RUHR UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM RUB

An EFT for the LHCb pentaquarks

Vadim Baru

Institut für Theoretische Physik II, Ruhr-Universität Bochum Germany

ITEP, Moscow, Russia

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in collaboration with

M. Du, F.-K. Guo, C. Hanhart, U.-G. Meißner, J.A. Oller and Q.Wang

PRL 14, 072001 (2020) and arXiv: 2102.07159 JHEP in print (2021)

P_c's from $\Lambda_b \to K\, J/\psi\, p$

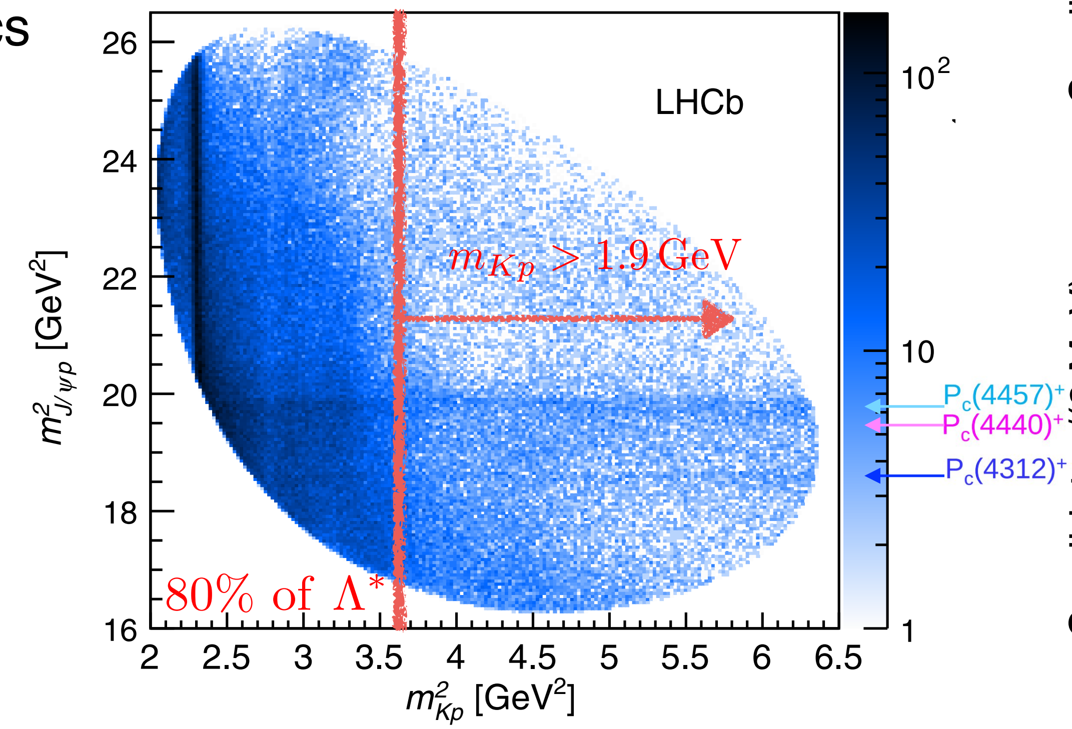
LHCb Run-1 2015: one broad $P_c(4380)$ and one narrow $P_c(4450)$ state

LHCb, PRL 115 072001 (2015), PRL 117 082002 (2016)

P_c's decay strongly into $J/\psi\, p$ → quark content $c\bar{c}\,uud$

LHCb Run-2 2019: LHCb, PRL 122 222001 (2019)

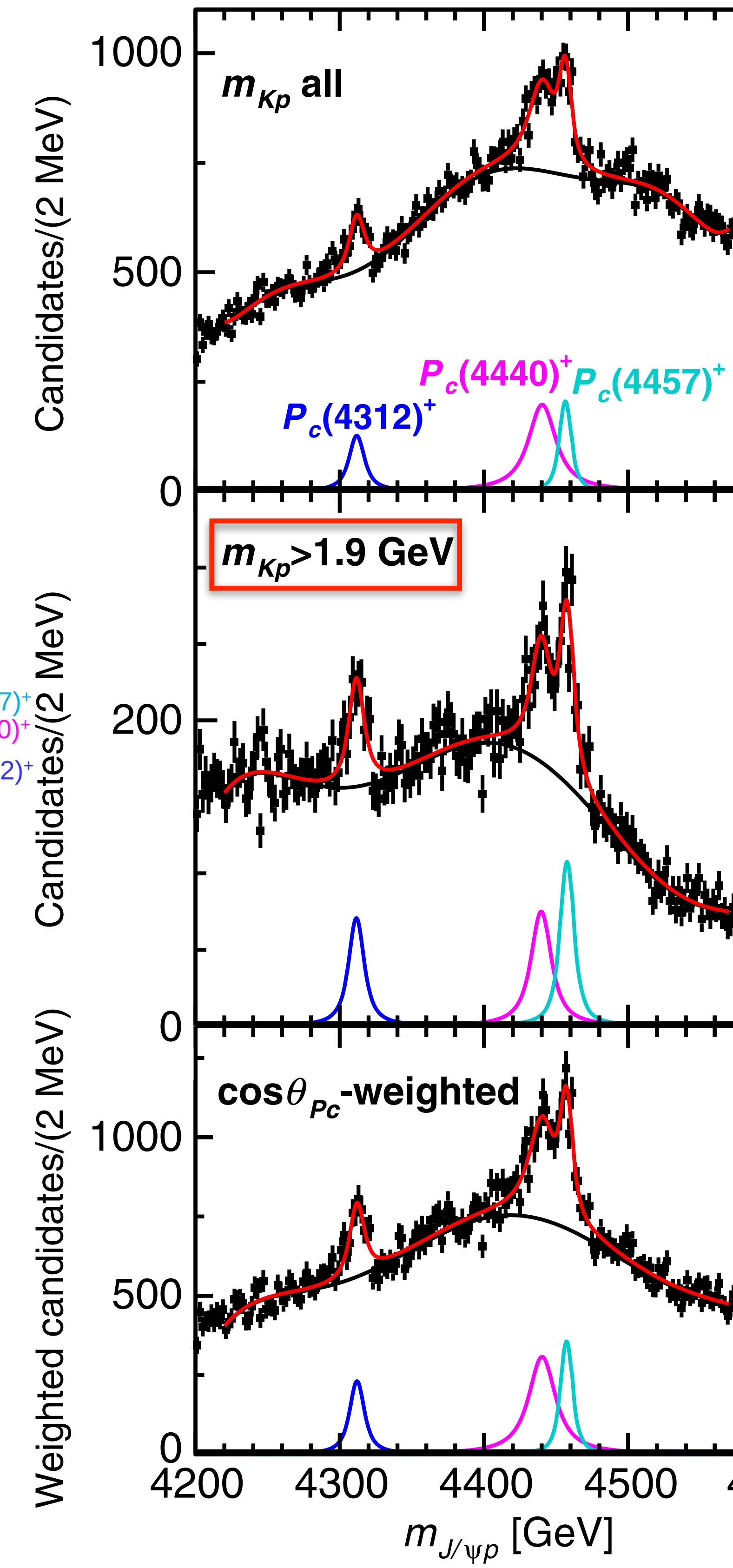
— order of magnitude larger statistics



— New Pc(4312) state

— Pc(4450) split into two states

— Significance of the broad state dropped



State	M [MeV]	Γ [MeV]	(95% C.L.)	$\mathcal{R}$ [%]
$P_c(4312)^+$	$4311.9 \pm 0.7^{+6.8}_{-0.6}$	$9.8 \pm 2.7^{+3.7}_{-4.5}$	(<27)	$0.30 \pm 0.07^{+0.34}_{-0.09}$
$P_c(4440)^+$	$4440.3 \pm 1.3^{+4.1}_{-4.7}$	$20.6 \pm 4.9^{+8.7}_{-10.1}$	(<49)	$1.11 \pm 0.33^{+0.22}_{-0.10}$
$P_c(4457)^+$	$4457.3 \pm 0.6^{+4.1}_{-1.7}$	$6.4 \pm 2.0^{+5.7}_{-1.9}$	(<20)	$0.53 \pm 0.16^{+0.15}_{-0.13}$

Pentaquarks as hadronic molecules

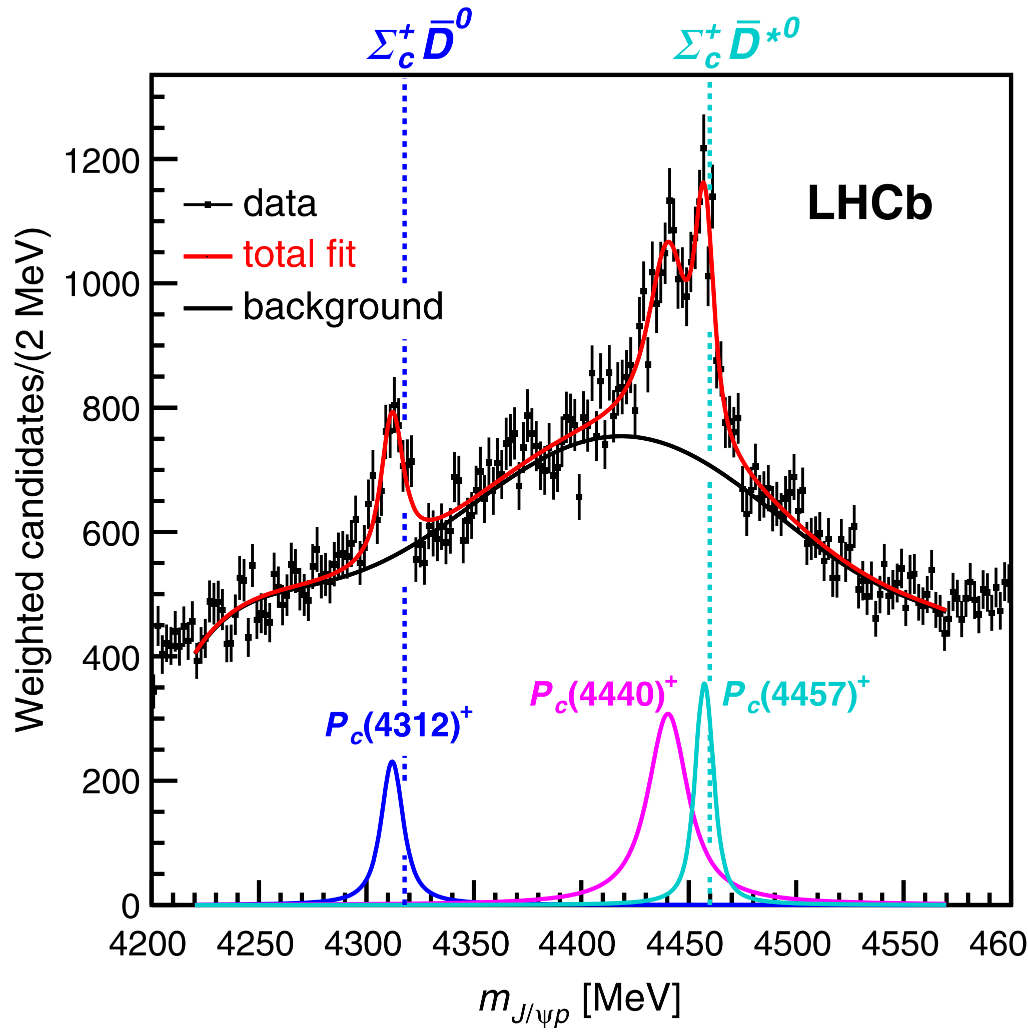
Disclaimer: I will not talk about P_c's as compact states, hadrocharmonia, triangle mechanisms…

Brambilla et al *Phys.Rept.* 873 (2020) 1

— All P_c's reside near S-wave hadronic thresholds:

$P_c(4312)$ — near $\Sigma_c D$, $P_c(4440)$ and $P_c(4457)$ — near $\Sigma_c D^*$

⟹ Hint for a molecular scenario



LHCb, PRL 122 222001 (2019)

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Brambilla et al *Phys.Rept.* 873 (2020) 1

— All P_c's reside near S-wave hadronic thresholds:

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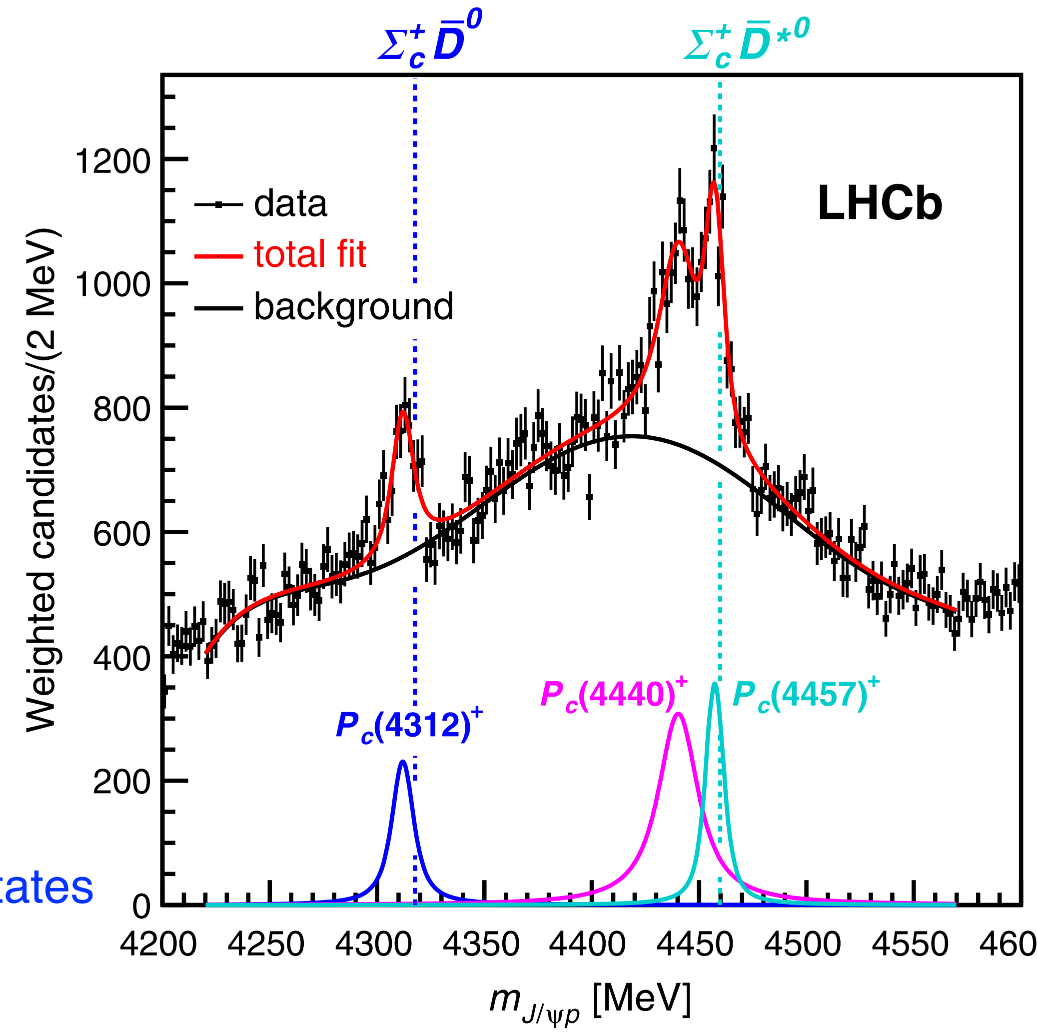
$\Longrightarrow$ Hint for a molecular scenario

$\Longrightarrow$ Implications of QCD symmetries:

—chiral symmetry: one- and multi-pion exchanges

—heavy-quark spin symmetry (HQSS): there must be seven $\Sigma_c^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}$ states



LHCb, PRL 122 222001 (2019)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm LO} = -C_a\, \boldsymbol{S}_{ab}^\dagger \cdot \boldsymbol{S}_{ba} \langle \bar{H}_c^\dagger \bar{H}_c \rangle - C_b\, i\epsilon_{jik} S_{ab}^{j\dagger} S_{ba}^k \langle \bar{H}_c^\dagger \sigma^i \bar{H}_c \rangle$$

central spin-spin

$\Longrightarrow$ First predictions for spin partners using masses of $P_c(4312)$, $P_c(4440)$ and $P_c(4457)$ as input and neglecting coupled-channels

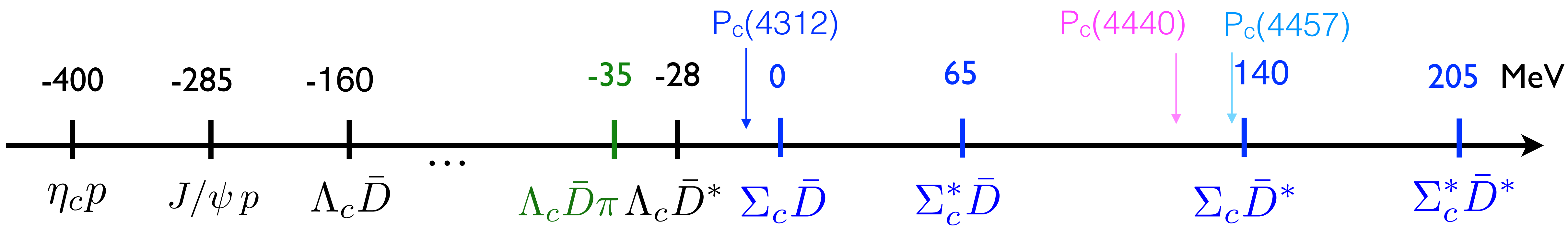
Liu et al, PRL 122 242001 (2019)

related works: Xiao et al. PRD 100 014021 (2019), Sakai et al. PRD 100 074007 (2019), …

This Talk is about

our works: PRL 14, 072001 (2020) and arXiv: 2102.07159 (2021)

- A coupled-channel analysis of the LHCb spectra using an EFT approach



☛ Fixing LECs from data and not from Breit-Wigner masses, as done before

$\Longrightarrow$ extracting poles and residues

☛ Parameter-free testable predictions for HQSS partners and line shapes in

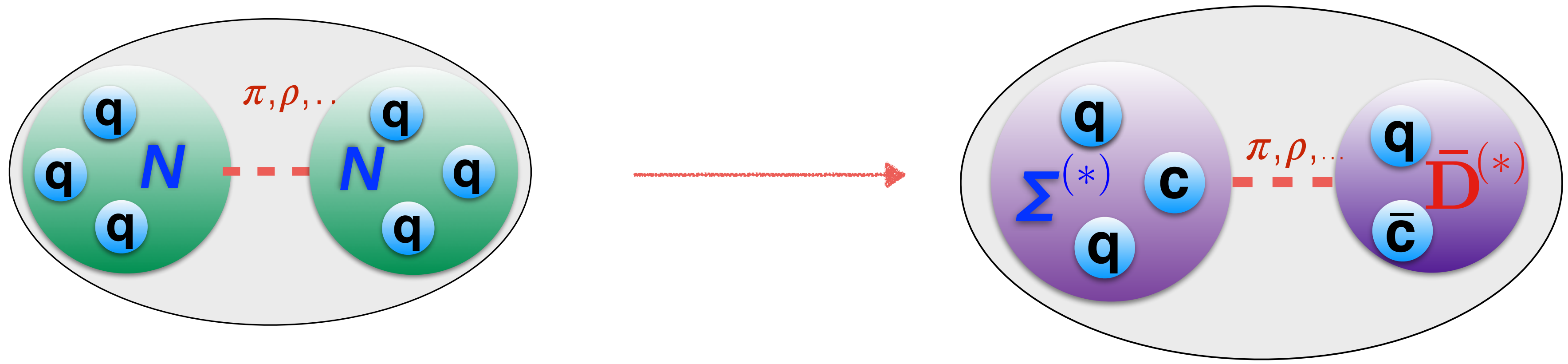
$\Lambda_b \to K\Sigma^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}$ and $\Lambda_b \to K\eta_c p$

first data by LHCb for $\Lambda_b \to K\, \eta_c p$: PRD 102, 112012 (2020)

and for $\Lambda_b \to K\, \Lambda_c D$: Piucchi phd thesis (2019)

☛ The role of one-pion exchange

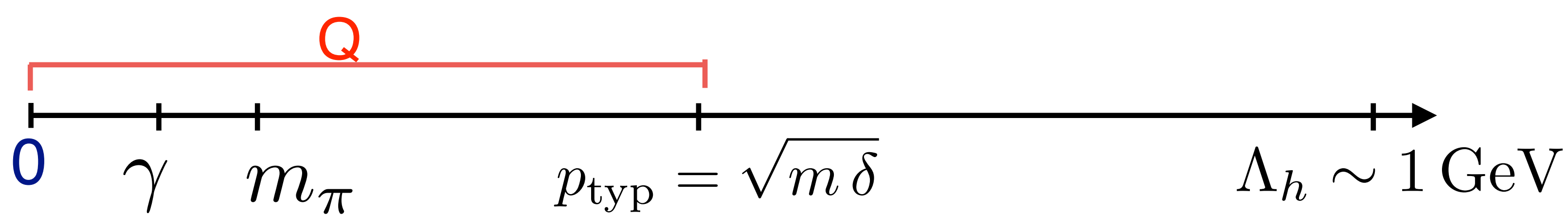
Chiral EFT approach at low energies



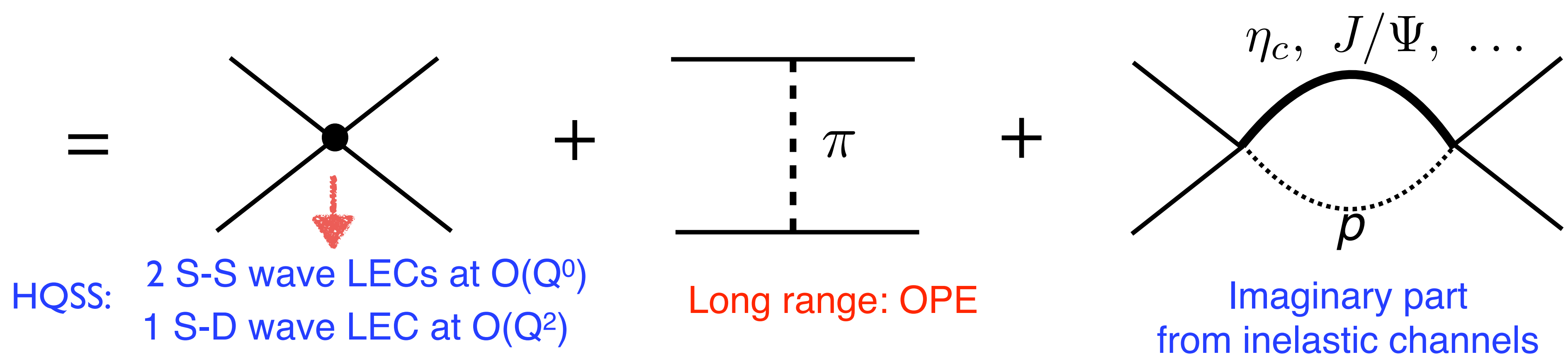
Voloshin, Okun (1976)

- Elastic coupled-channel $\Sigma_c^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}$ potential to a given order in Q/Λ_h

☛ typical soft scale Q is quite large because of coupled-channels



☛ $V^{\rm eff}_{\rm LO}$ =



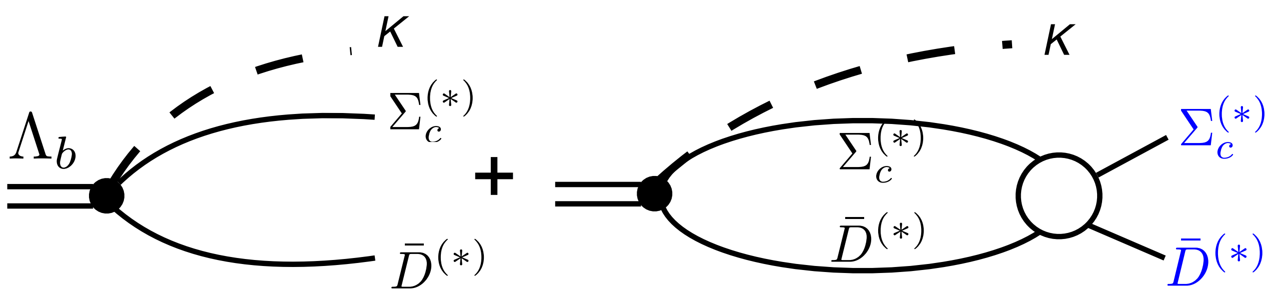
M. Du et al. arXiv: 2102.07159 (2021)

Formalism: production and inelastic channels

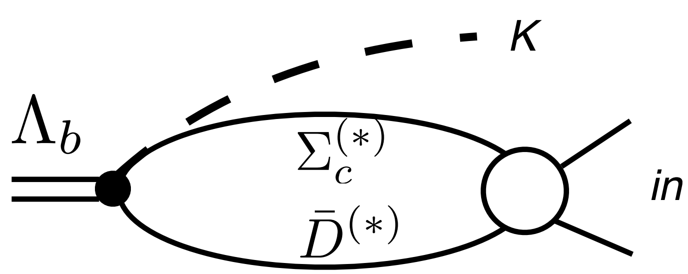
— Weak production $\Lambda_b^0 \to K\,\Sigma^{(*)} D^{(*)}$

7 states

$U_{\rm el} =$



$U_{\rm inel} =$



in= $J/\psi\, p$, $\eta_c\, p$, $\Lambda_c \bar{D}^{(*)}$

— No direct inelastic transitions

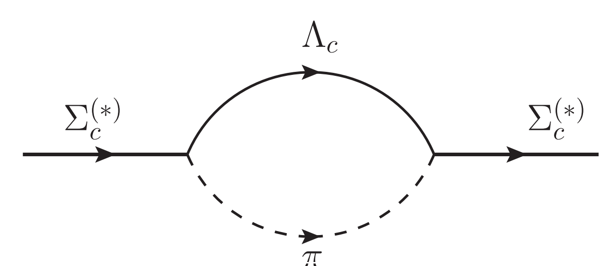
— via couplings to elastic channels

$$T_{\alpha\beta} = V^{\rm eff}_{\alpha\beta} - \sum_\gamma \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} V^{\rm eff}_{\alpha\gamma} G_\gamma T_{\gamma\beta}$$

Green function:

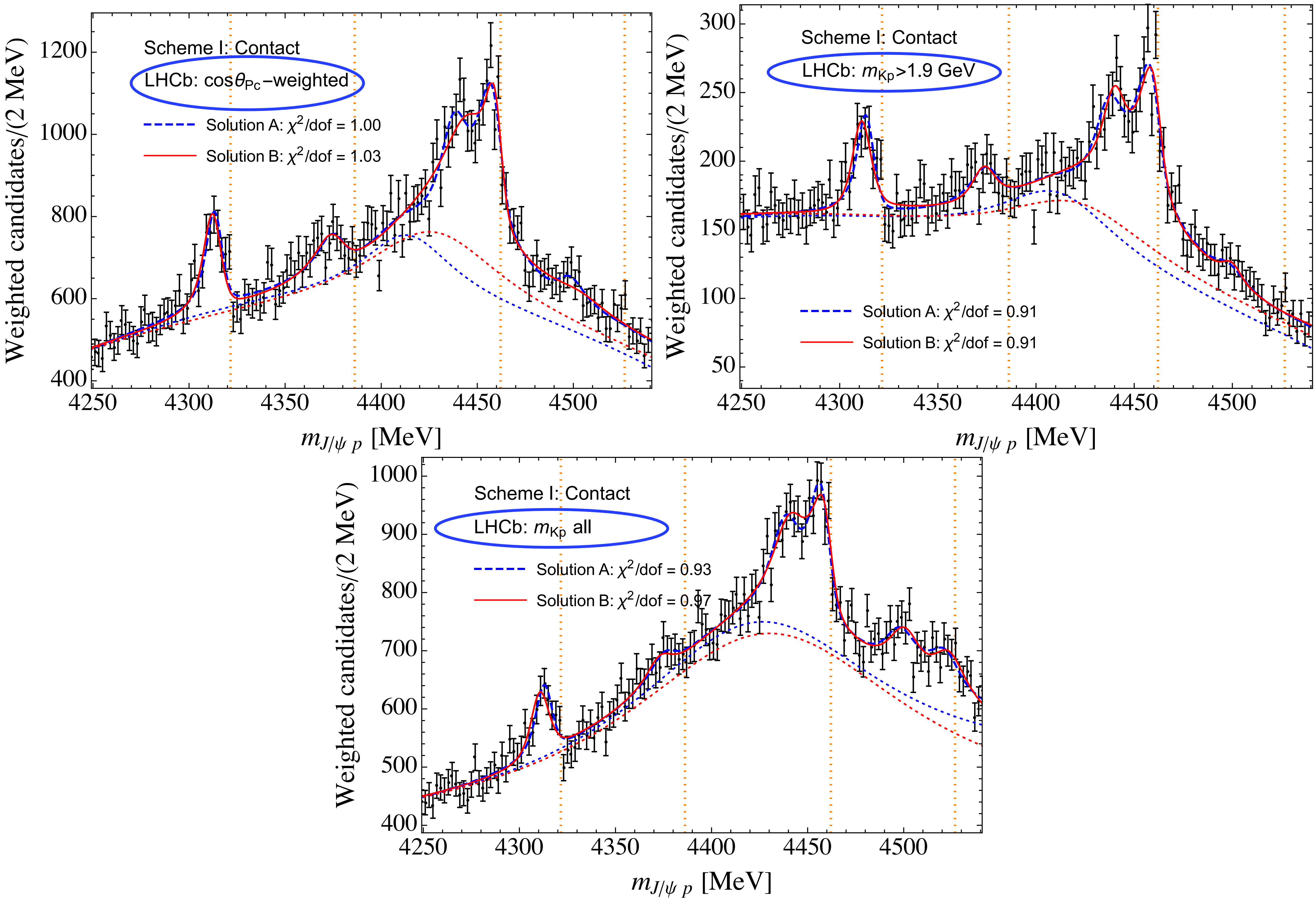
$$G_\beta(E,\boldsymbol{q}) = \frac{m_{\Sigma_c^{(*)}} m_{D^{(*)}}}{E_{\Sigma_c^{(*)}}(\boldsymbol{q}) E_{D^{(*)}}(\boldsymbol{q})} \frac{1}{E_{\Sigma_c^{(*)}}(\boldsymbol{q}) + E_{D^{(*)}}(\boldsymbol{q}) - E - \dfrac{\tilde{\Sigma}_R(s)}{2E_{\Sigma_c^{(*)}}(\boldsymbol{q})}}$$

— Dynamical widths of $\Sigma_c^{(*)}$



generates $\bar{D}\Lambda_c\pi$ cut

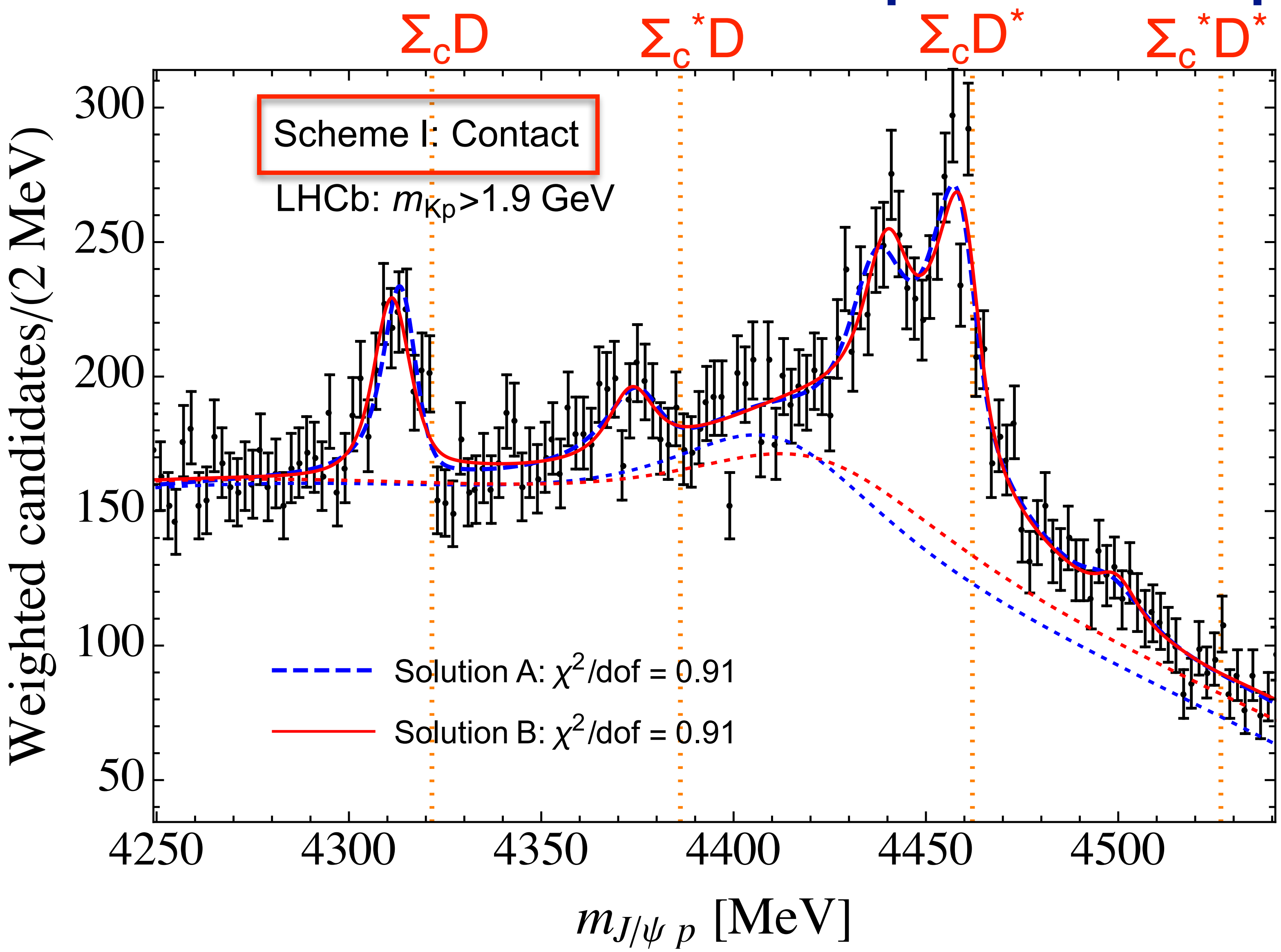
“Contact” Fits to three sets of LHCb data



⇒ Consistent values for the Pc’s poles from all fits

Line shape and Pc poles

Du et al. PRL 124, 072001 (2020) and arXiv:2102.07159

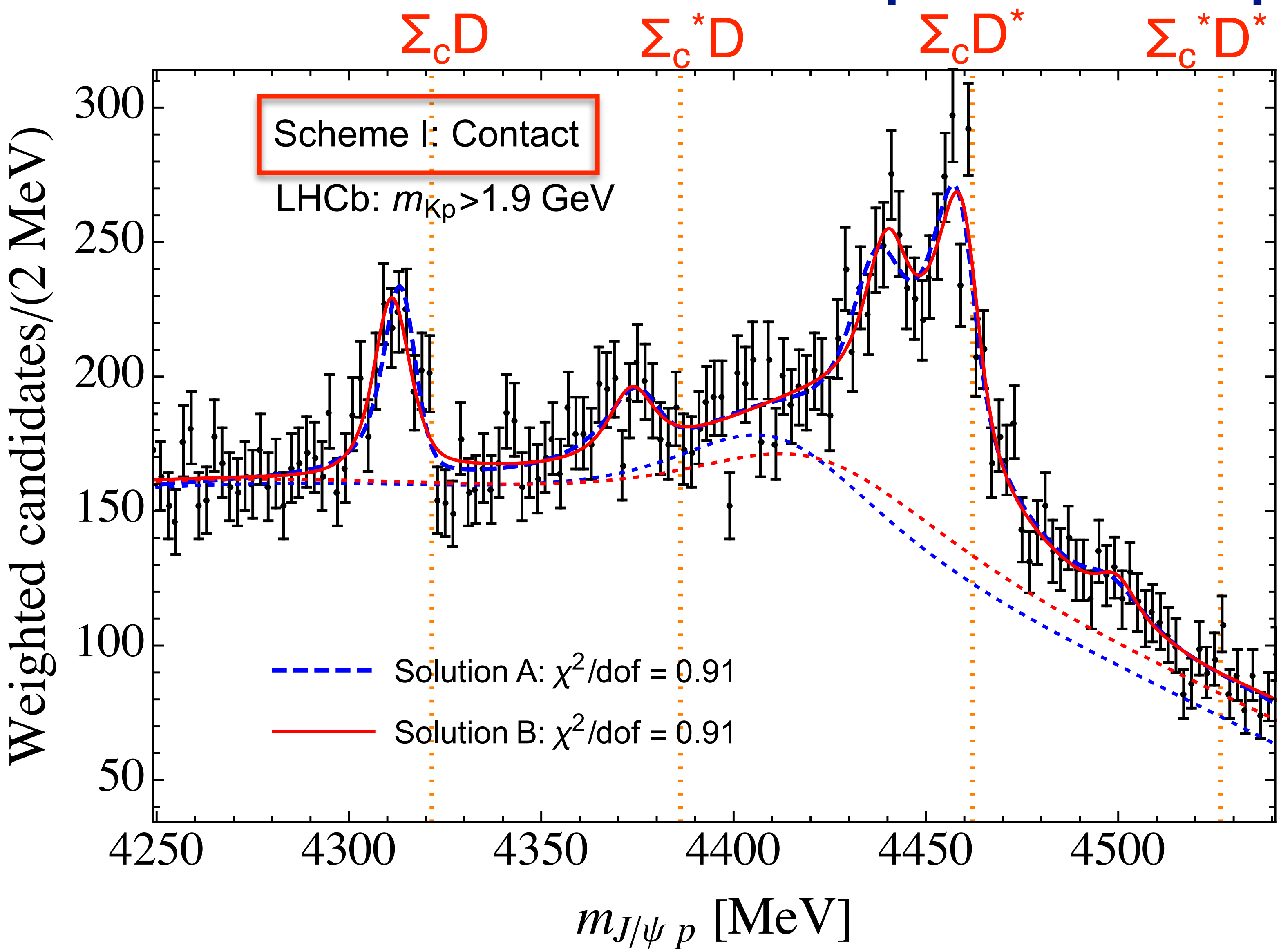


Poles and quantum numbers:

		solution A		solution B	
	thr. ([MeV])	J^P	Pole [MeV]	J^P	Pole [MeV]
$P_c(4312)$	$\Sigma_c\bar{D}$ (4321.6)	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$4314(1)-4(1)i$	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$4312(2)-4(2)i$
$P_c(4380)$	$\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}$ (4386.2)	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4377(1)-7(1)i$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4375(2)-6(1)i$
$P_c(4440)$	$\Sigma_c\bar{D}^*$ (4462.1)	$\mathbf{\frac{1}{2}}^-$	$4440(1)-9(2)i$	$\mathbf{\frac{3}{2}}^-$	$4441(3)-5(2)i$
$P_c(4457)$	$\Sigma_c\bar{D}^*$ (4462.1)	$\mathbf{\frac{3}{2}}^-$	$4458(2)-3(1)i$	$\mathbf{\frac{1}{2}}^-$	$4462(4)-5(3)i$
P_c	$\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}^*$ (4526.7)	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$4498(2)-9(3)i$	$\frac{1}{2}^-$	$4526(3)-9(2)i$
P_c	$\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}^*$ (4526.7)	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4510(2)-14(3)i$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4521(2)-12(3)i$
P_c	$\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}^*$ (4526.7)	$\frac{5}{2}^-$	$4525(2)-9(3)i$	$\frac{5}{2}^-$	$4501(3)-6(4)i$

Line shape and Pc poles

Du et al. PRL 124, 072001 (2020) and arXiv:2102.07159



☛ $P_c(4312)$, $P_c(4440)$, $P_c(4457)$ are well understood as $\Sigma_c D$, $\Sigma_c D^*$ and $\Sigma_c D^*$ quasi-bound states, respectively

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$P_c(4380)$	$\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}$ (4386.2)	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4377(1) - 7(1)i$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4375(2) - 6(1)i$
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P_c	$\Sigma_c^*\bar{D}^*$ (4526.7)	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4510(2) - 14(3)i$	$\frac{3}{2}^-$	$4521(2) - 12(3)i$
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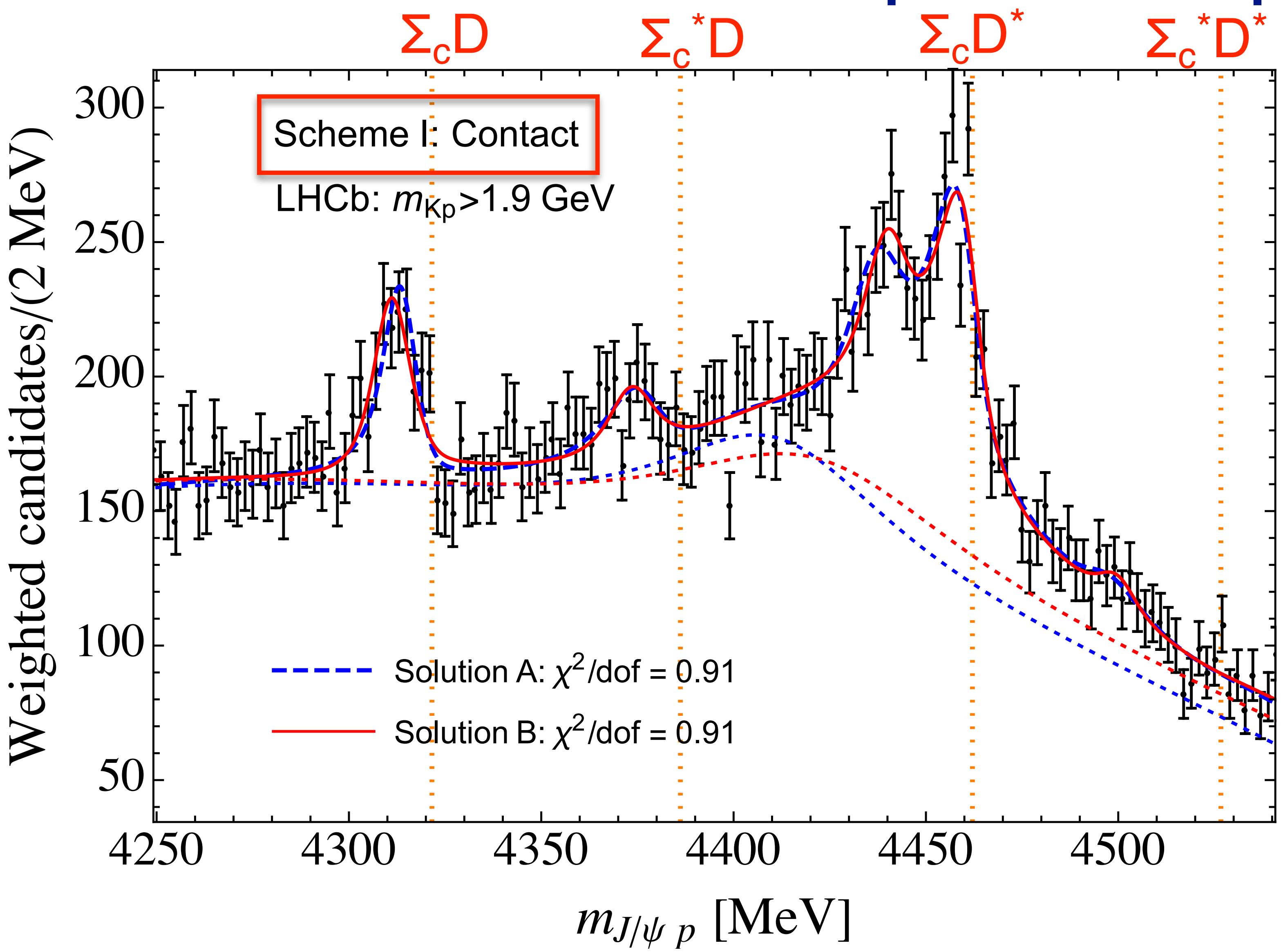

☛ Pc(4312), Pc(4440), Pc(4457) are well understood as $\Sigma_c D$, $\Sigma_c D^*$ and $\Sigma_c D^*$ quasi-bound states, respectively

☛ Two fits with equal χ^2 yield:

	Pc(4440)	Pc(4457)
Fit A:	$1/2^-$	$3/2^-$
Fit B:	$3/2^-$	$1/2^-$

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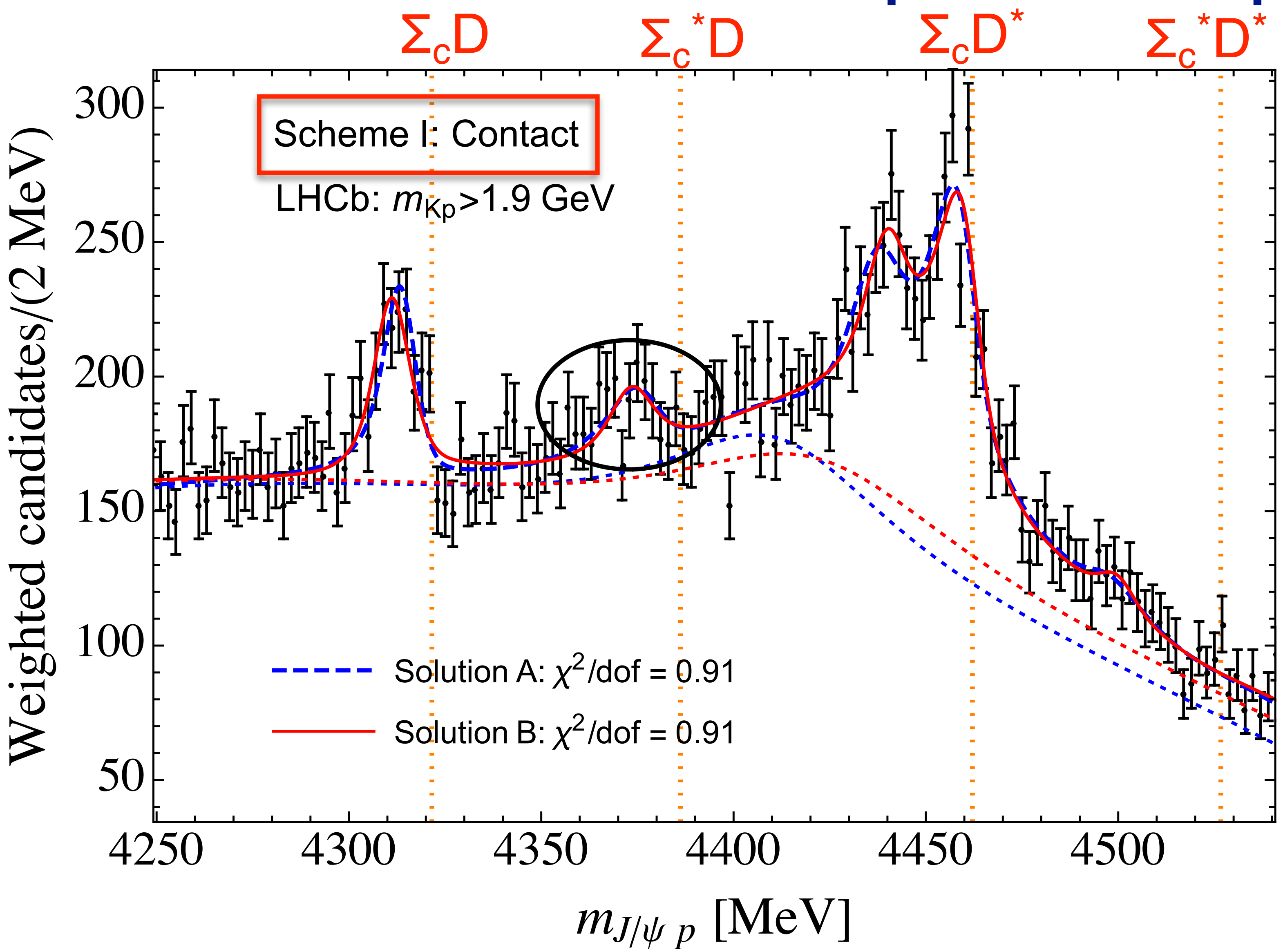

- $P_c(4312)$, $P_c(4440)$, $P_c(4457)$ are well understood as Σ_cD, Σ_cD^* and Σ_cD^* quasi-bound states, respectively

- Two fits with equal χ^2 yield:

	$P_c(4440)$	$P_c(4457)$
Fit A:	$1/2^-$	$3/2^-$
Fit B:	$3/2^-$	$1/2^-$

- A narrow Pc(4380) state predicted as a $\Sigma_c{}^*D$ $3/2^-$ molecule is seen in data

Poles and quantum numbers:

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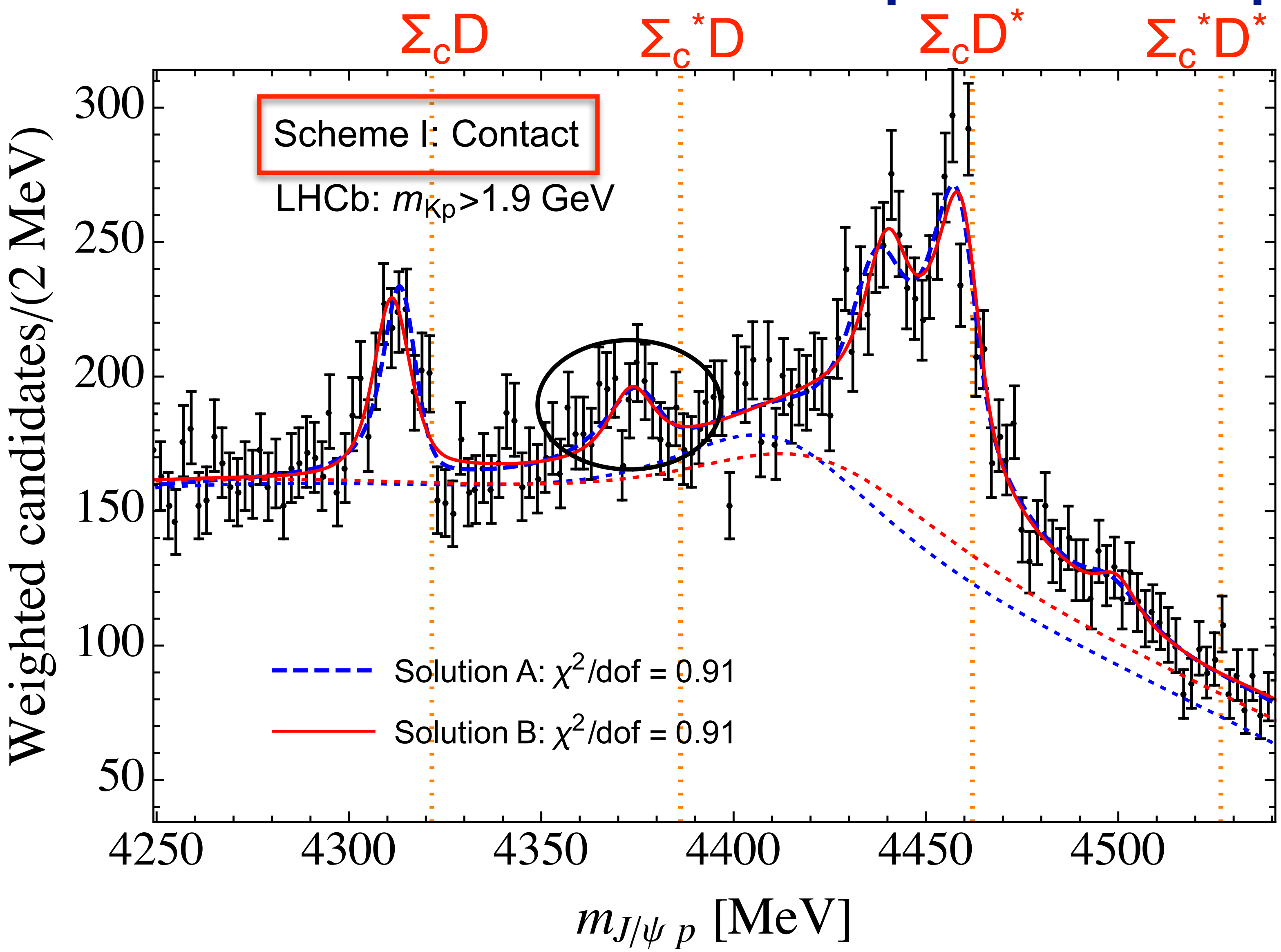
Line shape and Pc poles

Du et al. PRL 124, 072001 (2020) and arXiv:2102.07159



- $P_c(4312)$, $P_c(4440)$, $P_c(4457)$ are well understood as $\Sigma_c D$, $\Sigma_c D^*$ and $\Sigma_c D^*$ quasi-bound states, respectively
- Two fits with equal χ^2 yield:

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Fit B:	$3/2^-$	$1/2^-$

- A narrow Pc(4380) state predicted as a $\Sigma_c^* D$ $3/2^-$ molecule is seen in data
- $\Sigma_c^* D^*$ states are not seen yet, their production rate is suppressed

Poles and quantum numbers:

		solution A		solution B	
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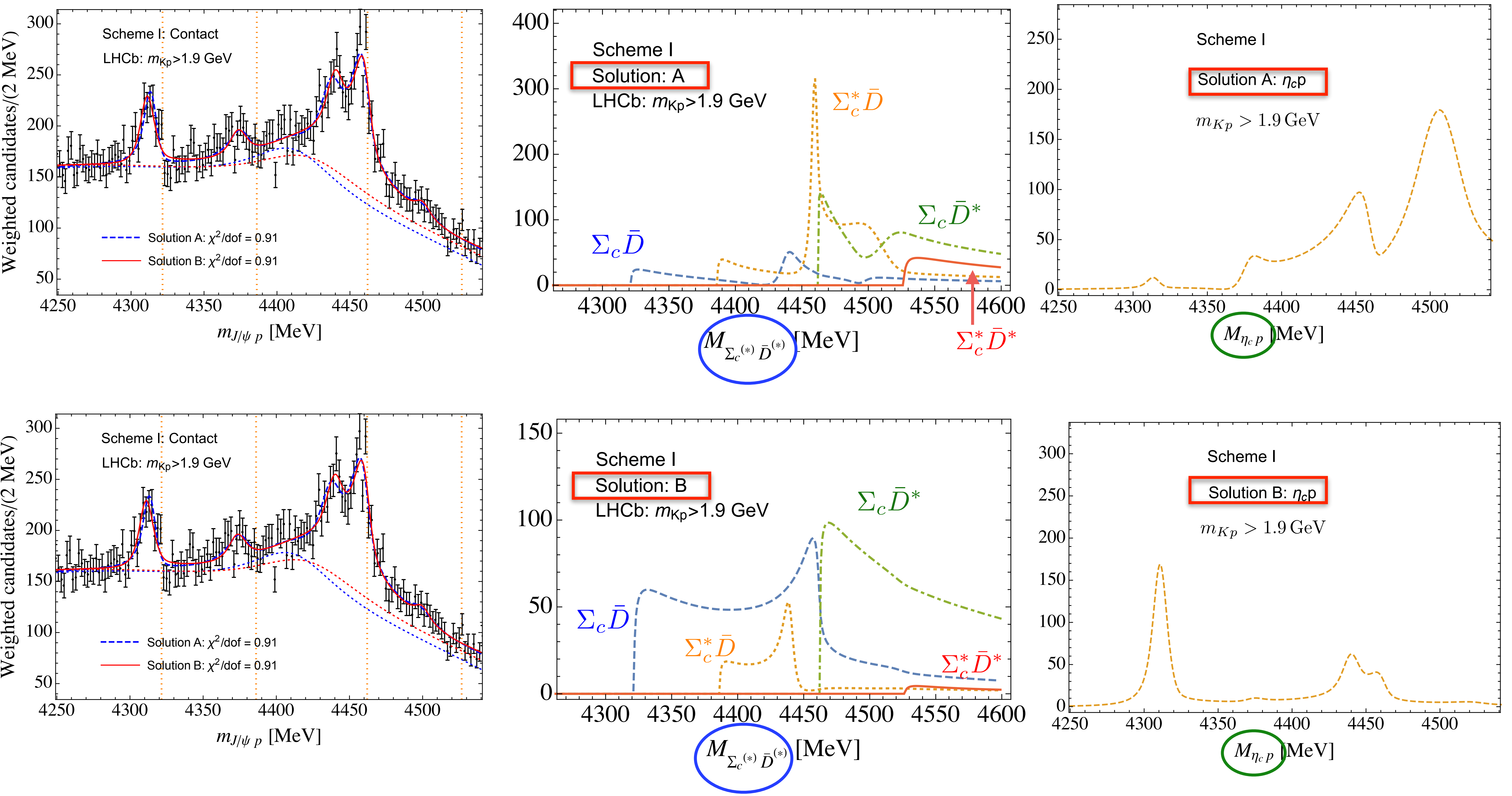
Predictions for $\Lambda_b \to K\Sigma^{(*)}D^{(*)}$ and $\Lambda_b \to K\eta_c p$

scheme I = contact

Fitted — Predicted

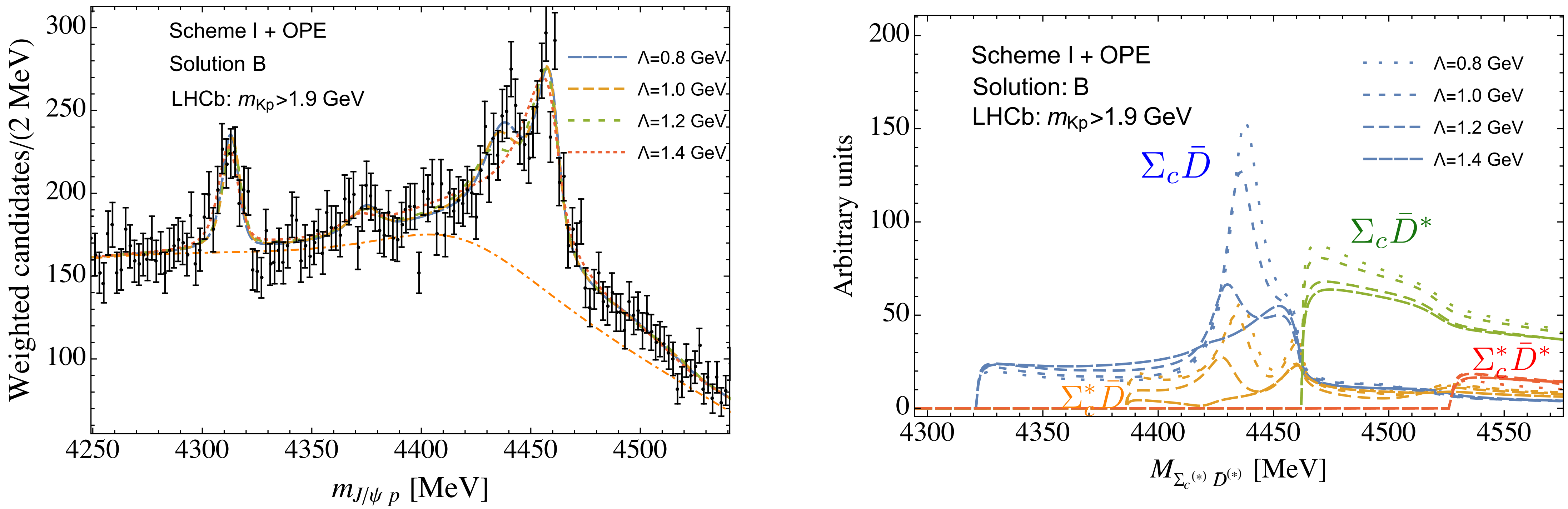


- Very different predictions for fits A and B

$\Rightarrow$ data in these channels will clearly distinguish between the two fits

But what happens if we include pions?

Fit B

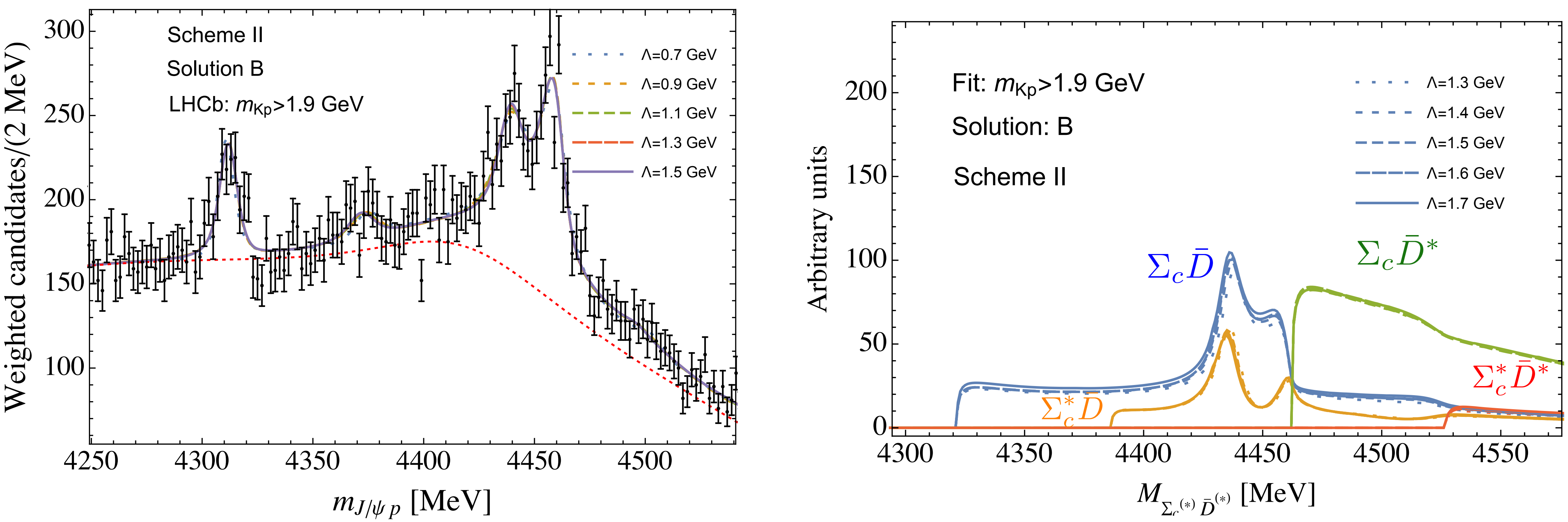


Without

S-wave—D-wave

contact term

Large cutoff dependence!



With S-D contact term

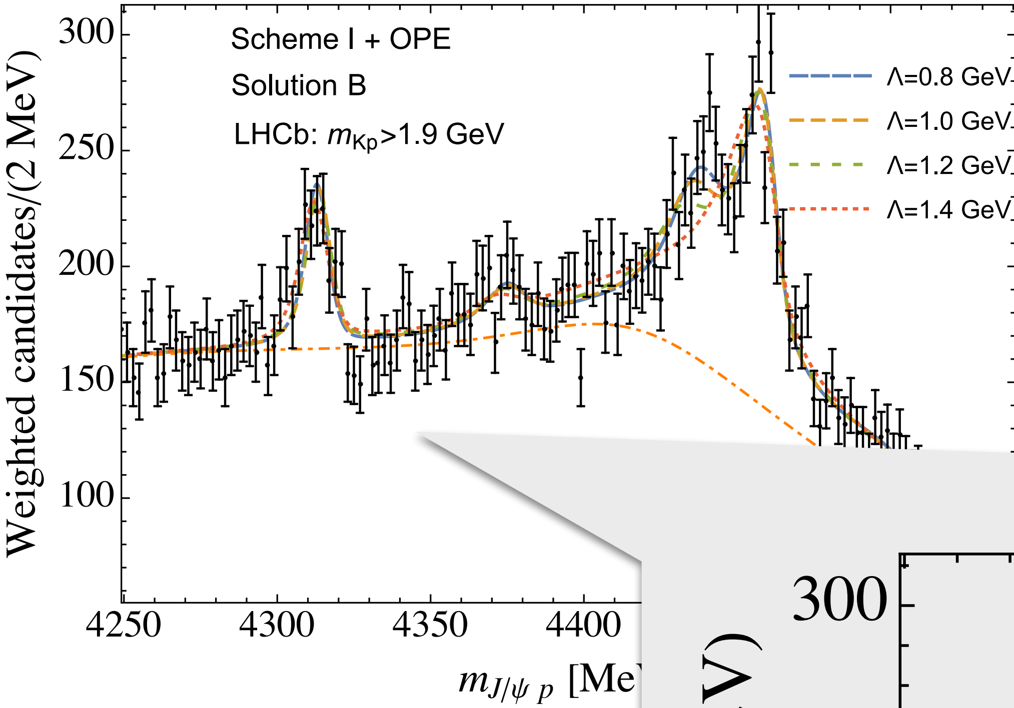
cutoff independent results!

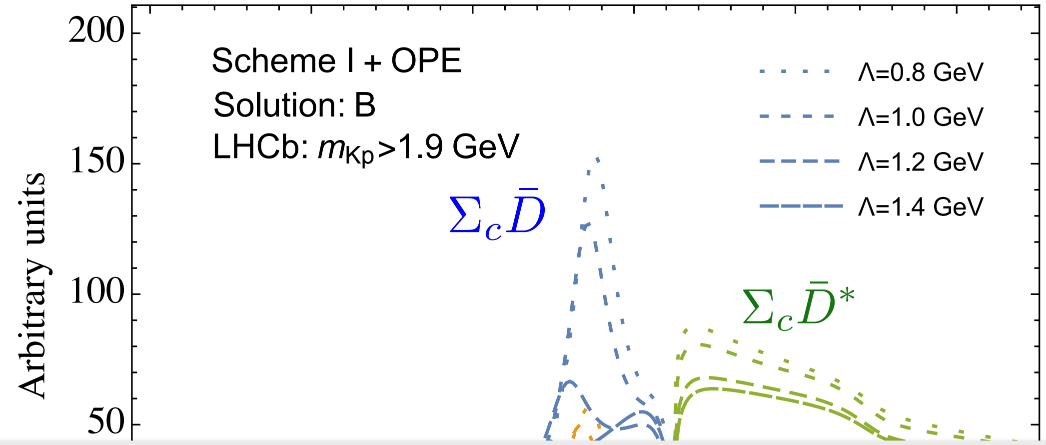
- Renormalizability require S-wave-to-D-wave contact term to appear together with OPE
- completely consistent with similar analyses of Zb(10610)/Zb(10650)

our works: PRD 98, 074023 (2018), PRD 99, 094013 (2019)

But what happens if we include pions?

Fit B





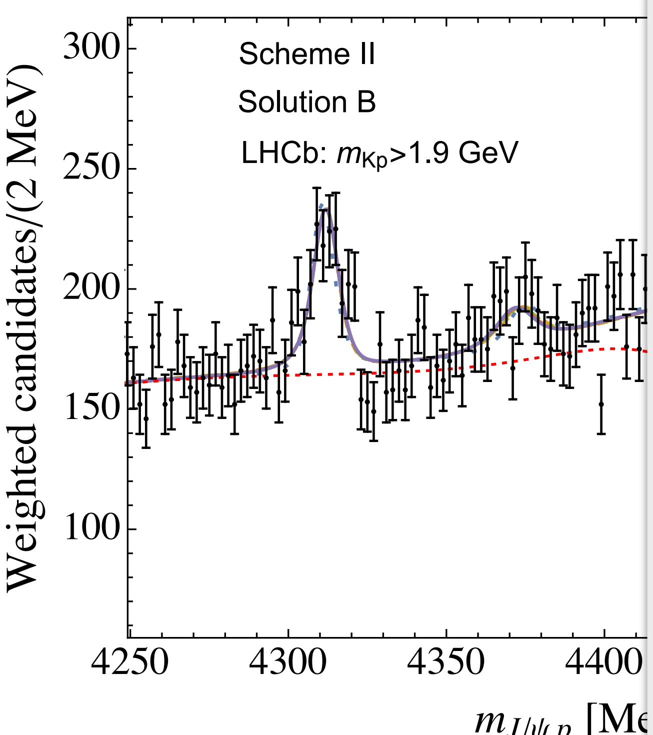
Without

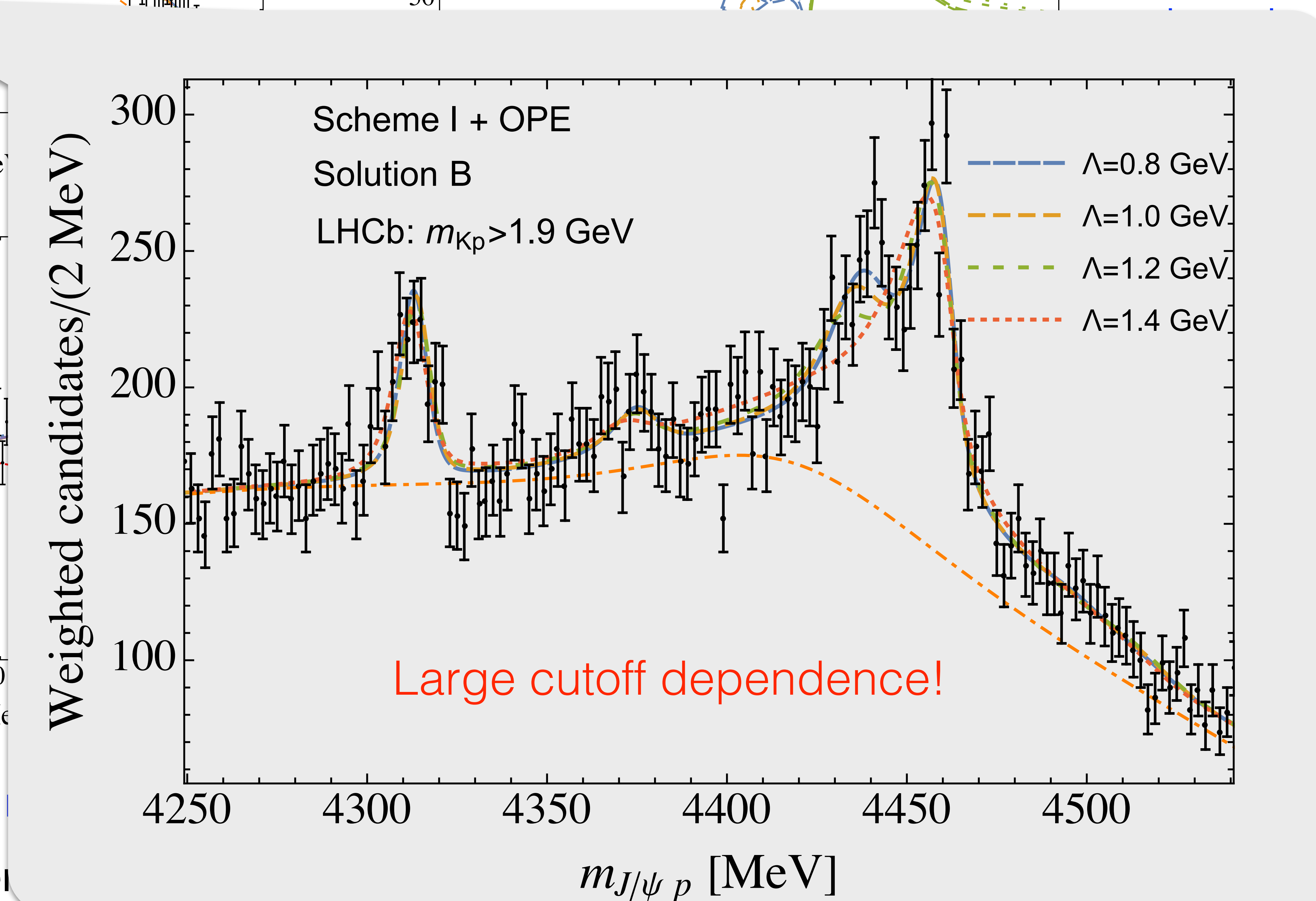
S-wave—D-wave

contact term

Large cutoff

ce!





n

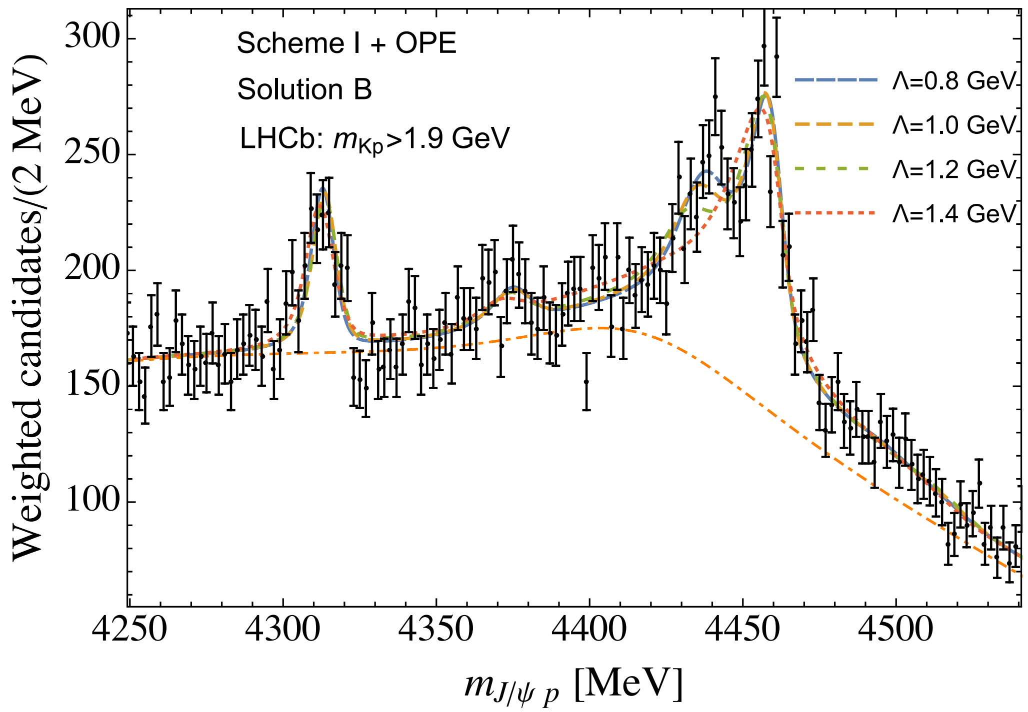
dent

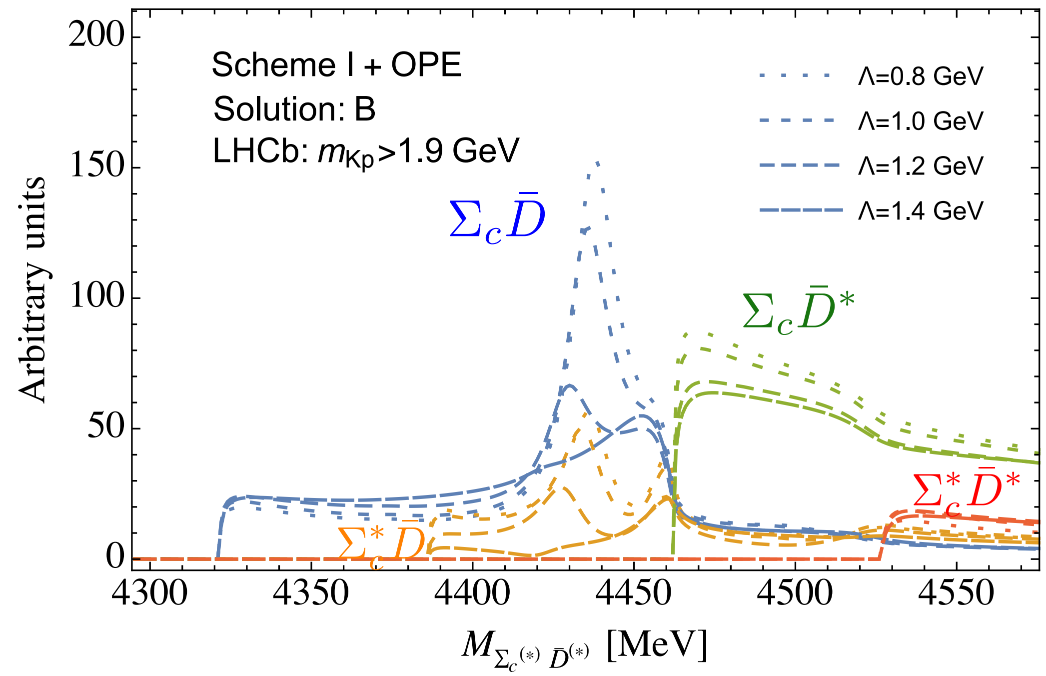
- Renormalizability
- completely consiste

018),
PRD 99, 094013 (2019)

But what happens if we include pions?

Fit B



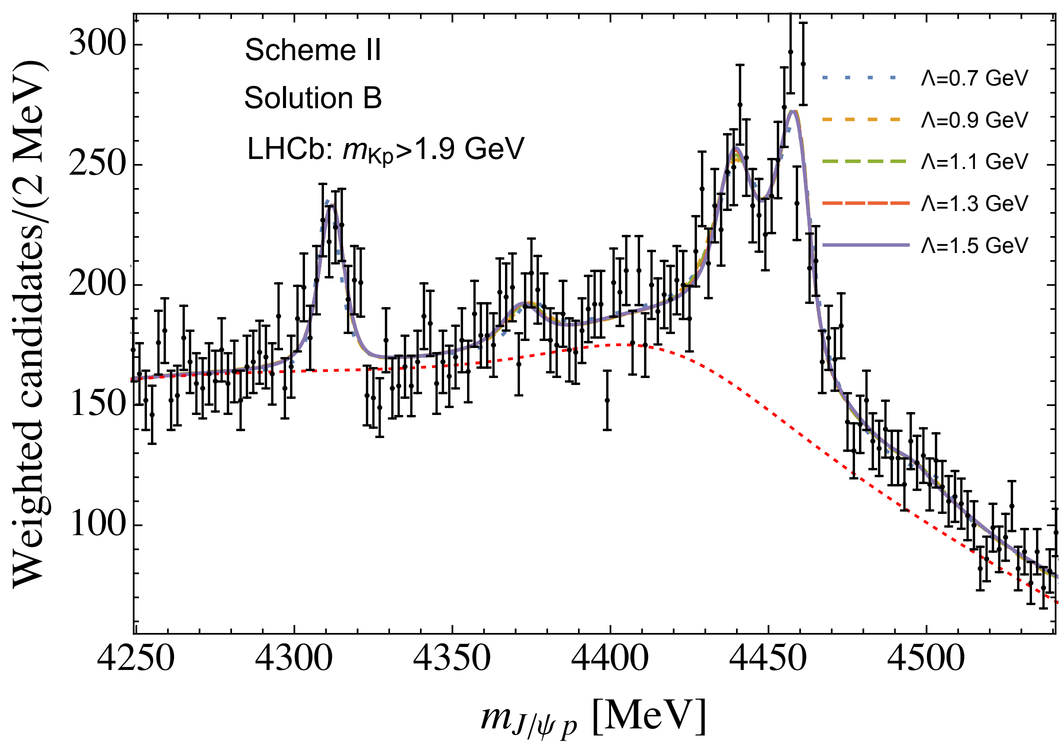


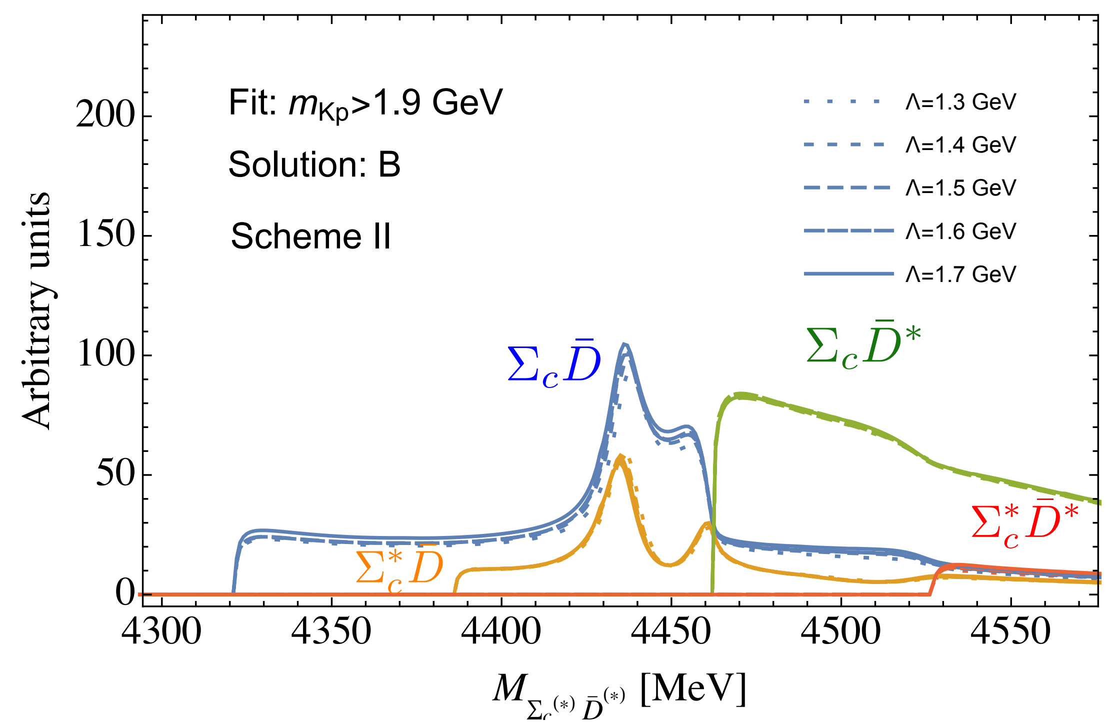
Without

S-wave—D-wave

contact term

Large cutoff dependence!





With S-D

contact term

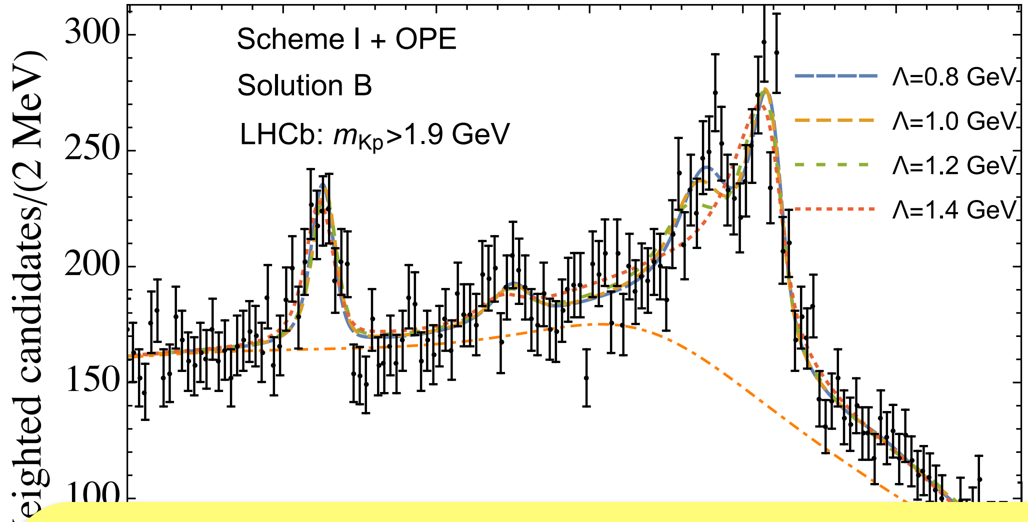
cutoff independent results!

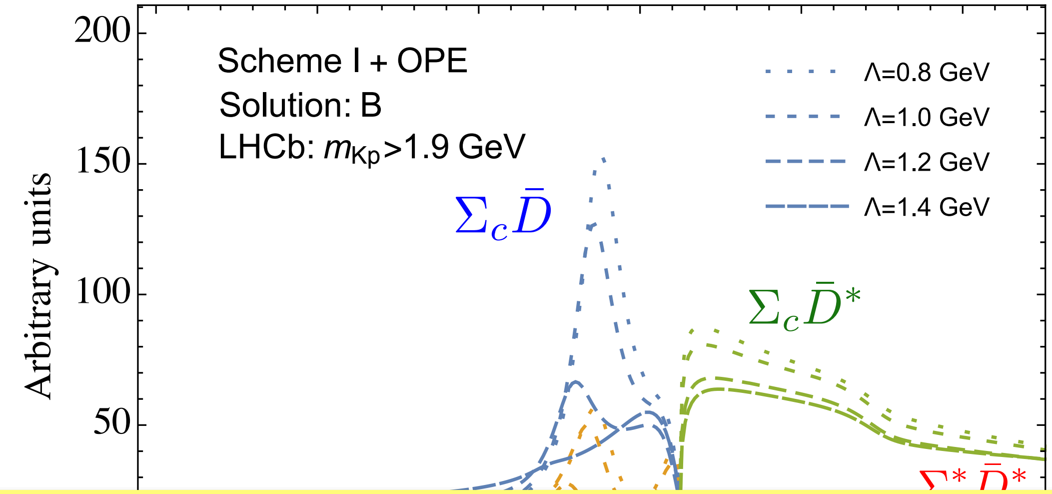
- Renormalizability require S-wave-to-D-wave contact term to appear together with OPE
- completely consistent with similar analyses of Zb(10610)/Zb(10650)

our works: PRD 98, 074023 (2018), PRD 99, 094013 (2019)

But what happens if we include pions?

Fit B





Without

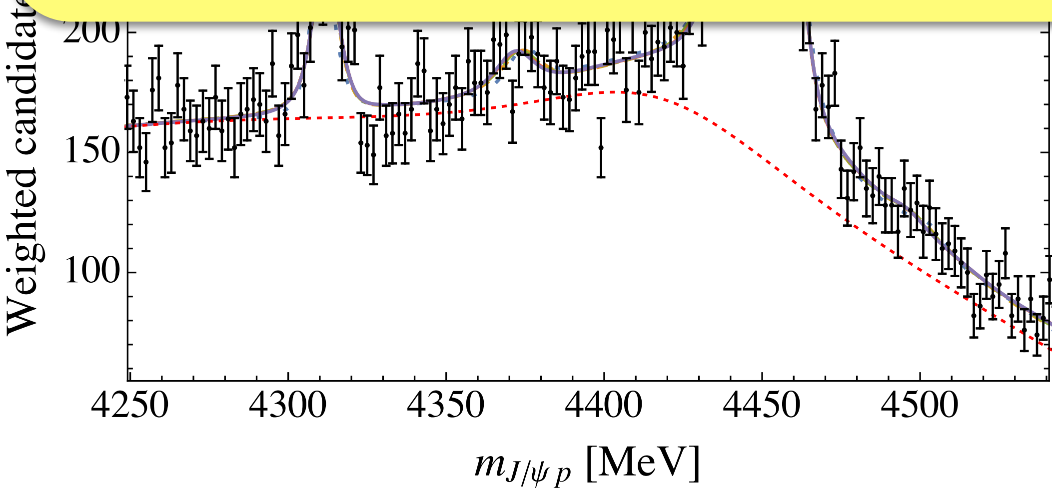
S-wave—D-wave

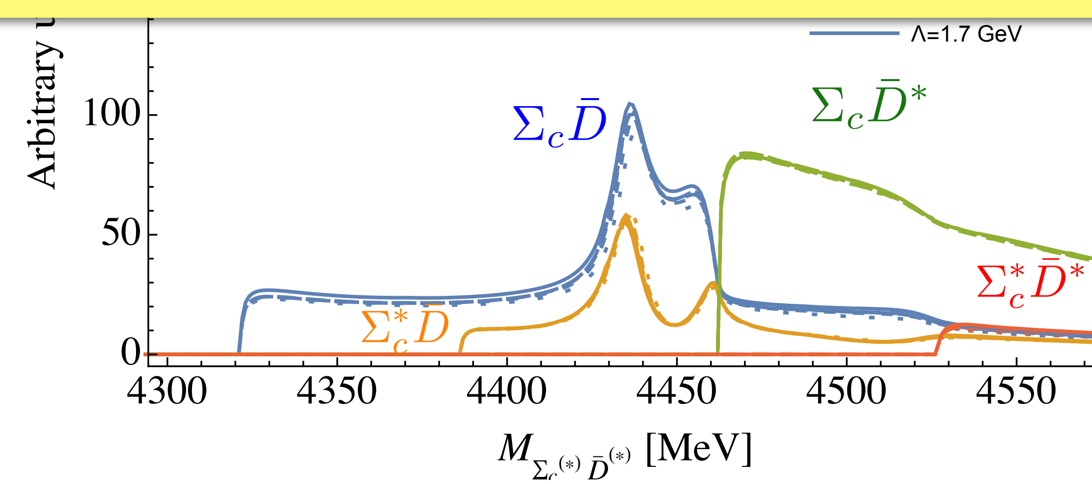
contact term

Large cutoff dependence!

Fit B survives the inclusion of the OPE, fit A does not

Fit B: ⇒ $P_c(4440)$ is $3/2^-$ and $P_c(4457)$ is $1/2^-$





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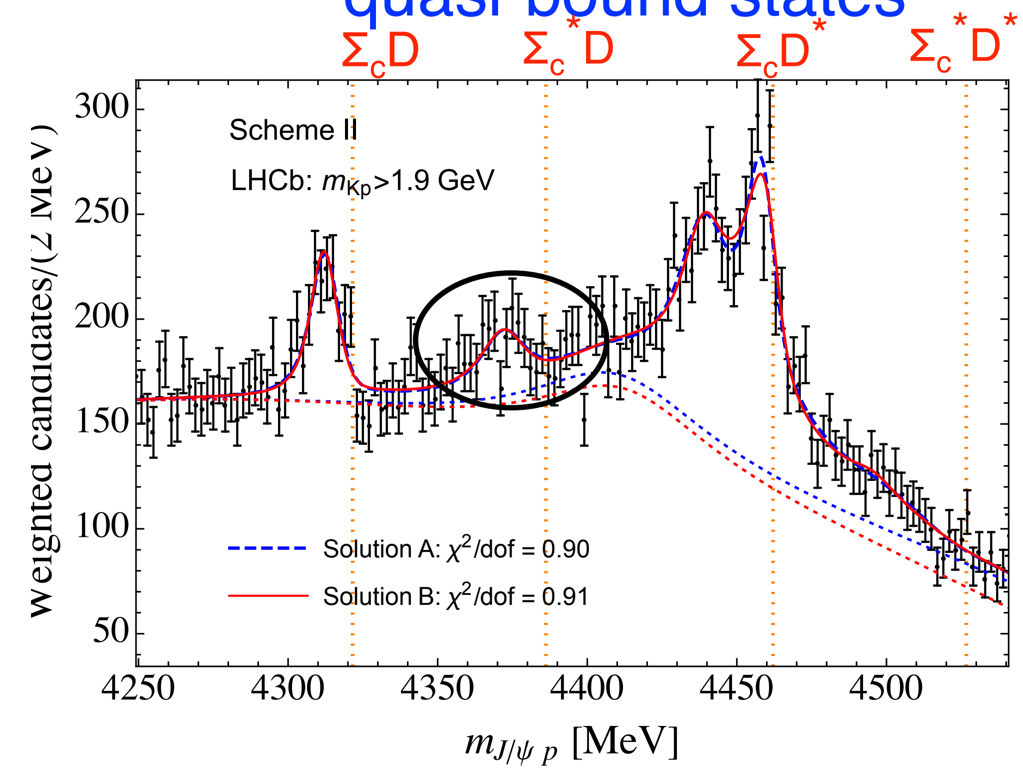
Summary and Outlook

- A coupled-channel analysis of $\Lambda_b \to K\, P_c \to K\, J/\Psi\, p$ $\Longrightarrow$ P_c states as $\Sigma_c^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}$ quasi-bound states

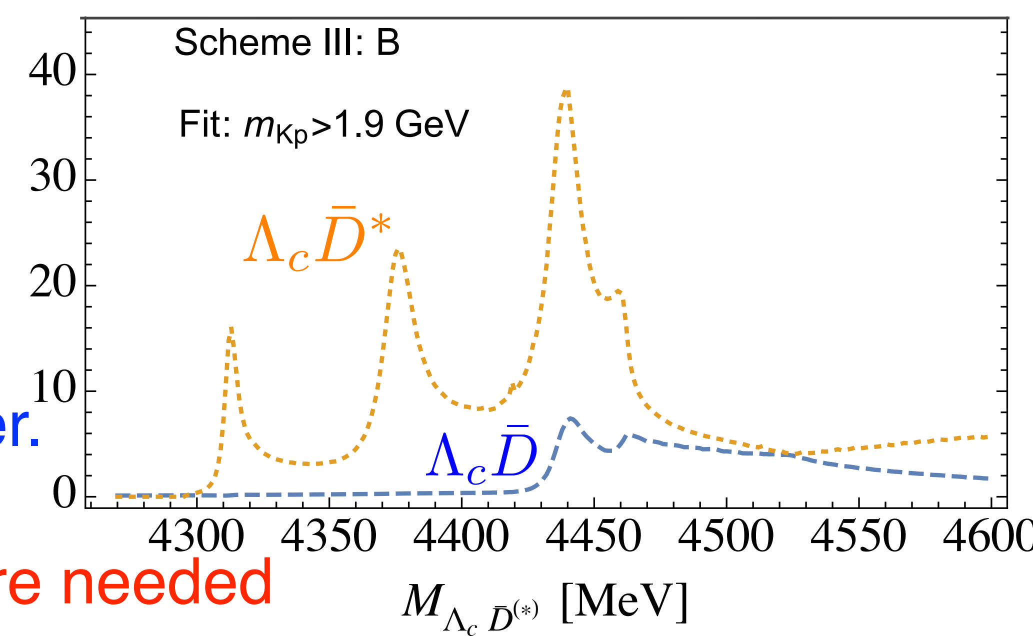


- A new P$_c$(4380) as Σ_c^*D 3/2$^-$ is already in current data

- Testable predictions for spectra

$$\Lambda_b \to K\Sigma^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)} \text{ and } \Lambda_b \to K\eta_c p$$

	P$_c$(4440)	P$_c$(4457)	Σ_cD*
Fit A:	1/2$^-$	3/2$^-$	
Fit B:	**3/2$^-$**	**1/2$^-$**	from fits with pions



- $J/\Psi\ p$ data are not enough to fully constraint $\Lambda_c\bar{D}^{(*)}$ inter.

  ☛ Data for $\Lambda_b \to K\ \alpha,\ \alpha = \Sigma_c^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}, \eta_c p$ and $\Lambda_c\bar{D}^{(*)}$ are needed

  ☛ Other data, e.g., $J/\Psi\ p$ photoproduction: sensitivity to production process