



# $B_s$ and $\Upsilon(5S)$ decays at Belle

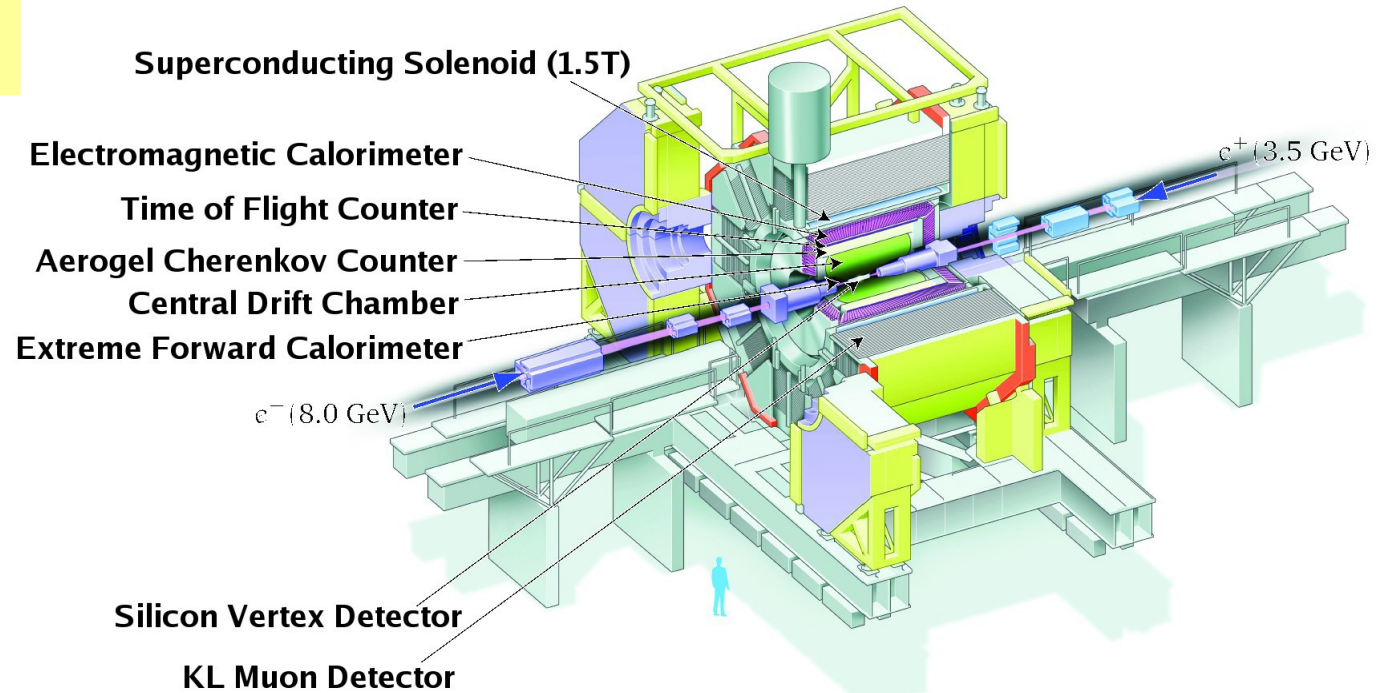
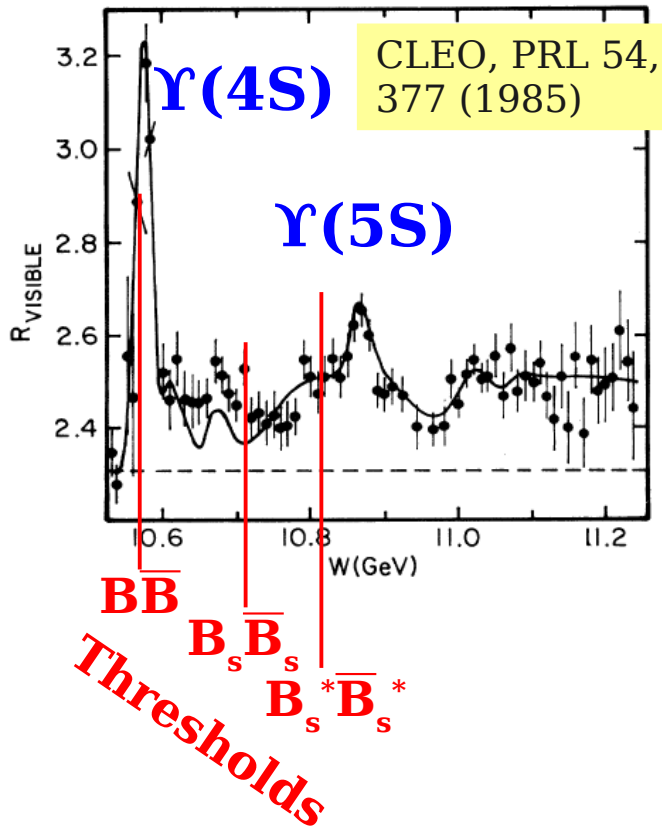


きぼう (kibō) means hope

Jean Wicht (KEK)  
Beauty 2011  
April 4<sup>th</sup> 2011



# Data samples at $\Upsilon(5S)$



Belle took about  $\sim 140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  around the  $\Upsilon(5S)$

**$121.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at the resonance**

$\sim 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  in scans

Much larger than CLEO, BaBar:  $< 1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Compared to  $711 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at the  $\Upsilon(4S)$

**$\Upsilon(5S)$  above  $B_s^{(*)}B_s^{(*)}$  threshold**

$B_s$  can be produced and studied at B-factory

was established by CLEO

$\Upsilon(5S)$  does also of course decay to  $B^+$  and  $B^0$

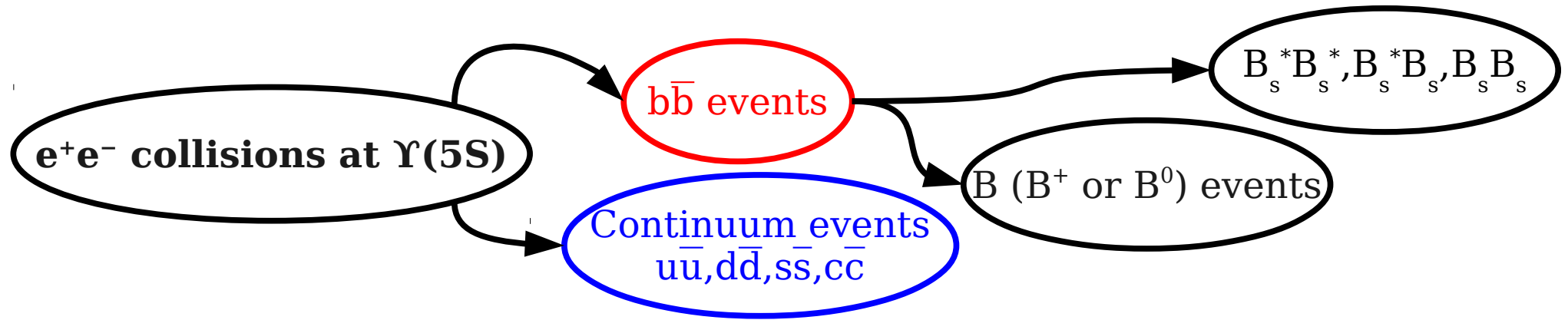
Can be excited and produced with pions

$\Rightarrow B^{(*)}B^{(*)}(n\pi)$

And to  $\Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$ , etc...



# Absolute BF measurement



**Number of  $b\bar{b}$ :**  $\Upsilon(4S)$  off-resonance data (continuum) subtraction

$$N_{b\bar{b}}^{\Upsilon(5S)} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_{\Upsilon(5S)}^{b\bar{b}}} \left( N_{\text{hadr}}^{\Upsilon(5S)} - N_{\text{hadr}}^{\text{cont}} \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\Upsilon(5S)}}{\mathcal{L}_{\text{cont}}} \frac{E_{\Upsilon(5S)}^2}{E_{\text{cont}}^2} \frac{\epsilon_{\Upsilon(5S)}^{\text{rec}}}{\epsilon_{\text{cont}}^{\text{rec}}} \right)$$

**$B_s$  production fraction ( $f_s$ )**

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow D_s X) = (92 \pm 11)\%$$

Take advantage of  $\text{BF}(B_s \rightarrow D_s X) \gg \text{BF}(B \rightarrow D_s X)$   $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D_s X) = (8.3 \pm 0.7)\%$

We measure with  $\Upsilon(5S)$  data

Theory

BaBar@ $\Upsilon(4S)$

$$\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow D_s X) / 2 = f_s \times \mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow D_s X) + (1 - f_s) \times \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D_s X)$$

In  $121.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ : 14 million  $B_s$  mesons ( **$\sim 18\%$  uncertainty**)



# Reconstruction of $B_s$



Using well-known  $M_{bc}$  and  $\Delta E$  variables taking advantage of  $e^+e^-$  annihilation to two B

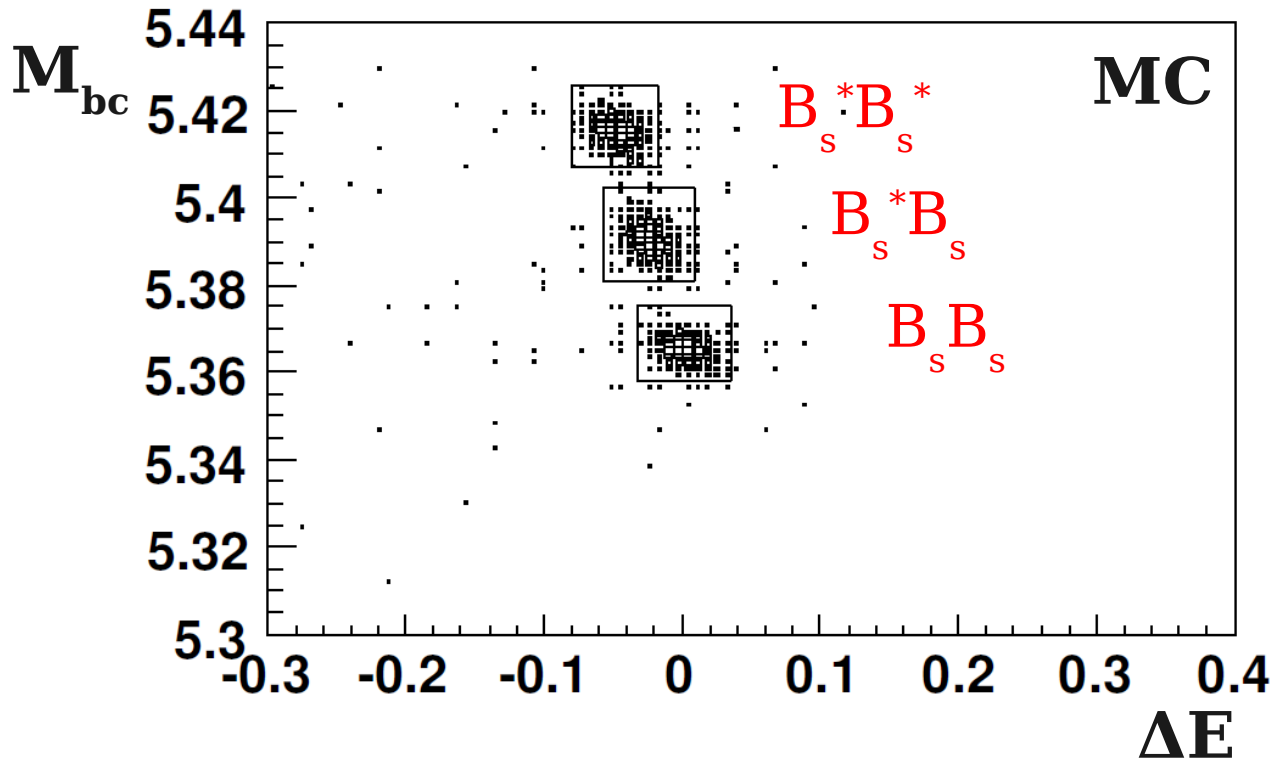
$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{(E_{CM}/2)^2 - (p_{B_s^0}^{CM})^2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_{B_s^0}^{CM} - E_{CM}/2$$

Three possible  $\Upsilon(5S)$  decays:  $B_s^*B_s^*$ ,  $B_s^*B_s$  and  $B_sB_s$

We don't reconstruct the  $\sim 50\text{MeV}$  photon from  $B_s^*$  decay to  $B_s$

Three regions in  $M_{bc}$ - $\Delta E$  plane (well separated)



$\sim 90\%$  of  $B_s$  are produced through  $B_s^*B_s^*$



Observation of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(980)$   
and evidence of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(1370)$

PRL 106 121802 (2011)  
121.4 fb<sup>-1</sup>



# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(980)$



- **Silver mode for LHCb** to measure  $\beta_s$ , the CP-violating phase in the  $B_s$  mixing Stone et al., arXiv:0909.5442 (2009)
  - BF 2-5 times smaller than  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$  BUT  $J/\psi f_0$  is a **pure CP-eigenstate** (S→VS versus S→VV)
    - **No angular analysis required**

## • Branching fraction

- **Extrapolation from  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$**

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi f_0) \mathcal{B}(f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi) \mathcal{B}(\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-)} \approx 0.2$$

$$= 0.42 \pm 0.11$$

Stone et al., PRD 79, 074024 (2009)

CLEO ( $D_s \rightarrow f_0 \text{ ev}$ ), PRD 80, 052009 (2009)

CDF's  $J/\psi \phi \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi f_0) \mathcal{B}(f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = (1.3 - 2.7) 10^{-4}$

- **Theory (QCD@LO)**

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi f_0) \mathcal{B}(f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = (3.4 \pm 2.4) 10^{-4} \times (50_{-9}^{+7})\%$$

QCD (LO) PRD 81, 074001 (2010)	BES, PRD 80, 052009 (2009)
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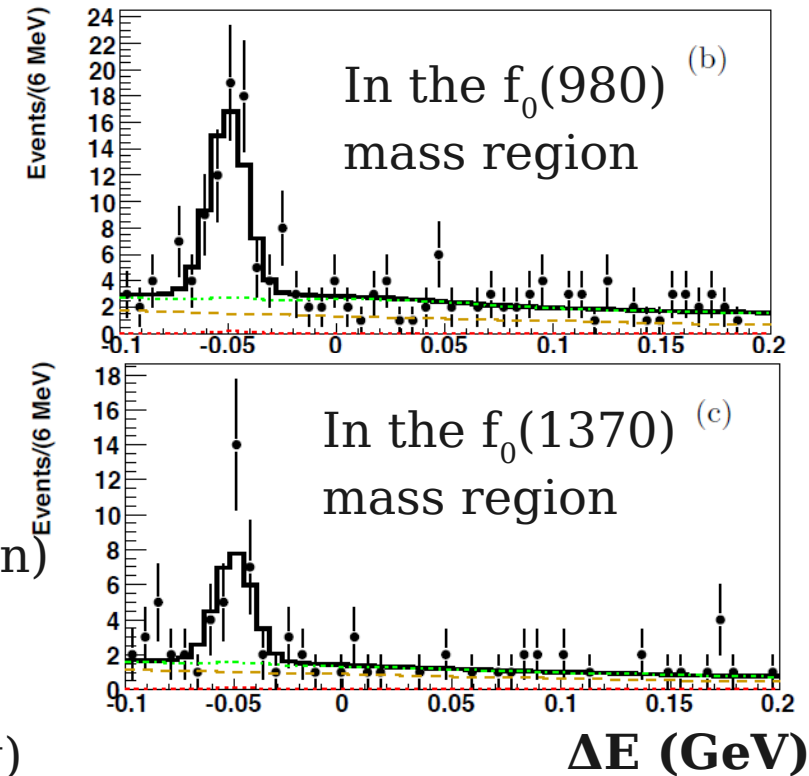
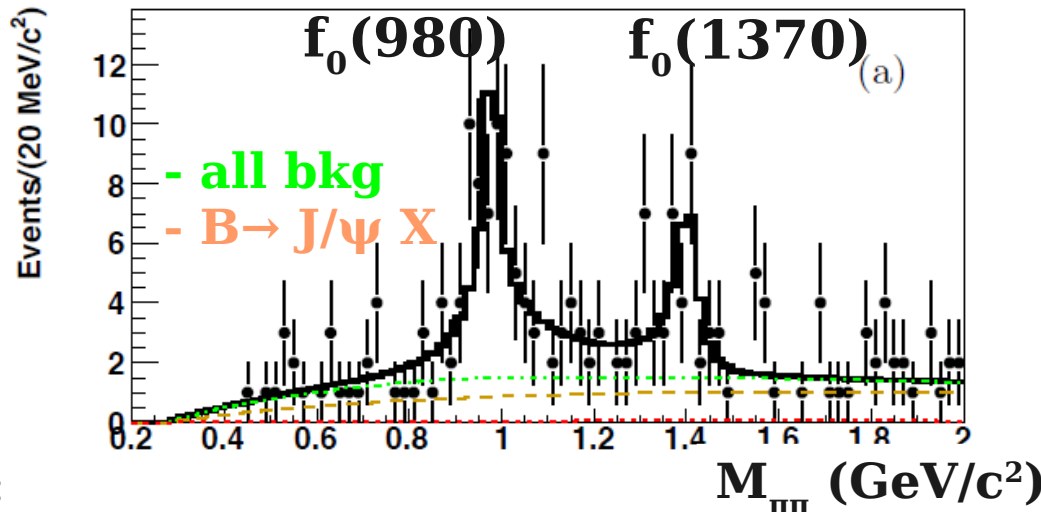
$$= (1.6 \pm 1.3) 10^{-4}$$



# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0$ results



$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$  and  $f_0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ ; select  $B_s$  with  $M_{bc}$ ; fit  $M_{\text{inv}}$  and  $\Delta E$  distributions



$M_{\text{inv}}$ :

$f_0(980)$  parameters fixed from BES (Flatté function)

$f_0(1370)$  parameters floated (BW function)

The two  $f_0$  can interfere

Non-resonant  $B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+\pi^-$  signal (non interfering)

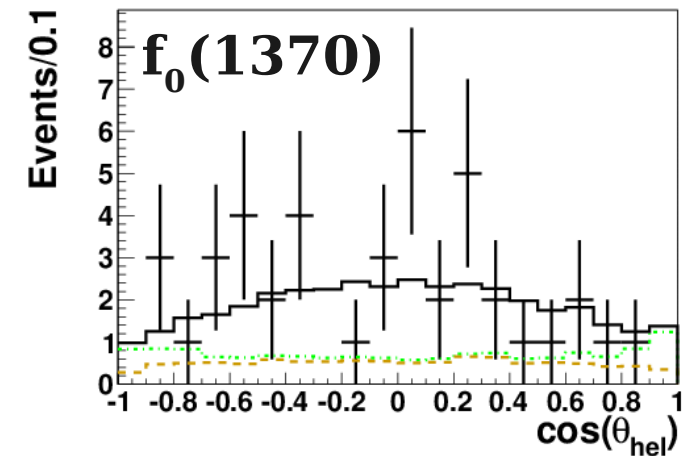
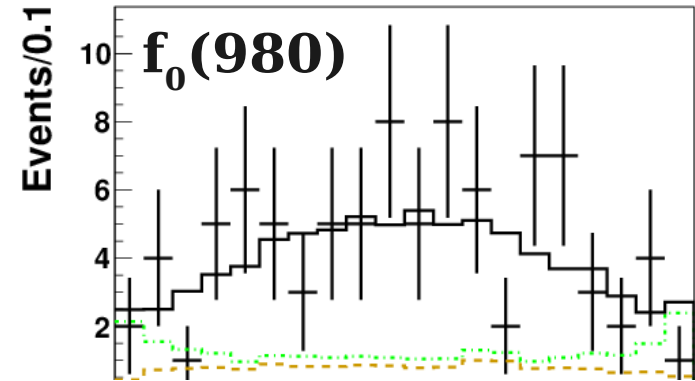
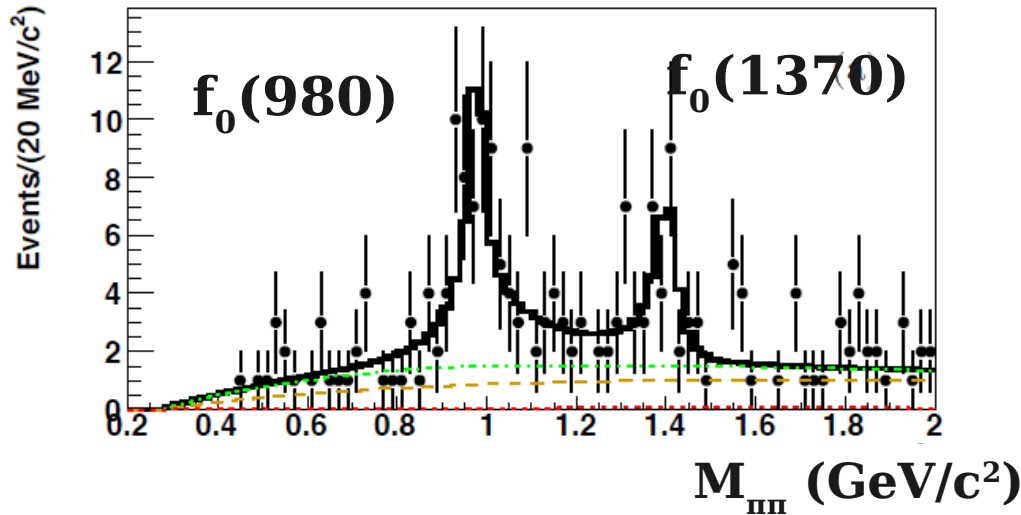
$B \rightarrow J/\psi X$  bkg (MC), continuum bkg (sideband data)

$F$	Yield	Significance	$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi F; F \rightarrow \pi\pi)[10^{-4}]$
$f_0(980)$	$63^{+16}_{-10}$	8.4	$1.16^{+0.31}_{-0.19}(\text{stat.})^{+0.15}_{-0.17}(\text{syst.})^{+0.26}_{-0.18}(N_{B_s^0})$
$f_0(1370)$	$19^{+6}_{-8}$	4.2	$0.34^{+0.11}_{-0.14}(\text{stat.})^{+0.03}_{-0.02}(\text{syst.})^{+0.08}_{-0.05}(N_{B_s^0})$

BF in good agreement with predictions



# $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0$ results



$$M = 1.405 \pm 0.015^{+0.001}_{-0.007} \text{ GeV}/c^2$$
$$\Gamma = 0.054 \pm 0.033^{+0.014}_{-0.003} \text{ GeV}$$

Mass and width of  $f_0(1370)$   
in good agreement with PDG

Helicity angle distribution is  
consistent with  $f_0$  being scalars

**Observation of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(980)$**

**First evidence of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(1370)$**

LHCb has also observed  $J/\psi f_0(980)$ : PLB 698, 115 (2011)





# Observation of $h_b(1P)$ and $h_b(2P)$

arXiv:1103.3419 [hep-ex]  
preliminary  
contributed to La Thuile 2011  
 $121.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



# $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$ decays



K.F. Chen et al. (Belle), PRL 100, 112001 (2008); PRD 82, 091106(R) (2010)

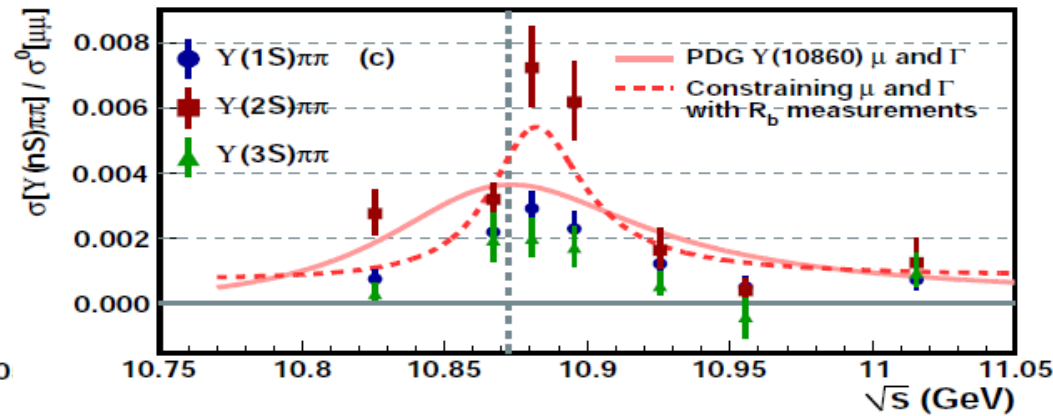
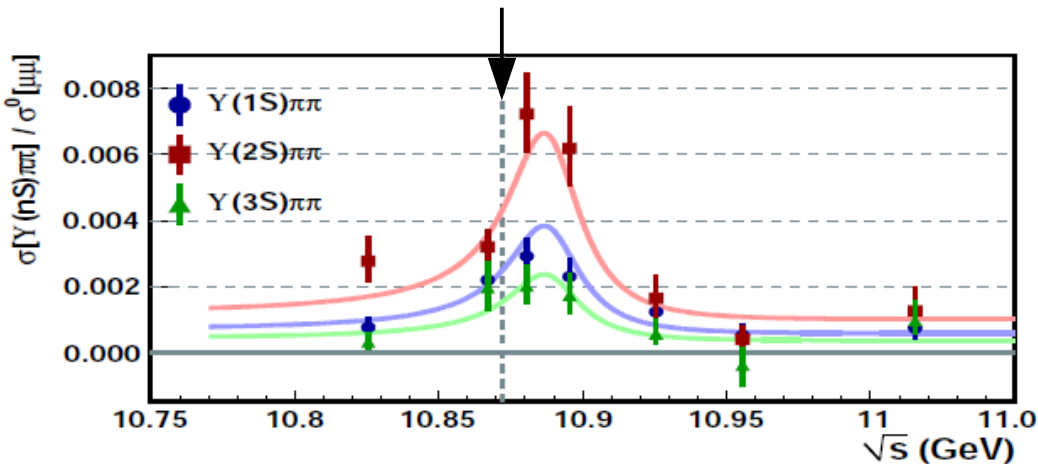
- Anomalously large  $\Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$  transitions at the  $\Upsilon(5S)$  (on-res)

Process	$\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_{e^+e^-}$	$\Gamma_{\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-}$
$\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	0.032 MeV	0.612 keV	0.0060 MeV
$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	0.020 MeV	0.443 keV	0.0009 MeV
$\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	20.5 MeV	0.272 keV	0.0019 MeV
$\Upsilon(10860) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	110 MeV	0.31 keV	0.59 MeV

>100x larger

- 2007: 6-points scan ( $\sim 1\text{fb}^{-1}$  per point)

Maximum of hadrons' production



Does not agree well with the conventional  $\Upsilon(10860)$  line shape

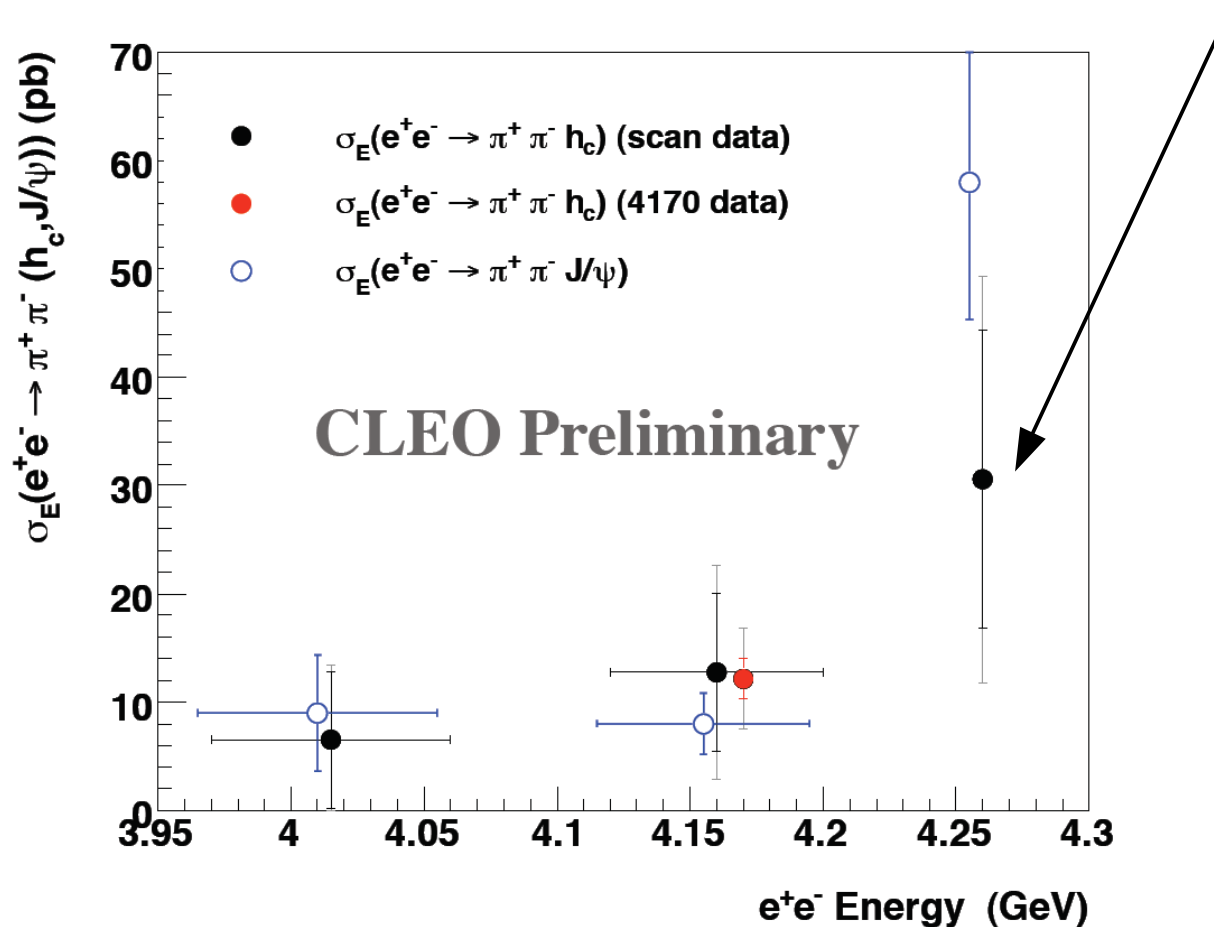
- $Y_b$  particle: analog to  $Y(4260)$  that has anomalously large  $\Gamma(J/\psi\pi\pi)$
- Rescattering of  $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow BB\pi\pi \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$



# Discovery of $h_c$ by CLEO



- CLEO observed  $e^+e^- \rightarrow h_c \pi^+ \pi^-$ 
  - $h_c$  production cross-section seems to be **enhanced near  $Y(4260)$**



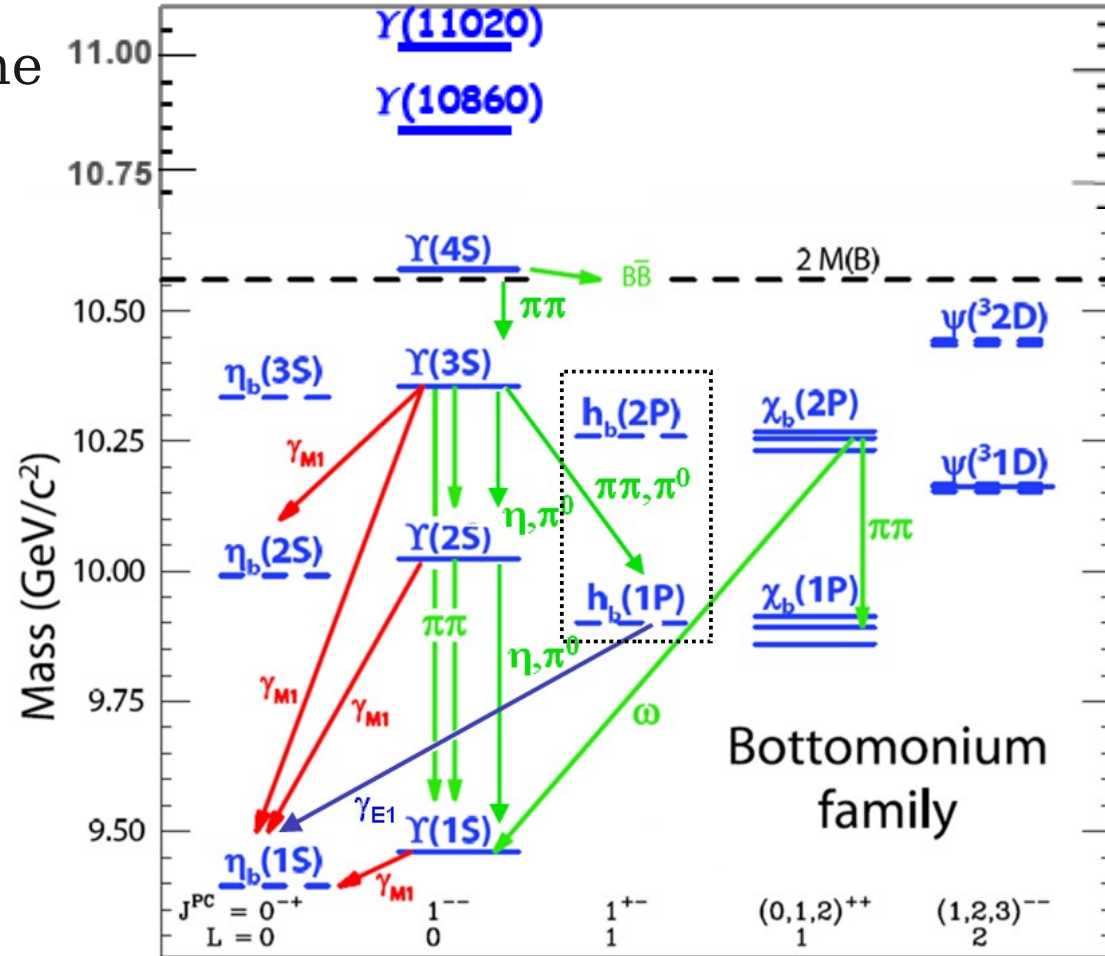
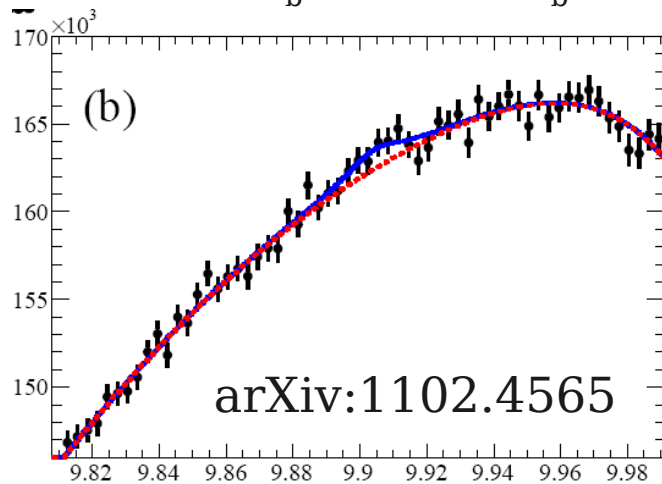
- Do we have more chance of seeing  $h_b$  at  $Y(5S)$ ?



# $h_b(nP)$ properties



- $b\bar{b}$  states, spin 0,  $L=1$ ,  $J^{PC}=1^{+-}$ .
- Expected mass of  $h_b(nP)$  at the Center of Gravity (CoG) of  $\chi_b$  states
  - Test of hyperfine splitting
- Radiative transition to  $\eta_b(1S)$ 
  - BaBar has obtained evidence ( $3.0\sigma$ ) of  $h_b(1P)$  in  $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \pi^0 h_b(1P) \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \eta_b(1S)$





# Analysis procedure



- Similar to CLEO's  $h_c$  analysis: missing mass (MM) technique

- Implicit reconstruction of  $h_b$  thanks to  $e^+e^-$  annihilation

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b \pi^+\pi^-$

$$MM = \sqrt{(P_{\Upsilon(5S)} - P_{\pi^+\pi^-})^2}$$

- $P_{\Upsilon(5S)}$ : CM-energy and boost (accelerator information)
- $P_{\pi^+\pi^-}$ : we reconstruct and measure
- Search for peaks in MM when  $h_b(nP)$ ,  $\Upsilon(1-3S)$ , etc... are produced:

$$MM \equiv M_{h_b}$$

- Selection is simple

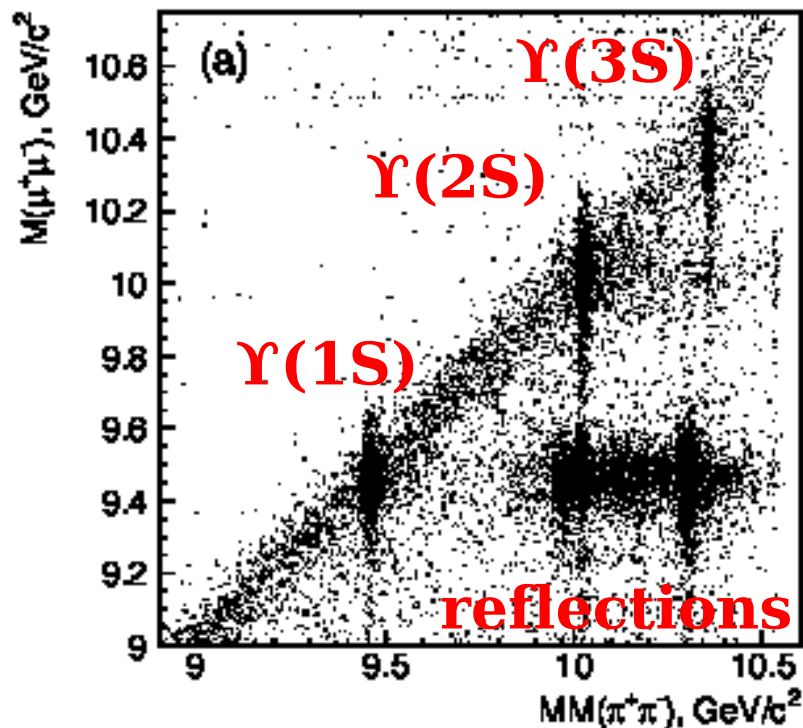
- Pions with opposite charges
  - track originating from IP and particle identification
- Continuum suppression with event shape



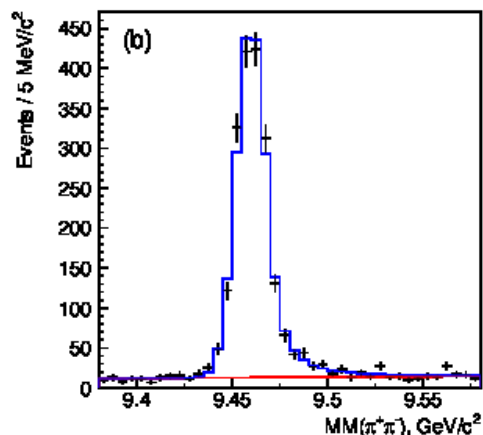
# Signal calibration



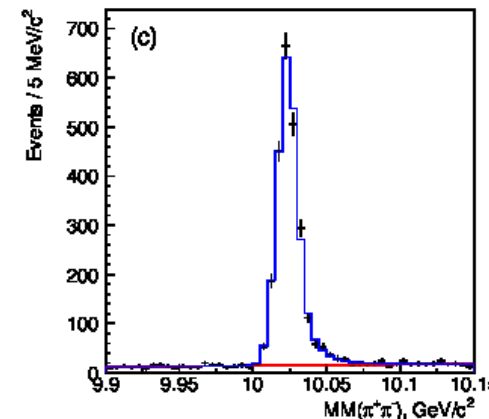
- Use the large exclusive “ $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(nS) \pi^+\pi^-$  with  $\Upsilon(nS) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ ” as reference
  - Signal: CrystalBall tail due to ISR
  - Reflections are also calibrated



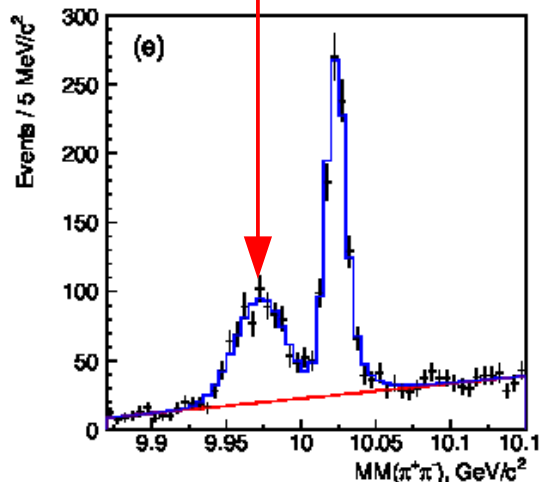
$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+\pi^-$



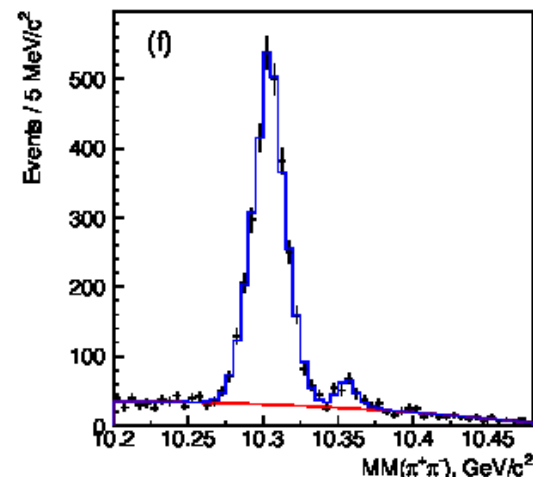
$\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S) \pi^+\pi^-$



$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+\pi^-$



$\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+\pi^-$

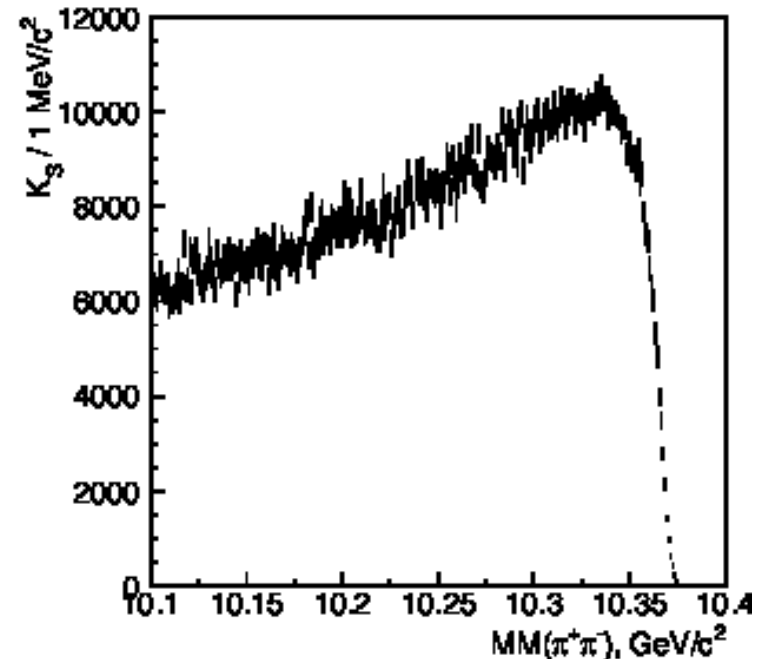
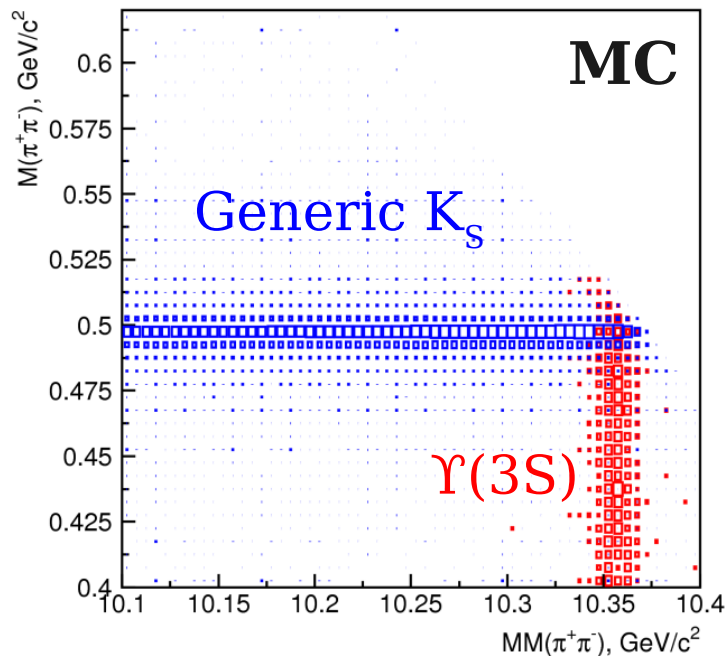




# Background



- Most background is random combination of pions that can be described by polynomial function
- At  $MM \sim M_{\Upsilon(3S)}$  region: contribution from real  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  explodes
  - Near threshold:  $M_{\Upsilon(3S)} \sim E_{CM} - M_{K_S}$



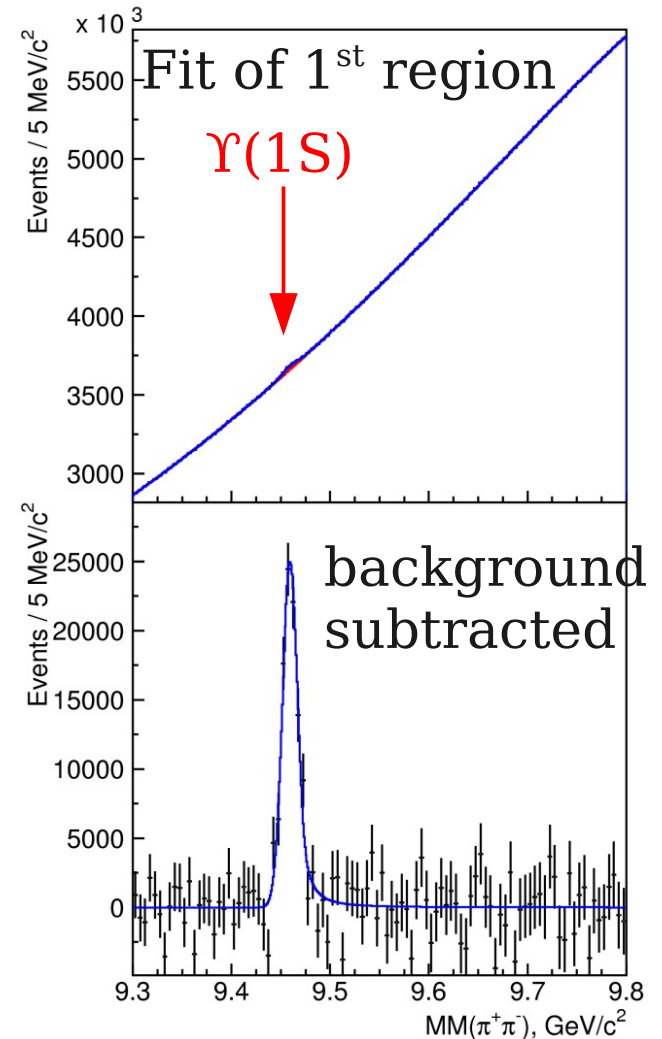
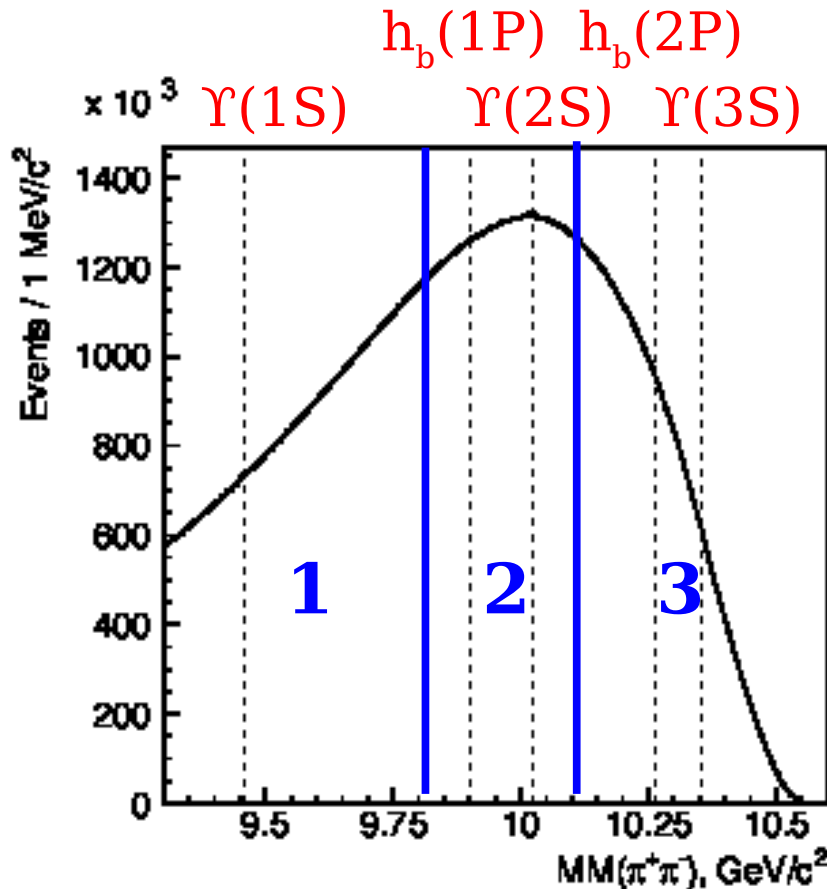
$K_S$  yield fitted in data as a function of MM  
Will be used as PDF in the fit



# Fit procedure



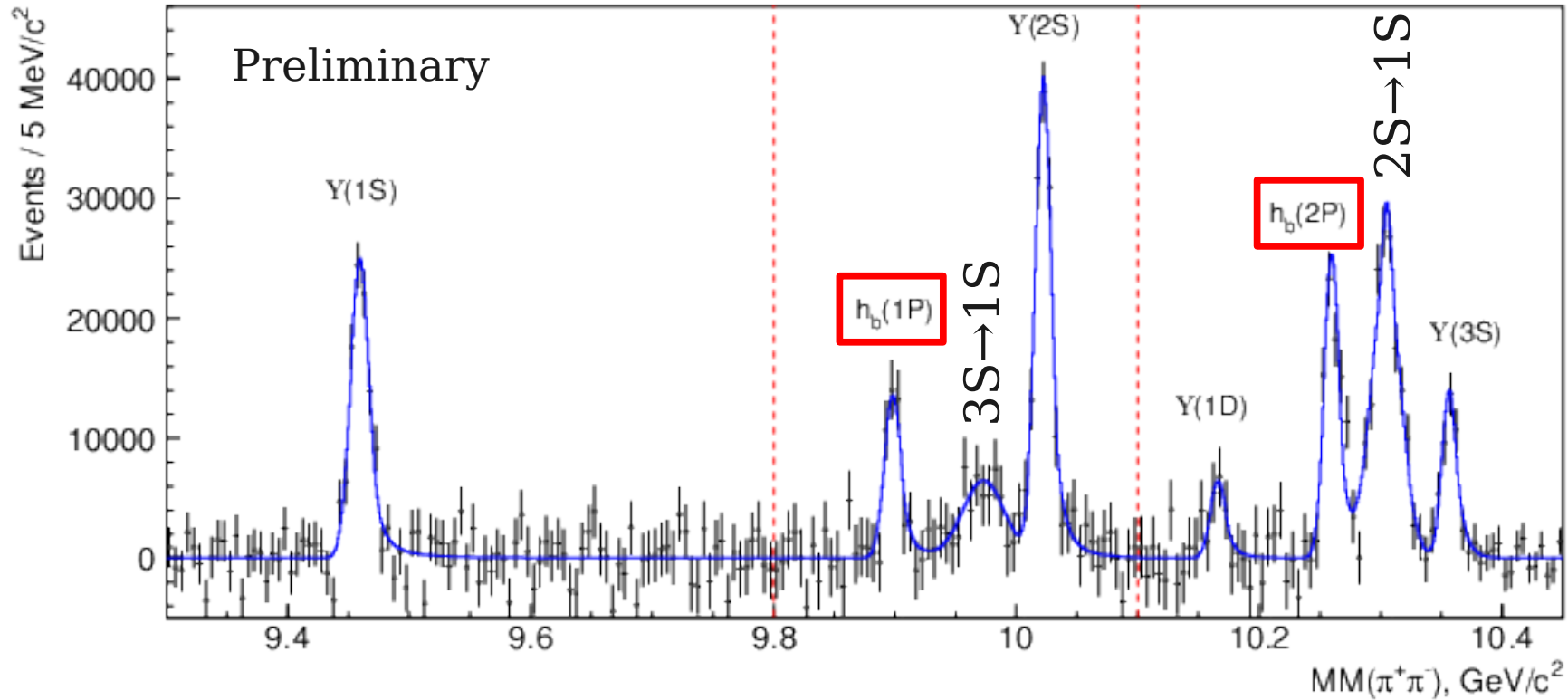
- Three independent fit are performed to MM distribution
  - signals and reflections (calibrated with exclusive decays)
  - combinatorial background: order of polynomial: max of C.L.
  - $K_S$  background (3<sup>rd</sup> region only)







# Results



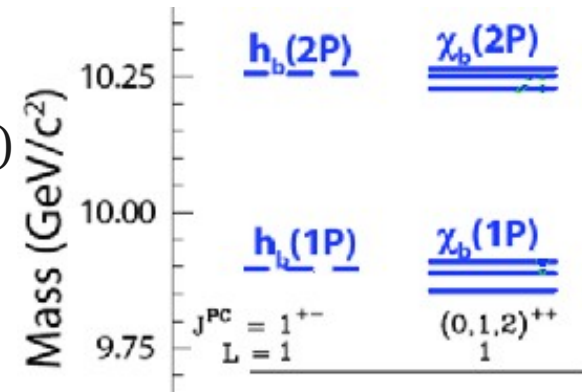
	Yield [ $10^3$ ]	Mass [ $\text{MeV}/c^2$ ]	Significance
$\Upsilon(1S)$	$105.2 \pm 5.8 \pm 3.0$	$9459.42 \pm 0.53 \pm 1.02$	18.2
$h_b(1P)$	$50.4 \pm 7.8^{+4.5}_{-9.1}$	$9898.25 \pm 1.06^{+1.03}_{-1.07}$	5.5
$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)$	$55 \pm 19$	9973.01	2.9
$\Upsilon(2S)$	$143.4 \pm 8.7 \pm 6.8$	$10022.25 \pm 0.41 \pm 1.01$	16.6
$\Upsilon(1D)$	$22.1 \pm 7.8$	$10166.2 \pm 2.4$	2.4
$h_b(2P)$	$84 \pm 7^{+23}_{-10}$	$10259.76 \pm 0.64^{+1.43}_{-1.03}$	11.2
$\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S)$	$151.6 \pm 9.7^{+9.0}_{-20.0}$	$10304.57 \pm 0.61 \pm 1.03$	15.7
$\Upsilon(3S)$	$44.9 \pm 5.1 \pm 5.1$	$10356.56 \pm 0.87 \pm 1.06$	8.5



# Results



- Could the observed states be  $\chi_{b1}(nP)$ ? No
  - Measured masses are  $\sim 3\sigma$  off compared to  $\chi_{b1}(nP)$
  - $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \chi_{b1}(nP)\pi^+\pi^-$  violates isospin (strong interaction)



- Mass are in very good agreement with CoG of  $\chi_b$  states
  - $h_b(1P)$ :  $\Delta M = 1.62 \pm 1.52 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
  - $h_b(2P)$ :  $\Delta M = 0.48 \pm 1.57 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

**Consistent with hyperfine interaction**

- Ratio of production rate

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(1P)\pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 0.407 \pm 0.079^{+0.043}_{-0.076}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(2P)\pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-)} = 0.78 \pm 0.09^{+0.22}_{-0.10}$$

- Spin of  $h_b(nP)$  is 0 while  $\Upsilon(nS)$ 's are 1: decays to  $h_b$  should be suppressed because of spin-flip.

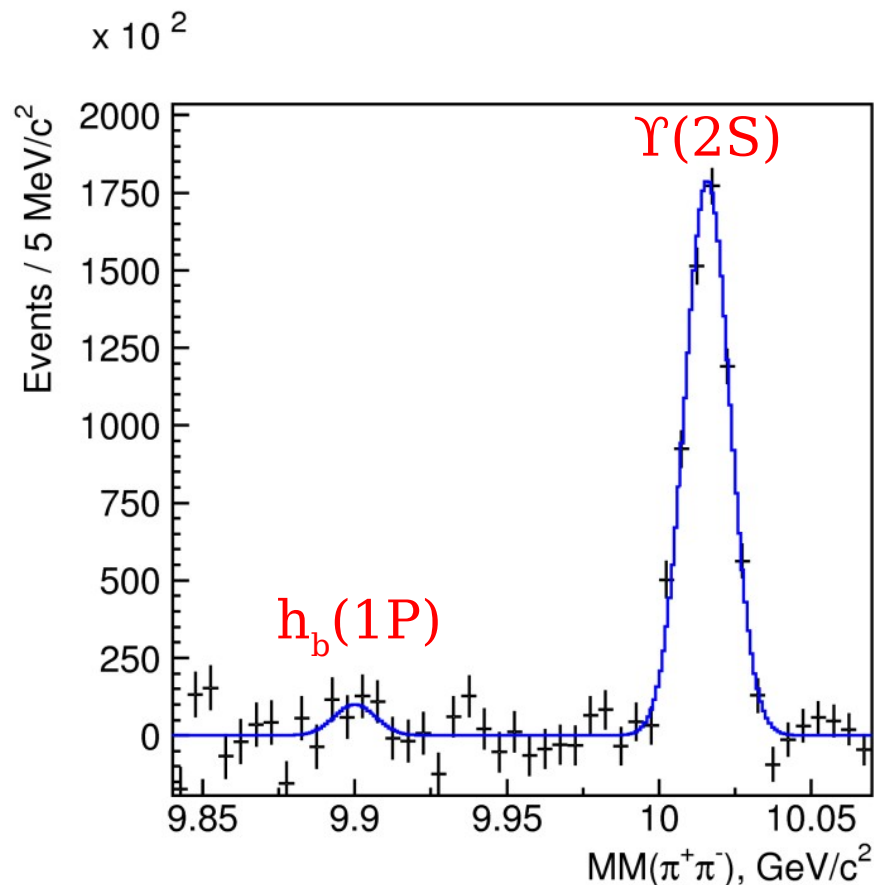
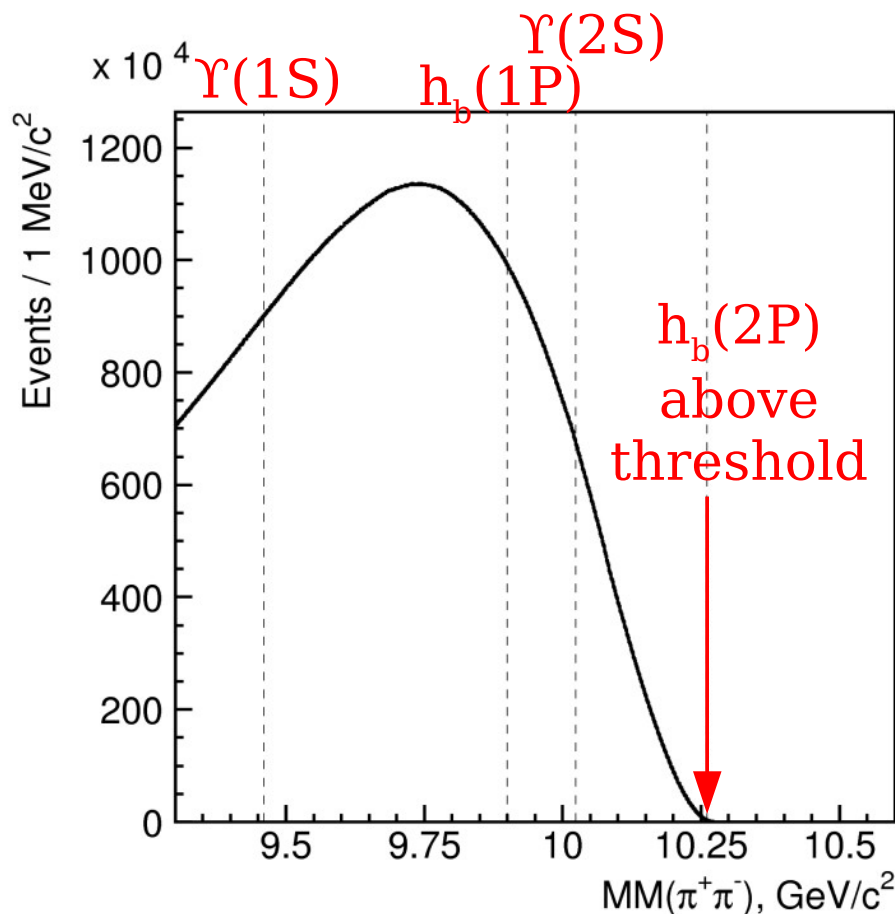
-  $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow h_b(nP)\pi^+\pi^-$  decays seem exotic!



# Search for $h_b$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$



- Using all our data:  $711 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  (ie six times more data than at  $\Upsilon(5S)$ )



No significant  $h_b$  signal  
( $34 \pm 20$ )  $10^3$  ( $1.7\sigma$ )

$$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow h_b(1P)\pi^+\pi^-)@Y(4S)}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow h_b(1P)\pi^+\pi^-)@Y(5S)} < 0.28 \text{ (90\% CL)}$$

$\Upsilon(4S)$  decay to  $h_b$   
is not enhanced

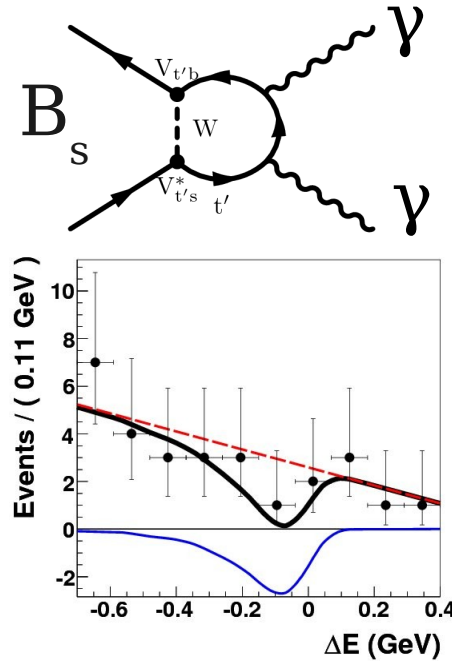
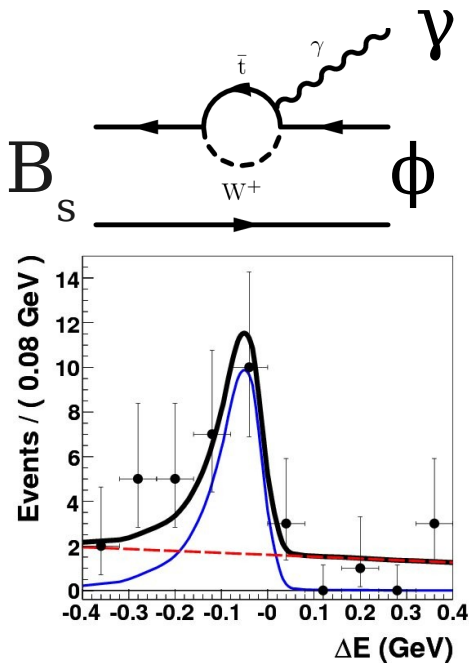


# Future plans

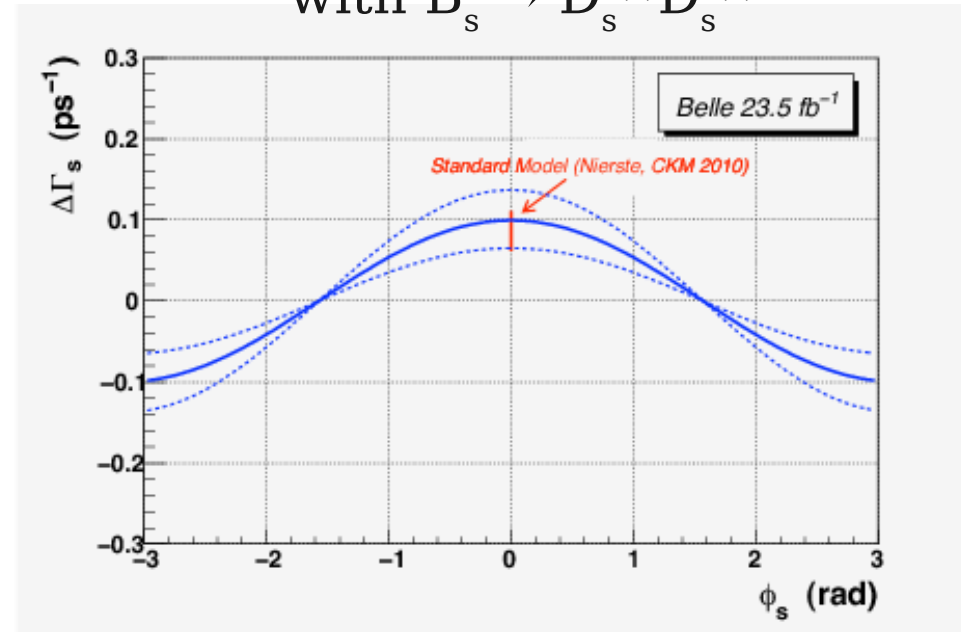


Many results obtained with only one fifth of our data:  $23.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$B_s^0 \rightarrow$	Type	$\mathcal{B}$	Signif.	Status	Reference
$\phi\gamma$	Radiative penguin	$(53_{-15-11}^{+18+12}) 10^{-6}$	5.5	1 <sup>st</sup> obs.	PRL 100, 121801
$\gamma\gamma$	Radiative penguin	$< 8.7 10^{-6}$	–	Best UL	PRL 100, 121801
$J/\psi\eta$	CP-eigenstate	$(3.3 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.5) 10^{-4}$	7.3	1 <sup>st</sup> obs.	arXiv:0912.1434
$J/\psi\eta'$	CP-eigenstate	$(3.1 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7) 10^{-4}$	3.8	1 <sup>st</sup> evid.	arXiv:0912.1434
$D_s D_s$	CP-eigenstate	$(1.0_{-0.3-0.2}^{+0.4+0.3}) \%$	6.2	–	PRL 105, 201802
$D_s^* D_s$	CP-eigenstate	$(2.8_{-0.7}^{+0.8} \pm 0.7) \%$	6.6	1 <sup>st</sup> obs.	PRL 105, 201802
$D_s^* D_s^*$	CP-eigenstate	$(3.1_{-1.0}^{+1.2} \pm 0.8) \%$	3.1	1 <sup>st</sup> evid.	PRL 105, 201802



Measurement of  $\Delta\Gamma_s$   
with  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$



Need to update!



# Future plans



- Measure branching fractions as precisely as possible
  - Important for example for  $B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu$  BF normalization at LHC
  - Need to improve precision on  $f_s$  (fraction of  $B_s$ )

- Using new method: **dileptons**

- $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow B_s(-\rightarrow X^- \mathbf{l}^+ \nu) \bar{B}_s(-\rightarrow X^+ \mathbf{l}^- \nu)$
- $B_s$  oscillate  $\sim 40$  times faster than  $B^0$

	Lifetime [ $10^{-12}$ s]	$\Delta m$ [ $10^{12} \bar{h} s^{-1}$ ]
$B_s^0$	$1.425 \pm 0.041$	$17.77 \pm 0.12$
$B^0$	$1.525 \pm 0.009$	$0.507 \pm 0.005$

- Ratio of “same sign dileptons” to “opposite sign dileptons” is sensitive to  $f_s$
- Reach **5% precision** on  $f_s$  according to: arXiv:hep-ph/0604201



# Summary



- With  $121.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\Upsilon(5S)$
- Observation of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(980)$  and first evidence of  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(1370)$ 
  - CP eigenstates to measure  $\beta_s$  without angular analysis
- First observation of two  $b\bar{b}$  states:  $h_b(1P)$  and  $h_b(2P)$ 
  - Masses in agreement with expectations (CoG of  $\chi_b$ )
  - Production ratio of  $h_b$  with respect to  $\Upsilon(2S)$  is not suppressed as expected due to the spin-flip
    - Production of  $h_b$  at  $\Upsilon(5S)$  is exotic
  - No evidence of  $h_b$  in  $711 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\Upsilon(4S)$
- Stay tuned for summer results!



# Systematics

	Polynomial order	Fit range	Signal shape	Selection requirements
$N[h_b], 10^3$	$\pm 2.4$	$\pm 3.6$	$+1.2$ $-8.0$	–
$M[h_b], \text{MeV}/c^2$	$\pm 0.04$	$\pm 0.10$	$+0.04$ $-0.20$	$+0.20$ $-0.30$
$N[h_b(2P)], 10^3$	$\pm 2.2$	$\pm 2.6$	$+23.$ $-9.0$	–
$M[h_b(2P)], \text{MeV}/c^2$	$\pm 0.10$	$\pm 0.20$	$+1.0$ $-0.0$	$\pm 0.08$

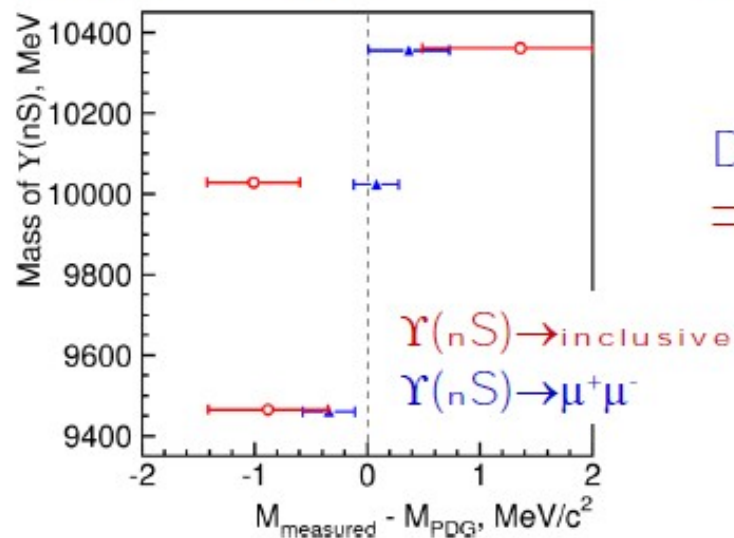
Results are stable

Significance w/ systematics

$h_b(1P) \quad 5.5\sigma$

$h_b(2P) \quad 11.2\sigma$

$M_{\text{measured}} - M_{\text{PDG}}$  for reference channels



Deviations of reference channels from PDG

$\Rightarrow$  additional uncertainty  $\pm 1\text{MeV}$

*local variations of background shape?*