Selected Highlights of Recent Belle Results

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Representing the Belle collaboration

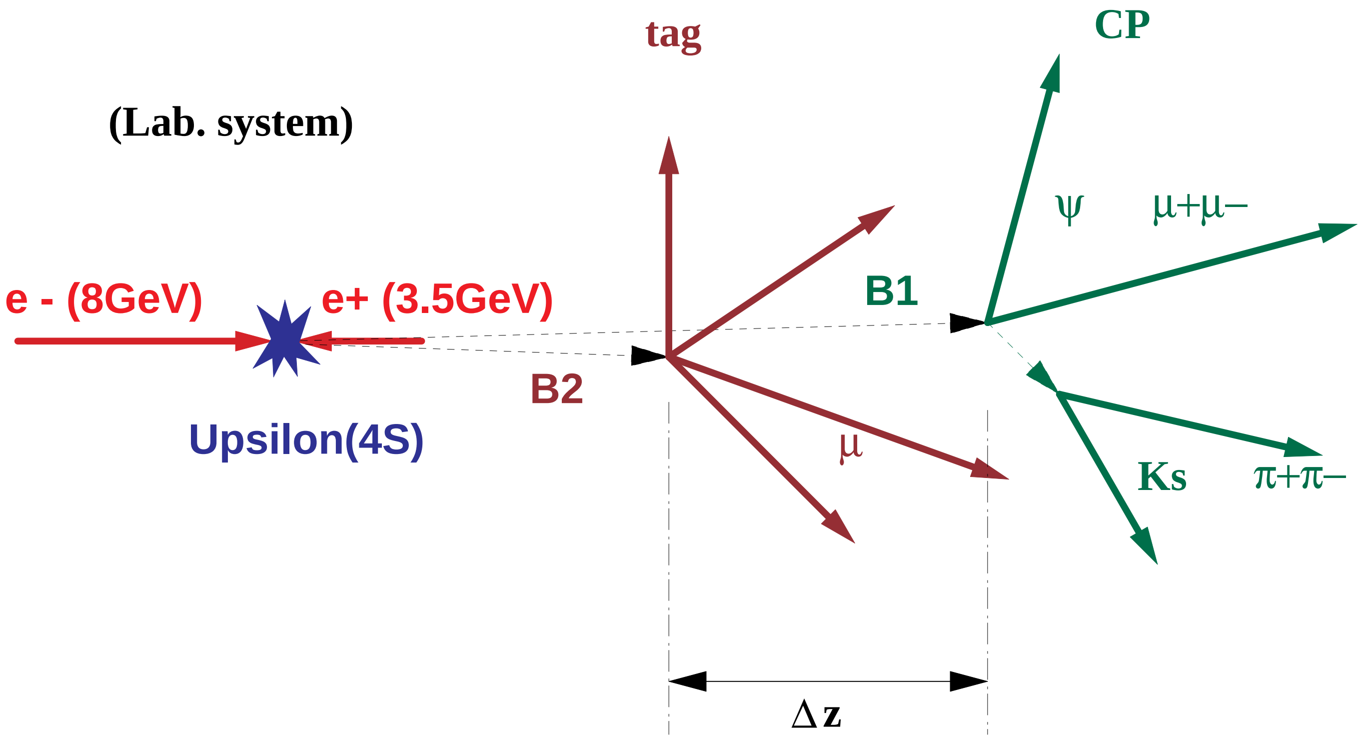
February 4, 2002. Aspen Winter Conference

Plan

1. $\sin 2\beta$
2. Modes useful for β
3. Modes useful for γ (and α)
4. CKM matrix elements
5. Understanding basic B decay mechanisms and long-distance QCD

Measurement of $\sin 2\beta$

$$\Delta t \equiv t_{CP} - t_{tag} \sim \frac{\Delta z}{\beta\gamma\, c}$$ (t: decay time in the B rest frame)



We found: If the tag side is B^0 ($\bar{B}^0$), the $J/\Psi K_S$ side tends to decay later (earlier) than the tag side ($\rightarrow$ CPV)

CP-side Reconstruction

CP mode	ξ_{CP}	N_{evt}	N_{bkg}
$\Psi K_S(\to \pi^+\pi^-)$	$-$	457	11.9
$\Psi K_S(\to \pi^0\pi^0)$	$-$	76	9.4
$\Psi'(\to \ell^+\ell^-)K_S$	$-$	39	1.2
$\Psi'(\to \Psi\pi^+\pi^-)K_S$	$-$	46	2.1
$\chi_{c1}K_S$	$-$	24	2.4
$\eta_c(\to K^+K^-\pi^0)K_S$	$-$	23	11.3
$\eta_c(\to K_SK^-\pi^+)K_S$	$-$	41	13.6
$\Psi K^{*0}(\to K_S\pi^0)$	$+/-$	41	6.7
ΨK_L	$+$	569	223

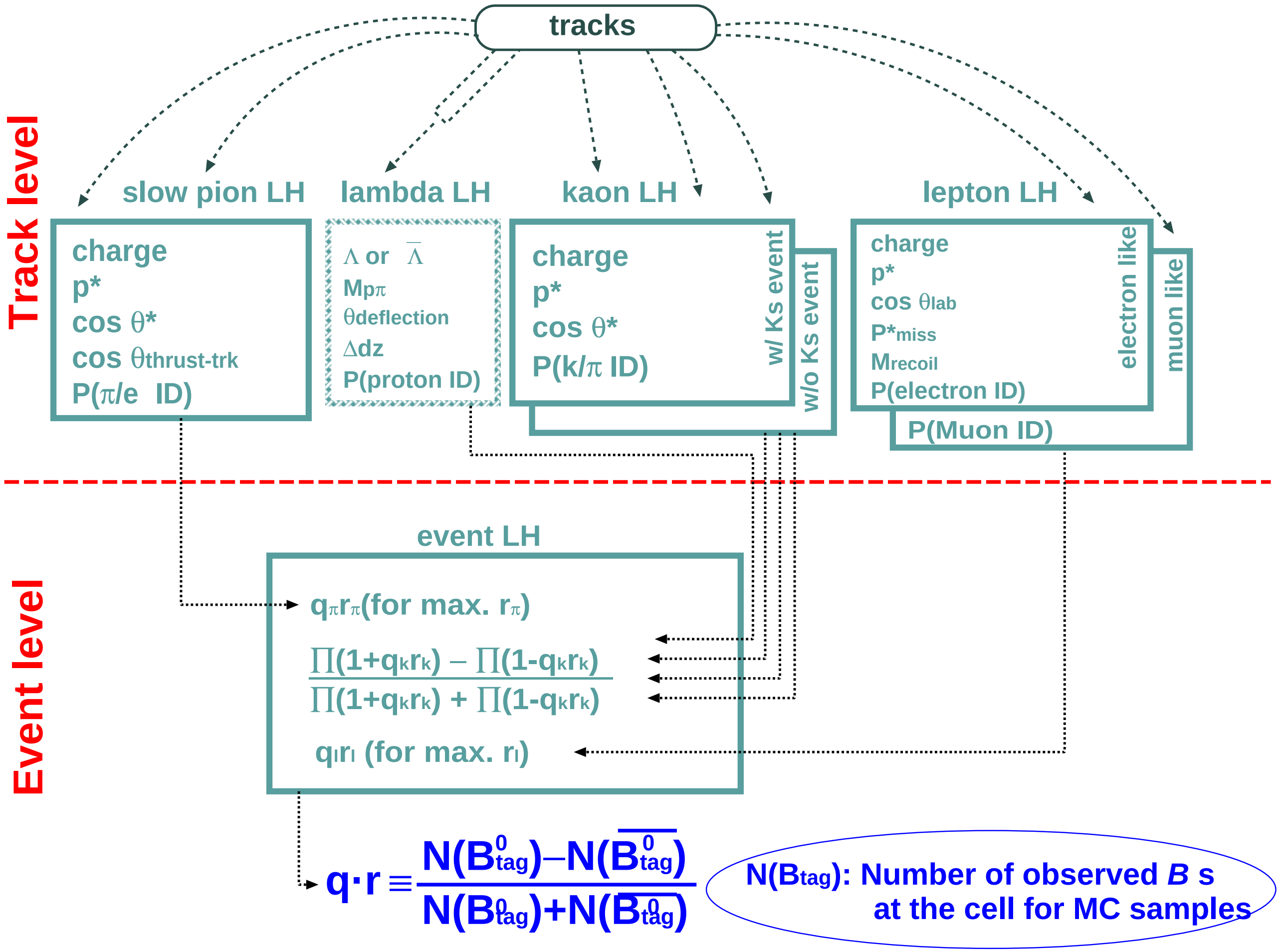
Detection modes
$\Psi\to \ell^+\ell^-$ $(\ell = e, \mu)$
$K_S\to \pi^+\pi^-$
$\Psi'\to \ell^+\ell^-, \Psi\pi^+\pi^-$
$\chi_{c1}\to \Psi\gamma$
$\eta_c\to K^+K^-\pi^0, K_SK^-\pi^+$

Tagging of B Flavor

What distinguish B^0 and $\bar{B}^0$?

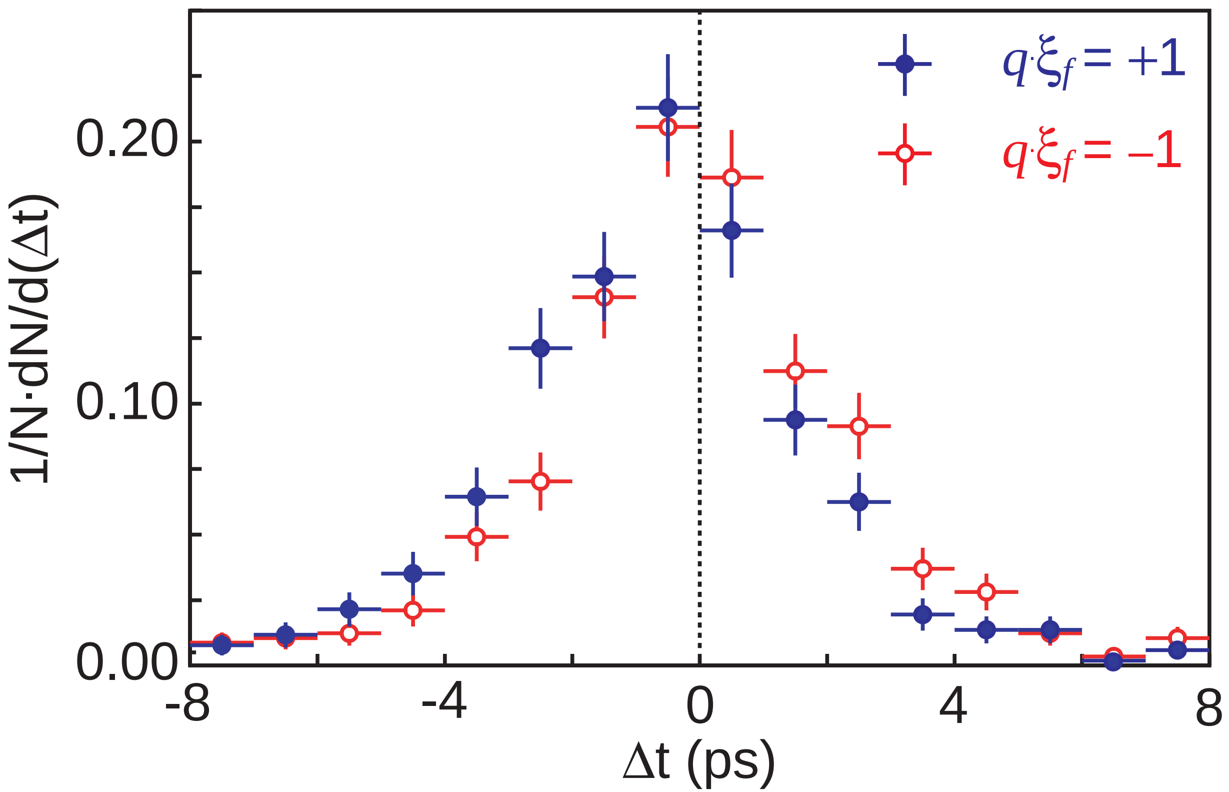
1. Leptons (e, μ)
   - $b \longrightarrow \ell^-$: high-P lepton.
   - $b \longrightarrow c \longrightarrow \ell^+$: low-P lepton.
2. Charged kaons. $b \longrightarrow c \longrightarrow s(K^-)$
3. $\Lambda(\longrightarrow p\pi^-)$. $b \longrightarrow c \longrightarrow s(\Lambda)$
4. Charged pions.
   - $\bar{B} \longrightarrow D^{(*)}\pi^-$ etc.: high-P pion.
   - $b \longrightarrow D^{*+} \longrightarrow D^0\pi^+$: low-P pion.

Multi-dimentional likelihood tagging

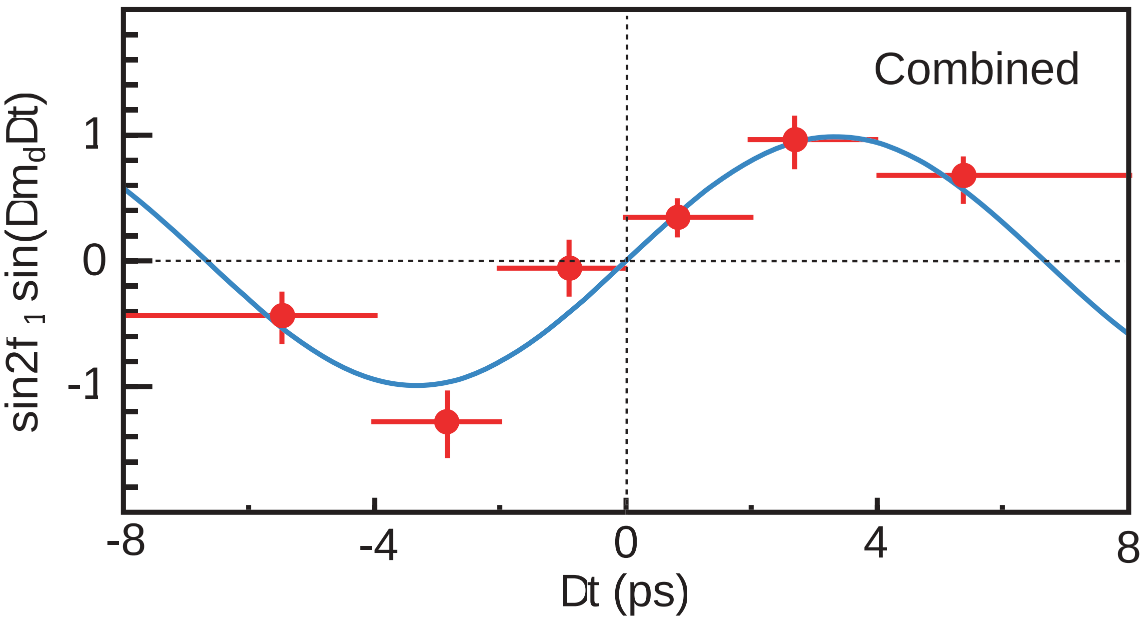


$$q\cdot r \equiv \frac{N(B^0_{tag}) - N(\overline{B^0_{tag}})}{N(B^0_{tag}) + N(\overline{B^0_{tag}})}$$

$q = +1$ Tag side is B^0
$q = -1$ Tag side is $\bar{B}^0$, ξ_f : CP eigenvalue



Time-dependent asymmetry



$$\boldsymbol{A_{CP}(t) \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{\bar{B}^0} - \Gamma_{B^0}}{\Gamma_{\bar{B}^0} + \Gamma_{B^0}} = \xi_f \sin 2\beta \sin \delta m\, t}$$

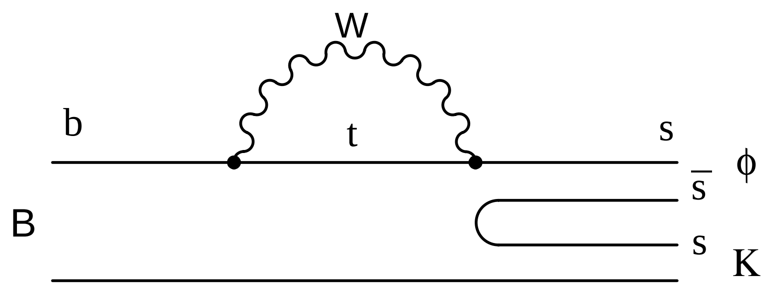
$$\boxed{\boldsymbol{\sin 2\beta = 0.99 \pm 0.14(stat) \pm 0.06(sys)}}$$

Other Modes Useful for β

Observable: $\quad \lambda \equiv \dfrac{q\, Amp(\bar{B}^0 \to f)}{p\, Amp(B^0 \to f)}$

$$(B_{H,L} = pB^0 \pm q\bar{B}^0)$$

- $b \longrightarrow s$ penguin process.
  - $\phi K_S\,(CP-)$: $\mathrm{Im}\lambda \sim \sin 2\beta$
    pure penguin (short or long-distance)
    may be modified by new physics in $b \longrightarrow s$.



- $b \to c\bar{c}d(s)$ **tree process**
  ($b \to c\bar{c}d$**: some penguin with** V_{td}**)**

  - $D^+D^-(CP+)$ **(**$b \to c\bar{c}d$**):** $\mathrm{Im}\lambda \sim \sin 2\phi_1$
  - $D^{*+}D^{*-}$**:** **(**$b \to c\bar{c}d$**):** $\mathrm{Im}\lambda \sim \sin 2\phi_1$
    CP**-diluted by polarizations (as in** $J/\Psi K_S^*$**).**

  - $D^{*+}D^-$ **(**$b \to c\bar{c}d$**),** $D^{(*)+}D^{(*)-}K_S$ **(**$b \to c\bar{c}s$**):**
    $\mathrm{Im}\lambda \sim r \sin(2\phi_1 + \delta_{\mathrm{strong}})$
    CP**-diluted.**
    In general, $r \equiv |Amp(\bar{B}^0 \to f)/Amp(B^0 \to f)| \neq 1$**,**
    and the strong phase δ_S **does not cancel out.**

Technique: Full B Reconstruction

(When all B decay products are detected)

(In this talk, all E's and $\vec{P}$'s are in the $\Upsilon 4S$ frame.)

$$B \longrightarrow f_1 \cdots f_n$$

$E_B = 5.28$ GeV and $|\vec{P}_B| = 0.35$ GeV/c are known.

Use energy-momentum conservation:

- $E_{\text{tot}} = \Sigma_i^n E_i \quad \longrightarrow \Delta E \equiv E_{\text{tot}} - E_{\text{beam}}$

  (Energy difference)

- $\vec{P}_{\text{tot}} = \Sigma_i^n \vec{P}_i \quad \longrightarrow M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - P_{\text{tot}}^2}$

  (beam-constrained mass)

Technique: Continuum Suppression

Most rare modes: background is dominated by continuum $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ 2-jet events.

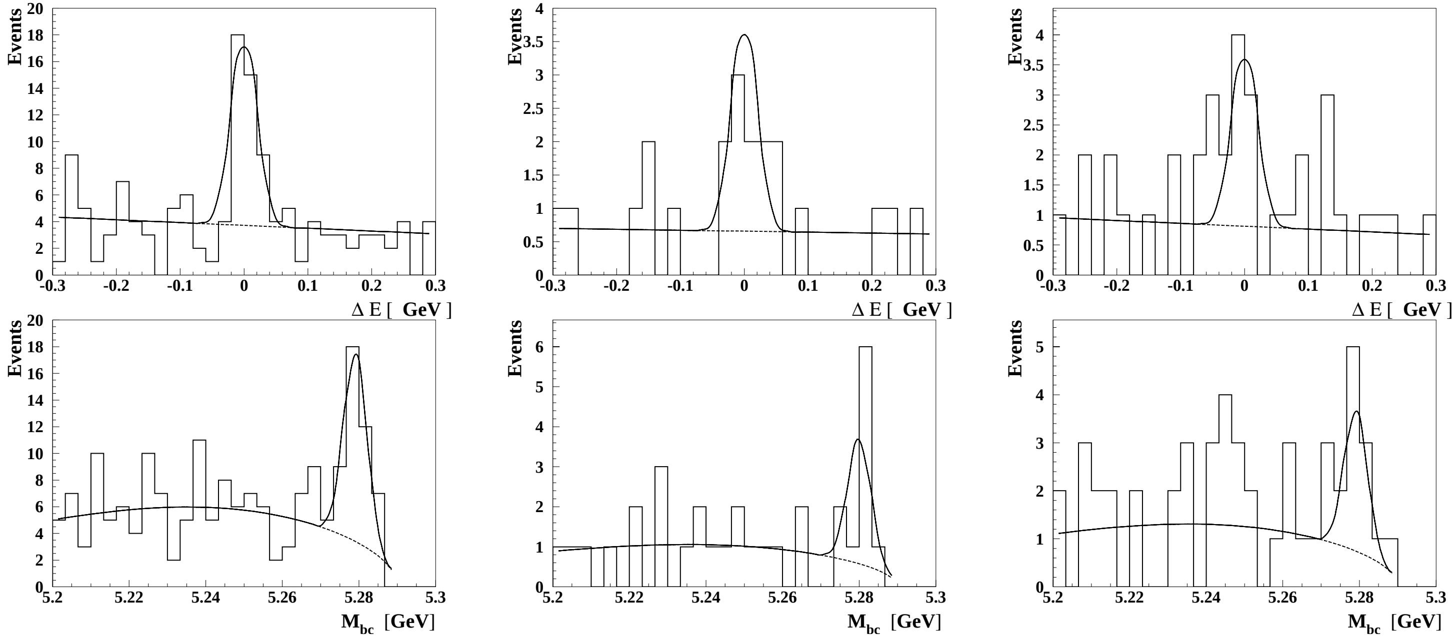
- **Event shape variables: Fox-Wolfram R_l, thrust, etc.**
  continuum: skinny, $B\bar{B}$: spherical.
- **Angle(B candidate axis, axis of the rest)**
  continuum: aligned, $B\bar{B}$: uniform.
- **Angle(B, beam)**
  continuum: $1 + \cos^2\theta$, B: $\sin^2\theta$.
- **Fisher: $F = \Sigma_i c_i X_i$ (above+X_i energy flow etc.)**
  Adjust c_i to maximize the separation.

$B \to \phi K^{(*)}$ (21.6 fb^{-1})

ϕK^+ | ϕK_S | ϕK^{*0}

ΔE

M_{bc}



$$Br(\times 10^{-5}): \quad 1.12^{+0.22}_{-0.20} \pm 0.14 \qquad 0.89^{+0.34}_{-0.27} \pm 0.10 \qquad 1.30^{+0.64}_{-0.52} \pm 0.21$$

$$Br(B \to \phi K^{*+}) < 1.9 \times 10^{-5} \quad (90\%\ C.L.)$$

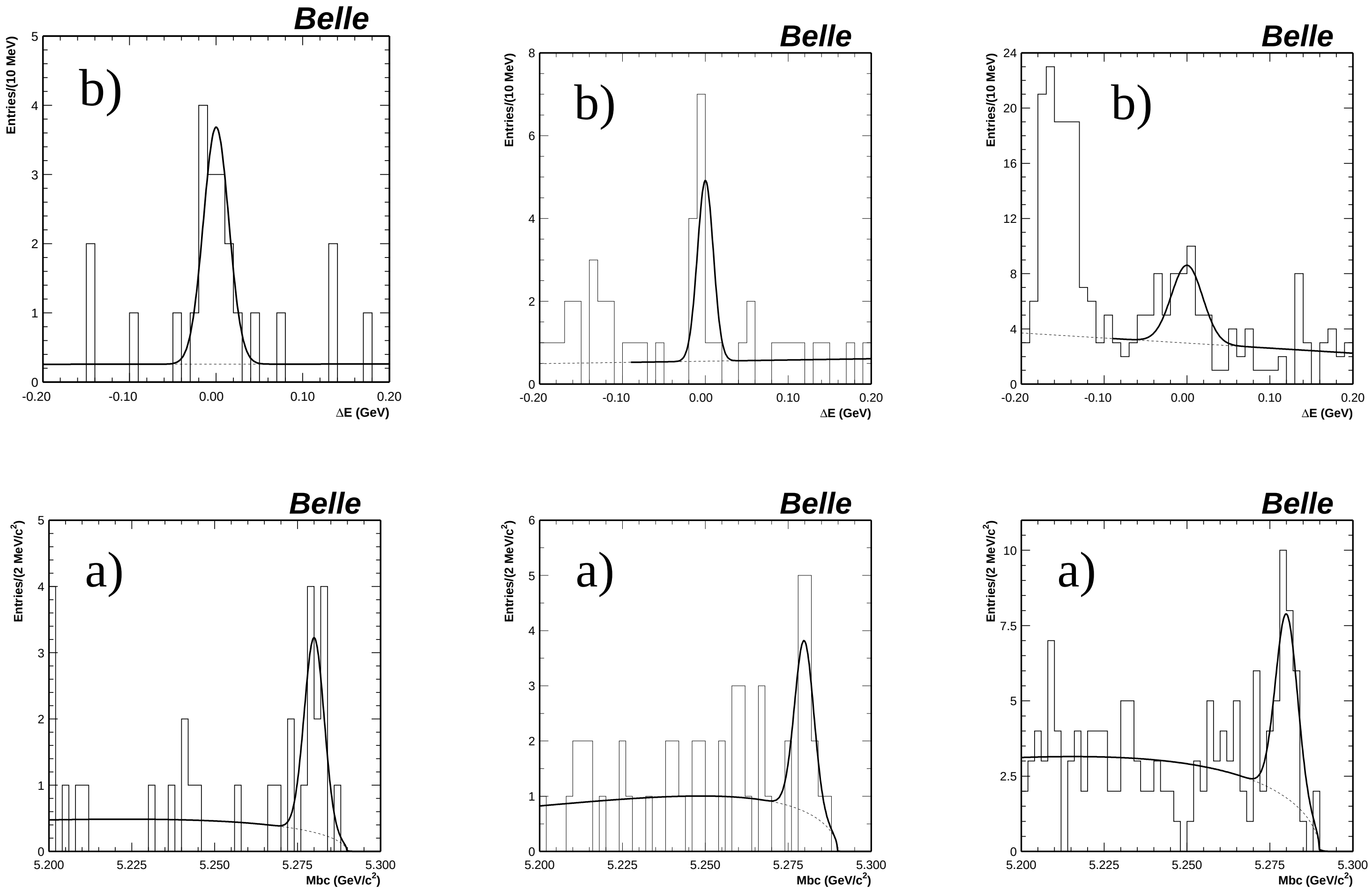
Preliminary

$B \to D^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}(K)$ (exclusive) (21.6 fb^{-1})

$D^{*+}D^{*-}$ $\quad$ $D^{*+}D^{-} + D^{+}D^{*-}$ $\quad$ $D^{0}D^{*-}K^{+}$

δE

M_{bc}



$Br(\times 10^{-3})$: $\quad 1.21 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.27 \quad 1.04 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.22 \quad 3.2 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.7$

Preliminary

Partial Reconstruction of $D^{*+}D^{-}$

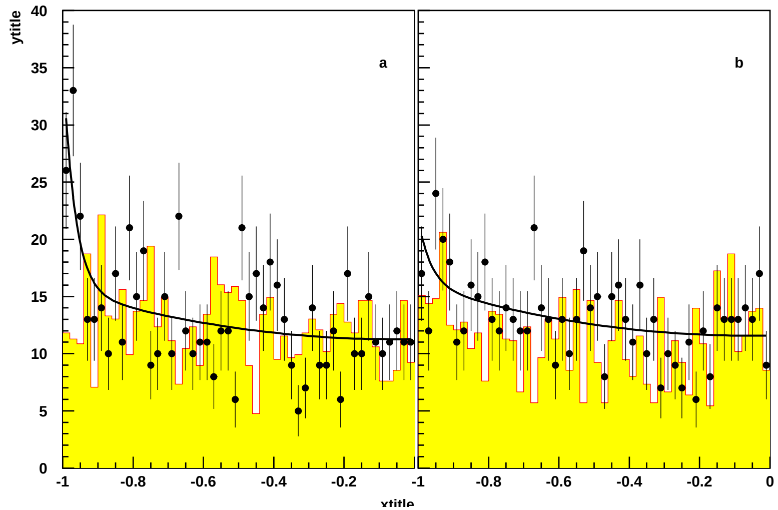
$B^0 \to D^{*+}D^-$, $D^{*+} \to D^0\pi^+_{slow}$
D^- and $\pi+_{slow}$ back-to-back

No reconstruction of D^0.

θ: helicity angle of D^{*+} decay.
(expect $\cos^2\theta$)
Require $\cos\theta$ is 'physical'
Plot $\cos\theta_{D^- - \pi^+_{slow}}$

Two samples:
w/ and w/o lepton tag.

Lepton-tag



$0.5 < |\cos\theta| < 1.05$ $|\cos\theta| < 0.5$

$$Br(B^0 \to D^{*+}D^-) + Br(B^0 \to D^{*-}D^+) = (1.84 \pm 0.43^{+0.68}_{-0.63}) \times 10^{-3}$$

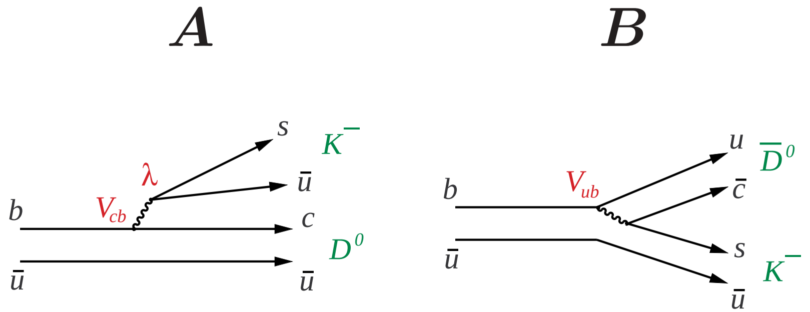
Modes useful for γ

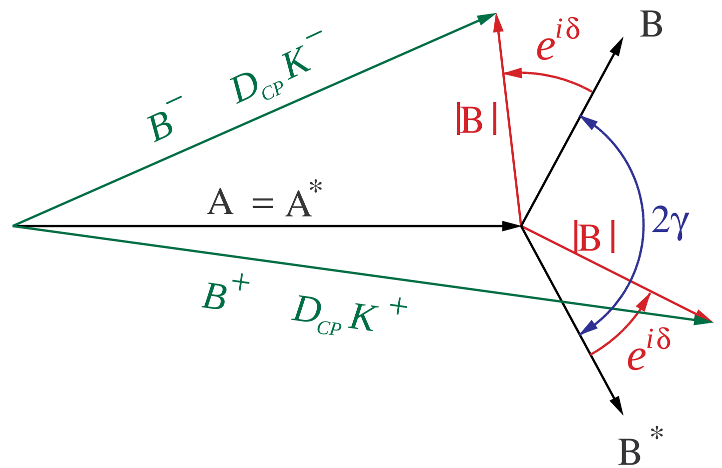
$$B^- \to D_{CP} K^-$$

INterference of
$B^- \to D^0 K^- / B^- \to \bar{D}^0 K^-$

$r \equiv \frac{|B|}{|A|} \sim 0.1$
$\sim 10\%$ asymmetry expected.
Depends on strong phase δ.

Eventually extract γ
(No penguin polution)

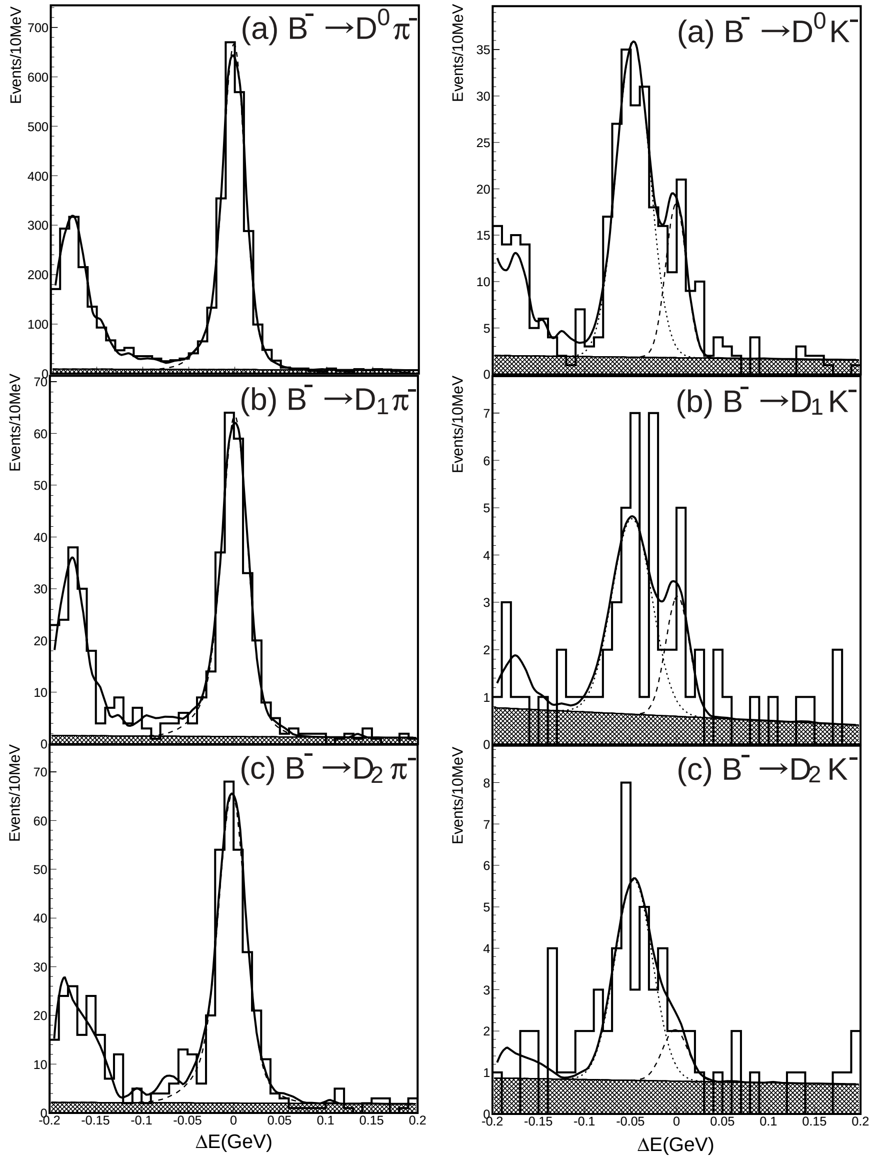




$B^- \to D_{CP}K^-$ (29.1 fb^{-1})

D^0h^-: assign π mass to h^-.
Signal at $\Delta E = -49$ MeV.

CP $+$:
$K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$
CP $-$:
$K_S\pi^0, K_S\omega, K_S\eta, K_S\eta'$



$$B^- \to D_{CP} K^-$$

Preliminary

	$CP+$	$CP-$
A_{CP}	$A_1 = 0.29^{+0.29}_{-0.24} \pm 0.05$ $-0.14 < A_1 < 0.79$	$A_2 = -0.22^{+0.26}_{-0.22} \pm 0.04$ $-0.60 < A_2 < 0.21$
R_{CP}	$R_1 = 1.38 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.15$	$R_2 = 1.37 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.12$

$$R_i \equiv \frac{Br(B^\pm \to D_i K^\pm)/Br(B^\pm \to D_i \pi^\pm)}{Br(B^\pm \to D^0 K^\pm)/Br(B^\pm \to D^0 \pi^\pm)}$$

(Cabibbo suppression factor ratio, D_{CP} vs D^0)

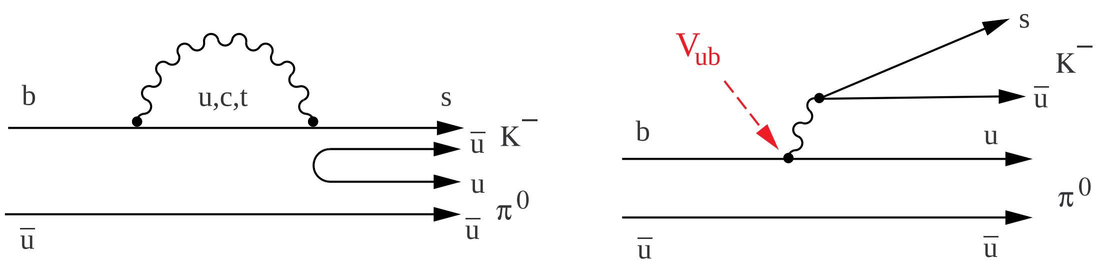
$A_1 \sim -A_2$ expected.

$$\left[\frac{A_1 - A_2}{2} = 2r \sin\delta \sin\gamma = 0.26 \pm 0.18\ (stat)\right]$$

Still consistent with no asymmetry.

$B \to \pi\pi/K\pi/KK$

Direct CPV by tree-penguin interference.

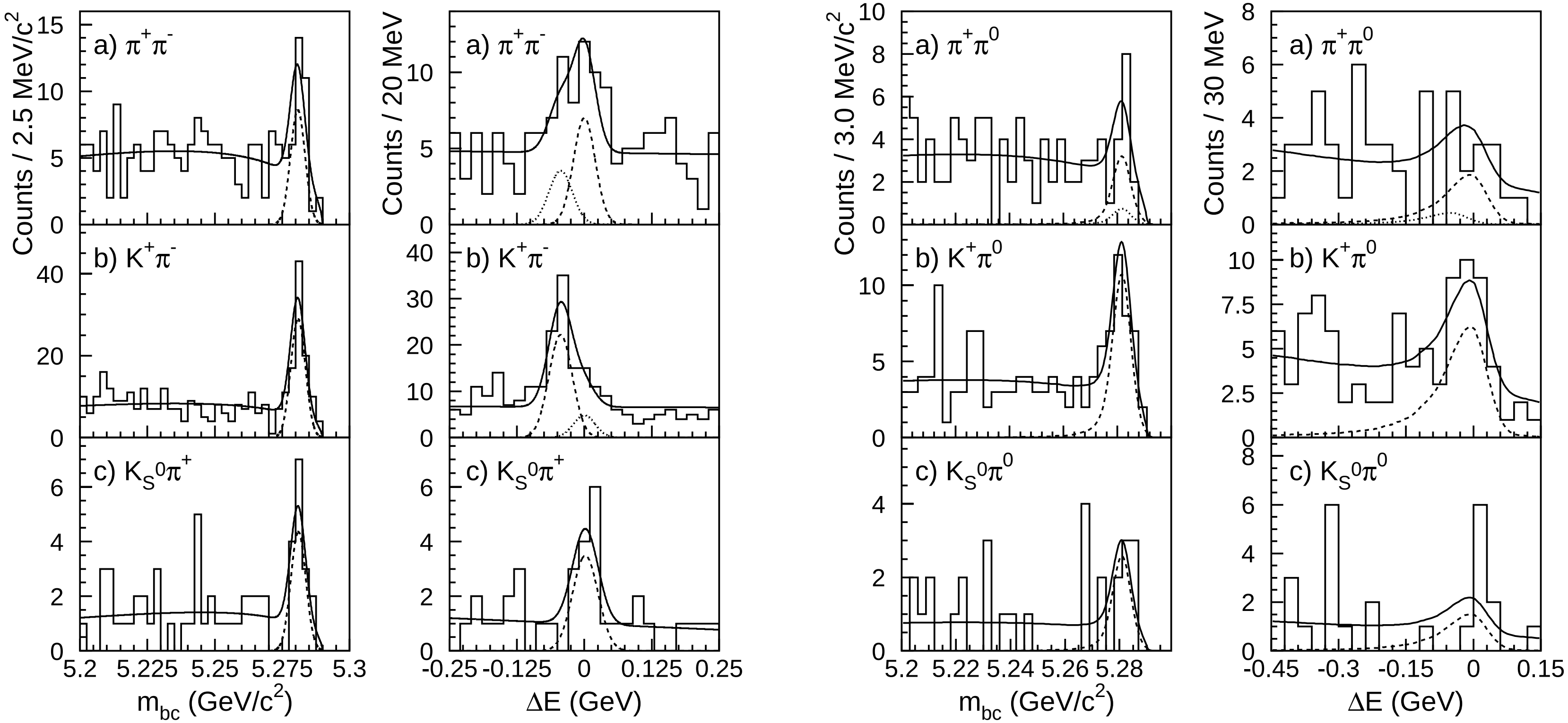


Statistically more favorable than DK modes,
but theoretically challenging.

Future: use theoretical expressions (QCD factorization etc.)
for multiple modes and perform fit for ϕ_3.

$B \to \pi\pi/K\pi$ (10.4 fb^{-1})

$\pi^+\pi^-, K^+\pi^-, K_S\pi^+$ $\pi^+\pi^0, K^+\pi^0, K_S\pi^0$



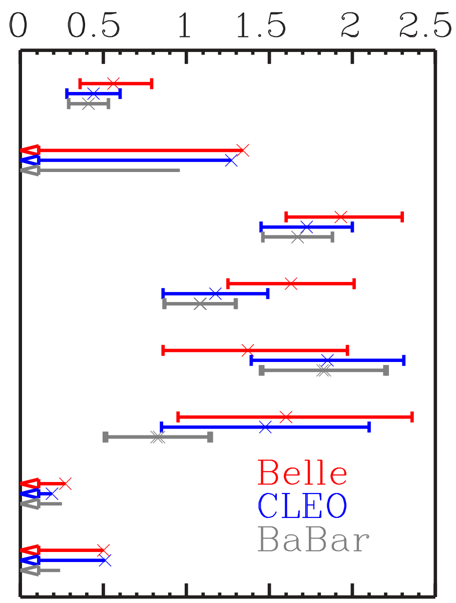
$\pi^\pm/K^\pm$: assigned the π mass; $\Delta E = -44$ MeV for $K^\pm$

$B \to \pi\pi / K\pi / KK$

$K^+\pi^- \gg \pi^+\pi^-$
$\to K^+\pi^-$ mostly penguin.
$K^+\pi^- \ll \pi^+\pi^-$
$\to \pi^+\pi^-$ mostly tree.

$\pi^+\pi^0$: tree.
$K^0\pi^+$: penguin.

- $K^+\pi^-$ mostly penguin?
- Large penguin in $\pi^+\pi^-$?
- No signal in KK.



Br (10^{-5}) (90% CL)

$\pi^+\pi^-$: $0.56^{+0.23}_{-0.20} \pm 0.04$ [3.1σ]

$\pi^+\pi^0$: <1.34

$K^+\pi^-$: $1.93^{+0.34}_{-0.32}\ {}^{+0.15}_{-0.06}$ [7.8σ]

$K^+\pi^0$: $1.63^{+0.35}_{-0.33}\ {}^{+0.16}_{-0.18}$ [7.2σ]

$K^0\pi^+$: $1.37^{+0.57}_{-0.48}\ {}^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$ [3.5σ]

$K^0\pi^0$: $1.60^{+0.72}_{-0.59}\ {}^{+0.25}_{-0.27}$ [3.9σ]

K^+K^-: <0.27

$K^+\bar{K}^0$: <0.50

Direct CP Violation in $K\pi$ (10.4 fb^{-1})

$$A_{CP} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \longrightarrow \bar{f}) - \Gamma(B \longrightarrow f)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \longrightarrow \bar{f}) + \Gamma(B \longrightarrow f)}$$

$K^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}$: assume $B^0 \not\rightarrow K^-\pi^+$, $\bar{B}^0 \not\rightarrow K^+\pi^-$
$K^{\pm}\pi^0$, $K_S\pi^{\pm}$: self-tagged by charge.

A_{CP}	$Belle$	$(90\%C.L)$	$Ref1$	$Ref2$
$K^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}$	$0.044^{+0.186+0.018}_{-0.167-0.021}$	$-0.25 : 0.37$	0.05 ± 0.10	-0.19
$K^{\pm}\pi^0$	$-0.059^{+0.222+0.055}_{-0.196-0.017}$	$-0.40 : 0.36$	0.06 ± 0.10	-0.18
$K_S\pi^0$	$0.098^{+0.430+0.020}_{-0.343-0.063}$	$-0.53 : 0.82$	0.01 ± 0.01	-0.01

Ref1: Beneke, Buchalla, Neubert, and Sachrajda, 2001
Ref2: Kuem, Li, and Sanda, 2001

- $K_S\pi^+$ is penguin-dominated $\longrightarrow$ small A_{CP}
- 20% error at 10 fb^{-1} $\longrightarrow$ 6% error next year.
- Large uncedrtainties in theoretical predicctions.

CKM Matrix Elements

Technique: Neutrino reconstruction

$B \to X\ell\nu$ as an example

$$\vec{P}_\nu = -\sum_i \vec{P}_i\,, \qquad P_\nu = (|\vec{P}_\nu|, \vec{P}_\nu)$$

(i: all detected particles of the event)

Cuts to improve the resolution:

• no other leptons in the event. • $|Q_{\rm tot}| \leq 1$

Consistency cuts (typical):

$$M^2_{miss} = E^2_{miss} - \vec{P}^2_\nu < 2\,\mathrm{GeV}^2 \qquad (E_{miss} = 2E_{beam} - \sum_i E_i)$$

$$|\cos\theta_{B,(X\ell)}| \leq 1\,, \qquad \left(\cos\theta_{B,(X\ell)} = \frac{2E_B E_{X\ell} - M_B^2 - M_{X\ell}^2}{2|\vec{P}_B||\vec{P}_{X\ell}|}\right)$$

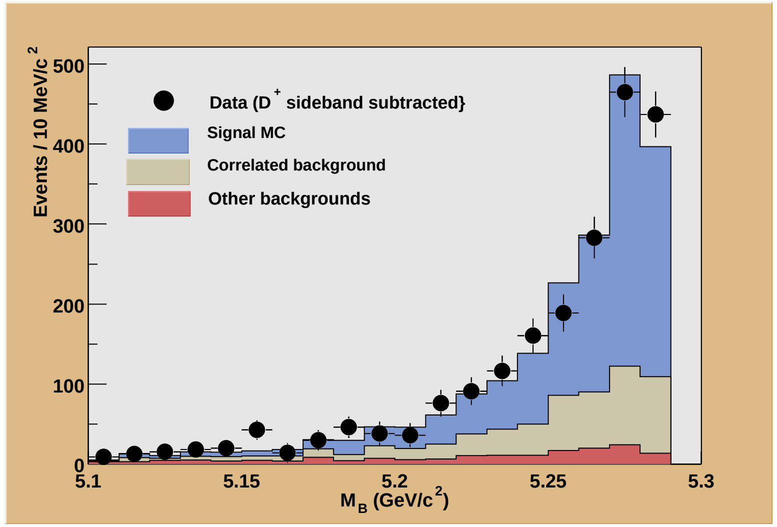
Take P_ν as just another 4-momentum for ΔE and M_{bc}

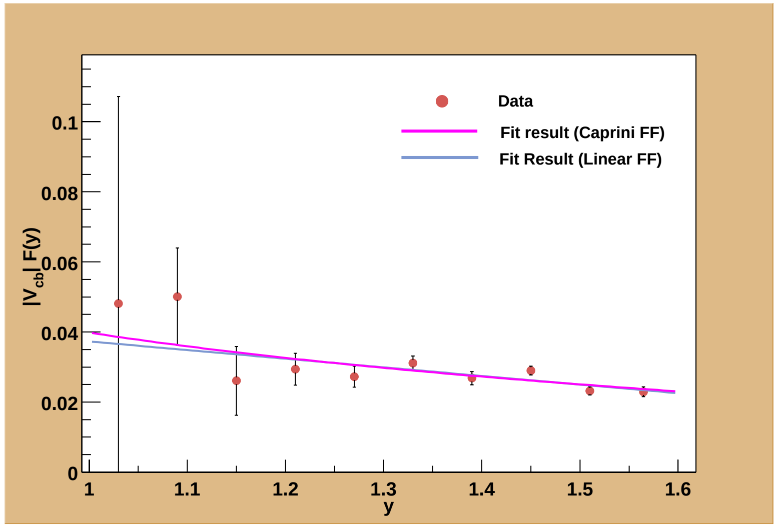
$\bar{B}^0 \to D^+\ell^-\nu$ (10.8 fb^{-1}) ($\ell = e$ or μ)

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dy} = \frac{G_F^2}{48\pi^3}(m_B + m_D)^3 m_D^3 (y^2 - 1)^{3/2} |V_{cb}|^2 F_D^2(y)$$

$y \equiv v_B \cdot v_D$ (γ factor of D in B frame)

Large correlated background ($D^*/D^{**}\ell\nu$)





$F_D(1) = 1$ in the heavy-quark limit $\to |V_{cb}|$

Need corrections for $F_D(1)$: use $F_D(1) = 0.913 \pm 0.042$

Preliminary ($\sim$10 fb^{-1})

	$D^+\ell\nu$	$D^{*+}\ell\nu$
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert F(1)(\times 10^{-2})$	$3.73 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.43$	$3.62 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.18$
$F(1)$ used	0.98 ± 0.07	0.913 ± 0.042
$\lvert V_{cb}\rvert(\times 10^{-2})$	$4.06 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.46(\pm 0.28)$	$3.97 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.20(\pm 0.19)$
$Br(\%)$	$2.09 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.31$	$4.77 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.40$

$Br(\Upsilon 4S \to B^0\bar{B}^0) = 0.5$, $\tau_{B^0} = 1.548 \pm 0.032$ ps.

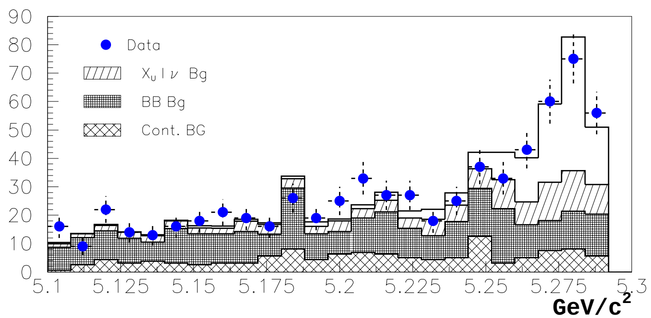
Dominant systematics:

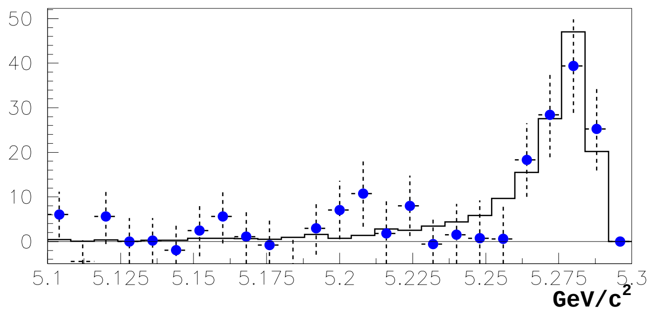
1. ν reconstruction simulation
2. Slow $\pi^{\pm}$ efficiency (for $D^{*+}\ell^-\nu$)
3. Tracking efficiency

Will hit the systematics limit soon.

$B^0 \to \pi^- \ell^+ \nu$ (21.3 fb^{-1})

$Br(\pi^- \ell^+ \nu)$
$= (1.28 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-4}$
Preliminary





$|V_{ub}|$ to be extracted.
Requires $F_\pi(1)$:
HQ limit cannot be used.
$\to$ large uncertainty.

Recoil mass analysis under way.

Inclusive $B \to X\ell^+\nu$ (5.1 fb^{-1})

Tag a $B\bar{B}$ event with a lepton (e or μ, $P > 1.4$ GeV)

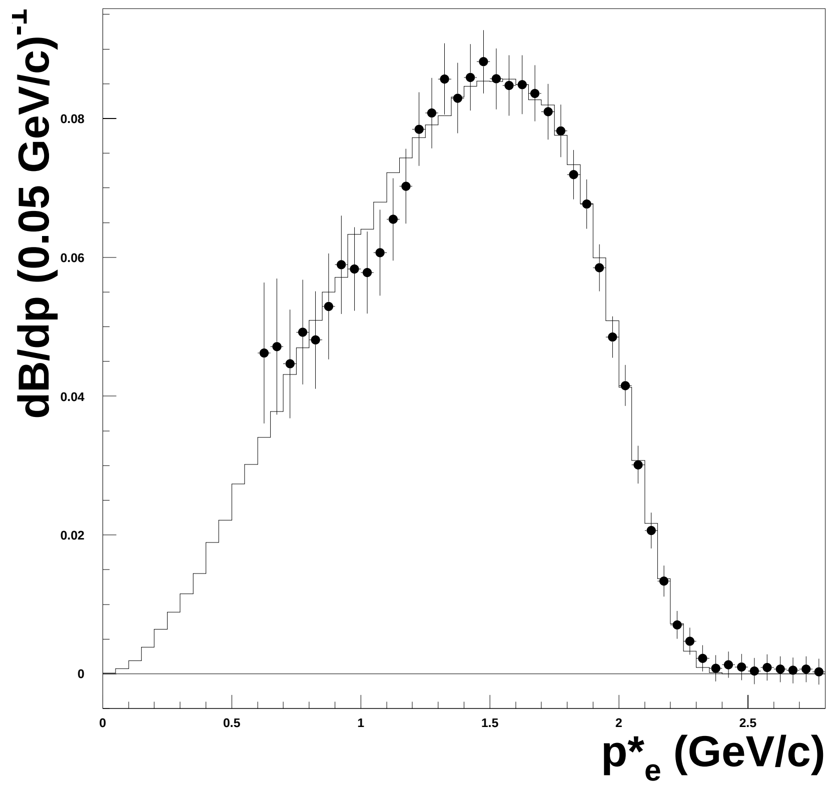
Look for a $e^{\pm}$ on 'the other side'.

Use the charge correlation to separate $b \to \ell^-$ and $b \to c \to \ell^+$.

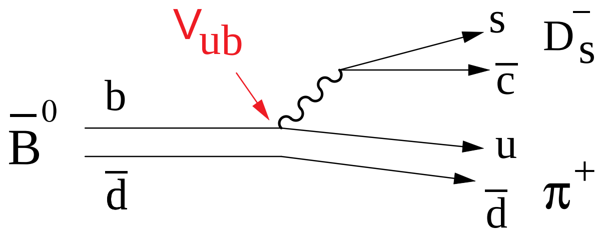
Unfold B^0-$\bar{B}^0$ mixing.

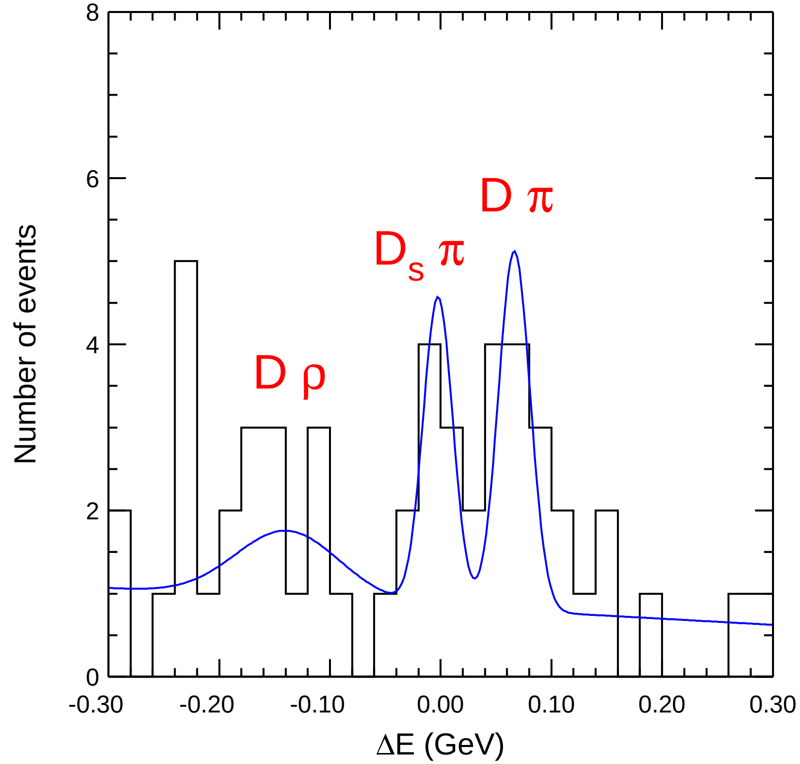
$Br = 10.86 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.47\%$
$|V_{cb}| = 0.040 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.004$
(ISGW model) Preliminary

Systematics limited.
(e detection efficiency)



$$B^0 \to D_S^+ \pi^- \ (21.3\ \mathrm{fb}^{-1})$$
$$(D_S^+ \to \phi\pi^+, K^{*0}K^+, K_S K^+)$$





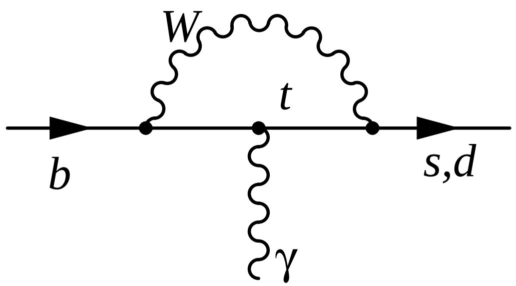
Extract $|V_{ub}|$ hopefully soon.
(Need $B \to \pi$ form factor)

$$Br(D_S^+\pi^-) < 1.1 \times 10^{-4}$$
$$Br(D_S^+K^-) < 0.7 \times 10^{-4}$$

(Preliminary)

Radiative Charmless Decays

Idea:



$$\frac{\Gamma(b \to d\gamma)}{\Gamma(b \to s\gamma)} \propto \left|\frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}}\right|^2$$

$$|V_{ts}| \sim |V_{cd}| \text{ (unitarity) } \longrightarrow |V_{td}|$$

- Large pQCD correction ($\sim \times 3$) $\rightarrow$ A good test of pQCD.
- Complete next-to-leading calculation done.
- New physics may enter the loop. (e.g. Higgs replacing W)
- Inclusive $b \rightarrow d\gamma$ has a large background from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$.
  Try exclusive ($B \rightarrow \rho\gamma$ etc.).

Technique: Semi-inclusive Reconstruction

(Continuum suppression for rare inclusive measurements)

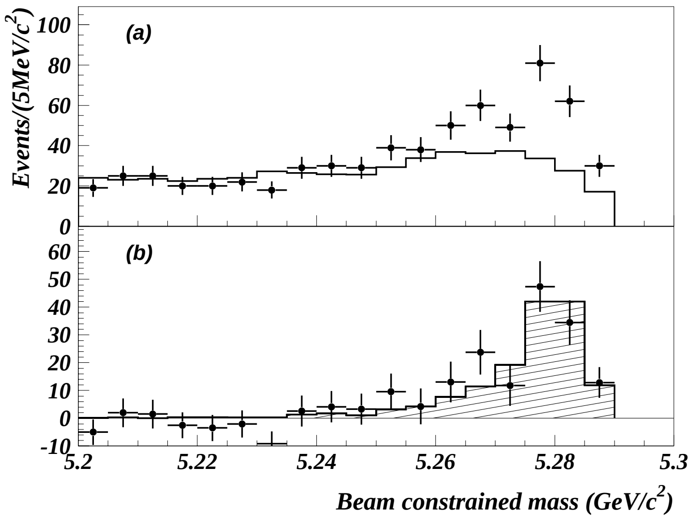
$B \to X_s\gamma$ as an example.

- Select a candidate γ.
- $X_s = K^{\pm}/K_S + n\pi$ $(1 \leq n \leq 4$, upto one $\pi^0)$
  Take all combinations.
- Require that ΔE and M_{bc} of the $X_s\gamma$ system are in the signal region.
- Rquire that X_s and γ are back-to-back.
- Pick one candidate per event by vertex consistency, or if no charged tracks, by the back-to-backness of X_s-γ.

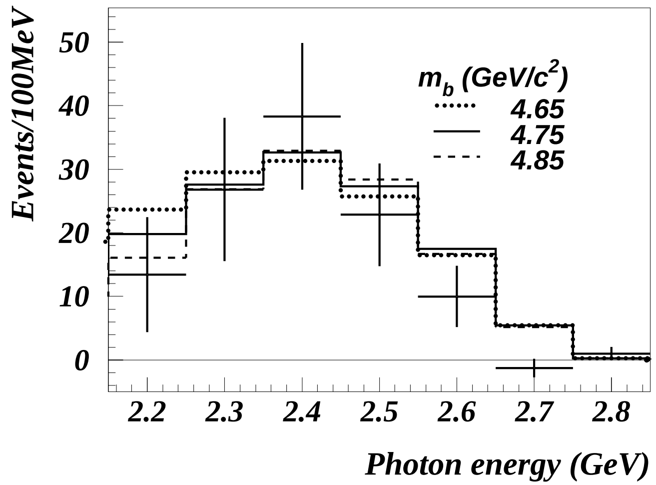
$B \to X_s\gamma$ Semi-inclusive (5.8 fb^{-1})

$Br(B \to X_s\gamma) =$
$(3.36 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.42^{+0.50}_{-0.54}) \times 10^{-4}$

SM theory: $(3.28 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-4}$

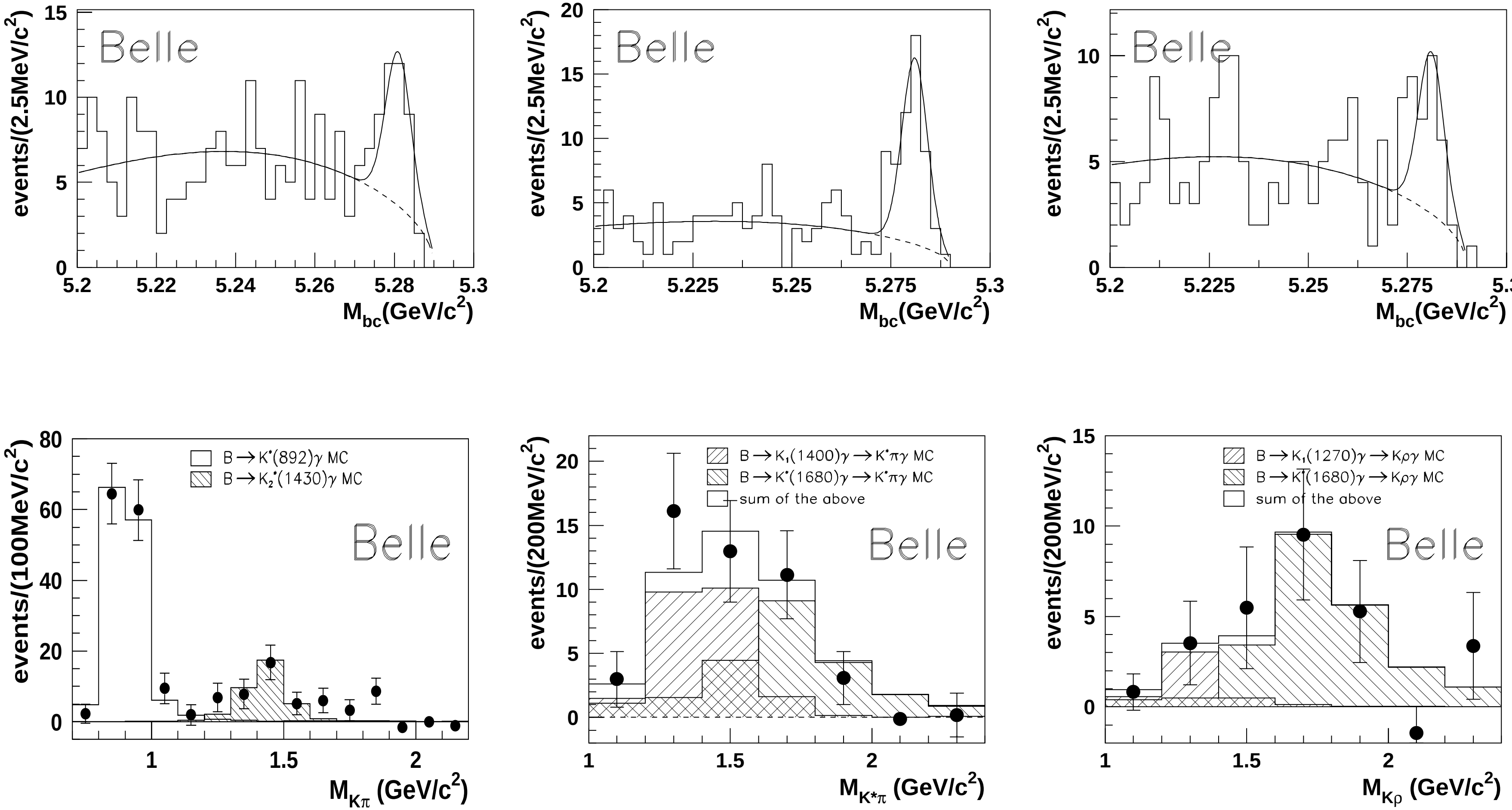


- Triumph of SM and pQCD!
- Photon spectrum agree with expectation also. (Kagan and Neubert, 1999.)



Exclusive $B \to X_s\gamma$ (21.3 fb^{-1})

$K_2^*(1430)\gamma$ $K^{*0}\pi^+\gamma$ $K^+\rho^0\gamma$



Exclusive $B \to X_s\gamma$

Preliminary

	$Br(\times 10^{-5})$
$K^{*0}\gamma$	$4.96 \pm 0.67 \pm 0.45$
$K^{*+}\gamma$	$3.89 \pm 0.93 \pm 0.41$
$K_2^{*0}(1430)\gamma$	$1.26 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.10$
$K^{*0}\pi^+\gamma$	$5.6 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.9$
$K^+\rho^0\gamma$	$6.5 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.1$

A large fraction of $X_s\gamma$ inclusive is accounted for.

$B \to \rho\gamma$ is not seen yet (10.4 fb^{-1}):

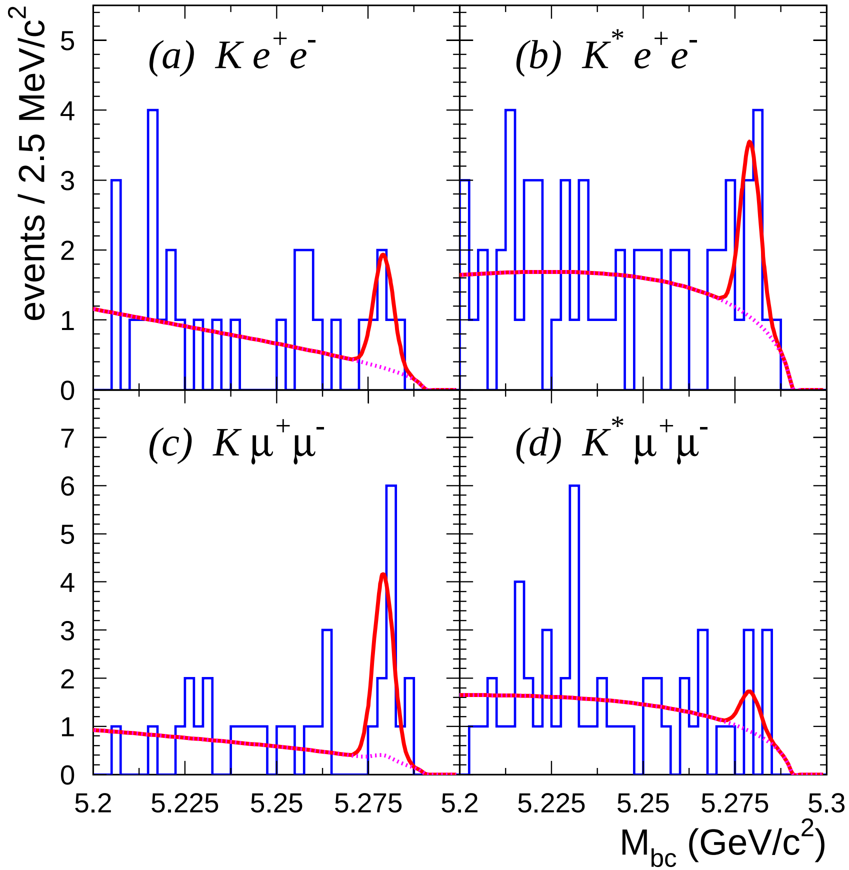
$\frac{Br(\rho\gamma)}{Br(K^*\gamma)} < 0.19$ (90% C.L.)

$X_s \ell^+ \ell^-$

Preliminary

	$Br(\times 10^{-6})$
$K\mu^+\mu^-$	$1.01^{+0.39}_{-0.32} \pm 0.11$
Ke^+e^-	< 1.2
$K^*\mu^+\mu^-$	< 3.0
$K^*e^+e^-$	< 5.1
$X_s\mu^+\mu^-$	< 19.1
$X_s e^+e^-$	< 10.1

$K\mu^+\mu^-$ is seen (4.7σ)



Understanding Basic Decay Mechanisms

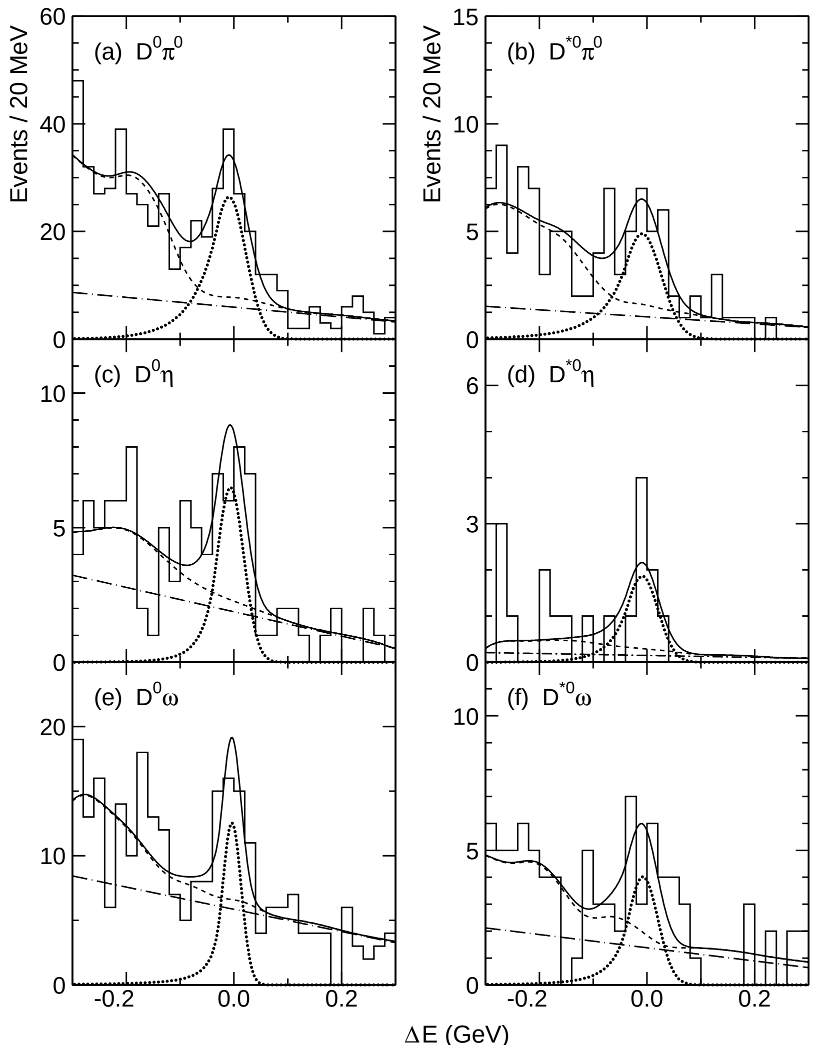
- **Color-suppressed $b \to c\bar{u}d$. (factorization)**
- **$B^+ \to \chi_{c0} K^+$. (factorization)**
- **$B \to \chi_{c2} X$. (factorization)**
- **$B^+ \to p\bar{p}K^+$ (baryon in rare modes)**
- **Some other rare modes**

Color-suppressed $b \to c\bar{u}d$ Modes

$Br(\times 10^{-4})$	Belle	Th.Model
$D^0\pi^0$	$3.1 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.5$	0.7
$D^{*0}\pi^0$	$2.7^{+0.8+0.5}_{-0.70.6}$	1.0
$D^0\eta$	$1.4^{+0.5}_{-0.4} \pm 0.3$	0.5
$D^{*0}\eta$	$2.0^{+0.9}_{-0.8} \pm 0.4$	1.0
$D^0\omega$	$1.8 \pm 0.5^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	0.7
$D^{*0}\omega$	$3.1^{+1.3}_{-1.1} \pm 0.8$	1.7

Consistently larger than the factorization model ($\times$2-3)

FSI rescattering from D^+X^-?



$B^+ \to \chi_{c0} K^+$

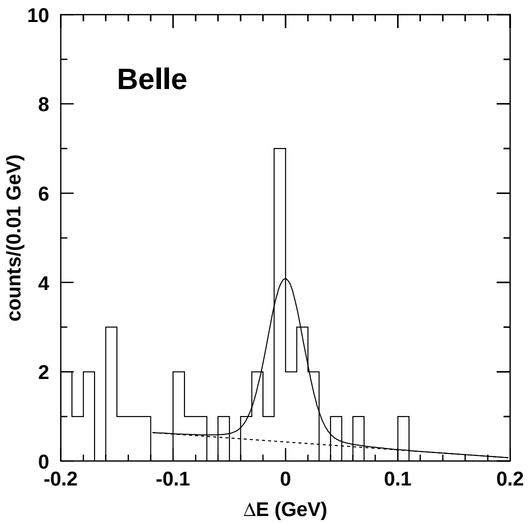
Prohibitted in naive factorization: $\langle \chi_{c0} | (\bar{c}c)^{\mu}_{V-A} | 0 \rangle = 0$

(P and C conservation. Conserved vector current also is relevant.)

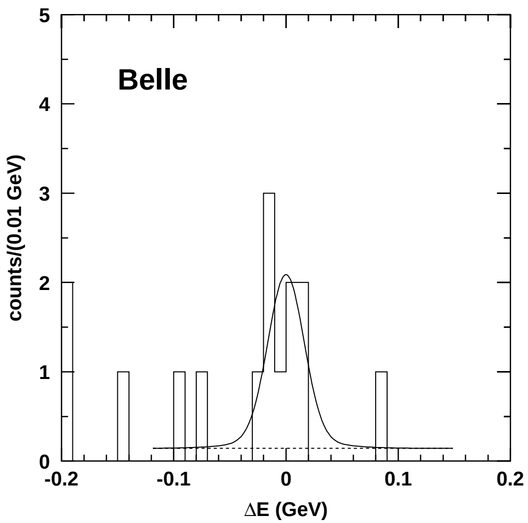
$$Br(B^+ \to \chi_{c0} K^+) = (8.0^{+2.7}_{-2.4} \pm 1.0 \pm 1.1[Br]) \times 10^4$$

$$Br(\chi_{c0} K^+)/Br(J/\Psi K^+) = 0.77^{+0.27}_{-0.23} \pm 0.11$$

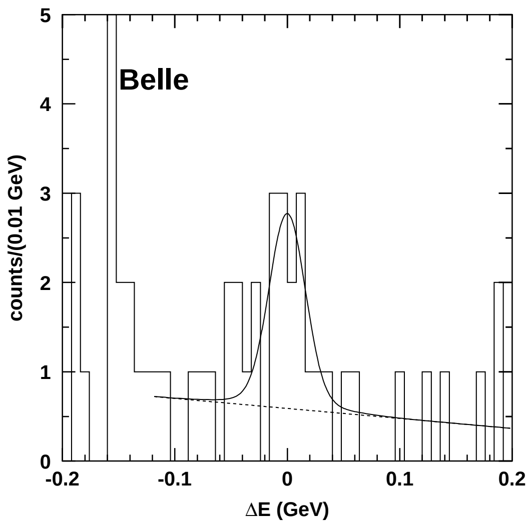
$\chi_{c0} \to \pi^+\pi^-$



$\chi_{c0} \to K^+K^-$



$\chi_{c0} \to K^{*0}K^+\pi^-$



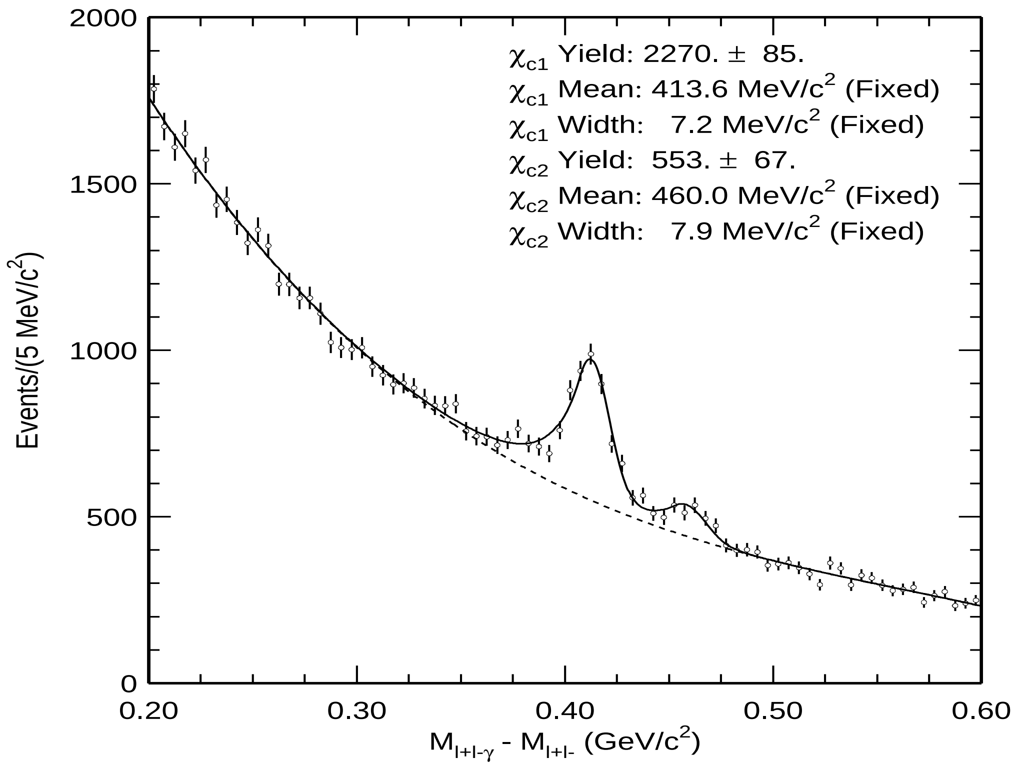
Inclusive χ_{c2} Productions

Prohibitted in naive factorization:

$$\langle \chi_{c2} | (\bar{c}c)^{\mu}_{V-A} | 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\chi_{c1,2} \to J/\Psi\gamma, \; J/\Psi \to \ell^+\ell^-$$

$$Br(B \to \chi_{c2} X) = (1.22 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-2}$$
$$Br(B \to \chi_{c1} X) = (3.14 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-2}$$



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

Baryon production in charmless modes.

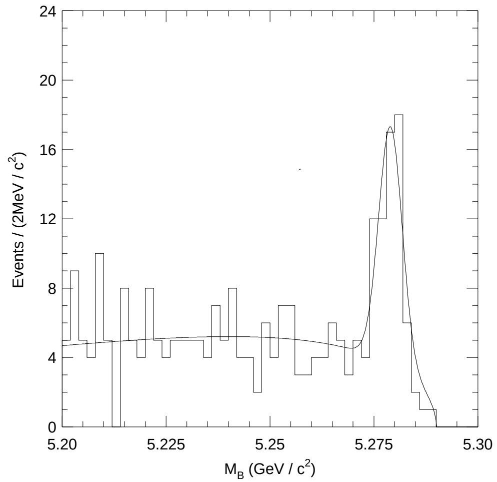
Reject charmonia$\to p\bar{p}$.

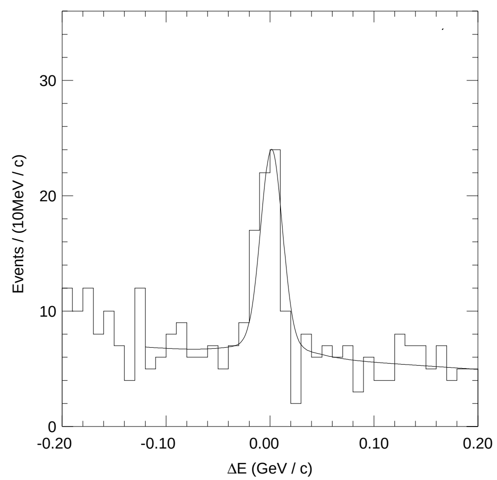
Preliminary

	$Br(\times 10^{-6})$
$p\bar{p}K^+$	$4.2 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.6$ $(M_{p\bar{p}} < 3.4\text{GeV})$
$p\bar{p}$	< 1.6
$\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$	< 2.3
$\bar{\Lambda}p$	< 2.1

Why not 2-body modes?

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





mode	$Br(\times 10^{-5})$
$\eta' K^+$	$7.9^{+1.2}_{-1.1} \pm 0.9$
$\eta' K^0$	$5.5^{+1.9}_{-1.6} \pm 0.8$
$\eta' \pi^+$	< 7
ηK^{*0}	$2.12^{+0.54}_{-0.47} \pm 0.20$
ηK^{*+}	< 4.99
$\eta \rho^0$	< 0.55
$\eta \rho^+$	< 0.68
$K^{*+} \pi^-$	$2.60 \pm 0.83 \pm 0.35$
$\rho^- K^+$	$1.58^{+0.51+0.17}_{-0.46-0.30}$
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$3.56^{+0.81}_{-0.77} \pm 0.52$

$$-0.20 < A_{CP}(\eta' K^{\pm}) < 0.32$$

mode	$Br(\times 10^{-5})$
$K^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	$5.85 \pm 0.71 \pm 0.88$
$K^+ K^- K^+$	$3.70 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.44$
$K^{*0} \pi^+$	$1.67^{+0.37+0.21+0.30}_{-0.34-0.210.59}$
$f_0(980) K^+$	$1.17^{+0.25+0.15+0.41}_{-0.27-0.150.10}$
$K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	< 0.77
$K^+ K^+ \pi^-$	< 0.60
$K^+ K^- \pi^+$	< 0.21

4th error: model dependence
(interferences)

Asymmetric B-factory Performances

(Jan 17, 02)	PEP2	KEK-B
$\mathcal{L}_{\rm max}$(cm^{-2}s^{-1})	4.51×10^{33}	5.49×10^{33}
$\int \mathcal{L}dt$/day (pb^{-1})	303.4	311.5
$\int \mathcal{L}dt$ (fb^{-1})	64.7	47.4

Each will have ~100fb^{-1} by this summer.
(200fb^{-1} together ~ the original design
for the lifetime of a B-factory)

~500fb^{-1} each by 2006

This success was critically helped by healthy competition where each learned from mistakes and good ideas of the other.