

Bottomonium, Charmonium and Exotic States

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24^{eme} Rencontres de Blois

27 Mai–1 Juin, 2012,

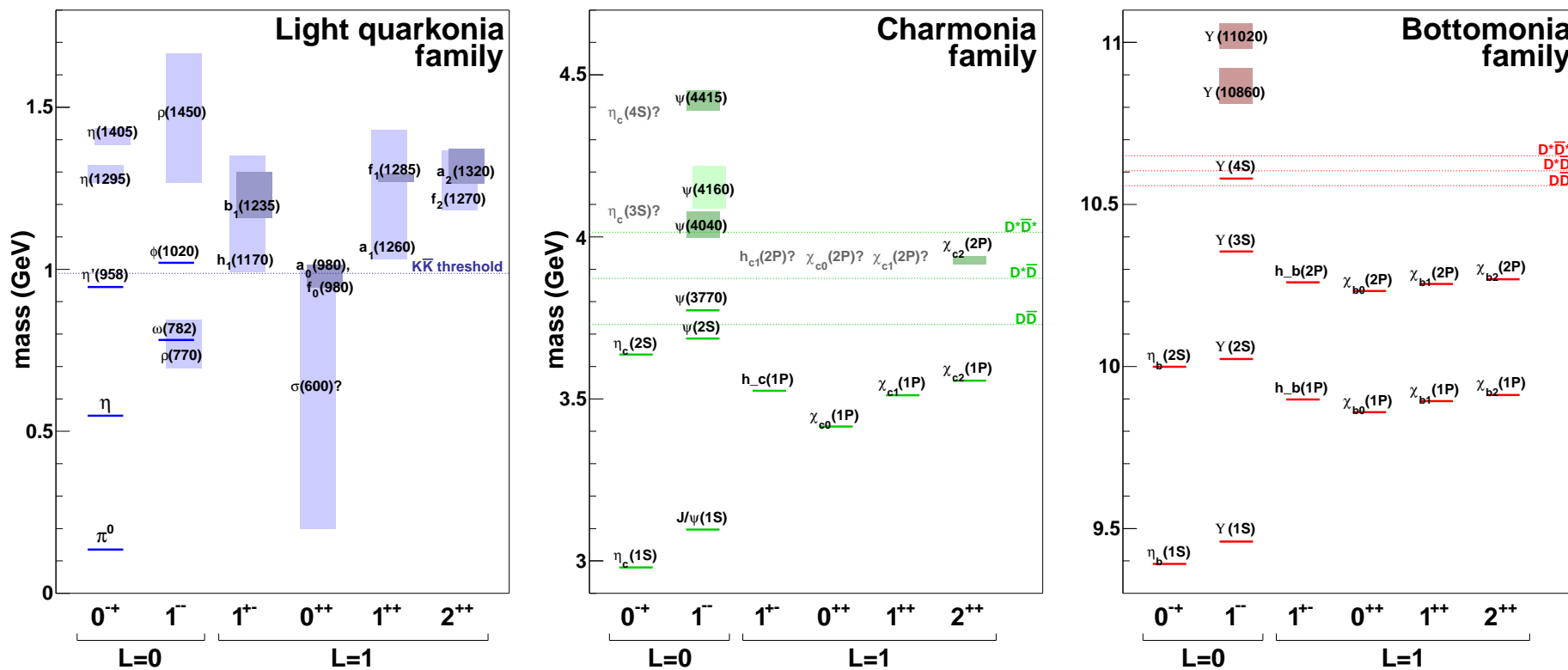
Châteaux de Blois



Annular Solar Eclipse in Tsukuba at 07:35am, 21 May 2012

Quarkonia

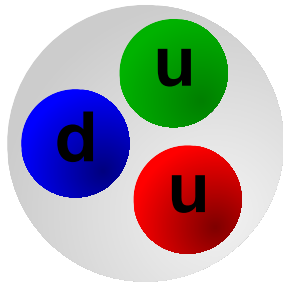
Heavy quarkonium is an ideal tool to study the “meson” which carries spin & angular momentum and described by (mostly non-relativistic) QCD (i.e., no weak decays) (e.g. Godfrey-Isgur, PRD32,169(1985))



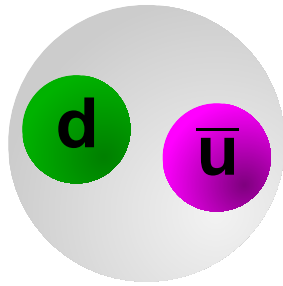
Then isn't it a boring job to find missing pieces in heavy quarkonia?

➔ *Well, e.g., no new $b\bar{b}$ state between 1983–2004, but we learned that we don't understand the X(3872) discovered in 2003...*

Exotics Hadrons?



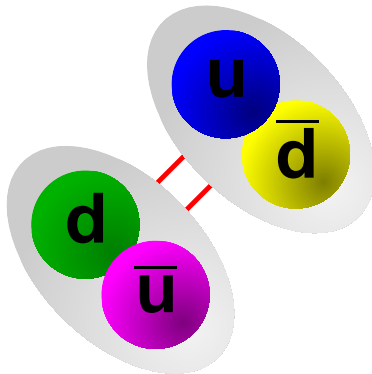
Baryon



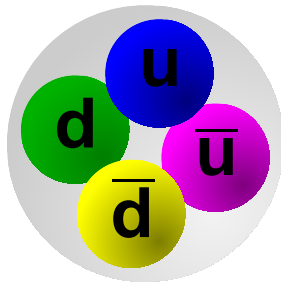
Meson

- Baryons and mesons — color SU(3) singlet

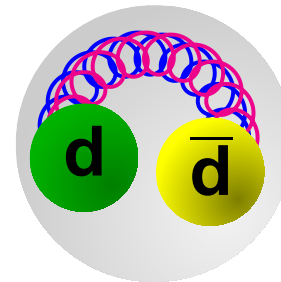
- Other color-singlet meson-like states are possible
Speculated for light hadrons over decades before B-factories



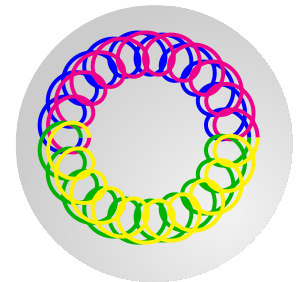
Molecule



Tetraquark



Hybrid

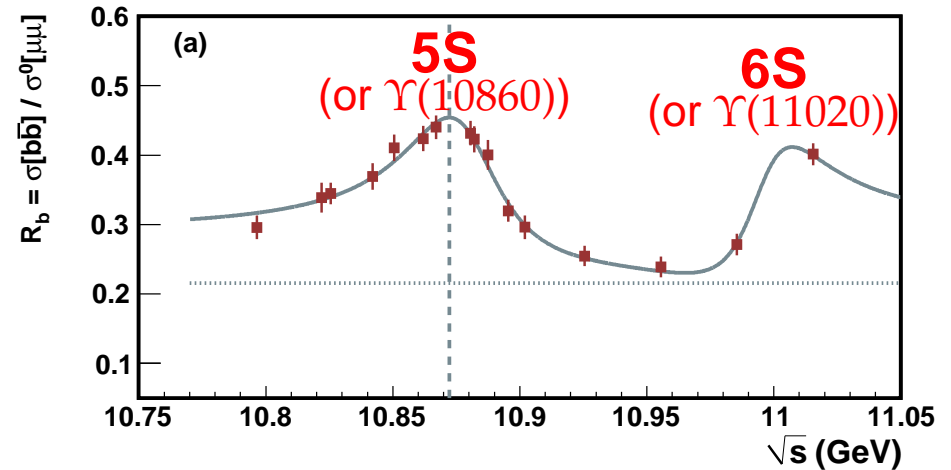
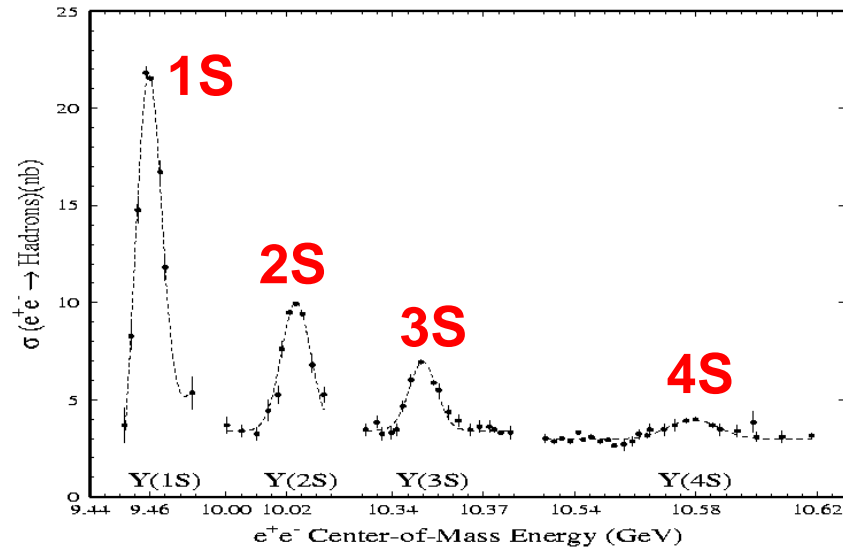


Glueball

- Today, heavy quarkonium(-like) states are shedding light as they provide narrow states and are better calculable

Bottomonium

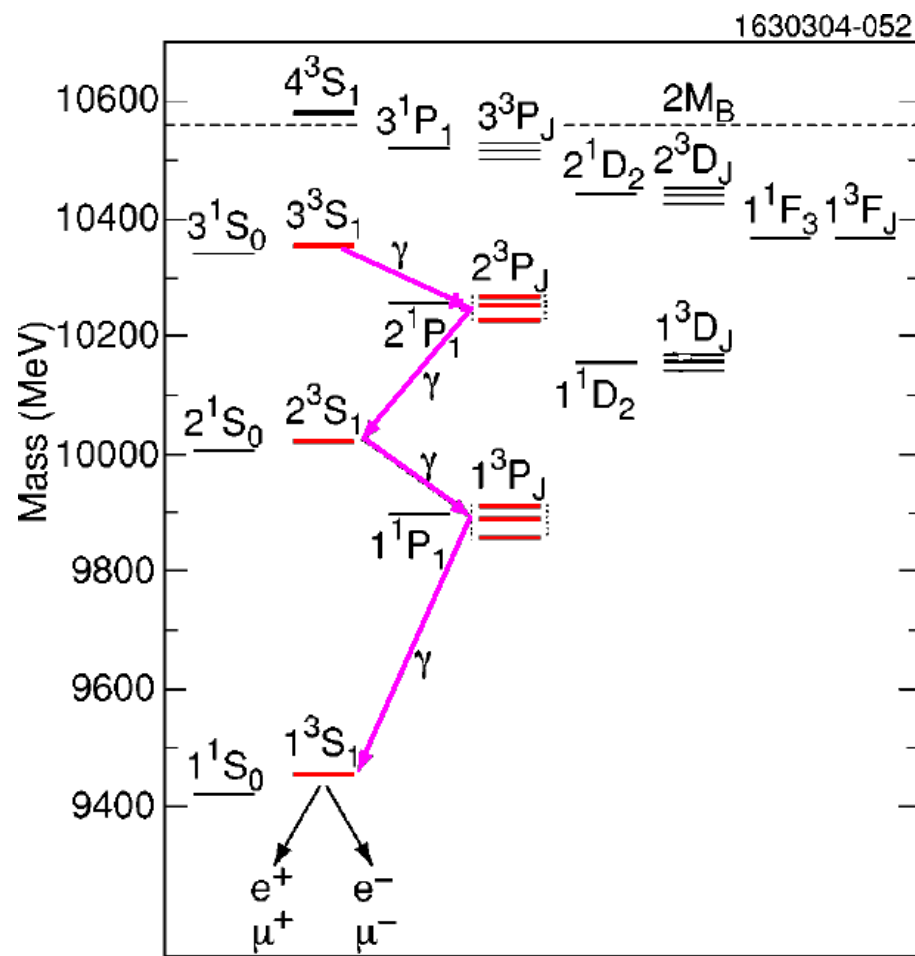
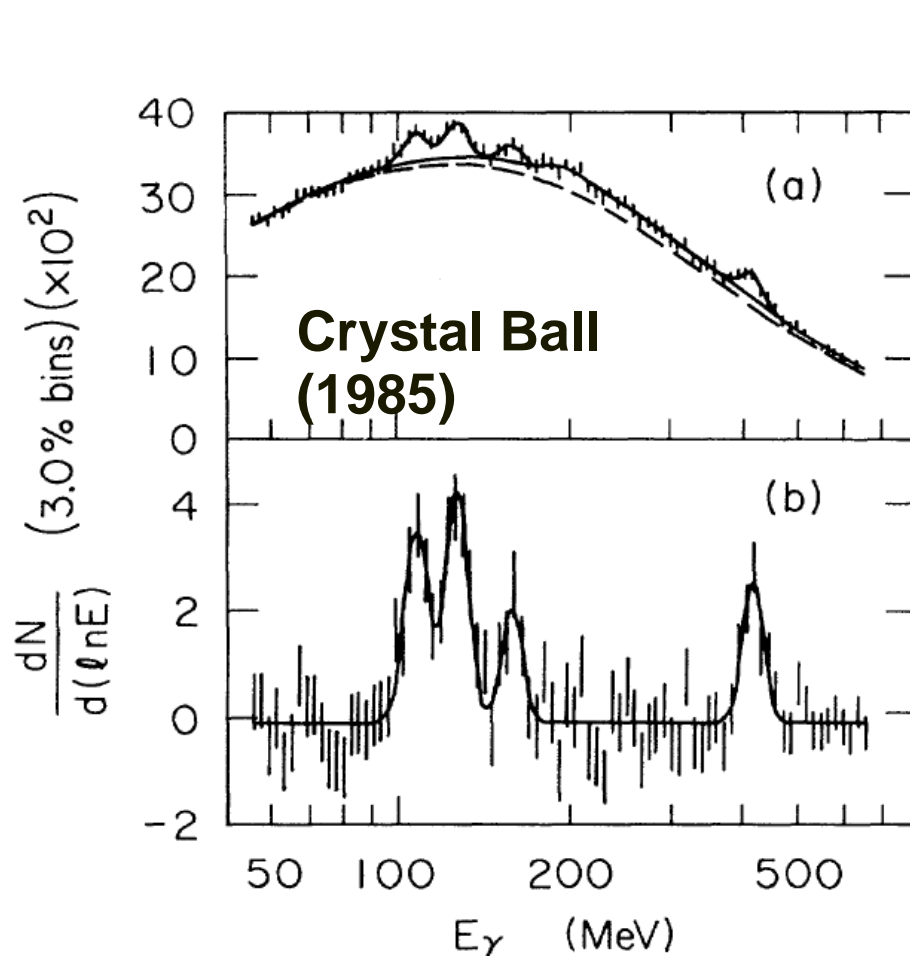
$$^1P_1 (1^{--}) = \Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S, 4S, 5S, 6S)$$



- In 1977, discovery of hidden beauty Υ , or $\Upsilon(1S)$ and subsequent discoveries of Υ series at e^+e^- colliders
- Belle and BaBar collected large dataset at Υ peaks
 - Huge dataset at $\Upsilon(4S)$ for B physics
 B decays as the source of charmonium(-like) states
 - BaBar collected largest dataset of $\Upsilon(3S)$
 Below $B\bar{B}$ threshold, clean source for rich bottomonium spectrum
 - Belle collected largest dataset of $\Upsilon(5S)$
 Above $B^*\bar{B}^*$ threshold, for B_s physics, **unexpectedly rich source**

${}^3P_{0,1,2} (0^{++}, 1^{++}, 2^{++}) = (\chi_{b0}, \chi_{b1}, \chi_{b2})$ triplets

- Radiative (E1, electric-dipole) transitions from and to Υ
Peak in photon energy from Υ at rest
- $\chi_b(1P)$ and $\chi_b(2P)$ discovered in 1982–3 (CUSP)
 $\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \chi_b(1P)\gamma$, $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \chi_b(2P)\gamma$



$3^3P_J = \chi_b(3P)$ by ATLAS/D0

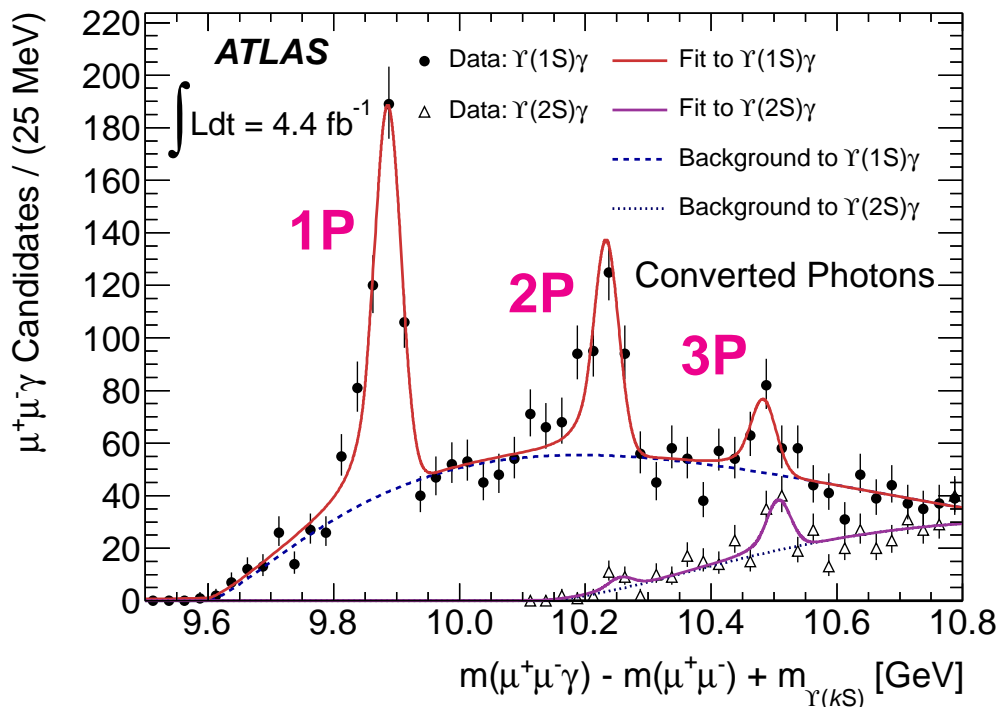
- $\chi_b(3P) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S, 2S)\gamma$, $\Upsilon \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, γ conversion to e^+e^-
- Observed by ATLAS, confirmed by D0
- Spin-averaged mass: (triplet states are merged together)

ATLAS: $M(\chi_{bJ}(3P)) = 10530 \pm 9 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$

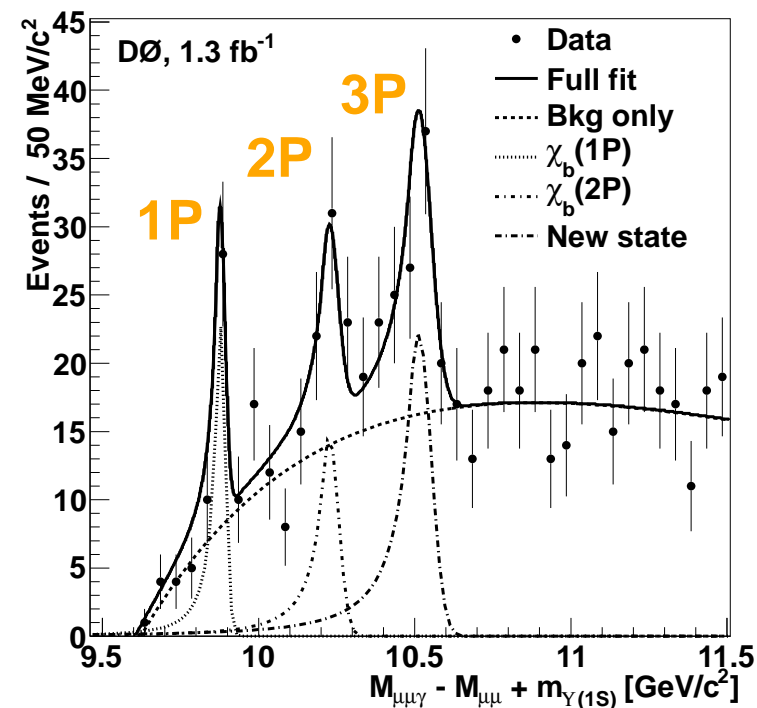
D0: $M(\chi_{bJ}(3P)) = 10551 \pm 14 \pm 17 \text{ MeV}$

(theory 10525 MeV)

[ATLAS PRL108,152001(2012)]



[D0 arXiv:1203.6034]



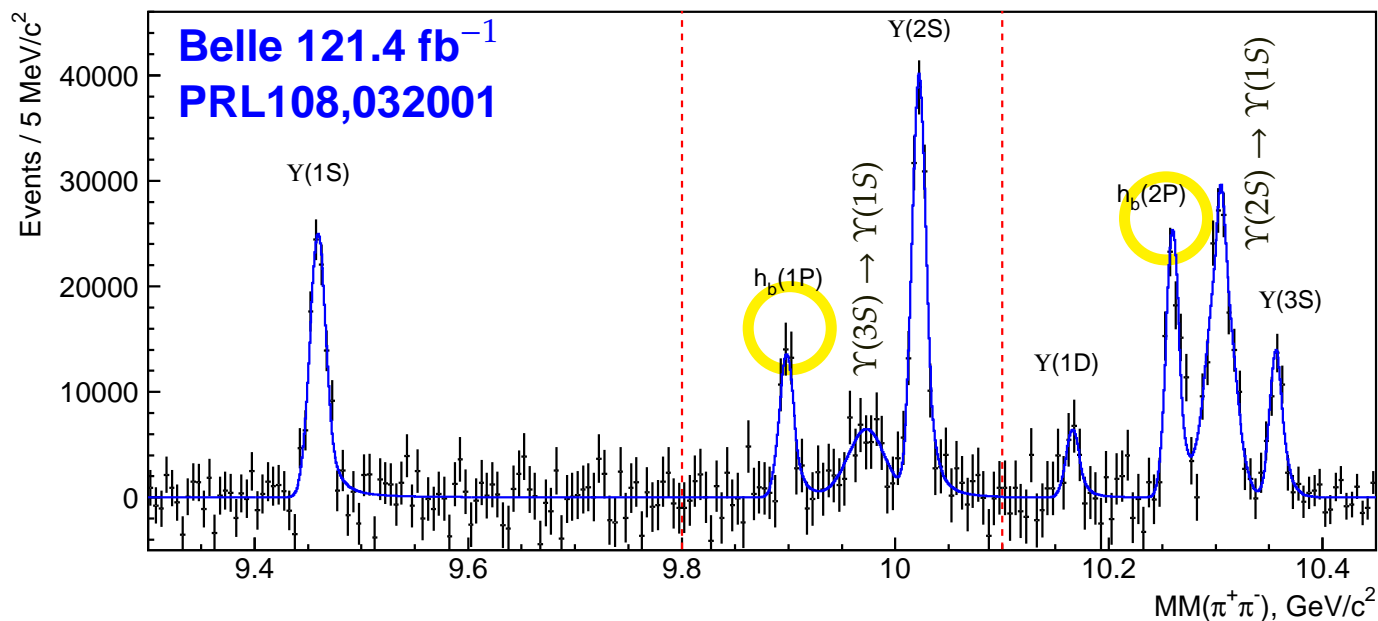
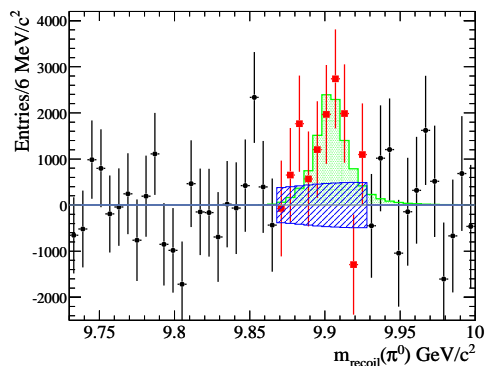
$^1P_1 (1^{+-}) = h_b(1P)$ and $h_b(2P)$

- $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \pi^0 h_b(1P)$ (BaBar) \Rightarrow only weak signal
- $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- h_b(1P, 2P)$ (Belle) \Rightarrow very strong signal

Recoil mass (=missing mass): $M(h_b) = \sqrt{[P(\Upsilon(5S)) - P(\pi^+ \pi^-)]^2}$
Hyperfine splitting: $\Delta M_{HF} = M(h_b) - [M(\chi_{b0}) + 3M(\chi_{b1}) + 5M(\chi_{b2})]/9 \simeq 0$

$h_b(1P)$	$M = 9898.2^{+1.1}_{-1.0} {}^{+1.0}_{-1.1} \text{ MeV}$	$\Delta M_{HF} = +1.7 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
$h_b(2P)$	$M = 10259.8 \pm 0.6 {}^{+1.4}_{-1.0} \text{ MeV}$	$\Delta M_{HF} = +0.5 {}^{+1.6}_{-1.2} \text{ MeV}$

BaBar 122M $\Upsilon(3S)$
 arXiv:1102.4565



$$1^1S_0 (0^{-+}) = \eta_b(1S)$$

Radiative transition from $\Upsilon(3S)$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \eta_b(1S)\gamma) = (4.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$$

[PRL101,071801(2008) BaBar 109M $\Upsilon(3S)$]

(also weakly confirmed by CLEO
with 6M $\Upsilon(3S)$ [PRD81,031104(2010)])

$$M(\eta_b) = 9390.9 \pm 2.8 \text{ MeV (BaBar+CLEO)}$$

$$\Delta M_{\text{HF}} = 69.3 \pm 2.8 \text{ MeV}$$

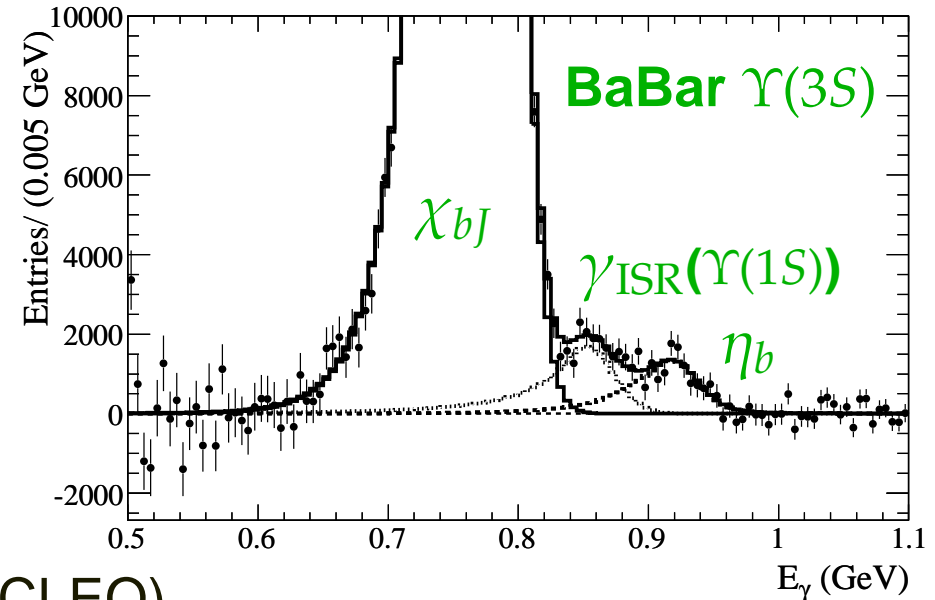
$$[\Delta M_{\text{HF}} \equiv M(\Upsilon(1S)) - M(\eta_b)]$$



$$\Delta M_{\text{HF}} = 60 \pm 8 \text{ MeV (Lattice)}$$

$$\Delta M_{\text{HF}} = 41 \pm 14 \text{ MeV (NRQCD)}$$

(small tension?)



More promising? — radiative transition from h_b

- expected to be large, 41% from $h_b(1P)$, 13% from $h_b(2P)$, and also $h_b(2P) \rightarrow \eta_b(2S)\gamma$, 19% [Godfrey-Rosner, PRD66,014062(2002)]
- Belle has found strong $h_b(1P)$ and $h_b(2P)$ sample!

$1^1S_0 = \eta_b(1S)$ from $h_b(1P)$

[Belle $\Upsilon(5S)$ 121.4 fb $^{-1}$, arxiv:1110.3934]

- $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1P) \pi^+ \pi^-$,
 $\rightarrow \eta_b(1S) \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$
- $M_{\text{miss}}(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ to tag h_b ,
and M_{miss} difference to tag η_b
 $M_{\text{miss}}(\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma) - M_{\text{miss}}(\pi^+ \pi^-)$

$$M(\eta_b(1S)) = 9401.0 \pm 1.9^{+1.4}_{-2.4} \text{ MeV}$$

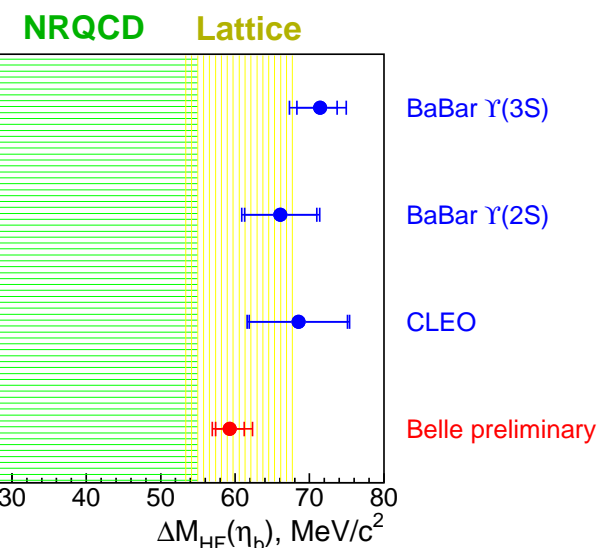
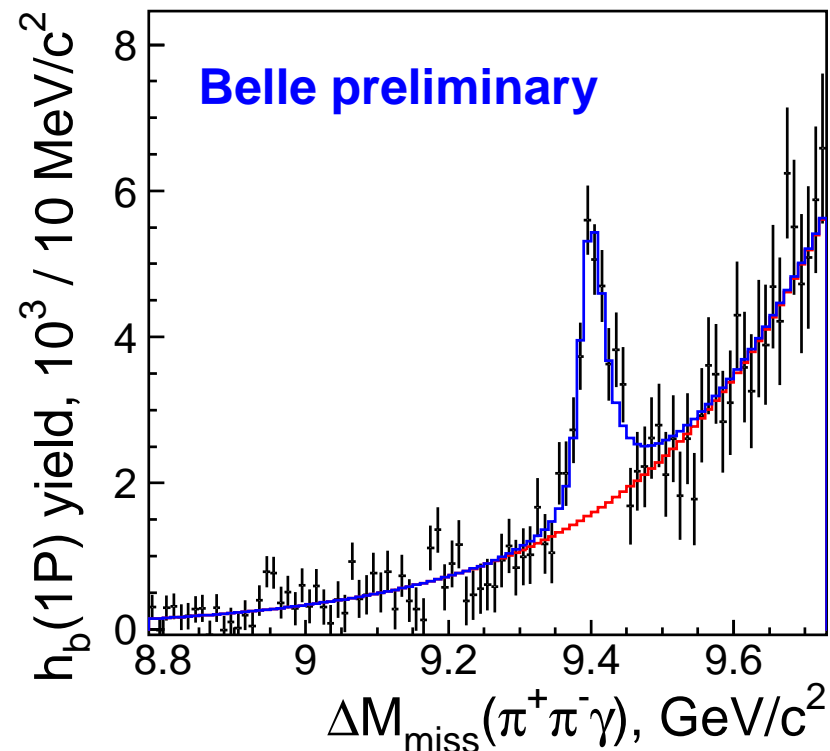
$$\Gamma(\eta_b(1S)) = 12.4^{+5.5}_{-4.6} {}^{+11.5}_{-3.4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta M_{\text{HF}} = 59.3 \pm 1.9^{+2.4}_{-1.4} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{h_b(1P) \rightarrow \eta_b(1S) \gamma} = (49.8 \pm 6.8^{+10.9}_{-5.2})\%$$

**First measurement of $\eta_b(1S)$ width,
Mass in a better agreement with theory,
Large branching fraction as expected**

$h_b(1P)$ yields in ΔM_{miss} bins



$2^1S_0 = \eta_b(2S)$ from $h_b(2P)$

[Belle $\Upsilon(5S)$ and scan data 133.4 fb^{-1} , IWHSS2012]

$h_b(2P)$ yields in ΔM_{miss} bins

- Same analysis method:
 $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(2P) \pi^+ \pi^-$,
 $\rightarrow \eta_b(2S) \gamma \pi^+ \pi^-$,
- First $\eta_b(2S)$ evidence ($> 4\sigma$),
with “look-elsewhere-effect”

$$M(\eta_b(2S)) = 9999.0 \pm 3.5^{+2.8}_{-1.9} \text{ MeV}$$

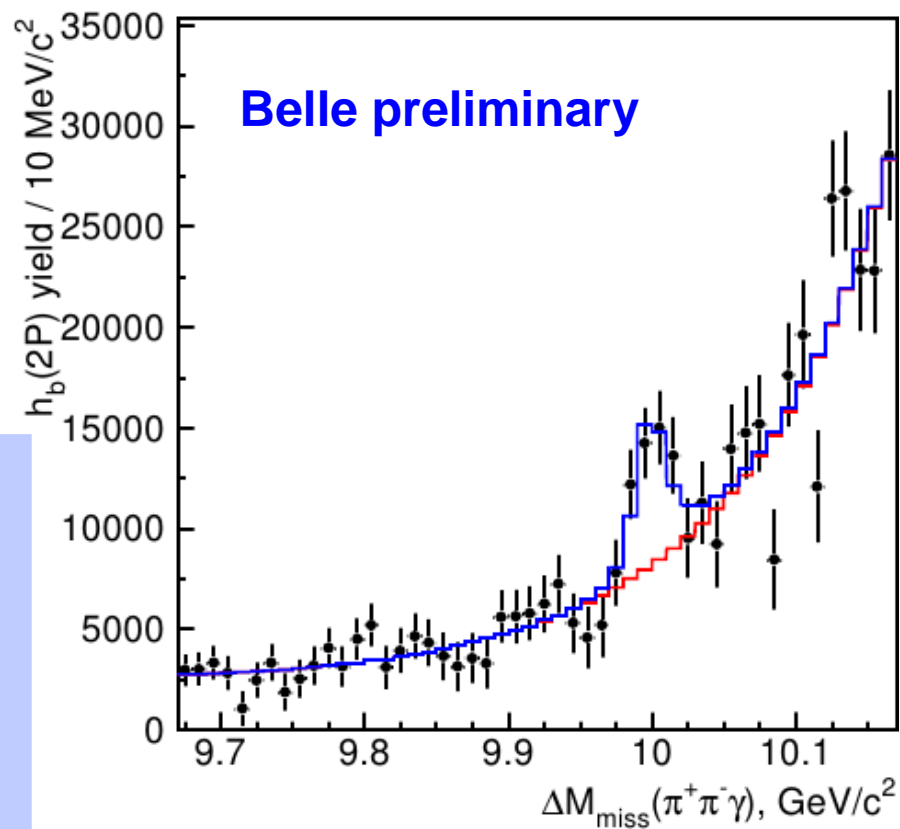
(width fixed to expectation)

$$\Delta M_{\text{HF}} = 24.3 \pm 3.5^{+2.8}_{-1.9} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{h_b(2P) \rightarrow \eta_b(2S) \gamma} = (47.5 \pm 10.5^{+6.8}_{-7.7})\%$$

**HF splitting in agrees with theory ($23.5 \pm 4.7 \text{ MeV}$),
Large branching fraction as expected**

We consider the excess reported by Dobbs et al. using CLEO data (arxiv:1204.4205) is not $\eta_b(2S)$, since $\Delta M_{\text{HF}} = 48.7 \pm 2.7 \text{ MeV}$ is too high and production rate is anomalously large



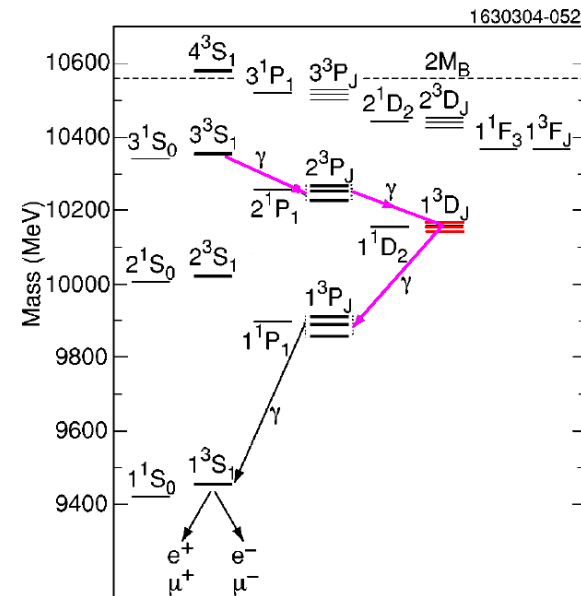
$1^3D_J = \Upsilon(1D)$

- First and only one $L = 2$ state found in radiative decay chain [CLEO(2004)]

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon(3S) &\rightarrow \chi_b(2P)\gamma \rightarrow \Upsilon(1D)\gamma\gamma \\ &\rightarrow \chi_b(1P)\gamma\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\gamma\gamma\gamma \end{aligned}$$

- Belle measured a new production chain

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon(5S) &\rightarrow \Upsilon(1D)\pi^+\pi^- \\ &\rightarrow \chi_b(1P)\gamma\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\gamma\gamma\pi^+\pi^- \end{aligned}$$

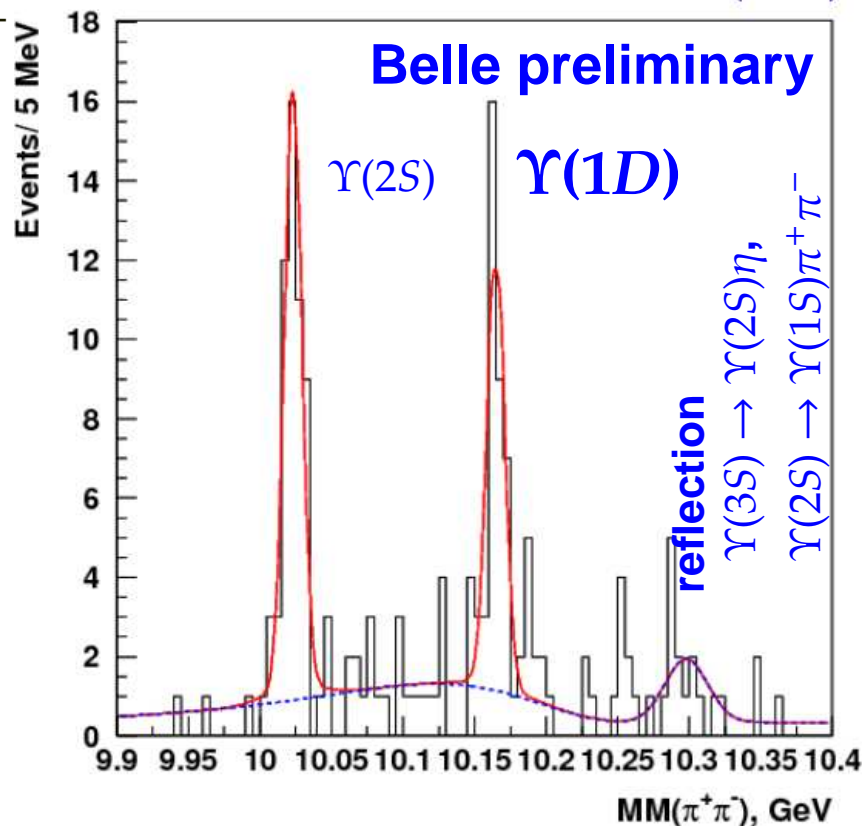


CLEO

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 10161.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 1.6 \text{ MeV} \\ \text{product } \mathcal{B} &= (2.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

Belle preliminary [LaThuile2012]

$$\text{product } \mathcal{B} = (2.0 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-4}$$



Exotic Bottomonia-like States

$\Upsilon(5S)$ or Y_b ?

- **Unexpectedly large $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S)\pi^+\pi^-$?**

- $\Upsilon(2S, 3S, 4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S)\pi^+\pi^-$ rates are tiny

- **Unexpectedly large $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1P, 2P)\pi^+\pi^-$?**

- $$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(nP)\pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = \begin{cases} 0.407 \pm 0.079^{+0.043}_{-0.076} & h_b(1P) \\ 0.78 \pm 0.09^{+0.22}_{-0.10} & h_b(2P) \end{cases}$$

but should be suppressed because of spin-flip

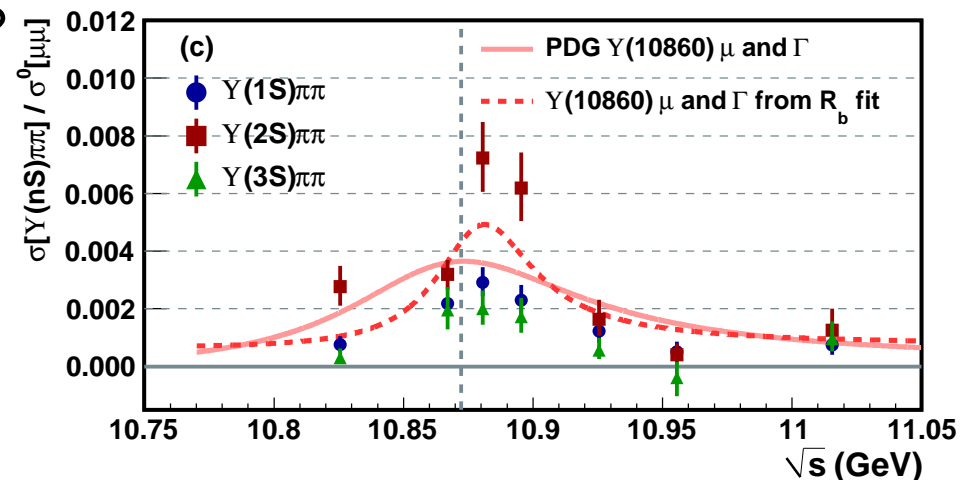
- **Another exotic resonance Y_b just nearby $\Upsilon(5S)$?**

- $\Upsilon\pi^+\pi^-$ peak shifted by $\sim 2\sigma$? [Belle PRD82,091106R(2010)]

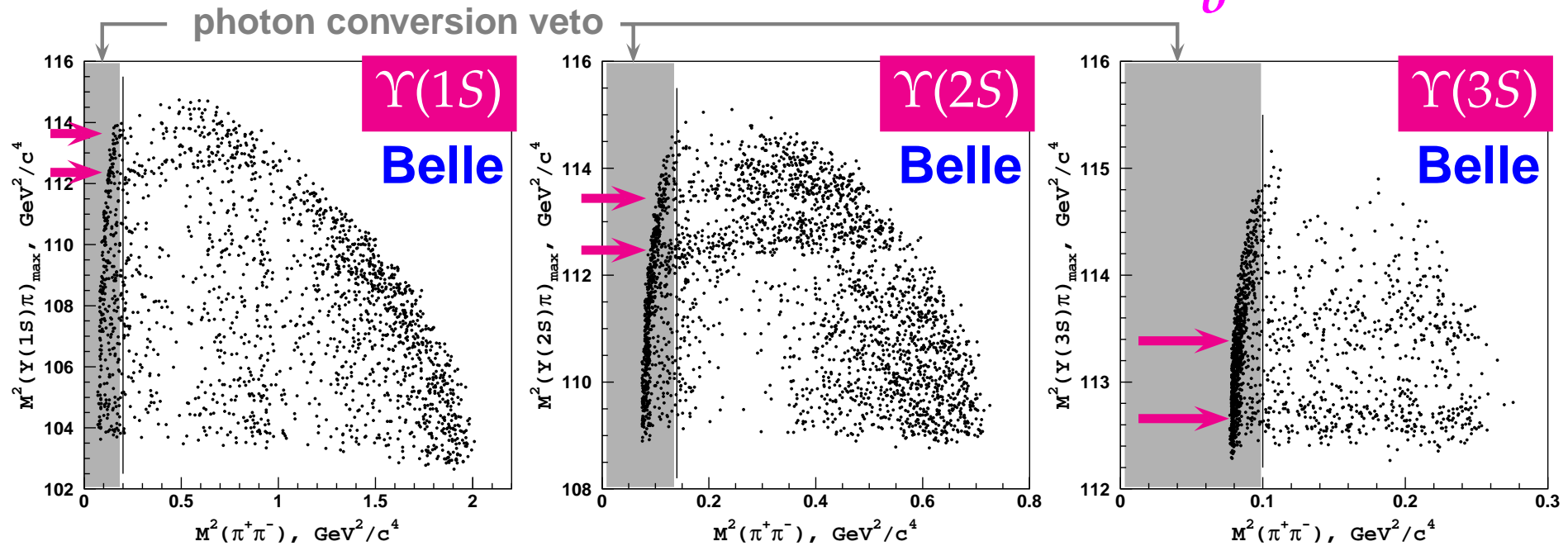
- Similar to $Y(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$?

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow h_c\pi^+\pi^-$ near $Y(4260)$ found by CLEO

$e^+e^- \rightarrow h_b\pi^+\pi^-$ near Y_b ?

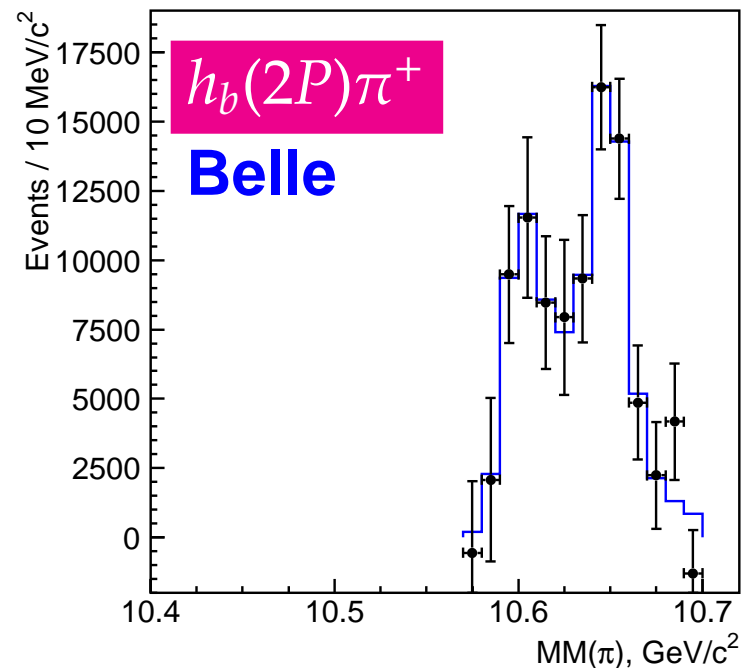
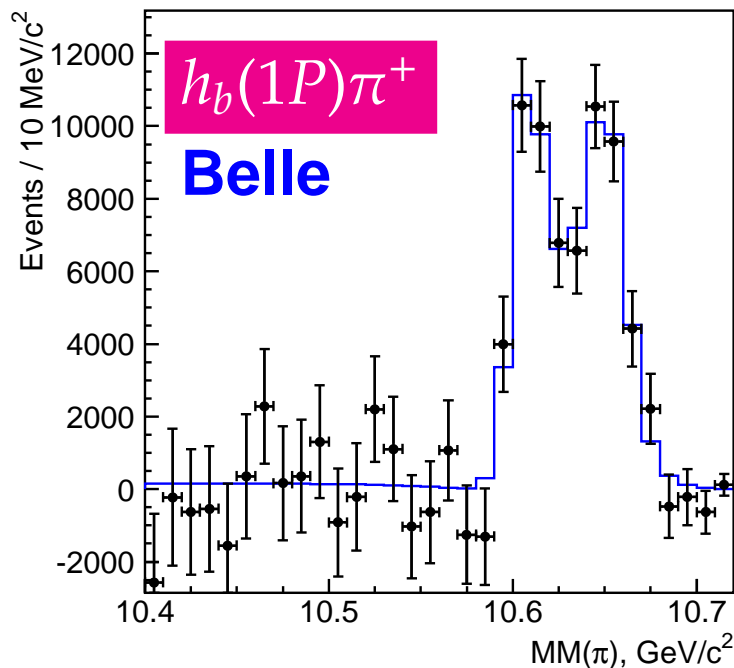


$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S, 2S, 3S)\pi^+\pi^-$ through Z_b^+



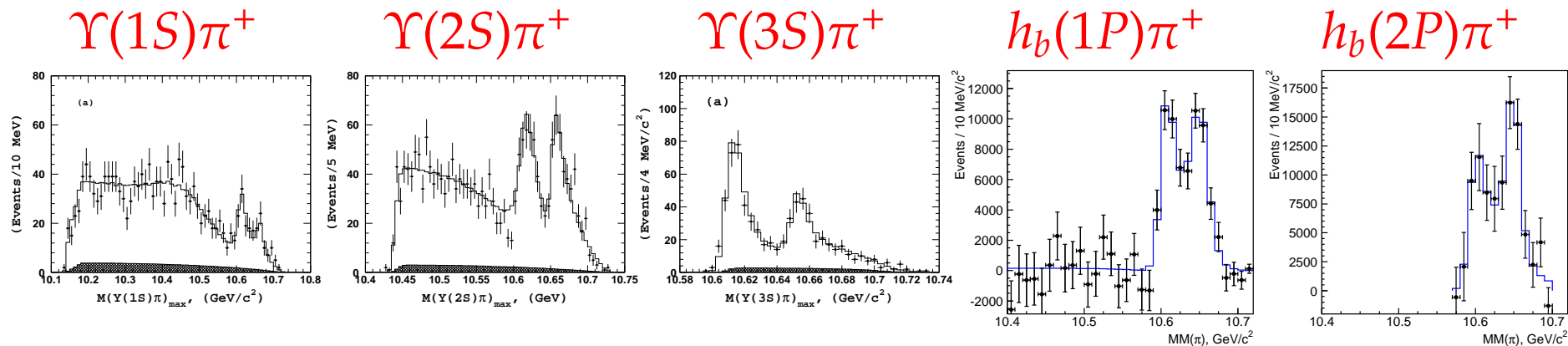
- **Two horizontal bands in $\Upsilon\pi_{\max}^{\pm}$ (charged!), fitted with:**
 $A = A(Z_{b1}^+) + A(Z_{b2}^+) + A(f_0(980)) + A(f_2(1270)) + A(\text{NR})$
 - f_0 and f_2 to improve fit
 - Slanted horizontal band due to Z_b -NR interference
- $J^P = 1^+$ assumed, **S -wave pion emission, consistent with uniform band** (angular analysis in arxiv:1105.4583)
- **Relative phase between Z_{b1} & $Z_{b2} \sim 0^\circ$** (clear gap between bands)

$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1P, 2P)\pi^+\pi^-$ through Z_b^+



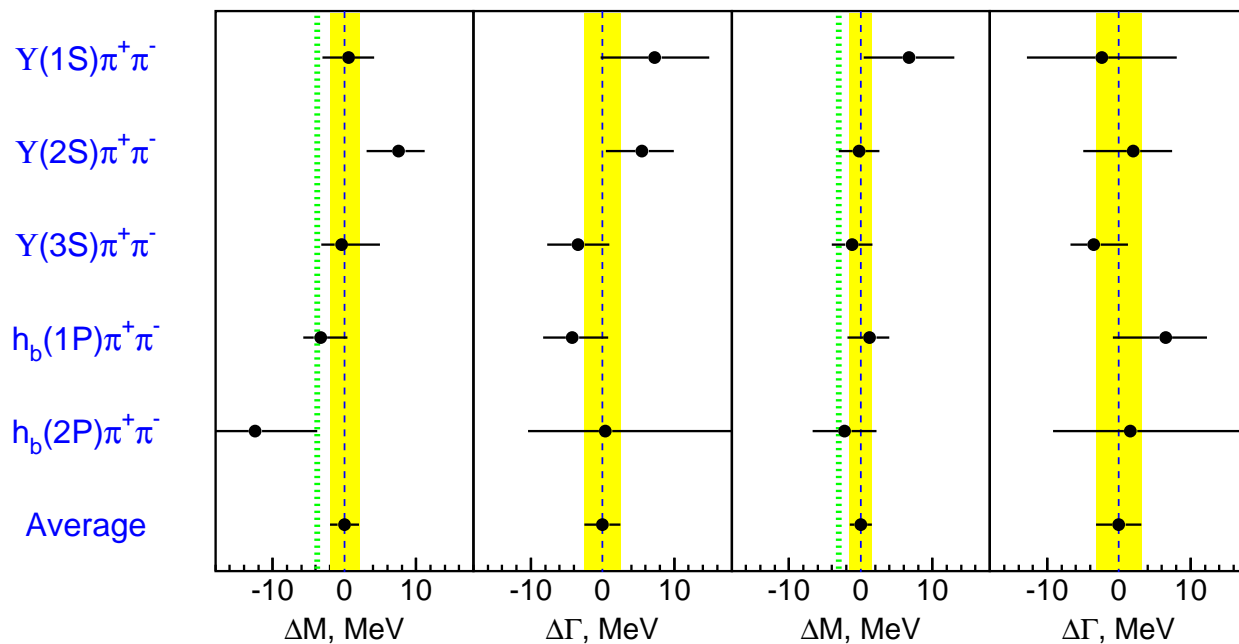
- $M_{\text{miss}}(\pi^\pm)$ to look at $h_b\pi^\mp$, fit with $A(Z_{b1}) + A(Z_{b2}) + A(\text{NR})$
- $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1P)\pi^+\pi^-$ is saturated with Z_{b1} and Z_{b2}
(zero-consistent non-resonant amplitude)
- $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(2P)\pi^+\pi^-$ has very limited phase space, but consistent with Z_{b1} and Z_{b2}
- Phase between Z_{b1} & $Z_{b2} \sim 180^\circ$ (constructive interference)

Charged states $Z_b(10610)$ and $Z_b(10650)$



$Z_b(10610)$

$Z_b(10650)$



- Charged bottomonia Z_b found in 5 decay channels
- Just above BB^* and B^*B^* threshold

Belle 121 fb^{-1}

PRL108,122001(2012)

$M = 10608.4 \pm 2.0 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 15.6 \pm 2.5 \text{ MeV}$

$M = 10653.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
 $\Gamma = 14.4 \pm 3.2 \text{ MeV}$

What are known about Z_b^+

● $(B^*\bar{B})^+$ and $(B^*\bar{B}^*)^+$ molecule interpretation

[Bondar et al, arxiv:1105.4473]

- Masses just above $B^*\bar{B}$ and $B^*\bar{B}^*$
- Similar production rate for Z_{b1} and Z_{b2}
- Similar decay width $\Gamma(Z_{b1}) \sim \Gamma(Z_{b2})$
- Why $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b \pi^+ \pi^-$ is not suppressed
- Relative phase: $\sim 0^\circ$ for $\Upsilon\pi$ and $\sim 180^\circ$ for $h_b\pi$
- $J^P = 1^+$ assignment (0^\pm forbidden, 1^- , 2^\pm disfavored at $\sim 3\sigma$)

● Other possible explanations

- **Coupled channel resonances** — Danilkin et al, arxiv:1106.1552
- **Cusp** — Bugg, arxiv:1105.5492
- **Tetraquark** — Karliner-Lipkin, arxiv:0802.0649

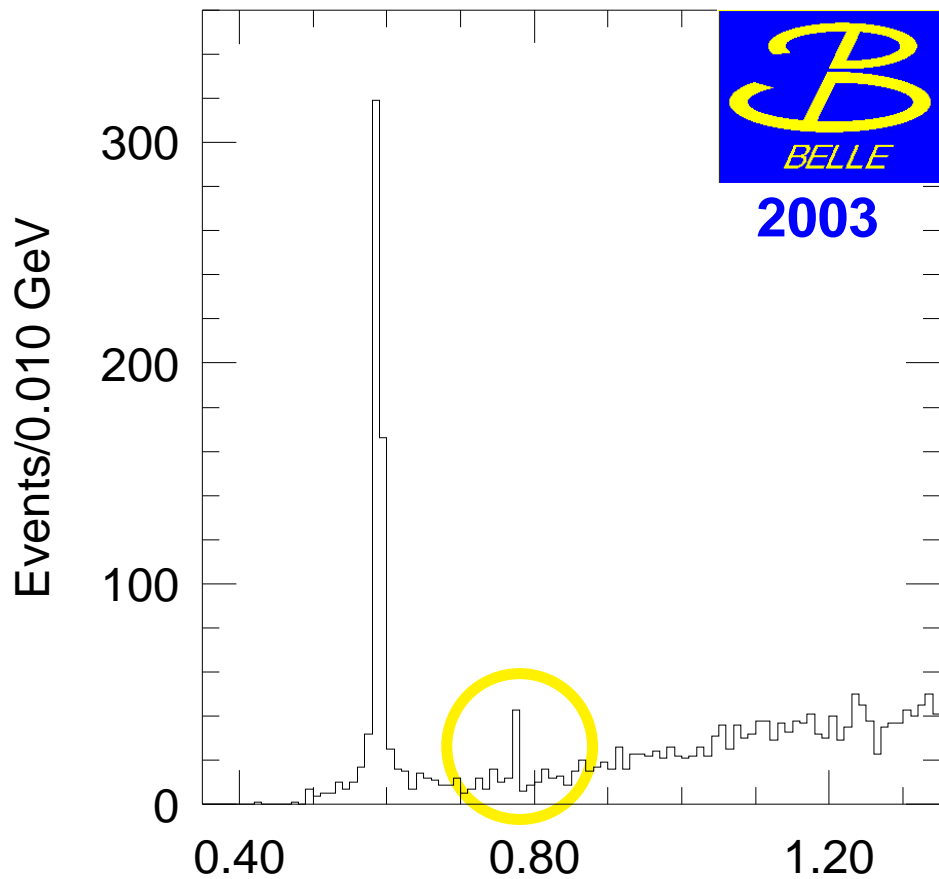
Certainly more than $b\bar{b}$, not conclusive but interesting!

Exotic Charmonia-like States

X, Y, Z

- **X(3872) — strong signal, starting point of everything**
 - Discovery by Belle (2003), followed by D0, CDF, BaBar, LHCb, CMS
 - Decays into $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^- (\sim \rho^0)$, $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 (\sim \omega)$, $D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$, $J/\psi\gamma$, $\psi(2S)\gamma$
 - Properties still under investigation
- **Y-series in ISR (1^{--}) — Y(4260), Y(4360), Y(4660), (etc?)**
 - Many states in addition to ψ series ($L = 0, n^3S_1$ or $L = 2, n^3D_1$)
- **Charged Z states (Z(4430)⁺, Z(4050)⁺, Z(4250)⁺)**
 - At least 4 quarks (or 2 mesons): molecule, tetraquark, cusp...
 - Belle's signal neither confirmed nor refuted by BaBar
- **Need confirmation**
 - X(3915)? Y(3940)? = $\chi_{c2}(2P)(3930)?$, or yet missing $\chi_{c0}(2P)?$
 - X(4350)? Y(4630) = Y(4660)? ... ?

X(3872) collection

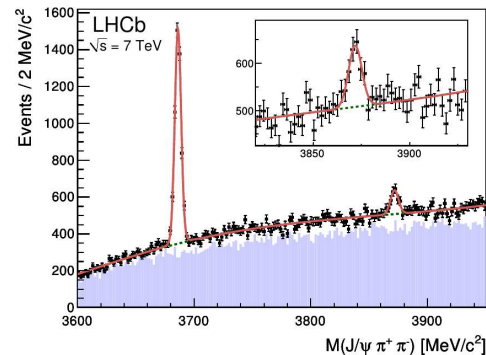
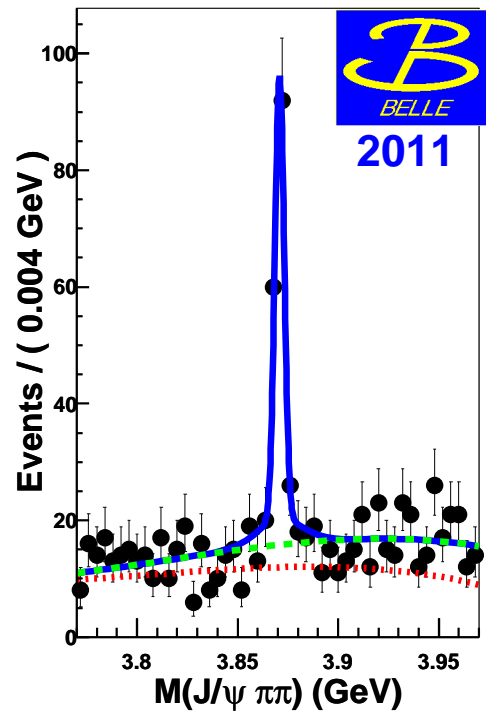
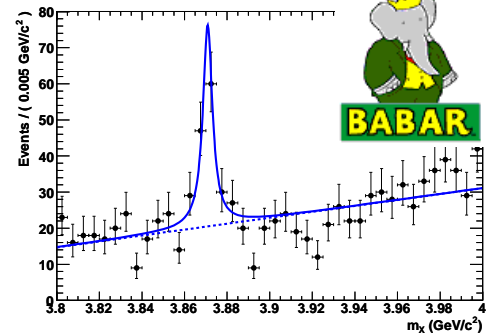
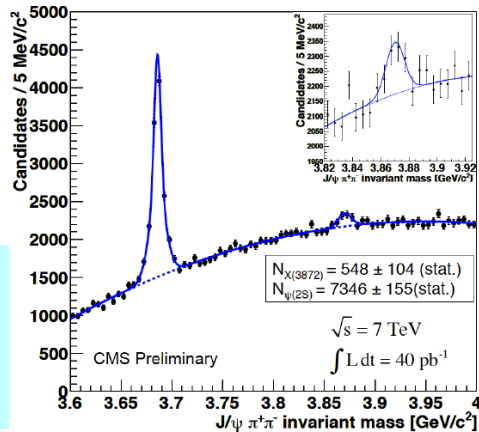
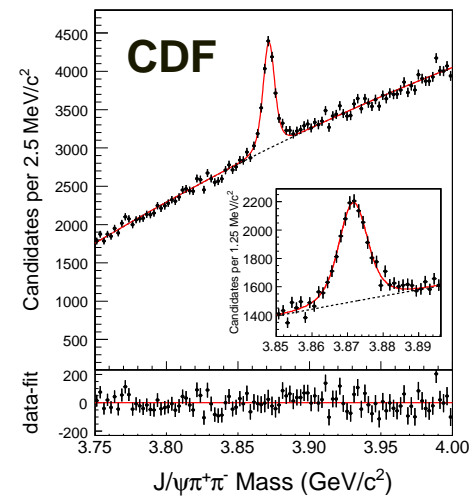
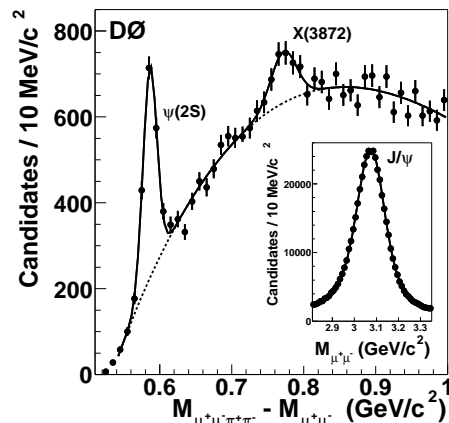


$$M(\pi^+\pi^-\Gamma) - M(\Gamma) \text{ (GeV)}$$

World Average

$$M(X(3872)) = 3871.67 \pm 0.17 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma(X(3872)) < 1.2 \text{ MeV}$$



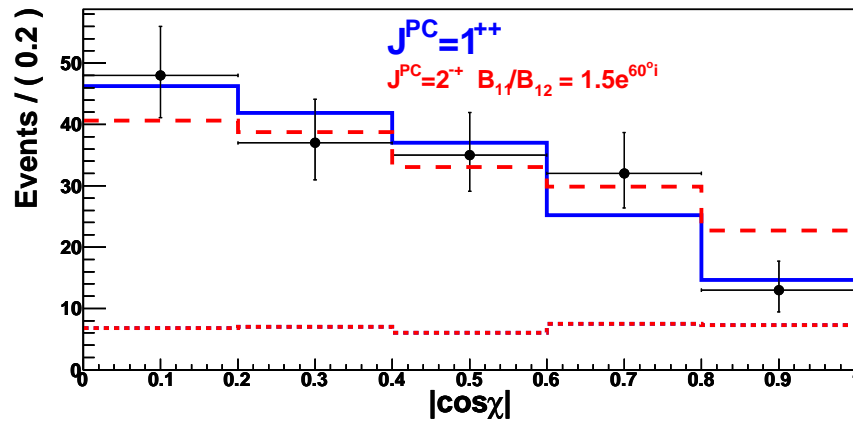
What are known about $X(3872)$

- $C = +1$: $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\rho$ **and** $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma$
 $C = -1$ **partner so far not found** (predicted for exotic case)
- $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$ **or** 2^{-+} (next slide)
- **Probably $I = 0$: no charged partner X^+ found,**
Isospin violating decay $X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$
- **Mass just around** $D^*\bar{D}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M_X - M_{D^{*0}} - M_{\bar{D}^0} = -0.12 \pm 0.35 \text{ MeV} \\ M_X - M_{D^{*+}} - M_{D^-} = -7.74 \pm 0.35 \text{ MeV} \end{array} \right.$
- **Possible $c\bar{c}$ interpretation:**
 - $\chi_{c1}(2^3P_1)$ for 1^{++} , but predicted mass is too low
[$\chi_{c2}(2^3P_2)$ was found by Belle (confirmed by BaBar) with $M = 3927 \text{ MeV}$]
 - $\eta_{c2}(1^1D_2)$ for 2^{-+}
- **Possible exotic interpretation:**
 - $D^{*0}\bar{D}^0$ molecule ($J^P = 1^+$)
 - Tetraquark

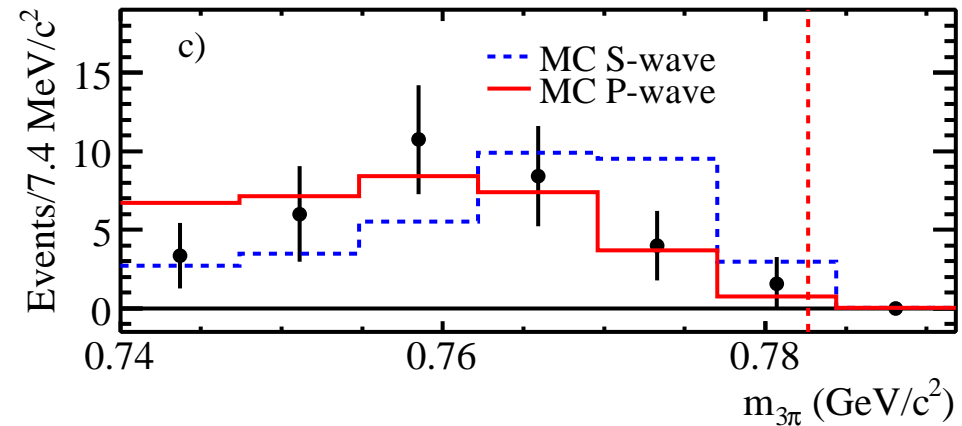
X(3872): 1^{++} vs 2^{-+}

- CDF angular analysis: 1^{++} or 2^{-+} [PRL98.132002(2007)]

Belle $X \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ [PRD84,052004(2011)]



BaBar $X \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ [PRD82,011101R(2010)]



(one of three angles, the others are similar)

- Neither fit has significant discrimination

Distinguishable with more statistics

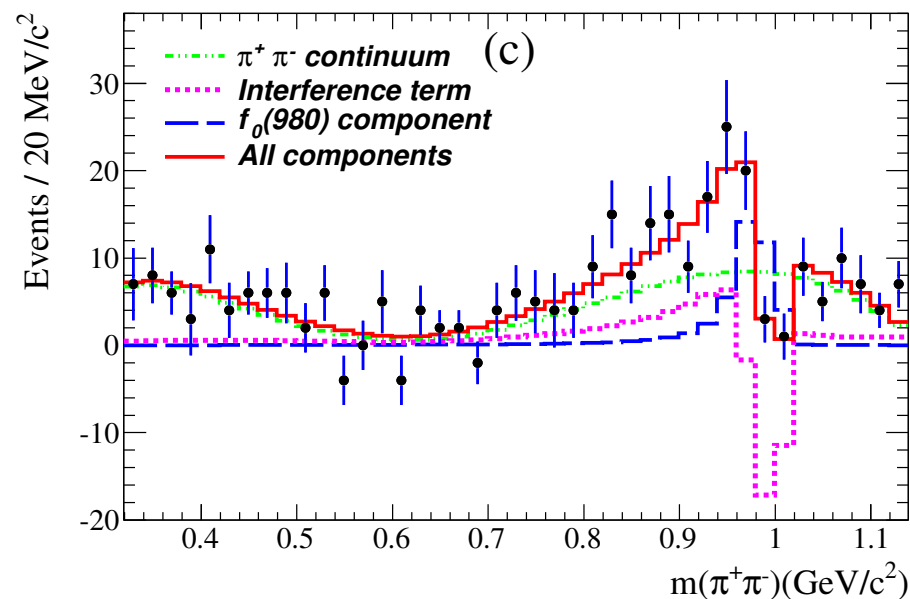
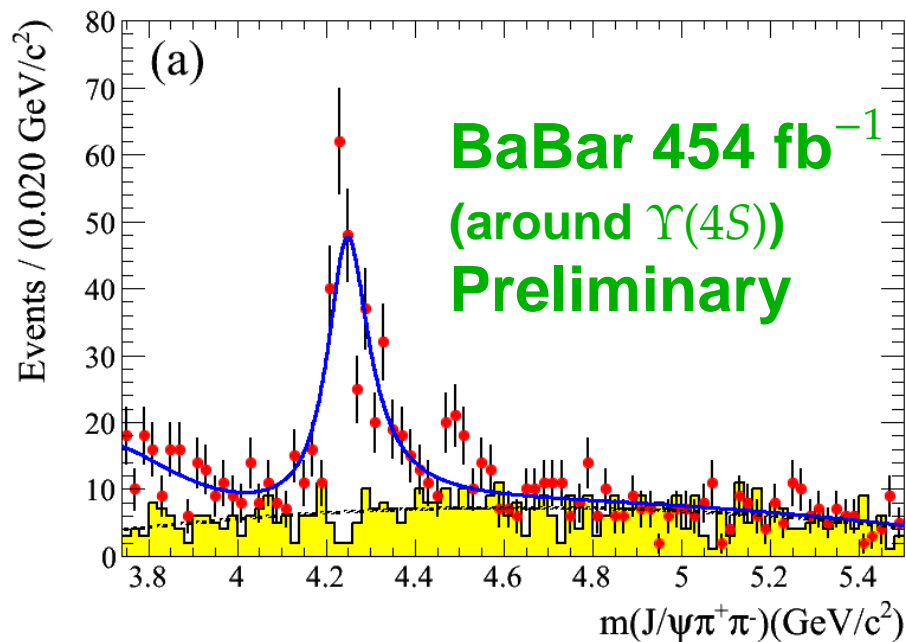
- A few remarks for 1^{++}

- Molecule predicts $J = 1$
- Belle's $J = 2$ fit requires some parameter tuning
- Not found in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X$ (allowed if $J = 2$)

$\Upsilon(4260)$ update & $\Upsilon(4005)$ refutation

- BaBar found $\Upsilon(4260)$ in ISR $e^+e^- \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-$ (2005)
- CLEO-c/CLEO III/Belle confirmed, Belle might have found another peak $\Upsilon(4005)$
- New BaBar result does not confirm $\Upsilon(4005)$

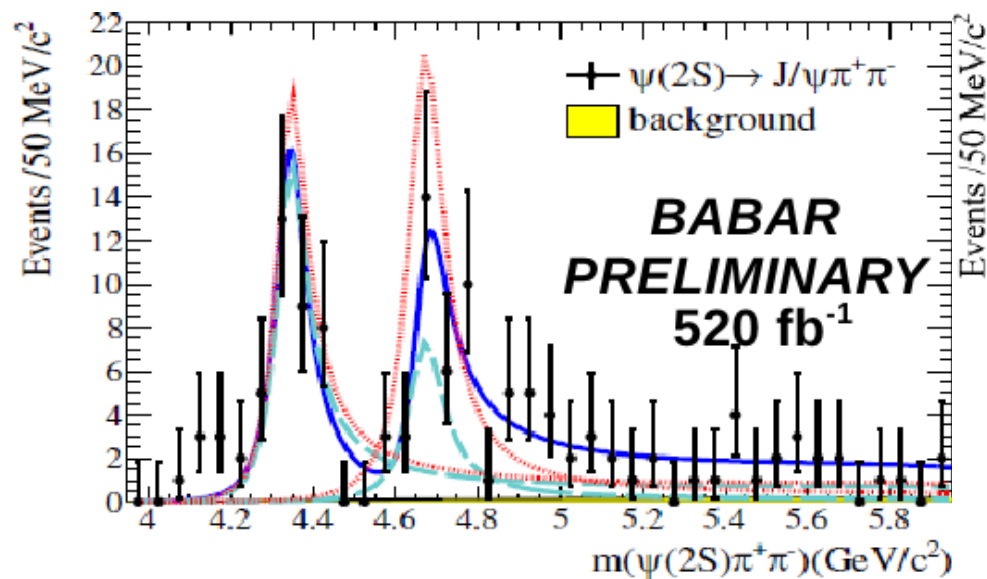
$$M = 4244 \pm 5 \pm 4 \text{ MeV}; \Gamma = 114_{-15}^{+16} \pm 7 \text{ MeV} \quad [\text{arxiv:1204.2158}]$$



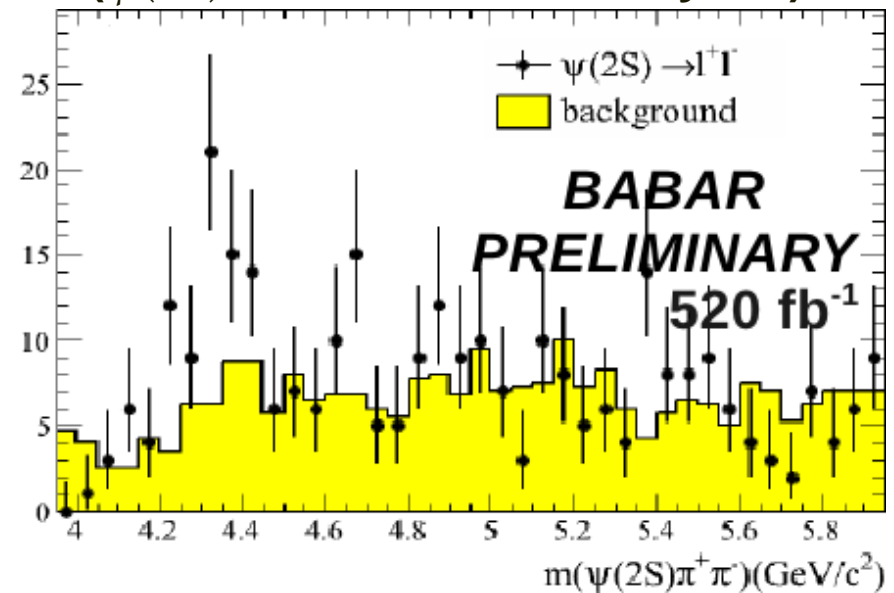
- $17 \pm 13\%$ goes via $f_0(980)$, interfering with continuum $\pi^+\pi^-$

$\Upsilon(4360)$ update & $\Upsilon(4660)$ confirmation

- BaBar found $\Upsilon(4360)$ in ISR $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$ (2007)
- Belle confirmed $\Upsilon(4360)$ in ISR, and have found another peak $\Upsilon(4660)$
- New BaBar result confirms $\Upsilon(4660)$ [QNP2012/Charm2012]



($\psi(2S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ is also analyzed)



(unit in MeV)

Belle 673 fb⁻¹

BaBar 520 fb⁻¹

$M(\Upsilon(4360))$

$\Gamma(\Upsilon(4360))$

$M(\Upsilon(4660))$

$\Gamma(\Upsilon(4660))$

$4361 \pm 9 \pm 9$

$74 \pm 15 \pm 10$

$4664 \pm 11 \pm 5$

$48 \pm 15 \pm 3$

$4340 \pm 16 \pm 9$

$94 \pm 32 \pm 13$

$4669 \pm 21 \pm 3$

$104 \pm 48 \pm 10$

What are known about Υ

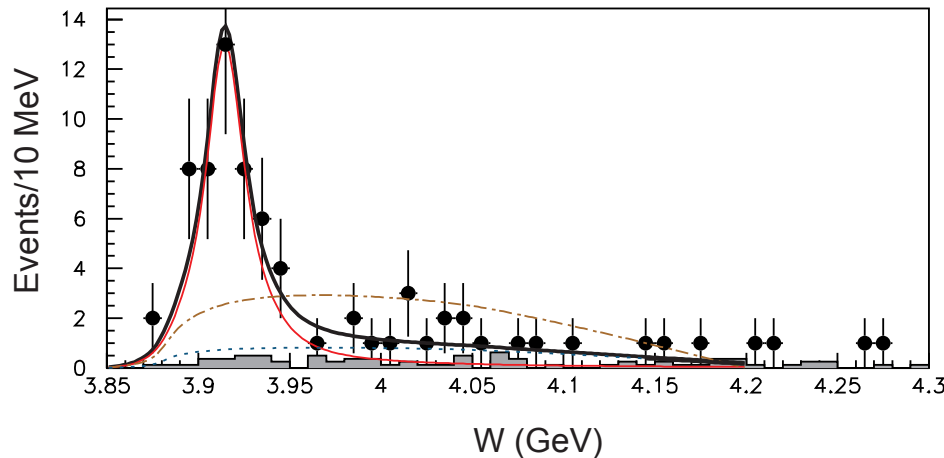
- **At least three Υ states of 1^{--}**
 - $\Upsilon(4260) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - $\Upsilon(4360) \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - $\Upsilon(4660) \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-$
- **Above $D\bar{D}$ threshold and not (dominantly?) decaying to open charm, $D_{(s)}^{(*)} \bar{D}_{(s)}^{(*)}$**
 - CLEO-c run at $\sqrt{s} = 4.26$ GeV [PRD80,072001(2009)]
 - CLEO-c found large $\Upsilon(4260) \rightarrow h_c \pi^+ \pi^-$ rate [PRL107,041803(2011)]
- **Overpopulated 1^{--} entries, Υ states not likely to be $c\bar{c}$ states**
 - 1^{--} below $D\bar{D}$ threshold: $L = 0$ charmonia, J/ψ and $\psi(2S)$
 - 1^{--} above $D\bar{D}$ threshold: $\psi(3770)$, $\psi(4040)$, $\psi(4140)$, $\psi(4415)$...
 - Candidate for hybrid states, tetraquark or other possibilities?

New Charmonia Members

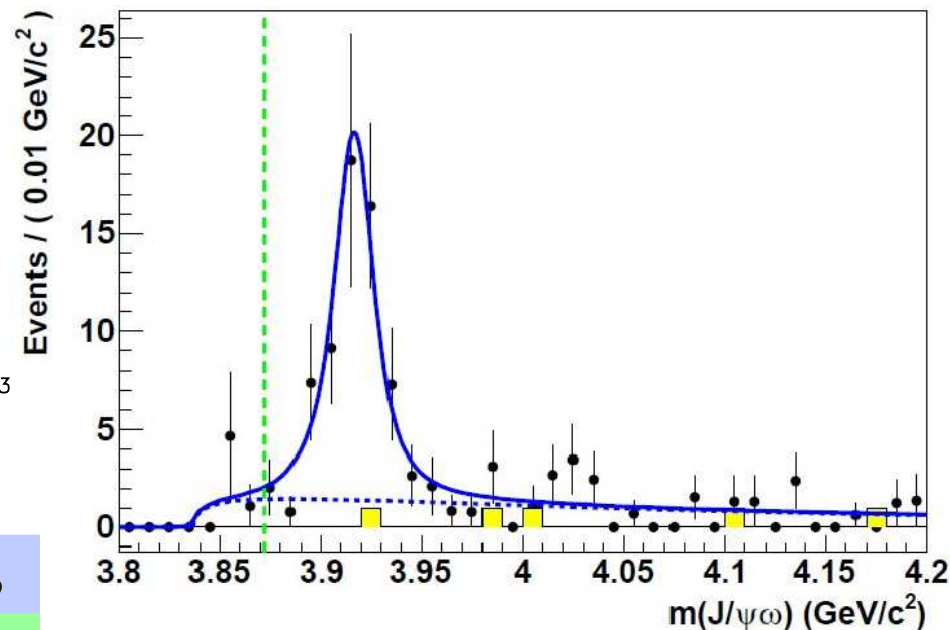
X(3915)

- Two photon process, $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow J/\psi\omega$, $J = 0$ or $J = 2$

Belle 694 fb^{-1} , PRL104,092001(2010)



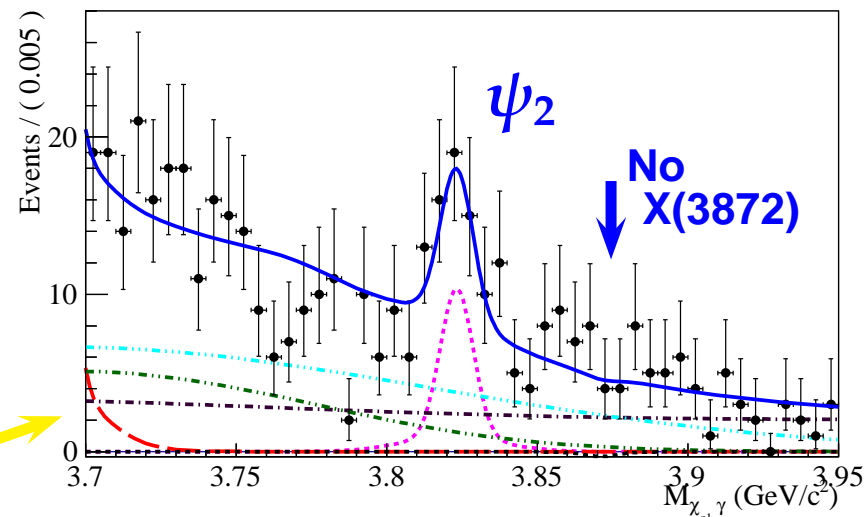
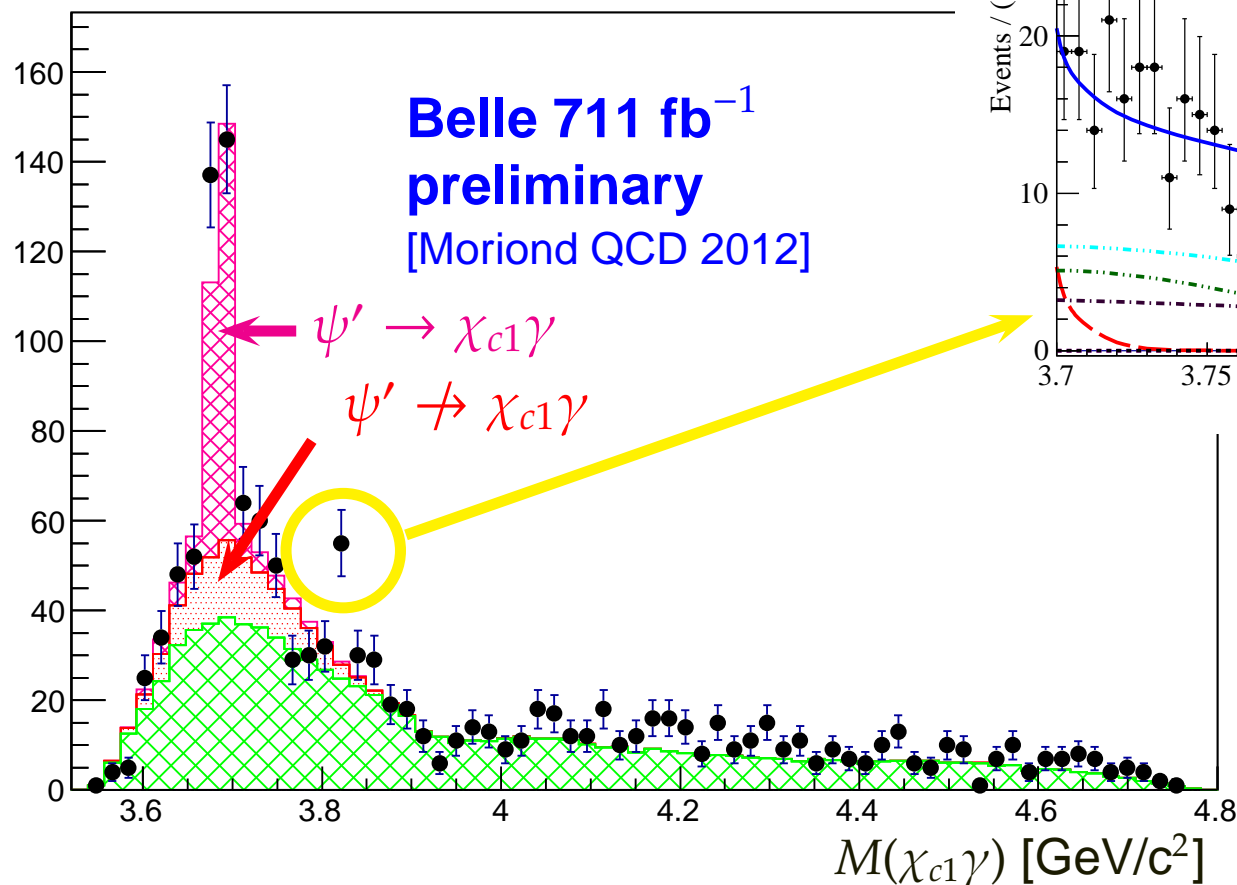
BaBar 520 fb^{-1} , preliminary (Moriond QCD)



	M (MeV)	Γ (MeV)
Belle	$3915 \pm 3 \pm 2$	$17 \pm 10 \pm 3$
BaBar	$3919.4 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.6$	$13 \pm 6 \pm 3$

- Angular analysis to assign J^P is on-going (BaBar)
(Angular distribution shown at Moriond QCD needs further checking)
- Same state as $Y(3940) \rightarrow J/\psi\omega$ found in $B \rightarrow J/\psi\omega K$?
(BaBar finds at $3919.1^{+3.8}_{-3.5} \pm 2.0$ MeV \Leftrightarrow Belle's $3943 \pm 11 \pm 13$ MeV)
- $c\bar{c}$ interpretation: $\chi_{c0}(2P)? \chi_{c2}(2P)?$

$$1^3D_2 = \psi_2$$



**4.2 σ peak in $\chi_{c1}\gamma$
in $B^+ \rightarrow (\chi_{c1}\gamma)K^+$**

$M = 3823.5 \pm 2.8$ MeV, Γ consistent with zero

- Consistent with missing $\psi_2(1^3D_2)$ (2^{--}), E1 transition to χ_{c1} as expected (1^3D_1 state is $\psi(3770)$, 1^3D_3 state is still missing)
- No hint for $X(3872) \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\gamma$

Recent results omitted today

(bottomonia(-like))

- **Dobbs et al (CLEO data)**, excess in radiative decay of $\Upsilon(2S)$ [arXiv:1204.4205]
- **BaBar**, $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow h_b \pi^+ \pi^-$ search [arXiv:1102.4565]
- **Belle**, $\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \eta \Upsilon(1S)$, and $\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \pi^0 \Upsilon(1S)$ search [QWG2011, XL.Wang]
- **Belle**, $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \eta \Upsilon(1S, 2S)$, and $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \eta' \Upsilon(1S)$ search [LaThuile2012, Krokovny]

(charmonia(-like))

- **BaBar**, searches in $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \eta_c \pi^+ \pi^-$ [Charm2012, Prencipe]
- **Belle**, $C = -1$ state search in $J/\psi \eta$ [Charm2012, Iwashita]
- **Belle**, $X(3872)$ and ψ_2 search in $\chi_{c2} \gamma$ [Charm2012, Bhardwaj]
- **Belle**, Z_c^+ search in $B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi K$ (2.8σ , inconclusive) [Charm2012, Chilikin]

(search = negative or inconclusive result)

... apologies for any missing results

Summary

Conventional charmonia & bottomonia are well-established,
But unexpected exotics are still only vaguely understood

- η_b & h_b : missing pieces of bottomonia table finally found
- Charged state Z_b^+ is a clear sign of something new!
- Lots of information accumulated to understand X , Y , Z
- ψ_2 : filling the charmonia table, and still more empty seats
- New contributions from ATLAS/CMS/LHCb
More to work at Belle II / SuperB 😊

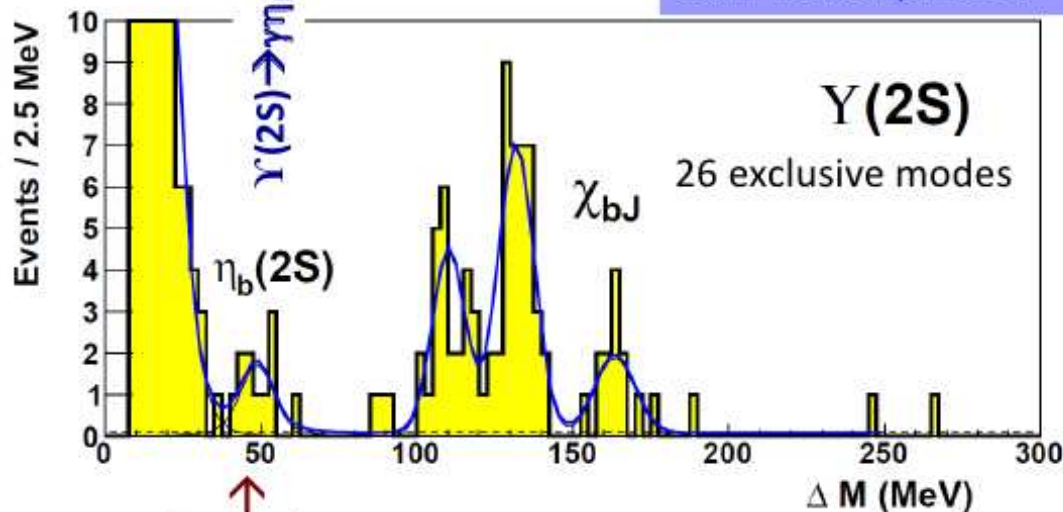


Backup

$\eta_b(2S)$ signal?

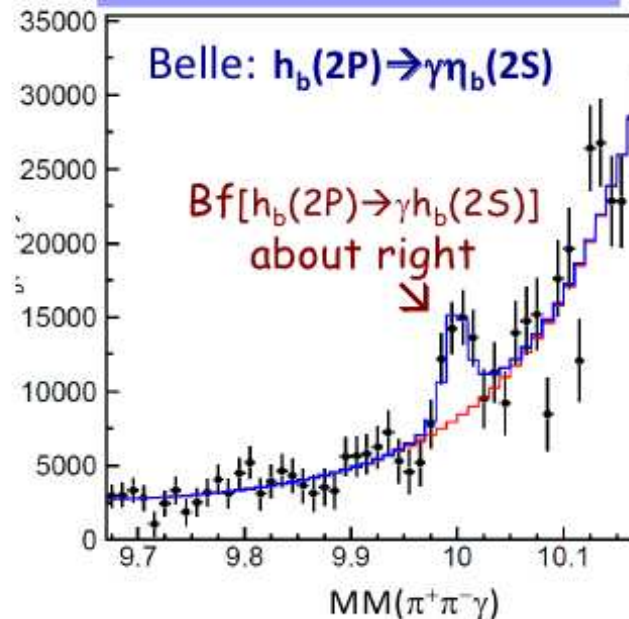
arXiv:1204.4205 (S.Dobbs *et. al*) from CLEO data

Seth: Trento April 2012



↑
anomalously large
production rate
($\sim 0.2 \times \chi_{b1}$ rate)

Belle: IWHSS'12 April, 2012



Expt	$\Delta M_{hfs}(2S)$ (MeV)
S. Dobbs	48.7 ± 2.7
Belle	24.3 ± 4.3

$\approx 5\sigma$ discrepancy

← strong disagreement with theory

← agrees with theory