ANALYSIS OF THE HIDDEN-BOTTOM TETRAQUARK SPECTRUM WITH THE QCD SUM RULES

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Abstract

In this article, we extend our previous work to study the mass spectrum of the ground state hidden-bottom tetraquark states with the QCD sum rules in a systematic way. The predicted hidden-bottom tetraquark masses can be confronted to the experimental data in the future to diagnose the nature of the $Z_b$ states. In calculations, we observe that the scalar diquark states, the axialvector diquark states and the axialvector components of the tensor diquark state are all good diquarks in building the lowest tetraquark states.

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1 Introduction

In 2011, the Belle collaboration observed the $Z_b^+(10610)$ and $Z_b^-(10650)$ in the $\pi^+\Upsilon(1, 2, 3S)$ and $\pi^\pm h_b(1, 2P)$ mass spectrum for the first time, the favored quantum numbers (Isospin, $G$-parity, Spin, Parity) are $I^G(J^P) = 1^+(1^+)$ [1]. Later, the Belle collaboration updated the values of the masses and widths $M_{Z_b(10610)} = (10607.2 \pm 2.0)\text{ MeV}$, $M_{Z_b(10650)} = (10652.2 \pm 1.5)\text{ MeV}$, $\Gamma_{Z_b(10610)} = (18.4 \pm 2.4)\text{ MeV}$ and $\Gamma_{Z_b(10650)} = (11.5 \pm 2.2)\text{ MeV}$ [2], which are adopted in the Review of Particle Physics now [3]. The possible assignments of the $Z_b^+(10610)$ and $Z_b^-(10650)$ are the tetraquark states [4, 5, 6], molecular states [7, 8, 9, 10, 11], threshold cusps [12], re-scattering effects [13], etc.

In 2013, the BESIII collaboration (also the Belle collaboration) observed the $Z_c^+(3900)$ in the $\pi^\pm J/\psi$ mass spectrum [14, 15]. Later, the BESIII collaboration observed the $Z_c^-(4025)$ near the $(D^* D^*)^\perp$ threshold [16], and the $Z_c^-(4020)$ in the $\pi^\pm h_c$ mass spectrum [17]. Now the $Z_c^+(4025)$ and $Z_c^-(4020)$ are taken to be the same particle, and are denoted as the $X(4020)$ in the Review of Particle Physics [3].

The $Z_b^+(3900)$ and $Z_b^-(4020)$ ($Z_b^+(10610)$ and $Z_b^-(10650)$) are charged charmonium-like states (bottomonium-like states), their quark constituents must be $cccc$ or $cc\bar{d}\bar{u}$ ($bb\bar{d}\bar{u}$ or $bd\bar{b}\bar{d}$), irrespective of the diquark-antidiquark type or meson-meson type substructures. The $Z_b(10610)$, $Z_b(10650)$, $Z_c(3900)$ and $Z_c(4020)$ are observed in the analogous decays to the final states $\pi^\pm h_b(1, 2P)$, $\pi^\pm \Upsilon(1, 2, 3S)$, $\pi^\pm J/\psi$, $\pi^\pm h_c$, and should have analogous structures. In Refs.[6, 18, 19, 20], we assign the $Z_b(10610)$, $Z_b(10650)$, $Z_c(3900)$ and $Z_c(4020)$ to be the diquark-antidiquark type axialvector tetraquark states, and study their masses with the QCD sum rules in details. Furthermore, we explore the energy scale dependence of the hidden-charm and hidden-bottom tetraquark states for the first time [18], and suggest a formula,

$$\mu = \sqrt{M_X^2/M_{X/\eta'}} - (2M_Q)^2,$$

with the effective heavy mass $M_Q$ to determine the optimal energy scales $\mu$ of the QCD spectral densities [6, 21]. The experimental values of the masses can be well reproduced. In Ref.[22], we study the two-body strong decays $Z_c^\pm(3900) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^\pm$, $\eta, \rho^\pm$, $(D D^*)^\pm$ with the QCD sum rules in details. We take into account both the connected and disconnected Feynman diagrams, and pay special attentions to matching the hadron side with the QCD side of the correlation functions to obtain solid duality, the predicted width $\Gamma_{Z_c(3900)} = 54.2 \pm 29.8\text{ MeV}$ is consistent with the experimental data [14, 15], and supports assigning the $Z_c^\pm(3900)$ to be the diquark-antidiquark type

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axialvector tetraquark state \[13\]. In Ref.\([6]\), we use the method proposed in Ref.\([23]\) to study the two-body strong decays \(Z_b^± (10610) \to Υ π^±, Υ ρ^±\) with the QCD sum rules by taking into account only the connected Feynman diagrams. Although the predictions are good, the subtractions of the higher resonances and continuum states are introduced by hand, the contaminations cannot be subtracted completely. The widths of the \(Z_b^± (10610)\) and \(Z_b^± (10650)\) should be studied in a consistent way to make the assignments more robust.

If the \(Z_b^± (10610)\) and \(Z_b^± (10650)\) are the diquark-antidiquark type axialvector hidden-bottom tetraquark states, there should exist a holonomic spectrum for the scalar, axialvector and tensor hidden-bottom tetraquark states without introducing an additional P-wave. Now we extend our previous work to study the mass spectrum of the hidden-bottom tetraquark states in a systematic way. Those hidden-bottom tetraquark states may be observed at the LHCb, Belle II, CEPC (Circular Electron Positron Collider), FCC (Future Circular Collider), ILC (International Linear Collider) in the future, and shed light on the nature of the exotic \(X, Y, Z\) particles.

We usually take the diquarks (in color antitriplet) and antidiquarks (in color triplet) as the basic building blocks to construct the tetraquark states. Those hidden-bottom tetraquark states may be observed at the LHCb, Belle II, CEPC (Circular Electron Positron Collider), FCC (Future Circular Collider), ILC (International Linear Collider) in the future, and shed light on the nature of the exotic \(X, Y, Z\) particles.

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Under parity transform \(\hat{P}\), the tensor diquark operators have the properties,

\[
\hat{P} \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} \gamma_5 Q^c(x) \hat{P}^{-1} = \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(\hat{x}) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} \gamma_5 Q^c(\hat{x}),
\]

\[
\hat{P} \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} Q^c(x) \hat{P}^{-1} = -\varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(\hat{x}) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} Q^c(\hat{x}),
\]

where \(x^\mu = (t, \vec{x})\) and \(\hat{x}^\mu = (t, -\vec{x})\). The tensor diquark states have both \(J^P = 1^+\) and \(1^-\) components, we introduce the four vector \(b^\mu = (1, \vec{0})\) and project out the \(1^+\) and \(1^-\) components explicitly,

\[
\hat{P} \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} \gamma_5 Q^c(x) \hat{P}^{-1} = +\varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(\hat{x}) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} \gamma_5 Q^c(\hat{x}),
\]

\[
\hat{P} \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} Q^c(x) \hat{P}^{-1} = -\varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(\hat{x}) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} Q^c(\hat{x}),
\]

\[
\hat{P} \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} \gamma_5 Q^c(x) \hat{P}^{-1} = +\varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(\hat{x}) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} \gamma_5 Q^c(\hat{x}),
\]

where \(\sigma_{\mu \nu} = \tfrac{i}{2} \left[ \gamma_{\mu}, \gamma_{\nu} \right], \sigma_{\mu \nu}^c = \tfrac{i}{2} \left[ \gamma_{\mu}, \gamma_{\nu}^c \right], \gamma_{\mu} = \gamma \cdot t_{\mu}, \gamma_{\mu}^c = \gamma_{\mu} - \gamma \cdot t_{\mu} \). Thereafter, we will denote the axialvector diquark operators \(\varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} Q^c(x), \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu}^c \gamma_5 Q^c(x)\) as \(\hat{A}\), and the vector diquark operators \(\varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu} Q^c(x), \varepsilon^{abc} q^T_b(x) C \sigma_{\mu \nu}^c \gamma_5 Q^c(x)\) as \(\hat{V}\).

In this article, we take the scalar \((S)\), axialvector \((A, A)\), vector \((V, V)\) diquark operators and antidiquark operators as the basic building blocks to construct the tetraquark operators to study the mass spectrum of the hidden-bottom tetraquark states with the QCD sum rules in a systematic way.

The article is arranged as follows: we derive the QCD sum rules for the masses and pole residues of the hidden-bottom tetraquark states in section 2; in section 3, we present the numerical results and discussions; section 4 is reserved for our conclusion.
2 QCD sum rules for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states

We write down the two-point correlation functions \( \Pi(p) \), \( \Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \) and \( \Pi_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}(p) \) in the QCD sum rules,

\[
\Pi(p) = i \int d^4x e^{ipx} \langle 0 | T \{ J(x) J^\dagger(0) \} | 0 \rangle, \\
\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) = i \int d^4x e^{ipx} \langle 0 | T \{ J_\mu(x) J^\dagger_\nu(0) \} | 0 \rangle, \\
\Pi_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}(p) = i \int d^4x e^{ipx} \langle 0 | T \{ J_{\mu\nu}(x) J^\dagger_{\alpha\beta}(0) \} | 0 \rangle, \\
\]

where the currents \( J(x) = J_{SS}(x), J_{AA}(x), J_{\tilde{A}\tilde{A}}(x), J_{\tilde{V}\tilde{V}}(x), J_{\mu}(x) = J_{SA}(x), J_{\tilde{A}A}(x), J_{SA}(x), J_{AA}(x), J_{\tilde{V}V}(x), J_{\mu\nu}(x) = J_{SA}(x), J_{\tilde{A}A}(x), J_{SA}(x), \) and \( J_{\mu\nu}(x) = J_{SA}(x), J_{\tilde{A}A}(x), J_{SA}(x), \) for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states.

At the hadron side, we insert a complete set of intermediate hadronic states with the same quantum numbers as the current operators, \( J_{\alpha}(x), J_{\beta}(x) \), and \( J_{\mu\nu}(x) \), to obtain the hadronic representation \[ \bar{\Pi}(p), \Pi_{\mu\nu}(p) \] and \( \Pi_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}(p) \) to obtain the hadronic representation [28] [29], and isolate the ground state. The current operators \( J_{\mu\nu}(x) \) and \( J_{\mu\nu}(x) \) couple potentially to both the positive parity and negative parity tetraquark states, we separate those contributions explicitly to obtain reliable QCD sum rules. In Table 1 we present the quark structures and corresponding interpolating currents for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states.
tetraquark states.  

\[
\Pi_{\mu
u}(p) = \frac{\lambda_{Z+}^2}{M_{Z+}^2 - p^2 + \cdots} = \Pi_+(p^2), \\
\Pi_{\mu
u}(p) = \frac{\lambda_{Z+}^2}{M_{Z+}^2 - p^2} \left(-g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{p^2}\right) + \cdots = \Pi_+(p^2) \left(-g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{p^2}\right) + \cdots, \\
\Pi^{AA}_{\mu \nu \sigma \beta}(p) = \frac{\lambda_{Z+}^2}{M_{Z+}^2 - p^2} \left(p^2 g_{\mu \nu} g_{\rho \sigma} - p^2 g_{\mu \rho} g_{\nu \sigma} - g_{\mu \sigma} p_{\nu} p_{\rho} - g_{\mu \beta} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha}ight) \\
+ \frac{\lambda_{Z-}^2}{M_{Z-}^2 - p^2} \left(-g_{\mu \alpha} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} - g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\beta}\right) + \cdots = \tilde{\Pi}_+(p^2) \left(p^2 g_{\mu \nu} g_{\rho \sigma} - p^2 g_{\mu \rho} g_{\nu \sigma} - g_{\mu \sigma} p_{\nu} p_{\rho} - g_{\mu \beta} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha}ight) \\
+ \tilde{\Pi}_-(p^2) \left(-g_{\mu \alpha} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} - g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\beta}\right), \\
\Pi^{S\tilde{A}}_{\mu \nu \sigma \beta}(p) = \frac{\lambda_{Z+}^2}{M_{Z+}^2 - p^2} \left(p^2 g_{\mu \nu} g_{\rho \sigma} - p^2 g_{\mu \rho} g_{\nu \sigma} - g_{\mu \sigma} p_{\nu} p_{\rho} - g_{\mu \beta} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha}ight) \\
+ \frac{\lambda_{Z-}^2}{M_{Z-}^2 - p^2} \left(-g_{\mu \alpha} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} - g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\beta}\right) + \cdots = \tilde{\Pi}_+(p^2) \left(p^2 g_{\mu \nu} g_{\rho \sigma} - p^2 g_{\mu \rho} g_{\nu \sigma} - g_{\mu \sigma} p_{\nu} p_{\rho} - g_{\mu \beta} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\beta} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha}ight) \\
+ \tilde{\Pi}_-(p^2) \left(-g_{\mu \alpha} p_{\nu} p_{\beta} - g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \beta} p_{\mu} p_{\alpha} + g_{\nu \alpha} p_{\mu} p_{\beta}\right), \\
\Pi^{AA\sigma \beta}_{\mu \nu}(p) = \frac{\lambda_{Z+}^2}{M_{Z+}^2 - p^2} \left(\tilde{g}_{\mu \nu} g_{\sigma \beta} + \tilde{g}_{\mu \sigma} g_{\nu \beta} - \frac{\tilde{g}_{\mu \nu} g_{\sigma \beta}}{2} - \frac{\tilde{g}_{\mu \sigma} g_{\nu \beta}}{3}\right) + \cdots, \\
= \Pi_+(p^2) \left(\tilde{g}_{\mu \nu} g_{\sigma \beta} + \tilde{g}_{\mu \sigma} g_{\nu \beta} - \frac{\tilde{g}_{\mu \nu} g_{\sigma \beta}}{2} - \frac{\tilde{g}_{\mu \sigma} g_{\nu \beta}}{3}\right) + \cdots, \\
\text{where } \tilde{g}_{\mu \nu} = g_{\mu \nu} - \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{p^2}, \text{ the superscripts (subscripts) } \pm \text{ in the hidden-bottom tetraquark states}
\]

See Table 1: The quark structures and corresponding current operators for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states.
$Z^+_b$ (components $\Pi_+(p^2)$, $\overline{\Pi}_+(p^2)$) denote the positive-parity and negative parity, respectively. The pole residues $\lambda_{Z^\pm}$ are defined by

$$
\langle 0 | J(0) | Z^+_b(p) \rangle = \lambda_{Z^+}, \\
\langle 0 | J_\mu(0) | Z^+_b(p) \rangle = \lambda_{Z^+} \varepsilon_\mu, \\
\langle 0 | J^{S\overline{A}}_{\mu\nu}(0) | Z^+_b(p) \rangle = \frac{\lambda_{Z^+}}{M_{Z^+}} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \varepsilon^\alpha p^\beta, \\
\langle 0 | J^{A\overline{A}}_{\mu\nu}(0) | Z^+_b(p) \rangle = \frac{\lambda_{Z^+}}{M_{Z^+}} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} \varepsilon^\alpha p^\beta, \\
\langle 0 | J^{A\overline{A}}_{\mu\nu}(0) | Z^-_b(p) \rangle = \frac{\lambda_{Z^-}}{M_{Z^-}} (\varepsilon_\mu p_\nu - \varepsilon_\nu p_\mu), \\
\langle 0 | J^{A\overline{A}}_{+,\mu\nu}(0) | Z^-_b(p) \rangle = \frac{\lambda_{Z^-}}{M_{Z^-}} (\varepsilon_\mu p_\nu - \varepsilon_\nu p_\mu), \\
\langle 0 | J^{A\overline{A}}_{+,\mu\nu}(0) | Z^-_b(p) \rangle = \lambda_{Z^-} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu},
$$

(7)

the $\varepsilon_{\mu/\alpha}$ and $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu}$ are the polarization vectors of the hidden-bottom tetraquark states. In this article, we choose the components $\Pi_+(p^2)$ and $p^2\overline{\Pi}_+(p^2)$ to study the scalar, axialvector and tensor hidden-bottom tetraquark states with the QCD sum rules.

At the QCD side, we carry out the operator product expansion for the correlation functions $\Pi(p)$, $\Pi_{\mu\nu}(p)$ and $\Pi_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}(p)$ up to the vacuum condensates of dimension 10 in a consistent way, and obtain the QCD spectral densities $\rho(s)$ through dispersion relation. We match the hadron side with the QCD side of the correlation functions below the continuum threshold $s_0$ and perform Borel transform with respect to $P^2 = -p^2$ to obtain the QCD sum rules:

$$
\lambda_{Z^+}^2 \exp\left(-\frac{M_{Z^+}^2}{T^2}\right) = \int_{4m_b^2}^{s_0} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right).
$$

(8)

The explicit expressions of the QCD spectral densities $\rho(s)$ are available upon request by contacting me via E-mail. For the technical details, one can consult Refs. [18, 21, 30].

We derive Eq. (3) with respect to $\tau = \frac{t}{s}$, and obtain the QCD sum rules for the masses of the scalar, axialvector and tensor hidden-bottom tetraquark states $Z_b$ through a ratio,

$$
M^2_{Z^+} = \frac{\int_{4m_b^2}^{s_0} ds \frac{d}{ds} \rho(s) \exp(-\tau s)}{\int_{4m_b^2}^{s_0} ds \rho(s) \exp(-\tau s)}.
$$

(9)

3 Numerical results and discussions

We take the standard values of the vacuum condensates $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = -(0.24 \pm 0.01 \text{GeV})^3$, $\langle \bar{q}g_5 G q \rangle = m_b^2 \langle \bar{q}q \rangle$, $m_b^2 = (0.8 \pm 0.1) \text{GeV}^2$, $\langle \alpha_s G G \rangle = (0.33 \text{GeV})^4$ at the energy scale $\mu = 1 \text{GeV}$ [28, 29, 31], and take the $M_S$ mass $m_b(m_b) = (4.18 \pm 0.18) \text{GeV}$ from the Particle Data Group [3], and set $m_u = m_d = 0$. Furthermore, we take into account the energy-scale dependence of the input parameters at the QCD side,

$$
\langle \bar{q}q \rangle(\mu) = \langle \bar{q}q \rangle(1 \text{GeV}) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(1 \text{GeV})}{\alpha_s(\mu)} \right]^{\frac{12}{33-2\eta_f}},
$$

$$
\langle \bar{q}g_5 G q \rangle(\mu) = \langle \bar{q}g_5 G q \rangle(1 \text{GeV}) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(1 \text{GeV})}{\alpha_s(\mu)} \right]^{\frac{12}{33-2\eta_f}},
$$

$$
m_b(\mu) = m_b(m_b) \left[ \frac{\alpha_s(\mu)}{\alpha_s(m_b)} \right]^{\frac{12}{33-2\eta_f}},
$$

$$
\alpha_s(\mu) = \frac{1}{b_0 t} \left[ 1 - \frac{b_1}{b_0^2} \log t + \frac{b_2}{b_0^4 t^2} \log^2 t - \log t - 1 + b_0b_2 \right],
$$

(10)
where $t = \log \frac{2s}{\Lambda^2}$, $b_0 = \frac{33 - 2n_f}{12\pi}$, $b_1 = \frac{153 - 19n_f}{24\pi}$, $b_2 = \frac{2857 - 34n_f + 95n_f^2}{1296\pi^3}$, $\Lambda = 210$ MeV, $292$ MeV and $332$ MeV for the flavors $n_f = 5, 4$ and $3$, respectively [35], and evolve all the input parameters to the optimal energy scales $\mu$ with the flavor $n_f = 5$ to extract the tetraquark masses.

In all the QCD sum rules for the hidden-charm tetraquark states [19, 20, 21, 33, 34], hidden-charm pentaquark states [35] and hidden-bottom tetraquark states [6], we search for the optimal Borel parameters $T^2$ and continuum threshold parameters $s_0$ to satisfy the four criteria:

1. Pole dominance at the hadron side;
2. Convergence of the operator product expansion at the QCD side;
3. Appearance of the Borel platforms;
4. Satisfying the energy scale formula, via try and error.

The pole contributions (PC) or ground state tetraquark contributions are defined by

$$PC = \frac{\int_{4m_h^2}^{s_0} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)}{\int_{4m_h^2}^{\infty} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)},$$

this definition is adopted in all the QCD sum rules. The $Z_b(10610)$, $Z_b(10650)$, $Z_{c}(3900)$ and $Z_{c}(4020)$ have analogous properties, the $Z_{c}(4430)$ can be tentatively assigned to be the first radial excited state of the $Z_{c}(3900)$ [30, 34]. The relevant mass gaps $M_{Z_{c}(4430)} - M_{Z_{c}(3900)} = 591$ MeV, $M_{\psi'} - M_{J/\psi} = 589$ GeV, $M_{T^2} - M_{T^1} = 563$ MeV from the Particle Data Group [3]. The energy gaps at the charmonium section have the relation $M_{Z_1^*} - M_{Z_0} = M_{\psi'} - M_{J/\psi}$, we expect such a relation survives in the bottom section $M_{Z_1^*} - M_{Z_0} = M_{T^2} - M_{T^1} = 0.55$ GeV. In this article, we choose the continuum threshold parameters $\sqrt{s_0} = Z_b + 0.55 \pm 0.10$ GeV as a constraint.

To judge the convergence of the operator product expansion, we calculate the contributions of the vacuum condensates $D(n)$ with the formula,

$$D(n) = \frac{\int_{4m_h^2}^{s_0} ds \rho_n(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)}{\int_{4m_h^2}^{\infty} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)},$$

rather than with the formula,

$$D(n) = \frac{\int_{4m_h^2}^{\infty} ds \rho_n(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)}{\int_{4m_h^2}^{\infty} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)}.$$  

The definition in Eq (12) works only when all the contributions at the hadron side are included, such as the ground state, first radial excited state, second radial excited state, · · · , continuum states, where the index $n$ denotes the dimension of the vacuum condensates.

The energy scale formula $\mu = \sqrt{M_{X/Y/Z}^2 - (2M_Q)^2}$ for the QCD spectral densities can enhance the pole contributions remarkably and improve the convergence of the operator product expansion considerably. One can consult the QCD sum rules for the hidden-charm tetraquark molecular states as an excellent example [35]. In Ref. [36], we choose three set parameters at the QCD side to study the ground state $D^*\Sigma_c$, $D^*\Sigma_c$ and $D^*\Sigma_c^*$ pentaquark molecular states, and observe that the best parameters satisfy the four criteria. In Ref. [6], we take the energy scale formula $\mu = \sqrt{M_{X/Y/Z}^2 - (2M_b)^2}$ with the effective $b$-quark mass $M_b = 5.13$ GeV to determine the ideal energy scales of the QCD spectral densities. After its publication, we re-checked the numerical calculations and found that there existed a small error involving the mixed condensates. We corrected the small error and observed that the Borel windows were modified slightly and the predicted masses were improved slightly, but the conclusions survived, the updated effective $b$-quark mass was $M_b = 5.17$ GeV [37]. In this article, we take the updated value $M_b = 5.17$ GeV. Moreover, we recalculate the high dimensional vacuum condensates using the formula $t_{ij}^n t_{mn}^n = \frac{\int_{s_{ij}}^{s_{ij}} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)}{\int_{s_{ij}}^{\infty} ds \rho(s) \exp\left(-\frac{s}{T^2}\right)}$. 

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are all satisfied. The pole dominance condition is well satisfied. In Ref. [38], we introduce an explicit P-wave between the diquark and antidiquark to construct the vector tetraquark currents, and study the vector hidden-charm tetraquark states with the QCD sum rules systematically, and obtain the lowest vector hidden-charm tetraquark masses up to now.

In calculations, we observe that the contributions of the vacuum condensates of dimension 10 \(|D(10)| \leq 4\%\) for the most QCD sum rules, the operator product expansion is well convergent. In the QCD sum rules for the tetraquark state \([ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A\) with \(J^{PC} = 0^{++}\), the \(|D(10)| = (4 \sim 11)\%\), which is somewhat large. If we choose Borel window \(T^2 = (6.7 - 7.7)\) GeV\(^2\), we can obtain a slightly smaller pole contribution, \(PC = (40 - 63)\%\), and slightly smaller \(D(10)\), \(|D(10)| = (3 \sim 8)\%\), which is acceptable. As the predicted mass changes slowly with variation of the Borel parameter, the Borel windows \(T^2 = (6.7 - 7.7)\) GeV\(^2\) and \((6.4 - 7.4)\) GeV\(^2\) lead to the same tetraquark mass. The two basic criteria of the QCD sum rules are satisfied.

We take into account the uncertainties of the input parameters and obtain the masses and pole residues of the scalar, axialvector, tensor hidden-bottom tetraquark states, which are shown explicitly in Table 2 and in Figs. 1–4. From Tables 2, 3, we can see that the energy scale formula

\[ \mu = \sqrt{M_{K/\pi/Z}^2 - (2M_{b})^2} \]

is well satisfied. In Figs. 1–4, we plot the masses and pole residues of the scalar, axialvector, tensor hidden-bottom tetraquark states with variations of the Borel parameters at much larger ranges than the Borel widows, the regions between the two perpendicular lines are the Borel windows, where the Borel platforms appear. Now the four criteria of the QCD sum rules are satisfied.

In Figs. 1–4, we also present the experimental values of the masses of the \(Z_b(10610)\) and \(Z_b(10650)\) [24]. From the figures, we can see that the masses of all the \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_S\), \([ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A\), \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A \sim M_{Z_b(10650)} = (10652.2 \pm 1.5)\) MeV within uncertainties [24]. We cannot assign the \(Z_b(10610)\) and \(Z_b(10650)\) unambiguously with the mass alone, we should study the partial decay widths exclusively to obtain a more robust assignment.

From Table 3, we can see that the scalar tetraquark states \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_S\), \([ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A\), \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A \sim M_{Z_b(10650)} = (10652.2 \pm 1.5)\) MeV within uncertainties [24]. We cannot assign the \(Z_b(10610)\) and \(Z_b(10650)\) unambiguously with the mass alone, we should study the partial decay widths exclusively to obtain a more robust assignment.

From Table 3, we can see that the axialvector tetraquark states \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_S\), \([ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A\), \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A \sim M_{Z_b(10650)} = (10652.2 \pm 1.5)\) MeV within uncertainties [24]. We cannot assign the \(Z_b(10610)\) and \(Z_b(10650)\) unambiguously with the mass alone, we should study the partial decay widths exclusively to obtain a more robust assignment.

From Table 3, we can see that the scalar tetraquark states \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_S\), \([ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A\), \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A \sim M_{Z_b(10650)} = (10652.2 \pm 1.5)\) MeV within uncertainties [24]. We cannot assign the \(Z_b(10610)\) and \(Z_b(10650)\) unambiguously with the mass alone, we should study the partial decay widths exclusively to obtain a more robust assignment.

From Table 3, we can see that the scalar tetraquark states \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_S\), \([ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A\), \([ub]_S[\bar{d}\bar{b}]_A \sim M_{Z_b(10650)} = (10652.2 \pm 1.5)\) MeV within uncertainties [24]. We cannot assign the \(Z_b(10610)\) and \(Z_b(10650)\) unambiguously with the mass alone, we should study the partial decay widths exclusively to obtain a more robust assignment.

The hidden-bottom tetraquark masses obtained in the present work can be confronted to the experimental data in future at the LHCb, Belle II, CEPC, FCC, ILC in the future, and shed light on the nature of the exotic \(X, Y, Z\) particles. While the pole residues can be taken as input parameters to study the two-body strong decays of those hidden-bottom tetraquark states with the three-point QCD sum rules. In Refs. [22, 39], we suggest a new method to study the hadronic coupling constants in the two-body strong decays of the tetraquark candidates \(Z_c(3900)\) and \(Y(4660)\) with the three-point QCD sum rules based on solid quark-hadron quality.
Table 2: The Borel parameters, continuum threshold parameters, energy scales of the QCD spectral densities, pole contributions, and the contributions of the vacuum condensates of dimension 10 for the ground state hidden-bottom tetraquark states.

| $Z_0$ | $J^{PC}$ | $T^2$(GeV$^2$) | $\sqrt{s_0}$(GeV) | $\mu$(GeV) | pole | $|D(10)|$ |
|-------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|------|-----------|
| $[ub]_S | [db]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 7.0 - 8.0 | 11.16 ± 0.10 | 2.40 | (44 - 66)% | ≤ 3% |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 6.4 - 7.4 | 11.14 ± 0.10 | 2.30 | (44 - 68)% | ≤ 11% |
| $[\tilde{\eta}]_S | [\tilde{db}]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 7.2 - 8.2 | 11.17 ± 0.10 | 2.40 | (45 - 66)% | ≤ 4% |
| $[ub]_V | [db]_V$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_S | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_V | [db]_V$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_S | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.4 - 12.8 | 12.22 ± 0.10 | 5.40 | (44 - 61)% | ≤ 1% |

Table 3: The masses and pole residues of the ground state hidden-bottom tetraquark states.

| $Z_0$ | $J^{PC}$ | $M_Z$(GeV) | $\lambda_Z$(GeV$^2$) |
|-------|----------|------------|-----------------|
| $[ub]_S | [db]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.61 ± 0.09 | (1.10 ± 0.17) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.60 ± 0.09 | (1.61 ± 0.25) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.61 ± 0.09 | (1.81 ± 0.27) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_V | [db]_V$ | 0$^{++}$ | 11.66 ± 0.12 | 3.03 ± 0.31 |
| $[ub]_S | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.61 ± 0.09 | (1.08 ± 0.16) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.62 ± 0.09 | (1.07 ± 0.16) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_S$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.62 ± 0.09 | (2.12 ± 0.31) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_S | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.62 ± 0.09 | (1.08 ± 0.16) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.63 ± 0.09 | (1.17 ± 0.17) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_S | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.63 ± 0.09 | (1.22 ± 0.20) × 10$^{-1}$ |
| $[ub]_A | [db]_A$ | 0$^{++}$ | 10.65 ± 0.09 | (1.72 ± 0.24) × 10$^{-1}$ |
Figure 1: The masses with variations of the Borel parameters $T^2$ for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states, the $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$ and $F$ denote the tetraquark states $[ub]_S[\bar{d}b]_S (0^{++})$, $[ub]_A[\bar{d}b]_A (0^{++})$, $[ub]_A[\bar{d}b]_A (0^{++})$, $[ub]_C[\bar{d}b]_C (0^{++})$, $[ub]_S[\bar{d}b]_A - [ub]_A[\bar{d}b]_S (1^{+-})$ and $[ub]_A[\bar{d}b]_A (1^{+-})$, respectively. The regions between the two perpendicular lines are the Borel windows.
Figure 2: The masses with variations of the Borel parameters $T^2$ for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states, the $G$, $H$, $I$, $J$, $K$ and $L$ denote the tetraquark states $[ub]_{3/2}[db]_A - [ub]_A[db]_{3/2}$ ($1^+$), $[ub]_3[db]_{3/2} - [ub]_{3/2}[db]_3$ ($1^+$), $[ub]_3[db]_A + [ub]_A[db]_3$ ($1^+$), $[ub]_3[db]_V - [ub]_V[db]_3$ ($1^+$), $[ub]_{3/2}[db]_A + [ub]_A[db]_{3/2}$ ($1^+$) and $[ub]_A[db]_A$ ($2^+$), respectively, the regions between the two perpendicular lines are the Borel windows.
Figure 3: The pole residues with variations of the Borel parameters $T^2$ for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states, the $A$, $B$, $C$, $D$, $E$ and $F$ denote the tetraquark states $[ub]_S[db]_S (0^{++})$, $[ub]_A[db]_A (0^{++})$, $[ub]_A[db]_A (0^{++})$, $[ub]_V[db]_V (0^{++})$, $[ub]_S[db]_S - [ub]_A[db]_A (1^{++})$ and $[ub]_A[db]_A (1^{++})$, respectively, the regions between the two perpendicular lines are the Borel windows.
Figure 4: The pole residues with variations of the Borel parameters $T^2$ for the hidden-bottom tetraquark states, the $G$, $H$, $I$, $J$, $K$ and $L$ denote the tetraquark states $\langle ub \bar{A} | db \rangle_A - \langle ub | A | db \rangle_\bar{A}$ (1$^-$), $\langle ub | S | db \rangle_\bar{A} - \langle ub | \bar{A} | db \rangle_S$ (1$^-$), $\langle ub | S | db \rangle_A + \langle ub | A | db \rangle_S$ (1$^+$), $\langle ub | V | db \rangle_V - \langle ub | V | db \rangle_V$ (1$^+$), $\langle ub \bar{A} | db \rangle_A + \langle ub | A | db \rangle_{\bar{A}}$ (1$^+$) and $\langle ub | A | db \rangle_A$ (2$^+$), respectively, the regions between the two perpendicular lines are the Borel windows.
4 Conclusion

In this article, we take the scalar, axialvector and vector bottom (anti)diquark operators as the basic building blocks, and construct the scalar, axialvector and tensor hidden-bottom tetraquark currents to study the mass spectrum of the ground state hidden-bottom tetraquark states with the QCD sum rules in a systematic way by carrying out the operator product expansion up to vacuum condensates of dimension 10 consistently. In calculations, we use the energy scale formula \( \mu = \sqrt{M_{X/Y/Z}^2 - (2M_b)^2} \) to determine the ideal energy scales of the QCD spectral densities and choose the continuum threshold parameters \( \sqrt{s_0} = Z_0 + 0.55 \pm 0.10 \text{ GeV} \) as a constraint to extract the masses and pole residues from the QCD sum rules. Furthermore, we observe that the scalar diquark states \( S \) and axialvector diquark states \( A, \bar{A} \) are all good diquark states in building the lowest tetraquark states. The predicted tetraquark masses can be confronted to the experimental data in the future at the LHCb, Belle II, CEPC, FCC, ILC. The pole residues can be taken as input parameters to study the two-body strong decays of those hidden-bottom tetraquark states with the three-point QCD sum rules.

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