



FCNC Decays of B Mesons

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Motivation

Experimental apparatus

b \rightarrow sy inclusive rate

CP asymmetry in $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_{s} \gamma$

 $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$ asymmetries and branching fractions

Β → ργ, ωγ

 $B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-, X_s l^+ l^-$ update

Summary



Motivation

Flavour changing neutral current (FCNC) processes (like $b \rightarrow s$, $b \rightarrow d$) are fobidden at the tree level in the Standard Model. Proceed only at low rate via higher-order loop diagrams. Ideal place to search for new physics.





Accumulated luminosity: 258 fb⁻¹. This talk: most analyses on the 140 fb⁻¹ data set \cong 152 M BB-pairs

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b \rightarrow s γ inclusive

b \rightarrow sy rate: sensitive to deviations from the SM, world average in good agreement with SM predictions.

Photon energy E_{γ} **distribution:** depends on m_b and Fermi motion parameter in the B system (parameters of HQE); also important for the determination of V_{ub} in semileptonic B decays.

Previous measurement by CLEO: $E_{\gamma} > 2.0$ GeV.

Belle: extend the energy range to $E_{\gamma} > 1.8$ GeV to cover >95% of the rate.

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b \rightarrow s γ inclusive

Fully inclusive measurement: detect photons Problem: huge backgrounds continuum ee \rightarrow qq events $\pi^0, \eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ from B decays misidentified photons γ from beam background

Additional challenge: extend the E_{γ} region to lower values



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b \rightarrow sy inclusive

- Consider all photons with $E_{\gamma} > 1.5 \text{ GeV}$
- Reject candidates compatible with π^0 , $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$
- Apply stringent continuum cuts (event shape and energy flow variables)
- Subtract the remaining continuum component as determined with off-resonance data
- Other sources: inferred from data-corrected MC and subtracted
- Signal selection optimisation: maximize the significance in the 1.8GeV<E_γ<1.9 GeV interval

data sample 140/fb





b \rightarrow s γ inclusive

Results

Branching ratio:

BR(b \rightarrow s γ)=(3.55 \pm 0.32^{+0.30+0.11}_{-0.31-0.07}) \cdot 10⁻⁴

Photon energy \mathbf{E}_{γ} distribution:

first moment:

 $\langle E_{\gamma} \rangle = (2.292 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.034) \text{ GeV}$ second moment: $\langle E_{\gamma}^{2} \rangle - \langle E_{\gamma}^{2} \rangle =$ $(0.0305 \pm 0.0074 \pm 0.0063) (\text{GeV})^{2}$



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CP asymmetry in $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_{s} \gamma$

Inclusive measurement: pseudo-reconstruction of $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$. For X_s use K^{+-} or K_s with 1-4 π (0 or 1 π^0), $K^{+-}K^{+-}K^{+-}(\pi^{+-})$,

 $K_{\rm S} K^{+-} K^{+-} (\pi^{+-})$.

data sample 140/fb



Signal extraction: kinematic variable $M_{bc} = \sqrt{(E^{*2}_{beam} - |p^*_B|^2)}$





CP asymmetry in $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{X}_{s} \gamma$

CP asymmetry

 $A_{CP} = (\Gamma(b \rightarrow s\gamma) - \Gamma(\overline{b} \rightarrow \overline{s\gamma})) / (\Gamma(b \rightarrow s\gamma) + \Gamma(\overline{b} \rightarrow \overline{s\gamma}))$ SM expectation +0.5%

For events with $X_s < 2.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $A_{CP} = -0.002 \pm 0.050(\text{stat}) \pm 0.030(\text{syst})$

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A_{CP} vs. X_s

 $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}^* \gamma$



- Photon candidates with π^0/η veto
- K*(892) reconstructed in 4 final states: $K^{+}\pi^{-}, K^{0}_{s}\pi^{0}, K^{+}\pi^{0}, K^{0}_{s}\pi^{+}$ with $|M(K\pi) - M(K^{*})_{r}| < 75 \text{ MeV/c}^{2}$
- BKG suppression against $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq(\gamma)$ by event shape var.





B \rightarrow **K**^{*} γ braching fractions





B \rightarrow **K**^{*} γ asymmetries

Isospin asymmetry $\Delta_{0+} =$

 $\frac{(\tau_{B}^{+} / \tau_{B}^{0}) \operatorname{BR}(B^{0} \to K^{*0} \gamma) - \operatorname{BR}(B^{+} \to K^{*+} \gamma)}{(\tau_{B}^{+} / \tau_{B}^{0}) \operatorname{BR}(B^{0} \to K^{*0} \gamma) + \operatorname{BR}(B^{+} \to K^{*+} \gamma)}$

 $\Delta_{0+} = +0.012 \pm 0.044(\text{stat}) \pm 0.026(\text{syst})$ SM: 5-10%

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{CP asymmetry} & \mbox{SM}<<0.01\\ \mbox{A}_{\mbox{CP}} = (\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^*\gamma) - \Gamma(B \rightarrow K^*\gamma))/(\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^*\gamma) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow K^*\gamma)) = \\ \hline 1 & \mbox{1} \\ \hline (1-2w) & \mbox{1} \\ \hline N(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{K}^*\gamma) - N(B \rightarrow K^*\gamma) & \mbox{$(w= dilution due to imperfect tagging)} \\ \mbox{$A_{\mbox{CP}} = -0.015 \pm 0.044(stat) \pm 0.012(syst)$} \end{array}$$

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b \rightarrow **d** γ **exclusive: B** \rightarrow $\rho\gamma$, $\omega\gamma$

Supressed by $(V_{td}/V_{ts})^2$ vs b \rightarrow s γ

SM prediction for $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \gamma$ BR around 1×10⁻⁶

Not yet observed.



Potentially interesting:

Measurement of V_{td}/V_{ts}

CP violation could be sizeable in SM (order 10%)

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B → ργ, ωγ



Exclusive $B \rightarrow \rho^0 / \rho^+ / \omega \gamma$ ($\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+$, $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$) measurements on a data sample of 140/fb

BG : **B** \rightarrow **K**^{*} γ missid., **B** \rightarrow $\rho/\omega\pi^0$, continuum

Continuum rejection: by Fisher event shape variable, vertexing, flavor-tag

Signal yield: Use 2-D unbinned maximum likelihood fit in two variables $M_{bc} = \sqrt{(E^{*2}_{beam} - |p^*_B|^2)}$ and $\Delta E = E^*_B - E^*_{beam}$ Simultaneous fit to 3 signals + 2 K* γ assuming isospin relations: $Br(B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \gamma) = 2(\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0))Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) = 2(\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0))Br(B^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma)$

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B \rightarrow ργ, ωγ





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B→ρ/ωγ 27.4 net signal (from the simultaneous fit) significance 3.5 (including the systematic error)

BF(**B**→ρ⁺γ) = (1.8
$$^{+0.6}_{-0.5} \pm 0.1$$
) 10⁻⁶ preliminary!

 $(=2(\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0))Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) = 2(\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0))Br(B^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma))$

First evidence for the $b \rightarrow d\gamma$ process

In agreement with SM SM predictions $(B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \gamma)$: $(0.90 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-6}$ Ali, Parkhomenko $(1.58 \pm 0.53 - 0.46) \times 10^{-6}$ Bosch, Buchalla



 $b \rightarrow s l^+l^-$ was first measured in $B \rightarrow K l^+l^-$ by Belle. With 140/fb of data, search for $K^* l^+l^-$ and update K l^+l^-.

Important for further searches for the physics beyond SM: backward-forward asymmetry A_{FB} **in** K^{*} l⁺l⁻

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$\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}^* \mathbf{l}^+ \mathbf{l}^-$



- K*: $K^{+}\pi^{-}$, $K^{0}_{s}\pi^{+}$, $K^{+}\pi^{0}$ with $|M(K\pi)-M(K^{*})| < 75 \text{ MeV/c}^{2}$
- K: charged or neutral
- Lepton pair: e or μ, p(e)>0.4 GeV/c, p(μ)>0.7 GeV/c



$\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}^* \mathbf{l}^+ \mathbf{l}^-$



Results based on 140 fb⁻¹

- BR(B \rightarrow K^{*}l⁺l⁻) = (11.5^{+2.6}_{-2.4} ± 0.8 ± 0.2) 10⁻⁷ observation
- BR(B \rightarrow K l⁺l⁻) = (4.8^{+1.0}_{-0.9} \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1) 10⁻⁷ update with more data



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Inclusive b → s l⁺l⁻ measurement is a model independent probe for new physics; first measured by Belle in 2002.

Inclusive measurement: pseudo-reconstruction of $B \rightarrow X_s l^+l^-$.



 $B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$ update



BR(B \rightarrow X_s e⁺ e⁻) = (4.45 ± 1.32^{+0.84}_{-0.79}) 10⁻⁶

preliminary!

BR(B \rightarrow X_s $\mu^+\mu^-$) = (4.31 ± 1.06^{+0.74}_{-0.76}) 10⁻⁶

BR(B \rightarrow X_s l⁺l⁻) = (4.39 ± 0.84^{+0.78}_{-0.73}) 10⁻⁶

SM: (4.2±0.7) 10⁻⁶



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Summary

•New measurement of the b \rightarrow sy inclusive rate and moments with an extended energy range, $E_{\gamma} > 1.8$ GeV

•First evidence for a $b \rightarrow d\gamma$ transition, $B \rightarrow \rho/\omega\gamma$, and a new mode in $B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$, $B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-$ (first observation)

•BR and asymmetries in $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $b \rightarrow sl^+l^-$ transitions are in good agreement with SM, but some interesting results are statistically limited

•We are entering an exciting phase of precision measurements (e.g. A_{FB} , q² dependence in K^(*)II)

•By this summer the data sample will be doubled

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b \rightarrow s γ inclusive

BR(b \rightarrow s γ)=(3.55 \pm 0.32^{+0.30+0.11}_{-0.31-0.07}) \cdot 10⁻⁴

 $\langle E_{\gamma} \rangle = (2.292 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.034) \text{ GeV}$

 $\langle E_{\gamma}^{2} \rangle - \langle E_{\gamma} \rangle^{2} = (0.0305 \pm 0.0074 \pm 0.0063) (GeV)^{2}$

Sources of systematic errors:

Rate: data/MC efficiency ratio (0.208 10^{-4}), N_{BB} (+0.139 –0.160), photon detection efficiency (0.072), photons from B decays (0.054), choice of fitting functions (0.048), on-off data subtraction (0.026),...

First moment: energy resolution function (1%), data/MC efficiency ratio (0.9%)

Second moment : data/MC efficiency ratio (17%)

Published: hep-ex/0403004v2. Changes vs. v1: improved treatment of the $B \rightarrow X_s J/\psi$, $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma Y$ background.



 $\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{K}^* \gamma$







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B \rightarrow **K**^{*} γ **CP** asymmetry



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B → ργ, ωγ



Simultaneous fit

Signal yield: Use 2-D unbinned maximum likelihood fit in two variables $M_{bc} = \sqrt{(E^{*2}_{beam} - |p^*_B|^2)}$ and $\Delta E = E^*_B - E^*_{beam}$ Simultaneous fit to 3 signals + 2 K* γ

Fit region: $M_{bc} > 5.2 \text{GeV}$, $|\Delta E| < 0.3 \text{ GeV}$

	$\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	$\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \rho^+ \gamma$	Β → ωγ
Events in the fit	280	749	197
Signal yield	6.3	15.2	5.9

significance 3.5 (including the systematic error)



B \rightarrow ργ, ωγ



Fit result, individual channels:

Unbinned maximum likelihood fit in two variables

 $\mathbf{M}_{bc} = \sqrt{(\mathbf{E}^{*2}_{beam} - |\mathbf{p}^{*}_{B}|^{2})}$ and $\Delta \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}^{*}_{B} - \mathbf{E}^{*}_{beam}$

Fit region: $M_{bc} > 5.2 \text{GeV}$, $|\Delta E| < 0.3 \text{ GeV}$

	$\mathbf{B} \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	$B \rightarrow \rho^+ \gamma$	Β → ωγ
Events in the fit	280	749	197
Signal yield	3.6+3.6+0.7 -2.8 -0.9	$15.5^{+7.1}_{-6.3}\pm1.5$	8.8 ^{+4.8} _{-4.0} ±1.2
Significance	1.2σ	2.5σ	2.3σ

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