

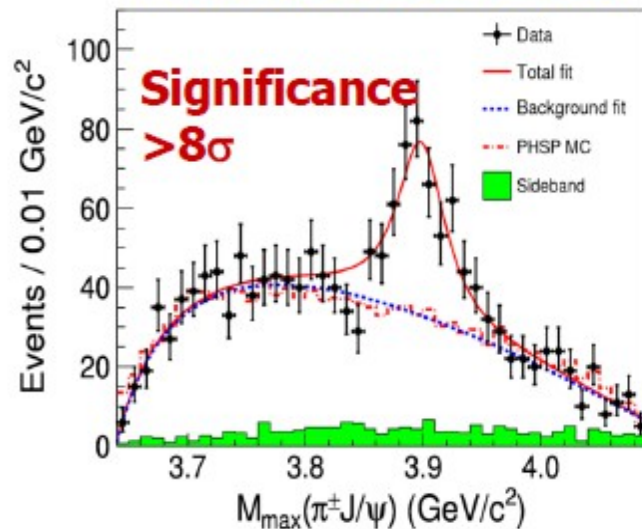
Simulation of $Z_c(3900)$ -production and decays in \bar{p} - d collisions at PANDA

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PANDA LV C-meeting, Vienna, 01.12.2015*

1. Status of Z -states,
2. Z_c -coupling with nucleon-antinucleon channel,
3. Z_c -production in \bar{p} - d collisions,
4. Reconstruction of $Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow |^+|^-$,
5. Conclusions.

Observation of $Z_c(3900)$ at BESIII

PRL110, 252001 (2013)

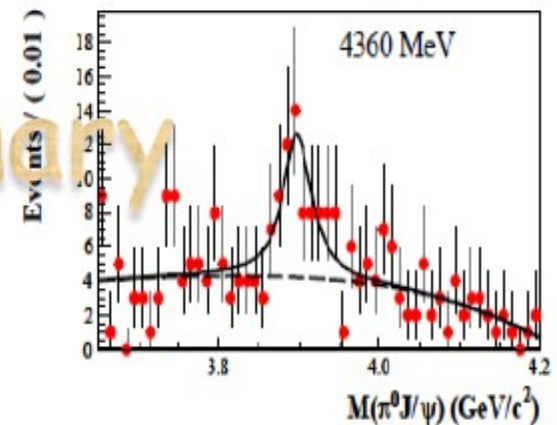
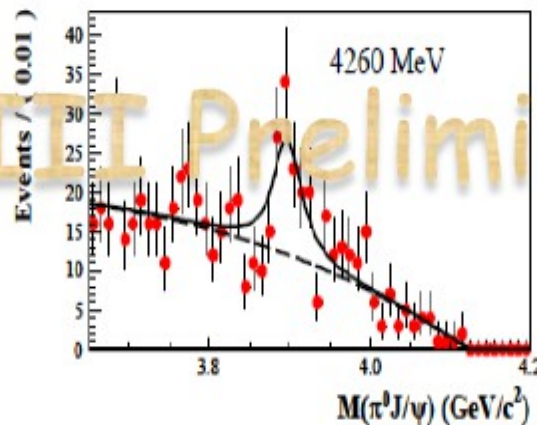
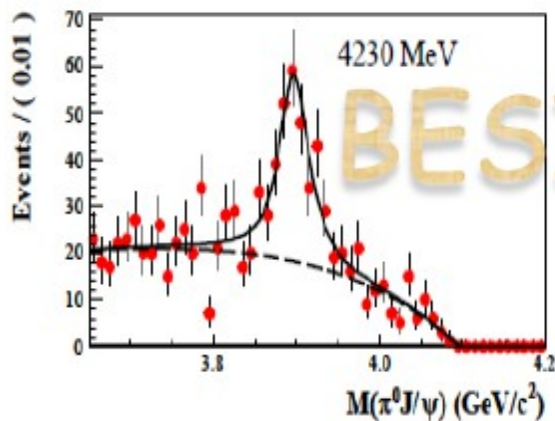


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi Z_c(4020) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$$

- $M = 3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- $\Gamma = 46 \pm 10 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$

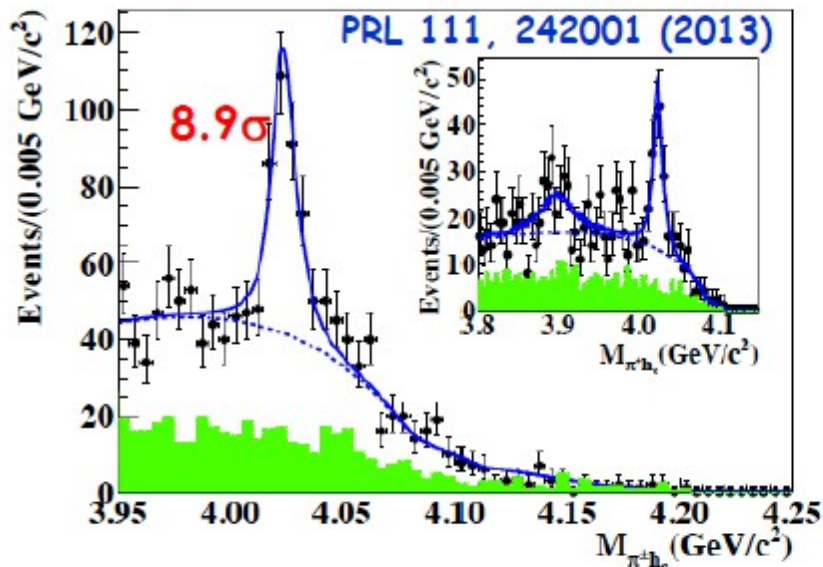
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi Z_c(4020) \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 J/\psi$$

- $M = 3894.8 \pm 2.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- $\Gamma = 29.6 \pm 8.2 \text{ MeV}$



Observation of $Z_c(4020)$ in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi\pi h_c$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- h_c$$



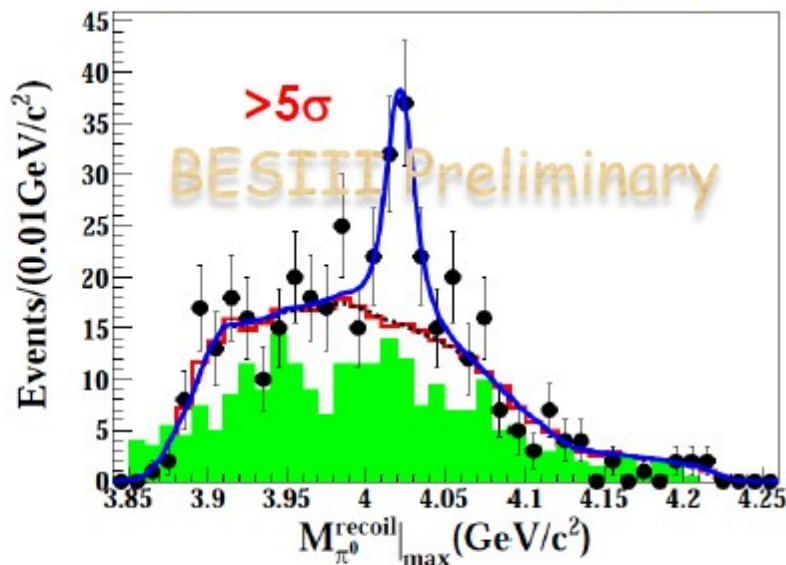
No significant: $Z_c(3900)$ (2.1 σ)

$$M = 4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

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

$$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 Z_c(4020)^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 h_c)}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm Z_c(4020)^\mp \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\mp h_c)}$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 h_c$$

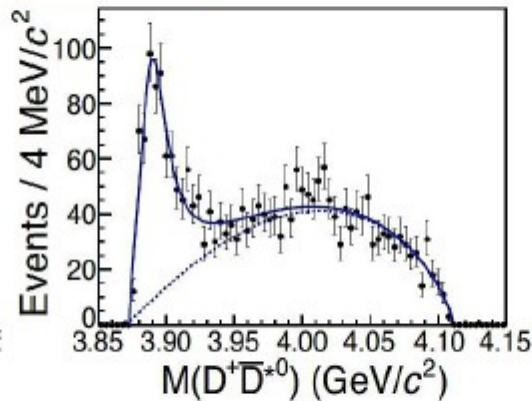
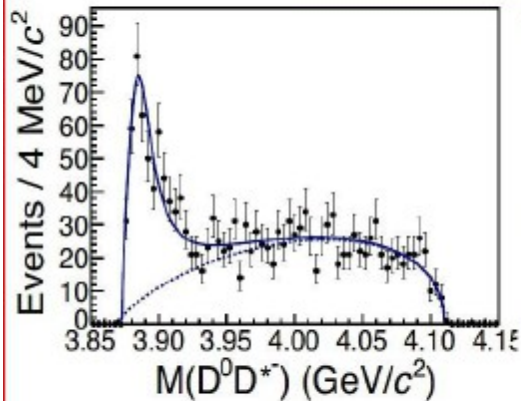


$$M = 4023.6 \pm 2.3 \pm 3.9 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

\sqrt{s} (GeV)	$R_{\pi Z_c(4020)}$
4.230	$0.79 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.26$
4.260	$1.18 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.37$
4.360	$0.99 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.32$

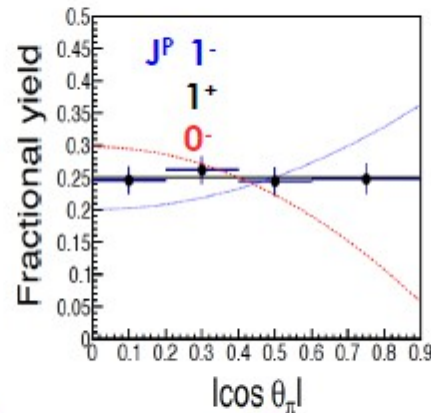
Observation of $Z_c(3885)$ and $Z_c(4025)$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^- (D^* \bar{D})^+$$



$$M = 3883.9 \pm 1.5 \pm 4.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

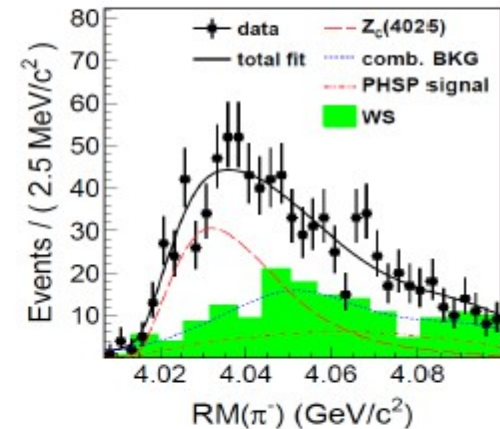
$$\Gamma = 24.8 \pm 3.3 \pm 11.0 \text{ MeV}$$



- fits favor 1^+ distribution assumption

PRL 112, 022001 (2014)

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^- (D^* \bar{D}^*)^+$$



$$M = 4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

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

PRL 112, 132001 (2014)

the Z_c states at BESIII

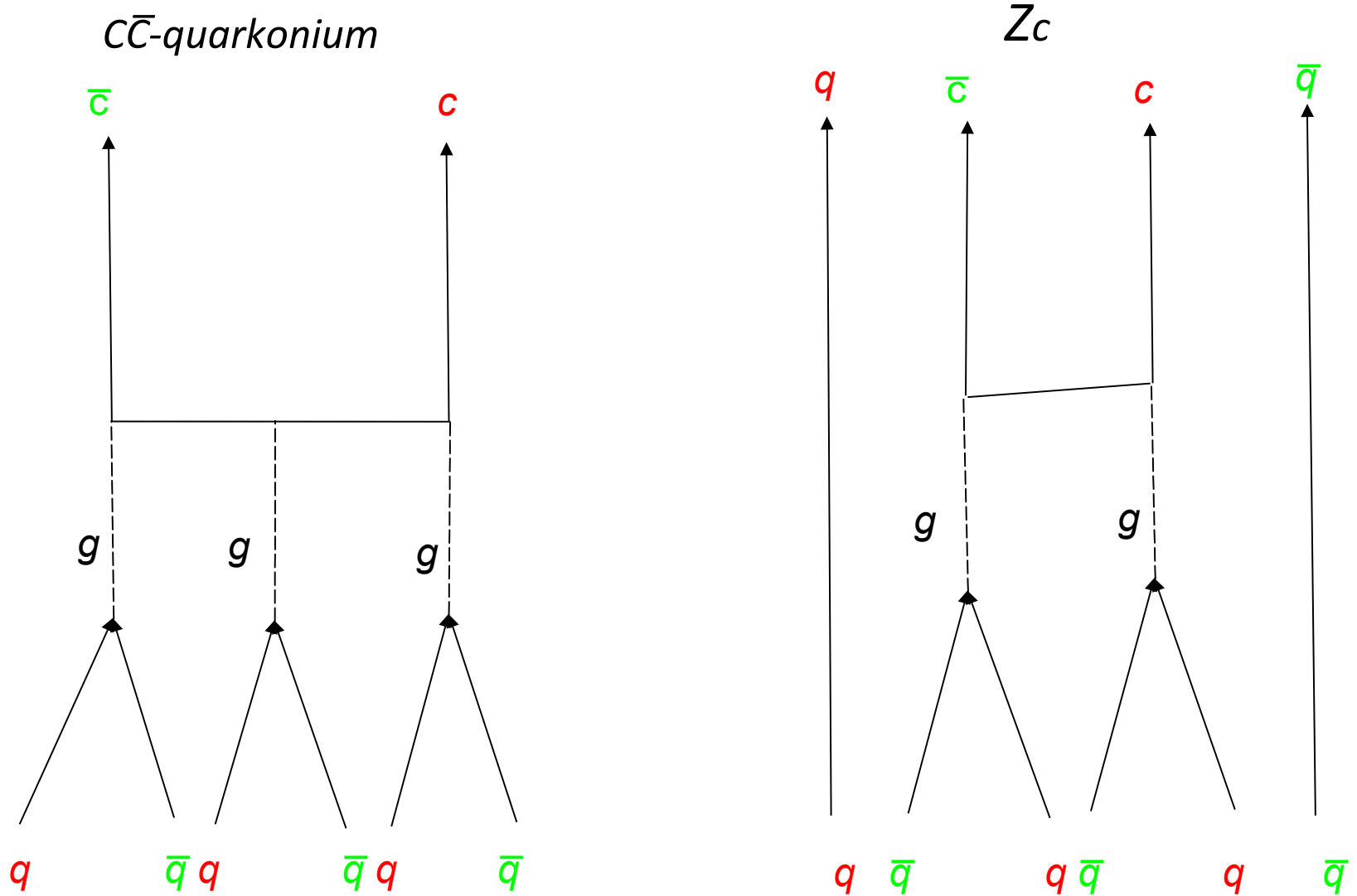
C_{channel}	Mass (MeV/c ²)	Width (MeV)
$\pi J/\psi$	$3899.0 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.9$ 3894.8 ± 2.3 (Prel.)	$46 \pm 10 \pm 20$ 29.6 ± 8.2 (Prel.)
$(D \bar{D}^*)^\pm$	$3883.9 \pm 1.5 \pm 4.2$	$24.8 \pm 3.3 \pm 11.0$
	2σ difference	1σ difference
πh_c	$4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7$ $4022.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 2.7$ (Prel.)	$7.9 \pm 2.7 \pm 2.6$
$(D^* \bar{D}^*)^\pm$	$4026.3 \pm 2.6 \pm 3.7$	$24.8 \pm 5.6 \pm 7.7$
	1σ difference	2σ difference

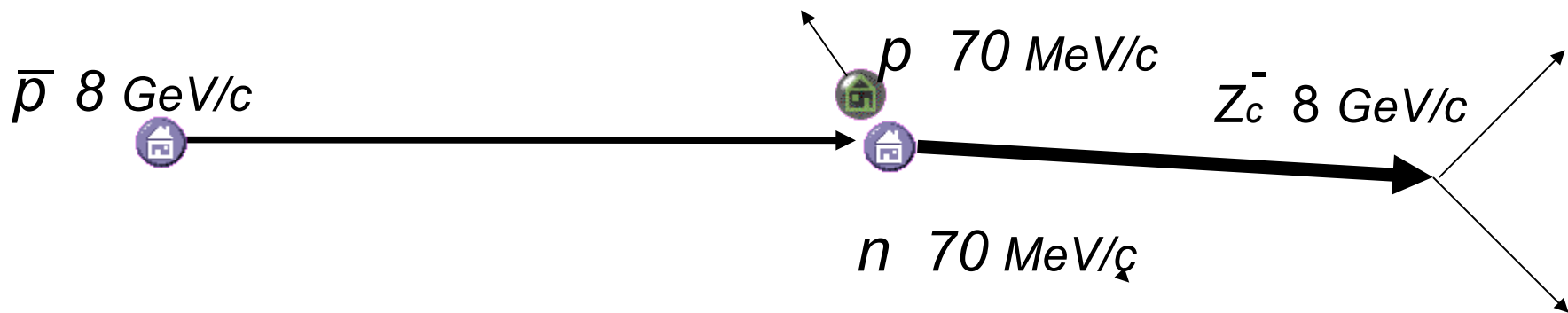
Close to $D \bar{D}^*$
threshold (3875 MeV)

Close to $D^* \bar{D}^*$ threshold
(4017 MeV)

- At least 4-quarks; Near threshold;
- Isospin: $I=1$, hint of a new spectroscopy ?
- Whether they are two states need further understanding (couple channel analysis? quantum number determination? interference?)

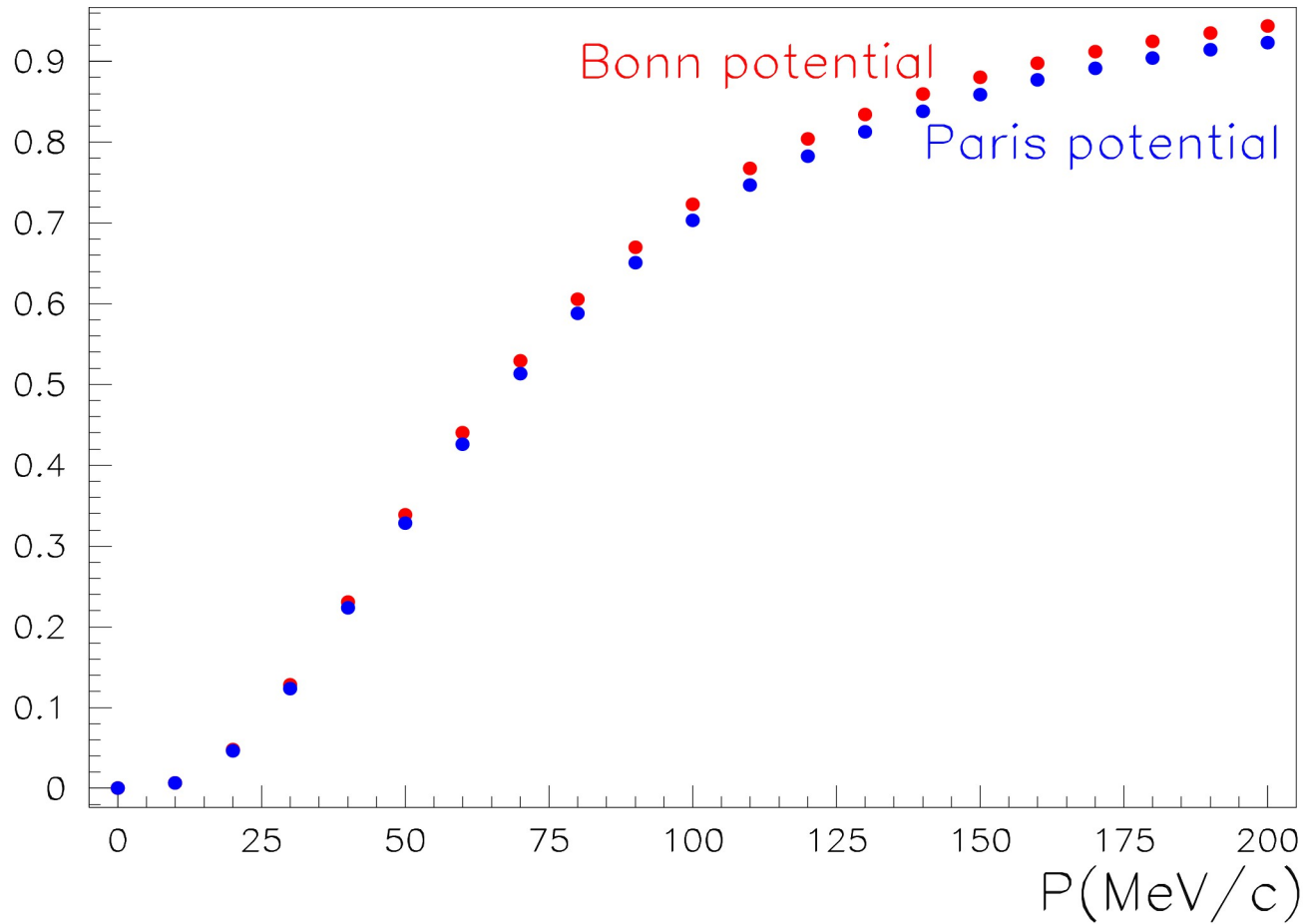
Couplings with nucleon-antinucleon channel: $c\bar{c}$ v.s. Z_c



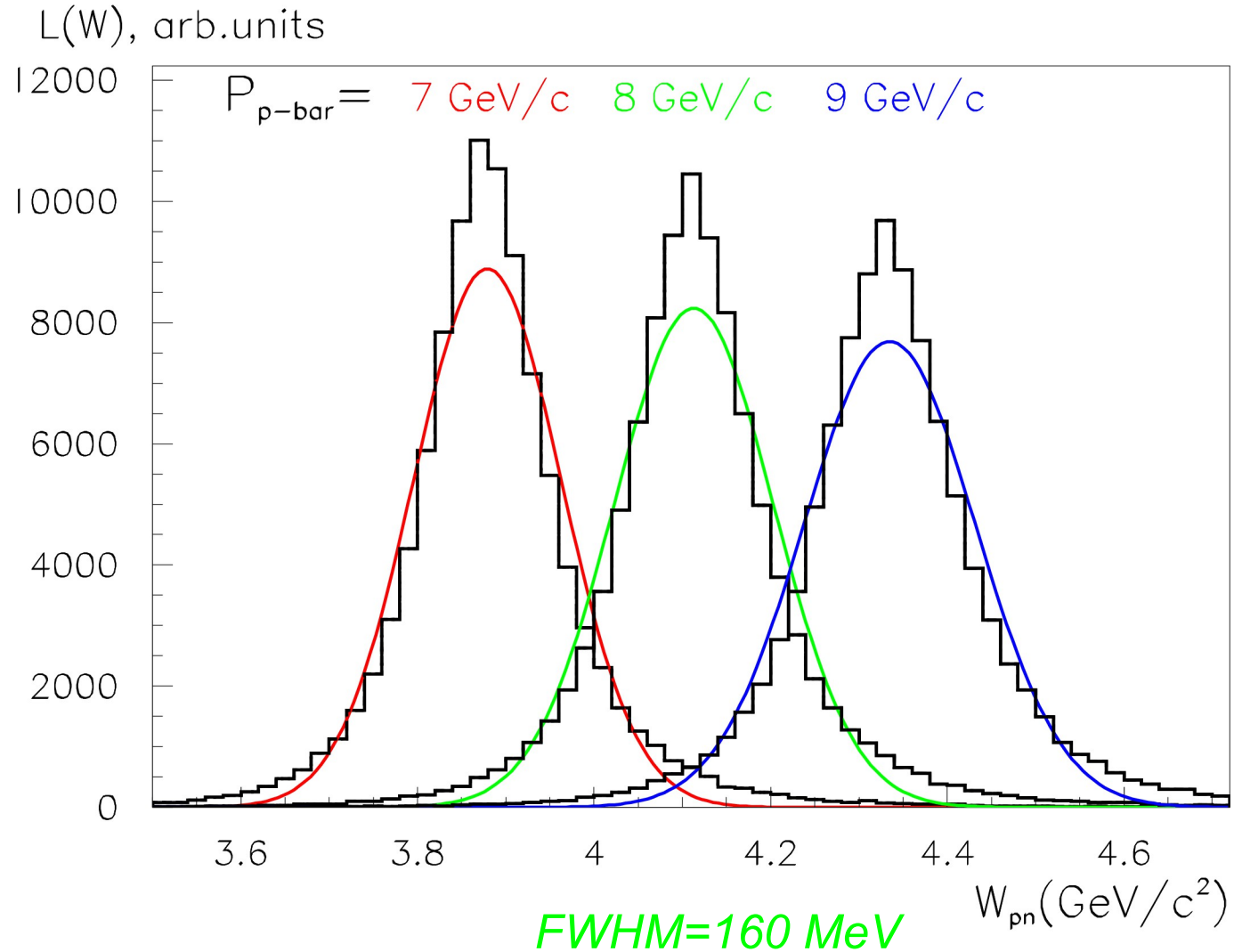


Cumulative probability distribution of P_N in deuteron

$W(P_N < P)$



W distribution of \bar{p} -n collisions



Simulation of \bar{p} -d collisions in PANDARoot (A.Gillitzer)

```
Decay pbardSystem
  1.0 p+ pbarnSystem      DeuteronSpectator 1.0 3.25;
Enddecay
#
Decay pbarnSystem
  1.0 J/psi pi-    PHSP;
Enddecay
#
Decay J/psi
  1.0 mu+ mu-    VLL;
Enddecay
#
End
```

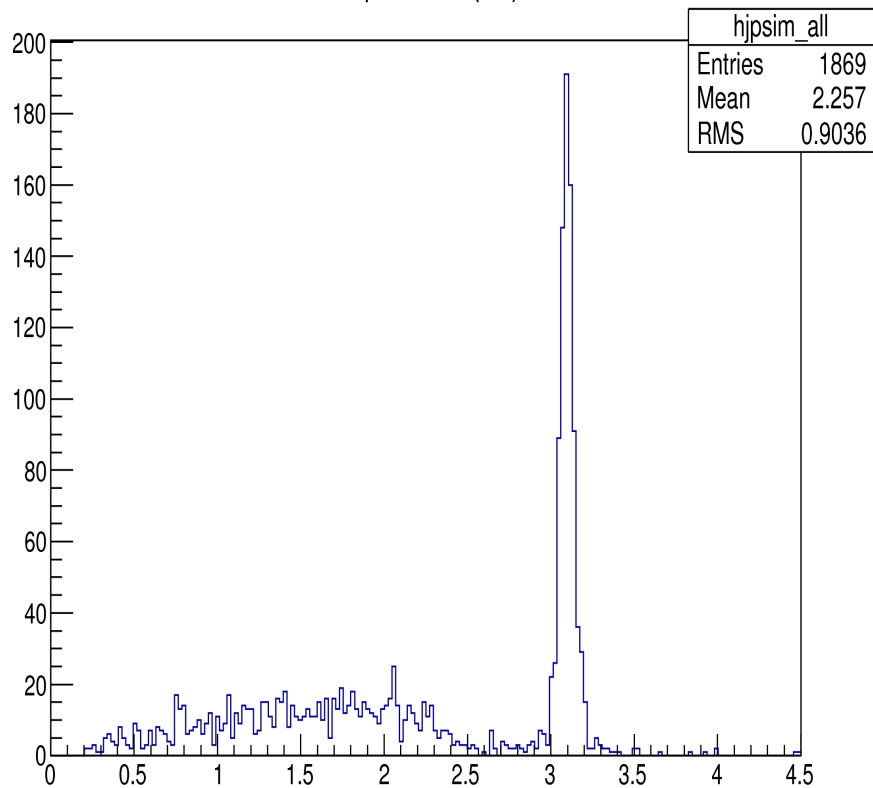
```
Decay pbardSystem
  1.0 p+ pbarnSystem      DeuteronSpectator 1.0 3.25;
Enddecay
#
Decay pbarnSystem
  1.0 pi+ pi- pi-    PHSP;
Enddecay
#
End
```

Simulation of non-resonant $p d \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

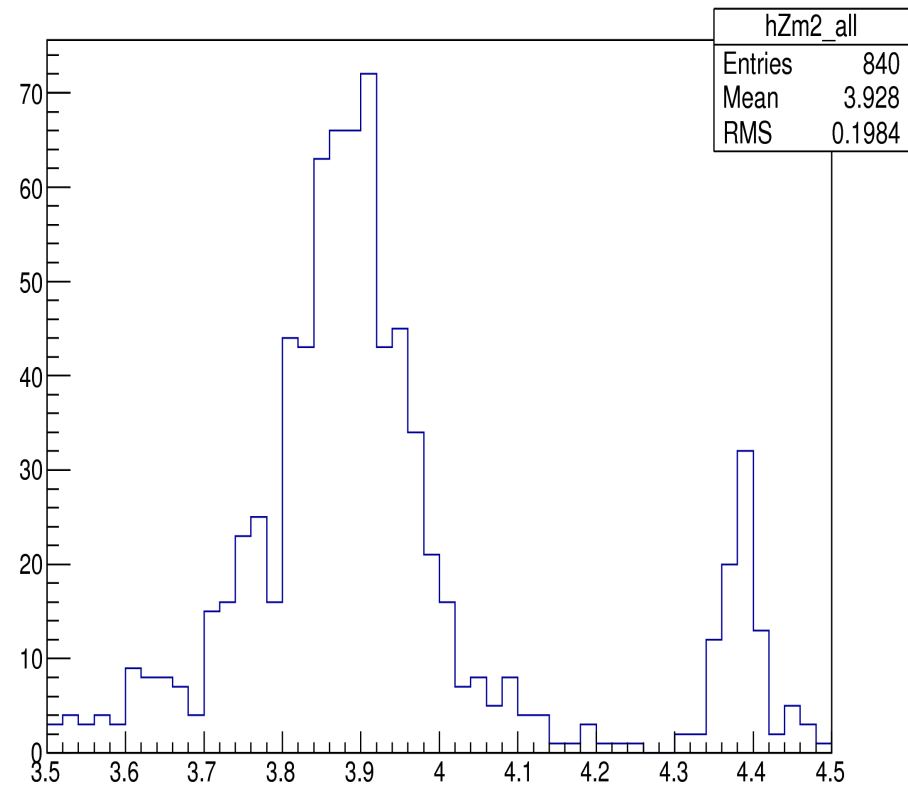
$P_{p\bar{p}} = 7.05 \text{ GeV}/c$, 1000 events

Mass distributions of track pairs and track + J/ψ candidates

J/ψ mass (all)



Z mass2



$\pi^- J/\psi$

J/ψ with
track
splitting

Simulation of $p \bar{d} \rightarrow Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

Inputs & assumptions:

$$M(Z_c) = 3890 \text{ MeV} \quad (P_{p\bar{d}} = 7.05 \text{ GeV}/c)$$

$$\Gamma(Z_c) = 35 \text{ MeV}$$

$$Br(Z_c \rightarrow J/\psi + \pi) = 100\%, \quad Br(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 5.93\%$$

$$\text{Coupling } (Z_c - P\bar{d}N) = \text{Coupling } (\psi(3770) - P\bar{d}P) \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma(P\bar{d} N \rightarrow Z_c) = \sigma(P\bar{d} P \rightarrow \psi(3770)) \times \Gamma(\psi(3770))/\Gamma(Z_c) = 7.5 \text{ nb}$$

$$\langle \sigma(P\bar{d} N \rightarrow Z_c) \rangle = 0.23 \sigma_{\text{peak}}(P\bar{d} N \rightarrow Z_c) = 1.7 \text{ nb}$$

$$\sigma(P\bar{d} N \rightarrow Z_c \rightarrow \pi J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-) = 0.44 \langle 0.1 \rangle \text{ nb} \quad \Rightarrow \text{it takes } 10 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

(12 days of data taking) to get 1000 $Z_c \rightarrow \pi J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ events

Simulation of $p\bar{d} \rightarrow Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

$P_{p\bar{d}} = 7.05 \text{ GeV}/c$, 1000 events

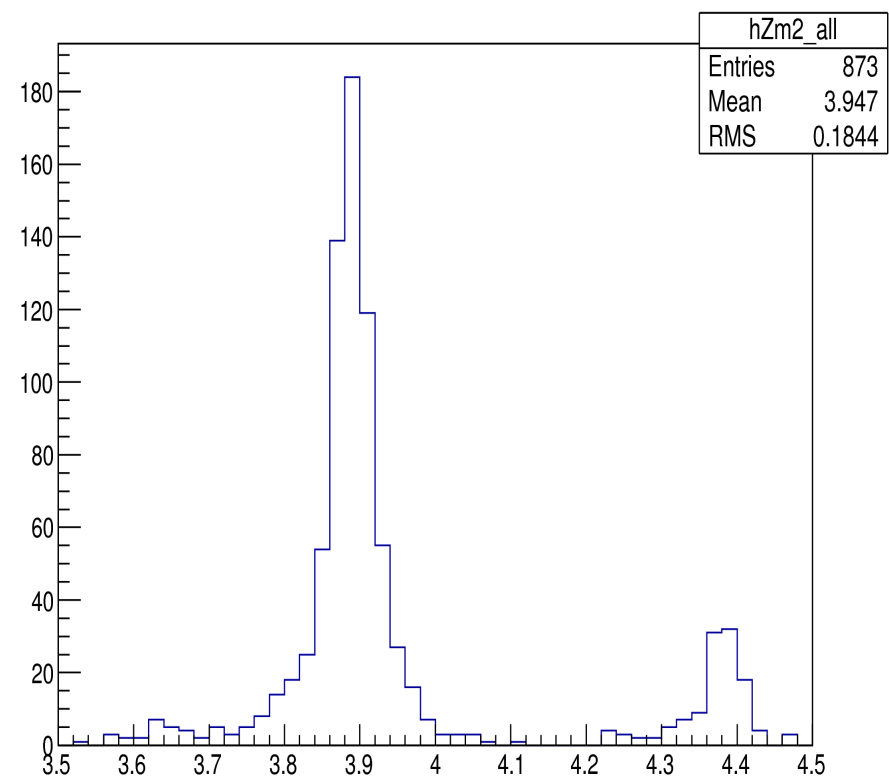
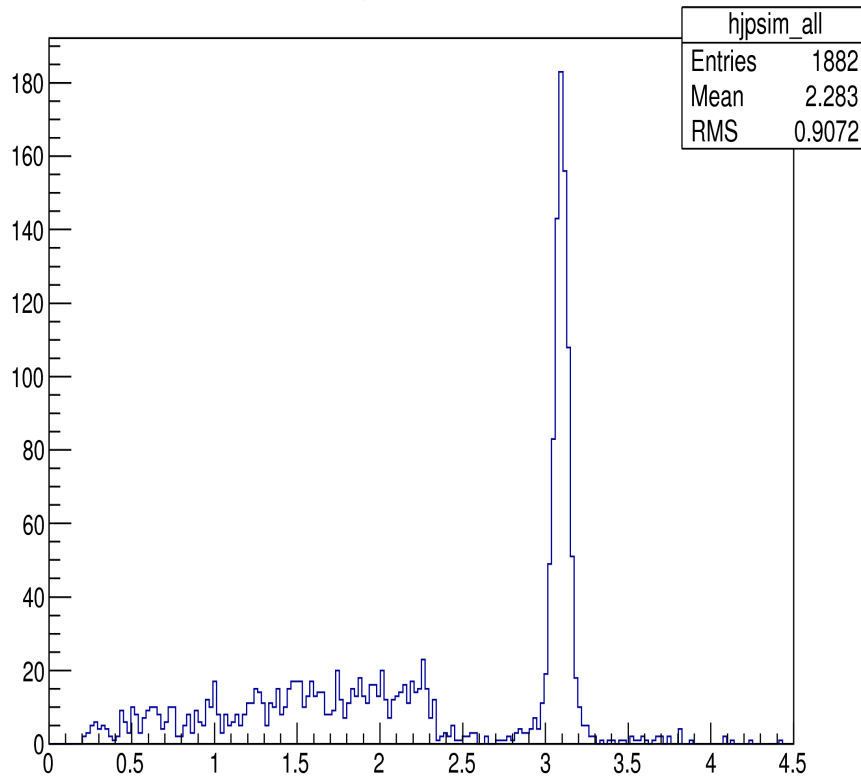
Mass distributions of track pairs

and

track + J/ψ candidates

J/ψ mass (all)

Z mass2



$Z_c(3900)$

J/ψ with
track
splitting

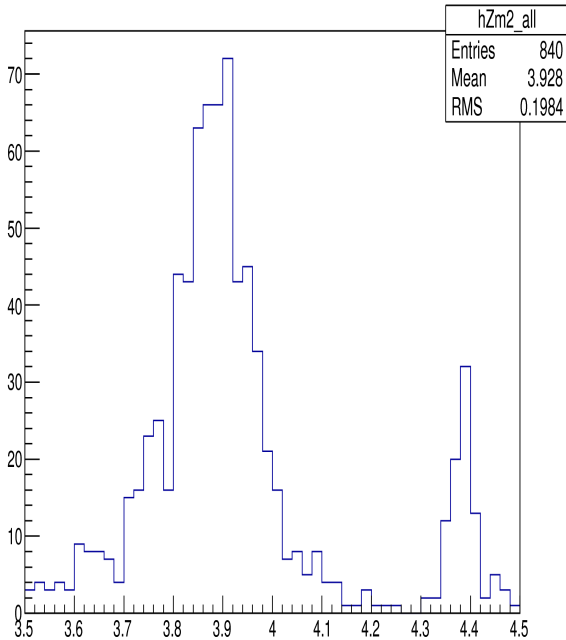
Non-resonant v.s. resonant $p d \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

Non-resonant

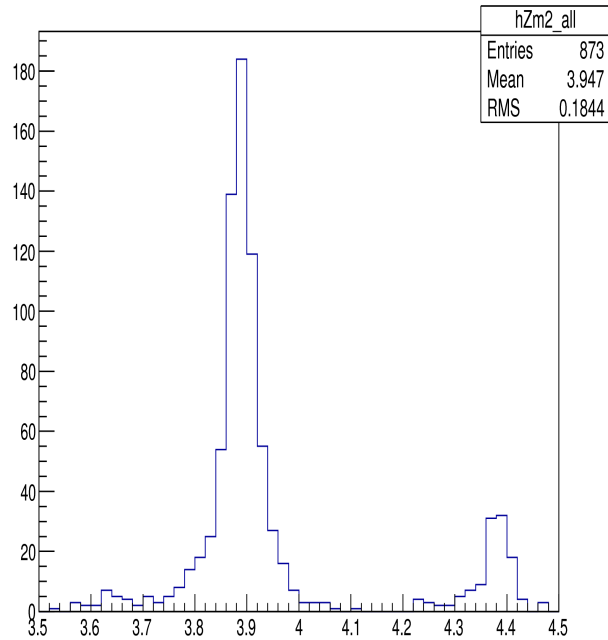
$\Gamma(Z_c) = 35 \text{ MeV}$

$\Gamma(Z_c) = 1 \text{ MeV}$

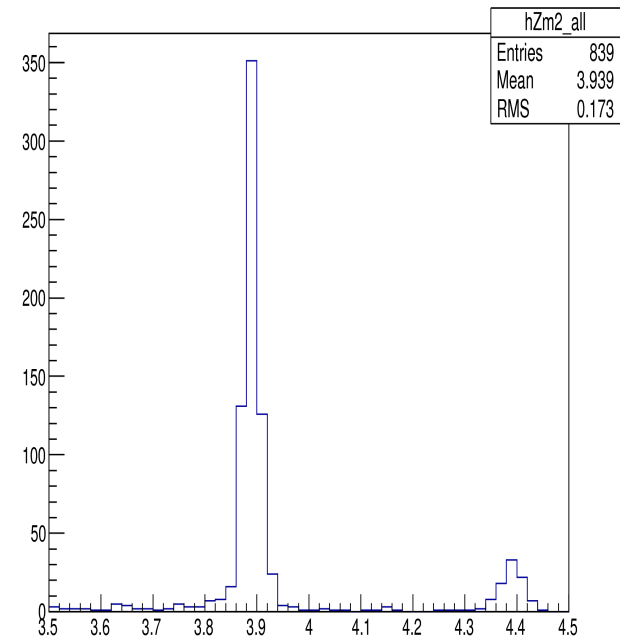
Z mass2



Z mass2

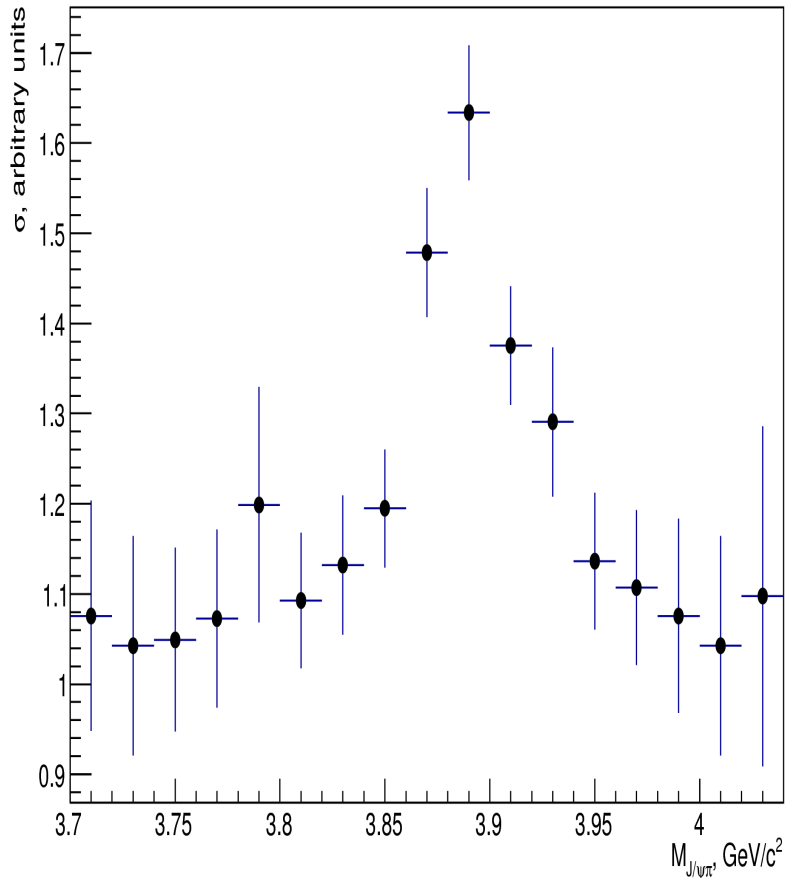


Z mass2

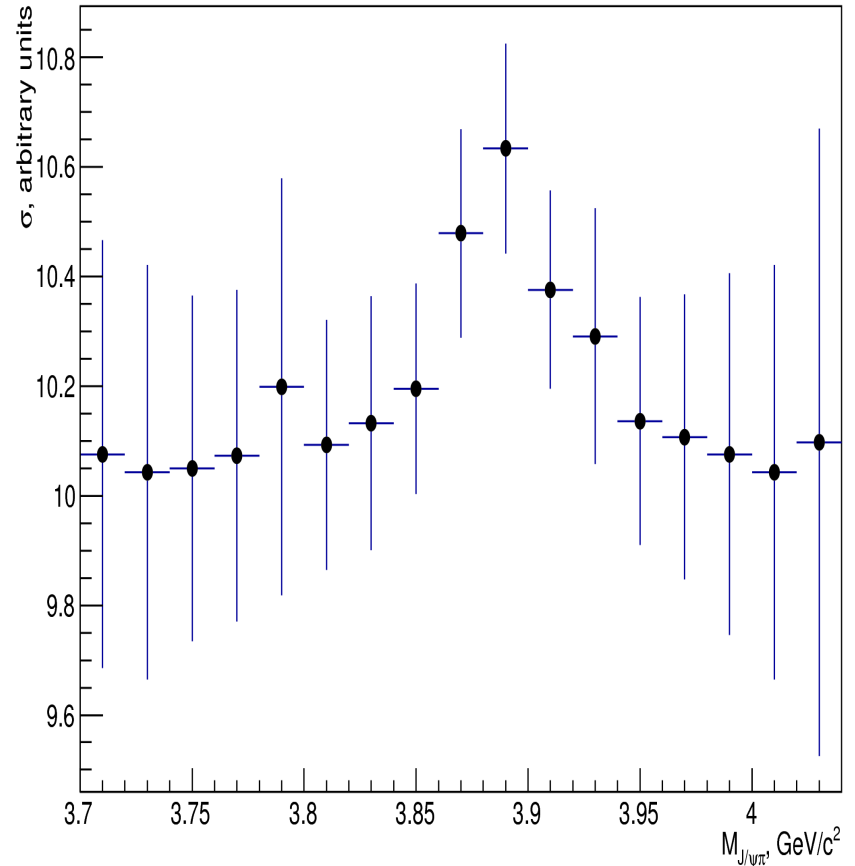


Simulation of Z-search with $\sigma_{bg}/\sigma_Z = 1$ and 10

Observed $\sigma(M_{J/\psi\pi^-})$ with $\sigma_{bg} = \sigma_Z$



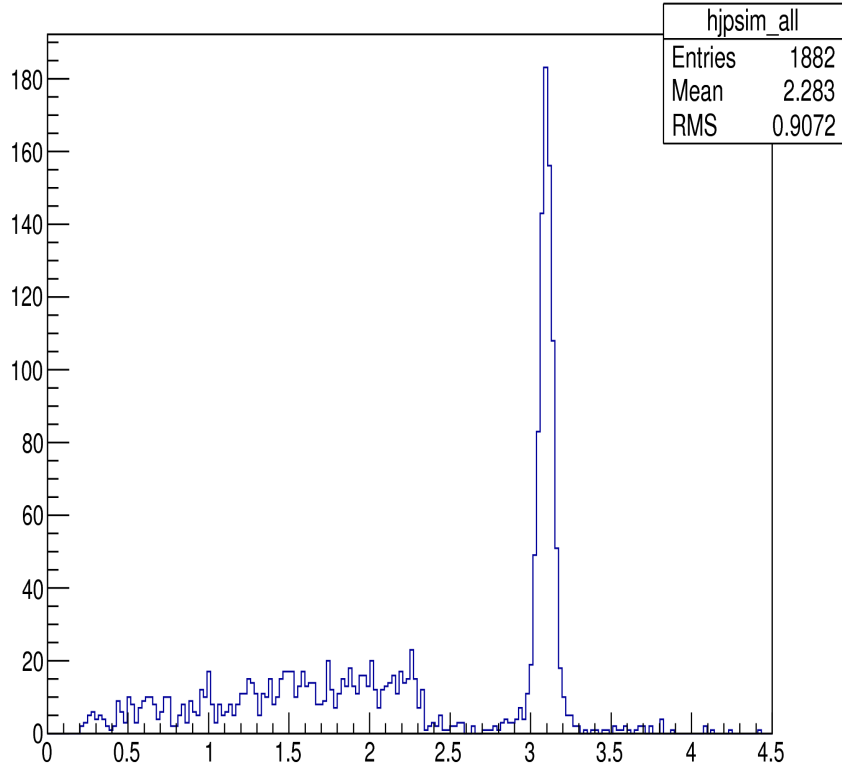
Observed $\sigma(M_{J/\psi\pi^-})$ with $\sigma_{bg} = 10 \sigma_Z$



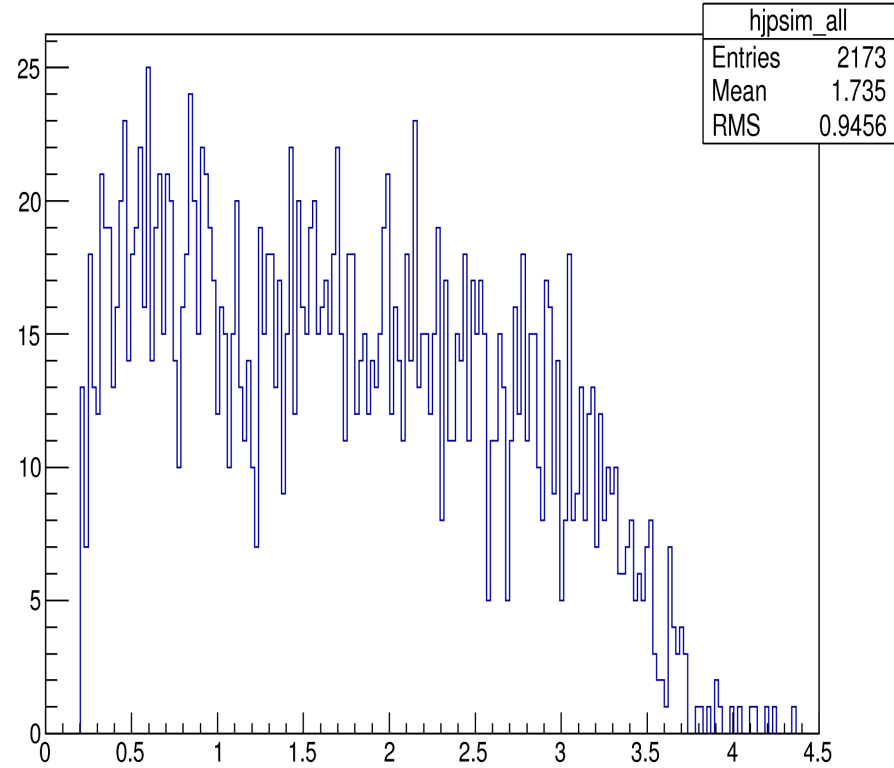
However, $\sigma(\text{Pbar } N \rightarrow Z_c \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-) = 0.44 \text{ nb}$ and
 $\sigma(\text{Pbar } N \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-) = 20\,000 \text{ nb}$ (FTF model)

$\text{Pbar N} \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$ v.s. $\text{Pbar N} \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

J/ ψ mass (all)

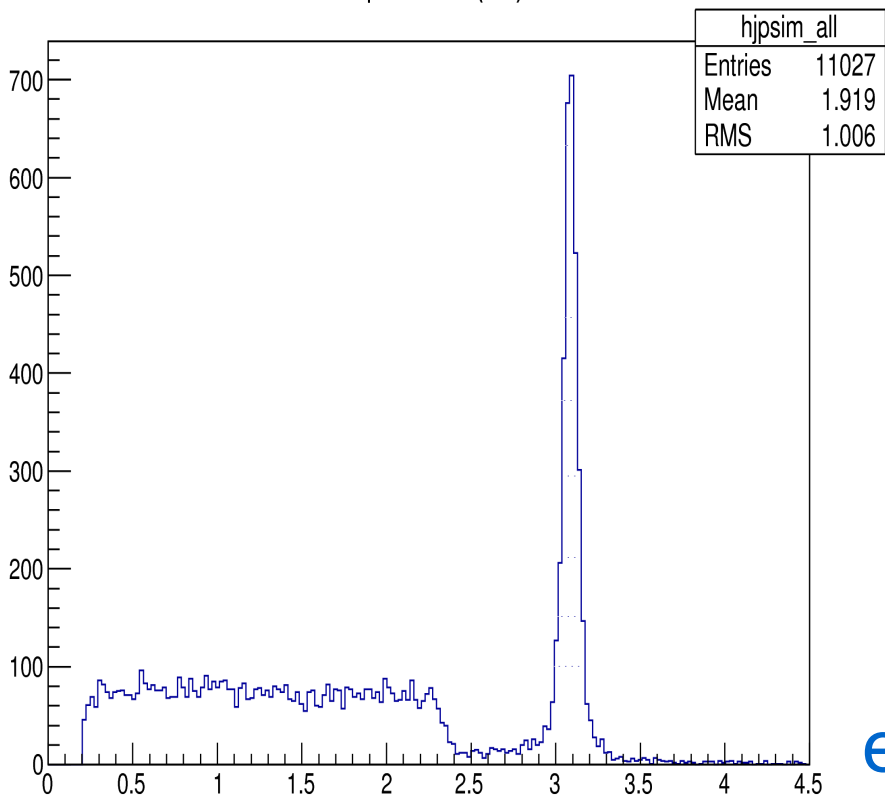


J/ ψ mass (all)



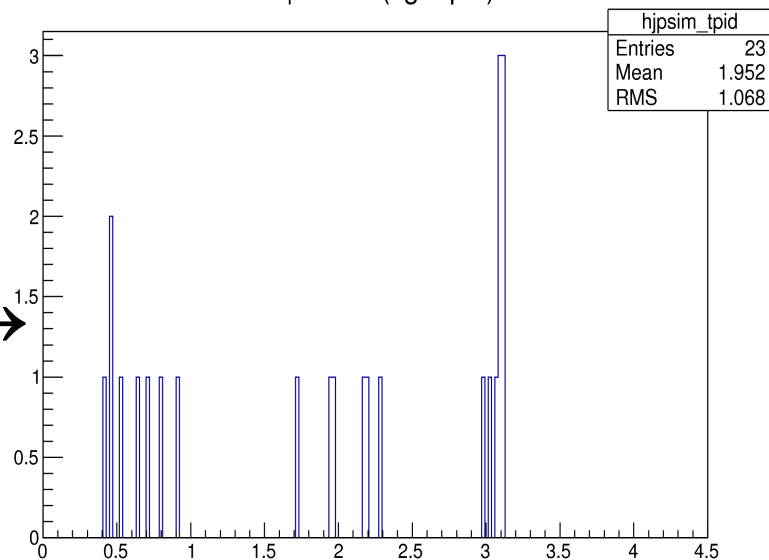
$P\bar{b}ar N \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$ v.s. $P\bar{b}ar N \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

5000 $\pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$
J/ ψ mass (all)



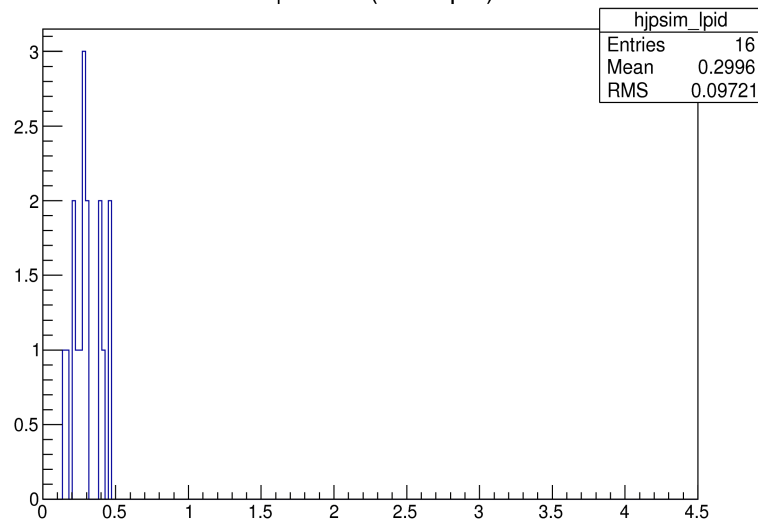
μ pid \rightarrow

J/ ψ mass (tight pid)



epid \rightarrow

J/ ψ mass (loose pid)



Conclusion

A search for $p d \rightarrow Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$ looks promising in $\mu^+ \mu^-$ and even more promising in $e^+ e^-$ mode.

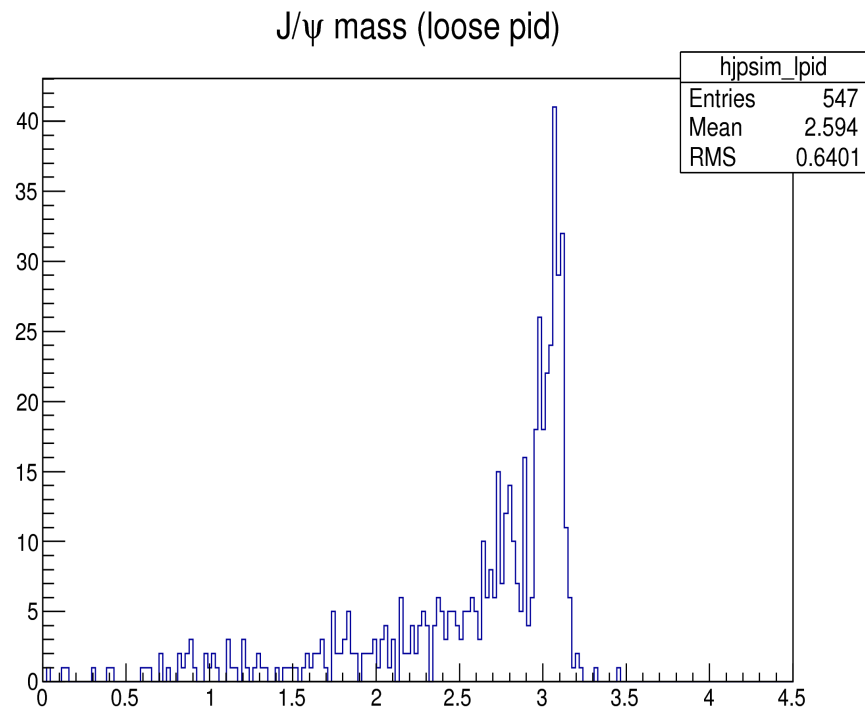
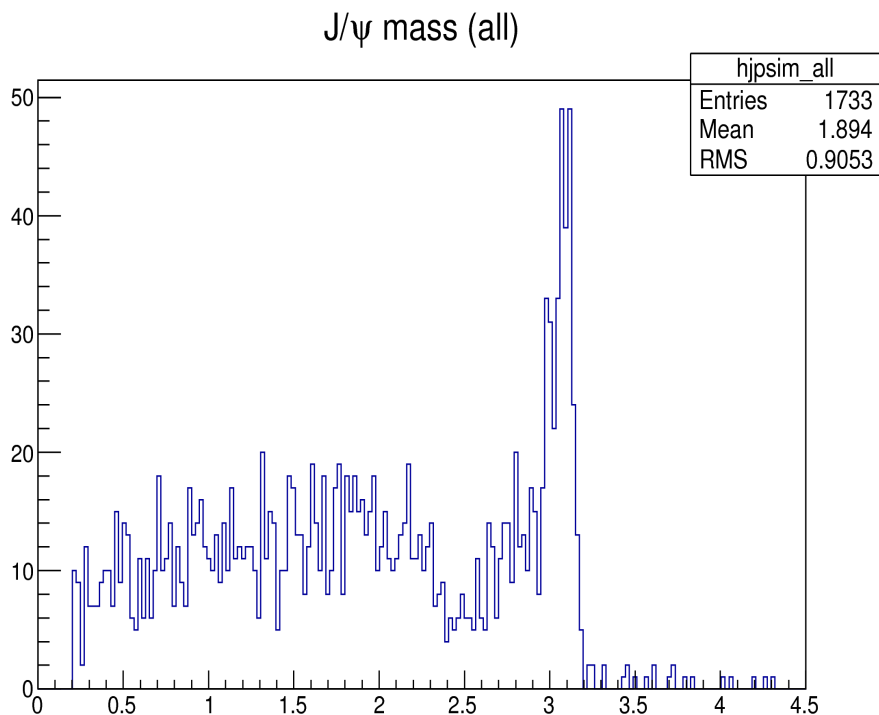
Simulation of $p\bar{d} \rightarrow Z_c(3900) \rightarrow \pi^- J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$

$P_{p\bar{d}} = 7.05 \text{ GeV}/c$, 1000 events

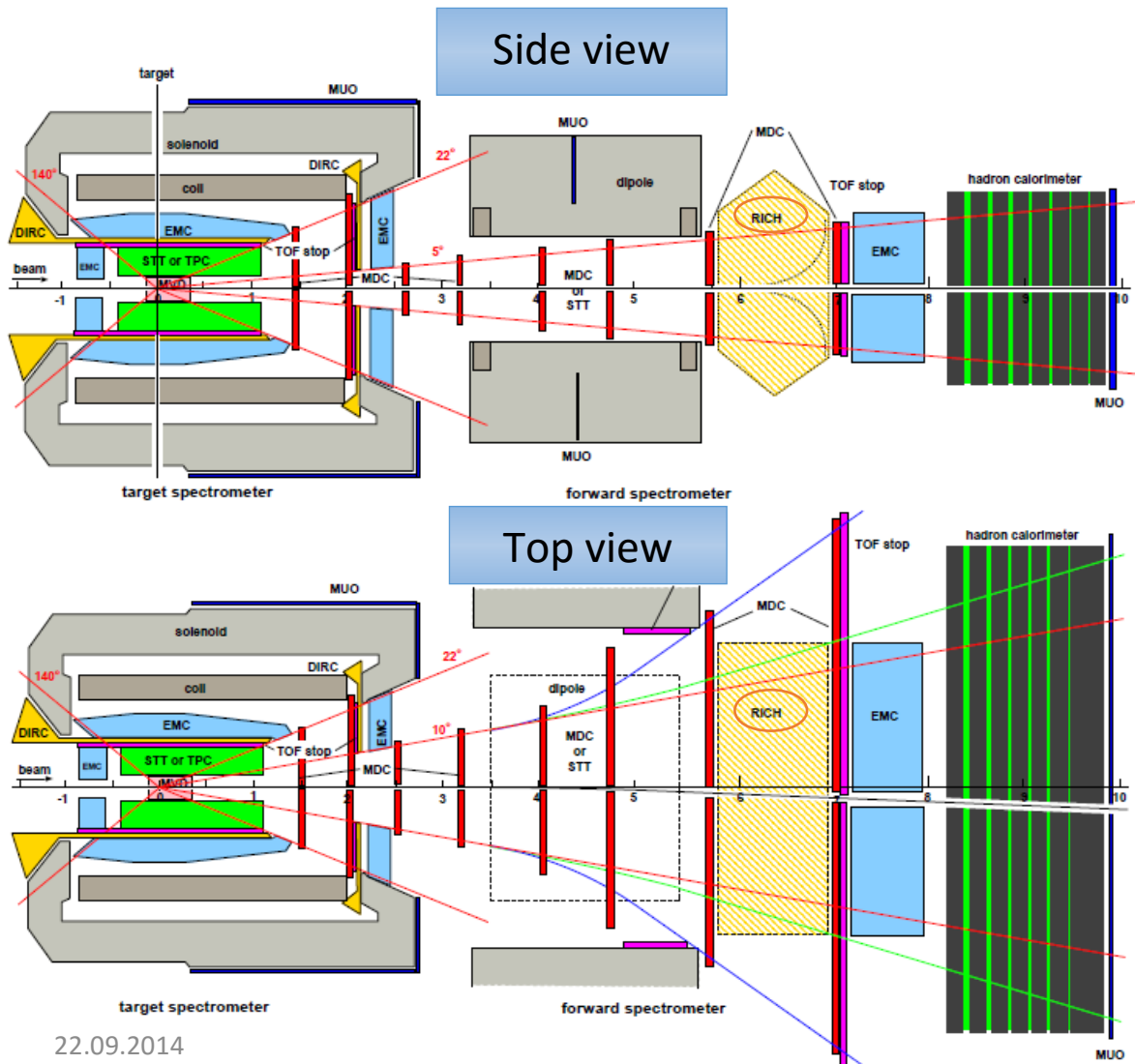
Mass distributions of all track pairs

and

with e pid



Forward RICH for PANDA



Old pictures dated 2005 just to represent position of FRICH

Forward RICH
 $|\theta_x| < 10^\circ$, $|\theta_y| < 5^\circ$
 PID π/K for $P > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$

Observation of $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$ by BELLE

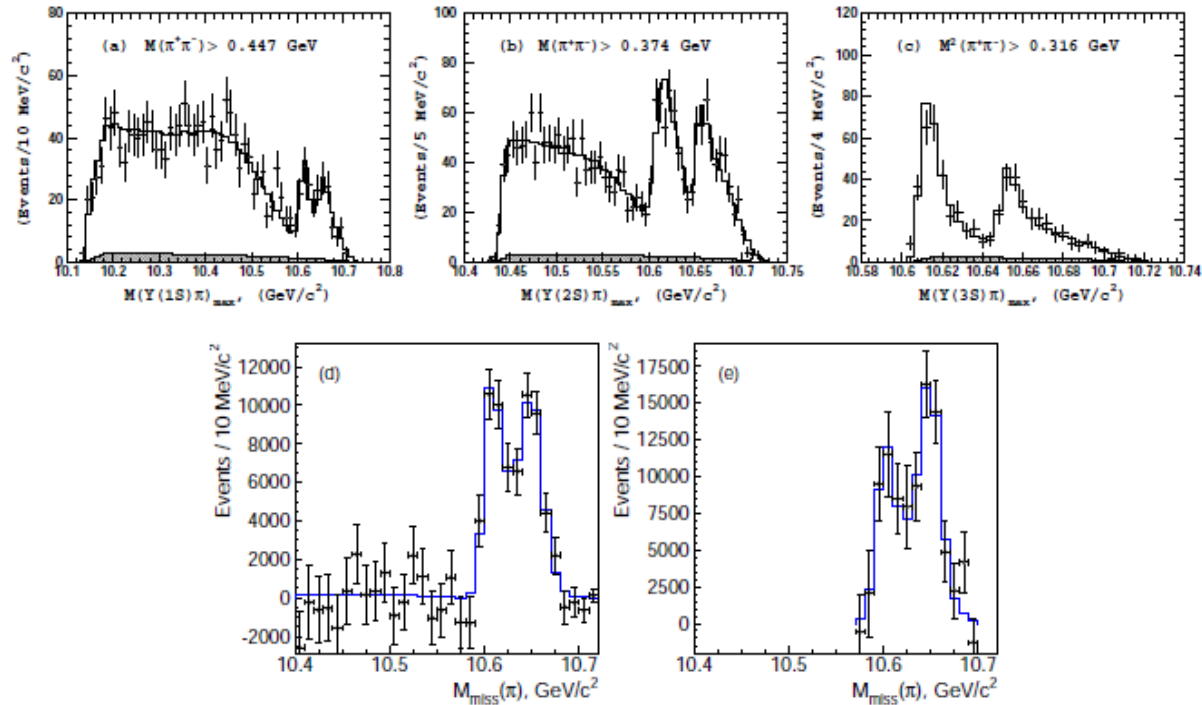


Figure 1: Invariant mass spectra of the (a) $\Upsilon(1S)\pi^\pm$, (b) $\Upsilon(2S)\pi^\pm$, (c) $\Upsilon(3S)\pi^\pm$, (d) $h_b(1P)\pi^\pm$ and (e) $h_b(2P)\pi^\pm$ combinations.

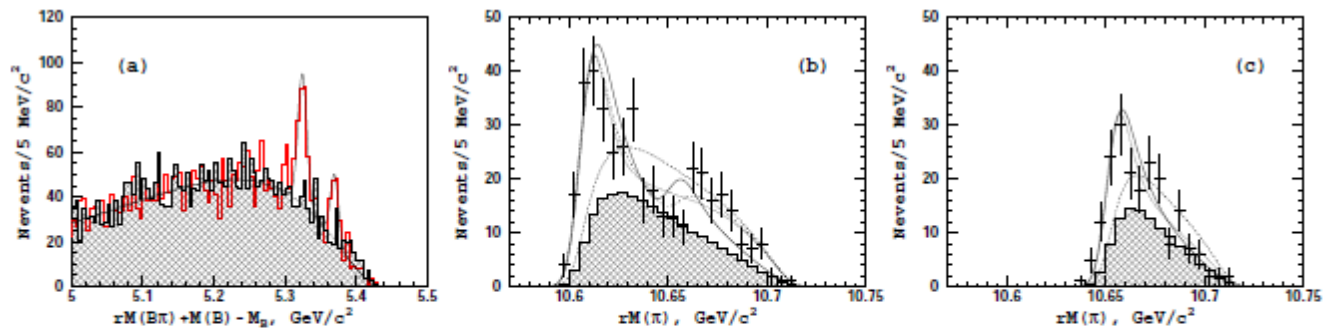


Figure 3: Missing mass of the pairs formed from the reconstructed B candidate and charged pion (a) and missing mass of the charged pions for the $B\pi$ combinations for (b) $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*\pi$ and (c) $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow B^*\bar{B}^*\pi$ candidate events.

Parameters of $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$ states

$$M_1 = (10607.4 \pm 2.0) \text{ MeV}/c^2, \quad M_2 = (10652.2 \pm 1.5) \text{ MeV}/c^2,$$

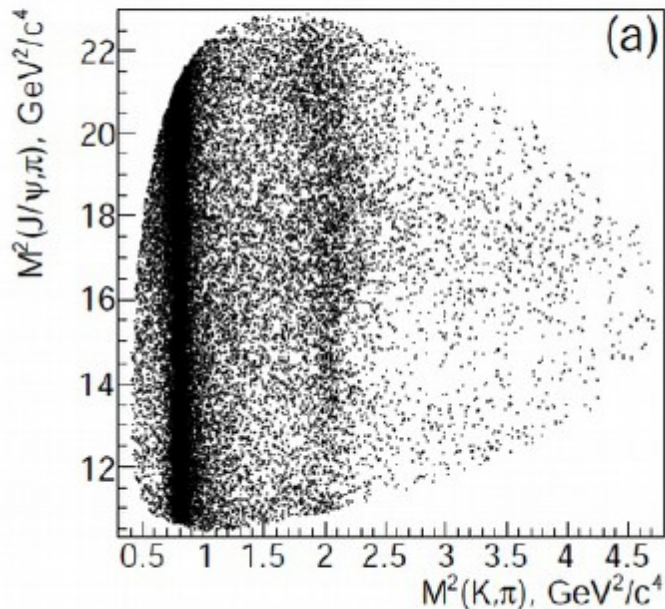
$$\Gamma_1 = (18.4 \pm 2.4) \text{ MeV}, \quad \Gamma_2 = (11.5 \pm 2.2) \text{ MeV}.$$

Table 1: Branching fractions (\mathcal{B}) of $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$ assuming that the observed so far channels saturate their decays.

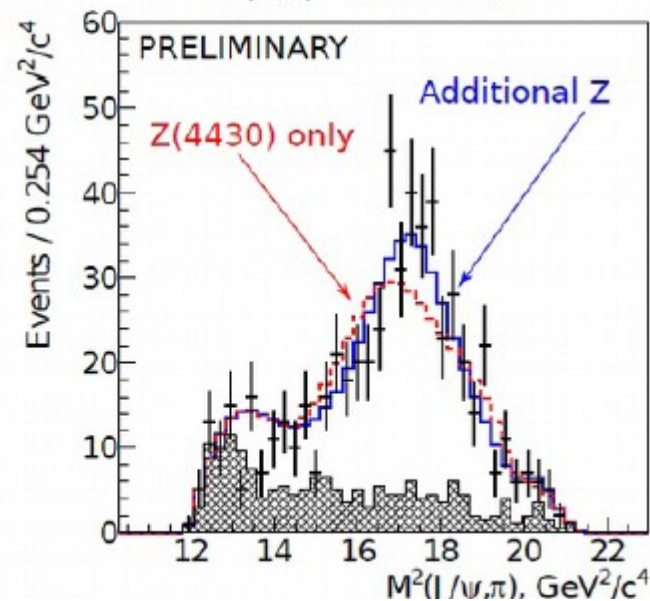
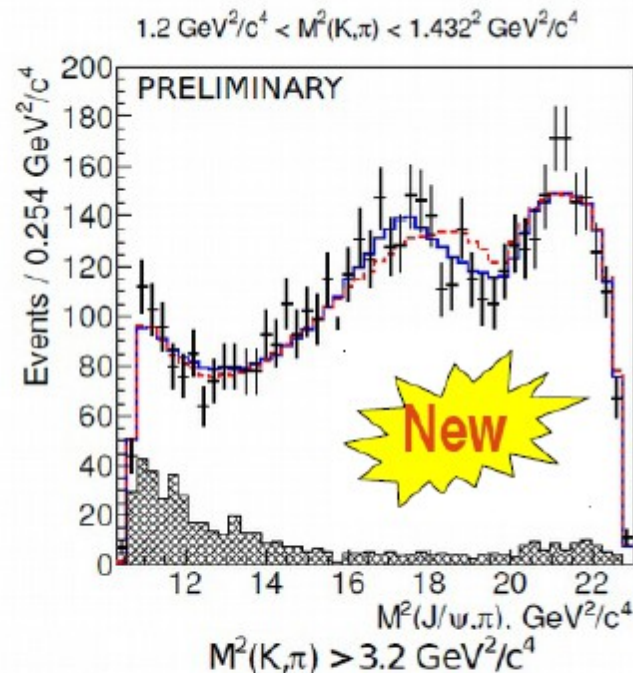
Channel	\mathcal{B} of $Z_b(10610)$, %	\mathcal{B} of $Z_b(10650)$, %
$\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+$	0.32 ± 0.09	0.24 ± 0.07
$\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+$	4.38 ± 1.21	2.40 ± 0.63
$\Upsilon(3S)\pi^+$	2.15 ± 0.56	1.64 ± 0.40
$h_b(1P)\pi^+$	2.81 ± 1.10	7.43 ± 2.70
$h_b(2P)\pi^+$	2.15 ± 0.56	14.8 ± 6.22
$B^+ \bar{B}^{*0} + \bar{B}^0 B^{*+}$	86.0 ± 3.6	–
$B^{*+} \bar{B}^{*0}$	–	73.4 ± 7.0



$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^- \pi^+$$



- 4D amplitude analysis
- 10 K^* resonances, $Z^+(4430)$, $Z^+(\text{new})$
- 6.6σ significance
- $M = 4196^{+31+17}_{-29-13} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- $G = 370 \pm 70^{+70}_{-132} \text{ MeV}$
- $J^P = 1^+$



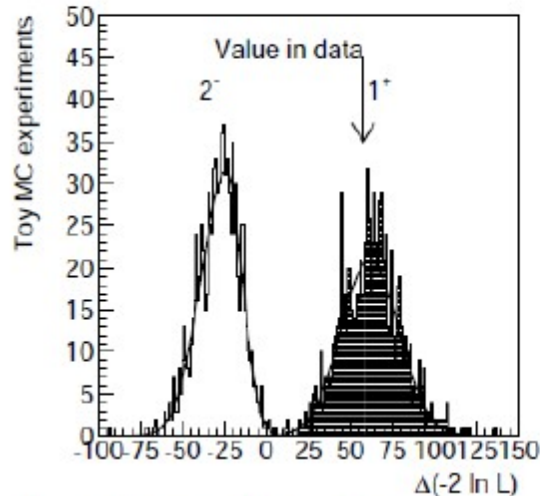


$Z^+(4200)$

Preliminary results



$J^P=1^+$, other J^P are excluded



Exclusion levels of other spin-parity hypothesis

Model	0^-	1^-	2^-	2^+
Without $K^*(1680)$	8.5σ	8.5σ	8.0σ	9.0σ
Without $K_0^*(1950)$	8.4σ	8.8σ	7.3σ	8.9σ
LASS	6.1σ	7.4σ	4.4σ	7.0σ
Free masses and widths	7.6σ	7.9σ	5.9σ	7.8σ
Free r	7.4σ	8.7σ	7.5σ	9.2σ
Nonresonant ampl. (S)	7.6σ	8.1σ	7.2σ	8.5σ
Nonresonant ampl. (S,P)	7.4σ	8.1σ	7.2σ	8.4σ
Nonresonant ampl. (S,P,D)	7.2σ	8.1σ	7.1σ	8.4σ

TABLE III. The fit fractions and significances of all resonances in the default model ($J^P = 1^+$).

Resonance	Fit fraction	Significance (local)
$K_0^*(800)$	$(7.1_{-0.5}^{+0.7})\%$	22.5σ
$K^*(892)$	$(69.0_{-0.5}^{+0.6})\%$	166.4σ
$K^*(1410)$	$(0.3_{-0.1}^{+0.2})\%$	4.1σ
$K_0^*(1430)$	$(5.9_{-0.4}^{+0.6})\%$	22.0σ
$K_2^*(1430)$	$(6.3_{-0.4}^{+0.3})\%$	23.5σ
$K^*(1680)$	$(0.3_{-0.1}^{+0.2})\%$	2.7σ
$K_3^*(1780)$	$(0.2_{-0.1}^{+0.1})\%$	3.8σ
$K_0^*(1950)$	$(0.1_{-0.1}^{+0.1})\%$	1.2σ
$K_2^*(1980)$	$(0.4_{-0.1}^{+0.1})\%$	5.3σ
$K_4^*(2045)$	$(0.2_{-0.1}^{+0.1})\%$	3.8σ
$Z_c(4430)^+$	$(0.5_{-0.1}^{+0.4})\%$	5.1σ
$Z_c(4200)^+$	$(1.9_{-0.5}^{+0.7})\%$	8.2σ