



Charmless Hadronic Two-body B Meson Decays with Belle (and BABAR)

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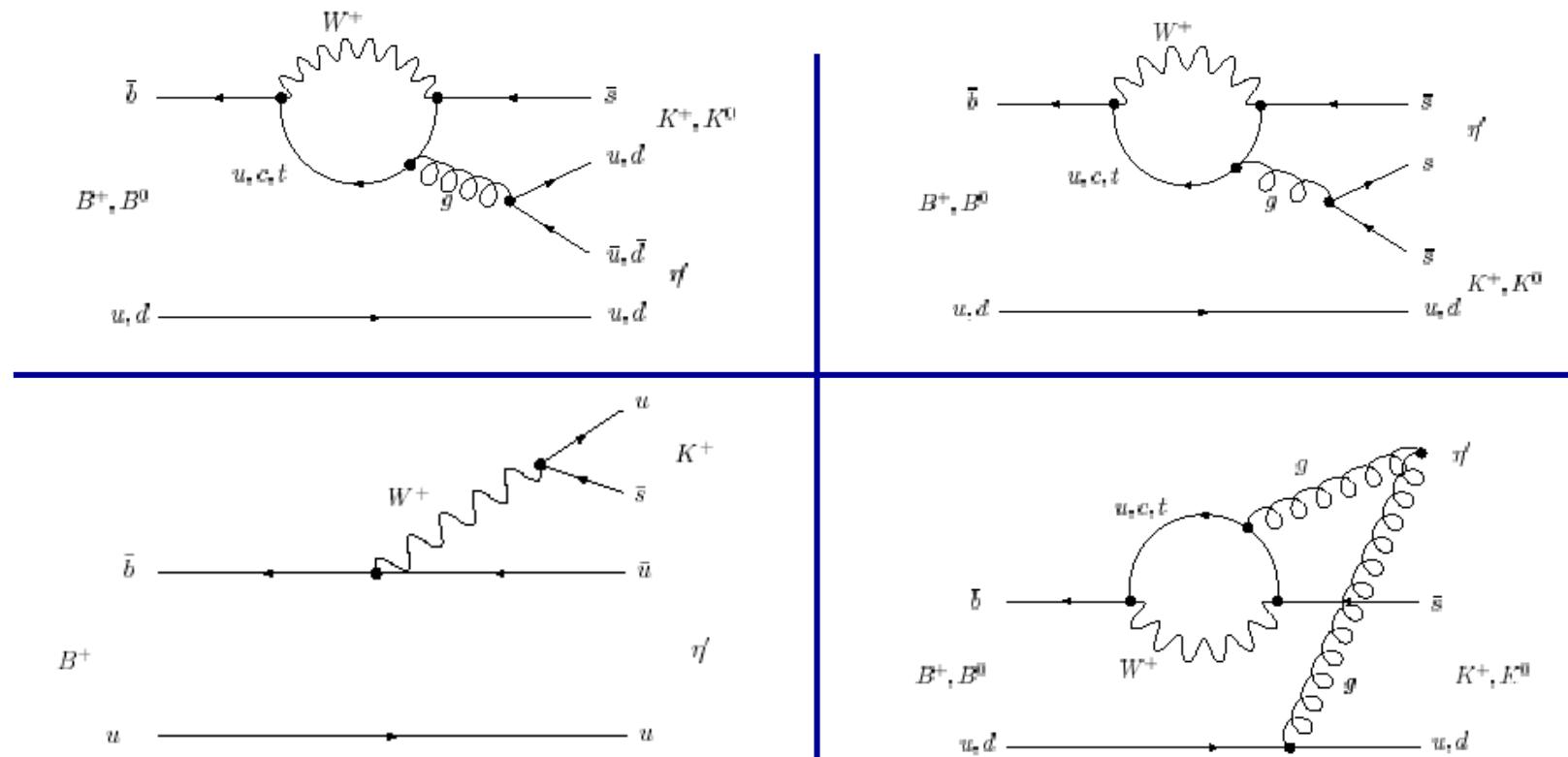
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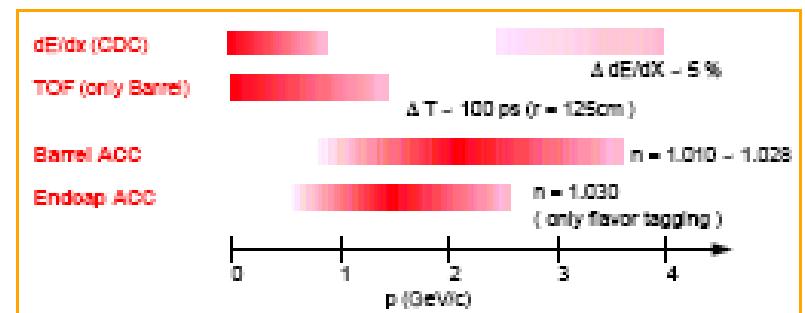
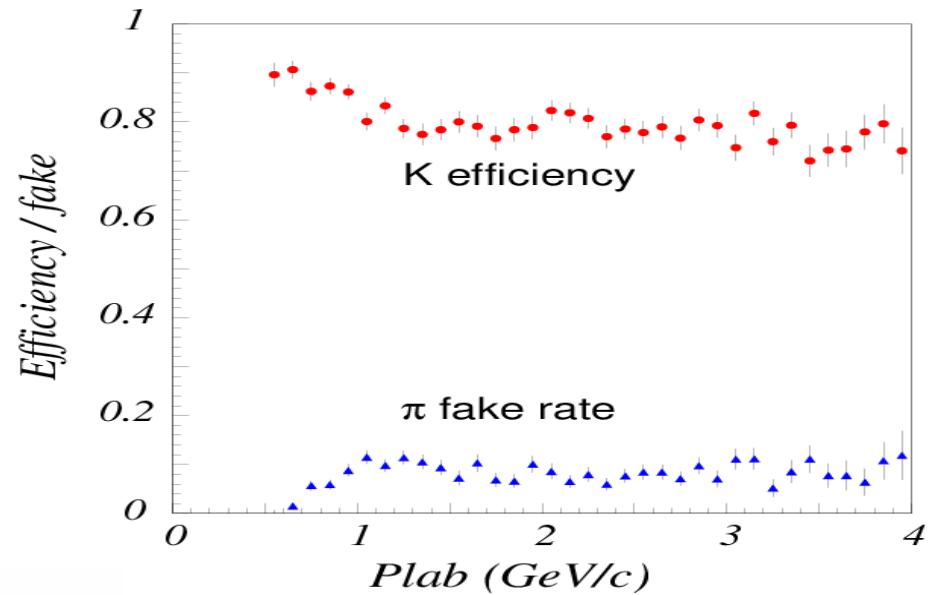
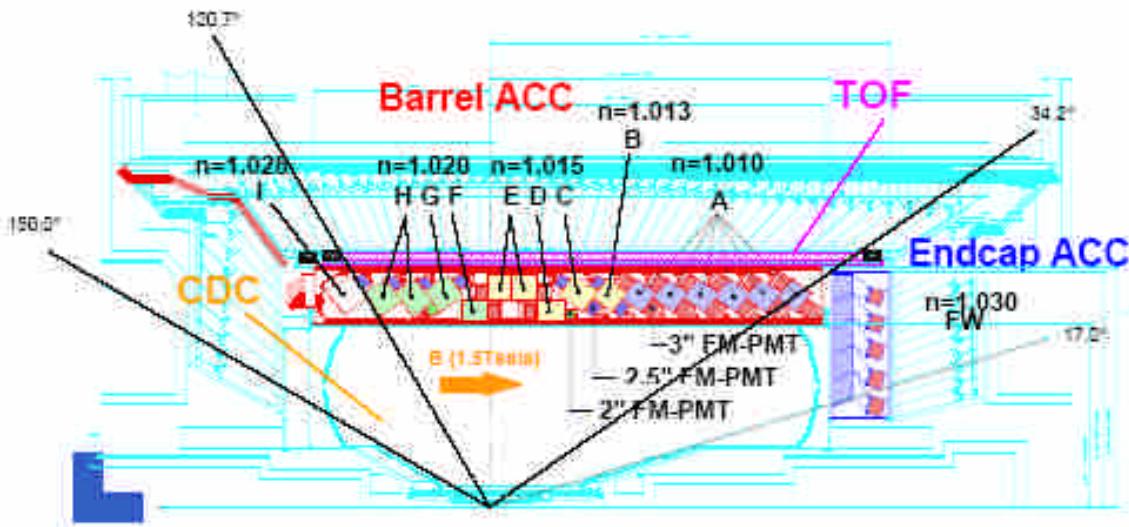
Introduction

- Charmless Hadronic Two Body B decays provide rich information about DCPV and CKM.
- Interference between “Tree” and “Penguin” diagrams.



Belle uses Aerogel+ToF+ dE/dx information for particle ID

$$PID(K) = \frac{\mathcal{L}(K)}{\mathcal{L}(K) + \mathcal{L}(\pi)}$$





General Information



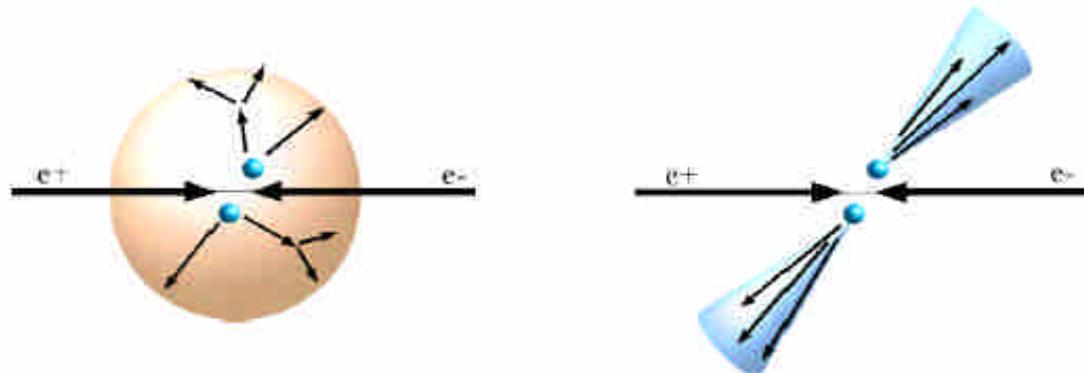
- ◆ Data Set: 357 fb^{-1} @ $\Upsilon(4S)$
 386×10^6 BBar Pairs
- ◆ Particle Reconstruction:
 $K_s \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ with vertex displaced and mass cuts.
 π^0 identified by combining two γ 's with energy cut and constrained to nominal mass.
 $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$, $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
 $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$
 $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
- ◆ DCPV: A_{CP}

$$A_{CP} = \frac{N(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) - N(B \rightarrow f)}{N(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) + N(B \rightarrow f)}$$

Main background for hadronic rare B is continuum events

$$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q} \quad (q=u,d,s,c)$$

Topology of continuum events and B decays are different.



Event shape variables are used:

Modified Fox-Wolfram moment

$$R_l^{so} = \frac{\sum_{i,k} |\vec{p}_i| |\vec{p}_k| P_l(\cos \theta_{ik})}{\sum_{i,k} |\vec{p}_i| |\vec{p}_k|}$$

$$R_l^{oo} = \frac{\sum_{i,j} |\vec{p}_i| |\vec{p}_j| P_l(\cos \theta_{ij})}{\sum_{i,j} |\vec{p}_i| |\vec{p}_j|}$$



Analysis Method/Background Suppression(II)



θ_{Thrust} : angle between thrust axis of B candidate daughter particles and that of the rest of the particles in an event

S_{\perp} : scalar sum of the transverse momentum of all particles outside a 45° cone around the trust axis of the B candidates divided by the scalar sum of their momenta

Choose $|\cos\theta_{\text{Thrust}}|$ S_{\perp} R_2^{so} R_4^{so} R_2^{oo} R_3^{oo} R_4^{oo} as inputs to form a Fisher function. Use Fisher discriminant to optimize the coefficients.

$$F = \sum_{i=2,3,4} \alpha_i R_i^{oo} + \sum_{i=2,4} \beta_i R_i^{so} + \gamma |\cos \theta_{\text{Thrust}}| + \delta S_{\perp}$$

Combine F with $\cos\theta_B$ to form the likelihood and calculate the Likelihood Ratio.

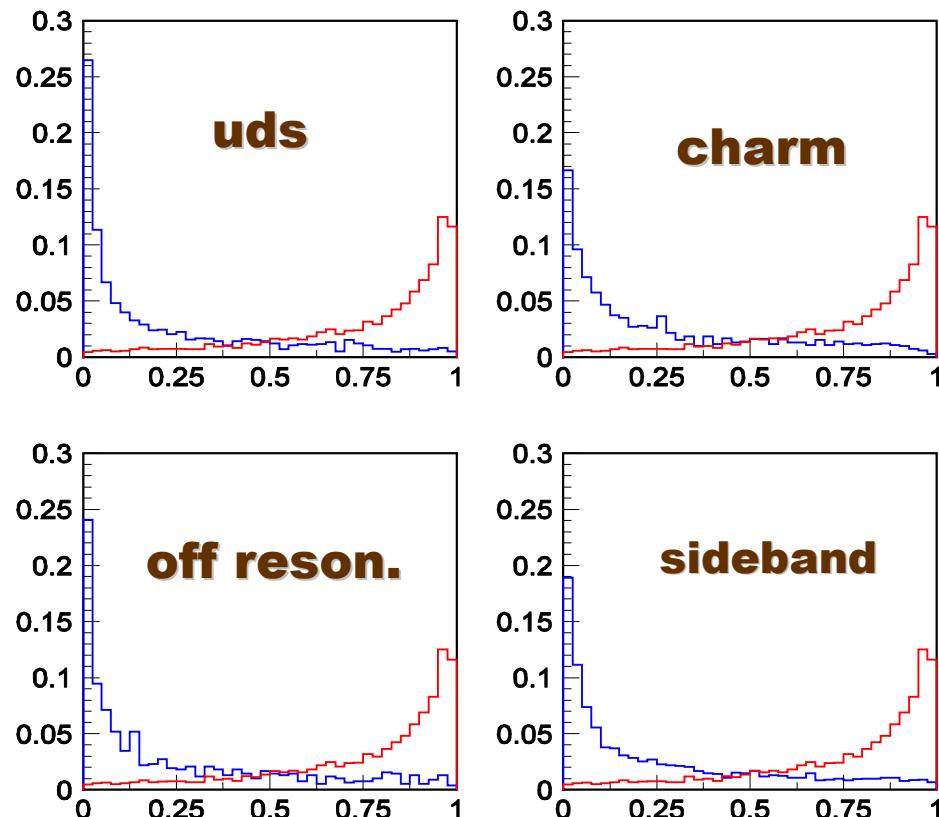
θ_B : angle between the flight direction of the B candidate and the beam direction

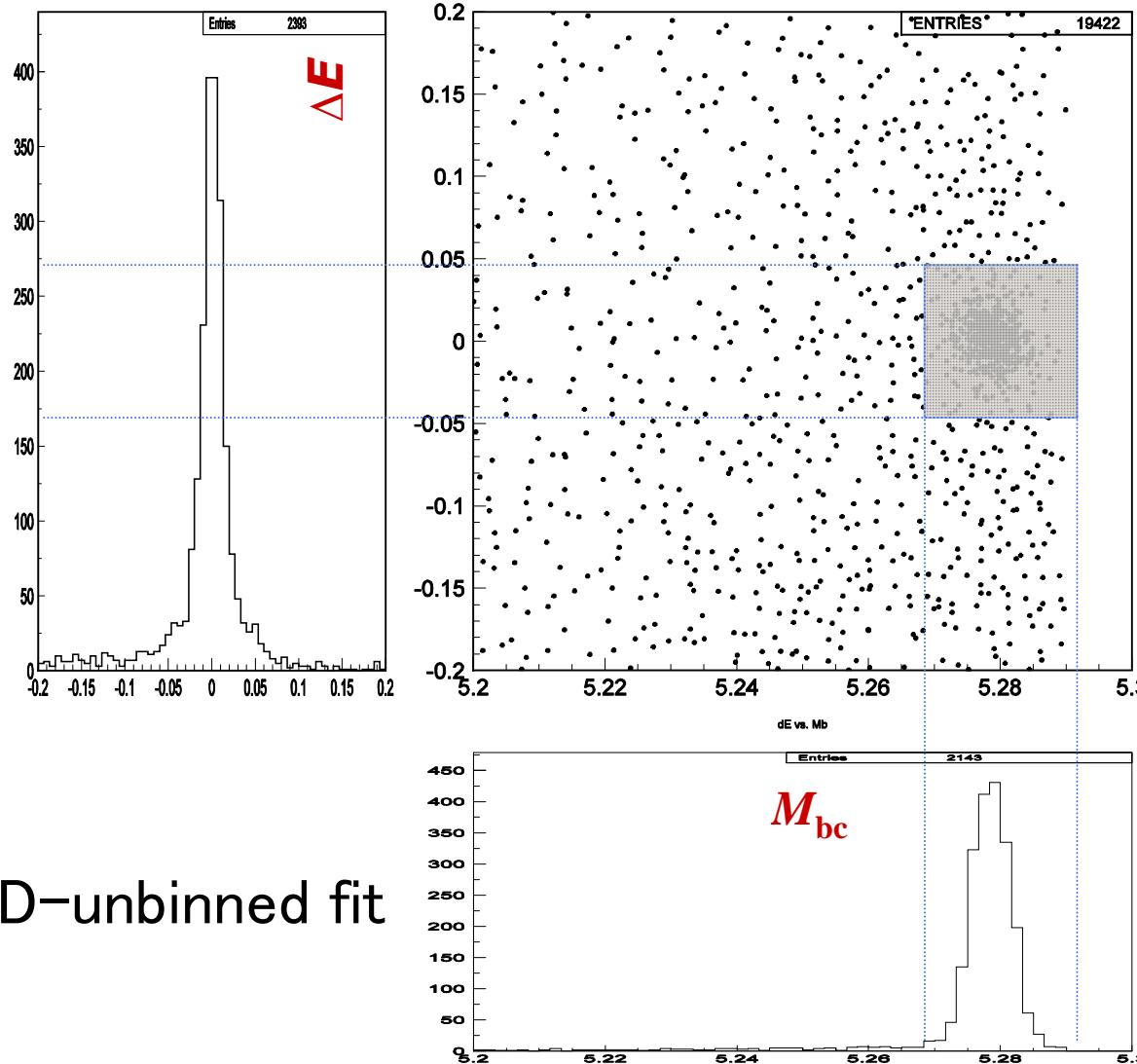
$$\mathcal{LR} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_s}{\mathcal{L}_s + \mathcal{L}_b}$$

$\sim 75\%$ efficiency
 $\sim 80\%$ bg rejection
 with $LR > 0.5$

Cont. supp. LR s are optimized with sig. MC and data sideband

$$\mathcal{LR} = \frac{\mathcal{L}_s}{\mathcal{L}_s + \mathcal{L}_b}$$



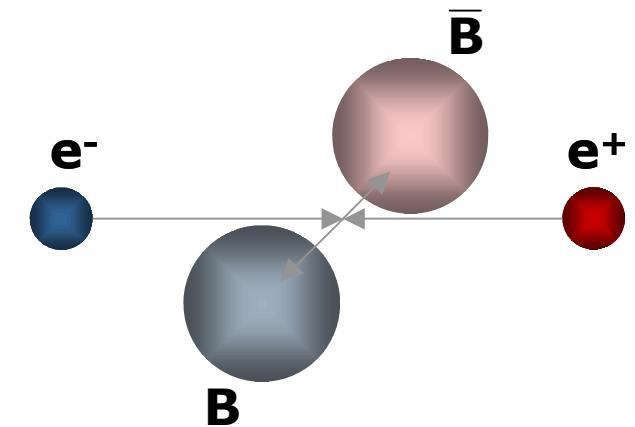


2D-unbinned fit

In $\Upsilon(4S)$ rest frame:

$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - p_B^2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_B - E_{\text{beam}}$$





Analysis Method / B Yields Extraction



B signal yields and partial asymmetries (A_{CP}) are obtained simultaneously from an extended **unbinned maximum-likelihood** fit with input variables M_{bc} and ΔE after LR cut.

$$\mathcal{L} = \exp^{-\sum_j N_j} \times \prod_i (\sum_j N_j \mathcal{P}_j)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_j = \frac{1}{2}[1 - q_i \cdot \mathcal{A}_{CPj}] P_j(M_{bc}, \Delta E_i) \quad \text{for flavor specific B decay mode.}$$

q indicates the B meson flavor. $q = +1$ (-1) for B^+ (B^-)

For the neutral B modes, $\mathcal{P}_j = P_j(M_{bc}, \Delta E_i)$

For BABR, they use F as well as particles (η^0, ω) mass as input variables for likelihood fit.

$$\mathcal{P}_{jk}^i = \mathcal{P}_j(m_{ES}^i) \mathcal{P}_j(\Delta E_k^i, S_k^i) \mathcal{P}_j(\mathcal{F}^i) \mathcal{P}_j(m_{res}^i, \mathcal{H}^i)$$



Analysis Method / Systematics



Systematic uncertainties mainly come from

- Charged tracking, neutral cluster reconstructing
- LR cuts and fitting function PDFs
- K^+ and π^+ feed across
- Particle secondary decay branching fractions (B_s)



B → η' K/π (I)



➤ Unexpectedly large BF first observed (CLEO 1997/98):

Present Status:	BABAR(2005)	CLEO(2000)
BF(B → η' K ⁺) ($\times 10^{-6}$):	$68.9 \pm 2.0 \pm 3.2$	$80^{+10}_{-9} \pm 7$
BF(B → η' K ⁰) ($\times 10^{-6}$):	$67.4 \pm 3.3 \pm 3.2$	$89^{+18}_{-16} \pm 9$
BF(B → η' π ⁺) ($\times 10^{-6}$):	$4.0 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.4$	$1.0^{+5.8}_{-1.0}$

➤ Belle update η' results with 35 times more data than the previous one in summer 2005 (hep-ex/0509016)

- BF(B → η' K⁺) ($\times 10^{-6}$): $68.6 \pm 2.1 \pm 3.6$ / $N_S = 1952 \pm 61$ / $\chi^2/N = 1.14$ (gof)
- BF(B → η' K⁰) ($\times 10^{-6}$): $56.6 \pm 3.6 \pm 3.3$ / $N_S = 520 \pm 33$ / $\chi^2/N = 1.51$ (gof)
- BF(B → η' π⁺) ($\times 10^{-6}$): $1.73^{+0.69}_{-0.63} \pm 0.10$ / $N_S = 37.7 \pm 14.4$ / $\chi^2/N = 1.16$ (gof) / $\sigma = 3.0$
- Acp($\eta' K^+$) = $0.029 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.021$; Acp($\eta' \pi^+$) = $0.029 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.021$



B → η' K/π (II)

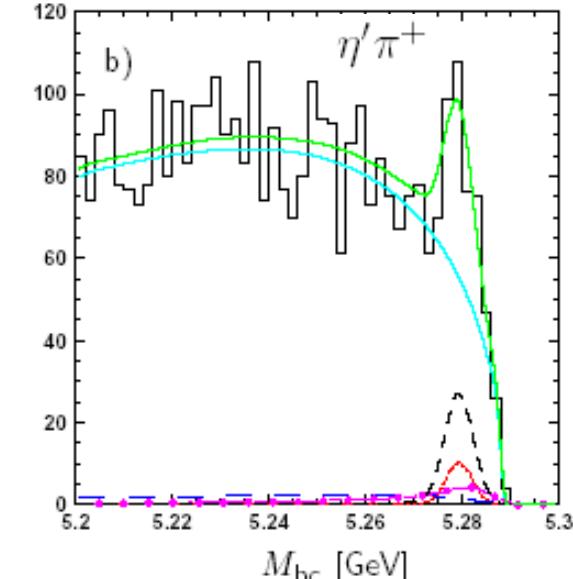
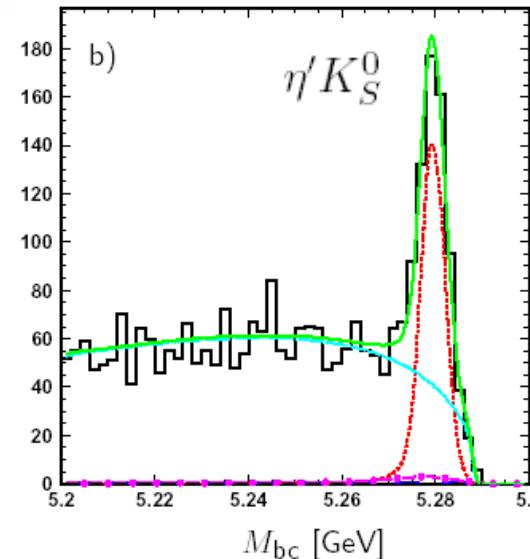
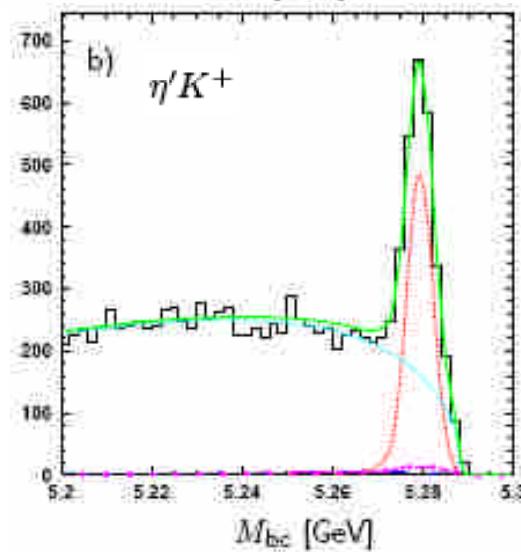
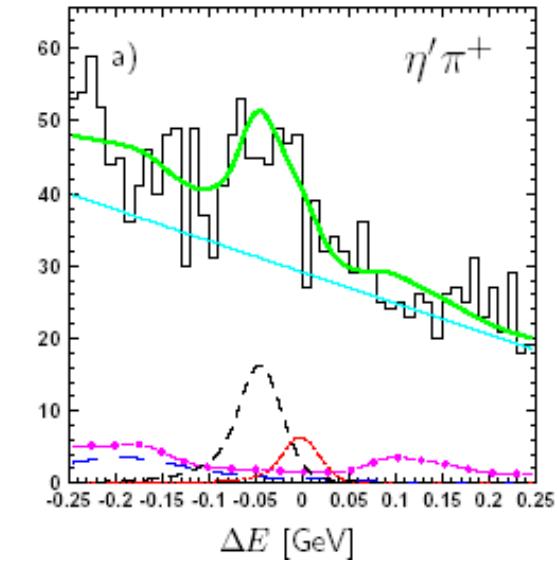
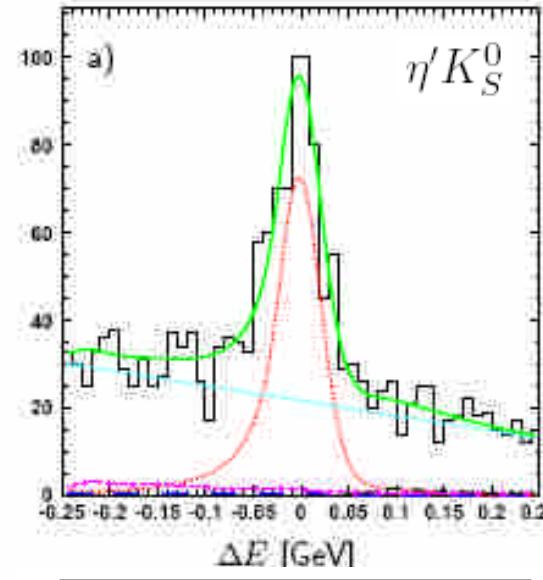
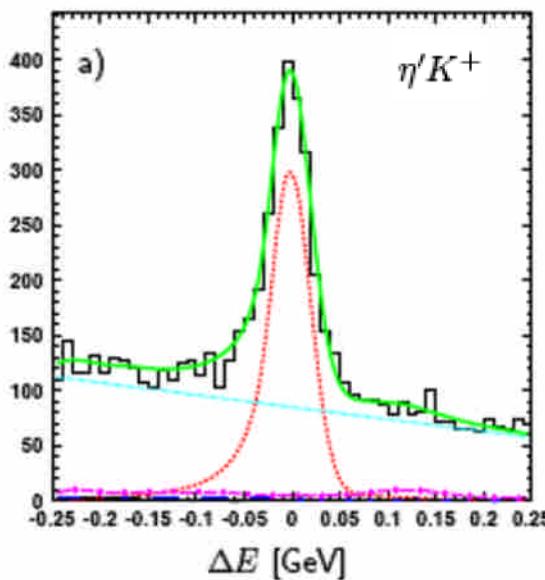


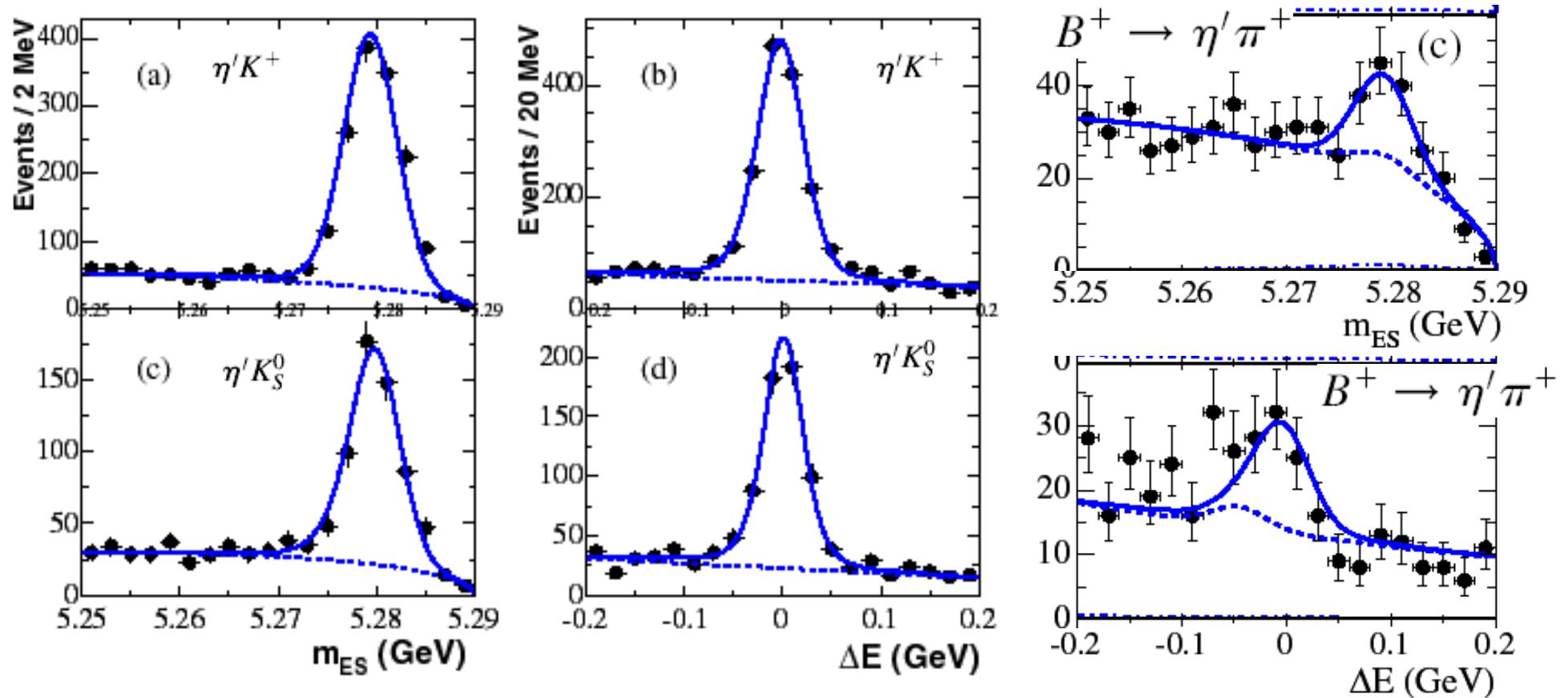
History of the branching fractions measurements for $\eta' K/\pi$

EXP (Bbar pairs)	BF(B → η' K ⁺)	BF(B → η' K ⁰)	($\times 10^{-6}$)
CLEO(3.3M)	$65 \pm 15 \pm 8$	$47^{+27}_{-20}{}^{+9}_{-9}$	
CLEO(9.7M)	$80 \pm 10 \pm 7$	$89^{+18}_{-16}{}^{+9}_{-9}$	
BABAR(22.7M)	$70 \pm 8 \pm 5$	$42^{+13}_{-11}{}^{+4}_{-4}$	
BABAR(89M)	$76.9 \pm 3.5 \pm 4.4$	$60.6 \pm 5.6 \pm 4.6$	
BABAR(232M)	$68.9 \pm 2.0 \pm 3.2$	$67.4 \pm 3.3 \pm 3.2$	
Belle(11M)	$79 \pm 12 \pm 9$	$55^{+19}_{-16}{}^{+8}_{-8}$	
Belle(386M)	$68.6 \pm 2.1 \pm 3.6$	$56.6 \pm 3.6 \pm 3.3$	



$B \rightarrow \eta' K/\pi$ (III)





Figures from BABAR



B → ωK/π(I)



➤ ωK^+ & $\omega \pi^+$ BF varies since first observed (CLEO1998):

Present Status:	Belle(2004)	BABAR	CLEO
BF($B \rightarrow \omega K^+$) ($\times 10^{-6}$):	$6.5^{+1.3}_{-1.2} \pm 0.6$	$4.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.4$	$3.2^{+2.4}_{-1.9} \pm 0.8$
BF($B \rightarrow \omega \pi^+$) ($\times 10^{-6}$):	$5.7^{+1.4}_{-1.3} \pm 0.6$	$5.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.9$	$11.3^{+3.3}_{-2.9} \pm 1.4$
BF($B \rightarrow \omega K^0$) ($\times 10^{-6}$):	$4.0^{+1.9}_{-1.6} \pm 0.5$	$5.9 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.4$	$10.0^{+5.4}_{-4.2}$

➤ Belle update ω results in summer 2005 (hep-ex/0508052)

- $BF(B \rightarrow \omega K^+) (\times 10^{-6})$: $8.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5$ / $N_S = 260 \pm 20$
- $BF(B \rightarrow \omega \pi^+) (\times 10^{-6})$: $7.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5$ / $N_S = 229 \pm 20$
- $BF(B \rightarrow \omega K^0) (\times 10^{-6})$: $3.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4$ / $N_S = 30 \pm 7$
- $BF(B \rightarrow \omega \pi^0) (\times 10^{-6})$: < 1.5 / $N_S = 2.8 \pm 4.7$



$B \rightarrow \omega K/\pi(\Pi)$

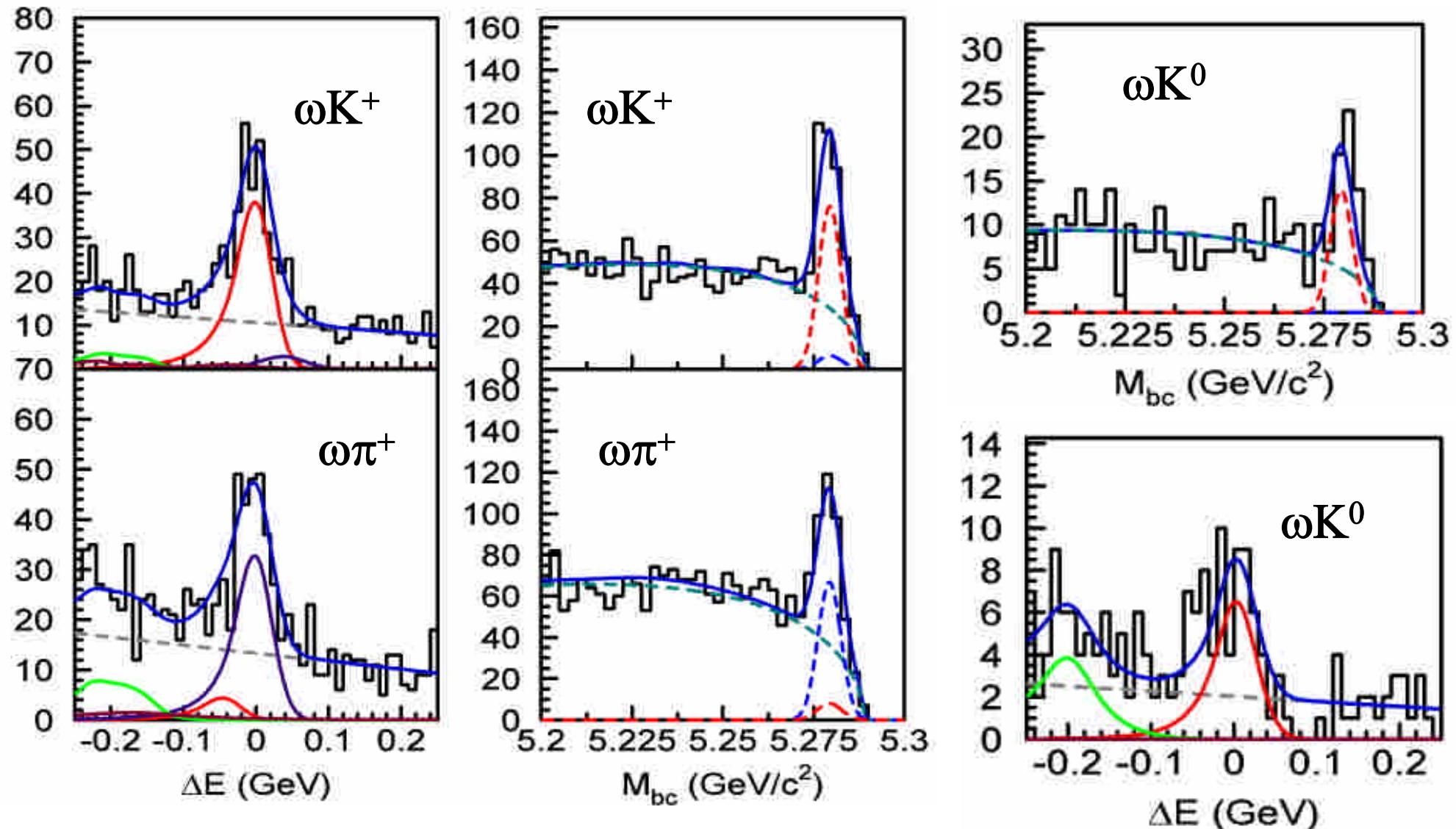


History of the branching fractions measurements for $\omega K/\pi$

EXP (Bbar pairs)	$BF(B \rightarrow \omega K^+)$	$BF(B \rightarrow \omega \pi^+)$	$(\times 10^{-6})$
CLEO(3.3M)	$15 \pm 7 \pm 2$	< 23	
CLEO(9.7M)	$3.2^{+2.4}_{-1.9} \pm 0.8$	$11.3^{+3.3}_{-2.9} \pm 1.4$	
BABAR(22.7M)	$1.4^{+1.3}_{-1.0} \pm 0.3$	$6.6^{+2.1}_{-1.8} \pm 0.7$	
BABAR(89M)	$4.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.4$	$5.5 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.5$	
Belle(32M)	$9.2^{+2.6}_{-2.3} \pm 1.0$	$4.2^{+2.0}_{-1.8} \pm 0.5$	
Belle(85M)	$6.5^{+1.3}_{-1.2} \pm 0.6$	$5.7^{+1.4}_{-1.3} \pm 0.6$	
Belle(386M)	$8.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5$	$7.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.5$	



$B \rightarrow \omega K/\pi$ (III)

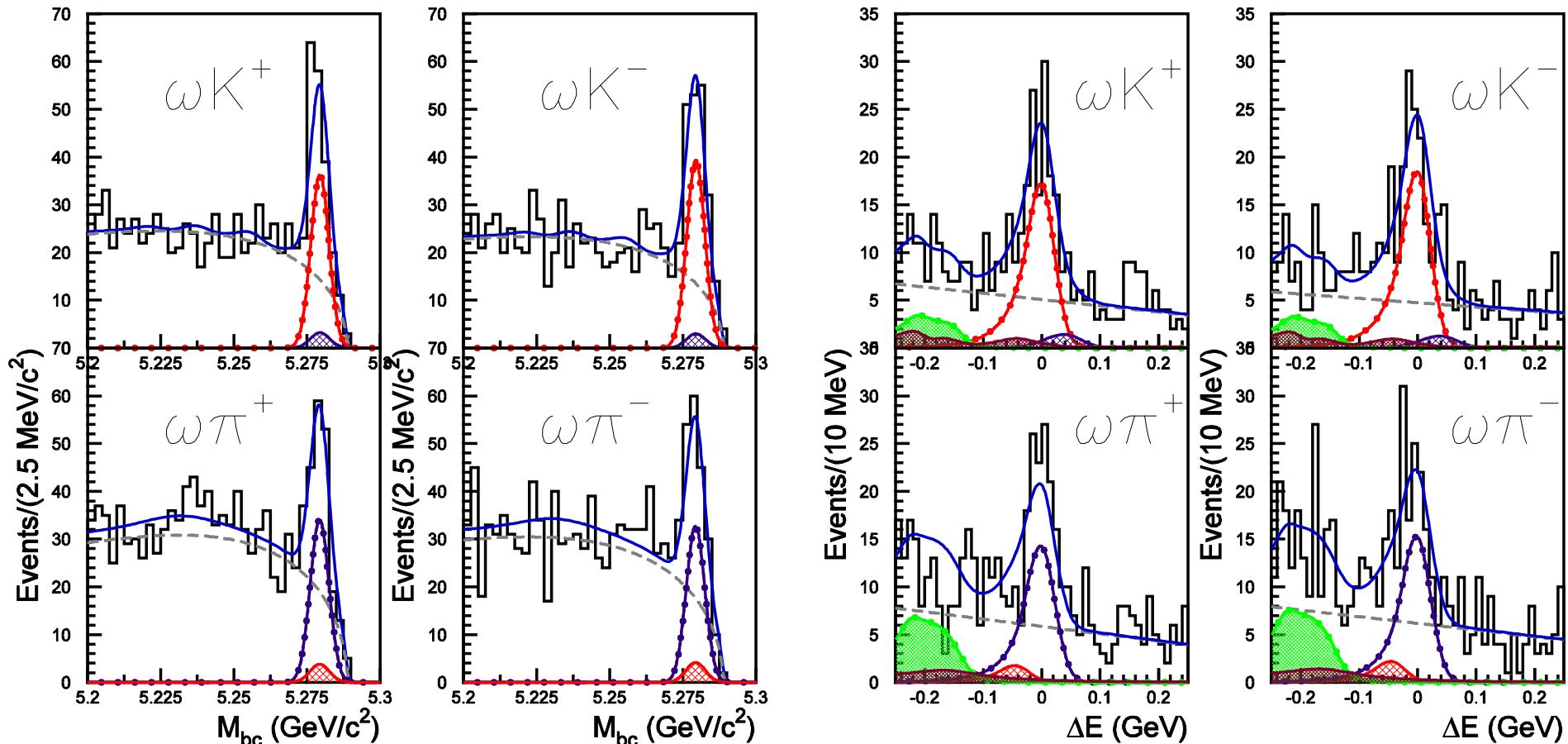




Acp($\omega K/\pi$)



Status:	Belle(2003)	BABAR(2003)	Belle(2005)
$Acp(\omega K^\pm)$	$0.06 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.01$	$-0.09 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.01$	$0.05 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.01$
$Acp(\omega \pi^\pm)$	$0.50 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.02$	$0.03 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.01$	$-0.03 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.02$





$B \rightarrow \eta K/\pi$



Present Status:

$\text{BF}(B \rightarrow \eta K^+) (\times 10^{-6})$:

$\text{BF}(B \rightarrow \eta \pi^+) (\times 10^{-6})$:

Belle(2004)

$2.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2$

$4.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$

BABAR(2005)

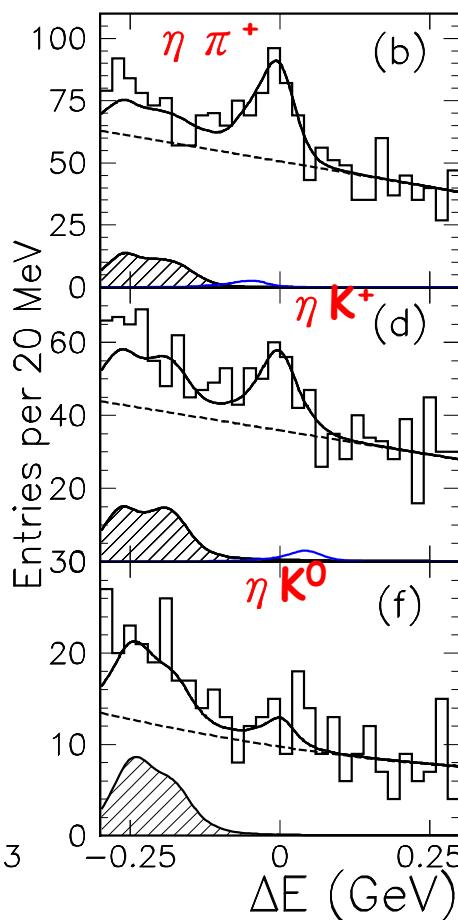
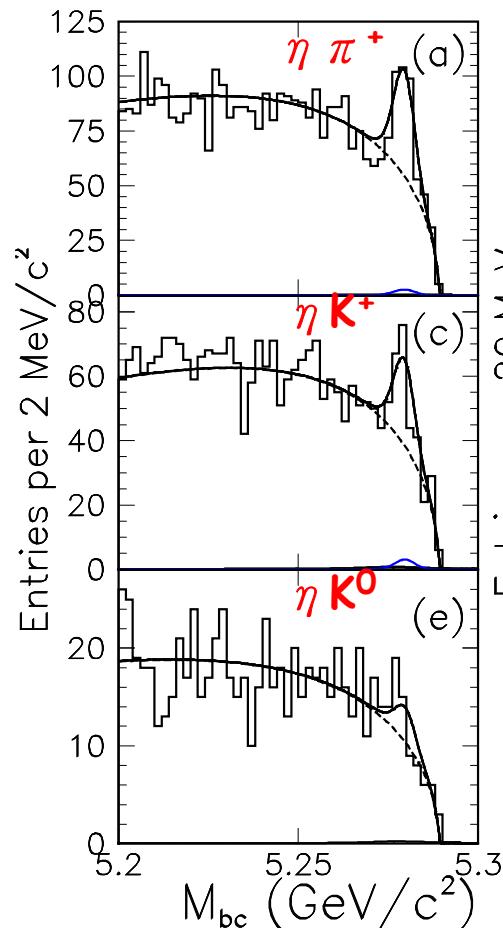
$3.3 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$

$5.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$

CLEO(2000)

$2.2 +2.8/-2.2$

$1.2 +2.8/-1.2$



**Belle update in summer
2005 (hep-ex/0508030)**

$\text{BF}(B \rightarrow \eta K^+)$
 $(2.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6}$

$\text{BF}(B \rightarrow \eta \pi^+)$
 $(3.9 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-6}$

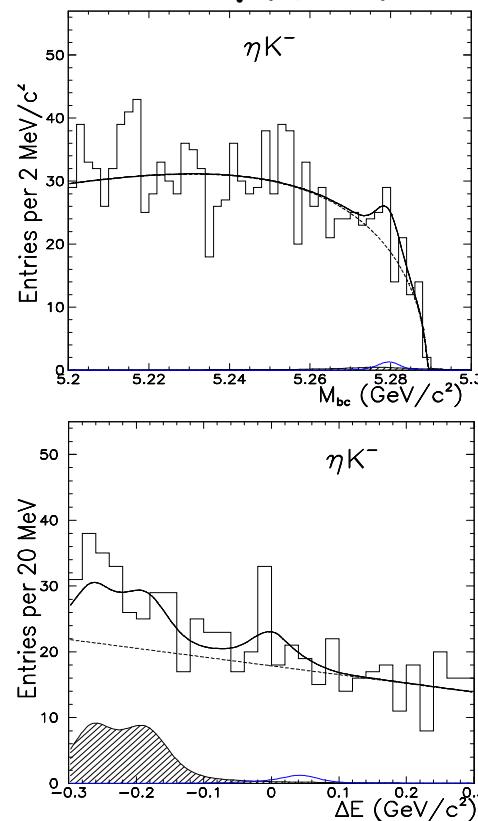
$\text{BF}(B \rightarrow \eta K^0)$
 $(0.9 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6} < 1.9 \times 10^{-6}$



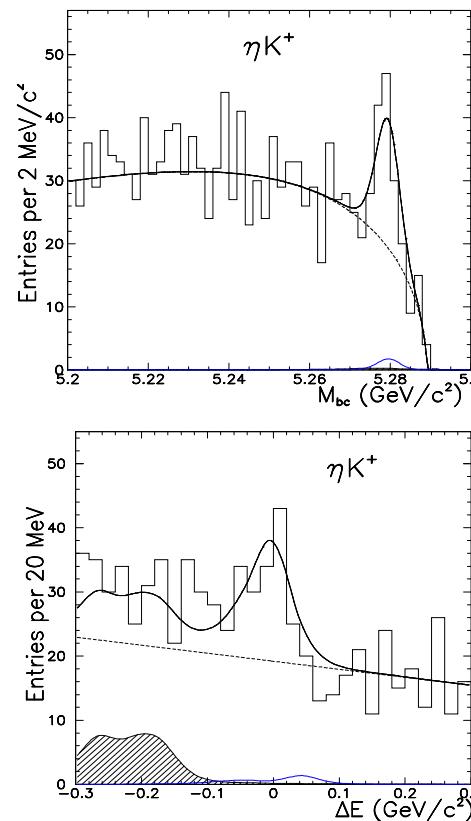
Acp($\eta K/\pi$)



- Status:
 - Belle(2004) $Acp(\eta K^\pm) = -0.49 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.07$
 - $Acp(\eta \pi^\pm) = 0.07 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.03$

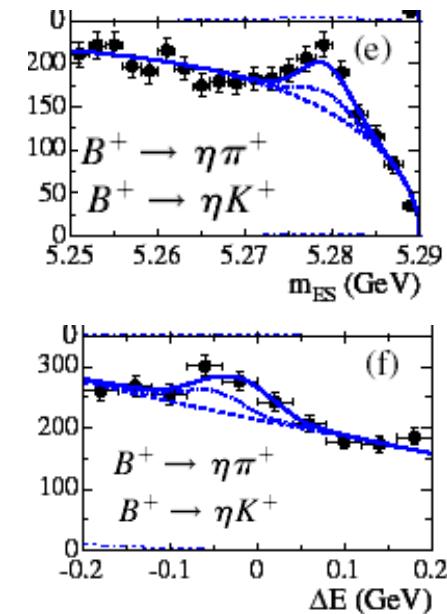


- BABAR(2005)
 - $Acp(\eta K^+) = -0.20 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.01$
 - $Acp(\eta \pi^+) = -0.13 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.01$



- Belle(2005)
 - $Acp(\eta K^\pm) = -0.55 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.04$
 - $Acp(\eta \pi^\pm) = -0.10 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.02$

Result of $Acp(\eta K^\pm)$ is
2.9 σ from zero.



BABAR's results for ηh^\pm



Summary and Outlook



- Updated results of $B \rightarrow \eta' h$, ηh , ωh with 386×10^6 BBar Pairs from Belle.
- Hints of direct CP violation for $B \rightarrow \eta K^\pm$ with 2.9σ significance from Belle. No direct CP violation found for other modes.
- Continue search for more rare decay modes and look for more DCPV.