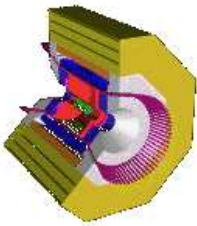


# RESULTS ON $B$ TO CHARMONIA DECAYS FROM CLEO

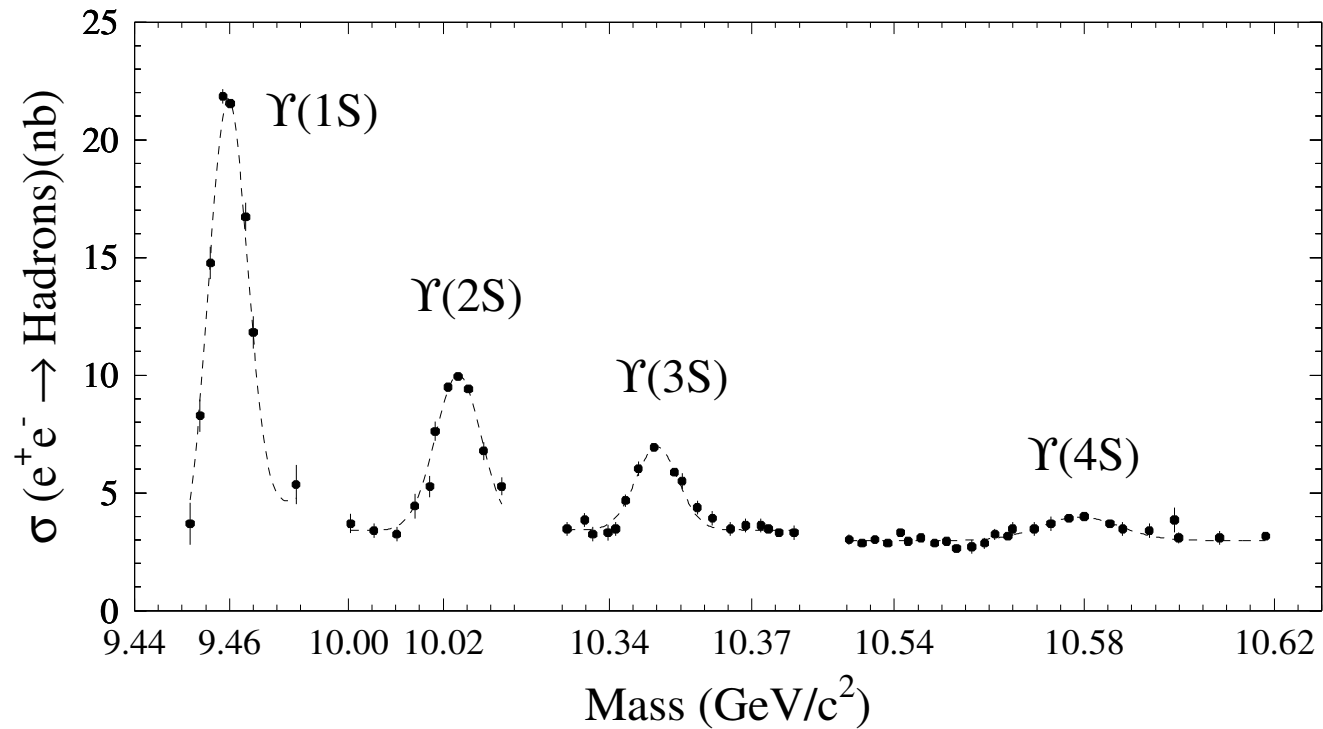
YONGSHENG GAO  
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY  
CLEO COLLABORATION  
AUGUST 2000 AT DPF2000

## OUTLINE

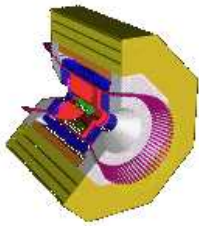
- CESR and CLEO
- Results on  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$ ,  $\chi_{c1} K_S^0$ , and  $J/\psi \pi^0$
- Search for direct  $CP$  violation in  $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$  and  $B^\pm \rightarrow \psi(2S) K^\pm$
- Observation of  $B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K$ ,  $\eta_c K$
- Study of  $\chi_{c1}$ ,  $\chi_{c2}$  production in  $B$  decays
- Measurement of  $f_{+-}/f_{00} \equiv \mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+ B^-] / \mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0]$



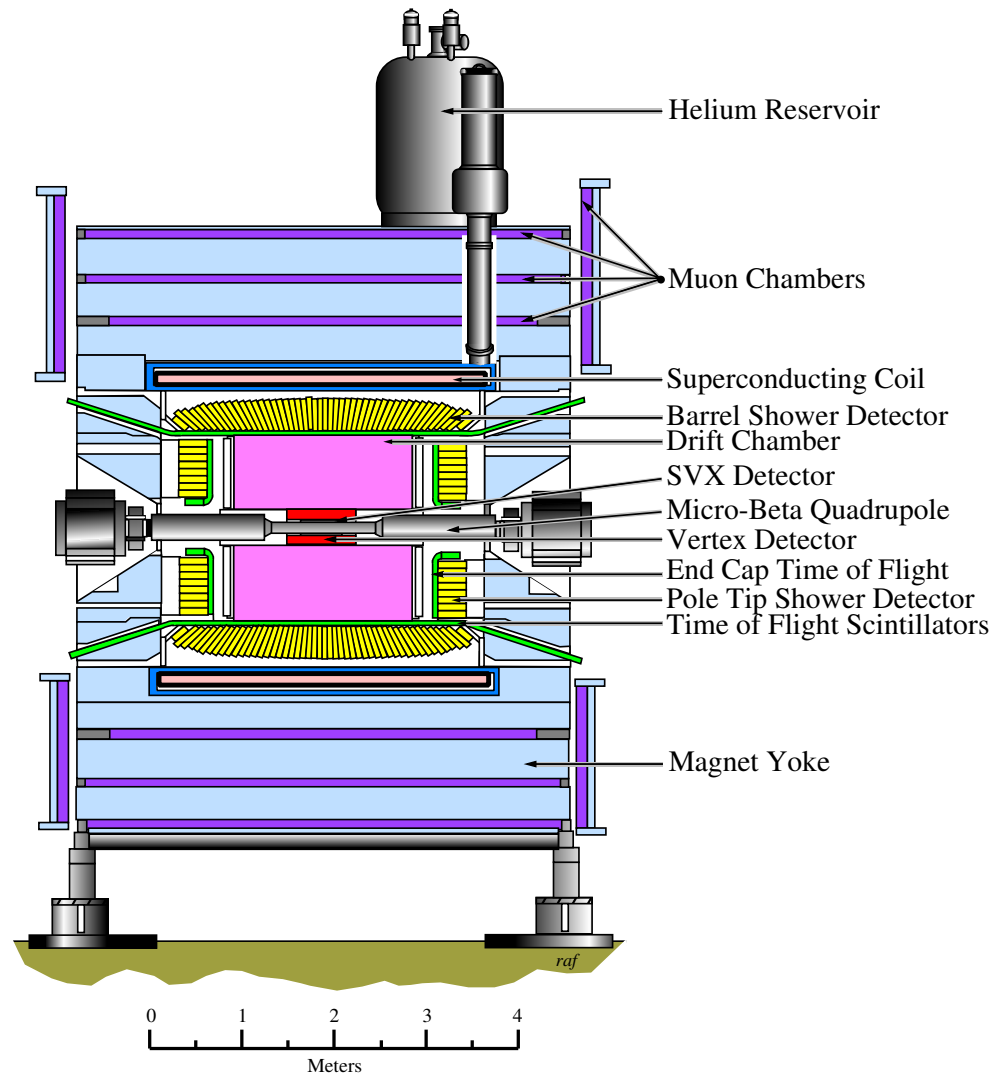
## Cornell Electron-positron Storage Ring



- Symmetric  $e^+e^-$  machine operating at the  $\Upsilon(4S)$
- Total integrated luminosity:  $\sim 14 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ :
  - $9.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  on  $\Upsilon(4S)$      $N(B\bar{B}) = 9.7 \times 10^6$
  - $4.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  below  $B\bar{B}$  threshold



## CLEO Detector



### CLEO II

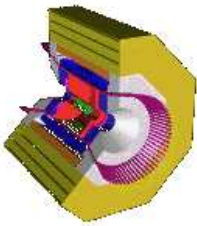
- Oct.'89 – Apr.'95
- $N(B\bar{B}) = 3.3 \times 10^6$
- 6-layer straw tube

### CLEO II.V

- Nov.'95 – Feb.'99
- $N(B\bar{B}) = 6.4 \times 10^6$
- 3-layer Si vertex detector

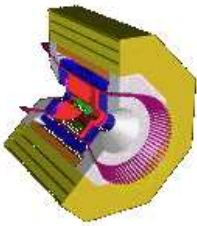
### CLEO III

- 2000 –
- New SVX, DR and RICH

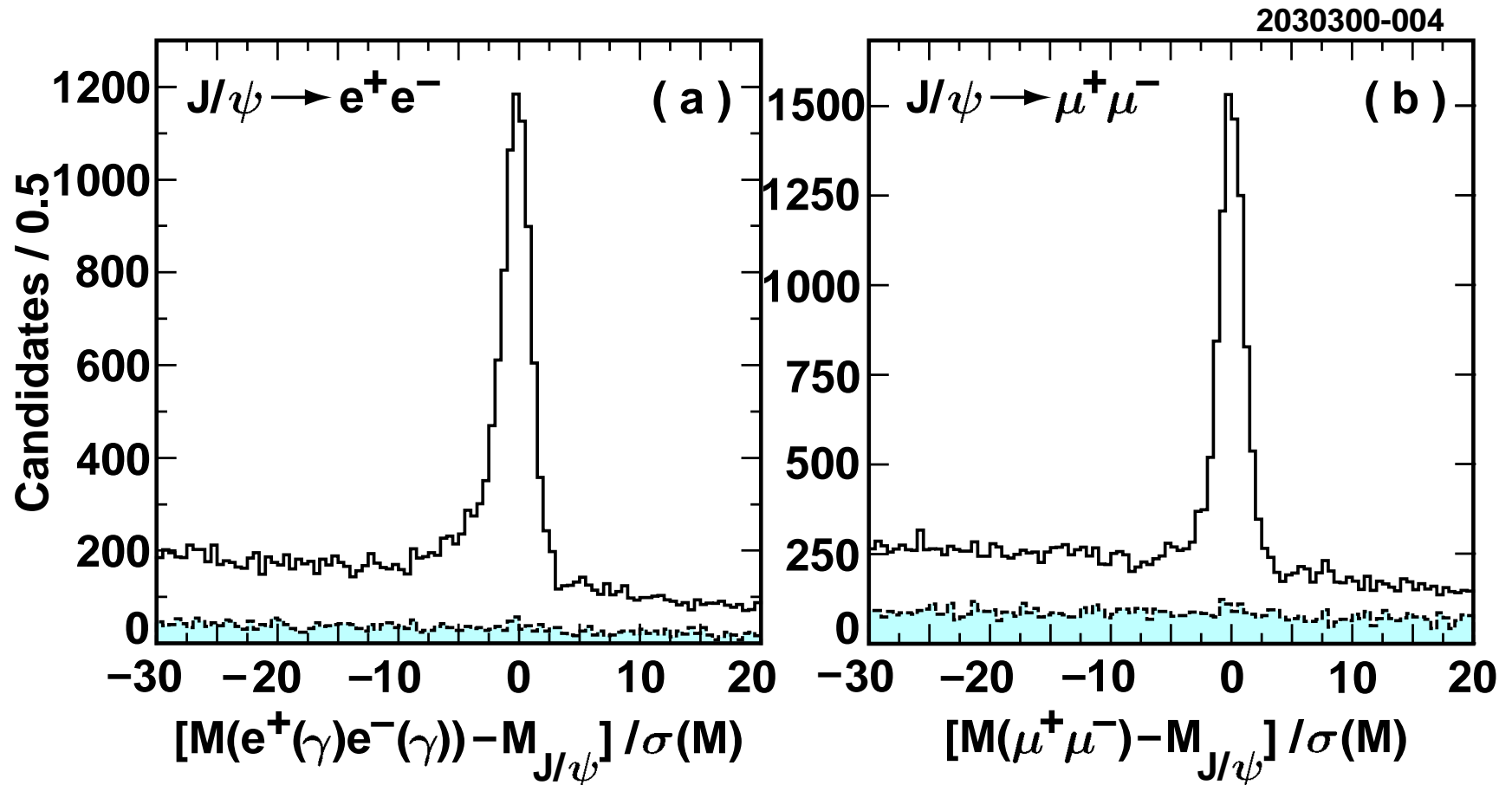


## $B^0$ decays for $\sin 2\beta$ measurements

- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$  where  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ 
  - Golden decay mode for  $\sin 2\beta$  measurement
- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$  where  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ 
  - Add  $\sim 15\%$  more statistics in  $\sin 2\beta$  measurement
- $B^0 \rightarrow \chi_{c1} K_S^0$ 
  - Exactly like  $J/\psi K_S^0$  for  $\sin 2\beta$  measurement
- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$ 
  - Tree-Penguin interference
  - May allow resolution of the  $\beta$  and  $\beta + \pi$  ambiguity
  - Grossman and Quinn, hep-ph/9705356

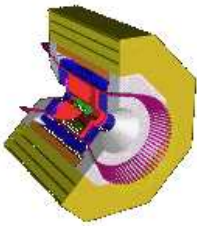


$J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^-$  signal

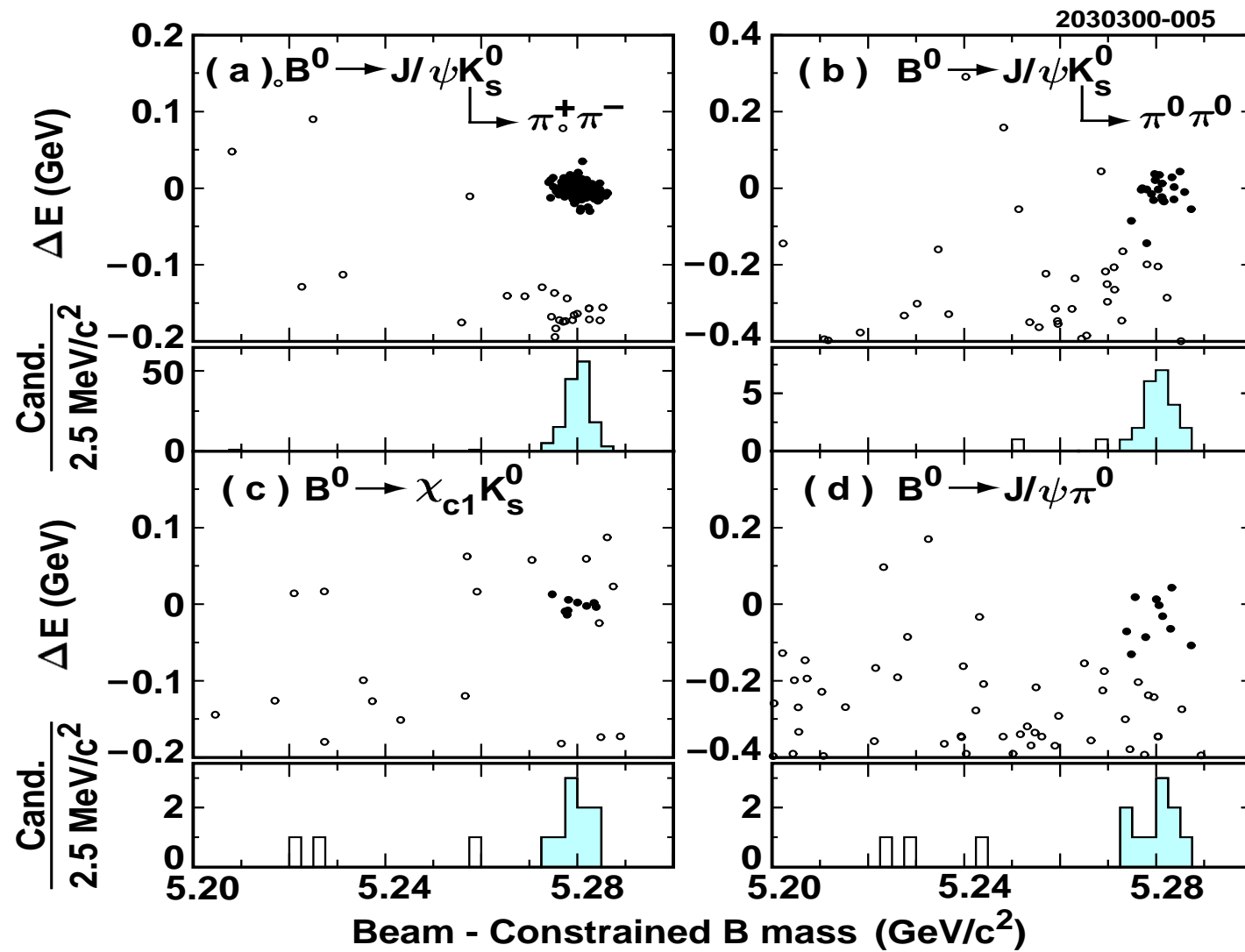


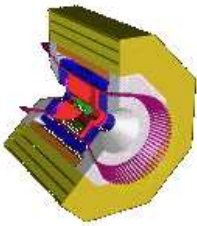
Bremsstrahlung photons from  $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$  are detected in CsI calorimeter and used in invariant mass calculation

$\epsilon(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-)$  increases by 25% without adding more back ground



Observation of  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0(\pi^0\pi^0)$ ,  $\chi_{c1}K^0$  and  $J/\psi\pi^0$

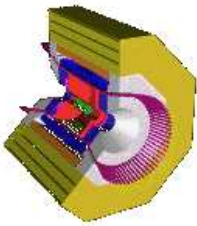




Observation of  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0(\pi^0\pi^0)$ ,  $\chi_{c1}K^0$  and  $J/\psi\pi^0$

	Decay mode	Signal	Background	Efficiency (%)	$\mathcal{B} (\times 10^{-4})$
	$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^0$				$9.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.6$
Update	$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	142	$0.3 \pm 0.2$	$37.0 \pm 2.3$	$9.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.7$
New	$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$	22	$1.1 \pm 0.3$	$13.9 \pm 1.1$	$8.4_{-1.9}^{+2.1} \pm 0.7$
New	$B^0 \rightarrow \chi_{c1} K^0$	9	$0.9 \pm 0.3$	$19.2 \pm 1.3$	$3.9_{-1.3}^{+1.9} \pm 0.4$
New	$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$	10	$1.0 \pm 0.5$	$31.4 \pm 2.2$	$0.25_{-0.09}^{+0.11} \pm 0.02$

Results can be found in hep-ex/0004032

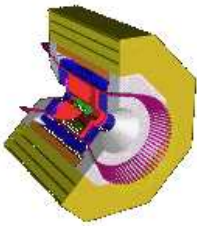


## Search for direct $CP$ violation in $B^\pm \rightarrow \psi^{(\prime)} K^\pm$

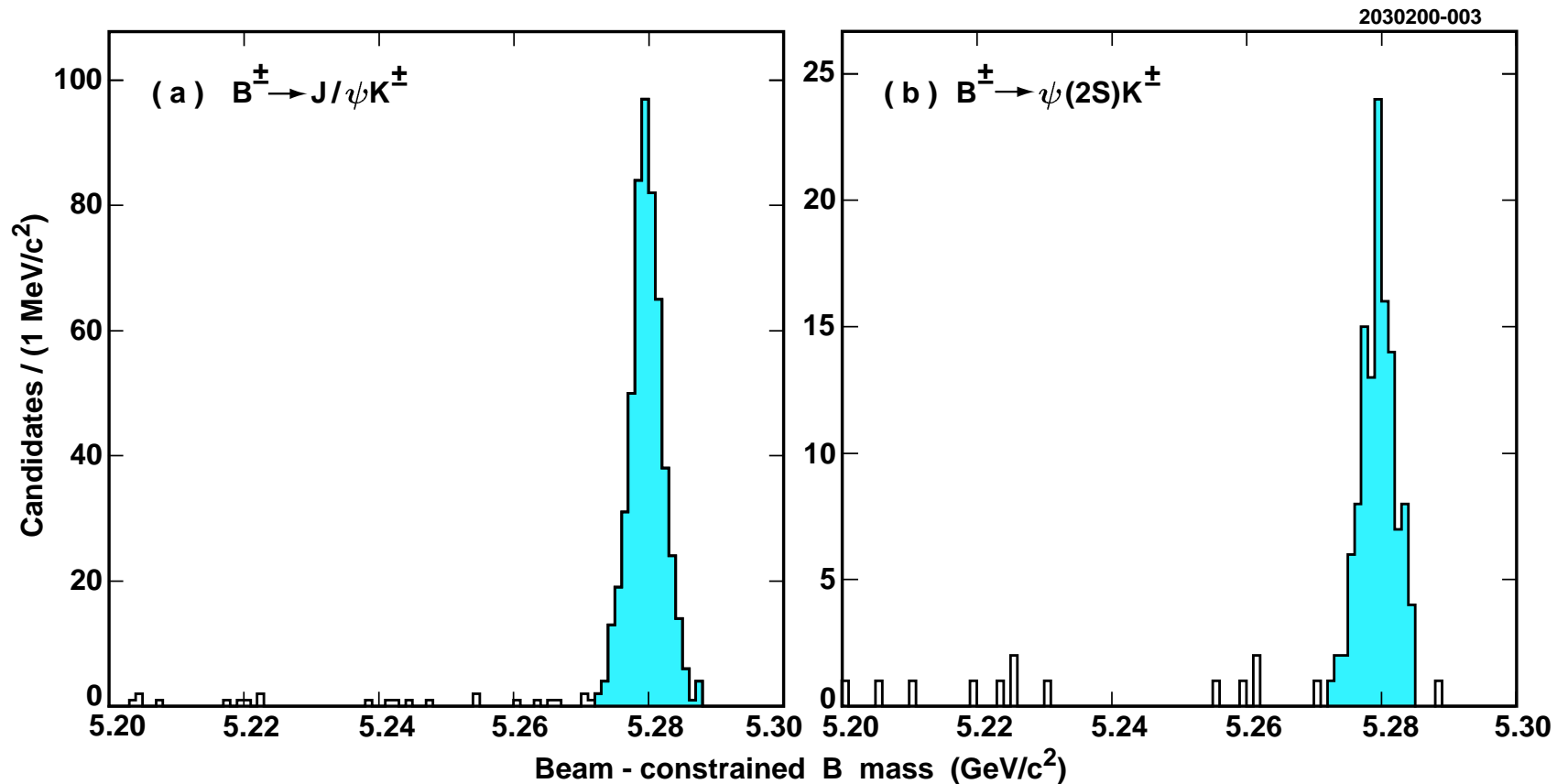
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \psi^{(\prime)} K^-) - \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \psi^{(\prime)} K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \psi^{(\prime)} K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \psi^{(\prime)} K^+)} = \frac{b - \bar{b}}{b + \bar{b}}$$

- At CLEO,  $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\psi K^\pm)$  can be measured with 4% precision
  - In Standard Model  $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\psi K^\pm) \ll 4\%$
  - $\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{-2A_1 A_2 \sin(\delta_1 - \delta_2)_{\text{strong}} \sin(\phi_1 - \phi_2)_{\text{weak}}}{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\delta_1 - \delta_2) \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}$
  - Large  $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\psi K^\pm)$  indicates NEW physics beyond the SM
- 
- Two-Higgs doublet model with special status for top quark
  - Kiers, Soni, and Wu, hep-ph/9911419
  - $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\psi K^\pm)$  could be  $\mathcal{O}(10\%)$

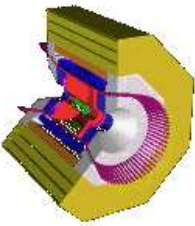




# Search for direct $CP$ violation in $B^\pm \rightarrow \psi^{(\prime)} K^\pm$

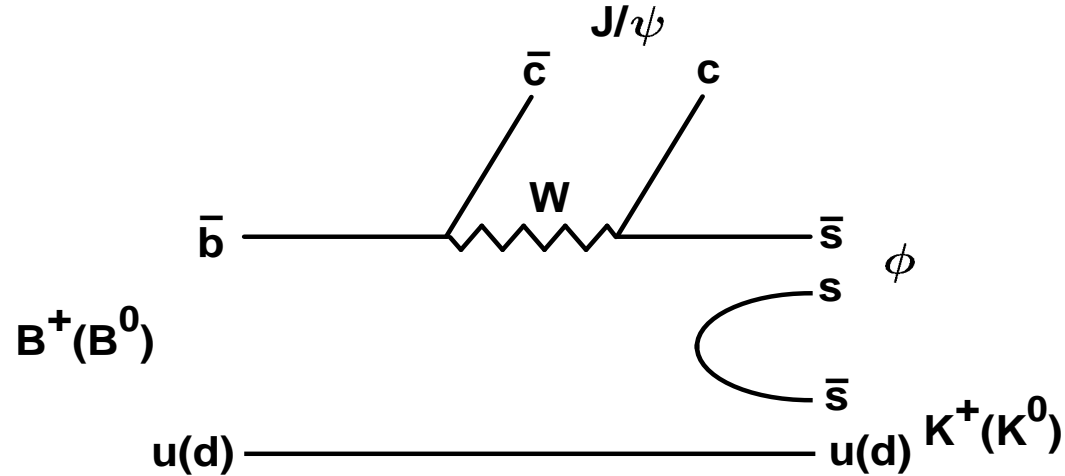


Mode	$N(B^\pm)$	$N(B^-)$	$N(B^+)$	$\frac{N(B^-) - N(B^+)}{N(B^-) + N(B^+)}$	$A_{CP}$
$B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$	534	271	263	$(+1.5 \pm 4.3)\%$	$(+1.8 \pm 4.3 \pm 0.4)\%$
$B^\pm \rightarrow \psi(2S) K^\pm$	120	61	59	$(+1.7 \pm 9.1)\%$	$(+2.0 \pm 9.1 \pm 1.0)\%$

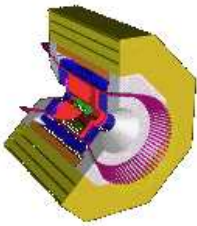


## Observation of $B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K$

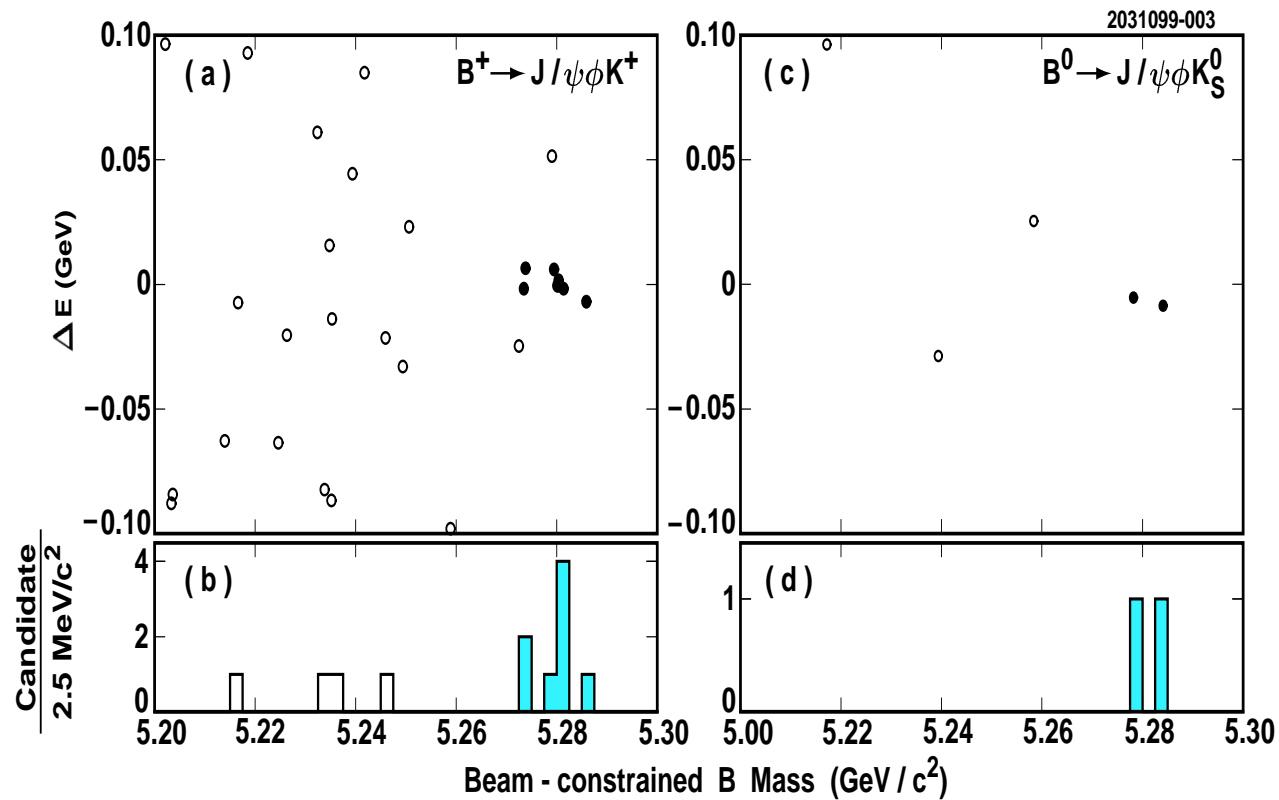
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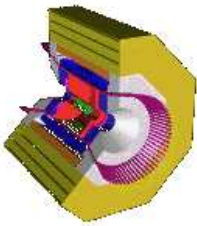
- Requires creation of an additional  $s\bar{s}$  pair ( $s\bar{s}$ -popping)
- $s\bar{s}$ -popping had been previously searched for in  $B$  decays. No signal had been observed.
- No known strongly decaying  $J/\psi\phi$ ,  $J/\psi K$  or  $\phi K$  resonances  $\implies B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K$  most likely genuine 3-body decay



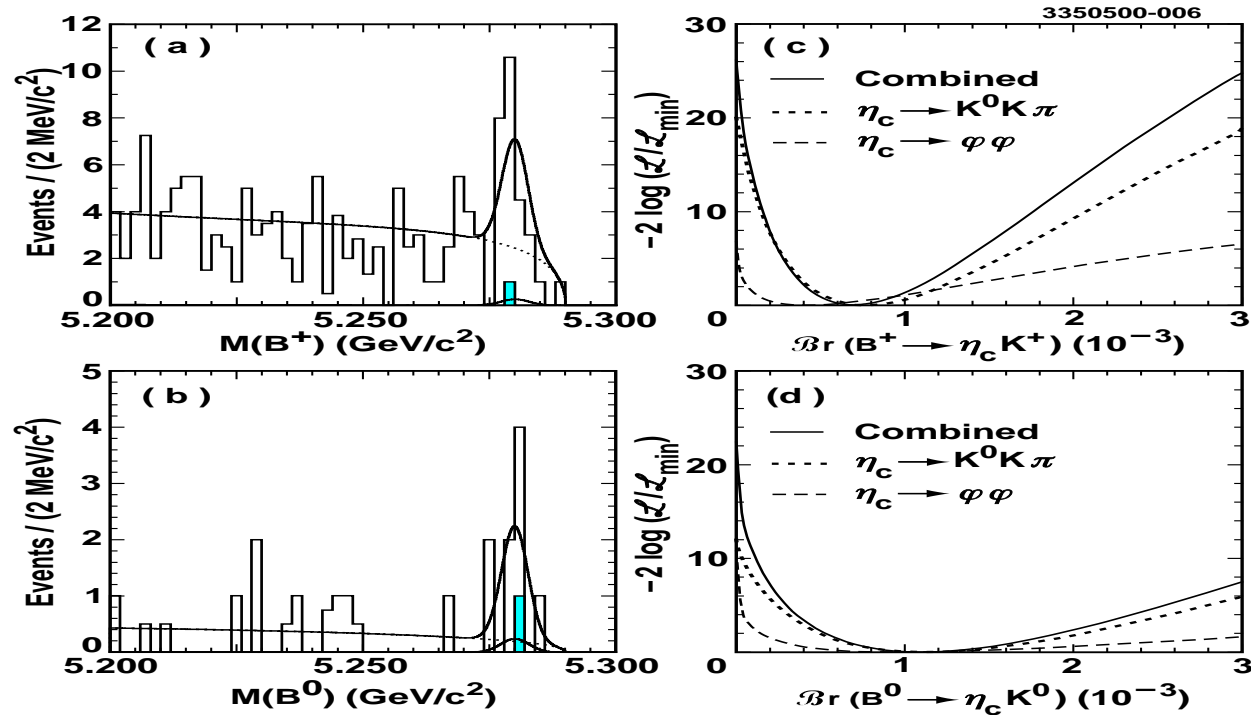
## Observation of $B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K$



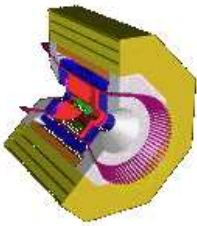
- 10 signal candidates
- $0.5 \pm 0.2$  expected background
- $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K) = (8.8_{-3.0}^{+3.5} \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-5}$



## Observation of $B \rightarrow \eta_c K$



- $B^+(B^0) \rightarrow \eta_c K^+(K^0)$  where  $\eta_c \rightarrow \phi\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-K^+K^-$  and  $\eta_c \rightarrow K_S^0 K^\pm \pi^\mp$
- Extract signal with multi-dimension maximum likelihood fit
- $5.2\sigma$  ( $4.8\sigma$ ) significant signal
- $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta_c K^+) = (0.69_{-0.21}^{+0.26} \pm 0.08 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-3}$
- $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta_c K^0) = (1.09_{-0.42}^{+0.55} \pm 0.12 \pm 0.31) \times 10^{-3}$



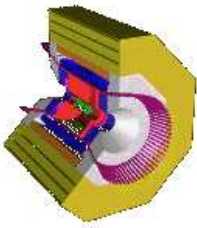
## Study of $\chi_{c1}$ , $\chi_{c2}$ production in $B$ decays

### Charmonium Production:

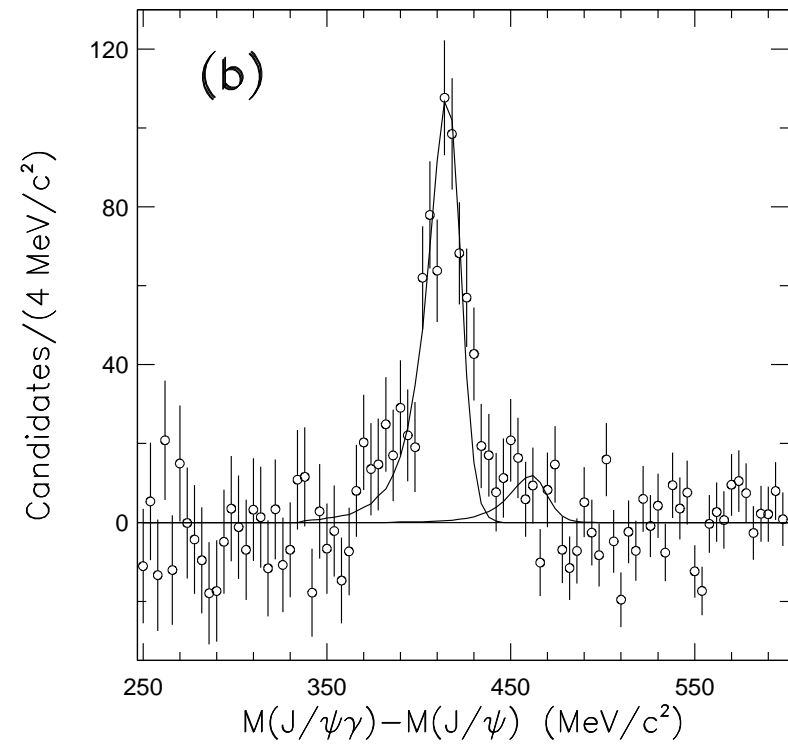
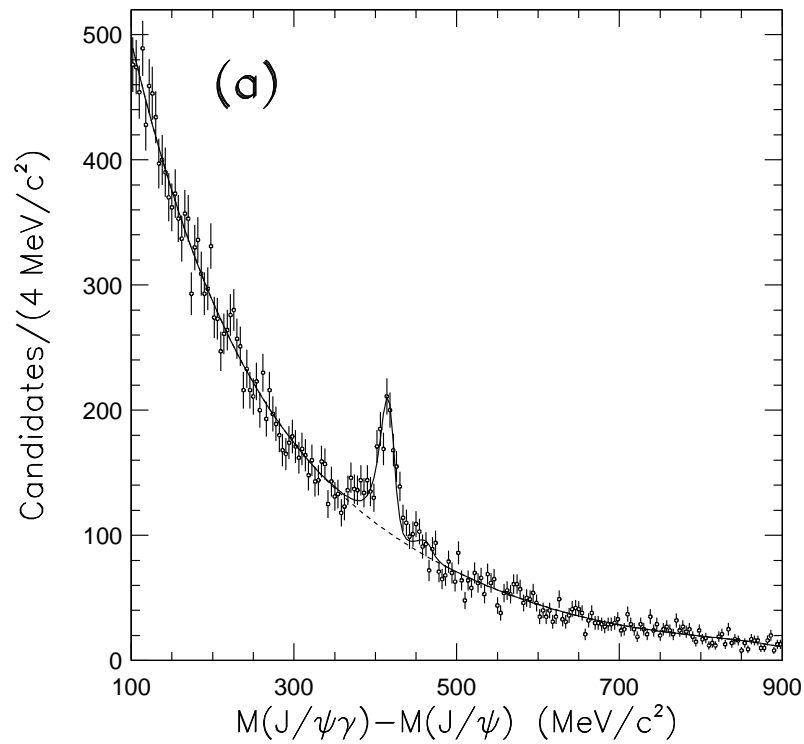
- Heavy-Quark production
- Quarkonium bound state formation

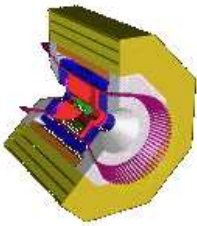
Inclusive  $B$  meson decays to charmonium  $\chi_{c2}$  to  $\chi_{c1}$  production ratio:

- Test of the charmonium production models
- color-singlet, color-octet contributions
  - Color-singlet dominates:  $\chi_{c2} : \chi_{c1} = 0 : 1$
  - Color-evaporation model:  $\chi_{c2} : \chi_{c1} = 5 : 3$



## Study of $\chi_{c1}$ , $\chi_{c2}$ production in $B$ decays

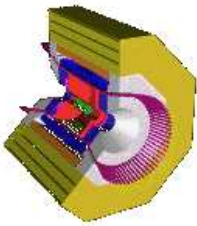




## Study of $\chi_{c1}$ , $\chi_{c2}$ production in $B$ decays

- $N(B \rightarrow \chi_{c1}X) = 664 \pm 49$
- $N(B \rightarrow \chi_{c2}X) = 81 \pm 39$
- Subtract feeddown from  $B \rightarrow \psi(2S)X$

Branching Ratio	Measured Value	95% C.L. Upper Limit
$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \chi_{c1}X)$	$(4.14 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \chi_{c1}[\text{direct}]X)$	$(3.83 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-3}$	
$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \chi_{c2}X)$	$(0.98 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-3}$	$< 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$
$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \chi_{c2}[\text{direct}]X)$	$(0.71 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-3}$
$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \chi_{c2}[\text{direct}]X)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \chi_{c1}[\text{direct}]X)}$	$(0.18 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.04)$	$< 0.44$



$$\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+ B^-] / \mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0]$$

$$\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+ B^-]}{\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0]}$$

- Any comparison of  $B^+$  and  $B^0$  rates depends on  $f_{+-}/f_{00}$  and its uncertainty
- PDG assumes  $f_{+-}/f_{00} = 1$  when listing  $\Upsilon(4S)$  results
- Theoretical predictions

- Phase space

$$\Upsilon(4S)(\text{spin-1}) \rightarrow B\bar{B} \Rightarrow P\text{-wave} \Rightarrow \Gamma \propto P_B^3 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\Gamma} = 3\frac{\delta P}{P} = -3\frac{M^2}{P^2} \frac{\delta M}{M}$$

$$M(B^0) - M(B^+) = 0.34 \pm 0.32 \text{ MeV} \Rightarrow f_{+-}/f_{00} = 1.05 \pm 0.05$$

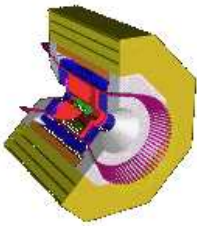
- Coulomb attraction

$$B^+ B^- \text{ attract} \Rightarrow \text{more overlap} \Rightarrow \text{higher rate} \Rightarrow f_{+-}/f_{00} \approx 1.18 \text{ (pointlike)}$$

- Subtleties and corrections:  $B$  form factor,  $\Upsilon(4S)$  wave function

$$\Rightarrow f_{+-}/f_{00} = 0.95 \sim 1.05$$





## \$f\_{+-}/f\_{00}\$ measurements

Isospin conserving transitions:

- Semileptonic decays  $\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{c}\ell^+\nu$ :

$$\Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0}\ell^+\nu) = \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*-}\ell^+\nu)$$

$$\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} \frac{\tau(B^+)}{\tau(B^0)} = \frac{N(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0}\ell^+\nu)}{N(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*-}\ell^+\nu)} = 1.14 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.13 \text{ (CLEO'95)}$$

- $\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{c}c\bar{s}$

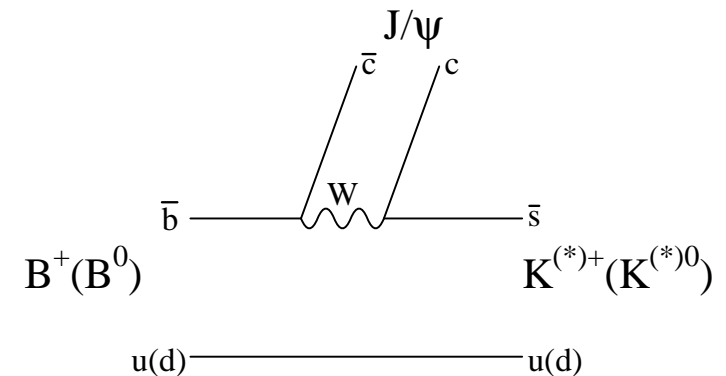
$$\Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)+}) = \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)0})$$

$$\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} \frac{\tau(B^+)}{\tau(B^0)} = \frac{N(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)+})}{N(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)0})}$$

$$\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} \frac{\tau(B^+)}{\tau(B^0)} = 1.15 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.06 \text{ (CLEO'97)}$$

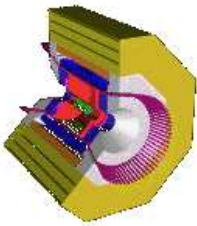
Update

$$\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} \frac{\tau(B^+)}{\tau(B^0)} = 1.11 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04 \text{ (CLEO'00)}$$



Taking new world average  $\tau(B^+)/\tau(B^0) = 1.066 \pm 0.024$ ,

$$\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} = 1.04 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04 \text{ (CLEO'00)}$$



## Summary

Results from CLEO II + II.V Data  $\approx 10$  million  $B\bar{B}$  pairs

- Results on  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0(\pi^0\pi^0)$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow \chi_{c1} K_S^0$ , and  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$
- Search for direct  $CP$  violation in  $B^\pm \rightarrow J/\psi K^\pm$  and  $B^\pm \rightarrow \psi(2S) K^\pm$
- Observation of  $B \rightarrow J/\psi \phi K$
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- Measurement of  $f_{+-}/f_{00} \equiv \mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+B^-]/\mathcal{B}[\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0\bar{B}^0]$