

BESII



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Light Meson Spectroscopy at BESIII

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On Behalf of the BESIII Collaboration

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Outline

- BEPCII and BESIII
- Light Meson Spectroscopy at BESIII
- Summary

BEPCII and BESIII



Beam energy: 1.0 ~ 2.3 GeV

Luminosity: $1.0 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
(reached in April 5th, 2016)

2004: BEPCII upgrade,
BEPCIII construction

2008: test run

2009 ~ now: physics run

BEPCII and BESIII

Main Drift Chamber (**MDC**)

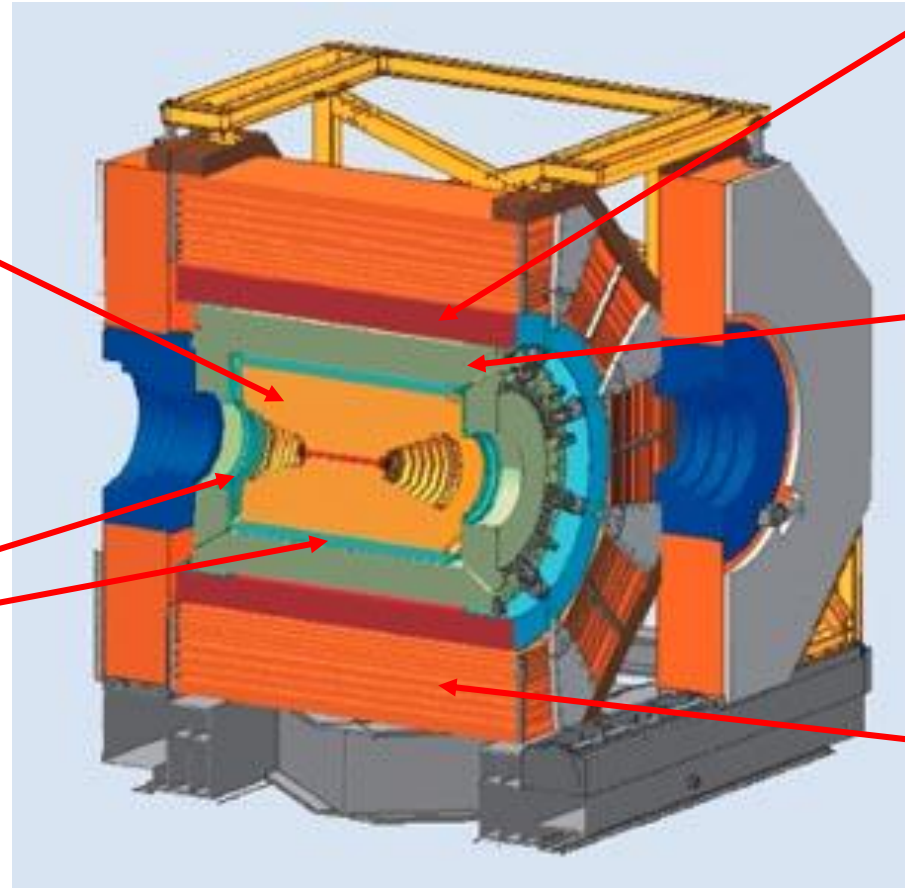
$$\sigma_p/P = 0.5\% (1 \text{ GeV})$$

$$\sigma_{dE/dx} = 6\%$$

Time of Flight (**TOF**)

$$\sigma_T: 90 \text{ ps (barrel)}$$

$$110 \text{ ps (endcap)}$$



Super-Conducting Magnet

1.0 T (2009)

0.9 T (2012)

Electromagnetic Calorimeter

(**EMC**)

CsI (Tl)

$$\sigma_E/\sqrt{E} = 2.5\% (1 \text{ GeV})$$

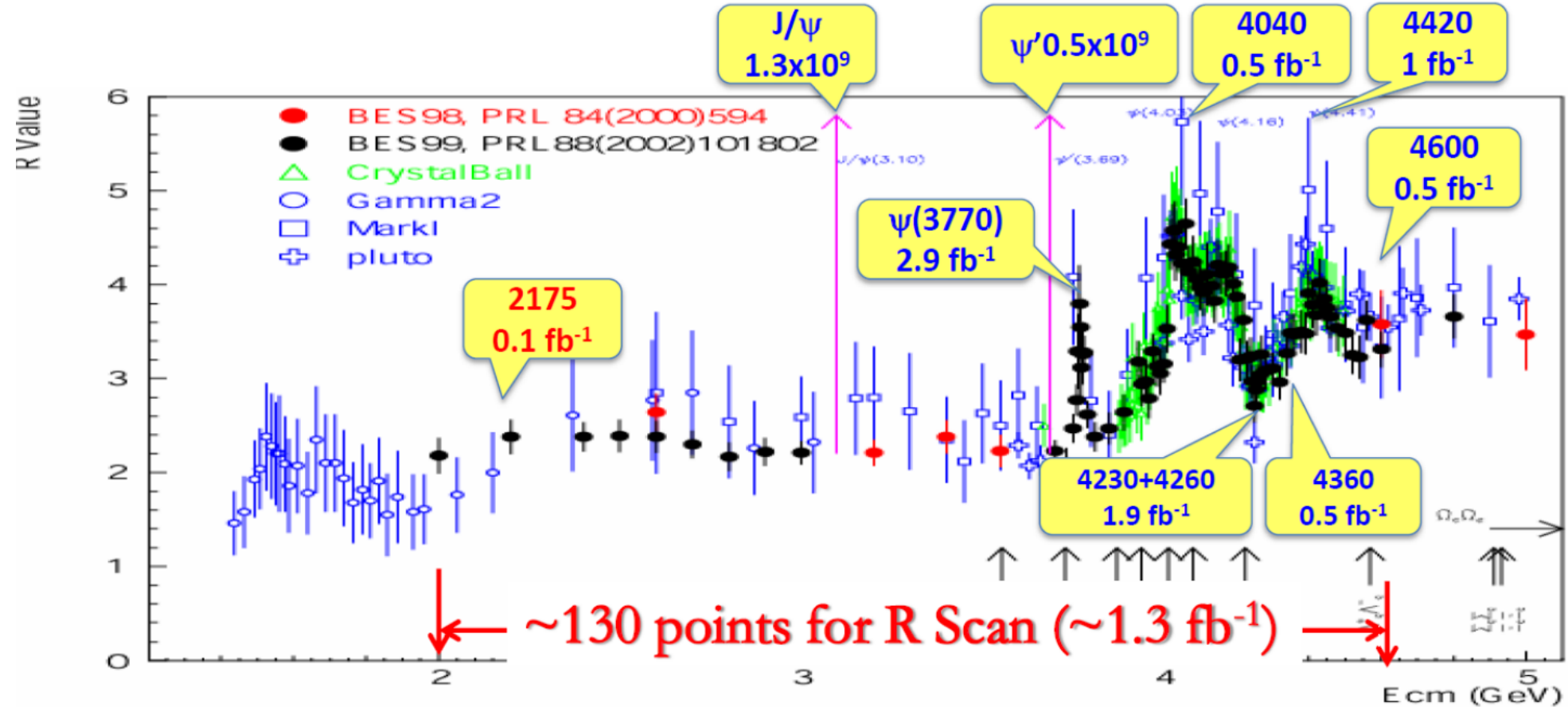
$$\sigma_{z,\phi} = 0.5 - 0.7 \text{ cm}/\sqrt{E}$$

μ Counter (**MUC**)

8 - 9 layers RPC

$$\delta_{R\Phi} = 1.4 \text{ cm} \sim 1.7 \text{ cm}$$

BEPCh and BESIII



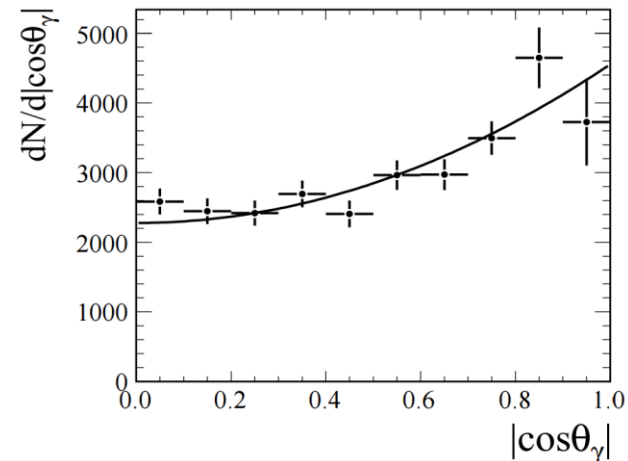
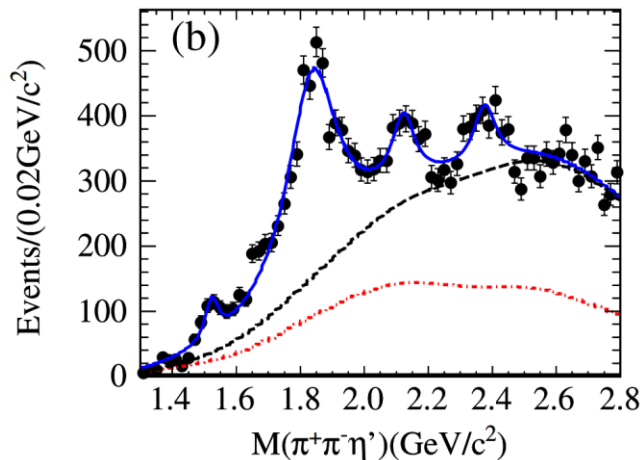
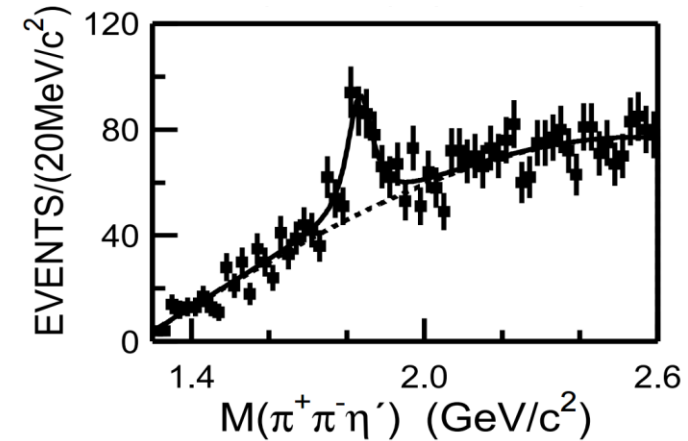
World largest J/ψ , $\psi(3686)$, $\psi(3770)$, ...
Produced directly from e^+e^- collision

Light Meson Spectroscopy at BESIII

- Light meson spectroscopy plays an important role in testing the QCD theory
- J/ψ decays is an ideal place to study light meson spectroscopy
- BESIII collected the largest J/ψ sample (~ 1.3 billion events) in the world
 - 225 million in 2009
 - 1086 million in 2012
- Recent progress in light meson spectroscopy at BESIII
 - Observation of $X(1835)$ in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S K_S \eta$
 - Anomalous line shape of $\eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - Model independent partial wave analysis of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$
 - Partial wave analysis of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \phi \phi$

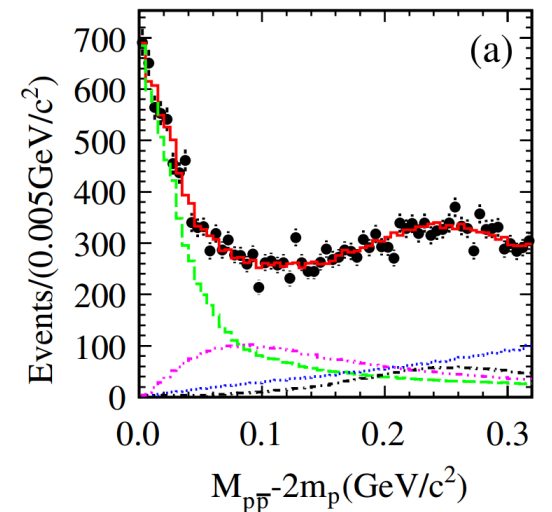
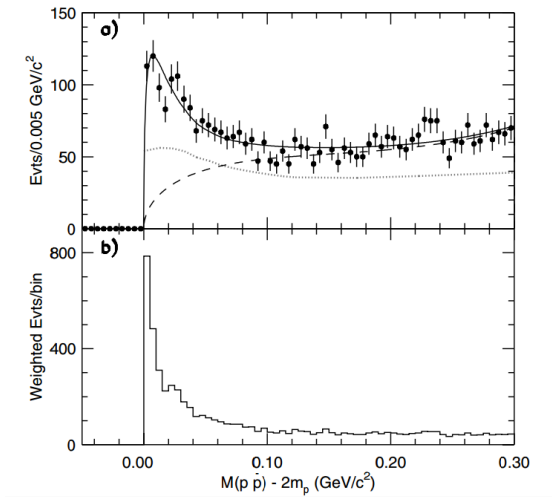
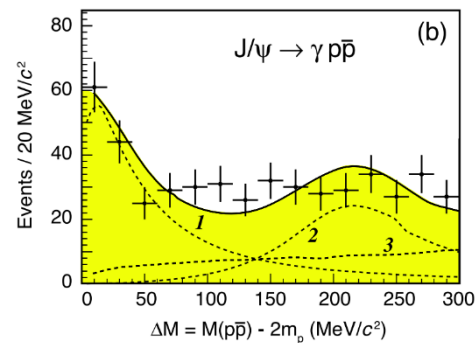
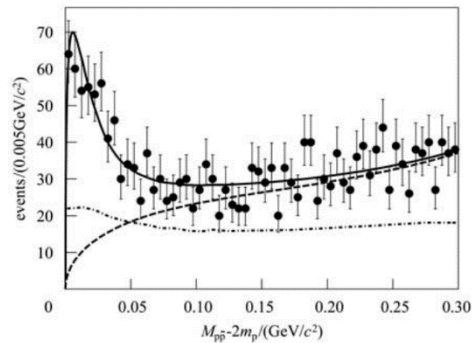
X(1835) and X(p \bar{p})

- X(1835)
 - Discovered by BESII in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - Confirmed by BESIII in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - ✓ $M = 1836.5 \pm 3.0^{+5.6}_{-2.1} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - ✓ $\Gamma = 190 \pm 9^{+38}_{-36} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - ✓ Angular distribution is consistent with 0^-



X(1835) and X(p \bar{p})

- X(p \bar{p})
 - Discovered by BESII in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p}$
 - Confirmed by BESIII and CLEO-c in $\psi(3686) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$, $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p}$
 - Confirmed by BESIII in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p}$
 - ✓ 0^{-+}
 - ✓ Not from FSI
 - ✓ $M = 1832_{-5}^{+19} +_{-17}^{+18} \pm 19 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - ✓ $\Gamma = 13 \pm 19 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ($< 76 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ @ 90% C.L.)



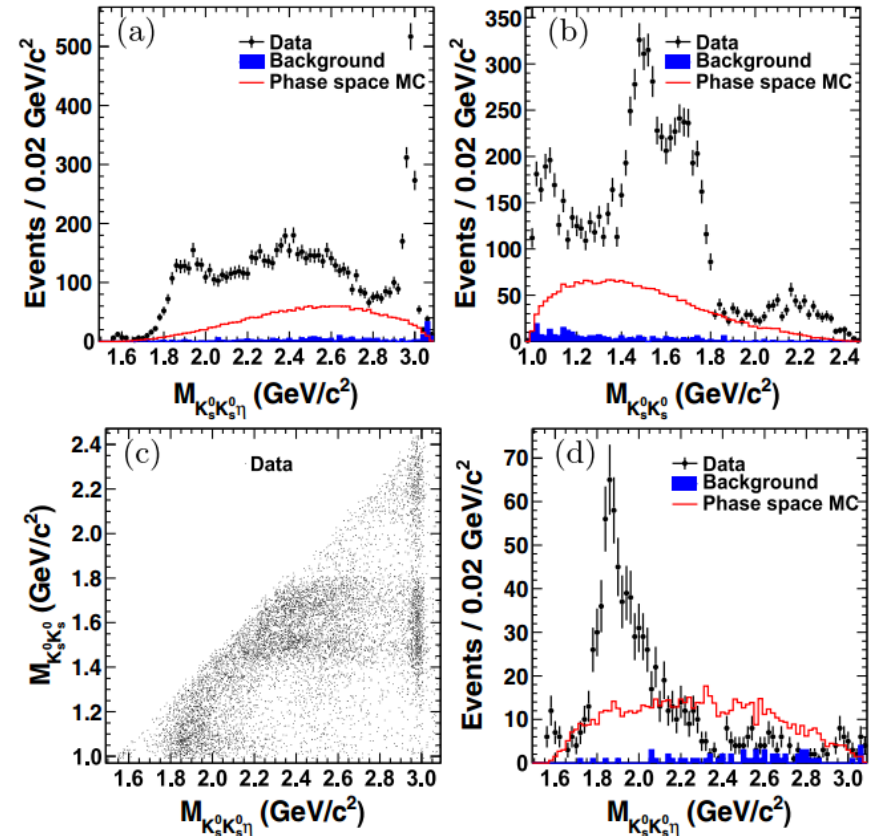
X(1835) and X(p \bar{p})

X(1835)	X(p \bar{p})
M = $1836.5 \pm 3.0^{+5.6}_{-2.1}$ MeV/c ²	M = $1832^{+19}_{-5} \ ^{+18}_{-17} \pm 19$ MeV/c ²
$\Gamma = 190 \pm 9^{+38}_{-36}$ MeV/c ²	$\Gamma = 13 \pm 19$ MeV/c ² (< 76 MeV/c ² @ 90% C.L.)
Probably 0⁻⁺	0⁻⁺
η' excitation? glueball? ...	p \bar{p} bound state? ...
SAME state?	

Observation of $X(1835)$ in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S K_S \eta$

- Use 1.3×10^9 J/ψ events collected by BESIII in 2009 and 2012
- Clear structure on mass spectrum of $K_S K_S \eta$ around $1.85 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Strongly correlated to $f_0(980)$
- PWA for $M(K_S K_S) < 1.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

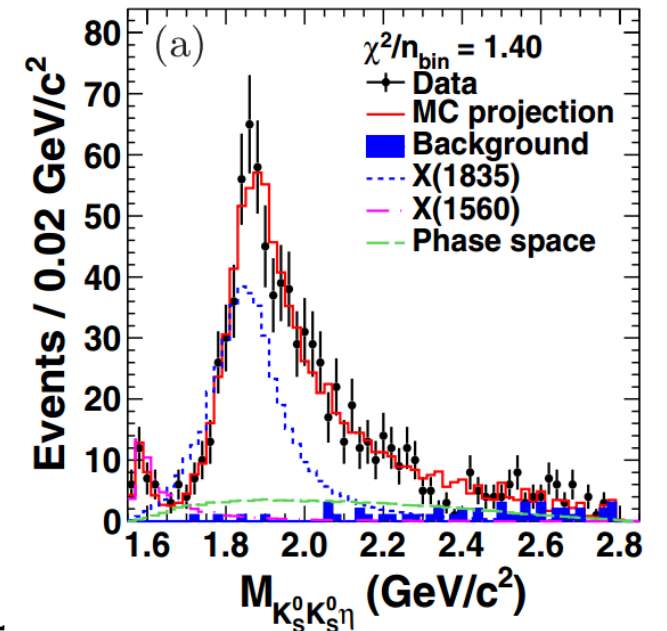
PRL 115, 091803 (2015)



Observation of X(1835) in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S K_S \eta$

PRL 115, 091803 (2015)

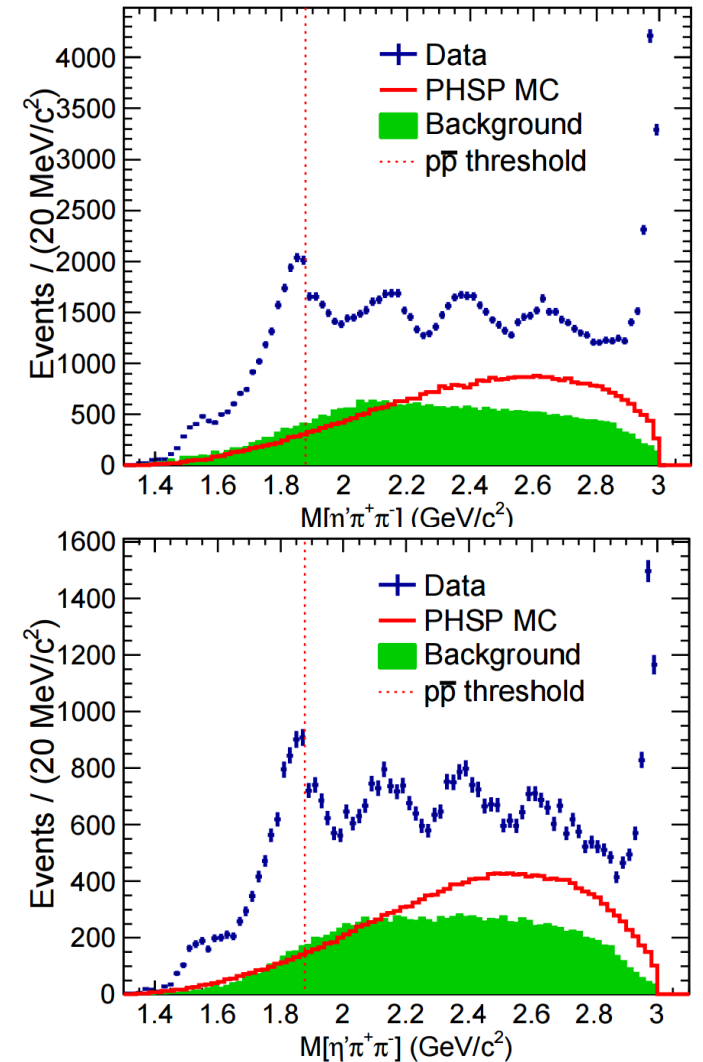
- X(1560)
 - 0^{-+} ; $X(1560) \rightarrow K_S K_S \eta$ ($> 8.9\sigma$)
 - $M = 1565 \pm 8_{-63}^{+0} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - $\Gamma = 45_{-13-28}^{+14+21} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - Consistent with $\eta(1405)/\eta(1475)$ within 2.0σ
- X(1835)
 - 0^{-+} ; $X(1835) \rightarrow K_S K_S \eta$ ($> 12.9\sigma$), dominated by $f_0(980)$ production
 - $M = 1844 \pm 9_{-25}^{+16} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - $\Gamma = 192_{-17-43}^{+20+62} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - **Consistent with the values obtained from $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$**
 - $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma X(1835)) \cdot \mathcal{B}(X(1835) \rightarrow K_S K_S \eta) = (3.31_{-0.30-1.29}^{+0.33+1.96}) \times 10^{-5}$



Anomalous line shape of $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$

- Use 1.09×10^9 J/ψ events collected by BESIII in 2012
- Two decay modes of η'
 - $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-$
 - $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$, $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Clear peaks of $X(1835)$, $X(2120)$, $X(2370)$, η_c , and a structure near $2.6 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- **A significant distortion of the $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ line shape near the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold**

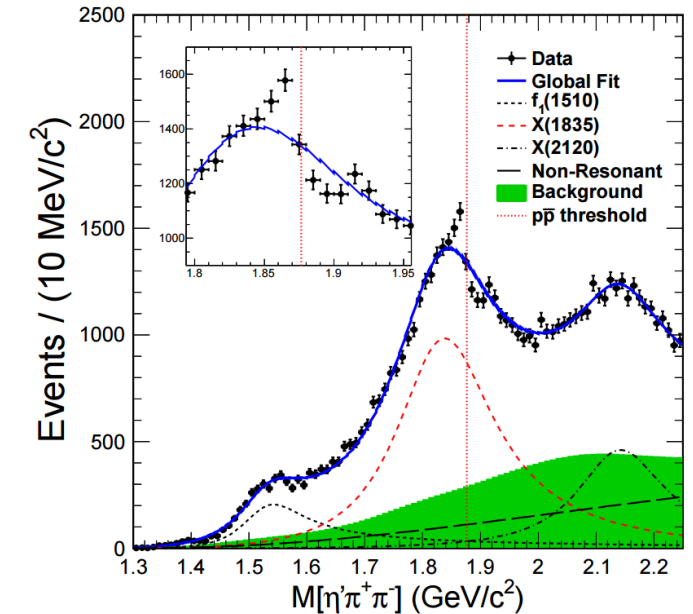
[arXiv:1603.09653v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.09653v2)



Anomalous line shape of $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$

[arXiv:1603.09653v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.09653v2)

- Simultaneous fits to two η' decay modes
- Simple Breit-Wigner function fails in describing the $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ line shape near the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold
- Two typical circumstances where an abrupt distortion of a resonance's line shape shows up
 - **Threshold structure caused by the opening of an additional $p\bar{p}$ decay mode**
 - Use the Flatté formula for the line shape
 - **Interference between two resonances**
 - Use coherent sum of two Breit-Wigner amplitudes for the line shape



$\log\mathcal{L} = 630503.3$

Anomalous line shape of $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$

[arXiv:1603.09653v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.09653v2)

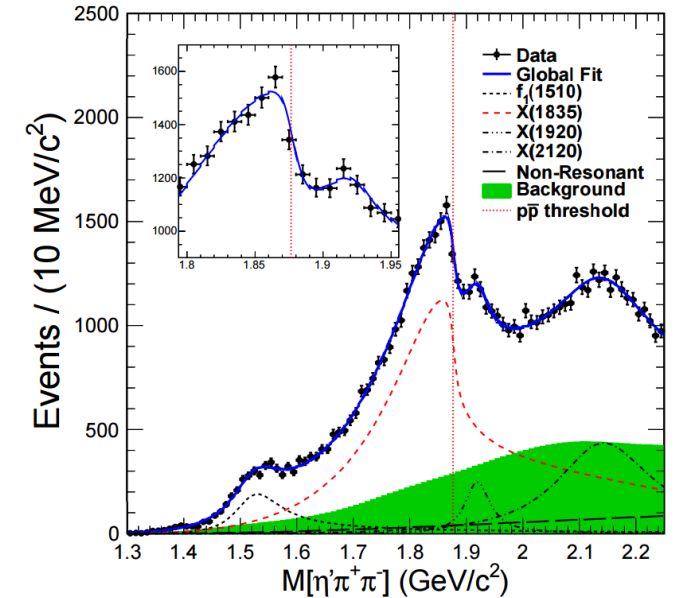
- Use the Flatté formula for the line shape

- $T = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{out}}}{\mathcal{M}^2 - s - i \sum_k g_k^2 \rho_k}$
- $\sum_k g_k^2 \rho_k \simeq g_0^2 (\rho_0 + \frac{g_{p\bar{p}}^2}{g_0^2} \rho_{p\bar{p}})$
- $g_{p\bar{p}}^2 / g_0^2$ is the ratio between the coupling strength to the $p\bar{p}$ channel and the summation of all other channels

The state around 1.85 GeV/c ²	
\mathcal{M} (MeV/c ²)	1638.0 ^{+121.9 +127.8} _{-121.9 -254.3}
g_0^2 ((GeV/c ²) ²)	93.7 ^{+35.4 +47.6} _{-35.4 -43.9}
$g_{p\bar{p}}^2 / g_0^2$	2.31 ^{+0.37 +0.83} _{-0.37 -0.60}
M_{pole} (MeV/c ²) *	1909.5 ^{+15.9 +9.4} _{-15.9 -27.5}
Γ_{pole} (MeV/c ²) *	273.5 ^{+21.4 +6.1} _{-21.4 -64.0}
Branching Ratio	$(3.93 +0.38 +0.31-0.38 -0.84) \times 10^{-4}$

A $p\bar{p}$
molecule-
like state?

* The pole nearest to the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold



$\log\mathcal{L} = 630549.5$

Significance of $g_{p\bar{p}}^2 / g_0^2$ being
non-zero is larger than 7σ

X(1920) is needed with 5.7σ

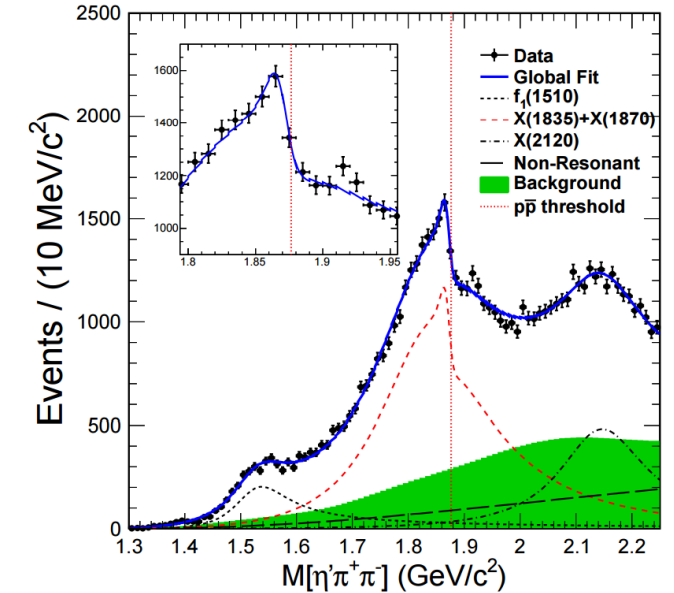
Anomalous line shape of $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$

[arXiv:1603.09653v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/1603.09653v2)

- Use coherent sum of two Breit-Wigner amplitudes

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{\rho_{out}}}{M_1^2 - s - iM_1\Gamma_1} + \frac{\beta \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot \sqrt{\rho_{out}}}{M_2^2 - s - iM_2\Gamma_2}$$

X(1835)	
M (MeV/c ²)	1825.3 ^{+2.4 +17.3} _{-2.4 -2.4}
Γ (MeV/c ²)	245.2 ^{+14.2 +4.6} _{-12.6 -9.6}
B.R. (constructive interference)	(3.01 ^{+0.17 +0.26} _{-0.17 -0.28}) × 10 ⁻⁴
B.R. (destructive interference)	(3.72 ^{+0.21 +0.18} _{-0.21 -0.35}) × 10 ⁻⁴
X(1870)	
M (MeV/c ²)	1870.2 ^{+2.2 +2.3} _{-2.3 -0.7}
Γ (MeV/c ²)	13.0 ^{+7.1 +2.1} _{-5.5 -3.8}
B.R. (constructive interference)	(2.03 ^{+0.12 +0.43} _{-0.12 -0.70}) × 10 ⁻⁷
B.R. (destructive interference)	(1.57 ^{+0.09 +0.49} _{-0.09 -0.86}) × 10 ⁻⁵



$\log\mathcal{L} = 630540.3$

Significance of X(1870)
is larger than 7σ

X(1920) is not significant

A $p\bar{p}$
bound state?

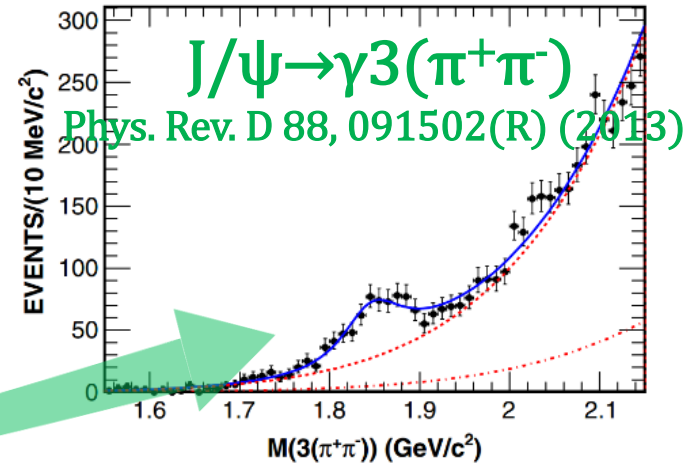
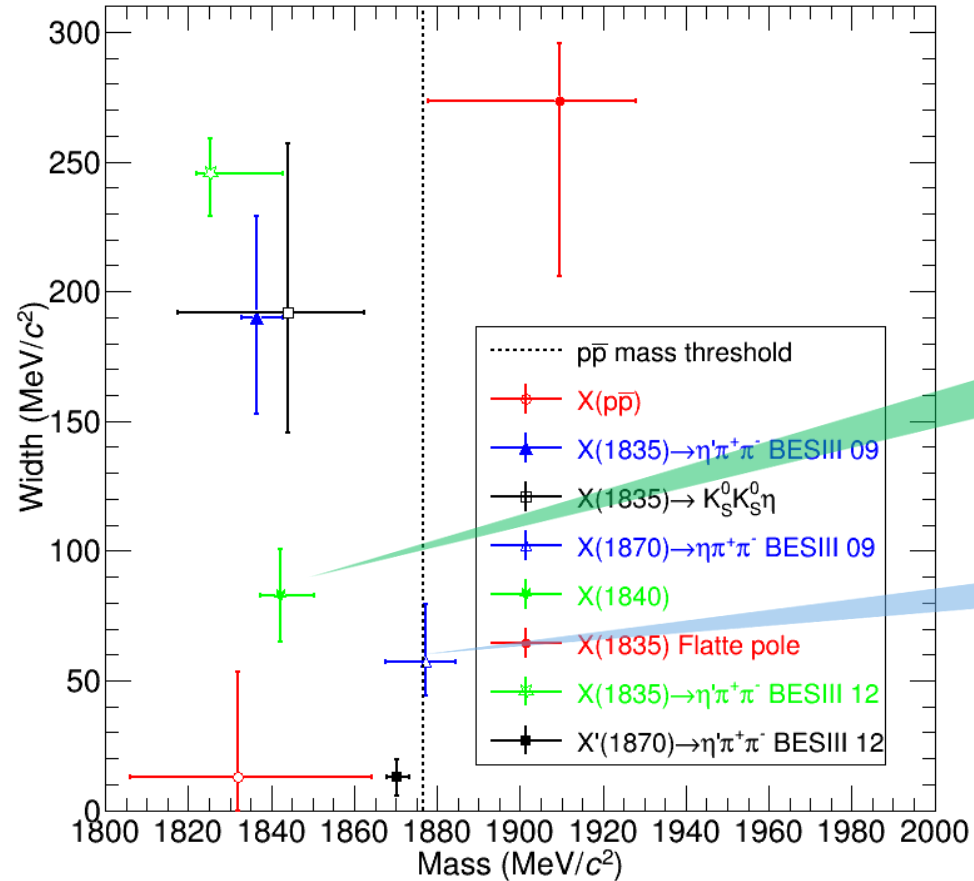
Anomalous line shape of $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$

- A significant distortion of the $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ line shape near the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold is observed in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$
 - Simple Breit-Wigner function fails in describing the line shape near the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold
- Two models have been used
 - MODEL I: threshold structure due to the opening of the $p\bar{p}$ decay mode
 - Use the Flatté formula
 - **Strong $p\bar{p}$ coupling, with significance larger than 7σ**
 - $M_{\text{pole}} = 1909.5^{+15.9+9.4}_{-15.9-27.5} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - $\Gamma_{\text{pole}} = 273.5^{+21.4+6.1}_{-21.4-64.0} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - MODEL II: interference between two resonances
 - Use coherent sum of two Breit-Wigner amplitudes
 - **A narrow resonance below the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold, with significance larger than 7σ**
 - $M = 1870.2^{+2.2+2.3}_{-2.3-0.7} \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - $\Gamma = 13.0^{+7.1+2.1}_{-5.5-3.8} \text{ MeV}/c^2$

Anomalous line shape of $\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$ near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta'\pi^+\pi^-$

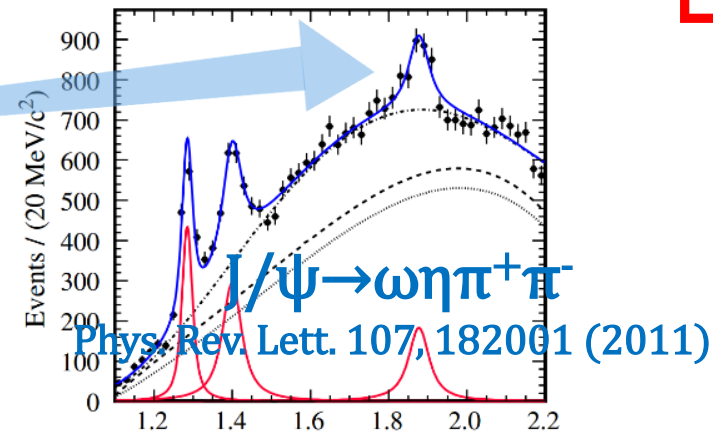
- Both models fit the data well with almost equally good quality
 - Cannot distinguish them with current data
 - **Suggest the existence of a state, either a broad state with strong couplings to $p\bar{p}$, or a narrow state just below the $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold**
 - **Support the existence of a $p\bar{p}$ molecule-like state or bound state**
- To elucidate further the nature of the state
 - More J/ψ data
 - Study line shapes in other decay modes
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma p\bar{p}$
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S K_S \eta$
 - ...

Structures around 1.8 GeV/c²



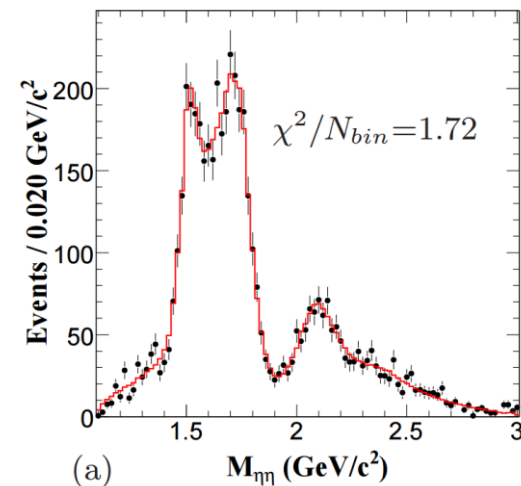
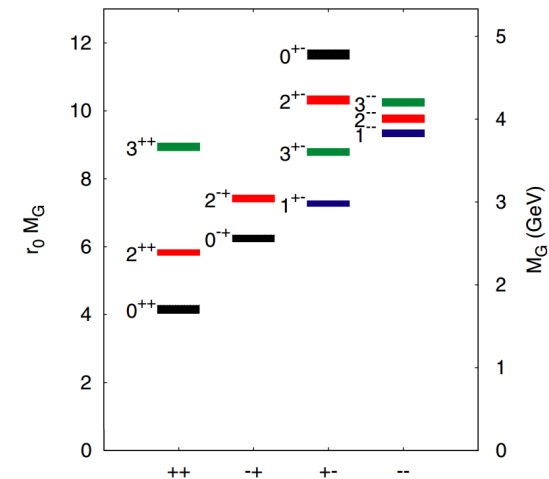
□ J^{PC} of X(1840)
and X(1870):
PWA

□ Search and study
those states in
more channels



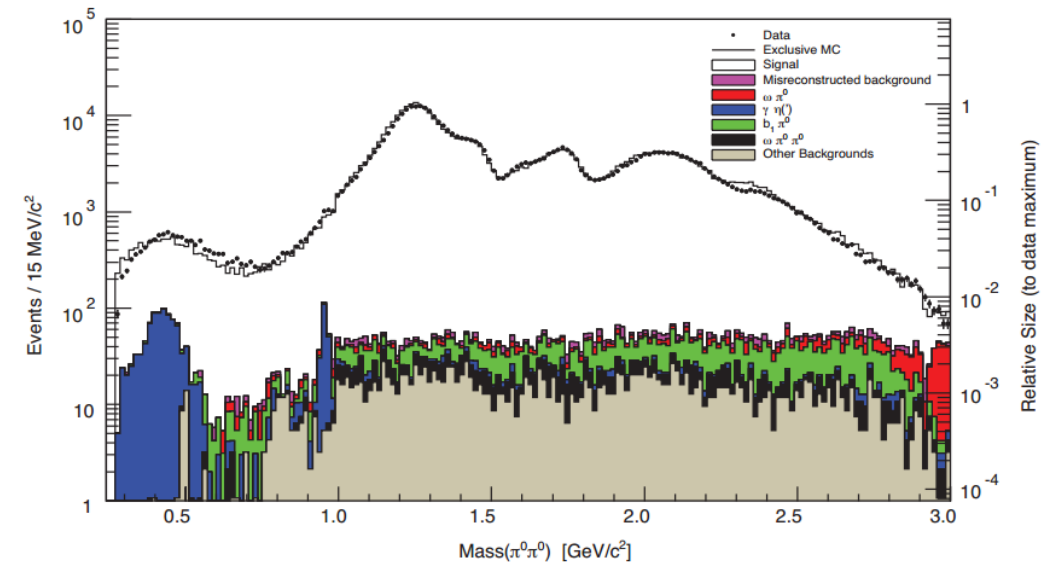
Glueball

- Predicted by QCD
- Not established in experiment
- LQCD prediction
 - 0^{++} ground state: $1 \sim 2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - 2^{++} ground state: $2.3 \sim 2.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - 0^{-+} ground state: $2.3 \sim 2.6 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma PP, \gamma VV, \dots$
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta \eta$ [Phys. Rev. D. 87, 092009 \(2013\)](#)



Model Independent PWA of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$

- Use 1.3×10^9 J/ψ events collected by BESIII in 2009 and 2012
- $\pi^0 \pi^0$ system
 - Only significant 0^{++} and 2^{++} contributions
 - Very clean
 - Larger statistics and more open channels than the $\eta \eta$ system
 - Many broad and overlapping resonances (parameterization challenging)
 - Model independent PWA (MIPWA)

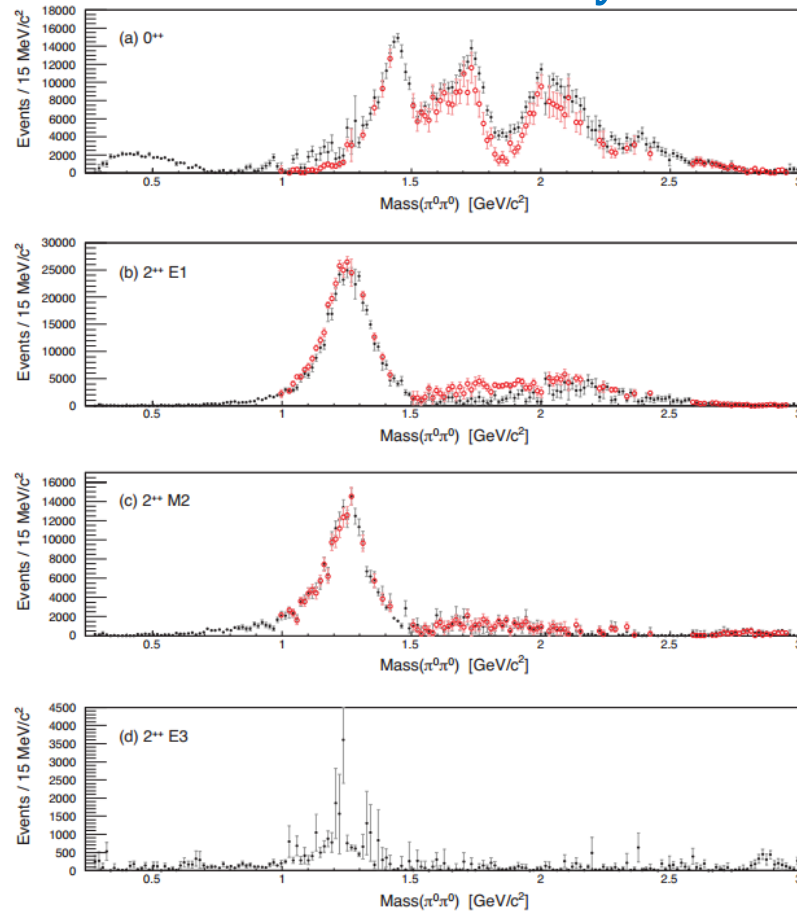


- ✓ More than 440,000 reconstructed events
- ✓ Background level $\sim 1.8\%$

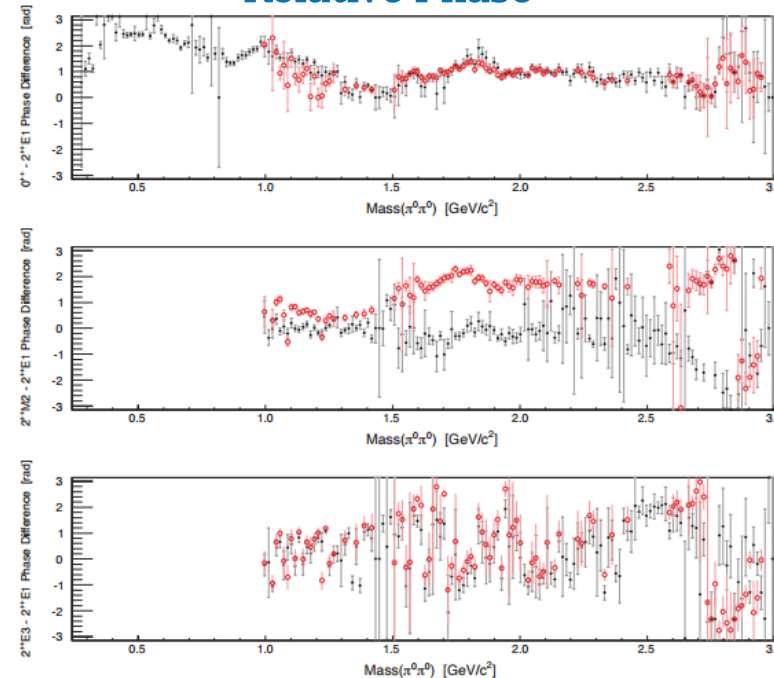
Phys. Rev. D 92, 052003 (2015)

Model Independent PWA of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$

Extracted Intensity



Relative Phase



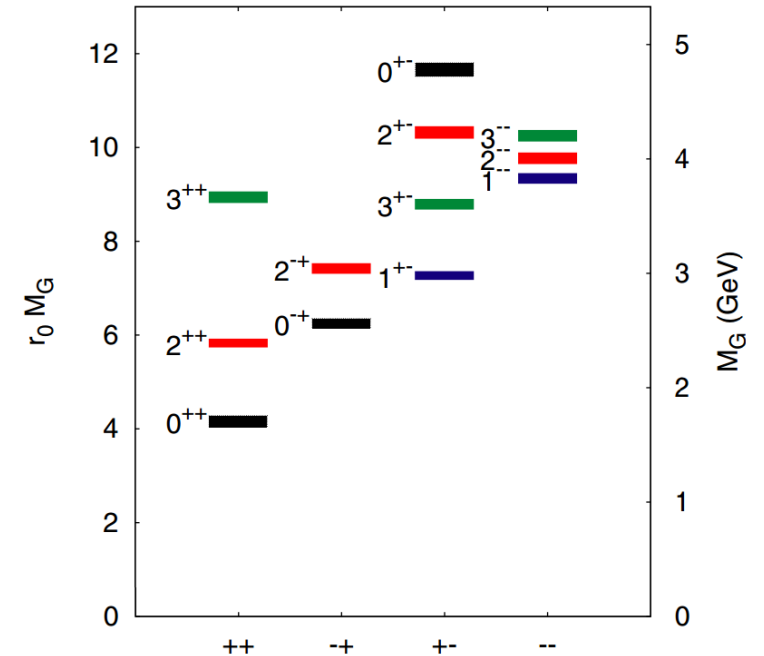
- ✓ A piecewise function that describes the dynamics of the $\pi^0\pi^0$ system is determined as a function of $M(\pi^0\pi^0)$
- ✓ Significant features of the scalar spectrum includes structures near 1.5, 1.7 and 2.0 GeV/c^2
- ✓ Ambiguities present above $K\bar{K}$ threshold

- Nominal Solution
- Ambiguous Solution

Phys. Rev. D 92, 052003 (2015)

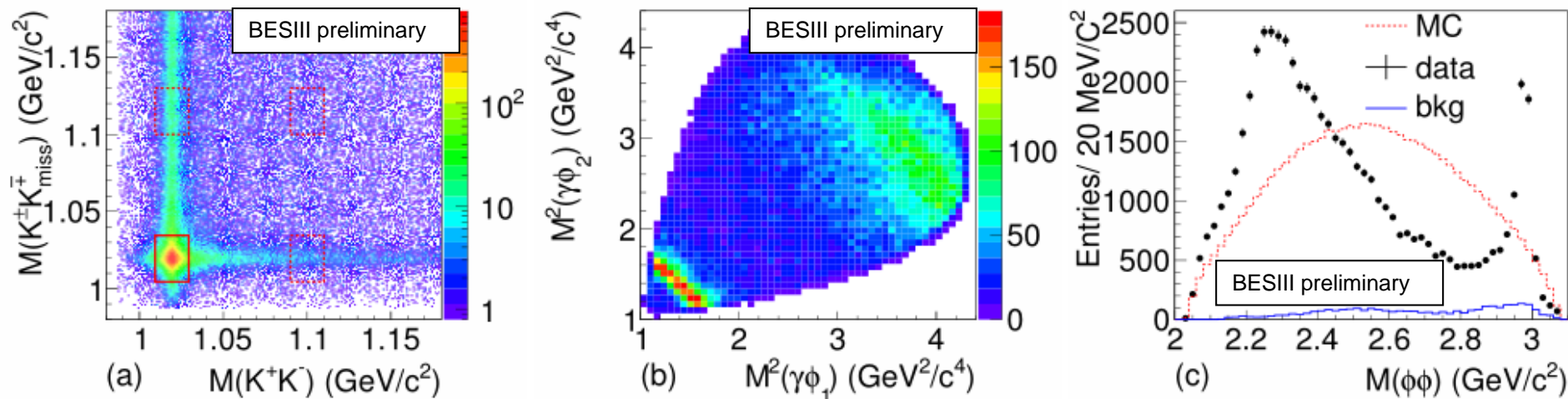
PWA of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \phi \phi$

- Lattice QCD predictions:
 - Ground state of 2^{++} glueball in $2.3 \sim 2.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - Ground state of 0^{-+} glueball in $2.3 \sim 2.6 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Structures in $\phi\phi$ spectrum:
 - Pseudoscalar state $\eta(2225)$ was observed in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \phi \phi$
 - For higher 0^{-+} mass states above $2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, very little is known.
 - Broad 2^{++} structures decaying to $\phi\phi$ were reported around 2.3 GeV in πN reactions and in $p\bar{p}$ central collisions



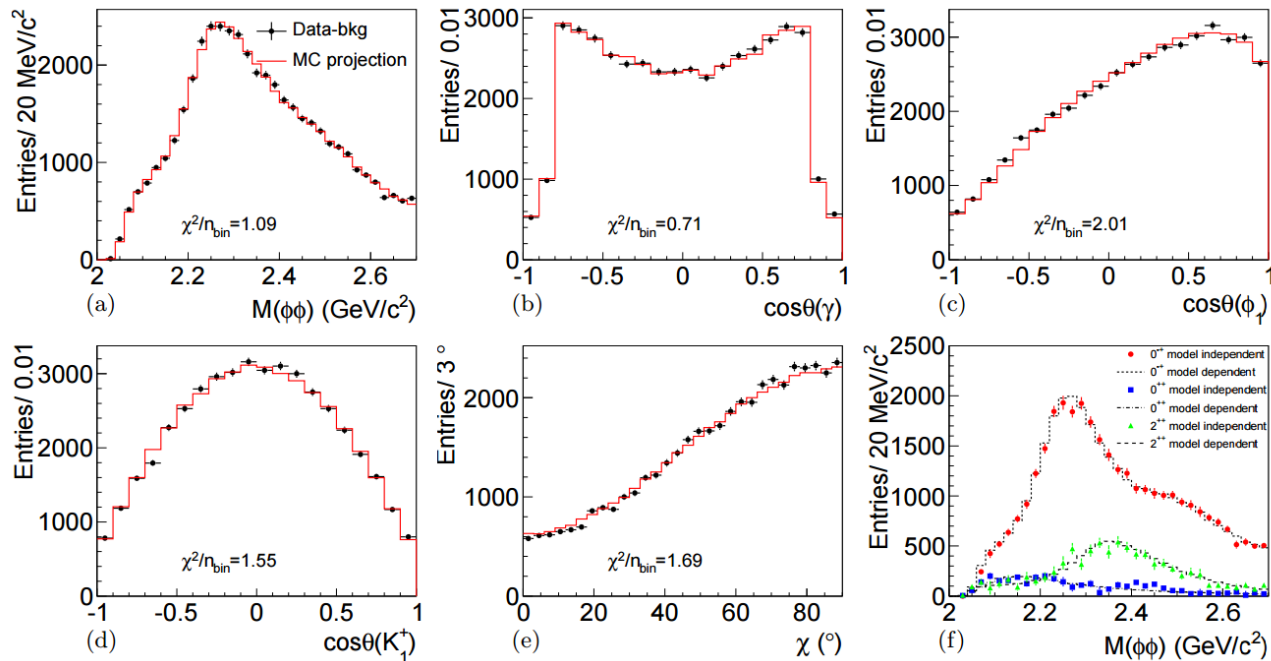
PWA of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \phi \phi$

- Use 1.3×10^9 J/ψ events collected by BESIII in 2009 and 2012
- PWA procedure
 - Covariant tensor formalism
 - Data-driven background subtraction
 - Resonances are parameterized by relativistic Breit-Wigner with constant width
 - Resonances with significance $> 5 \sigma$ are selected as components in solution



[arXiv:1602.01523](https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.01523)

PWA of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \phi \phi$



Pseudoscalar:
 $\eta(2225)$ confirmed
 $\eta(2100)$ and $X(2500)$

Dominant

Tensor:
 $f_2(2010)$, $f_2(2300)$, $f_2(2340)$: stated in πp
 reaction; strong $f_2(2340)$ production.

Resonance	$M(\text{MeV}/c^2)$	$\Gamma(\text{MeV}/c^2)$	B.F. ($\times 10^{-4}$)	Sig.
$\eta(2225)$	2216^{+4+18}_{-5-11}	185^{+12+44}_{-14-17}	$(2.40 \pm 0.10^{+2.47}_{-0.18})$	28.1σ
$\eta(2100)$	2050^{+30+77}_{-24-26}	$250^{+36+187}_{-30-164}$	$(3.30 \pm 0.09^{+0.18}_{-3.04})$	21.5σ
$X(2500)$	2470^{+15+63}_{-19-23}	230^{+64+53}_{-35-33}	$(0.17 \pm 0.02^{+0.02}_{-0.08})$	8.8σ
$f_0(2100)$	2102	211	$(0.43 \pm 0.04^{+0.24}_{-0.03})$	24.2σ
$f_2(2010)$	2011	202	$(0.35 \pm 0.05^{+0.28}_{-0.15})$	9.5σ
$f_2(2300)$	2297	149	$(0.44 \pm 0.07^{+0.09}_{-0.15})$	6.4σ
$f_2(2340)$	2339	319	$(1.91 \pm 0.07^{+0.72}_{-0.69})$	10.7σ
0^{-+} PHSP			$(2.74 \pm 0.15^{+0.16}_{-1.48})$	6.8σ

[arXiv:1602.01523](https://arxiv.org/abs/1602.01523)

- ✓ Well consistent with the results from Model-independent PWA
- ✓ Helpful for mapping out the pseudoscalar excitations and searching for a 0^{-+} glueball

Summary

- Many interesting results in light meson spectroscopy from BESIII
 - Observation of X(1835) in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma K_S K_S \eta$
 - **J^{PC} of X(1835) is determined: 0^{-+}**
 - Observation of anomalous $\eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$ line shape near $p\bar{p}$ mass threshold in $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta' \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - **Support the existence of a $p\bar{p}$ bound state or molecule-like state**
 - Sophisticated model independent partial wave analysis of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$
 - Partial wave analysis of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \phi \phi$
- More results are expected in the future!

Thank you!