

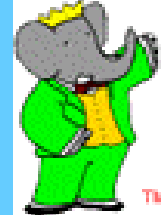


Measurement of $\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*)$ and $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$ @ BaBar

Silvia Pennazzi

Universita' di Perugia – INFN

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Outline

- Motivations
- Strategy
- $B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*$
- $D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi$
- Polarization measurements
- Conclusions



Motivations

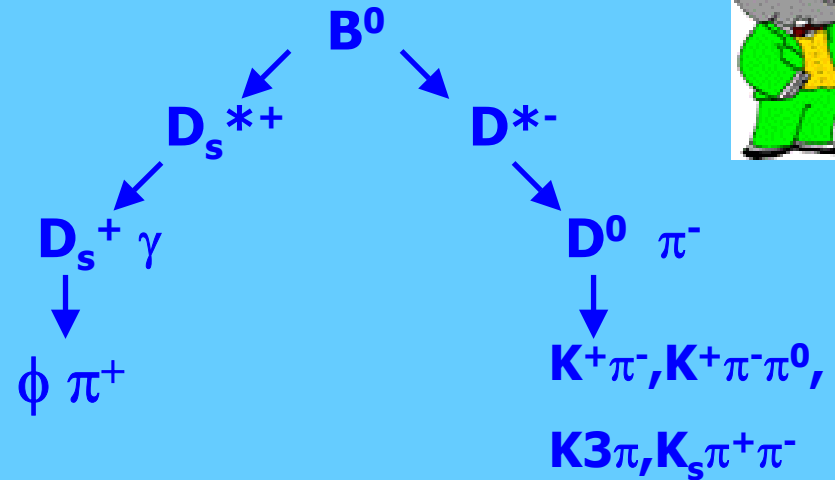
- $B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*$
 - First $\text{Br}(B \rightarrow D^* D_s^*)$ independent on $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$
 - Factorization tests at high q^2 values ($q^2 \sim M(D_s^*)^2$)
 - Polarization control sample for $D^* D^*$ (CP-eigenstate)
 - Constraint on γ [hep-ph/03010252](#)
- $D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi$
 - All the D_s Branching ratios (and $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} X$) are normalized to it
 - Current error on $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$ is 25%
- Analysis based on 114 fb^{-1}



Strategy

Reconstruction of $B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*$

- Partial($D^* + \gamma$ from D_s^*)



- Full($D^* + \gamma + D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi$)

$$\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*) = \text{circle} = \kappa \frac{N_{D_s \rightarrow X}}{\sum \varepsilon_i \text{Br}_i(D^0)}$$

$$\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*) \text{Br}(D_s^* \rightarrow \phi \pi) = \text{circle} = \kappa \frac{N_{D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi}}{\text{Br}(\phi \rightarrow \text{KK}) \sum \varepsilon'_j \text{Br}_j(D^0)}$$

- $\kappa = (2N_{B\bar{B}} \text{Br}(D^* \rightarrow D^0 \pi) \text{Br}(D_s^* \rightarrow D_s \gamma))^{-1}$ common to both B_1 and B_2

$$\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi) = \frac{B_2}{B_1} = \frac{N_{D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi} \sum \varepsilon_i \text{Br}_i(D^0)}{N_{D_s \rightarrow X} \text{Br}(\phi \rightarrow \text{KK}) \sum \varepsilon'_j \text{Br}_j(D^0)}$$

Candidates selection



Preliminary cut on R2 and to reject continuum events

Photon selection:

- $E^* > 130 \text{ MeV}$
- $Z_{20} > 0.82$
- $LAT > 0.016$

Best photon from

$Lr(E, E^*, LAT, \# \text{ of cr.})$

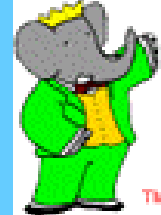
D^* selection:

- $1.4 \text{ GeV} < p^*(D^*) < 1.9 \text{ GeV}$
- $|M(D^0)_{\text{rec}} - M(D^0)_{\text{pdg}}| < 2.5\sigma_i$
- $Q_i^{\text{min}} < Q(D^*) < Q_i^{\text{max}}$

Best D^* from $\chi^2(m(D^0), Q(D^*))$

Optimized maximizing $S/(S+B)^{1/2}$ in $|m_{\text{miss}} - m(D_s)_{\text{pdg}}| < 32 \text{ MeV}$

$$m_{\text{miss}} = \sqrt{(E_{\text{beam}} - E_{D^*} - E_{\gamma})^2 - (\vec{p}_B + \vec{p}_{D^*} + \vec{p}_{\gamma})^2}$$



Br($B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*$)

- Efficiencies from Mc

- Br from PDG

- N_{D_s} from fit to m_{miss}

- Pdf: $B(\text{bkg}) + \text{gauss}(\text{signal})$

$$B(m) = a \left(1 - e^{-\frac{m - m_{\text{max}}}{b}} \right) \left(\frac{m}{m_{\text{max}}} \right)^c$$

Statistic error: 6.0%

Systematic errors:

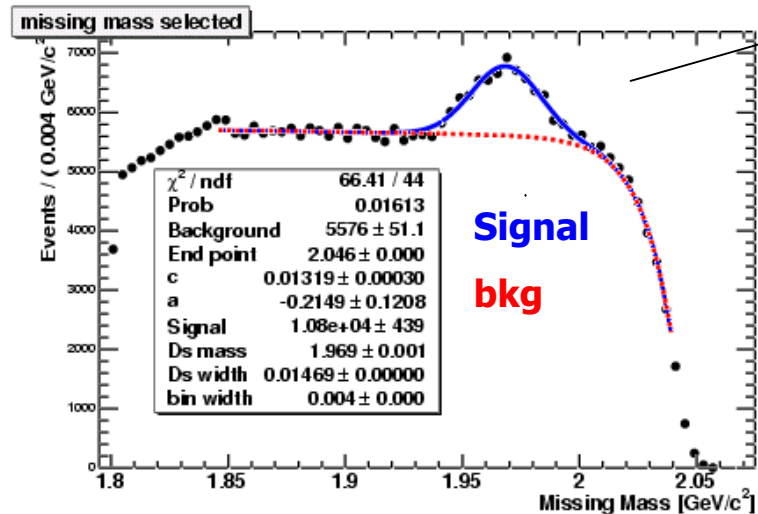
- Photon eff. 4.6%

- Br(D^0) 3.2%

- Bkg shape 2.9%

- Other 4.5%

Total 7.8%



$N_{D_s} \sim 10000$

Preliminary error(114 fb⁻¹)

9.8%

Previous measurement(19.3 fb⁻¹)

$$\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*) = (1.50 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-2}$$

Candidates selection



- Selection:

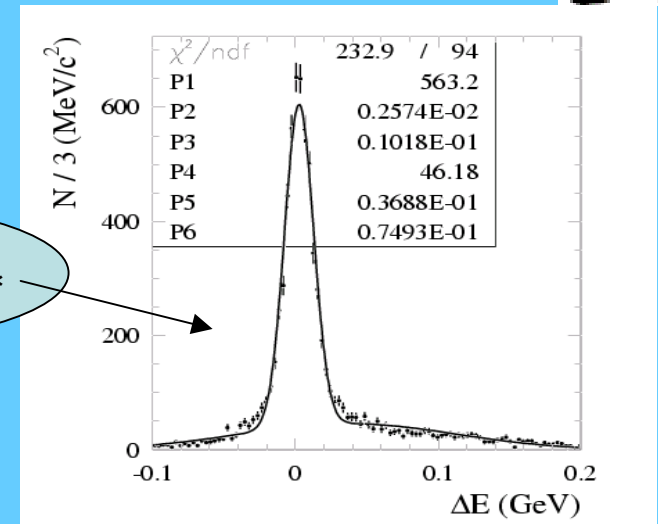
- $R_2 < 0.35$
- $|Q(D^*) - Q(D^*)_{pdg}| < 2 \text{ MeV}$
- $E^*_{\gamma} > 0.090 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\cos\theta_{hel}| > 0.35$
- $|M(\phi) - M(\phi)_{pdg}| < 13 \text{ MeV}$
- $0,125 \text{ GeV} < Q(D_s^*) < 0.160 \text{ GeV}$
- $|\Delta E| < 0.06 \text{ GeV}$

$$\Delta E = E_{beam} - E_{D^*} - E_{D_s^*}$$

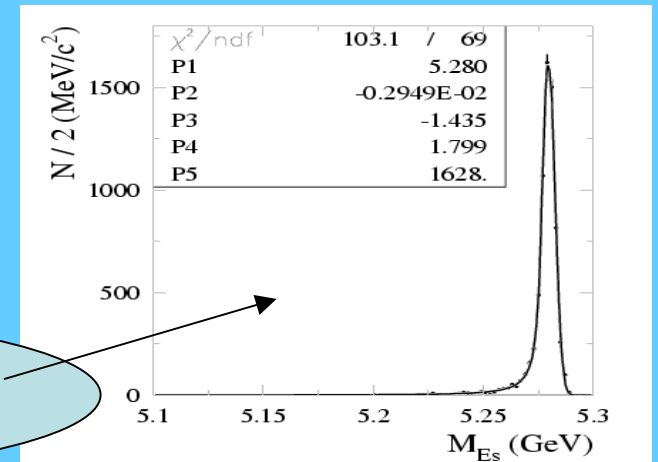
Optimized maximizing $S/(S+B)^{1/2}$
in $5.27 \text{ GeV} < M_{es} < 5.29 \text{ GeV}$

- Best candidate (D^*, γ, D_s) from minimum $|\Delta E|$

$$M_{es} = (E_{beam}^2 - (p_{D^*} - p_{D_s^*})^2)^{1/2}$$



MC signal sample





Br($D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$)

Combining partial and full reconstructions a lot of systematics cancel

Preliminary error estimation

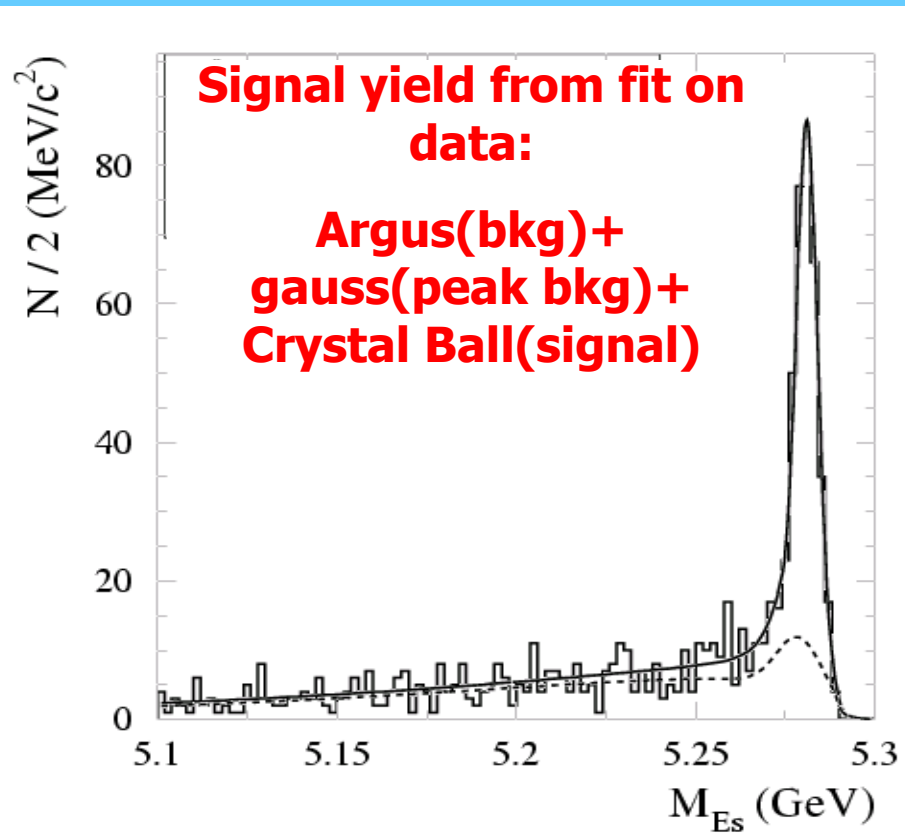
Systematic:

$$4.4_{\text{part}} + 4.8_{\text{full}} = 6.4\%$$

Statistic:

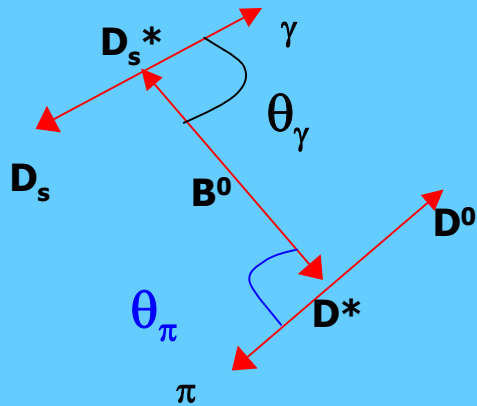
$$6.0_{\text{part}} + 6.9_{\text{full}} = 9.1\%$$

Global error = 11.1% error in PDG = 25%





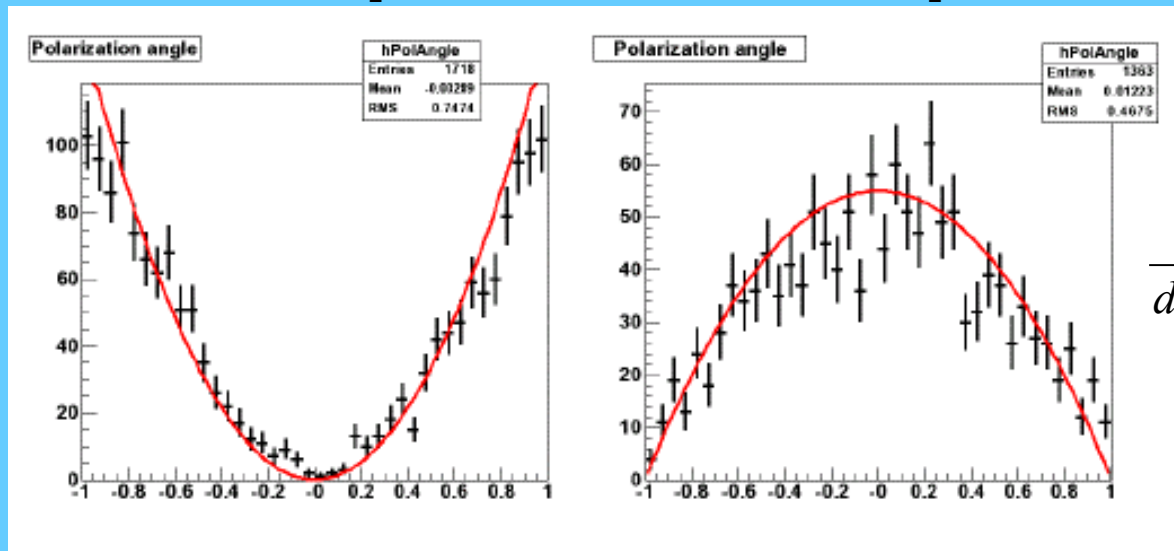
Polarization measurements(1)



$B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*$ is a 2-body decay, so helicity must be extracted by angular distributions of secondary products (soft π from D^*)

**Pure Longitudinal
Sample ($\Gamma_L/\Gamma=1$)**

**Pure Transversal
Sample ($\Gamma_L/\Gamma=0$)**



$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d \cos \theta_\pi} \approx \cos^2 \theta_\pi$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d \cos \theta_\pi} \approx \sin^2 \theta_\pi$$



Polarization measurements(2)

- Strategy:

- Pdf for signal: $f(\theta_\pi) = N \left[2 \frac{\Gamma_L}{\Gamma} \cos^2 \theta_\pi + \left(1 - \frac{\Gamma_L}{\Gamma} \right) \sin^2 \theta_\pi \right]$

- Distribution for Bkg from M_{es} sidebands

- Preliminary errors:

- Statistic error $\sim 7.8\%$

- Systematic error $\sim 4.7\%$

- Monte carlo statistics for efficiency

- Bkg subtraction



Conclusions

- $\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*)$
 - First measurement independent on $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$
 - Statistic + systematic preliminary error = 9.8%
 - Error reduced by a factor 3 respect with previous measurement
- $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$
 - Statistic + systematic preliminary error = 11.1%
 - Error reduced by a factor 2.4 respect with previous measurement
- Polarization of $B^0 \rightarrow D^* D_s^*$ decay
 - Error expected on polarization fractions = 9%
- Results to be published this summer