Quarkonia:
a theoretical framework

Antonio Vairo

Technische Universität München

Why to study quarkonia?

Quarkonia are systems where low energy QCD may be studied in a systematic way (e.g. large order perturbation theory, non-perturbative matrix elements, QCD vacuum, exotica, confinement, deconfinement, ...).

This is because the quark mass M is the largest scale in the system:

- $M \gg p$
- $M \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$

The non-relativistic expansion

- $M \gg p$ implies that quarkonia are non-relativistic and characterized by the hierarchy of scales typical of a non-relativistic bound state:

$$M \gg p \sim 1/r \sim Mv \gg E \sim Mv^2$$

Systematic expansions in the small heavy-quark velocity v may be implemented at the Lagrangian level by constructing suitable effective field theories (EFTs):

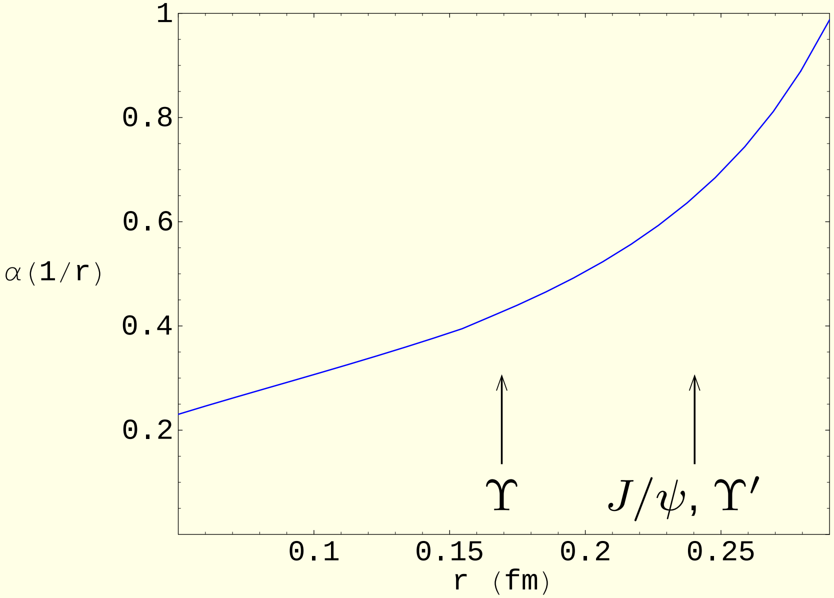
- expanding QCD in $p, E/M$ leads to NRQCD
  - `Bodwin Braaten Lepage PRD 51(95)1125`
- expanding NRQCD in $E/p, 1/r$ leads to pNRQCD
  - `Brambilla Pineda Soto Vairo RMP 77(04)1423`

The hierarchy of non-relativistic scales makes the very difference of quarkonia with heavy-light mesons, which are just characterized by the two scales M and Λ_{QCD}.

The perturbative expansion

- $M \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ implies $\alpha_{\rm s}(M) \ll 1$: phenomena happening at the scale M may be treated perturbatively.

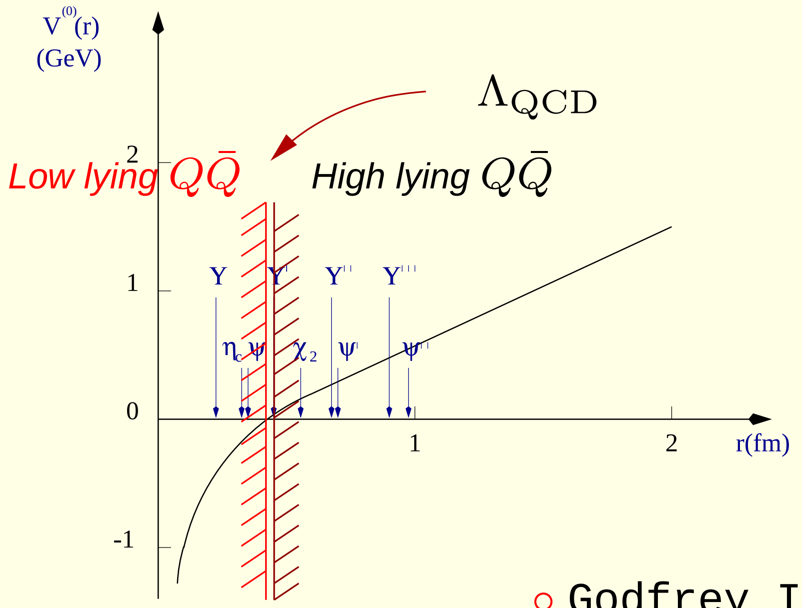
  We may further have small couplings if $Mv \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ and $Mv^2 \gg \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$, in which case $\alpha_{\rm s}(Mv) \ll 1$ and $\alpha_{\rm s}(Mv^2) \ll 1$ respectively. This is likely to happen only for the lowest charmonium and bottomonium states.



Quarkonium as a confinement and deconfinement probe

It is precisely the rich structure of separated energy scales that makes quarkonium an ideal probe of confinement and deconfinement.

- The different quarkonium radii provide different measures of the transition from a Coulombic to a confined bound state.

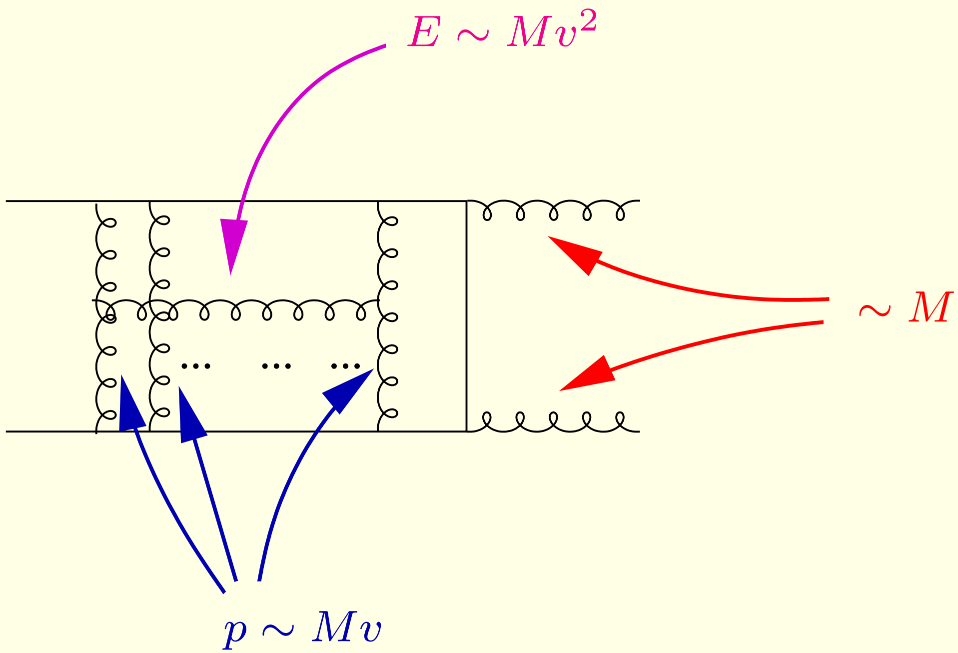


  - Godfrey Isgur PRD 32(85)189

- Different quarkonia will dissociate in a medium at different temperatures, providing a thermometer for the plasma.
  - Matsui Satz PLB 178(86)416

Quarkonium scales

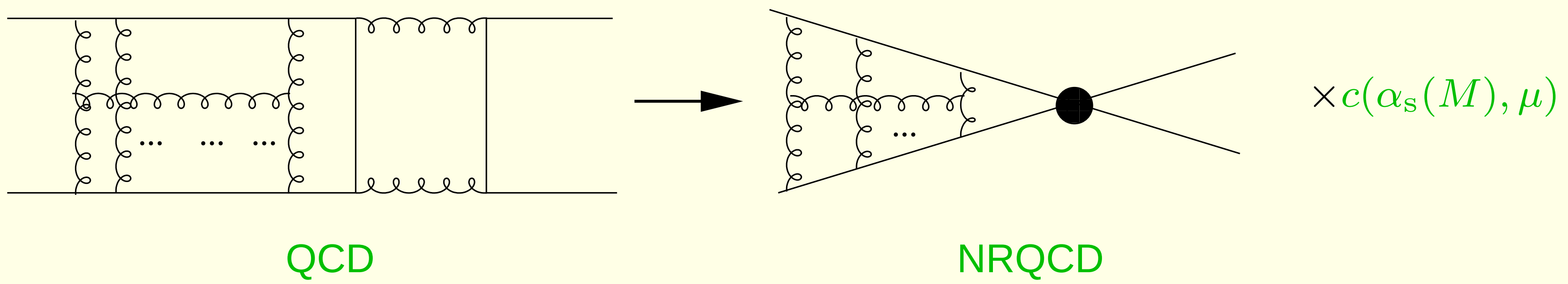
Scales get entangled:



- Quarkonium production and annihilation happen at the scale M;
- Quarkonium binding happens at a scale Mv.

Physics at the scale M: annihilation and production

Quarkonium annihilation and production happens at the scale M.
The suitable EFT is NRQCD.



The effective Lagrangian is organized as an expansion in $1/M$ and $\alpha_s(M)$:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{NRQCD}} = \sum_n \frac{c_n(\alpha_s(M), \mu)}{M^n} \times O_n(\mu, Mv, Mv^2, \ldots)$$

NRQCD factorization: production

- Braaten QWG 2010

NRQCD factorization: decay

- The NRQCD factorization formula reads

$$\Gamma(H \to l.h.) = \sum_n \frac{2\,\mathrm{Im}\, f^{(n)}}{M^{d_{O_n}-4}} \langle H | O_n^{4-\mathrm{fermion}} | H \rangle$$

Progress has been made in

- the evaluation of the factorization formula at order v^7;
  - `Brambilla Mereghetti Vairo JHEP 0608(06)039`
    `PRD 79(09)074002`
- the (lattice) evaluation of the matrix elements.
  - `Bodwin Lee Sinclair PRD 72(05)014009`

Charmonium P-wave decays

- ... and in the experimental data. E.g.

Ratio	PDG09	PDG00	LO	NLO
$\frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \to \gamma\gamma)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \to \gamma\gamma)}$	4.9±0.8	13±10	3.75	$\approx$ 5.43
$\frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \to l.h.) - \Gamma(\chi_{c1} \to l.h.)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \to \gamma\gamma)}$	440±100	270±200	$\approx$ 347	$\approx$ 383
$\frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \to l.h.) - \Gamma(\chi_{c1} \to l.h.)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \to \gamma\gamma)}$	4000±600	3500±2500	$\approx$ 1300	$\approx$ 2781
$\frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \to l.h.) - \Gamma(\chi_{c2} \to l.h.)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \to l.h.) - \Gamma(\chi_{c1} \to l.h.)}$	8.0±0.9	12.1±3.2	2.75	$\approx$ 6.63
$\frac{\Gamma(\chi_{c0} \to l.h.) - \Gamma(\chi_{c1} \to l.h.)}{\Gamma(\chi_{c2} \to l.h.) - \Gamma(\chi_{c1} \to l.h.)}$	9.0±1.1	13.1±3.3	3.75	$\approx$ 7.63

$m_c =$ 1.5 GeV $\quad \alpha_s(2m_c) =$ 0.245
in NLO, v^7 terms are not included

The table clearly shows that the data are sensitive to NLO corrections in the Wilson coefficients $f^{(n)}$ (and perhaps also to relativistic corrections).

α_s extraction

The achieved sensitivity may allow

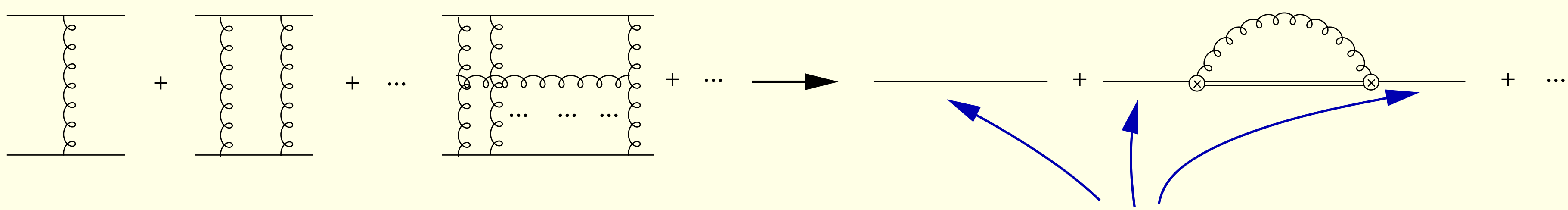
- for determinations of the decay matrix elements (also related to the production matrix elements);
- for the determination of α_s at the quarkonium scale. As an example, an analysis of $\Gamma(\Upsilon(1S) \to \gamma\ \ l.h.)/\Gamma(\Upsilon(1S) \to l.h.)$ along this line has led to

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.119^{+0.006}_{-0.005}$$

○ Brambilla Garcia Soto Vairo PRD 75(07)074014

Physics at the scale Mv: bound state formation

Quarkonium formation happens at the scale Mv. The suitable EFT is pNRQCD.



$$\frac{1}{E - p^2/m - V(r, \mu', \mu)}$$

NRQCD pNRQCD

The effective Lagrangian is organized as an expansion in $1/M$, $\alpha_s(M)$ and r:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{pNRQCD}} = \int d^3r \sum_n \sum_k \frac{c_n(\alpha_s(M), \mu)}{M^n} \times V_{n,k}(r, \mu', \mu)\, r^k \times O_k(\mu', Mv^2, \ldots)$$

- $V_{n,0}$ are the potentials in the Schrödinger equation.
- $V_{n,k\neq 0}$ are the couplings with the low-energy degrees of freedom, which provide corrections to the potential picture.

The static QCD spectrum without light quarks

- At short distances, it is well described by the Coulomb potentials: $V_s = -4\alpha_{\rm s}/3r$ and $V_o = \alpha_{\rm s}/6r$.

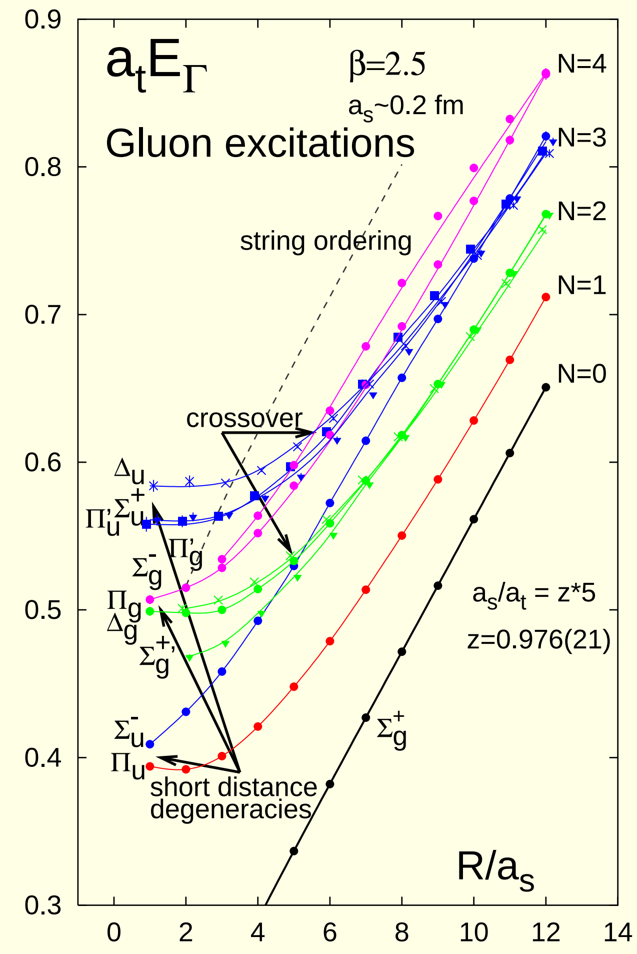
- At large distances, the energies rise linearly with r.

- Higher excitations develop a mass gap $\sim \Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ with respect to the lowest one.

- Reintroducing the heavy quark mass M:

  the spectrum of the Mv^2 fluctuations around the lowest state is the quarkonium spectrum;

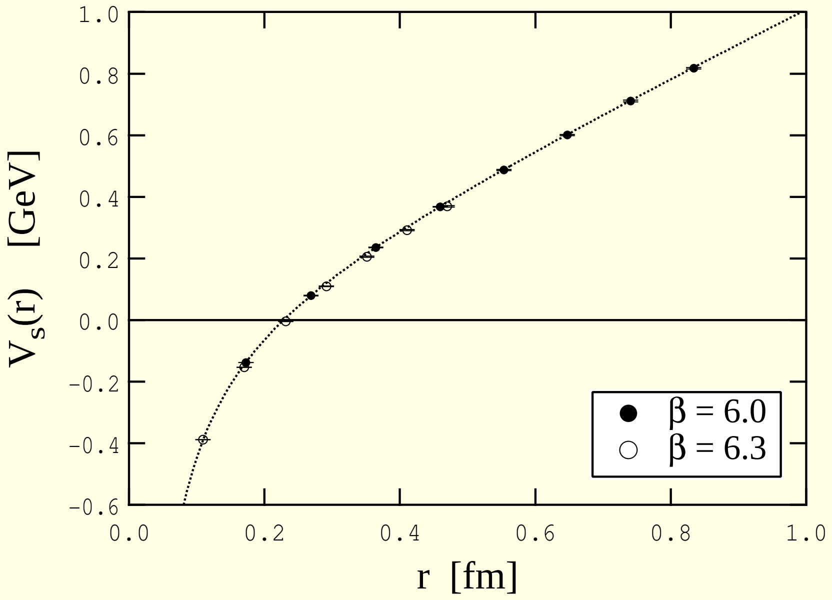
  the spectrum of the Mv^2 fluctuations around the higher excitations is the hybrid spectrum.



○ Juge Kuti Morningstar PRL 90(03)161601

The quark-antiquark static energy

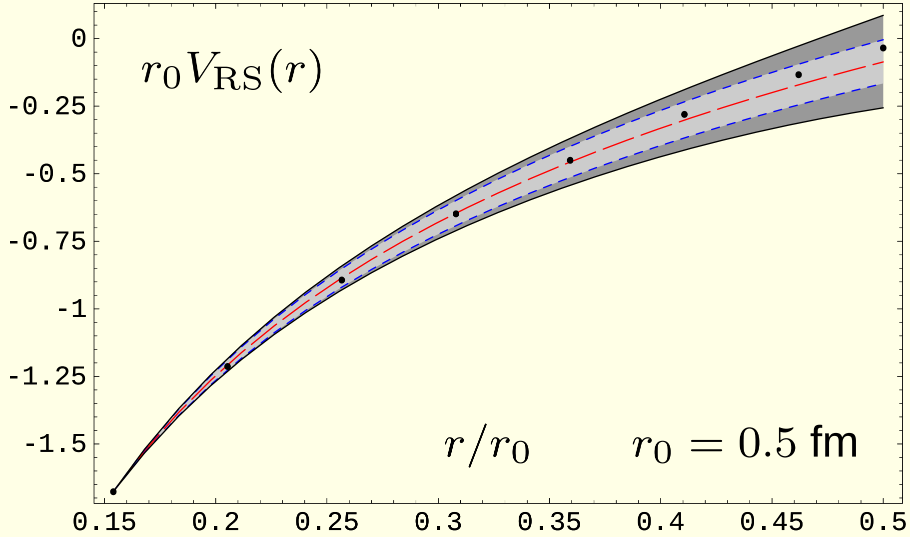
The energy of the lowest state is the quark-antiquark static energy.



○ Koma Koma NPB 769(07)79

Low-lying quarkonia: spectrum at $\mathcal{O}(M\alpha_s^5)$

At short distances the potential is well described by PT up to NNNLL accuracy.



- Necco Sommer PLB 523(01)135
- Pineda JPG 29(03)371

Physical observables of the $\Upsilon(1S)$, η_b, B_c, J/ψ, η_c, ... may be understood in terms of PT.

E.g. the spectrum up to $\mathcal{O}(M\alpha_s^5)$

$$E_n = \langle n|\frac{\mathbf{p}^2}{M} + V_s + ...|n\rangle - i\frac{g^2}{3N_c}\int_0^\infty dt\, \langle n|\mathbf{r}e^{it(E_n^{(0)}-H_o)}\mathbf{r}|n\rangle\, \langle \mathbf{E}(t)\,\mathbf{E}(0)\rangle$$

- Brambilla Pineda Soto Vairo PLB 470(99)215 Kniehl Penin NPB 563(99)200
- Kniehl Penin Smirnov Steinhauser NPB 635(02)357

Non-perturbative corrections are small and encoded in (local or non-local) condensates.

c and b masses

reference	order	$\overline{M}_b(\overline{M}_b)$ (GeV)
Brambilla et al 01	NNLO +charm ($\Upsilon(1S)$)	$4.190 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.025$
Penin Steinhauser 02	NNNLO* ($\Upsilon(1S)$)	4.346 ± 0.070
Lee 03	NNNLO* ($\Upsilon(1S)$)	4.20 ± 0.04
Contreras et al 03	NNNLO* ($\Upsilon(1S)$)	4.241 ± 0.070
Pineda Signer 06	NNLL* high moments SR	4.19 ± 0.06

reference	order	$\overline{M}_c(\overline{M}_c)$ (GeV)
Brambilla et al 01	NNLO (J/ψ)	1.24 ± 0.02
Eidemüller 02	NNLO high moments SR	1.19 ± 0.11

B_c mass

From perturbative QCD:

$$M_{B_c} = 6.307 \pm 0.017 \text{ GeV}$$

- `Brambilla Sumino Vairo PRD 65(02)034001`

From lattice QCD:

$$M_{B_c} = 6.305 \pm 0.012^{+0.018}_{-0} \text{ GeV}$$

- `HPQCD PRL 94(05)172001`

From CDF:

$$M_{B_c} = 6.2756 \pm 0.0029 \pm 0.0025 \text{ GeV}$$

- `CDF PRL 100(08)182002`

η_b mass

From perturbative QCD:

$$M_{\eta_b(1S)} = 9421 \pm 10(\mathrm{th})^{+9}_{-8}(\delta\alpha_{\mathrm{s}}) \text{ MeV}$$

○ `Kniehl et al PRL 92(04)242001`

From BABAR:

$$M_{\eta_b(1S)} = 9388.9^{+3.1}_{-2.3}(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 2.7(\mathrm{syst}) \text{ MeV}$$

○ `BABAR PRL 101(08)071801`

- What is at the origin of the discrepancy?

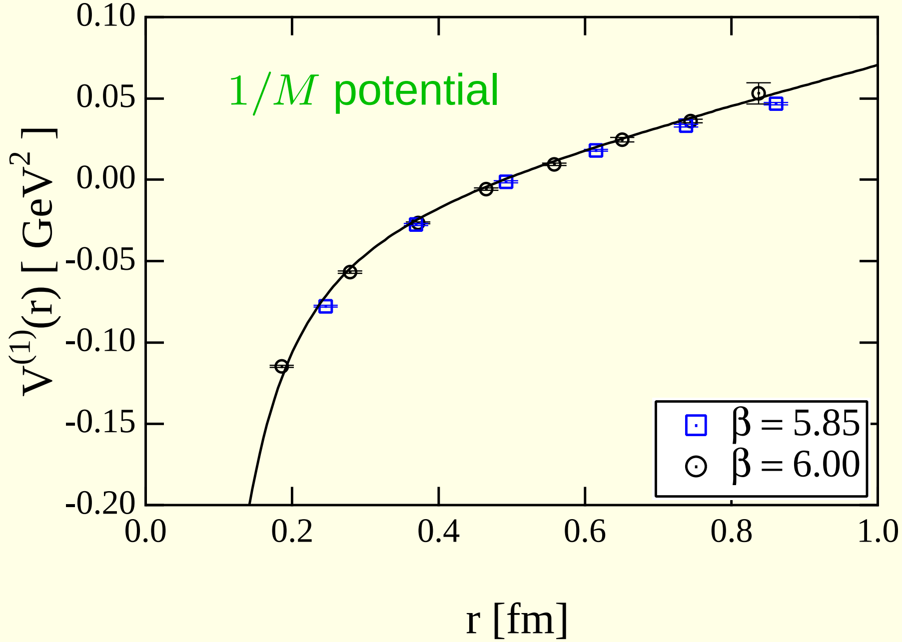
Higher-order corrections, anomalously large non-perturbative corrections, new physics, ...

High-lying quarkonia: the $1/M$ potentials

The long range tail of the potential describes high-lying quarkonium resonances. $1/M$ and $1/M^2$ terms of the potential may be systematically included.

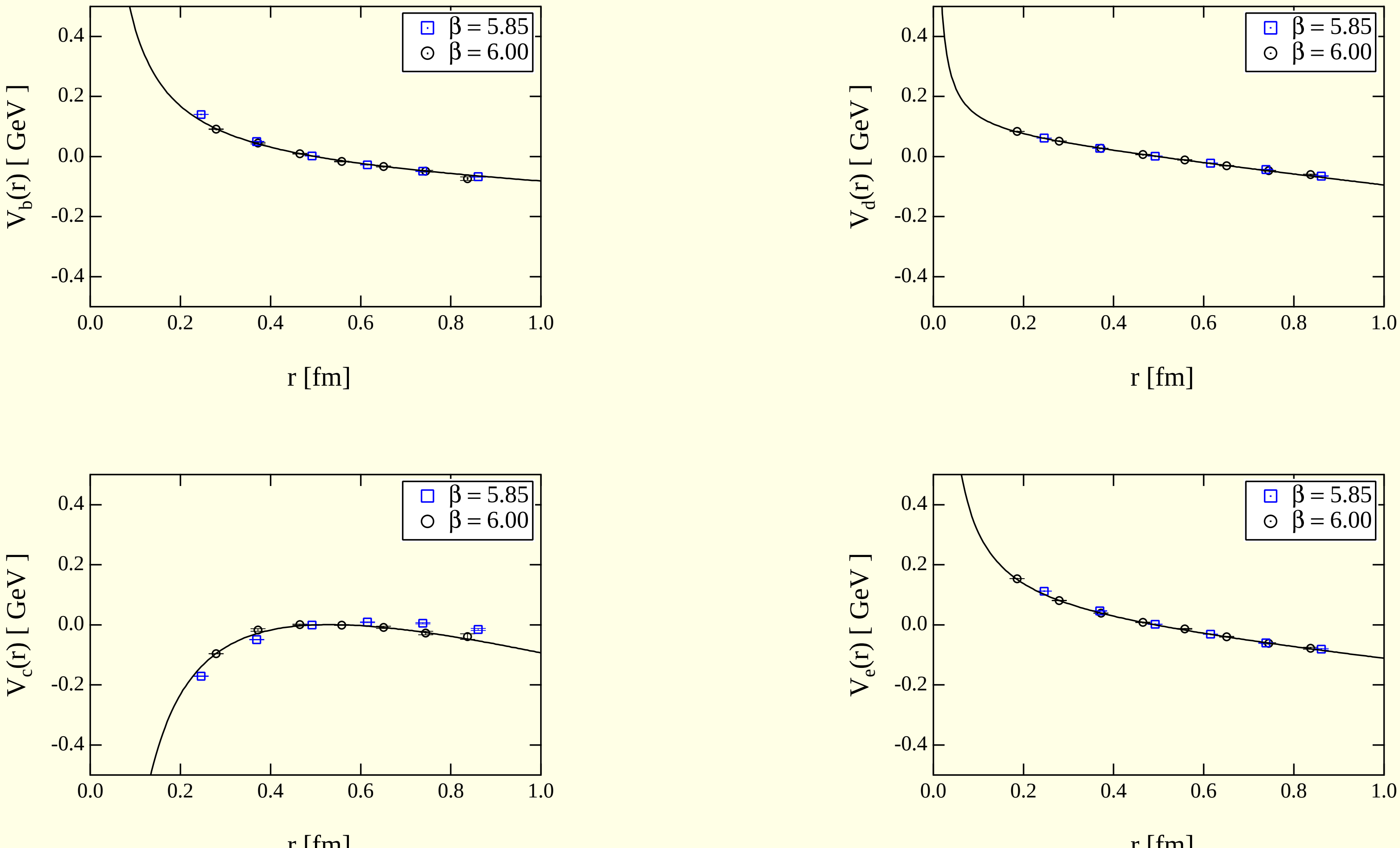
- Brambilla Pineda Soto Vairo PRD 63(01)014023
- Pineda Vairo PRD 63(01)054007

Lattice provides a non-perturbative determination of the potentials.



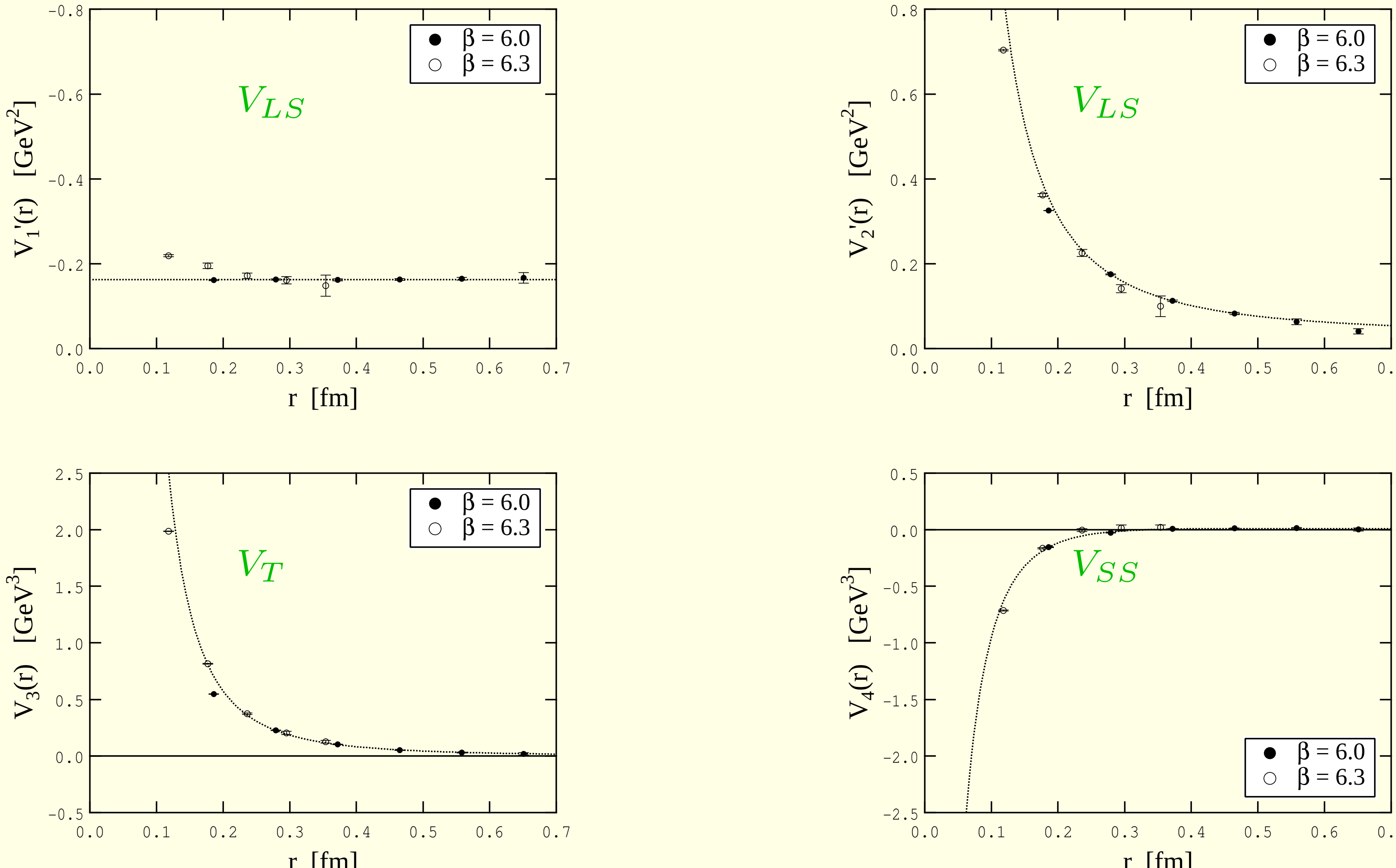
- Koma Koma Wittig PoS LAT2007(07)111

Spin-independent p^2/M^2 potentials



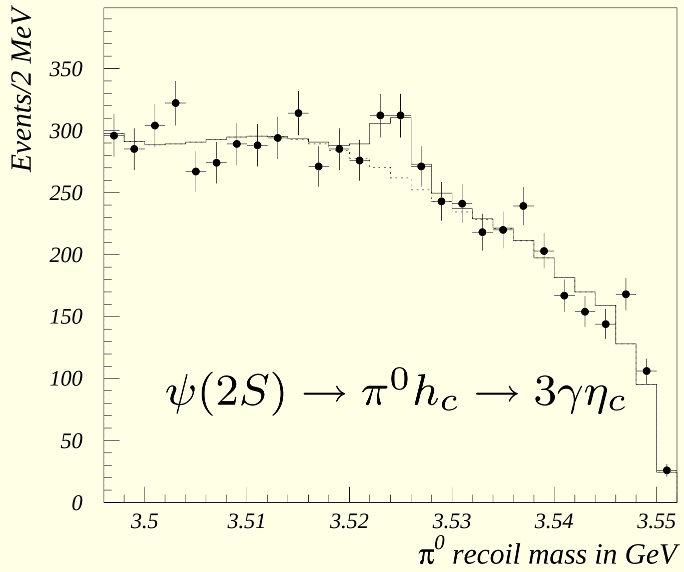
○ Koma Koma Wittig PoS LAT2007(07)111

Spin-dependent $1/M^2$ potentials



○ Koma Koma NPB 769(07)79

h_c



$$M_{h_c} = 3524.4 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.4 \text{ MeV}$$

- CLEO PRL 95(05)102003

Also

$$M_{h_c} = 3525.8 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}, \qquad \Gamma < 1 \text{ MeV}$$

- E835 PRD 72(05)032001

- To be compared with $M_{\text{c.o.g.}}(1P) = 3525.36 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.2 \text{ MeV}$.
- Where is the h_b?

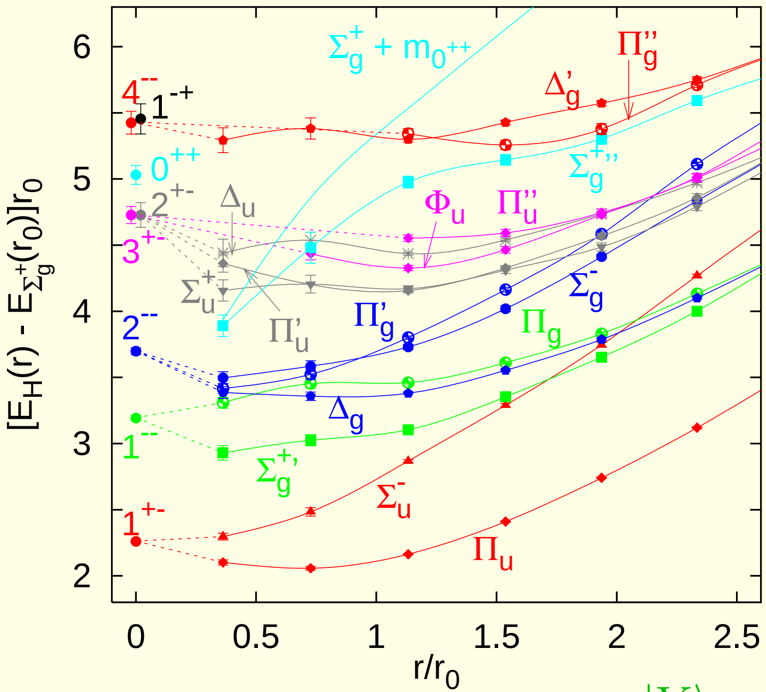
Gluonic excitations

A plethora of states built on each of the hybrid potentials is expected. These states typically develop a width also without including light quarks, since they may decay into lower states, e.g. like hybrid $\longrightarrow$ glueball + quark-antiquark.

$Y(4260)$: some properties

- $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$
- $\dfrac{\mathcal{B}(Y \to D\bar{D})}{\mathcal{B}(Y \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)} < 1.0$ (∼ 500 for $\psi(3770)$)
- $\dfrac{\mathcal{B}(Y \to D^*\bar{D})}{\mathcal{B}(Y \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)} < 34$, $\dfrac{\mathcal{B}(Y \to D^*\bar{D}^*)}{\mathcal{B}(Y \to J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)} < 40$

$Y(4260)$: a $c\bar{c}$ hybrid candidate



Solving the Schrödinger equation for E_{Π_u}:

$M(Y) = 4.29$ GeV

○ Eichten QWG 2010

$$|Y\rangle = |\Pi_u\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle$$

- $|\Pi_u\rangle$ is a 1^{+-} static hybrid state that encodes the glue content.
- $|\phi\rangle$ is a 0^{-+} solution of the Schrödinger equation whose potential is the static energy of $|\Pi_u\rangle$.
- Decays into $D^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}$ are suppressed. ○ Kou Pene PLB 631(05)164
- $Y \to \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ decay is induced by the emission of an additional magnetic gluon. It is suppressed by $1/M_c$, but with a large available phase space.

The QCD spectrum with light quarks

- We still have states just made of heavy quarks and gluons. They may develop a width because of the decay through pion emission. If new states made with heavy and light quarks develop a mass gap of order $\Lambda_{\rm QCD}$ with respect to the former ones, then these new states may be absorbed into the definition of the potentials or of the (local or non-local) condensates.
  - `Brambilla et al. PRD 67(03)034018`
- In addition new states built using the light quark quantum numbers may form.
  - `Soto NP PS 185(08)107`

States made of two heavy and light quarks

- Pairs of heavy-light mesons: $D\bar{D}$, $B\bar{B}$, ...

- Molecular states, i.e. states built on the pair of heavy-light mesons.
  - `Tornqvist PRL 67(91)556`

States made of two heavy and light quarks

- The usual quarkonium states, built on the static potential, may also give rise to molecular states through the interaction with light hadrons (hadro-quarkonium).
  - Dubynskiy Voloshin PLB 666(08)344

States made of two heavy and light quarks

- Pairs of heavy-light baryons.
    - Qiao PLB 639(06)263

States made of two heavy and light quarks

- Tetraquark states.
  - `Jaffe PRD 15(77)267`
  - `Ebert Faustov Galkin PLB 634(06)214`

  Having the spectrum of tetraquark potentials, like we have for the gluonic excitations, would allow us to build a plethora of states on each of the tetraquark potentials, many of them developing a width due to decays through pion (or other light hadrons) emission. Diquarks have been recently investigated on the lattice.
  - `Alexandrou et al. PRL 97(06)222002`
  - `Fodor et al. PoS LAT2005(06)310`

- And likely many other states ...

Experimental evidences of new states

- Clear evidence for four-quark states may be provided by a charged resonance, like the $Z^+(4430)$, $Z_1^+(4050)$ and $Z_2^+(4250)$ signals, detected by BELLE, possibly are.
- There is accumulating evidence, although not yet conclusive, that the $X(3872)$ may be a four quark state.
  - `Braaten's talk`

New states

State	M (MeV)	Γ(MeV)	J^{PC}	Process (mode)	Experiment (#σ)	Year	Status
$X(3872)$	3871.52±0.20	1.3±0.6 (<2.2)	1^{++}	$B \to K(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ $p\bar{p} \to (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi) + ...$ $B \to K(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 J/\psi)$ $B \to K(D^{*0}\bar{D}^0)$ $B \to K(\gamma J/\psi)$ $B \to K(\gamma\psi(2S))$	Belle [24,25] (12.8), BABAR [26] (8.6) CDF [27–29] (np), DØ [30] (5.2) Belle [31] (4.3) Belle [32,33] (6.4), BABAR [34] (4.9) Belle [31] (4.0), BABAR [35,36] (3.6) BABAR [36] (3.5)	2003	OK
$X(3915)$	3915.6 ± 3.1	28±10	$0/2^{?+}$	$B \to K(\omega J/\psi)$ $e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(\omega J/\psi)$	Belle [37] (8.1), BABAR [38] (19) Belle [39] (7.7)	2004	OK
$X(3940)$	3942^{+9}_{-8}	37^{+27}_{-17}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi(D\bar{D}^*)$ $e^+e^- \to J/\psi\ (...)$	Belle [40] (6.0) Belle [14] (5.0)	2007	NC!
$G(3900)$	3943 ± 21	52±11	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma(D\bar{D})$	BABAR [41] (np), Belle [42] (np)	2007	OK
$Y(4008)$	$4008^{+121}_{-\ 49}$	226±97	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$	Belle [43] (7.4)	2007	NC!
$Z_1(4050)^+$	4051^{+24}_{-43}	82^{+51}_{-55}	?	$B \to K(\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P))$	Belle [44] (5.0)	2008	NC!
$Y(4140)$	4143.0 ± 3.1	$11.7^{+9.1}_{-6.2}$	$?^{?+}$	$B \to K(\phi J/\psi)$	CDF [45] (3.8)	2009	NC!
$X(4160)$	4156^{+29}_{-25}	139^{+113}_{-65}	$?^{?+}$	$e^+e^- \to J/\psi D\bar{D}^*$	Belle [40] (5.5)	2007	NC!
$Z_2(4250)^+$	$4248^{+185}_{-\ 45}$	$177^{+321}_{-\ 72}$	?	$B \to K(\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P))$	Belle [44] (5.0)	2008	NC!
$Y(4260)$	4263 ± 5	108±14	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma(\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ $e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi)$ $e^+e^- \to (\pi^0\pi^0 J/\psi)$	BABAR [46,47] (8.0) CLEO [48] (5.4) Belle [43] (15) CLEO [49] (11) CLEO [49] (5.1)	2005	OK
$X(4350)$	$4350.6^{+4.6}_{-5.1}$	$13.3^{+18.4}_{-10.0}$	$0,2^{++}$	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-(\phi J/\psi)$	Belle [50] (3.2)	2009	NC!
$Y(4360)$	4353 ± 11	96±42	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S))$	BABAR [51] (np), Belle [52] (8.0)	2007	OK
$Z(4430)^+$	4443^{+24}_{-18}	$107^{+113}_{-\ 71}$	?	$B \to K(\pi^+\psi(2S))$	Belle [53,54] (6.4)	2007	NC!
$X(4630)$	$4634^{+\ 9}_{-11}$	92^{+41}_{-32}	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma(\Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-)$	Belle [55] (8.2)	2007	NC!
$Y(4660)$	4664±12	48±15	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to \gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S))$	Belle [52] (5.8)	2007	NC!
Y_b	10888.4±3.0	$30.7^{+8.9}_{-7.7}$	1^{--}	$e^+e^- \to (\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS))$	Belle [56,57] (3.2)	2010	NC!

- QWG Future opportunities in quarkonium physics 2010

Coupled channels

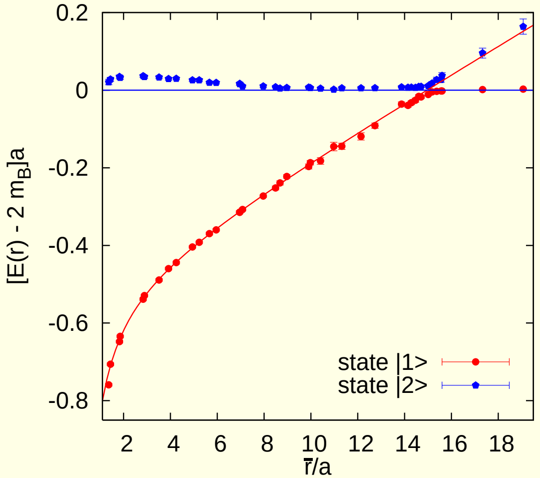
An important (and unsolved) issue is how all the different kind of states (with and without light quarks) interact with each other.

A systematic treatment does not exist so far. For the coupling with two-meson states, most of the existing analyses rely on two models, which are now more than 30 years old:

- the Cornell coupled-channel model;
  - `Eichten et al. PRD 17(78)3090, 21(80)313`
  - `Eichten et al. PRD 69(04)094019, 73(06)014014, 73(06)079903`
- and the $^3P_0$ model.
  - `Le Yaouanc et al. PRD 8(73)2223`
  - `Kalashnikova PRD 72(05)034010`

Steps towards a lattice based approach have been undertaken.

- `SESAM PRD 71(05)114513`



New states: interpretations (preliminary!)

State	M (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	J^{PC}	Modes	Interpretation	Pro	Con
$X(3872)$	3871.52 ± 0.20	1.3 ± 0.6	1^{++}	$\pi^+\pi^-(\pi^0)J/\psi$	$D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$ molecule (bound)	[117, 288]	
				$D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$	$D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$ unbound		
				$\gamma J/\psi$, $\gamma\psi(2S)$			
					mixed molecule-charmonium state	[363]	
$X(3915)$	3915.6 ± 3.1	28 ± 10	$0,2^{?+}$	$\omega J/\psi$			
$X(3940)$	3942^{+9}_{-8}	37^{+27}_{-17}	$?^{?+}$	$D\bar{D}^*$			
$G(3900)$	3943 ± 21	52 ± 11	1^{--}	$D\bar{D}$	Coupled-channel effect	[89]	
$Y(4008)$	$4008^{+121}_{-\ 49}$	226 ± 97	1^{--}	$\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$			
$Z_1(4050)^+$	4051^{+24}_{-43}	82^{+51}_{-55}	?	$\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P)$			
$Y(4140)$	4143.0 ± 3.1	$11.7^{+9.1}_{-6.2}$	$?^{?+}$	$\phi J/\psi$			
$X(4160)$	4156^{+29}_{-25}	139^{+113}_{-65}	$?^{?+}$	DD^*			
$Z_2(4250)^+$	$4248^{+185}_{-\ 45}$	$177^{+321}_{-\ 72}$	?	$\pi^+\chi_{c1}(1P)$			
$Y(4260)$	4263 ± 5	108 ± 14	1^{--}	$\pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$			
				$\pi^0\pi^0J/\psi$			
				K^+K^-J/ψ			
					charmonium hybrid	[242, 244, 245]	
					$J/\psi f_0(980)$ bound state	[282]	
					D_0D^* molecular state	[325]	
					$[cs][\bar{c}\bar{s}]$ tetraquark state	[305]	[363]
$X(4350)$	$4350.6^{+4.6}_{-5.1}$	$13.3^{+18.4}_{-10.0}$	$0,2^{++}$	$\phi J/\psi$			
$Y(4360)$	4353 ± 11	96 ± 42	1^{--}	$\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$			
$Z(4430)^+$	4443^{+24}_{-18}	$107^{+113}_{-\ 71}$	?	$\pi^+\psi(2S)$			
					$D^*\bar{D}_1$ molecular state	[328]	
					$[cu][\bar{c}\bar{d}]$ tetraquark state	[329]	
$X(4630)$	$4634^{+\ 9}_{-11}$	92^{+41}_{-32}	1^{--}	$\Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-$			
$Y(4660)$	4664 ± 12	48 ± 15	1^{--}	$\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$			
					$\psi' f_0(980)$ bound state	[280]	
					$[cs][\bar{c}\bar{s}]$ tetraquark state	[325]	
Y_b							

- QWG Future opportunities in quarkonium physics 2010

$p\bar{p}$ to charmonium

$p\bar{p}$ to charmonium is good for

- precise determination of known resonances
  * mass measurements at about 0.1 MeV level
  * total width measurements (ideal for narrow states)
- through the detection of:
  EM final states (e.g. electrons and photons) few body final states.

○ Mussa QWG 2006

$p\bar{p}$ to charmonium

In E760-E835, $p\bar{p}$ to charmonium was limited by

- non hermeticity of the detector;
- low energy photon threshold: 20 MeV;
- calorimeter granularity;
- multiple scattering for tracks below 1 GeV;
- physical occupancy of the jet target;
- 2x extra rate induced by e-$\bar{p}$ interactions;
- no momentum measurement on hadrons (no magnet).

∘ `Gollwitzer Mussa QWG 2006`

$p\bar{p}$ to charmonium

The current generation of B factories has not enough statistics to measure $p\bar{p}$ coupling to newly discovered states. Probably super B factories will be able to measure some in B decays (limited to J=0,1).

The antiproton source at Fermilab could provide a tool to understand the XYZ's discovered at the B factories. It could

- prove or disprove definitely the many not yet confirmed states,
- provide the J^{PC} numbers of the new states,
- their precise masses and widths,
- their partial decay widths,

potentially leading to a theory of threshold states.

Conclusions

Our understanding of how a theory of quarkonium should look like has dramatically increased over the last decade.

For states below threshold such a theory exists and allows a systematic study of the quarkonium lowest resonances. Higher resonances may need to be supplemented by lattice data. High quality lattice data have become available in the last years for some fundamental quantities (e.g. potentials, decay matrix elements, ...).
● Precision physics is possible but also requires the accurate determination of some observables (e.g. χ_c widths).

For states above threshold the picture appears much more uncertain. Many degrees of freedom seem to show up, and the absence of a clear systematics is an obstacle to an universal picture. Most likely descriptions will be found that suite specific families of states, the near threshold molecular states providing an example.
● Fundamental experimental input (like confirmation, quantum numbers, widths and masses) is still crucially missing.