University of Connecticut, April 16, 2009

Strange Beauty and Other Beasts: At and Above the $\Upsilon(5S)$ with Belle

- Belle/KEKB, $\Upsilon(4S)$ Resonance, B meson
- $\Upsilon(5S)$ Resonance and B_s
  - motivation
  - Belle data & results
  - prospects

Kay Kinoshita
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Belle Collaboration

The people

Belle collaboration

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Riken
Saga U.
USTC
Seoul National U.
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Tokyo U. of Agri. and Tech.
Toyama Nat'l College
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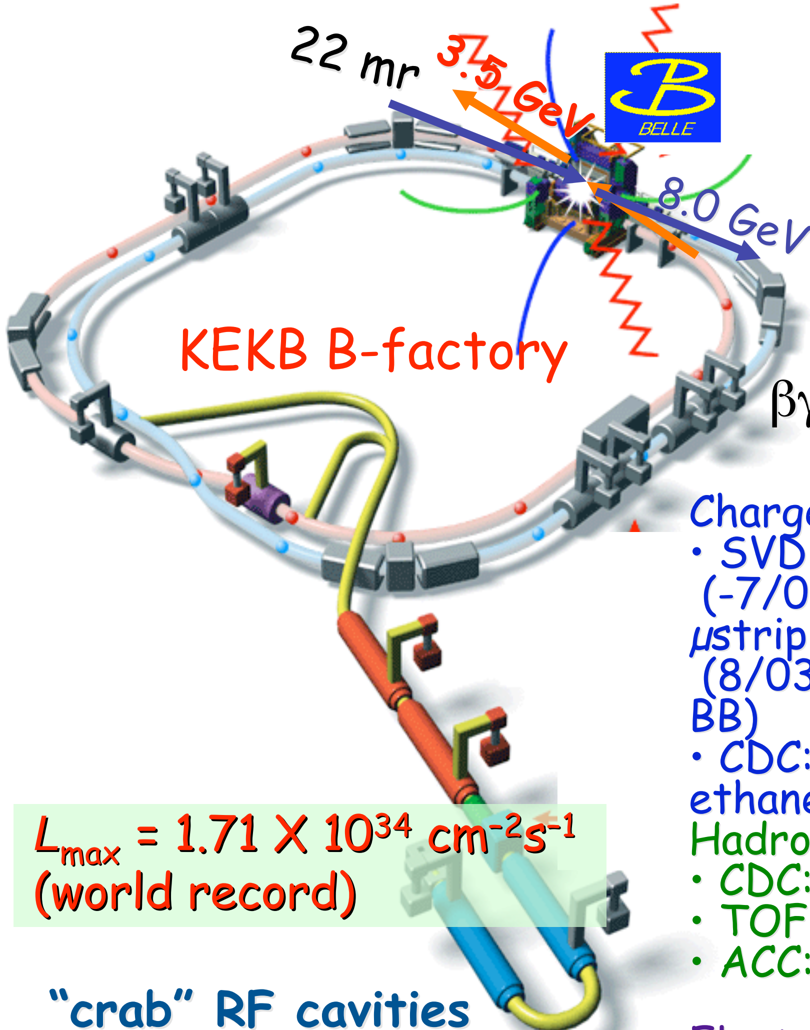
VPI
Yonsei U.

~14 nations, 55 institutes, ~400 collaborators

(authors vary, each paper)

... the hardware



βγ = 0.425

L_{max} = 1.71 X 10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
(world record)

"crab" RF cavities
4/07-
L = 1.64 X 10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

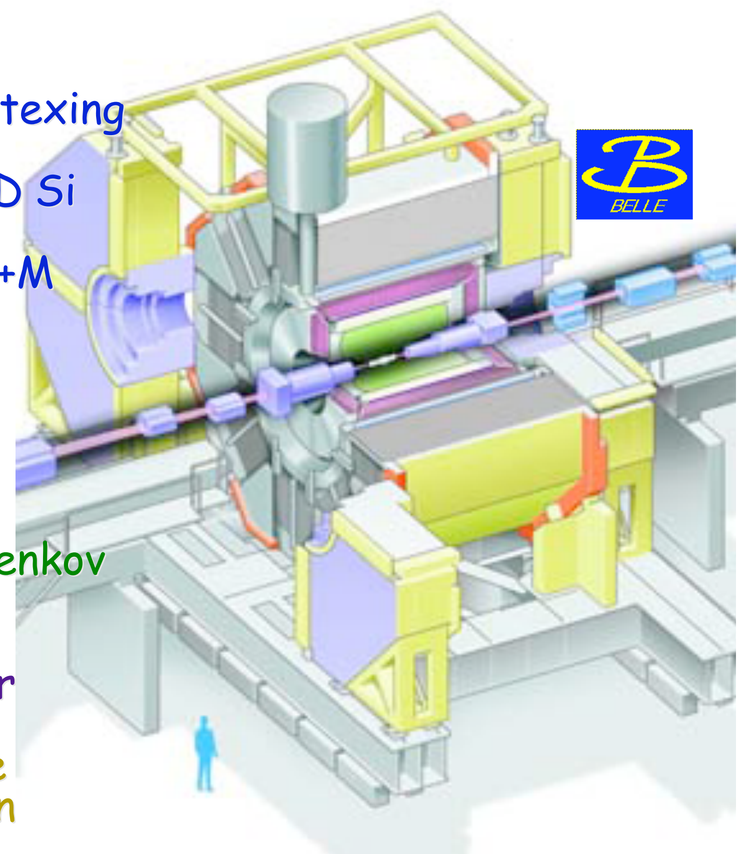
4/07- COPPER pipelined DAQ system

Charged tracking/vertexing
- SVD:
  (-7/03) 3-layer DSSD Si μstrip (152M B pairs)
  (8/03-) 4-layer (550+M BB)
- CDC: 50 layers (He-ethane)

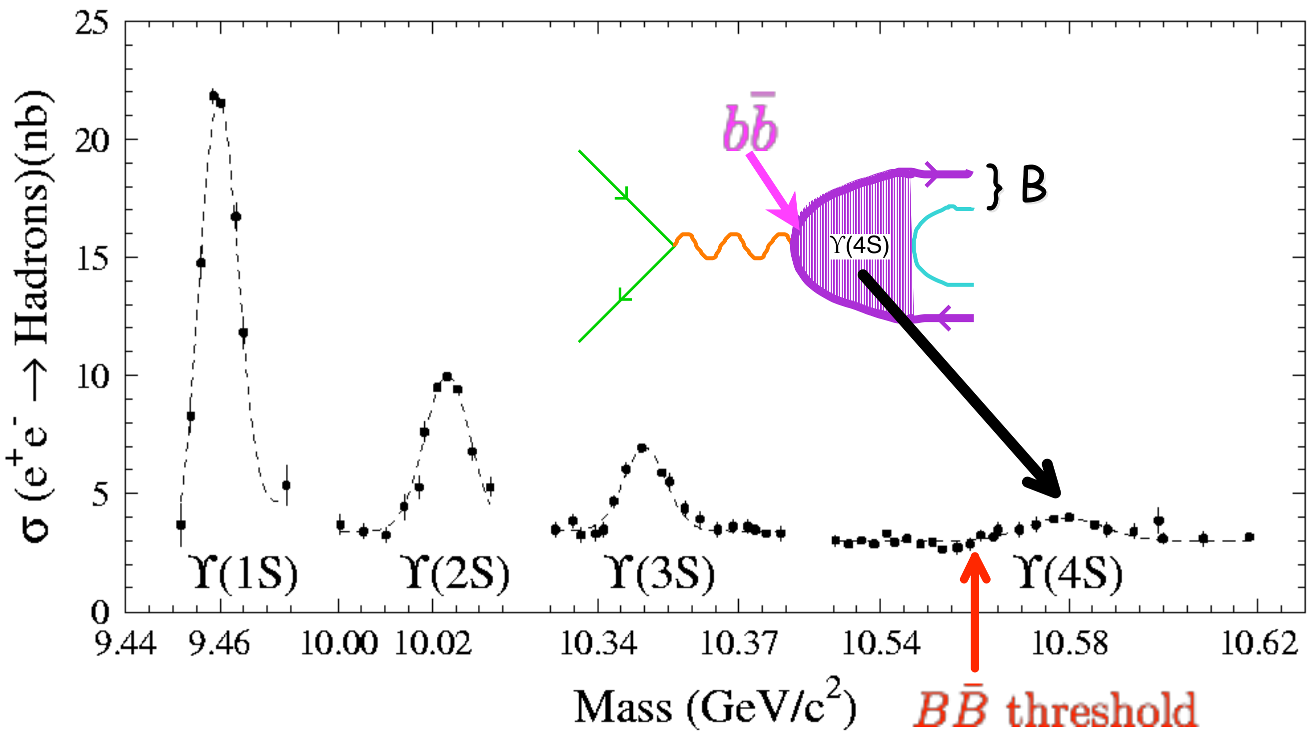
Hadron identification
- CDC: dE/dx
- TOF: time-of-flight
- ACC: Threshold Cerenkov (aerogel)

Electron/photon
- ECL: CsI calorimeter

Muon/K_L
- KLM: Resistive plate counter/iron



... the Physics $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ (mostly)



Primary goal: study CP violation in weak decays of B meson

Data (6/1999-12/2008)
- $\int Ldt$ = ~820 fb^{-1}@{Υ(4S)+off(~10%)}
- (>8x10^8 B events)

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... but there's MUCH more!

287 papers published/in press/submitted (3/2001-)

- CP asymmetry in B decay
- B decays
- charm
- tau
- 2-photon

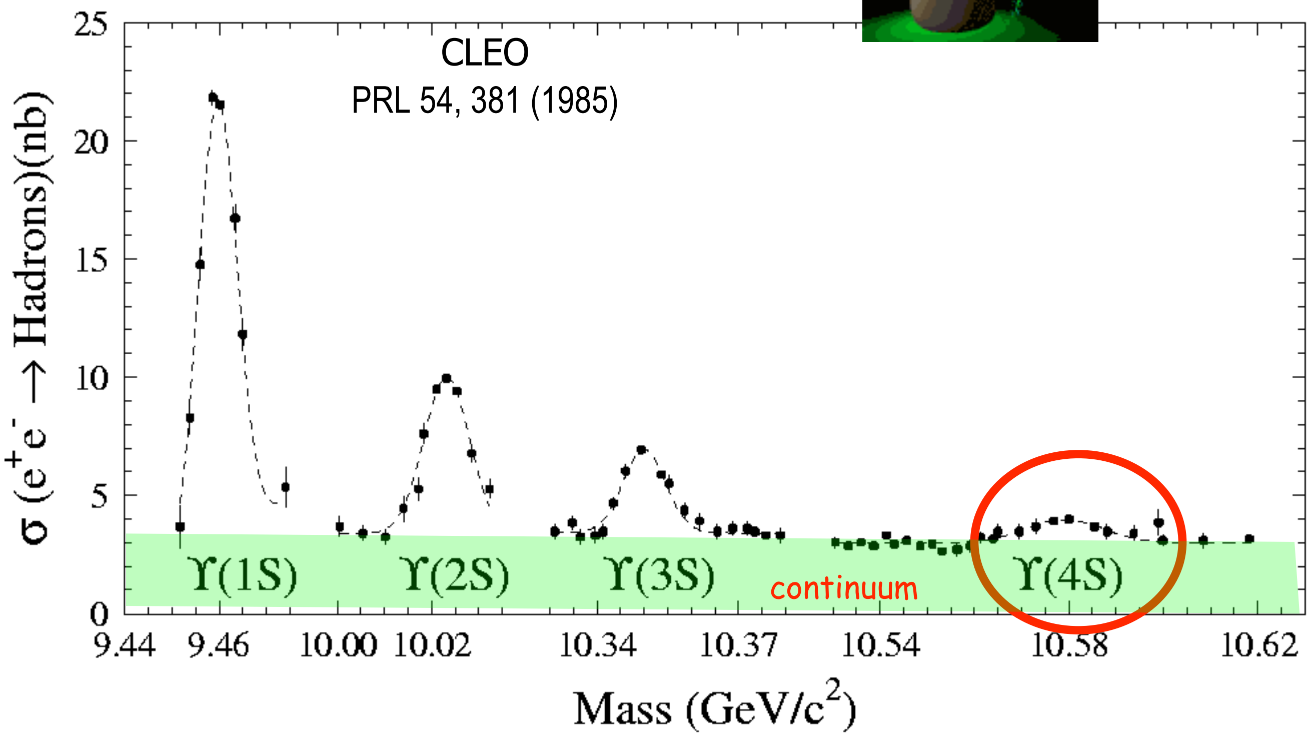
Non-4S Data (–12/2008)
- $\int L dt$ = 24.6 fb^{-1}@$\Upsilon(5S)$
  (1.3 x 10^6 B_s events)
  +30 fb^{-1} in 2008
- $\int L dt$ = ~8 fb^{-1}@$\Upsilon(5S)$+ scan
- + $\Upsilon(3S)$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, $\Upsilon(1S)$

- addressing CP, CKM, QCD, HQ spectroscopy, ...

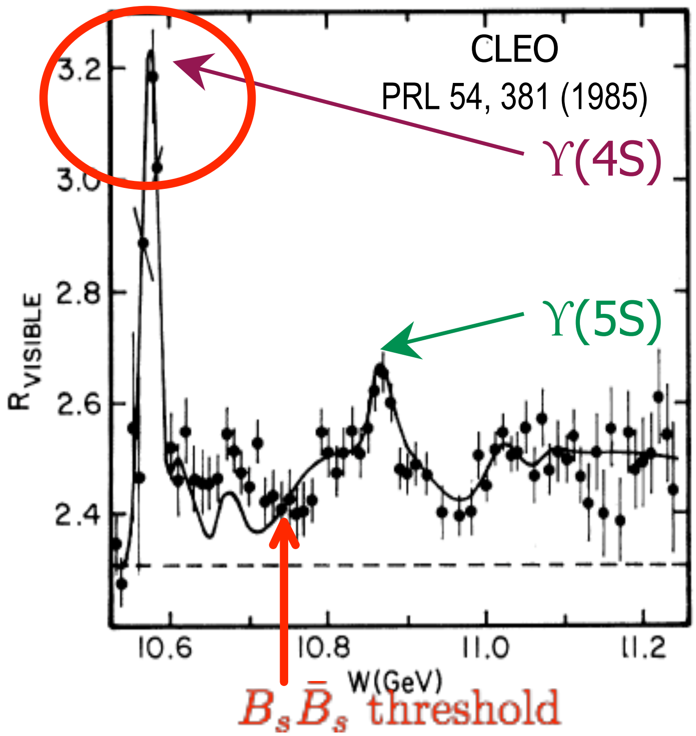
occasional overlap of topics
e.g., new charmonium(-like) states in B decay.

- ... and now, $\Upsilon(10860)$, "5S"
  - B_s decays & CP, search for New Physics
  - Upsilon, B_s spectroscopy

... more: ϒ(5S)


CLEO
PRL 54, 381 (1985)
σ (e+e- → Hadrons)(nb)
25
20
15
10
5
0
ϒ(1S)
ϒ(2S)
ϒ(3S)
continuum
ϒ(4S)
9.44
9.46
10.00
10.02
10.34
10.37
10.54
10.58
10.62
Mass (GeV/c2)

... more: Υ(5S)



$$B_q = \{B_d^0, B_u^+\}$$

Υ(4S) $\rightarrow B^+B^-,\ B^0\bar{B}^0$

M=10580±1 MeV/c², Γ=20.5±2.5MeV

Υ(5S) $\rightarrow B_s^{(*)}\bar{B}_s^{(*)},\ B_q^{(*)}\bar{B}_q^{(*)},\ B_q\bar{B}_q^{(*)}\pi,\ B_q\bar{B}_q\pi\pi$

M=10865±8 MeV/c², Γ=110±13 MeV

B_s produced copiously in pp(bar) collisions (FNAL, LHC) –
could B-factories (competitively) study B_s at the Υ(5S)?

pro's (A. Drutskoy)

- MUCH cleaner, better energy definition, event efficiency, clean γ's
- B-factory: high luminosity, established detector, compare w Υ(4S)

Υ(5S) physics

B_s studies

- Low CP-asymmetry in SM

  -> sensitivity to New Physics (NP)

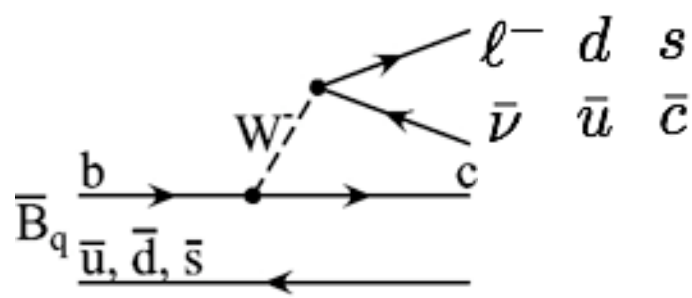
  "SM CP violation is insufficient to explain baryon asymmetry"

  Mod. Phys. Lett A9, 75 (1994); PRD 51, 379 (1995); Nucl.Phys. B287, 757 (1987)
- $\Delta\Gamma_{CP}/\Gamma = O(10\%)$ in SM

  -> differences in CP, flavor eigenstates
- Absolute B_s branching fractions
- Similarity/difference w (non-strange) B

  -> quark-hadron duality,

  fine-tune hadronic models
- $B_s^{(*)}$ mass



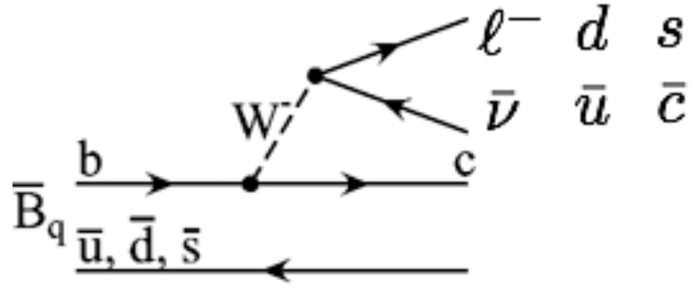
Υ(5S) spectroscopy

- $B_{(s)}^{(*)}(\pi)$ event fractions
- Other bottomonium-like states?

B_s decays: outline

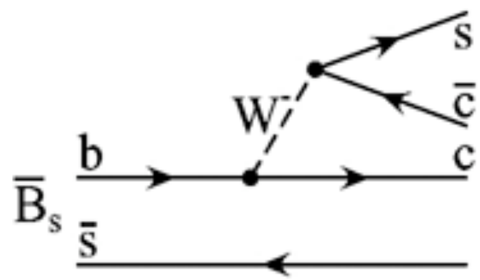
Similarity to $B_{u,d}$

- dominated by spectator process
  - similar semileptonic widths
  - D->D_s for many modes



difference

- CKM-favored AND flavor-neutral
  CP=+1 in heavy quark limit, $m_c \to \infty$
  ~ saturated by 2-body $D_s^{(*)+}D_s^{(*)-}$
  -> difference in widths of CP=±1



$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{CP}}{\Gamma} \approx \frac{2\Gamma(B_s \to D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-})}{\Gamma} \approx 0.1 - 0.2$$

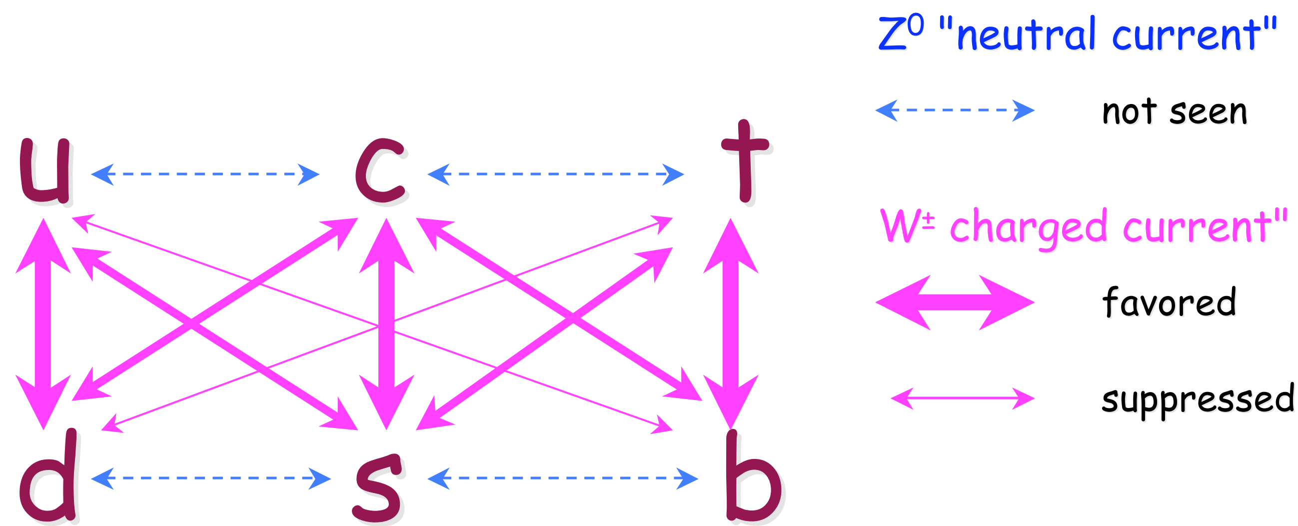
Aleksan, Dunietz, Kayser Z. Phys., C54, 653 (1992)

What about CP violation? ... need to look at weak couplings

Unlike leptons, which exhibit no generation-xing couplings

Weak couplings of quarks look anomalous:

- neutral current – universal, generation-conserving
- charged current – approx. generation-conserving, but different



Weak charged-coupling matrix for quarks

$$g_F \times \begin{array}{c} \\ u \\ c \\ t \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} d & s & b \end{array} \\ \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

9 complex couplings

→ 18 free parameters

Inelegant!!

GIM (Glashow-Iliopoulos-Maiani) picture

universal & generation-conserving

$$g_F \times \begin{array}{c} \\ u \\ c \\ t \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} d' & s' & b' \end{array} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

← "weak eigenstates," ≠ mass eigenstates d, s, b

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{M} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathcal{M}$: Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix

Weak couplings of quarks: CKM matrix

Linear transformation between 2 complete sets of eigenstates

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{M} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

preserves metric = unitary
"complex orthogonality"

Elegance Restored

Explains

- suppression of flavor-changing neutral currents
- multiplicity of charged current couplings
- AND …….

… {9$\mathcal{R}$+9$\mathcal{I}$} dof constrained by unitarity

--> 4 free parameters, incl. 1 irreducible **imaginary** part

Unitarity conditions $V_{ji}^{*}V_{jk}=\delta_{ik}$

explicit parametrization(Wolfenstein):

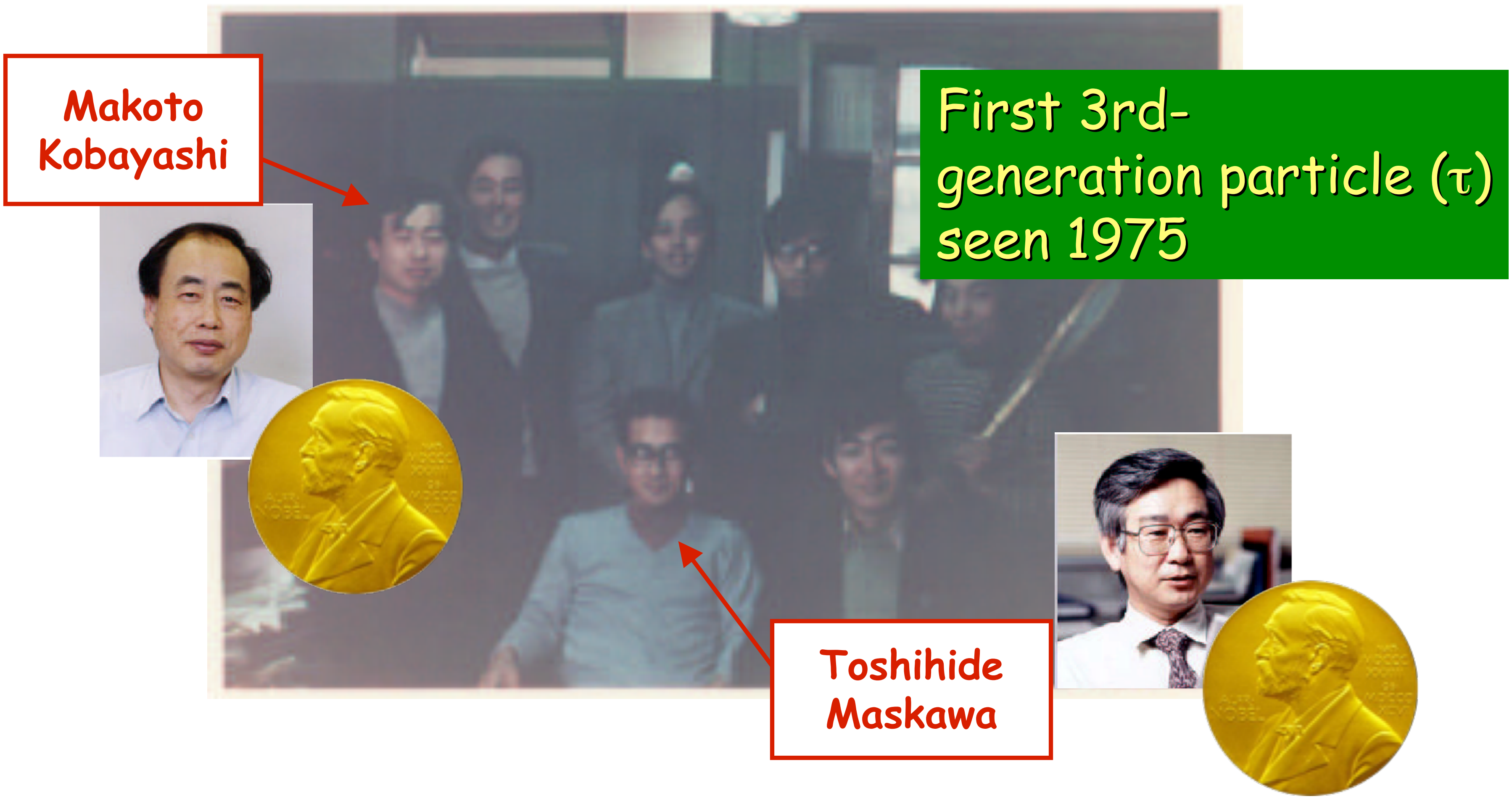
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2/2 & \lambda & \lambda^3A(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & \lambda^2A \\ \lambda^3A(1-\rho-i\eta) & -\lambda^2A & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

irreducibly complex

> CP Violation

Irreducible complexity follows from unitarity for >2 generations
--> proposed as explanation of CP violation in K_L

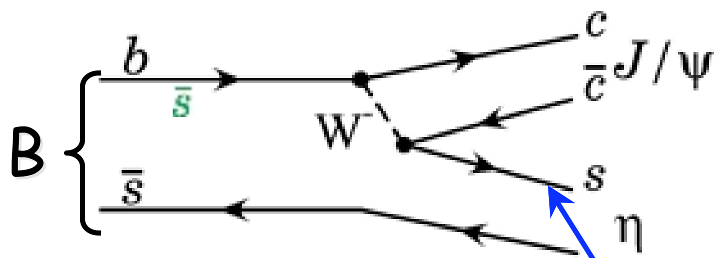
(Kobayashi-Maskawa 1973)



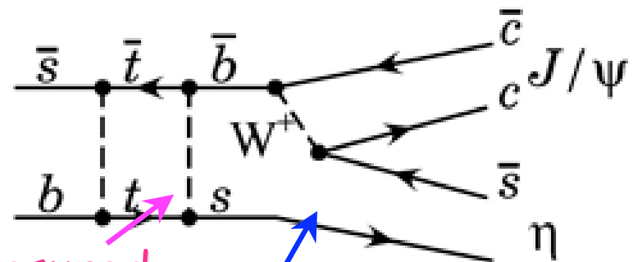
CP asymmetry in B_s -> $J/\psi\ \eta$

Analogous to B -> J/ψ K_s(Sanda/Bigi/Carter)

tree (real V_{ij}) $\propto V_{cb}^{*} V_{cs}$



mixing+tree ($\propto V_{td}^{*2}$)
$\propto V_{tb}^{*2} V_{ts}^{2} V_{cb} V_{cs}^{*}$



measured

identical hadronic processes

CP-dependent oscillation in time from x-term(s)
- no theoretical uncertainty: $\arg(V_{tb}^{*2} V_{ts}^{2}) = 0$

⇒No mixing-mediated CP violation in SM -> any CP asymmetry is NP
... something for the future...

CP asymmetry in B_s -> $J/\psi\ \eta$

Why is non-CKM CP violation of interest?

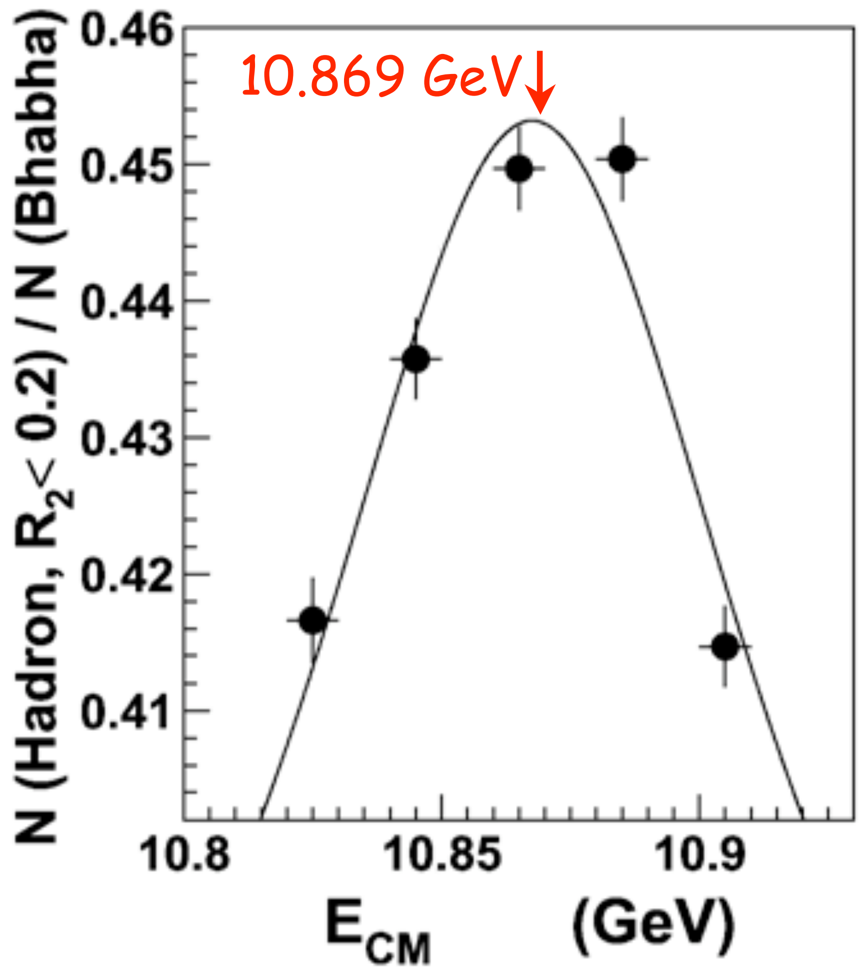
- matter-antimatter asymmetry of the universe requires CP-violating interactions (Sakharov 1967)
- CP asymmetry in CKM is insufficient

Data at $\Upsilon(5S)$

June 2005: 3-day "engineering" run

- to study $\Upsilon(5S)$ properties, B_s prospects
- test KEKB - L_{max}~$1.39 \times 10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
- energy scan, 5 points, 30 pb^{-1} each
- 1.86 fb^{-1} at peak
- 4 x largest previous sample (CLEO)

A. Drutskoy et al., PRL 98, 052001 (2007)
A. Drutskoy et al., PRD 76, 012002 (2007)



June 2006: 20-day run

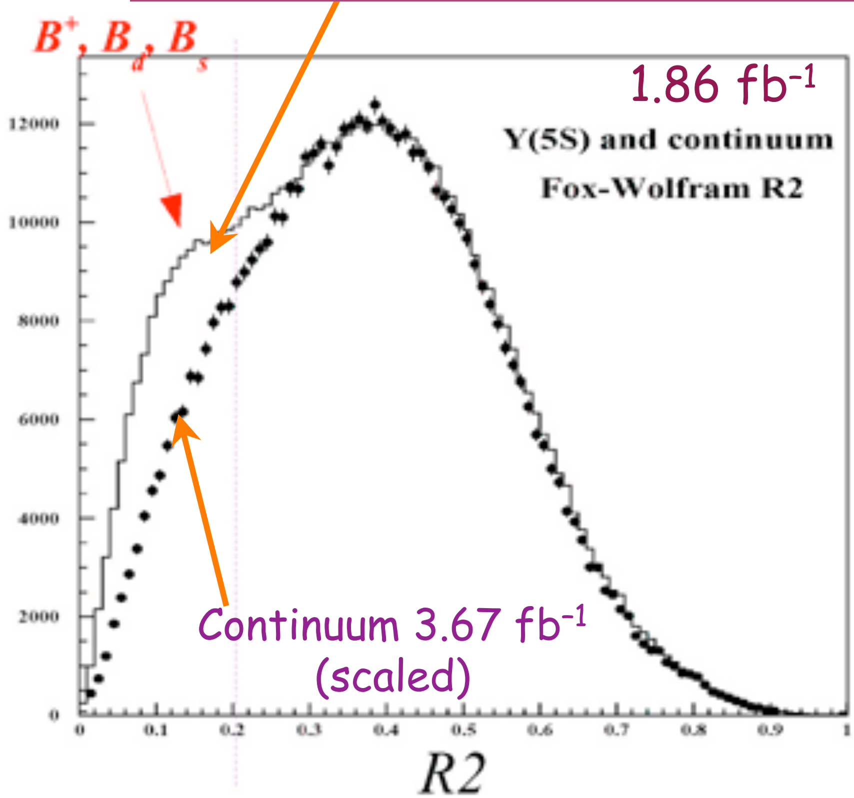
- 21.7 fb^{-1} on peak
- total = 23.6 fb^{-1}

October 2008: extended run

- ~30 fb^{-1} on peak so far
- more in 2009

Event count

(3.01±0.02±0.16)x10^5 events/fb^-1



Event shape parameter
(Fox-Wolfram moments)

$$R_2 = \frac{\sum_{i,j} |p_i||p_j| P_2(\cos\theta)}{\sum_{i,j} |p_i||p_j| P_0(\cos\theta)}$$

P_2: $3x^2-1$; P_0: 1

2-jet $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}$ $R_2 \to 1$

$e^+e^- \to B\bar{B}$ $R_2 \to 0$

Fundamentals

B_s fraction in $\Upsilon(5S)$ events

inclusive D_s production

(model estimate) $(92 \pm 11)\%$

(measured) $(8.7 \pm 1.2)\%$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(5S) \to D_s X)}{2} = f_s \cdot \mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s X) + (1 - f_s) \cdot \mathcal{B}(B \to D_s X)$$

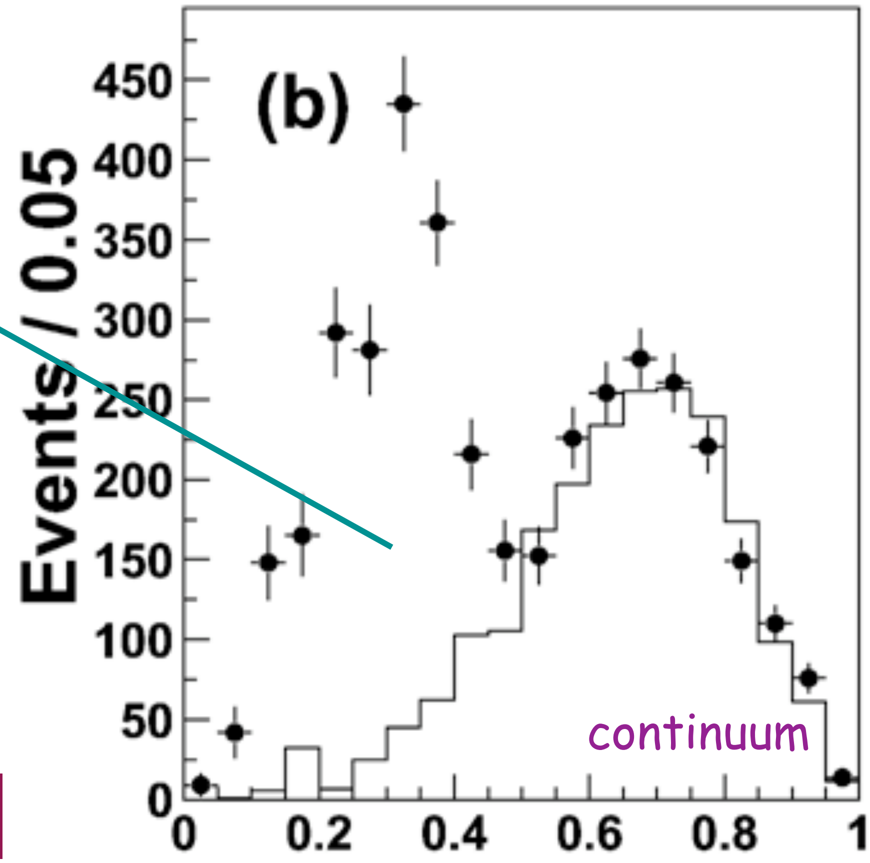
$(23.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 3.6)\%$

$$f_s = (17.9 \pm 1.4 \pm 4.1)\%$$

similar analysis using inclusive D^0:
$f_s = (18.1 \pm 3.6 \pm 7.5)\%$

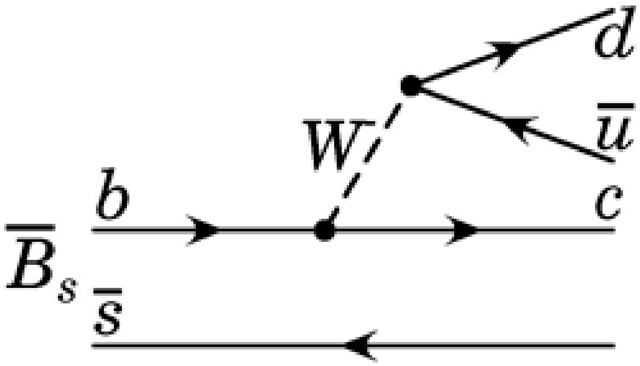
combined:

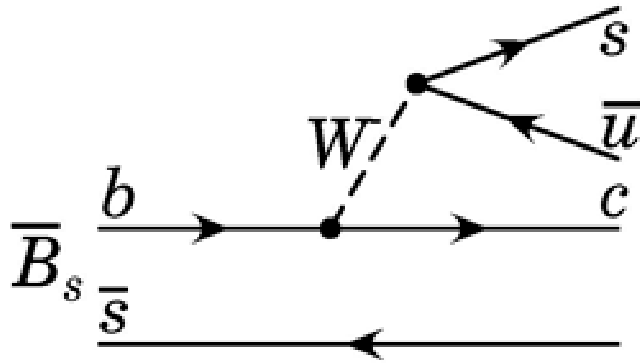
$$f_s = (18.0 \pm 1.3 \pm 3.2)\%$$



$x = p_{D_s} / \sqrt{E_{beam}^2 - M_{D_s}^2}$

$$\bar{B}_s \to D_s^+\pi^-,\ D_s^+K^-$$





R. Louvot, J. Wicht, O. Schneider, et al.
PRL 102, 021801 (2009)

B_s at Υ(5S): mix of $B_s\bar{B}_s : B_s^*\bar{B}_s/B_s\bar{B}_s^* : B_s^*\bar{B}_s^*$

Candidate reconstruction:
energy, momentum -> ΔE, M_{bc}

$B_s\bar{B}_s$

$$E_{B_s} = E_{beam}$$
$$p_{B_s} = \sqrt{E_{B_s}^2 - M_{B_s}^2}$$

$B_s^* \to B_s\gamma$

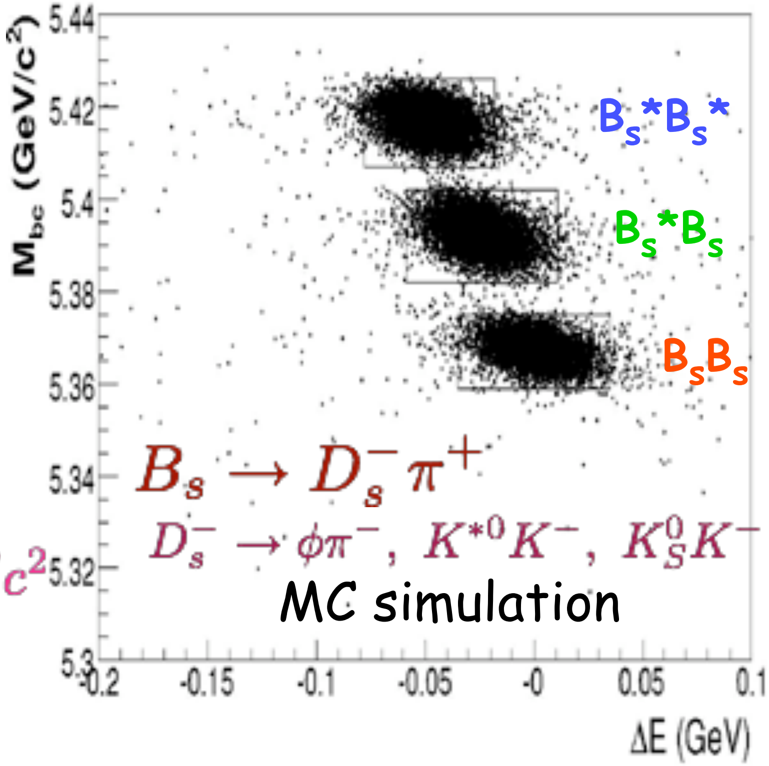
$$\Delta M \equiv M_{B_s^*} - M_{B_s} \approx 50\ \mathrm{MeV}/c^2$$

$B_s^*\bar{B}_s$

$$E_{B_s} \approx E_{beam} - \Delta M/2$$

$B_s^*\bar{B}_s^*$

$$E_{B_s} \approx E_{beam} - \Delta M$$

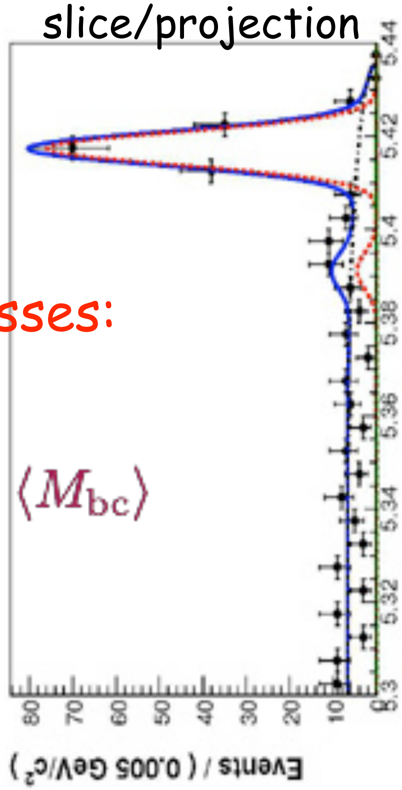


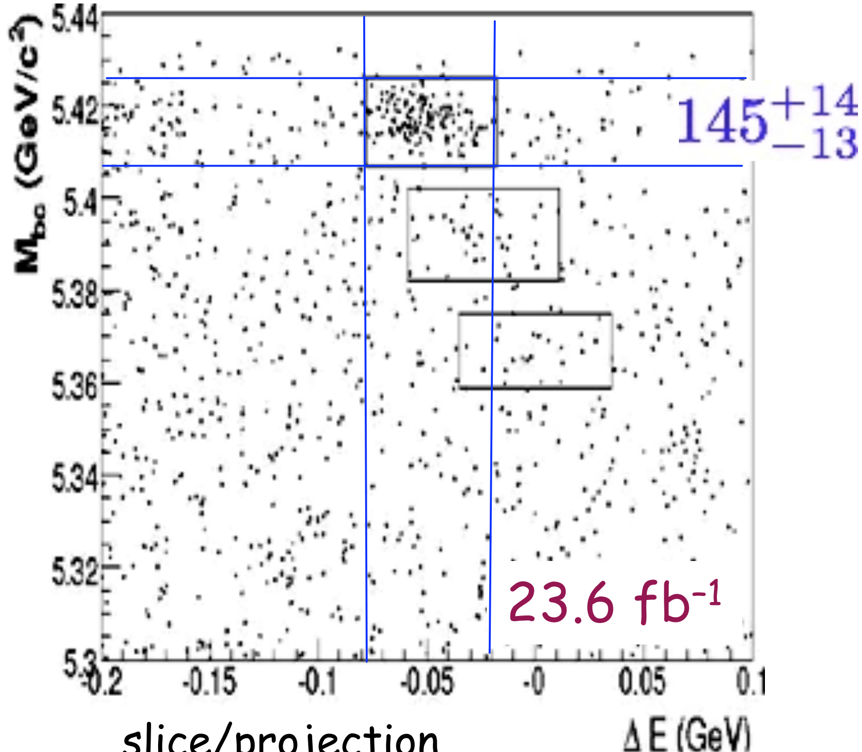
$$\Delta E \equiv E_{cand} - E_{beam}$$

$$M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{E_{beam}^2 - p_{cand}^2}$$

data $B_s \to D_s^- \pi^+$

$B_s^* B_s^*$





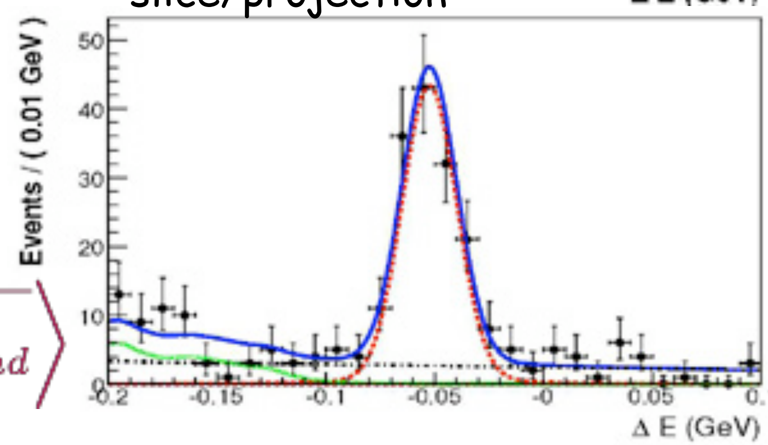
measure masses:

$\langle p_{Bs} \rangle = p_{B^*}$

$$\Rightarrow M_{B_s^*} = \langle M_{bc} \rangle$$

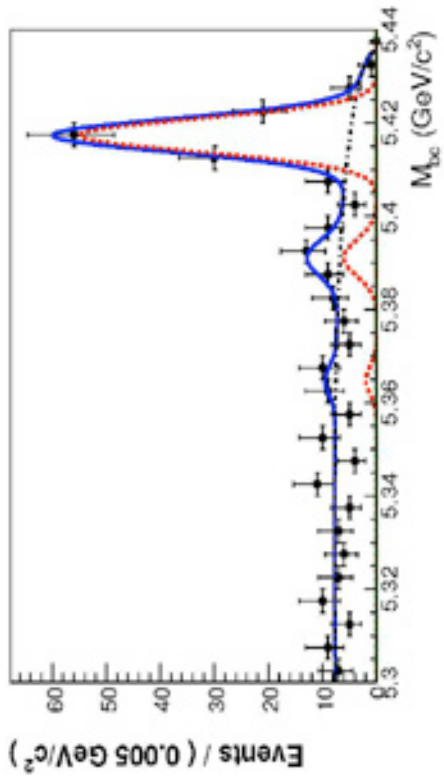
$\langle E_{Bs} \rangle = E_{beam} - \langle \Delta E \rangle$

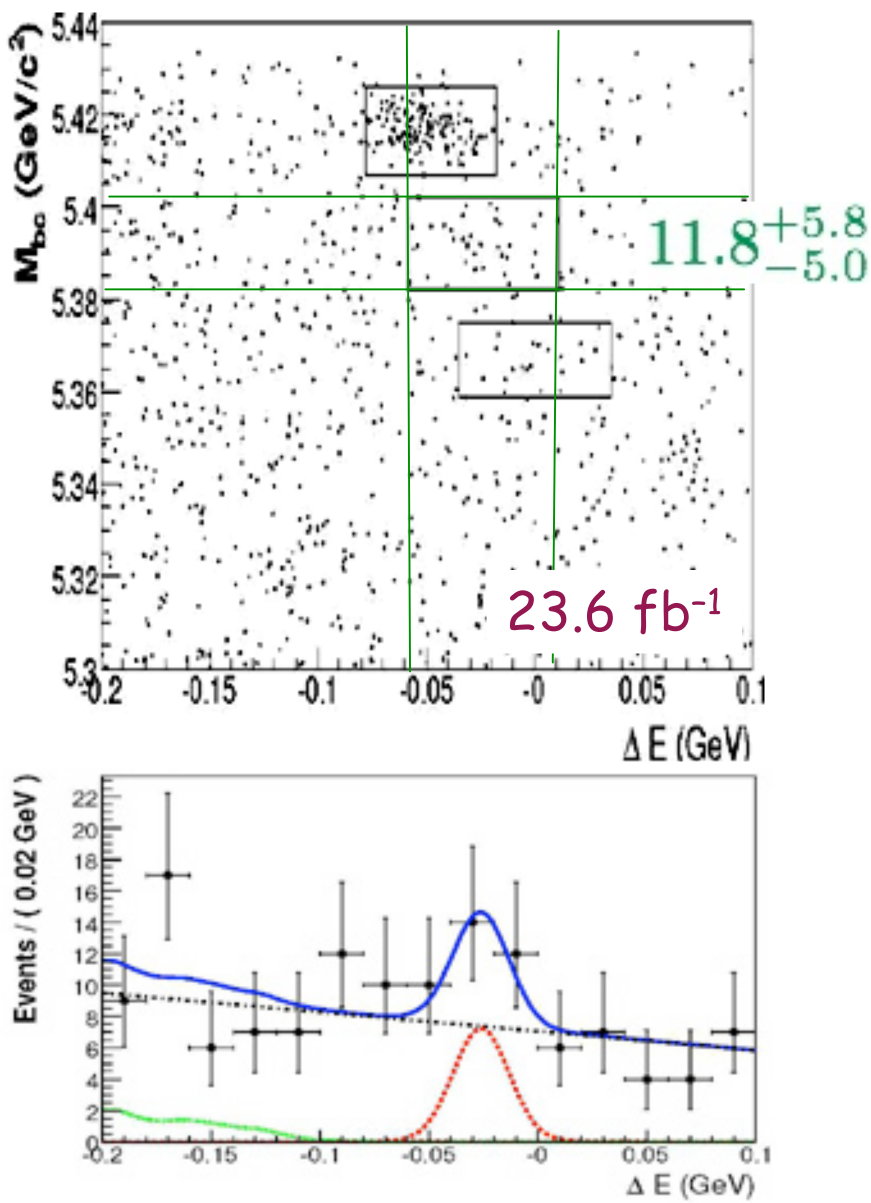
$$\Rightarrow M_{B_s} = \left\langle \sqrt{(E_{beam} - \langle \Delta E \rangle)^2 - p_{cand}^2} \right\rangle$$



data $B_s \to D_s^- \pi^+$

$B_s{}^*B_s$





significance = 2.7σ

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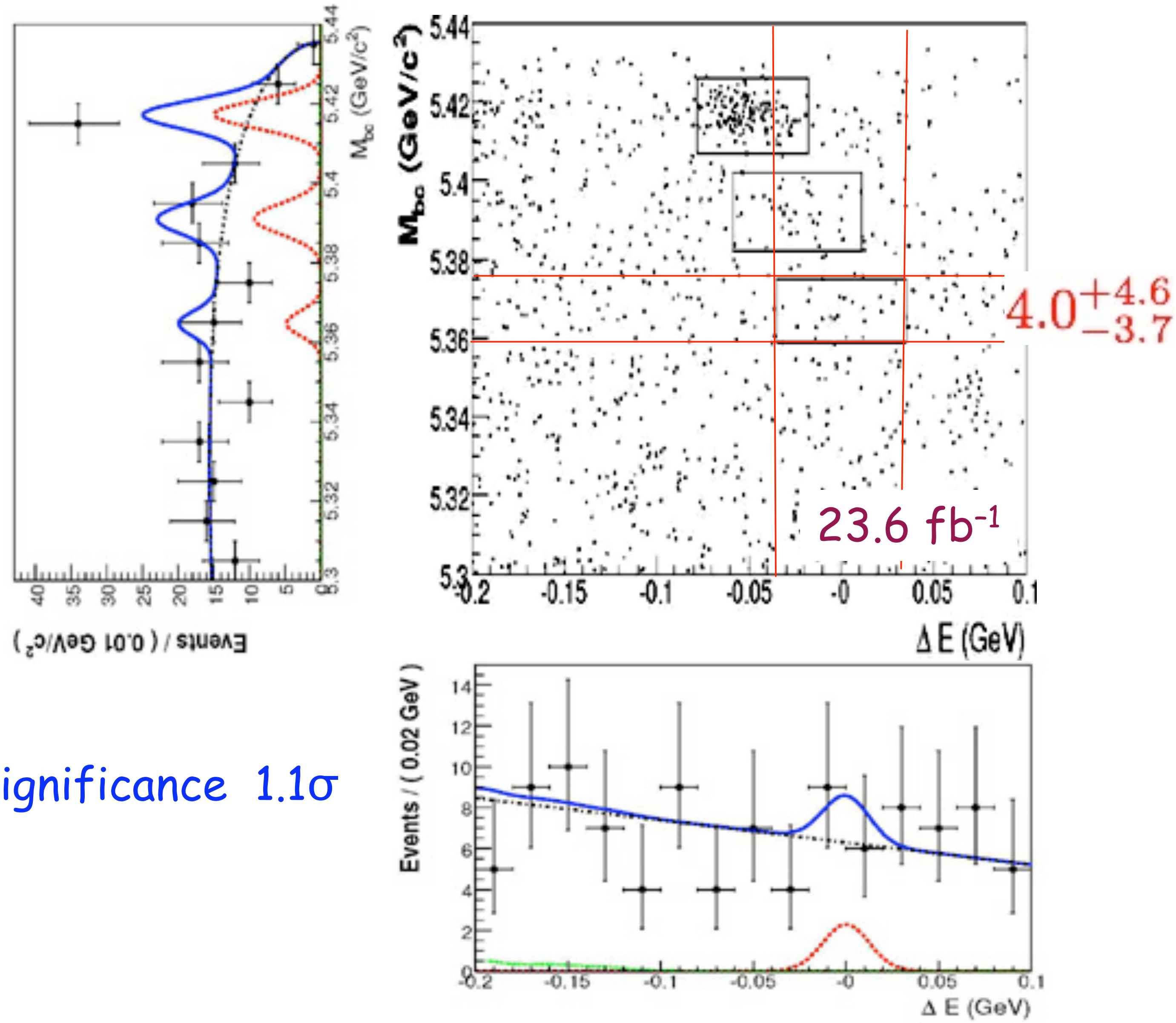
data $B_s \to D_s^- \pi^+$

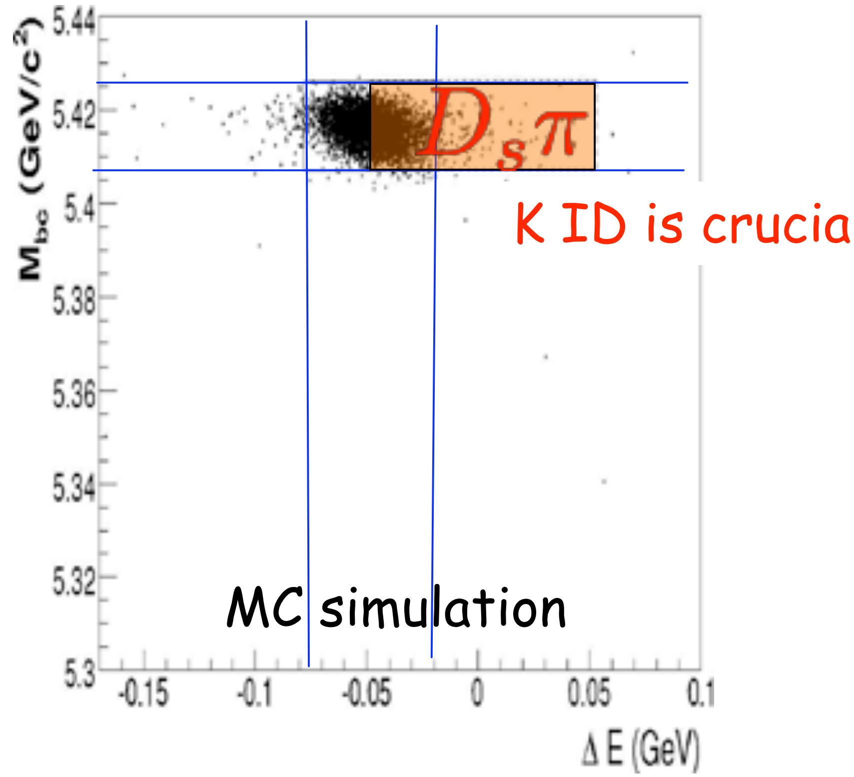
$B_s B_s$

significance 1.1σ



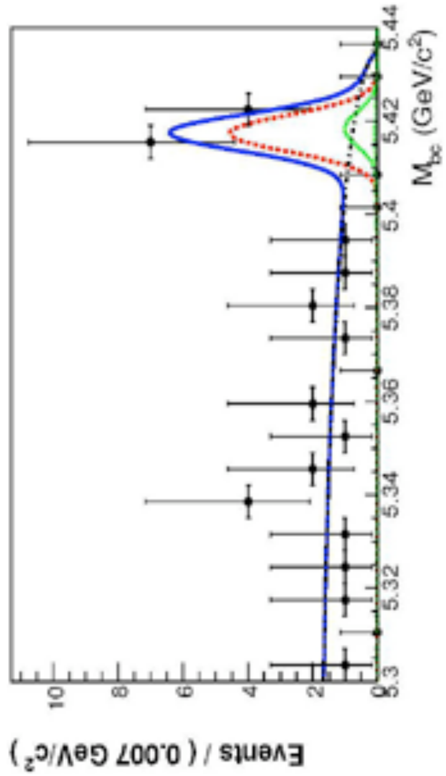
$B_s \to D_s^- K^+$

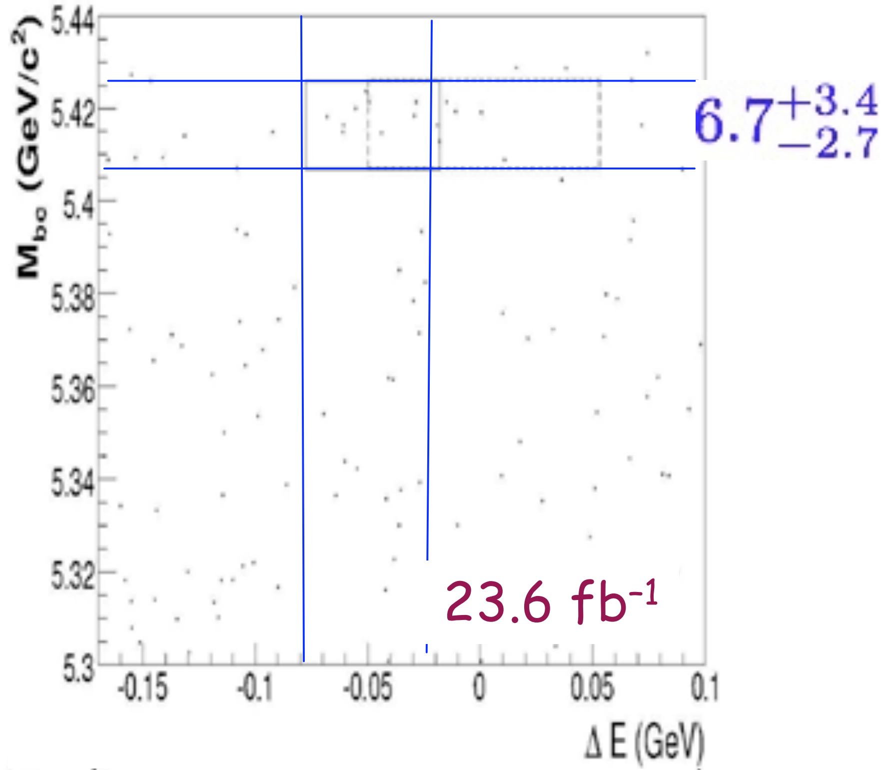
$B_s{}^*B_s{}^*$ only
(statistics)

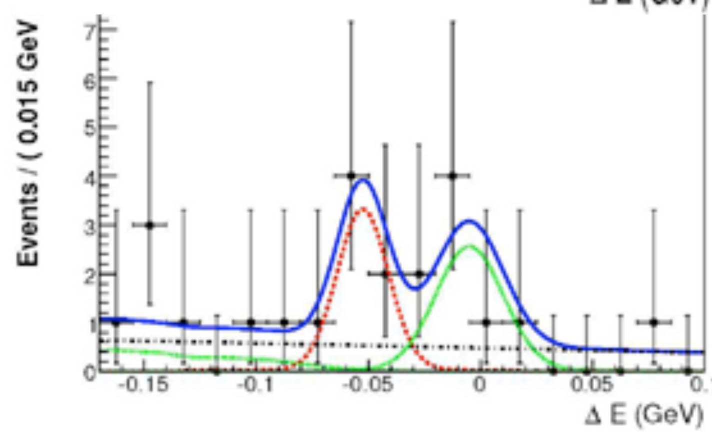


data $B_s \to D_s^- K^+$

$B_s^* B_s^*$







significance = 3.5σ

results $D_s^- \pi^+$, $D_s^- K^+$

	Belle, 23.6 fb^{-1}	PDG
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s\pi)$	$(3.67^{+0.35+0.43}_{-0.33-0.42}) \times 10^{-3}$	$(3.0 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$
$f_{B_s^* B_s^*}$	$(90.1^{+3.8}_{-4.0} \pm 0.2)\%$	–
$f_{B_s^* B_s}$	$(7.3^{+3.3}_{-3.0} \pm 0.1)\%$	–
$f_{B_s B_s}$	$(2.6^{+2.6}_{-2.5})\%$	–
m_{B_s}	$(5364.4 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.7)\ \text{MeV}/c^2$	$(5366.1 \pm 0.6)\ \text{MeV}/c^2$
$m_{B_s^*}$	$(5416.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5)\ \text{MeV}/c^2$	$(5412.0 \pm 1.2)\ \text{MeV}/c^2$
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s K)$	$[2.4^{+1.2}_{-1.0} \pm 0.3(\text{sys}) \pm 0.3(f_s)] \times 10^{-4}$	–
$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s K)}{\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s \pi)}$	$[6.5^{+3.5}_{-2.9}]\%$	$(10.7 \pm 2.1)\%$

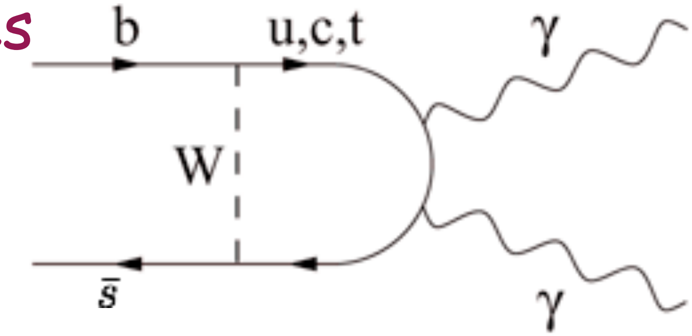
$$f_{B_s^* B_s^*} \equiv \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^* \bar{B}_s^*)}{\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^{(*)} \bar{B}_s^{(*)})} \qquad f_{B_s^* B_s} \equiv \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^* \bar{B}_s + B_s \bar{B}_s^*))}{\sigma(e^+e^- \to B_s^{(*)} \bar{B}_s^{(*)})}$$

Searches for radiative modes of B_s

J. Wicht, et al.
PRL 100, 121801 (2008)

Searches for new modes of B_s

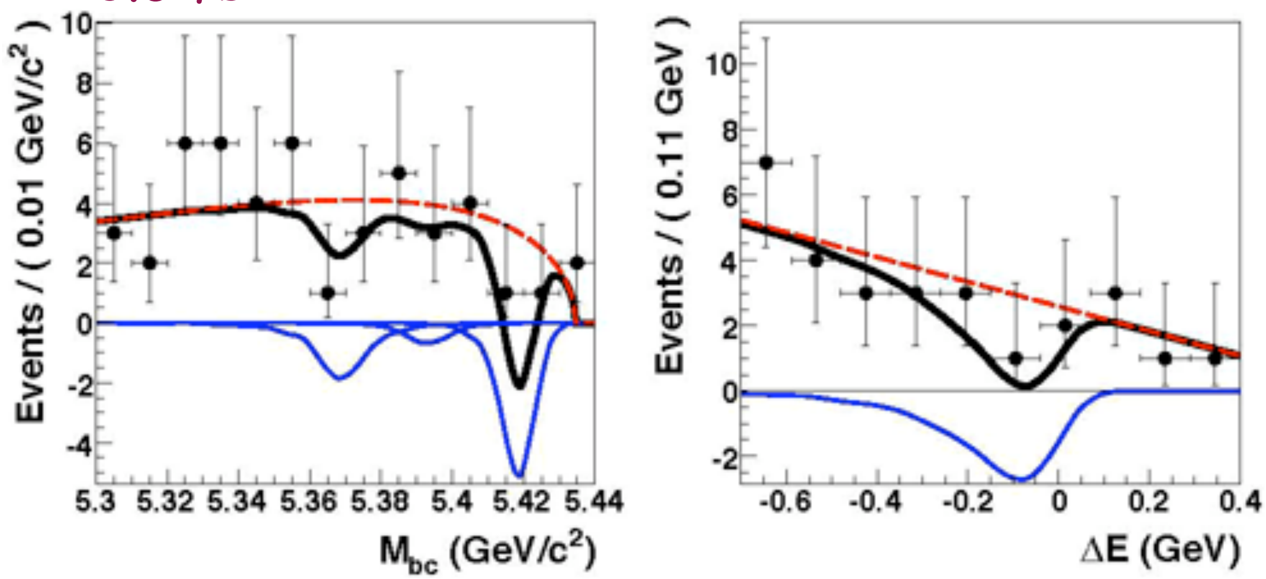
γγ: difficult for hadron machines



$$\mathcal{B}_{SM} \sim (0.4 - 1.0) \times 10^{-6}$$

beyond SM: up to 5×10^{-6}

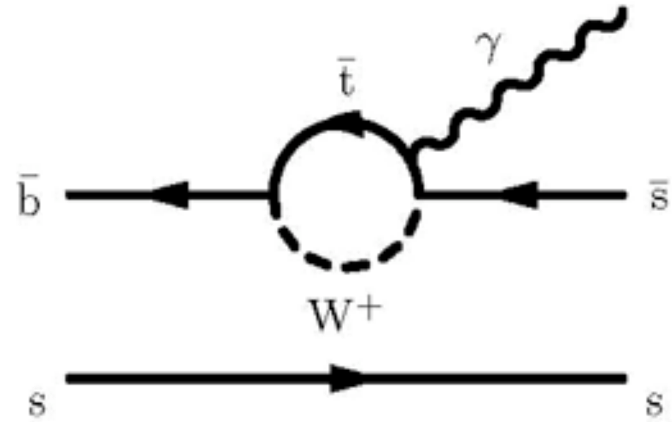
23.6 fb^{-1}



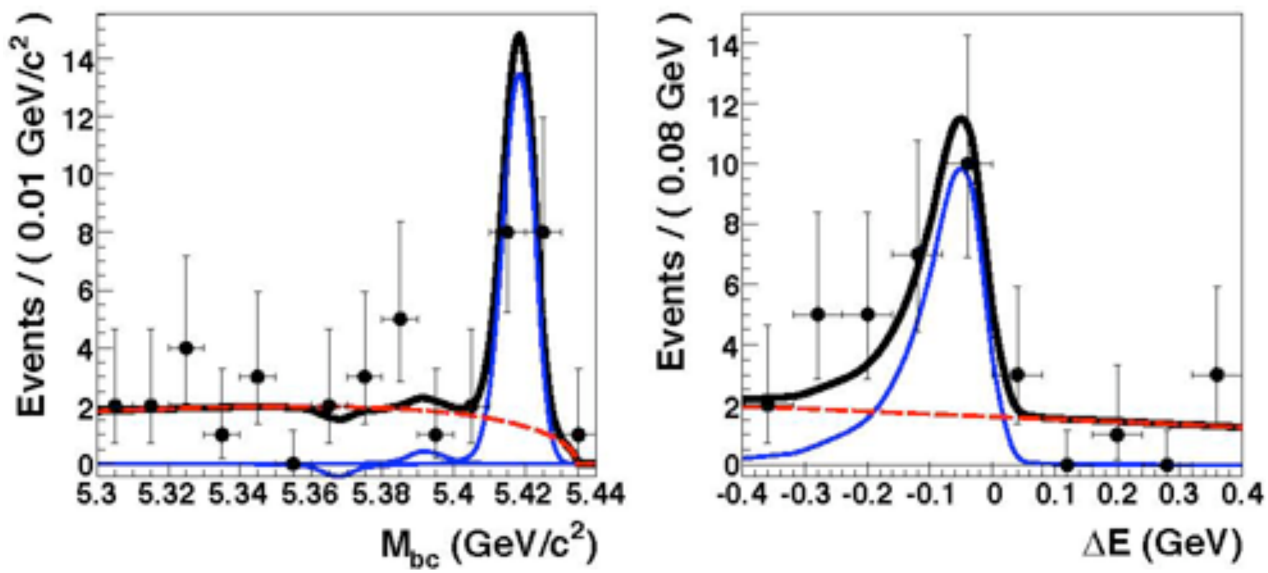
$$\mathcal{B} < 8.7 \times 10^{-6} \ (90\% \ CL)$$

(prev. Belle: <5.3×10^{-5})

φγ



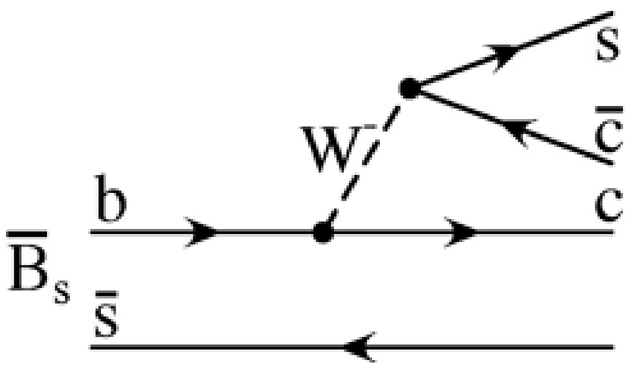
23.6 fb^{-1}



$$\mathcal{B} = (57^{+18}_{-15}(stat)^{+12}_{-11}(sys)) \times 10^{-6}$$

First observation

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{CP}}{\Gamma} \; via \; \mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-})$$



PRELIMINARY

S. Esen, presented at JPS meeting March 2009

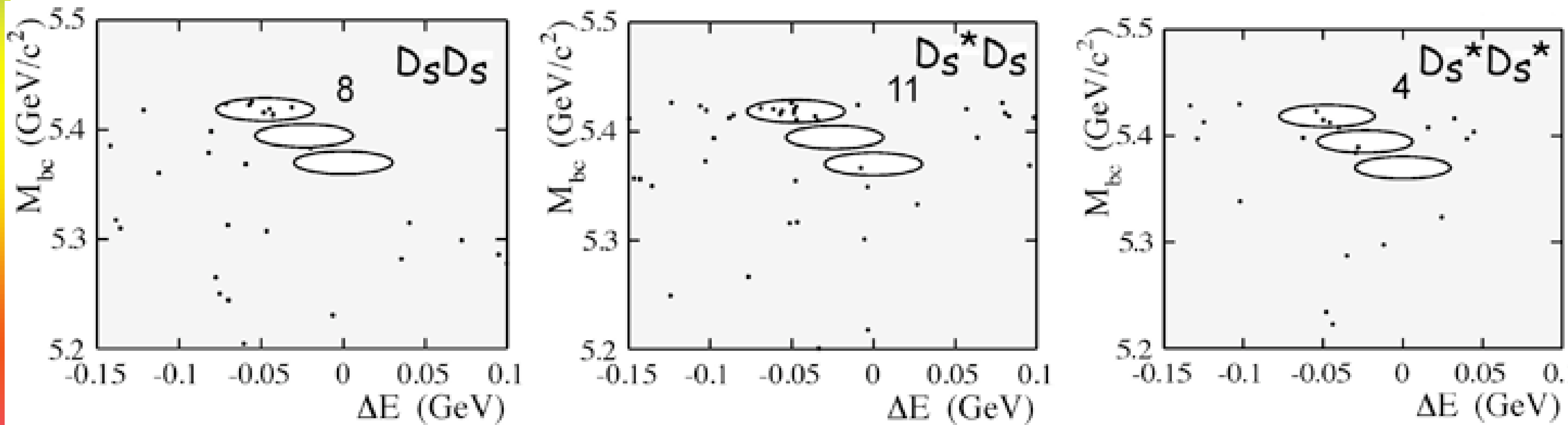
$D_s^{(*)+}D_s^{(*)-}$

CKM favored, first sensitivity to

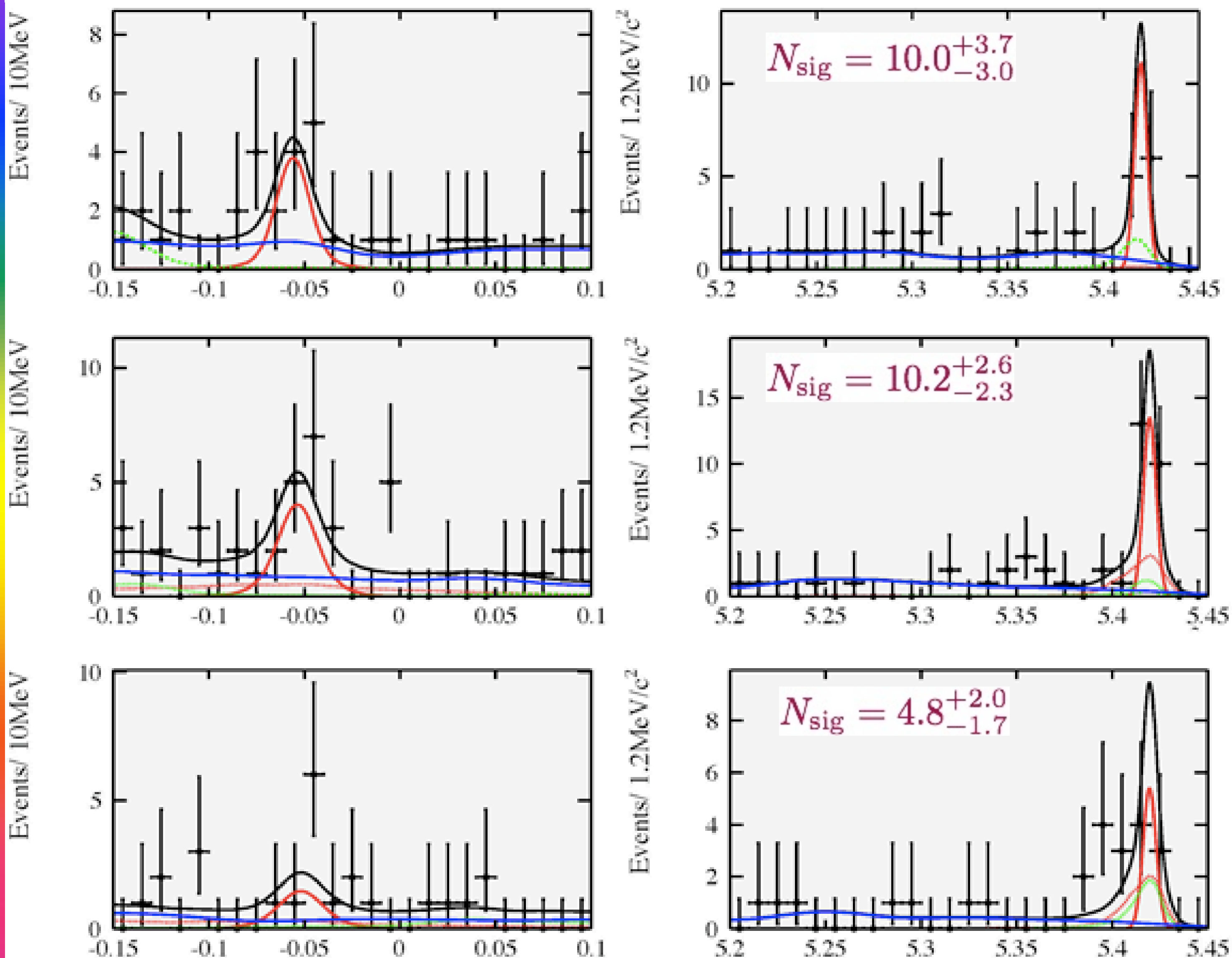
$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{CP}}{\Gamma} \approx 2\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^{(*)+}D_s^{(*)-}) \approx 0.1 - 0.2$$

Analyze 3 modes together 23.6 fb^{-1}

includes 6 modes of D_s



$D_s^{(*)+}D_s^{(*)-}$ 2-d extended unbinned maximum likelihood fit



$D_s^+D_s^-$

$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s D_s) = (1.0^{+0.4+0.2}_{-0.3-0.2})\%$

CDF(2007) :
$(1.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.5)\%$

$D_s^{*+}D_s^-$

$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^* D_s) = (2.6^{+0.7+0.5}_{-0.6-0.5})\%$

$D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-}$

$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^* D_s^*) = (2.5^{+1.1+0.6}_{-0.9-0.6})\%$

TOTAL : $\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) = (6.1^{+1.4+0.8}_{-1.1-0.8})\%$

$D_s^{(*)+}D_s^{(*)-}$ 2-d extended unbinned maximum likelihood fit

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{CP}}{\Gamma} \approx \frac{2\Gamma(B_s \to D_s^{(*)+}D_s^{(*)-})}{\Gamma}$$

$$= (12.2^{+2.8+1.6}_{-2.2-1.6})\%$$

$$\text{PDG}: \quad \frac{\Delta\Gamma_{CP}}{\Gamma} = (6.9^{+5.8}_{-6.2})\%$$

TeVatron

$D_s^+D_s^-$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s D_s) = (1.0^{+0.4+0.2}_{-0.3-0.2})\%$$

CDF(2007) : $(1.1 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.5)\%$

$D_s^{*+}D_s^-$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^* D_s) = (2.6^{+0.7+0.5}_{-0.6-0.5})\%$$

$D_s^{*+}D_s^{*-}$

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^* D_s^*) = (2.5^{+1.1+0.6}_{-0.9-0.6})\%$$

$$\text{TOTAL}: \mathcal{B}(B_s \to D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) = (6.1^{+1.4+0.8}_{-1.1-0.8})\%$$

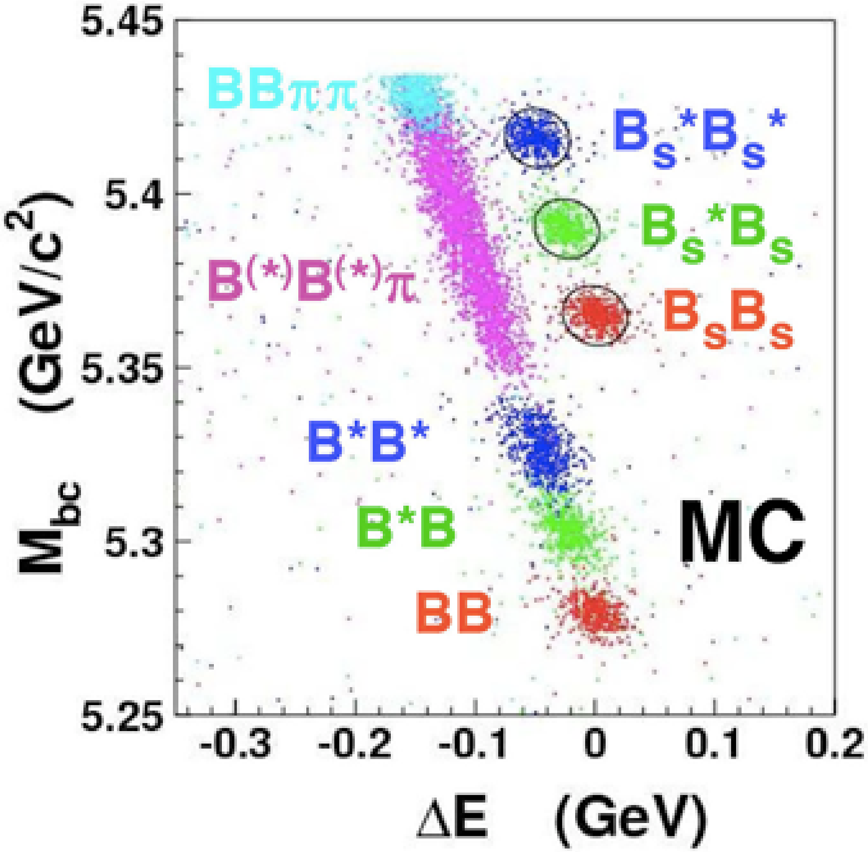
$$B^{(*)}\bar{B}^{(*)}(\pi)(\pi)$$

PRELIMINARY

A. Drutskoy, presented at Rencontres de Moriond, 3/09

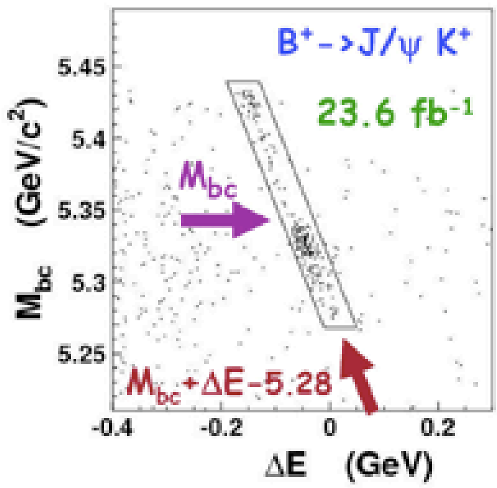
Non-strange B's

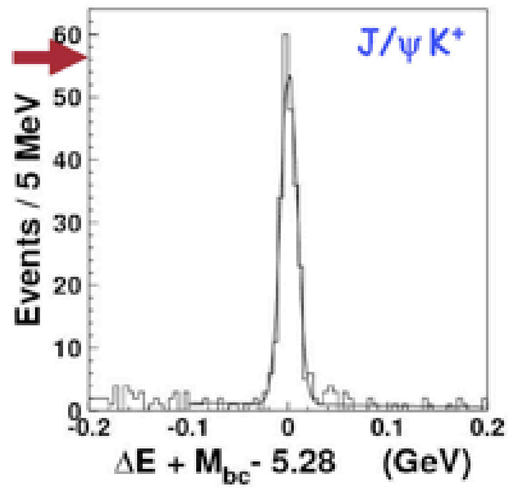
B_s -> D_s^- π^+ and B^0 -> D^- π^+

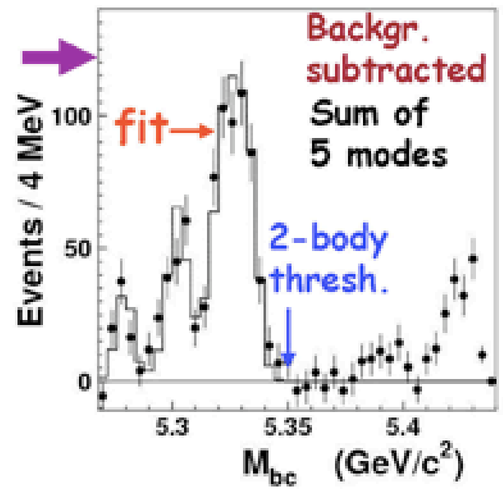


- reconstruction methods well-established at $\Upsilon(4S)$
- relative rates of event types give insight into hadronization
- account for all events at $\Upsilon(5S)$

Υ(5S) decays to B^0 and B^+ mesons







Preliminary results, shown first time

$B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ $f(X)=N(X)/N(b\bar{b})$

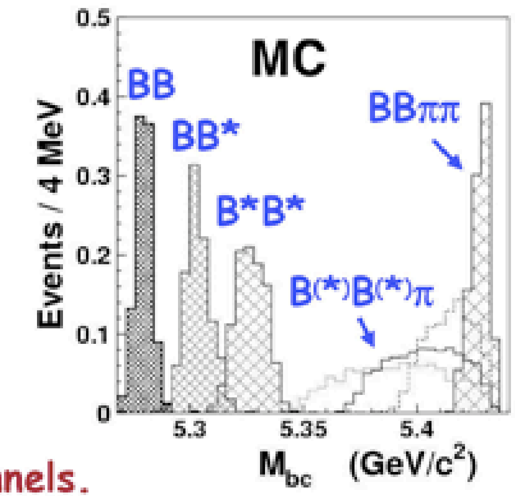
$B^+ \to D^0(K\pi)\pi^+$

$B^+ \to D^0(K3\pi)\pi^+$ $f(B^+)=(67.7 \pm 3.6 \pm 4.8)\%$

$B^0 \to J/\psi K^{*0}$

$B^0 \to D^-(K^+\pi^-\pi^-)\pi^+$ $f(B^0)=(70.4 \pm ^{5.2}_{5.1} \pm 6.2)\%$

Sum of 5 modes $f(B^{+/0})=(68.6 \pm ^{3.0}_{2.9} \pm 5.0)\%$



I am still working to decompose 3- and 4-body channels.

BELLE

Υ(5S) decays

Decay channel fractions per $b\bar{b}$-pair:

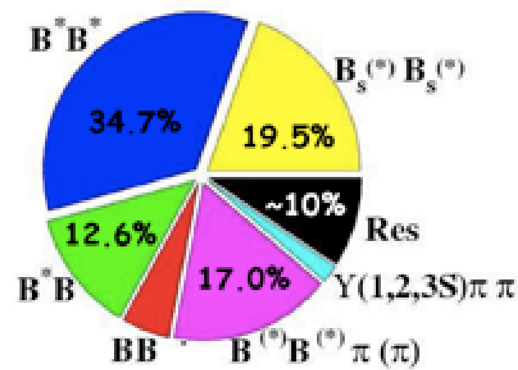
BB:	$5.1 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.4$ %	Simult. fit of 5 B modes
B*B:	$12.6 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.0$ %	
B*B*:	$34.7 \pm 1.8 \pm 2.7$ %	
$B^{(*)}B^{(*)}\pi(\pi)$:	$17.0 \pm ^{1.6}_{1.5} \pm 2.7$ %	
Sum $B^{+/0}$:	$68.6 \pm ^{3.0}_{2.9} \pm 5.0$ %	
Sum B_s:	$19.5 \pm ^{3.0}_{2.2}$ %	(PDG, Belle+CLEO).

from B_s: $f(B_s^*B_s^*)=(90.1 \pm ^{3.8}_{4.0} \pm 0.2)\%$

$f(B_s^*B_s)=(7.3 \pm ^{3.3}_{3.0} \pm 0.1)\%$

$f(B_sB_s)=(2.6 \pm ^{2.6}_{2.5})\%$

$\Upsilon(1,2,3S)\ \pi^+\pi^-$: 1.9 ± 0.2 %



Not observed : ~10% ?

(3+4)-body fraction:
0.3% : L.Lellouch et al Nucl Phys B405:55,1993
~0.03% : Yu.Simonov et al hep-ph:0805.4518

Large fraction of (3+4)-body $B^{+/0}$ decays => not predicted by theory

There is some room for transitions to bottonium (within large errors)

$$\Upsilon(10860) = \Upsilon(5S)?$$

K.-F. Chen, W.-S. Hou, M. Shapkin, A. Sokolov, et al.
PRL 100, 112001 (2008)

Is the Υ(10860) purely Υ(5S)?

- recently found in e^+e^- collisions:

$$e^+e^- \to \gamma_{ISR}\,\pi^+\pi^- J/\psi \qquad e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$$

New charmonium-like particle at 4260 GeV

Babar PRL 95, 142001 (2005)
Belle PRD 77, 011105 (R) (2008)
CLEO PRD 74, 091104(R) (2006)

$$Y(4260) \to \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$$

Others

$$Y \to \pi^+\pi^- \psi(2S)$$

+more - than predicted!

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Others

$$Y \to \pi^+\pi^- \psi(2S)$$

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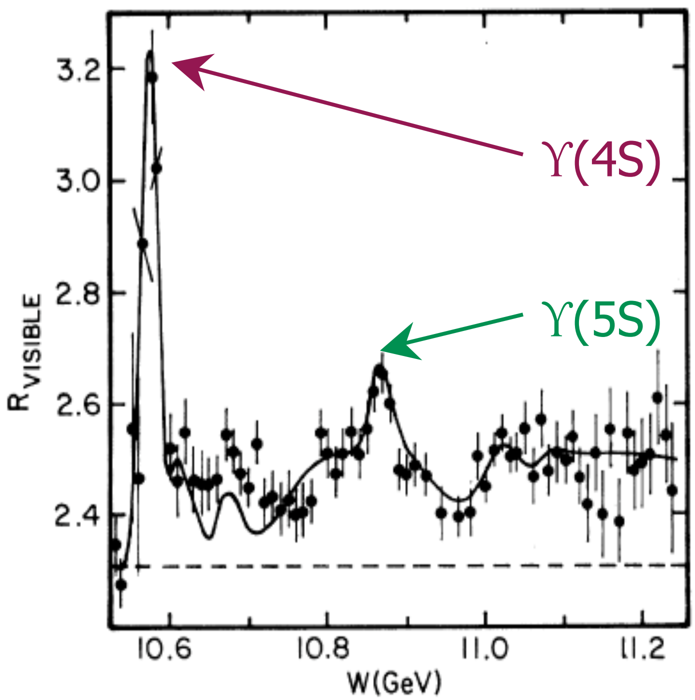
Does(do) analogous state(s) Y_b exist in Upsilon region?
[W.S. Hou, PRD 74, 017504 (2006)]

Is the Υ(10860) purely Υ(5S)?



Does(do) analogous state(s) Y_b exist in Upsilon region?

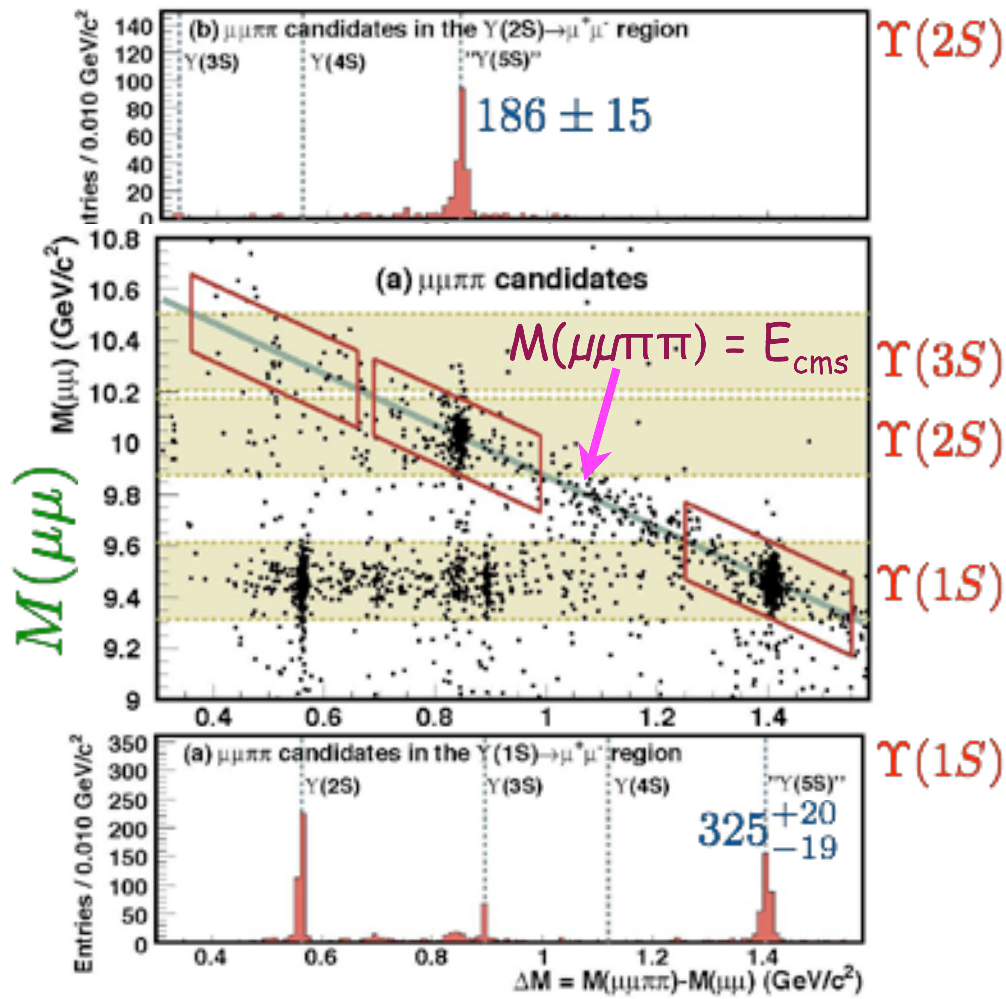
[W.S. Hou, PRD 74, 017504 (2006)]

Is the Υ(10860) purely Υ(5S)?

-> look for: $\mu^+\mu^-h^+h^-$

$$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^- X$$

$$e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^- X$$



$$\Delta M = M(\mu\mu\pi\pi) - M(\mu\mu)$$

Is the Υ(10860) purely Υ(5S)?

4 modes seen $\Upsilon(10860) \to \Upsilon(nS)h^+h^-$

Process	σ(pb)	$\mathcal{B}$(%)	Γ(MeV)
$\Upsilon(1S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$1.61 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.12$	$0.53 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.05$	$0.59 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.09$
$\Upsilon(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$2.35 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.32$	$0.78 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.11$	$0.85 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.16$
$\Upsilon(3S)\pi^+\pi^-$	$1.44^{+0.55}_{-0.45} \pm 0.19$	$0.48^{+0.18}_{-0.15} \pm 0.07$	$0.52^{+0.20}_{-0.17} \pm 0.10$
$\Upsilon(1S)K^+K^-$	$0.185^{+0.048}_{-0.041} \pm 0.028$	$0.061^{+0.016}_{-0.014} \pm 0.010$	$0.067^{+0.017}_{-0.015} \pm 0.013$

Expectation: Υ(5S) width comparable to Υ(2S/3S/4S)

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

larger by > 10^2

Conclusion: <u>not</u> pure Υ(5S)?

12/07: energy scan, measure $e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(nS)h^+h^-$

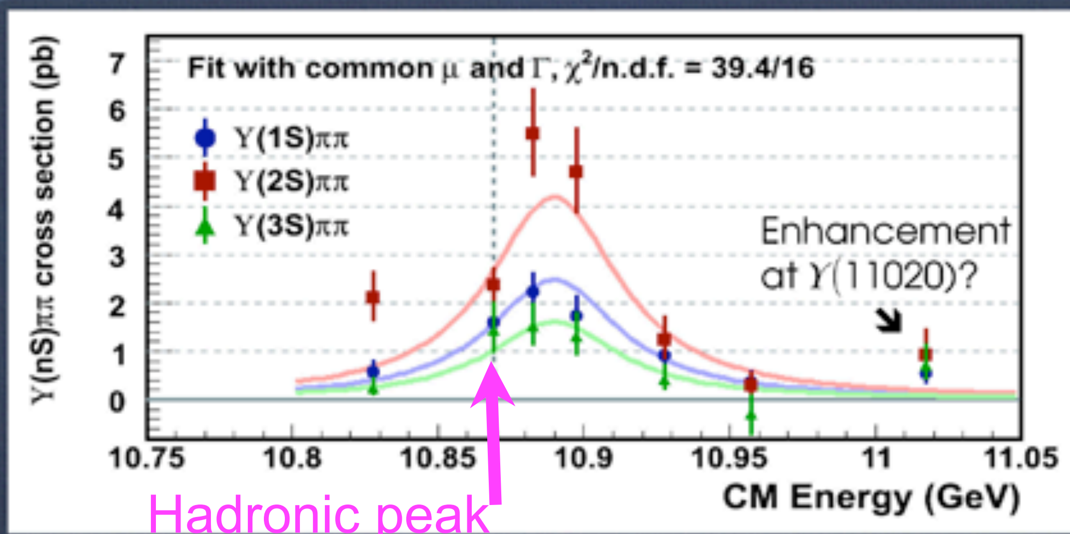
Followup: scan above $\Upsilon(5S)$

$\sqrt{s}$(GeV)	$\mathcal{L}(\text{fb}^{-1})$
10.8275	1.68
10.8825	1.83
10.8975	1.41
10.9275	1.14
10.9575	1.01
11.0175	0.86

K-F Chen
BELLE-CONF-0861
ArXiv: 0808.2445

$\Upsilon(nS)\pi\pi$ Resonant Shapes

- A χ^2 fit to the measured cross sections:
  (7 energies x 3 states = 21 points)



A common Breit-Wigner (floated mean & width) with floated 3 normalizations (for 1S, 2S, and 3S).

The mean value is ~20 MeV higher than the $\Upsilon(10860)$, and the width is around half (110 MeV → 55 MeV)!

	$\Upsilon(1S)\pi\pi$	$\Upsilon(2S)\pi\pi$	$\Upsilon(3S)\pi\pi$
Peak	$2.46\,^{+0.27}_{-0.25}$ ±0.18 pb	$4.18\,^{+0.49}_{-0.46}$ ±0.55 pb	$1.61\,^{+0.31}_{-0.28}$ ±0.21 pb
Mean		10889.6 ±1.8 ±1.5 MeV	
Width		$54.7^{+8.5}_{-7.2}$±2.5 MeV	

(Peak cross section for $\Upsilon(5S)$ is around 300 pb)

Summary

KEB and Belle at ϒ(10860)

- 23 days, 23.6 fb^{-1}, 1.3M B_s events
- 8 fb^{-1} near and above ϒ(10860)
- Beast(s)

  anomalous ϒ(ns)ππ, ~10^2X expectation at ϒ(10860)
  ϒ(ns)ππ rate peaks ~ 20 MeV above hadronic peak
  -> ϒ(10860): not pure ϒ(5S)?
  $B^{(*)}B^{(*)}(\pi)(\pi)+B_s^{(*)}B_s^{(*)}$+ϒ(ns)ππ ≠ 100%?

- Strange beauty

  large sample of B_s -> $D_s\pi$, evidence D_sK
  $B_s^*B_s^*$ rate, masses of B_s^*, B_s
  best limit on B_s -> γγ
  first observation of B_s -> φγ
  absolute measurement $B(B_s \to D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)})(\sim\Delta\Gamma_{CP}/2\Gamma)$

Summary

- more to come ...

  October 2008- end 2009

  extended run on peak -> ~100 fb^{-1}