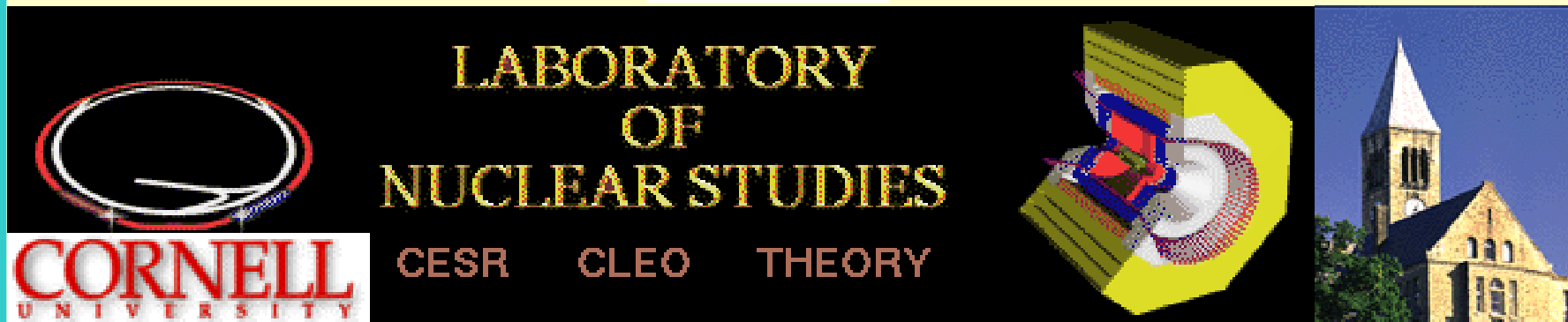
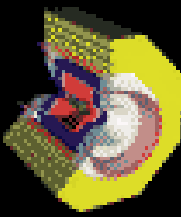


CLEO-c: A New Frontier for QCD & Heavy Flavor Physics

Brian K. Heltsley
KEK Seminar, July 2, 2001



Outline



● 1st half: where should we go?

- Whither CLEO?

- Whither QCD?

- Whither Flavor Physics?

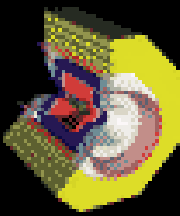
3 threads

● 2nd half: how to get there

- CLEO-c & CESR-c

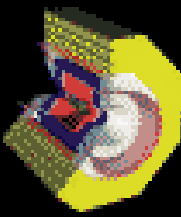
● Beyond CLEO & CESR?

A Short History of CESR/CLEO



- **1968: 10 GeV e^- synchrotron built**
 - Size of ring determined by size of playing fields
- **1975: Proposal for e^+e^- storage ring in synchrotron tunnel, $E_{\text{beam}}=8$ GeV**
 - PEP/PETRA $E_{\text{beam}}=15-20$ GeV
 - SPEAR $E_{\text{beam}}=2$ GeV
- **1977: b -quark discovered at FNAL!**
- **1979: CLEO sees first collisions**
- **1980: $Y(4S)$ discovered**
 - CLEO 1979
 - CLEO I.V 1984
 - CLEO II 1989
 - CLEO II.V 1995
 - CLEO III 1999

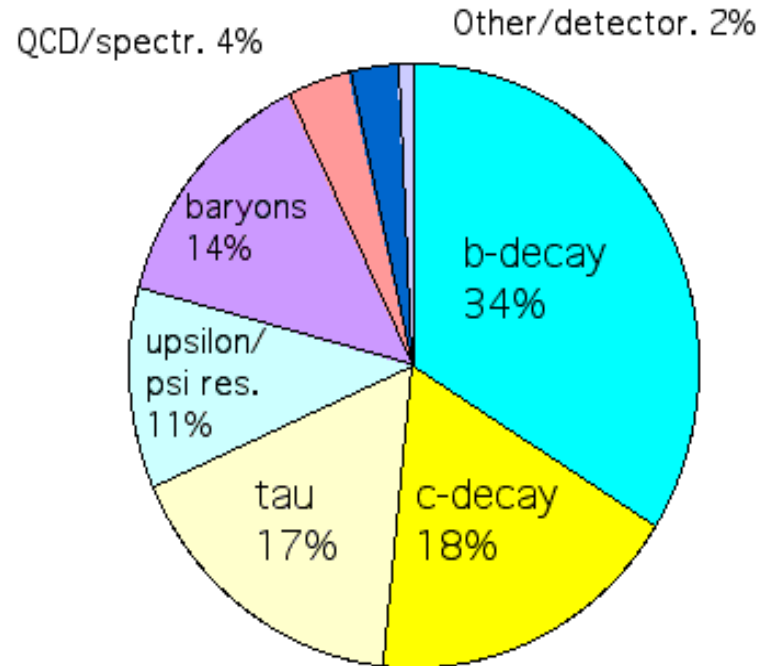
The CLEO Collaboration



Membership:

- ~20 Institutions
- ~155 physicists
- ~1/2 DOE, 1/2 NSF
- Currently expanding...

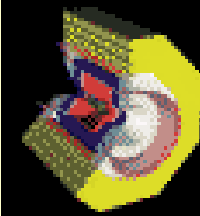
Albany	Oklahoma
Caltech	Purdue
CMU	Rochester
Cornell	SLAC
Florida	SMU
Harvard	UCSD
Illinois	UCSB
Kansas	Syracuse
Minnesota	Vanderbilt
Ohio State	Wayne State



• Publication history 1980-

- ~320 papers
- diverse physics

CESR/CLEO 1980-2001

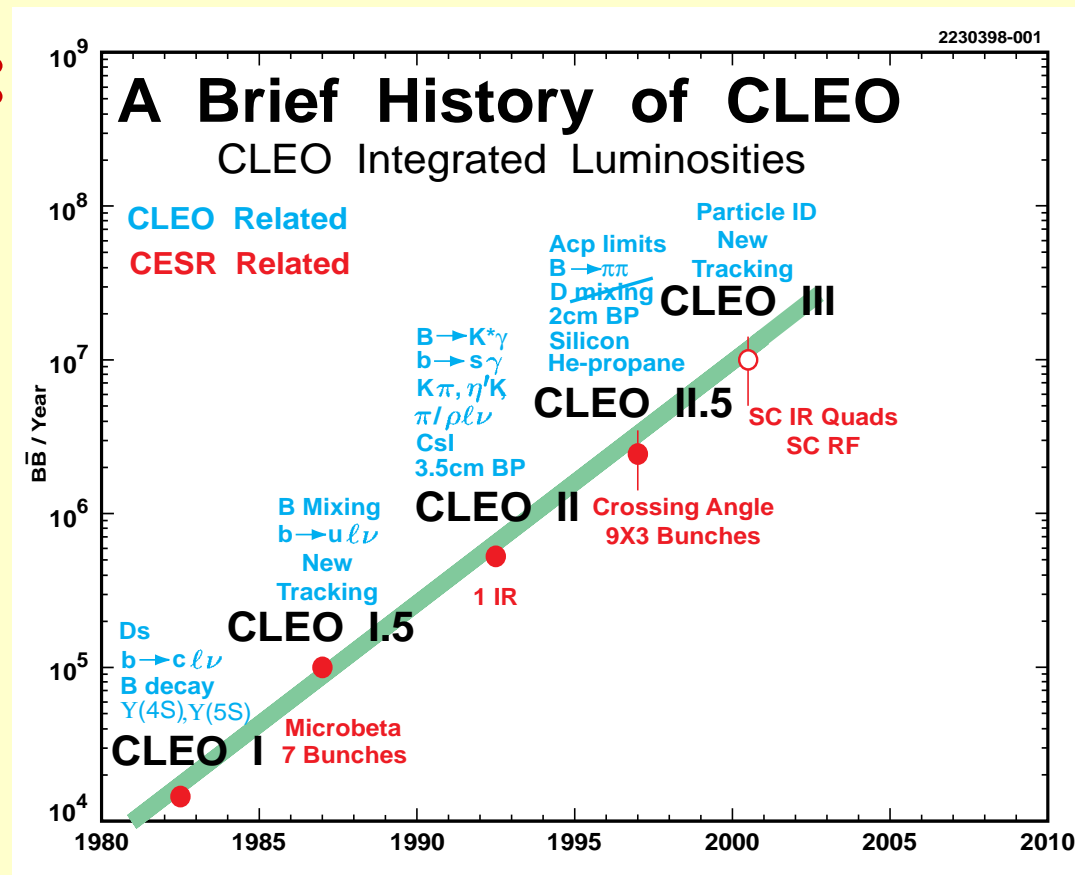


● **Very(!) productive experimental program of exciting physics**

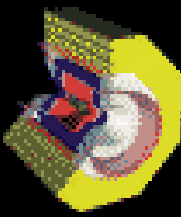
● **This summer :**

- V_{cb}, V_{ub}
- $b \rightarrow s\gamma$
- D^* width
- $B \rightarrow \pi\pi, K\pi$

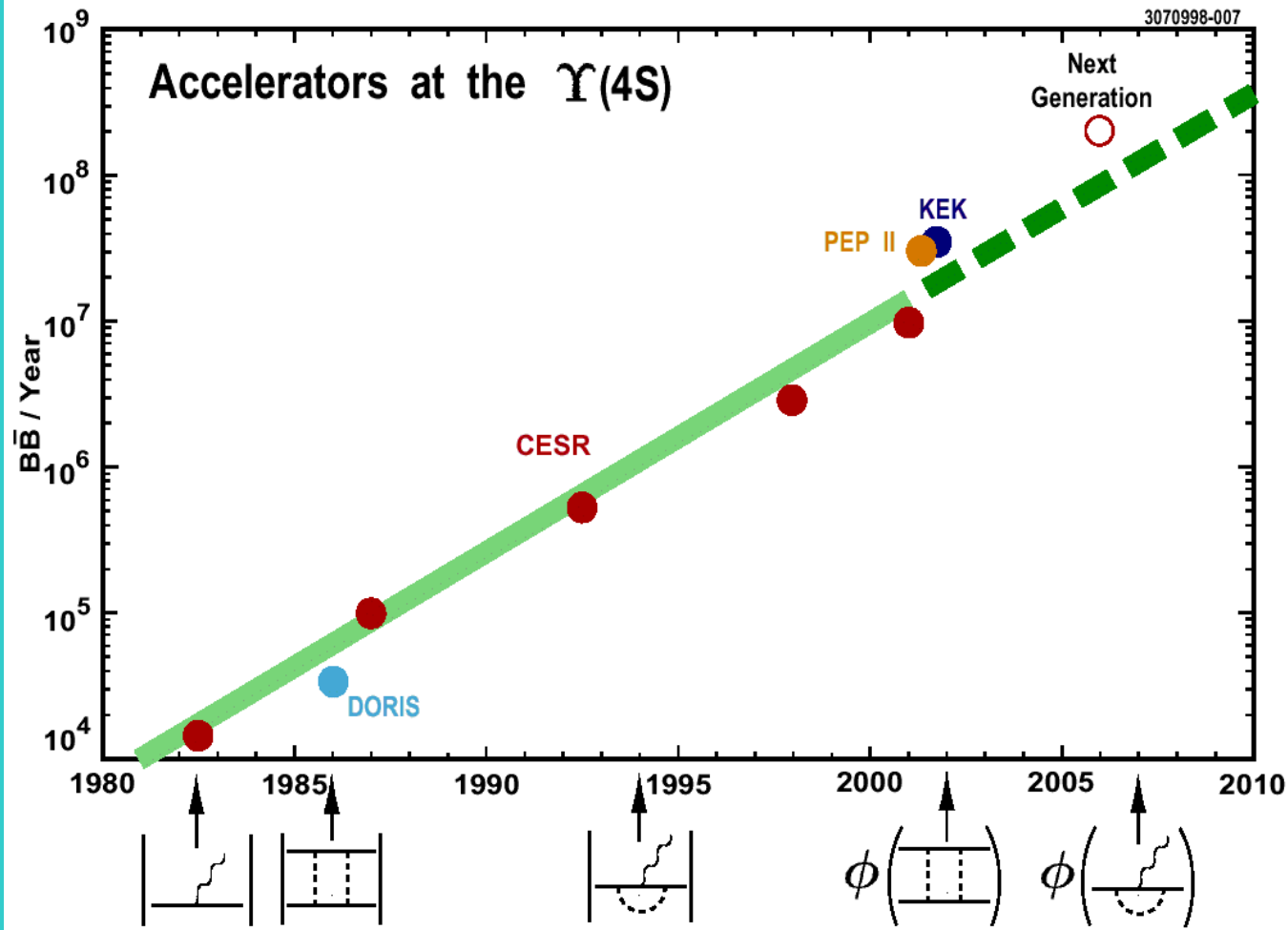
● **But ...**



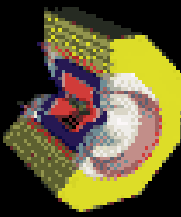
PEP-II/KEK-B 1999



***B*-factories now do it much better!!**

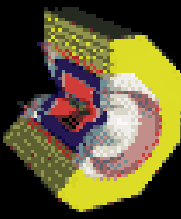


Whither CLEO?



- **Success of B-factories \Rightarrow CLEO III ceased taking data near the $\Upsilon(4S)$ last Tuesday, with $\sim 7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ on the $\Upsilon(4S)$ & $\sim 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ just below.**
- **CLEO III results coming soon**
- **Install superconducting final focus quadrupoles this summer: higher L**
- **What's next?** **Thread #1**

A Short History of QCD



● 1960's: Beginning of modern era of SI

- Quark model

● 1970's: Gauge theory of SI: QCD

- Like QED *except*

- Gluons carry charge -> nonlinear
- Coupling is large

● Can't solve QCD analytically!

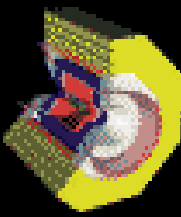
- Asymptotic freedom saved the day

- Perturbative QCD spectacularly successful
- Nonperturbative regime problematic

● Lattice

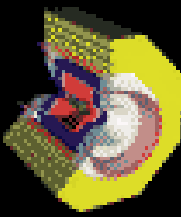
- Includes perturbative & nonperturbative

Lattice QCD Revolution



- **Lattice QCD is the only complete definition of QCD: includes both perturbative & nonperturbative aspects.**
- **Lattice QCD is not a model.**
 - Single formalism relates B/D physics to ψ/Υ physics to glueball physics to ...
 - Systematically improvable (beyond 10%)
 - Only parameters are α_s and the quark masses; no fudge factors!
- **Lattice QCD has been transformed in the last decade, particularly since 1995.**

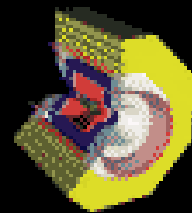
Glue



- **Glueball, Hybrid States**
 - Fascinating states: only known theory in nature where gauge particle is also a constituent.
- **Previous theoretical work frustrated by ambiguous &/or highly incomplete data.**
 - Dramatic improvement in data needed
- **Theorists are certain these states exist (extra states, beyond quark-model states). If they don't, will stimulate major effort in nonperturbative QCD.**

Future of Lattice QCD

(Cornell Workshop, Jan 2001)

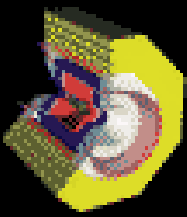


● 1-3% accuracy possible now for:

- Masses, decay constants, semileptonic form factors, and mixing amplitudes for D , D_s , D^* , D_s^* , B , B_s , B^* , B_s^* , and corresponding baryons.
- Masses, leptonic widths, electromagnetic form factors, and mixing amplitudes for any meson in ψ and Y families below D and B threshold.
- Masses, decay constants, electroweak form factors, charge radii, magnetic moments, and mixing angles for low-lying light-quark hadrons.
- Gold-plated processes for *every off-diagonal* V_{ij}^{CKM}

● Pace dictated by improved algorithms & theoretical physics. Not limited by CPU.

Nonperturbative QFT

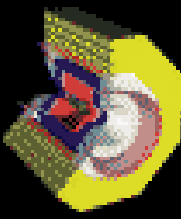


- **Nonperturbative, strongly-coupled field theory is an outstanding challenge to all theoretical physics**

Thread # 2

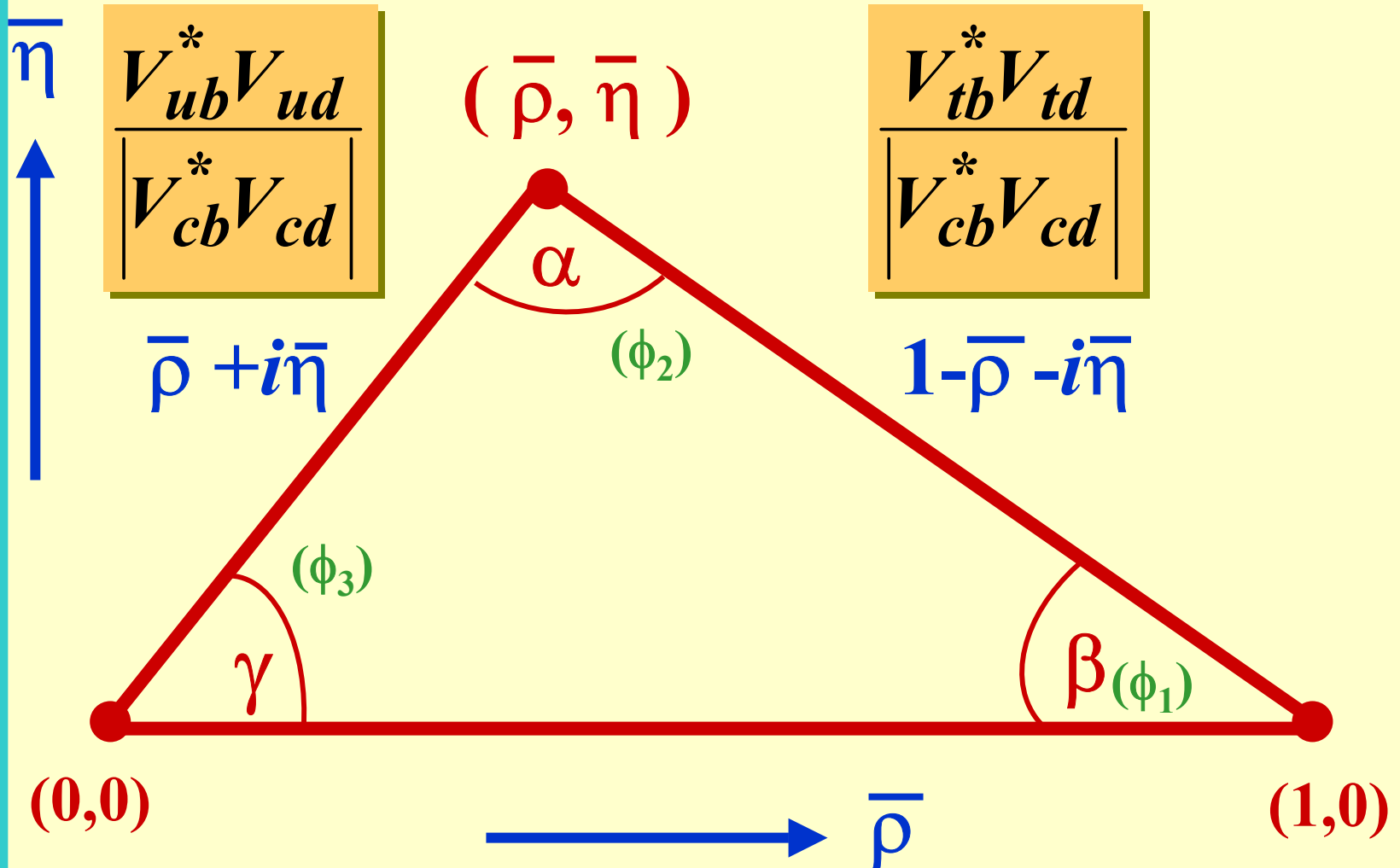
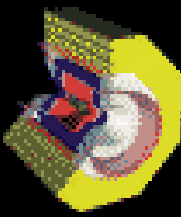
- Field theory is generic; weak-coupling is not
- **QCD & gravity are strongly-coupled**
 - Strong coupling at LHC & beyond: SUSY / Technicolor?
- **Critical long-term need for:**
 - Detailed experimental data on all sectors of QCD.
 - Reliable theoretical techniques for analyzing strongly-coupled theories.

Flavor Physics

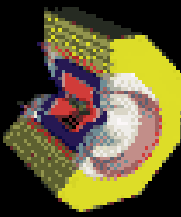


- **Standard Model Successes...**
 - Impressive precision in EW sector: W^\pm, Z^0, τ^\pm
 - Discovery of top quark
 - Tantalizing suggestion of Higgs observation
- **Certainty of new physics – but where?**
- **B-physics, factories have come of age**
- **Imminent 2nd example of SM CP ?**
- **Precision in heavy quark physics?**

SM Unitarity Triangle

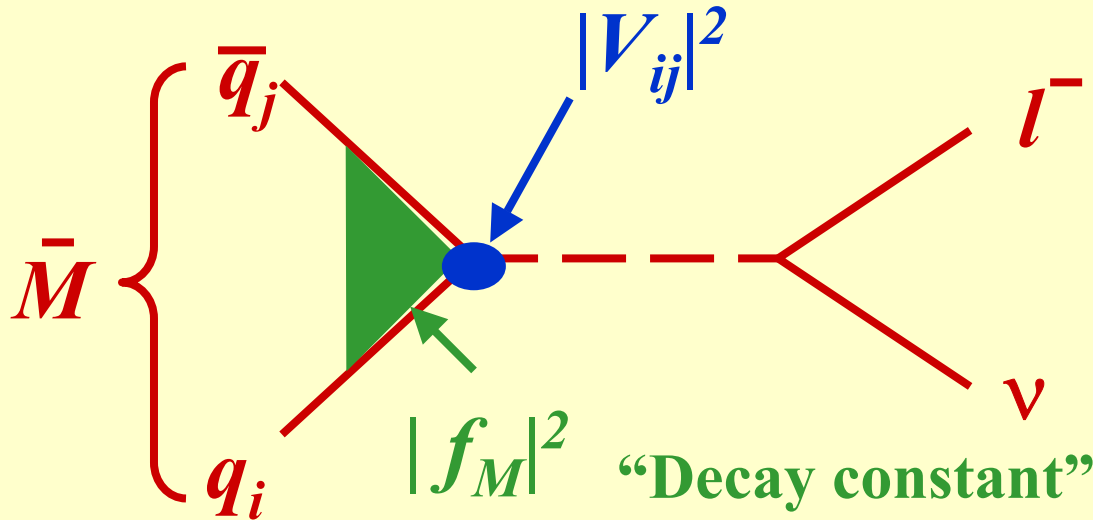
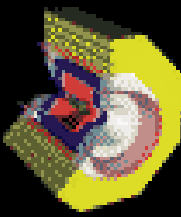


Just 4 parameters?!



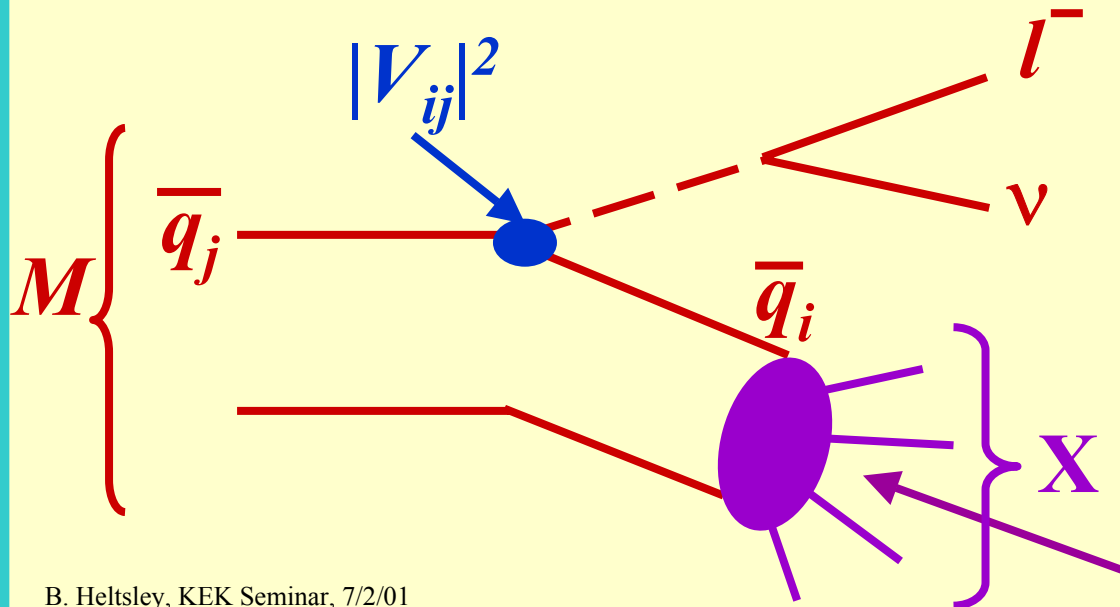
- **Just four parameters: $\lambda, A, \bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta}$**
- **Measure them as fundamental constants of nature – “metrology”**
 - Now, semi-leptonic decays & mixing provide best access
- **With a rich diversity of quark decays, can overconstrain them – “global fit” to data**
- **Inconsistencies seen at any level means **New Physics** outside SM**
- **BUT, hadrons, not q 's, are detected**

CKM \Leftrightarrow QCD in (Semi)Leptonic Decay



Leptonic

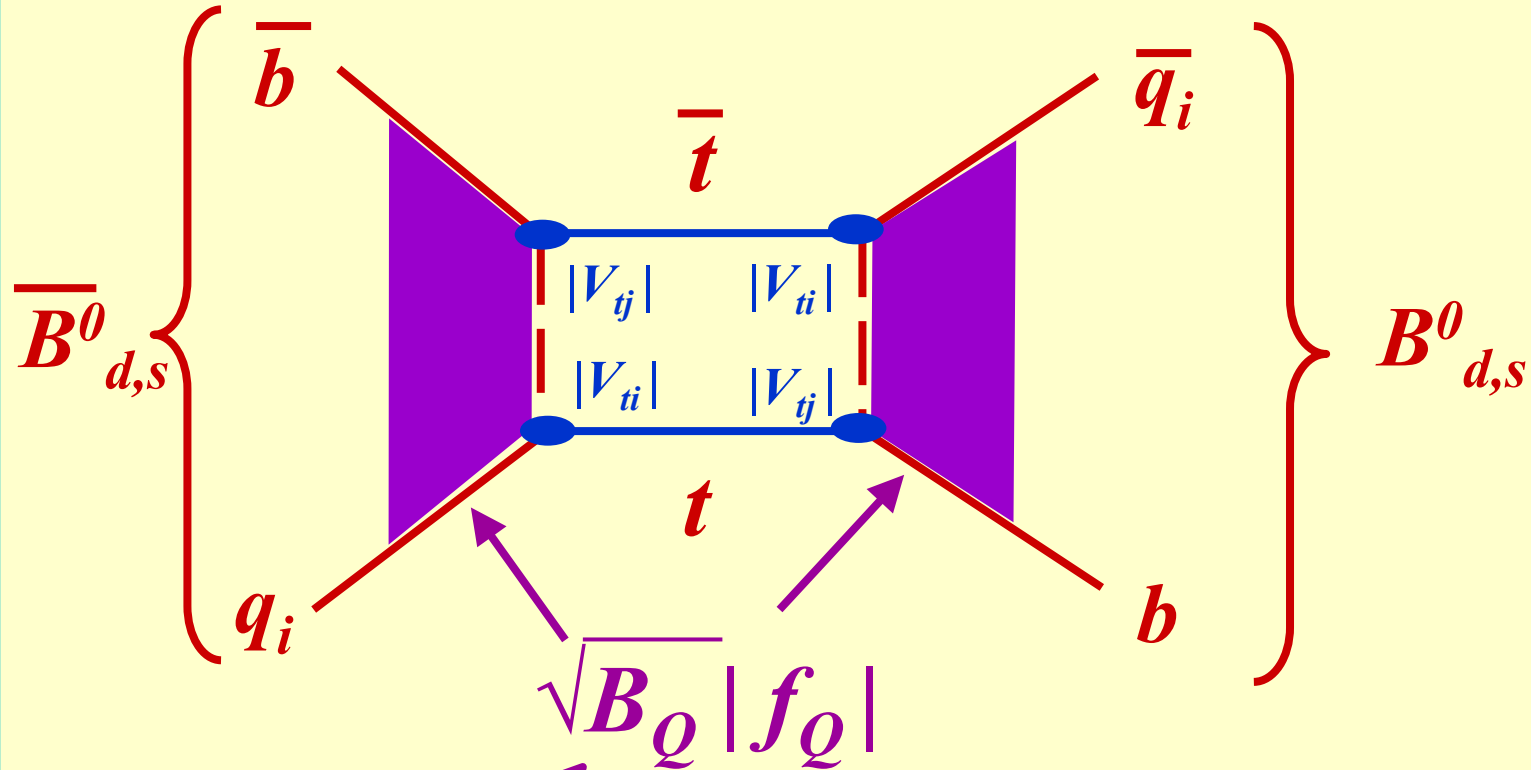
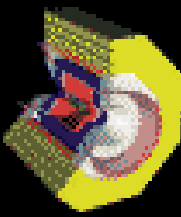
Small BR's



Semi-Leptonic

Incl. vs Excl.

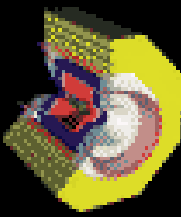
CKM \Leftrightarrow QCD in B_d B_s Mixing



“Bag parameter”

$\Delta m_{d,s}$ sets oscillation rate

Experiment \Leftrightarrow Theory



CP-violating parameter from K decay:

$$\varepsilon_K = C_\varepsilon B_K \lambda^6 \bar{\eta} [C_1 A^2 \lambda^4 (1 - \bar{\rho}) + C_2 + C_3] \Rightarrow \textit{hyperbola}$$

$(b \rightarrow u lv) / (b \rightarrow c lv)$

$$|V_{ub} / V_{cb}|^2 = \lambda^2 (\rho^2 + \eta^2) \Rightarrow \textit{circle @ (0,0)}$$

B_d -mixing frequency = mass difference

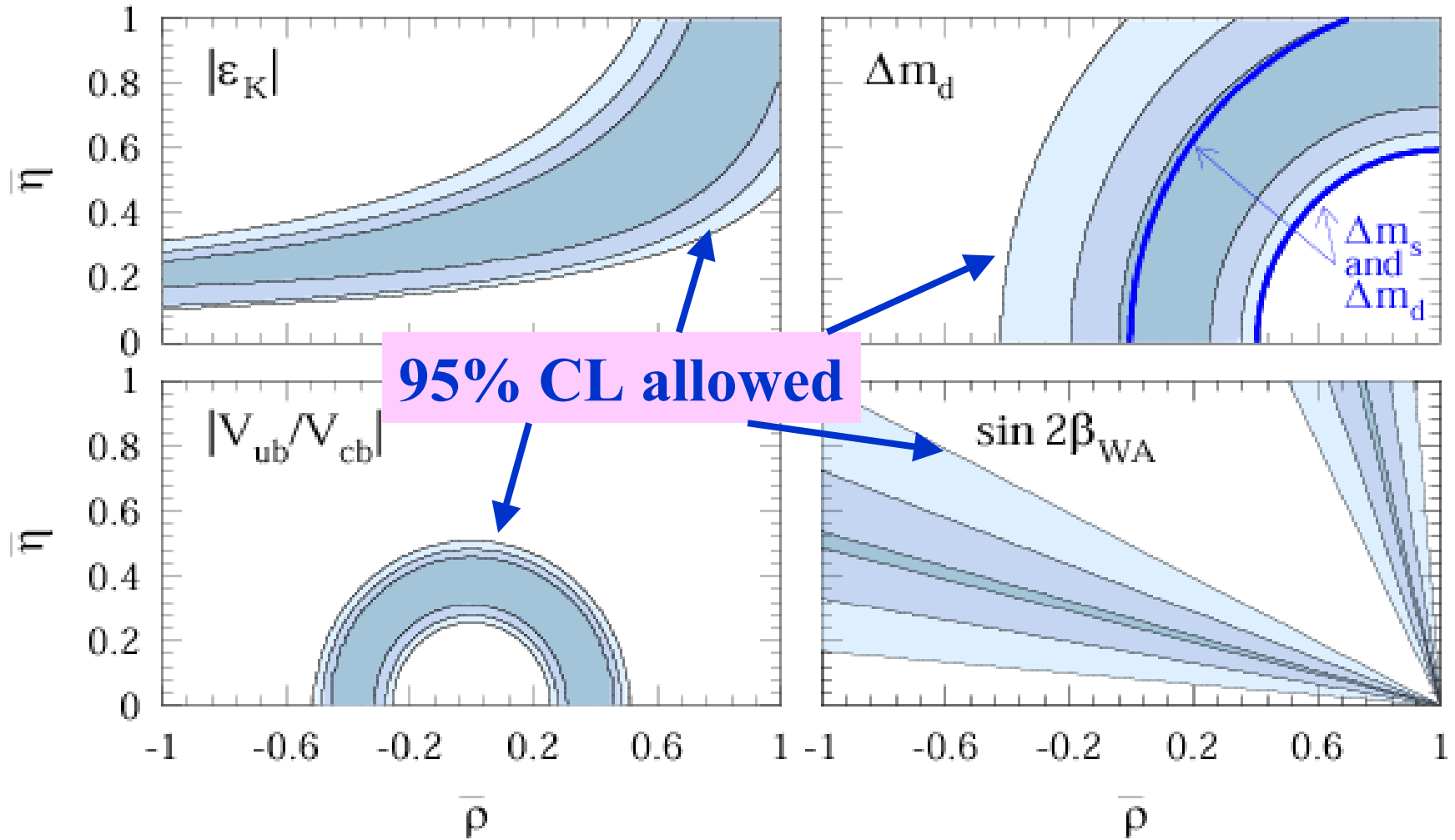
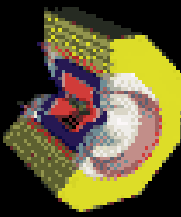
$$\Delta m_d = C_d B_d f_{B_d}^2 A^2 \lambda^6 [(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2] \Rightarrow \textit{circle @ (1,0)}$$

B_s -mixing frequency:

$$\Delta m_s \propto B_s f_{B_s}^2 A^2 \lambda^4$$

$$\frac{\Delta m_d}{\Delta m_s} = \frac{m_d}{m_s} \frac{\lambda^2}{\xi^2} [(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2] \Rightarrow \textit{circle @ (1,0)}, \quad \xi = \frac{f_{B_s} \sqrt{B_s}}{f_{B_d} \sqrt{B_d}}$$

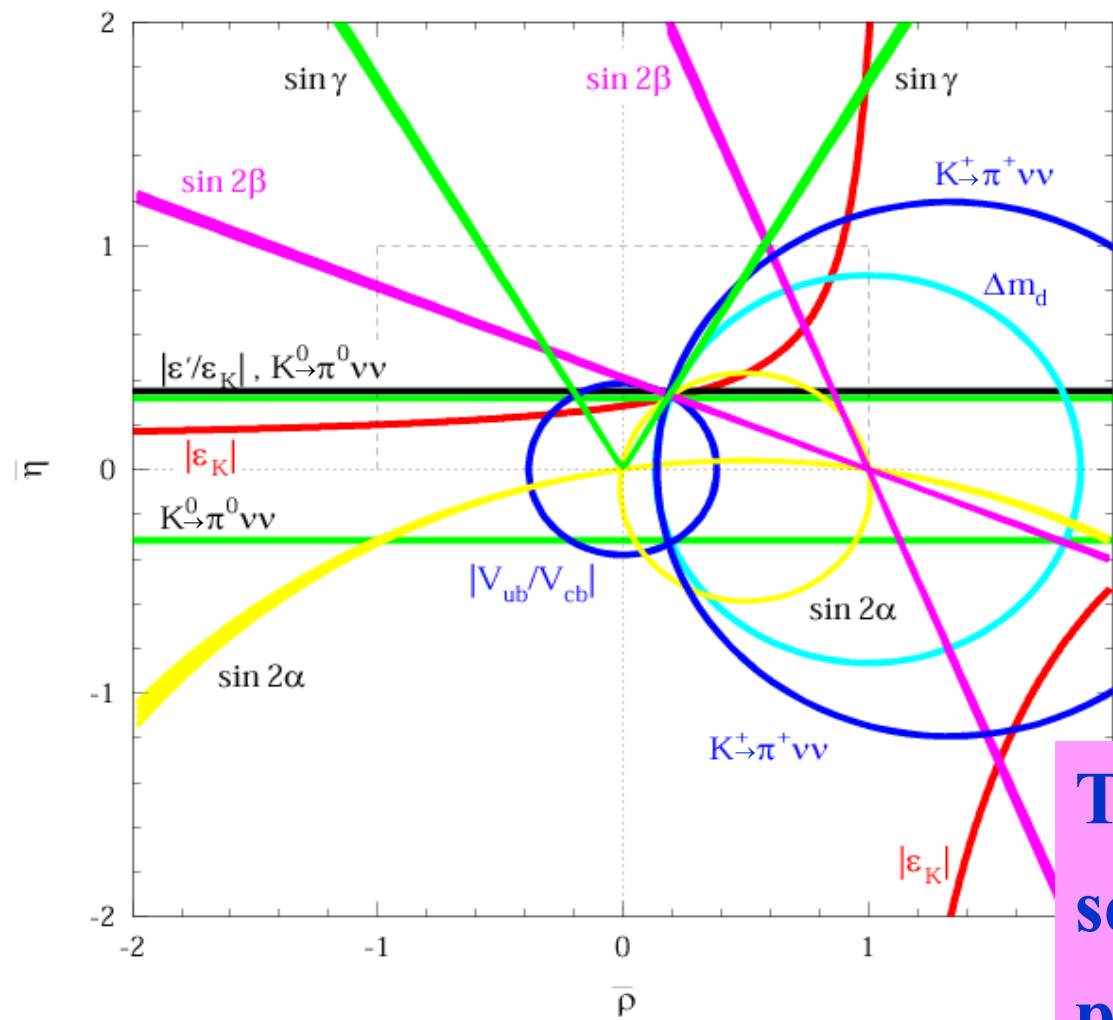
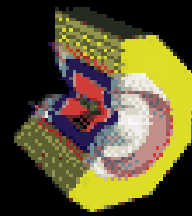
UT Constraints



From A. Hocker, et al. hep-ph/0104062

B. Heltsley, KEK Seminar, 7/2/01

More UT Constraints

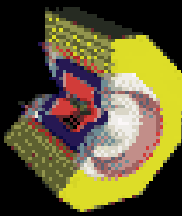


α, β, γ constrained from 2-body hadronic B -decays (rare):
 $B \rightarrow \pi\pi, K\pi, \rho\pi, DK, J/\Psi K$

Help from (rare) $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \nu$ after 2005

Today mixing & semi-leptonic decays provide best precision

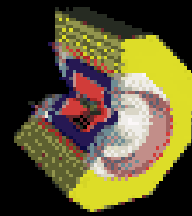
From A. Hocker, et al. hep-ph/0104062



$\sim |V_{ij}|$ (accuracy) [*=assumes Unitarity]

<p><i>ud</i>: β-decay 0.1% 0.9739 ± 0.0009</p>	<p><i>us</i>: $K \rightarrow \pi e \nu$ 1.1% 0.2200 ± 0.0025</p>	<p><i>ub</i>: $b \rightarrow u l \nu$ & 17% $B \rightarrow \pi(\rho) l \nu$ 0.0035 ± 0.0006</p>
<p><i>cd</i>: $\nu d \rightarrow l c \rightarrow l l X$ 6% 0.224 ± 0.014</p>	<p><i>cs</i>: $D \rightarrow K e \nu$, 6% $W \rightarrow X_c X$ 0.97 ± 0.06</p>	<p><i>cb</i>: $b \rightarrow c l \nu$, 7% $B \rightarrow D l \nu$ 0.041 ± 0.003</p>
<p><i>td</i>: B_d mixing 19% $D_s \rightarrow \mu \nu$ 0.0083 ± 0.0016</p>	<p><i>ts</i>: B_s mixing 25%* 0.04 ± 0.01 *</p>	<p><i>tb</i>: $t \rightarrow b l \nu$ 15%* 0.99 ± 0.15 *</p>

Global fits: Simmering tempest



● Conservative Frequentists

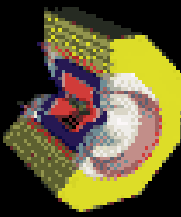
- A. Hocker, et al., hep-ph/0104062 (BaBar)
- S. Stone, hep-ph/0012162 (Beauty 2000)
- A. Falk, hep-ph/9908520, Aug. 1999 (LepPho 1999)
- J. Rosner, hep-ph/0011184, Aug. 1999 (Beauty 2000)

● Optimistic Bayesians:

- A. Stocchi, hep-ph/0010222 (ICHEP 2000), NIM A462 (2001) 318 (Beauty 2000).
- F. Parodi (CPV 2000)
- M. Ciuchini, et al., hep-ph/0012308 (Moriond 2001)

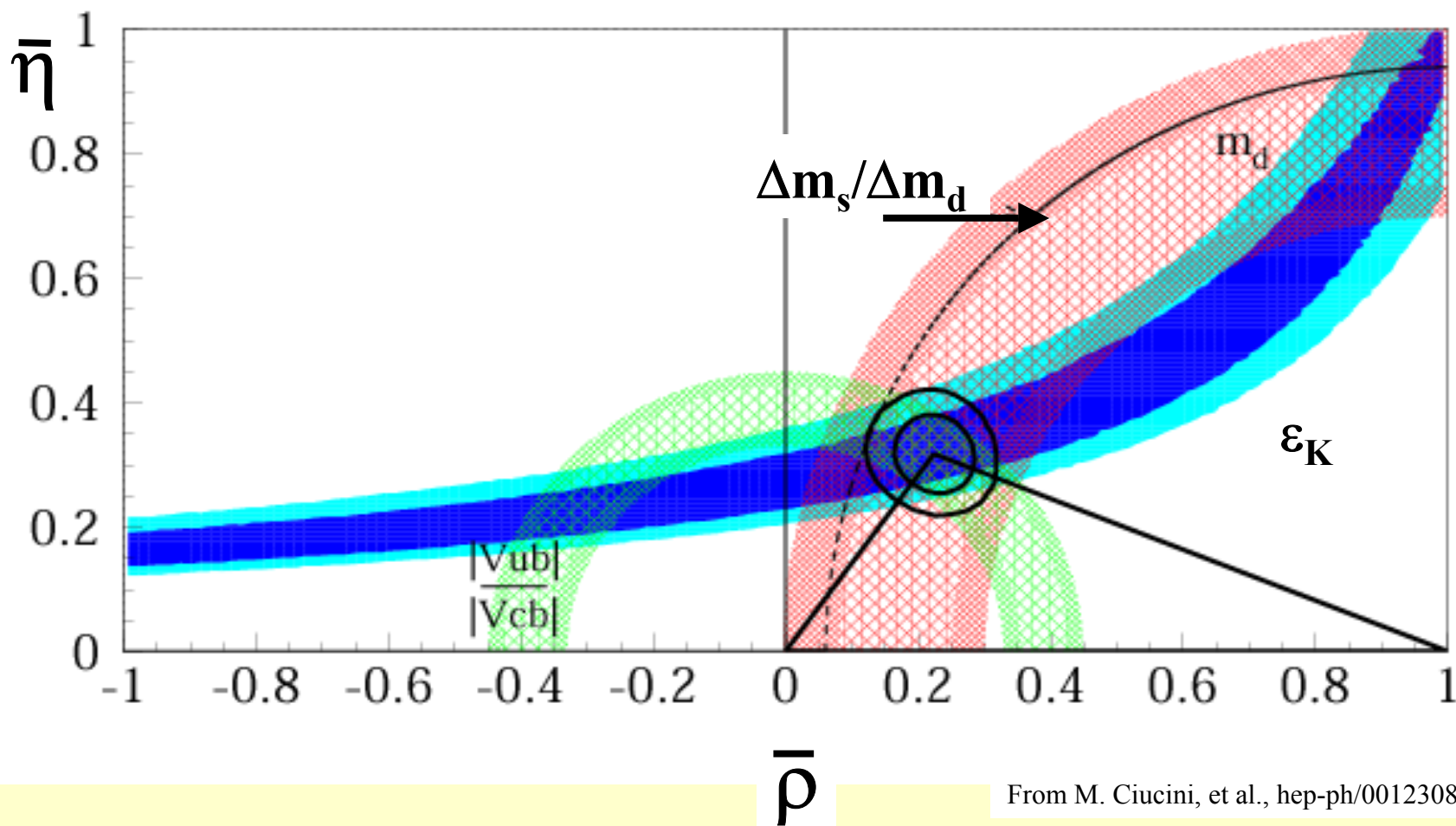
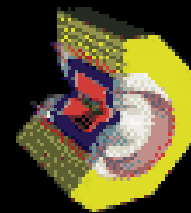
● Issue: How to treat theoretical QCD predictions (TP's) & associated uncertainties in a global CKM fit?

Standard vs 95% CL Scanning



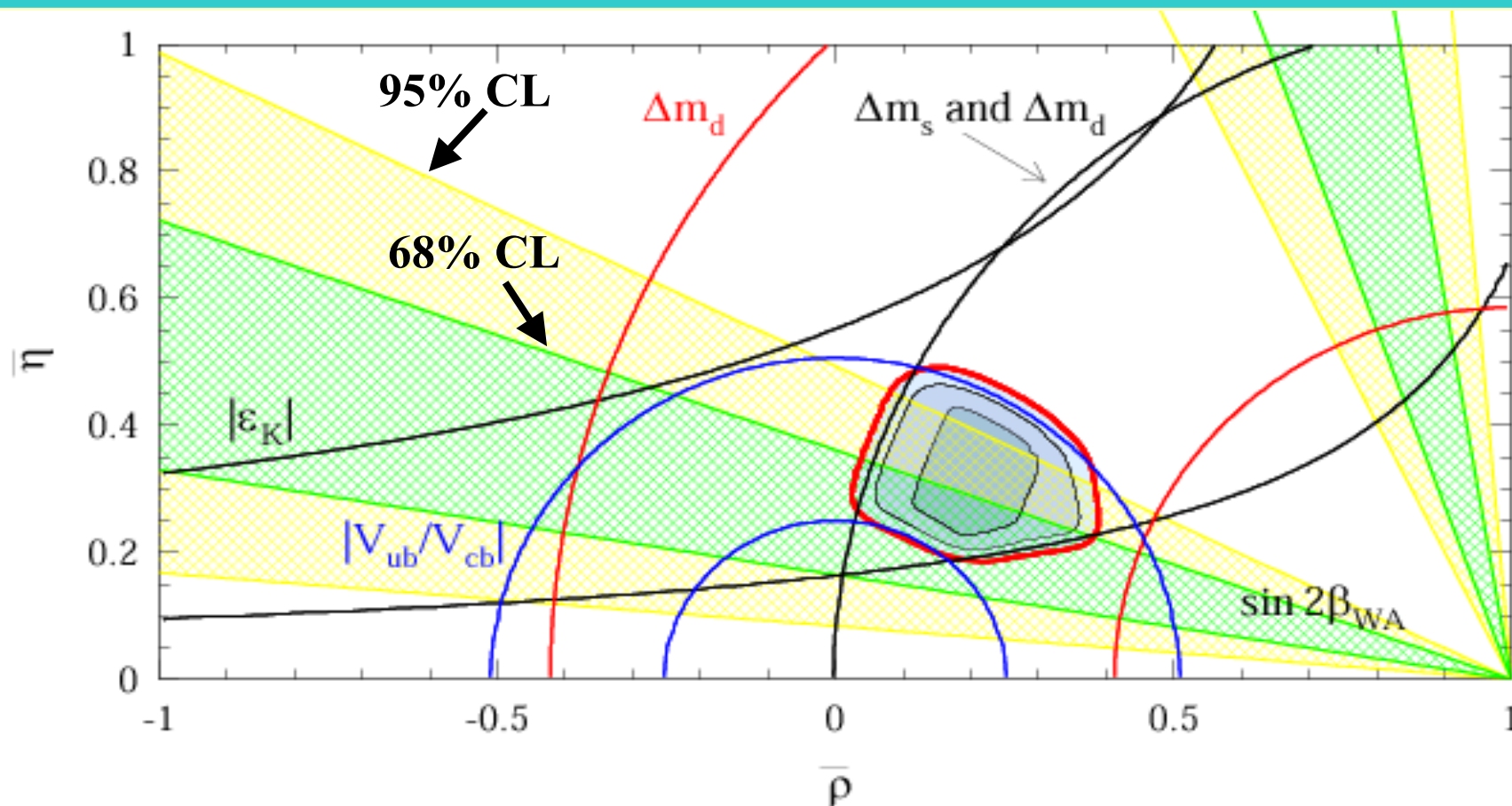
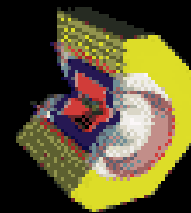
- **Standard method advocates similar treatment of uncertainties for data and TP's with Gaussian (or even flat) PDF's (Bayesian)**
 - LQCD is mature enough to trust results
 - Know the sign & rough magnitude of corrections
 - Can assign reasonable σ 's: don't throw away information!
- **95% CL Method advocates cautious approach to TP's by restricting them to a "95% CL interval", with no preferred central value $\Rightarrow V_{ij}$: contours or intervals with no preferred ctrs (Frequentist)**
 - Even combining flat PDF's is treacherous!
 - In multi-dimensional problems Bayesian treatment unfairly predicts a narrowing of possible results, not a broadening

Standard Method Global Fit



No $\sin 2\beta$ constraint

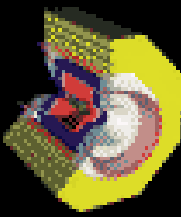
“95% Scanning” Global Fit



From A. Hocker, et al. hep-ph/0104062

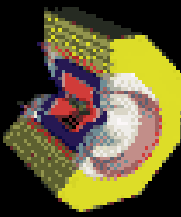
No $\sin 2\beta$ constraint

Global Fitting Conclusions



- **No consensus on QCD uncertainties**
 - Not likely to converge without data to pin it down
- **No consensus on Bayesian/Frequentist**
 - Merits & difficulties on both sides
- **Different methods will give much different answers as soon as the data are more precise (i.e. in a few weeks)**
 - Different answers may have very different implications on whether the SM is found lacking
- **Expect continuing spirited discussion**

What's next?



● **B-factories in 5 years: $\sim 0.5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$**

$\Rightarrow \sim 1/10$ statistical σ 's

● **D BR's become limiting to B -decay precision**

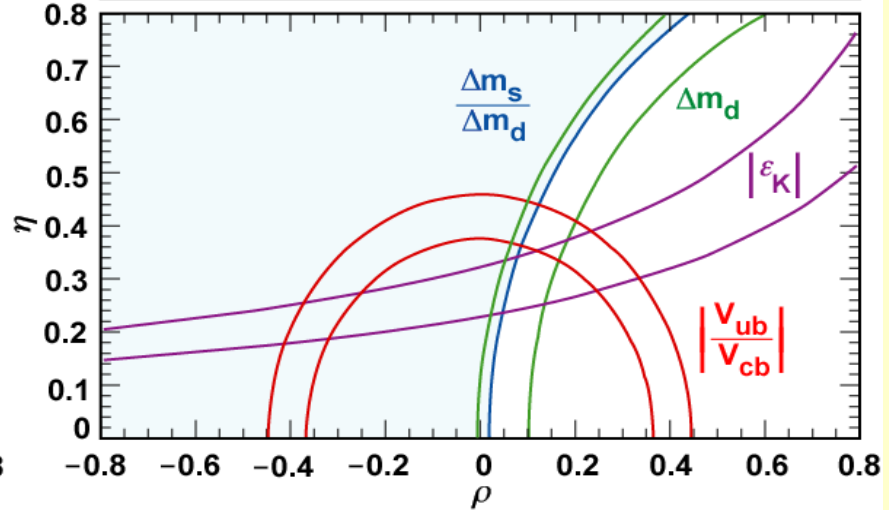
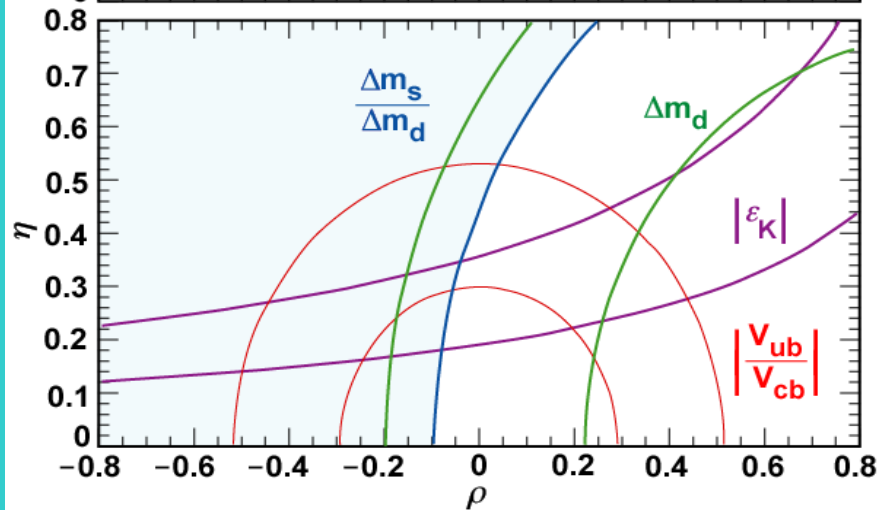
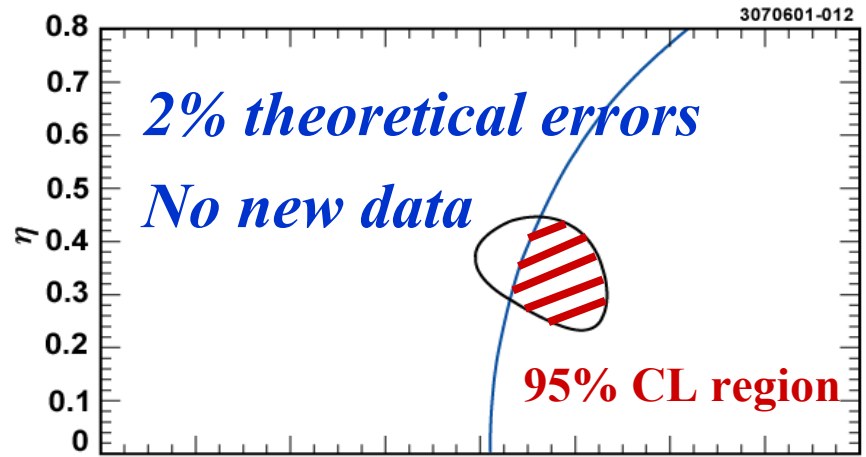
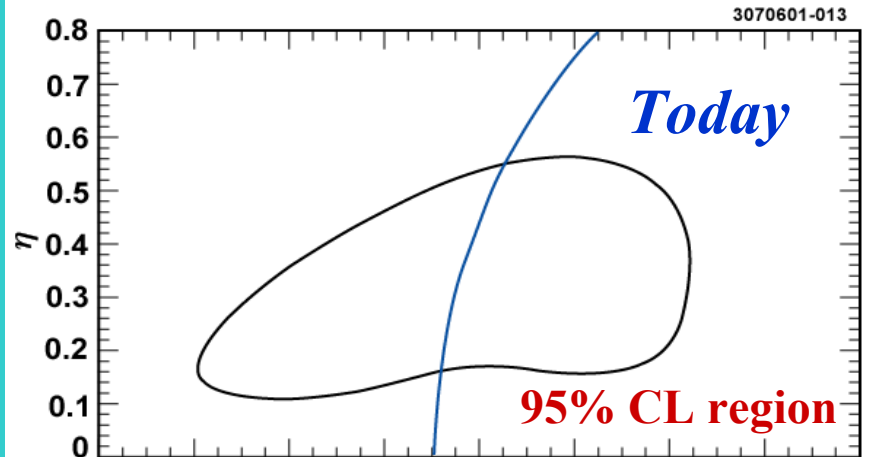
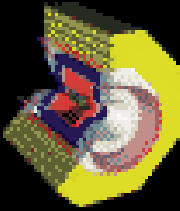
● **Charm physics could become less precise than b -physics: need better V_{cd} & V_{cs}**

● **Theoretical uncertainties dominate even now**

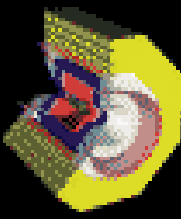
Thread # 3

● **But Lattice QCD & models promise big improvements**

Just imagine ...

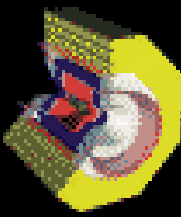


The Role of CLEO-c



- **Modify CESR for $E_{cm}=3-11$ GeV: $L=2-4\times 10^{32}$**
- **High precision charm data**
 - Measure D BR's for input to B -decay studies
 - Establish successful precision testing ground of QCD for D 's to give credibility to those for B 's
- **High precision quarkonia spectroscopy & decay data at ψ & Υ resonances**
 - Provide much needed experimental basis for non-perturbative QCD tests. Glueballs/Hybrids?
- **Searches for non-SM phenomena in D -mixing, CPV in D decay, & rare decays**

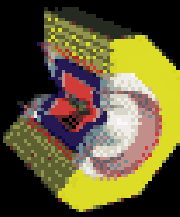
The CESR-c Accelerator



- **Since $L \sim E_b^4$ without artificial radiation:
wigglers for transverse cooling: $L \sim E_b$**
 - 2T peak field with 40 cm period
 - ~16 superconducting, 1.3m modules inserted: \$5M
 - $\Delta E_{\text{beam}} \approx 1.2 \text{ MeV @ J}/\psi$

\sqrt{s}	$L (10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$
4.1 GeV	3.6
3.77 GeV	3.0
3.1 GeV	2.0

A CLEO-c Program



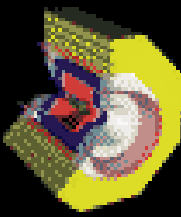
- 2
0
0
2
- $\Upsilon(1S), \Upsilon(2S), \Upsilon(3S) \sim 1-2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ each
 - Spectroscopy, Matrix elements, $\Gamma_{ee}:(>10\times\text{world})$

- 2
0
0
3
- $\psi(3770) \text{ -- } 3 \text{ fb}^{-1}, 30\text{M events}$
 - 6M *tagged D* decays (310 \times Mark III)

- 2
0
0
4
- $\psi(4100) \text{ -- } 3 \text{ fb}^{-1}, 1.5\text{M } D_s \bar{D}_s$
 - 0.3M *tagged D_s* decays (480 \times Mark III, 130 \times BESII)

- 2
0
0
5
- $\psi(3100) \text{ -- } 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}, 10^9 \text{ J/ } \psi \text{ decays}$
 - (170 \times Mark III, 20 times BES II)

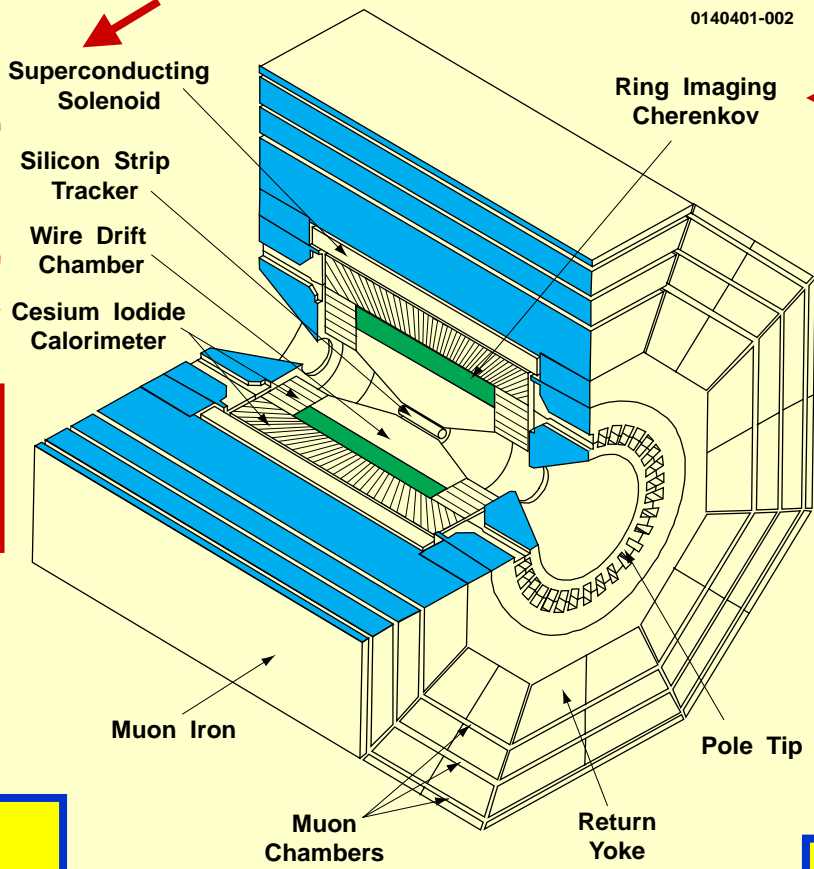
The CLEO III Detector



1.5 T now,... 1.0T later

93% of 4π
 $\sigma_p/p = 0.35\%$
 @1GeV
 $dE/dx: 5.7\% \pi$
 @mini

93% of 4π
 $\sigma_E/E = 2\% @1\text{GeV}$
 $= 4\% @100\text{MeV}$



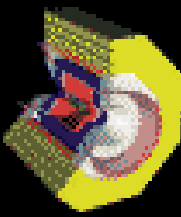
83% of 4π
 87% Kaon ID
 with
 0.2% π fake
 @0.9GeV

Data Acquisition:
 Event size = 25kB
 Thru-put < 6MB/s

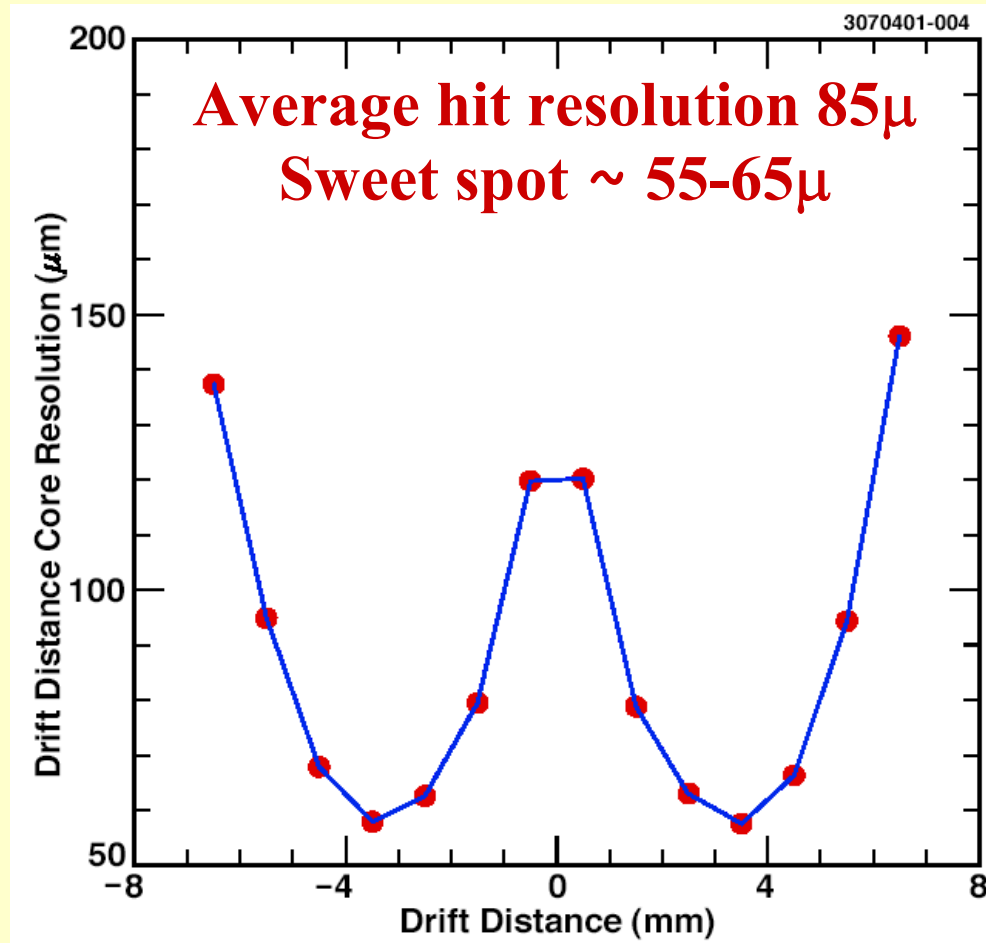
85% of 4π
 For $p > 1 \text{ GeV}$

Trigger: Tracks & Showers
 Pipelined
 Latency = 2.5 μ s

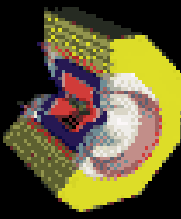
CLEO III/c Drift Chamber



- $D \rightarrow K\pi$: $\sigma_M = 5.5$ MeV
- $K_S \rightarrow \pi\pi$: $\sigma_M = 3.1$ MeV
- $\sigma_p/p = 0.35\%$ @ 1 GeV
- dE/dx : 5.7% π @minI



CLEO III Silicon

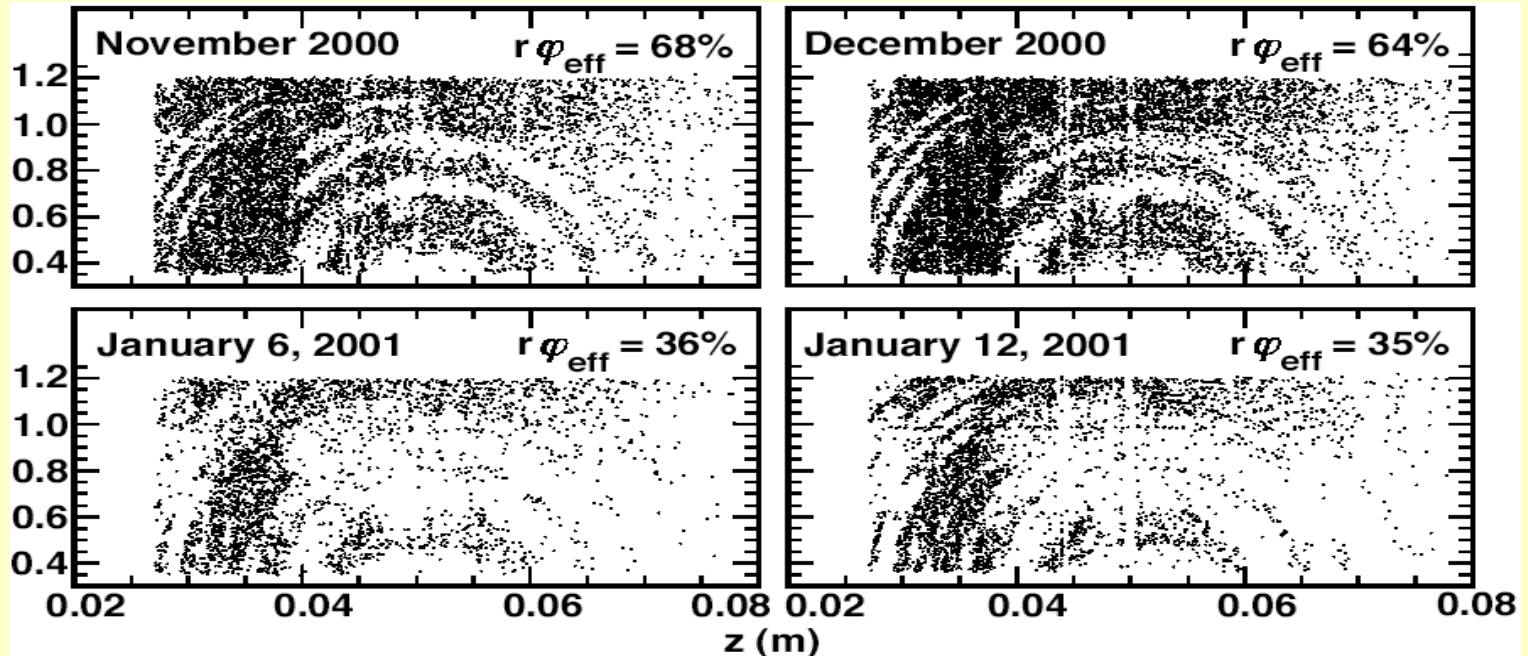


● Silicon efficiencies continue to drop

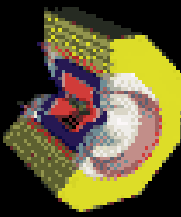
- Layer 1 $r\phi$ view: $>85\%$ to 9% in <1 yr
- Other layers following

Single wafer efficiency (black = good)

ϕ (rad)

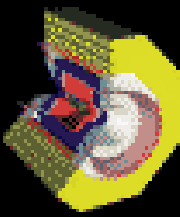


Inner Tracking ($2 < r < 12 \text{ cm}$)

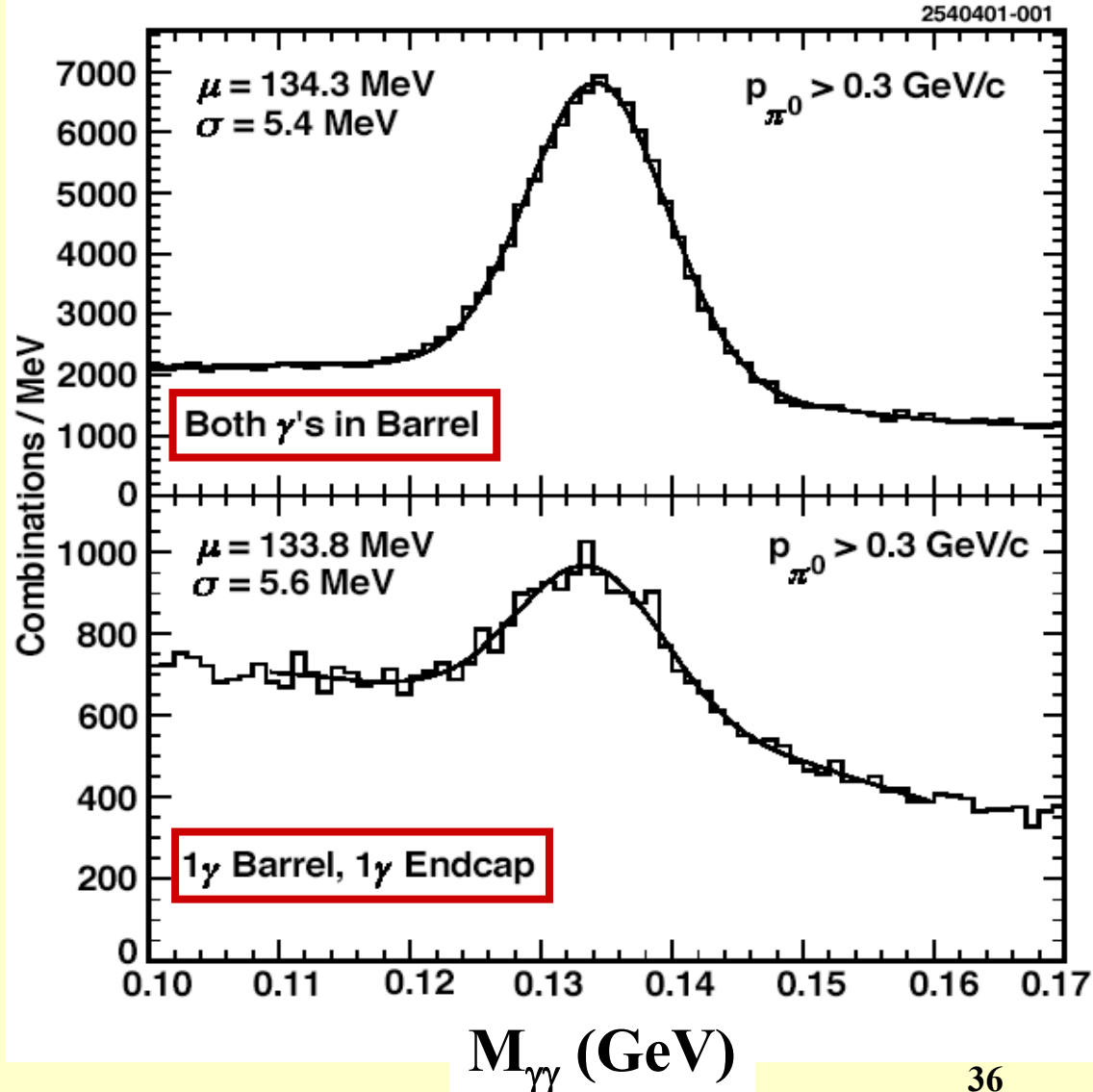


- **Now: 4-lyr, 2-sided Si, 125K ch, 1.6% X_0**
 - Early radiation damage: Lyr 1+2 r-phi $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$
- **Proposed: 6-lyr all-stereo ($10-15^\circ$) drift chamber**
 - 1.1% X_0 inner wall + 0.1% X_0 gas: improves σ_p/p
 - Preserves mass resolution despite larger σ_z
 - Smaller event size
 - Build from spare parts – install late 2002

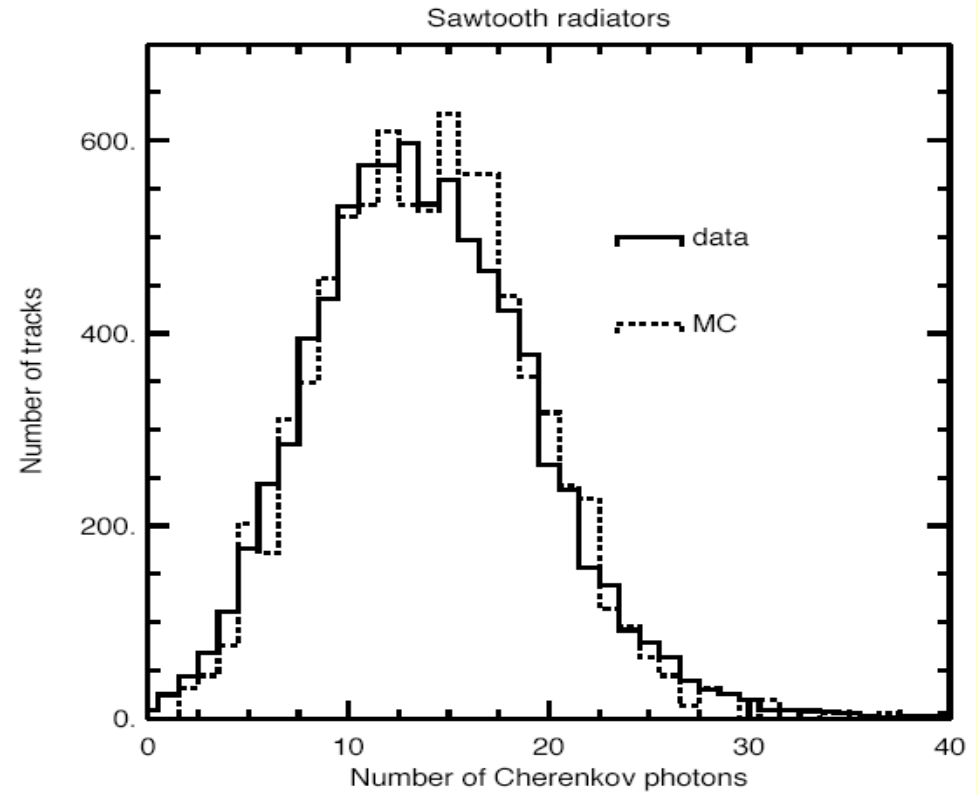
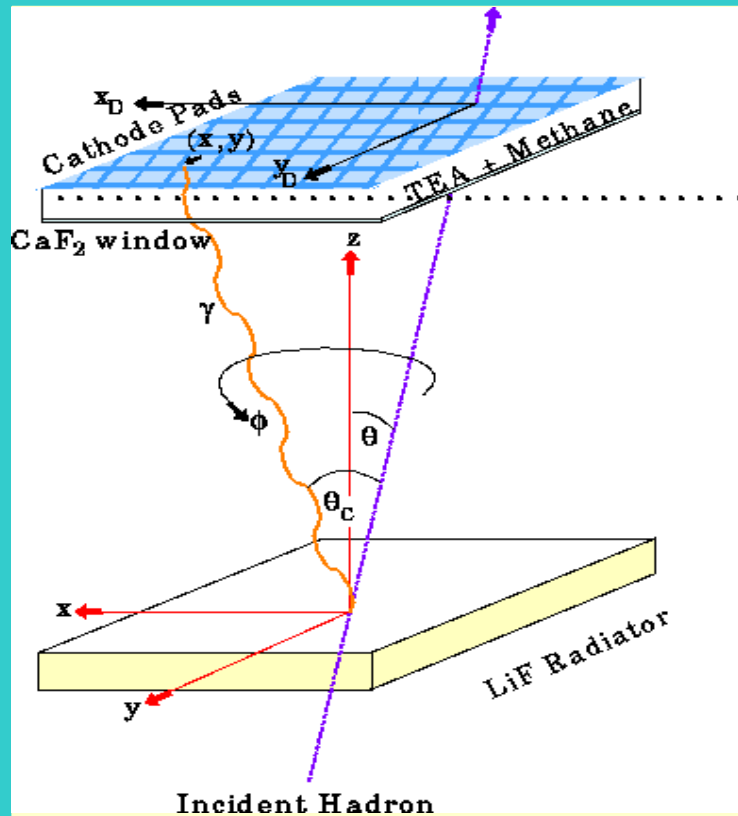
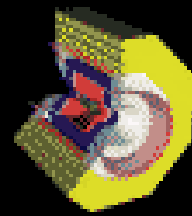
CLEO III CsI Calorimeter



- **93% solid angle**
- **good resolution in both barrel & endcaps**
- $\sigma_E/E = 4\%$ at **100 MeV**
- $\sigma_E/E = 2\%$ at **1 GeV**
- $\sigma_{M(\gamma\gamma)} \sim 5.5 \text{ MeV}$
 π^0 mass resolution



RICH Particle Id



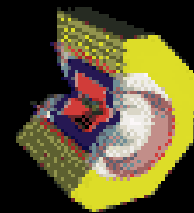
$\langle n_\gamma \rangle \sim 11-12$

Cherenkov angle Resolution (mrad):

12.2 (sawtooth LiF)

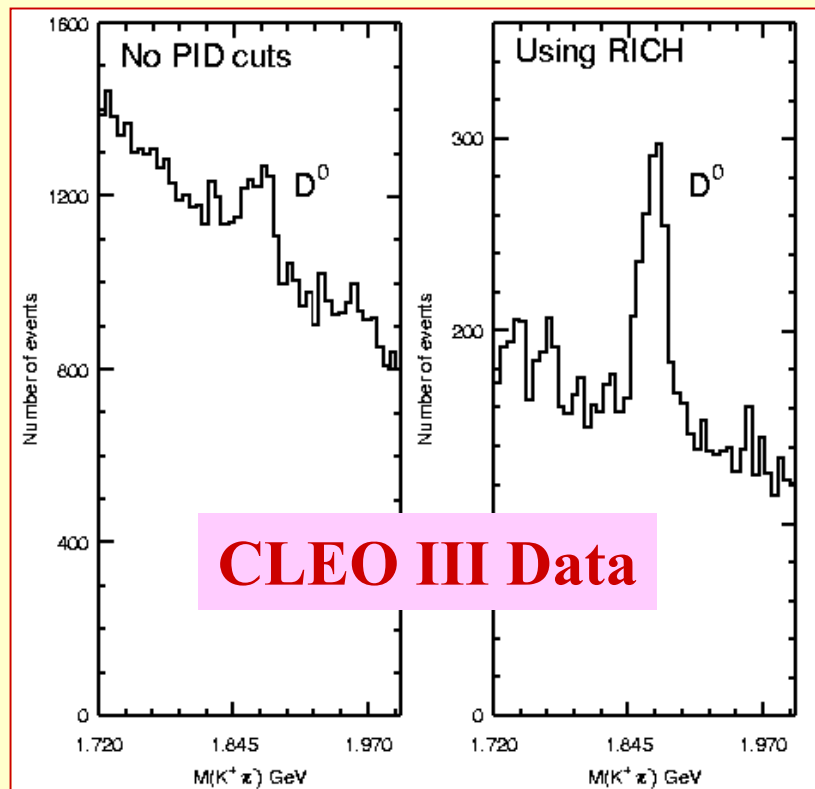
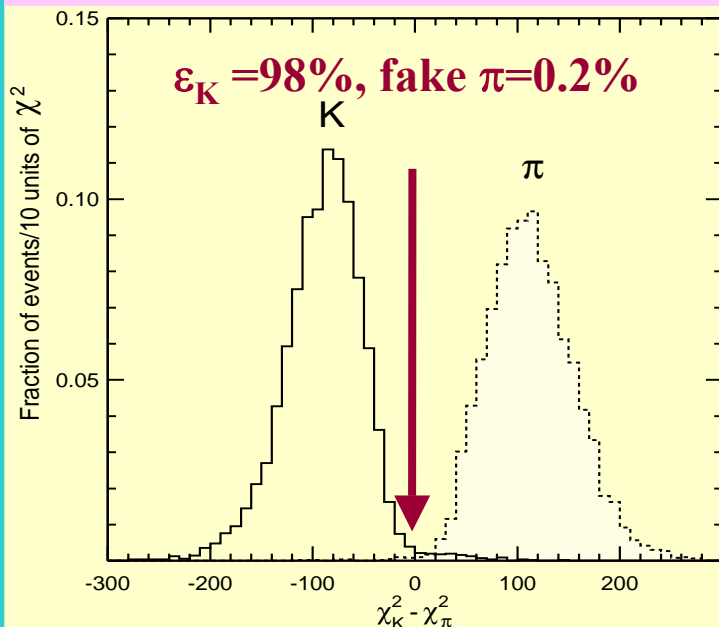
14.7 (flat LiF)

CLEO III Particle ID - RICH

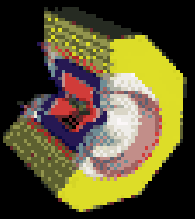


- $\langle n_\gamma \rangle = 12$
- 10-200 σ K- π separation for $p > 0.5$ GeV

CLEO III Full GEANT
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi'' \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0, D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$



Trigger & DAQ



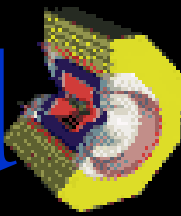
● **Trigger**

- Flexible & programmable
- Now: 100 Hz
- Loose trigger pre-scaling for ϵ studies

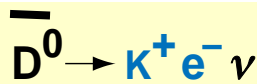
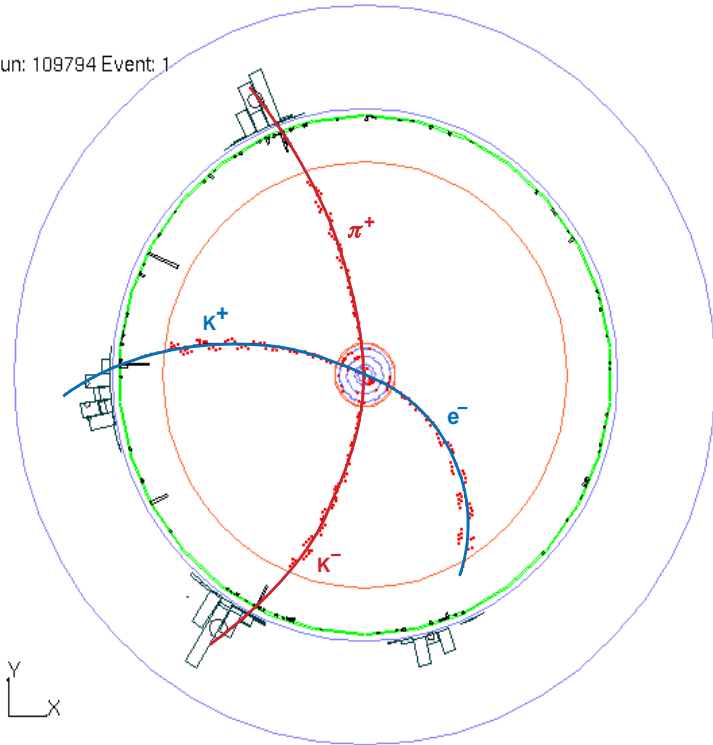
● **Data Acquisition**

- Designed for 1000 Hz for CLEO III / $\Upsilon(4S)$
- CLEO-c: no problems handling increase rate
 - Smaller event size
 - Lower backgrounds
 - Rate at $J/\psi < 250$ Hz
 - Bhabha rate < 120 Hz before pre-scaling

Tagging at Threshold



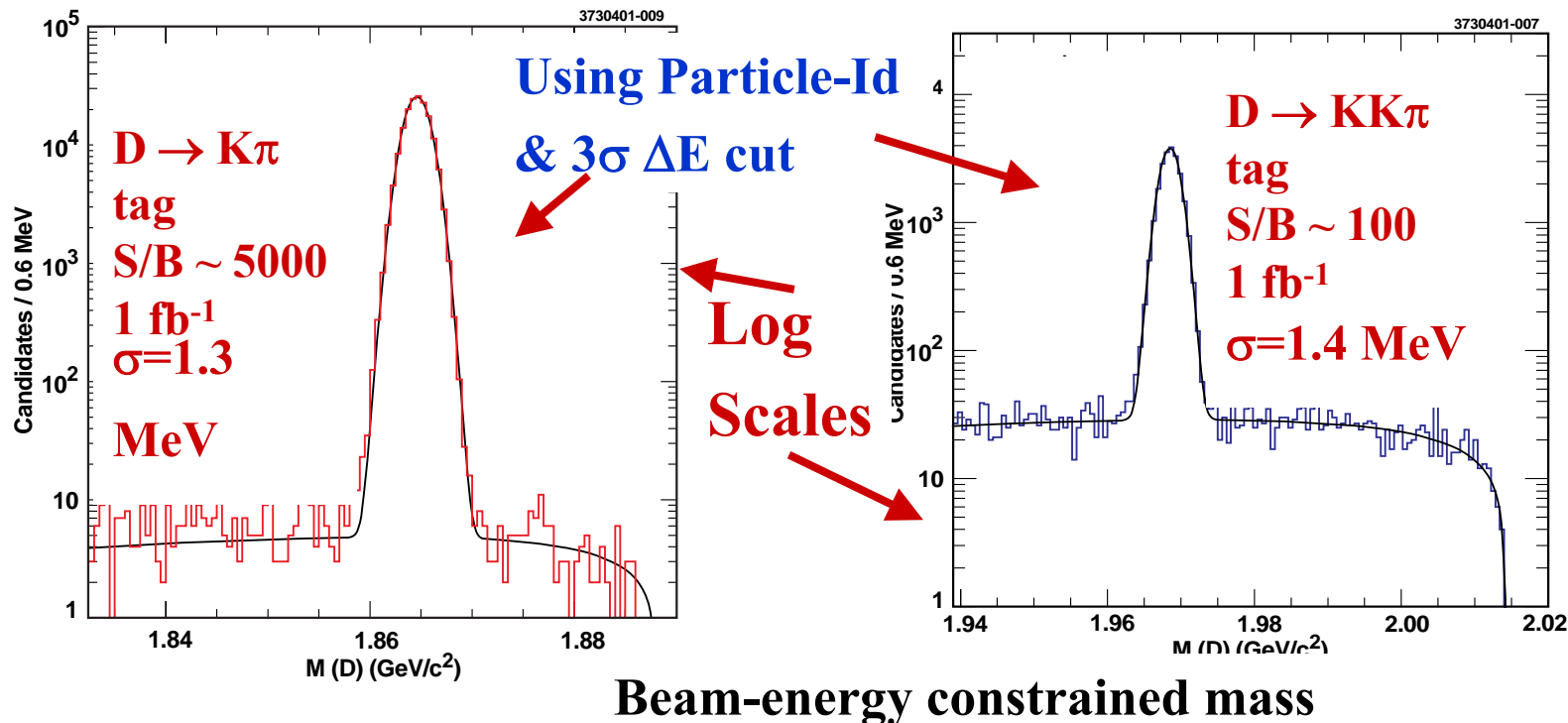
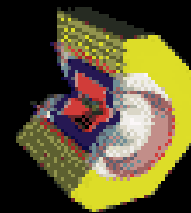
Run: 109794 Event: 1



CLEO-c MC

- Large σ
- Low multiplicity
- Pure $D\bar{D}$ init. State
- High recon. eff's $\sim 20\%$
- 6×10^6 D tags
- 0.3×10^6 D_s tags
- Almost no bgd
- Clean ν -reconst.
- Coherent init state

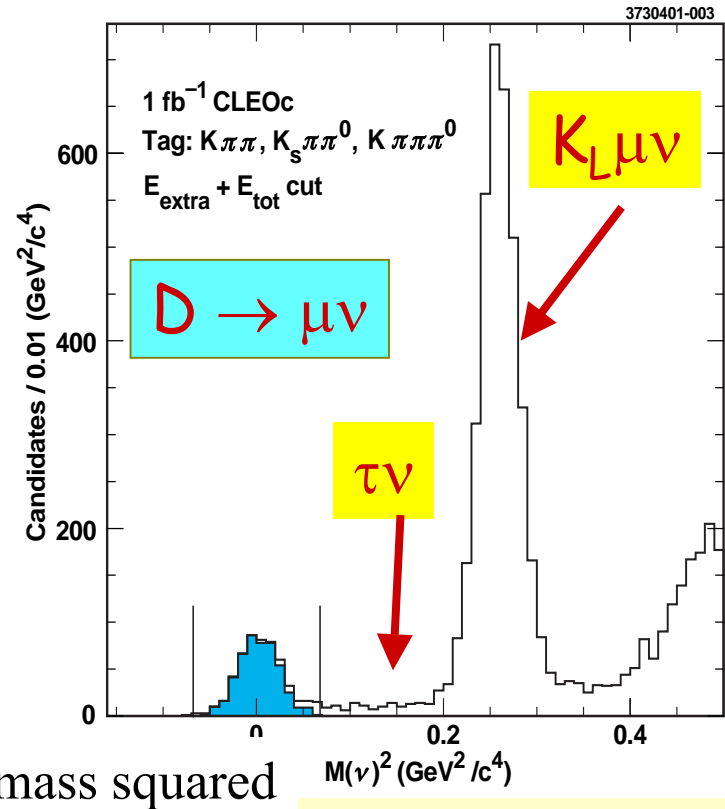
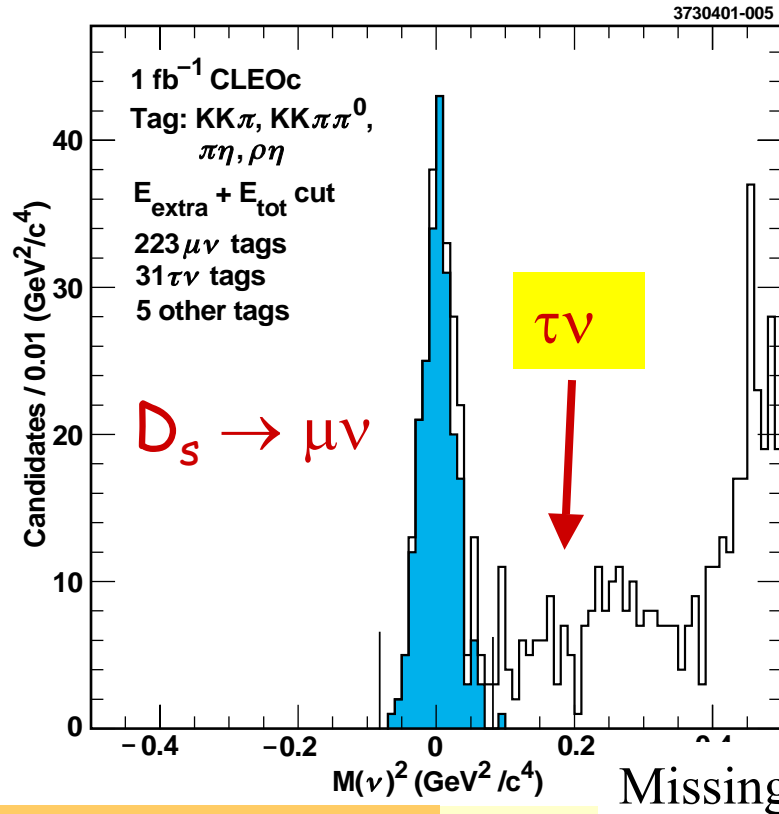
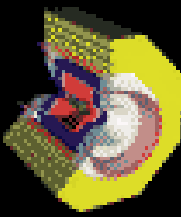
Tagged Branching Ratios



**Set absolute BR's
for $B \rightarrow "D"$**

Decay Mode	PDG2000 ($\delta B/B$ %)	CLEOc ($\delta B/B$ %)
$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$	2.4	0.5
$D^+ \rightarrow K\pi\pi$	7.2	1.5
$D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$	25	1.9

Leptonic Decays

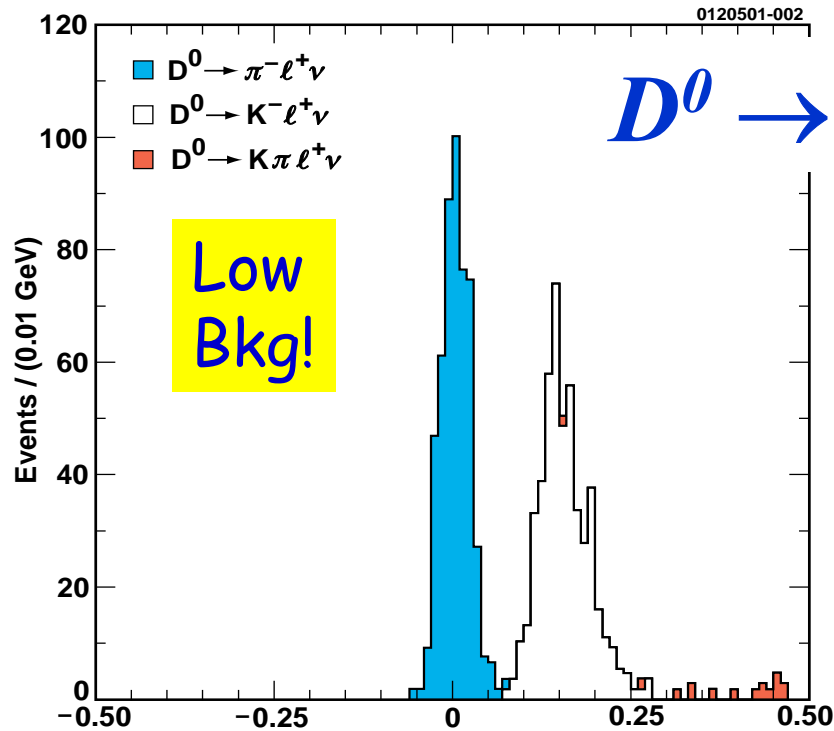
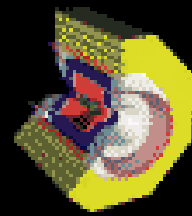


$$\frac{\delta f_{D_s}}{f_{D_s}} \approx 2.1\% \quad (\text{Now: } \pm 35\%)$$

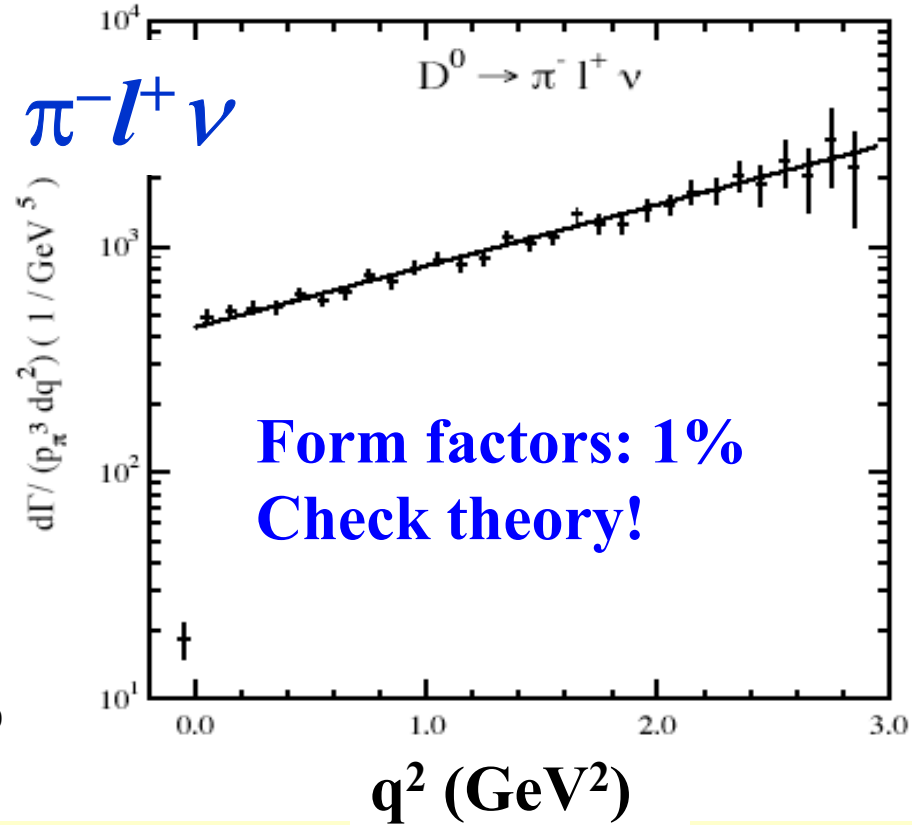
$$\frac{\delta f_D}{f_D} \approx 2.6\%$$

$$(\text{Now: } \pm 100\%)$$

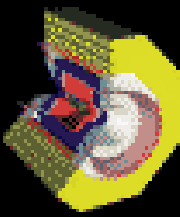
Semi-leptonic Decays



$$U = E_{\text{miss}} - P_{\text{miss}}$$



Semi-leptonic (cont'd)



Decay Mode	PDG2000 ($\delta B/B$ %)	CLEOc ($\delta B/B$ %)
$D^0 \rightarrow K l \nu$	5	1.6
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi l \nu$	16	1.7
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi l \nu$	48	1.8
$D_s \rightarrow \phi l \nu$	25	2.8

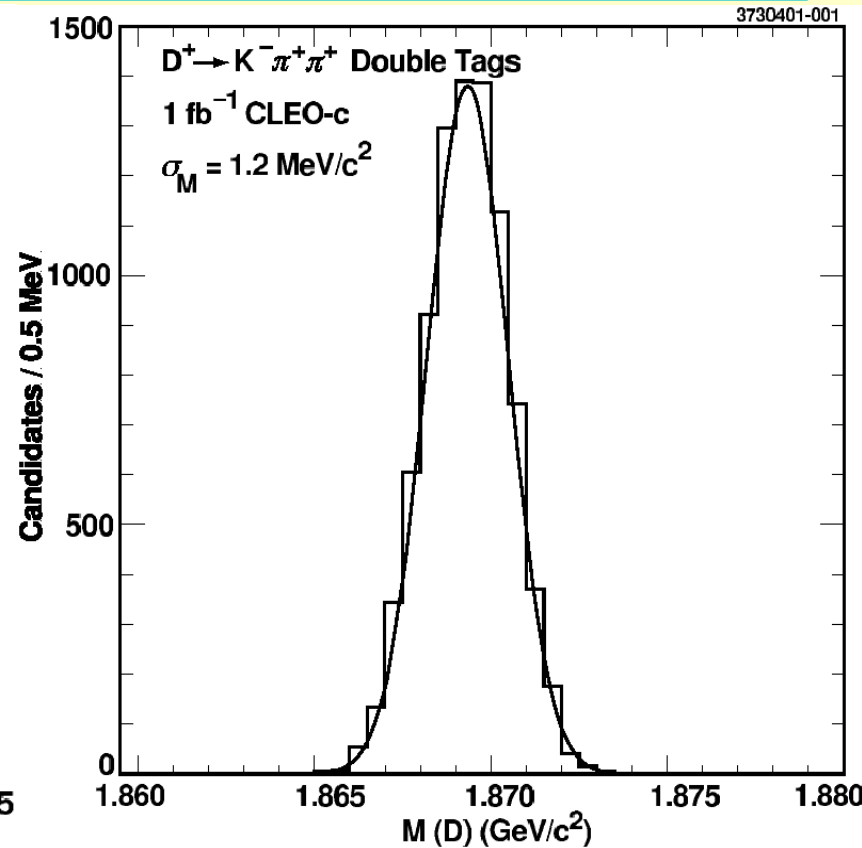
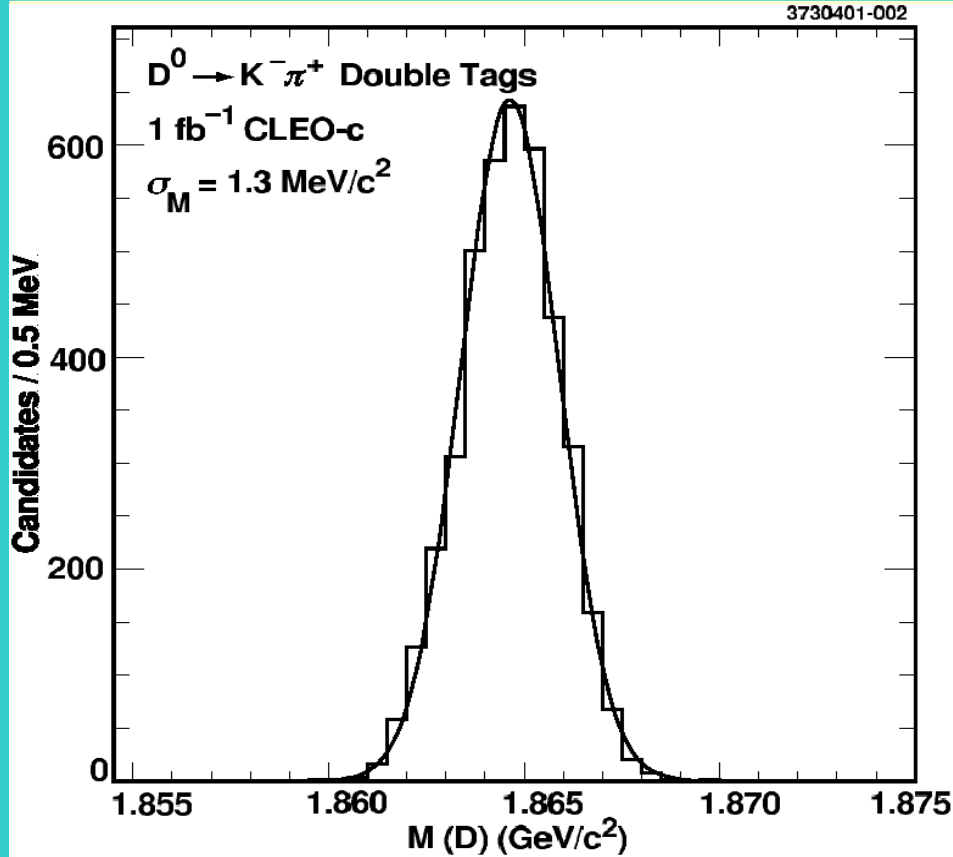
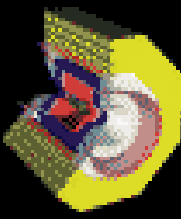
Plus vector modes...

Systematics
limited

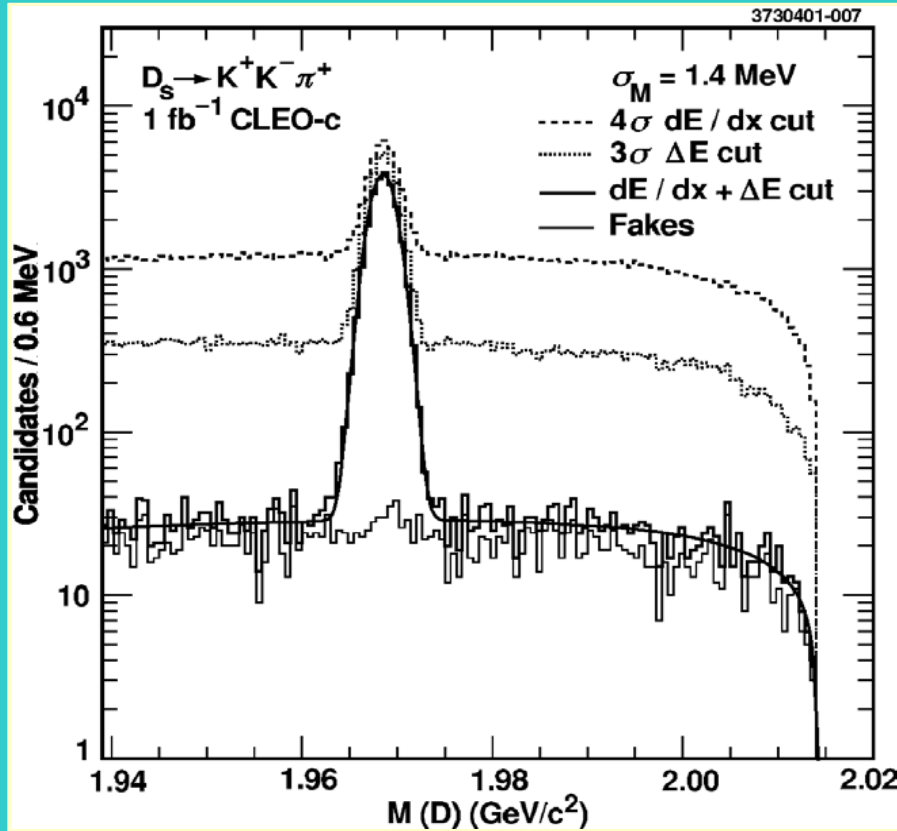
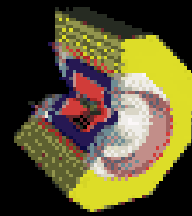
V_{cd} , V_{cs} to $\sim 1.5\%$, ratio to $< 1\%$

Cancelling systematics

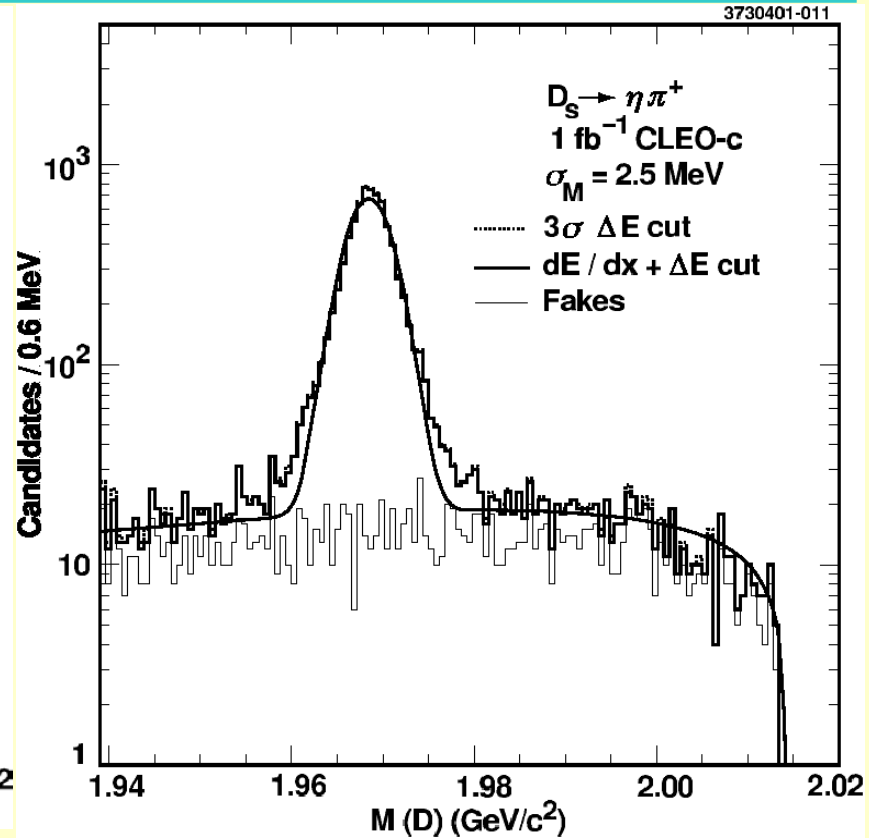
Double Tags



Clean D_s Tagging as Well

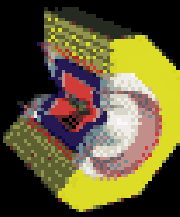


$D_s \rightarrow \eta \pi^+$



$D_s \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$

Absolute Branching Fractions



● Use double tags

● $D \rightarrow X_l, D_{\text{tag}} \rightarrow X_m$

- $N_{DT} = 2N_\psi B_l B_m \epsilon_{lm}$

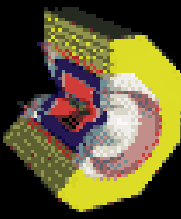
- $N_{ST} = 2N_\psi B_m \epsilon_m$

$$B_l = \frac{N_{DT}}{\epsilon_{lm}} \bigg/ \frac{N_{ST}}{\epsilon_m} \approx \frac{N_{DT}}{N_{ST}} \frac{1}{\epsilon_l}$$

● Measure absolute D^0, D^+ scale to $\sim 1\%$

● Measure absolute D_s scale to $\sim 1-2\%$

What do we learn from these?



● **Semileptonic decays:** $|V_{CKM}|^2 |F(q^2)|^2$

- Form factor *shapes & normalizations*
- Calibrate theory!
- Extract $|V_{cd}|, |V_{cs}|$
- Theory \rightarrow Extract $|V_{ub}|$ from B

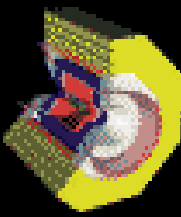
● **Leptonic Decays:** $|V_{CKM}|^2 |f_D|^2$

- Decay constants
- Calibrate theory!
- Extract $|V_{cd}|, |V_{cs}|$
- Theory \rightarrow Extract $|V_{td}|, |V_{ts}|$ from B

● **Hadronic decays:**

- Set scale of heavy quark decays
- Enables precision tests in B decays
- Strong phases: Extract γ from $B \rightarrow DK$

Hybrids and Glueballs



● Strategy Part 1: 1fb^{-1} on J/Ψ

- Search for states in glue rich environment

- $B(J/\Psi \rightarrow \gamma X) \sim 6\%$

 - Copious source of color singlet gg pairs

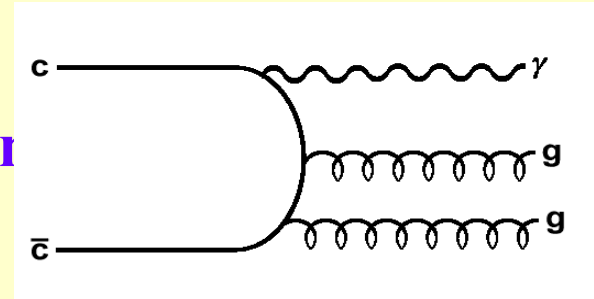
 - $J^{PC}=0^{++}, 0^{-+}, 2^{++}$

- PWA to get QN of states

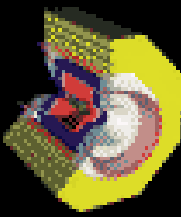
 - Hermetic detector / Low background

- Absolute BR's: $\pi\pi$, KK , pp , $\eta\eta$,....

- If see state in $J/\Psi \rightarrow \gamma X$, how do you know what it is?

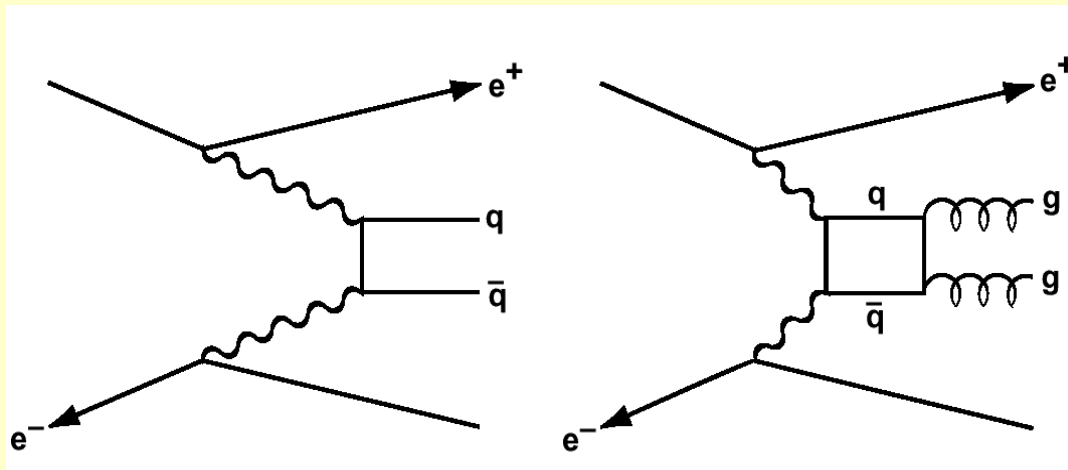


More Hybrids, Glueballs



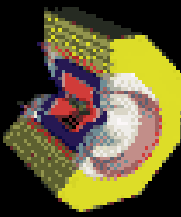
● Strategy Part 2: Current Data!

- Anti-search in glue-poor environment
 - Eg. $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-X$
- Compare: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow M$ vs. $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow G$



- Candidate states rich in glue seen at Ψ should not be copiously produced in $\gamma\gamma$ collisions!
 - Photons couple to charge!

More Hybrids, Glueballs



● Strategy Part 3: 1fb^{-1} on $Y(1S)$

- Compare $\Gamma(\text{J}/\Psi \rightarrow \gamma X)$ and $\Gamma(\text{Y}(1S) \rightarrow \gamma X)$
- The $\text{Y}(1S)$ is also glue rich but...

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Psi \rightarrow \gamma X)_{1-2\text{GeV}}}{\Gamma(\text{Y} \rightarrow \gamma X)_{1-2\text{GeV}}} \sim \frac{\sigma_{\Psi}}{\sigma_{\text{Y}}} \left(\frac{q_c}{q_b} \right)^2 \frac{\frac{\Psi \rightarrow \gamma X_{1-2\text{GeV}}}{\text{Y} \rightarrow \gamma X_{1-2\text{GeV}}}}{\frac{\Psi \rightarrow \gamma X}{\text{Y} \rightarrow \gamma X}}$$

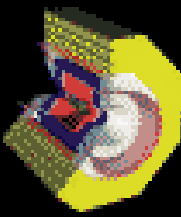
$$\sim 10^2 \bullet 4 \bullet 10$$

$$\sim 4000$$

● No PWA at $\text{Y}(1S)$!

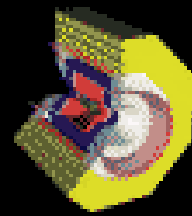
- Can confirm existence of states
- Probe details of wave functions
 - Measure wf at different x
- Test conclusions drawn from J/Ψ & $\gamma\gamma$ data

Current Status



- **Experimental**
 - Far from clear!
 - List of “glue ball” suspects
 - $\eta(1400)$ region
 - $f_0(1500)$
 - $f_J(1710)$
 - $\xi(2220)$ or $f_J(2220)$
 - The situation is complicated and experimental results are contradictory
 - Sorting it out will be challenging!
 - Looks messy now due to insufficient statistics

The vanishing $f_J(2220)$



**MKIII
1986**

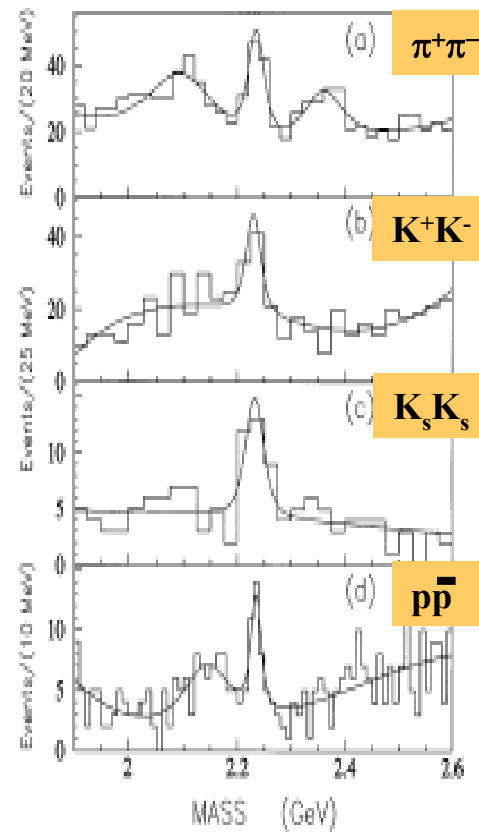
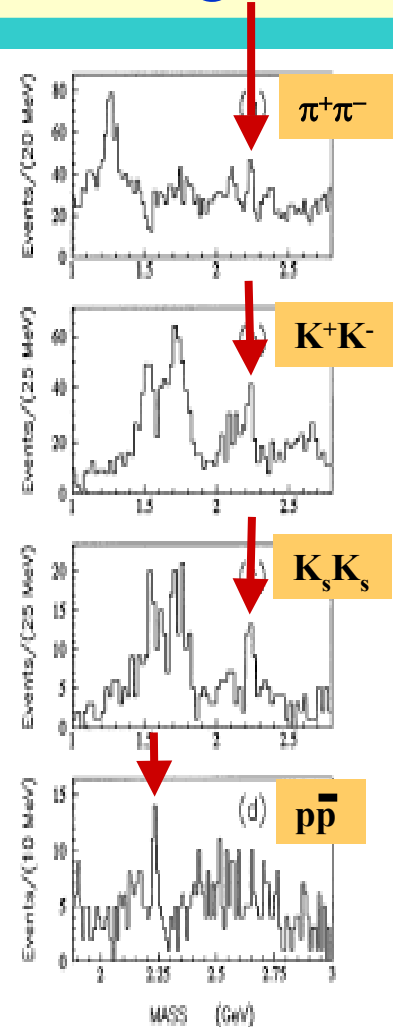
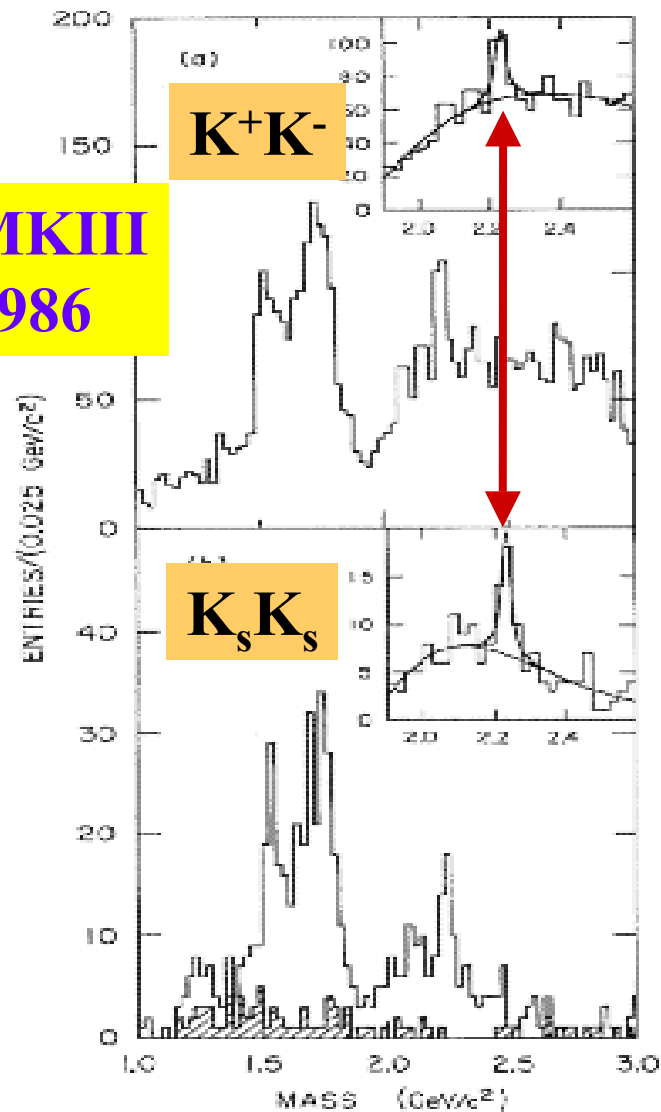


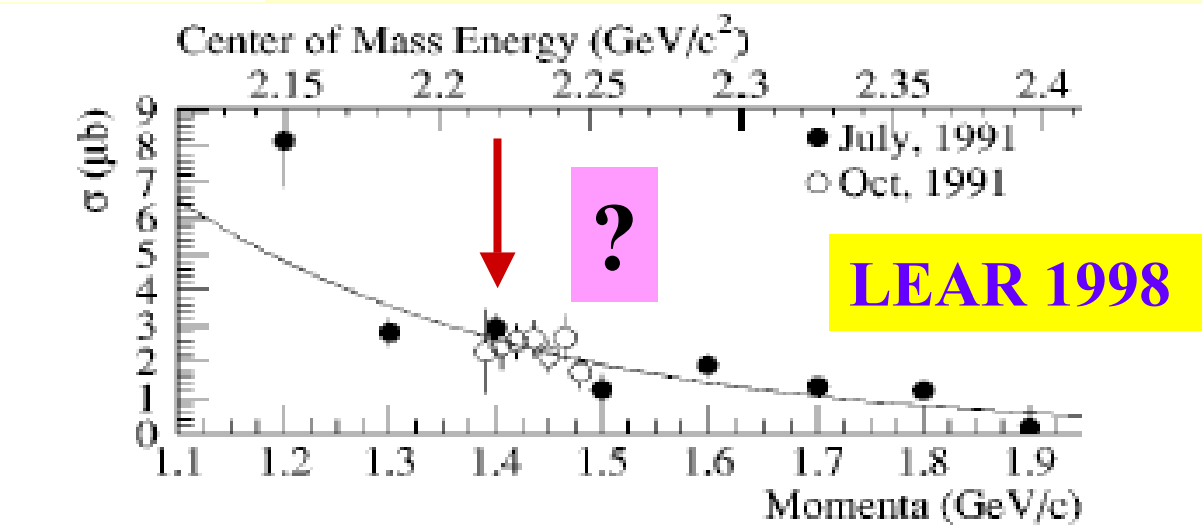
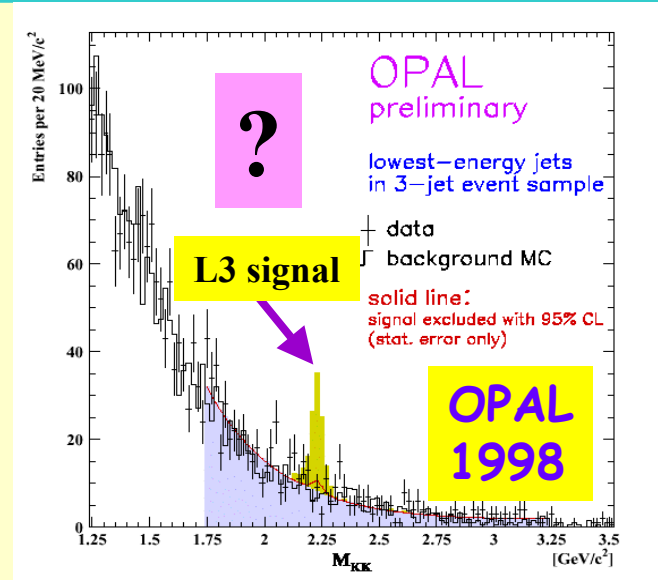
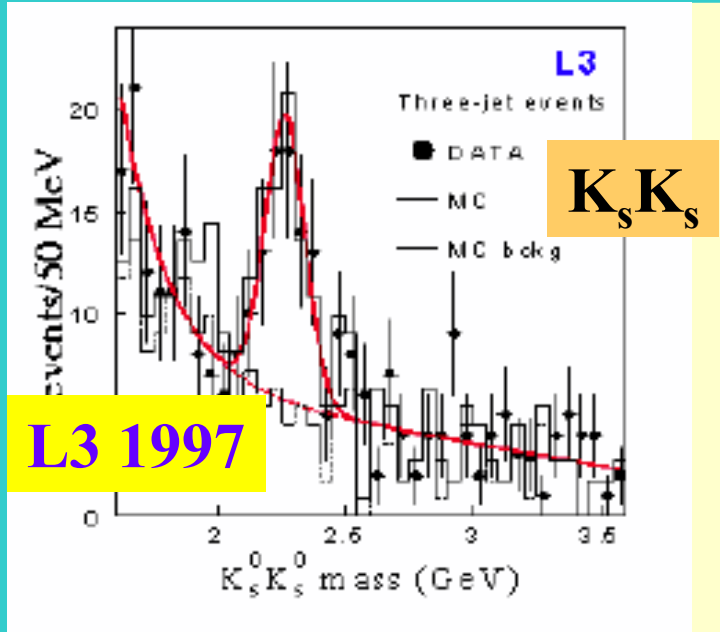
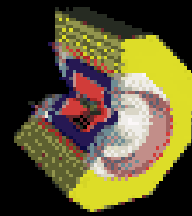
FIG. 2. Fitted invariant mass spectra of (a) $\pi^+\pi^-$, (b) K^+K^- , (c) $K_s^0\bar{K}_s^0$, and (d) $p\bar{p}$.

FIG. 1. Invariant mass spectra of (a) $\pi^+\pi^-$, (b) K^+K^- , (c) $K_s^0\bar{K}_s^0$, and (d) $p\bar{p}$.

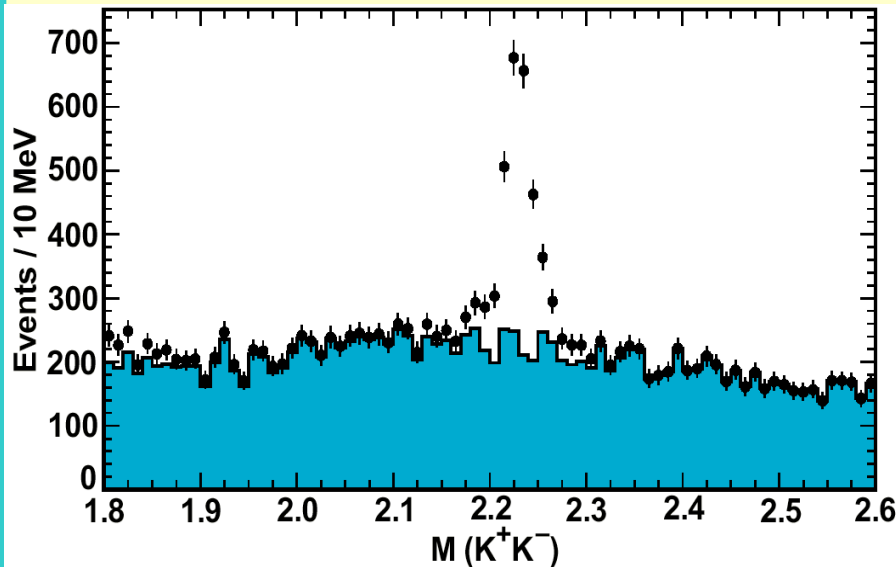
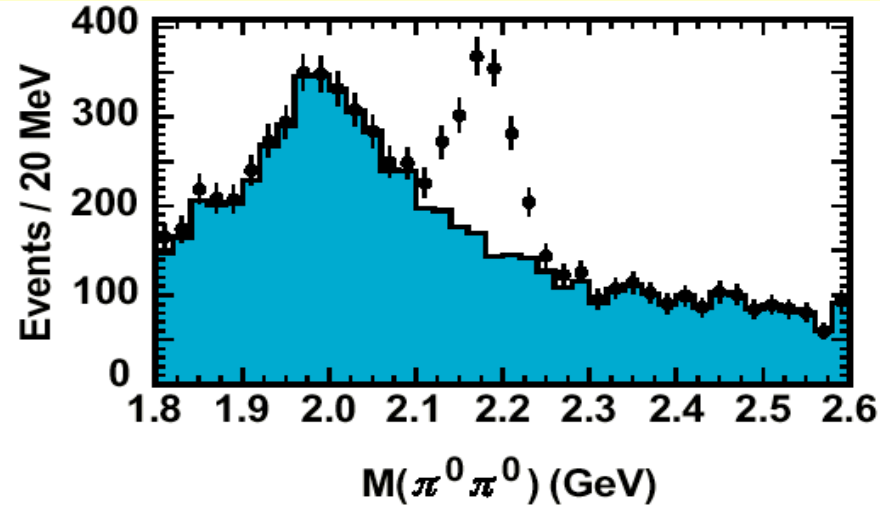
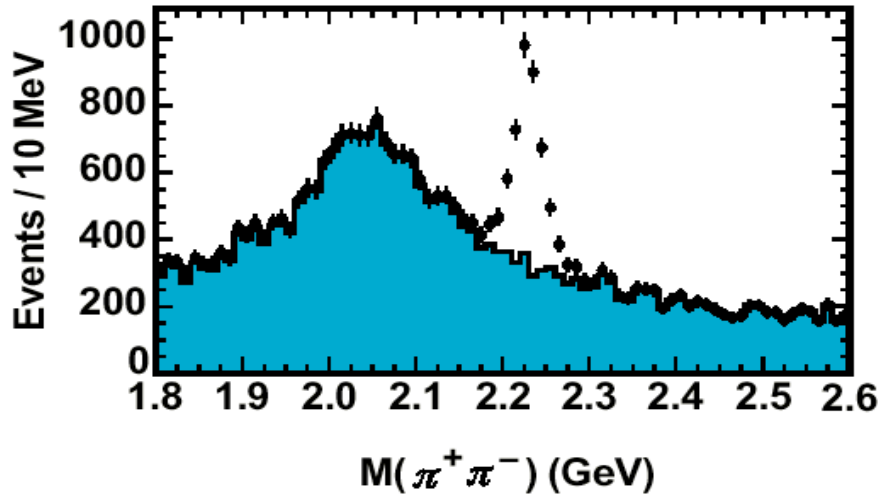
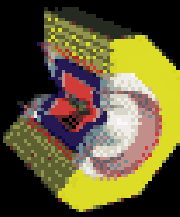
BES 1996

the J/ψ , and

The vanishing $f_J(2220)$



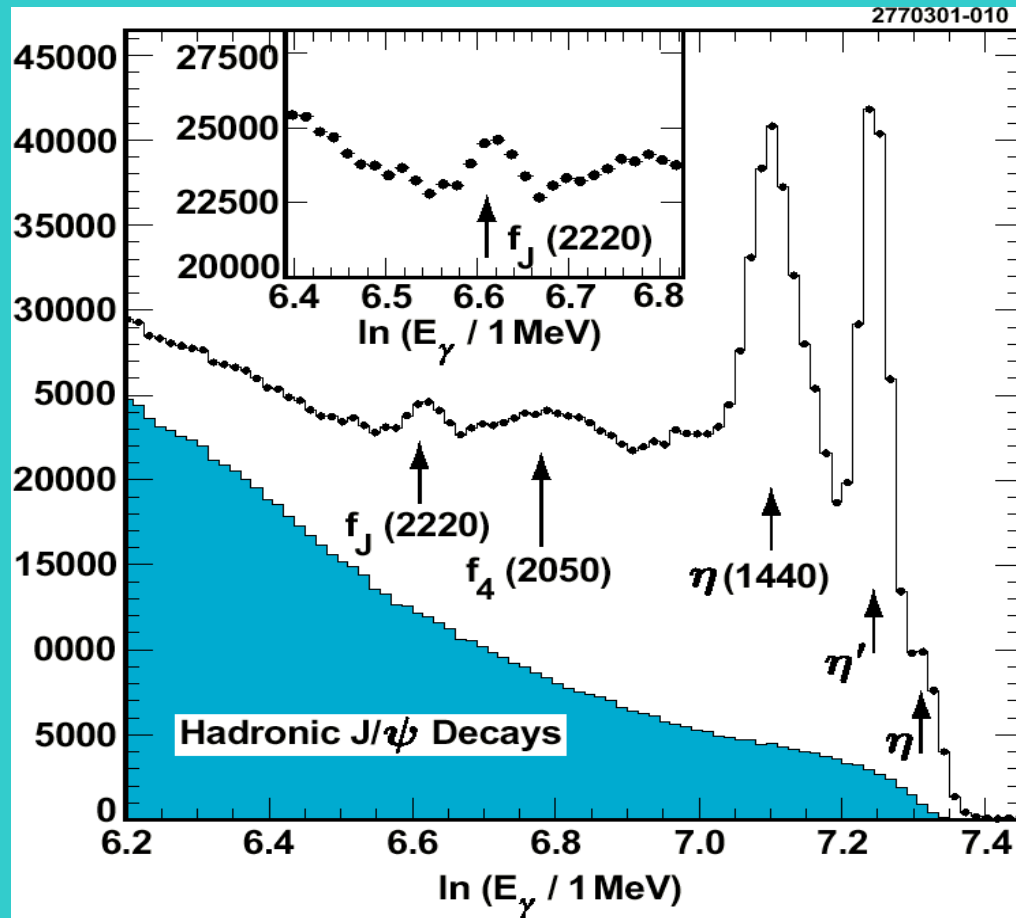
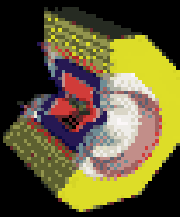
$f_J(2220)$: CLEO-c reach



Plots show 1/6 CLEO-C
assuming BES branching ratio

	Today	CLEO-C
$\pi^+\pi^-$	74	32000
$\pi^0\pi^0$	18	13000
K^+K^-	46	18600
$K_S K_S$	23	5300
pp	32	8500
$\eta\eta$	—	5000

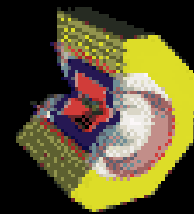
Inclusive Search



● γ spectrum from $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma X$:

- 10^{-4} sensitivity for narrow resonance
- Eg: $\sim 25\%$ efficient for $f_J(2220)$
 - Suppress hadronic bkg: $J/\psi \rightarrow \pi^0 X$

Comparison w/ Other Expts

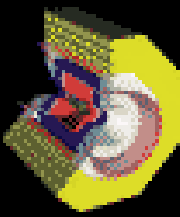


- **BES II is running now.**
- **BES III, BEPC II ($\sim 10^{32}$) upgrade proposed**
- **Physics: 2005 if approval & construction.**

Quantity	BES II	CLEO-C
J/psi yield	50M	> 1000M
dE/dx res.	9%	4.9%
K/pi separation up to	600 MeV	1500 MeV
momentum res. (500MeV)	1.3%	0.5%
Photon resolution (100 MeV)	70 MeV	4 MeV
Photon resolution (1000 MeV)	220 MeV	21 MeV
Minimum Photon Energy	80 MeV	30 MeV
Solid angle for Tracking	80%	94%
Solid angle for Photons	75%	95%

- **HALL-D @TJNAL: Light states with $J^{PC} = 0^{+-}, 1^{+-}, \dots$ (2007+)**
- **Complementary to CLEO-C: heavy states with $J^{PC}=0^{++}, 2^{++}, \dots$**

What about *B*-Factories?

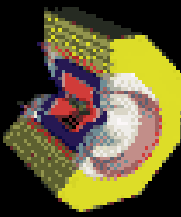


	CLEO-C	BaBar	Current Knowledge
	2-4fb-1	400 fb-1	
$f_D V_{cd} $	1.5-2%	10-20%	n.a.
$f_{Ds} V_{cs} $	$\leq 1\%$	5-10%	19%
$Br(D^+ \rightarrow K\pi\pi)$	1.5%	3-5%	7%
$Br(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi)$	2-3%	5-10%	25%
$Br(D \rightarrow \pi \nu)$	1.4%	3%	18%
$Br(\Delta c \rightarrow p K\pi)$	6%	5-15%	26%
$A(CP)$	$\sim 1\%$	$\sim 1\%$	3-9%
$x'(\text{mix})$	0.01	0.01	0.03

Statistics limited.

Systematics & background limited.

Possible additional topics



● $\Upsilon(nS)$

- Precision partial/total width msmts
- Discover η_b (bb ground state) in $\Upsilon(nS) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_b$

● $\tau^+ \tau^-$ at threshold (0.25 fb^{-1})

- measure m_t to $\pm 0.1 \text{ MeV}$
- heavy lepton, exotics searches

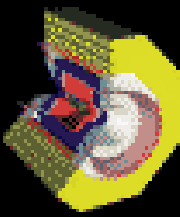
● $\Lambda_c \Lambda_c$ at threshold (1 fb^{-1})

- calibrate absolute $\text{BR}(\Lambda_c \rightarrow pK\pi)$

● $R = \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) / \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$

- spot checks

Tying the Threads



● Direct impact on CKM

- Precise V_{cd} & V_{cs} & more precise V_{cs}/V_{cd}

● Enable B-factory msmts for CKM precision

- Precise D decay rates used to tag D 's in B -decay & mixing
- Precision form factors & decay constants for charm to give confidence for extrapolations to beauty
 - **High Precision reality check for HQET & Lattice QCD.**

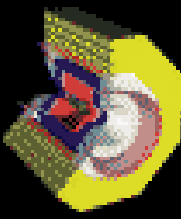
● QCD

- Υ spectroscopy, transitions; discover η_b ?
- glueballs, hybrids: corroborating datasets: 1-stop shopping ($\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ $\Upsilon(1S)$, 25 fb^{-1} 2γ)

● Detector & collider capable of 100 fold or better improvement in data.

- Modern, well-understood detector + collaboration ready to go
- Modest accelerator changes
- Tightly focussed ~ 4 -year program

Near/Far Term



● Near

- Look for favorable reaction at Snowmass, just as from the HEPAP-Long Range Panel
- Accumulate data at Y resonances in 2001-2
- Modify CESR with wigglers (2003)
- CLEO-c (2003-2005)
 - Precision data that will make fundamental contributions to QCD and Flavor physics
 - Validates theoretical technology at 1-2% level

● Far Future

- CESR & CLEO turn off for HEP: ~2006
- Lab will turn its full effort to the energy frontier!