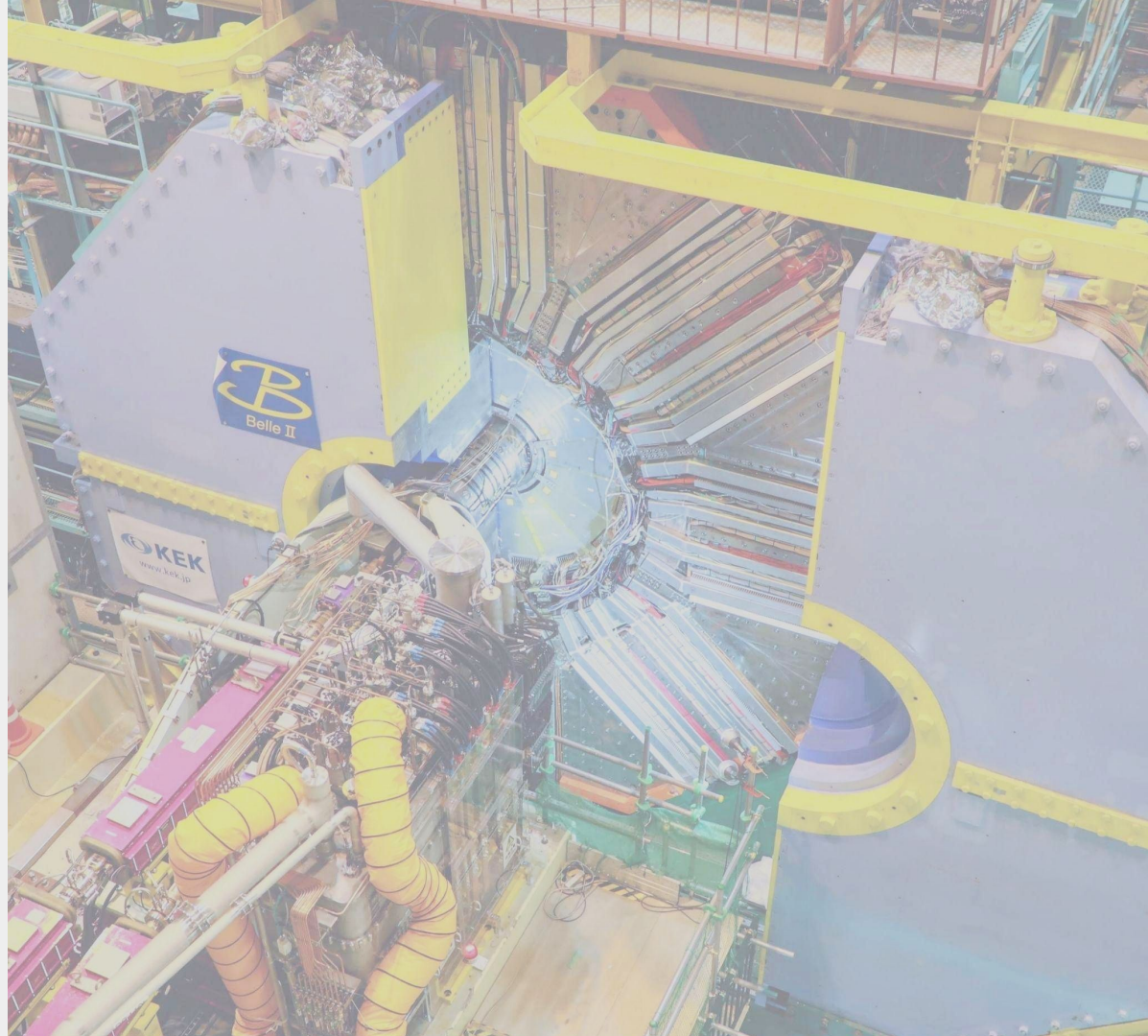


Recent quarkonium results at Belle II

A. Boschetti
(on behalf of the
Belle II Collaboration)



UNIVERSITÀ
DI TORINO



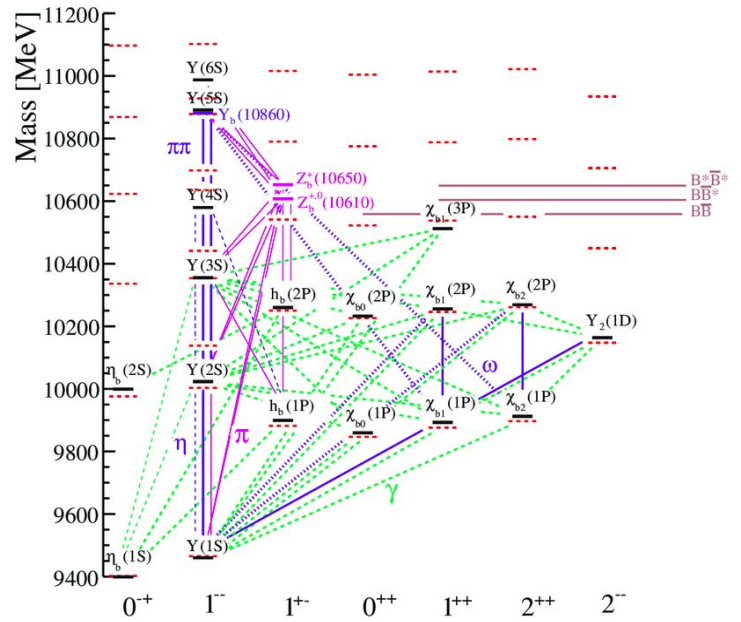
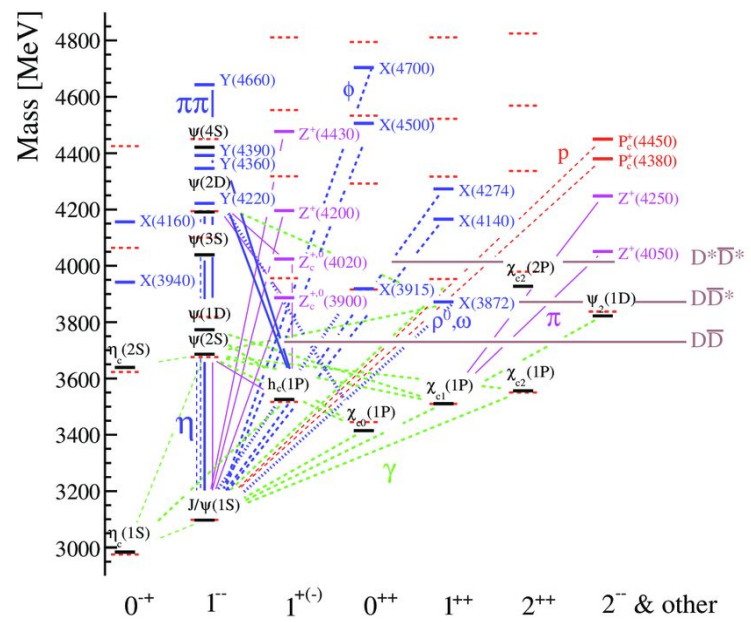
Quarkonia



Non-relativistic heavy quarks \Rightarrow multi-scale system

$$m \gg mv \gg mv^2$$

$mv < 1 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow$ low energy \Rightarrow nonperturbative QCD



Exotic hadrons



XYZ states:

- lots of them in charmonium
- bottomonium analogues: Y_b , Z_b , Z'_b

what are they?



which partons compose them?
which is the color arrangement?

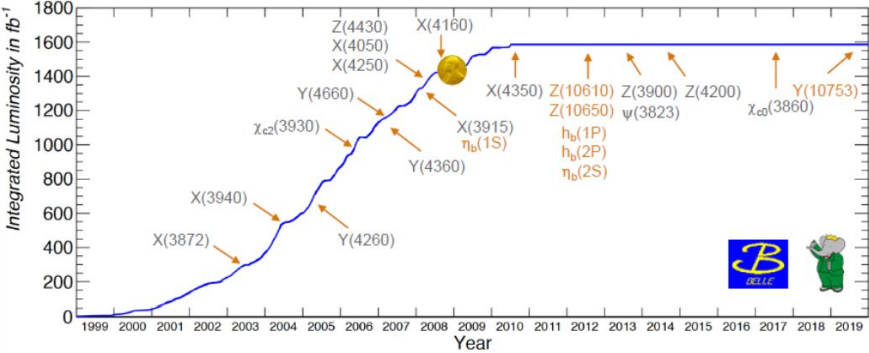


tetraquark pentaquark hybrid



hadronic molecule glueball

or kinematic effects:
thresholds, cusps



The Belle legacy



Belle@KEKB (**B-factory**) → optimized for

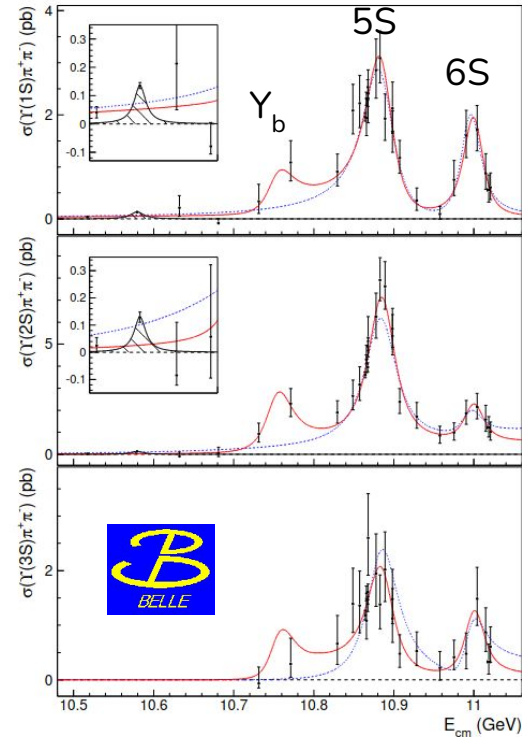
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$$

However

- $\Upsilon(5S)$: discovery of $h_b(1,2P)$, $\eta_b(2S)$, $Z_b(10610,10650)$ [PR D91 072003, PRL 109 232002]
 - exotic states and anomalous $\pi\pi$ transition widths

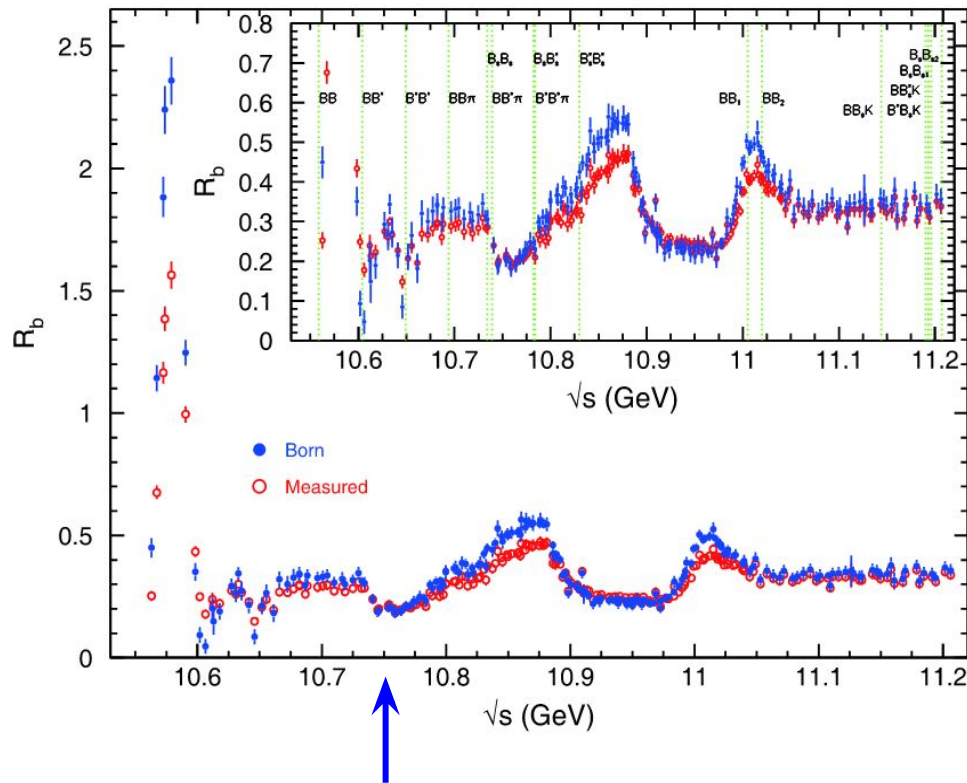
Process	Partial width
$\Upsilon(10860) \rightarrow \Upsilon(3S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$(0.59 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.09) \text{ MeV}$
$\Upsilon(10860) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$(0.85 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.09) \text{ MeV}$
$\Upsilon(10860) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$(0.52^{+0.20}_{-0.17} \pm 0.10) \text{ MeV}$
$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$(8.9 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-4} \text{ MeV}$

- Energy scan data: $\Upsilon(10753)$ aka Y_b
 - rise in hadronic transition cross sections (**resonance**)



JHEP 10 (2019) 220

Y(10753): why it's important



$$R_b = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow b\bar{b})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

Dip likely caused by **interference**
between BW and smooth component

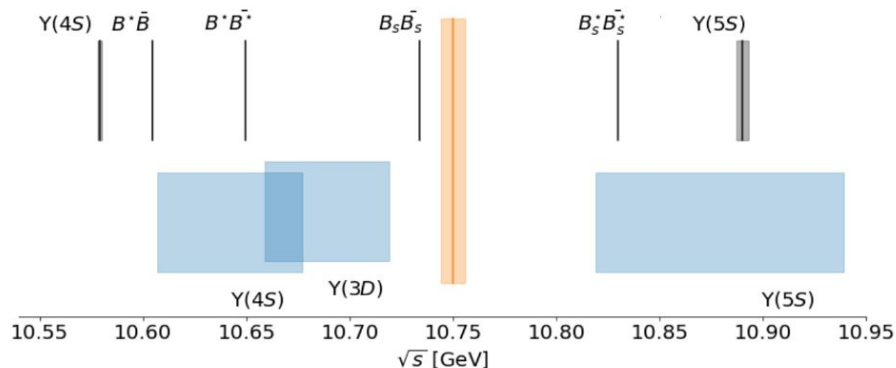
[Chin. Phys. C 44 (2020) 8, 083001]

Y(10753): why it's important



Uncertain nature:

- No clear conventional $b\bar{b}$ candidate
- Y(4S)-Y(3D) mixing?
- Molecule?
- Tetraquark?



10.75 GeV $\sim Z_b(10610)\pi$ threshold

Conventional interpretations:

Chen, Zhang & He, PRD 101, 014020 (2020)

Giron & Lebed, PRD 102, 014036 (2020)

Li et al., EPJC 80, 59, (2020)

Li et al., PRD 104, 034036 (2021)

van Beveren & Oset, PPNP 117, 103845 (2021)

Bai et al., PRD 105, 074007 (2022)

Husken, Mitchell & Swanson, arXiv:2204.11915 (2022)

Kher et al., EPJ+ 137, 357 (2022)

Li, Bai & Liu, arXiv:2205.04049 (2022)

Liang, Ikeno & Oset, PLB 803, 135340 (2020)

...

Exotic interpretations:

Wang, CPC 43, 123102 (2019)

Ali, Maiani, Parkhomenko & Wang, PLB 802, 135217 (2020)

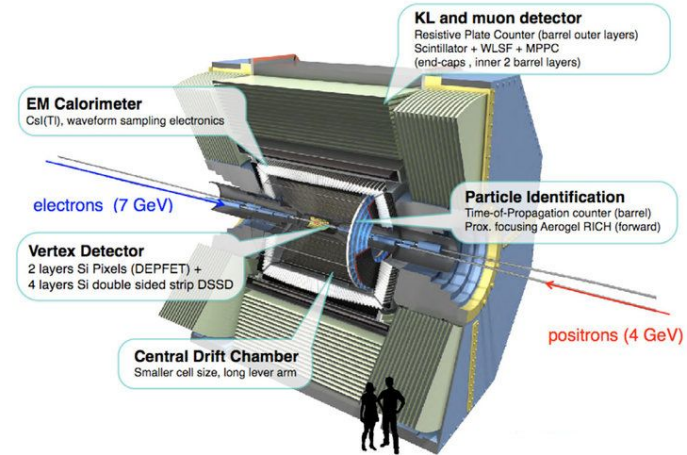
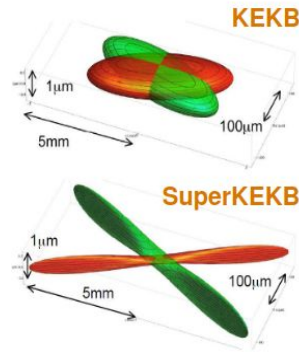
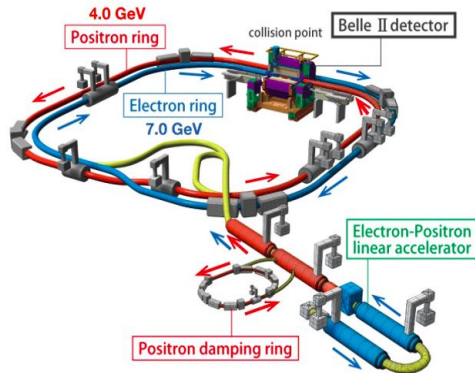
Bicudo, Cardoso & Wagner, PRD 103, 074507 (2020)

Castella & Passemar, PRD 104, 034019 (2021)

...

SuperKEKB:

- Asymmetric e+e- collider in Tsukuba, JP
- Nano-beam interaction point
 - $\mathcal{L} = 4.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (record), $L = 424 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- Tunable E_{cm} around $\Upsilon(4S)$ mass



Belle II detector:

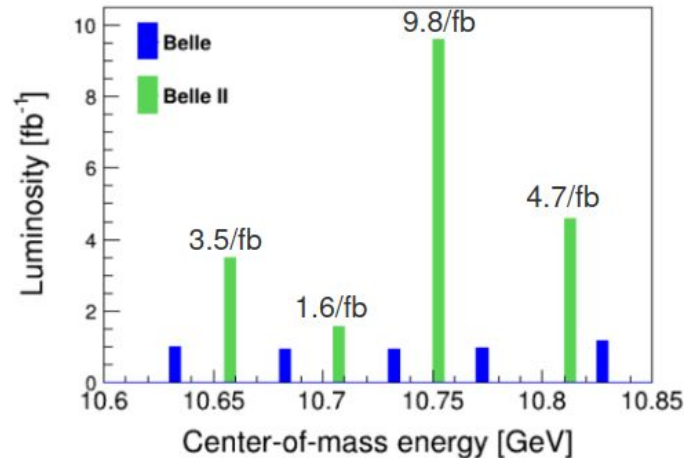
- $\sim 4\pi$ magnetic spectrometer with optimal vertexing, tracking, PID, calorimetry capabilities

Above $Y(4S)$: Nov. 2021 energy scan



Analyses at $Y(10753)$: limited luminosity requirement ($\sim O(15 \text{ fb}^{-1})$)

The scan was successful: 19 fb^{-1} collected at four E_{cm} points (between Belle's)



Belle: $\sim 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
per point

What are we
doing with these
data?

Belle II energy scan: new result

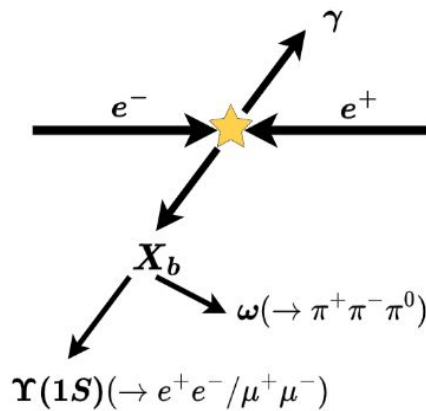
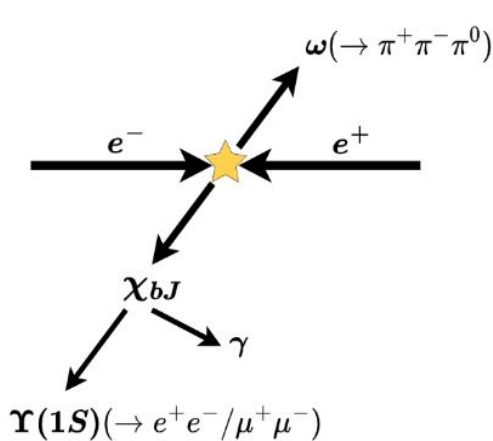


Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{bJ}(1P)$ and Search for $X_b \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)$ at \sqrt{s} near 10.75 GeV
 [[PRL 130 091902 \(2023\)](#)]

Predictions for the
 4S-3D mixing
 [PR D104 034036 (2021)] :

BR comparable with
 $Y_b \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- Y(nS)$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\omega \chi_{b1})}{\mathcal{B}(\omega \chi_{b2})} \sim \frac{1}{5}$$



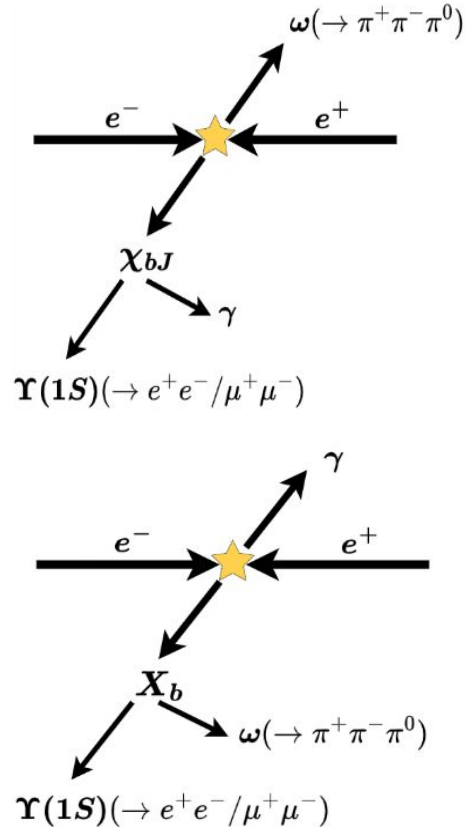
Same final state

X_b predicted by molecular
 and tetraquark models

Analog of X(3872)

Production: analogous to
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow Y(4220) \rightarrow \gamma X(3872) \rightarrow \gamma \omega J/\psi$

Belle II energy scan: new result



Selection criteria:

- 4 – 5 charged tracks
- standard Belle II PID (90 – 95% eff.)
- $E(\gamma) > 50$ MeV
- $105 < M(\gamma\gamma) < 150$ MeV/ c^2 (90% eff.)
- bremsstrahlung and FSR correction
- 4C kinematic fit
- best candidate selection based on fit χ^2

$Y(10753) \rightarrow \omega \chi_{bJ}(1P)$: fit to signal yields

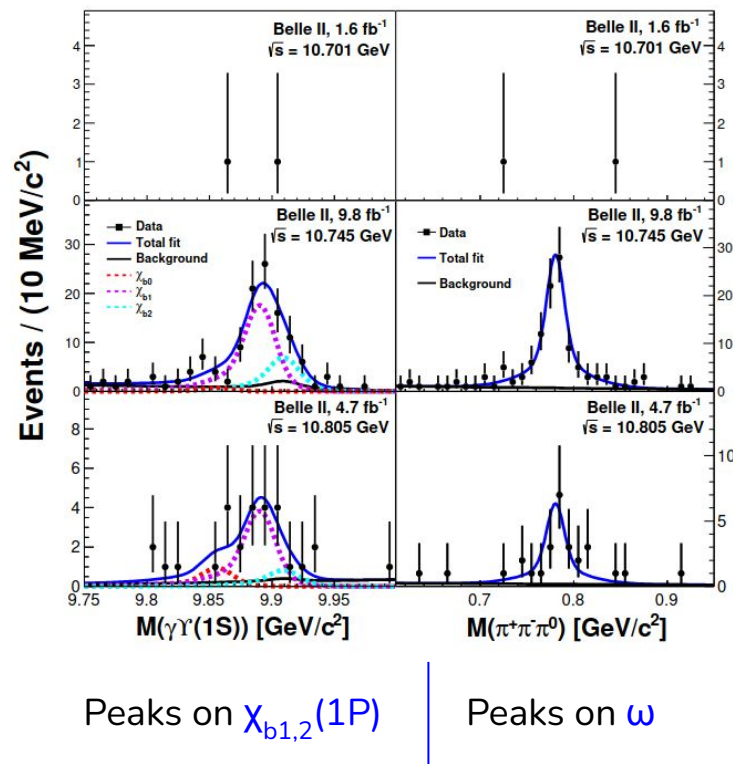


2D fit to $M(\gamma Y(1S))$ vs $M(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$

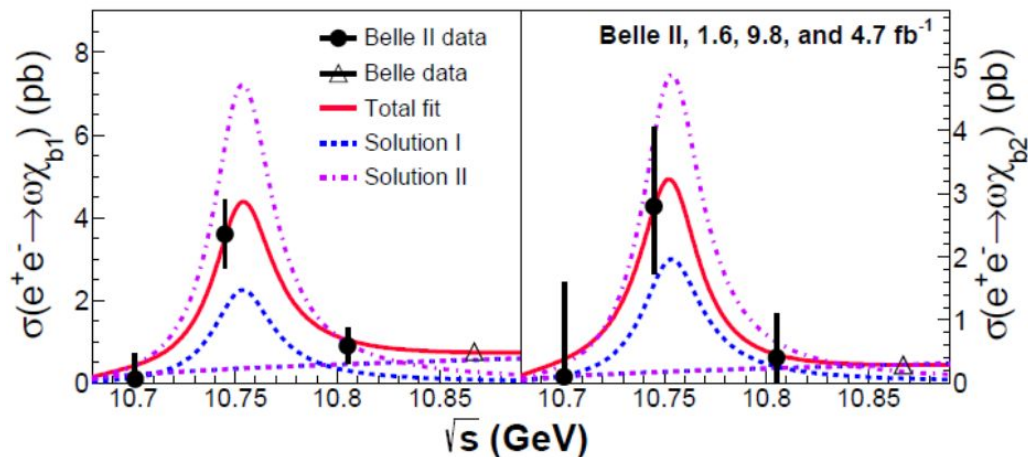
Model:

- signal (CB for χ_{bJ} , Voigt for ω) +
- peaking bkg (same) +
- comb. bkg

Channel	\sqrt{s} (GeV)	N_{sig}	σ^B (pb)
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b0}$	10.701	$0.0^{+1.1}_{-0.0}$	<16.6
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b1}$		$0.0^{+2.1}_{-0.0}$	<1.2
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b2}$		$0.1^{+2.2}_{-0.1}$	<2.5
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b0}$	10.745	$3.0^{+5.5}_{-4.7}$	<11.3
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b1}$		$68.9^{+13.7}_{-13.5}$	$3.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.5$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b2}$		$27.6^{+11.6}_{-10.0}$	$2.8^{+1.2}_{-1.0} \pm 0.4$
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b0}$	10.805	$3.6^{+3.8}_{-3.1}$	<11.4
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b1}$		$15.0^{+6.8}_{-6.2}$	<1.7
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega \chi_{b2}$		$3.3^{+5.3}_{-3.8}$	<1.6



$Y(10753) \rightarrow \omega \chi_{bJ}(1P)$: fit to σ^B



Triangle in plot: Belle result

Now we can see that the **peak is at 10.75 GeV**

No clear peak at 10.860 GeV (aka $Y(5S)$)

Fixed parameters:

- mass = 10752.7 MeV
- width = 35.5 MeV

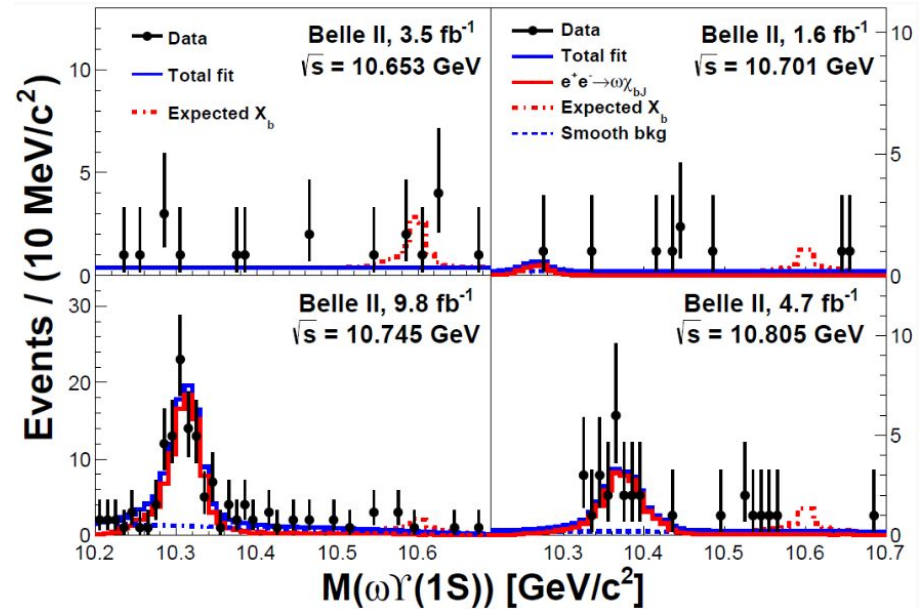
Search for $X_b \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)$



- Search for resonances in $M(\omega Y(1S))$
- Reflection from $Y(10753) \rightarrow \omega X_{bj}(1P)$
- No evidence for X_b signal

⇒ Upper limit to σ_{X_b}

\sqrt{s} (GeV)	M_{X_b} (GeV)	$\sigma_{X_b}^{UL}$ (pb)
10.653	10.59	0.55
10.701	10.45	0.84
10.745	10.45	0.14
10.805	10.53	0.47



Y(10753) scan @Belle II: the future



Golden Modes
$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(pS)(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$ $B\bar{B}$ decomposition $\pi^+\pi^-$ Dalitz $Y_b \rightarrow \omega\eta_b(1S)$ $Y_b \rightarrow \omega\chi_{bJ}(1P)$
Silver Modes
$Y_b \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-X$ (inclusive) $Y_b \rightarrow \eta X$ (inclusive) $Y_b \rightarrow \eta\Upsilon(1S, 2S)(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$ $Y_b \rightarrow \eta'\Upsilon(1S)(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$ $Y_b \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)$ (inclusive)
Bronze Modes
$Y_b \rightarrow \gamma X_b$ $Y_b \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\Upsilon(pS)(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$ $Y_b \rightarrow KK(\phi)\Upsilon(pS)(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)$ $Y_b \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0X$ (inclusive) $Y_b \rightarrow \pi^0X$ (incl. or excl.) ...

- Reconstruction of hadronic/EM transitions
- Branching ratio measurement
- Cross sections vs. E_{cm} measurement
- Precise decomposition of the R_b ratio
- Systematic exploration of threshold regions
- Search for new exotic states

Summary

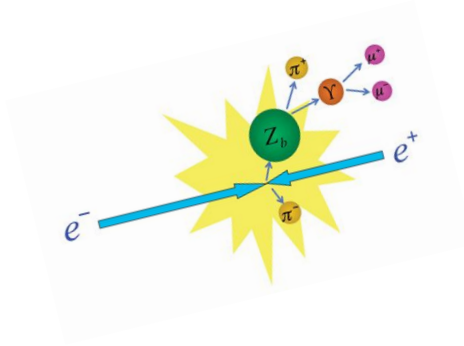


We are at the beginning of a rich quarkonium physics program

Belle II collected **unique data** near $E_{\text{cm}} \sim 10.75$ GeV

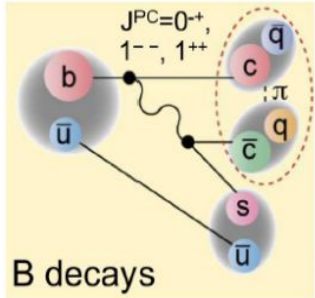
- Unique quarkonium production at SuperKEKB
- Resonant transition $Y(10753) \rightarrow \omega\chi_{bJ}(1P)$ observed for the 1st time
- No evidence for X_b

Many ongoing analyses on 4S and scan data!



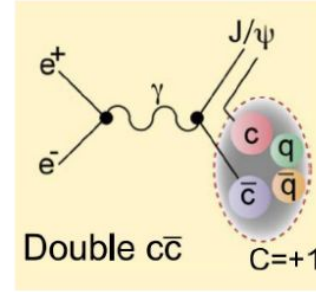
BACKUP

Charmonium(-like) prospects



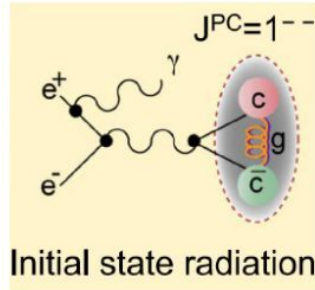
$$\mathcal{B}[B \rightarrow X(3872, 3915)K]$$

$$X(3872) \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0 \pi^0$$



$$J^{PC} \text{ of } X(3915) \rightarrow \omega J/\psi$$

$$\text{Confirm } X(4350) \rightarrow \phi J/\psi$$

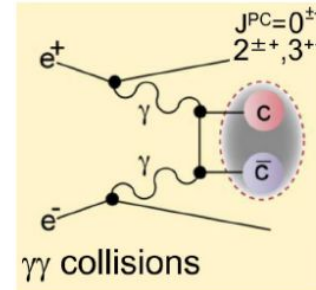


$$J^{PC}=1^{--} \Lambda_c^+ \Sigma_c^+, \Sigma_c^+ \Sigma_c^-$$

$$D_s D_{s2}(2573)$$

$$D_s D_{s0}^*(2317)$$

$$Z_{cs}^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm J/\psi$$



$$J^{PC}=0^{\pm+} 2^{\pm+}, 3^{\pm+}$$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow (c\bar{c})_{J=0} (c\bar{c})_{J=1}$$

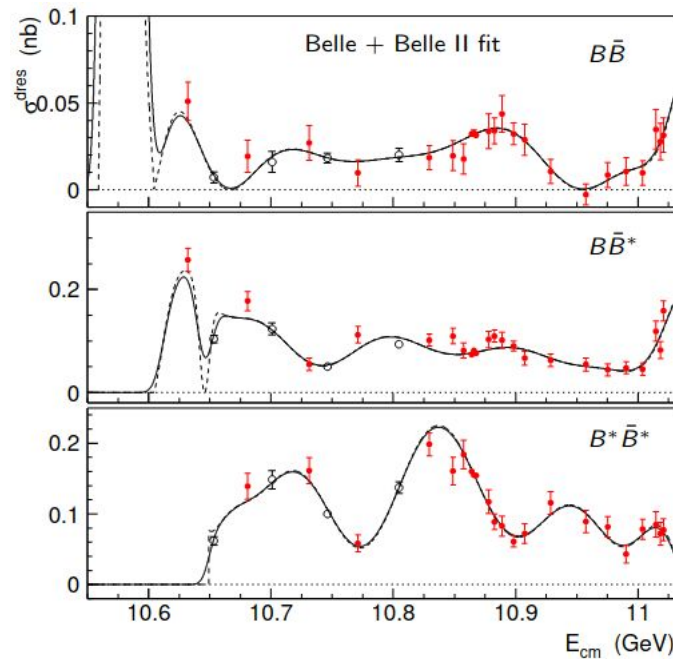
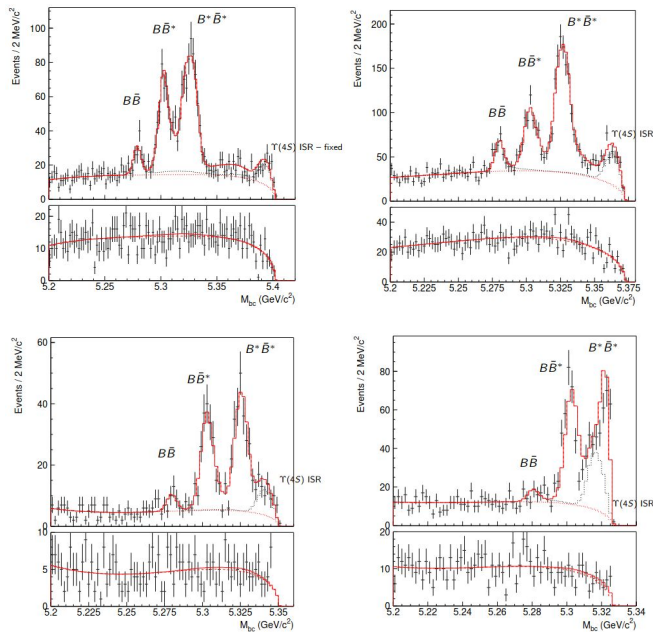
$$J^{PC} \text{ of } X(3940)$$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ decomposition



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

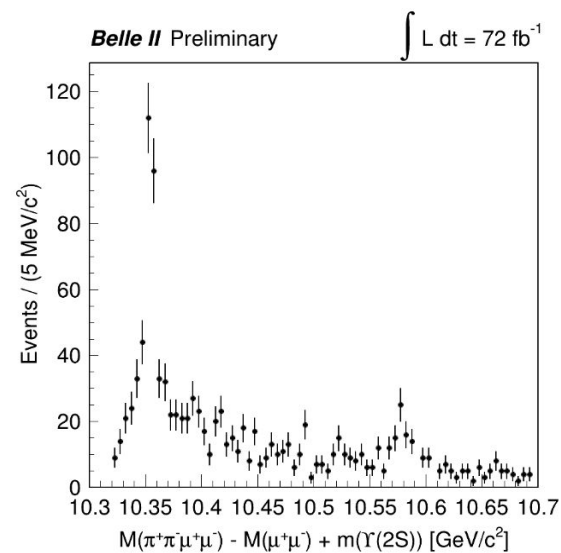
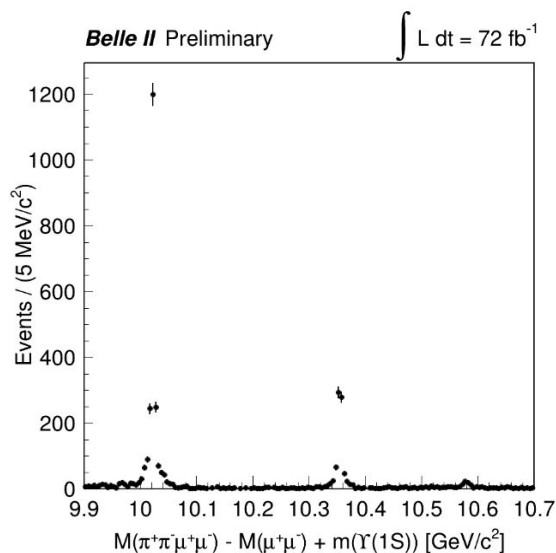
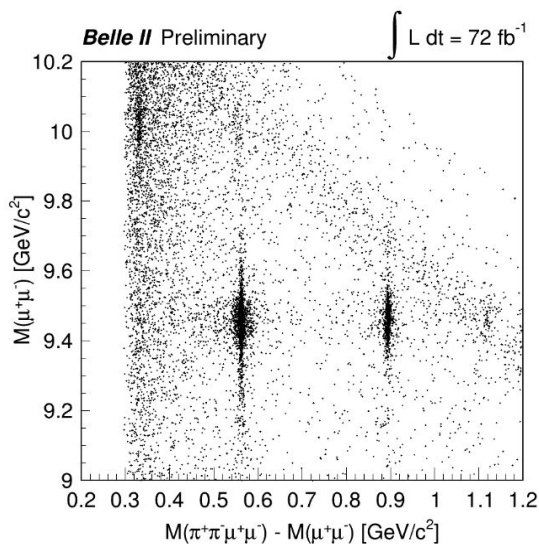
Target: Moriond 2023



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-Y(pS) [\rightarrow l^+l^-]$$



Analyzed data: on and off-resonance 4S + above 4S scan
 Main backgrounds: low mult., QED processes

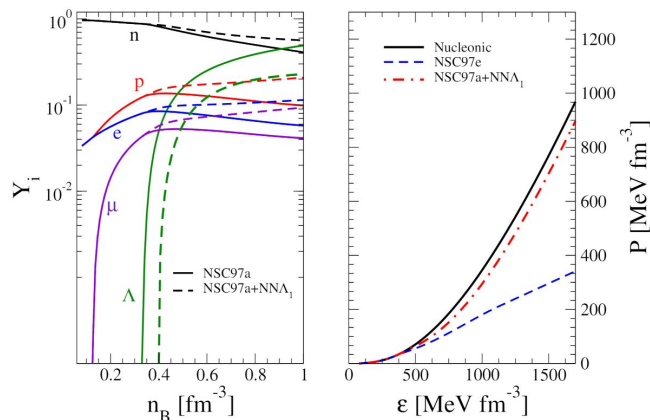


Femtoscopia studies (Belle II + Belle)



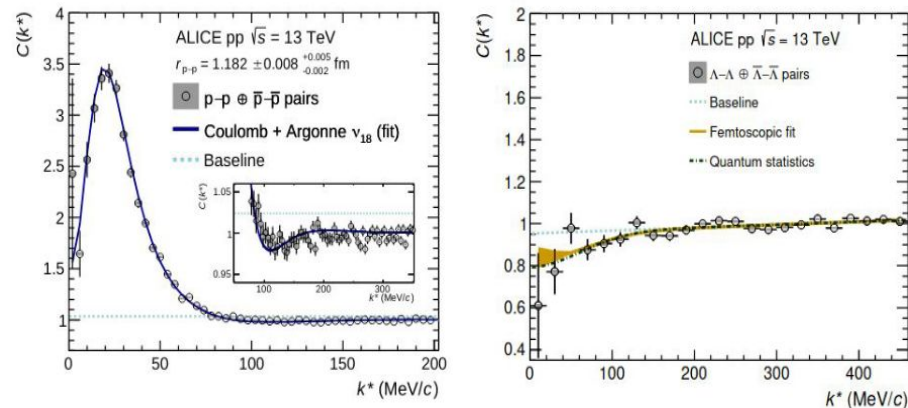
Subject of my PhD thesis

Λ dynamics in neutron stars should affect the EoS, based on Λ - Λ (Λ -N) interaction (attractive / repulsive?)



Universe 2021, 7, 408

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq^- \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda X$
 - $e^+e^- \rightarrow Y(nS) \rightarrow ggg \rightarrow \Lambda\Lambda X$
- Dynamic correlations between Λ 's
- ➔ constraints on interaction models
 - ➔ constraints on neutron star EoS



PLB 797, 134822 (2019)

Femtoscscopy studies (Belle II + Belle)



Two-particle dynamic correlations bring information about

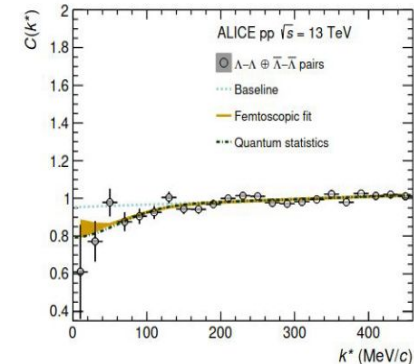
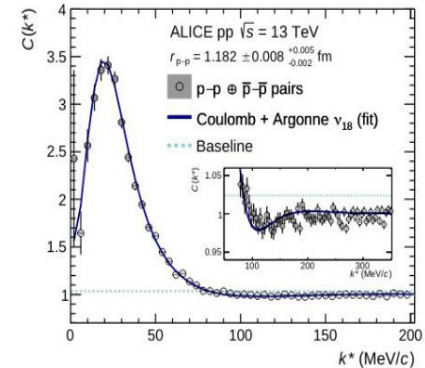
- interactions between them
- geometry of the emitting source

Λ - Λ interactions using femtoscopy:

- mixed event technique: method already used at ALICE
- we have a cleaner experimental environment

Applications: neutron star EoS, nuclear force, H-dibaryon, ...

$$C(k^*) \propto \frac{N_{same}(k^*)}{N_{mixed}(k^*)}$$



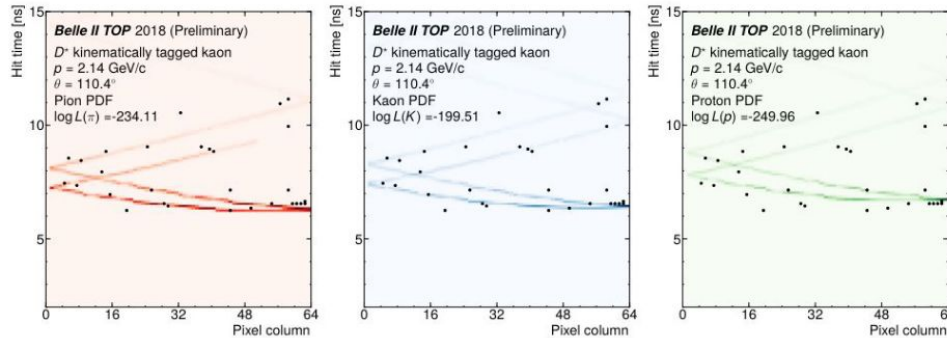
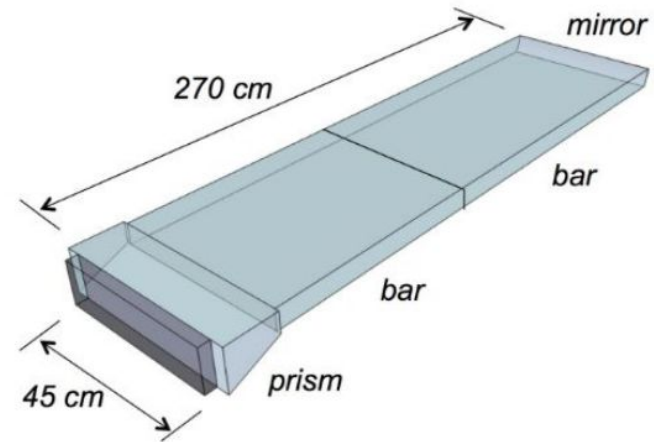
PID with the TOP detector



Key improvement in PID w.r.t. Belle

TOP = DIRC in the time domain

- Cherenkov light trapped and propagated to the readout in bar of fused silica
- Cherenkov angle measured by the time of propagation



The running α_s



At low Q (< 1 GeV), $\alpha_s \sim 1$

⇒ Perturbation theory doesn't work

(Non-perturbative QCD)

- lots of effective theories
- unknown couplings and/or mechanisms

⇒ Large theor. uncertainties

How can we help?

