

QWG meeting, 22-26 April 2013, IHEP, Beijing

Charged bottomonium-like states at Belle

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ITEP, Moscow

Content

Introduction to Z_b states

Observation of $Z_b \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*, B^*\bar{B}^*$

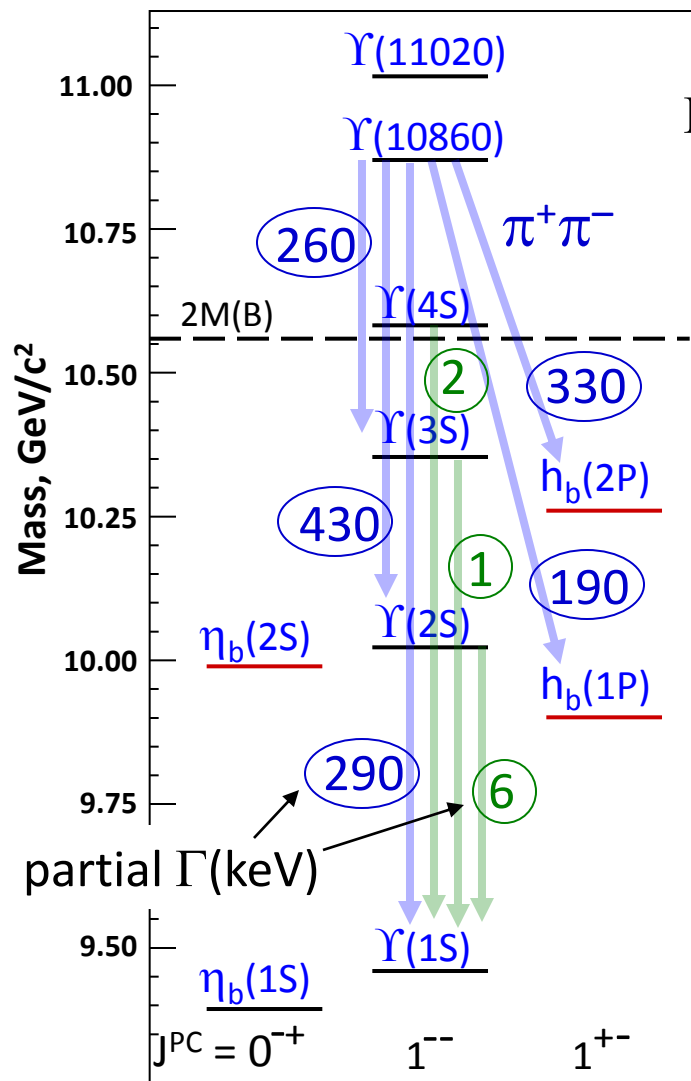
PRELIMINARY

Dalitz plot analysis of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^0\pi^0$

6D amplitude analysis of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$



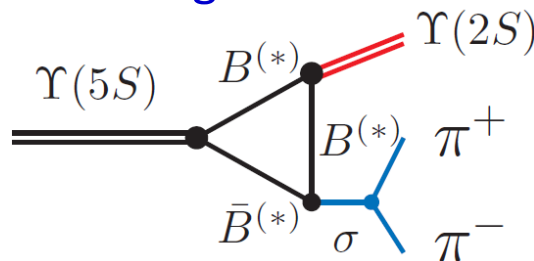
Anomalies in $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow (b\bar{b}) \pi^+ \pi^-$ transitions



Belle PRL100,112001(2008)

$$\Gamma[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1,2,3S) \pi^+ \pi^-] \gg \Gamma[\Upsilon(2,3,4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-] \sim 100$$

$\Leftarrow$ Rescattering of on-shell $B^{(*)} \bar{B}^{(*)}$?



Belle PRL108,032001(2012)

$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1,2P) \pi^+ \pi^-$ are **not suppressed**

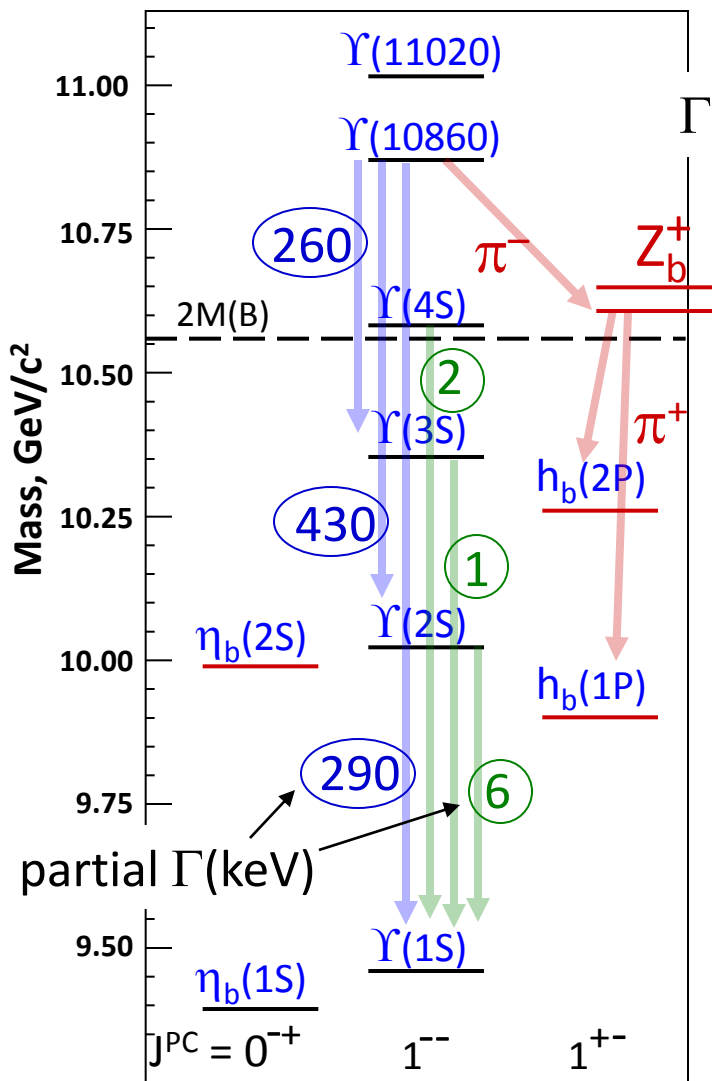


spin-flip

Heavy Quark Symmetry

expect suppression $(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}/m_b)^2 \sim 10^{-2}$

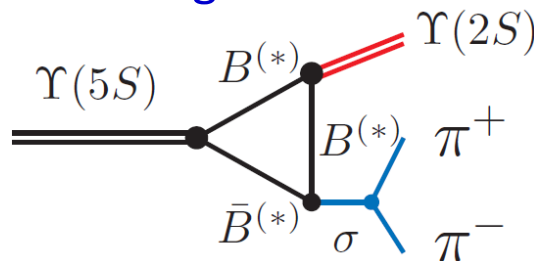
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$$\Gamma[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1,2,3S) \pi^+ \pi^-] \sim 100 \gg \Gamma[\Upsilon(2,3,4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-]$$

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Heavy Quark Symmetry

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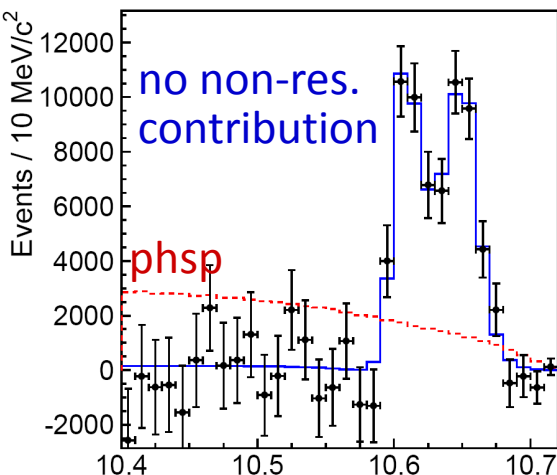
$h_b(nP)$ production mechanism could be exotic.



Resonant structure of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow (b\bar{b}) \pi^+ \pi^-$

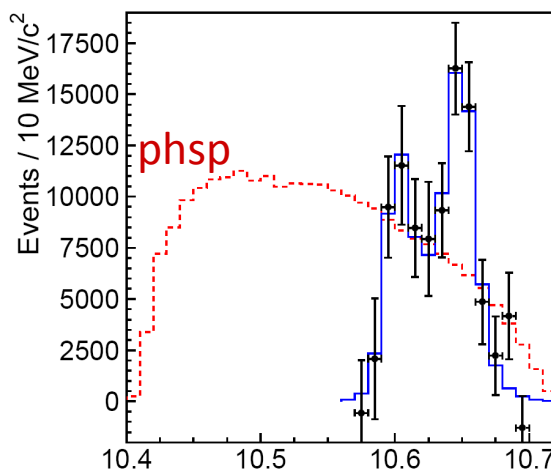
Belle PRL108,122001(2012)

$$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1P) \pi^+ \pi^-$$



$$M[h_b(1P) \pi^\pm]$$

$$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(2P) \pi^+ \pi^-$$



$$M[h_b(2P) \pi^\pm]$$

Two peaks in all 5 modes

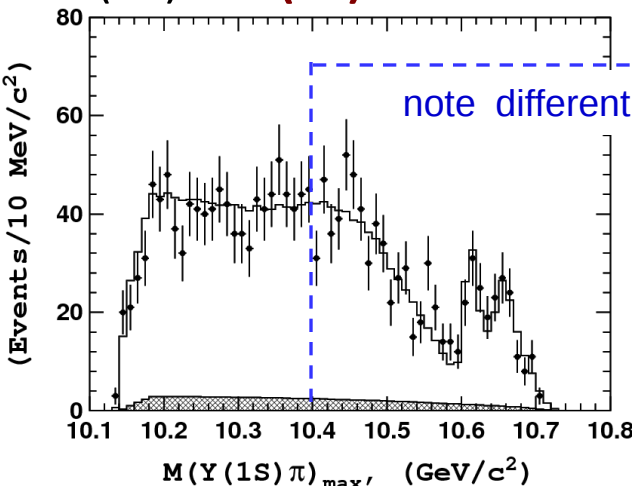
minimal quark content

$$|b\bar{b}u\bar{d}\rangle$$

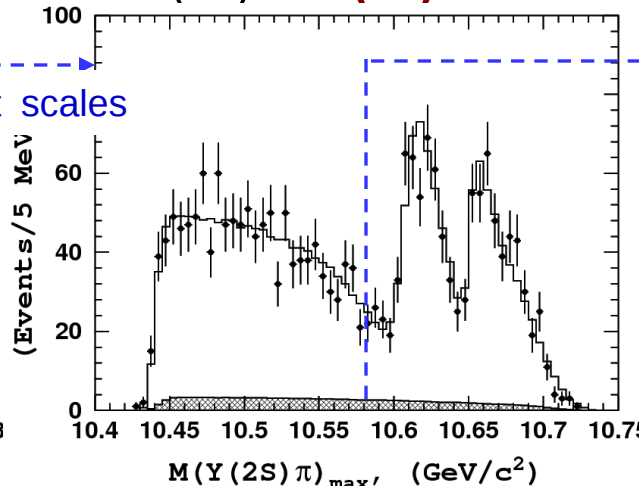
flavor-exotic states

Dalitz plot analysis

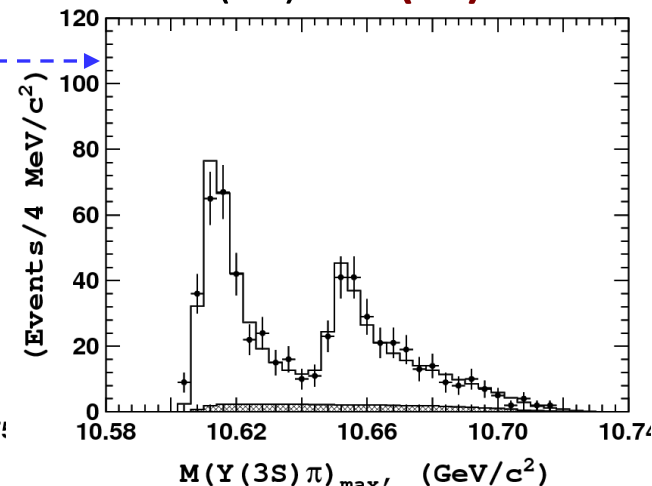
$$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$$



$$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$$



$$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(3S) \pi^+ \pi^-$$



Fit results

Average over 5 channels

$$M_1 = 10607.2 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma_1 = 18.4 \pm 2.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_{Z_b} - (M_B + M_{B^*}) = +2.6 \pm 2.1 \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_2 = 10652.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma_2 = 11.5 \pm 2.2 \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_{Z_{b'}} - 2M_{B^*} = +1.8 \pm 1.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$Y(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$

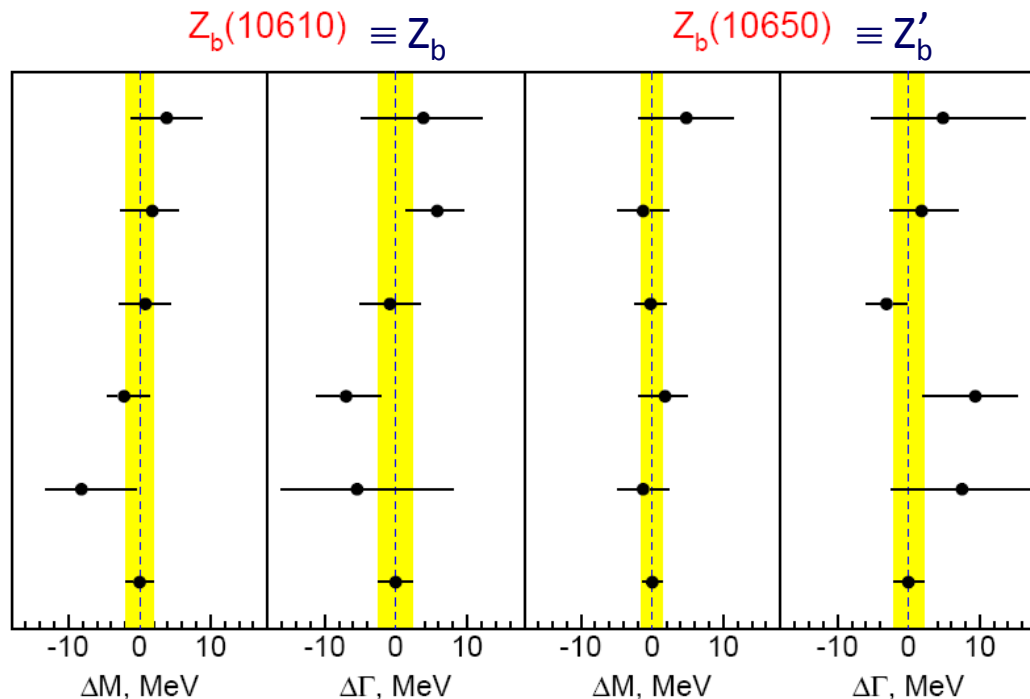
$Y(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$

$Y(3S)\pi^+\pi^-$

$h_b(1P)\pi^+\pi^-$

$h_b(2P)\pi^+\pi^-$

Average



Angular analysis $\Rightarrow$ both states are $J^P = 1^+$ Decays $\Rightarrow I^G = 1^+$ (C = - for Z_b^0)

Proximity to thresholds
favors molecule
over tetraquark

$$Z_b \sim |B B^* \rangle = | \begin{array}{c} \bar{b}b \\ \uparrow\uparrow \end{array} \rangle + | \begin{array}{c} \bar{b}b \\ \uparrow\downarrow \end{array} \rangle$$

S-wave

$$Z_{b'} \sim |B^* B^* \rangle = | \begin{array}{c} \bar{b}b \\ \uparrow\uparrow \end{array} \rangle - | \begin{array}{c} \bar{b}b \\ \uparrow\downarrow \end{array} \rangle$$

Bondar et al, PRD84,054010(2011)

$h_b(mP)\pi$
not suppressed

Phase btw Z_b and Z'_b amplitudes is $\sim 0^\circ$ for $Y(nS)\pi\pi$ and $\sim 180^\circ$ for $h_b(mP)\pi\pi$

Fit results

Average over 5 channels

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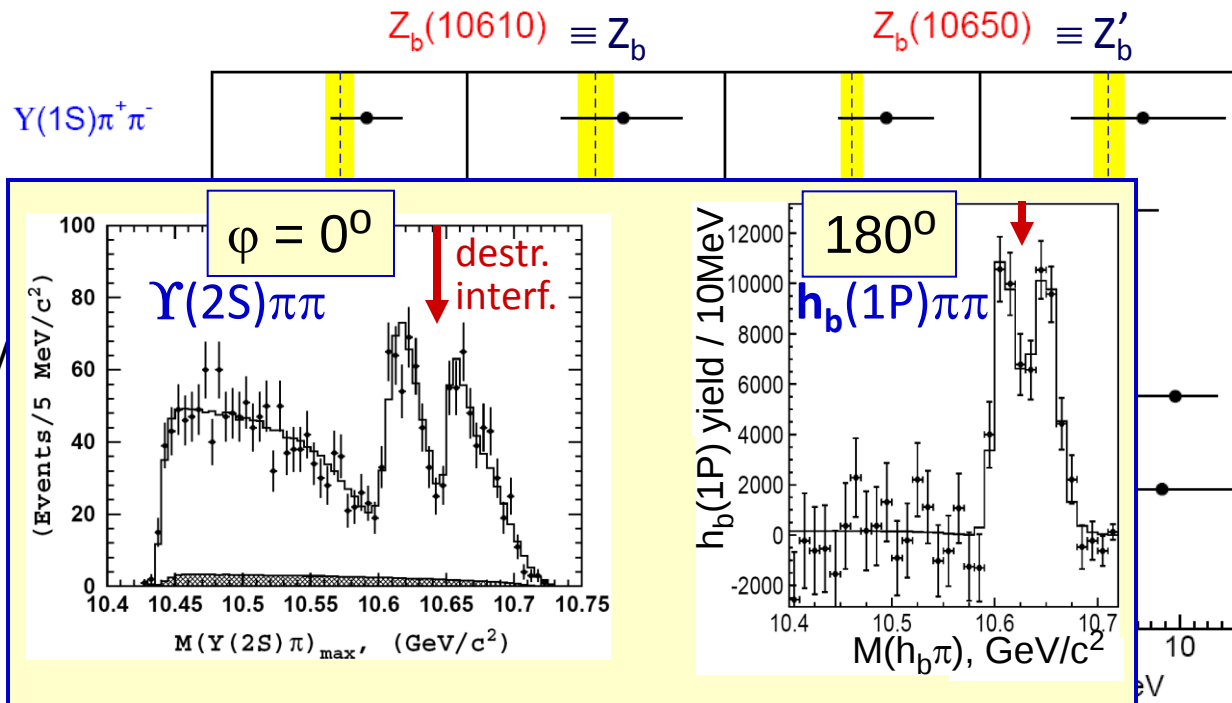
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Angular analysis $\Rightarrow$ both states are $J^P = 1^+$ Decays $\Rightarrow I^G = 1^+$ (C = - for Z_b^0)

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$$Z_b \sim |B B^* \rangle = | \begin{array}{c} \bar{b}b \\ \uparrow\uparrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \bar{b}b \\ \uparrow\downarrow \end{array} \rangle \quad \text{S-wave}$$

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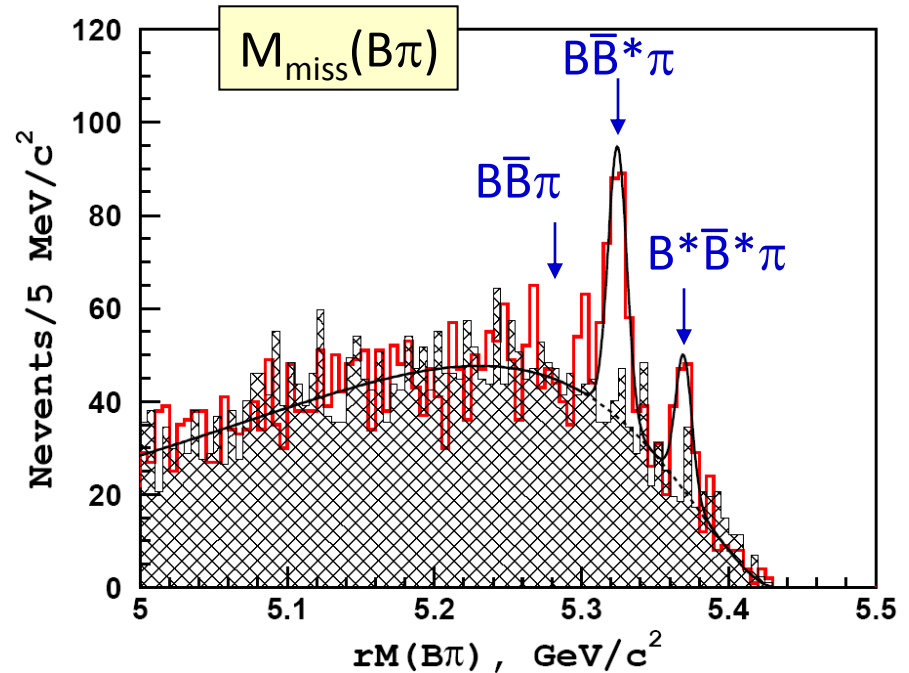
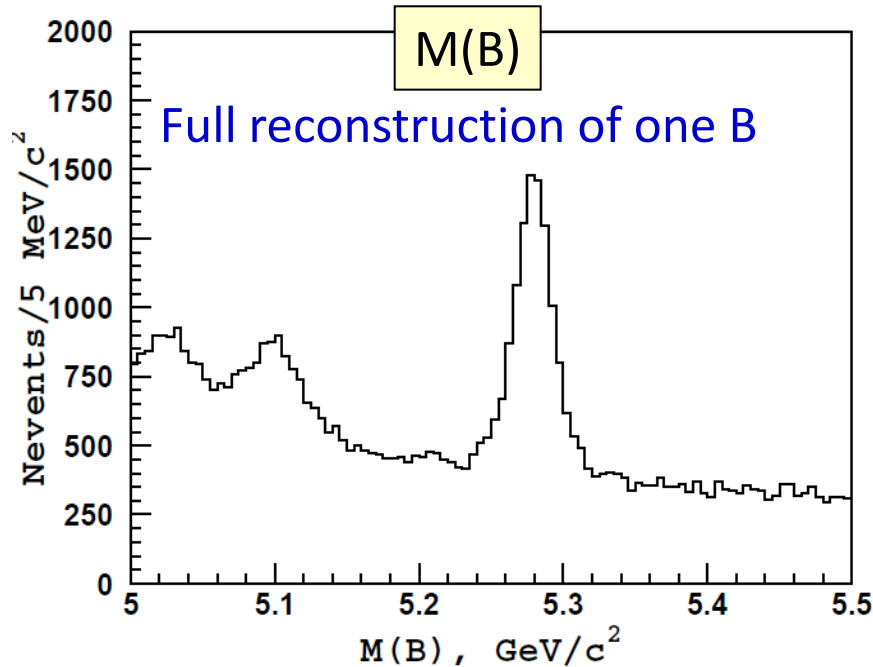
Phase btw Z_b and $Z_{b'}$ amplitudes is $\sim 0^\circ$ for $Y(nS)\pi\pi$ and $\sim 180^\circ$ for $h_b(mP)\pi\pi$

Properties of Z_b states are consistent with molecular structure.

Observation of $Z_b \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*, B^*\bar{B}^*$

Study of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}\pi, B\bar{B}^*\pi, B^*\bar{B}^*\pi$

arXiv:1209.6450



$\text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow B^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}\pi]$

Belle 121.4 fb^{-1}

significance

PRD81,112003(2010)

Belle 23.6 fb^{-1}

$B\bar{B}$

$<0.60 \% \text{ at } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$

$(0 \pm 1.2) \%$

$B\bar{B}^* + B\bar{B}^*$

$(4.25 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.69) \%$

9.3σ

$(7.3 \pm 2.3) \%$

$B^*\bar{B}^*$

$(2.12 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.36) \%$

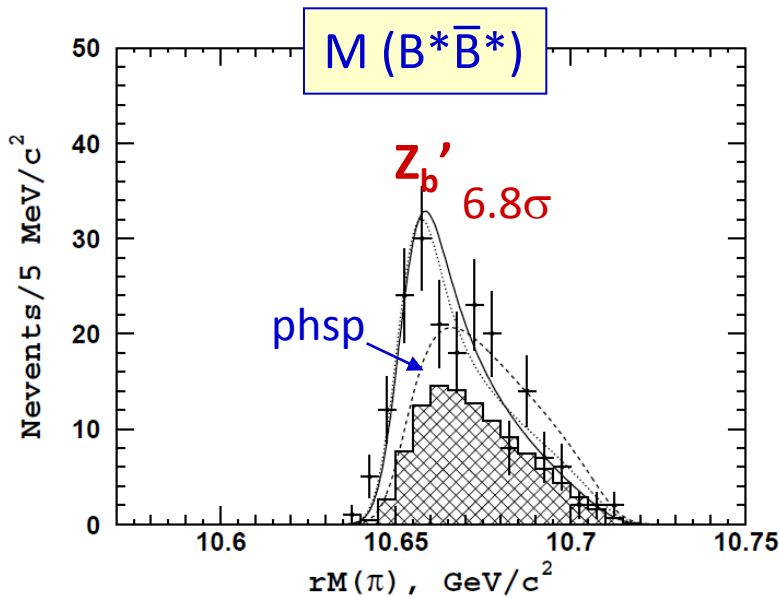
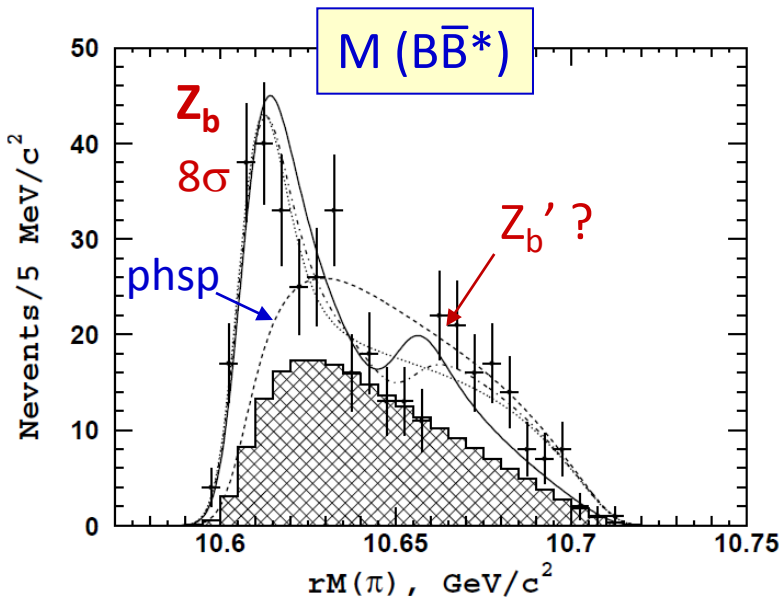
5.7σ

$(1.0 \pm 1.4) \%$

First observation, consistent with previous measurement.

Observation of $Z_b \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*$ and $Z_b' \rightarrow B^*\bar{B}^*$

arXiv:1209.6450



Channel	Fraction, %	
	$Z_b(10610)$	$Z_b(10650)$
$\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+$	0.32 ± 0.09	0.24 ± 0.07
$\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+$	4.38 ± 1.21	2.40 ± 0.63
$\Upsilon(3S)\pi^+$	2.15 ± 0.56	1.64 ± 0.40
$h_b(1P)\pi^+$	2.81 ± 1.10	7.43 ± 2.70
$h_b(2P)\pi^+$	4.34 ± 2.07	14.8 ± 6.22
$B^+\bar{B}^{*0} + \bar{B}^0B^{*+}$	86.0 ± 3.6	—
$B^{*+}\bar{B}^{*0}$	—	73.4 ± 7.0

$\text{BF}[Z_b' \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*] = (25 \pm 10)\%$ insignificant

If included, other fractions of Z_b' are reduced by 1.33.

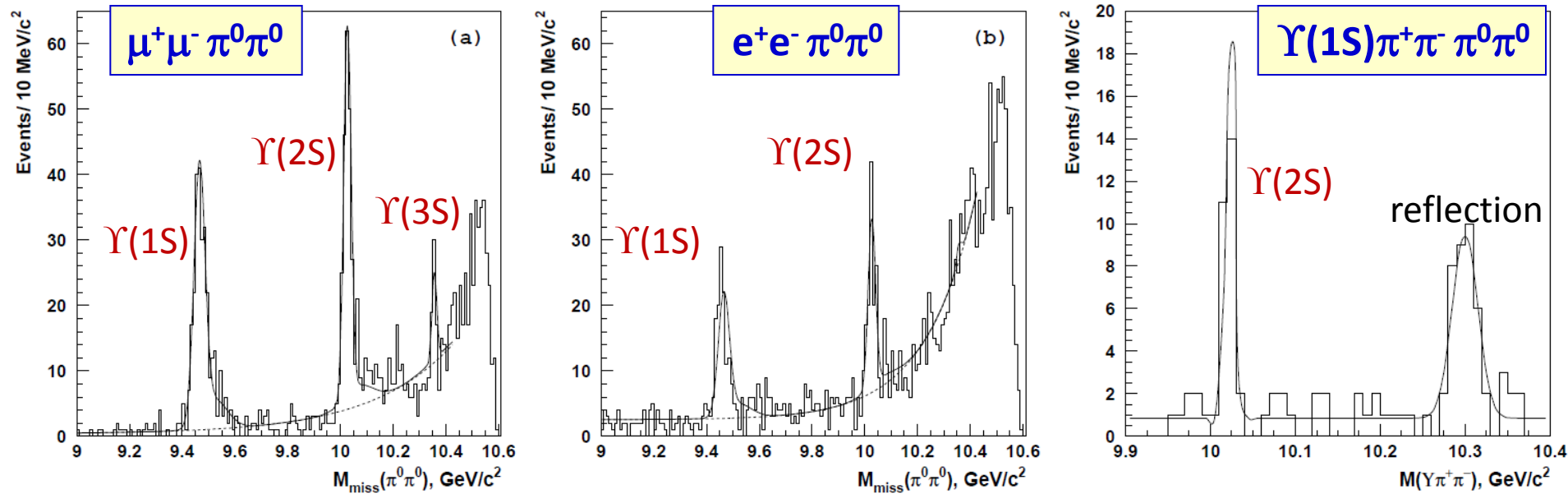
$Z_b' \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*$ is suppressed w.r.t. $B^*\bar{B}^*$ despite much larger PHSP.

Explanations:

Molecule $\Rightarrow$ admixture of $B\bar{B}^*$ in Z_b' is small.
Challenging for tetraquark?

Dalitz plot analysis
of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^0 \pi^0$

Observation of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^0 \pi^0$



First observations

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^0 \pi^0] &= (2.25 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3} \\
 \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S) \pi^0 \pi^0] &= (3.79 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.49) \times 10^{-3} \\
 \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(3S) \pi^0 \pi^0] &= (2.09 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-3}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^0 \pi^0] \\ \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S) \pi^0 \pi^0] \\ \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(3S) \pi^0 \pi^0] \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{arxiv:1207.4345} \\ 380 \text{ events} \\ 370 \text{ events} \\ 50 \text{ events} \end{array}$$

C.f.

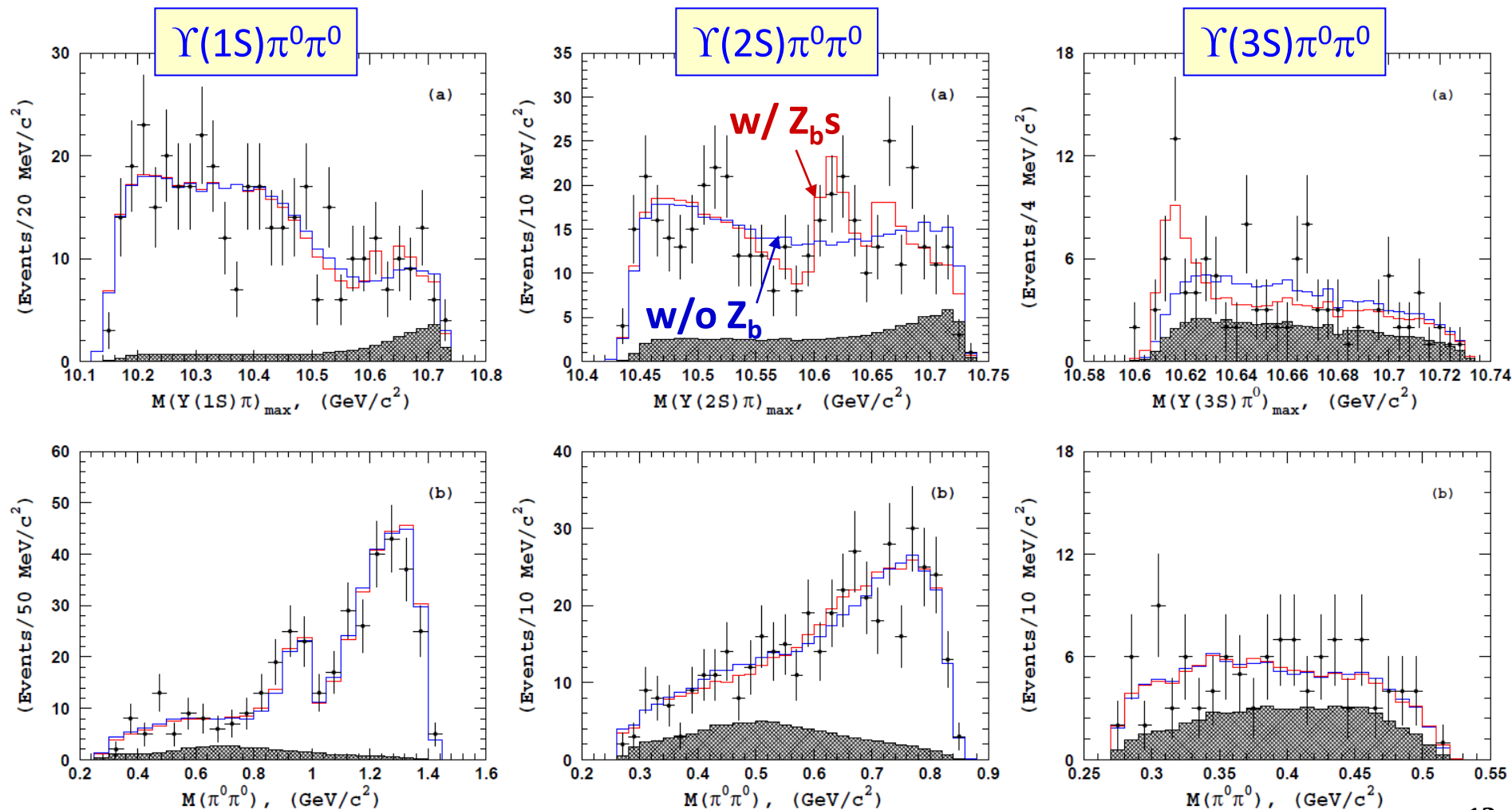
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-] &= (4.45 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-3} \\
 \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-] &= (7.97 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.96) \times 10^{-3} \\
 \text{BF}[\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(3S) \pi^+ \pi^-] &= (2.88 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.36) \times 10^{-3}
 \end{aligned}$$

In agreement with isospin relations.

Dalitz plot analysis of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^0 \pi^0$

Analysis procedure is the same as for charged pions

$$S(s_1, s_2) = A(Z_{b1}) + A(Z_{b2}) + A(f_0(980)) + A(f_2(1275)) + A_{NR}$$



Results of Dalitz plot analysis



Fit fractions

	$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\Upsilon(2S)$		$\Upsilon(3S)$
		solution A	solution B	
$Z_b(10610)^0$	< 3.5	$13.5 \pm 4.0 \pm 1.8$	$30.0 \pm 6.1 \pm 3.6$	$44 \pm 11 \pm 3$
$Z_b(10650)^0$	< 3.5	< 7	< 13	< 4.2 (90% C.L.)

C.f. [arxiv:1207.4345](https://arxiv.org/abs/1207.4345)

$Z_b(10610)^+$	$2.54^{+0.87}_{-0.75}$	$19.6^{+4.0}_{-3.2}$	$26.8^{+6.8}_{-4.2}$
$Z_b(10650)^+$	$1.04^{+0.65}_{-0.33}$	$5.8^{+1.5}_{-1.8}$	$11.0^{+4.3}_{-2.4}$

Fit fractions of neutral and charged Z_b s are consistent

	$\Upsilon(2S)\pi^0$	$\Upsilon(3S)\pi^0$	Combined
Significance of $Z_b(10610)$ (including systematics)	4.9σ	4.3σ	6.5σ
			observation of $Z_b(10610)^0$

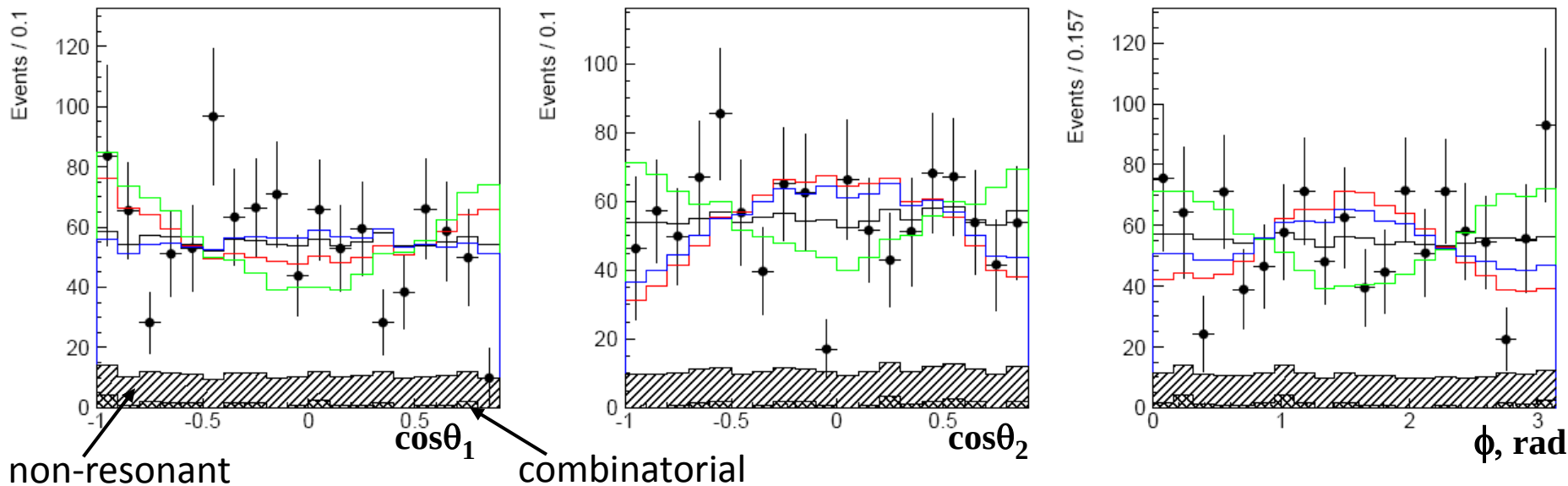
$\Upsilon(nS)\pi^0\pi^0$ channels are consistent with Z_b states being isotriplets



6D amplitude analysis of $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$

Spin-parity of Z_b states

Example : $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow Z_b^+(10610) \pi^- \rightarrow [\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+] \pi^-$



$\theta_i = \angle(\pi_i, e^+)$, $\phi = \angle[\text{plane}(\pi_1, e^+), \text{plane}(\pi_1, \pi_2)]$

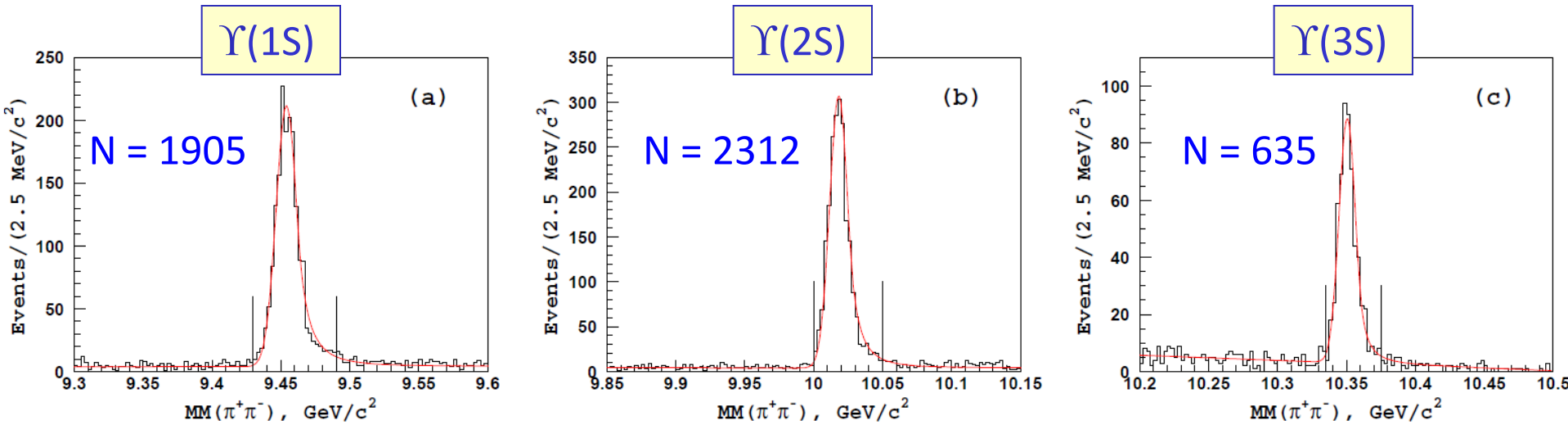
Color coding: $J^P = \textcircled{1^+}$ 1^- 2^+ 2^- ($0^\pm$ is forbidden by parity conservation)

All angular distributions are consistent with $J^P = 1^+$ for $Z_b(10610)$ & $Z_b(10650)$.

All other J^P with $J \leq 2$ are disfavored at typically 3σ level.

Results are not conclusive.

$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) (\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^+ \pi^-$ amplitude analysis



$12 - 4$ (energy-momentum) $- 1$ ($\Upsilon(nS)$ mass) $- 1$ (rotation around beam axis) = 6 d.o.f.

e.g. $M^2(\Upsilon(nS)\pi)$, $M^2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ and 4 angles

$$S(s_1, s_2) = A(Z_{b1}) + A(Z_{b2}) + A(f_0(980)) + A(f_2(1275)) + A_{NR} + A(\sigma)$$

difference w.r.t. previous analysis

Annotations for the terms in the equation:

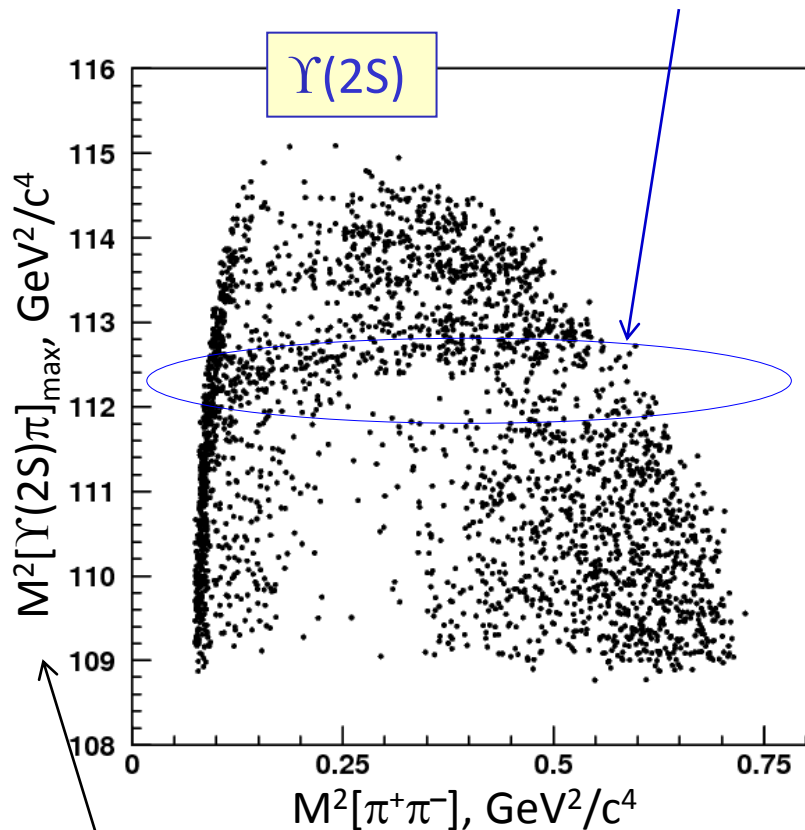
- $A(Z_{b1})$: BW
- $A(Z_{b2})$: BW
- $A(f_0(980))$: Flatte
- $A(f_2(1275))$: BW
- A_{NR} : $C_1 + C_2 \cdot m^2(\pi\pi)$
- $A(\sigma)$: BW

Amplitudes in Lorentz invariant form. **Background:** $\Upsilon(nS)$ sidebands.

Efficiency: integrate PDFs using reconstructed phase-space MC (non-parametric).

Comparison of spin-parity hypotheses

Clear picture of interference between Z_b and non-resonant S-wave amplitude



Z_b helicity angle $\sim M^2(\pi^+\pi^-)$

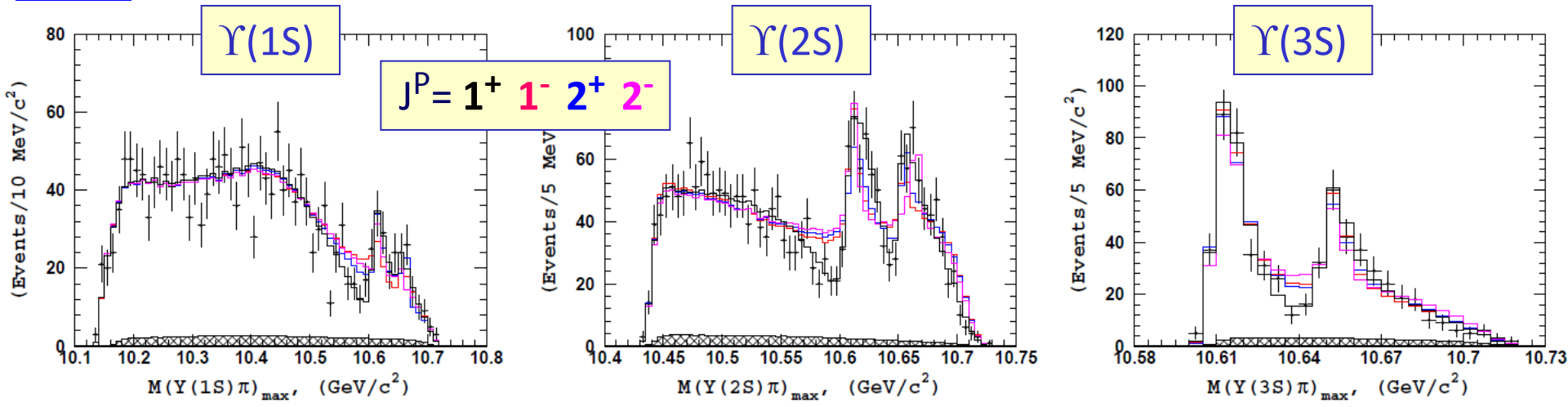
$$Z_b \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi \begin{cases} 1^+ & \text{S-wave} \\ 1^- & \text{P-wave} \\ 2^+ & \text{D-wave} \\ 2^- & \text{P-wave} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow A_{Z_b}$ is $\sim$ independent on $M^2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ for 1^+ , other hypotheses change sign over $M^2(\pi^+\pi^-)$

Interference region has high sensitivity.

Useful projection to explore "deficit" due to interference.

Comparison of spin-parity hypotheses



J^P hypothesis \ Decay Mode	$\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$\Upsilon(3S)\pi^+\pi^-$	rejection power
1^+	0	$\Delta 2\log L$	0	
1^-	64	264	73	
2^+	41	207	87	
2^-	59	304	125	

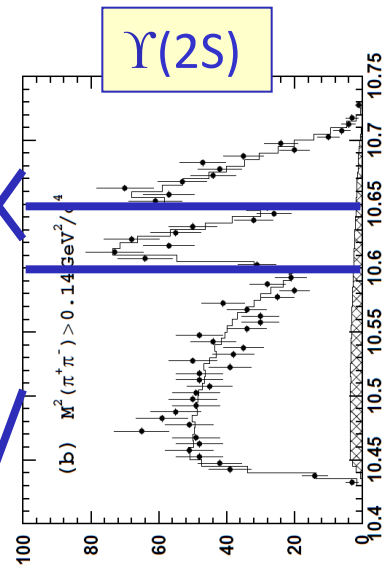
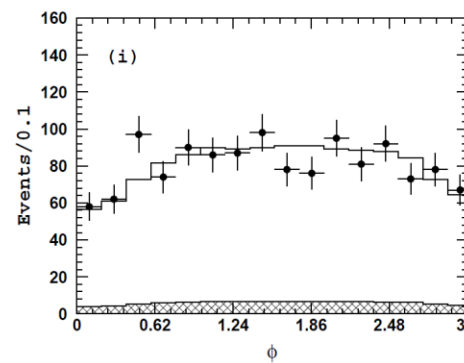
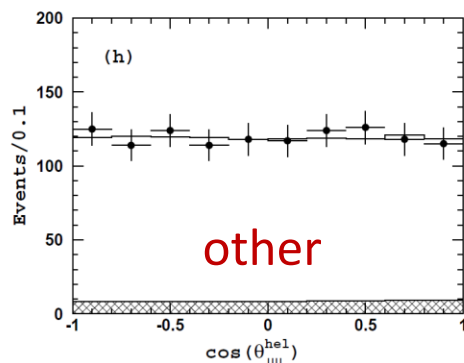
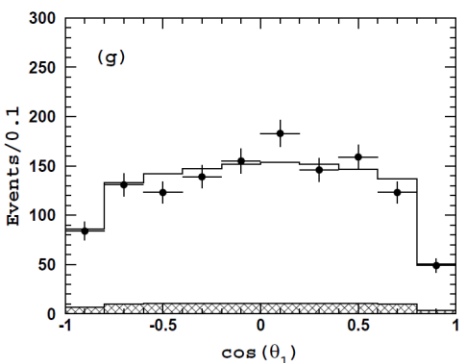
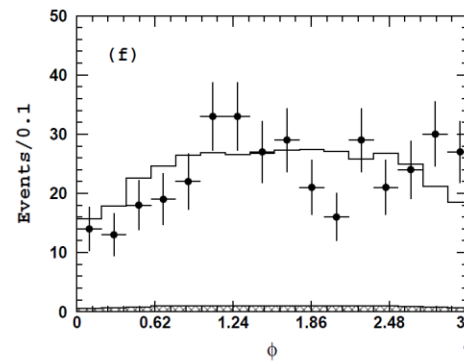
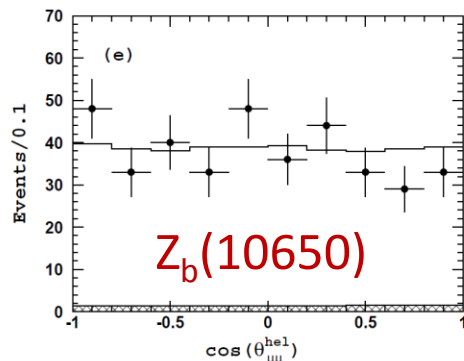
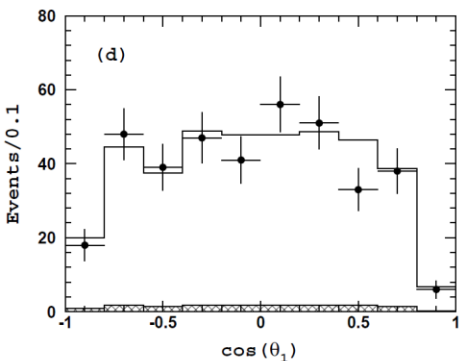
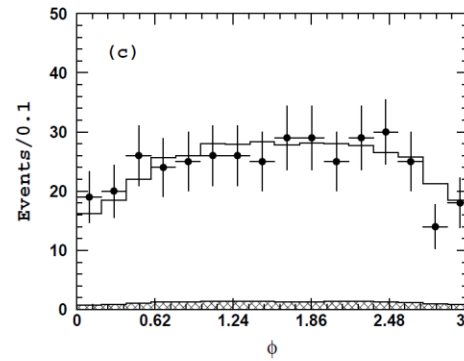
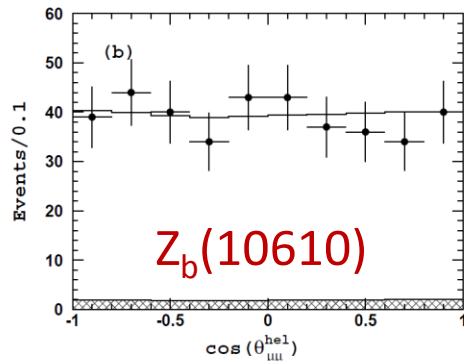
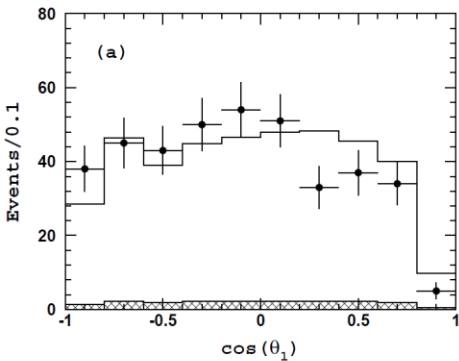
Best discriminating power is in $\Upsilon(2S)$ channel where A_{Z_b} and $A_{\text{non-res}}$ are of similar size.

Spin-parity of $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$ is 1^+ . All other $J \leq 2$ are excluded.

As expected for S-wave molecule.

Angular projections of 6D fit

$J^P=1^+$



$\angle(\pi_1, Z\text{-axis})$

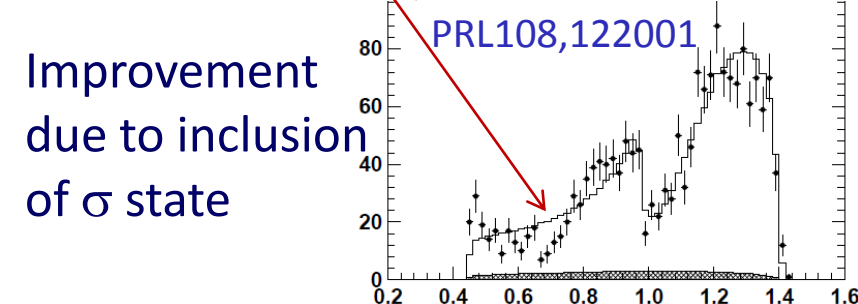
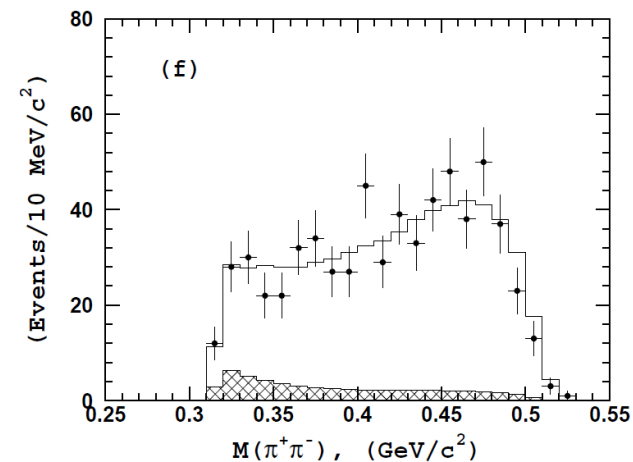
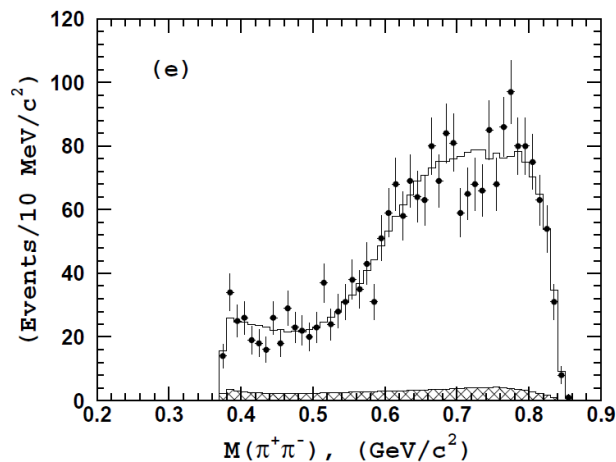
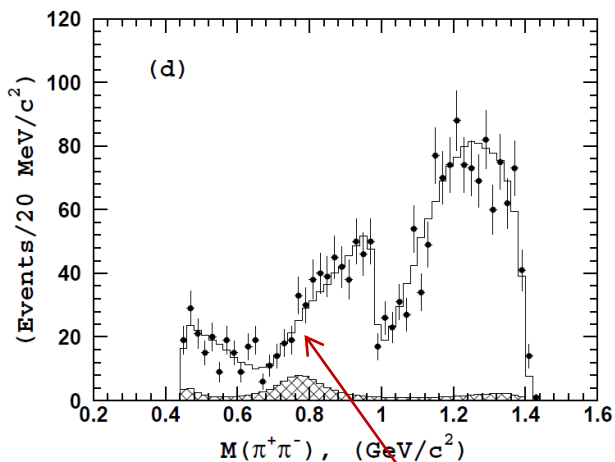
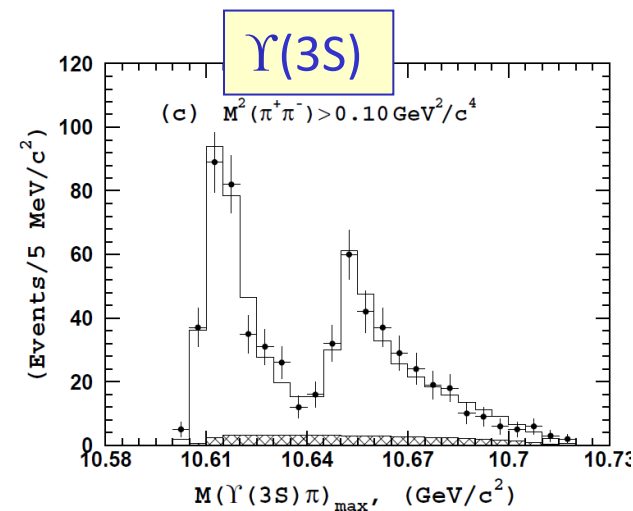
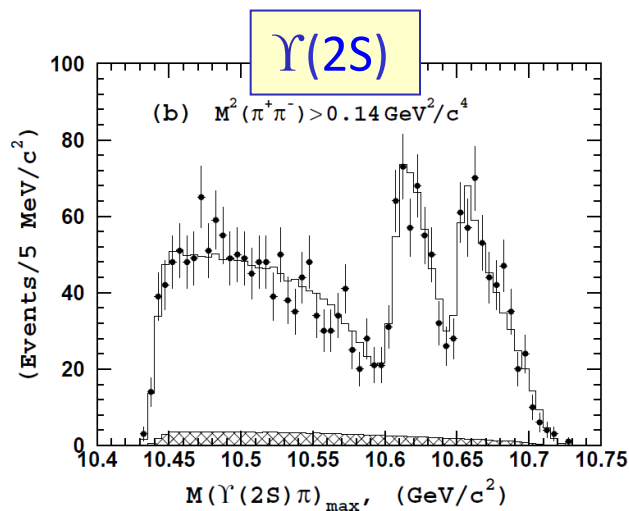
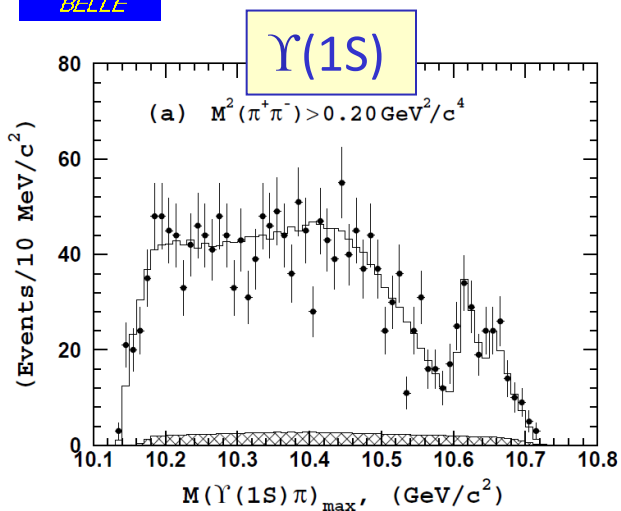
$Y(2S)$ helicity angle

$\angle[\text{plane}(\pi_1, Z\text{-axis}), \text{plane}(\pi^+\pi^-)]$

1^+ hypotheses describe data very well

Mass projections of 6D fit

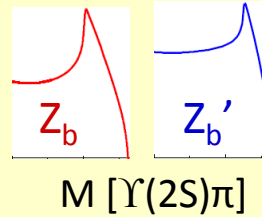
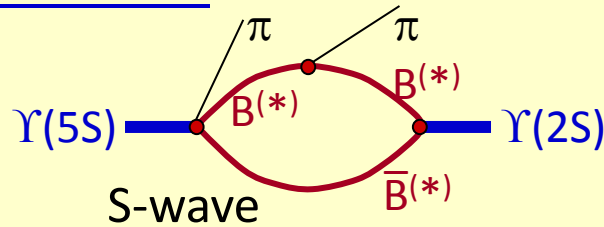
$J^P=1^+$



BW amplitudes describe Z_b states very well.
 Resonant behavior of Z_b amplitudes
 (intensity & phase).

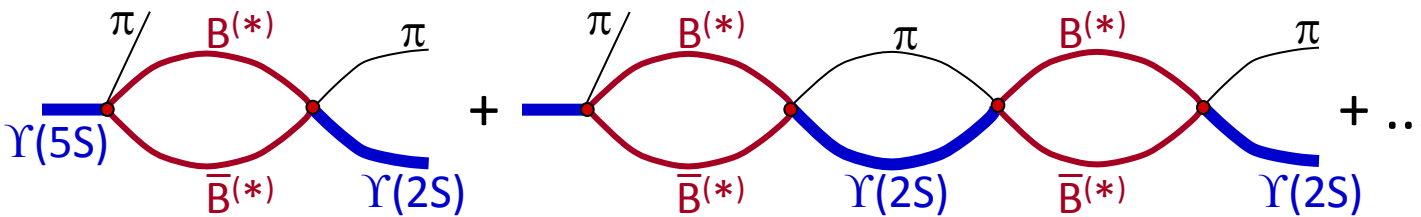
Origin of structure at threshold?

1. Threshold effect

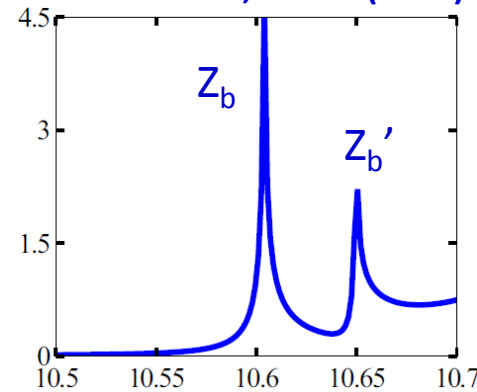


Chen Liu PRD84,094003(2011)

2. Coupled-channel resonance multiple re-scatterings $\Rightarrow$ pole

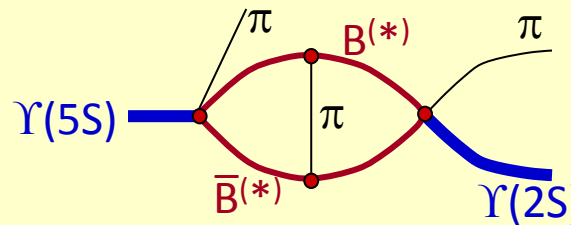


Danilkin Orlovsky Simonov PRD85,034012(2012)



3. Deuteron-like molecule

$\pi, \rho, \omega, \sigma$ exchange



Ohkoda et al arxiv:1111.2921

Request to theory: predictions (formulas) to fit data !

Summary

$Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$ states observed in 5 decay modes:

$\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+$, $\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+$, $\Upsilon(3S)\pi^+$, $h_b(1P)\pi^+$, $h_b(2P)\pi^+$

Masses close to BB^* and B^*B^* thresholds.

Observation of $Z_b(10610)^\pm \rightarrow BB^*$, $Z_b(10650)^\pm \rightarrow B^*B^*$ Dominant modes: $BF \sim 80\%$

$Z_b(10650)^\pm \rightarrow B\bar{B}^*$ is suppressed “smoking gun” of
molecular structure?

Dalitz plot analysis of $\Upsilon(nS)\pi^0\pi^0$ consistent with $\Upsilon(nS)\pi^+\pi^-$, observation of
 $Z_b(10610)^0$

6D amplitude analysis Z_b spin-parity is unambiguously **1+**

All experimental data point to molecular structure of Z_b .

Fit to data with various predictions is crucial to discriminate dynamical model.

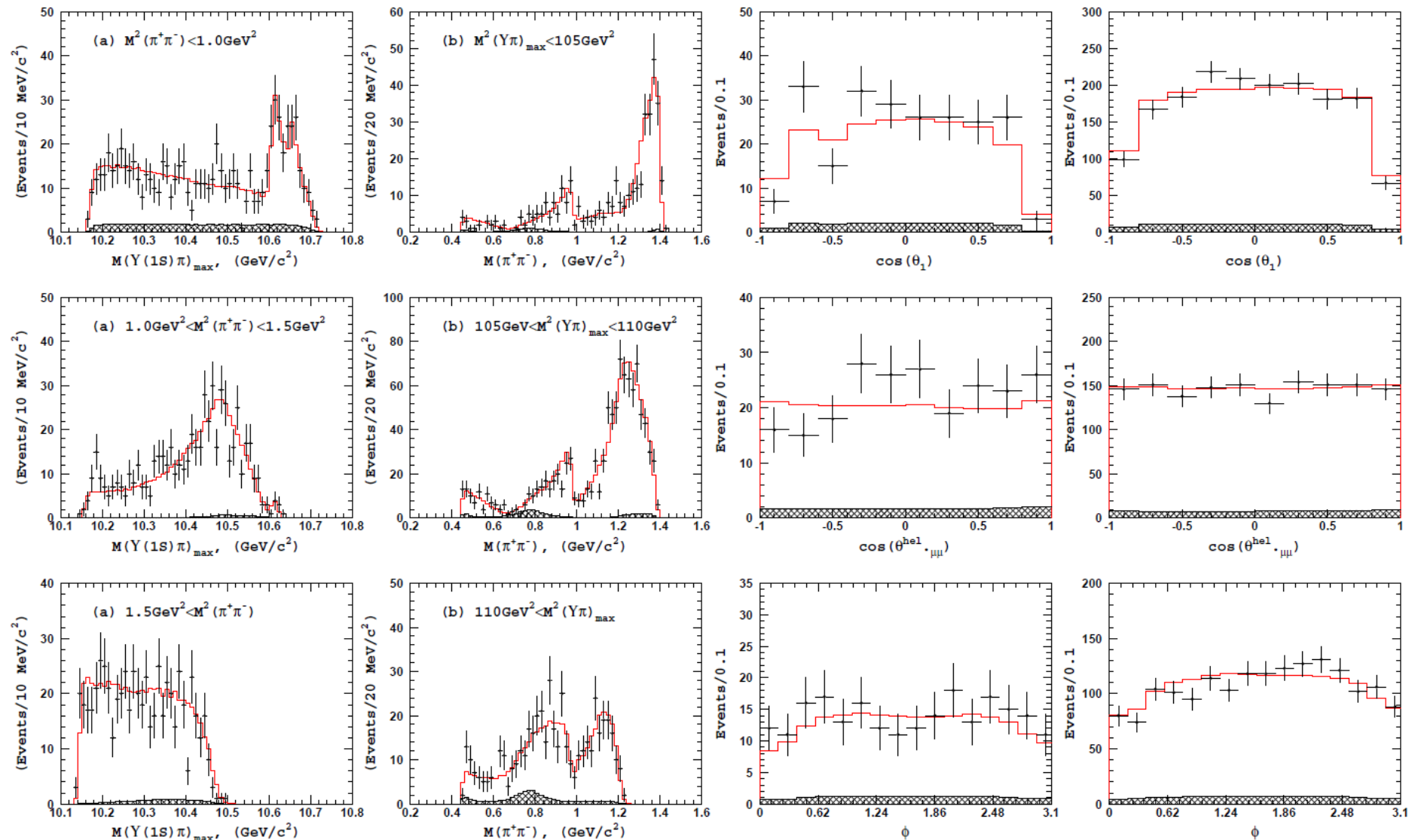
Collaboration btw. theory and experiment.

Z_b – very rich phenomenological objects, can help to understand highly excited states?

Back-up

Fit projections for $\Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$

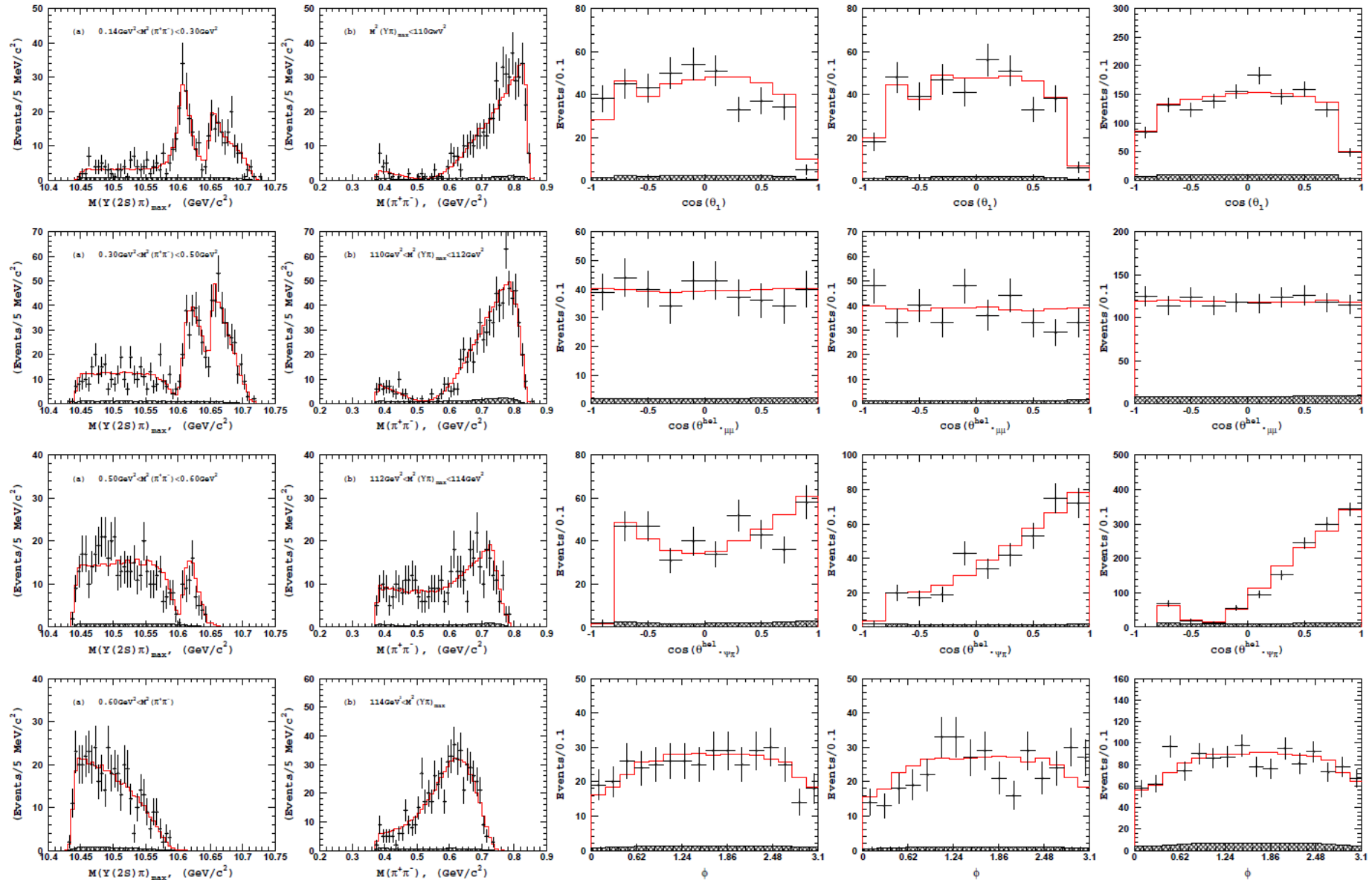
$J^P=1^+$





Fit projections for $\Upsilon(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$

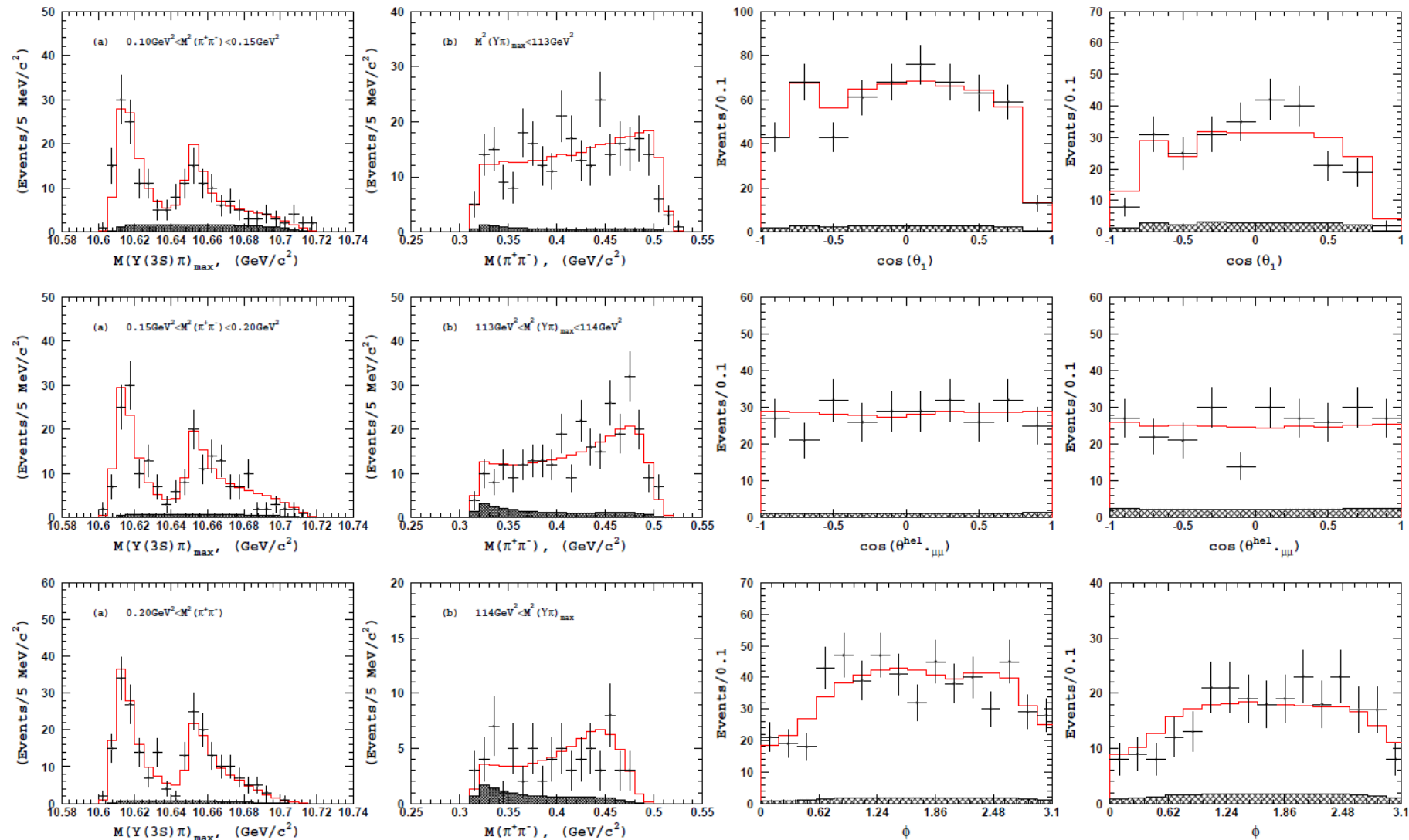
$J^P=1^+$





Fit projections for $\Upsilon(3S) \pi^+ \pi^-$

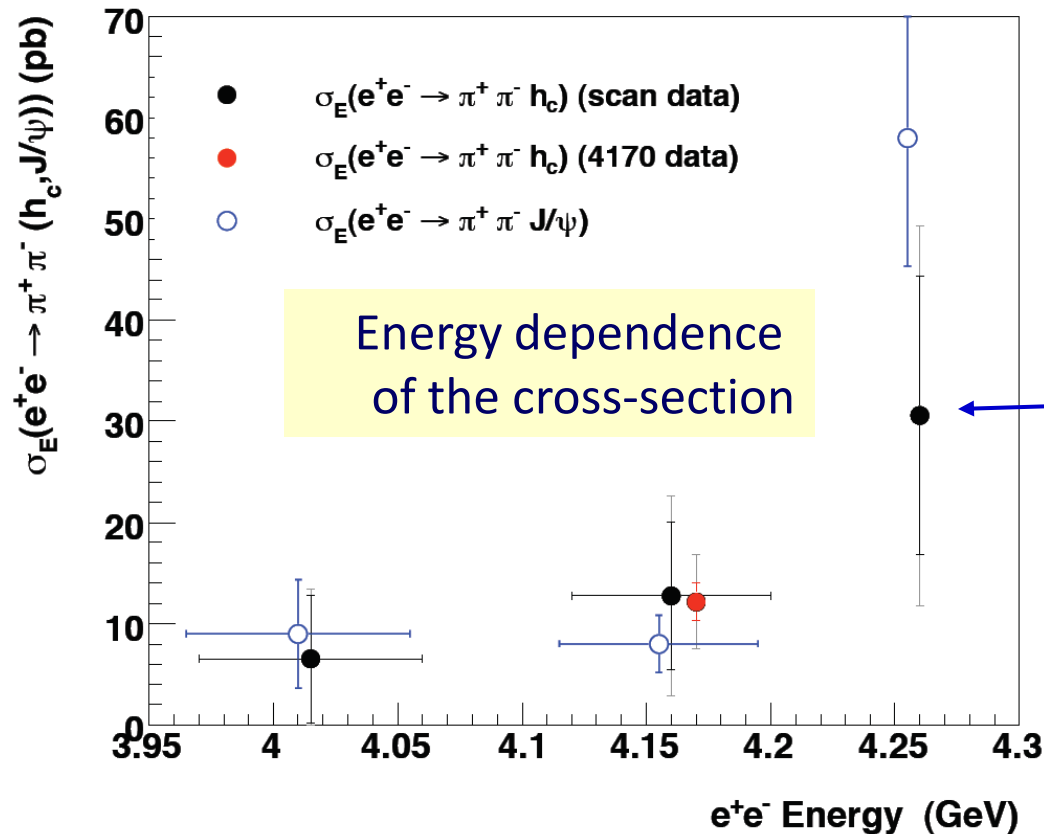
$J^P=1^+$



Trigger

Observation of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- h_c$ above DD^- threshold by CLEOc

Ryan Mitchell @ CHARM2010



Production of h_c is unsuppressed relative to J/ψ .

Enhancement @ $Y(4260)$?

Belle sees $Y(5S) \rightarrow Y \pi^+ \pi^- \Rightarrow$
should search for $Y(5S) \rightarrow h_b \pi^+ \pi^-$