

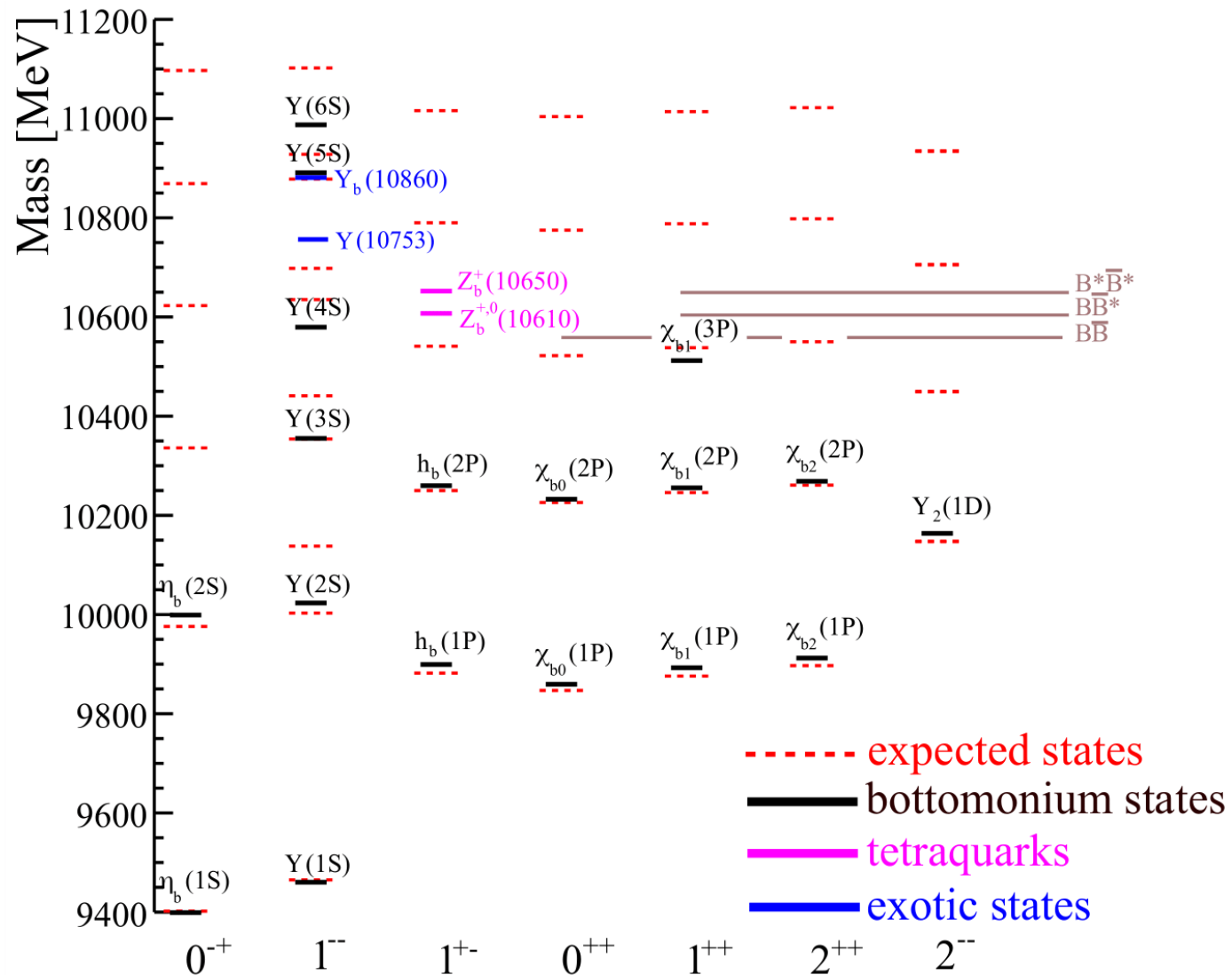


Studies of Hadron Spectroscopy at Belle and Belle II

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Bottomonium family



Bound state of $b\bar{b}$

- Below the $B\bar{B}$ threshold states are well described by potential models:

$$\Gamma(Y(2,3S) \rightarrow Y(1S)\pi^+\pi^-) \sim \text{keV}$$

$$\Gamma(Y(2,3S) \rightarrow Y(1S)\eta) \sim 10^{-3} \text{ keV}$$

- Above $B\bar{B}$ – anomalous rate of $\pi^+\pi^-$, η transitions:

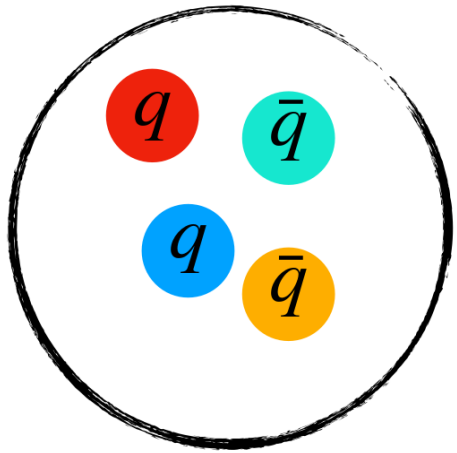
$$\Gamma(Y(5S) \rightarrow Y(nS)\pi^+\pi^-) \sim 10^2 \text{ keV}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(Y(4S) \rightarrow Y(1S)\eta)}{\Gamma(Y(4S) \rightarrow Y(1S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 2.41 \pm 0.42$$

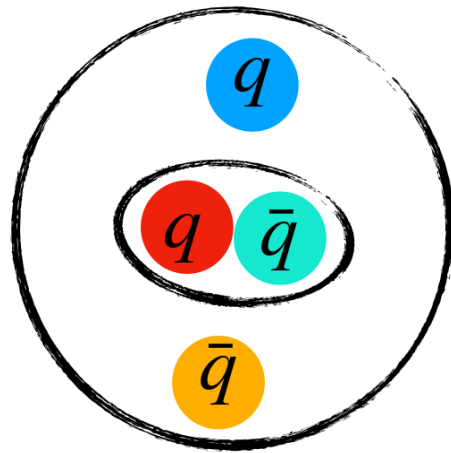
- Unexpected states:

tetraquarks $Z_b(10610, 10650)$ with $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^+(1^{+-})$, $Y(10753)$

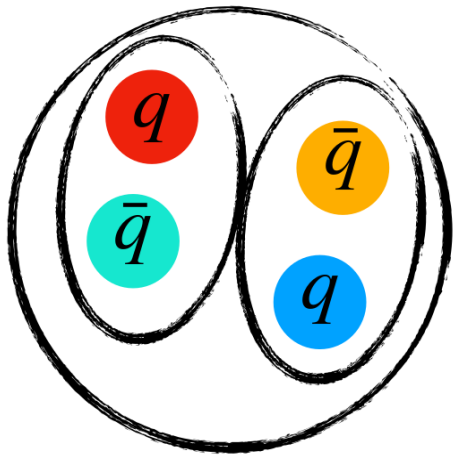
Structures above $B\bar{B}$ threshold



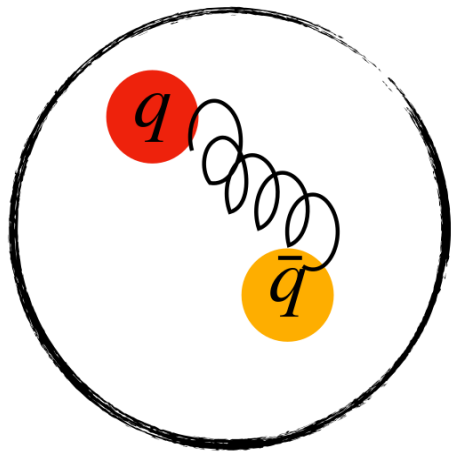
tetraquark



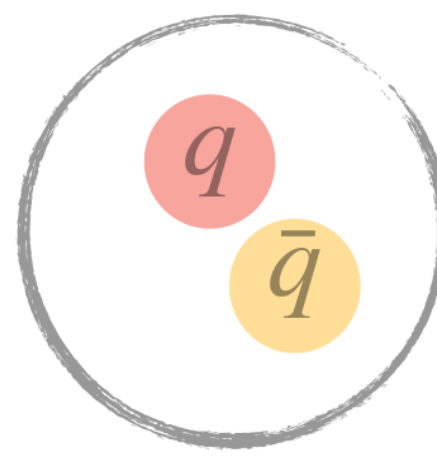
hadro-quarkonium



hadronic molecule



hybrid



conventional meson
(Including S-D state
mixing)

- Unexpected states observed similar with charmonium (X(3872), Y(4260))
- No definite interpretations
- Better understanding is needed

Belle and Belle II experiments

Conducted at KEKB/SuperKEKB colliders, Japan

- Asymmetric e^+e^- colliders
- Center-of-Mass energy mostly at 10.58 GeV ($\Upsilon(4S)$)

KEKB

1999-2010

- e^+ (3.5 GeV) e^- (8 GeV)
- $L_{peak} = 2.1 \times 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$

$$\int L dt = \begin{cases} 988 fb^{-1} \text{ in total} \\ 21 fb^{-1} \text{ scan data} \\ 121 fb^{-1} \text{ at } \Upsilon(5S) \end{cases}$$

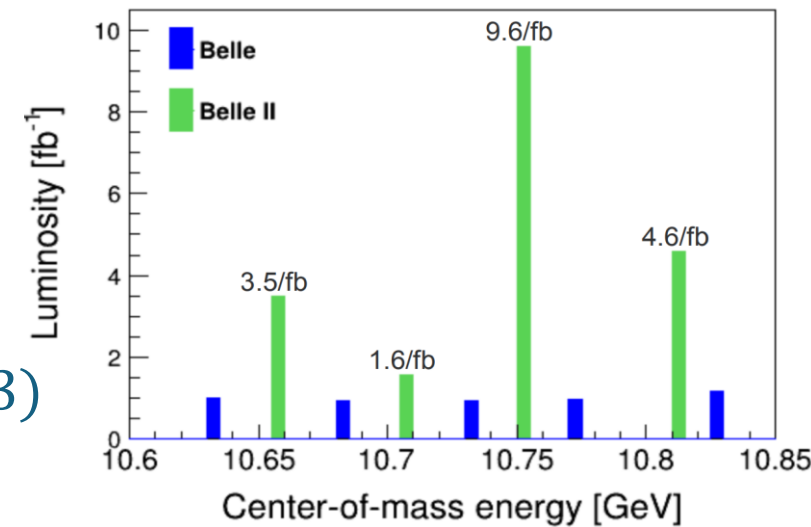
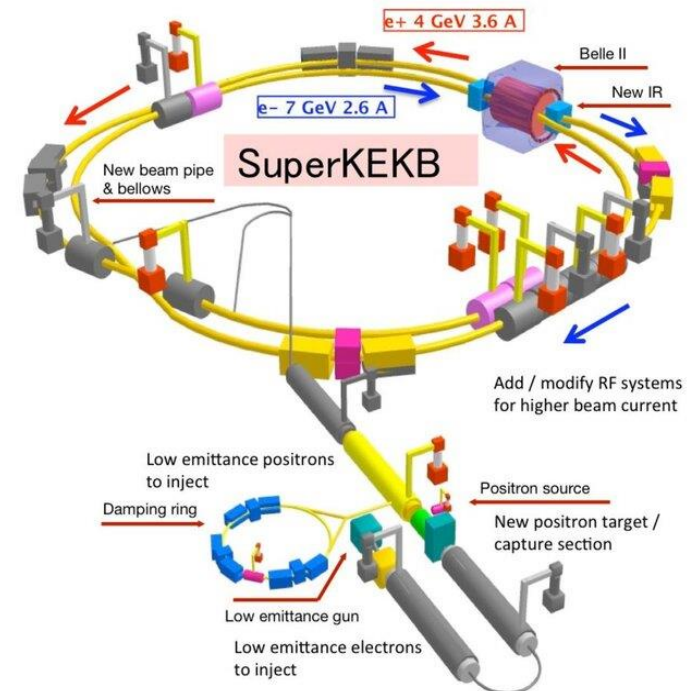
SuperKEKB

2018-current

- e^+ (4 GeV) e^- (7 GeV)
- $L_{peak} = 5.1 \times 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$

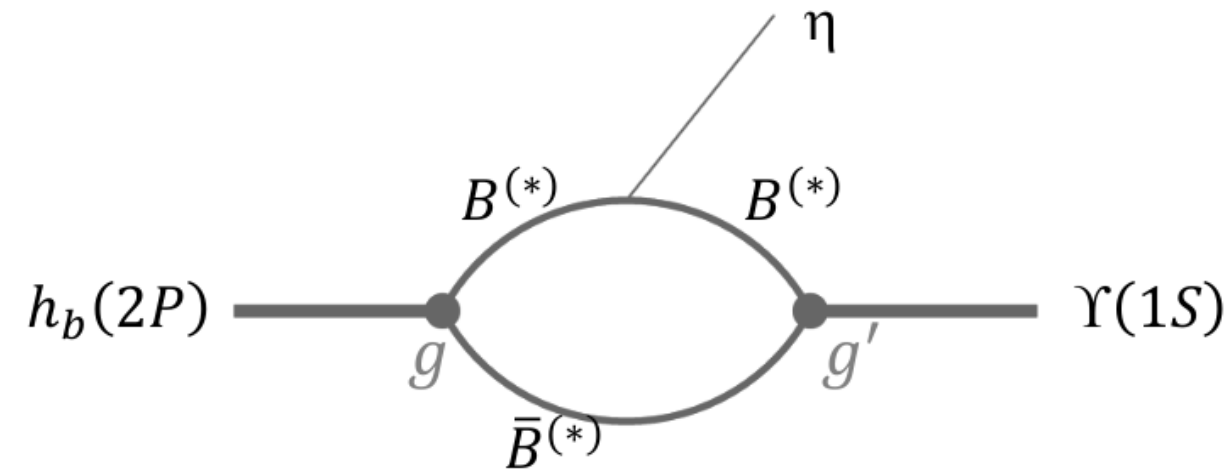
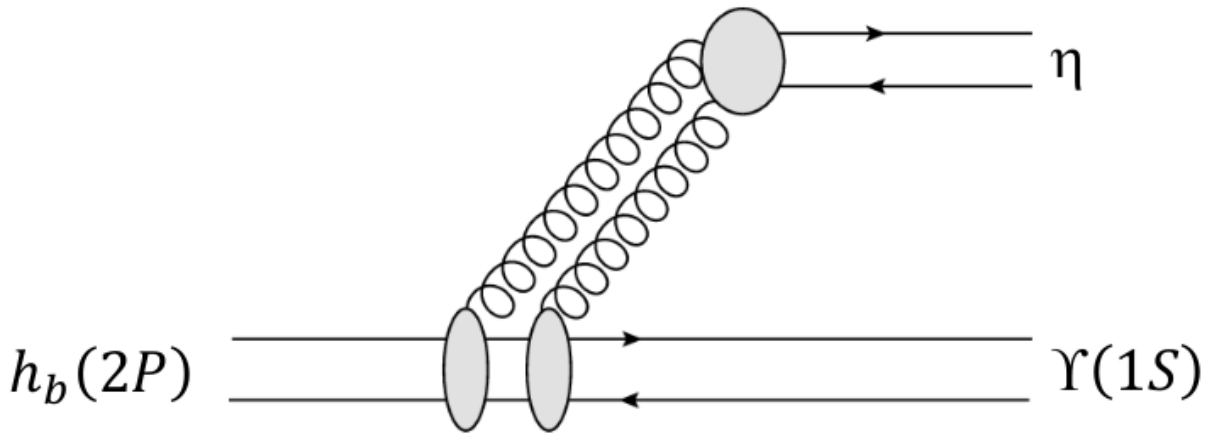
$$\int L dt = \begin{cases} 575 fb^{-1} \text{ in total} \\ 20 fb^{-1} \text{ at } \Upsilon(10753) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Target } \int L dt \sim 50 ab^{-1}$$



Search for $h_b(2P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta$

Transitions between spin-singlet ($S_{q\bar{q}} = 0$) and spin-triplet ($S_{q\bar{q}} = 1$) are suppressed ($\sim 1/m_b$)



Suppression might be lifted due to hadron loops
(coupled-channel effect)

BaBar:

[PRD 84, 091101 \(2011\)](#)

$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow h_b(1P)\pi^0) \sim 10^{-3}$ with significance 3.1σ

Prediction based on BaBar result:

[PRD 86, 094013 \(2012\)](#)

$\mathcal{B}(h_b(2P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta) \sim 10\%$

Evidence for $h_b(2P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta$

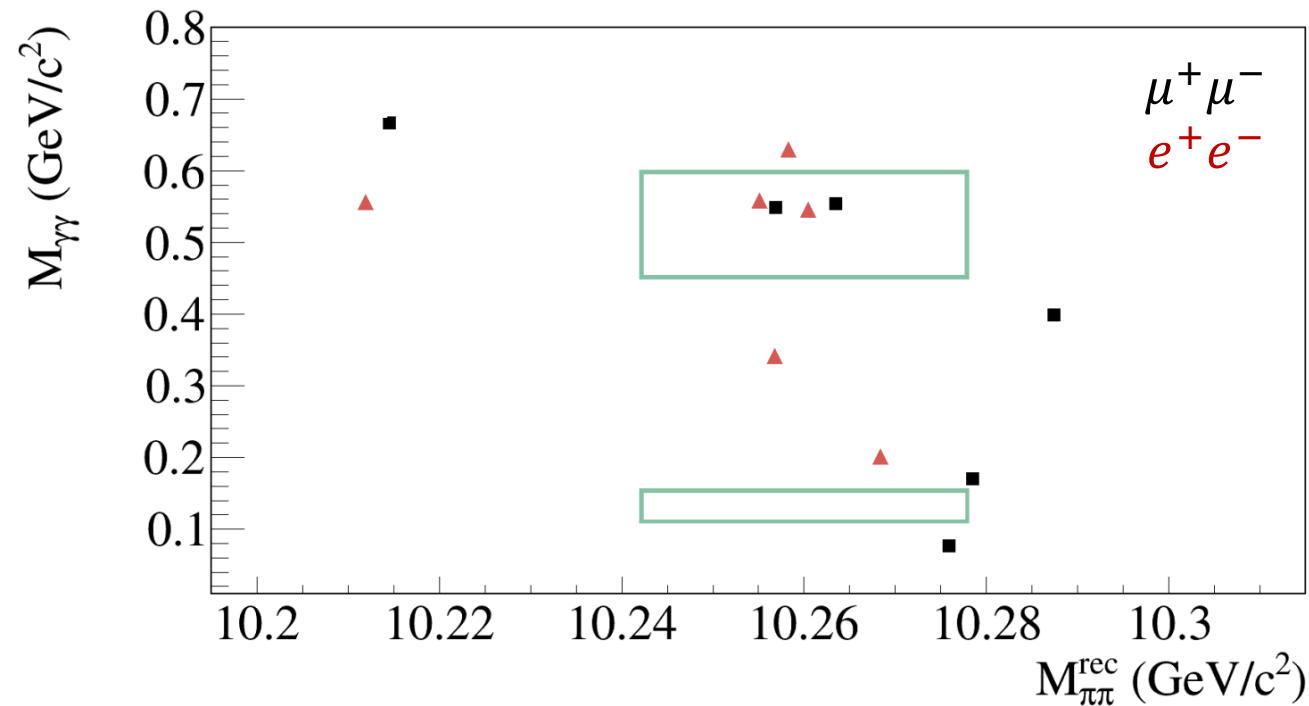
PRL 133, 261901 (2024)



$\Upsilon(5S)$ Belle data: $121 fb^{-1}$.

Full reconstruction: $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow Z_b^+ \pi^- \rightarrow h_b(2P) \pi^+ \pi^-$

$h_b(2P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta \rightarrow (e^+ e^-, \mu^+ \mu^-) (\gamma \gamma)$



2D fit to $M_{\text{rec}}(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ vs. $M(\gamma\gamma)$

$$M_{\text{rec}}(\pi^+ \pi^-) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{2} - E_{\pi^+ \pi^-}\right)^2 - p_{\pi^+ \pi^-}^2}$$

Significance: 3.5σ including systematics

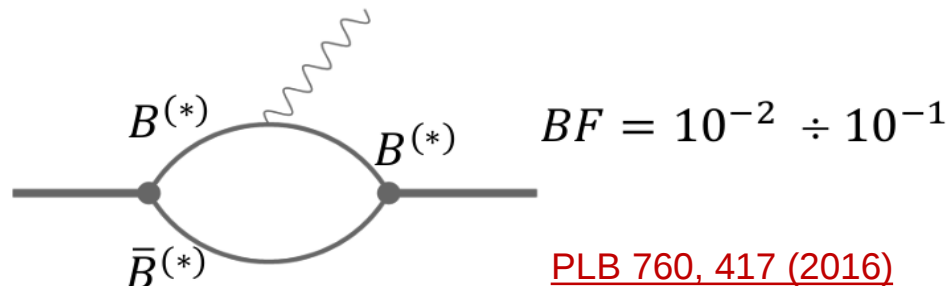
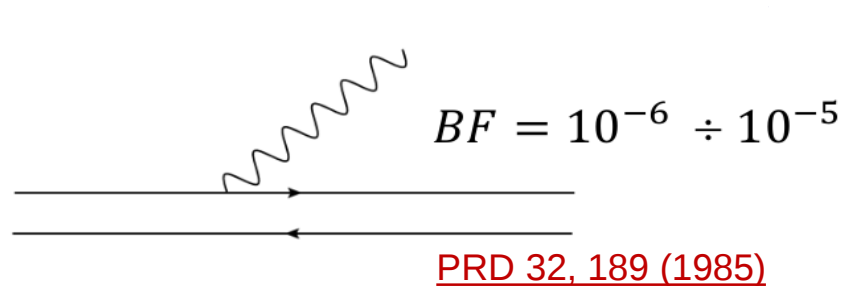
$$\mathcal{B}(h_b(2P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta) = (7.1_{-3.2}^{+3.7} \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-3}$$

10× lower than the expectations based on experimental $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow h_b(1P)\pi^0)$.

No signal of isospin violating decay $h_b(2P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^0$: $\mathcal{B} < 1.8 \times 10^{-3}$

Search for $h_b(2P) \rightarrow \chi_{bJ}(1P)\gamma$

PRD 111, L011102 (2025)



$\Upsilon(5S)$ Belle data: $121 fb^{-1}$.

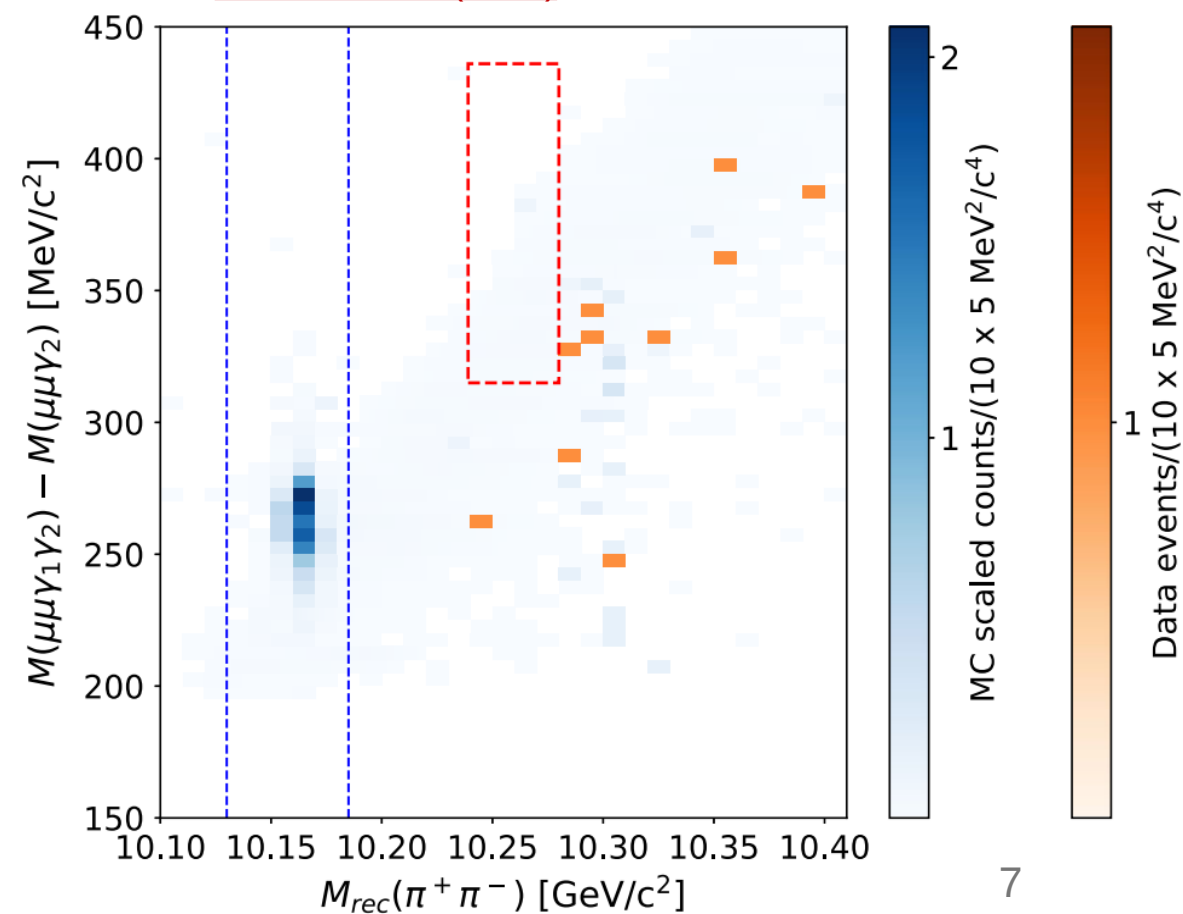
Full reconstruction: $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow Z_b^+ \pi^- \rightarrow h_b(2P) \pi^+ \pi^-$

$h_b(2P) \rightarrow \chi_{bJ}(1P) \gamma_1 \rightarrow [\Upsilon(1S) \gamma_2] \gamma_1 \rightarrow [(\mu^+ \mu^-) \gamma_2] \gamma_1$

No events in the signal region:
upper limits at the 90% C.L. are set

Channel	$\mathcal{B}$
$h_b(2P) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{b2}(1P)$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-2}$
$h_b(2P) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{b1}(1P)$	$< 5.4 \times 10^{-3}$
$h_b(2P) \rightarrow \gamma \chi_{b0}(1P)$	$< 2.7 \times 10^{-1}$

ULs are consistent with expectations



Confirmation of $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$

JHEP 07 2024, 116



$\Upsilon(10753)$: observed by Belle, confirmed by Belle II

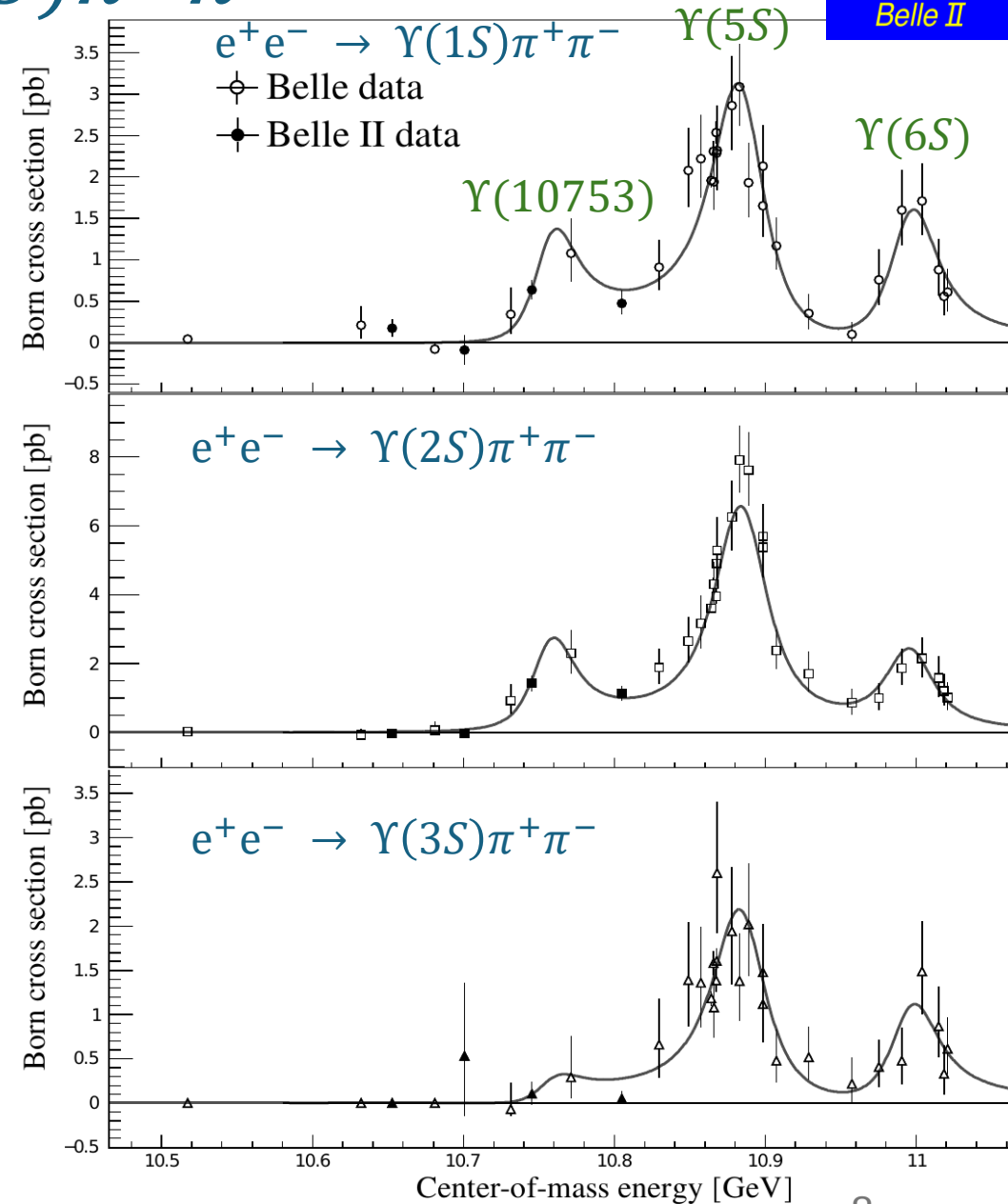
Significance $\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$ 4.1σ
 $\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$ 7.5σ

$$M = 10756.6 \pm 2.7 \pm 0.9 \text{ MeV}$$

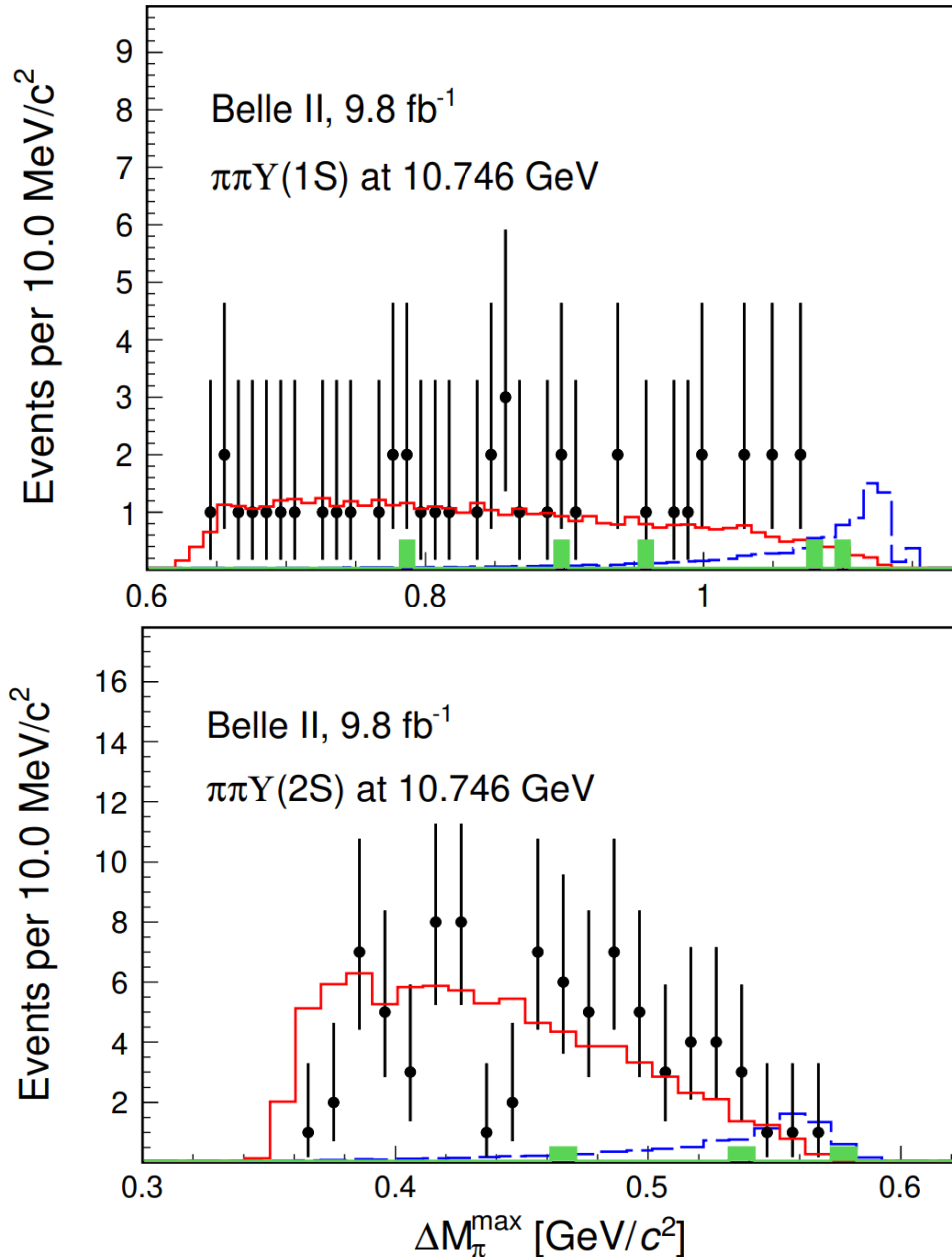
$$\Gamma = 29.0 \pm 8.8 \pm 1.2 \text{ MeV}$$

Interpretations:

- $\Upsilon(3D)$ mixed with $\Upsilon(4S)$ via hadron loops
- hybrid
- compact tetraquark



Resonant substructure in $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$



- No signal of intermediate $Z_b^+(10610)$ or $Z_b^+(10650)$ resonances are observed in $M[\Upsilon(nS)\pi^+]$

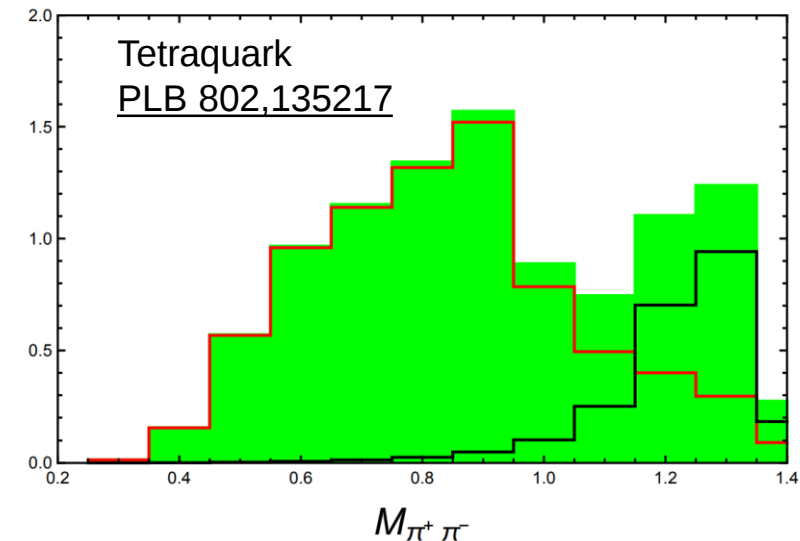
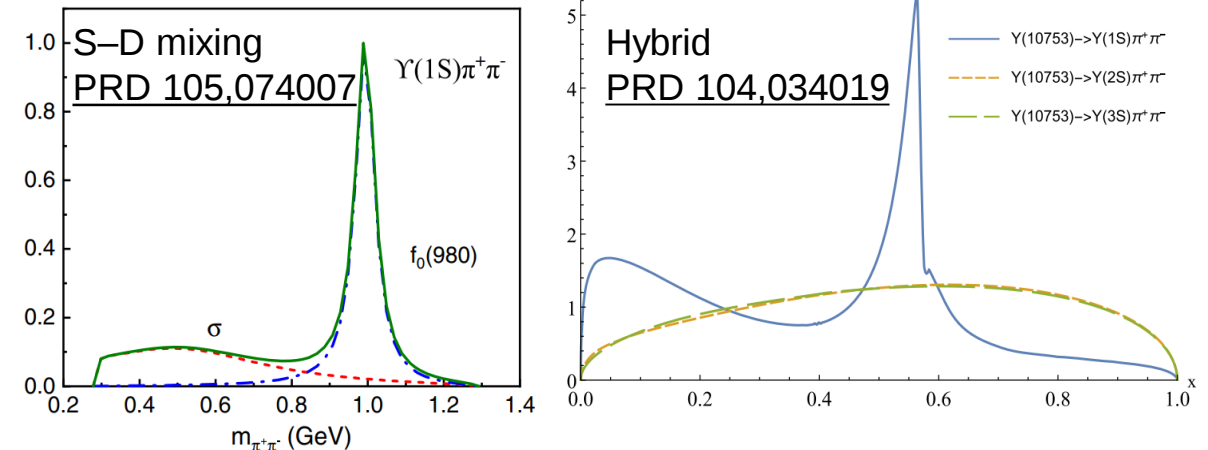
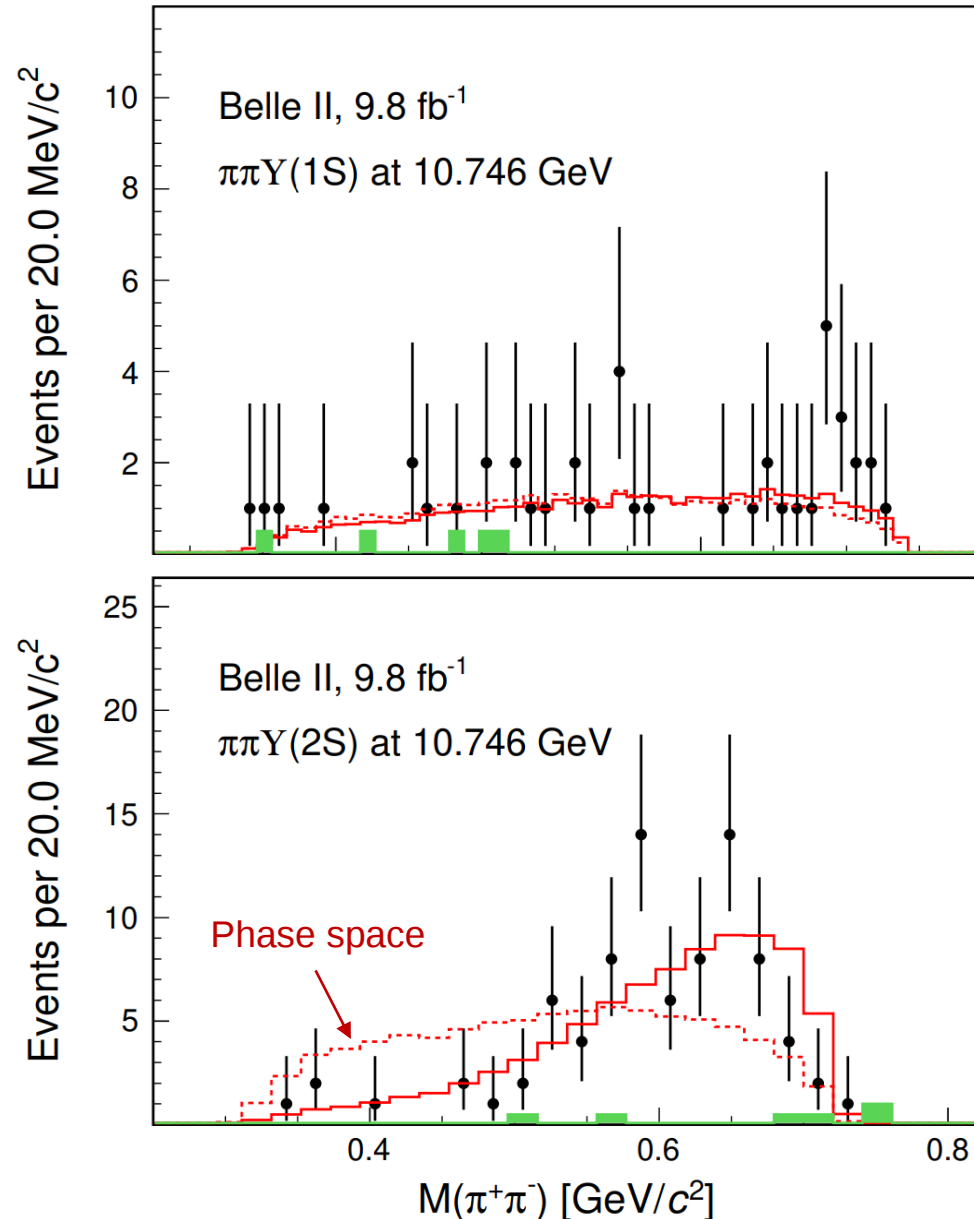
- ΔM_π distribution is consistent with phase space

$$\Delta M_\pi = M(\pi\mu^+\mu^-) - M(\mu^+\mu^-)$$

Resonant substructure in $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$

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- $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$: models predict production of $f_0(980)$
- $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(2S)$: larger values of $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$ enhanced



Search for $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \omega \eta_b(1S)$

PRD 109, 072013 (2024)



$\frac{B(\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \omega \eta_b)}{B(\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \Upsilon \pi^+ \pi^-)}$ predictions:

- ~ 30 for tetraquark
- $\sim (0.2 - 0.4)$ for 4S-3D mixed state

CPC 43 (2019) 12, 123102

PRD 109, 014039 (2024)

$\Upsilon(10753)$ Belle II data: 9.8 fb^{-1}

Partial reconstruction: $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$.

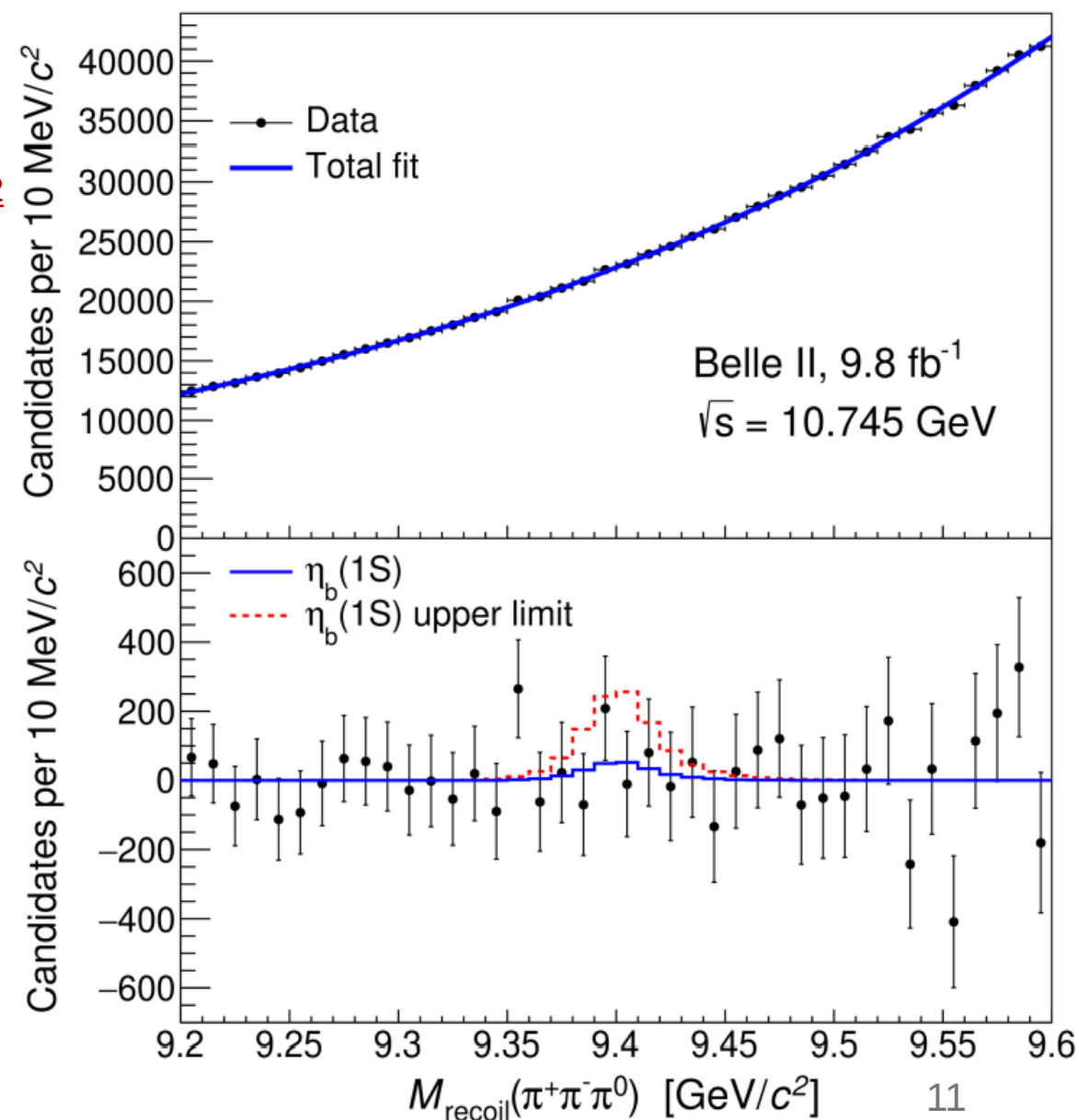
1D fit to $M_{\text{recoil}}(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$

No significant signal is observed

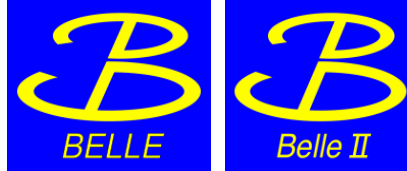
$$\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \omega \eta_b(1S)) / \sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^+ \pi^-) < 1.25$$

Evidence against the tetraquark model predictions.

Compatible with S – D mixed model



Energy dependence of $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{bJ}(1P))$



Preliminary

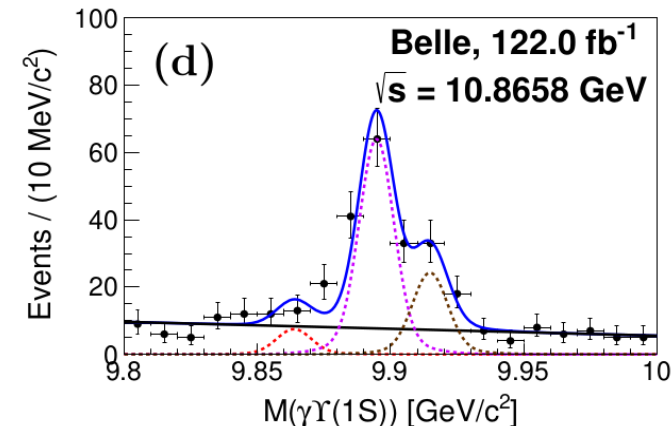
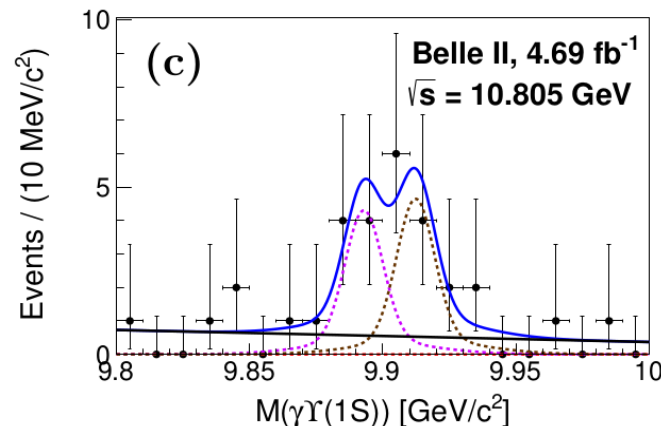
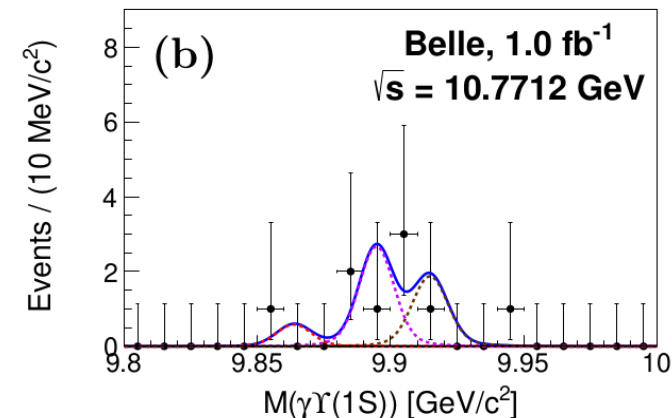
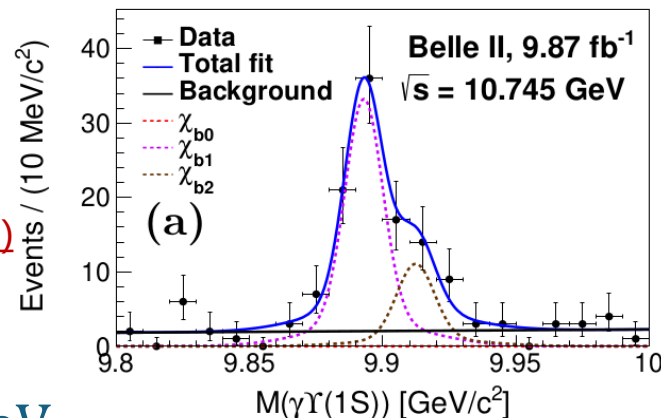
$\frac{\mathcal{B}(Y(10753) \rightarrow \omega\chi_{b1})}{\mathcal{B}(Y(10753) \rightarrow \omega\chi_{b2})}$ predictions:

- ~ 15 for pure $Y(3D)$ state [PLB 738, 172 \(2014\)](#)
- ~ 0.2 for 4S-3D mixed state [PRD 104, 034036 \(2021\)](#)

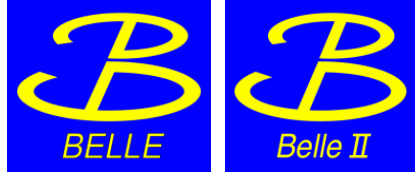
Scan Belle and Belle II data in (10.73 – 11.02) GeV

Full reconstruction: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{bJ}(1P)$,
 $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, \chi_{bJ}(1P) \rightarrow \gamma Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma(l^+l^-)$

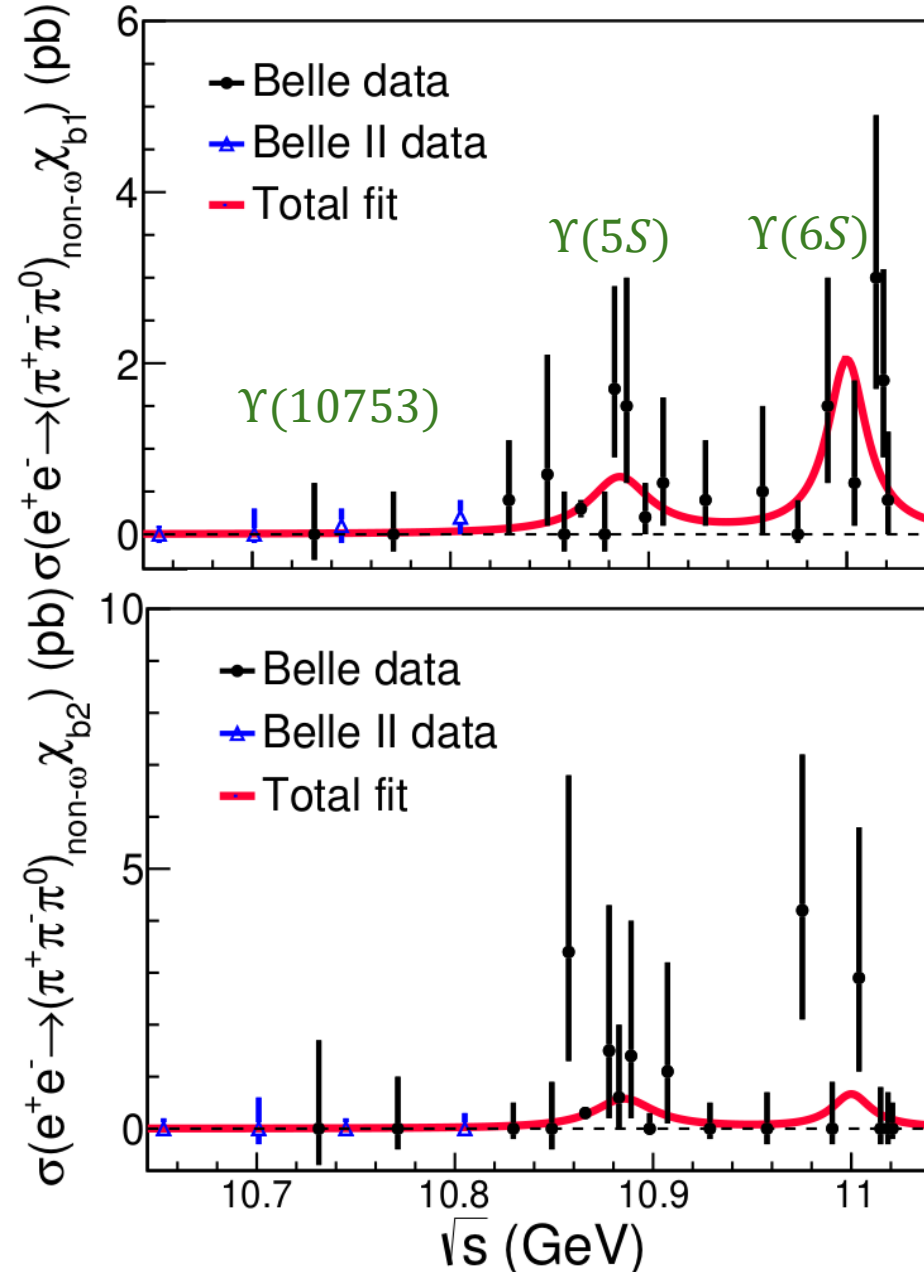
Search for $e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{bJ}(1P)$
 with the same final state



Dependence of $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{bJ}(1P))$



Preliminary



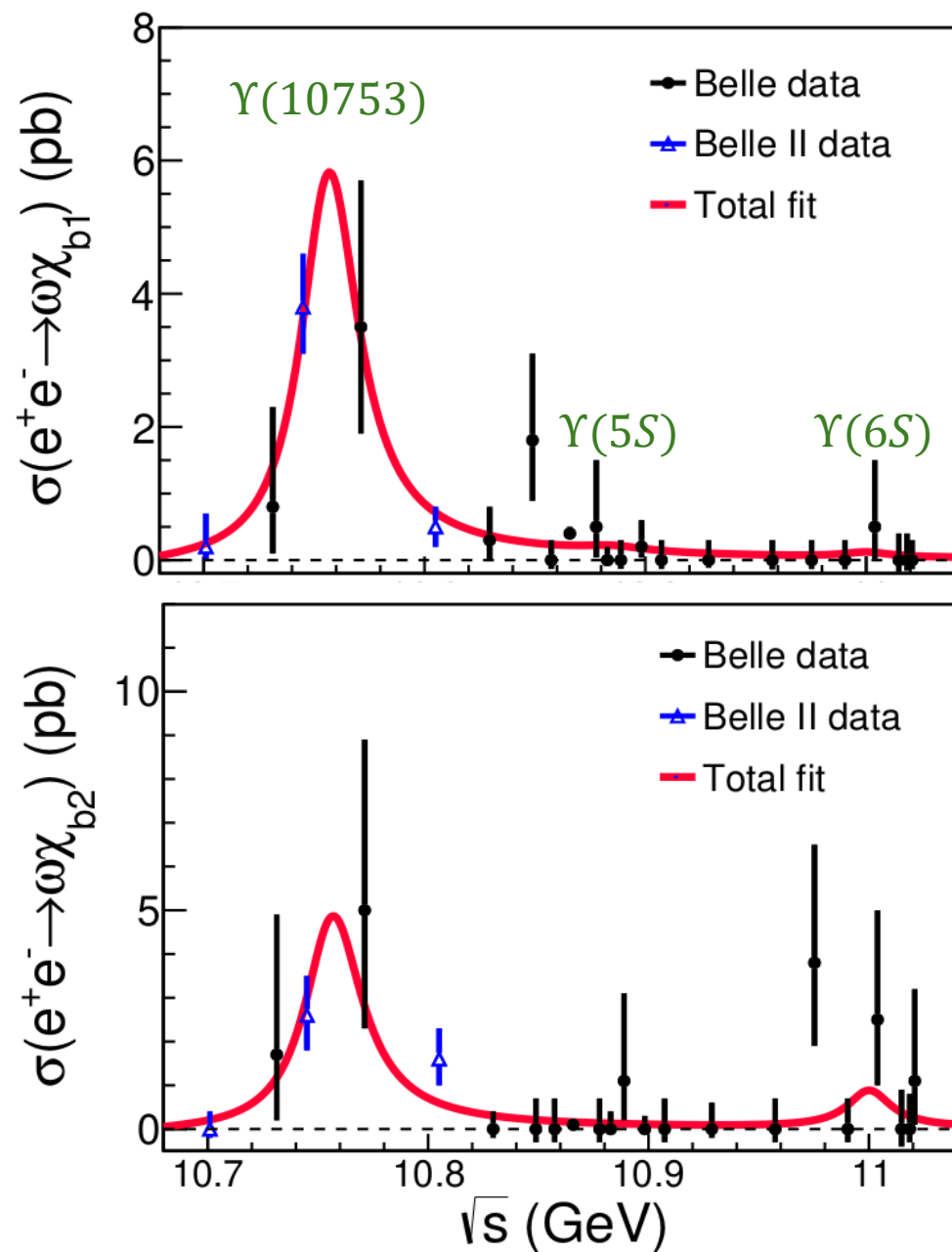
Decays of $\Upsilon(5S)$ and $\Upsilon(6S)$ into $(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{bJ}(1P)$

$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{b1})$	$(0.00 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02) \text{ eV } (<0.08 \text{ eV})$
$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{b2})$	$(0.00 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.02) \text{ eV } (<0.07 \text{ eV})$
$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(10860) \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{b1})$	$(0.26 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.12) \text{ eV}$
$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(10860) \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{b2})$	$(0.17 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.04) \text{ eV}$
$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(11020) \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{b1})$	$(0.48 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.18) \text{ eV}$
$\Gamma_{ee}\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(11020) \rightarrow (\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{non-\omega}\chi_{b2})$	$(0.14 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.10) \text{ eV}$

Predicted $\Upsilon(10860, 11020) \rightarrow Z_b\pi \rightarrow \chi_{bJ}(1P)\rho\pi$ (?)

Preliminary

Energy dependence of $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{bJ}(1P))$



$$M = 10756.1 \pm 3.4 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = 32.2 \pm 11.3 \pm 14.9 \text{ MeV}$$

Mass and width are consistent with $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$

$$\left. \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{b1})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\chi_{b2})} \right|_{\Upsilon(10753)} = 1.5 \pm 0.6$$

Does not support pure 3D, 2.2 σ discrepancy from S-D mixing

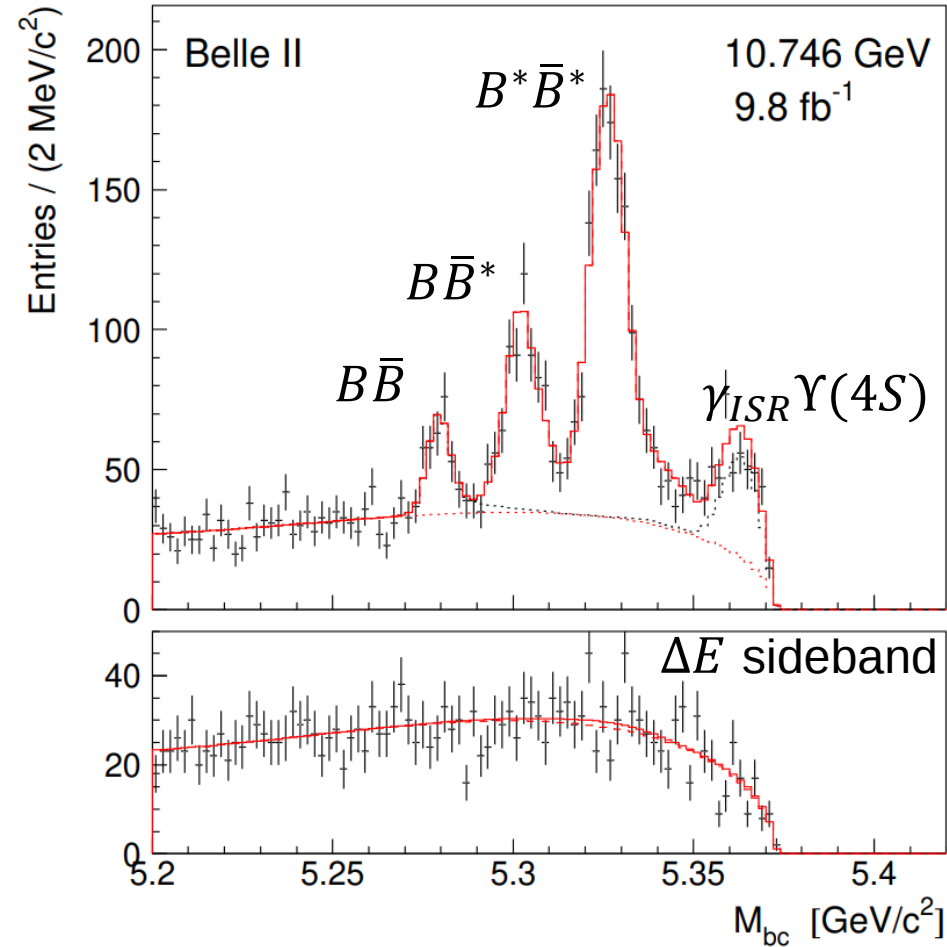
$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\omega\chi_{bJ})} = \begin{cases} < 0.9 \text{ at } \Upsilon(10753) \\ > 28.1 \text{ at } \Upsilon(5S) \end{cases}$$

Different structure?

Energy dependence of $B^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}$ cross sections at Belle II

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Full reconstruction of one B in the event



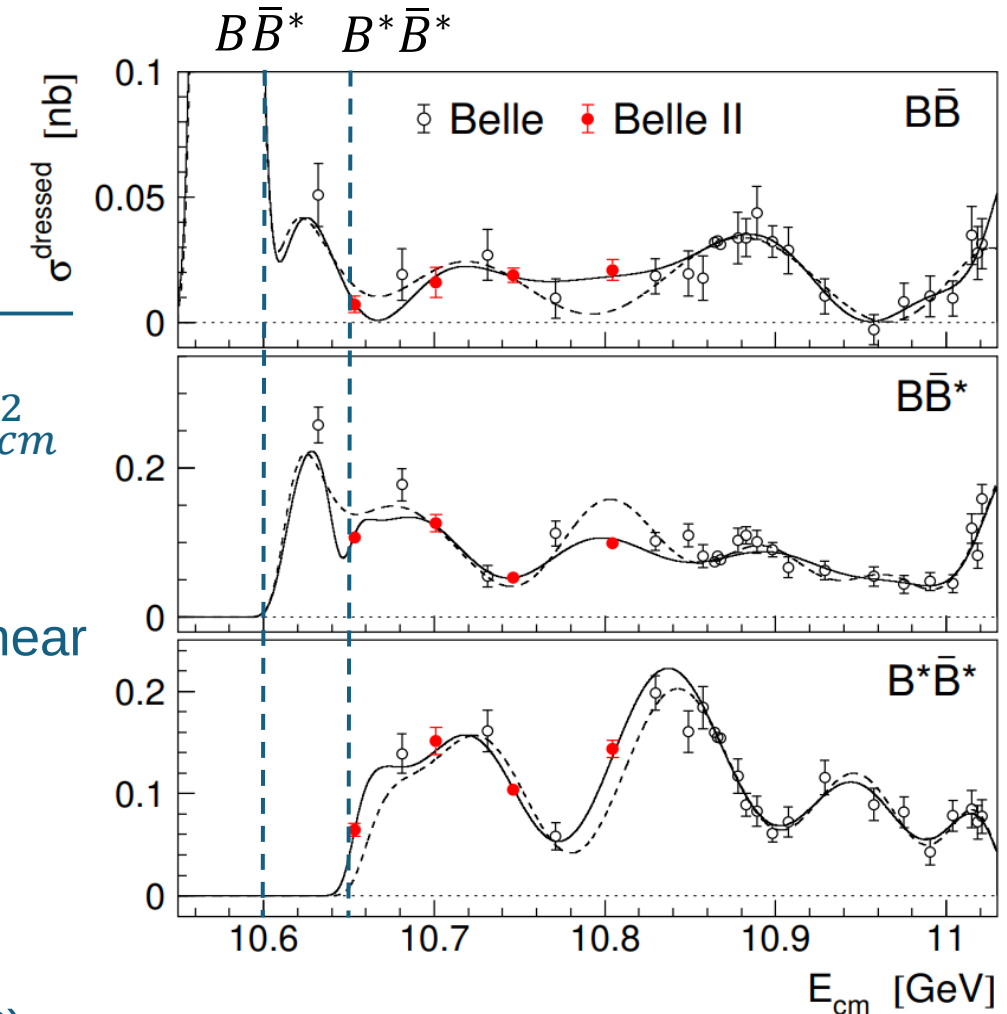
Process is identified by $M_{bc}(p_{cm})$:

$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{E_{cm}}{2}\right)^2 - p_{cm}^2}$$

Rapid rise of $\sigma(B^*\bar{B}^*)$ near threshold.

$B^*\bar{B}^*$ are in P-wave:
 $PHSP \sim p_B^3$

$B^*\bar{B}^*$ molecular state (?)



Summary and conclusions

- Continued studies of conventional and potentially exotic states at Belle and Belle II (with growing datasets)
- Much higher significance confirmation of the $\Upsilon(10753)$ by Belle II:
 - Improved results for mass and width using $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$
 - Current experimental and theoretical accuracy does not allow drawing conclusions on the $\Upsilon(10753)$ nature
 - Additional studies underway ($h_b(1P)\eta$, $\Upsilon(nS)\eta$, etc)
- Only 1% of target integrated luminosity collected so far – much more to come!