

Exotics Workshop, 14 Nov 2023, Nagoya

# **Belle and Belle II results on exotic hadrons**

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# Contents

Measurement of cross sections

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta_b(1S)\omega, \chi_{b0}(1P)\omega$$

preliminary

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}, B\bar{B}^*, B^*\bar{B}^* \quad \text{using Belle II energy scan data.}$$

JHEP 08, 131 (2023)

Energy dependence of  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B_s\bar{B}_s X)$  at Belle.

$\Rightarrow$  Bottomonium-like states.

# Subject appeared in 2008

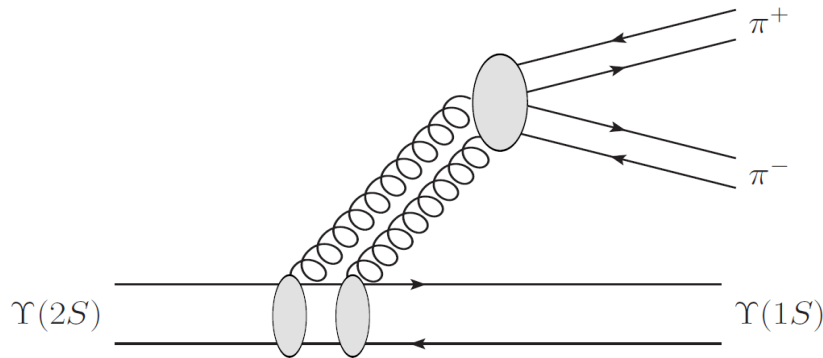
- Belle: PRL 100, 112001 (2008)

$$\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S) \pi^+ \pi^-) \sim 1 \text{ MeV}$$

- BaBar: BaBar PRD 78, 112002 (2008)

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 2.4 \pm 0.4$$

# Hadronic transitions in bottomonium



$\pi^+\pi^-$  :  $E1E1$  gluons

$$\Gamma(\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-) = 5.7 \pm 0.5 \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-) = 0.89 \pm 0.08 \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-) = 0.57 \pm 0.06 \text{ keV}$$

partial widths are small

$\eta$  :  $E1M2$  gluons

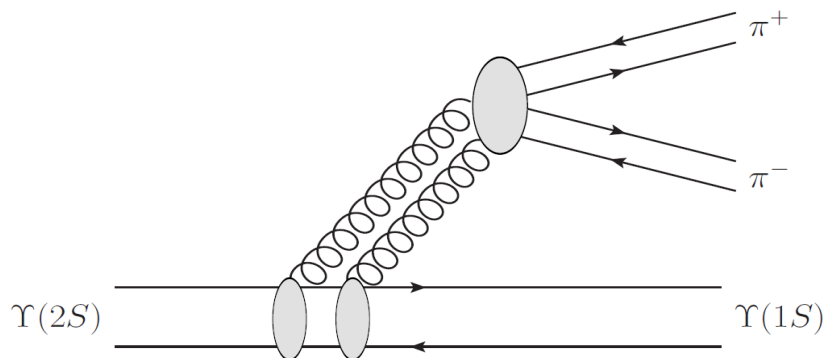
Amplitude  $\propto$  chromomagnetic moment of  $b$  quark  $\propto 1/m_b$

$$\Gamma(\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta) = (9.3 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-3} \text{ keV}$$

$$\Gamma(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta) < 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ keV}$$

additional suppression

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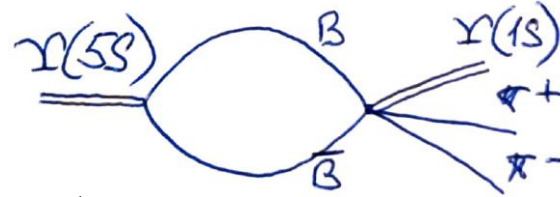
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$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 2.4 \pm 0.4$$

# New decay mechanism: via exotic admixture

**Molecular** admixture  $|B\bar{B}\rangle$



- decay into constituents dominates
- if  $p_B$  is high then rescattering is suppressed

$\Upsilon(4S) |B\bar{B}\rangle$

$\Upsilon(5S) |B_S^* \bar{B}_S^*\rangle$   
 $|B_0 \bar{B}^*\rangle ?$

$\Upsilon(6S) |B_1 \bar{B}\rangle$

**Hadroquarkonium**  $|\Upsilon(2S) f_0\rangle$

- decays into bottomonium core

**Compact tetraquark**  $|bq \bar{b}\bar{q}\rangle$

- decays into open flavor are not enhanced


**Hybrid**  $|b\bar{b} g\rangle$

- $b\bar{b}$  is in spin-singlet state

# Angular momentum wave function

Voloshin, PRD 85, 034024 (2012)

$$\begin{aligned} |B\bar{B}\rangle &\equiv |S_{b\bar{q}} = 0, L_{b\bar{q}} = 0, S_{\bar{b}q} = 0, L_{\bar{b}q} = 0, L = 1\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} |S_{b\bar{b}} = 1, J_{q\bar{q}} = 0\rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} |S_{b\bar{b}} = 1, J_{q\bar{q}} = 1\rangle \\ &+ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{3}} |S_{b\bar{b}} = 1, J_{q\bar{q}} = 2\rangle \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} |S_{b\bar{b}} = 0, J_{q\bar{q}} = 1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

 *change basis*

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Rescattering  $\Rightarrow$  many transitions are allowed.



Transition	Partial width (keV)
$\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow$	
$\Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$1.7 \pm 0.2$
$\Upsilon(1S) \eta$	$4.0 \pm 0.8$
$\Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$1.8 \pm 0.3$
$h_b(1P) \eta$	$45 \pm 7$
$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow$	
$\Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$238 \pm 41$
$\Upsilon(1S) \eta$	$39 \pm 11$
$\Upsilon(1S) K^+ K^-$	$33 \pm 11$
$\Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$428 \pm 83$
$\Upsilon(2S) \eta$	$204 \pm 44$
$\Upsilon(3S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$153 \pm 31$
$\chi_{b1}(1P) \omega$	$84 \pm 20$
$\chi_{b1}(1P) (\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)_{\text{non-}\omega}$	$28 \pm 11$
$\chi_{b2}(1P) \omega$	$32 \pm 15$
$\chi_{b2}(1P) (\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)_{\text{non-}\omega}$	$33 \pm 20$
$\Upsilon_J(1D) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$\sim 60$
$\Upsilon_J(1D) \eta$	$150 \pm 48$
$Z_b(10610)^\pm \pi^\mp$	$2070 \pm 440$
$Z_b(10650)^\pm \pi^\mp$	$1200 \pm 300$
$\Upsilon(6S) \rightarrow$	
$\Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$137 \pm 32$
$\Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$183 \pm 43$
$\Upsilon(3S) \pi^+ \pi^-$	$77 \pm 28$
$Z_b(10610, 10650)^\pm \pi^\mp$	$1300 - 6600$

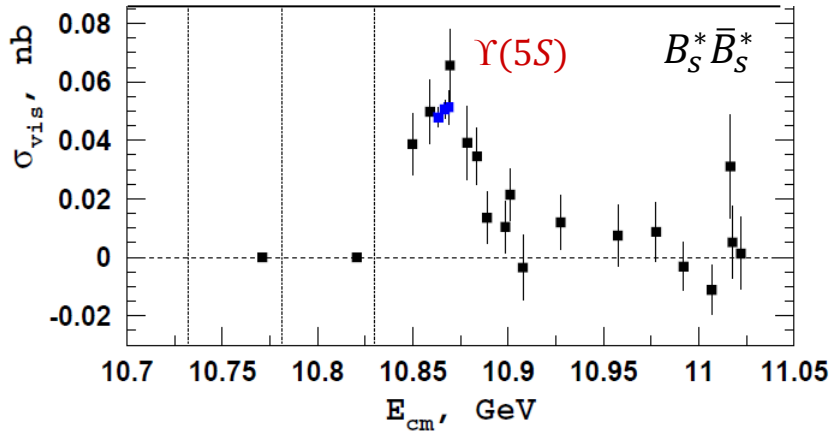
Bondar, RM, Voloshin MPLA 32, 1750025 (2017)

Variety of transitions – support for **molecular admixture** interpretation.

Measurements at a single energy

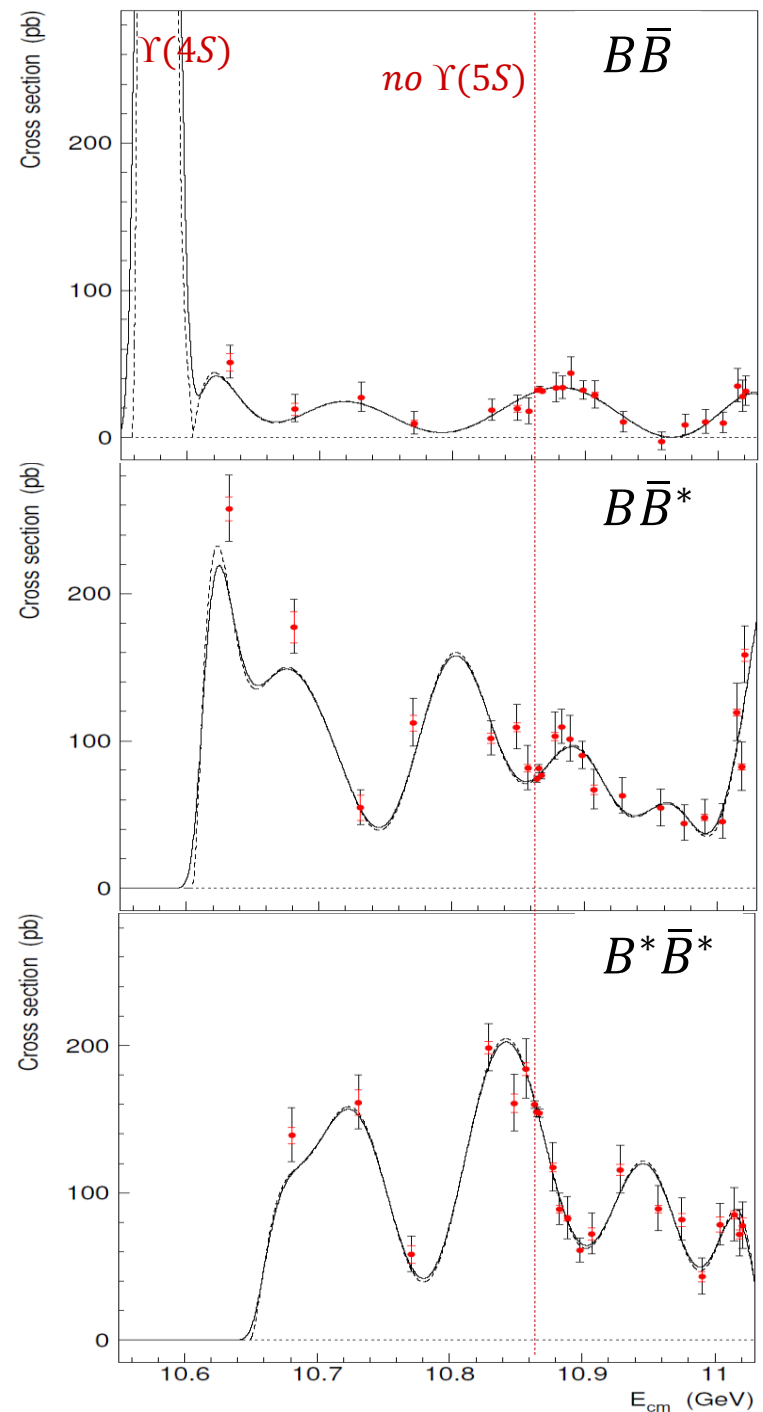
- non-resonant contributions?
- other resonances?

Need energy scan

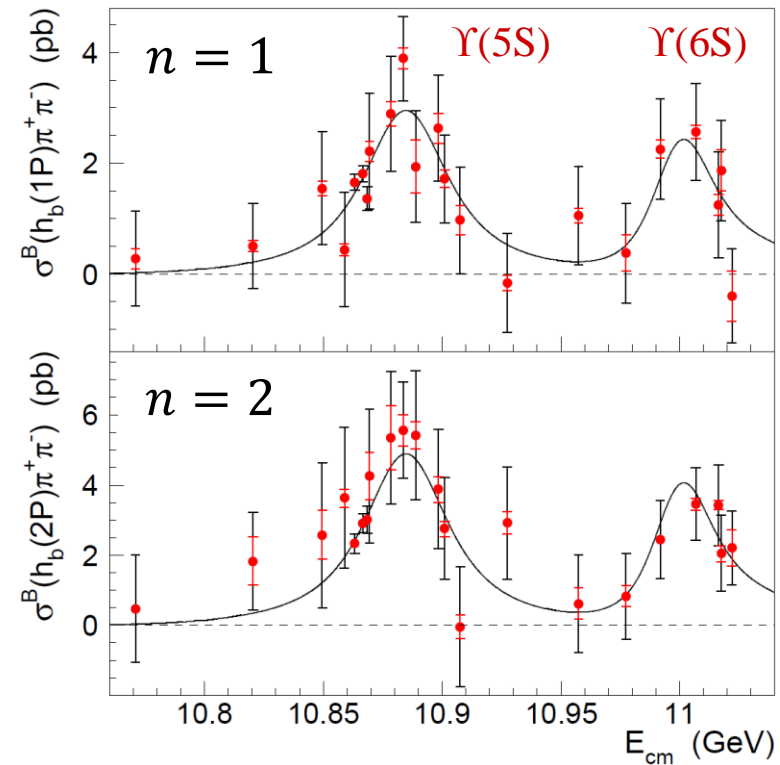


$B_S^* \bar{B}_S^*$  – peak of  $\gamma(5S)$ ,  
non-resonant contribution is small.

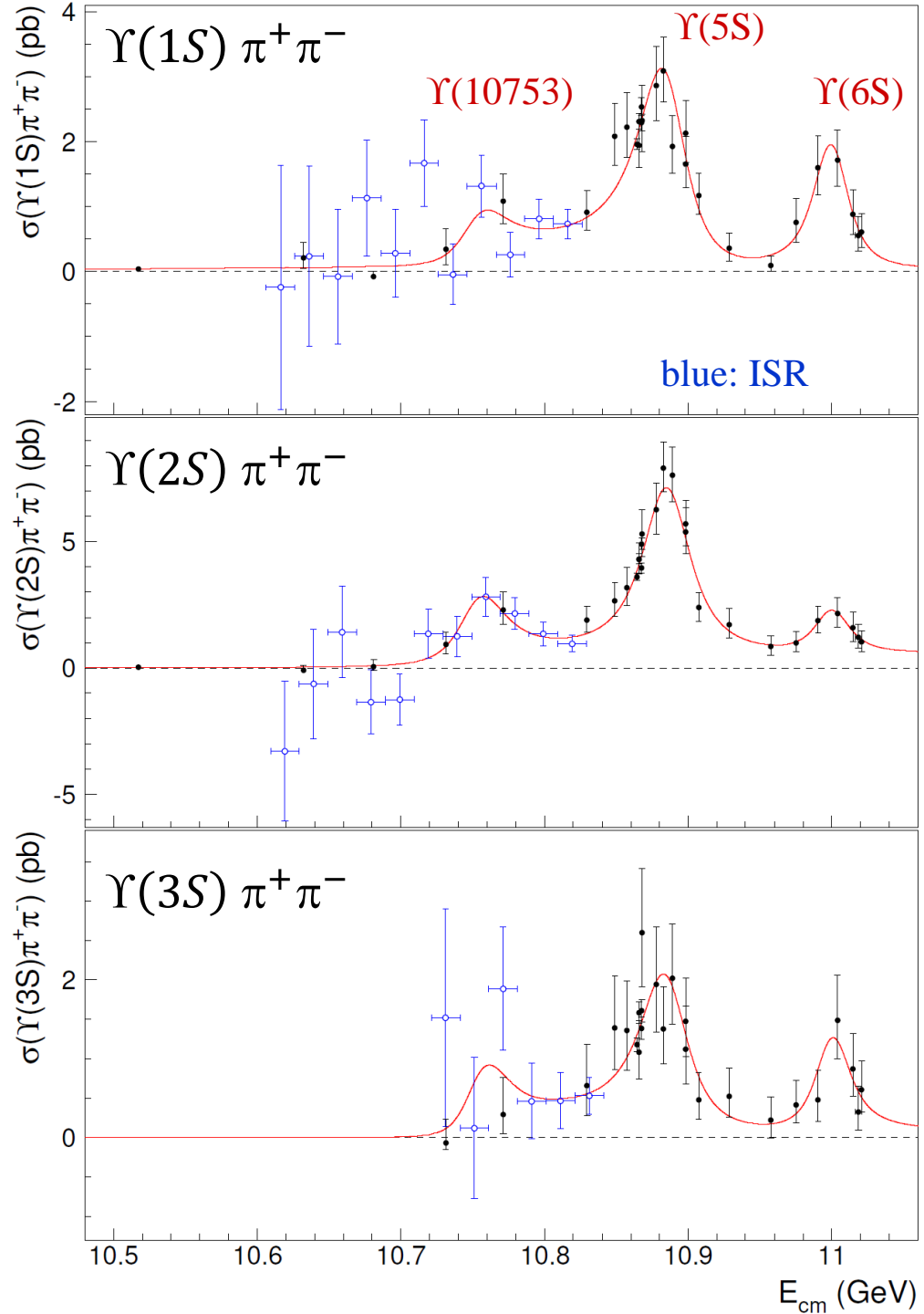
$B^{(*)} \bar{B}^{(*)}$  – no clear  $\gamma(5S)$  peak,  
“oscillatory” non-resonant contribution?

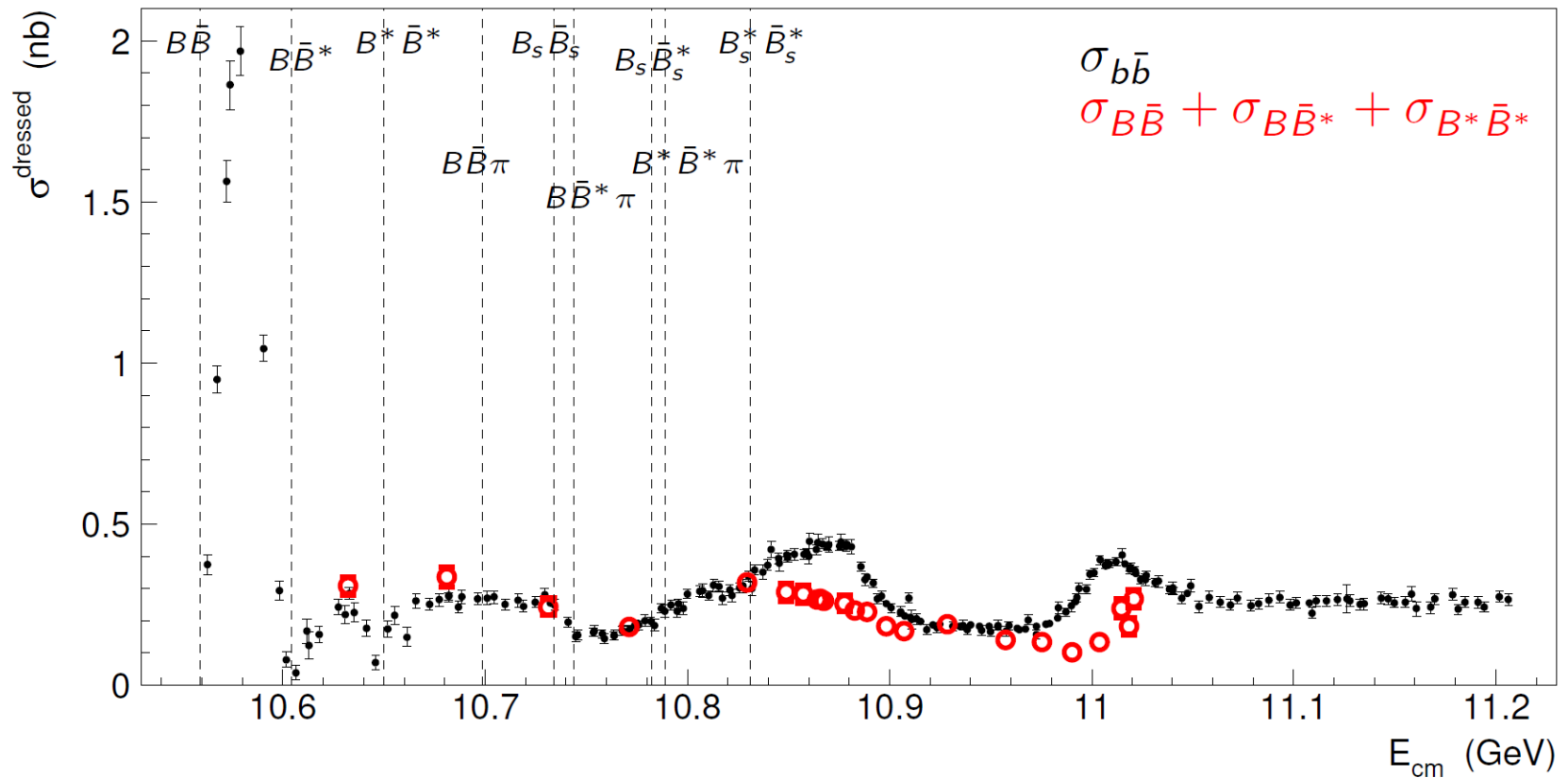


$$Z_b^+ \pi^- \rightarrow h_b(nP) \pi^+ \pi^-$$



Peaks of  $\Upsilon(5S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(6S)$   
and new state  $\Upsilon(10753)$ ;  
non-resonant contribution is small.





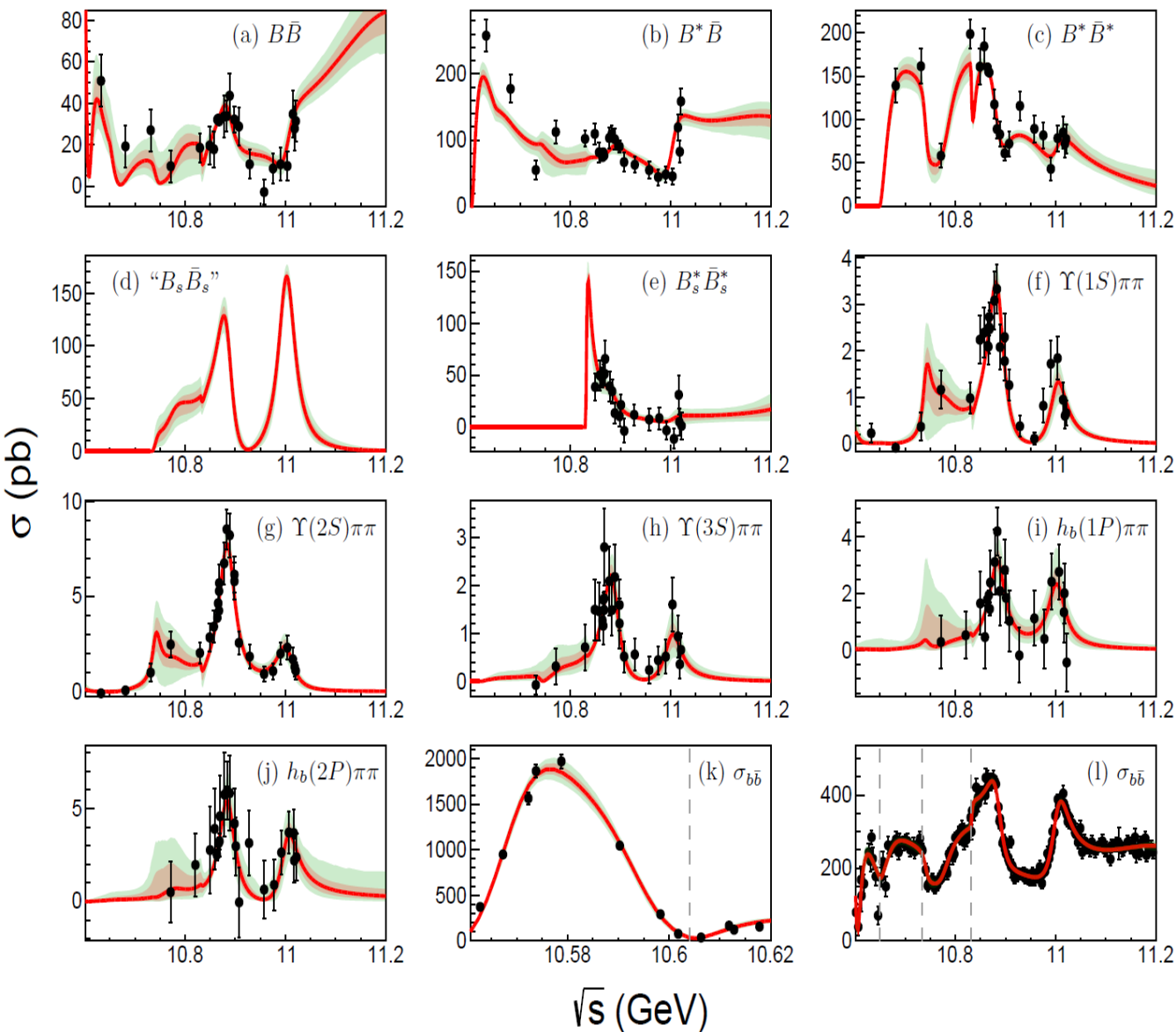
Measured channels:  $B^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}$ ,  $B_s^{(*)}\bar{B}_s^{(*)}$ ,  $\Upsilon(nS) \pi^+ \pi^-$ ,  $h_b(nP) \pi^+ \pi^-$ .

Major unmeasured contribution is  $B^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}\pi$  – can be found as a residual between total cross section and the sum of measured contributions.

$\Rightarrow$  Total  $b\bar{b}$  cross section is decomposed.

# Coupled-channel analysis

Hüsken, Mitchell, Swanson, PRD 106, 094013 (2022)



All available scan data.

K-matrix: scattering via  $\Upsilon(4S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(10753)$ ,  $\Upsilon(5S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(6S)$  or non-resonantly.

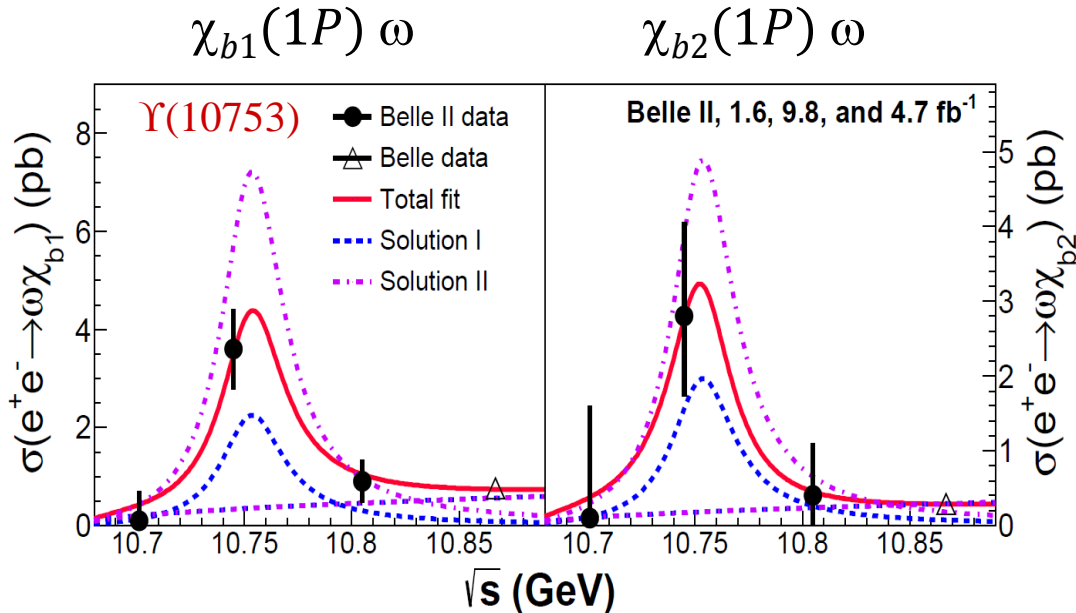
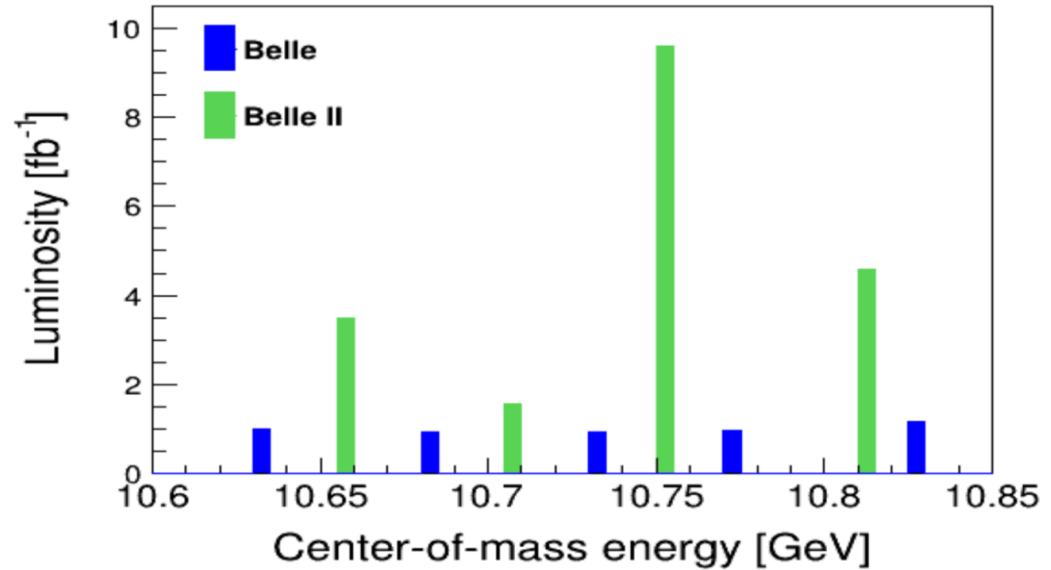
Results: pole positions, branching fraction, energy dependence of scattering amplitudes.

Accuracy above  $\Upsilon(6S)$  and near  $\Upsilon(10753)$  needs improvement.

# Belle II energy scan

Nov 2021,  $L = 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ .

Goal: study  $\Upsilon(10753)$  and  $B^* \bar{B}^*$  threshold region.



PRL 130, 091902 (2023)

$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \chi_{bJ}(1P) \omega)$   
are peaking at  $\Upsilon(10753)$

$\Upsilon(10753)$  and  $\Upsilon(5S)$  have  
different decay patterns  
 $\Rightarrow$  Different structures?

Belle II:

preliminary

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \eta_b(1S) \omega, \chi_{b0}(1P) \omega$$

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}, B\bar{B}^*, B^*\bar{B}^*$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^+\pi^-$$

preliminary

Full reconstruction:  $\Upsilon(nS) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$

$\Upsilon(10753)$  significance:

	Belle	Belle + Belle II
$\Upsilon(1S) \pi^+\pi^-$	$2.7\sigma$	$4.1\sigma$
$\Upsilon(2S) \pi^+\pi^-$	$5.4\sigma$	$7.5\sigma$

$\Upsilon(10753)$  parameters:

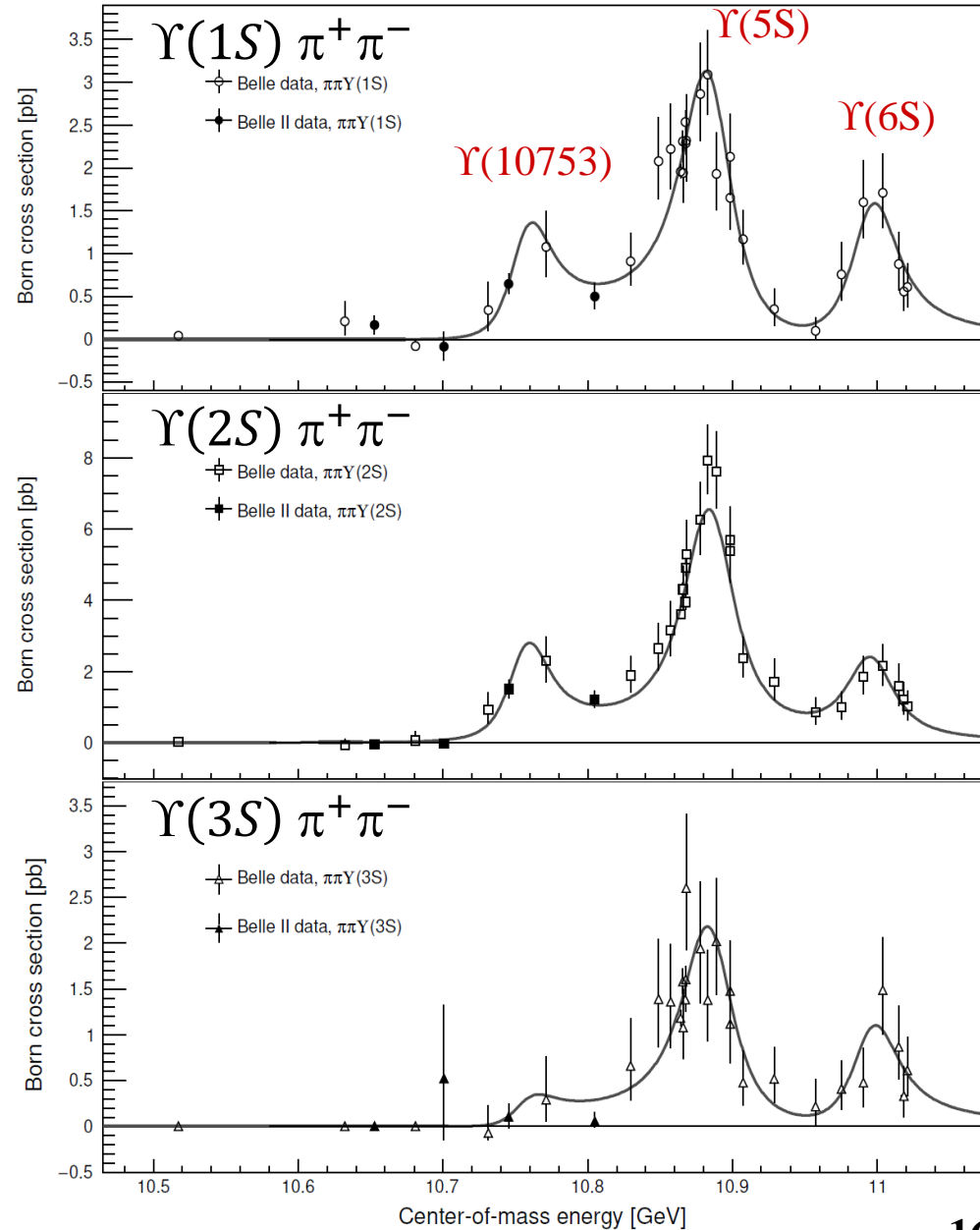
$$M = (10756.3 \pm 2.7 \pm 0.6) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = (29.7 \pm 8.5 \pm 1.1) \text{ MeV}$$

c.f. Belle

$$M = (10752.7 \pm 5.9^{+0.7}_{-1.1}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma = (35.5^{+17.6}_{-11.3} \text{ } ^{+3.9}_{-3.3}) \text{ MeV}$$

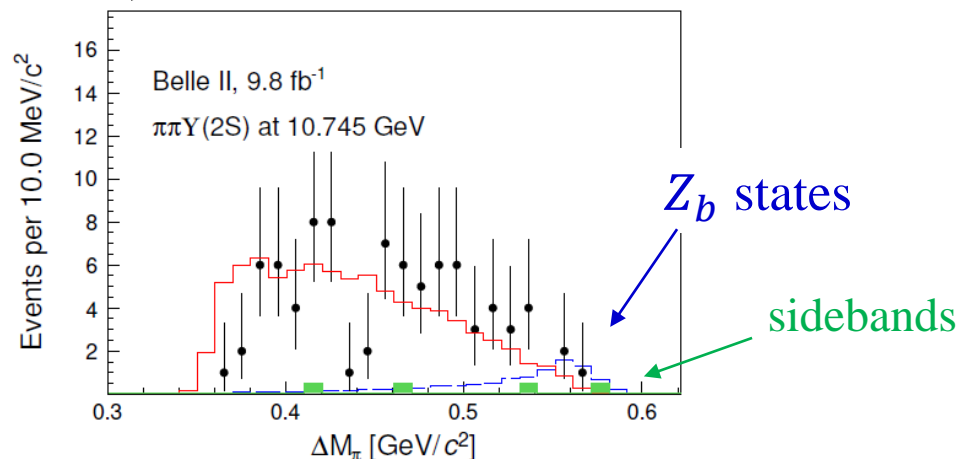
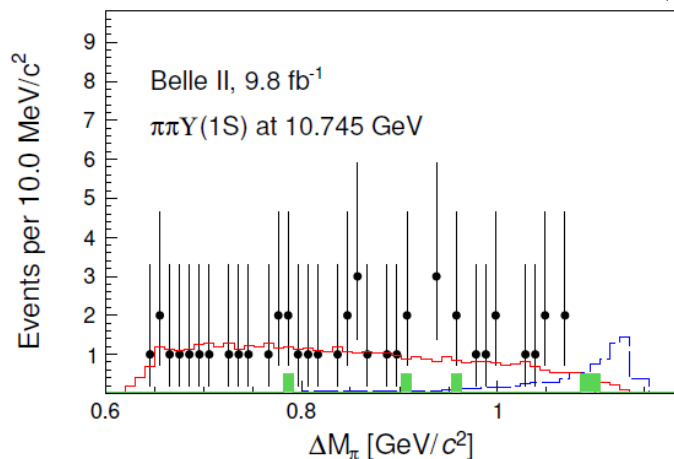




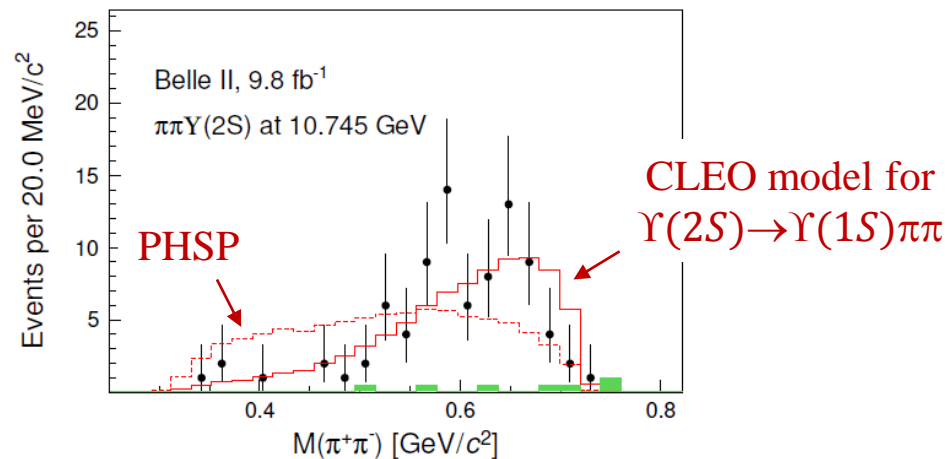
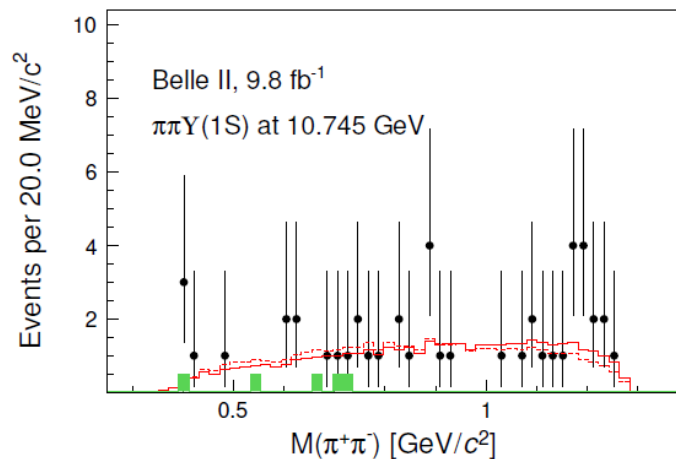
# Resonant substructure of $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^+ \pi^-$

$M(\Upsilon(nS) \pi^\pm)$

preliminary



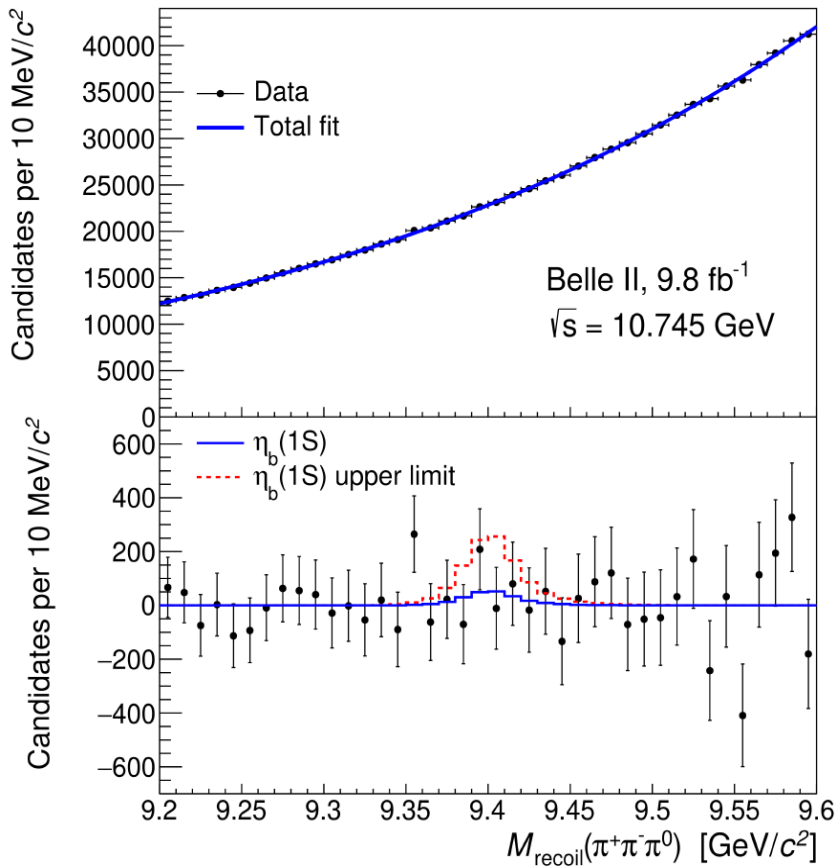
$M(\pi^+ \pi^-)$



- No  $Z_b$  states.
- Large values of  $M(\pi^+ \pi^-)$  are enhanced in  $\Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$ .

# Search for $\Upsilon(10753) \rightarrow \eta_b(1S)\omega / \chi_{b0}(1P)\omega$

preliminary



Reconstruct  $\omega$ ; use recoil mass.

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta_b(1S)\omega) < 2.5 \text{ pb} \quad 90\% \text{ CL}$$

$$\text{c.f. } \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(1,2S)\pi^+\pi^-) = (1 - 3) \text{ pb}$$

CPC 43, 123102 (2019)

Tetraquark model of  $\Upsilon(10753)$  predicts that  $\eta_b(1S)\omega$  is enhanced. Data: no support.

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \chi_{b0}(1P)\omega) < 7.8 \text{ pb}$$

$$\text{c.f. } \sigma(\chi_{b1}(1P)\omega / \chi_{b2}(1P)\omega) = (3.6 / 2.8) \text{ pb}$$

Decay of  $\Upsilon(4230)$  to  $\chi_{c0}\omega$  is enhanced w.r.t.  $\chi_{c1}\omega / \chi_{c2}\omega$ . No similar effect for  $\Upsilon(10753)$ .

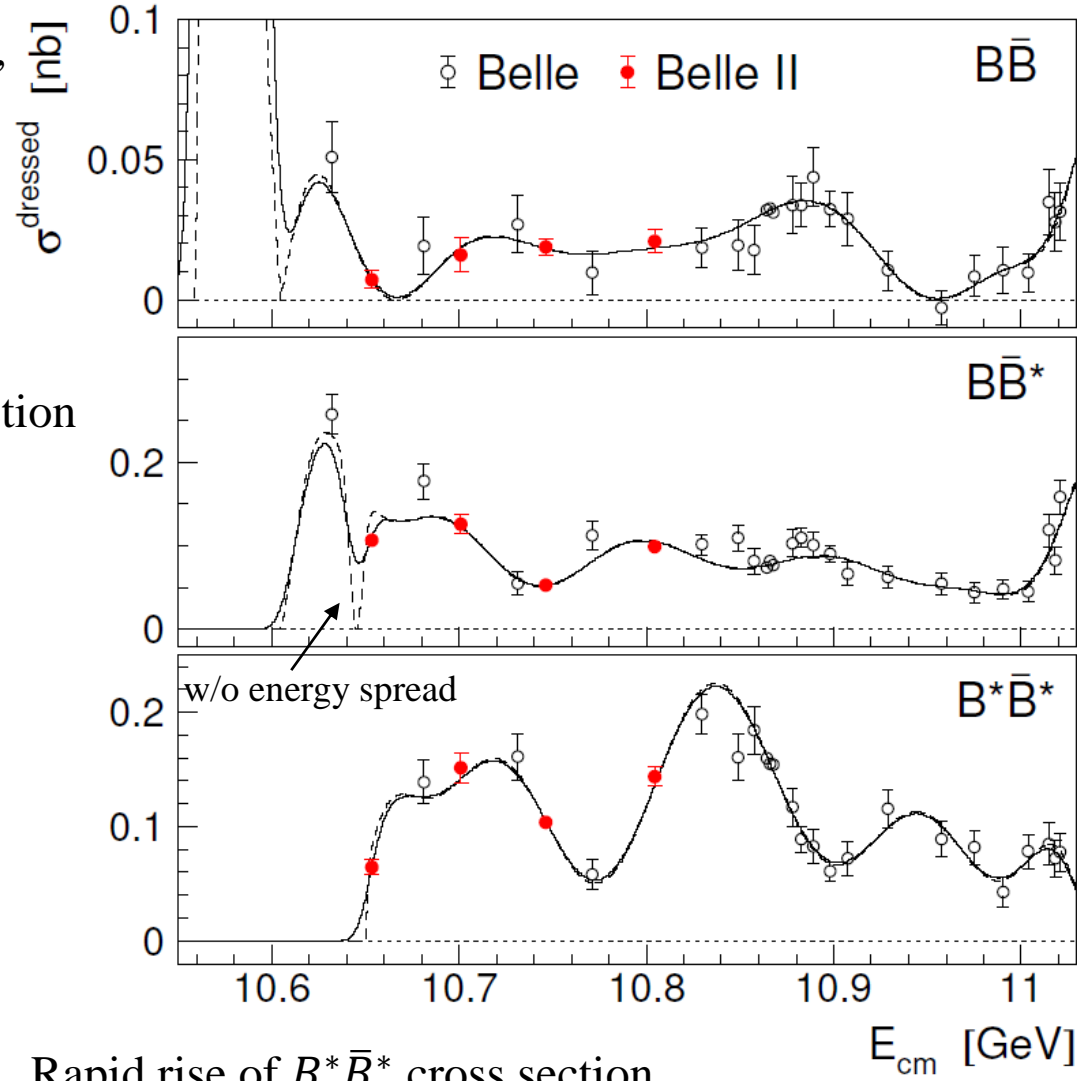
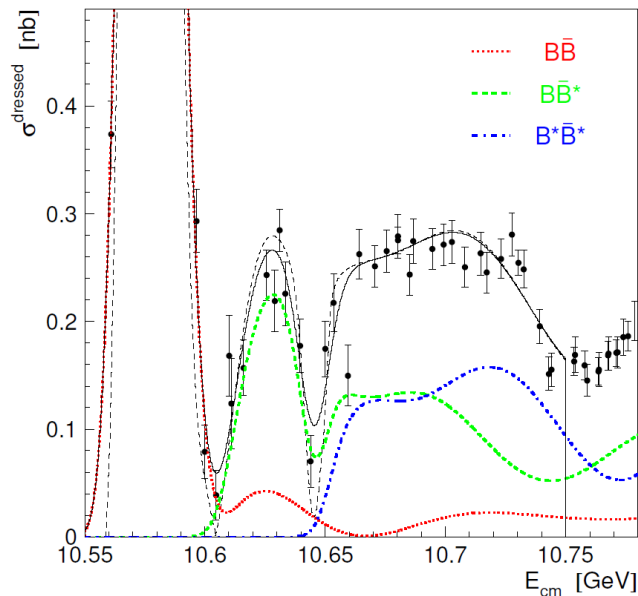
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}, B\bar{B}^*, B^*\bar{B}^*$$

preliminary

Reconstruct one B in  $\sim 1000$  final states, use its momentum to separate channels.

Belle II data match and significantly supplement the Belle data.

Fit: polynomials; include total cross section to impose zeroth at  $B^{(*)}\bar{B}^*$  thresholds.



Rapid rise of  $B^*\bar{B}^*$  cross section near threshold. Molecular state?

# Molecule near $B^* \bar{B}^*$ threshold

preliminary

$B^* \bar{B}^*$  are in P-wave  $\Rightarrow$  PHSP  $\propto p_{B^*}^3$   
 $\propto (E - E_{thr})^{3/2}$   
 derivative vanish

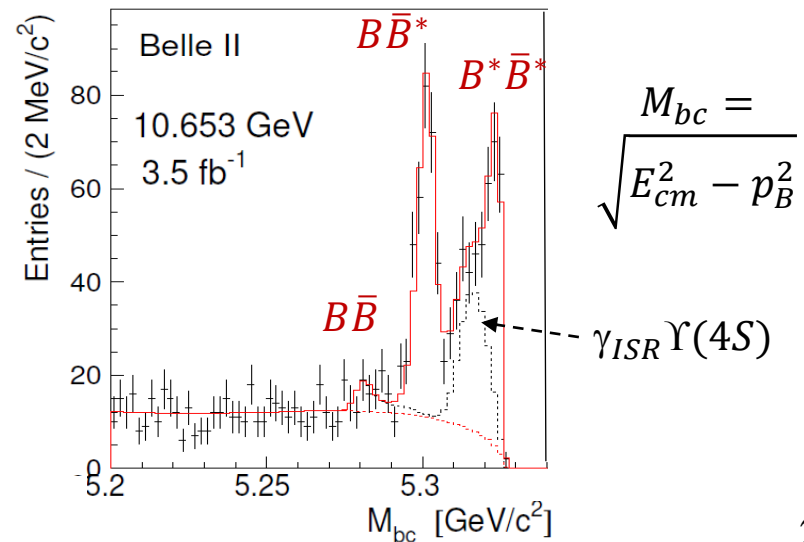
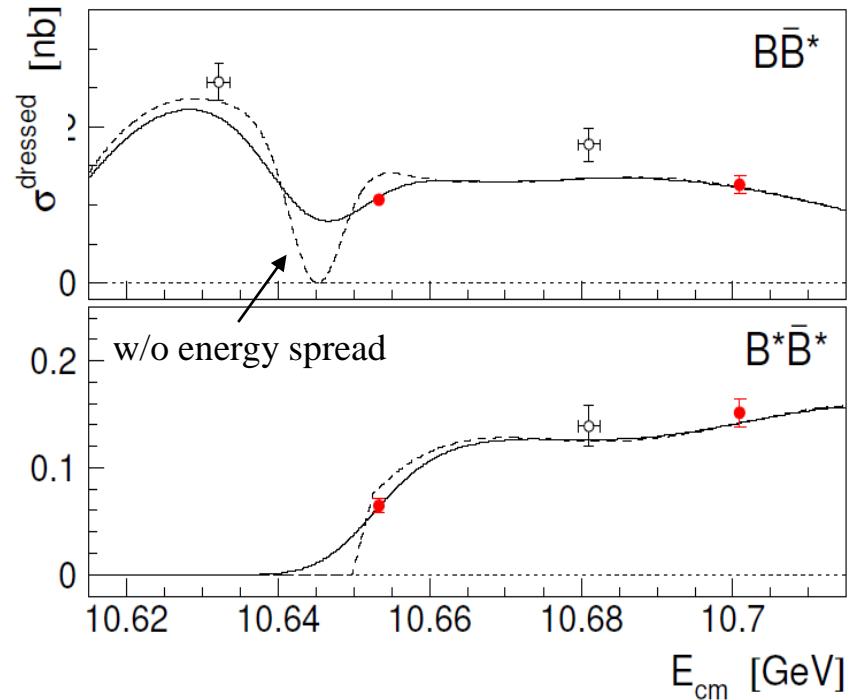
Similar phenomenon near  $D^* \bar{D}^*$  threshold.  
 $\Leftarrow D^* \bar{D}^*$  molecular state

Dubynskiy, Voloshin, MPLA 21, 2779 (2006)

$B^* \bar{B}^*$  molecule can explain dip in  $\sigma(B\bar{B}^*)$   
 – destructive interference.  
 Transitions to bottomonium are expected.

Analysis of preliminary results of this work  
 confirms existence of a  $B^* \bar{B}^*$  molecule

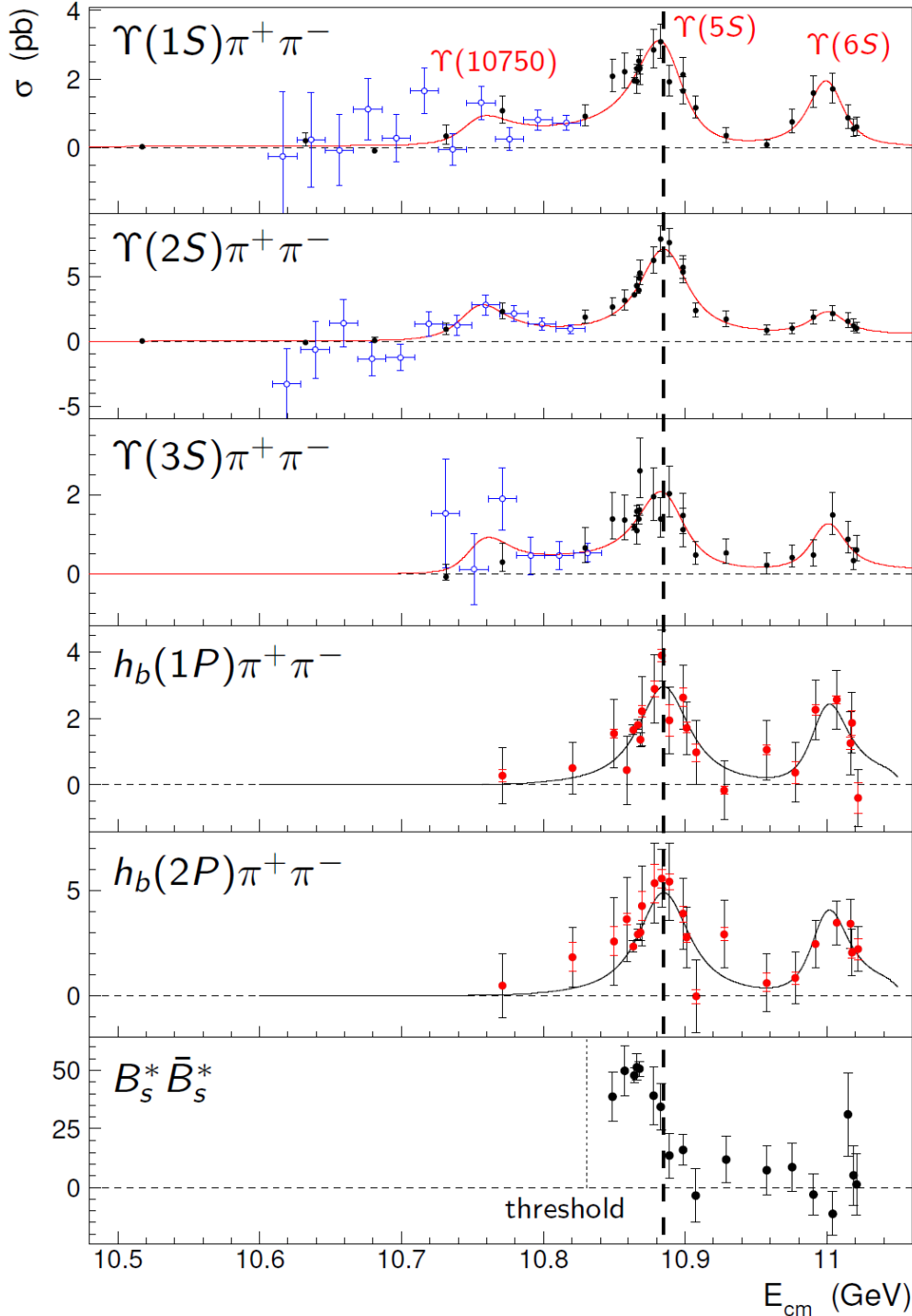
Salnikov, Bondar, Milstein, NPA 1041, 122764 (2023)



JHEP 08, 131 (2023)

Belle:

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow B_s \bar{B}_s X$$



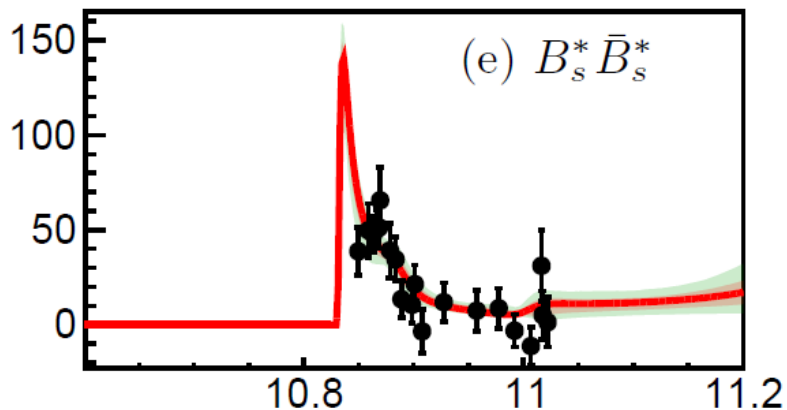
JHEP 10, 220 (2019)  
 PRL 117, 142001 (2016)  
 arXiv:1609.08749

$\Upsilon(5S)$  peak in  $B_s^*\bar{B}_s^*$  channel  
 is shifted by 20 MeV  
 w.r.t. bottomonium channels.

Two states near  $\Upsilon(5S)$  ?

Hüsken, Mitchell, Swanson, PRD 106, 094013 (2022)

Coupled-channel analysis:



$\Rightarrow$  Improve accuracy in  $B_s^*\bar{B}_s^*$

# $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B_s \bar{B}_s X)$ via inclusive method

JHEP 08, 131 (2023)

Measure

$(60.2 \pm 6.2)\%$

$(11.3 \pm 0.6)\%$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b} \rightarrow D_s X) = \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B_s \bar{B}_s X) 2 Br(B_s \rightarrow D_s X) + \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B \bar{B} X) 2 Br(B \rightarrow D_s X)$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b} \rightarrow D^0 X) = \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B_s \bar{B}_s X) 2 Br(B_s \rightarrow D^0 X) + \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow B \bar{B} X) 2 Br(B \rightarrow D^0 X)$$

??

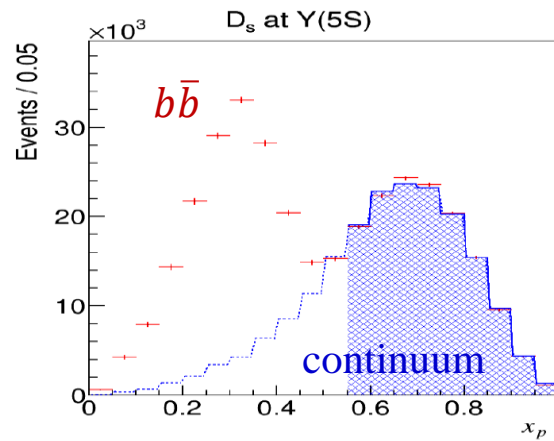
$(66.7 \pm 1.8)\%$

Using  $\Upsilon(5S)$  data, we measure 
$$\frac{Br(B_s \rightarrow D^0 X)}{Br(B_s \rightarrow D_s X)} = 0.415 \pm 0.094$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b} \rightarrow D_s X) \Rightarrow$$

$$x_p = \frac{p(D)}{p_{max}(D)}$$

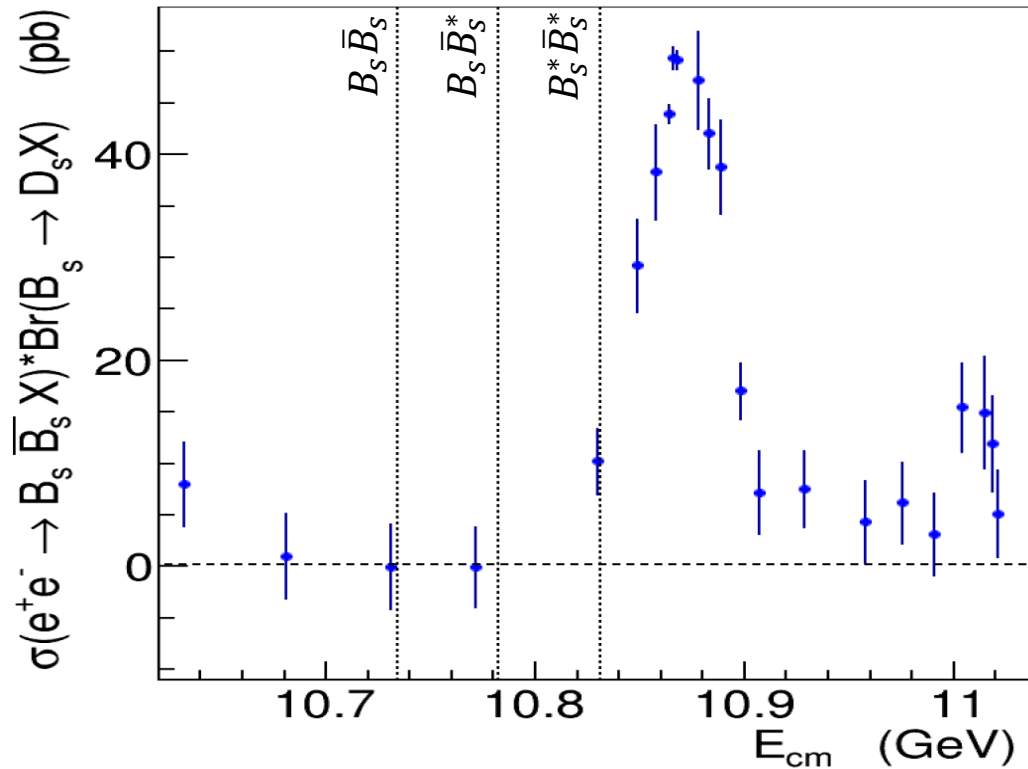
Subtract continuum



Resolve the system w.r.t.  $\sigma(B_s \bar{B}_s X)$

# $e^+e^- \rightarrow B_s \bar{B}_s X$

JHEP 08, 131 (2023)



- Clear peak of  $\Upsilon(5S)$ .
- hint of  $\Upsilon(6S)$ ,
- non-resonant: small.

$\sigma(B_s \bar{B}_s X) = \sigma(B_s^{(*)} \bar{B}_s^{(*)})$  – up to the  $B_s \bar{B}_s \pi^0 \pi^0$  threshold at 11.004 GeV  
 – most of the studied energy range.



# Conclusions

Belle II performed energy scan from the  $B^*\bar{B}^*$  threshold to the onset of  $\Upsilon(5S)$ .

*PRL 130, 091902 (2023)  
preliminary*

Studied channels:  $\chi_{bJ}(1P)\omega$ ,  $\Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $\eta_b(1S)\omega$ ,  $B\bar{B}$ ,  $B\bar{B}^*$ ,  $B^*\bar{B}^*$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Confirmation of  $\Upsilon(10753)$ , observation of its new decay channel.

Hint of a P-wave molecule at the  $B^*\bar{B}^*$  threshold?

*JHEP 08, 131 (2023)*

Belle:  $\sigma(B_s^{(*)}\bar{B}_s^{(*)})$  peaks at  $\Upsilon(5S)$ , possibly at  $\Upsilon(6S)$ , no non-resonant contribution.

Ongoing analyses:  $\eta_b(1S)\phi$ ,  $\Upsilon(nS)\eta$ ,  $\Upsilon(1S)K^+K^-$ ,  $h_b(1P)\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $h_b(1P)\eta$ ,  $\Upsilon_J(1D)\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $\Upsilon_J(1D)\eta$ .

Belle II plans to collect significant part of data outside of the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  peak.