Hadronic Transitions in Bottomonia at Belle

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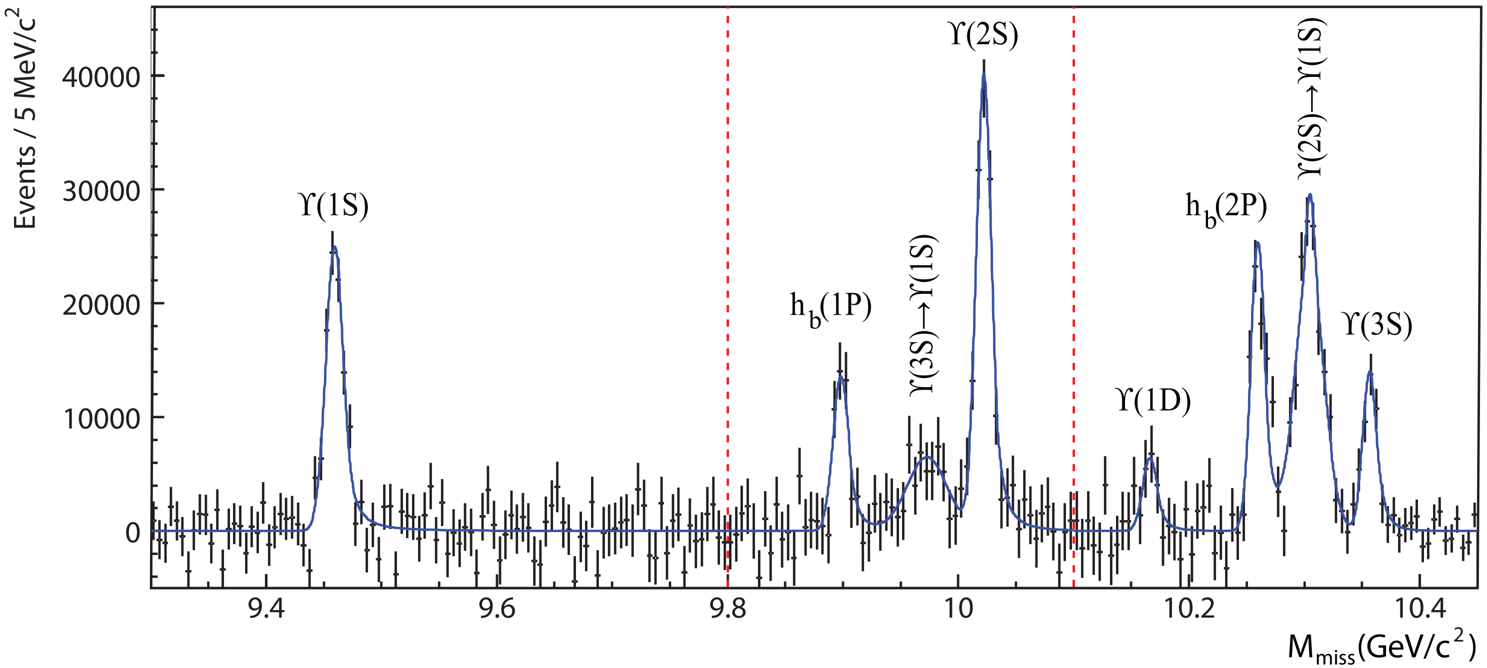
Outline

1. Transitions in bottomonia at Belle
2. Prospects for BelleII
3. Conclusions

General

- Spectroscopy of heavy quarkonia provides crucial information for understanding strong interactions since QCD calculations become possible: heavy-quark spin symmetry (HQSS), multipole expansion etc.
- Measurements of hadronic transitions ($\pi^+\pi^-$, η, $\omega, \ldots$) btw. bottomonia yield important input for QCD
- η transitions are believed to be suppressed compared to $\pi^+\pi^-$ because of the spin flip
- $\pi^+\pi^-$ transitions and their peculiarities were studied by both BaBar and Belle, the contribution of Belle being particularly strong due to high statistics and versatile analyses like use of missing mass distributions
- Large integrated luminosity collected by Belle above the $\Upsilon(4S)$ opened unique possibilities resulting in exciting observations of $h_b(1P)$, $h_b(2P)$, $\eta_b(2S)$, $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$

Observation of $h_b(1P)$ and $h_b(2P)$ at Belle



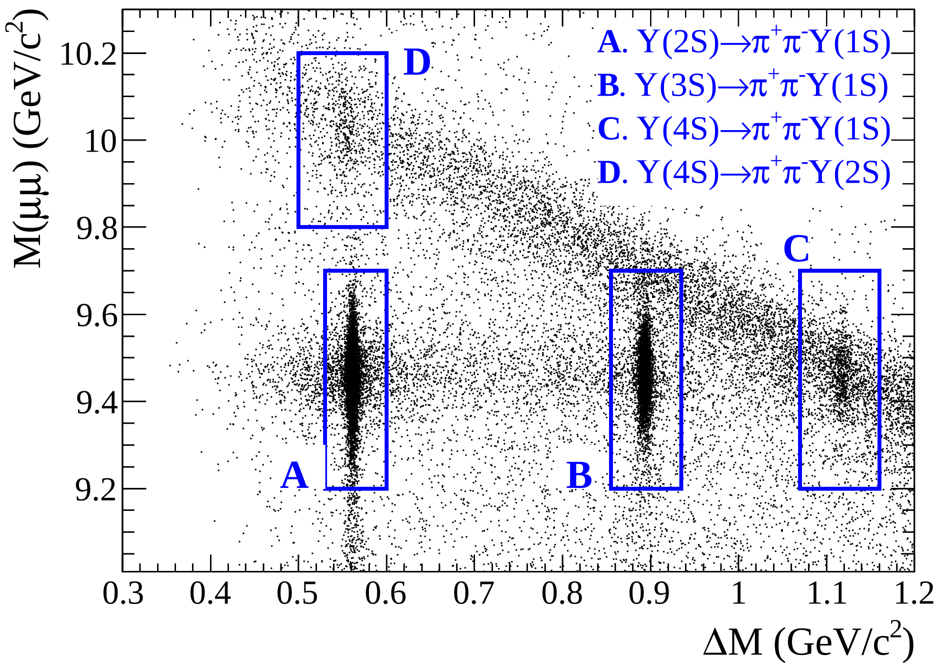
Belle used efficiently high-statistics data samples of the $\Upsilon(10860)$ to study the $M_{\rm miss}(\pi\pi)$ spectrum in $e^+e^- \to h_b(nP)\pi^+\pi^-$ which shows a variety of states with different J^P

Also important for discovery of the $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$

I. Adachi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 032001 (2012)

Study of η and $\pi^+\pi^-$ Transitions in $\Upsilon(4S)$ Decays to Lower $(b\bar{b})$ – I

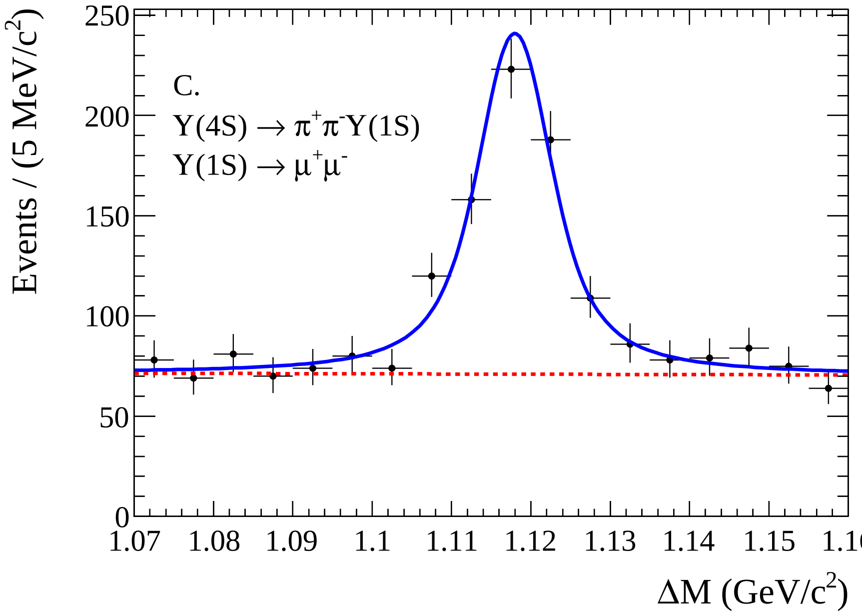
From 538M $\Upsilon(4S)$ Belle studied $\Upsilon(4S) \to \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S, 2S)$, $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta\Upsilon(1S)$ and searched for inclusive $\Upsilon(1^3D_{1,2}) \to \eta\Upsilon(1S)$, $\eta \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $\Upsilon(1S, 2S) \to \mu^+\mu^-$

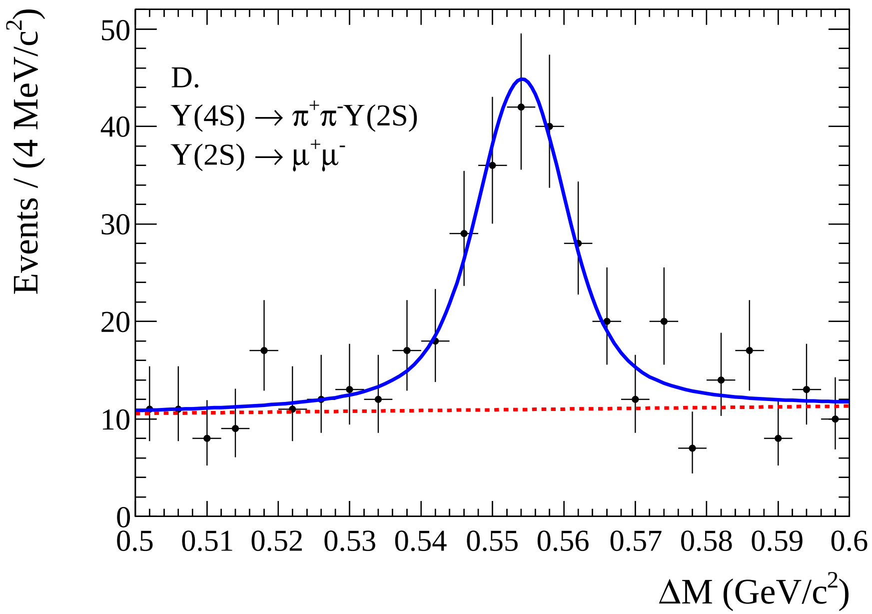


$\Delta M = M(\pi\pi\mu\mu) - M(\mu\mu)$,

E. Guido et al., Phys. Rev.D 96, 052005 (2017)

Study of η and $\pi^+\pi^-$ Transitions in $\Upsilon(4S)$ Decays to Lower $(b\bar{b})$ – II

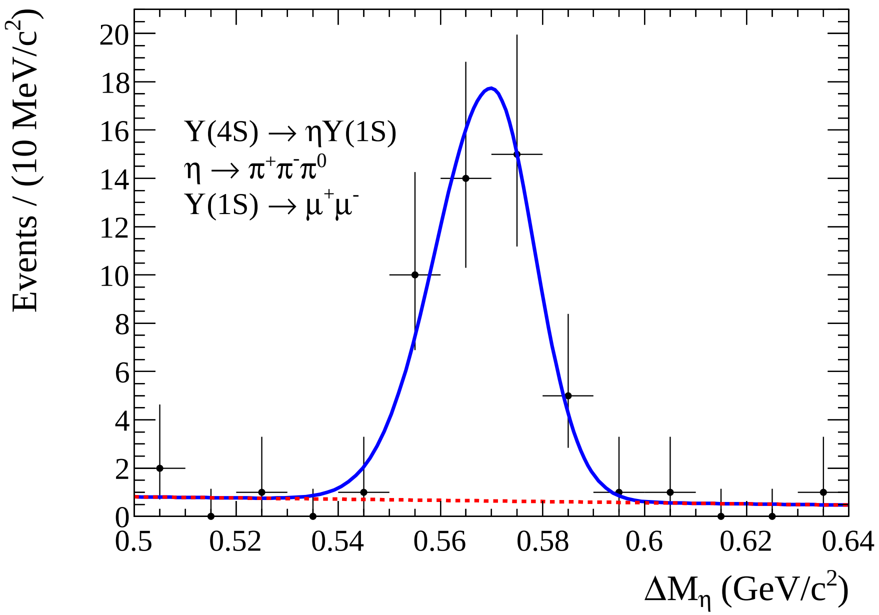


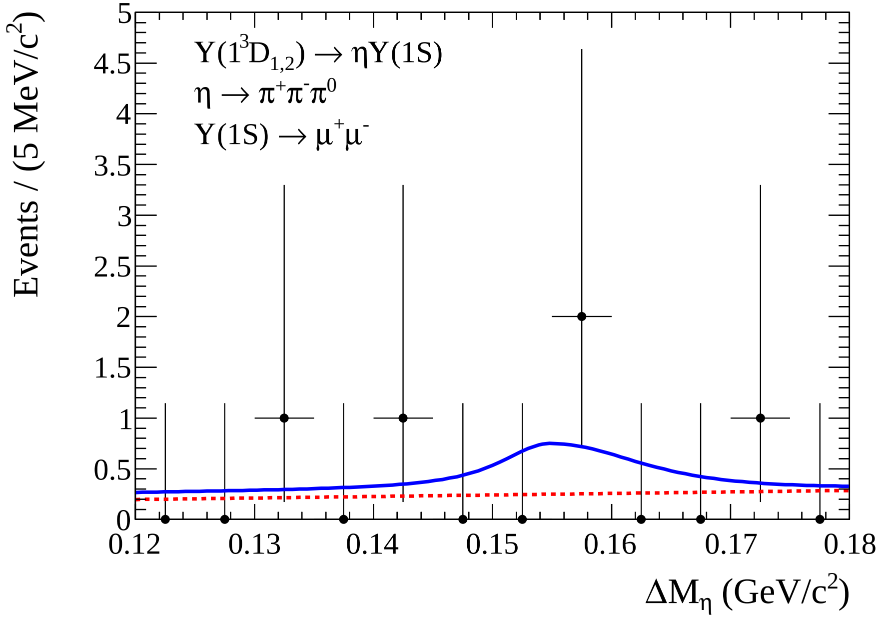


Decay	Events	$\mathcal{B}, 10^{-5}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\rm PDG}, 10^{-5}$
$\Upsilon(4S) \to \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(1S)$	1095 ± 74	$8.2 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.4$	8.1 ± 0.6
$\Upsilon(4S) \to \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(2S)$	821 ± 107	$7.9 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.4$	8.6 ± 1.3

E. Guido et al., Phys. Rev.D 96, 052005 (2017)

Study of η and $\pi^+\pi^-$ Transitions in $\Upsilon(4S)$ Decays to Lower $(b\bar{b})$ – III

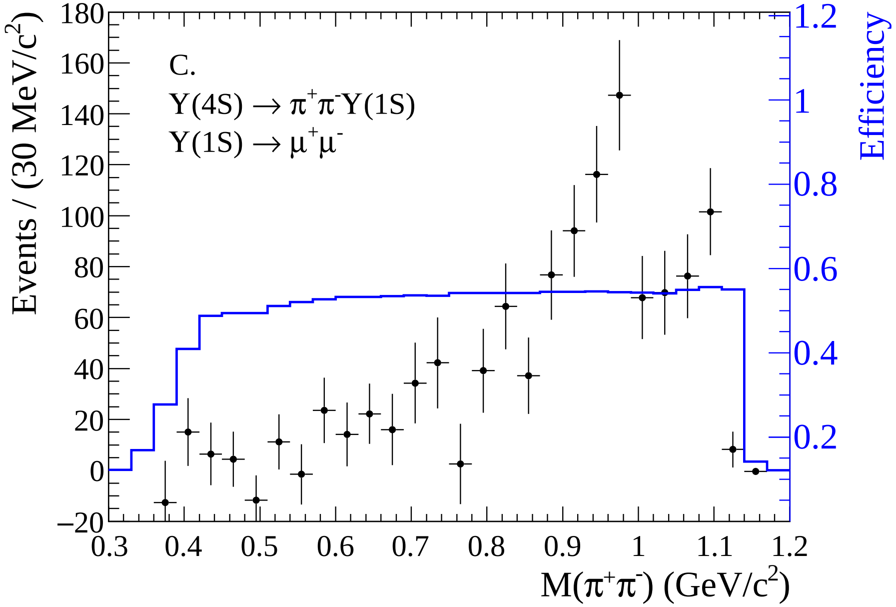


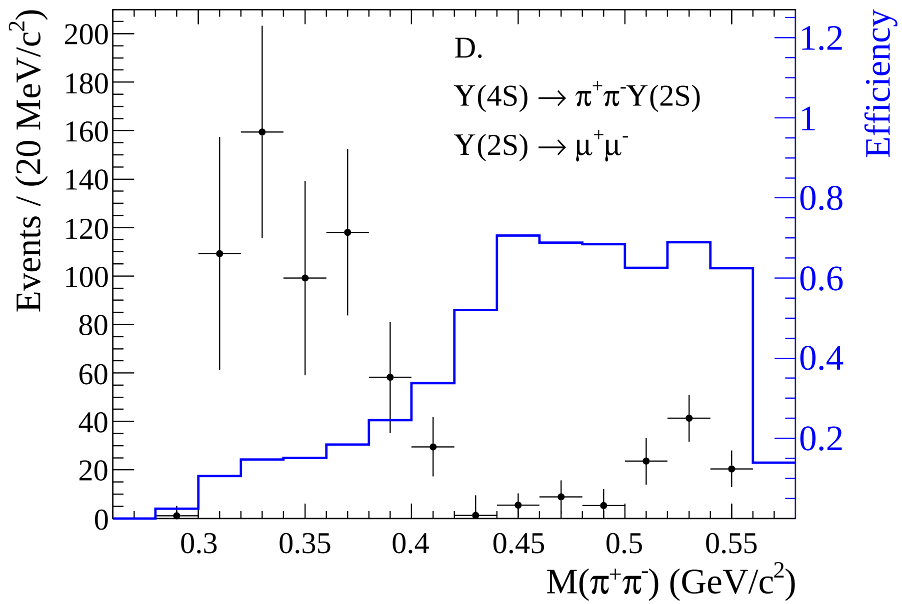


Decay	Events	$\mathcal{B}, 10^{-4}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\rm PDG}, 10^{-5}$
$\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta\Upsilon(1S)$	49 ± 7	$1.70 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.08$	1.96 ± 0.28
$\Upsilon(1^3D_{1,2}) \to \eta\Upsilon(1S)$	2.1 ± 3.0	< 0.23	–

E. Guido et al., Phys. Rev.D 96, 052005 (2017)

Study of η and $\pi^+\pi^-$ Transitions in $\Upsilon(4S)$ Decays to Lower $(b\bar{b})$ – IV

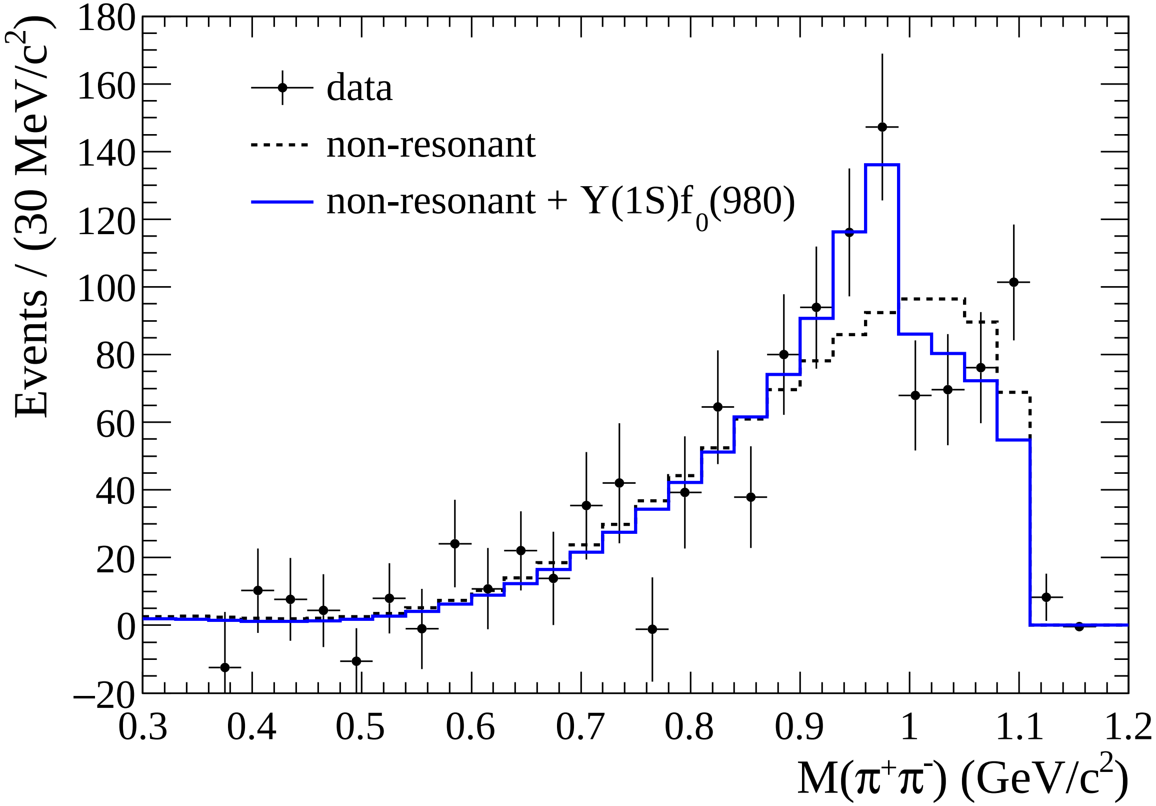




Striking difference of $M(\pi\pi)$ spectra

E. Guido et al., Phys. Rev.D 96, 052005 (2017)

Study of η and $\pi^+\pi^-$ Transitions in $\Upsilon(4S)$ Decays to Lower $(b\bar{b})$ – V



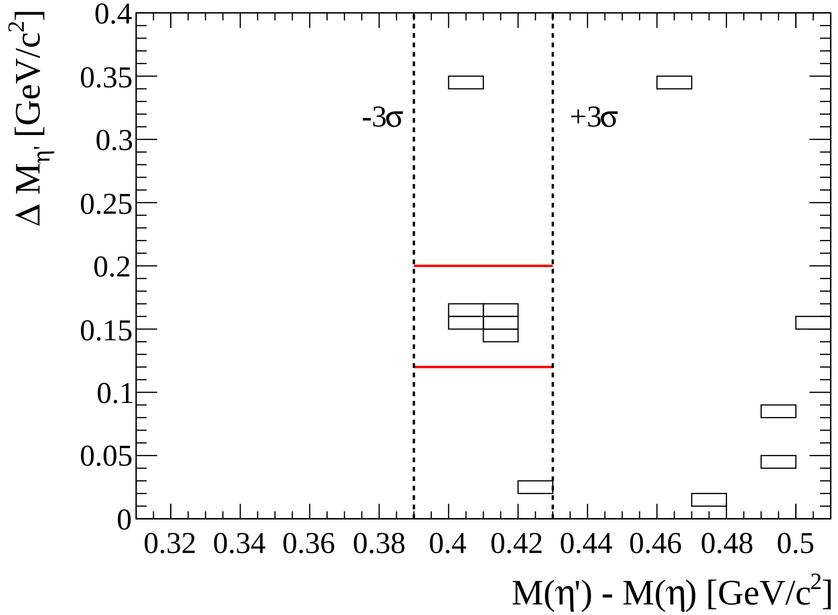
The model with the $f_0(980)$ is preferred with 2.8σ

E. Guido et al., Phys. Rev.D 96, 052005 (2017)

Observation of $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta' \, \Upsilon(1S)$ – I

From 538M $\Upsilon(4S)$ Belle searched for $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta' \Upsilon(1S)$,

$\eta' \to \eta\pi^+\pi^-(\rho^0\gamma)$, $\eta \to \gamma\gamma$, $\Upsilon(1S) \to \mu^+\mu^-$



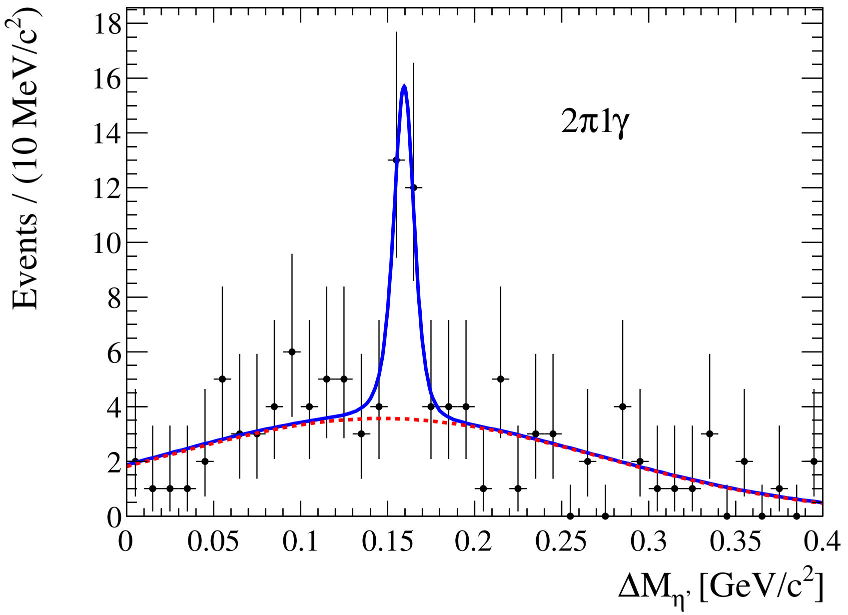
$\Delta M_{\eta'} = M(\Upsilon(4S)) - M(\Upsilon(1S)) - M(\eta')$ identifies the signal,

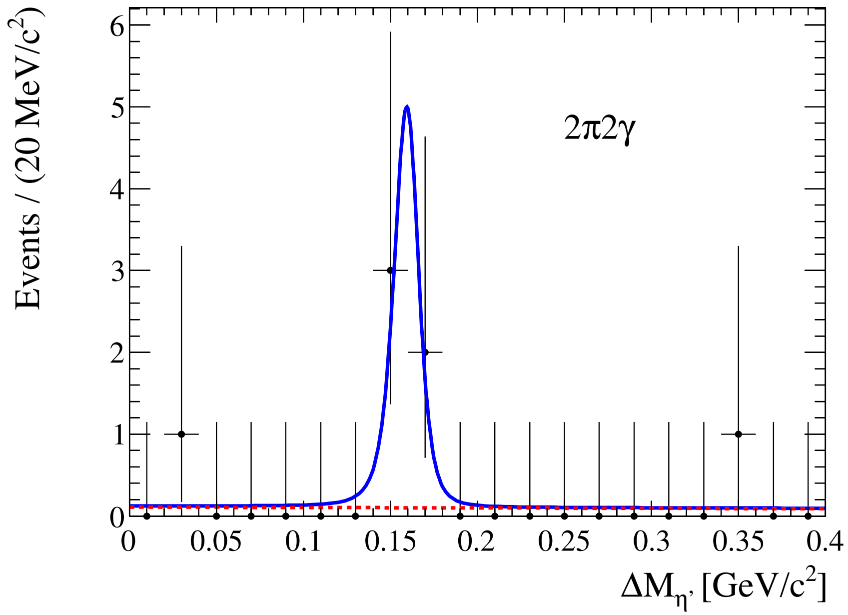
$2\pi 1\gamma: \ N_{\rm sig} = 22 \pm 7 (4.2\sigma)$, $2\pi 2\gamma: \ N_{\rm sig} = 5.0 \pm 2.3 (4.1\sigma)$,

Systematic uncertainties: 7.6%($2\pi 1\gamma$) and 3.5%($2\pi 2\gamma$)

E. Guido et al., arXiv:1803.10303

Observation of $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta' \, \Upsilon(1S)$ – II





$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta' \Upsilon(1S)) = (3.43 \pm 0.88 \pm 21) \cdot 10^{-5},$$

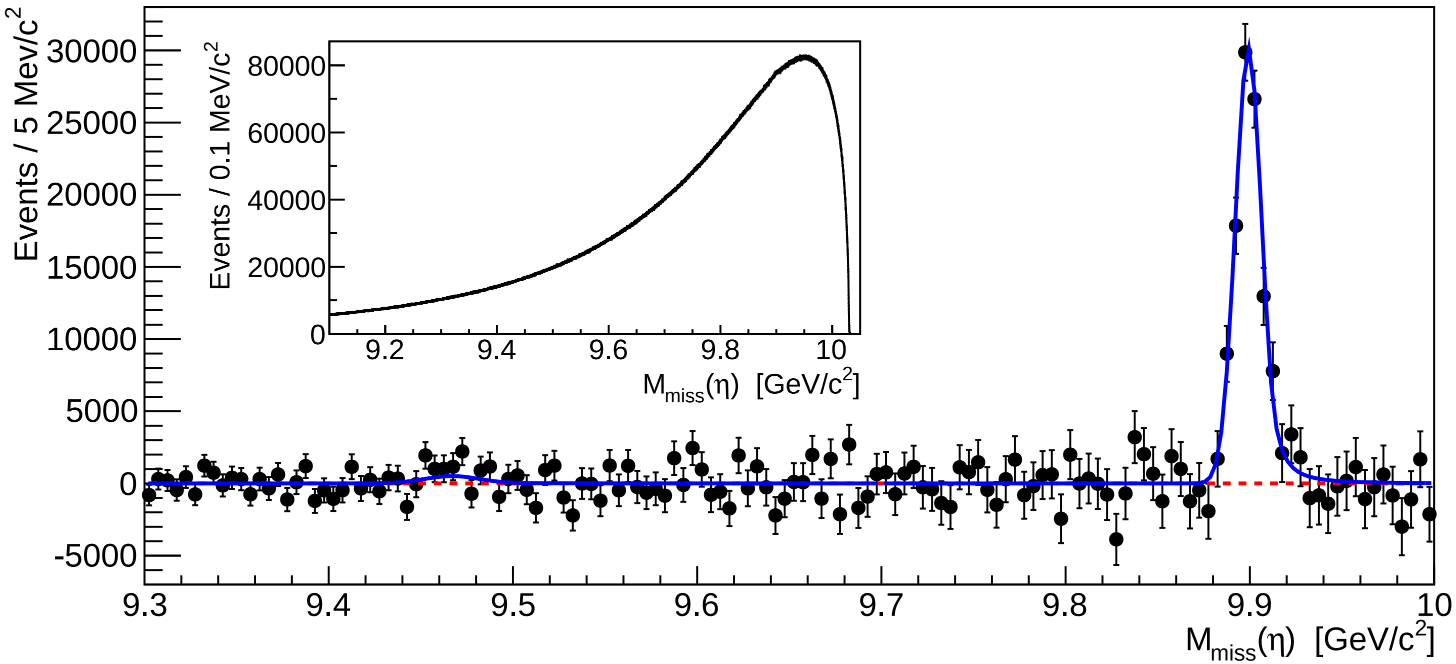
$$R_{\eta'/h} = \mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta' \Upsilon(1S)) / \mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \to h \Upsilon(1S)),$$

$$R_{\eta'/\eta} = 0.20 \pm 0.06, \;\; R_{\eta'/\pi^+\pi^-} = 0.42 \pm 0.11$$

E. Guido et al., arXiv:1803.10303

Observation of the $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta h_b(1P)$ Transition – I

From 771.6M $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays Belle studied $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta h_b(1P)$ using the η missing mass, $M_{\rm miss} = \sqrt{(P_{e^+e^-} - P_\eta)^2}$, $\eta \to \gamma\gamma$.

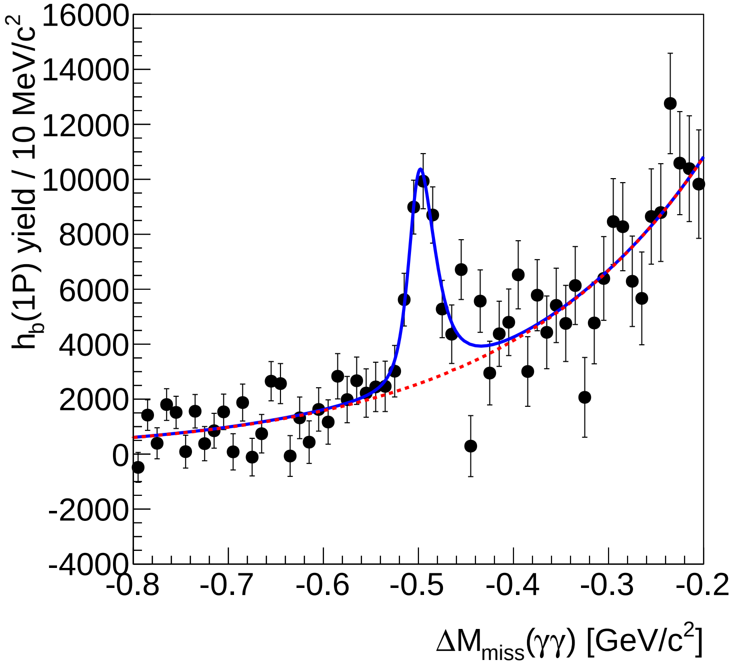


$N_{h_b(1P)} = 112469 \pm 5537$ (11σ significance)

U. Tamponi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 142001 (2015)

Observation of the $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta h_b(1P)$ Transition – II

Then $h_b(1P) \to \gamma\eta_b(1S)$ is searched via $\Delta M_{\rm miss} = M_{\rm miss}(\eta) - M_{\rm miss}(\eta)$



$N_{\eta_b(1S)} = 33116 \pm 4741$ (9σ significance)

U. Tamponi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 142001 (2015)

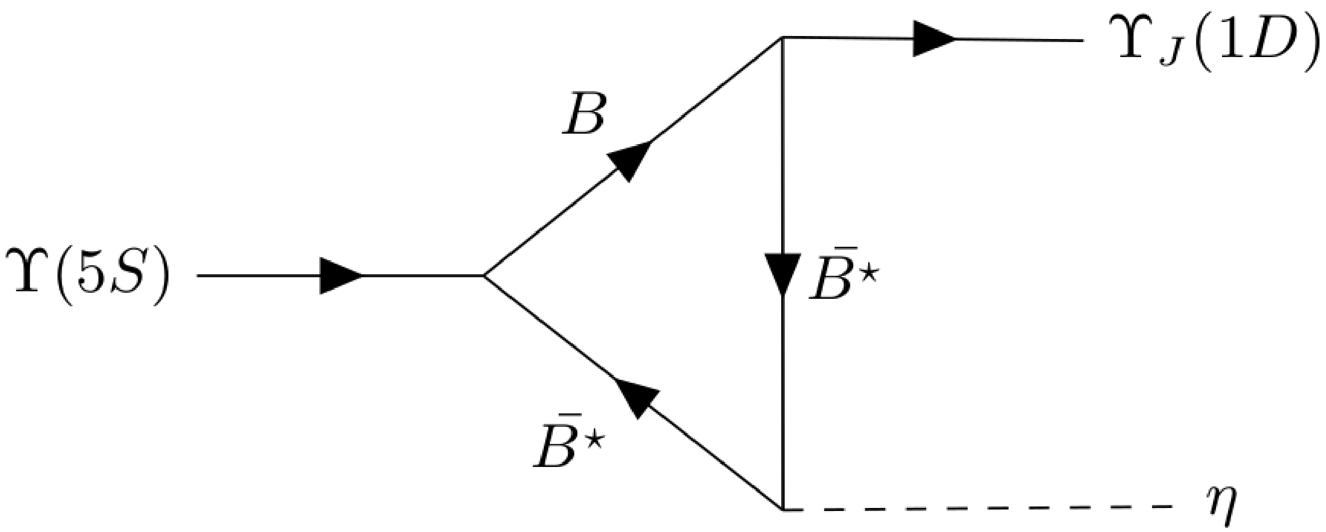
Observation of the $\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta h_b(1P)$ Transition – III

Observable	Value
$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \to \eta h_b(1P))$	$(2.18 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.18) \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\mathcal{B}(h_b(1P) \to \gamma \eta_b(1S))$	$(56 \pm 8 \pm 4)\%$
$M_{h_b(1P)}$	$(9899.3 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.0)$ MeV
$M_{\eta_b(1S)}$	$(9400.7 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.6)$ MeV
$\Gamma_{\eta_b(1S)}$	$(8^{+6}_{-5} \pm 5)$ MeV
$\Delta M_{\rm HF}(1P) = M^{\rm sa}_{\chi_{bJ}}(1P) - M_{h_b(1P)}$	$(+0.6 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.0)$ MeV
$\Delta M_{\rm HF}(1S) = M_{\Upsilon(1S)} - M_{\eta_b(1S)}$	$(59.6 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.6)$ MeV

U. Tamponi et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 142001 (2015)

$e^+e^- \to \eta\ (b\bar{b})$ Near $\Upsilon(5S)$ – I

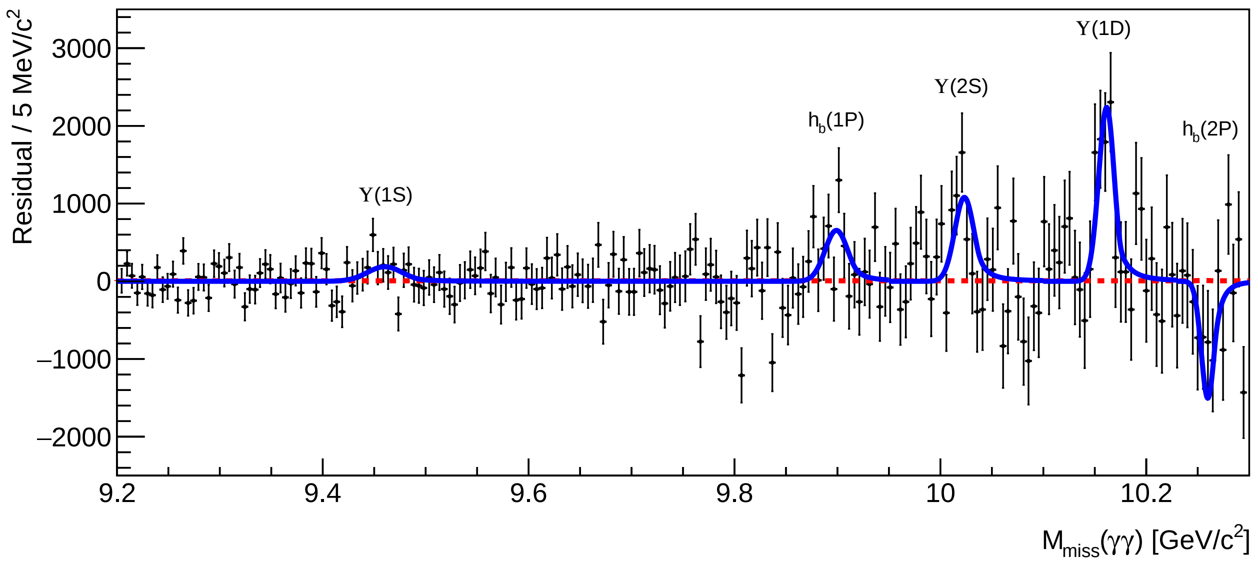
From 121.4 fb^{-1} Belle studied $e^+e^- \to \eta\ (b\bar{b})$ near $\sqrt{s} = 10.966$ GeV,
$\eta \to \gamma\gamma$ only reconstructed, $M_{\rm miss}(\eta)$ studied



A possible way to observe $\Upsilon_J(1D)$ via triangular $B^{(*)}$ loops

U. Tamponi et al., arXiv:1803.03225, EPJC

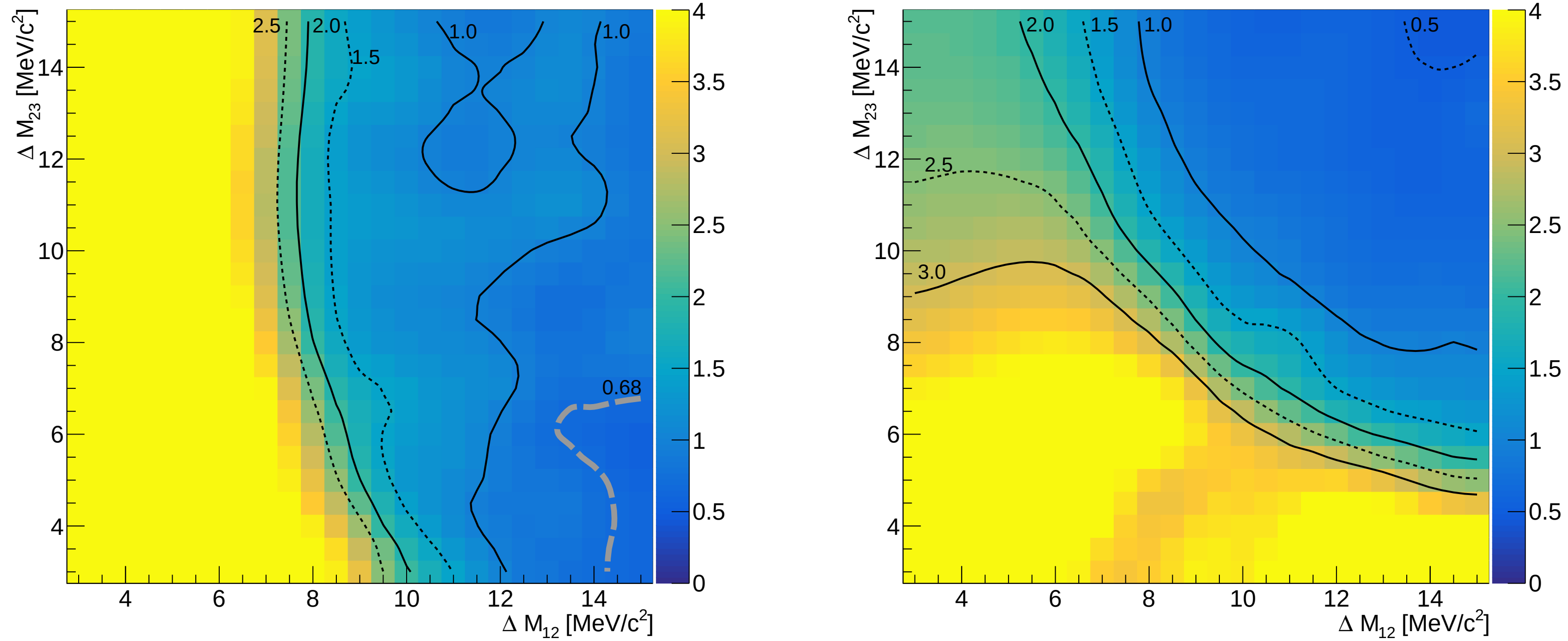
$e^+e^- \to \eta\ (b\bar{b})$ Near $\Upsilon(5S)$ – II



Process	Σ	$N, 10^3$	Process	Σ	$N, 10^3$
$\eta\Upsilon(1S)$	1.5σ	1.7 ± 1.0	$\eta\Upsilon(2S)$	3.3σ	5.6 ± 1.6
$\eta\ h_b(1P)$	2.7σ	3.9 ± 1.5	$\eta\Upsilon(1D)$	5.3σ	9.3 ± 1.8

U. Tamponi et al., arXiv:1803.03225, EPJC

$e^+e^- \to \eta\ (b\bar{b})$ Near $\Upsilon(5S)$ – III



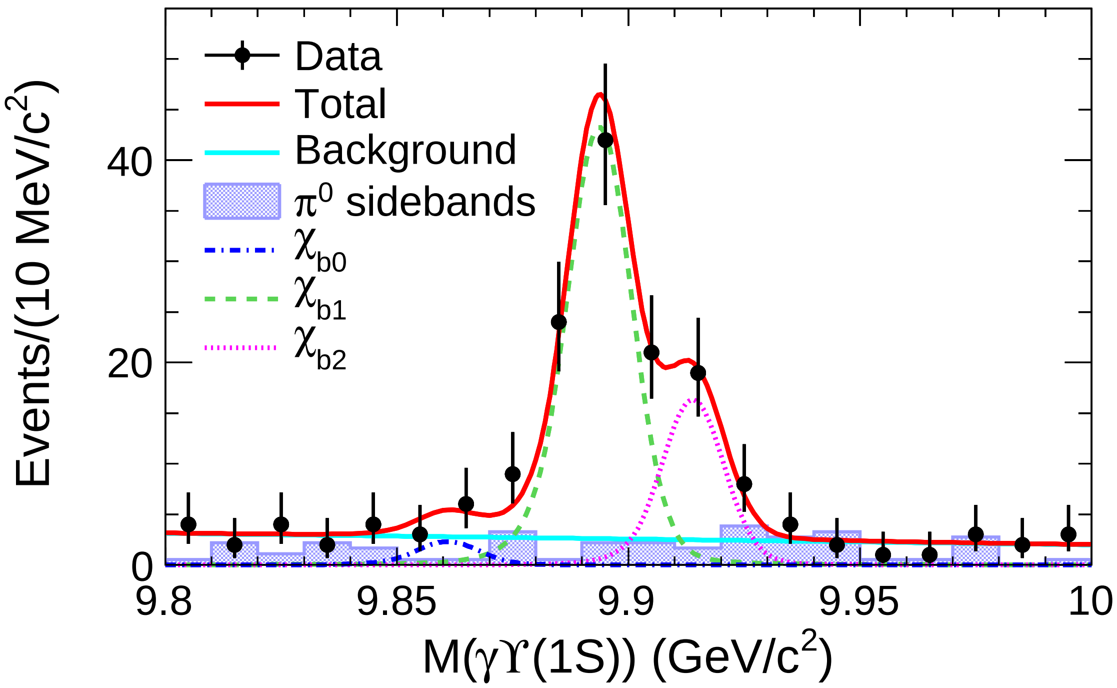
$f_{1,3} = \mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \to \eta\Upsilon_{1,3}(1D))/\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \to \eta\Upsilon_2(1D))$ are compatible with 0

$$\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(5S) \to \eta\Upsilon_J(1D)] = (4.82 \pm 0.92 \pm 0.67) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

U. Tamponi et al., arXiv:1803.03225, EPJC

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ – I

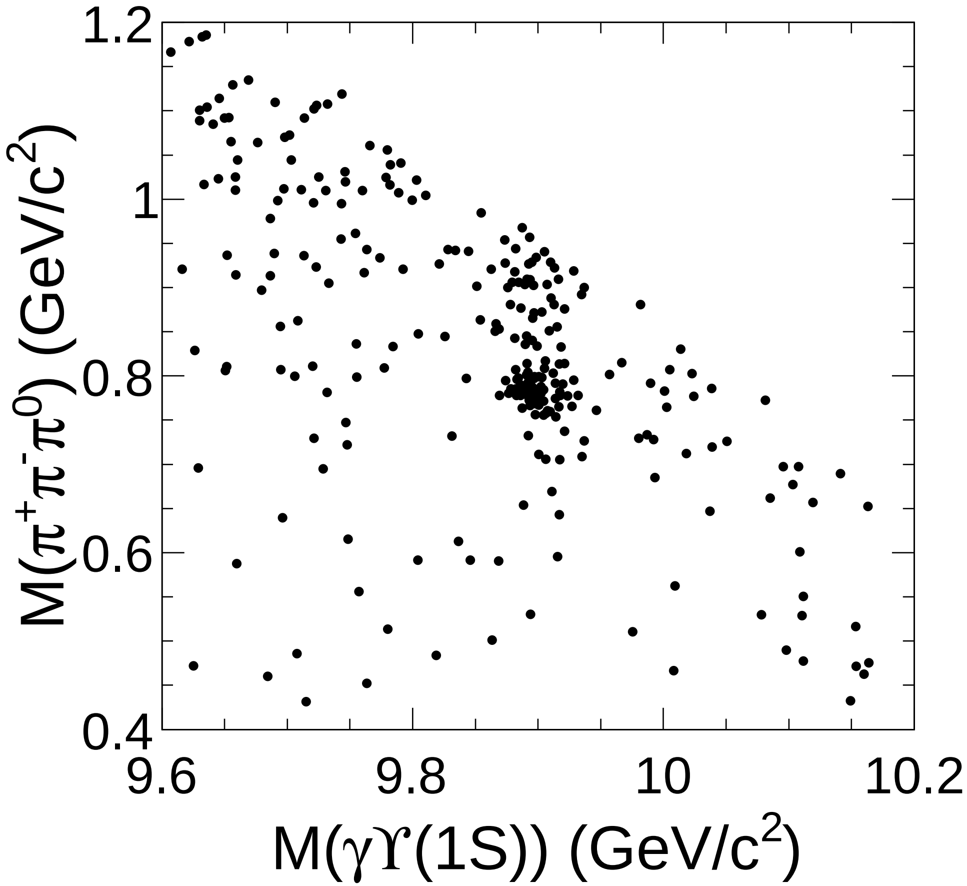
Belle used 118 fb^{-1} at 10.867 GeV to study $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ},\ \chi_{bJ} \to \gamma\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(1S) \to l^+l^-$ and search for $X_b \to \omega\Upsilon(1S)$, analogue of $\chi_{c1}(3872)$



The $\gamma\Upsilon(1S)$ spectrum shows clear signals of the $\chi_{b1}3\pi$ and $\chi_{b2}3\pi$

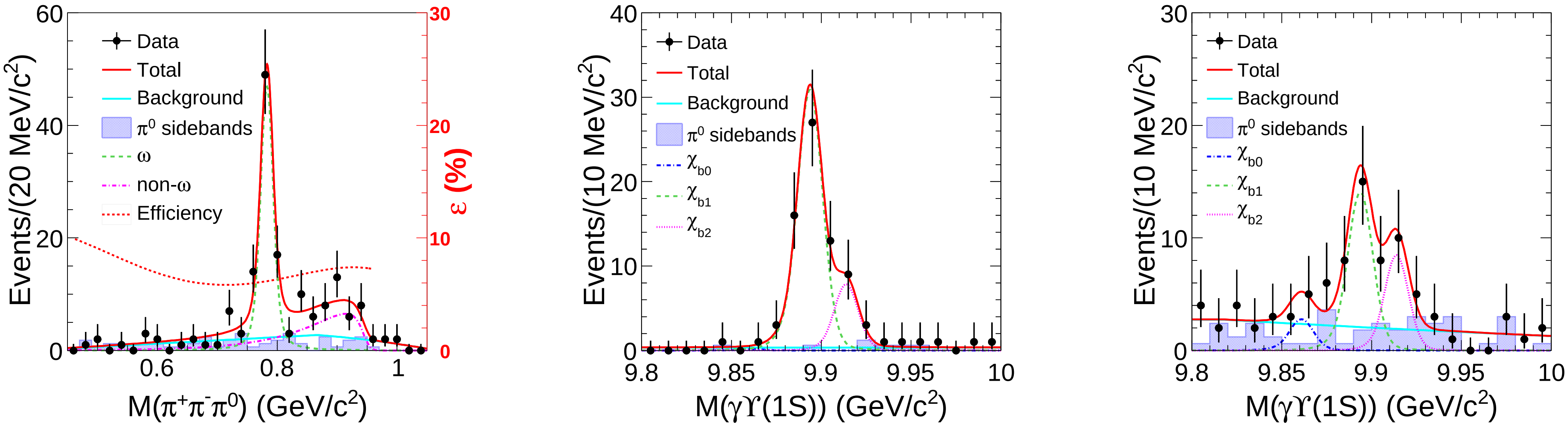
X.H. He et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 142001 (2014)

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ – II



X.H. He et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 142001 (2014)

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ – III



b/ The $M(3\pi)$ projection shows clear signals of ω and non-ω,

c/ and d/ show the $\gamma\Upsilon(1S)$ projection in the ω and non-ω

X.H. He et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 142001 (2014)

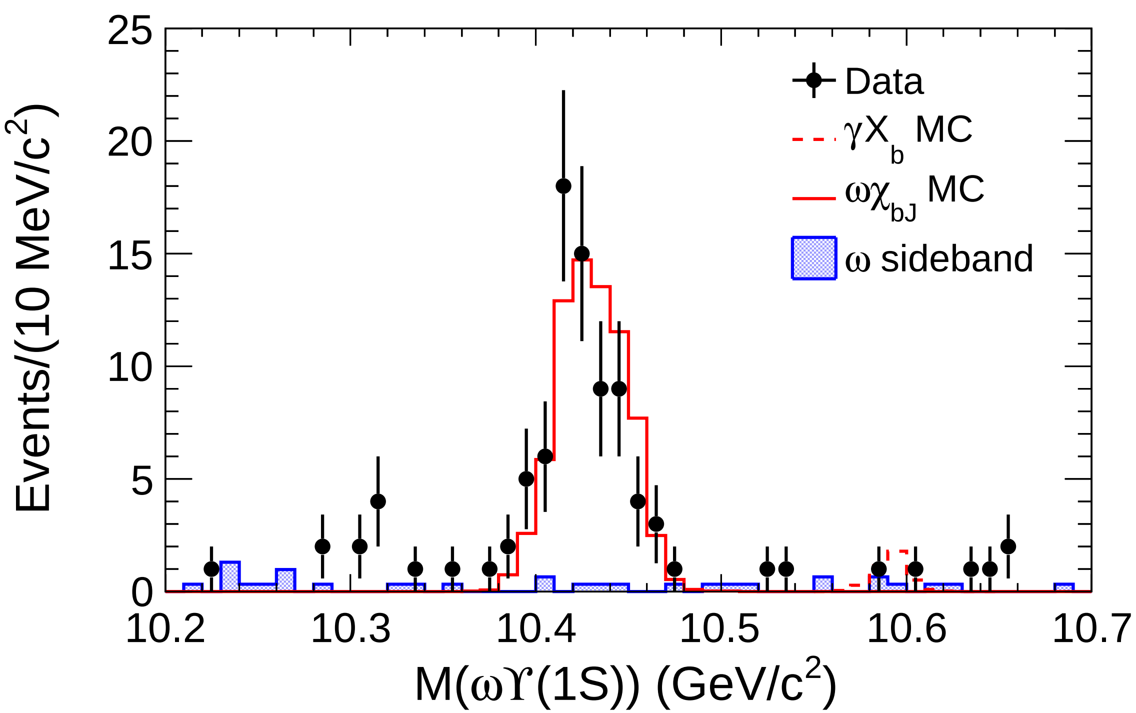
Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ – IV

Mode	Yield	Σ (σ)	$\mathcal{B}, 10^{-3}$
$3\pi\chi_{b0}$	< 13.6	1.0	< 6.3
$3\pi\chi_{b1}$	80.1 ± 9.9	12	$1.85 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.23$
$3\pi\chi_{b2}$	28.6 ± 6.5	5.9	$1.17 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.14$
$\omega\chi_{b0}$	< 7.5	0.5	< 3.9
$\omega\chi_{b1}$	59.9 ± 8.3	12	$1.57 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.21$
$\omega\chi_{b2}$	12.9 ± 4.8	3.5	$0.60 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.15$
$(3\pi)_{\text{non}-\omega}\chi_{b0}$	< 10.7	0.4	< 4.8
$(3\pi)_{\text{non}-\omega}\chi_{b1}$	23.6 ± 6.4	4.9	$0.52 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.11$
$(3\pi)_{\text{non}-\omega}\chi_{b2}$	15.6 ± 5.4	3.1	$0.61 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.28$

X.H. He et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 142001 (2014)

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ – V

Belle searches for X_b in $e^+e^- \to \gamma X_b,\ X_b \to \omega\Upsilon(1S)$



The peak in $M(\omega\Upsilon(1S))$ comes from $e^+e^- \to \omega\chi_{bJ},\ \chi_{bJ} \to \gamma\Upsilon(1S)$

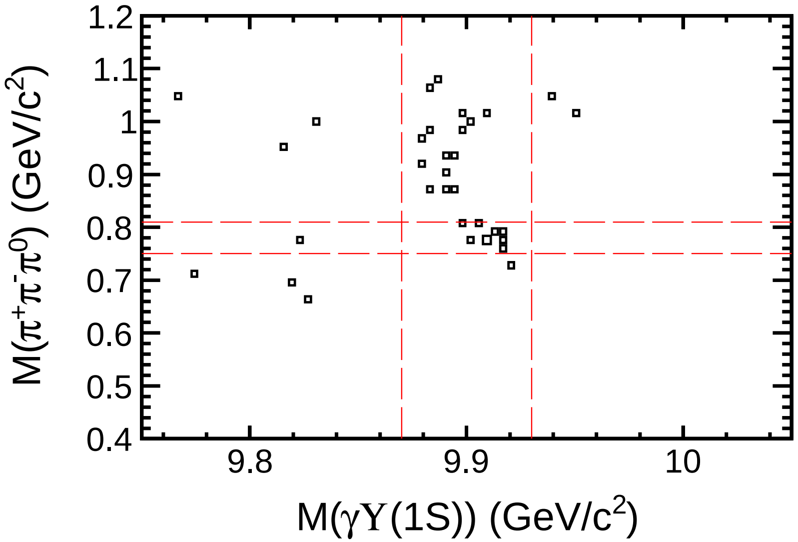
$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(10860) \to \gamma X_b)\mathcal{B}(X_b \to \omega\Upsilon(1S)) < (2.6 - 3.8) \cdot 10^{-5}$ btw. 10.55 and 10.65 GeV

X.H. He et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 142001 (2014)

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ and Search for $e^+e^- \to \phi\chi_{bJ}$ – I

Belle searches for $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ},\ \phi\chi_{bJ}$ with 141 fb^{-1} in [10.77-11.05] GeV,

$\chi_{bJ} \to \gamma\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(1S) \to l^+l^-$, $\omega \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $\phi \to K^+K^-$

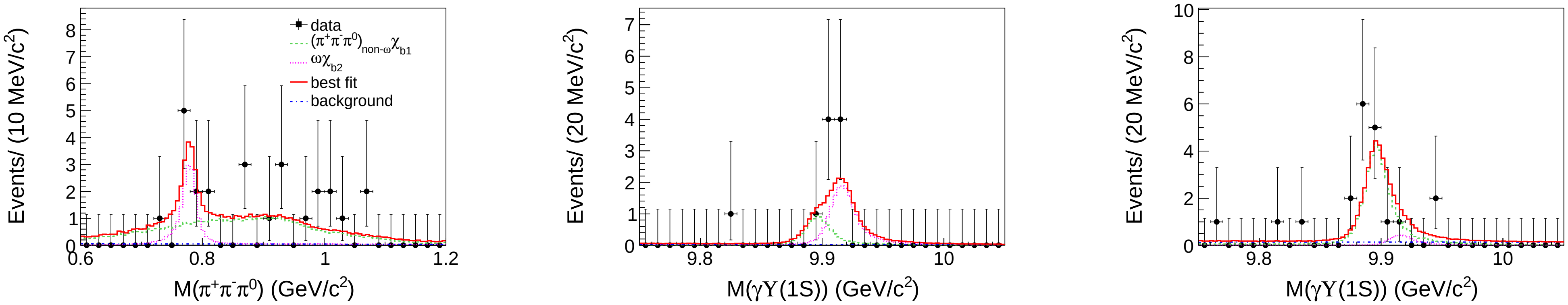


The scatter plot clealy shows clusters at $\omega\chi_{bJ}$ and above

The 2D fit yields 7.8 ± 3.2 (4.0σ) $\omega\chi_{b2}$ and 19.6 ± 5.3 (6.1σ) non-$\omega\chi_{b1}$

J.H. Yin et al., Belle - Preliminary

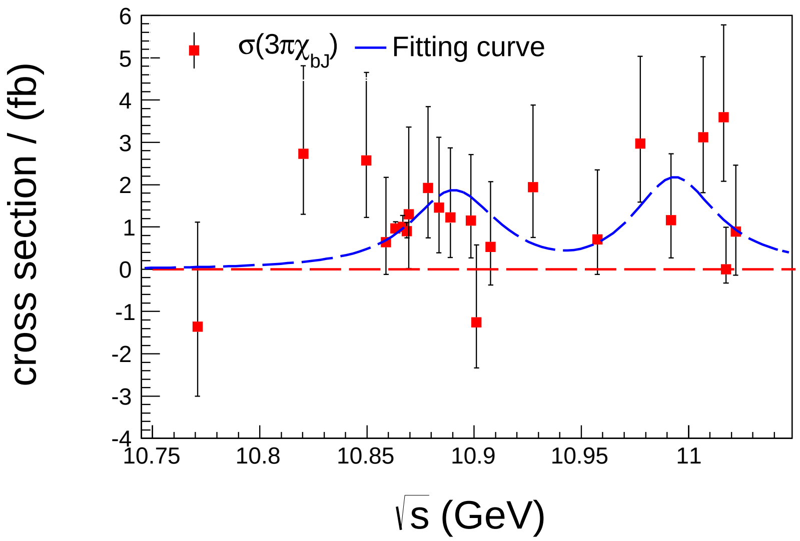
Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ and Search for $e^+e^- \to \phi\chi_{bJ}$ – II



1D projections: clear ω and non-ω, non-$\omega\chi_{b1}$, $\omega\chi_{b2}$

J.H. Yin et al., Belle - Preliminary

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ and Search for $e^+e^- \to \phi\chi_{bJ}$ – III



Assuming the $3\pi\chi_{bJ}$ signal comes from the $\Upsilon(5S)$ and $\Upsilon(6S)$,

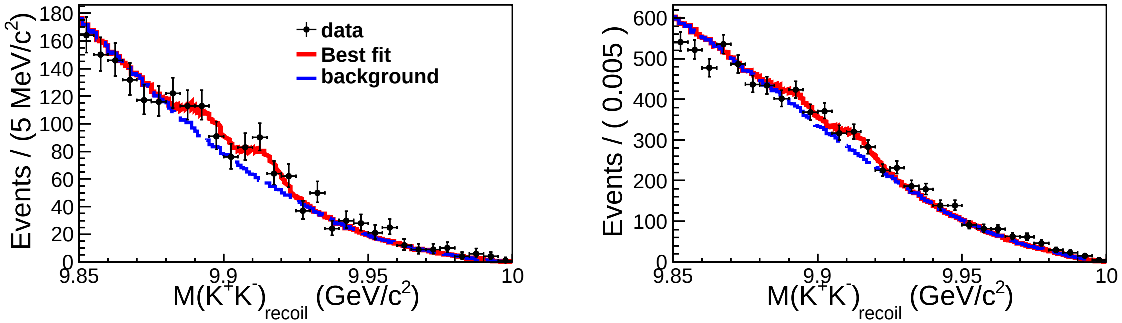
$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \to e^+e^-)\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \to 3\pi\chi_{bJ}) = (15.3 \pm 3.7) \cdot 10^{-9}$,

$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(6S) \to e^+e^-)\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(6S) \to 3\pi\chi_{bJ}) = (18.3 \pm 9.0) \cdot 10^{-9}$

Low data samples preclude from any conclusions

J.H. Yin et al., Belle - Preliminary

Observation of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\chi_{bJ}$ and Search for $e^+e^- \to \phi\chi_{bJ}$ – IV



Two types of events: $M(\gamma K^+K^-)_{\rm recoil}$ around $M(\Upsilon(1S))$ and non-$\Upsilon(1S)$

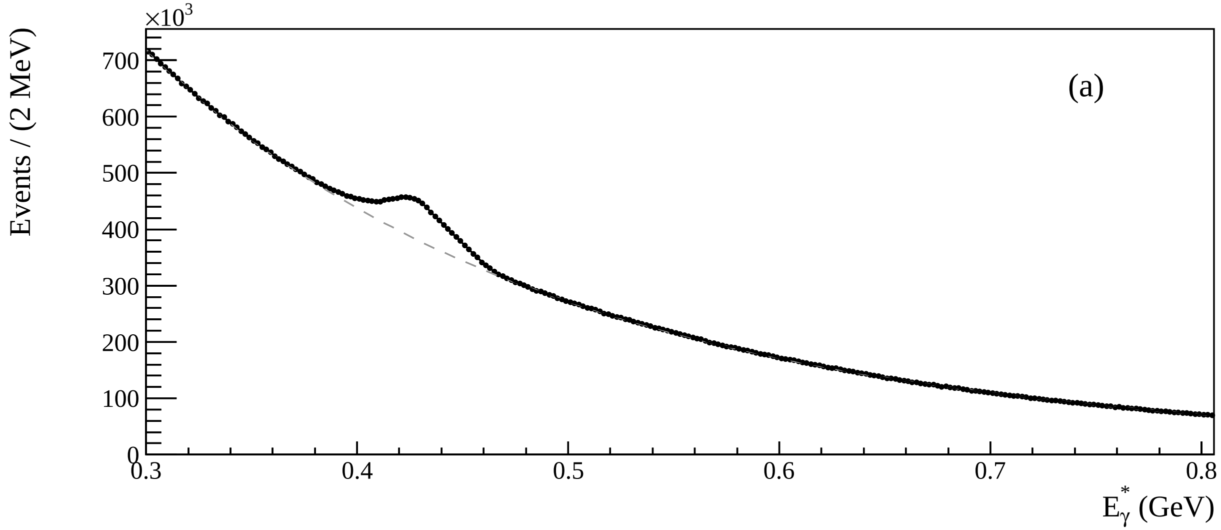
Then in $M(K^+K^-)_{\rm recoil}$ no signals of $\phi\chi_{b1}$ (2.6σ) and $\phi\chi_{b2}$ (2.1σ) seen

$\sigma(\phi\chi_{b1}) < 1.4$ pb, $\sigma(\phi\chi_{b2}) < 1.2$ pb at 90% CL or $\mathcal{B} \sim 10^{-3}$

J.H. Yin et al., Belle - Preliminary

Observation of $\Upsilon(2S) \to \gamma\eta_b(1S)$ – I

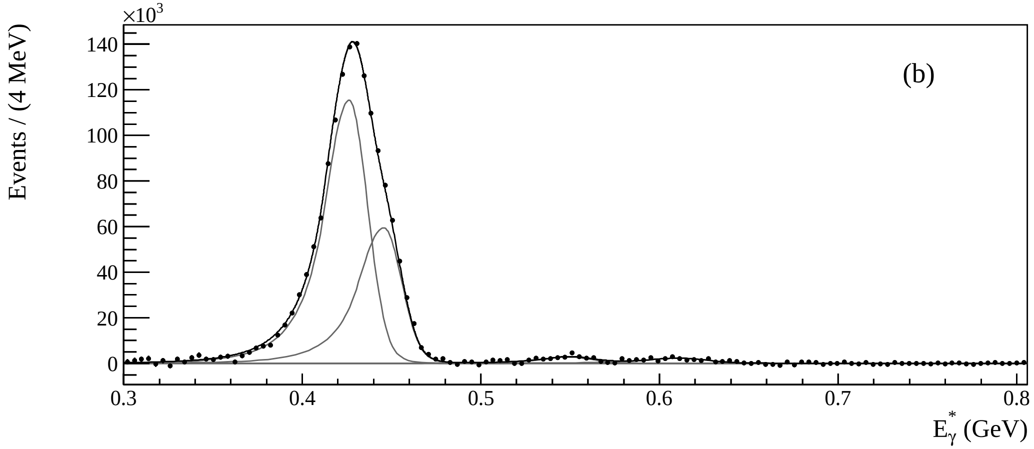
Using the world-largest sample of the $(157.8 \pm 3.6) \cdot 10^6$ $\Upsilon(2S)$
Belle studied the inclusive γ spectrum in a search for $\Upsilon(2S) \to \gamma\eta_b(1S)$



The peak due to the $\chi_{bJ}(1P) \to \gamma\Upsilon(1S)$ is clearly visible

B. Fulsom et al., Belle - Preliminary

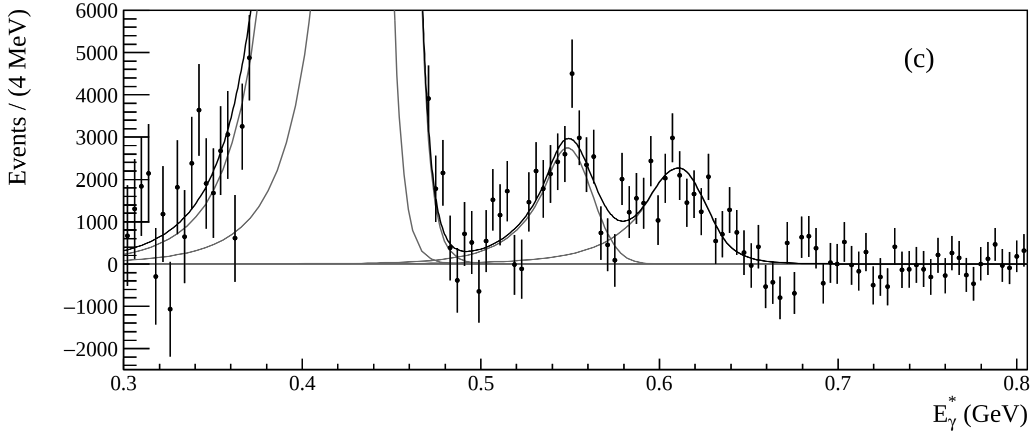
Observation of $\Upsilon(2S) \to \gamma\eta_b(1S)$ – II



Mode	$\mathcal{B}$, %	E^*_γ, MeV
$\chi_{b1}(1P) \to \gamma\Upsilon(1S)$	$2.45 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.09$	$423.1 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.5$ (423.0 ± 0.5)
$\chi_{b2}(1P) \to \gamma\Upsilon(1S)$	$1.17 \pm 0.01^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$	$442.1 \pm 0.2^{+0.05}_{-0.06}$ (441.6 ± 0.5)

B. Fulsom et al., Belle - Preliminary

Observation of $\Upsilon(2S) \to \gamma\eta_b(1S)$ – III

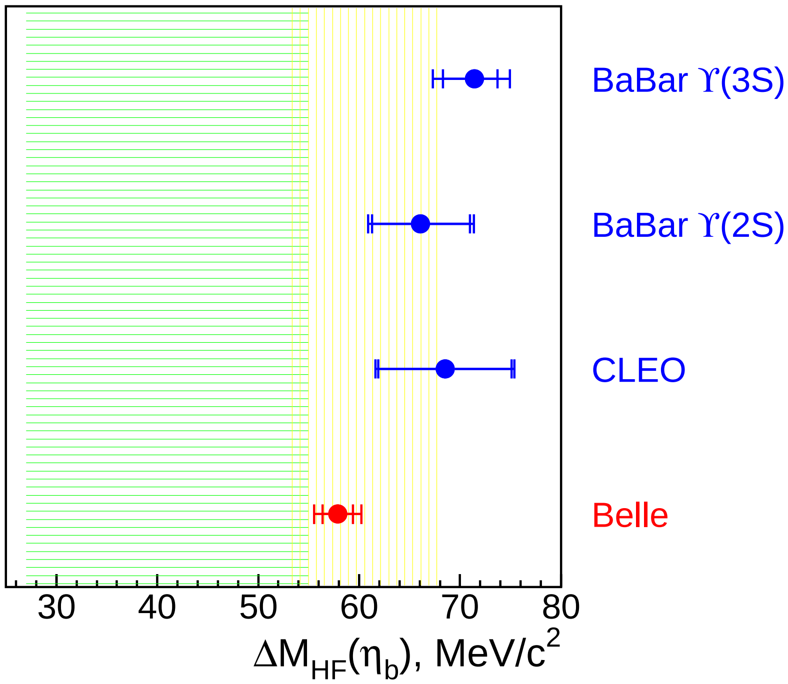


From $(28.9^{+2.6+4.2}_{-3.2-2.2}) \cdot 10^3$ events $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(2S) \to \gamma\eta_b(1S)) = (6.1^{+0.6+0.9}_{-0.7-0.5}) \cdot 10^{-4}$

With the lineshape $\propto E_\gamma^{*3}$ $M_{\eta_b(1S)} = 9394.8^{+2.7+4.5}_{-3.1-2.7}$ MeV

B. Fulsom et al., Belle - Preliminary

$\eta_b(1S)$ Mass



Group	Mass, MeV
BaBar,2008	$9388.9^{+3.1}_{-2.3} \pm 2.7$
BaBar,2009	$9394.2^{+4.8}_{-4.9} \pm 2.0$
CLEO,2010	$9391.8 \pm 6.6 \pm 2.0$
*CLEO,2012	$9393.2 \pm 3.4 \pm 2.3$
Belle,2012	$9402.4 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.8$
Belle,2015	$9400.7 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.6$
Belle, 2018	$9394.8^{+2.7+4.5}_{-3.1-2.7}$

Two groups of results: inclusive radiative decays yield a smaller value, there might be a bias due to the lineshape problem

PDG-2018: 9399.0 ± 2.3 MeV

Prospects for BelleII and Conclusions

- 50-fold increase of the number of $\Upsilon(4S)$ together with improved resolution will allow extensive studies of its decays as well as of the $\Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S)$ via ISR in addition to their separate scans
- It is extremely important to invest into the higher-energy region, moving if possible to 11.5 GeV to study the $\Upsilon(10860)$ and $\Upsilon(11020)$ and search for higher-mass states
- Of paramount importance is the precise measurement of R_b making possible measurements of various $\mathcal{B}$ and understanding full pattern of $\Upsilon(10860)$ and $\Upsilon(11020)$ decays
- Relatively rare hadronic transitions (η, η', ω) will be measured due to both high luminosity and better resolution improving signal-to-background ratio
- It is important to have a bridge btw. charmonia and bottomonia

News from PDG

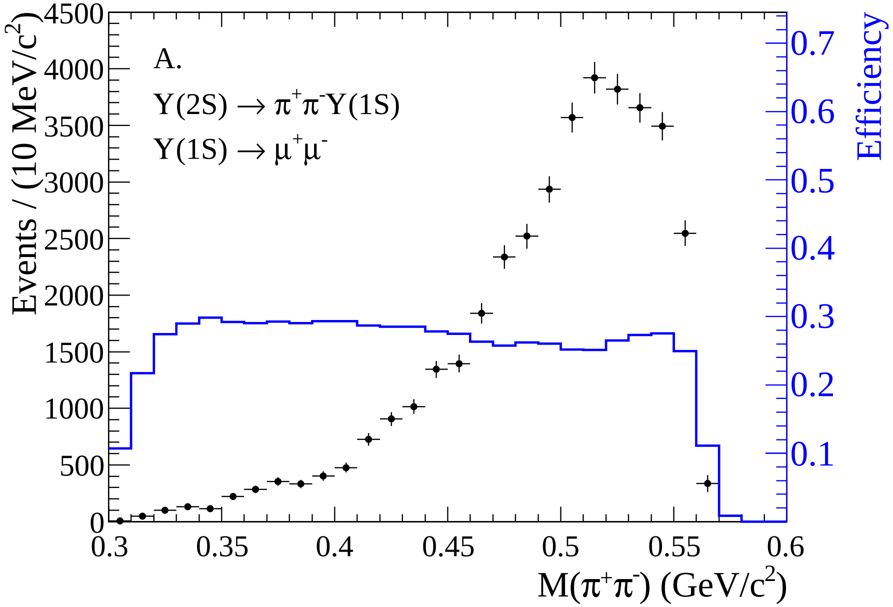
RPP 2018, New Edition of PDG

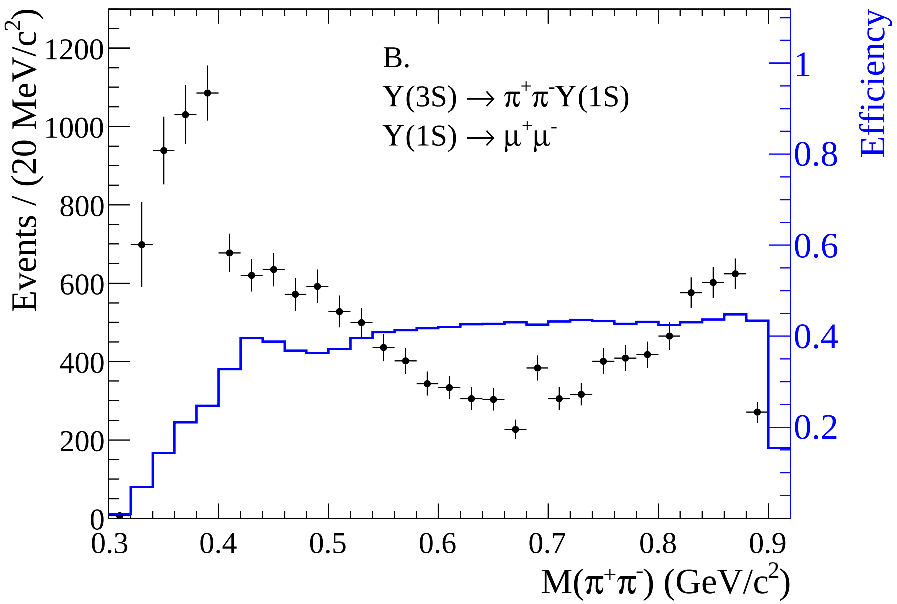
M. Tanabashi et al., Phys. Rev. D 98, 030001 (2018)

It uses the new naming scheme of hadrons

Backup Slides

Study of η and $\pi^+\pi^-$ Transitions in $\Upsilon(4S)$ Decays to Lower $(b\bar{B})$ – III





E. Guido et al., Phys. Rev.D 96, 052005 (2017)