

On the nature of exotic Z_{cs} states

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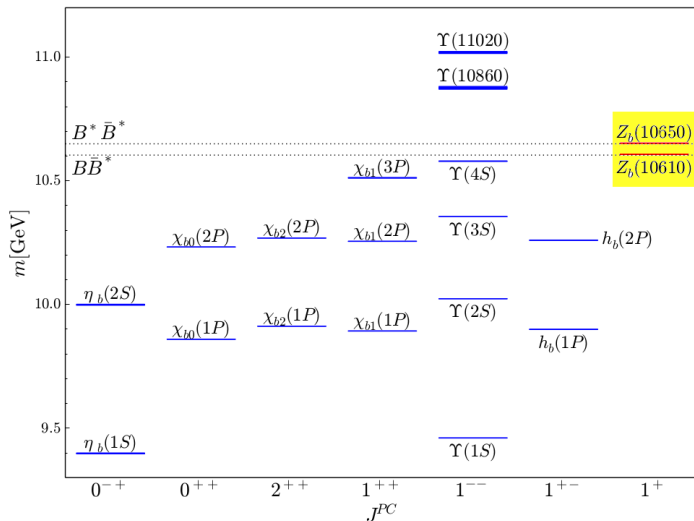
Lebedev Physical Institute of RAS, Moscow

Based on

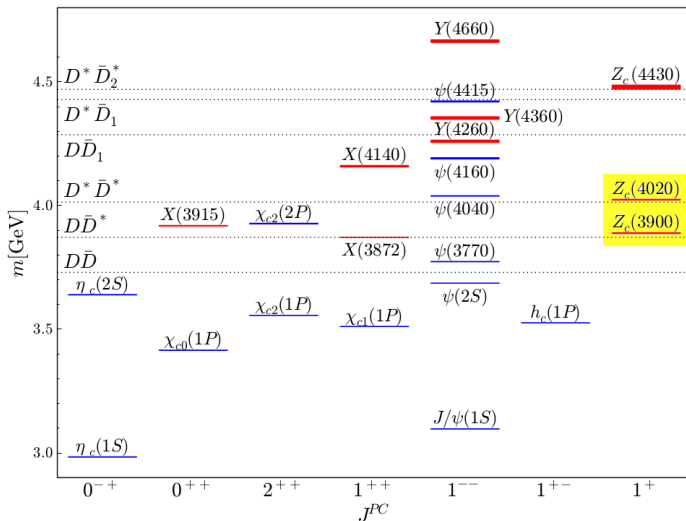
V. Baru, E. Epelbaum, A. A. Filin, C. Hanhart, A. V. Nefediev

arXiv://2110.00398

Spectrum of bottomonium



Spectrum of charmonium



Expectations

- Twin bottomonium-like Z_b states ($I = 1$, $J^{PC} = 1^{+-}$) are $B^{(*)}\bar{B}^*$ molecules

$$Z_b \sim B\bar{B}^* \sim 0_{\bar{q}b}^- \otimes 1_{\bar{b}q}^- \sim 1_{\bar{b}b}^- \otimes 0_{\bar{q}q}^- + 0_{\bar{b}b}^- \otimes 1_{\bar{q}q}^-$$

$$Z'_b \sim B^*\bar{B}^* \sim 1_{\bar{q}b}^- \otimes 1_{\bar{b}q}^- \sim 1_{\bar{b}b}^- \otimes 0_{\bar{q}q}^- - 0_{\bar{b}b}^- \otimes 1_{\bar{q}q}^-$$

- For $m_Q \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$ spin of heavy quark **decouples** (Heavy Quark Spin Symmetry)
 - $\Rightarrow$ Just **two** LO contact potentials: $\mathcal{C}_d$ & $\mathcal{C}_f$
 - $\Rightarrow$ Prediction for **spin partners** W_{bJ} 's with $J^{PC} = J^{++}$ ($J = 0, 1, 2$)
- **Anticipate** similar pattern in the spectrum of **charmonium**
 - $\Rightarrow Z_c(3900) \sim D\bar{D}^*$
 - $\Rightarrow Z_c(4020) \sim D^*\bar{D}^*$
- Flavour **$SU(3)$** for **light quarks**
 - $\Rightarrow$ **Accurate** for **couplings & potentials**
 - $\Rightarrow$ Explicit **breaking** via $m_s \gg m_{u,d}$
 - $\Rightarrow$ Simple **relation** between potentials: $\mathcal{C}_{d,f}(I = 1/2) = \mathcal{C}_{d,f}(I = 1)$

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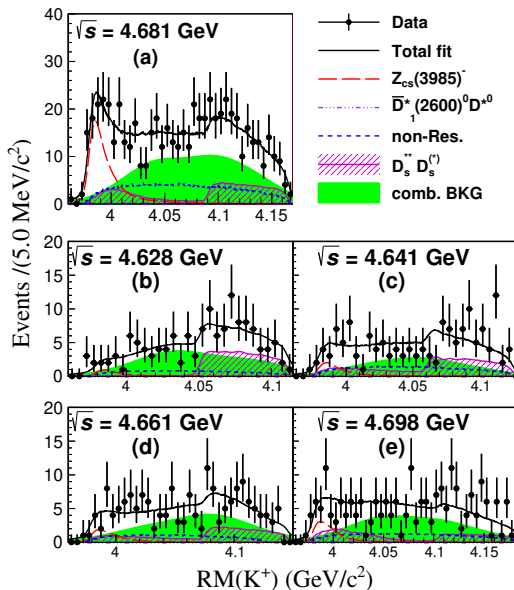
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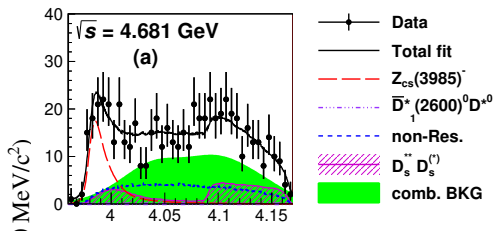
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Expect Z_{bs} ($\sqrt{s} \gtrsim 11.2$ GeV) and Z_{cs} ($\sqrt{s} \gtrsim 4.5$ GeV) molecular states to **exist**

BES III data (Phys.Rev.Lett. 126 (2021) 10, 102001)

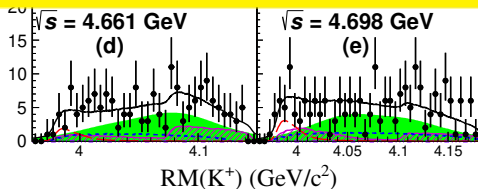


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Discovery of $Z_{cs}(3982)$

$$M = 3982.5_{-2.6}^{+1.8} \pm 2.1 \text{ MeV} \quad \Gamma = 12.8_{-4.4}^{+5.3} \pm 3.0 \text{ MeV}$$



Coupled-channel analysis

Assumption: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow Y(4660) \rightarrow K(D^*\bar{D}_s + D\bar{D}_s^*)$

Coupled-channel scheme: $\{1, 2, 3\} = \{\bar{D}_s D^*, D\bar{D}_s^*, D^* \bar{D}_s^*\}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{Y \rightarrow K D^* \bar{D}_s} = & \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} + \text{Diagram 3} + \text{Diagram 4} + \text{Diagram 5} + \text{Diagram 6} + \text{Diagram 7} + \text{Diagram 8} \\
 M_{Y \rightarrow K D \bar{D}_s^*} = & \text{Diagram 9} + \text{Diagram 10} + \text{Diagram 11} + \text{Diagram 12} + \text{Diagram 13} + \text{Diagram 14} + \text{Diagram 15} + \text{Diagram 16}
 \end{aligned}$$

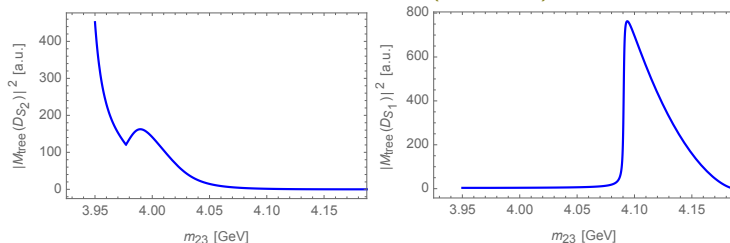
The diagrams represent various Feynman-like diagrams for the coupled-channel analysis. They show the interaction between the initial state $Y(4660)$ and the final states $K D^* \bar{D}_s$ and $K D \bar{D}_s^*$. The diagrams are organized into two rows, one for $M_{Y \rightarrow K D^* \bar{D}_s}$ and one for $M_{Y \rightarrow K D \bar{D}_s^*}$. Each row contains eight diagrams, representing different ways the $Y(4660)$ can decay into the final states through various intermediate states and interactions.

$$T_{\alpha\beta}(\sqrt{s}, p, p') = V_{\alpha\beta}(p, p') - \sum_{\gamma} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} V_{\alpha\gamma}(p, q) G_{\gamma}(\sqrt{s}, q) T_{\gamma\beta}(\sqrt{s}, q, p')$$

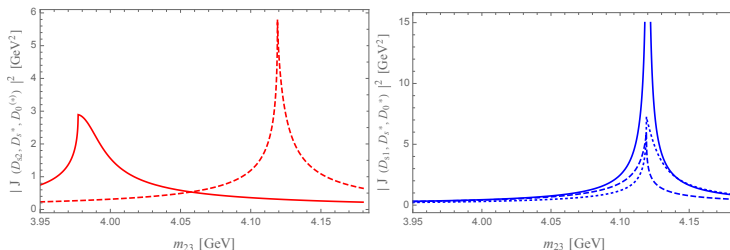
Note: Z_{cs} is a **dynamical state** (pole of **T -matrix**)

Relevance of various contributions

Tree-level diagrams with $D_{s,J}$ ($J = 1, 2$) exchanges



Triangle diagrams



Theoretical framework

- Effective Field Theory (EFT) approach $\Rightarrow$ LO short-range potential
- Heavy Quark Spin Symmetry (HQSS) $\Rightarrow$ Multiplets of particles
- Flavour $SU(3)$ $\Rightarrow$ symmetric potential + explicit breaking via masses
- Number-of-events distribution

$$\frac{dN}{dm_{23}} = \frac{d\sigma}{dm_{23}} \bar{\epsilon} \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} f_{\text{corr}}$$

$\bar{\epsilon}$ – efficiency, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}$ – integrated luminosity, f_{corr} – radiative & vacuum polarisation correction

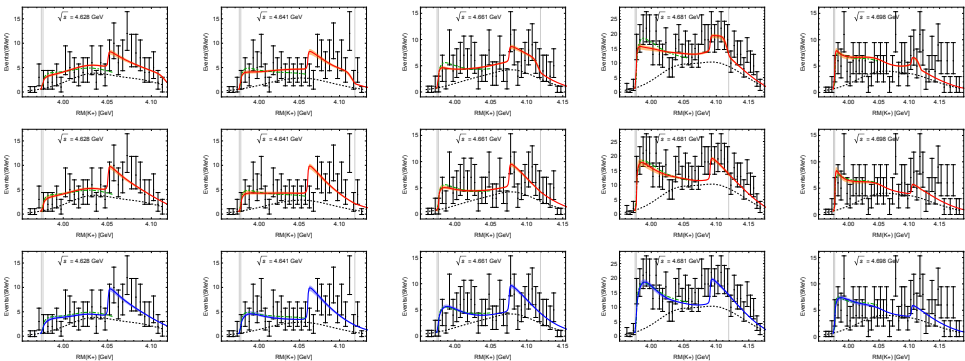
- Maximum likelihood fit

$$-2 \log \mathcal{L} = 2 \sum_i \left(\mu_i - n_i + n_i \log \frac{n_i}{\mu_i} \right)$$

n_i – number of events, μ_i – theoretical signal function

- Combined fit of 5 distributions with 5 fitting parameters

Fit results



Upper, middle, lower row for fit 1, fit 1', fit 2, respectively

Fit	C_d, fm^2	C_f, fm^2	$g_{D_{s1}}/g_{D_{s2}}$	$g/g_{D_{s2}}$	$\mathcal{N}, 10^{-2} \frac{\text{pb}}{\text{GeV}}$	$-2 \log \mathcal{L}$
fit 1	-0.51 ± 0.02	0.18 ± 0.02	0.26 ± 0.02	-2.5 ± 0.3	0.46 ± 0.05	138
fit 1'	-0.24 ± 0.05	-0.1 ± 0.05	0.37 ± 0.03	-2.8 ± 0.6	0.35 ± 0.04	144
fit 2	0.50	-1.04 ± 0.01	-0.44 ± 0.03	-6.5 ± 2.5	0.28 ± 0.03	146

Two scenarios for Z_{cs} and Z'_{cs}

$$T = V - V \cdot G \cdot T \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = V \cdot (1 + G \cdot V)^{-1}$$

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} J_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & J_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & J'_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{C}_d + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{C}_f & \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{C}_f & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathcal{C}_f \\ \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{C}_f & \mathcal{C}_d + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{C}_f & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathcal{C}_f \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathcal{C}_f & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathcal{C}_f & \mathcal{C}_d \end{pmatrix}$$

- $|\mathcal{C}_f| \ll |\mathcal{C}_d|$

$$\det(1 + G \cdot V) \approx \underbrace{(\mathcal{C}_d J_0 + 1)}_{\sim 0} \underbrace{(\mathcal{C}_d J'_0 + 1)}_{\sim 0}$$

- $\Delta\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_d + \mathcal{C}_f$ with $|\Delta\mathcal{C}| \ll |\mathcal{C}_d - \mathcal{C}_f|$

$$\det(1 + G \cdot V) \approx \underbrace{(\Delta\mathcal{C} J_0 + 1)}_{\sim 0} \underbrace{(\mathcal{C}_d (J_0 + J'_0) + 1)}_{\neq 0}$$

Pole positions

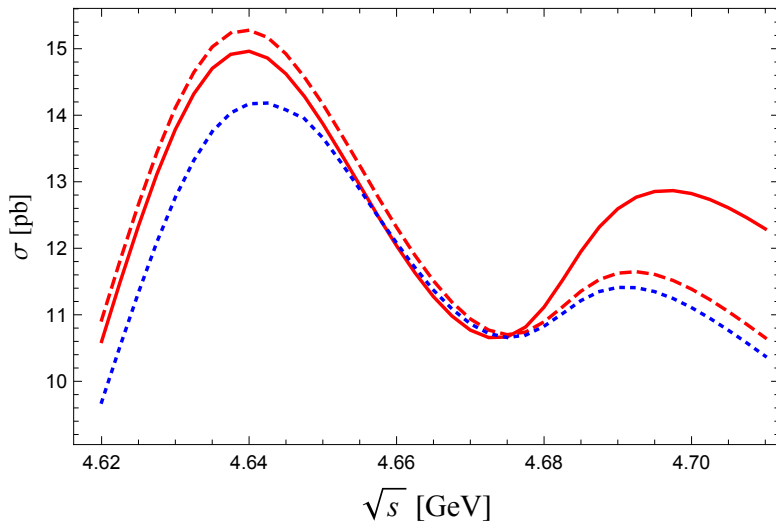
• Scenario 1

$J^{P(C)}$	State	Threshold, MeV	RS	Poles fit 1	RS	Poles fit 1'
1^+	$Z_{cs}(3982)$	$\bar{D}_s D^* / \bar{D}_s^* D$ 3975.2/3977.0	(+ + +)	3942 ± 11	(- - +)	3937^{+5}_{-29}
1^+	$Z_{cs}(3982)$	$\bar{D}_s D^* / \bar{D}_s^* D$ 3975.2/3977.0	(- - +)	3971 ± 2	(- - +)	3972 ± 2
1^+	Z'_{cs}	$\bar{D}_s^* D^*$ 4119.1	(- - +)	$4115 \pm 2 - (10 \pm 2)i$	(+ + -)	$4087^{+10}_{-10} + 0^{+45}_{-0}i$
1^{+-}	$Z_c(3900)$	$(DD^*, -)$ 3871.7	(++)	3841 ± 11	(-+)	3832^{+25}_{-36}
1^{+-}	$Z_c(4020)$	$\bar{D}^* D^*$ 4013.7	(-+)	$4009 \pm 18 - (9 \pm 2)i$	(+-)	$3975^{+15}_{-10} + 0^{+43}_{-0}i$

• Scenario 2

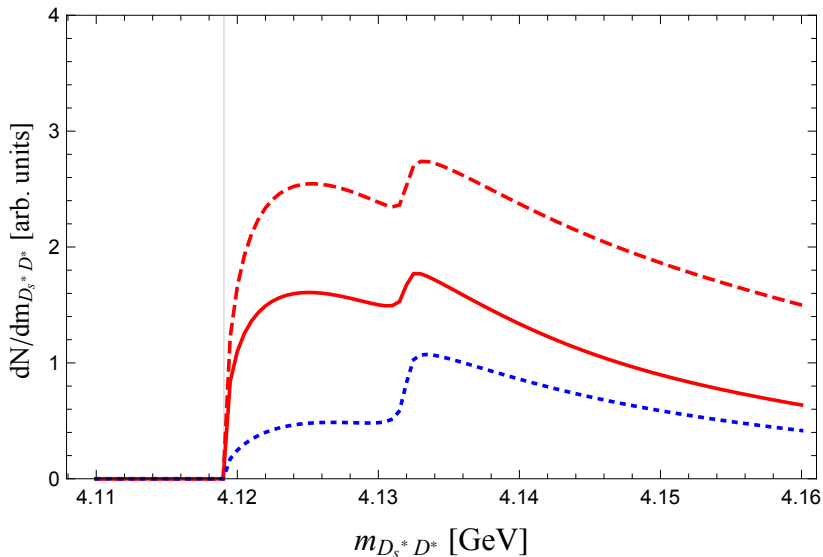
$J^{P(C)}$	State	Threshold, MeV	RS	Poles fit 2
1^+	$Z_{cs}(3982)$	$\bar{D}_s D^* / \bar{D}_s^* D$ 3975.2/3977.0	(+ + +)	3954 ± 2
1^+	$Z_{cs}(3982)$	$\bar{D}_s D^* / \bar{D}_s^* D$ 3975.2/3977.0	(- - +)	$3959 \pm 7 - (47 \pm 16)i$
1^+	Z'_{cs}	$\bar{D}_s^* D^*$ 4119.1	No state/not spin partner	
1^{+-}	$Z_c(3900)$	$(DD^*, -)$ 3871.7	(-+)	$3864 \pm 7 - (58 \pm 13)i$
1^{+-}	$Z_c(4020)$	$\bar{D}^* D^*$ 4013.7	Not spin partner	

Total cross section of $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+(D_s^- D^{*0} + D_s^{*-} D^0)$



Peaks at 4.64 and 4.69 GeV due to resonance production via D_{s1} and D_{s2}

Predictions for the $e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+ D_s^{*-} D^{*0}$ at $\sqrt{s} = 4.681$



Conclusions

- Recent BES III data are consistent with molecular scenario for $Z_{cs}(3982)$
- Present data are not accurate enough to understand the nature of Z_{cs} (most relevant pole, bound vs virtual)
- Various mechanisms play important role for understanding data
 - Production through D_{sJ} ($J = 1, 2$) intermediate mesons
 - Triangle singularities
 - Delicate interplay between short-range interactions
 - $SU(3)$ nonet exchanges (?) — to be studied
- Data are consistent with two utterly different scenarios
 - Scenario 1: $Z_c(3900)$, $Z_c(4020)$, $Z_{cs}(3982)$, Z'_{cs} — spin partners
 - Scenario 2: $Z_c(3900)$, $Z_{cs}(3982)$ — spin partners, but not $Z(4020)$, and no Z'_{cs} exists
- Precise data are strongly needed in $D_s^- D^{*0} + D_s^{*-} D^0$ and $\bar{D}_s^* D^*$ channels for more robust conclusions on nature of Z_{cs}
- Remains to be seen whether $Z_{cs}(3982)$ is related to structures observed by LHCb