



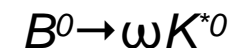
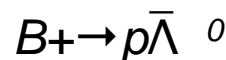
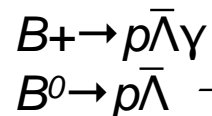
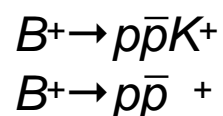
Recent Results on Charmless Hadronic B Decays at Belle

Pablo Goldenzweig
University of Cincinnati
Representing the Belle Collaboration

European Physical Society
Manchester, England, 19-25 July , 2007

BARYONIC

VECTOR-VECTOR



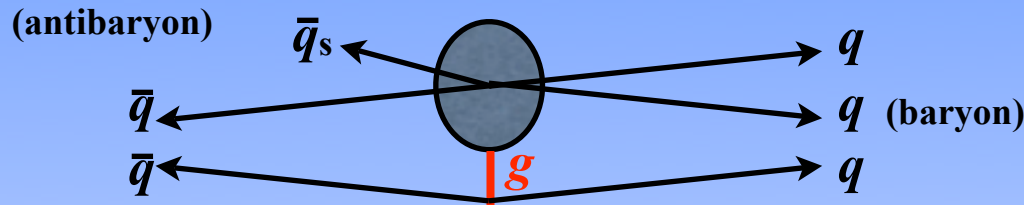
Baryonic B decays

- a unique and well-established feature of B meson decay
- $Br(3\text{-body}) > Br(2\text{-body})$
- threshold enhancement of the baryon-antibaryon mass spectra
- angular distributions discriminate between decay mechanisms

Short-distance (SD) picture

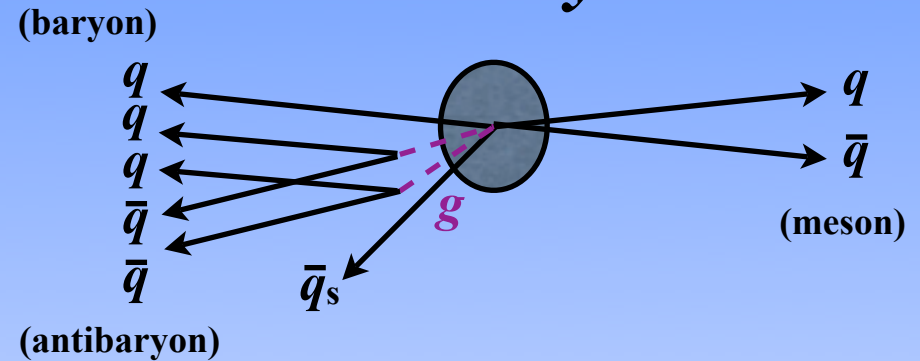
- dominance of 3-body modes-
- threshold enhancement of dibaryon mass spectra-

2-body

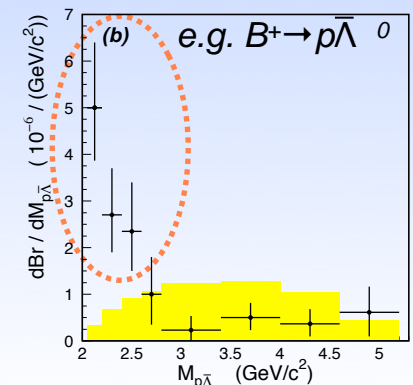


energetic qq pair must be emitted back to back \Rightarrow gluon is highly off mass shell and mechanism is SD suppressed

3-body



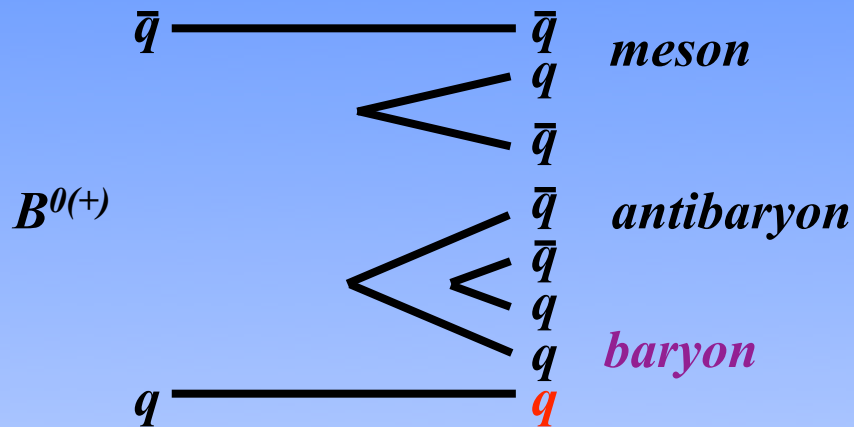
qq pairs emitted by gluons nearly in the same direction \Rightarrow gluon is close to mass shell and the SD suppression does not occur. baryon-antibaryon pair have small relative momentum \Rightarrow threshold-enhancement.



as described in
M. Suzuki, J. Phys. G **34**, 283 (2007)

SD picture

penguin diagram



-the **baryon** picks up the **slow moving spectator quark** and therefore its momentum is smaller than that of the antibaryon in the $B^{0(+)}$ rest frame.

-the antibaryon should tend to move away from the meson in the baryon-antibaryon frame.

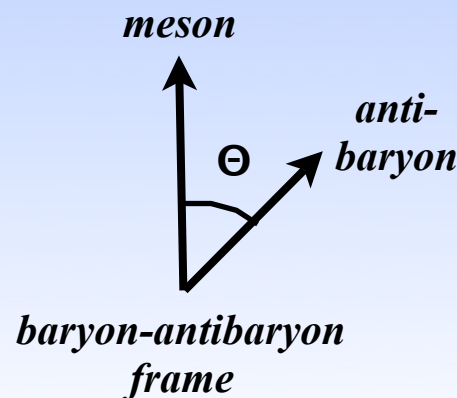
measure angular asymmetry

$$A_{\Theta} = \frac{N_{+-} - N_{-}}{N_{++} + N_{-}}$$

B yield

$$N_{+} = \cos\Theta > 0$$

$$N_{-} = \cos\Theta < 0$$



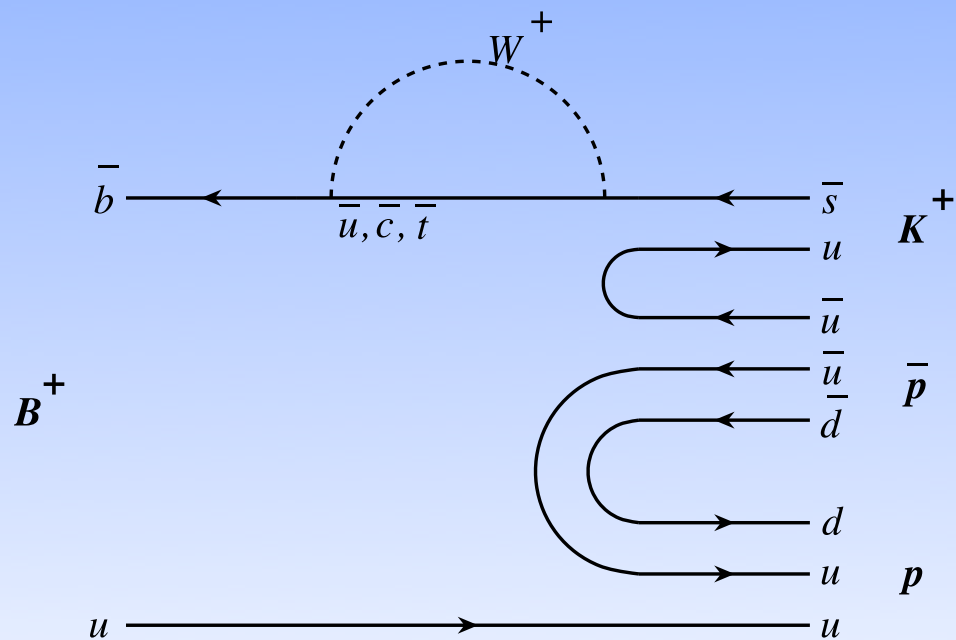
$A_{\Theta} <$ agrees with SD

$A_{\Theta} >$ disagrees with SD

-suggests importance of **long-distance** (LD) effects.
 -fragmentation, pp rescattering through a hypothetical baryonium bound state (JPG **34**, 283) and the pole model contain LD effects in different ways.

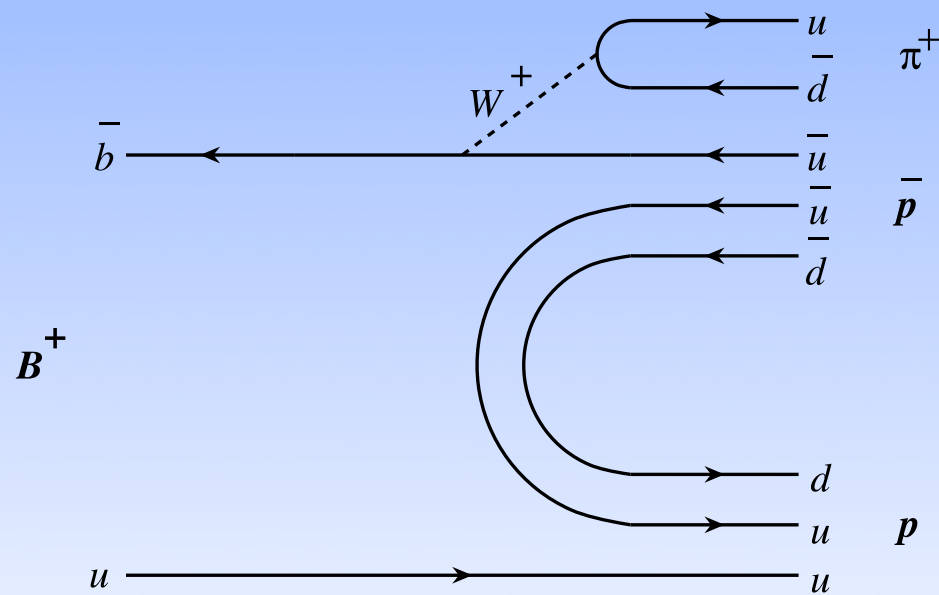
$$B^+ \rightarrow p \bar{p} K^+$$

b → *s* penguin



$$B^+ \rightarrow p \bar{p} \pi^+$$

b → *u* tree



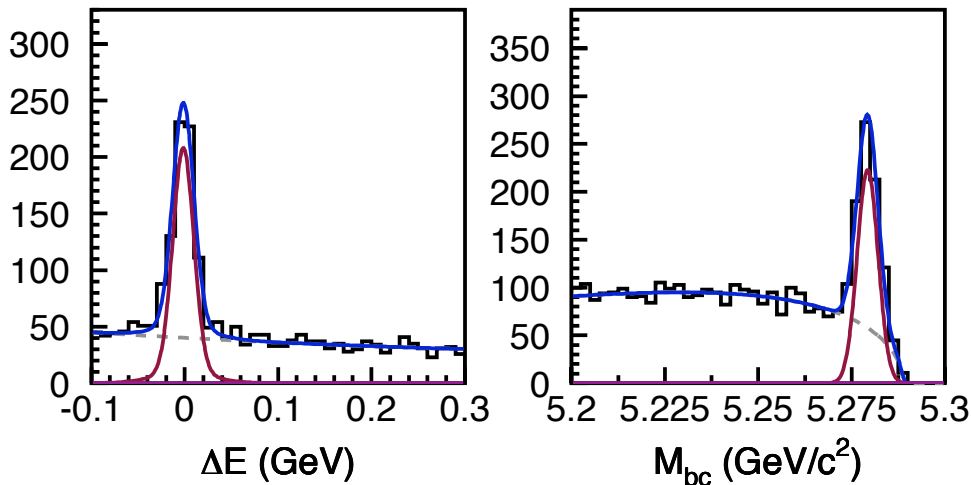
$N_{B\bar{B}} = 449M$

Likelihood fit: $P_j^i = P_j(\Delta E^i, M_{bc}^i)$

$M_{p\bar{p}} < 2.85 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$p\bar{p}K^+$

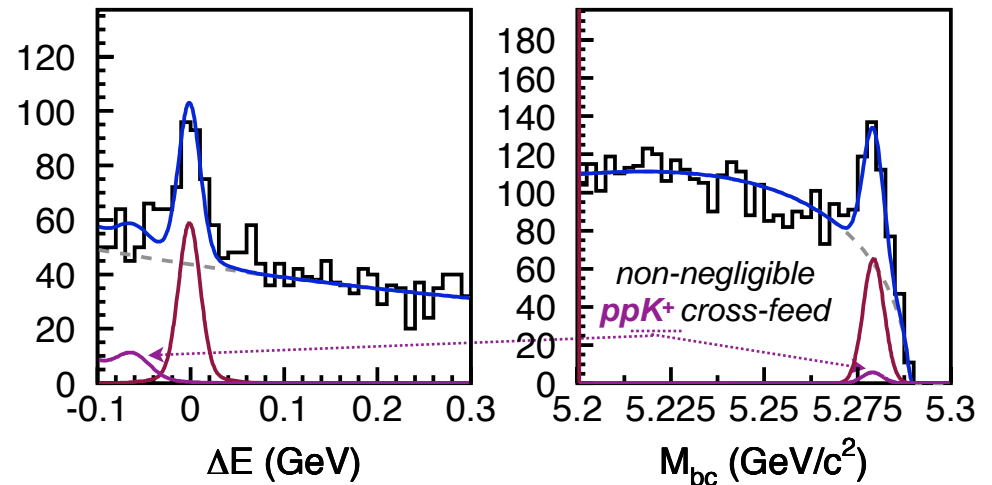
$b \rightarrow s$



Yield = 632^{+29}_{-28}
 Br = $(5.39^{+0.26}_{-0.24} \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-6}$
 $A_{CP} = -0.02 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$

$p\bar{p}^+$

$b \rightarrow u$

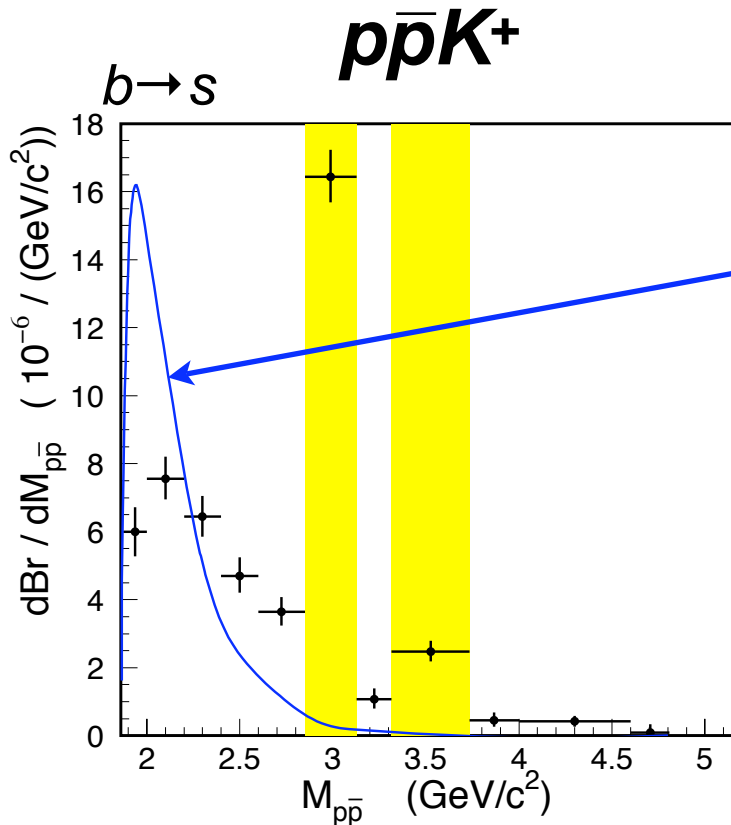


Yield = 184 ± 19
 Br = $(1.68^{+0.19}_{-0.17} \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-6}$
 Significance = 13.6σ
 $A_{CP} = -0.17 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$

First observation of a charmless baryonic B meson decay
 [Belle Collaboration PRL **88**, 181803 (2002)]

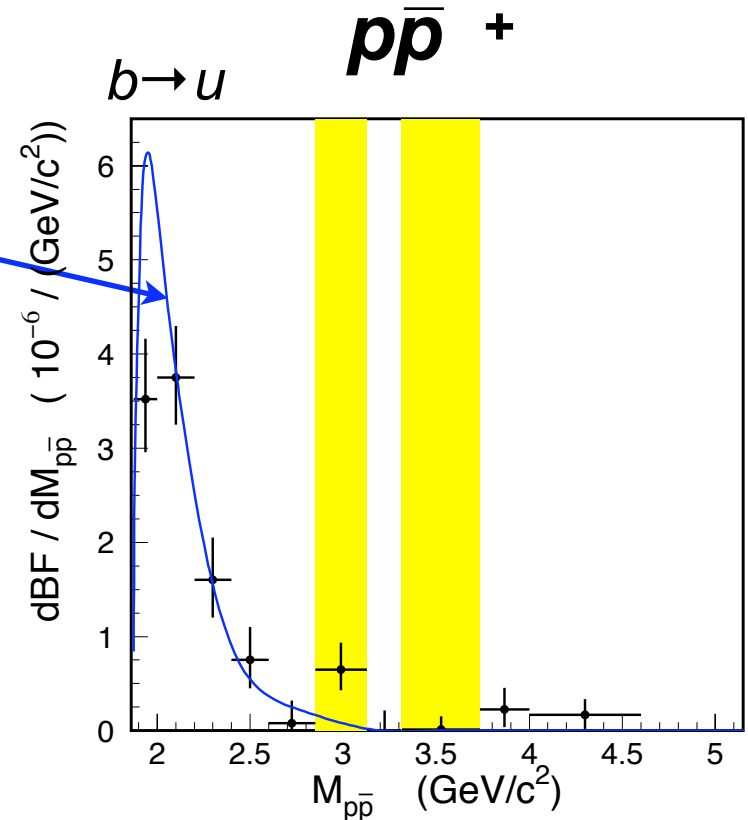
Likelihood fit: $P_j^i = P_j(\Delta E^i, M_{bc}^i)$

full region in $M_{p\bar{p}}$ bins



theoretical prediction based on factorization approach (PRD 66, 054004)

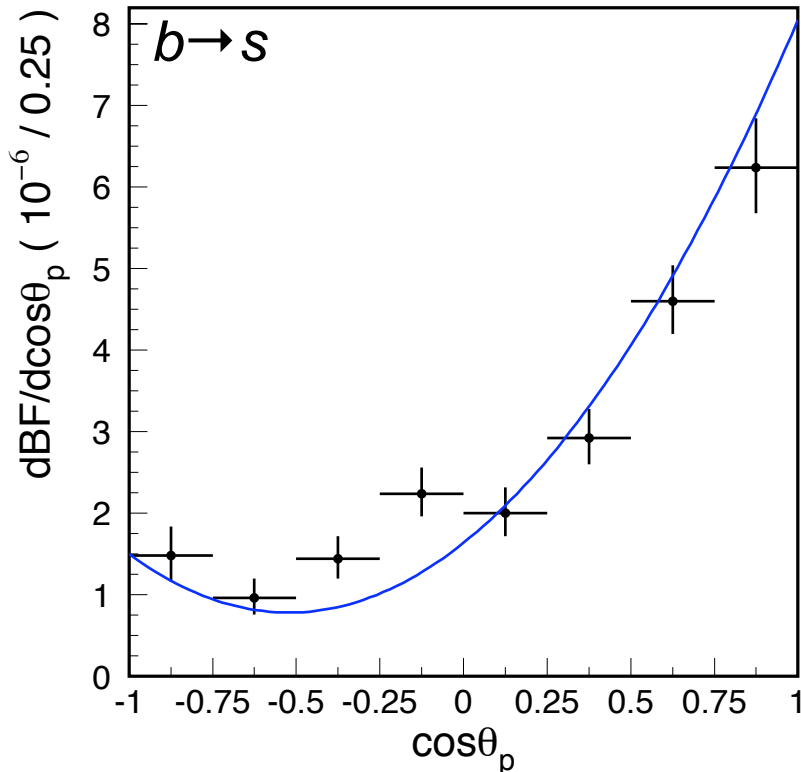
exclude $\eta_c, J/\psi, \psi', \chi_{c0}, \chi_{c1}$



narrower width than $p\bar{p}K^+$
better agreement with theoretical curve

opposite trends

$p\bar{p}K^+$

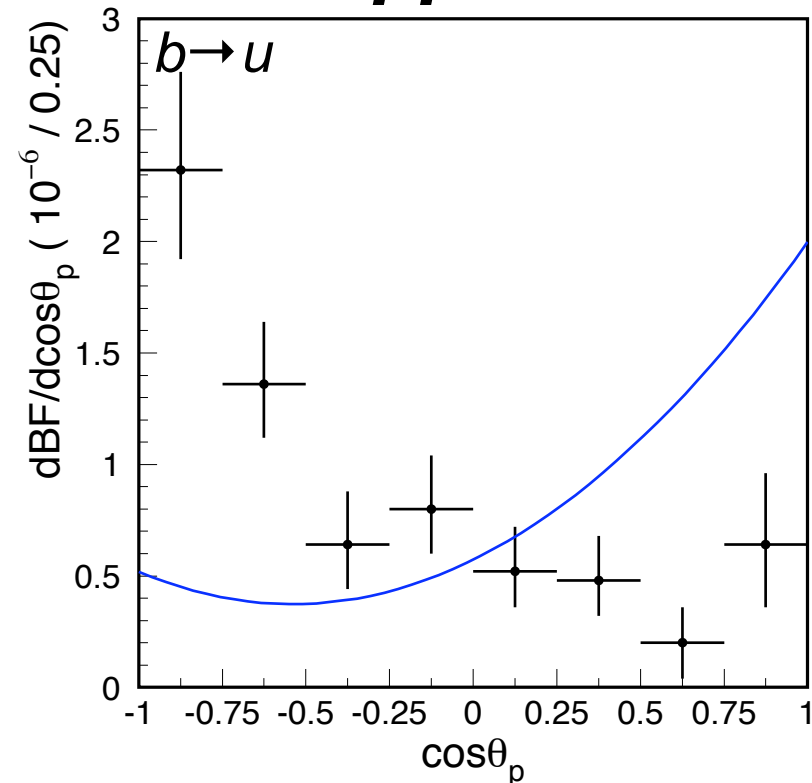


$$A_{\Theta} = 0.44 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$$

disagrees with the SD picture.

agrees with the theoretical prediction in the framework of perturbative QCD (PRD 74, 094023).

$p\bar{p}^+$



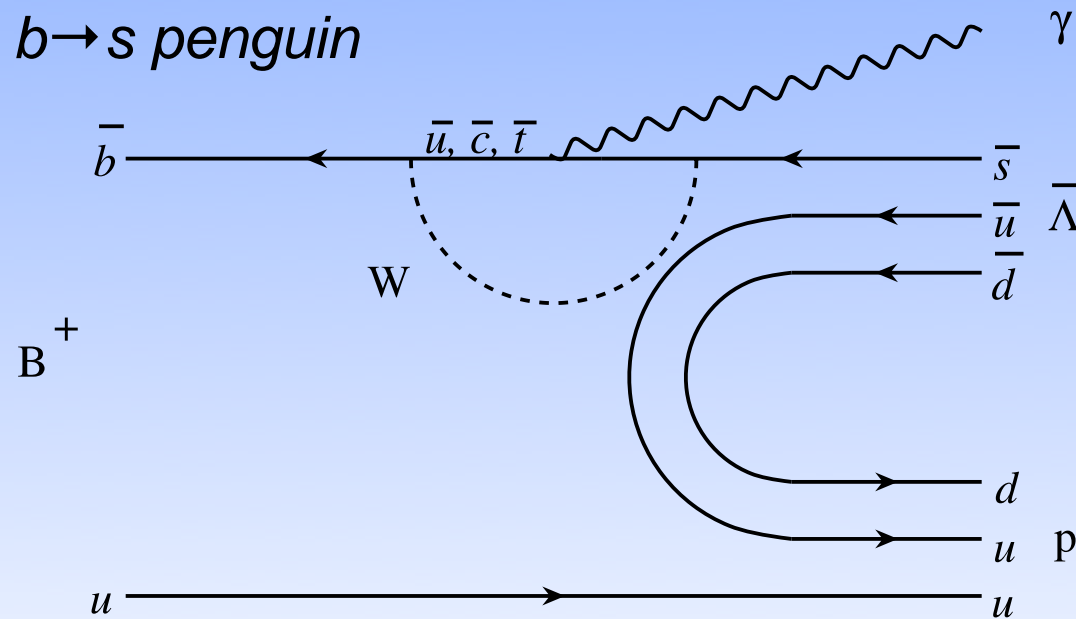
$$A_{\Theta} = -0.48 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.03$$

agrees with the SD picture.

disagrees with the theoretical prediction based on extrapolation of the $p\bar{p}K^+$ data.

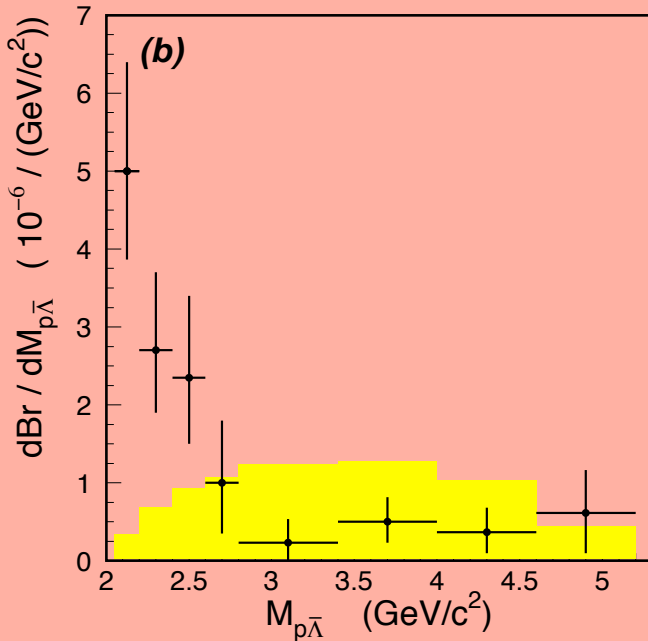
$$B^0 \rightarrow p \bar{\Lambda} \quad - \quad B^+ \rightarrow p \bar{\Lambda} \quad 0$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow p \bar{\Lambda} \gamma$$



$N_{B\bar{B}} = 449M$

Likelihood fit to full region in bins of $M_{p\bar{\Lambda}}$: $P_j^i = P_j(\Delta E^i, M_{bc}^i)$



Yield = 89^{+19}_{-17}

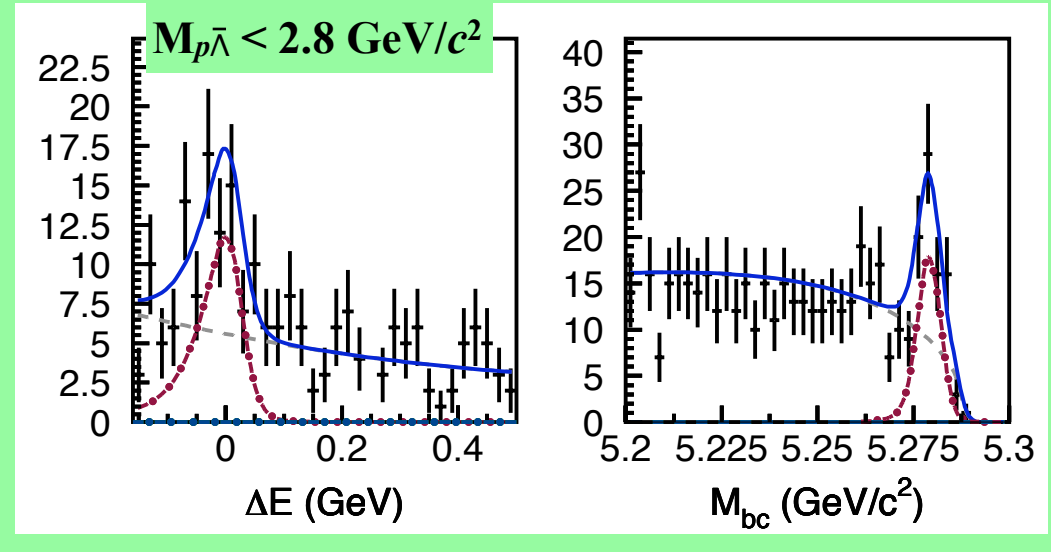
$Br = (3.00^{+0.61}_{-0.53} \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-6}$

Significance = 10.2σ

$A_{CP} = 0.01 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.04$

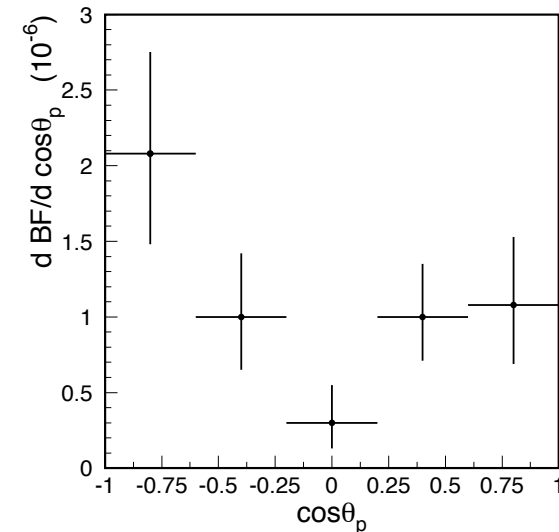
$A_{\Theta} = -0.16 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.03$

Projections in signal regions of ΔE and M_{bc} for threshold-mass-enhanced region



$$\frac{Br(B^+ \rightarrow p\bar{\Lambda}^0)}{Br(B^0 \rightarrow p\bar{\Lambda}^-)} = 0.93^{+0.21}_{-0.19} \pm 0.09$$

> 0.5 (theoretical prediction)
cannot rule out naive factorization picture with current statistics

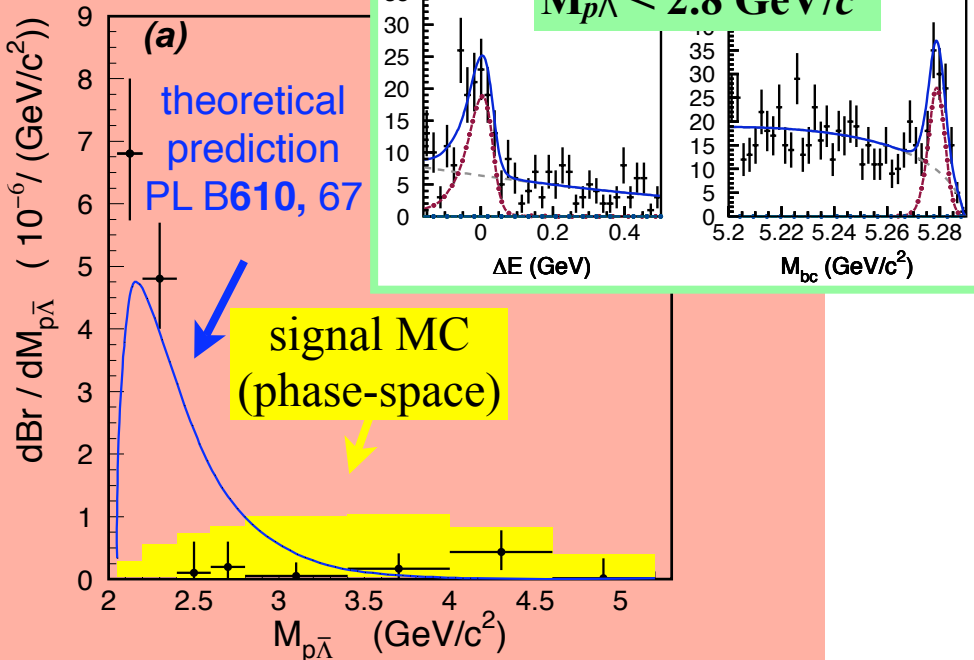


$N_{B\bar{B}} = 449M$

$p\bar{\Lambda}\gamma$

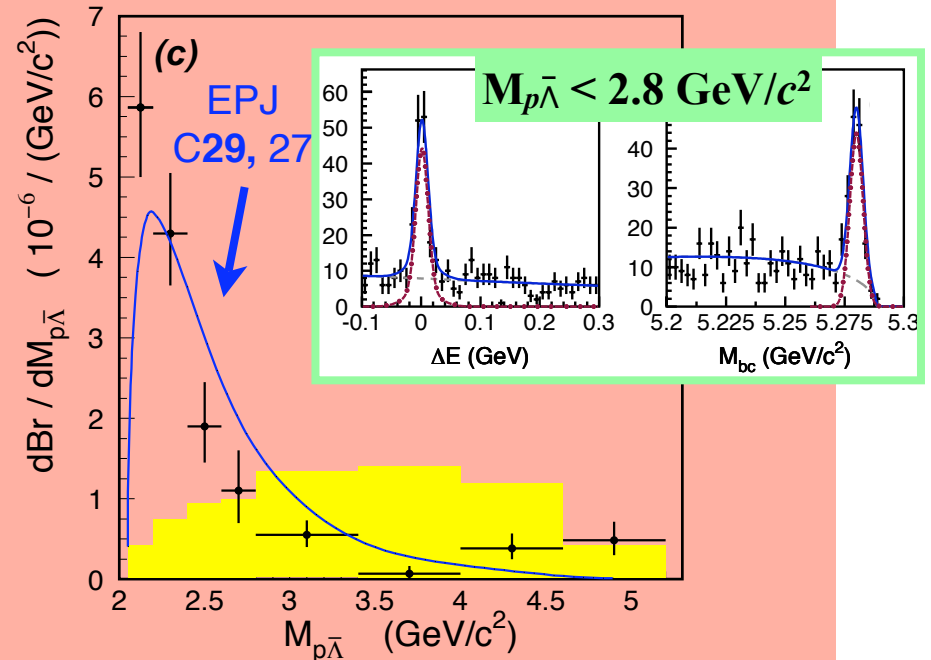
$p\bar{\Lambda} -$

$b \rightarrow s\gamma$



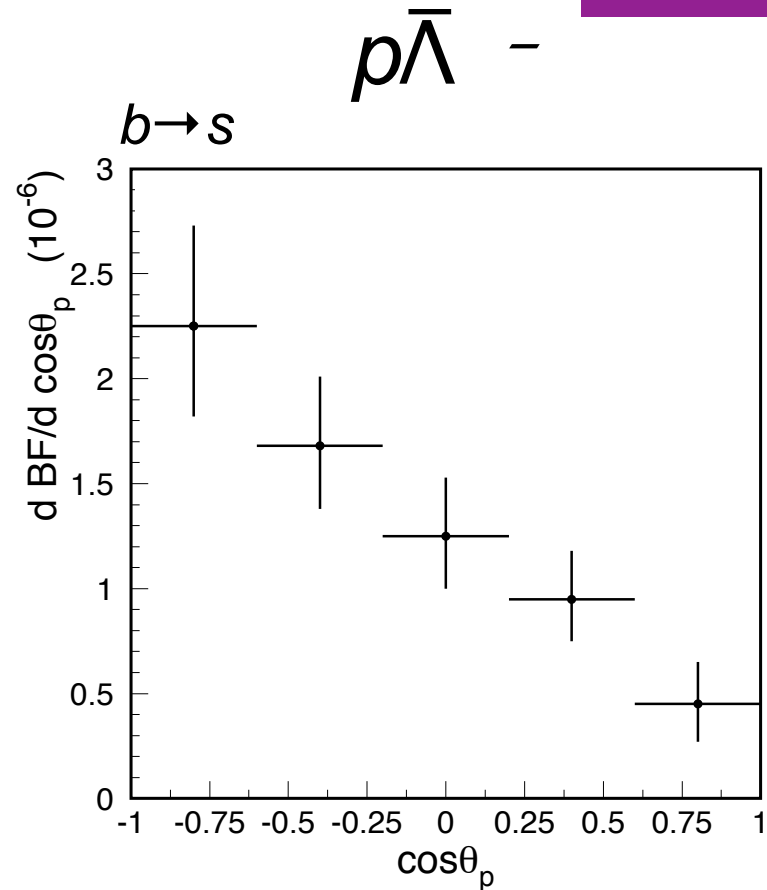
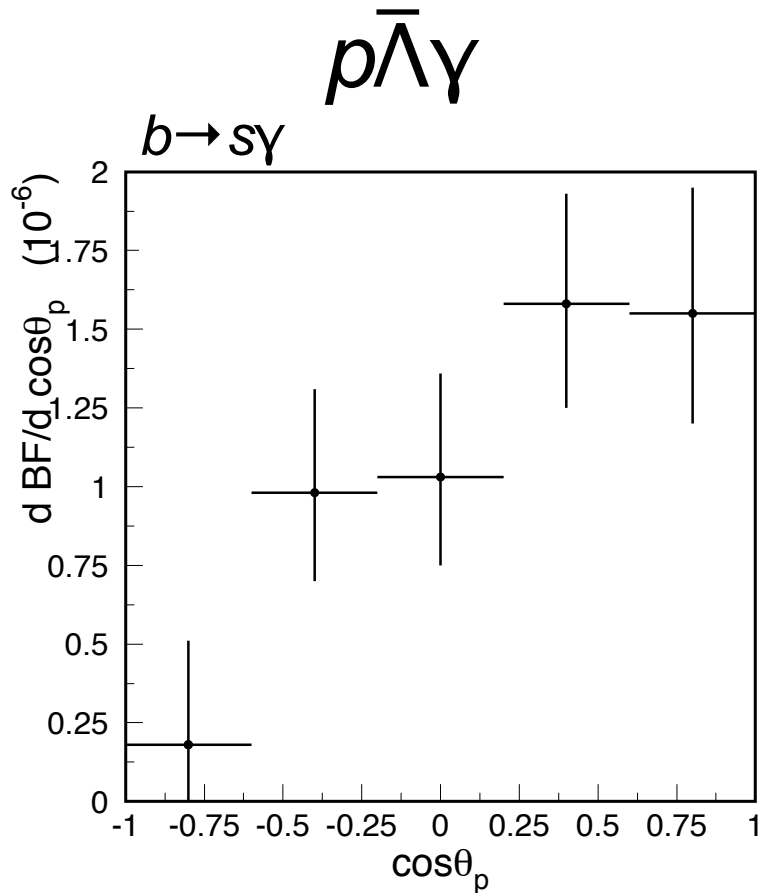
Yield = 114^{+18}_{-16}
 $Br = (2.45^{+0.44}_{-0.38} \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-6}$
 Significance = 14.5σ
 $A_{CP} = 0.17 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.05$

$b \rightarrow s$



Yield = 178^{+18}_{-16}
 $Br = (3.23^{+0.33}_{-0.29} \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-6}$
 $A_{CP} = -0.02 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.03$

$N_{B\bar{B}} = 449M$



$$A_\Theta = 0.29 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.03$$

$$A_\Theta = -0.41 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.03$$

opposite slopes indicate that the $p\bar{\Lambda}\gamma$ decay *agrees* well with the short-distance $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ picture, while the $p\bar{\Lambda}\pi^-$ decay *disagrees* with the short-distance $b \rightarrow sg$ ($g = \text{hard gluon}$) description.

Searches for intermediate 2-body decays in

$$B^+ \rightarrow p \bar{p} \quad +$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow p \bar{\Lambda} \quad -$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow p \bar{\Lambda} \quad 0$$

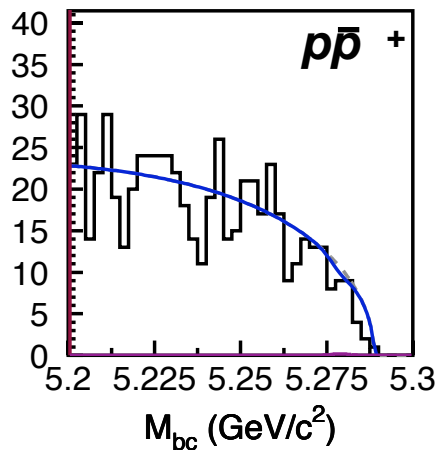
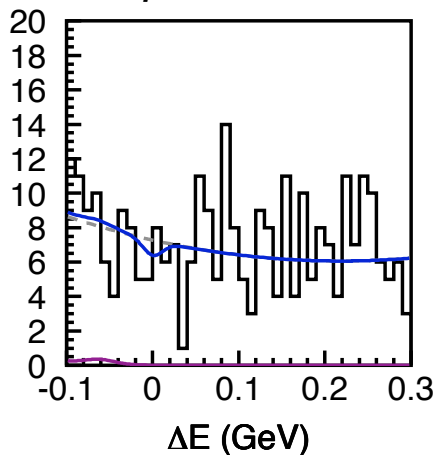
$N_{B\bar{B}} = 449M$

$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{p}\Delta^{++}$

$M_{\bar{p}^+} < 1.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Yield < 7.5 (90% C.L.)

Br $< 0.14 \times 10^{-6}$

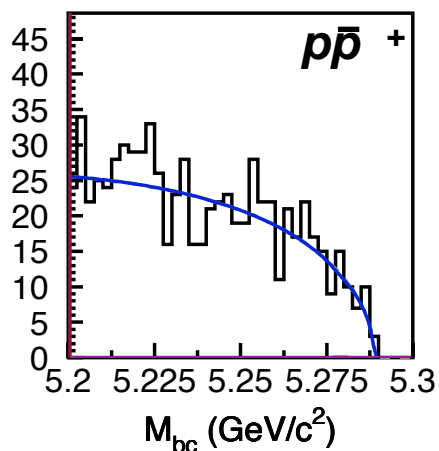
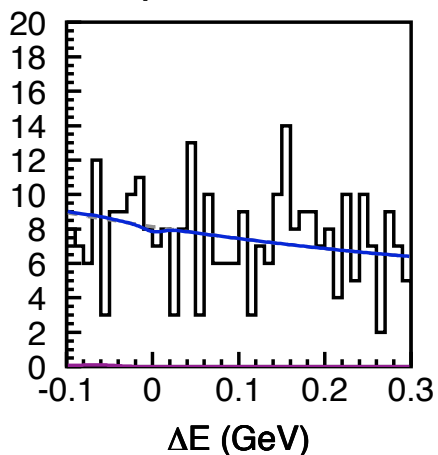


$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{p}\Delta^0$

$M_{\bar{p}^+} < 1.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

Yield < 25.9 (90% C.L.)

Br $< 1.42 \times 10^{-6}$



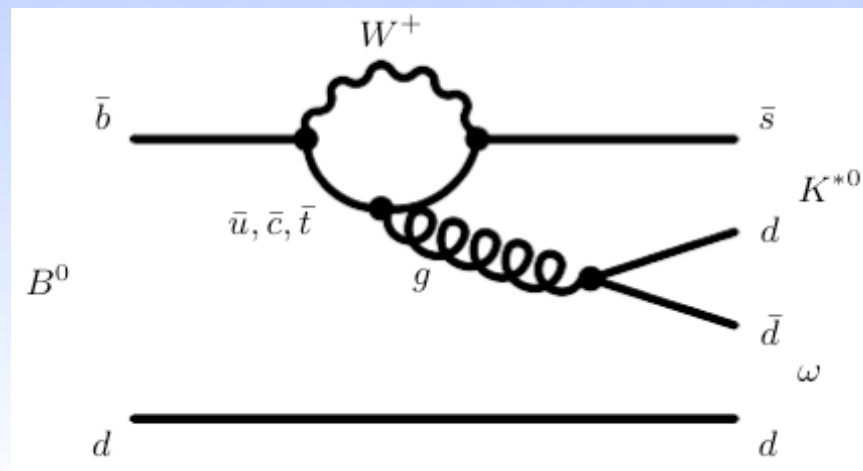
Channel	Yield	Br (10^{-6})
$B^0 \rightarrow p\bar{\Sigma}^{*-}$	< 10.9	< 0.26
$B^0 \rightarrow \Delta^0\bar{\Lambda}$	< 15.9	< 0.93
$B^+ \rightarrow p\bar{\Sigma}^{*0}$	< 11.3	< 0.47
$B^+ \rightarrow \Delta^+\bar{\Lambda}$	< 15.9	< 0.82

(90% C.L.)

where $\bar{\Sigma}^{*-,*0} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}^{-,0}$ and $\Delta^{0,+} \rightarrow p^{0,+}$

Search for $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K^{*0}$

- the SM with factorization predicts that the longitudinal polarization fraction (f_L) in B meson decays to light vector-vector (VV) final states is close to unity. [A.L. Kagan, PLB 601, 151 \(2004\)](#)
- however, both Belle and BaBar measured an unexpectedly small longitudinal polarization ($f_L \approx 50\%$) in $b \rightarrow s$ penguin-dominated $B \rightarrow \Phi K^*$. [Belle Collaboration, PRL 94, 221804 \(2005\)](#) *[recent results]*
[BaBar Collaboration, arXiv:0705.1798](#)
- this implies that non-factorizable contributions to the decay amplitude play a significant role.
- further information about these effects can be obtained with Br and polarization measurements in $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K^{*0}$ (also $b \rightarrow s$ penguin-dominated).
- $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K^{*0}$ can also be useful for determining CKM angle $\Phi_3 (= \gamma)$. [Atwood & Soni, PRD 59, 013007 \(1999\)](#)
[Atwood & Soni, PRD 65, 073018 \(2002\)](#)
[Huang et al., PRD 73, 014011 \(2006\)](#)



Belle Collaboration, arXiv:0707.2462v1

$N_{B\bar{B}} = 520M$

Likelihood fit:

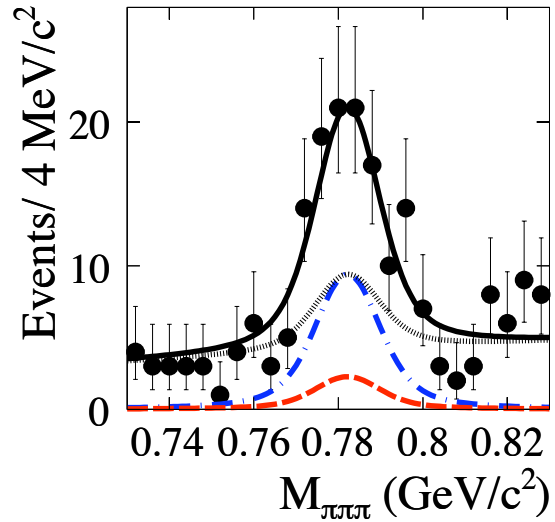
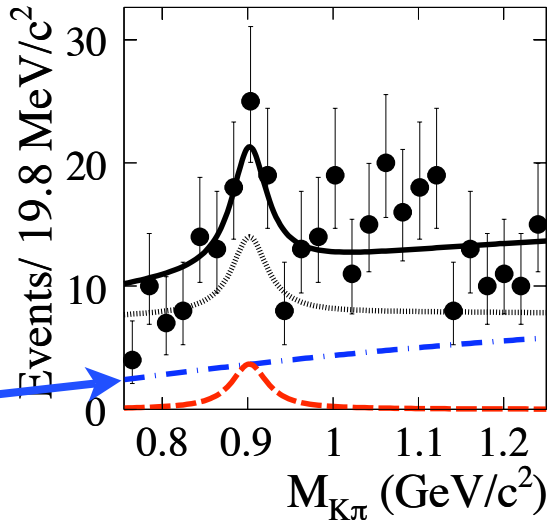
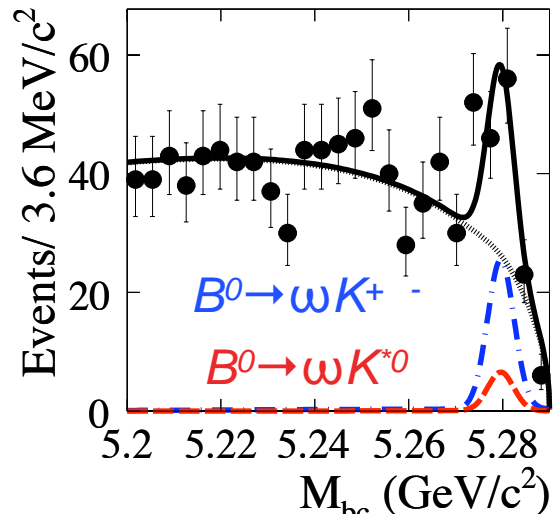
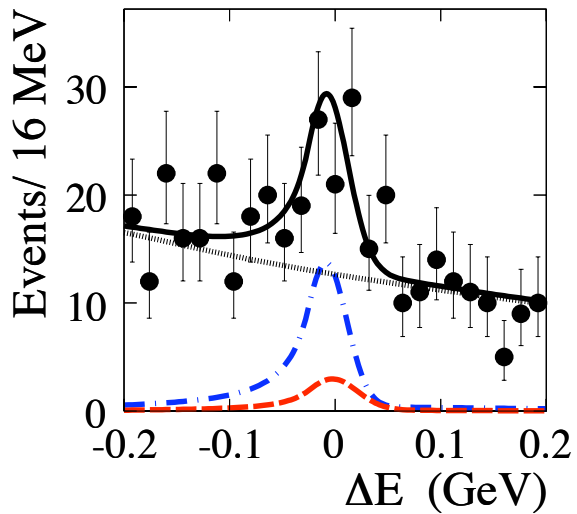
$$P_j^i = P_j(\Delta E^i) \cdot P_j(M_{bc}^i) \cdot P_j(M_{\pi\pi\pi}^i) \cdot P_j(M_{K\pi}^i)$$

Yield = $15.1^{+11.1}_{-10.0}$
 Br = $(1.2^{+0.9}_{-0.8} \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-6}$
 $< 2.7 \times 10^{-6}$
 Significance = 1.6σ

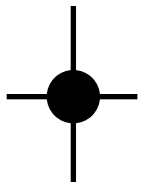
$$\frac{Y_{\omega K^{*0}}}{Y_{\omega K^{*0}} + Y_{\omega K^{*+}\pi^-}} = (10.3^{+7.7}_{-7.0}) \%$$

large non-resonant $K\pi$

signal region projections



BaBar: Br = $[2.4 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.7 (< 4.2)] \times 10^{-6}$, 2.4σ , $f_L = 0.71^{+0.27}_{-0.24}$, $N_{B\bar{B}} = 232M$. PRD 74 (2006) 051102



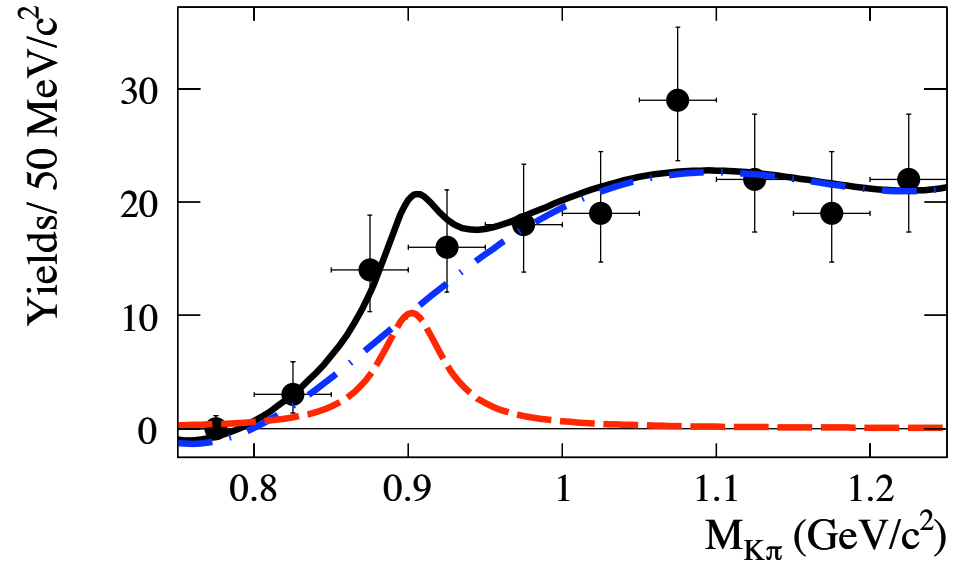
Likelihood fits in 50 MeV/c² bins of $M_{K\pi}$:

$$P_j^i = P_j(\Delta E^i) \cdot P_j(M_{bc}^i)$$



χ^2 fit to ΔE - M_{bc} yields:

$$\frac{Y_{\omega K^*0}}{Y_{\omega K^*0} + Y_{\omega K+\pi^-}} = (9.3 \pm 10.6) \%$$



fractional signal yield is in good agreement with 4D fit

Charmless baryonic B decays with 449M BB pairs

- improved measurements of 3-body decays $B^+ \rightarrow p\bar{p}K^+, p\bar{p}^+, p\bar{\Lambda}\gamma$ and $B^0 \rightarrow p\bar{\Lambda}^-$.

★ *first observation of $B^+ \rightarrow p\bar{\Lambda}^0$,*
 $Br = (3.00^{+0.61}_{-0.53} \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-6}$.

- further theoretical investigations needed to explain the decay mechanisms involved.
- still no 2-body charmless decay found \Rightarrow *upper limits (90% C.L.).*

$B^0 \rightarrow \omega K^{*0}$ decays with 520M BB pairs

- no significant signal $\Rightarrow Br < 2.7 \times 10^{-6}$ (90% C.L.).
- large non-resonant $K\pi$ contribution.

Preliminary