

“Hot Topics” from BaBar

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BaBar Collaboration

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$$B \rightarrow \eta' K^{(*)}$$

$$\Rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^{*0}$$

$$\Rightarrow B \rightarrow \eta' K$$

$$\diamond B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0$$

$$\diamond B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+$$

$$B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm h^\mp h^\pm$$

$$\Rightarrow B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^\pm$$

$$\Rightarrow B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\mp K^\pm$$

$$\Rightarrow B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm K^\mp K^\pm$$

$$\Rightarrow B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm K^\mp K^\pm$$

Common Analyses Features

Source of Bs

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Y(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$$

Approach

all analyses are blinded

Variables

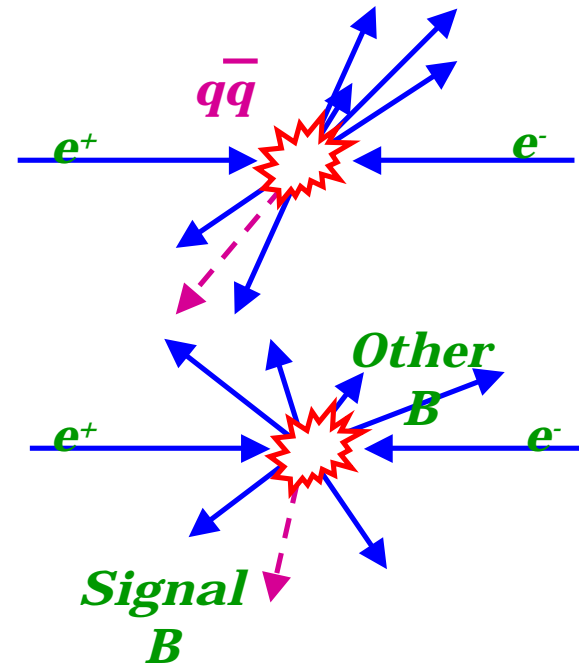
$$\Rightarrow \Delta E = \sum_i \sqrt{p_i^{*2} + m_i^2} - E_{beam}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{ES} = \sqrt{E_{beam}^{*2} - \left(\sum_i p_i^*\right)^2}$$

\Rightarrow event shape variables:

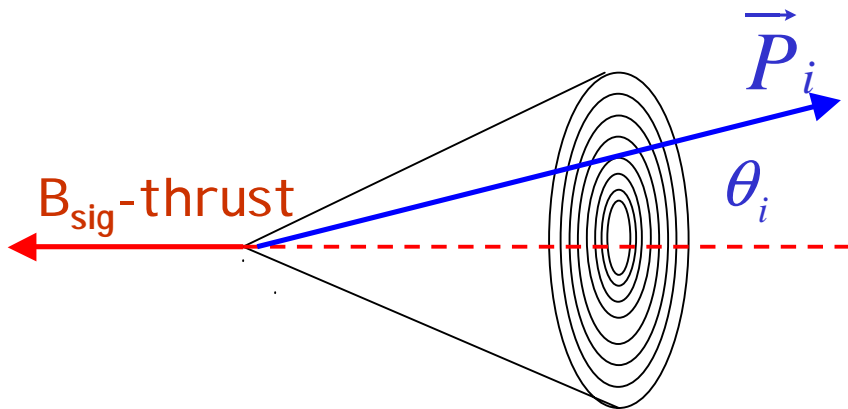
◇ $\cos(\vec{T}_{B\text{-sig}}, \vec{T}_{B\text{-other}})$, $\cos(\vec{P}_{B\text{-sig}}, \vec{Z}_{\text{Beam}})$

◇ energy flow around B-thrust axis



Energy flow around B-thrust axis

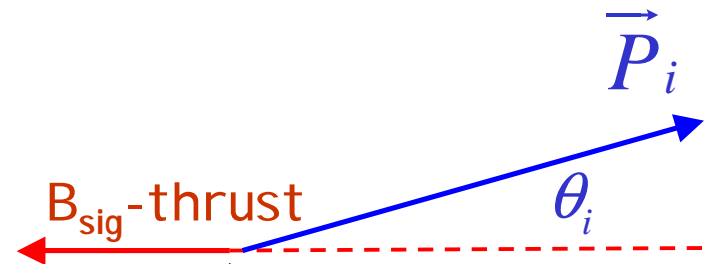
Numerical approach



$$I_j^{\text{CONE}} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{unused tracks, bumps}} P^i$$

$$F = \sum_{j=1}^9 \alpha_j I^j$$

Analytical approach



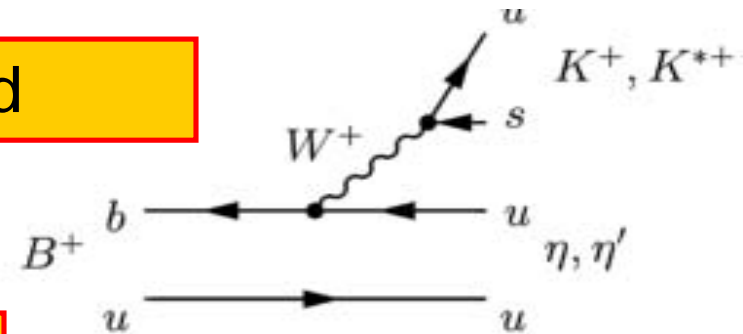
$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{unused tracks, bumps}} (\alpha \cdot L_0(\theta_i) + \beta \cdot L_2(\theta_i) + \dots) P^i$$

L_n - Legendre polynomial of n^{th} power
(e.g. $L_2(\theta_i) = 3\cos^2\theta_i - 1$)

We found that S/B discriminating power of 9-cone Fisher is identical to using a **single polynomial L_2**

Analyses of $B \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} K^{(*)}$ decays

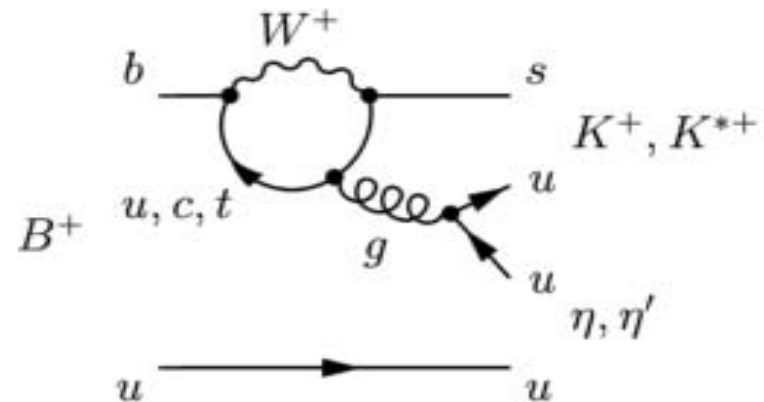
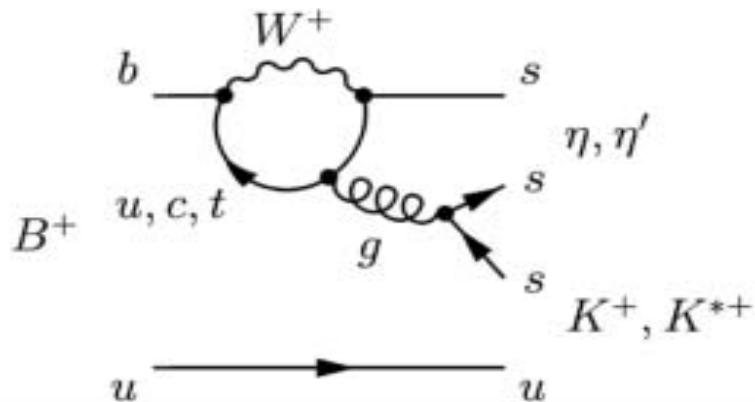
"tree" is Cabibbo suppressed



Interference between "penguins":

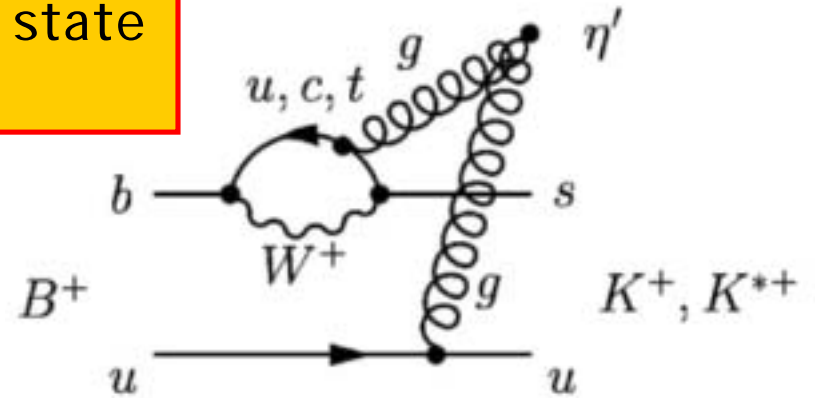
enhance: $B \rightarrow \eta K^* B \rightarrow \eta' K$

suppress: $B \rightarrow \eta K B \rightarrow \eta' K^*$

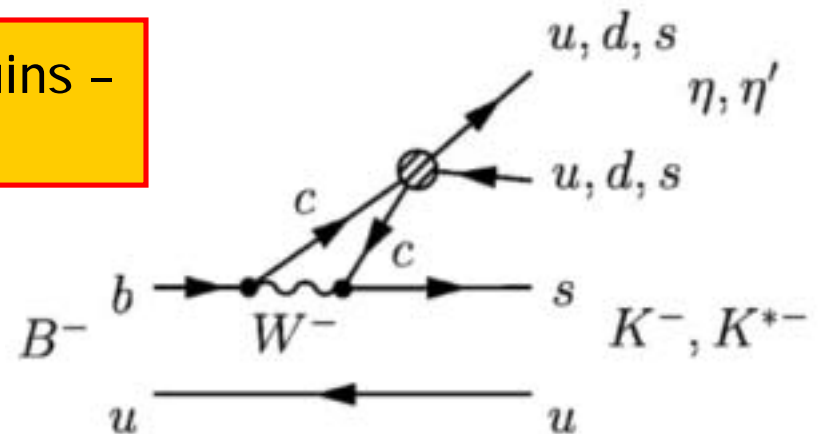


Large rate for $B \rightarrow \eta' K$ decays

- η' approximates a flavor singlet state
- QCD anomaly, glue coupling to η'



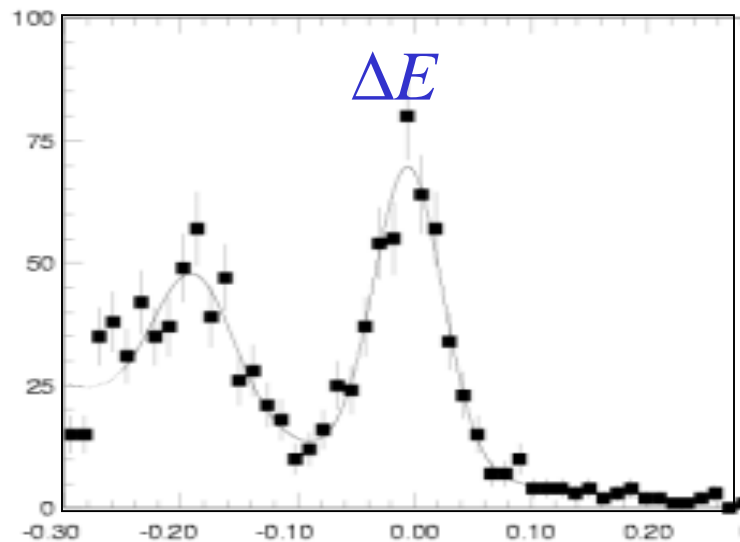
- "charming" penguins - c enhanced in loop



Event selection for $B \rightarrow \eta^{(\prime)} K^{(*)}$ decays

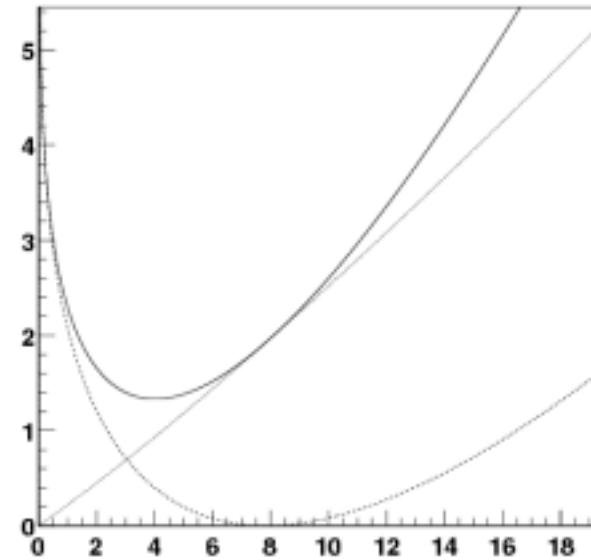
- selection of resonances: $\eta, \eta'(\pi\pi\eta, \rho\gamma), \rho, K^*, K_S^0$
- suppress continuum with: $\cos(\vec{T}_{B\text{-sig}}, \vec{T}_{B\text{-other}}) < 0.9$
- extract signal with: $\max L(\Delta E, m_{ES}, F, m(\text{resonance}), H(PV))$
- PDFs were validated with independent sample of fully reconstructed events

Example:



Results for $\text{Br}(\text{B} \rightarrow \eta' \text{K}^*)$ measurement

| ML fit quantity | 2000(20fb ⁻¹) | 2001(35fb ⁻¹) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Events to fit | | |
| On resonance | 659 | 1074 |
| Off resonance | 92 | 138 |
| Signal yeild | | |
| On resonance | $0.0^{+1.3}_{-0.0}$ | $5.2^{+3.9}_{-2.8}$ |
| Off resonance | $0.0^{+0.5}_{-0.0}$ | $0.0^{+0.6}_{-0.0}$ |
| MC ϵ (%) | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| Stat. sign.(σ) | — | 1.9 |
| B($\times 10^{-6}$) | $0.0^{+2.2}_{-0.0}$ | $7.9^{+5.8}_{-4.2}$ |
| UL(incl. syst.) | 11.7×10^{-6} | 23.5×10^{-6} |



-2LnL -vs- BF

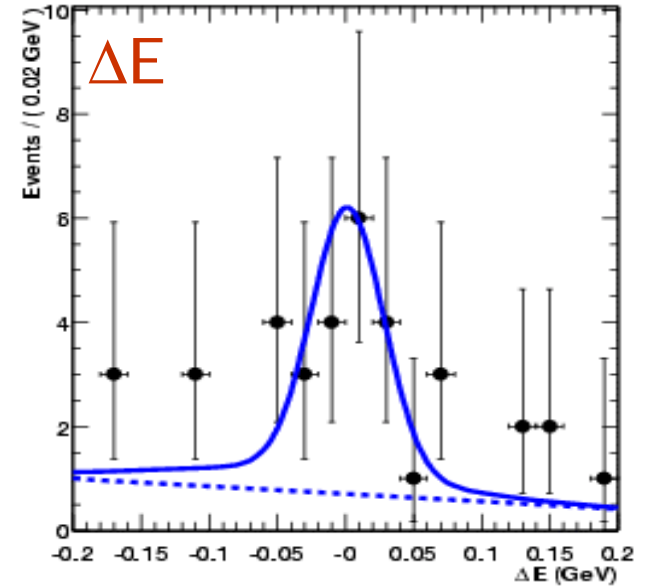
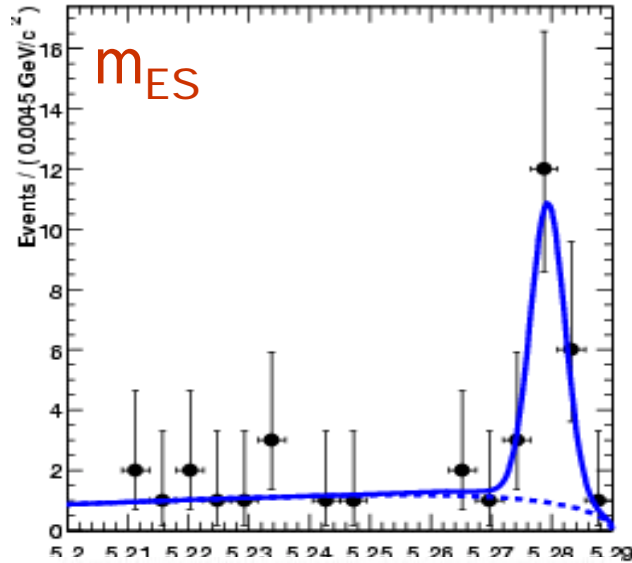
$$\text{B}(\text{B} \rightarrow \eta' \text{K}^*) = (4.0^{+3.5}_{-2.4} \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-6} (< 13 \times 10^{-6})$$

Results for $\text{Br}(\text{B} \rightarrow \eta' \text{K})$ measurements

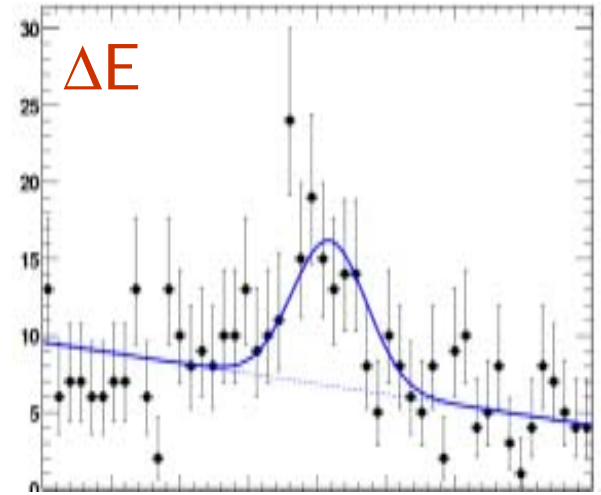
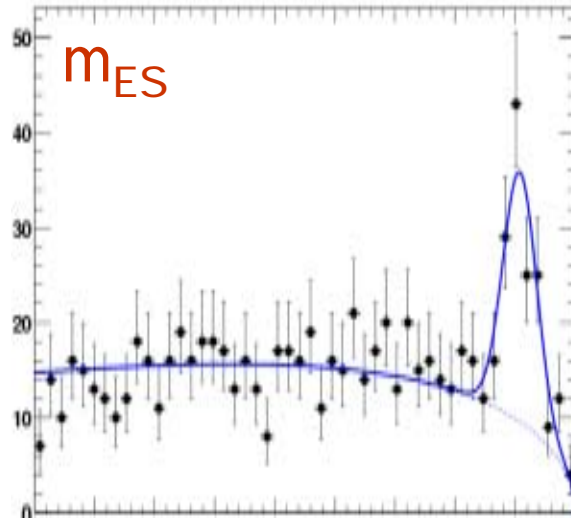
| Quantity | $\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi} \text{K}^+$ | $\eta'_{\rho\gamma} \text{K}^+$ | $\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi} \text{K}^0$ | $\eta'_{\rho\gamma} \text{K}^0$ |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Events to fit | | | | |
| On-resonance | 2199 | 34992 | 665 | 7400 |
| Off-resonance | 254 | 3847 | 59 | 790 |
| Signal Yield | | | | |
| On-res data | 152^{+14}_{-13} | 293^{+23}_{-22} | 29^{+7}_{-6} | 106^{+14}_{-13} |
| Off-res data | $-1.6^{+1.8}_{-0.9}$ | $-1.3^{+4.0}_{-2.9}$ | $0.0^{+0.7}_{-0.0}$ | $0.0^{+2.8}_{-0.0}$ |
| $\overline{\text{B}}\text{B}$ BG subtraction | 0.0 | 13 ± 6 | 0.0 | 4.1 ± 2.1 |
| MC ϵ (%) | 23.1 | 24 ± 0 | 23.5 | 24.5 |
| Stat. sign. (σ) | 26 | 20 | 10 | 15 |
| $\text{B}(10^{-6})$ | 65 ± 6 | 71 ± 6 | 32 ± 7 | 67 ± 9 |

Projections for $B \rightarrow \eta' K^0$ fit

$\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$

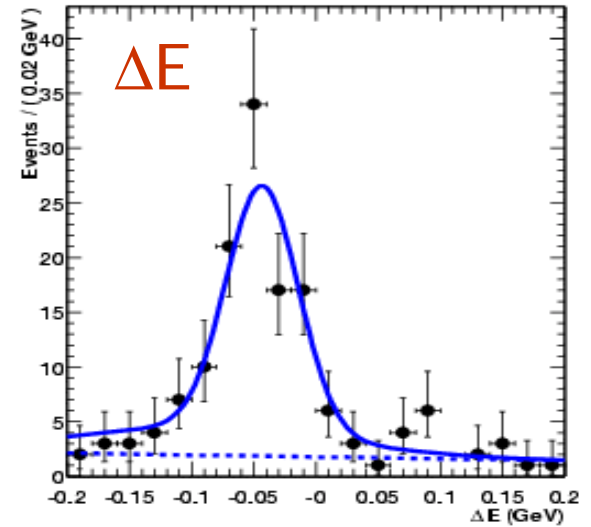
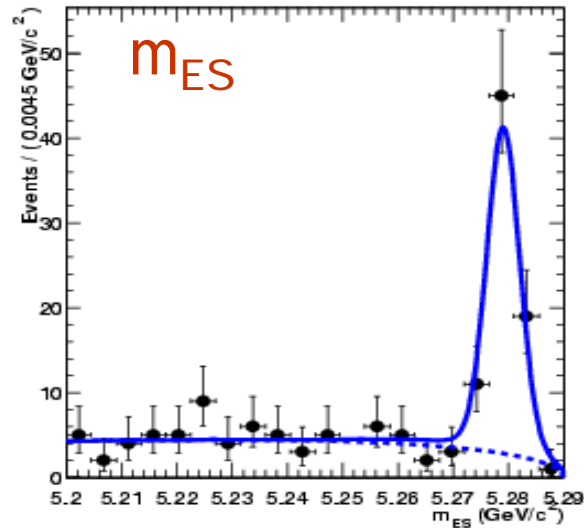


$\eta' \rightarrow \rho\gamma$

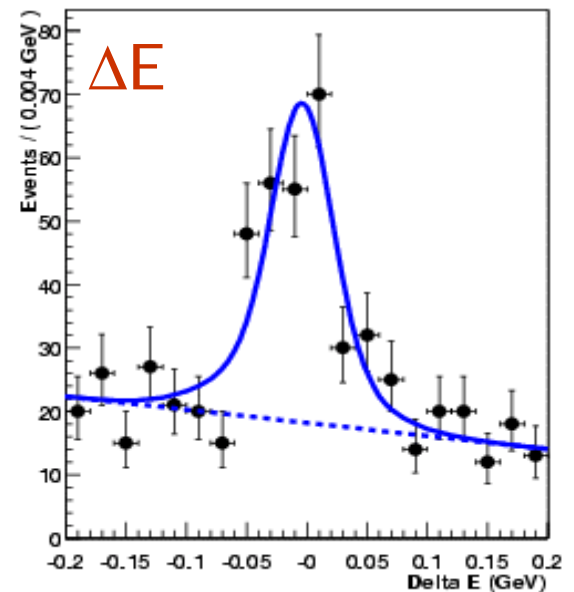
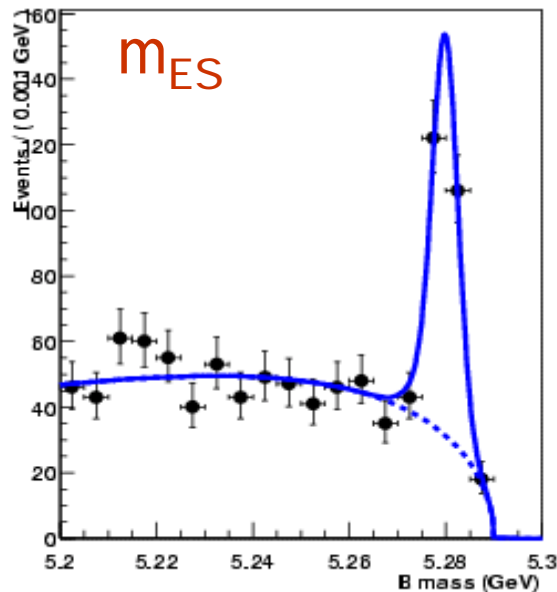


Projections for $B \rightarrow \eta' K^+$ fit

$\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$



$\eta' \rightarrow \rho\gamma$



All $\text{Br}(B \rightarrow \eta' K^{(*)})$ results

in units of 10^{-6}

| Mode | CLEO | BaBar(2001) | BaBar(2002) |
|----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $\eta' K^+$ | $80_{-9}^{+10} \pm 7$ | $70 \pm 8 \pm 5$ | $67 \pm 5 \pm 5$ |
| $\eta' K^0$ | $89_{-16}^{+18} \pm 9$ | $42_{-11}^{+13} \pm 4$ | $46 \pm 6 \pm 4$ |
| $\eta' K^{*0}$ | $7.8_{-5.7}^{+7.7} (<24)$ | | $4.0_{-2.4}^{+3.5} \pm 1.0 (<13)$ |

Analysis of $B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm h^\mp h^\pm$ decays

Motivation

charmless decays of charged Bs are interesting for **direct-CP** searches and extraction of CKM angle γ

Approach

- use all available PID information(DCH,SVT,DIRC) to separate π s and Ks
- explicitly veto $D^0, J/\Psi, \Psi(2S)$ decays into 2 charged hadrons
- efficiencies for signal and largest background contributions are calculated as a function of Dalitz plot
- perform **Cut&Count** analysis of the entire Dalitz plot

Analysis of $B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm h^\mp h^\pm$ decays

PID cross-feeds
in %

| Selected as | Input Mode | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|
| | $\pi\pi\pi$ | $K\pi\pi$ | $KK\pi$ | KKK |
| $\pi\pi\pi$ | 15.3 | 1.7 | 0.014 | 0.001 |
| $K\pi\pi$ | 0.4 | 15.1 | 3.2 | 0.04 |
| $KK\pi$ | 0.0 | 0.29 | 17.7 | 5.5 |
| KKK | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.17 | 21.6 |

Charm Veto

➤ veto all possible combinations of K and π which end up within $\pm 3\sigma (30 \text{ MeV}/c^2)$ mass window of D^0 peak

➤ veto $m(\pi^+\pi^-)$ and $m(K^+K^-)$ mass combinations within $\pm 3\sigma (45 \text{ MeV}/c^2)$ of $J/\Psi, \Psi(2S)$ peaks

Analysis of $B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm h^\mp h^\pm$ decays

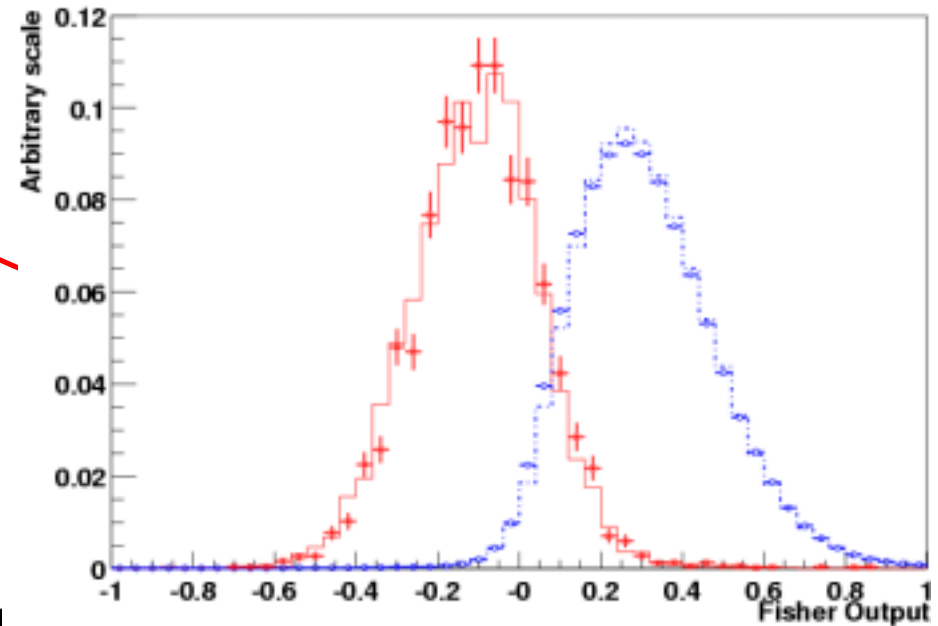
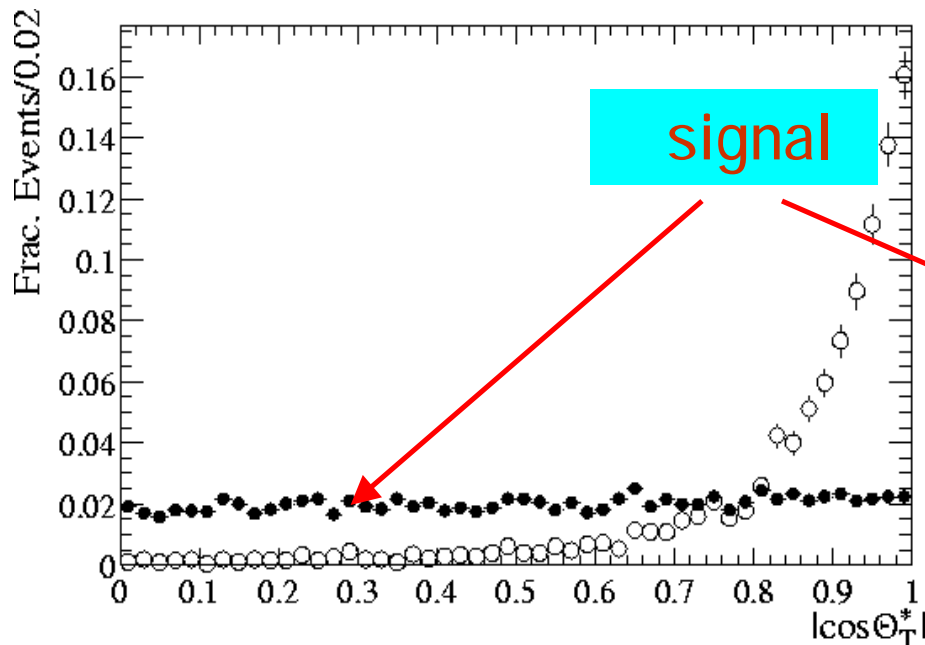
Continuum Suppression

$$\pi\pi\pi: \cos(\theta_T) < 0.575 \quad F < -0.11$$

$$K\pi\pi: \cos(\theta_T) < 0.700 \quad F < -0.03$$

$$KK\pi: \cos(\theta_T) < 0.725 \quad F < +0.10$$

$$KKK: \cos(\theta_T) < 0.875 \quad F < +0.30$$



Analysis of $B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm h^\mp h^\pm$ decays

Signal Box

$$|\Delta E - \langle \Delta E \rangle| < 60 \text{ MeV} \quad |m_{ES} - m_B| < 8.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

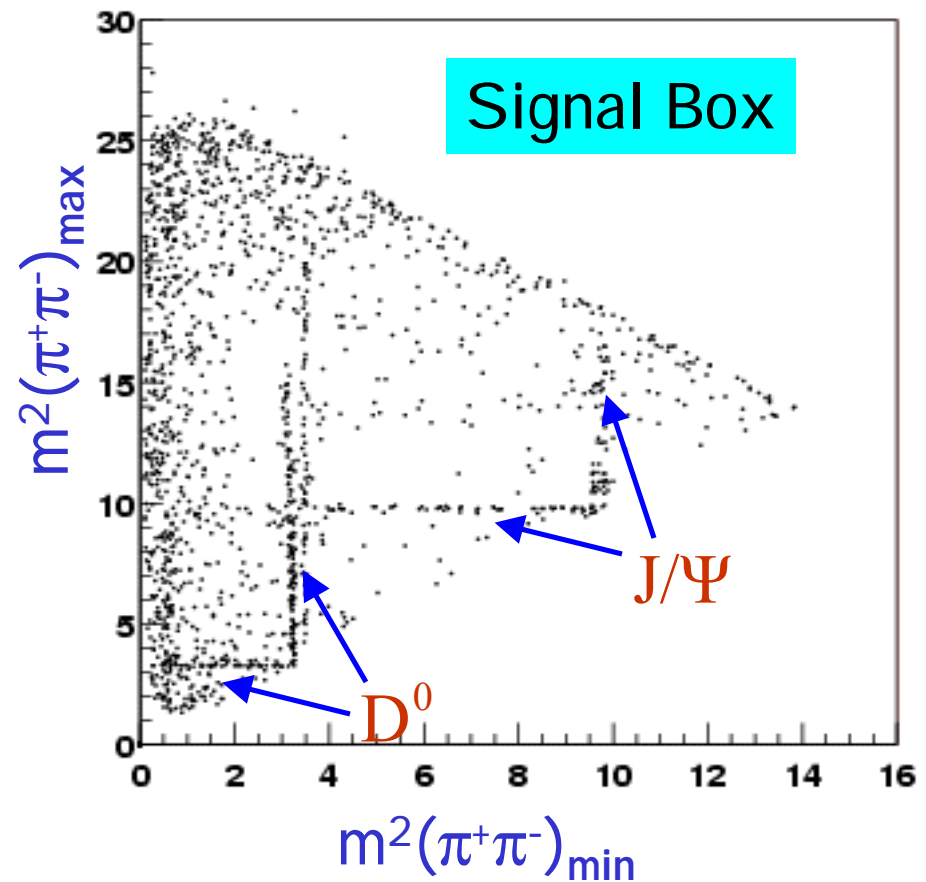
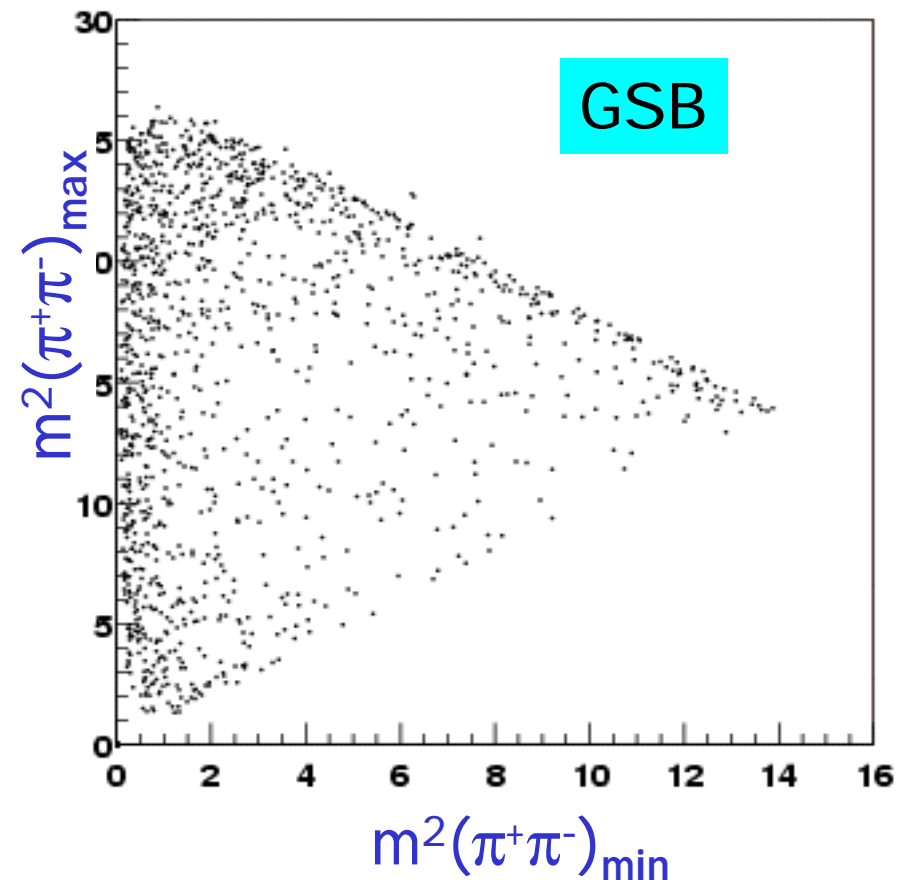
Grand Side Band

$$|\Delta E - \langle \Delta E \rangle| < 0.1 \text{ GeV} \quad 5.21 < m_{ES} < 5.25 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

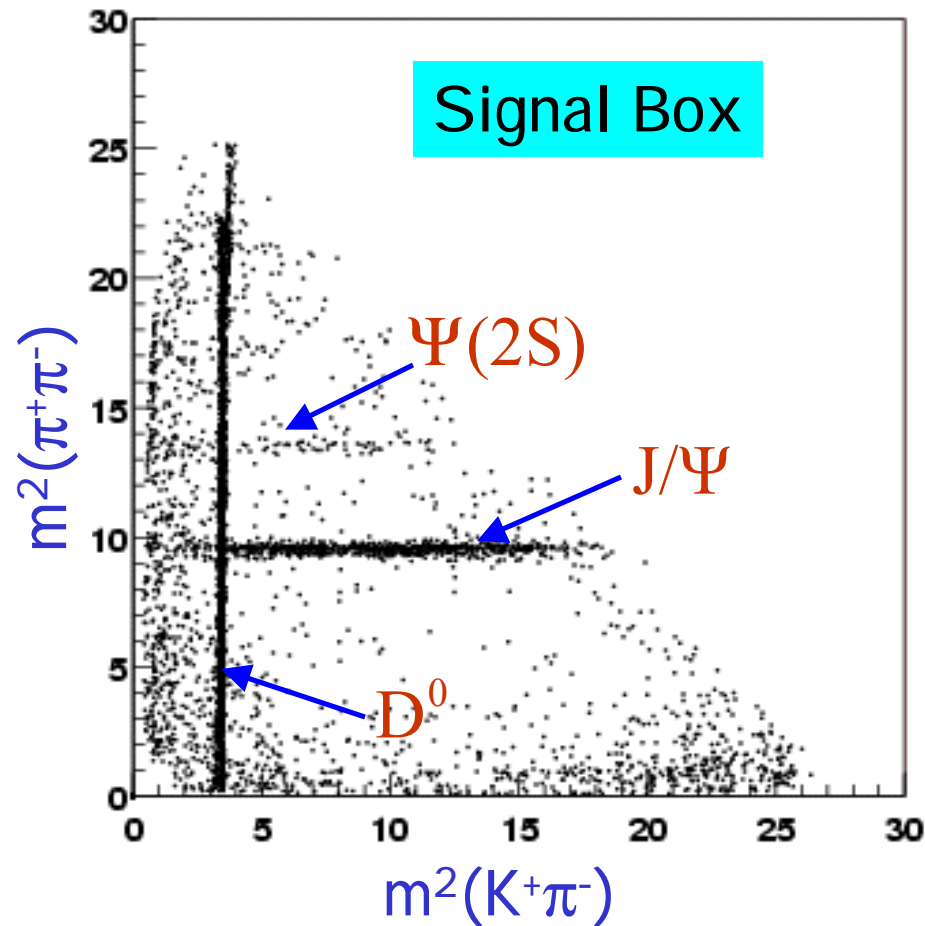
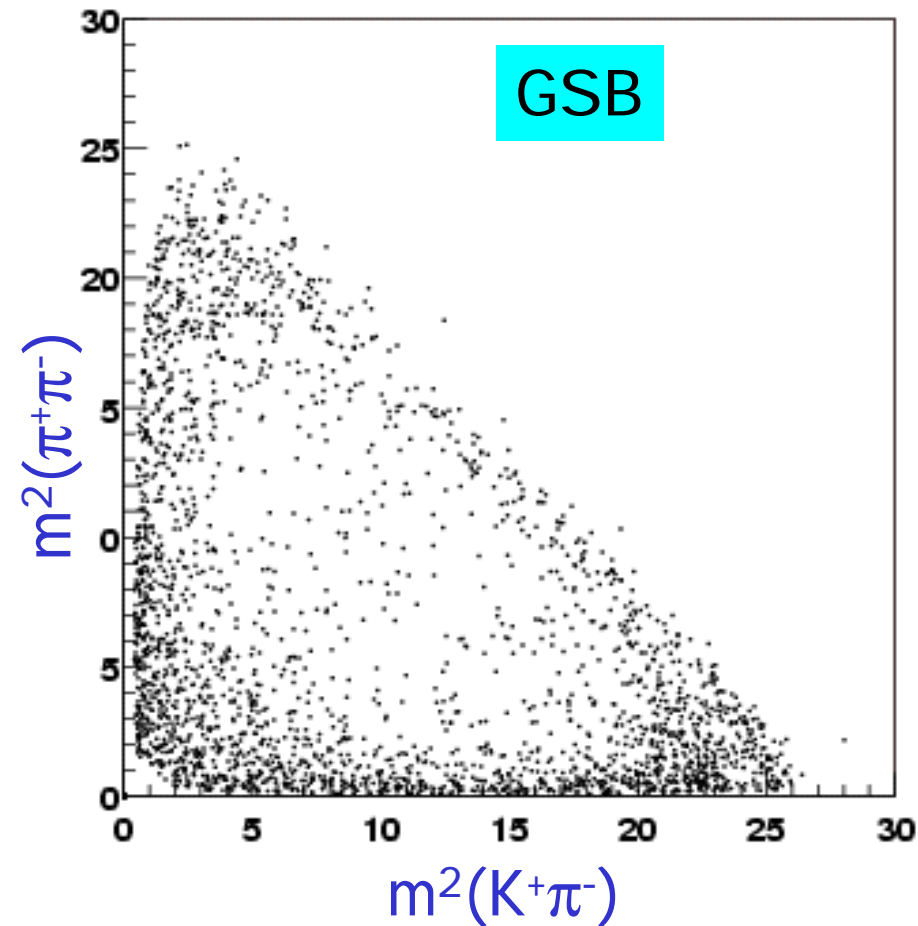
Background propagation

Using ARGUS shape of m_{ES} , and 2nd order polynomial for ΔE , the background from GSB is propagated into the Signal Box (using multiplicative factor R)

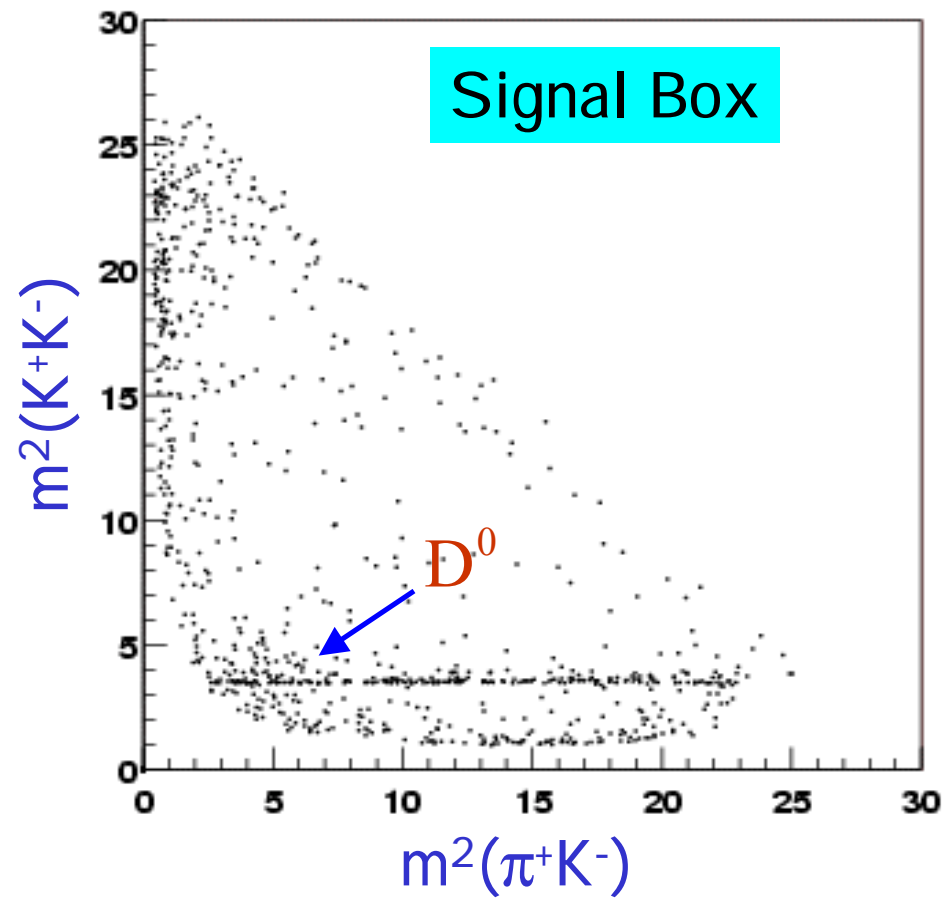
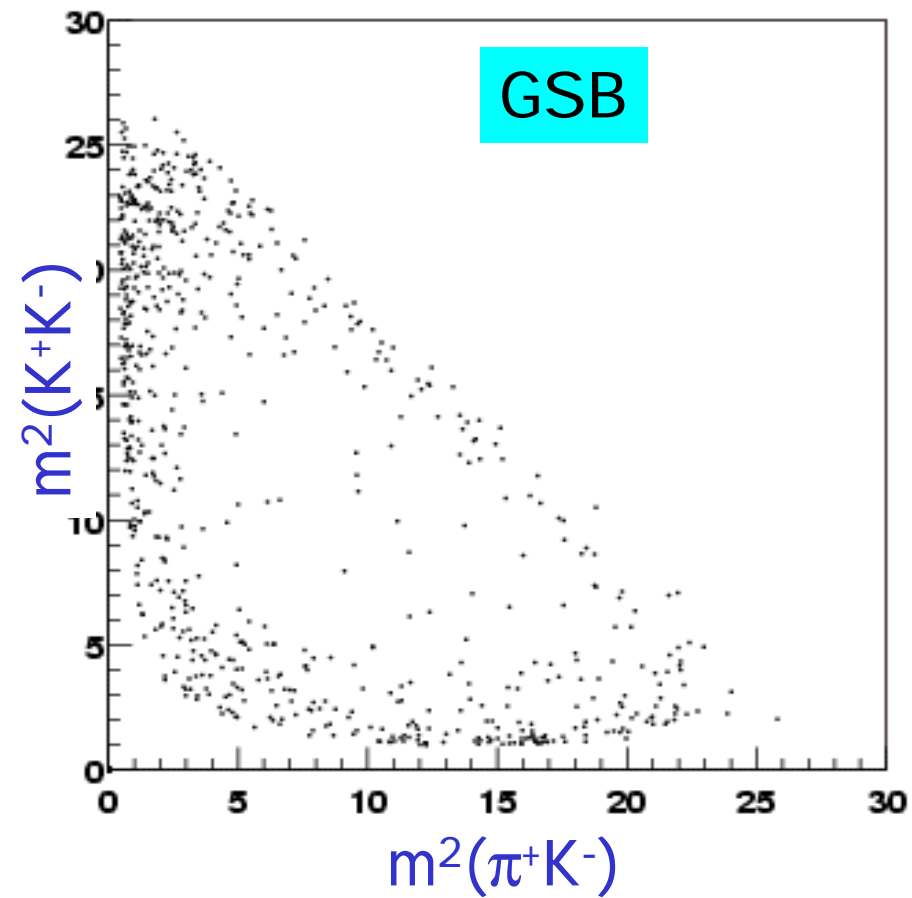
Dalitz plot for $B \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi$ decays



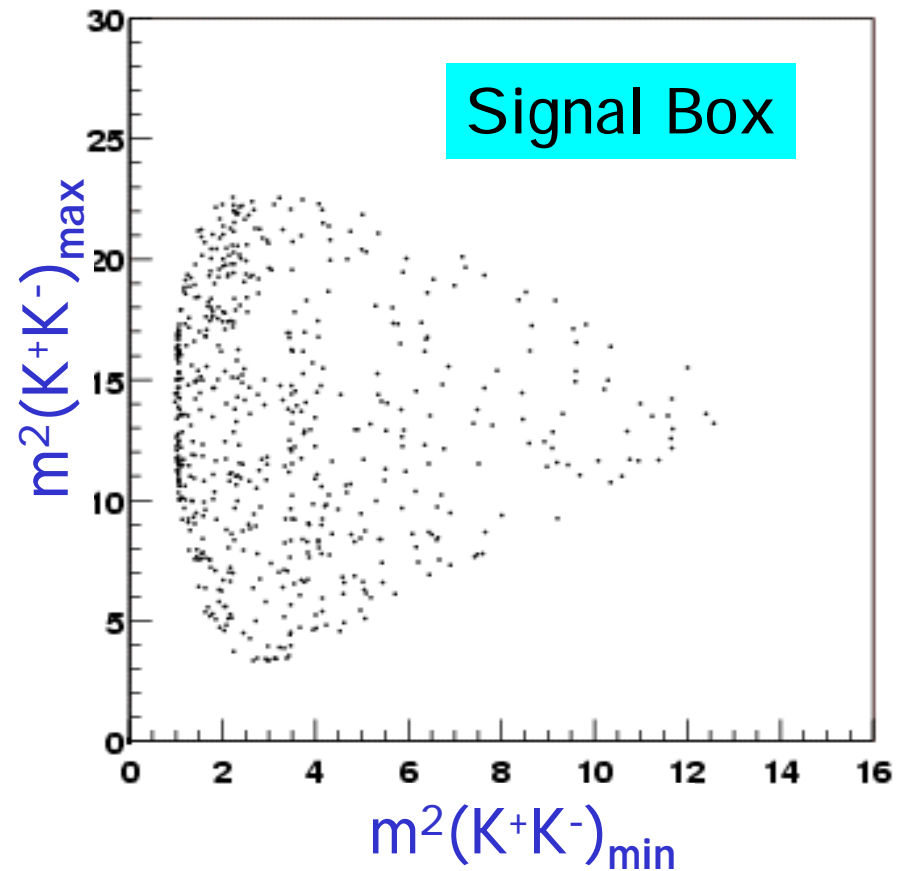
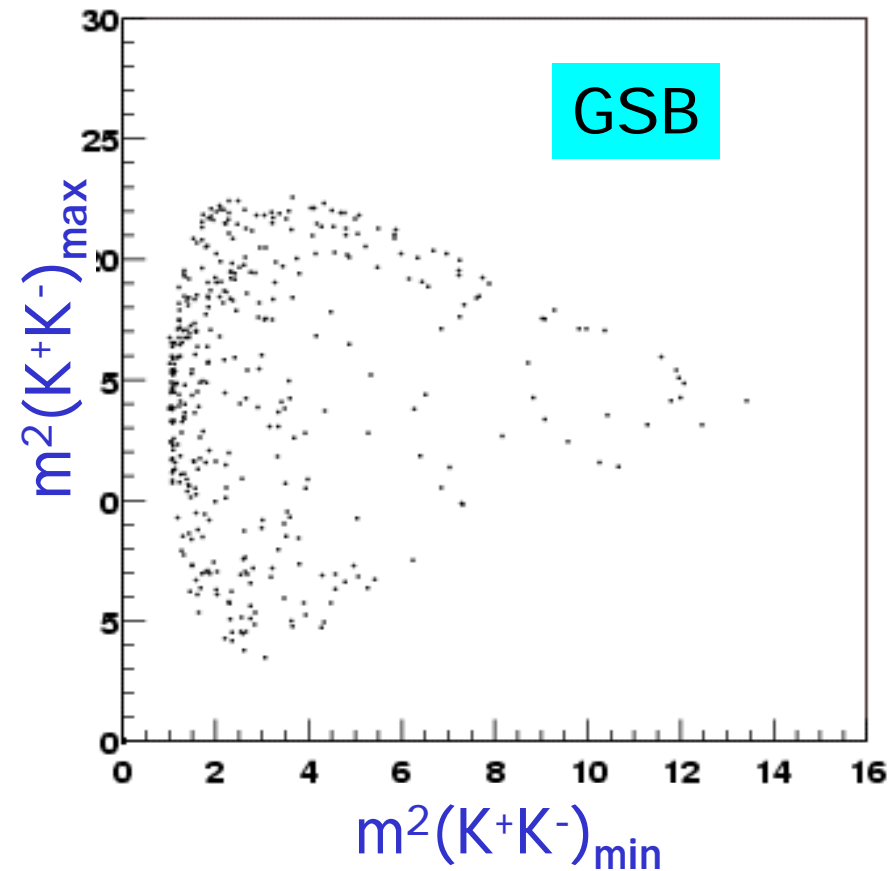
Dalitz plot for $B \rightarrow K\pi\pi$ decays



Dalitz plot for $B \rightarrow KK\pi$ decays

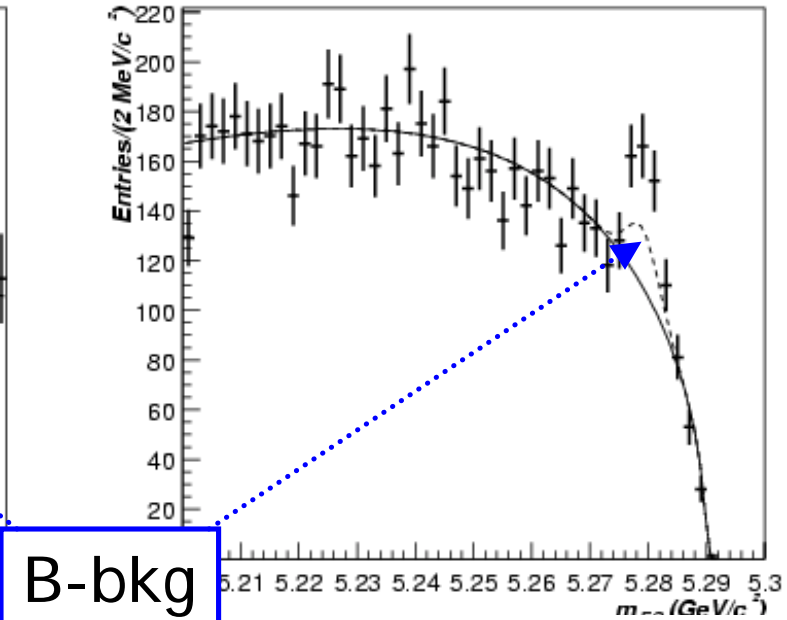
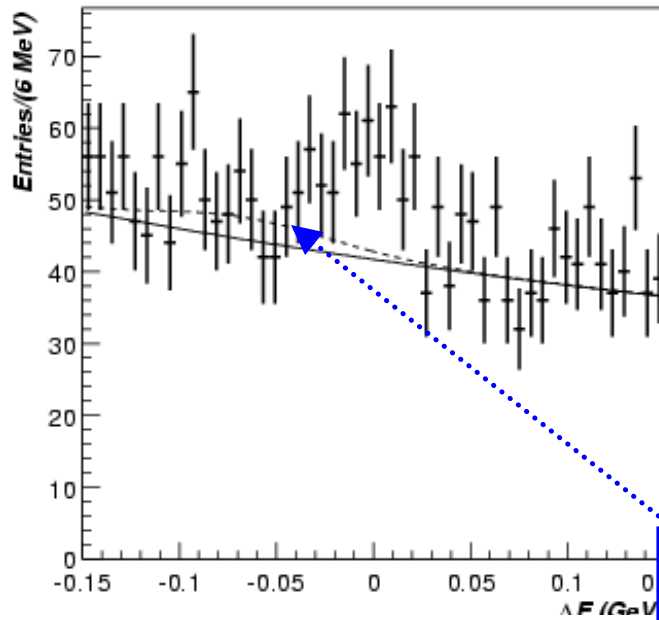


Dalitz plot for $B \rightarrow KKK$ decays



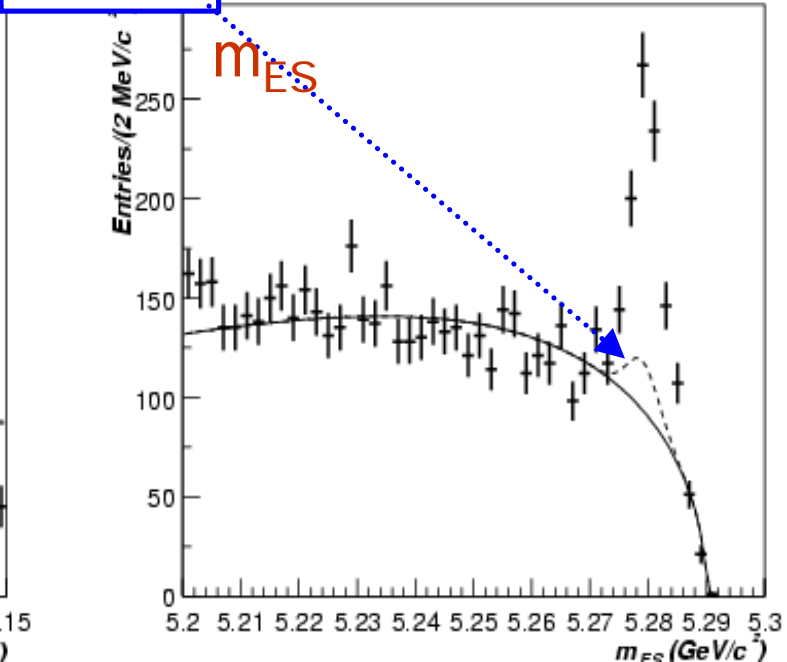
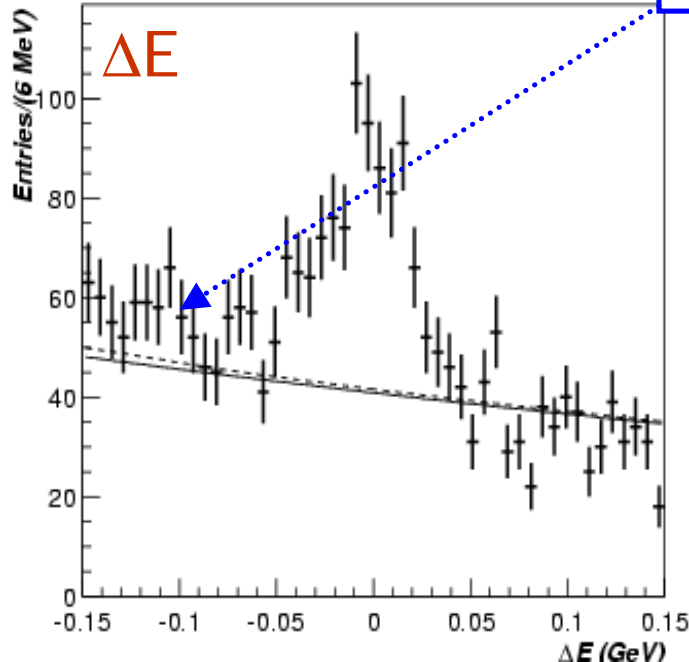
Results

$B \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi$



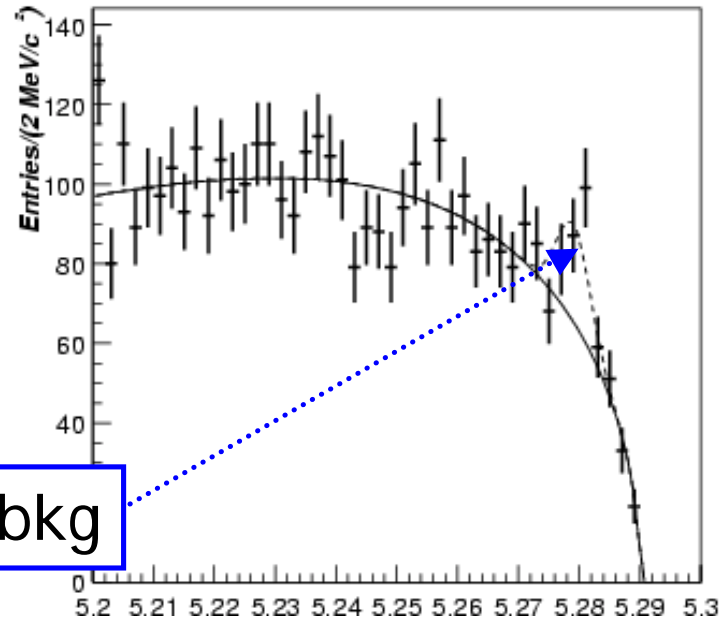
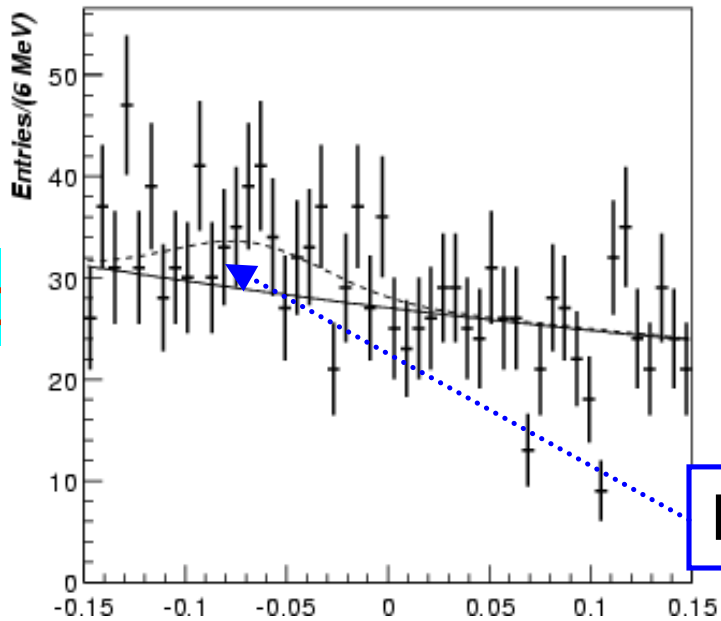
B-bkg

$B \rightarrow K\pi\pi$



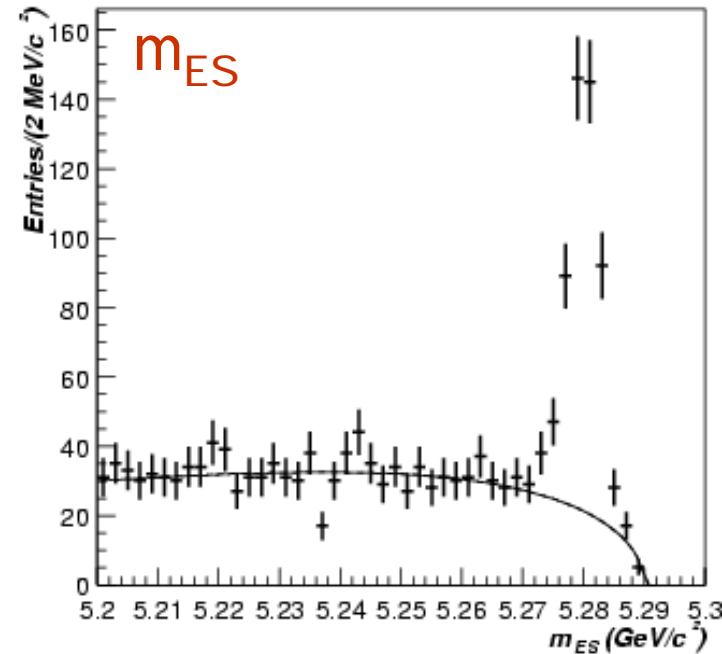
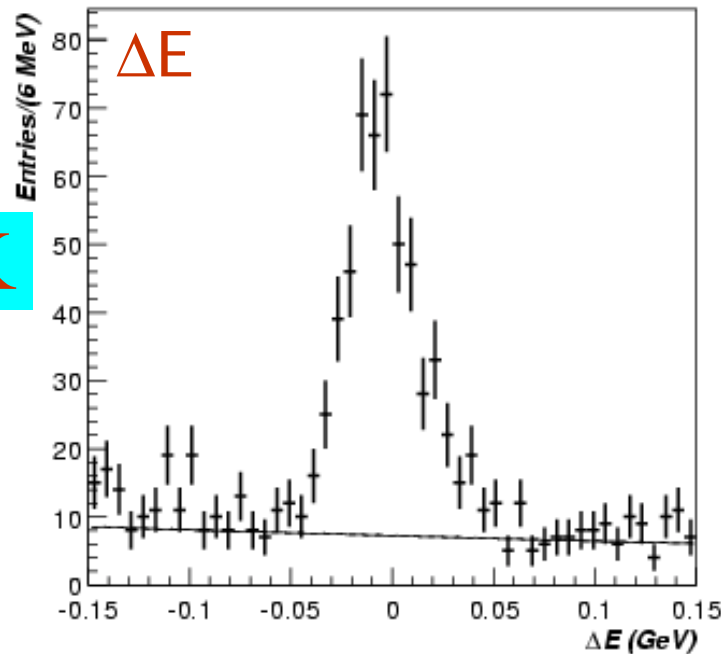
Results

$B \rightarrow KK\pi$



B-bkg

$B \rightarrow KKK$



Results

| Signal Mode | $\pi\pi\pi$ | $K\pi\pi$ | $KK\pi$ | KKK |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Signal Box | 951 | 1269 | 573 | 603 |
| GSB | 5470 | 4652 | 3239 | 1100 |
| Average Eff. | 15.3 ± 1.1 | 15.4 ± 0.9 | 18.3 ± 0.9 | 22.5 ± 1.0 |
| Bkg. Factor R | 0.145 ± 0.006 | 0.153 ± 0.006 | 0.150 ± 0.006 | 0.159 ± 0.01 |
| 1) $\sum_i N_{1i} / \varepsilon_i$ | 5839 ± 212 | 8055 ± 255 | 3413 ± 156 | 2734 ± 111 |
| 2) $\sum_i RN_{2i} / \varepsilon_i$ | $4812 \pm 73 \pm 193$ | $4434 \pm 73 \pm 171$ | $2802 \pm 54 \pm 111$ | $780 \pm 23 \pm 47$ |
| 3) $\sum_i N_X \varepsilon'' / \varepsilon_i$ | $391 \pm 8 \pm 2$ | $14 \pm 1 \pm 1$ | $435 \pm 5 \pm 8$ | – |
| 4) $\sum_i n_{Di} / \varepsilon_i$ | 157 ± 27 | 401 ± 50 | – | – |
| 5) n_X | – | -124 ± 55 | 56 ± 11 | – |
| 6) $\sum_i \frac{(N_{1i} - RN_{2i} - N_X \varepsilon'' - n_{Di})}{\varepsilon_i} - n_X$ | $478 \pm 224 \pm 195 \pm 34 \pm 26$ | $3330 \pm 266 \pm 186 \pm 56 \pm 186$ | $121 \pm 166 \pm 112 \pm 21 \pm 5$ | $1954 \pm 114 \pm 47 \pm 13 \pm 82$ |
| Br. Ratio ($\times 10^{-6}$) | $8.5 \pm 4.0 \pm 3.6$ | $59.2 \pm 4.7 \pm 4.9$ | $2.2 \pm 2.9 \pm 2.0$ | $34.7 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.7$ |
| 90% U ($\times 10^{-6}$) | < 15 | | < 7 | |