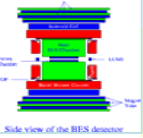


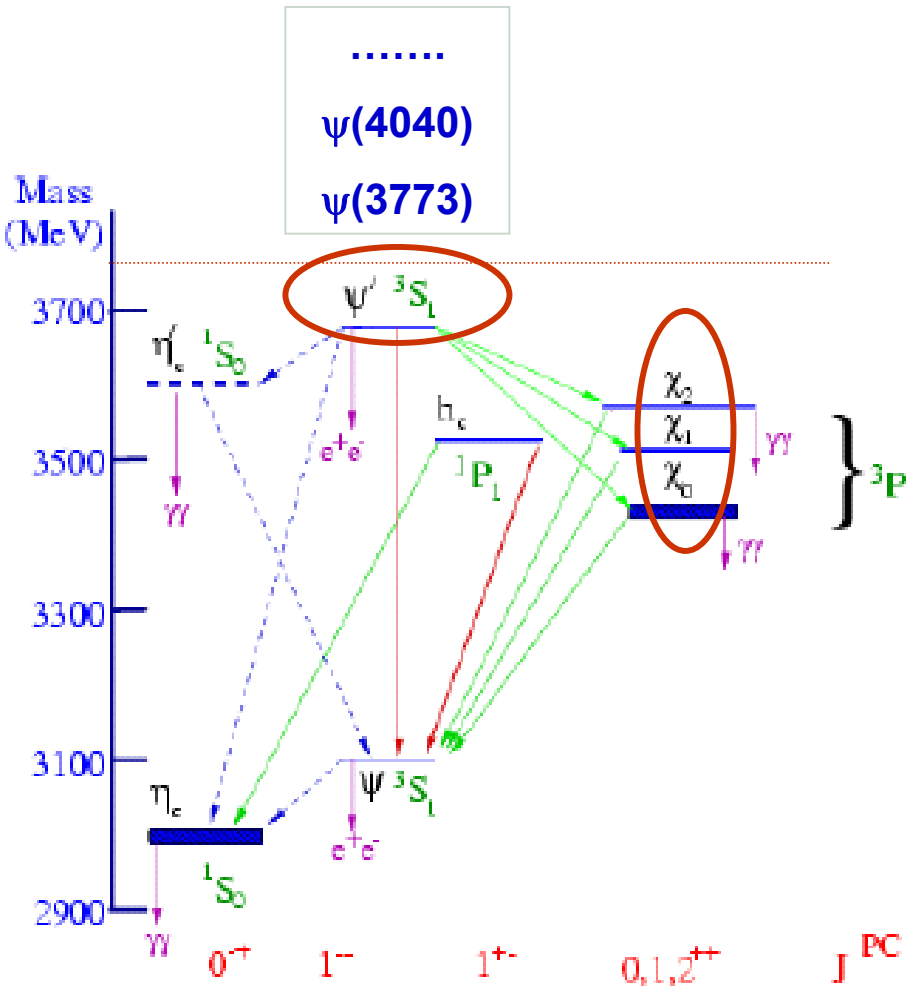
# Recent results on Charmonium decays at BESII

WANG Zheng  
CCAST, Beijing, 10049 China  
For BES Collaboration.

Results and perspective of particle physics  
20<sup>th</sup> Les Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste  
La Thuile, Aosta Valley, March 5-11, 2006

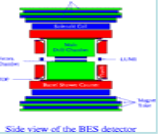


# Focus on $\psi(2S)$ and $\chi_{cJ}$ decays from BES:

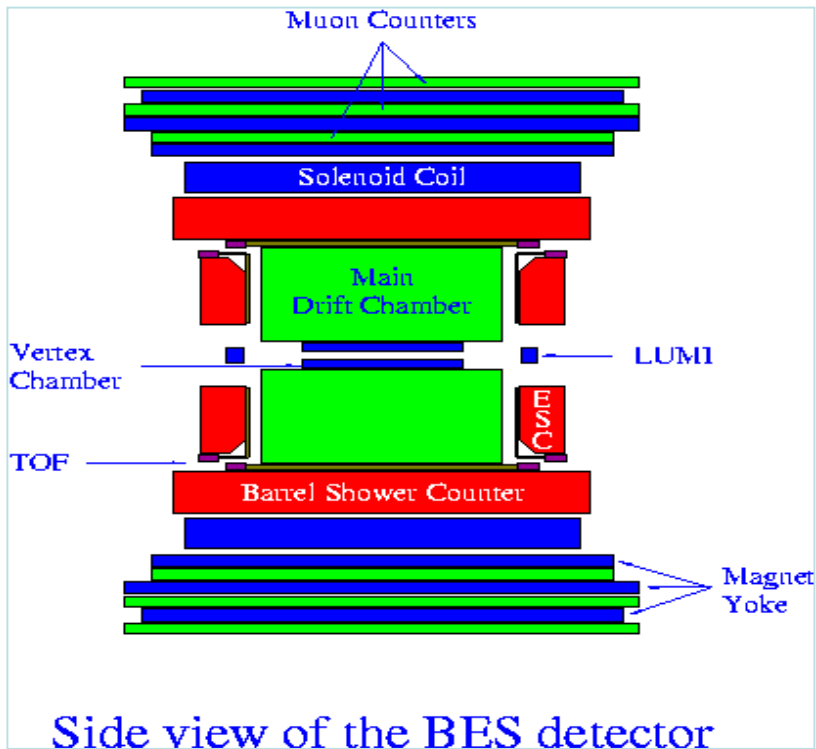


Charmonium states under the  $D\bar{D}$  threshold.

- Partial Wave Analysis of  $\chi_{c0} \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
- Observation of  $\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow \omega\omega$ .
- Analysis of  $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow 2(K^+K^-)$
- Measurement of  $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)p\bar{p}$
- Measurements of  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma K \bar{K} \pi, \gamma \eta \pi^+\pi^-, K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$



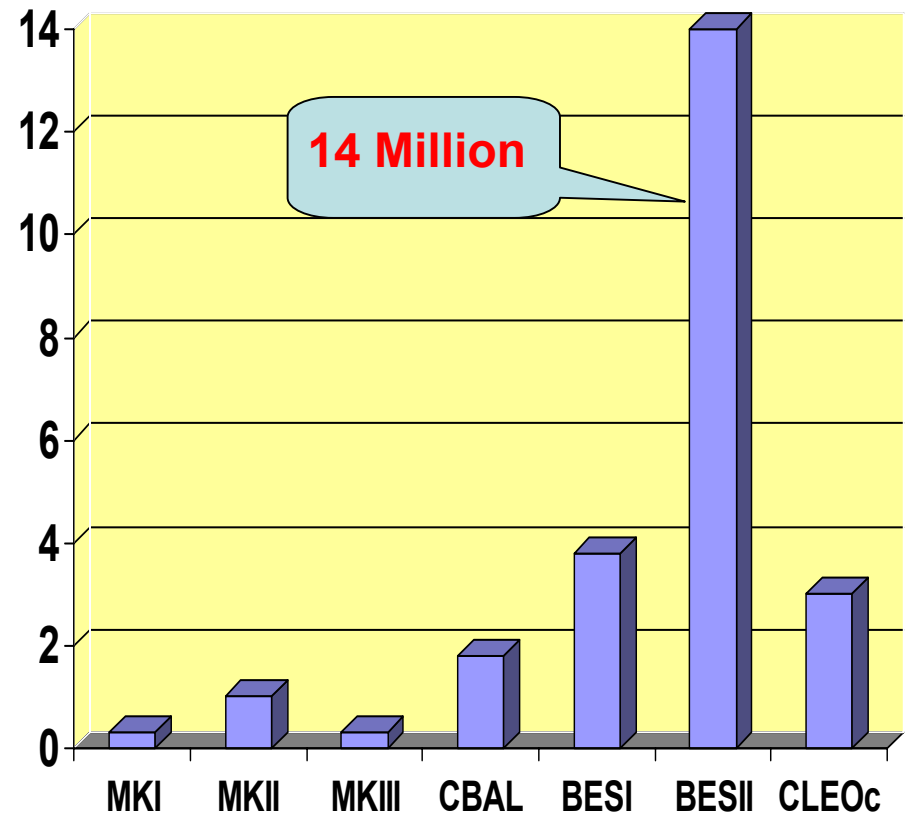
# BES Detector and the data



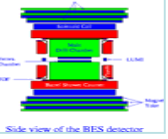
Tracking: Main Drift Chamber

Photon ID: BSC

Hadron ID: MDC(dE/dx)+TOF

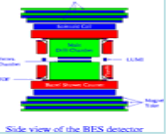


6.42 pb<sup>-1</sup> continuum data (E<sub>cm</sub>=3.65GeV) was used to estimate the continuum bg.

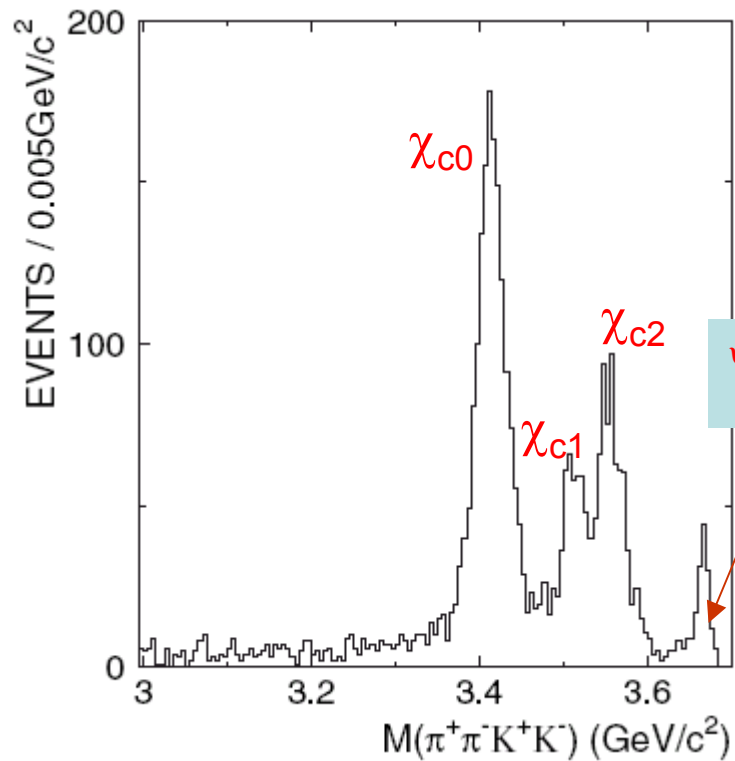


# Introduction

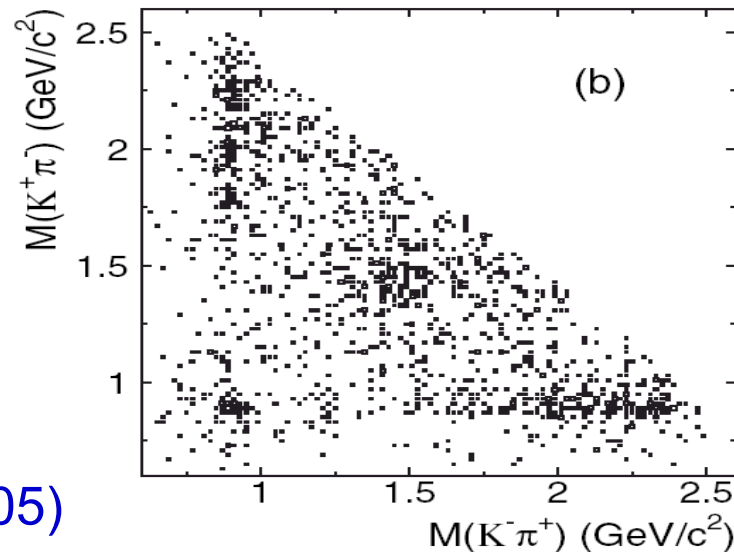
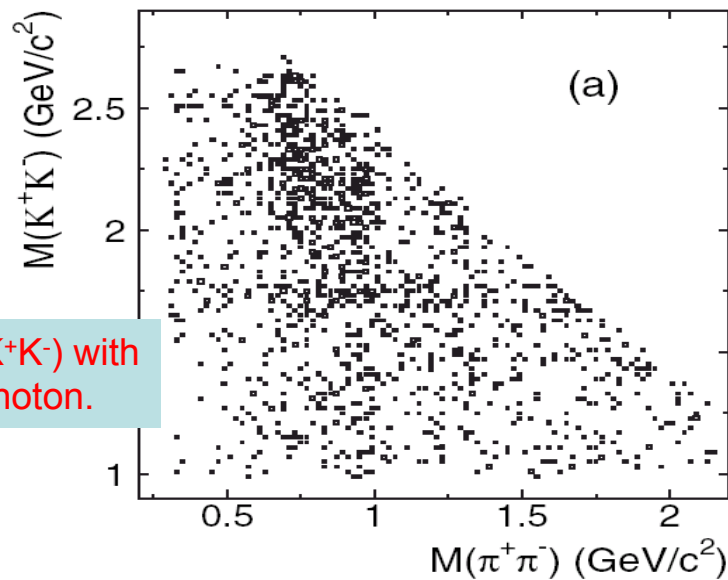
- ♣  $\psi(2S)$  and  $\chi_{cJ}$  decay properties are essential to test perturbative QCD models and QCD based calculations, such as the "12% rule", COM...
- ♣ The decays of  $\chi_{cJ}$  provide a direct window on glueball dynamics in the  $0^{++}$  and  $2^{++}$  channels, as the  $\chi_{cJ}$  hadronic decays may proceed via  $c\bar{c} \rightarrow g\bar{g} \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$



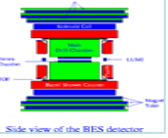
# PWA of $\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$



1371 samples for PWA;  
About 29 background;



P.R.D72, 092002 (2005)



# PWA of $\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$

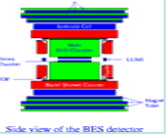
- Selected events are fitted with the unbinned ML method;
- The amplitude of the process  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{c0}$ ,  $\chi_{c0} \rightarrow X+Y \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$  are described by the relativistic covariant tensor amplitudes.

$$A = \psi_\mu(m_1) e_\nu^*(m_2) A^{\mu\nu} = \psi_\mu(m_1) e_\nu^*(m_2) \sum_i \Lambda_i U_i^{\mu\nu}$$

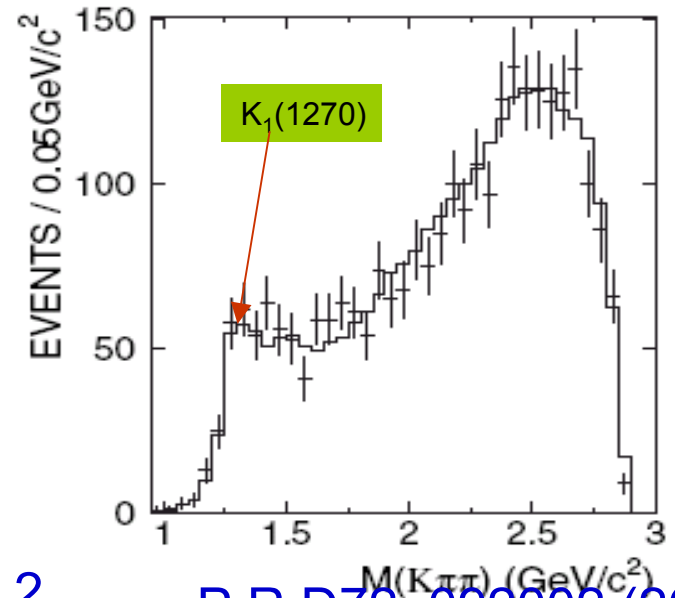
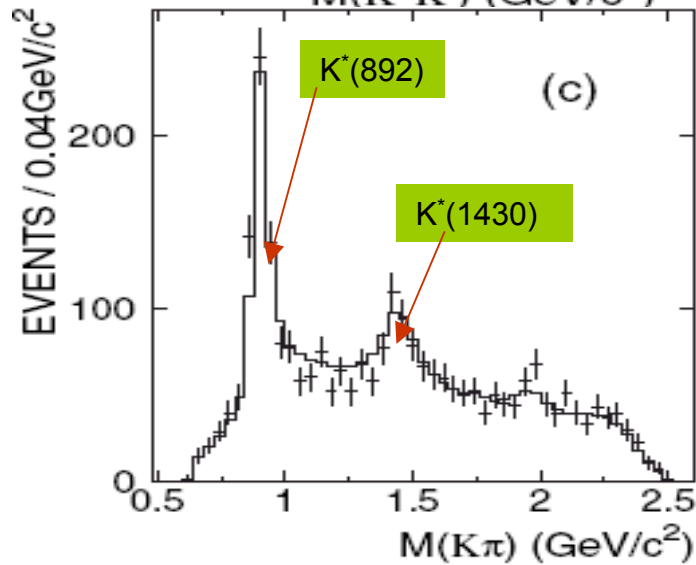
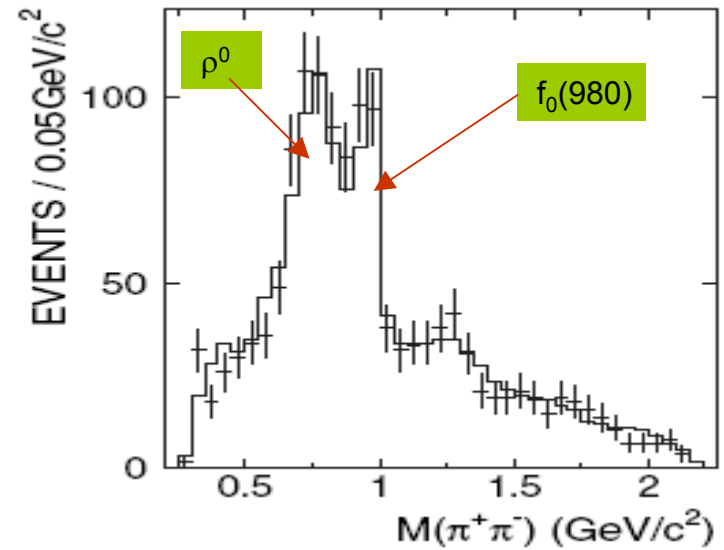
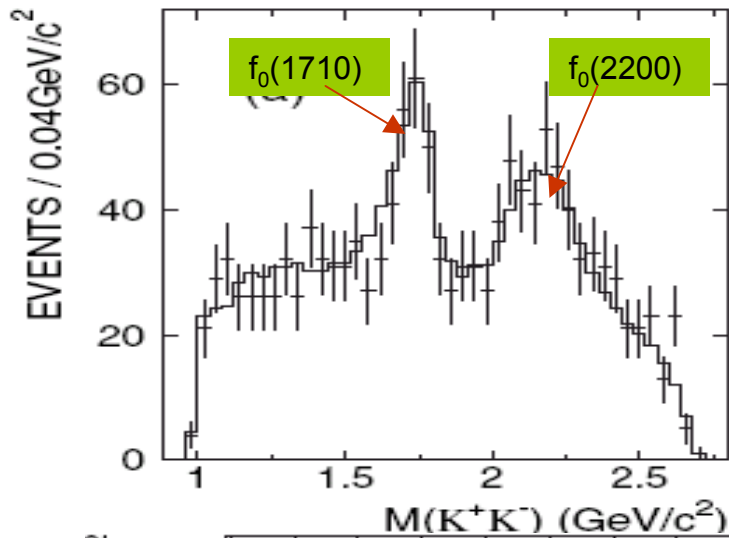
- $\psi(2S)$  polarization four-vector;
- Polarization four-vector of the photon (Coulomb gauge are assumed);
- Particle wave amplitude with different  $J^{PC}$ ;
- Coupling strength (complex)

For detail, can see B.S.Zou and D. V. Bugg, Eur. Phys. J. A16, 537 (2003);  
S. Dulat and B.S.Zou, Eur. Phys. J. A26, 125 (2005);

P.R.D72, 092002 (2005)

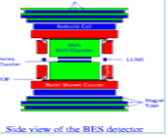


$$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$$



Goodness of the fit:  $\chi^2/\text{ndf}=219.8/(237-52)=1.2$ .

P.R.D72, 092002 (2005)



$$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$$

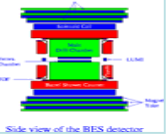
Decay mode	$N^{\text{fit}}$	$\epsilon$ (%)	$\mathcal{B}[\chi_{c0} \rightarrow X \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-]$ ( $\times 10^{-4}$ )
$f_0(980)f_0(980)$	$27.9 \pm 8.7$	$6.25 \pm 0.01$	$3.46 \pm 1.08^{+1.93}_{-1.57}$
$f_0(980)f_0(2200)$	$77.1 \pm 13.0$	$7.09 \pm 0.01$	$8.42 \pm 1.42^{+1.65}_{-2.29}$
$f_0(1370)f_0(1710)$	$60.6 \pm 15.7$	$6.59 \pm 0.01$	$7.12 \pm 1.85^{+3.28}_{-1.68}$
$K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^*(892)^0$	$64.5 \pm 13.5$	$6.18 \pm 0.01$	$8.09 \pm 1.69^{+2.29}_{-1.99}$
$K_0^*(1430) \bar{K}_0^*(1430)$	$82.9 \pm 18.8$	$6.15 \pm 0.01$	$10.44 \pm 2.37^{+3.05}_{-1.90}$
$K_0^*(1430) \bar{K}_2^*(1430) + \text{c.c.},$	$62.0 \pm 12.1$	$5.66 \pm 0.01$	$8.49 \pm 1.66^{+1.32}_{-1.99}$

$$Br[\chi_{c0} \rightarrow K_1(1270)^+ K^- + \text{c.c.}] = (6.66 \pm 1.31^{+1.60}_{-1.51}) \times 10^{-3}$$

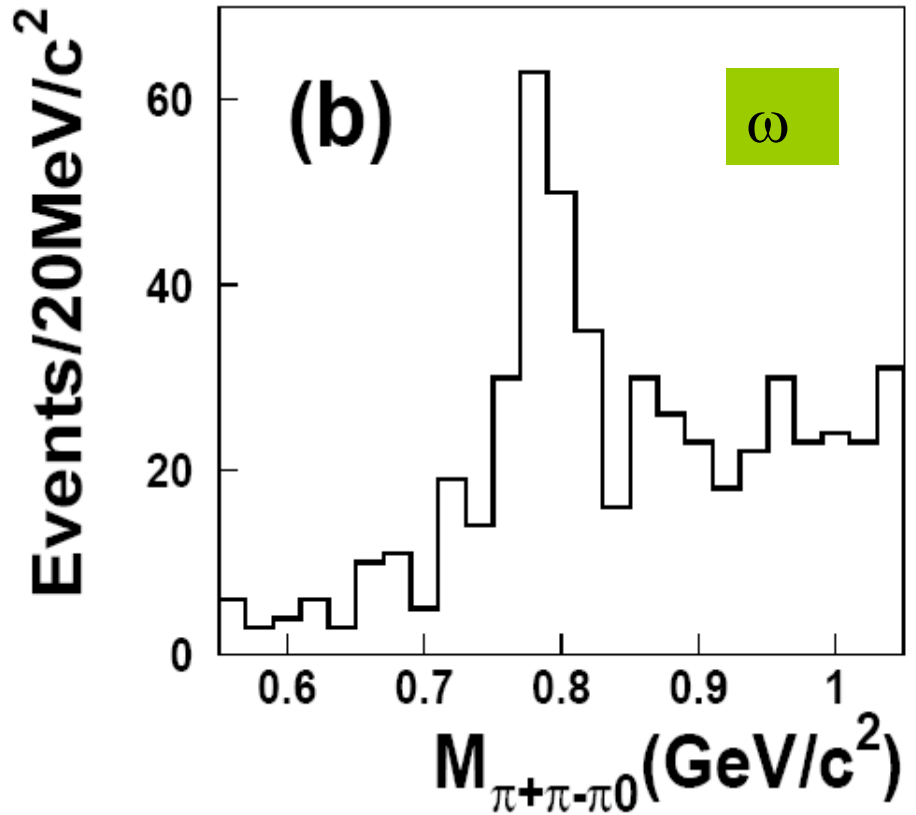
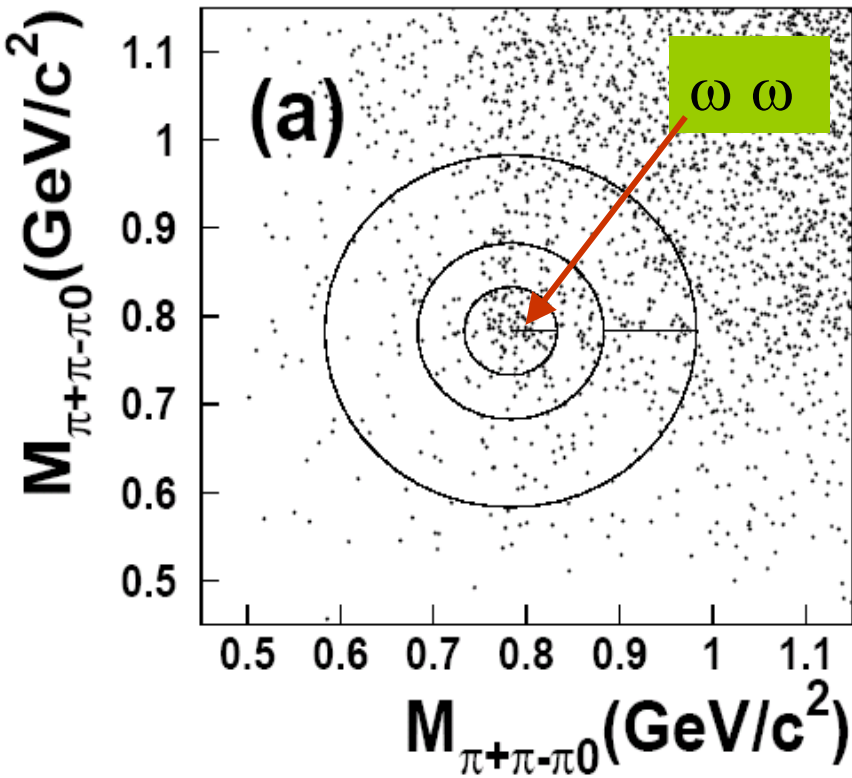
$$Br[\chi_{c0} \rightarrow K_1(1400)^+ K^- + \text{c.c.}] < 2.85 \times 10^{-3} \quad 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

Flavor-SU(3)-violating  $K_1(1270)$ - $K_1(1400)$  asymmetry is observed.

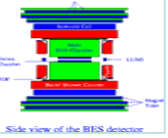




# Observation of $\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow \omega\omega$

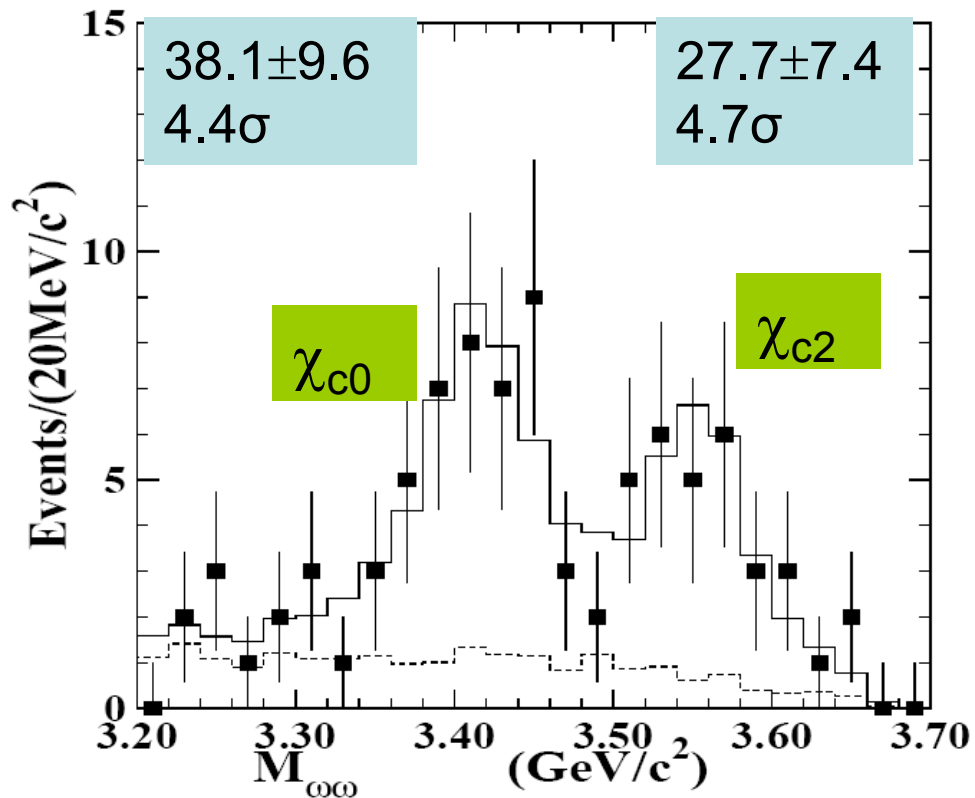


P.L.B630:7-13, 2005



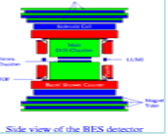
# Observation of $\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow \omega\omega$

$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \omega\omega$  is forbidden by requirement of quantum statistics rule.

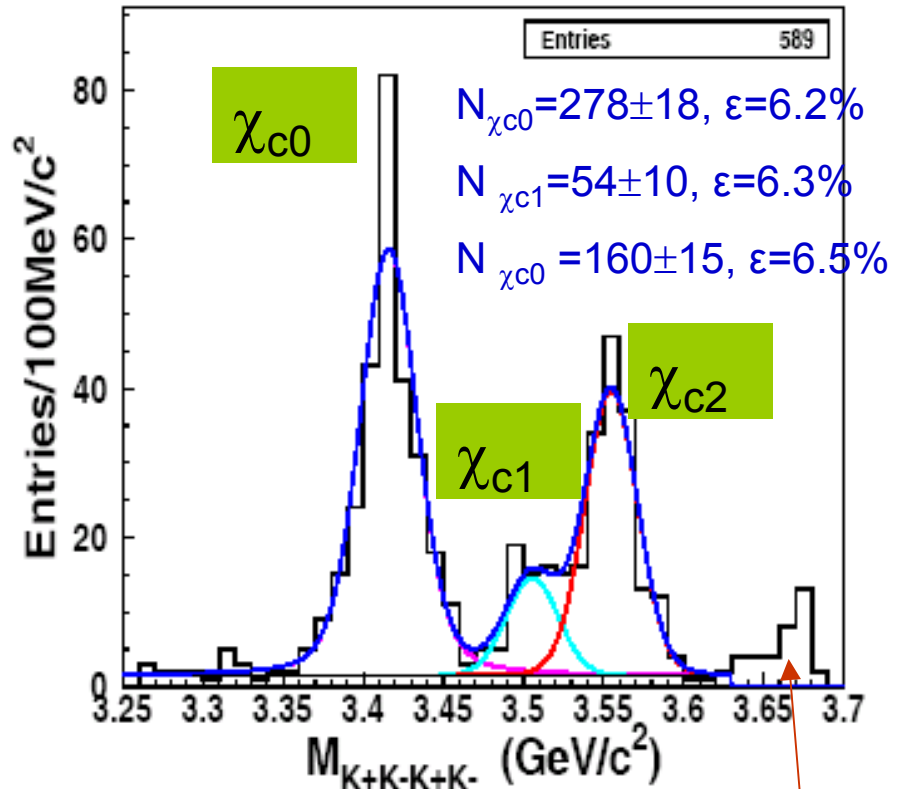
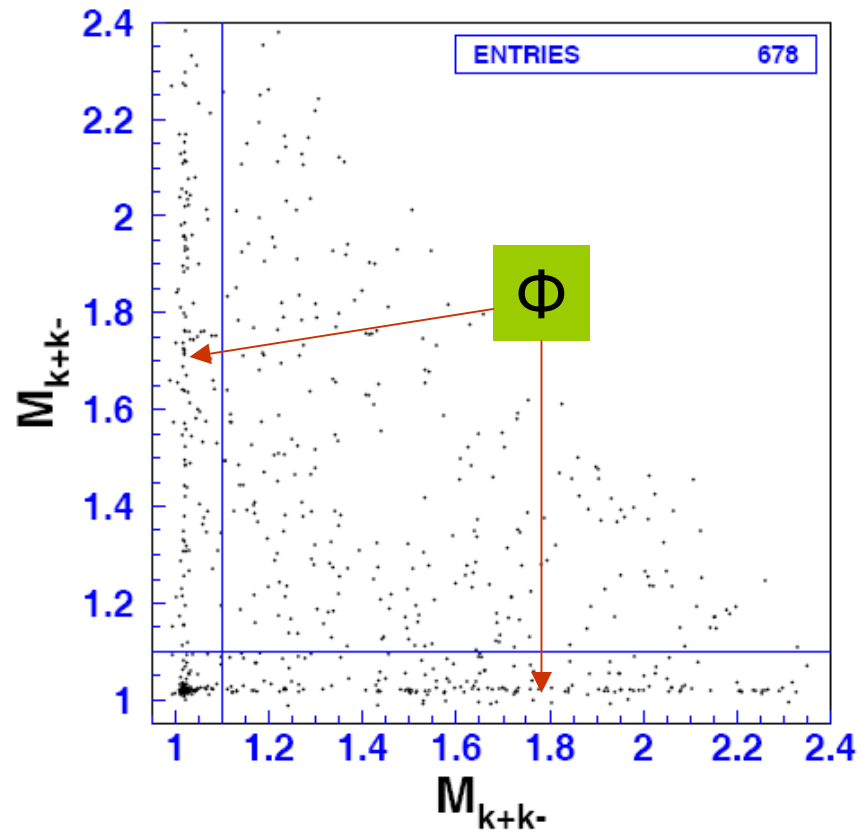


$$\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \omega\omega = (2.29 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.41) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \omega\omega = (1.77 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-3}$$



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



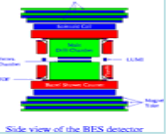
$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow 2(K^+K^-)) = (3.47 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.48) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow 2(K^+K^-)) = (0.68 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-3}$$

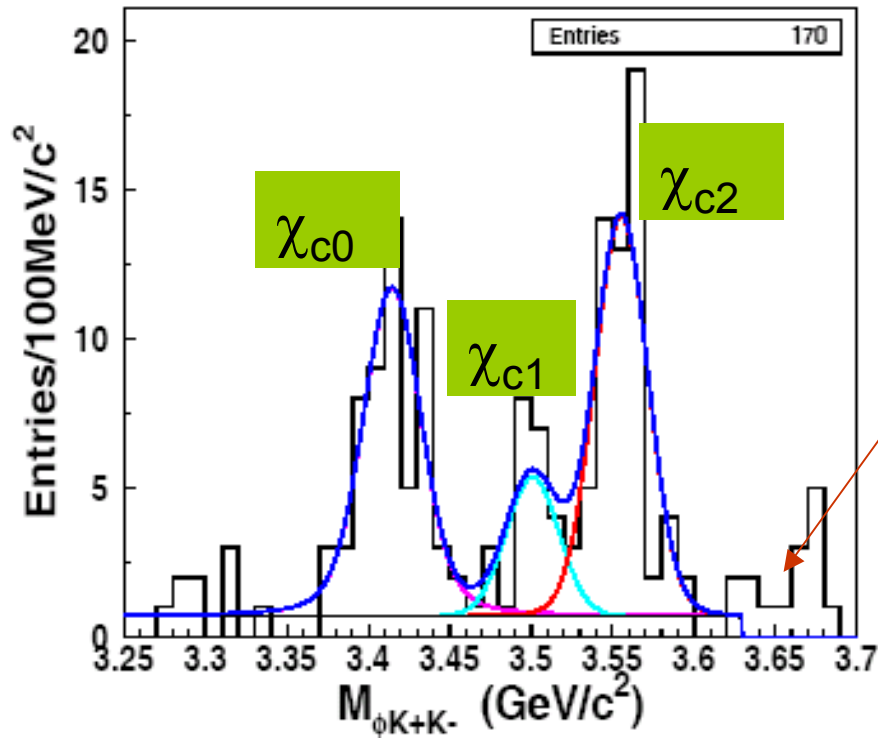
$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow 2(K^+K^-)) = (1.88 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-3}$$

$\psi(2S) \rightarrow 2(K^+K^-)$  with a fake photon.

BES preliminary



# $\text{Br}(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \phi K^+ K^-)$



$\psi(2S) \rightarrow 2(K^+ K^-)$  with a fake photon.

After the bg. Subtraction,

$$N_{\chi_{c0}} = 39.0 \pm 8.4, \quad \epsilon = 5.9\%$$

$$N_{\chi_{c1}} = 17.0 \pm 5.6, \quad \epsilon = 6.2\%$$

$$N_{\chi_{c2}} = 52.3 \pm 8.2, \quad \epsilon = 5.6\%$$

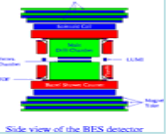
$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi K^+ K^-) = (10.4 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi K^+ K^-) = (0.44 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi K^+ K^-) = (14.6 \pm 2.1 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-4}$$

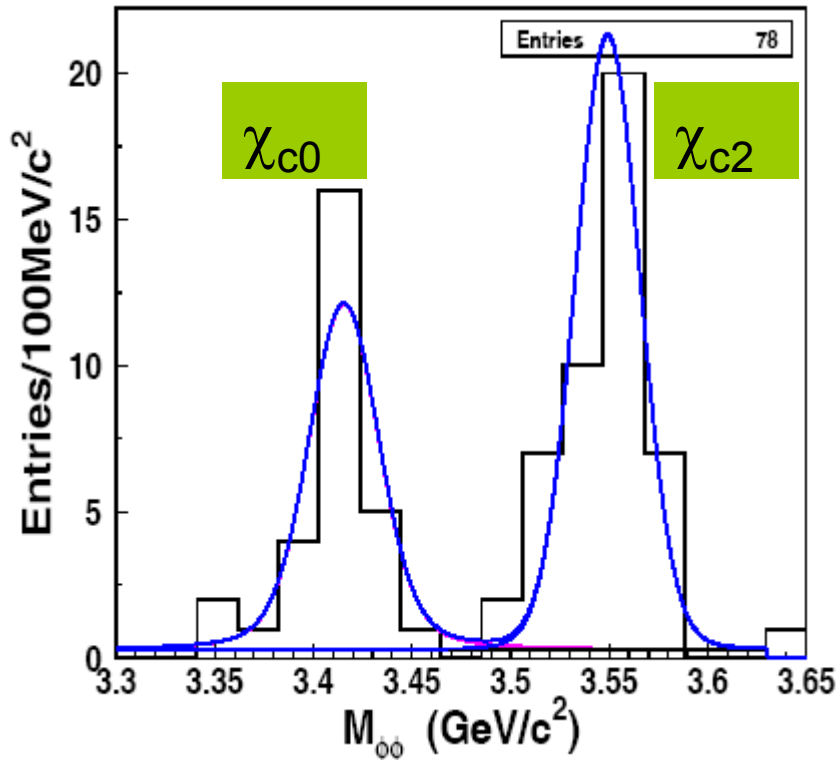
BES preliminary

First measurement



# $\text{Br}(\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow \phi \phi)$

$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \phi\phi$  is forbidden by requirement of quantum statistics rule.



## BES preliminary

After the bg. Subtraction,

$$N_{\chi_{c0}} = 26.2 \pm 5.8, \quad \epsilon = 9.0\%$$

$$N_{\chi_{c2}} = 41.0 \pm 7.1, \quad \epsilon = 8.8\%$$

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \phi\phi) = (0.94 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$$

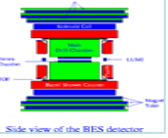
$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{c2} \rightarrow \phi\phi) = (1.48 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-3}$$

BES  $\text{Br}(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow VV)$  are helpful in determining the parameters in the general factorization scheme in Zhao Qiang, PRD72, 074001 (2005),

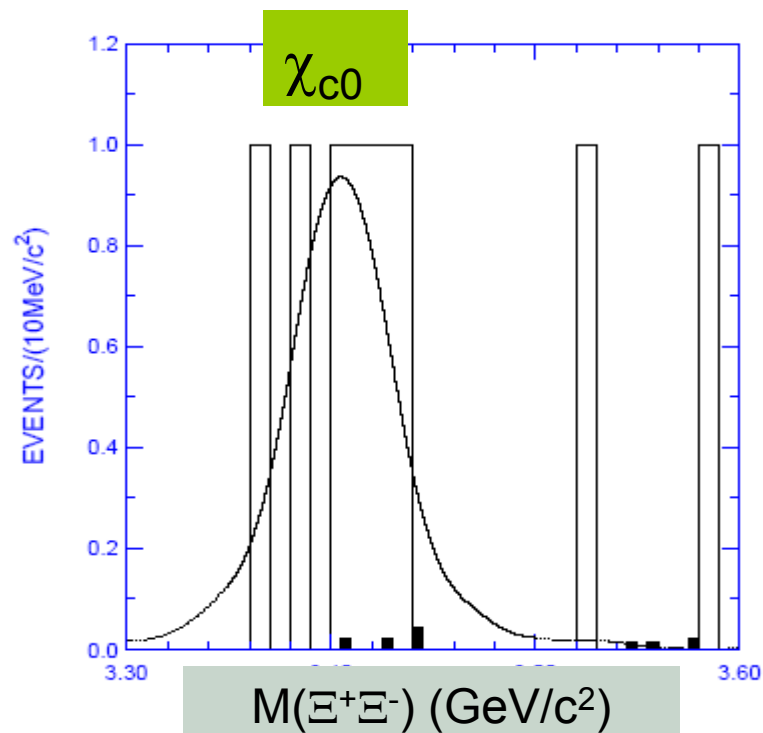
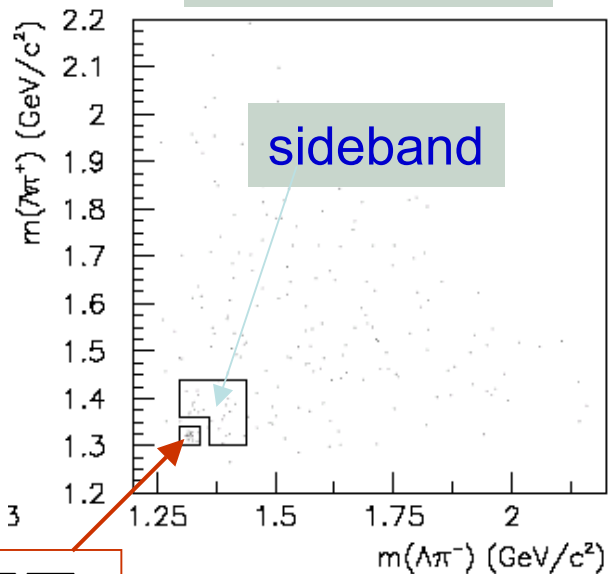
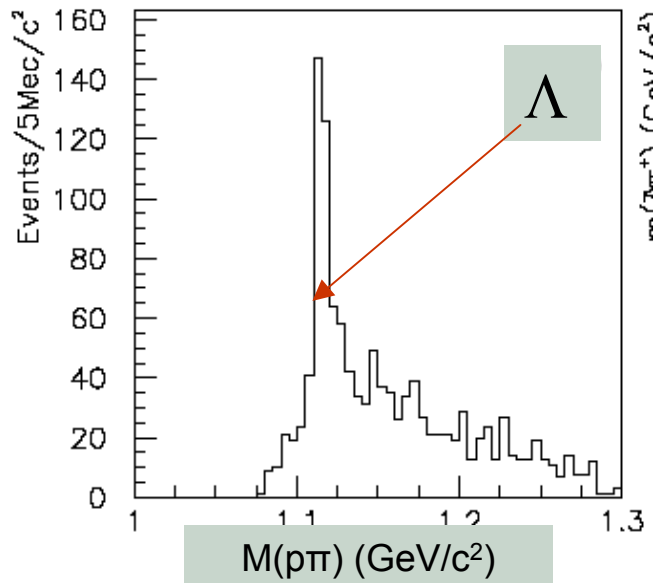
clarify the role played by OZI-rule Viol., SU(3) flav. Breaking in decay transitions.

$$r = 0.45 \pm 0.48, \quad R = 0.45 \pm 0.48, \quad g_0 = 0.45 \pm 0.48 \text{ for } \chi_{c0} \text{ decay,}$$

$$r = 0.24 \pm 0.29, \quad R = 1.09 \pm 0.21, \quad g_0 = 0.26 \pm 0.06 \text{ for } \chi_{c0} \text{ decay,}$$



# Search for $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \Xi^+ \Xi^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-) p \bar{p}$

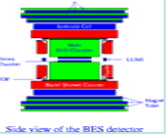


$$Br(\chi_0 \rightarrow \Xi^- \Xi^+) = (5.3 \pm 2.7 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-4}$$

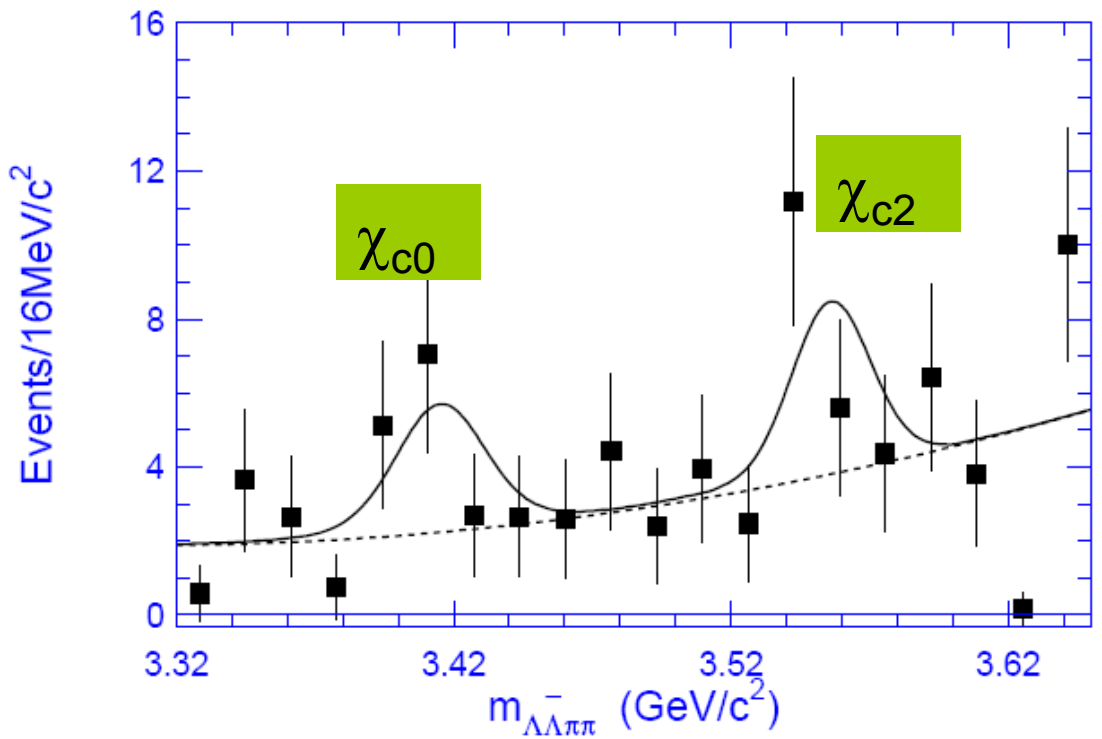
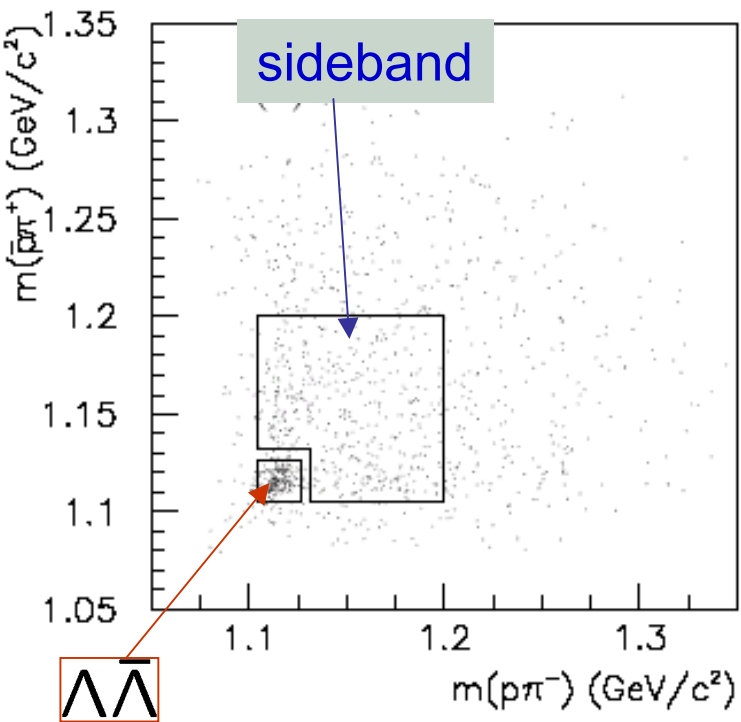
$$\text{or } < 10.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

$$Br(\chi_1 \rightarrow \Xi^- \Xi^+) < 3.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

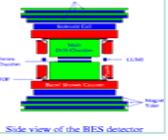
$$Br(\chi_2 \rightarrow \Xi^- \Xi^+) < 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$



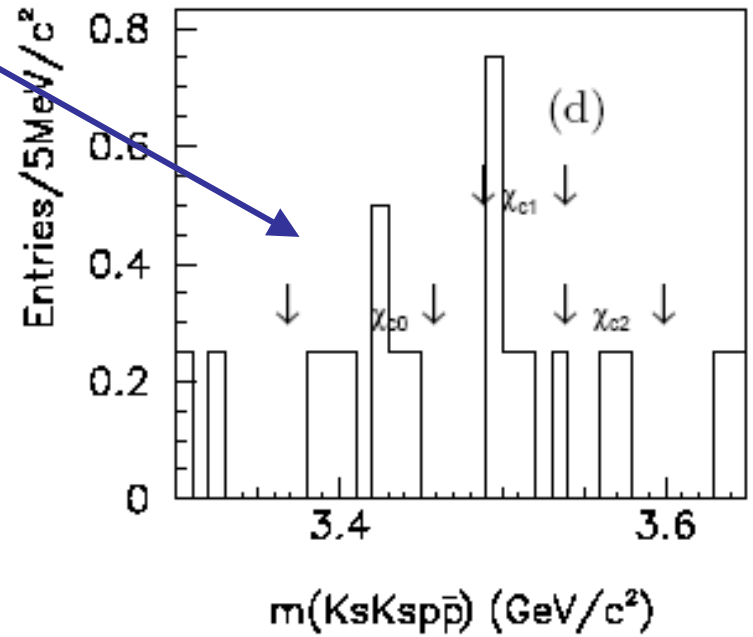
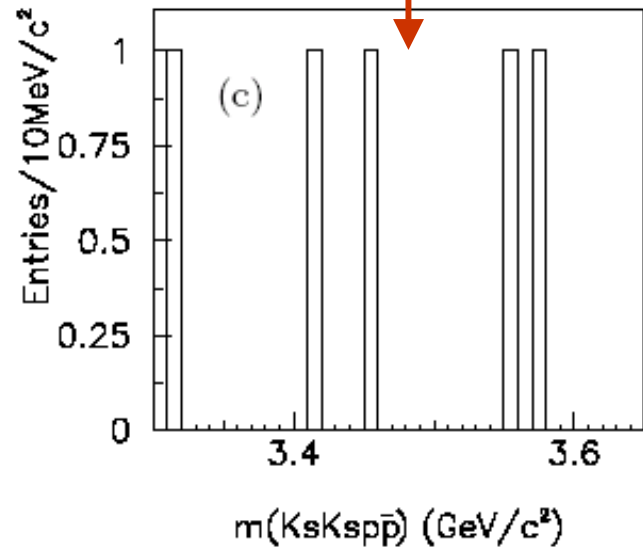
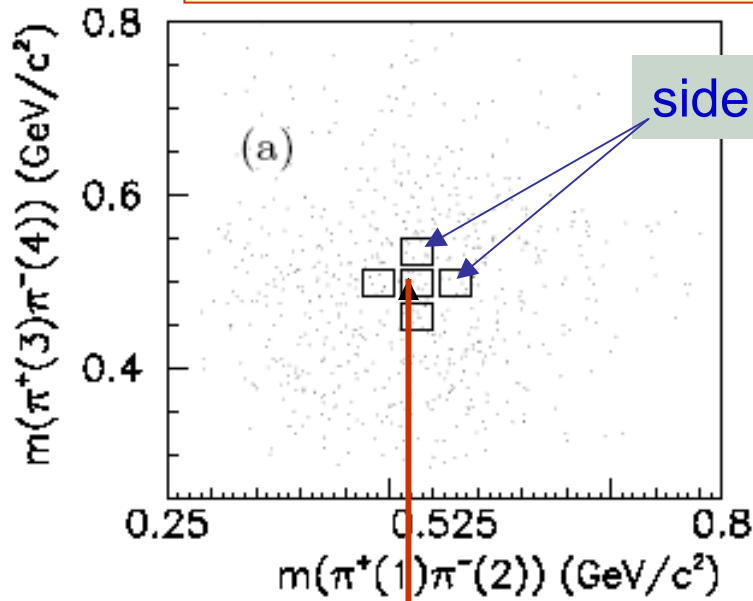
# Search for $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \Lambda \bar{\Lambda} \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-) p \bar{p}$



	$\chi_{c0}$	$\chi_{c1}$	$\chi_{c2}$
$Br(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \Lambda \bar{\Lambda}) \times 10^{-3}$	$2.0 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.4 \text{ (} 2.5\sigma \text{)}$	—	$1.8 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.3 \text{ (} 2.5\sigma \text{)}$
upper limit $\times 10^{-3} \text{ (} 90\% \text{ C.L.)}$	$< 4.0$	$< 1.5$	$< 3.5$



# Search for $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 p \bar{p} \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-) p \bar{p}$

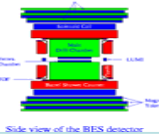


$$Br(\chi_0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 P \bar{P}) < 8.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

$$Br(\chi_1 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 P \bar{P}) < 4.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

$$Br(\chi_2 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 P \bar{P}) < 7.9 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$





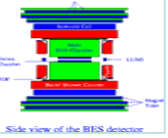
# Measurement of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma K \bar{K} \pi, \gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(2S) &\rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K \pi + c.c. \\ &\quad \gamma K^+ K^- \pi^0 \\ &\quad \gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^- \end{aligned}$$

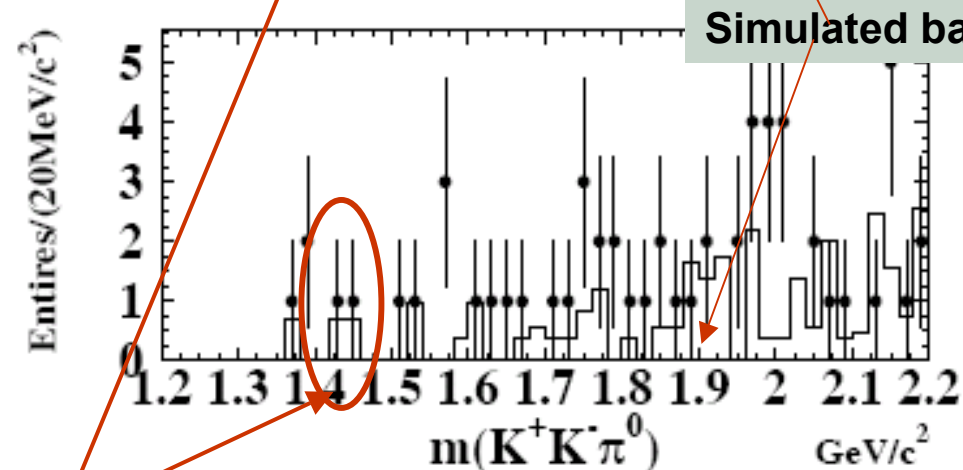
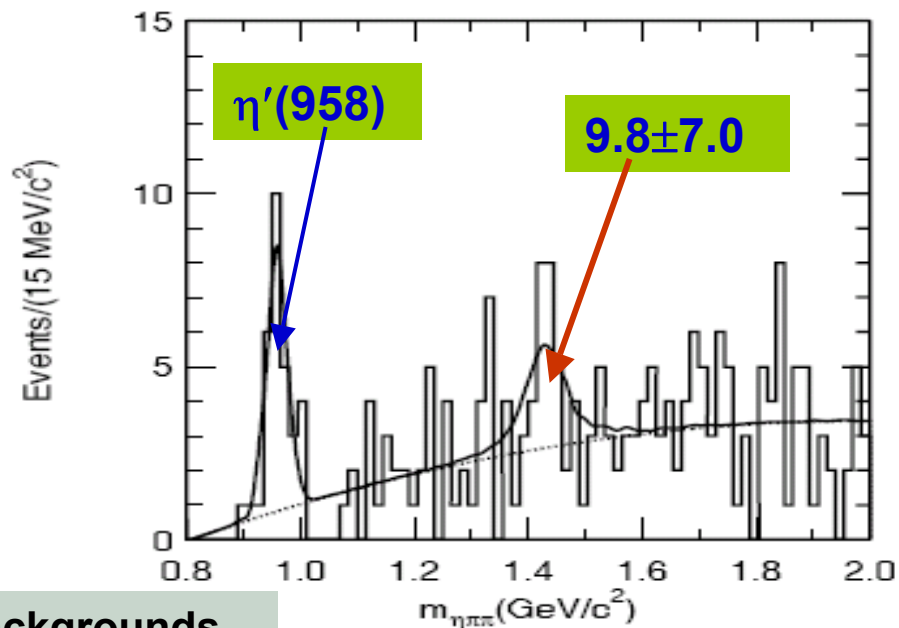
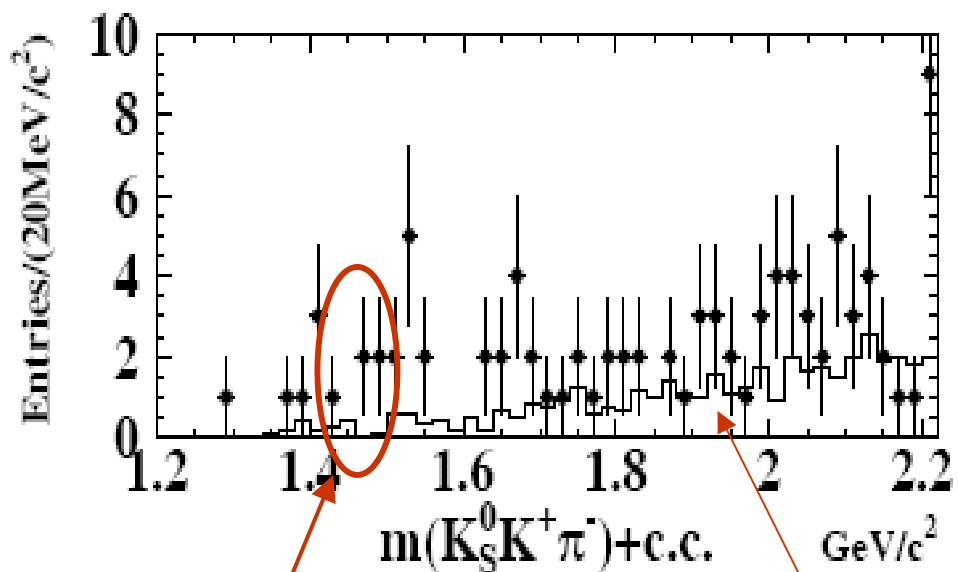
Search for glueball candidate,  $\eta(1440)$ , or say it as  $\eta(1405)$  and  $\eta(1475)$ , which maybe have large branching fraction in  $J/\psi$  decays.

We also measured :

$$\begin{aligned} Br(\chi_{cJ} &\rightarrow K_S^0 K \pi) \\ Br(\chi_{c1} &\rightarrow K^*(892, 1430) K \rightarrow K_S^0 K \pi) \\ Br(\chi_{c1} &\rightarrow a_0(980)^\pm \pi^\mp \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-) \\ Br(\chi_{c1} &\rightarrow f_0(1270) \eta \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-) \end{aligned}$$



$\eta(1440)$  in  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + c.c., \gamma K^+ K^- \pi^0$  and  $\gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$

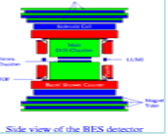


Simulated backgrounds

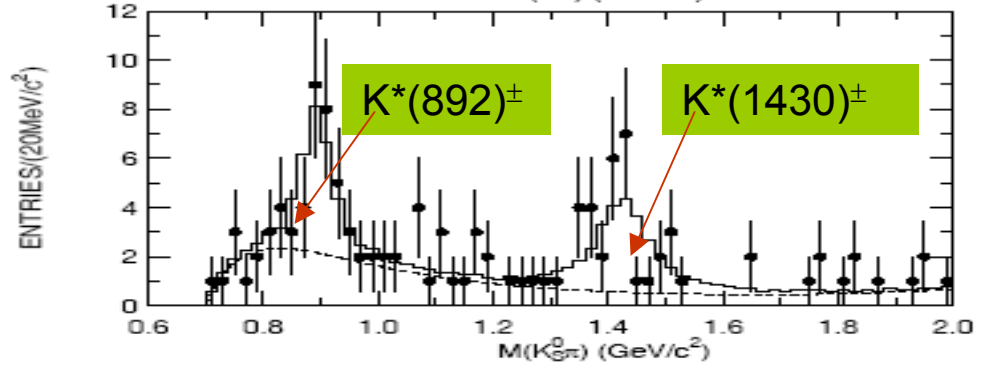
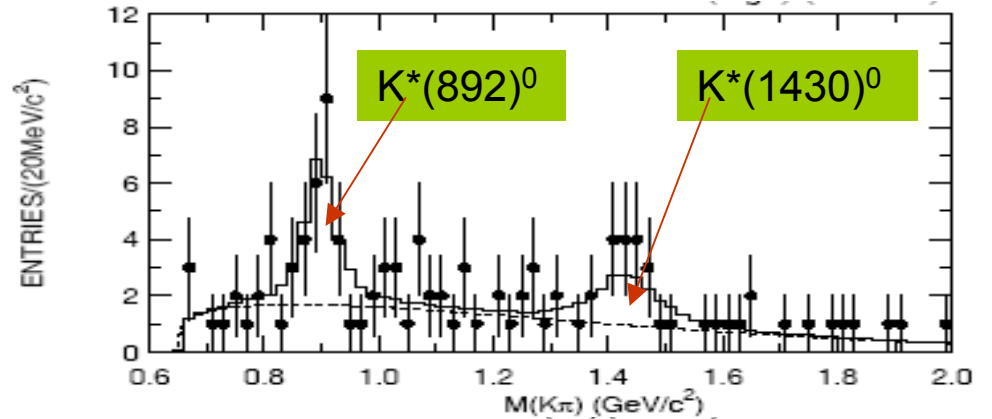
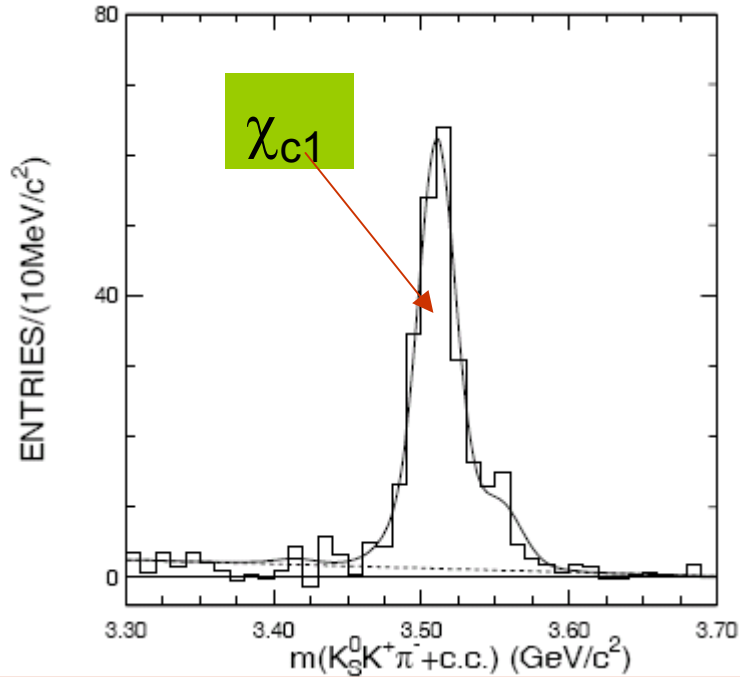
$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta(1440)) < 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  
 90% C.L.,  
 $\text{Br}(J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma \eta(1440)) = (2.8 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-3}$ .

BES preliminary

$\eta(1440)$  are not found in  $\psi(2S)$  decay



# $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + c.c.$

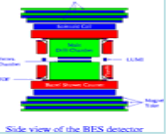


State	$n^{obs}$	$\epsilon(\%)$	$\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-3})$
$\chi_{c0}$	$3.9 \pm 4.6$	6.24	$< 0.3$
$\chi_{c1}$	$220.1 \pm 15.9$	6.80	$4.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.7$
$\chi_{c2}$	$28.4 \pm 7.6$	5.82	$0.8 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2$

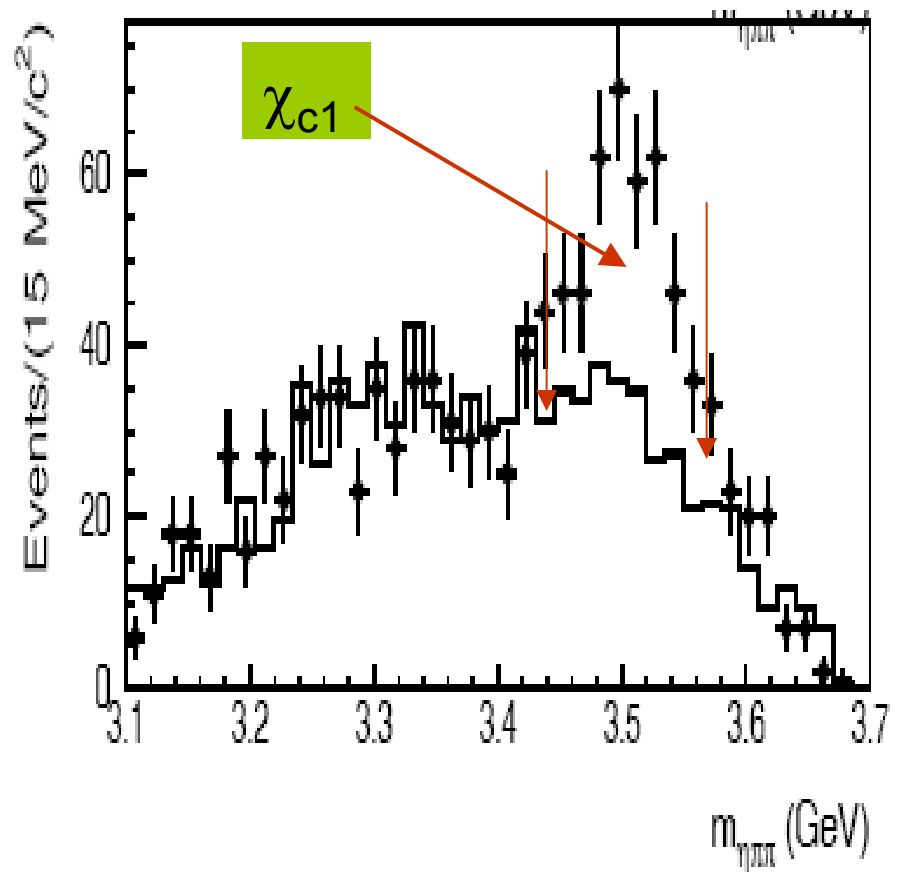
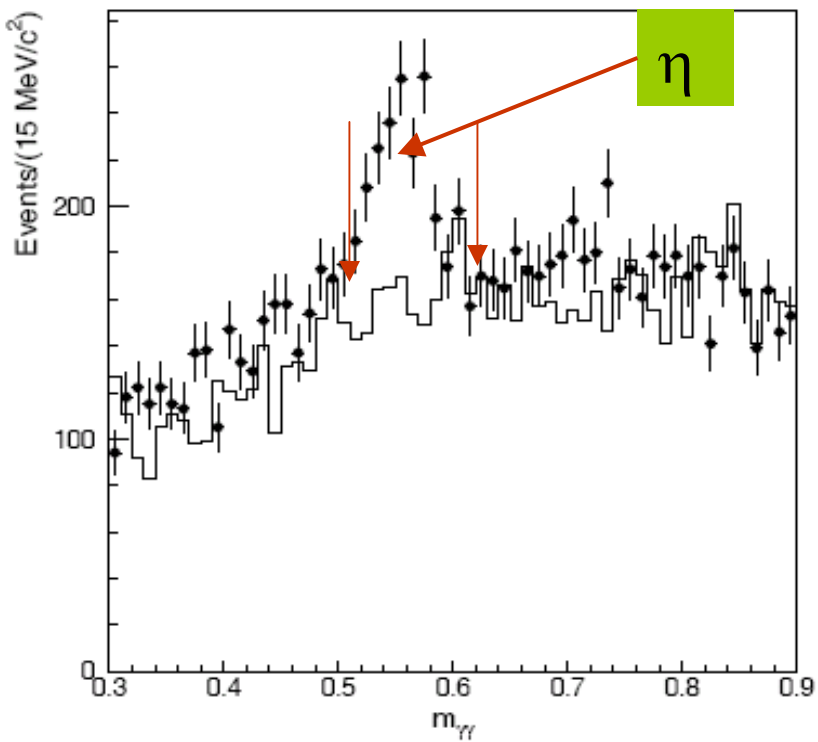
# $\chi_{c1} \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + c.c.$

$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow$	$n^{obs}$	$\epsilon(\%)$	$\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-3})$
$K^*(892)^0 \bar{K}^0 + c.c.$	$22.5 \pm 7.3$	7.67	$1.1 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2$
$K^*(892)^+ K^- + c.c.$	$26.7 \pm 11.0$	6.20	$1.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.3$
$K_J^*(1430)^0 \bar{K}^0 + c.c. \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + c.c.$	$21.8 \pm 14.7$	6.28	$< 0.6$
$K_J^*(1430)^+ K^- + c.c. \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + c.c.$	$45.0 \pm 26.1$	5.00	$< 1.4$

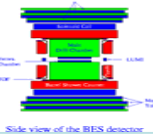
BES preliminary



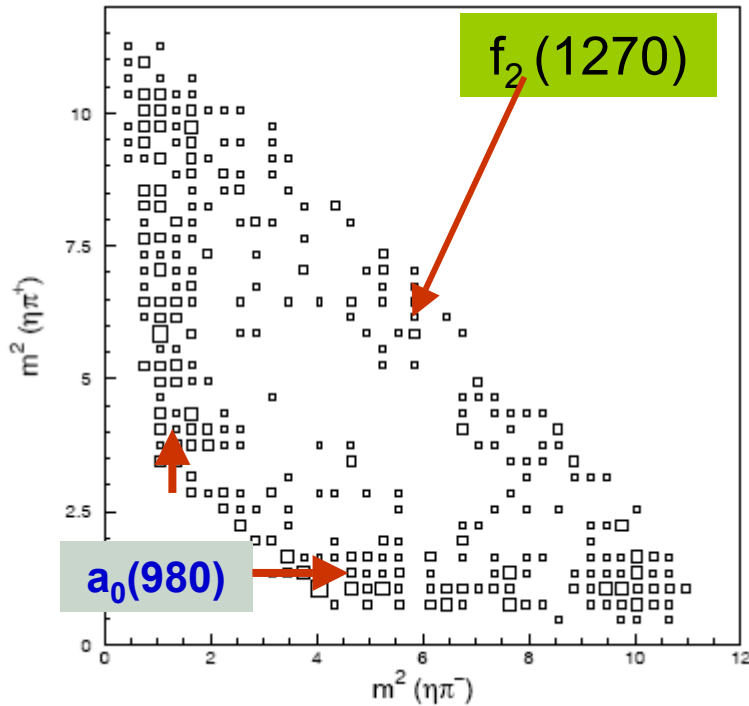
$$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow a_0^{\pm} \pi^{\pm}, f_2 \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$$



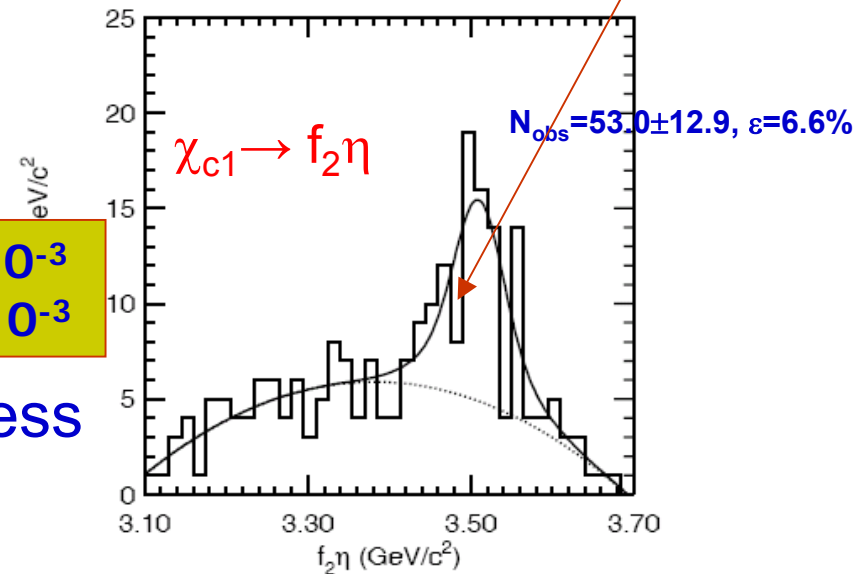
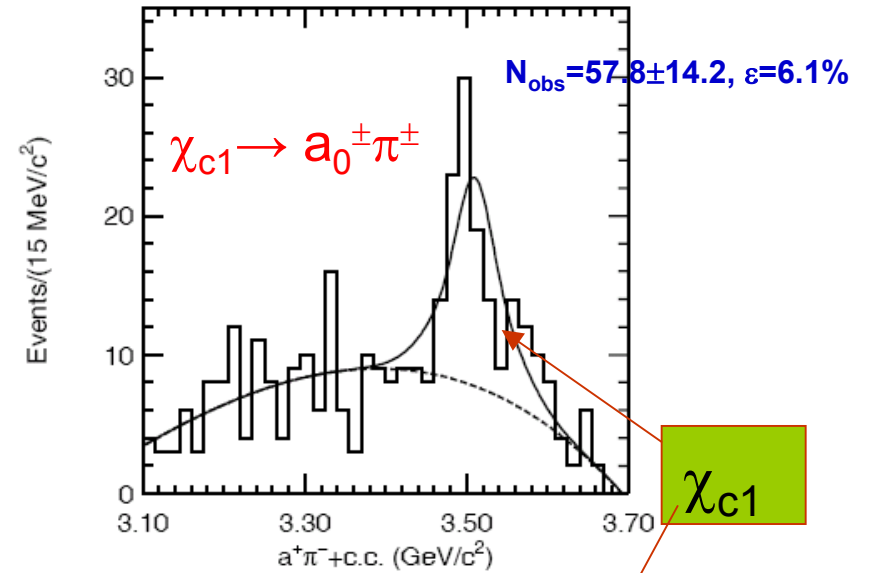
In  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$  process



$$\chi_{c1} \rightarrow a_0^\pm \pi^\pm, f_2 \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$$



Dalitz plot for  $\chi_{c1} \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$

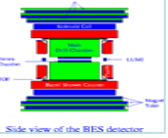


$$\text{Br}(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow a_0^\pm \pi^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta) = (2.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-3}$$

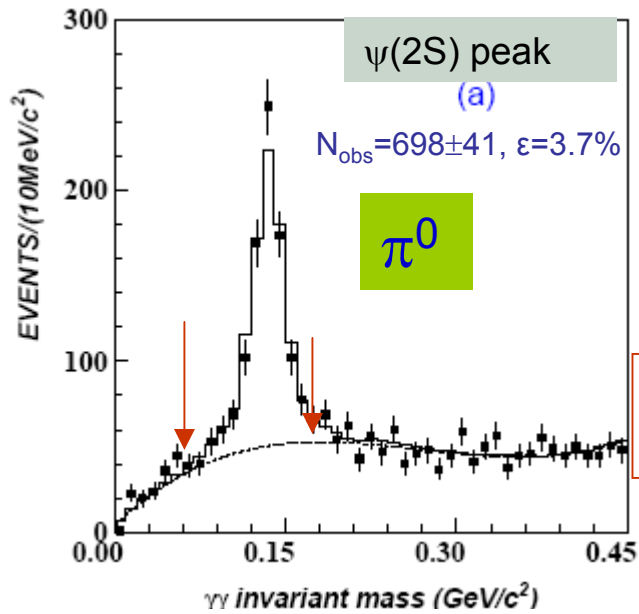
$$\text{Br}(\chi_{c1} \rightarrow f_2 \eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta) = (2.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{c1} \rightarrow \gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$  process

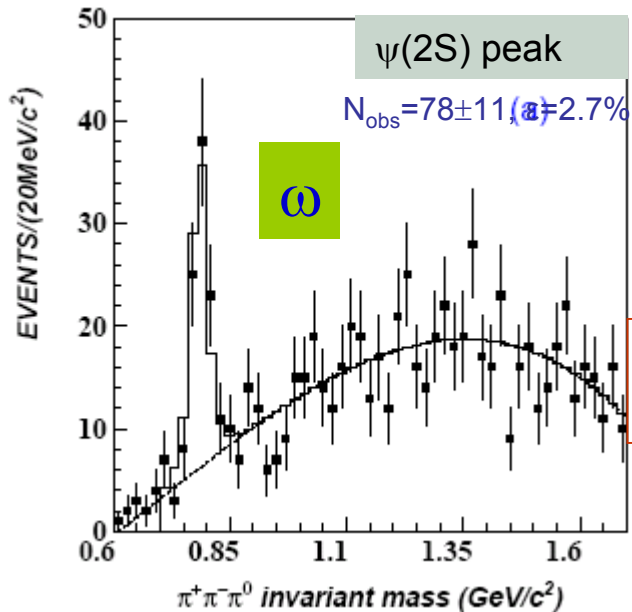
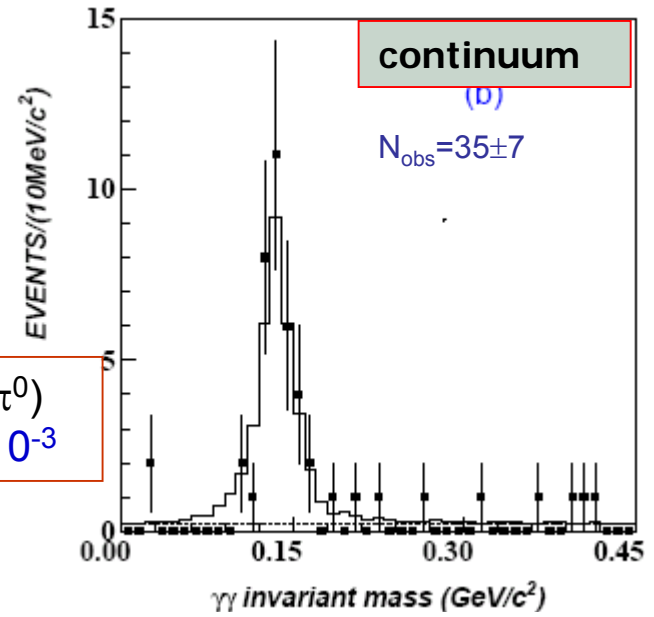
BES preliminary



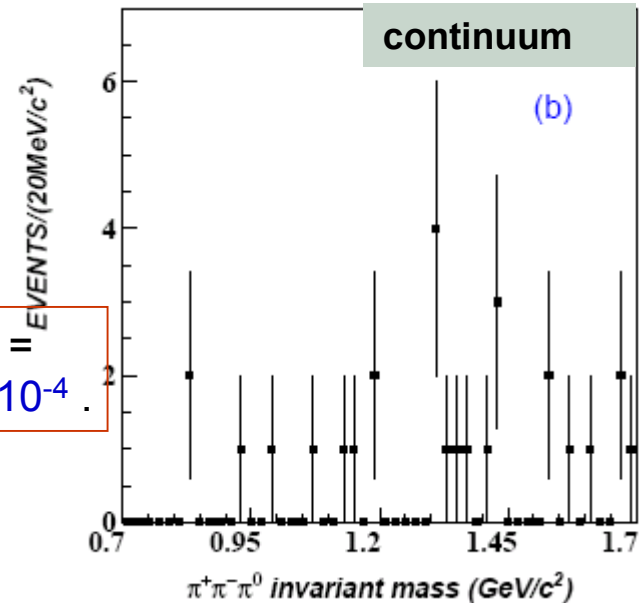
# $\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

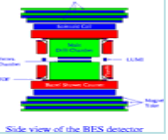


$$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = (1.17 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$$

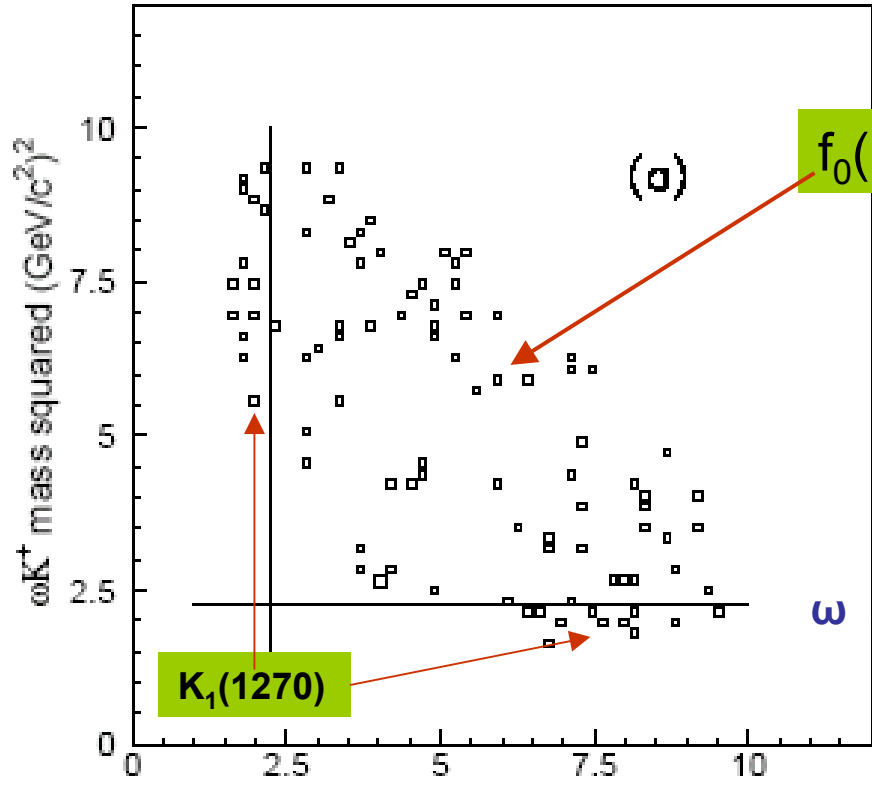


$$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^+K^-\omega) = (2.38 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-4}$$

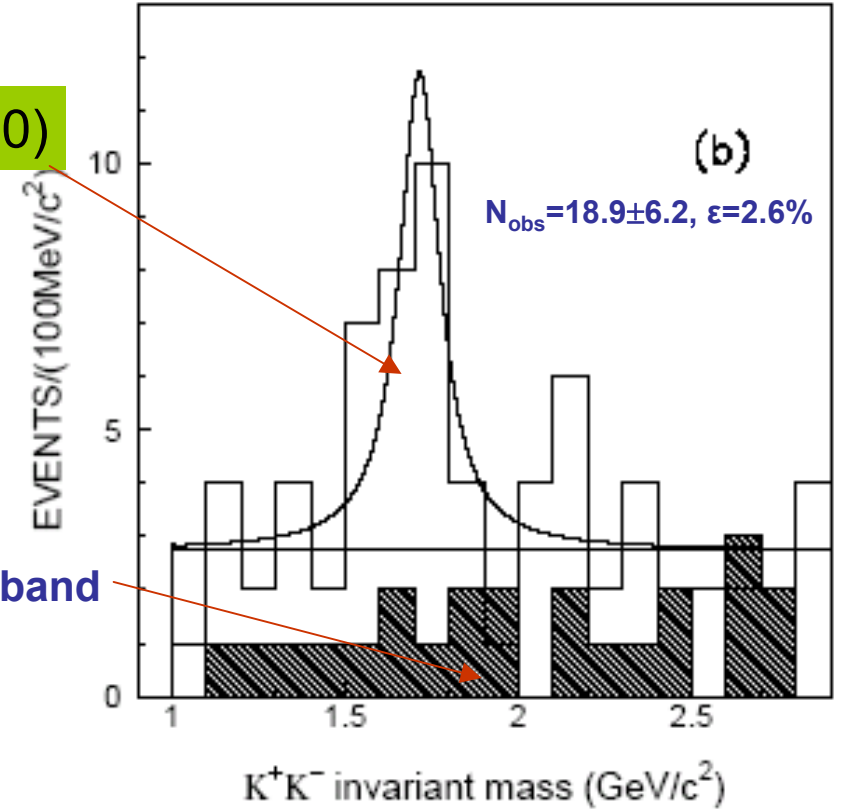




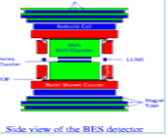
# Br( $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \omega f_0(1710)$ )



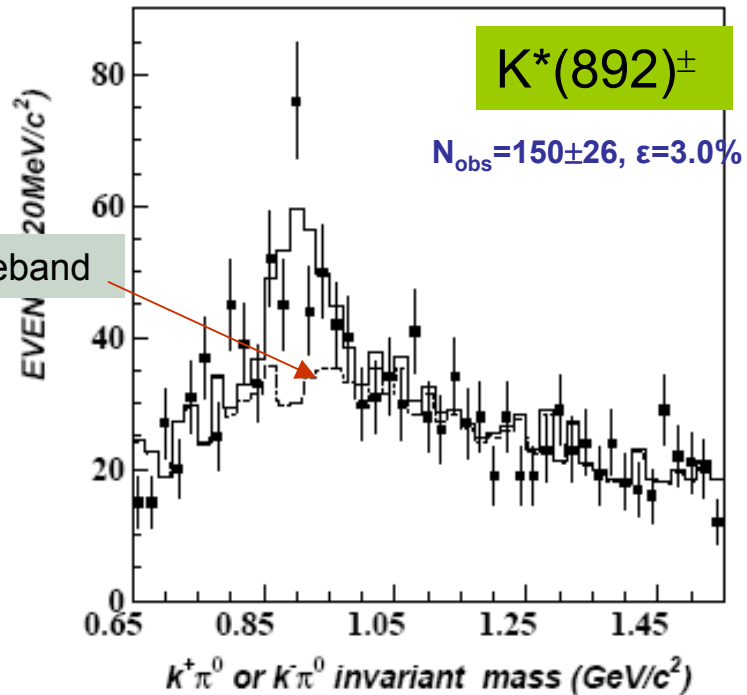
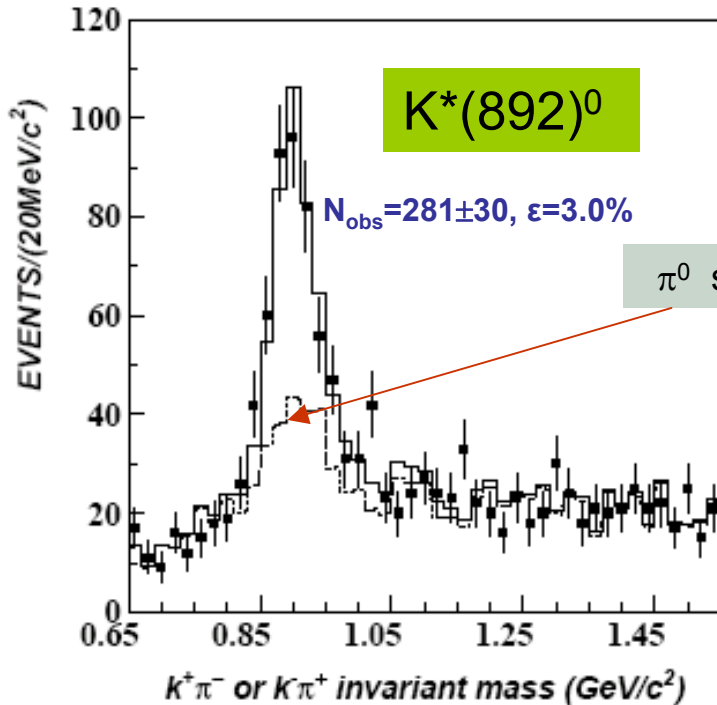
Dalitz plot of  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \omega K^+ K^-$



Br( $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \omega f_0(1710), f_0(1710) \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ ) =  $(5.9 \pm 2.0 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-5}$



# $\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^*(892)K\pi\pi)$

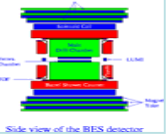


$$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^*(892)^0 K^- \pi^+ \pi^0 + \text{c.c.}) = (8.6 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$$

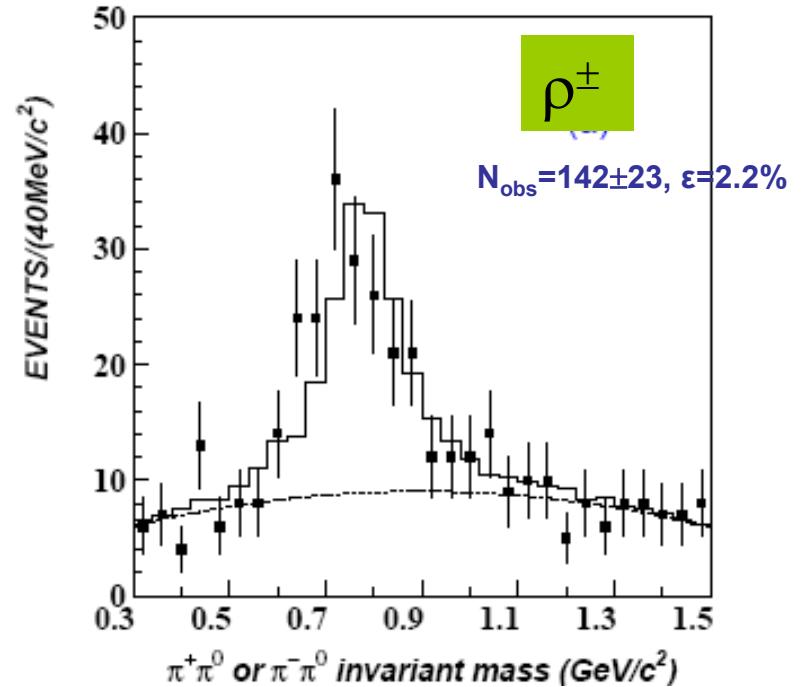
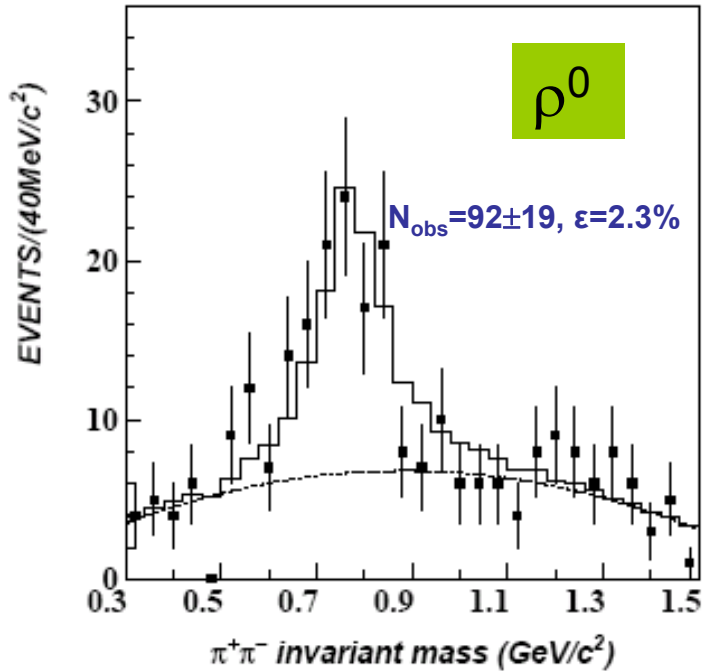
$$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^*(892)^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- + \text{c.c.}) = (9.6 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-4}$$

Continuum contribution subtracted incoherently.





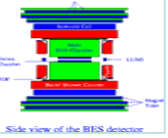
# Br( $\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^*(892)K\rho$ )



$$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^*(892)^+ K^- \rho^0 + \text{c.c.}) = (7.3 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{Br}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^*(892)^0 K^- \rho^+ + \text{c.c.}) = (6.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$$

Continuum contribution subtracted incoherently.



# Summary

Using 14M  $\psi(2S)$  data taken with the BESII detector at the BEPC,

👁 PWA for the  $\chi_{c0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$ .

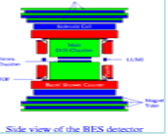
👁 Analyzed  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \gamma K \bar{K} \pi$  and  $\gamma \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$  processes,  $\eta(1440)$  is not found.

👁  $\text{Br}(\chi_{c0,2} \rightarrow \omega \omega)$ ,  $\text{Br}(\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow 2(K^+ K^-), \phi K^+ K^-, \phi \phi)$  are measured.

👁 Analyzed the  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $\chi_{cJ} \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-) p \bar{p}$  and  $\chi_{c1} \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^- + \text{c.c.}$   $\eta \pi^+ \pi^-$  processes and their possible intermediate states.



Thanks a lot !



# Mixing of the $K_1(1270)$ - $K_1(1400)$

Two lowest-lying Axial-Vector meson octets:

Spin singlet ( $^1P_1$ )

$K_B$  ( $b_1$ )

Spin triplet ( $^3P_1$ )

$K_A$  ( $a_1$ )

$K_1(1270)$ :  $K\rho$ ;  
 $K_1(1400)$ :  $K^*\pi$

$$K_A = \cos \theta K_1(1400) + \sin \theta K_1(1270)$$
$$K_B = \cos \theta K_1(1270) - \sin \theta K_1(1400)$$

$a_1\pi$ : forbidden by G parity, SU(3) symmetry  $\rightarrow$

$K_A K\bar{K}$  disallowed, pure  $K_B K\bar{K}$

meanwhile,  $\theta \approx 45^\circ$

$\rightarrow$  roughly equal of  $K_1(1270)$ - $K_1(1400)$

Here  $\theta > 57^\circ$  is requirement.