

$$\Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s \text{ from } B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-} \text{ at } \Upsilon(5S)$$

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Recontre de Moriond/QCD, March 13-20, 2010

# Outline

$\Upsilon(5S)$  at KEKB

$B_s$  Oscillation Parameters

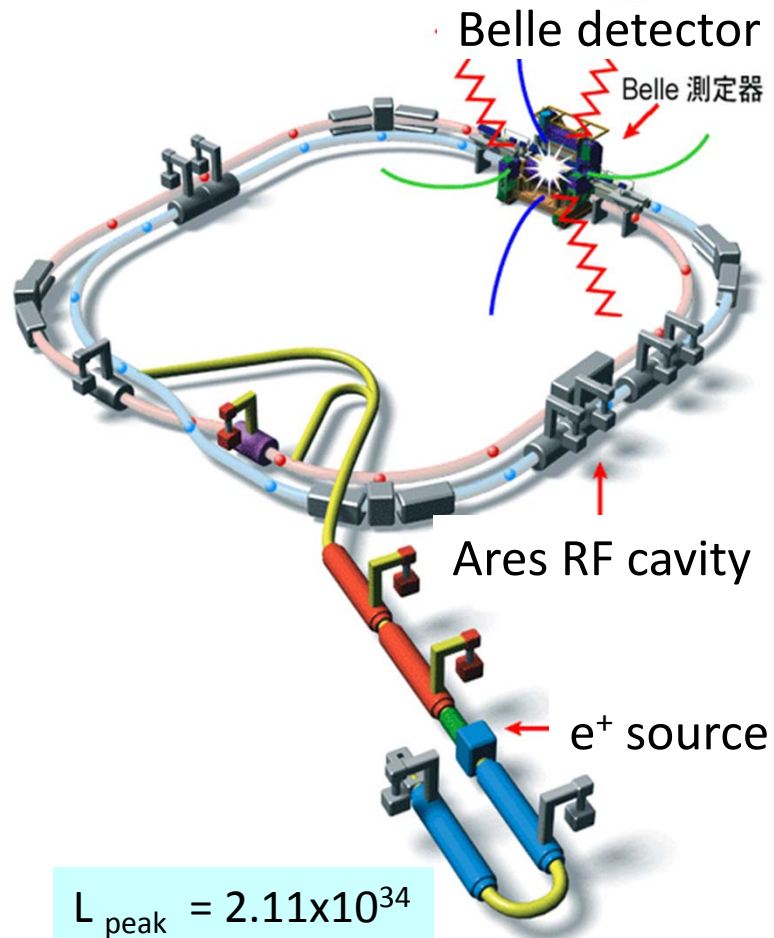
Analysis:  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$

Result

# The Belle Experiment at KEKB



Multipurpose large-solid-angle  
magnetic spectrometer



Primary aim - CP violation at  $\Upsilon(4S)$

Operated at :  $\Upsilon(4S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(5S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(3S)$ ,  
 $\Upsilon(2S)$ ,  $\Upsilon(1S)$ ,  $Y_b$  scan and others

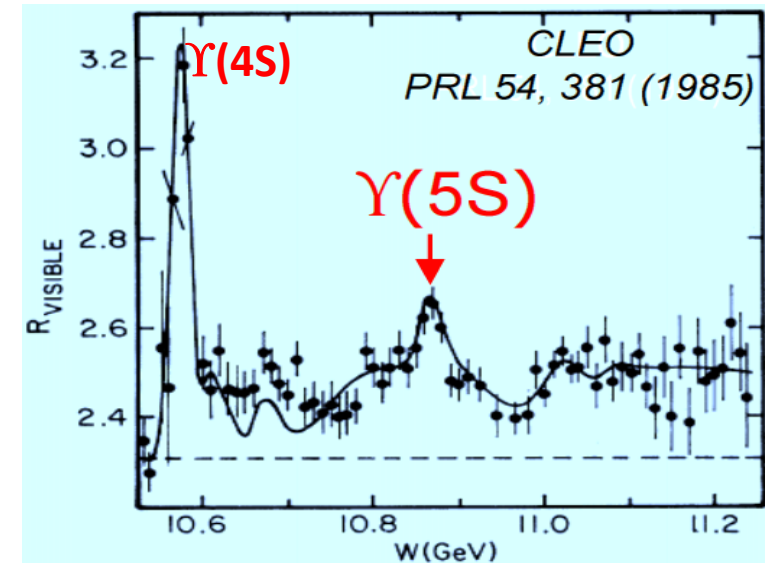
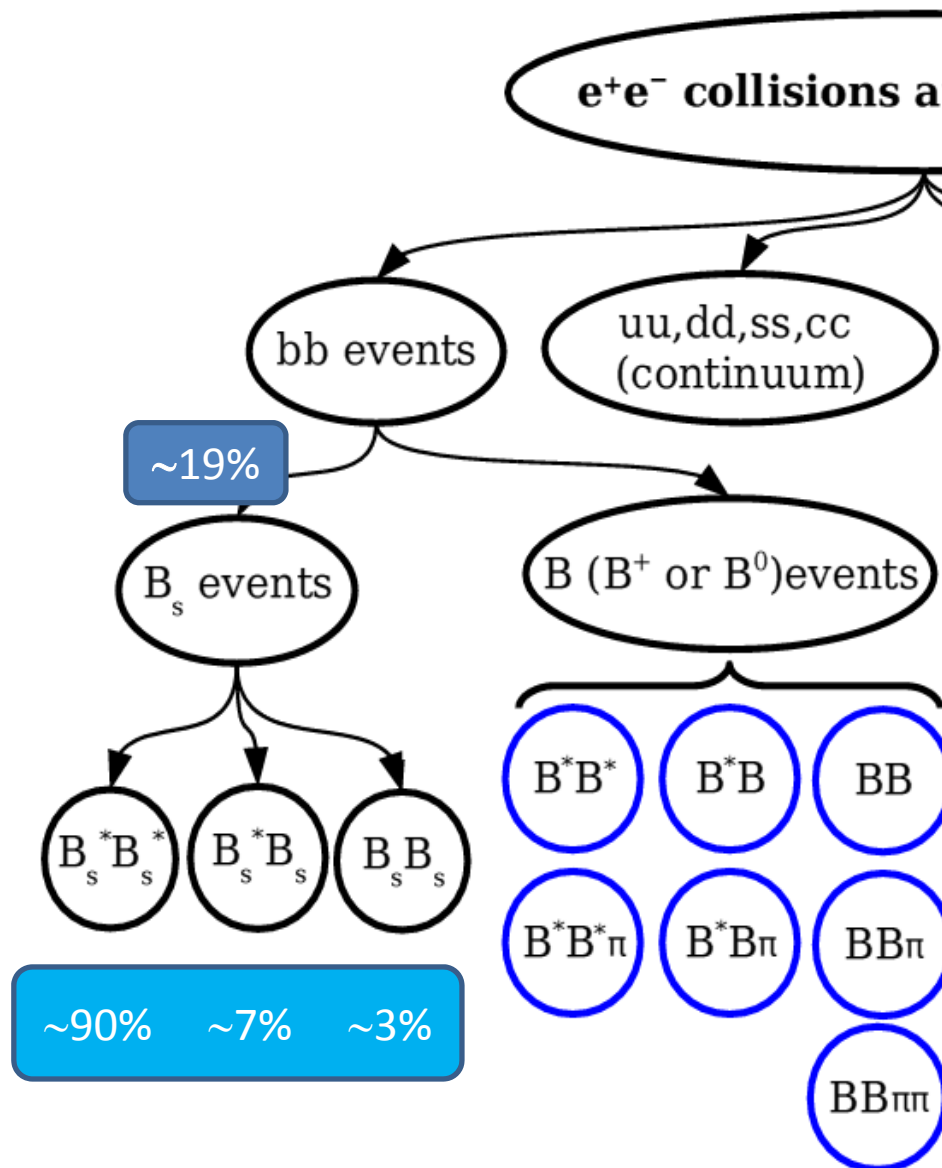
Beam( $e^- e^+$ ) energies changed,  
Crossing angle & boost maintained

$\Upsilon(4S)$ :	$\sim 710 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
$\Upsilon(5S)$ :	$\sim 129 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
$\Upsilon(3S)$ :	$2.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
$\Upsilon(2S)$ :	$24 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
$\Upsilon(1S)$ :	$5.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
$Y_b$ scan:	$8.1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
Off-peak:	$\sim 90 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Total Luminosity  $1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

World record, era of  $ab^{-1}$

# Event Classification at $\Upsilon(5S)$



$B_{(s)}$  excited states decay to  $B_{(s)} \gamma$

Almost entire source of  $B_s$  at  $\Upsilon(5S)$  is  $B_s^*$

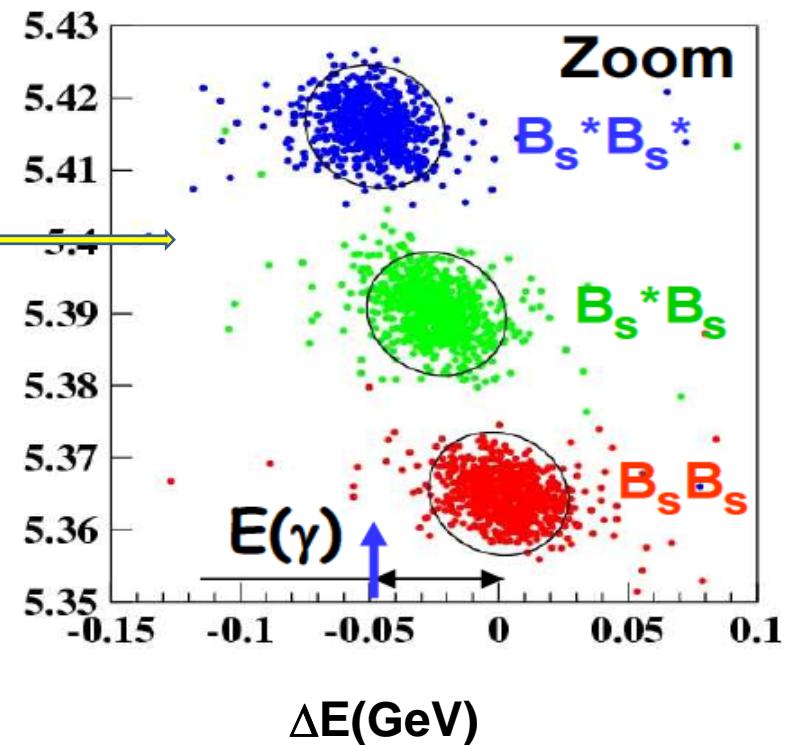
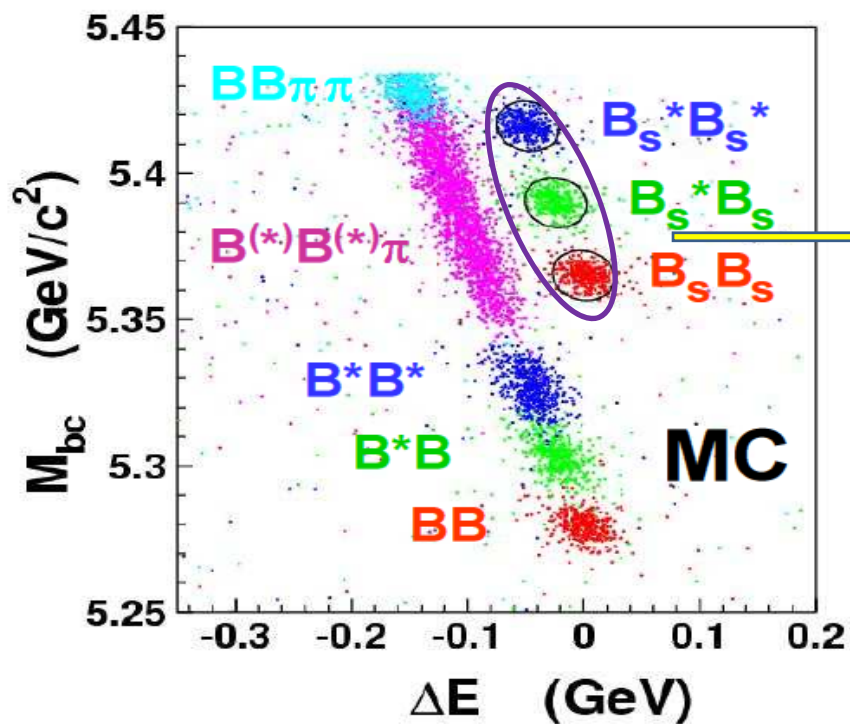


$$B_s^* \rightarrow B_s \gamma \quad \Delta M = M_{B_s^*} - M_{B_s} \approx 50 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

Important variables

$$\Delta E = E_B - E_{beam}$$

$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{beam}^2 - p_B^2}$$





## Belle $\Upsilon(5S)$ Data Sample

2005 :	1.86 fb <sup>-1</sup>	2008:	28.2 fb <sup>-1</sup>
2006:	21.7 fb <sup>-1</sup>	2009:	76.9 fb <sup>-1</sup>
2007:	7.9 fb <sup>-1</sup>		

**Total (On peak): 121 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

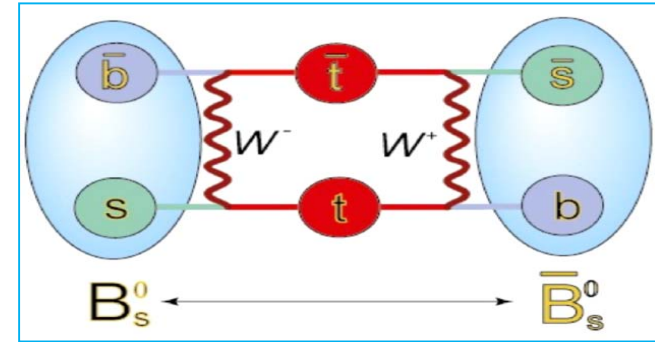
**Rest of the world  
at  $\Upsilon(5S)$   $\sim 1$  fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**Data Analyzed: 23.6 fb<sup>-1</sup>**

**$2.75 \times 10^6$  B<sub>s</sub> decays**

## $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ Oscillation/Mixing

Evolution of  $B_s$  flavor eigenstates governed by Schrödinger equation



$$i \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} |B_s^0(t)\rangle \\ |\bar{B}_s^0(t)\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M - i\frac{\Gamma}{2} & M_{12} - i\frac{\Gamma_{12}}{2} \\ M_{12}^* - i\frac{\Gamma_{12}^*}{2} & M - i\frac{\Gamma}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} |B_s^0(t)\rangle \\ |\bar{B}_s^0(t)\rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

Mass eigenstates  
Heavy & Light

$$|B_H\rangle = p|B_s^0\rangle - q|\bar{B}_s^0\rangle$$

$$|B_L\rangle = p|B_s^0\rangle + q|\bar{B}_s^0\rangle$$

With  $|p|^2 + |q|^2 = 1$

$$\text{Phase } \phi_s^{SM} = \arg\left(-\frac{M_{12}}{\Gamma_{12}}\right) \approx 0.04 \text{ rad}$$

mass and width difference are observables

$$\Delta m_s = M_H - M_L \simeq 2|M_{12}|$$

$$\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H \simeq 2|\Gamma_{12}|\cos\phi_s$$

For CP conserved,  $q=p$  and

$$|B_H\rangle = |B_s^{CP-odd}\rangle$$

$$|B_L\rangle = |B_s^{CP-even}\rangle$$

$$\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP} = \Gamma_s(B_s^{CP-even}) - \Gamma_s(B_s^{CP-odd})$$

Effect of non-zero phase  
leads to:

$$\Delta\Gamma_s = \Delta\Gamma_s^{CP} \cos \phi_s$$

New physics may alter  
the situation:

$$\phi_s = \phi_s^{SM} + \phi_s^{NP}$$

New phase could be large



$\Delta m_s$  measured with good precision

CDF & D0 at Tevatron

$$17.77 \pm 0.12 ps^{-1}$$

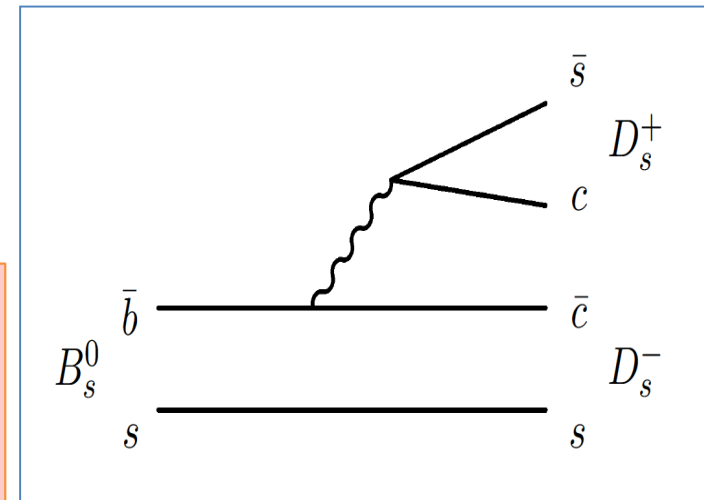
$\Delta \Gamma_s$  a long way to go

Large in SM

ALEPH, D0, CDF

$B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$  offers unique possibility  
- no time dependent measurement,  
- just counting

CKM favoured  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$  is  
Dominantly CP-even, CP-odd part can  
be ignored (or corrected)  
- under heavy quark limit for  $m_c$



$$\frac{\Delta \Gamma_s}{\Gamma_s} = \frac{2\mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-})}{1 - \mathcal{B}(B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-})}$$

Aleksan, Yaouanc, Oliver, Pene, Raynal, *Phy Lett B* 316, 567 (1993)  
Duniets, Fleischer, Nierste, *Phys ReV D* 63, 114015 (2001)

## B<sub>s</sub> Candidate Reconstruction

$$D_s^+ \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi \pi^+ \\ K_s^0 K^+ \\ K_s^{*0} K^+ \\ \phi \rho^+ \\ K^{*+} K_s^0 \\ K^{*+} K_s^{*0} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \phi & \rightarrow K^+ K^- \\ K_s^0 & \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \\ K_s^{*0} & \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \\ \rho^+ & \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \\ K^{*+} & \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \end{array} \right\}$$

Good K/ $\pi$  identification and vertex constraint,  
helicity cut to improve D<sub>s</sub> signal whenever possible

$$D_s^{*\pm} \rightarrow D_s^\pm \gamma$$

$$\Delta M = M(D_s, \gamma) - M(D_s)$$

$$\sim 144 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$  using energy difference  
and beam-energy-constrained mass

$$\Delta E = E_B - E_{beam}$$

$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{beam}^2 - p_B^2}$$

$B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$   
Candidate Selection

$$5.2 < M_{bc} < 5.45 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

$$-0.15 < \Delta E < 0.1 \text{ GeV}$$

Multiple candidates possible

Only one candidate within three modes per event

Best candidate: Minimum  $\chi^2$  based on  $M(D_s)$  and  $\Delta M$

$$\Delta M = M_{D_s \gamma} - M_{D_s}$$

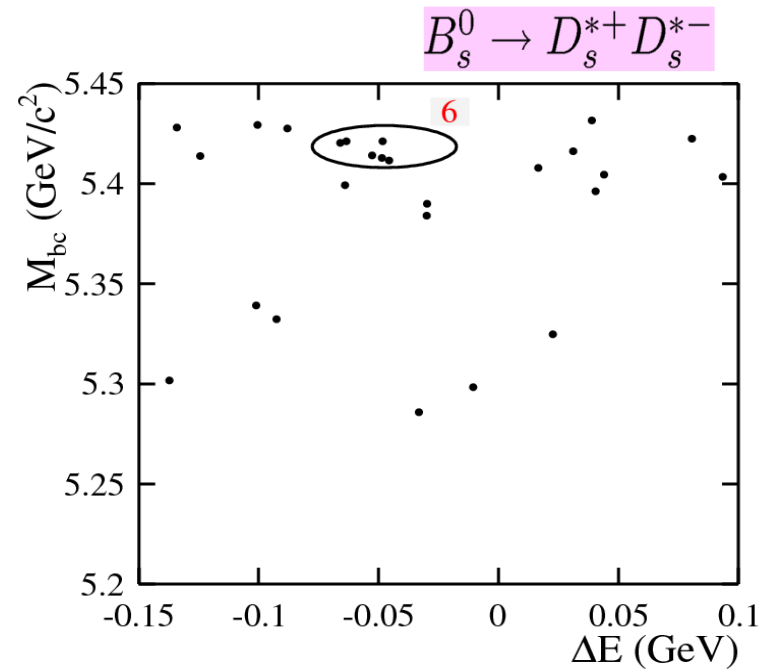
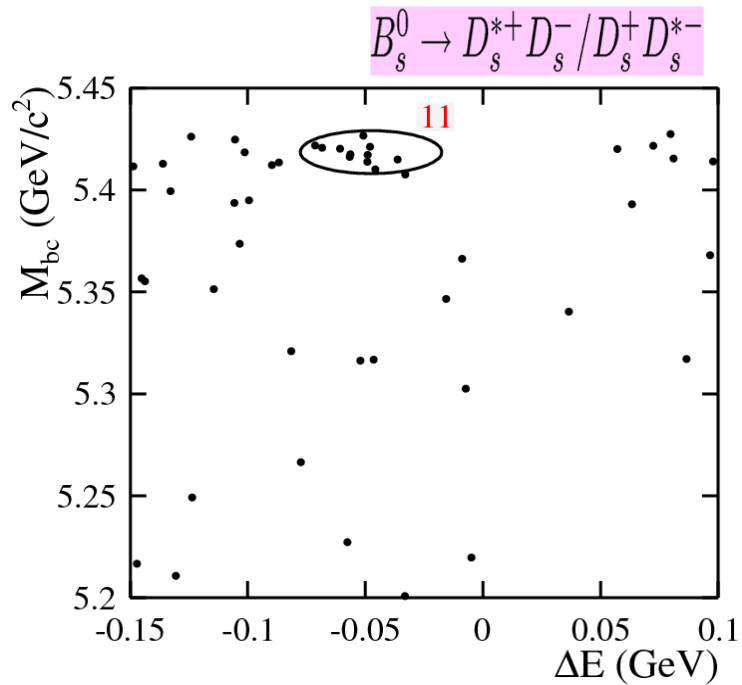
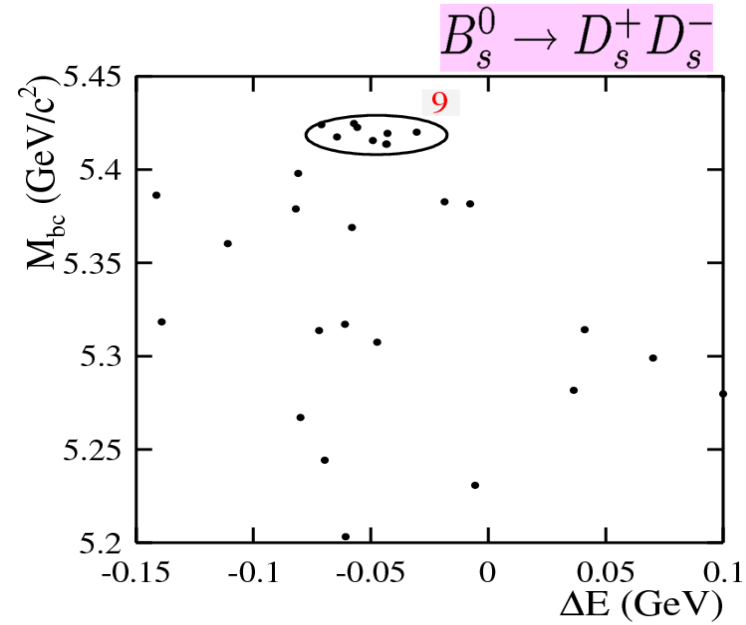
$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{M+N} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^M [(\tilde{M}_{D_s} - M_{D_s})/\sigma_M]^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N [(\Delta \tilde{M}_{D_s} - \Delta M_{D_s})/\sigma_{\Delta M}]^2 \right\}$$

Reconstructed

PDG

# Candidate events in $\Delta E - M_{bc}$ Plane

Data 23.6 fb<sup>-1</sup>

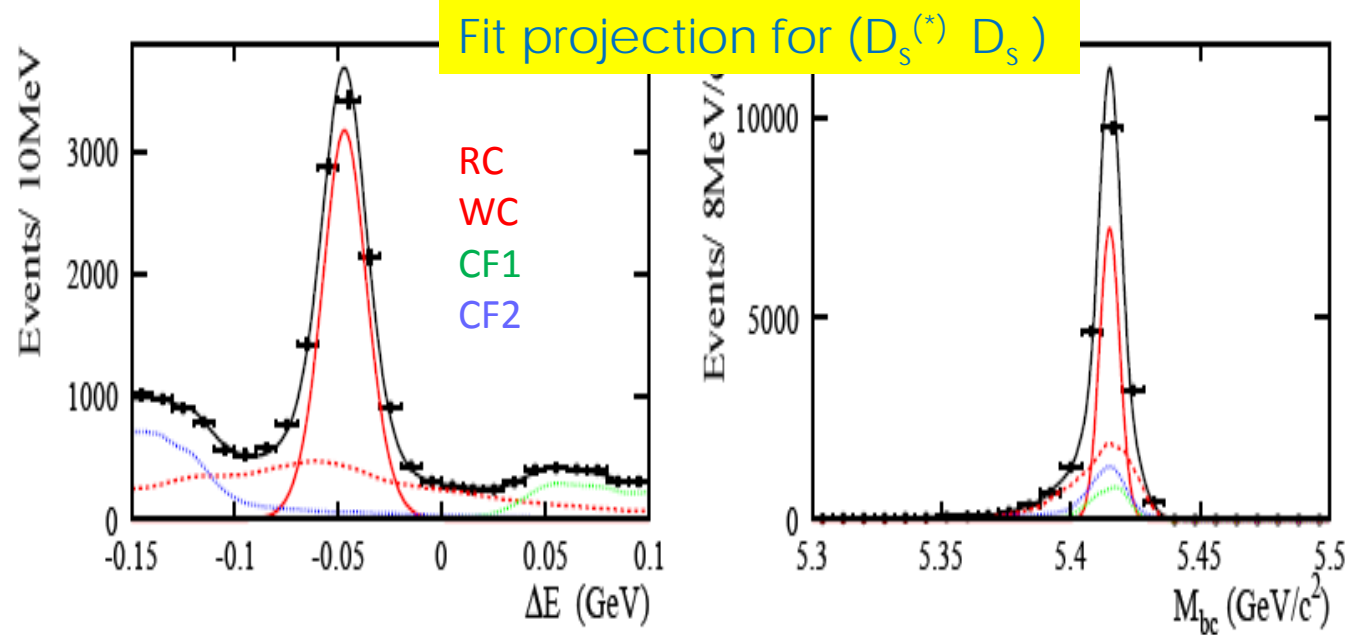


## Signal extraction

Two-dimensional un-binned ML fit in  $(\Delta E, M_{bc})$  simultaneous over 3 modes

Understand the fit first

Signal MC for  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$  fitted in all three modes



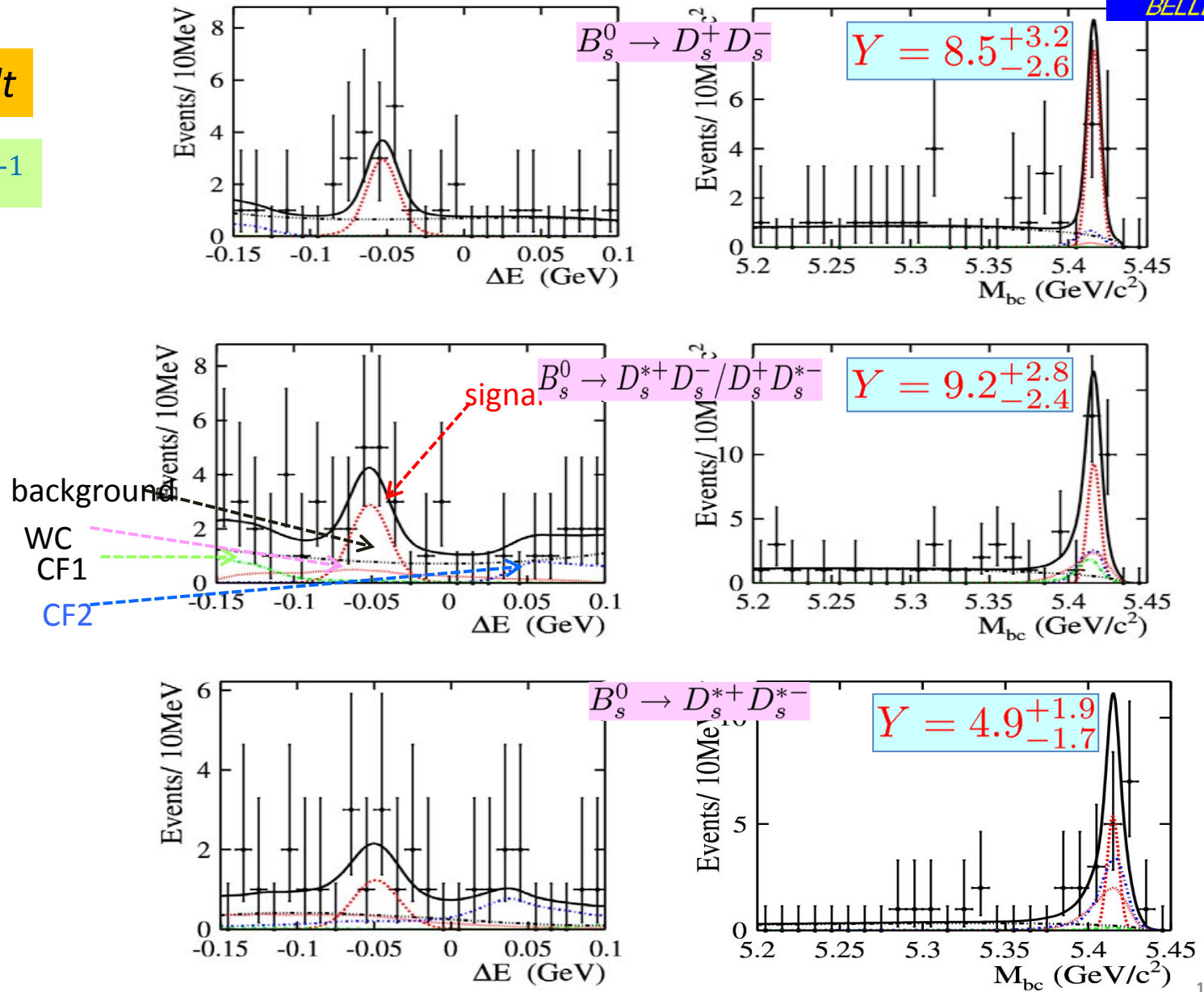
Signal PDF modeled using MC. Corrected for resolution using control sample from Data :  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} \pi^-$  and  $B^- \rightarrow D_s^{(*)-} D^0$   
Generic background by Chebyshev in  $\Delta E$  and ARGUS in  $M_{bc}$

# Simultaneous 2-D fit in $(\Delta E, M_{bc})$ over 3 modes



Fit Result

$(23.6 \text{ fb}^{-1})$





Fitted number of events and  $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$  decay branching fractions, after efficiency corrections

(23.6 fb<sup>-1</sup>)

Mode	Yield (events)	$\mathcal{B}\%$	S( $\sigma$ )
$D_s^+ D_s^-$	$8.5^{+3.2}_{-2.6}$	$1.0^{+0.4+0.3}_{-0.3-0.2}$	6.2
$D_s^{*+} D_s^- / D_s^{*-} D_s^+$	$9.2^{+2.8}_{-2.4}$	$2.8^{+0.8}_{-0.7} \pm 0.7$	6.6
$D_s^{*+} D_s^{*-}$	$4.9^{+1.9}_{-1.7}$	$3.1^{+1.2}_{-1.0} \pm 0.8$	3.2
Sum	$22.6^{+4.7}_{-3.9}$	$6.9^{+1.5}_{-1.3} \pm 1.9$	

First  
Observation

First  
Evidence

*Systematic errors dominated by  
 $D_s^{(*)}$  decay BF,  $\Upsilon(5S)$  decay BF and K-PID*



## Our Result

$$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}) = (6.9_{-1.3}^{+1.5} \pm 1.9)\%$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_s}{\Gamma_s} = \frac{2\mathcal{B}}{(1 - \mathcal{B})} = (0.147_{-0.030-0.042}^{+0.036+0.044} \pm 0.004)\%$$

Theory

$$PDG : 0.092_{-0.054}^{+0.051}$$

$$\text{SM} \quad \Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s = 0.127 \pm 0.024$$

Using  $\Delta M_s$  from experiment ;  
Lenz, Nierste , hep-ph/0612167





## Summary

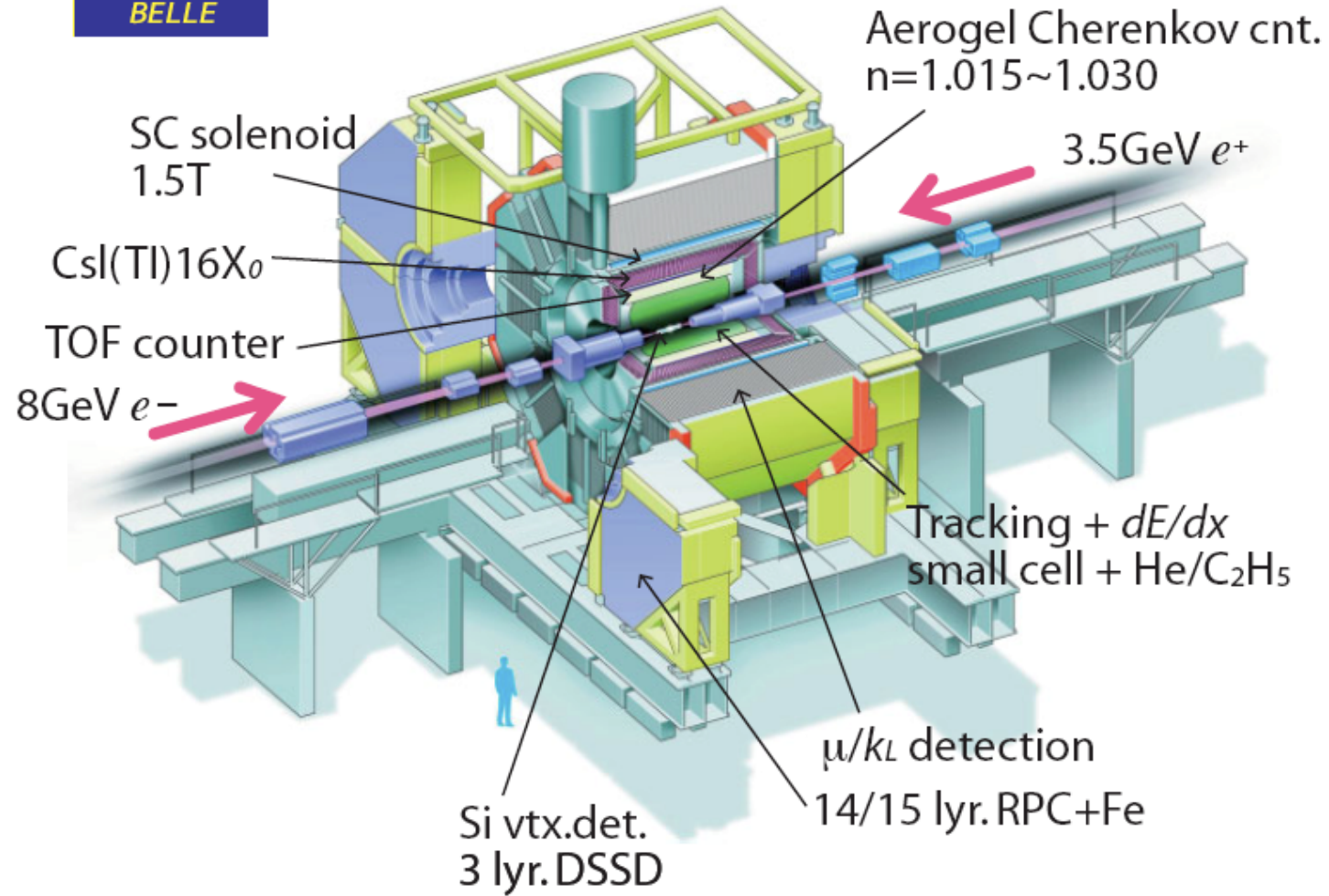
We have analyzed  $23.6\text{fb}^{-1}$  data at  $\Upsilon(5S)$

We have measured  
 $B_s \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} D_s^{(*)-}$  Decay Branching Ratios

Using this measurement we determine  
 $B_s$  oscillation parameter  $\Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s$

With  $\sim 100\text{fb}^{-1}$  data at  $\Upsilon(5S)$  yet to be analyzed,  
significantly better measurements expected soon

*Backup*



## Systematic Errors

Source	$D_s^+ D_s^-$		$D_s^* D_s$		$D_s^{*+} D_s^{*-}$	
	$+\sigma$	$-\sigma$	$+\sigma$	$-\sigma$	$+\sigma$	$-\sigma$
DATA/MC calibration	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
CR PDF	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Background PDF	1.1	1.3	1.9	2.0	3.0	3.0
WC+CF PDF	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	4.4	4.4
WC/CF fraction	0.2	0.2	5.0	5.0	8.7	8.7
Continuum suppression	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Best candidate selection	6.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
$K^\pm$ identification	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.3
$K_s$	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
$\pi^0$	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
$\gamma$	-	-	3.8	3.8	7.6	7.6
Tracking	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Polarization	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3
Acceptance ( $\varepsilon$ )	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
$D_s^{(*)}$ BF's	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5
Luminosity	$\pm 1.3$					
$\sigma_{\Upsilon(5S)}$	$\pm 4.6$					
$f_{B_s^{(*)}\bar{B}_s^{(*)}}$	$\pm 15$					
$N_{B_s^* \bar{B}_s^*} / N_{B_s^{(*)} \bar{B}_s^{(*)}}$	$+4.2$ $-4.4$					
Total	24.6	23.7	24.8	24.8	27.2	27.2

# Signal region and the cross-feeds

MC in  
different modes

