

**FPCP2022**

# Exotic Hadrons at LHCb

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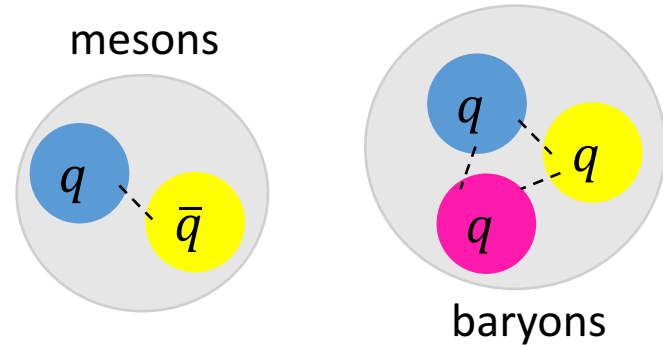
# Introduction

Phys. Lett., 8:214-215 (1964)

Hadron spectroscopy is very important to probe low-energy non-perturbative QCD dynamics

## Conventional hadrons:

Quarks are confined in mesons and baryons



Multi-quarks states are first predicted in 1964 in quark model original paper, by M. Gell-Mann and G. Zweig

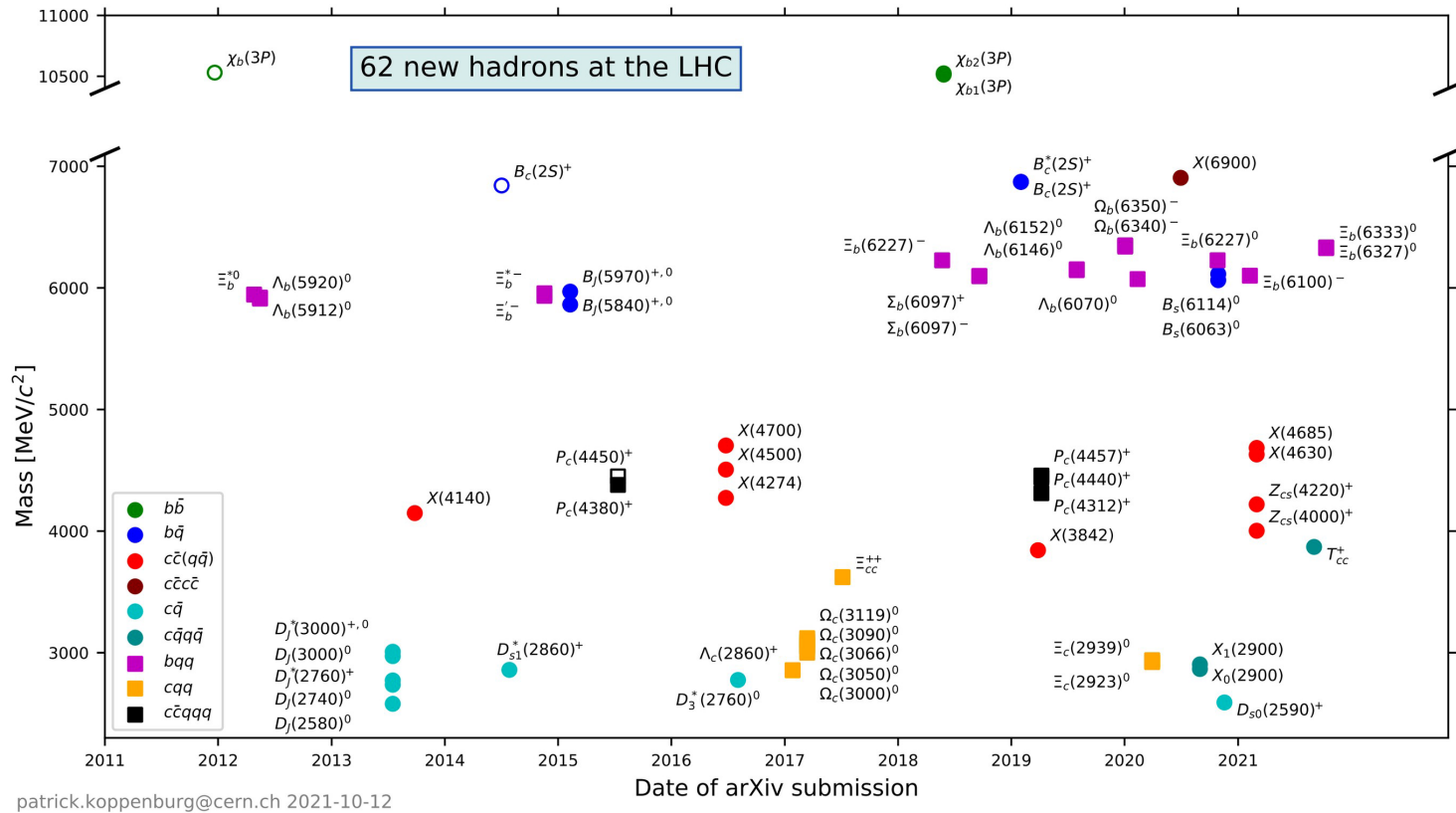
## Exotic hadrons:

different multi-quarks compounds are allowed



# Spectroscopy at LHCb

62 new hadrons discovered at LHC and 18 of them are 'exotic'

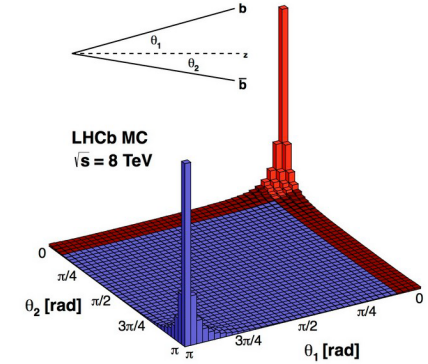
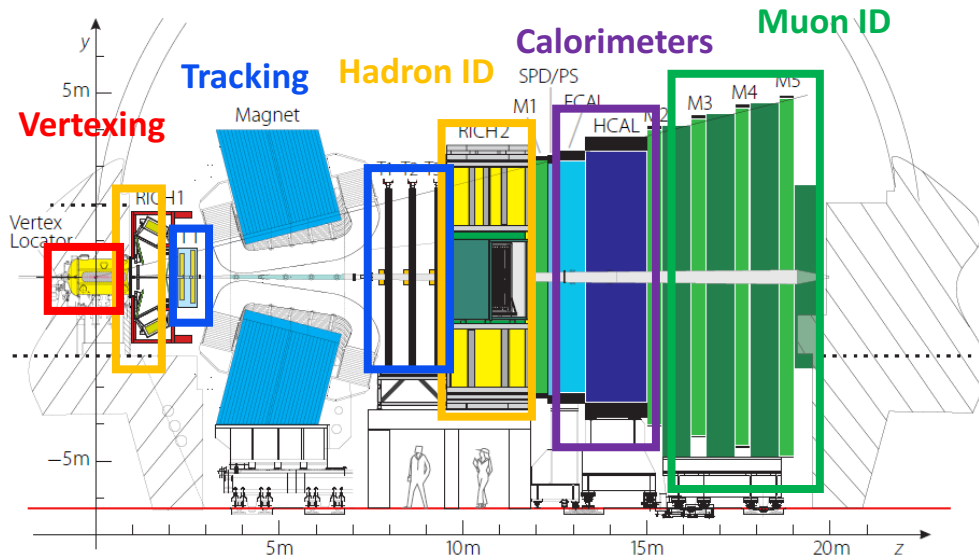


A real new hadrons discovery machine, major contribution to the hadron taxonomy

How multi-quark states bind is still largely mysterious!

# The LHCb experiment

JINST 3 (2008) S08005, IJMPA 30 (2015) 1530022

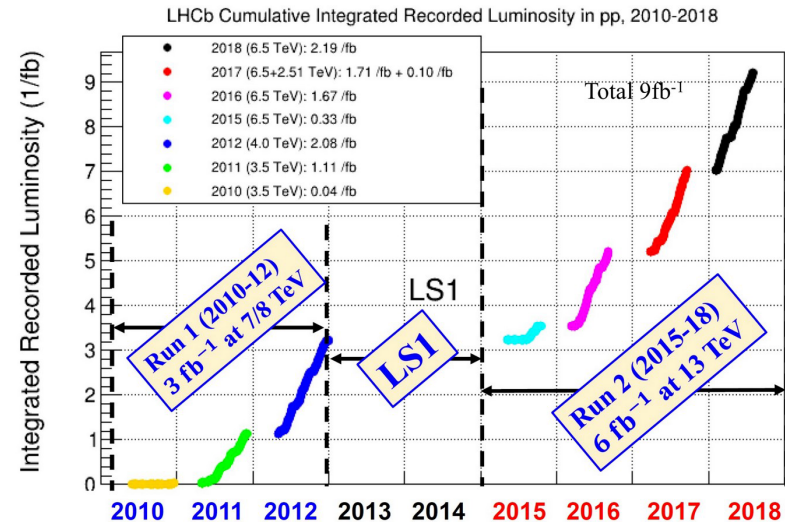


Single arm spectrometer, 25% of  $b\bar{b}$  pairs produced in the acceptance

Designed to study heavy hadron decays

Unique kinematic region: high rapidity ( $2 < \eta < 5$ ) and low  $p_T$

Excellent tracking, momentum resolution and particle identification

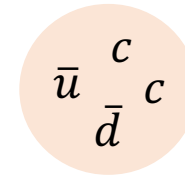
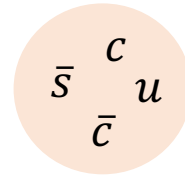
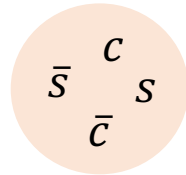




# Overview of selected results

PRL 118, 022003 (2017), PRL 127, 082001 (2021)  
[arXiv:2109.01056v2](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.01056v2), [arXiv:2109.01038](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.01038)

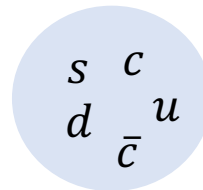
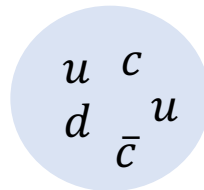
## Tetraquarks:



Observation of new  $X \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$  and  $Z_{cs} \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$  states in  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$

Study of the Doubly-charmed tetraquark  $T_{cc}^+$  in prompt  $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$

## Pentaquarks:



Sci.Bull. 66, 13, 1278-1287 (2021)  
[PRL 128 \(2022\) 062001](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.01038)

Evidence of  $J/\psi \Lambda$  structure in  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^+$

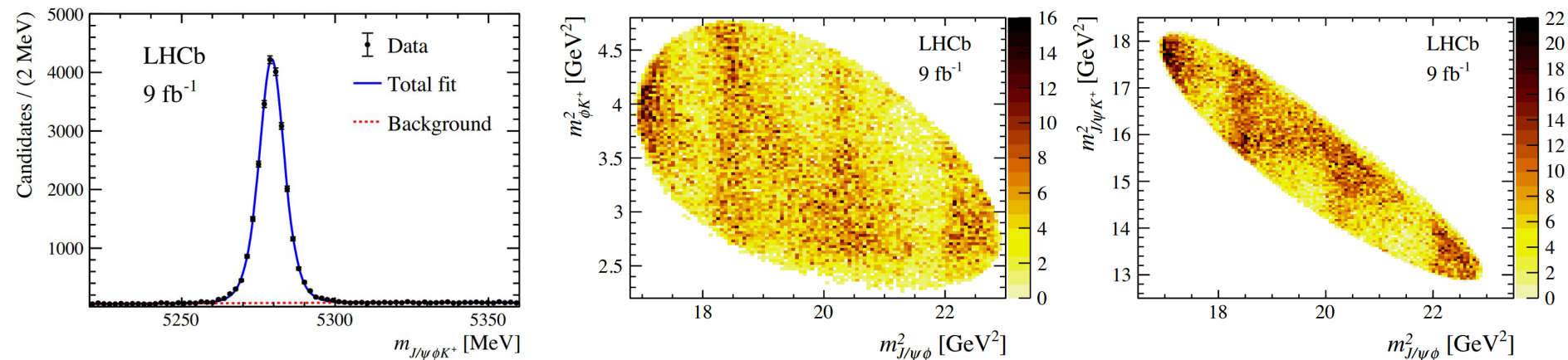
Searching for pentaquarks in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$

# Study of $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$

PRL 118, 022003 (2017), PRL 127, 082001 (2021)

Analysis with full dataset and improved selection  $\sim$  **24K signal candidates** (Run1  $\times$  6)

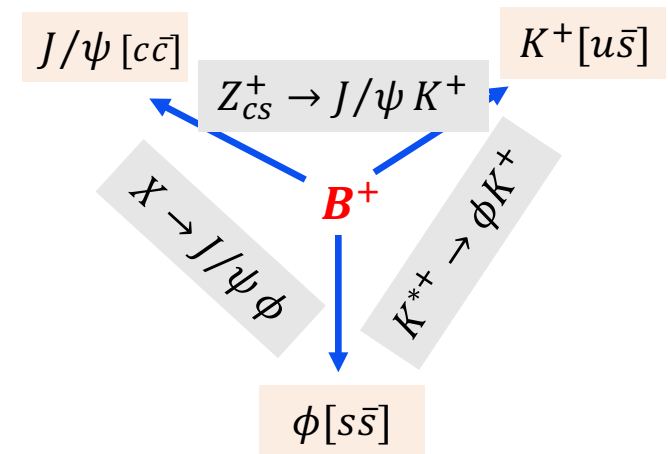
Efficiency **improved by 15%** and the background **reduced by factor 6** than Run1



Clear structures in 2D Dalitz plots, both in the  $J/\psi K^+$  and  $J/\psi \phi$  masses

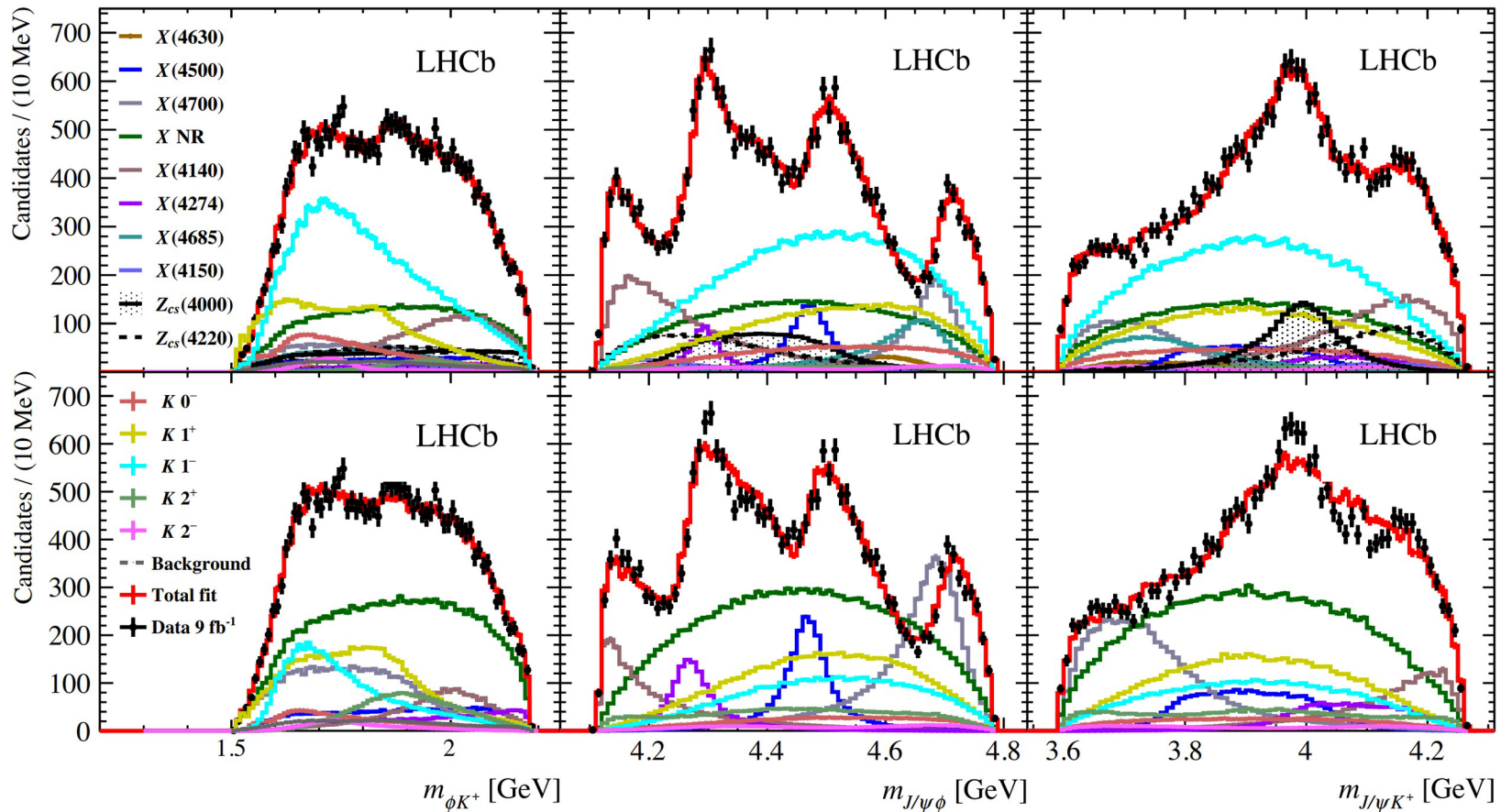
**6D amplitude** analysis to decouple all contribute resonance ( $Z_{CS}$ ,  $X$ ,  $K^*$ )

For each decay chain ( $Z_{CS}$ ,  $X$ ,  $K^*$ ) **six variables** in the fit (mass and five angles)



# Amplitude fit

PRL 127, 082001 (2021)



Updated model

Run1 model

Model used in the Run1 analysis **not completely satisfactory** to full dataset

Need to add **other exotic states** ( $Z_{cs}$ ,  $X$ )

# $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$ results

PRL 127, 082001 (2021)

$J^P$	Contribution	Significance ( $\sigma$ )	$M_0$ (MeV)	$\Gamma_0$ (MeV)	FF (%)
1 <sup>+</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup> P <sub>1</sub> $K(1^+)$	4.5 (4.5)	$1861 \pm 10^{+16}_{-46}$	$149 \pm 41^{+231}_{-23}$	
	2 <sup>3</sup> P <sub>1</sub> $K'(1^+)$	4.5 (4.5)	$1911 \pm 37^{+124}_{-48}$	$276 \pm 50^{+319}_{-159}$	
	1 <sup>3</sup> P <sub>1</sub> $K_1(1400)$	9.2 (11)	1403	174	$15 \pm 3^{+3}_{-11}$
2 <sup>-</sup>	1 <sup>1</sup> D <sub>2</sub> $K_2(1770)$	7.9 (8.0)	1773	186	
	1 <sup>3</sup> D <sub>2</sub> $K_2(1820)$	5.8 (5.8)	1816	276	
1 <sup>-</sup>	1 <sup>3</sup> D <sub>1</sub> $K^*(1680)$	4.7 (13)	1717	322	$14 \pm 2^{+35}_{-8}$
	2 <sup>3</sup> S <sub>1</sub> $K^*(1410)$	7.7 (15)	1414	232	$38 \pm 5^{+11}_{-17}$
2 <sup>-</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup> P <sub>2</sub> $K_2^*(1980)$	1.6 (7.4)	$1988 \pm 22^{+194}_{-31}$	$318 \pm 82^{+481}_{-101}$	$2.3 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.7$
0 <sup>-</sup>	2 <sup>1</sup> S <sub>0</sub> $K(1460)$	12 (13)	1483	336	$10.2 \pm 1.2^{+1.0}_{-3.8}$
2 <sup>-</sup>	$X(4150)$	4.8 (8.7)	$4146 \pm 18 \pm 33$	$135 \pm 28^{+59}_{-30}$	$2.0 \pm 0.5^{+0.8}_{-1.0}$
1 <sup>-</sup>	$X(4630)$	5.5 (5.7)	$4626 \pm 16^{+18}_{-110}$	$174 \pm 27^{+134}_{-73}$	$2.6 \pm 0.5^{+2.9}_{-1.5}$
0 <sup>+</sup>	$X(4500)$	20 (20)	$4474 \pm 3 \pm 3$	$77 \pm 6^{+10}_{-8}$	$5.6 \pm 0.7^{+2.4}_{-0.6}$
	$X(4700)$	17 (18)	$4694 \pm 4^{+16}_{-3}$	$87 \pm 8^{+16}_{-6}$	$8.9 \pm 1.2^{+4.9}_{-1.4}$
	NR <sub><math>J/\psi\phi</math></sub>	4.8 (5.7)			$28 \pm 8^{+19}_{-11}$
1 <sup>+</sup>	$X(4140)$	13 (16)	$4118 \pm 11^{+19}_{-36}$	$162 \pm 21^{+24}_{-49}$	$17 \pm 3^{+19}_{-6}$
	$X(4274)$	18 (18)	$4294 \pm 4^{+3}_{-6}$	$53 \pm 5 \pm 5$	$2.8 \pm 0.5^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$
	$X(4685)$	15 (15)	$4684 \pm 7^{+13}_{-16}$	$126 \pm 15^{+37}_{-41}$	$7.2 \pm 1.0^{+4.0}_{-2.0}$
1 <sup>+</sup>	$Z_{cs}(4000)$	15 (16)	$4003 \pm 6^{+4}_{-14}$	$131 \pm 15 \pm 26$	$9.4 \pm 2.1 \pm 3.4$
	$Z_{cs}(4220)$	5.9 (8.4)	$4216 \pm 24^{+43}_{-30}$	$233 \pm 52^{+97}_{-73}$	$10 \pm 4^{+10}_{-7}$

Resonances observed in the Run1 analysis confirmed

Two other  $X \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$  states were observed, two  $Z_{cs} \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$  states were observed, all with  $> 5\sigma$

The  $J^P$  of  $X(4685)$  and  $Z_{cs}(4000)$  are firmly determined to be 1<sup>+</sup>

# Search for doubly-charmed $T_{cc}^+$

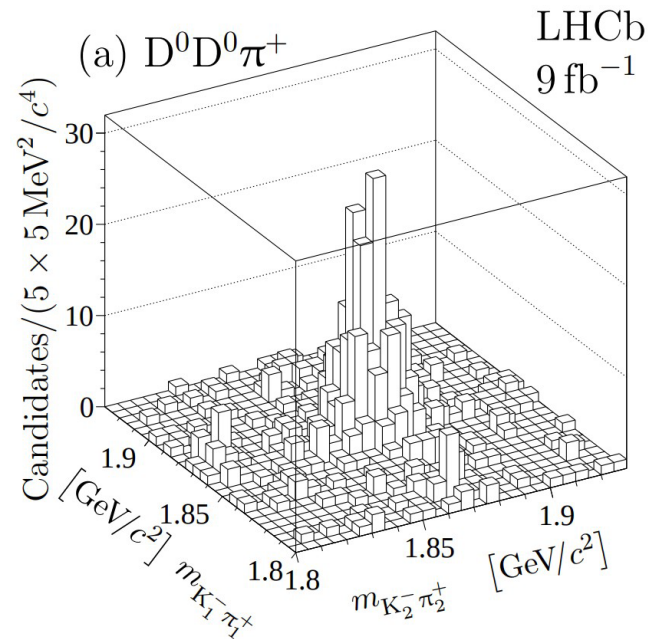
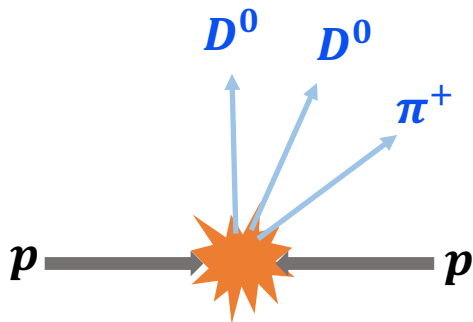
arXiv:2109.01056v2, arXiv:2109.01038

All the three particles are required to come from the **same  $p$ - $p$**  interaction

$D^0$  reconstructed via the  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  decay

2D distribution of the mass of one  $D^0$  versus the mass of another  $D^0$  from selected  $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$  combination shows the relatively **small combinatorial background**

To subtract background not originating from two  $D^0$  candidates, an **extended fit to the 2D distribution** of the masses of the two  $D^0$  candidates is performed



# Observation of $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^0 D^0 \pi^+$

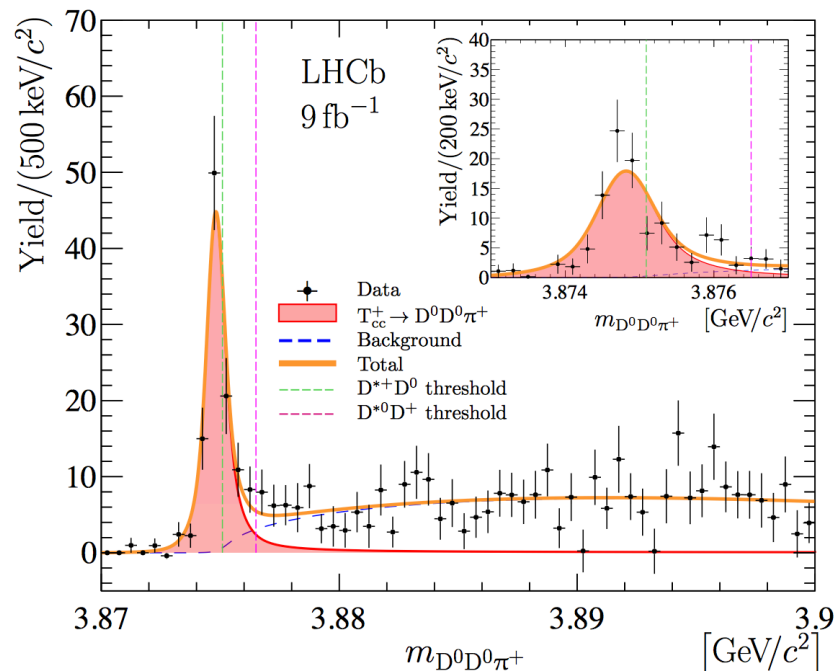
arXiv:2109.01056v2, arXiv:2109.01038

Very narrow state observed in  $D^0 D^0 \pi^+$  mass spectrum at  $\approx 3875$  MeV

- Fit with 2-body relativistic Breit-Wigner
- Peak significance of  $21.7\sigma$  with full LHCb dataset

First doubly-charmed tetraquark  $T_{cc}^+$  observed

- minimal quark content  $cc\bar{u}\bar{d}$
- Close to  $D^{*+}D^0$  threshold
- $m_{T_{cc}^+} - m_{D^{*+}} - m_{D^0} = -273 \pm 61 \pm 5_{-14}^{+11}$  keV
- $\Gamma_{T_{cc}^+} = 410 \pm 65 \pm 43_{-38}^{+18}$  keV
- Ground isoscalar state  $J^P = 1^+$



The existence of  $T_{cc}^+$  suggests that the  $T_{bb}^- (bb\bar{u}\bar{d})$  should be stable for strong and electromagnetic interaction

# Properties of $T_{cc}^+$

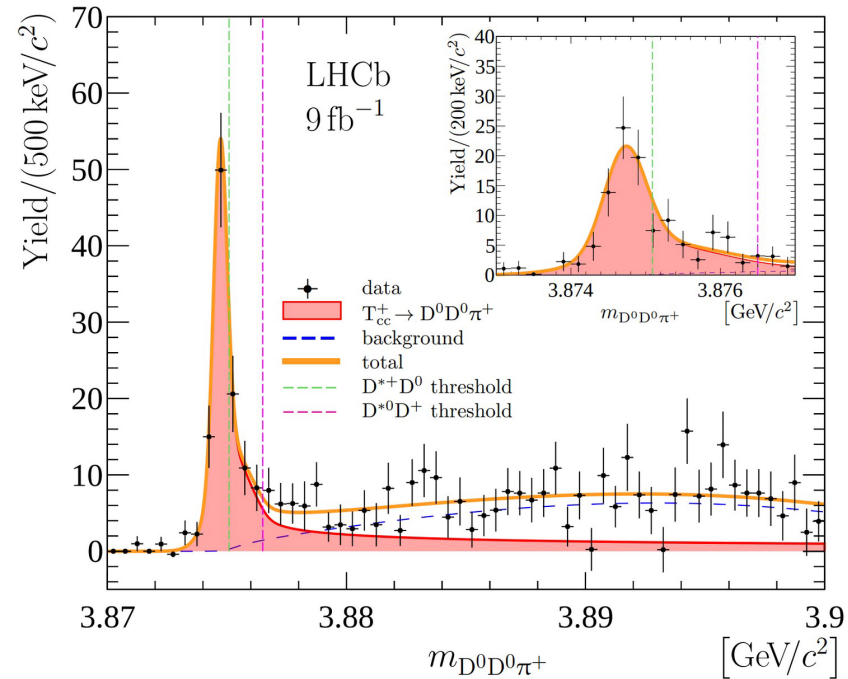
arXiv:2109.01056v2, arXiv:2109.01038

Properties of  $T_{cc}^+$  studied using an **unitarised 3-body BW** model

- **Larger tail** above  $D^{*+}D^0$  threshold w.r.t. 2-body RBW
- Significance for below threshold peak at  **$9\sigma$**

Measured pole parameters, scattering length  $\alpha$  and coupling constant  $|g|$

- $\delta m_{pole} = -360 \pm 40_{-0}^{+4}$  keV
- $\Gamma_{pole} = 48 \pm 2_{-14}^{+0}$  keV
- $\alpha = [-(7.16 \pm 0.51) + i(1.85 \pm 0.28)]$  fm
- $|g| > 5.1(4.3)$  GeV at 90(95)% CL



Observed  $T_{cc}^+$  consistent with **singlet state**, no hint of  $T_{cc}^0$  and  $T_{cc}^{++}$  isospin partners

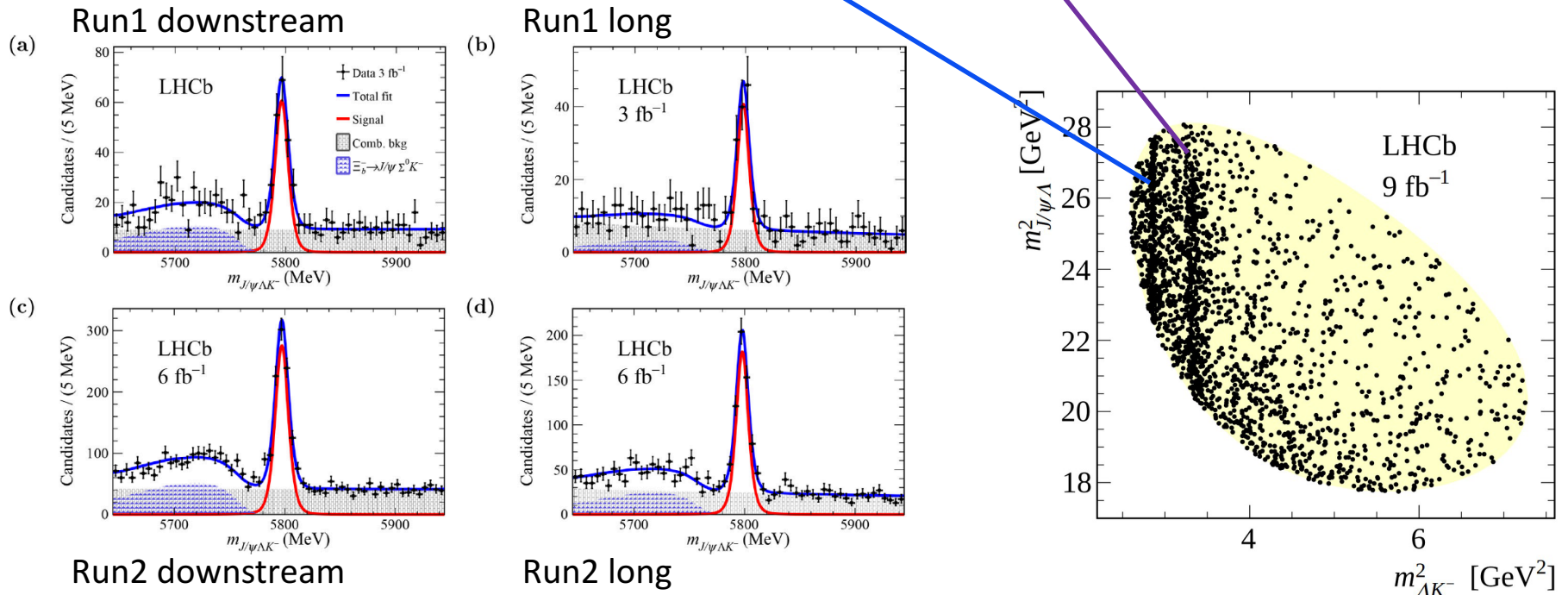


# Study of $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$

Sci.Bull. 66, 13, 1278-1287 (2021)

Selected  $1750 \pm 50$   $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$  candidates using unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fit

$\Lambda K^+$  spectrum dominated by  $\Xi(1690)^-$  and  $\Xi(1820)^-$  excited states



Long:  $\Lambda$  with a short flight distance that  $p$  and  $\pi$  have the decay vertex in the VELO (vertex detector)  
 Downstream:  $p$  and  $\pi$  can't be formed in the VELO and are only reconstructed in the tracking stations

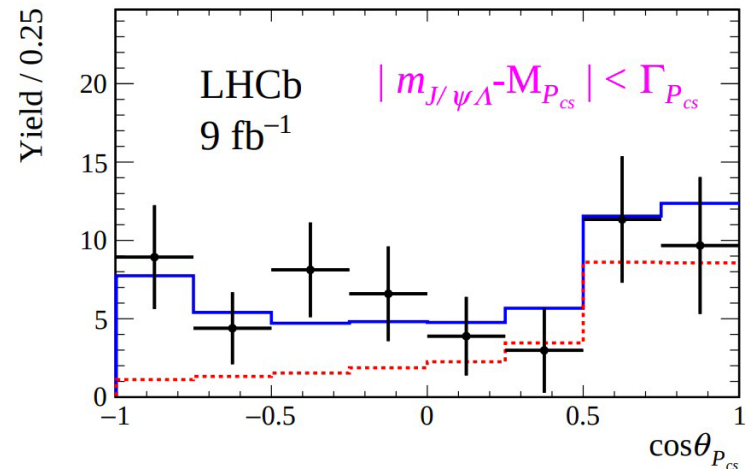
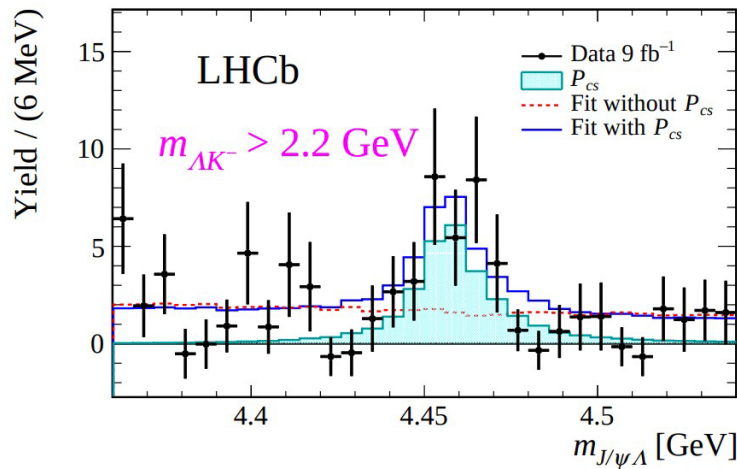


# Evidence of $P_{cs}(4459)^0$

Sci.Bull. 66, 13, 1278-1287 (2021)

Amplitude analysis performed: statistics quite limited and only **few components** needed in the fit

**Clear structure** seen in the  $J/\psi \Lambda$  mass spectrum, particularly in the non-resonant  $\Lambda K^-$  region, with a significance of  **$3.1\sigma$**



Mass close to the  $\Xi_c D^*$  mass threshold:

$$m = 4458.8 \pm 2.9_{-1.1}^{+4.7} \text{ MeV}, \quad \Gamma = 17.3 \pm 6.5_{-5.7}^{+8.0} \text{ MeV}$$

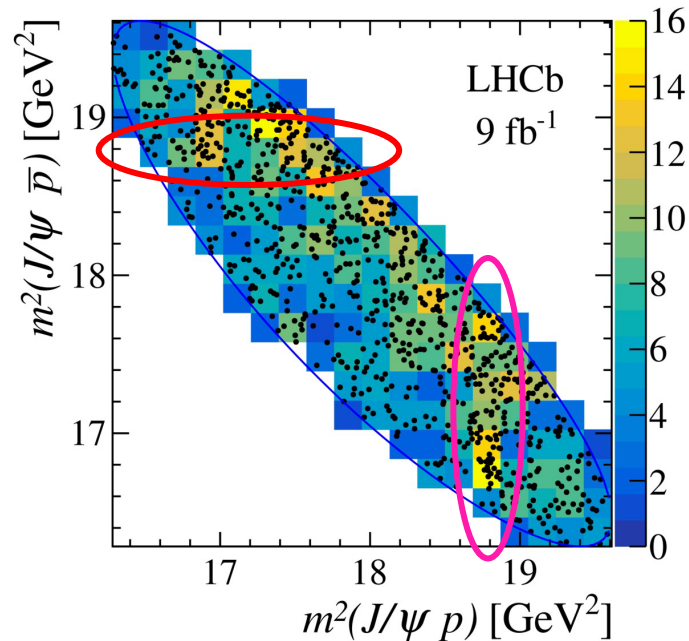
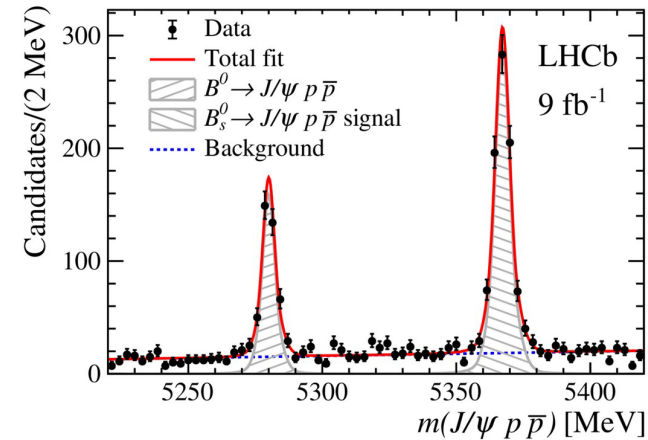
# Study of $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$

PRL 128 (2022) 062001

Decay very clean, good for searching pentaquarks ( $J/\psi p$  and  $J/\psi \bar{p}$ ) and glueball ( $p\bar{p}$ )

About **800**  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$  candidates selected in  $3\sigma$  region with **85% purity**

Dalitz plot shows hints of structures in  $J/\psi p$  and  $J/\psi \bar{p}$  invariant masses



Amplitude analysis of the  $B_s^0$  candidates performed and **three interfering decay chains** are considered in the amplitude model

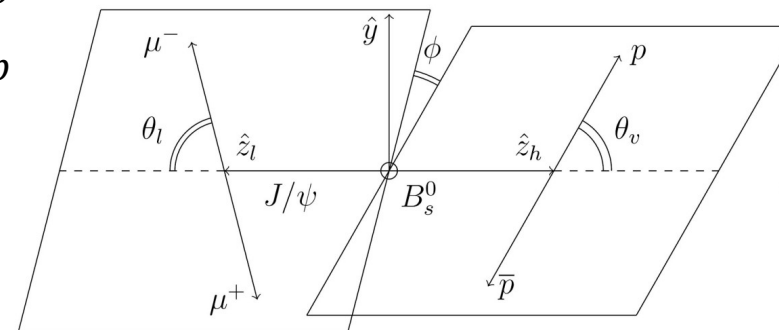
$$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi X (\rightarrow p \bar{p})$$

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow P_c^+ (\rightarrow J/\psi p) \bar{p}$$

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow P_c^- (\rightarrow J/\psi \bar{p}) p$$

4D phase space:

$$\{m_{p\bar{p}}, \cos\theta_l, \cos\theta_v, \phi\}$$



# Evidence of $P_c^+$ and $P_c^-$

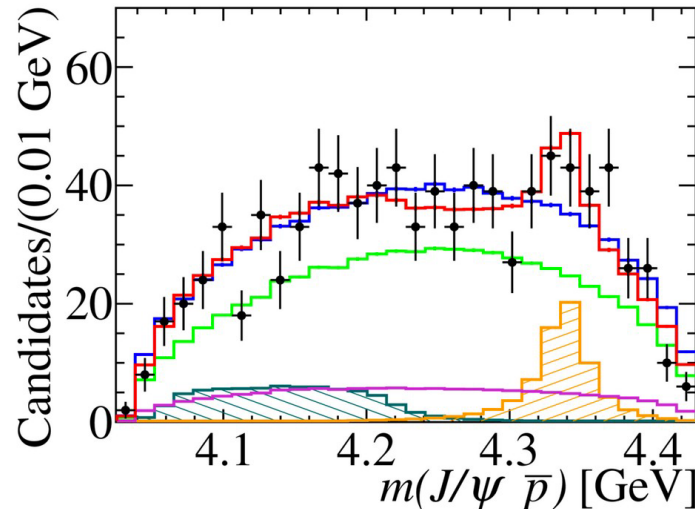
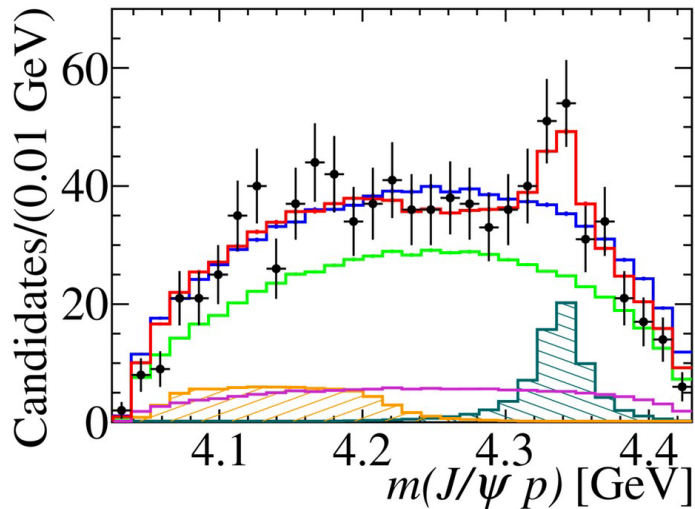
PRL 128 (2022) 062001

First fit model: a non-resonant decay + background (baseline)

Second model: two resonant contributions from  $P_c^+$  and  $P_c^-$  are added, with identical masses, widths and couplings (baseline + Resonant contribution)  $\chi^2/\text{ndof} = 0.998 \pm 0.008$

New pentaquark-like states  $P_c^+$  and  $P_c^-$  with significance between  $3.1 \sim 3.7\sigma$

$$m = 4337_{-4}^{+7}(\text{stat}) \pm 2(\text{sys})\text{MeV}, \quad \Gamma = 29_{-12}^{+26}(\text{stat}) \pm 14(\text{sys})\text{ MeV}$$



- ◆ Data
- Total fit
- Baseline fit
- ▭ NR decay
- ▨  $P_c^+$
- ▨  $P_c^-$
- ▨ Background

# Conclusions

Presented a selection of the latest LHCb results on exotic spectroscopy

- ✓ Tetraquarks observation in  $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K^+$  decay
- ✓ Observation of doubly-charmed tetraquark  $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^0 D^0 \pi^+$
- ✓ Evidence of  $J/\psi \Lambda$  structure in  $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^+$
- ✓ Evidence of  $J/\psi p(\bar{p})$  structure in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p\bar{p}$

Provides a wealth of information for theory community

More data is need to confirm and better investigate these results

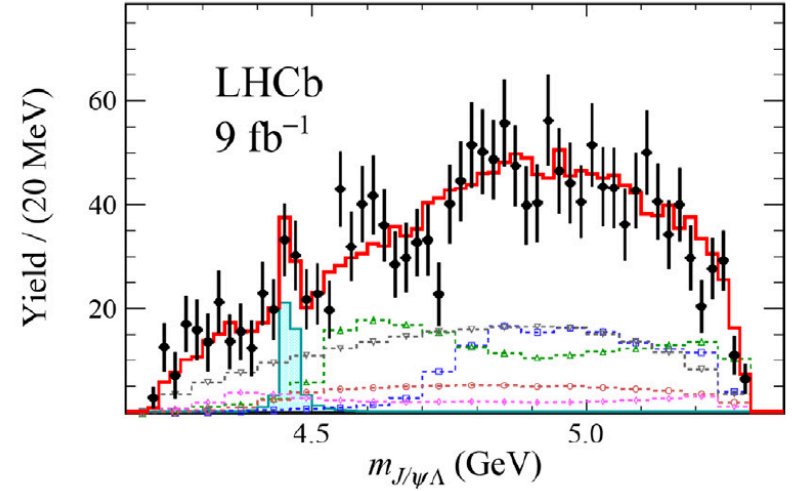
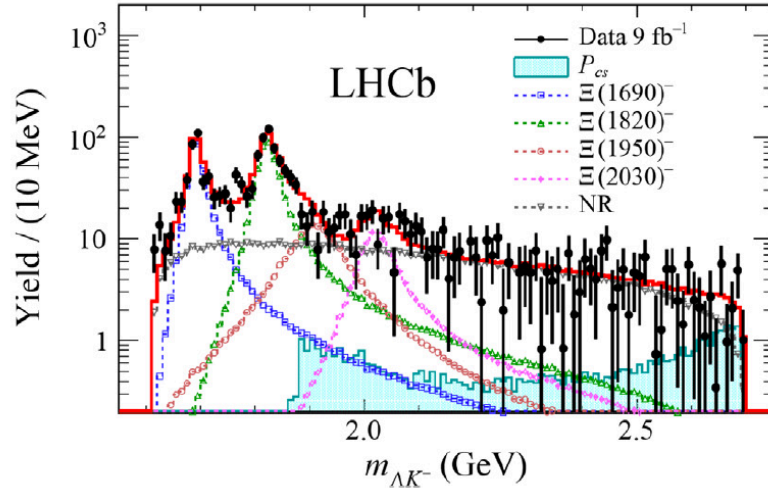


Thank you for your attention!

# Backup slides

# Results of $\Xi_b^- \rightarrow J/\psi \Lambda K^-$

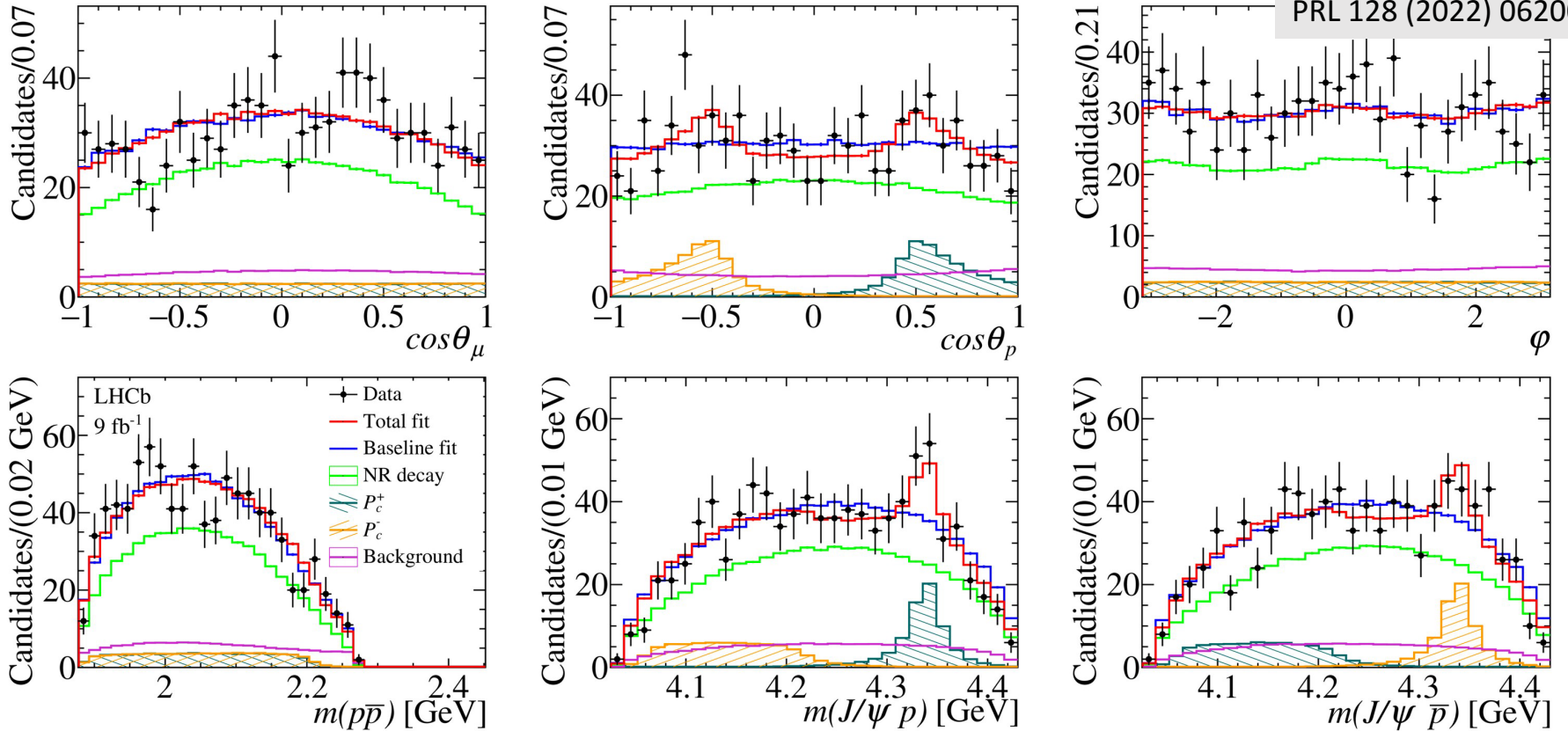
Sci.Bull. 66, 13, 1278-1287 (2021)



Source	$P_{cs}(4459)^0$			$\Xi(1690)^-$			$\Xi(1820)^-$	
	$M_0$	$\Gamma_0$	FF	$M_0$	$\Gamma_0$	FF	$M_0$	$\Gamma_0$
$J^P$	+4.7 -0.3	+0.0 -5.7	+0.1 -1.3	+1.2 -0.1	+14.0 -0.9	+6.7 -0.3	+0.8 -0.2	+1.4 -0.5
Model	+0.7 -1.1	+8.0 -2.0	+0.7 -0.5	+0.5 -0.4	+1.8 -13.5	+1.9 -8.9	+1.0 -0.6	+7.8 -8.2
$\Lambda$ decay	+0.0 -0.7	+0.0 -4.7	+0.0 -0.3	+0.0 -0.4	+0.2 -0.0	+0.0 -0.8	+0.0 -0.5	+0.0 -7.2
sWeights	+0.0 -0.2	+0.3 -0.0	+0.1 -0.0	+0.1 -0.1	+3.1 -0.2	+1.4 -0.0	+0.2 -0.2	+2.2 -1.5
Efficiency	+0.1 -0.1	+0.0 -0.5	+0.0 -0.1	+0.1 -0.2	+2.1 -1.5	+0.8 -1.3	+0.1 -0.2	+1.1 -0.3
Final	+4.7 -1.1	+8.0 -5.7	+0.7 -1.3	+1.2 -0.4	+14.0 -13.5	+6.7 -8.9	+1.0 -0.6	+7.8 -8.2

# Amplitude fit of $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi p \bar{p}$

PRL 128 (2022) 062001



Source	$M_{P_c}$	$\Gamma_{P_c}$	$A(P_c)$	$f(P_c)$	$p$ (%)	$\sigma$
NR(X) model	0.1	1.4	0.013	6.4	0.003	4.2
$J^P(P_c)$ assignment	2	12	0.100	5.5	0.2	3.1
Efficiency	0.2	4	0.012	0.4	0.001	4.4
Background	0.1	2	0.001	0.7	0.001	4.3
Hadron radius	0.7	4	0.034	1.7	0.02	3.7
Fit bias	+0.2 -0.1	+5 -2	+0.040 -0.040	...	...	...
Total	2	14	0.11	8.6	...	3.1