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## Tetraquark interpretation of $e^+ e^- \rightarrow$ Upsilon $\pi^+ \pi^-$ Belle data and $e^+ e^- \rightarrow b \bar{b}$ Babar data

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We study the spectroscopy and dominant decays of the bottomonium-like tetraquarks (bound diquarks-antidiquarks), focusing on the lowest lying P-wave  $[bq][\bar{b}q]$  states  $Y_{[bq]}$  (with  $q=u,d$ ), having  $J^{PC}=1^{--}$ . To search for them, we analyse the recent BaBar data obtained during an energy scan of the  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow b \bar{b}$  cross section in the range of  $\sqrt{s}=10.54$  to  $11.20$  GeV. We find that these data are consistent with the presence of an additional  $b \bar{b}$  state  $Y_{[bq]}$  with a mass of  $10.90$  GeV and a width of about  $30$  MeV apart from the Upsilon(5S) and Upsilon(6S) resonances. A closeup of the energy region around the  $Y_{[bq]}$ -mass may resolve this state in terms of the two mass eigenstates,  $Y_{[b,l]}$  and  $Y_{[b,h]}$ , with a mass difference, estimated as about  $6$  MeV. We tentatively identify the state  $Y_{[bq]}$  from the R<sub>b</sub>-scan with the state  $Y_b(10890)$  observed by Belle in the process  $e^+e^- \rightarrow Y_b(10890) \rightarrow$  Upsilon(1S, 2S) $\pi^+ \pi^-$  due to their proximity in masses and decay widths. We also analyze the Belle data [K.F. Chen, et al. (Belle Collaboration), Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 112001 (2008); I.Adachi et al. (Belle Collaboration), arXiv:0808.2445] on the processes  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow$  Upsilon(1S)  $\pi^+ \pi^-$ , Upsilon(2S)  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  near the peak of the Upsilon(5S) resonance, which are found to be anomalously large in rates compared to similar dipion transitions between the lower Upsilon resonances. Assuming these final states arise from the production and decays of the  $J^{PC}=1^{--}$  state  $Y_b(10890)$ , which we interpret as a bound (diquark-antidiquark) tetraquark state  $[bq][\bar{b}q]$ , a dynamical model for the decays  $Y_b \rightarrow$  Upsilon(1S)  $\pi^+ \pi^-$ , Upsilon(2S)  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  is presented. Depending on the phase space, these decays receive significant contributions from the scalar  $0^{++}$  states,  $f_0(600)$  and  $f_0(980)$ , and from the  $2^{++}$  qqbar-meson  $f_2(1270)$ . Our model provides excellent fits for the decay distributions, supporting  $Y_b$  as a tetraquark state.

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