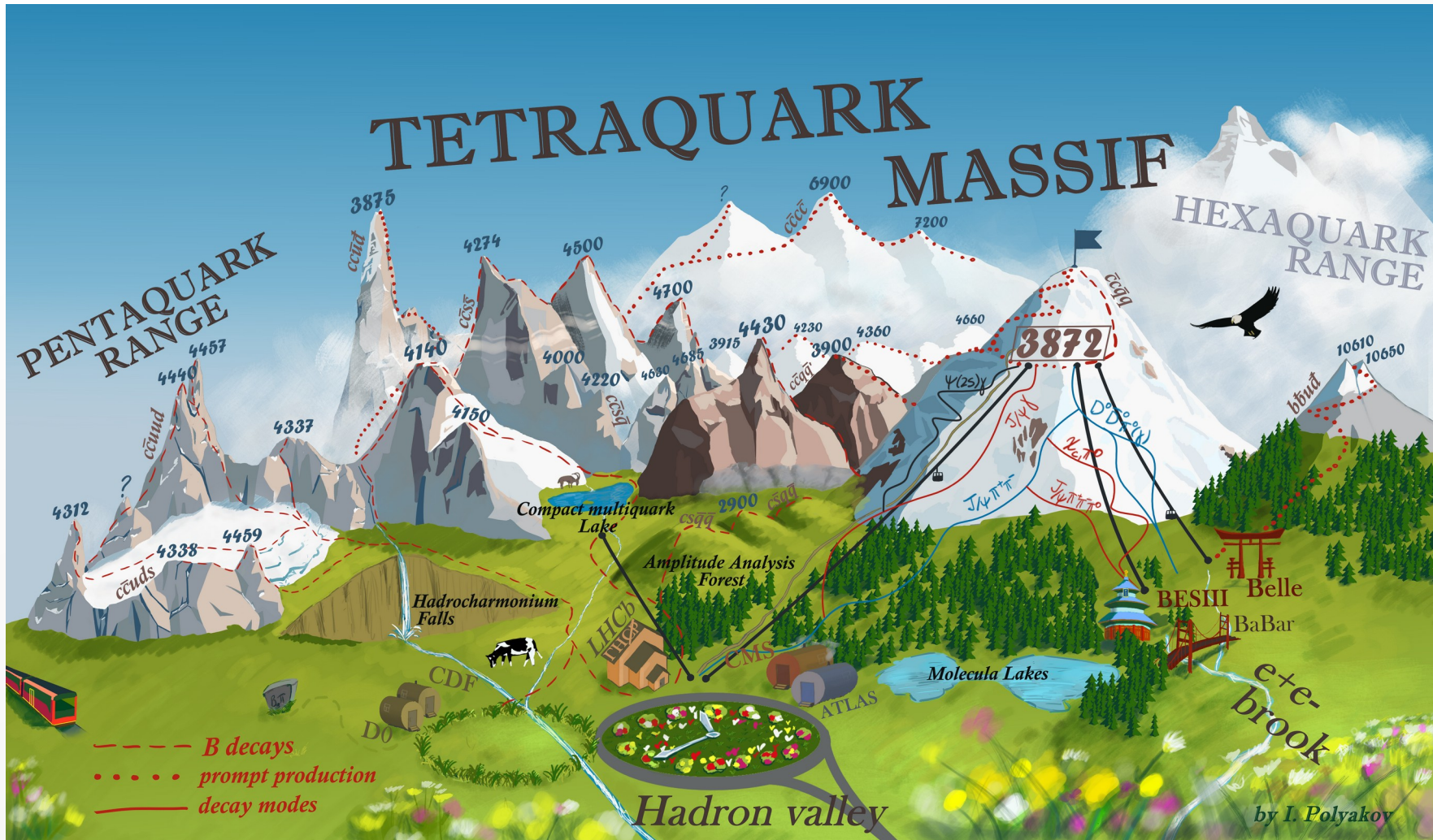


Spectroscopy in decays

overview with a focus on LHCb exotics



Ivan Polyakov

MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester

Outlook

- History Message
- Conventional hadron spectroscopy
- Exotic hadron spectroscopy
 - Quick overview
 - Reflection
 - T_{cc} [\overline{ccud}]
 - Prospects
- Conclusion

[Ann Rev Nucl, 74 \(2024\) 583](#)

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REVIEWS

Annual Review of Nuclear and Particle Science

Exotic Hadrons at LHCb

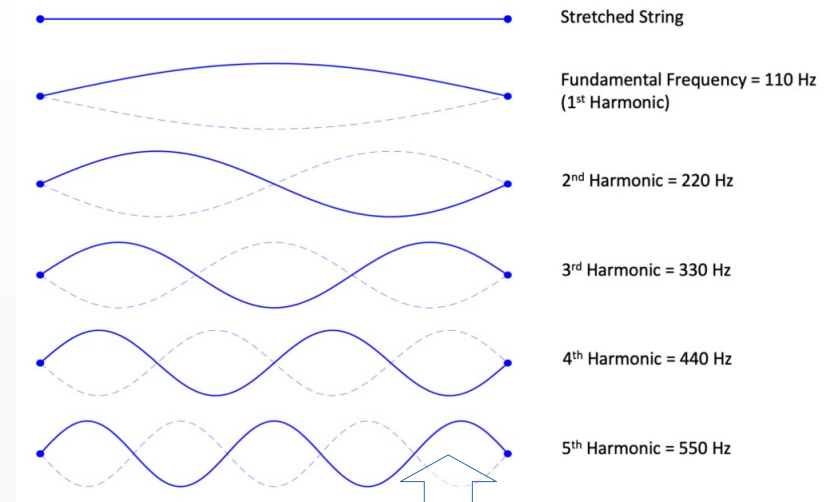
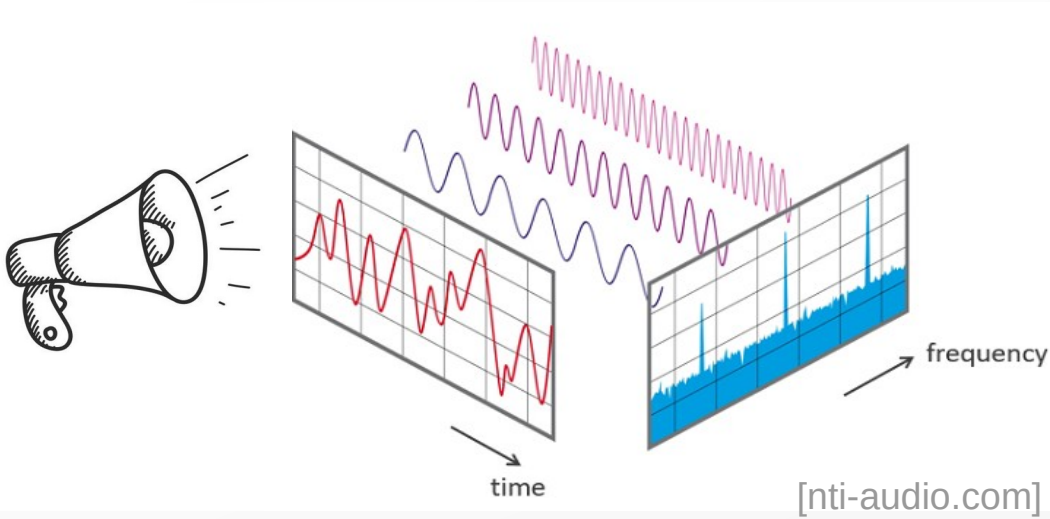
Daniel Johnson,¹ Ivan Polyakov,² Tomasz Skwarnicki,³
and Mengzhen Wang⁴

[arXiv:2410.06923](#)

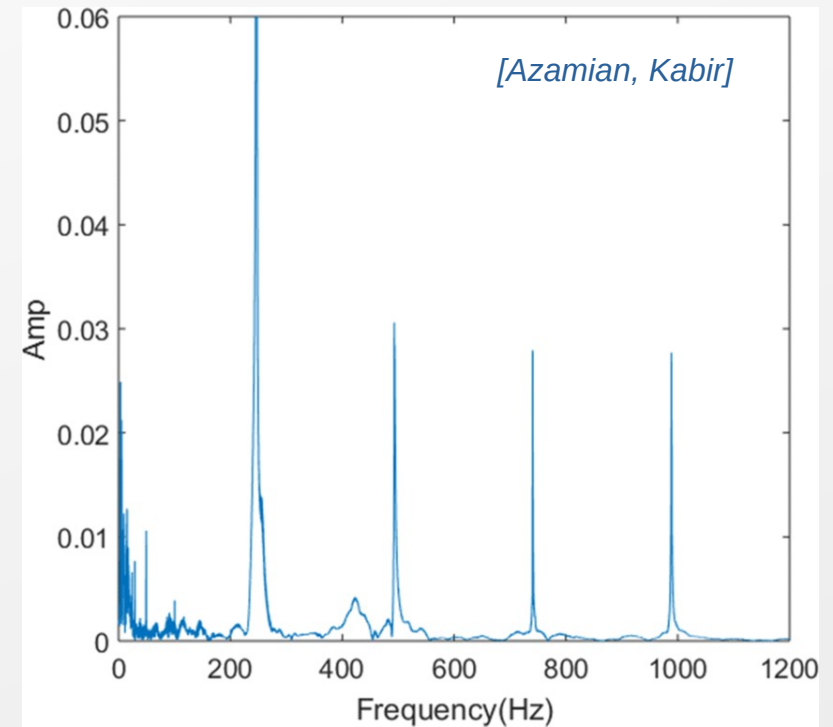
A Brief Guide to Exotic Hadrons

Nils Hüsken,¹ Elisabetta Spadaro Norella,² and Ivan Polyakov³

What is Spectroscopy?

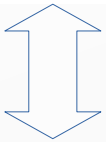
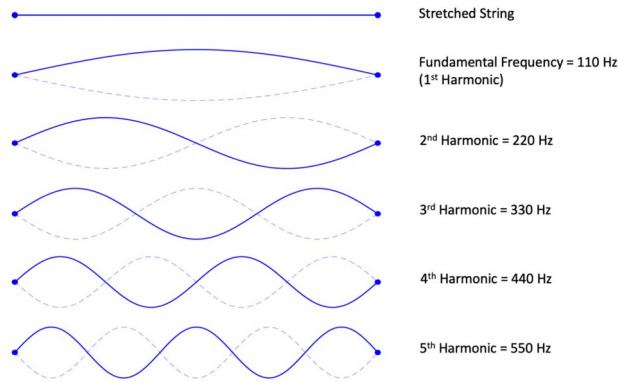


Spectra of piano note B3

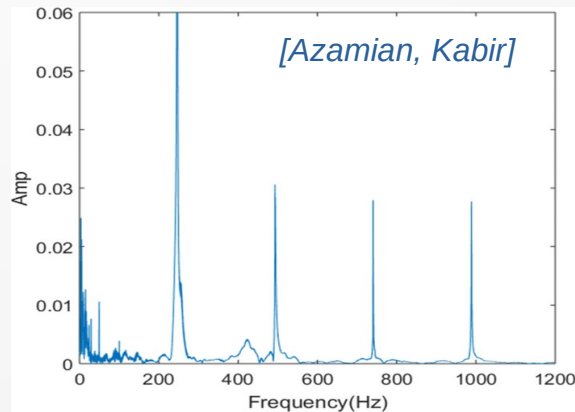


What is Spectroscopy?

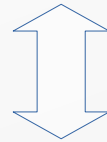
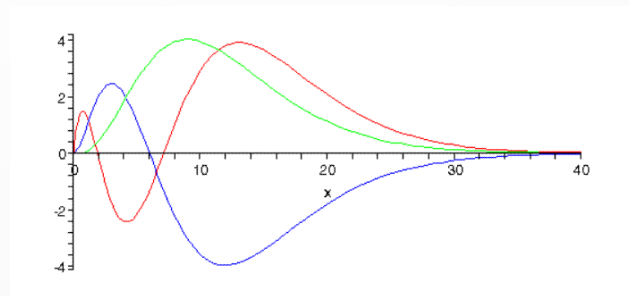
String oscillation harmonics



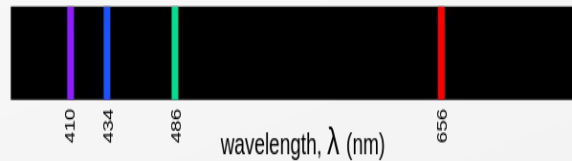
Spectra of piano note B3



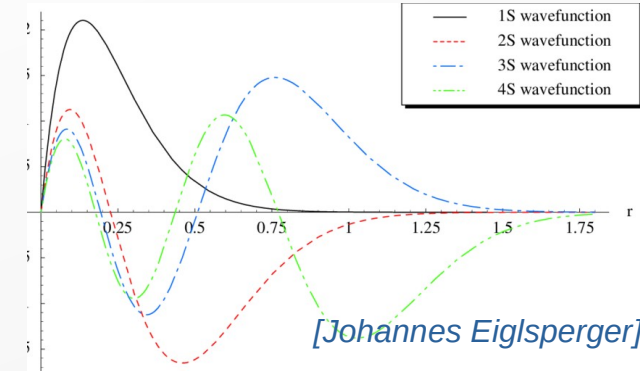
Radial wave functions of electron in Hydrogen atom



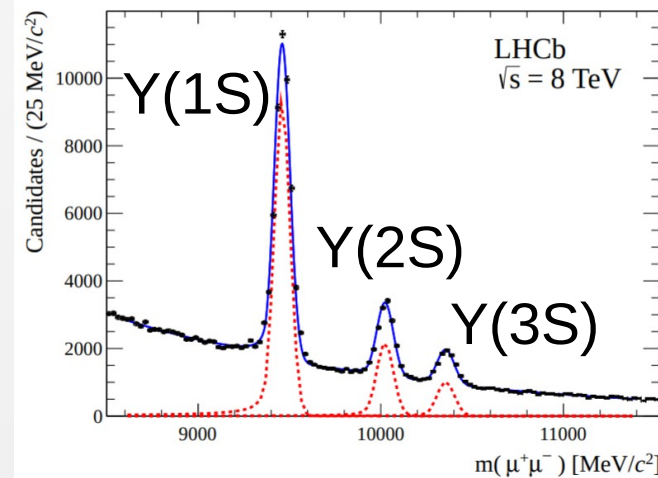
Hydrogen emission spectrum



Radial wave functions of $b\bar{b}$ quark system

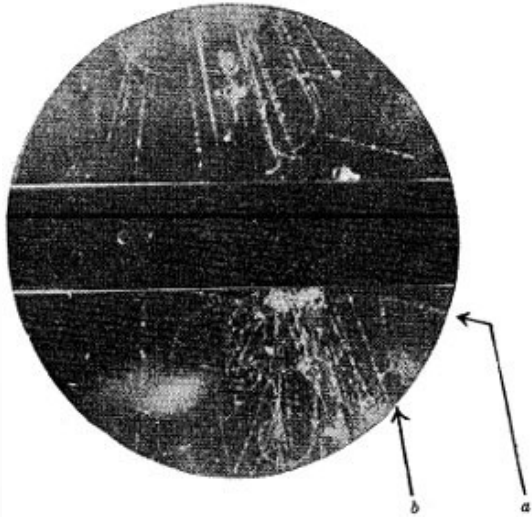


Mass spectra of $Y(nS)$ states

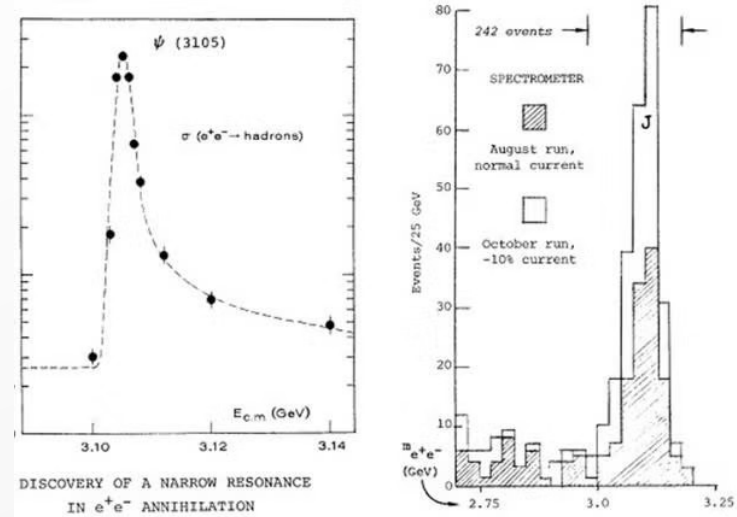


Why decays?

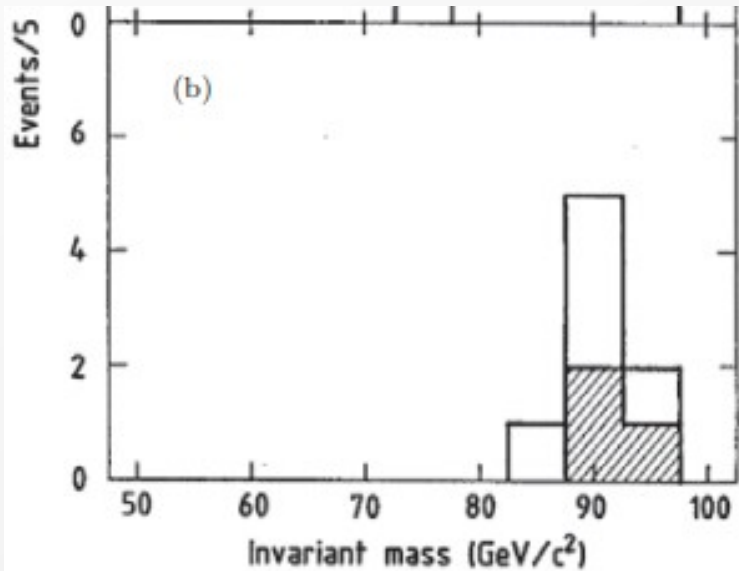
$K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ in 1947



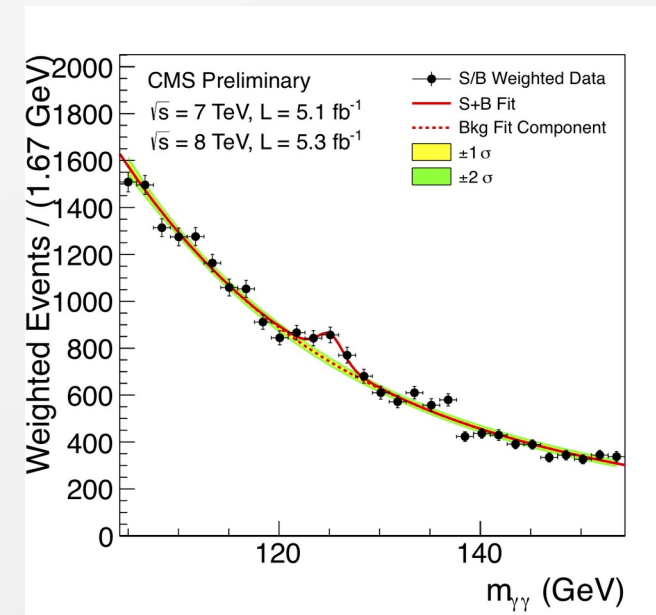
$J/\psi \rightarrow e^-e^+$ in 1974



$Z \rightarrow e^-e^+$ in 1983



$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ in 2012



Light (conventional) hadrons

- Highly non-perturbative regime
- Extract effective parameters from ground states (1st harmonics)

$$m_{u,d} \sim 2-5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$$

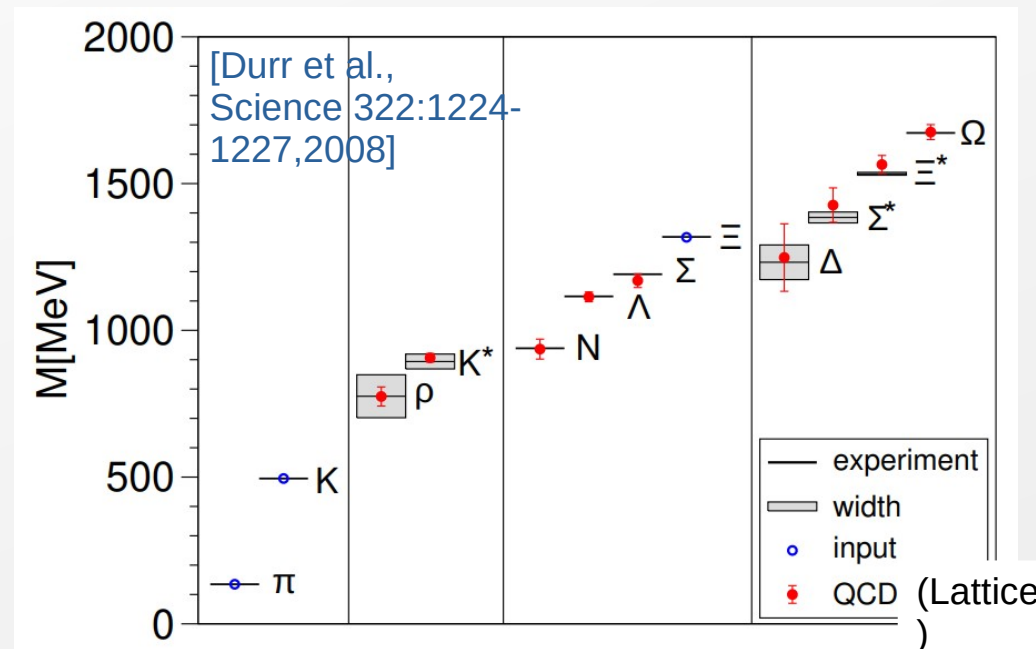
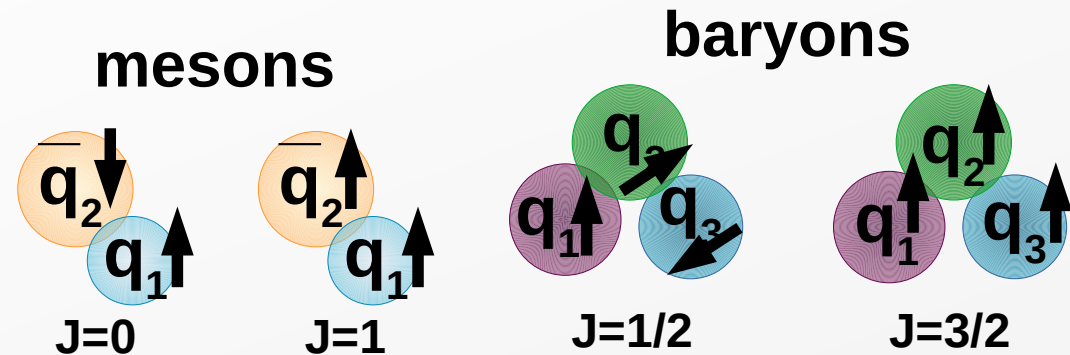
$$\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$$

[Karlner&Rosner, PRD 90, 094007 (2014);
Gasiorowicz&Rosner, Am. J. Phys. 49 (1981) 954]

State (mass in MeV)	Spin	Expression for mass [24]	Predicted mass (MeV)
$\pi(138)$	0	$2m_q^m - 6b/(m_q^m)^2$	140
$\rho(775), \omega(782)$	1	$2m_q^m + 2b/(m_q^m)^2$	780
$K(496)$	0	$m_q^m + m_s^m - 6b/(m_q^m m_s^m)$	485
$K^*(894)$	1	$m_q^m + m_s^m + 2b/(m_q^m m_s^m)$	896
$\phi(1019)$	1	$2m_s^m + 2b/(m_s^m)^2$	1032

State (mass in MeV)	Spin	Expression for mass [24]	Predicted mass (MeV)
$N(939)$	1/2	$3m_q^b - 3a/(m_q^b)^2$	939
$\Delta(1232)$	3/2	$3m_q^b + 3a/(m_q^b)^2$	1239
$\Lambda(1116)$	1/2	$2m_q^b + m_s^b - 3a/(m_q^b)^2$	1114
$\Sigma(1193)$	1/2	$2m_q^b + m_s^b + a/(m_q^b)^2 - 4a/m_q^b m_s^b$	1179
$\Sigma(1385)$	3/2	$2m_q^b + m_s^b + a/(m_q^b)^2 + 2a/m_q^b m_s^b$	1381
$\Xi(1318)$	1/2	$2m_s^b + m_q^b + a/(m_s^b)^2 - 4a/m_q^b m_s^b$	1327
$\Xi(1530)$	3/2	$2m_s^b + m_q^b + a/(m_s^b)^2 + 2a/m_q^b m_s^b$	1529
$\Omega(1672)$	3/2	$3m_s^b + 3a/(m_s^b)^2$	1682

good description within 10 MeV!

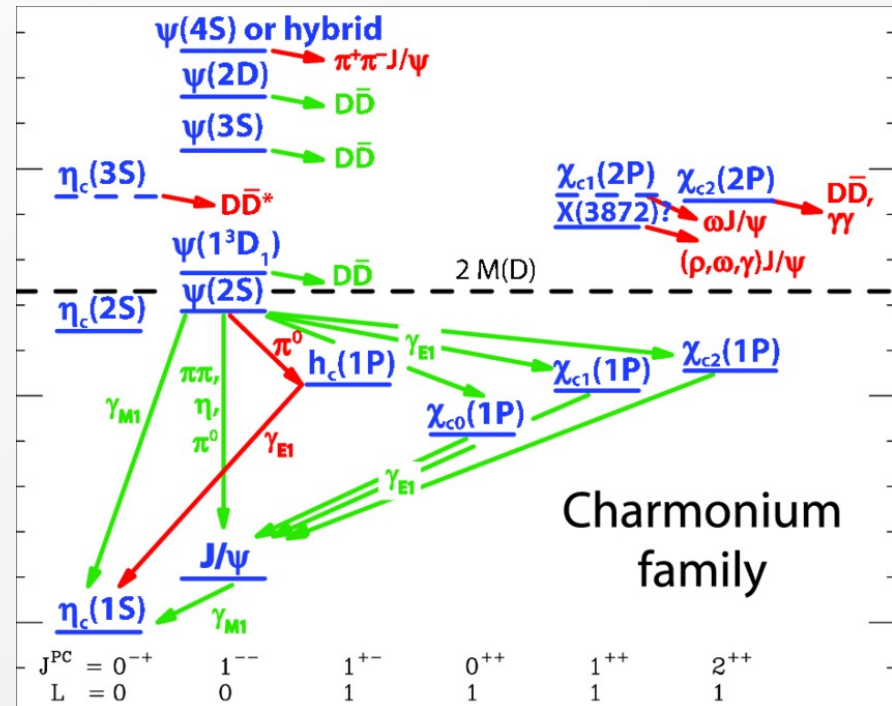
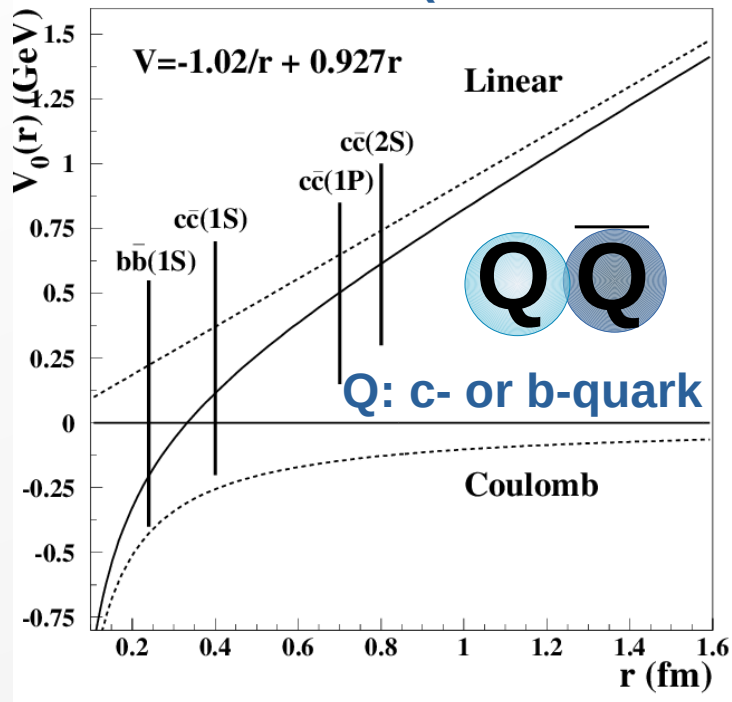


Quarkonia

- Heavy quarks → semi-perturbative regime
- Much clearer systems
- Great progress

$m_{u,d} \sim 2\text{-}5 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_s \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_c \sim 1300 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_b \sim 4200 \text{ MeV}$

Potential between two quarks
(Cornell model)

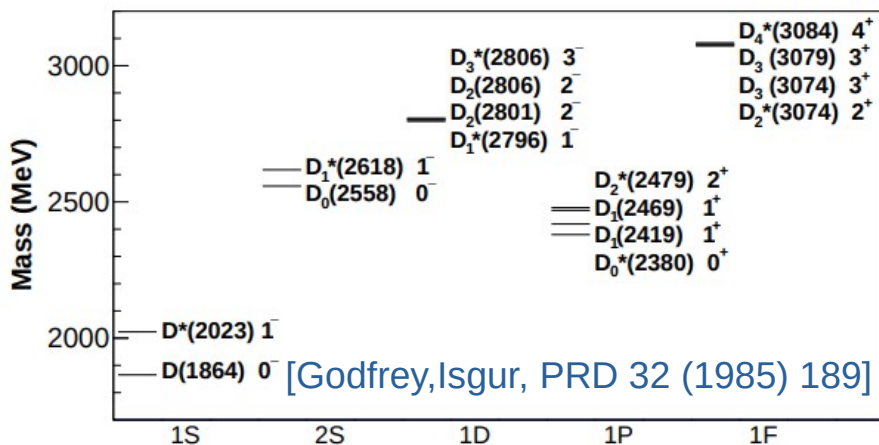


[Eichten, Godfrey, Mahlke, Rosner, Rev Mod Phys 80 (2007)]

Other Heavy hadrons

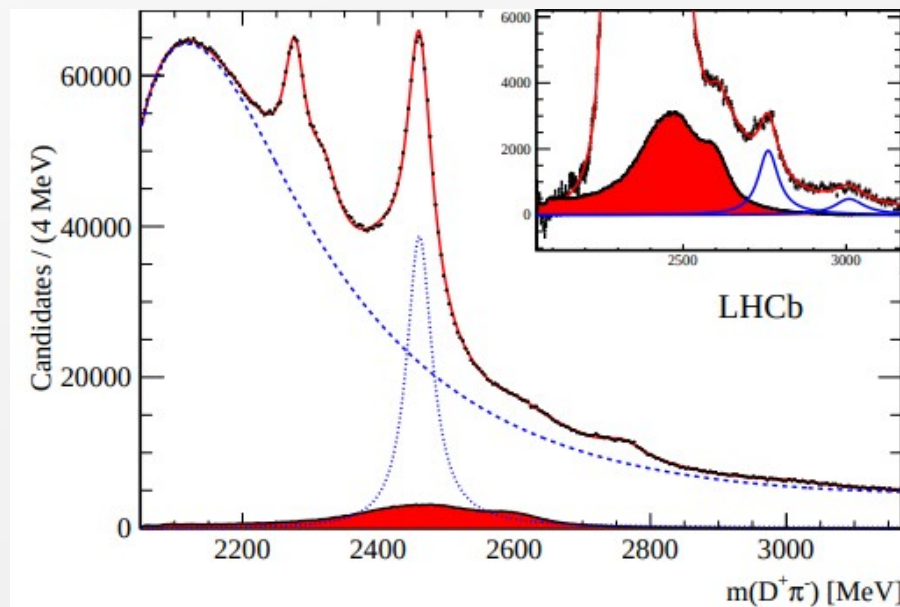
- Rich structure in $Qq\bar{q}$ and Qqq' hadrons with heavy quarks
- One example: $D^0 [c\bar{u}]$ excitations

$m_{u,d} \sim 2-5 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_s \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_c \sim 1300 \text{ MeV}$
 $m_b \sim 4200 \text{ MeV}$



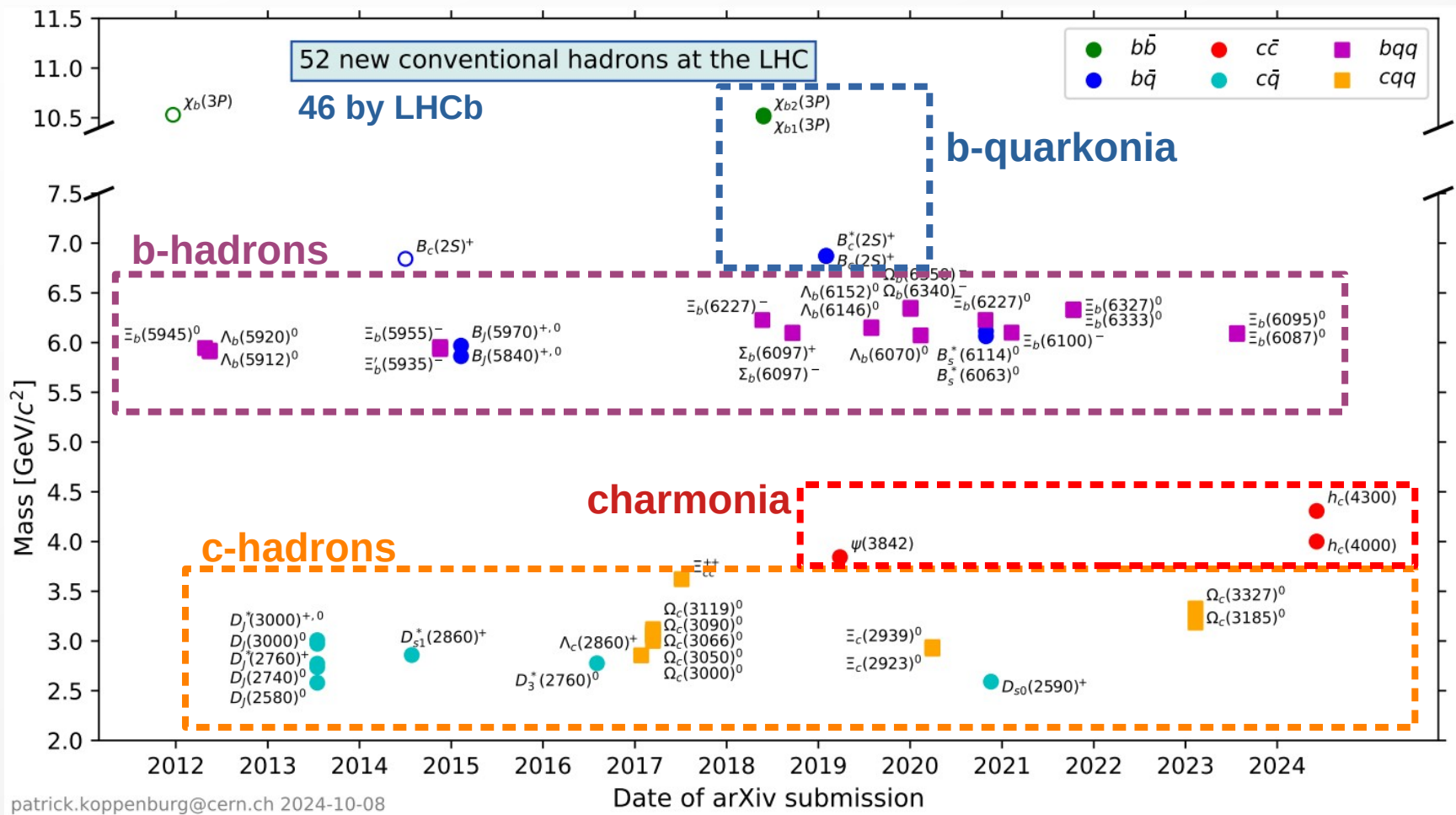
Resonance	Final state	Mass (MeV)
$D_1(2420)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	$2419.6 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.7$
$D_2^*(2460)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	$2460.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.2$
$D_J^*(2650)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	$2649.2 \pm 3.5 \pm 3.5$
$D_J^*(2760)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	$2761.1 \pm 5.1 \pm 6.5$
$D_J(2580)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	$2579.5 \pm 3.4 \pm 5.5$
$D_J(2740)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	$2737.0 \pm 3.5 \pm 11.2$
$D_J(3000)^0$	$D^{*+}\pi^-$	2971.8 ± 8.7
$D_2^*(2460)^0$	$D^+\pi^-$	$2460.4 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.1$
$D_J^*(2760)^0$	$D^+\pi^-$	$2760.1 \pm 1.1 \pm 3.7$
$D_J^*(3000)^0$	$D^+\pi^-$	3008.1 ± 4.0
$D_2^*(2460)^+$	$D^0\pi^+$	$2463.1 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.6$
$D_J^*(2760)^+$	$D^0\pi^+$	$2771.7 \pm 1.7 \pm 3.8$
$D_J^*(3000)^+$	$D^0\pi^+$	3008.1 (fixed)

[LHCb, JHEP 09 (2013) 145]



Other Heavy hadrons

- Rich structure in $Q\bar{q}$ and Qqq' hadrons with heavy quarks
- Lots of results from the LHC (mainly by LHCb)



Conventional is not enough

- Progress limited by quark configurations studied



- 4/5/...-quark states (**exotic hadrons**) have been anticipated since 60's

- No success in light sector

- First candidates for tetraquarks in 90's:
 $f_0(500)$, $K_0^*(800)$, ... later $D_{sJ}^*(2317)$, ...

- Pentaquark Θ^+ [uudd \bar{s}] in 2003 *later shown to be false*

no clear conclusion reached due to large widths & theoretical ambiguities

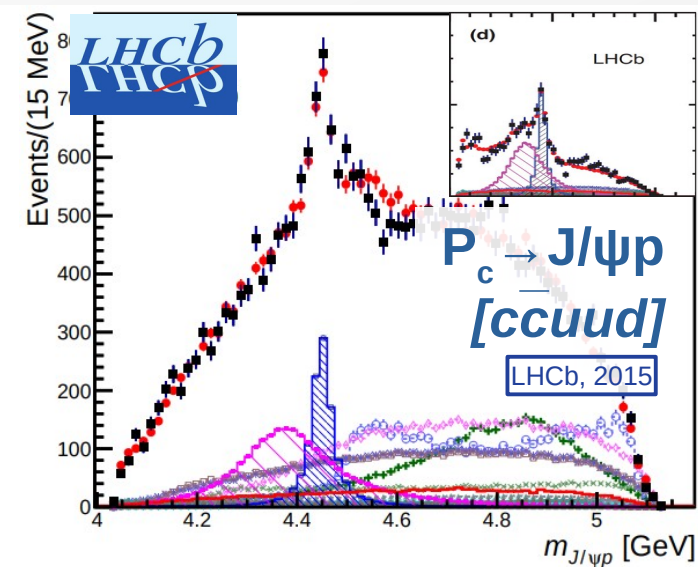
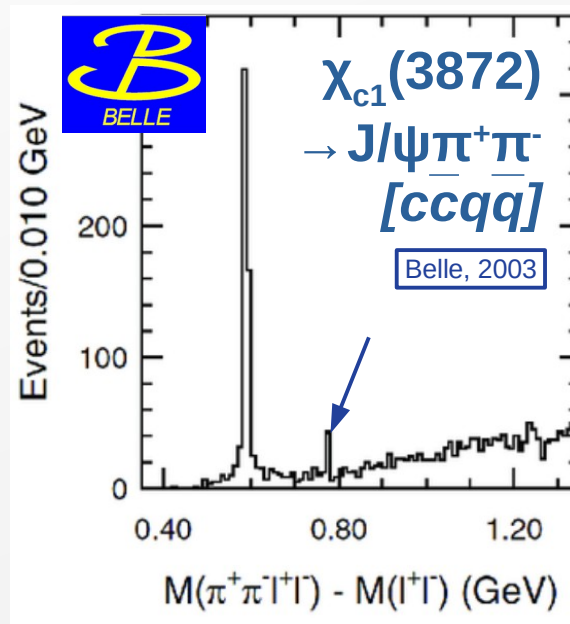
Fazio, 2004; Eidelman, Gutsche, Hanhart, Mitchell, Spanier, 2020 (PDG)

Trilling, 2006 (PDG)

First exotic hadrons

- First one uniquely identified as exotic was $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ discovered in heavy sector in 2003;
- First pentaquark in 2015 in heavy sector as well;

much smaller widths and clearer understanding of $c\bar{c}$ allowed to exclude conventional interpretations



50+ exotic hadron candidates

N. Hüsken, E. S. Norella, I. Polyakov

Table 2. All known exotic hadron candidates up to date. States we consider well-established are underscored.

Category		States / Candidates
Meson-like (incl. tetraquarks)	$I = 0$	χ -like: $\chi_{c1}(3872)$, $\chi_{c0}(3860)$, $\chi_{c0}(3915)$, $\chi_{c2}(3930)$, $X(3940)$
		ψ -like: $\psi(4230)$, $\psi(4360)$, $\psi(4660)$
	Hidden Charm	with $s\bar{s}$: $\chi_{c1}(4140)$, $\chi_{c1}(4274)$, $\chi_{c1}(4685)$, $\chi_{c1}(4500)$, $\chi_{c1}(4700)$ $X(4150)$, $X(4630)$, $X(4740)$
		$I = 1/2$ $T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^-$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$
Hidden Beauty	$I = 1$ seen in e^+e^- : $T_{c\bar{c}1}(3900)^{+/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4020)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$	
	seen in B decays: $T_{c\bar{c}}(4050)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4100)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4240)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4250)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$	
Hidden Double Charm	$I = 0$ $\Upsilon(10753)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$, $\Upsilon(11020)$	
	$I = 1$ $T_{bb1}(10610)^+$, $T_{bb1}(10650)^+$	
Open Single Charm	D_s^* -like: $D_{s0}^*(2317)^+$, $D_{s1}(2460)^+$	
Open Double Charm	$T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$: $T_{cs0}(2900)^0$, $T_{c\bar{s}0}(2900)^{0/++}$, $T_{cs1}(2900)^0$	
Baryon-like (incl. pentaquarks)	Hidden Charm	$I = 1/2(3/2)$ $P_{c\bar{c}}(4312)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4440)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4457)^+$ $P_{c\bar{c}}(4380)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4337)^+$
		$I = 0(1)$ $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4458)^0$, $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4338)^0$

23 at the LHC, 21 of them by LHCb

Exotic charmonium

Category	States / Candidates		
Hidden Charm	$I = 0$	χ -like: $\chi_{c1}(3872)$, $\chi_{c0}(3860)$, $\chi_{c0}(3915)$, $\chi_{c2}(3930)$, $X(3940)$	
		ψ -like: $\psi(4230)$, $\psi(4360)$, $\psi(4660)$	
		with $s\bar{s}$: $\chi_{c1}(4140)$, $\chi_{c1}(4274)$, $\chi_{c1}(4685)$, $\chi_{c1}(4500)$, $\chi_{c1}(4700)$ $X(4150)$, $X(4630)$, $X(4740)$	
Meson-like (incl. tetraquarks)	$I = 1/2$	$T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^-$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$	
	$I = 1$	seen in e^+e^- : $T_{c\bar{c}1}(3900)^{+/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4020)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$	
Hidden Beauty	$I = 0$	$\Upsilon(10753)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$, $\Upsilon(11020)$	
	$I = 1$	$T_{b\bar{b}1}(10610)^+$, $T_{b\bar{b}1}(10650)^+$	
Hidden Double Charm		$T_{c\bar{c}\bar{c}c}(6550)$, $T_{c\bar{c}\bar{c}c}(6900)$, $T_{c\bar{c}\bar{c}c}(7290)$	
Open Single Charm		D_s^* -like: $D_{s0}^*(2317)^+$, $D_{s1}(2460)^+$	
		$T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$: $T_{cs0}(2900)^0$, $T_{cs0}(2900)^{0/+}$, $T_{cs1}(2900)^0$	
Open Double Charm		$T_{cc}(3875)^+$	
Baryon-like (incl. pentaquarks)	Hidden Charm	$I = 1/2(3/2)$	$P_{cc}(4312)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4440)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4457)^+$ $P_{c\bar{c}}(4380)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4337)^+$
		$I = 0(1)$	$P_{c\bar{c}s}(4458)^0$, $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4338)^0$

χ_c -like (aka X), >4 GeV

states:

- $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^+(0^{++})$: $\chi_{c0}(3860)$, $\chi_{c0}(3915)$
also known as X(3915)
- $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^+(2^{++})$: $\chi_{c2}(3930)$
- $I^G(J^{PC}) = ??(???)$: $X(3940)$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}]$, possibly $[c\bar{c}q\bar{q}]$
 experiments: BaBar, Belle, BESIII, LHCb
 production: $\gamma\gamma$ -collisions and
 B-decays, e^+e^- / pp collisions

decay modes: $D\bar{D}$ (except $X(3940)$),
 $D^*\bar{D}$ ($X(3940)$), $\omega J/\psi$ ($\chi_{c0}(3915)$)

nearby thresholds: $D^*\bar{D}$, $D_s^+D_s^-$

characteristic widths: ~ 200 MeV ($\chi_{c0}(3860)$)
 and 19-37 MeV ($\chi_{c0}(3915)$, $\chi_{c2}(3930)$, $X(3940)$)

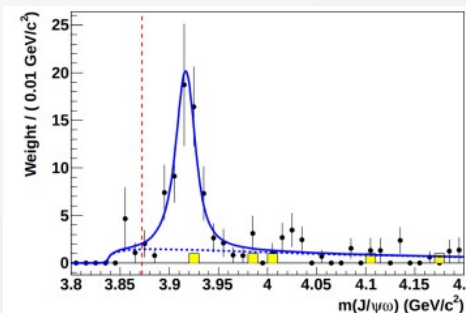
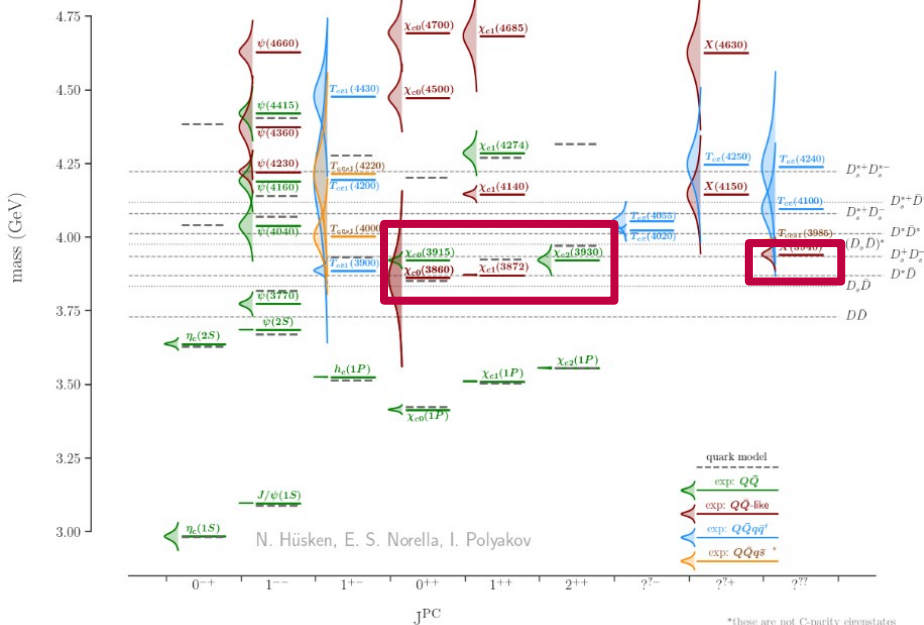
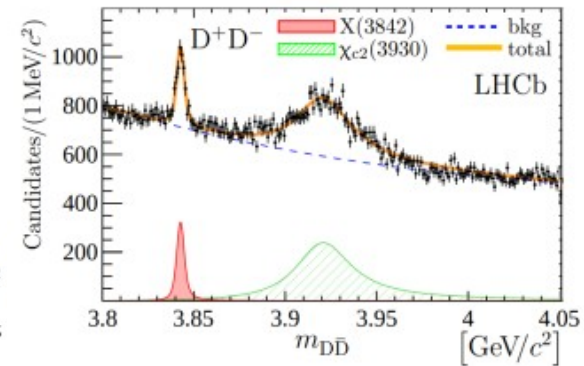


Fig. 5. $\chi_{c0}(3915) \rightarrow J/\psi\omega$ signal at BaBar [92]



Exotic charmonium

χ_c -like (aka X), >4 GeV
(with $s\bar{s}$ pair?)

states:

- $I(J^{PC}) = 0(0^{++})$: $\chi_{c0}(4500)$, $\chi_{c0}(4700)$
- $I(J^{PC}) = 0(1^{++})$: $\chi_{c1}(4140)$, $\chi_{c1}(4274)$, $\chi_{c1}(4685)$
also known as X(4140), Y(4140), ...
- $I(J^{PC}) = 0(?^{?+})$: $X(4150)$, $X(4630)$, $X(4740)$
also known as X(4160)

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}]$,

more likely $[c\bar{c}q\bar{q}]$ or $[c\bar{c}s\bar{s}]$

experiments: CDF, CMS, D0, BaBar, LHCb, Belle

production: $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K^+$, ...

decay modes: $J/\psi\phi$, $D^*\bar{D}^*$ ($X(4150)$)

nearby threshold: $D_s\bar{D}_s^*$, $D_s^*\bar{D}_s$

characteristic widths: 51-174 MeV

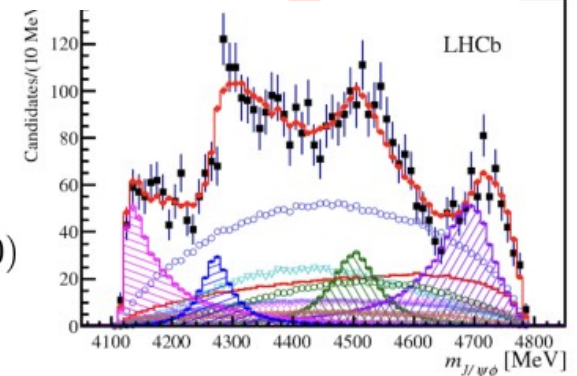
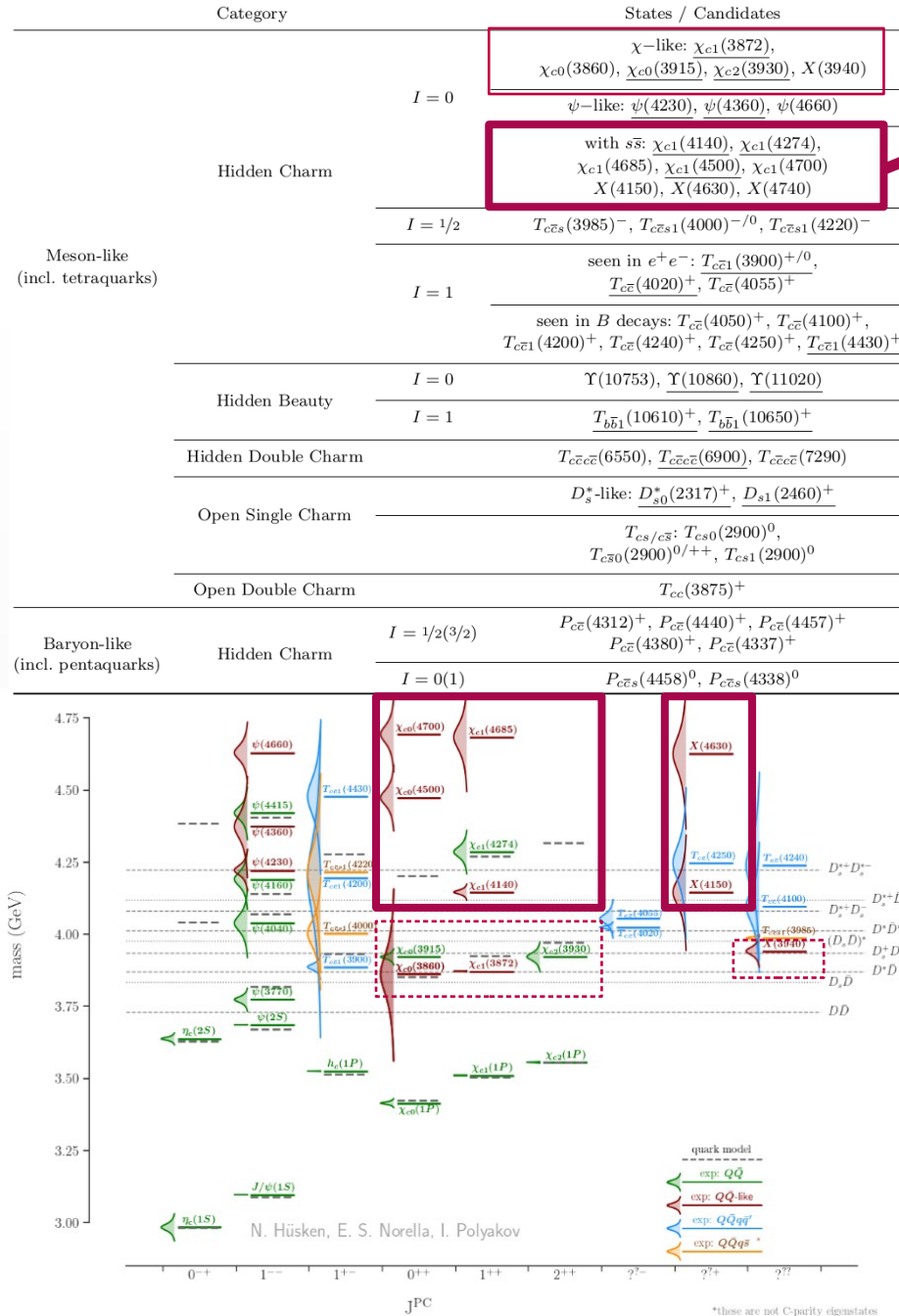


Fig. 9. Resonances in $J/\psi\phi$ at LHCb [116]

Exotic charmonium

ψ -like (aka Y)

states: $\psi(4230)$, $\psi(4360)$, $\psi(4660)$

also known as $Y(4230)$, $\psi(4260)$, $Y(4360)$, ...

quantum numbers: $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^-(1^{--})$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}]$,

possibly $[c\bar{c}q\bar{q}]$ or $[c\bar{c}g]$

experiments: BaBar, CLEO, Belle, BESIII,

possibly D0

production: e^+e^- annihilation,

possibly b -decays ($\psi(4230)$)

decay modes: $\pi\pi J/\psi$, $\pi\pi\psi(2S)$, $\pi\pi h_c$

$\eta^{(\prime)}J/\psi$, KKJ/ψ , $3\pi\eta_c$, $\omega\chi_{c0}$, $\gamma\chi_{c1}(3872)$, ...

$\mu\mu$, $D^*\bar{D}\pi$, $D\bar{D}\pi\pi$, ...

nearby threshold: $D_1\bar{D}$

characteristic widths: 48-118 MeV

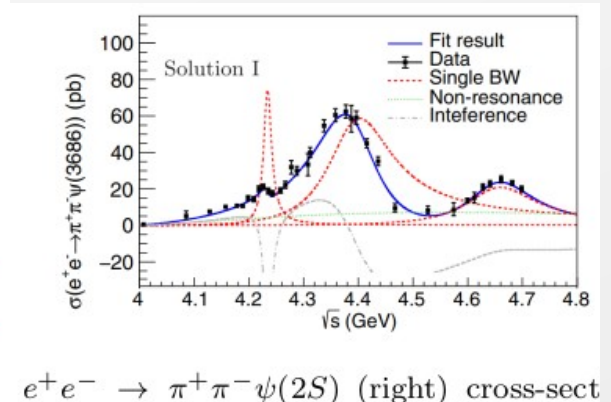
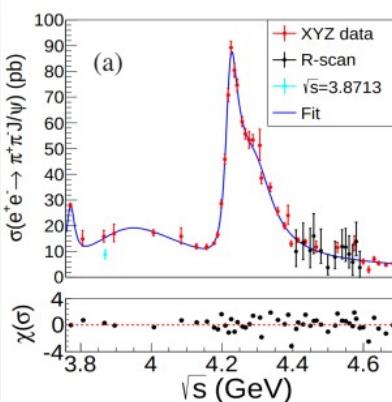
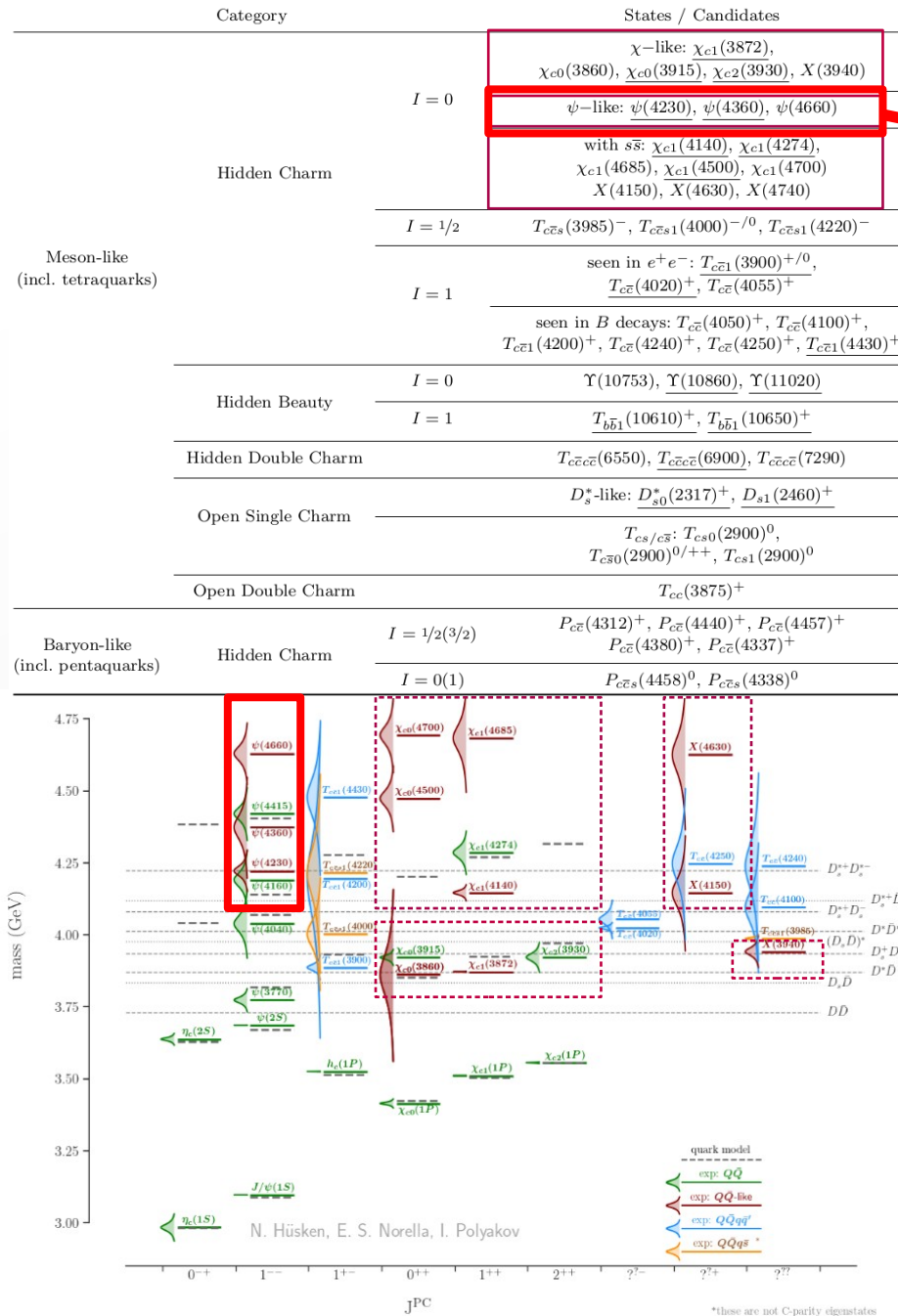


Fig. 7. $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ cross-section at BESIII. [102](#)

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$ (right) cross-section

Exotic charmonium

T_{cc}^- states (aka Z_c) seen in b-hadron decays

states:

- $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^+(1^{+-}): T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+, T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$
- $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^+(?^{?^-}): T_{c\bar{c}}(4240)^+$
also known as $R_{c0}(4240), Z_c(4240)$
- $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^-(?^{?+}): T_{c\bar{c}}(4050)^+, T_{c\bar{c}}(4100)^+, T_{c\bar{c}}(4250)^+$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}q\bar{q}']$

experiments: Belle, LHCb

production: $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow (c\bar{c})\pi^+K^-$, where

$(c\bar{c}) = J/\psi, \psi(2S), \eta_c, \chi_{c1}$

$T_{c\bar{c}}(4200)$ also potentially in $\Lambda_b \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^-p$

decay modes: $J/\psi\pi^+, \psi(2S)\pi^+, \eta_c\pi^+, \chi_{c1}\pi^+$

nearby threshold: $D^*\bar{D}^*$

characteristic widths: **82-370 MeV** **b-decays**

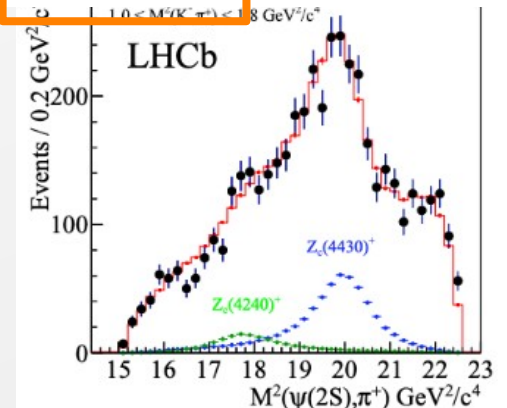
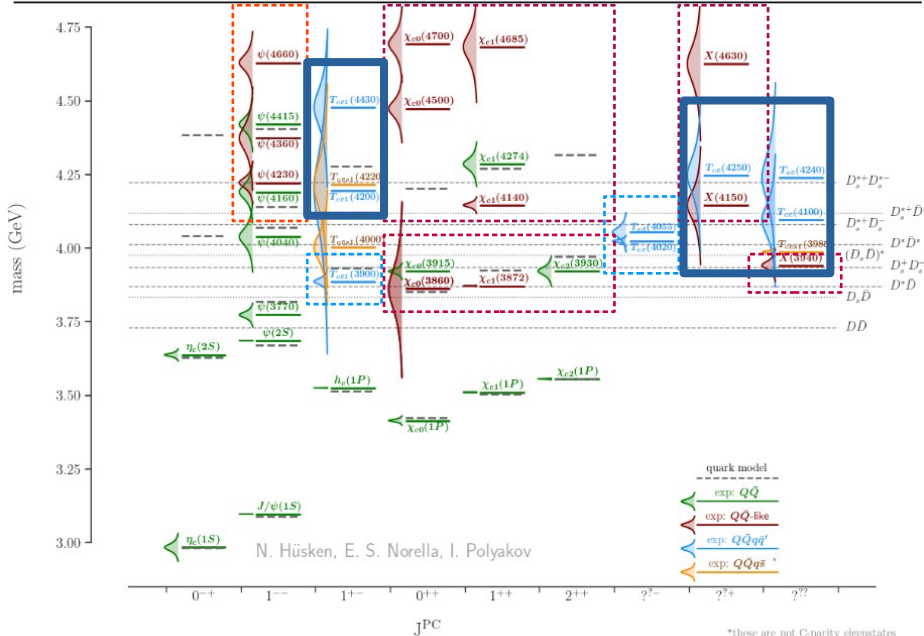


Fig. 12. $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$ signal at LHCb. **162**

Category	States / Candidates
Hidden Charm	$I = 0$ χ -like: $\chi_{c1}(3872), \chi_{c0}(3860), \chi_{c0}(3915), \chi_{c2}(3930), X(3940)$ ψ -like: $\psi(4230), \psi(4360), \psi(4660)$ with $s\bar{s}$: $\chi_{c1}(4140), \chi_{c1}(4274), \chi_{c1}(4685), \chi_{c1}(4500), \chi_{c1}(4700), X(4150), X(4630), X(4740)$
	$I = 1/2$ $T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^-, T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}, T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$
	$I = 1$ seen in e^+e^- : $T_{c\bar{c}1}(3900)^{+/0}, T_{c\bar{c}}(4020)^+, T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$ seen in B decays: $T_{c\bar{c}}(4050)^+, T_{c\bar{c}}(4100)^+, T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+, T_{c\bar{c}}(4240)^+, T_{c\bar{c}}(4250)^+, T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$
Hidden Beauty	$I = 0$ $\Upsilon(10753), \Upsilon(10860), \Upsilon(11020)$
	$I = 1$ $T_{bb1}(10610)^+, T_{bb1}(10650)^+$
Hidden Double Charm	$T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(6550), T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(6900), T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(7290)$
Open Single Charm	D_s^* -like: $D_{s0}^*(2317)^+, D_{s1}(2460)^+$ $T_{cs/c\bar{s}}: T_{cs0}(2900)^0, T_{cs0}(2900)^{0/++}, T_{cs1}(2900)^0$
Open Double Charm	$T_{cc}(3875)^+$
Baryon-like (incl. pentaquarks)	Hidden Charm $I = 1/2(3/2)$ $P_{cc}(4312)^+, P_{cc}(4440)^+, P_{cc}(4457)^+, P_{c\bar{c}}(4380)^+, P_{c\bar{c}}(4337)^+$ $I = 0(1)$ $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4458)^0, P_{c\bar{c}s}(4338)^0$



*these are not C-parity eigenstates

Exotic charmonium

T_{ccs}^- states (aka Z_{cs})

states:

- $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(??)$: $T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^{-/0}$
- $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(1^+)$: $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}$
- $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(1^?)$: $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}s\bar{q}]$

experiments: BESIII, LHCb

production: $e^+e^- (T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985))$,

$B^- \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K^- (T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000), T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220))$,

$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi K_S^0 (T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000))$

decay modes: $D_s^- D^{*+}/D_s^- D^{+0}$,

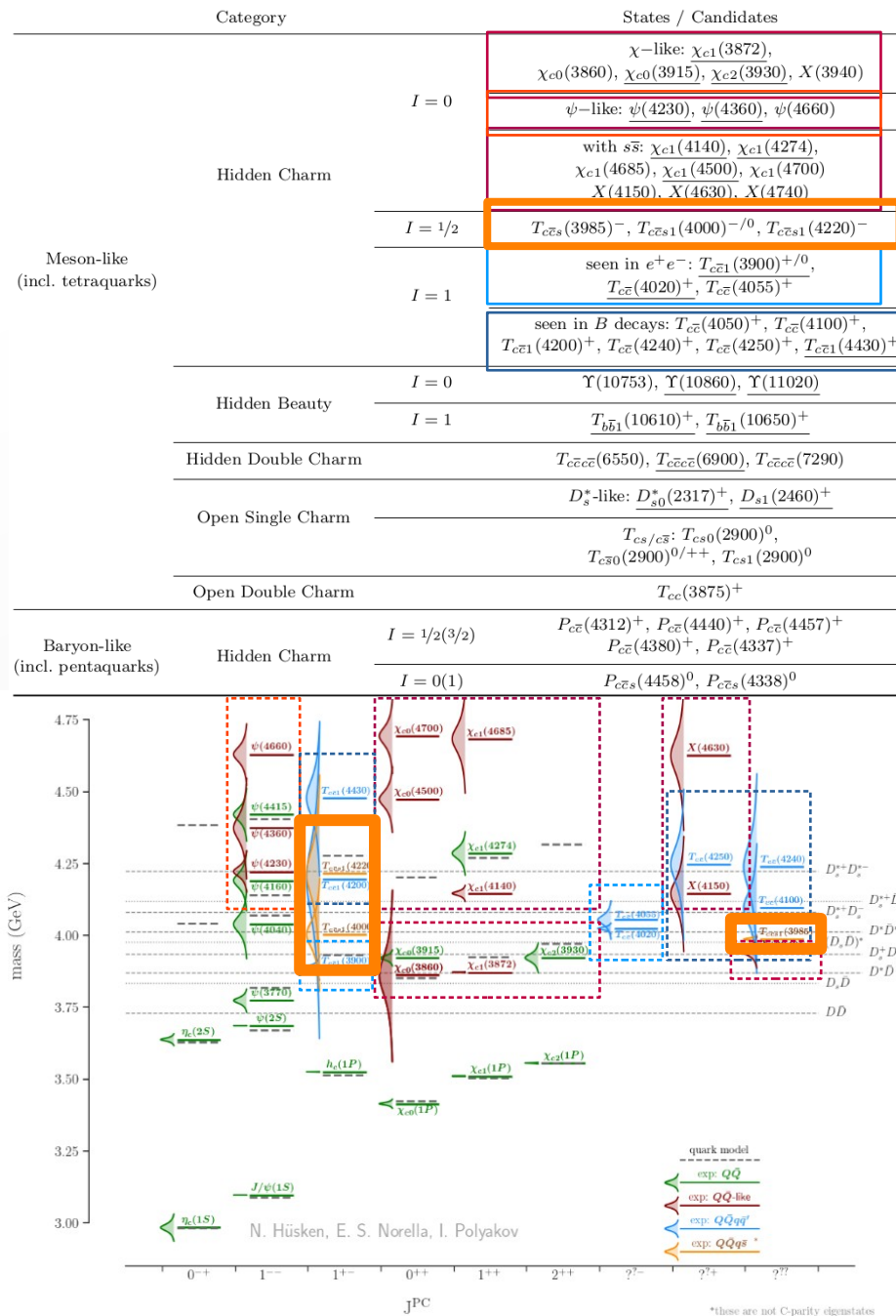
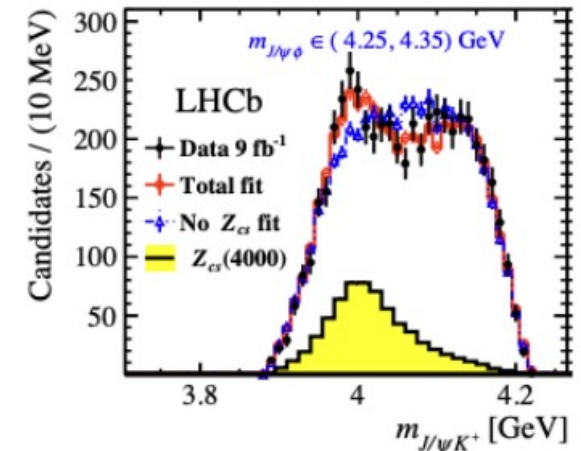
$J/\psi K^-, J/\psi K_S^0$

nearby thresholds: $D_s^- D^*$ in $e^+e^- D^{(*)+}/0$

characteristic widths: 8-13 MeV ($T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)$),

130-233 MeV ($T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000), T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)$)

b-decays



Exotic bottomonium

Category		States / Candidates
Meson-like (incl. tetraquarks)	$I = 0$	χ -like: $\chi_{c1}(3872)$, $\chi_{c0}(3860)$, $\chi_{c0}(3915)$, $\chi_{c2}(3930)$, $X(3940)$
		ψ -like: $\psi(4230)$, $\psi(4360)$, $\psi(4660)$
	$I = 1/2$	with $s\bar{s}$: $\chi_{c1}(4140)$, $\chi_{c1}(4274)$, $\chi_{c1}(4685)$, $\chi_{c1}(4500)$, $\chi_{c1}(4700)$ $X(4150)$, $X(4630)$, $X(4740)$
		seen in e^+e^- : $T_{c\bar{c}1}(3900)^{+/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4020)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$
Hidden Charm	$I = 0$	$T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^-$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$
	$I = 1$	seen in B decays: $T_{c\bar{c}}(4050)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4100)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}\pi}(4200)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}\pi}(4240)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}\pi}(4250)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}\pi}(4430)^+$
Hidden Beauty	$I = 0$	$\Upsilon(10753)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$, $\Upsilon(11020)$
	$I = 1$	$T_{b\bar{b}1}(10610)^+$, $T_{b\bar{b}1}(10650)^+$
Hidden Double Charm		$T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(6550)$, $T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(6900)$, $T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(7290)$
Open Single Charm		D_s^* -like: $D_{s0}^*(2317)^+$, $D_{s1}(2460)^+$
		$T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$: $T_{cs0}(2900)^0$, $T_{cs0}(2900)^{0/++}$, $T_{cs1}(2900)^0$
Open Double Charm		$T_{cc}(3875)^+$
Baryon-like (incl. pentaquarks)	Hidden Charm	$I = 1/2(3/2)$
		$I = 0(1)$

analog to ψ -like states
from charmonia sector

Υ -like

states: $\Upsilon(10753)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$, $\Upsilon(11020)$

also known as $\Upsilon(5S)$, $\Upsilon(6S)$

quantum numbers: $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^-(1^{--})$

minimal quark content: $[b\bar{b}]$, possibly $[b\bar{b}q\bar{q}]$ or $[b\bar{b}g]$

experiments: CUSB, CLEO, BaBar, Belle, Belle II

production: e^+e^- annihilation

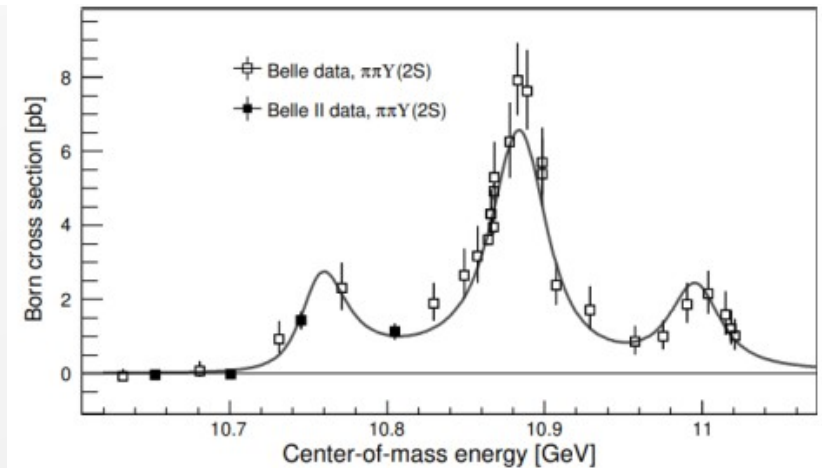
decay modes: all in $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS)$ ($n = 1, 2, 3$),

also $\omega\chi_{b1,2}(1P)$ for $\Upsilon(10753)$ (and possibly $\Upsilon(10860)$),

$\pi^+\pi^-h_b(nP)$ ($n = 1, 2$), and possibly $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{b1,2}(1P)$

nearby thresholds: $B_s\bar{B}_s$, $B_s\bar{B}_s^*$, $B_s^*\bar{B}_s$

characteristic widths: 24-37 MeV



Exotic bottomonium

T_{bb} states (aka Z_b)

states: $T_{bb1}^+(10610)$, $T_{bb1}^+(10650)$
 also known as $Z_b(10610)^+$, ... or $T_{\Upsilon 1}^b$, ... or $X(10610)$, ...

quantum numbers: $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^+(1^{+-})$

minimal quark content: $[bbu\bar{d}]$

experiments: Belle

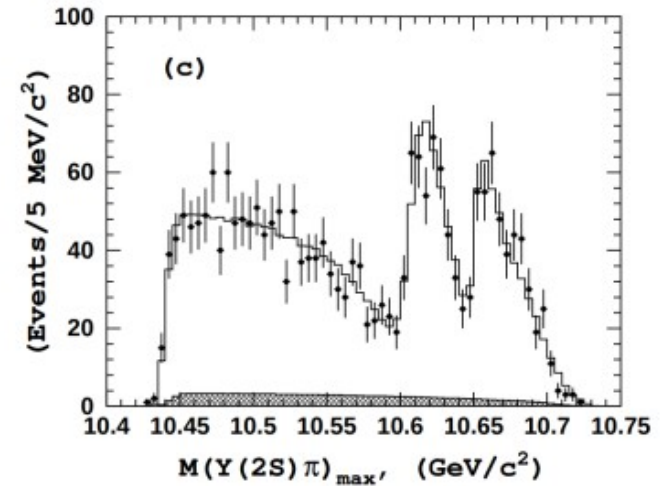
production: $e^+e^- \rightarrow T_{bb}^+\pi^-$ around the $\Upsilon(10860)$ and $\Upsilon(11020)$

decay modes: $\pi\Upsilon(nS)$ ($n = 1, 2, 3$), $\pi h_b(nP)$ ($n = 1, 2$),

$B^*\bar{B}$ ($T_{bb1}^+(10610)$), $B^*\bar{B}^*$ ($T_{bb1}^+(10650)$)

nearby thresholds: $B^*\bar{B}$, $B^*\bar{B}^*$

characteristic widths: 11.5-18.4 MeV



analog to T_{cc} states
 from charmonia sector

Category		States / Candidates
Meson-like (incl. tetraquarks)	$I = 0$	χ -like: $\chi_{c1}(3872)$, $\chi_{c0}(3860)$, $\chi_{c0}(3915)$, $\chi_{c2}(3930)$, $X(3940)$
		ψ -like: $\psi(4230)$, $\psi(4360)$, $\psi(4660)$
	$I = 1/2$	with $s\bar{s}$: $\chi_{c1}(4140)$, $\chi_{c1}(4274)$, $\chi_{c1}(4685)$, $\chi_{c1}(4500)$, $\chi_{c1}(4700)$ $X(4150)$, $X(4630)$, $X(4740)$
		$T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^-$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$
Hidden Charm	$I = 1$	seen in e^+e^- : $T_{c\bar{c}1}(3900)^{+/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4020)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$
	$I = 0$	seen in B decays: $T_{c\bar{c}}(4050)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4100)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4240)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4250)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)^+$
Hidden Beauty	$I = 0$	$\Upsilon(10753)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$, $\Upsilon(11020)$
	$I = 1$	$T_{bb1}^+(10610)^+$, $T_{bb1}^+(10650)^+$
Hidden Double Charm		$T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(6550)$, $T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(6900)$, $T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}(7290)$
Open Single Charm		D_s^* -like: $D_{s0}^+(2317)^+$, $D_{s1}(2460)^+$
		$T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$: $T_{cs0}(2900)^0$, $T_{cs0}(2900)^{0/++}$, $T_{cs1}(2900)^0$
Open Double Charm		$T_{cc}(3875)^+$
Baryon-like (incl. pentaquarks)	Hidden Charm	$I = 1/2(3/2)$
		$I = 0(1)$
		$P_{c\bar{c}}(4312)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4440)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4457)^+$ $P_{c\bar{c}}(4380)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4337)^+$
		$P_{c\bar{c}s}(4458)^0$, $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4338)^0$

Others

Category	States / Candidates
Meson-like (incl. tetraquarks)	$I = 0$ χ -like: $\chi_{c1}(3872)$, $\chi_{c0}(3860)$, $\chi_{c0}(3915)$, $\chi_{c2}(3930)$, $X(3940)$
	ψ -like: $\psi(4230)$, $\psi(4360)$, $\psi(4660)$
	with $s\bar{s}$: $\chi_{c1}(4140)$, $\chi_{c1}(4274)$, $\chi_{c1}(4685)$, $\chi_{c1}(4500)$, $\chi_{c1}(4700)$ $X(4150)$, $X(4630)$, $X(4740)$
	$I = 1/2$ $T_{c\bar{c}s}(3985)^-$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4000)^{-/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}s1}(4220)^-$
Hidden Charm	$I = 1$ seen in e^+e^- : $T_{c\bar{c}1}(3900)^{+/0}$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4020)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4055)^+$
	seen in B decays: $T_{c\bar{c}}(4050)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4100)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4200)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4240)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}}(4250)^+$, $T_{c\bar{c}1}(4430)$
	$I = 0$ $\Upsilon(10753)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$, $\Upsilon(11020)$
	$I = 1$ $T_{bb1}(10610)^+$, $T_{bb1}(10650)^+$
Hidden Beauty	
Hidden Double Charm	$T_{cc\bar{c}\bar{c}}(6550)$, $T_{cc\bar{c}\bar{c}}(6900)$, $T_{cc\bar{c}\bar{c}}(7290)$
Open Single Charm	D_s^* -like: $D_{s0}^*(2317)^+$, $D_{s1}(2460)^+$
Open Double Charm	$T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$: $T_{cs0}(2900)^0$, $T_{cs0}(2900)^{0/+}$, $T_{cs1}(2900)^0$
Baryon-like (incl. pentaquarks)	$I = 1/2(3/2)$ $P_{cc}(4312)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4440)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4457)^+$ $P_{c\bar{c}}(4380)^+$, $P_{c\bar{c}}(4337)^+$
	$I = 0(1)$ $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4458)^0$, $P_{c\bar{c}s}(4338)^0$

T_{cccc} states

states: $T_{c\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{c}}(6550)^0$, $T_{c\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{c}}(6900)^0$, $T_{c\bar{c}\bar{c}\bar{c}}(7290)^0$

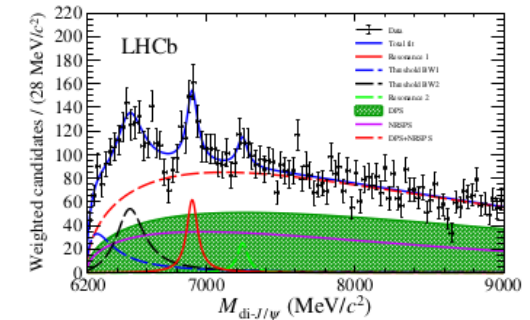
quantum numbers: $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^+(??^+)$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}c\bar{c}]$

experiments: LHCb, ATLAS, CMS

decay modes: $J/\psi J/\psi$

characteristic widths: 80-191 MeV



$D_{s0/1}^*$ states

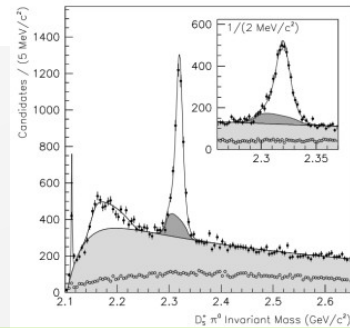
states:

- $I(J^P) = 0(0^+)$: $D_{s0}^*(2317)^+$
- $I(J^P) = 0(1^+)$: $D_{s1}(2460)^+$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{s}]$, or possibly $[c\bar{s}q\bar{q}]$

experiments: BaBar, CLEO, Belle, BESIII

characteristic widths: < 3.8 MeV



$T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$ states

states:

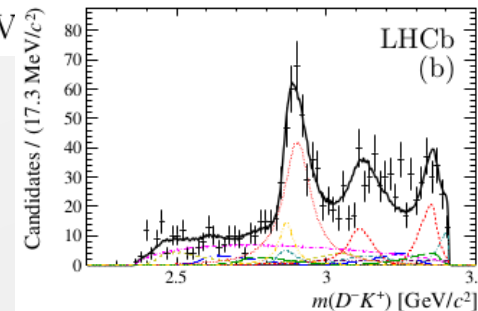
- $I(J^P) = ?(0^+)$: $T_{cs0}(2900)^0$, $T_{c\bar{s}0}(2900)^0$, $T_{c\bar{s}0}(2900)^{++}$
- $I(J^P) = ?(1^-)$: $T_{cs1}(2900)^0$

also known as $T_{cs0}^*(2870)^0$, $T_{cs1}^*(2900)^0$, ... or $X_0(2900)$, $X_1(2900)$, ...

minimal quark content: $[cs\bar{q}q']$, $[c\bar{s}q\bar{q}']$

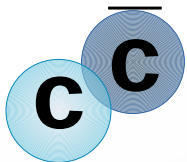
experiments: LHCb

characteristic widths: 57-136 MeV



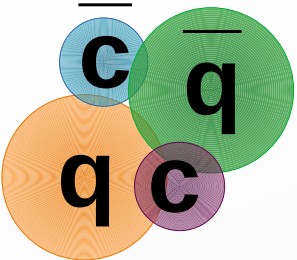
Theory models

* see references
in Appendix



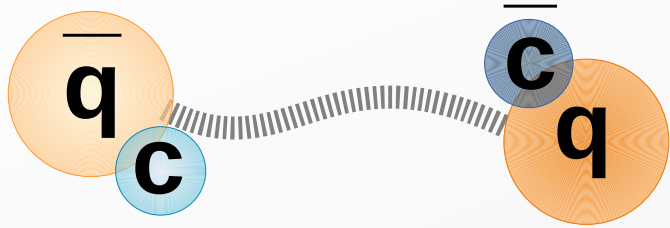
charmonium

Barnes, Godfrey, Swanson;
Eichten, Lane, Quigg; Suzuki; ...



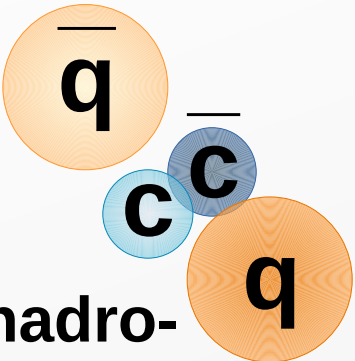
compact tetraquark

Maiani, Piccini, Polosa, Riquer;
Matheus, Narison, Nielsen, Richard; ...



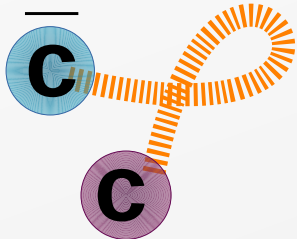
DD* molecule

Braaten, Kusunoki; Swanson;
Wong; Tornquist; ...



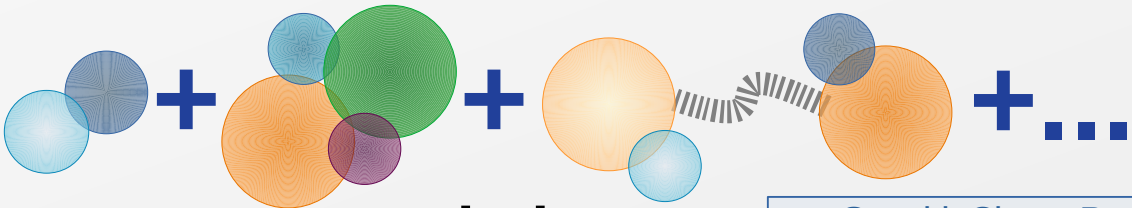
hadro-charmonium

Dubynskiy, Voloshin; ...



hybrid

Close, Godfrey; Li; ...

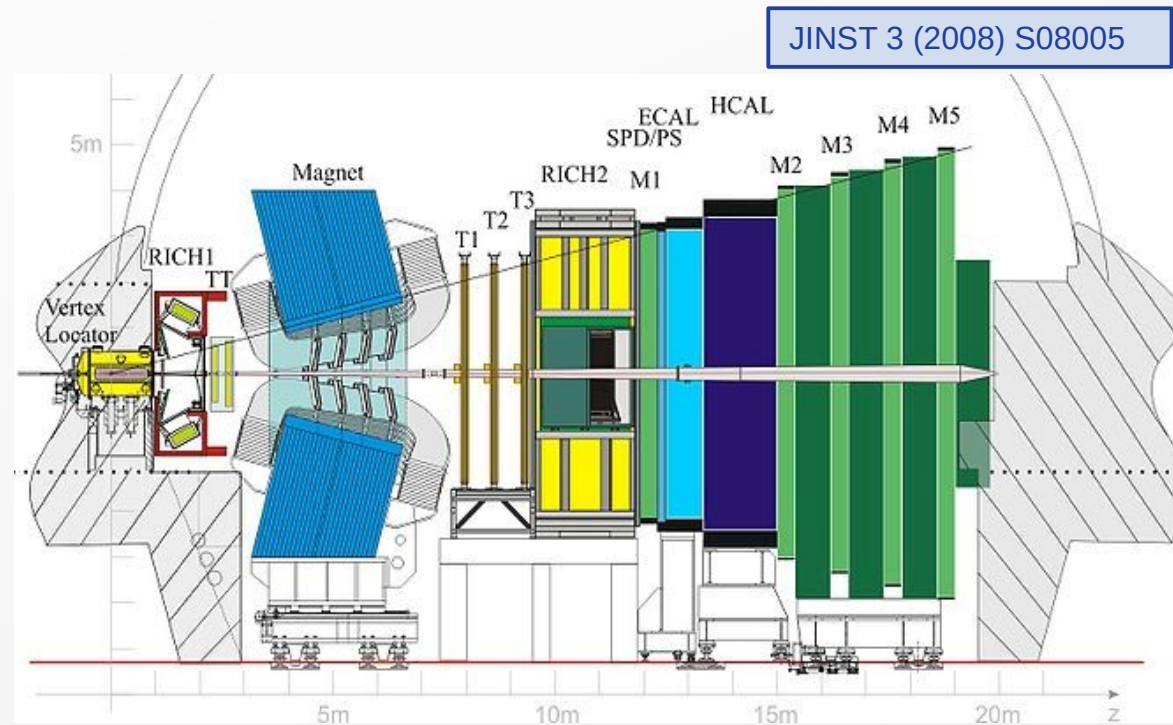


admixture

Suzuki; Close, Page; Dong,
Faessler, Gutsche, Lyubovitskij; ...

Success of LHCb

- LHCb discovered:
 - 48 out of 52 conventional hadrons discovered at LHC
 - 21 out of all ~50 exotic hadrons known to date
- High b/c quark production rate
- Optimized for b/c-hadron detection
 - Excellent decay time resolution
 - Excellent momentum resolution
 - Excellent particle identification
- Data collected
 - Run1: 1+2 fb⁻¹ at 7 and 8 TeV
 - Run2: 6 fb⁻¹ at 13 TeV
 - Run3: expect 15 fb⁻¹ at 13.6 TeV



LHCb perspective

- Access $c\bar{c}$ -like exotic hadrons in b-hadron decays via:
 - $B \rightarrow \psi + \text{hadrons}$, $\psi = J/\psi, \psi(2S), \eta_c, \chi_{cJ}(1P)$
 - since 2020 also in $B \rightarrow D\bar{D} + \text{hadrons}$

- **$\Gamma = 1\text{-}20 \text{ MeV}$**
peak in 1D fit

$\chi_{c1}(3872), \chi_{c2}(3930), \dots$

$P_{c\bar{c}'}, P_{c\bar{c}s}$

- $f \sim 0.1\text{-}1\%$
- Robust, no info on J^{PC}
- only selected states

- **$\Gamma = 50\text{-}500 \text{ MeV}$**
4D-7D amplitude analysis

$\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi\phi, T_{c\bar{c}} \rightarrow (c\bar{c})\pi, T_{c\bar{c}s} \rightarrow J/\psi K, \dots$

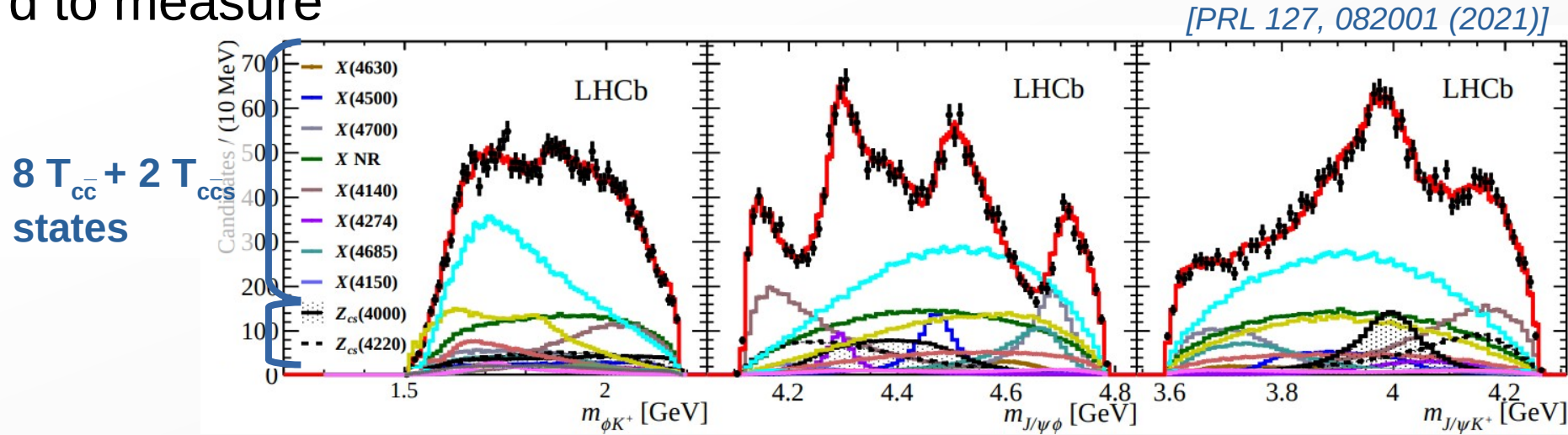
- $f \sim 1\text{-}10\%$,
- (often) gives J^{PC}
- get's harder to control interference and coupled channels effects

see more on narrow vs wide states in backup

- A guaranteed observation of 10+ more states with
 - increase in statistics and
 - access to new decay channels

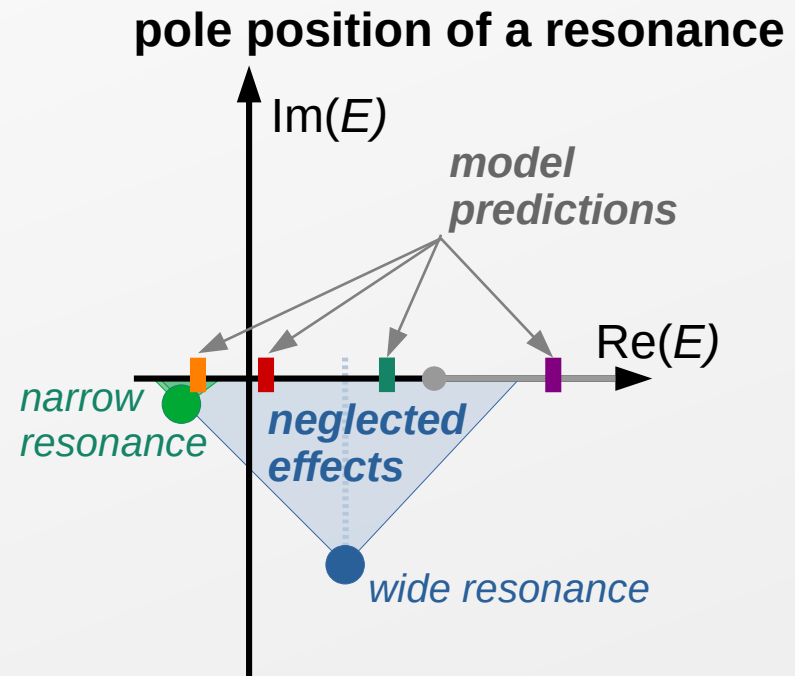
Problem of wide states

- Hard to measure



- Hard to interpret

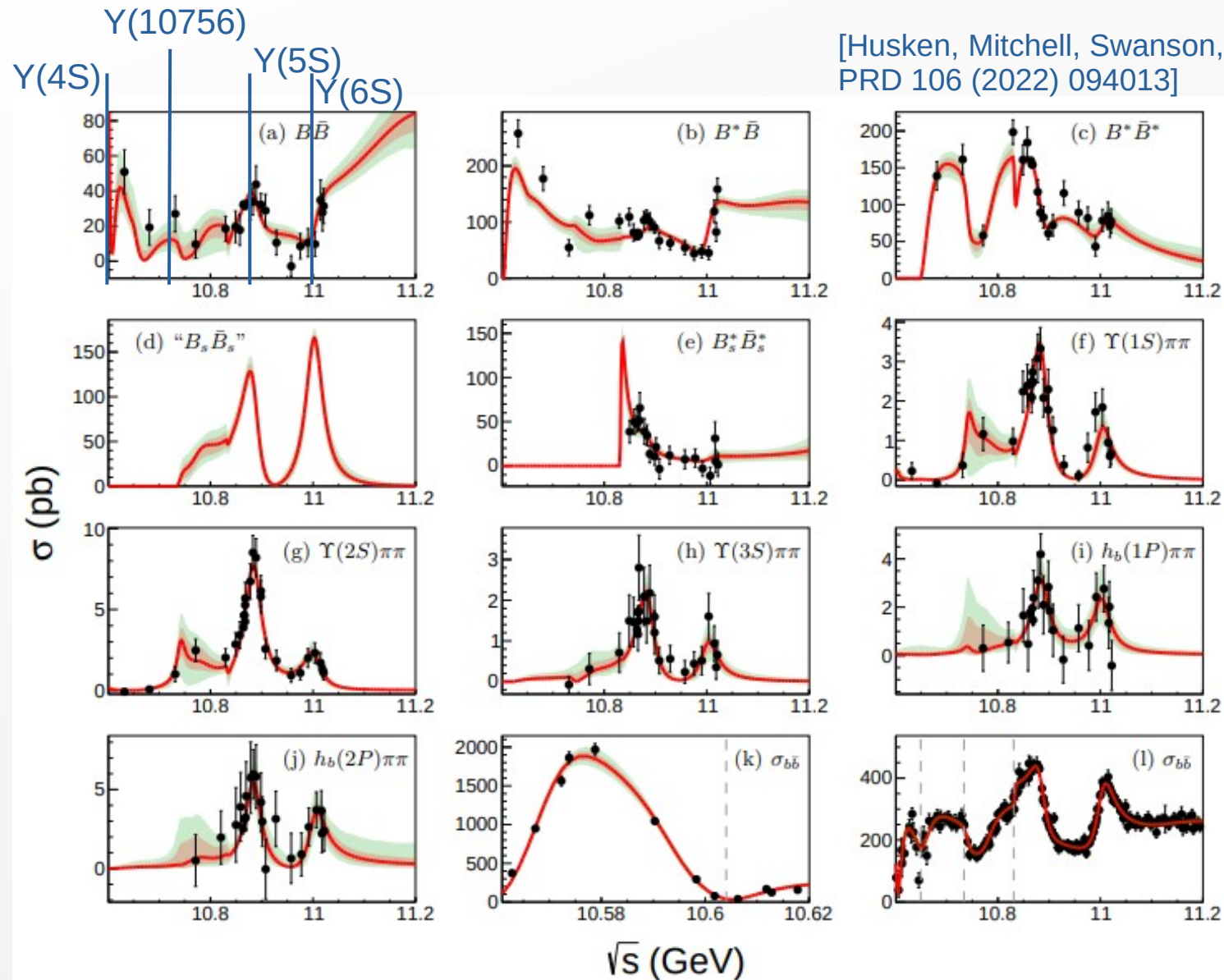
- Coupled channels make troubles for both



Coupled channels

- K-matrix analysis of e^+e^- annihilation in the Bottomonium Region
- Model with 4 vector states

- Complex interplay between different resonances, channels and thresholds
- High standart hard to achieve in other cases



Root of the problem

- Interaction potential between quarks

color of quarks

interaction between quarks

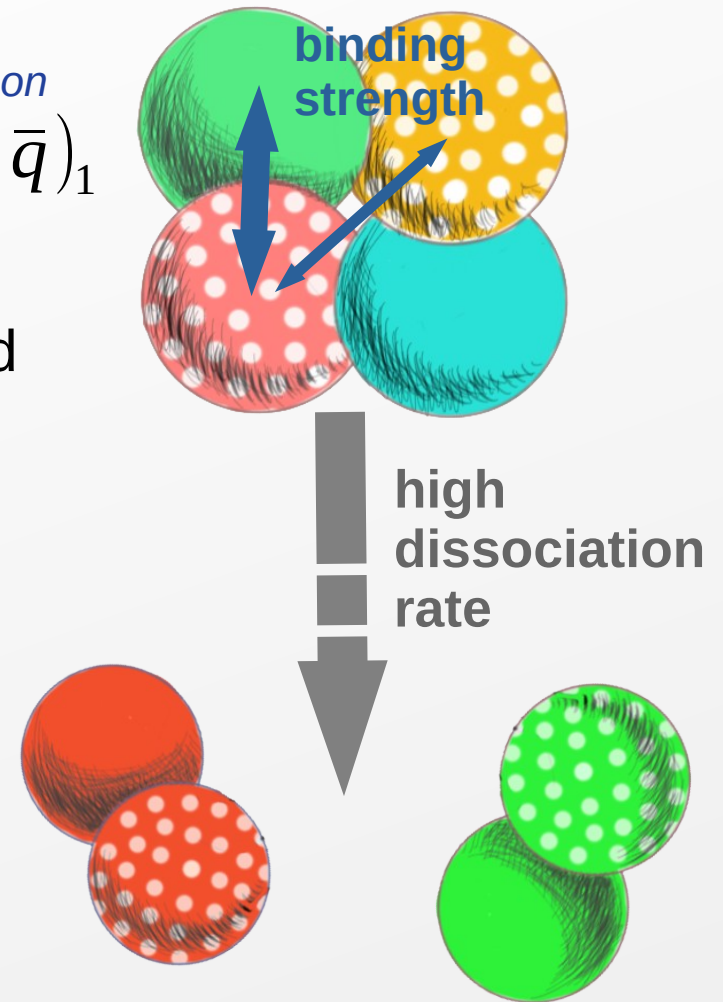
$$V(q_i q_j) \sim \frac{\lambda_i}{2} \frac{\lambda_j}{2} \Rightarrow V(qq)_{3^*} = \frac{1}{2} V(q\bar{q})_1$$

diquark *meson*

→ grouping on $q\bar{q}$ and qq is often preferred

- Typical exotic hadron: $[QQ\bar{q}q']$, $[QQ\bar{q}q'q'']$
 - has many channels to decay to or couple
 - hard to measure & interpret

- Need states where it doesn't happen



T_{cc} [\overline{ccud}]

- Discovery of 2021: signal in $D^0D^0\pi^+$ just below D^0D^{*+} threshold
- Model as $T_{cc}^+ \rightarrow D^0D^{*+}(\rightarrow D\pi)$ for $I(J^P)$ of T_{cc} as $0(1^+)$

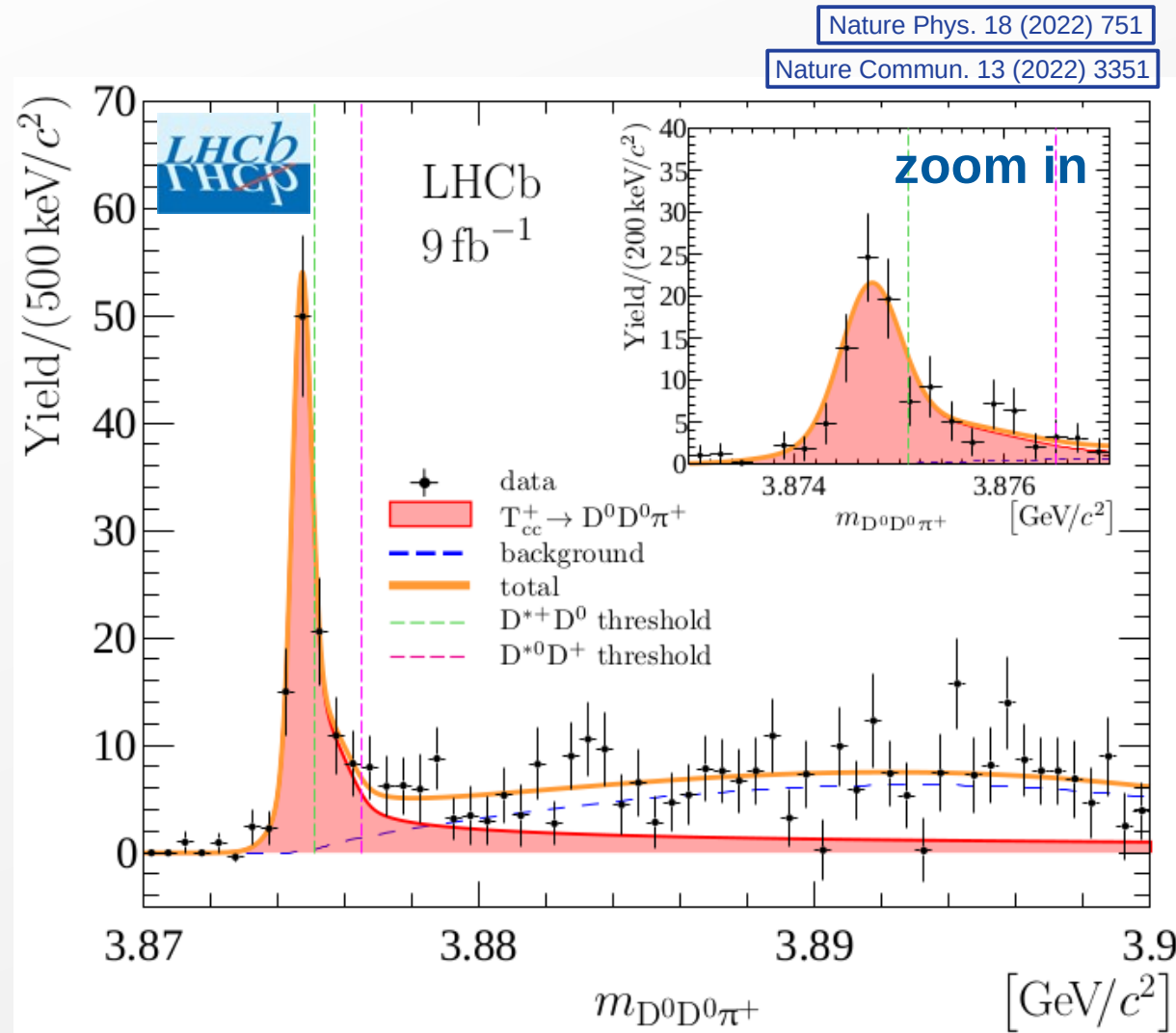
in this model width defined by $\Gamma(D^{*+})$ and δm

Results:

$$\delta m_{\text{pole}} = -360 \pm 40_{-0}^{+4} \text{ keV}/c^2,$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{pole}} = 48 \pm 2_{-14}^{+0} \text{ keV},$$

- 20x more narrow than $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ and 1000x than all other exotics



T_{cc} as (is) molecule

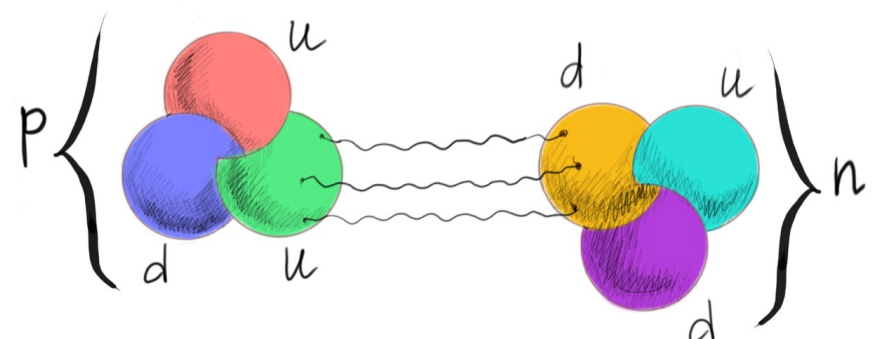
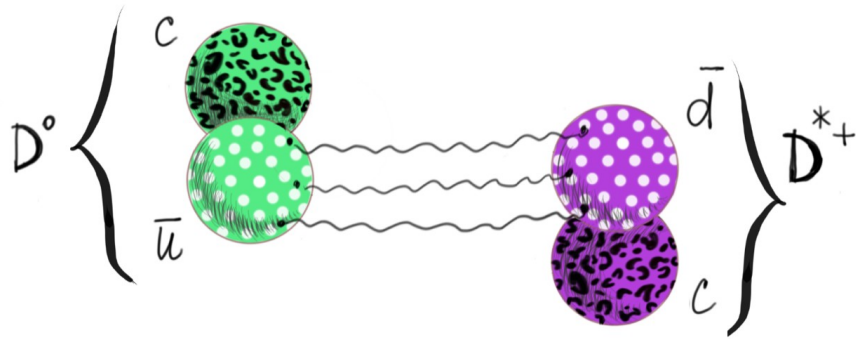
- Compare DD^* molecule to deuteron (pn)

$$I(J^P) = |\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2}\rangle (0^-)$$

$$|\frac{1}{2}; +\frac{1}{2}\rangle (1^-)$$

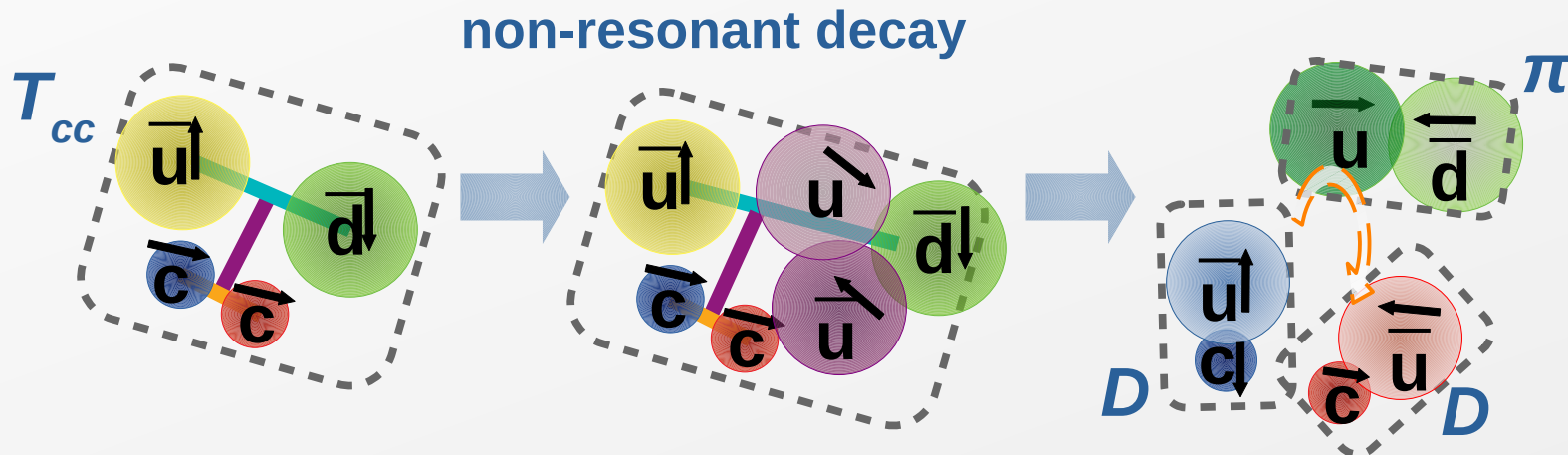
$$I(J^P) = |\frac{1}{2}; +\frac{1}{2}\rangle (1/2^+)$$

$$|\frac{1}{2}; -\frac{1}{2}\rangle (1/2^+)$$



Marina Polyakova

- Now should probe compact component



Other doubly-heavy states, $[bb\bar{u}d]$

- The T_{cc} below DD^* threshold supports predictions for long-lived T_{bb} $[bb][\bar{u}d]$

Semay, Silvestre-Brac, 1994

Janc, Rosina, 2003

Bicudo et al, 2015

Karliner, Rosner, 2017

Francis et al., 2017

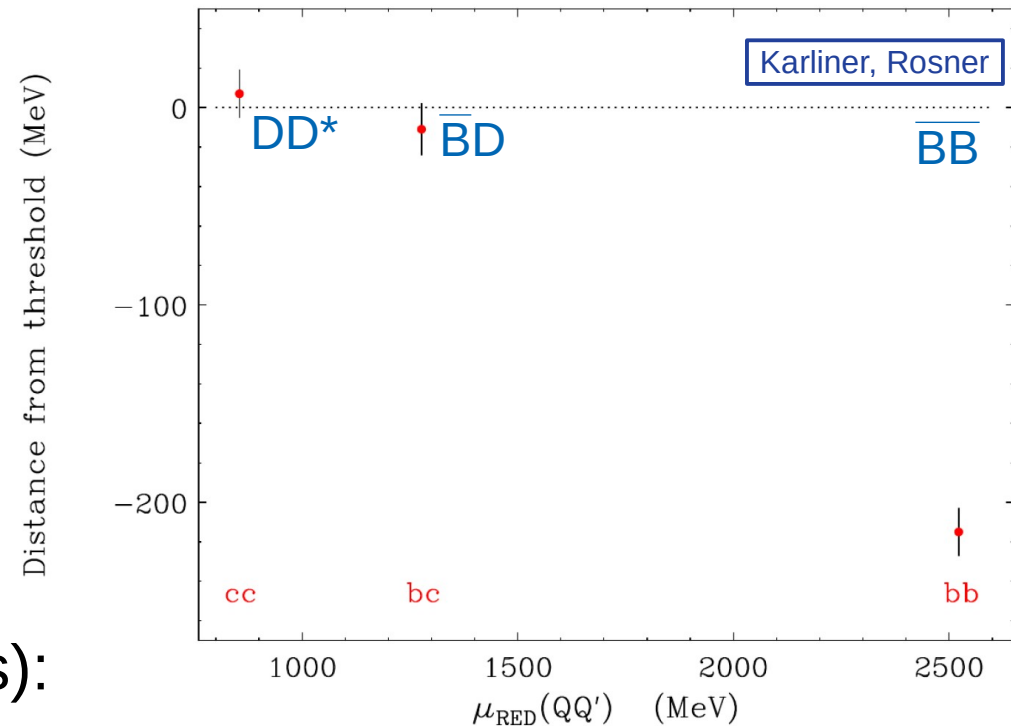
Junnarkar, Mathur, Padmanath, 2018

... and many more

- Suppressed wrt to T_{cc} (150 events):

- $bb\bar{b}\bar{b}$ production: 1.5%
- $BR(b \rightarrow D\pi/\mu)$: $(0.1-1\%)^2$

→ expect yields of only $\sim 10^{-2}$ even in 2040



Other doubly-heavy states, $[bc\bar{u}d]$

- $T_{bc} [bc][\bar{u}d]$ may be below $\bar{B}D$ threshold by $O(10)$ MeV

[Karlner, Rosner, 2017](#) [Semay, Silvestre-Brac, 1994](#)

[Carames, Vijande, Valcarce, 2019](#) [Meng et al., 2021](#)

- Opposite expectations in some molecule models

[Li, Sun, Liu, Zhu, 2012](#)

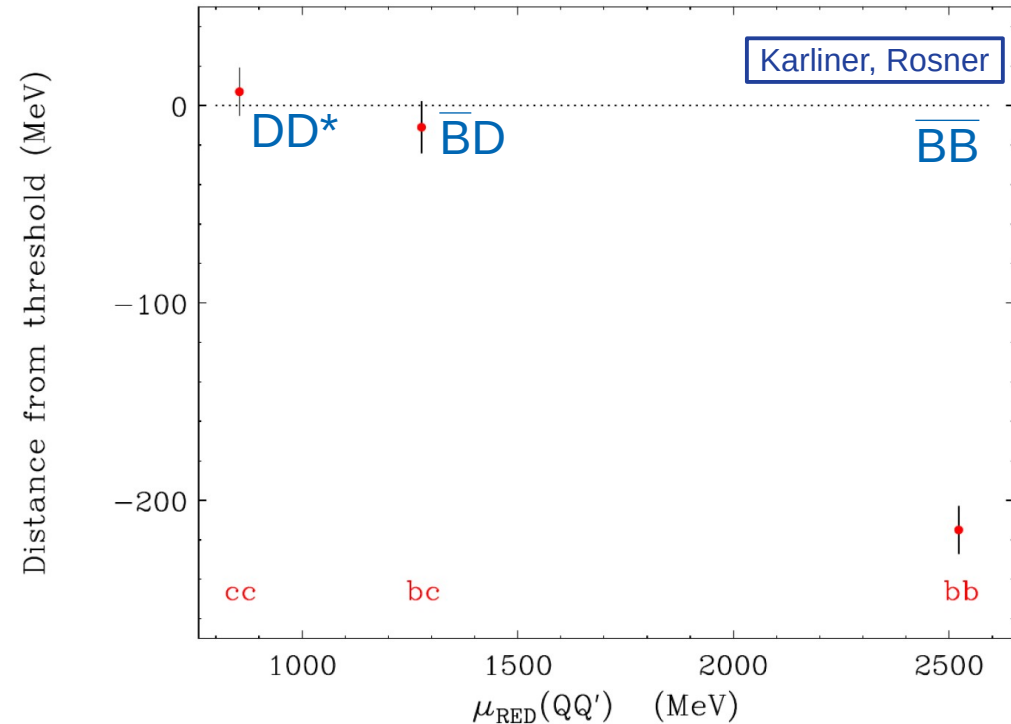
[Liu et al., 2019](#)

[Hudspith et al., 2020](#)

... and many more

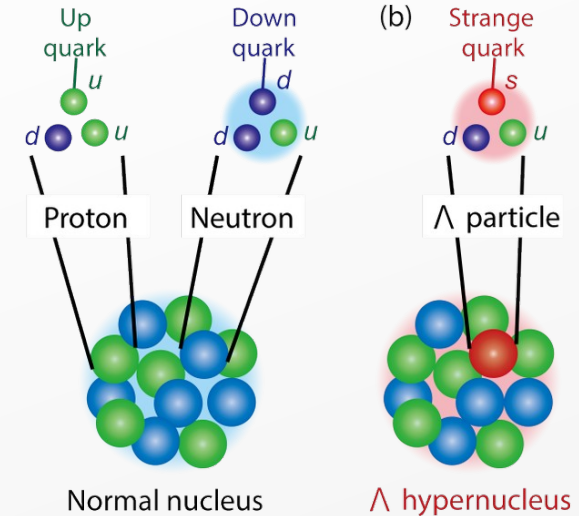
Much more interesting!

- Prospects for searches at pp (LHC/LHCb) :
1-10 events per mode in Run3.
real chances to find (if combining several modes)



Six-quark state with b/c quarks

- Hyper-nuclei with $\Lambda(\Sigma/\Xi)$ are explored since 50's
- Long story of searches for stable $\Lambda\Lambda$ di-baryon ($H-[uuddss]$)... still not found, but not excluded
[see refs in backup]



shall adding heavy hadrons give a breakthrough, again?

- Theory calculations on $\bar{Q}q q q q$ and $Q q q q q q$ states since 1980's, may be loosely (2-10 MeV) bound and long-lived [see refs in backup]

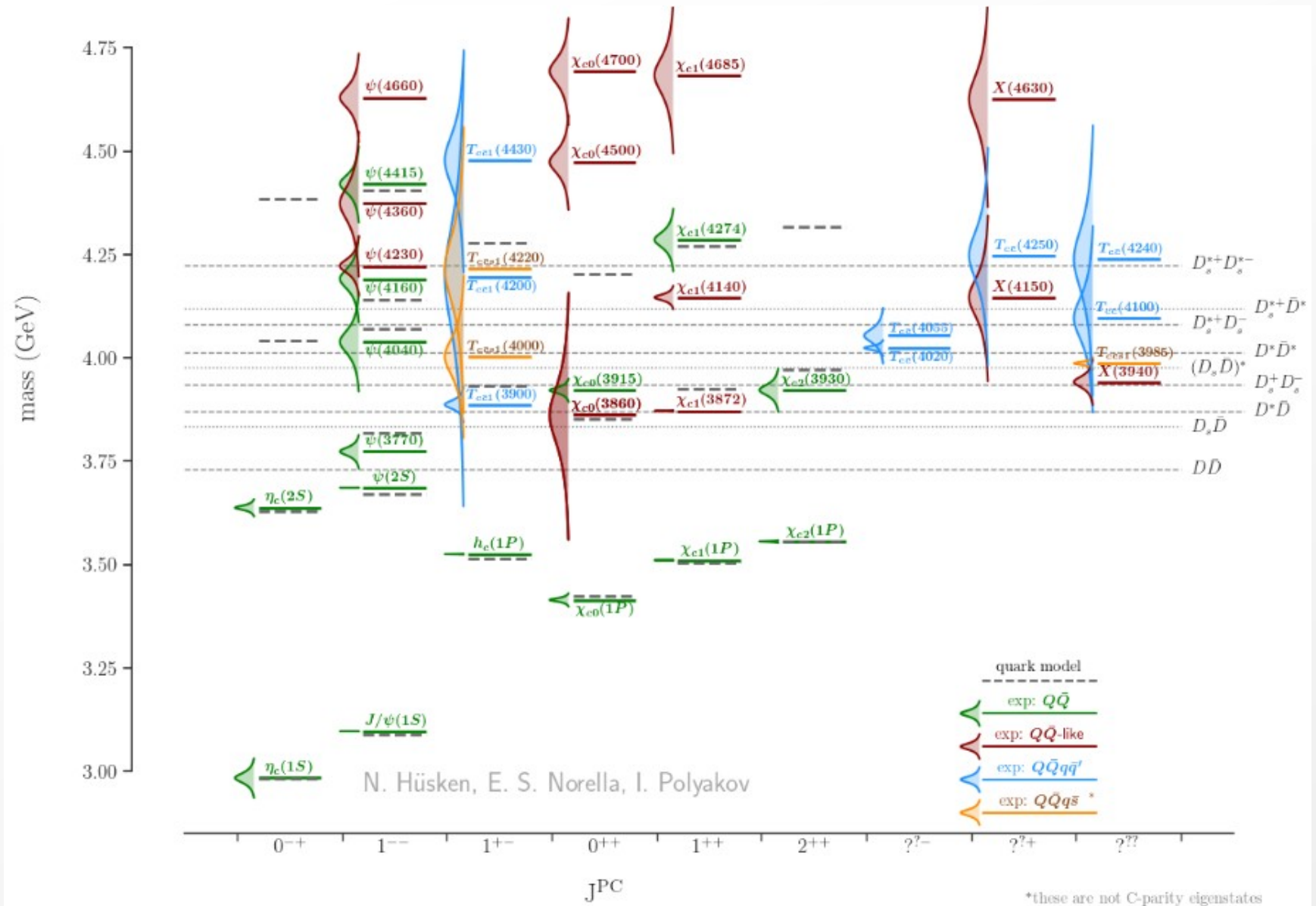
<i>easier to produce</i>	$H_{ss} [ssuudd] :$	$\Lambda\Lambda$ 2231 MeV	$\Xi^0 n$ 2254 MeV	may expect for LHCb:
	$H_{cs} [csuudd] :$	$\Lambda_c \Lambda$ 3402 MeV	$\Xi_c^+ n$ 3407 MeV	$O(10^3-10^5)$
	$H_{bs} [bsuudd] :$	$\Lambda_b \Lambda$ 6735 MeV	$\Xi_b^0 n$ 6732 MeV	$O(10-1000)$
<i>harder to produce</i>				

Conclusion

- Exotic Hadron spectroscopy is a most promising way to advance understanding of non-perturbative QCD
- Great progress in last 20 years...
 - ... just discovering another one is no longer enough ...
 - ... now need to focus on specific and simpler systems,
like T_{cc}
- LHC (especially LHCb) has great prospects for this

Backup

Exotic charmonium



The $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ as example

N. Hüsken, E. S. Norella, I. Polyakov

4.2. The $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ (also known as $X(3872)$)

MESON-LIKE/HIDDEN CHARM/ISOSCALAR

quantum numbers: $I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^+(1^{++})$

minimal quark content: $[c\bar{c}]$, more likely $[c\bar{c}(u\bar{u} + d\bar{d})]$

experiments: Belle, CDF, D0, BaBar, LHCb, CMS, ATLAS, BESIII (and potentially E705, COMPASS)

production: B^+ , B^0 , B_s^0 and Λ_b^0 decays,

prompt pp , $p\bar{p}$, pPb (Pbp) and PbPb collisions,

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{c1}(3872)$, $\omega\chi_{c1}(3872)$ potentially via

ψ - or χ_c -like states

decay modes: $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$, $\omega J/\psi$, $D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$, $\pi^0\chi_{c1}(1P)$,

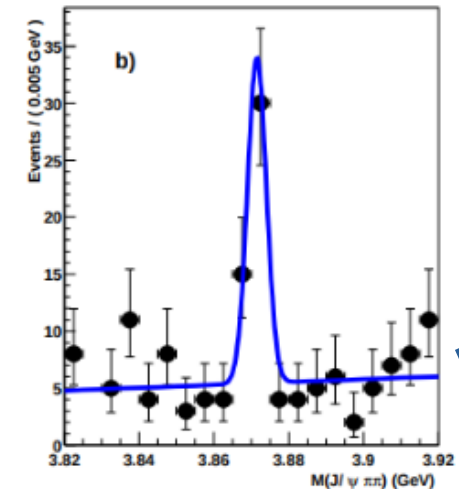
$\gamma J/\psi$, $\gamma\psi(2S)$

nearby threshold: $D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$

width: 1.19 ± 0.21 MeV (in $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ channel)

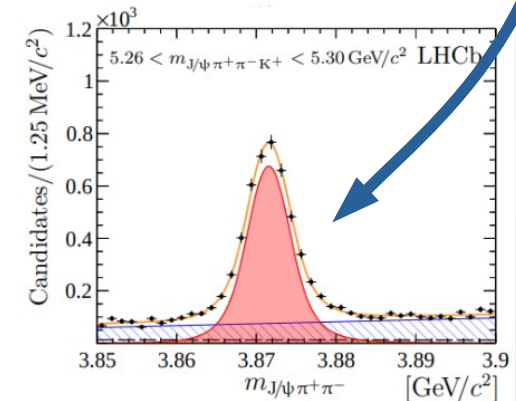
$$m(\chi_{c1}(3872)) - m(D^{*0}\bar{D}^{*0}) = -0.07 \pm 0.12 \text{ MeV}$$

LHCb, JHEP 08 (2020) 123



Belle, PRL 91 (2003) 262001

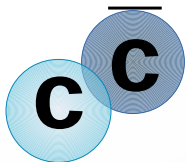
$36 \rightarrow 20 \times 10^3$
signal events



LHCb, JHEP 08 (2020) 123

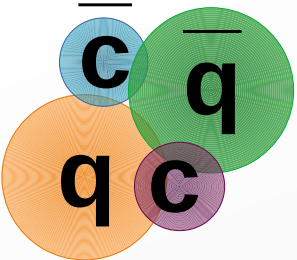
Theory models

* see references
in Appendix



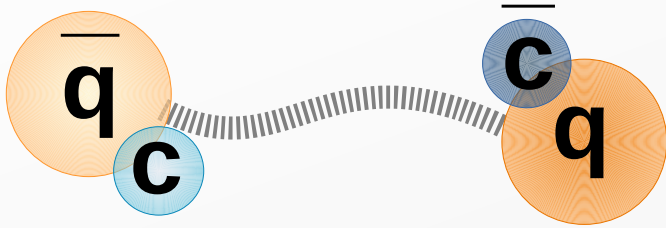
charmonium

Barnes, Godfrey, Swanson;
Eichten, Lane, Quigg; Suzuki; ...



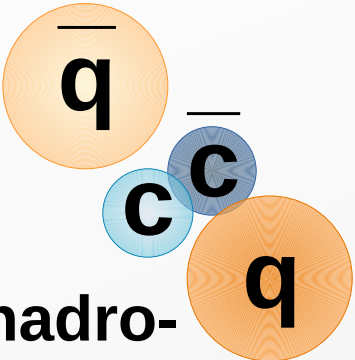
compact tetraquark

Maiani, Piccini, Polosa, Riquer;
Matheus, Narison, Nielsen, Richard; ...



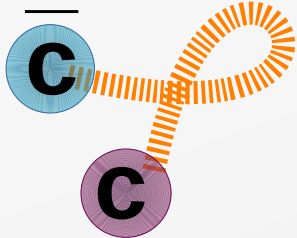
DD* molecule

Braaten, Kusunoki; Swanson;
Wong; Tornquist; ...



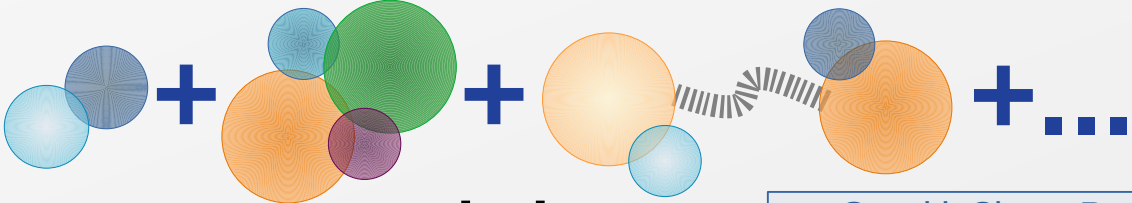
hadro-charmonium

Dubynskiy, Voloshin; ...



hybrid

Close, Godfrey; Li; ...



admixture

Suzuki; Close, Page; Dong,
Faessler, Gutsche, Lyubovitskij; ...

Theory models (References)

charmonium

- Barnes, Godfrey, Swanson, Phys. Rev. D 69 (2004) 054008 & Phys. Rev. D 72 (2005) 054026;
- Eichten, Lane, Quigg, Phys. Rev. D69 (2004) 094019;
- Suzuki, Phys. Rev. D72 (2005) 606 114013;

compact tetraquark

- Maiani, Piccini, Polosa, Riquer, Phys. Rev. D71 (2005) 014028;
- Matheus, Narison, Nielsen, Richard, Phys. Rev. D75 (2007) 014005;

$D\bar{D}^*$ molecule

- Braaten, Kusunoki, Phys. Rev. D69 (2004) 074005;
- Swanson, Phys. Lett. B588 (2004) 189;
- Wong, Phys. Rev. C69 (2004) 055202;
- Tornquist, Phys. Lett. B590 (2004) 209;
- Hanhart, Kalashnikova, Kudryavtsev, Nefediev, Phys. Rev. D76 (2007) 034007

hadro-charmonium

- Dubynskiy, Voloshin, Phys. Lett. B666 (2008) 344;

hybrid

- Close, Godfrey, Phys. Lett. B574 (2003) 210;
- Li, Phys. Lett. B 605 (2005) 306;

admixture

- Suzuki, Phys. Rev. D72 (2005) 114013;
- Close, Page, Phys. Lett. B578 (2004) 119;
- Dong, Faessler, Gutsche, Lyubovitskij, J. Phys. G 38 (2011) 015001;

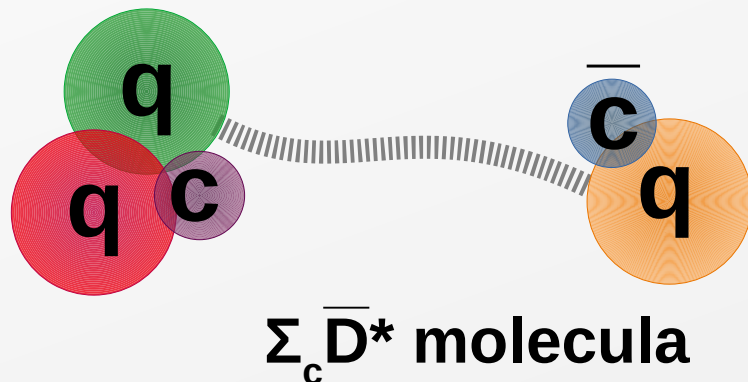
Wide and narrow states

- $\Gamma < 20$ MeV
peak in 1D fit

- $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ and few other χ_c -like
- $T_{c\bar{c}(s)}$ states from e^+e^-
- $P_{c\bar{c}(s)}$
- Υ and $T_{b\bar{b}}$ states
- $D_{s0/1}^*$

- suppressed decays to $J/\psi/Y + \text{hadrons} \rightarrow \text{molecules?}$

[Marek Karliner,
CERN Courier Nov 2024]

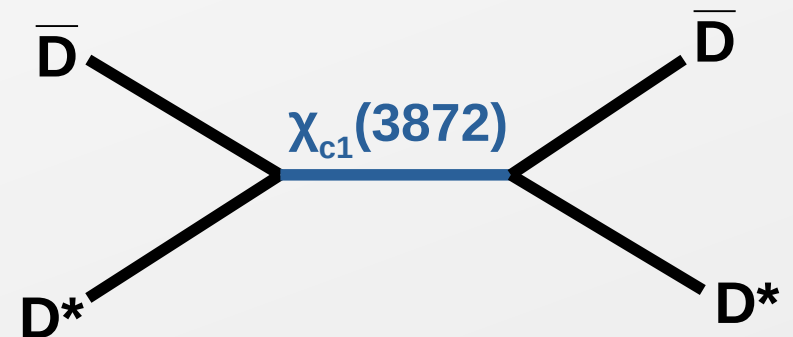


- $\Gamma = 50-500$ MeV
often 4D-7D amplitude analysis

- ψ -like, some χ_c -like, all $\chi_c \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$
- $T_{c\bar{c}(s)}$ from b -decays
- $T_{c\bar{c}c\bar{c}}$
- $T_{cs/c\bar{s}}$

- lives less than its size/ c ;
can structure at all be discussed?

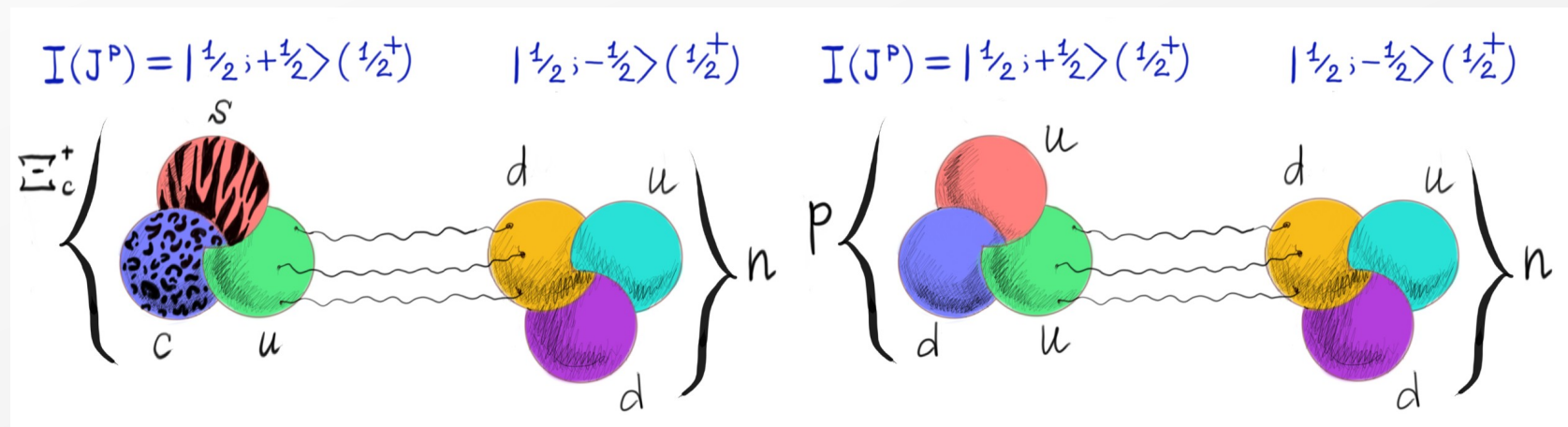
\rightarrow SU(3) symmetries, EFT, ...



Similar molecules with heavy quark

- $\bar{Q}qqqq$ and $Qqqqqq$ are candidates for stable compact multiquarks since 1980s
 - [Dover, Kahana, 1977](#) [Gignoux, Silvestre-Brac, Richard, 1987](#) [Lipkin, 1987](#)
- Arguments for both *instability* and *stability* can be found
 - [Pepin, Stancu, 1998](#) [Park, Park, Lee, 2015](#) [Leandri, Silvestre-Brac, 1993, 1995](#)
 - [Vijande et al., 2016](#) [Wang et al., 1995](#) [Stancu, 1999](#) [Chow, 1995](#)
 - [Huang, Ping, Wang, 2014](#) [Park, Cho, Lee, 2018](#)
 - [Meng, Wang, Zhu, 2020](#)

Instability of compact-state → short-range repulsion for molecule?
- Molecule configurations may give ~2-20 MeV binding
 - long-lived states [Yamaguchi et al., 2011](#) [Huang, Ping, Wang, 2014](#)



Hypernuclei studies

- Hyper-nuclei with $\Lambda(\Sigma/\Xi)$ are explored since 50's

- $\Lambda\Lambda$ in ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^6\text{He}$ & ${}_{\Lambda\Lambda}{}^{10}\text{Be}$ seem to provide extra binding (0.7-4.5 MeV)

- Stable $\Lambda\Lambda$ di-baryon ($H-[uuddss]$) proposed in 1970s [Jaffe, 1977](#) [Hogaasen and Sorba, 1979](#)

- Not found yet, but not excluded

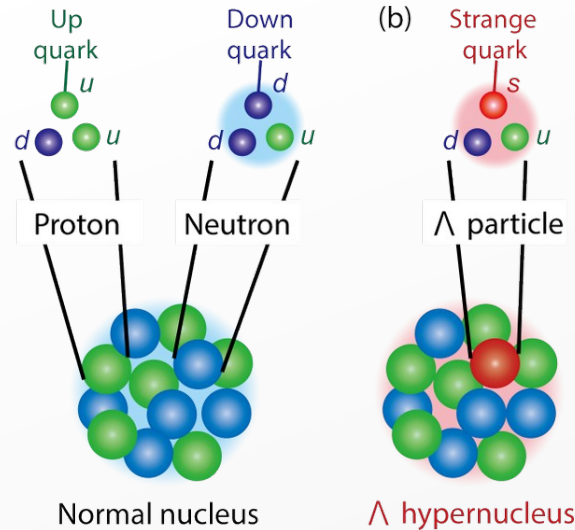
[Chrien, 1998](#) [Belle, 2013](#) [ALICE, 2015](#)

[STAR, 2015](#) [BaBar, 2019](#)

- Is attraction between $\Lambda\Lambda$ strong enough to make bound state?

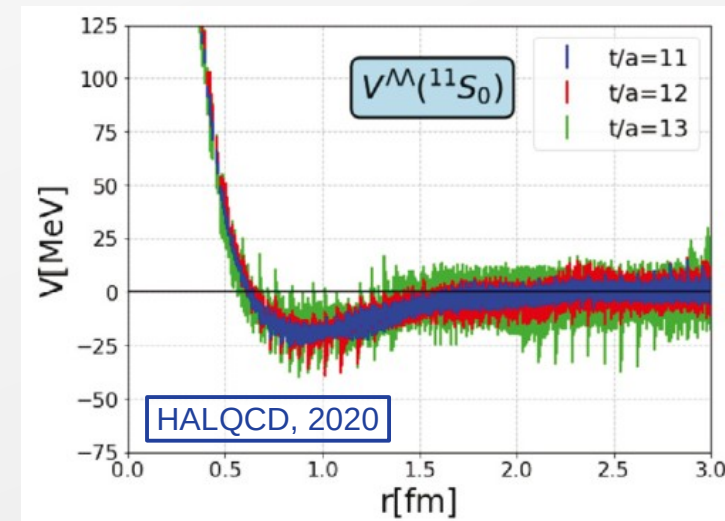
$$E_B(\Lambda\Lambda) = 3.2 \pm 2.6 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{ALICE, 2019}$$

$$E_B(\Lambda\Lambda) < 0 \quad \text{Kamiya et al., 2022}$$



[Gal, Hungerford, Millener, 2016](#)

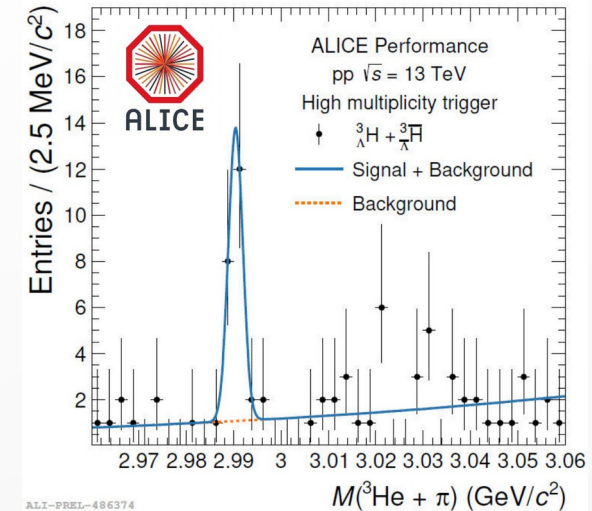
Hypernucleus	Number of events	$B_\Lambda \pm \Delta B_\Lambda$ (MeV)
${}^3_\Lambda\text{H}$	204	0.13 ± 0.05
${}^4_\Lambda\text{H}$	155	2.04 ± 0.04
${}^4_\Lambda\text{He}$	279	2.39 ± 0.03
${}^5_\Lambda\text{He}$	1784	3.12 ± 0.02
${}^6_\Lambda\text{He}$	31	4.18 ± 0.10
${}^7_\Lambda\text{He}$	16	not averaged
${}^7_\Lambda\text{Li}$	226	5.58 ± 0.03
${}^7_\Lambda\text{Be}$	35	5.16 ± 0.08
${}^8_\Lambda\text{He}$	6	7.16 ± 0.70
${}^8_\Lambda\text{Li}$	787	6.80 ± 0.03
${}^8_\Lambda\text{Be}$	68	6.84 ± 0.05
${}^9_\Lambda\text{Li}$	8	8.50 ± 0.12
${}^9_\Lambda\text{Be}$	222	6.71 ± 0.04
${}^9_\Lambda\text{B}$	4	8.29 ± 0.18
${}^{10}_\Lambda\text{Be}$	3	9.11 ± 0.22
${}^{10}_\Lambda\text{B}$	10	8.89 ± 0.12
${}^{11}_\Lambda\text{B}$	73	10.24 ± 0.05
${}^{12}_\Lambda\text{B}$	87	11.37 ± 0.06
${}^{12}_\Lambda\text{C}$	6	10.76 ± 0.19
${}^{13}_\Lambda\text{C}$	6	11.69 ± 0.12
${}^{14}_\Lambda\text{C}$	3	12.17 ± 0.33



Experimental feasibility

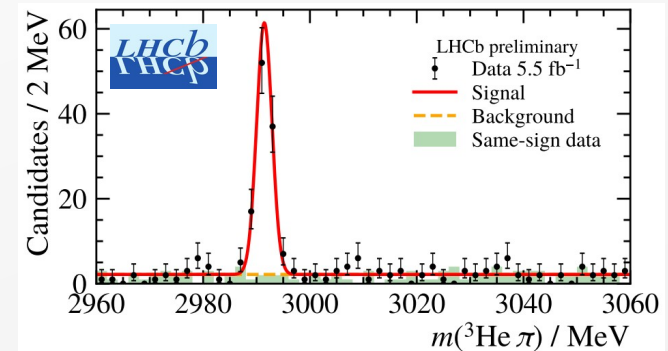
- ALICE observed hypertriton [$\text{pn}\Lambda$] in both PbPb, pPb and pp collisions

ALICE, 2021



- LHCb has observed hypertriton in pp

LHCb-CONF-2023-002



- Higher prospects for hexaquarks (6-quark vs. 9)
- LHCb has searched for long-lived $[\bar{b}udud]$ & $[\bar{b}sudu]$ in $J/\psi p K \pi$ & $J/\psi p \phi$ channels

$$\sigma^* \text{BR}(pp \rightarrow P_b X) / \sigma^* \text{BR}(pp \rightarrow \Lambda_b) < \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{LHCb, 2018}$$

$$\text{compare to } \sigma(d) / \sigma(p) \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$$

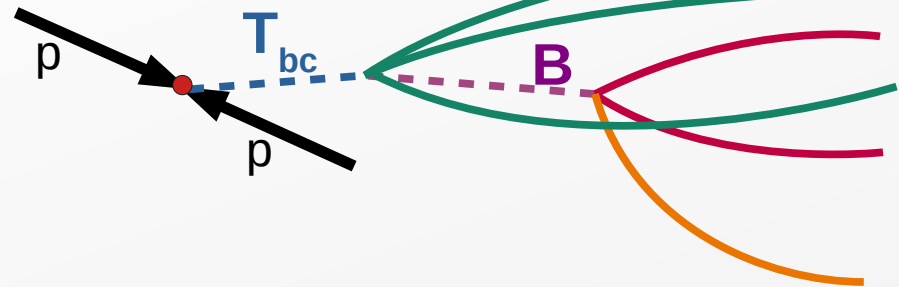
Expected Yields

- $\sigma(H_{b/c})/\sigma(\Lambda_{b/c})$ suppression is either
 - $\sigma(d)/\sigma(p) \sim 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$
 - or $[\sigma(\Lambda_c)/\sigma(D)]^3 = [0.1-0.3]^3 = (0.1 - 2.7)\%$ LHCb, 2013
 $[\sigma(\Lambda_b)/\sigma(B)]^3 = [0.4]^3 = 6\%$ LHCb, 2012
- Additional 0.01-0.1 suppression from BRs x efficiency
 - in Run3 expect $O(10^3-10^5)$ signal candidates for $H_{c(s)}$,
 $O(10^1-10^3)$ for $H_{b(s)}$
 $O(1-10)$ for H_{cc}
- High chances for observation / effective exclusion

The two cases of T_{bc}

- Having mass below/above $\bar{B}D$ threshold means very different signatures

- $\delta m < 0$: only weakly decaying, long-lived



- $\delta m > 0$: strongly decaying to $\bar{B}^0 D^0$ & $B^- D^+$, short-lived

