



ICHEP2018 SEOUL
XXXIX INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON *high Energy* PHYSICS

JULY 4 - 11, 2018
COEX, SEOUL

~~Exotic and conventional~~
Quarkonium(-like) Physics Prospects
at Belle II



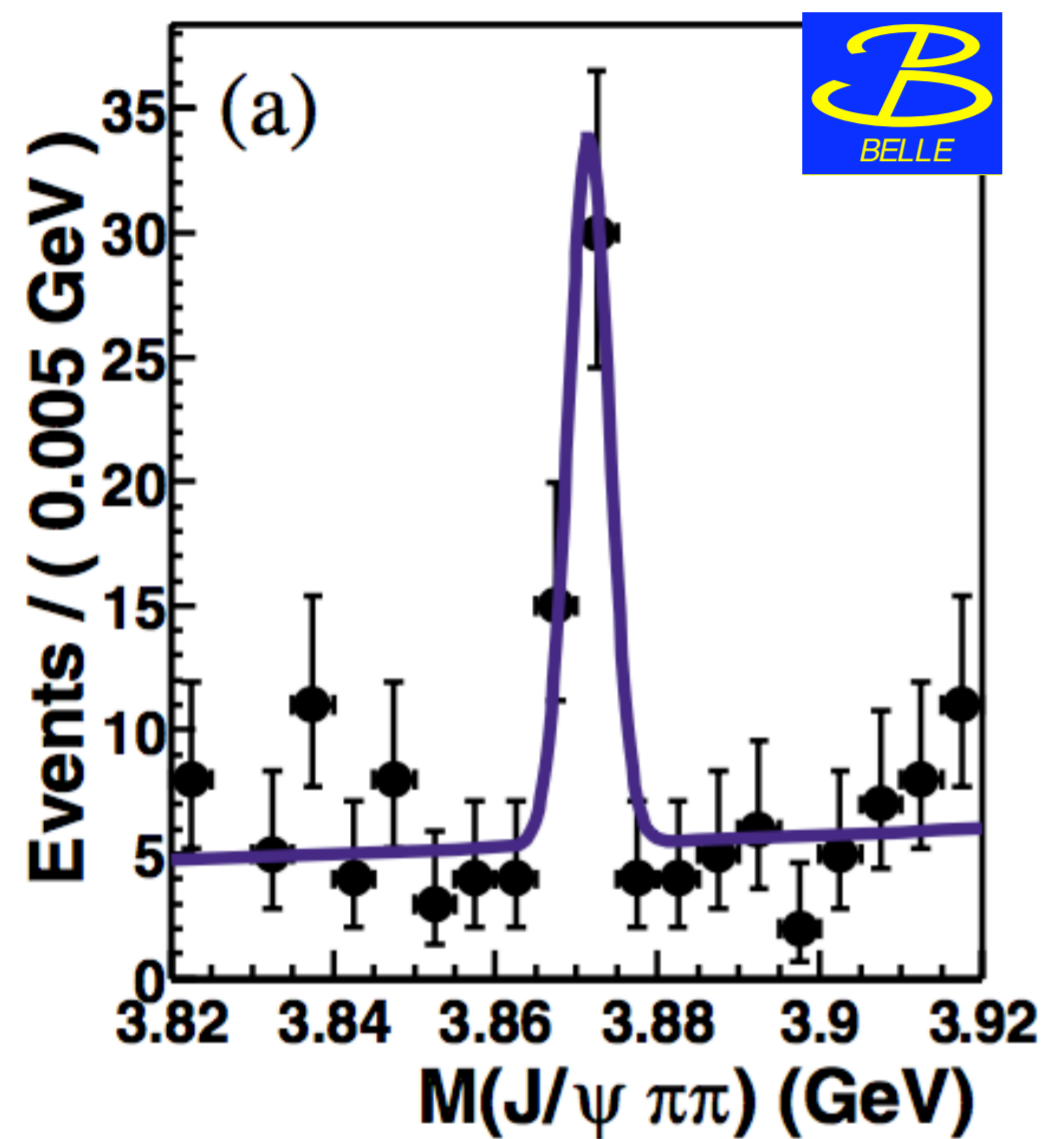
Youngjoon Kwon
Yonsei University

ICHEP 2018

July 4-11

COEX, Seoul, Korea

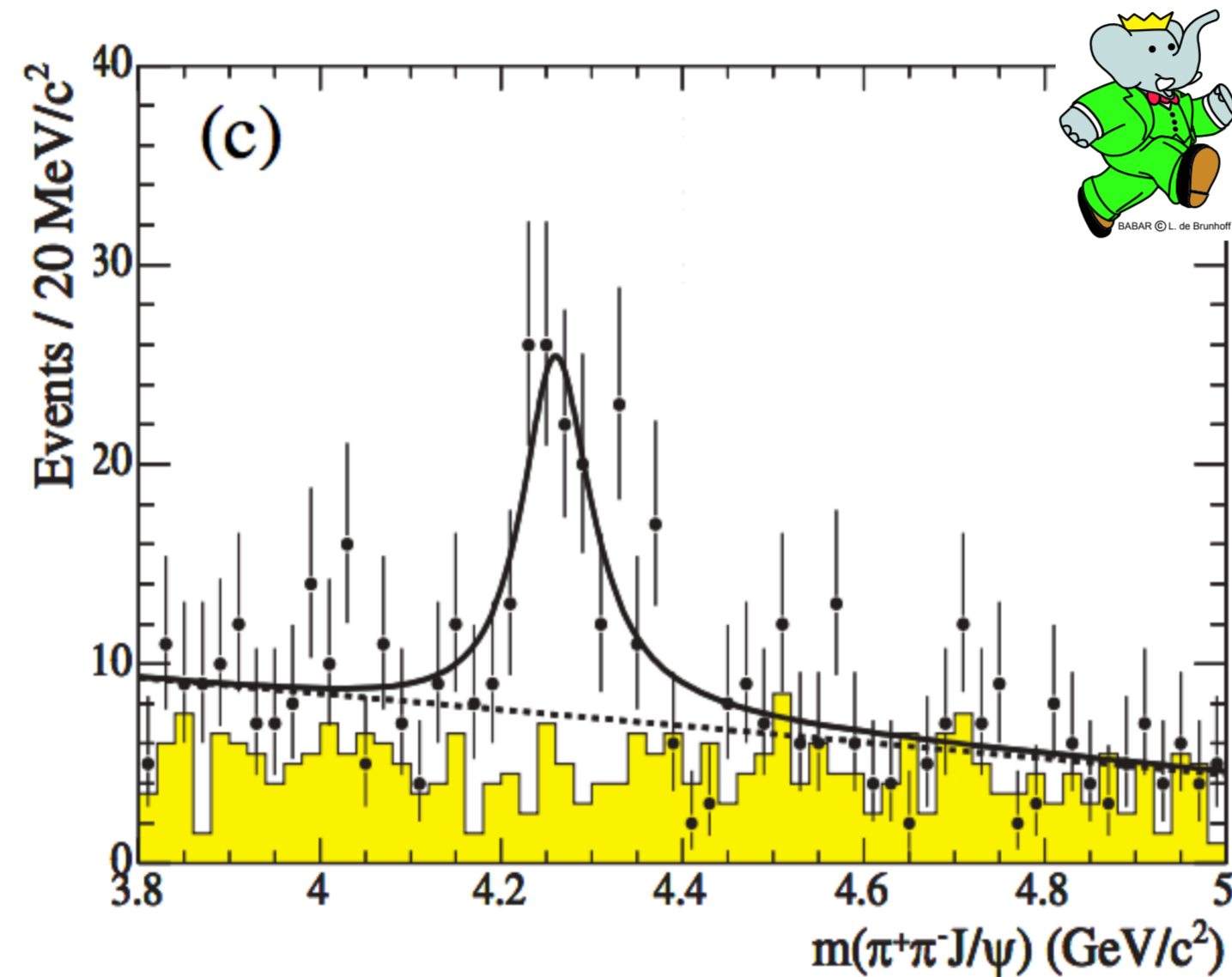
“X Y Z” – *the beginning*



$X(3872)$

PRL 91, 262001 (2003)

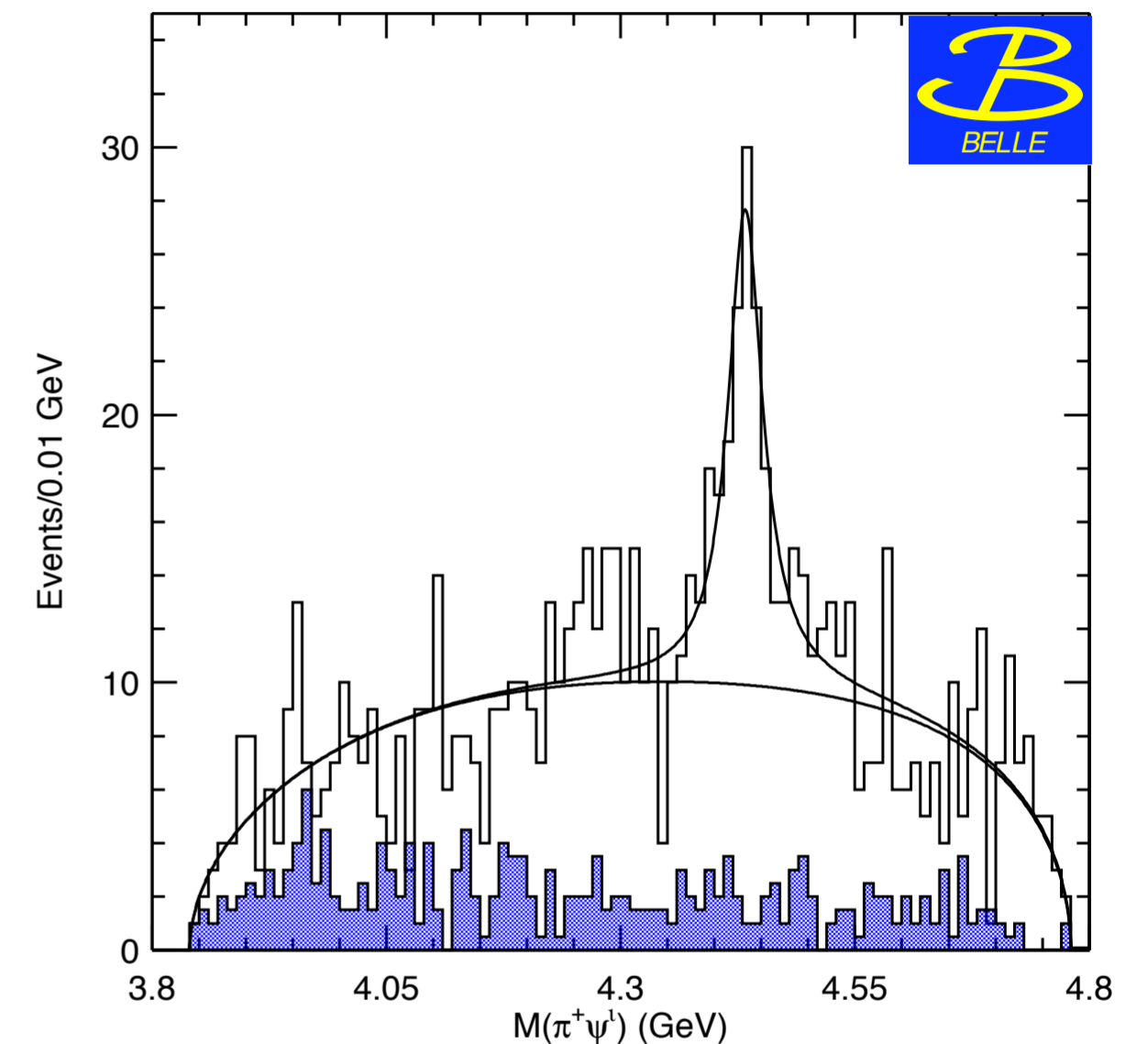
$$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm [\pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi]$$



$Y(4260)$

PRL 95, 142001 (2005)

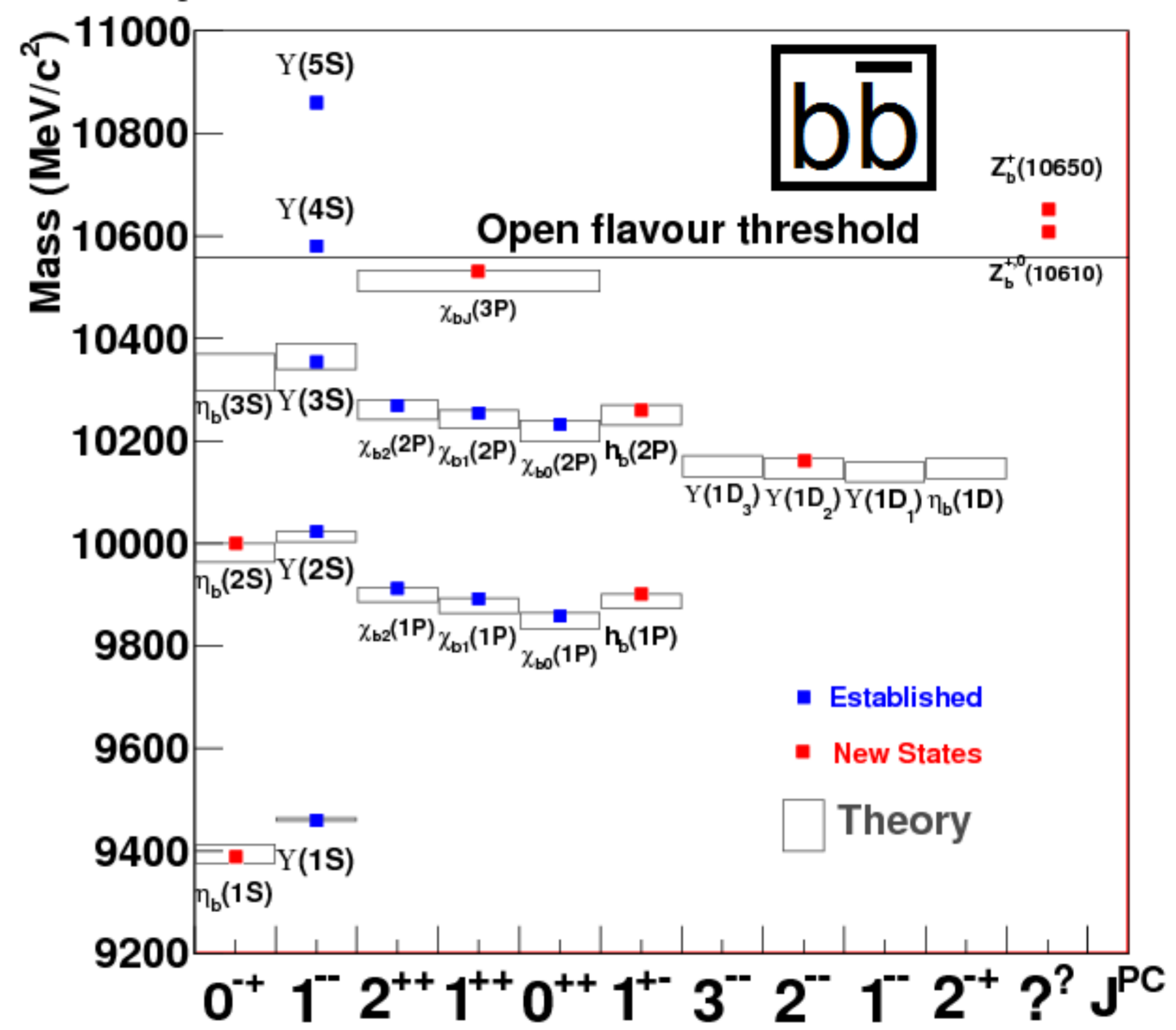
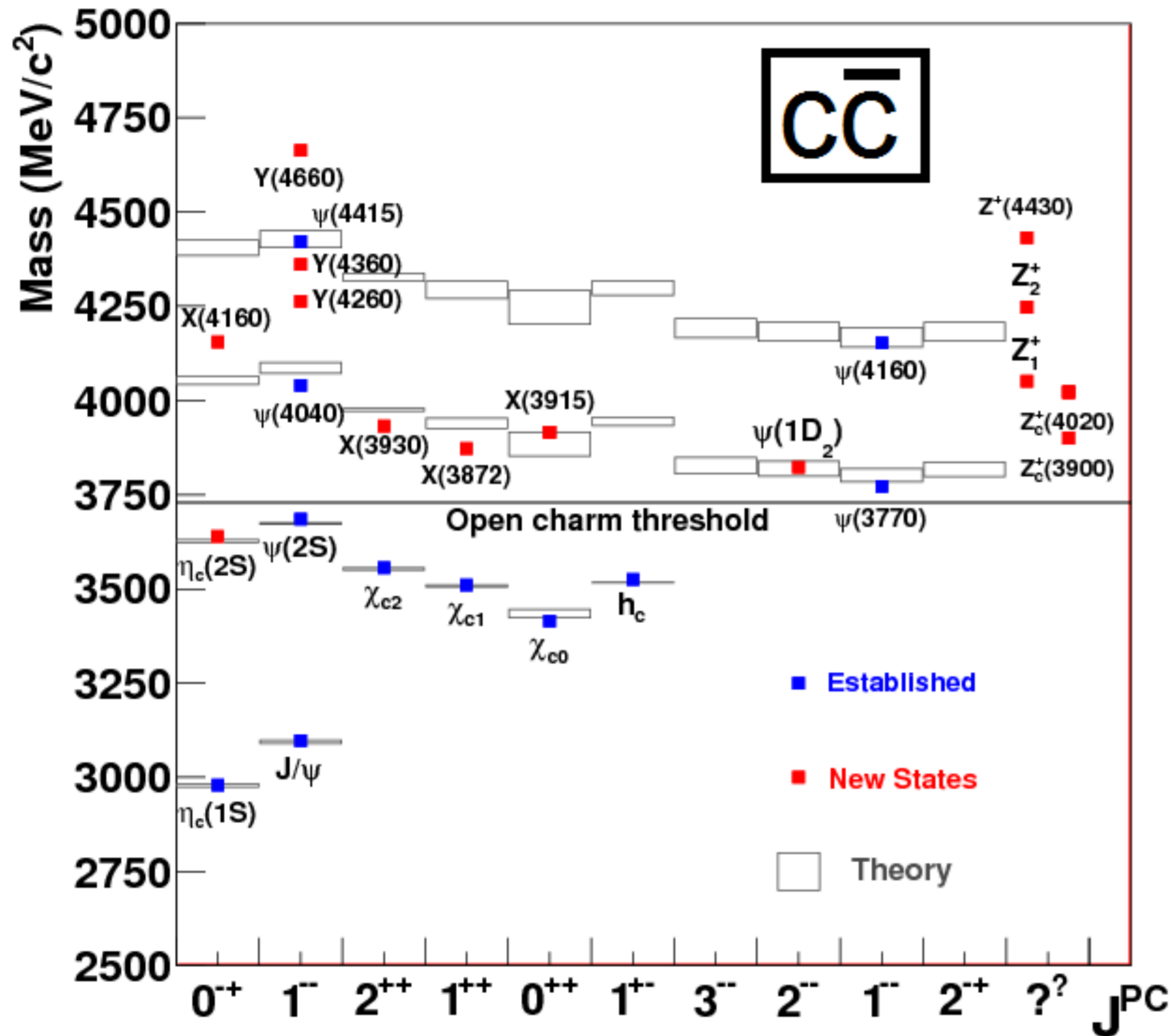
$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma [\pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi]$$



$Z_c(4430)^\pm$

PRL 100, 142001 (2008)

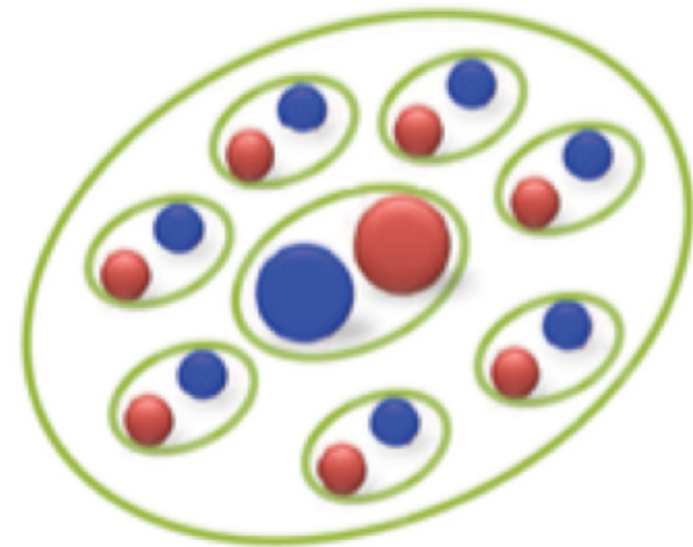
$$B \rightarrow K [\pi^\pm \psi']$$



If I could remember the names of all these particles, I'd be a botanist.

- E. Fermi

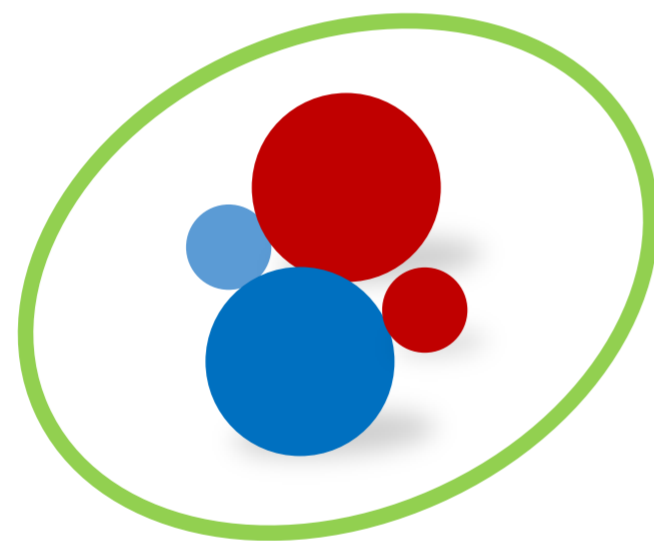
Various interpretations of the exotic states



hadroquarkonium



diquark-diantiquark



tetra-quark



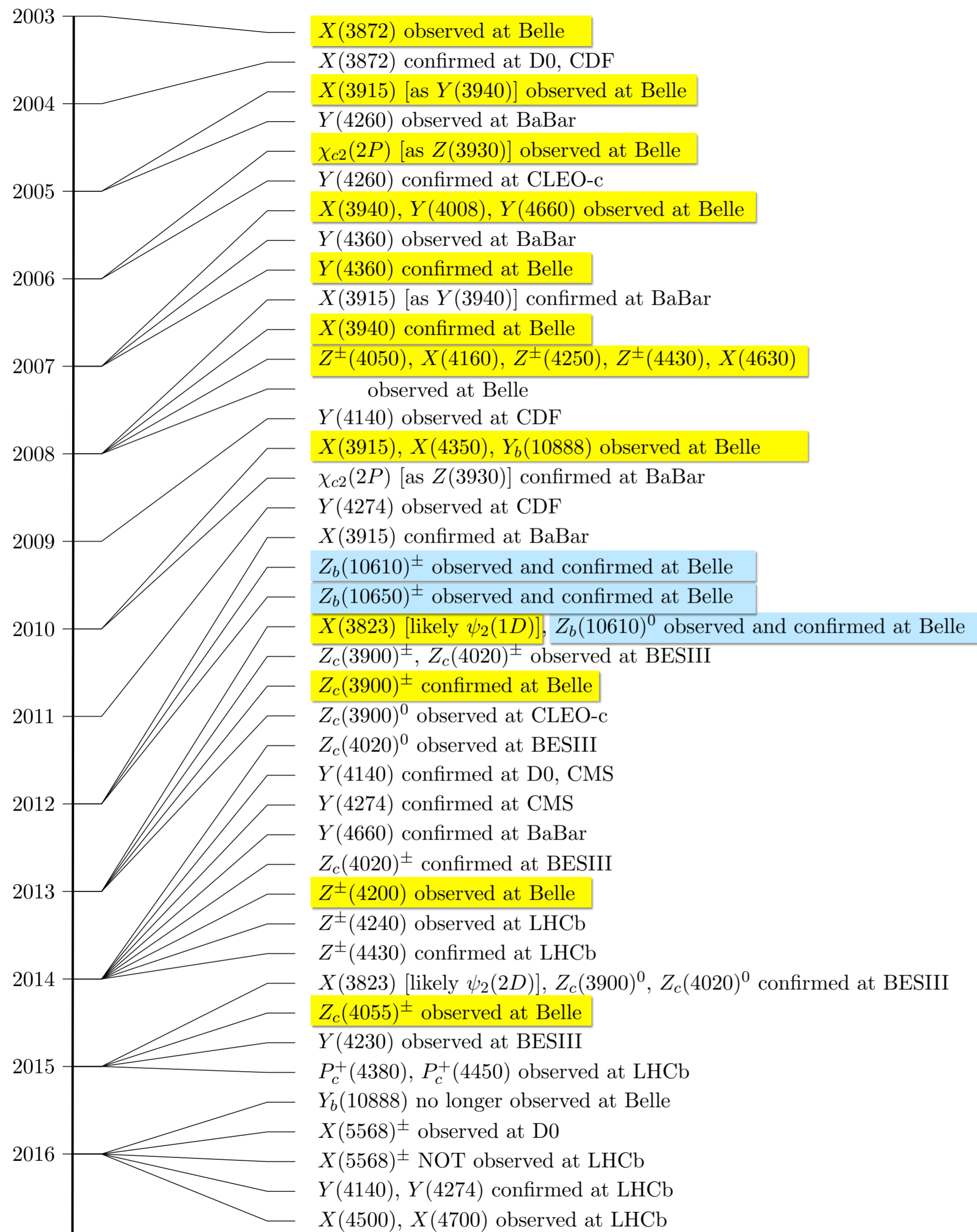
$q\bar{q}$ -gluon "hybrid"



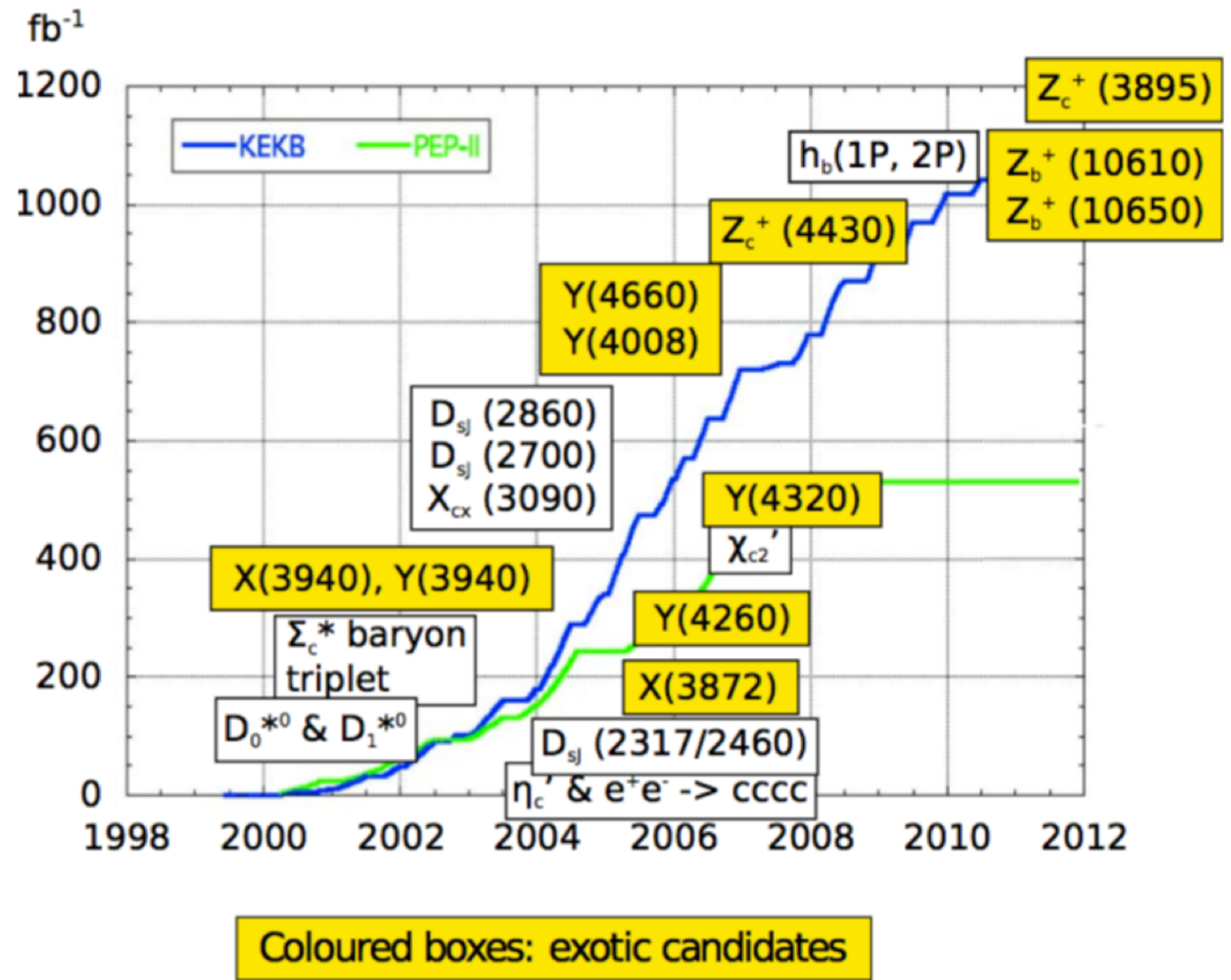
$D\bar{D}^*$ "molecule"

Notable question on the exotic states

- What are the nature of these states? Quantum numbers?
- Why are they surprisingly narrow, even though they are above threshold?



adapted from Lebed, Mitchell, Swanson, *PPNP* 93, 143 (2017)



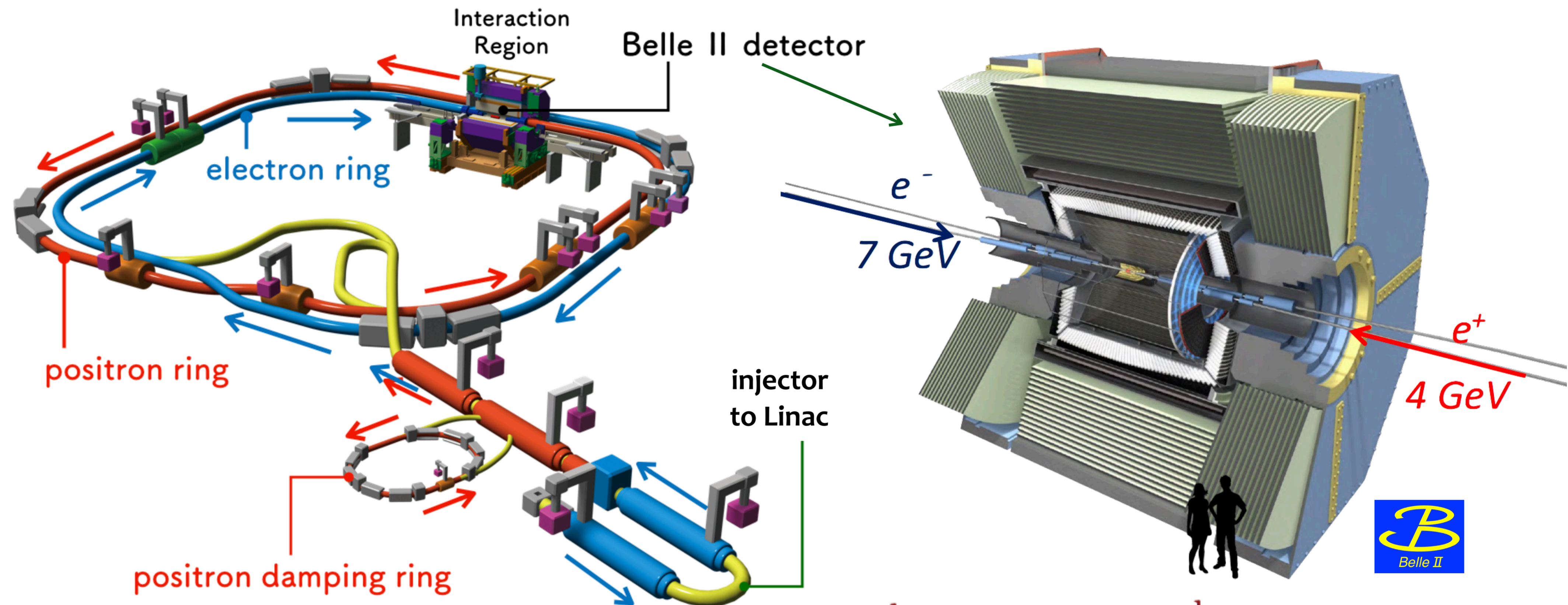
- History of the quarkonium-like exotic states
- Belle accounts for $\sim 1/2$ of the discoveries, including the very first one, $X(3872)$

Overview

- **Introduction**
- **Action items for Belle II**
 - Charmonium-like exotics
 - Bottomonium-like exotics
- **Closing remarks**

SuperKEKB

Belle II



$$e^- \xrightarrow{7 \text{ GeV}} (\star) \xleftarrow{4 \text{ GeV}} e^+$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{peak}} = 40 \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{Belle}}^{\text{peak}}$$

$$\int^{\text{goal}} \mathcal{L} dt = 50 \text{ ab}^{-1} = 50 \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{Belle}}^{\text{int}}$$

Quarkonium production in e^+e^-

● B decays

- $(c\bar{c})$ only
- all quantum numbers

● Initial-state radiation (ISR)

- $JPC = 1^{--}$

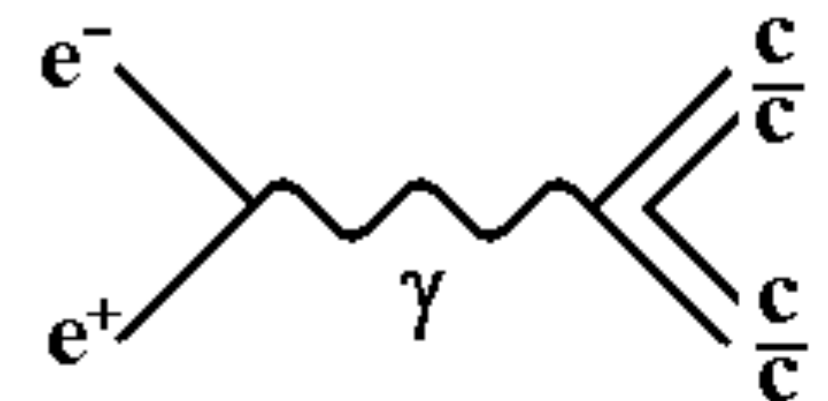
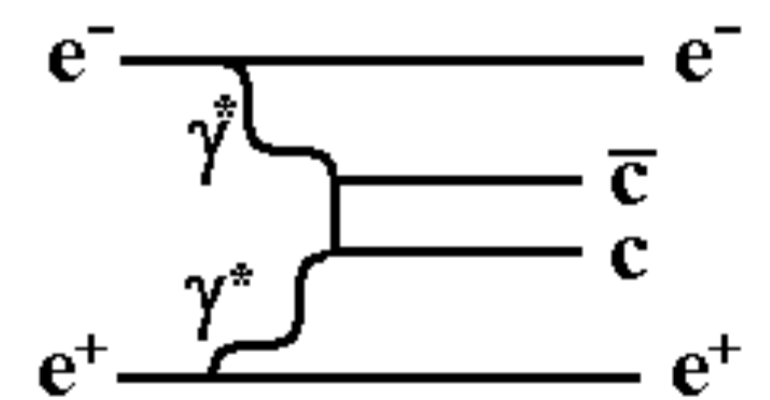
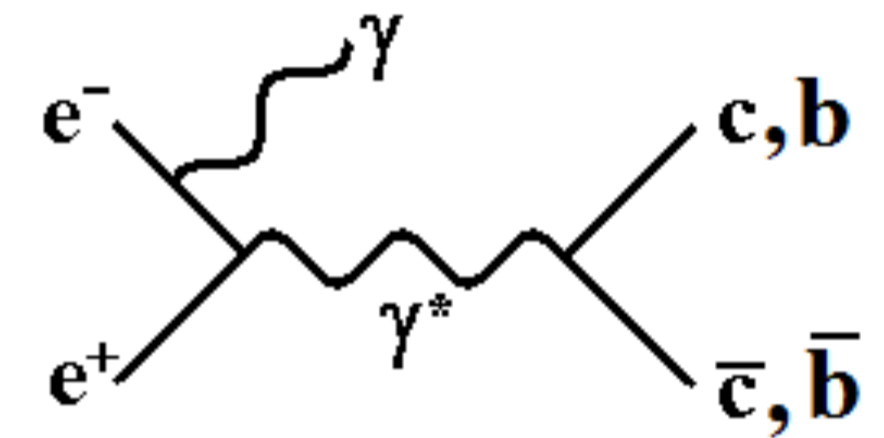
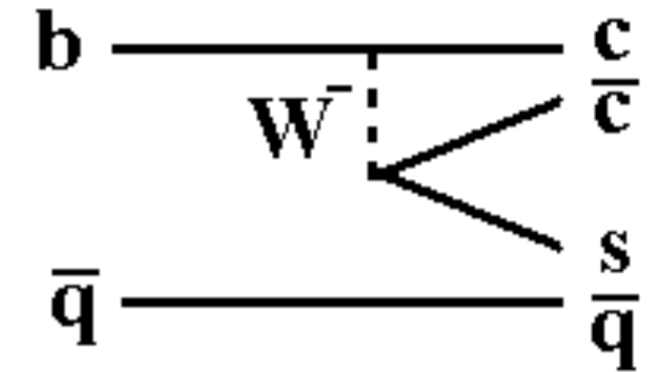
● two-photon process

- $JPC = 0^{-+}, 0^{++}, 2^{++}$

● double charmonium

- e.g. $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi X(3940)$

● quarkonium transitions



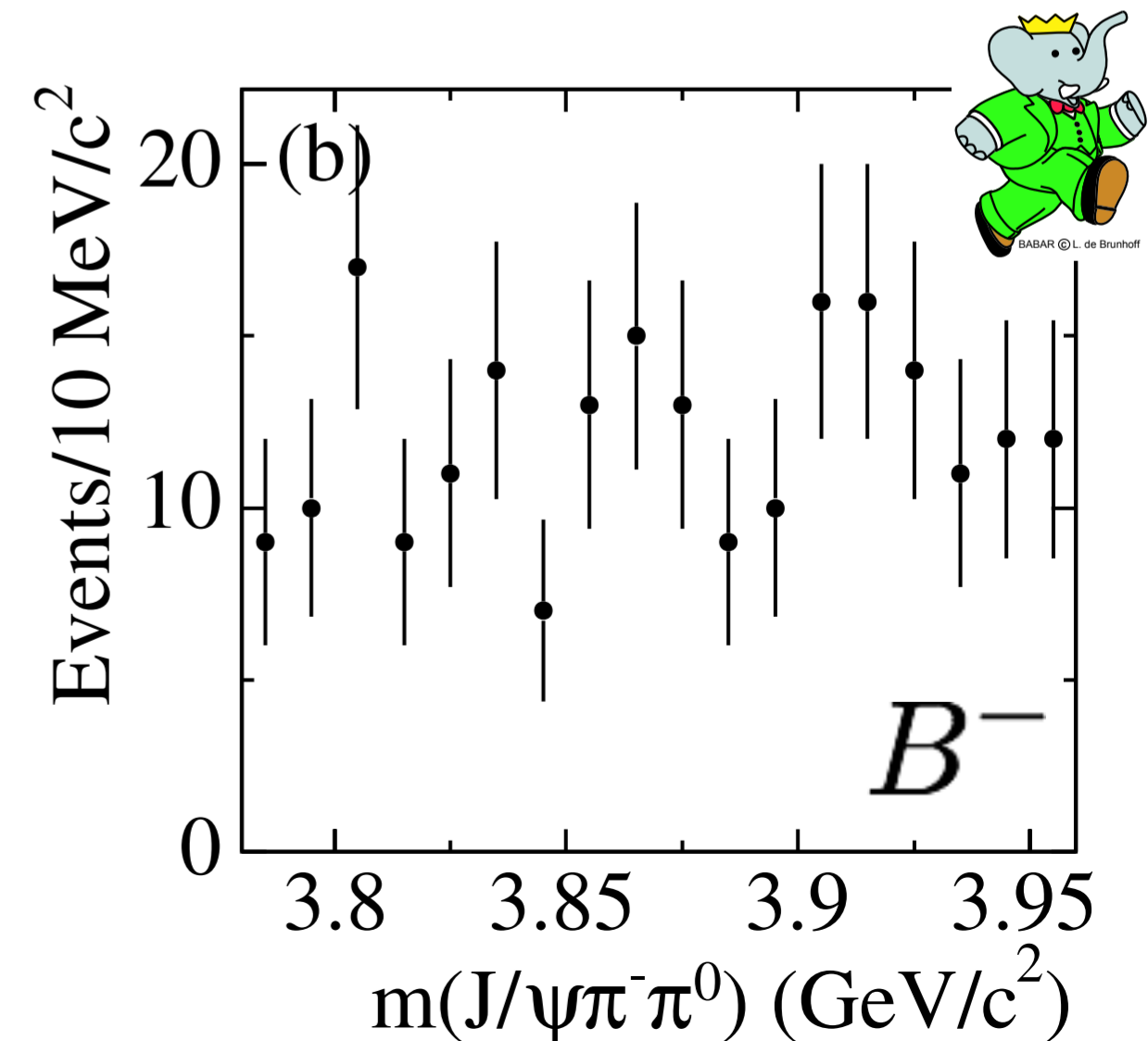
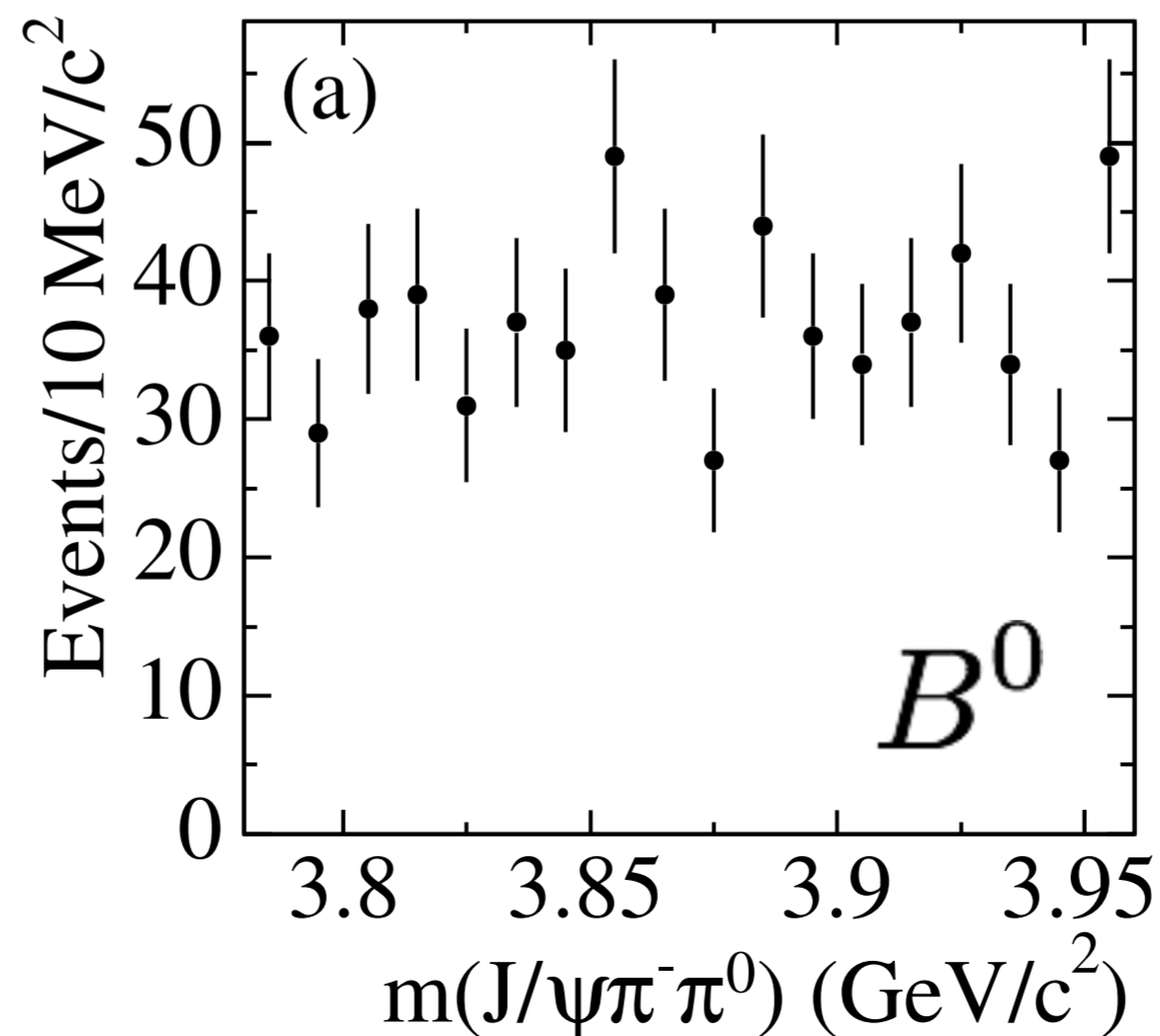
Belle, PRL 98, 082001 (2007)

Charmonium-like exotics

X(3872) — action items for Belle II

● Nature of X(3872)?

- Search for a charged partner of X(3872)
- can give crucial input, if found, for the nature of X(3872)
- existing search (and null results) by BaBar
- isovector hypothesis of X(3872) is excluded;
null hypothesis over isovector by a factor 1.1×10^4

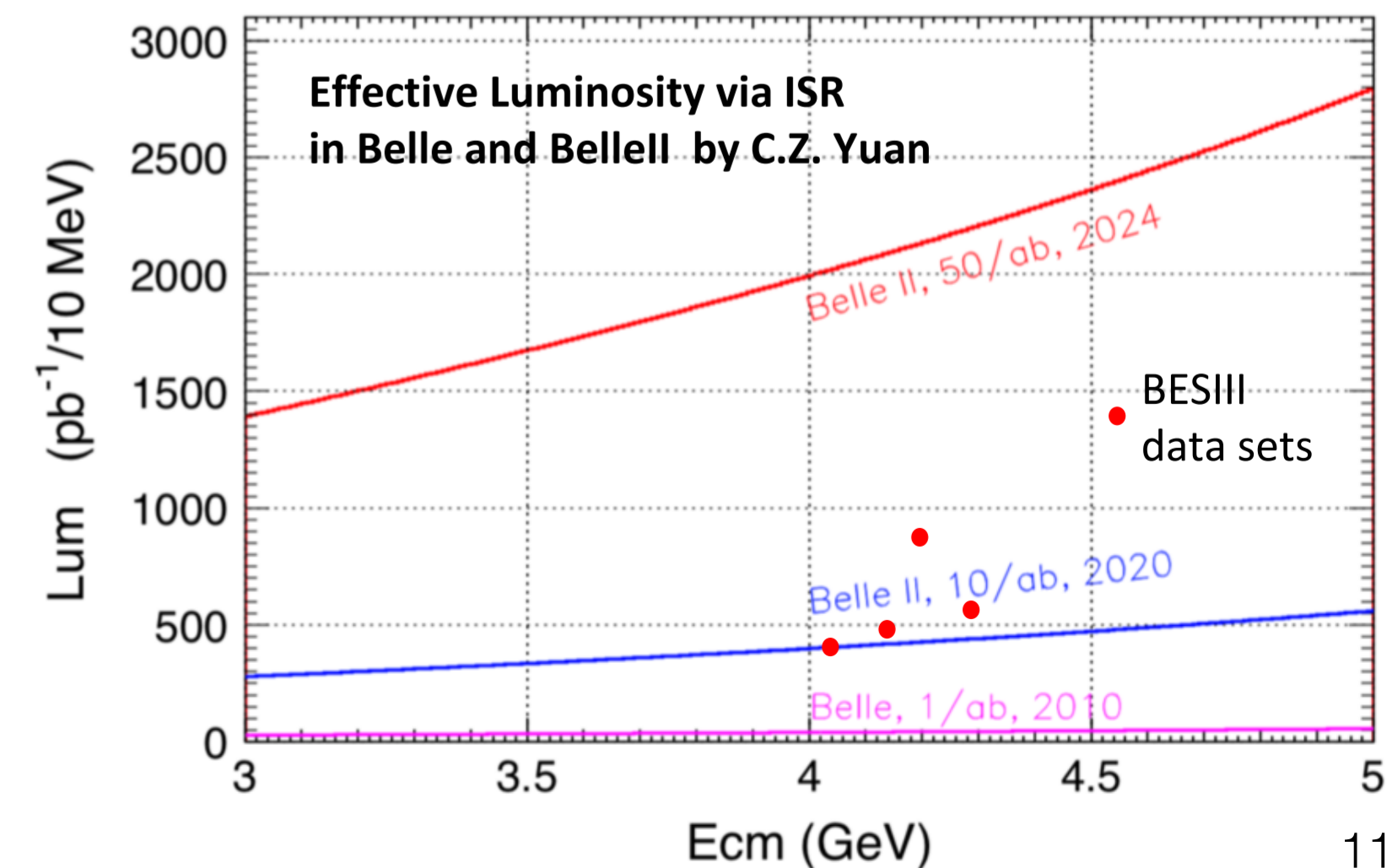
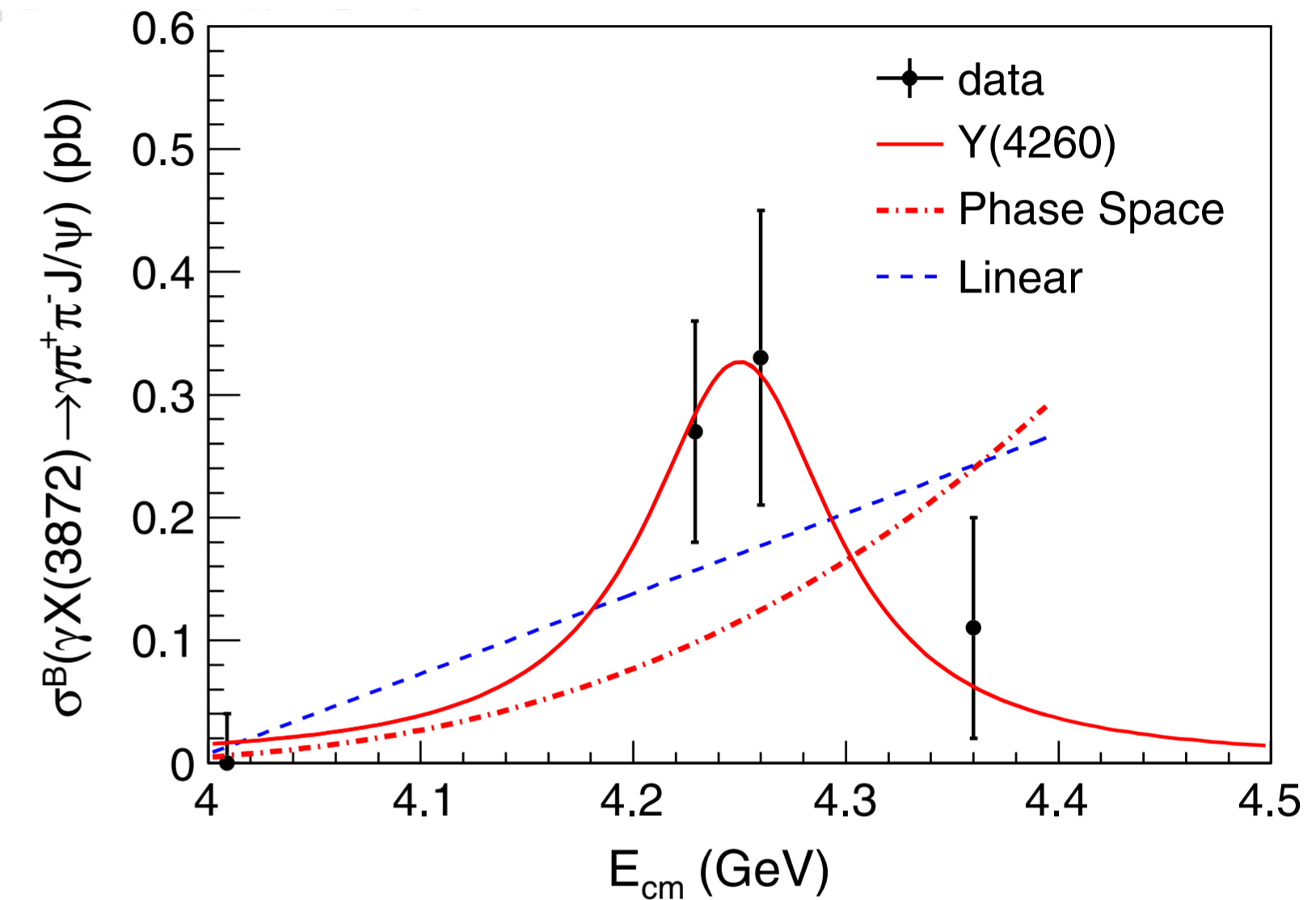


X(3872) — action items for Belle II

● Nature of X(3872)?

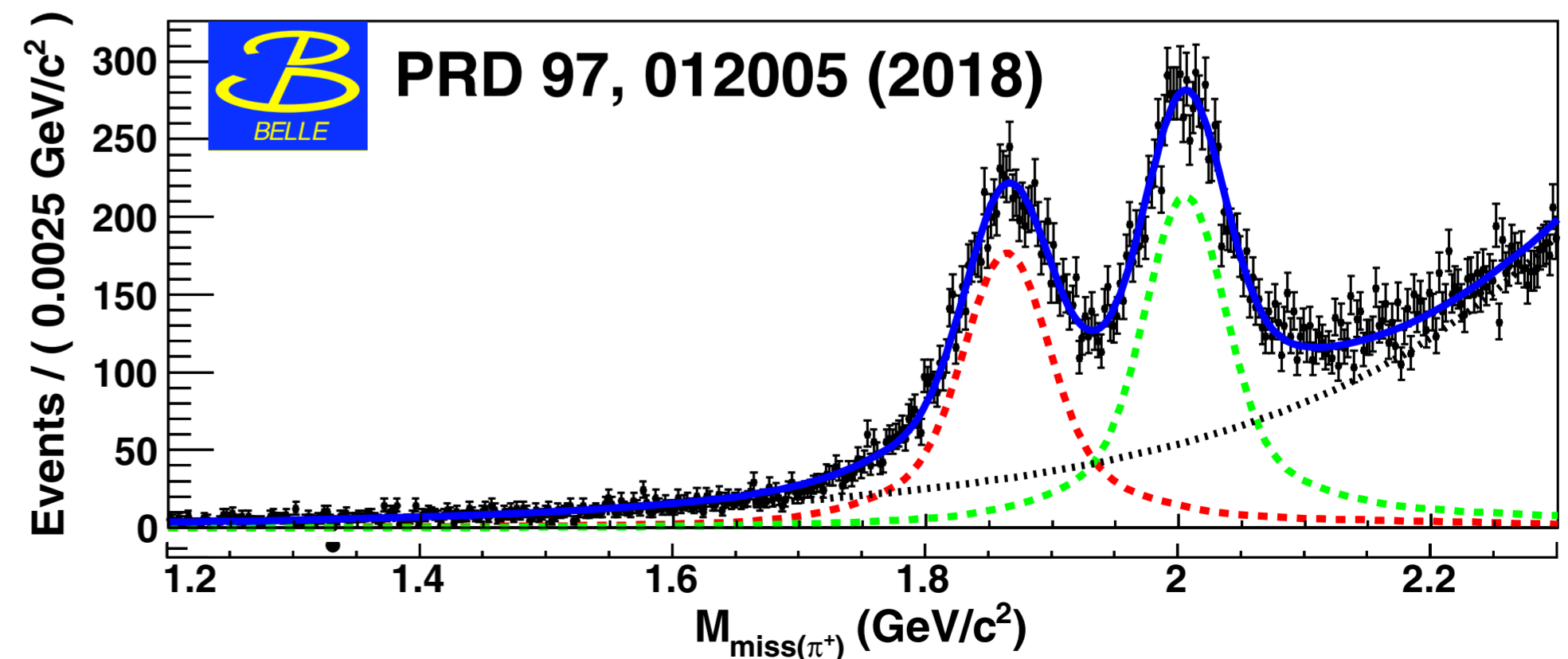
● Connection with Y(4260)?

- Y(4260) \rightarrow Z_c(3900)[±] π[∓] is observed
- Y(4260) \rightarrow γ X(3872) studied by BESIII
- Detailed study of these by Belle II is necessary
- ×4 effective luminosity from Belle II with 50ab⁻¹

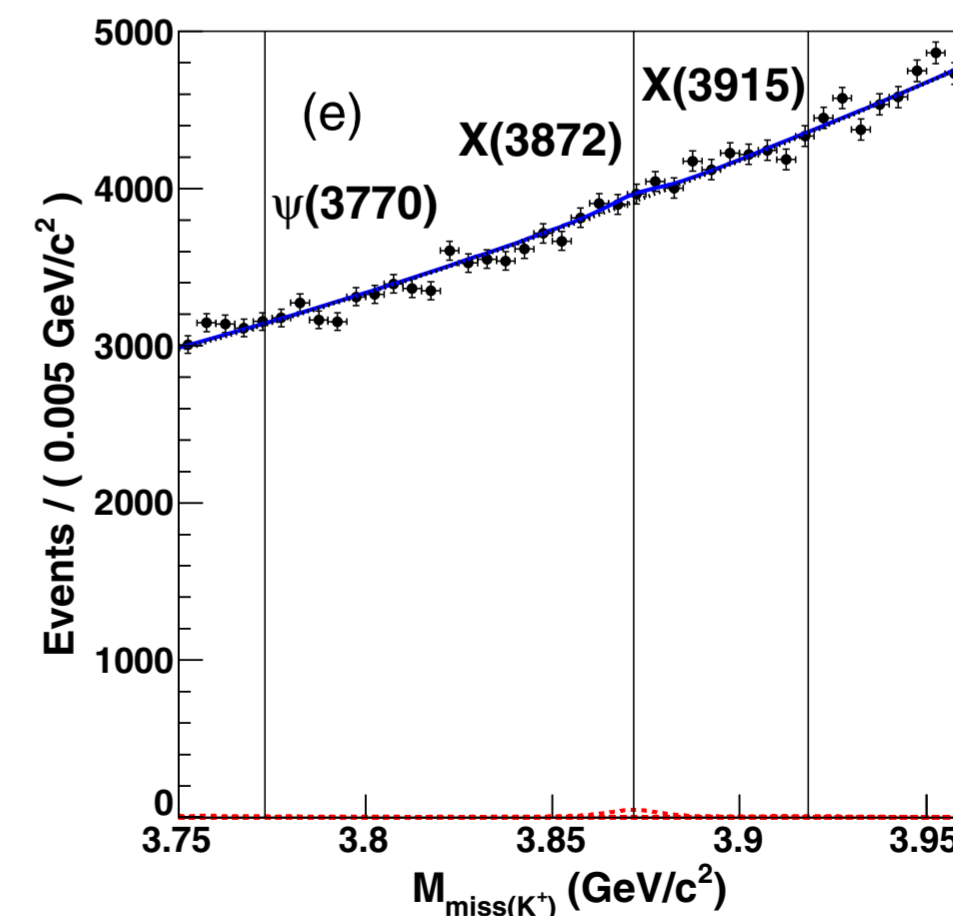
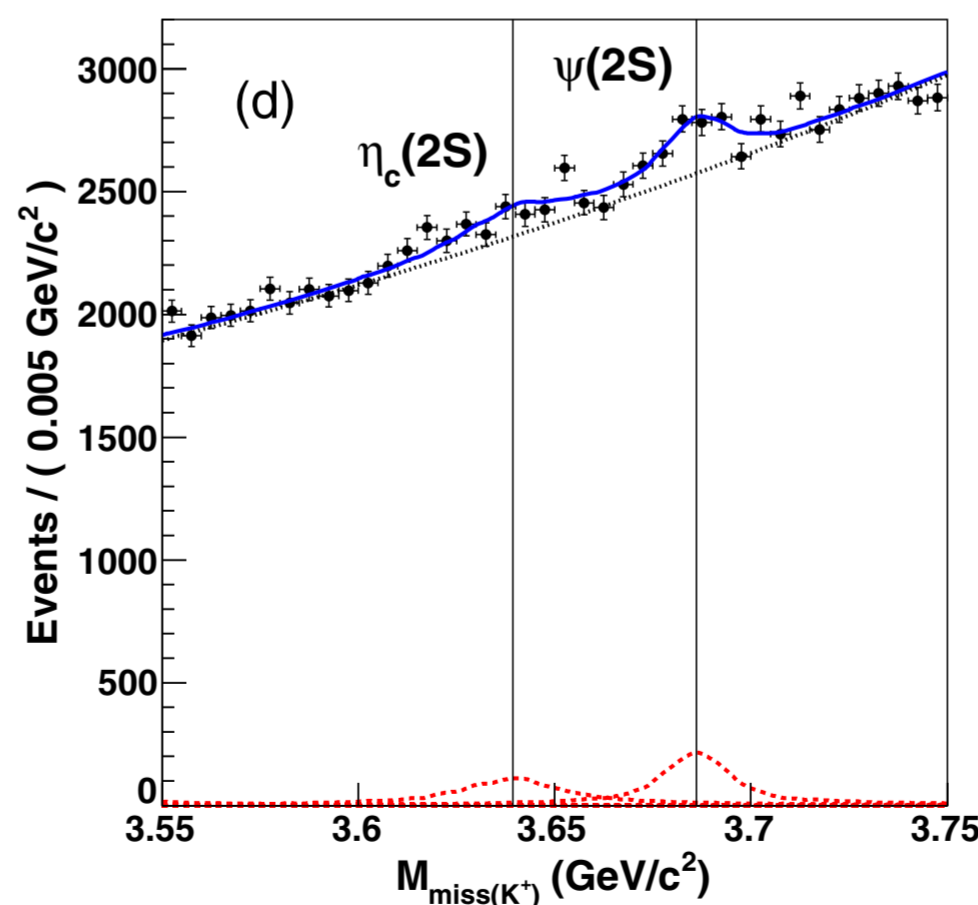
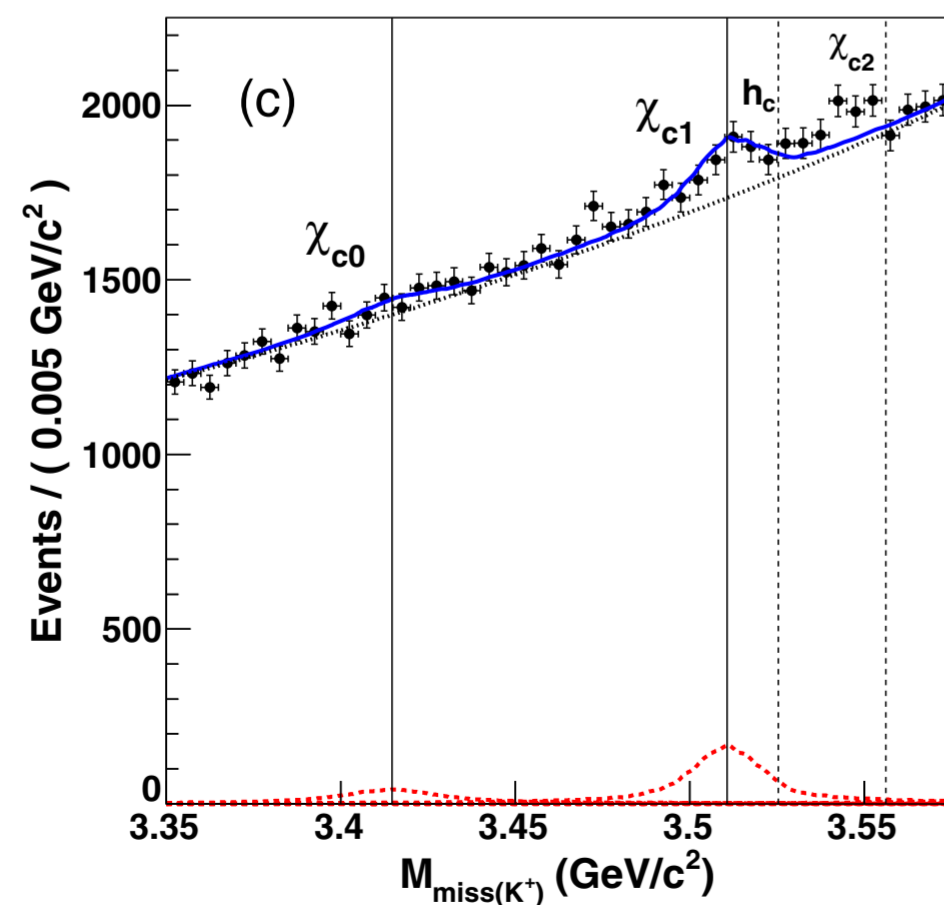
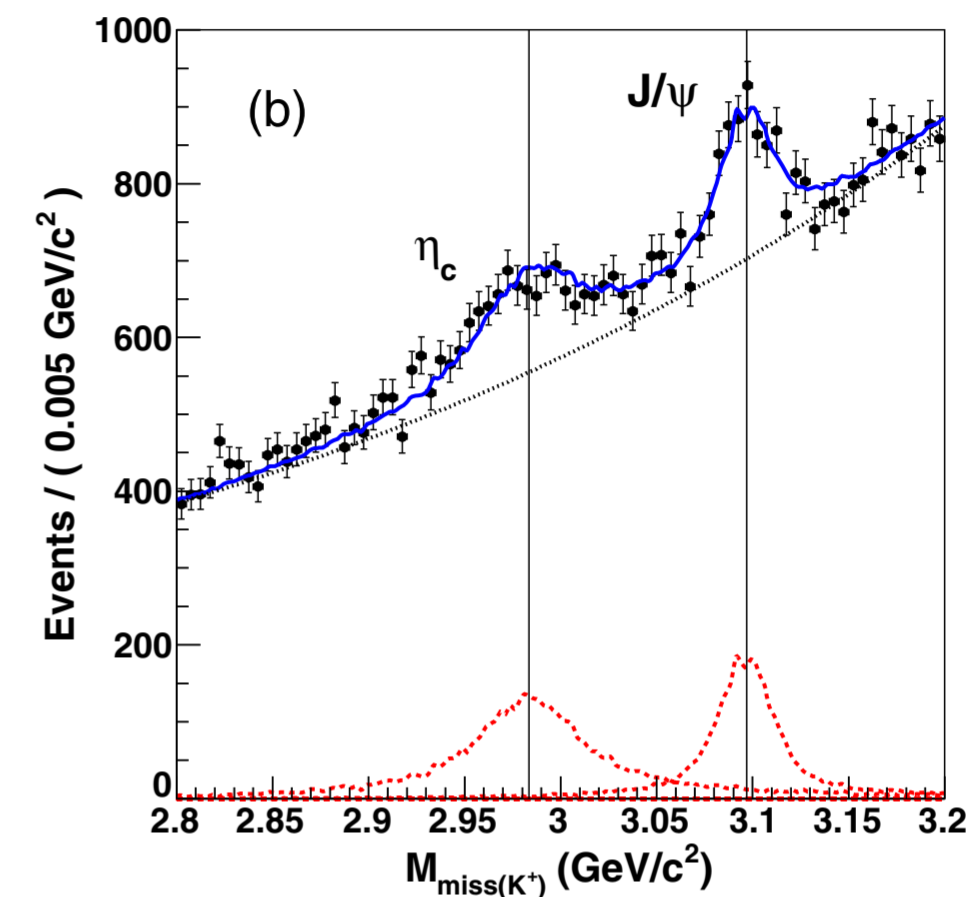
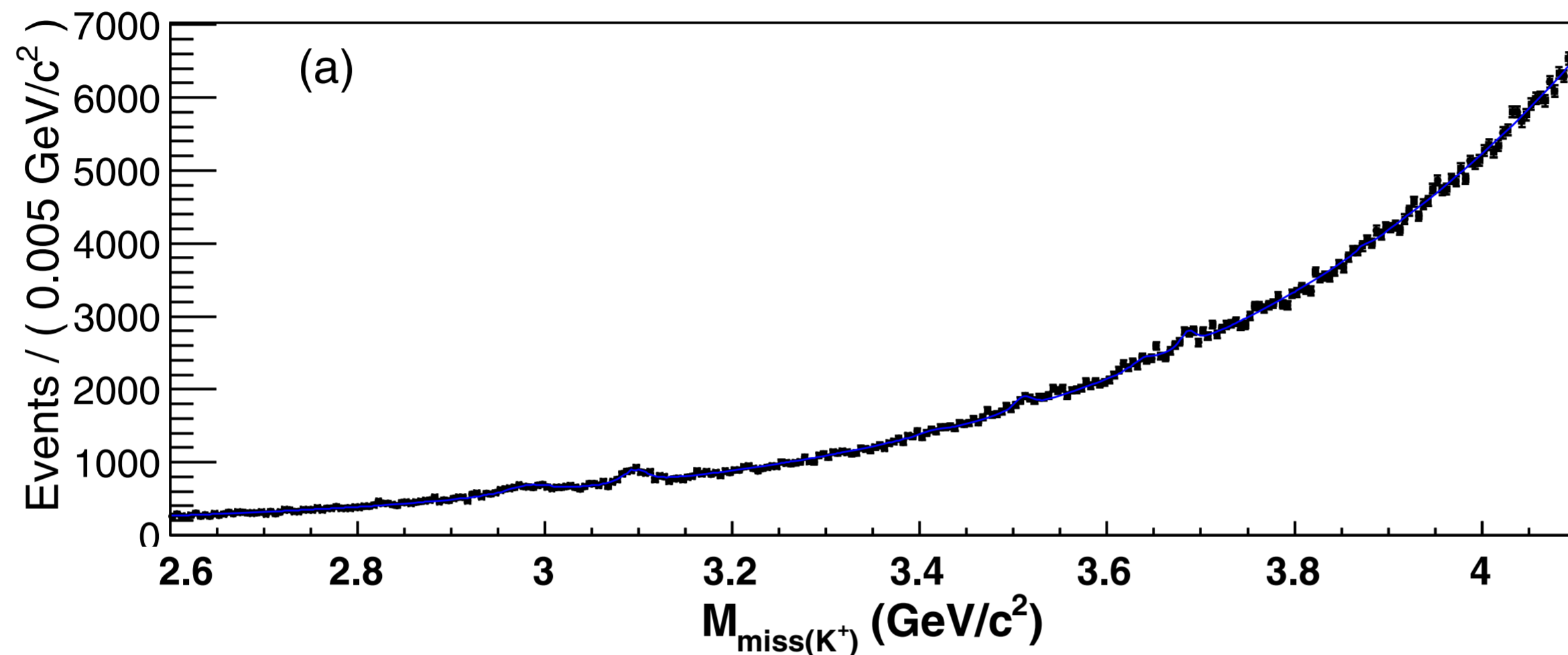


X(3872) — action items for Belle II

- Nature of X(3872)?
- Connection with Y(4260)?
- **Absolute branching fractions?**
 - Absolute measurement of $\text{BF}(B^+ \rightarrow X(3872) K^+)$ is useful to obtain BF of X(3872) to a specific final state, hence understand its properties.
 - This can be done in e^+e^- B-factory, by M_{miss} .
 - Proof of principle by $\text{BF}(B^+ \rightarrow D^{(*)} \pi^+)$



$B^+ \rightarrow X_{c\bar{c}}K^+$ by M_{miss}



$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta_c(2S)K^+) = (4.8 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$$

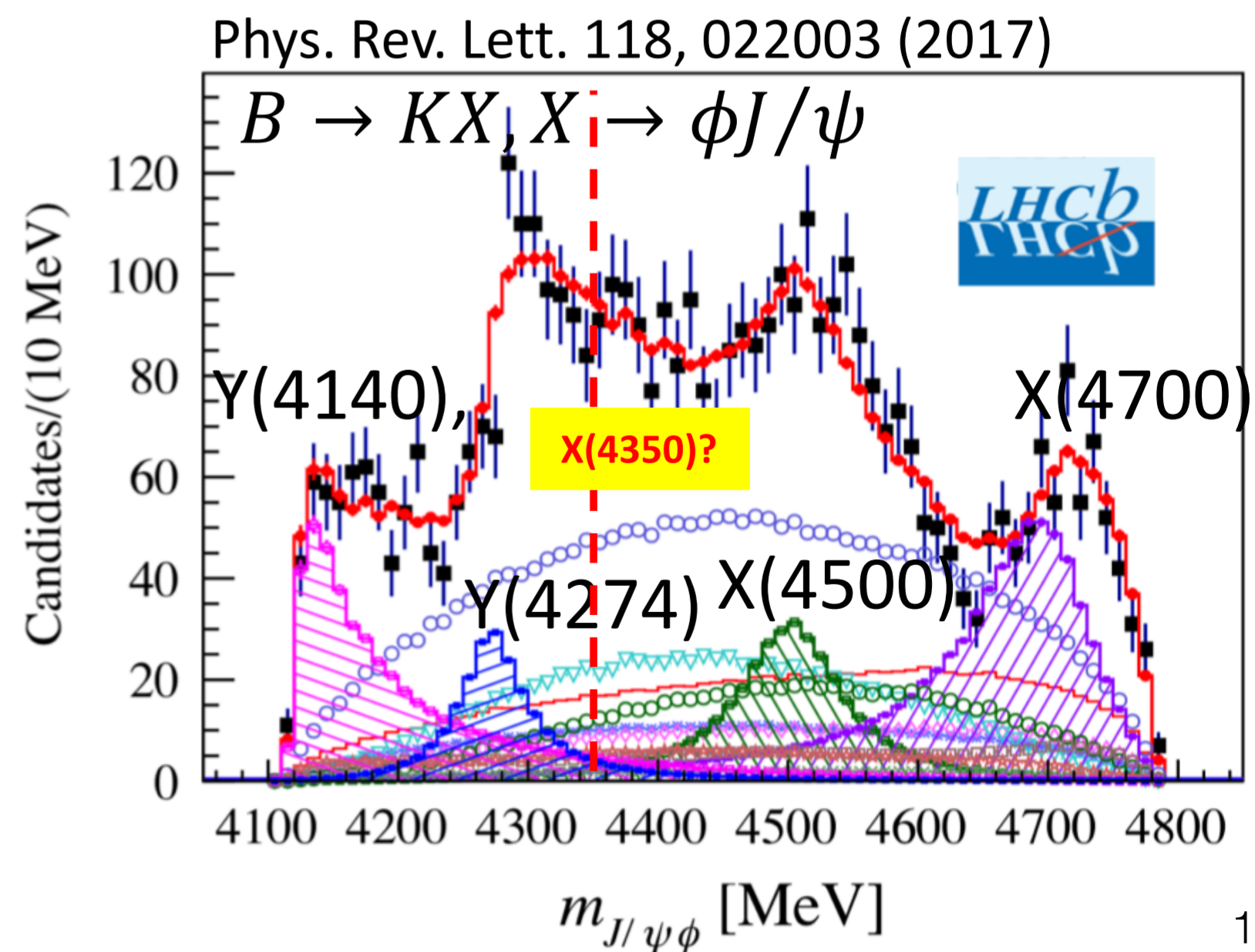
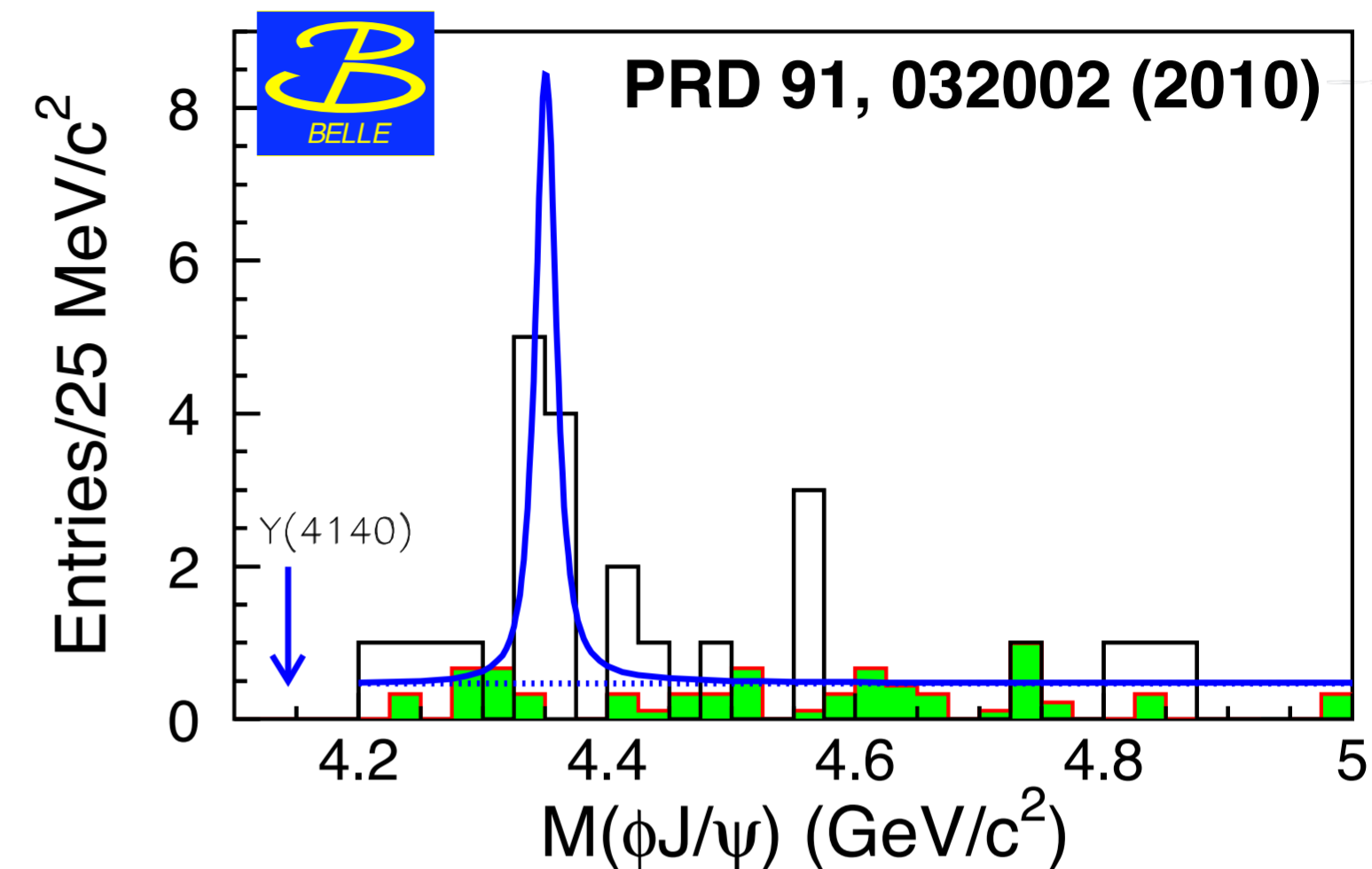
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow X(3872)K^+) < 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

X(3872) — action items for Belle II

- Nature of X(3872)?
- Connection with Y(4260)?
- Absolute branching fractions?
- **For other exotics**
 - Lineshape, e.g. for Y(4260)
 - Determine J^{PC} (not determined for many exotic states)
 - dependence on production mechanism?

Production mechanism?

- Belle two-photon
 - observed $X(4350)$ in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$
- LHCb amplitude analysis of $B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K$
 - several resonant structures: $Y(4140)$, $Y(4274)$, $X(4500)$, $X(4700)$
 - but did not see $X(4350)$
- Belle II should revisit this mode in all ways possible (B , ISR, 2γ)

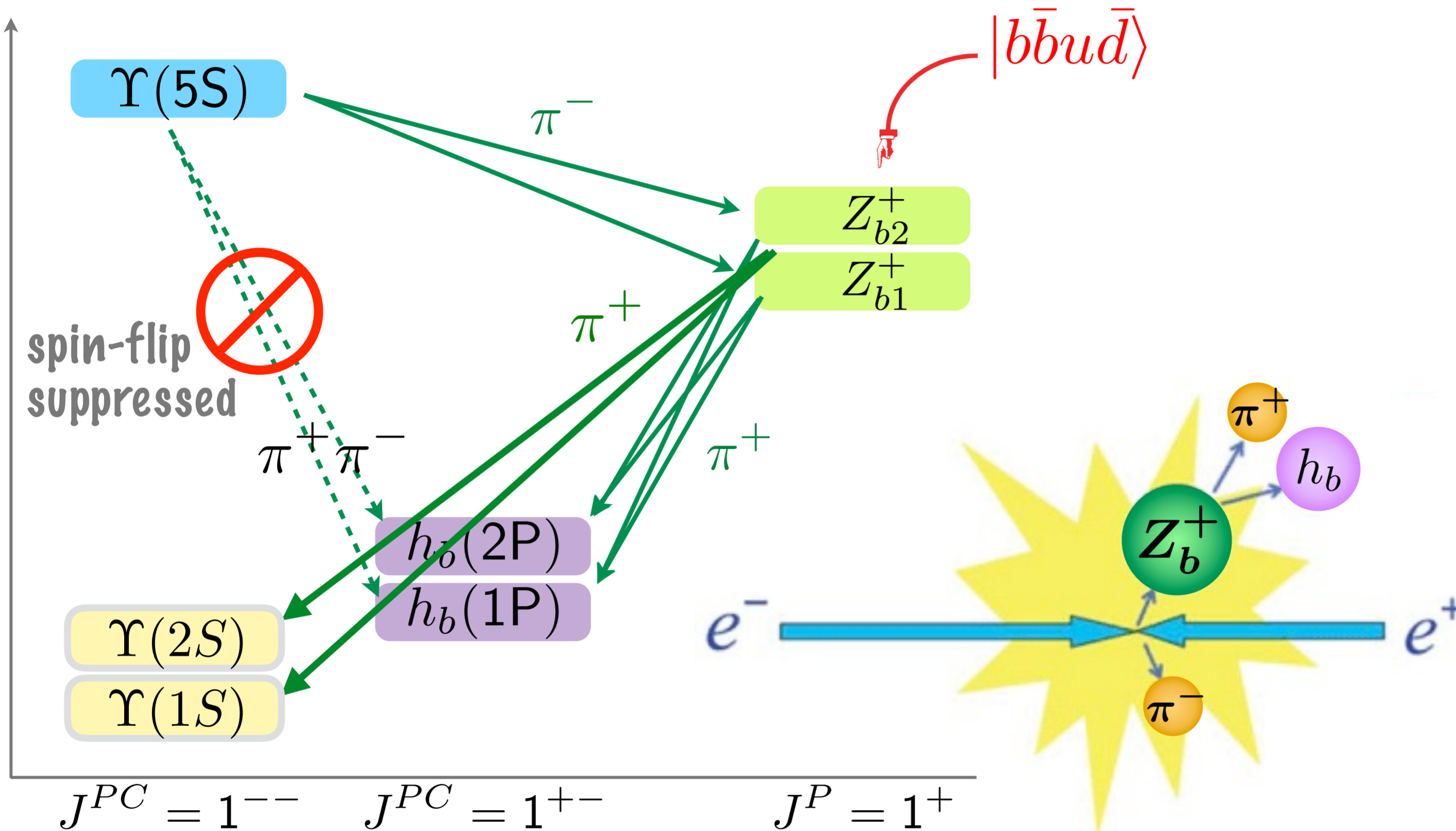


Bottomonium-like exotics

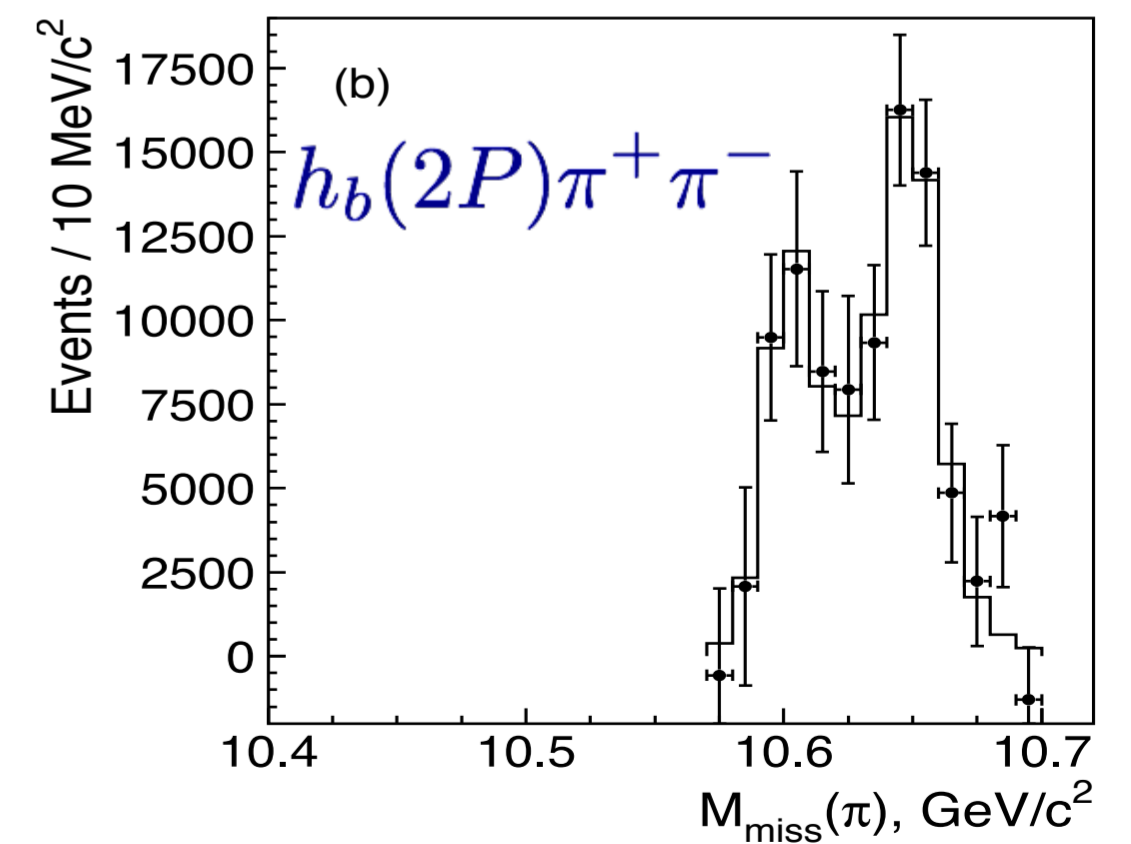
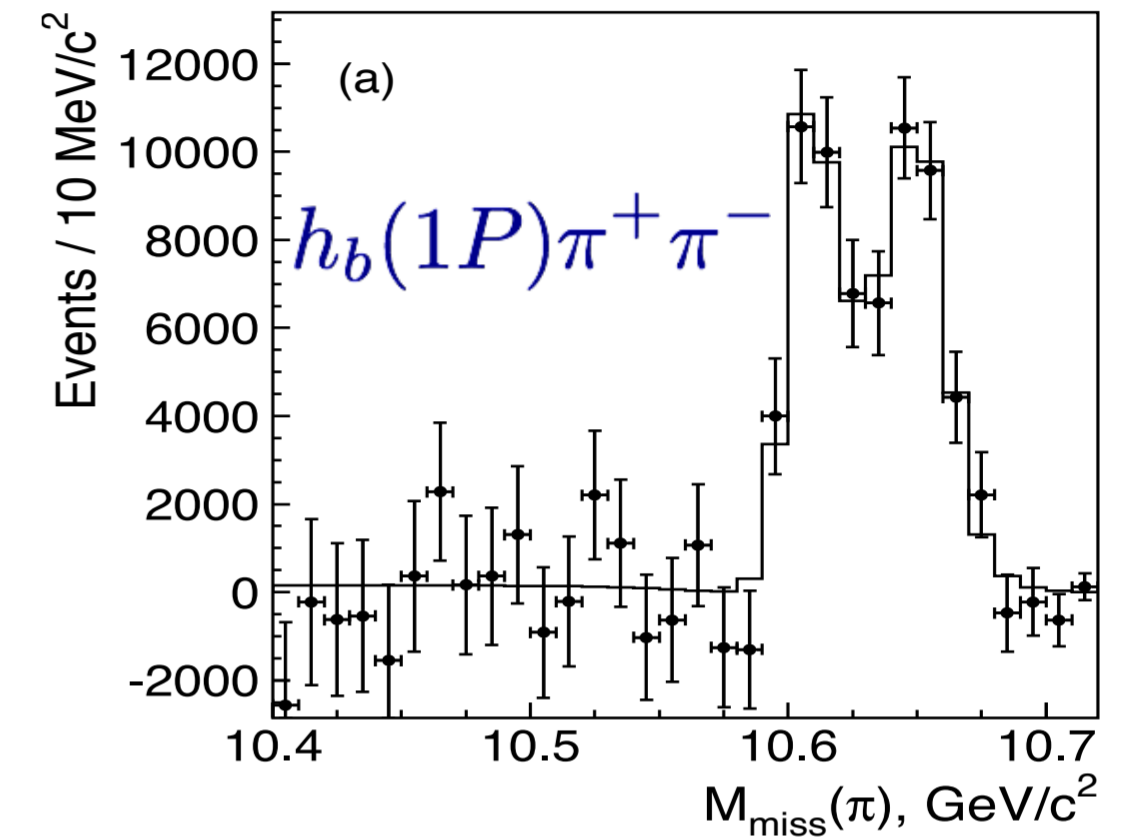
exotic states: $Z_b(10610)$, $Z_b(10650)$



PRL 108, 122001 (2012)



Note: $\Upsilon(5S)$ is an h_b -factory!



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

Bottomonia from e^+e^- B -factories

● Important past contributions

- discovery of h_b, η_b
- anomalous $\pi\pi$ and η transitions
- discovery of Z_b : exotic (charged), around $B^{(*)}\bar{B}^*$ threshold

● Operation energies

Existing datasets in fb^{-1} (M events)

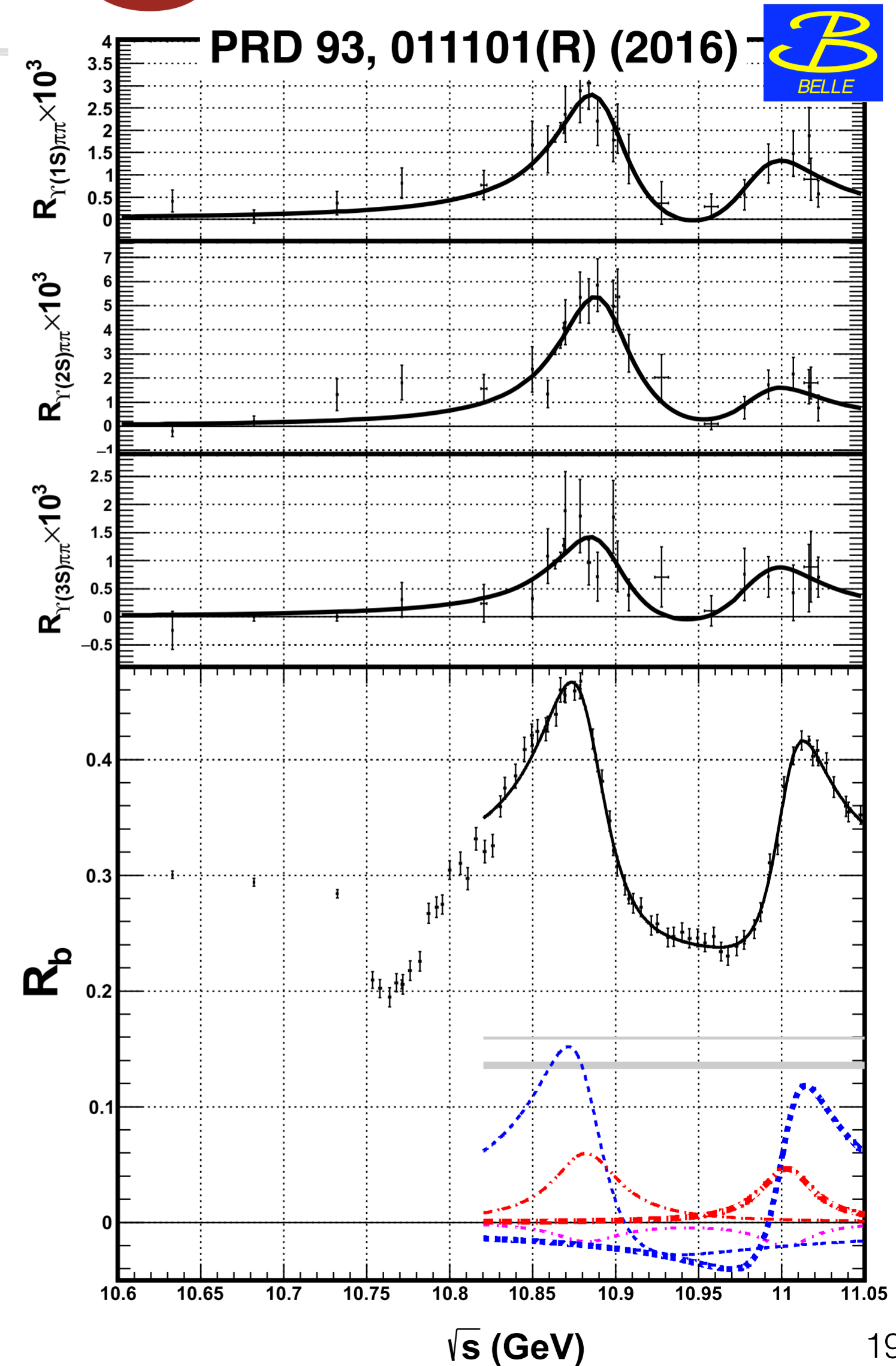
Experiment	$\Upsilon(1S)$	$\Upsilon(2S)$	$\Upsilon(3S)$	$\Upsilon(4S)$	$\Upsilon(5S)$	$\Upsilon(6S)$
CLEO	1.2 (21)	1.2 (10)	1.2 (5)	16 (17.1)	0.1 (0.4)	-
BaBar	-	14 (99)	30 (122)	433 (471)	R_b scan	R_b scan
Belle	6 (102)	25 (158)	3 (12)	711 (772)	121 (36)	5.5

- With $\sim 1.5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ @ $\Upsilon(4S)$ existing, it might be sensible to run for non-B physics in early Belle II operations

action items for $b\bar{b}$ -like @ Belle II

Energy scan — motivations

- $\Upsilon(10860)$ has been interpreted to be a pure S -wave, $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$
- But \exists several questions to this:
 - peak shifts, anomalously high rates to $\Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$, non-suppression of spin-flip processes, etc.
- Moreover, all cross sections around $\Upsilon(10860)$ and $\Upsilon(11020)$ show similar structure
 - ✓ Just two peaks — “5S” and “6S”
 - ✓ This difference, to charmonia, is not understood
- The exclusive scan results (top 3) are certainly limited by statistics

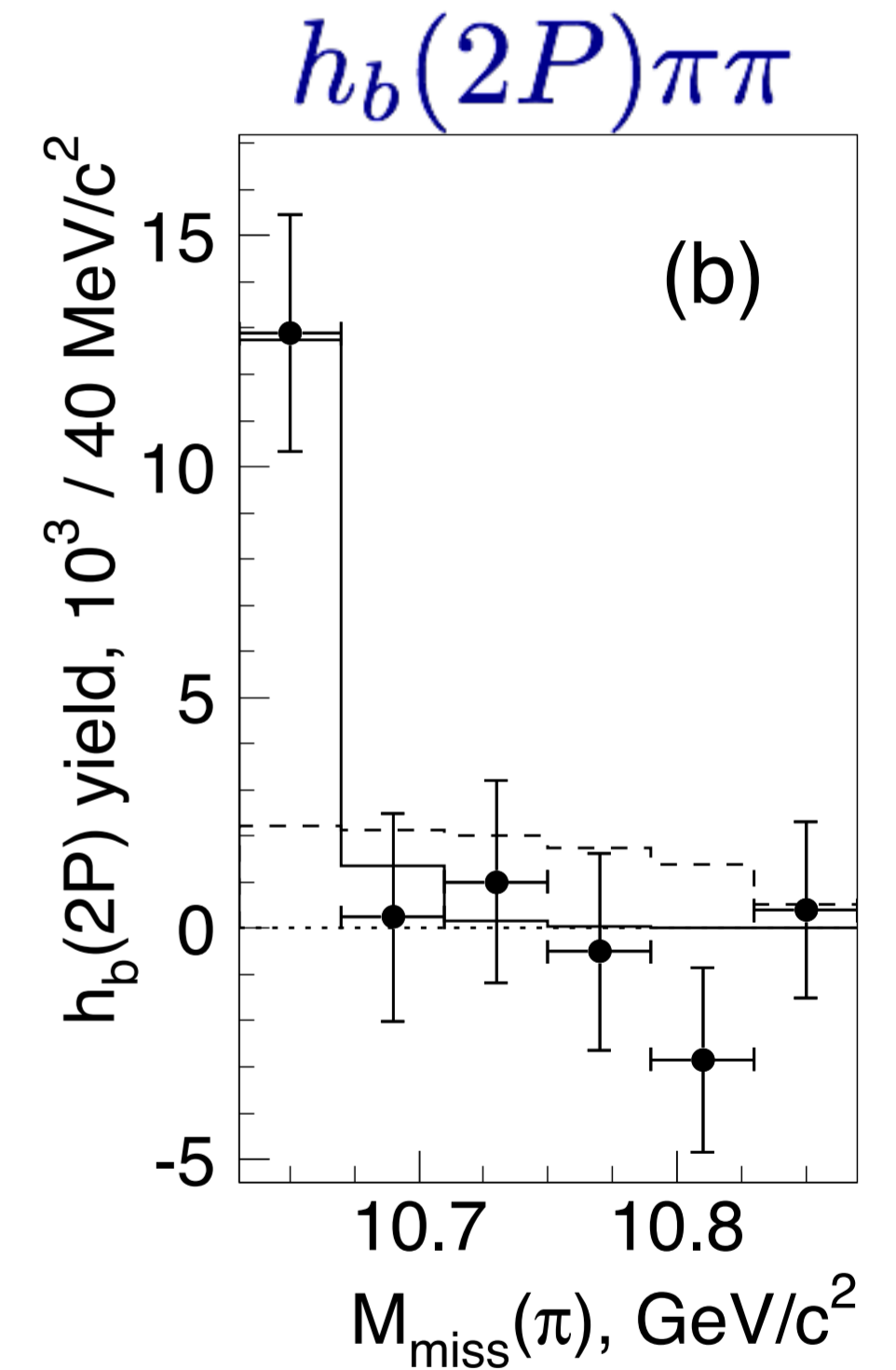
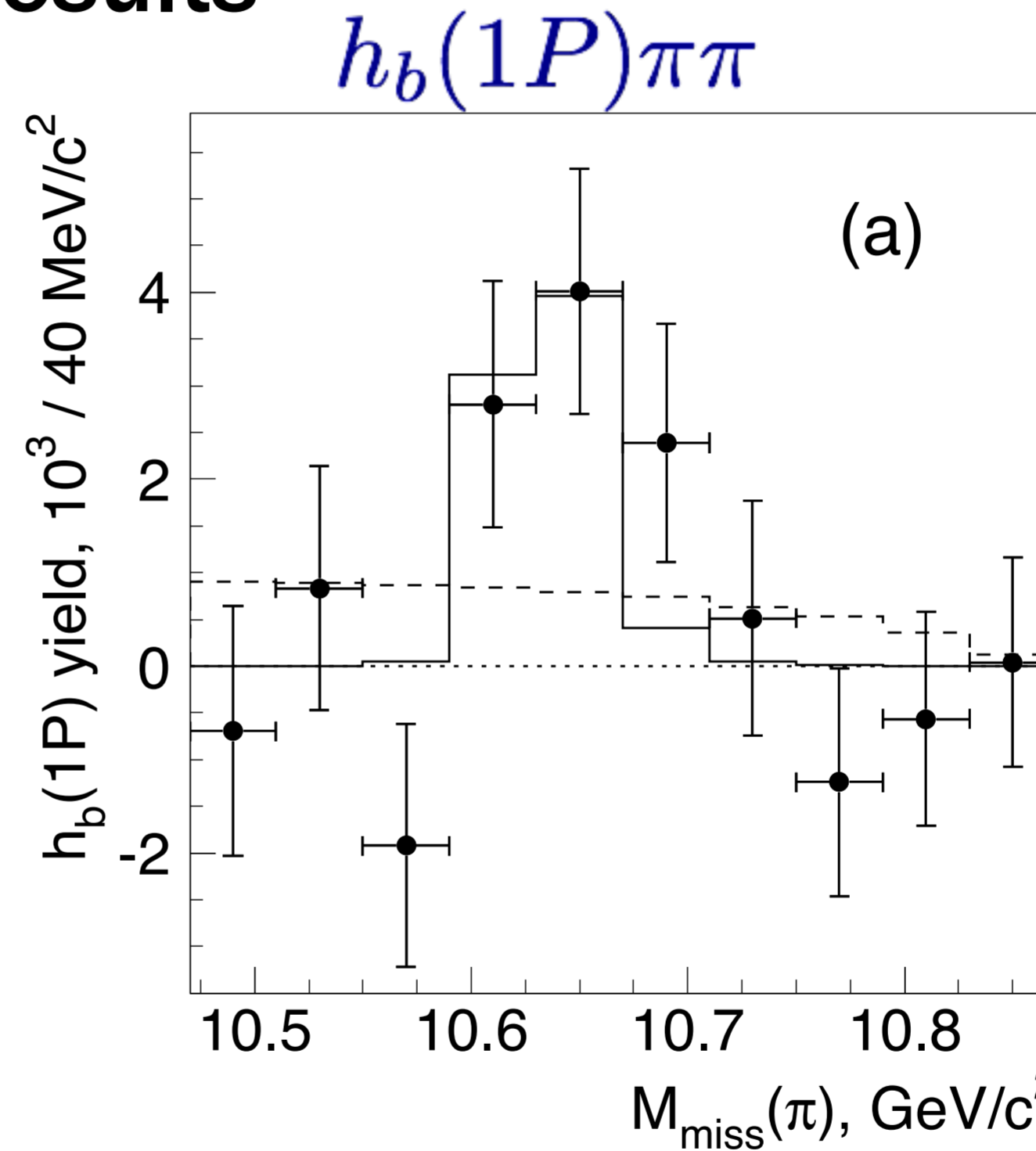
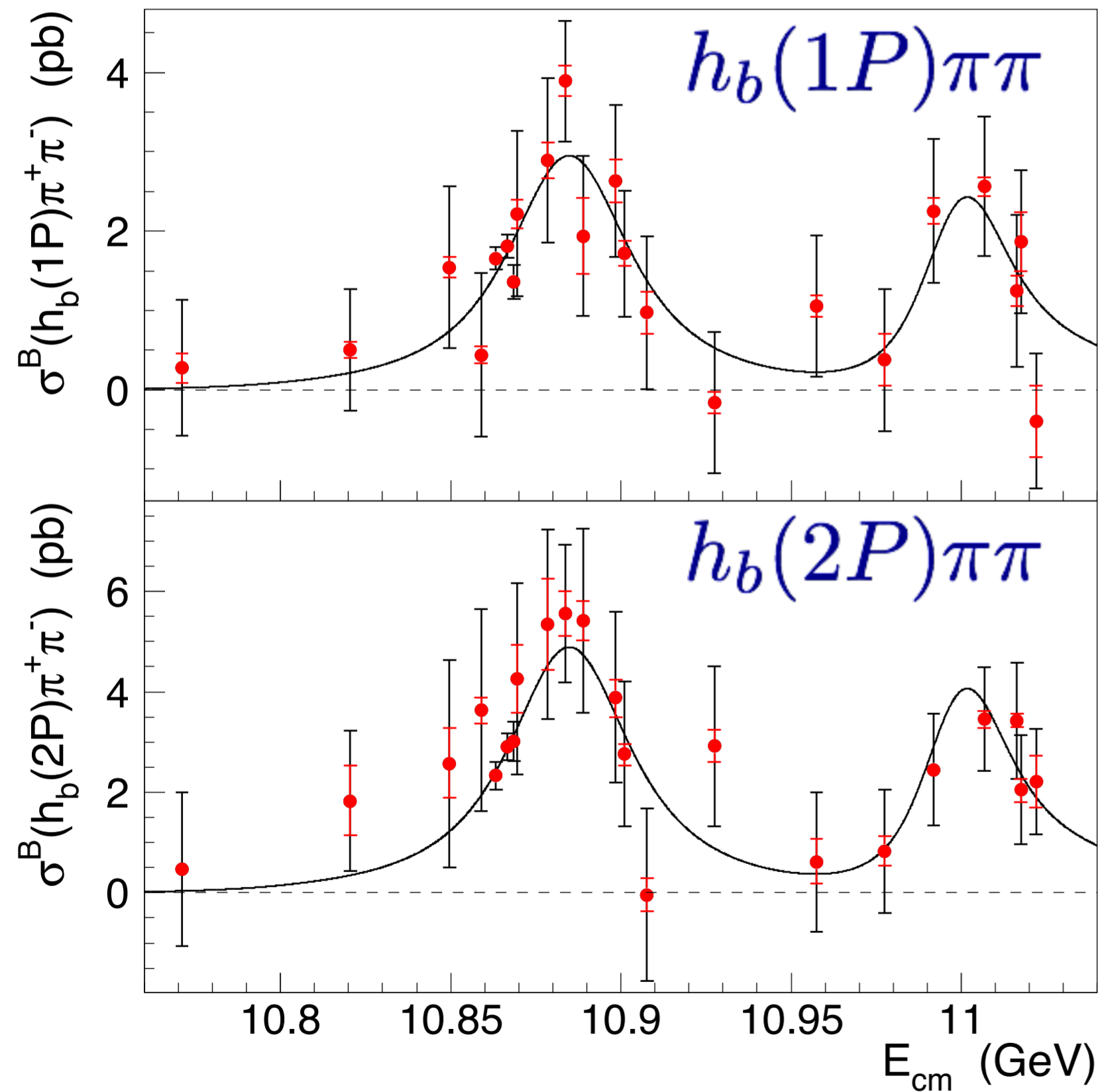


action items for $b\bar{b}$ -like @ Belle II

PRL 117, 142001 (2016)



Energy scan — recent Belle results



single $Z_b(10610)$ hypothesis is excluded at 3.3σ
 single $Z_b(10650)$ hypothesis is *not* excluded

For more on Belle energy scan results (esp. 1806.06203), see L. Pilonen talk.

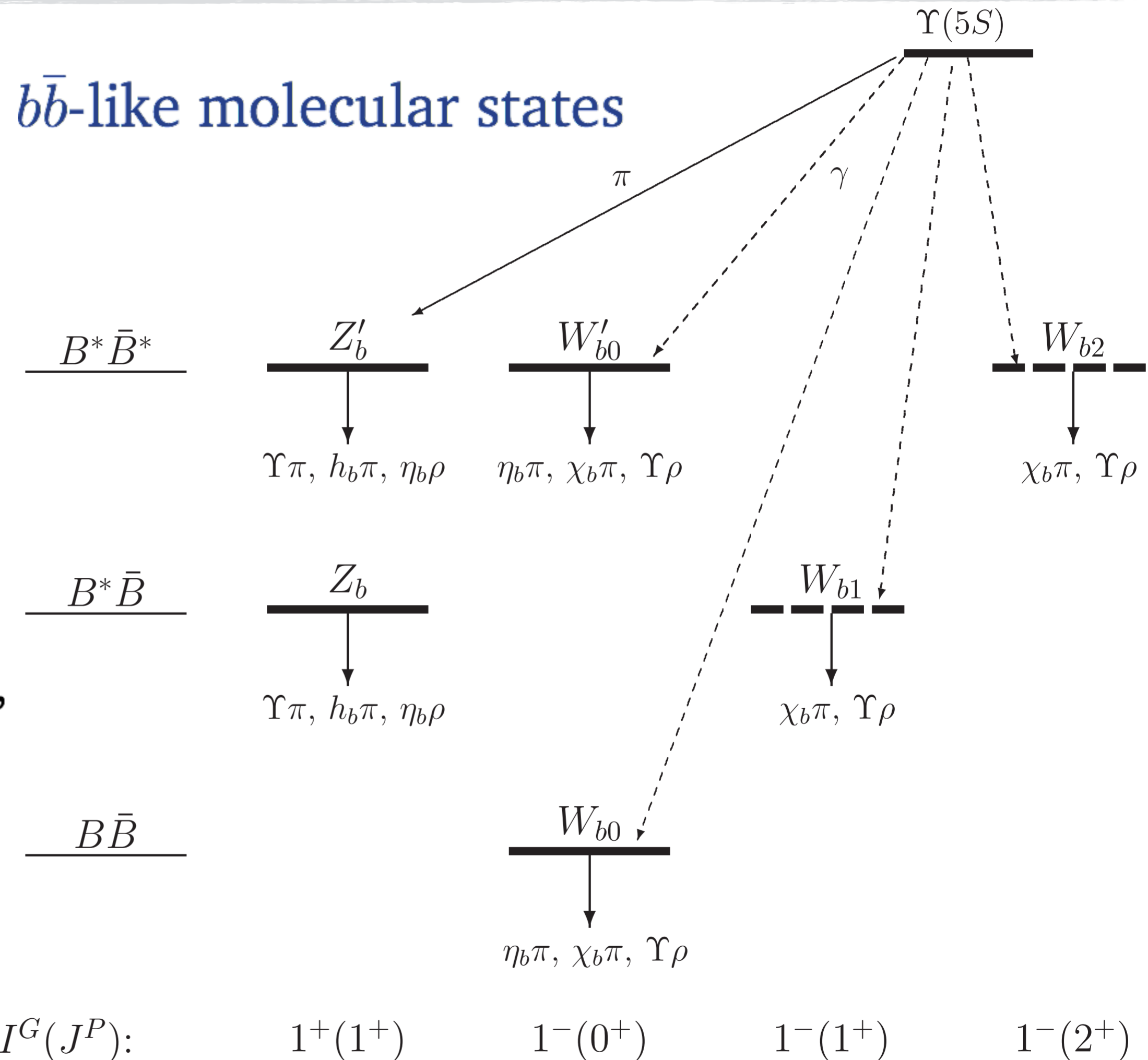
action items for $b\bar{b}$ -like @ Belle II

● Energy scan

● Run at 6S

- Understand $\Upsilon(6S) \rightarrow Z_b$ processes
 - * $\Upsilon(6S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-h_b(mP), \pi^+\pi^-\Upsilon(nS)$
 - * transitions with $\pi^0\pi^0$?

- Search for W_b , molecular partner of Z_b
 - * $\Upsilon(5S, 6S) \rightarrow \gamma W_{b0}, \Upsilon(6S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-W_{b0}$,
where $W_{b0} \rightarrow \eta_b\pi, \chi_b\pi, \Upsilon\rho$



from Voloshin, *PRD* 93, 143 (2017)

action items for $b\bar{b}$ -like @ Belle II

● Energy scan

● Run at 6S

● “Energy frontier” (> 11.24 GeV)

- Previously unexplored
- To study potentially interesting baryon-antibaryon dynamics
 $\exists \Lambda_b \bar{\Lambda}_b$ threshold at ~ 11.24 GeV
- Transitions from new vector states possibly provide a way of producing partners of $X(3872)$, $Z_b(106^{*0})$, etc.

Necessary to go beyond ~ 11.5 GeV to access such transitions kinematically

But, it requires a Linac upgrade, which costs a lot.

action items for $b\bar{b}$ -like @ Belle II

- Energy scan
- Run at 6S
- “Energy frontier” (> 11.24 GeV)
- **Full amplitude analyses to determine J^P of exotics**

Closing remarks

- There is no consensus about the interpretation for the observed exotic states, and different assumed structures lead to different predictions.

∴ A lot of work is waiting for Belle II, to complete our experimental knowledge of the exotic states.
- Belle II shall search for missing quarkonia and for expected partners of exotic states, search for new decay channels of known states, and detailed measurement of all accessible properties, including J^P , absolute BF, line-shapes, etc.

Back-up

$b\bar{b}$ -like molecular states

$I^G(J^P)$	Name	Content	Co-produced particles [Threshold, GeV/ c^2]	Decay channels
$1^+(1^+)$	Z_b	$B\bar{B}^*$	π [10.75]	$\Upsilon(nS)\pi, h_b(nP)\pi, \eta_b(nS)\rho$
$1^+(1^+)$	Z'_b	$B^*\bar{B}^*$	π [10.79]	$\Upsilon(nS)\pi, h_b(nP)\pi, \eta_b(nS)\rho$
$1^-(0^+)$	W_{b0}	$B\bar{B}$	ρ [11.34], γ [10.56]	$\Upsilon(nS)\rho, \eta_b(nS)\pi$
$1^-(0^+)$	W'_{b0}	$B^*\bar{B}^*$	ρ [11.43], γ [10.65]	$\Upsilon(nS)\rho, \eta_b(nS)\pi$
$1^-(1^+)$	W_{b1}	$B\bar{B}^*$	ρ [11.38], γ [10.61]	$\Upsilon(nS)\rho$
$1^-(2^+)$	W_{b2}	$B^*\bar{B}^*$	ρ [11.43], γ [10.65]	$\Upsilon(nS)\rho$
$0^-(1^+)$	X_{b1}	$B\bar{B}^*$	η [11.15]	$\Upsilon(nS)\eta, \eta_b(nS)\omega$
$0^-(1^+)$	X'_{b1}	$B^*\bar{B}^*$	η [11.20]	$\Upsilon(nS)\eta, \eta_b(nS)\omega$
$0^+(0^+)$	X_{b0}	$B\bar{B}$	ω [11.34], γ [10.56]	$\Upsilon(nS)\omega, \chi_{bJ}(nP)\pi^+\pi^-, \eta_b(nS)\eta$
$0^+(0^+)$	X'_{b0}	$B^*\bar{B}^*$	ω [11.43], γ [10.65]	$\Upsilon(nS)\omega, \chi_{bJ}(nP)\pi^+\pi^-, \eta_b(nS)\eta$
$0^+(1^+)$	X_b	$B\bar{B}^*$	ω [11.39], γ [10.61]	$\Upsilon(nS)\omega, \chi_{bJ}(nP)\pi^+\pi^-$
$0^+(2^+)$	X_{b2}	$B^*\bar{B}^*$	ω [11.43], γ [10.65]	$\Upsilon(nS)\omega, \chi_{bJ}(nP)\pi^+\pi^-$