

Recent *BABAR* results on hadron spectroscopy



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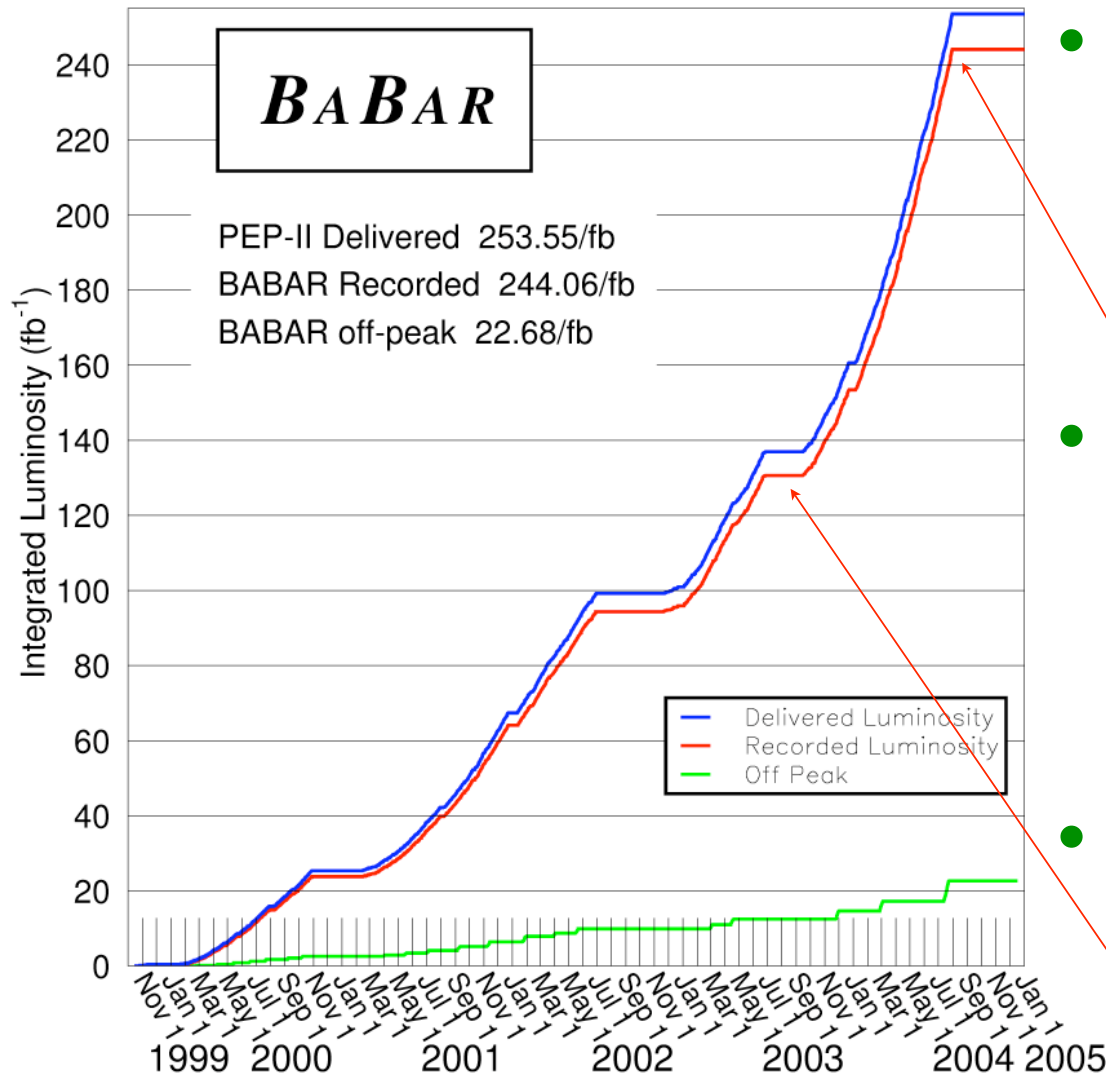


Cracow Epiphany Conference
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Outline

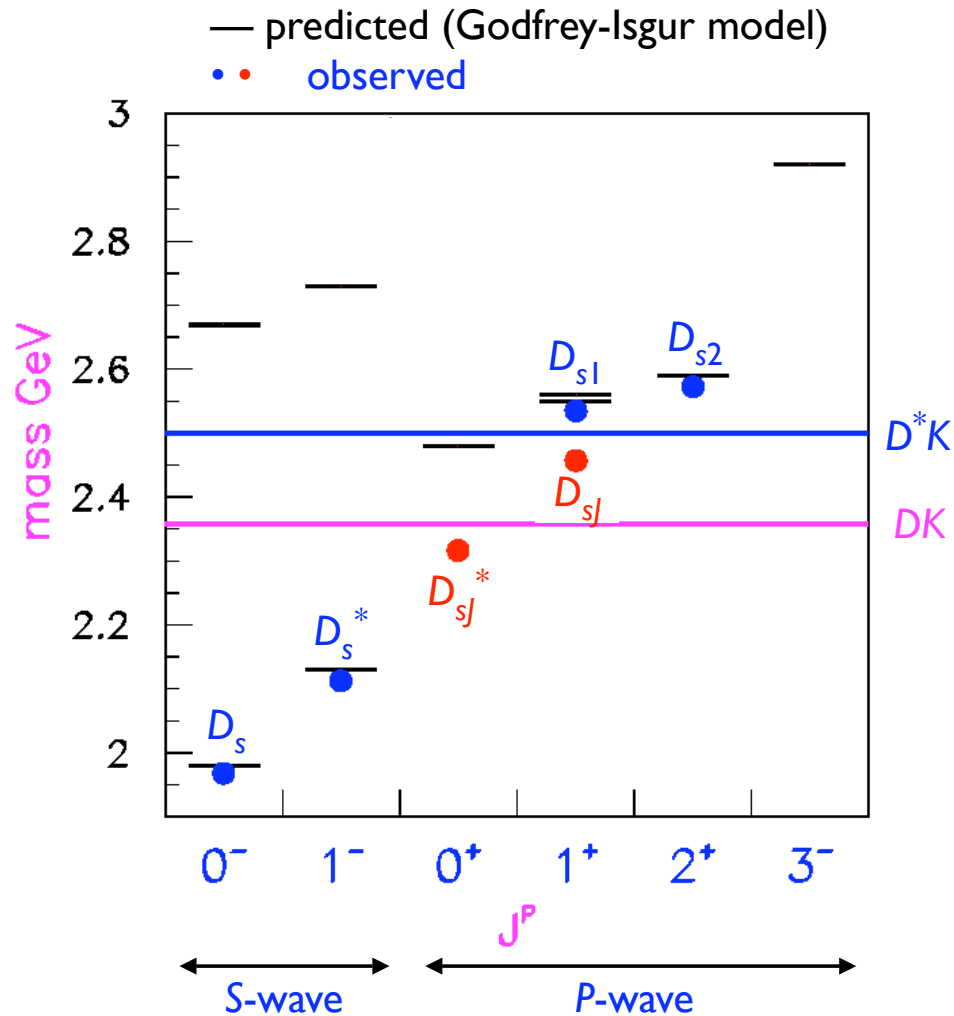
- Charmed strange mesons
 - $D_{sj}^*(2317)^+, D_{sj}(2460)^+$ production in continuum
 - $D_{sj}^*(2317)^+, D_{sj}(2460)^+$ production in B decays
 - Search for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+$ in continuum production
- Charmonium
 - Study of $X(3872)$
- Pentaquarks
 - Inclusive searches
 - Searches in B decays

Data samples



- **BABAR: 4π magnetic detector at PEP II asymmetric e^+e^- collider**
 - Designed for B physics (CP violation) but general purpose
- **In $\sim 250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$:**
 - $\sim 500\text{M}$ B mesons;
 - $\sim 630\text{M}$ D mesons ($e^+e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c}$);
 - $\sim 500\text{M}$ continuum uds events ($e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$).
- **Most results presented here based on $120 \div 140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$**

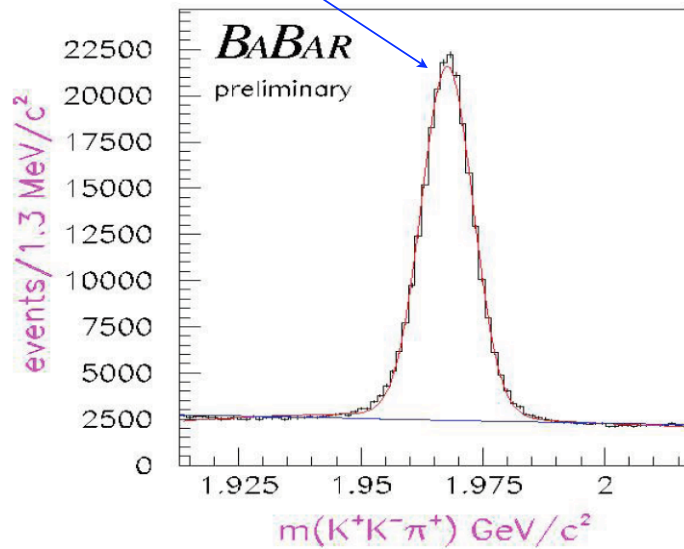
D_{sj} states



- Two new $\bar{c}s$ states:
 $D_{sj}^*(2317)^+$, $D_{sj}(2460)^+$
 - well established (confirmed by several experiments);
 - quantum numbers consistent with P -wave;
- Still things to understand:
 - mass lower than expected;
 - narrow width;
 - isospin-violating decays:
 $D_{sj}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+\pi^0$,
 $D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^*(2112)^+\pi^0$,

$D_{sj}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$ in continuum e^+e^-

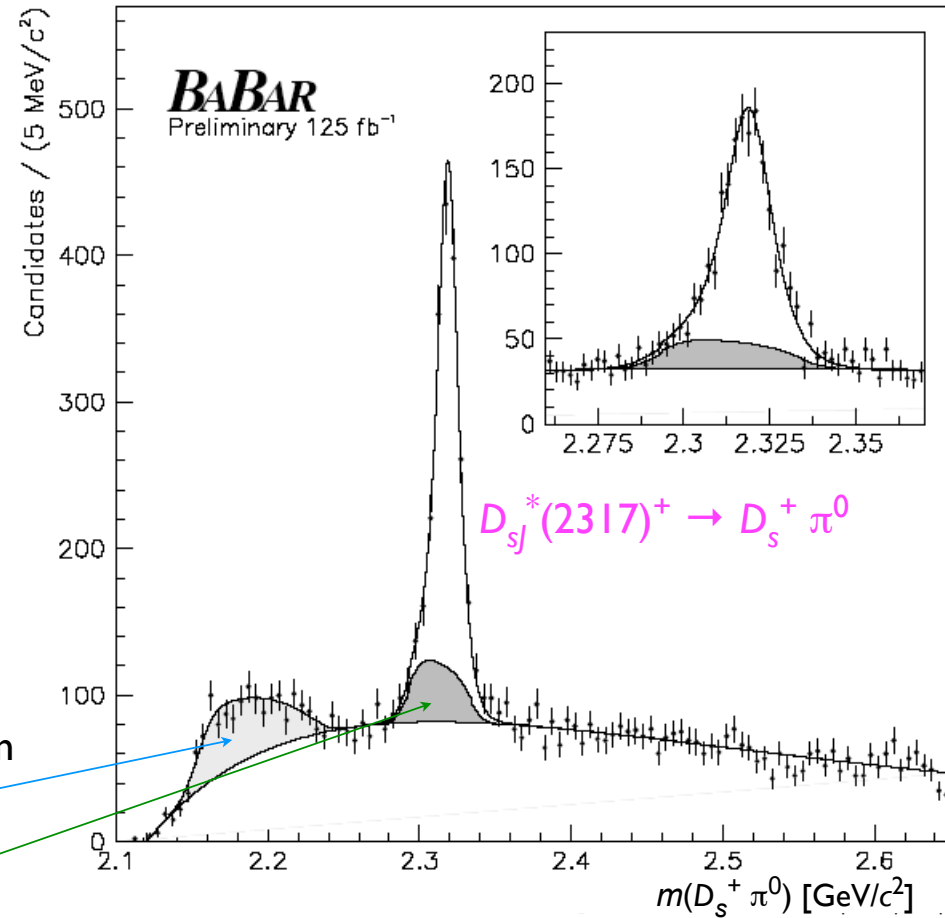
Clean $D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+ (\bar{K}^{*0} K^+) \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$ sample



Feed-down/reflections from

$D_s^*(2112)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$

$D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0 \gamma$

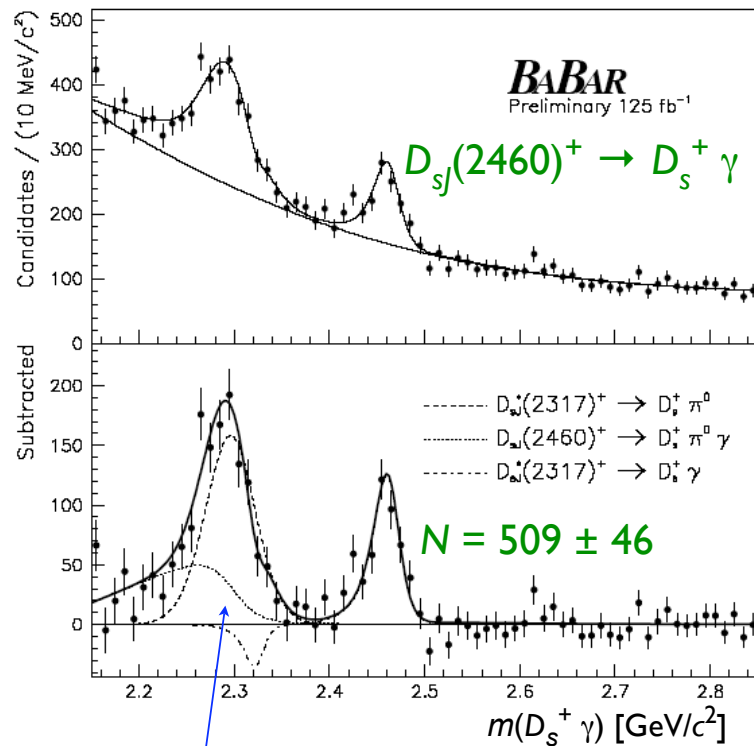


$N(D_{sj}^{*+}) = 1275 \pm 75$

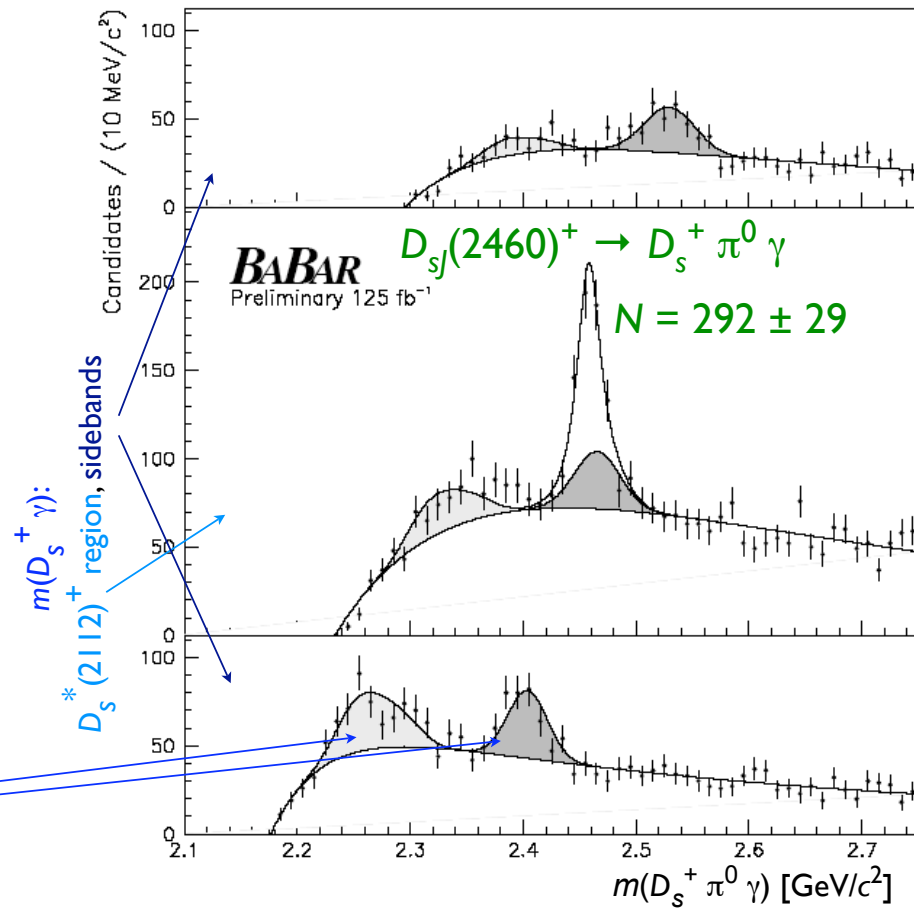
$m(D_{sj}^{*+}) = (2318.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.9) \text{ MeV}/c^2$

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125 fb⁻¹

$D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+(\pi^0)\gamma$ in continuum

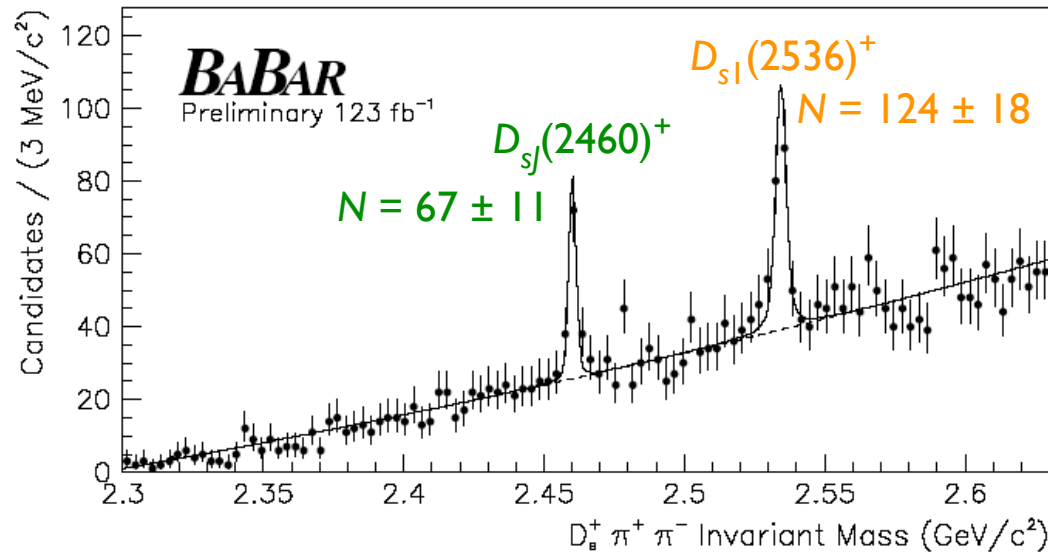


- Yields extracted from fits accounting for reflections with π^0/γ
- For $D_s^+ \pi^0 \gamma$, contributions from intermediate $D_s^*(2112)^+ D_{sj}^*(2317)^+$ considered: data found consistent with $\sim 100\% D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^*(2112)^+ \gamma$



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$D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ in continuum



$$m(D_{sj}^+) = (2459.4 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.0) \text{ MeV}/c^2 \text{ (combined)}$$

$$m(D_{sj}^{*+}) = (2534.3 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.2) \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

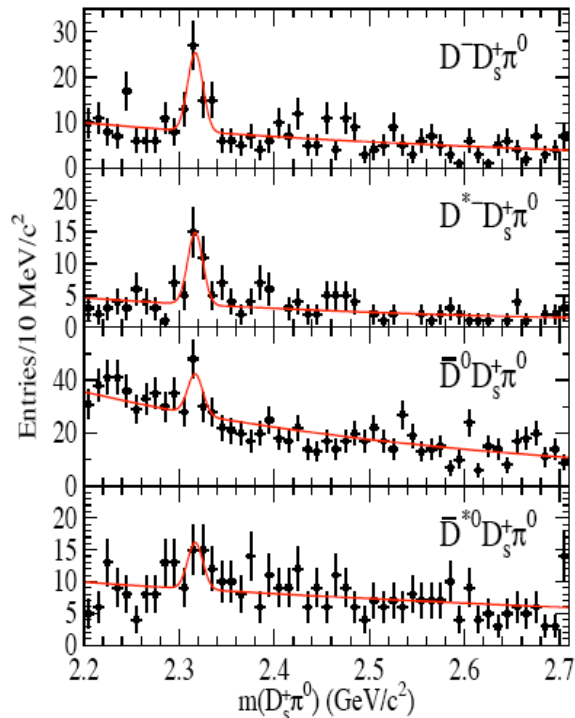
$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma)}{\mathcal{B}(D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0 \gamma)} = 0.375 \pm 0.054 \pm 0.057$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0 \gamma)} = 0.082 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.011$$

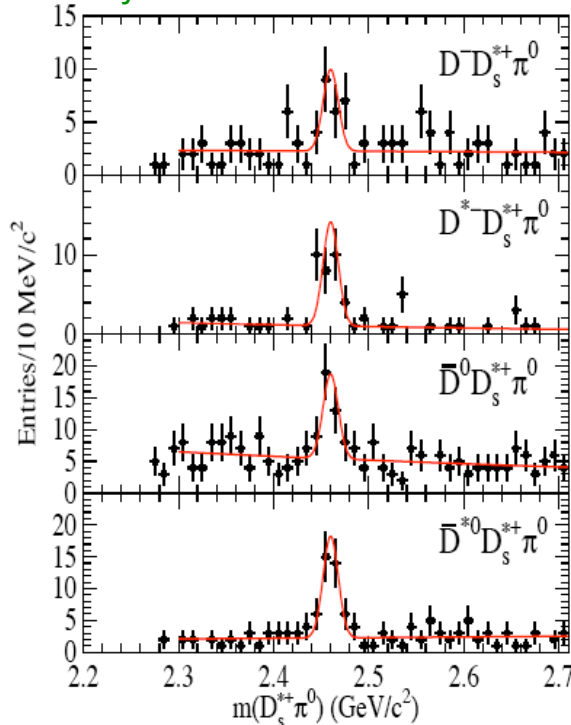
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$D_{sj}^*(2317)^+, D_{sj}(2460)^+$ in $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}D_{sj}^{(*)}$

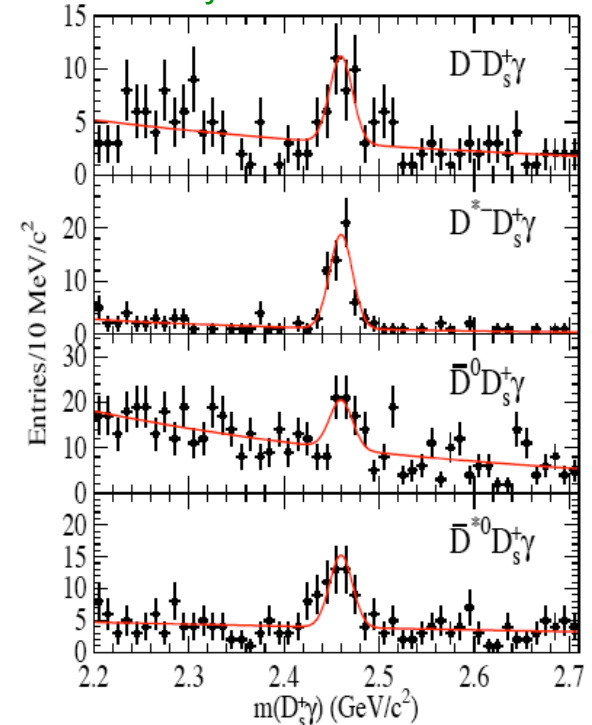
$$D_{sj}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$$



$$D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s(2112)^{*+} \pi^0$$



$$D_{sj}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$$



– Reconstructed decays:

$$\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-, K^+ \pi^- \pi^0, K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-; D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$$

$$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+, K^{*0} K^+$$

$$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^+ \pi^0; D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0, D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \gamma$$

$$D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$$

– B decays are reconstructed through the kinematic variables m_{ES} , ΔE .

$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$: branching fractions

B mode		Yield	Cross-feed	Efficiency (10^{-4})	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-3})$	Significance
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{*+}(2317) D^-$	$[D_s^+ \pi^0]$	34.7 ± 8.0	0.3	1.6	$1.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3_{-0.4}^{+0.6}$	5.5
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{*+}(2317) \bar{D}^0$	$[D_s^+ \pi^0]$	32.7 ± 10.8	0.3	2.6	$1.0 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1_{-0.2}^{+0.4}$	3.1
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460) D^-$	$[D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	17.4 ± 5.1	0.1	0.5	$2.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.5_{-0.6}^{+1.0}$	4.2
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460) \bar{D}^0$	$[D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	29.0 ± 6.8	2.2	0.8	$2.7 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.5_{-0.6}^{+0.9}$	5.1
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460) D^-$	$[D_s^+ \gamma]$	24.8 ± 6.5	0.5	2.6	$0.8 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1_{-0.2}^{+0.3}$	5.0
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460) \bar{D}^0$	$[D_s^+ \gamma]$	31.9 ± 9.0	1.4	4.1	$0.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1_{-0.1}^{+0.2}$	4.3

- Modes with \bar{D}^* previously unobserved
- Branching fractions about an order of magnitude smaller than for $B \rightarrow \bar{D} D_s$ with scalar D_s

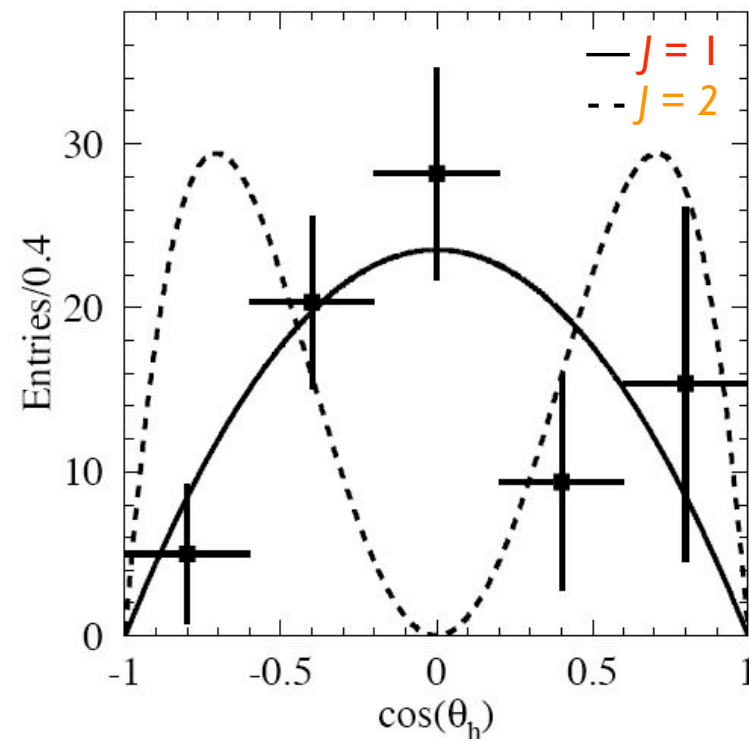
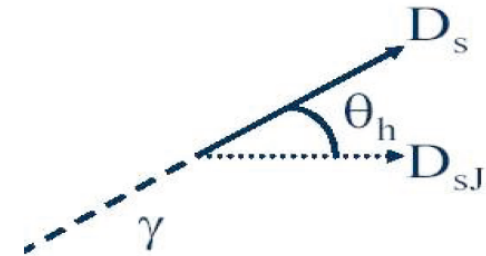
Phys. Rev. Lett. 93:181801
113 fb⁻¹

$D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ quantum numbers

- Study of helicity state of $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$:

- helicity angle defined as angle between B and D_s in D_{sJ} rest frame;
- use low-statistics, low-background $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ D$,
 $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$ modes;
- extract yields in separate bins of $\cos(\theta_h)$

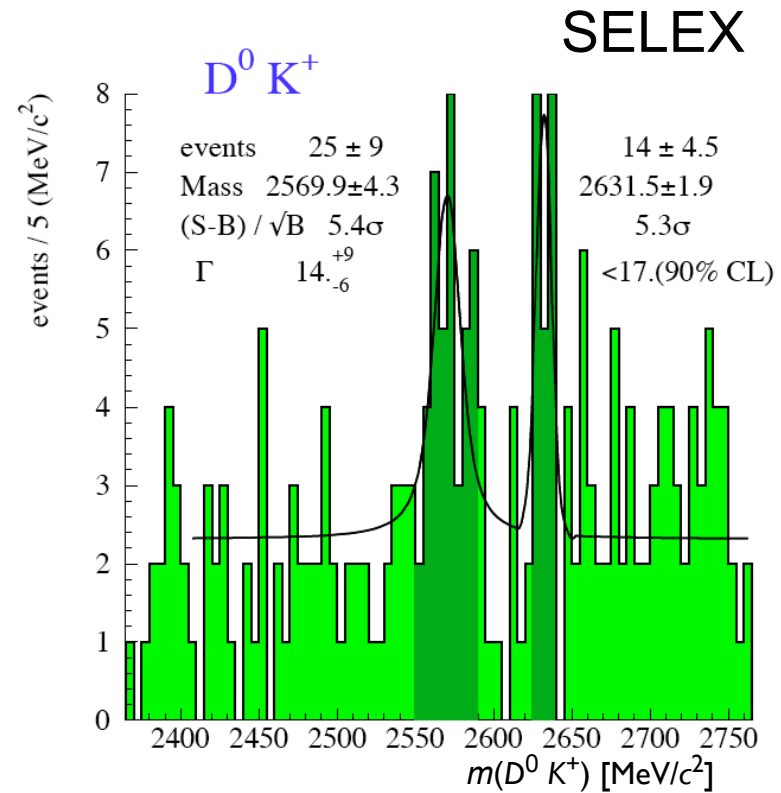
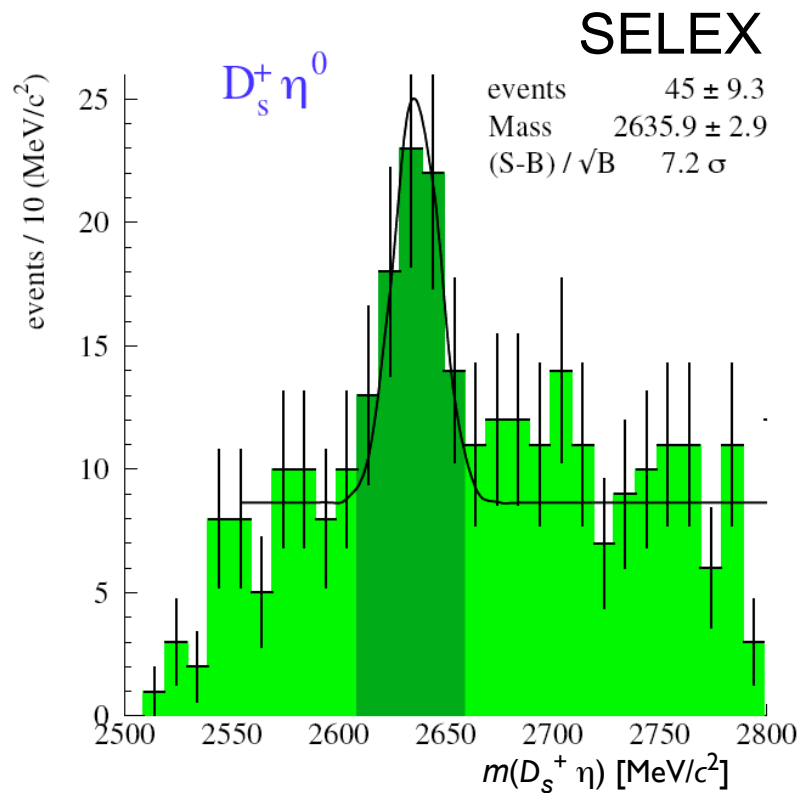
- $J = 1$ preferred



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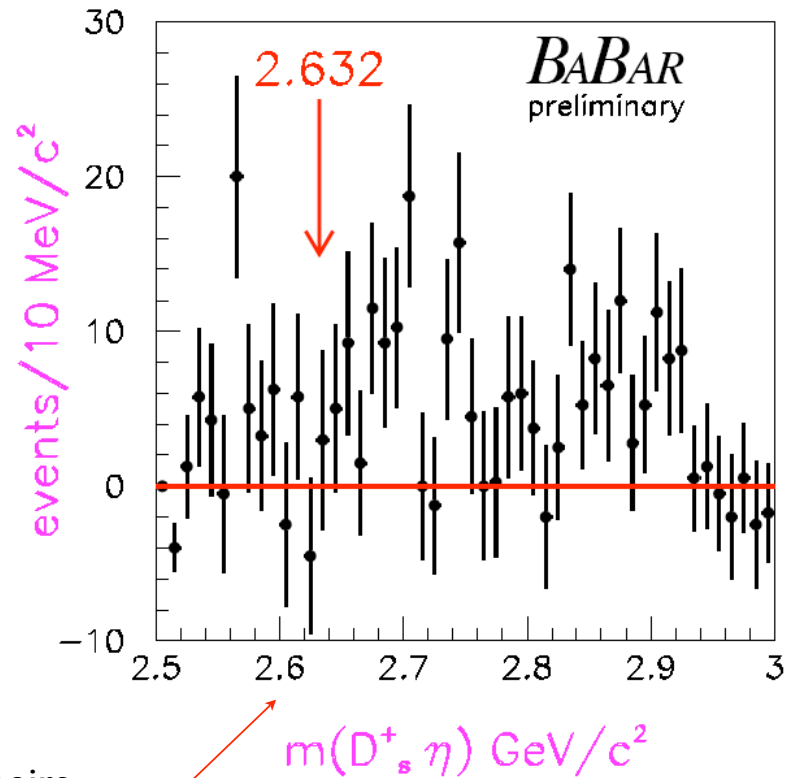
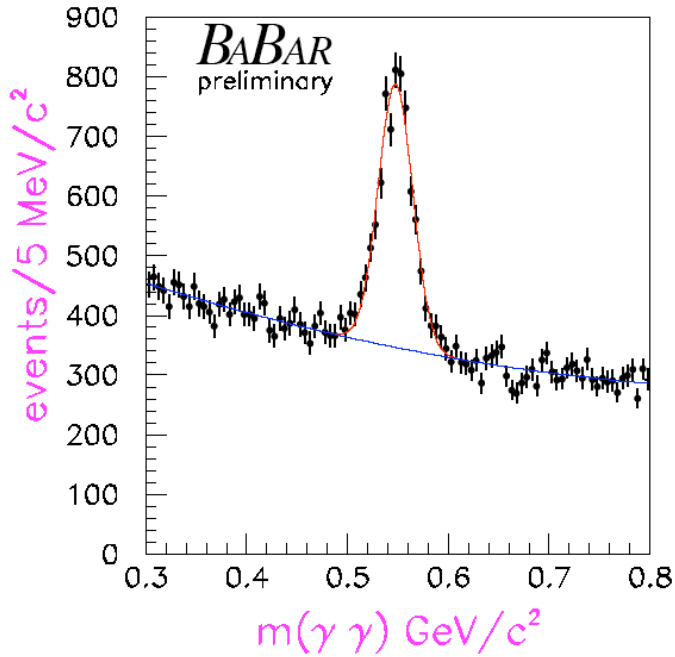
The SELEX $D_{s_j}^*(2632)^+$ state

- SELEX has claimed observation of a new D_s state at 2632 MeV/c², observed to decay to $D_s^+ \eta$ and $D^0 K^+$



Search for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \eta$

η peak in events with reconstructed D_s^+

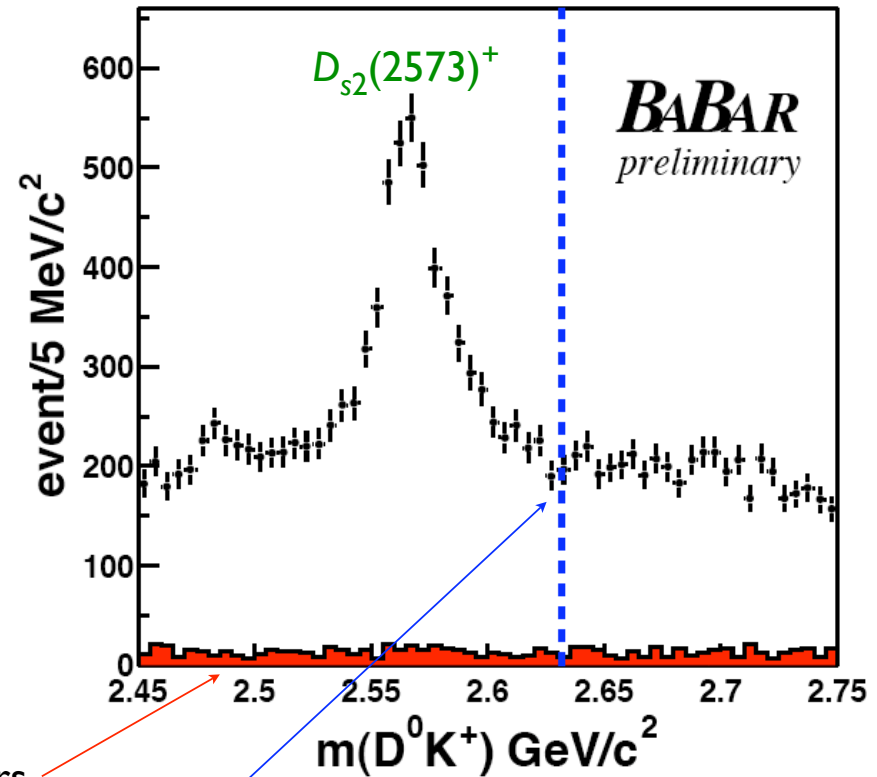
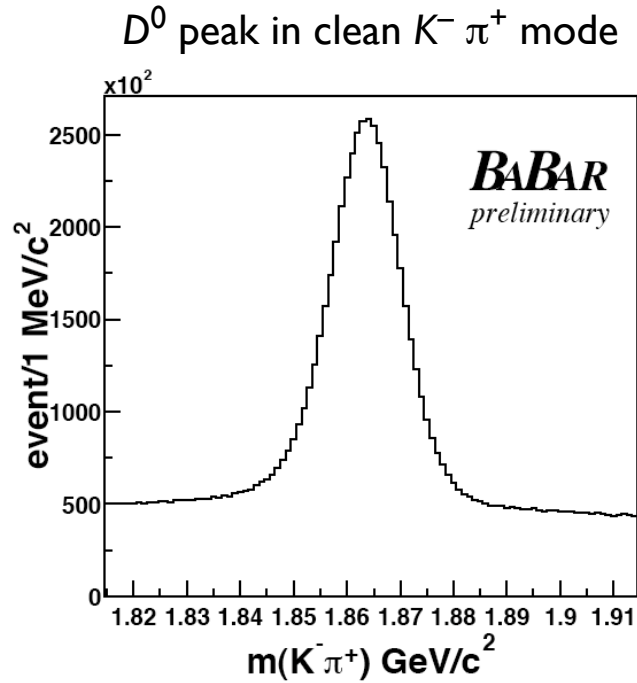


- subtract contribution from uncorrelated $D_s^+ \eta$ pairs from D_s^+, η sidebands

No evidence for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+$ peak

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Search for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+ \rightarrow D^0 K^+$



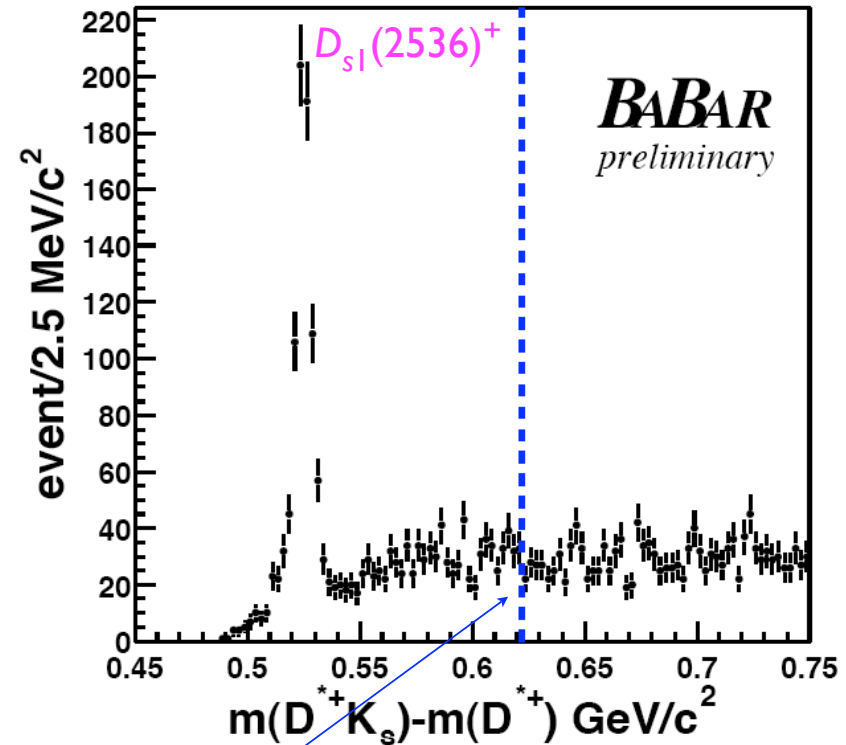
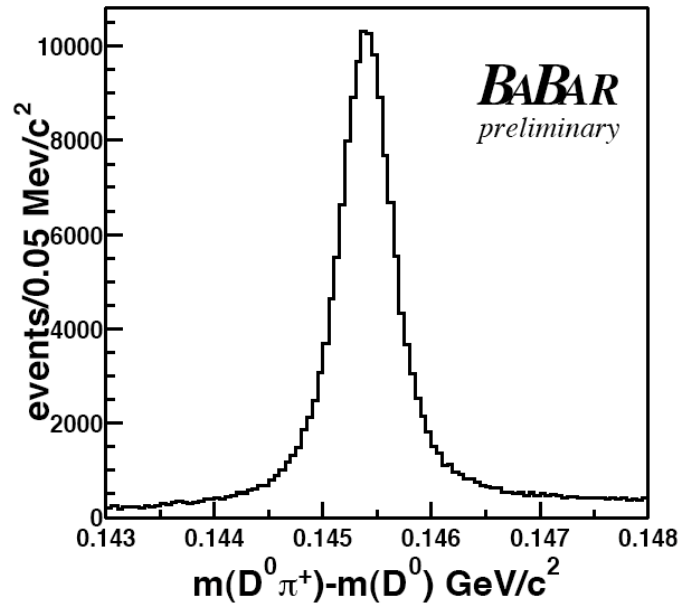
wrong-sign pairs

No evidence for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+$ peak

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Search for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+ \rightarrow D^{*+}K_S$

D^{*+} peak in clean $D^0 \pi^+$ mode



No evidence for $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+$ peak

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125 fb^{-1}

The X(3872) state

- First observed by Belle in the $m(J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-)$ spectrum in

$B^- \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- K^-$ decays confirmed by CDF, D0 and *BABAR*:

$$m(X) = (3871.4 \pm 1.4) \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

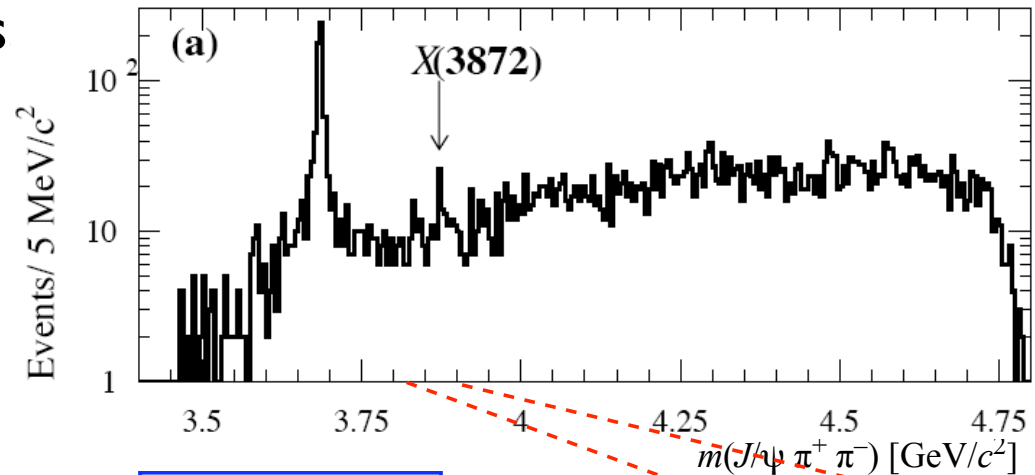
- does not fit well with predicted charmonium states (mass, width, suppressed radiative and $D\bar{D}$ decays,...);

- only well-established decay mode is

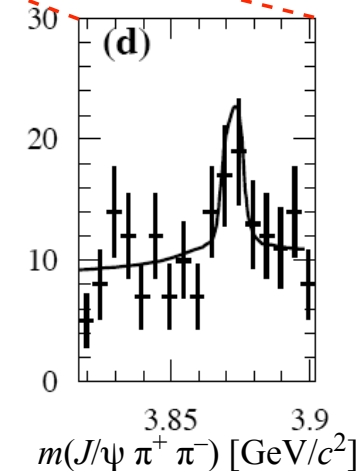
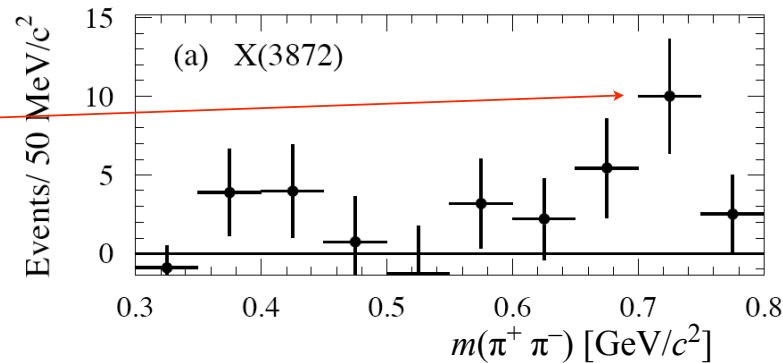
$$X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$(X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \rho^0?)$$

- could be a $D\bar{D}^*$ “molecule”

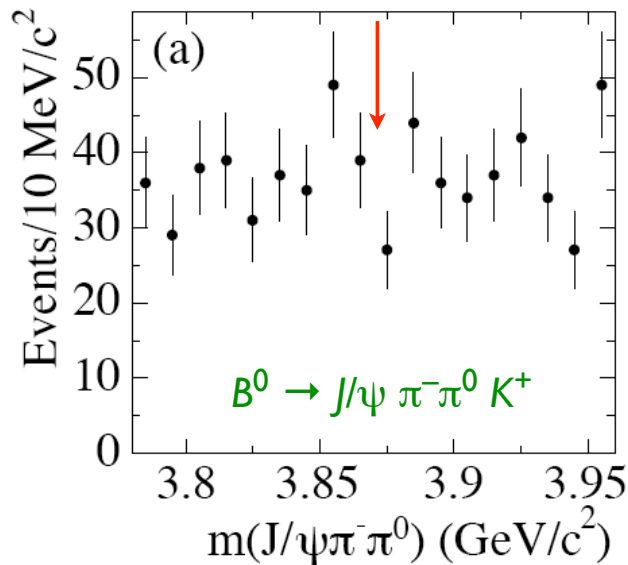


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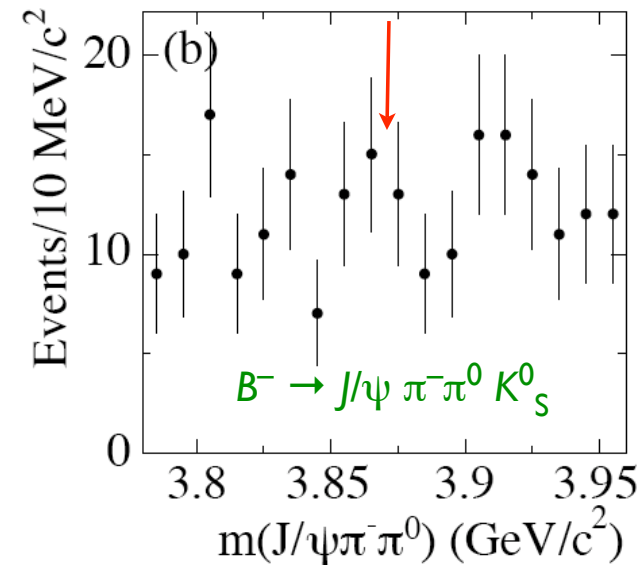


Search for $X^-(3870)$ in $B \rightarrow X^- K$

- If $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \rho^0$, then X might be iso-vector and have a charged partner
 - If $I_{X(3872)} = 1$ and I conserved in B decays $\Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X^- K) \sim 2 \times \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X^- K)$;
 - search performed in charged and neutral B modes: no enhancement seen in $m(J/\psi \pi^- \pi^0)$: iso-vector hypothesis disfavoured with $< 1/600$ probability



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212 fb⁻¹

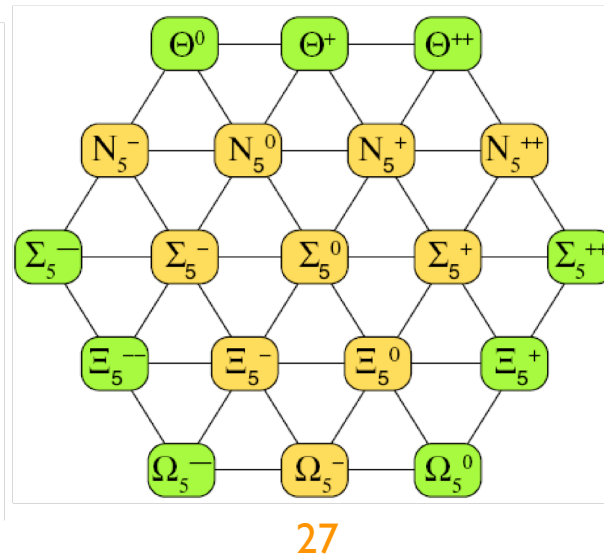
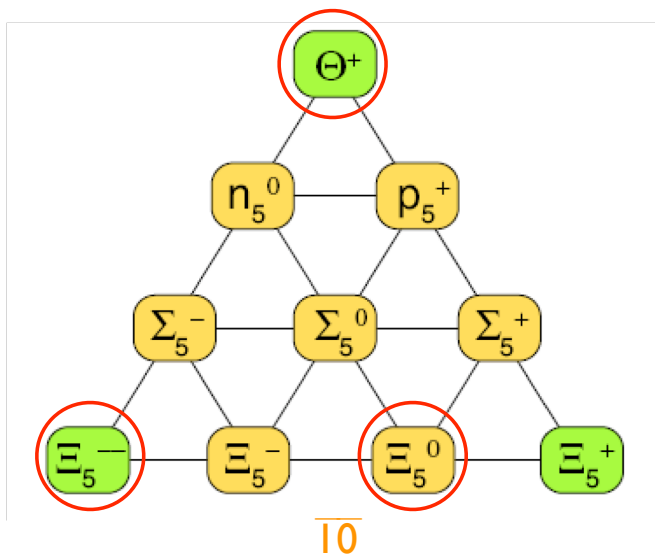


$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow X^- K^+, X^- \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^- \pi^0) < 5.4 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X^- \bar{K}^0, X^- \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^- \pi^0) < 22 \times 10^{-6}$$

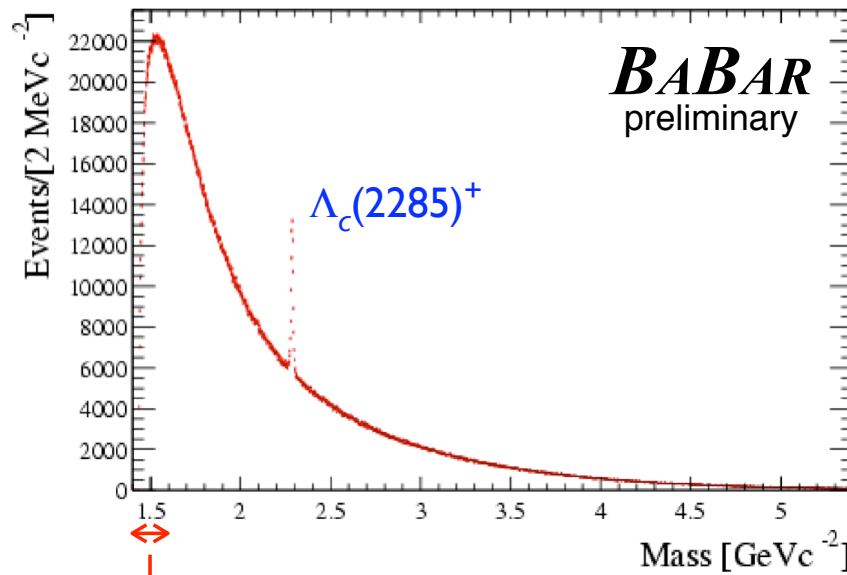
Pentaquark candidates

- Observation reported of several narrow states with unconventional quark content:
 - Θ_5^+ : > 10 claims; observed in $m(n K^+), m(p K_S^0)$; $m = (1542 \pm 5) \text{ MeV}/c^2$; $\Gamma < 8 \text{ MeV}$;
 - Ξ_5^- : seen by NA49 in $m(\Xi^- \pi^-)$ (also Ξ^0 partner); $m = (1862 \pm 2) \text{ MeV}/c^2$; $\Gamma < 18 \text{ MeV}$;
 - Θ_{5c}^0 : seen by HI in $m(D^{*-} p)$; $m = (3099 \pm 3 \pm 5) \text{ MeV}/c^2$; $\Gamma < 28 \text{ MeV}$;
 - can be arranged in multiplets just like ordinary baryons

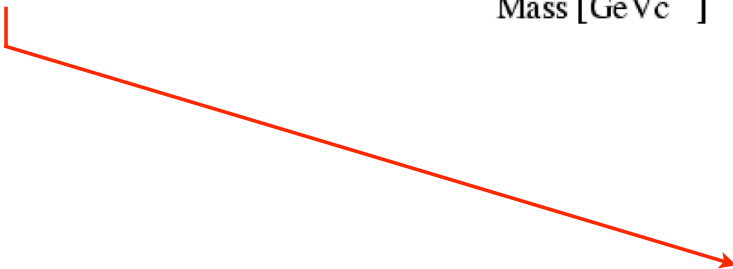


• unconventional quantum numbers

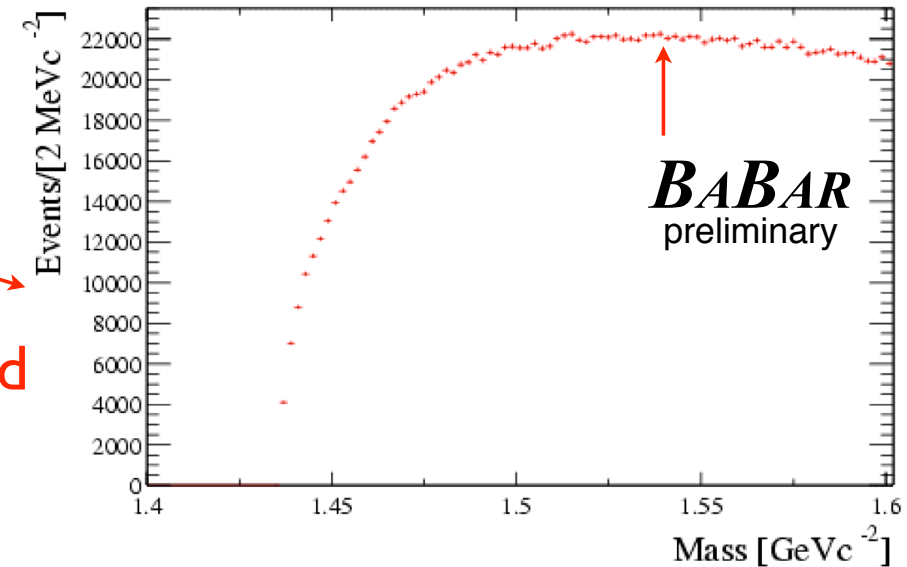
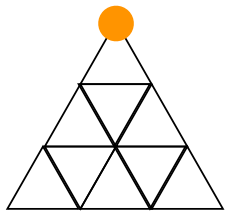
Inclusive search for $\Theta_5^+ \rightarrow p K_S$



- Full-inclusive search
- K_S^0 from clean sample paired with well-identified protons
- Clear $\Lambda_c^+(2285)$ signal observed
- Several different selections tried



No signal found



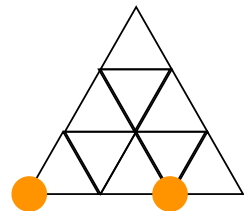
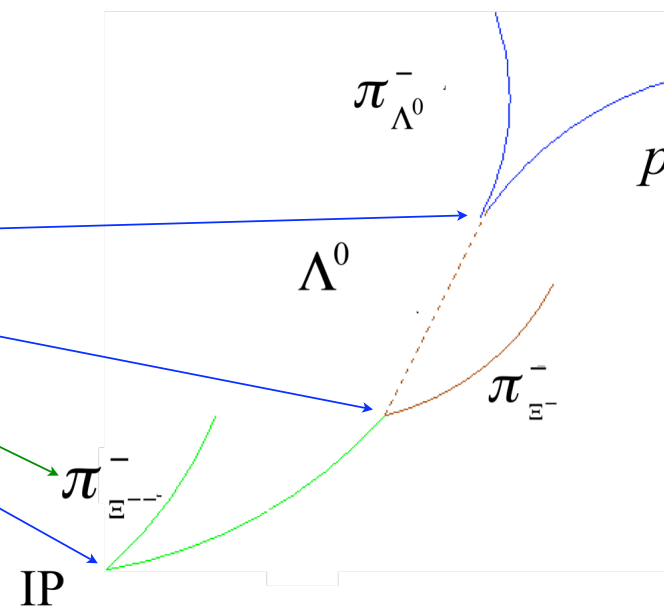
Search for $\Xi_5^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-$, $\Xi_5^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$ (I)

- Completely reconstruct Ξ^- candidates in decay chain

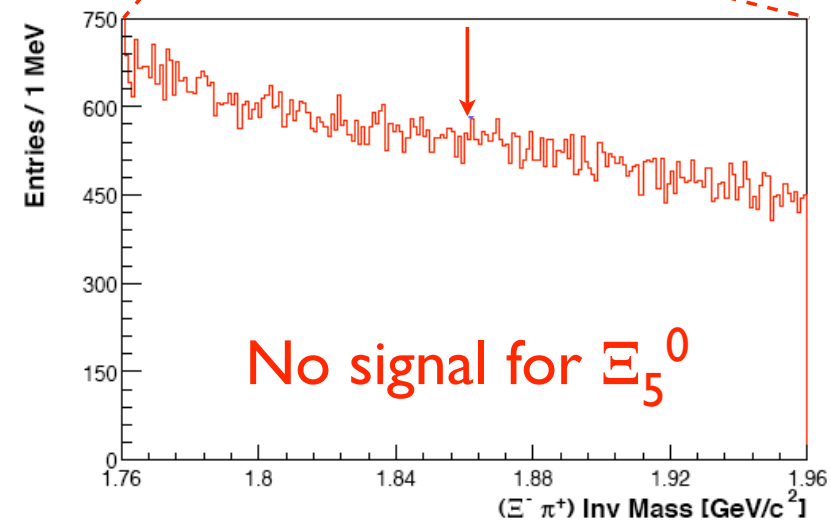
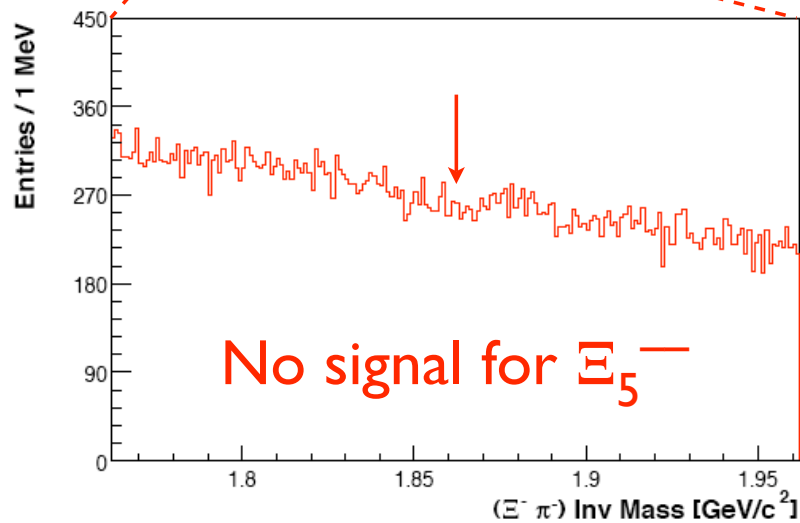
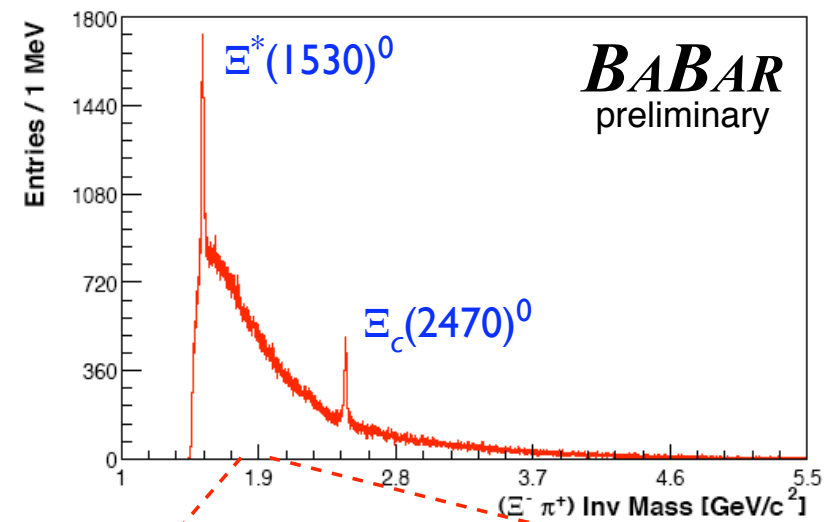
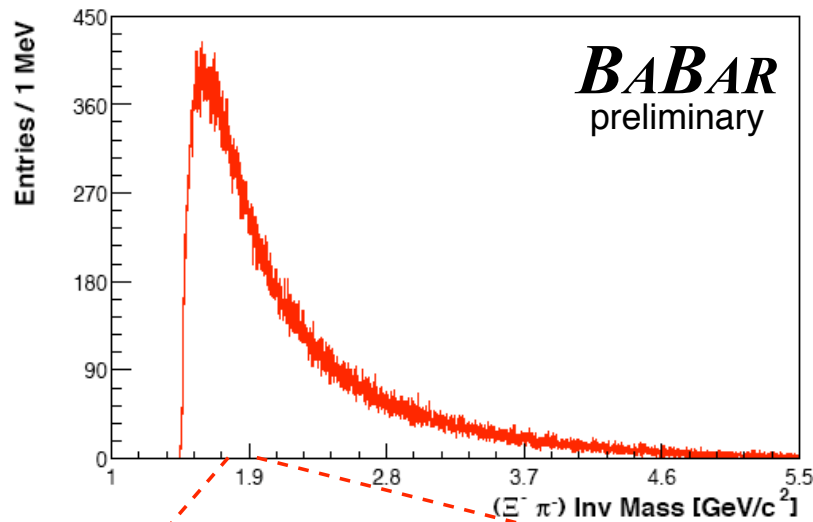
$$\Xi^- \rightarrow \Lambda^0 \pi^-$$

$$\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$$

- Cut on invariant masses
- Require displaced vertexes
- Pair with like-sign or opposite-sign pion:
require minimal aperture angle $\theta_{\Xi \pi}$



Search for $\Xi_5^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-$, $\Xi_5^0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^+$ (II)



Upper limits for Θ_5^+ and Ξ_5^- production

- Yield extracted in separate bins of p^* for two width hypotheses:

$\Gamma = 1 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma = 8 \text{ MeV}$ for Θ_5^+ ;

$\Gamma = 1 \text{ MeV}, \Gamma = 18 \text{ MeV}$ for Ξ_5^-

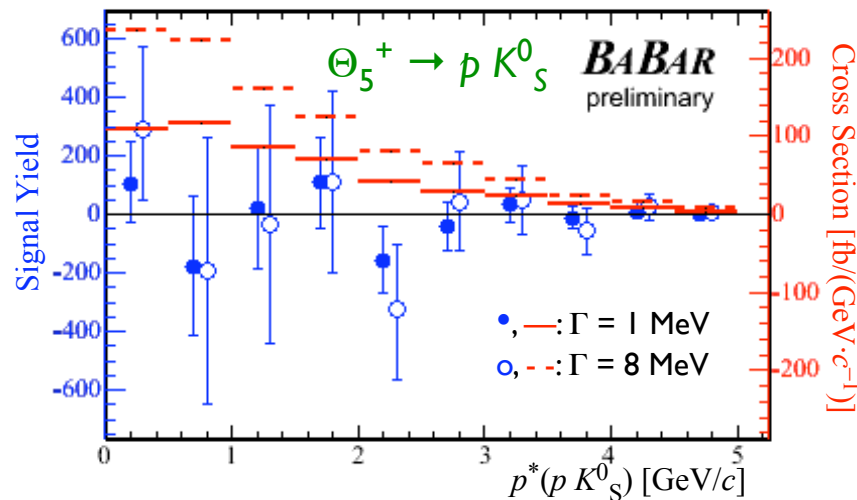
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123 fb⁻¹

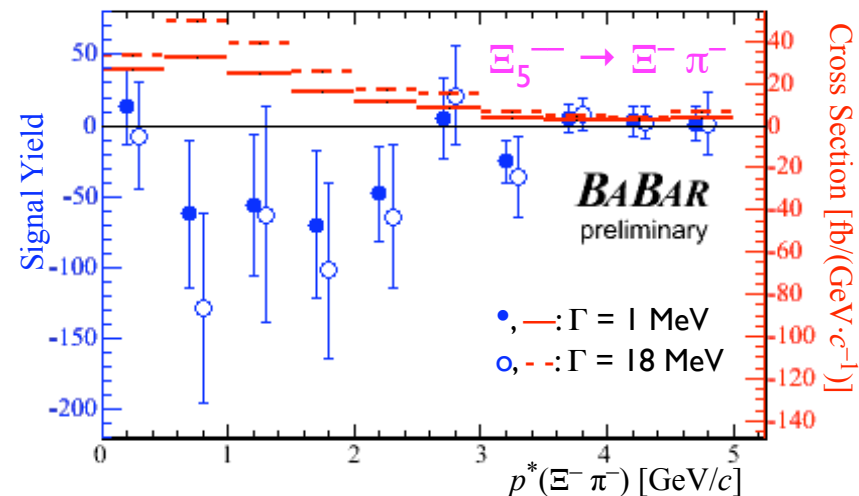
- All values consistent with null yield \Rightarrow upper limits (95% CL) extracted, assuming

$\mathcal{B}(\Theta_5^+ \rightarrow p K_S^0) = 25\%$;

$\mathcal{B}(\Xi_5^- \rightarrow \Xi^- \pi^-) = 50\%$



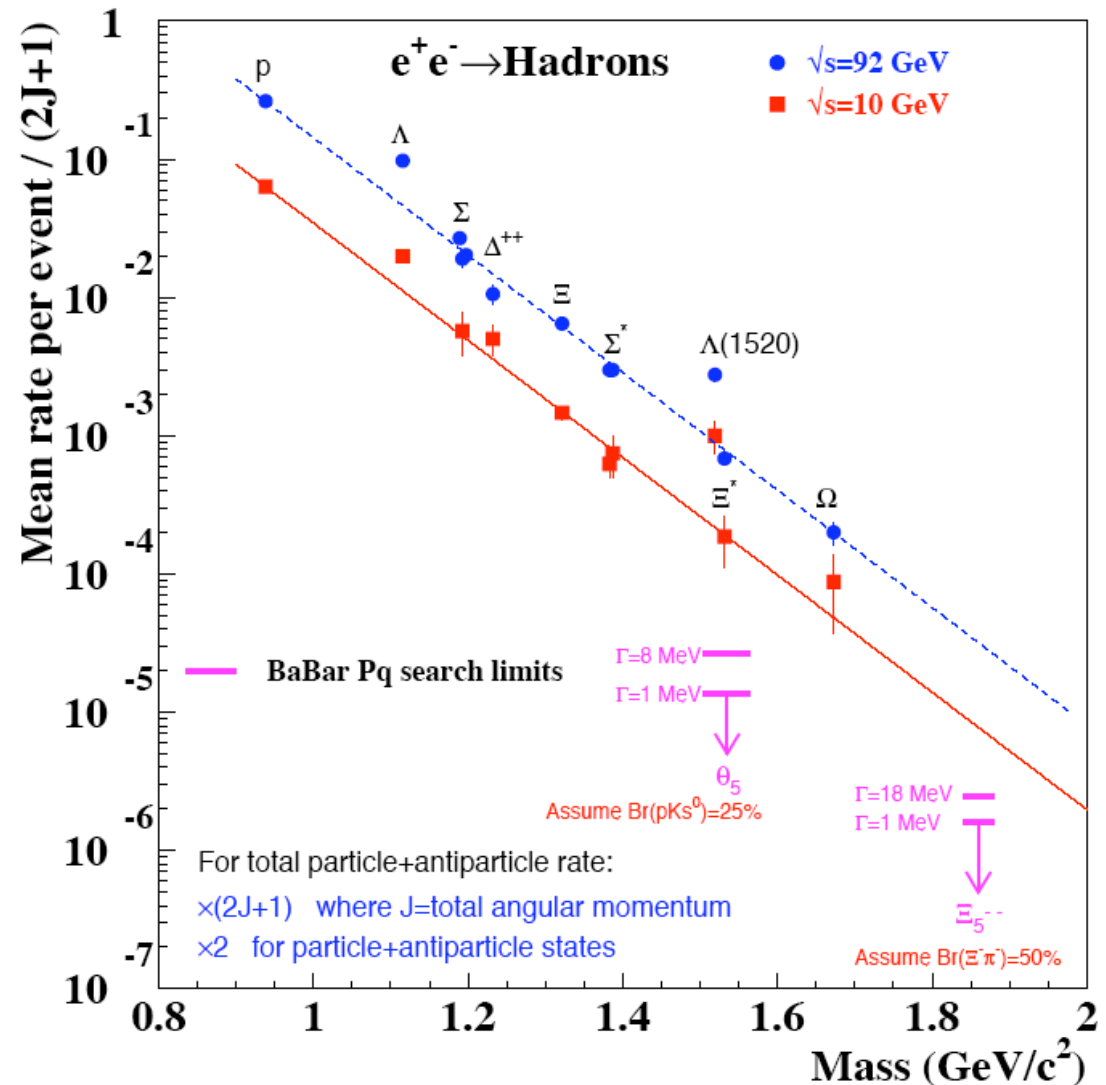
$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Theta_5^+) < 182.8 \text{ fb}$ ($\Gamma = 1 \text{ MeV}$)
 363.1 fb ($\Gamma = 8 \text{ MeV}$)



$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Xi_5^-) < 22.0 \text{ fb}$ ($\Gamma = 1 \text{ MeV}$)
 33.7 fb ($\Gamma = 18 \text{ MeV}$)

Comparison with baryon production rates

- Rates for baryon production in e^+e^- interaction decrease exponentially as a function of the baryon mass
 - If pentaquark should follow this trend we should expect:
 - $\sim 8 \times 10^{-4} \Theta_5^+/\text{event}$;
 - $\sim 4 \times 10^{-5} \Xi_5^-/\text{event}$.
 - Measured upper limits are about a factor **8** and **4** below, respectively

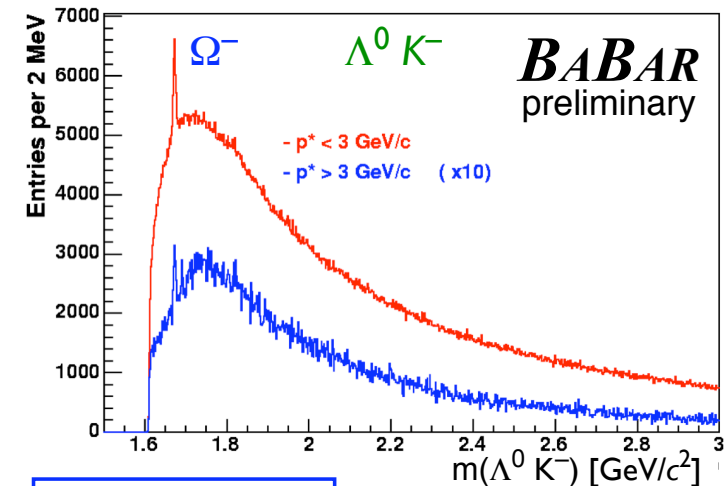
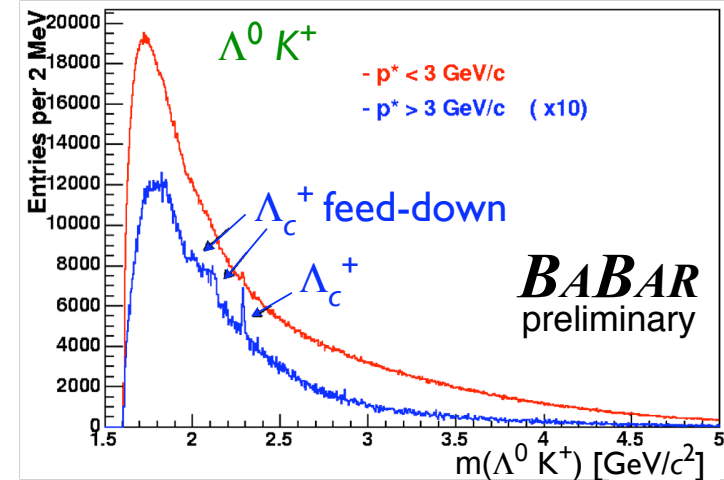
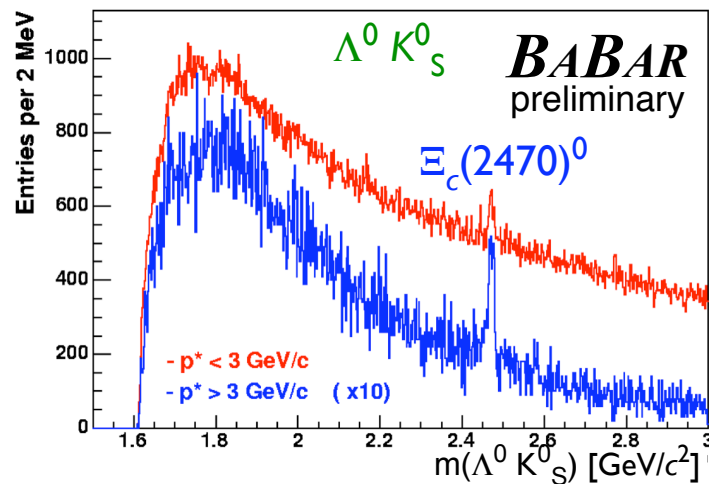
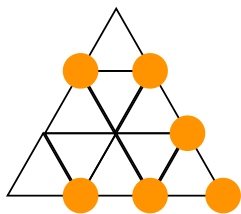


Other inclusive pentaquark searches

- Other searches performed in inclusive ΛK , ΣK invariant mass spectra:

- $N_5^+ \rightarrow \Lambda^0 K^+, \Xi_5^- \rightarrow \Lambda^0 K^-, \Xi_5^0 \rightarrow \Lambda^0 K^0_S$;
- also $m(\Sigma^0 K^+), m(\Sigma^0 K^-), m(\Sigma^0 K^0_S)$

No unexpected peak found

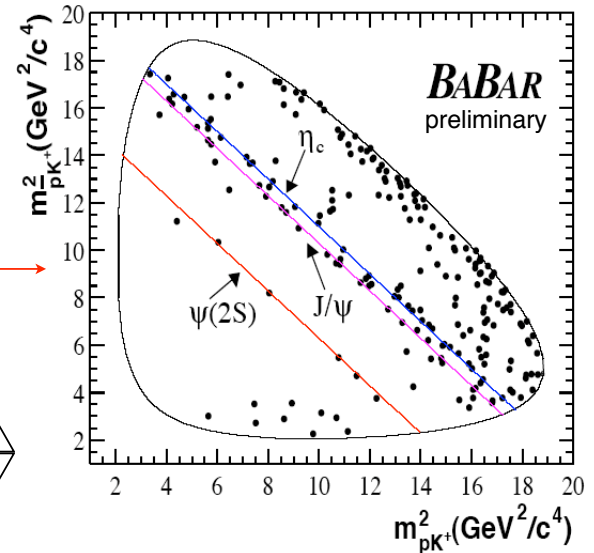
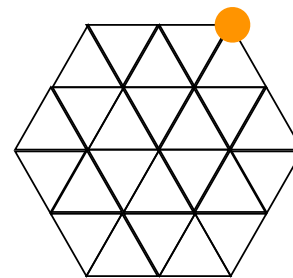
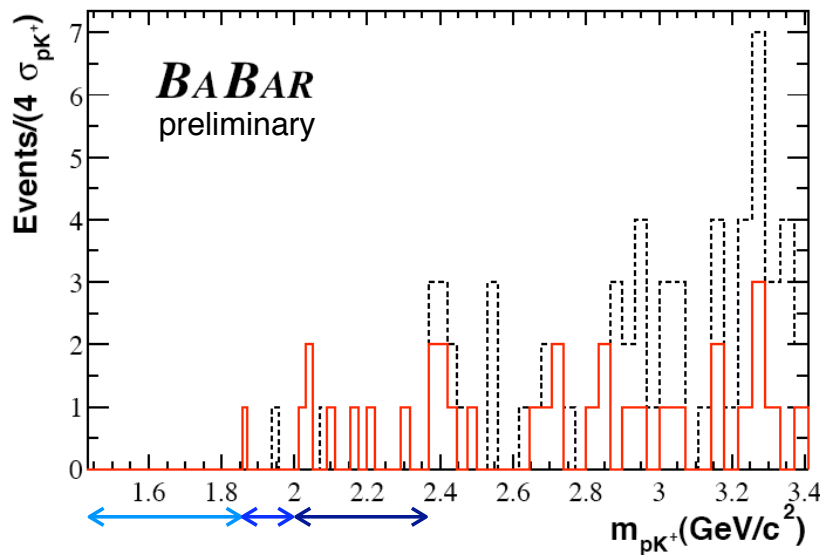


hep-ex/0408064
123 fb⁻¹

Search for Θ_5^{*++} in $B^+ \rightarrow \bar{p} (p K^+)$

- $B \rightarrow \bar{p} p K$ decay observed by Belle, confirmed by BABAR
- 27-plet member Θ_5^- can be looked for in $B^+ \rightarrow \bar{p} \Theta_5^{*++}, \Theta_5^{*++} \rightarrow p K^+$ chain:

- significant contribution from charmonium $\rightarrow \bar{p} p$;
- get upper limits from $m(p K^+)$ spectrum



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{p} \Theta_5^{*++}) \times \mathcal{B}(\Theta_5^{*++} \rightarrow p K^+) \\
 & < 1.5 \times 10^{-7} \quad (1.43 < m < 1.85) \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\
 & < 2.4 \times 10^{-7} \quad (1.85 < m < 2.00) \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\
 & < 3.3 \times 10^{-7} \quad (2.00 < m < 2.36) \text{ GeV}/c^2
 \end{aligned}$$

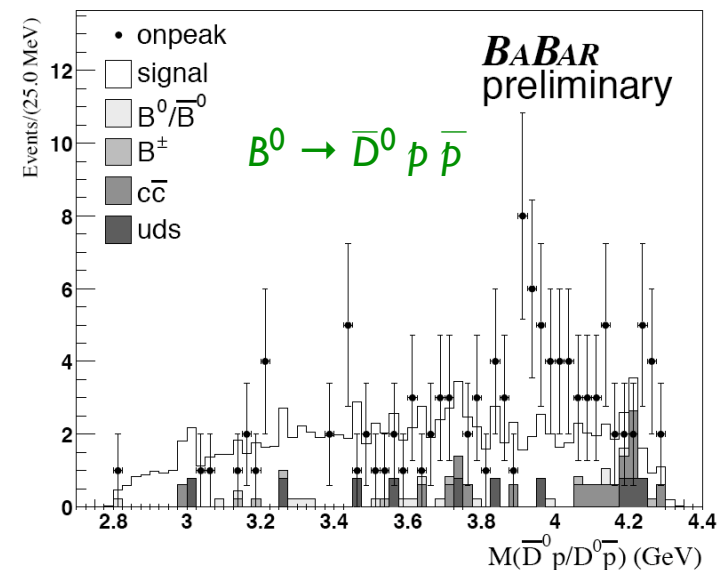
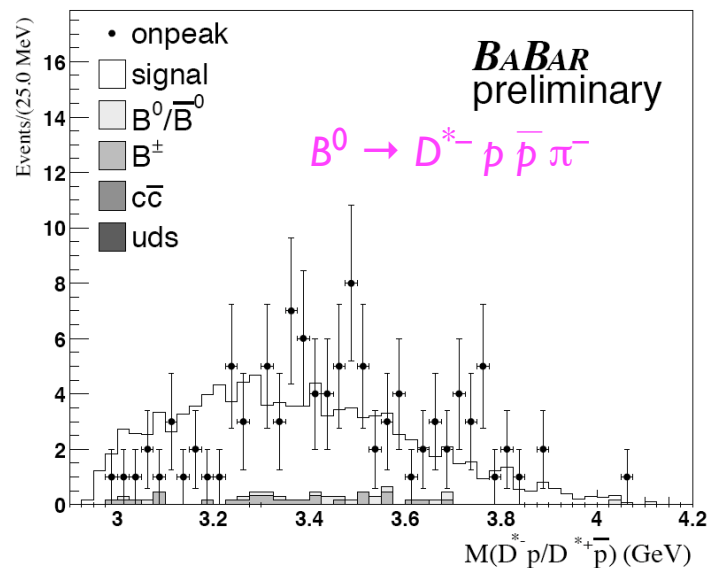
hep-ex/0408037
81 fb⁻¹

Charmed pentaquarks in $B^0 \rightarrow (\bar{D}^{(*)} p) \bar{p} (\pi)$

- $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} p \bar{p} \pi^+$ decay observed by CLEO,
- $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 p \bar{p}, B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} p \bar{p}$ observed by Belle:

hep-ex/0408035
113 fb⁻¹

- reconstruct them in BABAR: $B^0 \rightarrow D^- p \bar{p} \pi^-$ also observed for the first time;
- look for possible structures in all $D^{(*)} (p)$ invariant mass spectra (8 combinations): heavy charmed baryons or charmed pentaquarks



No evidence for Θ_{5c}^0 or other new states

Summary

- $D_{sj}^*(2317)^+$ and $D_{sj}(2460)^+$ well established experimentally
 - study of quantum numbers and other properties in progress in inclusive and B -decays analyses
- No evidence found for SELEX $D_{sj}^*(2632)^+$
- Confirmation of $X(3872)$ in B decays
 - nature of this state still unclear (charmonium? $D\bar{D}^*$ molecule?): further studies in progress
- No evidence found for recent **pentaquark** candidates
 - null results for extensive searches of antidecuplet members in high statistics e^+e^- samples
 - no evidence so far for charmed pentaquark production in B decays