Study of the $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ Mass Spectrum via Initial-State Radiation at BaBar

The BaBar Collaboration,

B. Aubert, M. Bona, Y. Karyotakis, J. P. Lees, V. Poireau, E. Prencipe, X. Prudent, V. Tisserand
Laboratoire de Physique des Particules, IN2P3/CNRS et Université de Savoie, F-74941 Annecy-Le-Vieux, France

J. Garra Tico, E. Grauges
Universitat de Barcelona, Facultat de Fisica, Departament ECM, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain

L. Lopez$^{ab}$, A. Palano$^{ab}$, M. Pappagallo$^{ab}$
INFN Sezione di Bari$^a$; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Bari$^b$, I-70126 Bari, Italy

G. Eigen, B. Stugu, L. Sun
University of Bergen, Institute of Physics, N-5007 Bergen, Norway

G. S. Abrams, M. Battaglia, D. N. Brown, R. N. Cahn, R. G. Jacobsen, L. T. Kerth, Yu. G. Kolomensky, G. Lynch, I. L. Osipenkov, M. T. Ronan$^a$, K. Tackmann, T. Tanabe
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

C. M. Hawkes, N. Soni, A. T. Watson
University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom

H. Koch, T. Schroeder
Ruhr Universität Bochum, Institut für Experimentalphysik 1, D-44780 Bochum, Germany

D. Walker
University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom

D. J. Asgeirsson, B. G. Fulsom, C. Hearty, T. S. Mattison, J. A. McKenna
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1

$^1$Deceased
M. Barrett, A. Khan
Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, United Kingdom

V. E. Blinov, A. D. Bukin, A. R. Buzykaev, V. P. Druzhinin, V. B. Golubev, A. P. Onuchin, S. I. Serednyakov, Yu. I. Skovpen, E. P. Solodov, K. Yu. Todyshev
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

M. Bondioli, S. Curry, I. Eschrich, D. Kirkby, A. J. Lankford, P. Lund, M. Mandelkern, E. C. Martin, D. P. Stoker
University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92697, USA

S. Abachi, C. Buchanan
University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA

J. W. Gary, F. Liu, O. Long, B. C. Shen, G. M. Vitug, Z. Yasin, L. Zhang
University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521, USA

V. Sharma
University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA

C. Campagnari, T. M. Hong, D. Kovalskyi, M. A. Mazur, J. D. Richman
University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

T. W. Beck, A. M. Eisner, C. J. Flacco, C. A. Heusch, J. Kroseberg, W. S. Lockman, A. J. Martinez, T. Schalk, B. A. Schummm, A. Seiden, M. G. Wilson, L. O. Winstrom
University of California at Santa Cruz, Institute for Particle Physics, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA

C. H. Cheng, D. A. Doll, B. Echenard, F. Fang, D. G. Hitlin, I. Narinsky, T. Piatenko, F. C. Porter
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

R. Andreassen, G. Mancinelli, B. T. Meadows, K. Mishra, M. D. Sokoloff
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, USA

P. C. Bloom, W. T. Ford, A. Gaz, J. F. Hirschauer, M. Nagel, U. Nauenberg, J. G. Smith, K. A. Ulmer, S. R. Wagner
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

R. Ayad, A. Soffer, W. H. Toki, R. J. Wilson
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA

D. D. Altenburg, E. Feltresi, A. Hauke, H. Jasper, M. Karbach, J. Merkel, A. Petzold, B. Spaan, K. Wacker
Technische Universität Dortmund, Fakultät Physik, D-44221 Dortmund, Germany

M. J. Kobel, W. F. Mader, R. Nogowski, K. R. Schubert, R. Schwierz, A. Volk
Technische Universität Dresden, Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, D-01062 Dresden, Germany

D. Bernard, G. R. Bonneau, E. Latour, M. Verderi
Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, F-91128 Palaiseau, France

2Now at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122, USA
3Now at Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, 69978, Israel
P. J. Clark, S. Playfer, J. E. Watson

*University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom*

M. Andreotti\textsuperscript{ab}, D. Bettoni\textsuperscript{a}, C. Bozzi\textsuperscript{a}, R. Calabrese\textsuperscript{ab}, A. Cecchi\textsuperscript{ab}, G. Cibinetto\textsuperscript{ab}, P. Franchini\textsuperscript{ab}, E. Luppi\textsuperscript{ab}, M. Negrini\textsuperscript{ab}, A. Petrella\textsuperscript{ab}, L. Piemontese\textsuperscript{a}, V. Santoro\textsuperscript{ab}

*INFN Sezione di Ferrara\textsuperscript{a}; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Ferrara\textsuperscript{b}, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy*

R. Baldini-Ferroli, A. Calcaterra, R. de Sangro, G. Finocchiaro, S. Pacetti, P. Patteri, I. M. Peruzzi\textsuperscript{3}

M. Piccolo, M. Rama, A. Zallo

*INFN Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, I-00044 Frascati, Italy*

A. Buzzo\textsuperscript{a}, R. Contri\textsuperscript{ab}, M. Lo Vetere\textsuperscript{ab}, M. M. Macri\textsuperscript{a}, M. R. Monge\textsuperscript{ab}, S. Passaggio\textsuperscript{a}, C. Patrignani\textsuperscript{ab}, E. Robutti\textsuperscript{a}, A. Santroni\textsuperscript{ab}, S. Tosi\textsuperscript{ab}

*INFN Sezione di Genova\textsuperscript{a}; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Genova\textsuperscript{b}, I-16146 Genova, Italy*

K. S. Chaisanguanthum, M. Morii

*Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA*

A. Adametz, J. Marks, S. Schenk, U. Uwer

*Universität Heidelberg, Physikalisches Institut, Philosophenweg 12, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany*

V. Klose, H. M. Lacker

*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Physik, Newtonstr. 15, D-12489 Berlin, Germany*

D. J. Bard, P. D. Dauncey, J. A. Nash, M. Tibbetts

*Imperial College London, London, SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom*

P. K. Behera, X. Chai, M. J. Charles, U. Mallik

*University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA*

J. Cochran, H. B. Crawley, L. Dong, W. T. Meyer, S. Prell, E. I. Rosenberg, A. E. Rubin

*Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3160, USA*

Y. Y. Gao, A. V. Gritsan, Z. J. Guo, C. K. Lae

*Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA*

N. Arnaud, J. Béquilleux, A. D’Orazio, M. Davier, J. Firmino da Costa, G. Grosdidier, A. Höcker, V. Lepeltier, F. Le Diberder, A. M. Lutz, S. Pruvot, P. Roudeau, M. H. Schune, J. Serrano, V. Sordini\textsuperscript{5}

A. Stocchi, G. Wormser

*Laboratoire de l’Accélérateur Linéaire, IN2P3/CNRS et Université Paris-Sud 11, Centre Scientifique d’Orsay, B. P. 34, F-91898 Orsay Cedex, France*

D. J. Lange, D. M. Wright

*Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA*

I. Bingham, J. P. Burke, C. A. Chavez, J. R. Fry, E. Gabathuler, R. Gamet, D. E. Hutchcroft, D. J. Payne, C. Touramanis

*University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom*

\textsuperscript{4}Also with Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica, Perugia, Italy

\textsuperscript{5}Also with Università di Roma La Sapienza, I-00185 Roma, Italy
A. J. Bevan, C. K. Clarke, K. A. George, F. Di Lodovico, R. Sacco, M. Sigamani
Queen Mary, University of London, London, E1 4NS, United Kingdom

G. Cowan, H. U. Flaccher, D. A. Hopkins, S. Paramesvaran, F. Salvatore, A. C. Wren
University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom

D. N. Brown, C. L. Davis
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, USA

A. G. Denig M. Fritsch, W. Gradl, G. Schott
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Institut für Kernphysik, D-55099 Mainz, Germany

K. E. Alwyn, D. Bailey, R. J. Barlow, Y. M. Chia, C. L. Edgar, G. Jackson, G. D. Lafferty, T. J. West,
J. I. Yi
University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom

J. Anderson, C. Chen, A. Jawahery, D. A. Roberts, G. Simi, J. M. Tuggle
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA

C. Dallapiccola, X. Li, E. Salvati, S. Saremi
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA

R. Cowan, D. Dujmic, P. H. Fisher, G. Sciolla, M. Spitznagel, F. Taylor, R. K. Yamamoto, M. Zhao
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

P. M. Patel, S. H. Robertson
McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 2T8

A. Lazzaroab, V. Lombardoa, F. Palomboab
INFN Sezione di Milanoa; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milanoab, I-20133 Milano, Italy

J. M. Bauer, L. Cremaldi R. Godang, R. Kroeger, D. A. Sanders, D. J. Summers, H. W. Zhao
University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA

M. Simard, P. Taras, F. B. Viaud
Université de Montréal, Physique des Particules, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3J7

H. Nicholson
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075, USA

G. De Nardoab, L. Lista, D. Monorchioab, G. Onoratoab, C. Sciaccab
INFN Sezione di Napoliab; Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli Federico IIab, I-80126 Napoli, Italy

G. Raven, H. L. Snoek
NIKHEF, National Institute for Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics, NL-1009 DB Amsterdam, The Netherlands

\textsuperscript{6}Now at University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688, USA
M. T. Allen, D. Aston, R. Bartoldus, P. Bechtle, J. F. Benitez, R. Cenci, J. P. Coleman, M. R. Convery, J. C. Dingfelder, J. Dorfan, G. P. Dubois-Felsmann, W. Dunwoodie, R. C. Field, A. M. Gabareen, S. J. Gowdy, M. T. Graham, P. Grenier, C. Hast, W. R. Innes, J. Kamiński, M. H. Kelsey, H. Kim, P. Kim, M. L. Kocian, D. W. G. S. Leith, S. Li, B. Lindquist, S. Luitz, V. Luth, H. L. Lynch, D. B. MacFarlane, H. Marsiske, R. Messner, D. R. Muller, H. Neal, S. Nelson, C. P. O’Grady, I. Ofte, A. Perazzo, M. Perl, B. N. Ratcliff, A. Roodman, A. A. Salnikov, R. H. Schindler, J. Schwiening, A. Snyder, D. Su, M. K. Sullivan, K. Suzuki, S. K. Swain, J. M. Thompson, J. Va’vra, A. P. Wagner, M. Weaver, C. A. West, W. J. Wisniewski, M. Wittgen, D. H. Wright, H. W. Wulsin, A. K. Yarritu, K. Yi, C. C. Young, V. Ziegler

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, California 94309, USA

P. R. Burchat, A. J. Edwards, S. A. Majewski, T. S. Miyashita, B. A. Petersen, L. Wilden
Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305-4060, USA

S. Ahmed, M. S. Alam, J. A. Ernst, B. Pan, M. A. Saeed, S. B. Zain
State University of New York, Albany, New York 12222, USA

S. M. Spanier, B. J. Wogsland
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA

R. Eckmann, J. L. Ritchie, A. M. Ruland, C. J. Schilling, R. F. Schwitters
University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA

B. W. Drummond, J. M. Izen, X. C. Lou
University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas 75083, USA

F. Bianchi$^{ab}$, D. Gamba$^{ab}$, M. Pelliccioni$^{ab}$
INFN Sezione di Torino$^a$; Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale, Università di Torino$^b$, I-10125 Torino, Italy

M. Bomben$^{ab}$, L. Bosisio$^{ab}$, C. Cartaro$^{ab}$, G. Della Ricca$^{ab}$, L. Lanceri$^{ab}$, L. Vitale$^{ab}$
INFN Sezione di Trieste$^a$; Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Trieste$^b$, I-34127 Trieste, Italy

V. Azzolini, N. Lopez-March, F. Martinez-Vidal, D. A. Milanes, A. Oyanguren
IFIC, Universitat de Valencia-CSIC, E-46071 Valencia, Spain

J. Albert, S. Banerjee, B. Bhuyan, H. H. F. Choi, K. Hamano, R. Kowalewski, M. J. Lewczuk, I. M. Nugent, J. M. Roney, R. J. Sobie
University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P6

T. J. Gershon, P. F. Harrison, J. Ilic, T. E. Latham, G. B. Mohanty
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom

H. R. Band, X. Chen, S. Dasu, K. T. Flood, Y. Pan, M. Pierini, R. Prepost, C. O. Vuosalo, S. L. Wu
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA
Abstract

We present an update of the study of the $Y(4260)$ resonance, produced in the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma_{ISR} \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ using initial-state radiation events at the PEP-II $e^+e^-$ storage rings. This study is based on $454\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ of data recorded with the BaBar detector at a center-of-mass energy in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance region. From a fit with a single non-relativistic Breit-Wigner shape we obtain updated parameters for the $Y(4260)$ resonance which are $m_Y = 4252 \pm 6 \pm 2\,\text{MeV/c}^2$ and $\Gamma_Y = 105 \pm 18^{+4}_{-6}\,\text{MeV/c}^2$; we also measure $\mathcal{B}(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)\Gamma_{e^+e^-} = (7.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.8)\,\text{eV}$. We cannot confirm the recent BELLE observation of a broad structure around $4.05\,\text{GeV/c}^2$ in this decay mode.
1 INTRODUCTION

The observation of $X(3872)$ [1], followed by the discovery of many other states such as the $Z(3930)$ [2], the $Y(3940)$ [3] and the $X(3940)$ [4], has reopened interest in charmonium spectroscopy. Some of these resonances cannot be fully explained by a simple charmonium model [5]; four-quark state [6] and $D^0\bar{D}^*$ molecule [7] are some of the interpretations that have been proposed to explain their nature. Among these new states the $Y(4260)$ [8] that has been observed by the $\bar{B}A\bar{B}A R$ in the process $e^+e^-\to\gamma_{\text{ISR}}Y(4260)\to\gamma_{\text{ISR}}J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$, where $\text{ISR}$ denotes initial state radiation. Being formed directly in $e^+e^-$ annihilation, it is known to have $J^{PC}=1^{--}$. Nonetheless its properties do not fit with any simple charmonium interpretation and its nature is still unclear. A recent ISR analysis by BELLE [9] suggests the existence of a second state in the same decay mode, called $Y(4008)$ [10], with the same production mechanism.

After the discovery of $Y(4260)$, other $J^{PC}=1^{--}$ states, produced through the same $e^+e^-$ initial state radiation mechanism, have been observed in the $\psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$ final state, such as the $Y(4320)$ and the $Y(4660)$ [11, 12].

In this letter, we present updated measurements of the resonance parameters and $\mathcal{B}(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)\Gamma_{e^+e^-}$ of the $Y(4260)$ based on the full $B\bar{A}\bar{B}A R$ data set which is approximately two times larger than the one used in the original analysis [8].

2 THE $B\bar{A}\bar{B}A R$ DETECTOR AND DATASET

The original $B\bar{A}\bar{B}A R$ analysis [8] is updated here with the same method on a data set corresponding to a total integrated luminosity of 454 fb$^{-1}$ obtained at the SLAC PEP-II B-factory, running at the center-of-mass energy near the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance.

The $B\bar{A}\bar{B}A R$ detector is described in detail elsewhere [13]. Charged-particle momenta are measured in a tracking system consisting of a five-layer double-sided silicon vertex tracker (SVT) and a 40-layer central drift chamber (DCH), both situated in a 1.5-T axial magnetic field. An internally reflecting ring-imaging Cherenkov detector (DIRC) provides charged-particle identification together with $dE/dx$ measurements from SVT and DCH. A CsI(Tl) electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC) is used to detect and identify photons and electrons. Muons are identified using information from the Instrumented Flux Return (IFR) system, together with $E/p$, where the energy $E$ is determined by the EMC and the momentum $p$ by the SVT and DCH.

3 ANALYSIS METHOD

In this analysis we reconstruct events:

$$e^+e^-\to\gamma_{\text{ISR}}\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi,$$

where $\gamma_{\text{ISR}}$ represents a photon that is radiated from the initial state $e^+$, lowering the center-of-mass energy of the $e^+e^-$ system. This mechanism allows to perform an energy scan of $e^+e^-$ interactions at the B-factories, where the center-of-mass energy of the interactions is fixed in the region of the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance.

A candidate $J/\psi$ meson is reconstructed via its decay to $e^+e^-$ or $\mu^+\mu^-$. The lepton tracks, at least one of which must be identified as an electron or muon candidate, must be well reconstructed and must originate from the same vertex: a geometric fit of the $J/\psi$ candidate is conducted with
beam-spot constraint. An algorithm to recover energy lost to bremsstrahlung is applied to electron candidates. An $e^+e^-$ pair with its invariant mass within the interval $(-75,+40)$ MeV/c$^2$ around the PDG $J/\psi$ mass is taken as a $J/\psi$ candidate. For a $\mu^+\mu^-$ pair, the interval is $(-40,+40)$ MeV/c$^2$. The $J/\psi$ candidate is then kinematically constrained to the nominal $J/\psi$ mass and combined with a pair of oppositely-charged tracks identified as pion candidates.

In the event reconstruction, we do not require observation of the initial state radiation photon $\gamma_{\text{ISR}}$, as it is preferentially produced along the beam directions and it is not detected.

We select $e^+e^-\rightarrow \gamma_{\text{ISR}}\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ events with the following criteria: the invariant mass squared recoiling against the $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ system ($m_{\text{rec}}^2$) is required to be in the range $(-0.50,+0.75)$ (GeV/c$^2$)$^2$; the total number of reconstructed tracks in the event $\leq 5$. Since the transverse component of the missing momentum ($p_{T,\text{miss}}$) is small for events with initial state radiation, we select events with $p_{T,\text{miss}}^2 < 2.25$ GeV/c$^2$. The cosine of the angle between the $\ell^+$ momentum in the $J/\psi$ rest frame and the $J/\psi$ momentum in the center-of-mass frame ($\cos\theta_{\ell}$) is required to be $|\cos\theta_{\ell}| < 0.925$.

After this selection, a clean $\psi(2S)$ signal is apparent in the $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ invariant mass spectrum, as shown in figure 1, in the same distribution, a clean Y(4260) peak is also visible.

![Figure 1: The invariant mass distribution of $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ candidates with a logarithmic vertical scale.](image)

By means of Monte Carlo simulations we determine that the selection efficiency at the $Y(4260)$ energy is 15.3%. The method used for the efficiency determination is checked at the $\psi(2S)$, where we obtain a value of the cross section that is consistent with the measurement performed by previous experiments [9]. The $\psi(2S)$ mass is measured as $3685.35 \pm 0.02$ MeV/c$^2$ (where the error is statistical only); the mass shift with respect to the PDG value [14] is taken into account as a systematic error in the Y(4260) mass measurement.

The Monte Carlo $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ invariant mass resolution and mass scale have been calibrated by comparing the widths of $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ invariant mass distributions from $\psi(2S)$ decays in data and Monte Carlo. We find that the Monte Carlo simulation reproduces the observed r.m.s. of the $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ distribution for the $\psi(2S)$ state. The mass resolution is around 5 MeV/c$^2$ in the mass range $4.16 \text{ GeV/c}^2 < m(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi) < 4.36 \text{ GeV/c}^2$.

The typical ISR-production signature of the $Y(4260)$ can be obtained by subtracting distributions for events with $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ mass in the region $(3.95,4.1)$ GeV/c$^2$ and $(4.4,4.55)$ GeV/c$^2$ from
Figure 2: The distribution of $m_{rec}^2$. The points represent the data events passing all selection criteria and having a $\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ mass near 4260 MeV/$c^2$. They are obtained by subtracting the distribution from neighboring $\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ mass regions (see text). The solid histogram represents ISR Y(4260) Monte Carlo events.

those with mass in the signal region defined as (4.1,4.4) GeV/$c^2$. The distributions of $m_{rec}^2$ and of the cosine of the $\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ system polar angle in the c.m. frame are shown in figure 2 and 3 along with the corresponding distributions for ISR Y(4260) Monte Carlo events.

Figure 3: The distribution of $\cos\theta^{*}_{\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi}$. The points represent the data events passing all selection criteria and having a $\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ mass near 4260 MeV/$c^2$. They are obtained by subtracting the distribution from neighboring $\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ mass regions (see text). The solid histogram represents ISR Y(4260) Monte Carlo events.
4 RESULTS

We have performed an unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ invariant mass distribution between 3.8 GeV/$c^2$ and 5 GeV/$c^2$. The signal probability density function (PDF) is described by convolving a non-relativistic Breit-Wigner function with a Gaussian and we use a first degree polynomial function to describe the background. All the fit parameters for the signal and the background PDF are floating, except the Gaussian sigma which is fixed to the resolution found at the $\psi(2S)$ in data but linearly scaled to the Y mass value based on the Monte Carlo simulation.

From the fit shown in figure 4 we obtain a signal yield $N_Y = 344 \pm 39$ and resonance mass $m_Y = 4252 \pm 6 \pm 3$ MeV/$c^2$ and width $\Gamma_Y = 105 \pm 18 \pm 3$ MeV/$c^2$. Systematic uncertainties include contributions from the fitting procedure (evaluated by changing the fit range and the background PDF), the mass scale, the mass-resolution function and the dependence on the model of $Y(4260) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ decay. They have been added in quadrature.

To measure $\mathcal{B}(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)\Gamma_{e+e-}$ we use Eq. 2 where $N(\gamma \psi(2S))$, $N(\gamma Y)$, $m(\psi(2S))$, $m(Y)$, $\varepsilon(\psi(2S))$, $\varepsilon(Y)$ and $W(\psi(2S))$, $W(Y)$ are the number of events, mass, selection efficiency and the photon emission probability density function for the $\psi(2S)$ and Y(4260) respectively.

$$\frac{\Gamma_{ee}(Y)\mathcal{B}(Y \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)}{\Gamma_{ee}(\psi(2S))\mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)} = \left( \frac{N(\gamma Y)}{N(\gamma \psi(2S))} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{m(Y)}{m(\psi(2S))} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\varepsilon(\psi(2S))}{\varepsilon(Y)} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{W(\psi(2S))}{W(Y)} \right)$$

(2)

This way, the entire uncertainties of integrated luminosity and $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$ are canceled. Most uncertainties of the selection efficiency, particle ID efficiency, tracking efficiency, and photon emission probability density $W(s, x)$ are canceled out. Meanwhile, we also introduce some new uncertainties pertaining to the ISR $\psi(2S)$ such as $\mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)$, $\Gamma_{\psi(2S)\rightarrow e^-e^-}$, and statistical uncertainty of the $N(\psi(2S))$. We obtain $\mathcal{B}(\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi)\Gamma_{e+e-} = (7.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.8)$ eV.

Figure 4: The $\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ invariant mass spectrum in the range 3.8-5.5 GeV/$c^2$. The points with error bars represent the selected data, the solid curve shows the result of the fit described in the text, while the dashed curve represents the background component.
A recent BELLE analysis reported evidence for a broad enhancement with mass $m = 4008 \pm 40 \pm 114 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ and width $\Gamma = 226 \pm 44 \pm 87 \text{ MeV}/c^2$\cite{9}. We cannot confirm this observation and obtain an upper limit $\mathcal{B}(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)\Gamma_{e^+e^-} < 0.7 \text{ eV}$ at 90% C.L. for this state.

We also study the $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass distribution for $Y(4260)$ events, obtained by dividing the total sample into several dipion invariant mass regions and fitting the $Y(4260)$ peak in each one of these regions.

The results reported in figure 5 show that, in $Y(4260)$ decays, the $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass distribution does not agree with the MC based on phase space and tends to peak at large values.

Figure 5: Di-pion invariant mass distribution of $Y(4260)$ events: the points with error bars are signal events, the histogram is the phase-space distribution from MC events.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In summary, we have analyzed initial-state radiation events to study the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ across the charmonium mass range. We observe $344 \pm 39$ $Y(4260)$ events with $m_Y = 4252 \pm 6 \pm 3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ and $\Gamma_Y = 105 \pm 18 \pm 6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. The $\pi^+\pi^-$ invariant mass distribution, in $Y(4260)$ region, tends to peak at large values consistently with other studies\cite{8}\cite{9}. There is no evidence for the broad enhancement reported by BELLE around $4.05 \text{ GeV}/c^2$\cite{9} and we obtain an upper limit $\mathcal{B}(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)\Gamma_{e^+e^-} < 0.7 \text{ eV}$ at 90% C.L. for this state.

6 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for the extraordinary contributions of our PEP-II colleagues in achieving the excellent luminosity and machine conditions that have made this work possible. The success of this project also relies critically on the expertise and dedication of the computing organizations that support BABAR. The collaborating institutions wish to thank SLAC for its support and the kind hospitality extended to them. This work is supported by the US Department of Energy and National Science Foundation, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (Canada), the
Commissariat à l’Energie Atomique and Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (France), the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Germany), the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (Italy), the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter (The Netherlands), the Research Council of Norway, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia (Spain), and the Science and Technology Facilities Council (United Kingdom). Individuals have received support from the Marie-Curie IEF program (European Union) and the A. P. Sloan Foundation.

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