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Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Department of Physics
University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

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$\psi(3684)$ RADIATIVE DECAYS TO HIGH MASS STATES*

G. J. Feldman, B. Jean-Marie, B. Sadoulet, F. Vannucci,†
G. S. Abrams, A. M. Boyarski, M. Breidenbach, F. Bulos, W. Chinowsky,
C. E. Friedberg, G. Goldhaber, G. Hanson, D. L. Hartill,‡ A. D. Johnson,
J. A. Kadyk, R. R. Larsen, A. M. Litke, D. Lüke,** B. A. Lulu, V. Lüth,
H. L. Lynch, C. C. Morehouse, J. M. Paterson, M. L. Perl, F. M. Pierre,††
T. P. Pun, P. Rapidis, B. Richter, R. F. Schwitters, W. Tanenbaum,
G. H. Trilling, J. S. Whitaker, F. C. Winkelmann, and J. E. Wiss

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Department of Physics
University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

ABSTRACT

We present experimental evidence for the existence of the decay $\psi(3684) \to \gamma X$, $X \to 4\pi^{\pm}$, $6\pi^{\pm}$, $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$, $\pi^+\pi^-$ and K^+K^-. There is clear evidence for at least two X states, one at 3.41 ± 0.01 GeV/c^2 and the other at 3.53 ± 0.02 GeV/c^2. The X(3410) decays into $\pi\pi$ and KK and thus must have natural spin-parity.

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* Work supported by the U. S. Energy Research and Development Administration.
† Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Orsay, France
‡ Alfred P. Sloan Fellow
** Fellow of Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
†† Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay, Saclay, France

We present evidence for the existence of new high mass even-C states. These states are observed in the decay sequence $\psi(3684) \to \gamma X$, $X \to 4\pi^{\pm}$, $6\pi^{\pm}$, $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$, $\pi^+\pi^-$, and K^+K^-. There is clear evidence for at least two X states. One of these states may be the one reported by the DASP Collaboration.[1,2] The existence of several even-C states in the mass region between the $\psi(3095)$ and the $\psi(3684)$ has been suggested theoretically by many authors.[3]

<u>$X \to 4\pi^{\pm}$</u>: The data are obtained from approximately 100,000 $\psi(3684)$ decays measured in the SLAC-LBL magnetic detector at SPEAR.[4] To search for $X \to 4\pi^{\pm}$, we select events detected with four charged particles of total charge zero. Events of the form $\psi(3684) \to \pi^+\pi^-\psi(3095)$, $\psi(3095) \to e^+e^-$, $\mu^+\mu^-$, or $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ [5] are eliminated by requiring that the mass recoiling against the low momentum $\pi^+\pi^-$ pair be less than 2.95 GeV/c^2. We estimate that the residual contamination from such events is less than 10%.

Assuming that all the charged particles are pions, we can calculate the missing mass square, m_x^2, distributions corresponding to $\psi(3684) \to 4\pi^{\pm} + x$. Figure 1a is a scatter plot of this distribution versus the missing momentum, p_x. Figure 1b shows the same quantities for the reaction $\psi(3095) \to 4\pi^{\pm} + x$. In $\psi(3095)$ decays, the band of events near $m_x^2 \approx 0$ extends over the entire range of p_x, whereas in $\psi(3684)$ decays these events cluster primarily in the region $0.1 < p_x < 0.3$ GeV/c. In Figs. 2a and 2b the events from Figs. 1a and 1b in the range $0.1 < p_x < 0.3$ GeV/c have been projected on the m_x^2 axis. The comparisons between Figs. 2a and 2b, and between the data in these figures and the resolution functions predicted by Monte Carlo simulations, lead us to the conclusion

that the missing particle in this p_x region is predominately a π^0 in $\psi(3095)$ decays while it is predominately a γ in $\psi(3684)$ decays.

In Fig. 2c the events from Fig. 1a with $p_x > 0.3$ GeV/c are plotted versus m_x^2 along with the π^0 mass resolution predicted by a Monte Carlo simulation.[6] From the absence of any large π^0 contribution in Fig. 2c and the assumption that the π^0 momentum distribution in $4\pi^{\pm}\pi^0$ is similar at $\psi(3684)$ to that at $\psi(3095)$, we estimate that only 15 ± 8 $4\pi^{\pm}\pi^0$ events contribute to the 96 events shown in Fig. 2a with $-0.03 < m_x^2 < 0.03$ $(\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$.

The mass distribution of the $4\pi^{\pm}$ events with $\left|m_x^2\right| < 0.03$ $(\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$, calculated with the constraint that $m_x^2 = 0$, is shown in Fig. 3a. (Since the constrained fit required that $m_{4\pi} \leq m_{\psi(3684)}$, events corresponding to $\psi(3684) \rightarrow 4\pi^{\pm}$ center below the $\psi(3684)$ mass.) The rms mass resolution is estimated to be about 0.025 GeV/c^2. There is clear evidence for at least two states, one at 3.41 ± 0.01 GeV/c^2 and the other at 3.53 ± 0.02 GeV/c^2.[7]

<u>$X \rightarrow 6\pi^{\pm}$</u>: A similar analysis has been performed with 6-prong events. Again an accumulation is found at low missing momentum. Although the statistics are low, the mass spectrum of the Fig. 3b is consistent with the behavior observed with 4π.

<u>$X \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$</u>: To study this reaction it is necessary to use both kinematic fitting and time of flight information to distinguish kaons from pions. The invariant mass of $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$ with $-0.03 < m_x^2 < 0.03$ $(\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$ is shown in Fig. 3c. The structures in this figure are similar to those observed in the multipion decays. The enhancement just below the mass of the $\psi(3684)$ is interpreted as $\psi(3684) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$.

<u>$X \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and $X \rightarrow K^+K^-$</u>: We search for these reactions by looking at

events with two prongs. The major potential background is $\psi(3684) \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$ or $\mu^+\mu^-\gamma$. To eliminate electron pairs we require that both particles pass through the active areas of the shower counters and give low pulse heights in these counters. This requirement gives a rejection of 5×10^{-5} against electron pairs. We similarly require that both particles point towards an active area of the muon spark chambers and fail to penetrate the 20 cm iron hadron filter. This yields a rejection of 7×10^{-4} against muon pairs.

The missing mass squared was calculated for all two-prong events which satisfied the above requirements. Figure 4 shows a scatter plot of p_x versus m_x^2 for both the $\pi\pi$ and KK hypothesis for events with $\left|m_x^2\right| < 0.1$ $(\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$ for either hypothesis. Fifteen events were found, four of which (shown with dotted lines) had two or more photons detected in the shower counters and were thus inconsistent with the hypothesis $\psi(3684) \rightarrow \gamma\pi\pi$ or γKK. With our m_x^2 rms resolution of 0.04 $(\mathrm{GeV}/c^2)^2$, it is not possible to distinguish which is the proper hypothesis for every event. However, the most likely hypothesis for each event is about equally divided between the two possibilities and it is quite improbable that they are all pion pairs or all kaon pairs. There are no events at $m_x^2 \approx 0$ and $p_x \approx 0$ where we expect 0.9 event background from $\psi(3684) \rightarrow e^+e^-$ or $\mu^+\mu^-$.[8]

The pair mass for the remaining eleven events after applying the constraint $m_x^2 = 0$ and using the most likely mass hypothesis is shown in Fig. 3d. The background from $ee\gamma$ and $\mu\mu\gamma$ is estimated to be less than 0.05 events. The events cluster at 3.40 ± 0.01 GeV/c^2 with an rms width of 0.022 GeV/c^2 consistent with our expected resolution.

Branching fractions: We have estimated branching fractions, B_f,

$$B_f = \frac{\psi(3684) \to \gamma X, X \to f}{\psi(3684) \to \text{all}} ,$$

for each of the two X states. $B_{4\pi^\pm}$, $B_{6\pi^\pm}$, and $B_{\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-}$ are 0.1%, within a factor of two, for each X state. The sum of $B_{\pi^+\pi^-}$ and $B_{K^+K^-}$ is 0.13 ± 0.05% for the X(3410) and has a 90% confidence level upper limit of 0.027% for the X(3530).

Conclusions: We have presented evidence for the existence of at least two X states. In the case of the 4π decay modes the evidence is conclusive that the X's are formed by the radiative decay of the $\psi(3684)$. All the other channels are consistent with this hypothesis. One of the X's is at a mass of 3.41 ± 0.01 GeV/c^2 and the other is at a mass of 3.53 ± 0.02 GeV/c^2. In the $4\pi^\pm$ decay mode the X(3530) appears wider than the X(3410), and wider than what we would expect from our estimated mass resolution. This suggests the possibility that this state may be broad or consist of two or more unresolved states.

All X states must have C = +1 since the $\psi(3684)$ has been shown to have C = -1.[9] The X(3410) must be a natural spin-parity state since it decays into two pseudoscalars. Most theoretical models[3] would assign it to the spin-parity state $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$ or 2^{++}.

We are indebted to F. J. Gilman for useful discussions and suggestions.

REFERENCES

1. W. Braunschweig et al., DESY report number 75/20 (1975), to be published in Phys. Lett.

2. We use X as a generic name for new states which are radiatively coupled to ψ particles, reserving the name P_c, suggested by the DASP Collaboration, for the state which has been identified to have a major decay mode into $\gamma\psi(3095)$ (see Ref. 1). There is currently a two-fold ambiguity in the determination of the P_c mass (3.52 or 3.26 GeV/c^2). The 3.53 GeV/c^2 state found here may or may not be the same as P_c.

3. C. G. Callan et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 52 (1975); T. Appelquist et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 365 (1975); E. Eichten et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 369 (1975); B. J. Harrington et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 706 (1975); O. W. Greenberg, University of Maryland technical report number 76-012 (1975); also see O. W. Greenberg, University of Maryland technical report number 75-064 (1975) and references therein.

4. J.-E. Augustin et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 233 (1975).

5. G. S. Abrams et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 1181 (1975); A. M. Boyarski et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 34, 1357 (1975); V. Lüth et al., SLAC report number SLAC-PUB-1599 and LBL report number LBL-3897 (1975).

6. In this region, the missing mass squared resolution is approximately proportional to the missing energy. Hence the resolution shown for a missing π^0 is much broader in Fig. 2c than in Fig. 2a.

7. For the reasons discussed in footnote (6) the reliability of separation of γ's from π^0's is somewhat less at 3.41 than at 3.53 GeV/c^2. However there is an additional argument to show that we are

observing $\psi(3864) \rightarrow \gamma X(3410)$ rather than $\psi(3684) \rightarrow \pi^0 X(3410)$. If the latter were to proceed through an interaction which conserves isospin, then the decays $\psi(3684) \rightarrow \pi^+ X^-$ and $\pi^- X^+$ would occur at an equal rate. They are not observed at the level of one-tenth of the expected rate.

8. From the absence of events in this region we can set upper limits on the branching fraction for the decays $\psi(3684) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and $\psi(3684) \rightarrow K^+K^-$ at 1.9×10^{-4} and 2.3×10^{-4}, respectively, at the 90% confidence level.

9. V. Lüth, A. M. Boyarski, H. L. Lynch et al., SLAC report number SLAC-PUB-1617 and LBL report number LBL-4211 (1975).

FIGURE CAPTIONS

1. Scatter plots of missing momentum versus missing mass squared for four-prong events in a) $\psi(3684)$ decays and b) $\psi(3095)$ decays.

2. Missing mass squared for four-prong events. a) $\psi(3684)$ decays with $0.1 < p_x < 0.3$ GeV/c. b) $\psi(3095)$ decays with $0.1 < p_x < 0.3$ GeV/c. c) $\psi(3684)$ decays with $p_x > 0.3$ GeV/c. The solid and dashed lines give the predicted resolution functions for a missing π^0 and γ, respectively.

3. Invariant mass distributions after applying the constraint $m_x^2 = 0$ for the modes a) $4\pi^\pm$, b) $6\pi^\pm$, c) $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$, and d) the sum of $\pi^+\pi^-$ and and K^+K^-. No missing momentum cut has been made.

4. Scatter plot of missing momentum versus missing mass squared for two-prong events calculated for both the $\pi\pi$ and KK hypothesis. Events with a dashed line (including both events which are off the right side of the graph) contain evidence of two missing photons.

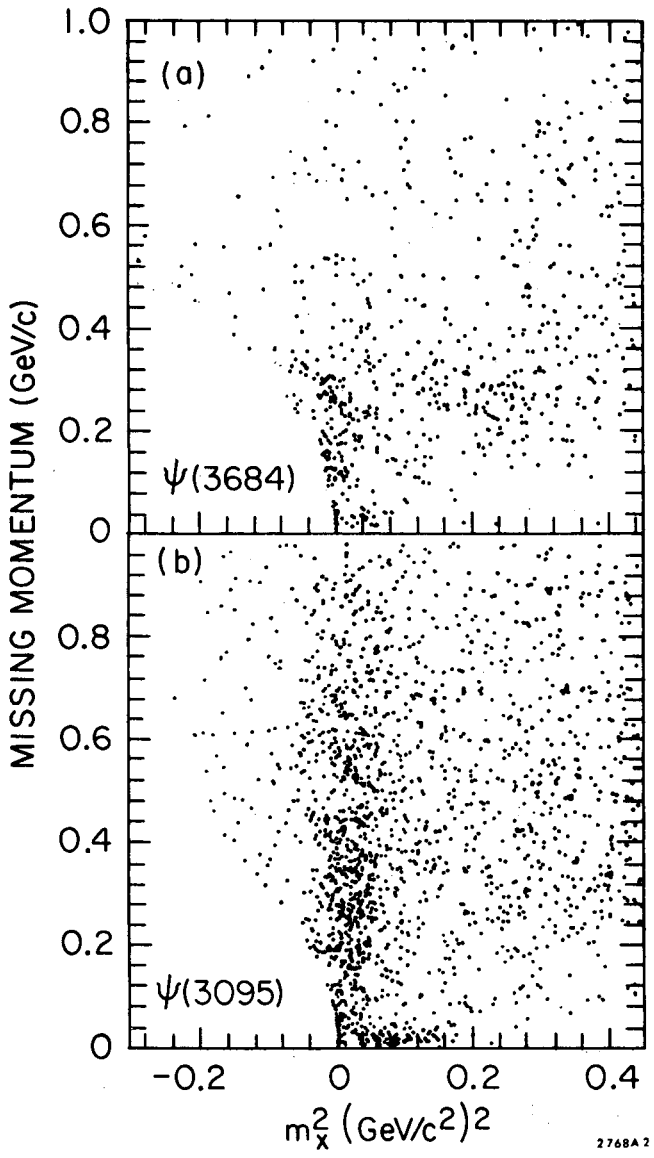
(a)
ψ(3684)
(b)
ψ(3095)
MISSING MOMENTUM (GeV/c)
m_x^2 (GeV/c^2)^2
2768A2

Fig. 1

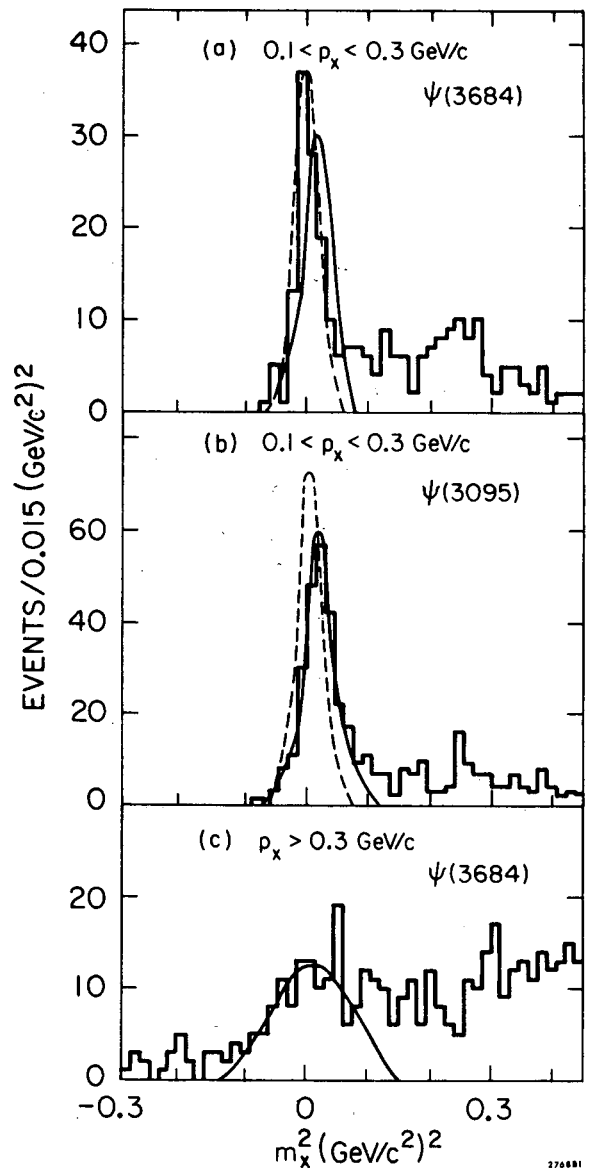
(a) 0.1 < p_x < 0.3 GeV/c
ψ(3684)
(b) 0.1 < p_x < 0.3 GeV/c
ψ(3095)
(c) p_x > 0.3 GeV/c
ψ(3684)
EVENTS/0.015 (GeV/c^2)^2
m_x^2(GeV/c^2)^2

Fig. 2

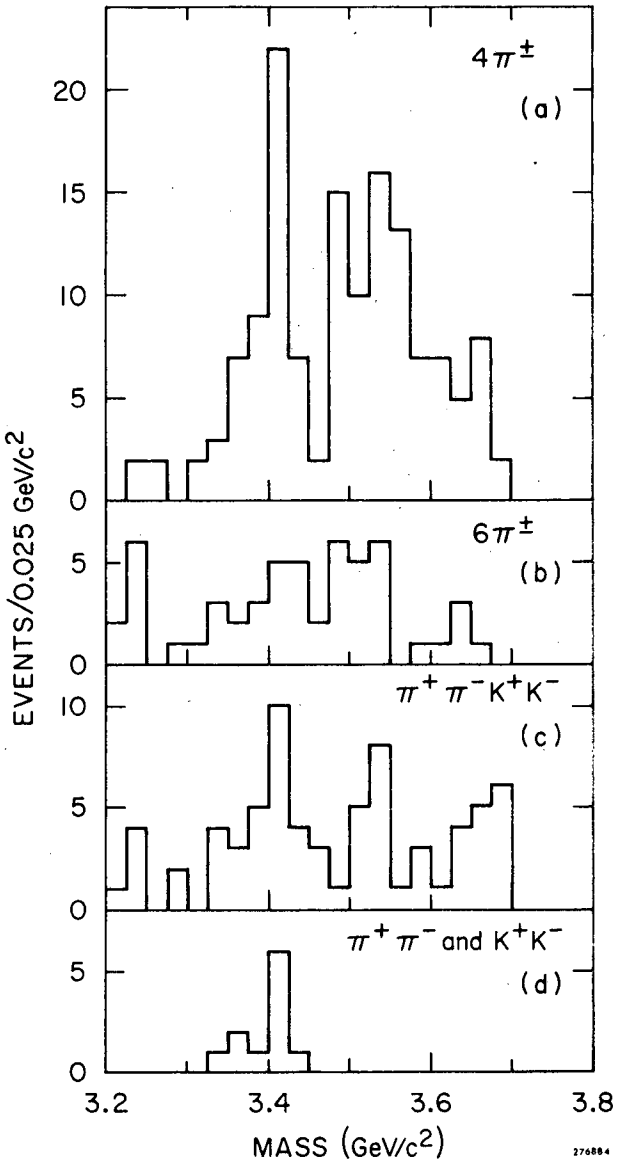
$4\pi^{\pm}$
(a)
$6\pi^{\pm}$
(b)
$\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$
(c)
$\pi^+\pi^-$ and K^+K^-
(d)
EVENTS/0.025 GeV/c^2
MASS (GeV/c^2)
3.2
3.4
3.6
3.8
276884

Fig. 3

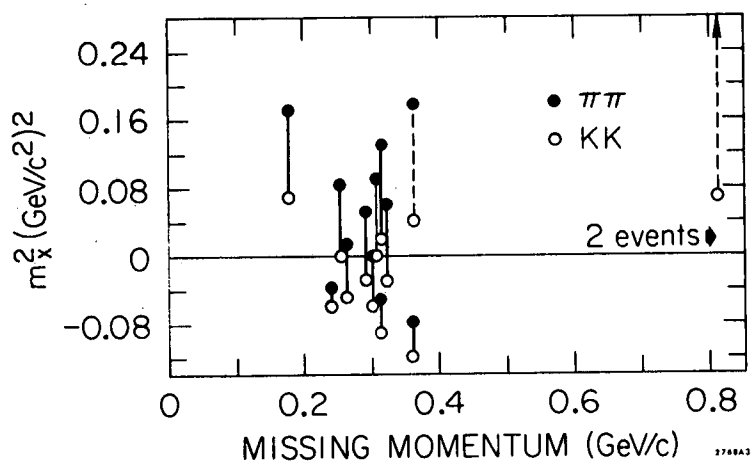
$\pi\pi$
KK
2 events
m_x^2 (GeV/c^2)^2
MISSING MOMENTUM (GeV/c)
0.24
0.16
0.08
0
-0.08
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8

Fig. 4

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