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Latest D0 results on exotic hadrons produced in $p\bar{p}$ collisions

40th International Conference on High Energy Physics, ICHEP



July 28- August 6, 2020, Prague

Outline

- Introduction
- Recent D0 studies of exotic states
 - Prompt and nonprompt production of $X(3872)$ and $\psi(2S)$
 - Associated production of $X(3872)$ and soft-pion
 - Prompt and nonprompt production of $Z_c^+(3900)$
 - Evidence for inclusive nonprompt production of P_c states
- Conclusion

D0 detector

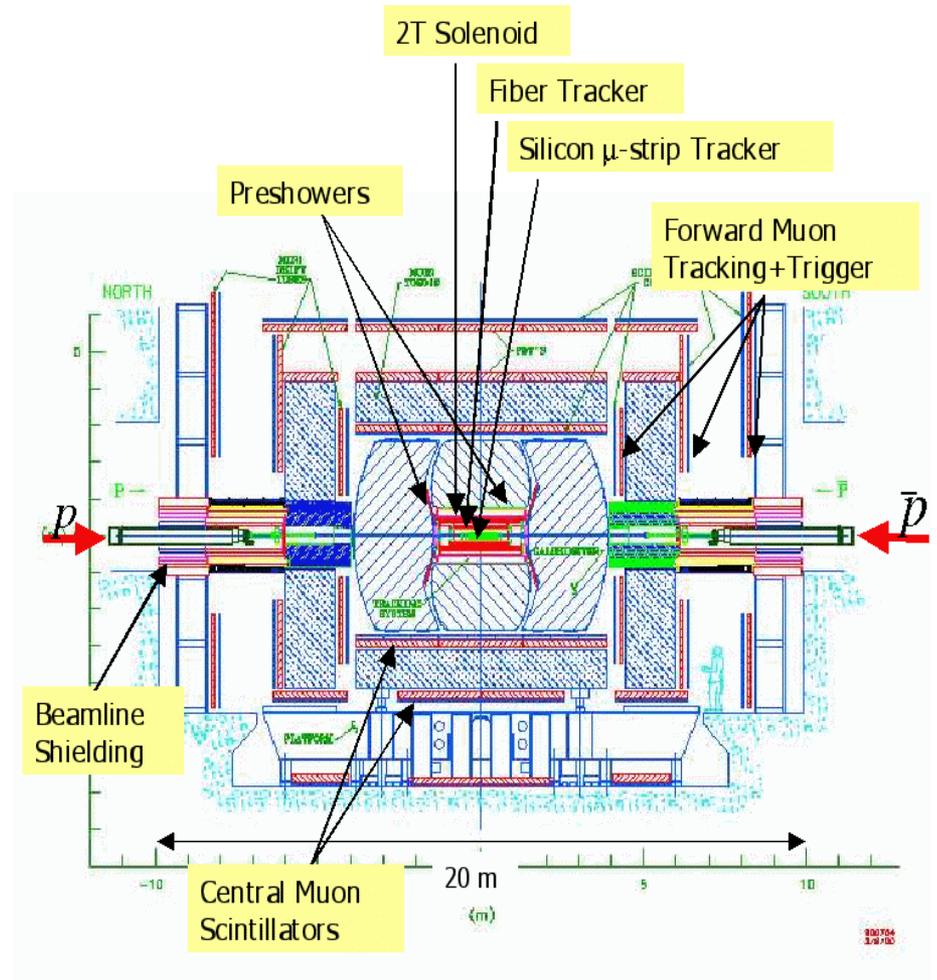
Tevatron $p\bar{p}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV

Run II operation from 2001 to 2011

Run II : $\int \mathcal{L} dt \sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

D0 detector is multipurpose,
high acceptance detector with
good tracking and vertex systems

D0 detector: excellent μ -ID in wide
rapidity range, forward muon system,
solenoid and muon toroid magnets
polarity flips (decreasing systematics)



D0 detector

Production of four-quark states in hadron colliders

Dynamic configuration of four-quark states can be tightly bound (tetraquark, pentaquark), loosely bound (molecule, hadroquarkonium) or their mixture:

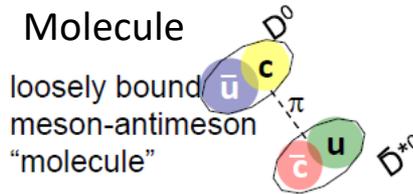
Tetraquark mesons

tightly bound
diquark-diantiquark

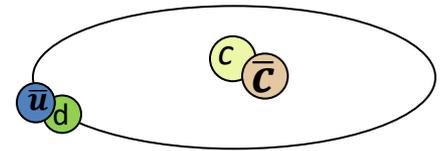


Molecule

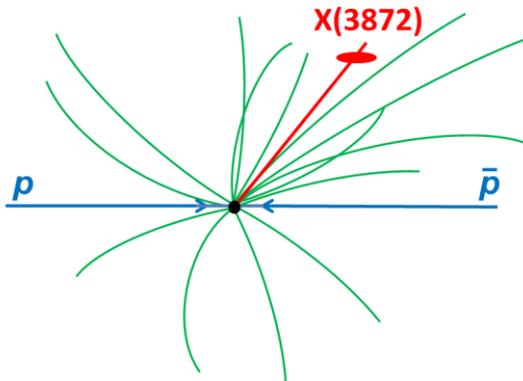
loosely bound
meson-antimeson
"molecule"



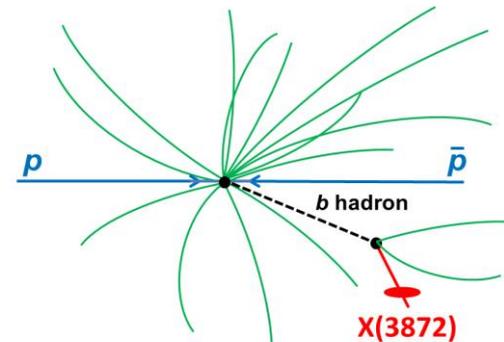
Hadrocharmonium



Many exotic states were observed experimentally, however theoretical interpretation is still unclear. State $X(3872)$ is assumed to be a mixture of conventional $\chi_{c1}(2P)$ state and molecule. State $Z_c^+(3900)$ is assumed to be molecule.



Prompt $X(3872)$ production



Nonprompt $X(3872)$ production

Can loosely bound and spatially large state survive after production in multi-track vertex?

Comparison of prompt and nonprompt \rightarrow important info about exotic states.

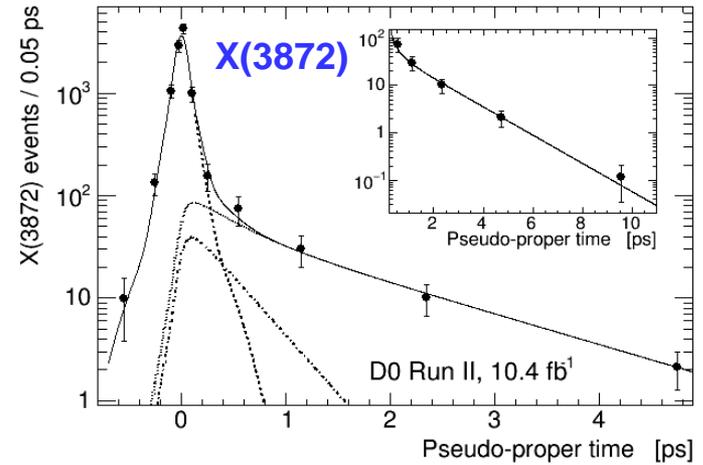
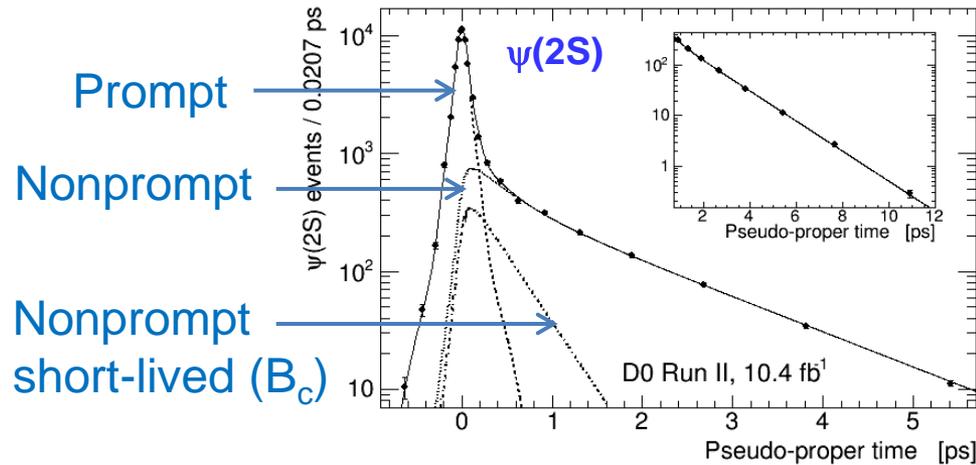
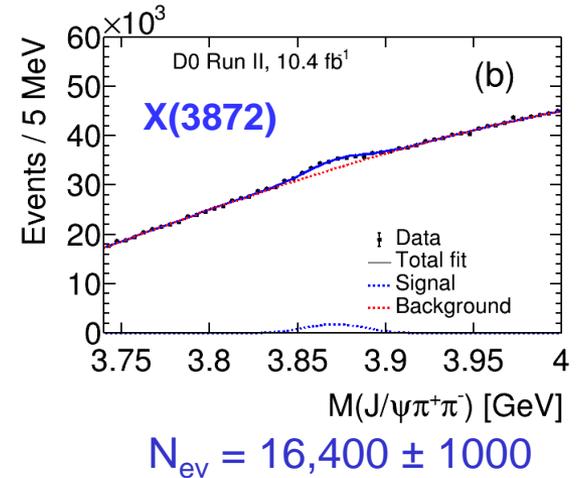
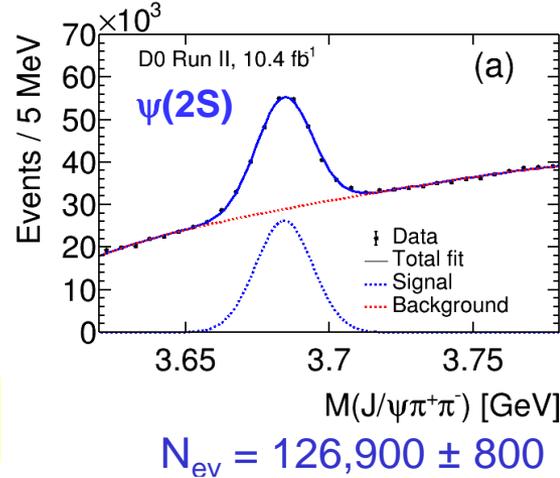
Prompt and nonprompt production of X(3872) and $\psi(2S)$

Study of X(3872) state in decays to $J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$ using $\psi(2S)$ as control sample

D0 collaboration,
arXiv:2007.13420
(this and next 2 slides)

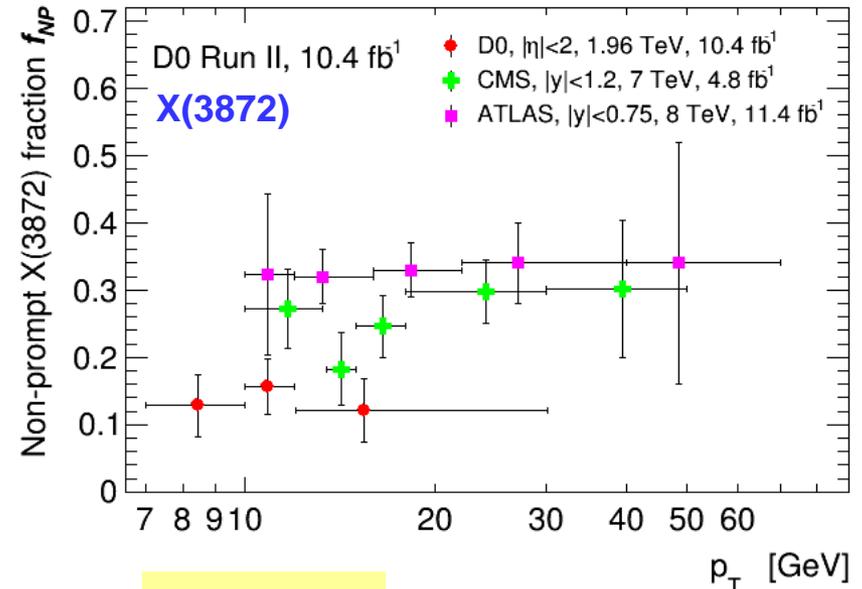
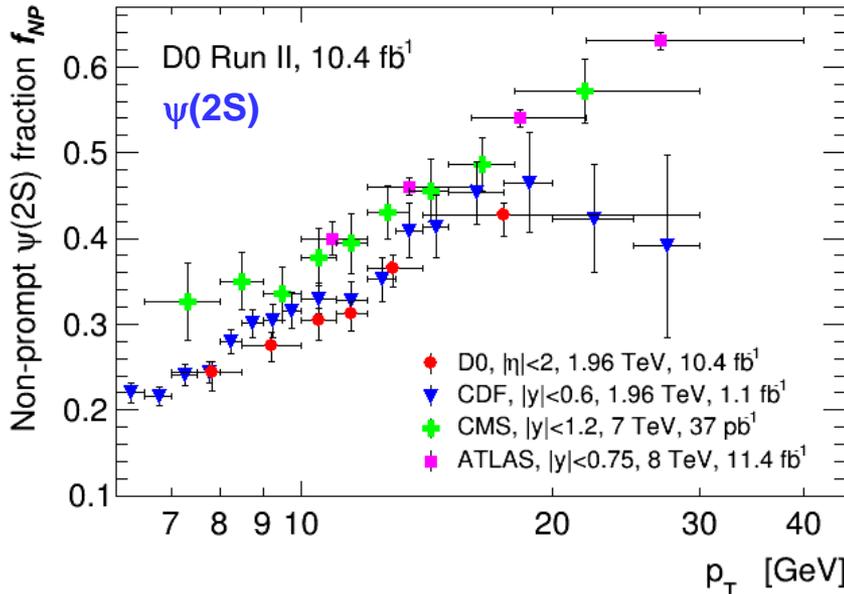
Large X(3872) & $\psi(2S)$ signals: detailed study of properties

$$t_{pp} = \vec{L}_{xy} \vec{p}_T m / (p_T^2 c)$$



Pseudo-proper time t_{pp} distributions obtained using mass fits in t_{pp} bins

p_T distributions for nonprompt fraction f_{NP} for $X(3872)$ and $\psi(2S)$



D0 data show same f_{NP} tendencies as at LHC:
decreasing with p_T for $\psi(2S)$, flat for $X(3872)$

$X(3872)$ all, D0: $f_{NP} = 0.139 \pm 0.027$
(stat+syst) : ATLAS: $f_{NP} = 0.328 \pm 0.026$
CDF (unpubl): $f_{NP} = 0.161 \pm 0.049 \pm 0.02$

We can compare production ratios for $R(\text{prompt}/\text{nonprompt})$ at Tevatron and LHC.

$$\psi(2S) \text{ at } 10 \text{ GeV: } R_{D0/CDF} / R_{CDF/ATLAS} = (0.7/0.3) / (0.65/0.35) = 1.26$$

$$X(3872) \text{ all } p_T: R_{D0}/R_{ATLAS} = (0.861/0.139) / (0.672/0.328) = 3.0 \sim_{-0.6}^{+0.8} \text{ (not gaussian)}$$

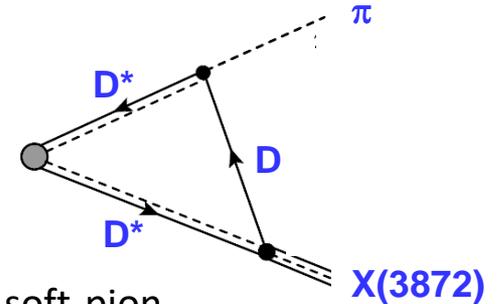
➔ relative $X(3872)$ to b -hadron production suppressed 3 times from D0 to ATLAS

D0: $|\eta| < 1$: $f_{NP} = 16.4 \pm 3.5 \pm_{-1.6}^{+0.9} \%$; $1 < |\eta| < 2$: $f_{NP} = 11.6 \pm 3.2 \pm_{-1.0}^{+0.9} \%$ - maybe small η effect

Associated production of X(3872) and soft-pion

E. Braaten, L.-P. He, K. Ingles, "Production of X(3872) accompanied by a soft pion at hadron colliders", Phys. Rev. D, **100**, 094006 (2019).

E. Braaten, L.-P. He, K. Ingles, "Production of X(3872) accompanied by a pion in B meson decay", Phys. Rev. D, **100**, 074028 (2019).



Braaten *et al* predict production of X(3872) molecule accompanied by soft-pion

Prompt:

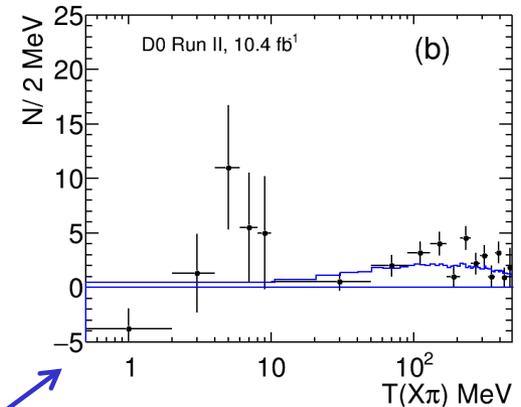
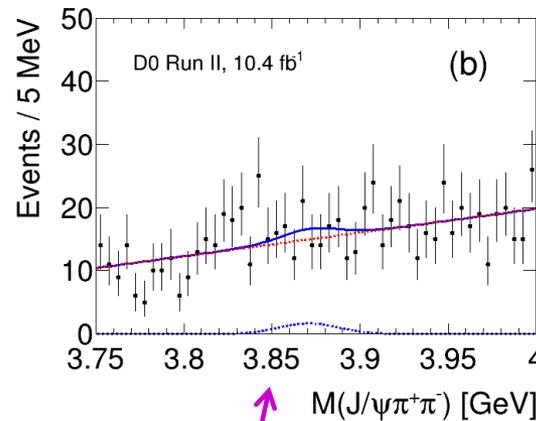
$L_{xy} < 0.25 \text{ mm} \ \& \ L_{xy}/\sigma(L_{xy}) < 3$

Nonprompt:

$L_{xy} > 0.25 \text{ mm} \ \& \ L_{xy}/\sigma(L_{xy}) > 3$

Kinetic energy of soft-pion:

$\sim 1/7$ of all X(3872) events predicted to have soft-pion at $T(X\pi) < 11.8 \text{ MeV}$



X(3872) fit in $T(X\pi)$ intervals

Prompt & $T(X\pi) < 11.8 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow N_{\text{sig}} = 18 \pm 16 \text{ ev}$, bgr. $\sim 6 \text{ ev.}$, \rightarrow expected 245-730 ev.

Nonprompt & $T(X\pi) < 11.8 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow N_{\text{sig}} = 27 \pm 12 \text{ ev}$, bgr. $\sim 2 \text{ ev.}$, \rightarrow expected 31-87 ev.

\Rightarrow observed 2σ effect in nonprompt production is not enough for definite conclusion

Questions to be addressed

Why is $X(3872)$ prompt production suppressed relative to b -hadron production at LHC?

Is it effect of dissociation of spatially large object by many other tracks produced in primary vertex (LHCb-CONF-2019-005)? Number of particles produced in primary vertex at 7-8 TeV LHC is about twice larger than in Tevatron 1.96 TeV.

LHC measurements of f_{NP} ratio at 13 TeV are needed to understand tendency.

If exotic state $X(3872)$ prompt production is suppressed at LHC, is it possible to get even stronger suppression for other exotic states in LHC, in particular for $X(5568)$?

State $X(3872)$ probably has large 2-quark component and maybe not much suppressed.

Prompt and nonprompt production of $Z_c^+(3900)$

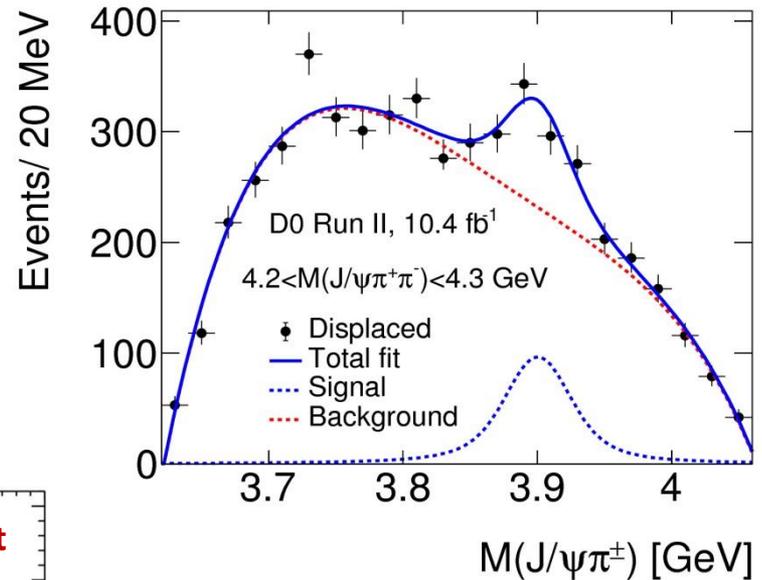
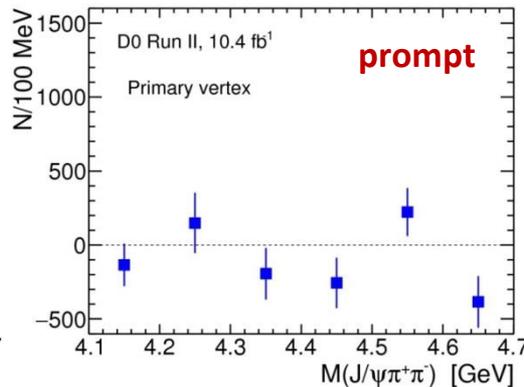
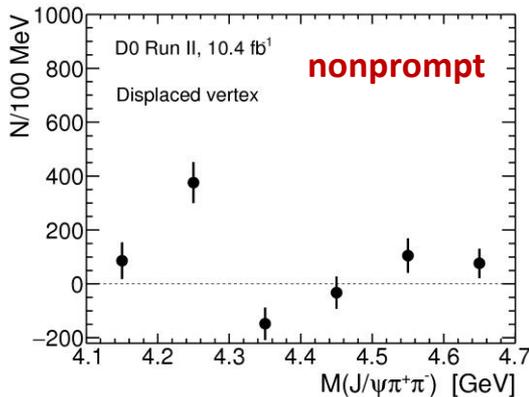
D0 collaboration, "Properties of $Z_c^\pm(3900)$ produced in $p\bar{p}$ collisions", Phys. Rev. D 100, 012005 (2019).

Semi-inclusive b -hadron decays are studied

Selection: $J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$, 4-tracks from same vertex

Nonprompt: $L_{xy}/\sigma(L_{xy}) > 5$ & $IP_{xy}(\pi)/\sigma(IP_{xy}(\pi)) > 2$

Prompt: rest of sample



Nonprompt: signal 376 ± 76 ev (5.2σ) is found in $M(J/\psi\pi^\pm)$ distribution at $4.2 < M(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-) < 4.3$ GeV range

Indicates that $\psi(4260) \rightarrow Z_c^+(3900) \pi^-$

Fit $M(J/\psi\pi)$ to get $Z_c^+(3900)$ signal in $M(J/\psi\pi\pi)$ intervals for prompt and nonprompt ev.

➔ Significant signal only in nonprompt sample at $4.2 < M(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-) < 4.3$ GeV range

Evidence for inclusive nonprompt production of P_c states

D0 collaboration, “Inclusive production of the P_c resonances in $p\bar{p}$ collisions”, arXiv: 1910.11767.

Semi-inclusive analysis

Selection: $J/\psi p$, 3-tracks from same vertex

Nonprompt: $L_{xy}/\sigma(L_{xy}) > 5$

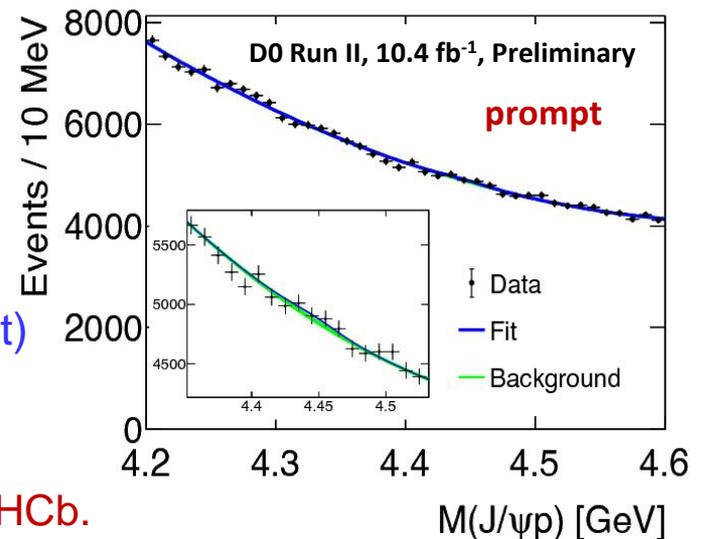
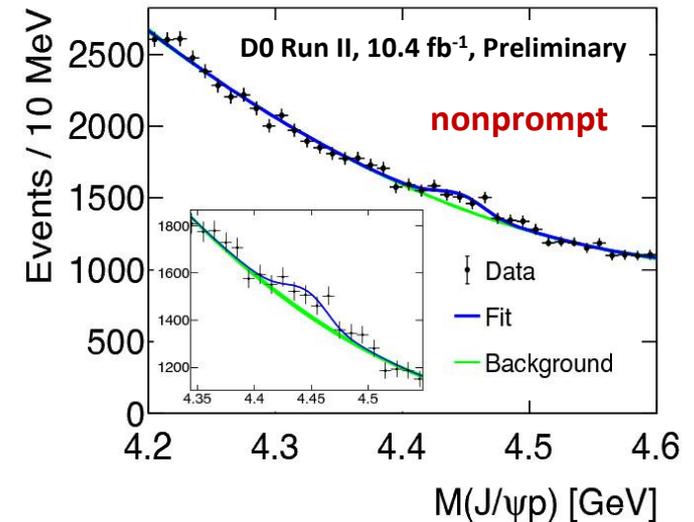
Prompt: rest of sample

Signal around 4450 MeV in nonprompt sample.
Resolution does not allow to separate $P_c(4440)$ and $P_c(4457)$. Their sum is free parameter in fit.
The signal shape is fixed using LHCb results.

Fit nonprompt: $N=830 \pm 206$ ev., signif. 3.2σ (stat+syst)

No signal in prompt sample.

First confirmatory evidence of P_c states observed by LHCb.



Conclusions

- Prompt and nonprompt production of $X(3872)$ and $\psi(2S)$ states are studied. Dependencies of nonprompt fraction f_{NP} vs p_T demonstrate similar trends to those found in LHC measurements. Production ratio nonprompt/prompt decreases for $\psi(2S)$ by only $\sim 25\%$ from D0 to LHC conditions, whereas it decreases about 3 times for $X(3872)$.
- Associated production of $X(3872)$ and **soft-pion** is studied. This study is motivated by Braaten *et al* proposal of triangle diagram mechanism for $X(3872)$ molecular production. No effect is found in prompt production. In nonprompt production excess of 2σ is found, that does not allow to make definite conclusion.
- Semi-inclusive method is used to study prompt and nonprompt production of $Z_c^+(3900)$. Signal of 5.2σ is found in nonprompt sample indicating to $Z_c^+(3900)$ production in chain $\psi(4260) \rightarrow Z_c^+(3900) \pi^-$. No signal is seen in prompt sample.
- Evidence of 3.2σ (stat+syst) is found in inclusive studies of nonprompt production of P_c states in channel $J/\psi p$. No signal is seen in prompt sample.

Additional material

Nonprompt fractions f_{NP} for $X(3872)$ and $\psi(2S)$

$\psi(2S)$		$X(3872)$	
all	$0.328 \pm 0.006^{+0.010}_{-0.013}$	$0.139 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.009$	
$p_T, \text{ GeV}$		$p_T, \text{ GeV}$	
7 - 8.5	$0.244 \pm 0.008^{+0.010}_{-0.021}$	7 - 10	$0.128 \pm 0.046^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$
8.5 - 10	$0.275 \pm 0.007^{+0.013}_{-0.016}$		
10 - 11	$0.304 \pm 0.009^{+0.011}_{-0.020}$	10 - 12	$0.156 \pm 0.038^{+0.016}_{-0.014}$
11 - 12	$0.312 \pm 0.010^{+0.010}_{-0.017}$		
12 - 14	$0.365 \pm 0.008^{+0.013}_{-0.021}$	12 - 30	$0.121 \pm 0.047^{+0.010}_{-0.006}$
14 - 30	$0.427 \pm 0.007^{+0.013}_{-0.024}$		
$\psi(2S)$		$X(3872)$	
$ \eta < 1$	$0.344 \pm 0.007^{+0.014}_{-0.020}$	$0.164 \pm 0.035^{+0.009}_{-0.016}$	
$1 < \eta < 2$	$0.303 \pm 0.008^{+0.017}_{-0.020}$	$0.116 \pm 0.032^{+0.009}_{-0.010}$	

Retrospective to four-quark states

Four-quark states are not forbidden *theoretically*.

These states can be separated using information about masses, widths, charges, quantum numbers, production and decay modes (and their rates).

Exotic four-quark states can be theoretically described as tightly bounded (tetraquark) or loosely bounded (molecule, hadroquarkonium):

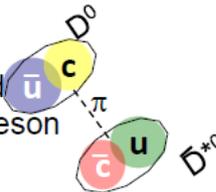
Tetraquark mesons

tightly bound
diquark-diantiquark

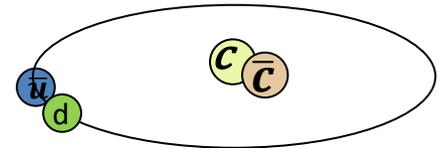


molecule

loosely bound
meson-antimeson
"molecule"



Hadrocharmonium (like earth & moon)



Observed with high stat significance four-quark states: $Z(4430)^+ \rightarrow \Psi' \pi^+$, $X(4140) \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$, $Z_b(10610)^+ \rightarrow Y \pi^+$, $Z_b(10650)^+ \rightarrow Y \pi^+$, not well established $Z(4050)^+ \rightarrow \chi_{c1} \pi^+$, $Z(4250)^+ \rightarrow \chi_{c1} \pi^+$. Probably $X(3872)$ is mixture of four- and two-quark states. Molecular interpretation works well for the states. Other exotic states: pentaquarks $P_c(4450)^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p$, $P_c(4380)^+ \rightarrow J/\psi p$

More information about exotic multiquark states is required to build explicit theory.

World Comparison

Analysis	Production ratio (X(5568) / B _s)	Reference
D0 (J/ψ φ)	$8.6 \pm 1.9 \pm 1.4\%$	PRL 117,022003(2016)
D0 (μ D_s)	$7.3^{+2.8}_{-2.4} {}^{+0.6}_{-1.7}\%$	PRD 97, 092004 (2018)
LHCb	$< 2.4\%$ (p _T (B _s ⁰) > 10 GeV)	PRL 117,152003 (2016)
CMS	$< 1.1\%$ (p _T (B _s ⁰) > 10 GeV)	PRL 120, 202005 (2018)
ATLAS	$< 1.5\%$ (p _T (B _s ⁰) > 10 GeV)	PRL 120, 202007 (2018)
CDF	$< 6.7\%$ ($2.3 \pm 1.9 \pm 0.9\%$)	PRL 120, 202006 (2018)

If X(5568) production is suppressed in LHC, interval R ~ 4-6 is not ruled out.

Prompt X(3873) production relative to *b*-hadron production is suppressed by factor ~2.5-3.0 in LHC relative to Tevatron conditions. It has to be taken into account, that X(3872) is probably produced as conventional 2-quark state.