



Spectroscopy and New Particles in BaBar



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Introduction

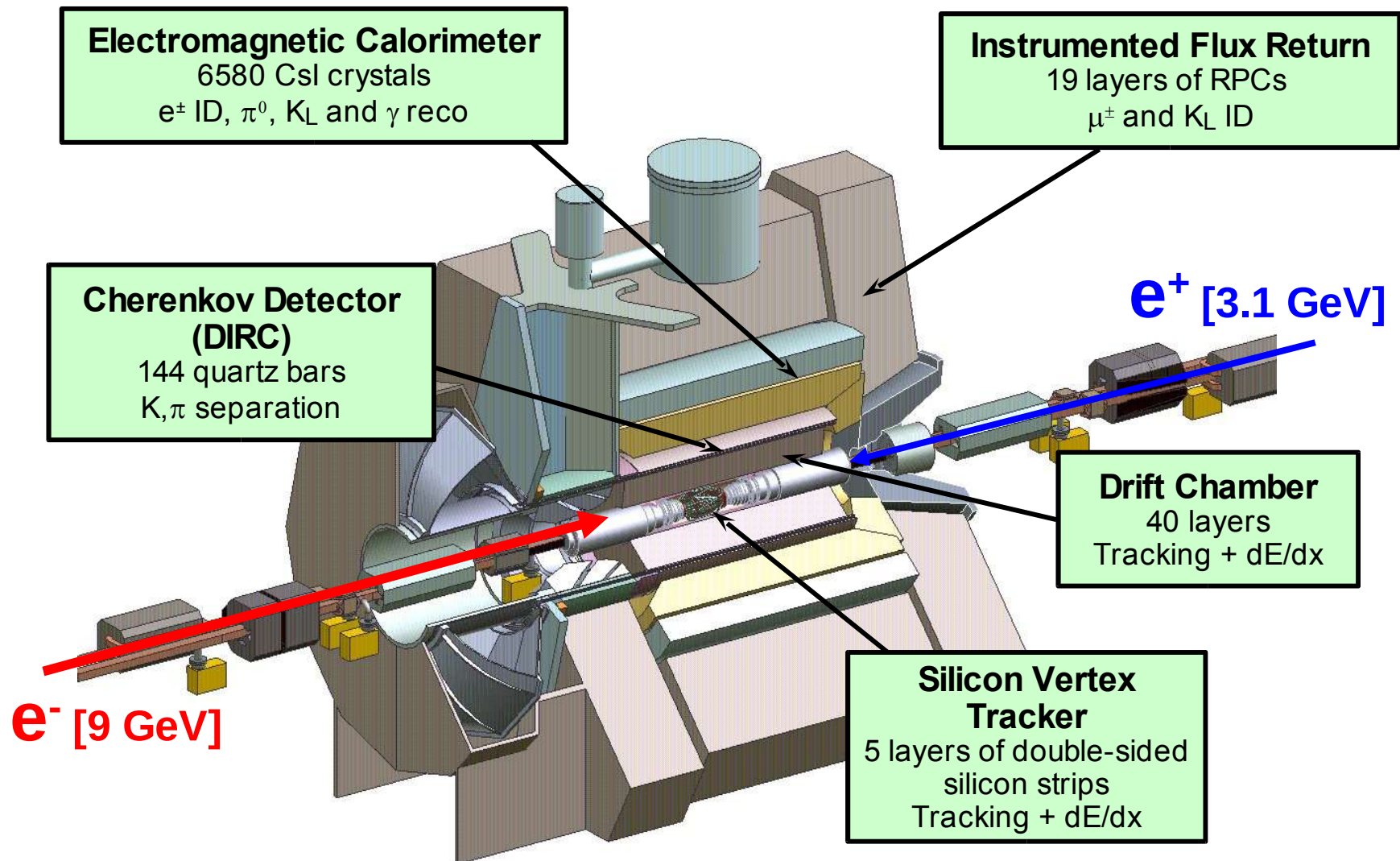
In recent years, spectroscopy has become exciting again
Many new states have been found,
not all easily incorporated in standard $q\bar{q}/qqq$ model

- New D_{sJ} charm meson states
- New $c\bar{c}$ and $c\bar{c}$ -like states such as $X(3872)$, $Y(3940)$
- Candidates for pentaquark states have been reported by many experiments; still controversial since not seen by many other high statistics experiments

I will cover the BaBar studies of the last two subjects

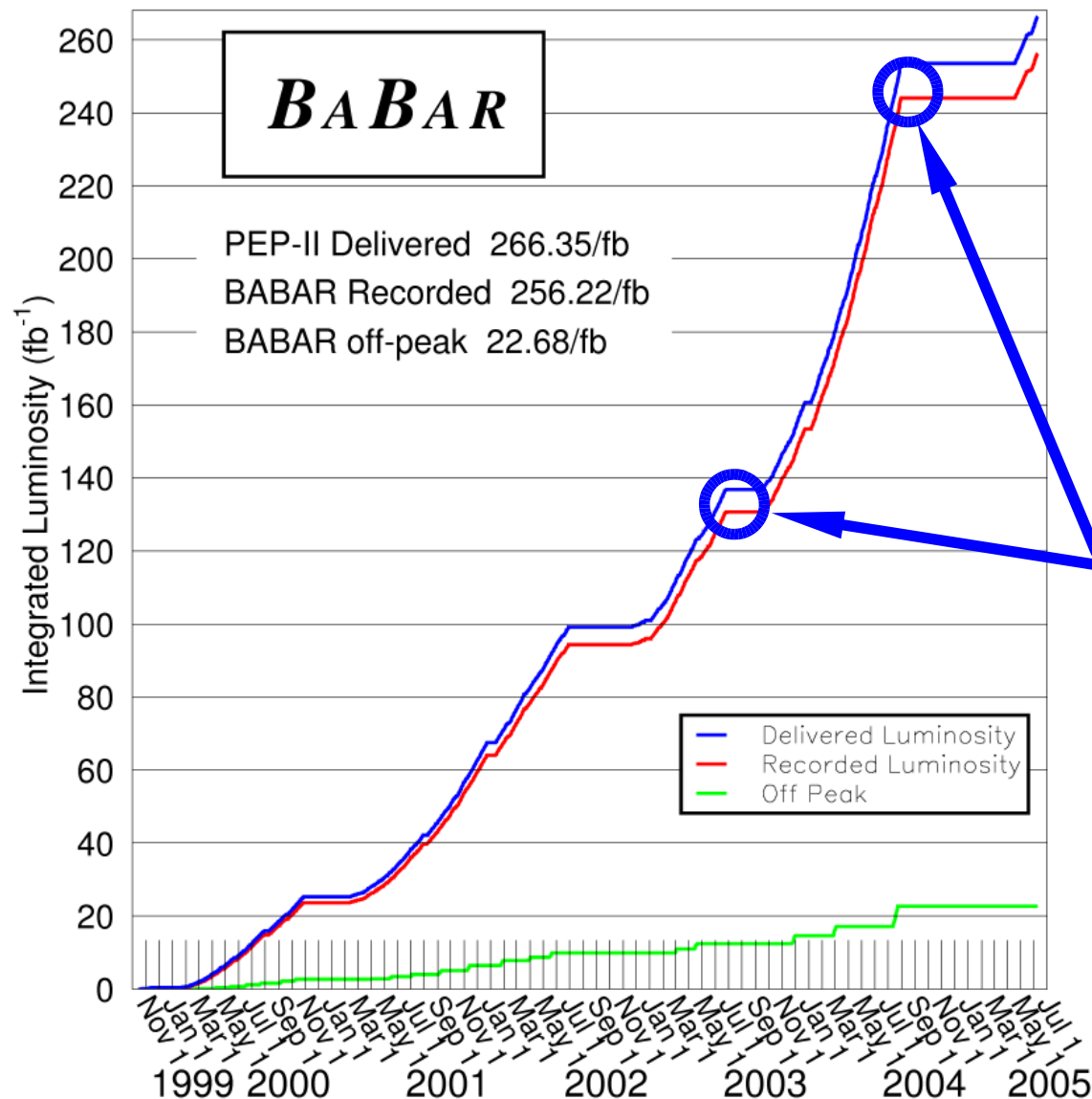
The BaBar Experiment at PEP-II

e^+e^- experiment running at $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance



BaBar Data Set

2005/06/10 10.36



BaBar has recently restarted data-taking after long shutdown

Scheduled to double dataset by next summer

Results presented here are based on subsamples of the full dataset

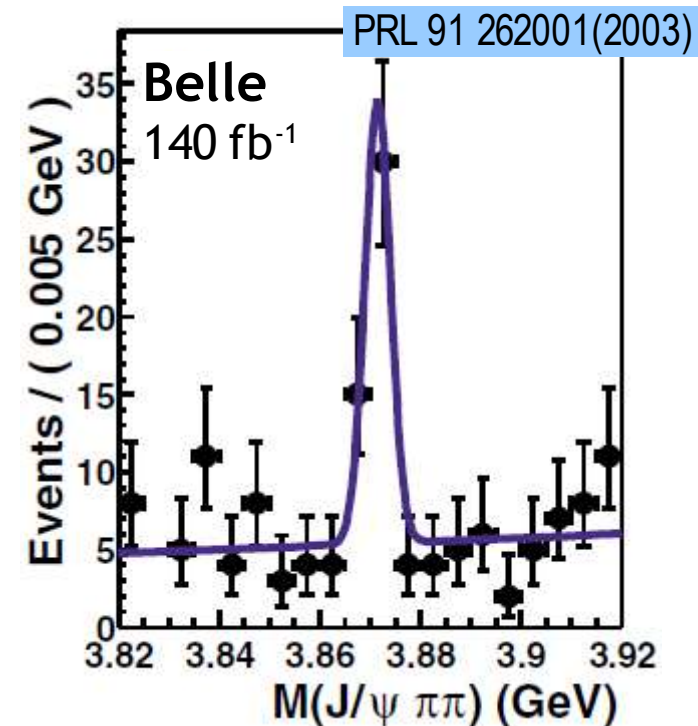
The $X(3872)^0$ State

Discovered by Belle in
 $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- K^\pm$ decays

Confirmed by BaBar, CDF and D0
Mass: $3871.4 \pm 1.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

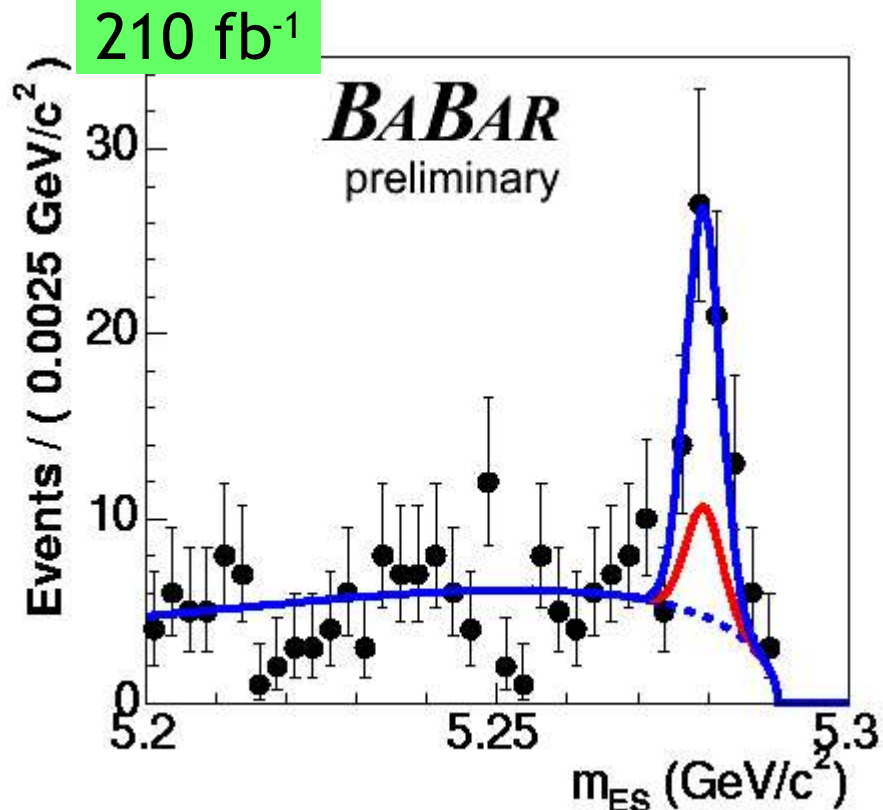
Several interpretations of the state:

- Ordinary charmonium state
 - Mass disagrees with most potential models
- Weakly bound DD^* molecule state
 - Mass very close to $D^0 \bar{D}^{0*}$ threshold
 - Highly suppressed $B^0 \rightarrow X(3872)^0 K^0$ rate predicted
- Diquark-antidiquark state
 - Different mass eigenstates predicted in B^0 and B^+ decays with $|\Delta m| > 5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

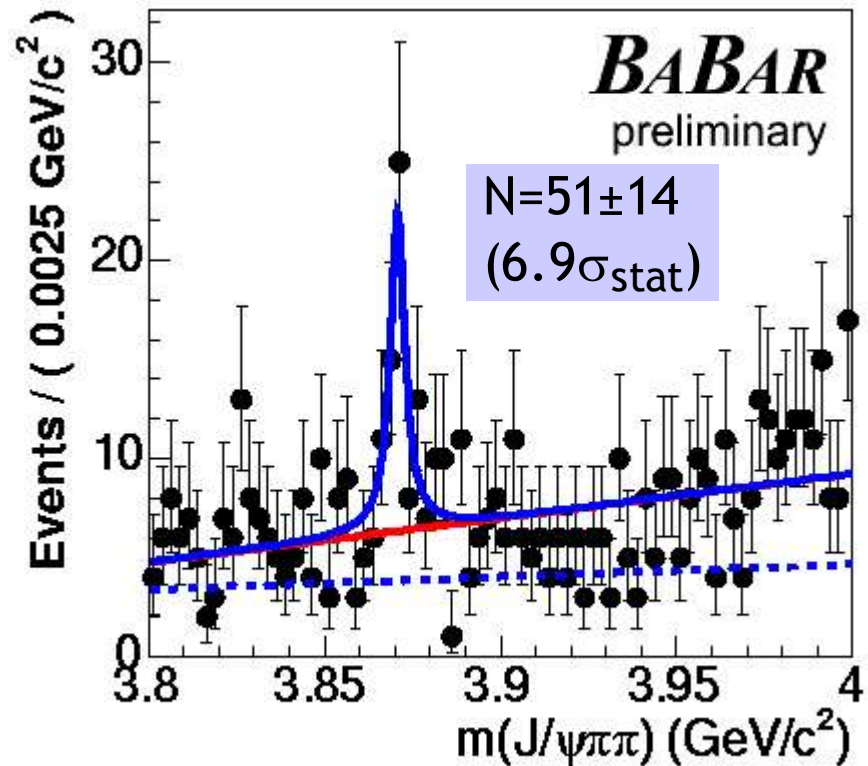


Exclusive $B^+ \rightarrow X(3872)^0 K^+$ Reconstruction

$$B^+ \rightarrow X(3872)^0 K^+, \quad X(3872)^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$$



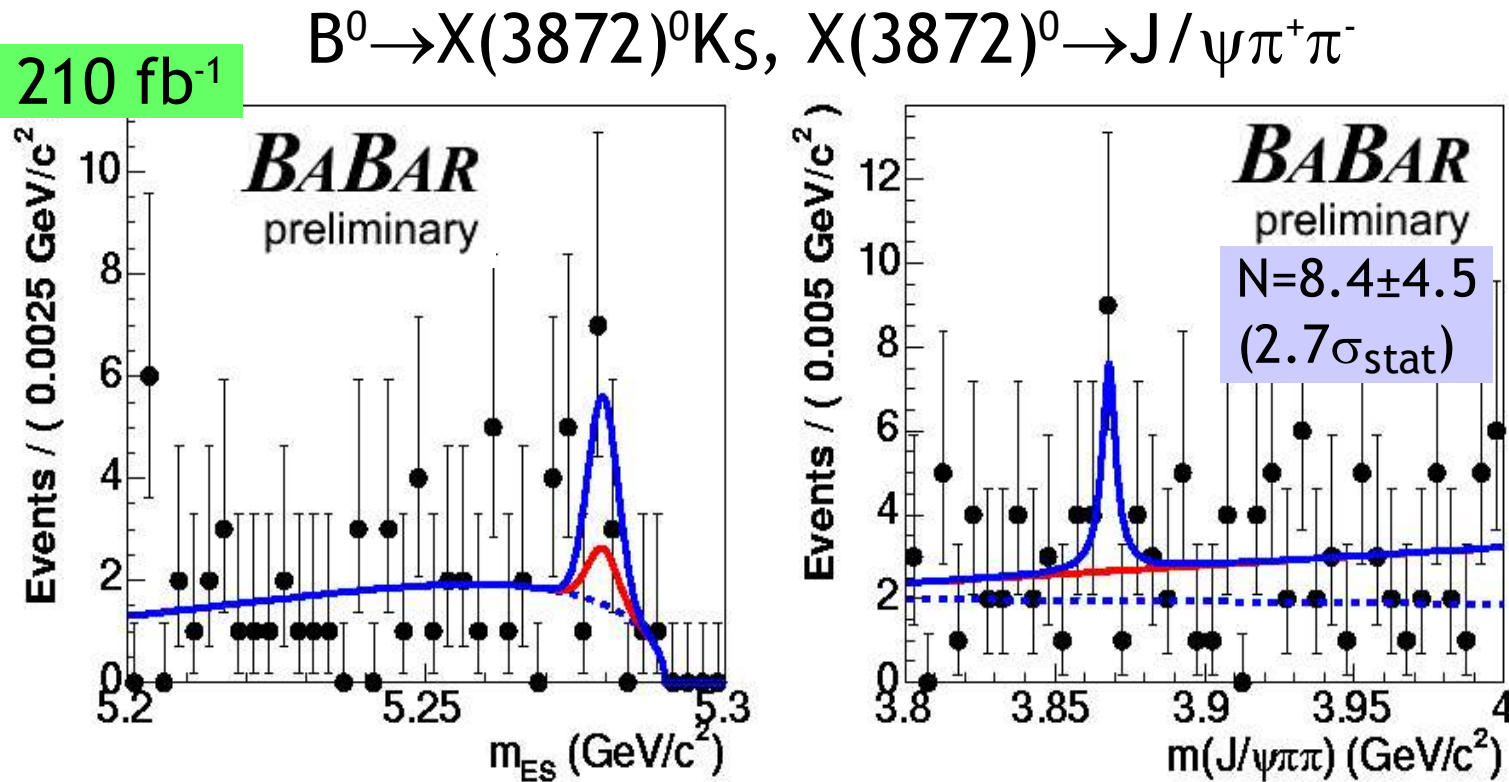
$$(m_{ES} \equiv \sqrt{(s/2 + \mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{p}_B)^2 / E_i^2 - \mathbf{p}_B^2})$$



$$m(X(3872)^0) = 3871.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\text{BF}(B^+ \rightarrow X^0 K^+, X^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) = (8.5 \pm 2.3 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-6}$$

Exclusive $B^0 \rightarrow X(3872)^0 K^0$ Reconstruction



$$m(X(3872)^0) = 3868.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow X^0 K^0, X^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) = (5.1 \pm 2.8 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\Delta m = 2.7 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$0.15 < BF(B^0 \rightarrow X^0 K^0) / BF(B^+ \rightarrow X^0 K^+) < 1.34 \text{ @ 90\% CL}$$

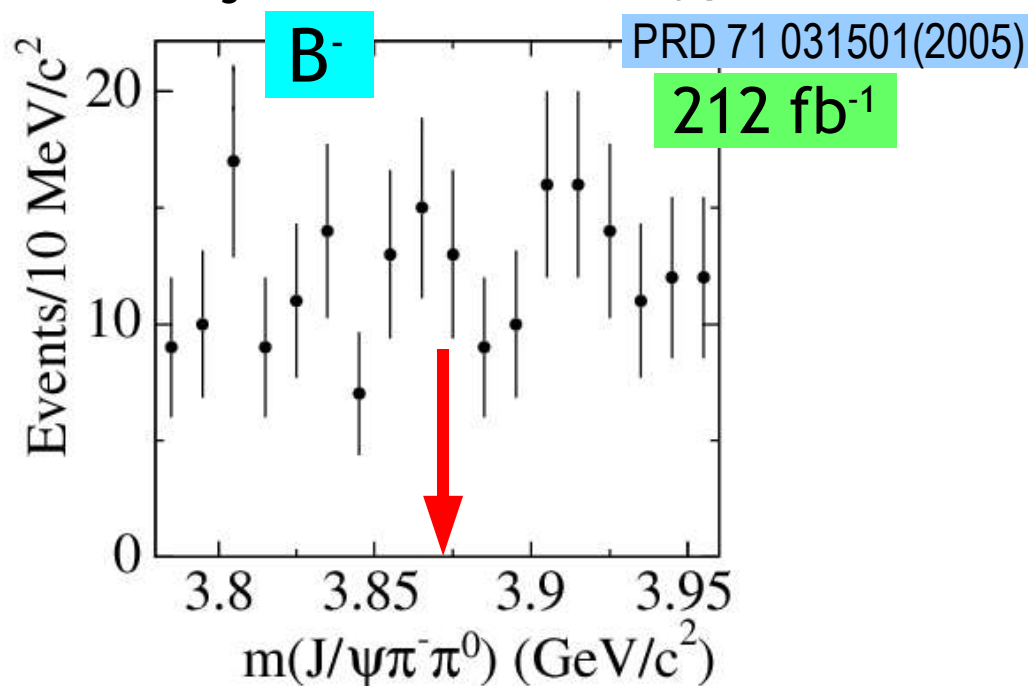
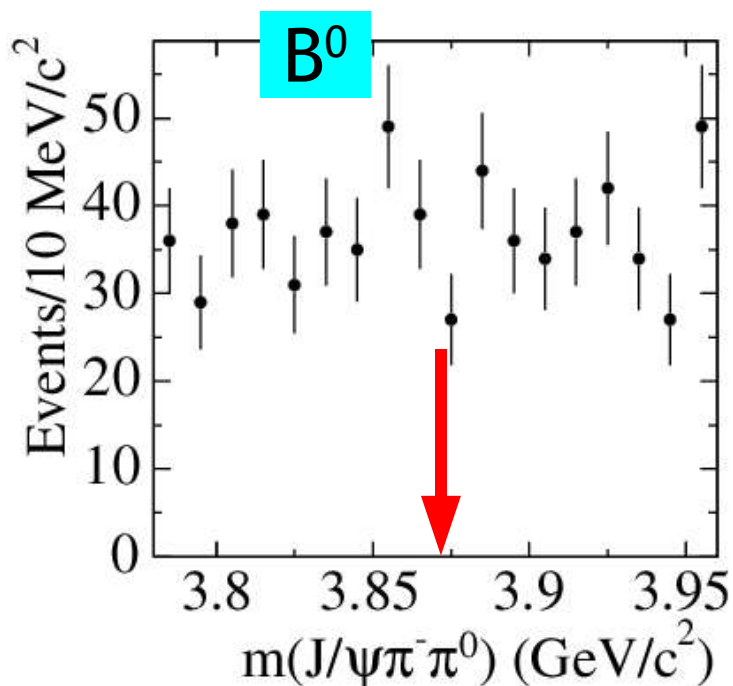
Need more
statistics to
discriminate
among
models...

Search for $X(3872)^\pm$

Data suggest $X(3872)^0$ decays through $J/\psi\rho^0$

- If so, $I_{X(3872)} = 1$ and we expect to find $X(3872)^- \rightarrow J/\psi\rho^-$
- Predict $\text{BF}(B \rightarrow X^- K) \sim 2 \text{BF}(B \rightarrow X^0 K)$ if isospin conserved in B decays

Search for $B^0 \rightarrow X^- K^+$ and $B^- \rightarrow X^- K_S$ with $X^- \rightarrow J/\psi\rho^-$

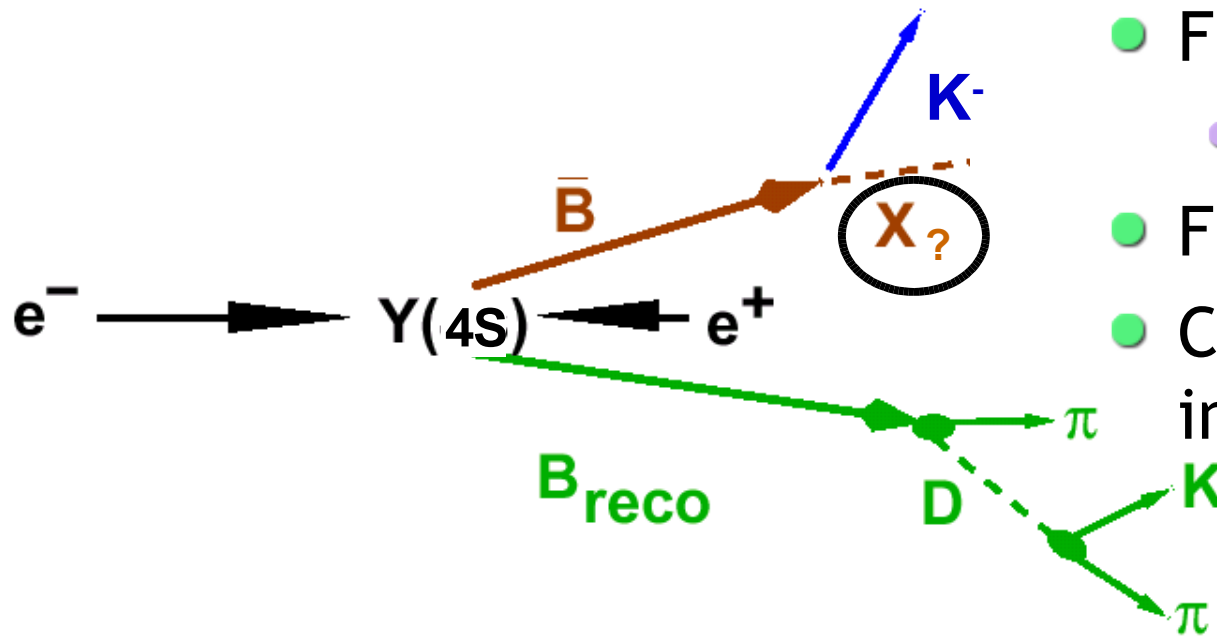


$\text{BF}(B^0 \rightarrow X^- K^+, X^- \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^0\pi^-) < 5.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ @ 90\% CL}$

$\text{BF}(B^- \rightarrow X^- K_S, X^- \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^0\pi^-) < 11 \times 10^{-6} \text{ @ 90\% CL}$

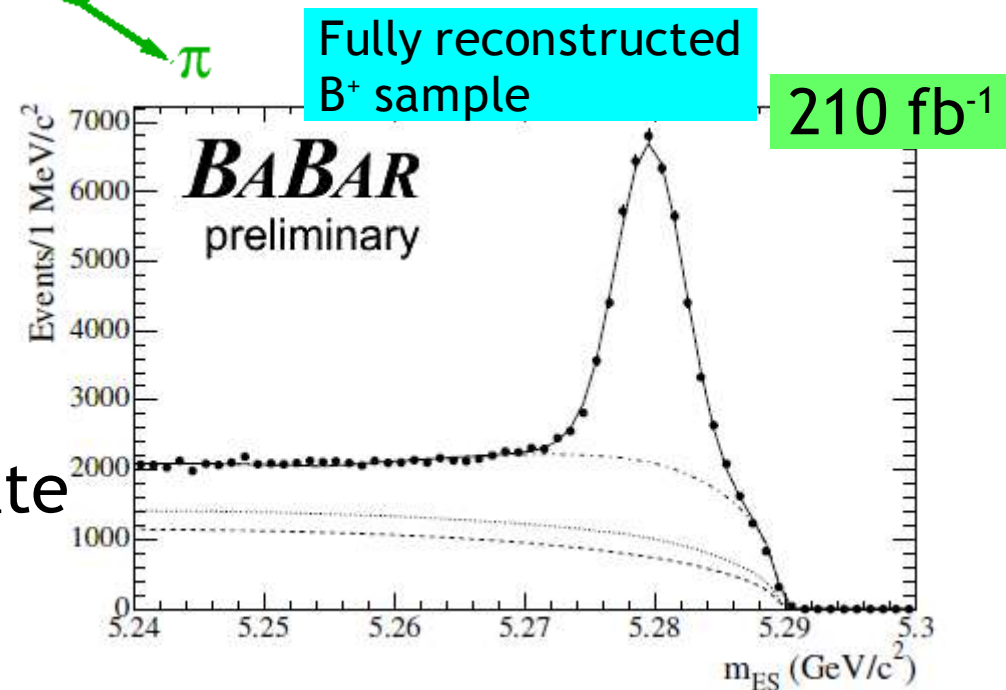
No evidence for a $X(3872)^\pm$, isovector hypothesis excluded

Inclusive $B \rightarrow XK$ Reconstruction

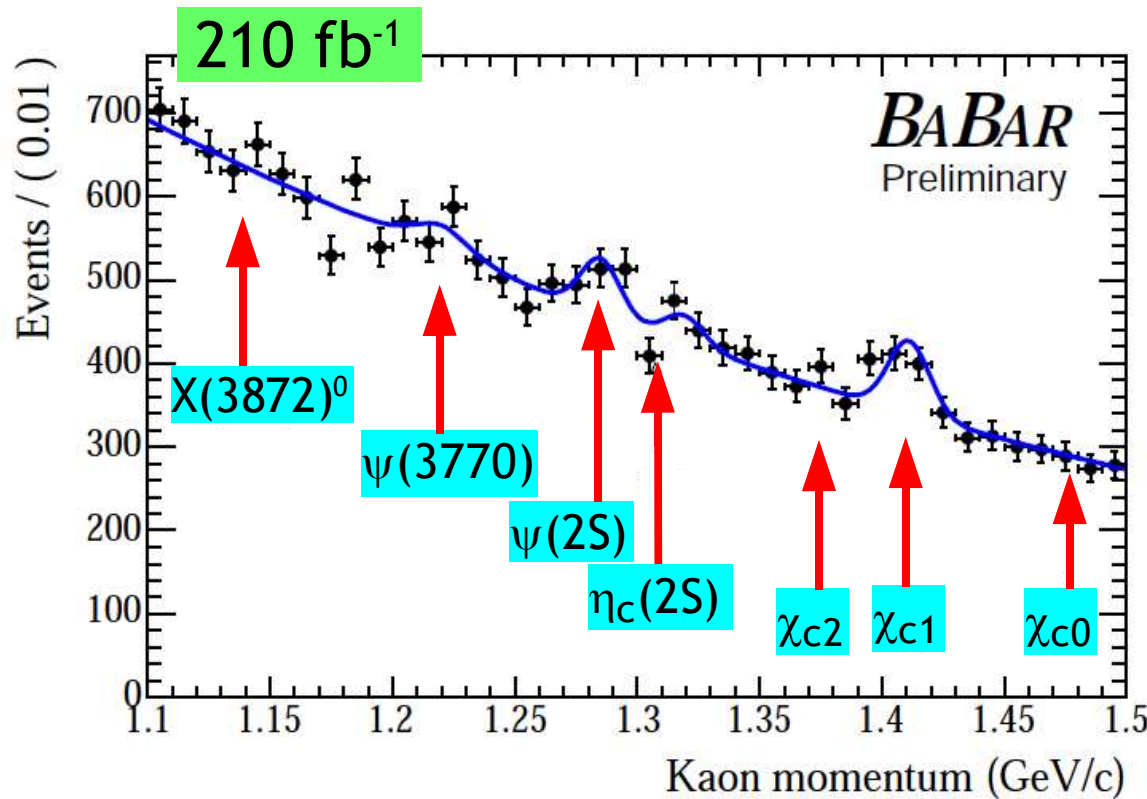


- Fully reconstruct one B
 - Example: $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \pi$
- Find recoiling kaon
- Calculate kaon momentum in other B rest frame

- Two-body $B \rightarrow XK$ decays give peaks in K momentum spectra
 - $m_X = \sqrt{m_B^2 + m_K^2 - 2E_K m_B}$
- Allows measurement of absolute $\text{BF}(B \rightarrow XK)$ for any state



Kaon Momentum Spectrum



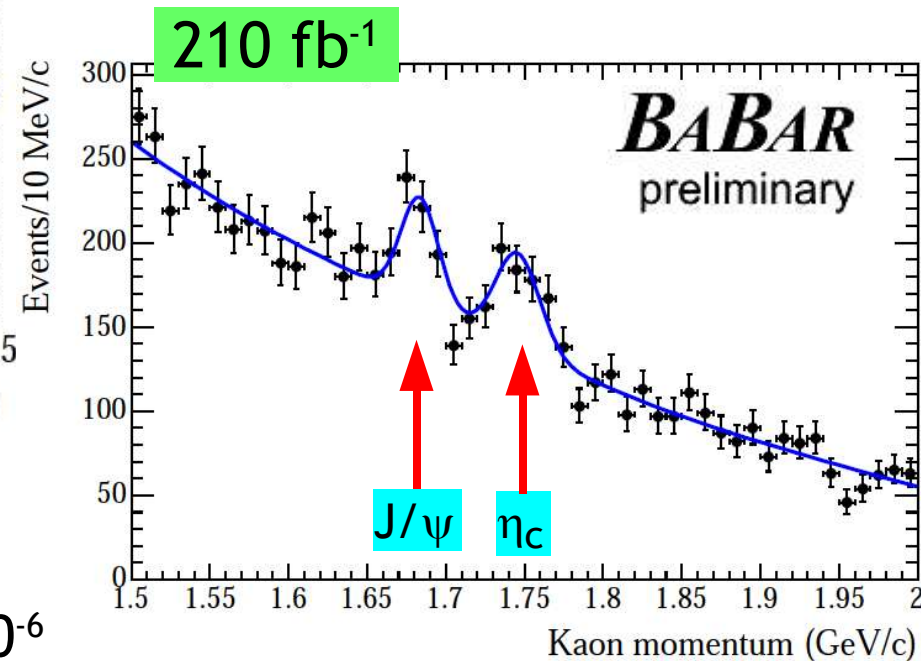
Use non-observation of $X(3872)^0$
and BaBar-Belle average
 $\text{BF}(B^+ \rightarrow X^0 K^+, X^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) = (13.7 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-6}$
to extract lower limit:

$$\text{BF}(X(3872)^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) > 4.3\% \text{ at } 90\% \text{ CL}$$

Clear J/ψ and η_c signals

$$N(J/\psi) = 258 \pm 42$$

$$N(\eta_c) = 266 \pm 42$$



Branching Fractions from $B \rightarrow XK$ Study

BaBar inclusive
measurements

BaBar exclusive
measurements

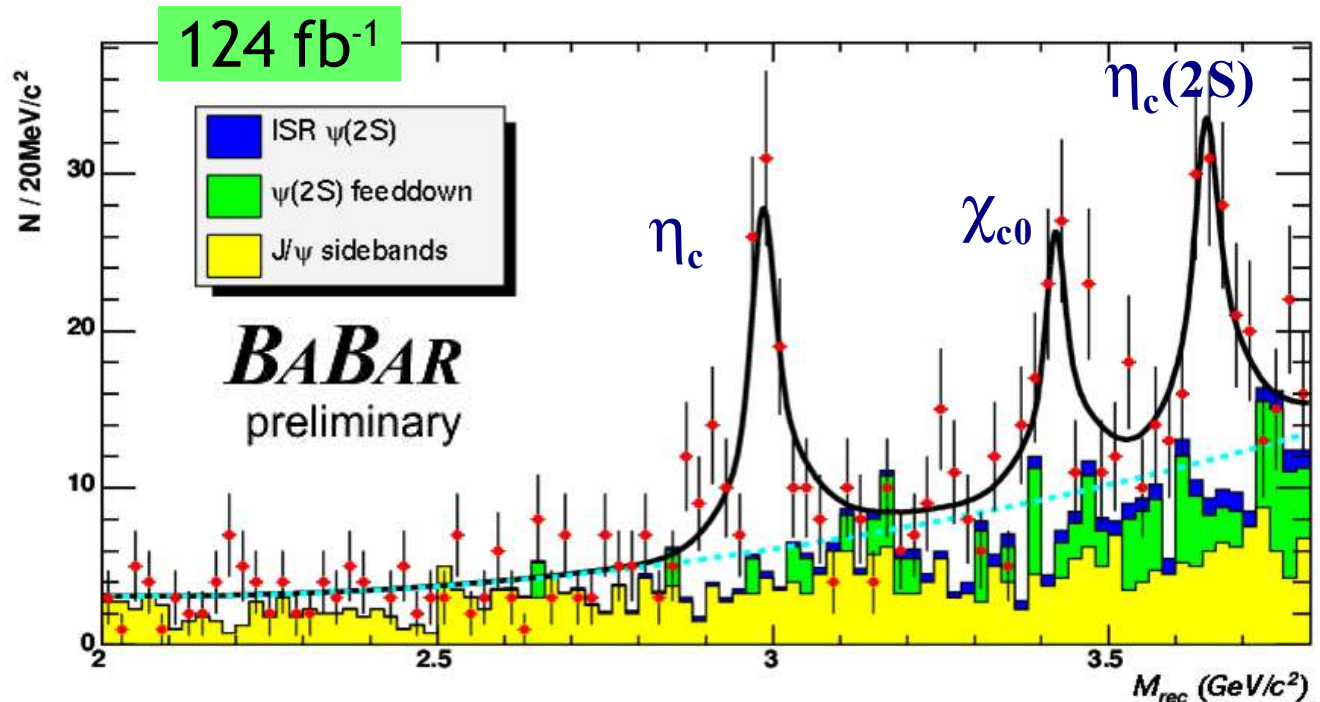
Particle	BF (10^{-4})	BF (PDG2004)	BF(BABAR)
η_c	8.9 ± 1.5	9.0 ± 2.7	13.4 ± 4.4
J/ψ	8.1 ± 1.6	10.0 ± 0.4	10.6 ± 0.5
χ_{c0}	< 1.8	$6 \pm 2.4 \pm 2.1$	2.7 ± 0.7
χ_{c1}	7.0 ± 1.6	6.8 ± 1.2	5.8 ± 0.7
χ_{c2}	< 2	No entry	< 0.3
$\eta_c(2S)$	3.1 ± 1.5	No entry	
$\psi(2S)$	4.2 ± 1.4	6.8 ± 0.4	6.2 ± 0.5
$\psi(3770)$	3.2 ± 2.3	No entry	
$X(3872)$	< 3.2	No entry	

Preliminary upper limits given at 90%CL

Double Charmonium Production

Can study $c\bar{c}$ states in $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c}$ events

- Reconstruct $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}$
- Suppress ISR events
- Look at recoil mass



Only observe states with even C-parity: $\eta_c(1S)$, χ_{c0} , $\eta_c(2S)$

$\Rightarrow$ Production mechanism is

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c} \quad \text{not} \quad e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c}$$

Double Charmonium Production

Extract production cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi c\bar{c}$:

$J/\psi + c\bar{c}(\rightarrow > 2 \text{ charged})$	η_c	χ_{c0}	$\eta_c(2S)$
N(signals)	127 ± 20	81 ± 16	121 ± 20
Efficiency (%)	29.5 ± 0.7	32.2 ± 0.7	30.2 ± 0.8
Born Cross-section (fb)	$17.6 \pm 2.8^{+1.5}_{-2.1}$	$10.3 \pm 2.5^{+1.4}_{-1.8}$	$16.4 \pm 3.7^{+2.4}_{-3.0}$
Mass (MeV/c ²)	$2984.8 \pm 4.0^{+4.5}_{-5.0}$	$3420.5 \pm 4.8^{+11.5}_{-9.5}$	$3645.0 \pm 5.5^{+4.9}_{-7.8}$

Theoretical predictions are based on Nonrelativistic QCD:

	η_c	χ_{c0}	$\eta_c(2S)$
Braaten and Lee	2.31 ± 1.09	2.28 ± 1.03	0.96 ± 0.45
Liu, He and Chao	5.5	6.9	3.7

Cross sections significantly larger than NRQCD prediction
Possibly because relativistic corrections not included?

Search for $X(3872)^0$ in ISR Events

Look for $e^+e^- \rightarrow X(3872)^0 \gamma$,

$X(3872)^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$,

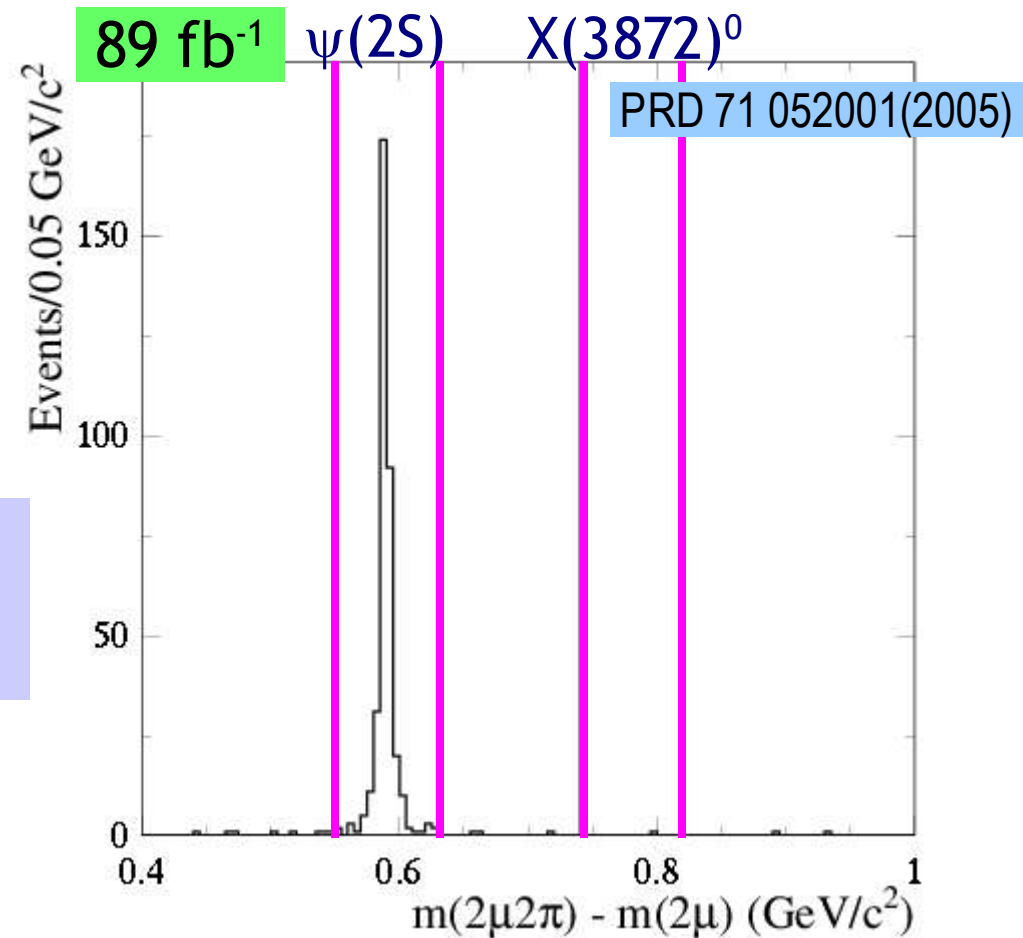
$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Only observable if
 $X(3872)^0$ is $J^{PC}=1^{--}$ state

No signal is observed

Set an UL @ 90% CL:

$$\text{BF}(X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-) \cdot \Gamma_{ee}^X < 6.2 \text{ eV}$$



Pentaquark Controversy?

Since first reported by LEPs, many experiments have reported evidence of possible pentaquark states

Experiment	State	Production	Decay	Significance
LEPS	Θ_5^+	γC_{12}	$K^+ n$	4.6σ
CLAS		γd	$K^+ n$	5.2σ
CLAS		γp	$K^+ n$	7.8σ
SAPHIR		γp	$K^+ n$	4.8σ
COSY		pp	$K_s^0 p$	3.7σ
JINR		$p(C_3H_8)$	$K_s^0 p$	5.5σ
SVD		pA	$K_s^0 p$	5.6σ
DIANA		$K^+ Xe$	$K_s^0 p$	4.4σ
nBC		νA	$K_s^0 p$	6.7σ
NOMAD		νA	$K_s^0 p$	4.3σ
HERMES		ed	$K_s^0 p$	5.8σ
ZEUS		ep	$K_s^0 p$	4.6σ
NA49	Z_5^-	pp	$\Xi \pi$	5.8σ
H1	Θ_{5c}	ep	$D^* p$	5.4σ

Contradicted by high statistics CLAS measurement

$\Theta_5(1540)^+ [uudd\bar{s}]$

$\Xi_5(1860)^{--} [ddss\bar{u}]$

$\Theta_{5c}(3100)^0 [uudd\bar{c}]$

Many other high statistics experiments report no evidence for pentaquark states - **existence is still being debated**

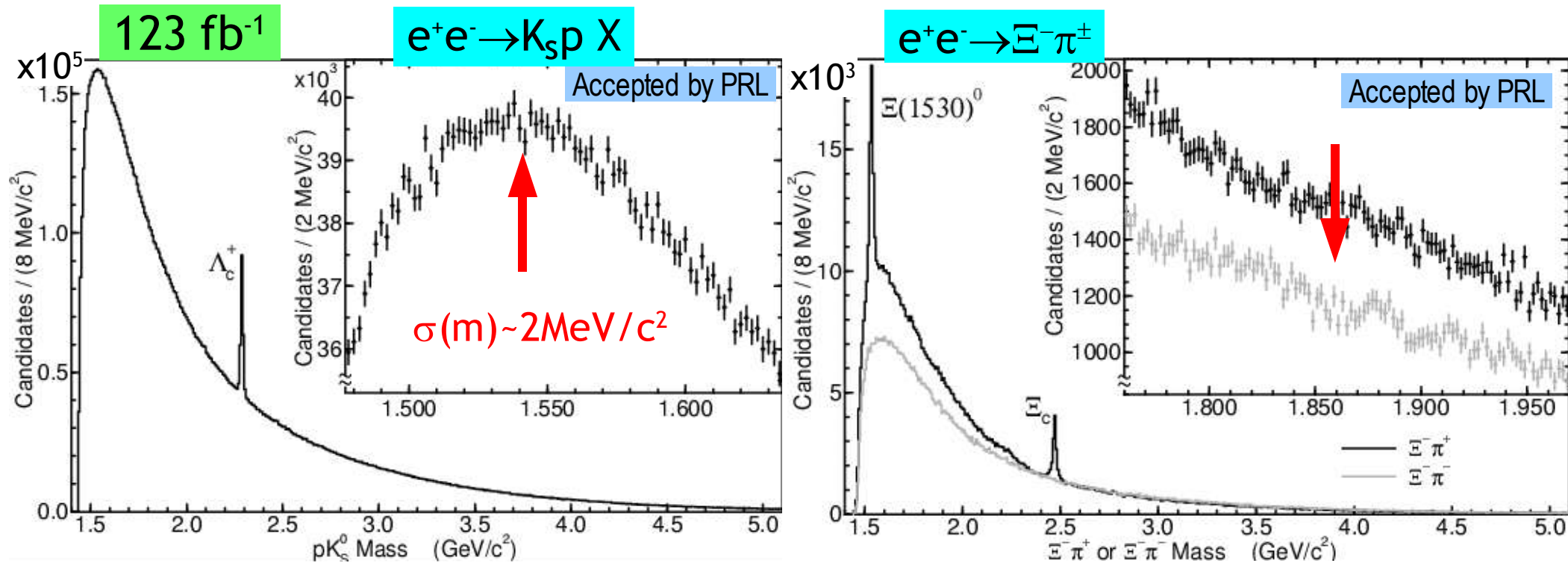
Pentaquark Searches in BaBar

BaBar has searched for pentaquarks in several places:

- In inclusive production in e^+e^- interactions:
 - Searched for: $\Theta_5(1540)^+ \rightarrow pK_S$, $\Xi_5(1860)^{--} \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-$
 - Also searched for other pentaquark states
- In electro- and hadro-production
 - Use inner detector as target for off-momentum beam electrons and hadrons from e^+e^- interactions
 - Searched for $\Theta_5(1540)^+ \rightarrow pK_S$

Inclusive e^+e^- Production

Large signals for $\Lambda_c \rightarrow p K_s$, $\Xi(1530)^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$ and $\Xi_c^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$



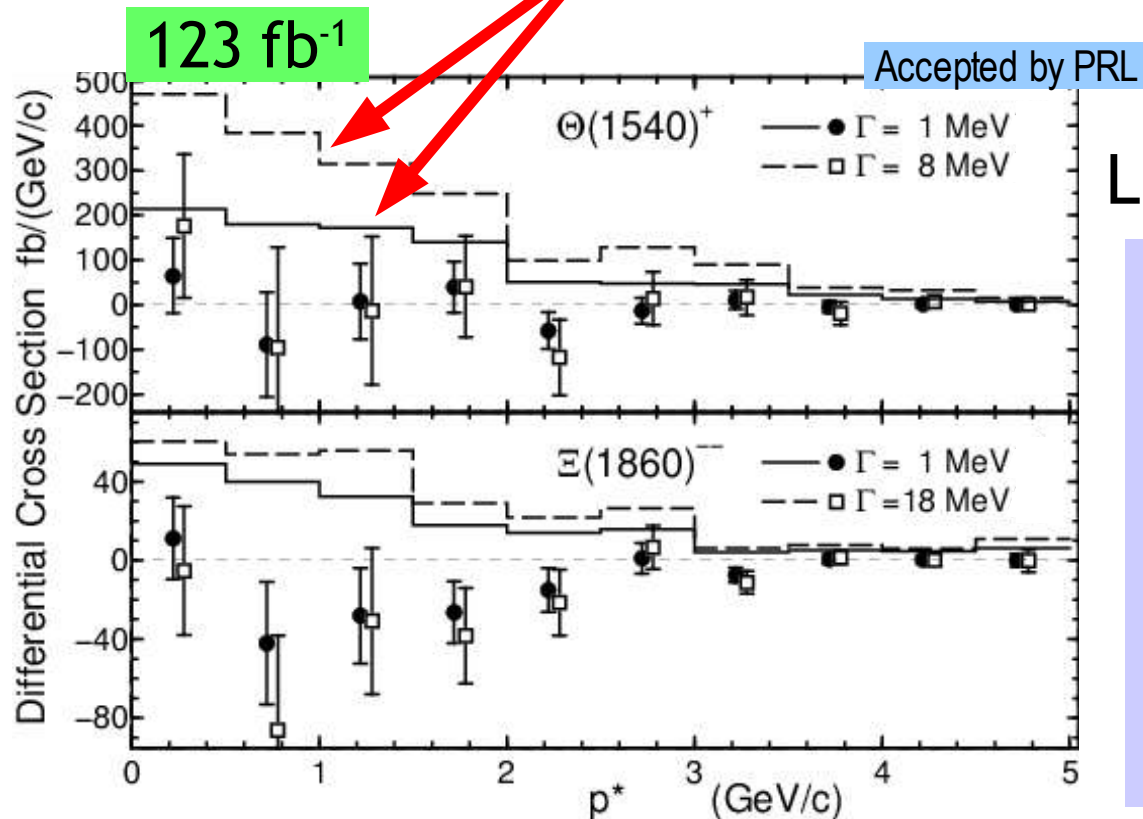
No pentaquark signals seen

Production Cross Section

Non-observation converted to production cross section limits

Assume $\text{BF}(\Theta_5(1540)^+ \rightarrow pK_S) = 25\%$ and $\text{BF}(\Xi_5(1860)^{--} \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-) = 50\%$

Upper limits with different width assumptions



Limits on total cross sections:

For $\Gamma = 1$ MeV:

$$\sigma(\Theta_5(1540)^+) < 171 \text{ fb @ 95\% CL}$$

$$\sigma(\Xi_5(1860)^{--}) < 25 \text{ fb @ 95\% CL}$$

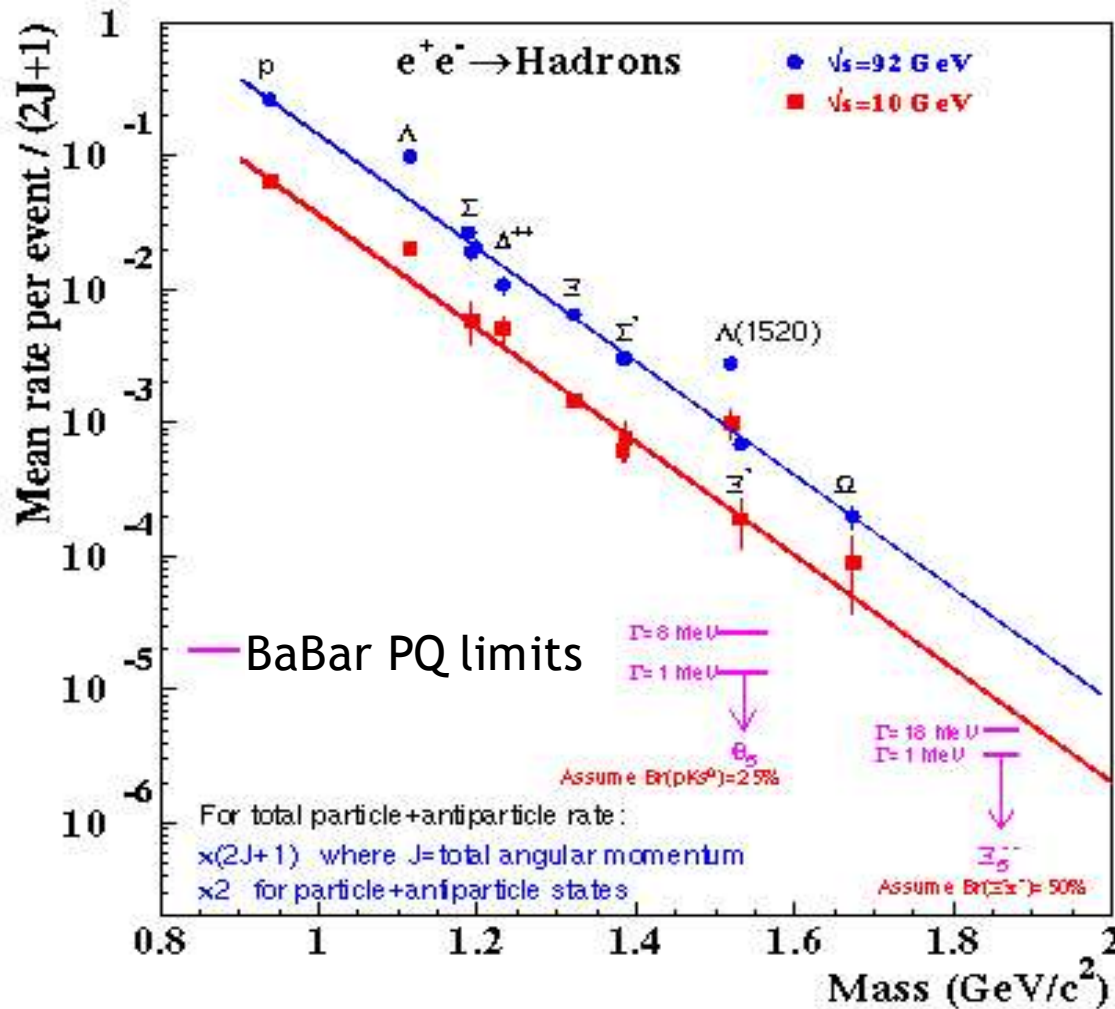
For $\Gamma = 8(18)$ MeV:

$$\sigma(\Theta_5(1540)^+) < 363 \text{ fb @ 95\% CL}$$

$$\sigma(\Xi_5(1860)^{--}) < 36 \text{ fb @ 95\% CL}$$

Pentaquark Cross Sections Comparison

Compare rate limits to “normal baryons”



Limits are well below rate observed for “normal” baryons

What rate to expect for pentaquarks?

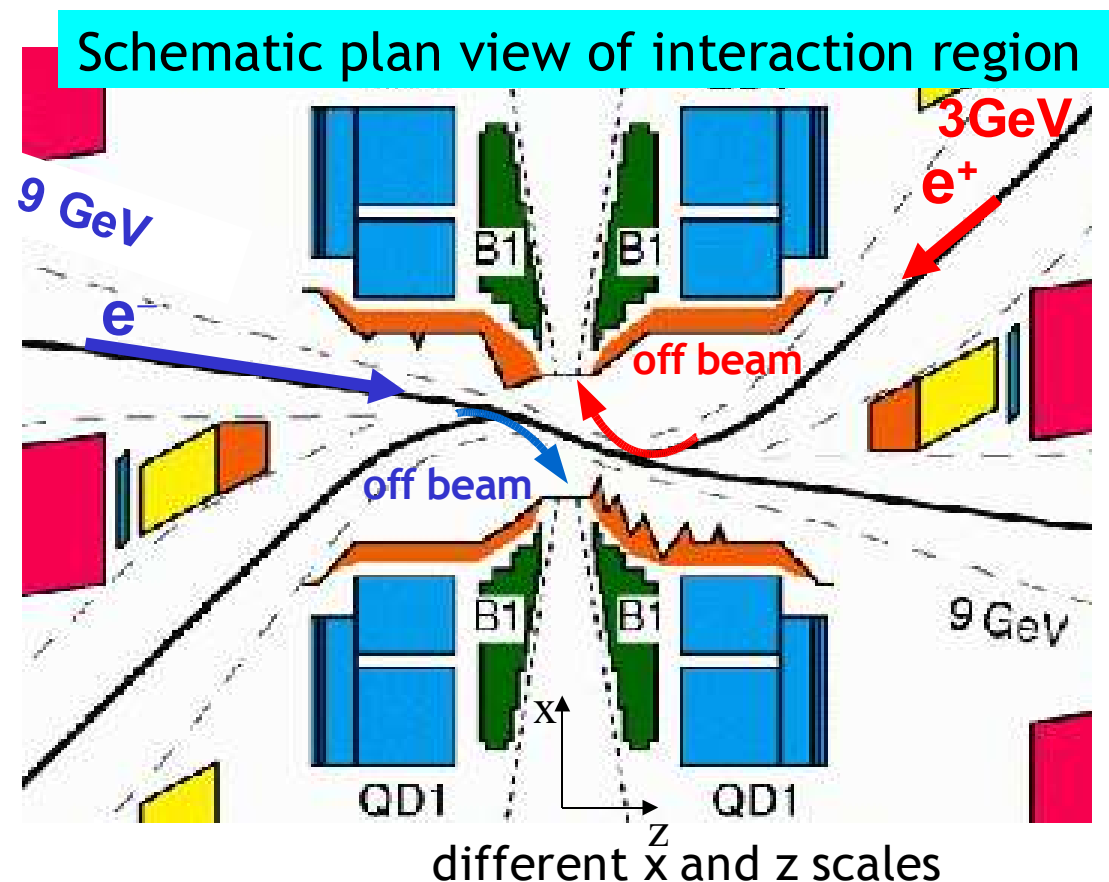
Electro- and Hadro-Production of pK_s

Hadroproduction:

- Secondary interactions in detector material of hadrons produced in e^+e^- annihilations

Electroproduction:

- Off-beam e^- and e^+ bent into Be beam pipe in horizontal plane by final focusing magnets

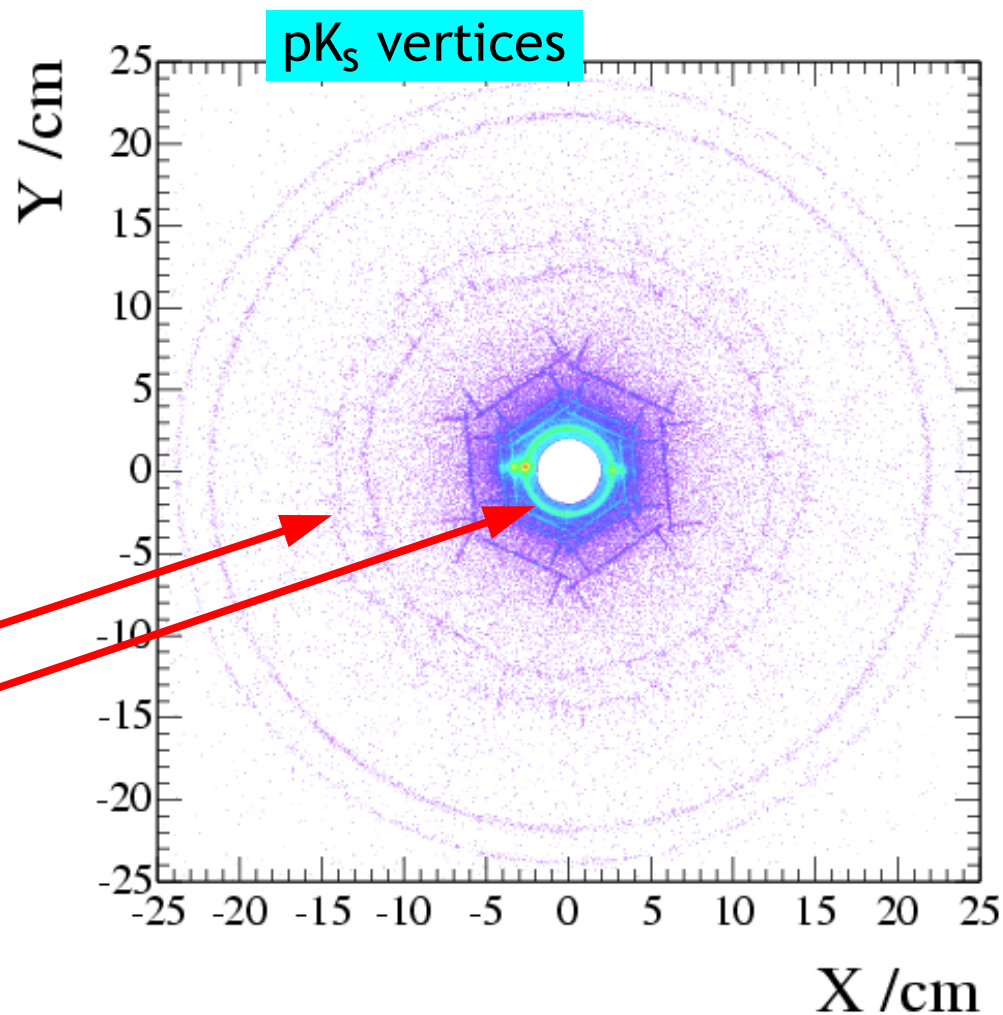
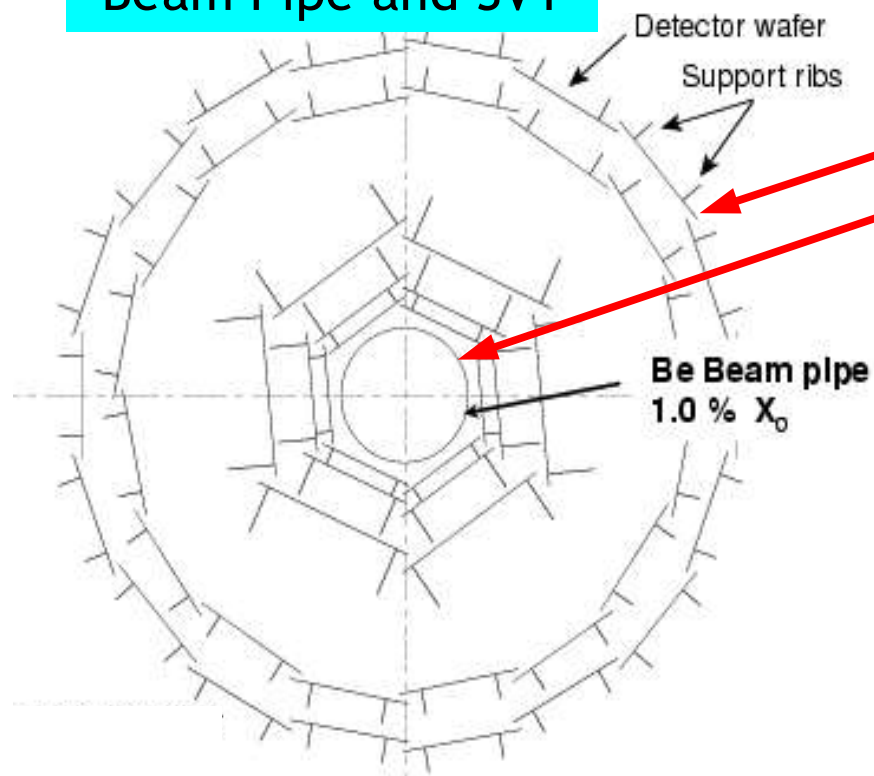


Detector Tomography

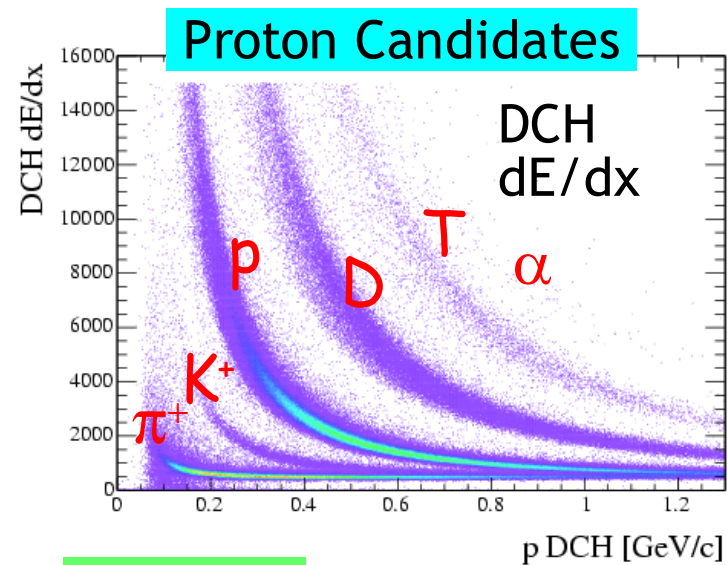
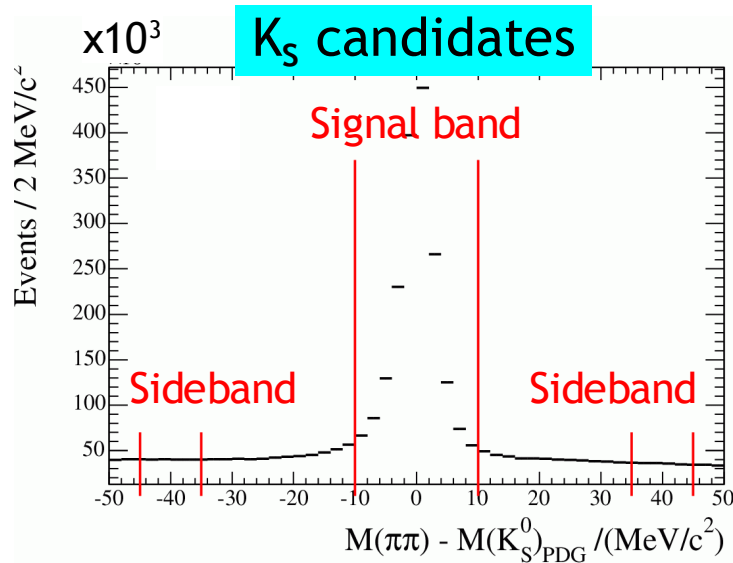
Reconstruct pK_S vertices
not coming from IP

Vertex locations match
detector material
distribution very well

Beam Pipe and SVT

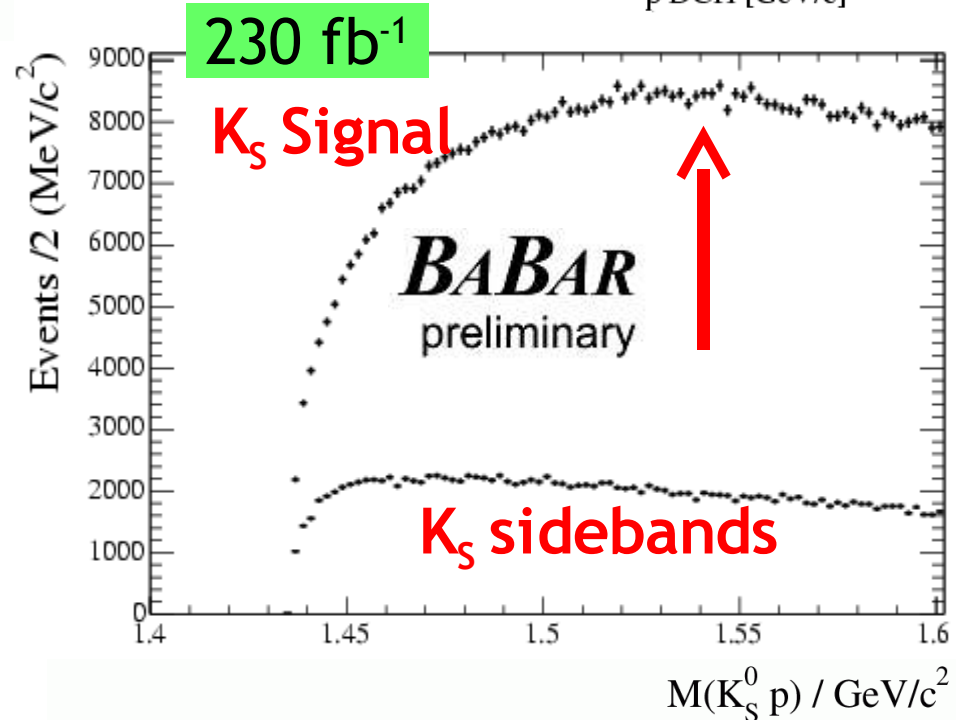


Search in Hadro-Production

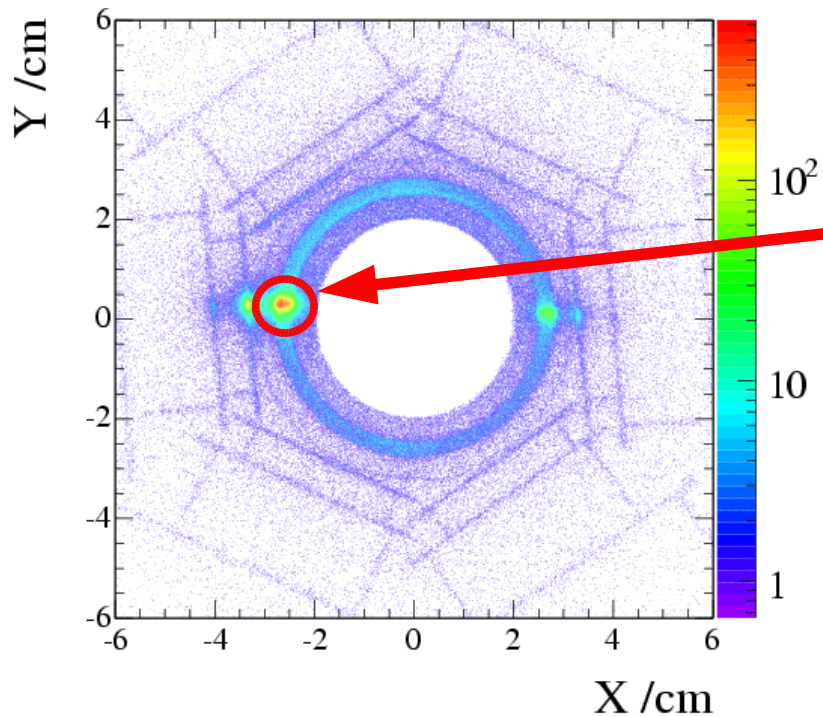


Protons and kaons are cleanly selected

Searching in all events (mainly hadro-production) no pentaquark signal is observed



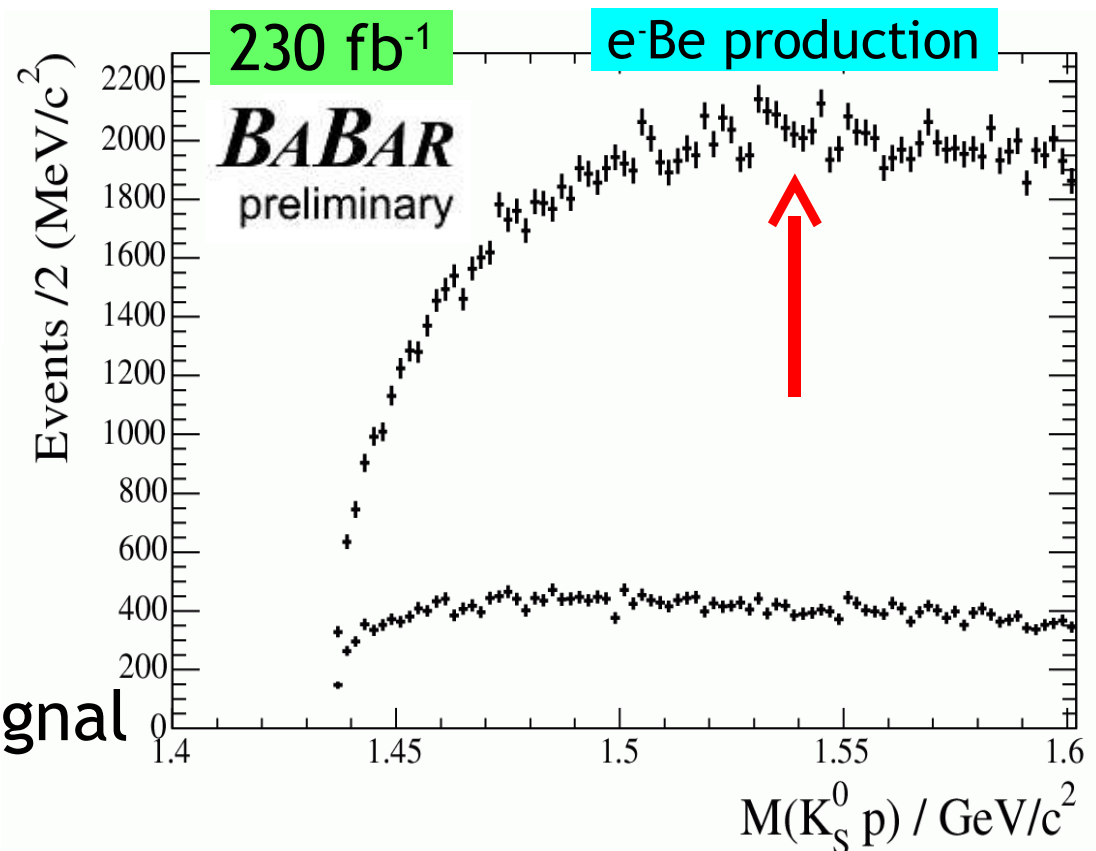
Search in Electro-Production



Electro-production studied by selecting region where most off-momentum electrons hit Beryllium beam pipe

Again no pentaquark signal is observed

Requiring a third particle also does not show any signal



Summary

X(3872) state

- Clear $X(3872)^0$ signal observed in $B^+ \rightarrow XK^+$ decays
 - Measured $m(X(3872)^0) = 3871.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- No charged state $X(3872)^+$ has been found
- No signal is observed in ISR events
- Recoil B analysis puts lower limit on $X(3872)^0$ BF
- More statistics needed to definitively discriminate among X(3872) models

Pentaquarks

- No signal in e^+e^- production - limits are well below normal baryon production cross sections
- No signal for $\Theta_5(1540)^+$ in electro- and hadro-production in detector material