EXOTIC HADRONS

(Esposito, Germani, Maiani, Polosa)

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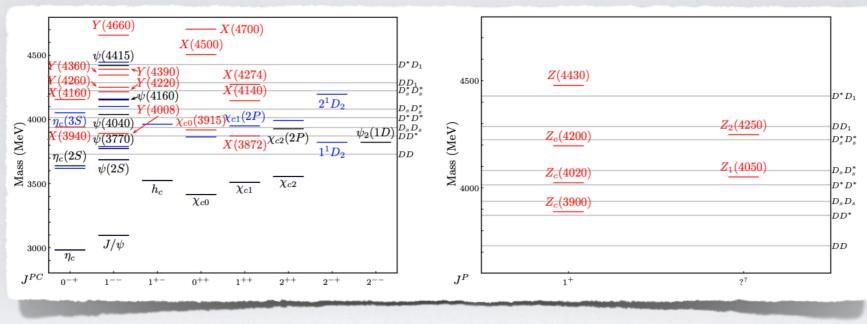


Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

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4-QUARK STATES

• Since 2003, ~ 20 resonances that cannot be described as heavy $Q\bar{Q}$. Unexpected masses and quantum numbers, anomalously narrow, electrically charged, ...



[AE, Pilloni, Polosa - Phys.Rept. (2017), 1611.07920]

• X(3872): $\Gamma_X \simeq 200 \text{ keV}, \quad \Gamma(X \to J/\psi\rho) \simeq \Gamma(X \to J/\psi\omega)$

$Q ar{Q} q_1 ar{q}_2$ states!

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4-QUARK STATES

• How are the constituents organized?



[see e.g. Maiani et al. - PRD (2014), 1405.1551]

Tetraquark

Generated by short distance QCD Hadronic size ($r \sim 1$ fm) Analogue to mesons and baryons

INF



[see e.g. Guo et al. - Rev.Mod.Phys. (2018), 1705.00141]

Meson molecule

Vanishing binding energy $(B \simeq 0)$ Generated by long distance QCD Very large $(r \gg 1 \text{ fm})$ Analogue to deuteron



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EFFECTIVE RANGE

• A way to discriminate between the two instances is by looking at low energy meson-meson scattering:

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{-1/a - ik + \frac{1}{2}r_0k^2 + \dots}$$

• Weinberg's compositness criterion:

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[Weinberg - Phys. Rev. 1965]

- $$\begin{split} |r_0| \lesssim 1/\Lambda &\Rightarrow \text{molecule} \\ r_0 < 0 \text{ and } |r_0| \gg 1/\Lambda &\Rightarrow \text{compact} \end{split}$$

EFFECTIVE RANGE

The application of Weinberg's criterion to high-statistics LHCb data results in

 $X(3872): \quad r_0 \in [-5.3, -1.6] \text{ fm} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |r_0| \gtrsim 1/m_{\pi}$ $T^+_{cc}(3875): \quad r_0 \in [-16.2, -4.3] \text{ fm} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |r_0| \gg 1/m_{\pi}$

[AE, Maiani, Pilloni, Polosa, Riquer - PRD 2022, 2108.11413; Mikhasenko - 2203.04622]

• In both instances this points to a compact nature... however:

A. application of Weinberg's criterion has been critisized [Baru et al. - PLB 2022, 2110.07484]

B. are we sure that $\Lambda \sim m_{\pi}$ is correct?



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EFFECTIVE RANGE

$$D^* \to D\pi \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_{\pi}(r) \sim \frac{e^{-i\mu r}}{r}$$

 Contribution of the pion to the effective range can be computed, but is completely negligible:

 $\operatorname{Re} r_0 \in [-0.20, -0.16] \text{ fm}, \qquad \operatorname{Im} r_0 \in [0, 0.17] \text{ fm}$

[AE, Germani, Glioti, Polosa, Rattazzi, Tarquini - PLB 2023, 2307.11400]

• No news here... are the X(3872) and the $T_{cc}^+(3875)$ truly compact?



RADIATIVE DECAYS

- Another discriminant between tetraquarks and molecules could be the radiative decays of the X(3872)
- Experimentally one finds

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$$\mathscr{R} = \frac{\mathscr{B}(X \to \psi' \gamma)}{\mathscr{B}(X \to \psi \gamma)} = 2.46 \pm 0.93$$

[LHCb - Nucl.Phys.B 2014, 1404.0275]

• Radiative decay can only happen via:

 $c\bar{c}q\bar{q} \rightarrow c\bar{c}(q\bar{q}) \rightarrow (c\bar{c})\gamma$

 Decay rate essentially dictated by the size of the initial state vs the size of the final one

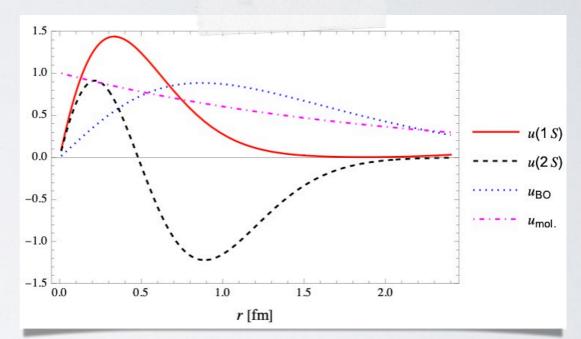
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RADIATIVE DECAYS

• For the tetraquark, radiative decays can be computed within the Born-Oppenheimer approximation:

$$r_{tetra} \sim r_{c\bar{c}} \Rightarrow \Re|_{tetra} \simeq 1 - 12$$

• The molecular wave function is instead fixed by universality:



$$\psi(r) \sim \frac{e^{-r/a}}{r} \quad \Rightarrow \quad r_{mol} \gg r_{c\bar{c}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{R}|_{mol} \simeq 0.04$$

• Universality forces the ratio for a meson molecule to be much smaller than what observed [Grinstein, Maiani, Polosa - 2401.11623]

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COMMENTS

 The question about the nature of the exotic hadron is a compelling open problem in low energy QCD

 Very active field, with constant interplay between theory and experiment

• Of utmost important to identify model independent observables able to discriminate between possibilities

Thank you for the attention!



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