



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare  
SEZIONE DI TORINO



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# $Y(nS)$ decays at *Belle*

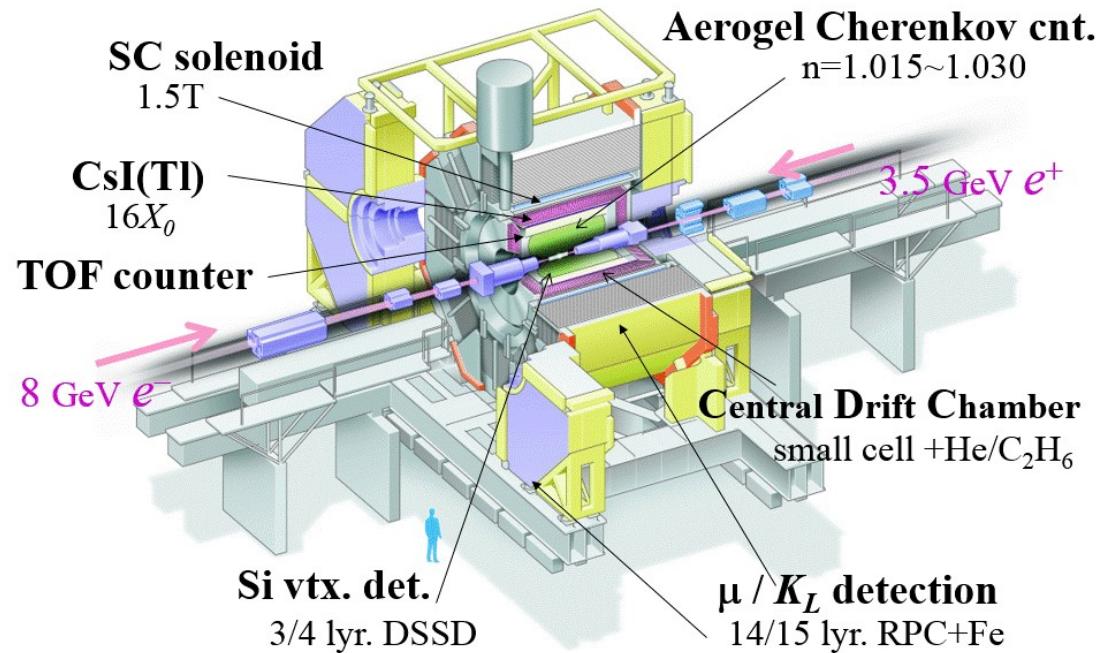
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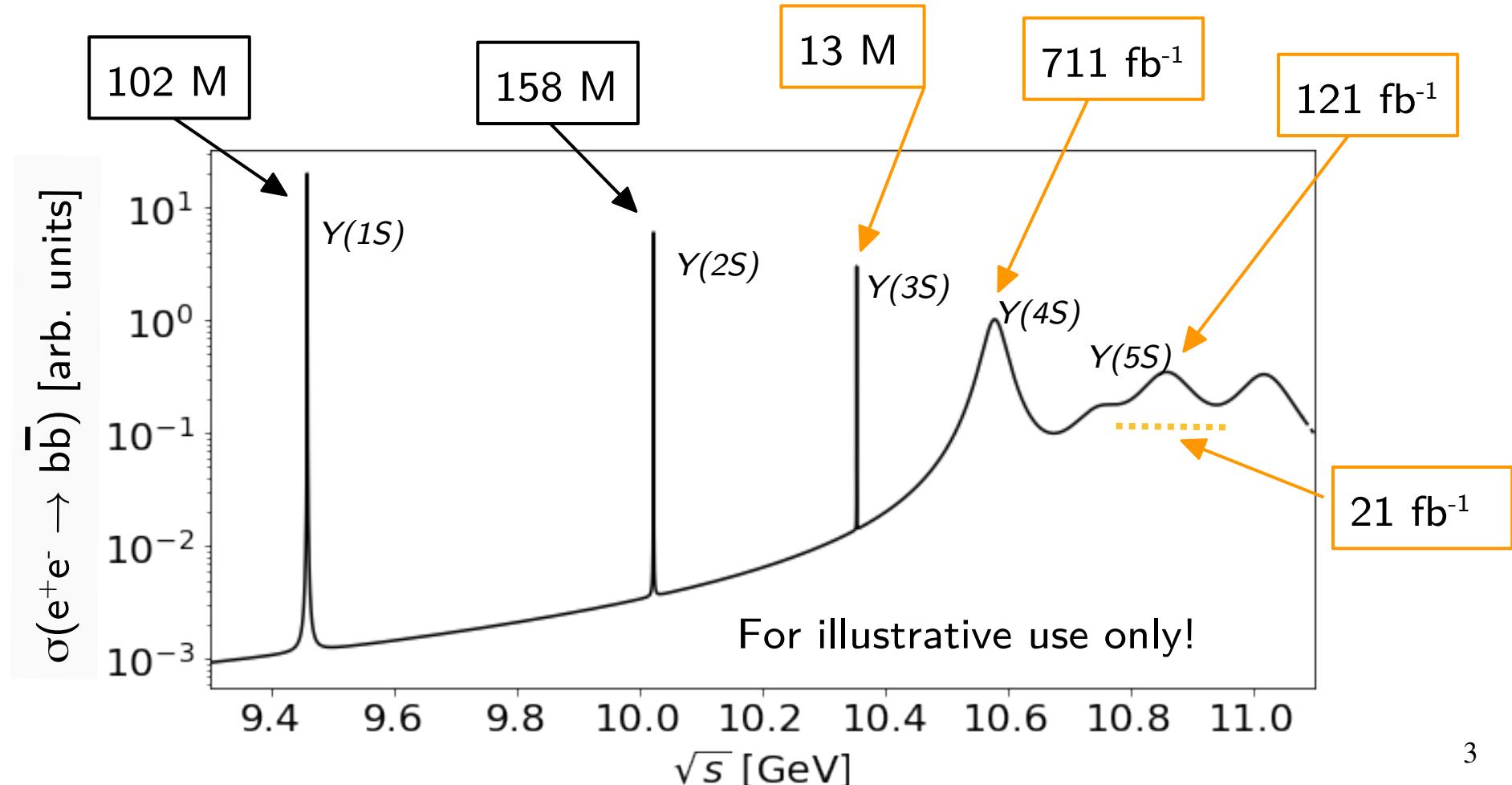
QWG 2022  
GSI, September 28<sup>th</sup> 2022

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INFN – Sezione di Torino

## Three main analyses revolving around bottomonium decays:

- 1) Search for  $\chi_{b0}(2P) \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)$
- 2) Search for  $Y(5S) \rightarrow \eta Y(1S, 2S)$
- 3) Search for  $Y(5S) \rightarrow \eta' Y(1S)$

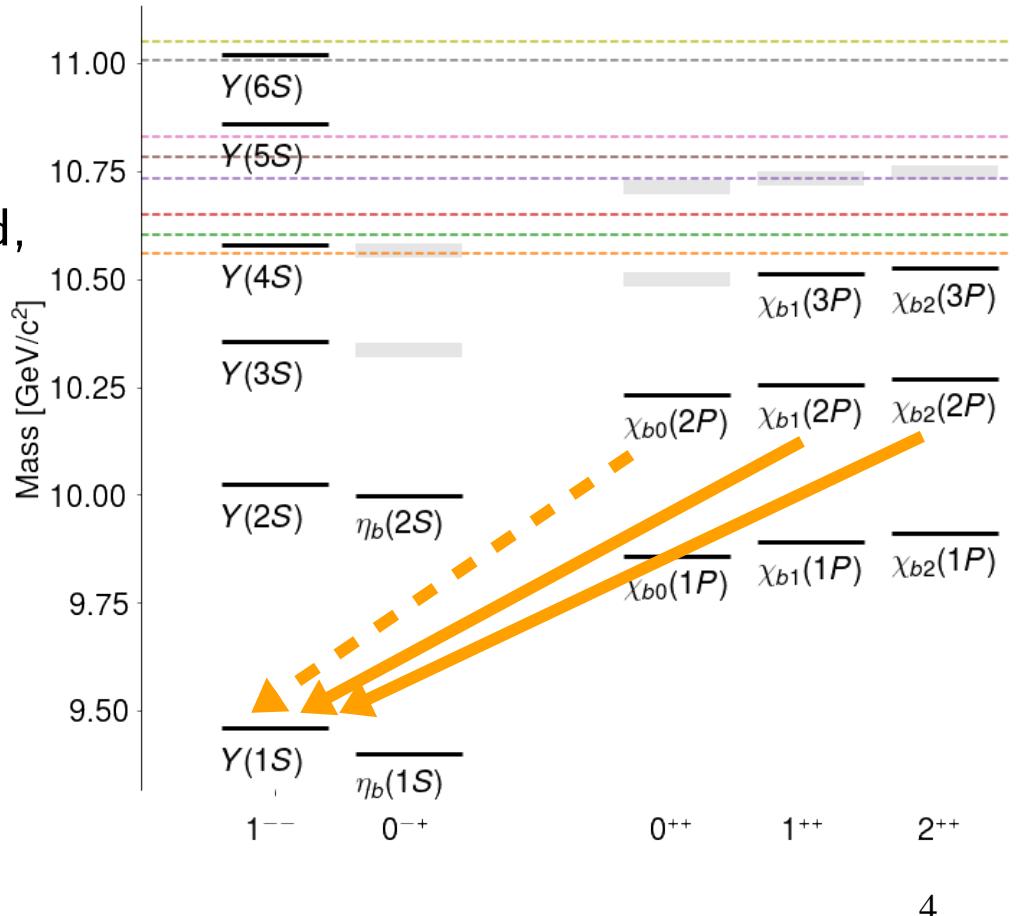
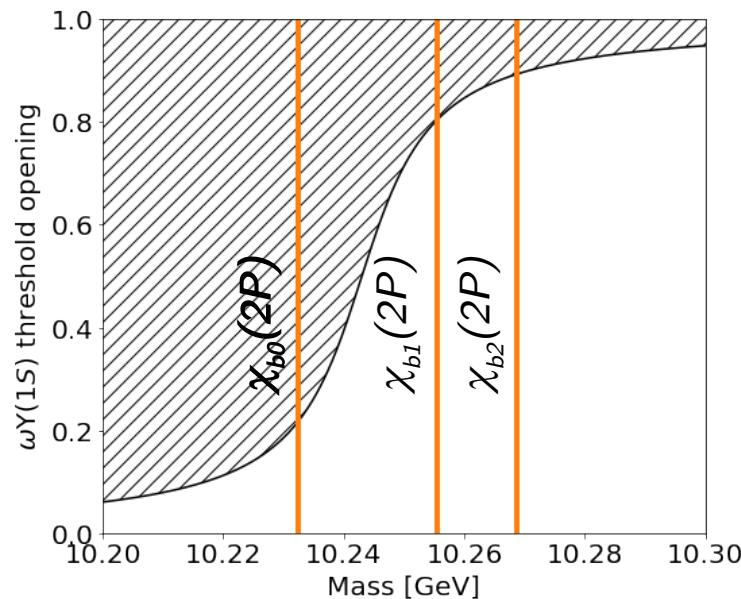




## Peculiar features

→  $\omega Y(1S)$  threshold between  $\chi_{b0}$  and  $\chi_{b1}$

→  $\chi_{b0}(2P)$  decay still possible sub-threshold,  
like in  $X(3872) \rightarrow \omega J/\psi$



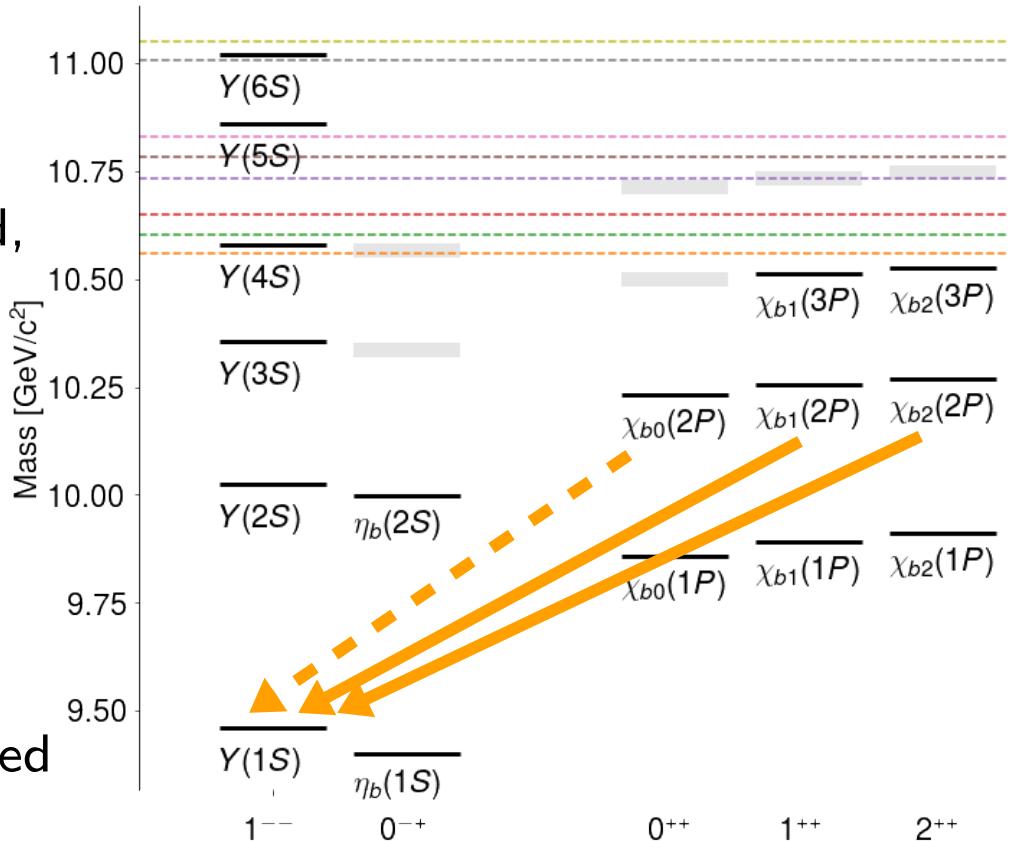
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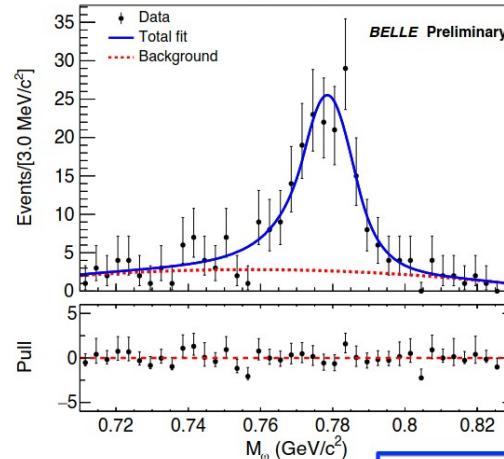
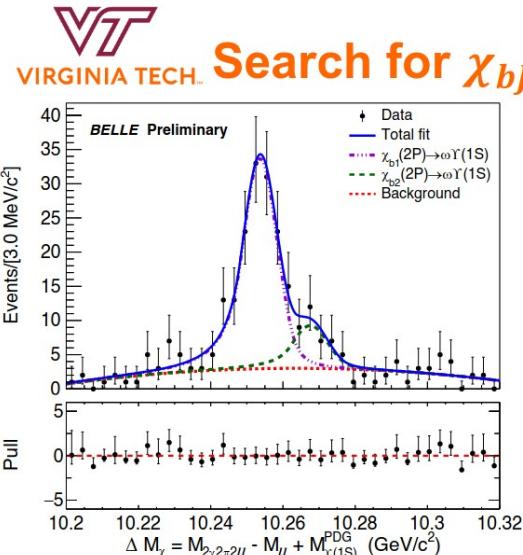
## Reconstruction strategy:

Mass of  $\omega + \mu\mu$  pair

- $\chi_b(2P)$  produced by non-reconstructed  
radiative decay of  $Y(3S)$



At QWG last year...



Perform a Simultaneously Fit  
of  $M_\omega$  and  $\Delta M_\chi$  in  $3.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  $Y(3S)$  data

**Data Sample:**  $3.0 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of  
**on-resonance  $Y(3S)$  data**  
—  $Y(3S)$  Population —  
 $(12.7 \pm 0.1 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^6$

## Results

Channel	$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{bJ}(2P) \rightarrow \omega Y(1S))$	Significance
J=1	$(2.20^{+0.24}_{-0.23} \pm 0.22) \%$	$12.2\sigma$
J=2	$(0.44^{+0.16}_{-0.15} \pm 0.06) \%$	$3.3\sigma$

Calculate Branching Fractions as ratio with  $Y(3S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-Y(1S)[\ell^+\ell^-]$

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{bJ}(2P) \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)) = \frac{N_{\chi J}}{N_{\pi\pi Y}} \frac{\epsilon_{\pi\pi Y}}{\epsilon_{\chi J}} \frac{\mathcal{B}(Y(3S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-Y(1S))}{\mathcal{B}(Y(3S) \rightarrow \gamma\chi_{bJ}(2P))\mathcal{B}(\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)\mathcal{B}(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}$$

## Compare with PDG

Channel	Branching Fraction	Consistency
J=1	$(1.63^{+0.35+0.12}_{-0.31-0.11}) \%$	$1.3\sigma$
J=2	$(1.10^{+0.32+0.08}_{-0.28-0.07}) \%$	$2.0\sigma$

# $\chi_{b0}(2P) \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)$

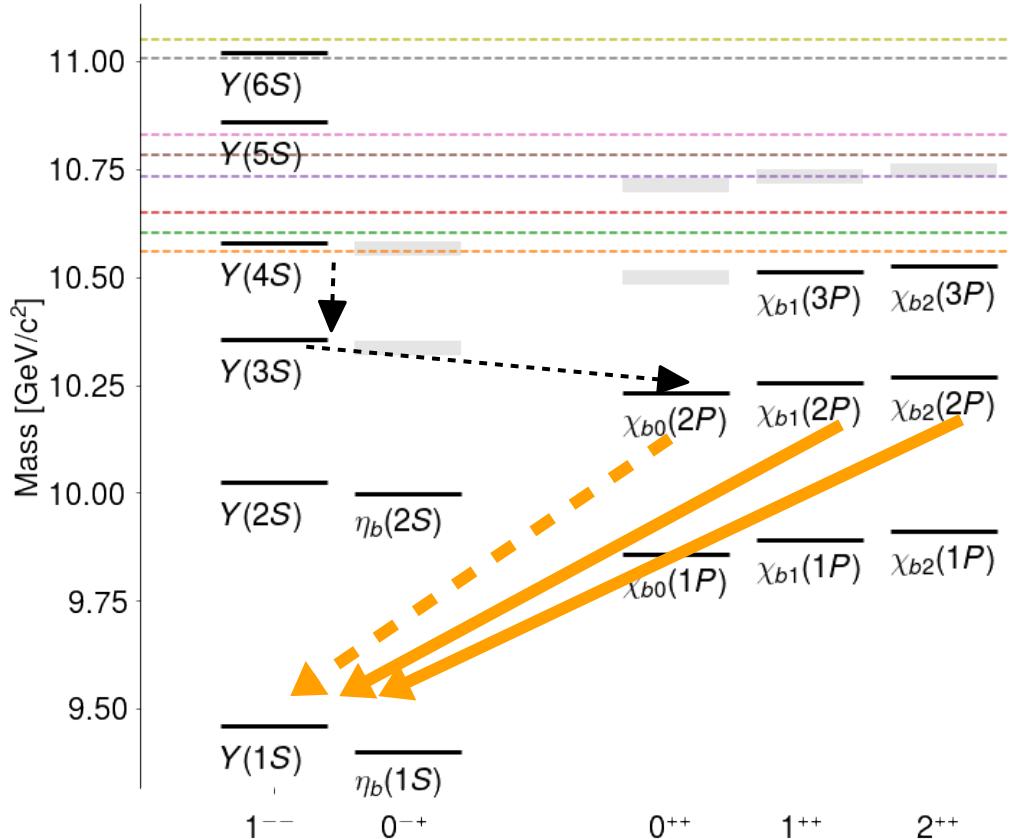
## Update of the data sample

$28.2 \pm 0.9$  Million events

12.7 M on resonance

15.5 M via ISR from  $Y(4S)$

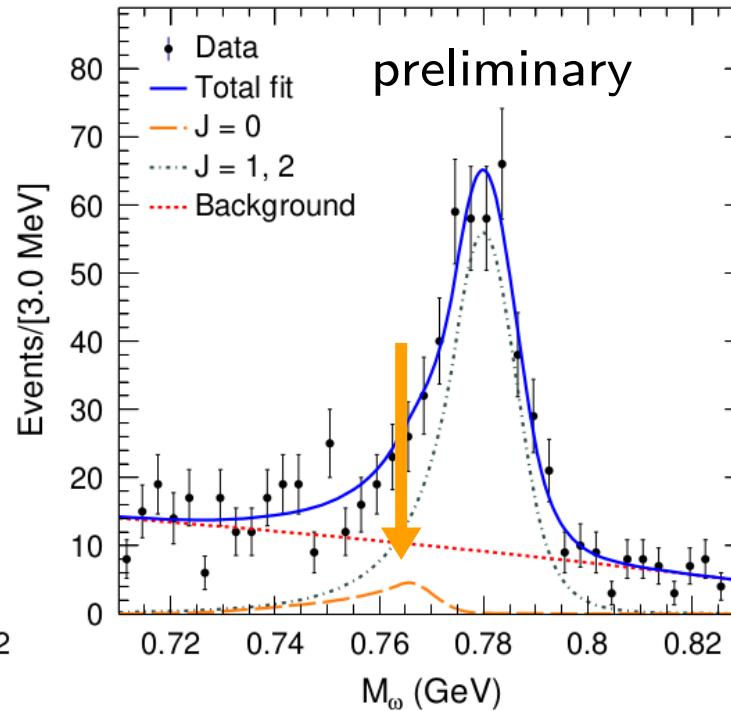
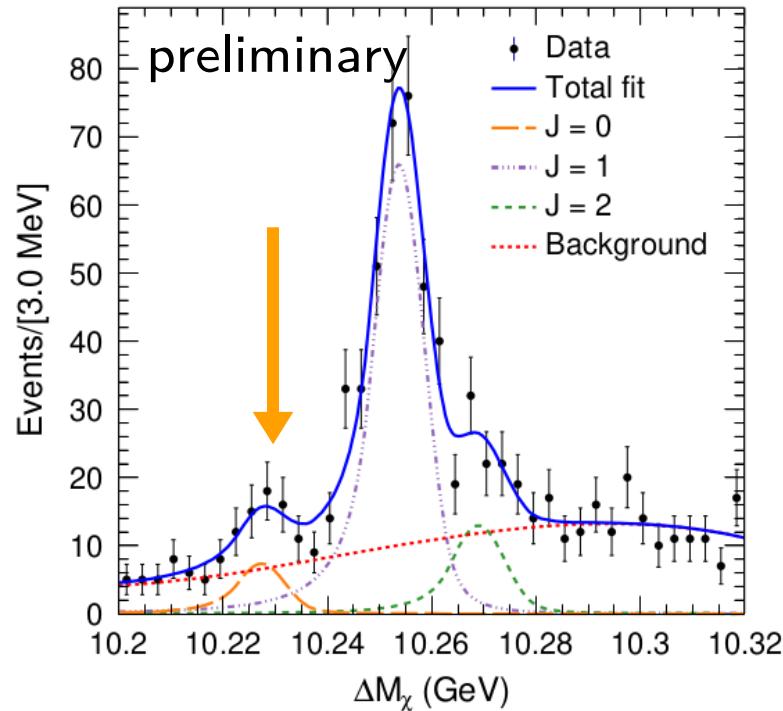
Meson	$\sigma_V^I$ (nb)	$\sigma_V^{II}$ (nb)	$N_{total}, 10^6$
$Y(4S)$	-	3.40	34
$Y(3S)$	0.038	0.031	0.31
$Y(2S)$	0.016	0.015	0.15
$Y(1S)$	0.021	0.019	0.19



First evidence of  $\chi_{b0} \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)$  ( $3.6\ \sigma$ ) *preliminary*

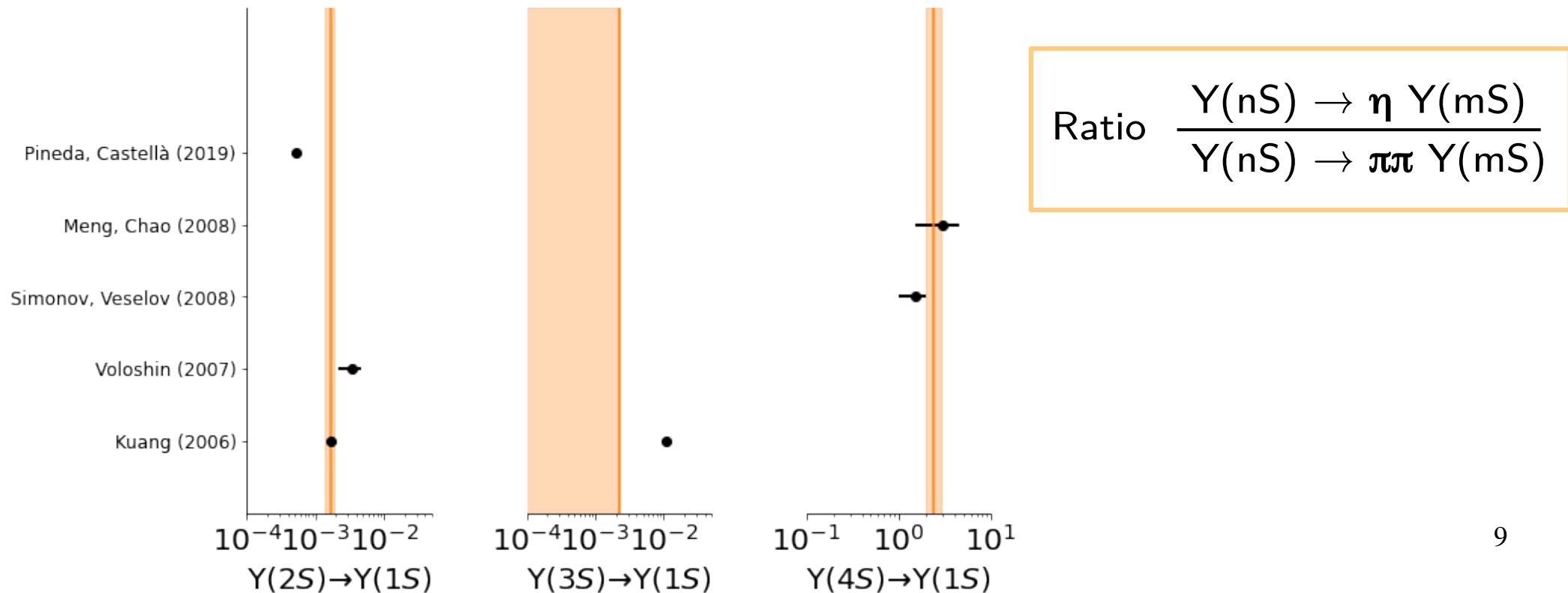
*NEW*

$$\mathcal{B}(\chi_{b0}(2P) \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)) = (0.54^{+0.19}_{-0.18} \pm 0.07)\%$$

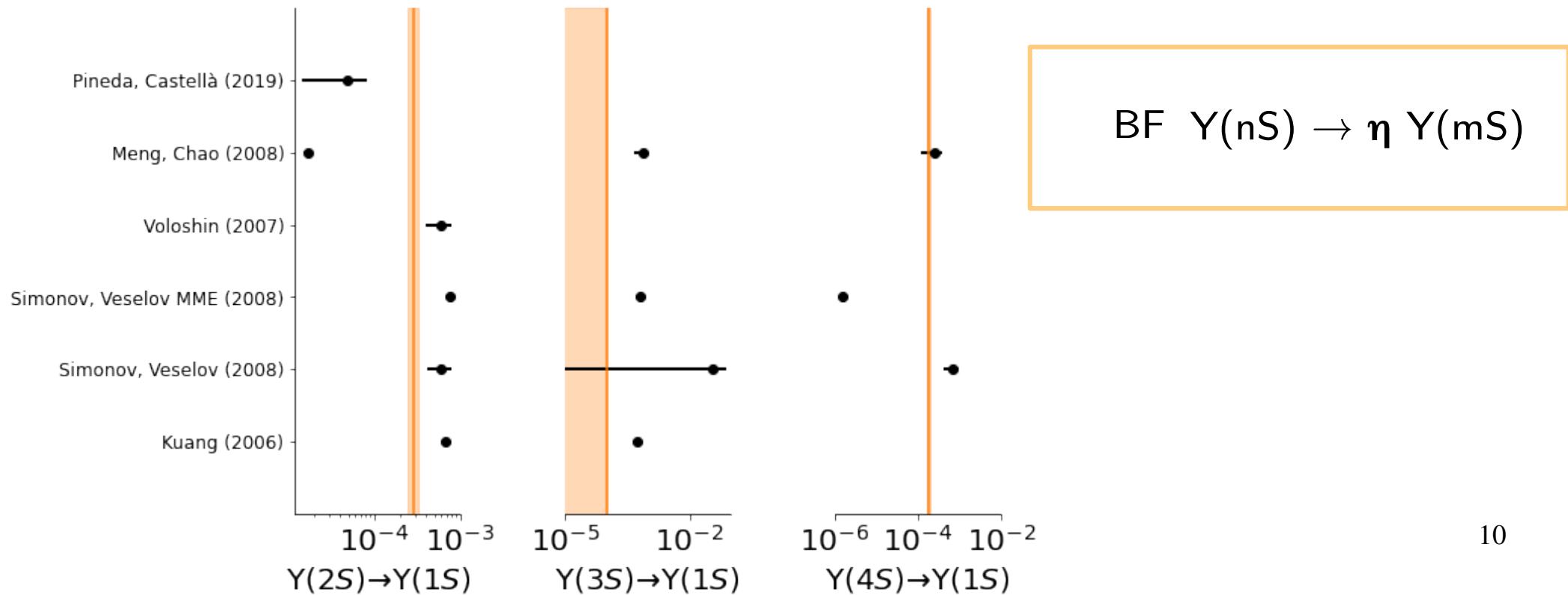


[Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 11, 112006]

$\eta$  and  $\pi\pi$  transitions connect the same states and their ratios are predicted by several models

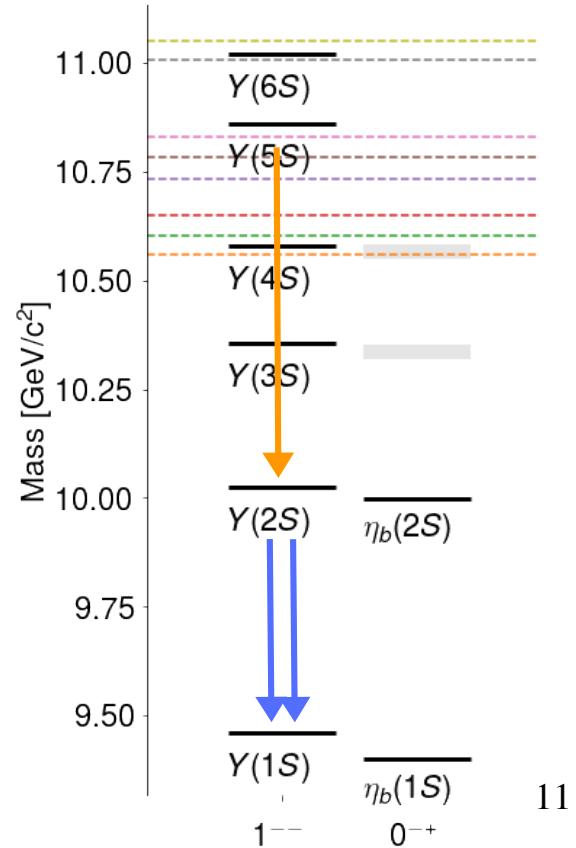
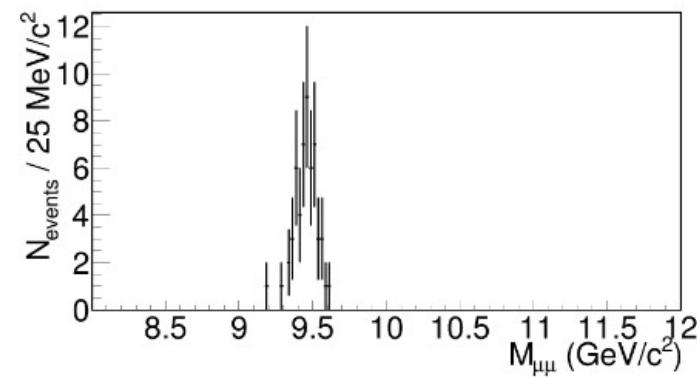
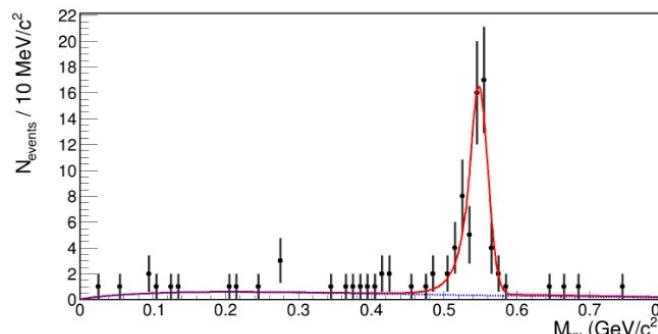
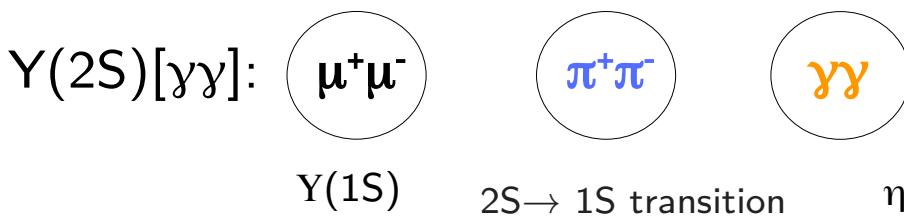


The rate of  $\eta$  transitions seems quite challenging to predict



New analysis of  $\eta$  and  $\eta'$  transitions from the  $\Upsilon(5S)$  region.

One final state, several decays:  $\mu^+\mu^- \, \pi^+\pi^- \, \gamma\gamma$



New analysis of  $\eta$  and  $\eta'$  transitions from the  $\Upsilon(5S)$  region.

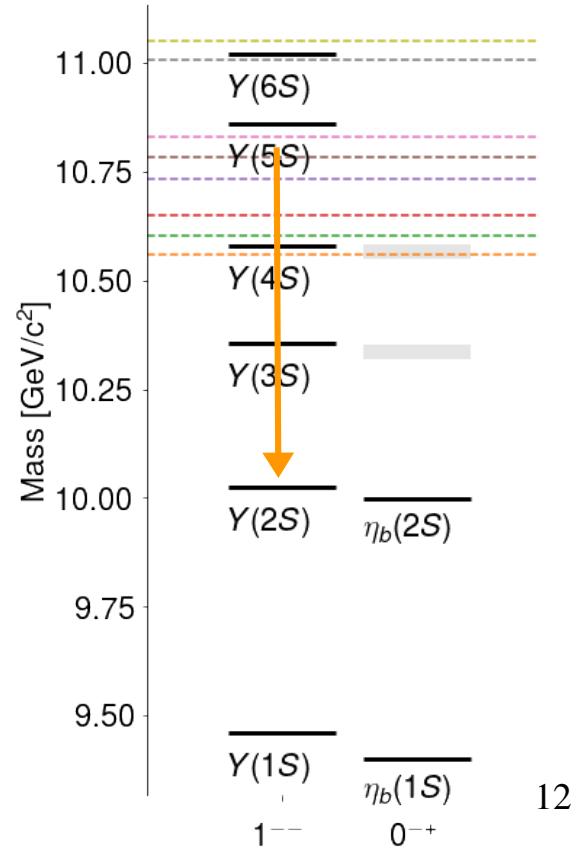
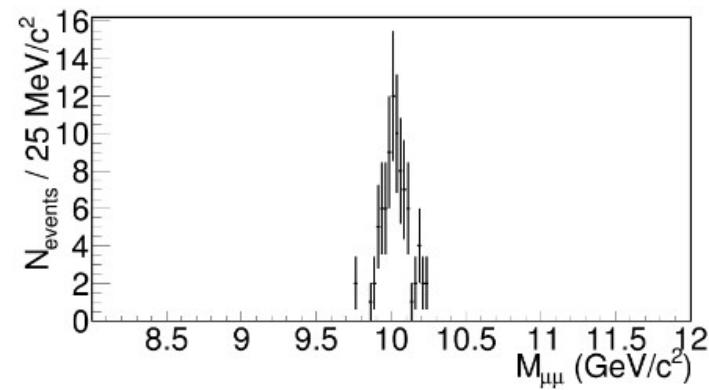
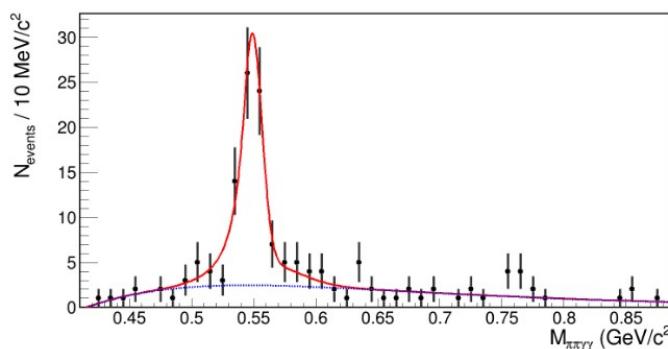
One final state, several decays:  $\mu^+\mu^- \, \pi^+\pi^- \, \gamma\gamma$

$\Upsilon(2S)[3\pi]$ :  $\mu^+\mu^-$

$\pi^+\pi^-$        $\gamma\gamma$

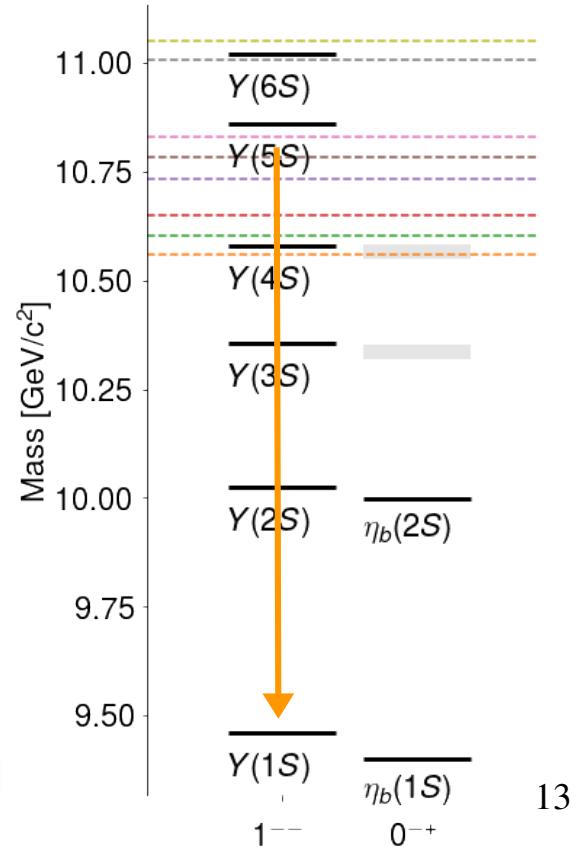
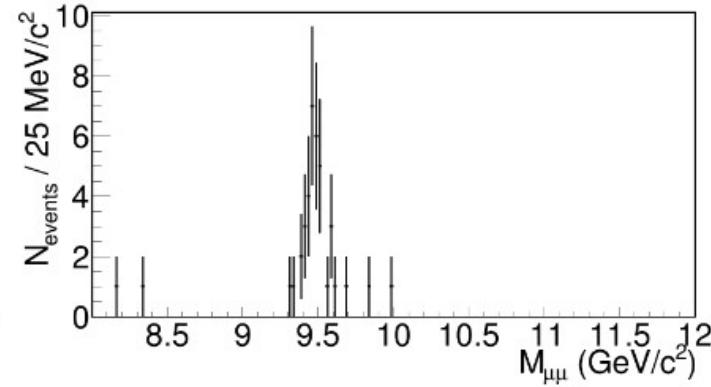
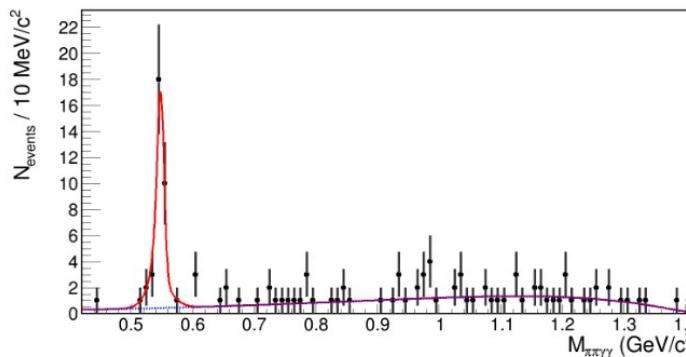
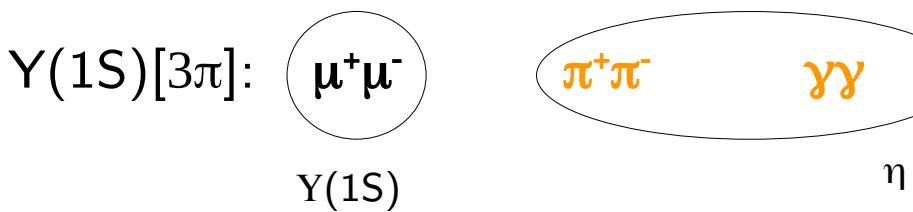
$\Upsilon(2S)$

$\eta$



New analysis of  $\eta$  and  $\eta'$  transitions from the  $\Upsilon(5S)$  region.

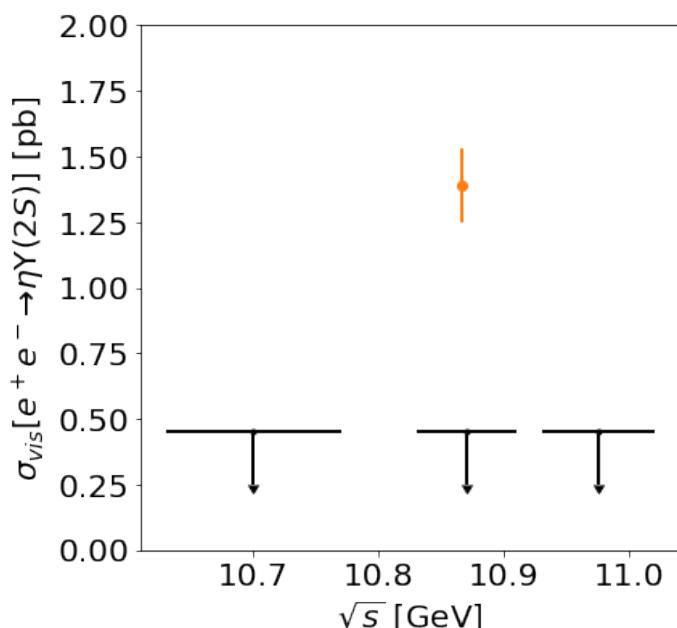
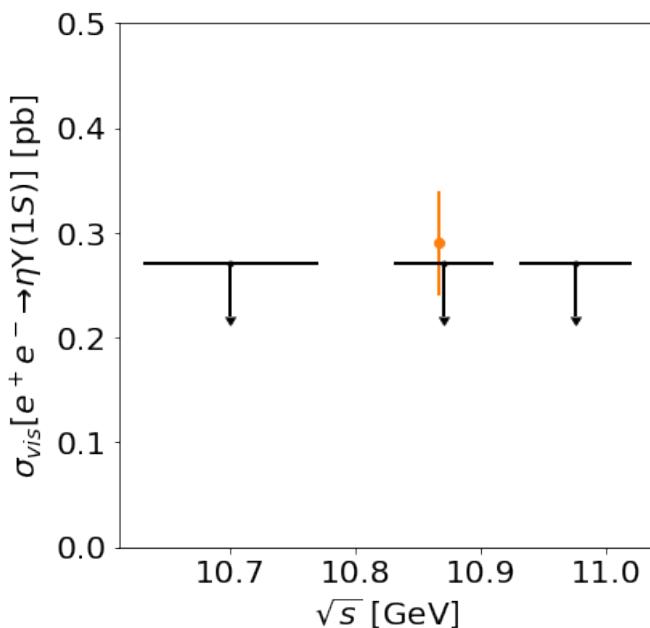
One final state, several decays:  $\mu^+\mu^- \pi^+\pi^- \gamma\gamma$



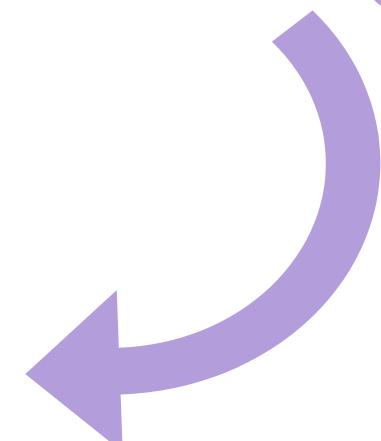
Results of the combined decays modes:

$$\sigma_B(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\eta) = 2.07 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.19 \text{ pb},$$

$$\sigma_B(e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta) = 0.42 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04 \text{ pb},$$



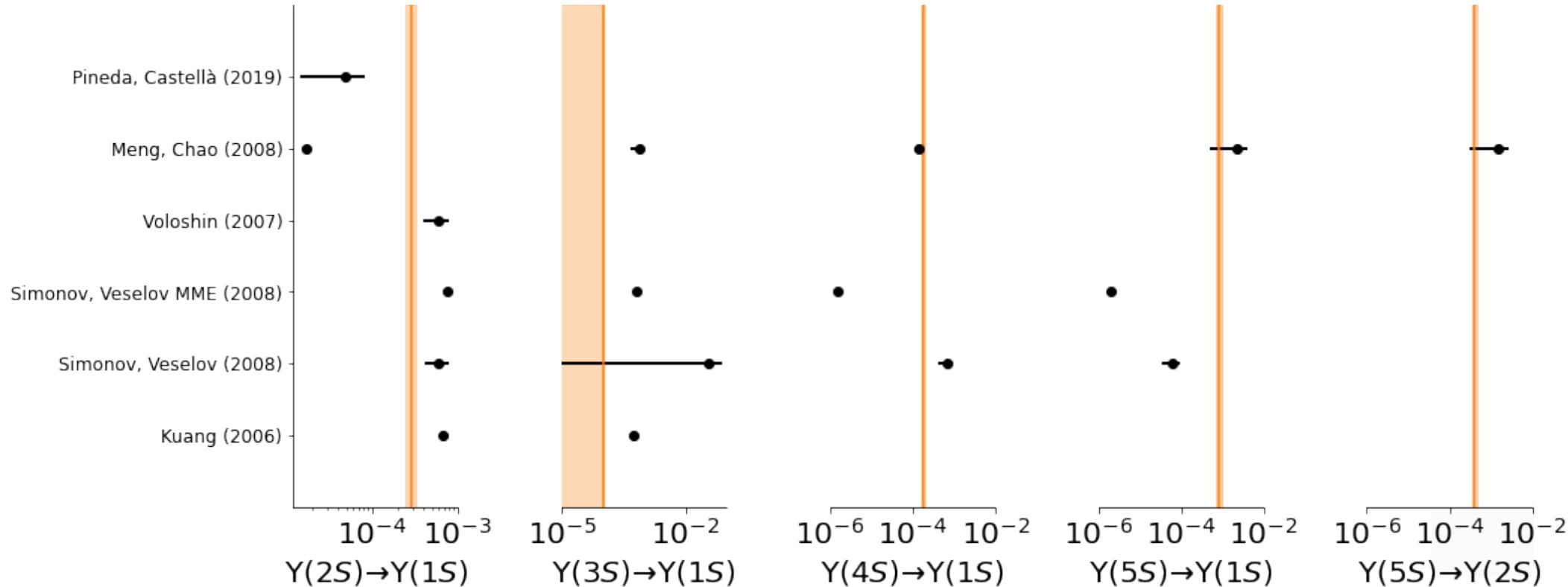
No Significant yield in the Belle scan  
data outside the  $\Upsilon(5S)$



# $\eta$ transitions updated

$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta) = (0.85 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3},$$
$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\eta) = (4.13 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.37) \times 10^{-3},$$

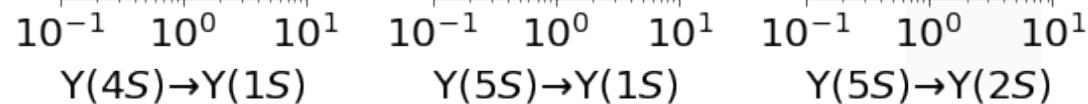
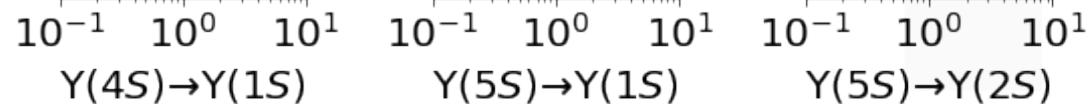
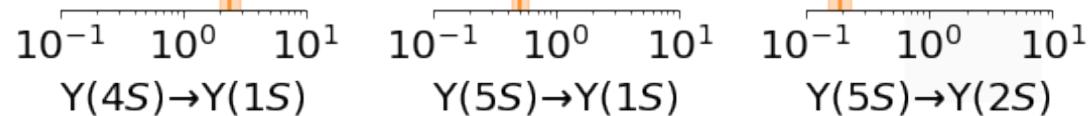
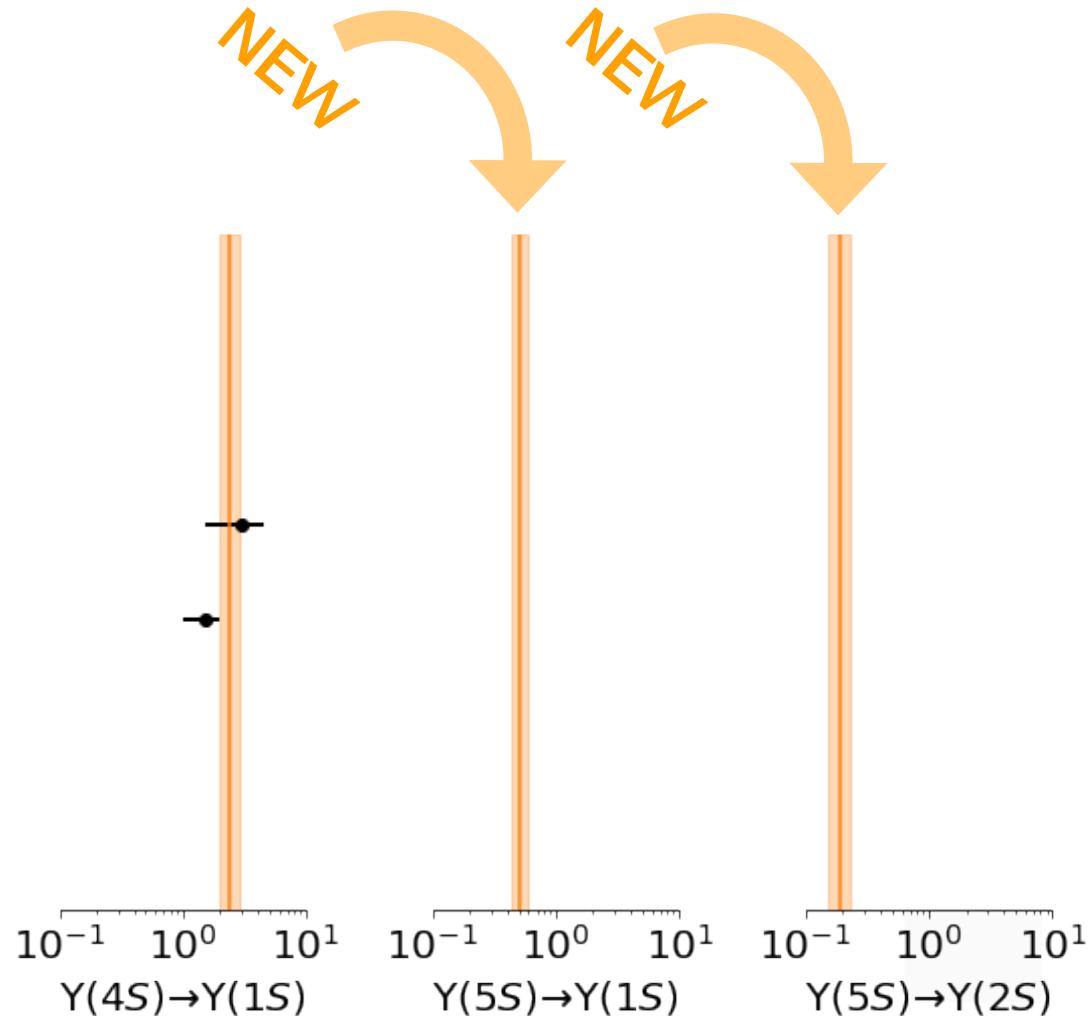
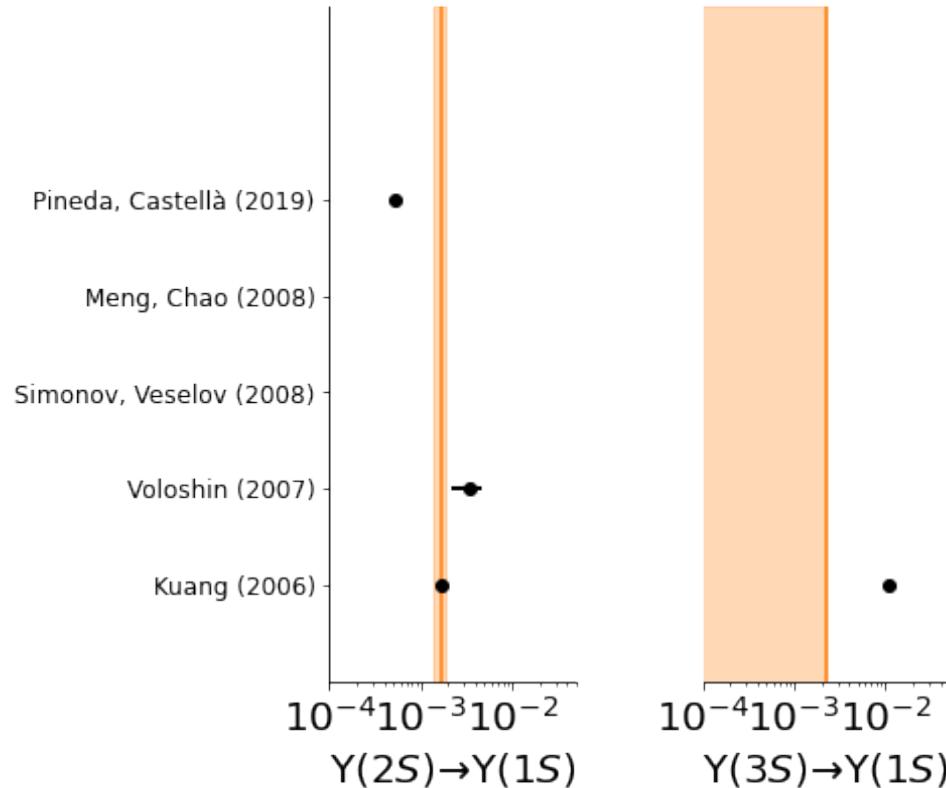
NEW  
NEW



# $\eta/\pi\pi$ Ratio updated

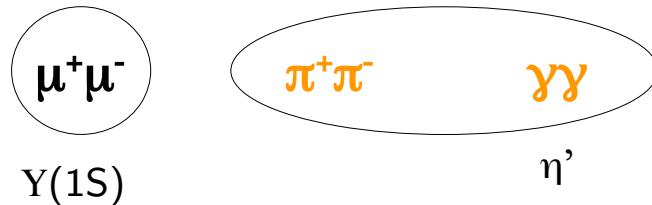
$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\eta)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 0.51 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 0.19 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$$

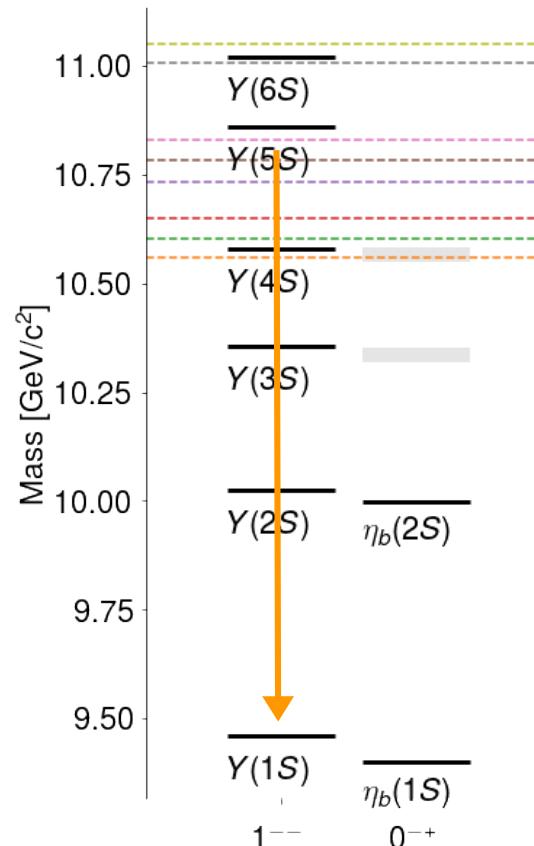
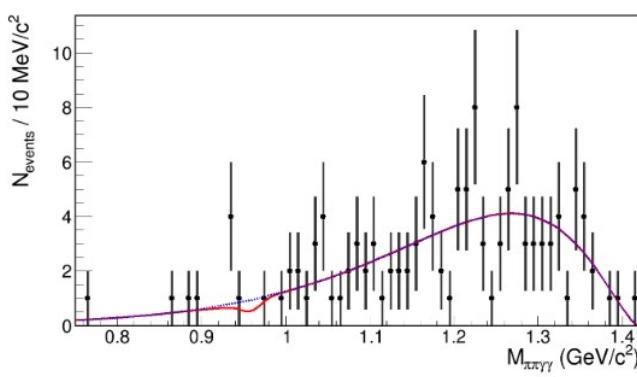


[Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 11, 112006]

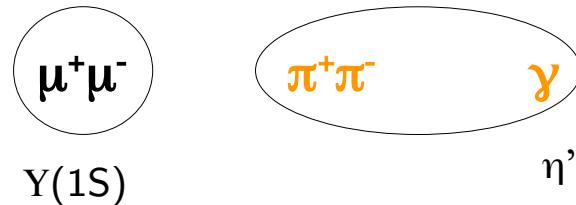
The same final state also brings some  $\eta'$



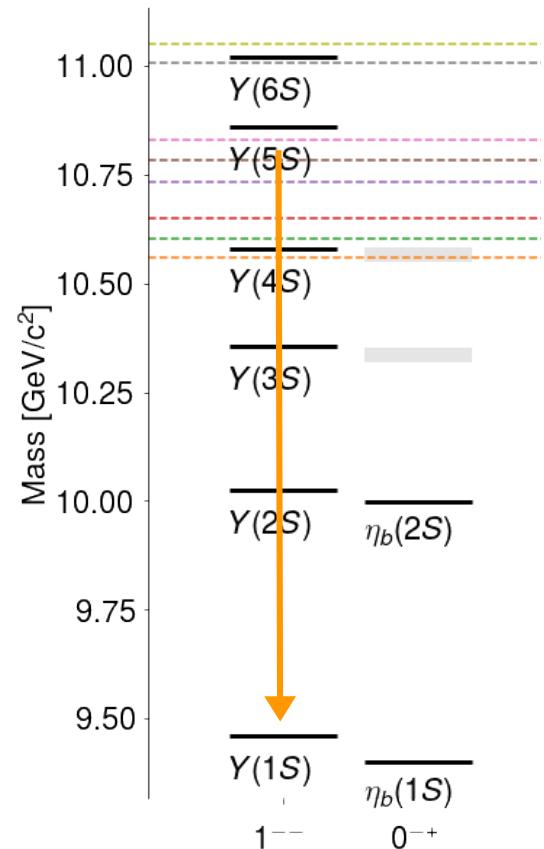
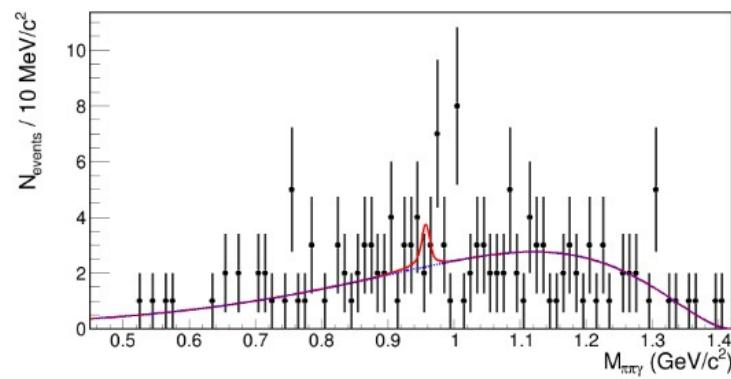
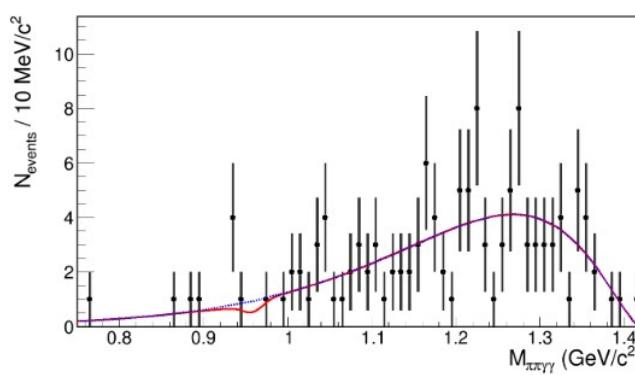
Two final states:  
 $\pi\pi\eta$



The same final state also brings some  $\eta'$



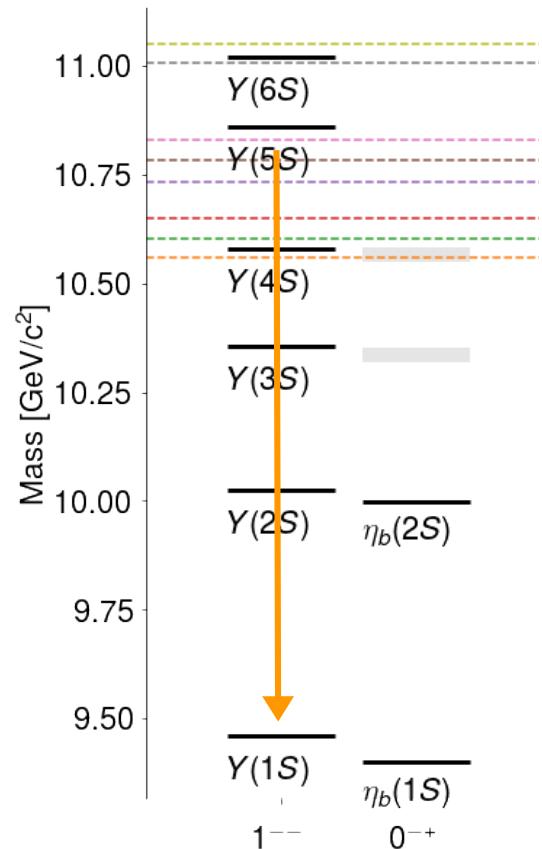
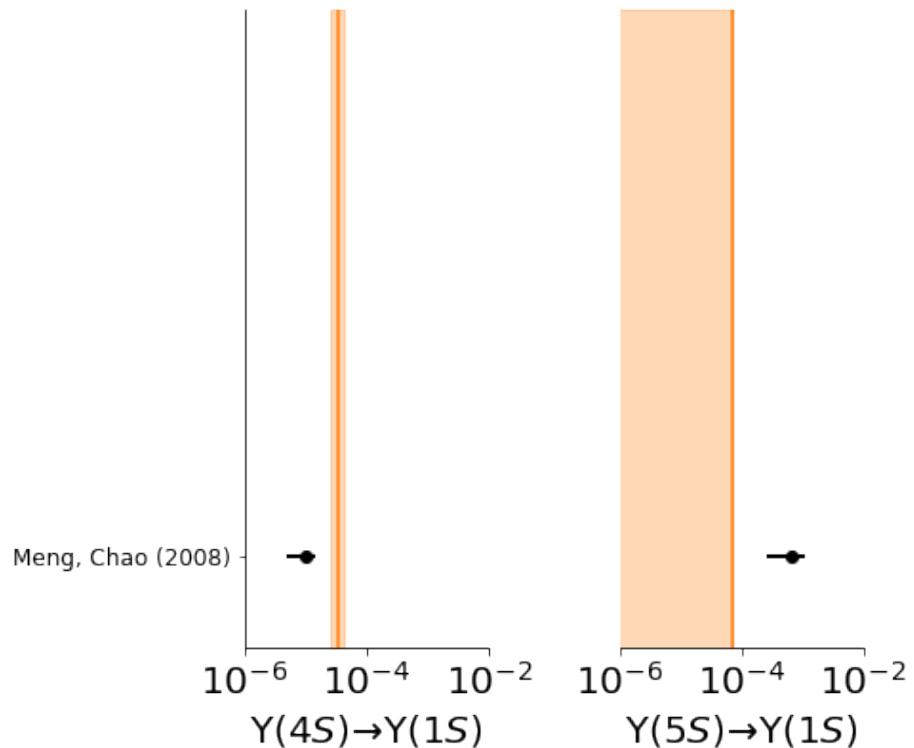
Two final states:  
 $\pi\pi\eta$   
 $\rho\gamma$



[Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 11, 112006]

Combining the two decay modes:

$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta') < 6.9 \times 10^{-5}, CL = 90\%.$$

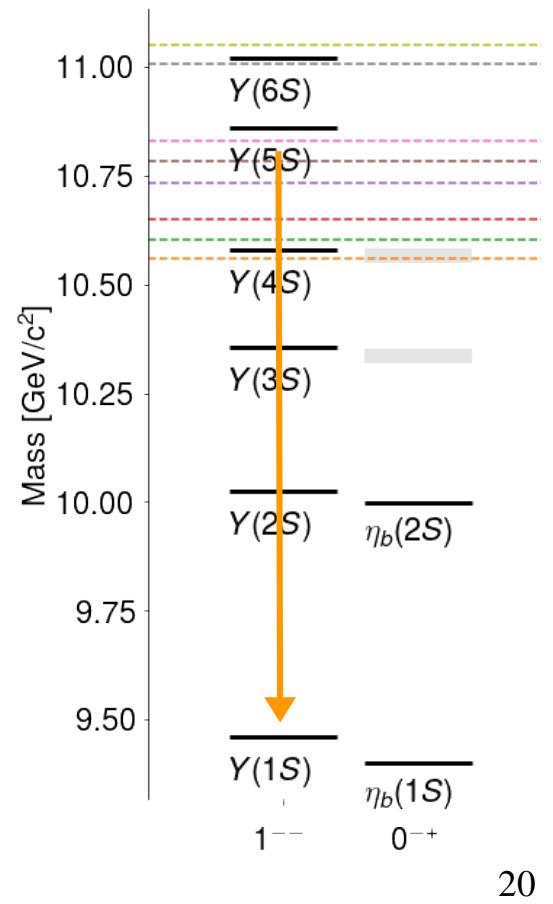
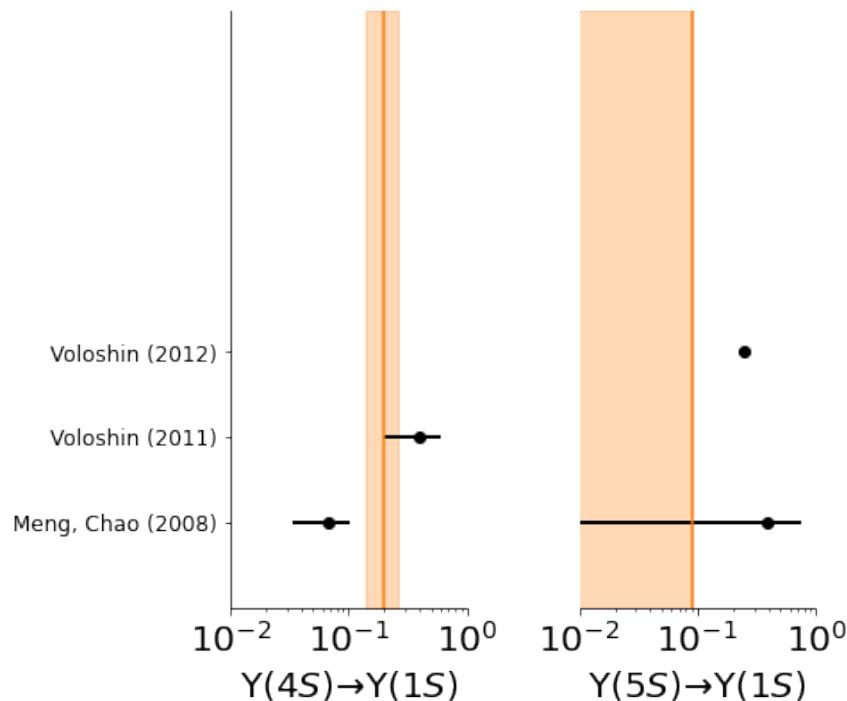


# $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \eta' \Upsilon(1S)$

[Phys. Rev. D 104 (2021) 11, 112006]

Combining the two decay modes:

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta')}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\eta)} < 0.09 \text{ (} CL = 90\% \text{)}$$



# Conclusions

Belle measured two new hadronic transitions:

- First evidence of  $\chi_{b0}(2P) \rightarrow \omega Y(1S)$
- Can this teach us something about the X(3872)?
- (almost) Last missing  $\eta$  transition, the  $Y(5S) \rightarrow Y(1S)$ .
  - Pattern for breakdown of QCDME above threshold confirmed
  - No evidence of  $\eta'$  transition, upper limit below the observed rate at the  $Y(4S)$
- What next?  $h_b$  decays, hindered radiative transitions...



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*Backup*

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# References

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