

Charmonium: An Experimental Review

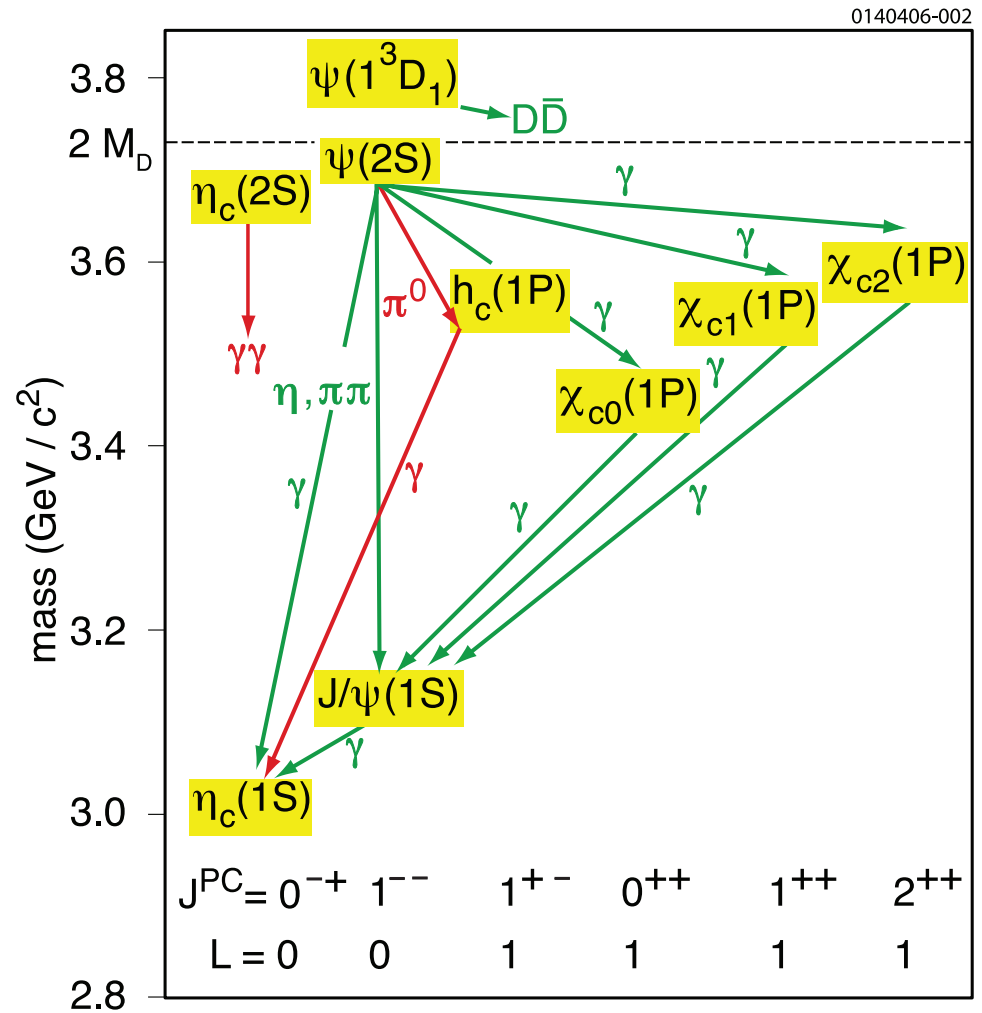
Ryan Mitchell

Indiana University

ICHEP 2008

Introduction

- The **charmonium system** provides a laboratory for the study of the strong force.
- Progress is piecemeal.
- This talk will cover recent results from:
 - **CLEO**'s total sample of 27M $\psi(2S)$, mostly collected in August, 2006.
 - Recent **Belle** $\gamma\gamma$ results and **BaBar** B decays to charmonium.
- Note:
 - We are about to enter a new **BES III** era.
 - Heavy charmonia (**Belle**, **BaBar**) will be covered in separate talks.

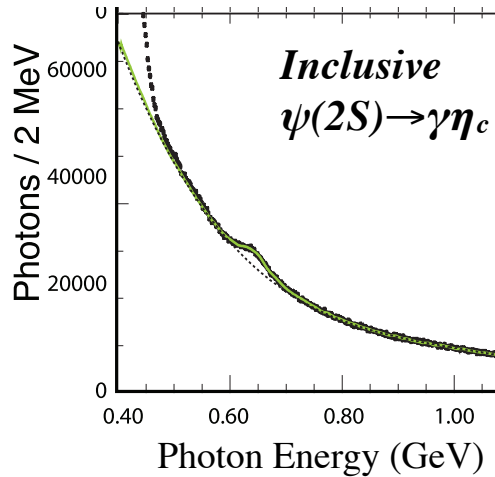
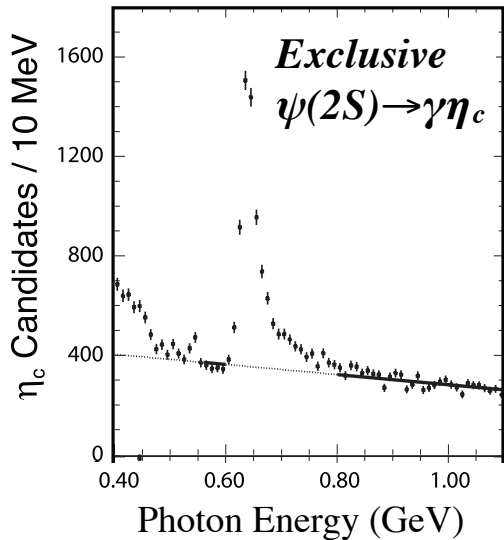
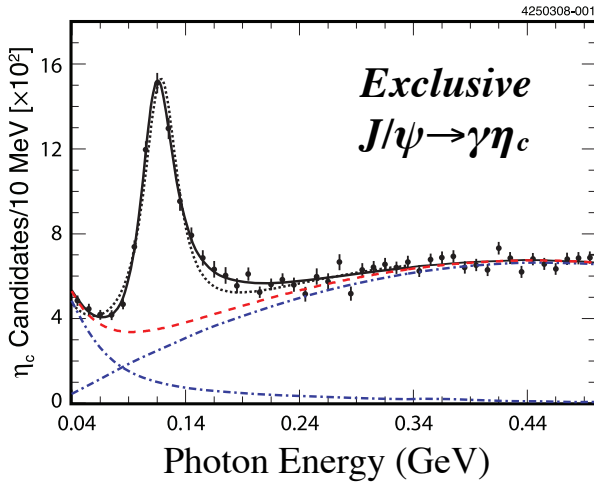


$J/\psi, \psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c(1S)$

CLEO: 24.5M $\psi(2S)$ arXiv:0805.0252[hep-ex] (submitted to PRL)

Three Measurements of M1 Transitions:

- $B(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c) = (4.32 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.60) \times 10^{-3}$ from inclusive η_c decays.
- $B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c) / B(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c)$ using exclusive η_c decays.
- $B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c) = (1.98 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.30) \%$ taking $A \times B$.



×

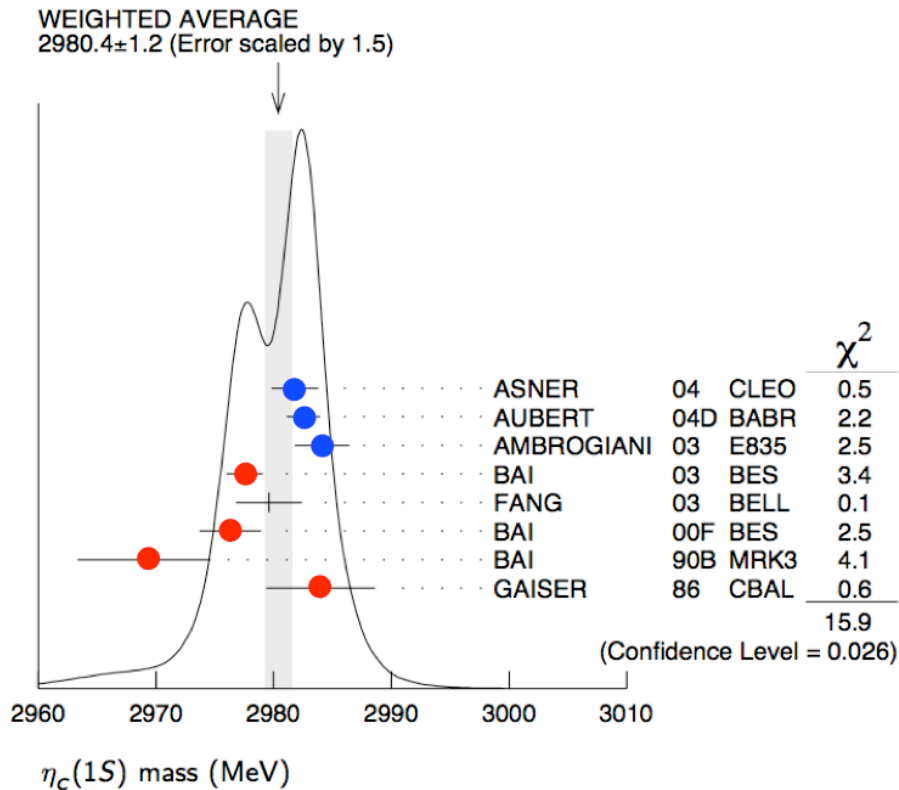
$$= B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c)$$

- One “surprise” was the non-trivial line-shape of the η_c .
- Recent [Lattice QCD Results](#) (Dudek et al, PRD73,07450(2006)) predict $\Gamma_{\gamma\eta_c} = (2.0 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.4) \text{ keV}$
 $\Rightarrow B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c) = (2.1 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.4) \%$

The experimental value of $B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c)$ is now in line with theoretical expectations.

Note on the $\eta_c(1S)$ Mass

PDG 2006 Mass



- From $\psi(1S,2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c$:
average = $2977.3 \pm 1.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - From $\gamma\gamma$ or p^+p^- production
average = $2982.6 \pm 1.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- $\Rightarrow >3\sigma$ difference!

From CLEO fits to $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c$ (previous slide):

$$M(\eta_c) = 2976.7 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \text{ (unmodified BW)}$$

$$M(\eta_c) = 2982.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \text{ (BW modified by energy dependence in the matrix element).}$$

(statistical errors only!)

Recent Belle $\gamma\gamma$ measurements:

$\eta_c \rightarrow 4\text{-body}$ (EPJ,C53:1-14(2008)):

$$M(\eta_c) = 2986.1 \pm 1.0 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$\eta_c \rightarrow K_S K \pi$ (photon 2007):

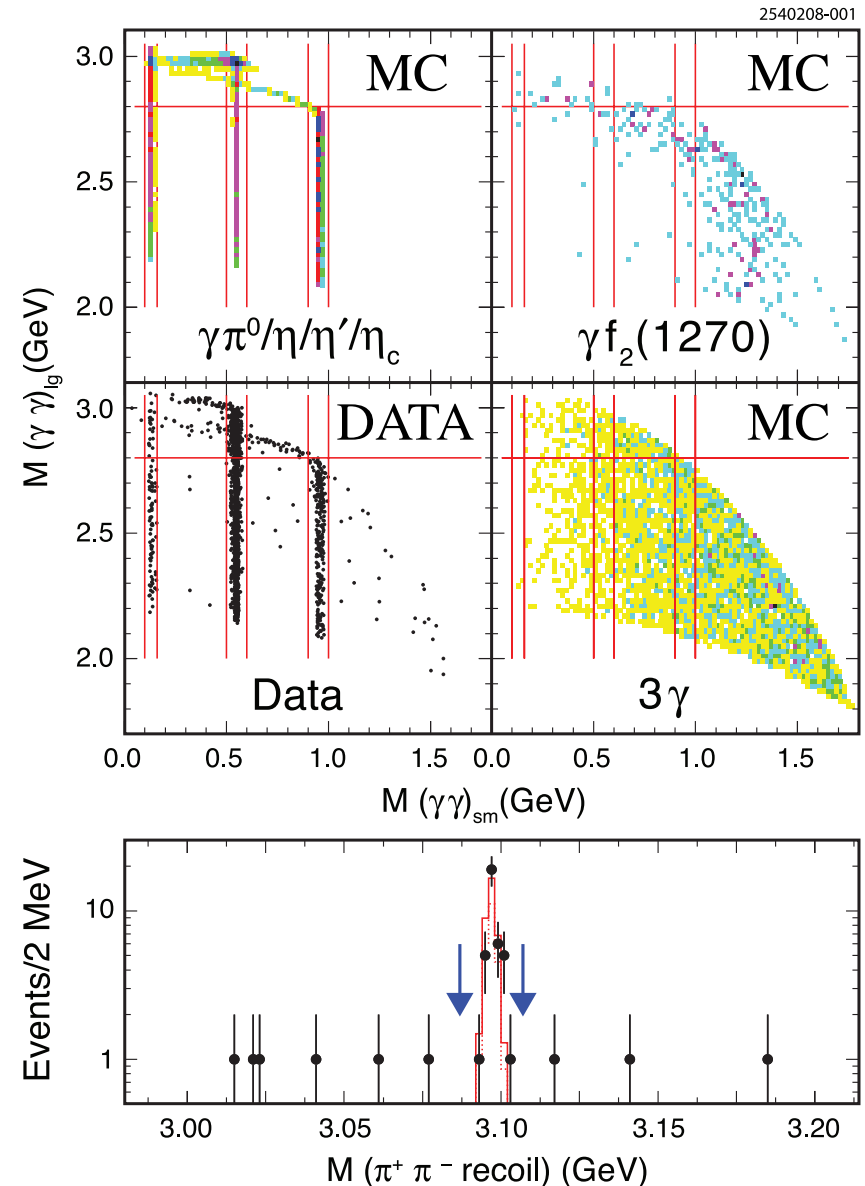
$$M(\eta_c) = 2981.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

Understanding the energy dependence of the $\psi(1S,2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c$ matrix element is crucial for an accurate mass measurement from radiative decays.

Observation of $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$

CLEO 27M $\psi(2S)$ arXiv:0806.0315 [hep-ex] (accepted by PRL)

- This is the quarkonium analogue of ortho-positronium.
- Tag J/ψ with $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$.
- 37 events are inconsistent with $\gamma\pi^0/\eta/\eta'/\eta_c$.
- 24.2 events remain after subtracting backgrounds (dominantly $\gamma\pi^0\pi^0$).
- **$B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma) = (1.2 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$.**
- A search for $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta_c$; $\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ leads to upper limits on $B(\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$:
 $B(\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 3 \times 10^{-4}$ at 90% C.L.
 (PDG: $B(\eta_c \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (2.7 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$)



Observation of $\chi_{cJ}(1P) \rightarrow \gamma(\rho, \omega, \phi)$

CLEO 27M $\psi(2S)$ arXiv:0807.3718 [hep-ex] (submitted to PRL)

Look for:

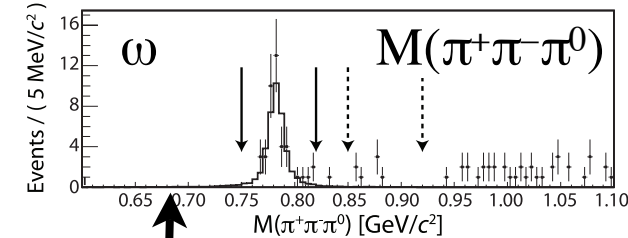
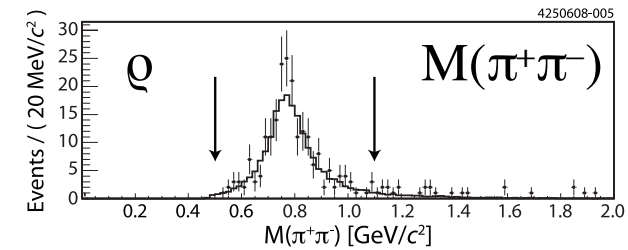
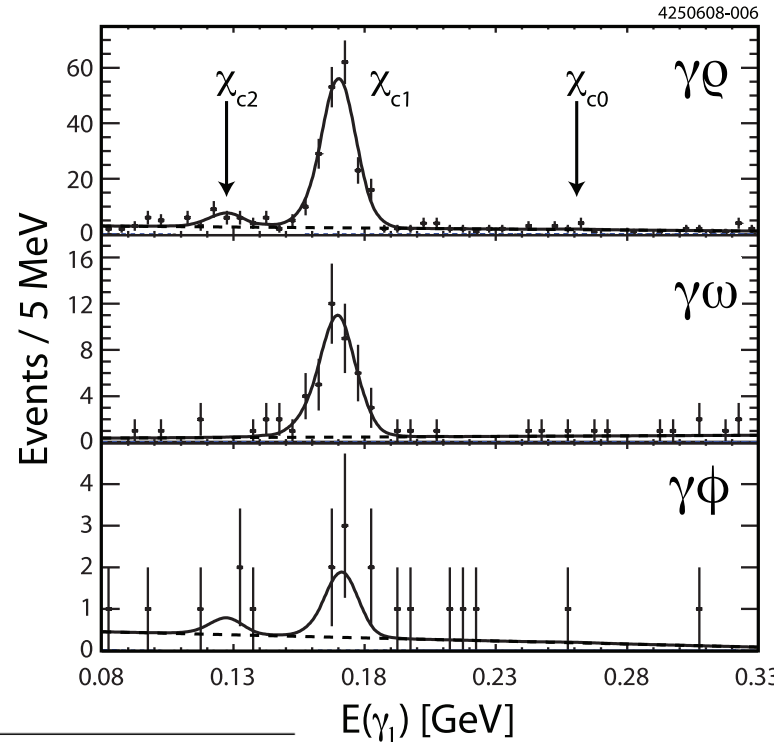
$$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma_{(\text{low})} \chi_{cJ}$$

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma_{(\text{high})}(\rho, \omega, \phi)$$

Significant signals seen for:

$$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \rho$$

$$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$$



1. cut on hadronic mass
2. look at $E_\gamma(\text{low})$

Mode	$\mathcal{B} \times 10^6$	U.L. [10^{-6}]	pQCD [10^{-6}]
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$		< 9.6	1.2
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	$243 \pm 19 \pm 22$		14
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	$25 \pm 10_{-14}^{+8}$	< 50	4.4
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$		< 8.8	0.13
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	$83 \pm 15 \pm 12$		1.6
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$		< 7.0	0.50
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$		< 6.4	0.46
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	$12.8 \pm 7.6 \pm 1.5$	< 26	3.6
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$		< 13	1.1

The form of the decay is similar to $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma f$, an important reaction for glueball searches.

pQCD, however, predicts rates an order of magnitude below the observations!

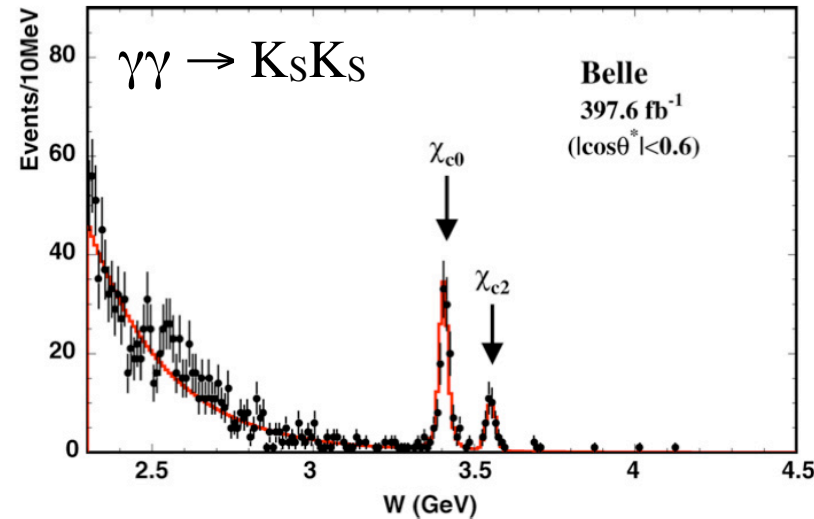
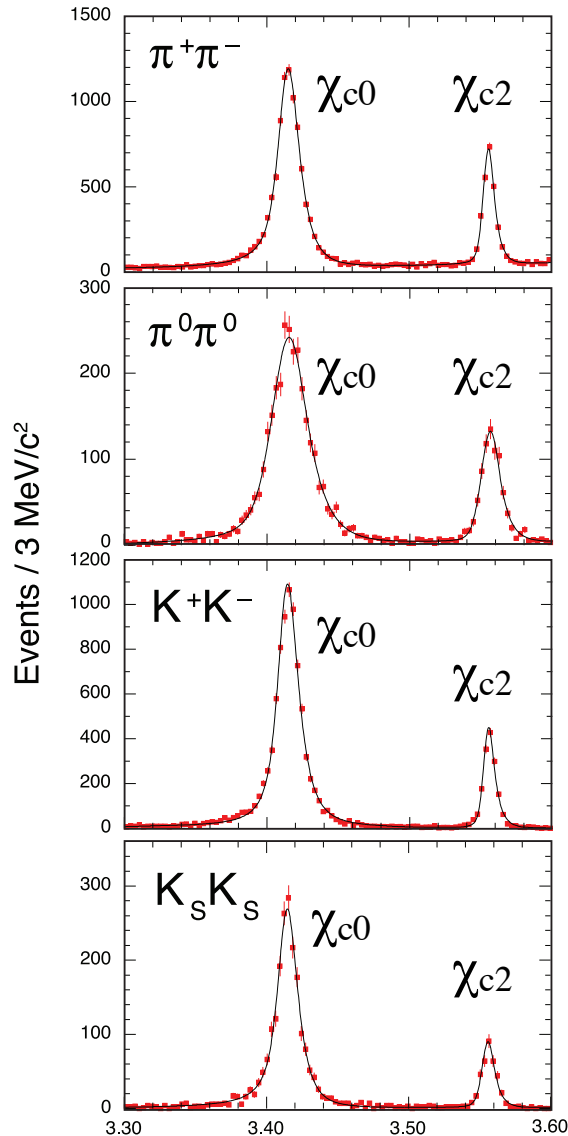
(Gao,Zhang,Chao, Chin.Phys.Lett.23,2376 (2006)
[arXiv:hep-ph/0607278])

$\chi_{cJ}(1P)$ Two-body Decays

26M $\psi(2S)$; CLEO Preliminary

Belle; PLB 651, 15 (2007)

(from $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{cJ}$)



Can be used to derive $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c0,2})$.

Resonance	χ_{c0}	χ_{c2}
$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} \mathcal{B}(K_S^0 K_S^0), \text{eV}$	$7.00 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.71$	$0.31 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$
$\mathcal{B}(K_S^0 K_S^0) / \mathcal{B}(K^+ K^-)$	$0.49 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.08$	$0.70 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.12$
$\mathcal{B}(K_S^0 K_S^0) / \mathcal{B}(\pi^+ \pi^-)$	$0.46 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.07$	$0.40 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.06$
$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}, \text{keV}$	$2.50 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.62(\text{br.})$	$0.46 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.08(\text{br.})$

CLEO Ratios (Preliminary):

	χ_{c0}	χ_{c2}
$K_S K_S / K^+ K^-$:	$0.54 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.03$	$0.47 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.03$
$K_S K_S / \pi^+ \pi^-$:	$0.55 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.03$	$0.33 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.02$

Absolute BF's still hard to understand theoretically.

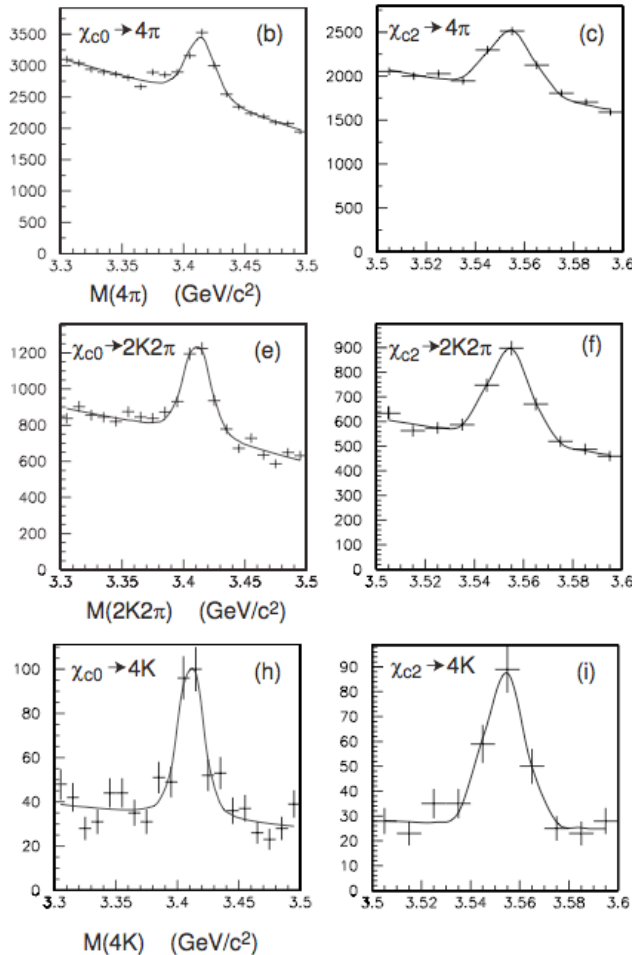
$\chi_{cJ}(1P)$ Two-Photon Widths

Belle; arXiv:0706.3955 [hep-ex]; EPJ C53,1(2008).

$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \chi_{c0,2}$$

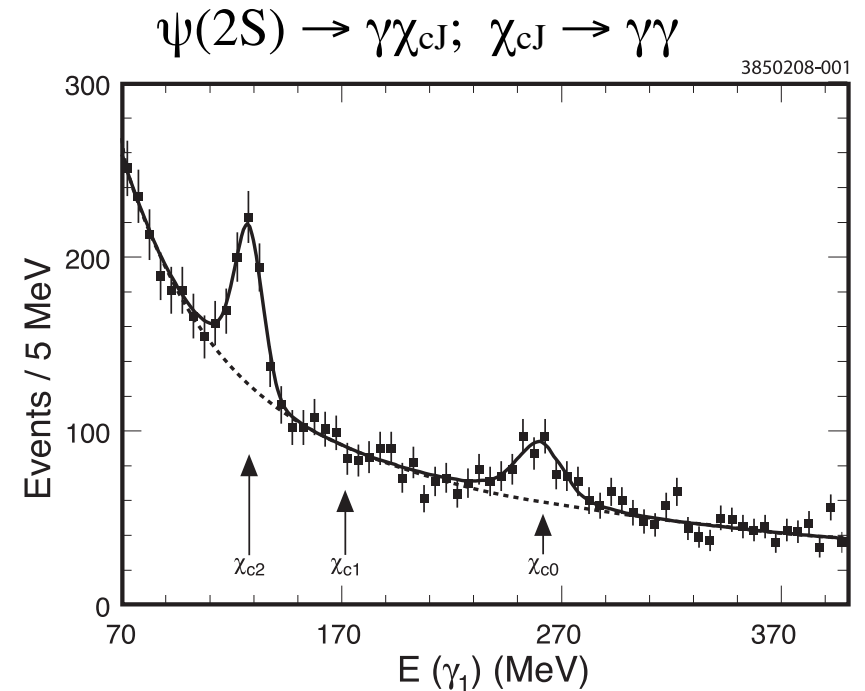
Measure
 $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma} \times B(\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow X)$.

Divide by BR's
 obtained elsewhere.



	$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c0})(\text{keV})$	$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c2})(\text{keV})$	Ratio
$K_S K_S$	$2.53 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.40$	$0.46 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.09$	$0.18 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04$
4π	$1.84 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.27$	$0.40 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.07$	$0.22 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$
$2K2\pi$	$2.07 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.40$	$0.44 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.16$	$0.21 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.09$
$4K$	$2.88 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.53$	$0.62 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.12$	$0.21 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.06$

CLEO 24.5M $\psi(2S)$
 arXiv:0803.2869 [hep-ex] (submitted to PRL)



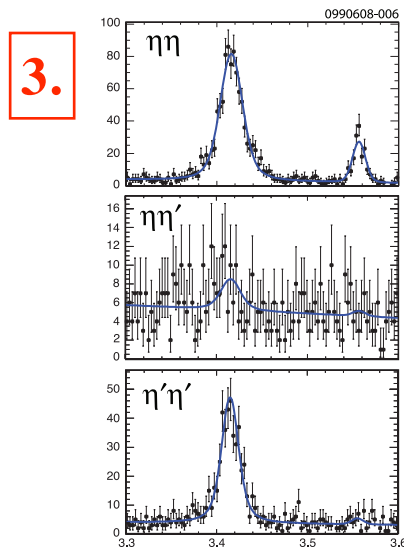
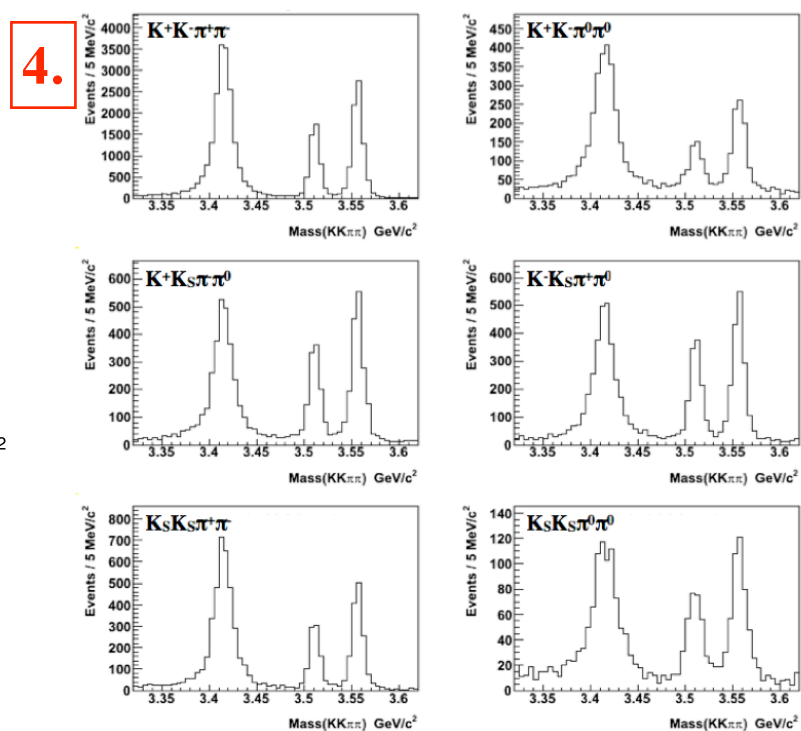
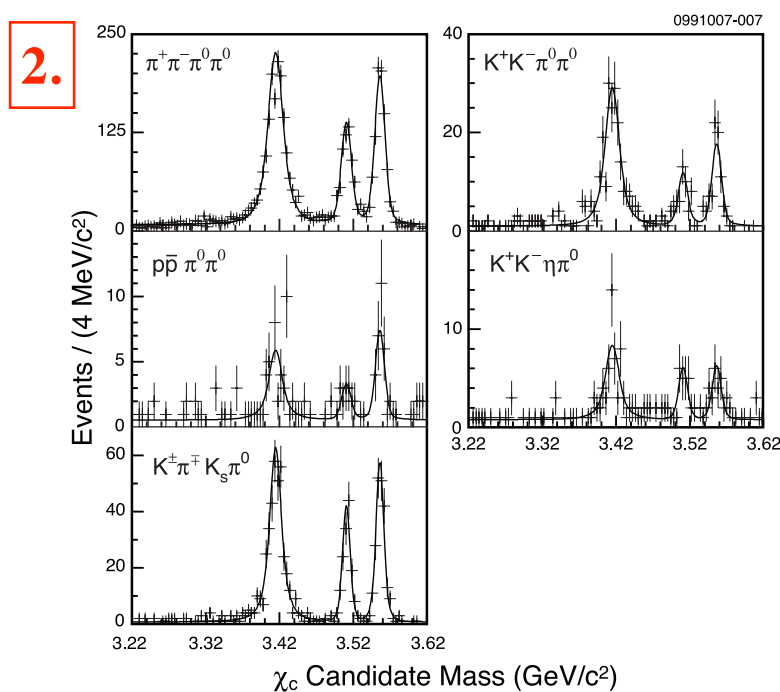
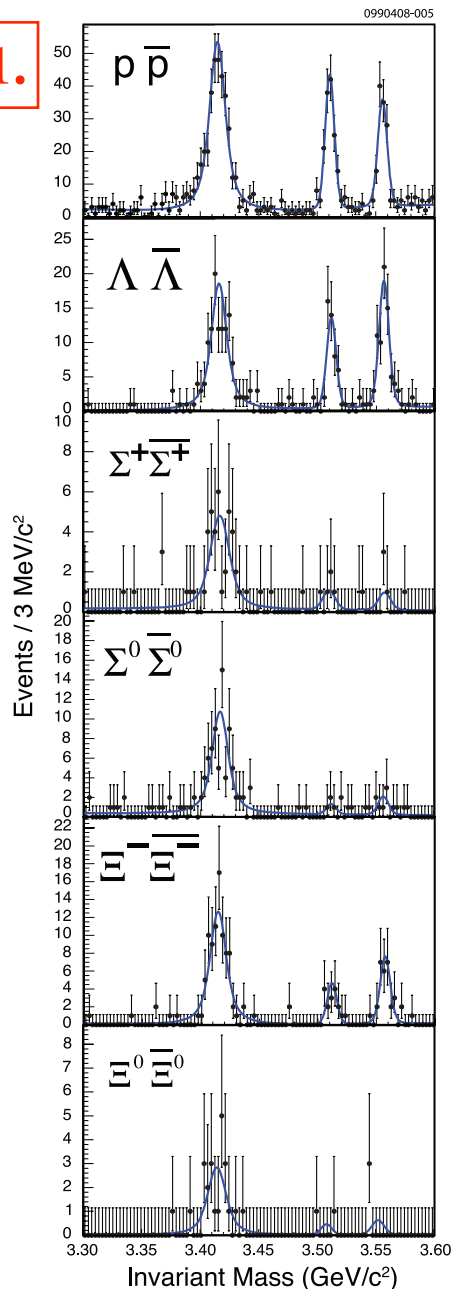
$$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c0}) = 2.53 \pm 0.37_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.11_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.24_{\text{PDG}} \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\chi_{c2}) = 0.60 \pm 0.06_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.03_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.05_{\text{PDG}} \text{ keV}$$

$$\text{Ratio} = 0.237 \pm 0.043_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.015_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.03_{\text{PDG}}$$

Sensitive to relativistic and radiative corrections in the charmonium system.

A Survey of Other $\chi_{cJ}(1P)$ Decays



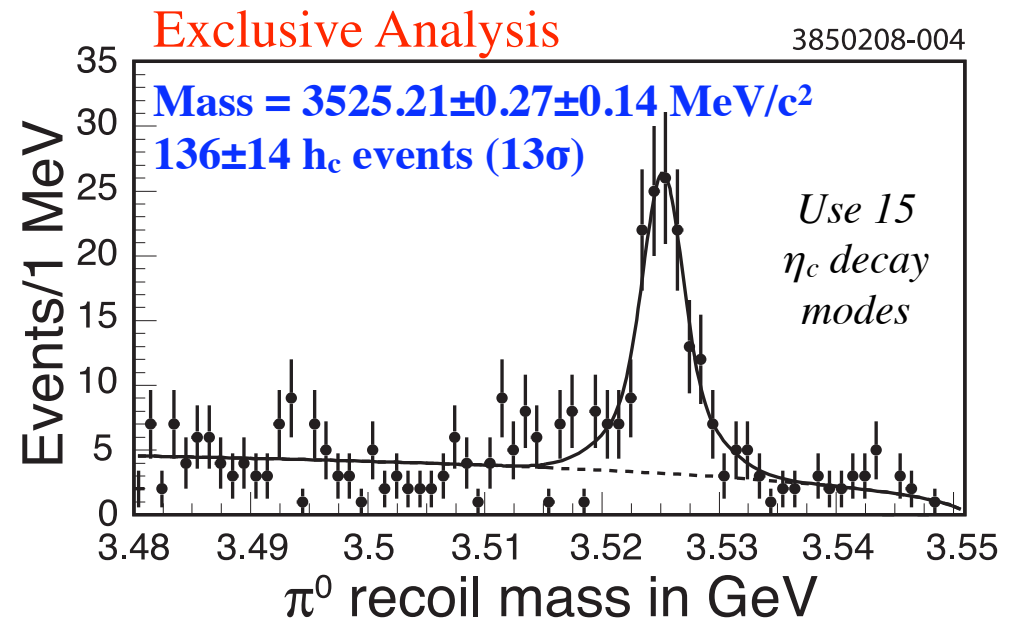
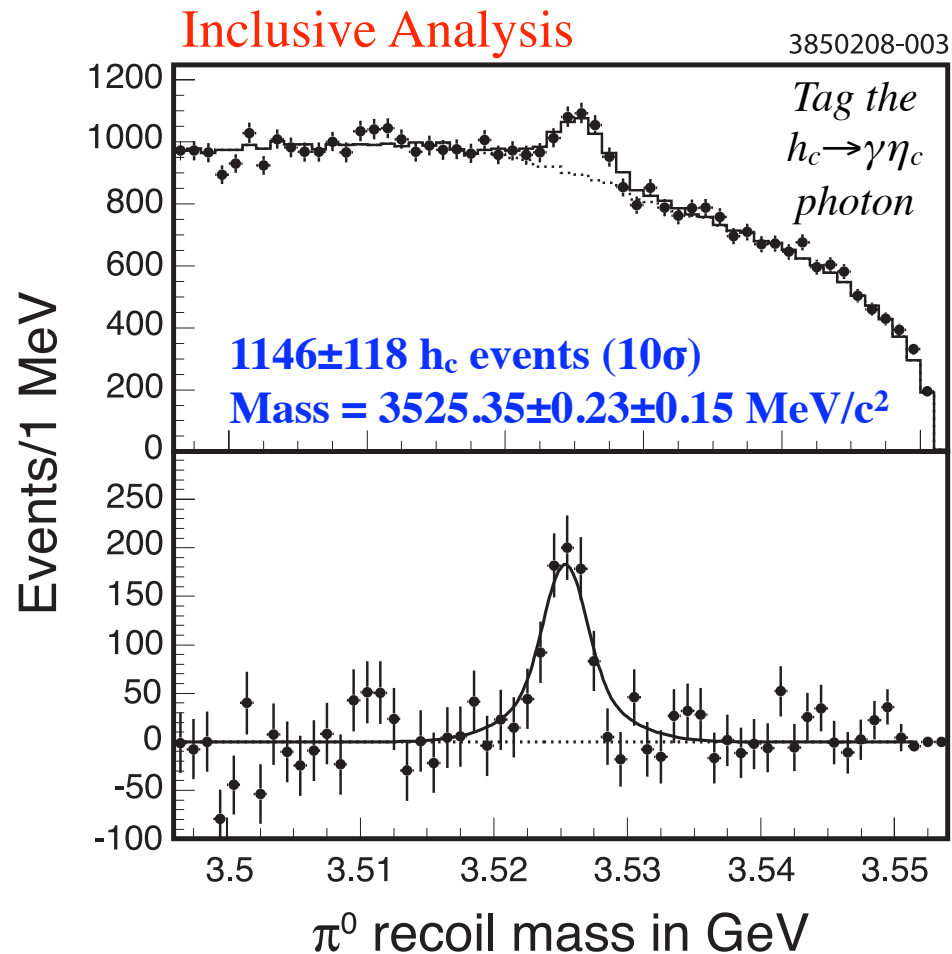
- 1.** $B(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \text{baryon antibaryon})$; CLEO 26M $\psi(2S)$; arXiv:0806.1715 [hep-ex] (accepted by PRD RC)
- 2.** $B(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow h^+ h^- h^0 h^0)$; CLEO 3.1M $\psi(2S)$; arXiv:0806.1227 [hep-ex] (submitted to PRD RC)
- 3.** $B(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} \eta^{(\prime)})$; CLEO Preliminary 26M $\psi(2S)$; (older data: hep-ex/0611013; PRD 75, 071101(R) (2007).)
- 4.** $B(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow KK\pi\pi)$; CLEO “first look” 24.5M $\psi(2S)$

The $h_c(1P)$ Mass

CLEO 24.5M $\psi(2S)$ arXiv:0805.4599 [hep-ex] (submitted to PRL)

$$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^0 h_c(1P); h_c(1P) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c$$

(factor of 9 more data than previous measurement)



Combined Mass = 3525.28 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.12 MeV/ c^2

Compare to:

$\langle M(\chi_{cJ}(1P)) \rangle = (3525.30 \pm 0.11) \text{ MeV}/c^2$ (PDG)

\Rightarrow **Hyperfine splitting of 1P states is small (or 0).**

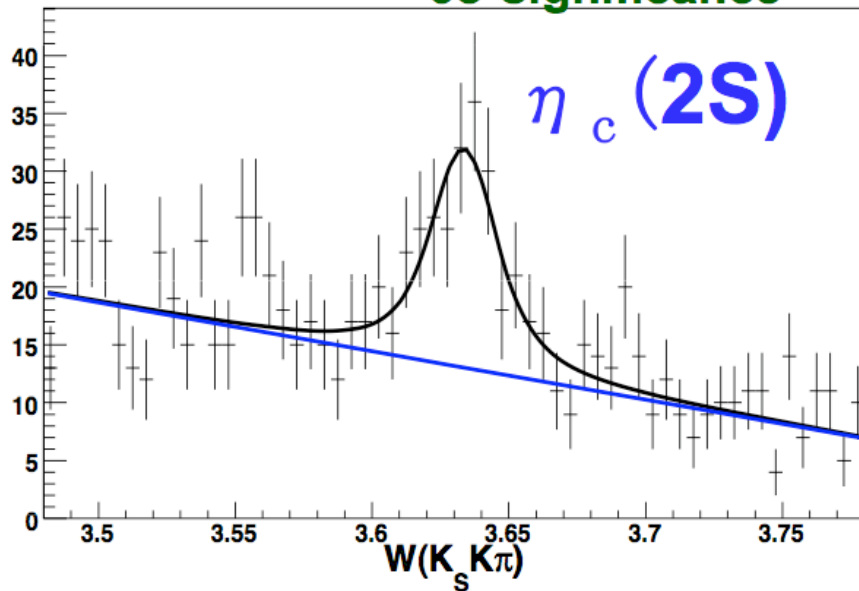
Properties of the $\eta_c(2S)$

Belle; Photon 2007

$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow K_S K \pi$$

6 σ significance

$\eta_c(2S)$



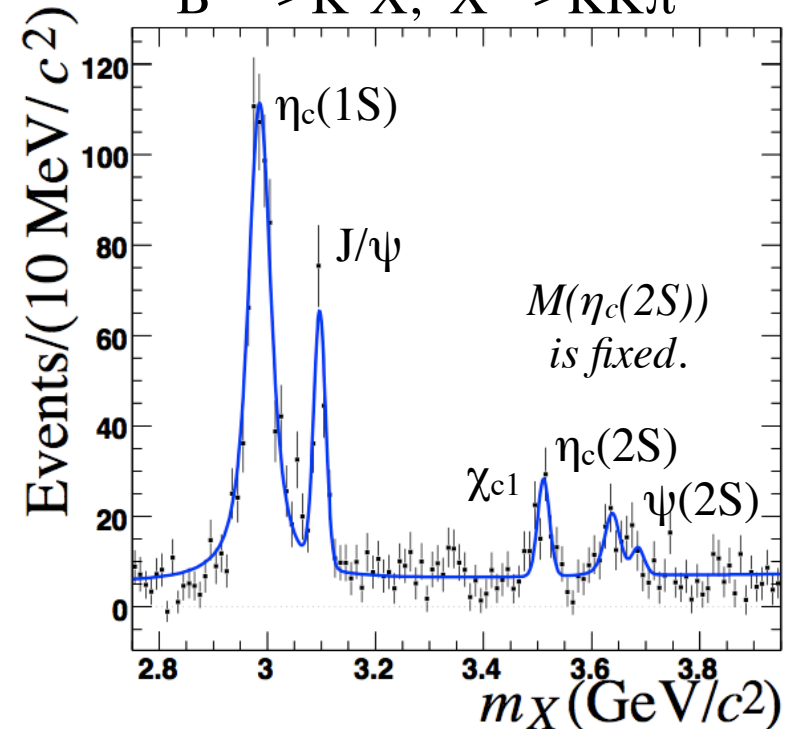
Mass = $3633.7 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.9$ MeV/c²

Width = $19.1 \pm 6.9 \pm 6.0$ MeV/c²

Interference with the continuum complicates the extraction of $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}$.

BaBar; arXiv:0804.1208 [hep-ex];
PRD 78, 012006 (2008)

$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ X; X \rightarrow KK\pi$$



Previous inclusive $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ X$ measurements can be used to turn product BF's into absolute BF's:
 $\Rightarrow \mathbf{B(\eta_c(2S) \rightarrow KK\pi) = (1.9 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.0)\%}$
 c.f. $B(\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow KK\pi) = (7.0 \pm 1.2)\%$ (PDG)

KK π is still the only observed decay mode of the $\eta_c(2S)$.

Conclusions

- After more than 30 years, the charmonium system continues to provide important insight into the strong force.
- This Talk:
 - M1 radiative transitions: $\psi(1S,2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_c(1S)$ and $\eta_c(1S)$ mass
 - $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \gamma$
 - χ_{cJ} decays:
 - $\rightarrow \gamma(\rho, \omega, \phi)$
 - \rightarrow two bodies
 - $\rightarrow \gamma \gamma$
 - \rightarrow etc.
 - h_c mass
 - $\eta_c(2S)$ properties
- We are looking forward to new results from **BES-III!**

