

Charmonium decays at the BESIII experiment

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Outline

- BEPCII/BESIII status
- Recent Results of Charmonium Decays

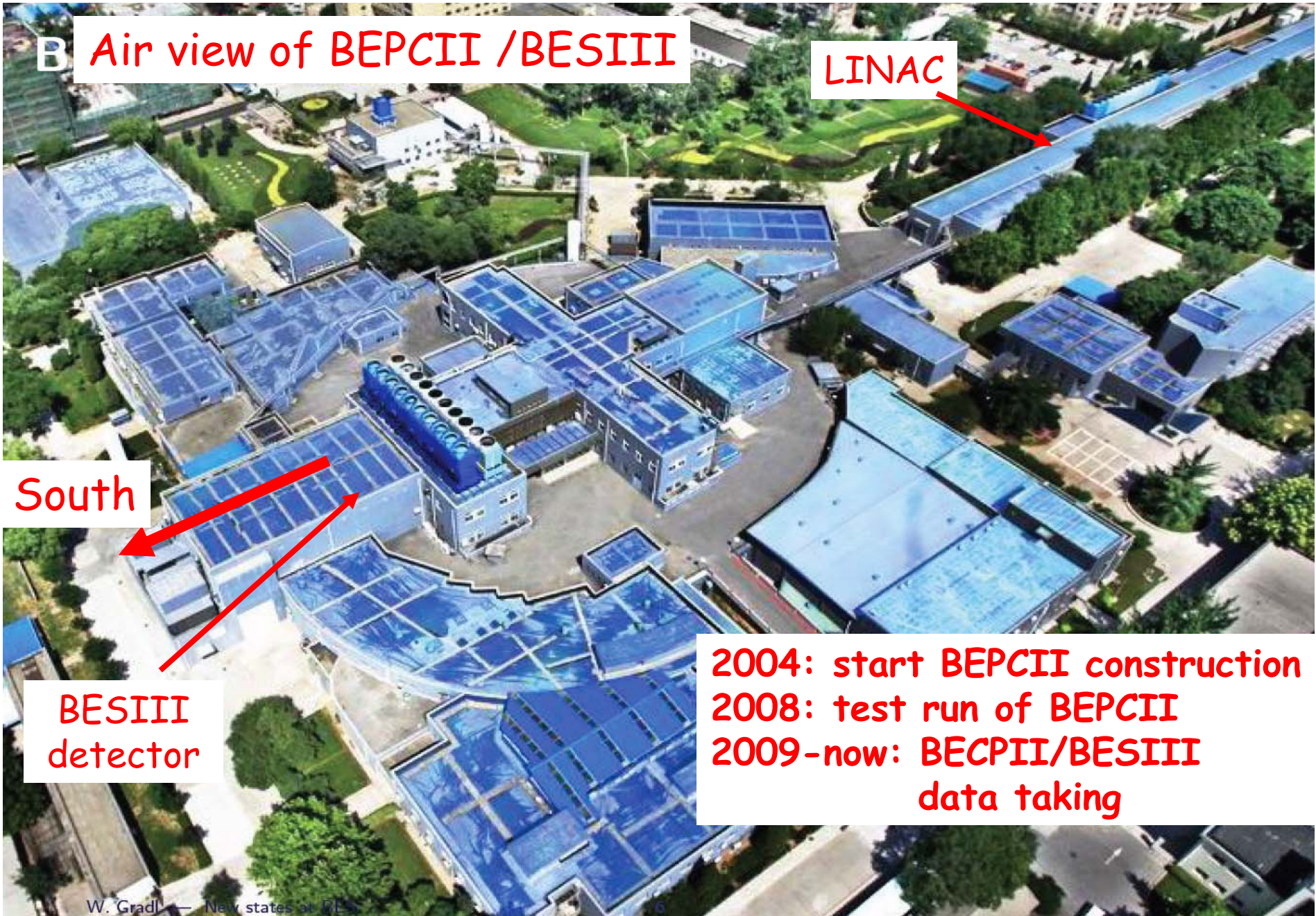
$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow VV [V = \phi, \omega]$$

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma V [V = \rho, \phi, \omega]$$

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow p\bar{p}K^+K^-$$

$$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma P [P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta']$$

- Summary



B Air view of BEPCII /BESIII

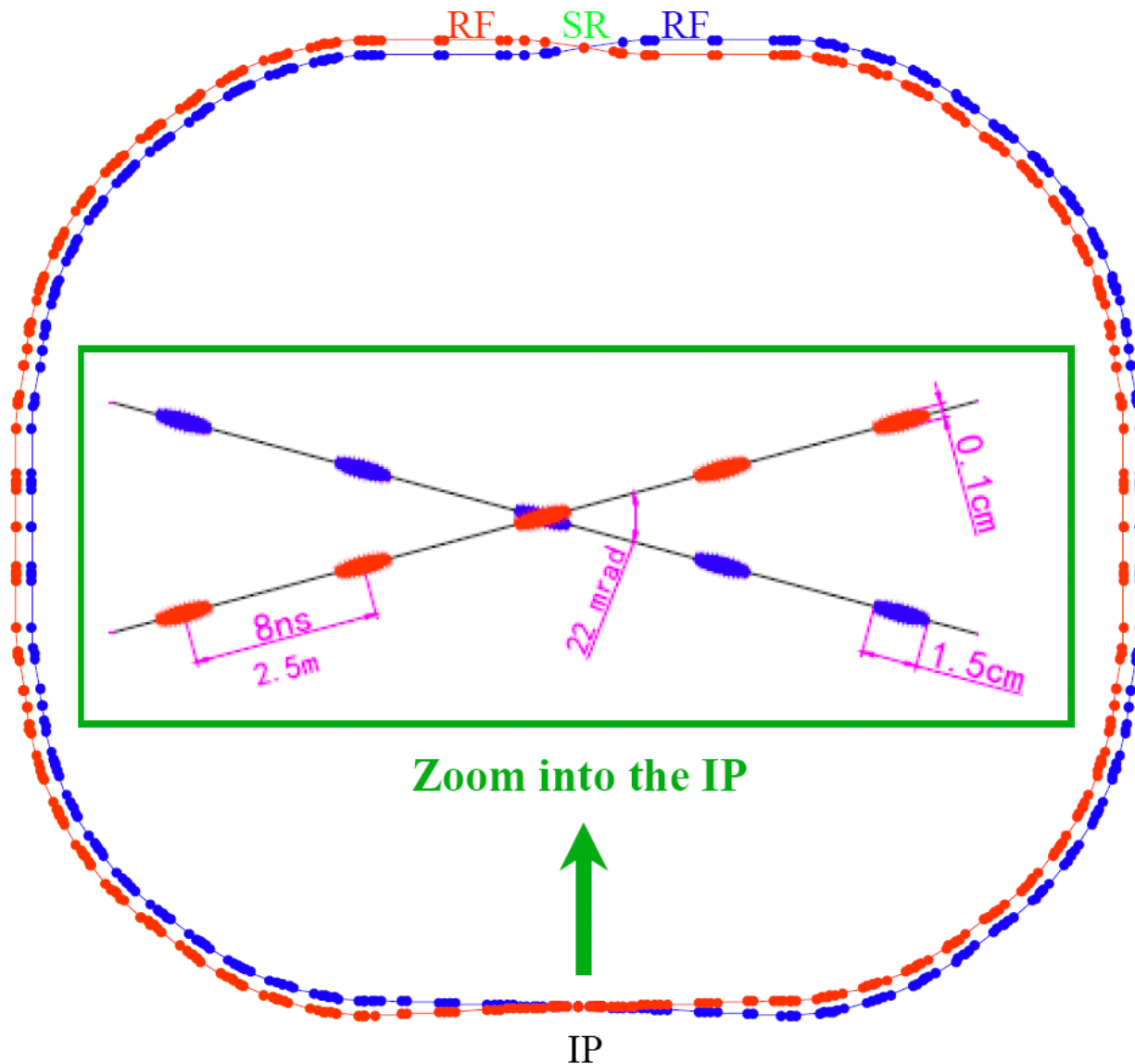
LINAC

South

**BESIII
detector**

**2004: start BEPCII construction
2008: test run of BEPCII
2009-now: BEPCII/BESIII
data taking**

BEPCII storage rings



Beam energy:

1.0-2.3 GeV

Design Luminosity:

$1 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Optimum energy:

1.89 GeV

Energy spread:

5.16×10^{-4}

No. of bunches:

93

Bunch length:

1.5 cm

Total current:

0.91 A

Circumference:

237m

BESIII detector

SC magnet, 1T

Magnet yoke

RPC

TOF, 90ps

Be beam pipe

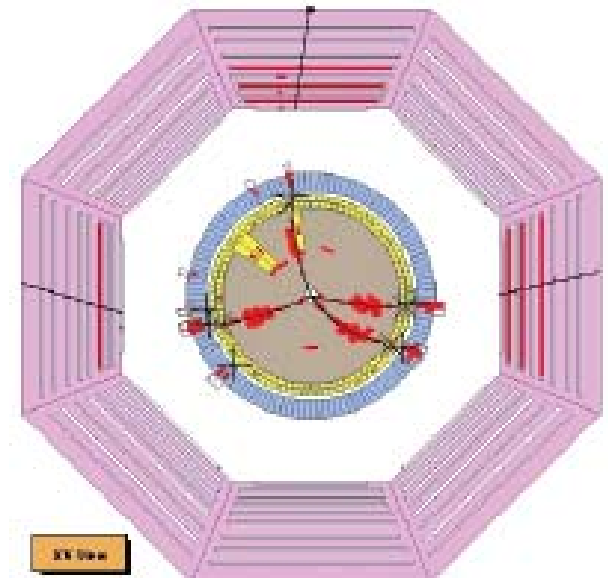
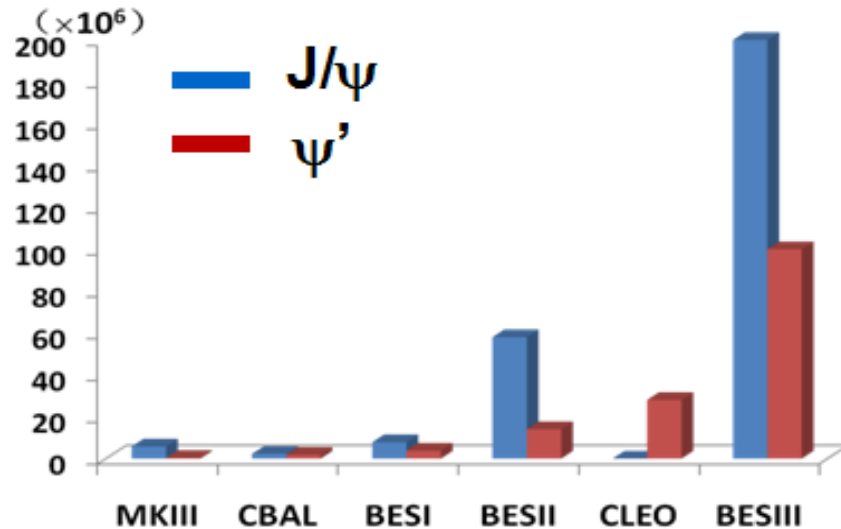
MDC, 120 μm
0.5% at 1 GeV/c

Total weight 730 ton,
~40,000 readout chnls,
Data rate: 5kHz, 50Mb/s

CsI(Tl) calorimeter, 2.5% @ 1 GeV



BESIII@BEPCII status



So far world largest data samples:

- ~225 Million J/ψ
- ~106 Million ψ
- ~2.9 fb⁻¹ ψ (3770)
- ~0.5 fb⁻¹ at 4.01 GeV

Very soon also data at higher energies to search for XYZ states and Ds physics, etc

- **First collisions: March 2008**
- **First collisions in BESIII: July 2008**
- **Massive physics run in BESIII: March 2009**
- **Record luminosity : 6.5x10³²cm⁻²s⁻¹**

Hadronic decays of χ_{cJ}

- Motivation

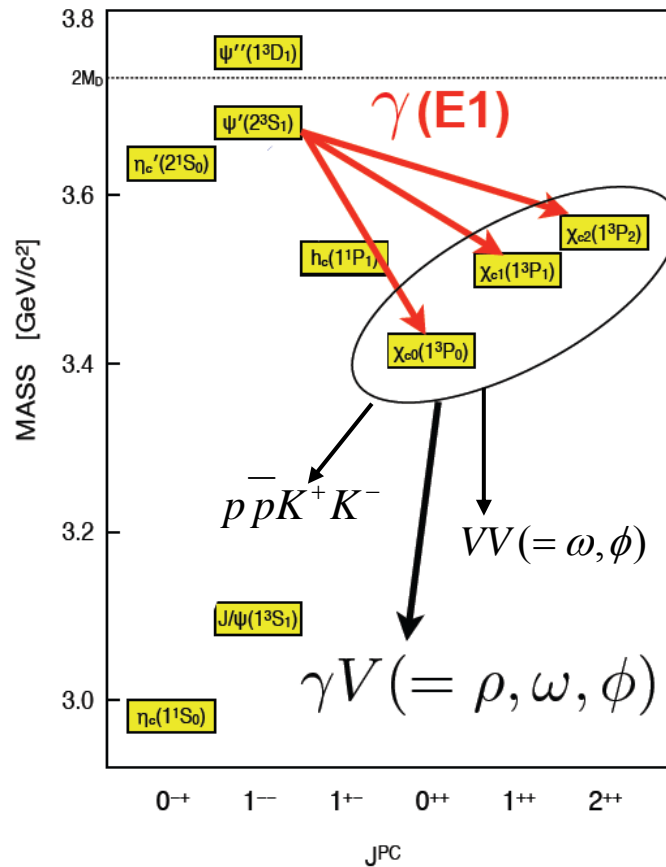
- Study gluonium $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow gg \rightarrow (q\bar{q})(q\bar{q})$
- Study Color Octet Mechanism \longrightarrow

C. Amsler and F. E. Close, PRD 53:295(1996)

G. T. Bodwin et al., PRL 51:1125(1995)

H.-W. Huang and K.T. Chao, PRD 54:6850(1996)

J. Bolza et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 2:705(1998)



Theory:

1. Color Octet Mechanism (COM) agrees reasonably well with experimental measurements for pseudoscalar or baryon pairs, but leaves some exceptions, for example, $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \Lambda \Lambda$ etc.
2. $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow VV$, to test COM.

BESIII Experiment:

1. χ_{cJ} cannot directly originate from ee collisions.
2. Ψ' radiative decay ($\Psi' \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{cJ}$) provides a clean environment to study these questions.

$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi, \omega\omega, \text{ and } \omega\phi$

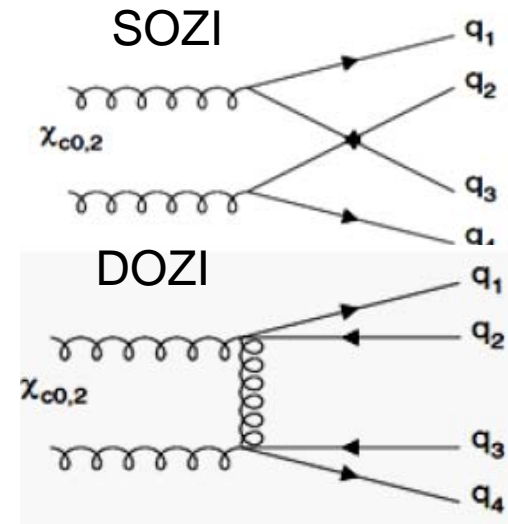
[arXiv: 1104. 5068, submitted to PRL](#)

$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow VV$ is suppressed due to helicity selection rule [Nucl. Phys. B201,492](#)

$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \omega\phi$ is doubly OZI suppressed.

BESII measurements

BR(10^{-3})	χ_{c0}		χ_{c2}	
	Exp.	Th.	Exp.	Th.
$\rightarrow \phi \phi$	$0.94 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.13$	0.086	$1.70 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.25$	0.154
$\rightarrow \omega \omega$	$2.29 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.41$	-	$1.77 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.36$	-



[BESII, PLB 642, 197 \(2006\)](#) [BESII, PLB 630, 7 \(2005\)](#)

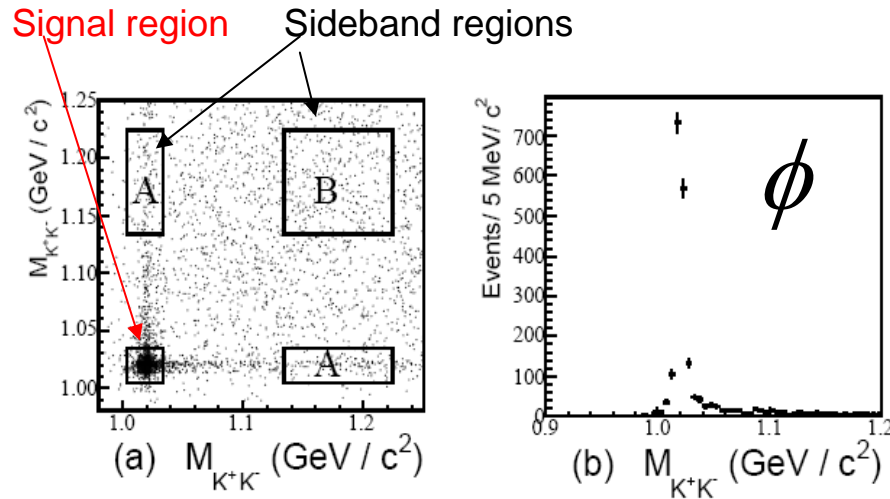
[Q. Zhao, PLB659, 221\(2008\)](#)

Experimental values are much larger than that from pQCD predictions.

Does Color octet mechanism have a better interpretation in theory?

$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi\phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^- @ BESIII$

arXiv: 1104.5068, submitted to PRL



1. Using kinematic fit to select $\gamma 2(K^+K^-)$ candidates
2. KK pairs reconstructed by minimizing :

$$\sum (M_{K^+K^-} - M_\phi)^2$$

3. Fitting $M(VV)$ spectrum to extract Br.

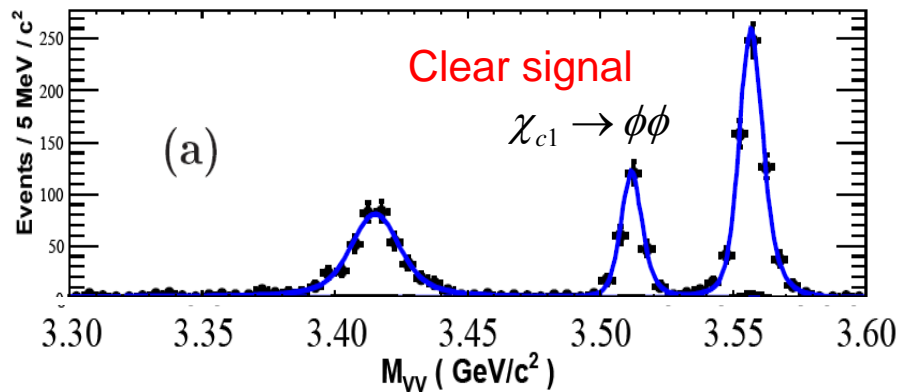
Signal: χ_{cJ} shape from MC

Backgrounds:

Normalized sidebands

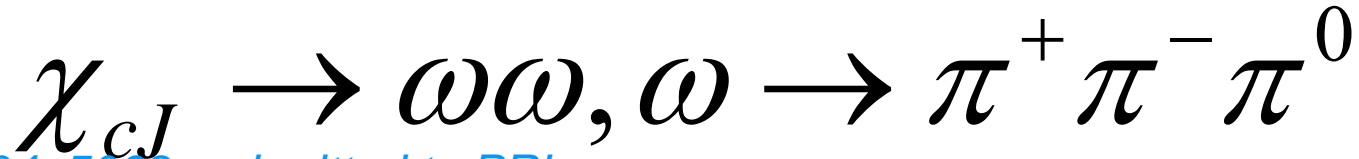
Phase-space for non- χ_{cJ} .

2-nd order polynomial or combinatorial bg.

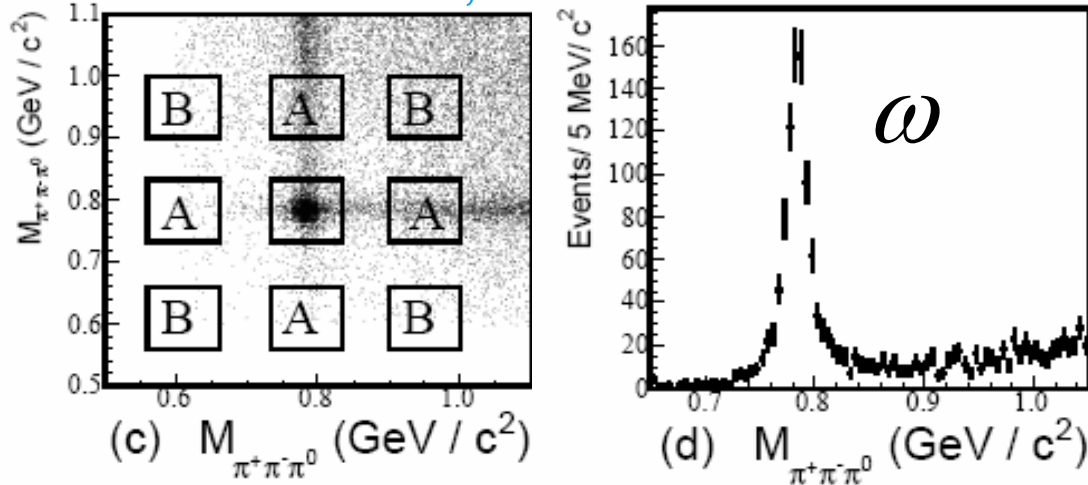


Channel	$\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-4})$	PDG($\times 10^{-4}$)
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	$7.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.8$	9.2 ± 1.9
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	$4.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4$	—
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	$10.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.1$	14.8 ± 2.8

First observation



arXiv: 1104.5068, submitted to PRL



1. Using kinematic fit to select $5 \gamma 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ candidates.

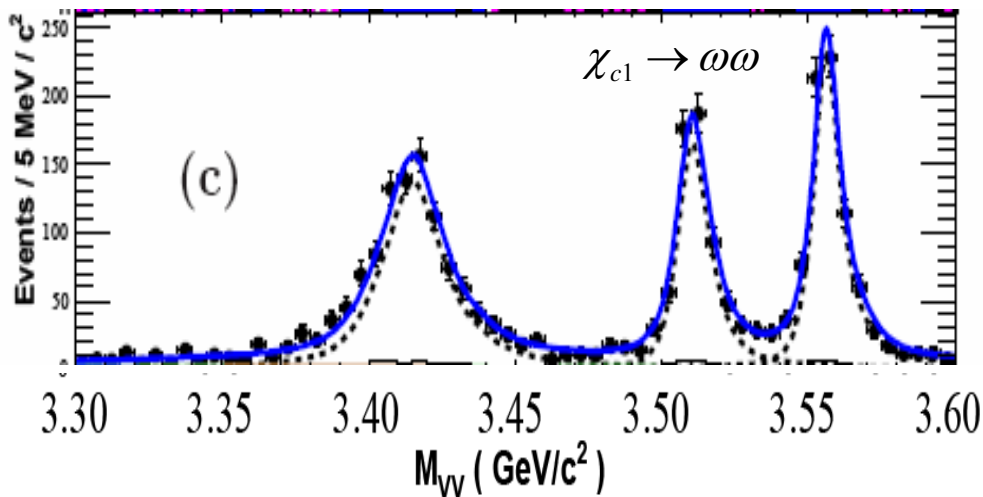
2. Two π^0 pair reconstruction: minimizing $\sum (M_{\gamma\gamma} - M_{\pi^0})^2$

by looping over 5γ .

3. ω reconstruction: minimizing

$$\sum (M_{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0} - M_{\omega})^2$$

Fitting strategy follows the previous



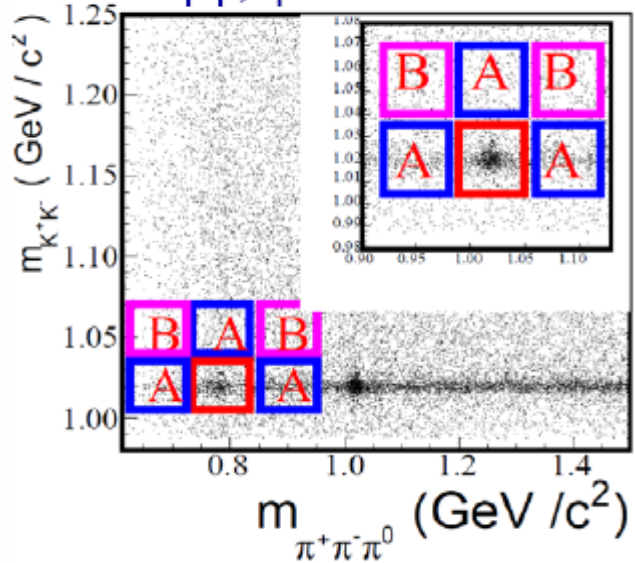
Channel	$\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-4})$	PDG($\times 10^{-4}$)
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \omega\omega$	$9.5 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.1$	22 ± 7.0
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \omega\omega$	$6.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.7$	—
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \omega\omega$	$8.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.1$	19.0 ± 6.0

First observation

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \omega\phi(\phi\phi), \omega(\phi) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$

arXiv: 1104.5068, submitted to PRL

$\phi\phi, \phi\omega \rightarrow KK\pi\pi$



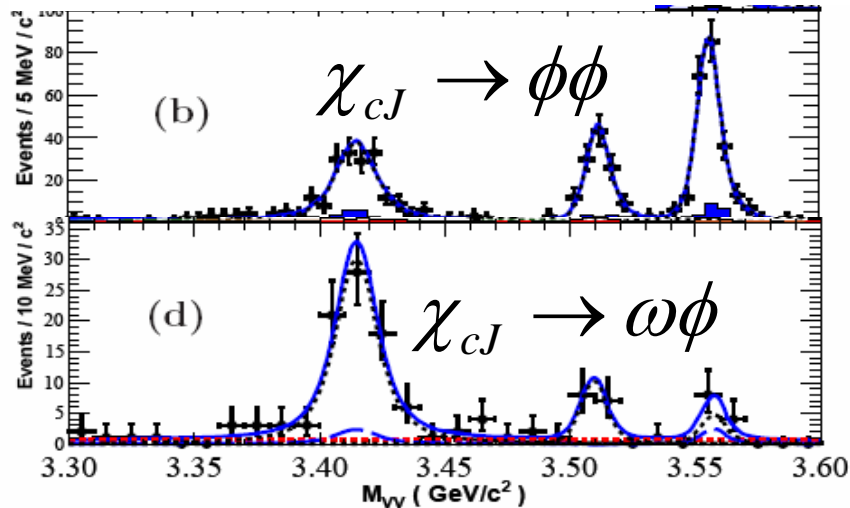
1. Using kinematic fit to select $3\gamma 2K2\pi$ candidates.

2. K^+K^- are identified by minimizing

$$\sum (M_{KK} - M_{\phi})^2$$

3. $\pi^0\omega$ are reconstructed by

minimizing $(M_{\gamma\gamma} - M_{\pi^0})^2 + (M_{\gamma\gamma\pi^+\pi^-} - M_{\omega})^2$



Channel	$\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-4})$	PDG($\times 10^{-4}$)
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	$9.2 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.0$	9.2 ± 1.9
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	$5.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$	—
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	$10.7 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.2$	14.8 ± 2.8
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \omega\phi$	$1.2 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.2$	—
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \omega\phi$	$0.22 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.02$	—
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \omega\phi$	< 0.2	—

- Doubly OZI suppressed $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \omega\phi$ are observed for the first time.

Summary for $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow VV$

arXiv: 1104.5068, submitted to PRL

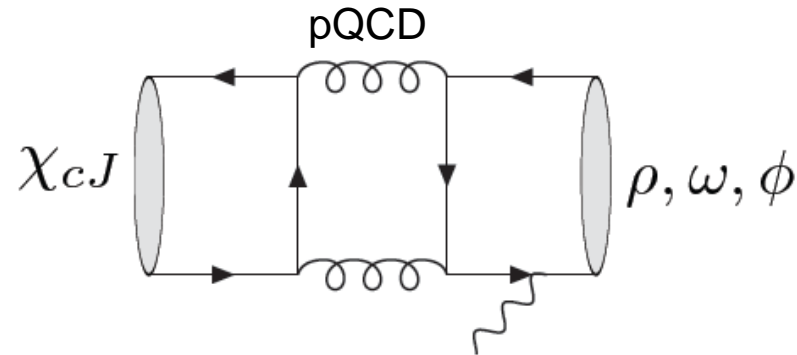
Final states	Channel	N_{net}	ϵ (%)	$\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-4})$	PDG($\times 10^{-4}$) [11]
$\gamma 2(K^+ K^-)$	$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	432 ± 23	22.4	$7.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.8$	9.2 ± 1.9
	$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	254 ± 17	26.4	$4.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4$	—
	$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	629 ± 26	26.1	$10.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.1$	14.8 ± 2.8
$\gamma K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	179 ± 16	1.9	$9.2 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.0$	9.2 ± 1.9
	$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	112 ± 12	2.3	$5.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$	—
	$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	219 ± 16	2.2	$10.7 \pm 0.7 \pm 1.2$	14.8 ± 2.8
Combined	$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	—	—	$8.0 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.8$	9.2 ± 1.9
	$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	—	—	$4.4 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.5$	—
	$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi$	—	—	$10.7 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.2$	14.8 ± 2.8
$\gamma 2(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$	$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \omega\omega$	991 ± 38	13.1	$9.5 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.1$	22 ± 7.0
	$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \omega\omega$	597 ± 29	13.2	$6.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.7$	—
	$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \omega\omega$	762 ± 31	11.9	$8.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.1$	19.0 ± 6.0
$\gamma K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \omega\phi$	76 ± 11	14.7	$1.2 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.2$	—
	$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \omega\phi$	15 ± 4	16.2	$0.22 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.02$	—
	$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \omega\phi$	< 13	15.7	< 0.2	—

Motivation and Status

Phys. Rev. D 83, 112005 (2011)

Relation:

- two gluon coupling
- possible glueball or hybrid states
- hadronization

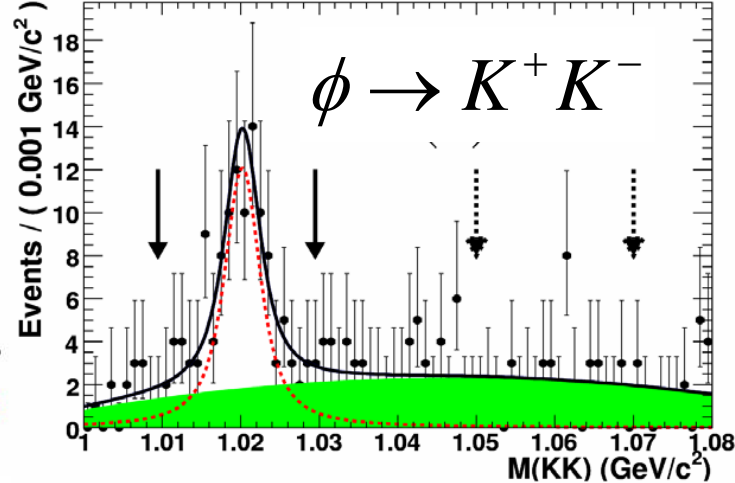
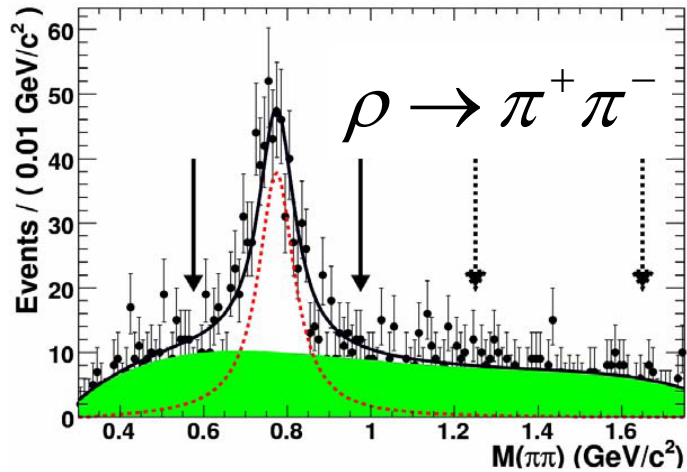


Mode	CLEO ¹	pQCD ²	QCD ³	QCD+QED ³
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	< 9.6	1.2	3.2	2.0
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	$243 \pm 19 \pm 22$	14	41	42
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	< 50	4.4	13	38
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	< 8.8	0.13	0.35	0.22
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	$83 \pm 15 \pm 12$	1.6	4.6	4.7
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	< 7.0	0.5	1.5	4.2
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	< 6.4	0.46	1.3	0.03
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	< 26	3.6	11	11
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	< 13	1.1	3.3	6.5

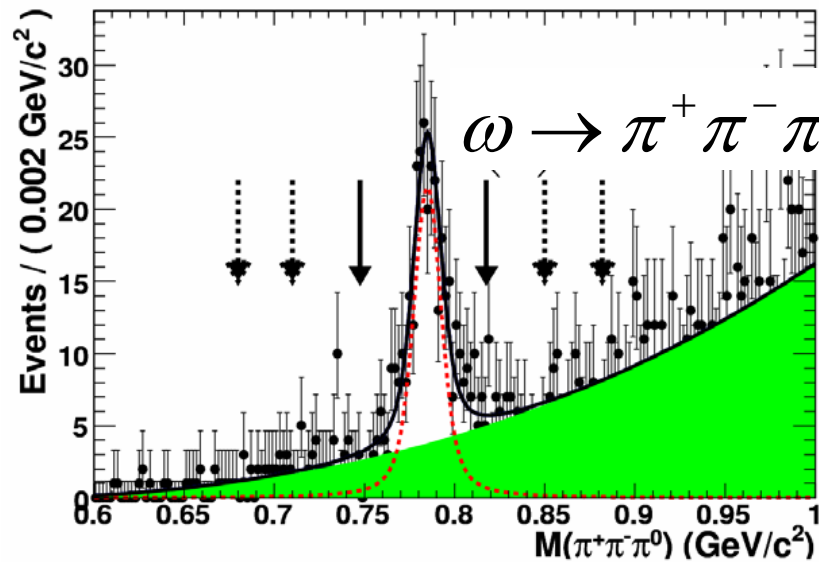
1. PRL 101,151801 (2008). 2. Chin. Phys. Lett. 23, 2376 (2006). 3. hep-ph/0701009

ρ, ω, ϕ Reconstruction

Phys. Rev. D 83, 112005 (2011)



Applying 4C kinematic fit to $\gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$ or $\gamma \gamma K^+ K^-$.



Using 5C(4-momentum+ π^0 mass) kinematic fit for 4 $\gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$ candidates.

π^0 reconstruction:

$$\left(\frac{M_{\gamma_1 \gamma_2} - M_{\pi^0}}{\sigma_{\pi^0}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_{\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma_1 \gamma_2} - M_{\omega}}{\sigma_{\omega}} \right)^2$$

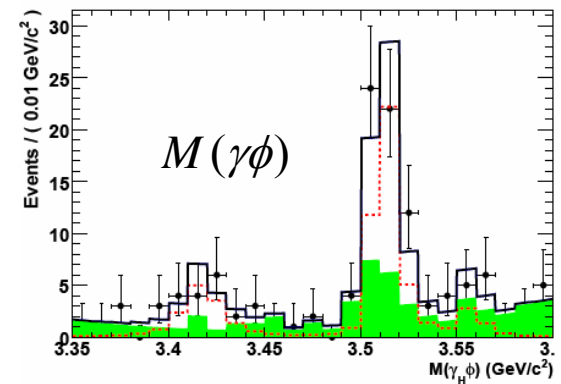
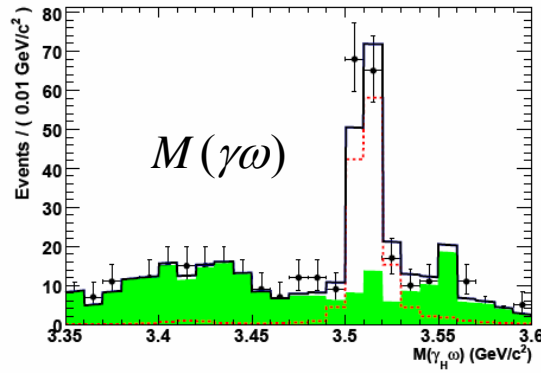
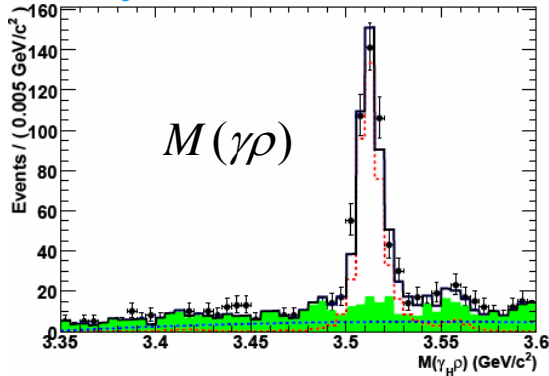
Fitting:

Signal shape: BW

Background: Polynomial

Analysis Results

Phys. Rev. D 83, 112005 (2011)



Br. are in unit of 10^{-6} .

Mode	BESIII	CLEO	pQCD
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	< 10.5	< 9.6	1.2
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	$228 \pm 13 \pm 22$	$242 \pm 19 \pm 22$	14
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \rho^0$	< 20.8	< 50	4.4
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	< 12.9	< 8.8	0.13
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	$69.7 \pm 7.2 \pm 6.6$	$83 \pm 15 \pm 12$	1.6
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \omega$	< 6.1	< 7.0	0.5
$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	< 16.2	< 6.4	0.46
$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	$25.8 \pm 5.2 \pm 2.3$	< 26	3.6
$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \gamma \phi$	< 8.1	< 13	1.1

consistent
new

Fitting:
Signal shape: MC
Background: sideband + polynomial

→ pQCD predictions too lower than experimental measurements.

See a non-pQCD explanation
"hadronic loop correction",
D. Y Chen et al.
arXiv:1005.0066v2[hep-ph]

CLEOc: PRL 101, 151801 (2008)
pQCD: Y.J. Gao et al.,
hep-ph/0701009

Helicity Angle

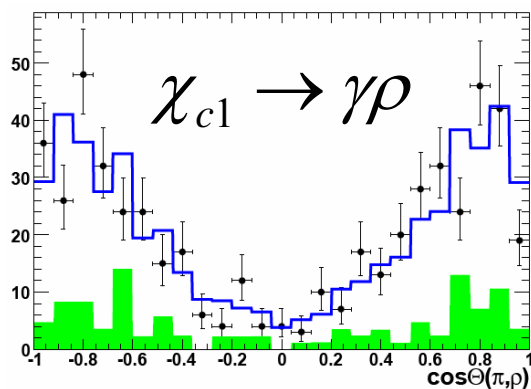
Phys. Rev. D 83, 112005 (2011)

L: Longitudinal polarization, T: Transverse polarization,

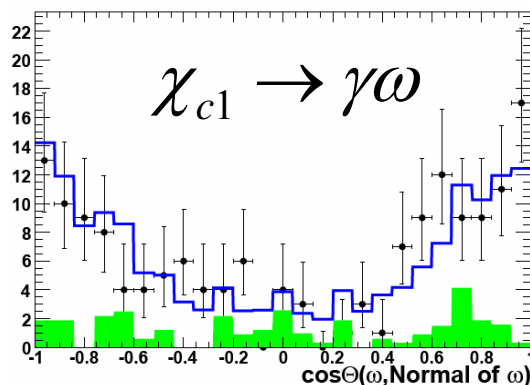
θ : Helicity angle

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{\Gamma d \cos \theta} \propto (1 - f_T) \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} f_T \sin^2 \theta \quad f_T = \frac{|A_T|^2}{|A_T|^2 + |A_L|^2}$$

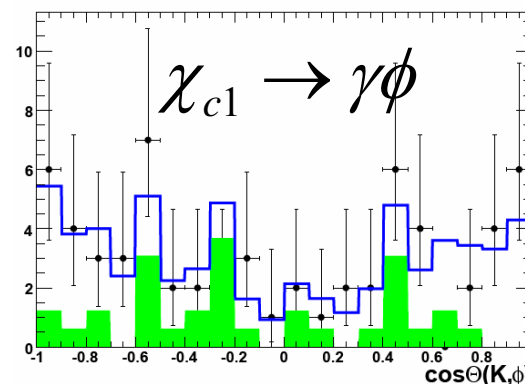
- Longitudinal polarization dominates in the $\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma V$
 \Rightarrow As expected in axial-vector particle radiative decaying to a vector.



$$f_T = 0.158 \pm 0.034^{+0.015}_{-0.014}$$



$$f_T = 0.247^{+0.090+0.044}_{-0.087-0.026}$$



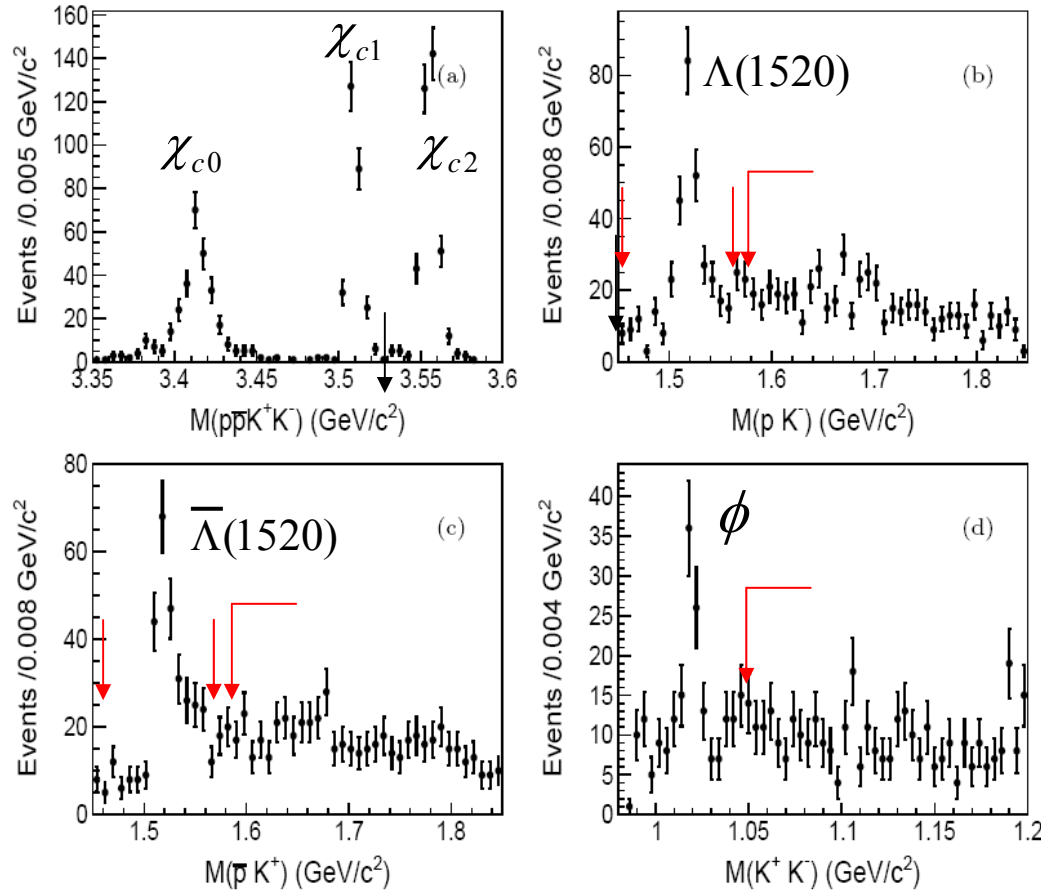
$$f_T = 0.29^{+0.13+0.10}_{-0.12-0.09}$$

$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \bar{p}pK^+K^-$ final state

arXiv:11032661 Accepted by PRD

First observation

$$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma p \bar{p} K K$$



1. Using 4C kinematic fit to select $\gamma p\bar{p}KK$ candidates.

$$\begin{aligned} |M(pK^-) - 1.52| &> 0.07 \text{ GeV} \\ |M(\bar{p}K^+) - 1.52| &> 0.07 \text{ GeV} \\ |M(K^-K^+) - 1.02| &> 0.03 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow p\bar{p}K^+K^-$
Non-resonance

$$\begin{aligned} |M(pK^-) - 1.52| &< 0.05 \text{ GeV} \\ |M(\bar{p}K^+) - 1.52| &< 0.05 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

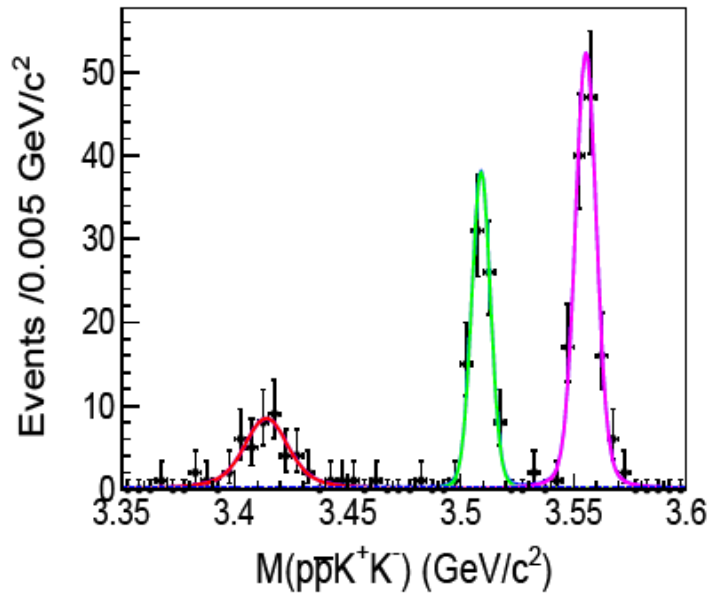
$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}(1520)\Lambda(1520)$
baryon pairs

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow ppK+K-$$

Non-resonance

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}(1520)\Lambda(1520)$$

double resonances

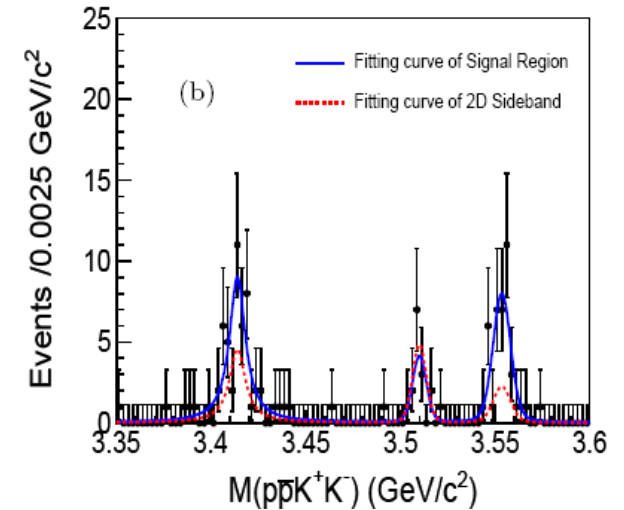
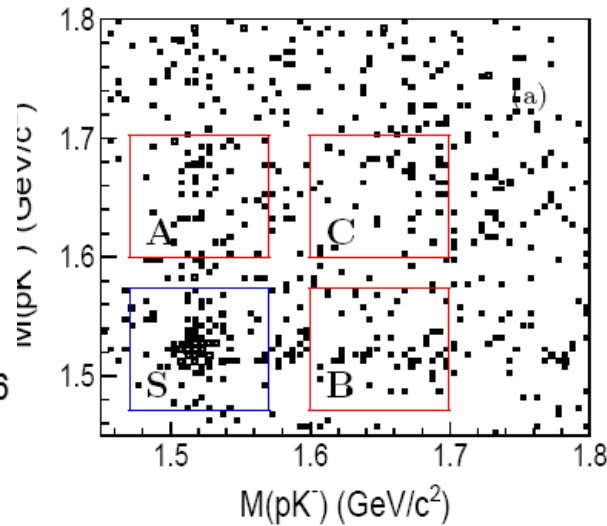


$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow p\bar{p}K^+K^-) (10^{-4})$$

χ_{c0}	χ_{c1}	χ_{c2}
1.24 ± 0.20	1.35 ± 0.15	2.08 ± 0.19

$\Lambda(1520)\bar{\Lambda}(1520)$ selections

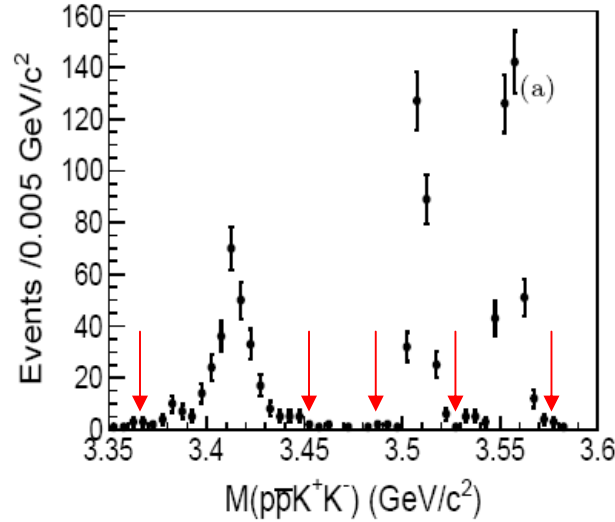
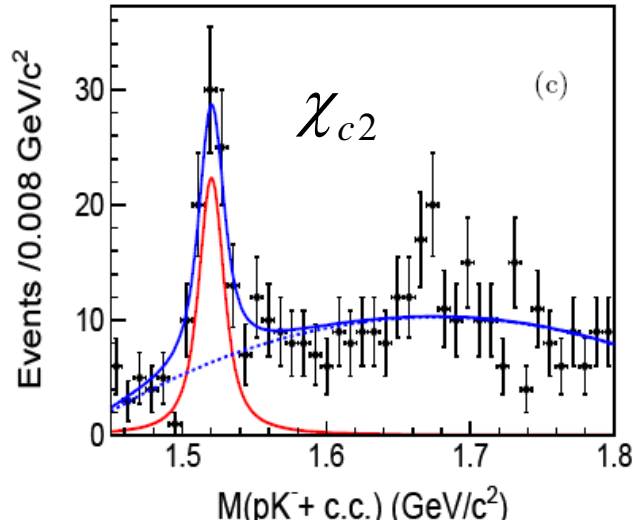
$$|M(pK^-) - 1.52| < 0.05 \text{ GeV} \quad |M(\bar{p}K^+) - 1.52| < 0.05 \text{ GeV}$$



$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \Lambda(1520)\bar{\Lambda}(1520)) (10^{-4})$$

χ_{c0}	χ_{c1}	χ_{c2}
3.18 ± 1.11	< 0.86	5.05 ± 1.29

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \bar{p}K^+ \Lambda(1520) + c.c.$$



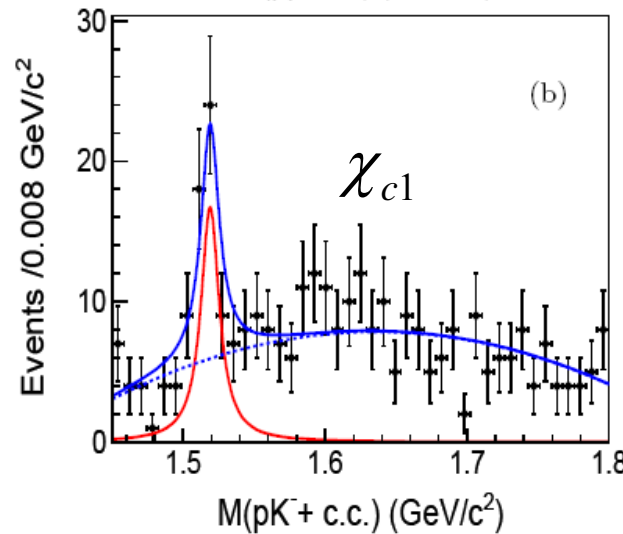
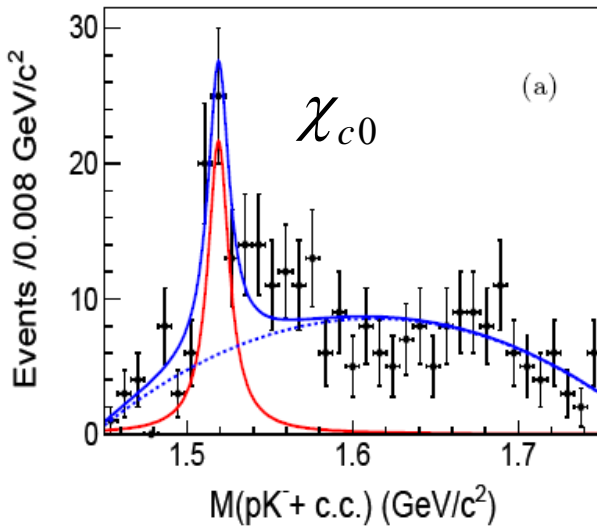
$$3.365 < M(\bar{p}K^+K^-) < 3.455$$

$$3.490 < M(\bar{p}K^+K^-) < 3.530$$

$$3.530 < M(\bar{p}K^+K^-) < 3.580$$

Fitting:

$BW \otimes Gaussian(0, \sigma)$



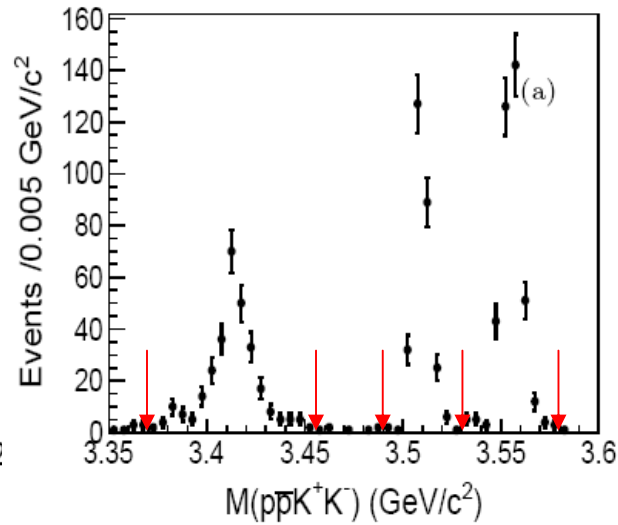
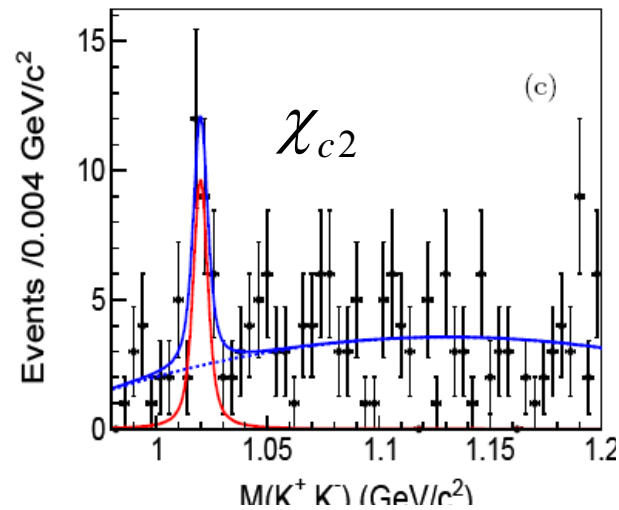
Branching fractions in unit of 10^{-4}

$$\chi_{c0} \quad 3.00 \pm 0.58$$

$$\chi_{c1} \quad 1.81 \pm 0.38$$

$$\chi_{c2} \quad 3.06 \pm 0.50$$

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow p \bar{p} \phi, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$



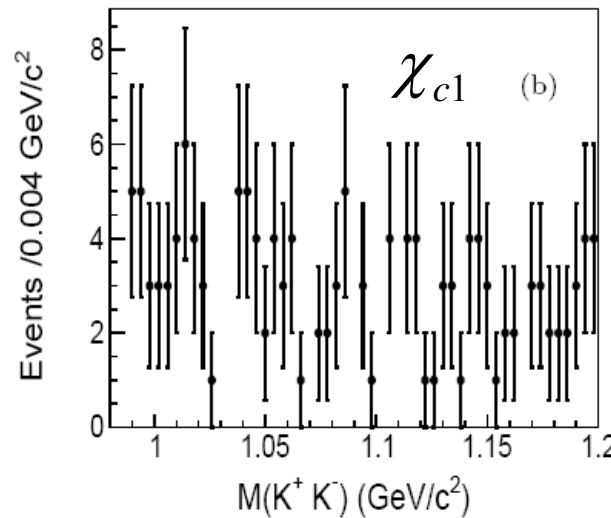
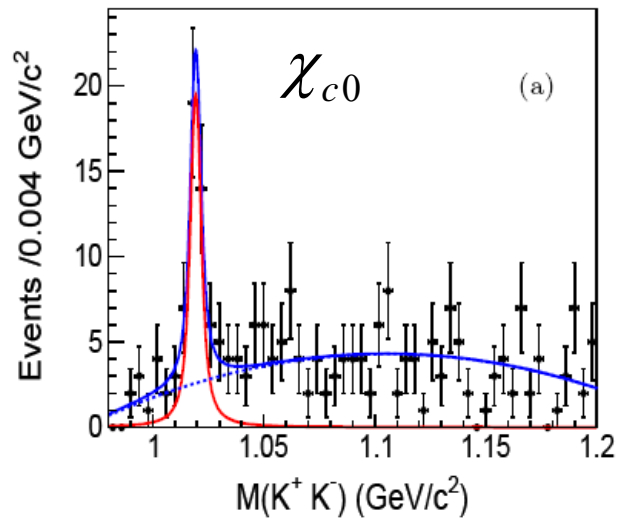
$$3.365 < M(p \bar{p} K^+ K^-) < 3.455$$

$$3.490 < M(p \bar{p} K^+ K^-) < 3.530$$

$$3.530 < M(p \bar{p} K^+ K^-) < 3.580$$

Fitting:

$BW \otimes \text{Gaussian}(0, \sigma)$



Branching fractions in unit of 10^{-5}

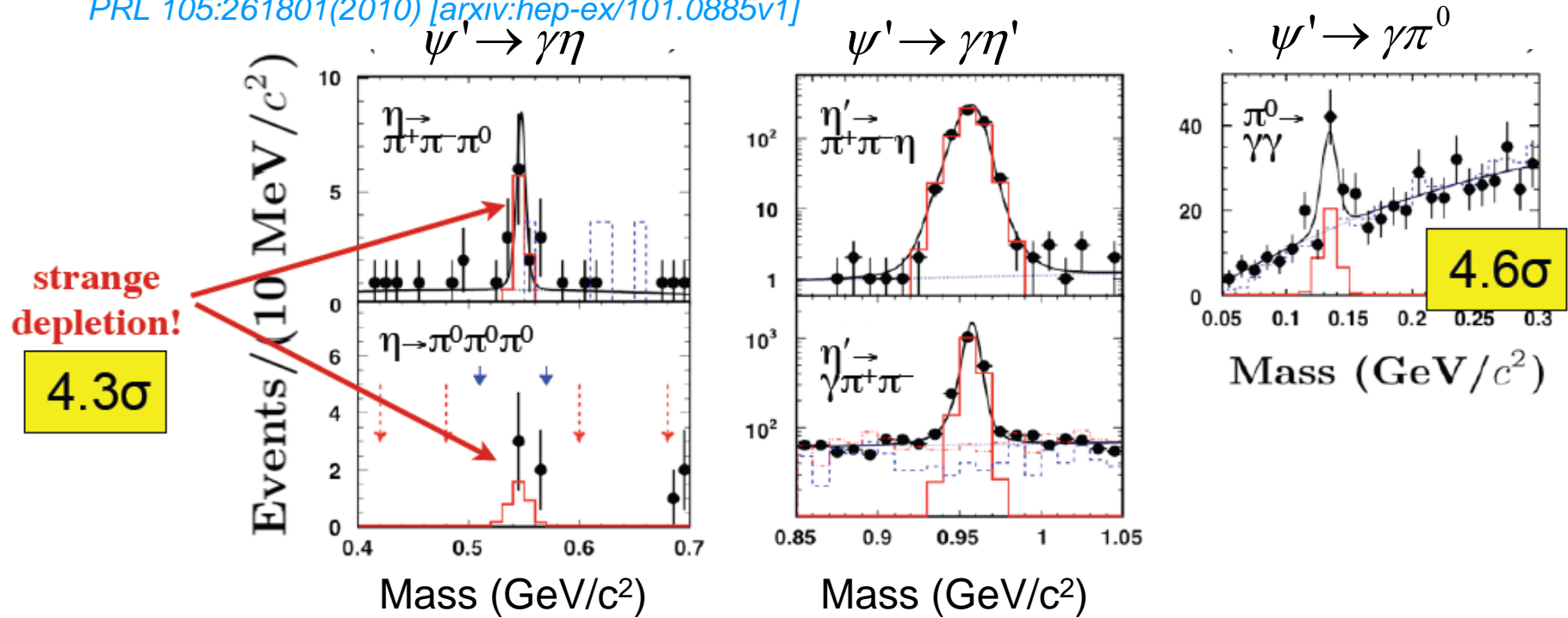
$$\chi_{c0} \quad 6.12 \pm 1.18$$

$$\chi_{c1} \quad < 1.58$$

$$\chi_{c2} \quad 3.04 \pm 0.85$$

Evidence for $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \pi_0 / \gamma \eta$

PRL 105:261801(2010) [arxiv:hep-ex/101.0885v1]

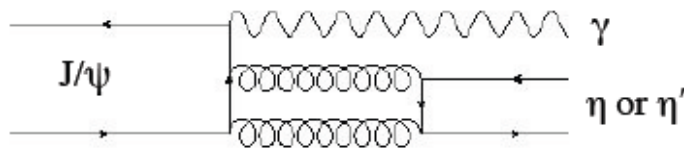


Mode	BESIII	Combined BESIII	PDG
$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0$	$1.58 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.13$	$1.58 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.13$	≤ 5
$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \eta (\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$	$1.78 \pm 0.72 \pm 0.17$	$1.38 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.09$	≤ 2
$\rightarrow \gamma \eta (\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0)$	$1.07 \pm 0.65 \pm 0.08$		
$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \eta' (\pi^+ \pi^- \eta)$	$120 \pm 5 \pm 8$	$126 \pm 3 \pm 8$	121 ± 8
$\rightarrow \gamma \eta' (\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma)$	$129 \pm 3 \pm 8$		

Branching fractions in units of 10^{-6}

Discussion

PRL 105:261801(2010) [arxiv:hep-ex/101.0885v1]



Theory

$$R_{(c\bar{c})} = \frac{Br((c\bar{c}) \rightarrow \gamma\eta)}{Br((c\bar{c}) \rightarrow \gamma\eta')}$$

LO-pQCD

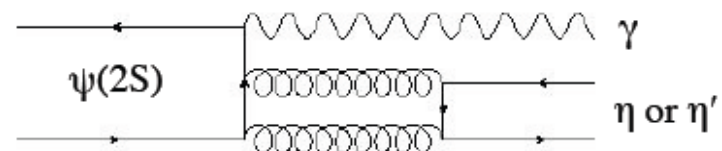


$$R_{\Psi'} \simeq R_{J/\psi}$$

PRP 112,173 (1984)

- Related to rho-pi puzzle?

VS



Experiment

CLEO-c

PRD79, 111101 (2009)

$$R_{J/\psi} = \frac{B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta)}{B(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma\eta')} = (21.1 \pm 0.9) \%$$

(consistent with other measurements of η - η' mixing angle and LO-pQCD)

BESIII

$$R_{\Psi'} = \frac{B(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta)}{B(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma\eta')} = (1.10 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.07) \%$$

(consistent with upper limit from CLEO-c)



$$R_{\Psi'} \ll R_{J/\psi}$$

Summary

- BEPCII/BESIII:

- Peak luminosity $> 6.3 \times 10^{32} \text{ pb}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ achieved.
- 106M ψ' , the largest data sample in the world.

- Rich studies

- $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow VV[V = \phi, \omega]$ [arXiv:1104.5068, submit to PRL](#)
- $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \gamma V[V = \rho, \phi, \omega]$ [Phys. Rev. D 83, 112005 \(2011\)](#)
- $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow p\bar{p}K^+K^-$ [arXiv:1103.2661 Accepted by PRD](#)
- $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma P[P = \pi^0, \eta, \eta']$ [PRL 105:261801\(2010\)](#)

Thanks for your attention

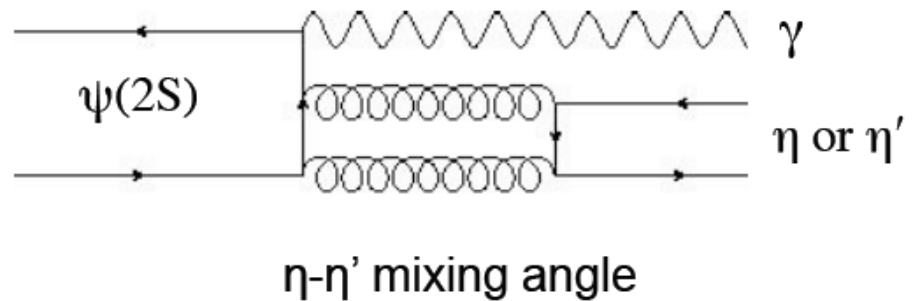
backup

Radiative decays of ψ'

[PRL 105:261801\(2010\) \[arxiv:hep-ex/101.0885v1\]](#)

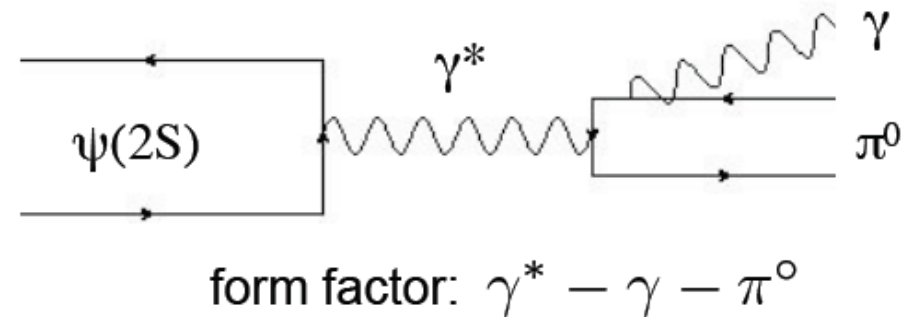
- What can I learn?
 - two-gluon coupling to cc states
 - mixing of $\eta_c - \eta$
 - final-state radiation of light quarks
 - π_0 form factor in time-like region

$$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta^{(\prime)}$$



- Experimental challenges:
 - $\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \eta$ anomalously suppressed
 - Tiny branching fraction $\sim 10^{-6}$

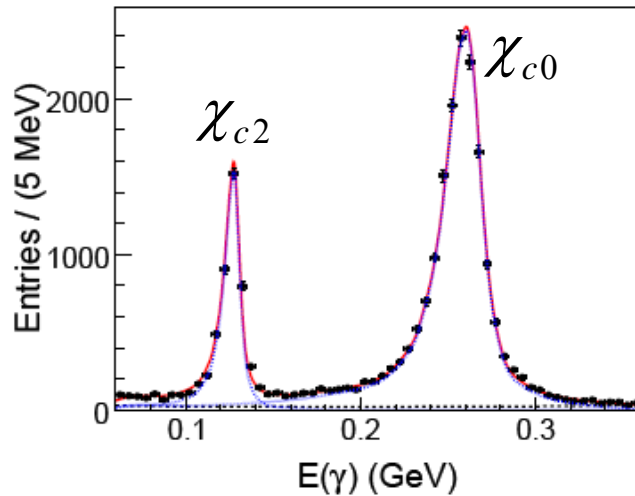
$$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0$$



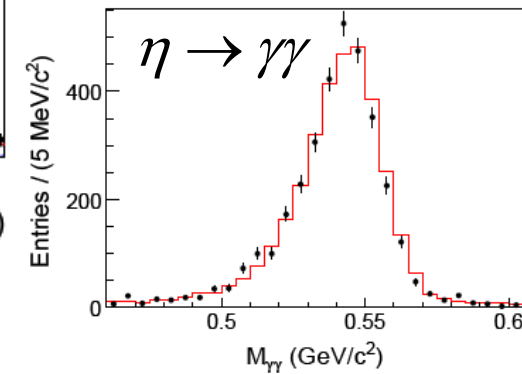
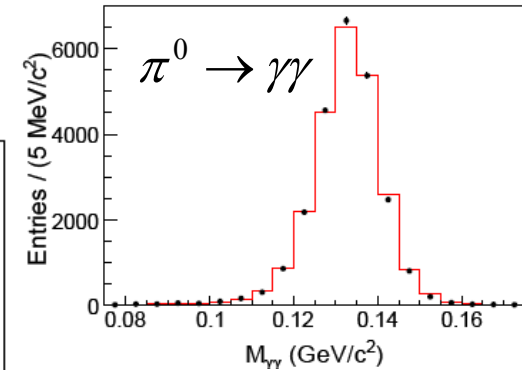
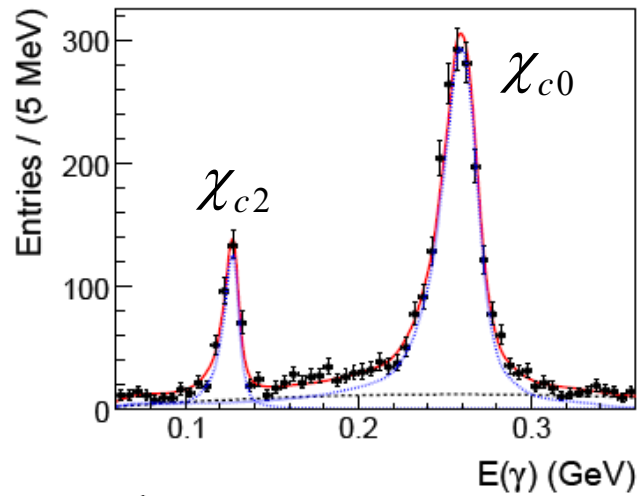
Branching fraction measurements of χ_{c0} and χ_{c2} to $\pi^0 \pi^0$ and $\eta \eta$

PRD 81:052005(2010) [arxiv:hep-ex/1001.5360v2]

$$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \pi^0 \pi^0$$



$$\psi' \rightarrow \gamma \eta \eta$$



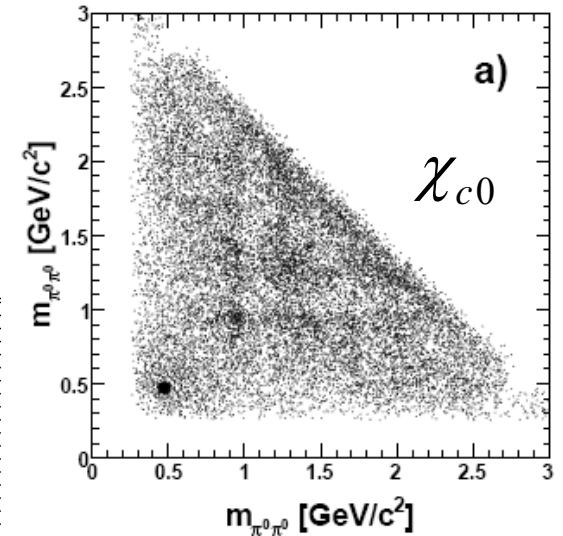
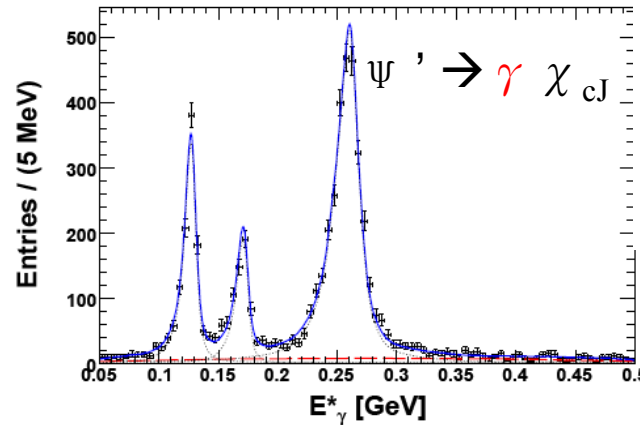
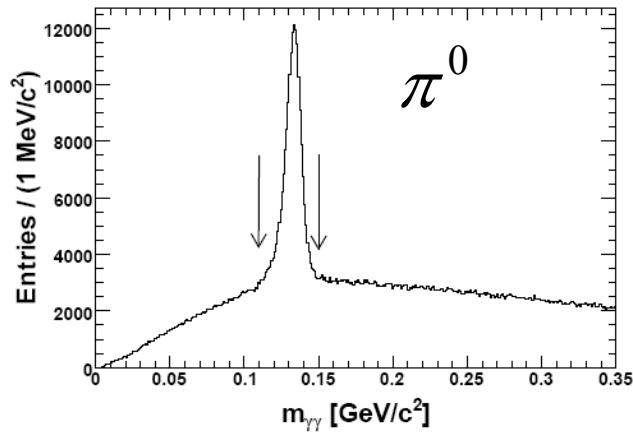
Decay mode		χ_{c0} (10^{-3})	χ_{c2} (10^{-3})
$\pi^0 \pi^0$	BESIII	$3.23 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.14$	$0.88 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04$
	PDG10	2.80 ± 0.13	0.80 ± 0.05
	Theory	2.3	0.95
$\eta \eta$	BESIII	$3.44 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.20$	$0.65 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$
	PDG10	2.68 ± 0.28	0.54 ± 0.08
	Theory	3.2	1.3

Theory: J. Bolz et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 2:705(1998)

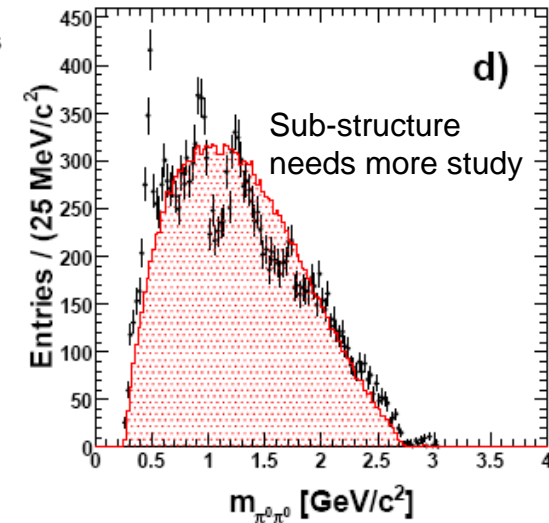
First Observation of the decays $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

PRD 83:012006(2011) [arxiv:hep-ex/1011.6556v2]

- Events with 9 photon candidates
- $\chi^2_{4\pi} = \sum_i \frac{(m_{\gamma\gamma,i} - m_{\pi^0})^2}{\sigma^2} < 15$



projection



Branching fractions excluding $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow K_s K_s, K_s \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$

$$B(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0) = (3.34 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.44) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$B(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0) = (0.57 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$B(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0) = (1.21 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$$

6/13/2011

HU Jifeng

Hadronic decays of χ_{cJ}

PRD 83:012006(2011) [arxiv:hep-ex/1011.6556v2]

- Motivation

- Study gluonium $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow gg \rightarrow (q\bar{q})(q\bar{q})$
- Study Color Octet Mechanism \longrightarrow

C. Amsler and F. E. Close, PRD 53:295(1996)

G. T. Bodwin et al., PRL 51:1125(1995)

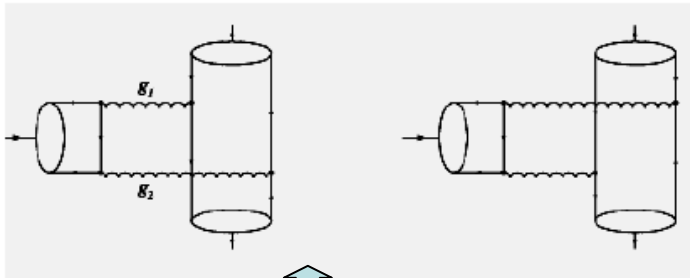
H.-W. Huang and K.T. Chao, PRD 54:6850(1996)

J. Bolz et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 2:705(1998)

- BESIII experiment:

- $\Psi' \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{cJ}$

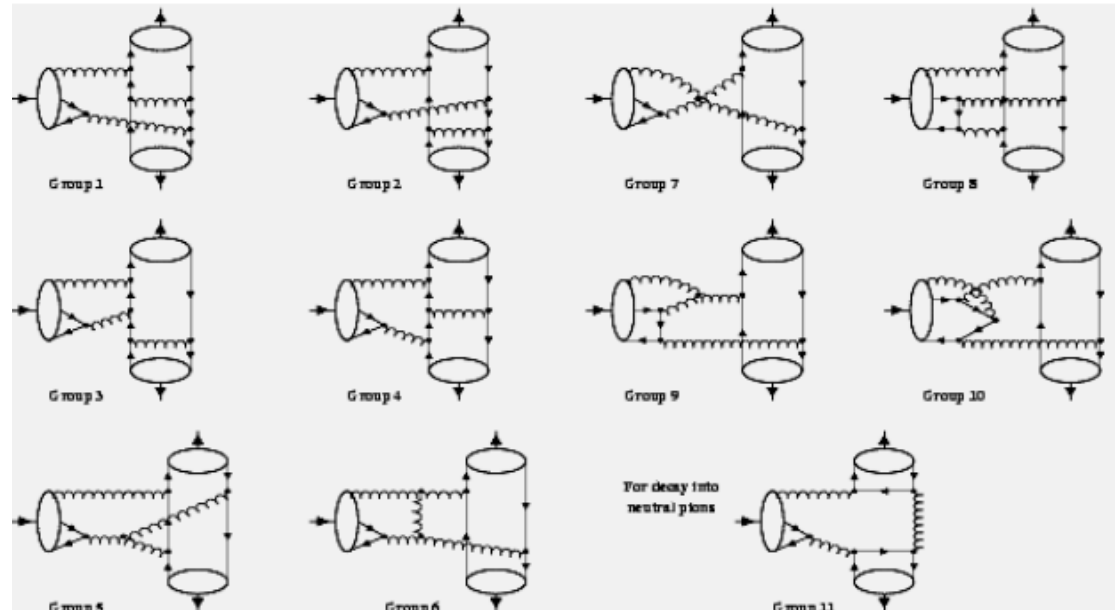
Color Octet Mechanism have large contribution to the decays of P-wave charmonium states?



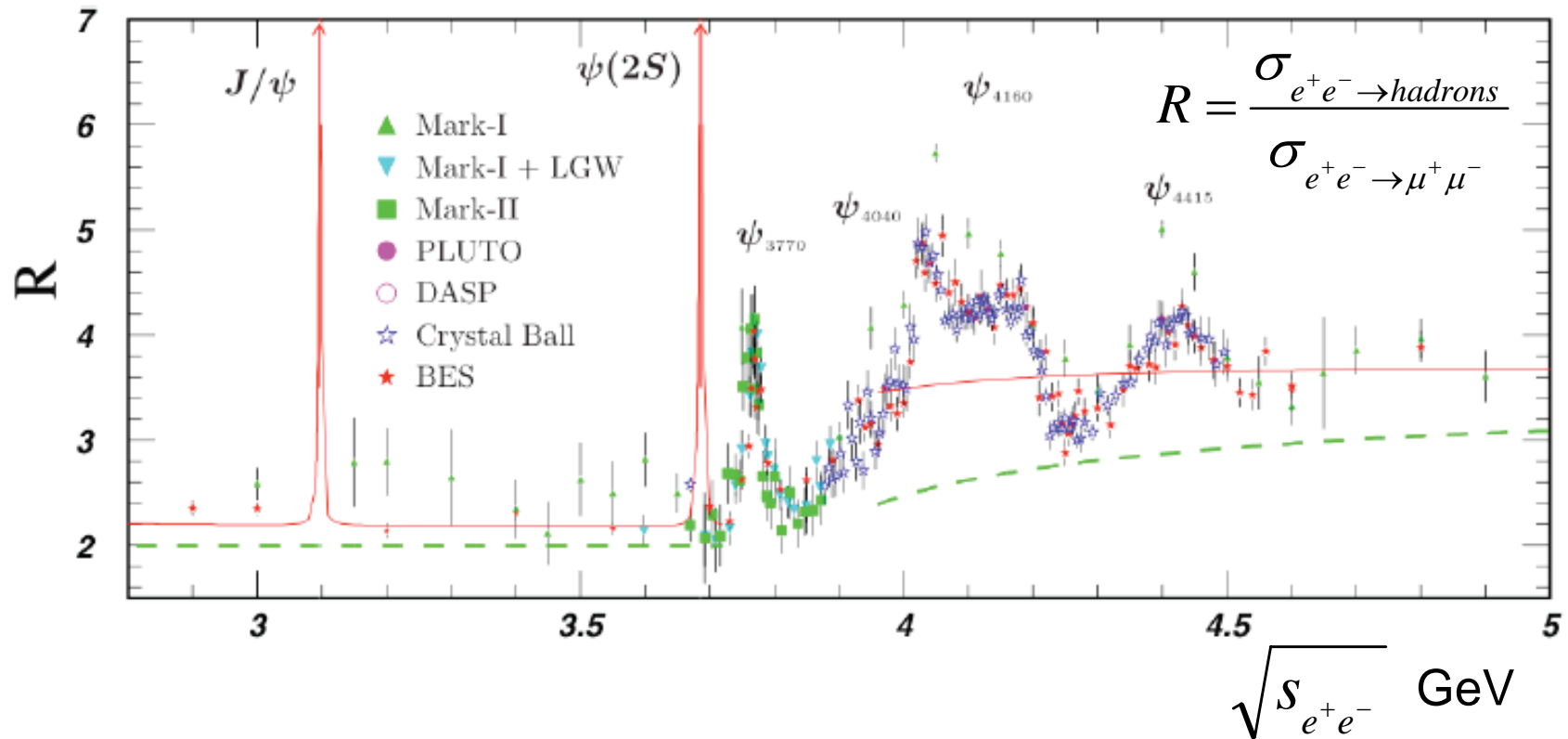
Color singlet graphs($q\bar{q}$)

Color octet graphs(qqg) \longrightarrow

Reasonably well for pseudoscalar or baryon pairs
6/13/2011



Introduction to the BESIII Experiment

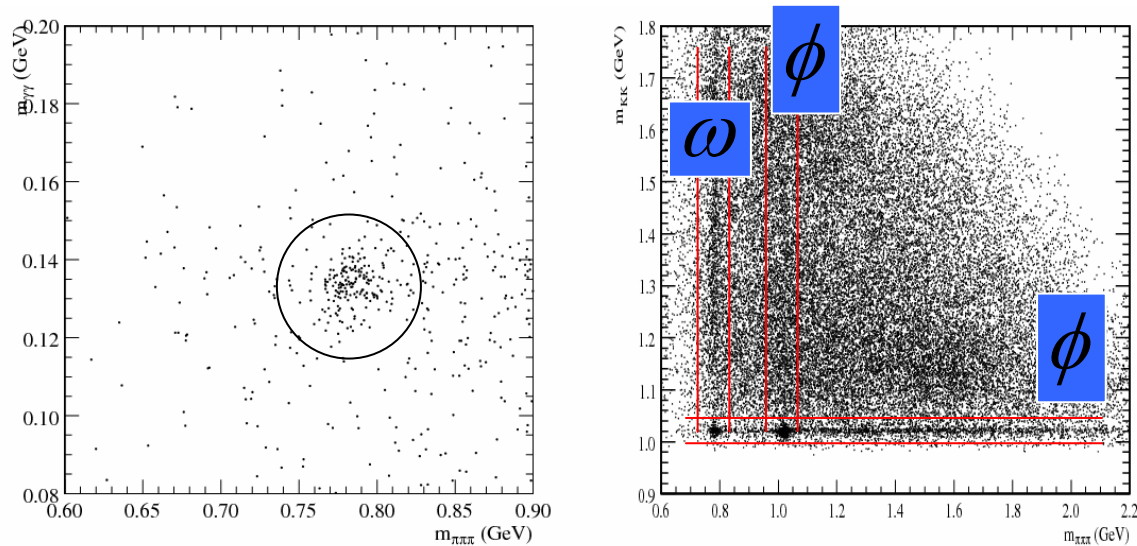


- Their properties and their decays



QCD

$$\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \omega\phi(\phi\phi), \omega(\phi) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0, \phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$$



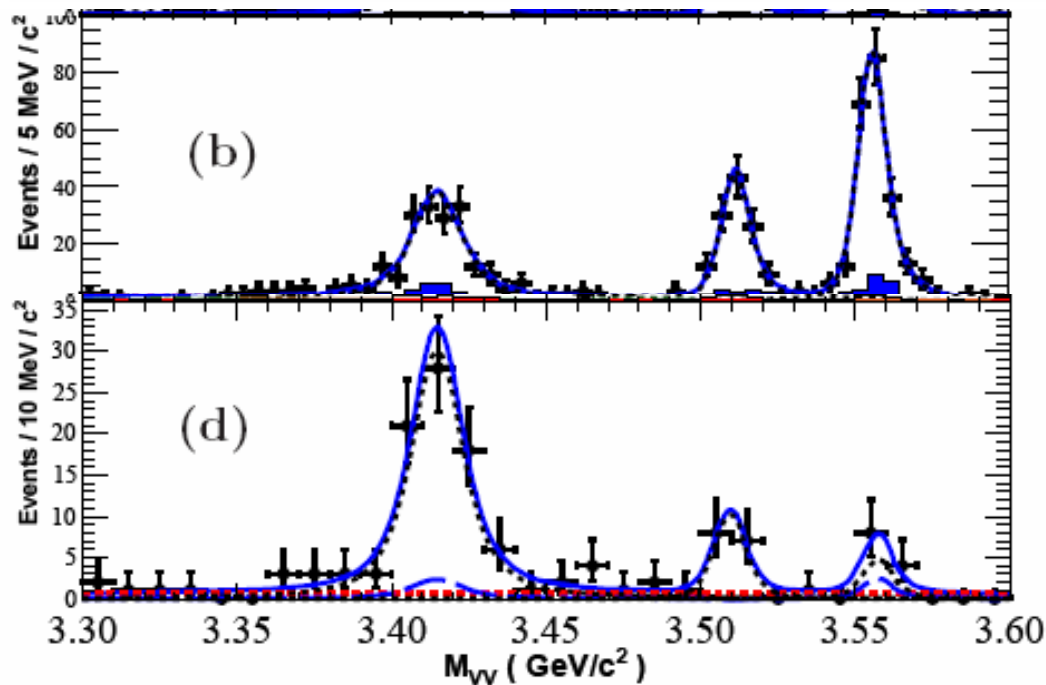
1. Using kinematic fit to select $3\gamma 2K2\pi$ candidates.

2. $K+K^-$ are identified by minimizing

$$\sum (M_{KK} - M_{\phi})^2$$

3. $\pi^0\omega$ are reconstructed by minimizing

$$(M_{\gamma\gamma} - M_{\pi^0})^2 + (M_{\gamma\pi^+\pi^-} - M_{\omega})^2$$



- Doubly OZI suppressed $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \omega \phi$ are observed for the first time.

$$\eta / \eta' / \eta_c \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^0 \pi^0$$

Search the CP or P violation through pseudoscalar decays to $\pi\pi$

A branching fraction of order 10^{-27} exists only in weak interaction in SM.

Higher branching fractions are possible

New source existed?

