

Diquark-antidiquark with open charm in QCD sum rules

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New scalar charmed mesons

BABAR @ SLAC: (PRL90
(2003) 242001)

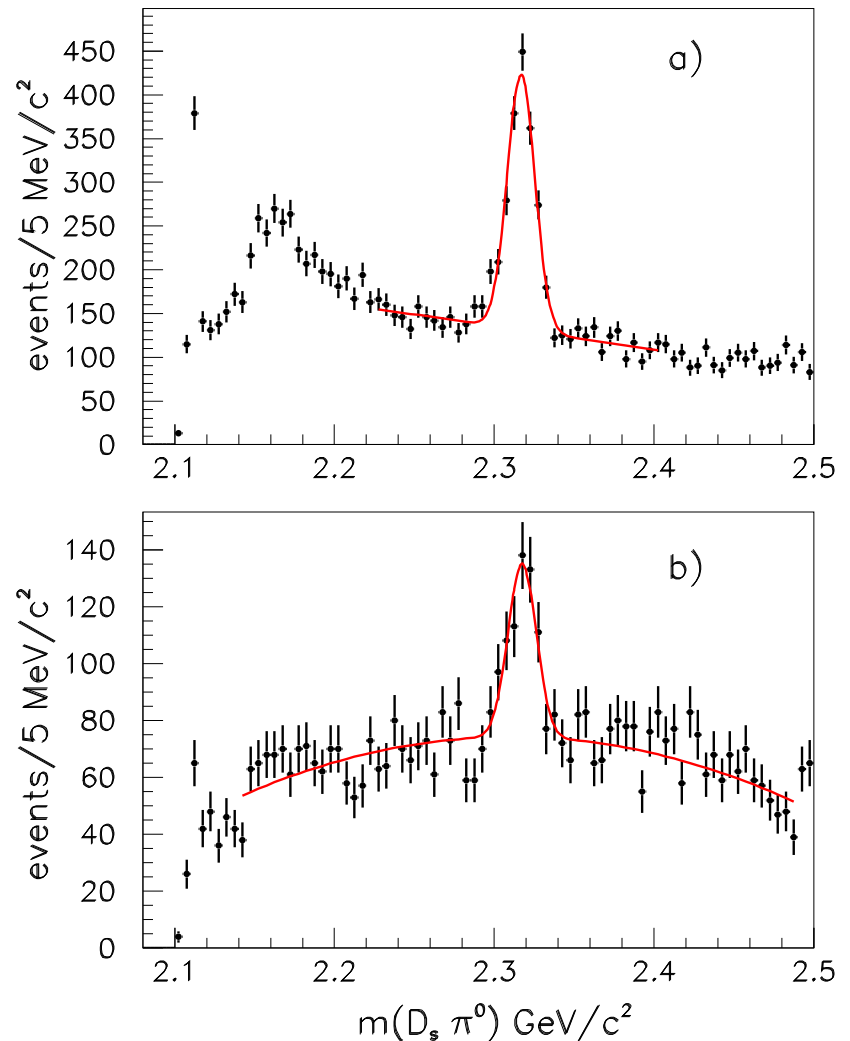
very narrow ($\Gamma < 5 \text{ MeV}$)
meson $\rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$

$Q = 1, C = 1, S = 1 \Rightarrow$

minimum quark content: $c\bar{s}$

$D_{sJ}^+(2317), J^P = 0^+$

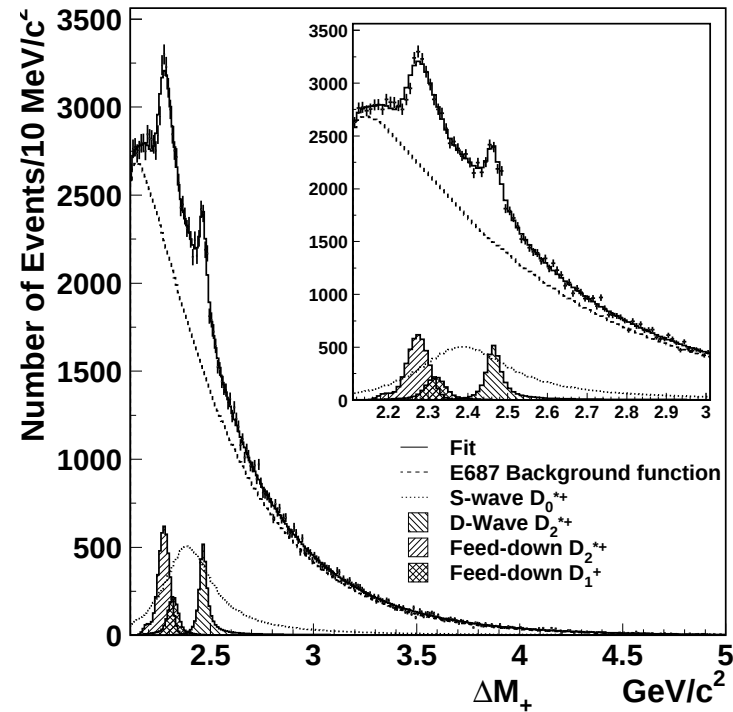
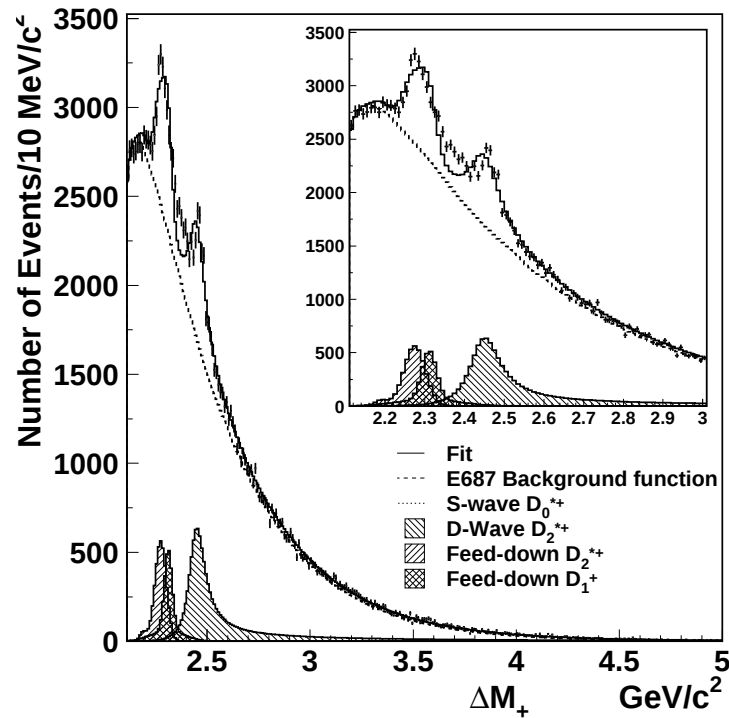
confirmed by CLEO, Belle,
FOCUS



FOCUS @ Fermilab (PLB586 (2004) 11):

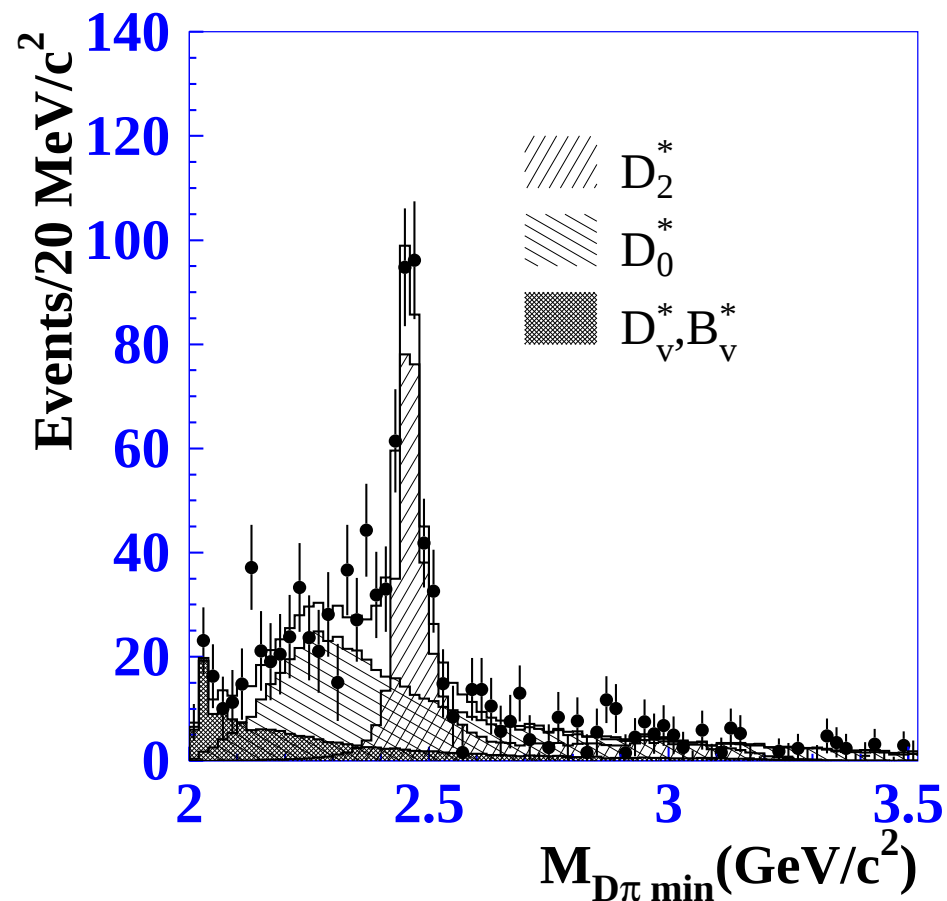
Evidence for broad scalar states ($\Gamma \sim 250 \text{ MeV}$)

$\nearrow D_0^{*0}(2407) \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-$
 $\searrow D_0^{*+}(2403) \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-$

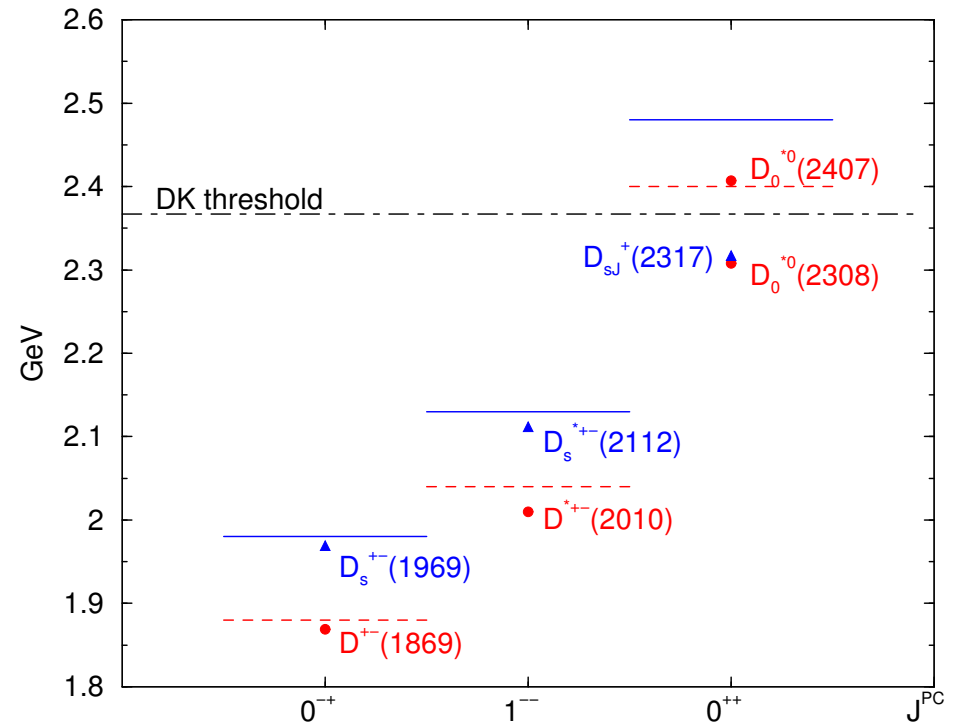
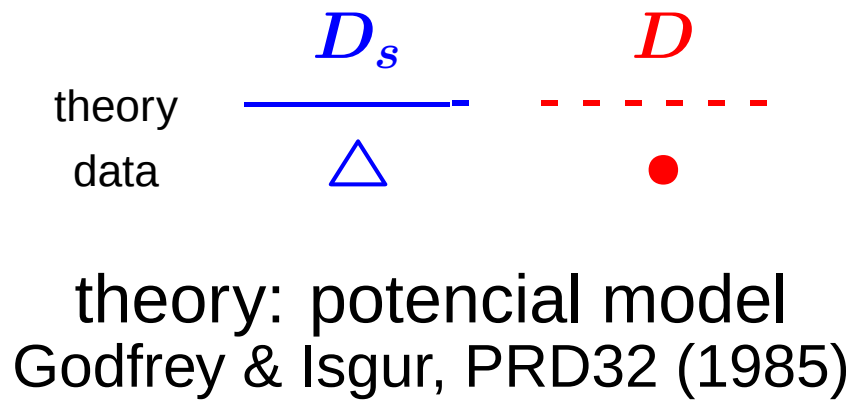


Belle @ KEK (PRD69 (2004) 112002):

Observation of a broad scalar state: $D_0^{*0}(2308) \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-$
 $\Gamma \sim 270 \text{ MeV}$

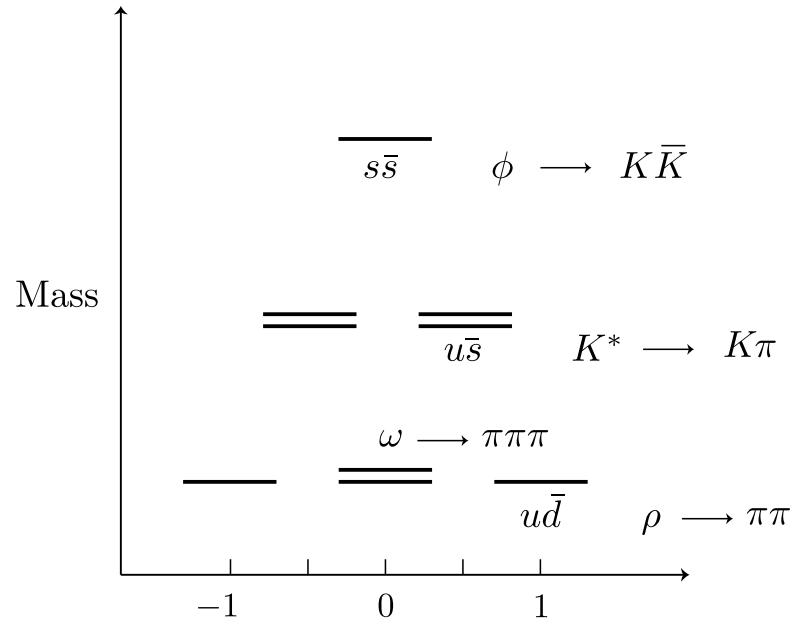


Meson D spectroscopy



Light Sector

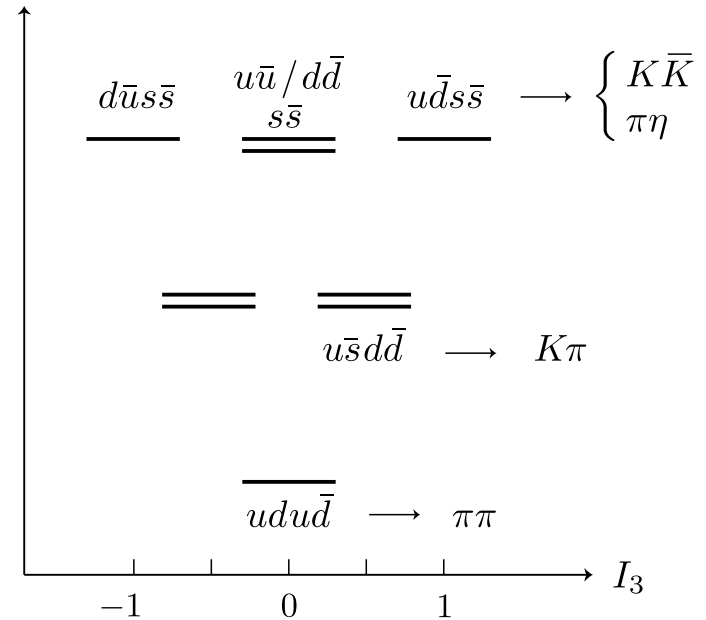
Vector Mesons



1(a)

$\phi(1020)$
 $K^*(890)$
 $\rho(770), \omega(780)$

Scalar Mesons



1(b)

$f_0(980), a_0(980)$
 $\kappa(800)$
 $\sigma(480)$

$\kappa(800), \sigma(480) \Rightarrow$ E791 Coll. $D \rightarrow \kappa\pi, D \rightarrow \sigma\pi$

E791 Coll. P.R.L. **86** (2001) 765, 770; P.R.L. **89** (2002) 121801

$$D_{sJ}^+(2317) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pure } c\bar{s} \text{ state} \\ c\bar{q}q\bar{s} \text{ four-quark state} \\ \text{two-meson molecular state} \\ \text{mixing: two-meson and four-quark states} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{QCD Sum Rules} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D_{sJ}^+(2317), \quad D_0^{*0}(2308) \text{ [Belle]} \\ \text{as four-quark states} \\ \text{diquark antidiquark structure} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Pi(q) = i \int d^4x \langle 0 | T[j_S(x) j_S^\dagger(0)] | 0 \rangle e^{iq \cdot x}$$

$$j_S \left\{ \begin{array}{l} j_0 = \epsilon_{abc} \epsilon_{dec} (d_a^T C \gamma_5 c_b) (\bar{u}_d \gamma_5 C \bar{d}_e^T) \\ j_s = \frac{\epsilon_{abc} \epsilon_{dec}}{\sqrt{2}} [(u_a^T C \gamma_5 c_b) (\bar{u}_d \gamma_5 C \bar{s}_e^T) + u \leftrightarrow d] \\ j_{ss} = \epsilon_{abc} \epsilon_{dec} (s_a^T C \gamma_5 c_b) (\bar{u}_d \gamma_5 C \bar{s}_e^T) \end{array} \right.$$

QCD Sum Rule

Fundamental Assumption: Principle of Duality

Theoretical side



quark level
quark and gluon
degrees of freedom



Wilson OPE

Phenomenological side



hadron level
hadron parameters
(masses, couplings,
form-factors,...)



dispersion relation

To improve the matching $\Rightarrow$ Borel transform

Phenomenological side

$$\Pi^{phen} = \langle 0 | j_S | S \rangle \frac{1}{m_S^2 - q^2} \langle S | j_S | 0 \rangle + \text{continuum}$$

$$\langle 0 | j_S | S \rangle = \sqrt{2} f_S m_S^4$$

Theoretical Side

$$\Pi^{OPE}(q^2) = \int_{m_c^2}^{\infty} ds \frac{\rho(s)}{s - q^2}, \quad \rho(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im}[\Pi^{OPE}]$$

condensates up to dimension 6 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quark condensate} \\ \text{gluon condensate} \\ \text{mixed condensate} \\ \text{four-quark condensate} \end{array} \right.$

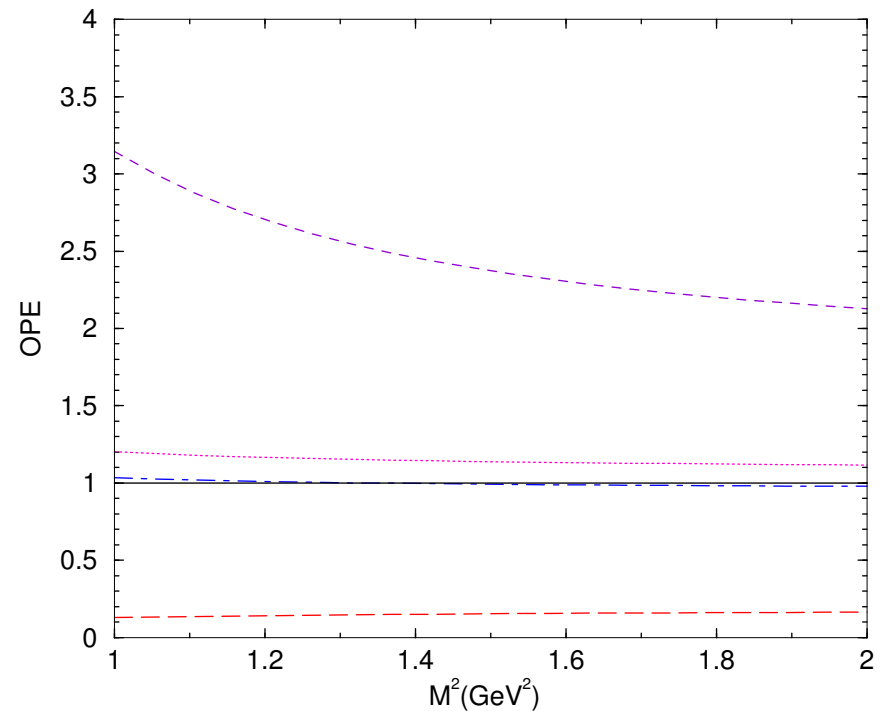
up to order m_s with m_c finite

Sum Rule

$$2f_S^2 m_S^8 e^{-m_S^2/M^2} = \int_{m_c^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} \rho_S(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_s &= (0.13 \pm 0.02) \text{ GeV} \\ m_c &= (1.3 \pm 0.2) \text{ GeV} \\ \langle \bar{q}q \rangle &= -(0.23)^3 \text{ GeV}^3 \\ \langle \bar{s}s \rangle &= 0.8 \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \\ \langle \bar{q}g\sigma.Gq \rangle &= 0.8 \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \\ \langle g^2 G^2 \rangle &= 0.5 \text{ GeV}^4 \\ \sqrt{s_0} &= (2.7 \pm 0.1) \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

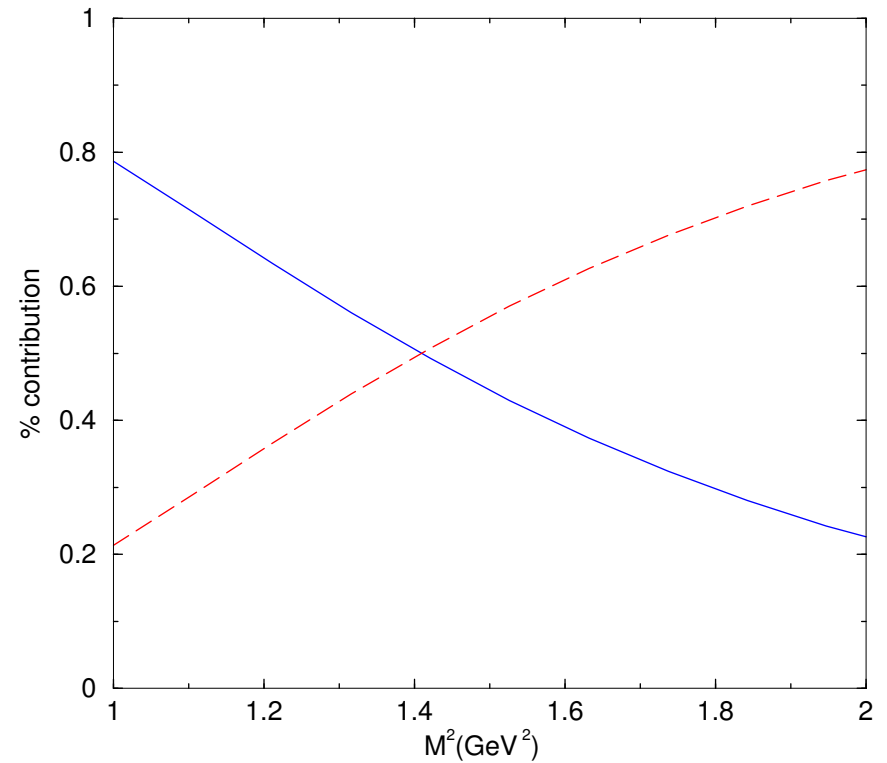
- - - - - perturbative
 - . - . - . + quark condensate
 + gluon condensate
 - - - - - + four-quark condensate
 ————— total



Continuum Contribution

OPE side = pole + continuum contribution

--- continuum cont.
— pole cont.

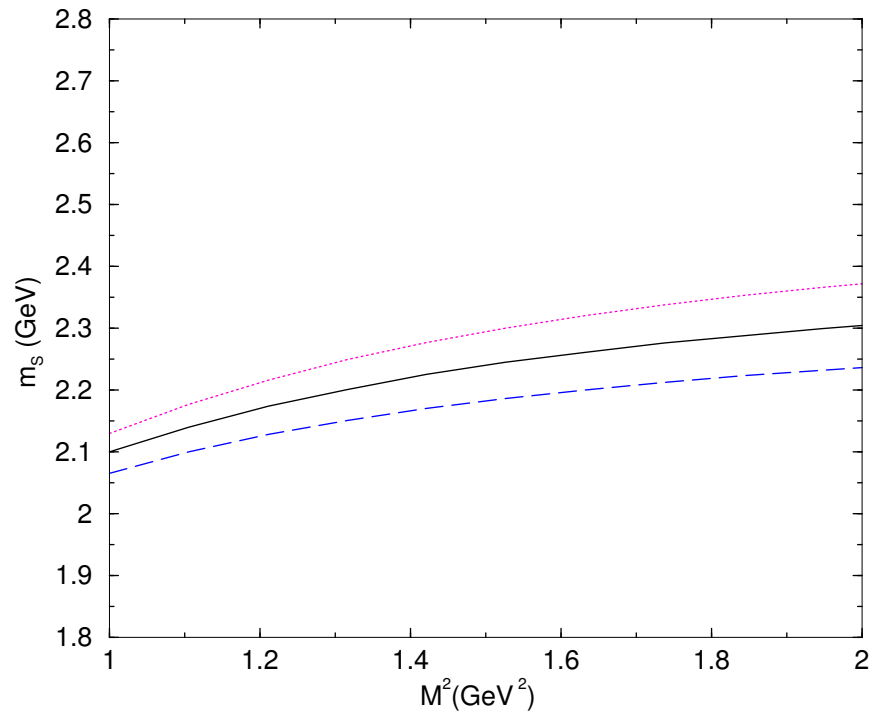


Masses

$$m_S^2 = \frac{\int_{m_c^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} s \rho_S(s)}{\int_{m_c^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} \rho_S(s)}$$

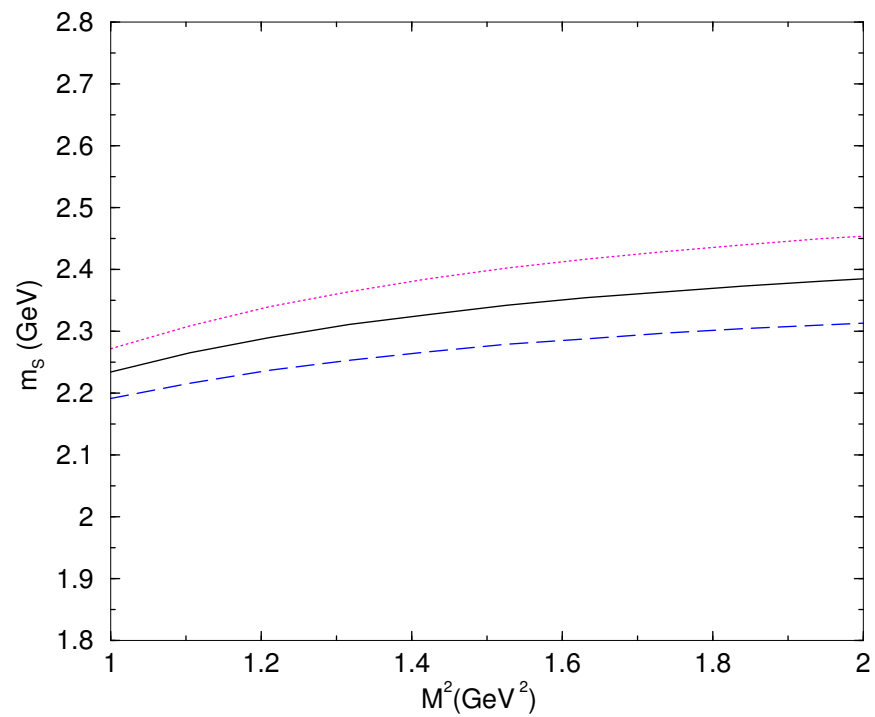
$$j_S = j_0$$

--- $\sqrt{s_0} = 2.6 \text{ GeV}$
— $\sqrt{s_0} = 2.7 \text{ GeV}$
... $\sqrt{s_0} = 2.8 \text{ GeV}$



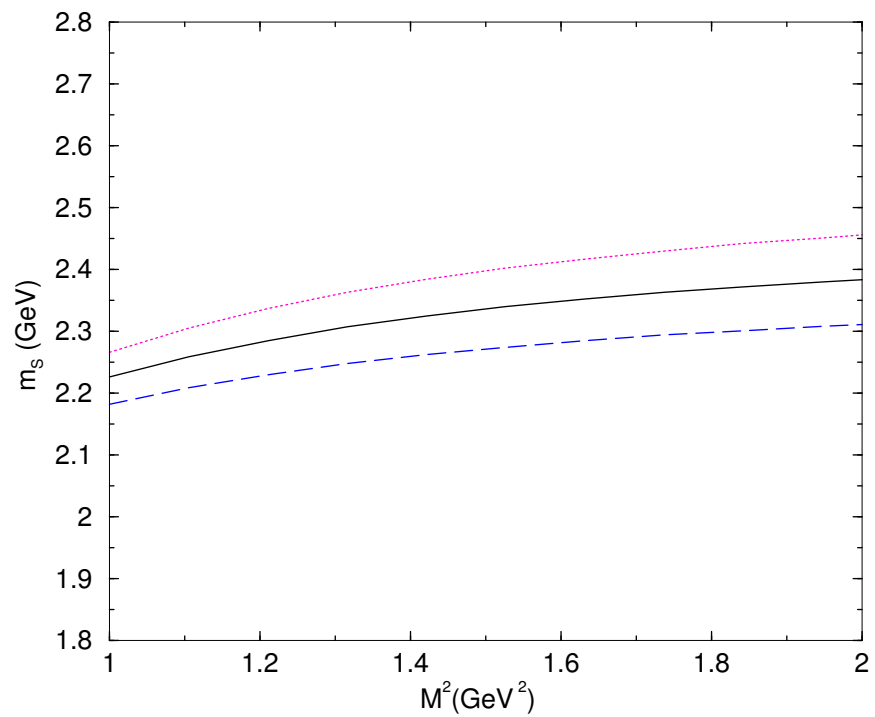
$$m_{0s} = (2.22 \pm 0.20) \text{ GeV}$$

$$j_S = j_s$$



$$m_{1s} = (2.32 \pm 0.20) \text{ GeV}$$

$$j_S = j_{ss}$$



$$m_{2s} = (2.31 \pm 0.20) \text{ GeV}$$

resonance	$D_0^{(0s)}$	$D_0^{(1s)}$	$D_0^{(2s)}$
mass (GeV)	2.22 ± 0.20	2.32 ± 0.20	2.31 ± 0.20

to be seen

$D_{sJ}^+(2317)$

$D_0^{*0}(2308)$

Width $\nearrow D_{sJ}^+(2317) \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0 \Rightarrow \Gamma < 5 \text{ MeV}$
 $\searrow (\text{Belle}) D_0^{*0}(2308) \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \Rightarrow \Gamma \sim 270 \text{ MeV}$

$$\Pi^{phen}(M^2) = 2f_S^2 m_S^8 \int_{(m_\pi + m_D)^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} \rho_{BW}(s)$$

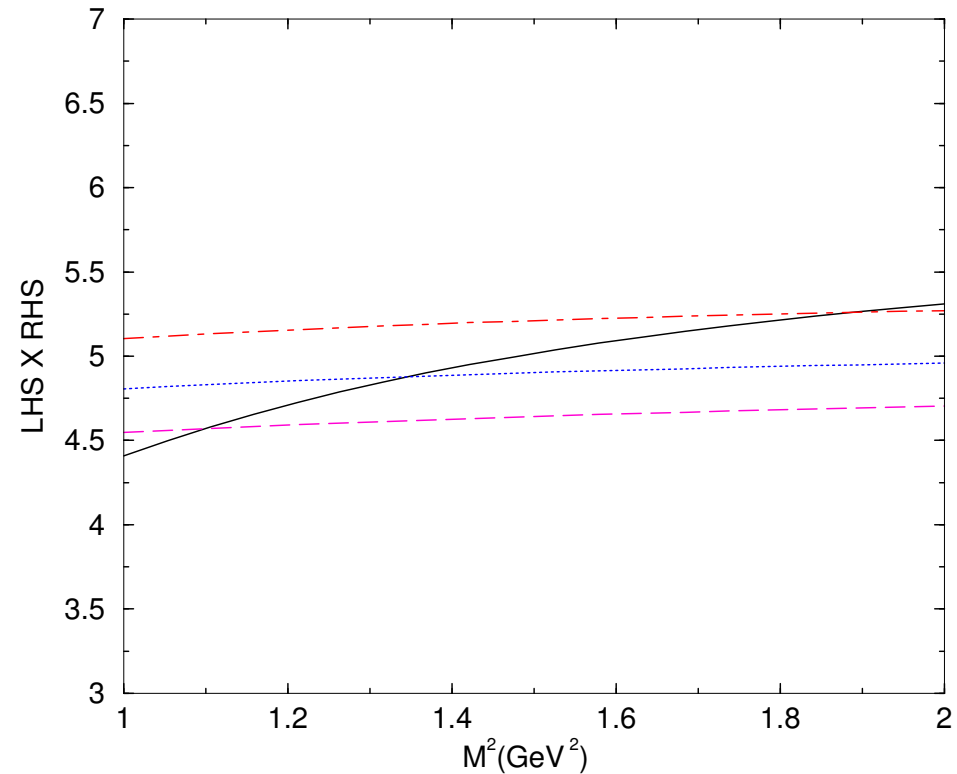
$$\rho_{BW}(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(s) m_S}{(s - m_S^2)^2 + m_S^2 \Gamma(s)^2}, \quad \Gamma(s) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{\frac{\lambda(s, m_D^2, m_\pi^2)}{\lambda(m_S, m_D^2, m_\pi^2)}} \frac{m_S^2}{s}$$

$$\lambda(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2xz - 2yz$$

$$\frac{\int_{(m_\pi+m_D)^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} s \rho_{BW}(s)}{\int_{(m_\pi+m_D)^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} \rho_{BW}(s)} = \frac{\int_{m_c^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} s \rho_S(s)}{\int_{m_c^2}^{s_0} ds e^{-s/M^2} \rho_S(s)}.$$

mass is a parameter

- - - - - $m_S = 2.2 \text{ GeV}$
 $m_S = 2.3 \text{ GeV}$
 - . - . $m_S = 2.4 \text{ GeV}$
 _____ RHS

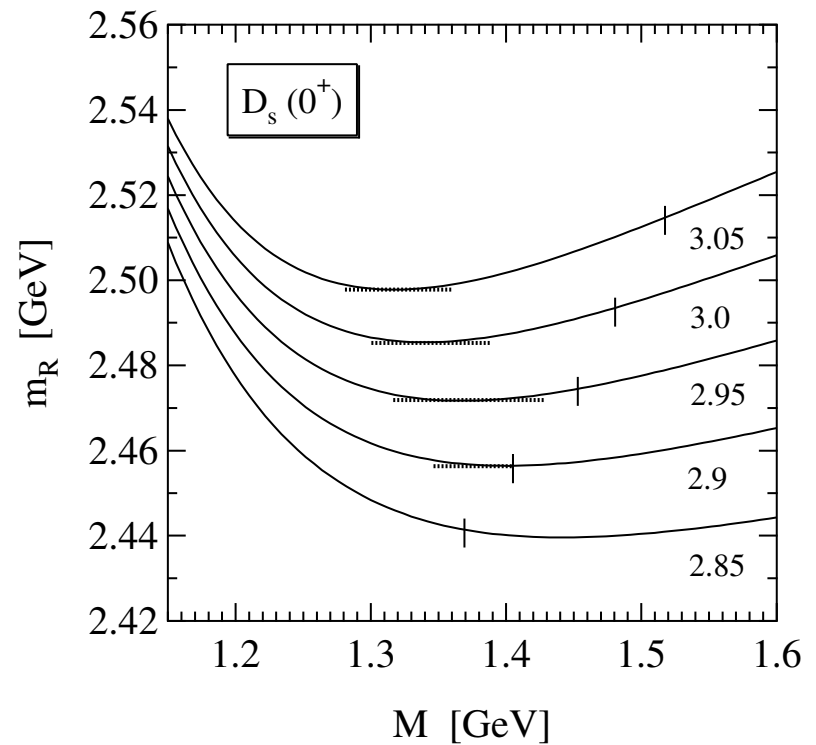
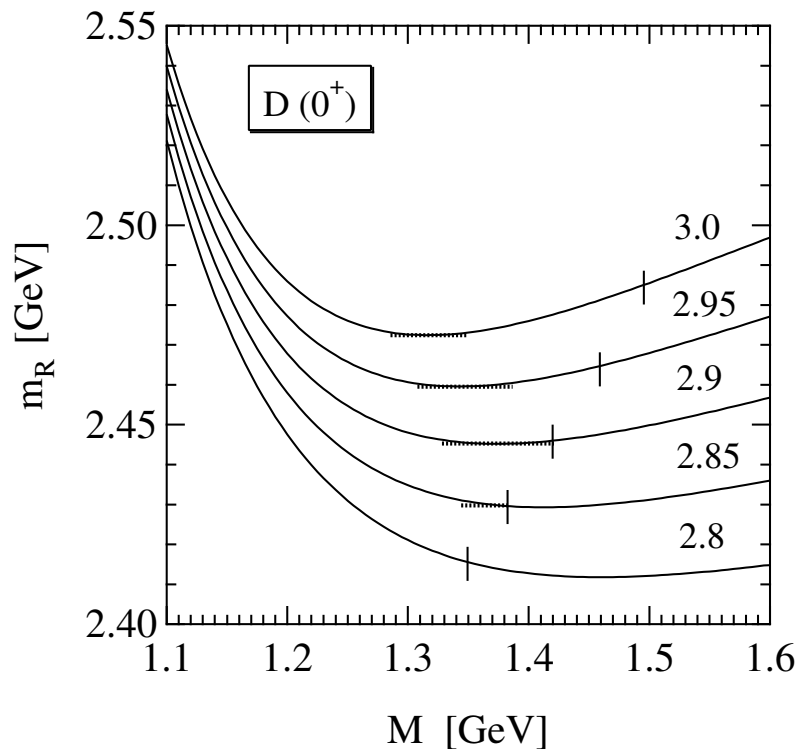


m_S compatible with 2.3 GeV

Two-quark states

Hayashigaki & Terasaki (hep-ph/0411285)

resonance	$c\bar{q}$	$c\bar{s}$
mass (GeV)	2.45 ± 0.03	2.48 ± 0.03
mass ^{exp} (GeV)	2.308 (Belle), 2.405 (FOCUS)	2.317



pseudoscalar and vector mesons compatible with experiment

Light Scalars

Decay width (diquark-antidiquark states) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \\ \kappa \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \\ f_0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \\ f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \end{array} \right.$

$$T_{\mu\nu}(p, p', q) = \int d^4x d^4y e^{i \cdot p' \cdot x} e^{iq \cdot y} \langle 0 | T \{ j_{5\mu}^{P_1}(x) j_{5\nu}^{P_2}(y) j_S^\dagger(0) \} \rangle$$

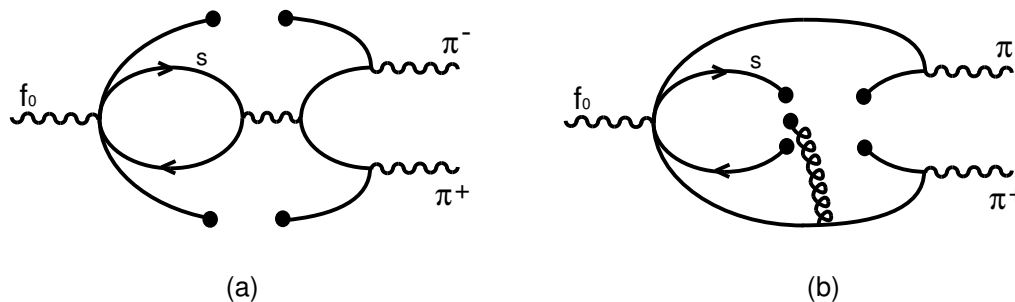
$$T_{\mu\nu}^{phen} = \frac{\sqrt{2} F_{P_1} F_{P_2} m_S^4 f_S}{(m_S^2 - p^2)(m_{P_1}^2 - p'^2)(m_{P_2}^2 - q^2)} g_{SP_1P_2} p'_\mu q_\nu + \dots$$

$$\Gamma(S \rightarrow P_1 P_2) = \frac{1}{16\pi m_S^3} (g_{SP_1P_2})^2 \sqrt{\lambda(m_S^2, m_{P_1}^2, m_{P_2}^2)}$$

vertex	$\sigma \pi^+ \pi^-$	$\kappa K^+ \pi^-$	$f_0 K^+ K^-$	$f_0 \pi^+ \pi^-$
g (GeV)	3.1 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.3	1.6 ± 0.1	0.47 ± 0.05
g^{exp} (GeV)	2.6 ± 0.2	4.5 ± 0.4		1.6 ± 0.8

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$f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ mediated by one gluon exchange



needs α_s corr.

QCD sum rule calculation:

$$\Gamma_{D_{sJ}^+(2317) \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0} \propto (\langle \bar{u}u \rangle - \langle \bar{d}d \rangle)^2 \Rightarrow \text{very small}$$

preliminary calculation: $g_{D_{sJ} D_s \pi} \sim 0.06 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow \Gamma \sim 8 \text{ KeV}$

isovector state: $\Gamma \sim 260 \text{ MeV}$

Conclusions

We have evaluated the masses of the four-quark states:
 $(cd)(\bar{u}\bar{d})$, $(cu)(\bar{d}\bar{s})$ and $(cs)(\bar{u}\bar{s})$

resonance	$D_0^{(0s)}$	$D_0^{(1s)}$	$D_0^{(2s)}$
mass (GeV)	2.22 ± 0.20	2.32 ± 0.20	2.31 ± 0.20

The masses of BABAR, $D_{sJ}^+(2317)$, and Belle, $D_0^{*0}(2308)$, resonances can be reproduced by the four-quark states $D_0^{(1s)}$ and $D_0^{(2s)}$, although the OPE convergence is not good

The observation of a new scalar charmed meson, with mass ~ 2.2 GeV, would confirm the existence of four-quark states

We interpret the FOCUS, $D_0^{*(0+)}(2405)$, resonance as a normal two-quark $(c\bar{q})$ state