Bottomonium spectrum with a Dirac potential model in the momentum space

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We study the bottomonium spectrum using a relativistic potential model in the momentum space. This model is based on a complete one gluon exchange interaction with a momentum dependent screening factor to account for the effects due to virtual pair creation that appear close to the decay thresholds. The overall model does not make use of nonrelativistic approximations. We fit well established bottomonium states below the open charm threshold and predict the rest of the spectrum up to $\approx 11200$ MeV and $J^{PC} = 3^{−−}$. Uncertainties are treated rigorously and propagated in full to the parameters of the model using a Monte Carlo to identify if which deviations from experimental data can be absorbed into the statistical uncertainties of the models and which can be related to physics beyond the $b\bar{b}$ picture, guiding future research. We get a good description of the spectrum, in particular the Belle measurement of the $\eta_b(2S)$ state and the $\Upsilon(10860)$ and $\chi_b(3P)$ resonances.

I. INTRODUCTION

The heavy quark meson sector constitutes a major piece of information on the nonperturbative regime of the strong interaction. In particular, a lot of experimental information has been gathered on the bottomonium spectrum during the last years thanks to ATLAS, BaBar, Belle, BESIII, CLEO, CMS, D0, and LHCb collaborations [1–12] and further results are expected in the near future during the Belle II run [13, 14] and after the CMS and LHCb upgrades [15, 16]. Theory work has preceded the experiments by several years [1–12] and followed through the experimental effort [17–21] in the form of Lattice QCD computations [22–33], Dyson-Schwinger-Bethe-Salpeter equations [34–40], and potential quark models [41–54].

In this paper we develop a relativistic quark model for bottomonia based on a complete one gluon exchange. The approach is completely relativistic and does not rely on nonrelativistic approximations. In this way the standard spin-orbit, spin-spin, and tensor interactions are automatically included. We also incorporate a relativistic scalar interaction and a momentum dependent screening factor to account for the effects due to virtual pair creation that appear close to the decay thresholds. All the calculations are performed in the momentum space. The same model was successfully applied to reproduce the charmonium spectrum in Ref. [55] which we refer the reader to for technicalities. We fit the model to all the known states of each $J^{PC}$ below the $B\bar{B}$ threshold except for the recently measured $\chi_{b1}(3P)$ and $\chi_{b2}(3P)$ which we prefer to predict in order to gain insight on their nature and the $\eta_b(2S)$ which we exclude from our fit owing to the disagreement between CLEO [56] and Belle [57] measurements. We perform a rigorous error estimation that allows us to assess if the inclusion of a new effect in the phenomenological model is necessary or not, and we compute the parameter correlations which provide insight on how independent are the different pieces of the model among them. A full error analysis is mandatory to identify which deviations from experimental data can be absorbed into the statistical uncertainties of the models and which can be related to physics beyond the $b\bar{b}$ picture, guiding future research.

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II we provide the relativistic quark model and the employed solution method; In Sec. III we describe the fitting procedure as well as the statistical method used to compute the uncertainties; In Sec. IV we report the computed bottomonium spectrum up to $J^{PC} = 3^{−−}$ and $\approx 11200$ MeV as well as the comparison to the available experimental information. We obtain a very good description of both fitted and nonfitted bottomonia and also predict many unobserved states; Sec. V summarizes the conclusions.

II. MODEL AND RELATIVISTIC EQUATION

A. Hamiltonian model

We apply to bottomonia the same model developed in [55] for charmonia. The total interaction Hamiltonian in the momentum space is given by the sum of vector ($\hat{H}^{(v)}$) and scalar ($\hat{H}^{(s)}$) interactions

$$\hat{H}_{\text{int}}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) = \hat{H}^{(v)}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) + \hat{H}^{(s)}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a), \quad (1)$$

where $\vec{p}_a$ and $\vec{p}_b$ represent the three-momenta of both quark and antiquark in the center of mass of the bottomonium system. The vector interaction is based on
one gluon exchange, which in the Coulomb gauge reads
\[
\hat{H}^{(v)}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) = V^{(v)}(\vec{q}) \left[ J^I_1 J^I_2 \left( 1 - \frac{(\Delta E)^2}{Q^2} \right) - \vec{J}_1 \cdot \vec{J}_2 \left( 1 + \frac{(\Delta E)^2}{Q^2} \right) \right],
\]
where
\[
J^I_i = J^I_i(\vec{q}; \vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) = \bar{u}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{q}) \gamma^\mu_i u(\vec{p}_a, \vec{q}),
\]
represents the standard four-current of the quarks, \( \vec{\sigma} \) stands for the Pauli matrices, and \( \gamma^\mu_i \) are the gamma matrices, where \( i = 1, 2 \) is the particle label. We also introduce the quark energy difference
\[
\Delta E = E(\vec{p}_b) - E(\vec{p}_a),
\]
and the squared (positive) four momentum transfer
\[
Q^2 = \vec{q}^2 - (\Delta E)^2.
\]
where \( \vec{q} = \vec{p}_b - \vec{p}_a \) represents the three momentum transfer. The scalar interaction is defined as
\[
\hat{H}^{(s)}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) = V^{(s)}(\vec{q}) I_1 I_2,
\]
where \( I_1 \) is a scalar vertex. Finally, the vector and the scalar effective potentials have the following form:
\[
V^{(v)}(\vec{q}) = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_{\text{st}}}{\vec{q}^2} + \beta_v \frac{3b^2 - \vec{q}^2}{(\vec{q}^2 + b^2)^3},
\]
\[
V^{(s)}(\vec{q}) = A + \beta_s \frac{3b^2 - \vec{q}^2}{(\vec{q}^2 + b^2)^3}.
\]
Equation (7a) represents a regularized Cornell potential, where \( \alpha_{\text{st}} \) is the coupling constant and \( \beta_v \) corresponds to the vector confinement strength. Additionally, Eq. (7b) contains a phenomenological constant term \( A \) plus a \( \beta_s \) term which corresponds to the scalar confinement strength. The constant parameter \( b \) has been introduced to avoid the divergence when \(|\vec{q}| \to 0\).

As in [55] for charmonia, we use two different prescriptions for the scalar interaction:
\[
\begin{aligned}
&\text{potential I } \to \text{ model using Eqs. (7) with } \beta_s = 0, \\
&\text{potential II } \to \text{ model using Eqs. (7) with } \beta_s \neq 0.
\end{aligned}
\]
In this way we can check if the two forms of the scalar interaction (with or without the confinement term) have the same effect on the spectrum, as in the case of the charmonium system. Besides, in order to take into account the effects of the virtual [58, 59] pair creation that appear close to the decays thresholds, we include a screening momentum dependent factor. Hence, the total Hamiltonian takes the final form
\[
\hat{H}_{\text{int}}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) \to \hat{H}_{\text{int}}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) = F_s(p_b) \hat{H}_{\text{int}}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) F_s(p_a),
\]
where the factor \( F_s(p) \) is defined as
\[
F_s(p) = \frac{1 + k_s}{k_s + \exp(p^2/p_s^2)}.
\]
In this way, the model, with potential I and potential II, depends on seven and eight parameters, respectively.

### B. Relativistic equation and solution method

The relativistic equation we use is obtained performing a three dimensional reduction of the Bethe-Salpeter equation and keeping only the contributions of the positive energy Dirac spinors [55]. In the center of mass of the \( b \bar{b} \) system, the relativistic integral equation takes the form
\[
[K(\vec{p}_b) + M_0] \Psi(\vec{p}_b) + \int d^3p_a \hat{H}_{\text{int}}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) \Psi(\vec{p}_a) = M \Psi(\vec{p}_b),
\]
where we have introduced the energy
\[
K(\vec{p}) = 2 \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2},
\]
and \( M_0 \) represents the phenomenological zero point energy of the spectrum, \( M \) is the resonance mass (i.e. the eigenvalue of the integral equation) and \( \Psi(\vec{p}) \) is the resonance wave function. The wave function \( \Psi_{n,(\nu)}(\vec{p}) \) \((\nu = L, S, J)\) can be written as
\[
\Psi_{n,(\nu)}(\vec{p}) = R_{n,L}(p; \vec{p}) [Y_L(\hat{p}) \otimes \chi_{S,M_J}],
\]
where \( R_{n,L}(p; \vec{p}) \) corresponds to the radial function in the momentum space with \( n \) the principal quantum number, \( \vec{p} \) the variational parameter (with dimensions of momentum), \( Y_L(\hat{p}) \) are the spherical harmonics, and \( \chi_{S,M_J} \) is the spin function. To solve Eq. (11) we use the variational method. As trial functions we use a combination of a finite subset of three dimensional harmonic oscillators. Hence, we can write the Hamiltonian matrix as
\[
M_{\nu,n_b,n_a} = M_0 \delta_{n_b,n_a} + \int d^3p \Psi_{n_b,(\nu)}^\dagger(\vec{p}) K(\vec{p}) \Psi_{n_a,(\nu)}(\vec{p}) + \int d^3p_b \int d^3p_a \Psi_{n_b,(\nu)}^\dagger(\vec{p}_b) \hat{H}_{\text{int}}(\vec{p}_b, \vec{p}_a) \Psi_{n_a,(\nu)}(\vec{p}_a).
\]

The eigenvalues and the eigenstates are found through the variational method, diagonalizing and minimizing the
of the parameters as well as their uncertainties at a 1\(\sigma\) level. To gain insight on this issue we compute the correlation matrices, Tables III and IV, for potentials I and II, respectively.

For potential I (Table III) we find a strong correlation between the parameters of the vector interaction ($\alpha_v$ and $\beta_v$) and the scalar interaction parameter $A$, which indicates that vector and scalar interactions are physically correlated in this model. The screening parameter $p_s$ is weakly correlated with the vector interaction parameters but strongly correlated with the scalar interaction ones. For potential II, we have the additional parameter $\beta_s$. Consequently, we find a significant correlation between the confinement terms of the vector and the scalar interactions. The parameter $p_s$ of the screening factors is weakly correlated with the other parameters of the interactions except with the phenomenological parameter $A$ in the scalar interaction. This sizeable correlation highlights how the screening factor impacts more on the scalar interaction.

Using the values obtained in the fitting procedure we plot the screening function $F_s(p)$ in Fig. 3 for the two potentials. As mentioned above we introduce the screening momenta $p_{1/2}^{I,I}$ (i = I, II labels potentials I and II) which are given by $F_s(p_{1/2}^{I,I}) = 1/2$ (we recall that $F_s(0) = 1$). Through the fitting values, we find $p_{1/2}^{I} = 3.38$ GeV and $p_{1/2}^{II} = 3.34$ GeV. These values correspond to the screening kinetic energy

\[ \bar{E}^j = 2 \sqrt{m^2 + \left( p_{1/2}^j \right)^2}, \]

which amount to $\bar{E}^I = 11.281$ GeV for potential I and $\bar{E}^{II} = 11.260$ GeV for potential II. This result show that the screening effect is active above the open bottom threshold as in charmonia. Nevertheless, due to the high values of $\bar{E}^{I,II}$, we find that the screening effect is less relevant for the low-lying part of the bottomonium spectrum than for charmonia [55].

IV. BOTTOMONIUM SPECTRUM

Using the relativistic model interaction, with either potential I or II, we obtain the bottomonium spectrum. Through the bootstrap method, the errors in the fitted states are carried in full to the computed uncertainties in the parameters and to the spectrum. We provide the computed spectrum in Tables I (fitted states) and V (predicted states). The computed and the experimental spectra are compared in Figs. 1 (potential I) and 2 (potential II). In general, the spectrum is reproduced by the model within the experimental uncertainties.
FIG. 1. Bottomonium spectrum computed with potential I. The blue boxes represent the experimental states with their error bands, the purple ones provide the computation of the fitted states. The green boxes represent the predictions of the model and, in particular, those with black edges correspond to missing resonances. For simplicity we only include the names of the experimentally known states.

We note that the parameters obtained with both potentials are very similar, leading to closely akin spectra. This result shows that the confining part of the scalar potential does not impact the bottomonium spectrum. However, the presence of the scalar interaction is necessary for an optimum fit, i.e. the parameter $A$ contribution in Eq. (7b). In what follows we look into the states that were not included in the fit as well as the predicted higher-lying spectrum.

A. $\Upsilon(4S)$, $\Upsilon(10860)$ and $\Upsilon(11020)$

These resonances belong to the family with quantum numbers 1$^{--}$. They were discovered by means of $e^+e^-$ collisions in the mid-eighties [68, 69] and were more recently measured by the Belle collaboration [70]. The $\Upsilon(4S)$ is regarded as a 4$^3S_1$ state; its experimental mass is $M_{\Upsilon(4S)} = 10579.4 \pm 1.2$ MeV and is not well reproduced by either potential I or II. This resonance is generally considered as a $b\bar{b}$ state, but its mass is overestimated by models that make use of different approaches: e.g., the nonrelativistic model in Ref. [41] provides $M_{\Upsilon(4S)} \simeq 10630$ MeV, the semirelativistic model of Ref. [49] finds $M_{\Upsilon(4S)} = 10607$ MeV, and the non-relativistic coupled channels model in Ref. [43] reports $M_{\Upsilon(4S)} = 10603$ MeV. Our computations provide approximately $10642 \pm 40$ MeV, with both potentials. This result is compatible with the other models, but far away from the experimental value, even when the uncertainties are taken into account. Consequently, our result combined with non-relativistic calculations suggest that there must be beyond the $q\bar{q}$ picture effects that need to be included to properly describe the state.

The $\Upsilon(10860)$ resonance is generally interpreted as a $\Upsilon(5S_1)$, e.g. in [41, 43, 47, 49, 50]. However, the theoretical calculations for the pion emission decay widths, to $\Upsilon(1S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$ and $\Upsilon(3S)$ are two orders of magnitude [46] greater than the measurement [71] leading to different possible interpretations, such as that $\Upsilon(10860)$ is a mixing of a standard $\Upsilon(5S_1)$ with a $P$ hybrid state [72]. Finally, in Ref. [42] this state is interpreted as a $\Upsilon(6S)$, and, hence, the $\Upsilon(5S)$ becomes a missing resonance of the experimental spectrum. In our model, this mass state can be reproduced as a $\Upsilon(5S)$ (5$^3S_1$) (see Table V and Figs. 1 and 2) or as a 4$^3D_1$ state.
with both potentials. We do not find support the \( \Upsilon(6S) \) interpretation. Actually, our predicted mean value mass, with \( \Upsilon(5S) \) quantum numbers. However, any final conclusion requires the explanation of the before mentioned pion emission decay widths which we leave for a future work.

Finally, the \( \Upsilon(11020) \) state is mostly described as a \( b \bar{b} \) meson in a \( 6^3S_1 \) state except for [42] which interprets it as a \( 7^3S_1 \) state. We do not find a satisfactory description of the mass of this state, neither as \( 6^3S_1 \) nor \( 7^3S_1 \) with either potential. In fact, our results are similar to that of a nonrelativistic model in [41]. Hence, we favor the existence of additional physics to explain the mass of this state, such as coupled channel effects as shown in [43] where a mass of 11023 MeV is obtained, very close to the experimental value.

B. \( \chi_b(3P) \) states

The \( \chi_b(3P) \) states have been the focus of several experimental collaborations during the last years. An estimation of the \( \chi_b(3P) \) system barycenter (i.e. spin-weighted mass average of the \( \chi_b(3P) \), \( \chi_b(3P) \), and \( \chi_b(3P) \) states) was reported by ATLAS [1] and D0 [2] collaborations, yielding 10530 \( \pm 5(\text{stat}) \pm 9(\text{syst}) \) MeV and 10551 \( \pm 14(\text{stat}) \pm 17(\text{syst}) \) MeV, respectively. More recently, two out of the three state masses were measured; \( \chi_b(3P) \) by the LHCb collaboration obtaining 10515\( .7 \pm 0.9(\text{stat}) \pm 1.5(\text{syst}) \) MeV, and \( \chi_b(3P) \) and \( \chi_b(3P) \) by the CMS collaboration [7] yielding 10513.42 \( \pm 0.41(\text{stat}) \pm 0.18(\text{syst}) \) MeV and 10524.02 \( \pm 0.57(\text{stat}) \pm 0.32(\text{syst}) \) MeV.
TABLE I. Fitted bottomonia for potentials I and II compared to the PDG values; \( n \) stands for the principal quantum number, \( L \) for the orbital angular momentum, \( J \) for the total angular momentum, and \( S \) for the spin. The statistical and systematic errors have been added in quadrature for the bootstrap technique.

| Name          | \( n^{2S+1}L_J \) | Potential I | Potential II | Masses (MeV) | Experiment |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| \( \eta_b \)  | \( 1^1S_0 \)    | 9402\( ^{+27}_{-24} \) | 9404\( ^{+19}_{-14} \) | 9399.0 \( \pm 2.3 \) |
| \( \Upsilon(1S) \) | \( 1^3S_1 \) | 9455\( ^{+23}_{-16} \) | 9454\( ^{+19}_{-16} \) | 9460.30 \( \pm 0.26 \) |
| \( \chi_{b1}(1P) \) | \( 1^3P_0 \) | 9856\( ^{+22}_{-20} \) | 9858\( ^{+19}_{-19} \) | 9859.44 \( \pm 0.42 \pm 0.31 \) |
| \( \chi_{b2}(1P) \) | \( 1^3P_1 \) | 9894\( ^{+17}_{-15} \) | 9893\( ^{+9}_{-11} \) | 9892.78 \( \pm 0.26 \pm 0.31 \) |
| \( h_b(1P) \) | \( 1^1P_1 \) | 9902\( ^{+17}_{-16} \) | 9901\( ^{+19}_{-19} \) | 9899.3 \( \pm 0.8 \) |
| \( \chi_{b2}(1P) \) | \( 1^3P_2 \) | 9927\( ^{-17}_{+15} \) | 9923\( ^{-14}_{+13} \) | 9912.21 \( \pm 0.26 \pm 0.31 \) |
| \( \Upsilon(2S) \) | \( 2^3S_1 \) | 10017\( ^{+20}_{-19} \) | 10016\( ^{+17}_{-15} \) | 10023.26 \( \pm 0.31 \) |
| \( \Upsilon(1D) \) | \( 2^3D_2 \) | 10151\( ^{+13}_{-19} \) | 10149\( ^{+16}_{-14} \) | 10163.7 \( \pm 1.4 \) |
| \( \chi_{b2}(2P) \) | \( 2^3P_0 \) | 10239\( ^{+18}_{-16} \) | 10233\( ^{-13}_{+13} \) | 10232.5 \( \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5 \) |
| \( \chi_{b2}(2P) \) | \( 2^3P_1 \) | 10250\( ^{+14}_{-15} \) | 10254\( ^{-11}_{+11} \) | 10255.46 \( \pm 0.22 \pm 0.50 \) |
| \( h_b(2P) \) | \( 2^3P_1 \) | 10257\( ^{+15}_{-14} \) | 10259\( ^{-10}_{+8} \) | 10259.8 \( \pm 0.5 \pm 1.1 \) |
| \( \chi_{b2}(2P) \) | \( 2^3P_2 \) | 10274\( ^{+13}_{-15} \) | 10274\( ^{-11}_{+11} \) | 10268.65 \( \pm 0.22 \pm 0.50 \) |
| \( \Upsilon(3S) \) | \( 3^3S_1 \) | 10361 \( \pm 25 \) | 10364 \( \pm 14 \) | 10355.2 \( \pm 0.5 \) |

TABLE II. Fit parameters for both potentials. Error bars are reported at 1\( \sigma \) (68\%) CL and take into account all the correlations among the parameters.

| Parameter       | Potential I        | Potential II       |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| \( m \) (GeV)   | 4.52\( ^{+0.13}_{-0.13} \) | 4.51\( ^{+0.08}_{-0.09} \) |
| \( M_0 \) (GeV) | 0.48\( ^{+0.33}_{-0.27} \) | 0.47 \( \pm 0.2 \) |
| \( \alpha_{st} \) | 0.39\( ^{+0.09}_{-0.10} \) | 0.37 \( ^{+0.10}_{-0.10} \) |
| \( \beta_v \) (GeV\(^2\)) | 0.018\( ^{+0.004}_{-0.003} \) | 0.017 \( ^{+0.003}_{-0.003} \) |
| \( k_s \)       | 98\( ^{+22}_{-12} \) | 100\( ^{-29}_{-20} \) |
| \( p_s \) (GeV) | 1.55\( ^{+0.23}_{-0.20} \) | 1.56 \( ^{+0.23}_{-0.21} \) |
| \( A \) (GeV\(^{-2}\)) | 0.0011 \( \pm 0.0010 \) | \( -0.0013 \pm 0.0013 \) |
| \( \beta_s \) (GeV\(^{-2}\)) | 0 \( (\text{fixed}) \) | 0.090\( ^{+0.002}_{-0.002} \) |

TABLE III. Correlation matrix for the parameters of potential I.

|          | \( m \) | \( M_0 \) | \( \alpha_{st} \) | \( \beta_v \) | \( k_s \) | \( p_s \) | \( A \) |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| \( m \)  | 1      |        | 1.00            |             | 0.13   | 0.03   | 0.01 |
| \( M_0 \) | -0.89  | 1      | 0.89            | 1.00        | 1.00   | -0.76  | 0.13 |
| \( \alpha_{st} \) | -0.30 | 1.00   | 0.03            | 0.13        | 1.00   | 0.87   | 0.30 |
| \( \beta_v \) | 0.08  | -0.36  | 0.87            | -0.36       | 0.87   | 1.00   | 0.08 |
| \( k_s \) | -0.03  | 0.01   | -0.99           | 0.03        | 0.99   | 0.87   | 1.00 |
| \( p_s \) | 0.09   | -0.09  | -0.07           | 0.08        | 0.07   | 0.30   | 0.87 |
| \( A \)  | -0.18  | -0.10  | -0.68           | 0.46        | -0.12  | -0.55  | 1.00 |

0.18\( (\text{syst}) \) MeV, respectively. Several predictions of these states are available in the literature, employing different frameworks. For example, in Ref. [58] a mass of 10524 MeV is predicted for the \( \chi_{b1}(3P) \) state employing a screened potential; in Ref. [43], 10517 MeV for the same state by means of a coupled channel calculation; and 10580 MeV in the unquenched quark model [44]. All of the results overestimate the mass of \( \chi_{b1}(3P) \). In our calculation (which purportedly does not fit this state) we obtain \( \geq 10540 \pm 30 \) MeV with both potentials whose central value also overestimates the mass of the state. When the uncertainties are taken into account, the experimental mass falls within our error bars and no indication of the need for additional physics is called for. This shows how important it is to perform a rigorous error estimation when performing a level-by-level comparison between theory and experiment, as differences that can be accounted by the error analysis can be mistaken by physics beyond the \( b\bar{b} \) picture. Regarding \( \chi_{b2}(3P) \), 10532.4 MeV is obtained in Ref. [43] using the coupled channels formalism and 10578 MeV under the unquenched quark model [44]. We obtain 10554\( ^{+25}_{-28} \) and 10557\( ^{+22}_{-42} \) with potentials I and II, respectively. The CMS value falls well within our uncertainties for potential I and slightly out of them for potential II, although certainly within 2\( \sigma \) uncer-
tainties. Hence, the individually measured $\chi_b(3P)$ states are well reproduced by our model. Finally, we obtain the barycenter mass $10545.7^{+24}_{-22}$ MeV for potential I and $10549^{+23}_{-21}$ MeV for potential II, both compatible with the previously quoted ATLAS and D0 estimations. Recalling that not all the individual states of the $\chi_b(3P)$ system have been measured, we provide in Tables VI (potential I) and VII (potential II) the $n = 1, 2, 3$ barycenter masses, given by [73, 74]

$$M_{nP} = \frac{M_{\chi_b(nP)} + 3M_{\chi_b(nP)} + 5M_{\chi_b(nP)}}{9},$$  \hspace{1cm} (17)$$

along with the available experimental measurements and estimates from PDG values Given that both potentials
produce similar spectra, the $\chi_b(nP)$ barycenters are very similar. In summary, we find a good agreement, within errors, between the models and the experimental barycenters.

Finally, we would like to mention that it has been theorized that some of the states in the $\chi_b(3P)$ system could be the bottomonia counterparts of the $X(3872)$ charmonium [45, 75], i.e. states closely related to the opening if the $B\bar{B}$, $B\bar{B}^*$, and $B_s\bar{B}_s$ thresholds. Our results do not support such hypothesis, as the model reproduces the $\chi_b(3P)$ system within (large) uncertainties, contrary to the $X(3872)$ case which was overestimated using the same model [55], and whose description (both mass and width) calls for additional dynamics beyond the $c\bar{c}$ picture. Along the same ideas, according to Ref. [76], the $\chi_b(4P)$ state could significantly couple to the $B\bar{B}^*$ and $B_s\bar{B}_s$ channels. The measurement of this particular state combined with the comparison to quark model calculations, like the one presented in this work, can provide insight on the impact in the masses of the dynamical effects due to the open bottom thresholds.

C. Missing resonances

Besides reproducing the experimentally established states, in Table V we provide predictions of states both above and below the open bottom thresholds ($\approx 10.6$ GeV). In total, we predict 38 states up to 11.3 GeV for $0, 1, 2$ (with either $\pm$ combinations for $P$ and $C$) and $3^-$ quantum numbers. These predicted states are of interest for future analysis at LHCb [13, 77, 78] and Belle II [13, 14, 79–81]. In particular, pinning down the $Y(6S)$ would provide further insight on bottomonium-like states [81].

The missing $\eta_b(nS)$ sector ($n^1S_0$ states) can be studied through their relation to their angular momentum partners $Y(nS)$ ($n^3S_1$) –known from experiment–, by computing the $\Delta S_n = n^3S - n^1S$ mass splitting. This difference should decrease as $n$ increases in the potential model context [82]. The experimental data for $\Delta S_1$ and $\Delta S_2$ shown in Table VIII support this theoretical results. Thereby, we consider our mass estimations for both $\eta_b(nS)$ and $Y(nS)$ reasonable.

We also provide predictions for states of the $n^{1,3}D_{1,2,3}$ family, which remain undetected except for the $1^3D_2$ resonance. The predicted missing states (with uncertainties) provide useful information to guide the forthcoming spectroscopy programs in Belle II [13, 14] and LHC [15, 16]. However, the production rate of these states should be low, hence, difficult to detect [77].

V. CONCLUSIONS

We have developed a relativistic quark model in momentum space to study the bottomonium spectrum. The model closely follows the one used in Ref. [55] to study charmonium. It combines vector and scalar interactions with a momentum dependent screening factor to account for the effects due to virtual pair creation that appear close to the decay thresholds. We fitted our model to all the known states of each $J^{PC}$ below the $B\bar{B}$ threshold except for the recently measured $\chi_b(3P)$ and $\chi_b(3P)$ which we prefer to predict in order to gain insight on their nature and the $\eta_b(2S)$ which we exclude of our fit owing to the disagreement between CLEO and Belle measurements. Our prediction for $\eta_b(2S)$ mass agrees with the Belle result.

We have performed a full statistical error analysis using the bootstrap technique, that provides a rigorous treatment of the statistical uncertainties. In this way we obtain the uncertainties of the parameters and their correlations and we can propagate both to the predicted spectrum. Previous error analysis within phenomenological models have been very limited and incomplete. The rigorous error estimations allow us to assess if the inclusion of a new effect in the phenomenological model is necessary or not, and the correlations provide insight on how independent are the different pieces of the model among them. A full error analysis is mandatory to identify which deviations from experimental data can be absorbed into

| Theory: Potential I | Experimental |
|---------------------|--------------|
| $n$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| $M_{X(nS)}(MeV)$ | $9856^{+22}_{-20}$ | $10232^{+18}_{-16}$ | $10523^{+28}_{-26}$ | $9859.44 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.31$ | $10232.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5$ | $-\quad-\quad-$ |
| $M_{X(1)}(MeV)$ | $9894^{+17}_{-15}$ | $10253^{+14}_{-15}$ | $10538^{+26}_{-27}$ | $9892.78 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.31$ | $10255.46 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.50$ | $10512.1 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.9$ [12] |
| $M_{X(2)}(MeV)$ | $9927^{+15}_{-17}$ | $10274^{+13}_{-15}$ | $10554^{+25}_{-28}$ | $9912.21 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.31$ | $10268.65 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.50$ | $10524.02 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.18$ [7] |
| $M_{n}(MeV)$ | $9908 \pm 15$ | $10262^{+14}_{-15}$ | $10545^{+27}_{-28}$ | $9899.87 \pm 0.27$ | $10260.20 \pm 0.36$ | $10530 \pm 6 \pm 9$ [1] |
| & | | | & | | $10551 \pm 14 \pm 17$ [2] |

TABLE VI. Theoretical results obtained, using Potential I, for the states $\chi_b(nP)$ compared with the available experimental data; $n = 1, 2, 3$ is the principal quantum number; $M_0$ stands for the barycenter of the system for each $n$. The experimental states for $n = 1, 2$ are taken from Ref. [7]. The statistical and systematic errors of the experimental states have been summed in quadrature in order to obtain the errors of the experimental barycenter masses. The theoretical uncertainties of the barycenters were propagated from the parameters through the bootstrap technique.
Experimental

61824539906−−−
Potential II

6−−−118−−−11

Experiment

A show that the scalar interaction and the rest of the model parameters, relations found among the parameters belonging to the in a bottomonium relativistic model. Even so, the cor-

Anfty the high parts of the spectrum. Therefore, such confining term has a slight impact on the bottomonium spectrum, contrary to what it was found for the charmonium one [55].

We have also studied the χb(3P) resonances. In particular we have calculated the mass of each state of this system and its barycenter. The experimental mass value of the χb1(3P) falls into the theoretical uncertainty calculated with both potentials. Wherewith, we conclude that the model is able to properly predict this state. Also, the model, with both potentials, reproduces the χb1(3P) state. Our result indicates that the χb1,2(3P) states are more likely to be bb mesons than the hypothetical Xb states.

Our model overestimates the Υ(4S) mass and is consistent with results obtained by semirelativistic quark models, within errors. This is an indication of physics beyond the bb picture for this state. We identify the Υ(10860) as a 5S1 state and the model fails to reproduce the Υ(11020), although it is well reproduced by other potential models that take into account coupled channel effects [43]. Hence, the first can be considered (mostly) a bb state while the latter is up for discussion.

Finally, we report some states that, up to now, have not been observed experimentally but the confirmation of their existence is part of the experimental plans at LHC B factories and Belle II.

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