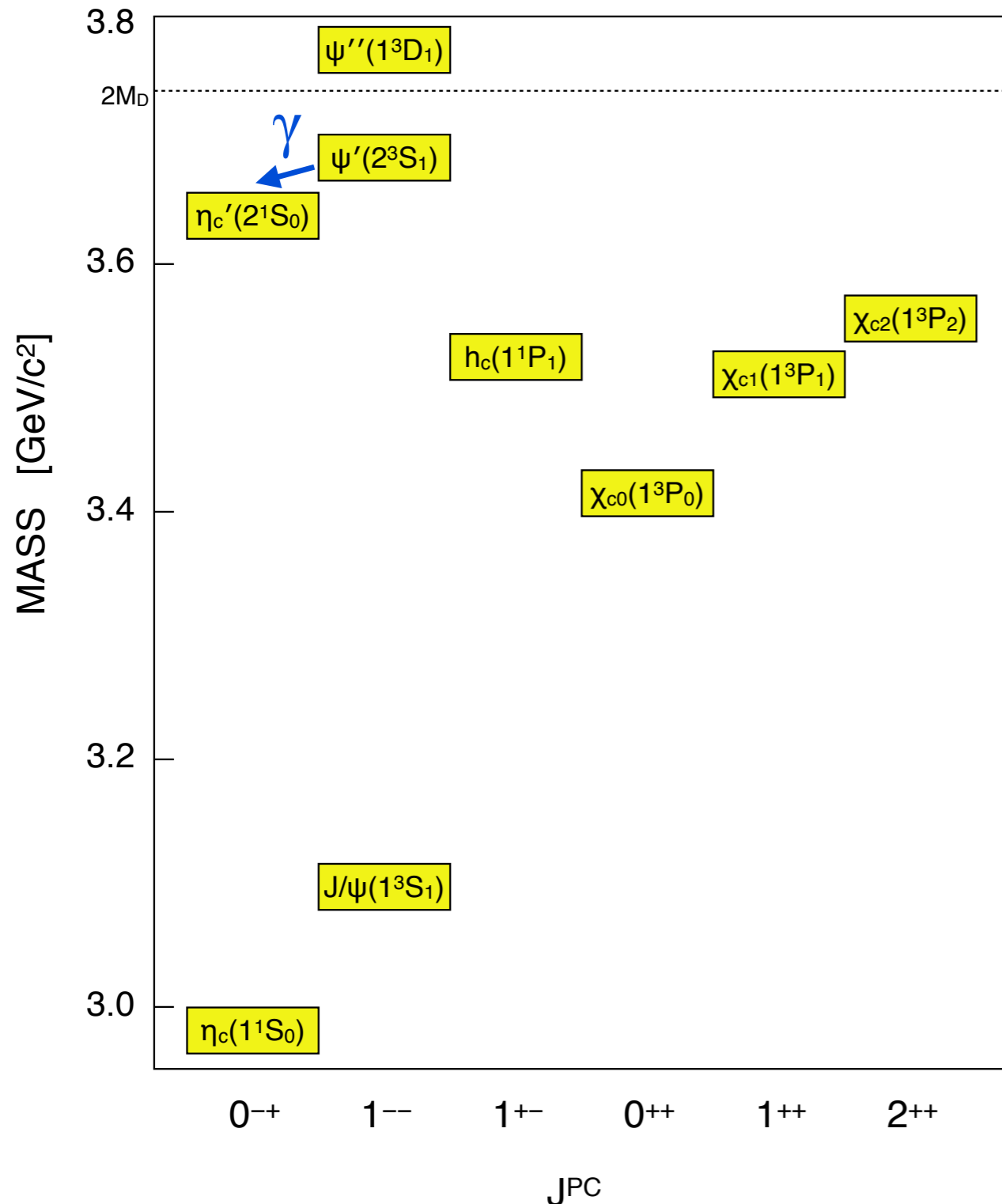
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III. From Discovery to Precision



A few BESIII charmonium results from 2012:

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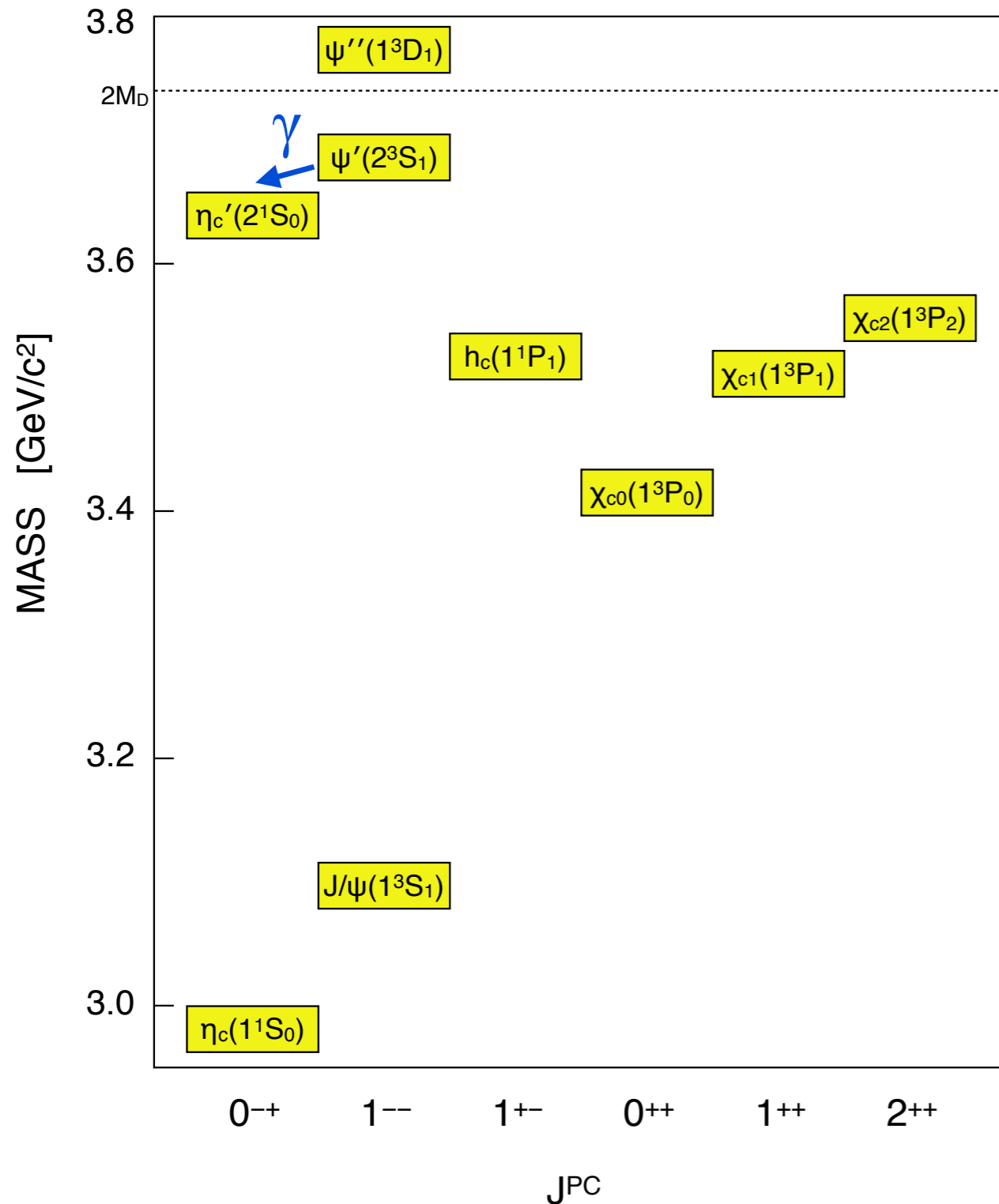
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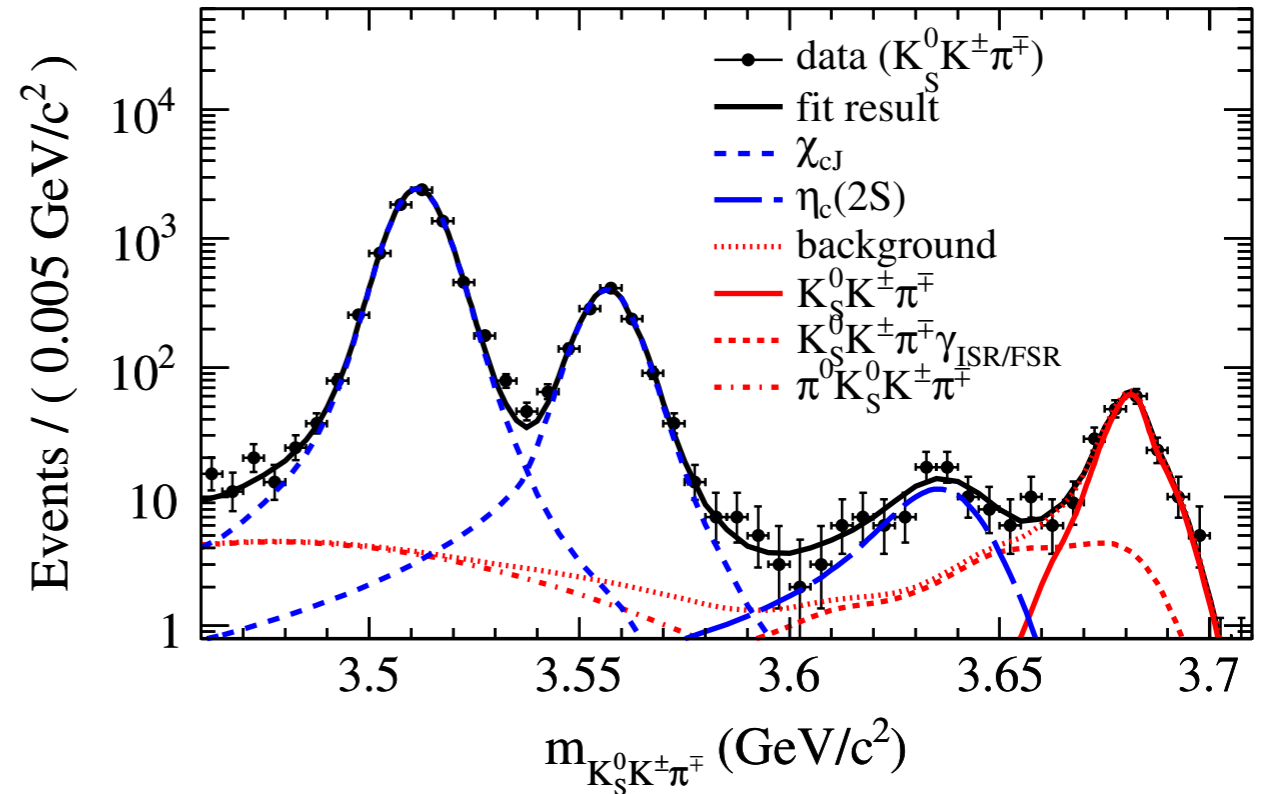
3. Study of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^0 h_c(1P)$,
 $h_c(1P) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$ via $\eta_c(1S)$ exclusive decays

PRD 86, 092009 (2012)

III. From Discovery to Precision



Observation of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(2S)$



$$M = 3637.6 \pm 2.9 \pm 1.6 \text{ MeV}$$

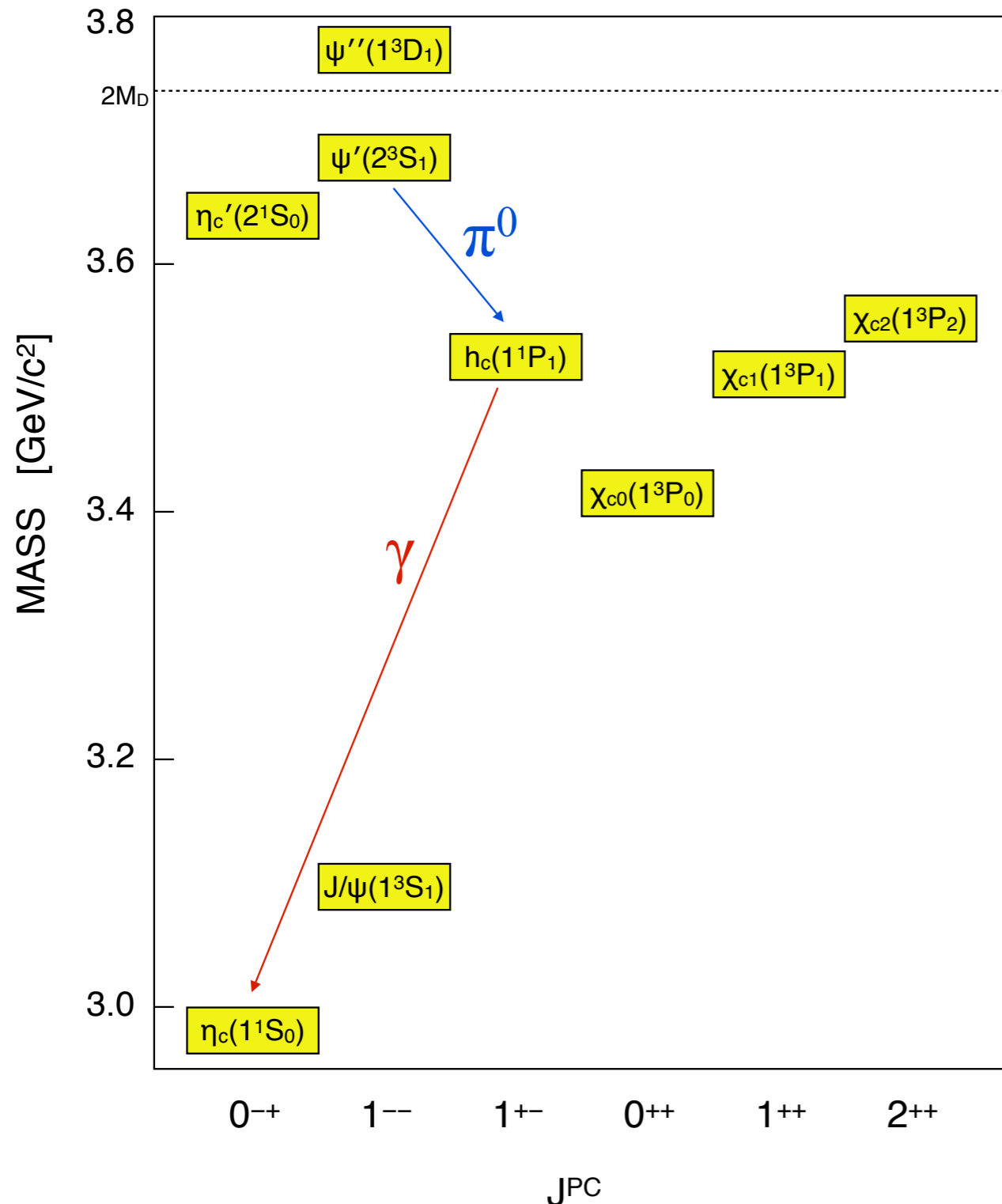
$$\Gamma = 16.9 \pm 6.4 \pm 4.8 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(2S)) =$$

$$\mathbf{(6.8 \pm 1.1 \pm 4.5) \times 10^{-4}}$$

*BESIII discovered this transition
after 18 years of searching!*

III. From Discovery to Precision



A few BESIII charmonium results from 2012:

1. Measurements of the mass and width of the $\eta_c(1S)$ using the decay $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$

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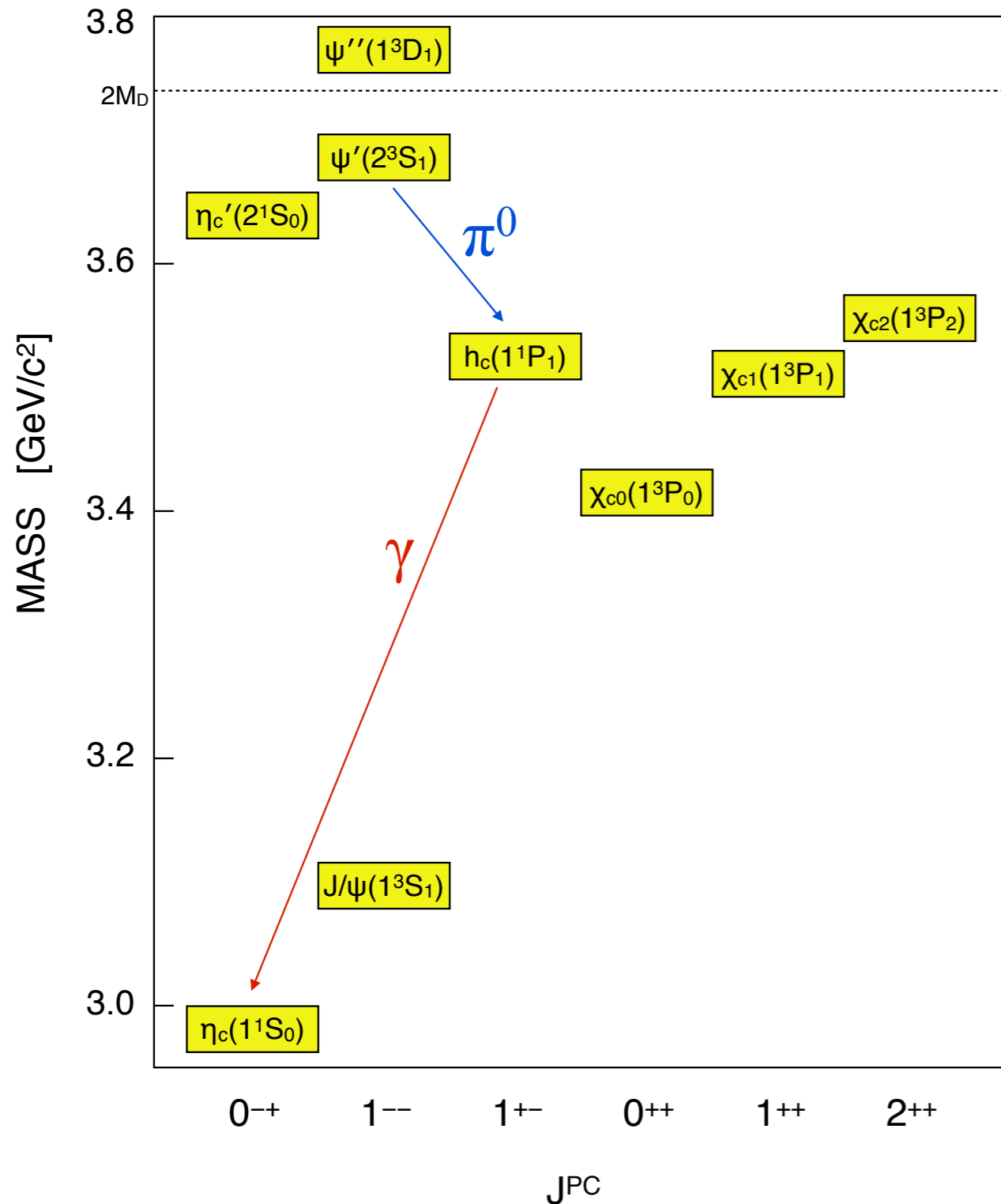
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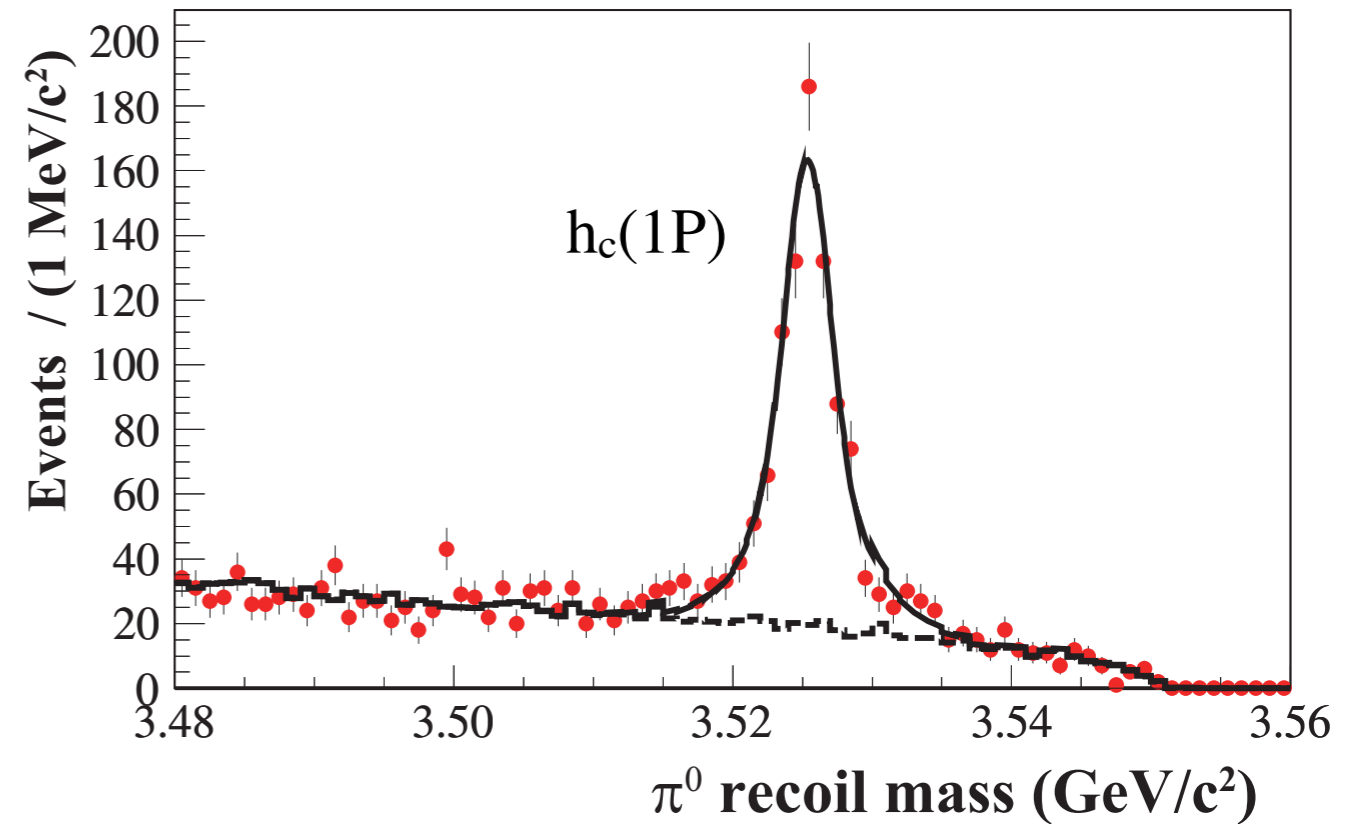
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PRD 86, 092009 (2012)

III. From Discovery to Precision



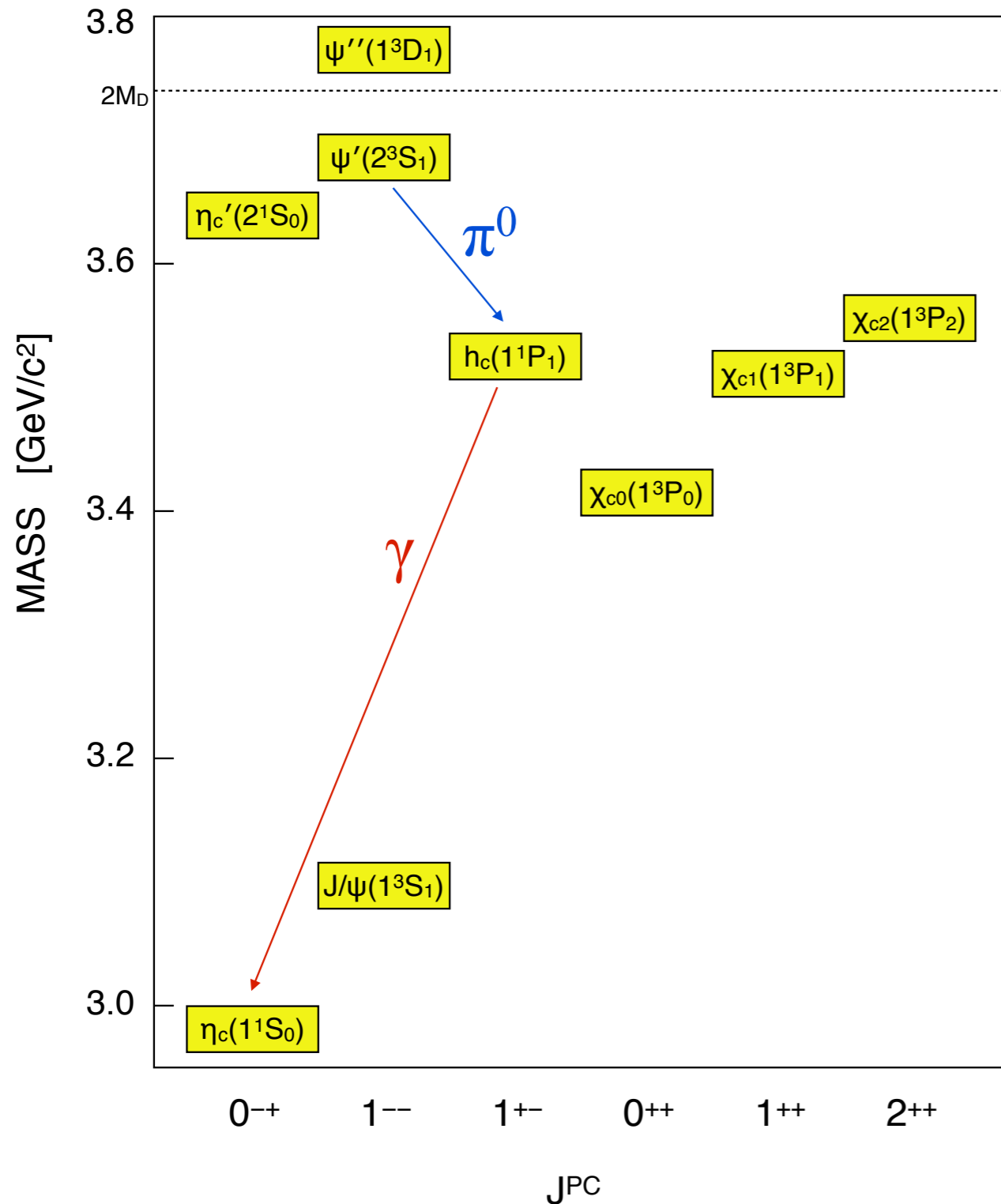
Precision Measurements of the Mass and Width of the $h_c(1P)$



$$M = 3525.31 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.14 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 0.70 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.22 \text{ MeV}$$

III. From Discovery to Precision



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

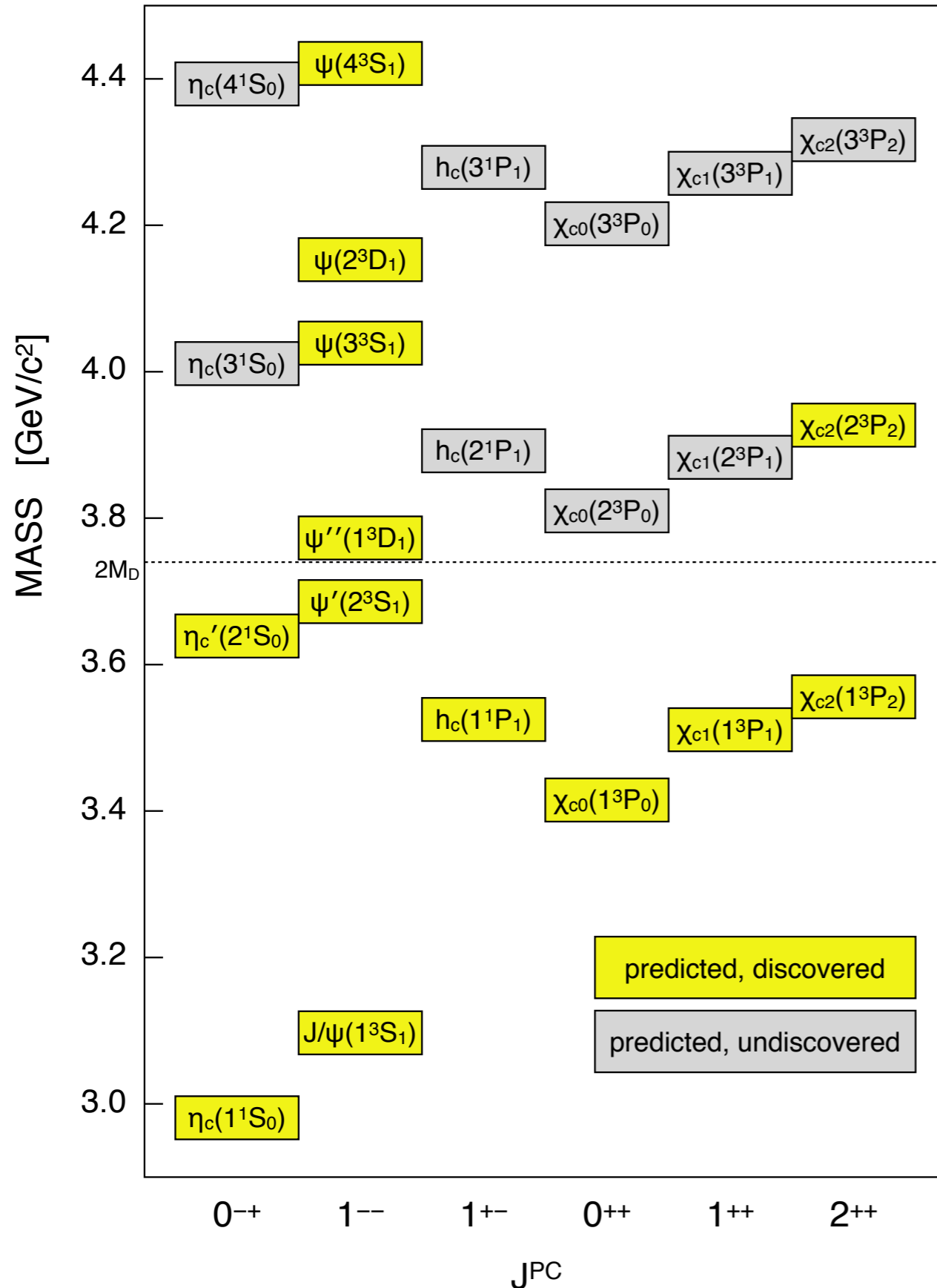
II. The Original Era of Discovery:
establishing the quark model states

III. From Discovery to Precision:
the quark model states at BESIII

IV. A New Era of Discovery:
beyond the quark model and the role of BESIII



IV. A New Era of Discovery



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

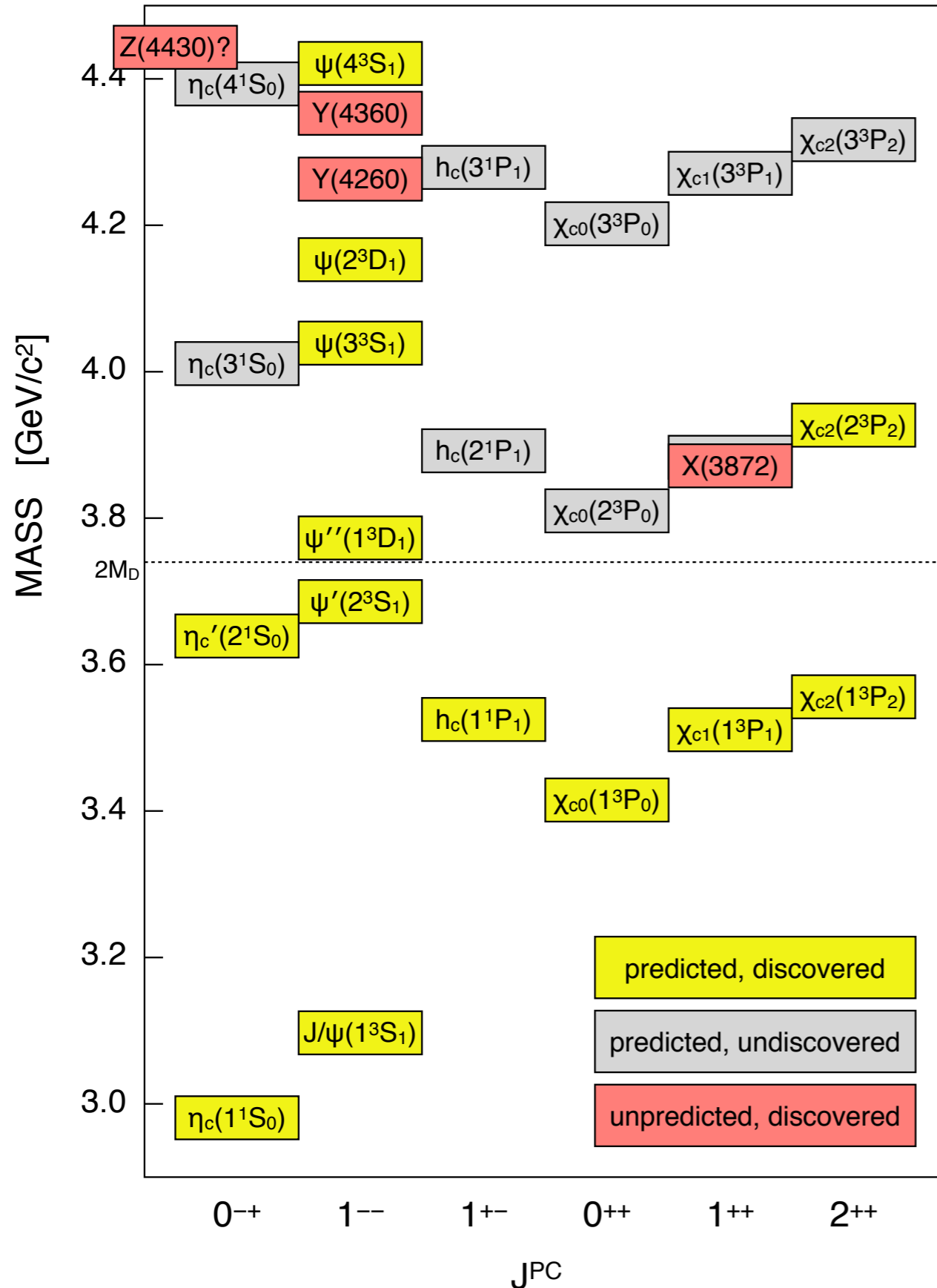
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IV. A New Era of Discovery

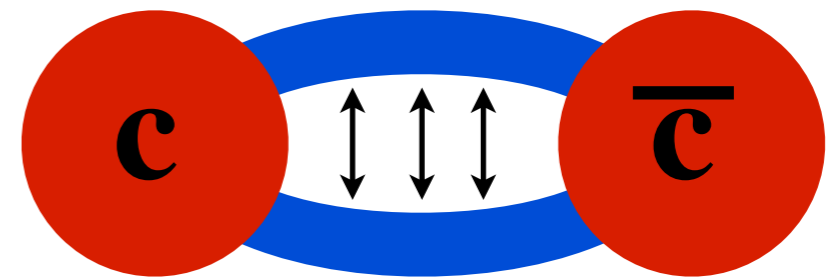


I. An Introduction to Charmonium

II. The Original Era of Discovery:
establishing the quark model states

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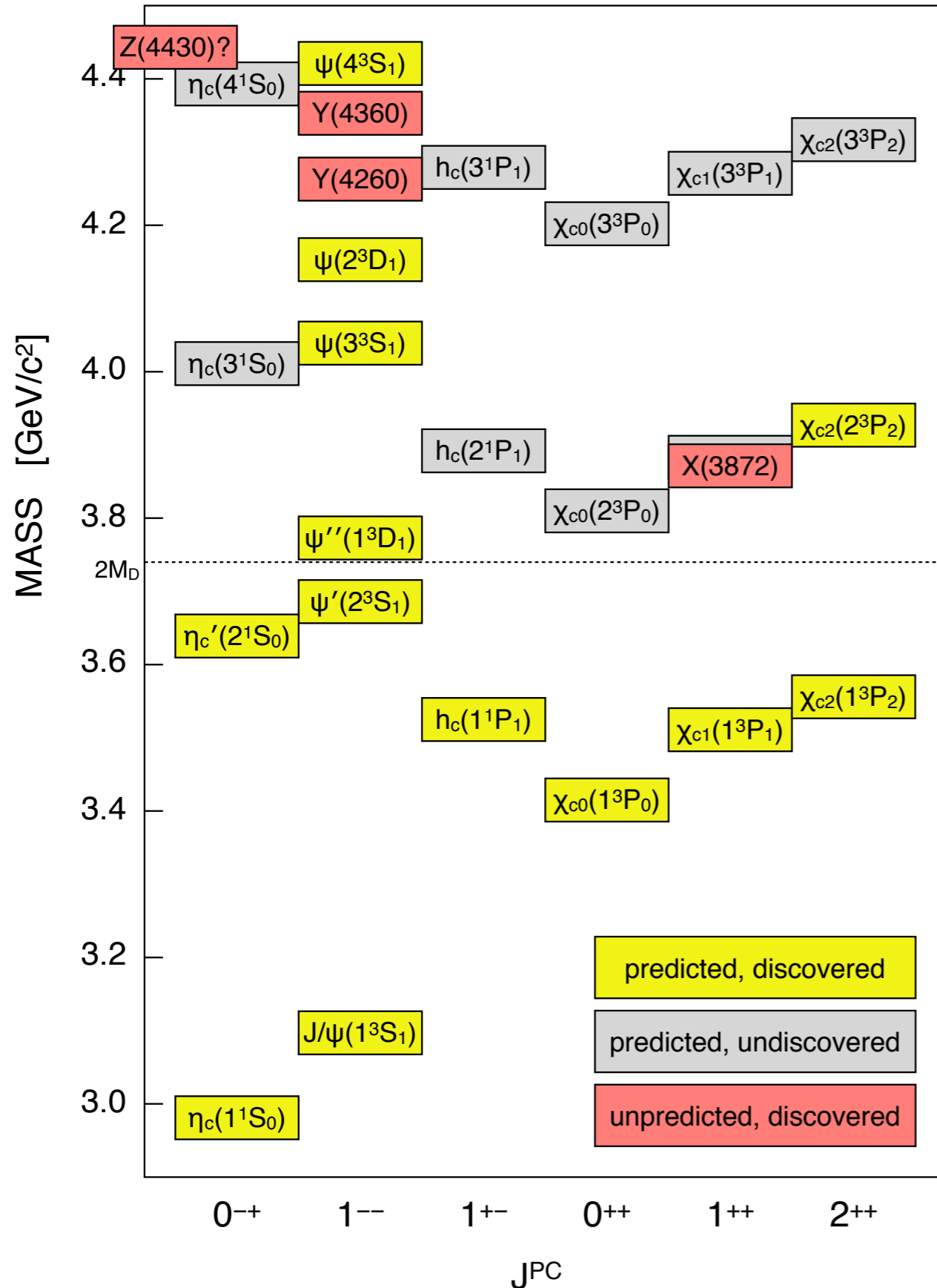
HYBRID CHARMONIUM?

IV. A New Era of Discovery

State	m (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	J^{PC}	Process (mode)	Experiment ($\# \sigma$)	Year	Status
X(3872)	3871.52 ± 0.20	1.3 ± 0.6 (< 2.2)	$1^{++}/2^{-+}$	$B \rightarrow K(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ $p\bar{p} \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi) + \dots$ $B \rightarrow K(\omega J/\psi)$ $B \rightarrow K(D^{*0}\bar{D}^0)$ $B \rightarrow K(\gamma J/\psi)$ $B \rightarrow K(\gamma\psi(2S))$	Belle [85, 86] (12.8), BABAR [87] (8.6) CDF [88–90] (np), DØ [91] (5.2) Belle [92] (4.3), BABAR [93] (4.0) Belle [94, 95] (6.4), BABAR [96] (4.9) Belle [92] (4.0), BABAR [97, 98] (3.6) BABAR [98] (3.5), Belle [99] (0.4)	2003	OK
X(3915)	3915.6 ± 3.1	28 ± 10	$0/2^{?+}$	$B \rightarrow K(\omega J/\psi)$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(\omega J/\psi)$	Belle [100] (8.1), BABAR [101] (19) Belle [102] (7.7)	2004	OK
X(3940)	3942_{-8}^{+9}	37_{-17}^{+27}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi(D\bar{D}^*)$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi(\dots)$	Belle [103] (6.0) Belle [54] (5.0)	2007	NC!
G(3900)	3943 ± 21	52 ± 11	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(D\bar{D})$	BABAR [27] (np), Belle [21] (np)	2007	OK
Y(4008)	4008_{-49}^{+121}	226 ± 97	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$	Belle [104] (7.4)	2007	NC!
Z ₁ (4050) ⁺	4051_{-43}^{+24}	82_{-55}^{+51}	?	$B \rightarrow K(\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P))$	Belle [105] (5.0)	2008	NC!
Y(4140)	4143.4 ± 3.0	15_{-7}^{+11}	$?^{?+}$	$B \rightarrow K(\phi J/\psi)$	CDF [106, 107] (5.0)	2009	NC!
X(4160)	4156_{-25}^{+29}	139_{-65}^{+113}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi(D\bar{D}^*)$	Belle [103] (5.5)	2007	NC!
Z ₂ (4250) ⁺	4248_{-45}^{+185}	177_{-72}^{+321}	?	$B \rightarrow K(\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P))$	Belle [105] (5.0)	2008	NC!
Y(4260)	4263 ± 5	108 ± 14	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^0\pi^0 J/\psi)$	BABAR [108, 109] (8.0) CLEO [110] (5.4) Belle [104] (15) CLEO [111] (11) CLEO [111] (5.1)	2005	OK
Y(4274)	$4274.4_{-6.7}^{+8.4}$	32_{-15}^{+22}	$?^{?+}$	$B \rightarrow K(\phi J/\psi)$	CDF [107] (3.1)	2010	NC!
X(4350)	$4350.6_{-5.1}^{+4.6}$	$13.3_{-10.0}^{+18.4}$	$0,2^{++}$	$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-(\phi J/\psi)$	Belle [112] (3.2)	2009	NC!
Y(4360)	4353 ± 11	96 ± 42	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S))$	BABAR [113] (np), Belle [114] (8.0)	2007	OK
Z(4430)⁺	4443_{-18}^{+24}	107_{-71}^{+113}	?	$B \rightarrow K(\pi^+\psi(2S))$	Belle [115, 116] (6.4)	2007	NC!
X(4630)	4634_{-11}^{+9}	92_{-32}^{+41}	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-)$	Belle [25] (8.2)	2007	NC!
Y(4660)	4664 ± 12	48 ± 15	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S))$	Belle [114] (5.8)	2007	NC!
Y _b (10888)	10888.4 ± 3.0	$30.7_{-7.7}^{+8.9}$	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS))$	Belle [37, 117] (3.2)	2010	NC!

EPJ C71, 1534 (2011)

IV. A New Era of Discovery

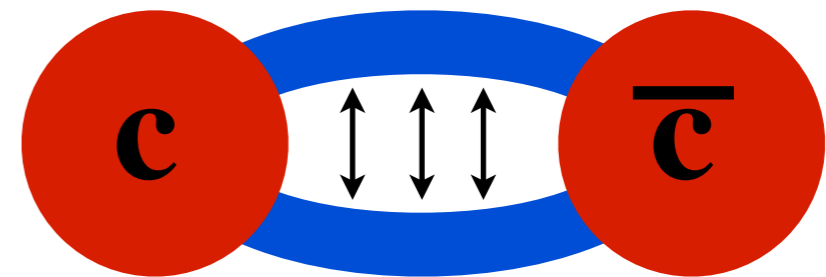


I. An Introduction to Charmonium

II. The Original Era of Discovery:
establishing the quark model states

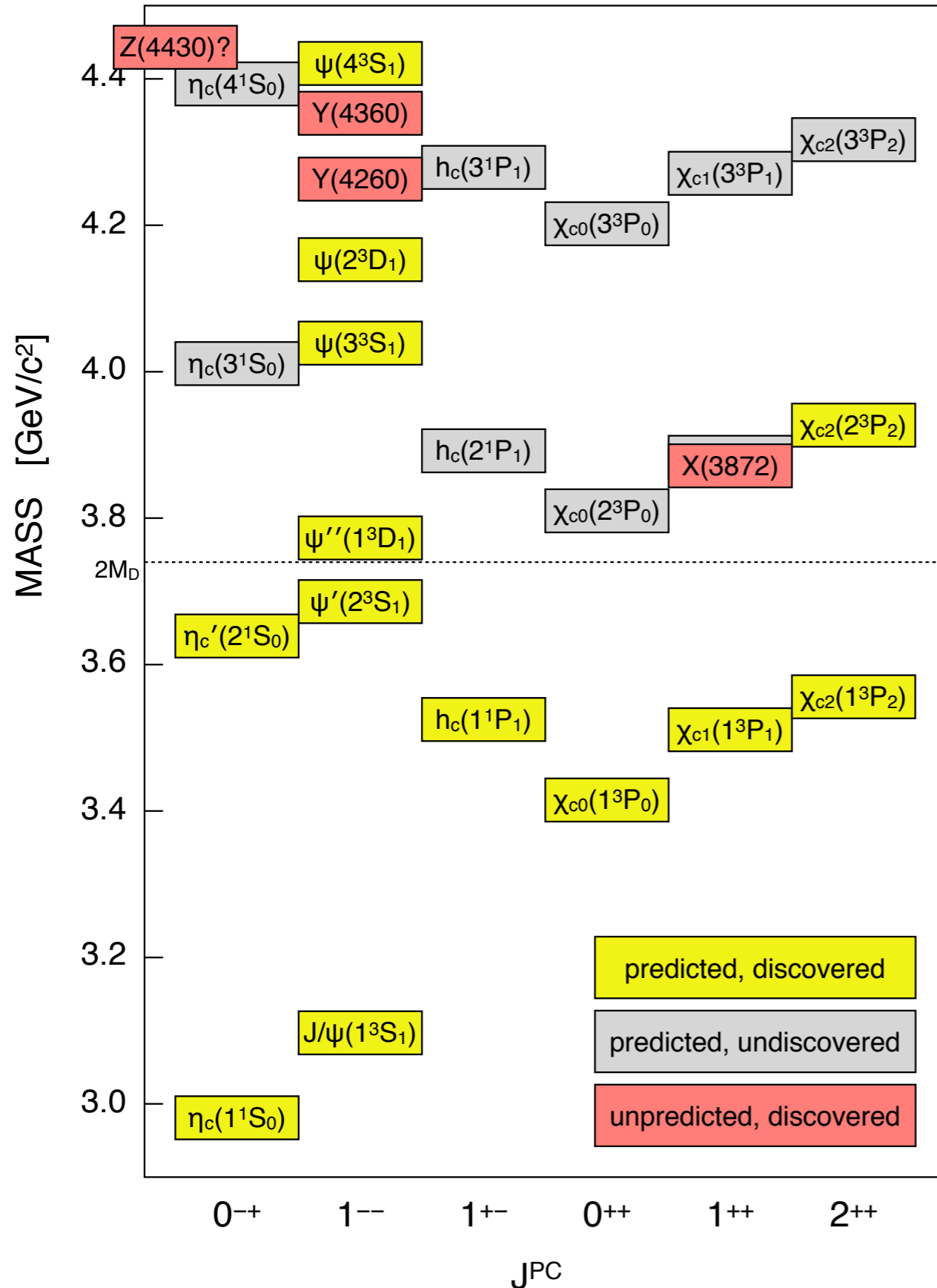
III. From Discovery to Precision:
the quark model states at BESIII

IV. A New Era of Discovery:
beyond the quark model and the role of BESIII



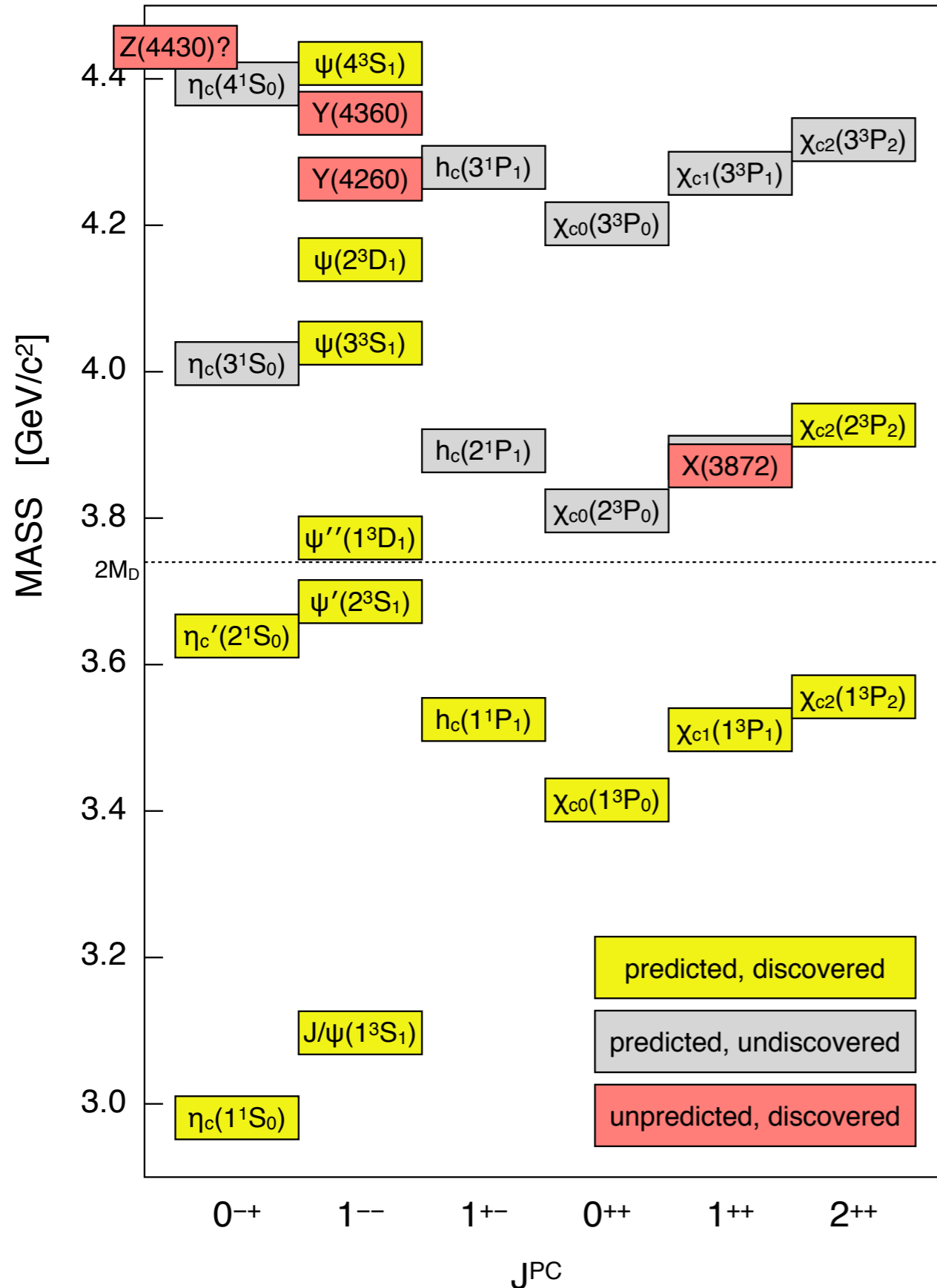
HYBRID CHARMONIUM?

IV. A New Era of Discovery



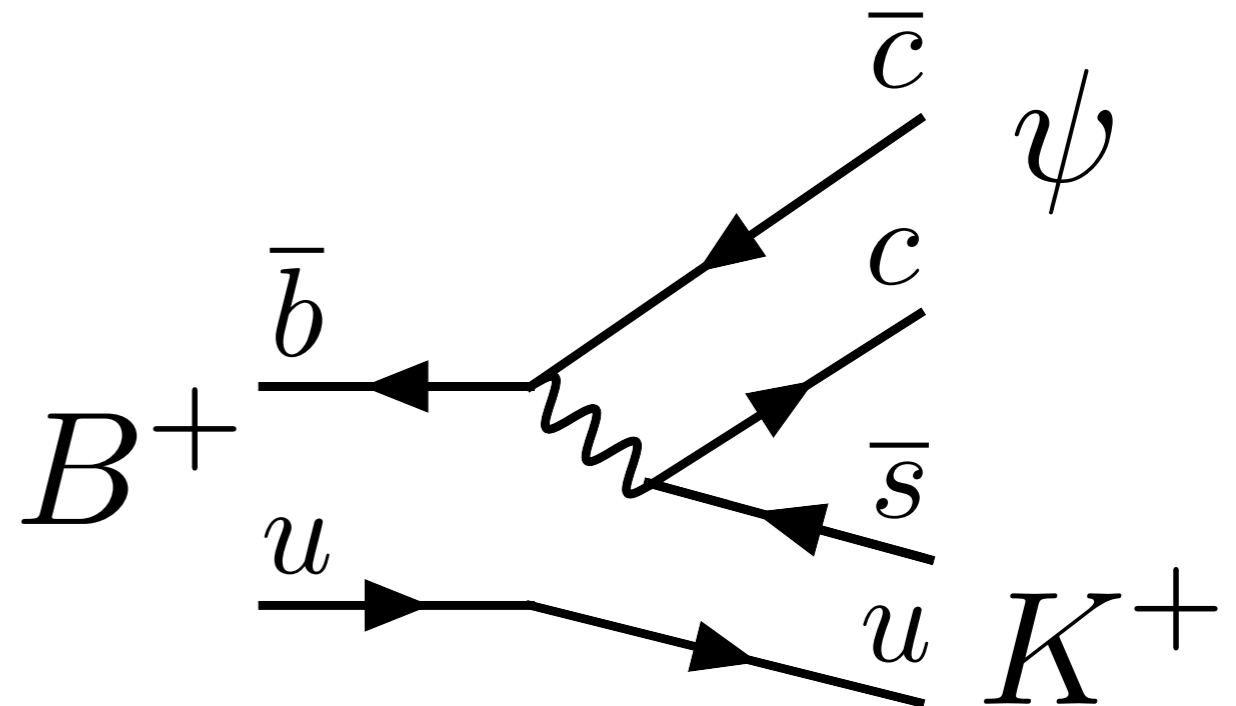
Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e^+e^- collisions in the bottomonium region...

IV. A New Era of Discovery

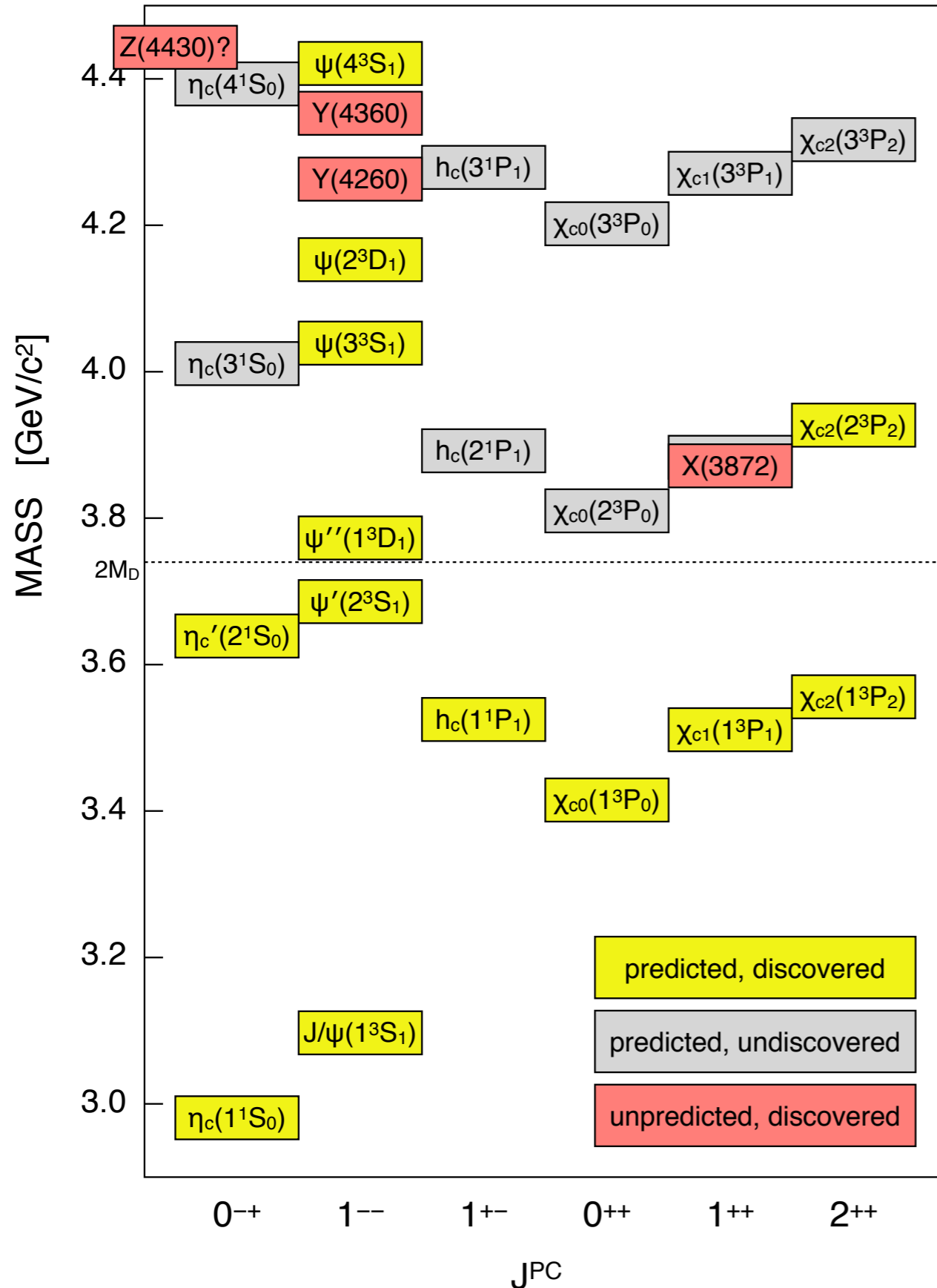


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For example in B decays...

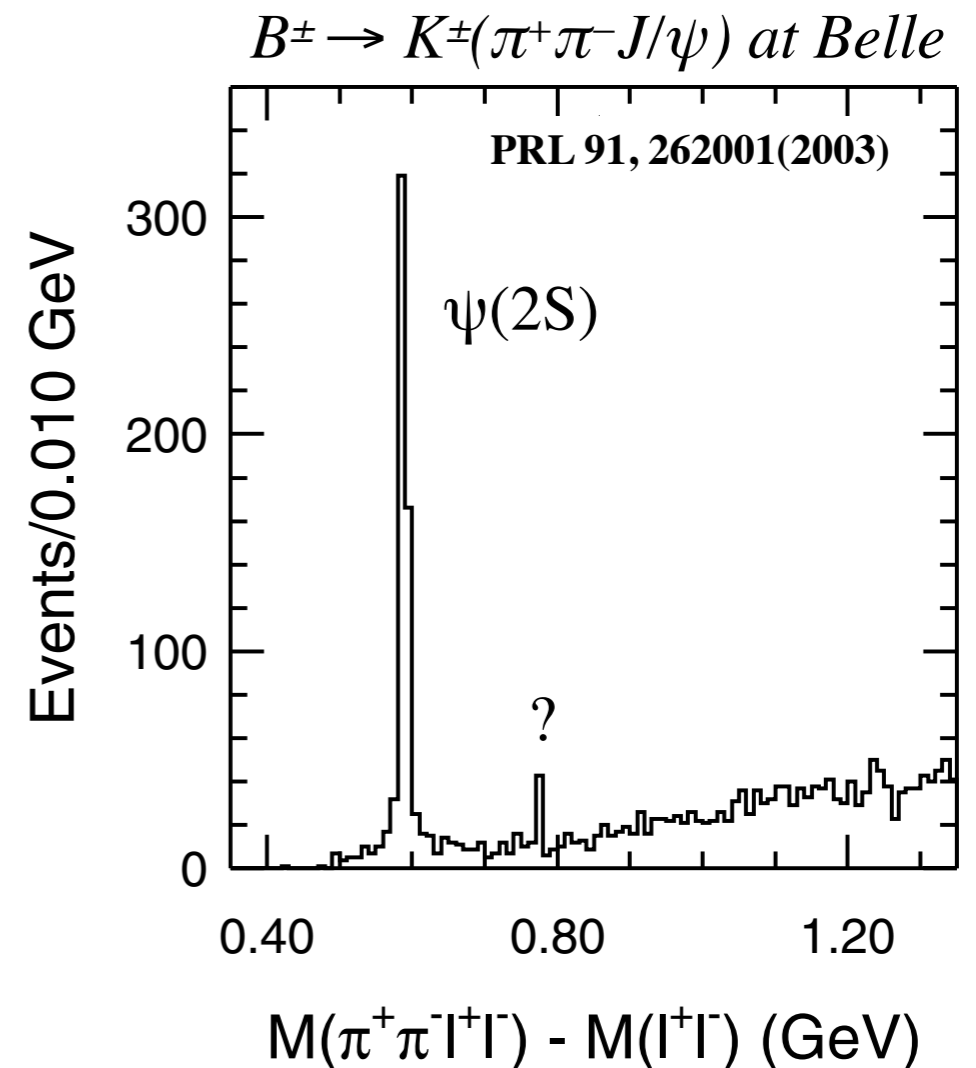


IV. A New Era of Discovery

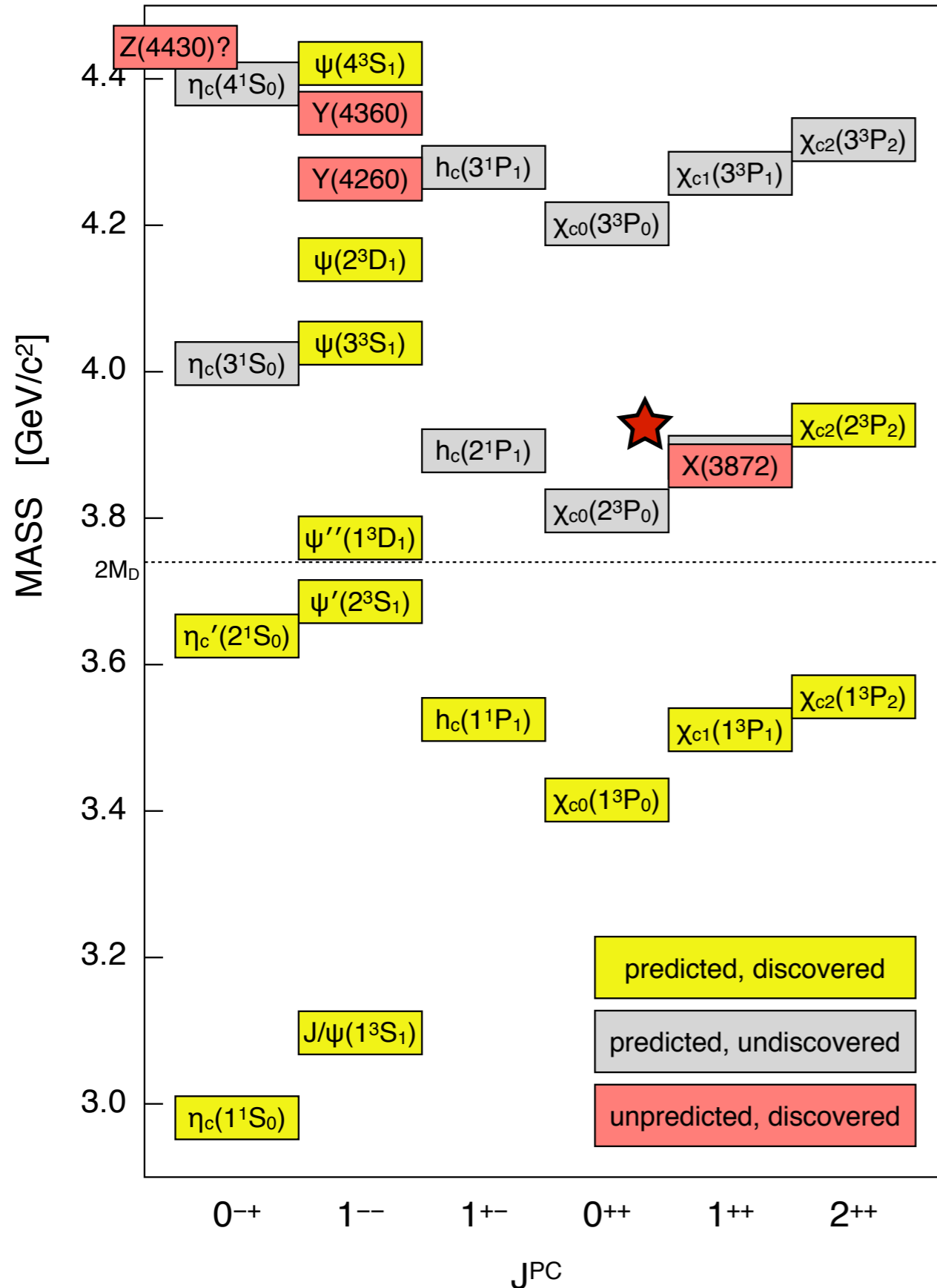


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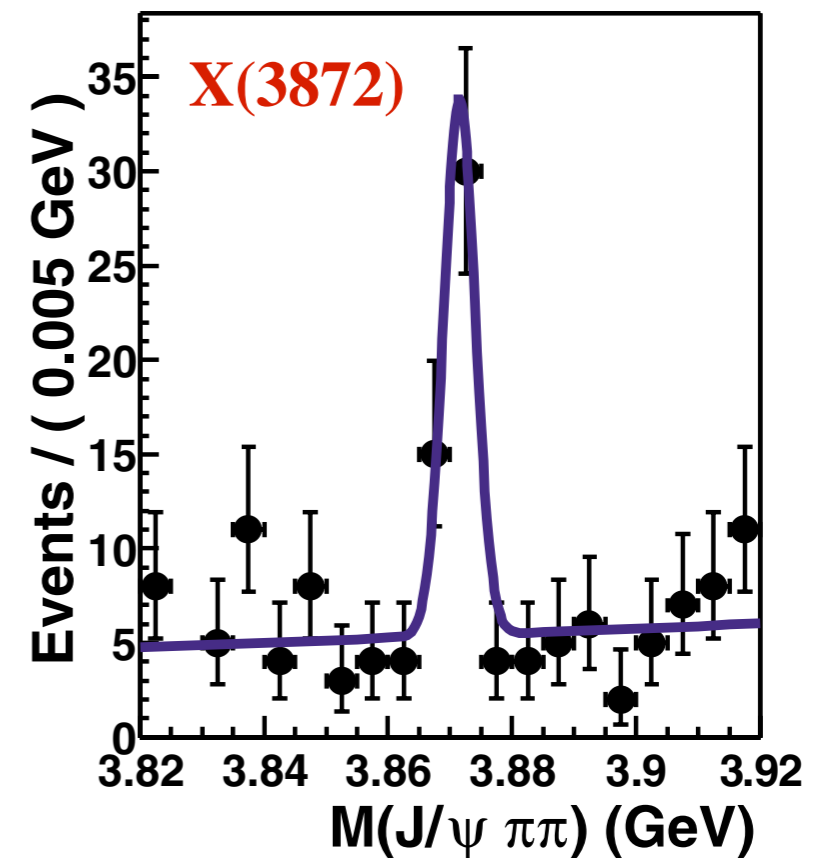
IV. A New Era of Discovery



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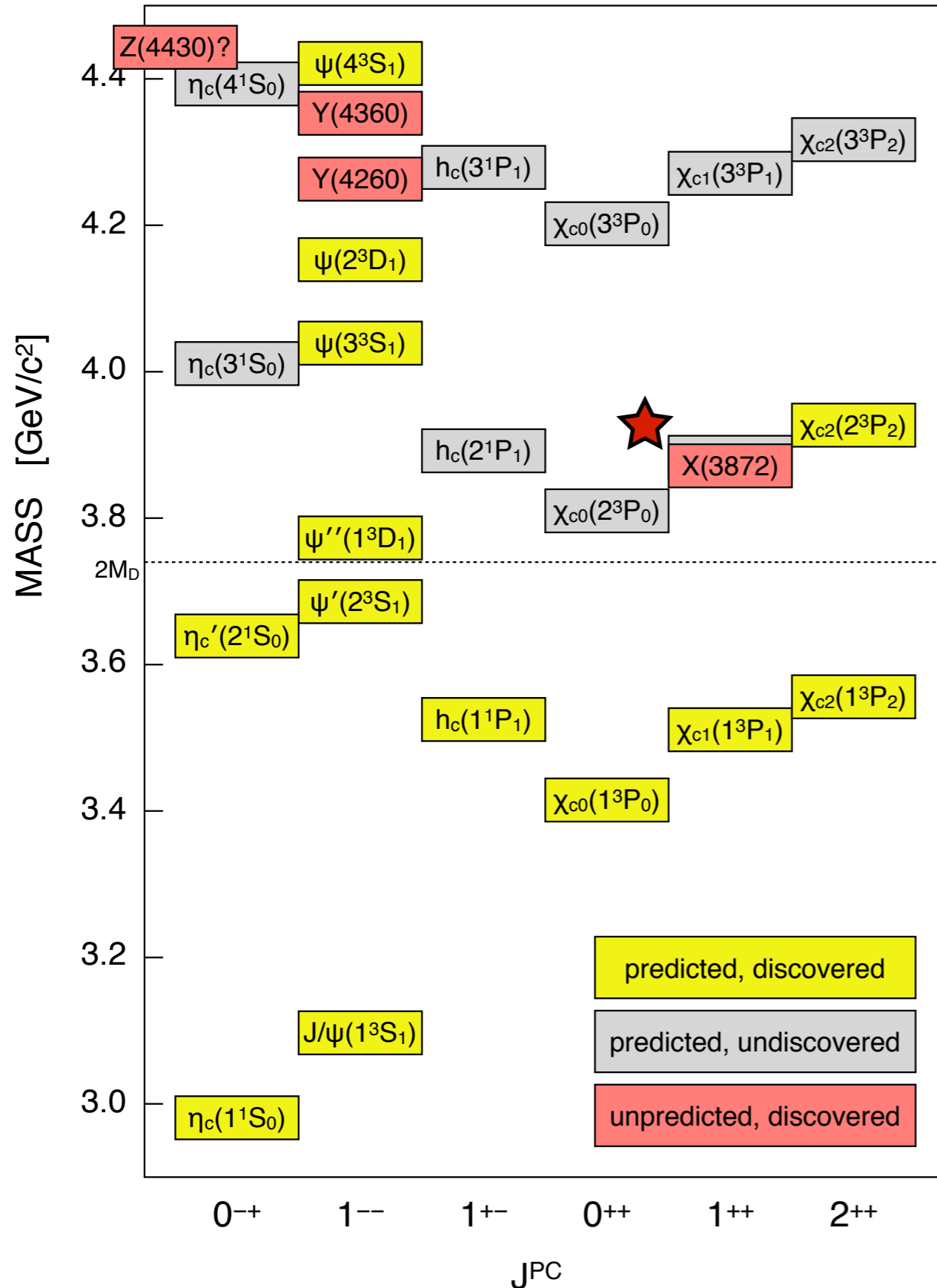
For example in B decays...

$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)$ at Belle



$M = 3871.68 \pm 0.17$ MeV
 $\Gamma < 1.2$ MeV (PDG 2012)

IV. A New Era of Discovery



Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e^+e^- collisions in the bottomonium region...

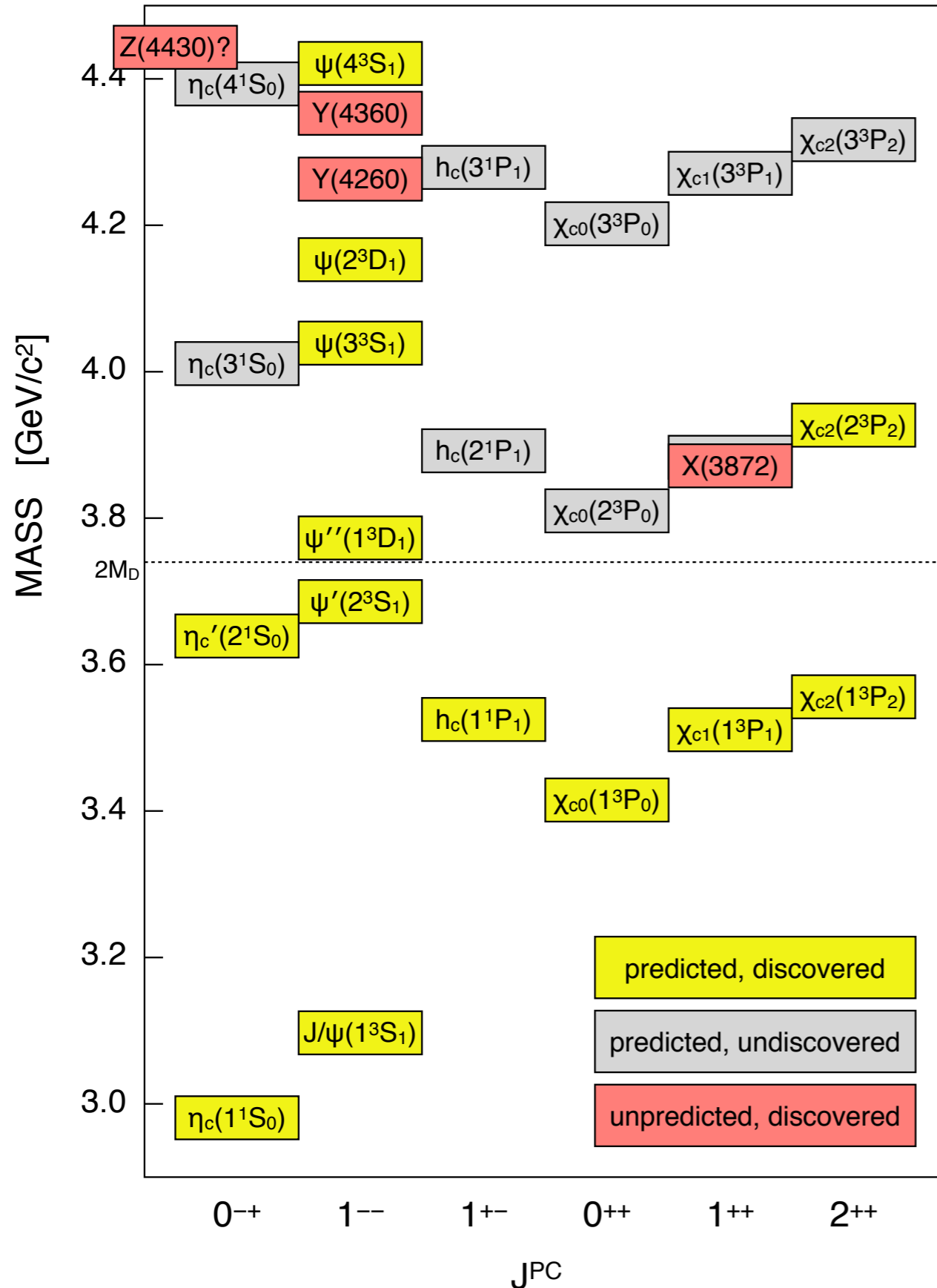
For example in B decays...

X(3872) Properties:

- * very narrow (< 1.2 MeV)
- * has $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ (LHCb)
- * too light to be the $\chi_{c1}(2P)$
- * confirmed by many experiments
- * mass is right at D^*D mass

*D*D molecule?*

IV. A New Era of Discovery



Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e⁺e⁻ collisions in the bottomonium region...

For example in B decays...

Other B decays:

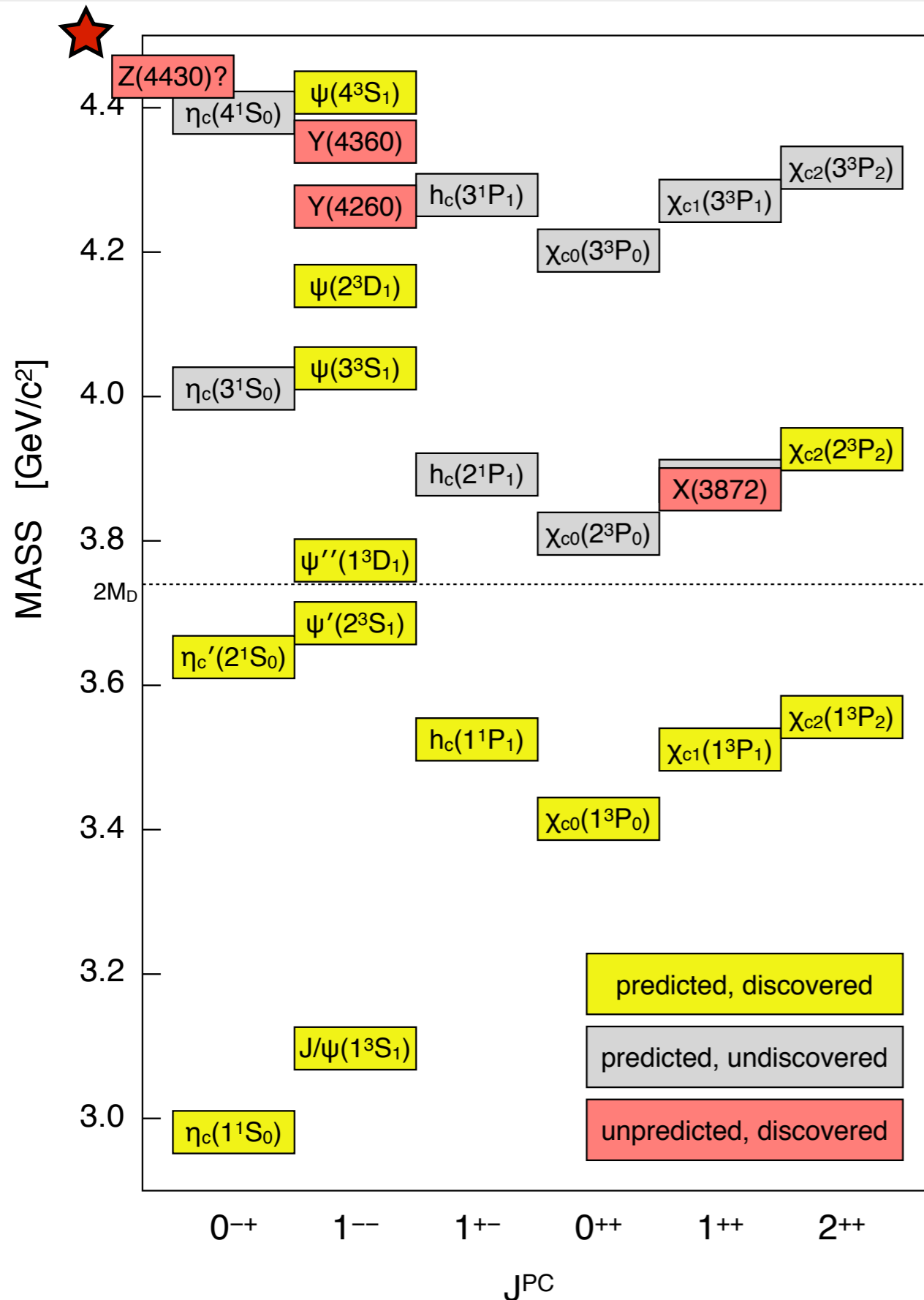
$$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)$$

$$B \rightarrow K(\omega J/\psi)$$

$$B \rightarrow K(\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P))$$

$$B \rightarrow K(\pi^+\psi(2S))$$

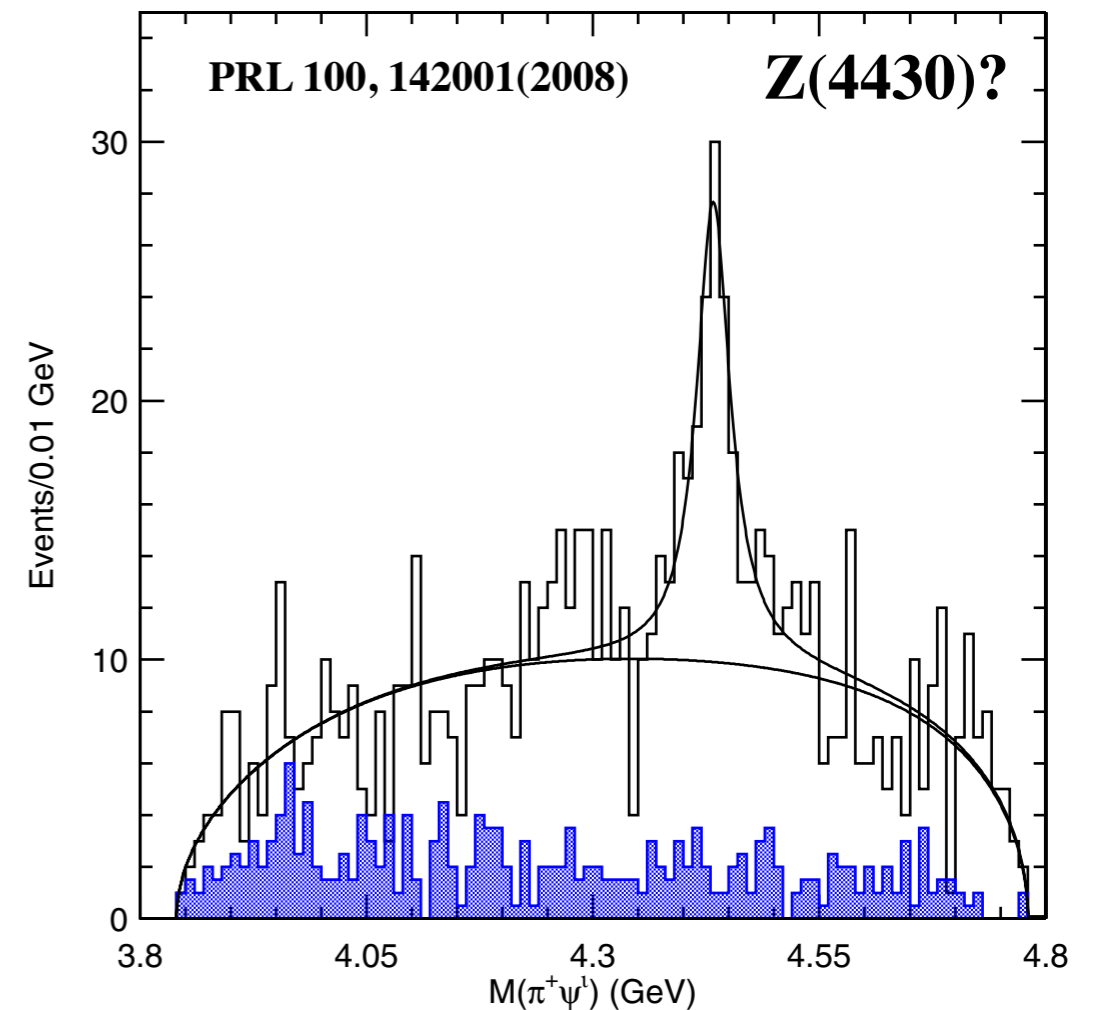
IV. A New Era of Discovery



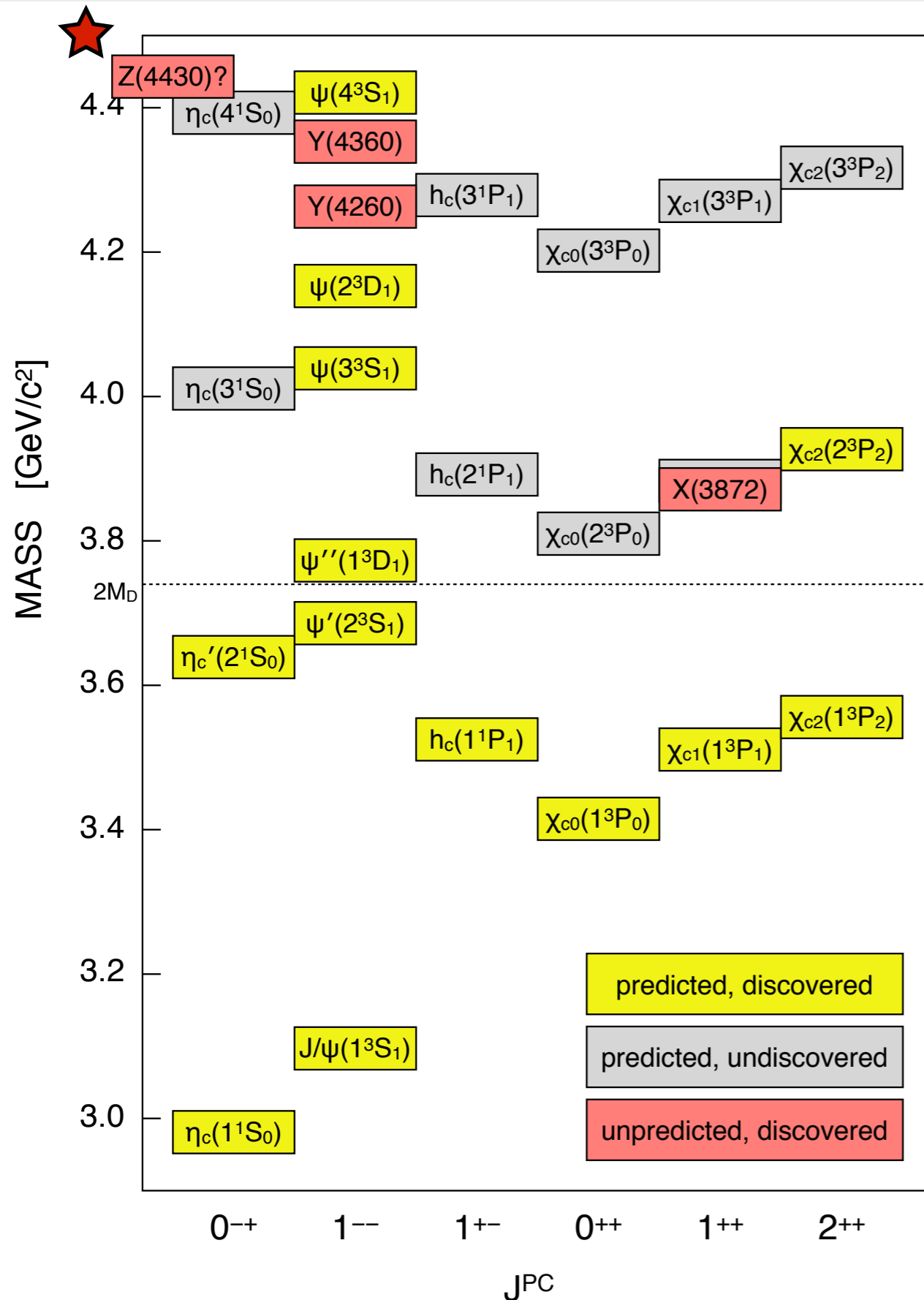
Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e⁺e⁻ collisions in the bottomonium region...

For example in B decays...

B → *K*(π⁺ψ(2*S*)) at Belle



IV. A New Era of Discovery



Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e^+e^- collisions in the bottomonium region...

For example in B decays...

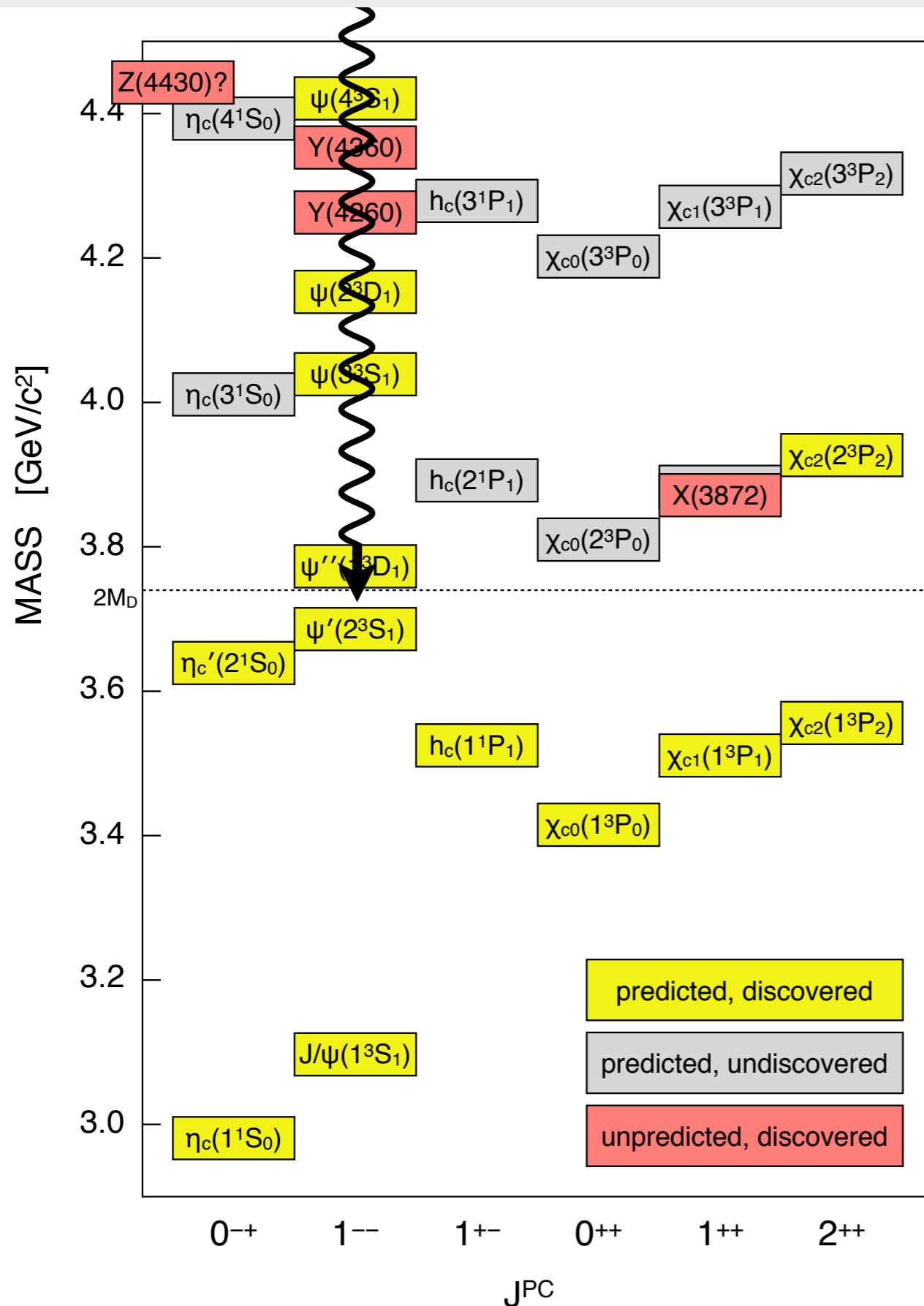
Z(4430) Properties:

* has an electric charge

⇒ **needs at least four quarks!**

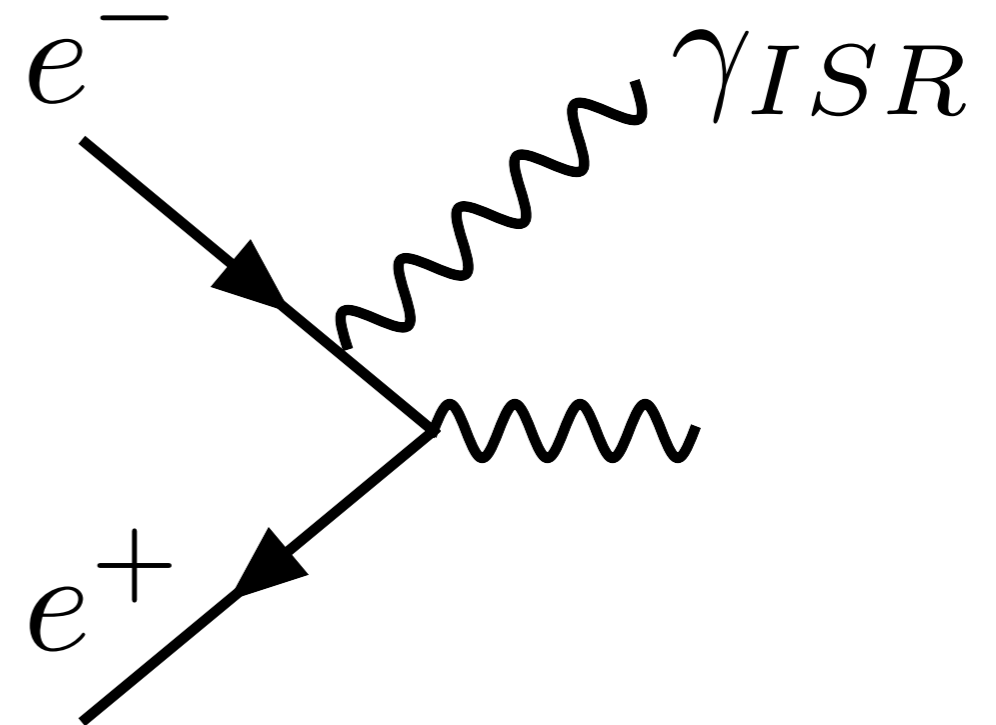
* (not confirmed by BaBar)

IV. A New Era of Discovery

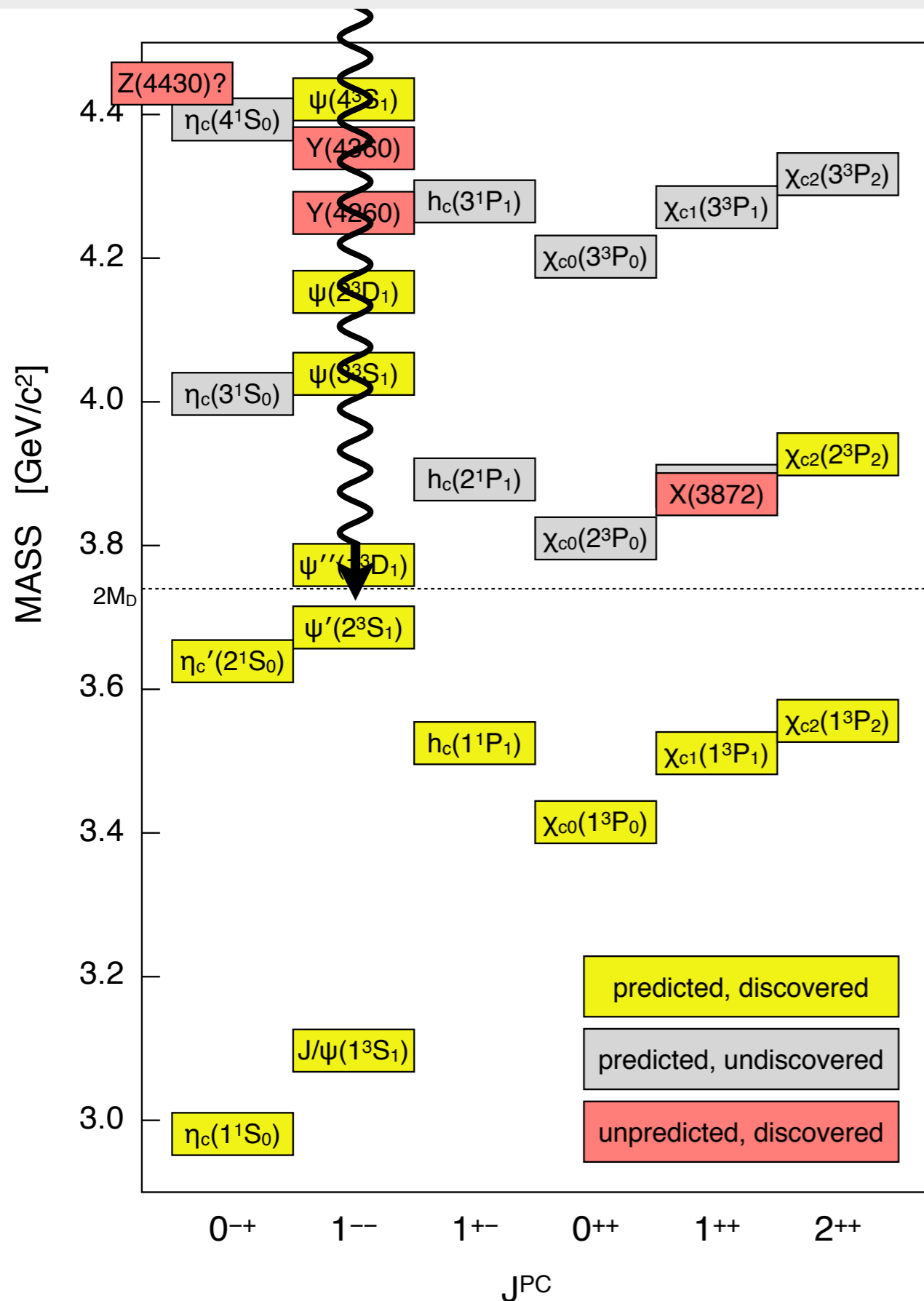


Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e⁺e⁻ collisions in the bottomonium region...

And in Initial State Radiation (ISR)...

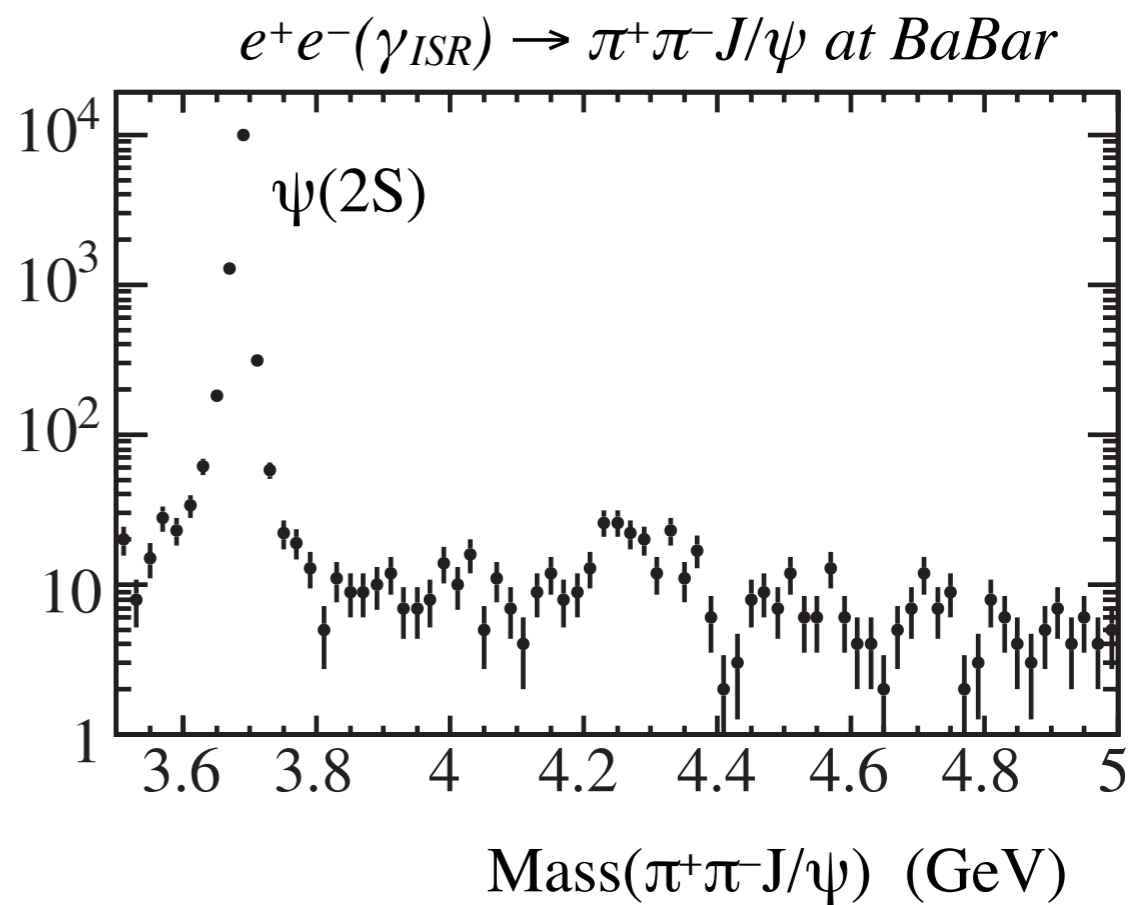


IV. A New Era of Discovery



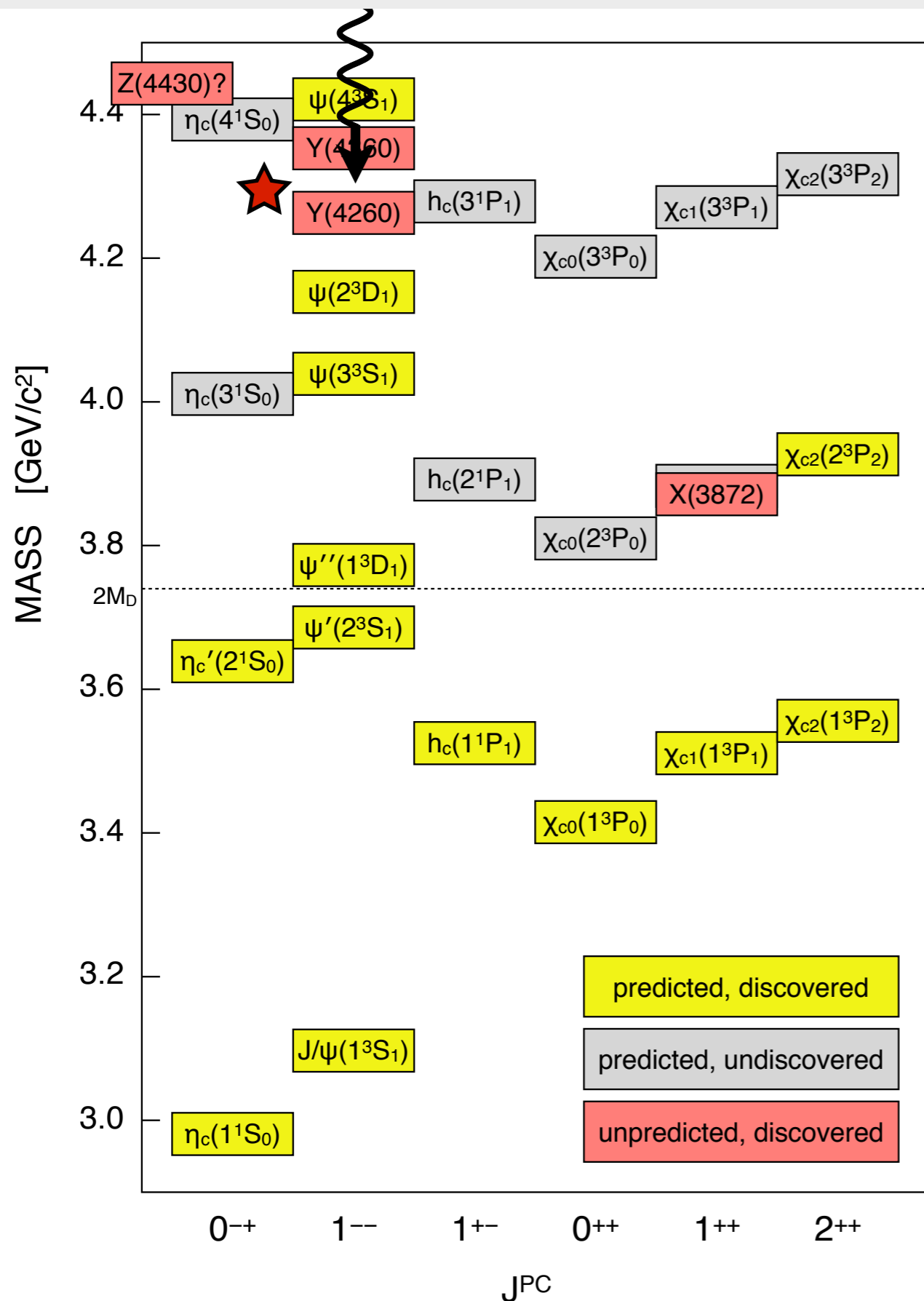
Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e^+e^- collisions in the bottomonium region...

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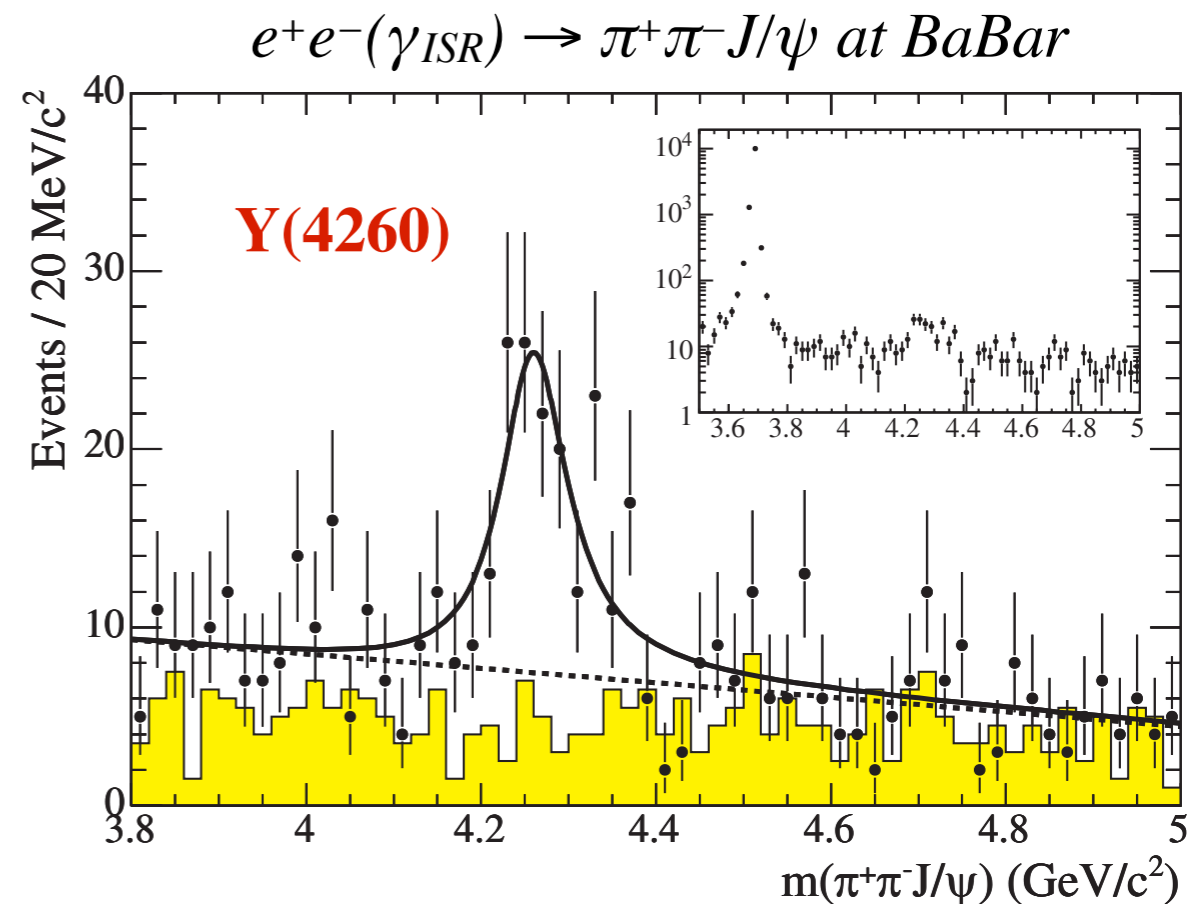
PRL 95, 142001 (2005)

IV. A New Era of Discovery



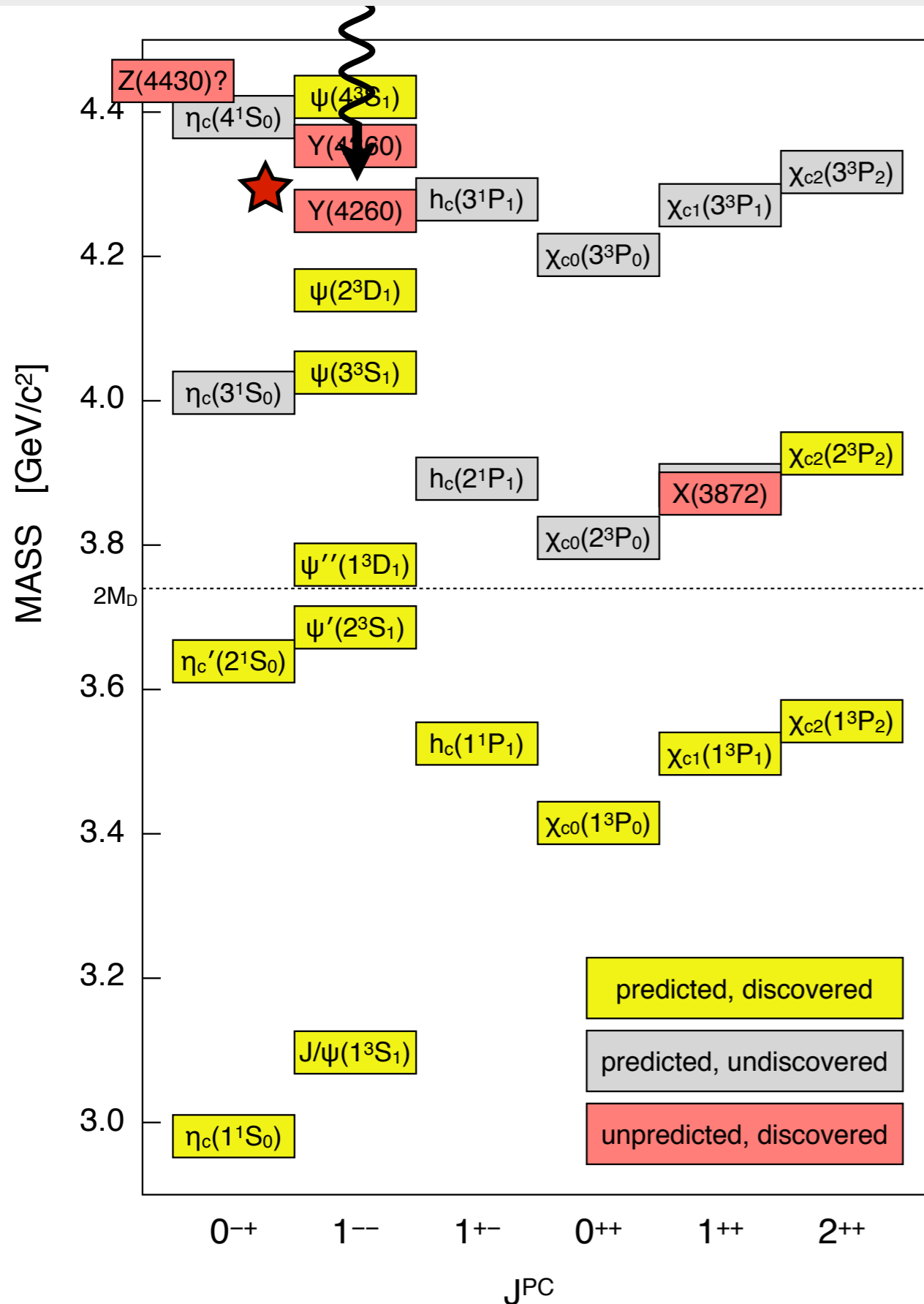
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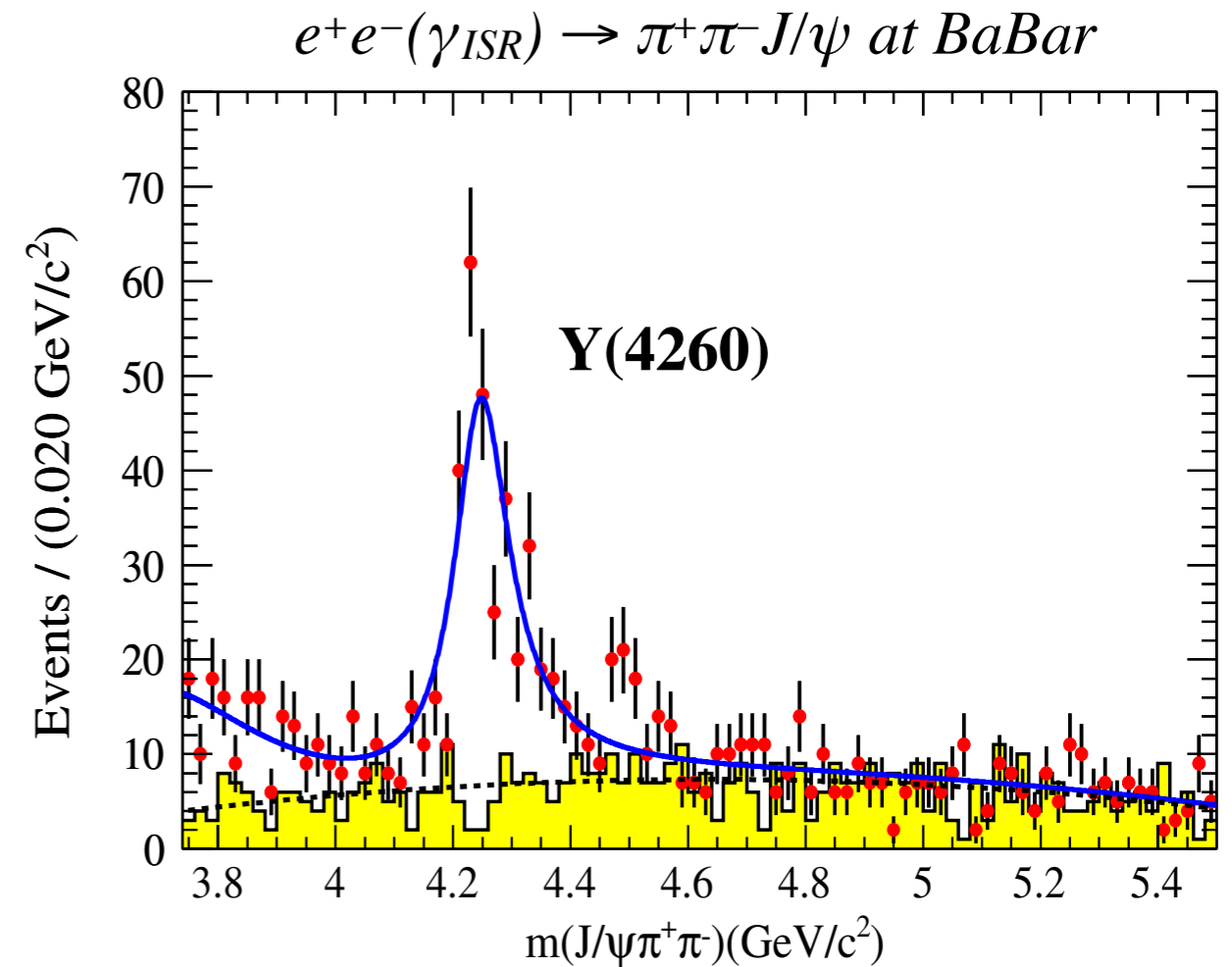
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IV. A New Era of Discovery



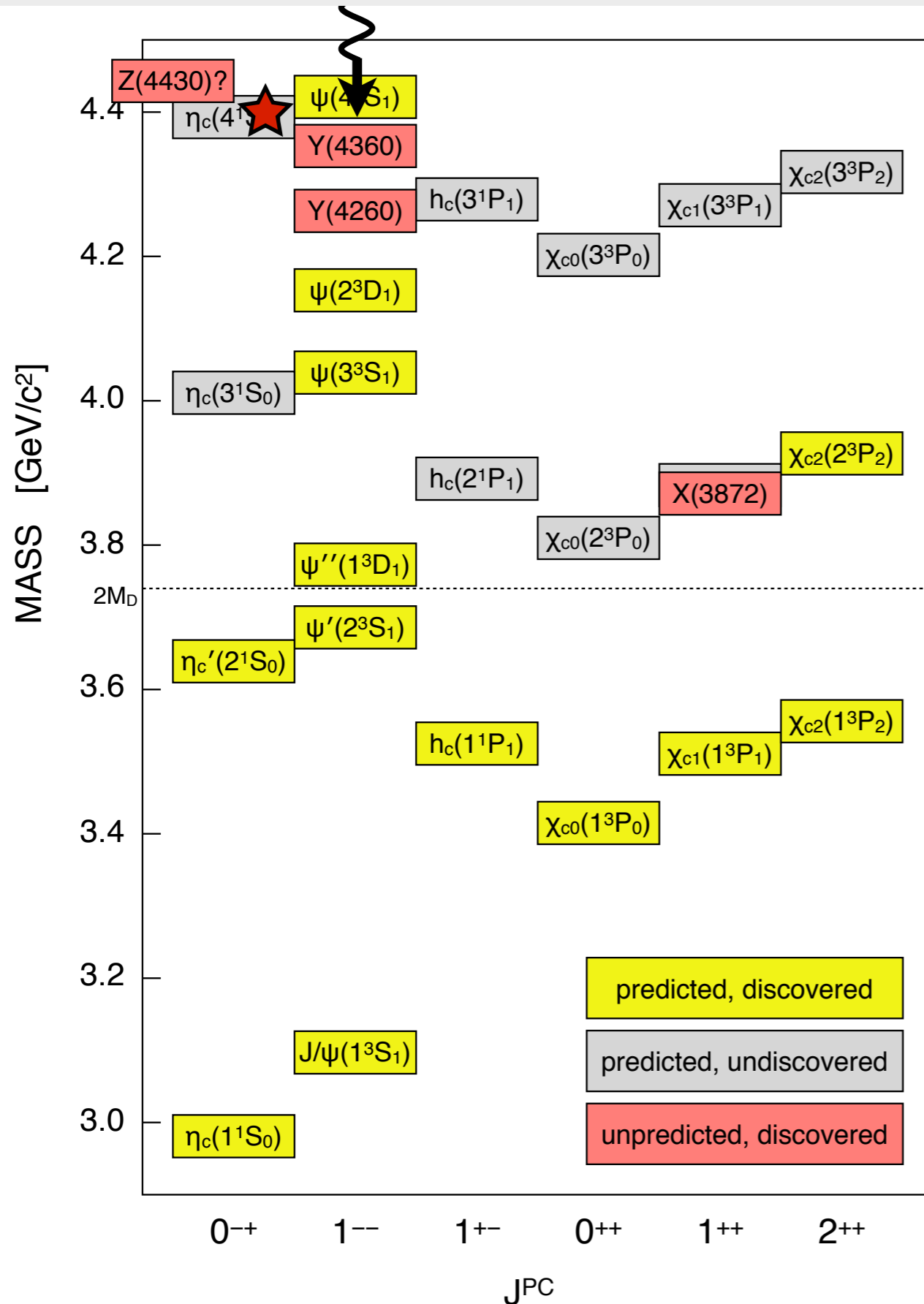
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And in Initial State Radiation (ISR)...



PRD 86, 051102(R) (2012)

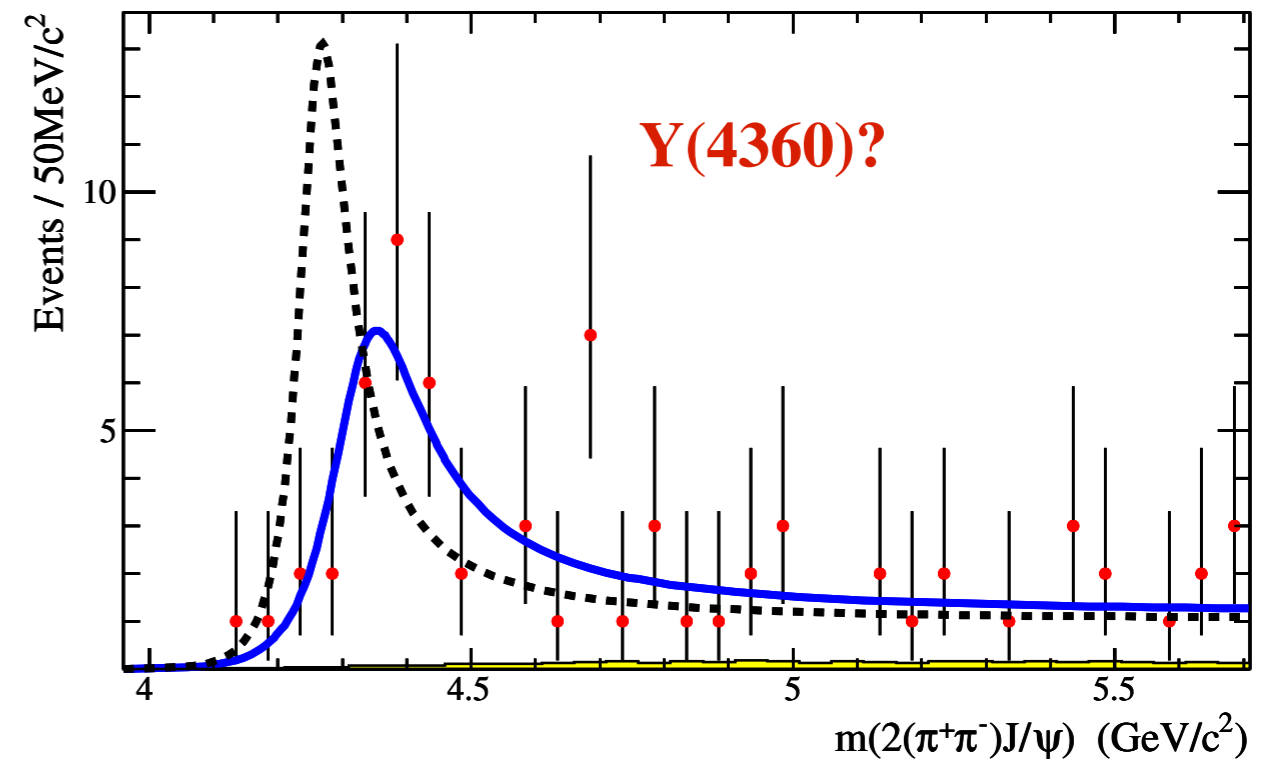
IV. A New Era of Discovery



Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e^+e^- collisions in the bottomonium region...

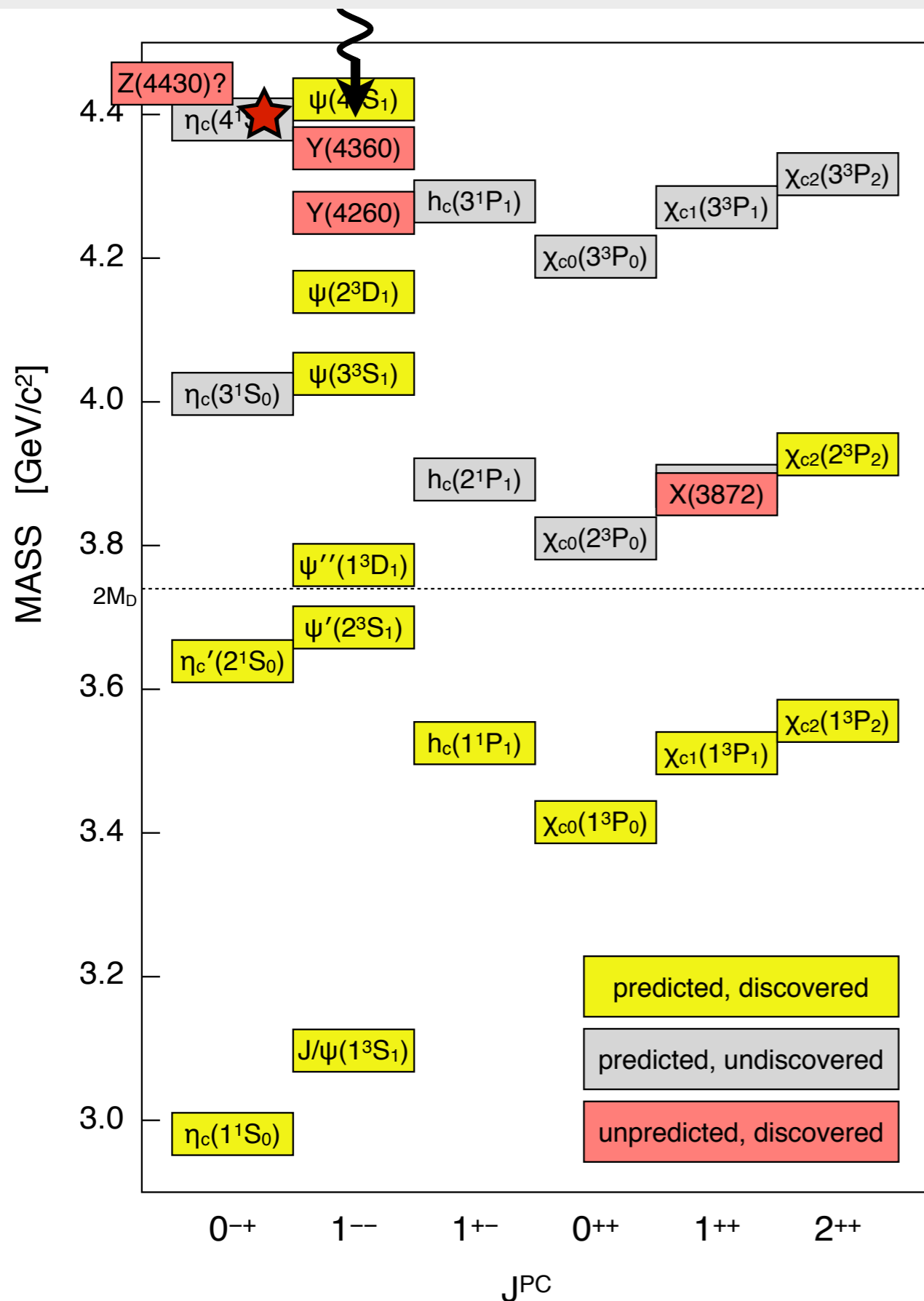
And in Initial State Radiation (ISR)...

$$e^+e^-(\gamma_{ISR}) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S) \text{ at BaBar}$$



PRL 98, 212001 (2007)

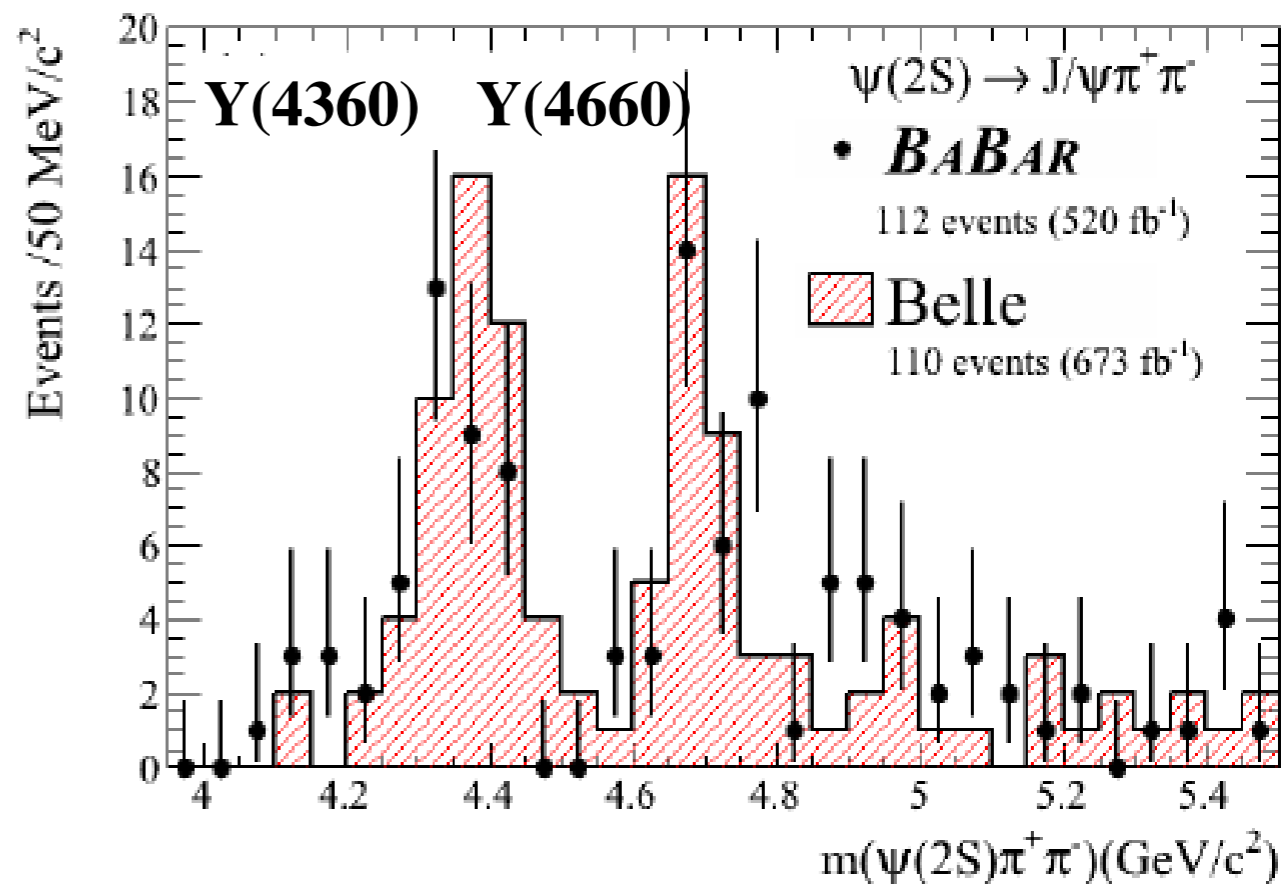
IV. A New Era of Discovery



Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e^+e^- collisions in the bottomonium region...

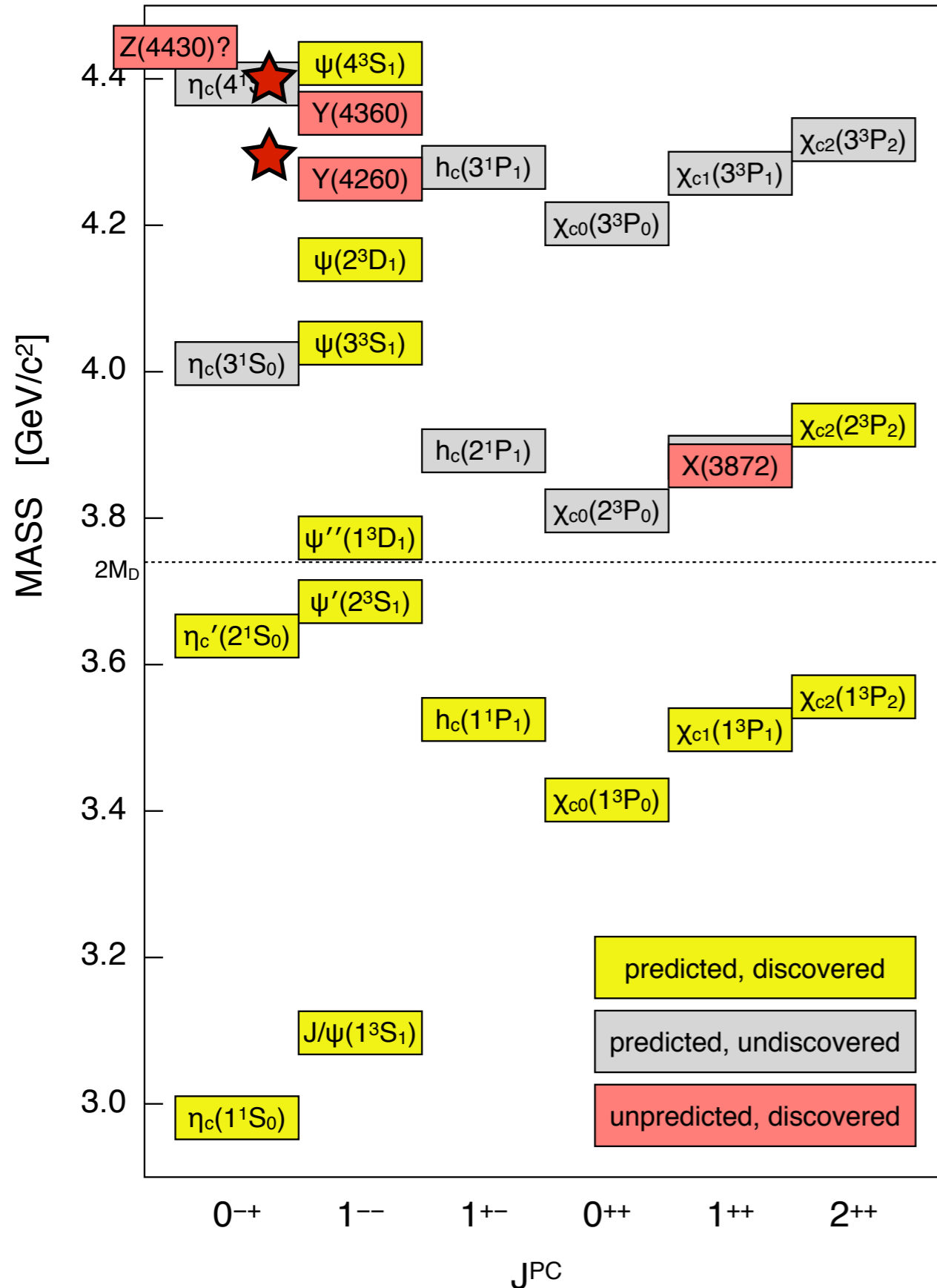
And in Initial State Radiation (ISR)...

$e^+e^-(\gamma_{ISR}) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$ at *BaBar* and *Belle*



arXiv:1211.6271 and CHARM 2012

IV. A New Era of Discovery



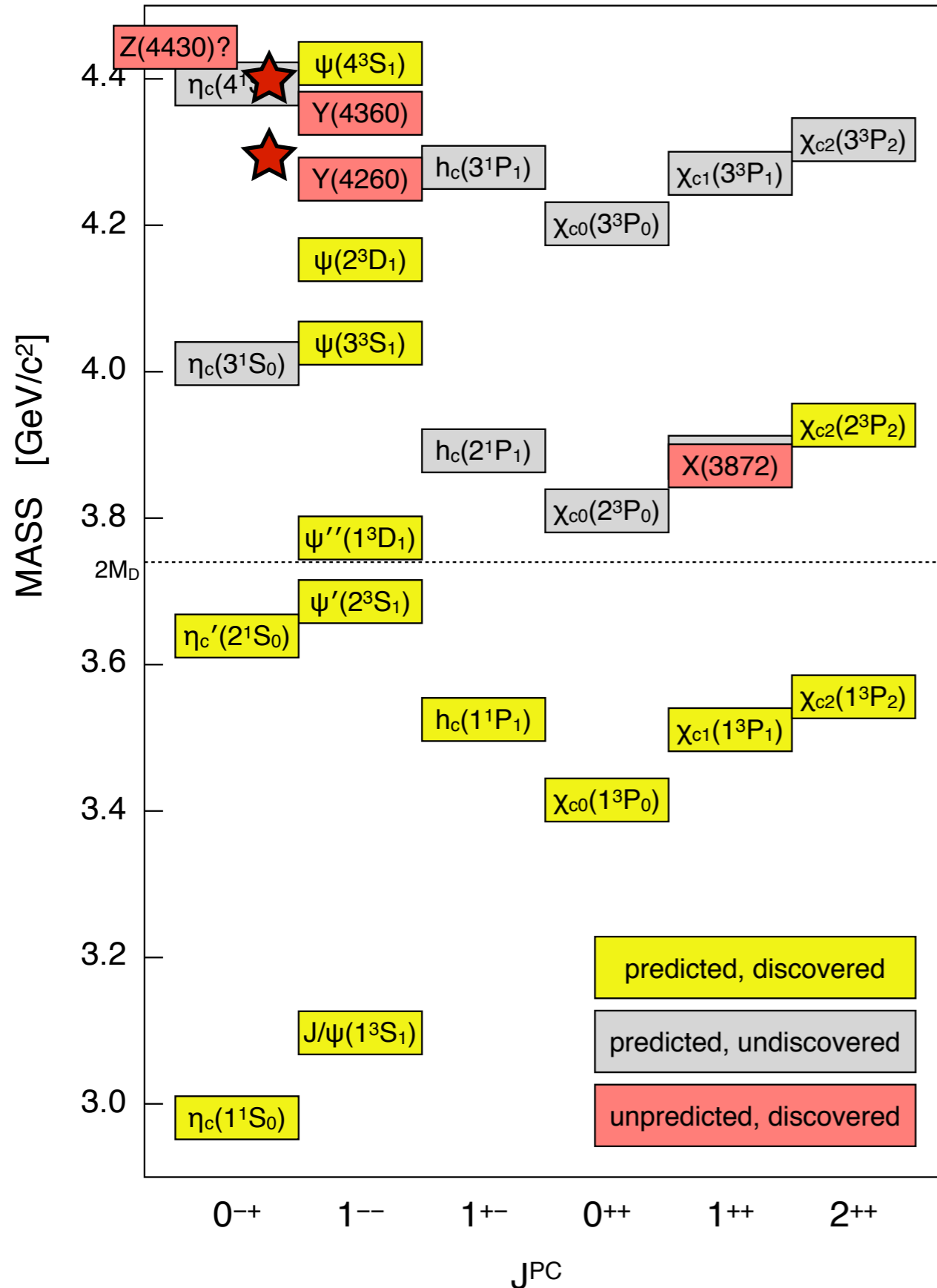
Most XYZ states were discovered at **Belle** and **BaBar** using e⁺e⁻ collisions in the bottomonium region...

And in Initial State Radiation (ISR)...

Y(4260), Y(4360) Properties:

- * not predicted in the quark model
- * tight upper limits on open charm decays

IV. A New Era of Discovery



Theoretical Ideas on Y(4260), Y(4360):

DD* bound states (Y(4360) = D_sD_s*)
(NPA815, 53 (2009))

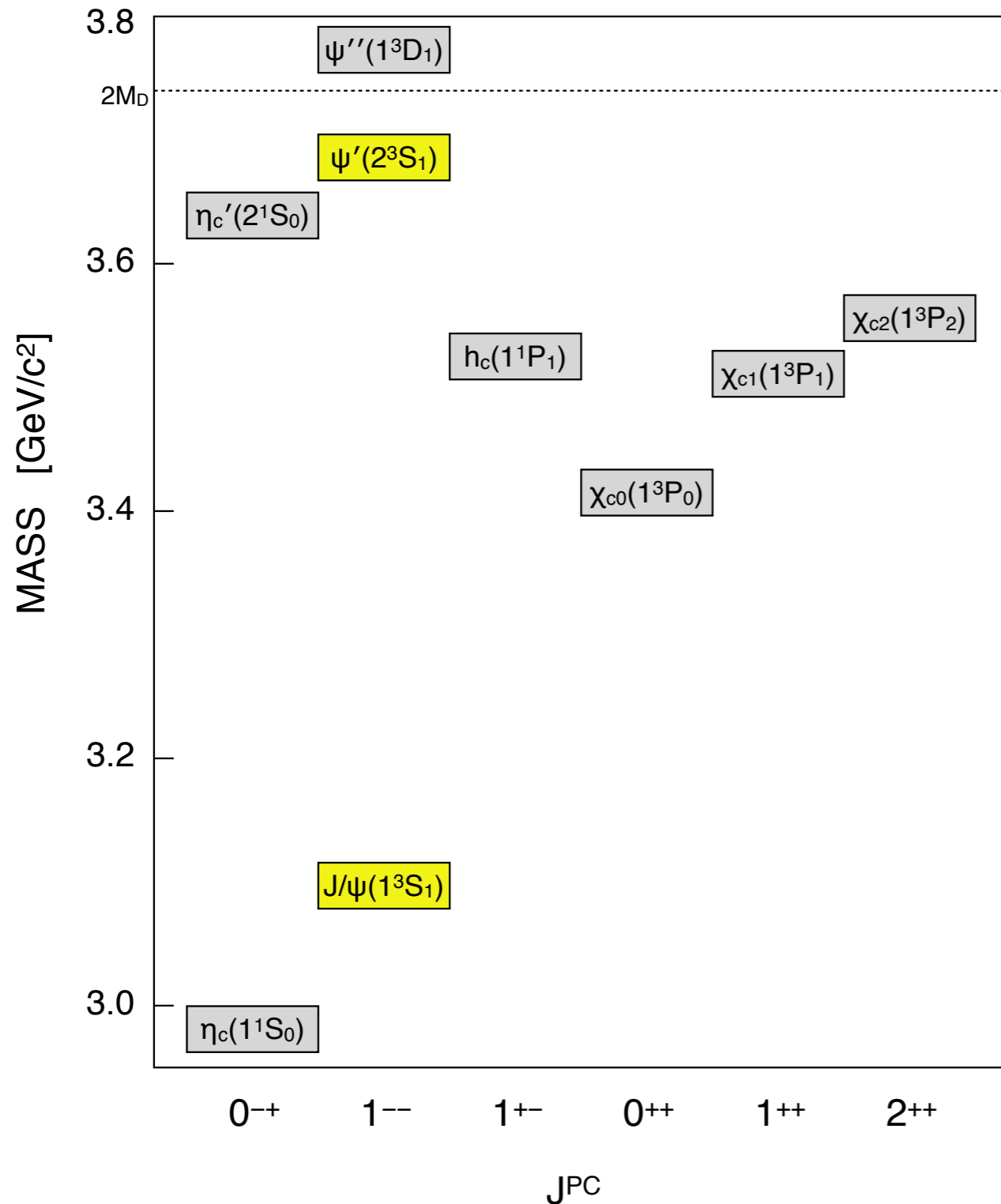
J/ψf₀ bound state (with KK → ππ)
(PRD80, 094012 (2009))

Tetraquarks (or two diquarks)
(PRD72, 031502(R) (2005))

Hadrocharmonium
(PLB666, 344 (2008))

Hybrid Charmonium
(PLB628, 215 (2005), PRD78, 094504 (2008),
PLB625, 212 (2005))

II. The Original Era of Discovery



Theoretical Ideas on J/ψ and ψ' :

Baryon-AntiBaryon bound states
(PRL34, 36 (1975))

Spin-1 meson alternative to GIM
(PRL34, 37 (1975))

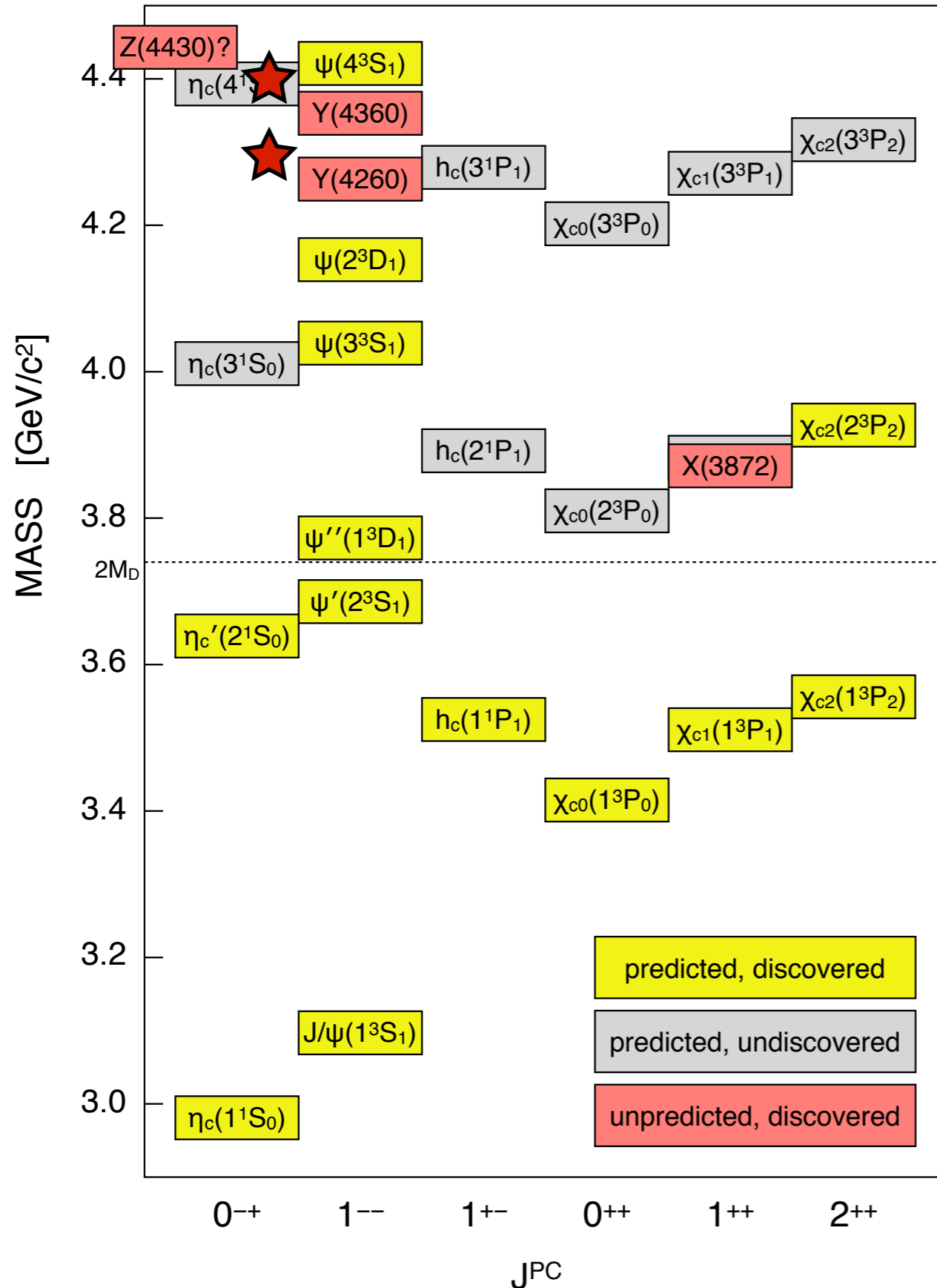
Three charm quarks (partners to u, d, s)
(PRL34, 41 (1975))

Lighter Z_0
(PRL34, 56 (1975))

Charmonium

(PRL34, 43 (1975), PRL34, 46 (1975))

IV. A New Era of Discovery



Theoretical Ideas on Y(4260), Y(4360):

DD* bound states ($Y(4360) = D_s D_s^*$)
(NPA815, 53 (2009))

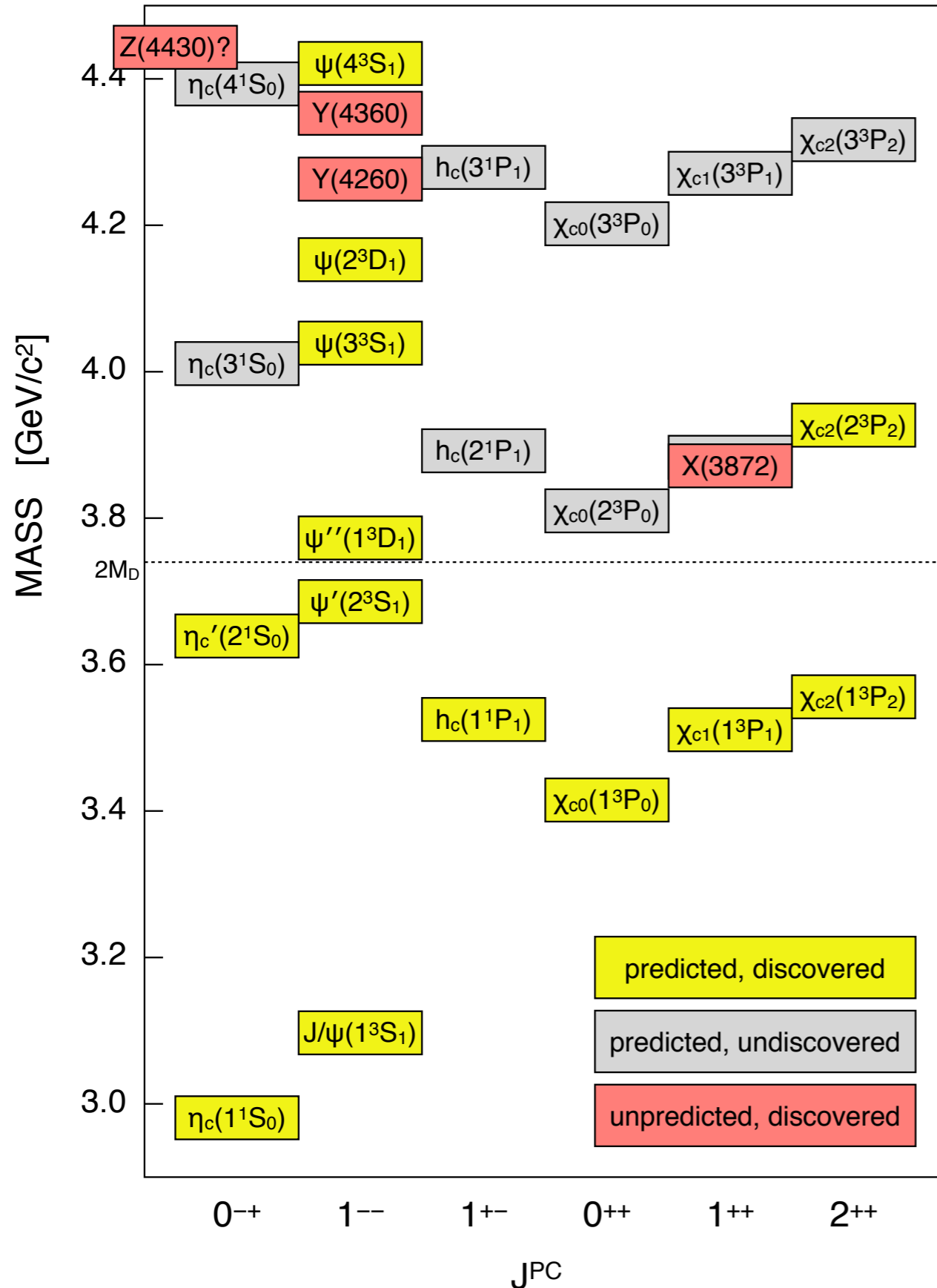
J/ψf₀ bound state (with $KK \rightarrow \pi\pi$)
(PRD80, 094012 (2009))

Tetraquarks (or two diquarks)
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Hadrocharmonium
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Hybrid Charmonium
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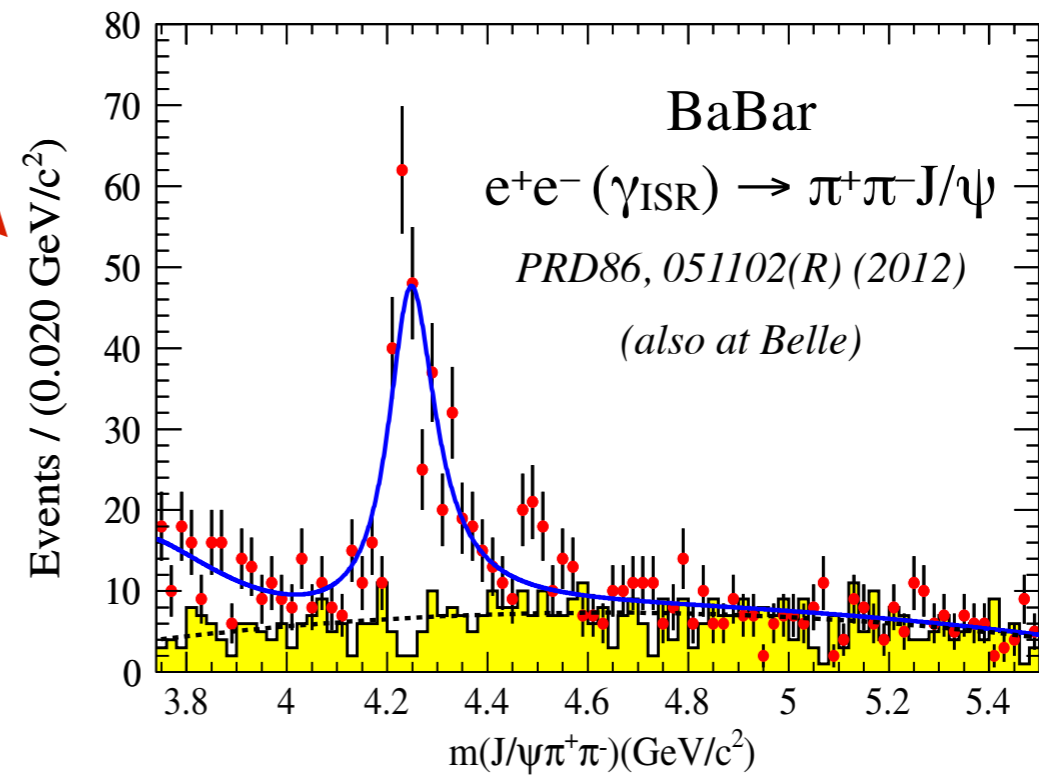
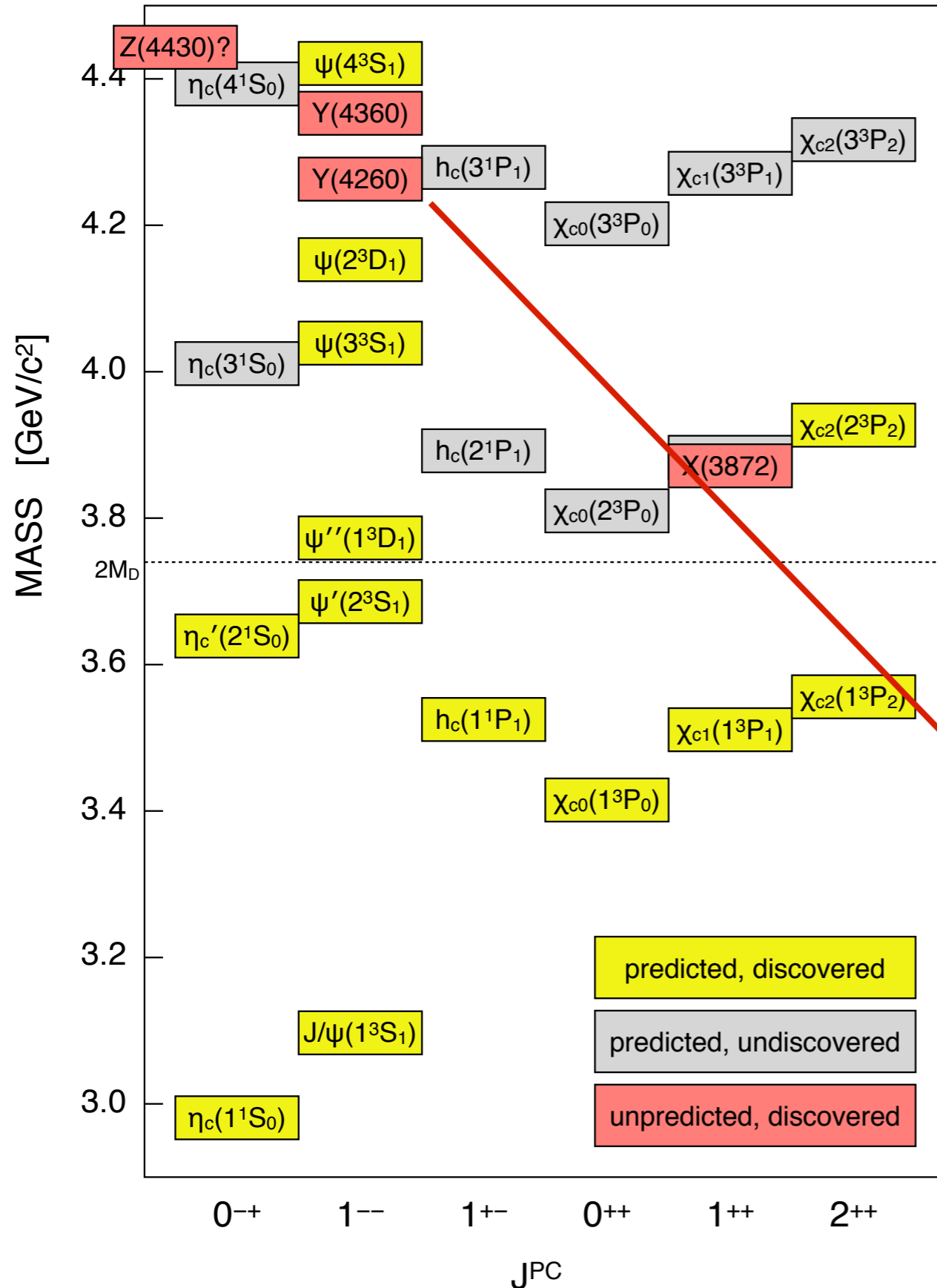
IV. A New Era of Discovery



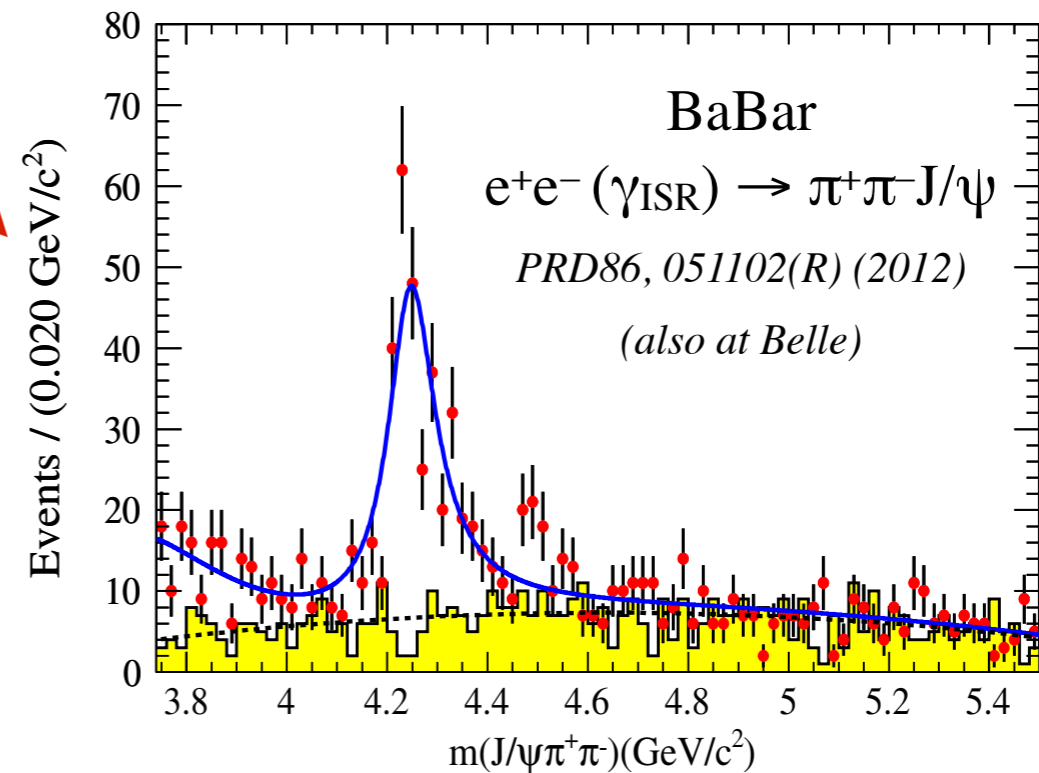
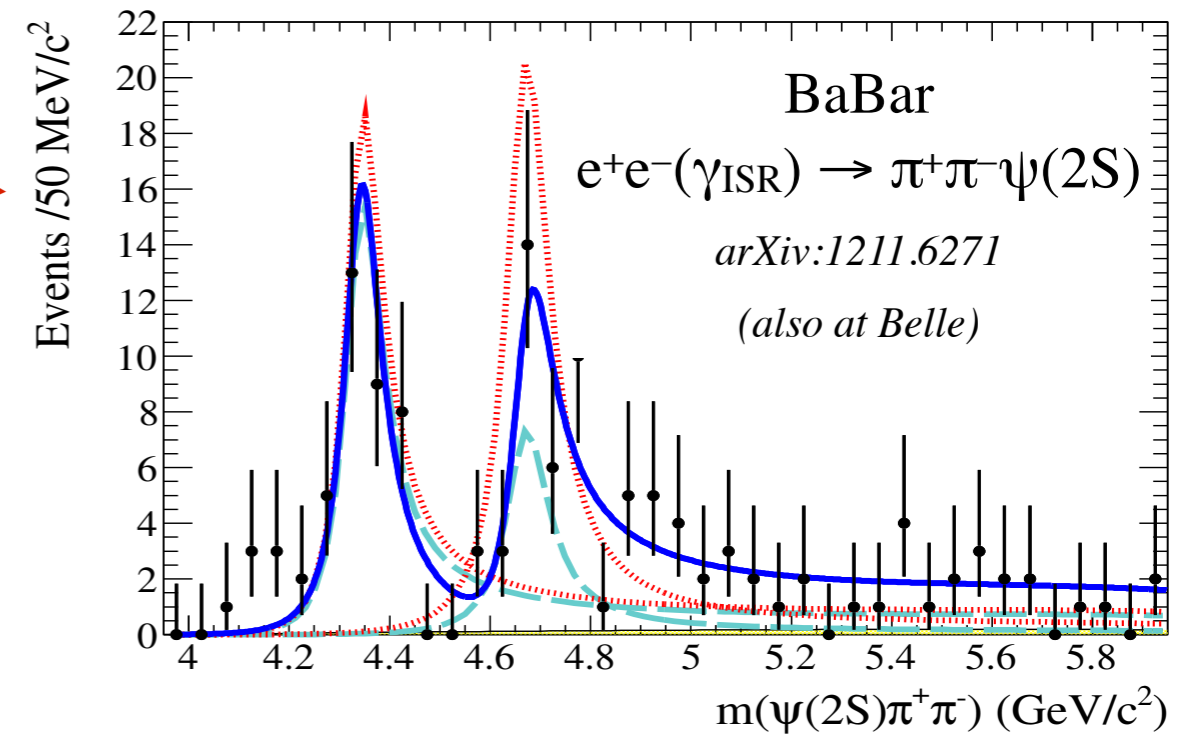
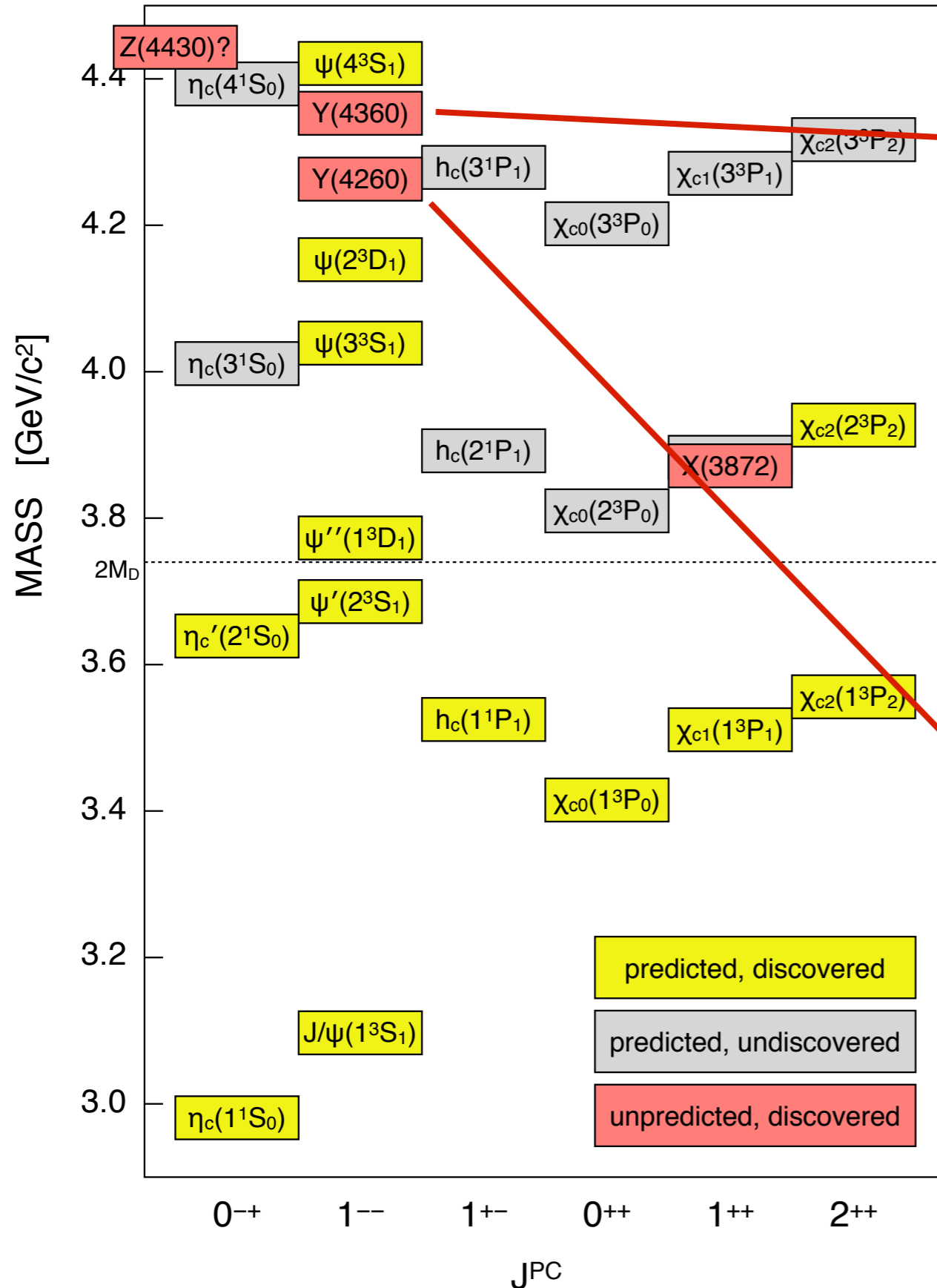
How can BESIII contribute?

⇒ tune the e⁺e⁻ collision energies to directly produce large samples of **Y(4260)** and **Y(4360)** decays!

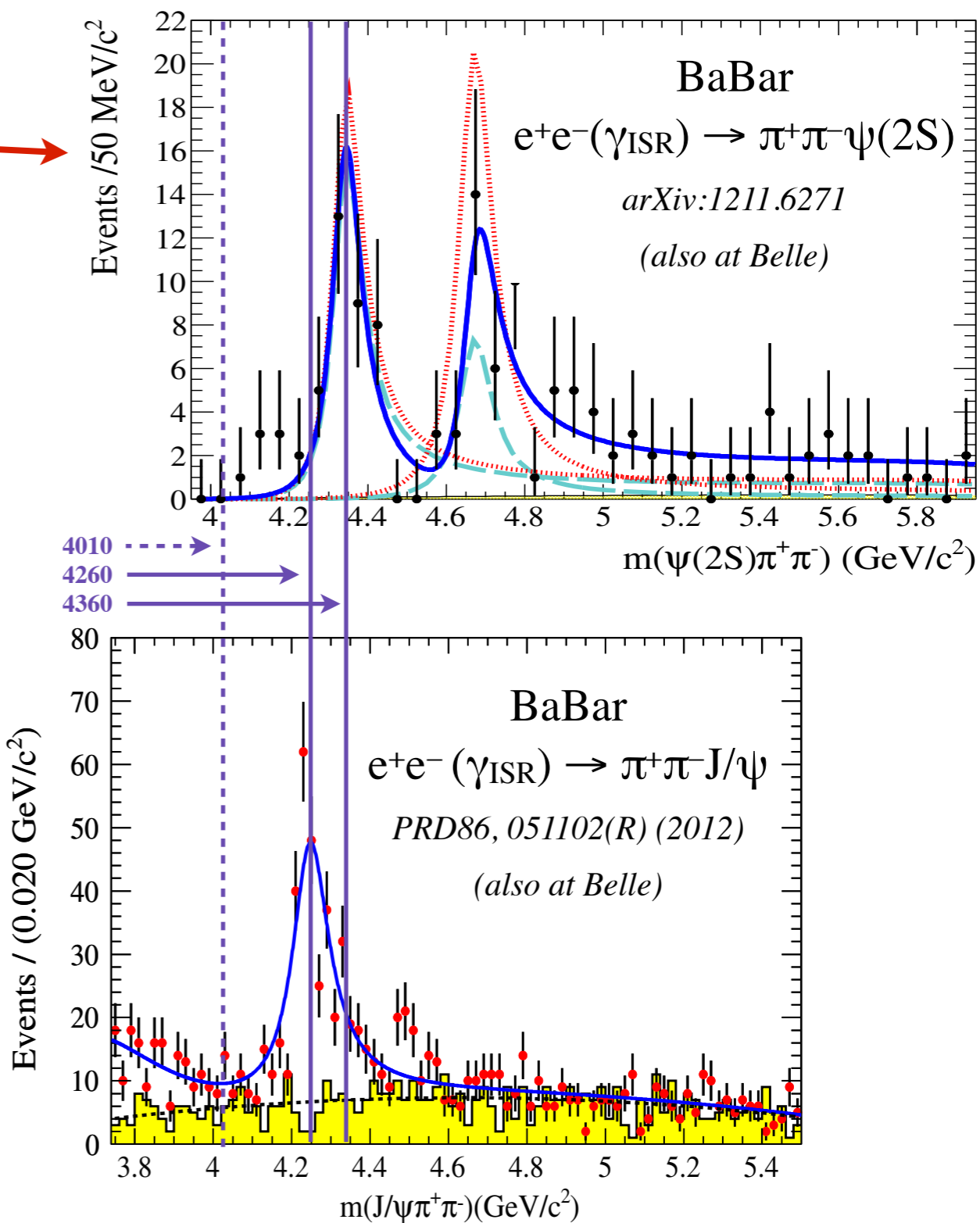
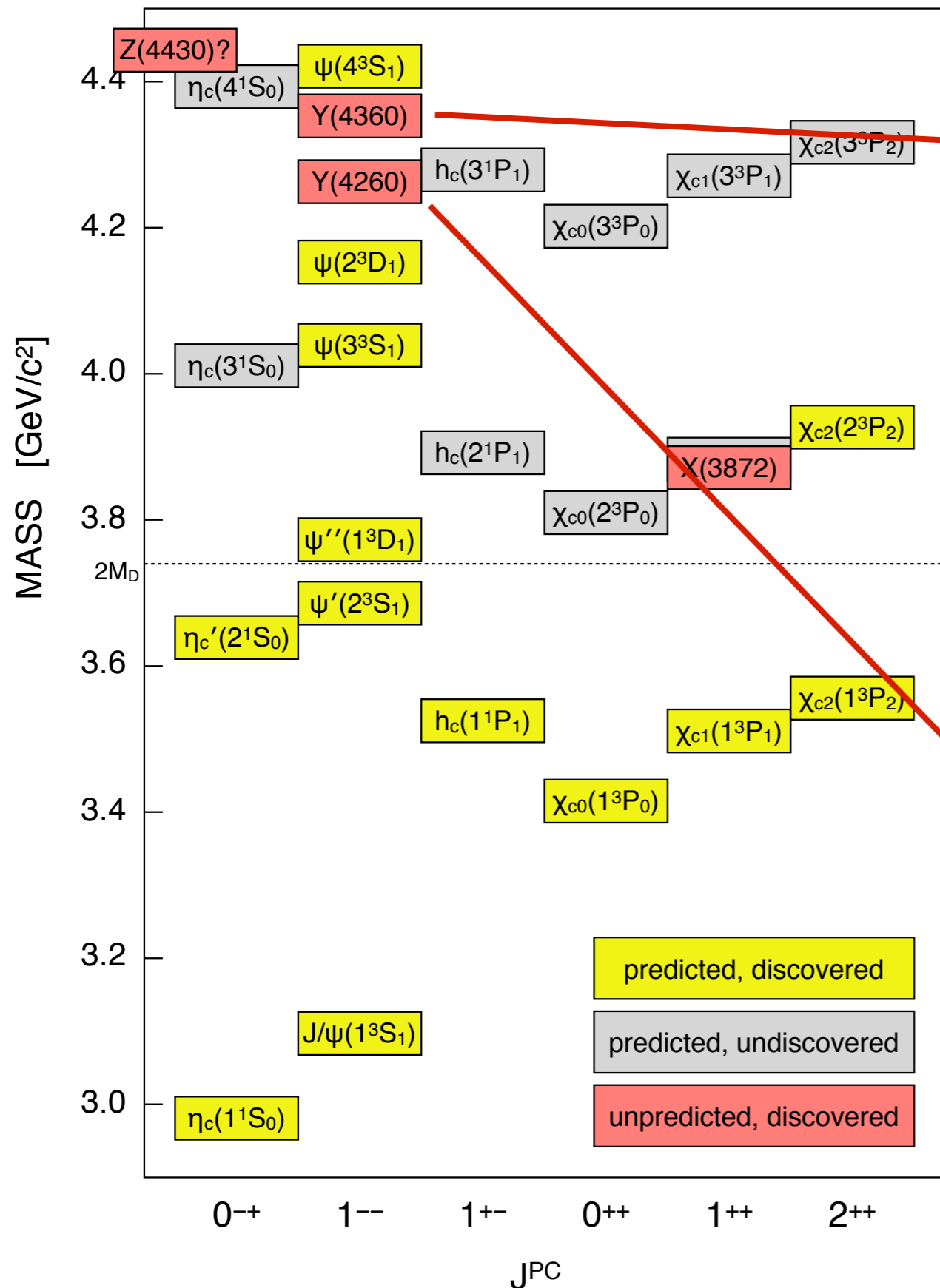
IV. A New Era of Discovery



IV. A New Era of Discovery



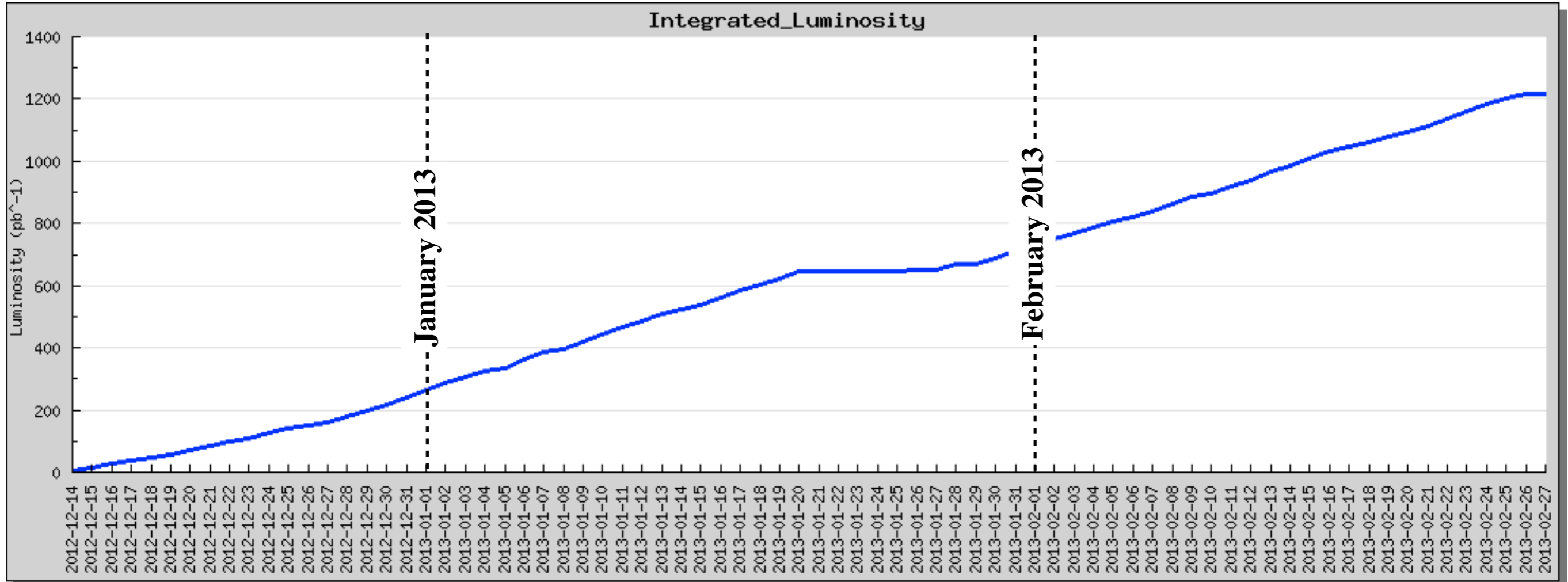
IV. A New Era of Discovery



BESIII: Take data at 4260 and 4360 MeV to study Y(4260) and Y(4360) decays.

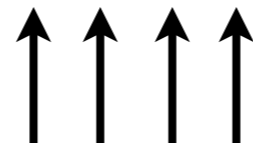
IV. A New Era of Discovery

BESIII Initial Round of Data-taking



4260 (515 pb⁻¹)

(world's largest sample of Y(4260) by ~2x)



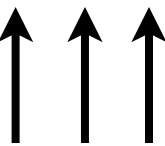
4190 (42 pb⁻¹)

4230 (43 pb⁻¹)

4310 (44 pb⁻¹)

4360 (523 pb⁻¹)

(world's largest sample of Y(4360) by ~4x)



4390 (53 pb⁻¹)

4420 (43 pb⁻¹)

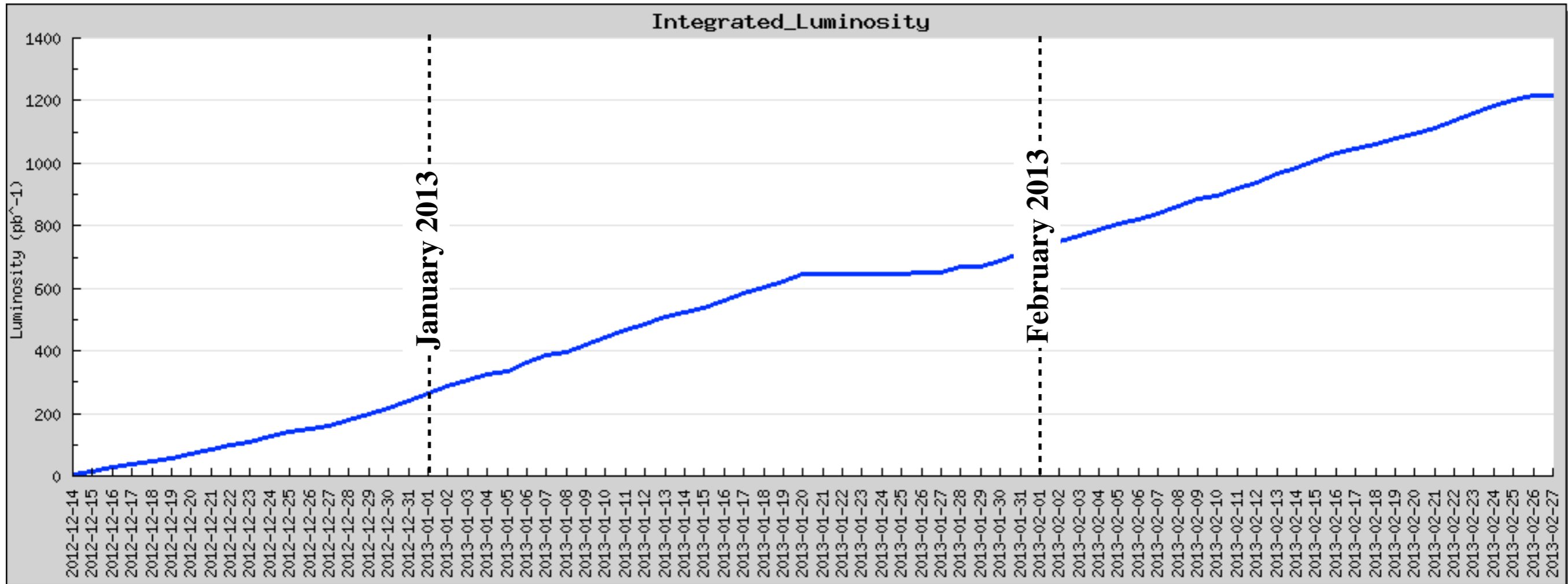
IV. A New Era of Discovery

BESIII Initial Round of Data-taking

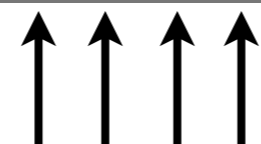


IV. A New Era of Discovery

BESIII Initial Round of Data-taking



4260 (515 pb⁻¹)
(world's largest sample of Y(4260) by ~2x)



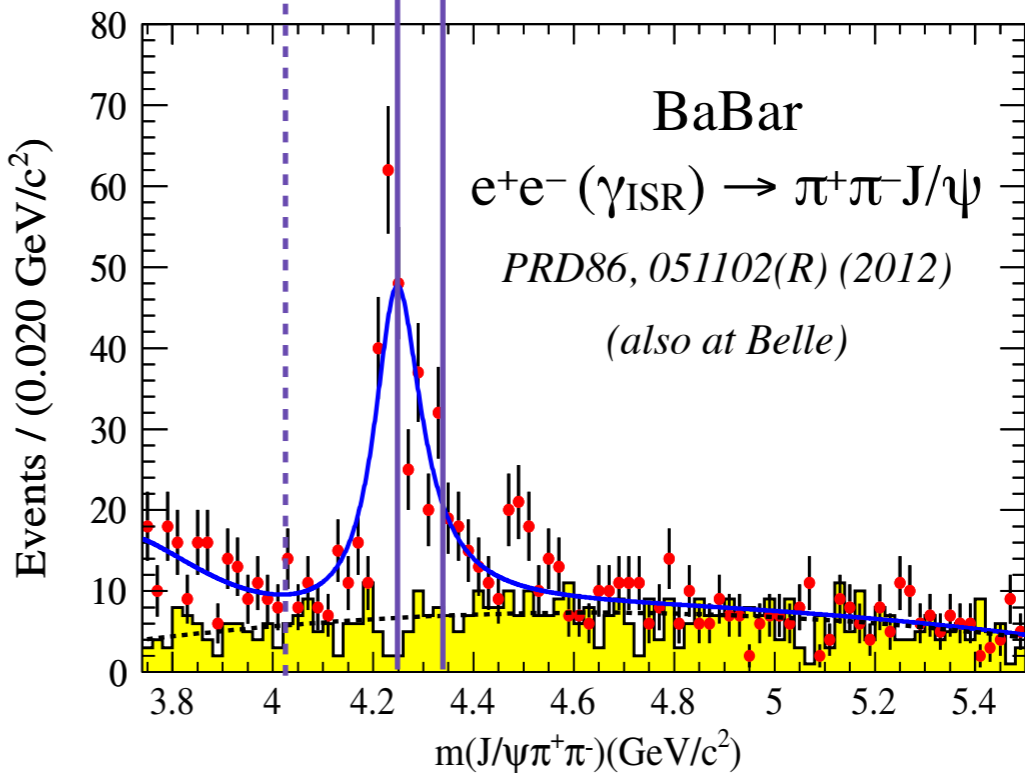
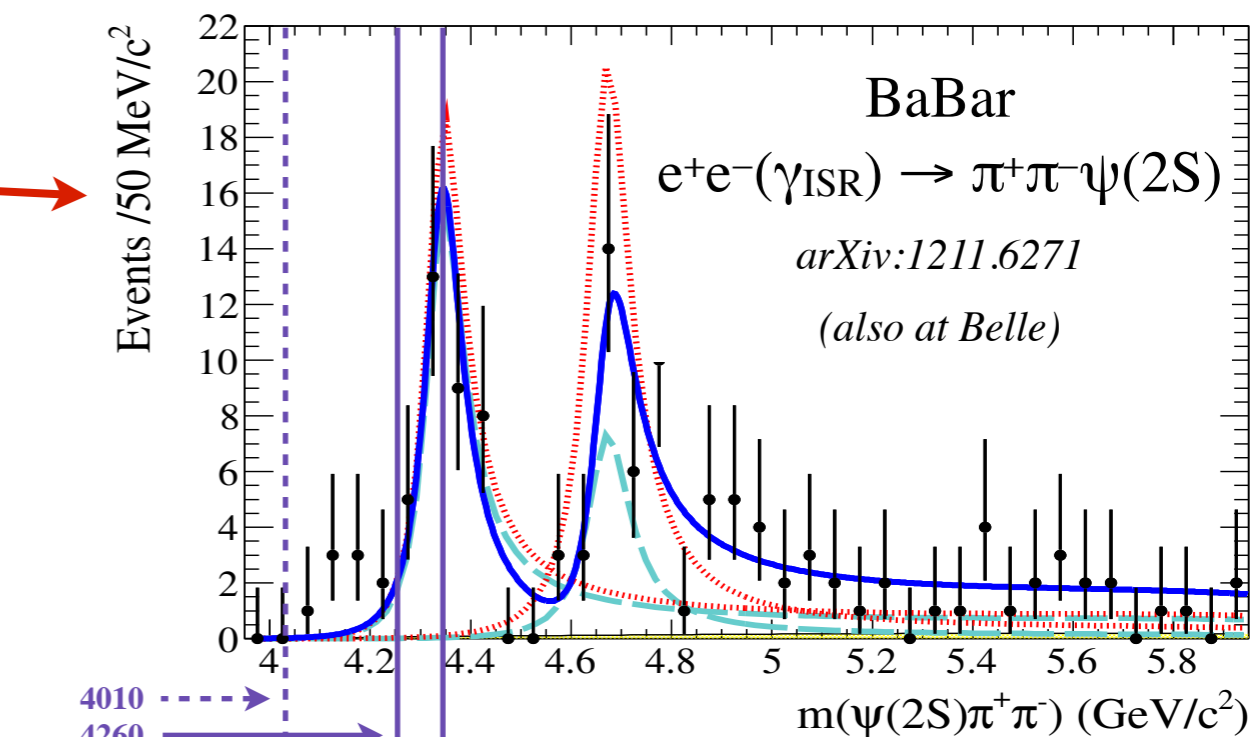
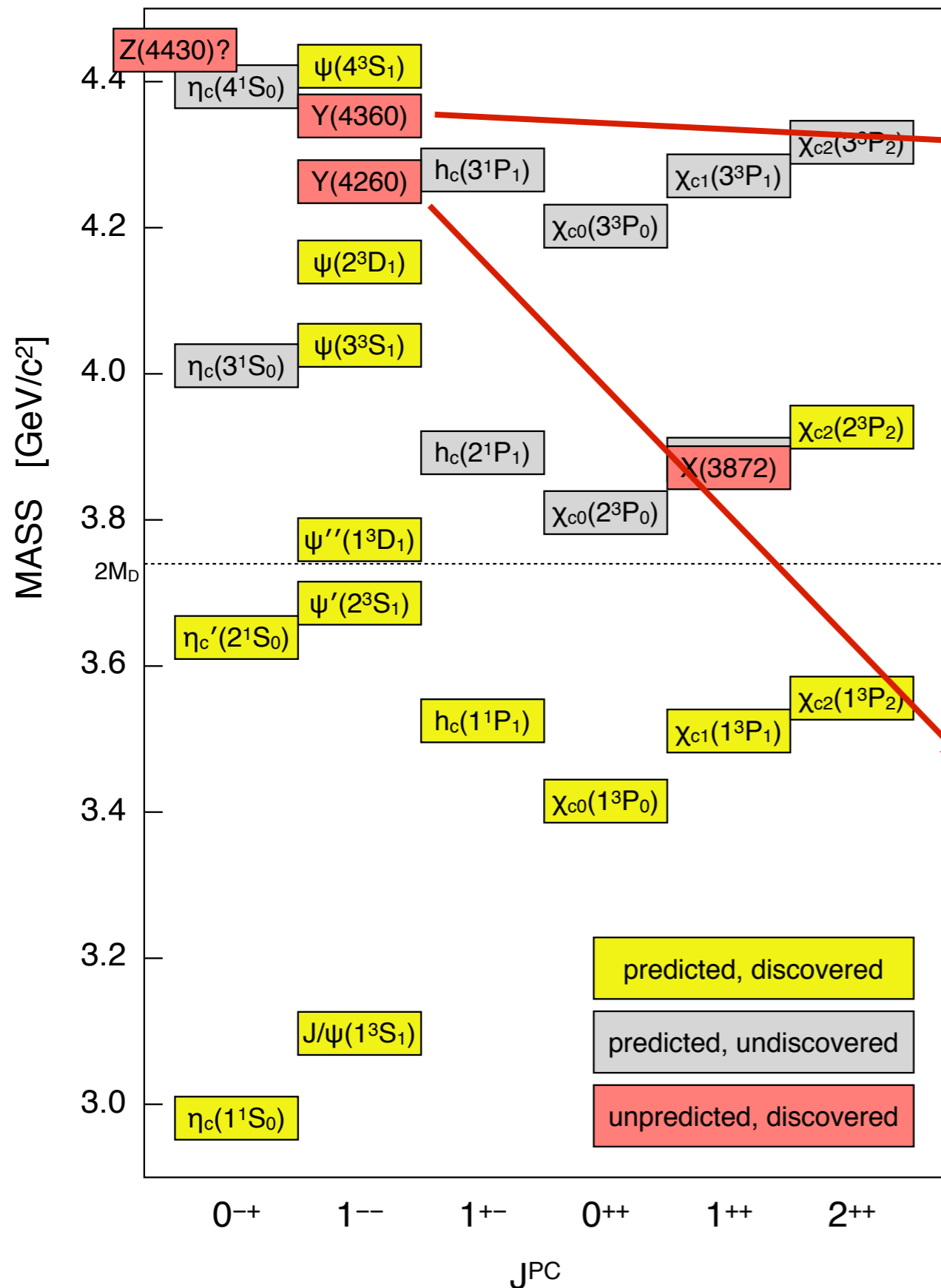
4190 (42 pb⁻¹)
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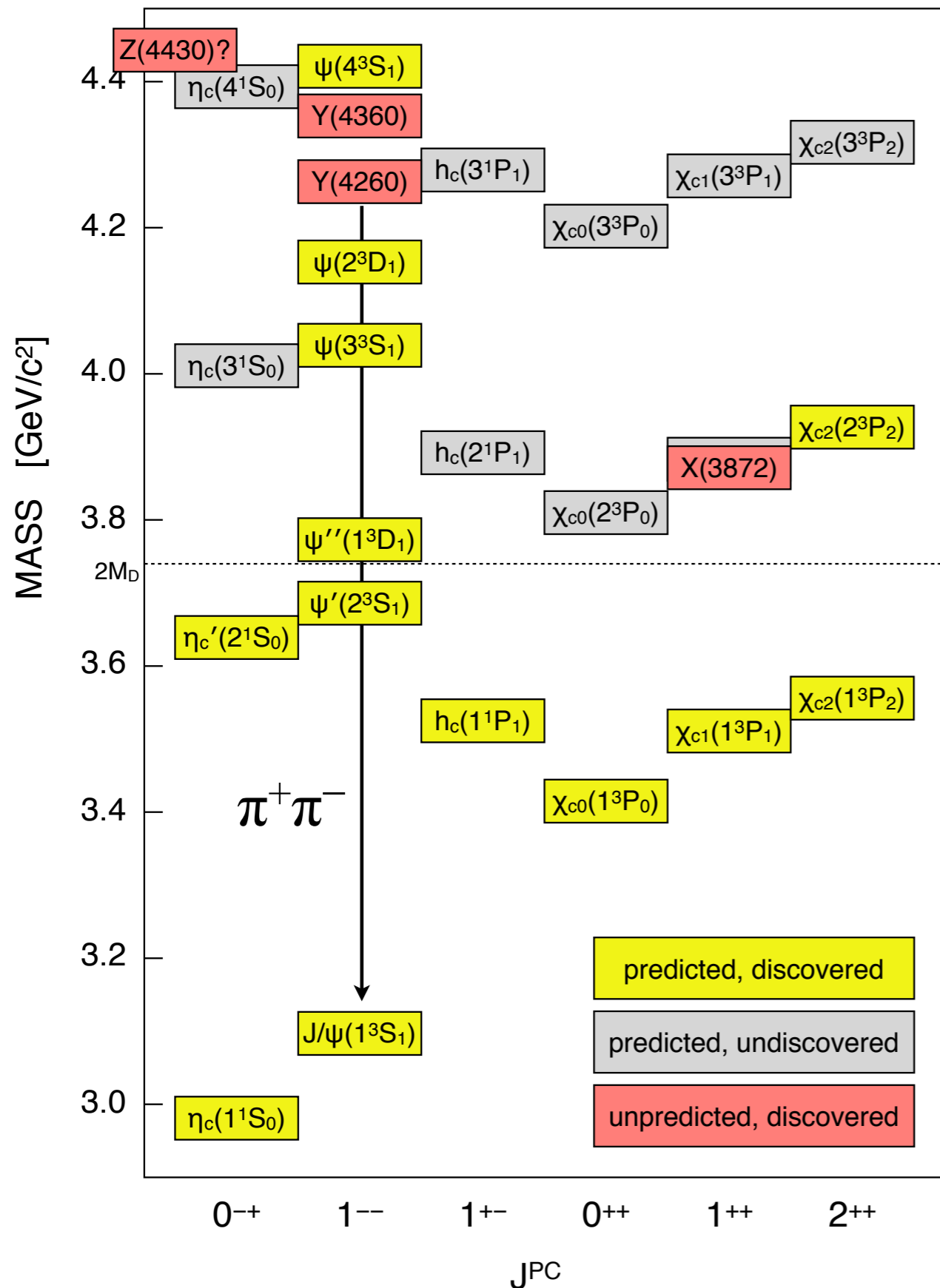
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IV. A New Era of Discovery

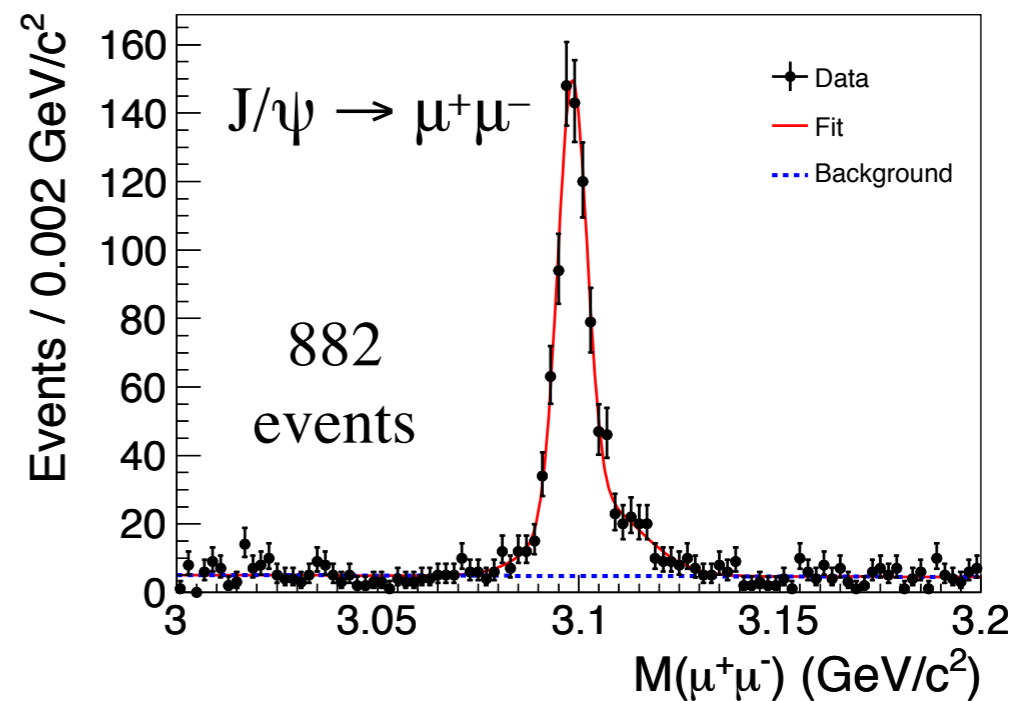
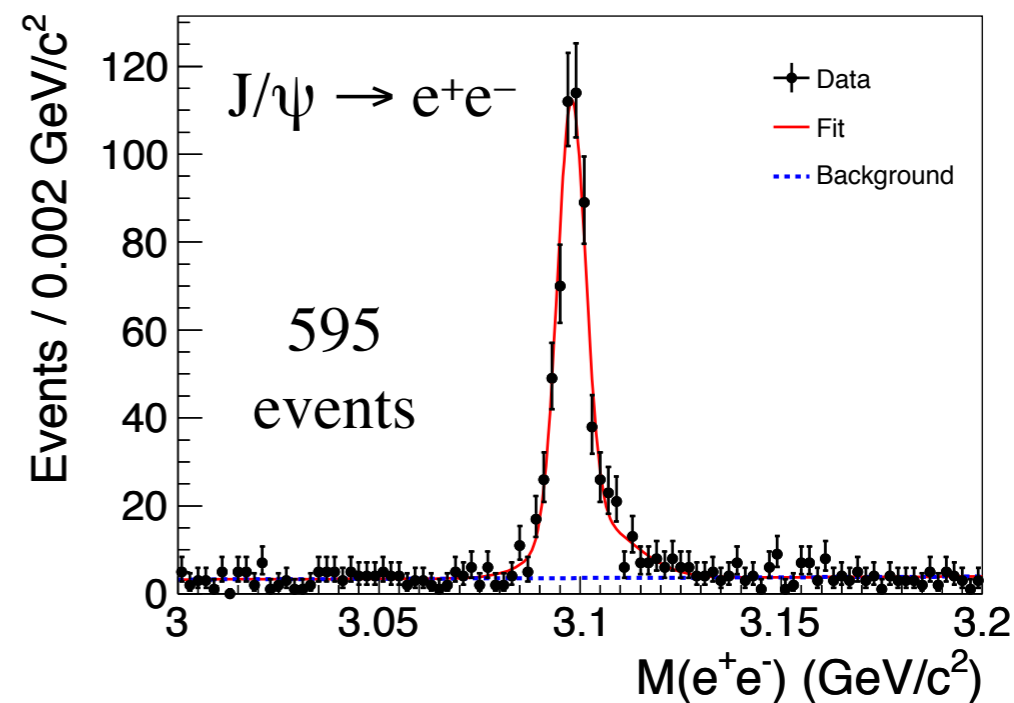


BESIII: Take data at 4260 and 4360 MeV to study Y(4260) and Y(4360) decays.

IV. A New Era of Discovery



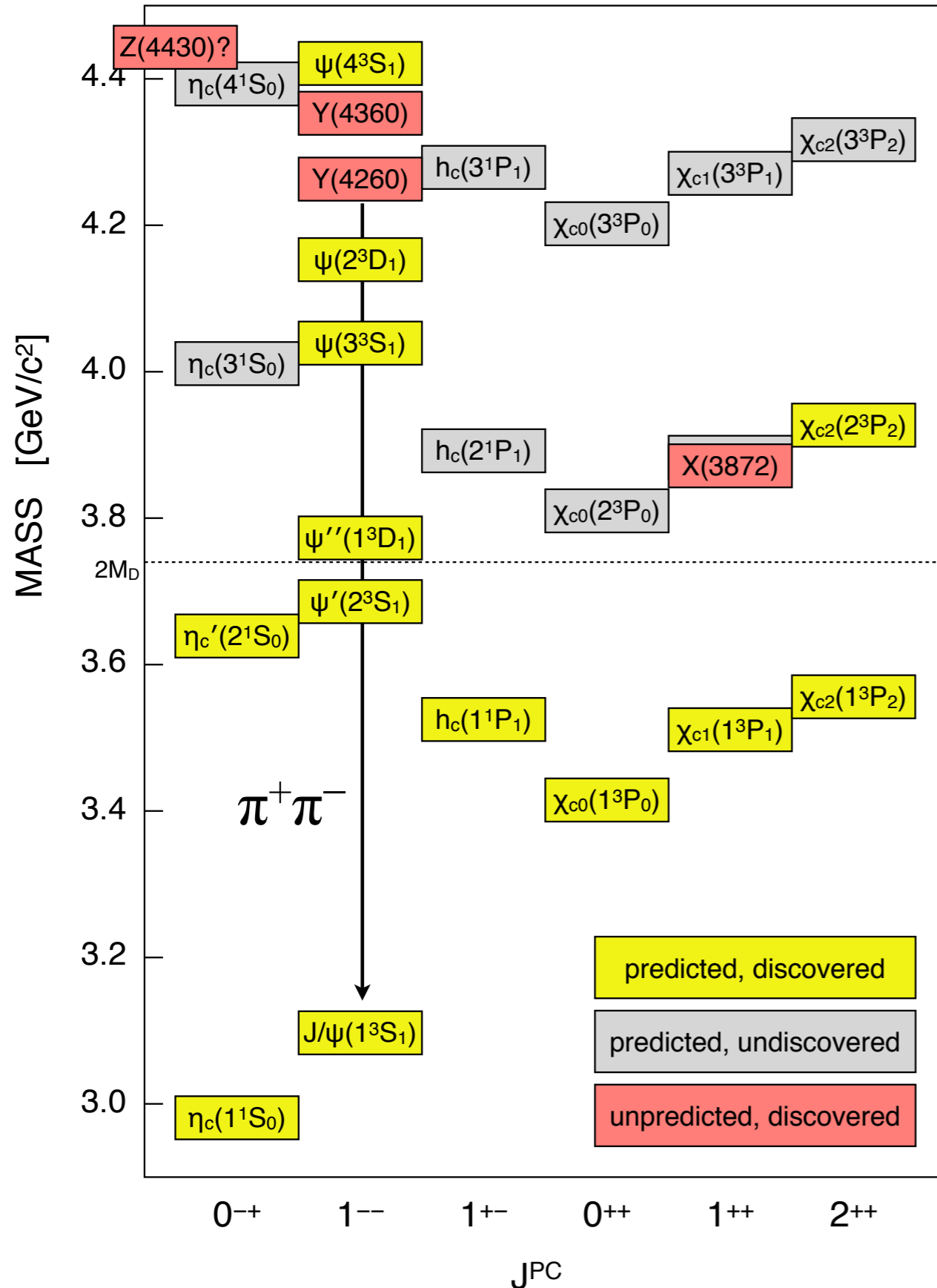
e^+e^- (at 4260 MeV) $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ at BESIII



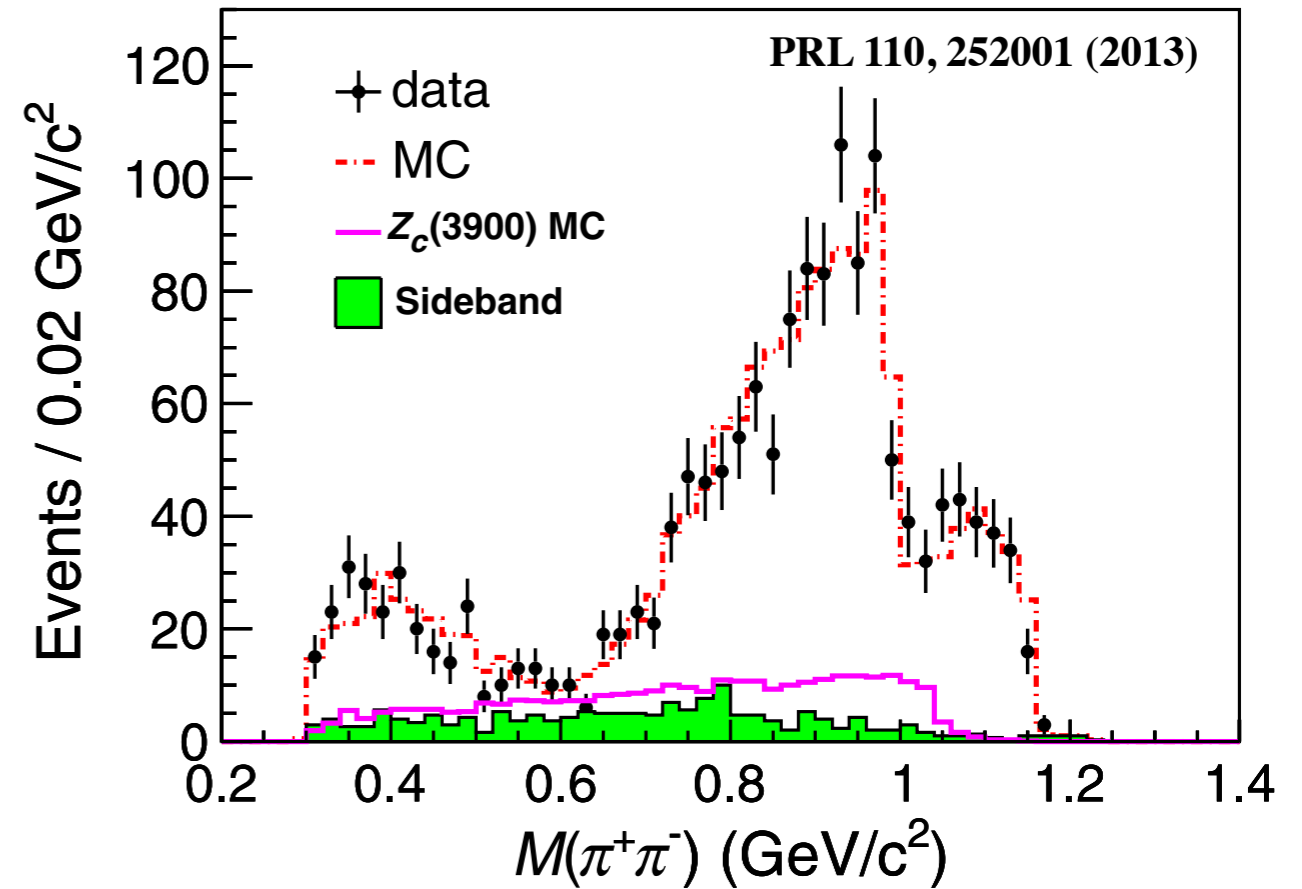
PRL 110, 252001 (2013)

(cross section consistent with Belle and BaBar)

IV. A New Era of Discovery

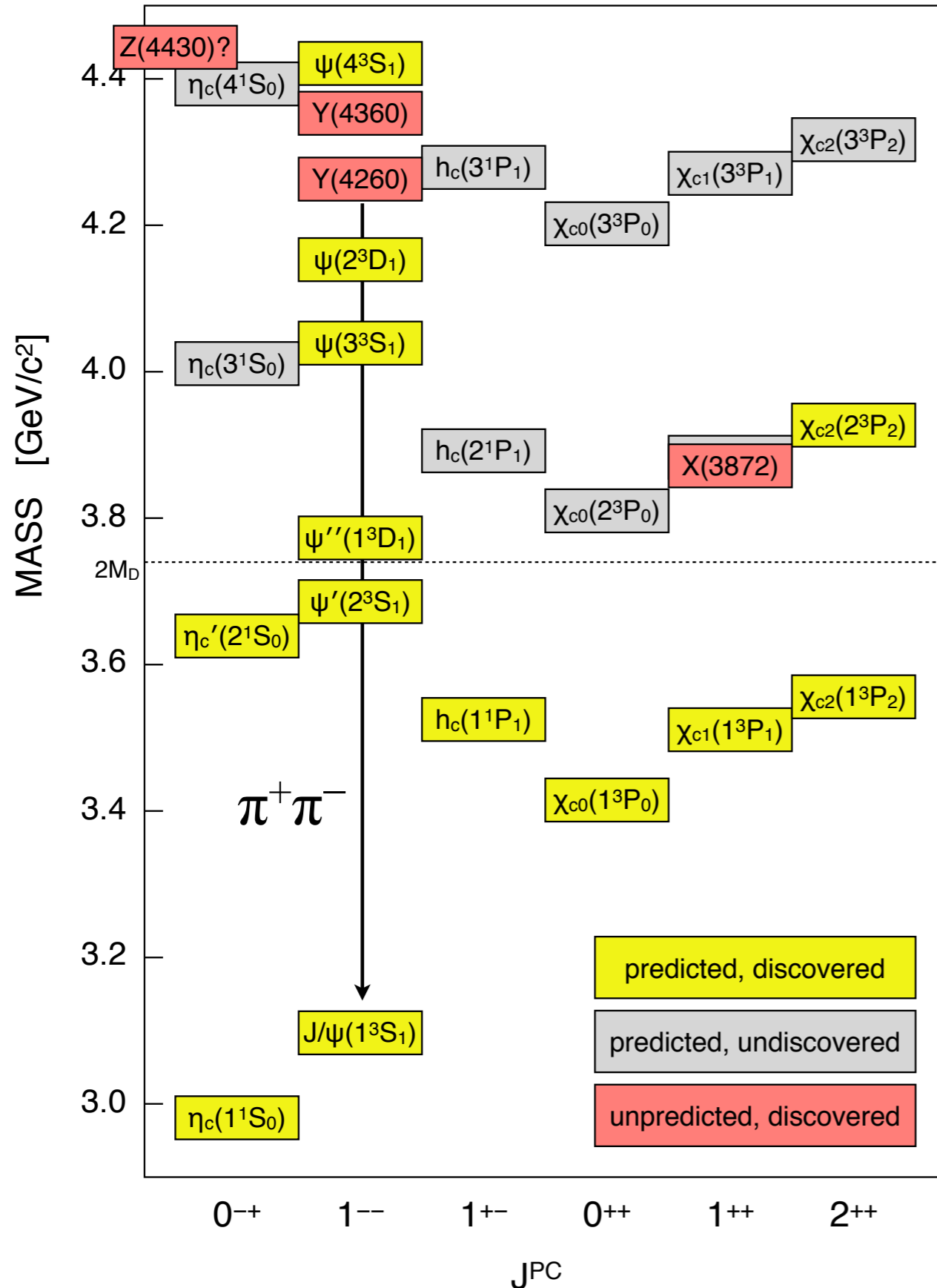


e^+e^- (at 4260 MeV) \rightarrow $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ at BESIII

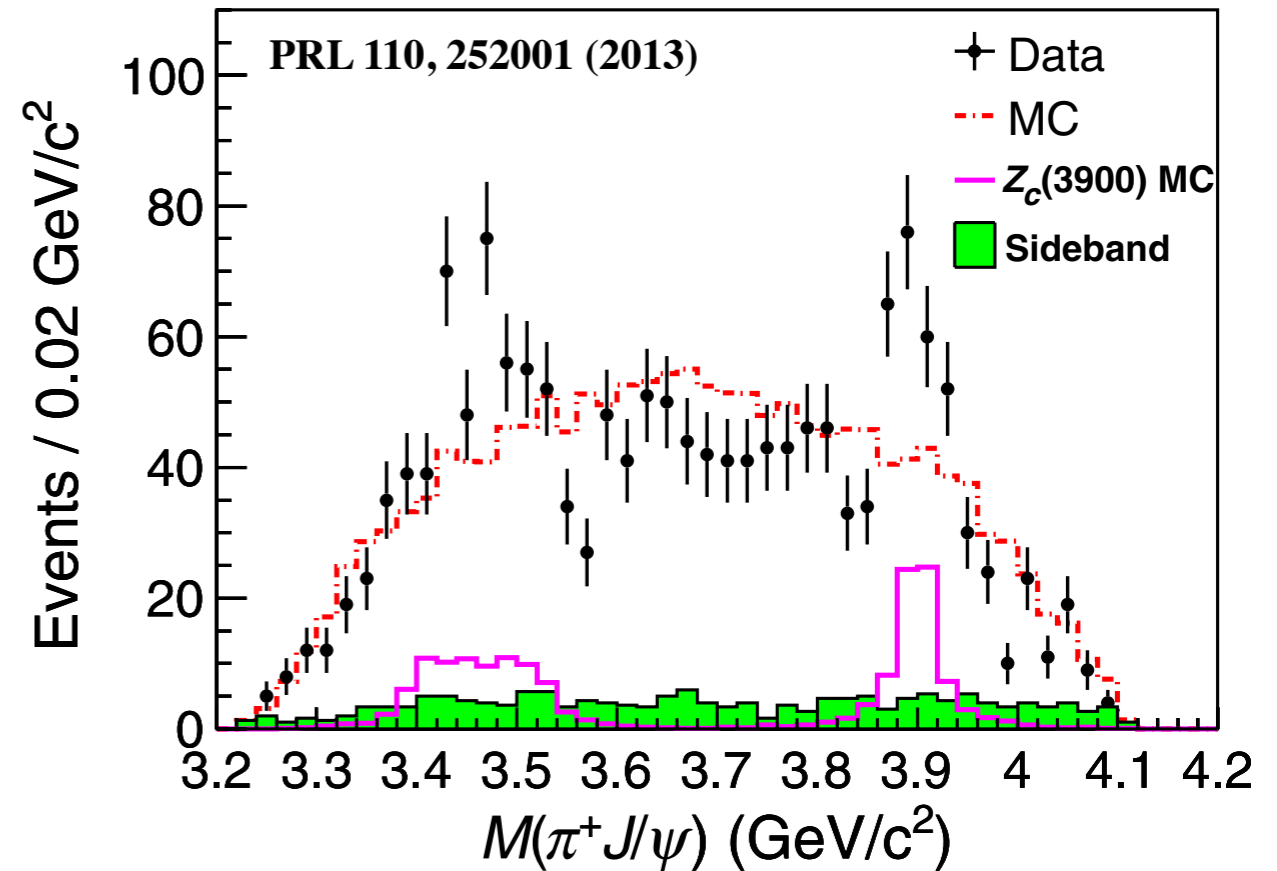


non-trivial substructure in $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$

IV. A New Era of Discovery

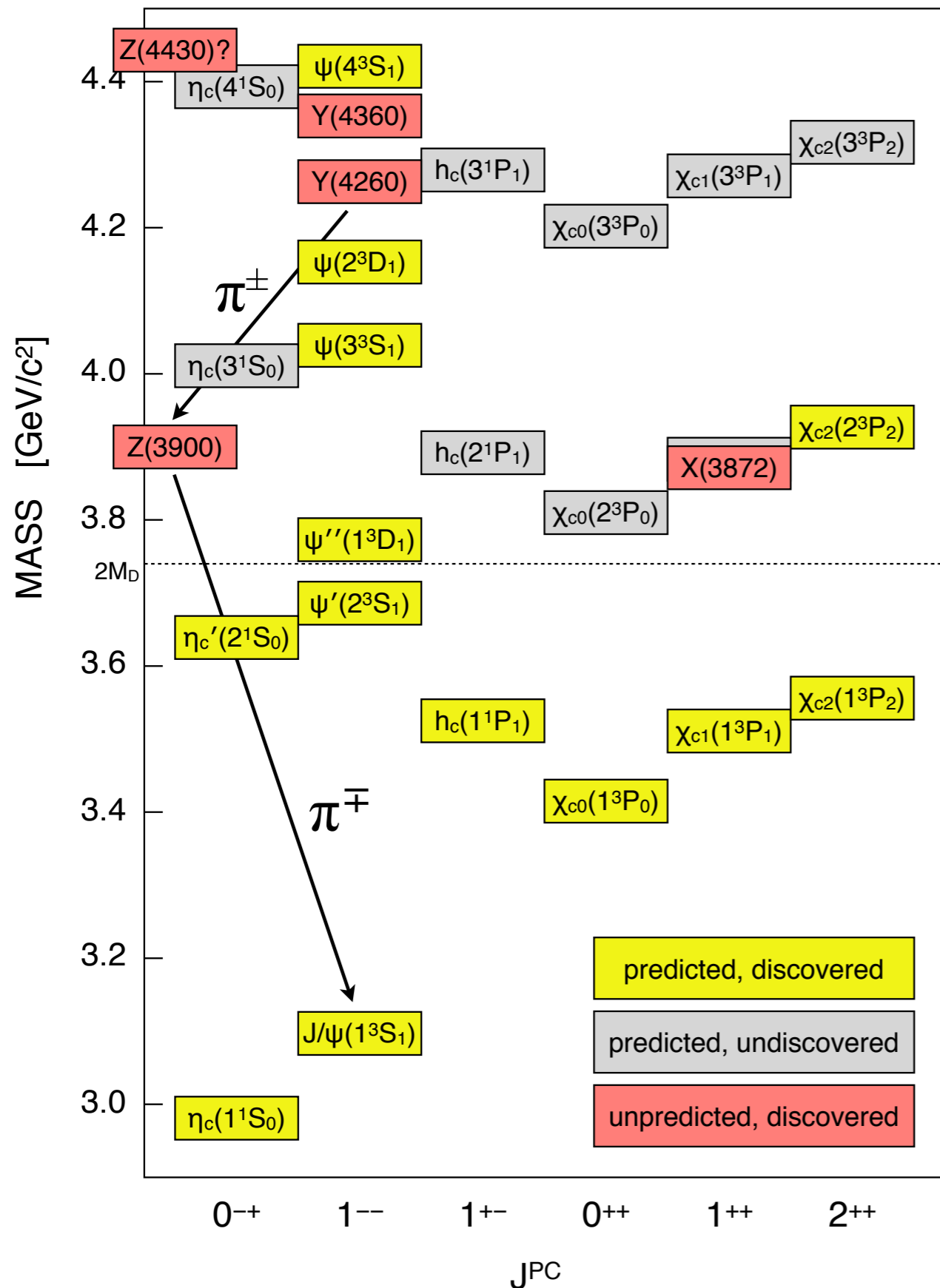


e^+e^- (at 4260 MeV) \rightarrow $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ at BESIII

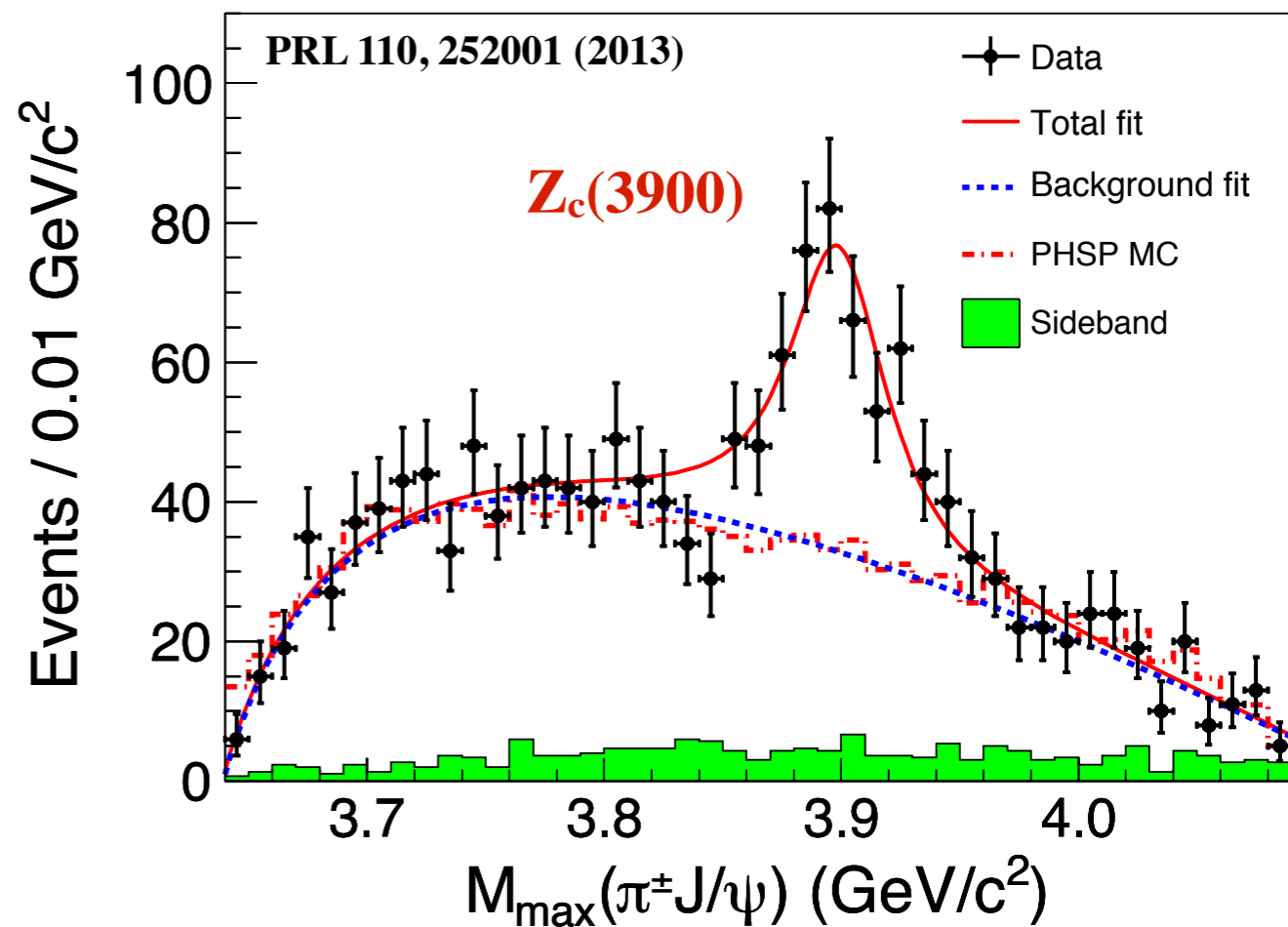


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IV. A New Era of Discovery



e^+e^- (at 4260 MeV) $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ at BESIII



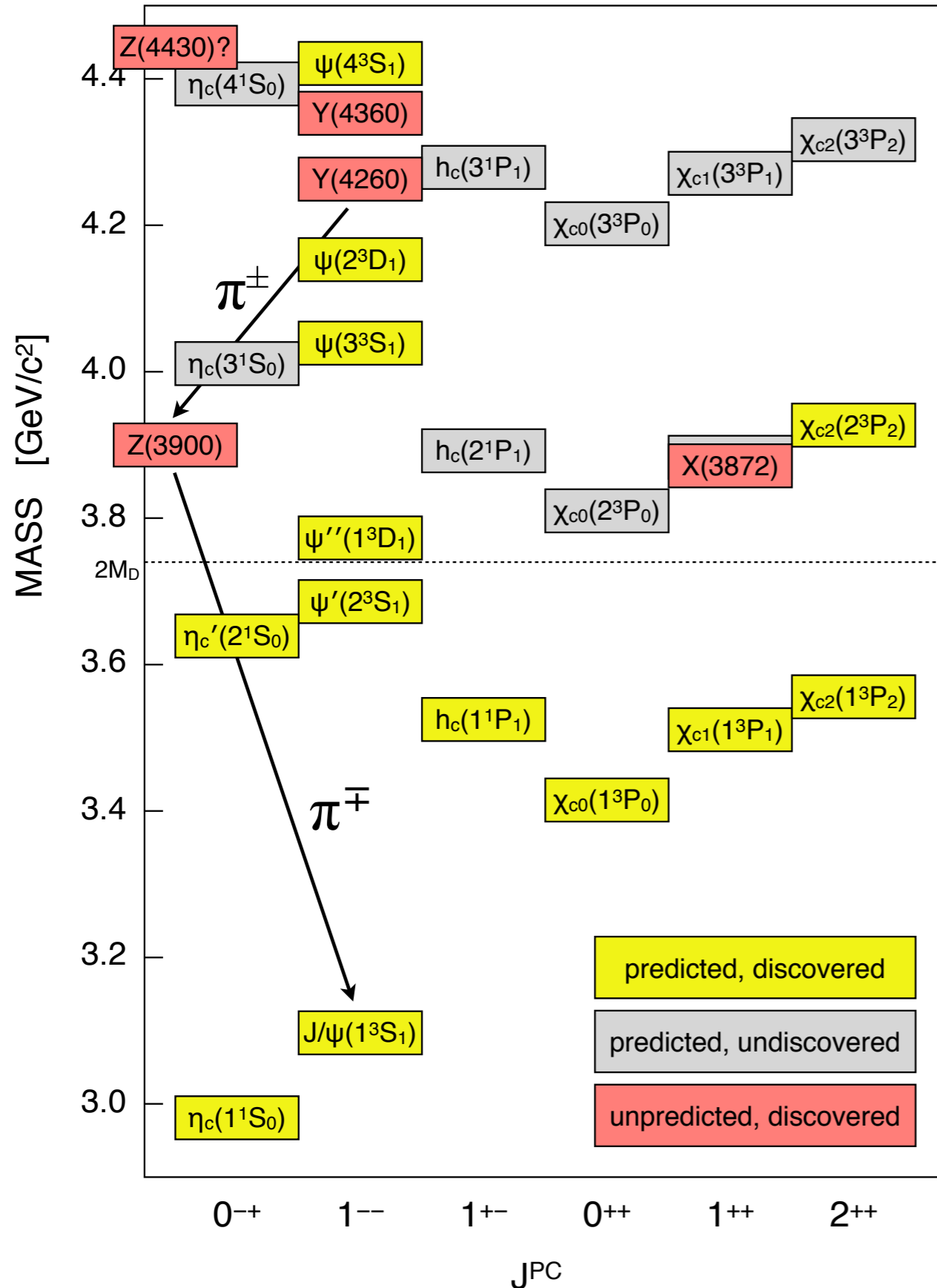
$M = 3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9$ MeV
 $\Gamma = 46 \pm 10 \pm 20$ MeV

\Rightarrow “Charged Charmoniumlike Structure”

(Confirmed by Belle and CLEO data.)

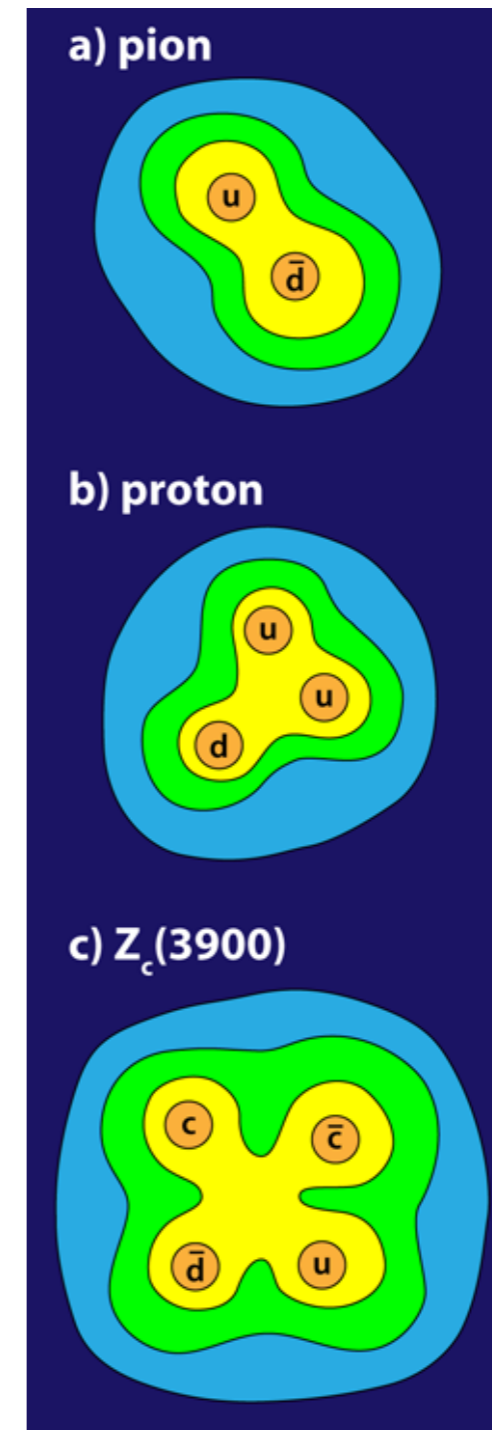
(Many theoretical ideas -- close to D^*D threshold.)

IV. A New Era of Discovery



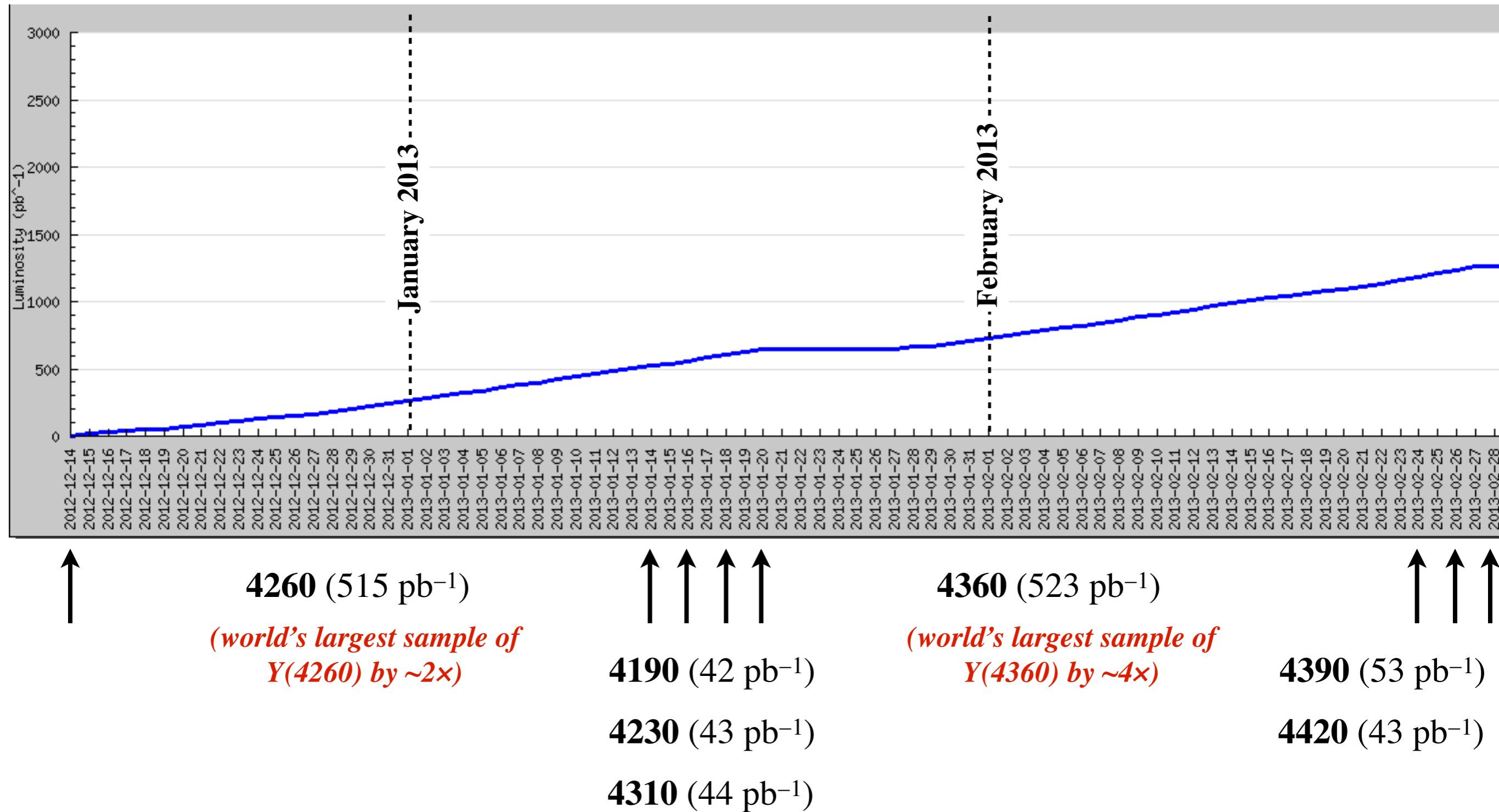
Viewpoint: New Particle Hints at Four-Quark Matter

[Eric Swanson](#), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA
 Published June 17, 2013 | Physics **6**, 69 (2013) | DOI: 10.1103/Physics.6.69



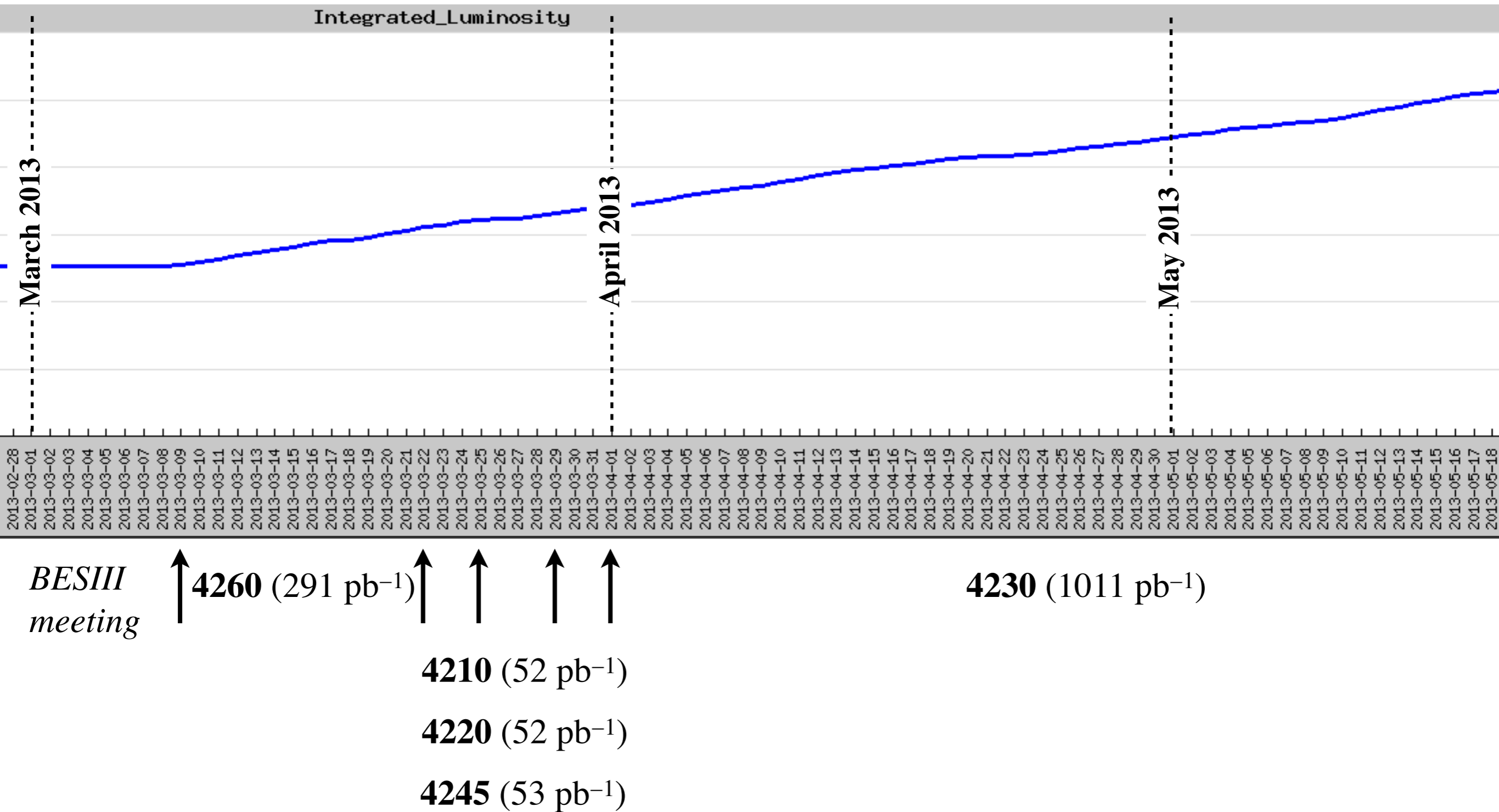
IV. A New Era of Discovery

BESIII Initial Round of Data-taking



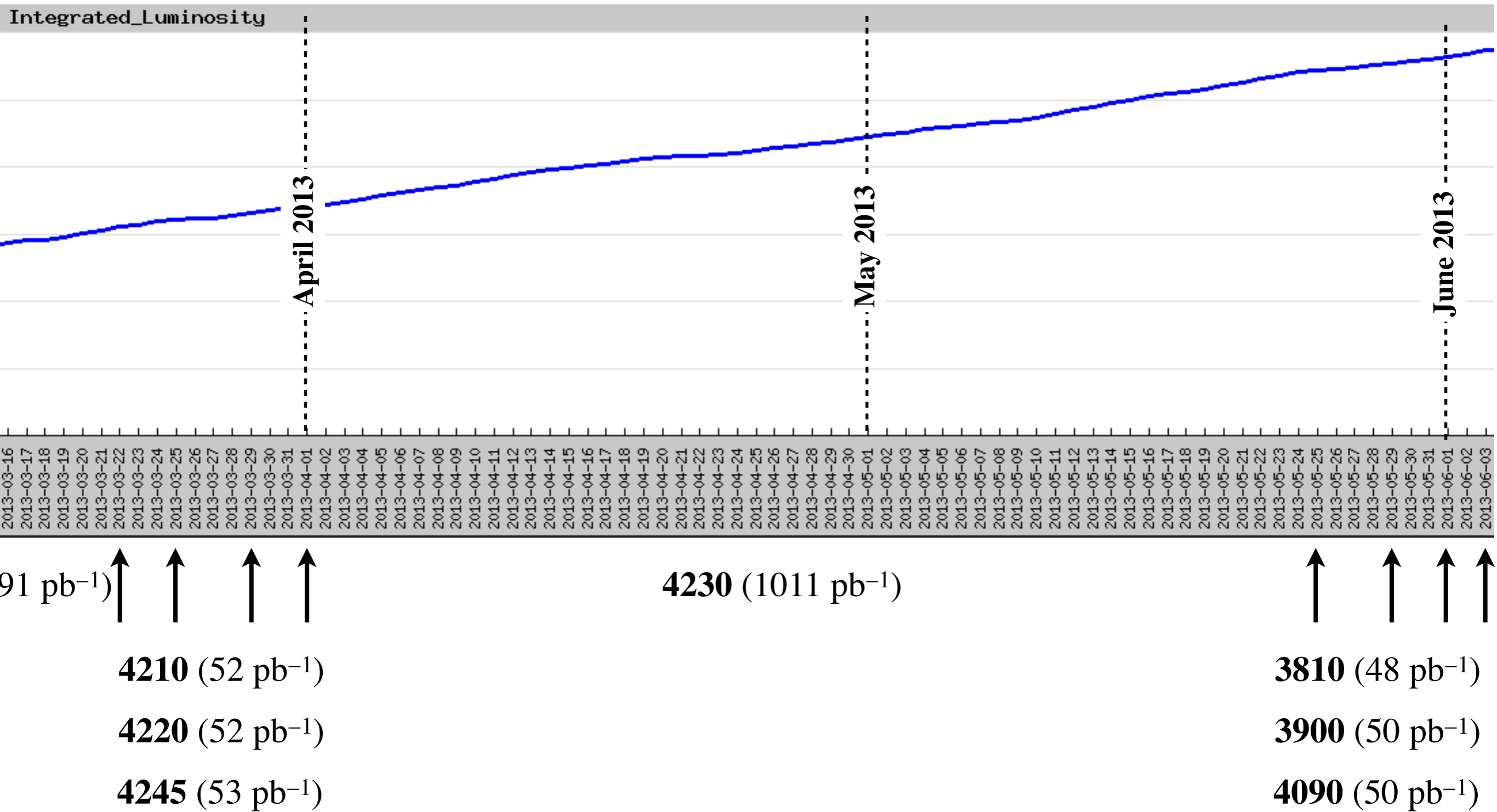
IV. A New Era of Discovery

BESIII Additional Round of Data-taking

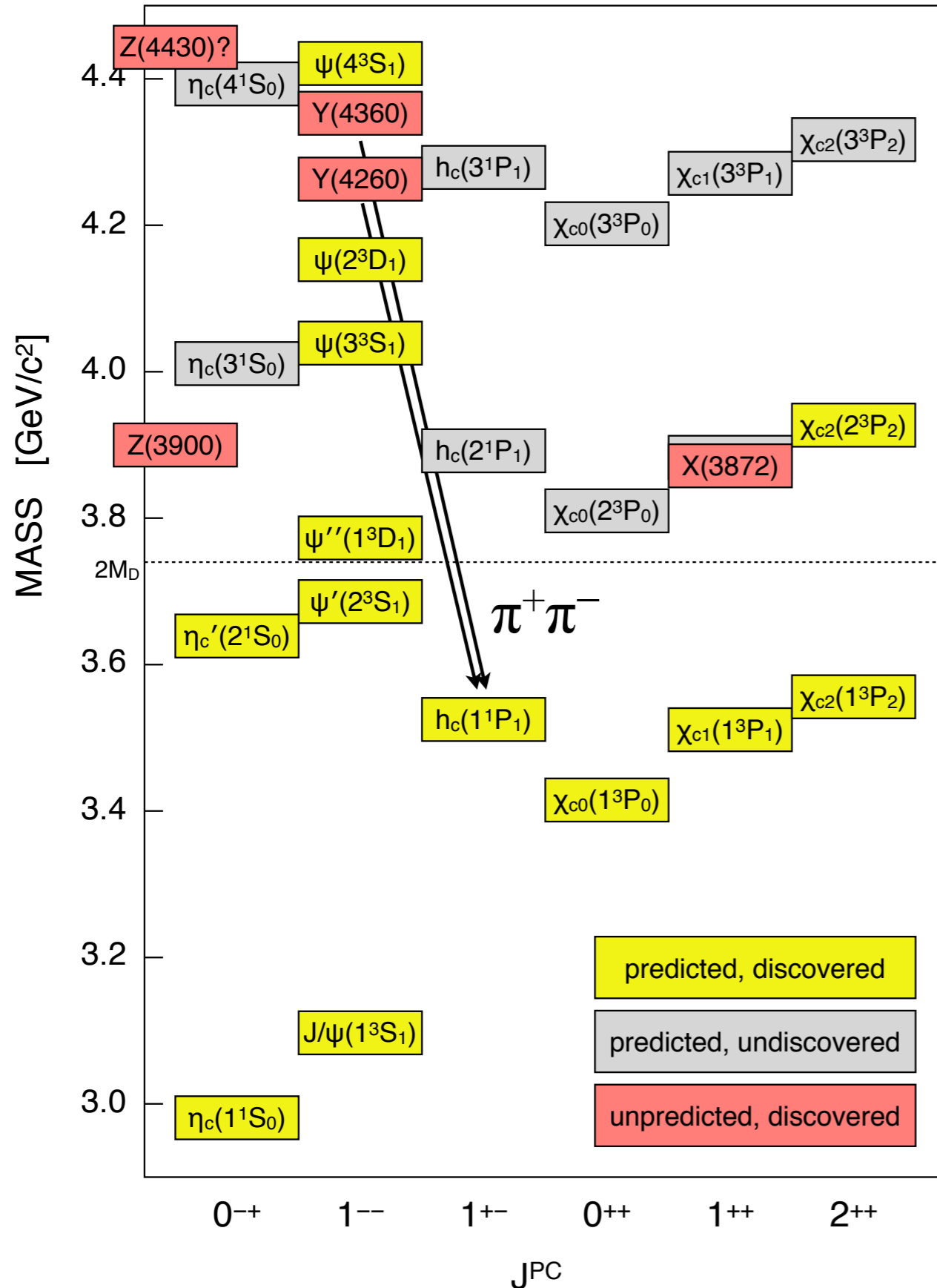


IV. A New Era of Discovery

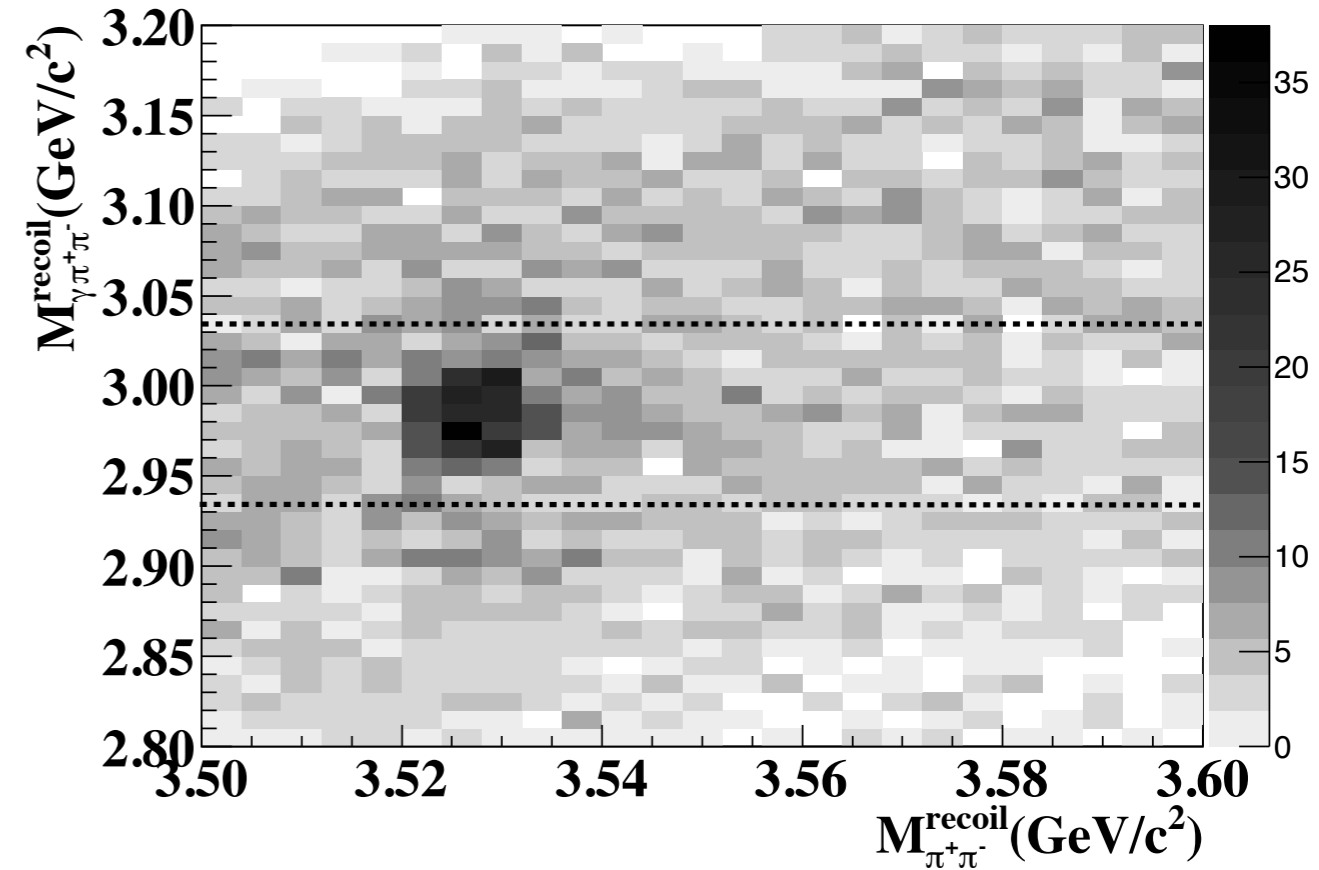
BESIII Additional Round of Data-taking



IV. A New Era of Discovery



e^+e^- (at 4260 MeV) $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c(1P)$ at BESIII



arXiv:1309:1896

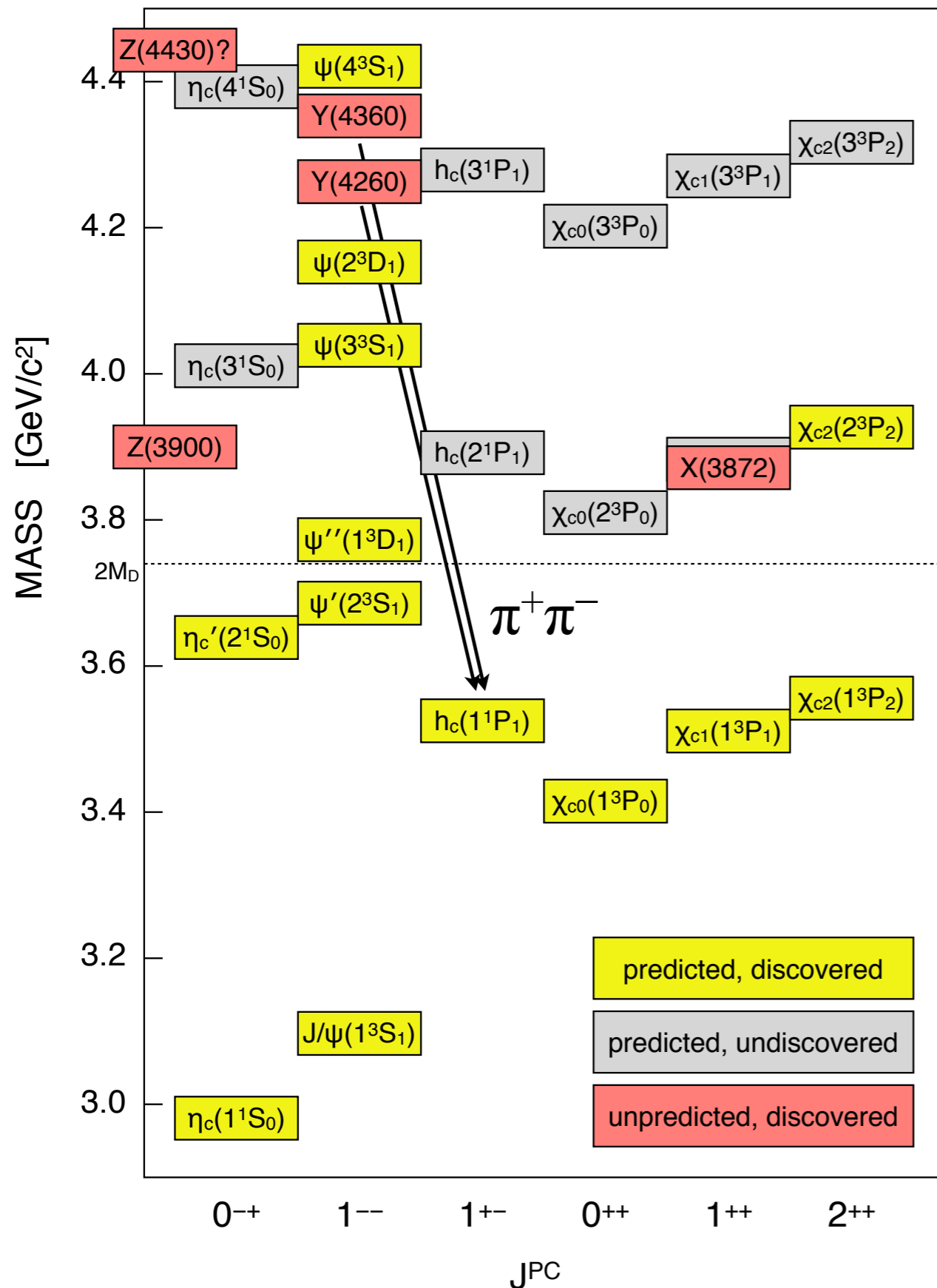
Exclusively reconstruct the process:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c(1P)$$

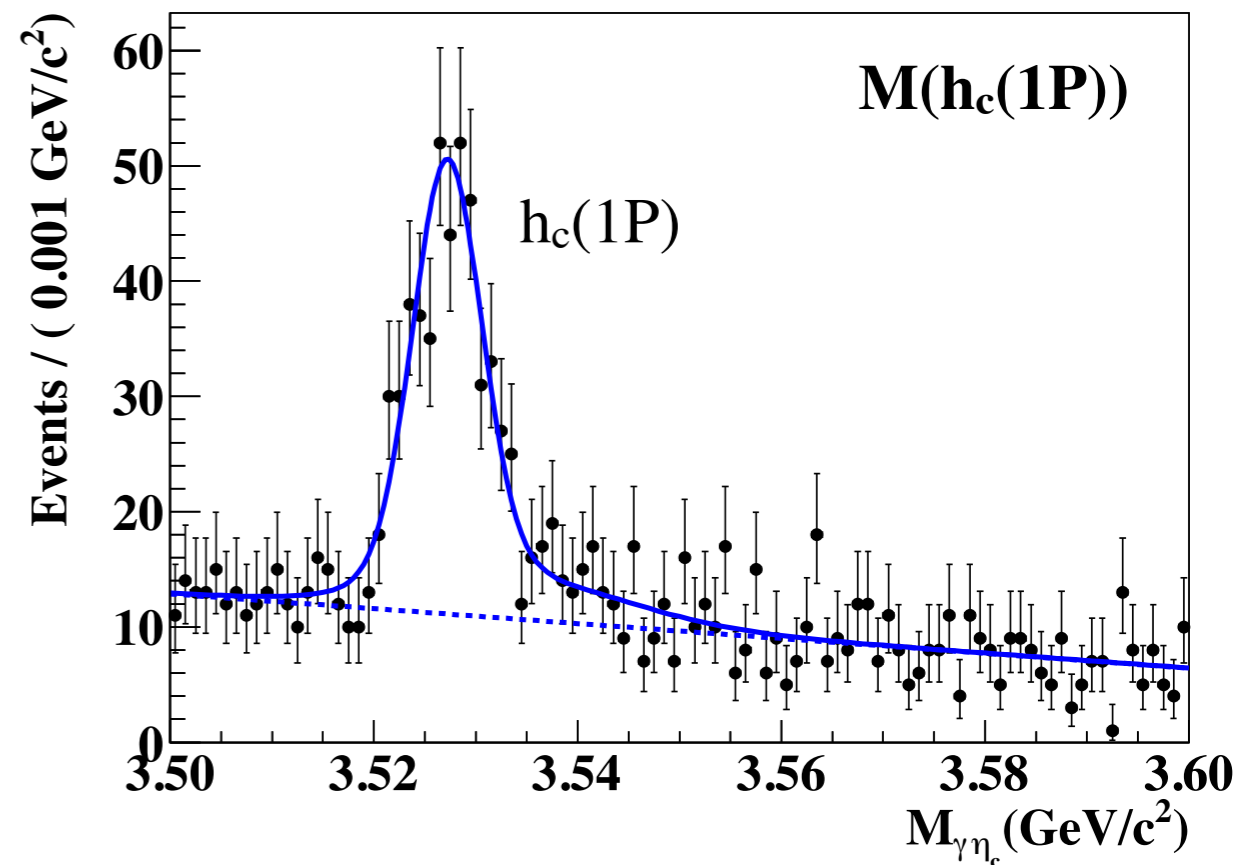
$$h_c(1P) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$$

$$\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow \mathbf{16 \text{ decay channels}}$$

IV. A New Era of Discovery



e^+e^- (at 4260 MeV) \rightarrow $\pi^+\pi^-h_c(1P)$ at BESIII



arXiv:1309:1896

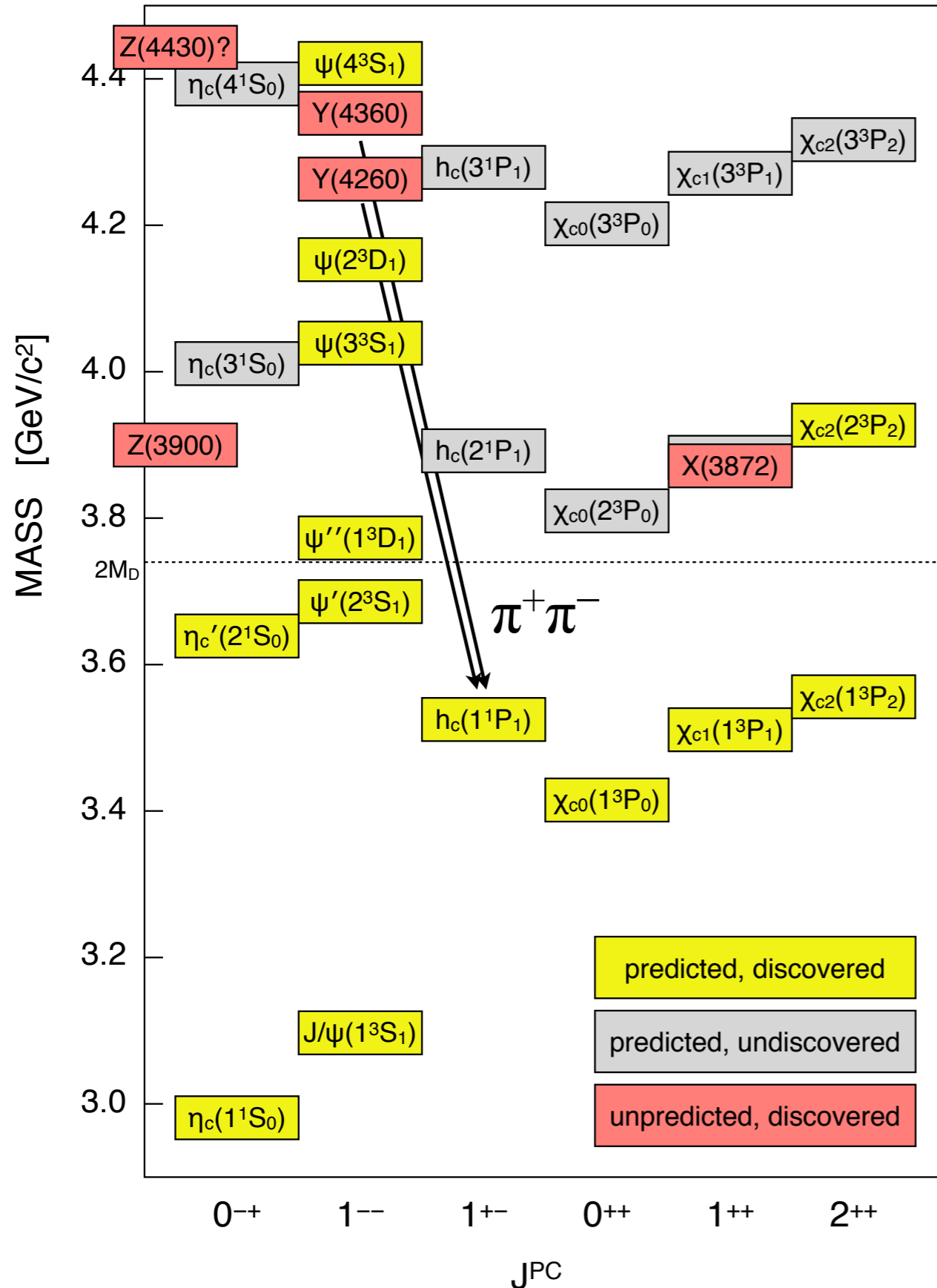
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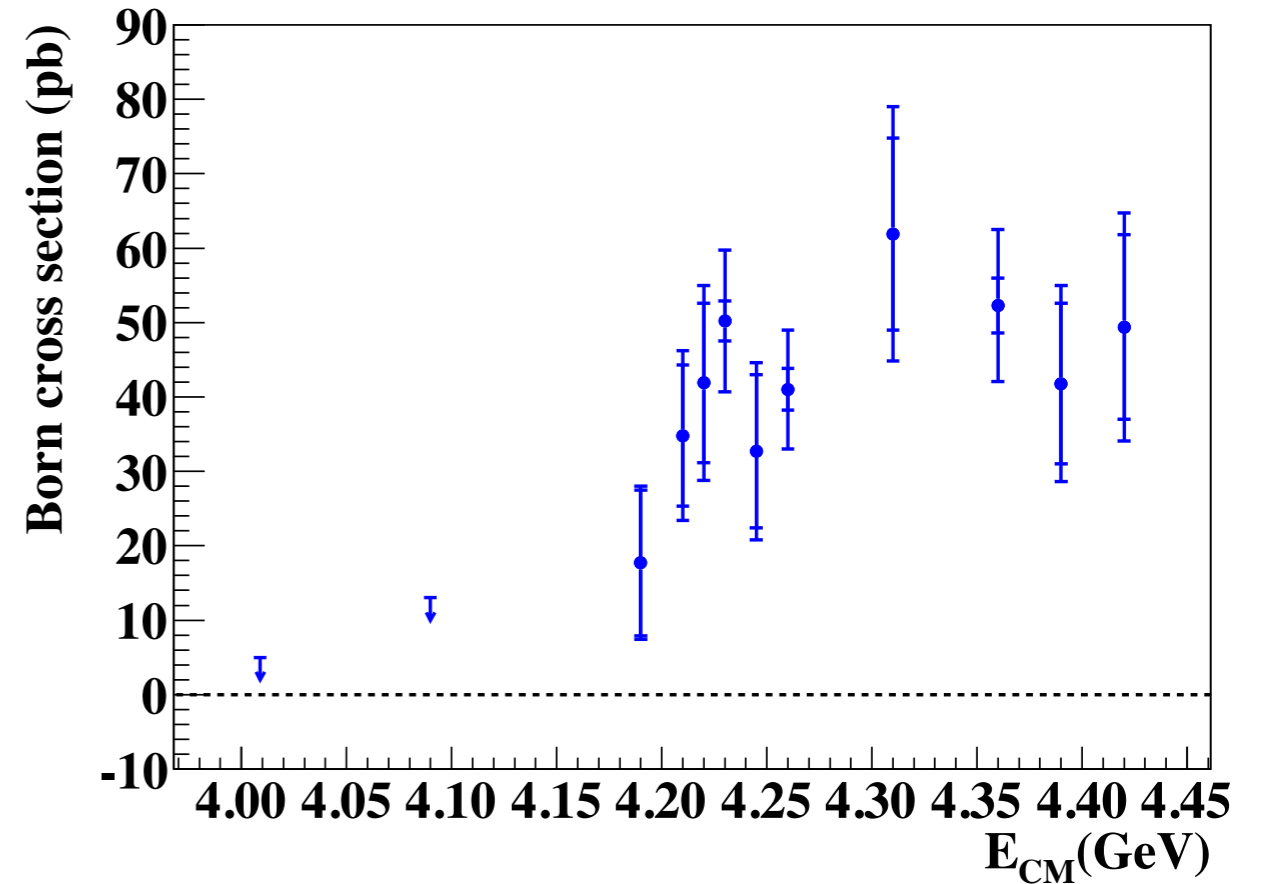
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IV. A New Era of Discovery



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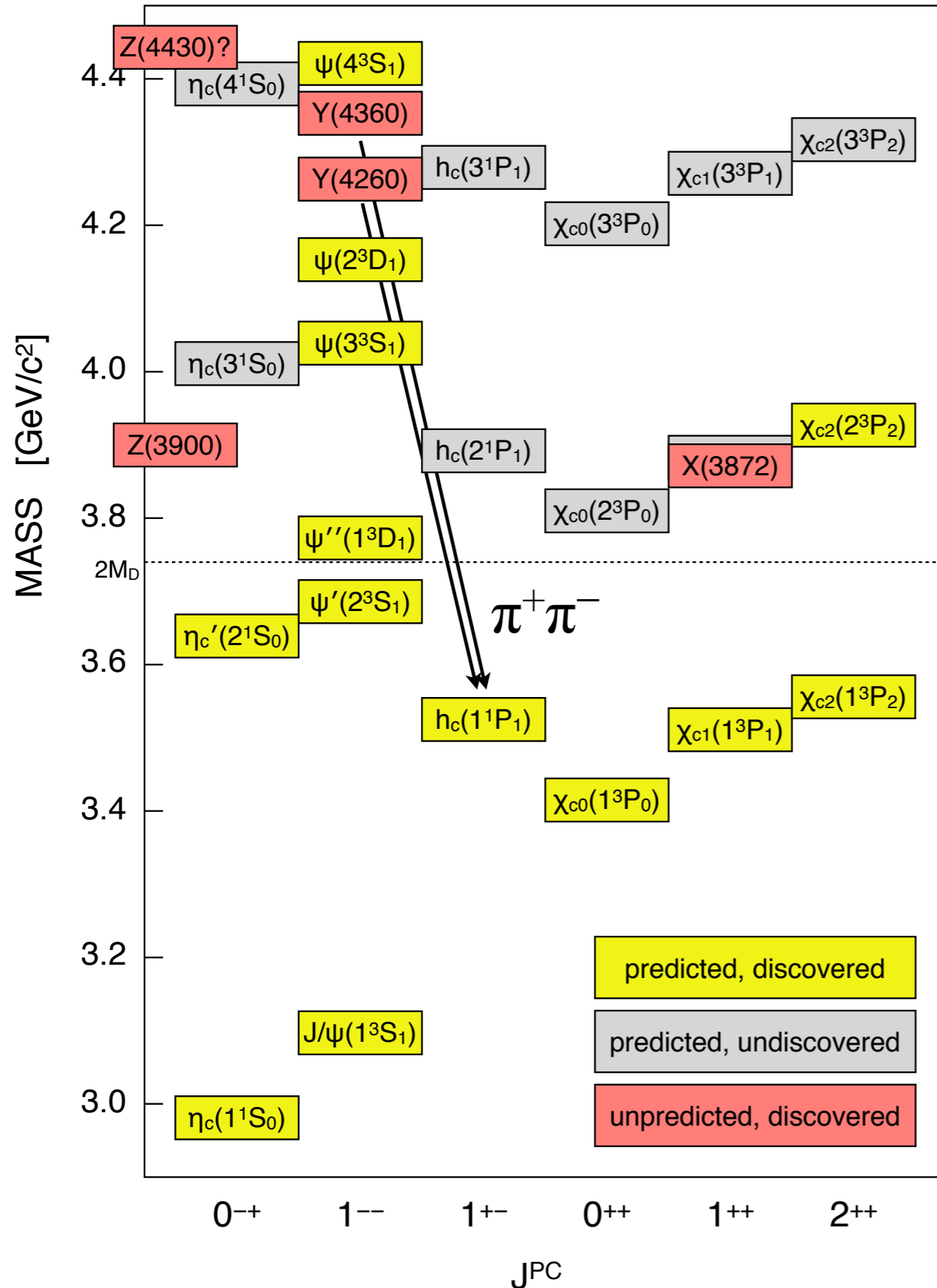
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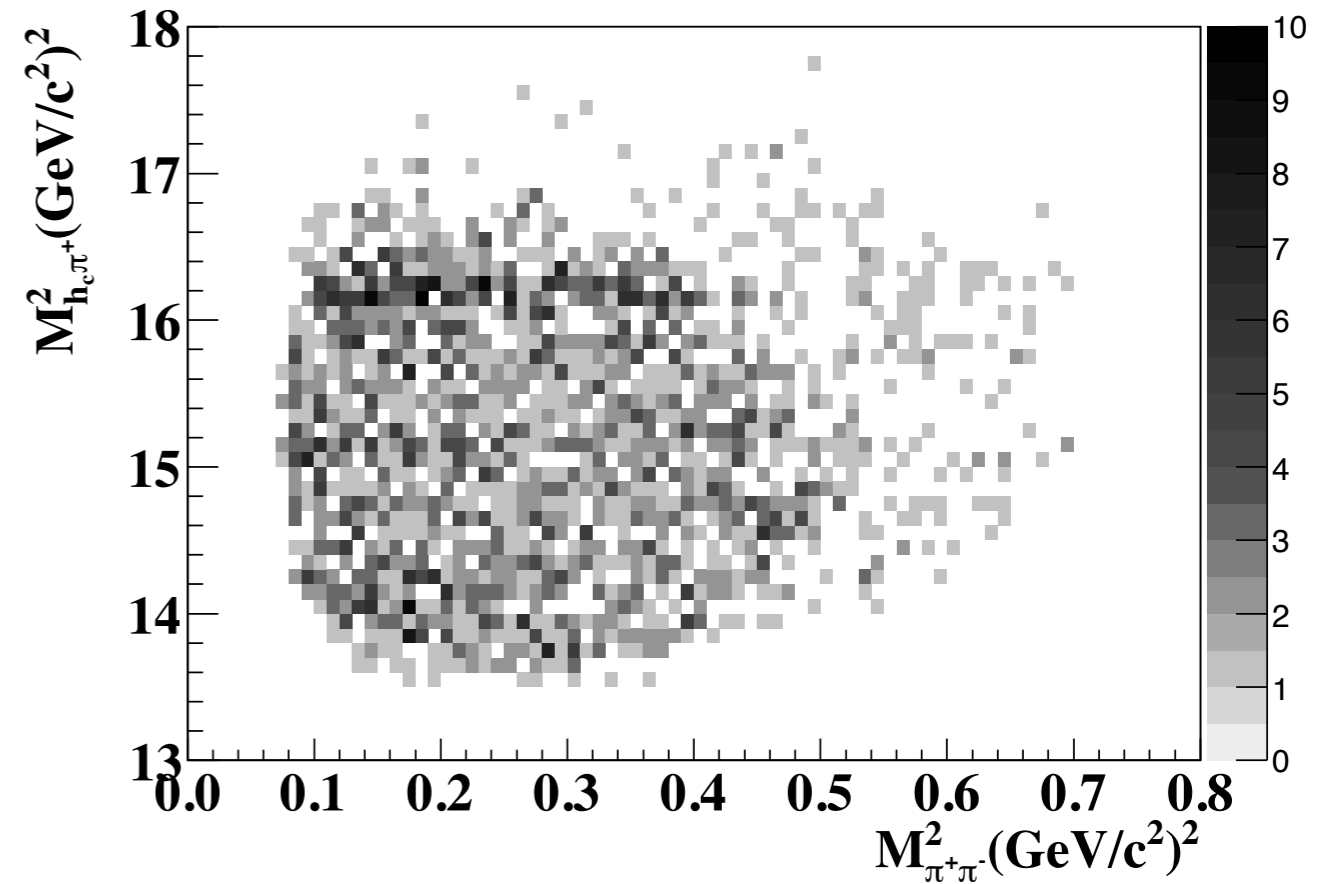
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IV. A New Era of Discovery



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arXiv:1309:1896

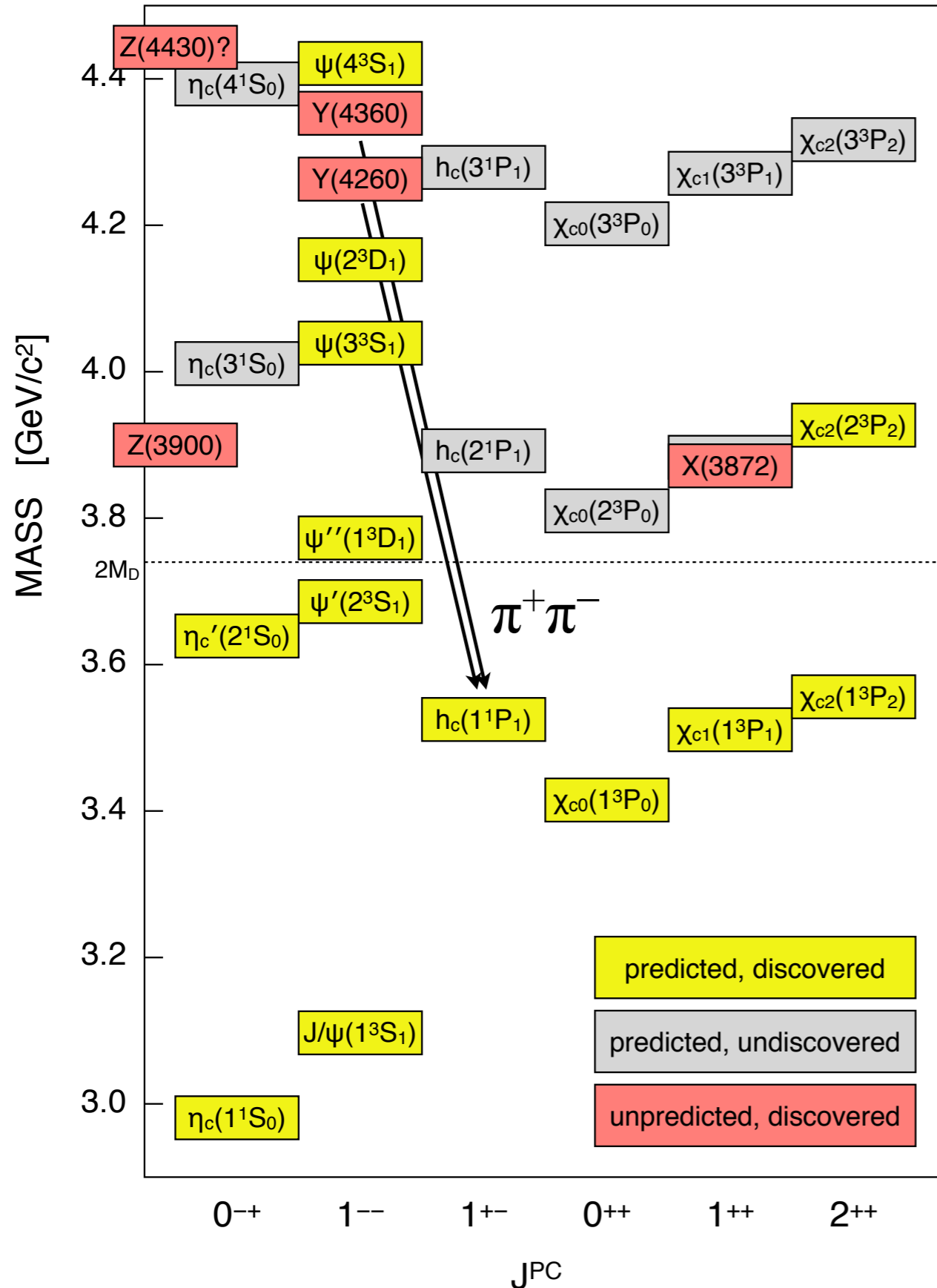
Exclusively reconstruct the process:

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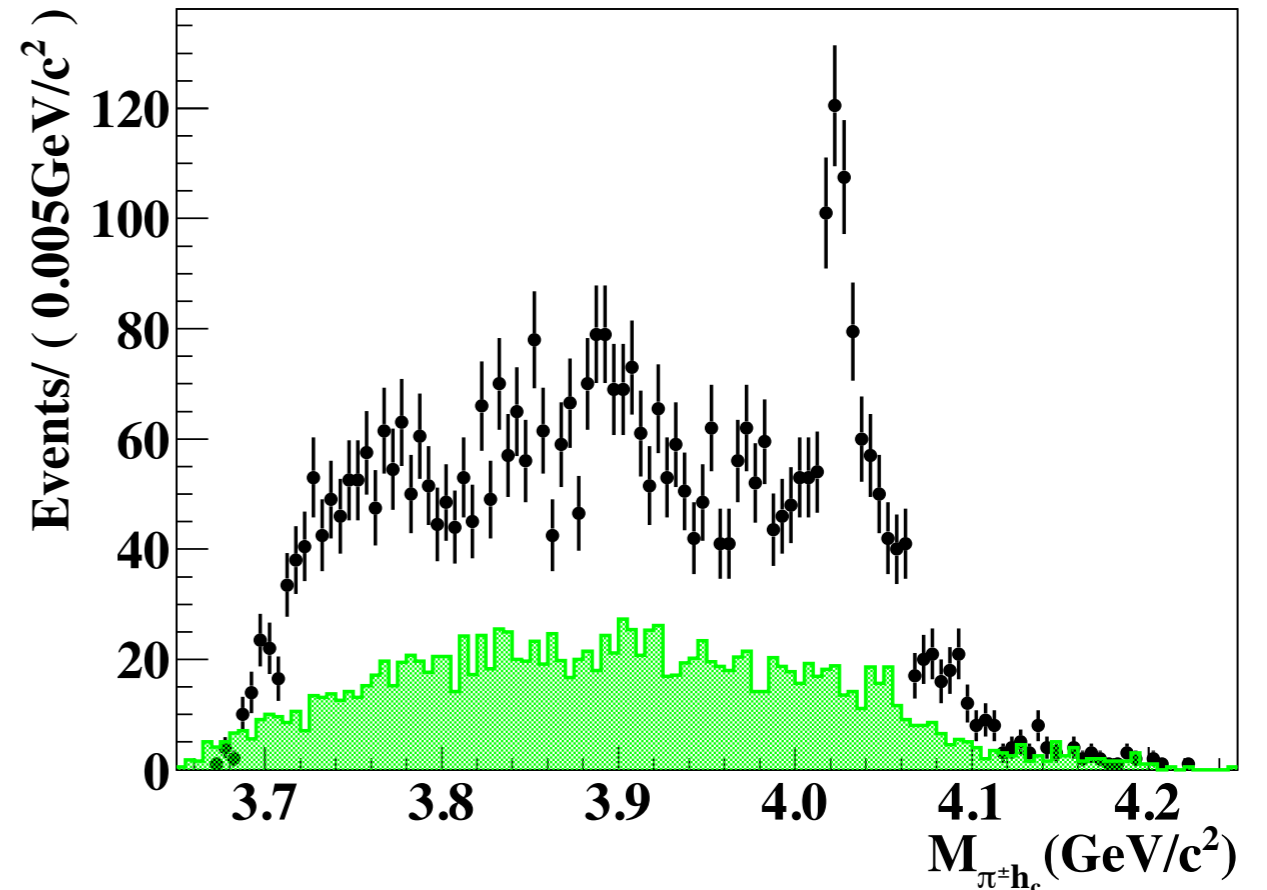
$$h_c(1P) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$$

$$\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow \mathbf{16 \text{ decay channels}}$$

IV. A New Era of Discovery



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- h_c(1P) \text{ at BESIII}$$



arXiv:1309:1896

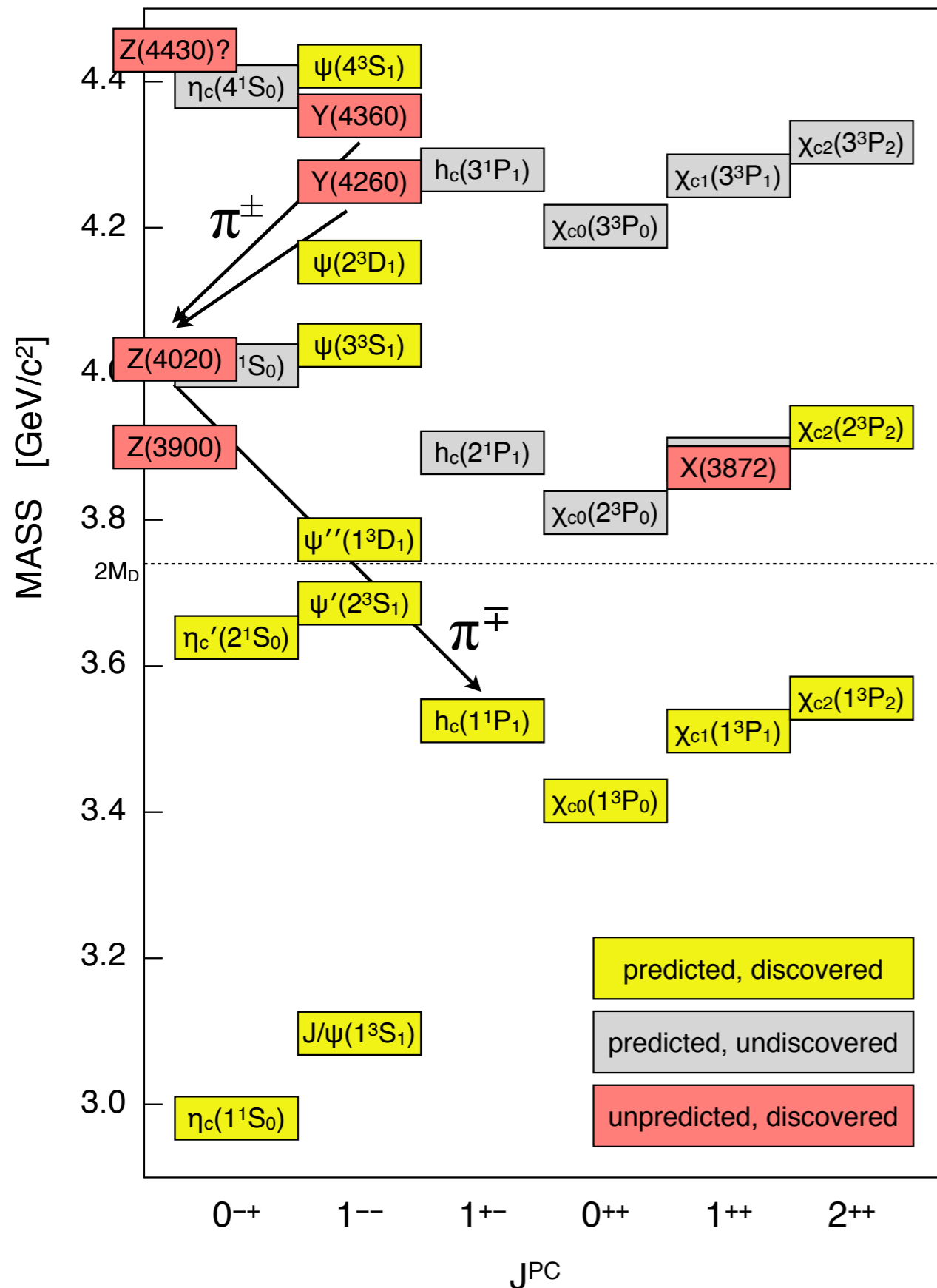
Exclusively reconstruct the process:

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- h_c(1P)$$

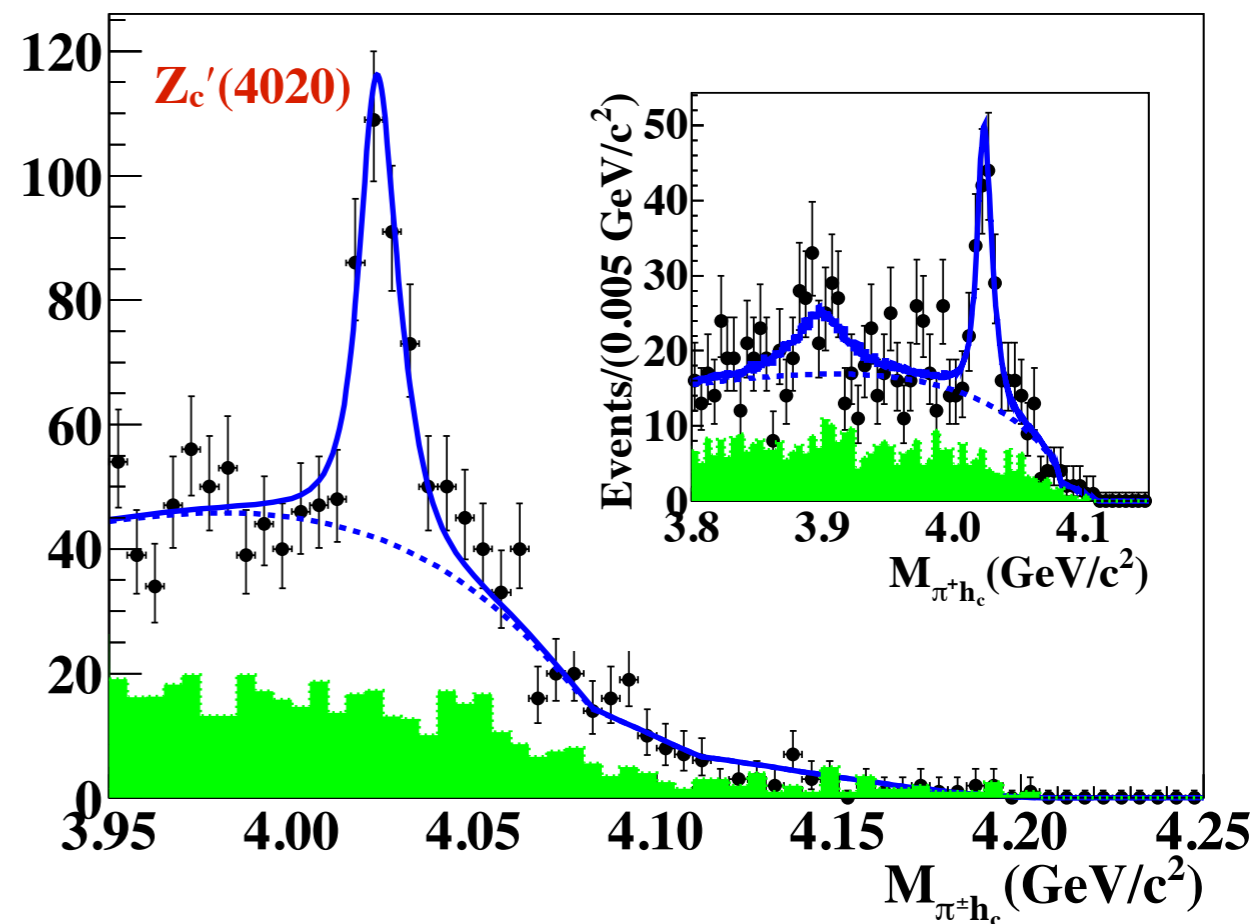
$$h_c(1P) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c(1S)$$

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IV. A New Era of Discovery



$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_c(1P)$ at BESIII



arXiv:1309:1896

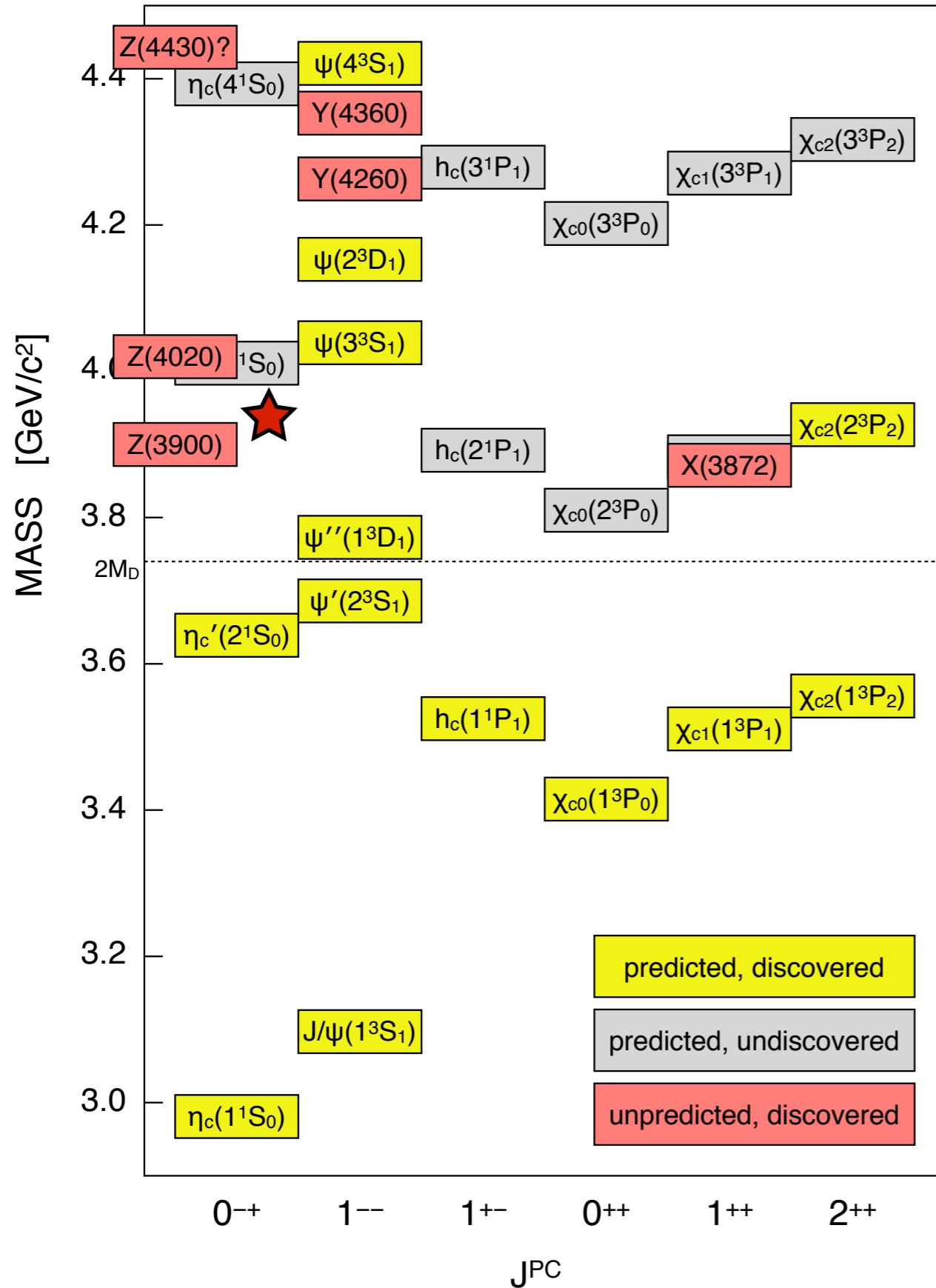
⇒ “Charged Charmoniumlike Structure”

(this time close to D^*D^* threshold)

$$M = 4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}$$

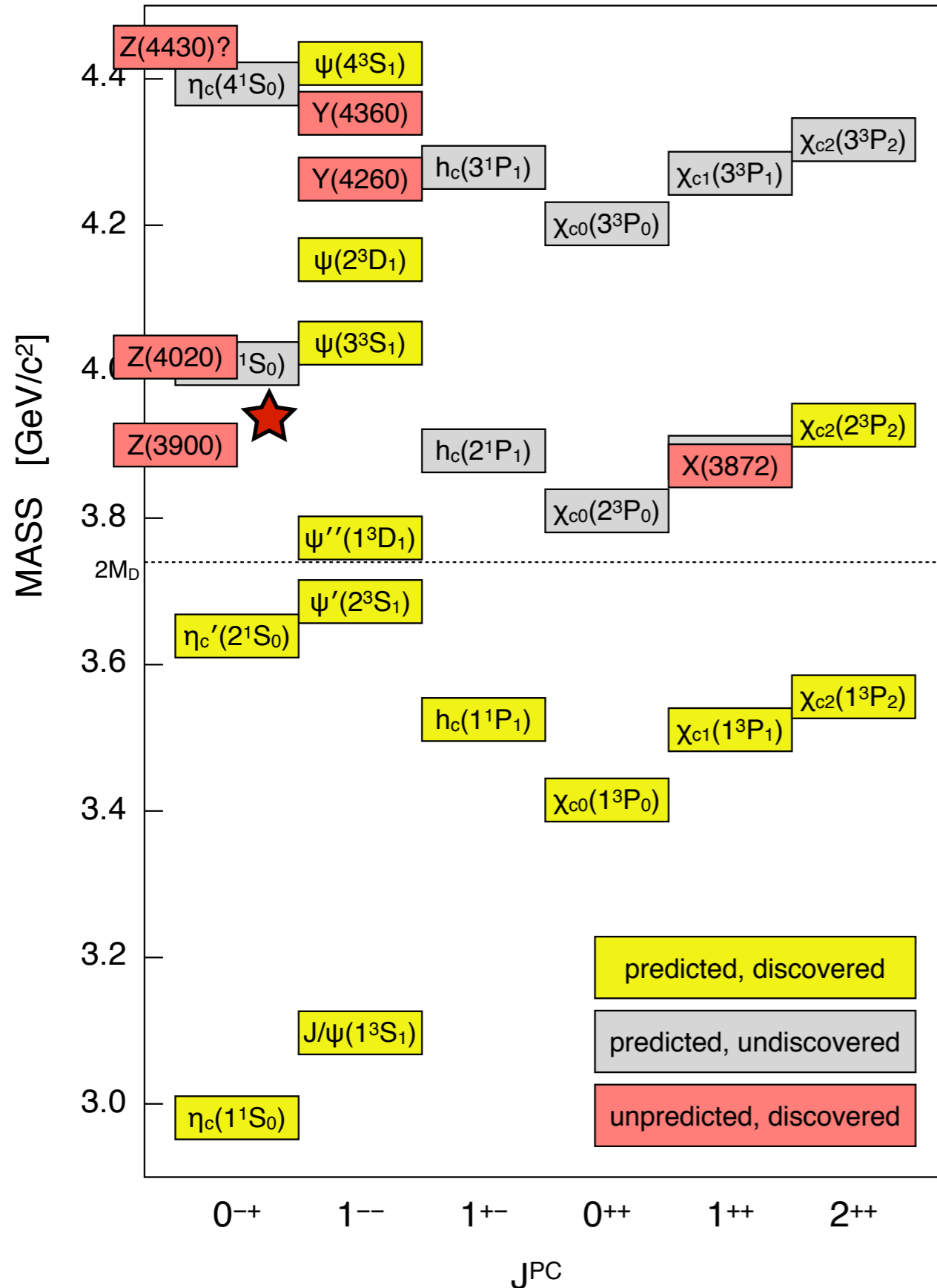
$$\Gamma = 7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6 \text{ MeV}$$

IV. A New Era of Discovery



The $Z_c(3900)$ is close to DD^* threshold...

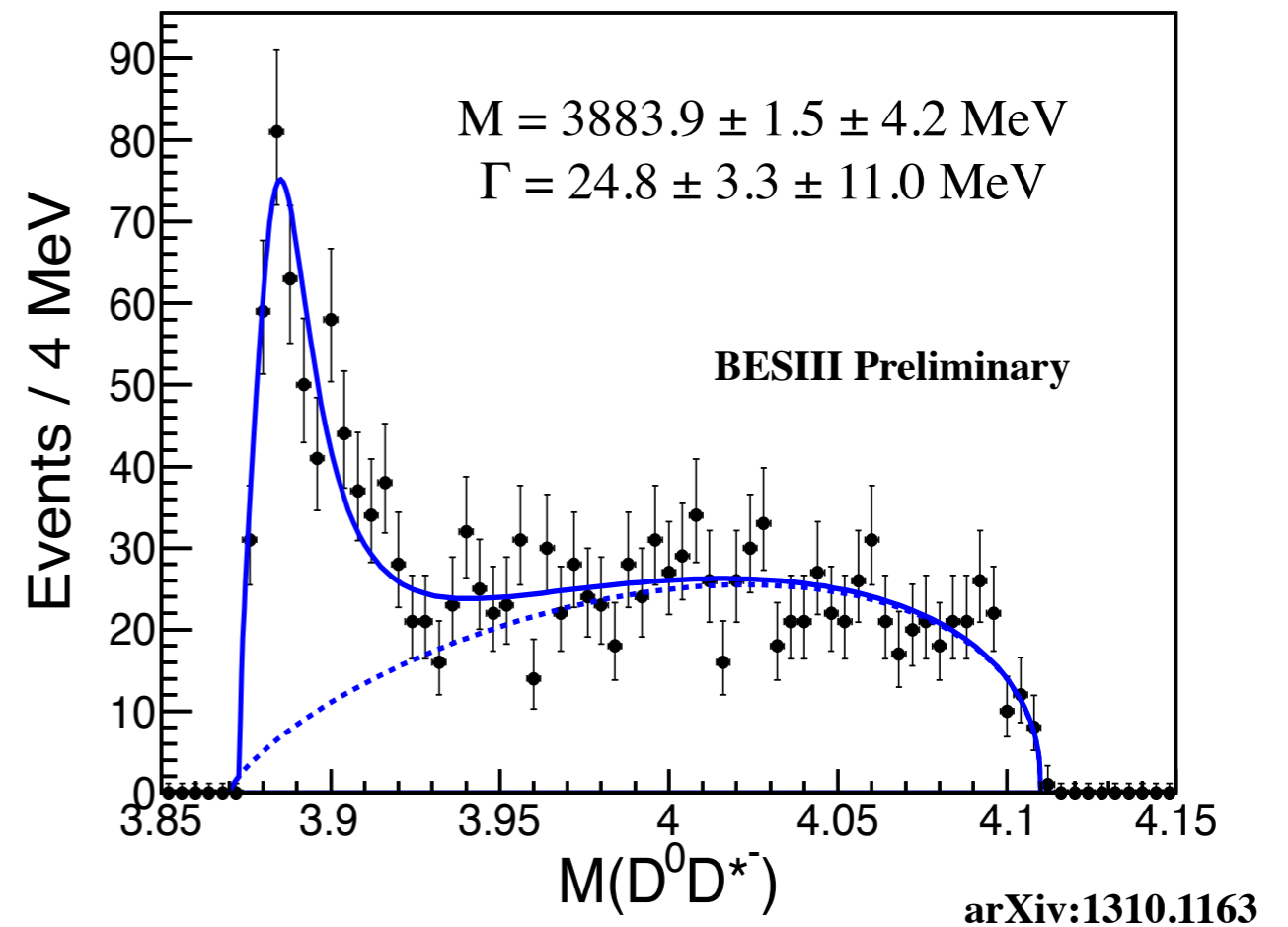
IV. A New Era of Discovery



The $Z_c(3900)$ is close to DD^* threshold...

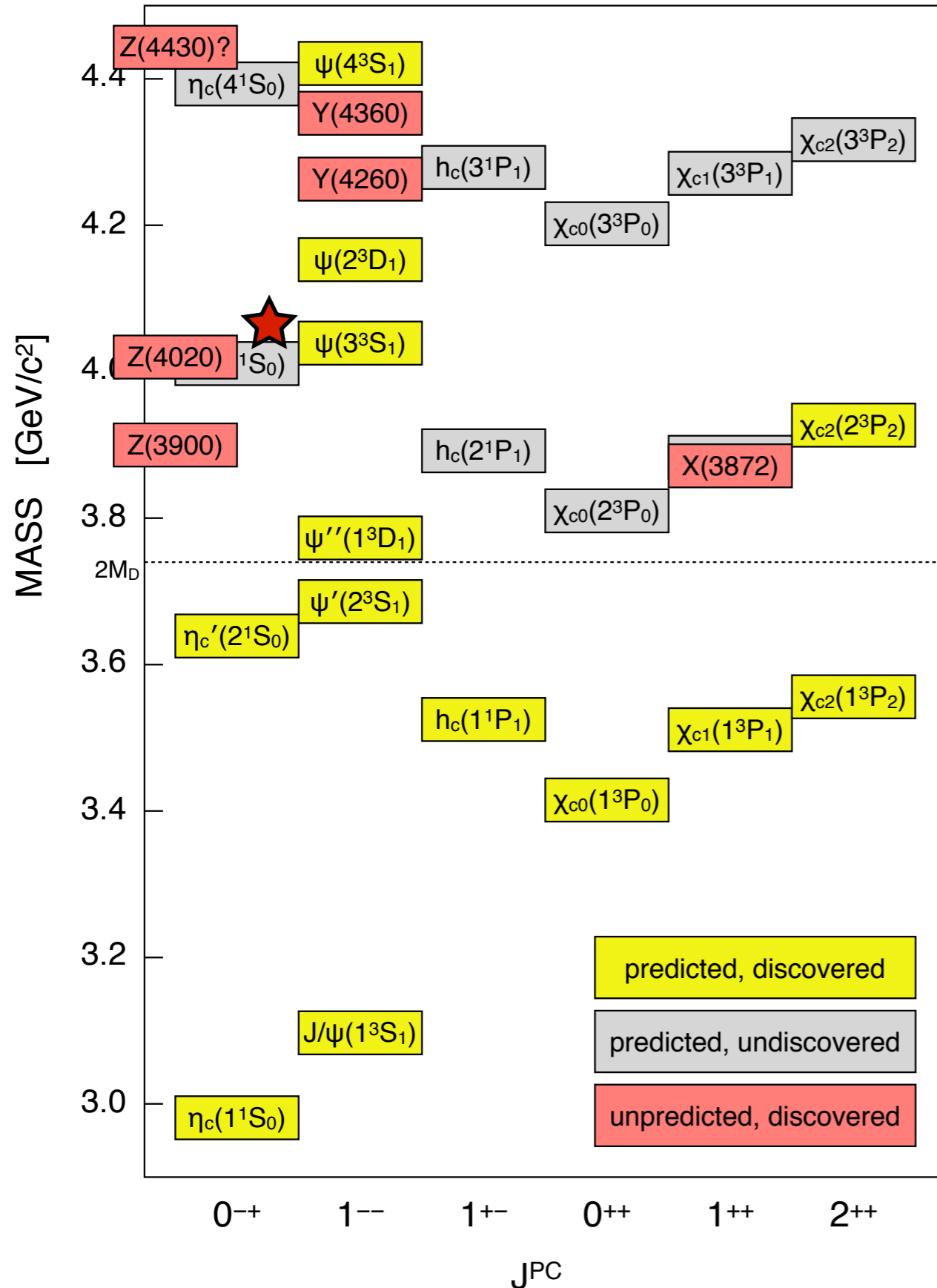
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ D^0 D^{*-}$$

at BESIII



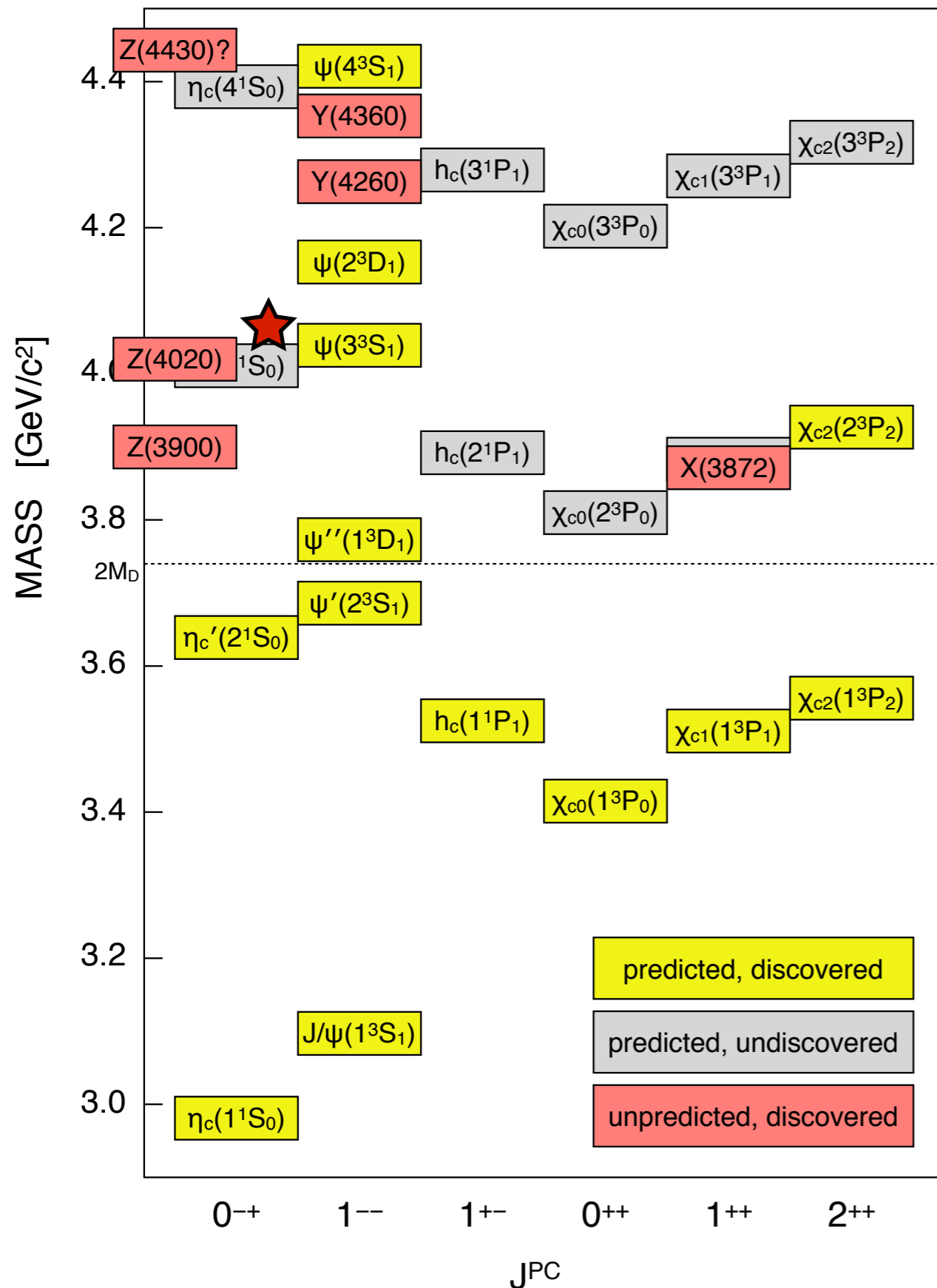
... and BESIII sees structure in DD^* .

IV. A New Era of Discovery



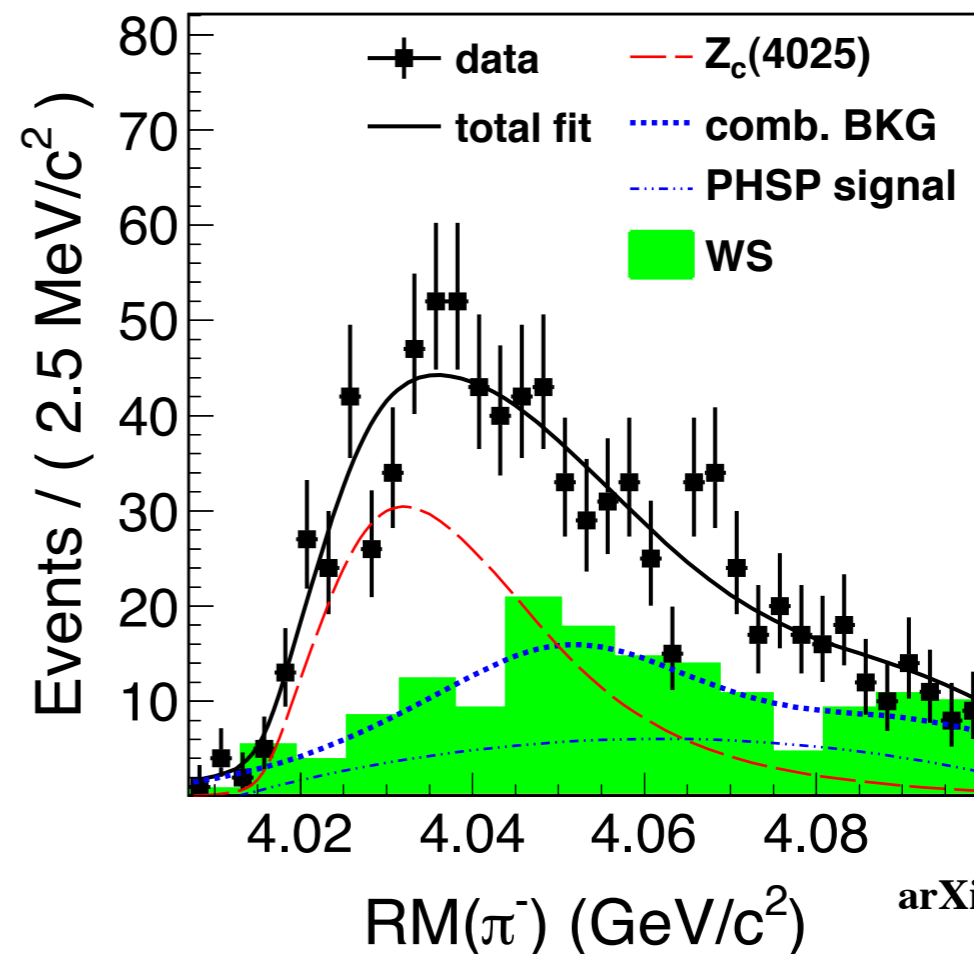
The $Z_c'(4020)$ is close to D^*D^* threshold...

IV. A New Era of Discovery



The Z_c'(4020) is close to D^{*}D^{*} threshold...

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm(D^*D^*)^\mp \text{ at BESIII}$$



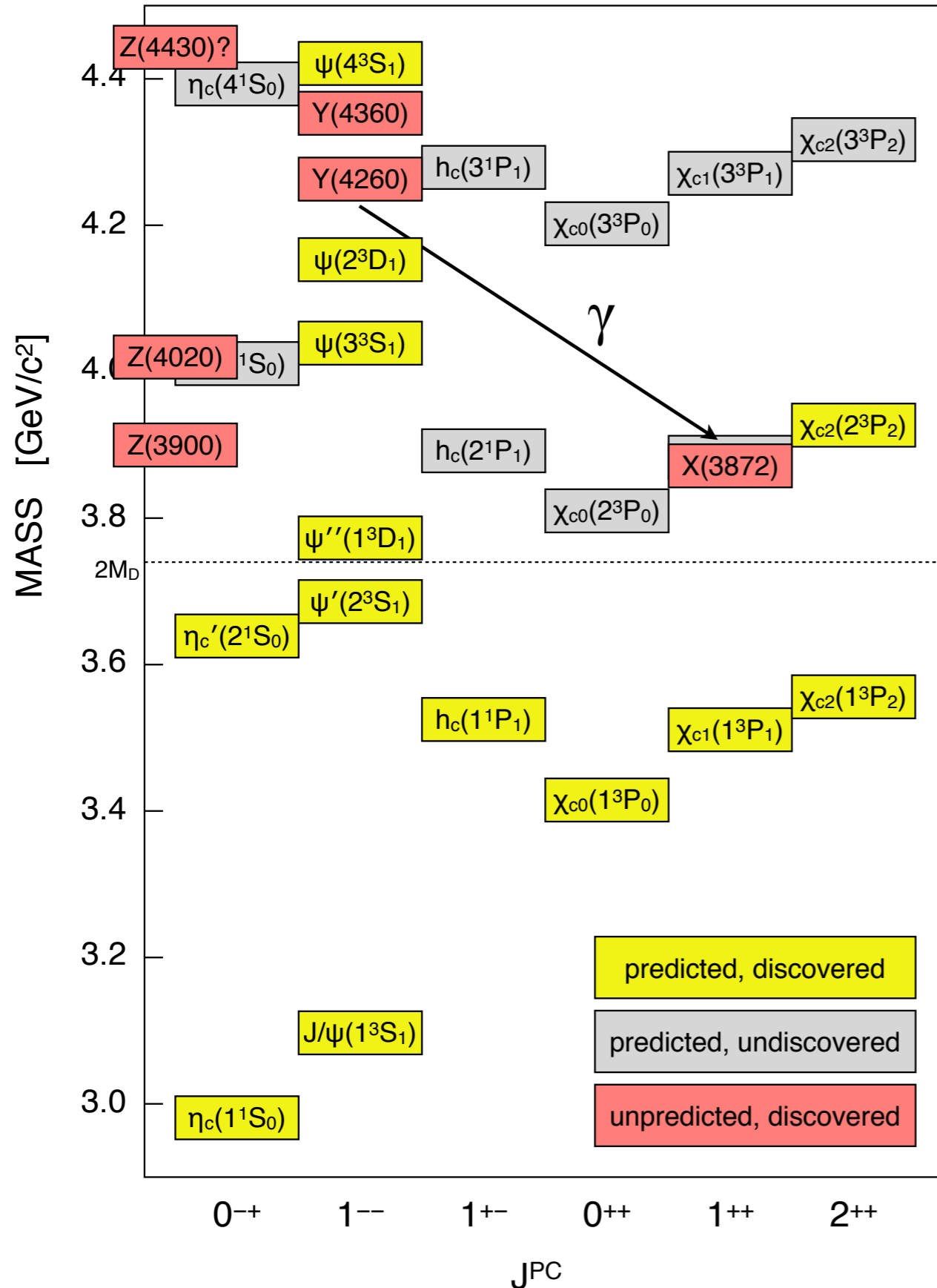
arXiv:1308.2760

... and BESIII sees structure in D^{*}D^{*}.

$$M = 4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7 \text{ MeV}$$

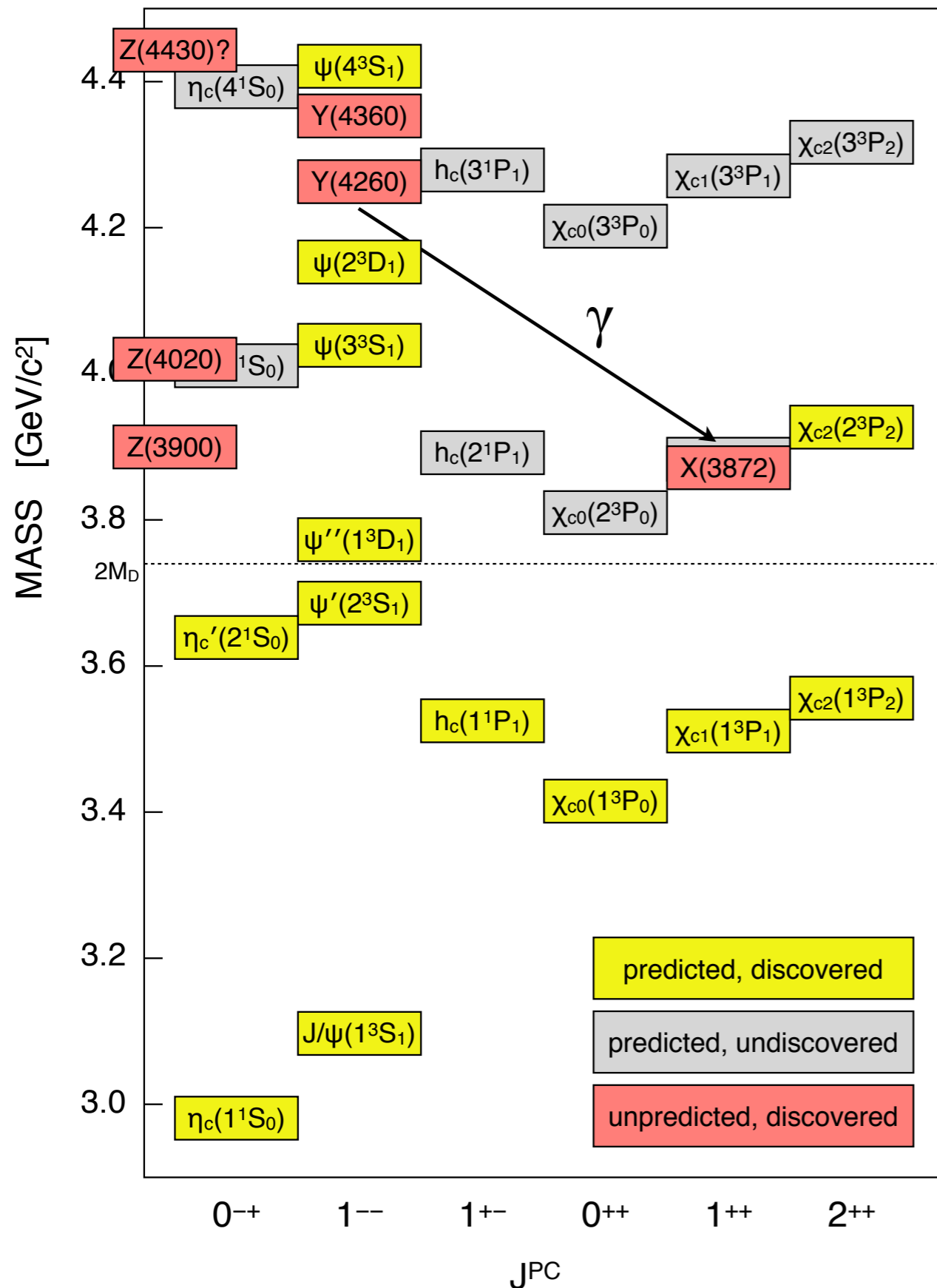
$$\Gamma = 24.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 7.7 \text{ MeV}$$

IV. A New Era of Discovery

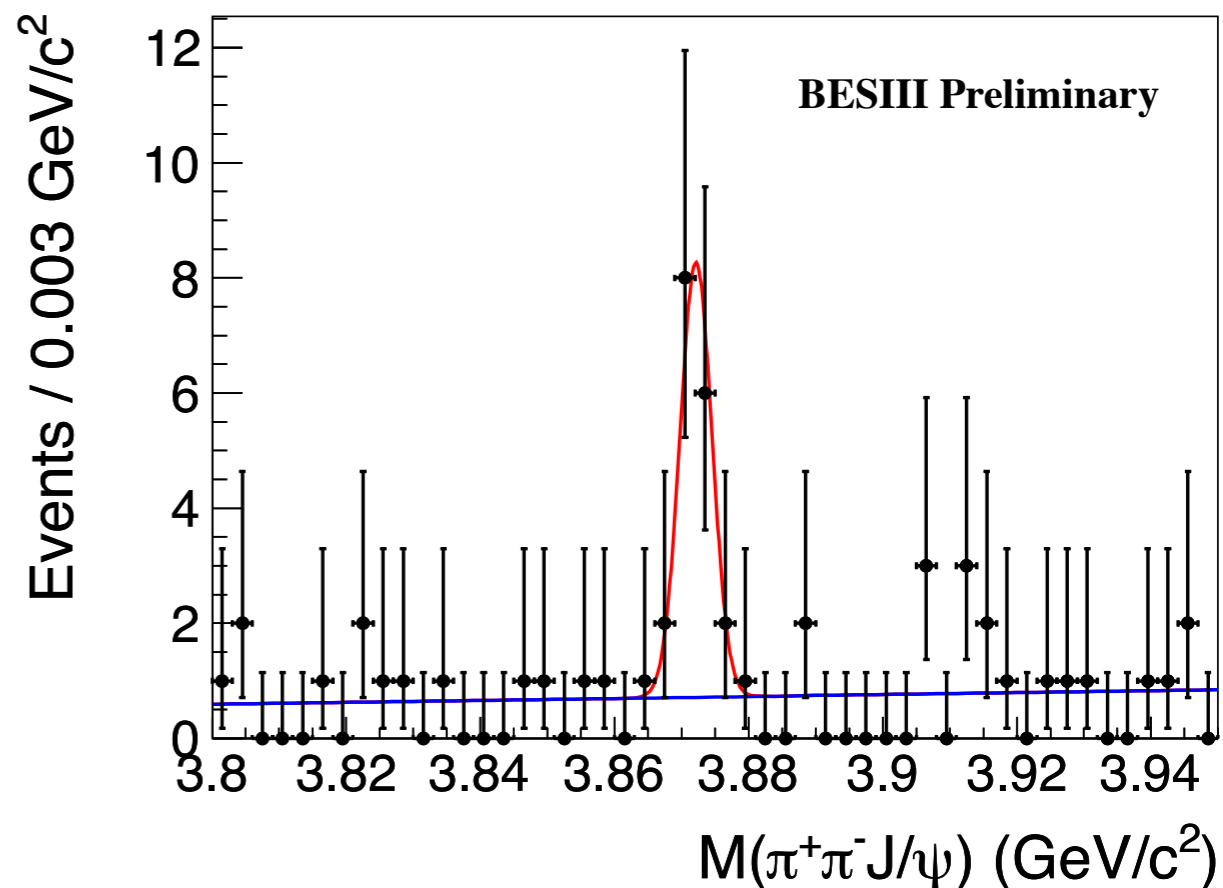


One more: Search for $Y(4260) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$...

IV. A New Era of Discovery



$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ at BESIII



⇒ **“Observation of the X(3872)”**

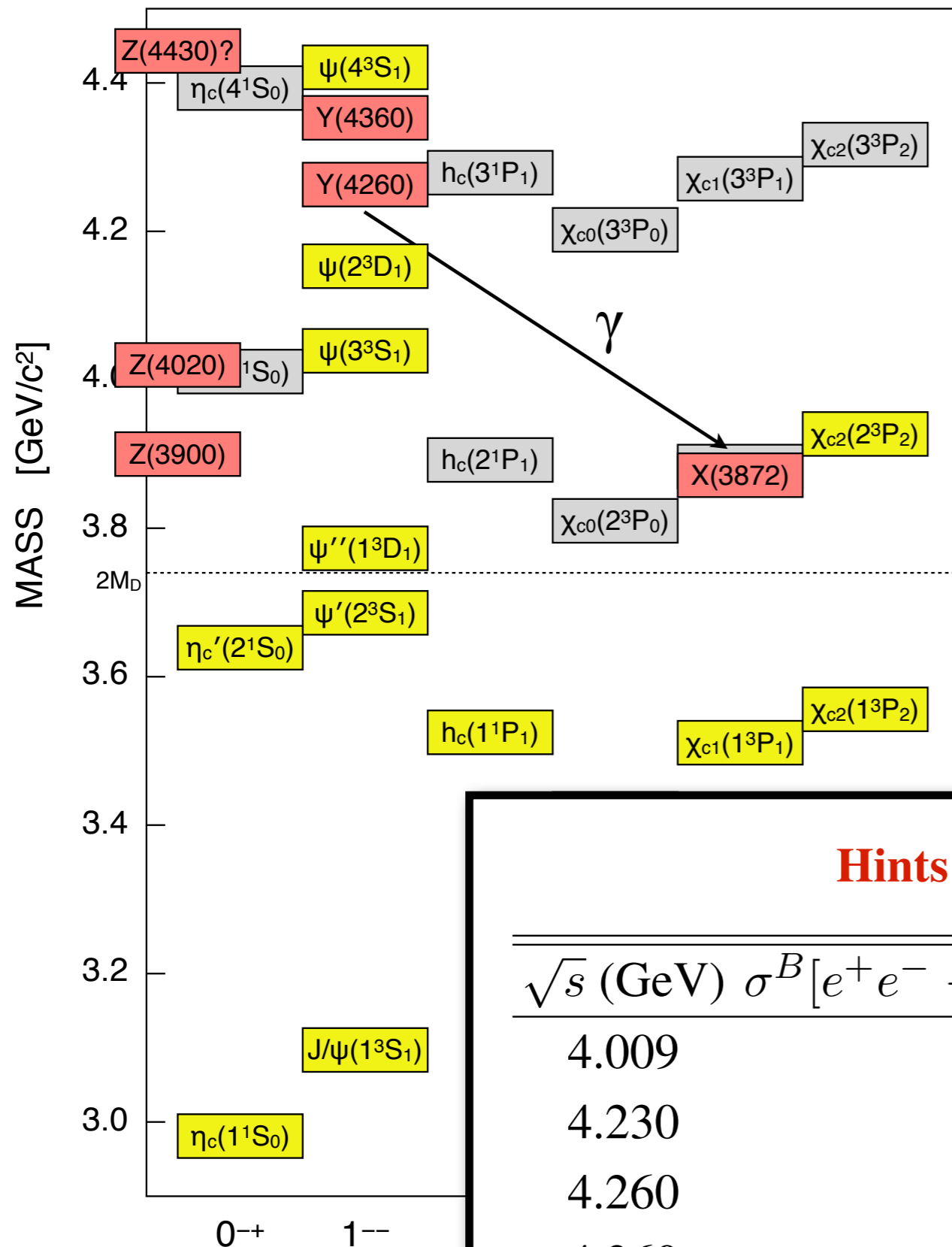
significance = 5.3σ

$N = 15.0 \pm 3.9$ events

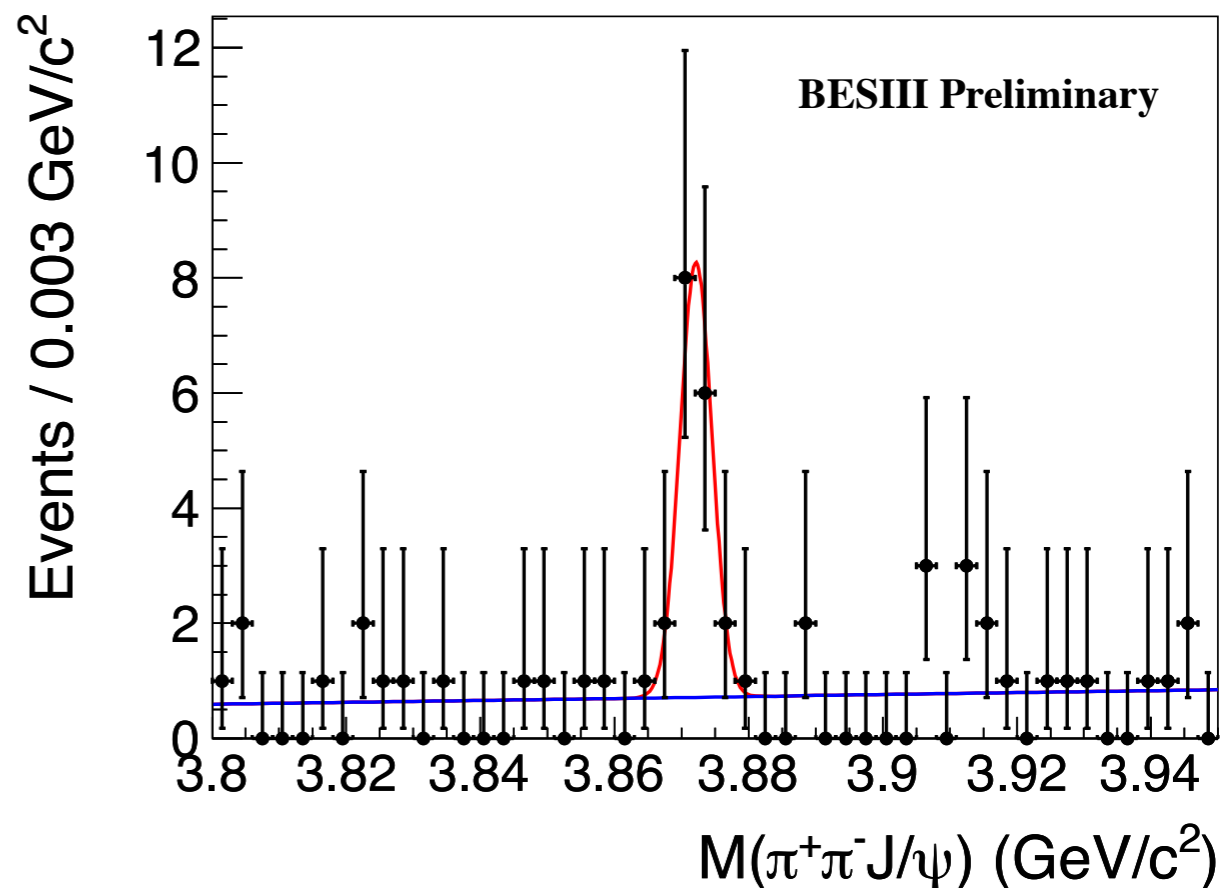
$M = 3872.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$ MeV

Γ consistent with resolution

IV. A New Era of Discovery



$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ at BESIII

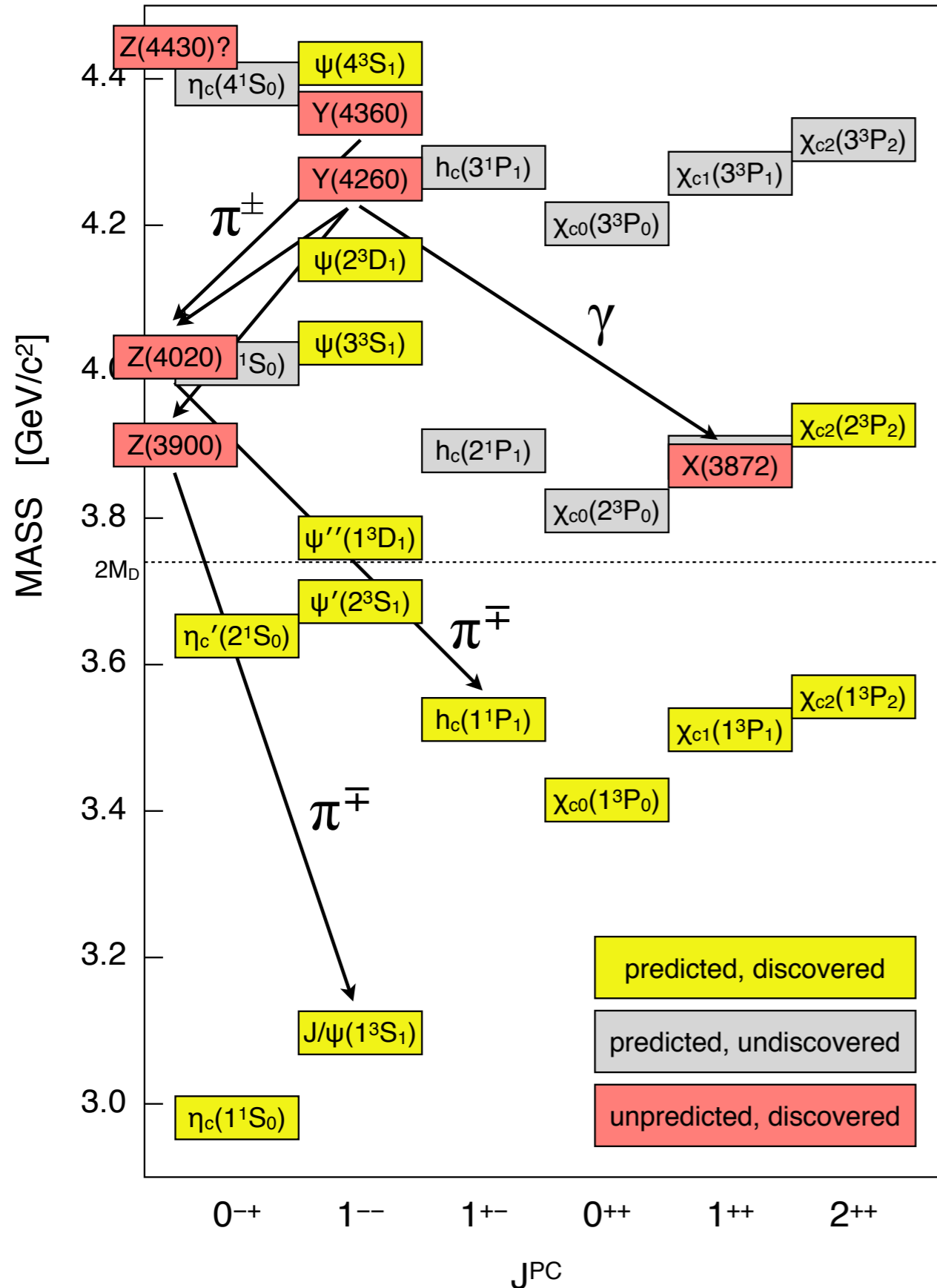


Hints that this is $Y(4260) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)$

\sqrt{s} (GeV)	$\sigma^B[e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma X(3872)] \cdot \mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ (pb)
4.009	< 0.13 at 90% C.L.
4.230	$0.32 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.02$
4.260	$0.34 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.02$
4.360	< 0.39 at 90% C.L.

BESIII Preliminary

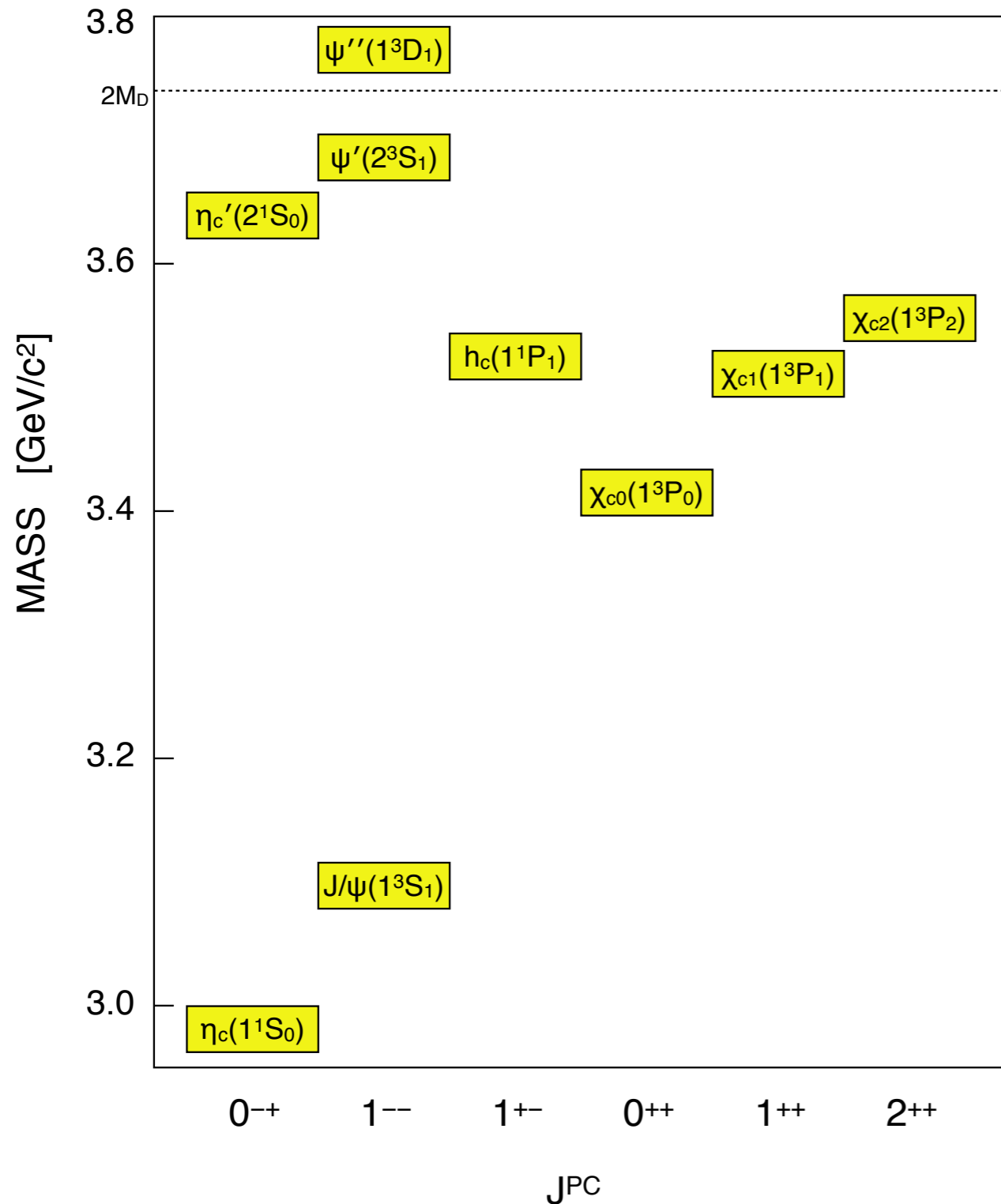
IV. A New Era of Discovery



The role of **BESIII**:

We are working on connections!

Charmonium Spectroscopy and the Role of BESIII



I. An Introduction to Charmonium

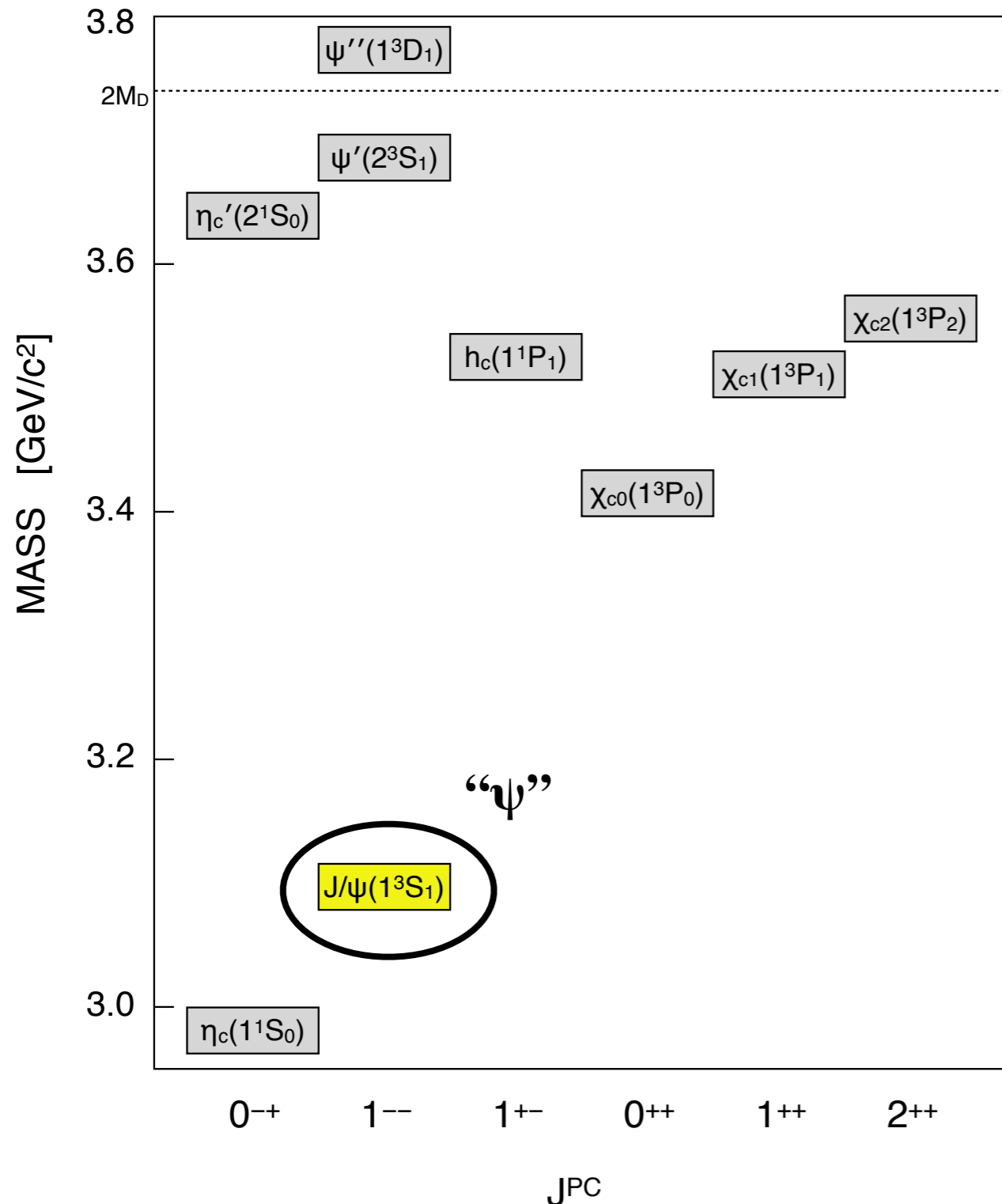
II. The Original Era of Discovery:
establishing the quark model states

III. From Discovery to Precision:
the quark model states at BESIII

IV. A New Era of Discovery:
beyond the quark model and the role of BESIII



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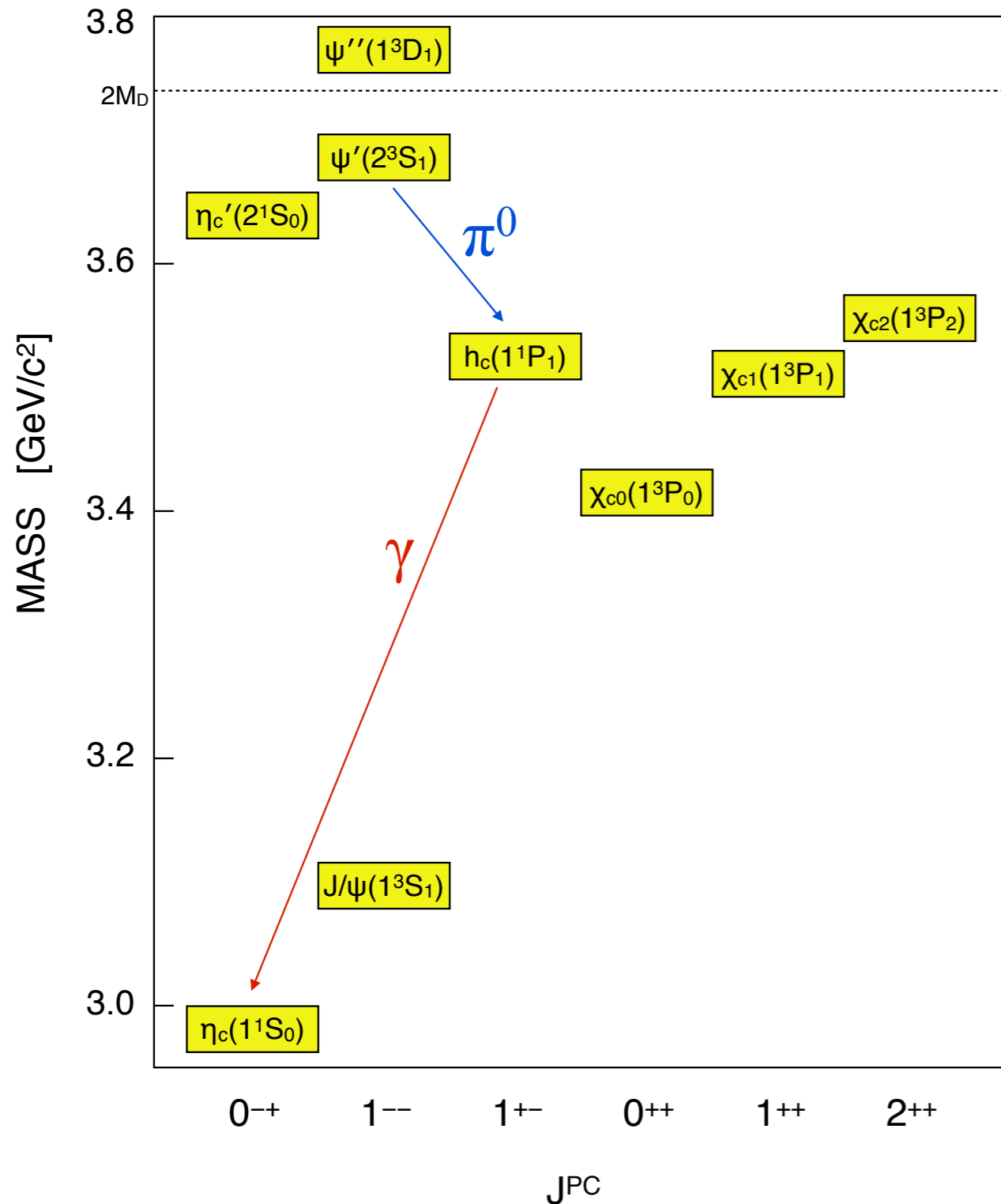
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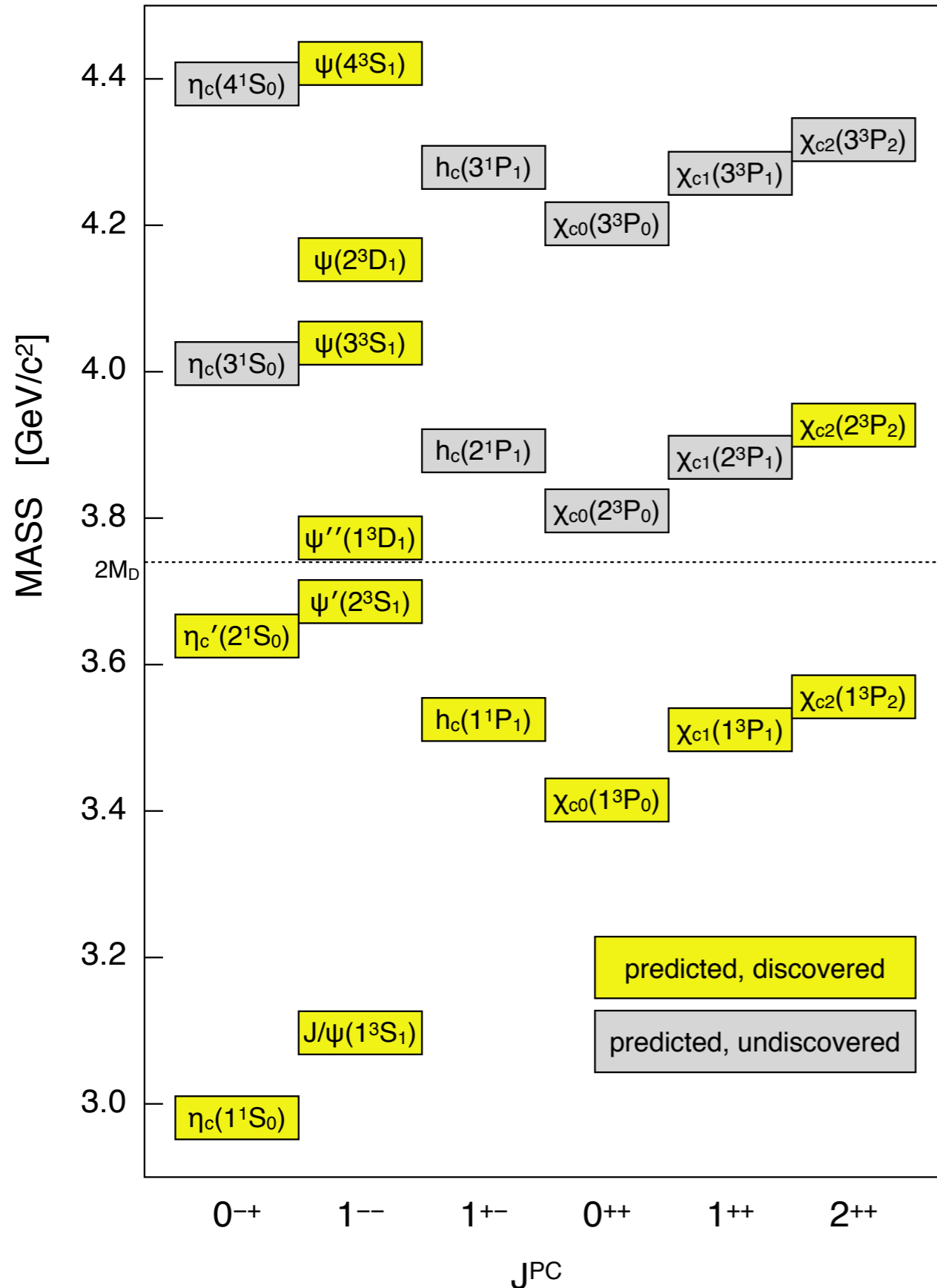
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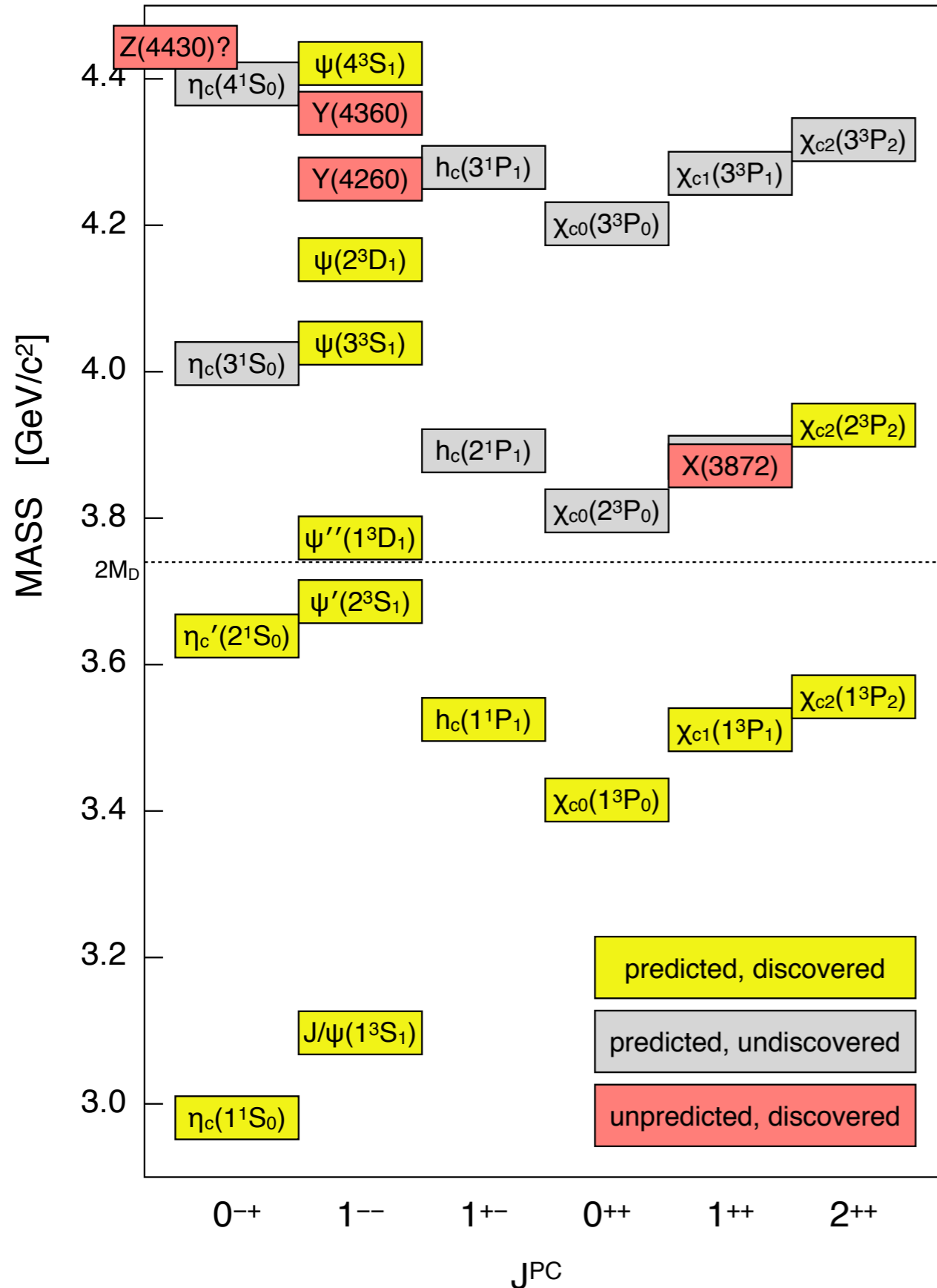
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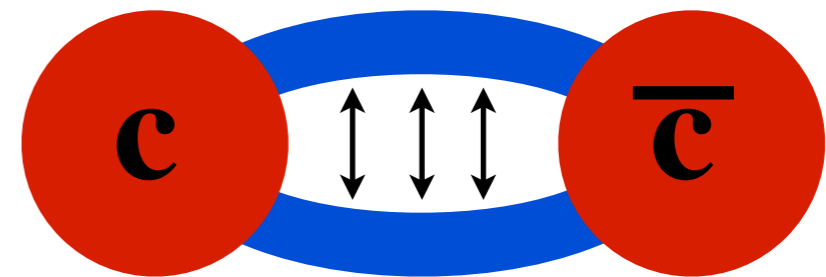


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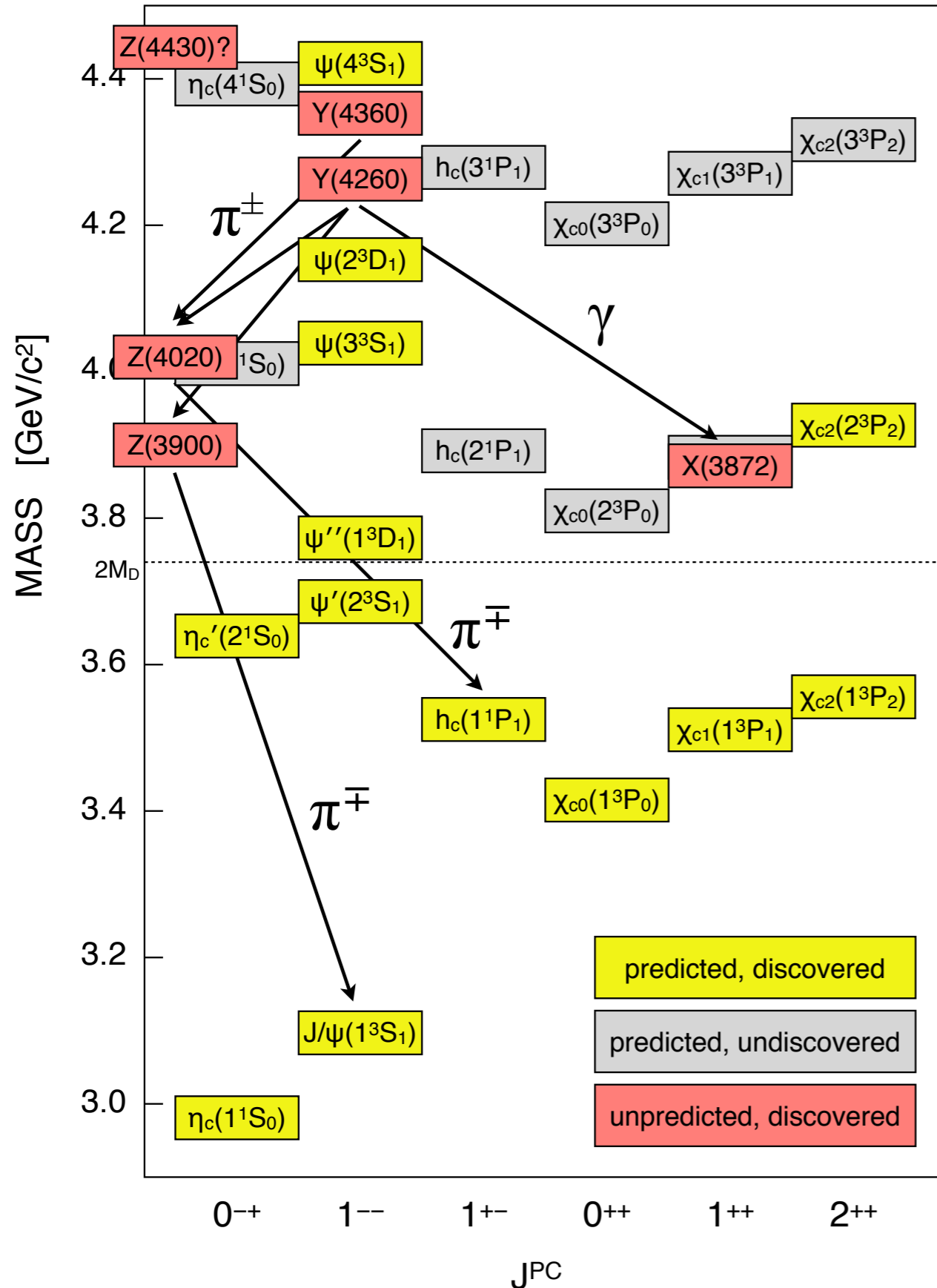
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HYBRID CHARMONIUM?

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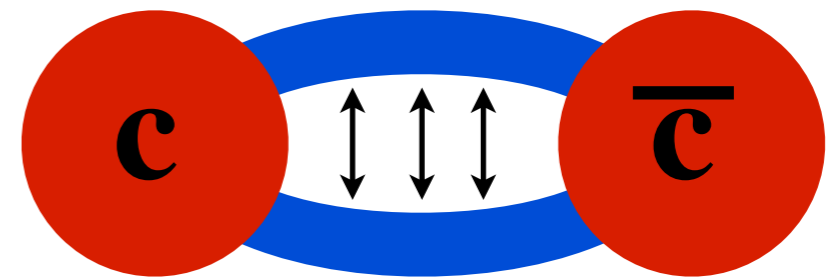


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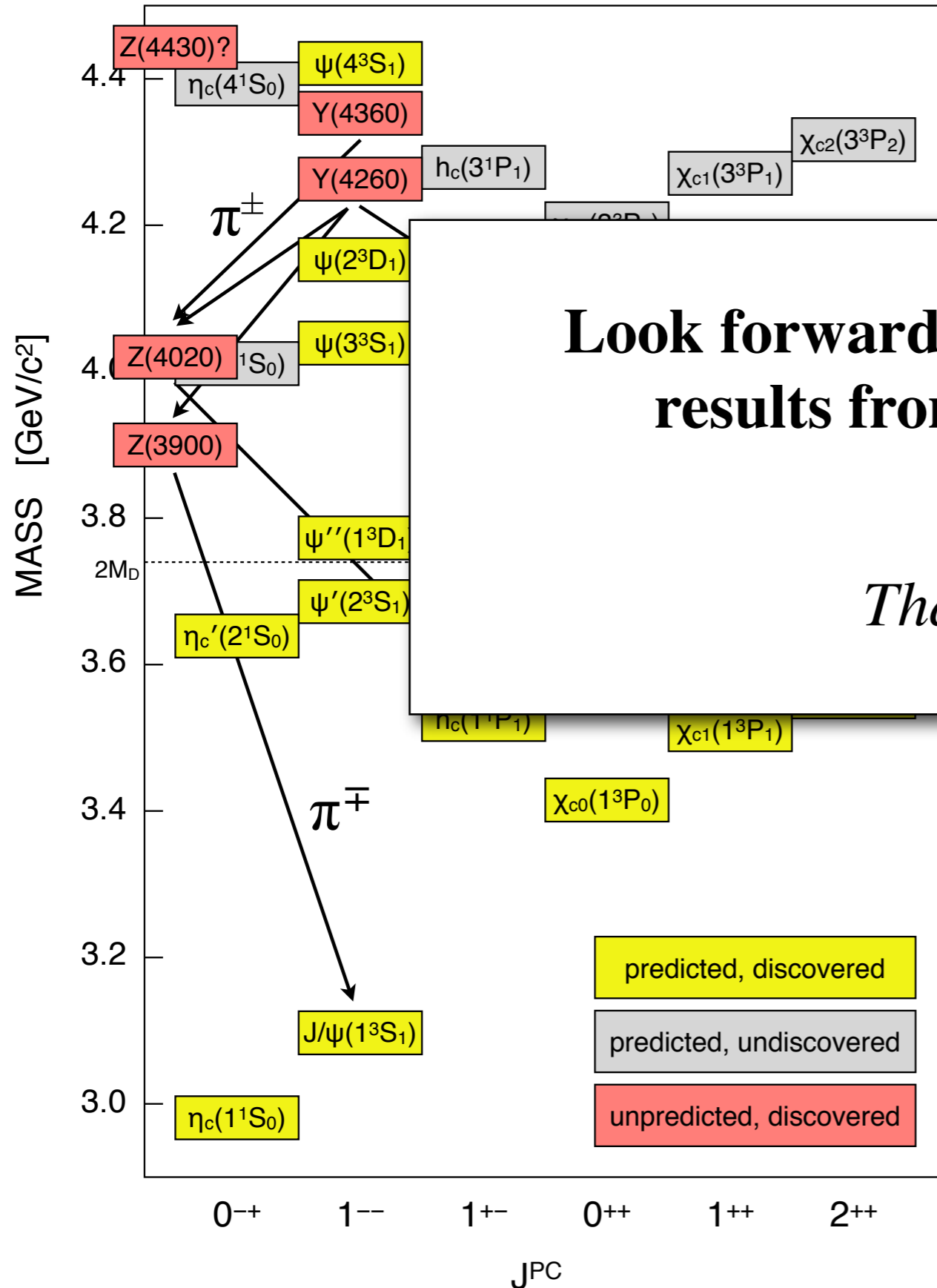
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Look forward to many new results from BESIII!

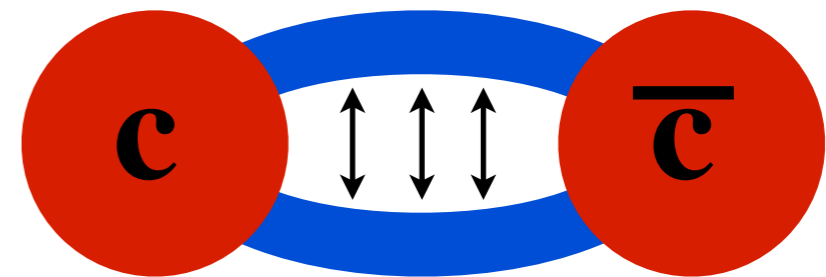
Thanks!

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Era of Discovery:
quark model states

Discovery to Precision:
exotic states at BESIII

Era of Discovery:
hybrid and the role of BESIII



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