Studies of hadron spectroscopy at Belle and Belle II

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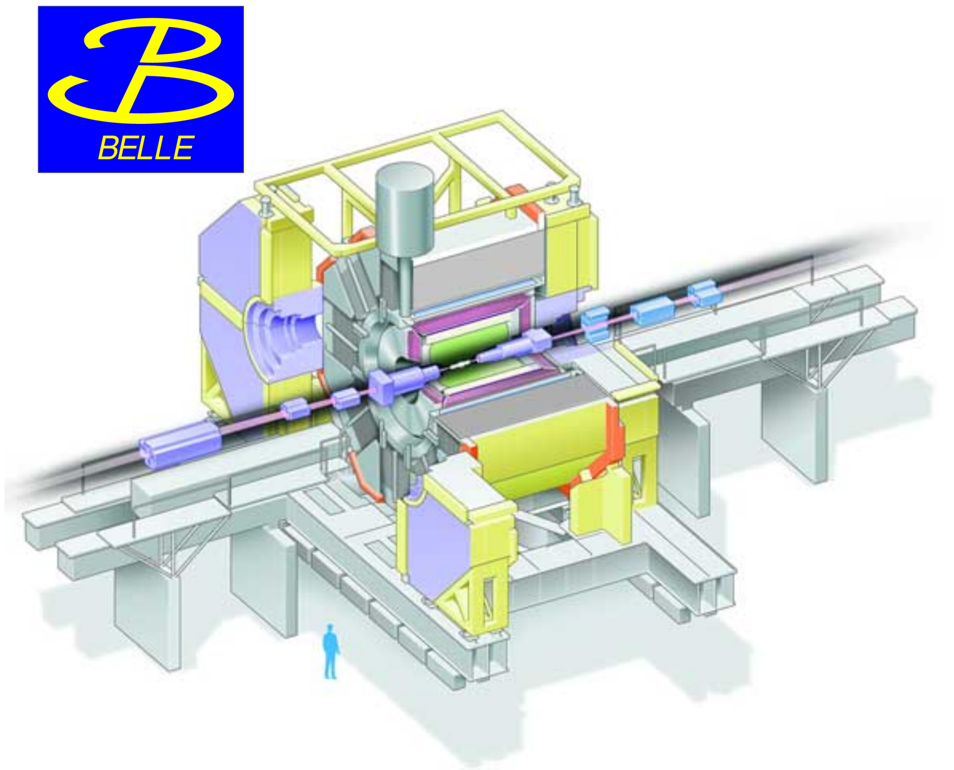
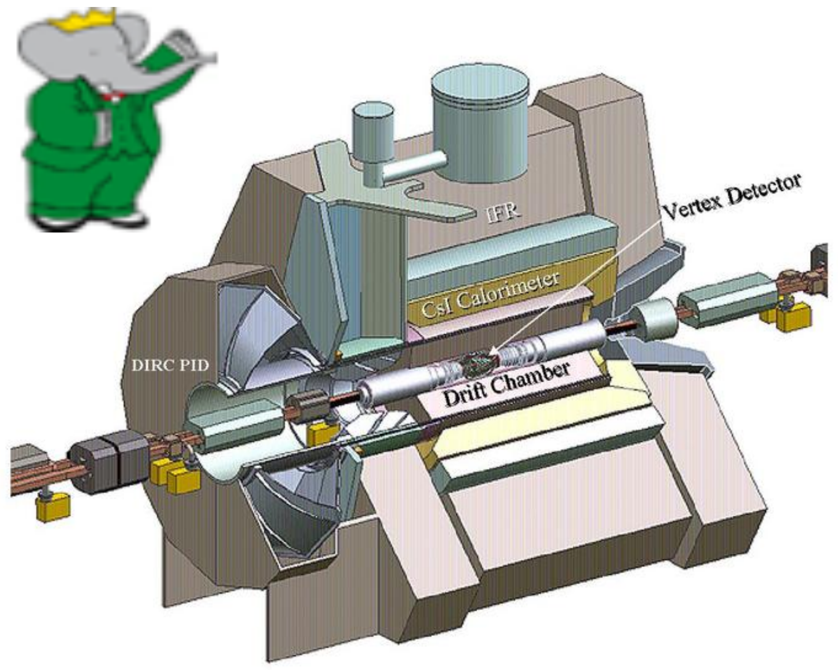
The University of Mississippi
XV International Conference on Beauty, Charm, Hyperons in Hadronic Interactions - June 6, 2024

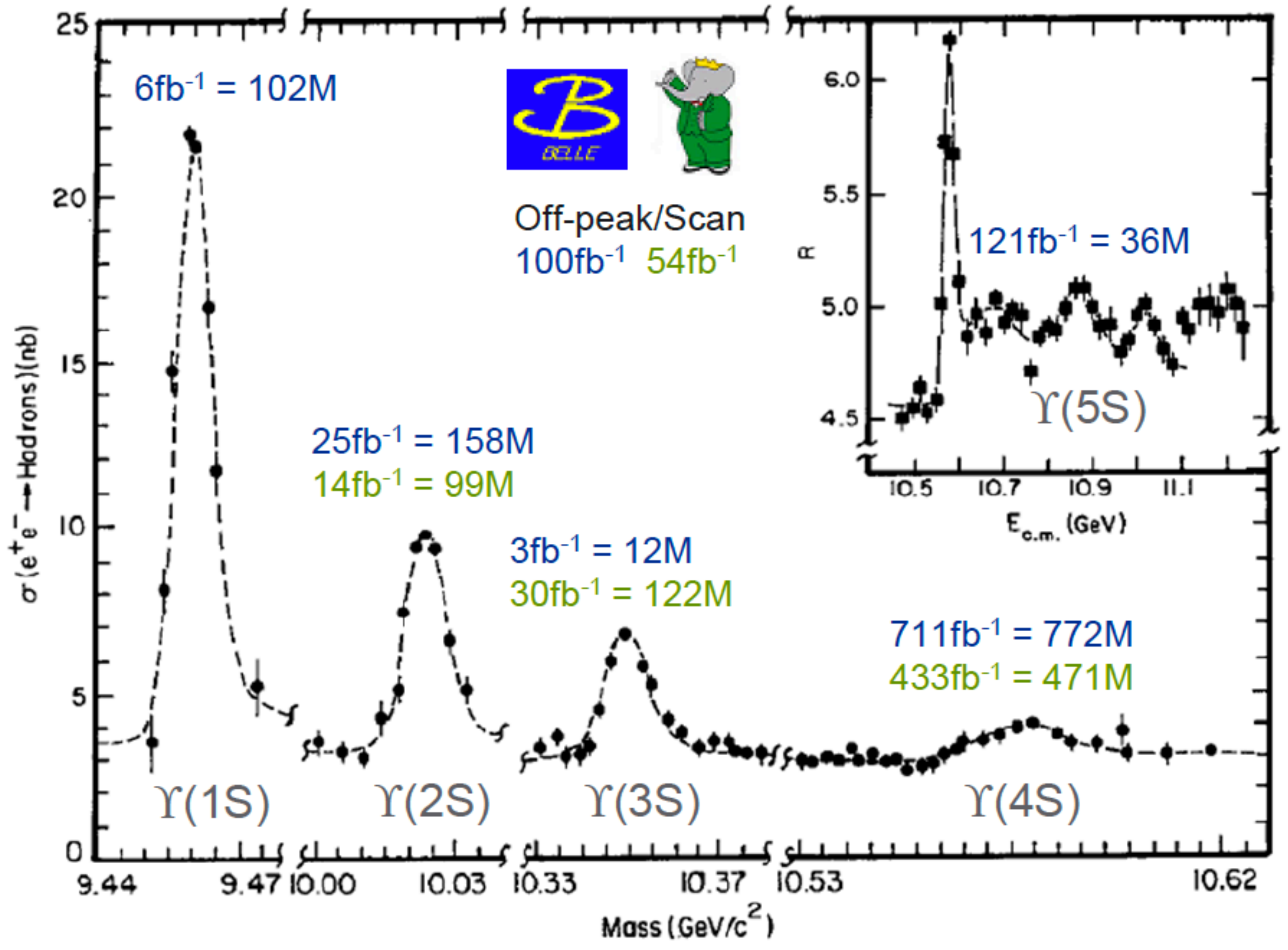
B factories

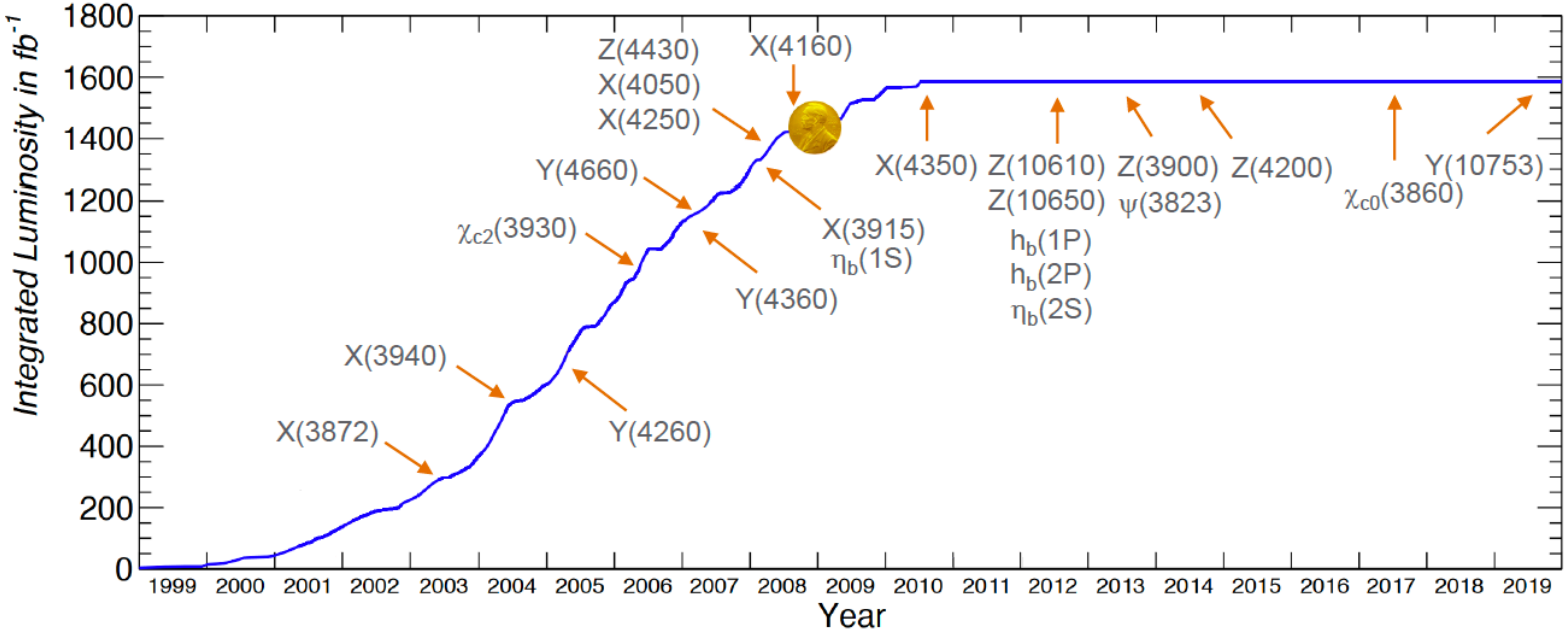




- Belle/KEKB (KEK) and BaBar/PEP-II (SLAC)
  - Very successful physics programs with a total recorded sample over 1.5 ab^{-1} $(1.25 \times 10^9$ B$\bar{\text{B}}$ pairs)
  - Flavor physics (CKM/UT, CPV), NP in rare processes, new particle discoveries

More details in “The Physics of the B Factories”, EPJC 74, 3026 (2014)

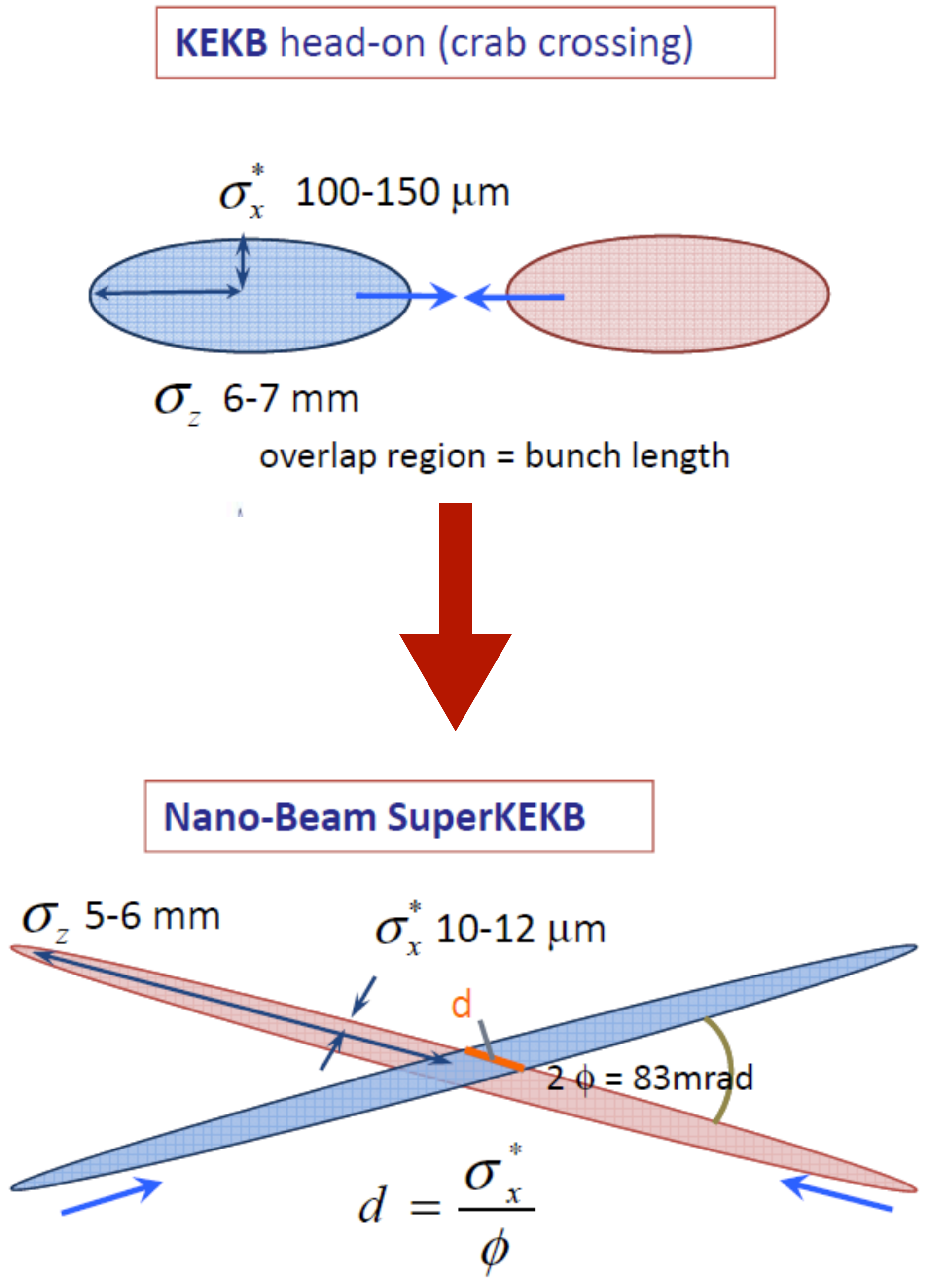


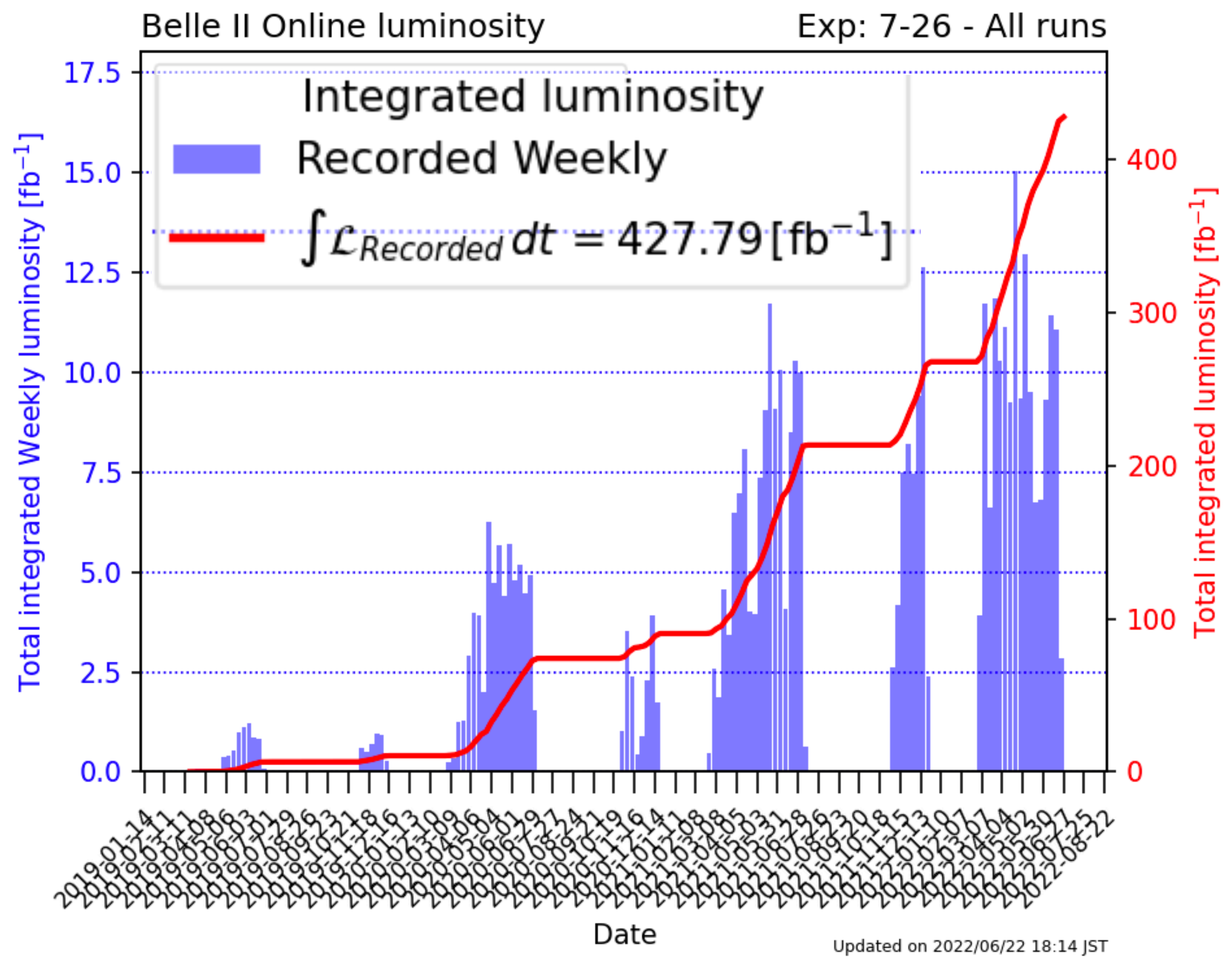


Even >10 years after data taking, still producing new results in hadron spectroscopy

>350 papers published since Belle shutdown!

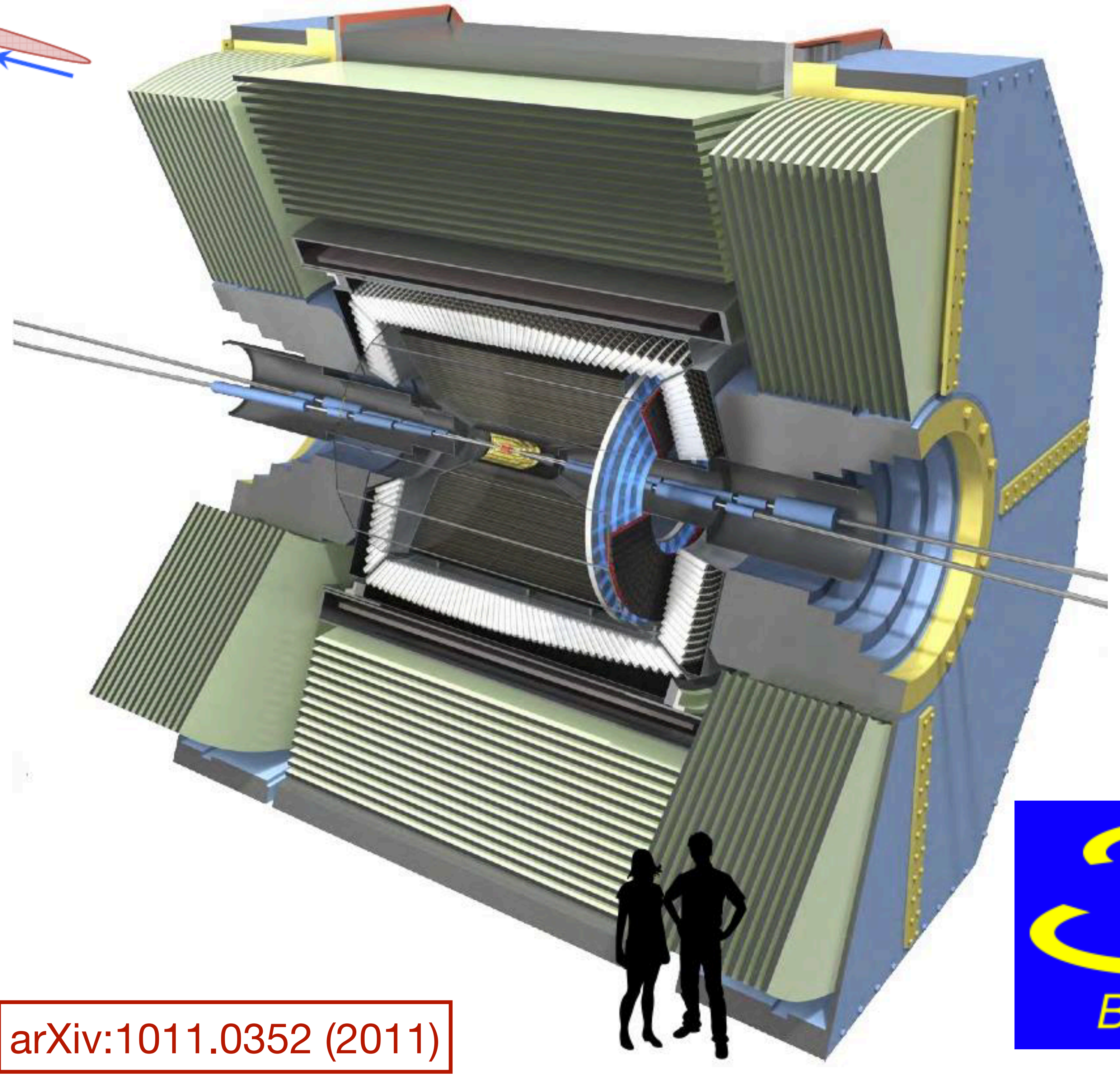
Belle II capabilities





- Belle II is the next generation B-factory
  - Upgraded detector and accelerator
  - ~1000 members (~100 US @ 18 institutions)
  - ~15-year program ongoing since 2019

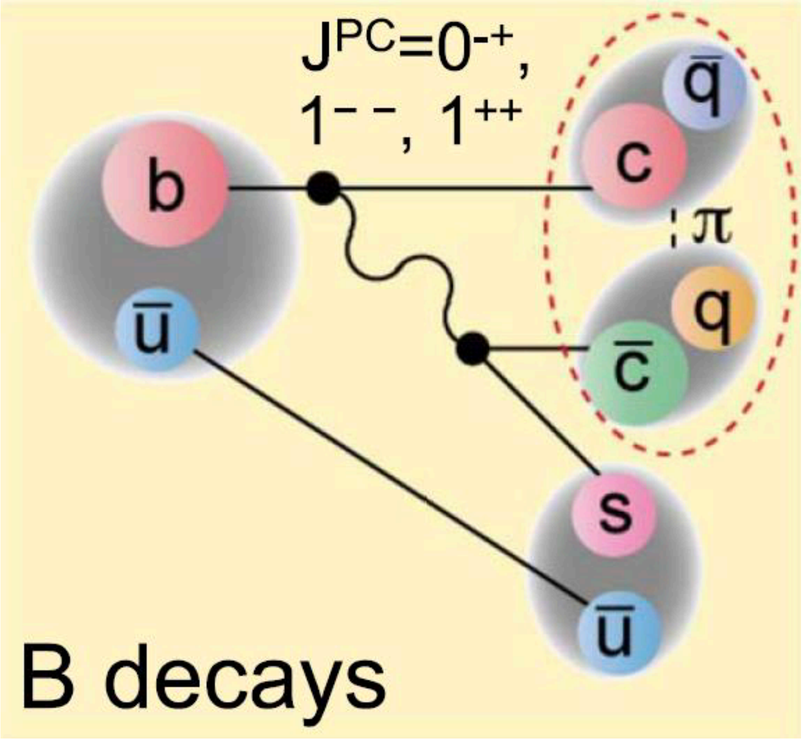
- Advantages for spectroscopy physics program
  - World record instantaneous luminosity (aiming for 50x Belle integrated luminosity)
  - High resolution, hermetic detector, good PID capability
  - Efficient reconstruction of neutrals (π^0, η, …)
  - Reconstruct single resonance to explore recoiling system (e.g. $e^+e^- \to J/\psi\ X$)
  - Using tagged events (i.e. with a fully reconstructed partner B) to measure absolute branching fractions
  - Variety of production mechanisms accessible

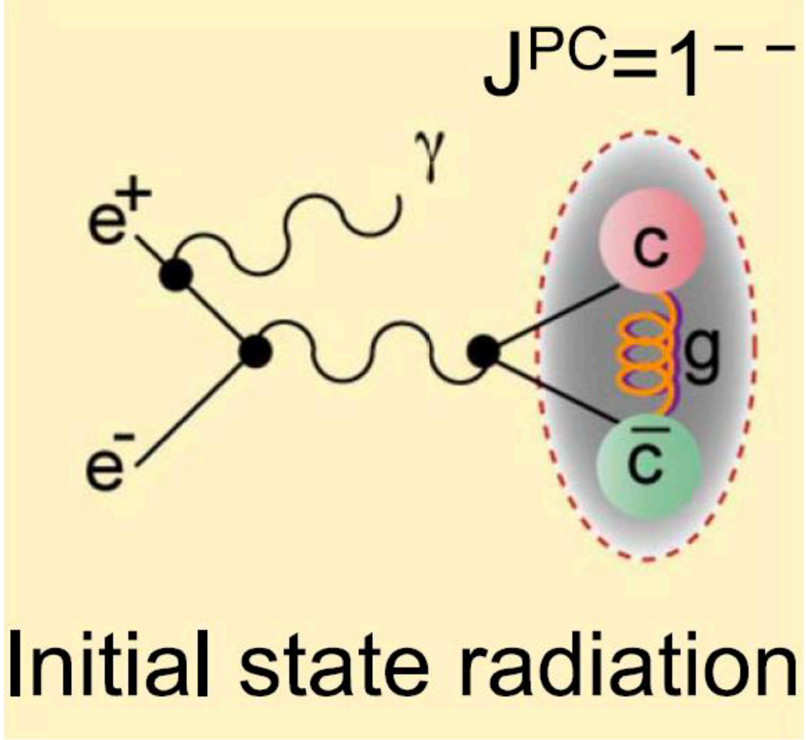


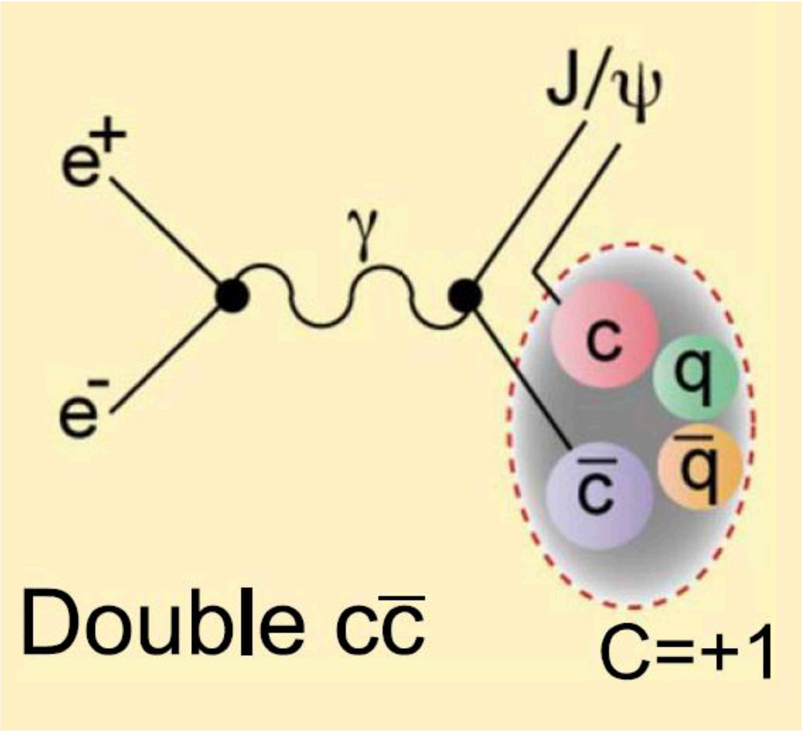
arXiv:1011.0352 (2011)

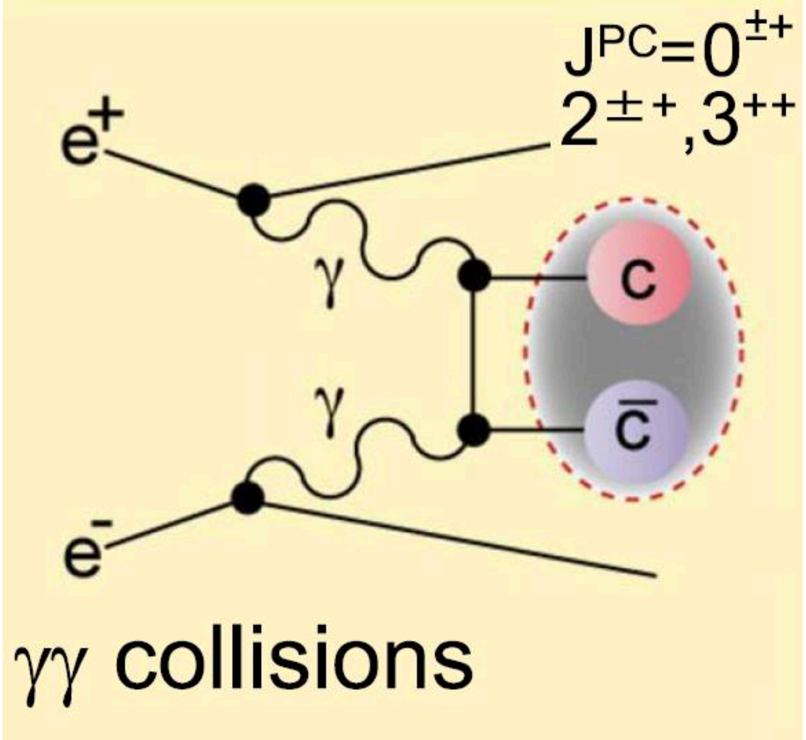
B-factory Datasets

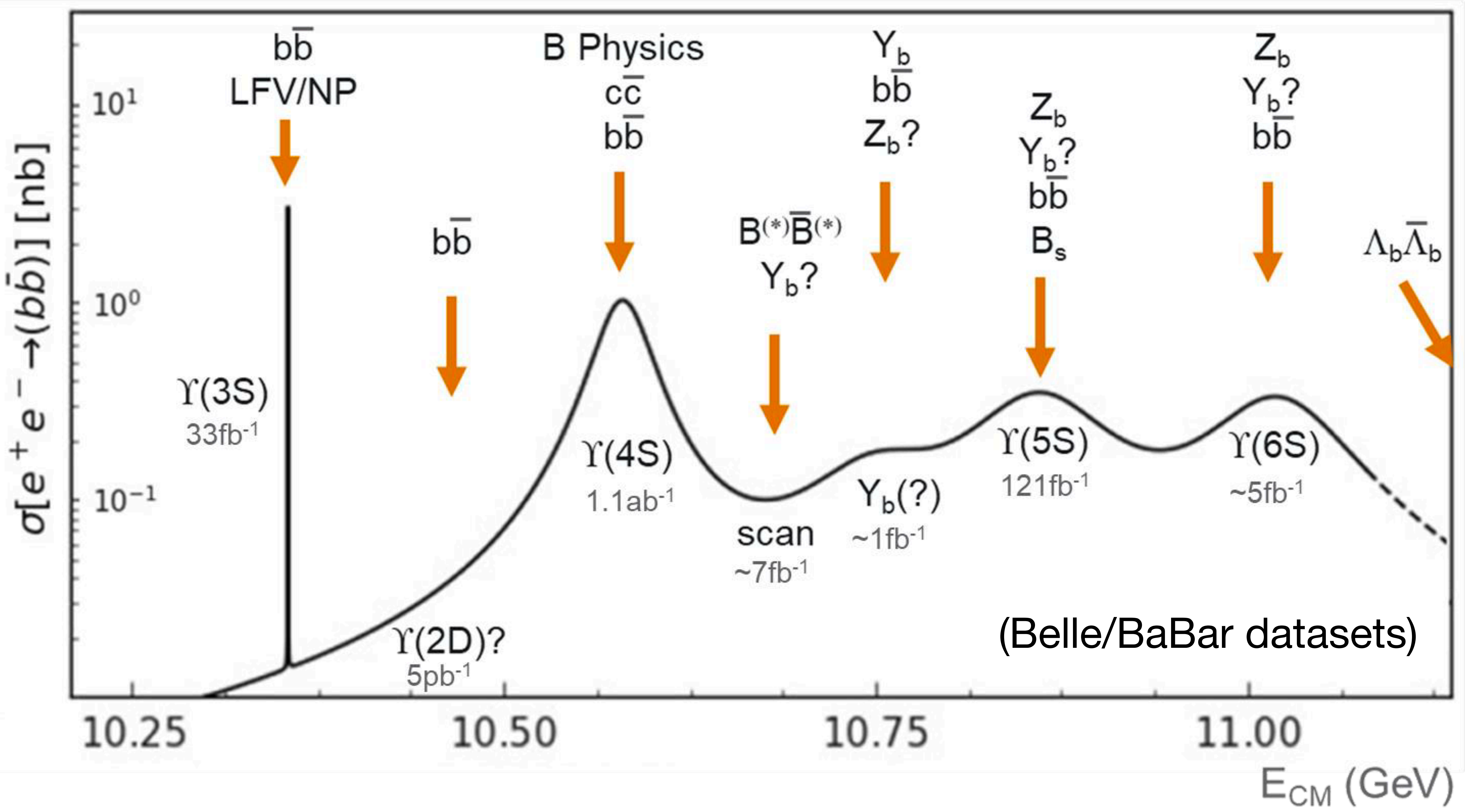
- Belle II: next generation B-factory building upon success of Belle
- Wide-ranging physics program including study of new XYZ states
- Many opportunities in unique production and decay modes







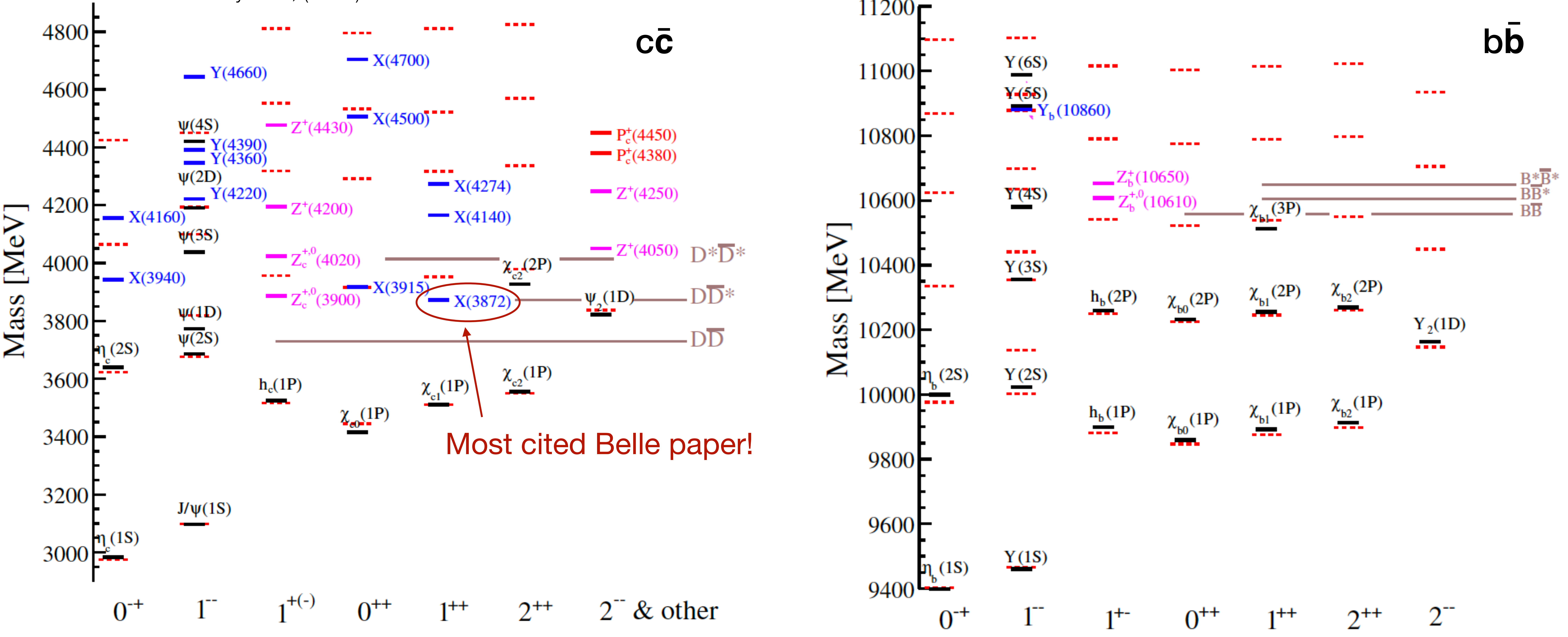




Quarkonium-like states, the XYZ zoo

red - expected states
black - charmonium states
blue/magenta - exotic candidates

Rev. Mod. Phys. 90, (2018) 015003



- Experimental clues for “exotic” states, especially near thresholds
- More data/studies provide better input, distinguishing characteristics for theoretical explanations

Search for the double-charmonium state with $\eta_c J/\psi$ at Belle

- Observation of enhancement in prompt double J/ψ production at the LHC
  - Interpreted as four-quark state ($cc\bar{c}\bar{c}$)
  - Potentially other nearby states (radially excited P-wave triplet?)
- Motivates search for additional states in double-charmonium

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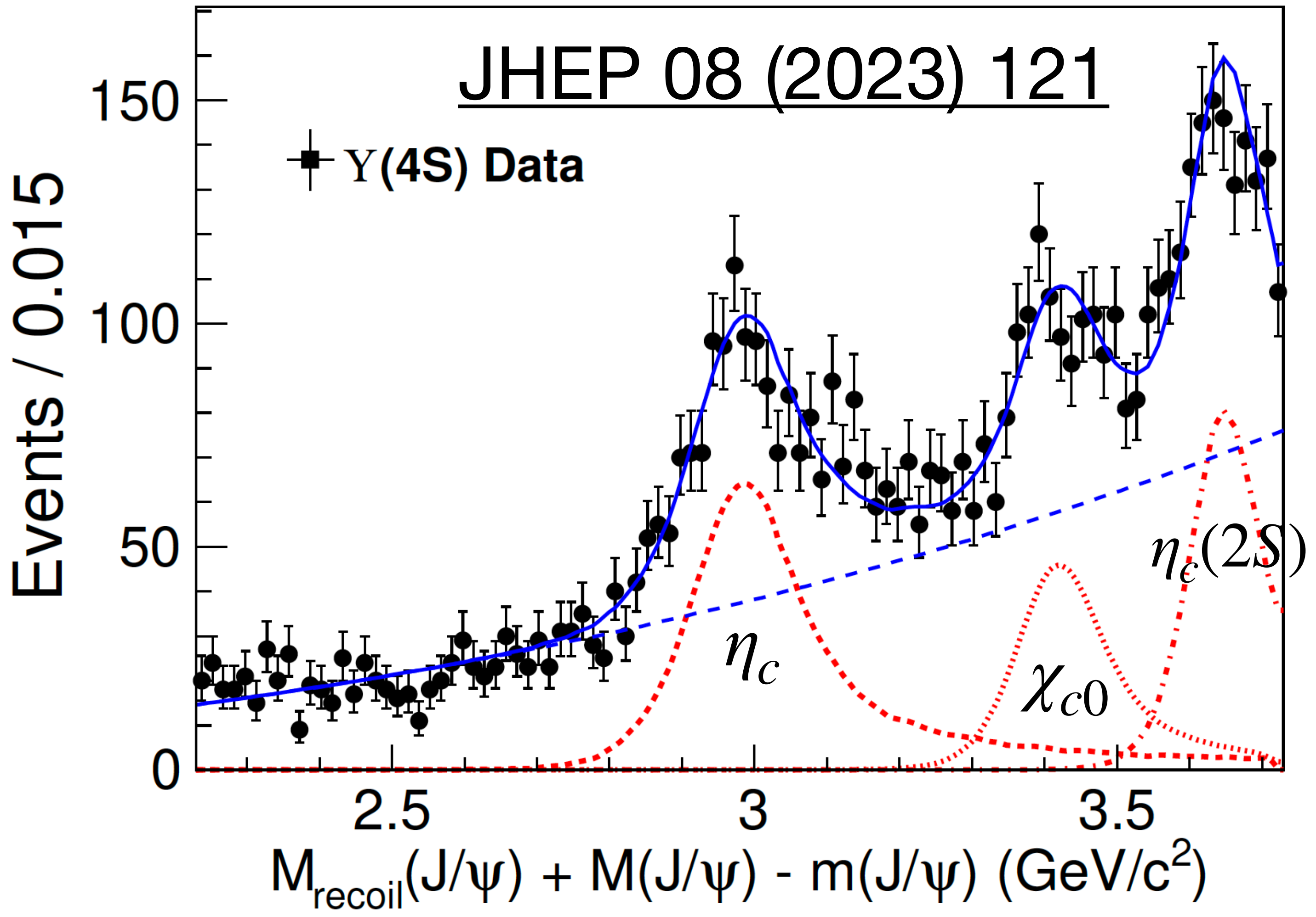
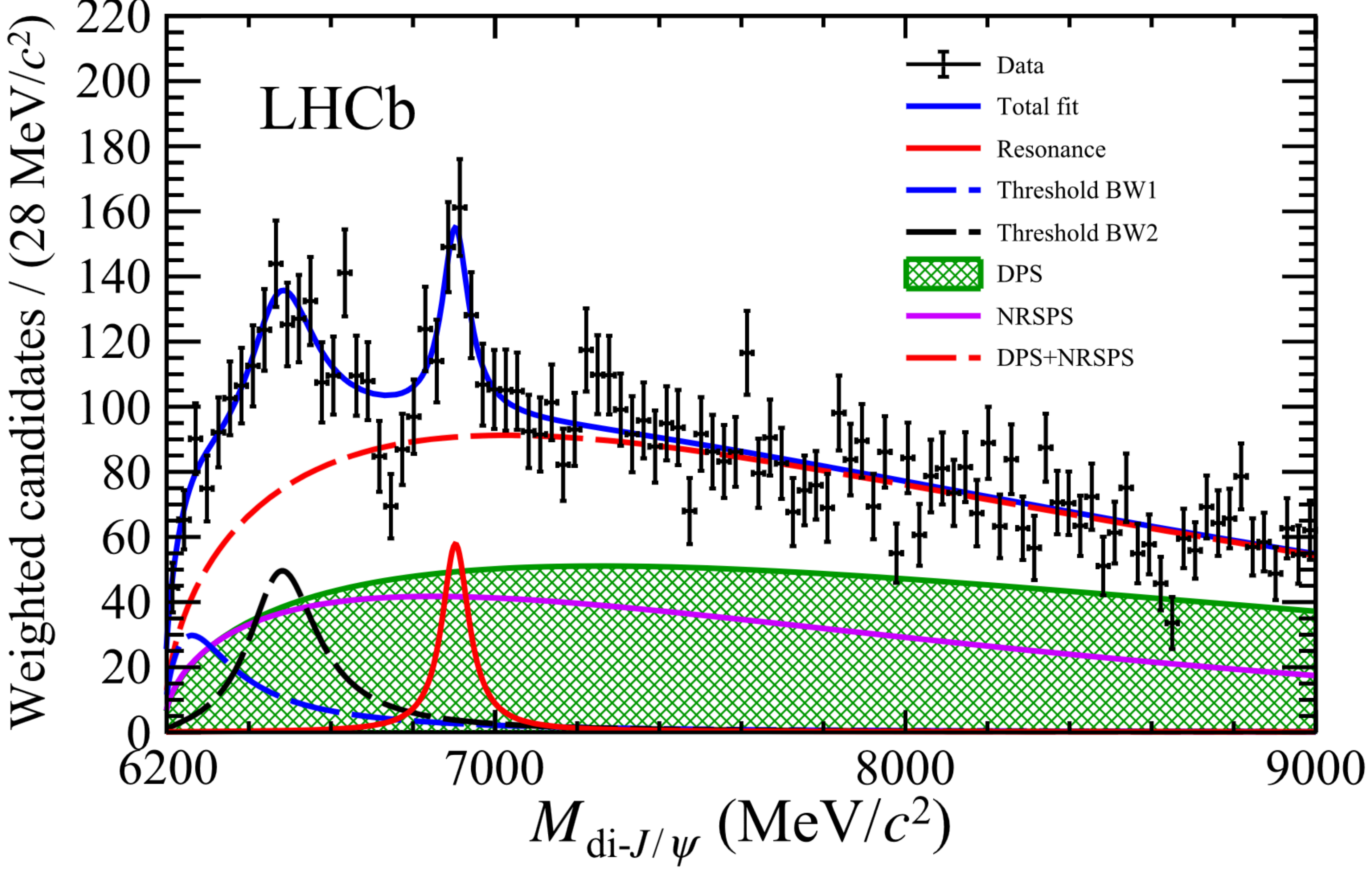


SciBull 65 (2020) 1983



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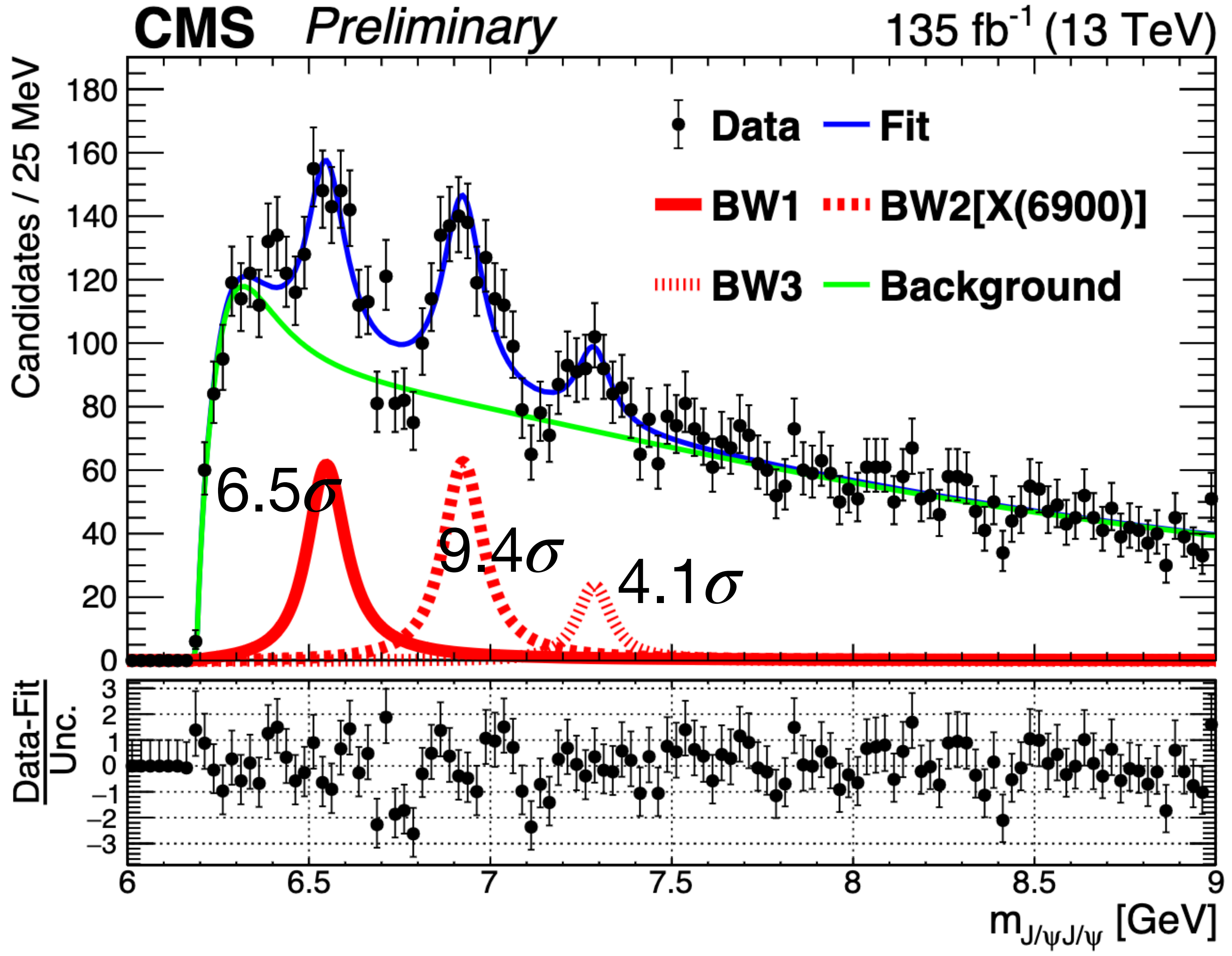
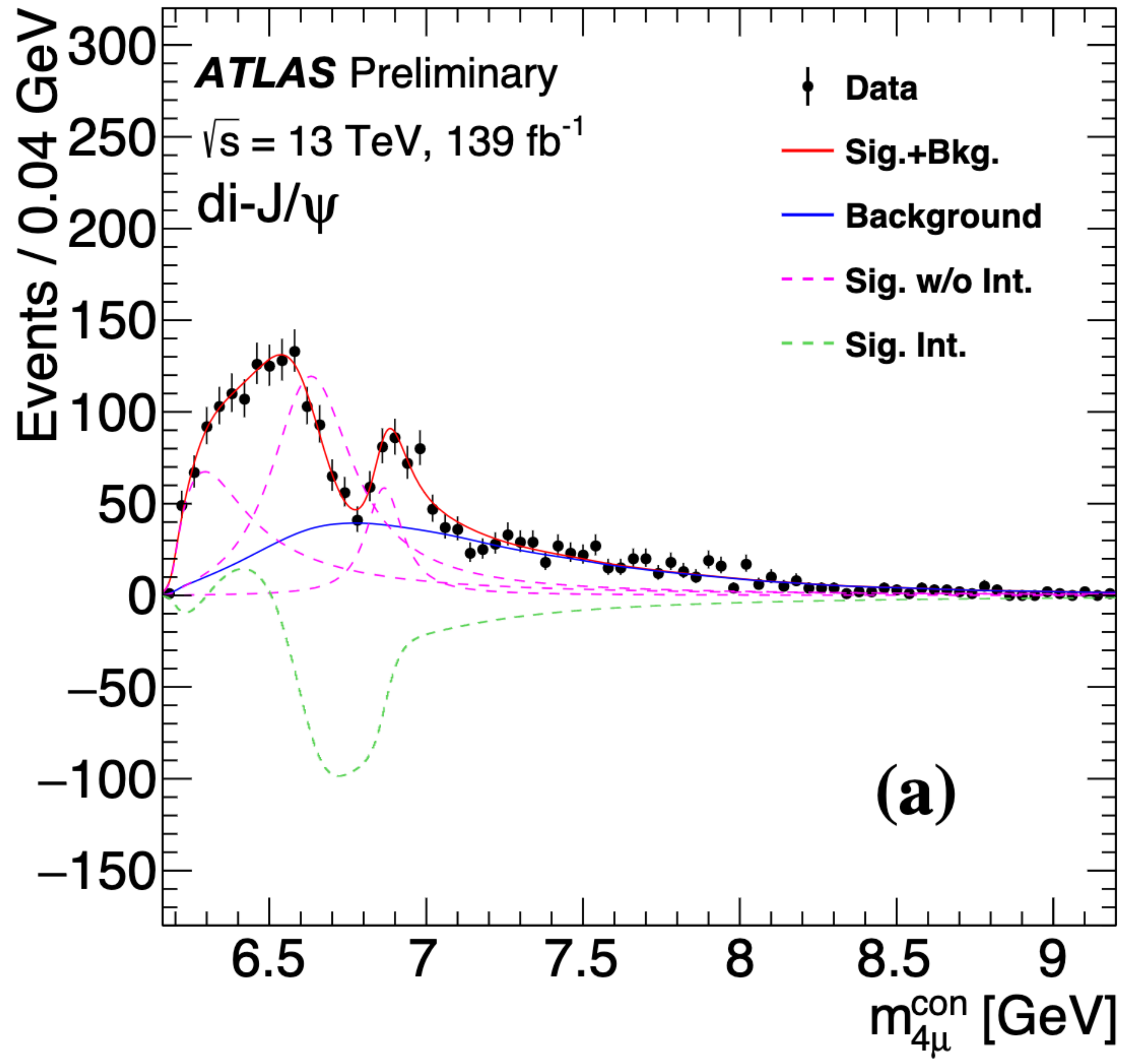


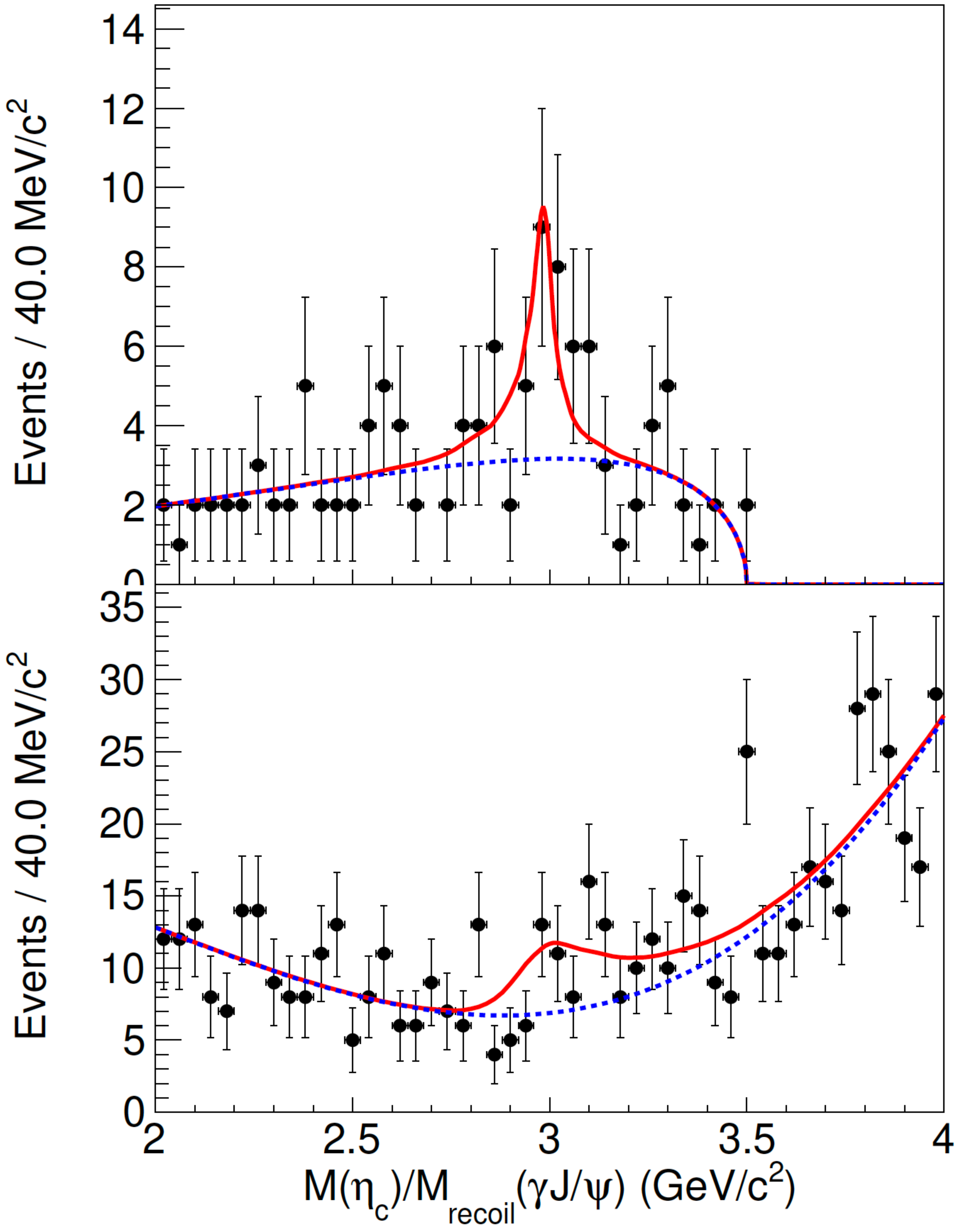
ATLAS-CONF-2022-040

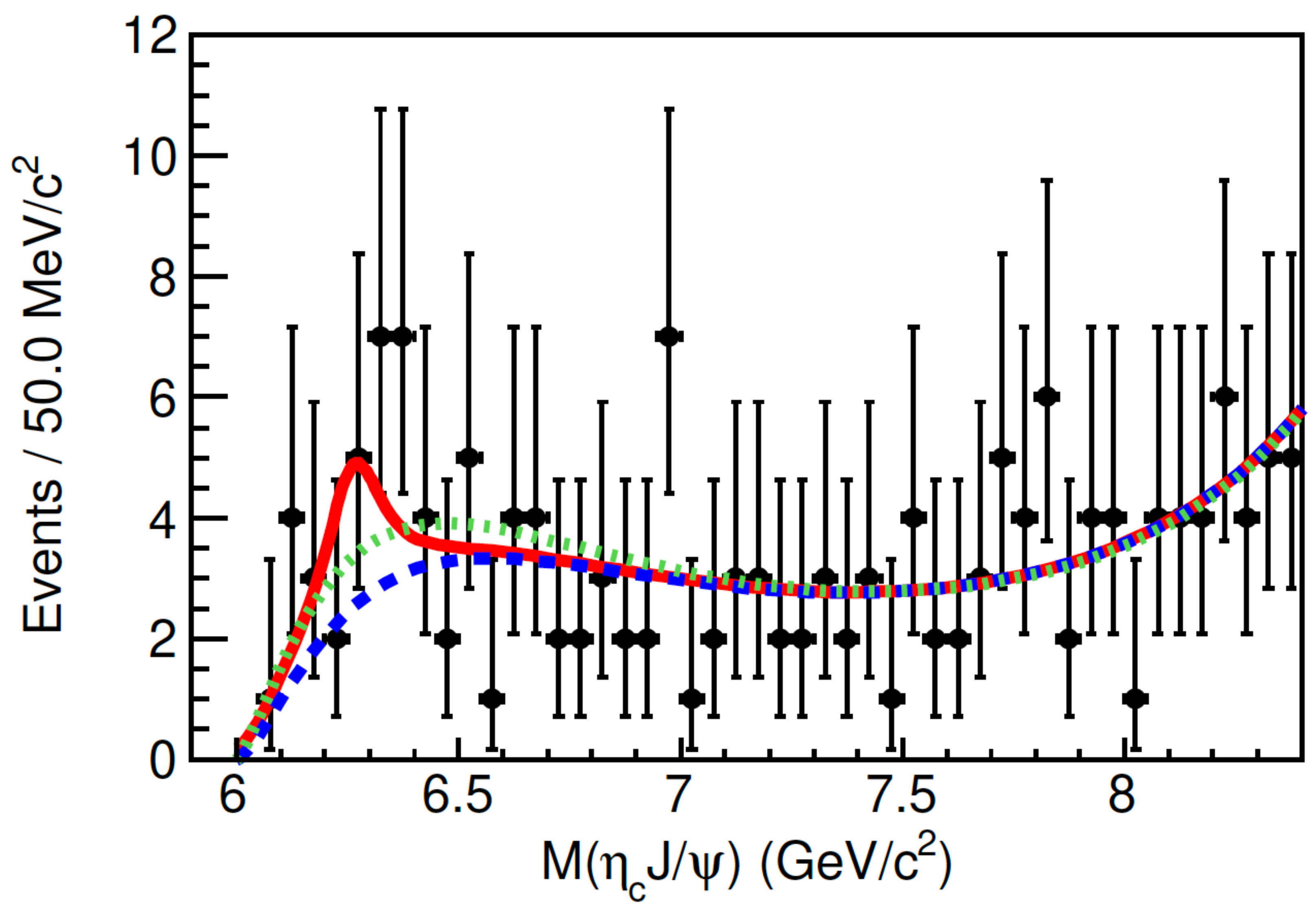


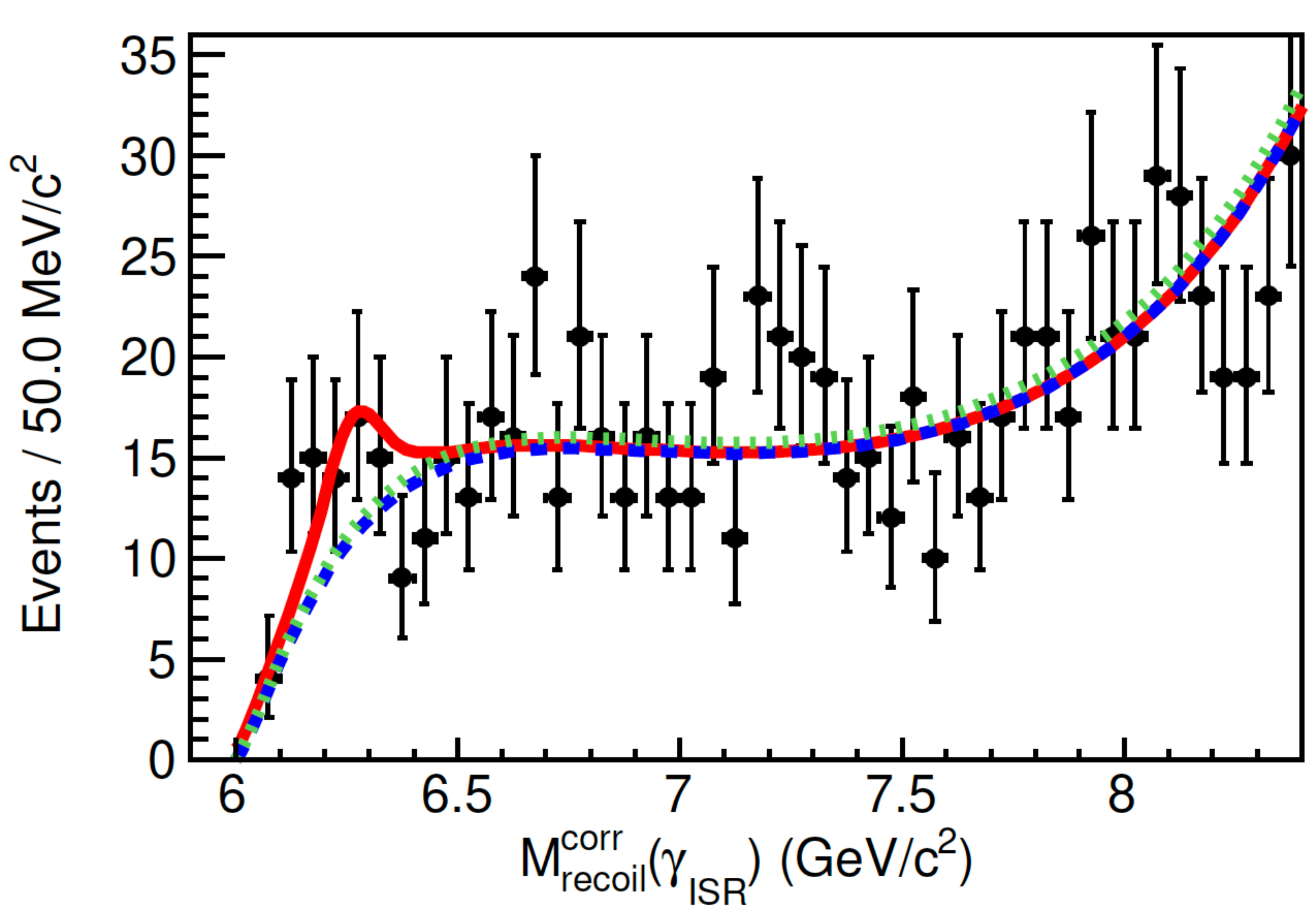
Search for the double-charmonium state with $\eta_c J/\psi$ at Belle

JHEP 08 (2023) 121

- Simultaneous fit to exclusive ($\eta_c J/\psi$) and inclusive (γ_{ISR} recoil)
  - Remove events in common to avoid double counting
  - Significance for Breit-Wigner contribution is 2.1σ
- Simultaneous fit to η_c and $\gamma_{ISR} J/\psi$ mass spectra
  - Statistical significance for double charmonium production greater than 3.3σ
- Worth revisiting with higher statistics at Belle II



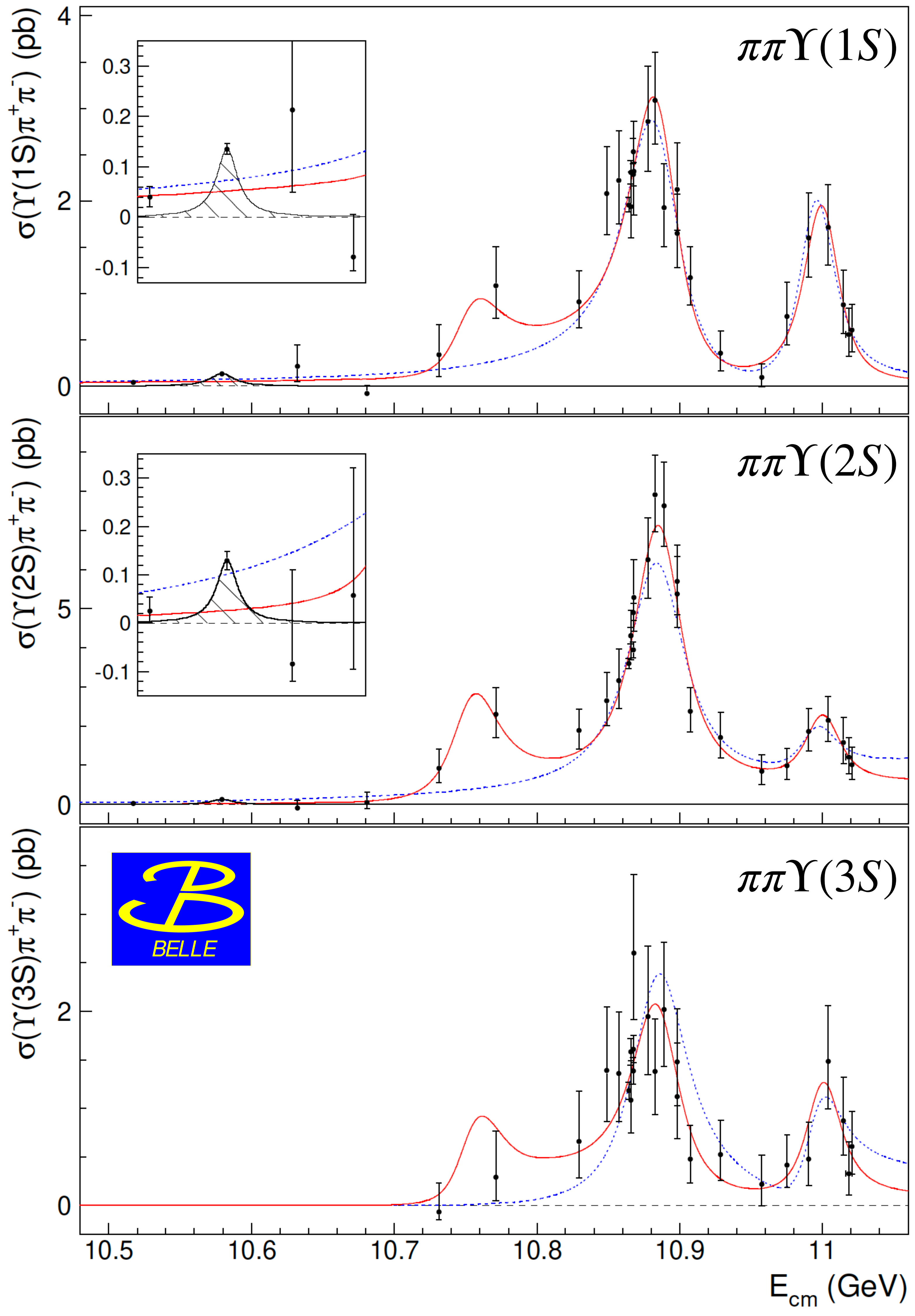




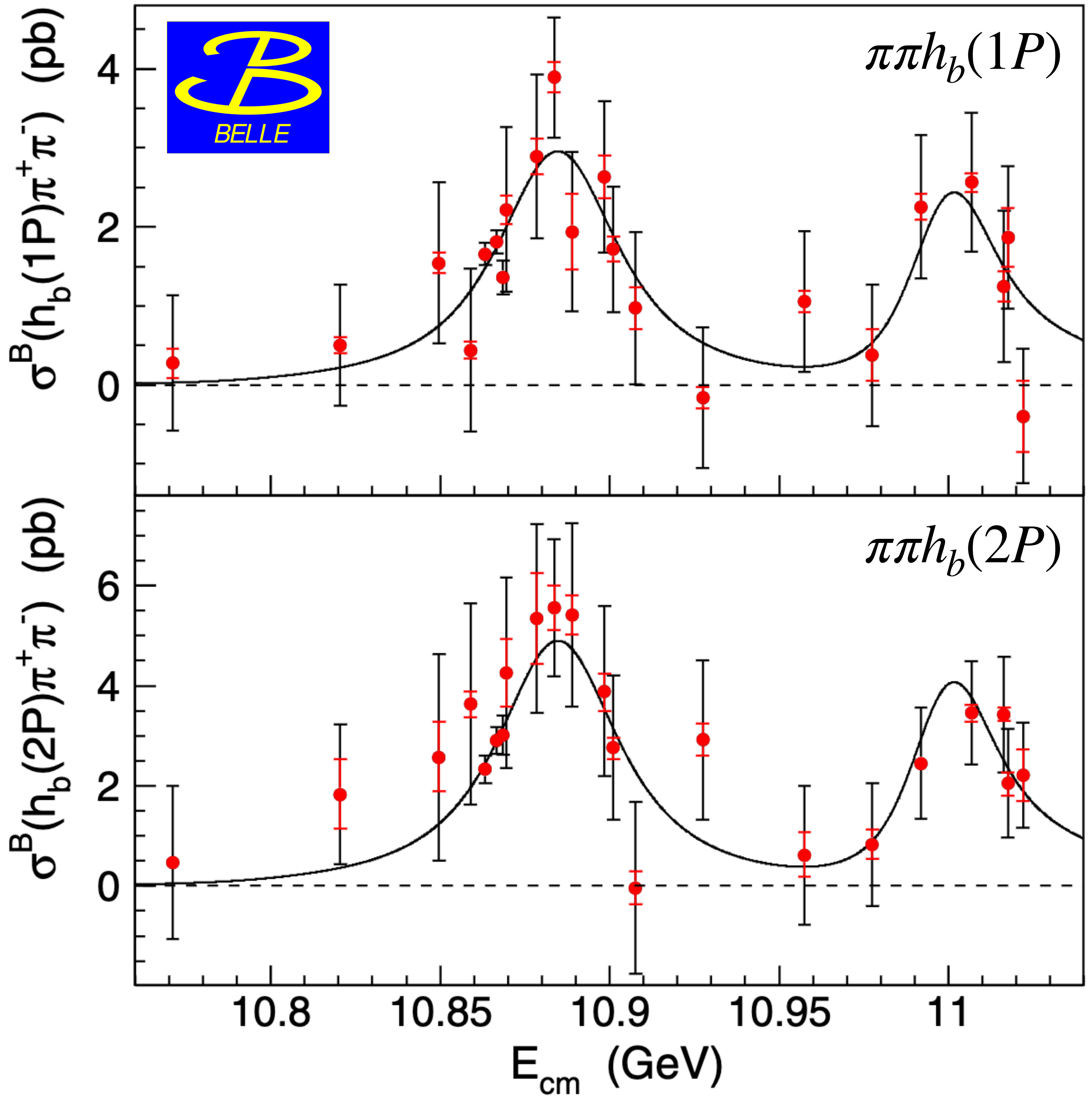
Nature of bottomonium states?

- Bottomonium states above $B\bar{B}$ threshold have unexpected behavior
  - Light hadron transitions to bottomonium enhanced
  - Some transitions strongly violate heavy quark spin symmetry
  - Potential admixture of $B^{(*)}_{(s)}\bar{B}^{(*)}_{(s)}$
  - (“dressed” by hadrons)?
  - Indication of nearby “exotic” states (e.g. tetraquarks, hadrobottomonia)

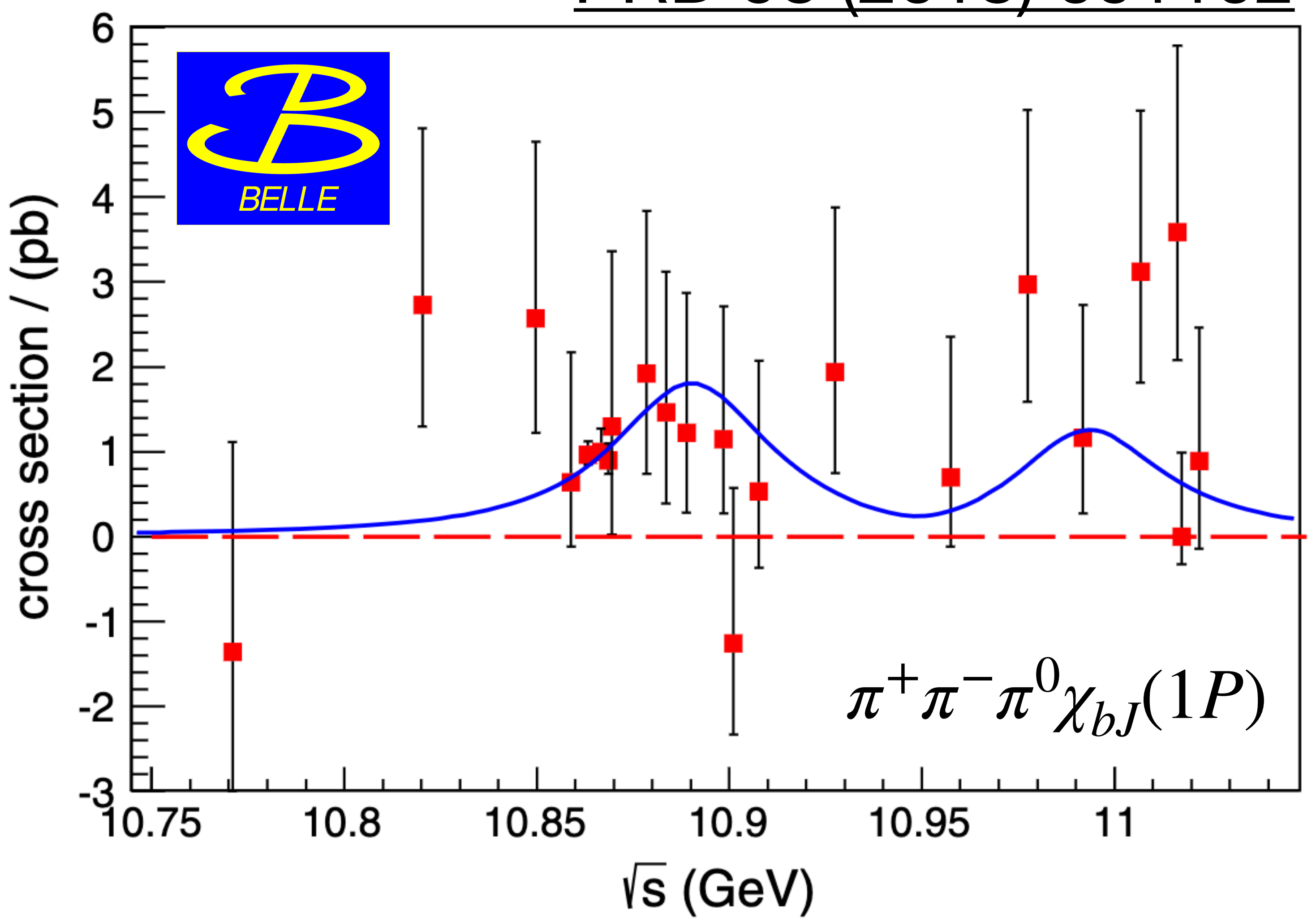
JHEP 10 (2019) 220



PRL 117 (2016) 142001

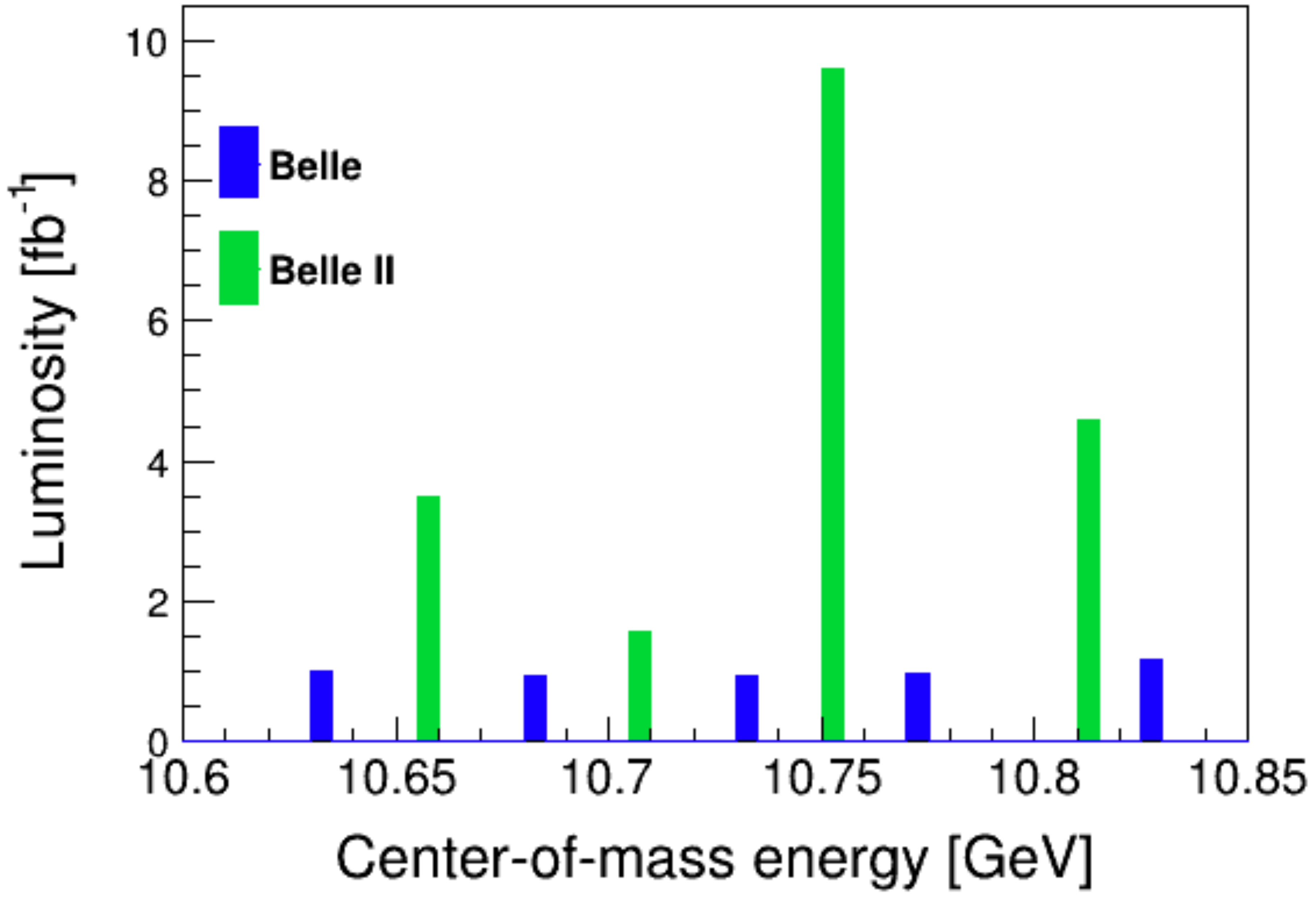


PRD 98 (2018) 091102



Unique opportunities at 10.75 GeV

- Belle observed a structure near 10.75 GeV in $e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$
- Belle II dataset collected above the $\Upsilon(4S)$ in fall of 2021
  - Goal to characterize the $\Upsilon(10753)$ by studying golden channels (and others)



$\Upsilon(10753)$

	$\Upsilon(10860)$	$\Upsilon(11020)$	New structure
M (MeV/c^2)	$10885.3 \pm 1.5\,^{+2.2}_{-0.9}$	$11000.0^{+4.0\,+1.0}_{-4.5\,-1.3}$	$10752.7 \pm 5.9\,^{+0.7}_{-1.1}$
Γ (MeV)	$36.6^{+4.5\,+0.5}_{-3.9\,-1.1}$	$23.8^{+8.0\,+0.7}_{-6.8\,-1.8}$	$35.5^{+17.6\,+3.9}_{-11.3\,-3.3}$

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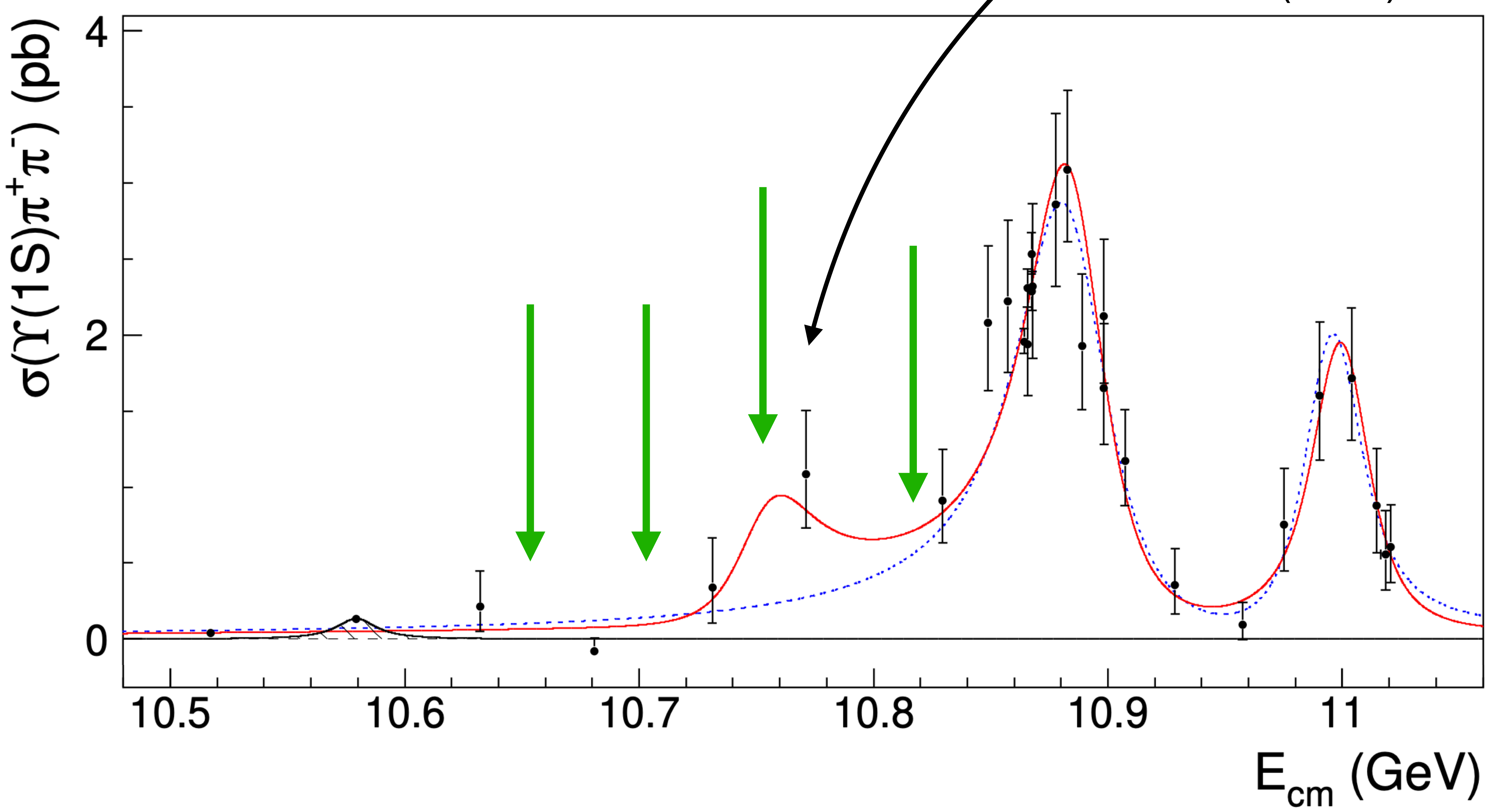


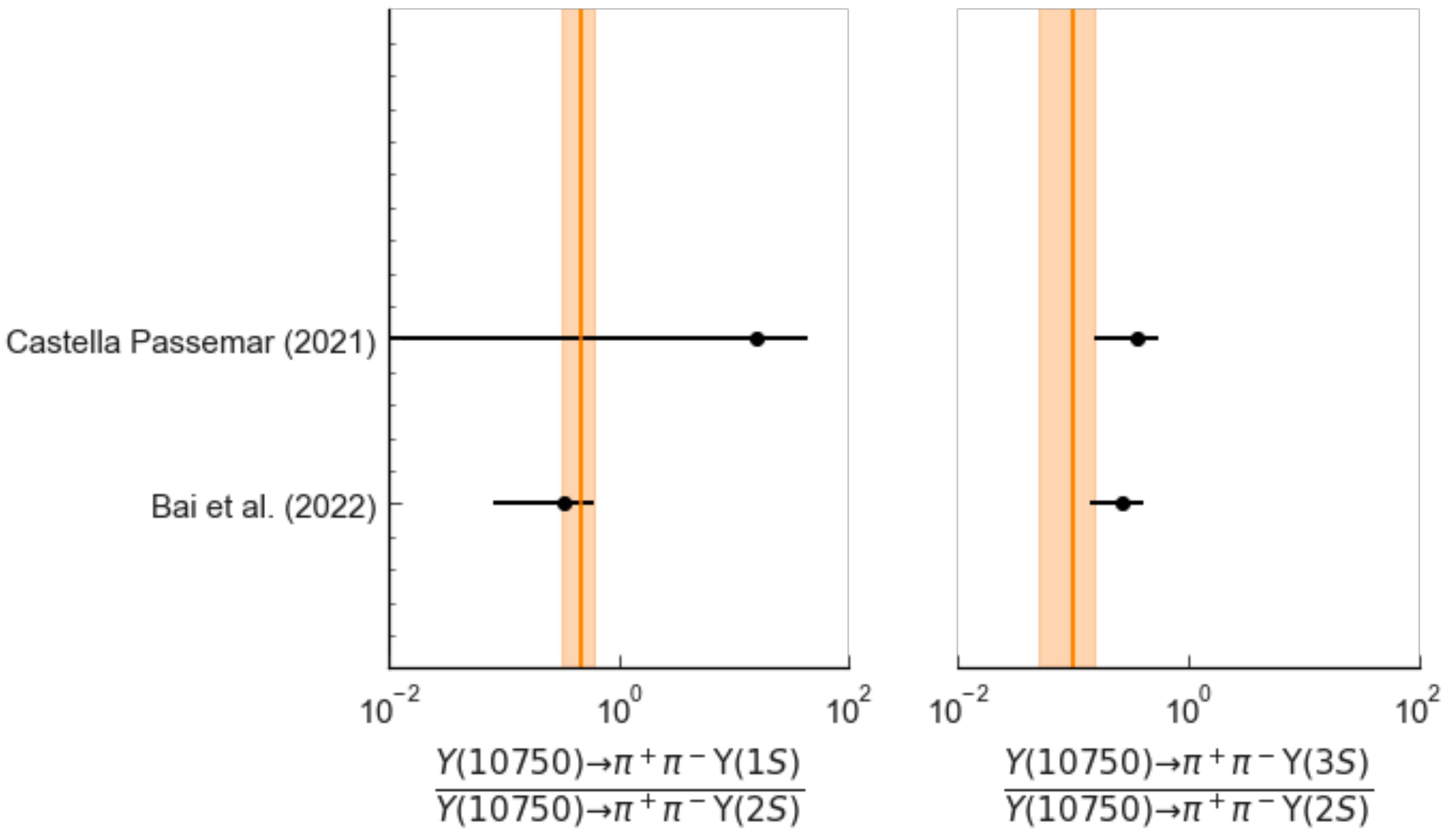
Study of $\Upsilon(10753)$ decays to $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS)$ final states at Belle II

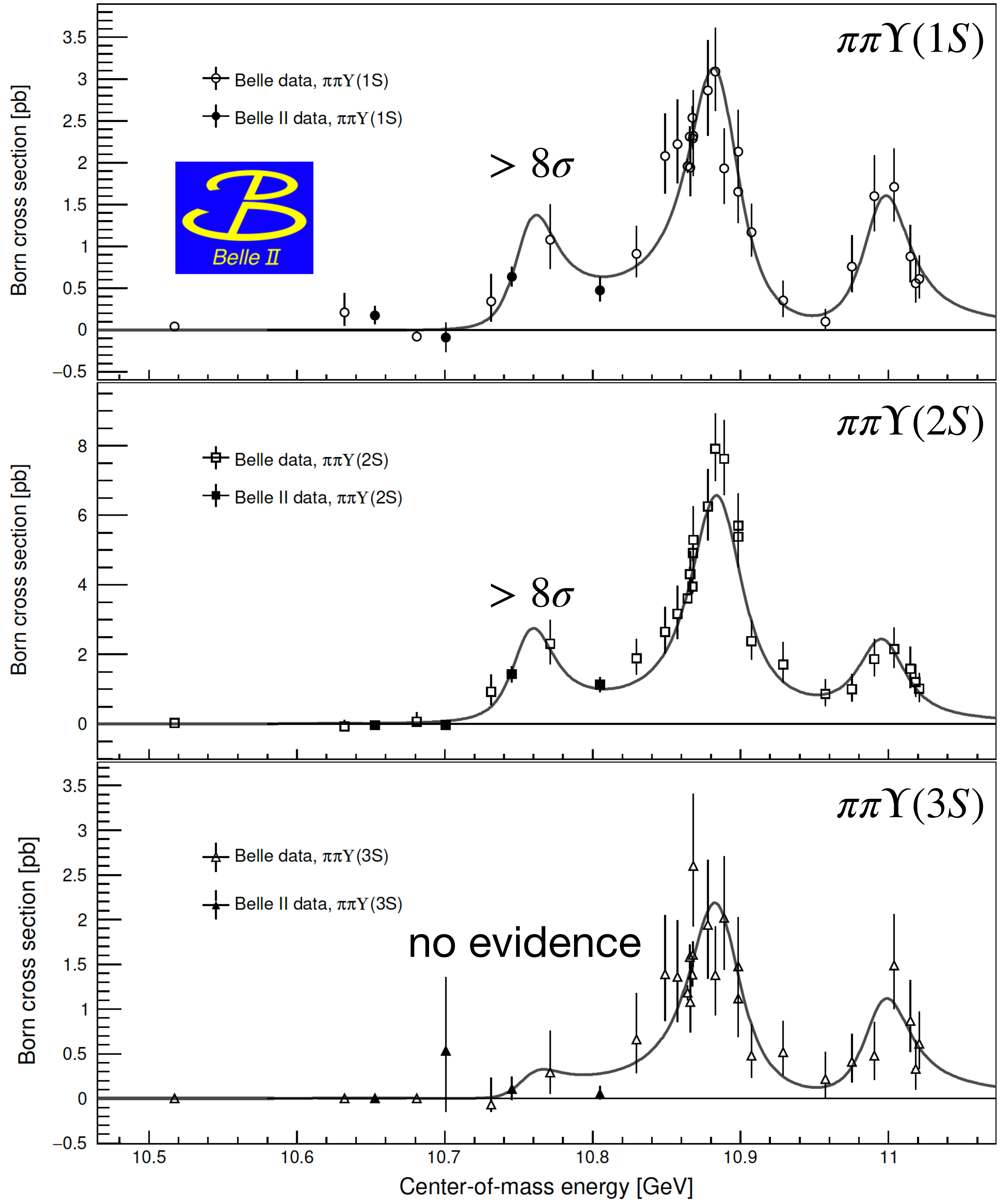
arXiv:2401.12021

- Confirm existence in discovery mode

	$\mathcal{R}^{\Upsilon(10753)}_{\sigma(1S/2S)}$	$\mathcal{R}^{\Upsilon(10753)}_{\sigma(3S/2S)}$	$\mathcal{R}^{\Upsilon(5S)}_{\sigma(1S/2S)}$	$\mathcal{R}^{\Upsilon(5S)}_{\sigma(3S/2S)}$	$\mathcal{R}^{\Upsilon(6S)}_{\sigma(1S/2S)}$	$\mathcal{R}^{\Upsilon(6S)}_{\sigma(3S/2S)}$
Ratio	$0.46^{+0.15}_{-0.12}$	$0.10^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$0.45^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$	$0.32^{+0.04}_{-0.03}$	$0.64^{+0.23}_{-0.13}$	$0.41^{+0.16}_{-0.12}$

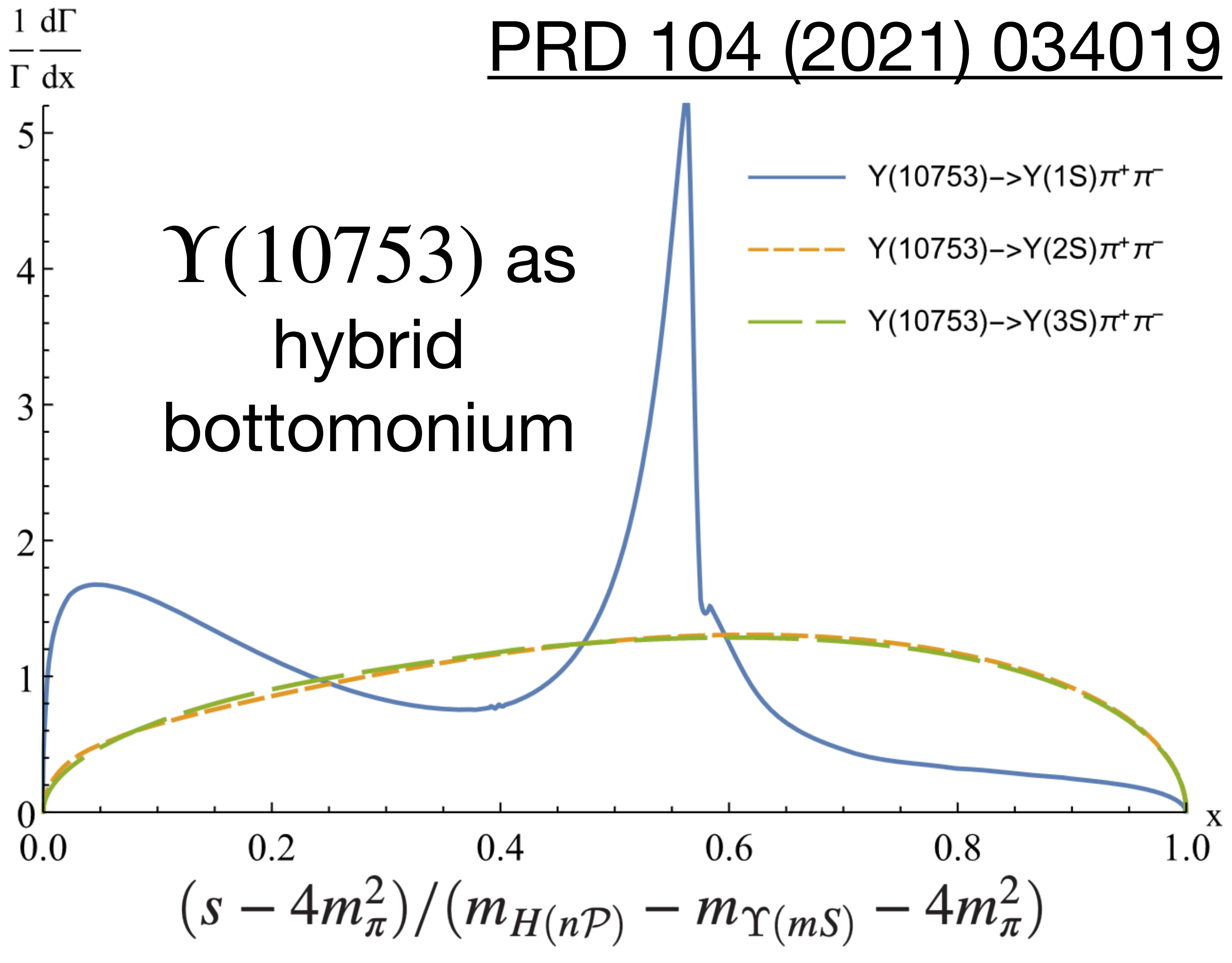
Comparable ratios for $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$

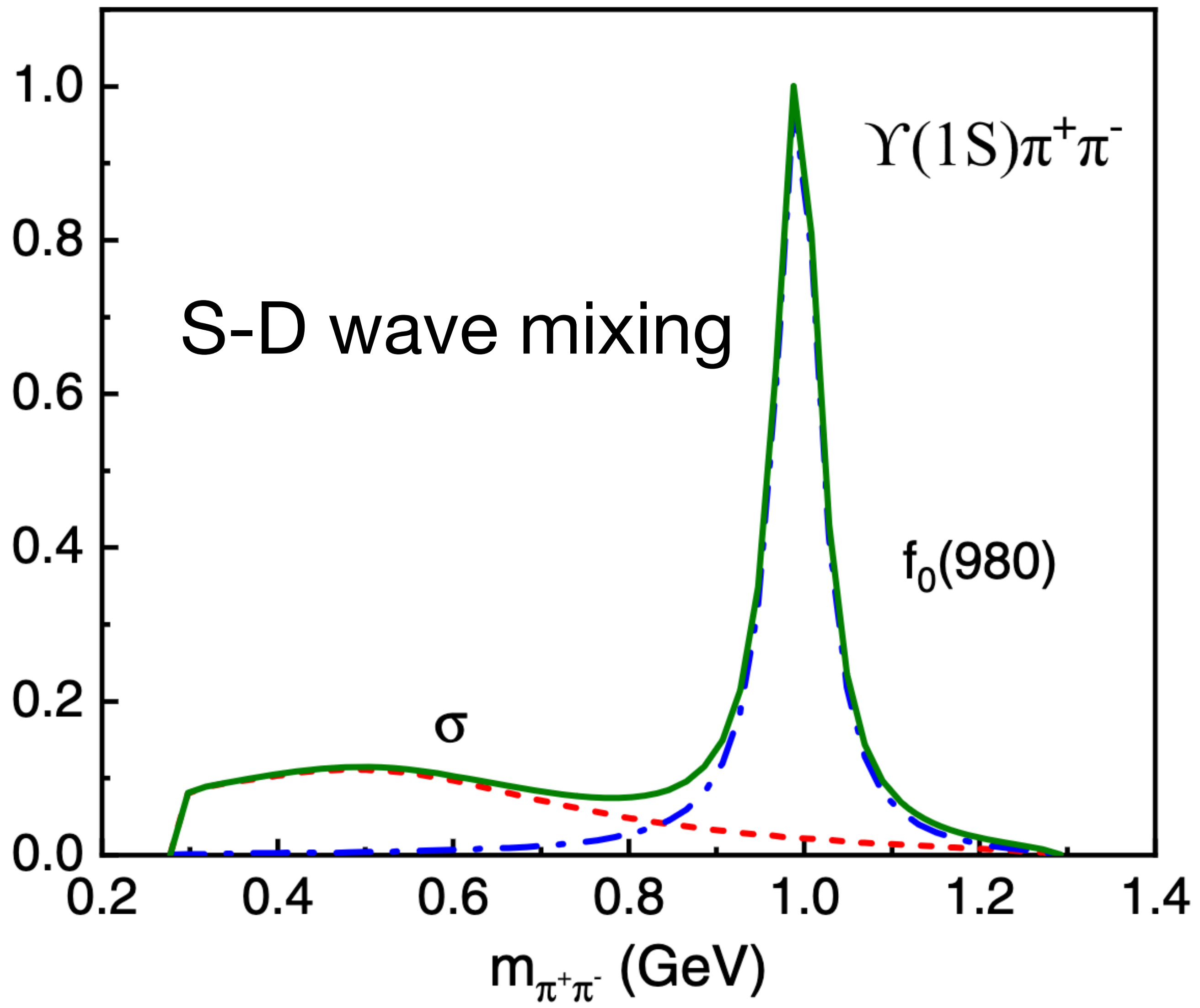




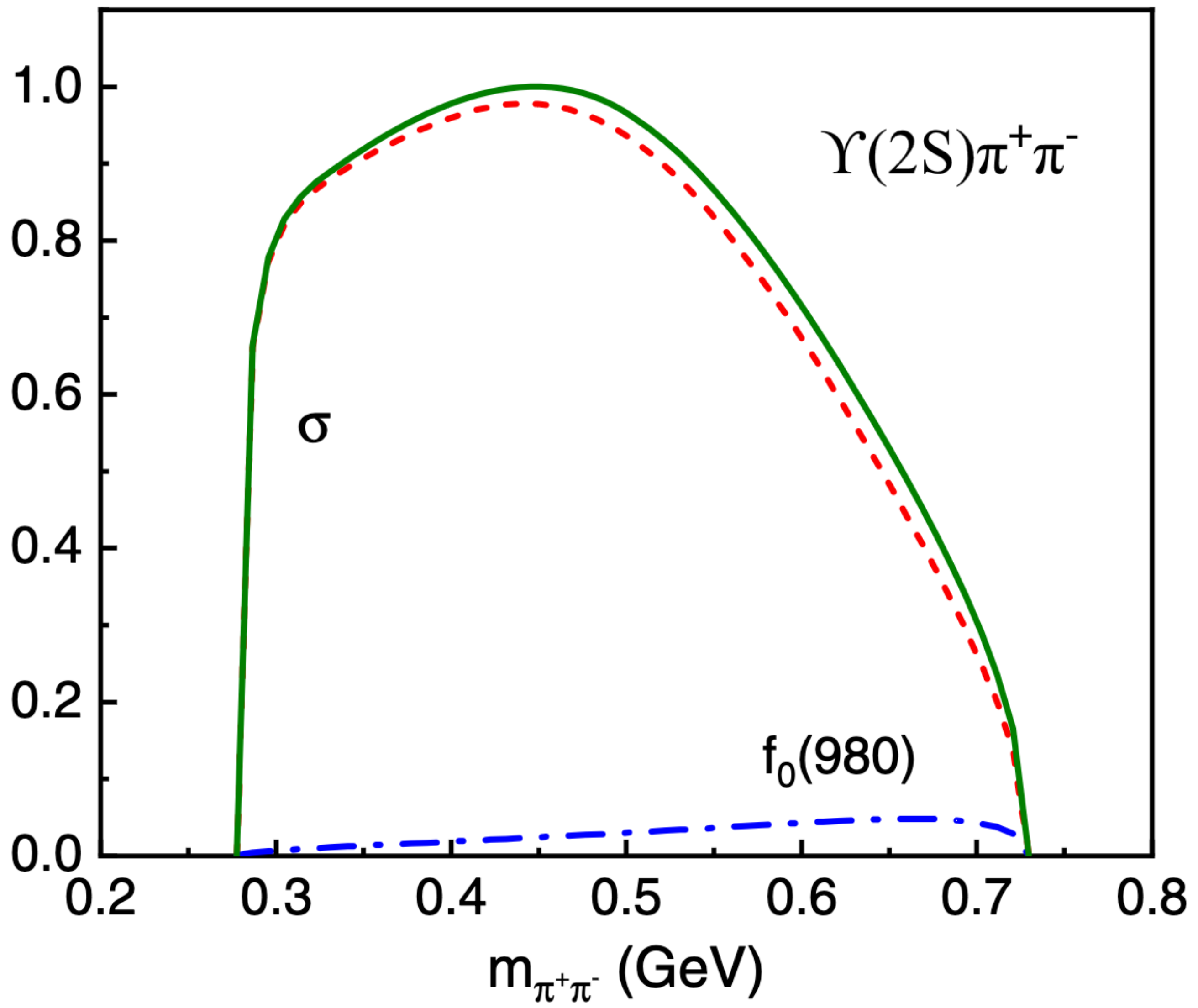
Study of $\Upsilon(10753)$ decays to $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS)$ final states at Belle II

PRD 104 (2021) 034019





PRD 105 (2022) 074007



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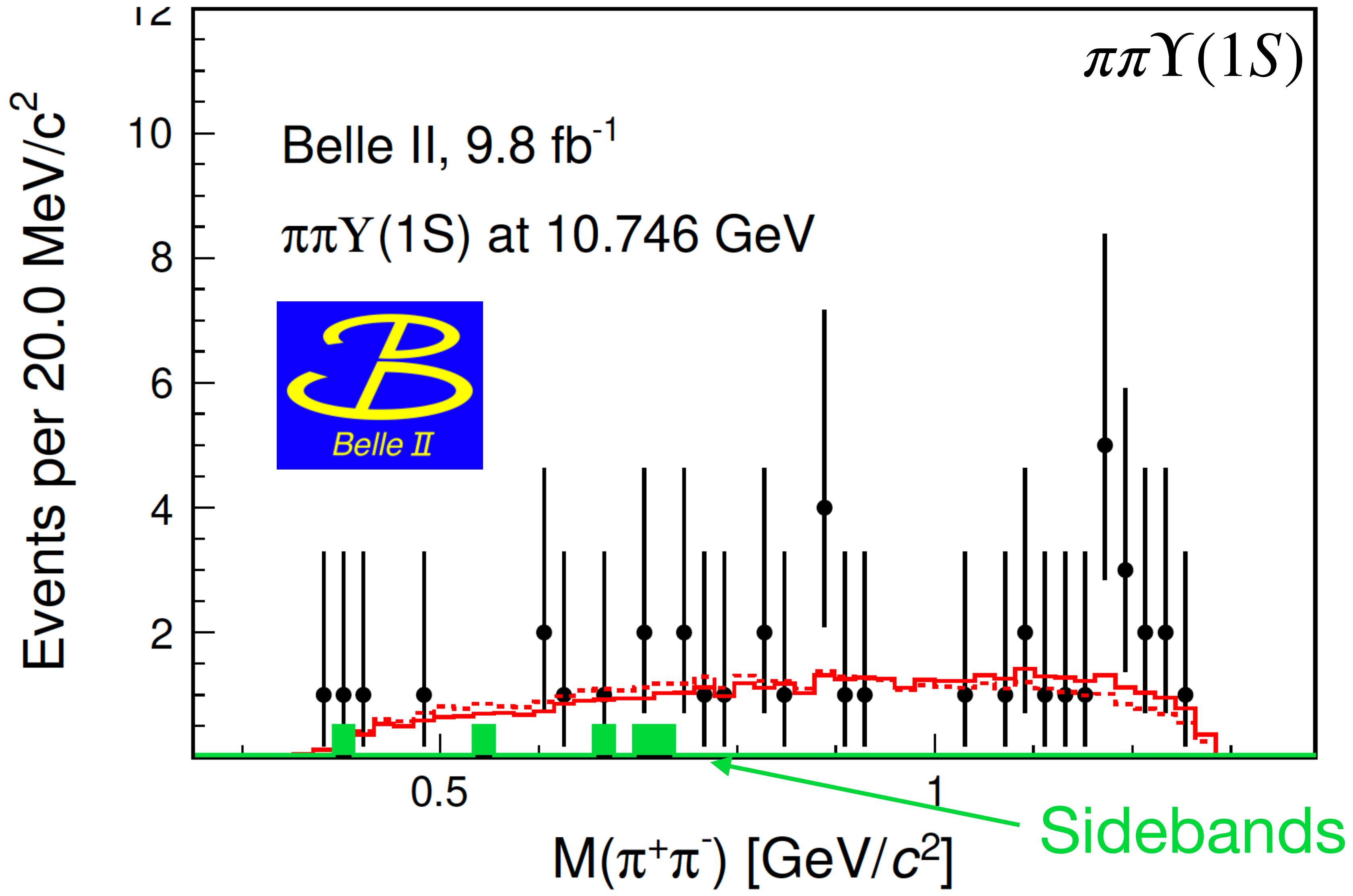
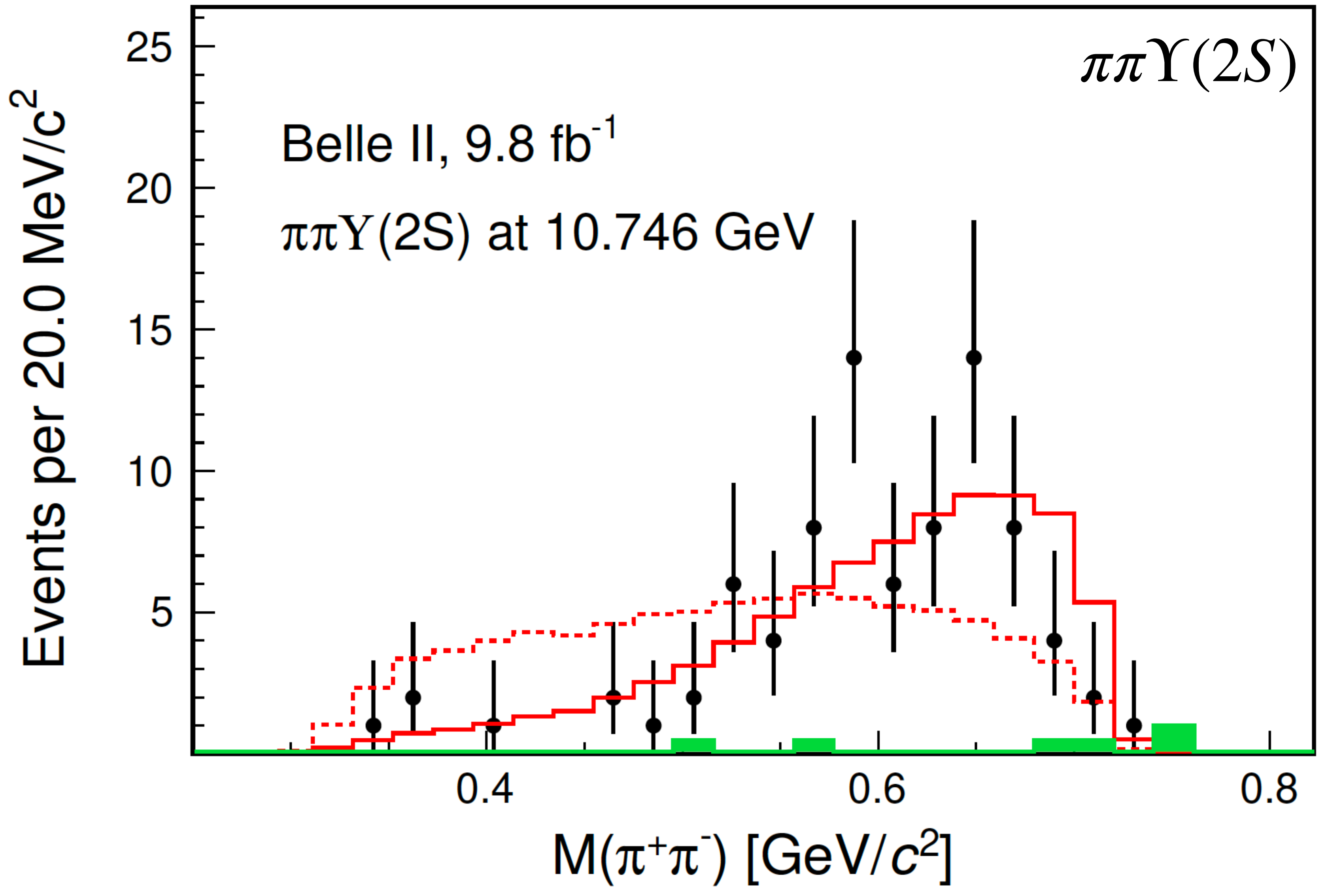


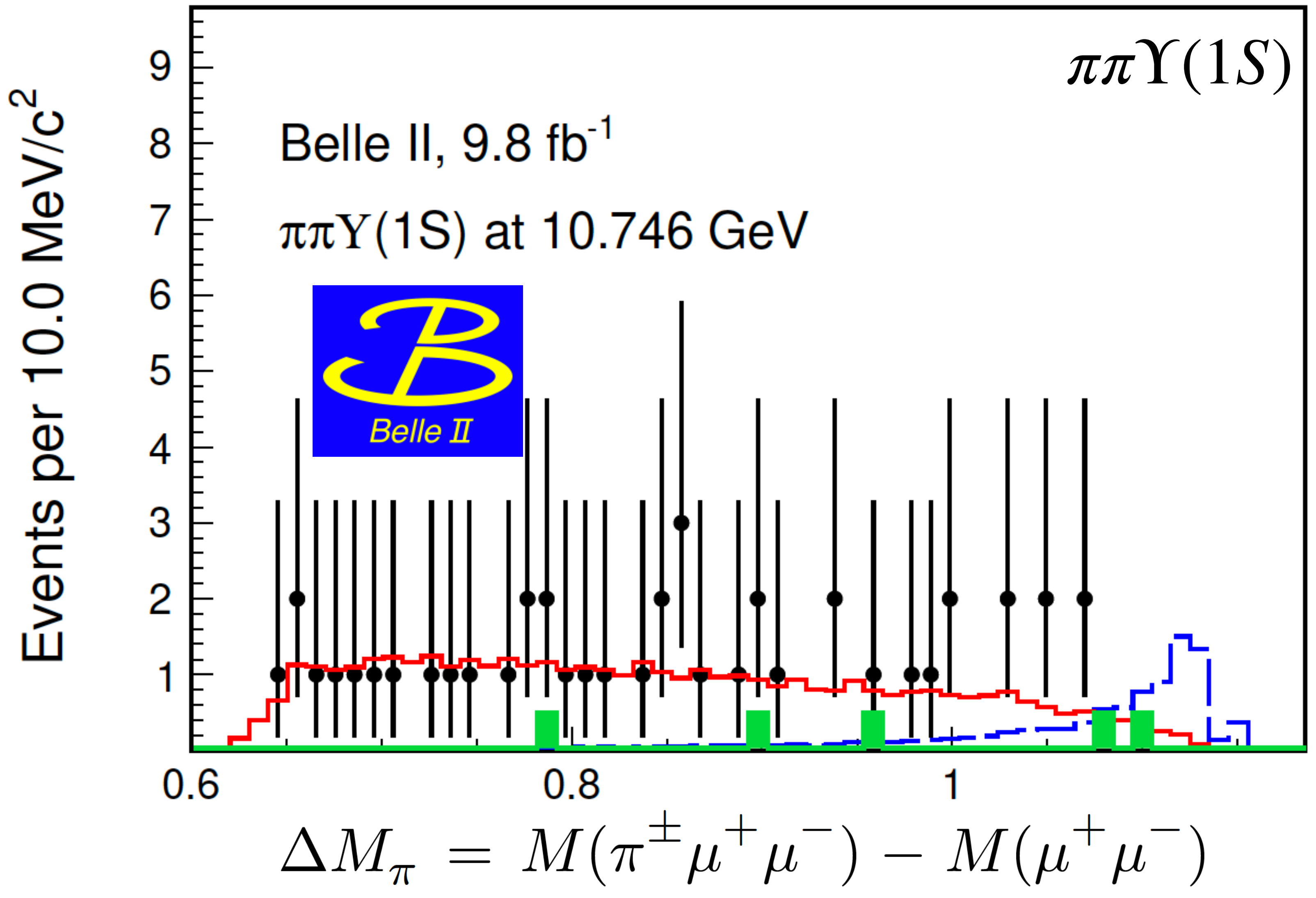


- Study di-pion spectrum
  - No evidence for $f_0(980)$ in $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$ - disagrees with predictions
  - Di-pion mass spectrum in $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(2S)$ similar to that in $\Upsilon(2S) \to \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$ - disagrees with S-D mixing prediction

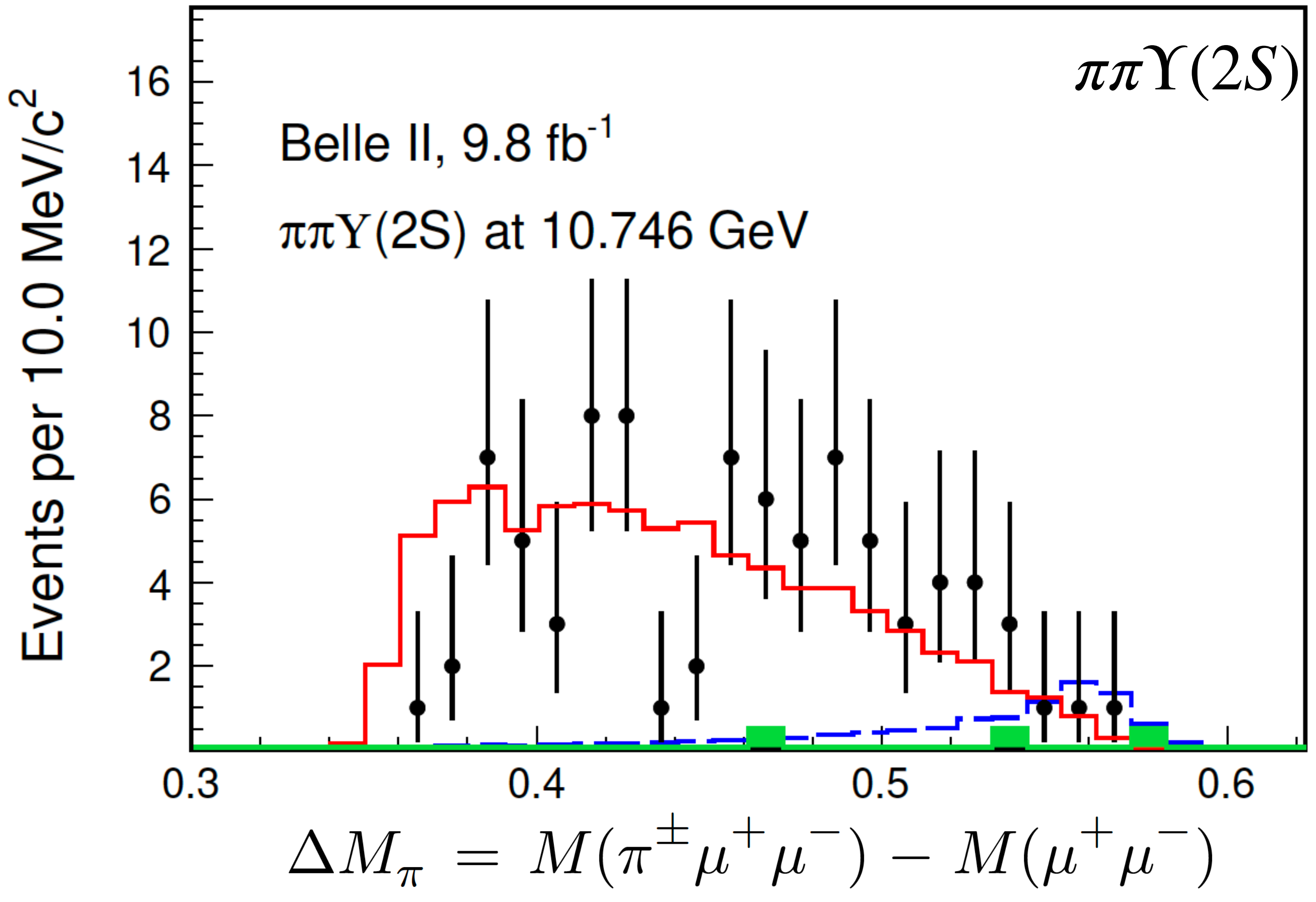
Study of $\Upsilon(10753)$ decays to $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS)$ final states at Belle II

arXiv:2401.12021

- Look for Z_b contributions in $M(\pi\Upsilon)$
  - No evidence for intermediate $Z_b(10610/10650)^{\pm}$
  - Establish upper limits by convolving Gaussian function with the profiled likelihood distribution



Mode	$N_{Z_{b1}}$	$N^{UL}_{Z_{b1}}$	$\sigma_{Z_{b1}}$ (pb)	$\sigma^{UL}_{Z_{b1}}$ (pb)	$N^{UL}_{Z_{b2}}$	$N_{Z_{b2}}$	$\sigma_{Z_{b2}}$ (pb)	$\sigma^{UL}_{Z_{b2}}$ (pb)
10.746 GeV								
$\pi\Upsilon(1S)$	$0.0^{+1.6}_{-0.0}$	< 4.9	$0.00^{+0.04}_{-0.00}$	< 0.13	–	–	–	
$\pi\Upsilon(2S)$	$5.8^{+5.9}_{-4.6}$	< 13.8	$0.06^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$	< 0.14	–	–	–	
10.805 GeV								
$\pi\Upsilon(1S)$	$2.5^{+2.4}_{-1.6}$	< 5.2	$0.21^{+0.20}_{-0.13}$	< 0.43	$0.0^{+0.7}_{-0.0}$	< 5.8	$0.00^{+0.03}_{-0.00}$	< 0.28
$\pi\Upsilon(2S)$	$5.2^{+3.8}_{-3.0}$	< 12.3	$0.15^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$	< 0.35	$0.0^{+0.8}_{-0.0}$	< 6.0	$0.00^{+0.04}_{-0.00}$	< 0.30



Observation of $e^+e^- \to \omega\chi_{bJ}(1P)$ and Search for $X_b \to \omega\Upsilon(1S)$ at $\sqrt{s}$ near 10.75 GeV

- $\Upsilon(10753)$ interpreted as conventional bottomonium, hybrid, tetraquark
  - Conventional quarkonium model (S-D mixing) give comparable predictions for $\Upsilon(10753) \to \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$ and $\omega\chi_{bJ}$

$$\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(10753) \to \chi_{b0}\omega] = (0.73\text{–}6.94) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(10753) \to \chi_{b1}\omega] = (0.25\text{–}2.16) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(10753) \to \chi_{b2}\omega] = (1.08\text{–}11.5) \times 10^{-3}$$

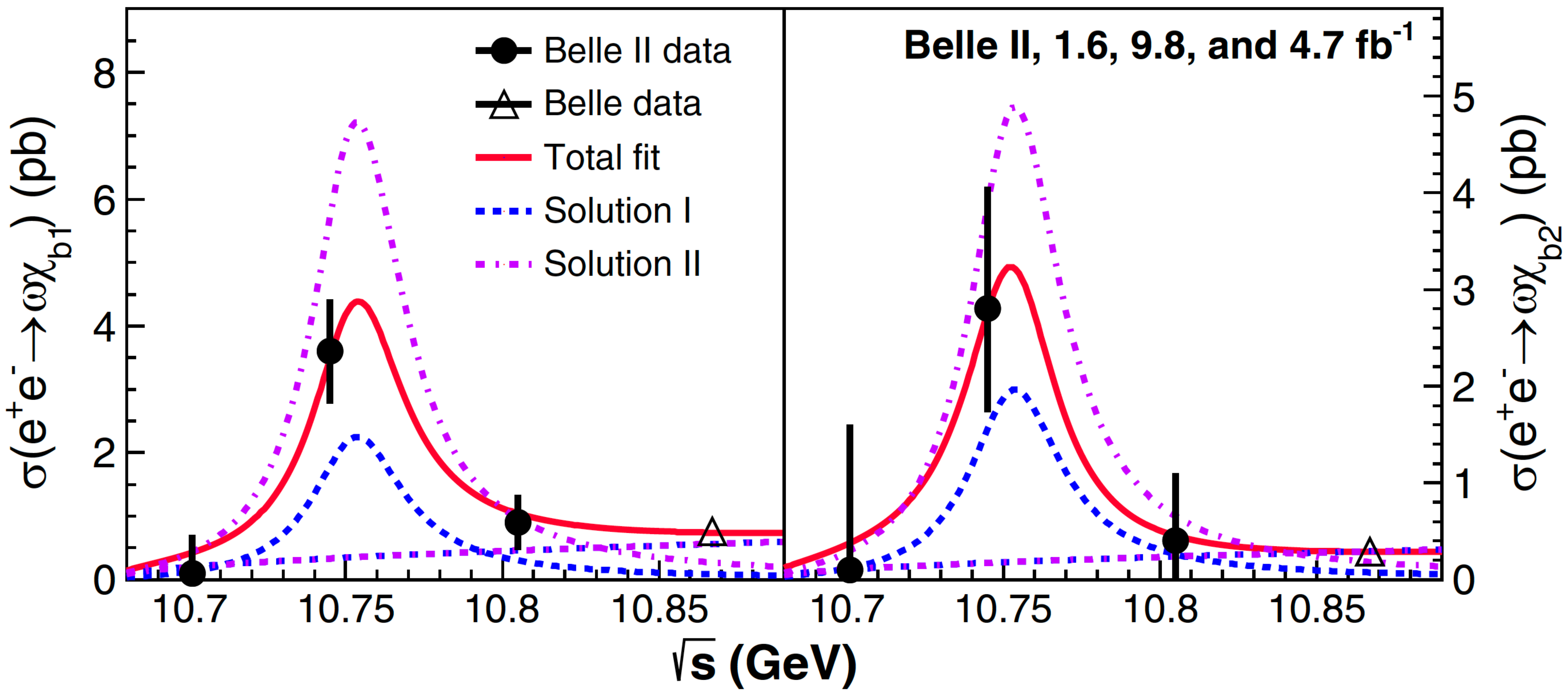
$\omega\chi_{b1}$ predicted to be about 1/5 of $\omega\chi_{b2}$
[PRL 104 (2021) 034036]

$$\Gamma_{ee}B[\Upsilon(10753) \to \omega\chi_{b1}] = \begin{matrix} 0.63\pm0.39\pm0.20 \text{ (constructive)} \\ 2.01\pm0.38\pm0.76 \text{ (destructive)} \end{matrix}$$

$$\Gamma_{ee}B[\Upsilon(10753) \to \omega\chi_{b2}] = \begin{matrix} 0.53\pm0.46\pm0.15 \text{ (constructive)} \\ 1.32\pm0.44\pm0.55 \text{ (destructive)} \end{matrix}$$

- Observed ratio $\sigma_B(e^+e^- \to \omega\chi_{b1})/\sigma_B(e^+e^- \to \omega\chi_{b2}) = 1.3 \pm 0.6$ contradicts expectations for pure D-wave state and 1.8σ discrepancy with S-D mixing
- Large difference in $\omega\chi_{bJ}$ and $\pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$ production rate at $\Upsilon(10753)$ and $\Upsilon(10860)$ may indicate different internal structure
- Observed $\Upsilon(10860) \to \omega\chi_{bJ}$ may simply be the tail of the $\Upsilon(10753)$

PRL 130 (2023) 091902



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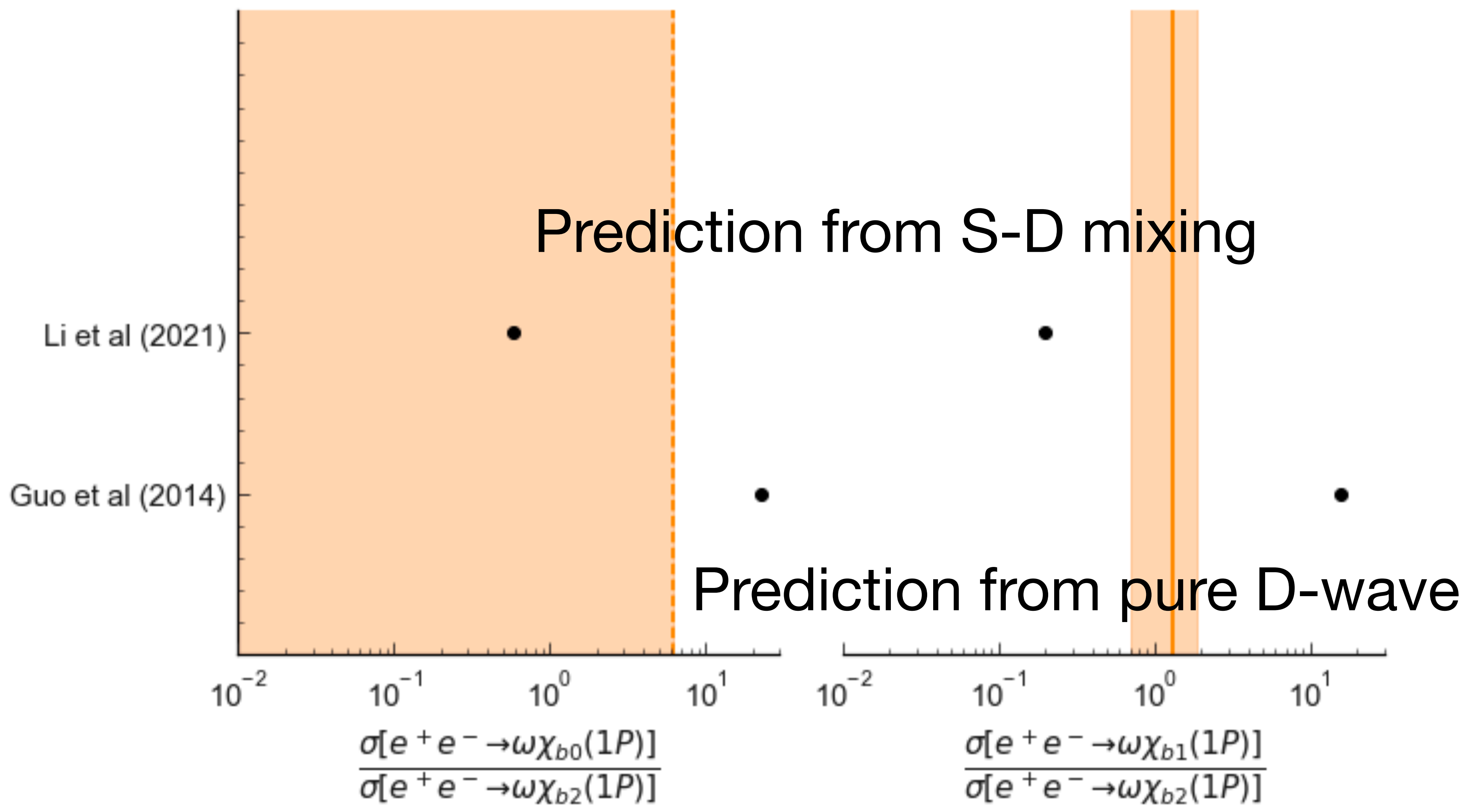
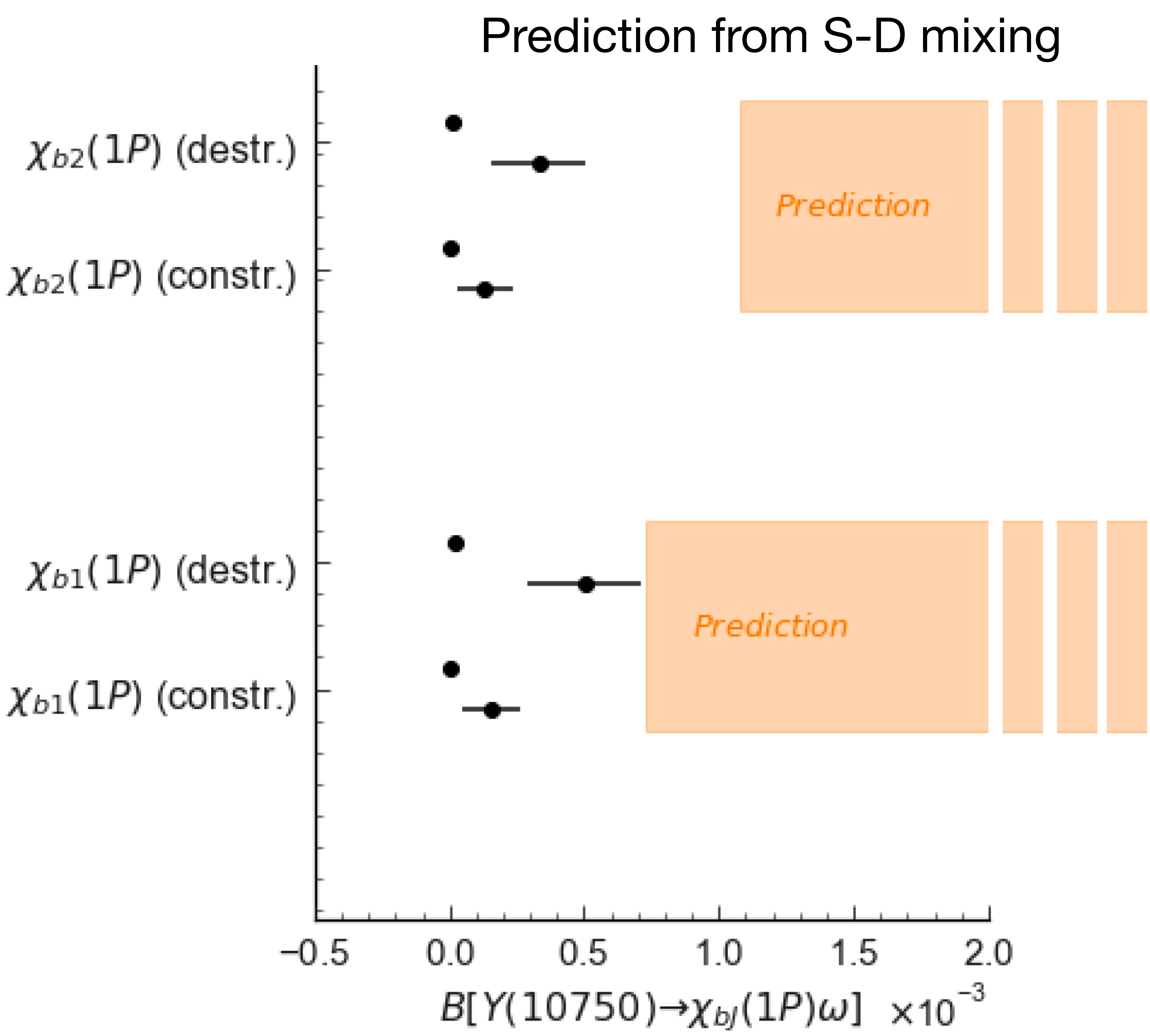


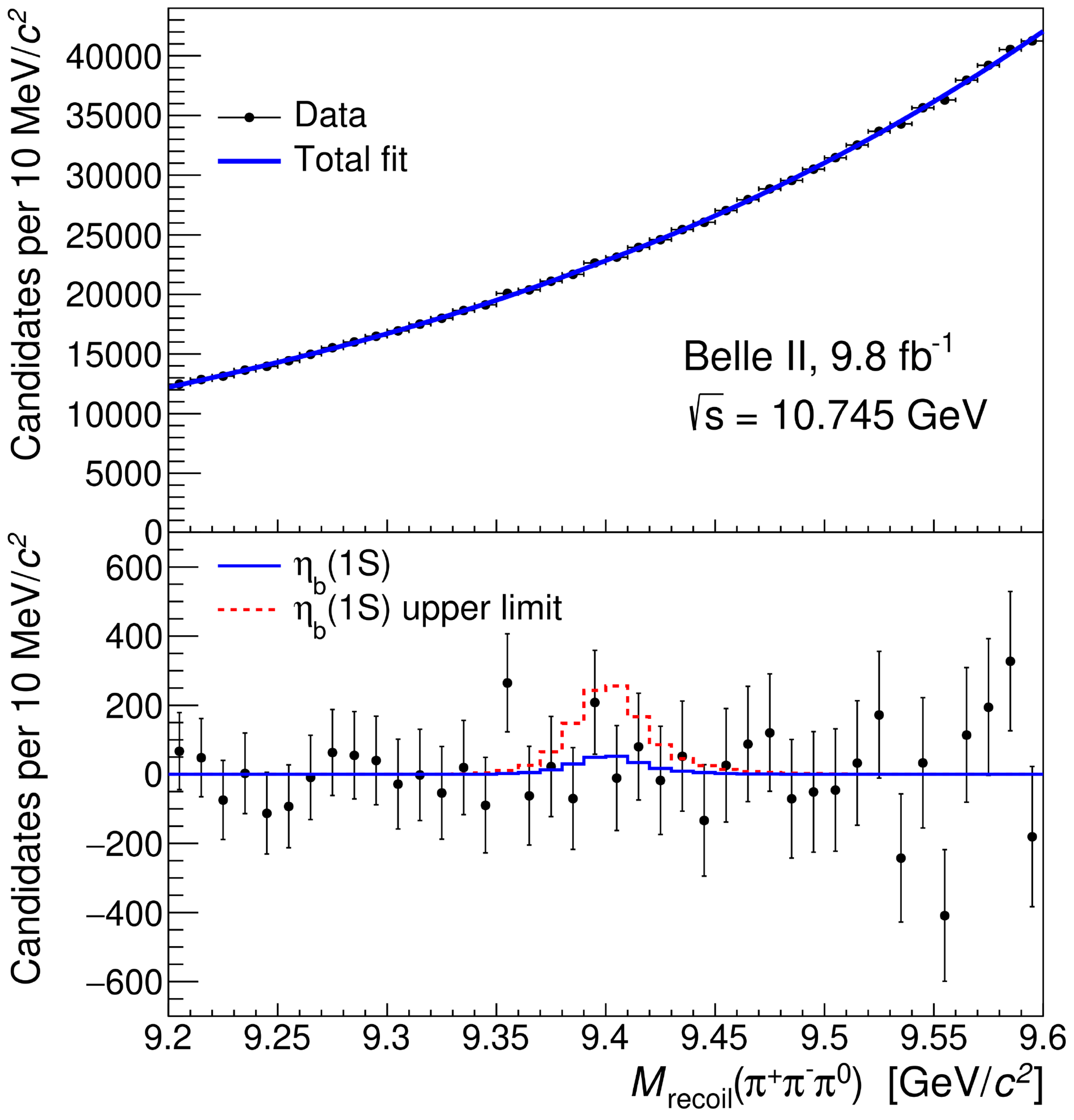


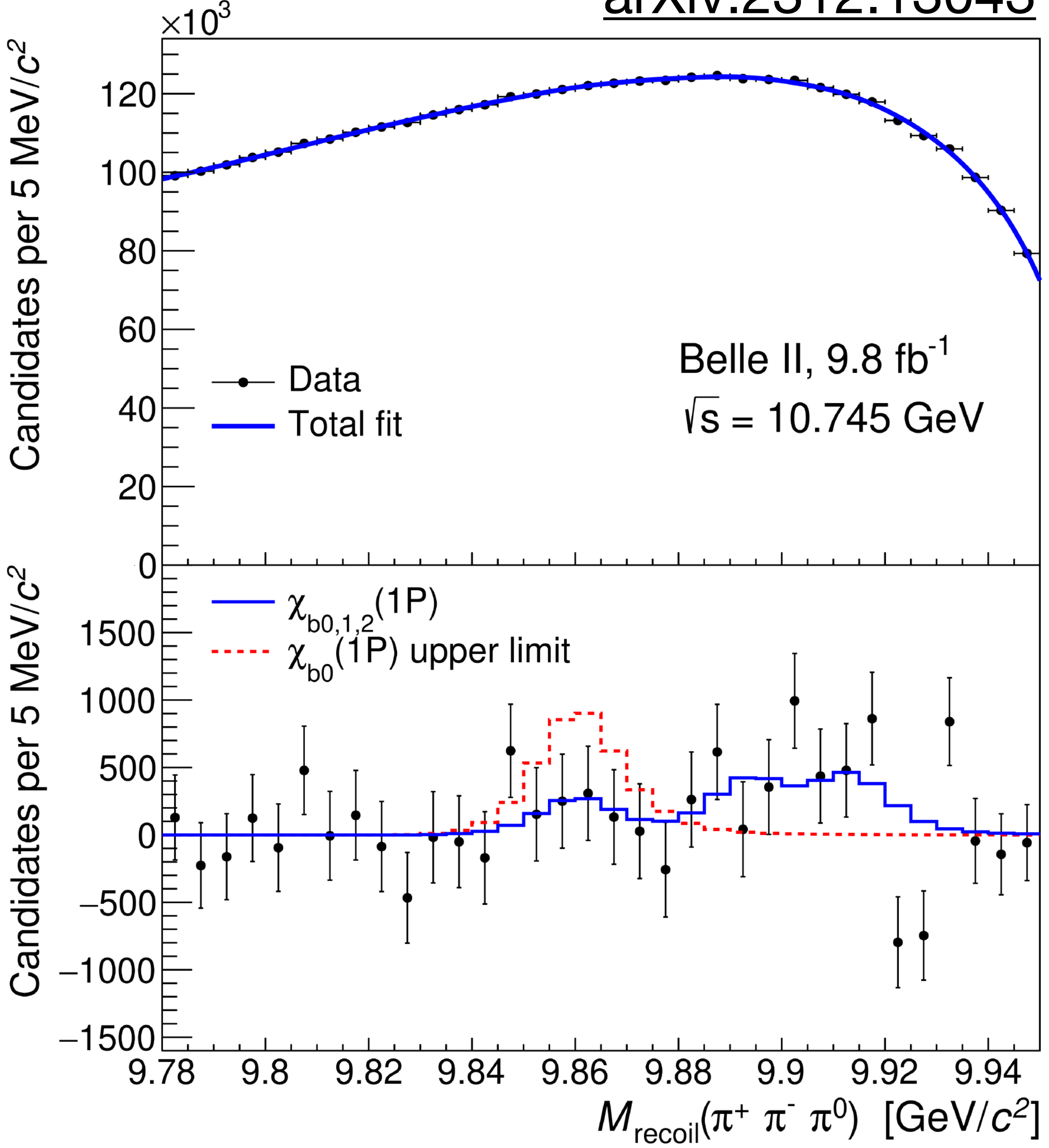
Search for $e^+e^- \to \eta_b(1S)\omega$ and $\chi_{b0}(1P)\omega$

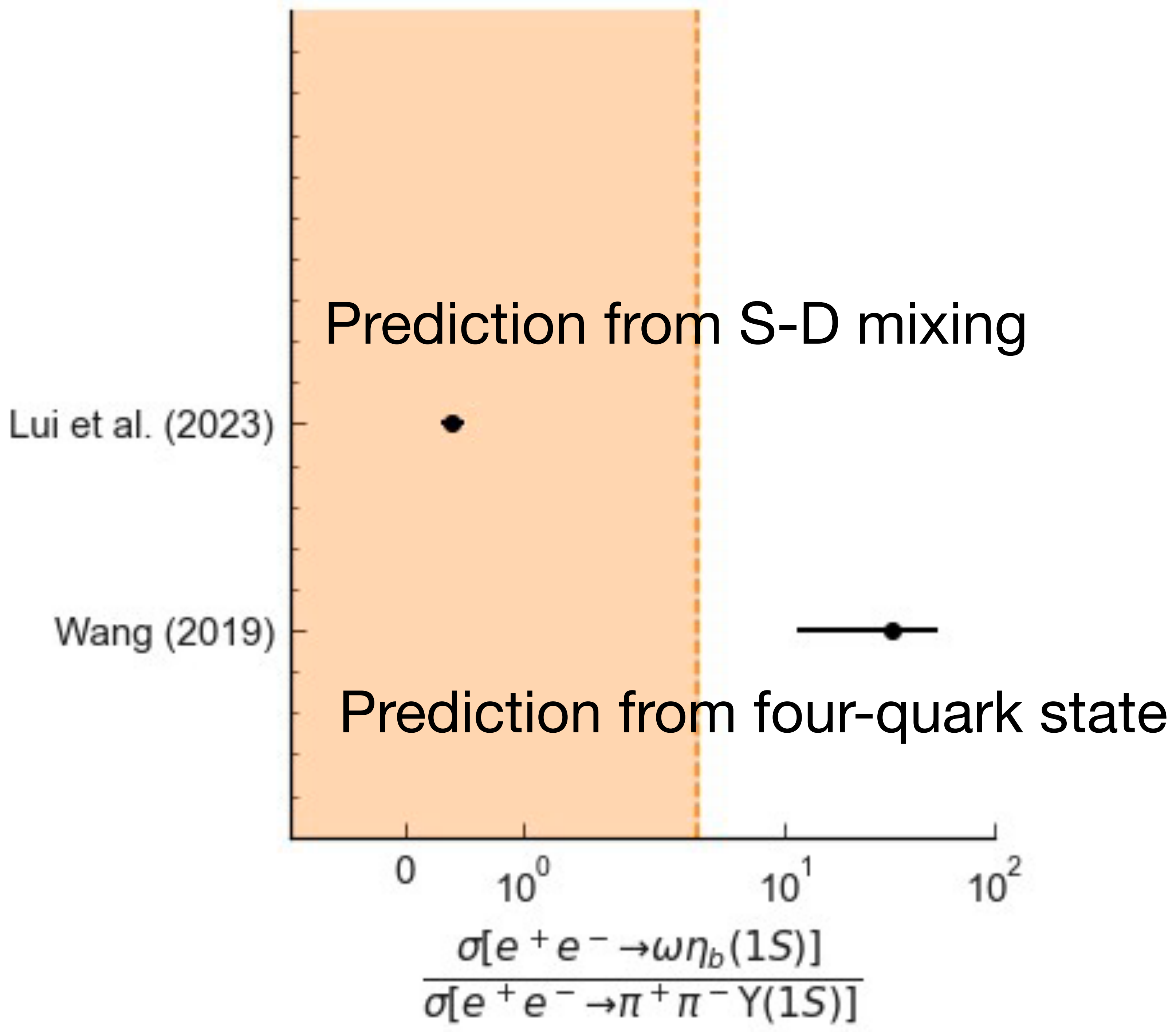
- No exclusive $\chi_{b0}(1P)$ channels with large branching ratio and efficiency, so study recoil against ω

$$M_{\rm recoil}(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sqrt{s}-E_\omega}{c^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{p_\omega}{c}\right)^2}$$

arXiv:2312.13043



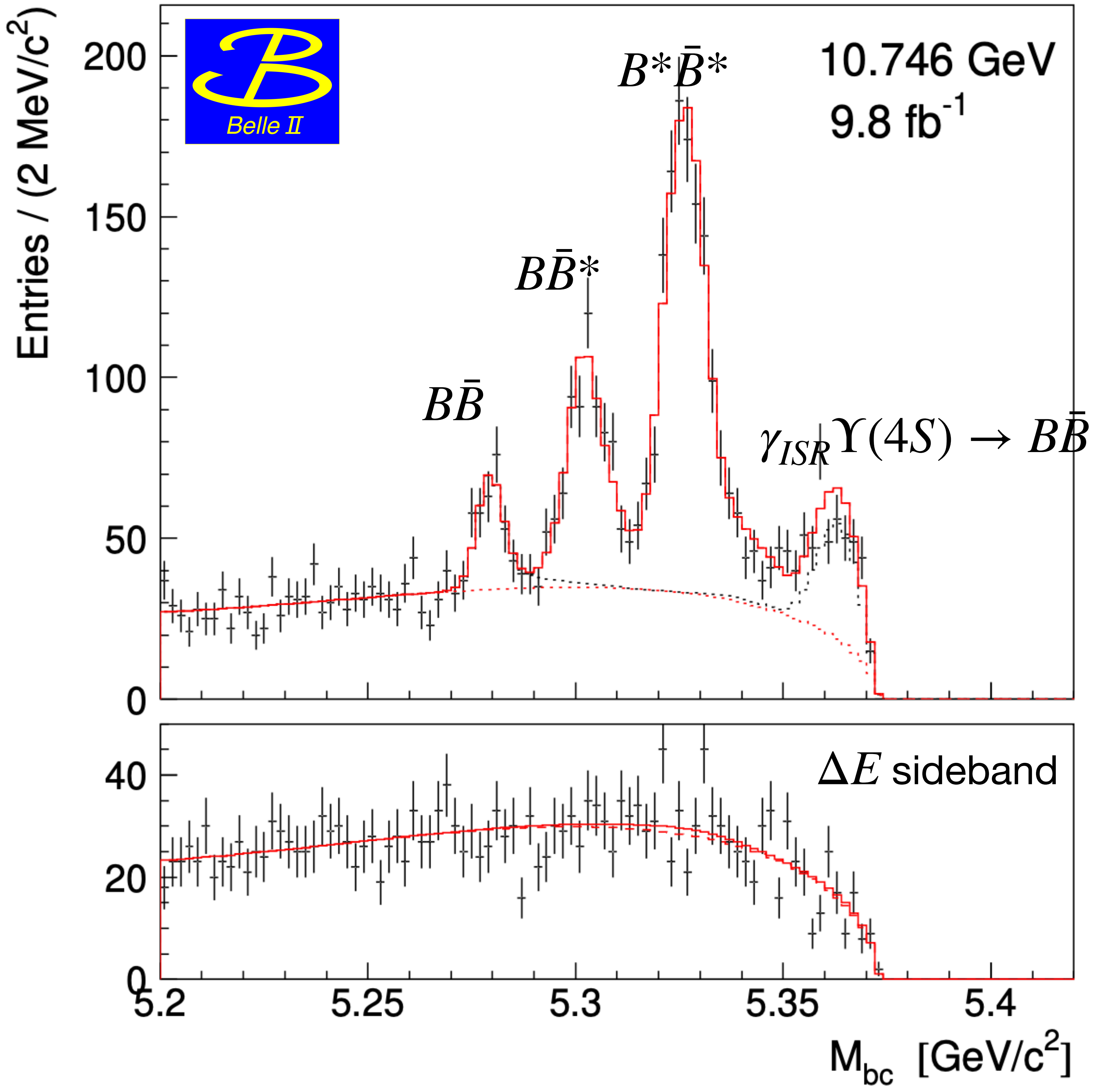


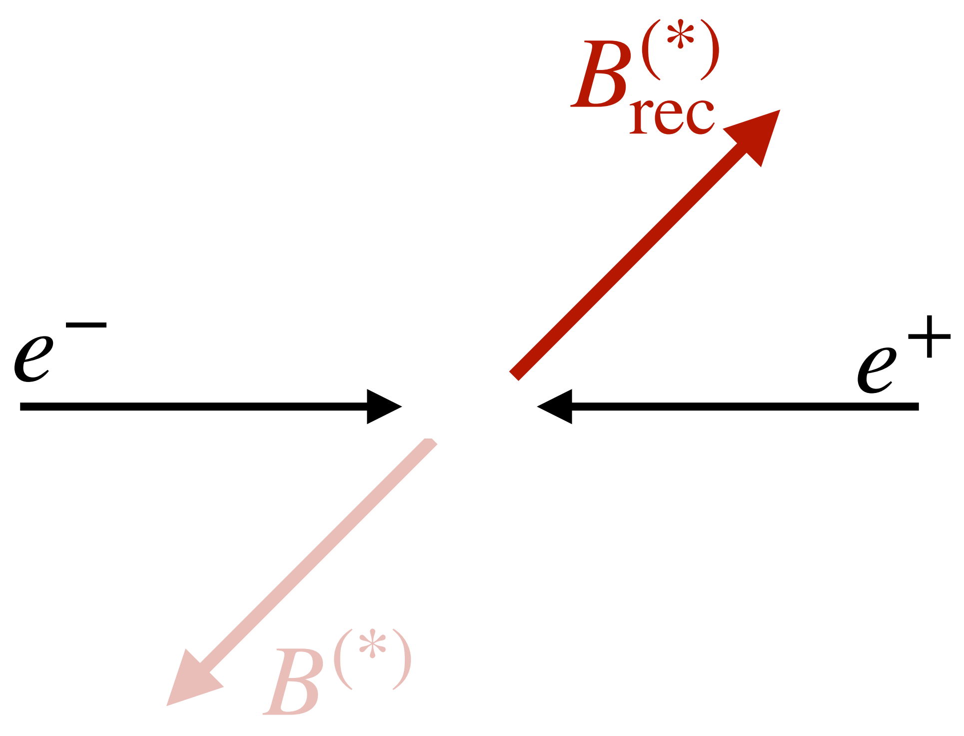


Energy dependence of $B\bar{B}$ cross sections at Belle II

- Semi-inclusive reconstruction: reconstruct one $B^{(*)}$ in 16 modes with $D_{(s)}^{(*)}$ or J/ψ

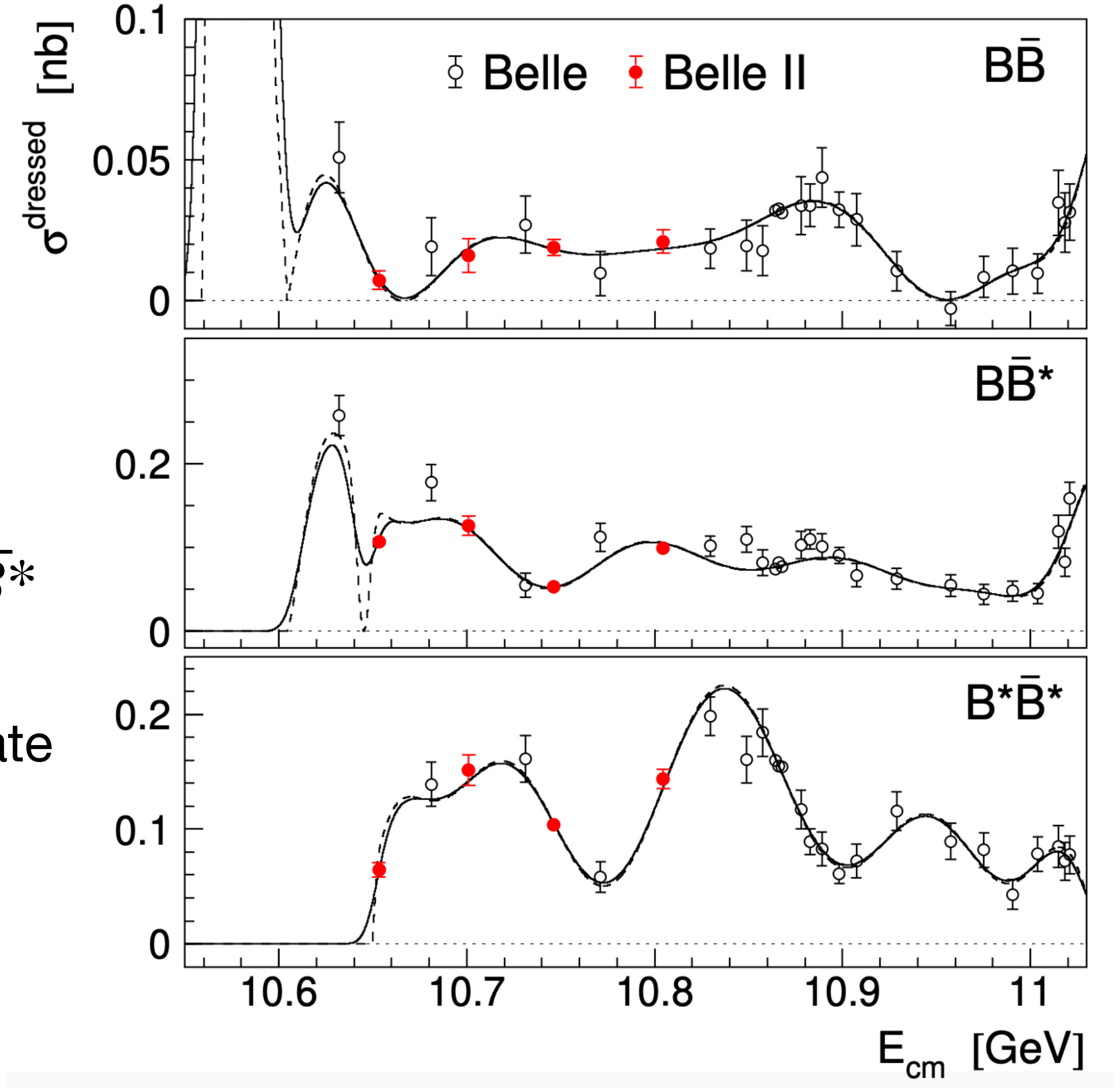
Belle II preliminary





- Sharp rise in $B^*\bar{B}^*$, dip in $B\bar{B}^*$ near $B^*\bar{B}^*$ threshold
  - Indication of molecular state near threshold?
  - Similar phenomenon near $D^*\bar{D}^*$ threshold [MPLA 21, 2779 (2006)]

Belle II preliminary



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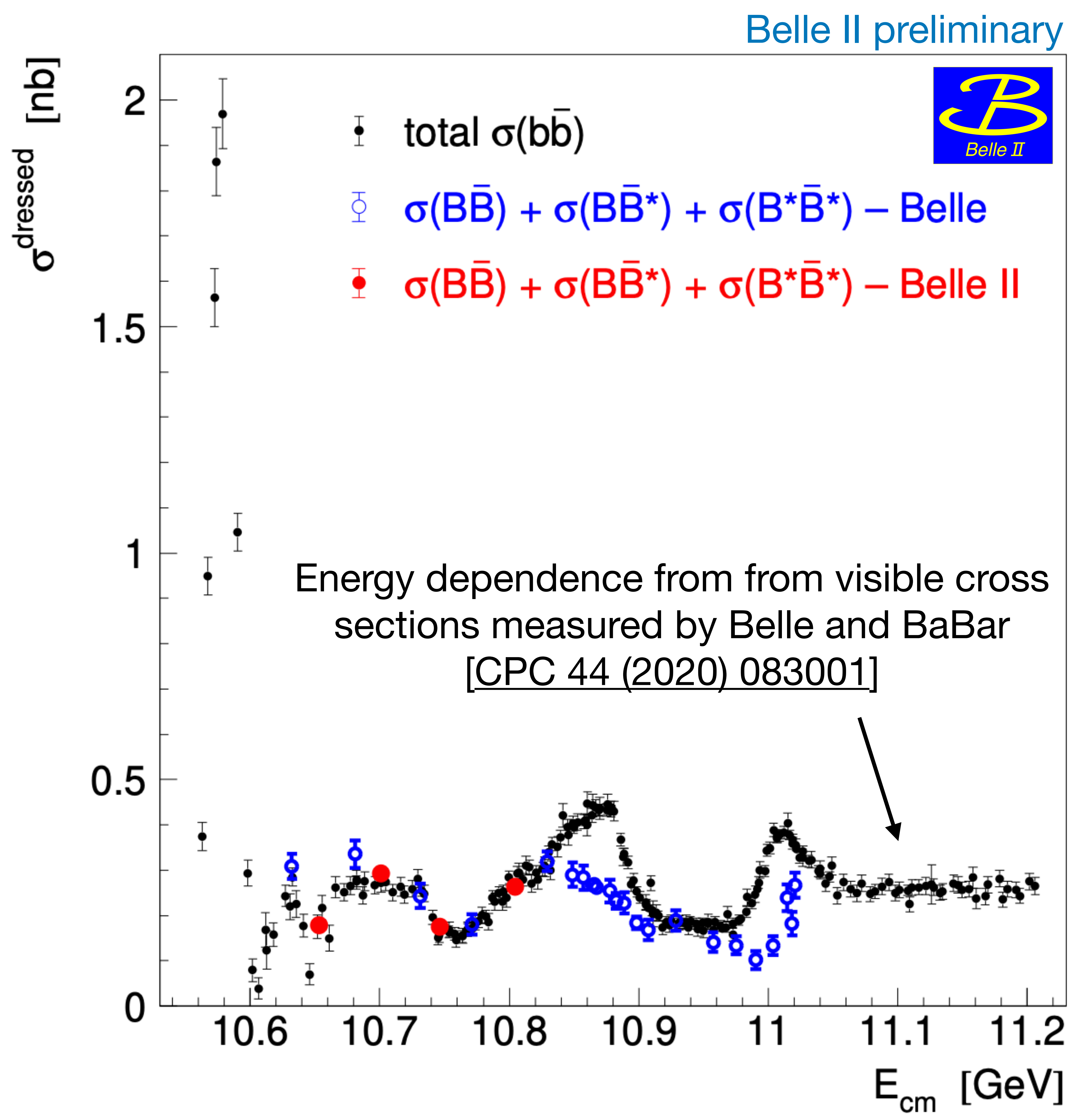

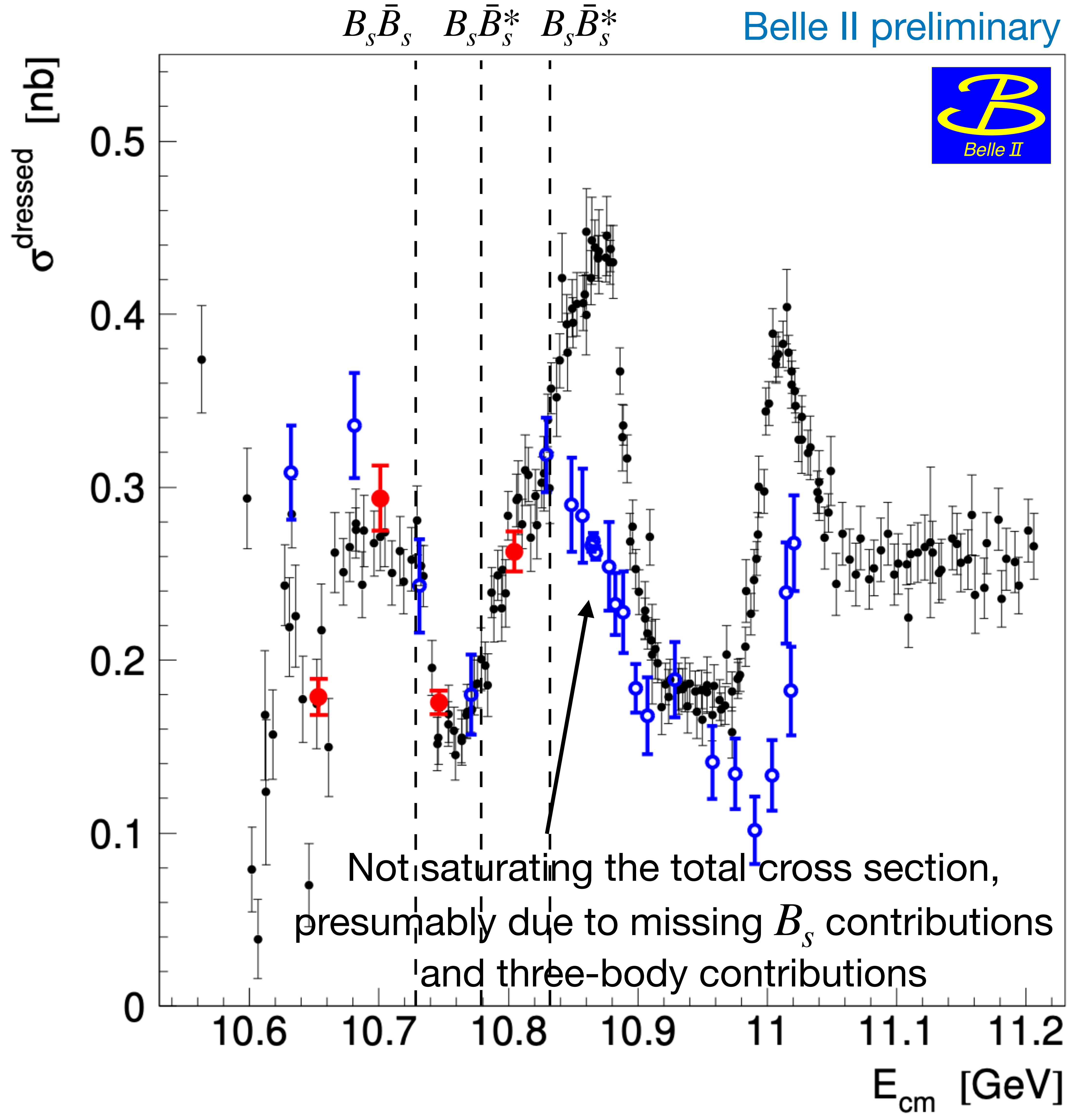

Scan of $e^+e^- \to B_{(s)}^{(*)}\bar{B}_{(s)}^{(*)}X$ cross section

- Measure the fully-inclusive process $e^+e^- \to B_{(s)}^{(*)}\bar{B}_{(s)}^{(*)}X$ at various center-of-mass energies
  - Reconstruct $D_s^{\pm}$ as a proxy for B_s^0 and D^0 as a proxy for B

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \to b\bar{b} \to D_s^{\pm}X) = 2\,\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^0\bar{B}_s^0 X)\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to D_s^{\pm}X) + 2\,\sigma(e^+e^- \to B\bar{B}X)\mathcal{B}(B \to D_s^{\pm}X),$$

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \to b\bar{b} \to D^0/\bar{D}^0 X) = 2\,\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^0\bar{B}_s^0 X)\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \to D^0/\bar{D}^0 X) + 2\,\sigma(e^+e^- \to B\bar{B}X)\mathcal{B}(B \to D^0/\bar{D}^0 X).$$

  - Improves statistical precision over full reconstruction of $B_{(s)}$
  - Strong suppression of $B_s^{(*)}\bar{B}_s^{(*)}\pi^0$ (isospin) means $\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^0\bar{B}_s^0X) = \sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^{(*)}\bar{B}_s^{(*)})$ up to $B_s^0\bar{B}_s^0\pi^0\pi^0$ threshold
- Subtract continuum $e^+e^- \to D_{(s)}X$ using scaled momentum

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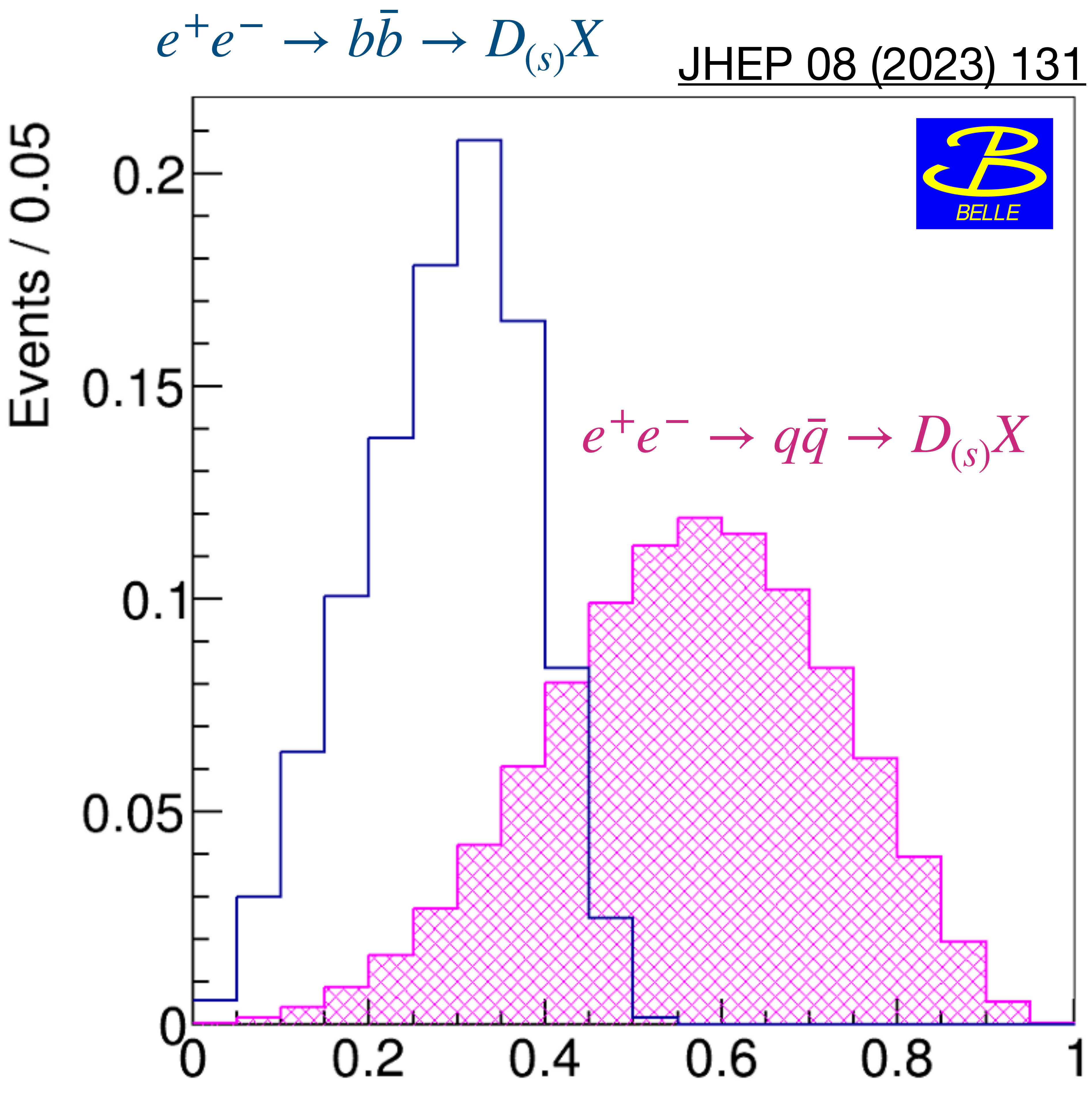
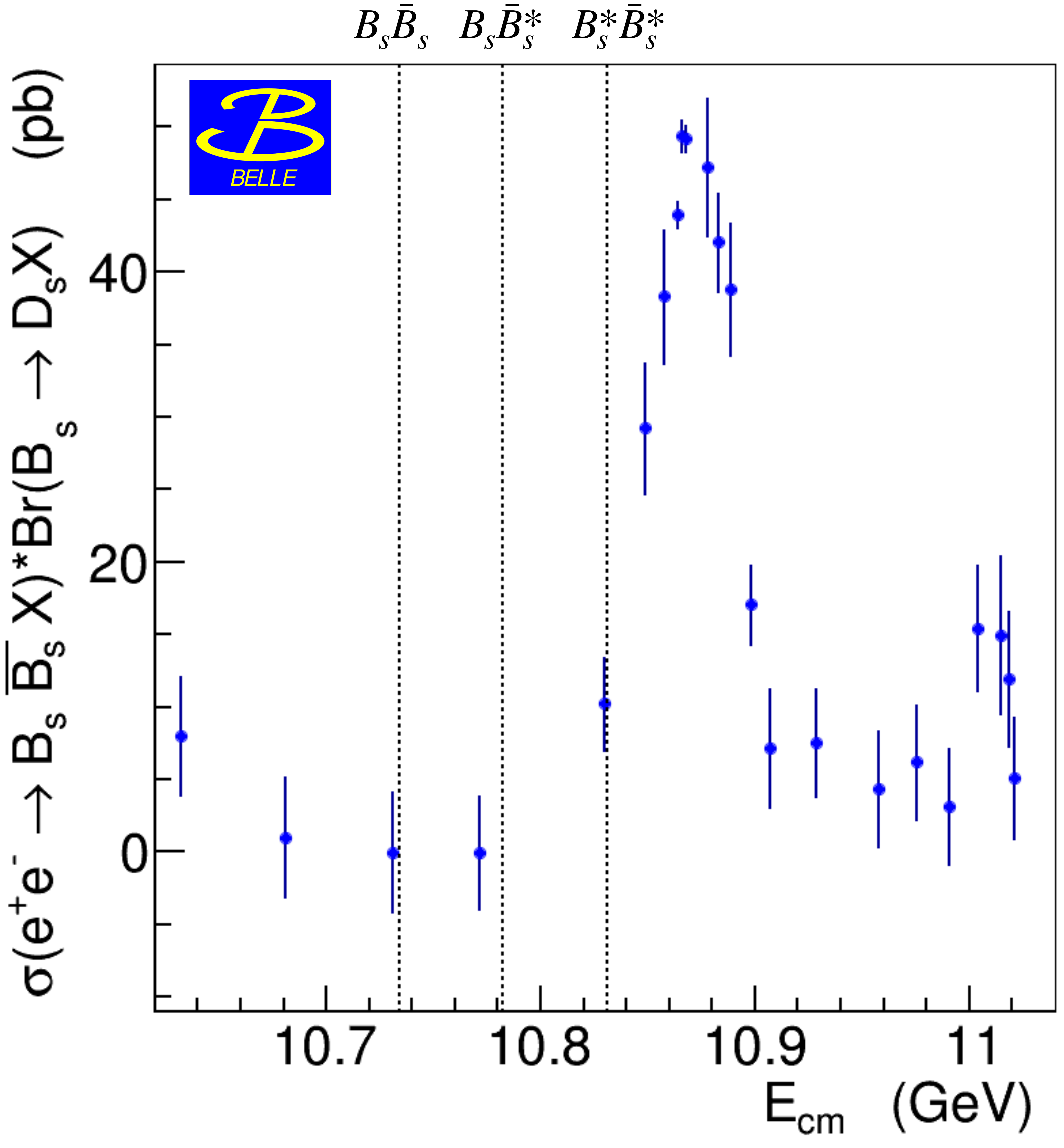


$x_p = p/\sqrt{(E_{\rm c.m.}/2)^2 - m^2}$

Scan of $e^+e^- \rightarrow B_{(s)}^{(*)}\bar{B}_{(s)}^{(*)}X$ cross section



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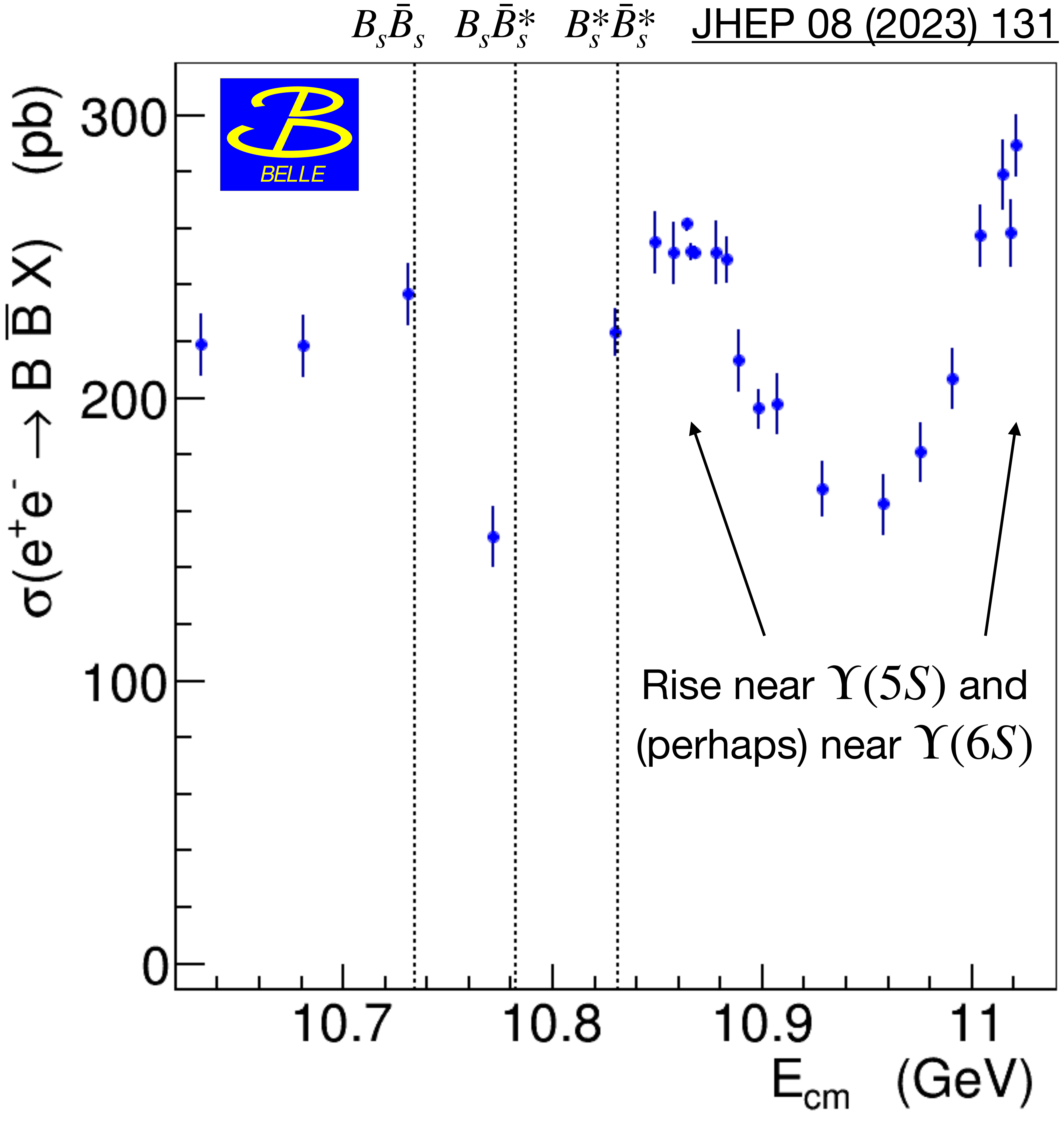
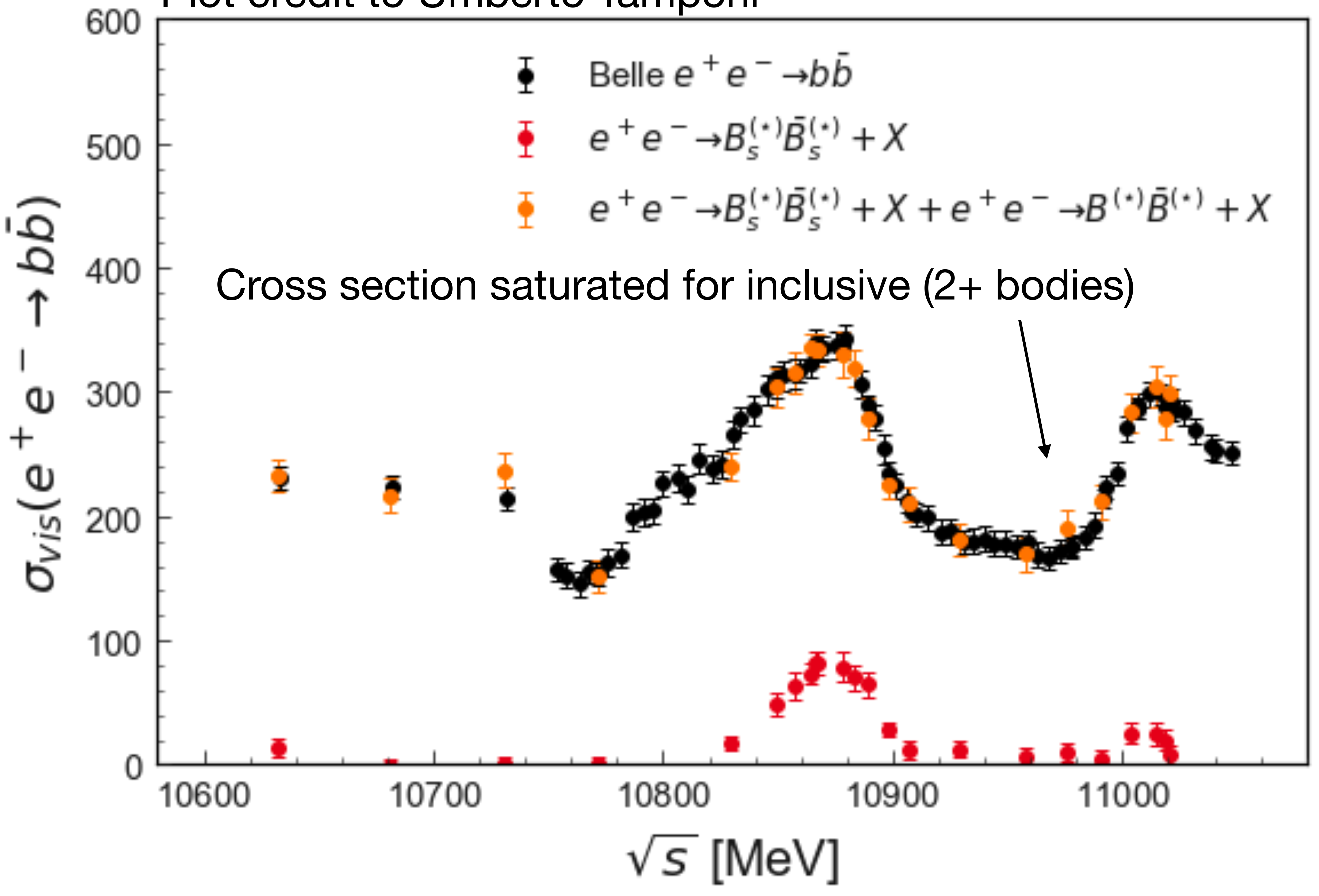
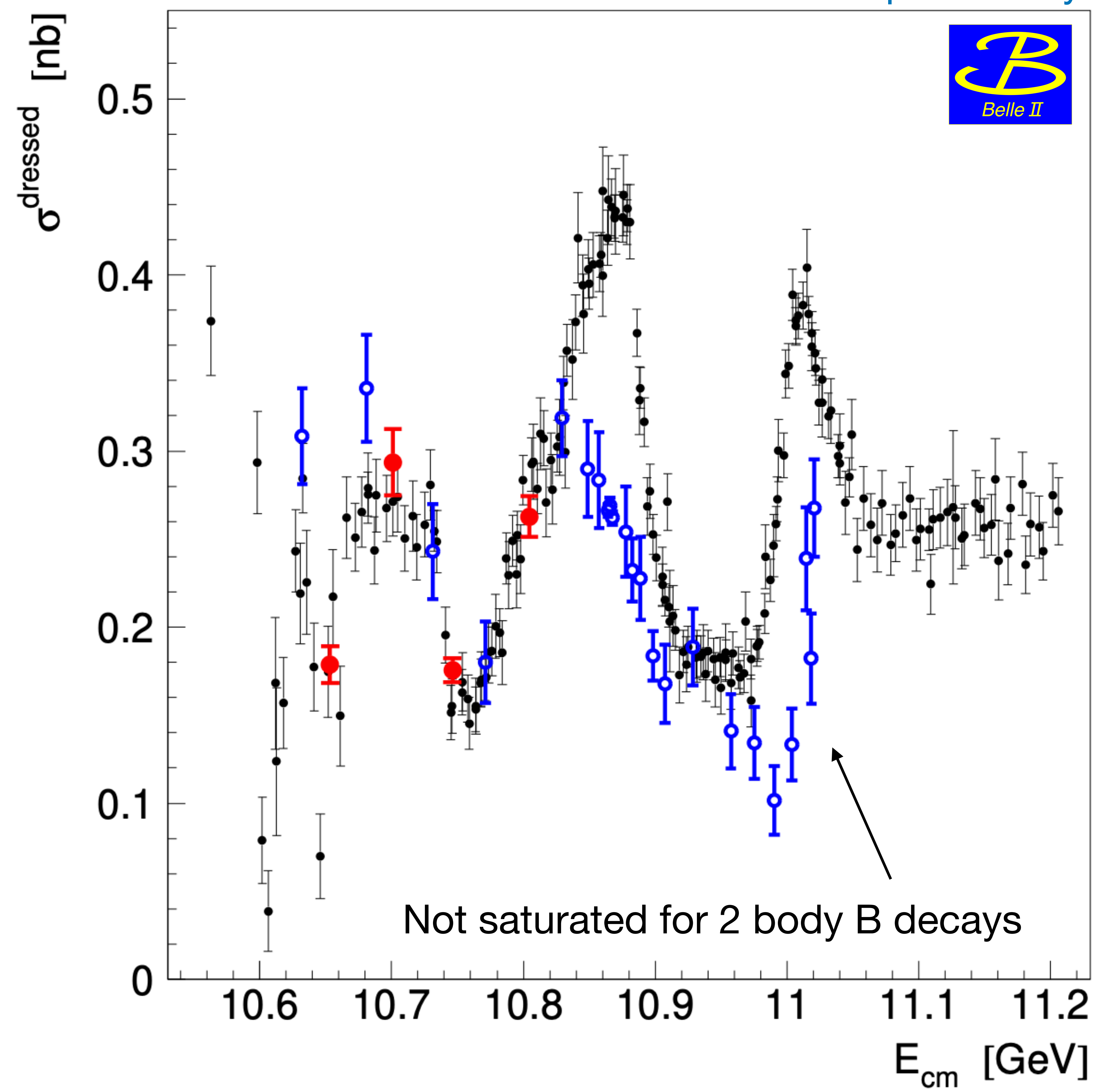


Scan of $e^+e^- \to B_{(s)}^{(*)}\bar{B}_{(s)}^{(*)}X$ cross section

Plot credit to Umberto Tamponi



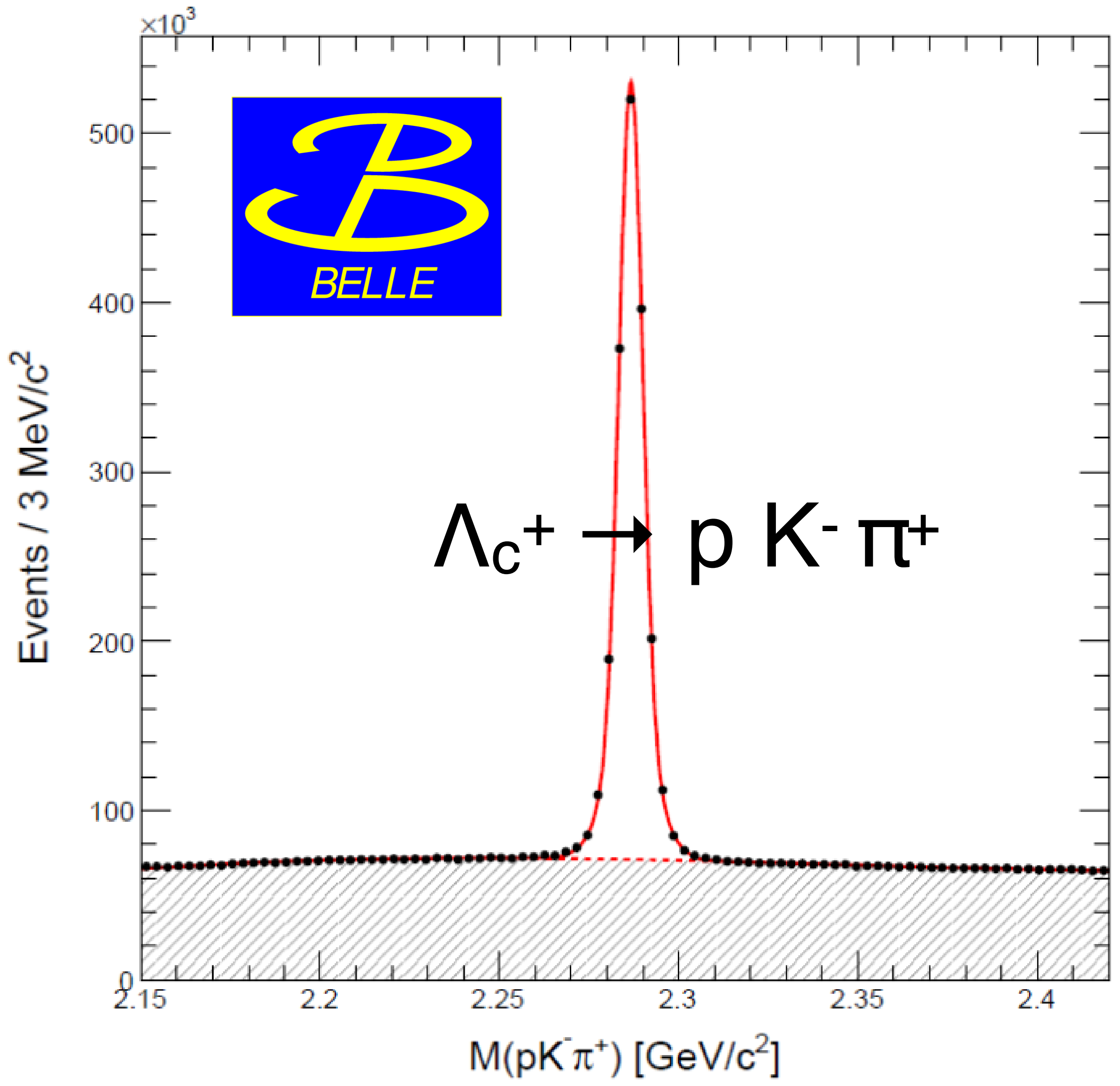
Belle II preliminary



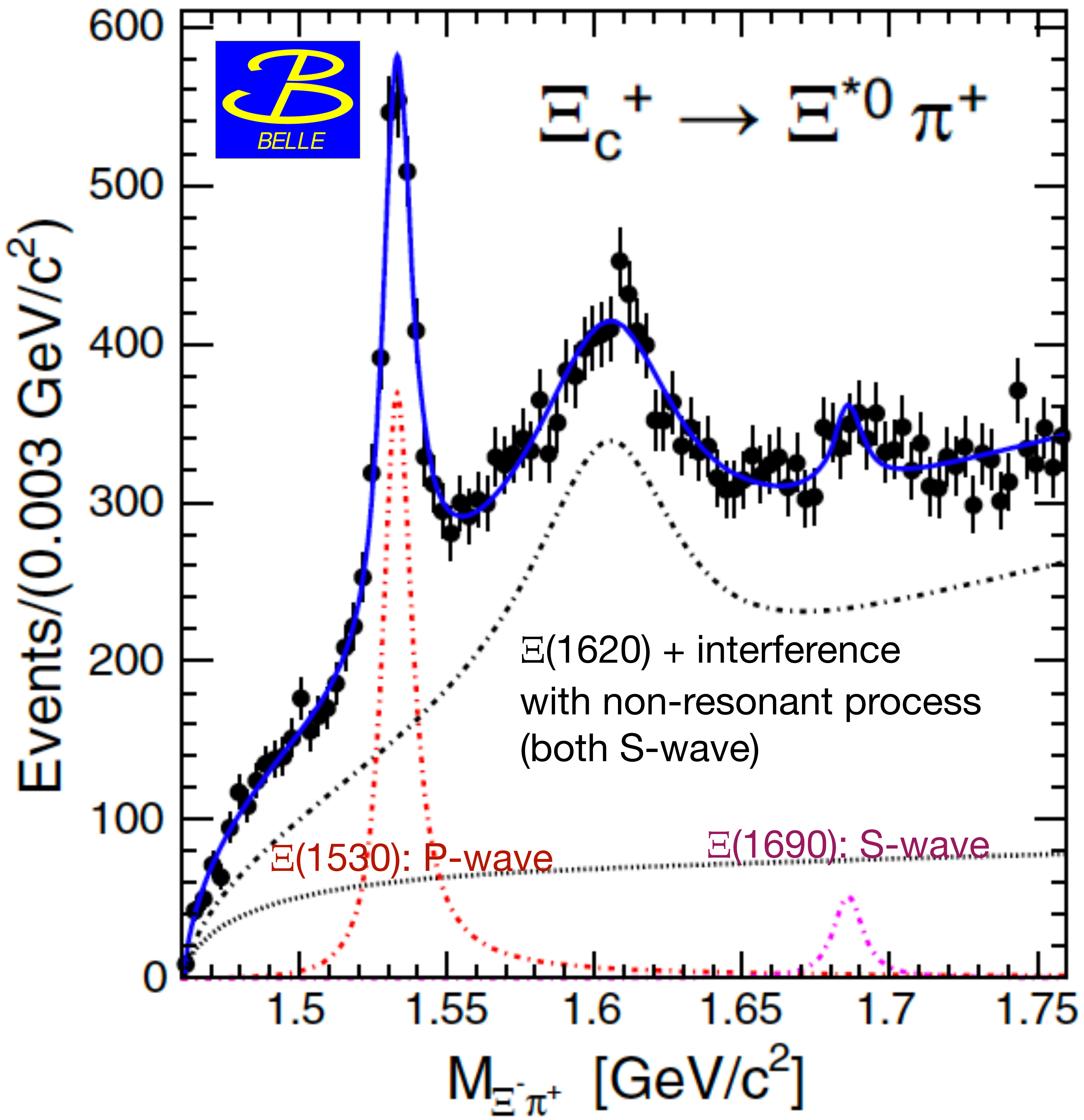
Prospects in baryon spectroscopy

- Mesons get all the attention…
- Baryon spectrum is much more complicated than quarkonia but exotic candidates exist even in the first excited states
  - Notable examples include the Λ(1405) and N(1440)
- Excited spectrum not well understood
  - Many missing states
  - Multiple candidates for known states
  - Few quantum number determinations for baryons containing c or b quarks
- Belle still actively publishing

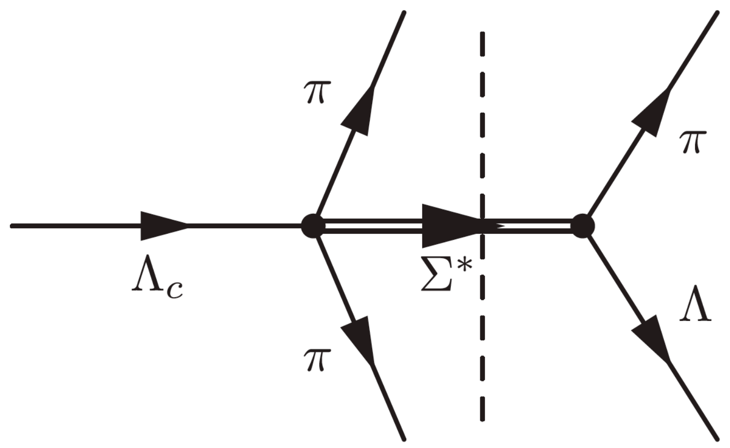
- Belle II can
  - measure quantum numbers for excited charmed baryons
  - search for excited baryons in charmed baryon decays
  - search for exotic candidate states

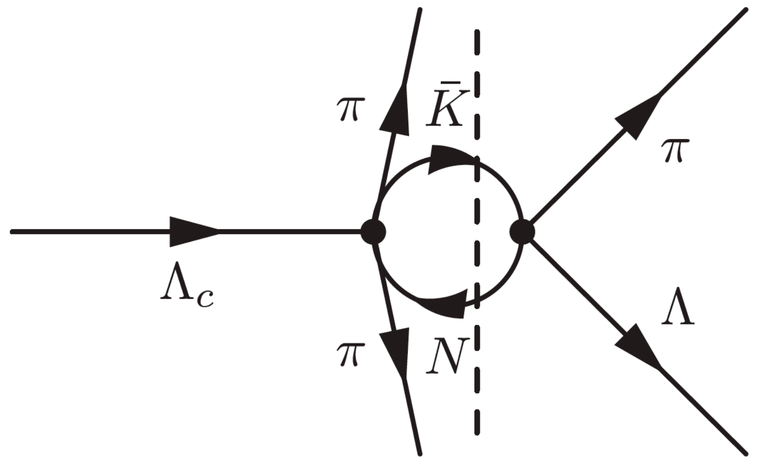


Belle PRL.122.072501 (2019)



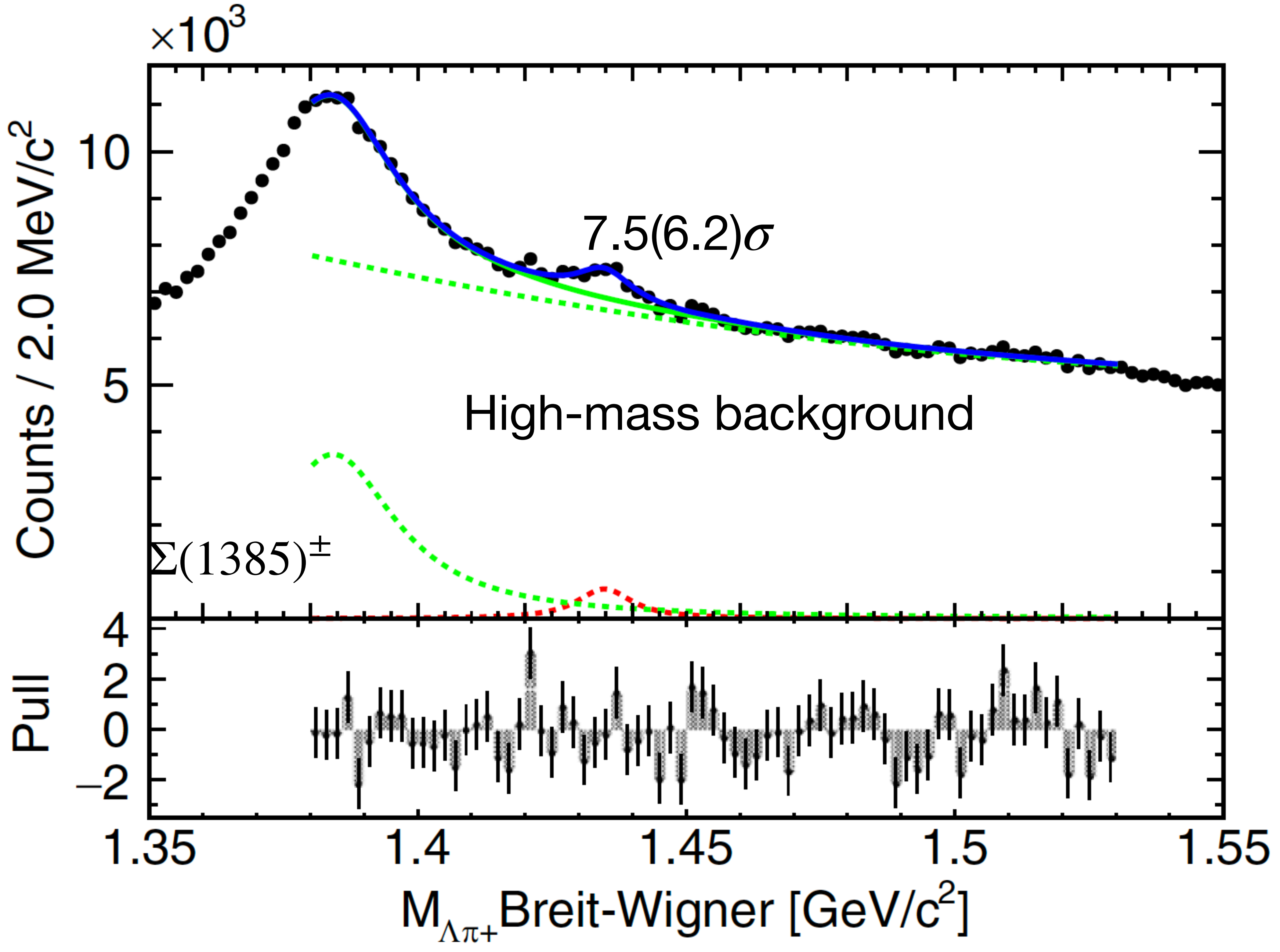
Study of $\bar{K}N$ threshold in $\Lambda_c \to \Lambda\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$



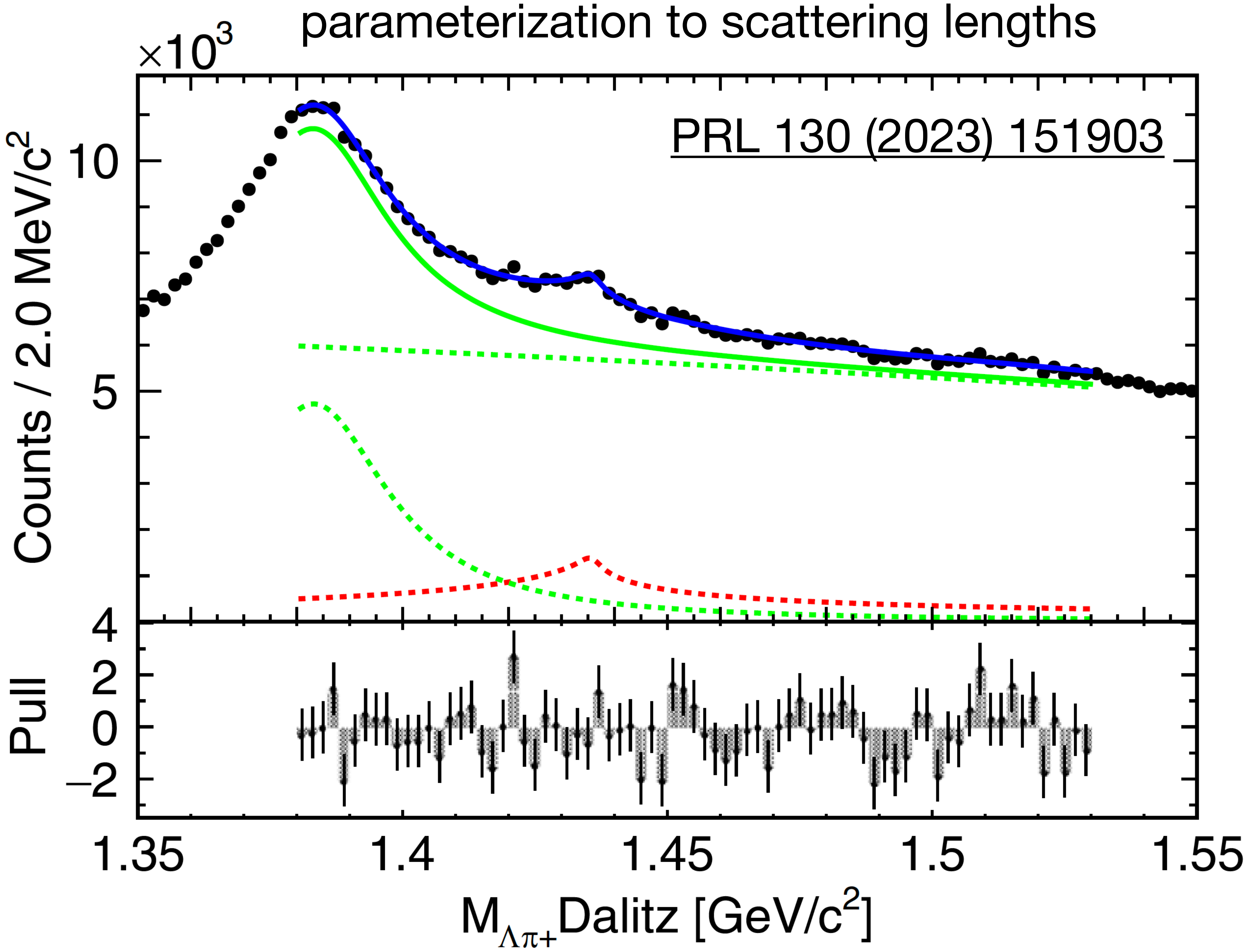


- Charmed baryon decays have become a source for hyperon spectroscopy
- $\Lambda\pi$ spectrum in Λ_c decays similar to $\Lambda - \pi$ collider data to study I=1, S=-1 sector
- Besides $\Sigma(1385)^{\pm}$, no additional I=1 quark-model states expected near $\Lambda(1405)$

Model 1: Breit-Wigner, implies existence of $\Sigma(1435)$?

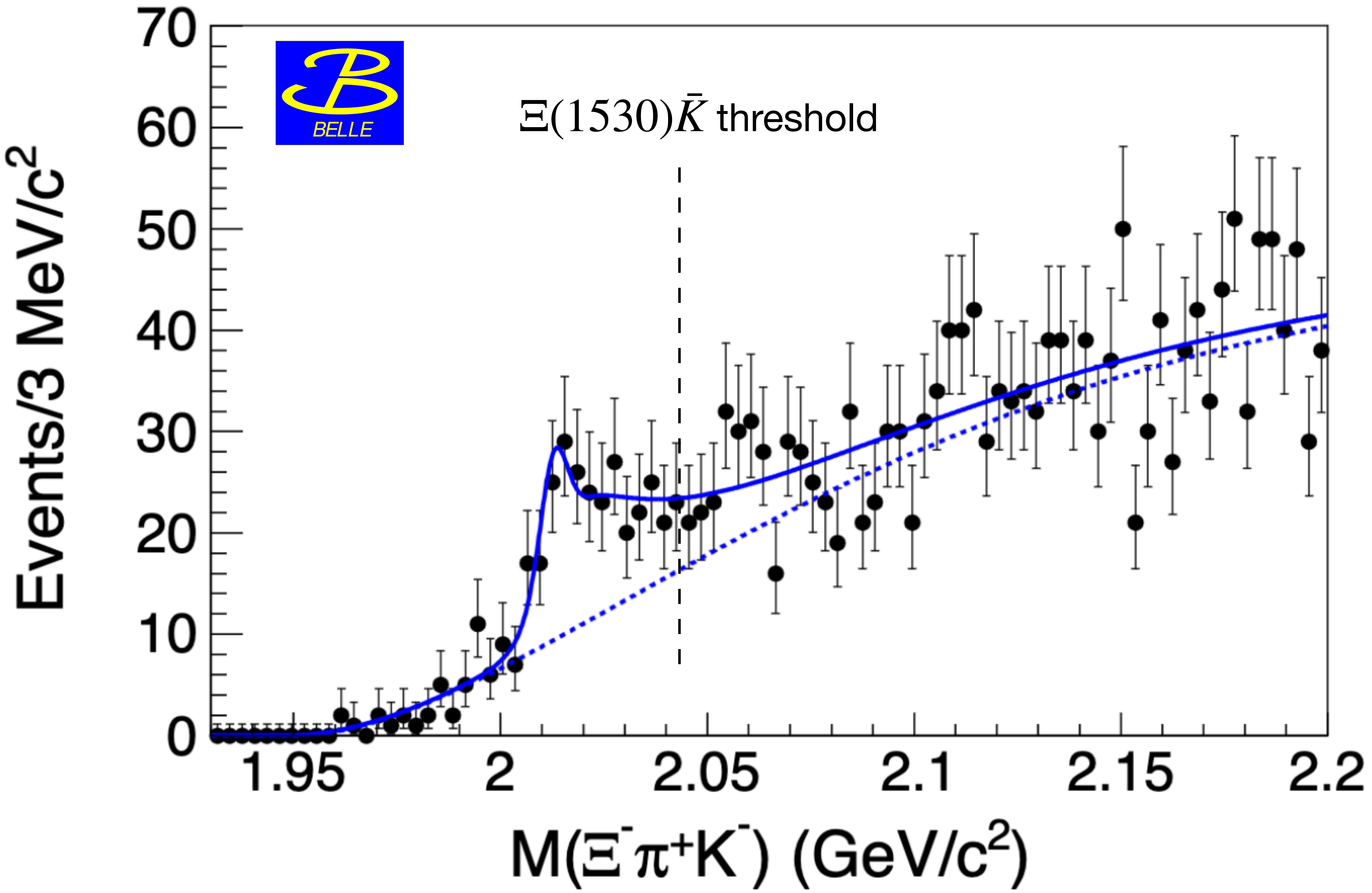


Model 2: Dalitz (cusp), relates Flatte parameterization to scattering lengths



Study of $\Omega(2012)^- \to \Xi(1530)\bar{K}$

- Limited experimental evidence for excited states like the $\Omega(2012)^-$
  - Can be interpreted as standard baryon or molecular state
  - Some suggestion that in the molecular picture decays to $\Xi\bar{K}$ and $\Xi(1530)\bar{K}$ should be similar



$$\mathcal{R}^{\Xi\pi\bar{K}}_{\Xi\bar{K}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Omega(2012)^- \to \Xi(1530)\bar{K} \to \Xi\pi\bar{K})}{\mathcal{B}(\Omega(2012)^- \to \Xi\bar{K})}$$

$$= 0.97 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.07$$

Summary and conclusions

- Continued studies of conventional and potentially exotic states

- Much higher significance confirmation of the $\Upsilon(10753)$
  - Precise measurements on energy dependence of $e^+e^- \to B_{(s)}^{(*)}\bar{B}_{(s)}^{(*)}$ cross section

- No clear indications yet on the nature of the $\Upsilon(10753)$
  - Results in $\eta_b(1S)\omega$ consistent with S-D mixing, but not in $\chi_{bJ}(1S)\omega$
  - No enhancement in $\eta_b(1S)\omega$ as predicted by tetraquark model
  - Additional studies underway ($\pi\pi h_b(1P)$, $\eta h_b(1P)$, $\Upsilon(1S)$ inclusive, etc)

- Excellent environment for spectroscopy - not just quarkonia but hyperons too!
  - Further searches can include Ξ^* and Ω^* states
  - Spin-parity determinations
  - Collecting comprehensive details, since exotic states may be hidden

Backup