

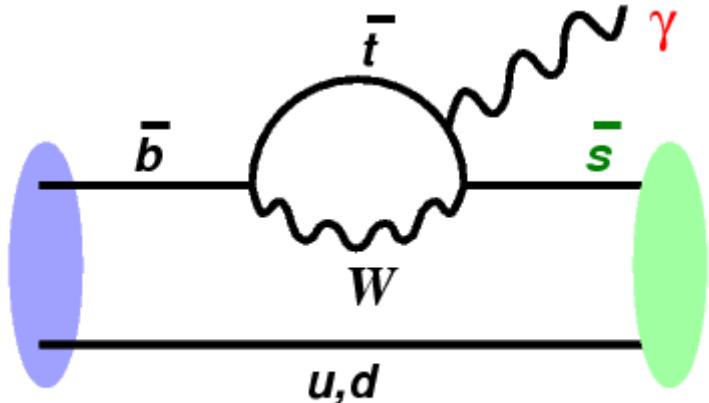


*Observation of $b \rightarrow d \gamma$
and Determination of $|V_{td}|/|V_{ts}|$ at Belle*

Fermilab, 04/04/2006

*Debabrata Mohapatra
Virginia Tech*

Radiative B decays directly probe the Standard Model for new Physics in Flavor Changing Neutral Current processes



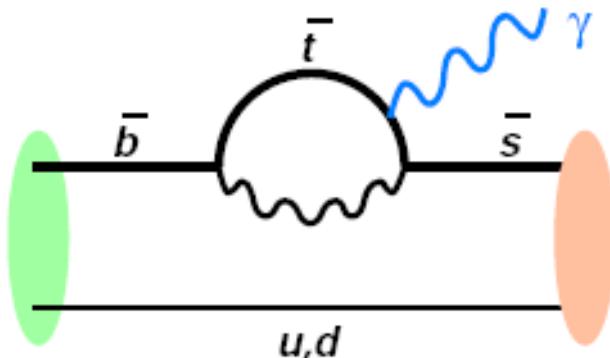
Feynman diagram for $b \rightarrow s \gamma / B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$

$b \rightarrow s \gamma$ penguin

Flavor-changing-neutral-current (FCNC) processes

- allowed in the Standard Model via penguin loop
- inclusive branching fraction $\sim 3.5 \times 10^{-4}$ (theory)

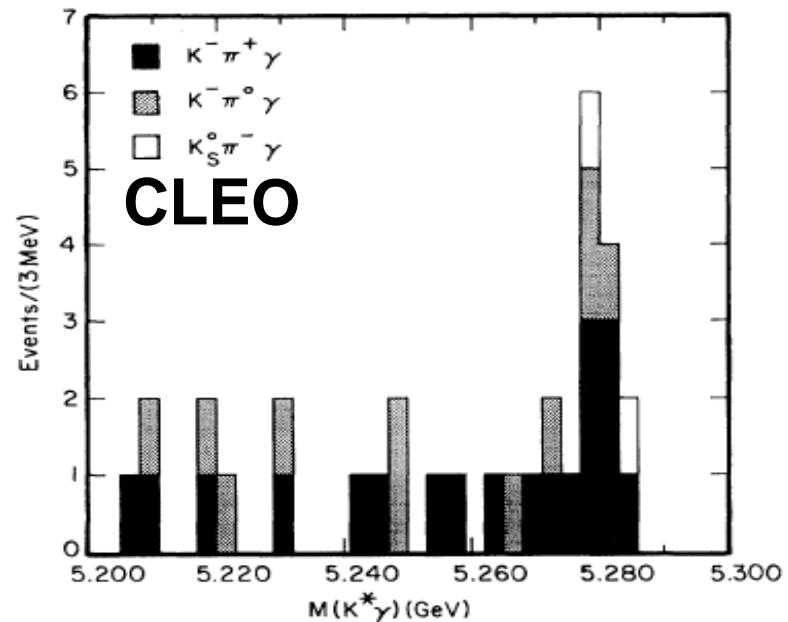
This excited journey started at CLEO a decade ago



$b \rightarrow s \gamma$ penguin

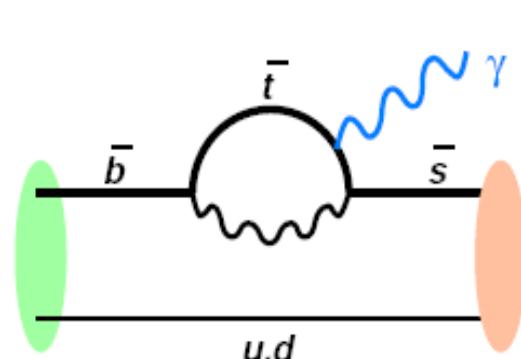
Feynman diagram for $b \rightarrow s \gamma / B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$
◦ $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$ was observed CLEO (1993)

Observation of $K^ \gamma$*
PRL 71, 674 (1993)
(cited more than 500 times !)

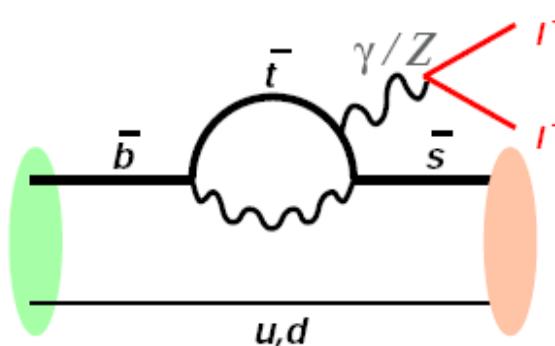


Now with higher luminosity,

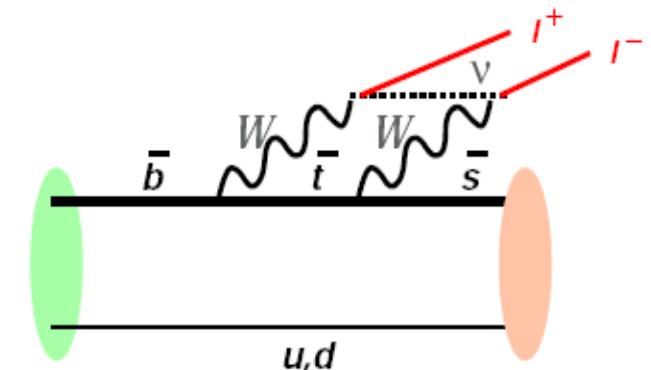
We can access further suppressed decays: $b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$



$b \rightarrow s \gamma$ penguin



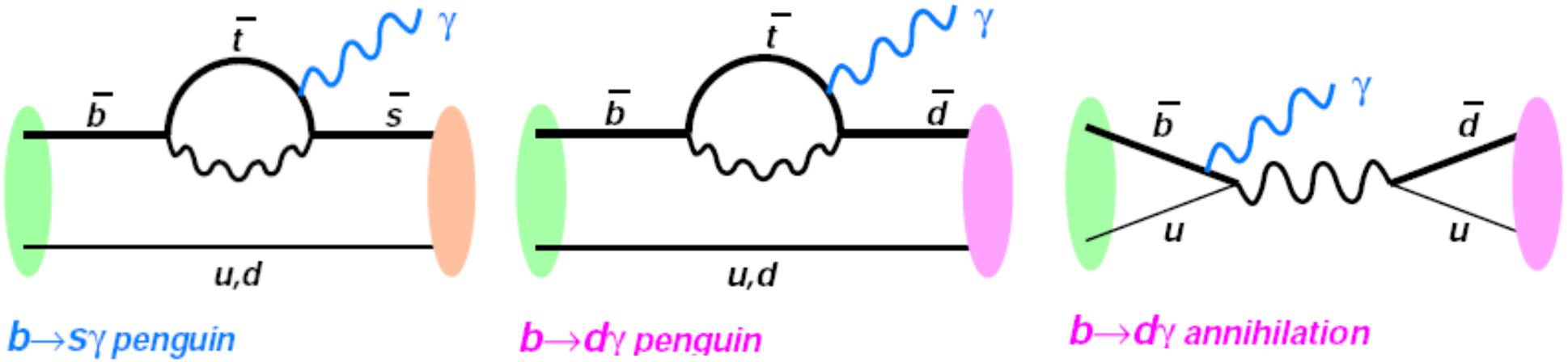
$b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$ penguin



$b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$ box

- $b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$ suppressed by α
- Additional contribution from BOX diagram

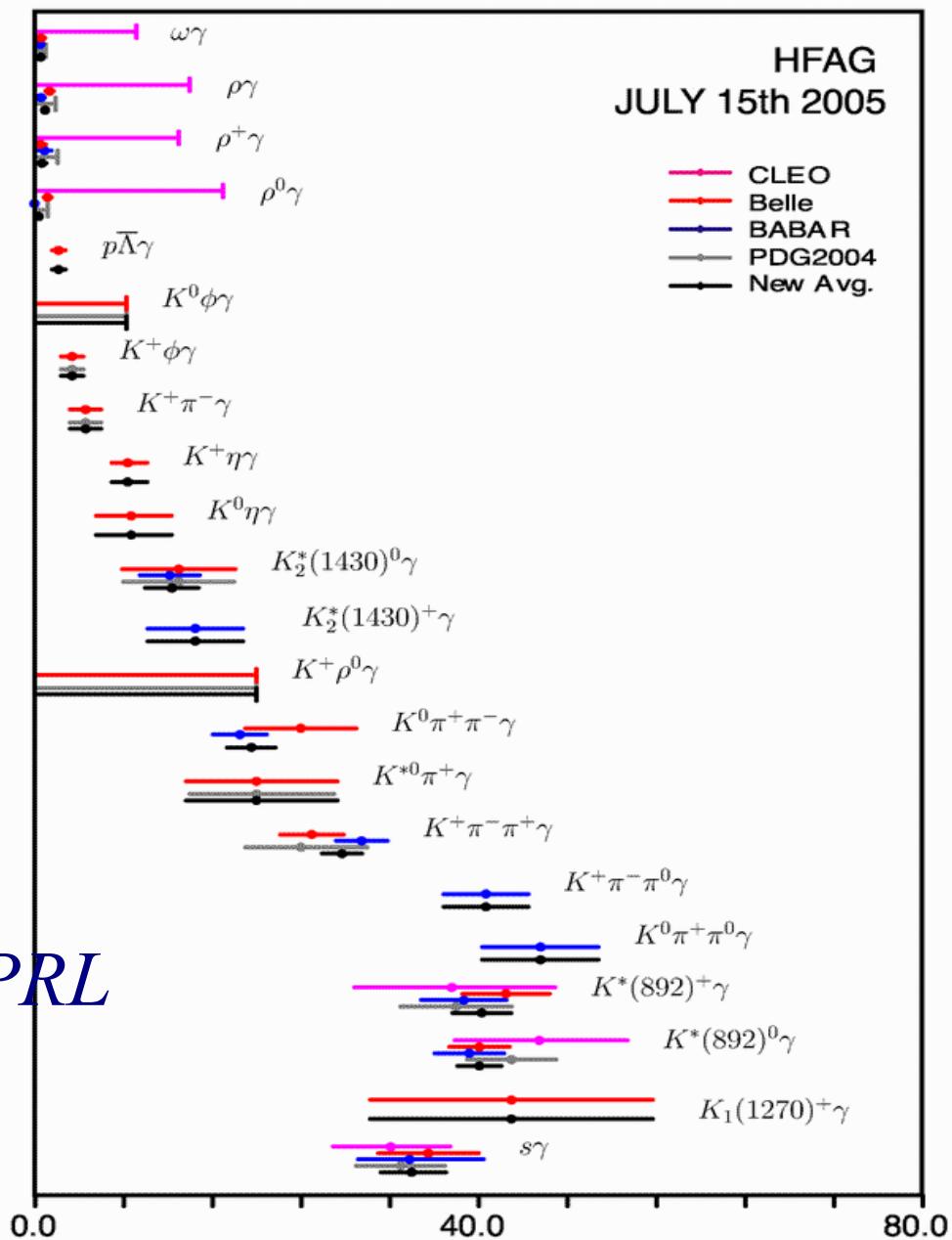
$b \rightarrow d \gamma$



- $b \rightarrow d \gamma$ suppressed by $|V_{td}/V_{ts}|^2$
- Annihilation contributes to $B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma$

Dedicated programs for radiative decays at Belle and BaBar

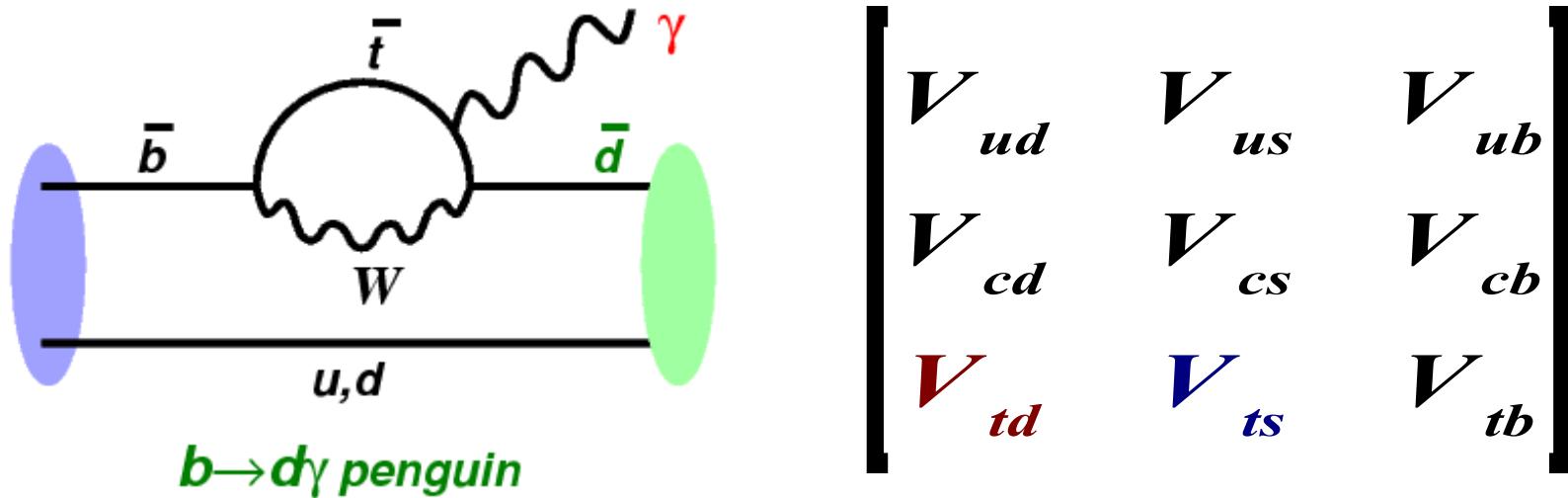
- Inclusive $b \rightarrow s \gamma$
 - $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$
 - $B \rightarrow K_2^* \gamma, B \rightarrow K_1(1270) \gamma$
 - $B \rightarrow K \phi \gamma, B \rightarrow K \eta \gamma$
 - $B \rightarrow p \bar{\Lambda} \gamma$ and more ...
 - $B \rightarrow \rho \gamma$ and $B \rightarrow \omega \gamma$
(First observation by Belle)
- hep-ex/0506079 submitted to PRL*



Introduction

Major roles of $b \rightarrow d \gamma$: ΔM_s of B -factories

- Sensitive to $|V_{td}/V_{ts}|^2$
- CP violation as large as 10% is expected



- Inclusive $b \rightarrow d \gamma$ with luminosity $> 1 ab^{-1}$
- Exclusive decays $B \rightarrow \rho \gamma$ and $B \rightarrow \omega \gamma$ are now accessible

Exclusive decays: $B \rightarrow \rho \gamma$ and $B \rightarrow \omega \gamma$

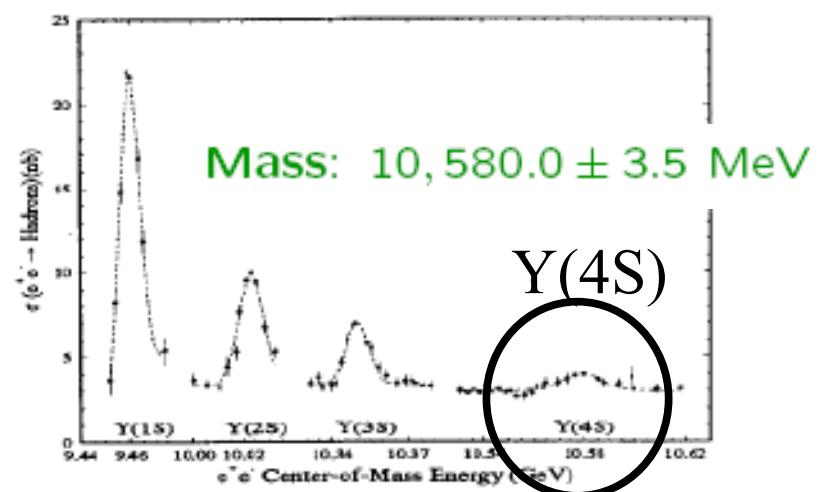
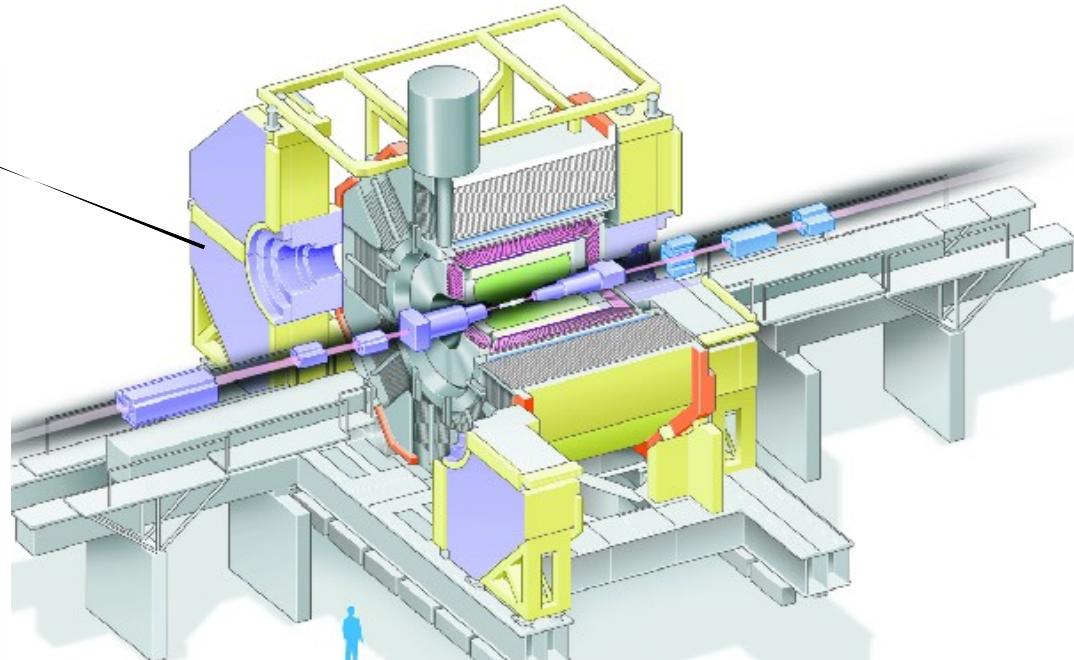
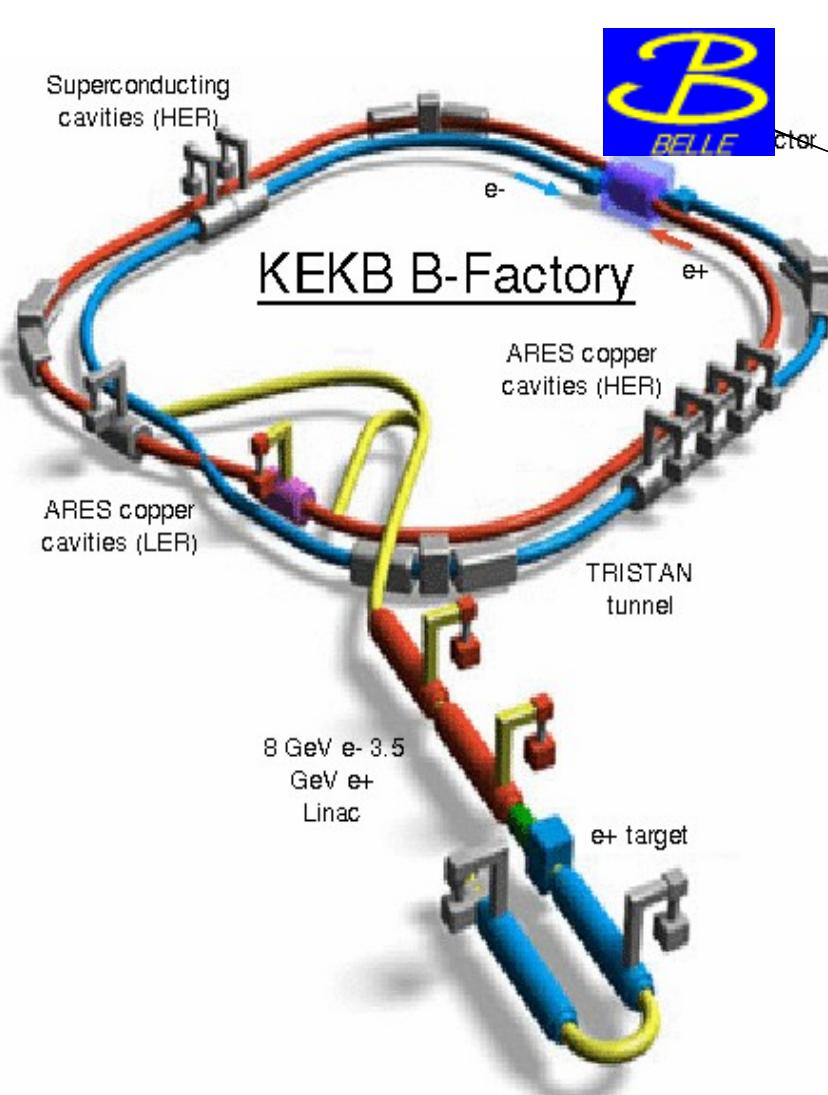
- Branching fraction $\sim 10^{-6}$ (theory)
- $\frac{B \rightarrow \rho(\omega) \gamma}{B \rightarrow K^* \gamma}$ can be used to measure $\left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right|$

$$\frac{B(\bar{B} \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma)}{B(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma)} = \left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right|^2 \left| \frac{1 - M_\rho^2/M_B^2}{1 - M_{K^*}^2/M_B^2} \right| \zeta^2 [1 + \Delta R]$$

Form factor ratio $\zeta = 0.85 \pm 0.10$
 $SU(3)$ -breaking effect $\Delta R = 0.1 \pm 0.1$

KEKB and Belle Detector

KEKB electron-positron collider (8 GeV on 3.5 GeV)





International Collaboration: Belle

Aomori U.

BINP

Chiba U.

Chonnam Nat'l U.

U. of Cincinnati

Ewha Womans U.

Frankfurt U.

Gyeongsang Nat'l U.

U. of Hawaii

Hiroshima Tech.

IHEP, Beijing

IHEP, Moscow

IHEP, Vienna

ITEP

Kanagawa U.

KEK

Korea U.

Krakow Inst. of Nucl. Phys.

Kyoto U.

Kyungpook Nat'l U.

EPF Lausanne

Jozef Stefan Inst / U. of Ljubljana / U. of Maribor

U. of Melbourne

Nagoya U.

Nara Women's U.

National Central U.

National Taiwan U.

National United U.

Nihon Dental College

Niigata U.

Osaka U.

Osaka City U.

Panjab U.

Peking U.

U. of Pittsburgh

Princeton U.

Riken

Saga U.

USTC

Seoul National U.

Shinshu U.

Sungkyunkwan U.

U. of Sydney

Tata Institute

Toho U.

Tohoku U.

Tohoku Gakuin U.

U. of Tokyo

Tokyo Inst. of Tech.

Tokyo Metropolitan U.

Tokyo U. of Agri. and Tech.

Toyama Nat'l College

U. of Tsukuba

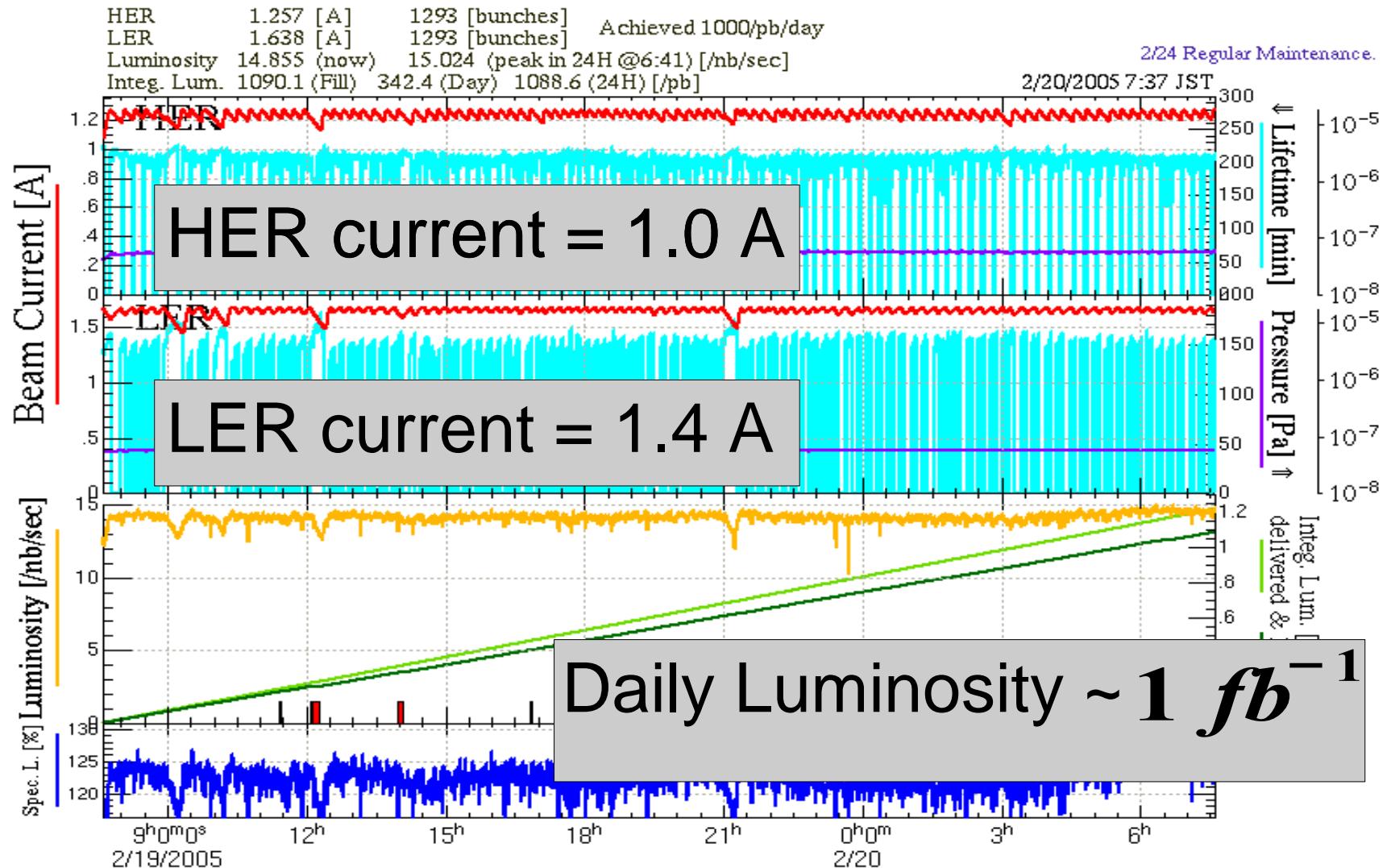
VPI

Yonsei U.



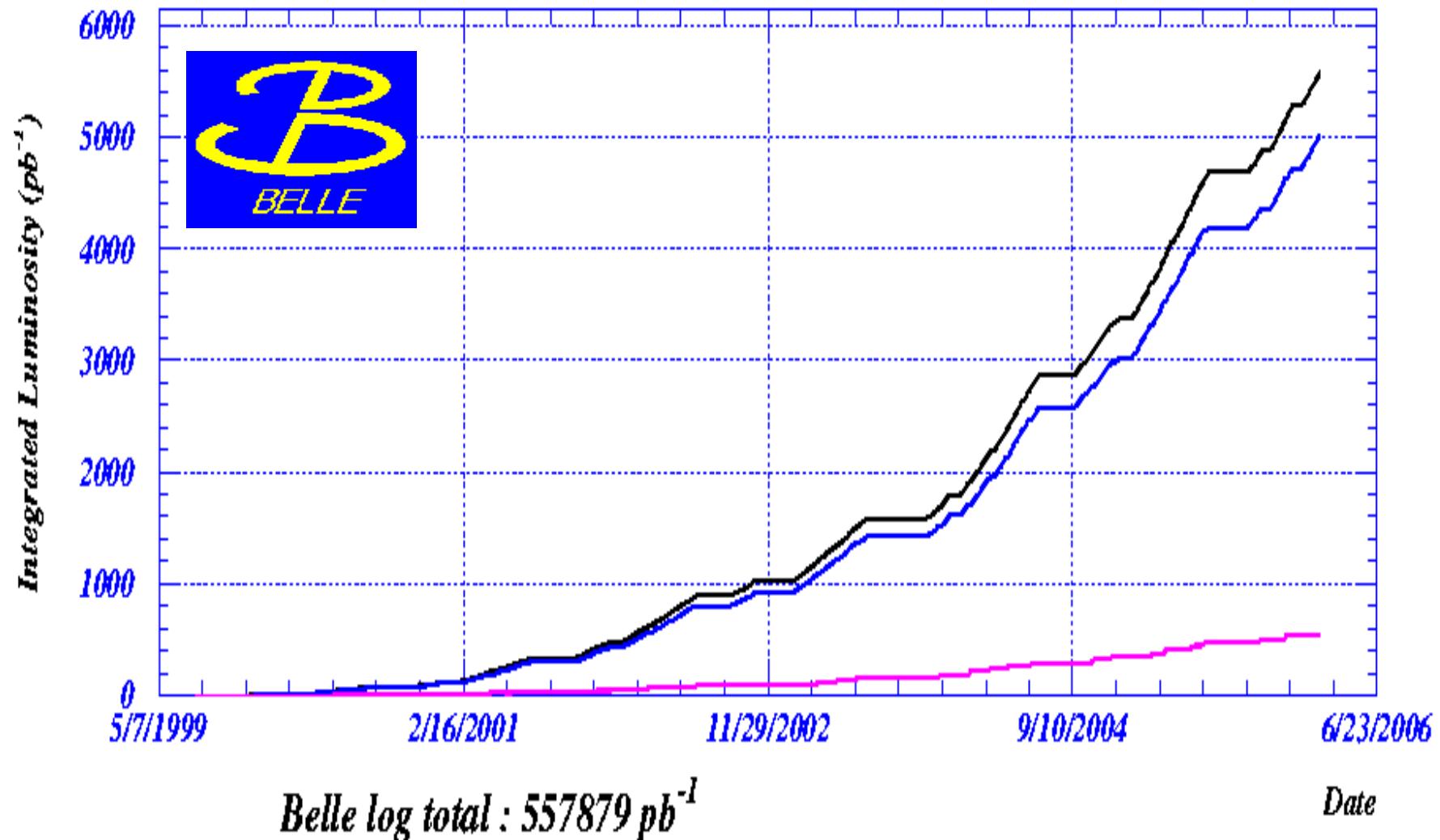
13 countries, 55 institutes, ~400 collaborators

KEKB performance has been excellent with many luminosity records



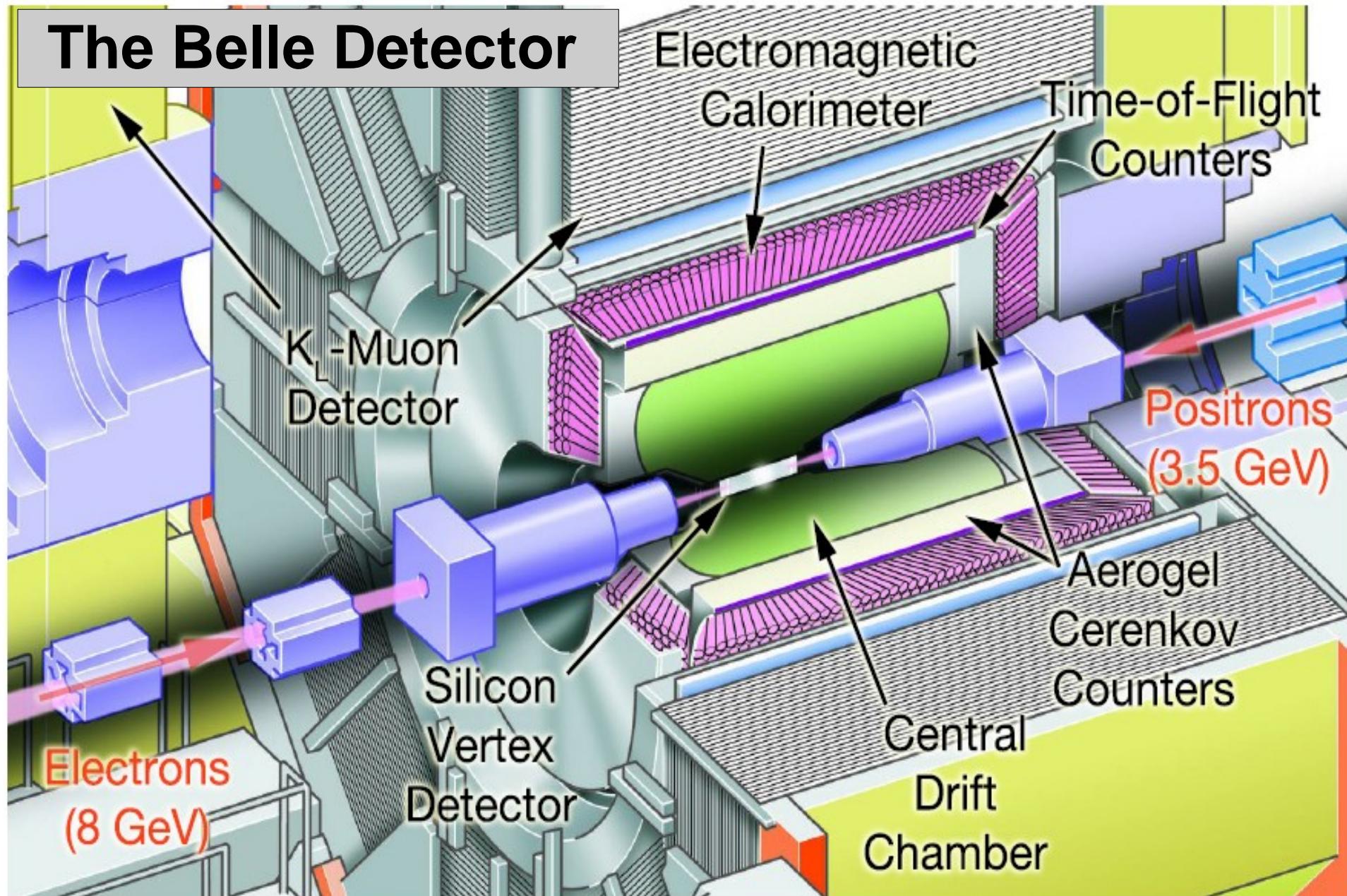
Integrated Luminosity: $\sim 560 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

A subset of data sample is analyzed for summer 2005



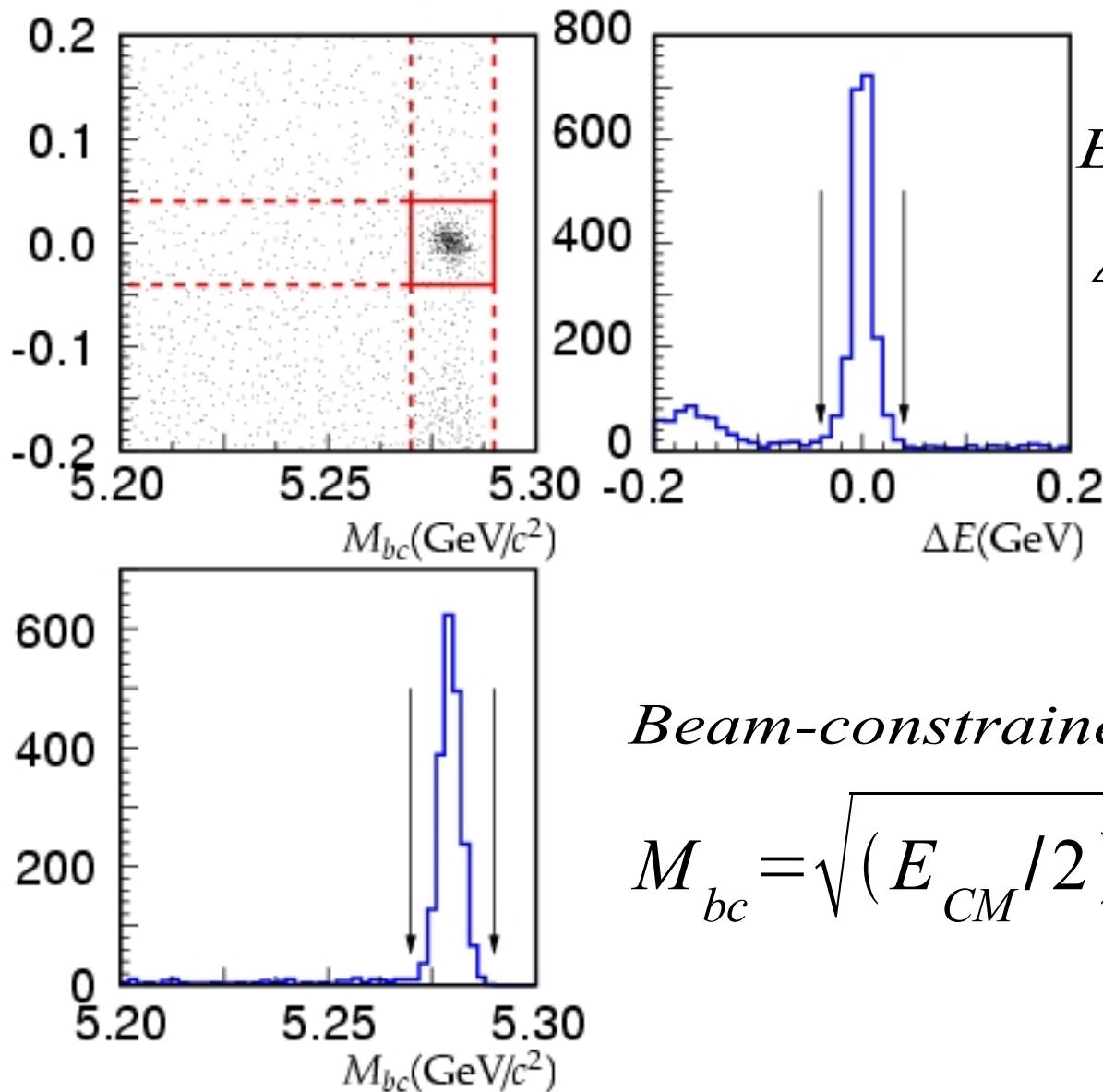
Data set used: 357 fb⁻¹ ≡ 386 × 10⁶ B \overline{B}

Aerogel based PID system plays an important role in background reduction



Reconstruction of B

B-meson Reconstruction: Kinematic variables



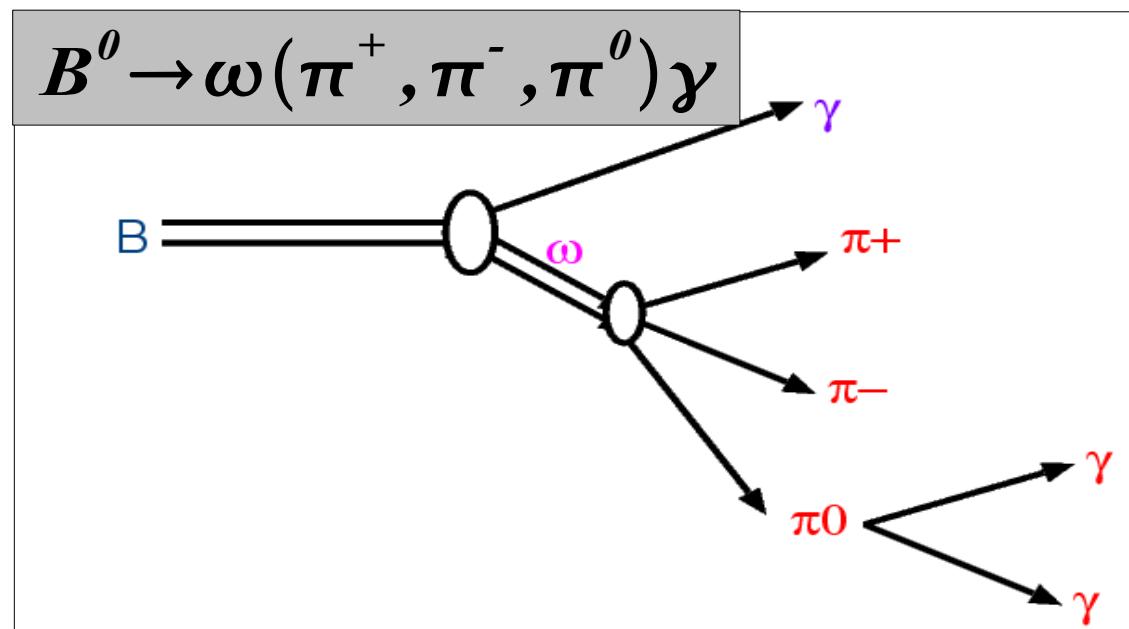
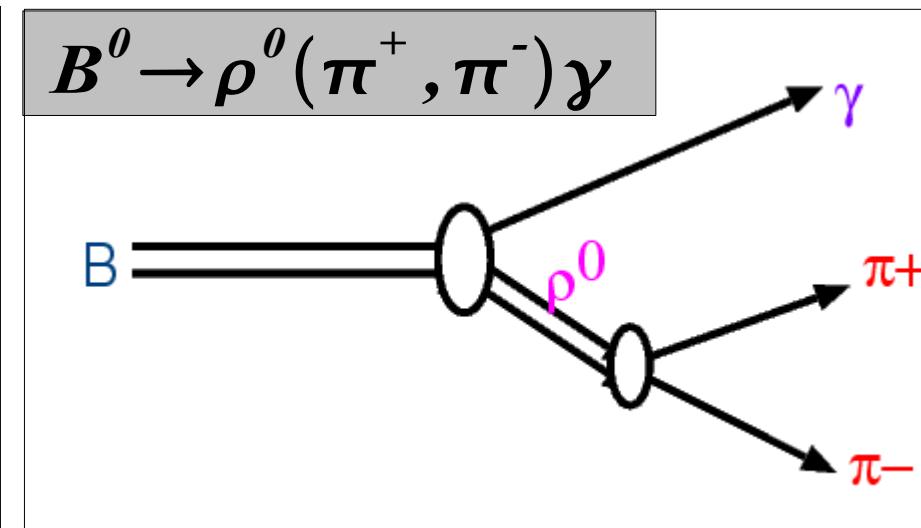
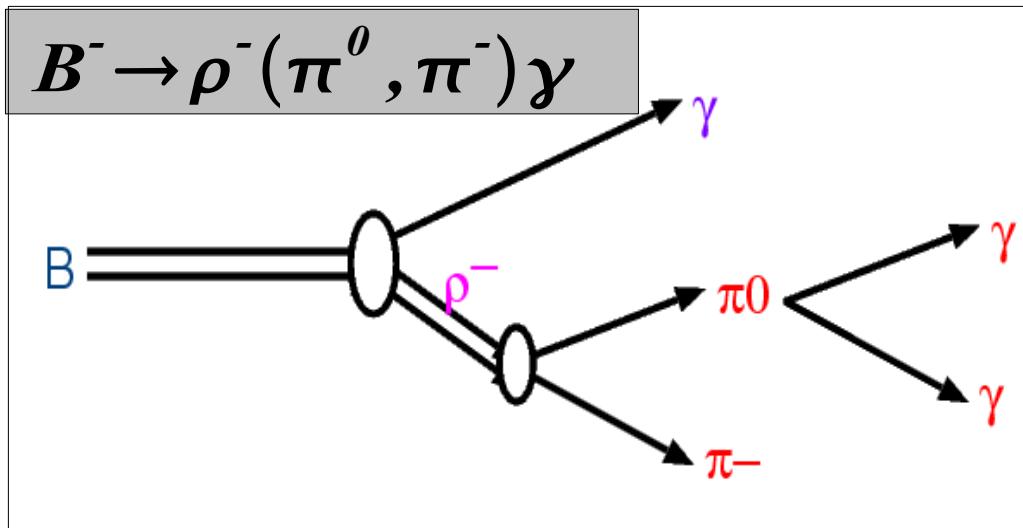
Energy difference:

$$\Delta E \equiv \sum E_i - E_{CM}/2$$

Beam-constrained mass:

$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{(E_{CM}/2)^2 - (\sum \vec{p}_i)^2}$$

B-meson reconstruction in $b \rightarrow d \gamma$



B-meson reconstruction; cont' d

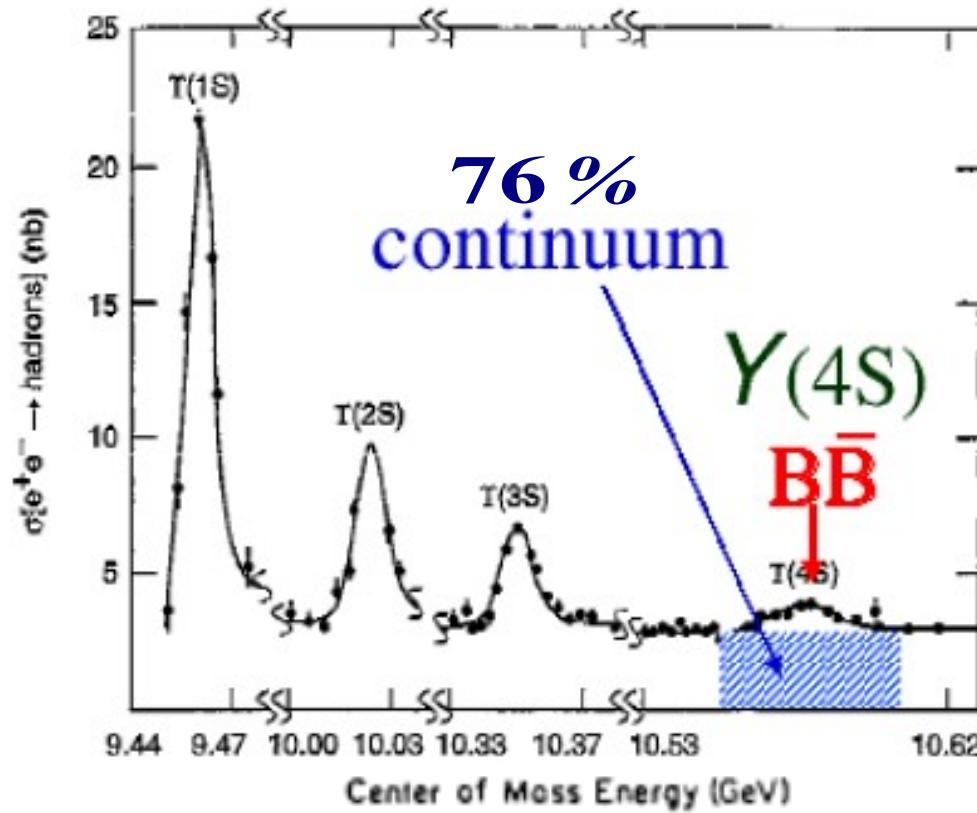
<i>Photon selection</i>	$1.8 \text{ GeV} < E_\gamma^* < 3.4 \text{ GeV}$ & $33^\circ < \theta_\gamma < 128^\circ$ <i>Electromagnetic shower shape</i> π^0 & η <i>veto based on likelihood</i>
<i>Neutral pion selection</i> $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	$E_\gamma > 50(100) \text{ MeV}$ <i>for barrel (endcap)</i> $\cos\theta_{\gamma_1, \gamma_2} > 0.7$ $118 \text{ MeV} < M_{\gamma, \gamma} < 150 \text{ MeV}$
<i>Reconstruction of ρ & ω</i> $\rho^- \rightarrow \pi\pi$ $\omega \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi^0$	<i>Tracks close to IP ($dr < 0.5 \text{ cm}$ & $dz < 3 \text{ cm}$)</i> <i>& tracks from K_s are removed</i> $\frac{L_K}{L_K + L_\pi} < 0.15 \text{ } \& 0.620 \text{ GeV} < M_\rho < 0.920 \text{ GeV}$ $\frac{L_K}{L_K + L_\pi} < 0.40 \text{ } \& 0.752 \text{ GeV} < M_\omega < 0.812 \text{ GeV}$
<i>Reconstruction of B</i> <i>Beam const. mass</i> <i>Energy difference</i>	$B \rightarrow \rho^-\gamma$, $\overline{B^0} \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$ & $\overline{B^0} \rightarrow \omega\gamma$ $5.2 \text{ GeV} < M_{bc} < 5.3 \text{ GeV}$, $M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{beam}^{*2} - P_B^{*2}}$ $ \Delta E < 0.5 \text{ GeV}$, $\Delta E = E_{\rho, \omega}^* + E_\gamma^* - E_B^*$

Background suppression

$b \rightarrow d \gamma$ modes are highly background dominated

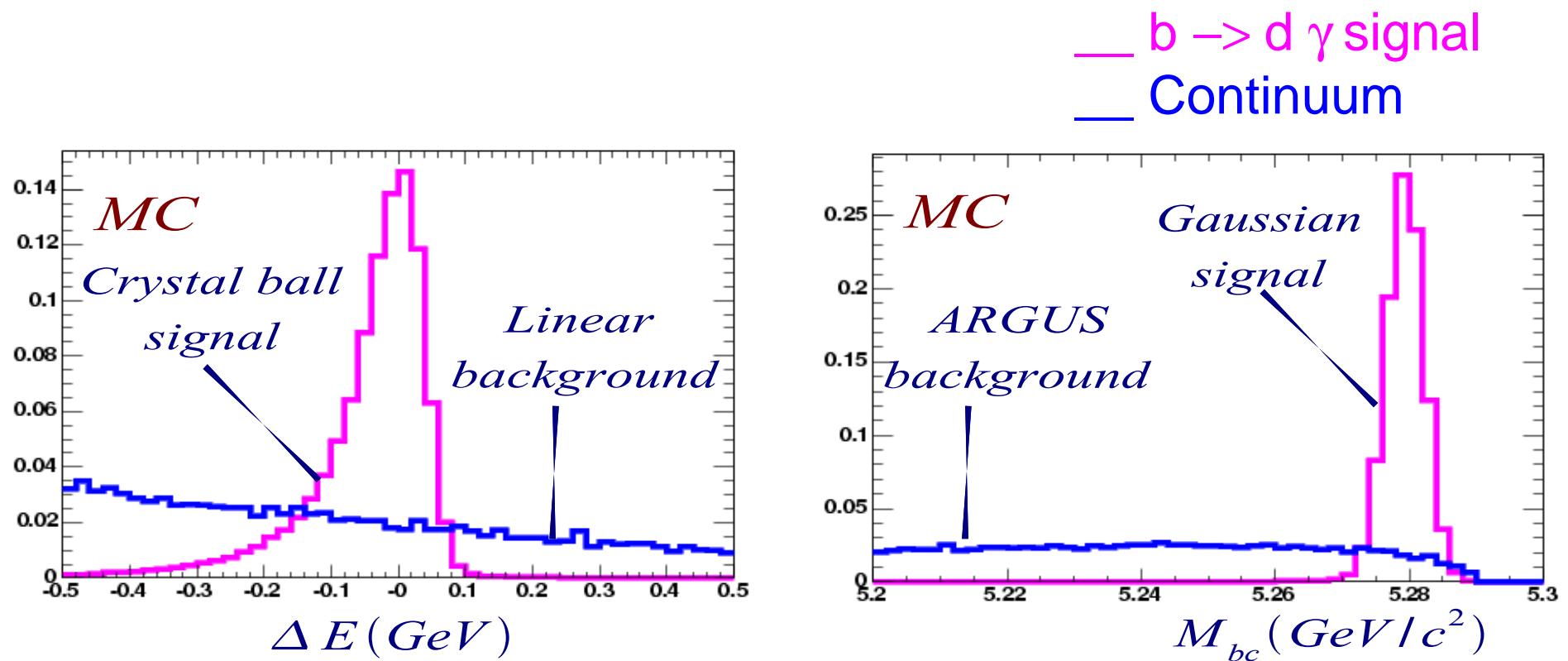
- *Continuum: $e^+ e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$, $q = u, d, s, c$*
- $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$
- *other $b \rightarrow s \gamma$ modes*
- $B \rightarrow \rho \pi^0(\eta), B \rightarrow \omega \pi^0(\eta)$
- *and other charmless rare B modes*

Huge Continuum background under the $\Upsilon(4S)$

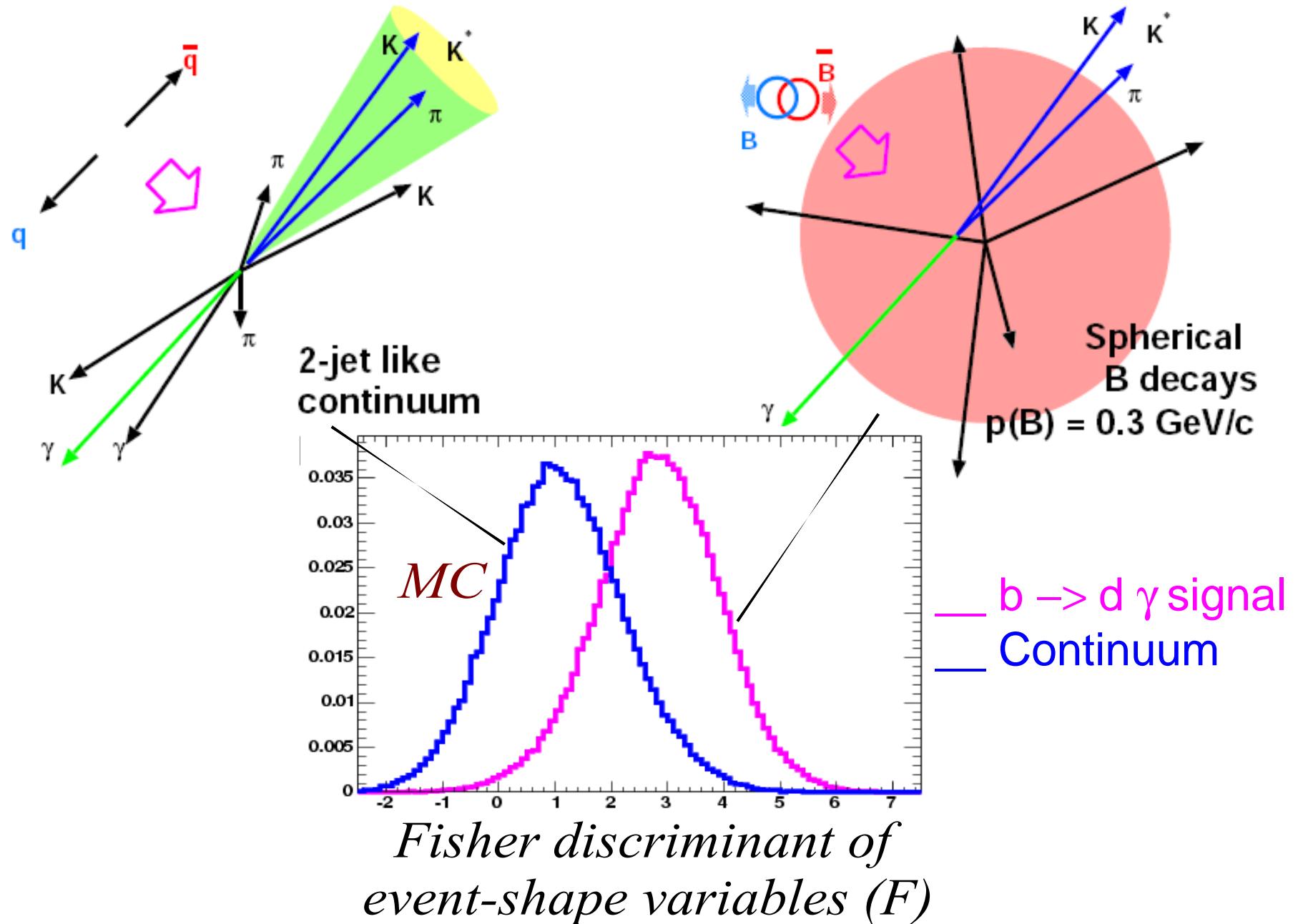


Continuum: $e^+ e^- \rightarrow q \bar{q}$ ($q = u, d, s, c$)

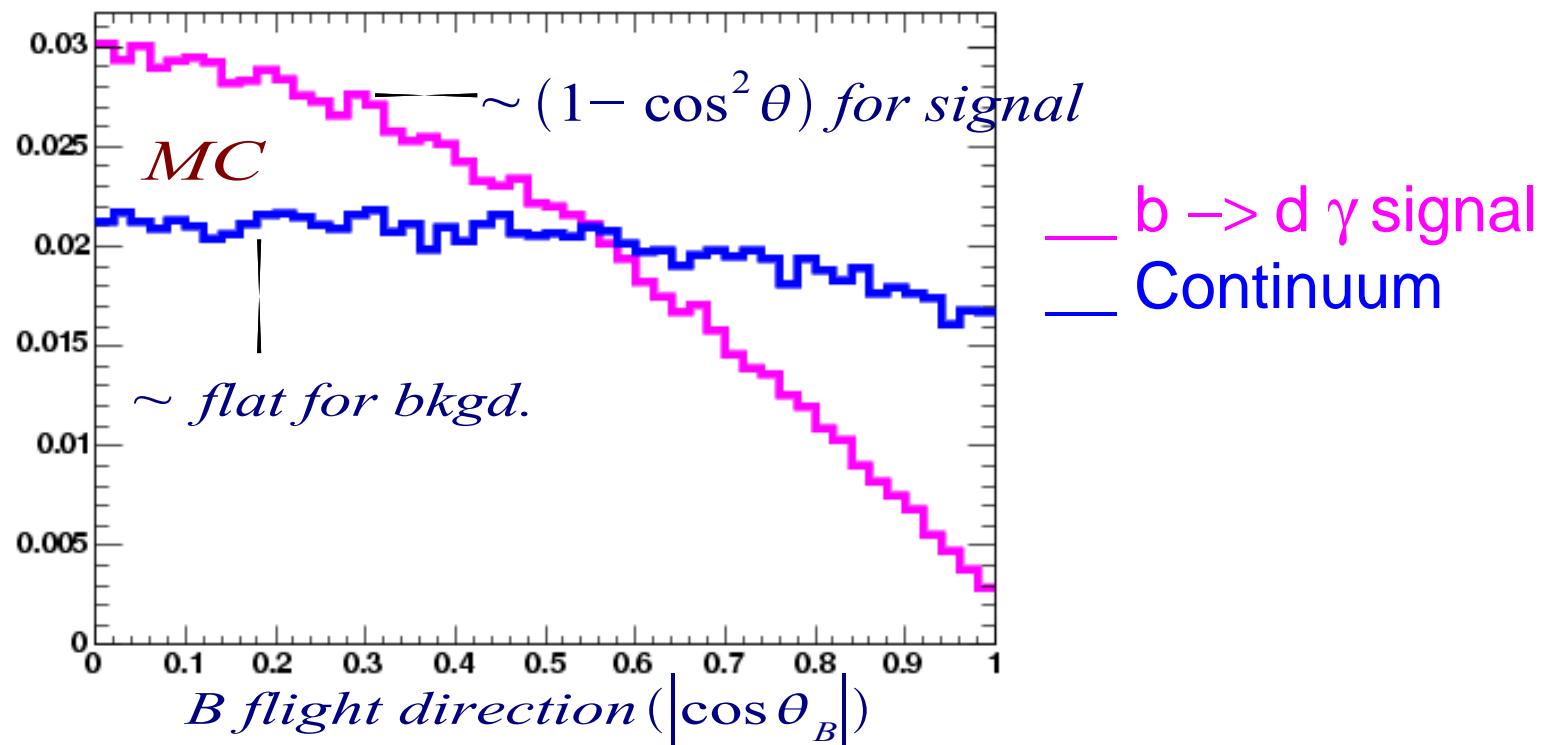
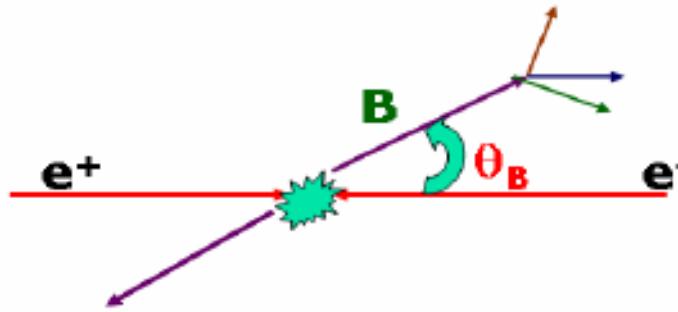
Signal and Continuum background shapes



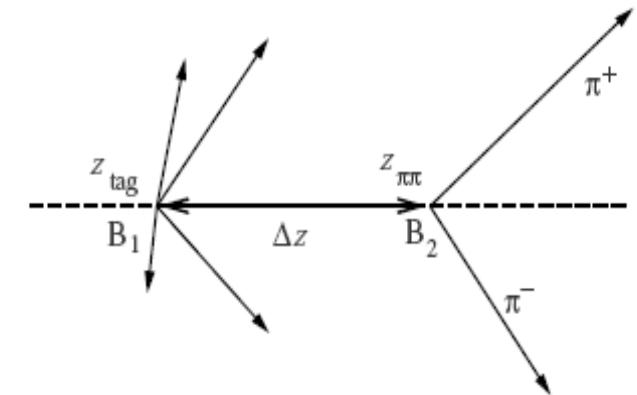
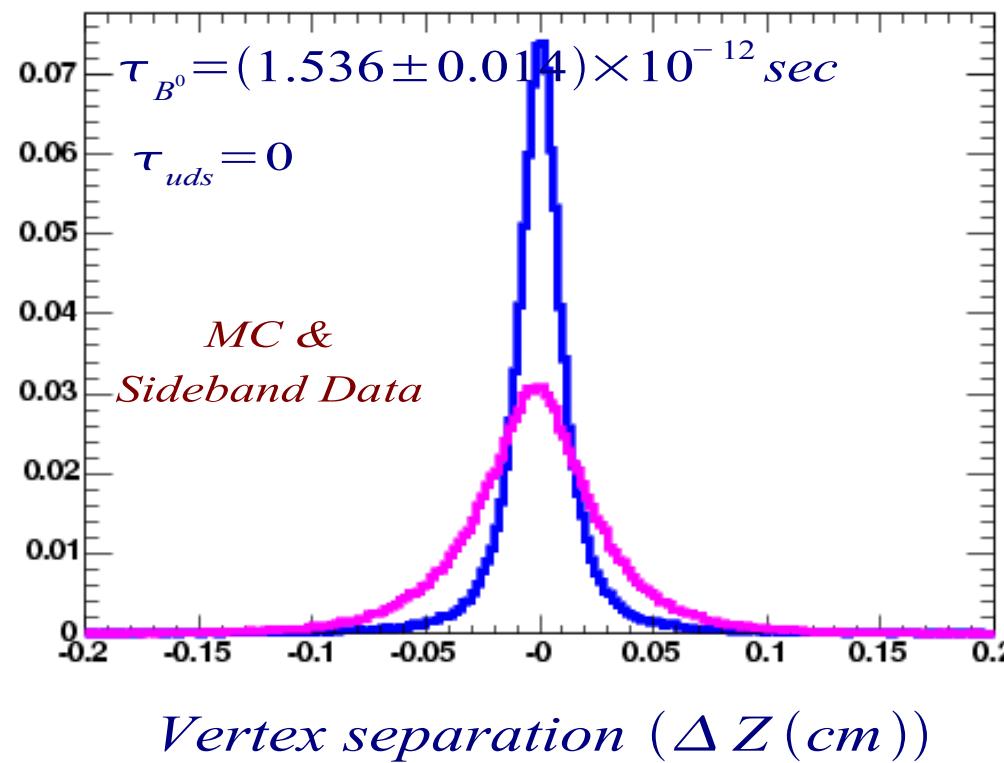
Fisher discriminant of event-shape variables is used to separate spherical B decays from jet-like continuum



B flight direction in CM frame also discriminates B events from that of continuum



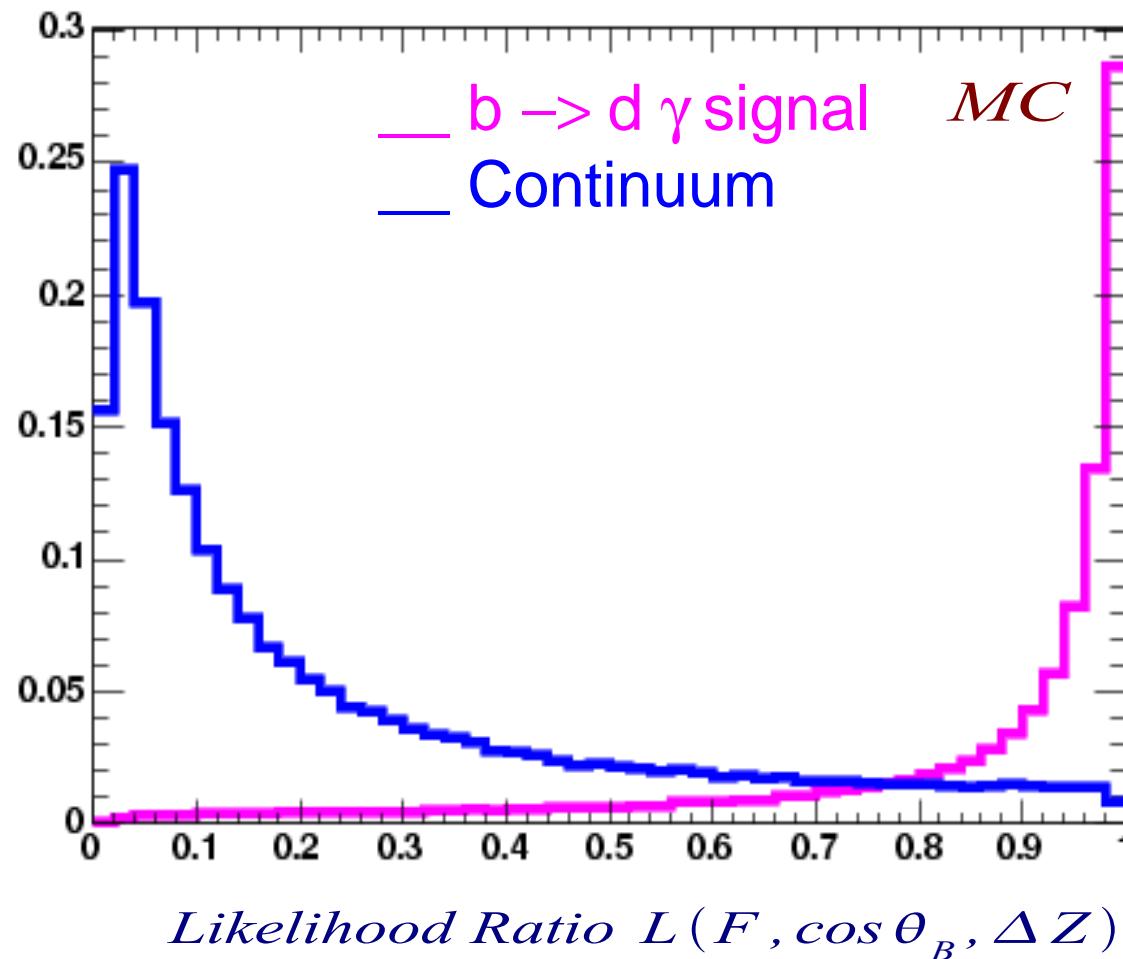
The vertex separation variable is introduced in $b \rightarrow d \gamma$ analysis for continuum suppression



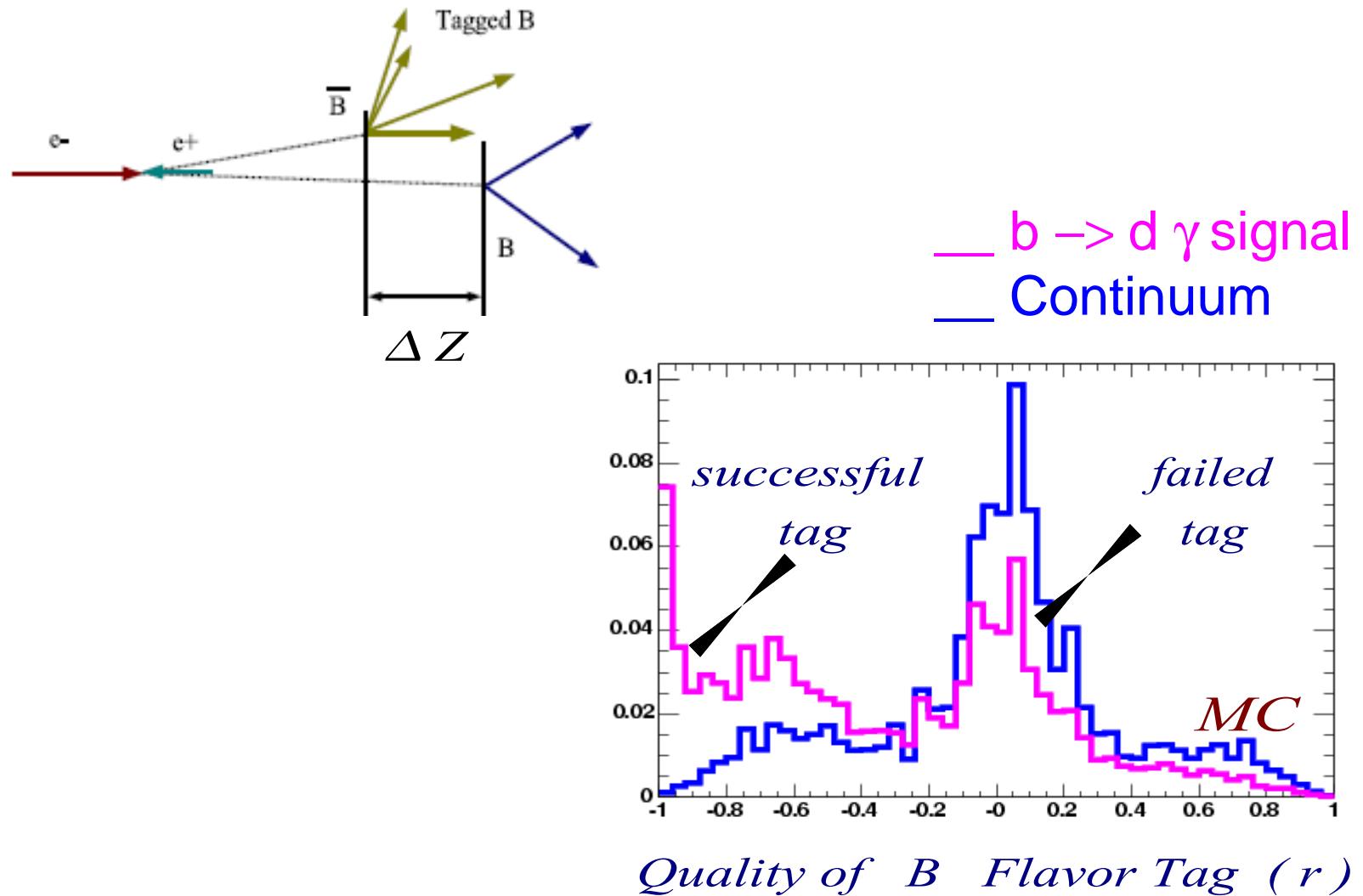
— $b \rightarrow d \gamma$ signal
— Continuum

Two vertices are reconstructed in 80% of $b \rightarrow d \gamma$ events

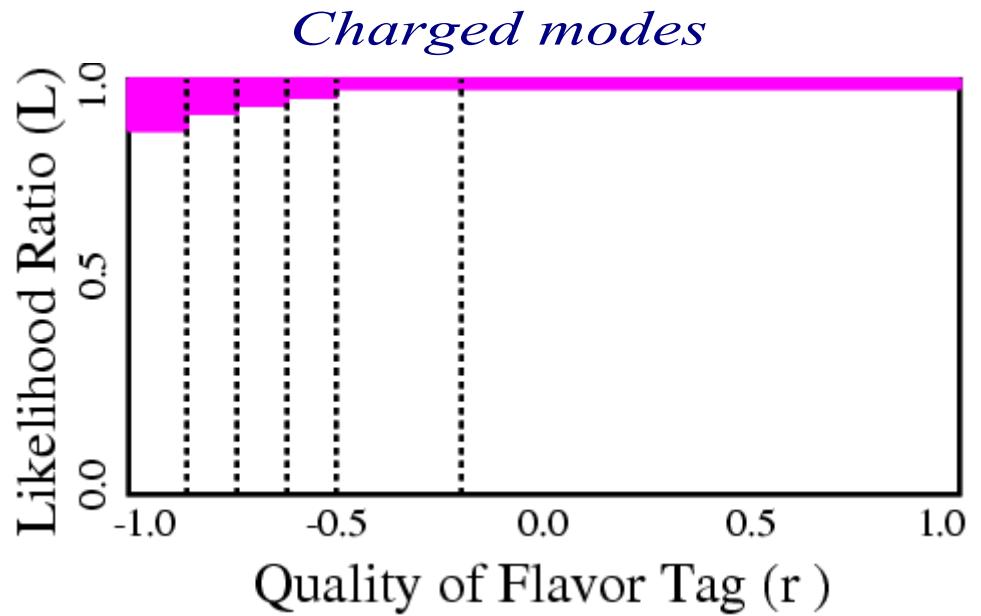
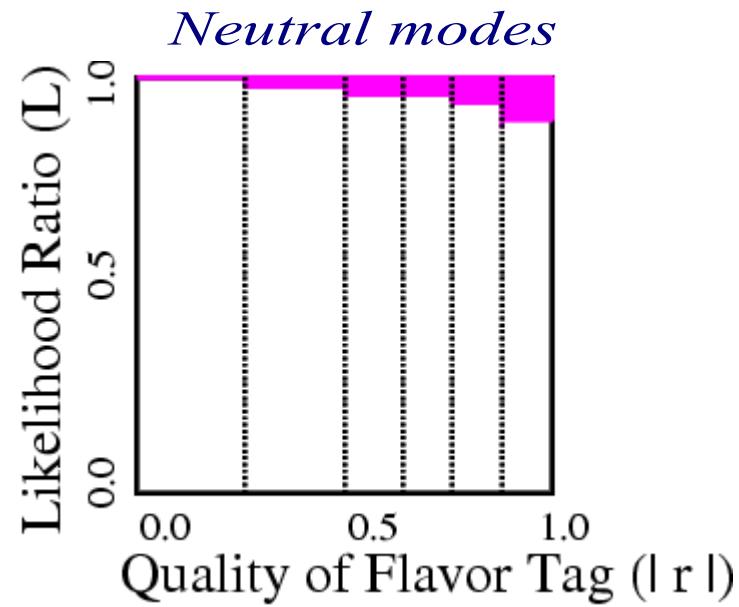
Using Fisher discriminant, B flight direction and Vertex separation, a Likelihood Ratio is formed.



Additional discrimination is gained from “Quality of B Flavor Tag”



~ 95 % of Continuum background is rejected by a cut on likelihood ratio vs. flavor tag



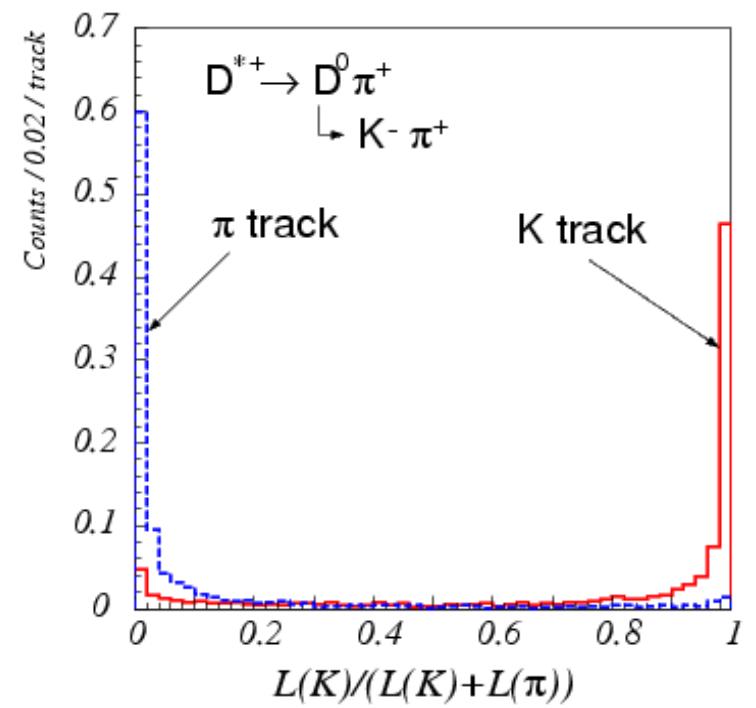
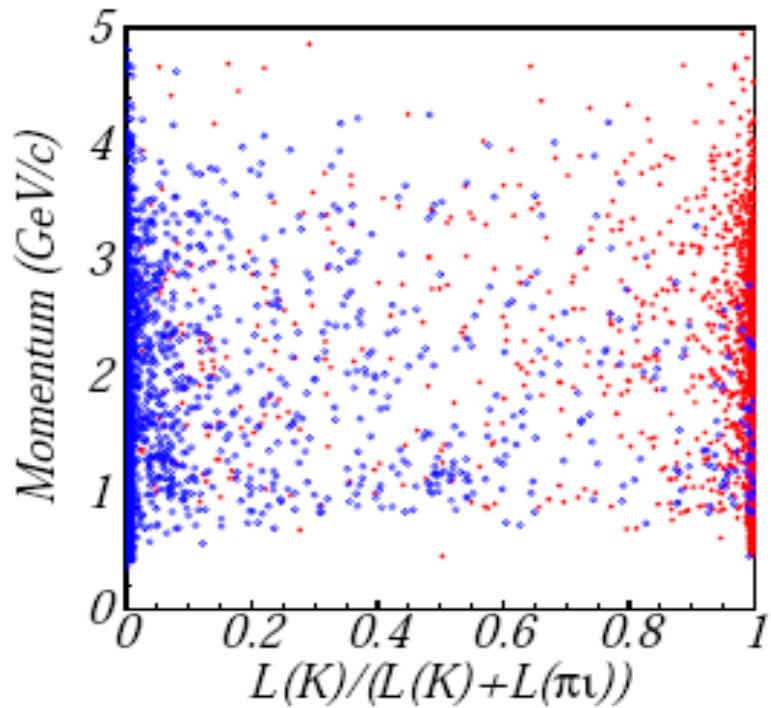
Neutral modes \Rightarrow cut in $|r|-L$

Charged modes \Rightarrow cut in $r-L$

Multidimensional scan uniquely determines the best S/\sqrt{B}

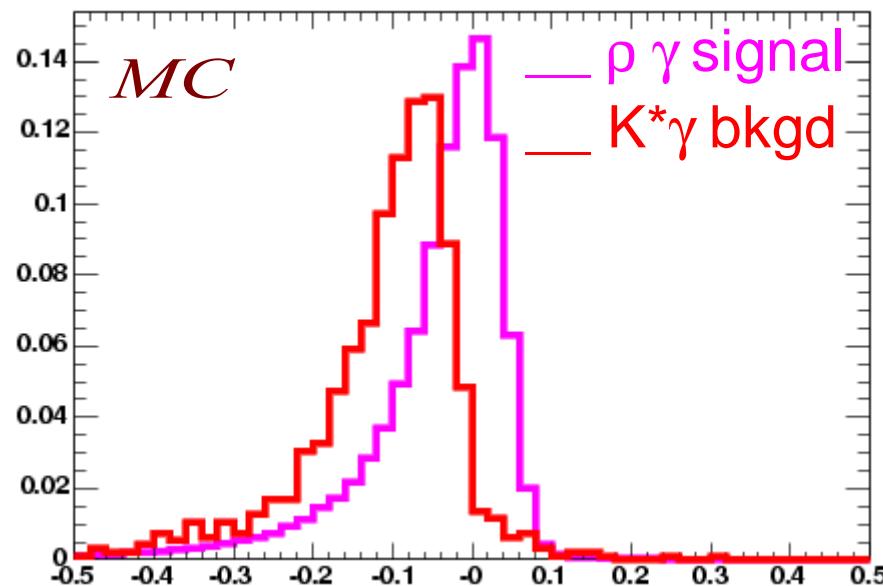
	$\rho^-\gamma$	$\rho^0\gamma$	$\omega\gamma$
ϵ_{sig}	38 %	45 %	32 %
ϵ_{uds}	4 %	8 %	3 %

K/π - misidentification $\Rightarrow B \rightarrow K^ \gamma$ background*

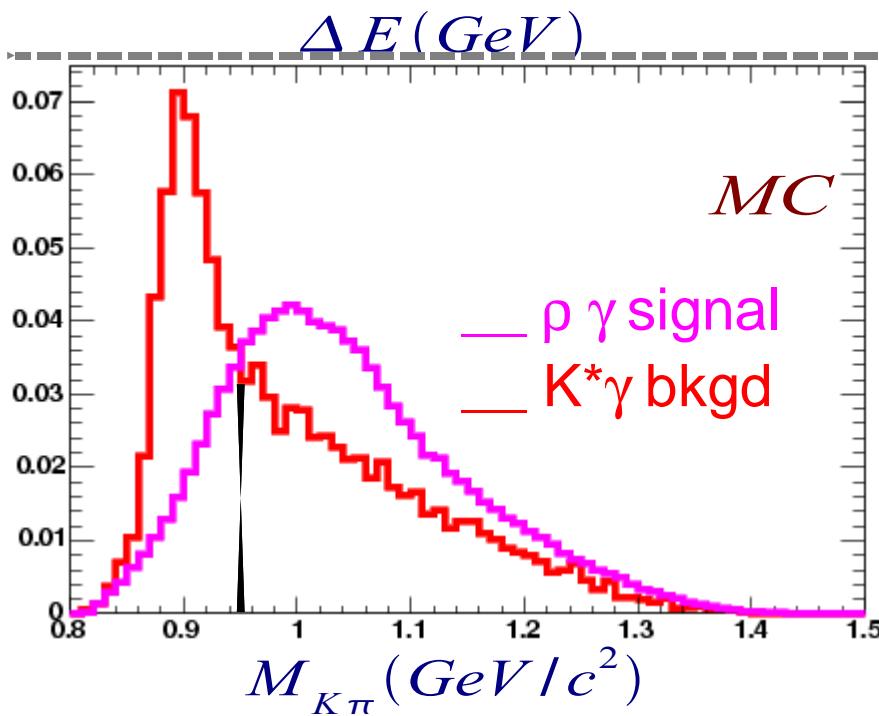


With $KID < 0.15$, K/π fake rate $\sim 5\text{-}10\%$

Rejection of $B \rightarrow K^ \gamma$ events that failed the particle ID cut*



The $K^ \gamma$ events peak at ~ -100 MeV and overlap with $\rho \gamma$ signal*



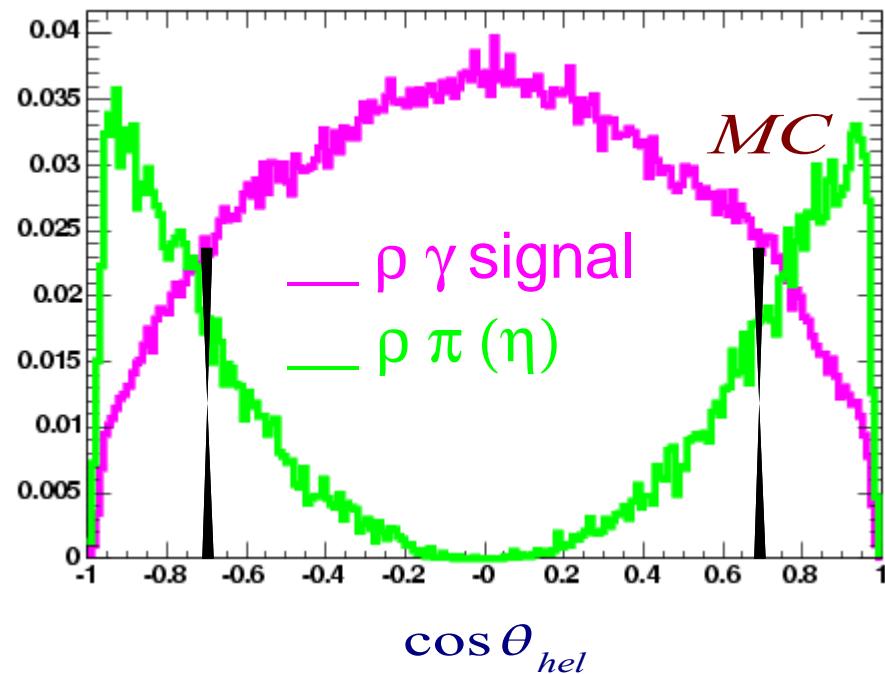
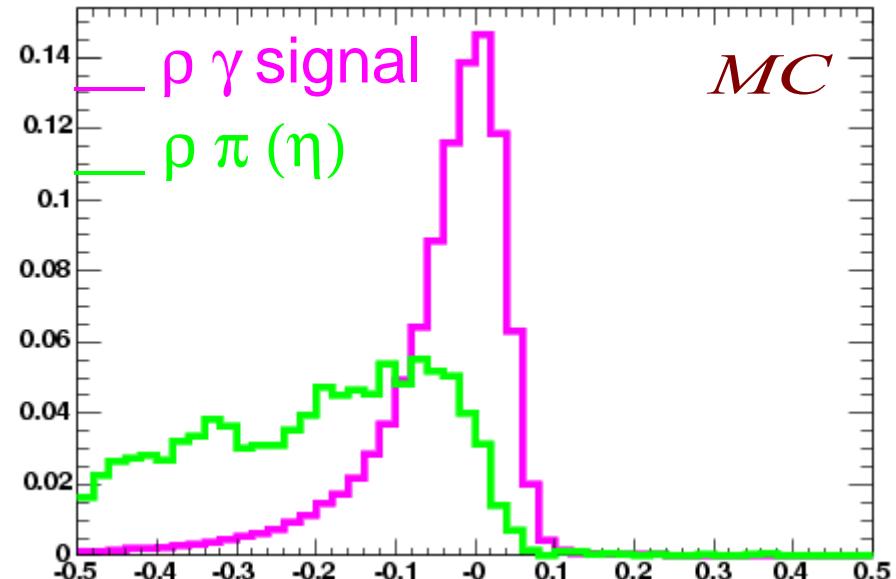
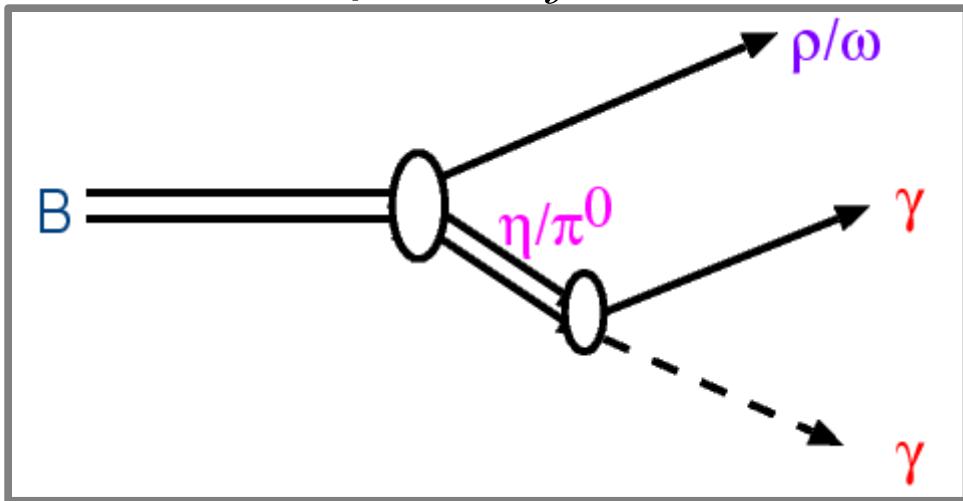
*With $M_{K/\pi}$ cut we reject
~80% of $K^* \gamma$ events*

	$\rho^- \gamma$	$\rho^0 \gamma$
ϵ_{sig}	87 %	63 %
$\epsilon_{K^* \gamma}$	36 %	18 %

Asymmetric $\pi^0(\eta)$ decay (with a missing soft photon)

$\Rightarrow B \rightarrow \rho(\omega)\pi^0$ & $B \rightarrow \rho(\omega)\eta$ background

When π^0/η -veto fails



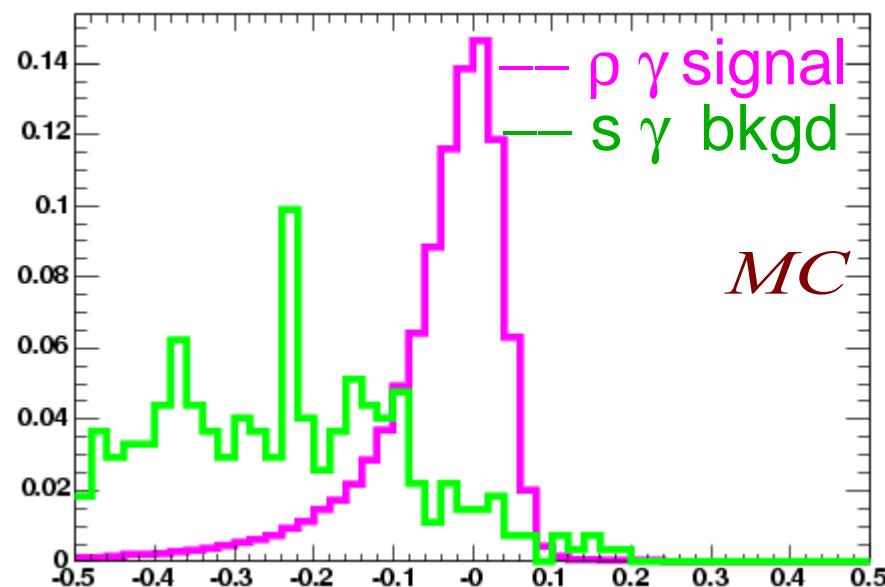
$\cos\theta_{hel}$ optimized for $\frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$

$B \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma : |\cos\theta_{hel}| < 0.75$

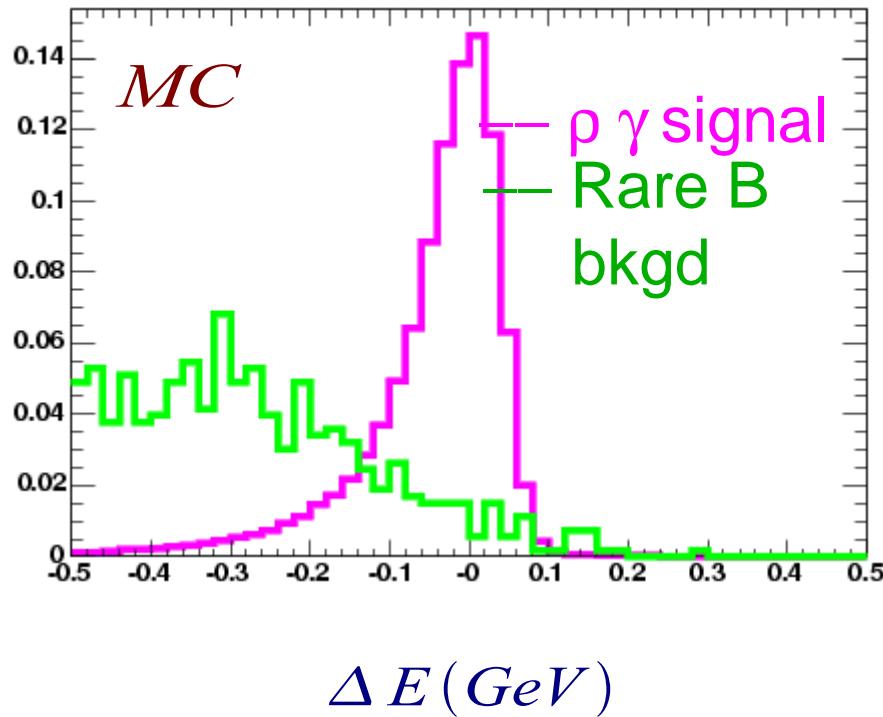
$\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma : |\cos\theta_{hel}| < 0.70$

$\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma : |\cos\theta_{hel}| < 0.8$

$b \rightarrow s \gamma$ background other than $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$



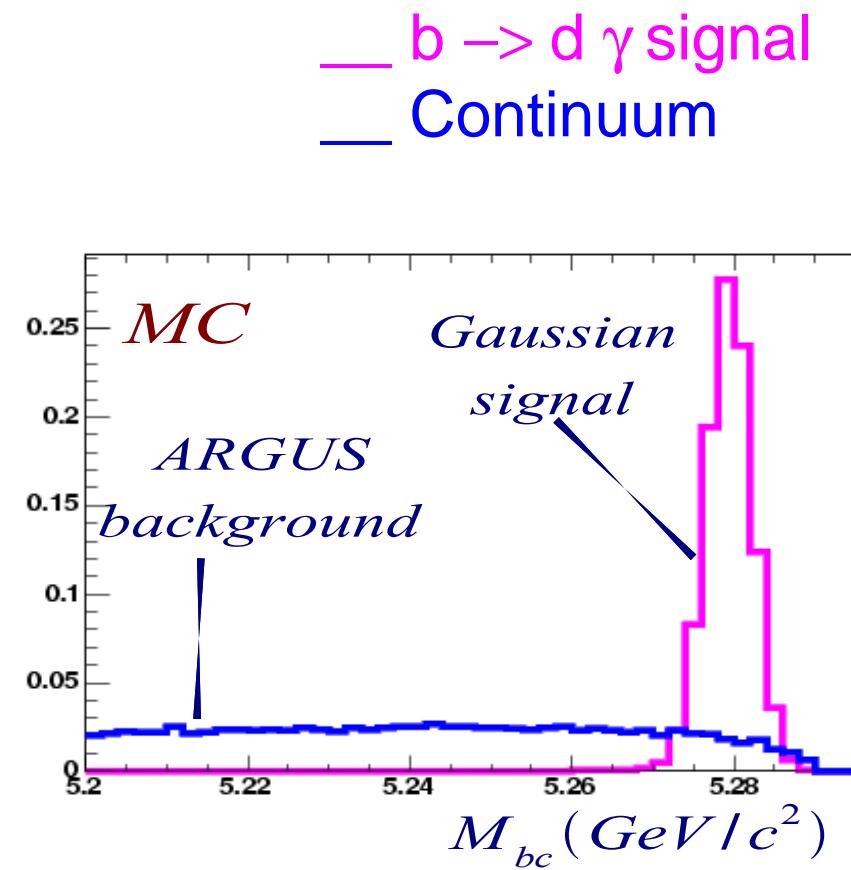
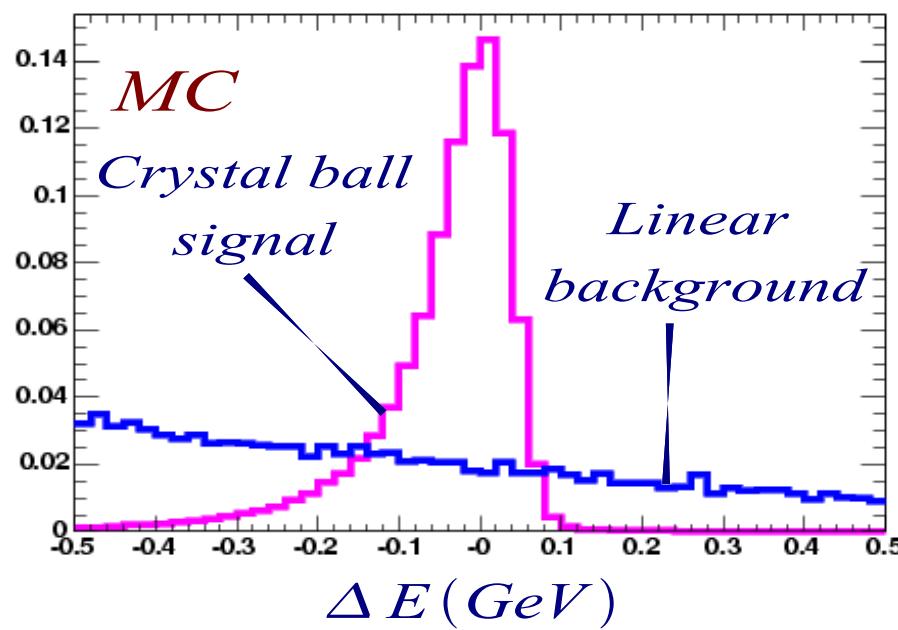
Charmless rare B background other than $B \rightarrow \rho(\omega)\pi^0$ & $B \rightarrow \rho(\omega)\eta$



Very small fraction of total background

Signal Extraction & Results

Signal and Continuum background shapes



2D unbinned extended maximum likelihood fit is used for signal extraction

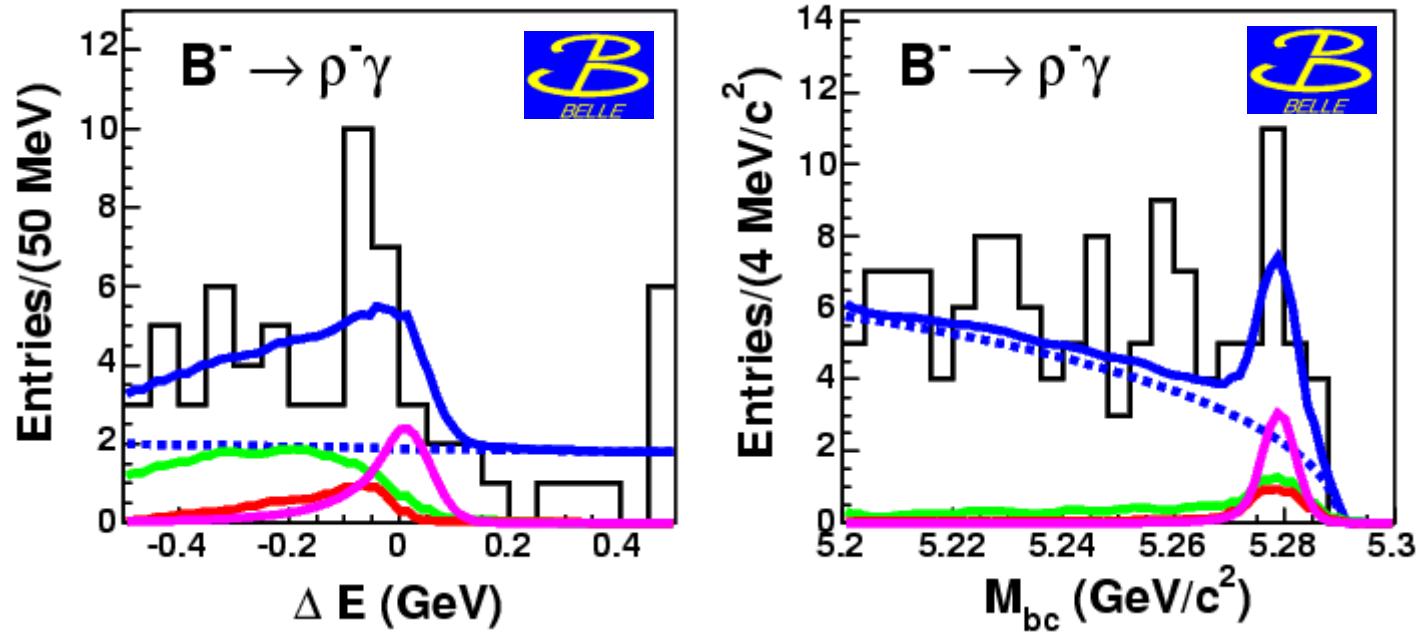
1. Shapes of Signal & Background

	M_{bc}	ΔE
$B \rightarrow \rho^-(\omega)\gamma$	<i>CrystalBall</i>	<i>CrystalBall</i>
$B \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$	<i>Gaussian</i>	<i>CrystalBall</i>
<i>Continuum</i>	<i>ARGUS</i>	<i>Linear</i>
$B \rightarrow K^*\gamma$		<i>2D Histogram</i>
$B \rightarrow (\rho^-, \rho^0, \omega)\pi^0$ &		
$B \rightarrow (\rho^-, \rho^0, \omega)\eta$		<i>2D Histogram</i>
$B \rightarrow X_s\gamma$		<i>2D Histogram</i>
<i>Charmless Rare B</i>		<i>2D Histogram</i>

2. Floated parameters:
- * Shape parameters of continuum background
 - * Signal and continuum background yields

Fit results: $B \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma$

386 $M B \bar{B}$



Signal Yield = 8.5 events

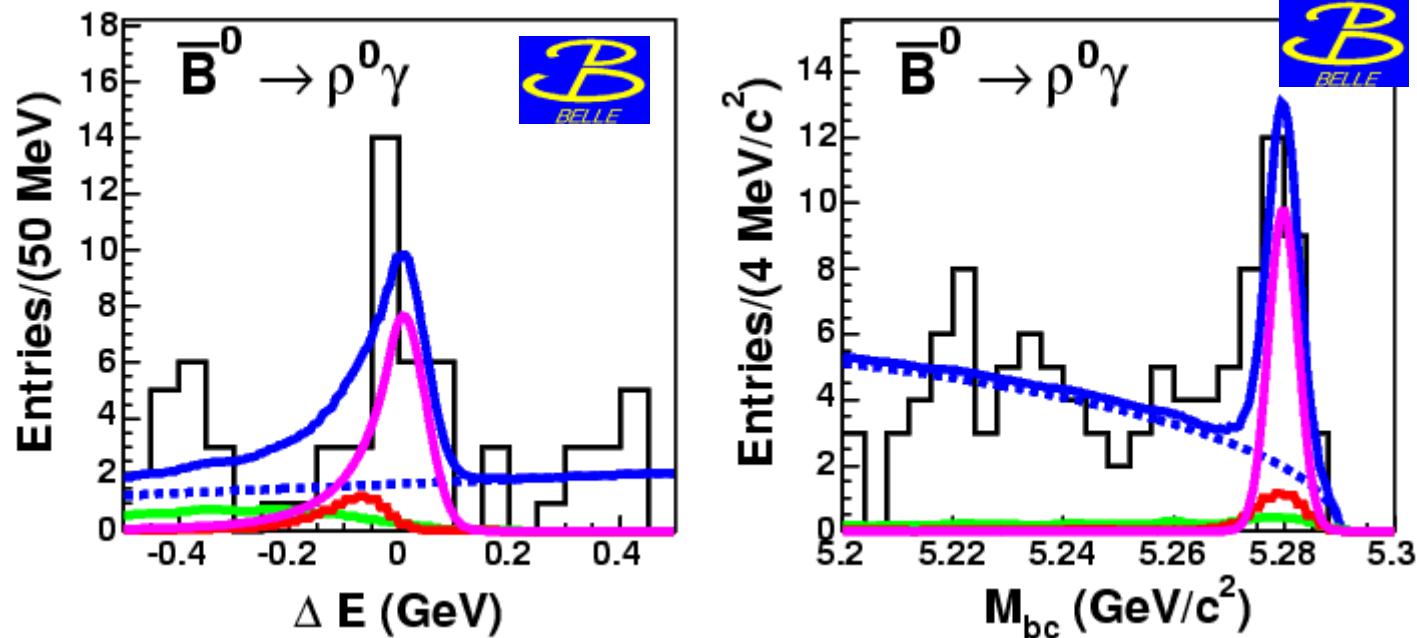
Significance = 1.6σ (incl. syst.)

$B(B \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma) = (0.55^{+0.42}_{-0.36}(\text{stat.})^{+0.09}_{-0.08}(\text{syst.})) \times 10^{-6}$

— $\rho\gamma$ — Continuum — $K^*\gamma$ — remaining B background

Fit results: $\overline{B^0} \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$

386 M B \overline{B}



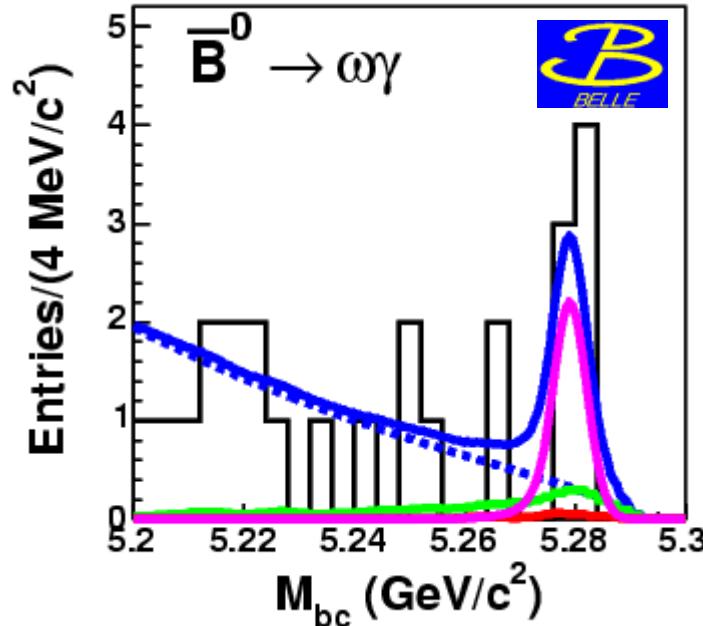
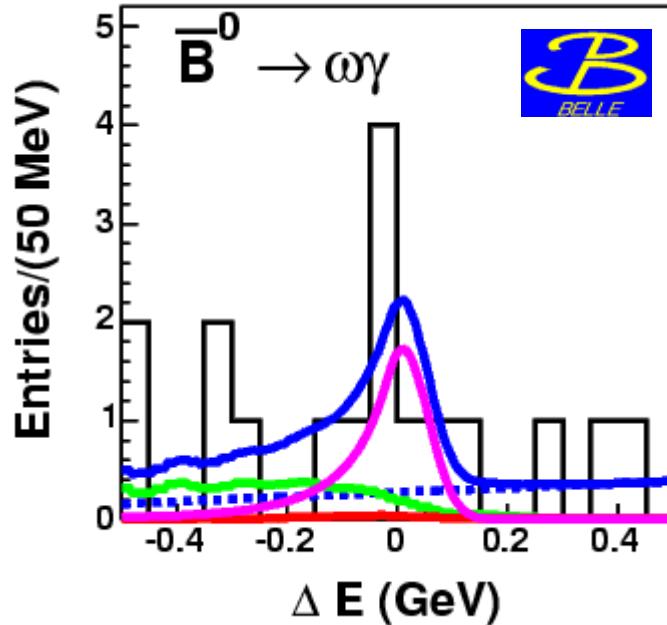
Signal Yield = 20.7 events

Significance = 5.2 σ (incl. syst.)

$B(\overline{B^0} \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) = (1.25^{+0.37}_{-0.33}(\text{stat.})^{+0.07}_{-0.06}(\text{syst.})) \times 10^{-6}$

Fit results: $\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega\gamma$

386 $M B \overline{B}$



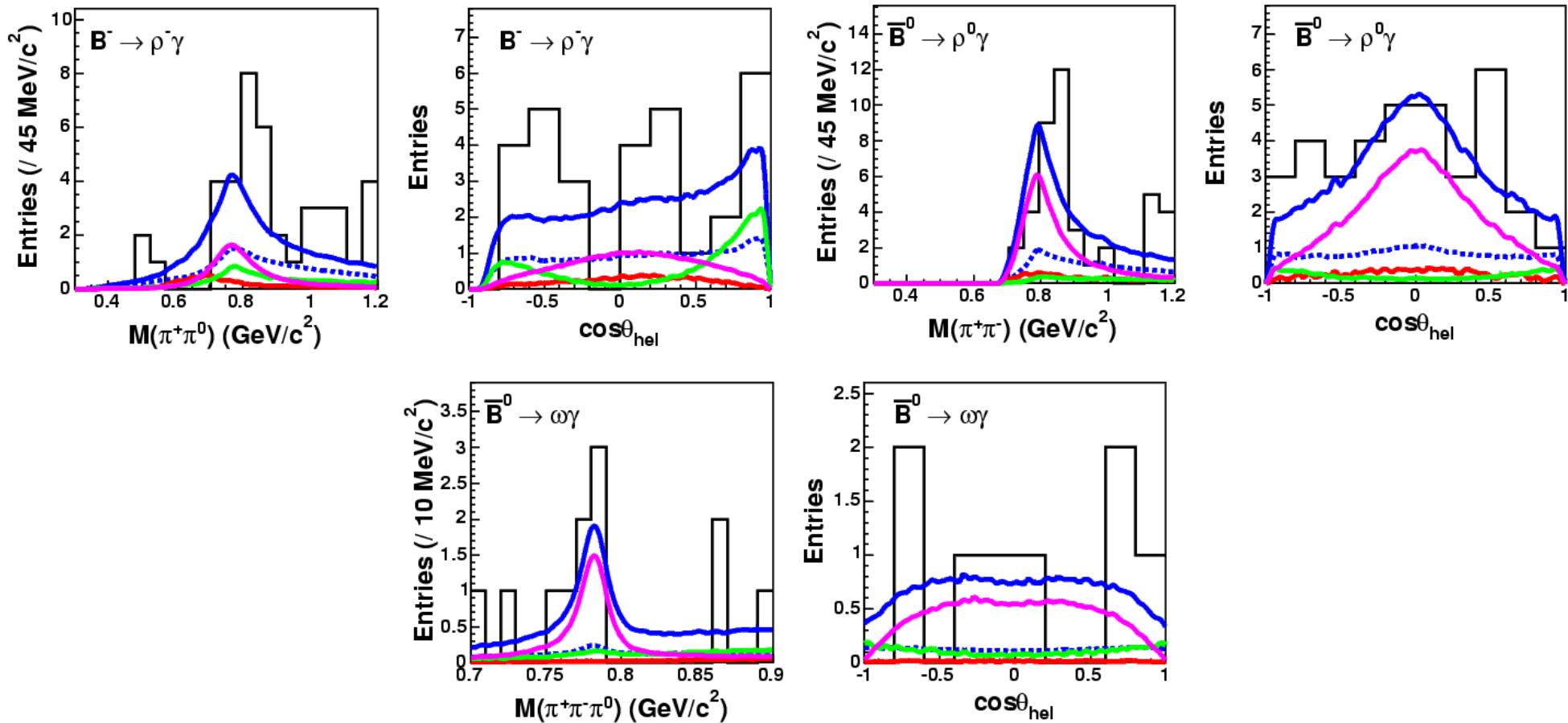
Signal Yield = 5.6 events

Significance = 2.3σ (incl. syst.)

$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega\gamma) = (0.56^{+0.34}_{-0.27}(\text{stat.})^{+0.05}_{-0.10}(\text{syst.})) \times 10^{-6}$

Fit results are consistent with Mass and Helicity

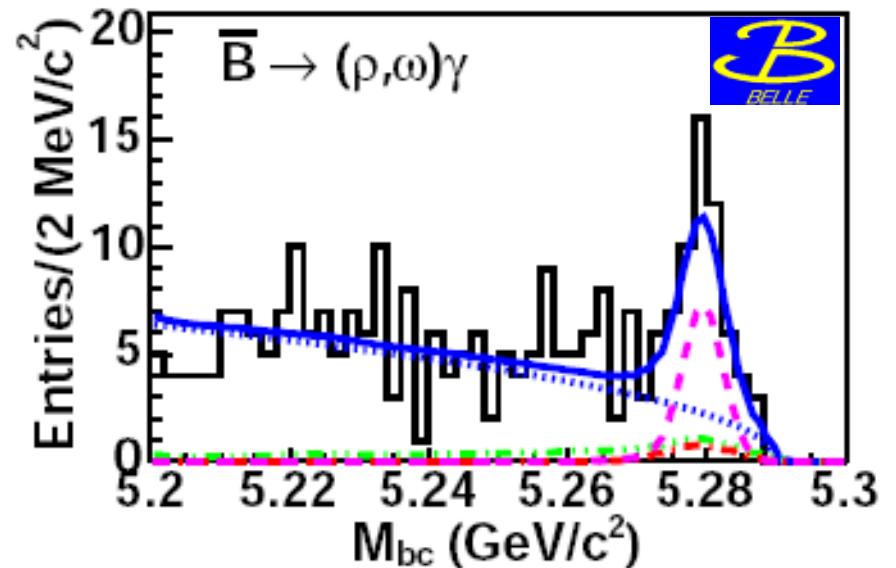
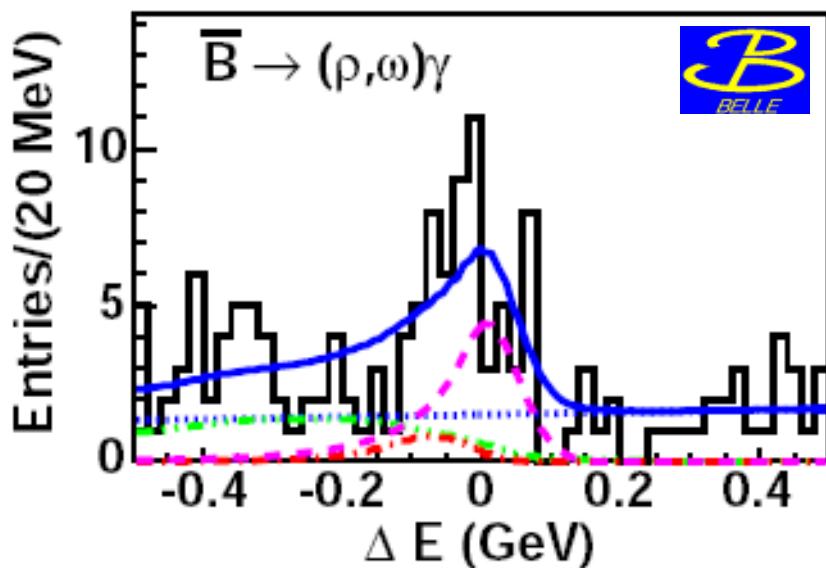
*Results from fit are superimposed on Mass and Helicity
 $M_{\pi\pi}$ & $\cos\theta_{hel}$ deformed by $M_{K\pi}$ ($K^*\gamma$ veto variable)*



Combined fit: $\overline{B} \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma$ 386 $M B \overline{B}$

$$B(\overline{B} \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma) \equiv B(B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma) = 2 \times \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} B(\overline{B^0} \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) = 2 \times \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} B(\overline{B^0} \rightarrow \omega \gamma)$$

using $\frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} = 1.076 \pm 0.008$



$$B(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma) = (1.32^{+0.34}_{-0.31} (stat.)^{+0.10}_{-0.09} (syst.)) \times 10^{-6}$$

Significance = 5.1 σ (incl. syst.)

Extraction of $|V_{td}/V_{ts}|$

$$\frac{B(\bar{B} \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma)}{B(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma)} = \left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right|^2 \left| \frac{1 - M_\rho^2/M_B^2}{1 - M_{K^*}^2/M_\rho^2} \right| \zeta^2 [1 + \Delta R]$$

Form factor ratio $\zeta = 0.85 \pm 0.10$

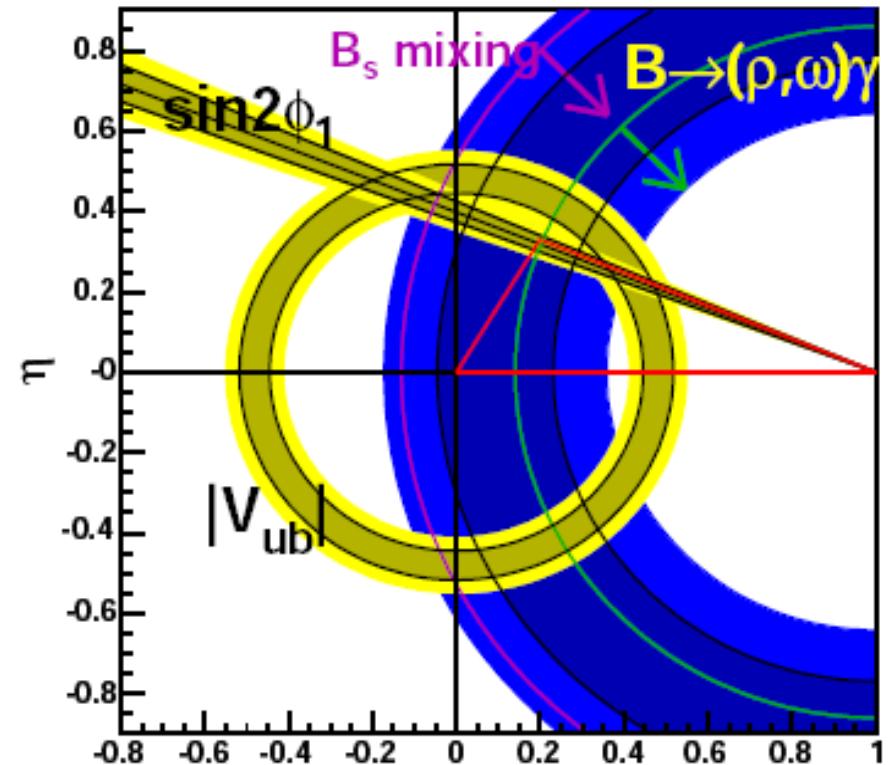
$SU(3)$ -breaking effect $\Delta R = 0.1 \pm 0.1$

$$\frac{B(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma)}{B(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma)} = 0.032 \pm 0.008^{+0.003}_{-0.002}$$

$$0.142 < \left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right| < 0.259$$

(95 % C.L. interval)

$$\left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right| = 0.199^{+0.026}_{-0.025} (\text{expt.})^{+0.016}_{-0.015} (\text{theo.})$$



Discussion

Comparison of Belle results with SM predictions

	Theory (Ali et. al)	Belle Results
$B(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma)$	$(1.38 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.32^{+0.34+0.10}_{-0.31-0.09}) \times 10^{-6}$
$B(B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma)$	$(0.90 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-6}$	$(0.55^{+0.42+0.09}_{-0.36-0.08}) \times 10^{-6}$
$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma)$	$(0.49 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.25^{+0.37+0.07}_{-0.33-0.06}) \times 10^{-6}$
$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma)$	$(0.49 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-6}$	$(0.56^{+0.34+0.05}_{-0.27-0.10}) \times 10^{-6}$
	$0.16 < \left \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right < 0.29$ <i>(68 % CL)</i>	$0.14 < \left \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right < 0.26$ <i>(95 % CL)</i>

Comparison of Belle and BaBar results

	<i>386 M $B \bar{B}$</i>	<i>221 M $B \bar{B}$</i>
	<i>Belle</i>	<i>BaBar</i>
$B(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma)$	$(1.32^{+0.34+0.10}_{-0.31-0.09}) \times 10^{-6}$	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$
$B(B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma)$	$(0.55^{+0.42+0.09}_{-0.36-0.08}) \times 10^{-6}$	$< 1.8 \times 10^{-6}$
$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma)$	$(1.25^{+0.35+0.07}_{-0.31-0.06}) \times 10^{-6}$	$< 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$
$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma)$	$(0.56^{+0.34+0.05}_{-0.27-0.10}) \times 10^{-6}$	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$
	$0.14 < \left \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right < 0.26$ <i>(95 % CL)</i>	< 0.19 <i>(90 % CL)</i>
	hep-ex/0506079 [submitted to PRL]	PRL 94, 011801 (2005)

Summary

- *Belle observes $b \rightarrow d\gamma$ with 5.5σ significance*

$$B(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega)\gamma) = (1.32^{+0.34+0.10}_{-0.31-0.09}) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$B(B^- \rightarrow \rho^-\gamma) = (0.55^{+0.42+0.09}_{-0.36-0.08}) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) = (1.25^{+0.37+0.07}_{-0.33-0.06}) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$B(\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega\gamma) = (0.56^{+0.34+0.05}_{-0.27-0.10}) \times 10^{-6}$$

and determines

$$\left| \frac{V_{td}}{V_{ts}} \right| = 0.199^{+0.026}_{-0.025} (\text{expt.})^{+0.018}_{-0.015} (\text{theo.})$$

- *Uncertainties will be reduced with additional data*
 - *CP violation will become measurable in few years*
 - *$b \rightarrow d\gamma$ inclusive measurement will be ready soon*

References

1. *Belle Collaboration, K. Abe et al,* *hep-ex/0507036*
2. *Belle Collaboration, K. Abe et al,* *hep-ex/0506079*
3. *Belle Collaboration, D. Mohapatra et al,* *PRD72, 011101(R)(2005)*
4. *BaBar Collaborartion, B. Aubert et al,* *PRL92, 111801(2004)*
5. *LP05 Talk, Francesco Forti,* *CKM parameters and rare B decays*
6. *Susy2005, Shohei Nishida,* *Recent Results from Belle*
7. *EPS2005, D. Mohapatra,* *Observation of $b \rightarrow d\gamma$*
8. *PANIC' 05, D. Mohapatra,* *and search for $\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$*
Observation of $b \rightarrow d\gamma$ decays

and references therein...

Thank you all

We can test Isospin violation with the following approach

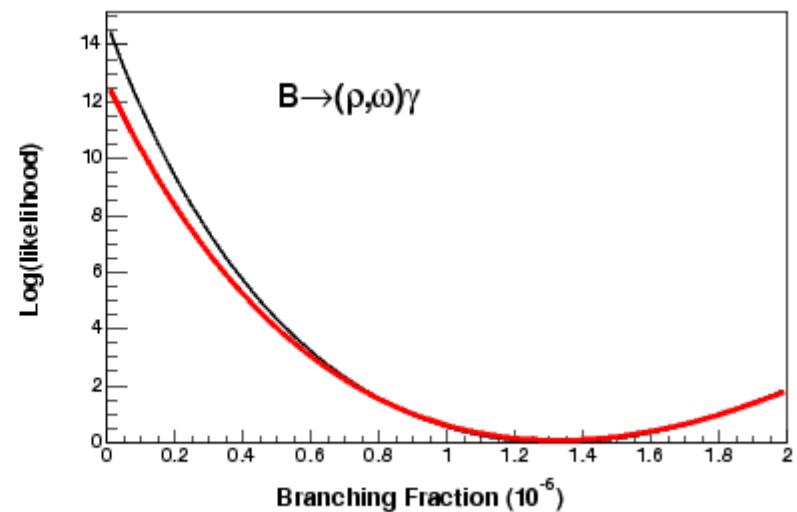
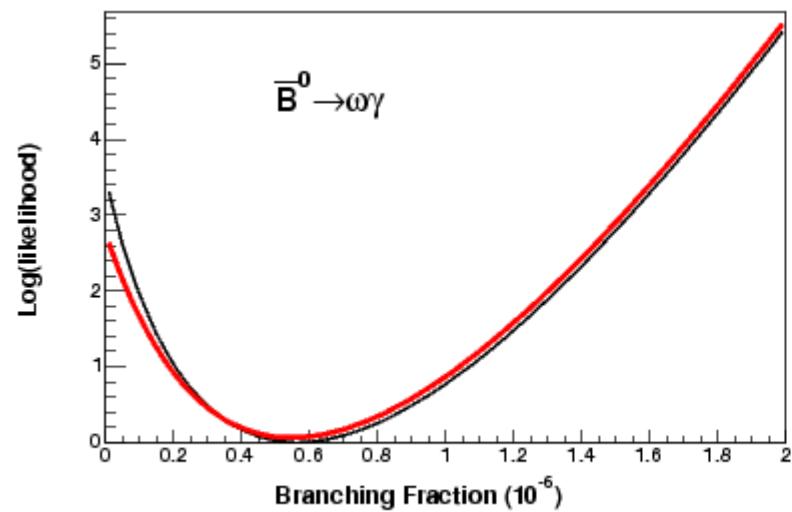
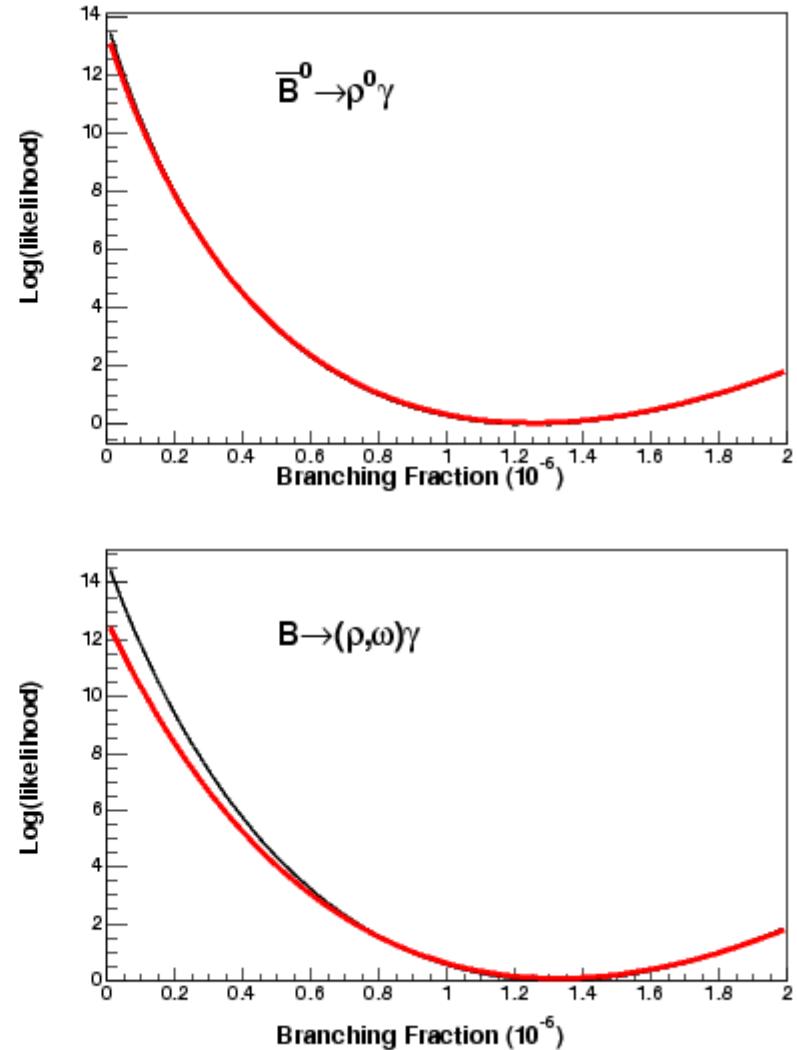
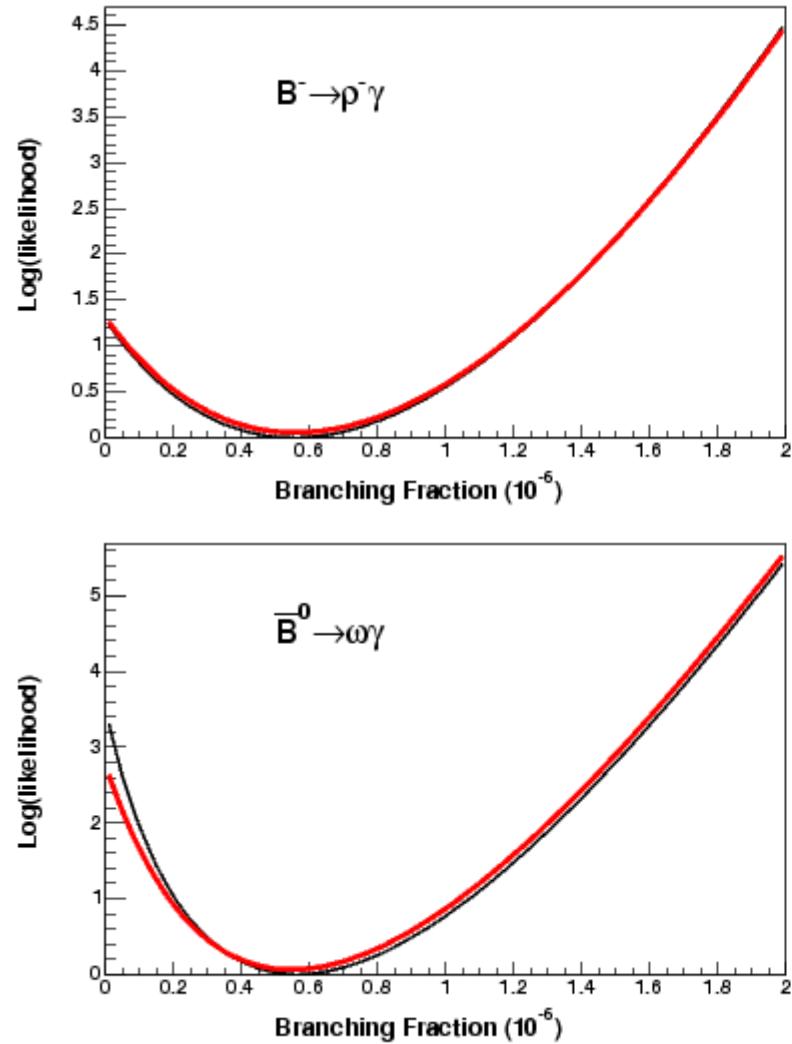
This is the isospin relation we use

$$B(B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma) = 2 \times \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} B(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) = 2 \times \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} B(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma)$$

Isospin violation parameters are defined as,

$$\beta = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma) + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma)}{2\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma)} \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}}$$
$$\gamma = \frac{2}{1 + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma)/\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma)} - 1.$$

	<i>Isospin</i>	<i>Belle Results</i>
β	0.5	$1.75^{+0.83}_{-0.82} (2.1\sigma)$
γ	0.0	$0.36^{+0.25}_{-0.26} (0.9\sigma)$



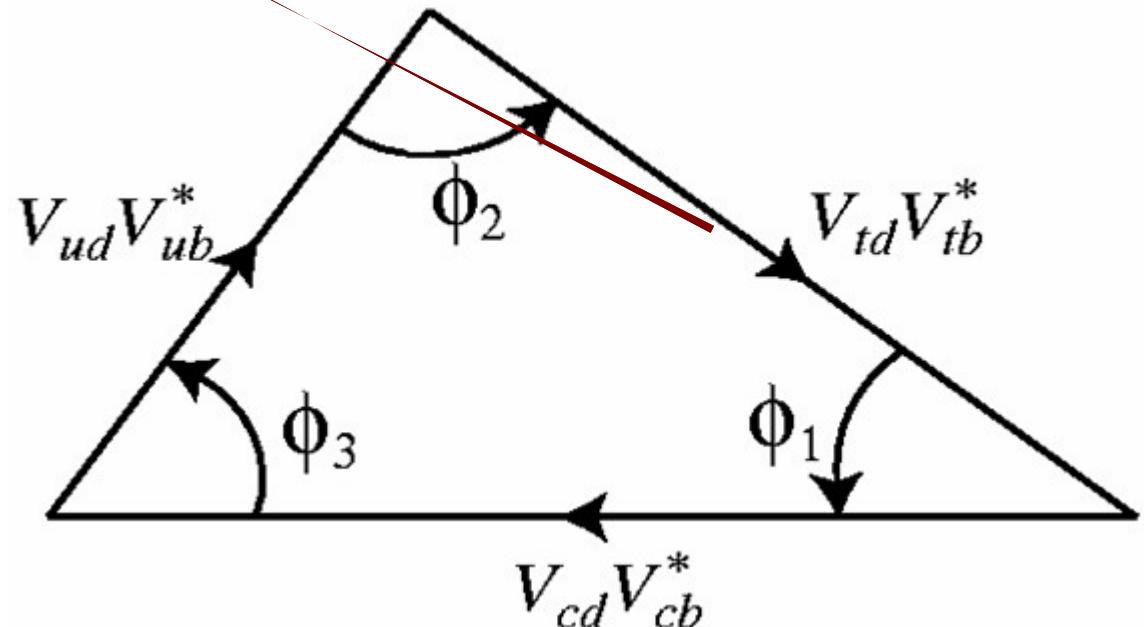
Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) Matrix and the Unitarity triangle

$$\begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

Unitarity $\Rightarrow V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$

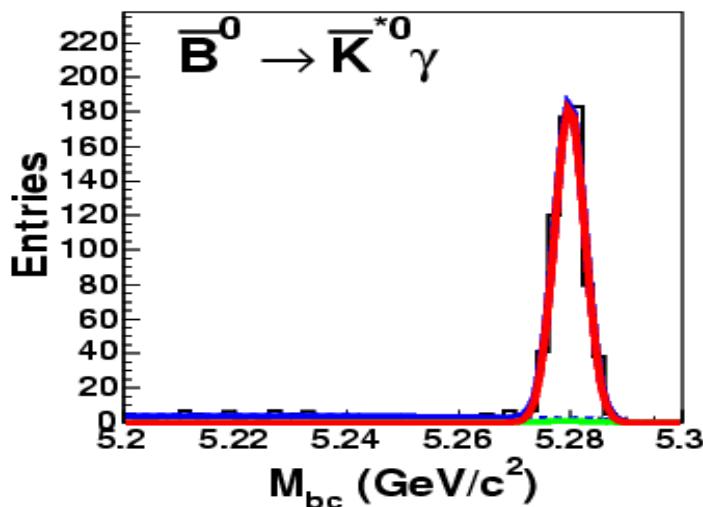
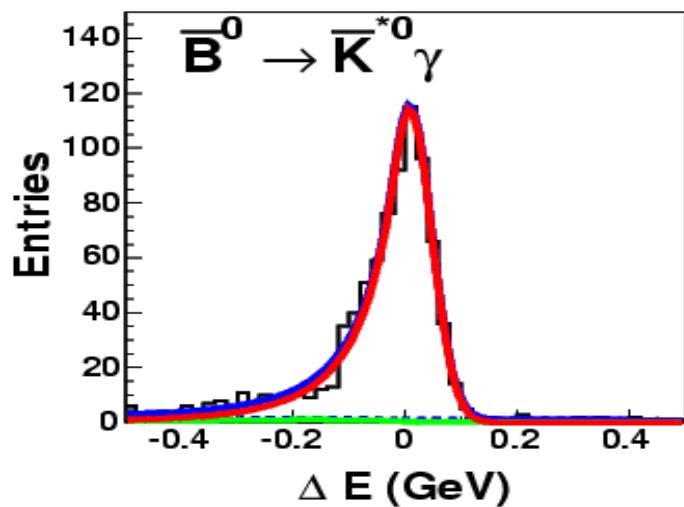
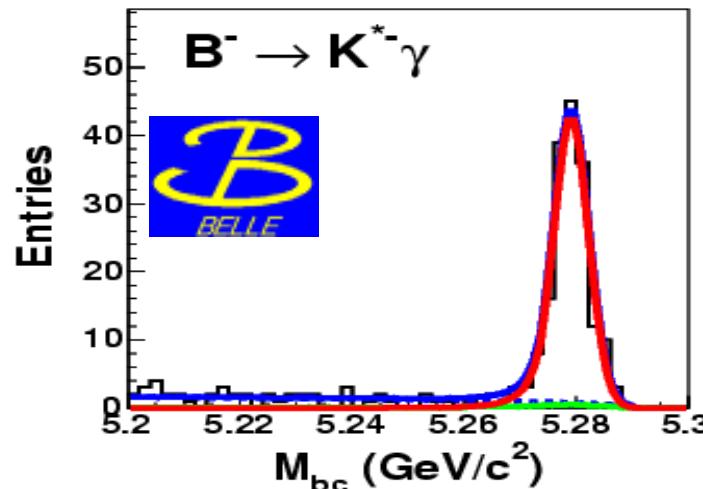
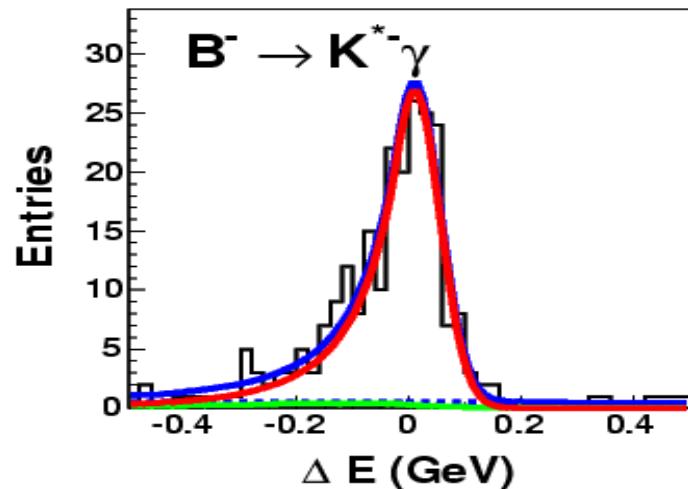
CKM Angles

$$(\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3) = (\beta, \alpha, \gamma)$$



Fit Results: $B \rightarrow K^ \gamma$*

386 $M B \bar{B}$



$$B(B \rightarrow K^* \gamma) = (41.3 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-6}$$

BaBar 211 M $B\bar{B}$

Mode	n_{sig}	n_{cont}	n_{peak}	Significance (σ)	$\epsilon(\%)$	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-6})$	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-6})$	90% C.L.
$B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \gamma$	26^{+15+2}_{-14-2}	6850 ± 90	18 ± 4	1.9	13.2 ± 1.4	$0.9^{+0.6}_{-0.5} \pm 0.1$	< 1.8	
$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	$0.3^{+7.2+1.7}_{-5.4-1.8}$	4269 ± 73	18 ± 7	0.0	15.8 ± 1.9	$0.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1$	< 0.4	
$B^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma$	$8.3^{+5.7+1.3}_{-4.5-1.9}$	1378 ± 37	$2.6^{+0.8}_{-1.2}$	1.5	8.6 ± 0.9	$0.5 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1$	< 1.0	
Combined	$269^{+128+40}_{-120-45}$	—	—	2.1	—	$0.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1$	< 1.2	

Belle 275 M $B\bar{B}$

Mode	Yield	Significance	Branching Fraction		
			Efficiency	Central Value	Upper Limit
$B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma$	$18.7^{+10.1}_{-9.2}$	1.7σ	$(5.5 \pm 0.4)\%$	$(1.24^{+0.67}_{-0.61} \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-6}$	2.2×10^{-6}
$\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	$1.9^{+2.8}_{-2.7}$	0.3σ	$(3.9 \pm 0.3)\%$	$(0.18^{+0.38}_{-0.25} \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-6}$	0.8×10^{-6}
$\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma$	$0.9^{+4.2}_{-3.3}$	0.1σ	$(3.9 \pm 0.4)\%$	$(0.08^{+0.39}_{-0.31} \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-6}$	0.8×10^{-6}
Combined	—	1.2σ	—	$(0.72^{+0.48}_{-0.39} \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-6}$	1.4×10^{-6}

TABLE I: Yield, significance with (without) systematic uncertainty, efficiency, and branching fraction (\mathcal{B}) for each mode.

Mode	Yield	Signif.	Efficiency (%)	\mathcal{B} (10^{-6})
$B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma$	8.5	1.6 (1.6)	3.86 ± 0.23	$0.55^{+0.42}_{-0.36}{}^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$
$\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	20.7	5.2 (5.2)	4.30 ± 0.28	$1.25^{+0.37}_{-0.33}{}^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$
$\overline{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma$	5.7	2.3 (2.6)	2.61 ± 0.21	$0.56^{+0.34}_{-0.27}{}^{+0.05}_{-0.10}$
$\overline{B} \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma$	36.9	5.1 (5.4)	—	$1.32^{+0.34}_{-0.31}{}^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$

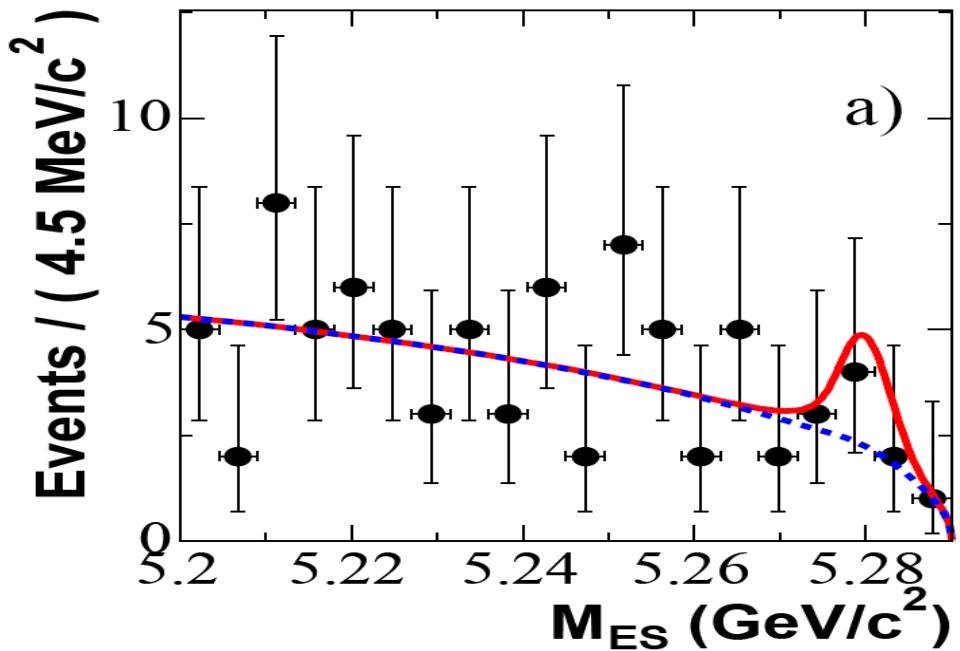
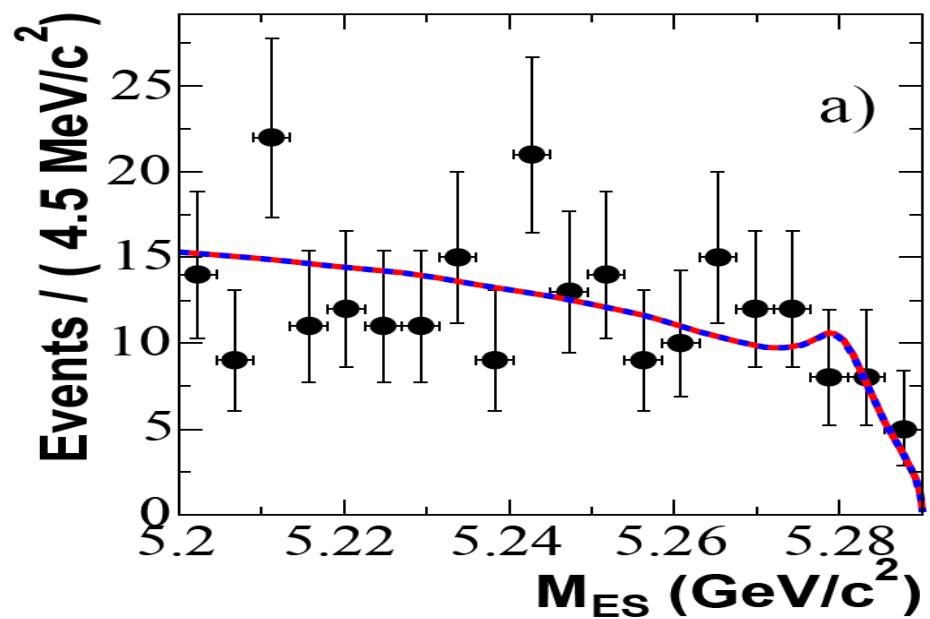
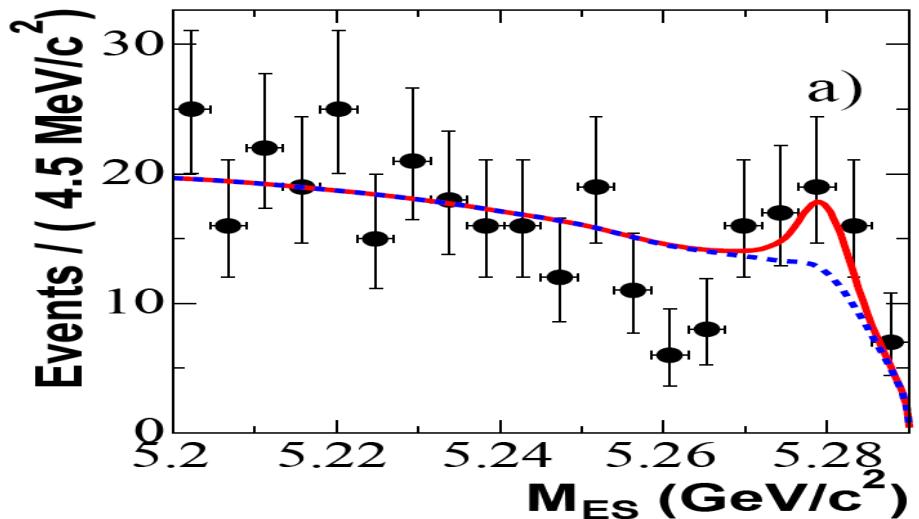
Table 14: Summary of the fit results to full- and sub-samples. The number in the parenthesis is the statistical significance (no systematic error).

	$\rho^- \gamma$ $\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-6})$	$\rho^0 \gamma$ $\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-6})$	$\omega \gamma$ $\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-6})$	$(\rho, \omega) \gamma$ $\mathcal{B}(\times 10^{-6})$
I.	1.77 ± 0.80 (2.8)	0.61 ± 0.45 (1.8)	0.26 ± 0.38 (0.9)	1.32 ± 0.54 (3.2)
II.	0.08 ± 0.46 (0.2)	1.28 ± 0.63 (3.1)	-0.10 ± 0.50 (0.2)	0.79 ± 0.46 (2.1)
I+II.	0.80 ± 0.47 (2.0)	0.92 ± 0.38 (3.5)	0.17 ± 0.27 (0.7)	1.04 ± 0.35 (3.7)
PRD	$1.24^{+0.67}_{-0.61}$ (2.1)	$0.18^{+0.33}_{-0.25}$ (0.7)	$0.08^{+0.39}_{-0.31}$ (0.2)	$0.72^{+0.43}_{-0.39}$ (2.?†)
III.	-0.48 ± 0.77 (0.6)	2.00 ± 0.76 (4.1)	1.49 ± 0.82 (3.1)	2.05 ± 0.70 (4.2)
Full	$0.55^{+0.42}_{-0.36}$ (1.6)	$1.25^{+0.37}_{-0.33}$ (5.2)	$0.56^{+0.34}_{-0.27}$ (2.6)	$1.32^{+0.34}_{-0.31}$ (5.4)

† The significance without the systematic error for this result is lost somewhere.

Table 16: Comparison of results between two analyses.

	DM results			SN results		
	\mathcal{B} (10^{-6})	N_{sig}	sig.	\mathcal{B} (10^{-6})	N_{sig}	sig.
$B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \gamma$	$0.55^{+0.42}_{-0.36} {}^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$	8.5	1.5	$1.19^{+0.51}_{-0.44} {}^{+0.11}_{-0.07}$	$12.5^{+5.4}_{-4.7} {}^{+1.0}_{-0.4}$	3.1
$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	$1.25^{+0.37}_{-0.33} {}^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$	20.7	5.2	$1.04^{+0.37}_{-0.32} {}^{+0.07}_{-0.06}$	$16.0^{+5.6}_{-4.9} {}^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$	4.1
$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \omega \gamma$	$0.56^{+0.34}_{-0.27} {}^{+0.05}_{-0.10}$	5.7	2.2	$0.53^{+0.32}_{-0.26} {}^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$	$7.2^{+4.4}_{-3.6} {}^{+0.8}_{-0.4}$	2.2
$\bar{B} \rightarrow (\rho, \omega) \gamma$	$1.32^{+0.34}_{-0.31} {}^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$	—	5.2	$1.47^{+0.36}_{-0.33} {}^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$	—	5.5



similar analysis by BaBar (211M $B\bar{B}$, PRL94,011801(2005)):

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega)\gamma) = (0.6 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6} \quad (2.1\sigma) < 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \quad (90\% \text{CL})$$