

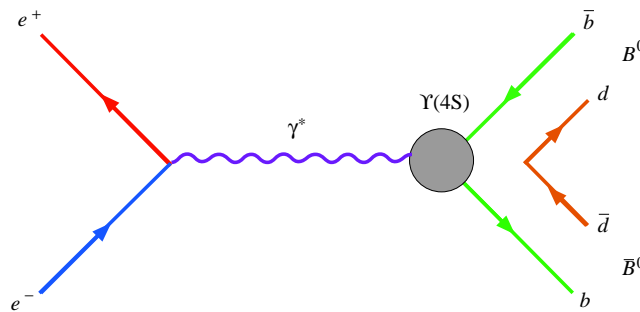
Study of the Branching Fraction of
 $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0)$ with Partial
Reconstruction of $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$

Romulus Godang
(University of Mississippi)
on behalf of
The BaBar Collaboration

P11, APS/DPF
April 5-8, 2003
Philadelphia, PA

Motivation

- Absolute measurement of $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0) \equiv f_{00}$ is necessary to enhance our knowledge of all branching fractions of B meson decays at the $\Upsilon(4S)$
- $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0$ or $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+ B^-$
 $B^0 \bar{B}^0$ production mechanism:



- $B \rightarrow D^* l \bar{\nu}_l$ decays have the largest branching fraction in any exclusive B decays
 - $\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} = 1.04 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$ (PRL 86, 2737, 2001, CLEO)
 - $\frac{f_{+-}}{f_{00}} = 1.10 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.05$ (PRD 65, 32001, 2002, BaBar)
- an error of 8% (CLEO); 7% (2σ) (Babar)

Introduction

- **BaBar:** $\sim 82 \text{ fb}^{-1} B\bar{B}$ at $\Upsilon(4S)$
 $\sim 10 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ off-resonance

Single Tag Events

$$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \implies D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$$

At least one B partially reconstructed

Double Tag Events

Within single tag sample, we also require the other B to be partially reconstructed

Backgrounds: continuum, combinatoric, correlated

- We can measure f_{00} without knowing ϵ_{0+} , $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell)$ and $\mathcal{B}(D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+)$

$$f_{00} = \frac{N_s^2}{4 \times N_d \times N_{B\bar{B}}}$$

Partial Reconstruction Technique

- D^* is detected through a soft pion in the decay of $D^* \rightarrow D\pi$
- This technique gains a factor of ~ 10 in statistics compared to full reconstruction
- **Observable Missing Mass Squared:**

$$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu}^2 \equiv (E_{\text{beam}} - \tilde{E}_{D^*} - E_{\ell})^2 - (\tilde{\vec{p}}_{D^*} + \vec{p}_{\ell})^2$$

where:

$$E_{D^*} \simeq \frac{E_{\pi}}{E_{CM}} M_{D^*} \equiv \tilde{E}_{D^*}$$

$$\vec{p}_{D^*} \simeq \hat{\mathbf{p}}_{\pi} \times \sqrt{\tilde{E}_{D^*}^2 - M_{D^*}^2} \equiv \tilde{\vec{p}}_{D^*}$$

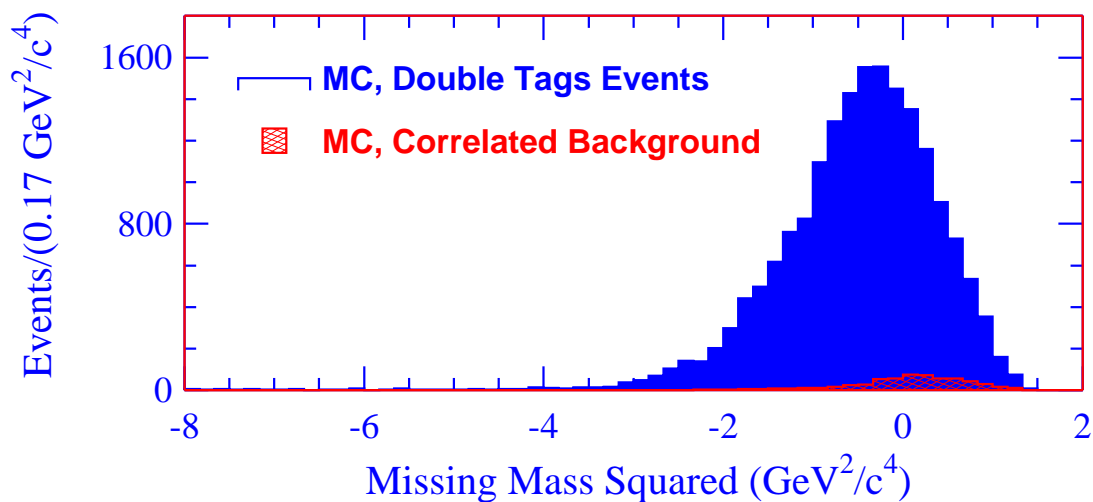
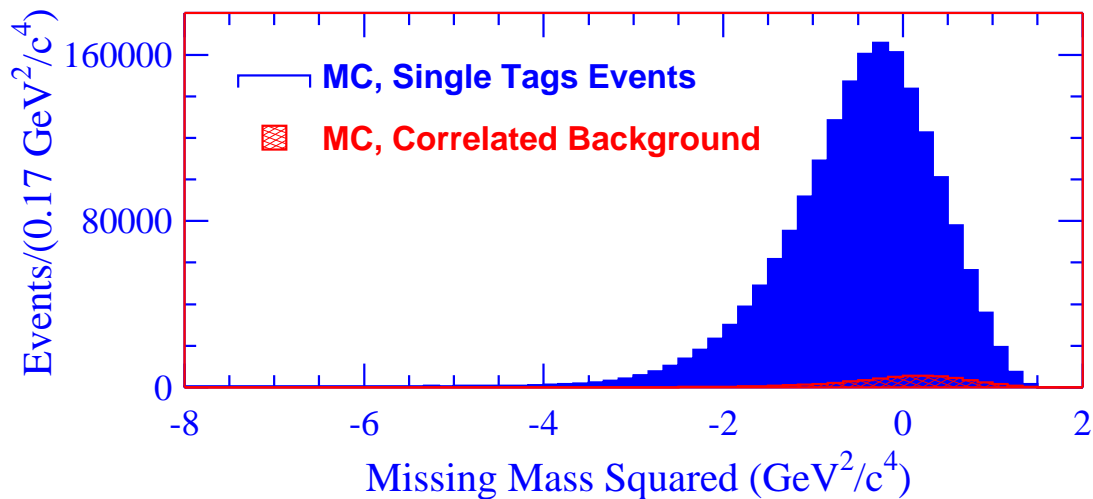
- **Momentum Cuts:**

$$1.5 \text{ GeV}/c \leq p_{\ell} \leq 2.3 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$60 \text{ MeV}/c \leq p_{\pi} \leq 200 \text{ MeV}/c$$

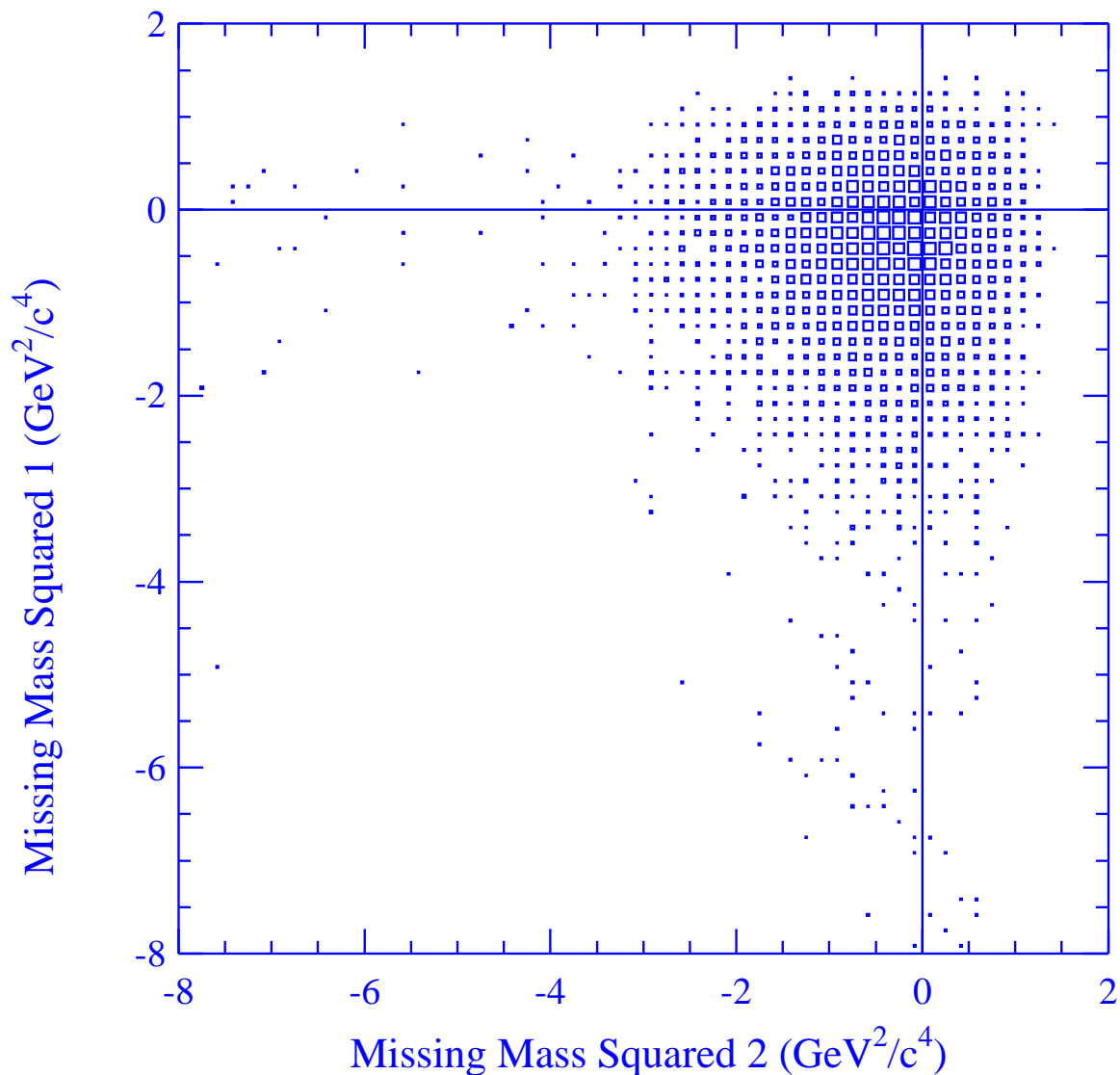
Signal Events, MC

- Signal region: $\tilde{M}_\nu^2 > -2 \text{ (GeV}/c^2)^2$
- Correlated background: $B \rightarrow D^{**} \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell$
(D^{**} : resonant or nonresonant $D^* \pi$ state)



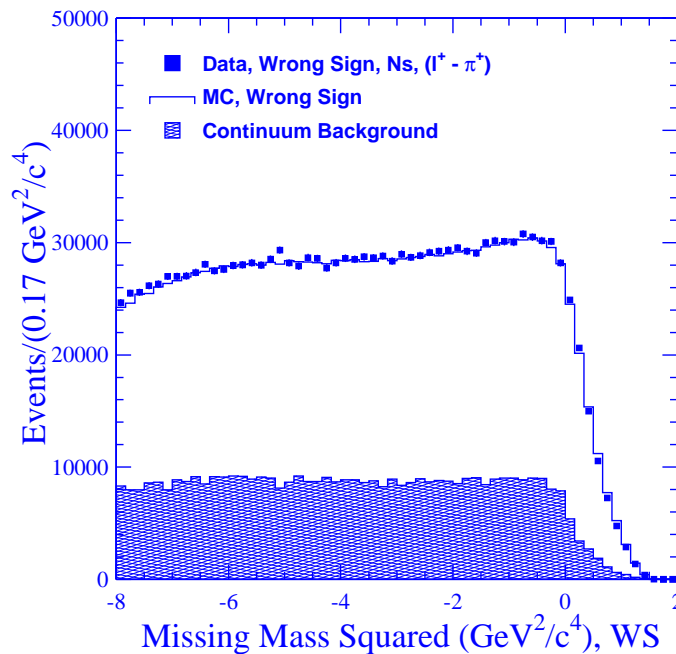
$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu 1}^2$ vs $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu 2}^2$ for Double Tag Events, MC

- Signal region: $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\nu}^2 > -2 \text{ (GeV}/c^2)^2$



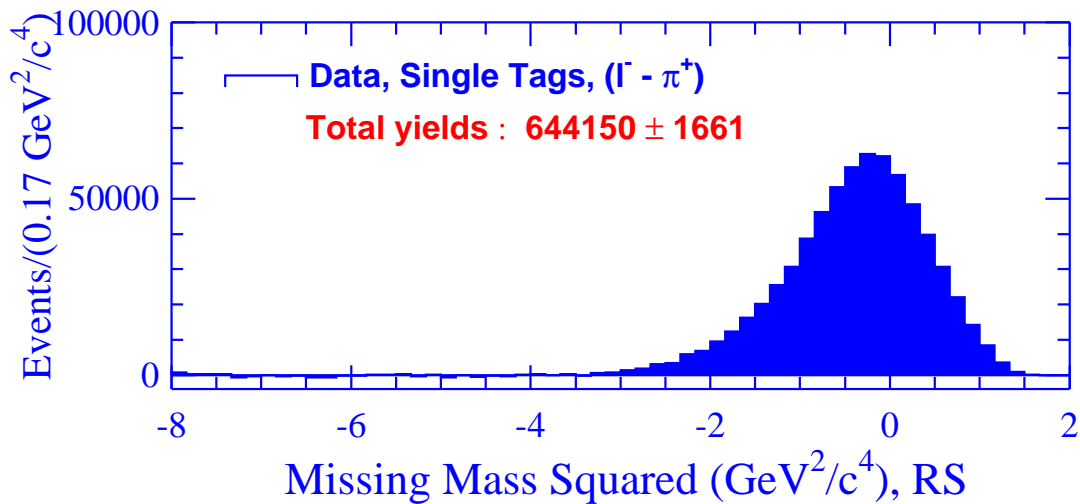
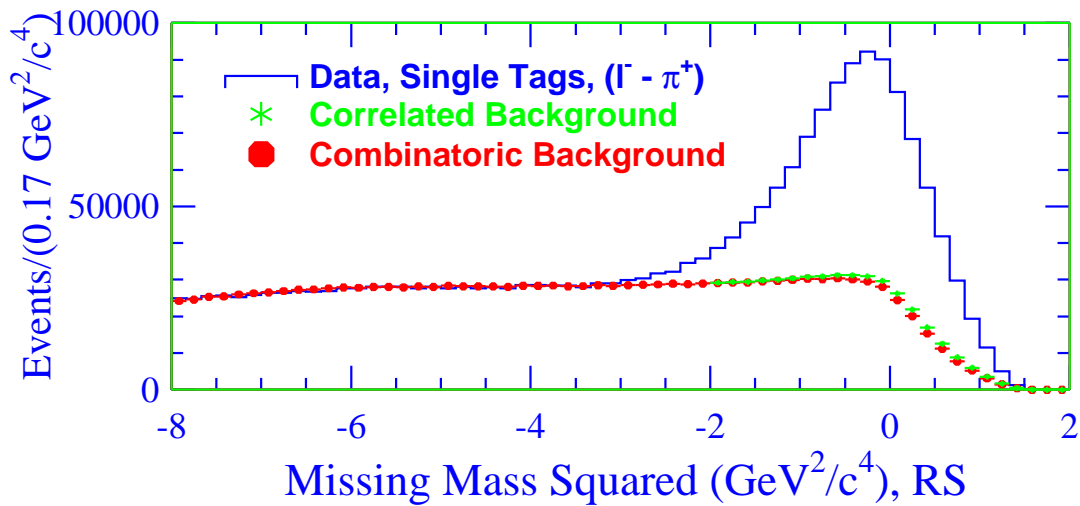
Continuum, Combinatoric Backgrounds

- Fox-Wolfram moments: $R_2 \equiv H_2/H_0 < 0.4$ has been used to reduce continuum events ($e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}$, where $q = u, d, s, c$)
- Wrong sign events are defined when ℓ^+ has the same sign with soft π^+ $\implies (\ell^+ - \pi^+)$
- Wrong sign MC has been used to estimate the combinatoric background in sideband region: $-8 < \tilde{M}_\nu^2 < -4 \text{ (GeV}/c^2)^2$



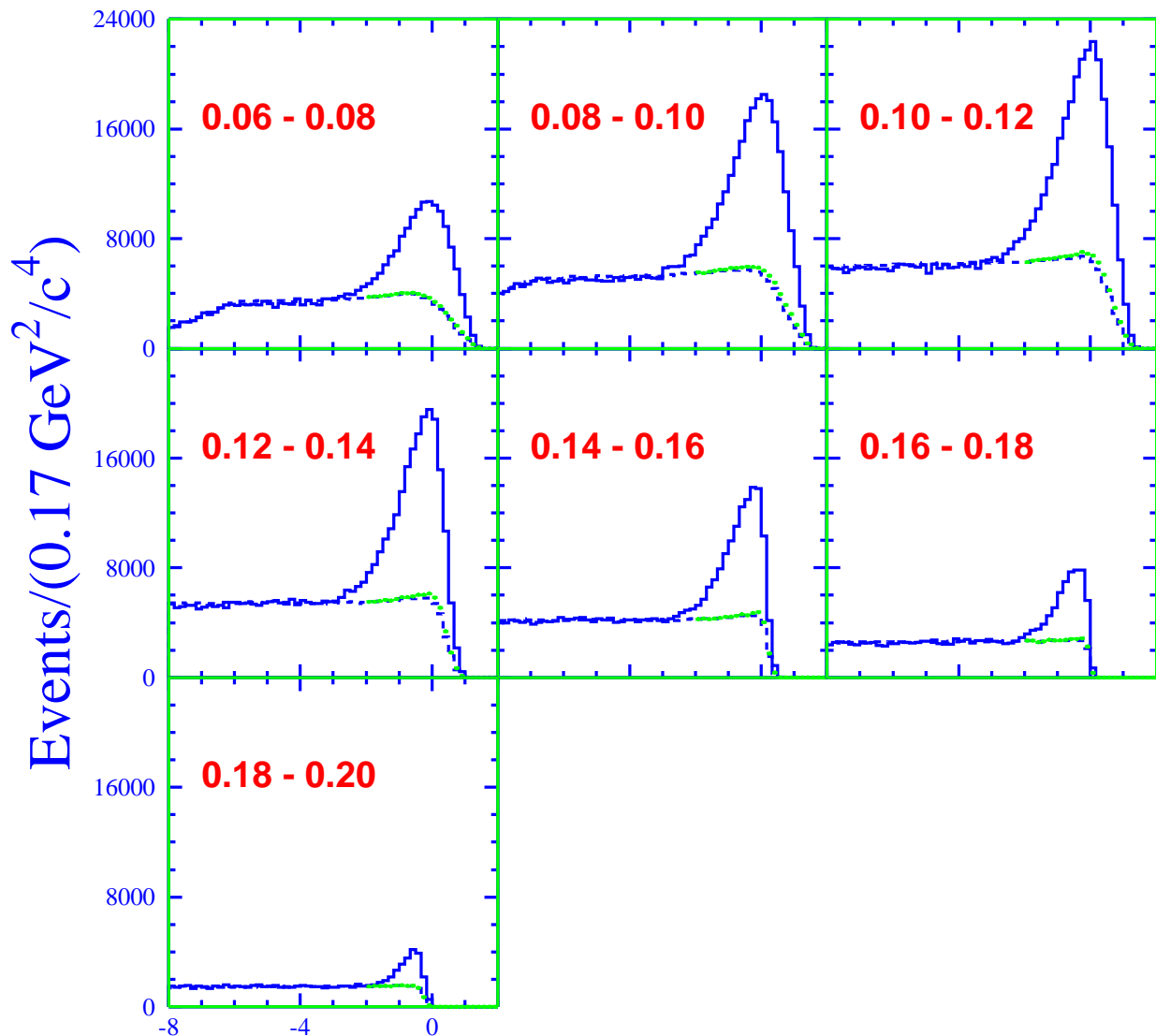
Single Tag Yields

- Correlated background is estimated using MC in **signal region**: $\tilde{M}_\nu^2 > -2 \text{ (GeV}^2/\text{c}^2)^2$



Single Tag Yields in π^+ Momentum Bin

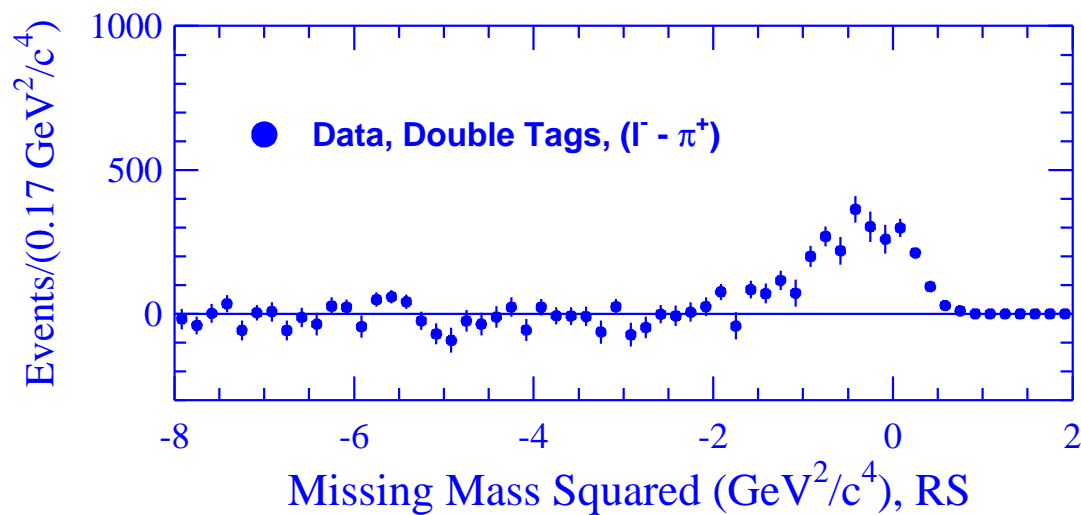
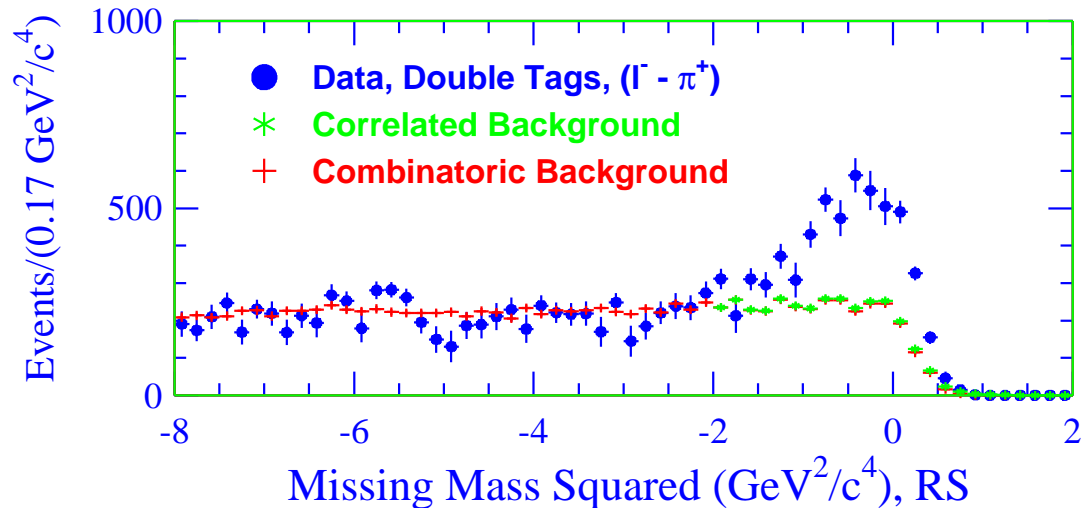
- $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_v^2$ distributions in soft π^+ momentum bin



Missing Mass Squared (GeV^2/c^4), RS

First Look of Double Tag Events

- Backgrounds are estimated with **the same technique** as they are in single tag events



- **The estimation of the double tag events is under study**

Summary

- This will be the first measurement of the absolute $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0)$ and independent of \bar{B}^0 as well as D^{*+} branching fractions
- Expected: $\sim 3\%$ in statistical error
- Published result is expected in summer