

Resonance searches at HERA

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on behalf of the
H1/ZEUS Collaborations

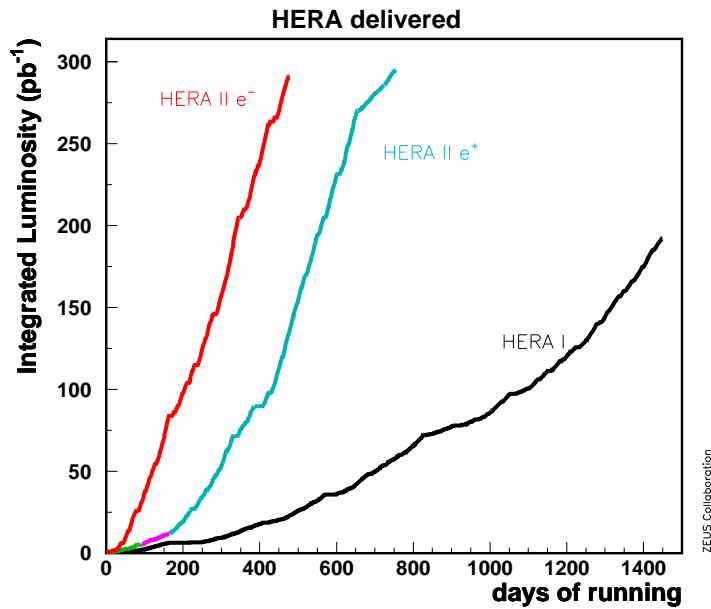
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- Glueball search in the $K_S^0 K_S^0$ system
- Charm pentaquark search in $D^* p$
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- Summary

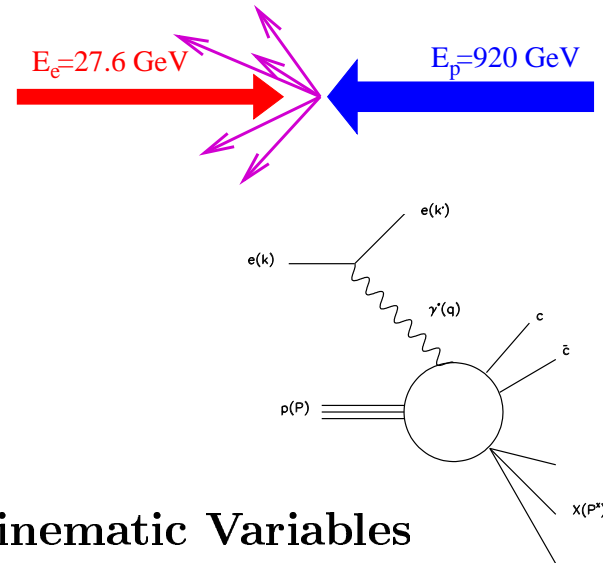
Introduction: HERA, luminosity, kinematic variables



$$e \Rightarrow 27.6 \text{ GeV} \quad \Leftarrow p \quad 820 - 920 \text{ GeV}$$

HERA I HERA II
1995-2000 2003-2007

\sqrt{s}	318 (300)	318 GeV
\mathcal{L}	$1.5 \cdot 10^{31}$	$7 \cdot 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
\mathcal{L}_{int}	~ 120	$\sim 370 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



Kinematic Variables

(Four-momentum transfer)² : $Q^2 = -q^2 = -(k - k')^2$

Bjorken-x scaling variable: $x = \frac{Q^2}{2 P \cdot q}$

Fraction of e energy transfer to p in p RF: $y = \frac{P \cdot q}{P \cdot k}$
 (γ p CMS energy)² : $W_{\gamma p}^2 = (P + q)^2 \cong 4 E_e E_p y$

Two kinematic regimes:

Deep Inelastic Scattering (DIS) $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

Scattered e visible in main detector

Photoproduction (PHP) $Q^2 < 1 \text{ GeV}^2$; $\langle Q^2 \rangle \approx 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$

No scattered e in main detector \Rightarrow quasi-real photon

Motivation for glueball search in the $K_S^0 K_S^0$ system

- The Standard Model (SM) describes hadrons via partons (mainly quarks)
- Mesons are usually described by spin-parity (J^P) multiplets of $q\bar{q}$
- The SM allows mesons with gluons, e.g. glueballs (gg) or hybrids ($q\bar{q}g$)
- Scalar meson sector ($J^{PC} = 0^{++}$) has too many established $I = 0$ states:
 $f_0(980)$, $f_0(1370)$, $f_0(1500)$, $f_0(1710)$
Only two can fit into the $q\bar{q}$ nonet
- Lattice calculations predict that lightest glueball has $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$
and mass in range $1550 - 1750$ MeV
- It can mix with $q\bar{q}$ $I = 0$ states close in mass to the scalar meson nonet
- Chiral symmetry predicts that the glueball decays predominantly to $s\bar{s}$
- The BES e^+e^- experiment observes a ratio $\pi\pi/K\bar{K} \approx 0.41$ for $f_0(1710)$

$\Rightarrow f_0(1710)$ is a possible glueball candidate

The $K_S^0 K_S^0$ system couples to $J^{PC} = 0^{++}, 2^{++}, 4^{++}, \dots$ (Bose symmetry)

$\Rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$ is a good place to search for the lowest lying 0^{++} glueball

$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$ results

The exclusive reaction $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$ was studied by L3 at LEP and TASSO at PETRA
L3(Phys.Lett.B501,173,2001) saw 3 peaks attributed to $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$, $f_2'(1525)$ and $f_0(1710)$

The tensor meson $f_2'(1525)$ is dominant; $f_0(1710)$ signal ≈ 4 s.d.
 Maximum likelihood fit with 3 BW functions

	$f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$	$f_2'(1525)$	$f_0(1710)$
Mass (MeV)	1239 ± 6	1523 ± 6	1767 ± 14
Width (MeV)	78 ± 19	100 ± 15	187 ± 60
Events	123 ± 22	331 ± 37	221 ± 55

TASSO (Phys.Lett.B121,216,1983): $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow K^+ K^-, K_S^0 K_S^0$

Strong $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$ enhancement in $m(K^+ K^-)$

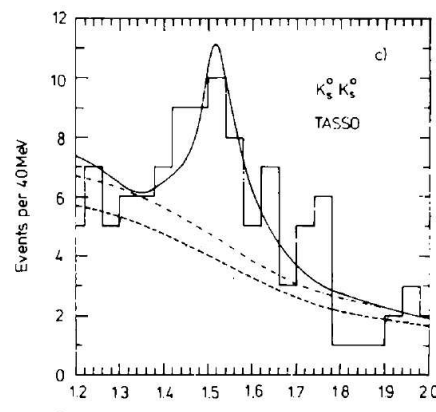
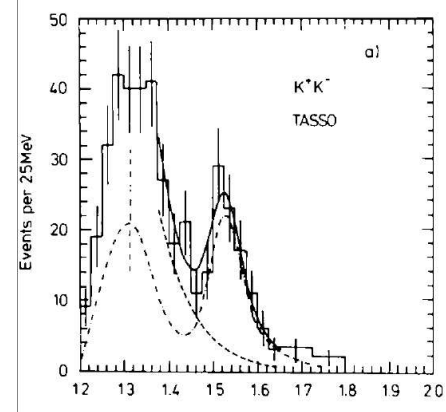
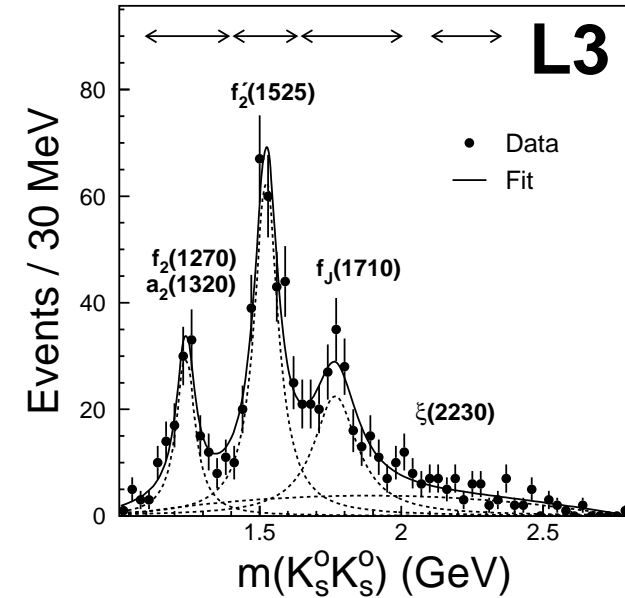
No $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$ in $m(K_S^0 K_S^0)$; $f_2'(1525)$ in both spectra

Results interpreted by interference effects
 between 3 $J^{PC} = 2^{++}$ states:

$$C_1 \cdot BW(f_2(1270)) \pm C_2 \cdot BW(a_2(1320)) \\ + C_3 \cdot BW(f_2'(1525))$$

According to SU(3), 2nd term
 sign = + for $K^+ K^-$; sign = - for $K_S^0 K_S^0$

Faiman et al., Phys.Lett.B59,269 (1975)



ZEUS $K_S^0 K_S^0$ analysis

Full **PHP+DIS** data ($\approx 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$) $e^\pm p \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 + X$ PRL 101,112003 (2008)

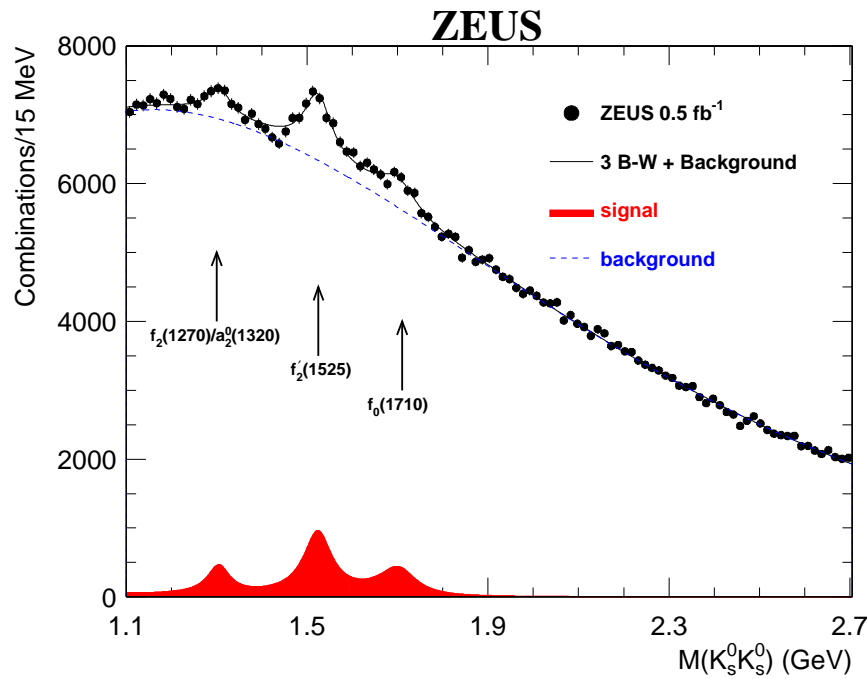
Clean K^0 signal in $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$ distribution for events with $\geq 2K_S^0$ candidates

K^0 signal window for $M(K_S^0 K_S^0)$ analysis: 481 – 515 MeV

($\approx 672,000$ $K_S^0 K_S^0$ pairs)

Fit $m(K_S^0 K_S^0)$ to incoherent sum of 3 resonances $f_2/a_2, f_2', f_0(1710)$:

$F(m) = C_R \left(\frac{M_R \Gamma_R}{(M_R^2 - m^2)^2 + M_R^2 \Gamma_R^2} \right)$ and smooth background



$U(m) = m^A \exp(-Bm)$; A, B free parameters

C_R = Amplitude of resonance R

M_R = Mass of resonance R

Γ_R = Variable width of resonance R

$m = K_S^0 K_S^0$ invariant mass

$\chi^2/ndf = 96/95$

Bad fit without $f_0(1710) \Rightarrow f_0(1710)$ required

Dip between f_2/a_2 and f_2' not reproduced

$m(K_S^0 K_S^0)$ fitting of coherent 2^{++} states

	$f_2(1270)$	$a_2(1320)$	$f_2'(1525)$
Isospin I	0	1	0
Quark content	$(u\bar{u} + d\bar{d})/\sqrt{2}$	$(u\bar{u} - d\bar{d})/\sqrt{2}$	$s\bar{s}$
Charge factor	$(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3})\frac{1}{2}$	$(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3})\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$
Amplitude ratio	$C_1 = 5$	$C_2 = -3$	$C_3 = 2$

⇒ Fit the $m(K_S^0 K_S^0)$ spectra as in TASSO

Assume: SU(3) symmetry

Direct coupling of 2^{++} states to exchanged photon

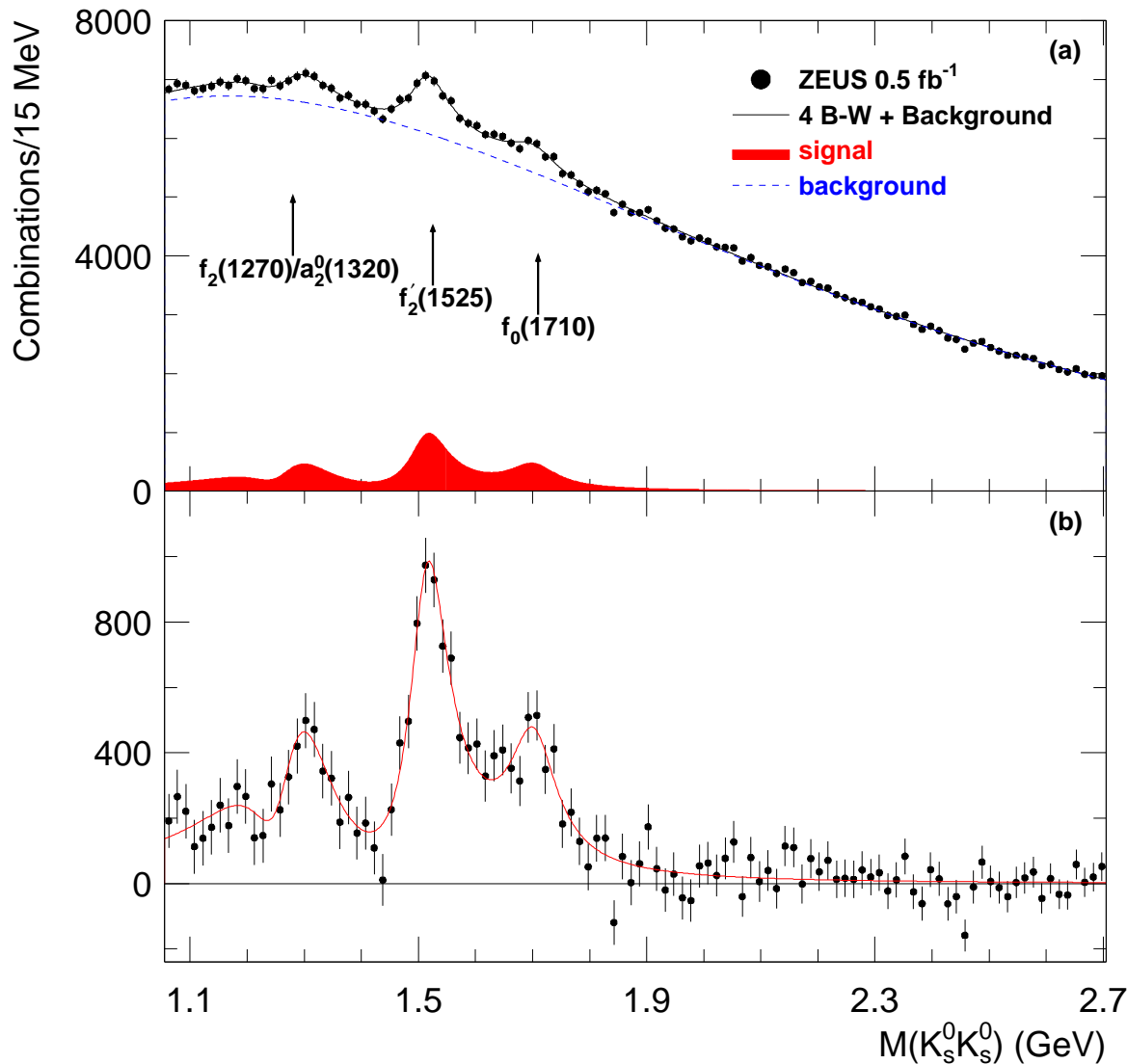
$$F(m) = a[5 \cdot BW(f_2(1270)) - 3 \cdot BW(a_2(1320)) + 2 \cdot BW(f_2'(1525))]^2 + b[BW(f_0(1710))]^2 + c \cdot \text{background}$$

a,b,c are free parameters

BW is a relativistic BW amplitude: $BW(R) = \frac{M_R \sqrt{\Gamma_R}}{M_R^2 - m^2 - i M_R \Gamma_R}$

$K_S^0 K_S^0$ mass distribution + interference fit

ZEUS



M, Γ of all resonances - free parameters in the fit.

Bottom plot: background subtracted $M(K_S^0 K_S^0)$ spectrum with fitted BW functions.

Good fit $\chi^2/ndf = 86/97$

Peak around 1.3 GeV suppressed due to destructive interference between $f_2(1270)$ and $a_2(1320)$.

Dip between $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$ and $f_2'(1525)$ is well reproduced.

No. of fitted $f_0(1710)$ events:

$4058 \pm 820 \approx 5\sigma$ significance

Fit without $f_0(1710)$ strongly

disfavoured $\chi^2/ndf = 162/97$

Table of fit results

Fit	No interference		Interference		PDG 2007 Values	
χ^2/ndf	96/95		86/97			
in MeV	Mass	Width	Mass	Width	Mass	Width
$f_2(1270)$	1304 ± 6	61 ± 11	1268 ± 10	176 ± 17	1275.4 ± 1.1	$185.2^{+3.1}_{-2.5}$
$a_2^0(1320)$			1257 ± 9	114 ± 14	1318.3 ± 0.6	107 ± 5
$f_2'(1525)$	$1523 \pm 3^{+2}_{-8}$	$71 \pm 5^{+17}_{-2}$	$1512 \pm 3^{+1.4}_{-0.5}$	$83 \pm 9^{+5}_{-4}$	1525 ± 5	73^{+6}_{-5}
$f_0(1710)$	$1692 \pm 6^{+9}_{-3}$	$125 \pm 12^{+19}_{-32}$	$1701 \pm 5^{+9}_{-2}$	$100 \pm 24^{+7}_{-22}$	1724 ± 7	137 ± 8

Incoherent fit yields narrow width for $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$: 61 ± 11 MeV

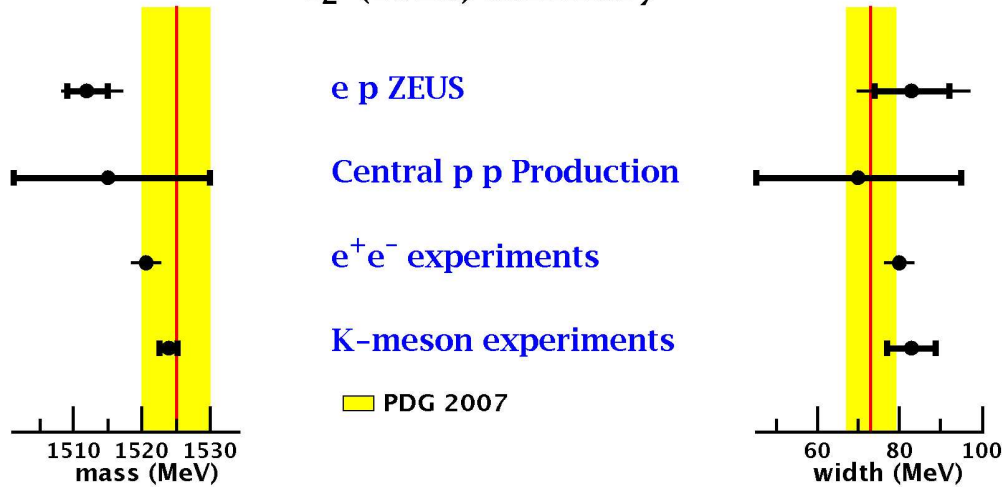
Similar to the L3 incoherent fit: $\Gamma(f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)) = 78 \pm 19$ MeV

For fit with interference:

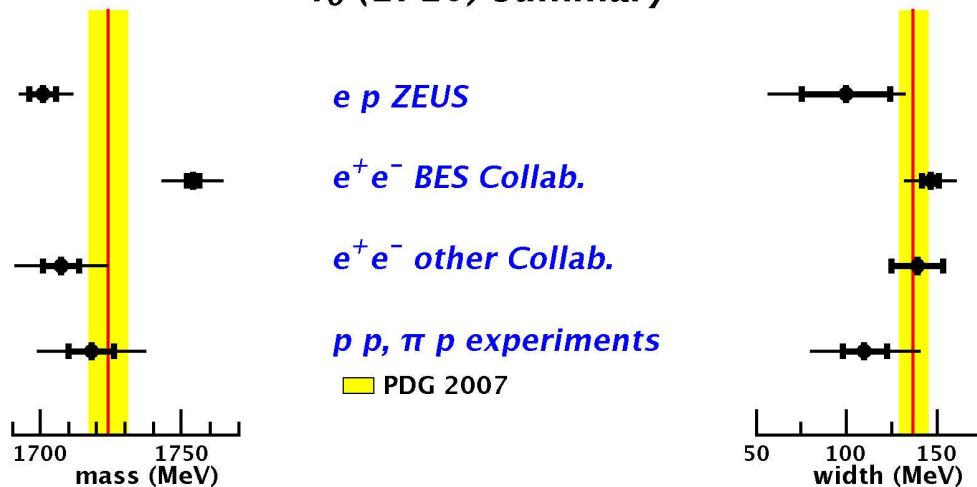
- $a_2(1320)$ **mass** below PDG value. Similar shift, attributed to destructive $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$ interference, seen by Faiman et al.
- **Widths** of all observed resonances close to PDG values
- $f_2'(1525), f_0(1710)$ masses below PDG; uncertainties compatible with PDG
- One of the best $f_0(1710)$ reported signals: 4058 ± 820 events ≈ 5 s.d.
- All resonances observed in DIS sample (much smaller than PHP one)

Compilation of $f_2'(1525)$ and $f_0(1710)$ mass and width values

$f_2'(1525)$ summary



$f_0(1710)$ summary



$f_0(1710)$ mass in BES experiment

seen in quarkonium decays:

J/ψ or $\psi(2S) \rightarrow (\gamma \text{ or } \omega) + f_0(1710)$

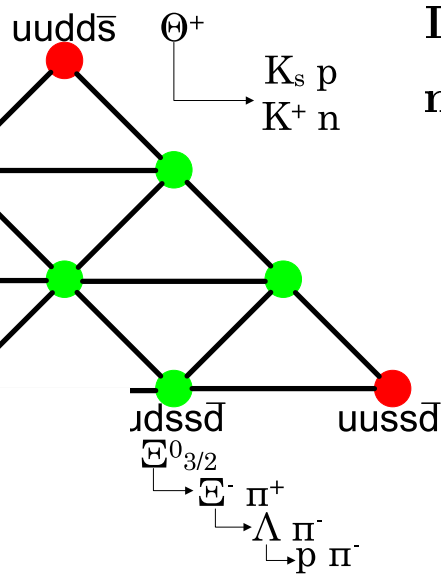
significantly above other experiments

including older J/ψ radiative decays

\Rightarrow More than one state (?)

Charm pentaquark search in D^*p

$M_{\Theta} \approx 1530 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma_{\Theta} < 15 \text{ MeV}$



Diakonov et al. predicted in 1997 from Chiral Soliton model exotic $5q$ baryon anti-Decuplet

$\Theta^+(1530)$ cannot be made of qqq as required by the naive quark model

QCD does not forbid 5-quark states such as $uudd\bar{s}$

Since 2003 Θ^+ signals reported by several experiments

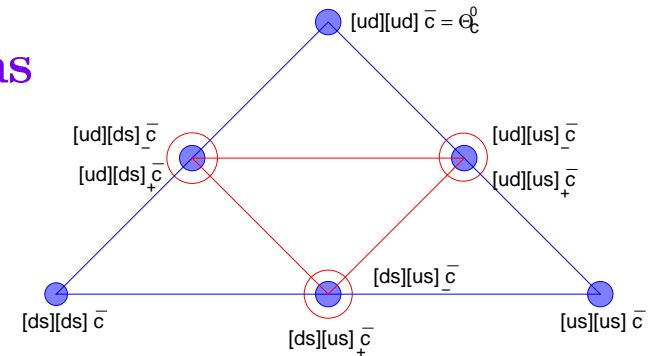
If $\Theta^+ = uudd\bar{s}$ exists, heavy pentaquarks, such as $\Theta_c^0 = uudd\bar{c}$ should also exist

Jaffe-Wilczek and Wu-Ma predicted $M(\Theta_c^0) \approx 2.7 \text{ GeV}$
 \Rightarrow too light to decay to D mesons

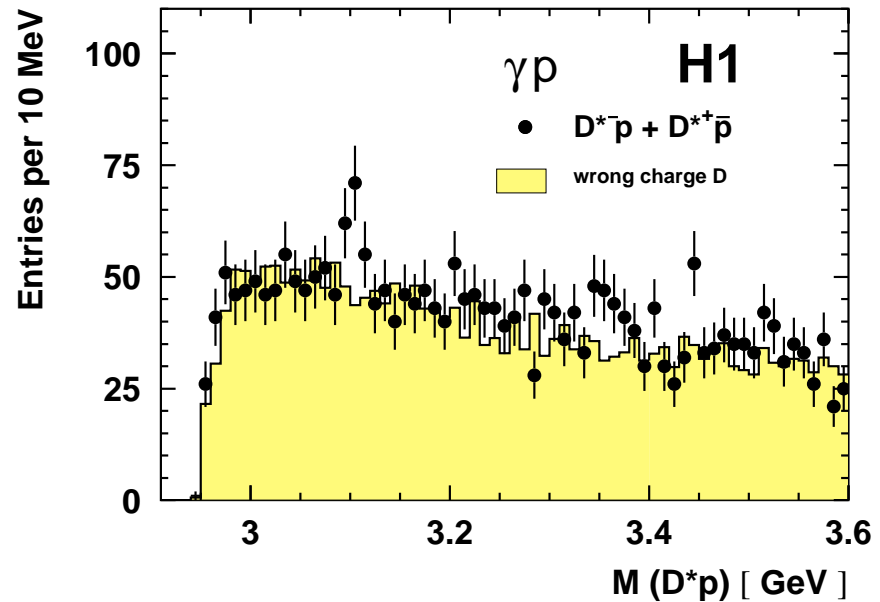
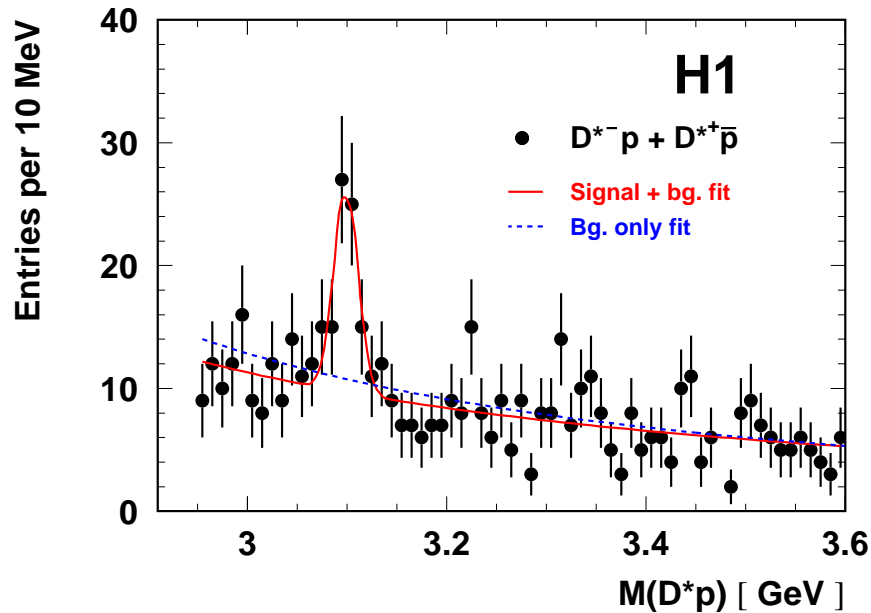
Karliner-Lipkin and Cheung predicted $M(\Theta_c^0) \approx 2.9 - 3.0 \text{ GeV}$
 $\Rightarrow \Theta_c^0$ can decay to D^-p (+c.c.)

If $M(\Theta_c^0) > M(D^{*\pm}) + M(p) = 2.95 \text{ GeV}$, Θ_c^0 can decay to $D^{*-}p$ (+c.c.)

H1 and ZEUS at HERA searched for Θ_c^0 signal in $M(D^{*-}p)$ (+c.c.) spectra, where $D^{*-} \rightarrow D^0\pi_s^-$ (+c.c.)



H1 observation of Θ_c^0 at HERA I



In a DIS HERA I sample of ≈ 3400 $D^{*\pm}$ H1 saw a narrow resonance in $M(D^{*-}p)$ (+c.c.) in the D^0 decay mode $D^0 \rightarrow K^\mp \pi^\pm$ at a mass $M = 3099 \pm 3(stat.) \pm 5(syst.)$ MeV A. Aktas et al., Phys. Lett. B 588, 17 (2004)

The measured Gaussian width $12 \pm 3(stat.)$ MeV is compatible with experimental resolution

The signal consists of 50.6 ± 11.2 events

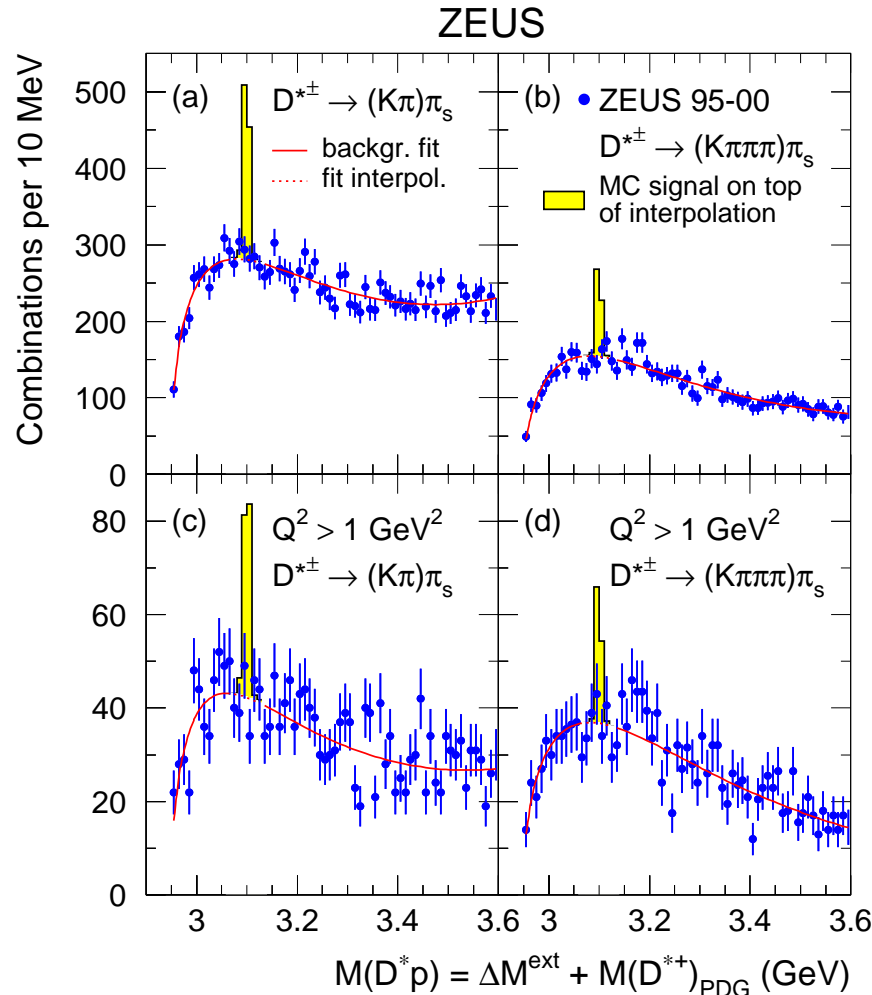
“roughly 1% of the total D^* production rate”

Signal (with large background) also seen in a photoproduction sample with \approx same ratio to D^*

ZEUS search for Θ_c^0 at HERA I

$$M(D^*p) = M(K\pi\pi_s p) - M(K\pi\pi_s) + M(D^{*+})_{\text{PDG}} \quad \text{Eur.Phys.J C38,29(2004)}$$

$$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+(\approx 42,700 D^{*\pm}) \quad D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-(\approx 19,900 D^{*\pm})$$



Yellow histograms are MC Θ_c^0 signals normalized to $\Theta_c^0/D^* = 1\%$ after H1 on top of a background fit (solid curves)

95% C.L. upper limits on $R(\Theta_c^0 \rightarrow D^*p/D^*)$ calculated in D^*p window 3.07-3.13 GeV.

A visible rate of $R = 1\%$ is excluded by 9 s.d. (5 s.d) for the full (DIS) sample.

$R < 0.23\%$ ($< 0.35\%$) for full (DIS) sample.

Acceptance-corrected limits: $< 0.37\%$ ($< 0.51\%$) for full (DIS) sample.

$f(c \rightarrow \Theta_c^0) \cdot B_{\Theta_c^0 \rightarrow D^*p} < 0.16\%$ ($< 0.19\%$) for the full (DIS) combined sample

New H1 prel. Θ_c^0 search at HERA II (2008)

H1 excess in $M(D^*p)$ not confirmed by other experiments

- ZEUS: ≈ 63000 D^* (≈ 13500 in DIS)
- BaBar: > 750000 D^* in B decays
- CDF: 540000 D^* in $p\bar{p}$ collisions
- ALEPH: ≈ 5000 D^* in Z decays
- FOCUS: ≈ 35000 D^* in γBeO collisions

Full HERA II data, 348 pb^{-1} , DIS events

$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm \rightarrow K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^\pm$ 15576 ± 194 D^*

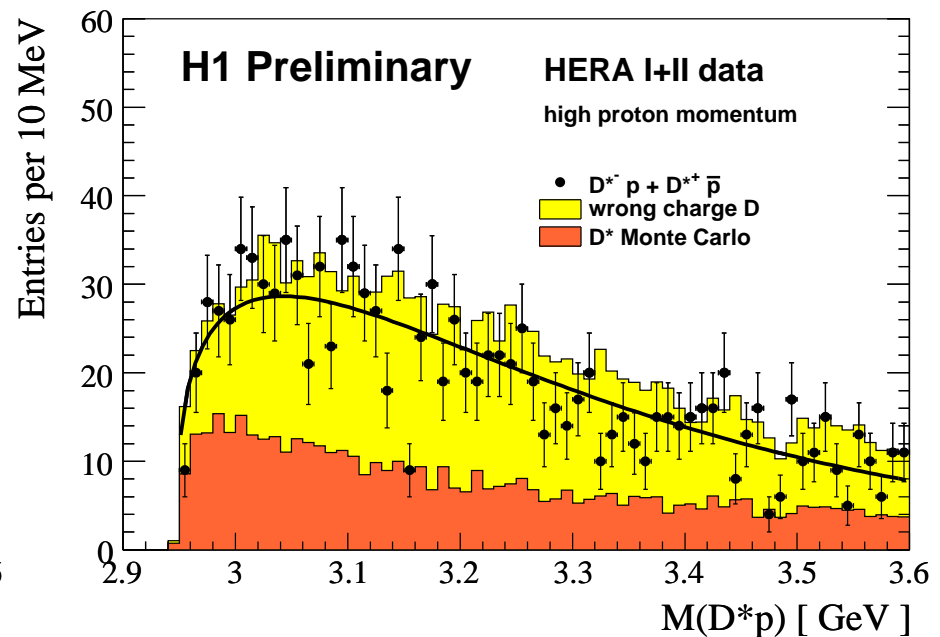
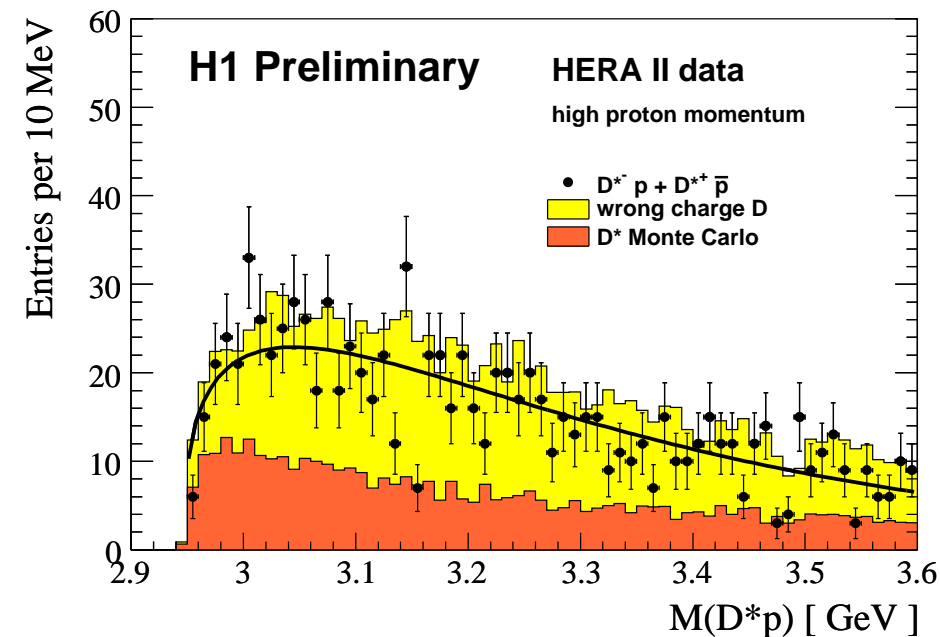
No D^*p peak around 3.1 GeV

D^* MC + wrong charge D describe data

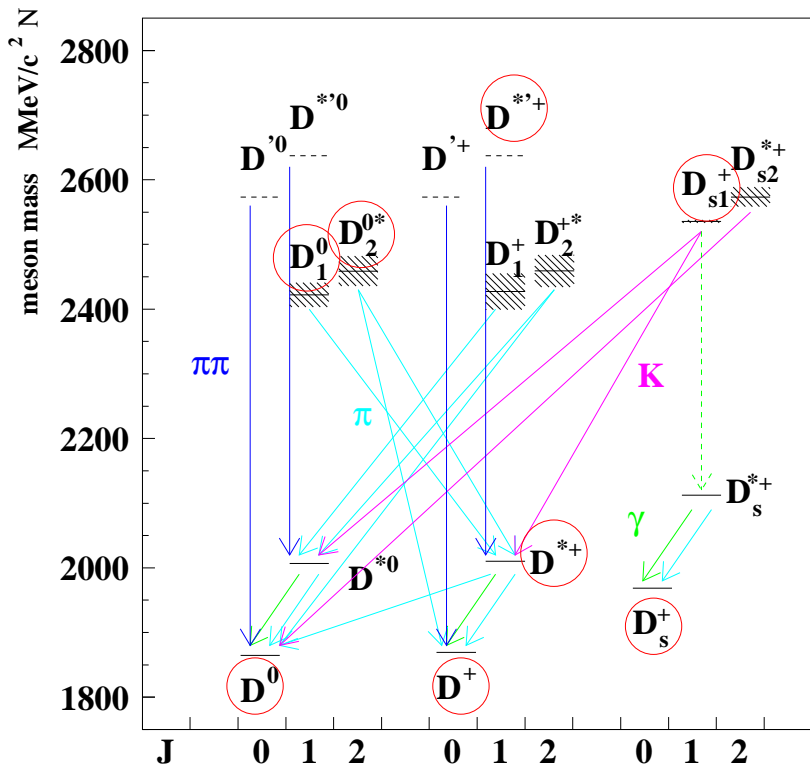
95% CL limit $N(D^*p)/N(D^*) < 0.1\%$

$\approx 1\%$ in HERA I

No signal for sum of HERA I + II data



Excited charm and charm-strange mesons



Large charm production cross section at HERA
allows to search for excited charm states
Ground state charm mesons (D, D^*) well established

Look for orbitally excited states:

$$D_1(2420)^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\pi^\mp \quad J^P = 1^+$$

$$D_2^*(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\pi^\mp \quad J^P = 2^{++}$$

$$D_2^*(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^\pm\pi^\mp$$

$J^P = 1^+$ state cannot decay to $D\pi$

$$D_{s1}(2536)^\pm \rightarrow D^{*\pm}K_s^0, D^{*0}K^\pm \quad J^P = 1^+$$

Search for radially excited states:

$$D^{*'}(2640)^\pm \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\pi^+\pi^- \quad (\text{DELPHI}) \quad J^P = 1^- ?$$

ZEUS HERA I 1995 - 2000 (126 pb^{-1}) DIS + PHP events

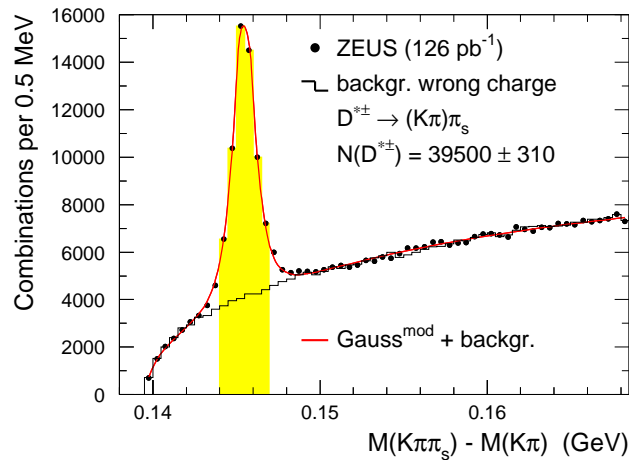
Eur.Phys.J C60,25(2009)

Ground state charm mesons

$$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi_s^\pm$$

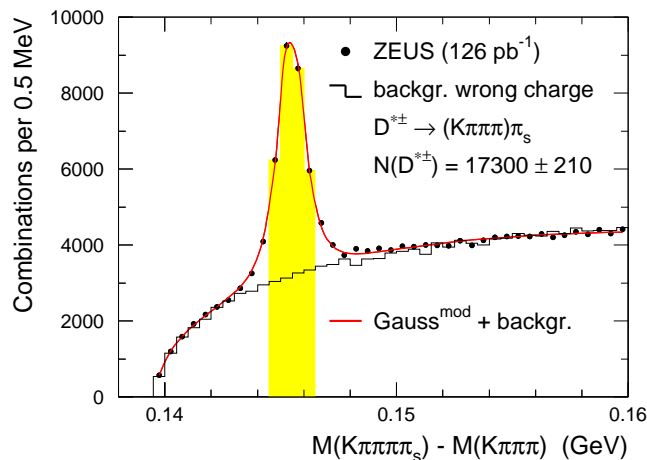
$$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ + \text{c.c.}$$

$$\Delta M \quad 39,500 \text{ } D^*$$



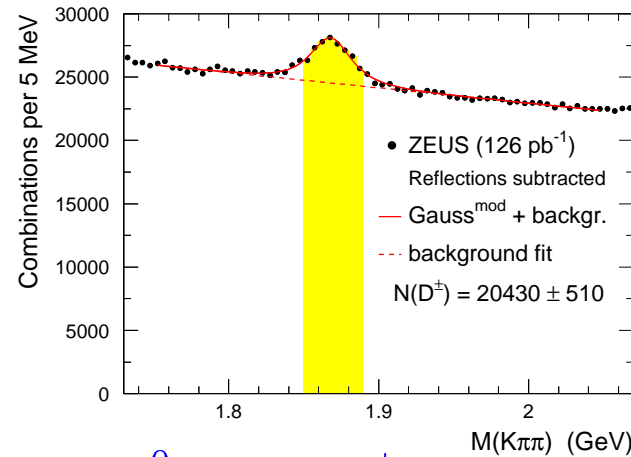
$$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- + \text{c.c.}$$

$$\Delta M \quad 17,300 \text{ } D^*$$



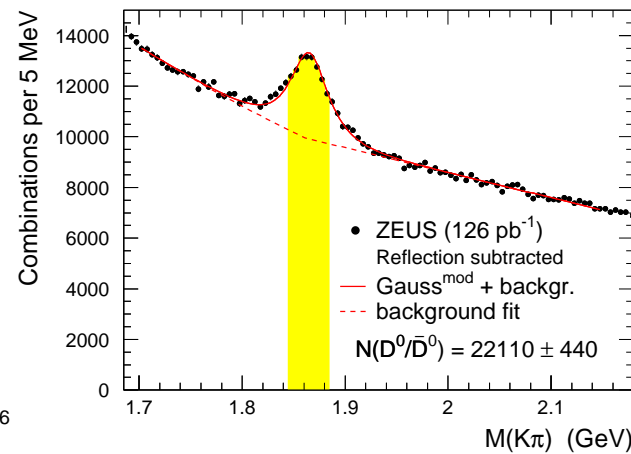
$$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ + \text{c.c.}$$

$$20,430 \text{ } D^+$$



$$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ + \text{c.c.}$$

$$22,110 \text{ } D^0$$



Solid curves: fits to sum of modified Gaussian + background

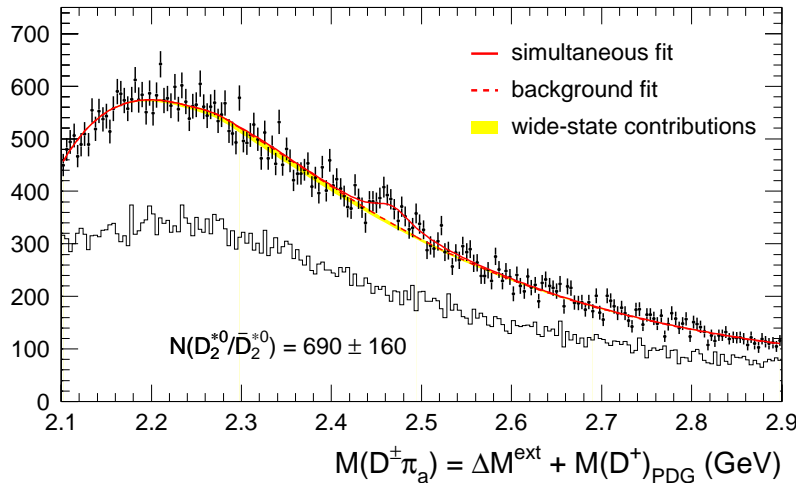
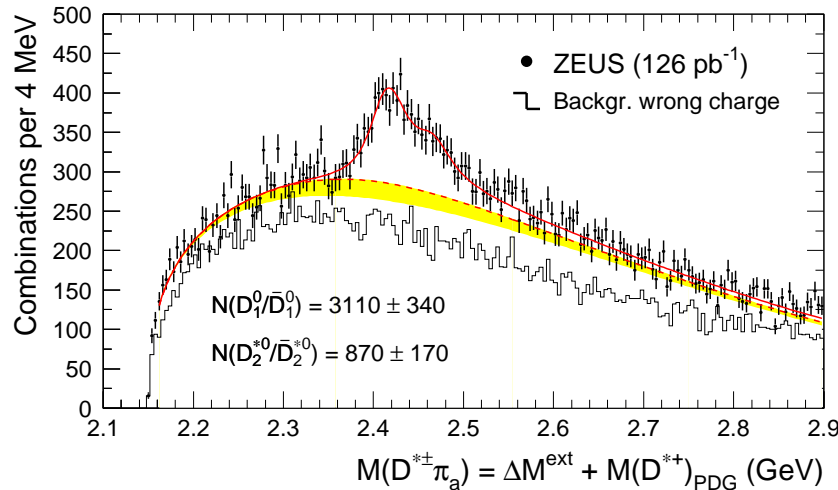
$$Gauss^{mod} \sim \exp(-0.5x^{1+\frac{1}{(1+0.5x)}})$$

Histograms: ΔM distributions for wrong-charge combinations

Yellow bands: ranges used for excited charm mesons analysis

$$D_1(2420)^0, D_2^{*0}(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\pi^\mp, D^\pm\pi^\mp$$

Combine $D^{*\pm}/D^\pm$ with π_e^\mp



Plot $\Delta M^{ext} + M(D^{*\pm})_{PDG}$ (dots)

$$\Delta M^{ext} = M(K\pi\pi_s\pi_e) - M(K\pi\pi_s)$$

$$p_T(D^{*\pm}) > 1.35 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(D^{*\pm})| < 1.6$$

or: $\Delta M^{ext} = M(K\pi\pi\pi\pi_s\pi_e) - M(K\pi\pi\pi\pi_s)$

$$p_T(D^{*\pm}) > 2.80 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(D^{*\pm})| < 1.6$$

Difficult to separate D_1^0/D_2^{*0}

Plot $\Delta M^{ext} + M(D^\pm)_{PDG}$ (dots)

$$\Delta M^{ext} = M(K\pi\pi\pi_e) - M(K\pi\pi)$$

$$p_T(D^{*\pm}) > 2.80 \text{ GeV}, |\eta(D^{*\pm})| < 1.6$$

As expected, only D_2^{*0} is seen

Solid curves: Simultaneous fit

Dashed curves: Background contribution

Histograms: Wrong-charge combinations

$D_1(2420)^0, D_2^*(2460)^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\pi^\mp$ in helicity bins

$\Delta M^{ext} + M(D^{*\pm})_{PDG}$ in 4 helicity $|\cos(\alpha)|$ intervals:

$$dN/d\cos\alpha \approx 1 + h\cos^2\alpha$$

α is angle between π_e and π_s momenta in D^* rest frame

h is helicity parameter $h = 3 (-1)$ predicted for pure D-wave $D_1^0 (D_2^{*0})$

D_1^0 contribution increases with $|\cos(\alpha)|$

dominates for $|\cos\alpha| > 0.75$

Solid curves: Simultaneous fit to 4 helicity $M(D^{*\pm}\pi^\mp)$ regions and $M(D^\pm\pi^\mp)$ histogram

Dashed curves: Background contribution

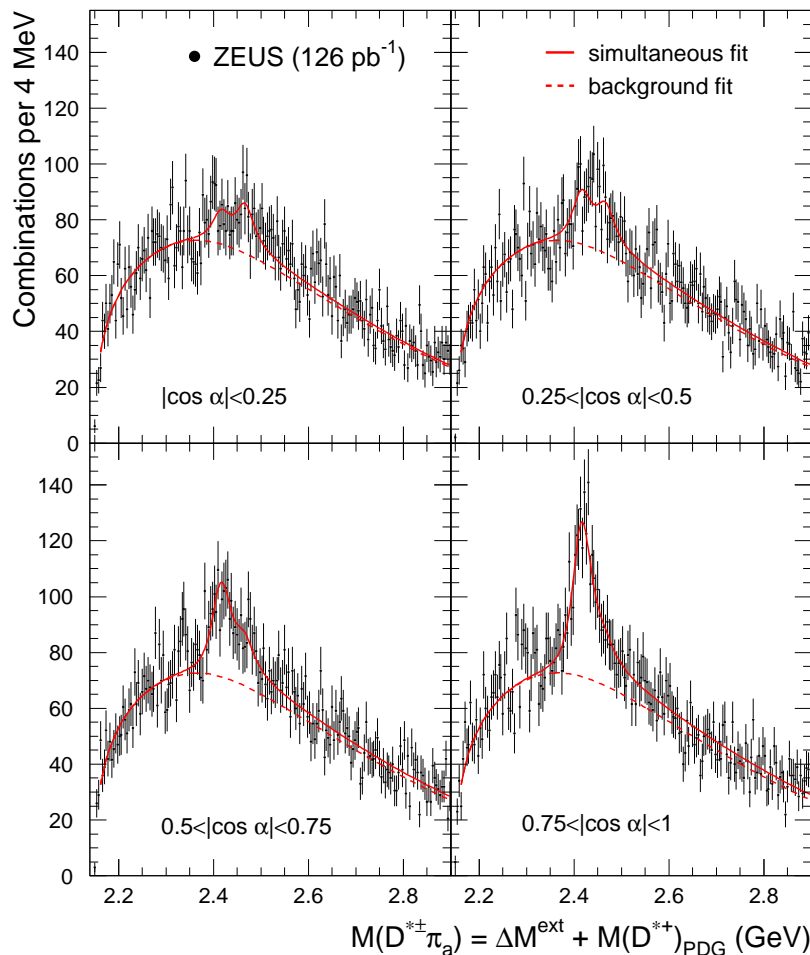
Data described well with 15 free parameters: signal yields, masses, D_1^0 width and helicity

Fitted masses agree with PDG

$$\Gamma(D_1^0) = 53.2 \pm 7.2_{-4.9}^{+3.3} \text{ MeV} (PDG : 20.4 \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV})$$

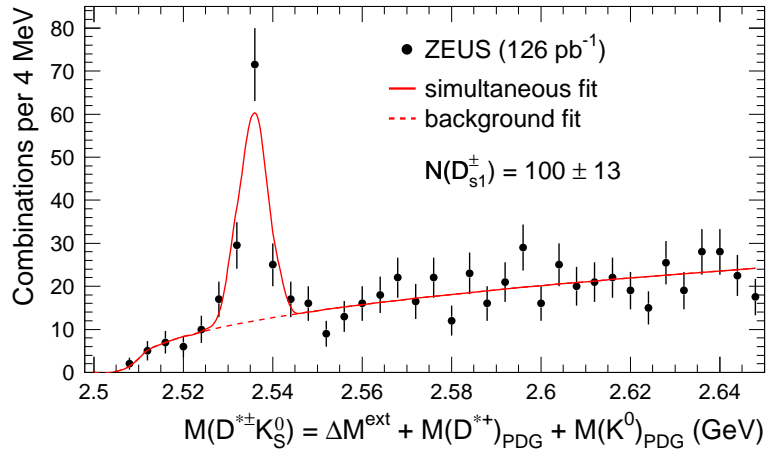
$$h(D_1^0) = 5.9_{-1.7}^{+3.0}(\text{stat.})_{-1.0}^{+2.4}(\text{syst.}) \quad (\text{CLEO: } 2.74_{-0.93}^{+1.40})$$

Roughly consistent with pure D-wave ($h=3$)



$$D_{s1}(2536)^\pm \rightarrow D^{*\pm} K_s^0, D^{*0} K^\pm$$

Combine $D^{*\pm}$ with reconstructed $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$

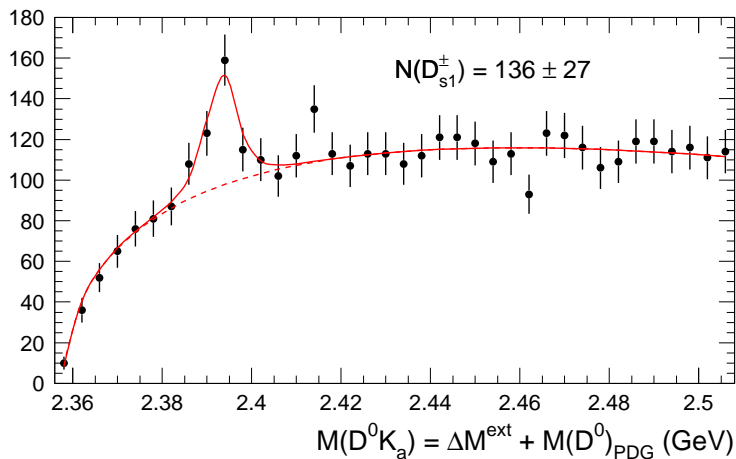


Plot $\Delta M^{ext} + M(D^{*\pm})_{PDG} + M(K^0)_{PDG}$

$$\Delta M^{ext} = M(K\pi\pi_s\pi^+\pi^-) - M(K\pi\pi_s) - M(\pi^+\pi^-) \text{ or}$$

$$\Delta M^{ext} = M(K\pi\pi\pi\pi_s\pi^+\pi^-) - M(K\pi\pi\pi\pi_s) - M(\pi^+\pi^-)$$

Clear $D_{s1}(2536)^\pm$ signal



Plot $\Delta M^{ext} + M(D^0)_{PDG}$

$$\Delta M^{ext} = M(K\pi K^\pm) - M(K\pi)$$

Signal is feed-down from $D_{s1}^+ \rightarrow D^{*0} K^+$

with $D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0, D^0 \gamma$ shifted down by 142 MeV

Solid curves: simultaneous unbinned likelihood fit

Dashed curves: background contribution

Fitted D_{s1} helicity parameter: $h(D_{s1}) = -0.74_{-0.17}^{+0.23}(stat.)_{-0.05}^{+0.06}(syst.)$

Inconsistent with pure 1^+ D-wave (h=3)

Barely consistent with pure 1^+ S-wave (h=0) \rightarrow Significant S-D mixing

S-D wave mixing for D_1^0 and D_{s1}

For S-D wave mixing: $dN/d\cos\alpha \approx r + (1-r)(1+3\cos^2\alpha)/2 + \sqrt{(2r(1-r))}\cos\phi(1-3\cos^2\alpha)$

$r = \Gamma_S/(\Gamma_S + \Gamma_D)$; $\Gamma_{S/D}$ is the S/D wave partial width

ϕ is relative phase between 2 amplitudes $\Rightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{(3-h)/(3+h)-r}{2\sqrt{(2r(1-r))}}$

$\cos\phi$ vs. r for ZEUS, CLEO BELLE:

$D_1(2420)^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}\pi^-$ decay

Marginal overlap between ZEUS/CLEO ranges

BELLE consistent with pure D-wave

ZEUS favours negative $\cos\phi$ and possible $S-D$ mixing

Different environment; connection to larger width (?)

$D_{s1}(2536)^+ \rightarrow D^{*+}K_S^0$ decay

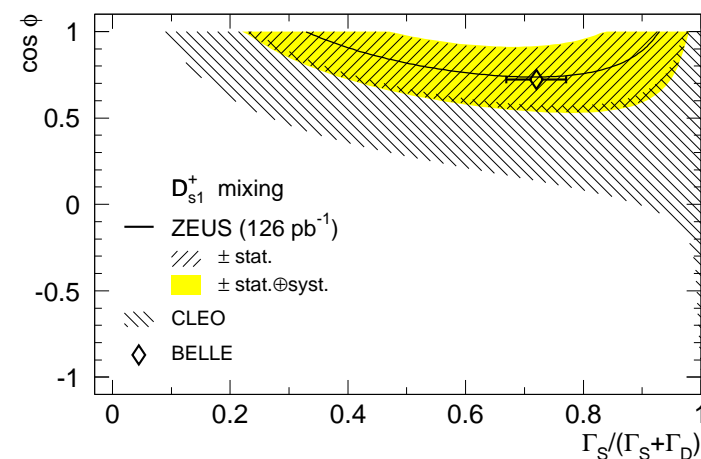
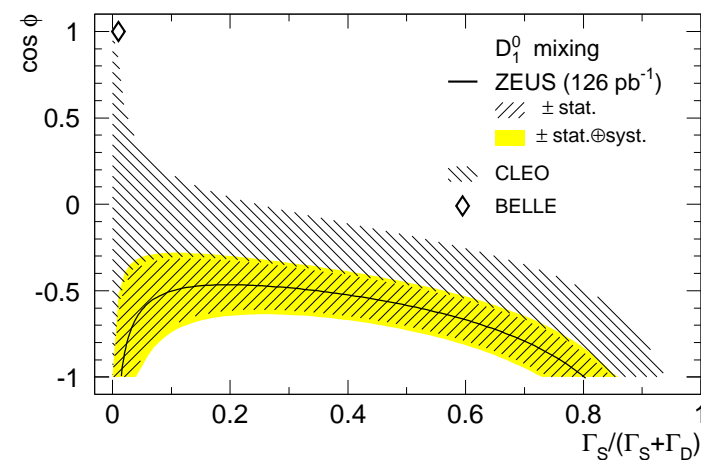
ZEUS range agrees nicely with BELLE

not inconsistent with CLEO: $h(D_{s1}) = -0.23^{+0.40}_{-0.32}$

Significant $S-D$ mixing required

Can be due to recently discovered $D_{s1}(2460)$

with $J^P = 1^+$



Branching ratios and fragmentation fractions

Using $f(c \rightarrow D^{*+})$, $f(c \rightarrow D^+)$ previously measured by ZEUS:

$$\frac{B_{D_2^{*0} \rightarrow D^+ \pi^-}}{B_{D_2^{*0} \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^-}} = 2.8 \pm 0.8(\text{stat.})_{-0.6}^{+0.5}(\text{syst.}) \quad 2.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ (PDG)}$$

$$\frac{B_{D_{s1}^+ \rightarrow D^{*0} K^+}}{B_{D_{s1}^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} K^0}} = 2.3 \pm 0.6(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.3(\text{syst.}) \quad 1.27 \pm 0.21 \text{ (PDG)}$$

Assuming I-spin conservation for D_1^0, D_2^{*0} and $B_{D_{s1}^+ \rightarrow D^{*+} K^0} + B_{D_{s1}^+ \rightarrow D^{*0} K^+} = 1$ yields fragmentation functions and strangeness suppression of excited D mesons

$$f(c \rightarrow D_{s1}^+)/f(c \rightarrow D_1^0) = 0.31 \pm 0.06_{-0.04}^{+0.05}$$

	$f(c \rightarrow D_1^0)[\%]$	$f(c \rightarrow D_2^{*0})[\%]$	$f(c \rightarrow D_{s1}^+)[\%]$
ZEUS	$3.5 \pm 0.4_{-0.6}^{+0.4}$	$3.8 \pm 0.7_{-0.6}^{+0.5}$	$1.11 \pm 0.16_{-0.10}^{+0.08}$
OPAL	2.1 ± 0.8	5.2 ± 2.6	$1.6 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3$
ALEPH			$0.94 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.07$

\Rightarrow Frag. fractions for excited D mesons in ep and e^+e^- consistent

DELPHI saw a narrow peak in $D^{*\pm}\pi^+\pi^-$ at 2637 MeV; attributed to radially excited $D^{*'}$

No signal seen in ZEUS. Upper limit: $f(c \rightarrow D^{*'+}) \cdot B_{D^{*'+} \rightarrow D^{*+}\pi^+\pi^-} < 0.4\%$ (95% C.L)

Limit stronger than OPAL (0.9%)

Summary

- ZEUS observed 3 enhancements in $M(K_S^0 K_S^0)$ corresponding to $f_2(1270)/a_2(1320)$, $f_2'(1525)$, $f_0(1710)$

Good fit by using interference between 2^{++} states as predicted by SU(3)
 $f_0(1710)$ seen with 5σ significance; mass consistent with $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$ glueball
 $f_0(1710)$ unlikely a pure glueball if same as in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$ (TASSO, L3)

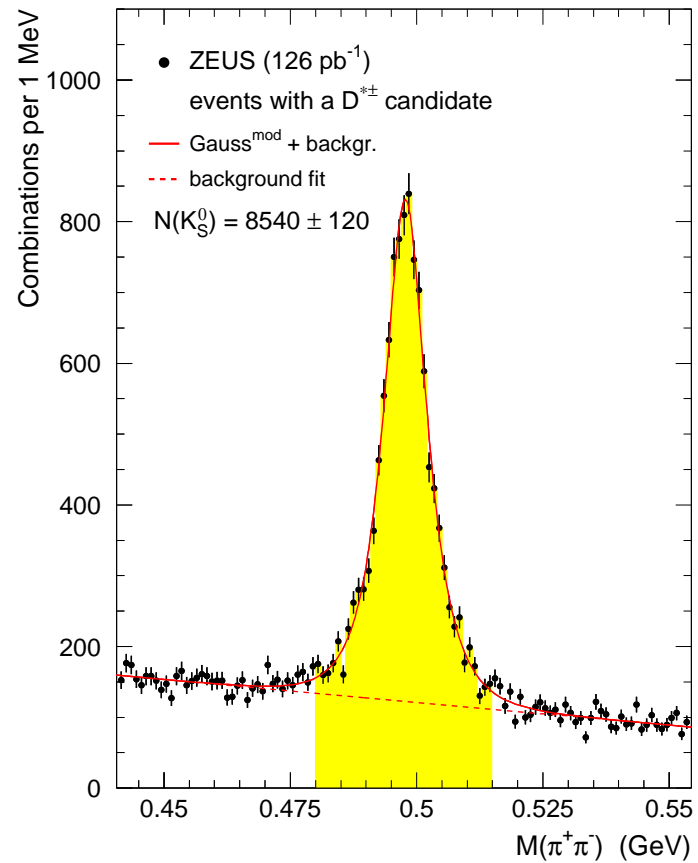
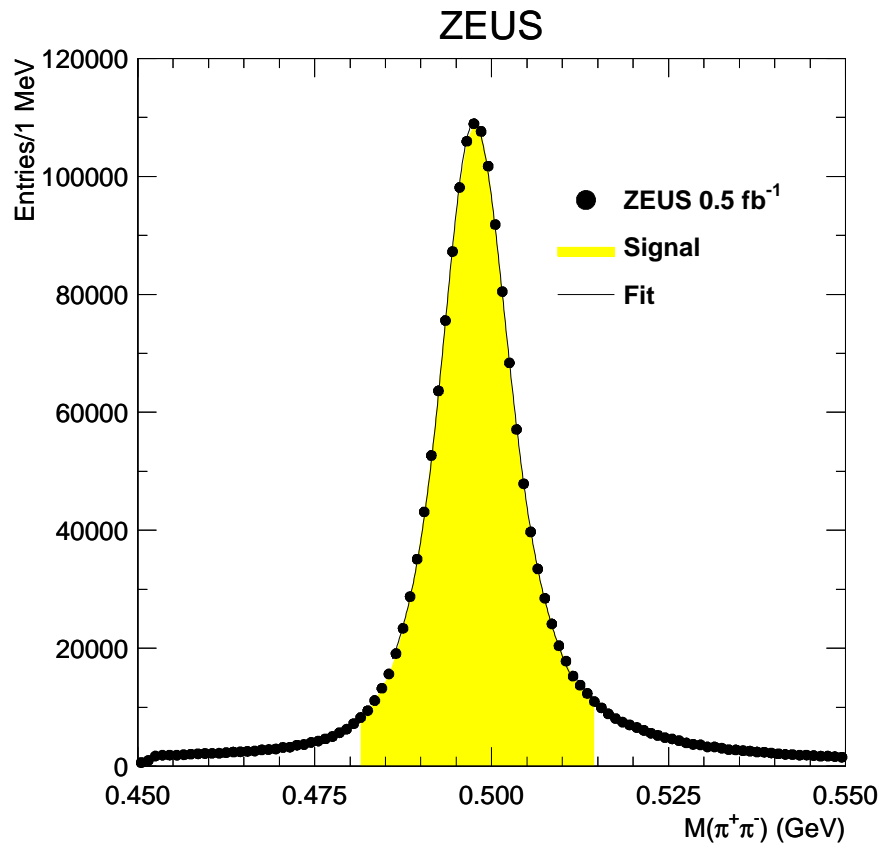
- H1 saw narrow $\Theta_c^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm} p^\mp$ signal at ≈ 3.1 GeV from ≈ 3400 $D^{*\pm}$
 No structure seen in ZEUS (PHP + DIS) from 62,600 D^*

ZEUS 95% C.L.: $R((\Theta_c^0 \rightarrow D^* p)/D^*) < 0.23\%$

With higher statistics - no H1 Θ_c^0 signal: $N(D^* p)/N(D^*) < 0.1\%$ (95% C.L.)
 $\Rightarrow \Theta_c^0$ pentaquark at 3.1 GeV is ruled out

- Sizeable production of excited D mesons at ZEUS ($D_1^0, D_2^{*0}, D_{s1}^+$)
 D_1^0 width is significantly above PDG (Larger S-wave admixture ?)
 Frag. fractions of excited D mesons as in $e^+e^- \Rightarrow$ charm frag. universality
 D_{s1}^+ helicity consistent with BELLE and suggests significant S-D mixing
 $f(c \rightarrow D^{*'+}) \cdot B_{D^{*'+} \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^+ \pi^-} < 0.4\%$ (95% C.L.)

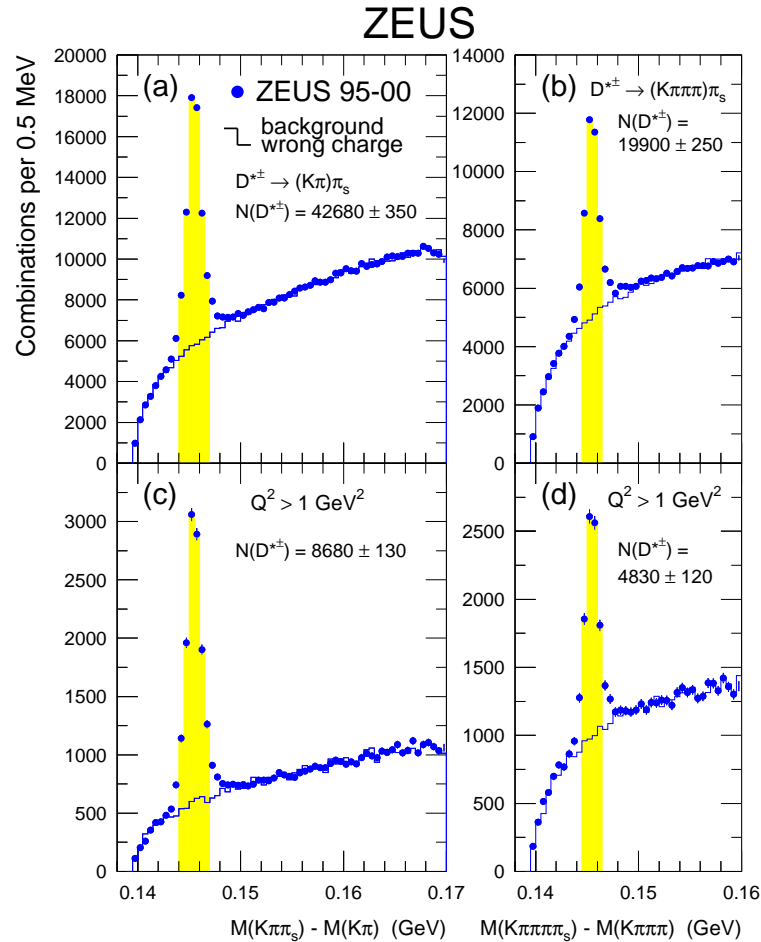
Backup: K_S^0 signal in $K_S^0 K_S^0$ and D_{s1} analyses



Backup: ZEUS search for the $\Theta_c^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm} p^\mp$ pentaquark

ZEUS HERA-I data (126.5 pb⁻¹) Eur. Phys. J. C38 (2004) 29

$$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi_s^\pm \quad \Delta M = M(D^{*\pm}) - M(D^0) \sim m_\pi$$



$$P_T(D^{*\pm}) > 1.35 \text{ GeV}, \quad |\eta(D^{*\pm})| < 1.6$$

Clean D^* signals in 2 D^0 decay modes

$$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+; \quad D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \quad (+ \text{ c.c. })$$

Θ_c^0 searched for with D^* 's from
yellow bands $N(D^{*\pm}) \approx 62,600$

For the DIS sub-sample $Q^2 > 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

$$N(D^{*\pm}) \approx 13,500 \quad (\times 4 \text{ of H1 sample})$$

dE/dx calibrated with tagged $p(\bar{p})$ from Λ 's

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(\ln(dE/dx) - \ln(dE/dx)_{\text{expected}})^2}{\sigma_{\ln(dE/dx)}^2}$$

$p(\bar{p})$ candidates with $P_T > 0.15 \text{ GeV}$ selected by
 $\text{Prob}(\chi^2)_p > 0.15$; $A(\text{Prob}(\chi^2)_p > 0.15) = 85.0 \pm 0.1\%$

Two strategies for p-selection:

- 1) **Low- P_p** : $\text{Prob}(\chi^2)_p > 0.15$; $P < 1.35 \text{ GeV}$; $dE/dx > 1.3$ (Clean p's from dE/dx)
- 2) **High- P_p** : $\text{Prob}(\chi^2)_p > 0.15$; $P > 2 \text{ GeV}$ (Nicer H1 signal without dE/dx cut)

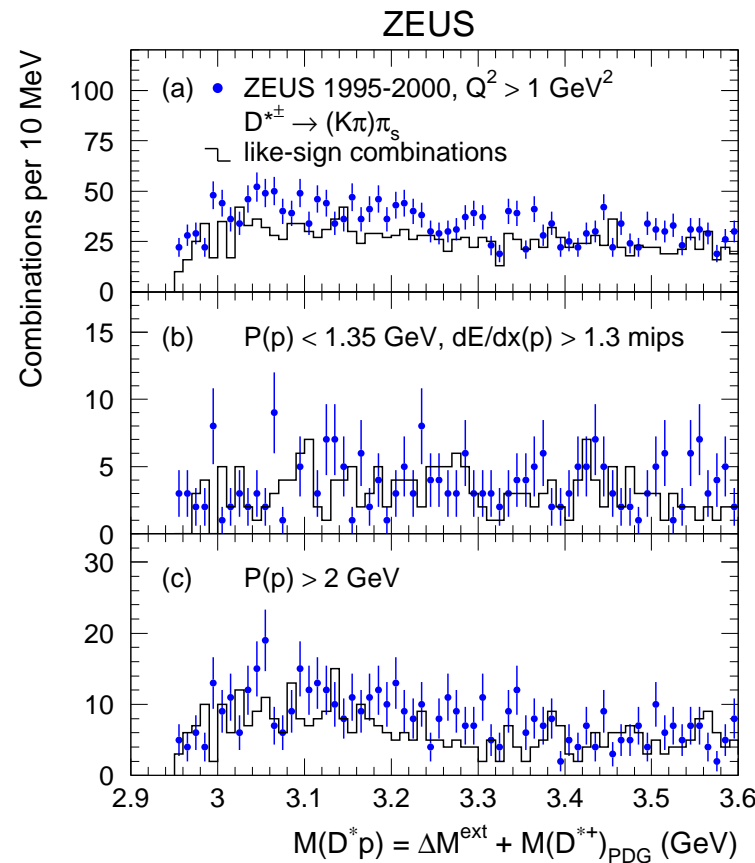
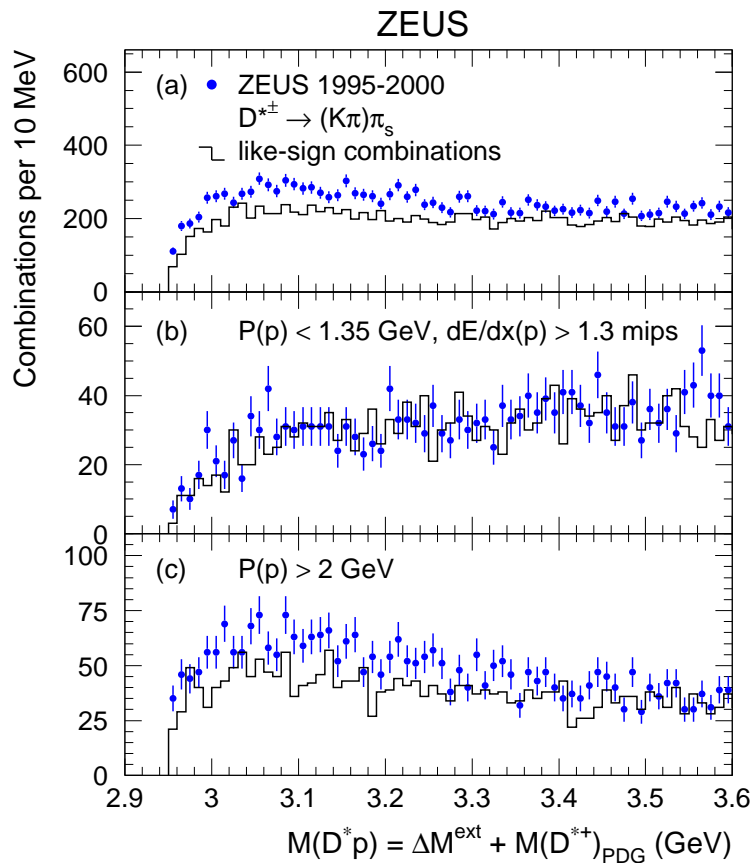
Backup: ZEUS $M(D^*p)$ spectra for the $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ channel

$$M(D^*p) = M(K\pi\pi_s p) - M(K\pi\pi_s) + M(D^{*+})_{\text{PDG}}$$

$M(D^*p)$ resolution at ≈ 3.1 GeV is ≈ 4 MeV

full sample

DIS sample



All protons

Low- P_p

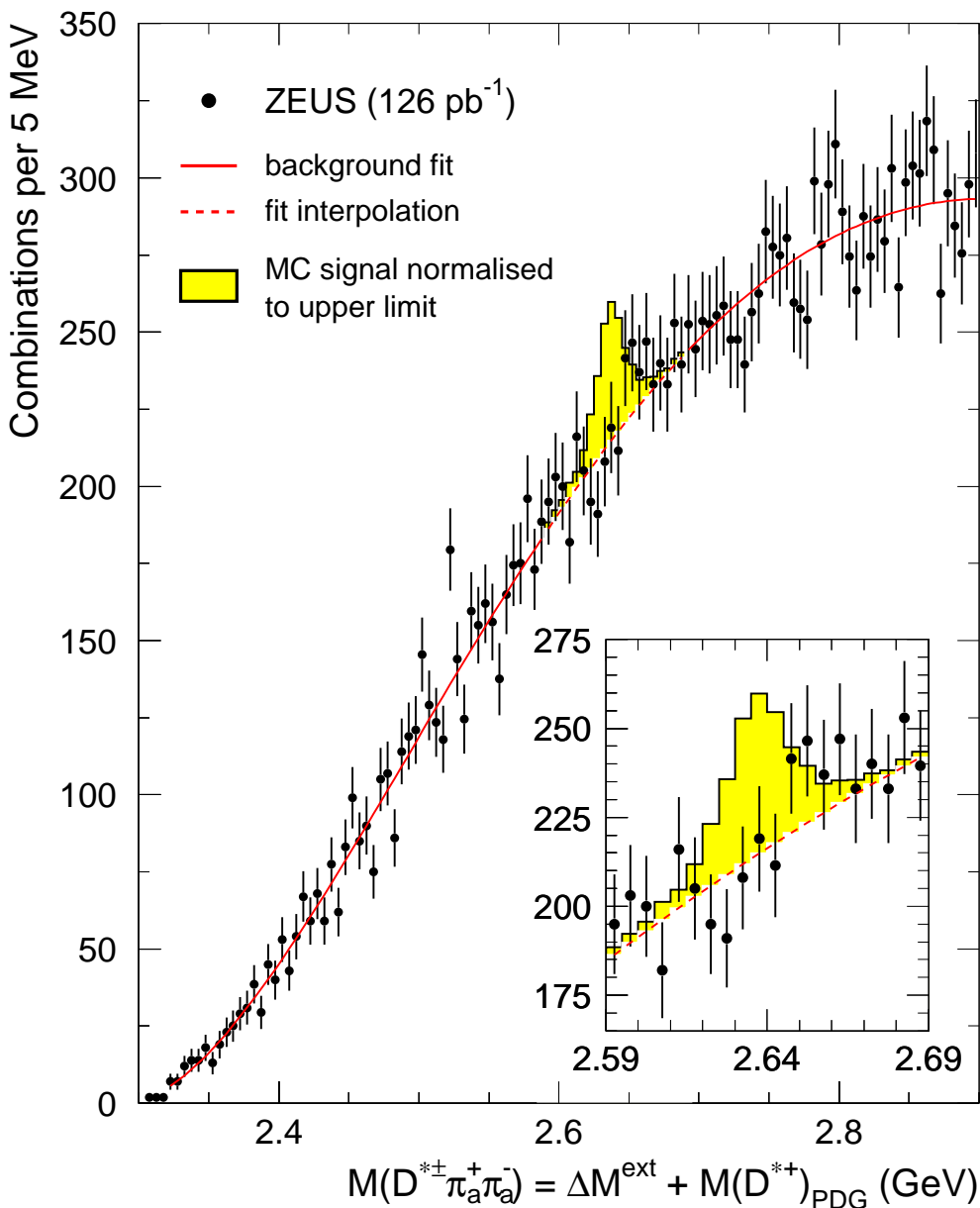
High- P_p

Histograms are $M(D^{*\pm}p^\pm)$ like-sign combinations

No evidence for a signal at 3.1 GeV (also in the $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ mode)

$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ analysis repeated with very similar cuts to H1 \Rightarrow no signal

Backup: Search for radially excited $D^{*\prime\pm} \rightarrow D^{*\pm} \pi^+ \pi^-$ meson



$$\Delta M^{\text{ext}} = M(K\pi\pi_s\pi_a^+\pi_a^-) - M(K\pi\pi_s) \quad \text{or}$$

$$\Delta M^{\text{ext}} = M(K\pi\pi\pi\pi_s\pi_a^+\pi_a^-) - M(K\pi\pi\pi\pi_s)$$

no DELPHI's or other signals

$$N(D^{*\pm}\pi^+\pi^-)_{2.59-2.69} = 104 \pm 83$$

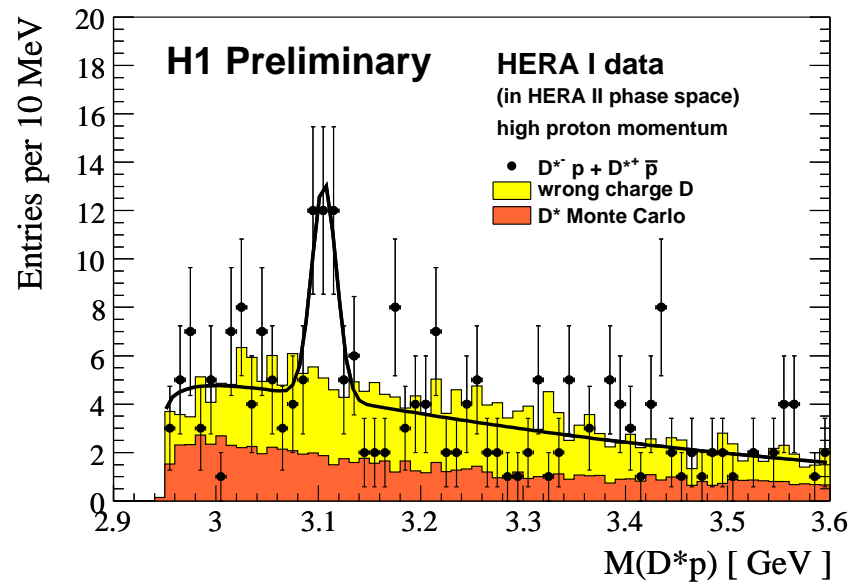
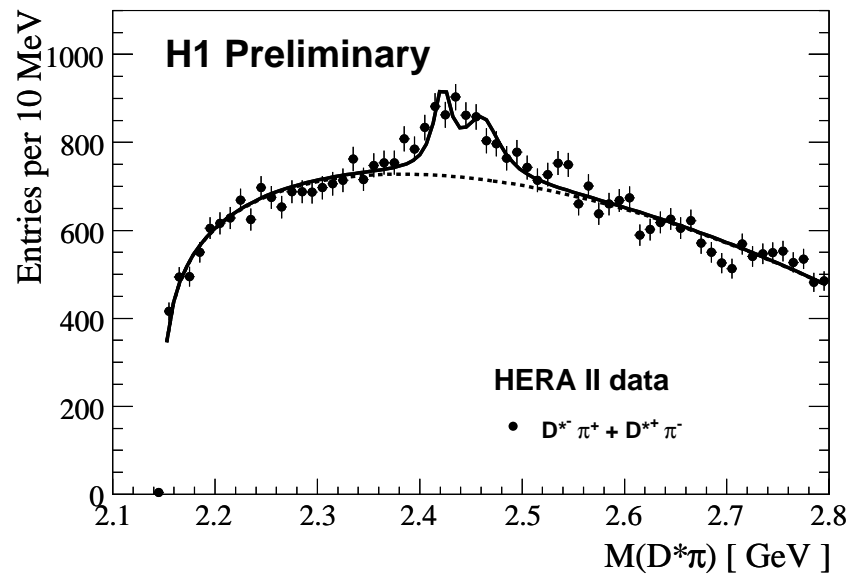
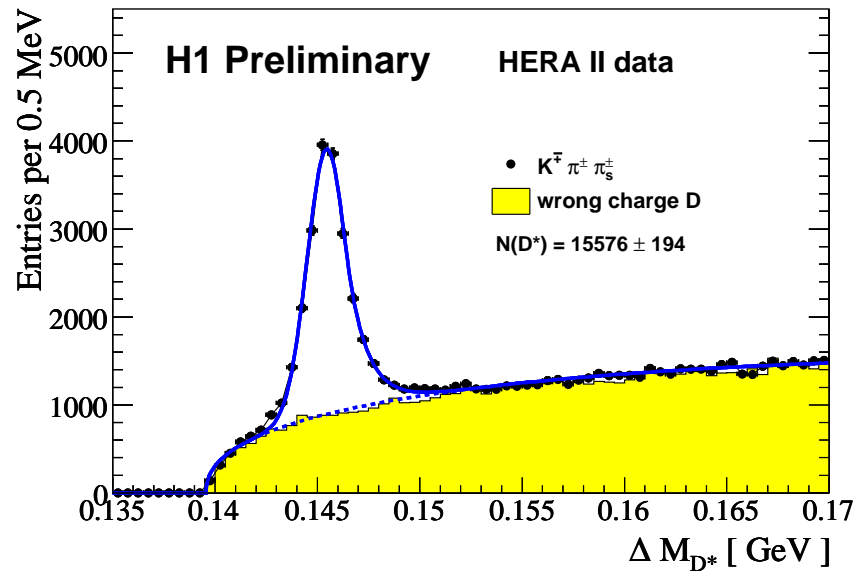
correcting and using our $f(c \rightarrow D^{*+})$:

$$f(c \rightarrow D^{*\prime+}) \cdot B_{D^{*\prime+} \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^+ \pi^-} < 0.4\% \quad (95\% \text{ C.L.})$$

stronger than the 0.9% OPAL limit

	$R_{D^{*\prime+} \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^+ \pi^- / D_1^0, D_2^{*0} \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^-}$
DELPHI, $Z^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}$	$49 \pm 18 \pm 10\%$
OPAL, $Z^0 \rightarrow b\bar{b}, c\bar{c}$	$5 \pm 10 \pm 0.2\%$ $< 22\% \text{ (95\% C.L.)}$
ZEUS, $ep \rightarrow c\bar{c}X$	$4.5 \pm 3.6^{+0.6}_{-0.7}\%$ $< 12\% \text{ (95\% C.L.)}$

Backup: H1 D^*p



Backup: H1 $D^* p$

