

Studies of charmonium-like particles at Belle II

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The Belle II experiment has accumulated data corresponding to 213 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity in the past two years. Belle II plans to accumulate 50 ab^{-1} which are expected to bring a large impact to the field of hadron spectroscopy. We present here the analysis of $B \rightarrow KJ/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ and $B \rightarrow K\psi(2S)$ decays using 62.8 fb^{-1} at Belle II. We find evidence of $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ decays with a signal yield of 14.4 ± 4.6 and a statistical significance of 4.6σ . We also present preliminary results of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-J/\psi$ via ISR using 37.8 fb^{-1} .

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¹On behalf of the Belle II collaboration.

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1. Introduction

The Gell-Mann, Nee'man and Zweig idea, known as the Constituent Quark Model, [1][2] describes the known hadrons, namely the two- (mesons) or three-quark (baryons) combinations. One such possible epitome is quarkonium which is a bound state of heavy quark (b, c) with its anti-quark. This system is explained by various effective models based on quantum chromodynamics (QCD), the theory of strong interaction. However, the QCD-based effective models predict the existence of complex structures known as *exotic* states involving more than three quarks which, were observed with the discovery of $X(3872)$ ¹ at Belle[3] in 2003 and confirmed by other experiments[4]-[7]. More than 30 exotic candidate states have been observed after the discovery of $X(3872)$, mostly found in the charmonium sector via B decays and direct production.

The B -factories have made rich contribution to quarkonium spectroscopy. However, some interesting signatures such as $Z_c(3900)$, $Z_c(4430)$, etc. have not been fully established yet. More data are needed to understand and unravel the situation. Belle II is expected to help improve our understanding in this sector.

2. SuperKEKB and Belle II

The Belle II experiment [8] is located at the SuperKEKB asymmetric $e^+ - e^-$ collider at KEK in Tsukuba, Japan. SuperKEKB is designed to reach a peak luminosity $6 \times 10^{35} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, about 30 times higher than that of its predecessor KEKB. The instantaneous luminosity achieved so far is $3.1 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. The goal of the Belle II experiment is to accumulate a data set of 50ab^{-1} , 50 times larger than that of its predecessor Belle. As compared to Belle, Belle II can provide better vertexing resolution and improved momentum resolution. Figure 1 shows sketches of the SuperKEKB and the Belle II detector.

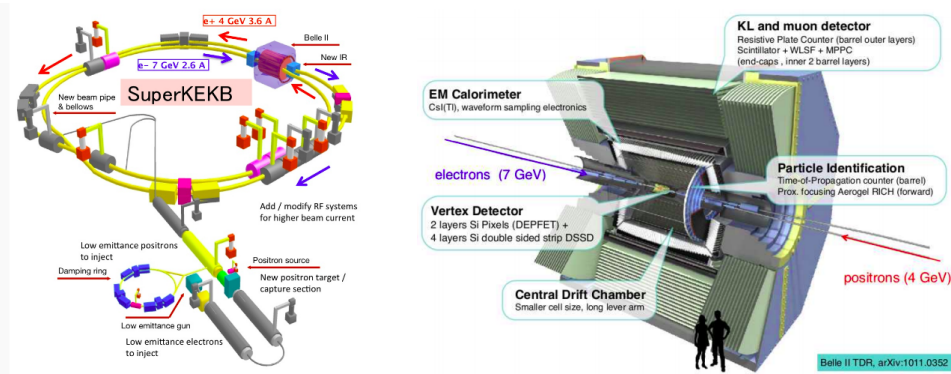


Figure 1: Overview of SuperKEKB and Belle II detector.

3. Study of $X(3872)$ at Belle II

The $X(3872)$ was first discovered in $B \rightarrow KJ/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ decays. It has been widely studied in various decay modes. However, the complete nature of this state is not fully clear yet.

¹It is called $\chi_{c1}(3872)$ in PDG.

The search for $X(3872)$ at Belle II is done by studying $B \rightarrow KJ/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ decays and using a sample corresponding to 62.8 fb^{-1} collected at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance. Charged particles are required to originate from the interaction point by restricting their azimuthal (with respect to the beam axis) and longitudinal displacement. K_s^0 mesons are reconstructed by combining two oppositely charged pion candidates, subjecting them to a vertex fit, and constraining the resulting K_s^0 candidate mass $m(\pi^+\pi^-)$ to be within 490 and 506 MeV/c^2 . J/ψ mesons are reconstructed from a pair of oppositely charged electron or muon tracks. After requiring the J/ψ candidate mass to be in between 3.070 and 3.117 GeV/c^2 for candidates reconstructed from $\mu^+\mu^-$, or in between 3.065 and 3.117 GeV/c^2 in the case of e^+e^- , a mass-constrained fit is performed. For the $\pi^+\pi^-$ pair not associated with the K_s^0 , the condition $(m(\pi^+\pi^-)) - (m(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)) + m_{J/\psi} > -0.150 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ is applied, where $m_{J/\psi}$ is the known mass of J/ψ [13], in order to reduce combinatorial backgrounds and misidentified $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ conversions. To reduce the $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ ($q = u, d, s, c$) background events, a selection on the normalized Fox-Wolfram moments R_2 is applied[14]. The B meson candidates are selected with the energy difference $\Delta E = E_B^{\text{cms}} - \sqrt{s}/2$ and the beam-constrained mass $M_{bc} = \sqrt{s/4 - (p_B^{\text{cms}})^2}$, where E_B^{cms} and p_B^{cms} are the energy and momentum of the B candidate in the center-of-mass system, respectively. The signal candidates are required to have $M_{bc} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and $\Delta E < 0.02 \text{ GeV}$. The $m(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)$ distribution is used to extract the signal. A histogram probability density function (PDF) generated with signal monte-carlo (MC) samples assuming the known mass of $X(3872)$ [9] and the width from the LHCb measurement[10] is used for the signal component. A straight line is used as a PDF for the background component. A simultaneous fit is performed so as to combine the distribution for B^0 decay and that for B^+ decay, where the ratio of the expected signal yields is constrained to $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow X(3872)K^0)/\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow X(3872)K^+) = 0.50 \pm 0.14(\text{stat})$ [11].

The Belle II reconstructed in early data a $X(3872)$ signal of 14.4 ± 4.6 decays, corresponding to a statistical significance of 4.6 standard deviations as shown in Figure 2. This study is validated with the control sample $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)K$ as shown in Figure 3. Here, three gaussian functions with a common mean are used as a PDF for the signal component, where all parameters except the mean and scaling factor of the sigmas are determined with signal MC samples. A straight line is used as a PDF for the background component.

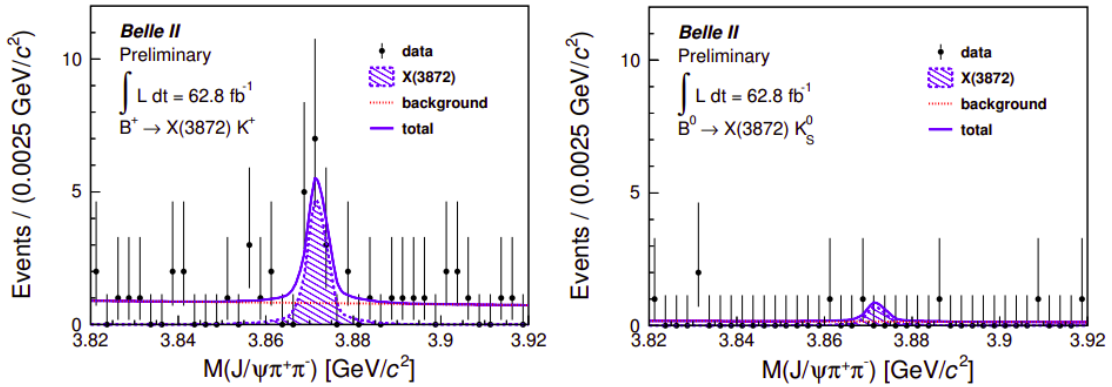


Figure 2: Distributions of invariant $m(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)$ of $X(3872)$ candidates from (left) $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-K^+$ and (right) $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-K_s^0$ decays reconstructed in Belle II data. Blue solid line shows total fit result.

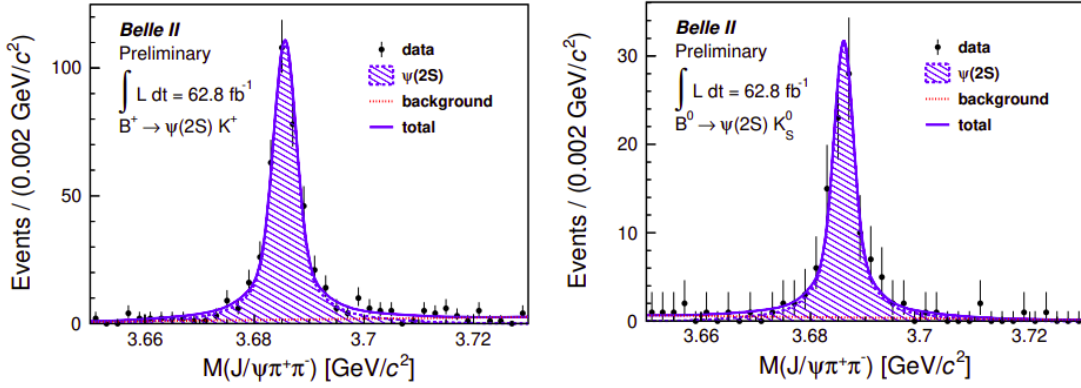


Figure 3: Distributions of invariant $m(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)$ of $\psi(2S)$ candidates from (left) $B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+$ and (right) $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0$ decays reconstructed in Belle II data. Blue solid line shows total fit result.

$X(3872)$ has been studied in various decay modes. However, its internal structure is not cleared yet. It is therefore necessary to measure its natural width, for which only an upper limit of 1.2 MeV (at the 90% confidence level) has been obtained with $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ decay. The Belle II measurement of the natural width is planned with $B \rightarrow KX(3872)$, $X(3872) \rightarrow DD\pi$ decays which offer a low Q-value, and therefore improved mass resolution over the $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ channel. Figure 4 shows that 3σ sensitivity on the width is expected to be accessible with 10 ab^{-1} or more data.

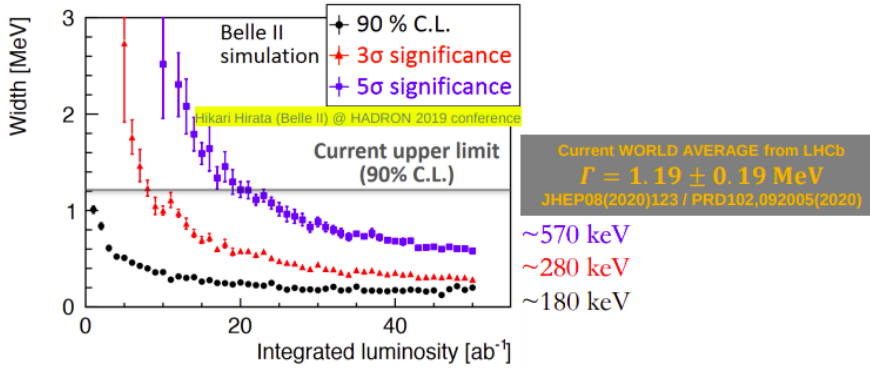


Figure 4: Sensitivity on the width of the $X(3872)$ as a function of the expected integrated luminosity at Belle II. The plot shows MC simulations of the estimated upper limit at 90% C.L. (black dots), at 3σ (red dots) & at 5σ (blue dots) of the measured $X(3872)$ width at Belle II. The horizontal black line is fixed to the current upper limit of 1.2 MeV for comparison[12].

4. ISR preliminary results at Belle II

ISR is a useful physics phenomenon to study $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$ states below the center-of-mass energy. The advantage of ISR is that the whole hadron spectrum is visible so that the line shape of the resonance and fine structures can be investigated.

The decay $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ via ISR is studied using data corresponding to 37.8 fb^{-1} collected at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance. The J/ψ meson is reconstructed from e^+e^- or $\mu^+\mu^-$ pairs within a mass range of $75 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ from the known value. A selection on the missing mass squared ($|MM^2(J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-)| < 2\text{GeV}/c^2$) where, missing mass squared is the invariant mass squared of the missing momentum is required. A clear signal of ISR $\psi(2S)$ is seen as shown in Figure 5.

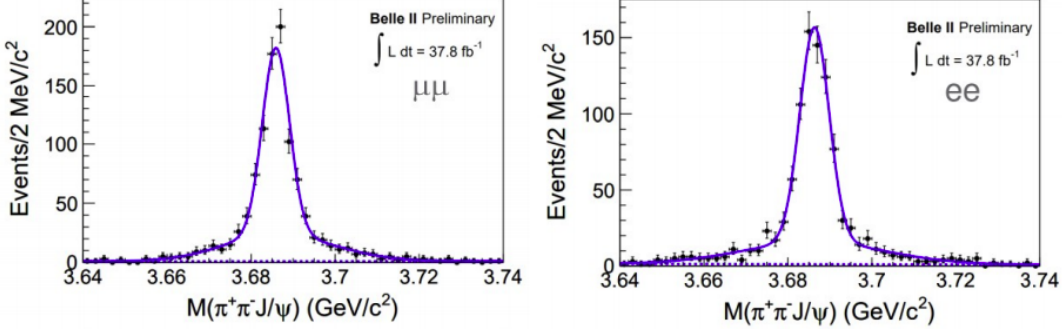


Figure 5: Invariant $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ mass distributions for the candidates reconstructed in the ISR process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$.

5. Summary

The Belle II experiment is already performing well and will soon accumulate a dataset similar to Belle. With the significant increase of sample size compared to Belle, Belle II can improve some of the measurements already performed by Belle, and look for new states. Belle II can measure more precisely the lineshapes of the states, determine their spin-parities and search for new decay channels. Studies of quarkonium and XYZ states is one of the keystones of the physics program. One of the unique aspects of the XYZ program at Belle II is the ability to study Z states in both B meson decays and in direct production via ISR. It is expected that Belle II will make a significant impact on exotic quarkonium spectroscopy.

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