

The possible members of the 5^1S_0 meson nonet

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Abstract The strong decays of the 5^1S_0 $q\bar{q}$ states are evaluated in the 3P_0 model with two types of space wave functions. Comparing the model expectations with the experimental data for the $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, $X(2370)$, and $X(2500)$, we suggest that the $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, and $X(2500)$ can be assigned as the members of the 5^1S_0 meson nonet, while the 5^1S_0 assignment for the $X(2370)$ is not favored by its width. The 5^1S_0 kaon is predicted to have a mass of about 2418 MeV and a width of about 163 or 225 MeV.

1 Introduction

In the framework of quantum chromodynamics (QCD), apart from the ordinary $q\bar{q}$ states, other exotic states such as glueballs, hybrids, and tetraquarks are permitted to exist in meson spectra. To identify these exotic states, one needs to distinguish them from the background of ordinary $q\bar{q}$ states, which requires one to understand well the conventional $q\bar{q}$ meson spectroscopy both theoretically and experimentally. To be able to understand the nature of a newly observed state, it is natural and necessary to exhaust the possible $q\bar{q}$ description before restoring to more exotic assignments.

As shown in Table 1, many pseudoscalar states have been accumulated experimentally [2, 3]. Among these states, the assignments of the π , η , η' , and K as the members of the 1^1S_0 meson nonet and the $\pi(1300)$, $\eta(1295)$, $\eta(1475)$, and $K(1460)$ as the members of the 2^1S_0 meson nonet have been widely accepted [2]. In our previous works, we suggested that the $\pi(1800)$, $\eta(1760)$, $X(1835)$, and $K(1830)$ can be identified as members of the 3^1S_0 meson nonet [4], the $\pi(2070)$, $\eta(2100)$, and $\eta(2225)$ can be identified as the members of 4^1S_0 meson [5], and the $X(2500)$ is the mainly $s\bar{s}$ member of the 5^1S_0 meson nonet [6], where the mixing of the $X(2500)$ and its isoscalar partner is not considered and other

members of the 5^1S_0 meson nonet are not discussed. In this work, we shall address the possible SU(3) multiplet partners of the $X(2500)$. With the assignment of the $X(2500)$ as the $s\bar{s}$ member of the 5^1S_0 nonet, one can expect that other members of the 5^1S_0 nonet should be lighter than the $X(2500)$. Along this line, considering that other pseudoscalar states have been discussed in our previous works [4, 5], we shall focus on the $\pi(2360)$ and $\eta(2320)$ shown in Table 1, and check whether they can be explained as the 5^1S_0 $q\bar{q}$ states or not. Study on the pseudoscalar radial $q\bar{q}$ excitations in the mass region of 2.3 – 2.6 GeV is especially interesting because the pseudoscalar glueball is predicted to exist in this mass region [7–9].

The $\pi(2360)$ was observed in $\bar{p}p \rightarrow 3\pi^0, \pi^0\eta, \pi^0\eta', \eta\eta\pi^0$, and its mass and width are 2360 ± 25 MeV and 300_{-50}^{+100} MeV, respectively [10, 11]. The $\pi(5^1S_0)$ mass is expected to be 2316 ± 40 MeV in a relativistic independent quark model [12] or 2385 MeV in a relativistic quark model [13], both consistent with the $\pi(2360)$ mass. Thus, the $\pi(2360)$ appears a good candidate for the $\pi(5^1S_0)$ based on its measured mass.

A series of the papers of Anisovich [14–20] indicate that with a good accuracy, the light $q\bar{q}$ meson states with different radial excitations fit to the following quasi-linear (n, M_n^2)-trajectories

$$M_n^2 = M_0^2 + (n - 1)\mu^2, \quad (1)$$

where M_n denotes the mass of the meson with radial quantum number n , M_0^2 and μ^2 are the parameters of the corresponding trajectory. The relation of Eq. (1) can be derived from the Regge phenomenology [21, 22]. One can use this relation to roughly estimate the masses for higher radial excitations. As displayed in Fig. 1, we find that in the (n, M_n^2) plane, the three pseudoscalar meson groups, [$\pi, \pi(1300), \pi(1800), \pi(2070), \pi(2360)$], [$\eta, \eta(1295), \eta(1760), \eta(2100), \eta(2320)$], and [$\eta', \eta(1475), X(1835), \eta(2225), X(2500)$], approximately populate the π , η , and η' -linear trajectories, respectively. With the assignment that the [$\pi(1800), \eta(1760), X(1835)$] and [$\pi(2070), \eta(2100), \eta(2225)$] belong to the 3^1S_0 and 4^1S_0

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Table 1 The pseudoscalar states reported experimentally

Isospin	States
$I = 1$	$\pi, \pi(1300), \pi(1800), \pi(2070), \pi(2360)$
$I = 0$	$\eta, \eta(1295), \eta(1760), \eta(2010), \eta(2100), \eta(2190), \eta(2320)$ $\eta', \eta(1475), X(1835)^a, \eta(2225), X(2500)$
$I = 1/2$	$K, K(1460), K(1830)$

^a The spin-parity of the $X(1835)$ is not determined experimentally, but the angular distribution of the radiative photon is consistent with expectations for a pseudoscalar [1]

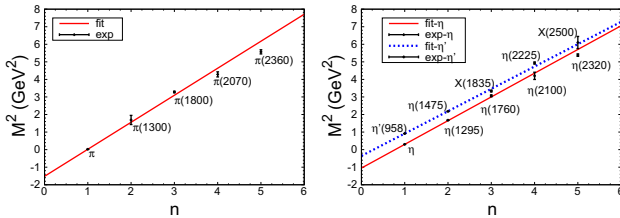


Fig. 1 The $\pi, \eta,$ and η' -trajectories with $M_n^2 = M_0^2 + (n - 1)\mu^2$ by fitting to the experimental masses of the mesons. π -trajectory: $M_0^2 = 0.019480 \pm 0.000001 \text{ GeV}^2, \mu^2 = 1.5387 \pm 0.0165 \text{ GeV}^2, \chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 49.7/(5 - 2)$; η -trajectory: $M_0^2 = 0.30015 \pm 0.00002 \text{ GeV}^2, \mu^2 = 1.3511 \pm 0.0084 \text{ GeV}^2, \chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 27.9/(5 - 2)$; η' -trajectory: $M_0^2 = 0.91734 \pm 0.00115 \text{ GeV}^2, \mu^2 = 1.2723 \pm 0.0092 \text{ GeV}^2, \chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 19.9/(5 - 2)$. The meson masses used to fit are taken from Refs. [2,3]

meson nonets, respectively, one can naturally expect that the $\pi(2360), \eta(2320),$ and $X(2500)$ could belong to the 5^1S_0 nonet based on their masses.

Both the mass and width of a resonance are related to its inner structure. Although the masses of the $\pi(2360), \eta(2320),$ and $X(2500)$ are consistent with them belonging to the 5^1S_0 meson nonet, their decay properties also need to be compared with model expectations in order to identify the possible candidates for the 5^1S_0 meson nonet. Below, we shall evaluate their strong decays in the framework of the 3P_0 model.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sect. 2, we present the 3P_0 model parameters used in our calculations. The results and discussions are given in Sect. 3. Finally, a short summary is given in Sect. 4.

2 Model and parameters

The 3P_0 model has been widely used to study the strong decays of hadrons in literature [4–6,23–38]. In the 3P_0 model, the meson strong decay takes place by producing a quark-antiquark pair with vacuum quantum number $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$. The newly produced quark-antiquark pair, together with the $q\bar{q}$ within the initial meson, regroups into two outgoing mesons in all possible quark rearrangement ways. Some

detailed reviews on the 3P_0 model can be found in Refs. [4,5,23,24,31]. Here we give the main ingredients of the 3P_0 model briefly.

Following the conventions in Ref. [4], the transition operator T of the decay $A \rightarrow BC$ in the 3P_0 model is given by

$$T = -3\gamma \sum_m (1m1 - m|00) \int d^3p_3 d^3p_4 \delta^3(\mathbf{p}_3 + \mathbf{p}_4) \mathcal{Y}_1^m \left(\frac{\mathbf{p}_3 - \mathbf{p}_4}{2} \right) \chi_{1-m}^{34} \phi_0^{34} \omega_0^{34} b_3^\dagger(\mathbf{p}_3) d_4^\dagger(\mathbf{p}_4), \quad (2)$$

where the γ is a dimensionless parameter denoting the production strength of the quark-antiquark pair $q_3\bar{q}_4$ with quantum number $J^{PC} = 0^{++}$. \mathbf{p}_3 and \mathbf{p}_4 are the momenta of the created quark q_3 and antiquark \bar{q}_4 , respectively. $\chi_{1,-m}^{34}, \phi_0^{34},$ and ω_0^{34} are the spin, flavor, and color wave functions of $q_3\bar{q}_4$, respectively. The solid harmonic polynomial $\mathcal{Y}_1^m(\mathbf{p}) \equiv |\mathbf{p}| Y_1^m(\theta_p, \phi_p)$ reflects the momentum-space distribution of the $q_3\bar{q}_4$.

The S matrix of the process $A \rightarrow BC$ is defined by

$$\langle BC|S|A \rangle = I - 2\pi i \delta(E_A - E_B - E_C) \langle BC|T|A \rangle, \quad (3)$$

where $|A\rangle (|B\rangle, |C\rangle)$ is the mock meson defined by [39]

$$\begin{aligned} |A(n_A^{2S_A+1} L_A J_A M_{J_A})\rangle (\mathbf{P}_A) & \equiv \sqrt{2E_A} \sum_{M_{L_A}, M_{S_A}} \langle L_A M_{L_A} S_A M_{S_A} | J_A M_{J_A} \rangle \\ & \times \int d^3\mathbf{p}_A \psi_{n_A L_A M_{L_A}}(\mathbf{p}_A) \chi_{S_A M_{S_A}}^{12} \phi_A^{12} \omega_A^{12} \\ & \times \left| q_1 \left(\frac{m_1}{m_1+m_2} \mathbf{P}_A + \mathbf{p}_A \right) \bar{q}_2 \left(\frac{m_2}{m_1+m_2} \mathbf{P}_A - \mathbf{p}_A \right) \right\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Here m_1 and m_2 (\mathbf{p}_1 and \mathbf{p}_2) are the masses (momenta) of the quark q_1 and the antiquark \bar{q}_2 , respectively; $\mathbf{P}_A = \mathbf{p}_1 + \mathbf{p}_2, \mathbf{p}_A = \frac{m_2 \mathbf{p}_1 - m_1 \mathbf{p}_2}{m_1 + m_2}; \chi_{S_A M_{S_A}}^{12}, \phi_A^{12}, \omega_A^{12},$ and $\psi_{n_A L_A M_{L_A}}(\mathbf{p}_A)$ are the spin, flavor, color, and space wave functions of the meson A composed of $q_1\bar{q}_2$ with total energy E_A , respectively. n_A is the radial quantum number of the meson $A. S_A = s_{q_1} + s_{\bar{q}_2}, J_A = L_A + S_A, s_{q_1}(s_{\bar{q}_2})$ is the spin of $q_1(\bar{q}_2),$ and L_A is the relative orbital angular momentum between q_1 and $\bar{q}_2. \langle L_A M_{L_A} S_A M_{S_A} | J_A M_{J_A} \rangle$ denotes a Clebsch–Gordan coefficient.

The transition matrix element $\langle BC|T|A \rangle$ can be written as

$$\langle BC|T|A \rangle = \delta^3(\mathbf{P}_A - \mathbf{P}_B - \mathbf{P}_C) \mathcal{M}^{M_{J_A} M_{J_B} M_{J_C}}(\mathbf{P}), \quad (5)$$

where $\mathcal{M}^{M_{J_A} M_{J_B} M_{J_C}}(\mathbf{P})$ is the helicity amplitude. In the center of mass frame of meson $A,$ the helicity amplitude is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^{M_{J_A} M_{J_B} M_{J_C}}(\mathbf{P}) & = \gamma \sqrt{8E_A E_B E_C} \sum_{M_{L_A}, M_{S_A}} \\ & \times \sum_{M_{L_B}, M_{S_B}} \sum_{M_{L_C}, M_{S_C}} \sum_m \langle L_A M_{L_A} S_A M_{S_A} | J_A M_{J_A} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \langle L_B M_{L_B} S_B M_{S_B} | J_B M_{J_B} \rangle \langle L_C M_{L_C} S_C M_{S_C} | J_C M_{J_C} \rangle \\ & \times \langle 1m1 - m | 00 \rangle \langle \chi_{S_B M_{S_B}}^{14} \chi_{S_C M_{S_C}}^{32} | \chi_{S_A M_{S_A}}^{12} \chi_{1-m}^{34} \rangle \\ & \times [f_1 I(\mathbf{P}, m_1, m_2, m_3) \\ & + (-1)^{1+S_A+S_B+S_C} f_2 I(-\mathbf{P}, m_2, m_1, m_3)], \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

with $f_1 = \langle \phi_B^{14} \phi_C^{32} | \phi_A^{12} \phi_0^{34} \rangle$ and $f_2 = \langle \phi_B^{32} \phi_C^{14} | \phi_A^{12} \phi_0^{34} \rangle$, and

$$\begin{aligned} I(\mathbf{P}, m_1, m_2, m_3) = & \int d^3 \mathbf{p} \psi_{n_B L_B M_{L_B}}^* \left(\frac{m_3}{m_1+m_3} \mathbf{P}_B + \mathbf{p} \right) \\ & \times \psi_{n_C L_C M_{L_C}}^* \left(\frac{m_3}{m_2+m_3} \mathbf{P}_B + \mathbf{p} \right) \\ & \times \psi_{n_A L_A M_{L_A}}(\mathbf{P}_B + \mathbf{p}) \mathcal{Y}_1^m(\mathbf{p}), \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

where $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}_B = -\mathbf{P}_C$, $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{p}_3$, m_3 is the mass of the created quark q_3 .

The partial wave amplitude $\mathcal{M}^{LS}(\mathbf{P})$ can be given by [40],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}^{LS}(\mathbf{P}) = & \sum_{\substack{M_{J_B}, M_{J_C}, \\ M_S, M_L}} \langle L M_L S M_S | J_A M_{J_A} \rangle \\ & \langle J_B M_{J_B} J_C M_{J_C} | S M_S \rangle \\ & \times \int d\Omega Y_{LM_L}^* \mathcal{M}^{M_{J_A} M_{J_B} M_{J_C}}(\mathbf{P}). \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Various 3P_0 models exist in literature and typically differ in the choices of the pair-production vertex, the phase space conventions, and the meson wave functions employed. In this work, we restrict to the simplest vertex as introduced originally by Micu [41] which assumes a spatially constant pair-production strength γ , adopt the relativistic phase space, and employ two types of meson space wave functions: the simple harmonic oscillator (SHO) wave functions and the relativized quark model (RQM) wave functions [42].

With the relativistic phase space, the decay width $\Gamma(A \rightarrow BC)$ can be expressed in terms of the partial wave amplitude

$$\Gamma(A \rightarrow BC) = \frac{\pi |\mathbf{P}|}{4M_A^2} \sum_{LS} |\mathcal{M}^{LS}(\mathbf{P})|^2, \tag{9}$$

where $|\mathbf{P}| = \sqrt{[M_A^2 - (M_B + M_C)^2][M_A^2 - (M_B - M_C)^2]} / 2M_A$, and M_A , M_B , and M_C are the masses of the mesons A , B , and C , respectively.

The parameters used in the 3P_0 model calculations involve the $q\bar{q}$ pair production strength γ , the parameters associated with the meson wave functions, and the constituent quark masses. In the SHO wave functions case (case A), we follow the parameters used in Ref. [27], where the SHO wave function scale is $\beta = \beta_A = \beta_B = \beta_C = 0.4$ GeV, the constituent quark masses are $m_u = m_d = 330$ MeV, $m_s = 550$ MeV, and $\gamma = 8.77$ obtained by fitting to 32 well-established decay modes. In the RQM wave functions case (case B), we take $m_u = m_d = 220$ MeV, and $m_s = 419$ MeV as used in the relativized quark model of Godfrey and Isgur [42], and $\gamma = 15.28$ by fitting to the same decay modes used in Ref. [27] except for three decay modes without the specific

branching ratios $K^{*'} \rightarrow \rho K$, $K^{*'} \rightarrow K^* \pi$, and $a_2 \rightarrow \rho \pi$ [2]. The meson flavor wave functions follow the conventions of Refs. [26, 42]. We assume that the $a_0(1450)$, $K_0^*(1430)$, $f_0(1370)$, and $f_0(1710)$ are the ground scalar mesons as in Refs. [25, 26, 43]. Masses of the final state mesons are taken from Ref. [2].

3 Results and discussions

3.1 $\pi(2360)$

The decay widths of the $\pi(2360)$ as the $\pi(5^1S_0)$ are listed in Table 2. The $\pi(5^1S_0)$ total width is predicted to be about 281 MeV in case A or 285 MeV in case B, both in agreement with the $\pi(2360)$ width of $\Gamma = 300_{-50}^{+100}$ MeV [10, 11]. The dependence of the $\pi(5^1S_0)$ width on the initial mass is shown in Fig. 2. Within the $\pi(2360)$ mass errors (2360 ± 25 MeV), in both cases, the predicted width of the $\pi(5^1S_0)$ always overlaps with the $\pi(2360)$ width. Therefore, the measured width for the $\pi(2360)$ supports that the $\pi(2360)$ can be identified as the $\pi(5^1S_0)$. The flux-tube model calculations in Ref. [44] also favor this assignment.

It is noted that for some decay modes such as $\pi\rho$, $\pi\rho(1700)$, $\pi(1300)\rho$, $\rho h_1(1170)$ $\omega b_1(1235)$, $\pi\rho_3(1690)$, and $KK_3^*(1780)$, the predictions in case A are similar with those in case B, while for other modes such as the $\pi f_0(1370)$, $\eta a_0(1450)$, $KK_0^*(1430)$, $\pi\rho(1450)$, $KK^*(1410)$, $KK^*(1680)$, $K(1460)K^*$, $\pi f_2(1270)$, $KK_2^*(1430)$, $\rho a_2(1320)$, and $\pi\rho_3(1990)$, there are some big variations between cases A and B. The similar behavior also exists in the flux-tube model (a variant of the 3P_0 model) calculations with different space wave functions [45, 46].

As shown in Eqs. (6) and (7), the partial width from the 3P_0 model depends on the overlap integrals of flavor, spin, and space wave functions of initial and final states. For a given decay mode, the overlap integrals of the flavor and spin wave functions of initial and final mesons are identical in both RQM and SHO cases, therefore, the partial width difference between the RQM and SHO cases results from the different choices of meson space wave functions. Generally speaking, the different space wave functions would lead to different decay widths. Especially, if the overlap is near to the nodes of space wave functions, the decay width would strongly depend on the details of wave functions, and the small wave function difference could generate a large discrepancy of the decay width. However, for some modes, the possibility that the different wave functions can give the similar decay widths also exists. To our knowledge, there is no any rule to judge whether the RQM and SHO wave functions can give the similar or different results before the numerical calculations.

The difference between the predictions in case A and those in case B provides a chance to distinguish among different

Table 2 Decay widths of the $\pi(2360)$ as the $\pi(5^1S_0)$ with two types of wave functions (in MeV). The initial state mass is set to 2360 MeV

Channel	Mode	Γ_i	
		SHO	RQM
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-0^+$	$\pi f_0(1370)$	1.31	44.22
	$\eta a_0(1450)$	0.17	11.07
	$K K_0^*(1430)$	0.08	7.03
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-1^-$	$\pi\rho$	1.67	1.67
	$\pi\rho(1450)$	0.002	25.98
	$\pi\rho(1700)$	2.35	2.83
	$\pi(1300)\rho$	23.54	29.81
	$K K^*$	0.16	5.11
	$K K^*(1410)$	25.01	0.80
	$K K^*(1680)$	2.10	0.0006
	$K(1460)K^*$	0.77	0.01
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^+$	$\rho a_1(1260)$	13.58	34.96
	$\rho h_1(1170)$	10.64	17.45
	$\omega b_1(1235)$	10.95	8.73
	$K^* K_1(1270)$	8.49	0.08
	$K^* K_1(1400)$	11.70	3.50
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^-$	$\rho\omega$	2.05	5.31
	$\rho\omega(1420)$	37.15	5.29
	$\omega\rho(1450)$	36.95	5.61
	$K^* K^*$	0.40	4.75
	$K^* K^*(1410)$	20.64	0.69
	$\pi f_2(1270)$	1.61	24.08
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-2^+$	$\eta a_2(1320)$	4.07	2.99
	$\eta' a_2(1320)$	0.93	0.47
	$K K_2^*(1430)$	12.67	0.0004
	$\rho a_2(1320)$	27.57	3.17
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-2^+$	$K^* K_2^*(1430)$	0.32	0.06
	$\pi\rho_3(1690)$	21.09	21.49
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-3^-$	$\pi\rho_3(1990)$	3.42	18.31
	$K K_3^*(1780)$	0.05	0.07
	$\pi f_4(2050)$	0.01	0.12
Total width		281.46	285.65
Experiment		300_{-50}^{+100} [10, 11]	

meson space wave functions. At present, we are unable to conclude which type of wave function is more reasonable due to the lack of the branching ratios for the $\pi(2360)$. However, as suggested by Ref. [47], we should keep in mind that it is essential to treat the wave functions accurately in the 3P_0 model calculations.

3.2 $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$

The $\eta(2320)$ was observed in $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \eta\eta\eta$ process, and its mass and width are 2320 ± 15 MeV and 230 ± 35 MeV, respectively [48]. The predicted $\eta(5^1S_0)$ mass in the relativis-

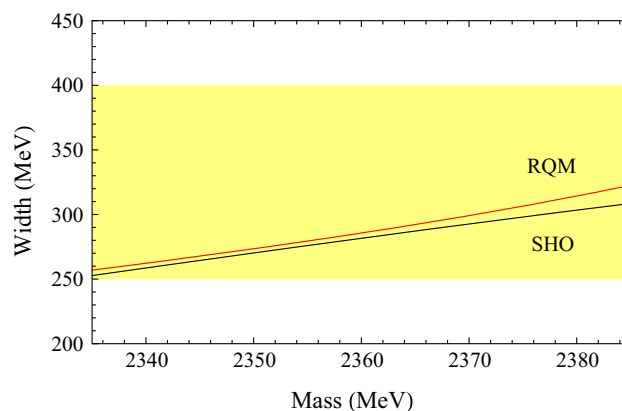


Fig. 2 The dependence of the $\pi(5^1S_0)$ total width on the initial state mass in the 3P_0 model with two types of wave functions. The yellow band denotes the measured width for the $\pi(2360)$ [10, 11]

tic quark model is about 2385 MeV [13], close to the $\eta(2320)$ mass. In the presence of the $X(2500)$ as the isoscalar member of the 5^1S_0 meson nonet [6], we shall discuss the possibility of the $\eta(2320)$ as the isoscalar partner of the $X(2500)$.

In a meson nonet, the two physical isoscalar states can mix. The mixing of the two isoscalar states can be parametrized as

$$\eta(5^1S_0) = \cos\phi n\bar{n} - \sin\phi s\bar{s}, \tag{10}$$

$$X(2500) = \sin\phi n\bar{n} + \cos\phi s\bar{s}, \tag{11}$$

where $n\bar{n} = (u\bar{u} + d\bar{d})/\sqrt{2}$ and $s\bar{s}$ are the pure 5^1S_0 non-strange and strange states, respectively, and the ϕ is the mixing angle. Accordingly, the partial widths for the $\eta(5^1S_0)$ and $X(2500)$ can be expressed as

$$\Gamma(\eta(5^1S_0) \rightarrow BC) = \frac{\pi |P|^2}{4M_{\eta(5^1S_0)}^2} \sum_{LS} |\cos\phi \mathcal{M}_{n\bar{n} \rightarrow BC}^{LS} - \sin\phi \mathcal{M}_{s\bar{s} \rightarrow BC}^{LS}|^2, \tag{12}$$

$$\Gamma(X(2500) \rightarrow BC) = \frac{\pi |P|^2}{4M_{X(2500)}^2} \sum_{LS} |\sin\phi \mathcal{M}_{n\bar{n} \rightarrow BC}^{LS} + \cos\phi \mathcal{M}_{s\bar{s} \rightarrow BC}^{LS}|^2. \tag{13}$$

Under the mixing of $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$, their decays in the case A are listed in Table 3 and those in the case B are listed in Table 4. The dependence of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ total widths on the mixing angle ϕ is displayed in Fig. 3. In order to simultaneously reproduce the measured widths for the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$, the mixing angle ϕ is required to satisfy $-0.5 \leq \phi \leq 0.45$ radians in case A or $-0.69 \leq \phi \leq 0.59$ radians in case B. Below, we shall estimate the value of ϕ to check whether it satisfies these constraints based on the the mass-squared matrix describing the mixing of two isoscalar mesons.

In the $n\bar{n}$ and $s\bar{s}$ bases, the mass-squared matrix describing the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ mixing can be expressed as [4, 5,

Table 3 Decay widths of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ as the 5^1S_0 isoscalar states with the SHO wave functions (in MeV). $c \equiv \cos \phi$, $s \equiv \sin \phi$. The masses of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ are set to 2320 and 2470 MeV, respectively [3,48]. A dash indicates that a decay mode is forbidden

Channel	Mode	$\eta(2320)$ Γ_i	$X(2500)$ Γ_i	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-0^+$	$\pi a_0(1450)$	$3.69c^2$	$3.84s^2$	
	$\eta f_0(1370)$	$0.40c^2$	$0.79s^2$	
	$\eta' f_0(1370)$	–	$0.22s^2$	
	$\eta f_0(1710)$	$2.48s^2$	$0.20c^2$	
	$K K_0^*(1430)$	$0.0006c^2 - 0.07cs + 2.25s^2$	$1.17c^2 + 1.98cs + 0.84s^2$	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-1^-$	$K K^*$	$0.06c^2 + 0.35cs + 0.51s^2$	$0.06c^2 + 0.39cs + 0.65s^2$	
	$K K^*(1680)$	$1.51c^2 + 5.40cs + 4.82s^2$	$2.29c^2 - 5.11cs + 2.85s^2$	
	$K K^*(1410)$	$27.47c^2 - 3.84cs + 0.13s^2$	$13.83c^2 + 29.02cs + 15.23s^2$	
	$K(1460)K^*$	–	$24.94c^2 - 54.68cs + 25.40s^2$	
	$K K^*(1830)$	–	$72.21c^2 - 63.56cs + 135.49s^2$	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-2^+$	$\pi a_2(1320)$	$10.99c^2$	$0.85s^2$	
	$\eta f_2(1270)$	$4.05c^2$	$1.60s^2$	
	$\eta' f_2(1270)$	$0.96c^2$	$4.86s^2$	
	$\eta f_2'(1525)$	$6.53s^2$	$9.61c^2$	
	$K K_2^*(1430)$	$10.90c^2 - 18.89cs + 8.19s^2$	$0.43c^2 + 5.34cs + 16.51s^2$	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-3^-$	$K K_3^*(1780)$	$0.007c^2 + 0.05cs + 0.10s^2$	$9.25c^2 - 5.95cs + 0.96s^2$	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-4^+$	$\pi a_4(2040)$	$0.02c^2$	$0.83s^2$	
	$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^-$	$\rho\rho$	$2.63c^2$	$3.78s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^-$	$\rho\rho(1450)$	$84.95c^2$	$100.69s^2$	
	$\omega\omega$	$0.83c^2$	$1.26s^2$	
	$\omega\omega(1420)$	$24.43c^2$	$35.69s^2$	
	$\phi\phi$	$1.16s^2$	$0.01c^2$	
	K^*K^*	$0.63c^2 + 1.97cs + 0.54s^2$	$1.37c^2 - 0.35cs + 0.02s^2$	
	$K^*K^*(1410)$	$3.30c^2 - 11.29cs + 9.65s^2$	$42.44c^2 + 104.60cs + 64.44s^2$	
	$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^+$	$\rho b_1(1235)$	$31.05c^2$	$28.29s^2$
		$\omega h_1(1170)$	$10.87c^2$	$7.57s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^+$	$K^*K_1(1270)$	$5.34c^2 - 6.82cs + 2.22s^2$	$8.76c^2 + 11.89cs + 18.55s^2$	
	$K^*K_1(1400)$	$10.88c^2 + 9.29cs + 2.51s^2$	$18.13c^2 + 0.85cs + 4.14s^2$	
	$0^- \rightarrow 1^-2^+$	$K^*K_2^*(1430)$	$0.0004c^2 + 0.002cs + 0.003s^2$	$18.59c^2 - 20.81cs + 5.83s^2$
Total width		$234.93c^2 - 10.07cs + 42.09s^2$	$227.34c^2 + 3.70cs + 481.18s^2$	
Experiment		230 ± 35 [48]	230_{-35}^{+64+56} [3]	

49]

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} M_{n\bar{n}}^2 + 2A_m & \sqrt{2}A_m X \\ \sqrt{2}A_m X & M_{s\bar{s}}^2 + A_m X^2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{14}$$

where $M_{n\bar{n}}$ and $M_{s\bar{s}}$ are the masses of the pure 5^1S_0 $n\bar{n}$ and $s\bar{s}$, respectively, A_m denotes the total annihilation strength of the $q\bar{q}$ pair for the light flavors u and d , X describes the SU(3)-breaking ratio of the nonstrange and strange quark masses via the constituent quark mass ratio m_u/m_s . Since the $n\bar{n}$ is the orthogonal partner of the $\pi(5^1S_0)$, one can expect that $n\bar{n}$ degenerates with $\pi(5^1S_0)$ in effective quark masses. Here we take $M_{n\bar{n}} = M_{\pi(5^1S_0)} = M_{\pi(2360)}$. The $M_{s\bar{s}}$ can be obtained from the Gell-Mann–Okubo mass formula $M_{s\bar{s}}^2 = 2M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2 - M_{n\bar{n}}^2$.

The masses of the two physical states $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ can be related to the matrix M^2 by the unitary matrix

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{pmatrix}, \tag{15}$$

which satisfies

$$UM^2U^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} M_{\eta(2320)}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & M_{X(2500)}^2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{16}$$

From Eqs. (14) and (16), one can have

$$\begin{aligned} &8X^2(M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2 - M_{\pi(2360)}^2)^2 \\ &= \left[4M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2 - (2 - X^2)M_{\pi(2360)}^2 - (2 + X^2)M_{\eta(2320)}^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Table 4 Decay widths of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ as the 5^1S_0 isoscalar states with the RQM wave functions (in MeV). $c \equiv \cos \phi, s \equiv \sin \phi$. The masses of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ are set to 2320 and 2470 MeV, respectively [3, 48]. A dash indicates that a decay mode is forbidden

Channel	Mode	$\eta(2320)$ Γ_i	$X(2500)$ Γ_i
$0^- \rightarrow 0^{-0+}$	$\pi a_0(1450)$	$93.36c^2$	$141.51s^2$
	$\eta f_0(1370)$	$13.30c^2$	$21.64s^2$
	$\eta' f_0(1370)$	–	$8.02s^2$
	$\eta f_0(1710)$	$1.46s^2$	$3.42c^2$
	$K K_0^*(1430)$	$6.33c^2 - 34.96cs + 48.24s^2$	$84.74c^2 + 55.93cs + 9.23s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^{-1-}$	$K K^*$	$4.81c^2 - 4.59cs + 1.10s^2$	$0.97c^2 + 4.78cs + 5.85s^2$
	$K K^*(1680)$	$0.003c^2 + 0.01cs + 0.02s^2$	$4.81c^2 - 0.58cs + 0.02s^2$
	$K K^*(1410)$	$0.49c^2 + 6.77cs + 23.54s^2$	$10.53c^2 - 9.13cs + 1.98s^2$
	$K(1460)K^*$	–	$0.08c^2 + 0.02cs + 0.001s^2$
	$K K^*(1830)$	–	$38.40c^2 - 32.26cs + 6.78s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^{-2+}$	$\pi a_2(1320)$	$50.99c^2$	$88.50s^2$
	$\eta f_2(1270)$	$2.88c^2$	$10.95s^2$
	$\eta' f_2(1270)$	$0.47c^2$	$0.04s^2$
	$\eta f_2'(1525)$	$0.01s^2$	$0.12c^2$
	$K K_2^*(1430)$	$0.01c^2 + 0.56cs + 6.22s^2$	$24.99c^2 + 3.60cs + 0.13s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^{-3-}$	$K K_3^*(1780)$	$0.004c^2 + 0.10cs + 0.55s^2$	$15.06c^2 - 4.27cs + 0.30s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^{-4+}$	$\pi a_4(2040)$	$0.22c^2$	$6.69s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^{-1-}$	$\rho\rho$	$11.20c^2$	$0.67s^2$
	$\rho\rho(1450)$	$29.40c^2$	$32.06s^2$
	$\omega\omega$	$4.07c^2$	$0.33s^2$
	$\omega\omega(1420)$	$10.48c^2$	$7.14s^2$
	$\phi\phi$	$1.10s^2$	$1.71c^2$
	K^*K^*	$4.25c^2 - 1.47cs + 0.13s^2$	$3.23c^2 - 8.78cs + 5.96s^2$
	$K^*K^*(1410)$	$0.16c^2 - 2.28cs + 7.86s^2$	$8.59c^2 - 2.35cs + 0.16s^2$
	$\rho b_1(1235)$	$17.12c^2$	$96.26s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^{-1+}$	$\omega h_1(1170)$	$10.12c^2$	$45.91s^2$
	$K^*K_1(1270)$	$0.09c^2 - 2.07cs + 12.55s^2$	$53.22c^2 + 0.48cs + 0.001s^2$
	$K^*K_1(1400)$	$2.54c^2 - 2.24cs + 0.54s^2$	$0.56c^2 + 3.12cs + 4.41s^2$
	$K^*K_2^*(1430)$	$0.00007c^2 + 0.001cs + 0.007s^2$	$7.26c^2 - 4.08cs + 0.47s^2$
Total width		$262.31c^2 - 40.16cs + 103.32s^2$	$257.71c^2 + 6.48cs + 495.09s^2$
Experiment		230 ± 35 [48]	230^{+64+56}_{-35-33} [3]

$$\times \left[(2 - X^2)M_{\pi(2360)}^2 + (2 + X^2)M_{X(2500)}^2 - 4M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2 \right], \tag{17}$$

and

$$A_m = (M_{X(2500)}^2 - 2M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2 + M_{\pi(2360)}^2)(M_{\eta(2320)}^2 - 2M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2 + M_{\pi(2360)}^2) / \left[2(M_{\pi(2360)}^2 - M_{K(5^1S_0)}^2)X^2 \right]. \tag{18}$$

Equation (17) is the generalized Schwinger’s nonet mass formula [49]. If the SU(3)-breaking effect is not considered, i.e., $X = 1$, Eq. (17) can be reduced to original Schwinger’s nonet mass formula [50]. With the masses of the $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$,

and $X(2500)$, from Eqs. (17) and (18), we have

$$M_{K(5^1S_0)} = 2.418 \text{ GeV}, A_m = -0.085 \text{ GeV}^2 \tag{19}$$

for $X = m_u/m_s = 330/550$ as used in case A, and

$$M_{K(5^1S_0)} = 2.418 \text{ GeV}, A_m = -0.111 \text{ GeV}^2 \tag{20}$$

for $X = m_u/m_s = 220/419$ as used in case B.

Then the unitary matrix U can be given by

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +0.995 & +0.102 \\ -0.102 & +0.995 \end{pmatrix} \tag{21}$$

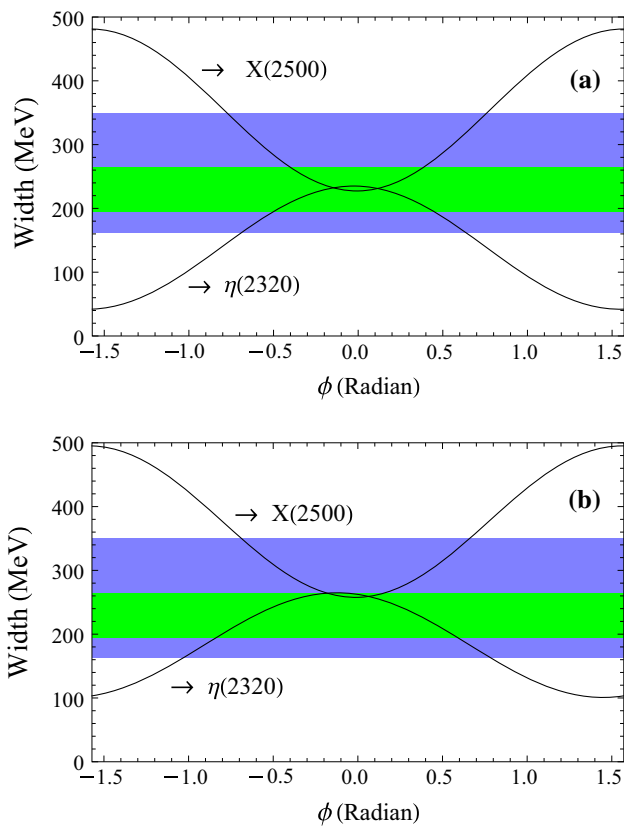


Fig. 3 The dependence of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ total widths on the ϕ in the 3P_0 model with two types of wave functions: **a** with the SHO wave functions **b** with the RQM wave functions. The blue and green bands denote the measured widths for the $X(2500)$ and $\eta(2320)$, respectively [3,48]

for $X = 330/550$, and

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \phi & -\sin \phi \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +0.994 & +0.109 \\ -0.109 & +0.994 \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

for $X = 220/419$.

Equations (21) and (22) consistently give $\phi = -0.1$ radians, which makes both the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ widths in agreement with experimental data. Also, both Eqs. (21) and (22) indicate that the $\eta(2320)$ is mainly the $n\bar{n}$, consistent with the $\pi(2360)$ nearly degenerating with the $\eta(2320)$, while the $X(2500)$ is mainly the $s\bar{s}$, consistent with our previous analysis [6]. Therefore, the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$, together with the $\pi(2360)$, appear to be the convincing 5^1S_0 states.

In above discussions, we focus on the possibility of the pseudoscalar states $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, and $X(2500)$ as the 5^1S_0 mesons. Apart from the states listed in Table 1, the $X(2120)$ and $X(2370)$ also probably are the $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$ resonances. The $X(2120)$ and $X(2370)$ were observed by the BESIII Collaboration in the $\pi^+\pi^-\eta'$ invariant mass spectrum and their spin parities are not determined [1]. Based on the observed decay mode $\pi^+\pi^-\eta'$, the possible J^{PC} for

the $X(2120)$ and $X(2370)$ are $0^{-+}, 1^{++}, \dots$. The natures of the $X(2120)$ and $X(2370)$ are not clear [44,51–54]. Since the $X(2370)$ mass is also close to the quark model expectation for the $\eta(5^1S_0)$ mass [13], we shall discuss the possibility of the $X(2370)$ as the isoscalar partner of the $X(2500)$.

With the $X(2370)$ – $X(2500)$ mixing, the decay widths for the $X(2370)$ are listed in Table 5. The dependence of the $X(2370)$ and $X(2500)$ total widths on the mixing angle is plotted in Fig. 4. Obviously, the $X(2370)$ width can not be reproduced in the whole region of the mixing angle. Therefore, our calculations do not support the 5^1S_0 assignment for the $X(2370)$. Other calculations from the 3P_0 model suggest that the $X(2370)$ is unlikely to be the 4^1S_0 $q\bar{q}$ state [52,53]. If the $X(2370)$ turns out to have $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$ in future, in order to explain its properties, more complicate scheme such as the $q\bar{q}$ -glueball mixing may be necessary, since the $X(2370)$ mass is close to the pseudoscalar glueball mass of about 2.3–2.6 GeV predicted by the lattice QCD [7–9].

3.3 $K(5^1S_0)$

As mentioned in Sect. 3.2, with the $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, and $X(2500)$ as the members of 5^1S_0 meson nonet, from Eq. (17), the $K(5^1S_0)$ mass is predicted to be about 2418 MeV as shown in Eqs. (19) and (20). At present, no candidate for the $I(J^P) = 1/2(0^-)$ state around 2418 MeV is reported experimentally. It is noted that with our estimated masses for the $K(4^1S_0)$ and $K(5^1S_0)$, $M_{K(4^1S_0)} = 2153 \pm 20$ MeV [5] and $M_{K(5^1S_0)} = 2418 \pm 49$ MeV, the $K(1460)$, $K(1830)$, $K(2153)$, and $K(2418)$ approximately populate a trajectory as shown in Fig. 5, which indicates that the $K(2153)$ and $K(2418)$ could be the good candidates for the 4^1S_0 and 5^1S_0 kaons, respectively.

The decay widths of the $K(2418)$ as the 5^1S_0 kaon are listed in Table 6. The total width of the $K(5^1S_0)$ is predicated to be about 163 MeV in case A or 225 MeV in case B. This could be of use in looking for the candidate for the 5^1S_0 kaon experimentally.

4 Summary and conclusion

In this work, we have discussed the possible members of the 5^1S_0 meson nonet by analysing the masses and calculating the strong decay widths in the 3P_0 model with the SHO and RQM meson space wave functions. Both the mass and width for the $\pi(2360)$ are consistent with the quark model expectations for the $\pi(5^1S_0)$. In the presence of the $X(2500)$ as the 5^1S_0 isoscalar state, the possibility of the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2370)$ as the isoscalar partner of the $X(2500)$ is discussed. The $X(2370)$ width can not be reproduced for any value of

Table 5 Decay widths of the $X(2370)$ as the 5^1S_0 state in the 3P_0 model with two types of wave functions (in MeV). The initial state mass is set to 2376.3 MeV [1]

Channel	Mode	Γ_i SHO	RQM
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-0^+$	$\pi a_0(1450)$	$4.16c^2$	$110.41c^2$
	$\eta f_0(1370)$	$0.62c^2$	$16.15c^2$
	$\eta' f_0(1370)$	$1.52c^2$	$4.73c^2$
	$\eta f_0(1710)$	$1.63s^2$	$2.22s^2$
	$KK_0^*(1430)$	$0.15c^2 - 1.14cs + 2.19s^2$	$7.33c^2 - 42.31cs + 61.07s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-1^-$	KK^*	$0.21c^2 + 0.36cs + 0.16s^2$	$5.22c^2 - 5.22cs + 1.30s^2$
	$KK^*(1680)$	$2.29c^2 + 6.74cs + 4.94s^2$	$0.00006c^2 - 0.009cs + 0.36s^2$
	$KK^*(1410)$	$23.78c^2 - 17.56cs + 3.24s^2$	$0.95c^2 + 9.21cs + 22.38s^2$
	$K(1460)K^*$	$3.67c^2 + 12.09cs + 9.95s^2$	$0.002c^2 + 0.65cs + 3.11s^2$
	$KK^*(1830)$	$16.65c^2 + 48.04cs + 34.66s^2$	$2.59c^2 + 21.80cs + 45.82s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-2^+$	$\pi a_2(1320)$	$6.35c^2$	$67.47c^2$
	$\eta f_2(1270)$	$3.26c^2$	$5.52c^2$
	$\eta' f_2(1270)$	$2.47c^2$	$0.59c^2$
	$\eta f_2'(1525)$	$8.40s^2$	$0.0002s^2$
	$KK_2^*(1430)$	$13.36c^2 - 15.98cs + 4.78s^2$	$0.0007c^2 - 0.19cs + 13.13s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-3^-$	$KK_3^*(1780)$	$0.10c^2 + 0.71cs + 1.30s^2$	$0.04c^2 + 0.81cs + 3.97s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-4^+$	$\pi a_4(2040)$	$0.11c^2$	$1.02c^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^-$	$\rho\rho$	$3.29c^2$	$6.14c^2$
	$\rho\rho(1450)$	$119.77c^2$	$6.80c^2$
	$\omega\omega$	$1.07c^2$	$2.33c^2$
	$\omega\omega(1420)$	$38.85c^2$	$3.87c^2$
	$\phi\phi$	$0.43s^2$	$1.41s^2$
	K^*K^*	$0.32c^2 + 1.49cs + 1.74s^2$	$4.94c^2 + 1.86cs + 0.18s^2$
	$K^*K^*(1410)$	$28.51c^2 - 78.14cs + 53.54s^2$	$0.79c^2 - 6.84cs + 14.88s^2$
	$\rho b_1(1235)$	$33.12c^2$	$34.57c^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^+$	$\omega h_1(1170)$	$10.51c^2$	$19.70c^2$
	$K^*K_1(1270)$	$9.91c^2 - 10.15cs + 5.03s^2$	$0.07c^2 - 2.30cs + 18.79s^2$
	$K^*K_1(1400)$	$10.91c^2 + 5.54cs + 7.06s^2$	$3.71c^2 - 6.82cs + 0.01s^2$
	$K^*K_2^*(1430)$	$0.69c^2 + 3.30cs + 3.98s^2$	$0.11c^2 + 1.69cs + 6.39s^2$
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-2^+$	$K^*K_2^*(1430)$	$0.69c^2 + 3.30cs + 3.98s^2$	$0.11c^2 + 1.69cs + 6.39s^2$
Total width		$335.65c^2 - 44.70cs + 143.03s^2$	$305.01c^2 - 27.66cs + 195.00s^2$
Experiment		83 ± 17 [1]	

the mixing angle ϕ , thus, the assignment of the $X(2370)$ as the 5^1S_0 isoscalar state is not favored by its width. Both the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ widths can be reproduced with $-0.5 \leq \phi \leq 0.45$ radians for the SHO wave functions or $-0.69 \leq \phi \leq 0.59$ for the RQM wave functions. The assignment of the $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, and $X(2500)$ as the members of the 5^1S_0 nonet not only gives $\phi = -0.1$ radians, which naturally accounts for the $\eta(2320)$ and $X(2500)$ widths, but also shows that the 5^1S_0 kaon has a mass of about 2418 MeV. The K , $K(1460)$, $K(1830)$, $K(2153)$, and $K(2418)$ approximately populate a common trajectory. The $K(2418)$ is predicted to have a width of about 163 MeV for SHO wave functions or 225 MeV for the RQM wave functions.

We tend to conclude that the $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, $X(2500)$, together with the unobserved $K(2418)$, construct the 5^1S_0 meson nonet.

Our numerical results show that the 3P_0 model predictions depend on the choice of meson space wave functions. It is essential to treat the wave functions accurately in the 3P_0 model calculations. The difference between the predictions in SHO case and those in RQM case provides a chance to distinguish among different meson space wave functions. To conclude which type of wave function is preferable, the further experimental study on the decays of $\pi(2360)$, $\eta(2320)$, and $X(2500)$ is needed. Also, in our calculations, all the states are assumed to be $q\bar{q}$. It is noted that some resonances such

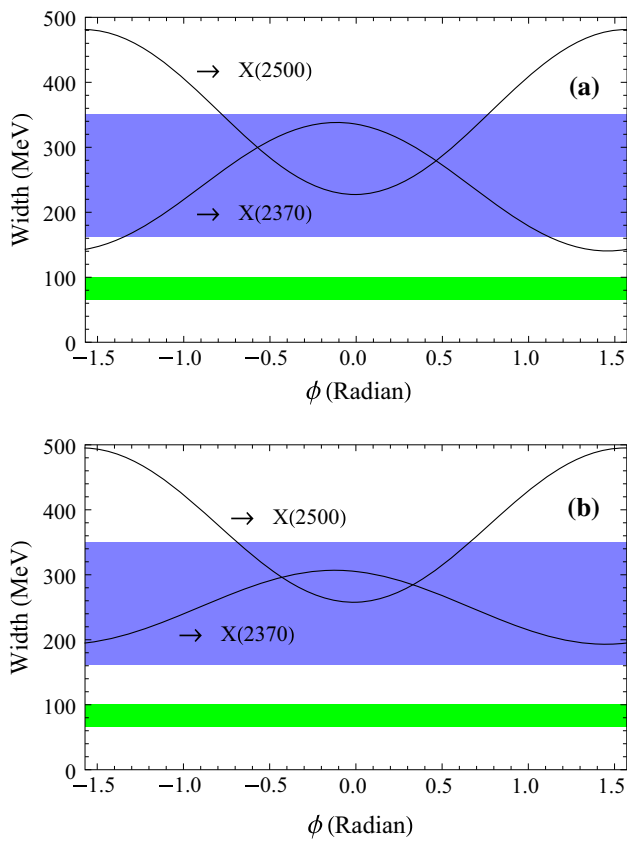


Fig. 4 The total widths of the X(2370) and X(2500) dependence on the ϕ in the 3P_0 model with two types of wave functions: **a** with the SHO wave functions **b** with the RQM wave functions. The blue and green band denote the measured widths for the X(2500) and X(2370), respectively [1,3]

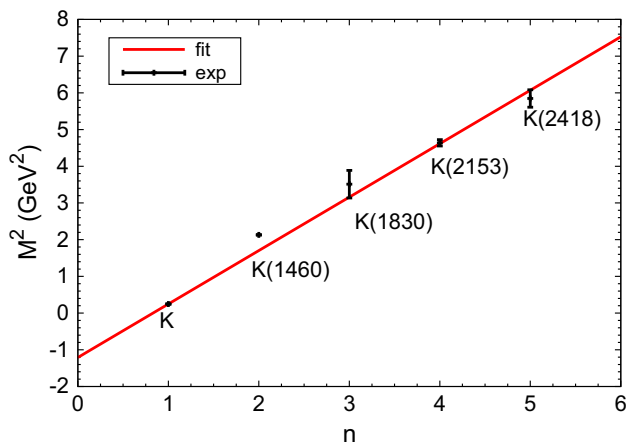


Fig. 5 The K -trajectory with $M_n^2 = M_0^2 + (n-1)\mu^2$. $M_0^2 = 0.24669 \pm 0.00002 \text{ GeV}^2$, $\mu^2 = 1.456 \pm 0.026 \text{ GeV}^2$, $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 1.897/(4-2)$. In our fit, we don't use the data of $K(1460)$ since the $K(1460)$ mass error is not given experimentally. The masses of the K and $K(1830)$ are taken from Ref. [2]. The masses of the $K(2153)$ and $K(2418)$ are taken to be $2153 \pm 20 \text{ MeV}$ and $2418 \pm 49 \text{ MeV}$, respectively. The $K(1460)$ mass is taken to be 1460 MeV [55]

Table 6 Decay widths of the $K(2418)$ as the 5^1S_0 state in the 3P_0 model with two types of wave functions (in MeV). The initial state mass is set to 2418 MeV

Channel	Mode	Γ_i	
		SHO	RQM
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-0^+$	$\pi K_0^*(1430)$	0.36	32.62
	$Ka_0(1450)$	0.96	19.08
	$\eta K_0^*(1430)$	0.03	0.36
	$\eta' K_0^*(1430)$	2.12	4.71
	$Kf_0(1370)$	0.31	8.48
	$Kf_0(1710)$	0.33	1.64
	$0^- \rightarrow 0^-1^-$	πK^*	0.07
$K\rho$		0.14	0.10
$\pi K^*(1680)$		0.05	2.67
$K\rho(1700)$		1.84	0.35
$\pi K^*(1410)$		5.75	0.10
$K\rho(1450)$		0.06	8.50
$\pi(1300)K^*$		8.11	7.11
$K(1460)\rho$		9.69	2.14
ηK^*		0.42	0.001
$\eta' K^*$		0.02	0.10
$\eta K^*(1410)$		0.03	9.51
$\eta' K^*(1410)$		0.21	0.04
$\eta K^*(1680)$		2.00	0.03
$K\phi$		0.36	0.93
$K\phi(1680)$		10.41	0.04
$\eta(1475)K^*$	5.17	0.03	
$K\omega$	0.05	0.03	
$K\omega(1420)$	0.03	2.81	
$\eta(1295)K^*$	2.54	2.61	
$K\omega(1650)$	0.49	0.32	
$K(1460)\omega$	3.39	0.58	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-2^+$	$\pi K_2^*(1430)$	0.19	13.75
	$Ka_2(1320)$	1.04	7.24
	$\eta K_2^*(1430)$	0.13	0.04
	$\eta' K_2^*(1430)$	0.27	0.23
	$Kf_2'(1525)$	5.74	0.05
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-3^-$	$Kf_2(1270)$	0.15	2.86
	$\pi K_3^*(1780)$	9.77	6.14
	$K\rho_3(1690)$	3.18	3.66
	$\eta K_3^*(1780)$	0.28	0.91
	$K\phi_3(1850)$	0.03	0.007
$K\omega_3(1670)$	1.36	1.42	
$0^- \rightarrow 0^-4^+$	$\pi K_4^*(2045)$	0.07	0.79
$0^- \rightarrow 1^-1^-$	$K^*\rho$	1.47	0.16
	$K^*(1410)\rho$	12.60	13.47
	$K^*\rho(1450)$	19.21	6.47
	$K^*\phi$	0.03	1.93
	$K^*\omega$	0.49	0.04

Table 6 continued

Channel	Mode	Γ_i SHO	RQM
$0^- \rightarrow 1^- 1^+$	$K^*(1410)\omega$	4.55	3.91
	$K^*\omega(1420)$	5.94	2.21
	$K^*b_1(1235)$	6.66	4.15
	$K^*a_1(1260)$	4.35	8.46
	$\rho K_1(1270)$	3.47	24.99
	$\rho K_1(1400)$	8.29	0.19
	$\phi K_1(1270)$	2.45	0.06
	$K^*h_1(1380)$	2.40	0.63
	$K^*f_1(1420)$	2.69	1.20
	$\omega K_1(1270)$	1.16	7.95
	$\omega K_1(1400)$	2.74	0.03
	$K^*h_1(1170)$	2.01	2.92
	$K^*f_1(1285)$	1.21	1.73
$0^- \rightarrow 1^- 2^+$	$K^*a_2(1320)$	8.40	1.71
	$\rho K_2^*(1430)$	8.92	0.44
	$\omega K_2^*(1430)$	2.92	0.23
	$K^*f_2'(1525)$	0.00006	0.000008
Total width	$K^*f_2(1270)$	3.05	0.07
		163.38	224.98

as $h_1(1170)$, $h_1(1380)$, $f_1(1285)$, $b_1(1235)$, $a_1(1260)$, and $K_1(1270)$, can also be explained as the dynamically generated resonances [56–58], which means they might have large hadron-molecular components in their wave functions. If so, both the SHO and RQM wave functions derived from the simple $q\bar{q}$ picture, would be not appropriate and could lead to the big discrepancies between the experiments and the 3P_0 model predictions. To test this point, the further experimental information about the partial widths is also needed.

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