The X(3872) --- Precision spectroscopy with PANDA/FAIR

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on behalf of the PANDA Collaboration

11th International Workshop on Heavy Quarkonium,
Pacific Northwest National Lab, Richland WA, USA, June 6th – 10th 2016

Outline

- **Introduction**
  - Motivation, PANDA physics programme
  - Advantage of anti-protons
- **Energy scan of the X(3872)**
  - The puzzle & handle for clarification
  - Prospects for PANDA, performance study
- **Summary & outlook**

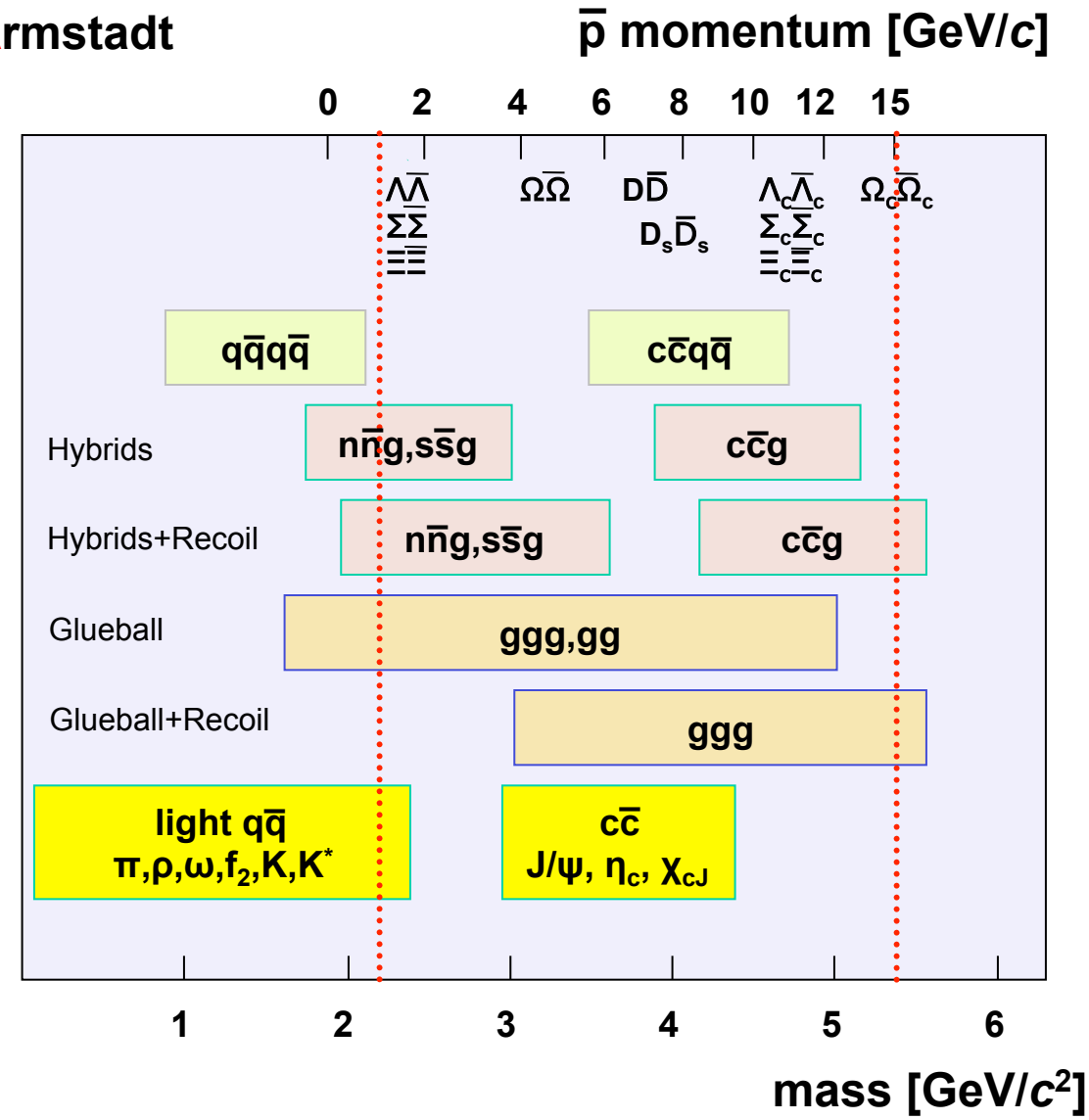
PANDA Physics Programme

Anti-Proton ANnihilation in DArmstadt

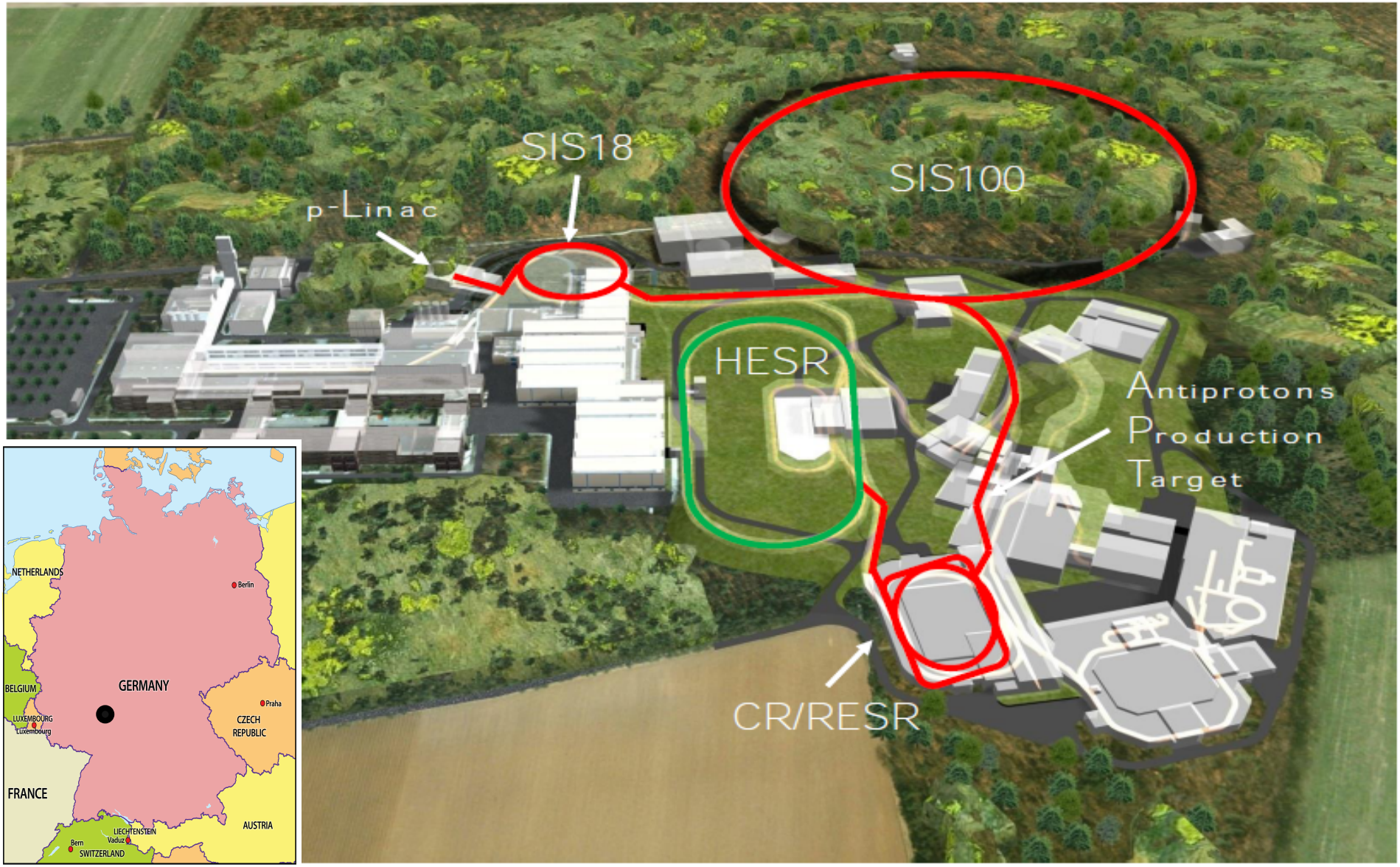
- **Meson spectroscopy**
  - Light mesons
  - Charmonium
  - Exotic states:

    glue-balls, hybrids,

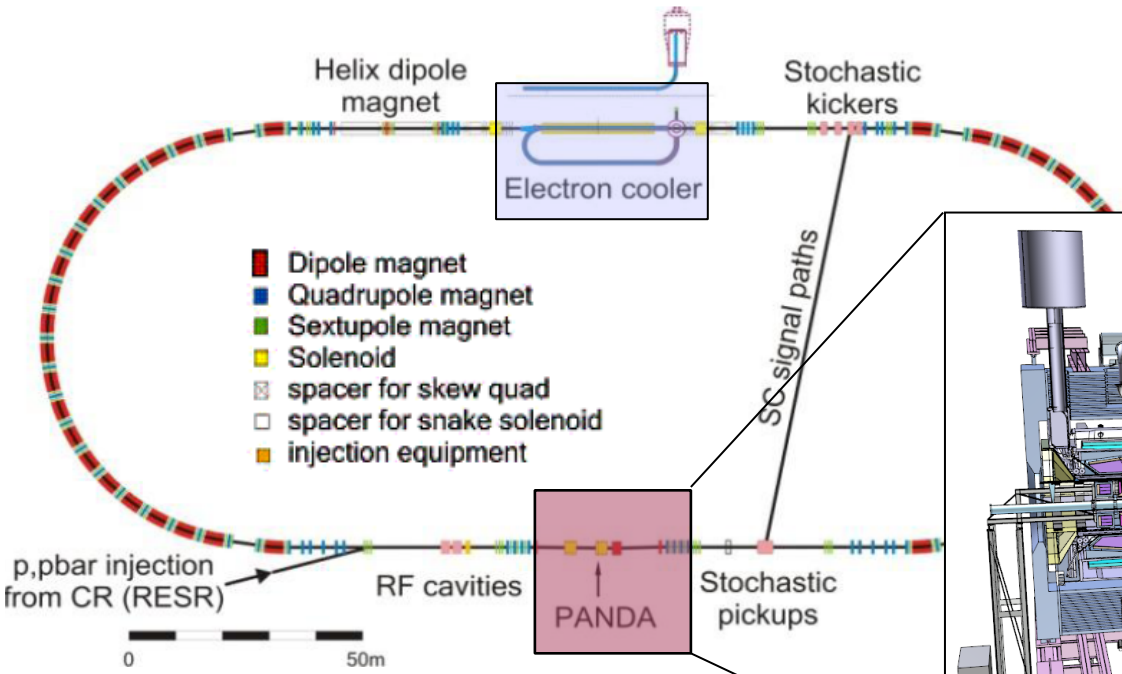
    molecules / multi-quarks
- **(Anti-) Baryon production**
- **Nucleon structure**
- **Charm in nuclei**
- **Strangeness physics**
  - hypernuclei,
  - S = -2 nuclear system



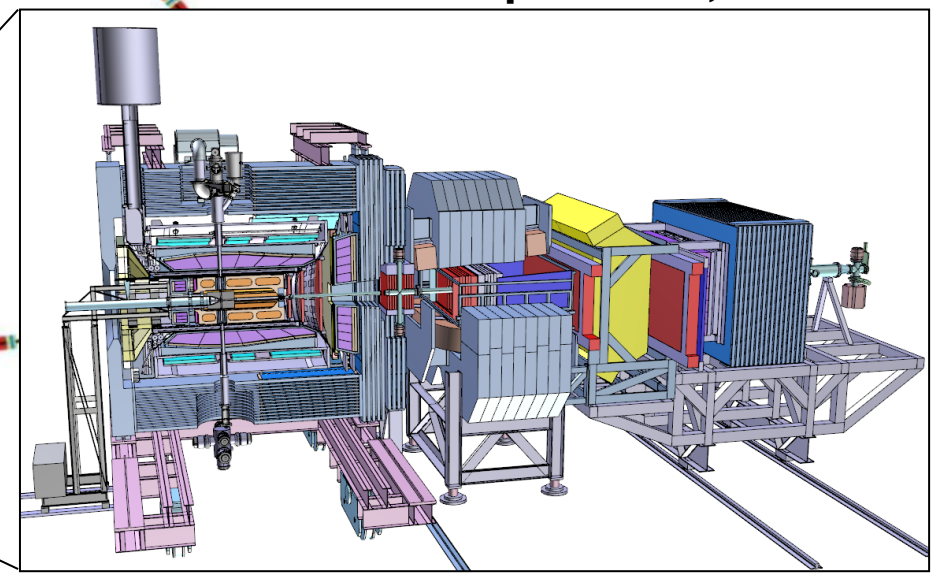
Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research



High Energy Storage Ring -- HESR



PANDA Experiment, Detector



High resolution mode:

- Luminosity up to 2 x 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
- $\Delta p/p = 5 \times 10^{-5}$

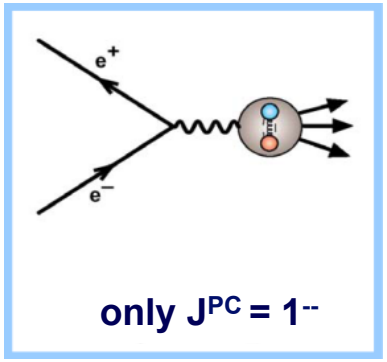
High intensity mode:

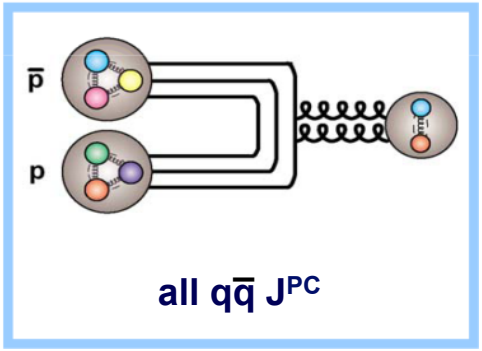
- Luminosity up to 2 x 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
- $\Delta p/p = 1 \times 10^{-4}$

Some Advantages of Anti-Protons

- Access to all fermion-antifermion quantum numbers *(not in e^+e^-)*
- Access to states of high spin J

Formation:





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- Precise mass resolution in formation reactions

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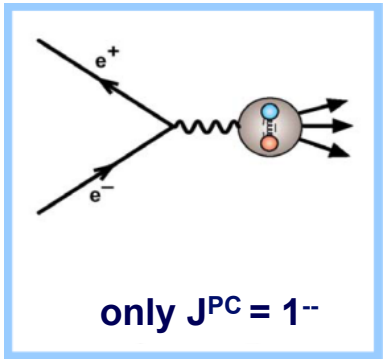

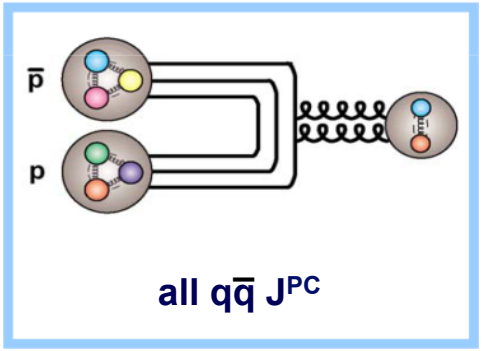

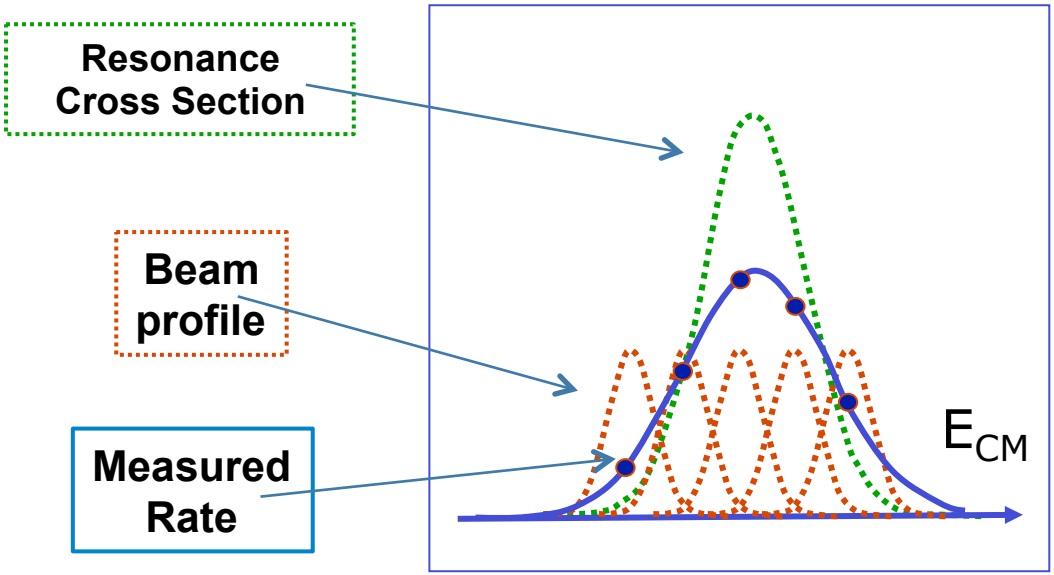

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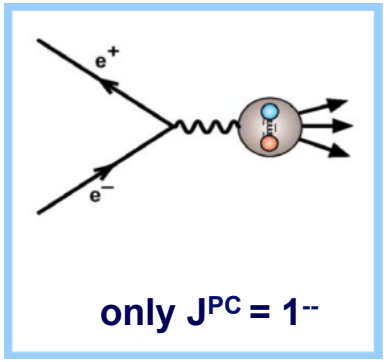
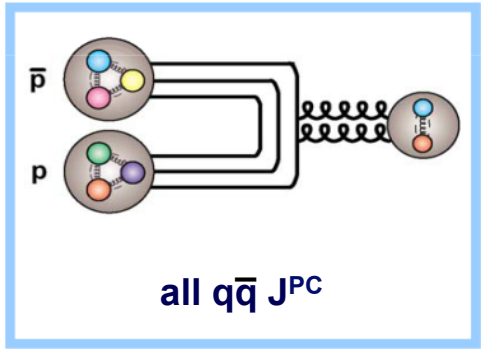
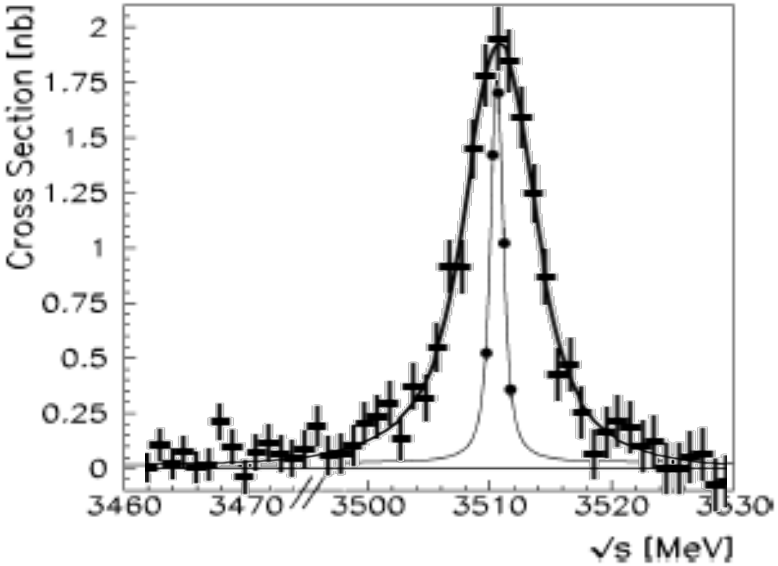






E760/835@Fermilab ≈ 240 keV

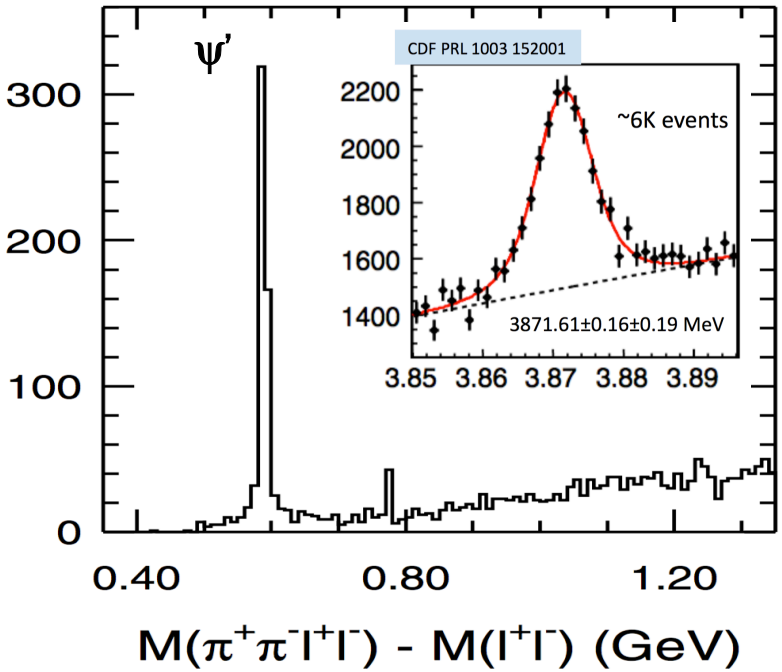
PANDA@FAIR ≈ 50 keV

Ablikim et al., Phys. Rev. D71 (2005) 092002: *BESIII (IHEP):* 3510.3 ± 0.2 MeV/c^2

Andreotti et al., Nucl. Phys. B717 (2005) 34: E835 (Fermilab): 3510.641 ± 0.074 MeV/c^2

Experimental Review of the X(3872)

[Belle, PhysRevLett.91 (2003) 262001]



- The first unexpected states
  - and the most intriguing one
- First observed by Belle in 2003
  - B decays: $B^{\pm} \rightarrow K^{\pm}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}J/\psi$
- Both, Belle & BaBar report signal in
  - $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma$
  - $X(3872) \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^{*0}$ ($D^0D^0\pi^0$ and $D^0D^0\gamma$)

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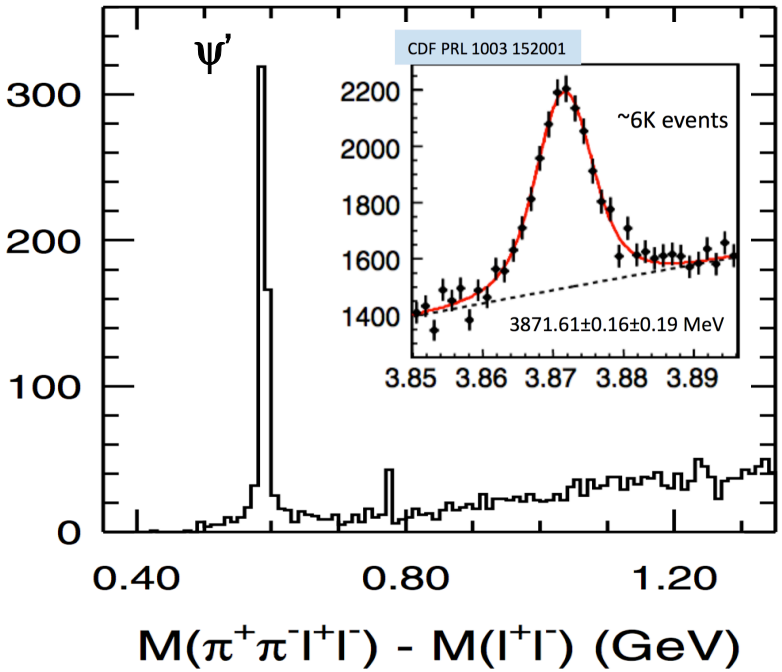

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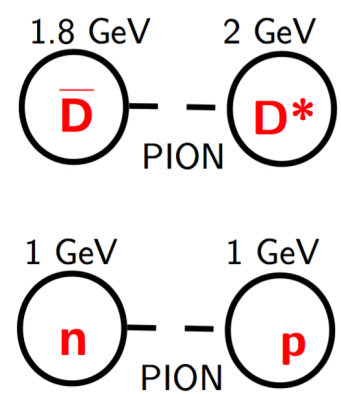
- Mass: $m(X) - m(\bar{D}^{*0}) - m(D^0) =$
  $= -0.12 \pm 0.19$ MeV/c^2
- Width: Upper limit by Belle
  - $\Gamma_{X(3872)} < 1.2$ MeV (90% c.l., 2011)

"binding energy" of
-0.12+-0.19 MeV ?

Intriguing Analogon



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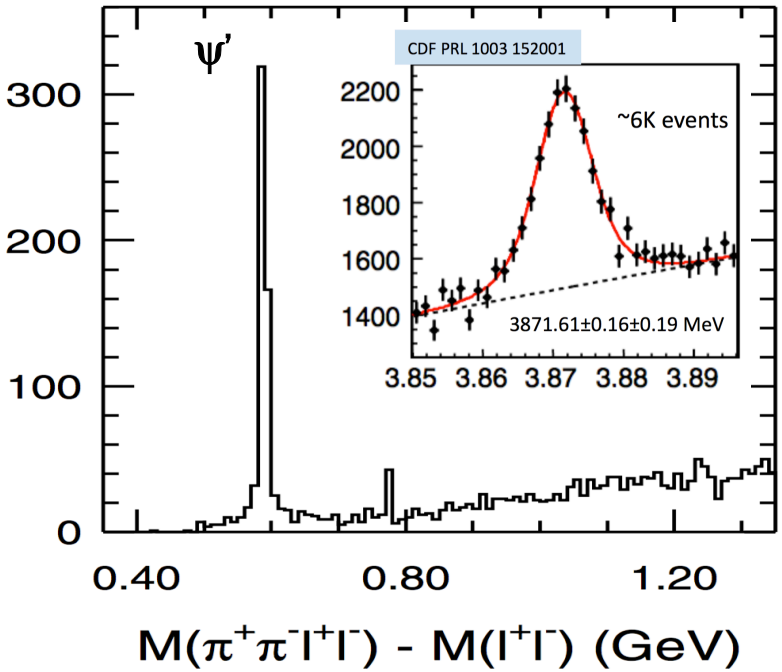

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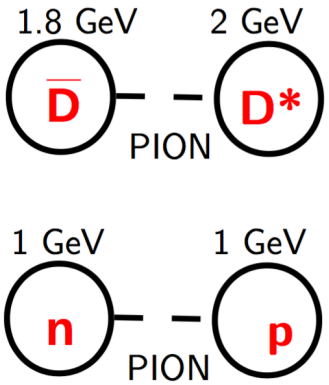


For clarification: **Precision measurement of $\Gamma_{X(3872)}$ in the sub-MeV range needed!**

Energy scan of the X(3872)

Initial Remarks

- **Nature of X(3872)**
  - Need line-shape and width to understand structure
  - PANDA: Fine scan around nominal mass
    => energy dependent cross section

- **Analysis goals**
  - Sensitivity of Γ measurement *(conventional BW)*
  - Sensitivity for virtual/bound state *(molecular picture)*

- **Analysis strategy**
  - Analysis of $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi(\ell^+\ell^-)\ \rho^0(\pi^+\pi^-)$ channel only
  - Full sim/reco => signal + background efficiencies ε_S and ε_B
  - Toy MC scan simulation with assumption for cross sections, and integrated luminosities, BRs

- **Two accelerator modes**
  - HL (full setup) and HESRr (first physics)

Molecular Picture

- Lineshapes from Kalashnikova et al. [Phys. Atom. Nucl. 73 (2010) 1592]
- Here only interested in X(3872) $\rightarrow$ J/ψ ρ^0

$$\sigma(E) = C \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi}(E)}{|D(E)|^2}$$

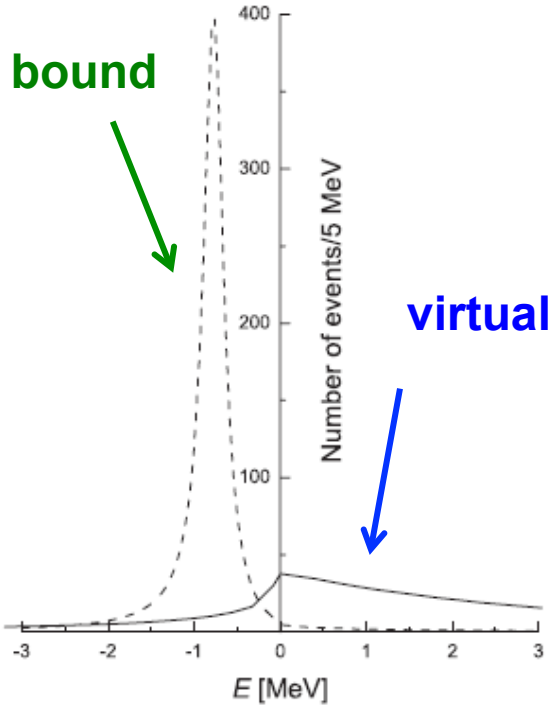
(assuming line-shape as in B decays)

- $$D(E) = \begin{cases} E - E_f - \frac{g_1\kappa_1}{2} - \frac{g_2\kappa_2}{2} + i\frac{\Gamma(E)}{2}, & E < 0, \\ E - E_f - \frac{g_2\kappa_2}{2} + i\left(\frac{g_1 k_1}{2} + \frac{\Gamma(E)}{2}\right), & 0 < E < \delta, \\ E - E_f + i\left(\frac{g_1 k_1}{2} + \frac{g_2 k_2}{2} + \frac{\Gamma(E)}{2}\right), & E > \delta, \end{cases}$$

- $$\Gamma(E) = \Gamma_{\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi}(E) + \Gamma_{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 J/\psi}(E) + \Gamma_0$$

$$\Gamma_{\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi}(E) = f_\rho \int_{2m_\pi}^{M-m_{J/\psi}} \frac{dm}{2\pi} \frac{q(m)\Gamma_\rho}{(m-m_\rho)^2 + \Gamma_\rho^2/4}$$

$$\Gamma_{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 J/\psi}(E) = f_\omega \int_{3m_\pi}^{M-m_{J/\psi}} \frac{dm}{2\pi} \frac{q(m)\Gamma_\omega}{(m-m_\omega)^2 + \Gamma_\omega^2/4}$$



[Hanhardt et al., PRD 76 (2007) 034007]

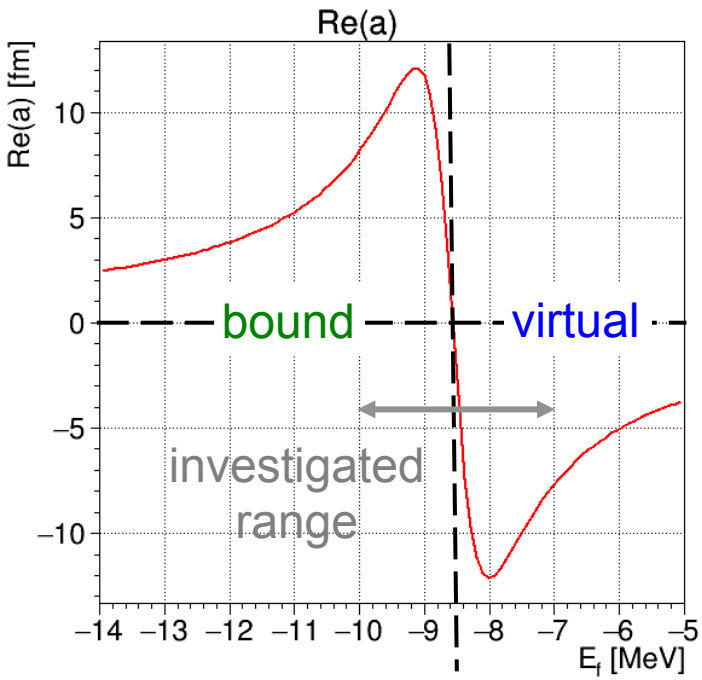
Flatte energy E_f determines state to be bound or virtual

Line-shapes for different E_f

Scattering length D^0D^{0*}:

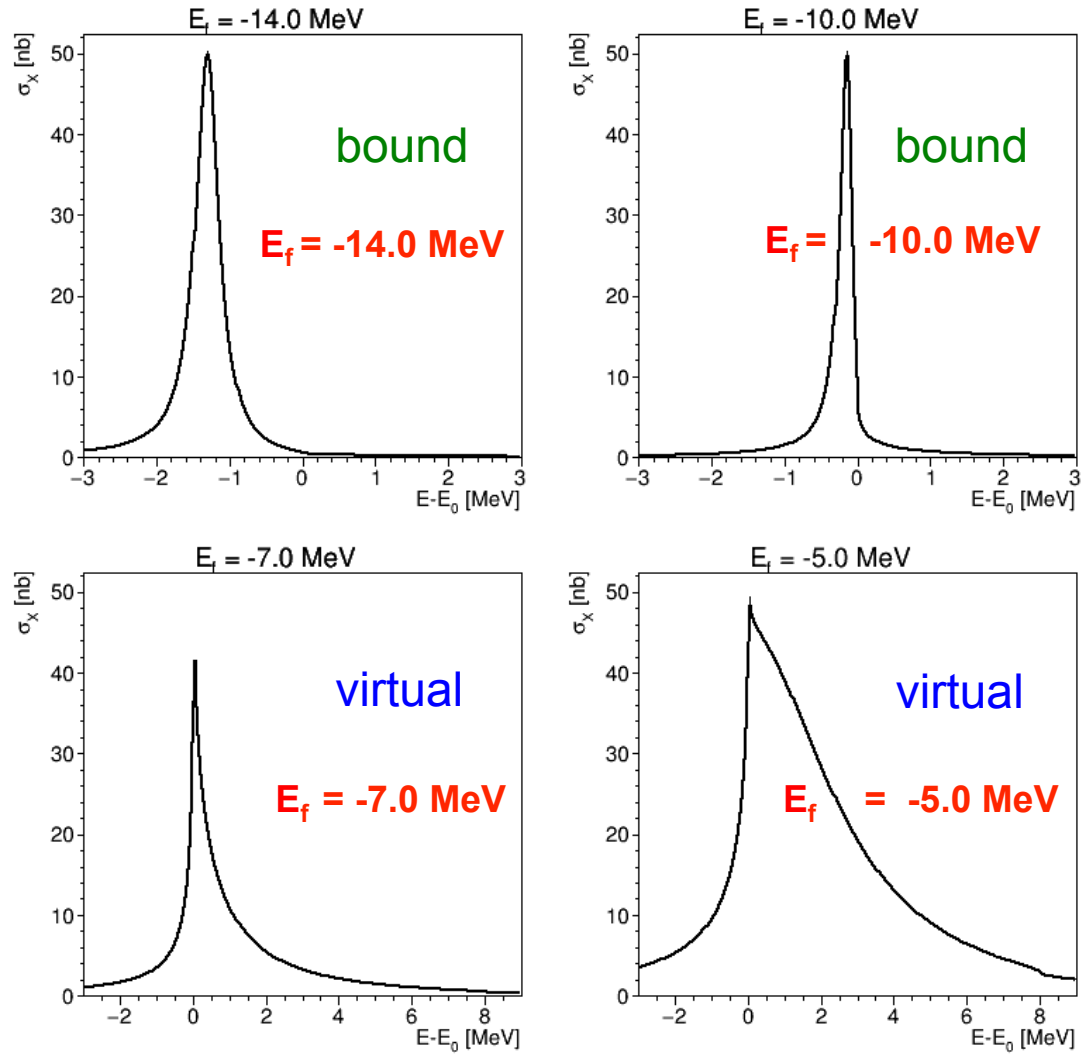
$$a = -\frac{\sqrt{2\mu_2\delta} + 2E_f/g + i\Gamma(0)/g}{(\sqrt{2\mu_2\delta} + 2E_f/g)^2 + \Gamma(0)^2/g^2}$$

Re(a) > 0 : bound state
Re(a) < 0 : virtual state



$E_{f,th}$ = -8.56 MeV

Examples always scaled to same f_{max}



(with f_ρ=0.00047, f_ω=0.00271, g=0.137, Γ_0=1.0 MeV)

Reconstruction Part

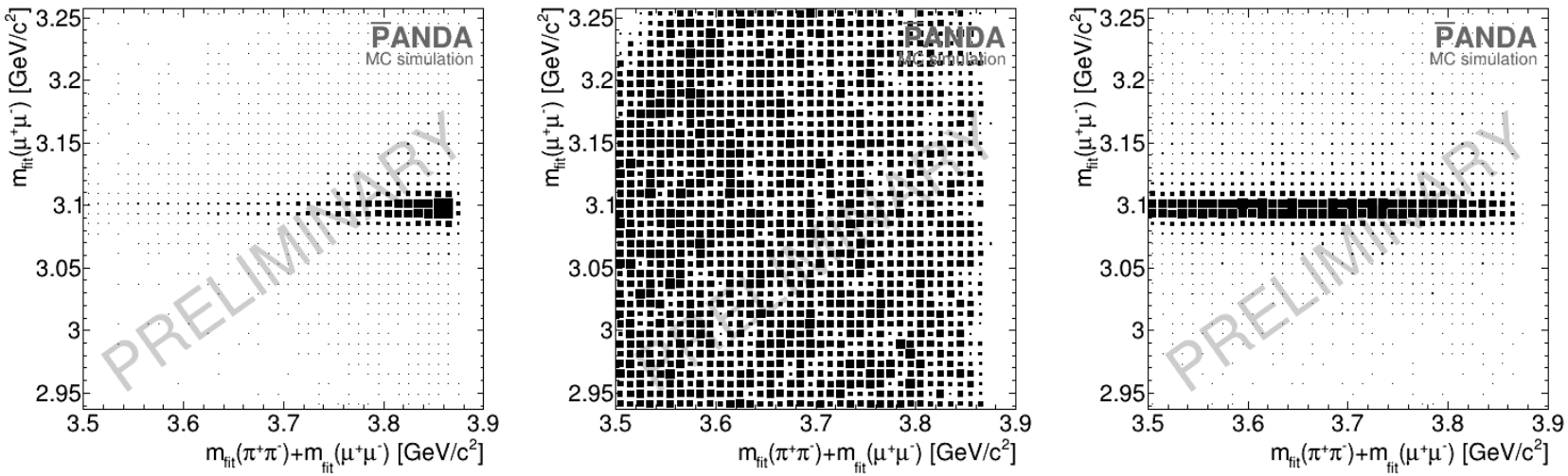
Input Parameters

	Parameter	Value
Branching Fractions	$BR(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$	5.97 %
	$BR(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$	5.96 %
	$BR(\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$	100%
	$BR(X \rightarrow J/\psi\ \rho^0)$	5 % (UL: 6.6%)
Cross sections	$\sigma_{peak}(pp \rightarrow X)$	100 nb (UL: 169nb)
	$\sigma(pp \rightarrow J/\psi\ \pi^+\pi^-$ non-res)	1.2 nb (theory)
	$\sigma(pp \rightarrow$ inelastic) @ 3.872 GeV	46 mb
Luminosities	L_{HL} (3.872 GeV)	13683 $(nb \cdot d)^{-1}$
	L_{HESRr} (3.872 GeV)	1170 $(nb \cdot d)^{-1}$
Resolutions	ΔE_{abs} *(energy prec. w/ calibration)*	168 keV ($dp/p = 10^{-4}$)
	ΔE_{rel} *(relative energy positioning)*	1.7 keV ($dp/p = 10^{-6}$)
	ΔE_{mom} (HL)	168 keV ($dp/p = 10^{-4}$)
	ΔE_{mom} (HESRr)	84 keV ($dp/p = 5 \cdot 10^{-5}$)

Kinematic Distributions
(after 4C fit applied)

Signal | **Generic bkgd** | **Non-resonant J/ψ**

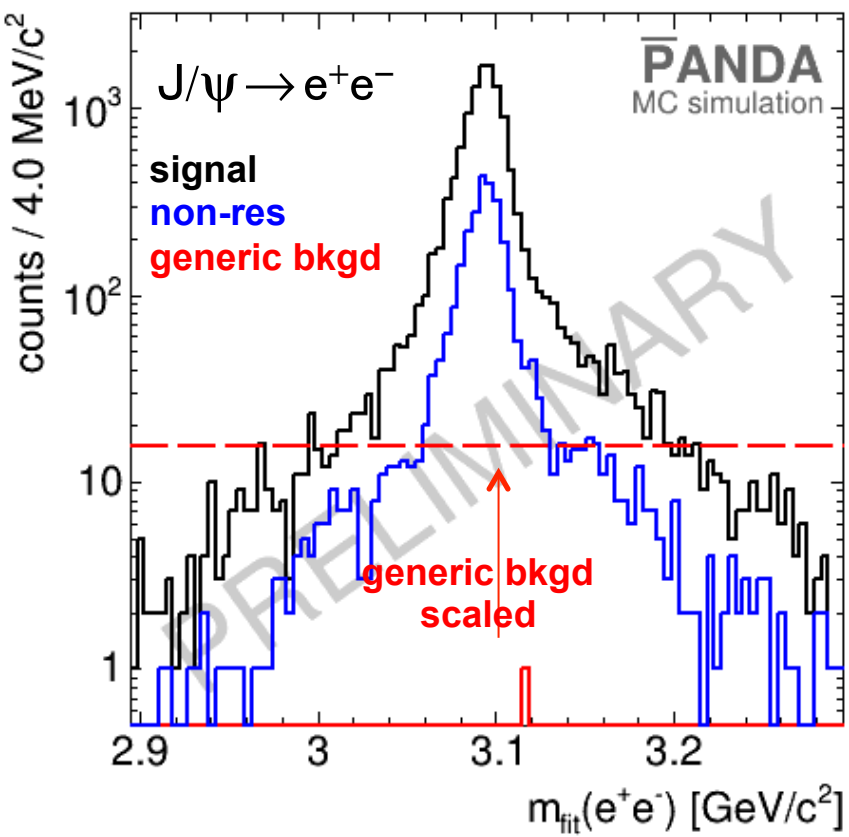
$m(\mu\mu\pi\pi)$ vs. $m(\mu\mu)$

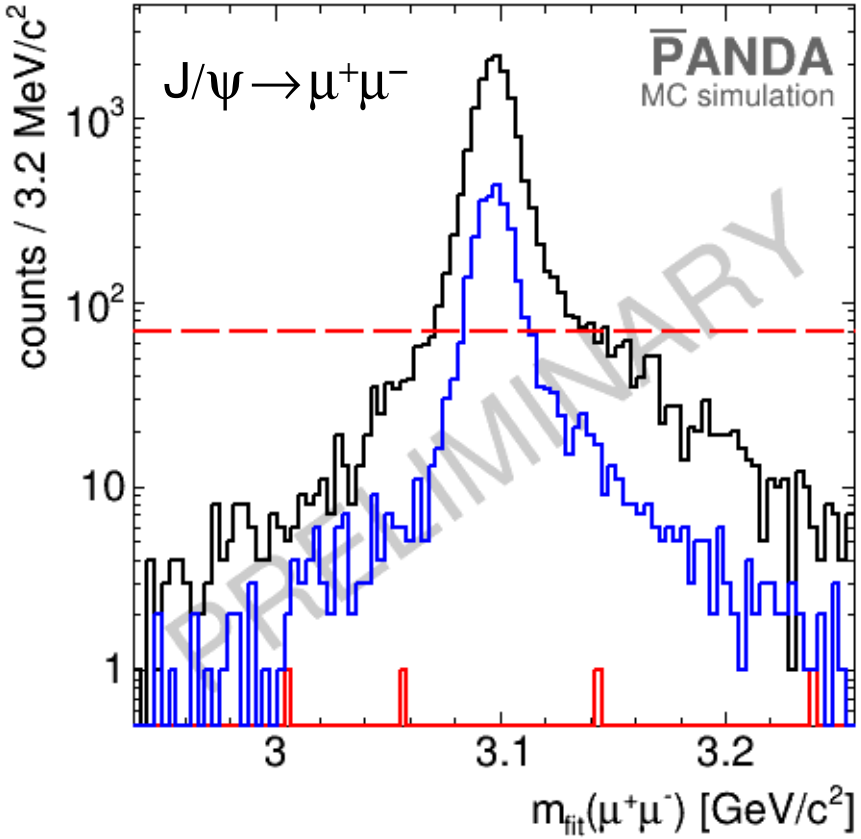


Numbers of generated events of the different signal & bkgd types:

Event type	Description	Number of Events
I	$\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\rho^0 \to e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^-$	98 000
	$\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\rho^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-\pi^+\pi^-$	100 000
II	$\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \to e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^-$ (non-res)	100 000
	$\bar{p}p \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \to \mu^+\mu^-\pi^+\pi^-$ (non-res)	99 000
III	DPM ($J/\psi \to e^+e^-$ pre-filter)	$\approx 10^7 = 9.58 \cdot 10^9$ generated
	DPM ($J/\psi \to \mu^+\mu^-$ pre-filter)	$\approx 10^7 = 8.87 \cdot 10^9$ generated

Final Selection Results
(after final selection and 4C fit)





	$X(3872) \to J/\psi(e^+e^-)\pi^+\pi^-$			$X(3872) \to J/\psi(\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+\pi^-$			
Efficiency	ϵ_S [%]	$\epsilon_{B,\mathrm{gen}}$ [10^{-10}]	$\epsilon_{B,\mathrm{NR}}$ [%]	ϵ_S [%]	$\epsilon_{B,\mathrm{gen}}$ [10^{-10}]	$\epsilon_{B,\mathrm{NR}}$ [%]	$S{:}N_{\mathrm{comb}}$
Pre-selection	19.1	1150	17.3	24.2	29300	21.8	1 : 1087
Final selection	**12.2**	**1.0**	**2.8**	**15.2**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**2.7 : 1**

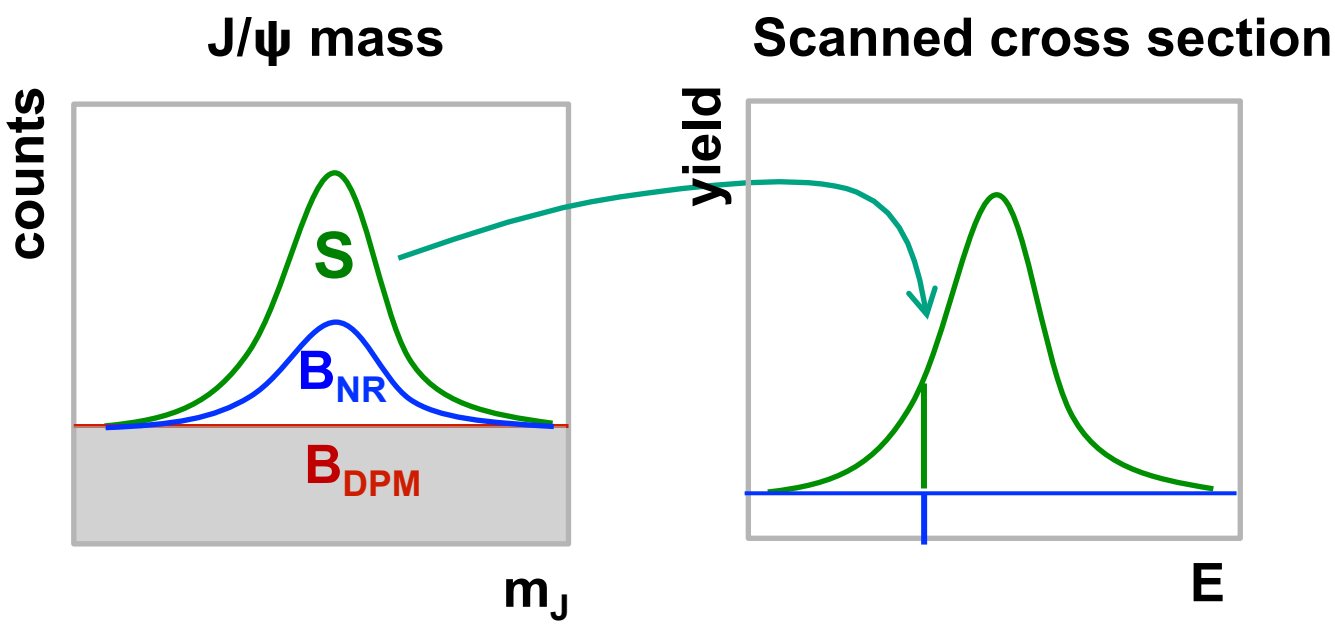
Energy scan part

Yield Extraction

Simulated extraction of energy dependent yield:

- Fit signal in J/ψ mass
  - Removes DPM background
  - NR background still present

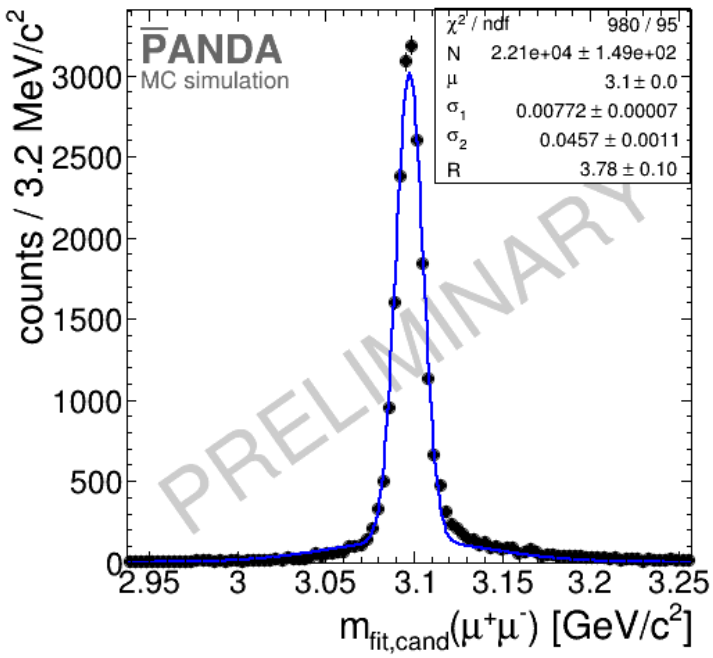
- Requires sufficiently large J/ψ mass window



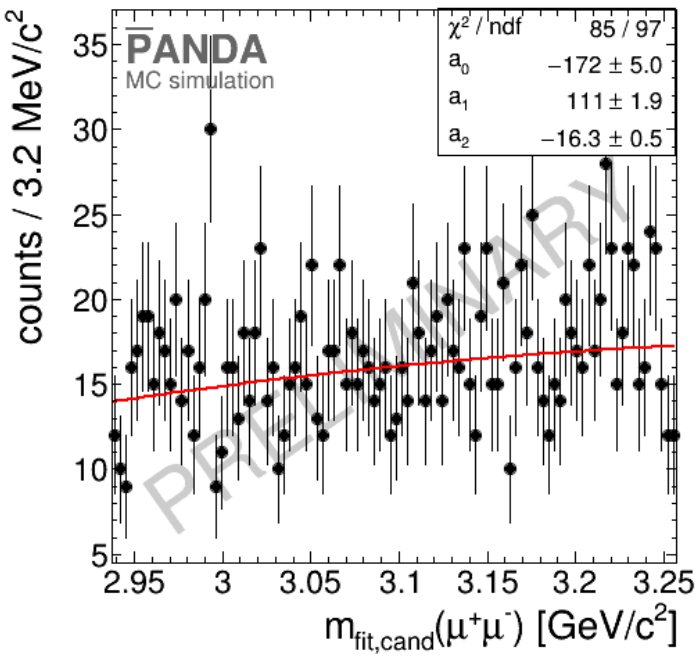
Signal/Background PDF for ML fits

- Softened selection for $\mu^+\mu^-$ (only to define reasonable PDF's)
  - Muon PID($\mu^\pm$) > 0.8
  - $m_{fit}(\mu^+\mu^-) + m_{fit}(\pi^+\pi^-) > 3.65$ GeV/c^2
- Signal: Double-Gauss
- Background: Parabola

Signal PDF

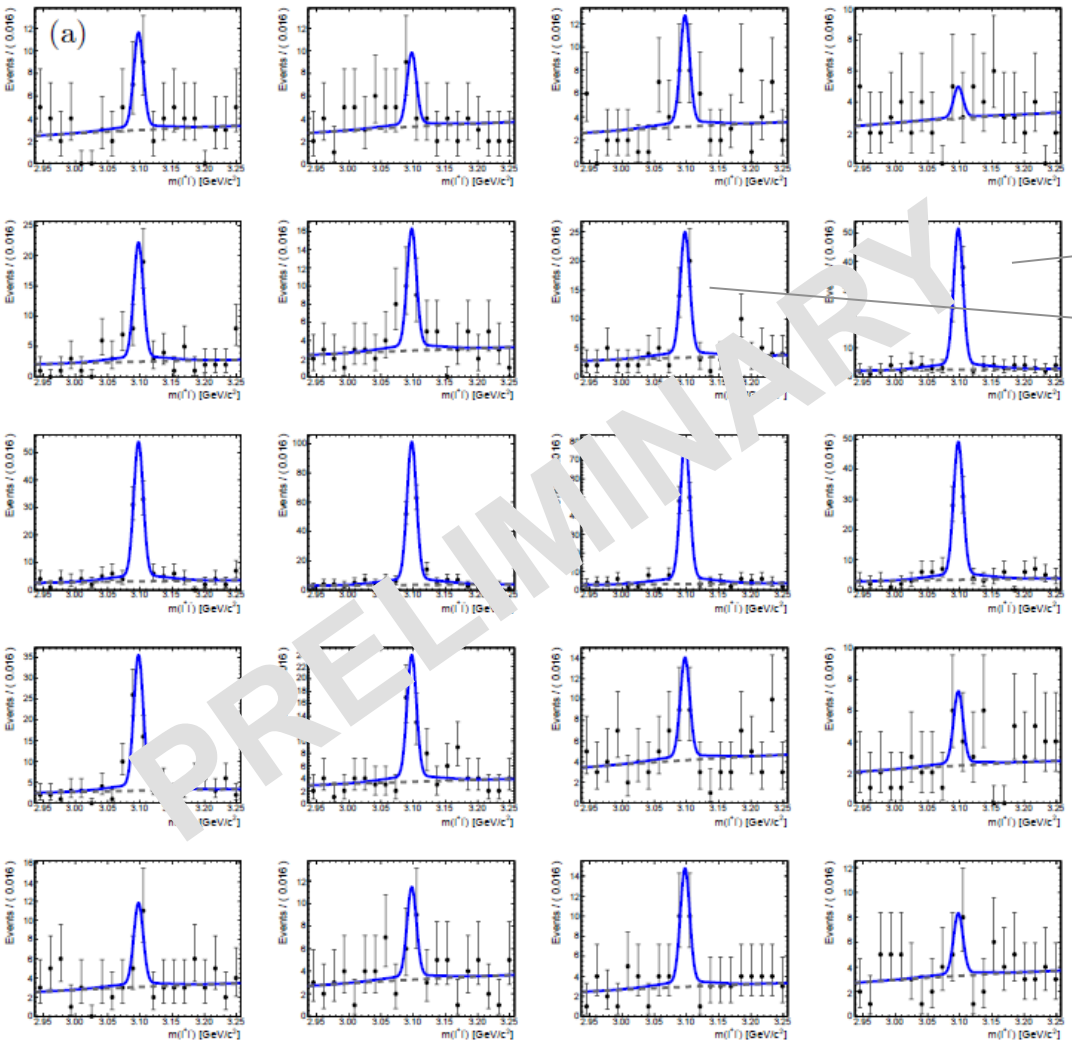


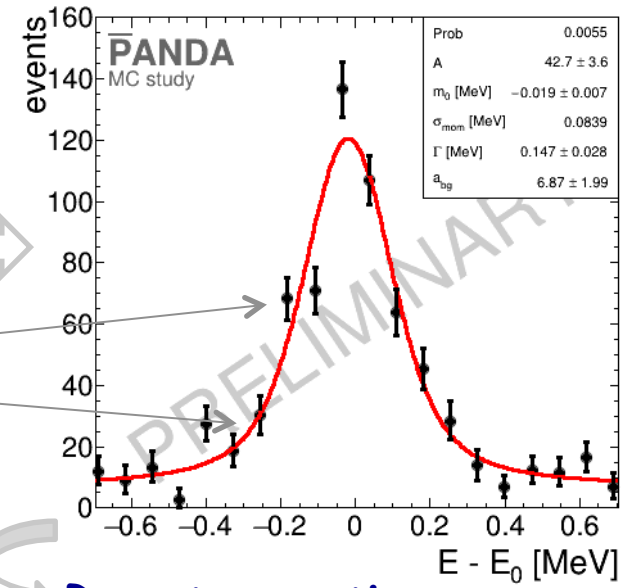
Background PDF



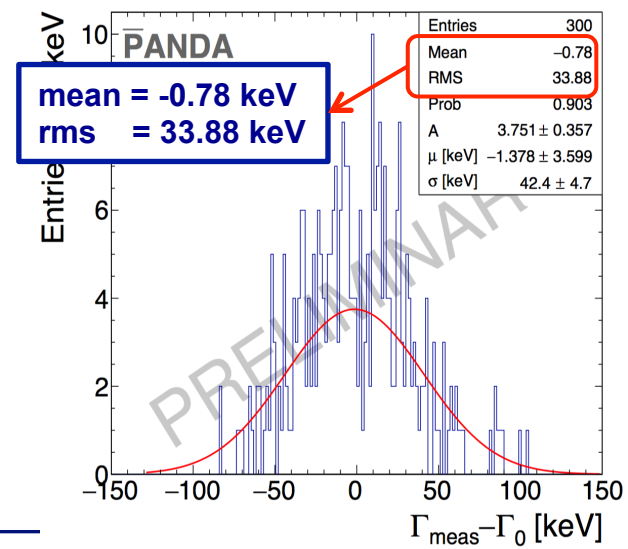
Scan Procedure Principle (Example)

20 E_{cms} scan point within 1.4 MeV window around nominal mass





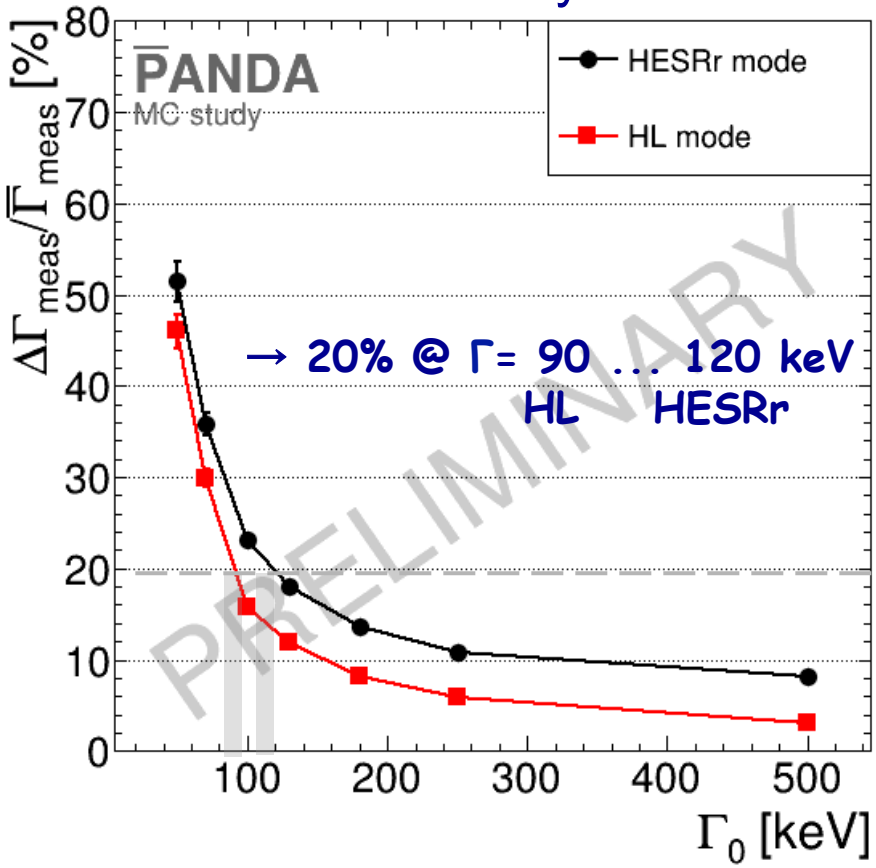
Repeat many times ...



Sensitivities Breit-Wigner Γ (40 x 2d)

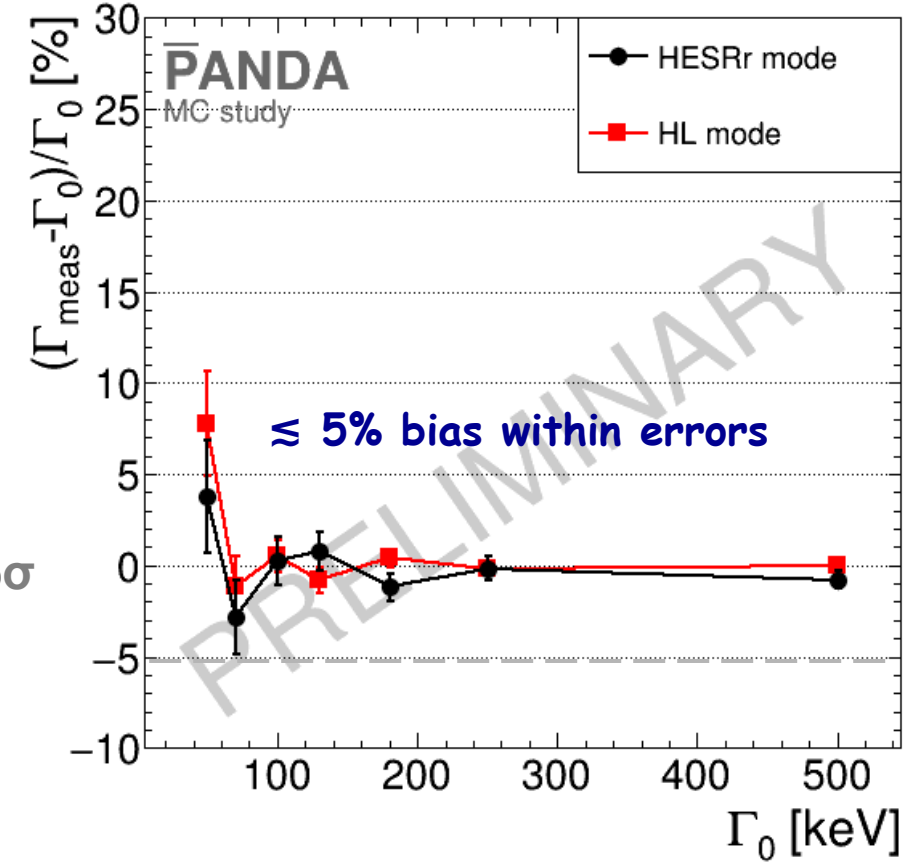
- Extract standard deviation and bias from toy MC fits
- Show relative error $rms_{fit}/\bar{\Gamma}_{fit}$ and bias $(\bar{\Gamma}_{fit} - \Gamma_0)/\Gamma_0$ in [%]

Sensitivity



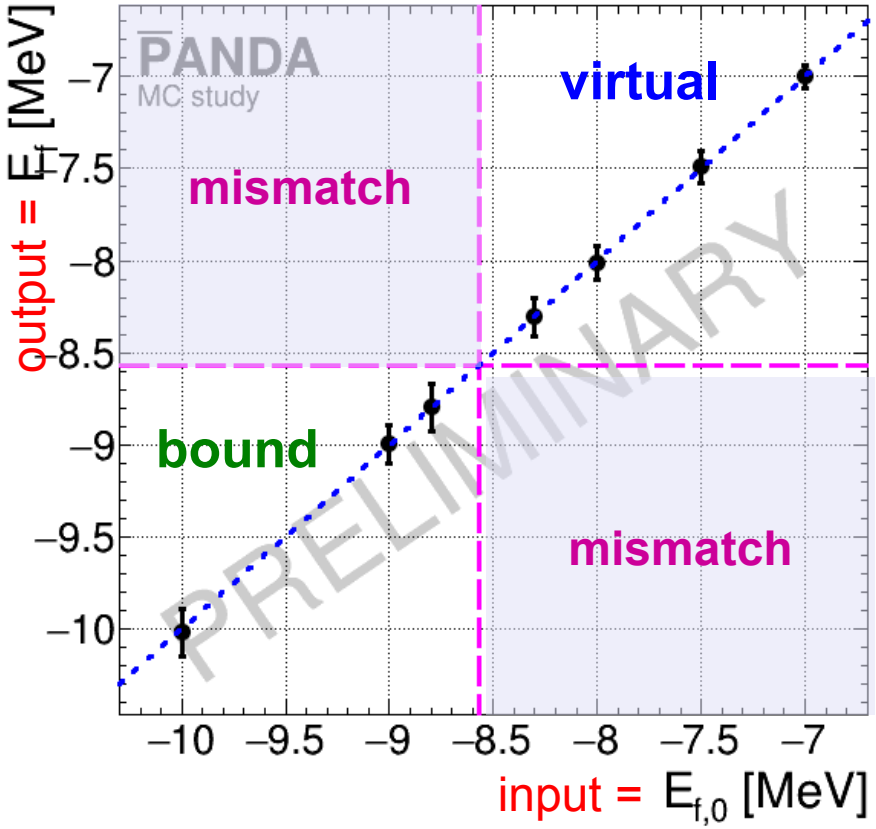
5σ

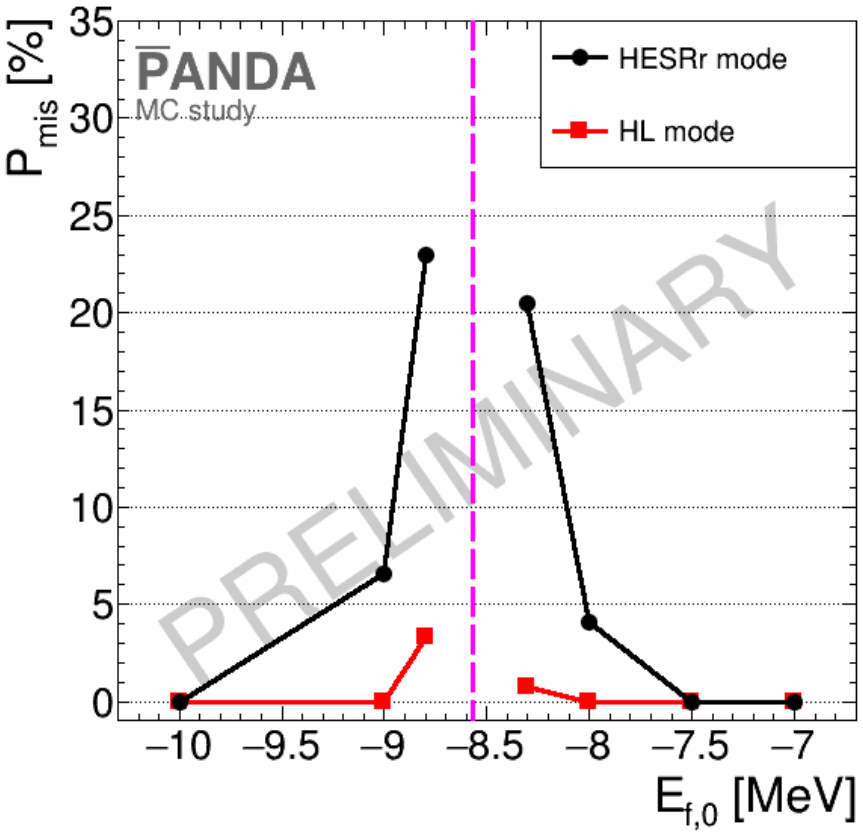
Relative Bias



Distinction of Lineshapes (40 x 2d)

- Extract standard deviation and bias from toy MC fits
- How well can virtual and bound state be distinguished?
- Take uncertainty as $\sigma_{Gaussian}$ → *integrate in mismatch region:*





Summary

- Feasibility study for resonance energy scans at PANDA
  - Lineshape and width measurements for X(3872)
  - Achievable performance quantified
- Scenario studied exemplariy: 40 x 2d data taking
- Determined sensitivity for BW width measurement
  - Sensitivity $\Gamma/\Delta\Gamma > 5$ at $\Gamma \gtrsim 90 \ldots 120$ keV
  - No significant bias $(\Gamma - \Gamma_0)/\Gamma_0$ over full range
  - HL mode slightly better over investigated range
- Determined sensitivity for molecular line-shape measurement
  - Possible to distinguish bound/virtual state
  - $P_{HL} > 95\%$ (all investigated settings)
  - $P_{HESRr} > 95\%$ for $|E_f - E_{f,th}| \gtrsim 750$ keV
  - HL mode better over investigated range

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  - $P_{HL} > 95\%$ (all investigate
  - $P_{HESRr} > 95\%$ for $|E_f - E_{f,th}|$
  - HL mode better over inves

PANDA will be the facility to study QCD -- hadron structure and spectroscopy

Thank you for your attention!

The PANDA collaboration:
~ 520 Members, 69 Institutes, 18 Countries

Austria, Australia, Belarus, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Netherlands, USA, UK