

# Exotic hadron search in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow VV$ process

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Base on a measurement from Belle Experiment

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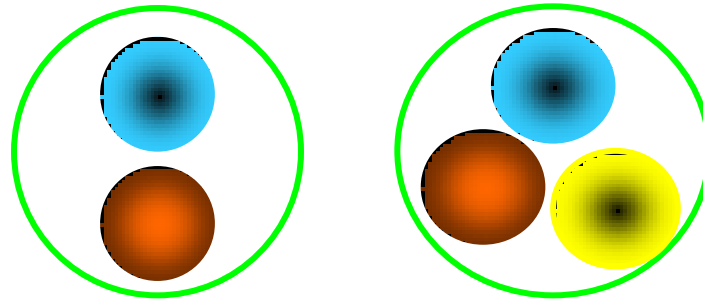
# Outline

- 1. Exotic hadron picture.
- 2.  $\gamma\gamma$  reaction in B factory.
- 3.  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow VV$  cross section measurement.
- 4. Summary.

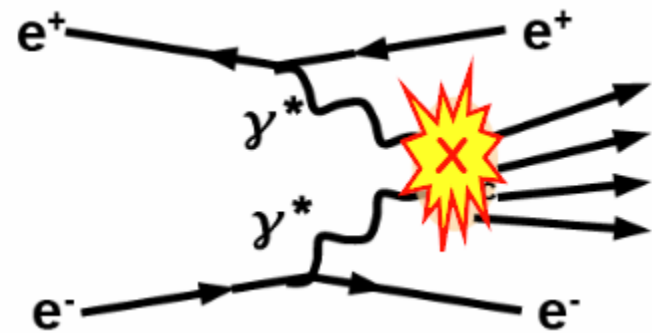
# Hadrons: normal & exotic

- Hadrons are composed from 2 (meson) or 3 (baryon) quarks

Quark model



- QCD allows hadrons with  $N_{\text{quarks}} \neq 2, 3$ 
  - glueball :  $N_{\text{quarks}} = 0$  (gg, ggg, ...)
  - hybrid :  $N_{\text{quarks}} = 2 + \text{excited gluon}$
  - Multiquark state :  $N_{\text{quarks}} > 3$
  - molecule : bound state of more than 2 hadrons



## $\gamma^*\gamma^*$ interaction in an $e^+e^-$ Collider. Hadron production process:

1. High virtuality: large  $Q^2$ , double tag or single tag method.
2. Quasi-real photons: small  $Q^2$ ,  $Q^2 \ll W_{\gamma\gamma}^2$ ,  $Q^2 \ll E_{\text{QCD}}^2$ , non-tag method, characteristic  $|\Sigma Pt^*|$  distribution.

Quantum number constraint:

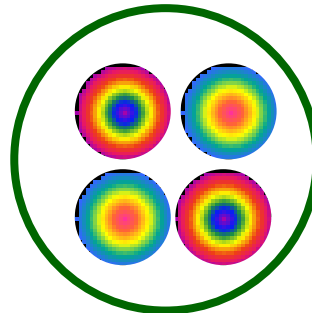
$Q=0$ ,  $C=+$ ,  $J^P=0^+, 0^-, 2^+, 2^- \dots$

## Experimental measurements report:

$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} * \text{Br}(\gamma\gamma \rightarrow f)$  or  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow f$  cross section,  $\gamma\gamma$  coupling constant, provide info of hadron structure.

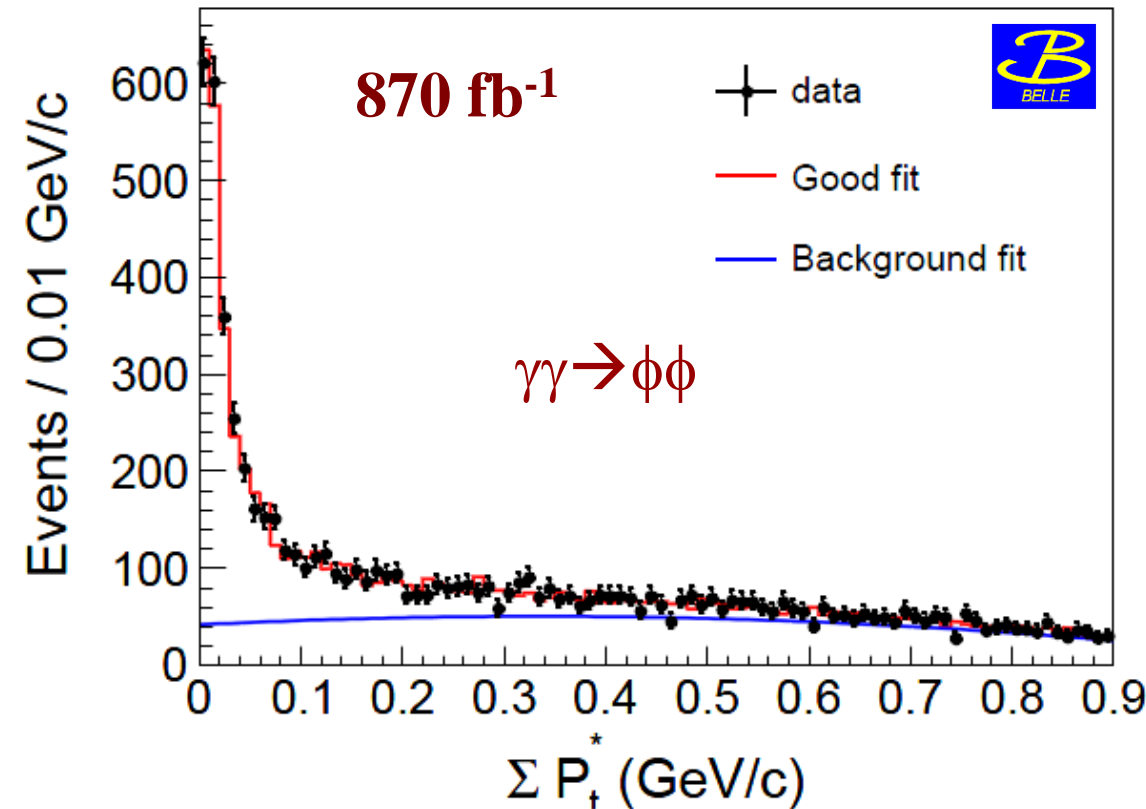
Hunt new hadrons, study hadron structure, test QCD properties and form factors measurement...

- 1.  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow VV$  is good channel for 4-quark state search.
- Consist of  $VV$  pair and well "glued" to  $\gamma\gamma$  system, lot of models: MIT bag... (Sov. Phys. Usp. 34,1991)
- $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \rho^+\rho^-, \rho^0\rho^0, K^{*+}K^{*-} \dots$  Measured by L3 and ARGUS.
- Enhancements have been observed above threshold, what's the nature of them?
- 2. We are aiming at  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \omega\phi, \phi\phi, \omega\omega$ .



$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow VV$  ( $\omega\phi, \phi\phi, \omega\omega$ ) cross section

# How to extract signal events?



$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \omega\phi, \phi\phi, \omega\omega$

$\phi \rightarrow K^{+}K^{-}, \omega \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{0}$

$L=870\text{fb}^{-1}, Y(nS) n=1,\dots,5$

1. Quasi-real photon:

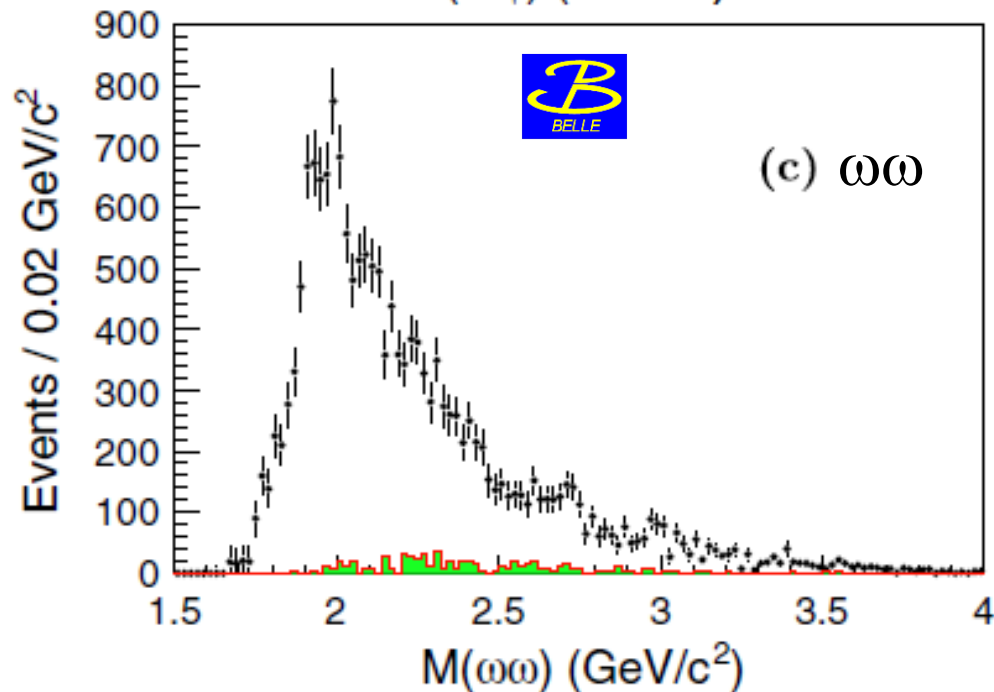
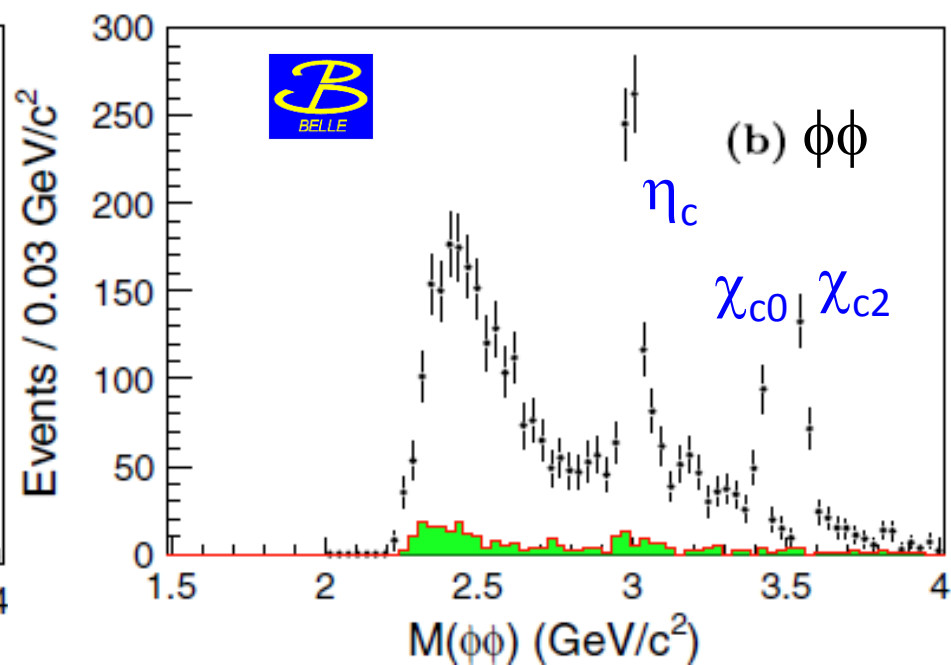
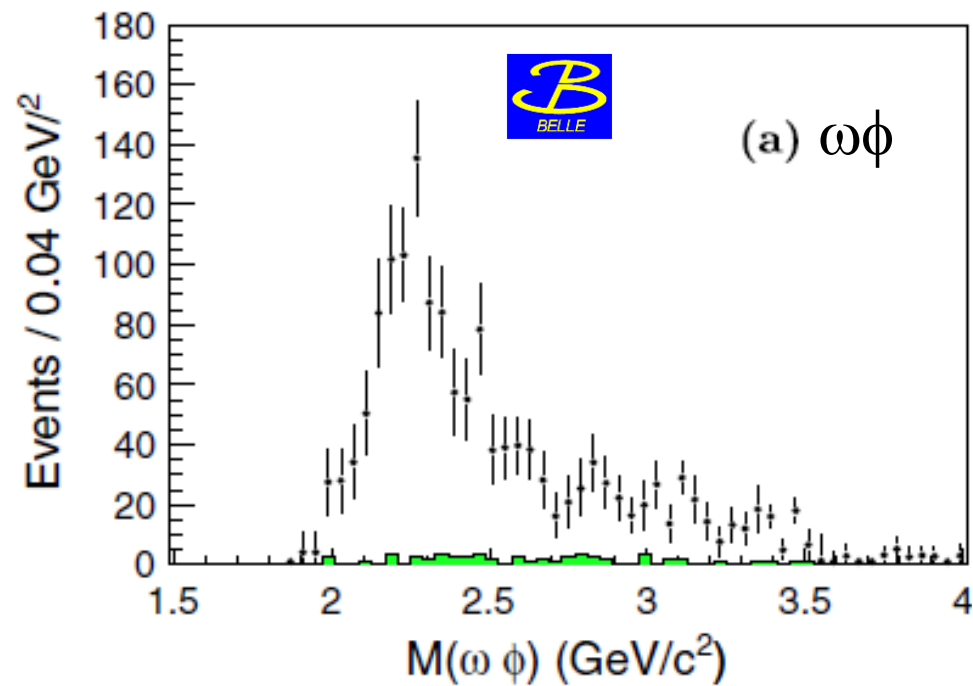
Double un-tag method.

2. Signal events:  $|\Sigma P_{+}^{*}|$  (vector sum) distribution peak at zero.

3. Background events: relative large  $|\Sigma P_{+}^{*}|$  value.

4. Pure signal events is extracted through fit  $|\Sigma P_{+}^{*}|$  distribution with smooth background shape in each mass bin.

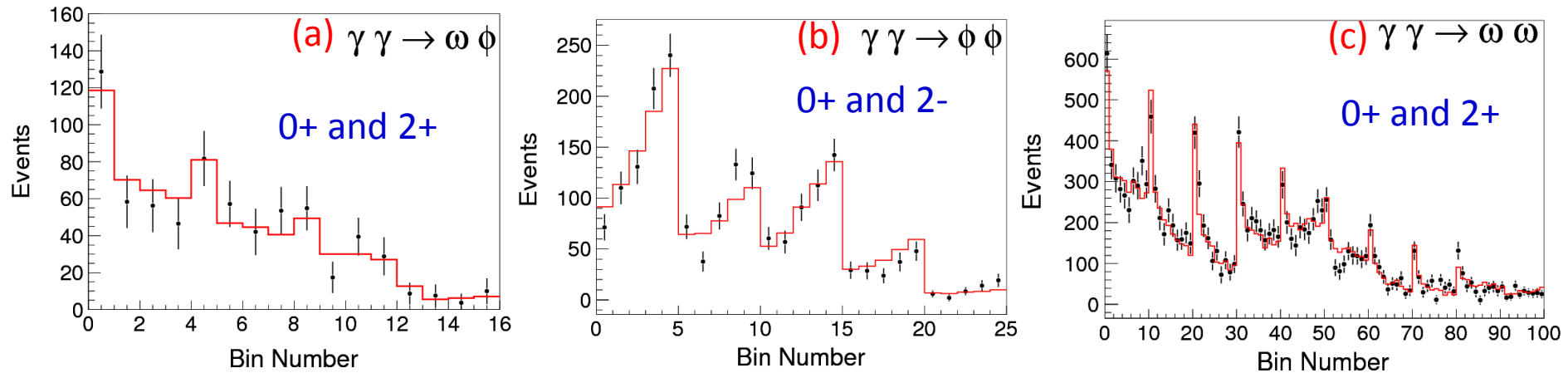
5. Direct final state background is estimated through  $\omega/\phi$  sideband events.



1. (a)  $\omega\phi$  (b)  $\phi\phi$  (c)  $\omega\omega$  mass spectrum in two-photon process.
2. Background is estimated from sideband, i.e.  $4K$ ,  $6\pi$ ...
3. Obvious enhancement below  $2.8\text{GeV}/c^2$
4. Charmonia is observed significantly in  $\phi\phi$  mode.



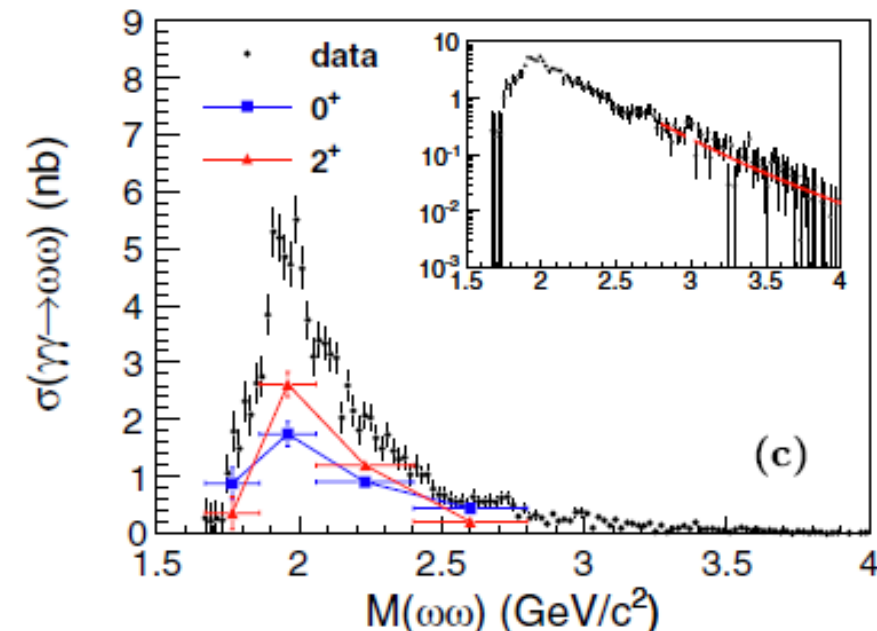
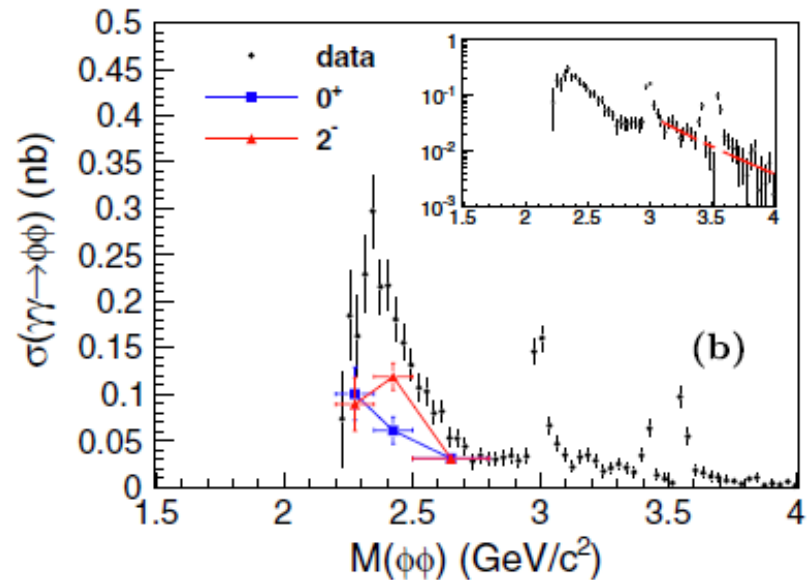
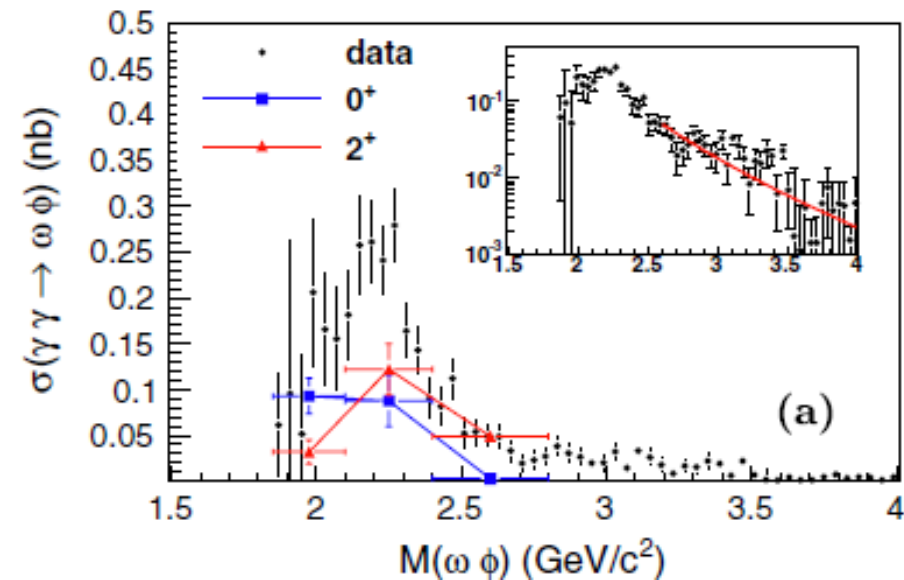
# Spin-Parity results for $M(VV) < 2.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



Angle definition:

1. Five kinematically independent angles:  $\cos\theta, \cos\theta^*, \cos\theta^{**}, \phi^*, \phi^{**}$
  2. Transversity angle:  $\phi_T = |\phi^* + \phi^{**}|$ ; Polar-angle product:  $\Pi_\theta = (\sin\theta^*)^2 \times (\sin\theta^{**})^2$
  3. (a)  $4 \times 4$  (b)  $5 \times 5$  (c)  $10 \times 10$  bins. Fig (a) shows  $\Pi_\theta$  distribution in each  $\phi_T$  bin, i.e.  $\Pi_\theta$  distribution while  $\phi_T \in [0, 0.25)$  for first 4 bins and similarity for others.
  4. Fit 2-D angle distribution  $f(\phi_T, \Pi_\theta)$  to extract different  $J^P$  components.
- (a).  $0^+$  S-Wave or  $2^+$  S-Wave  
 (b).  $0^+$  S-Wave and  $2^-$  P-Wave (c).  $0^+$  S-Wave and  $2^+$  S-Wave

# Cross section measurement

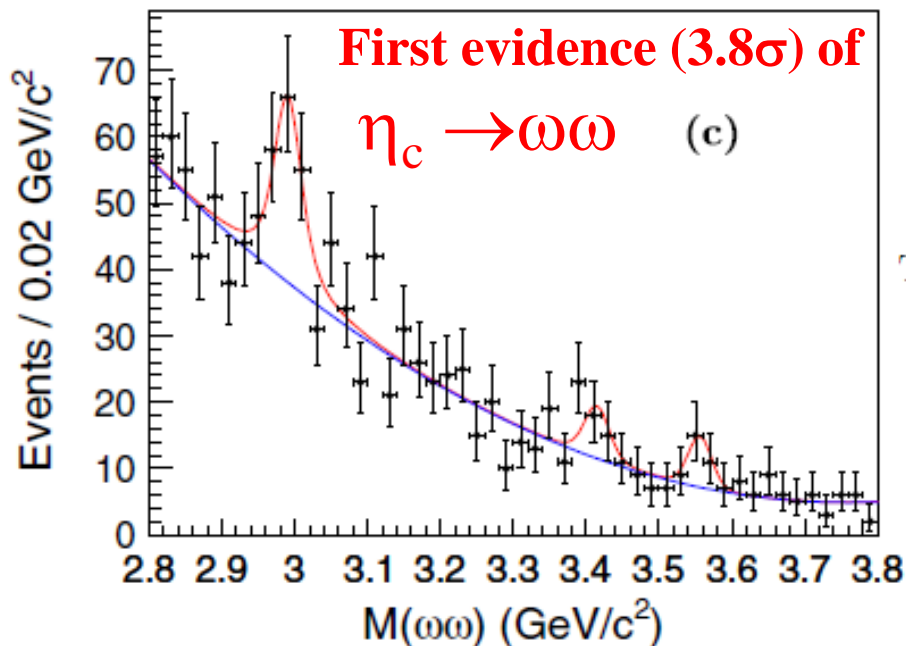
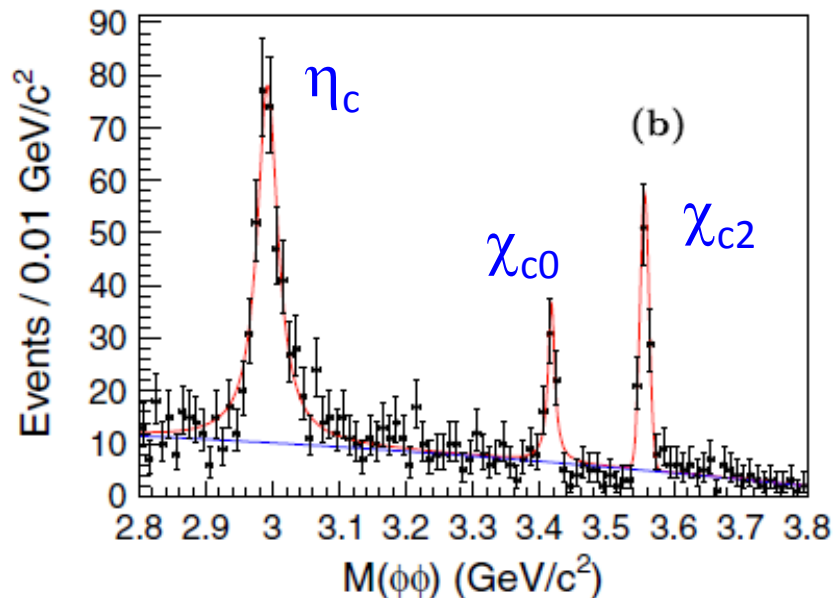
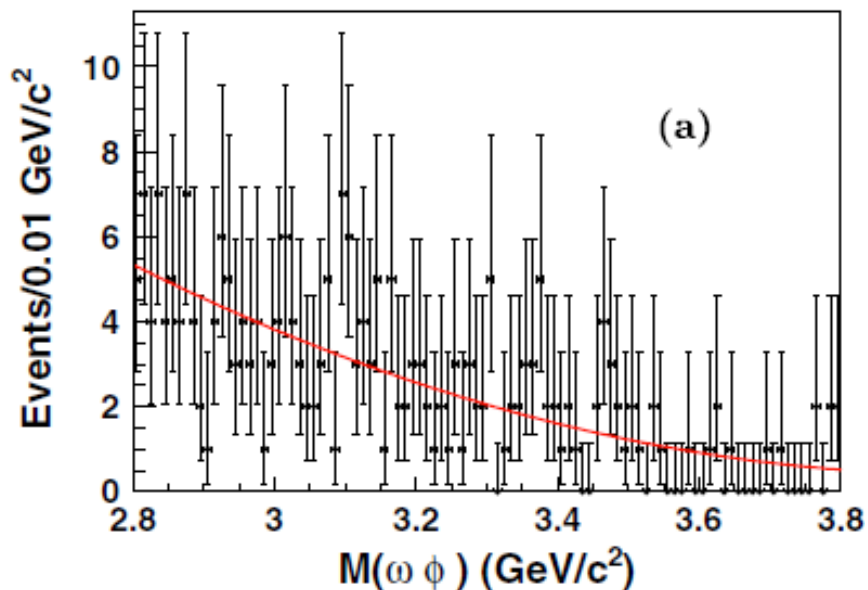


1. (a) $\omega\phi$  (b) $\phi\phi$  (c) $\omega\omega$  cross section together with different  $J^P$  component contribution.
2. Efficiency is got through MC simulation and re-weighted according to mass dependent spin-parity analysis result.
3. Systematic would be (a)15%, (b)11% and (c)13%.
4. Power law ( $W^{-n}$ ) fit for high energy region:

$$n=(a)7.2 \pm 0.6, (b)8.4 \pm 1.1, (c)9.1 \pm 0.6.$$

**Belle, PRL108,232001(2012)**

# Charmonium results



1. Clear  $\eta_c$ ,  $\chi_{c0}$  and  $\chi_{c2}$  signal in (b) $\phi\phi$  mode and first evidence for (c) $\eta_c \rightarrow \omega\omega$ .
2. Measurement of  $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} \text{Br}(VV)$

TABLE II: Results of  $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} \mathcal{B}(X \rightarrow VV)$  (eV) for  $\eta_c$ ,  $\chi_{c0}$  and  $\chi_{c2}$ .

mode	$\omega\phi$	$\phi\phi$	$\omega\omega$
$\eta_c$	$< 0.49$	$7.75 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.62$	$8.67 \pm 2.86 \pm 0.96$
$\chi_{c0}$	$< 0.34$	$1.72 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.14$	$< 3.9$
$\chi_{c2}$	$< 0.04$	$0.62 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$	$< 0.64$

Belle, PRL108,232001(2012)

# Summary

- 1. Cross section of  $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \omega\phi, \phi\phi, \omega\omega$  process have been measurement up to 4 GeV.
- 2. Structures have been observed near threshold, which might be 4 quark state candidate.
- 3. Agree with perturbative QCD calculation in high energy region.
- 4. Charmonium results are also given.

Thank you!