

Analysis of the decay channel $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$ with Belle

Elena Nedelkovska, Jeremy Dalseno, Christian Kiesling
Max-Planck Institute for physics, Munich

- Physics Motivation
- Belle Experiment
- Study of the decay $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$
- Summary and outlook



Max-Planck-Institut für Physik
(Werner-Heisenberg-Institut)

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09.11.2012, Munich, Germany

Physics Motivation

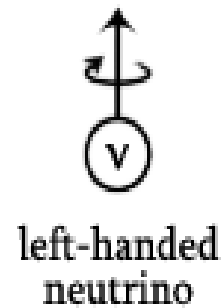
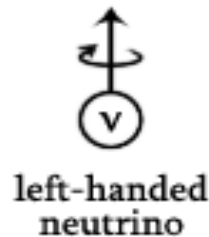
Standard Model is successful but not complete

- Cannot explain the **Dark Matter**
- Assumes massless **Neutrinos**
- Insufficient explanation of the **Matter-Antimatter Asymmetry**

Matter-antimatter asymmetry \rightarrow **CP** Violation needed

CP is a product of two symmetries
C (charge conjugation) and

P (parity)



CP transformation =
Charge Conjugation x **P**arity Transformation



CP Violation in the Standard Model

CP violation in the Standard Model \Rightarrow Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) mechanism \Rightarrow relation between the weak and the mass eigenstates

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = V^{CKM} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

V_{ij} : quark flavor transition couplings

$$V^{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & -A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$$

CKM matrix is unitary

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

$$O(\lambda^3) \quad O(\lambda^3) \quad O(\lambda^3)$$

relevant for the B meson system 3

Sides with similar size \rightarrow large angles
5 observables (2 sides, 3 angles)

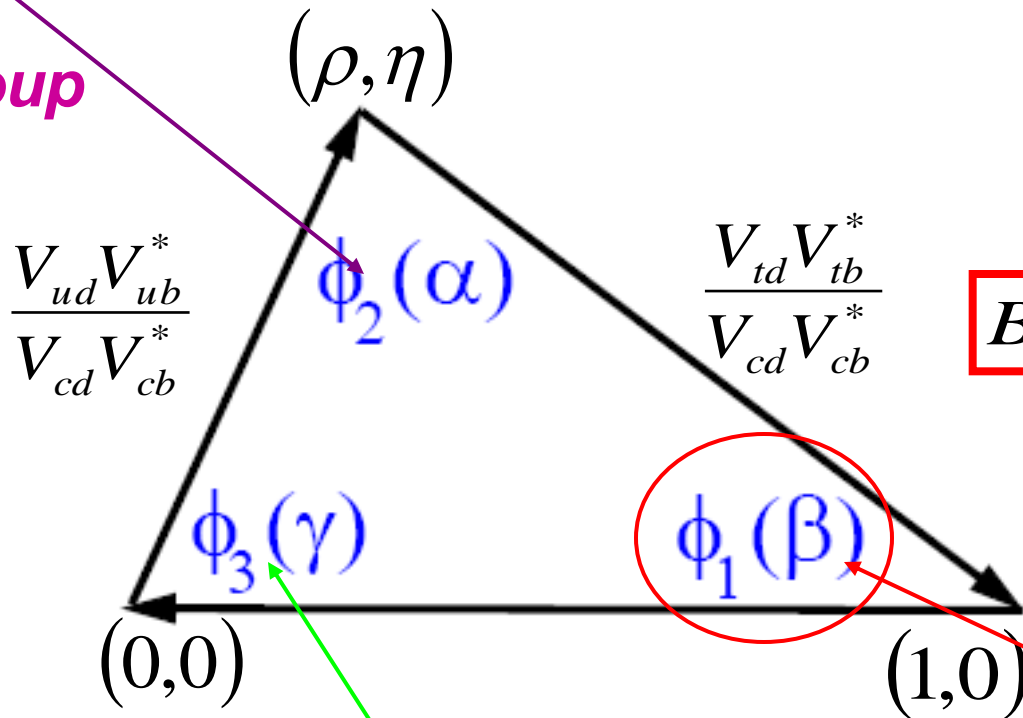
Wolfenstein parametrization
 $\lambda = \sin \theta_C \approx 0.22$ (Cabibbo angle)

- 4 free parameters:
- 3 real parameters
 - 1 complex phase

Unitarity Triangle in the B Meson System

$$B^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi, \rho\rho, a_1\pi$$

MPI Group



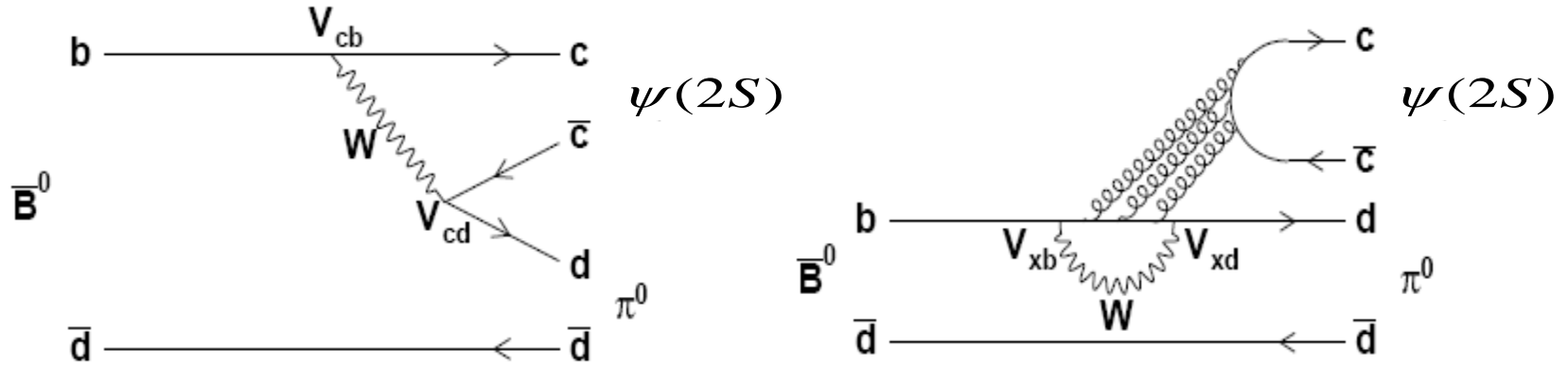
$$B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow DK^*, DK_S^0, K\pi, D^*\pi$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0 \quad (b \rightarrow (c\bar{c})d)$$



$$M_{tree} \propto V_{cb} * V_{cd}^* \propto \lambda^2 * \lambda \propto \lambda^3 \quad M_{penguin} \propto V_{tb} * V_{td}^* \propto \lambda^3 * 1 \propto \lambda^3$$

Matrix elements

Additional motivation to study charmonium $b \rightarrow (c\bar{c})d$

Using the result from $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$ and SU(3) symmetry the penguin pollution to $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_s^0$ can be estimated

For the tree amplitude

- $A_{CP} = 0$
- $S_{CP} = \sin 2\phi_1$

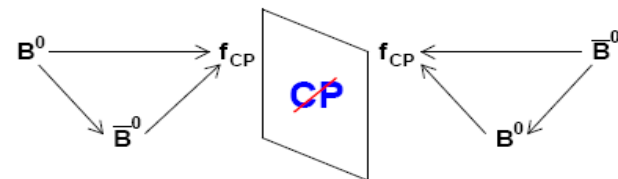
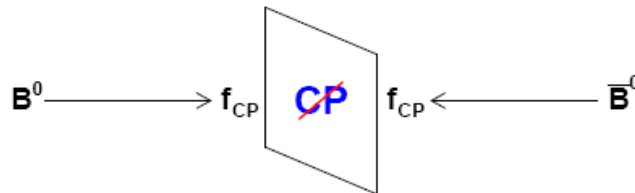
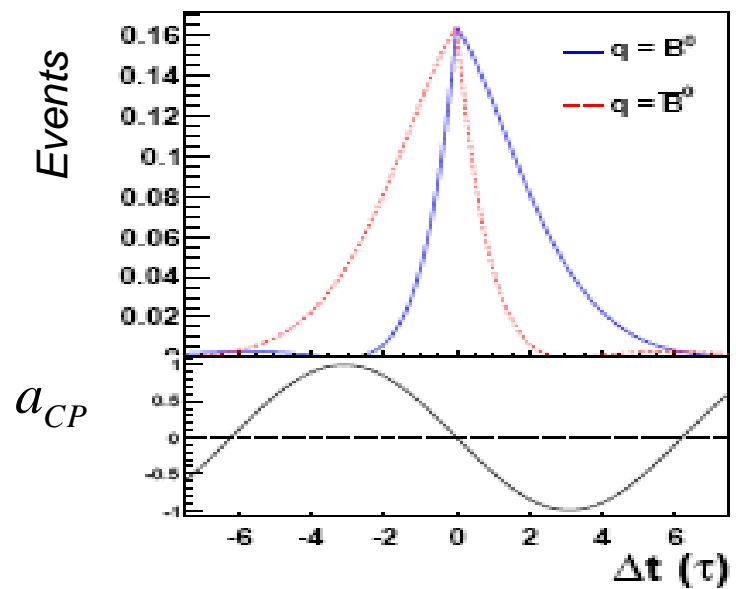
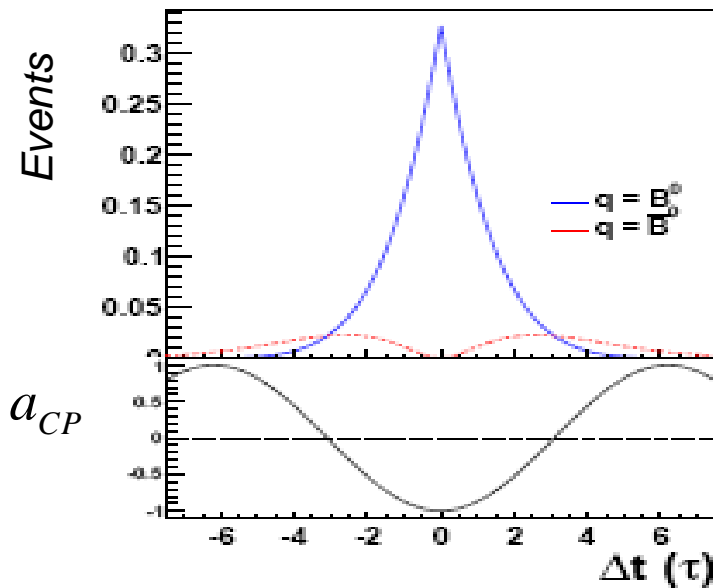
CP Violation in the B meson system

Time-dependent CP asymmetry

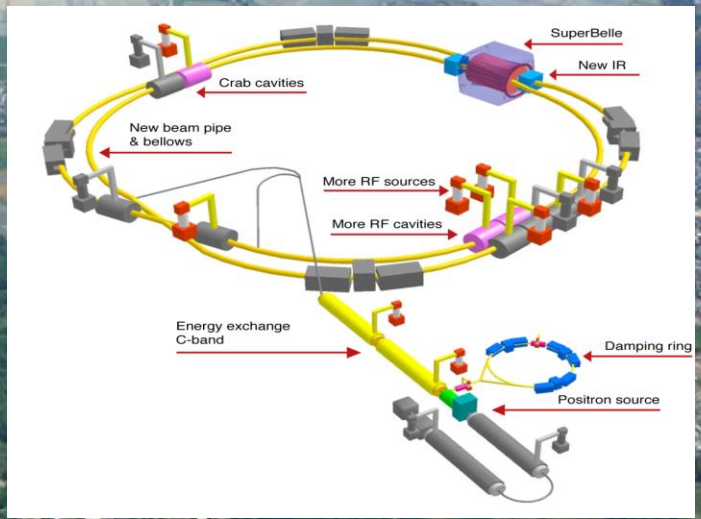
$$a_{CP}(\Delta t, f_{CP}) = \frac{N_{\bar{B}^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP}) - N_{B^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP})}{N_{\bar{B}^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP}) + N_{B^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP})} = A_{CP} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + S_{CP} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

$A_{CP} \rightarrow$ **direct** CP violation
different decay rates

$S_{CP} \rightarrow$ **indirect** CP violation
different time evolution



KEK B-Factory

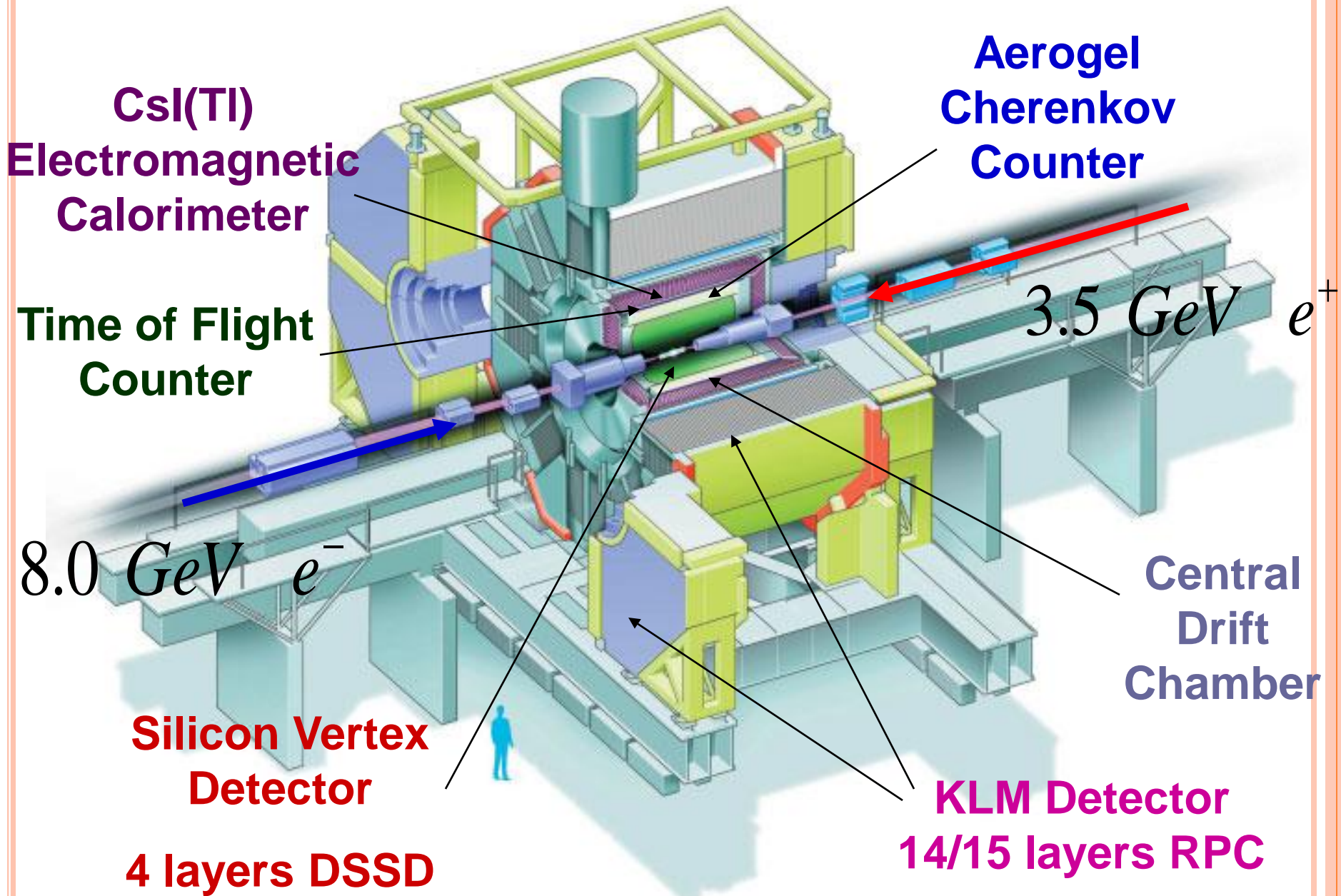


3.5 GeV



8 GeV

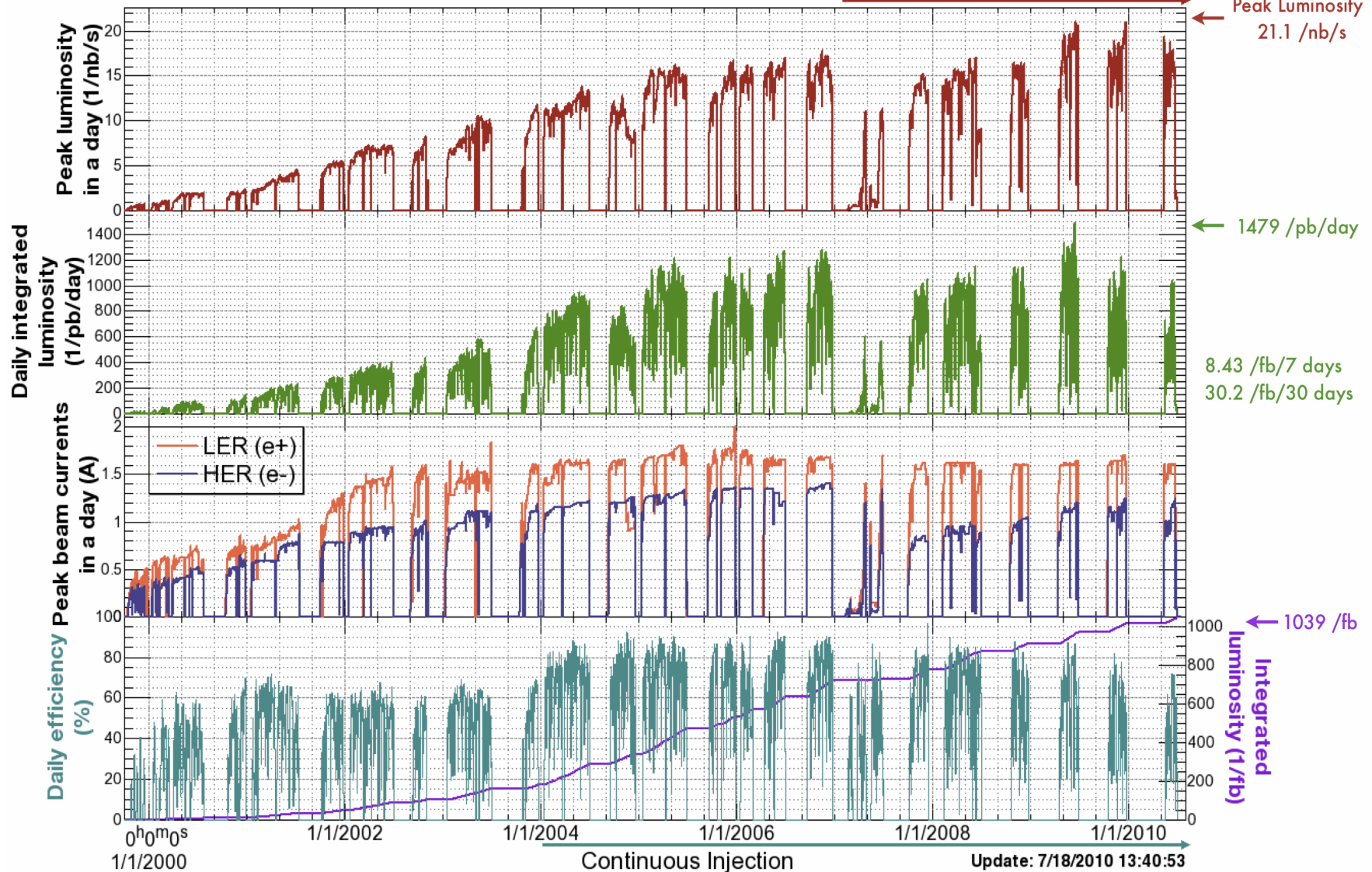
Belle Detector



The development of the expected luminosity

Oct. 1999 - June 2010

Crab Crossing



B Meson Production

Y(4S) resonance decays \rightarrow into $B\bar{B}$ pair

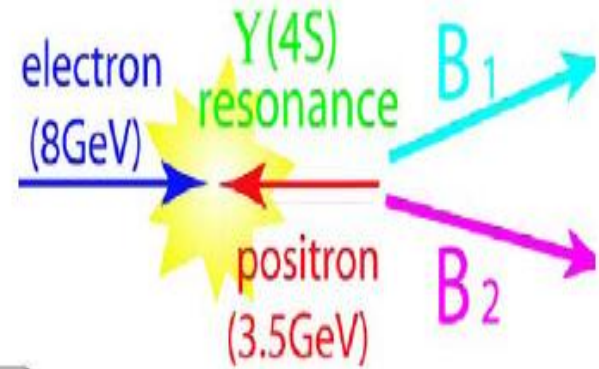
Y(4S): $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$

B: $J^P = 0^-$

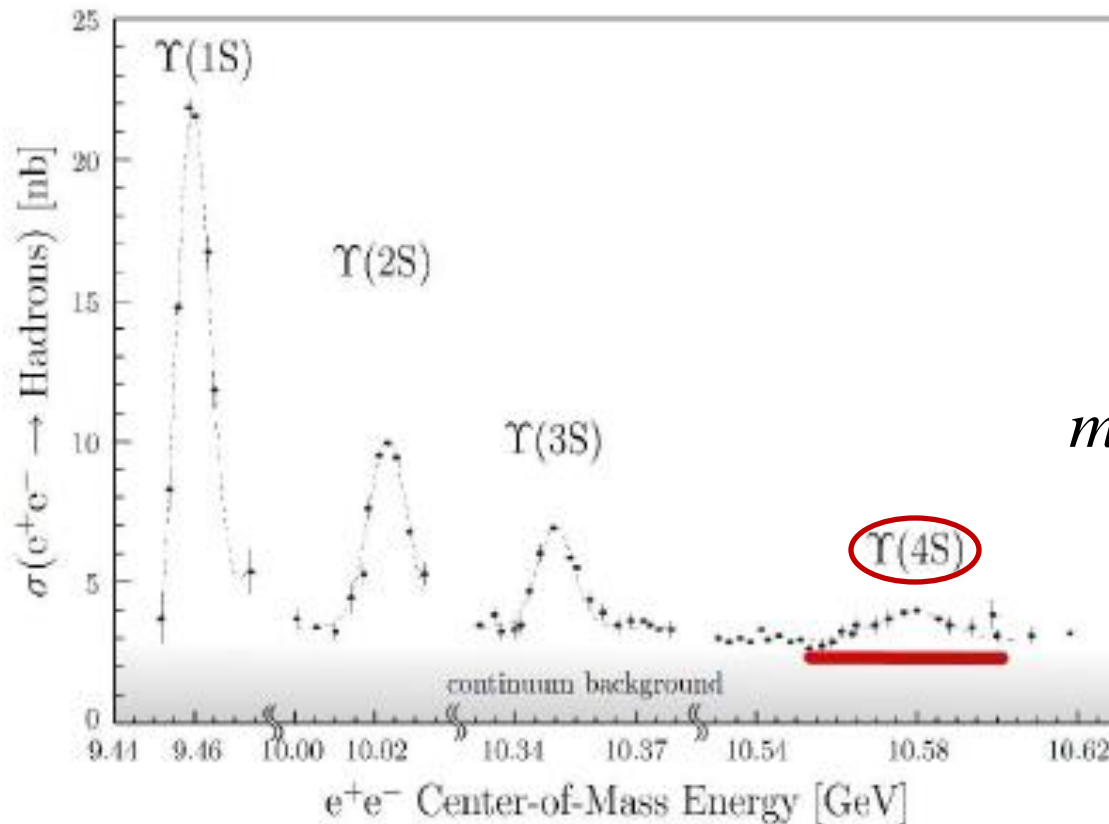
\rightarrow B meson pair in a p-wave

Asymmetric wave function

\rightarrow B mesons have opposite flavor



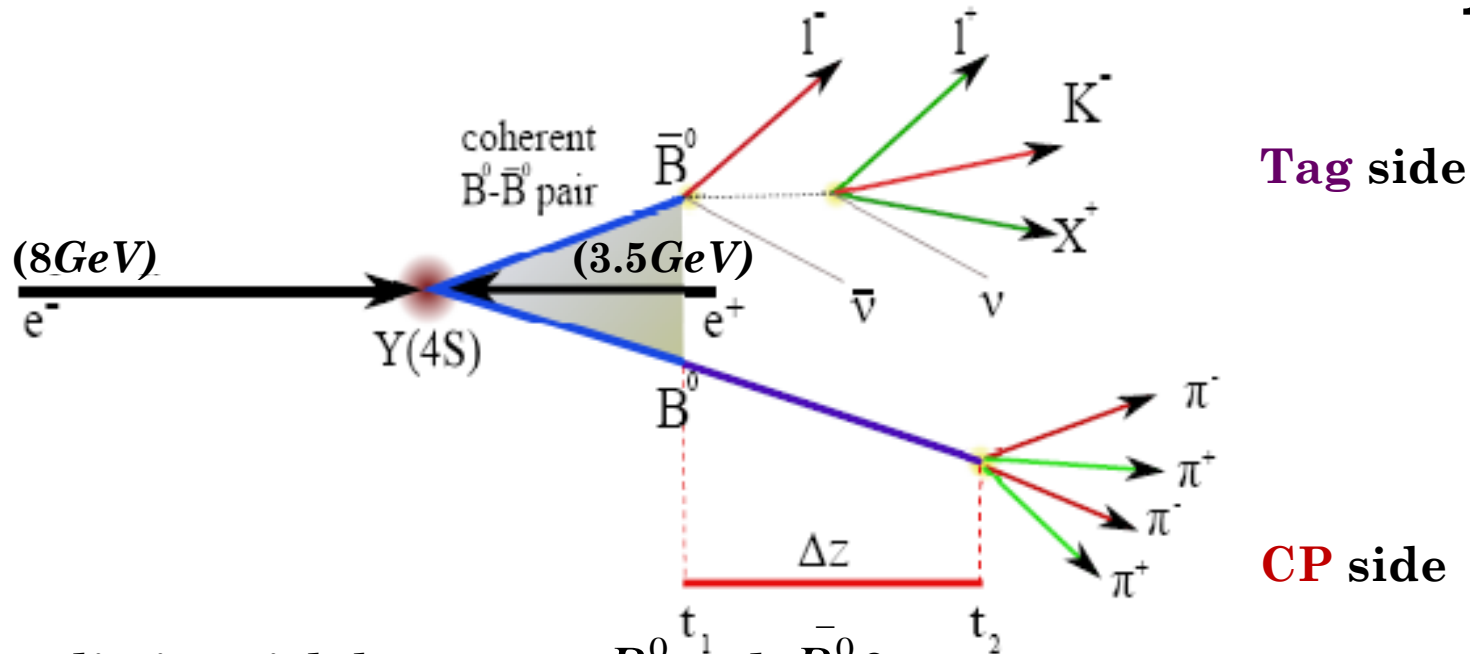
B meson pair in an entangled state



$$m_{Y(4S)} = 10.58 \text{ GeV} / c^2 \approx 2 \times m_B$$

$$m_B = 5.28 \text{ GeV} / c^2$$

CP Violation Measurement Principle



How to distinguish between B^0 and \bar{B}^0 ?

- if l^- ➔ \bar{B}^0 on the Tag side
- if l^+ ➔ B^0 on the CP side
- if l^+ ➔ \bar{B}^0 on the Tag side
- if l^- ➔ B^0 on the CP side

Measurement of the time difference

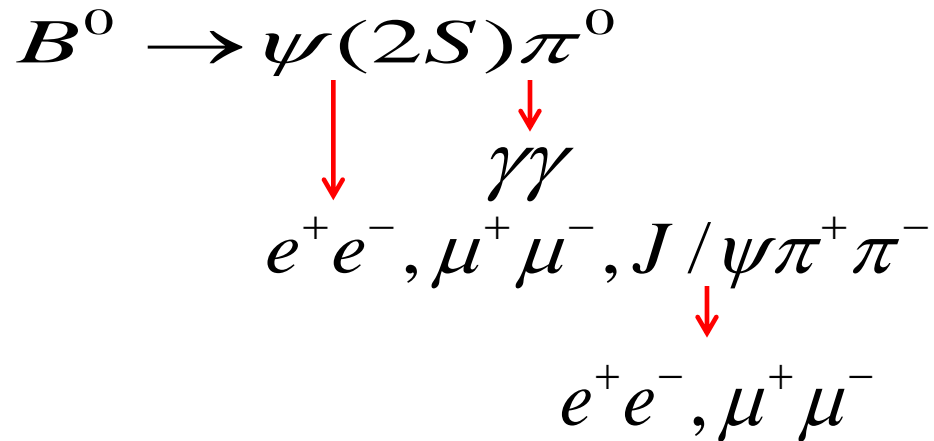
Asymmetric beam energies at KEKB

➔ boost of the center of mass system

Measure ➔ $\Delta z \sim 100\ \mu\text{m} \Rightarrow \Delta t \sim \text{ps}$

$$\Delta t \approx \frac{\Delta z}{\langle \beta \gamma \rangle c}$$

Data Treatment



- Generate events

Blind:

- Develop an algorithm to reconstruct the decay
- Study the shape of the signal and the background
- Build a fit to discriminate the signal and the background
- Test the performance of the fit (bias?)

Data Treatment

Control Sample:

- Look at the data
- Choose a channel as close as possible to the decay in question
- Cross check the model developed for MC on data

Real Data:

- Look at the data
- Apply the model developed for MC on data
- Measure the branching fraction for $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$

Signal Monte Carlo study

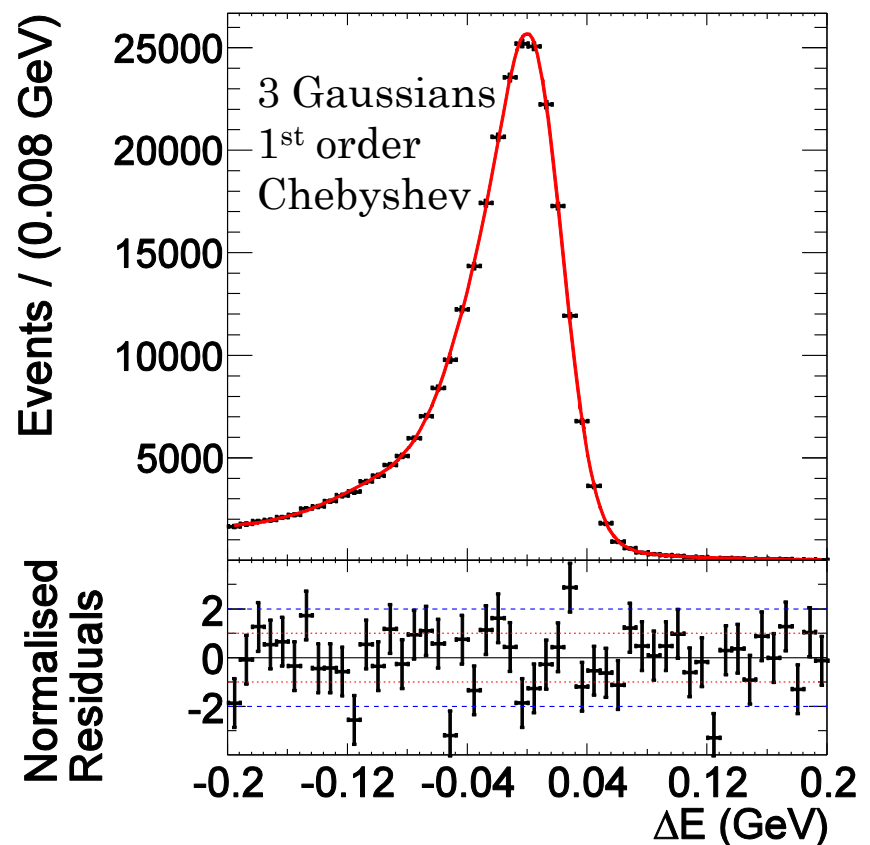
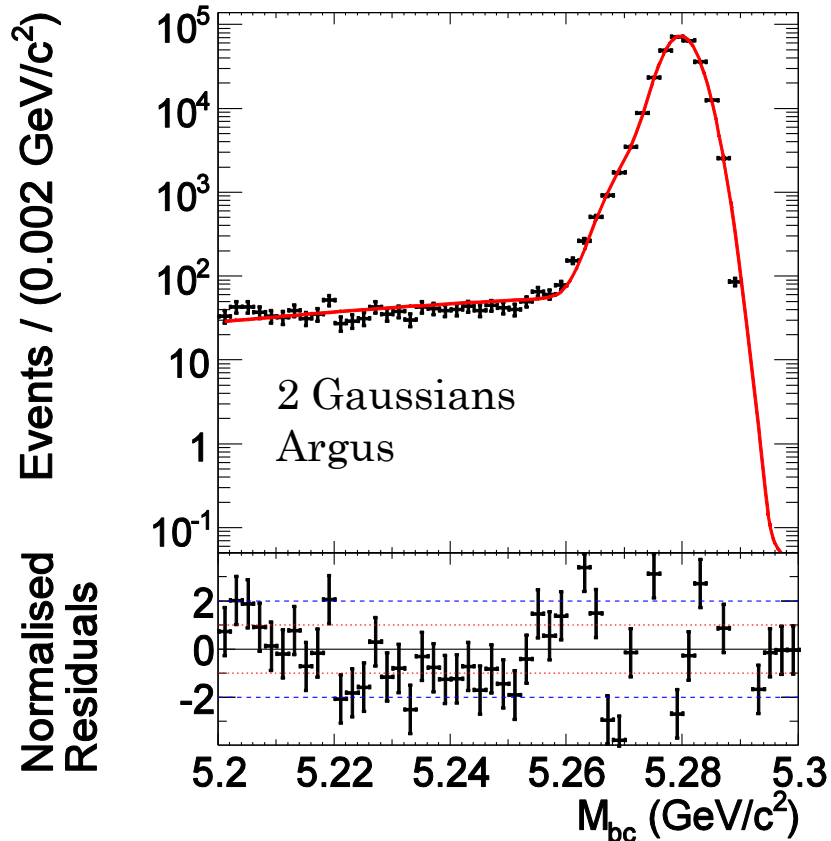
Reconstructed B mesons – described by:

$$M_{BC} = \sqrt{(E_{beam}^{CMS})^2 - (p_B^{CMS})^2}$$

$$5.2\text{GeV}/c^2 < M_{BC} < 5.3\text{GeV}/c^2$$

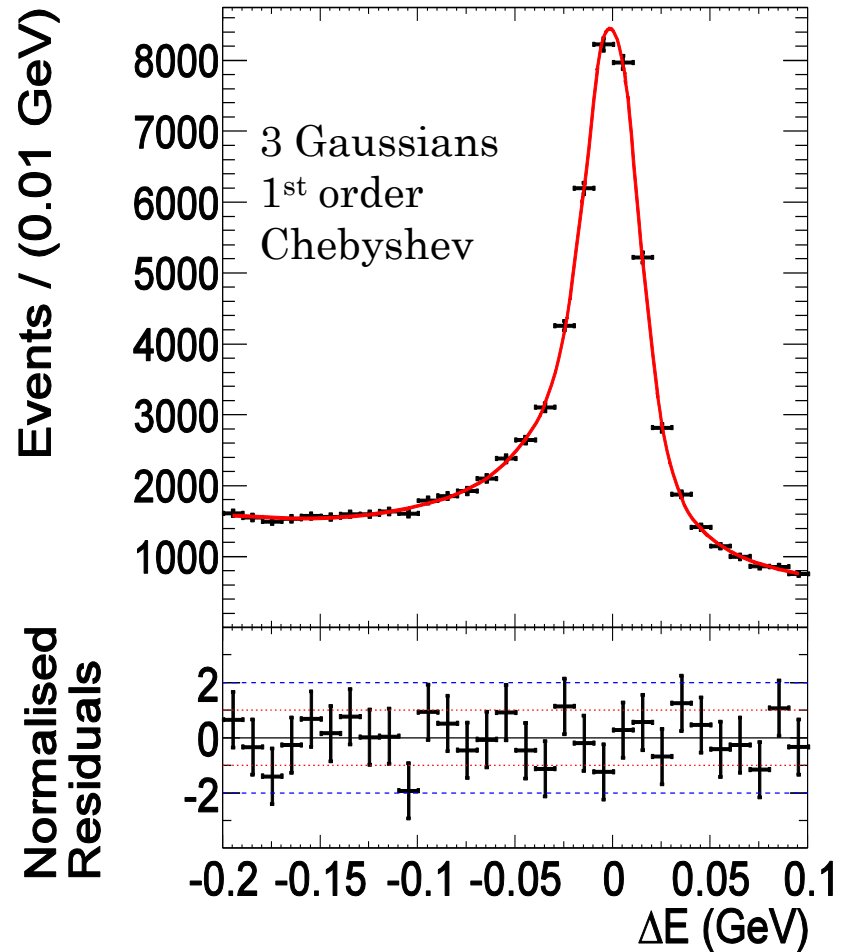
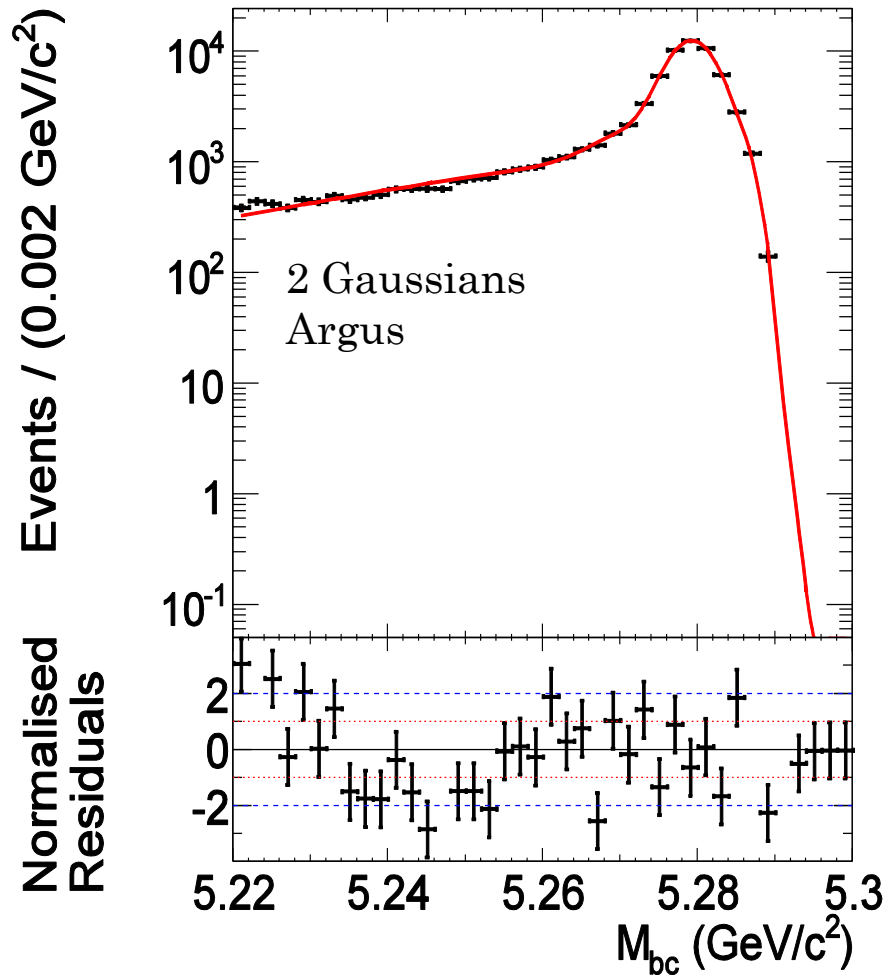
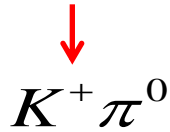
$$\Delta E = E_B^{CMS} - E_{beam}^{CMS}$$

$$-0.2\text{GeV} < \Delta E < 0.2\text{GeV}$$

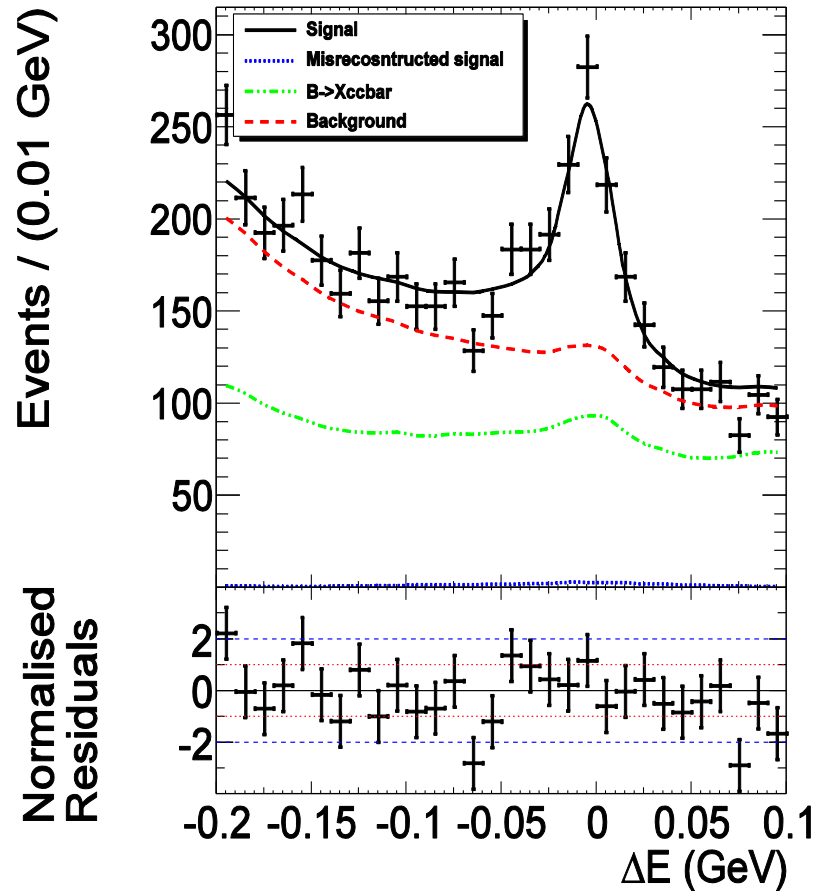
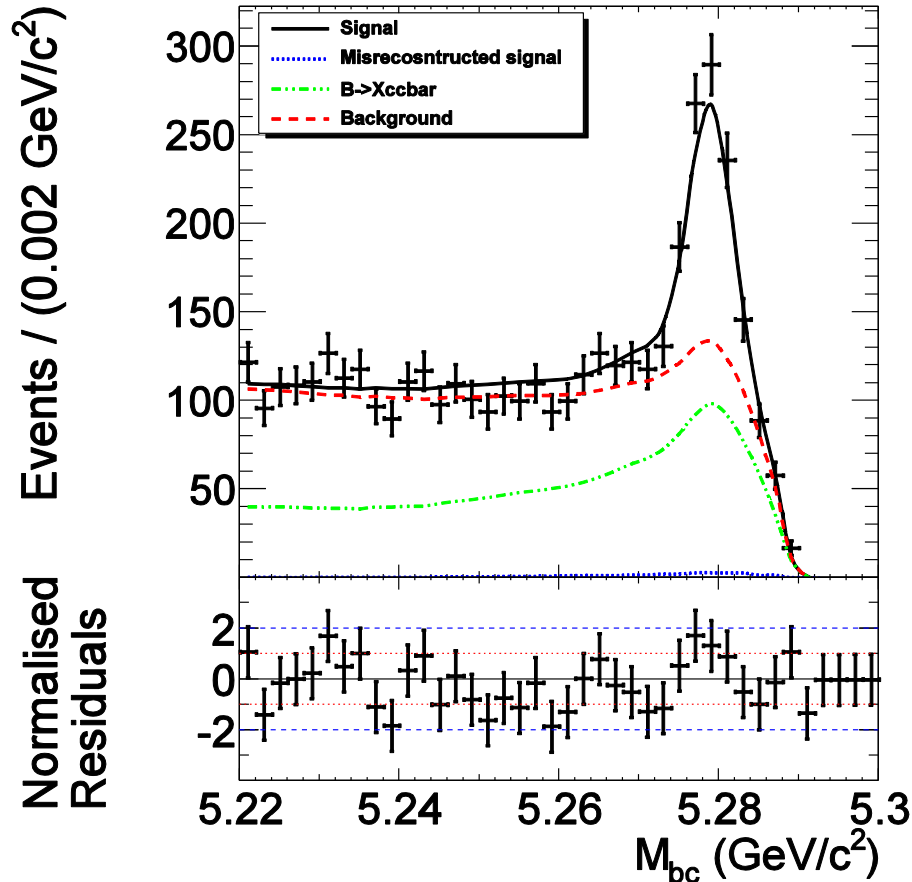


Control Sample

$$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) K^{*+}$$



Branching fraction – Control Sample



Measurement:

$$Br(B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}) = (7.3 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$$

PDG:

$$Br(B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}) = (6.1 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$$

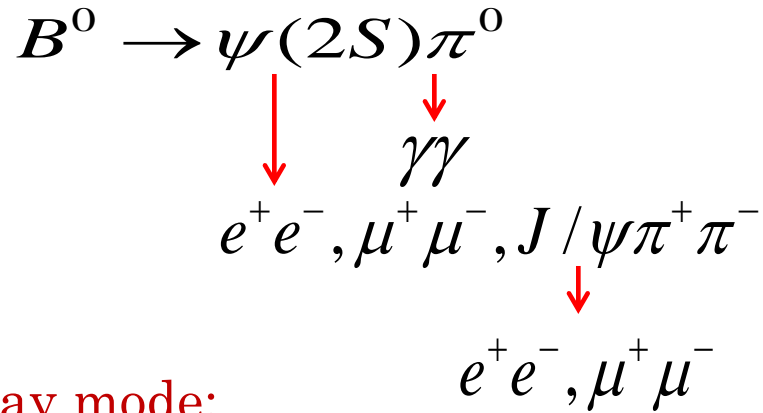
Summary and outlook

- $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$ helps to estimate the penguin pollution in $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K_S^0$, one of the “golden” modes
- Clean experimental signature and relatively small background
- Signal Monte Carlo studies
- Parametrise the distribution with functions
- Study the background from separate B decays
- Test the model with pseudo experiments
- Apply the model to the real data
- Measure the branching fraction
- World’s first measurement

*Thank you for your
attention*

Backup

Reconstruction of $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$



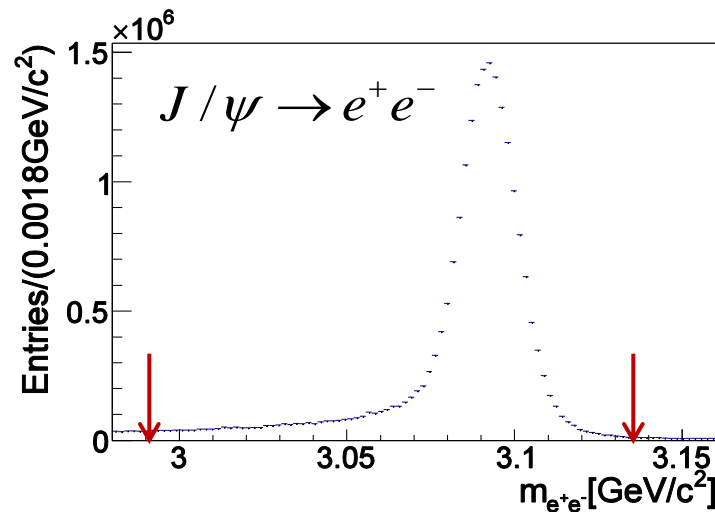
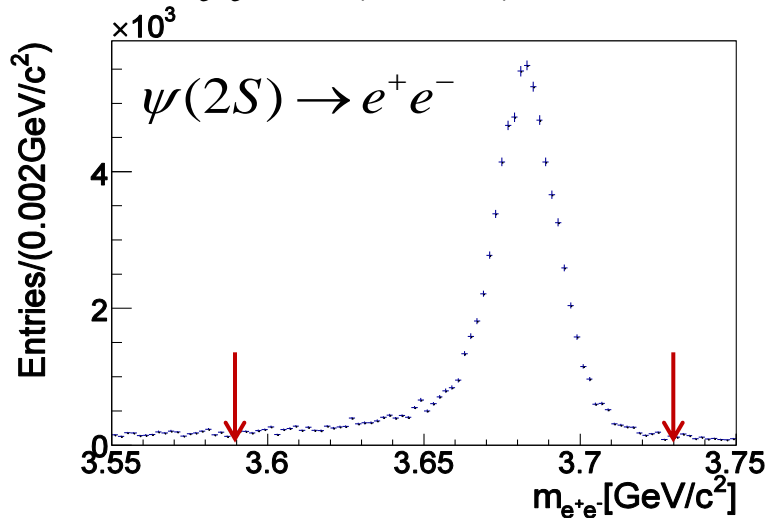
For the e^+e^- decay mode:

`eid.prob(3,-1,5) > 0.01`

`eid.prob(3,-1,5) > 0.01; eid.le_eoverp() > 0.5 || eid.le_dedx() > 0.5`

radiate photons – ECL clusters within 50 mrad of the e^+e^- tracks $\Rightarrow E < 3.5\text{GeV}$

$-150 \leq m_{e^+e^-} - m_{\psi(2S)(J/\psi)} \leq 36\text{MeV}/c^2$



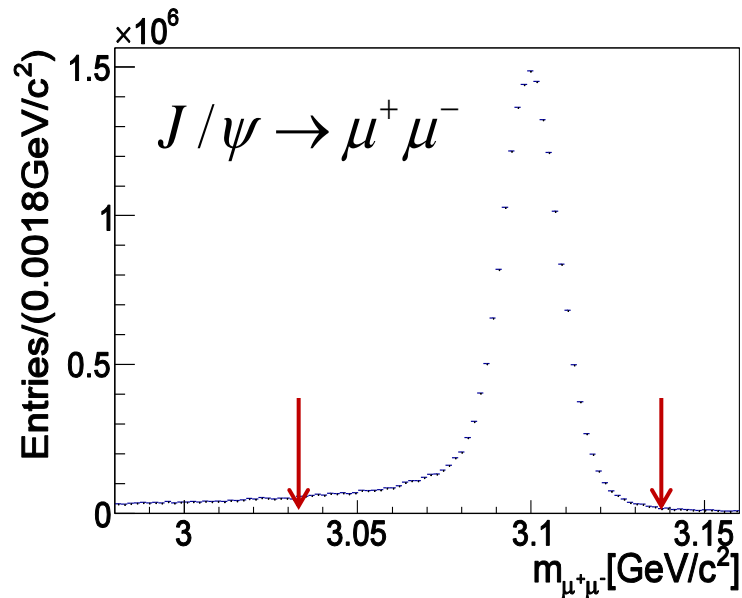
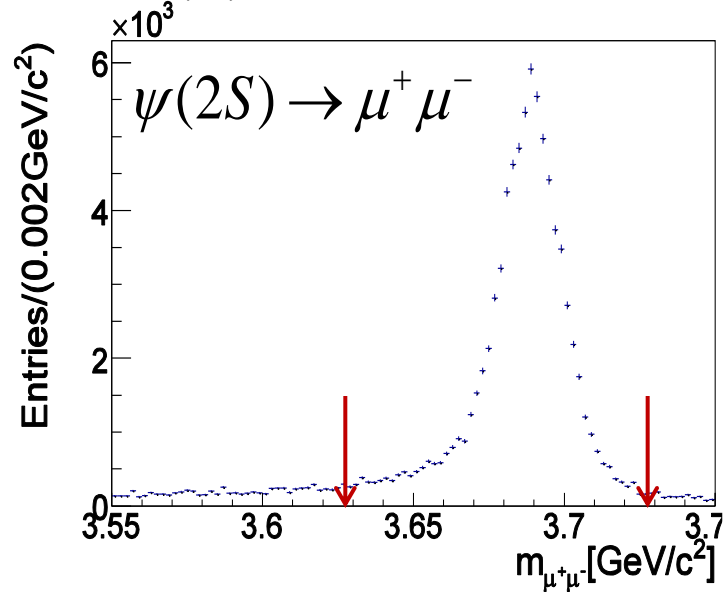
Reconstruction of $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0$

For the $\mu^+\mu^-$ decay mode:

$muid.Muon_likelihood() > 0.1$

$muid.Muon_likelihood() > 0.1$; $0.1 < Energy(ECL) < 0.3 GeV$

$$-60 \leq m_{\mu^+\mu^-} - m_{\psi(2S)(J/\psi)} \leq 36 MeV / c^2$$

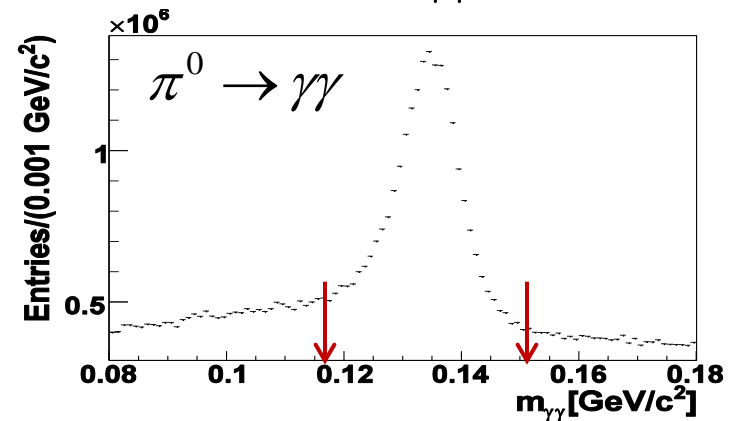


For the π^0 selection:

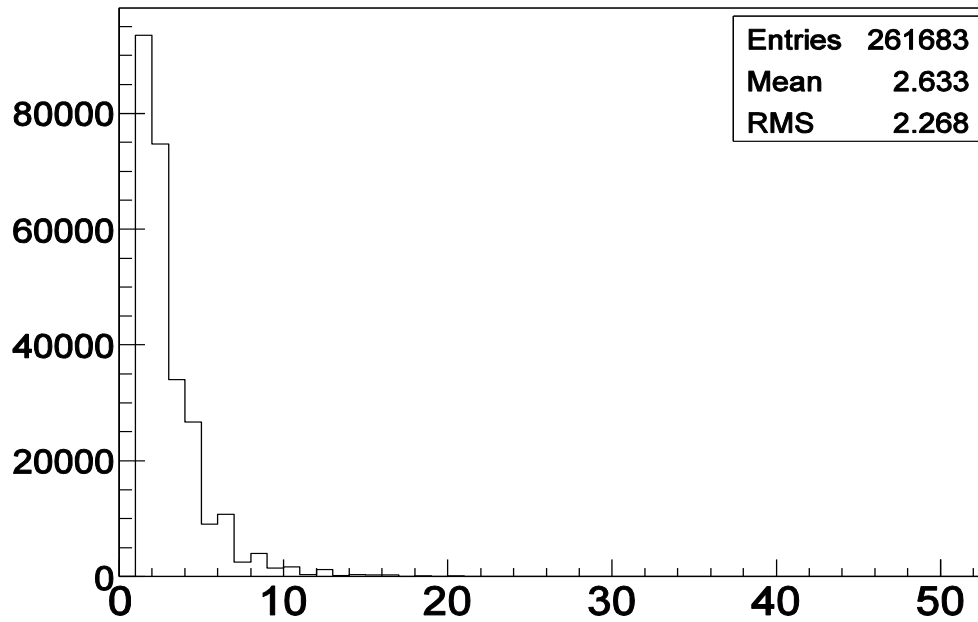
$E_\gamma > 0.05 GeV$ (Barrel)

$E_\gamma > 0.10 GeV$ (Endcap)

$$0.118 GeV / c^2 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 0.150 GeV / c^2$$



Best B^0 selection



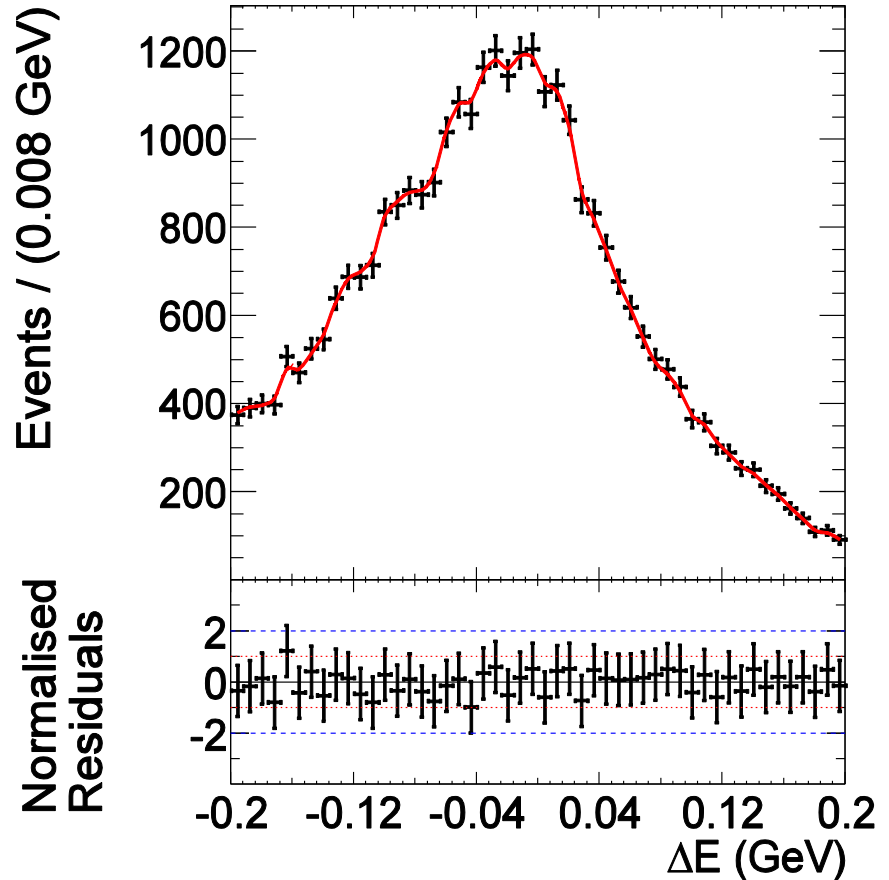
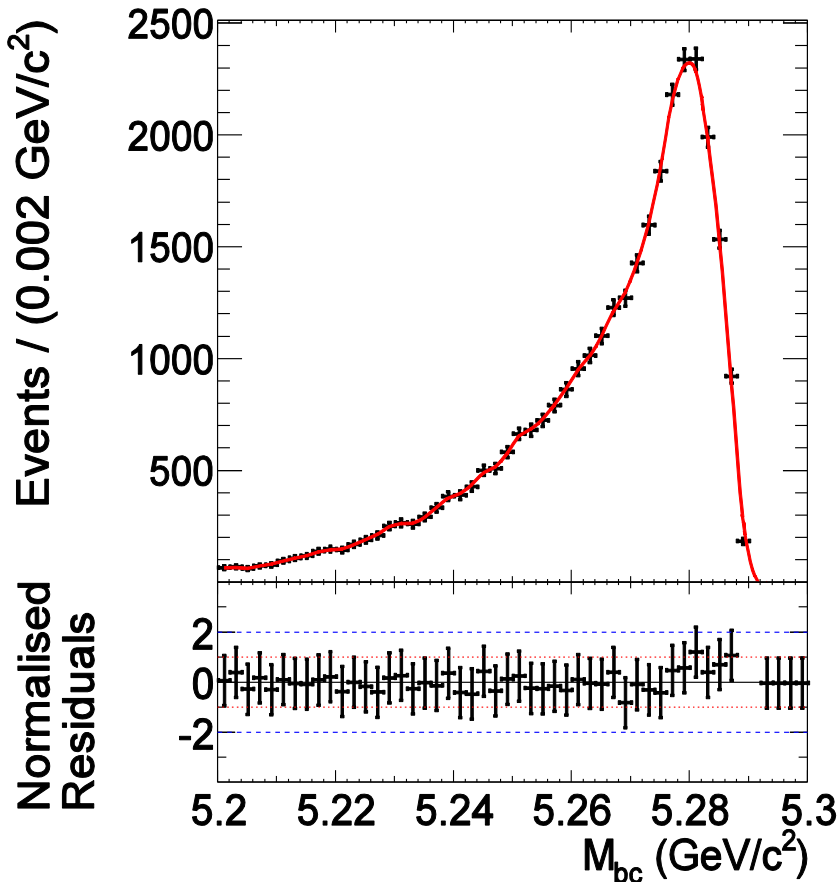
Number of B^0
per event = 2..6

$$\chi^2 = \left(\frac{m_{l^+l^-} - m_\psi}{\sigma_{l^+l^-}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_{\gamma\gamma} - m_{\pi^0}}{\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}} \right)^2, \quad l = e, \mu$$

$$\chi^2 = \left(\frac{m_{\pi^+\pi^-} - (m_\psi - m_{J/\psi})}{\sigma_{\pi^+\pi^-}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_{l^+l^-} - m_{J/\psi}}{\sigma_{l^+l^-}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{m_{\gamma\gamma} - m_{\pi^0}}{\sigma_{\gamma\gamma}} \right)^2$$

➤ choose B meson with smallest χ^2

Misreconstructed Signal

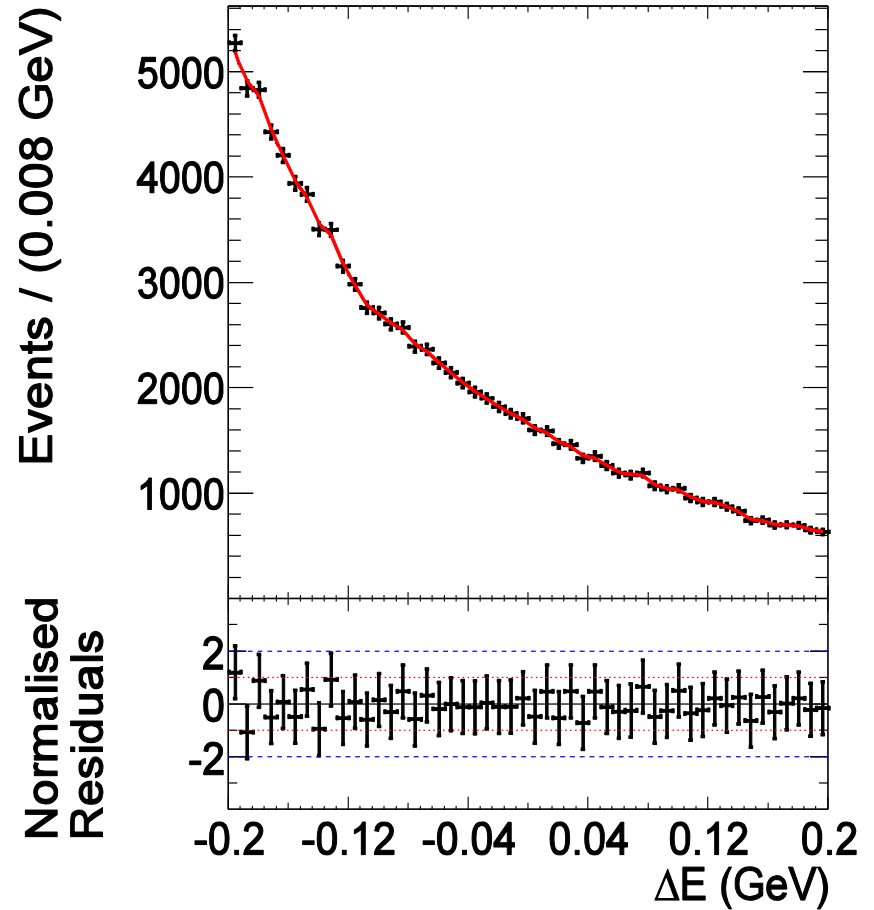
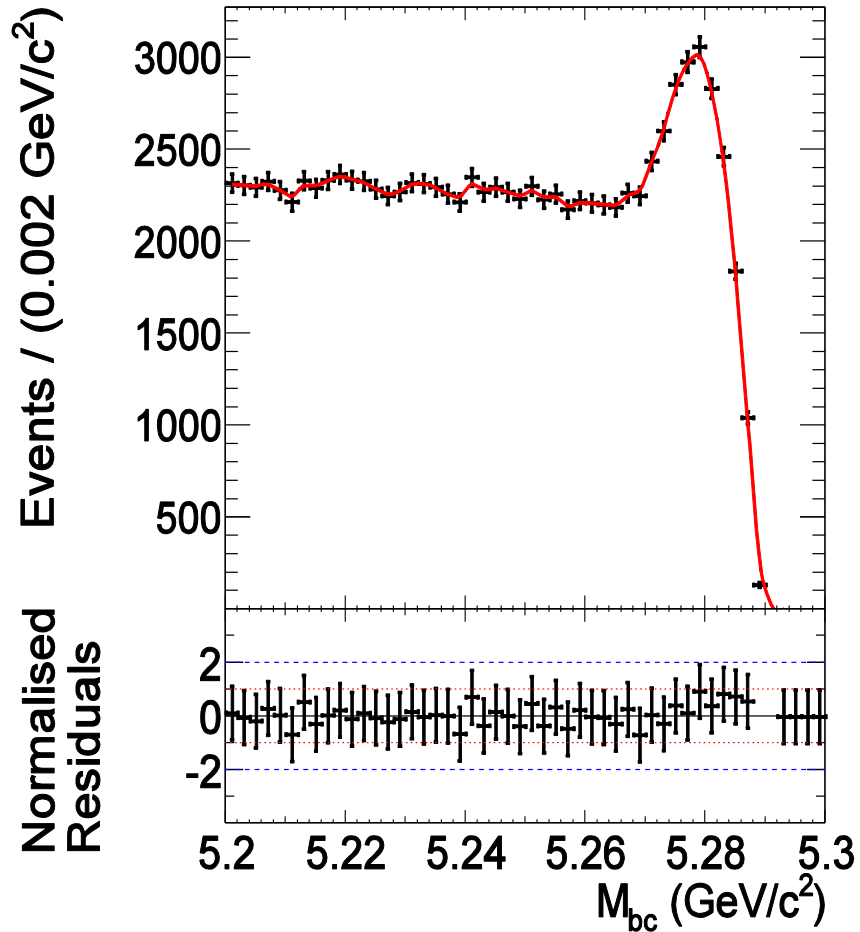


smoothed histogram PDFs

10 % misreconstructed particles

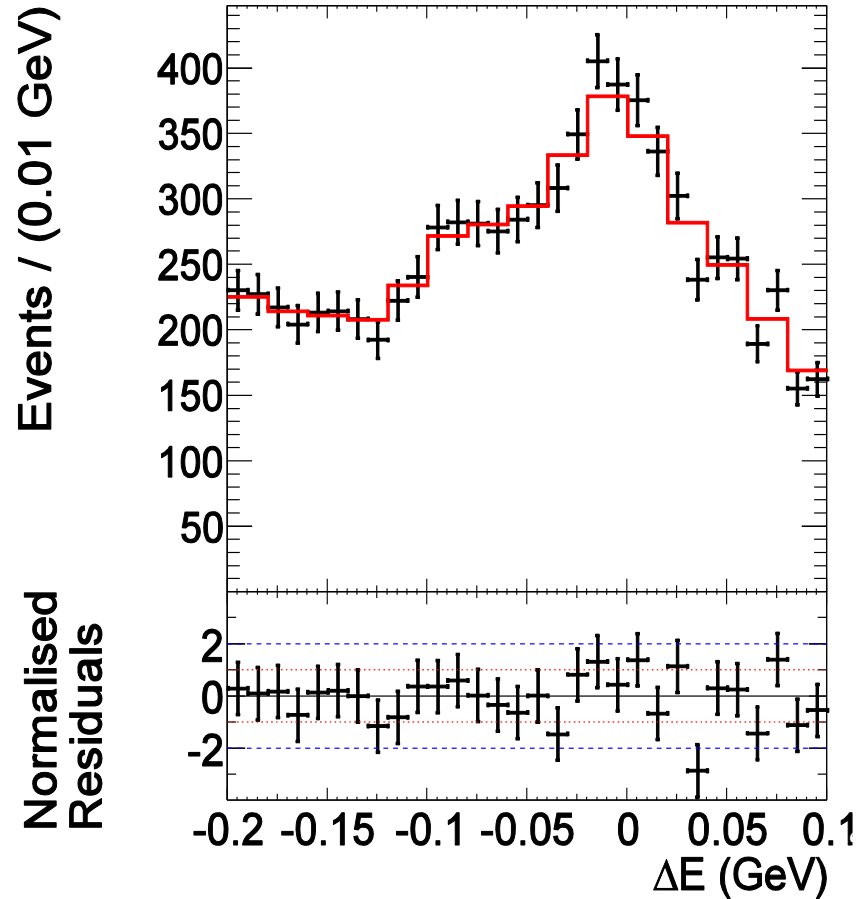
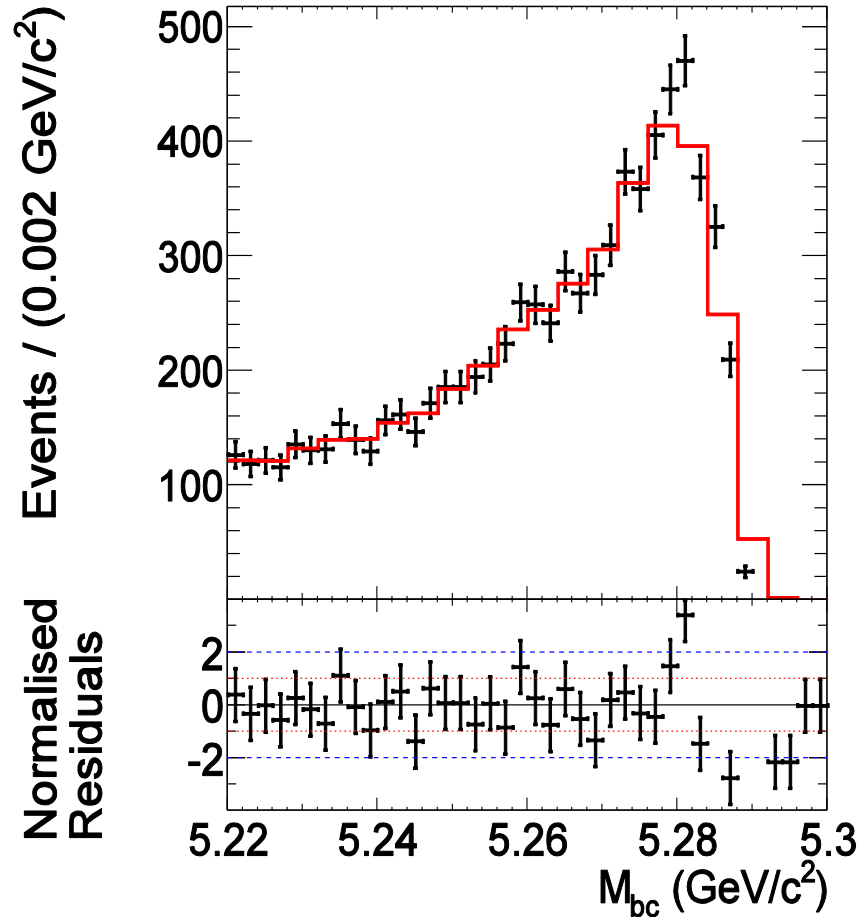
Background

$$B \rightarrow (c\bar{c})X$$



smoothed histogram PDFs

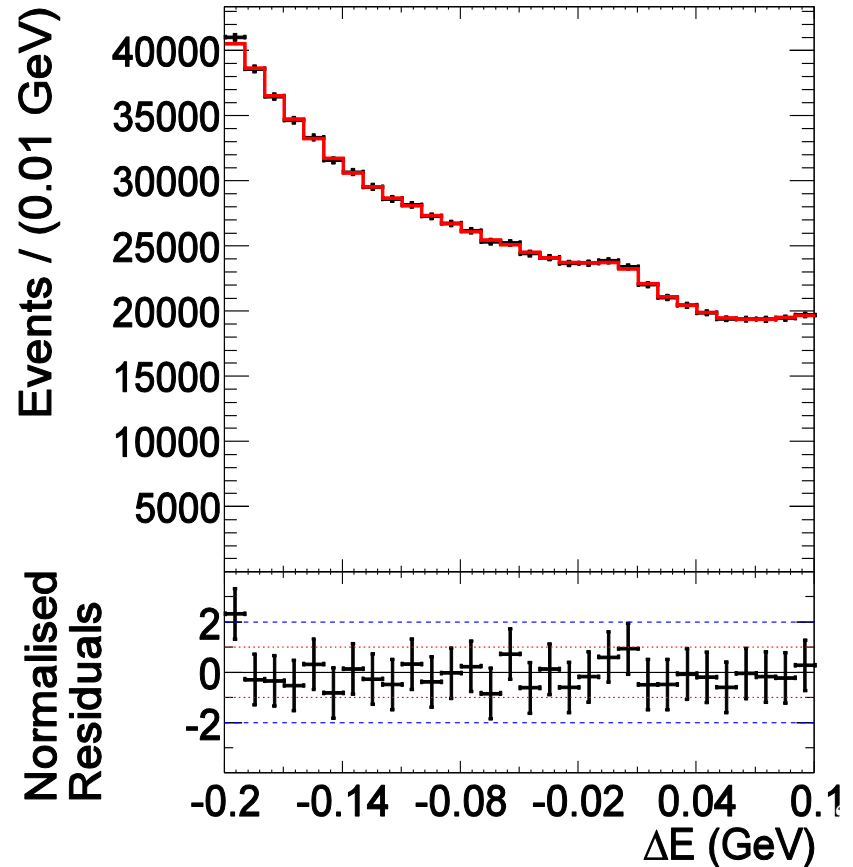
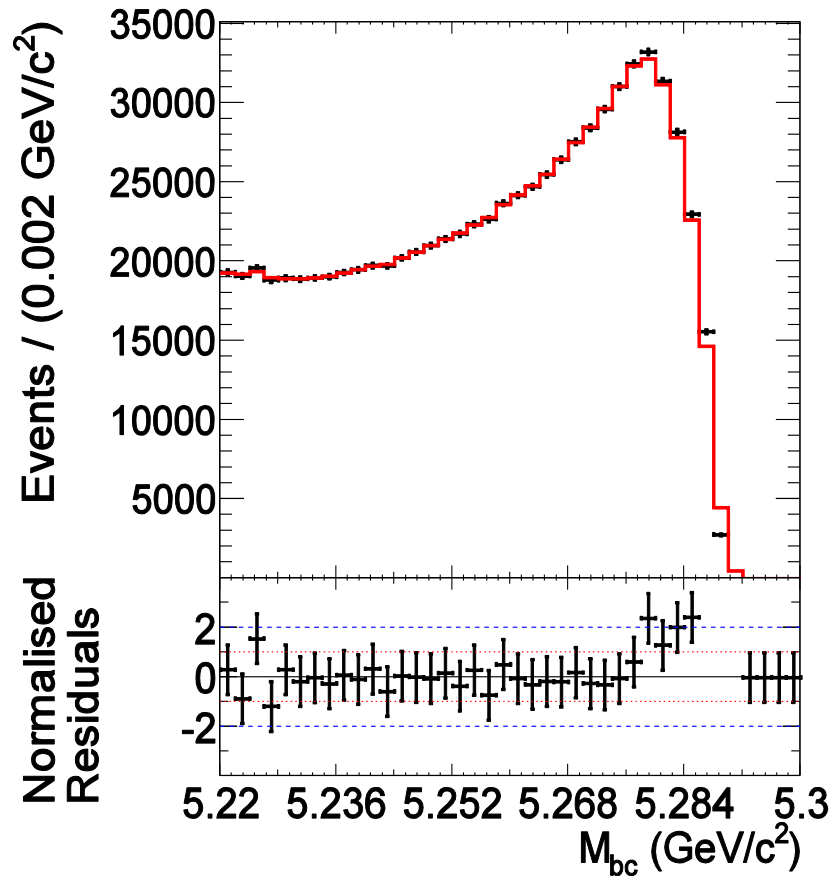
Control Sample~ Misreconstructed Signal



smoothed histogram PDFs

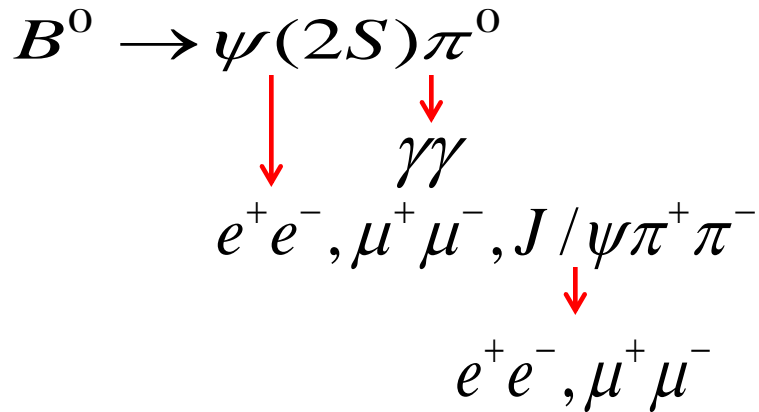
Control Sample ~Background

$$B \rightarrow (c\bar{c})X$$

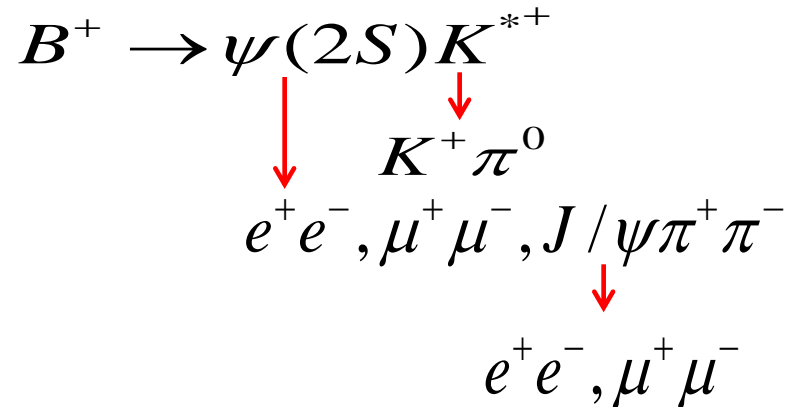


smoothed histogram PDFs

Determination of the efficiency



Control Sample



SVD1:
 $Eff(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0) = 0.0087 \pm 0.0003$
 SVD2:
 $Eff(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^0) = 0.0106 \pm 0.0003$

SVD1:
 $Eff(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}) = 0.0018 \pm 3.36e-05$
 SVD2:
 $Eff(B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^{*+}) = 0.0024 \pm 4.17e-05$