

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
Summary

# Status of $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ , $J/\psi \gamma$ and $\chi_{1,2} \gamma$ analysis

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Ferrara Collaboration Meeting of  $\bar{P}ANDA$

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Outline

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$

Summary

# Outline

1  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

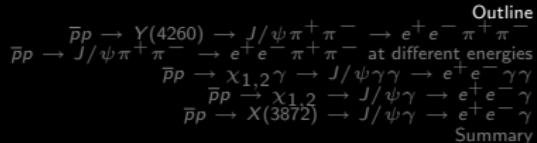
2  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies

3  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$

4  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$

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6 Summary



# Outline

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- 6 Summary

Outline

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$

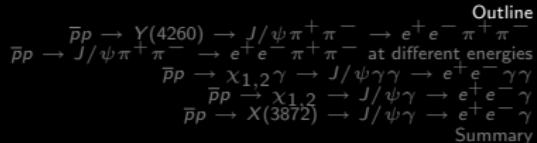
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$

Summary

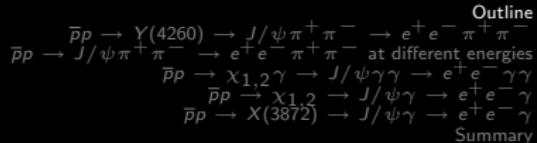
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- 6 Summary



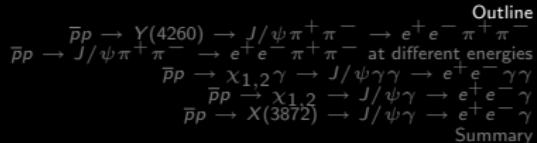
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# Outline

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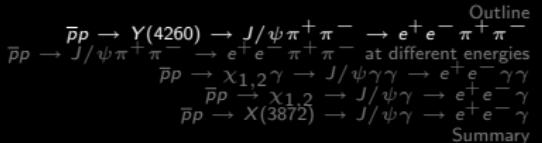


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- 6 Summary

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  [Outline](#)  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
[Summary](#)

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$



# Y(4260)

Y(4260) was observed for the first time by BaBar in ISR events. (Ref. Phys. Rev. Lett. 95, 142001).

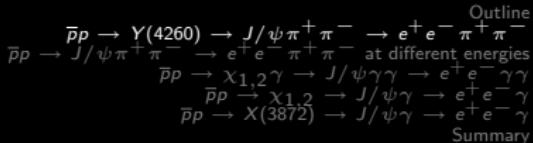
The quantum numbers of this state are  $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ .

One possible interpretation of this state is an hybrid.

The idea is to study this state through its decay in  $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ .

25.000 events generated for  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

no phase space decay model used



$$Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

- Release 0.15.3
- Detectors: MVD, STT, EMC, DIRC, DCH, MUO, GEM
- List for Electrons: 1 ElectronLHCombinedLoose, 1 ElectronLHCombinedTight
- List for Pions: PionLHCombinedVeryLoose
- fittingAlgoritm: TreeFitter
- $CL > 0.1\%$
- $J/\psi$  Mass window=[2.5,3.5]GeV

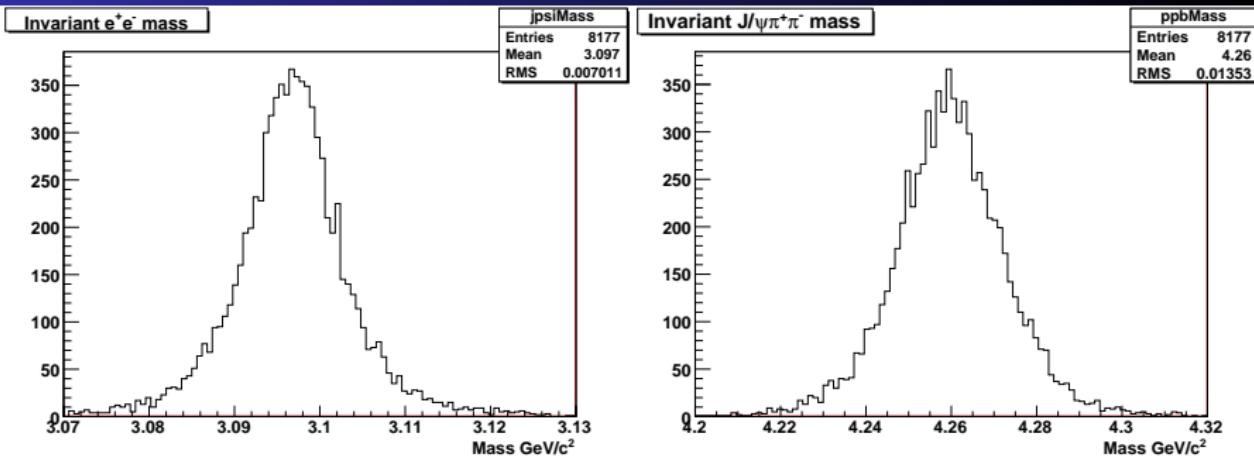
Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# Invariant $e^+e^-$ and $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ mass distribution

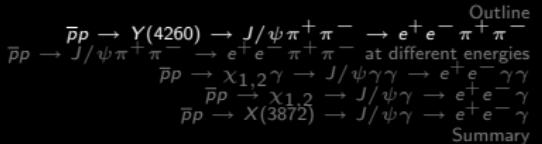


## Invariant $e^+e^-$ mass

- 4C Fit
- Mean Value=3.097 GeV
- RMS=7.01 MeV

## Invariant $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ mass

- Mean Value=4.260 GeV
- RMS=13.53 MeV
- Eff=32.71%



# Invariant Dipion Mass of $Y(4260)$ candidates

The choice is motivated by observations from  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$ .  
 Parametrization of the dipion invariant mass is given by:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dm_{\pi\pi}} \propto PHSP \cdot (m_{\pi\pi}^2 - \lambda m_{\pi\pi}^2)^2 \quad (1)$$

with

$$PHSP = \sqrt{\frac{(m_{\pi\pi}^2 - 4m_{\pi\pi}^2) \left[ M_\psi^4 + M_{\psi'}^4 + m_{\pi\pi}^4 - 2 \left( M_\psi^2 m_{\pi\pi}^2 + M_{\psi'}^2 m_{\pi\pi}^2 + M_\psi^2 + M_{\psi'}^2 \right) \right]}{4M_{\psi'}^2}} \quad (2)$$

Ref. T.N.Pham, B.Pire and T.N. Truong, Phys. Lett. B61 (1976) 183

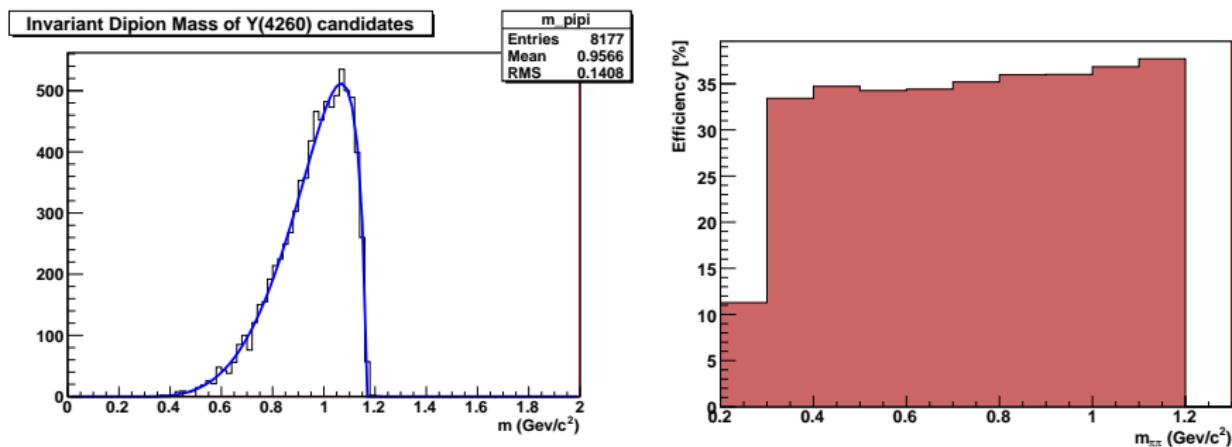
Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

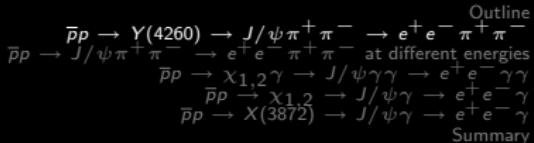
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# Invariant Dipion Mass of $\Upsilon(4260)$ candidates



## Dipion Invariant Mass

- Simulation:  $\lambda = 4.0$
- Fit Result:  $\lambda = 4.3 \pm 0.4$



## Background: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

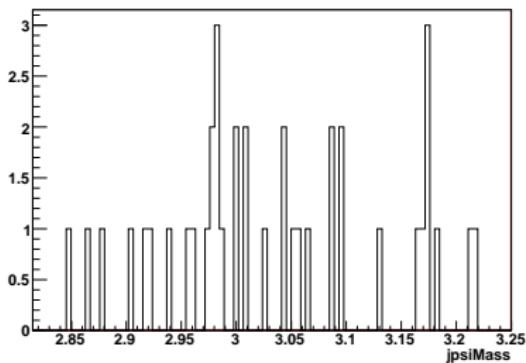
The major background of this channel come from  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$

**27.926.000 filtered events analyzed**

Apply the same selection of signal events to background events

$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260)) \approx 60 pb$  (E835) (Ref: Matteo Negrini PhD Thesis)

$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-) \approx 0.046 mb$  (Ref: Flaminio CERN-HERA 79.03 )

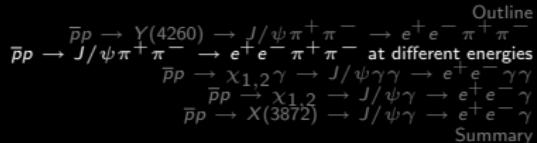


39 events pass the selection, in the region [2.85,3.24]  $GeV/c^2$

only 2 events peak exactly at the  $J/\psi$  mass

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
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 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
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 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
Summary

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies



# $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ at different energies

- Same cut as  $Y(4260)$  selection
- 20.000 events generated
- Energies analyzed:  $h_c$ ,  $\psi(2S)$ ,  $X(3872)$ , 4.600 GeV, 5.000 GeV
- For  $\psi(2S)$  energy is used the right angular distribution of this decay model

Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ at different energies

Summary data for  $e^+ e^-$  invariant mass distribution:

Mean Value = 3.097 GeV

$E_{CM}(GeV)$	$RMS(MeV)$
3.526	2.7
3.686	4.0
3.872	4.5
4.600	6.6
5.000	7.3

Table: Invariant  $e^+ e^-$  mass

Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ at different energies

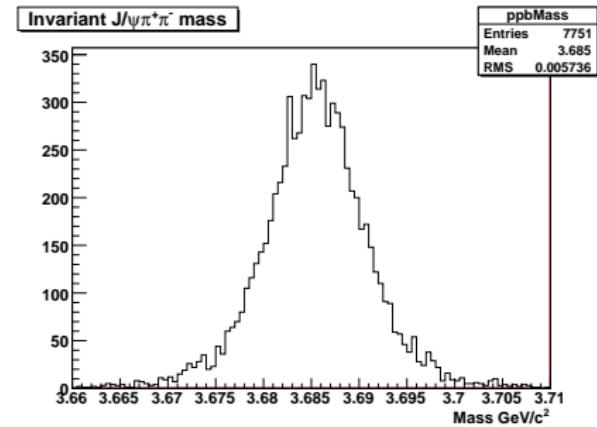
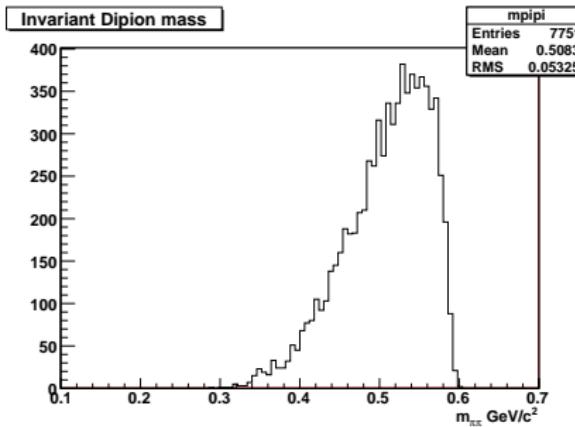
Summary data for  $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$  invariant mass distribution:

$E_{CM}(GeV)$	Mean (GeV)	Eff(%)	RMS(MeV)
3.526	3.525	27.72	3.7
3.686	3.685	31.00	5.1
3.872	3.871	32.26	8.3
4.600	4.600	30.91	18.5
5.000	5.000	29.90	26.3

Table: Invariant  $J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$  mass

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^- \pi^+\pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^- \pi^+\pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma\gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma$  Summary

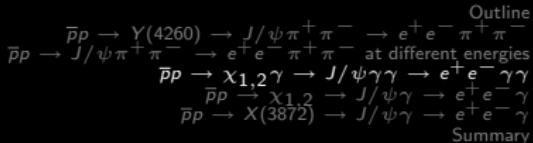
$$\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$$



$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
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Outline  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$



$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

- List for Electrons: 1 ElectronCombinedLHLoose and 1 ElectronCombinedLHTight
- List for Photons: Calor Neutral with Energy $\in[30\text{MeV},15\text{GeV}]$
- fittingAlgorithm: TreeFitter
- $J/\psi$  mass window: [2.5,3.5] GeV
- $\chi_1, \chi_2$  mass window: [3.3,3.7] GeV
- CL $>0.1\%$
- Study done at energies:  $\psi(2S)$ ,  $X(3872)$ ,  $Y(4260)$
- 20.000 events generated
- Phase Space Model

Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{p}p &\rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^- \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow \chi_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma \text{ at } \psi(2S)$$

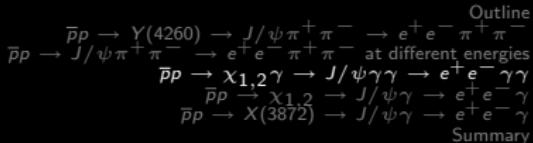
Summary data:

Invariant Mass	Mean (GeV)	RMS(MeV)
$\chi_1\gamma$	3.686	8.5
$J/\psi\gamma$	3.510	5.5
$e^+e^-$	3.096	7.0

Table: Result for  $\chi_1$ . Efficiency 29.47%

Invariant Mass	Mean (GeV)	RMS(MeV)
$\chi_2\gamma$	3.686	8.5
$J/\psi\gamma$	3.556	5.5
$e^+e^-$	3.097	7.2

Table: Result for  $\chi_2$ . Efficiency 29.31%



$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma \text{ at } X(3872)$$

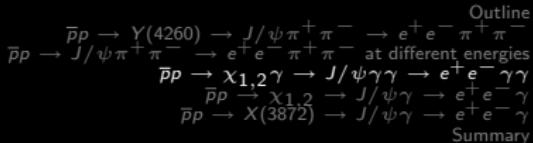
Summary of the data:

Invariant Mass	Mean (GeV)	RMS(MeV)
$\chi_1 \gamma$	3.875	14.2
$J/\psi \gamma$	3.509	8.2
$e^+ e^-$	3.096	7.9

Table: Result for  $\chi_1$ . Efficiency 30.42%

Invariant Mass	Mean (GeV)	RMS(MeV)
$\chi_2 \gamma$	3.873	10.8
$J/\psi \gamma$	3.556	6.4
$e^+ e^-$	3.096	7.8

Table: Result for  $\chi_2$ . Efficiency 29.15%



$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma \text{ at } Y(4260)$$

Summary of the data:

Invariant Mass	Mean (GeV)	RMS(MeV)
$\chi_1 \gamma$	4.262	15.4
$J/\psi \gamma$	3.510	7.3
$e^+ e^-$	3.095	8.6

Table: Result for  $\chi_1$ . Efficiency 28.82%

Invariant Mass	Mean (GeV)	RMS(MeV)
$\chi_2 \gamma$	4.262	15.1
$J/\psi \gamma$	3.556	7.4
$e^+ e^-$	3.096	8.5

Table: Result for  $\chi_2$ . Efficiency 29.42%

Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

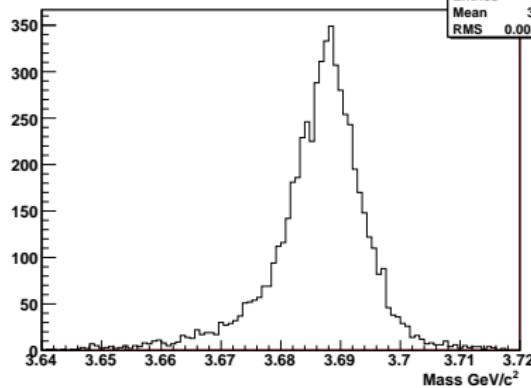
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

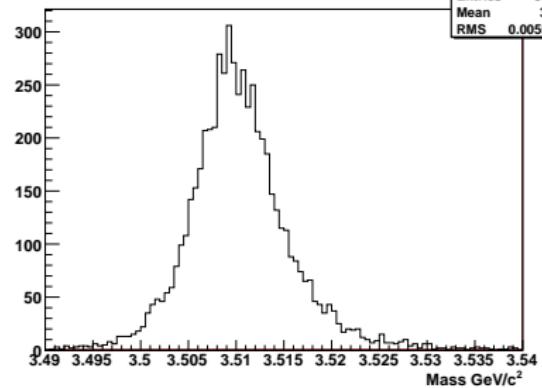
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

## $\chi_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$ at $\psi(2S)$

Invariant  $\chi\gamma$  mass



Invariant  $J/\psi\gamma$  mass



Outline

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^-$$

at different energies

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma$$

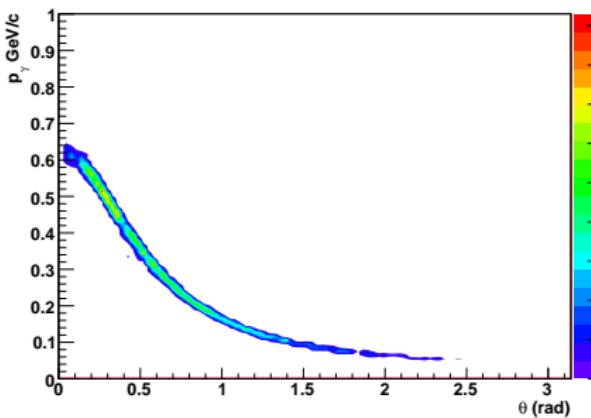
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$$

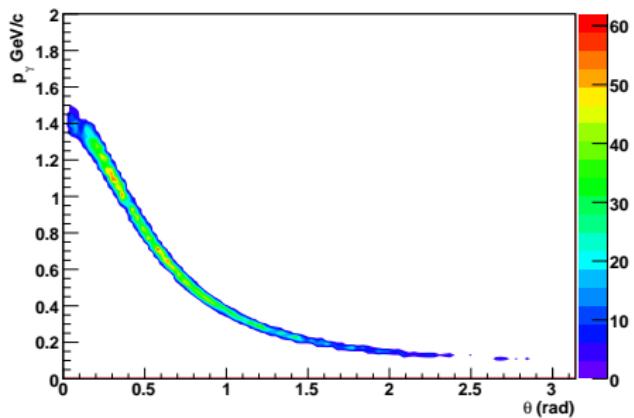
Summary

## Momentum distributions of photons for $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \chi_1\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma$

### Momentum distribution of generated $\gamma$ 's (1)



### Momentum distribution of generated $\gamma$ s (2)



Outline  
at different energies

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

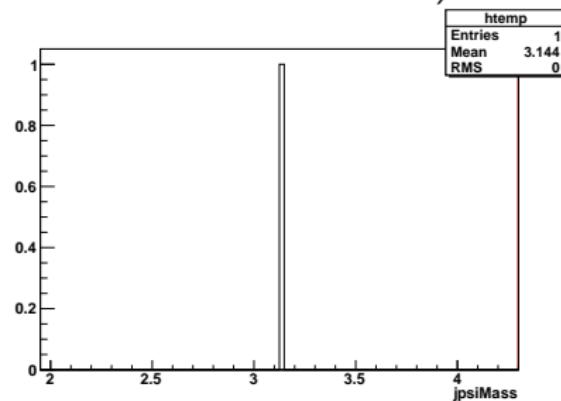
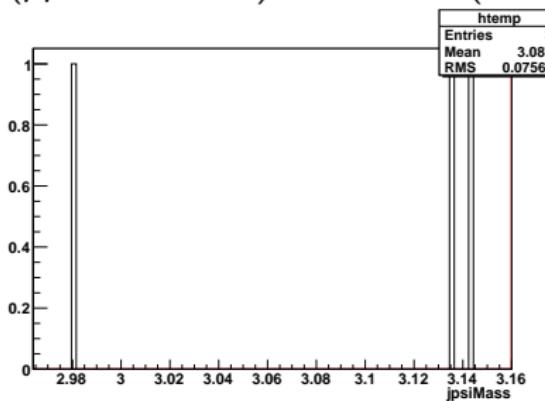
$$\bar{p}p \xrightarrow{\chi_{1,2}} \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

Summary

# Background: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

Study done at  $Y(4260)$  energy  
15.994.000 events analyzed

Apply the same selection of signal events to background events  
 $\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \approx 0.030\text{mb}$  (Ref: Flaminio CERN-HERA 79.03 )



$\chi_1 \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$

- Only 3 events

$\chi_2 \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$

- Only 1 events



Outline  
at different energies

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

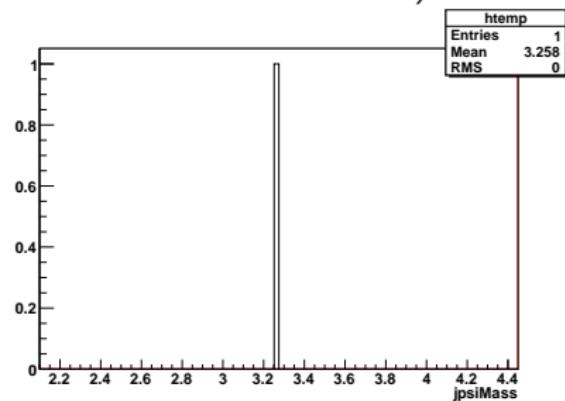
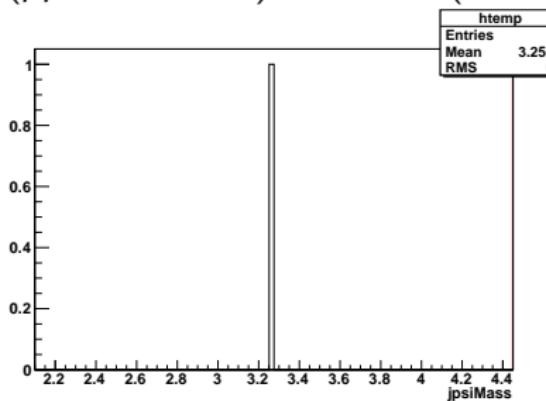
$$\bar{p}p \xrightarrow{\chi_{1,2}} X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

Summary

# Background: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

Study done at  $X(3872)$  energy  
5.964.000 events analyzed

Apply the same selection of signal events to background events  
 $(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \approx 0.29mb$  (Ref: Flaminio CERN-HERA 79.03 )



$\chi_1 \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$

- Only 1 events

$\chi_2 \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$

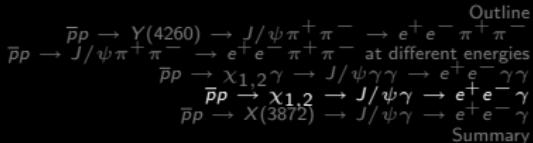
- Only 1 events



$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

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## Radiative transitions of the $\chi_{cJ}$ charmonium states

The measurement of the angular distributions in the radiative decays of the  $\chi_c$  states provides the multipole structure of the radiative decay and the properties of the  $\bar{c}c$  bound state.

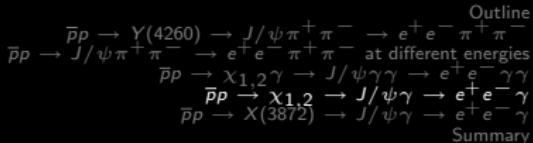
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

dominated by the dipole term E1.

M2 and E3 terms arise in the relativistic treatment of the interaction between the electromagnetic field and the quarkonium system. They contribute to the radiative width at the few percent level.

The angular distribution of the  $\chi_1$  and  $\chi_2$  are described by 4 independent parameters:

$$a_2(\chi_{c1}), a_2(\chi_{c2}), B_0^2(\chi_{c2}), a_3(\chi_{c2})$$

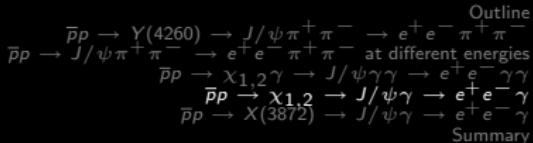


## Angular distribution of the $\chi_{cJ}$ states

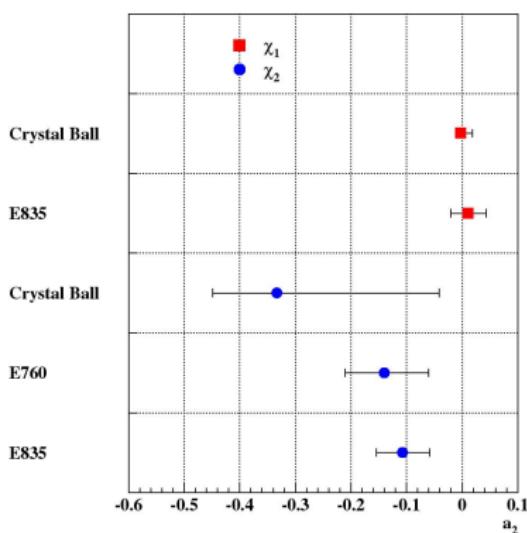
- The fractional electric octupole amplitude,  $a_3 \approx E3/E1$ , can contribute only to the  $\chi_2$  decays, and is predicted to vanish in the single quark radiation model if the  $J/\psi$  is pure S wave.
- For the fractional M2 amplitude a relativistic calculation yields:

$$\begin{aligned}a_2(\chi_{c1}) &= -\frac{E_\gamma}{4m_c}(1 + \kappa_c) = -0.065(1 + \kappa_c) \\ a_2(\chi_{c2}) &= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{E_\gamma}{4m_c}(1 + \kappa_c) = -0.096(1 + \kappa_c)\end{aligned}$$

where  $\kappa_c$  is the anomalous magnetic moment of the c-quark



## $\chi_{c1}$ and $\chi_{c2}$ angular distributions



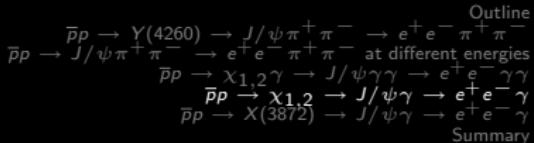
$$\left( \frac{a_2(\chi_c1)}{a_2(\chi_c2)} \right)_{Th} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \frac{E_\gamma(\chi_1 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma)}{E_\gamma(\chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma)} = 0.676$$

McClary and Byers (1983) predict that ratio is independent of c-quark mass and anomalous magnetic moment

E835 have been measured for the first time this ratio:

$$\left( \frac{a_2(\chi_c1)}{a_2(\chi_c2)} \right)_{E835} = -0.02 \pm 0.34$$

From E835 Reference "Ambrogiani et al. Physical Review D, Vol. 65, 05002"



## $\chi_{c1}$ and $\chi_{c2}$ angular distributions



- $a_2 = 0.002 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.004$



- $B_0^2 = 0.16^{+0.09}_{-0.10} \pm 0.01$
- $a_2 = -0.076^{+0.054}_{-0.050} \pm 0.009$
- $a_3 = 0.020^{+0.055}_{-0.044} \pm 0.009$

While the value of  $a_2(\chi_2)$  agrees well with the predictions of a simple theoretical model, the value of  $a_2(\chi_1)$  is lower than expected (for  $\kappa_c = 0$ ) and the ratio between the two, which is independent of  $\kappa_c$  is  $\approx 2\sigma$  away from the prediction.

This could indicate the presence of competing mechanisms, lowering the value of the M2 amplitude at the  $\chi_1$ .

Further, **high statistics measurements of these angular distributions are needed to solve this question**

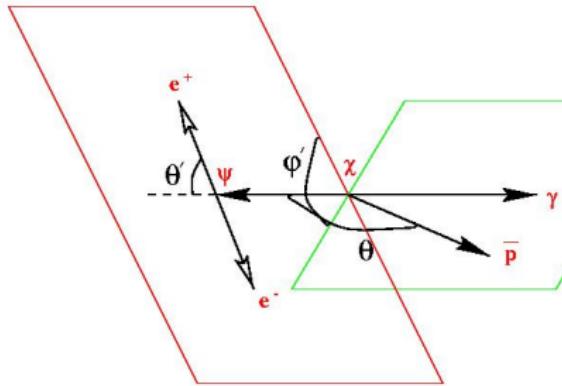
Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

## $\chi_{c1}$ and $\chi_{c2}$ angular distributions



$\theta$  is the polar angle of the  $J/\psi$  with respect to the antiproton in the  $\bar{p}p$  center of mass system

$\theta'$  is the polar angle of the positron in the  $J/\psi$  rest frame with respect to the  $J/\psi$  direction in the  $\chi$  rest of mass system

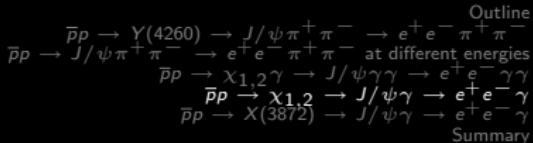
$\phi'$  is the azimuthal angle between the  $J/\psi$  decay plane and the  $\chi_c$  plane



- Production amplitudes:  $B_0 = 0$
- Decay Amplitudes:  $a_2$



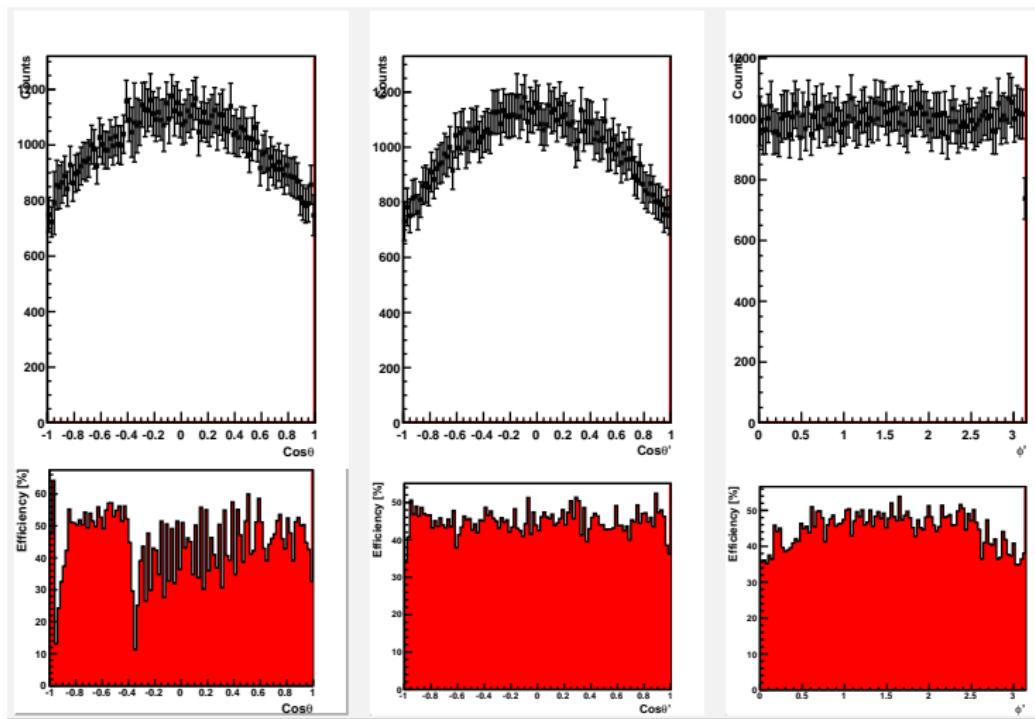
- Production amplitudes:  $B_0^2$
- Decay Amplitudes:  $a_2, a_3$



- List for Electrons: 1 ElectronCombinedLHLoose and 1 ElectronCombinedLHTight
- List for Photons: Calor Neutral with Energy  $\in [30\text{MeV}, 15\text{GeV}]$
- fittingAlgorithm: TreeFitter
- $J/\psi$  mass window:  $[2.7, 3.4] \text{ GeV}$
- $\text{CL} > 0.1\%$
- 100.000 events generated
- No Phase Space Model Used

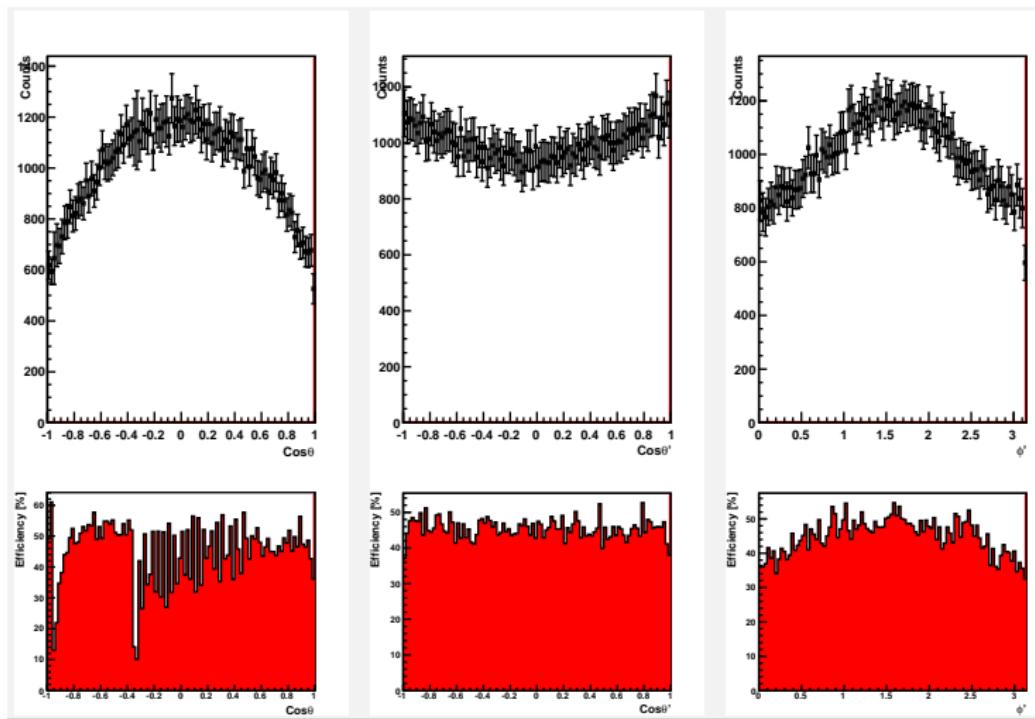
Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$   
Summary

# Angular distribution of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_1 \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$



$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
Summary

# Angular distribution of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$



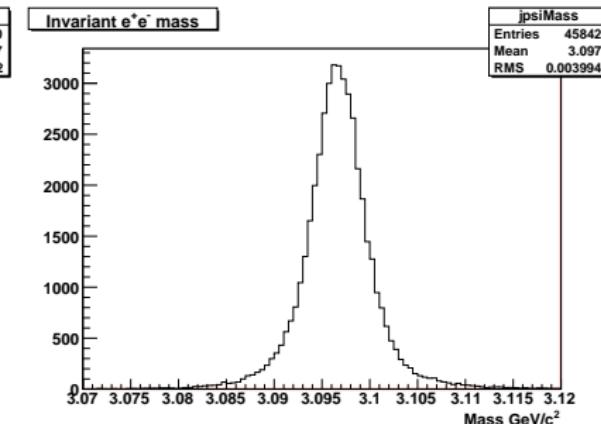
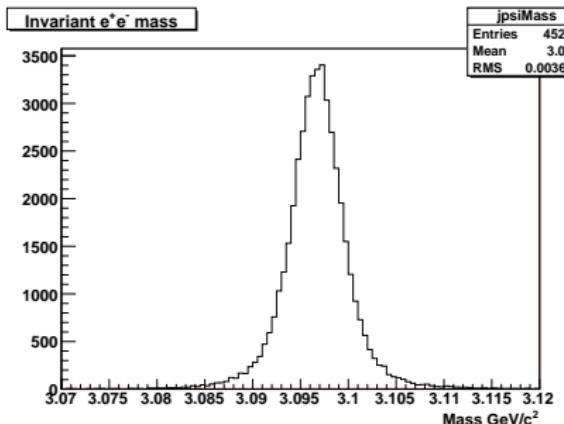
Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# Invariant $e^+ e^-$ mass



$\chi_1 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$

- Mean = 3.097 GeV
- RMS = 3.6 MeV

$\chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma$

- Mean = 3.097 GeV
- RMS = 4.0 MeV

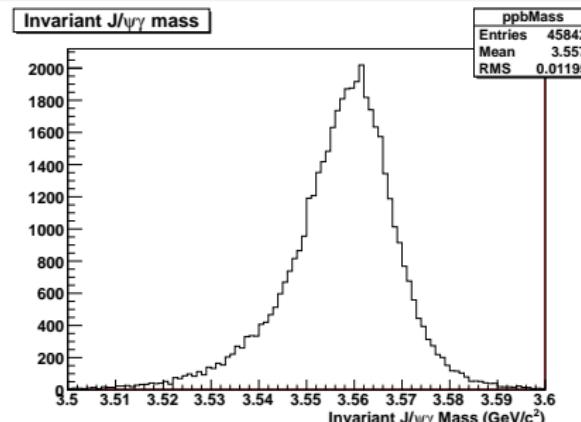
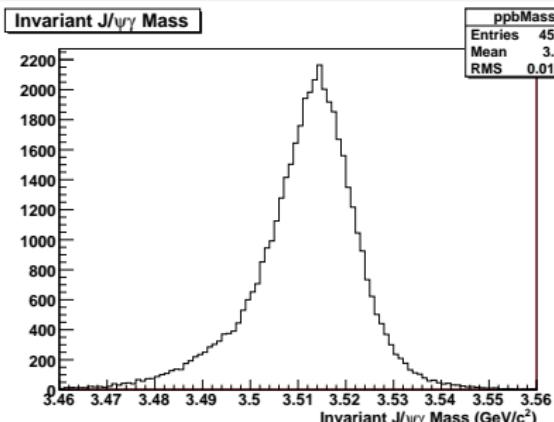
Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# Invariant $J/\psi\gamma$ mass

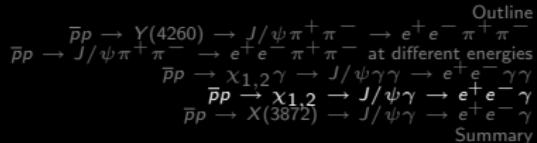


$$\chi_1 \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma$$

- Mean = 3.512 GeV
- RMS = 11.4 MeV
- Eff = 45.27%

$$\chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma$$

- Mean = 3.557 GeV
- RMS = 12.0 MeV
- Eff = 45.84%



# Background: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

Study done at  $\chi_2$  energy

11.994.000 events analyzed

Apply the same selection of signal events to background events

$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma) \approx 0.78nb$  (Ref from E835:  
arXiv:hep-ex/0503022v1)

$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \approx 0.12mb$  (Ref: Flaminio CERN-HERA 79.03 )

0 events pass the selections

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$  Summary

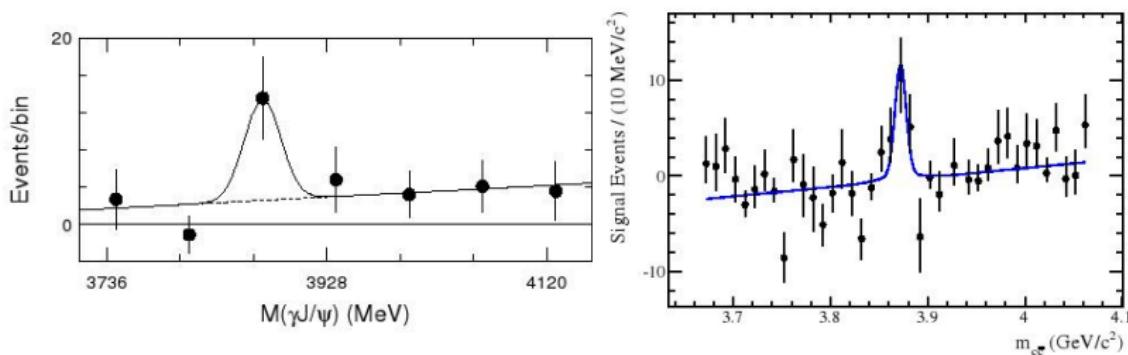
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

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$\bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow x_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow x_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$  Summary

## Decay of $X(3872)$ into $J/\psi\gamma$

Belle and BaBar saw  $J/\psi\gamma$  decay of X(3872) in B decays ( $B \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma K$ )



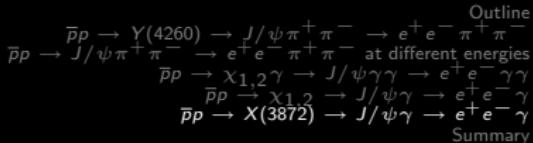
Belle Result: (Ref: hep-ex/0505037)

$$B(B \rightarrow X(3872) K^+, X \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma) = (1.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

BaBar Result: (Ref: PRD 74, 071101 (2006))

$$B(B \rightarrow X(3872) K^+, X \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma) = (3.3 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Never seen  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma$



$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

- List for Electrons: 1 ElectronCombinedLHLoose and 1 ElectronCombinedLHTight
- List for Photons: Calor Neutral with Energy  $\in [30\text{MeV}, 15\text{GeV}]$
- fittingAlgorithm: TreeFitter
- $J/\psi$  mass window:  $[2.7, 3.4] \text{ GeV}$
- $\text{CL} > 0.1\%$
- 20.000 events generated
- Phase Space Model Used

Outline

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\pi^+\pi^-$  at different energies

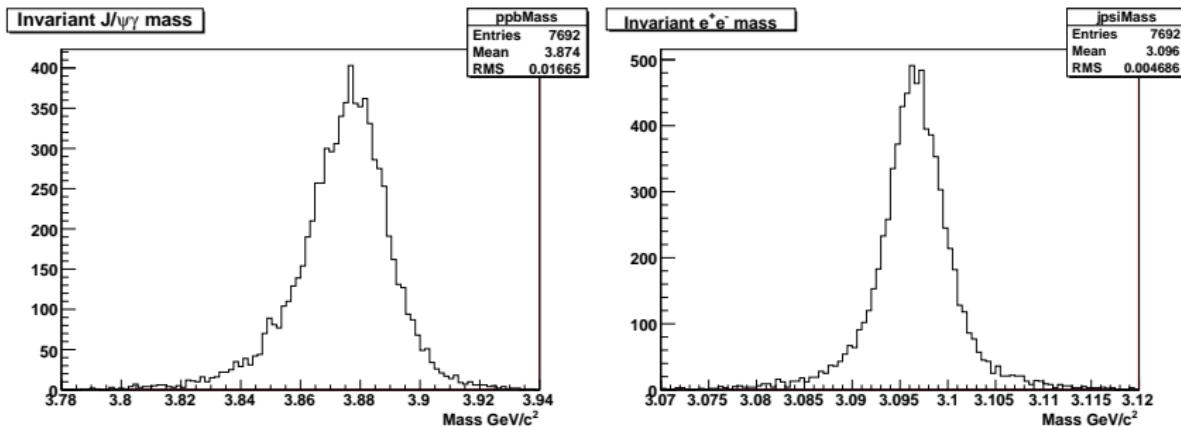
$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2}\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma\gamma$

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$

Summary

# $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$



## Invariant $J/\psi\gamma$ mass

- Mean = 3.874 GeV
- RMS = 16.70 MeV
- Eff = 38.46%

## Invariant $e^+e^-\gamma$ mass

- Mean = 3.096 GeV
- RMS = 4.7 MeV

Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

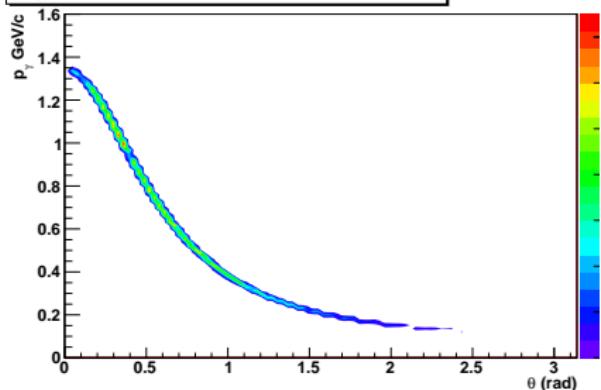
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

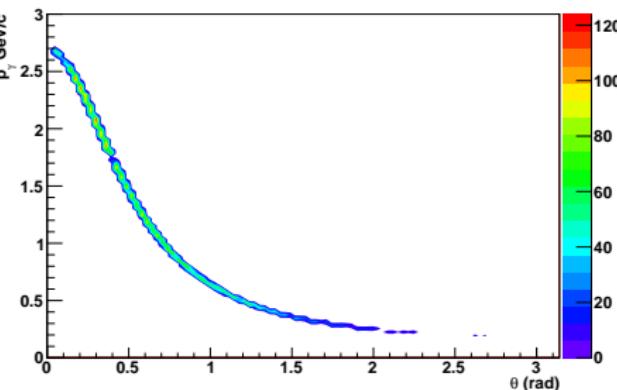
$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

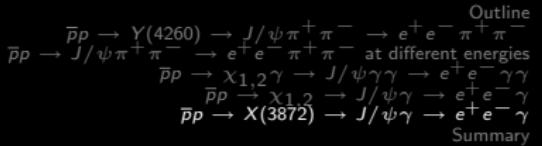
# Momentum distributions of photons for $\chi_1$ and $X(3872)$ cases

$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow$  momentum distribution of generated  $\gamma$ 's



$X(3872) \rightarrow$  momentum distribution of generated  $\gamma$ 's





# Background: $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

5.964.000 events analyzed

Apply the same selection of signal events to background events

$$\sigma(\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \approx 0.29mb \text{ (Ref: Flaminio CERN-HERA 79.03 )}$$

0 events pass the selection

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$

Outline  
Summary

## Summary

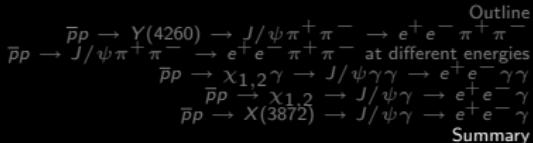
- All these channels are well simulated.
- The new angular distribution models implemented seem to work very well.
- The background analyzed demonstrates that the signal channels could be well identified.
- The angular distribution of  $\chi_{1,2}$  is corrected for the efficiency of the detector

Thanks for the attention!

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  [Outline](#)  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$   
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$   
[Summary](#)

# Backup slides

## Backup slides



## Angular Distribution for the decay of $\chi_{1,2}$ into $J/\psi\gamma$

The angular distribution of the process can be written as:

$$W(\theta, \theta', \phi') = \sum_i K_i (B_{|\lambda(\bar{p}) - \lambda(p)|}, A_{|\lambda(J/\psi) - \lambda(\gamma)|}) T_i(\theta, \theta', \phi') \quad (3)$$

where:

- the coefficients  $K_i$  depend upon the helicity amplitudes
- $T_i$  are functions of the observed angles  $\theta, \theta', \phi'$
- $B_{|\lambda(\bar{p}) - \lambda(p)|}$  parametrize the dynamics of the formation process
- $A_{|\lambda(J/\psi) - \lambda(\gamma)|}$  parametrize the dynamics of the decay processes.
- The index  $\lambda(\bar{p}) - \lambda(p)$  is equal to the projection of the  $\chi_c$  spin on the  $\bar{p}$  direction
- The index  $\lambda(J/\psi) - \lambda(\gamma)$  is the projection of the  $\chi_c$  spin on the  $J/\psi$  direction

Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{p}p &\rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^- \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma\end{aligned}$$

## Connection of helicity and multipole amplitude

The helicity amplitudes  $A_k$  are linear combinations of the multipole amplitudes  $a_i$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \\ A_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a_2 \end{pmatrix}_{\chi_1, J=1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{10}} a_1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} a_2 + \sqrt{\frac{6}{15}} a_3 \\ A_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}} a_1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} a_2 - \sqrt{\frac{8}{15}} a_3 \\ A_2 = \sqrt{\frac{6}{10}} a_1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} a_2 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{15}} a_3 \end{pmatrix}_{\chi_2, J=2}$$

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$  Outline  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$  at different energies  
 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$  Summary

# $K_i$ and $T_i$ for the $\chi_1$

i	$T_i(\theta, \theta', \phi')$	$K_i(A_0, A_1)$
1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$\cos^2 \theta$	$\frac{1}{2} (A_1^2 - A_0^2)$
3	$\cos^2 \theta'$	$\frac{1}{2} (A_0^2 - A_1^2)$
4	$\cos^2 \theta' \cos^2 \theta$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
5	$\sin 2\theta \sin 2\theta' \cos \phi'$	$-\frac{1}{4} A_0 A_1$

$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$ $\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$	Outline at different energies Summary
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# $K_i$ and $T_i$ for the $\chi_2$

i	$T_i(\theta, \theta', \phi')$	$K_i(R, A_0, A_1, A_2)$
1	1	$\frac{1}{8}(2A_0^2 + 3A_2^2 - R(2A_0^2 - 4A_1^2 + A_2^2))$
2	$\cos^2 \theta$	$\frac{3}{4}(-2A_0^2 + 4A_1^2 - A_2^2 + R(4A_0^2 - 6A_1^2 + A_2^2))$
3	$\cos^4 \theta$	$\frac{1}{8}(6A_0^2 - 8A_1^2 + A_2^2)(3 - 5R)$
4	$\cos^2 \theta'$	$\frac{1}{8}(2A_0^2 + 3A_2^2 - R(2A_0^2 + 4A_1^2 + A_2^2))$
5	$\cos^2 \theta' \cos^2 \theta$	$\frac{3}{4}(-2A_0^2 - 4A_1^2 - A_2^2 + R(4A_0^2 + 6A_1^2 + A_2^2))$
6	$\cos^2 \theta' \cos^4 \theta$	$\frac{1}{8}(6A_0^2 + 8A_1^2 + A_2^2)(3 - 5R)$
7	$\sin^2 \theta' \cos 2\phi'$	$\sqrt{\frac{6}{4}}(R - 1)A_0 A_2$
8	$\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta' \cos 2\phi'$	$\sqrt{\frac{6}{4}}(4 - 6R)A_0 A_2$
9	$\cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta' \cos 2\phi'$	$\sqrt{\frac{6}{4}}(5R - 3)A_0 A_2$
10	$\sin 2\theta \sin 2\theta' \cos \phi'$	$-\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \left( A_0 A_1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} A_1 A_2 - R \left( 2A_0 A_1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} A_1 A_2 \right) \right)$
11	$\cos^2 \theta \sin 2\theta \sin 2\theta' \cos \phi'$	$-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}(5R - 3) \left( 3A_0 A_1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} A_1 A_2 \right)$

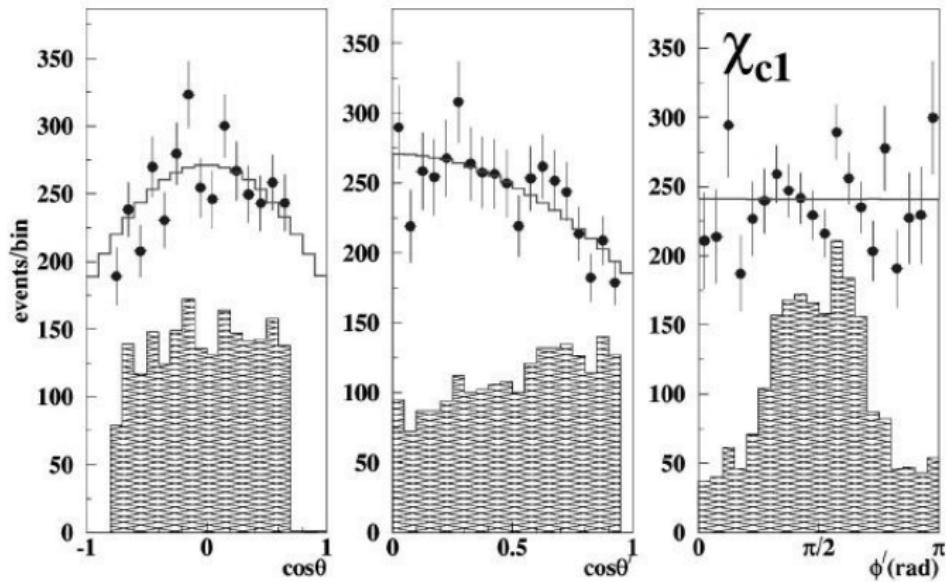
Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$$

$$\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$$

# Angular distribution of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_1 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ from E835

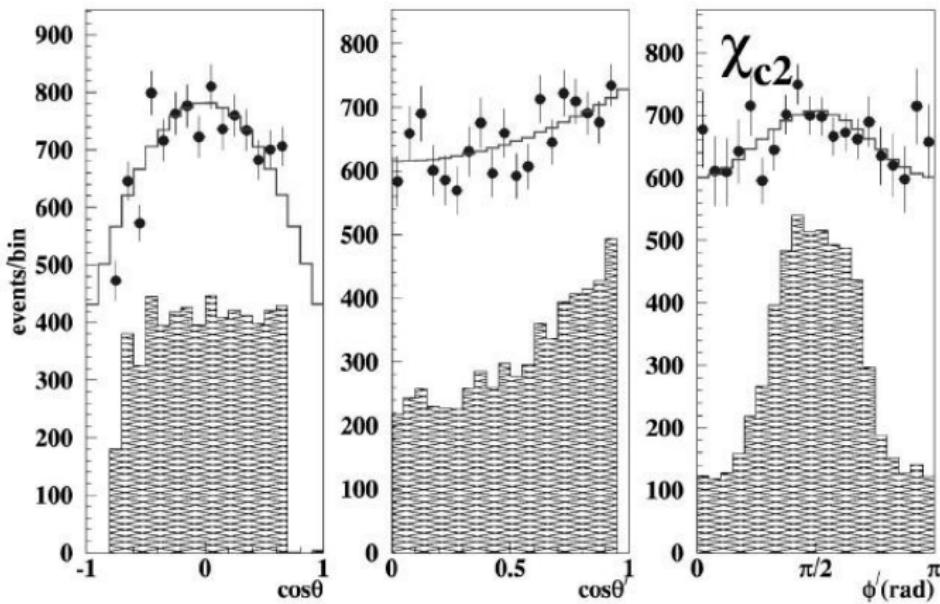


Outline

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p}p &\rightarrow Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^- \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ at different energies} \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \\ \bar{p}p &\rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \end{aligned}$$

Summary

## Angular distribution of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ from E835



Outline  
at different energies  
Summary

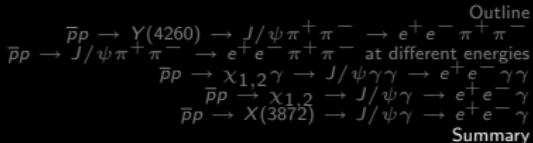
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{p}p &\rightarrow \bar{p}p \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow e^+ e^- \pi^+ \pi^- \\ &\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_{1,2} \gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma \\ &\bar{p}p \rightarrow X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma\end{aligned}$$

# Angular distribution of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_1 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ from E835

If  $a_2 = 0$  the projections of the angular distributions reduce to:

$$\overline{W}(\cos\theta) \sim 1 - \frac{1}{3}\cos^2\theta$$

$$\overline{W}(\cos\theta') \sim 1 - \frac{1}{3}\cos^2\theta'$$



# Angular distribution of $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \chi_2 \rightarrow J/\psi \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ from E835

If  $a_2 = 0$  and  $B_0^2 = 0$  the projections of the angular distributions reduce to:

$$\overline{W}(\cos\theta) \sim 1 - \frac{1}{3}\cos^2\theta$$

$$\overline{W}(\cos\theta') \sim 1 + \frac{1}{13}\cos^2\theta'$$

$$\overline{W}(\phi') \sim 1 - \frac{8}{71}\cos 2\phi'$$