

Charmless B decays

at BaBar and Belle

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on behalf of the BaBar collaboration

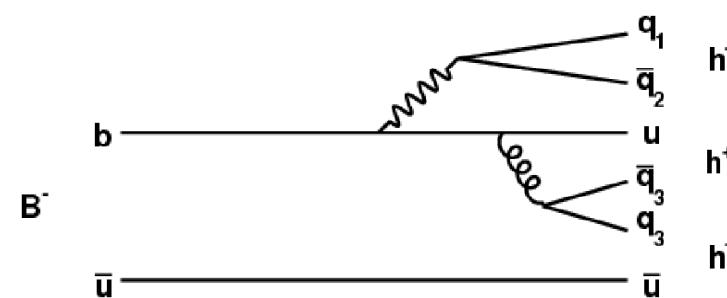
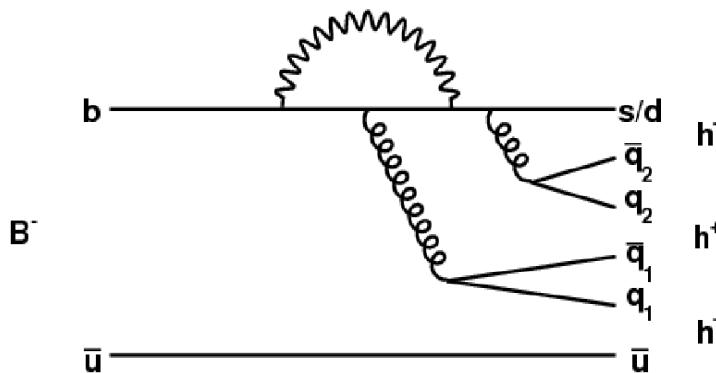


Overview



- Introduction
- Charmless hadronic 2-body and quasi-2-body decays
 - $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- K^{-/+} \pi^{+/-}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ \pi^-$
 - Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$ and $B \rightarrow \eta' \rho, \eta' f_0, \eta' K^*$
- Charmless hadronic 3-body decays
 - $B^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 K^{+/-} \pi^{+/-}$, $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ and $B^0 \rightarrow 3 K_s^0$
- Summary and conclusions

Why charmless B decays?



- Contributions from tree and penguin diagrams that could have contributions from new physics particles in the loop (heavy=enhanced)
- Can search for signs of new physics such as enhanced branching fractions, anomalous CP asymmetries or polarizations.
- Time-dependent measurements and interferences between intermediate states can allow measurements of all three CKM angles
- Informations on the nature of light hadron intermediate resonances

Recent results in hadronic charmless (quasi-) 2-body B decays



$B \rightarrow h^+ \pi^- K^{-/+} \pi^{+/-}$ decays

$$B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- K^{-/+} \pi^{+/-}$$

PRD 81 071101(R) (2010)

$$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ \pi^-$$

PRD 80 051103(R) (2009)

657M $B\bar{B}$

Motivation:

- Contribution of electroweak and gluonic penguins.
- Provide information to help explain the unexpected low longitudinal polarization measured in the $B \rightarrow VV$ decay $B \rightarrow \Phi K^*$ (measured $f_L \sim 0.5$, expected $f_L \sim 1$).



Angular analysis: is form factor at the origin of the unexpected low longitudinal polarization?

- $B \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}$: constraints on α and γ through BF measurement.
- $B \rightarrow K^{*0} K^{*0}$: BF could be enhanced via intermediate heavy bosons.



Non resonant $\pi^+ \pi^- K^+ \pi^-$ is a background to **resonant** VV production, with possibly different properties.

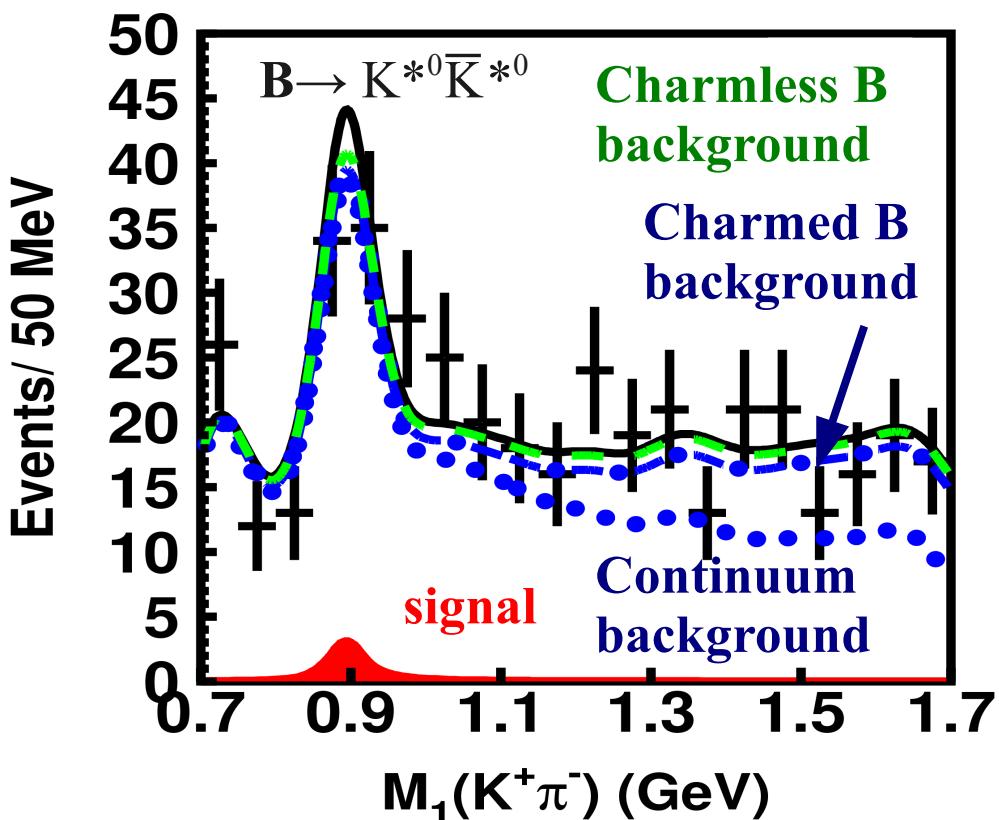
- $B \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ and $B \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$: direct CPV inconsistent with naïve SM expectations.
- Insight could come from VV final states with same quark content (as $B \rightarrow \rho K^*$), differences would be mainly hadronic.

$$B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \bar{K}^{*0} \pi^{*0}$$

Reconstruction and selection:

Vetos for $B \rightarrow D^{*+/-} X$, $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+/-} X$, $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 X$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \Phi X$. Likelihood separation between K and π . Continuum suppression.

Likelihood: M_{bc} , ΔE , $M_1(K^+ \pi^-)$ vs $M_2(K^- \pi^+)$
or $M_1(K^+ \pi^-)$ vs $M_2(K^+ \pi^-)$



Charmless B decays at BaBar and Belle

Result (other modes see backup)

Mode	$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}$	$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^{*0}$
Yield	$7.7^{+9.7+2.8}_{-8.5-2.2}$	$-3.7 \pm 3.3^{+2.5}_{-2.7}$
$\epsilon [\%]$	$4.43 (f_L = 1.0)$	$5.74 (f_L = 1.0)$
$S[\sigma]$	0.9	-
$B[10^{-6}]$	$0.26^{+0.33+0.20}_{-0.29-0.08}$	-
UL $B[10^{-6}]$	< 0.8	< 0.2

No significant signal

Comparison with BaBar (PRL 100, 081801 (2008), ~380 M BBbar):

2.2 σ discrepancy

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}) = 1.28^{+0.35}_{-0.30} \pm 0.11$$

Compatible upper limits

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^{*0}) < 0.41$$

Both experiments are compatible with theoretical prediction:

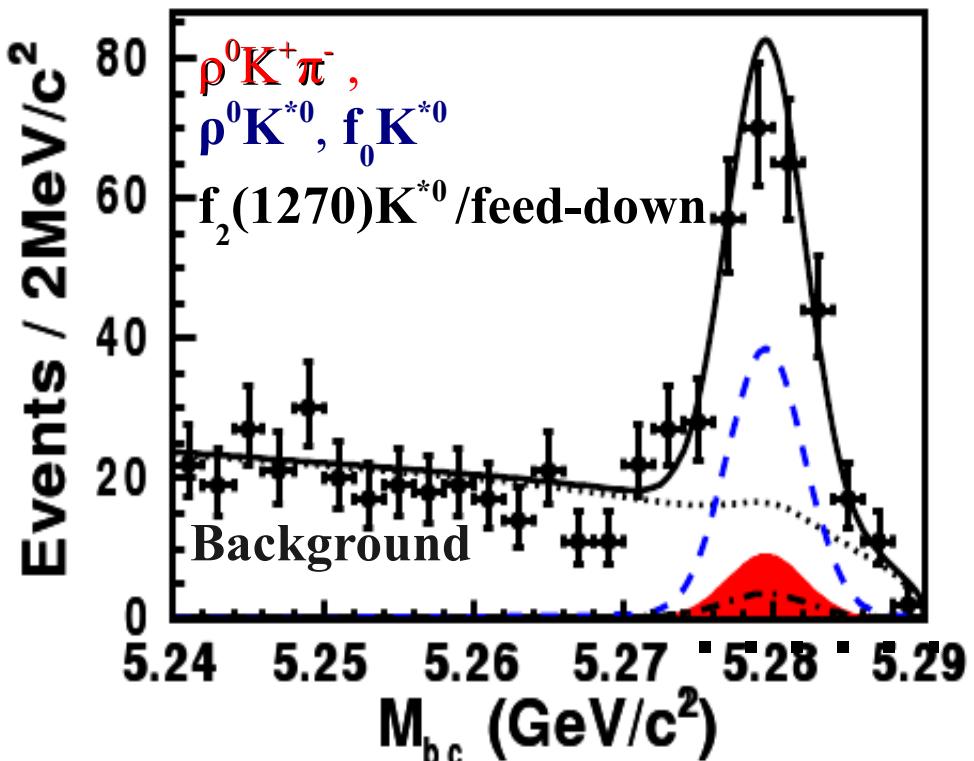
Mode	$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}$	$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^{*0}$
B	$0.17 - 0.92 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.9 \pm 0.2 \times 10^{-9}$
f_L	$0.69 \pm 0.01^{+0.16}_{-0.20}$	-

$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K^+ \pi^-$

Reconstruction:

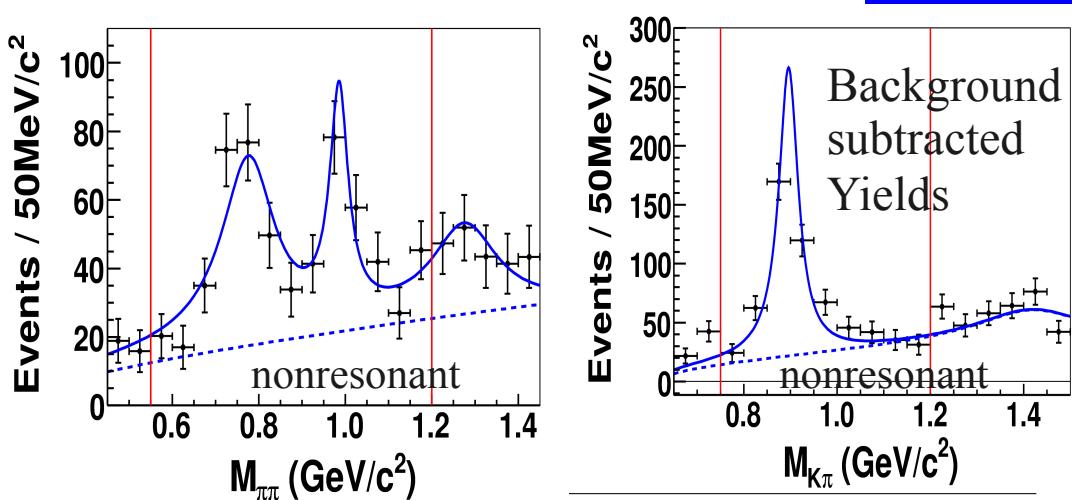
Veto for $D^{*+} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$, $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$.
 Likelihood separation between K and π .
 Continuum suppression.

Likelihood: M_{bc} , ΔE , $M_{\pi\pi}$, and $M_{K\pi}$:



Background: Continuum, charmed B,
 charmless B

26/05/2010



Mode	Y (events)	ε (%)	\mathcal{S} (σ)	β (10^{-6})	β_{UL} (10^{-6})
$\rho^0 K^{*0}$	$77.6^{+28.6}_{-27.9}$	5.73	2.7	$2.1^{+0.8+0.9}_{-0.7-0.5}$	< 3.4
$f_0(980) K^{*0}$	$51.2^{+20.4}_{-19.3}$	5.56	2.5	$1.4^{+0.6+0.6}_{-0.5-0.4}$	< 2.2
$\rho^0 K^+ \pi^-$	$207.8^{+39.8}_{-39.2}$	11.15	5.0	$2.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5$	-
$f_0(980) K^+ \pi^-$	$106.9^{+31.6}_{-29.9}$	11.43	3.5	$1.4 \pm 0.4^{+0.3}_{-0.4}$	< 2.1
$\pi^+ \pi^- K^{*0}$	$200.7^{+46.7}_{-44.9}$	6.74	4.5	$4.5^{+1.1+0.9}_{-1.0-1.6}$	-
$\pi^+ \pi^- K^+ \pi^-$	$-5.4^{+54.9}_{-44.9}$	6.84	0.0	$-0.1^{+1.2+1.4}_{-1.1-0.8}$	< 2.1

First observation

Evidence

First measurements of non resonant, may help understanding polarization puzzle in VV decays.

Babar : BF ($B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 K^{*0}$) = $(5.6 \pm 0.9 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-6}$

657M $B\bar{B}$ $B \rightarrow \eta^{(*)} X$ decaysBABAR™
TM and © Nelvana, All Rights Reserved467M $B\bar{B}$ Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$
arXiv:0910.4751 $B \rightarrow \eta' \rho, \eta' f_0, \eta' K^*$
arXiv:1004.0240**Motivation:**

Charmless B decays that involve η and η' exhibit unique properties due to mixing between underlying pseudoscalar octet and singlet components.

- Mixing effects are relatively well understood in exclusive $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \eta^{(*)}$, the picture is less clear in $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$ (X_s =inclusive state of unit strangeness).
- CLEO and Babar have found larger than expected BF with a **rise at high X_s mass** in $X_s \eta'$. Explanation: charming penguins?
- $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$ could clarify the situation, as couplings with the singlet η_0 should be small in the mode with η , contrarily to η' .

- Belle and Babar have searched for these modes using 232 M and 535 M $B\bar{B}$. While **Babar** measured a **significant $B \rightarrow \eta' K^*$** and found **evidence for $B \rightarrow \eta' \rho^+$** , Belle reported upper limits that are in **poor agreement** with the **Babar** measurement.

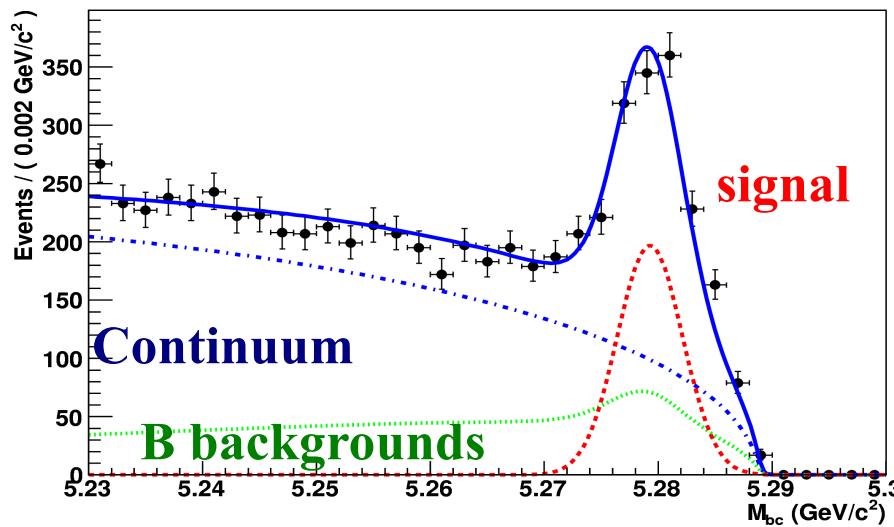
- Theoretical BF predictions:

Mode	Model	BF
$B \rightarrow \eta' K^*$	various	$\text{few } 10^{-6}$
$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho^0$	various	$10^{-7} - 10^{-8}$
$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho^+$	pQCD/QCDF SCET	$(6 - 9) \times 10^{-6}$ 0.4×10^{-6}

Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$

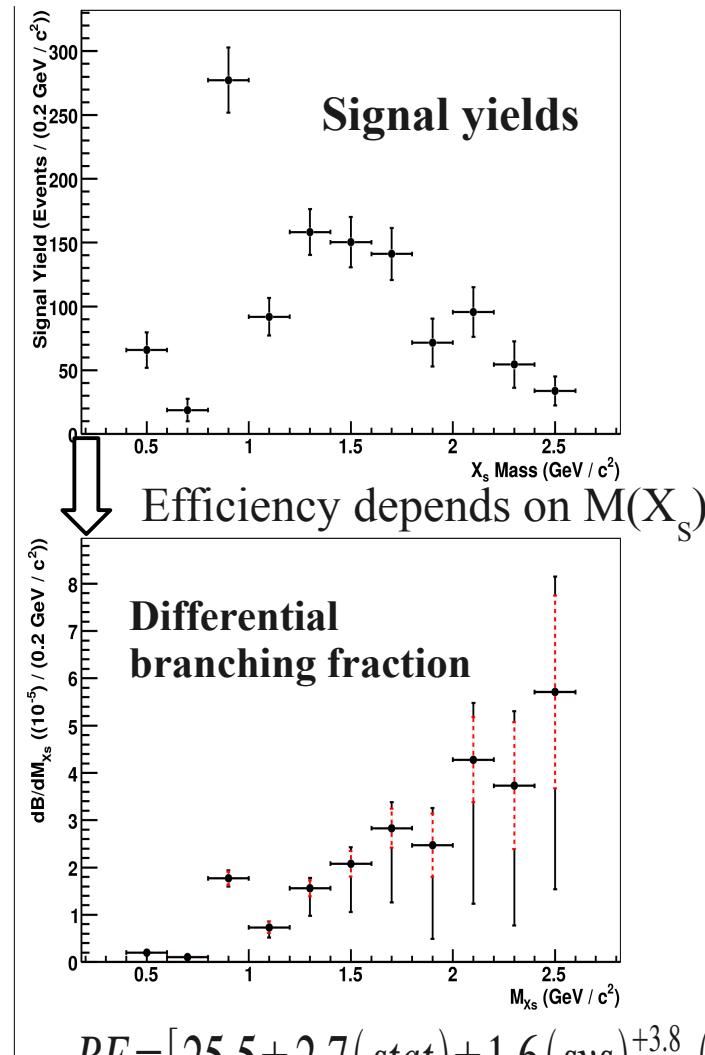
Pseudo-inclusive method using 18 channels (+ charge conjugates, full list see backup) where X_s includes a charged or neutral kaon and η is reconstructed from pairs of photons with $E_\gamma > 200$ MeV. Continuum suppression using Fisher discriminant. Vetoos are applied to suppress decays involving charmed mesons and $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$.

Likelihood: M_{bc} , $0.4 < M(X_s) < 2.6$ GeV/c²



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Charmless B decays at BaBar and Belle



Signal yields:
Fits to
200 MeV/c² bins
of the X_s mass.

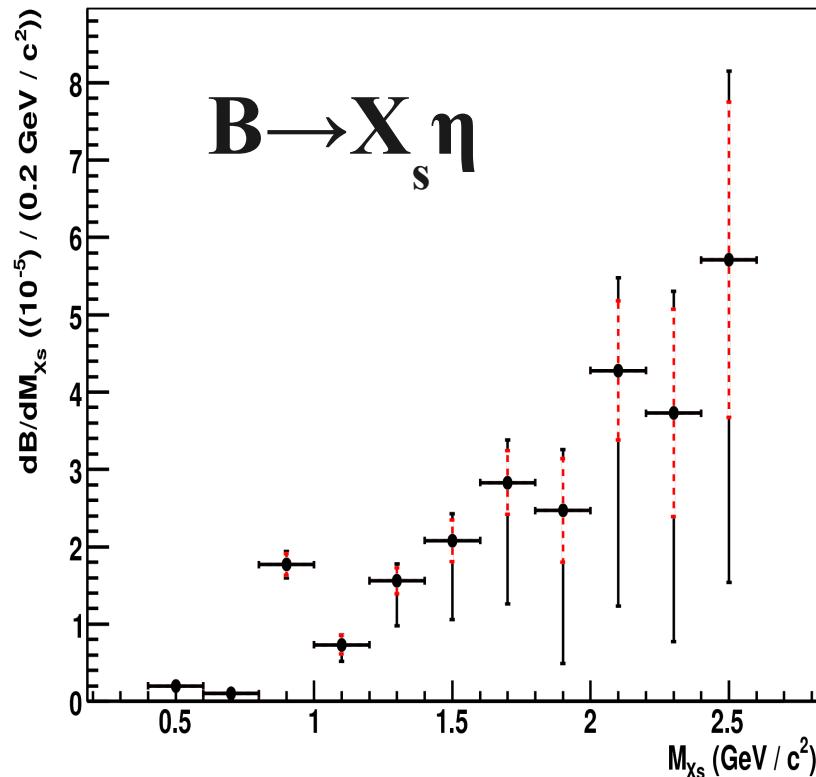
stat error
Systematic
dominated by
PYTHIA
fragmentation.

$$BF = [25.5 \pm 2.7 (\text{stat}) \pm 1.6 (\text{sys})^{+3.8}_{-14.1} (\text{model})] \times 10^{-5}$$

No theoretical prediction

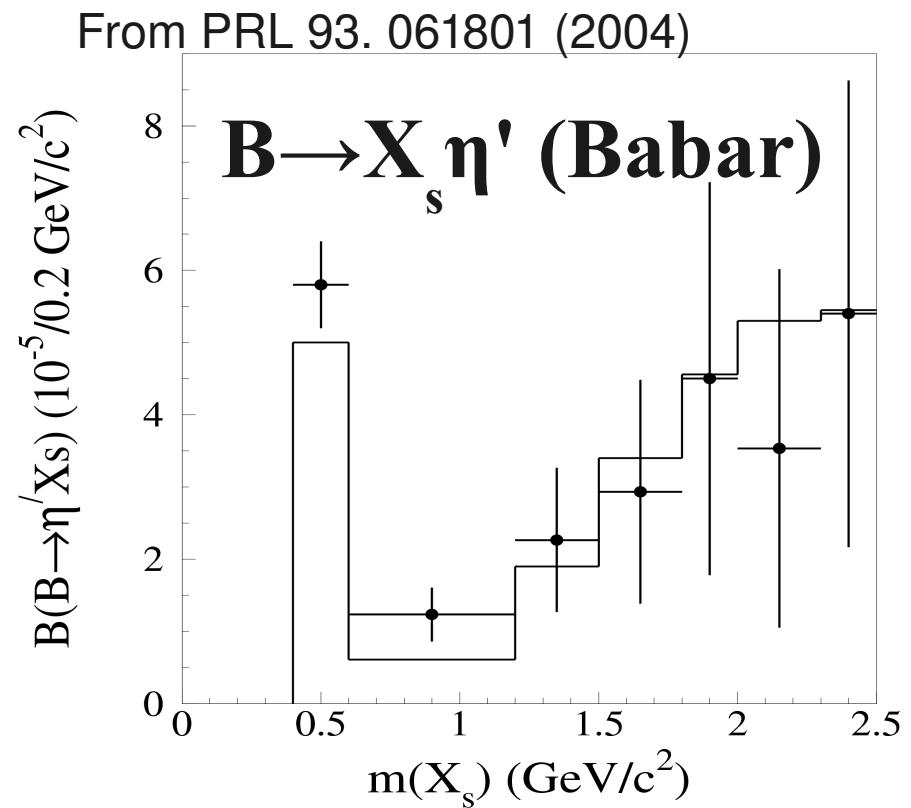
Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$

Spectral shape at high mass similar to $X_s \eta'$

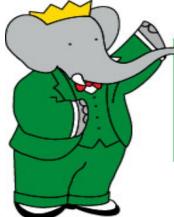


$$BF = [25.5 \pm 2.7(stat) \pm 1.6(sys)_{-14.1}^{+3.8}(model)] \times 10^{-5}$$

No strong suppression wrt $B \rightarrow X_s \eta'$.



$$BF = [3.9 \pm 0.8(stat) \pm 0.5(sys) \pm 0.8(model)] \times 10^{-4}$$

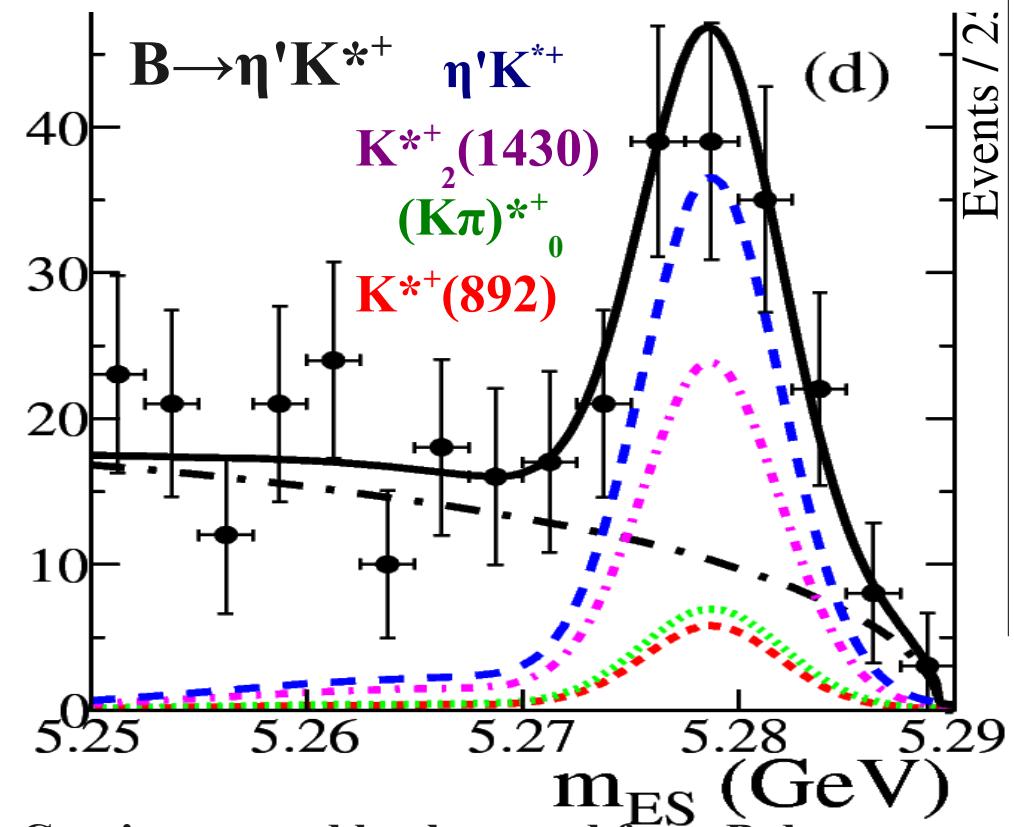


$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho, \eta' f_0, \eta' K^*$

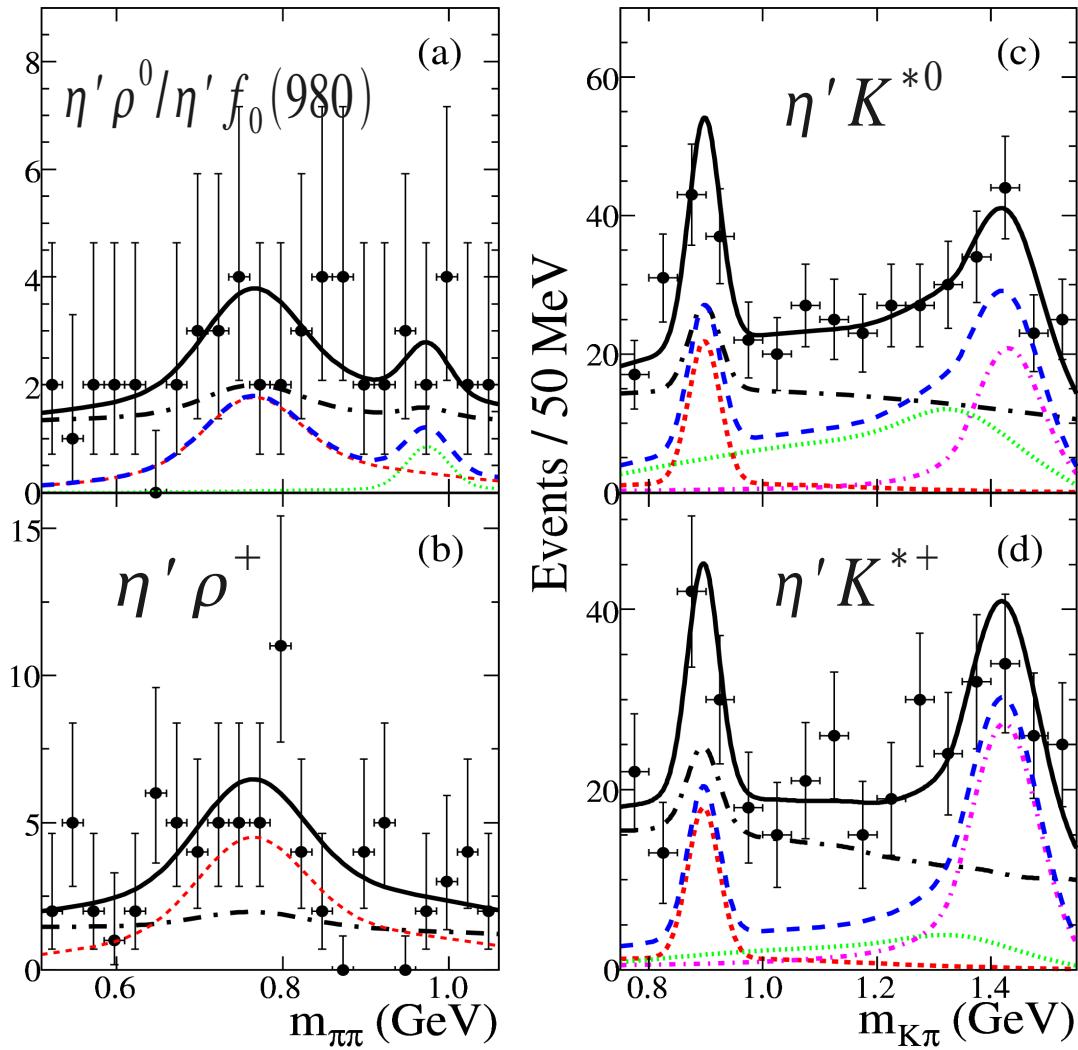
Reconstruction from $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ for all channels and from $\eta' \rightarrow \rho \gamma$ for $\eta' K^*$.
Continuum background suppression using angular distributions.

Likelihood: m_{ES} , ΔE , Fisher

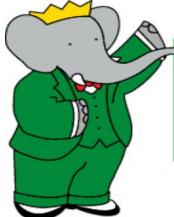
Discriminant, $M(\eta')$, $M(\rho/f_0/K^*)$ and helicity. Measure charge asymmetry.



signal-enriched projections on invariant masses



BF measurements: four observations (next slide)



$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho, \eta' f_0, \eta' K^*$

BF measurements:

Mode	S	BF [10^{-6}]	UL [10^{-6}]	A_{ch}	BF Belle [10^{-6}]
$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho^0$	2.0	$1.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$	2.8	-	< 3.1
$B \rightarrow \eta' f_0(980)$	0.5	$0.2^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \pm 0.1$	0.9	-	-
$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho^+$	5.8	$9.7^{+1.9}_{-1.8} \pm 1.1$	-	$0.26 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.02$	< 5.8
$B \rightarrow \eta' K^{*0}$	4.0	$3.1^{+0.9}_{-0.8} \pm 0.3$	4.4	$0.02 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.02$	< 2.6
$B \rightarrow \eta' K^{*+}$	3.8	$4.8^{+1.6}_{-1.4} \pm 0.8$	7.2	$-0.26 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.02$	< 2.9
$B \rightarrow \eta' (K\pi)_0^{*0}$	5.6	$7.4^{+1.5}_{-1.4} \pm 0.6$	-	$-0.19 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.02$	-
$B \rightarrow \eta' (K\pi)_0^{*+}$	2.9	$6.0^{+2.2}_{-2.0} \pm 0.9$	9.3	$0.06 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.02$	-
$B \rightarrow \eta' K_2^*(1430)^0$	5.3	$13.7^{+3.0}_{-2.9} \pm 1.2$	-	$0.14 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.02$	-
$B \rightarrow \eta' K_2^*(1430)^+$	7.2	$28.0^{+4.6}_{-4.3} \pm 2.6$	-	$0.15 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.02$	-

Unexpected **tensor enhancement**.

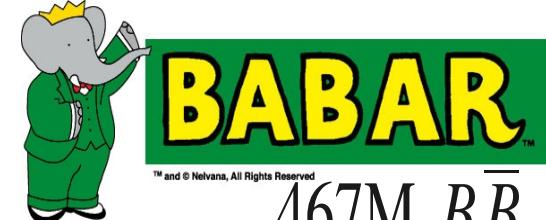
Belle values:
arXiv:0701046

No significant direct CP asymmetry.

$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho^+$ favors pQCD and QCDF calculations

Remaining poor agreement with Belle.

Recent results in hadronic charmless 3-body B decays



$$B^0 \rightarrow K^0 K^{+/-} \pi^{+/-}$$

*arXiv:1003.0640,
submitted to PRD-RC*

- Even number of Kaons. Contributions from $b \rightarrow u$ trees and $b \rightarrow d$ penguins.
- $B \rightarrow 2K_s^0$, $B \rightarrow K_s^0 K^+$ and the corresponding $B \rightarrow VV$ decays have been observed
- UL on the corresponding $B \rightarrow PV$ final state.
- A Dalitz plot (DP) analysis could help clarify the nature of the so-called $f_x(1500)$ that was observed in $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$ but not in $B^+ \rightarrow K_s^0 K_s^0 \pi^+$.

$B \rightarrow Khh$ decays

$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$$

*PRELIMINARY
arXiv:1005.3717*

- The $B \rightarrow K^* \pi^0$ has the largest experimental uncertainty in $B \rightarrow K^* \pi$ decays.

- $B \rightarrow PV$ decay to help understand decay rate and CPV measurements in related $B \rightarrow K\pi$.

- Information on the content of the DP could provide information on $B^+ \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$ that shows deviation on the S parameter from SM prediction.

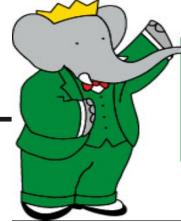
$$B^0 \rightarrow 3K_s^0$$

PRELIMINARY

- Golden channel for NP search in TDCPV (**pure penguin**)
- TD Measurement without DP analysis (CP definite). No reason why different Q2B parameters should be the same. Amplitude analysis to investigate resonant structure.
- Only **even-spin** resonances are permitted.
→ information on $f_x(1500)$.

Observation of the rare decay $B^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 K^{+/-} \pi^{+/-}$

arXiv:1003.0640

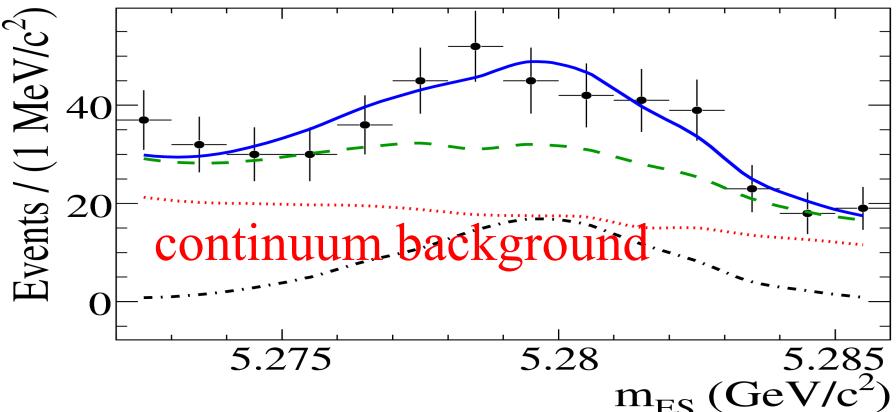
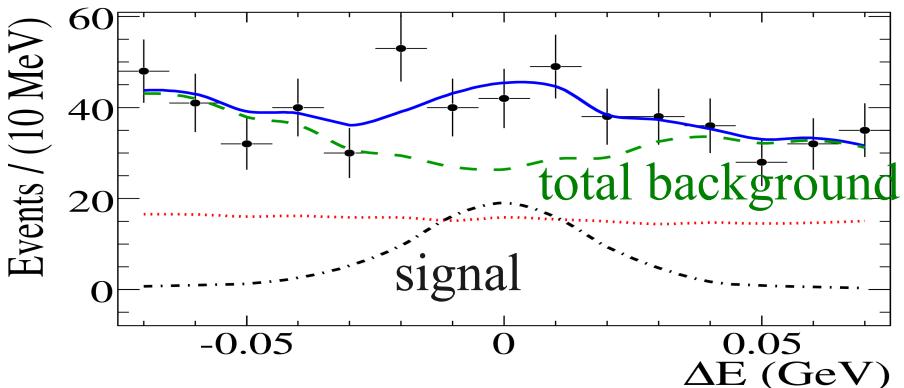


Reconstruction and selection

- K_s^0 from charged pions. Veto for D^+ , D_s^+ , D^0 , J/Ψ , $\Psi(2S)$ mesons.

Likelihood: m_{ES} , ΔE and Fisher discriminant

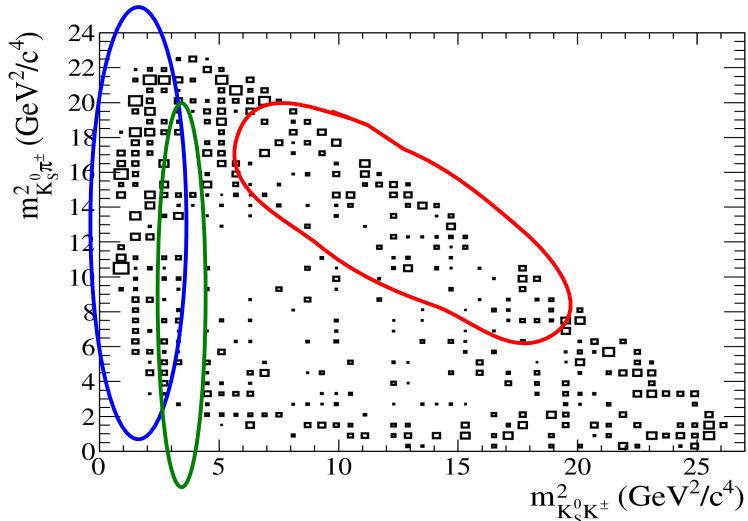
Projections:



Results (5.2 σ observation)

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 K^\pm \pi^\mp) = (3.2 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$$

Use χ^2 technique to obtain efficiency-corrected signal DP distribution (262+47 evts)

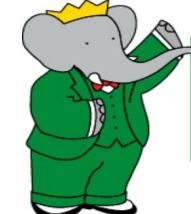


Qualitative statements:

- Structure in $K^{\ast 0}$ region at low $K\pi$ mass
- Excess with asymmetric helicity angle distribution at low $K_s^0 K$ mass.
- No major contribution from isospin partner of $f_X(1500)$ decaying to $K_s^0 K$.

Observation of the rare decay $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$

ArXiv:1005.3717, PRELIMINARY



Reconstruction:

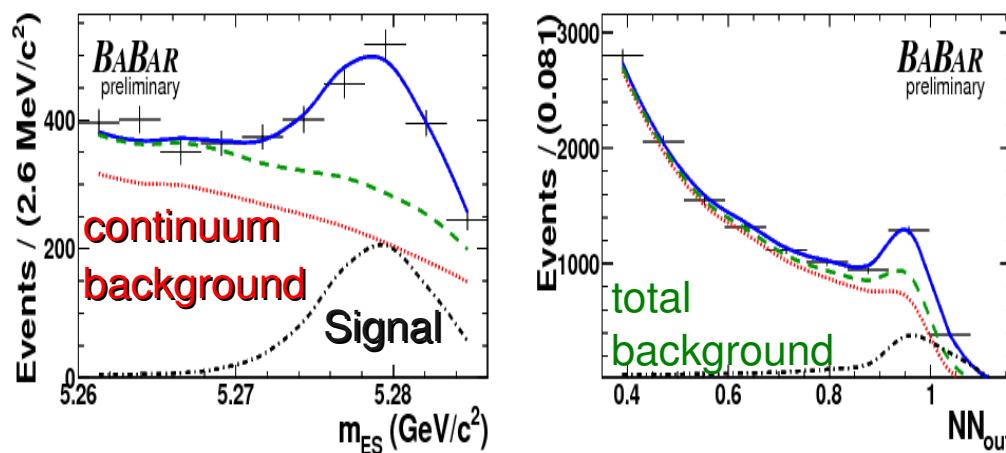
π^0 from photons with $E_\gamma > 50$ MeV. Veto for $B^+ \rightarrow K_s^0 (\pi^0 \pi^0) K^+$.

Likelihood:

m_{ES} and a NN. No use of ΔE as it depends on the signal DP distribution that is unknown

The fraction of misreconstructed signal events (SCF) f_{SCF} **depends on the signal population of the DP**. An iterative approach is used: Starting from an initial value for f_{SCF} the sPlot technique is used to obtain the signal DP that is used to calculate a new average f_{SCF} . This procedure is repeated, until f_{SCF} converges.

Result: Convergence after 4 iterations with $f_{SCF} = 9.7\%$. Signal yield: 1220 ± 85

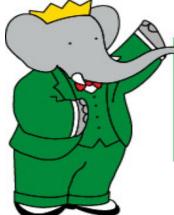


First 3-body measurement ($> 10 \sigma$)

$$BF(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \pi^0) = (15.5 \pm 1.1 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-6}$$

Largest systematics from PDF uncertainties and π^0 reconstruction efficiency

First step towards understanding the DP structure



Amplitude analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow 3K_s^0$

PRELIMINARY

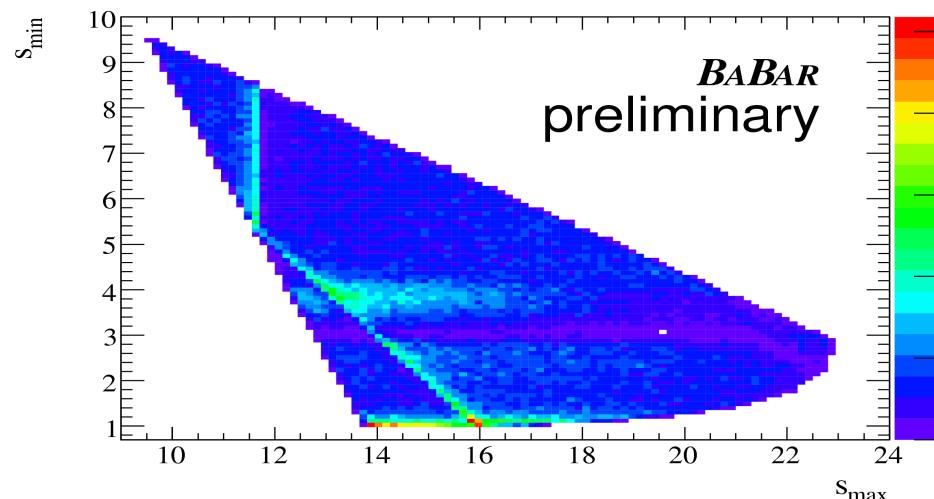
Reconstruction:

$3 K_s^0(\pi^+\pi^-)$, S/B~2, negligible background from B decays

Likelihood: m_{ES} , ΔE , NN and describe decay amplitude

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[B^0 \rightarrow K_s^0(p_1)K_s^0(p_2)K_s^0(p_3)] &= \frac{1}{2}^{3/2} \{ \mathcal{A}_1[B^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0(p_1)K^0(p_2)K^0(p_3)] \\ &+ \mathcal{A}_2[B^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0(p_2)K^0(p_3)K^0(p_1)] \\ &+ \mathcal{A}_3[B^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0(p_3)K^0(p_1)K^0(p_2)] \}. \end{aligned}$$

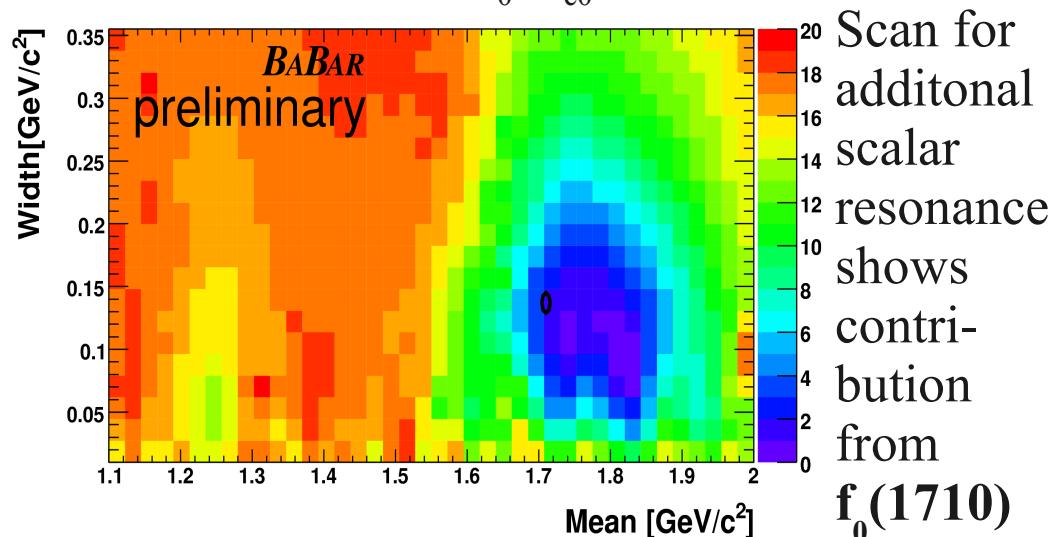
using isobar model. Symmetrize amplitude of 3 identical particles by looking at the minimum and the maximum of the invariant masses. Population of one **sixth** of the DP:



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Charmless B decays at BaBar and Belle

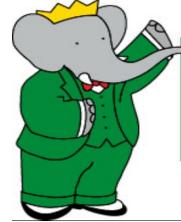
First measurement: Find possible resonant contributions by the means of likelihood scans for additional resonances to baseline model (f_0 , χ_{c0} , non resonant).



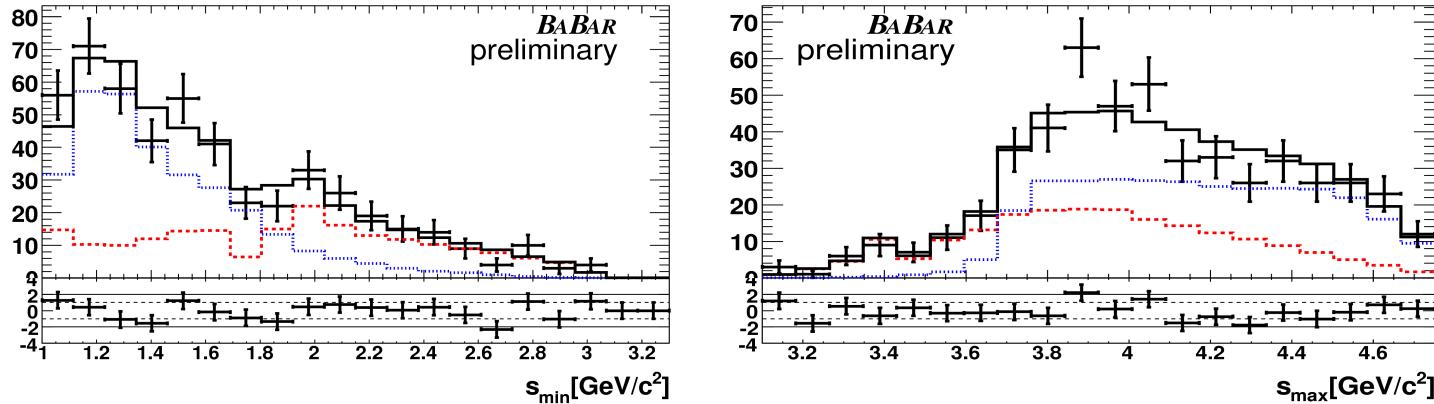
We find contributions from $f_0(980)$, χ_{c0} , $f_0(1710)$, $f_2(2010)$ and non resonant (mass and width taken from PDG).

Amplitude analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow 3K_s^0$

PRELIMINARY



Projections on invariant masses



signal

Continuum
background

Measure (product) BF of 1st solution (2nd solution is separated by almost 2σ , see backup)

Mode	$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \text{Mode})[10^{-6}]$
Inclusive $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$	$6.18 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.06$
$f_0(980)K_S^0, f_0(980) \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$	$2.69^{+1.24}_{-1.18} \pm 0.36 \pm 1.87$
$f_0(1710)K_S^0, f_0(1710) \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$	$0.50^{+0.46}_{-0.23} \pm 0.04 \pm 0.13$
$f_2(2010)K_S^0, f_2(2010) \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$	$0.54^{+0.21}_{-0.20} \pm 0.03 \pm 0.44$
NR	$13.31^{+2.23}_{-2.30} \pm 0.55 \pm 2.77$
$\chi_{c0} K_S^0, \chi_{c0} \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$	$0.46^{+0.25}_{-0.16} \pm 0.01 \pm 0.19$

Model uncertainty is dominated by poorly measured $f_2(2010)$.

Reminder TD measurement
(preliminary):

$$S = -0.90^{+0.20}_{-0.18} (\text{stat})^{+0.04}_{-0.03} (\text{sys})$$

$$C = -0.16 \pm 0.17 (\text{stat}) \pm 0.03 (\text{sys})$$

First measurement. No sign of scalar $f_x(1500)$.

Summary and conclusions

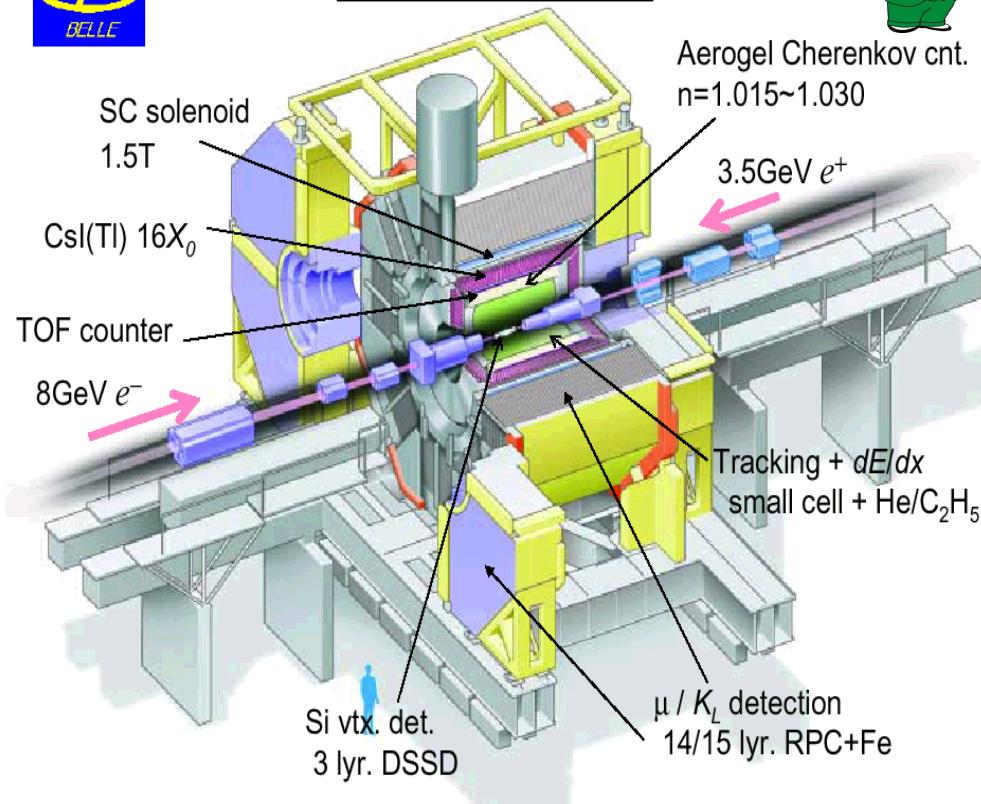
- $B \rightarrow h^+ \pi^- K^{-/+} \pi^{+/-}$ add information to polarization puzzle
- Some discrepancy between Babar and Belle in $B \rightarrow \eta^{(0)} X$
- 3-body decays help understand $f_X(1500)$
- Many rare decay are now accessible with data accumulated in B factories
- Many measurements are statistically limited and would benefit from next generation B factories

BACKUP

The BaBar and Belle experiments

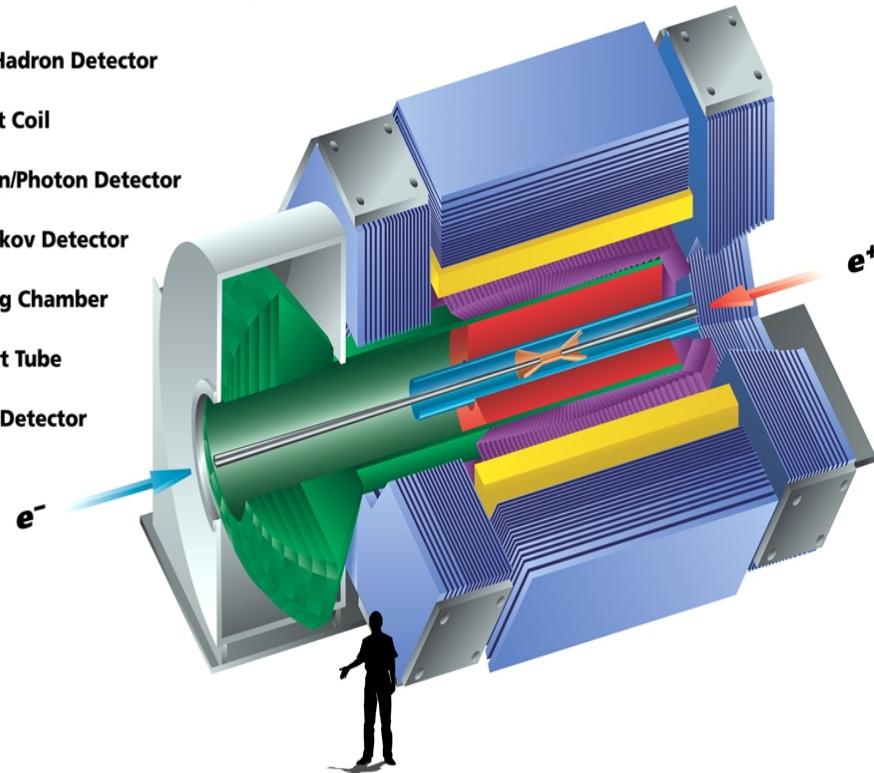


Belle Detector



BABAR Detector

- Muon/Hadron Detector
- Magnet Coil
- Electron/Photon Detector
- Cherenkov Detector
- Tracking Chamber
- Support Tube
- Vertex Detector



$$\sim 770 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$$

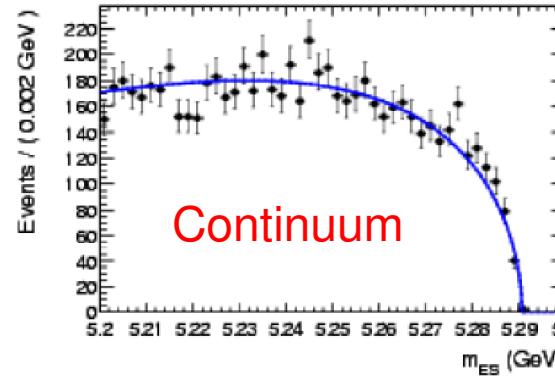
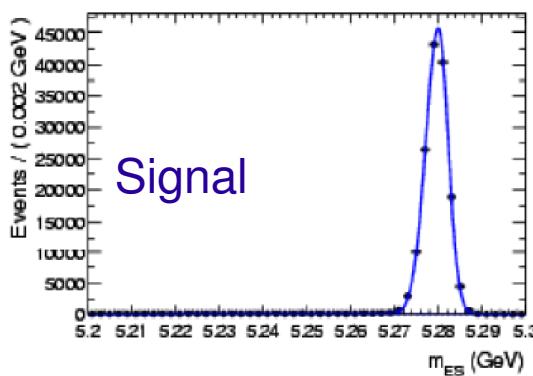
$$\sim 470 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$$

Analysis techniques

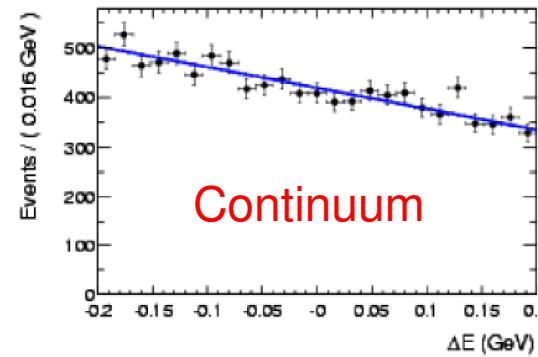
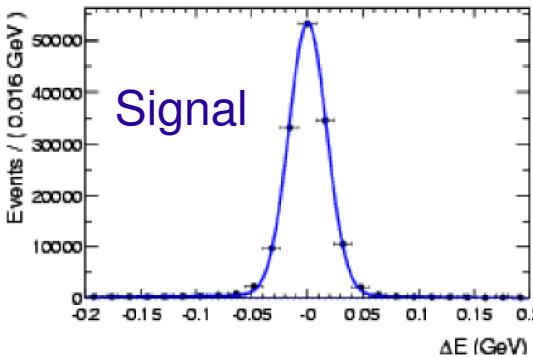
Discrimination between **signal** and **background** and/or fitting of **parameters of interest** using multi-dimensional extended maximum likelihood fits. Recurrent discriminating variable are

Kinematic variables

$$M_{bc} = m_{ES} = \sqrt{E_{beam}^2 - p_B^2}$$

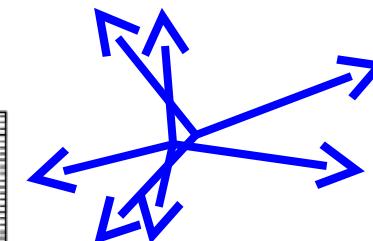


$$\Delta E = E_B - E_{beam}$$

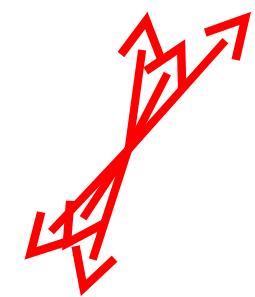


Events shape and other variables

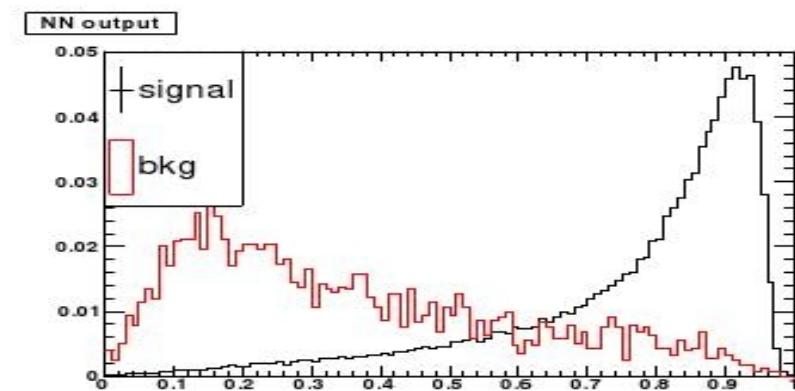
Signal spherical



Continuum jet-like



combined to a Neural Network (NN) or Fisher Discriminant or used directly.



Search for $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}$, $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^{*0}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- K^\mp \pi^\pm$

Mode	Fit bias	Yield	ε (%)	\mathcal{S}	$\mathcal{B} \times 10^6$	$\text{UL} \times 10^6$
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}$	1.5 ± 0.7	$7.7^{+9.7+2.8}_{-8.5-2.2}$	4.43 ($f_L = 1.0$)	0.9	$0.26^{+0.33+0.10}_{-0.29-0.08}$	< 0.8
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^- \pi^+$	-5.4 ± 2.9	$18.2^{+48.4+41.7}_{-45.3-40.9}$	1.31	0.3	$2.11^{+5.63+4.85}_{-5.26-4.75}$	< 13.9
$B^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430) \bar{K}_0^*(1430)$	2.1 ± 5.1	$78.5^{+70.6+56.4}_{-69.6-56.8}$	3.72	0.8	$3.21^{+2.89+2.31}_{-2.85-2.32}$	< 8.4
$B^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430) \bar{K}^{*0}$	13.3 ± 2.3	$19.6^{+31.1+40.0}_{-31.0-43.0}$	4.38	0.4	$0.68 \pm 1.08^{+1.39}_{-1.49}$	< 3.3
$B^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430) K^- \pi^+$	14.6 ± 9.8	$-222.8^{+171.5+159.8}_{-170.8-168.6}$	1.34	—	—	< 31.8
Nonresonant $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- K^- \pi^+$	-10.8 ± 7.3	$158.4^{+120.6+104.1}_{-117.8-105.0}$	0.82	1.0	$29.41^{+22.39+19.32}_{-21.87-19.49}$	< 71.7
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^{*0}$	1.0 ± 0.5	$-3.7 \pm 3.3^{+2.5}_{-2.7}$	5.74 ($f_L = 1.0$)	—	—	< 0.2
$B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} K^+ \pi^-$	-2.5 ± 2.7	$0.5 \pm 32.3^{+43.5}_{-40.1}$	1.93	0.0	$0.04 \pm 2.55^{+3.43}_{-3.16}$	< 7.6
$B^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430) K_0^*(1430)$	3.4 ± 1.3	$-28.4 \pm 16.1^{+87.7}_{-21.1}$	4.28	—	—	< 4.7
$B^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(1430) K^{*0}$	8.2 ± 1.6	$8.0 \pm 18.7^{+23.9}_{-30.3}$	5.14	0.3	$0.24 \pm 0.55^{+0.71}_{-0.90}$	< 1.7
Nonresonant $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- K^+ \pi^-$	7.7 ± 2.2	$10.8 \pm 28.3^{+31.4}_{-101.5}$	1.98	0.3	$0.83 \pm 2.17^{+2.42}_{-7.80}$	< 6.0

Inclusive $B \rightarrow X_s \eta$

Reconstructed modes

$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^+\pi^-(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\eta$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-(\pi^0)\eta$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\eta$$

$B \rightarrow \eta' \rho, \eta' f_0, \eta' K$

Babar detailed

*

Mode	Y (events)	Y_0 (events)	ϵ (%)	$\prod \mathcal{B}_i$ (%)	S (σ)	\mathcal{B} (10^{-6})	\mathcal{B} U.L. (10^{-6})	\mathcal{A}_{ch}
$\eta' \rho^0$	37 ± 15	9 ± 5	23.4	17.5	2.0	$1.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$	2.8	—
$\eta' f_0$	8 ± 8	4 ± 2	25.9	17.5	0.5	$0.2^{+0.4}_{-0.3} \pm 0.1$	0.9	—
$\eta' \rho^+$	128 ± 22	15 ± 8	14.3	17.5	5.8	$9.7^{+1.9}_{-1.8} \pm 1.1$	—	$0.26 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.02$
$\eta' K^{*0}$					4.0	$3.1^{+0.9}_{-0.8} \pm 0.3$	4.4	$0.02 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.02$
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} K^{*0}$	28 ± 10	4 ± 2	18.9	11.7	2.7	$2.4^{+1.1}_{-0.9} \pm 0.3$	—	-0.04 ± 0.35
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} K^{*0}$	61 ± 18	9 ± 5	13.3	19.6	3.1	$4.3^{+1.6}_{-1.5} \pm 0.5$	—	0.06 ± 0.29
$\eta' K^{*+}$					3.8	$4.8^{+1.6}_{-1.4} \pm 0.8$	7.2	$-0.26 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.02$
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} K^{*+}_{K^+ \pi^0}$	14 ± 8	2 ± 1	11.5	5.8	2.0	$3.9^{+3.1}_{-2.1} \pm 0.5$	—	-1.00 ± 0.78
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} K^{*+}_{K^+ \pi^0}$	26 ± 19	6 ± 3	9.7	9.8	1.1	$4.7^{+4.5}_{-4.1} \pm 1.3$	—	0.05 ± 0.66
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} K^{*+}_{K_S^0 \pi^+}$	23 ± 10	3 ± 2	19.1	4.0	2.6	$5.5^{+2.9}_{-2.4} \pm 0.7$	—	-0.47 ± 0.37
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} K^{*+}_{K_S^0 \pi^+}$	34 ± 15	10 ± 5	16.2	6.8	1.6	$4.8^{+3.2}_{-2.8} \pm 1.2$	—	0.24 ± 0.44
$\eta' (K\pi)_0^{*0}$					5.6	$7.4^{+1.5}_{-1.4} \pm 0.6$	—	$-0.19 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.02$
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} (K\pi)_0^{*0}$	106 ± 21	12 ± 6	20.2	11.7	4.9	$8.5^{+2.6}_{-1.9} \pm 1.0$	—	-0.39 ± 0.20
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} (K\pi)_0^{*0}$	115 ± 36	21 ± 11	17.6	19.6	2.7	$5.8^{+2.3}_{-2.2} \pm 1.0$	—	0.32 ± 0.31
$\eta' (K\pi)_0^{*+}$					2.9	$6.0^{+2.2}_{-2.0} \pm 0.9$	9.3	$0.06 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.02$
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} (K^+ \pi^0)_0^{*+}$	36 ± 15	2 ± 1	13.9	5.8	2.4	$8.8^{+4.2}_{-3.8} \pm 1.3$	—	0.00 ± 0.41
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} (K^+ \pi^0)_0^{*+}$	185 ± 51	31 ± 15	12.8	9.8	2.8	$26.4^{+9.0}_{-8.5} \pm 5.9$	—	0.23 ± 0.27
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} (K_S^0 \pi^+)_0^{*+}$	18 ± 12	1 ± 1	18.6	4.0	1.6	$5.1^{+3.5}_{-3.2} \pm 0.9$	—	0.13 ± 0.59
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} (K_S^0 \pi^+)_0^{*+}$	-29 ± 22	-8 ± 4	17.4	6.8	—	$-3.8^{+4.0}_{-3.9} \pm 1.5$	—	-0.40 ± 1.48
$\eta' K_2^*(1430)^0$					5.3	$13.7^{+3.0}_{-2.9} \pm 1.2$	—	$0.14 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.02$
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} K_2^*(1430)^0$	42 ± 13	2 ± 1	15.1	5.8	3.7	$9.8^{+3.4}_{-3.2} \pm 0.9$	—	0.58 ± 0.32
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} K_2^*(1430)^0$	125 ± 26	20 ± 10	10.6	9.8	4.1	$21.7^{+5.4}_{-5.3} \pm 3.0$	—	-0.05 ± 0.20
$\eta' K_2^*(1430)^+$					7.2	$28.0^{+4.6}_{-4.3} \pm 2.6$	—	$0.15 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.02$
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} K_2^*(1430)_{K^+ \pi^0}^+$	42 ± 11	5 ± 3	9.9	2.9	3.5	$27.1^{+8.8}_{-8.1} \pm 4.5$	—	0.29 ± 0.25
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} K_2^*(1430)_{K^+ \pi^0}^+$	115 ± 28	20 ± 10	8.5	4.9	2.9	$46.2^{+14.4}_{-13.8} \pm 12.2$	—	-0.33 ± 0.24
$\eta'_{\eta \pi \pi} K_2^*(1430)_{K_S^0 \pi^+}^+$	42 ± 10	5 ± 2	15.3	2.0	4.5	$25.9^{+7.8}_{-7.1} \pm 2.7$	—	0.44 ± 0.23
$\eta'_{\rho \gamma} K_2^*(1430)_{K_S^0 \pi^+}^+$	62 ± 16	14 ± 7	12.4	3.4	3.0	$24.1^{+8.7}_{-8.0} \pm 4.1$	—	0.22 ± 0.25

Belle

	$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' \rho^0$	$B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \rho^+$	$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^{*0}$	$B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^{*+}$	$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' \phi$
$\epsilon(\eta \pi \pi)$ [%]	7.0 ± 0.1	5.9 ± 0.1	8.5 ± 0.1	4.5 ± 0.1	12.9 ± 0.1
$\epsilon(\rho \gamma)$ [%]	5.4 ± 0.1	3.9 ± 0.1	5.9 ± 0.1	2.2 ± 0.1	7.4 ± 0.1
$\epsilon_t(\eta \pi \pi)$ [%]	1.13 ± 0.02	0.93 ± 0.02	0.92 ± 0.01	0.35 ± 0.01	1.08 ± 0.01
$\epsilon_t(\rho \gamma)$ [%]	1.51 ± 0.03	1.07 ± 0.02	1.09 ± 0.02	0.30 ± 0.01	1.08 ± 0.02
N_S	$0.1^{+8.2}_{-7.0}$	$18.5^{+23.3}_{-21.7}$	$14.2^{+9.1}_{-8.0}$	$-6.4^{+10.9}_{-7.9}$	$-2.4^{+2.5}_{-3.5}$
UL [10 $^{-6}$]	< 1.3	< 5.8	< 2.6	< 2.9	< 0.5
BABAR[10 $^{-6}$]	< 3.7	< 14	$3.8 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.5$	$4.9^{+1.9}_{-1.7} \pm 0.8$	< 4.5

Amplitude Analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 K_s^0 K_s^0$

Mode	Solution 1	Solution 2
FF $f_0(980)K_S^0$	$0.44^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$	$1.03^{+0.22}_{-0.17}$
Phase [rad] $f_0(980)K_S^0$	0.09 ± 0.16	1.26 ± 0.17
Significance $[\sigma]f_0(980)K_S^0$	3.3	-
FF $f_0(1710)K_S^0$	$0.07^{+0.07}_{-0.03}$	$0.09^{+0.05}_{-0.02}$
Phase [rad] $f_0(1710)K_S^0$	1.11 ± 0.23	0.36 ± 0.20
Significance $[\sigma]f_0(1710)K_S^0$	3.7	-
FF $f_2(2010)K_S^0$	$0.09^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$	0.10 ± 0.02
Phase [rad] $f_2(2010)K_S^0$	2.50 ± 0.20	1.58 ± 0.22
Significance $[\sigma]f_2(2010)K_S^0$	3.3	-
FF $\chi_{c0}K_S^0$	$0.07^{+0.04}_{-0.02}$	0.07 ± 0.02
Phase [rad] $\chi_{c0}K_S^0$	0.63 ± 0.47	-0.24 ± 0.52
Significance $[\sigma]\chi_{c0}K_S^0$	4.2	-
FF NR	$2.15^{+0.36}_{-0.37}$	$1.37^{+0.26}_{-0.21}$
Phase [rad] NR	0.0	0.0
Significance $[\sigma]NR$	8.2	-
Total FF	$2.84^{+0.71}_{-0.66}$	$2.66^{+0.35}_{-0.27}$

