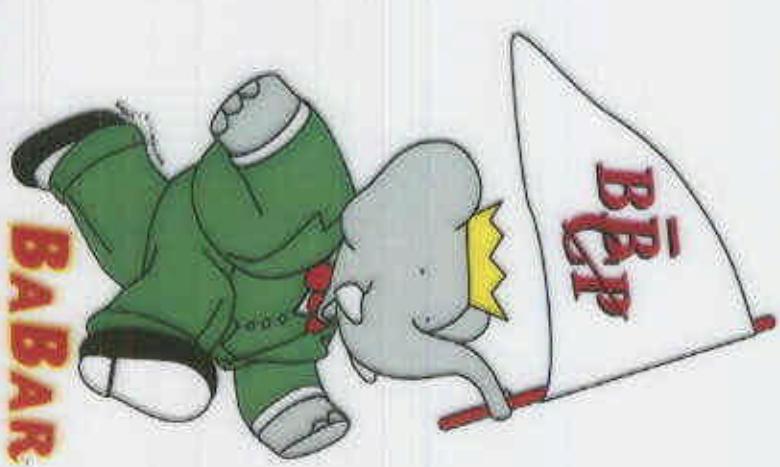


# *Studies of Charmless Two-Body, Quasi-Two-Body and Three-Body B Decays*

*Theresa J. Champion  
University of Birmingham  
for the BABAR  
Collaboration*



# Introduction

We consider channels mediated by  $b \rightarrow u$  tree diagrams or  $b \rightarrow d,s$  penguins

Two-body	Quasi-two-body	Three-body
$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm \bar{\pi}^\mp$		$(B \rightarrow 3h, h = \pi, K)$
$B^0 \rightarrow K^\pm \bar{\pi}^\mp$		$B^+ \rightarrow K^{*0} \pi^+$
$B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_s^0$		$B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^+$
		$B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^+$
	$B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+, \quad \eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$	$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^\pm \pi^\mp$
	$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_s^0$	$B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$
		$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$

These channels are interesting because:

- many have yet to be discovered
- some offer potential for CP violation studies:
  - Study of penguins, model validation
  - Direct CP violation
  - Indirect CP violation: measurement of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$



## Analysis Overview

- Data Set:
  - 7.7  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  at  $Y(4S)$  (on resonance)
  - 1.2  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  below  $B\bar{B}$  threshold (off resonance)

- Analysis Method

"Blind": signal region hidden until analysis complete

Cut-based (all modes)  
channel-dependent cuts, selected by optimising BR sensitivity

Global Likelihood fit (Two-body modes)

- Analysis Details

See *BaBar-CONF-00/14, BaBar-CONF-00/15*

- Beam-energy-substituted mass

$$m_{\text{ES}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^{*\text{2}} - p_B^{*\text{2}}}$$

- Energy difference

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



# Event Selection: Kaon Identification

Excellent kaon identification is essential for the decay modes of interest

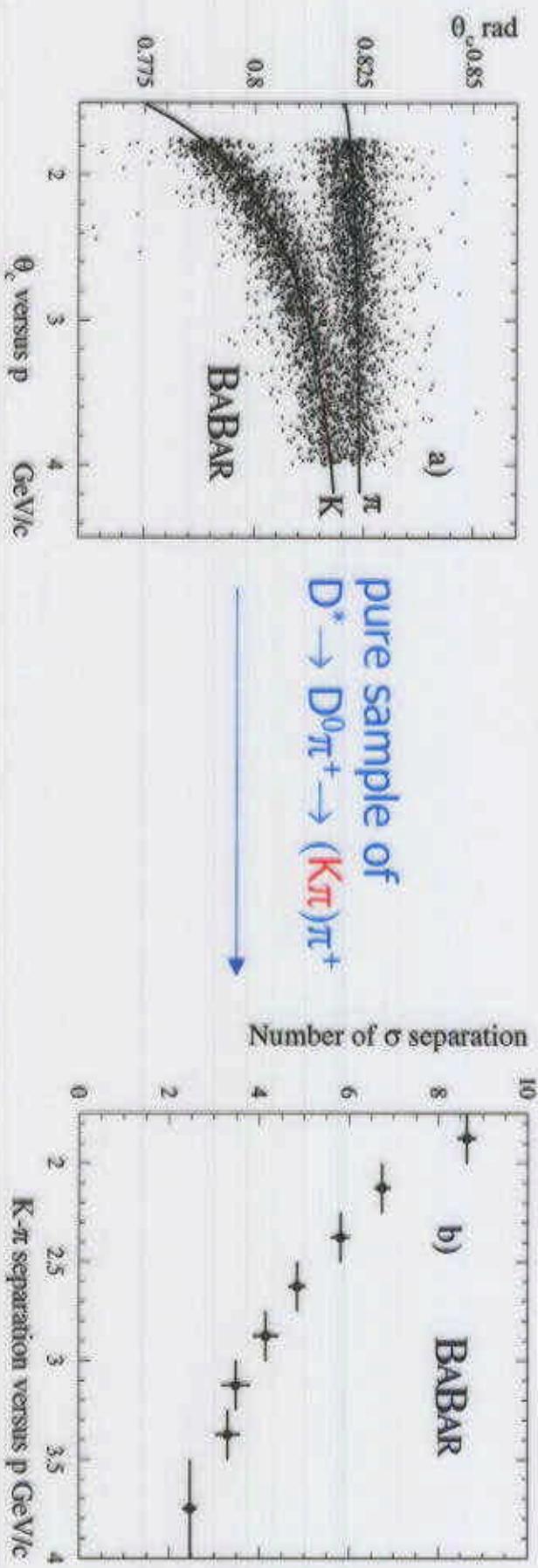
$$\text{separation} = \frac{\langle \theta(\pi) \rangle - \langle \theta(K) \rangle}{\langle \sigma_\theta \rangle}$$

DIRC (ring-imaging Cerenkov detector):

Cerenkov angle  $\theta_c$

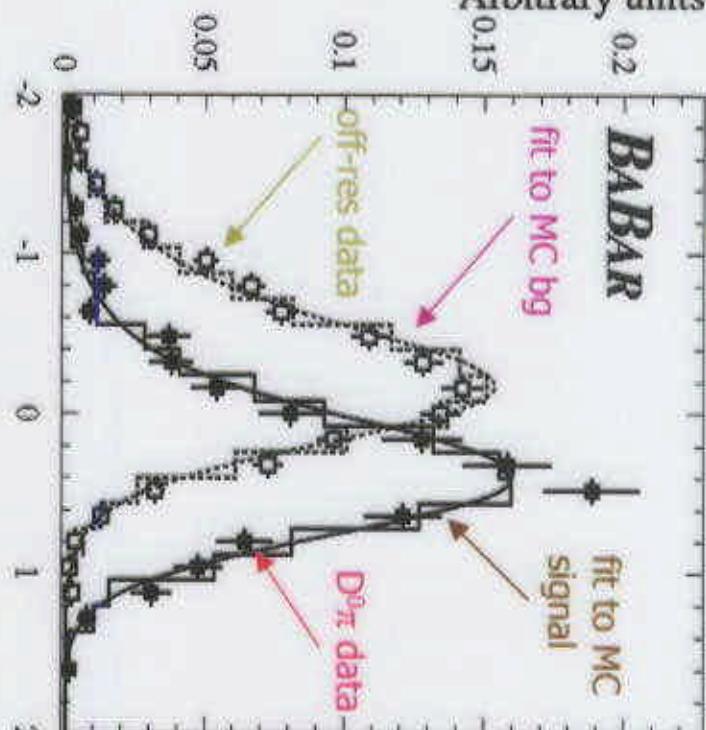
Drift Chamber:  $dE/dx$

Silicon Vertex Tracker:  $dE/dx$

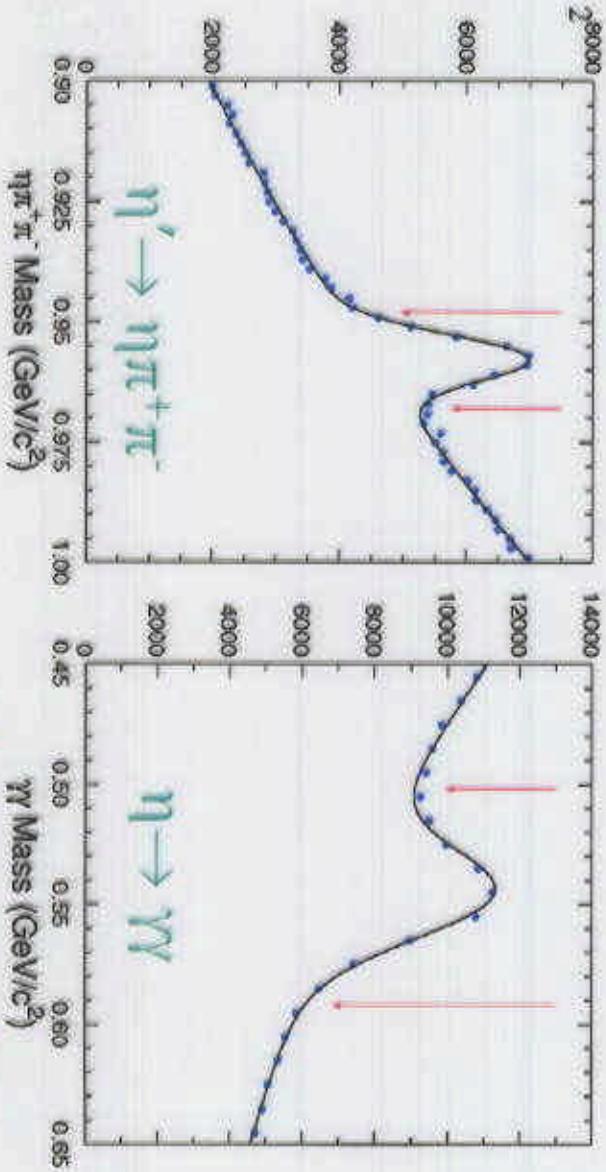


# Event Selection: Quasi-two-body modes

Arbitrary units



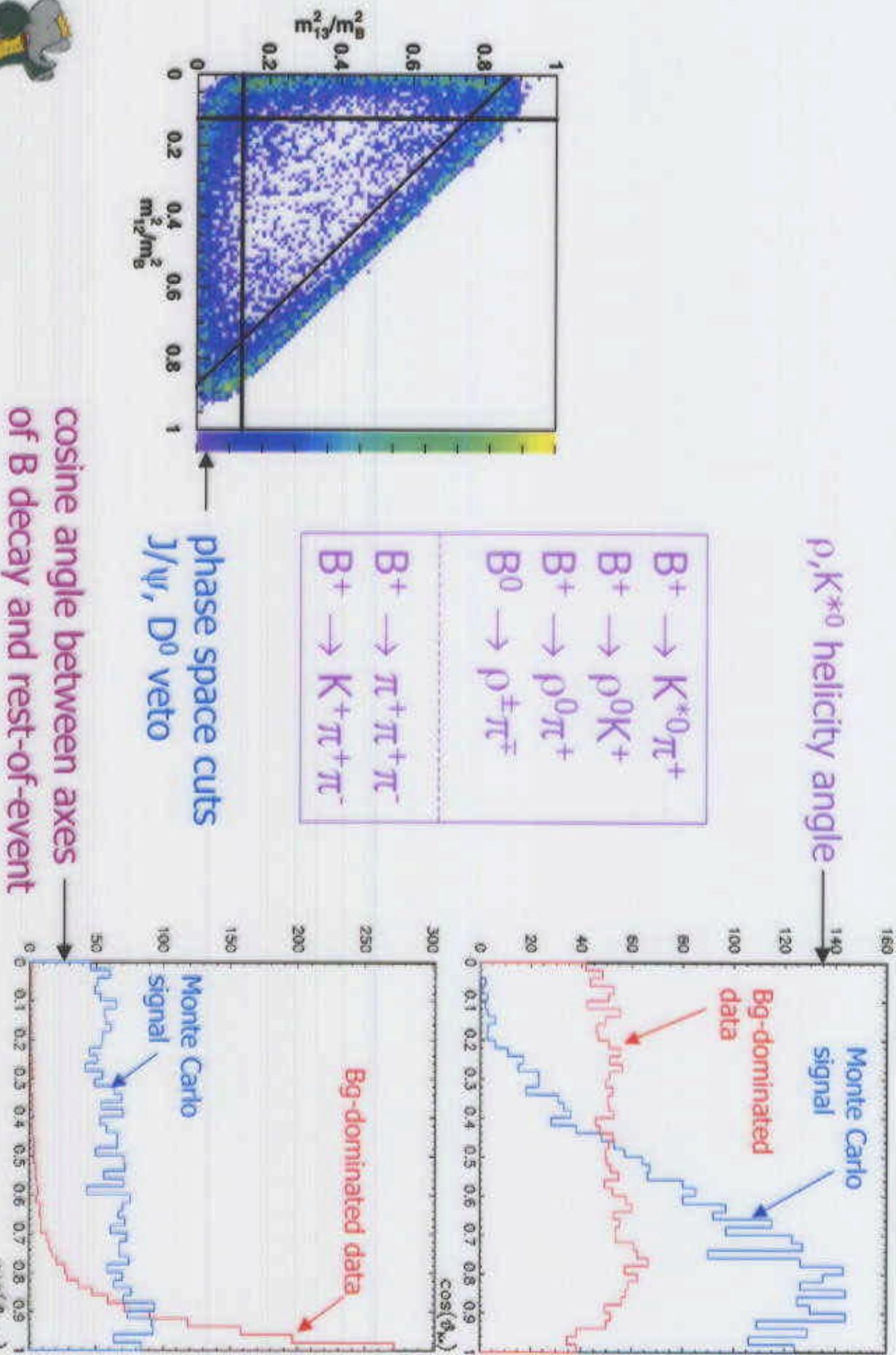
B<sup>+</sup> → ωh<sup>+</sup>  
 B<sup>0</sup> → ωK<sup>0</sup>  
 B<sup>+</sup> → η'K<sup>+</sup>  
 B<sup>0</sup> → η'K<sup>0</sup>



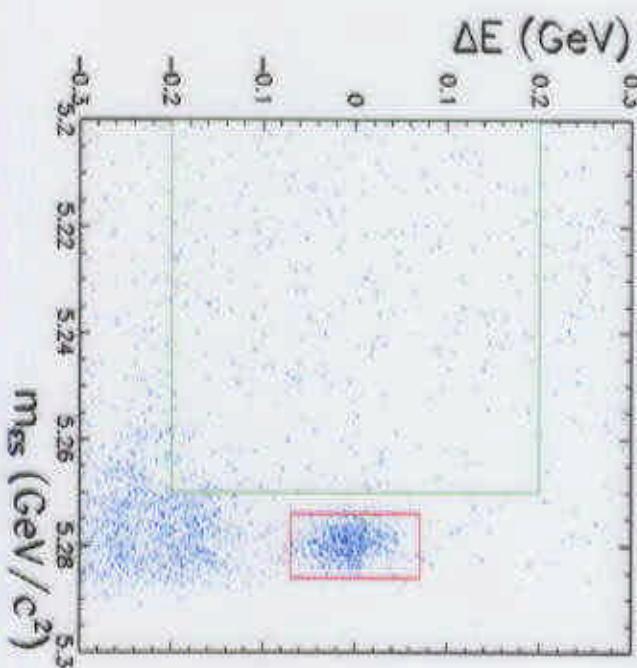
Fisher Discriminant  
 9 energy cones around  
 B decay axis



# Event Selection: Three-body modes



# Calibration Modes



Measure BRs ( $\times 10^{-4}$ ):

$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0\pi^+ \rightarrow (K\pi)\pi$

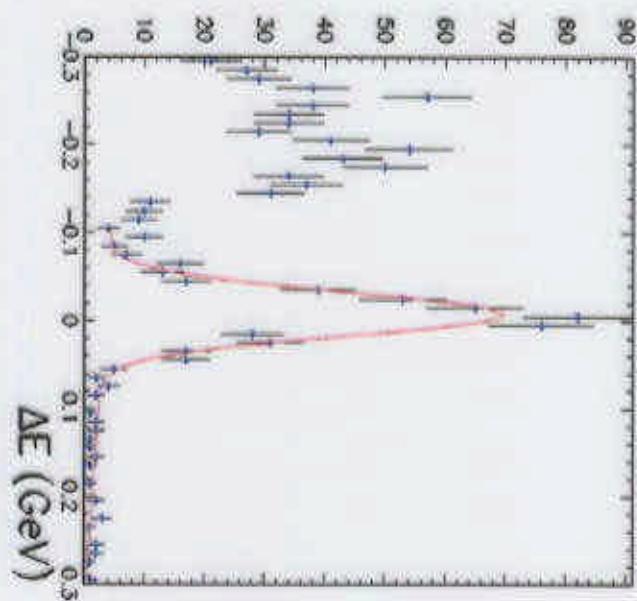
$2.21 \pm 0.11$  (stat)

$[2.03 \pm 0.20]_{\text{PDG}}$

$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0\pi^+ \rightarrow (K\pi\pi^0)\pi$

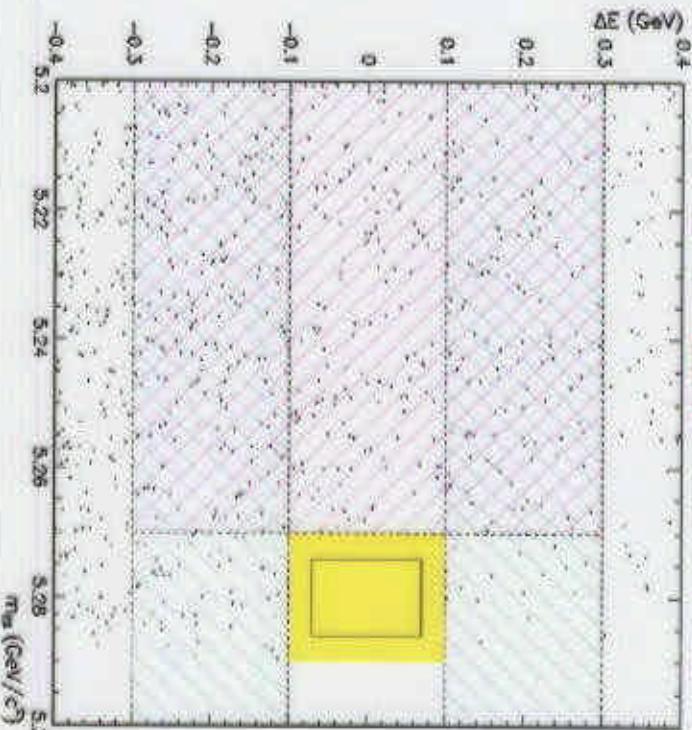
$6.79 \pm 0.32$  (stat)

$[7.37 \pm 0.84]_{\text{PDG}}$

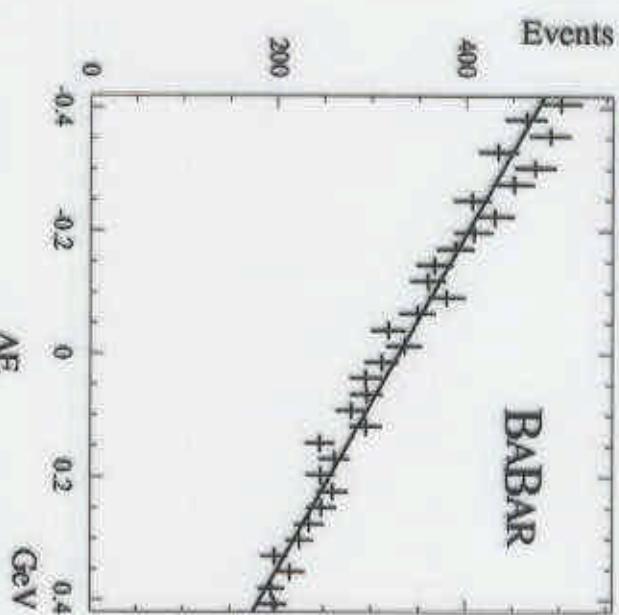


# Background Characterisation

## $\Delta E$ vs. $m_{ES}$ plane



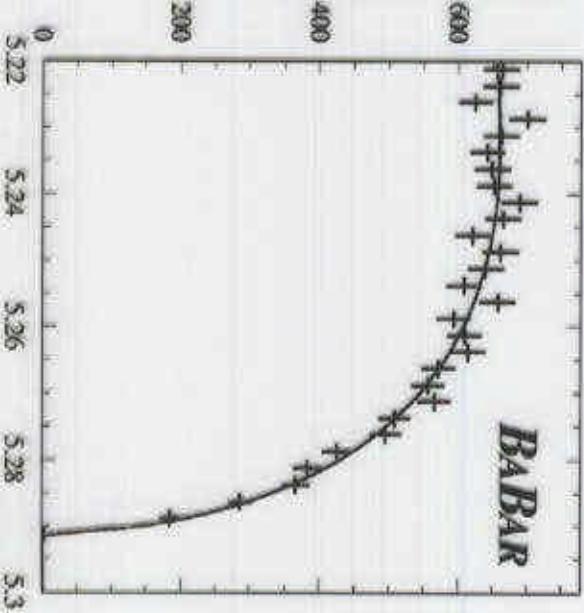
Find ratio  
 $R = N_1/N_2$



Linear fit to  $\Delta E$   
 Argus Function fit to  $m_{ES}$

$$dN/dx = Ax\sqrt{(1-x^2)} \exp[-\xi(1-x^2)],$$

where  $x = m_{ES}/E_{beam}$



## Results: Quasi-two-body Modes

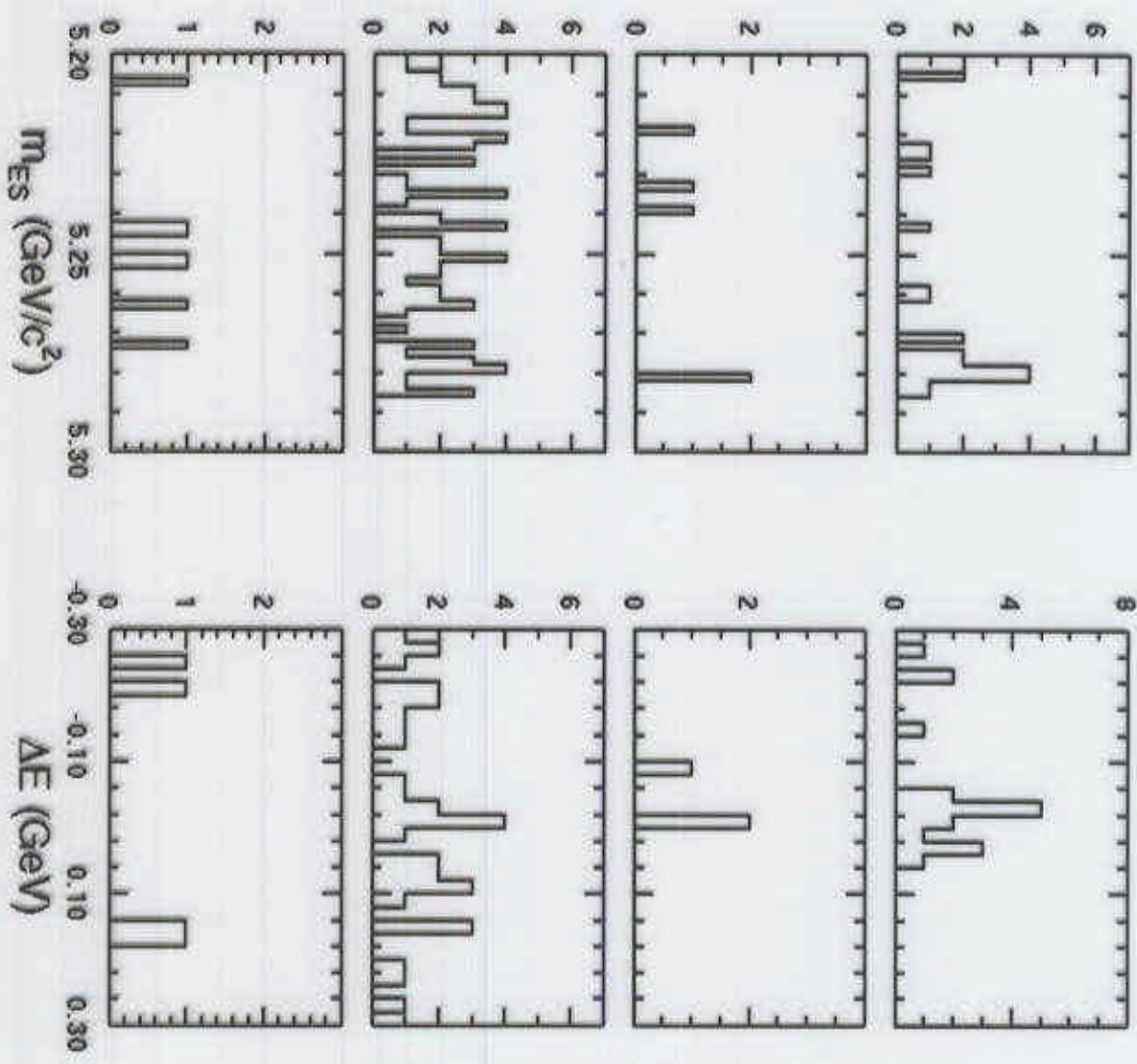
$$B = \frac{N_1 - \bar{N}N_2}{N_B \epsilon} = \frac{N}{N_B \epsilon}$$

$$N(\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi} K^{\pm}) = 12 \pm 4$$

$$N(\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi} K^0_S) = 1 \pm 1$$

$$N(\phi h^{\pm}) = 6 \pm 4$$

$$N(\phi K^0) = 0$$



# Results: Three-body Modes

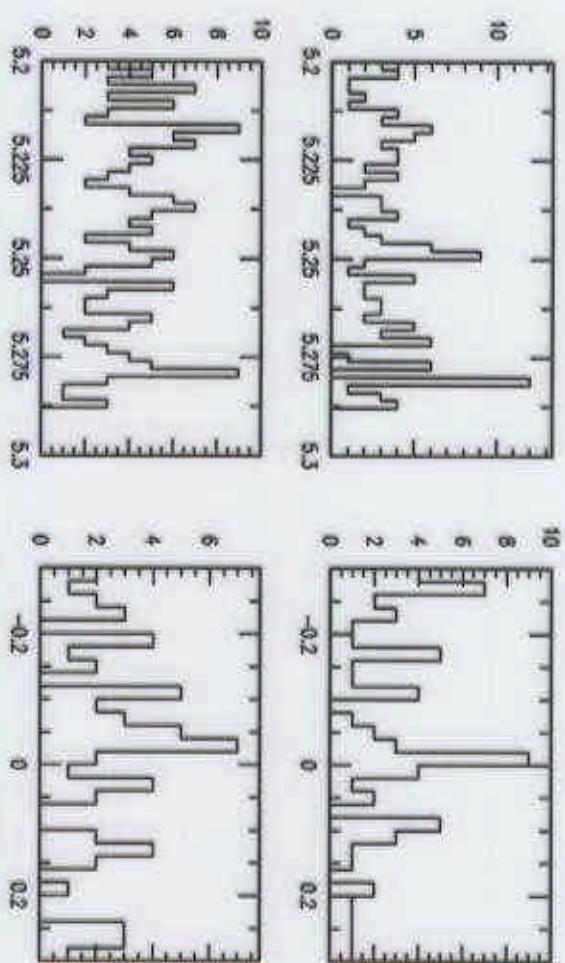
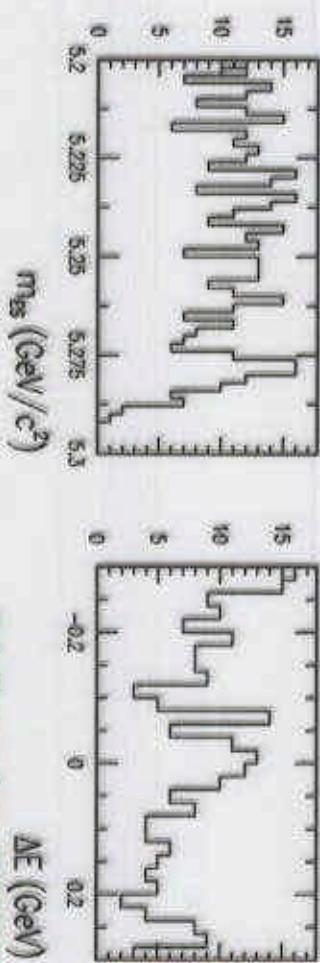
$$B = \frac{N_1 - \bar{N}N_2}{N_B \epsilon} = \frac{N}{N_B \epsilon}$$

$$N(K^*0\pi^\pm) = 10 \pm 5$$

$$N(\rho^0 K^\pm) = 11 \pm 5$$

$$N(\rho^0\pi^\pm) = 25 \pm 8$$

$$N(\rho^\pm\pi^\mp) = 36 \pm 10$$

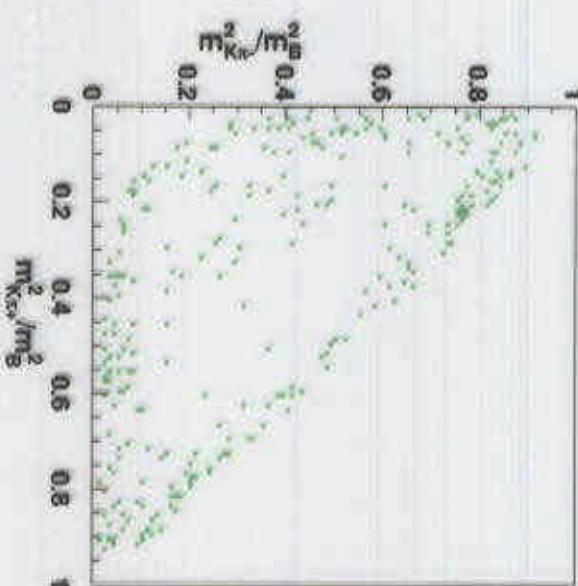
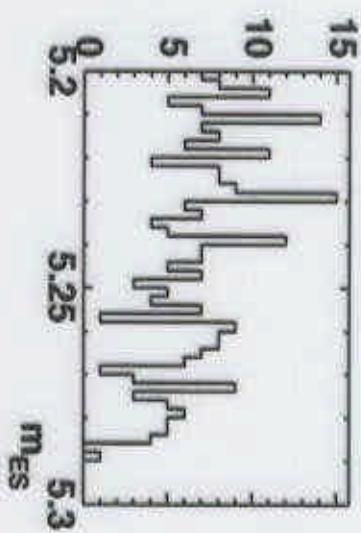
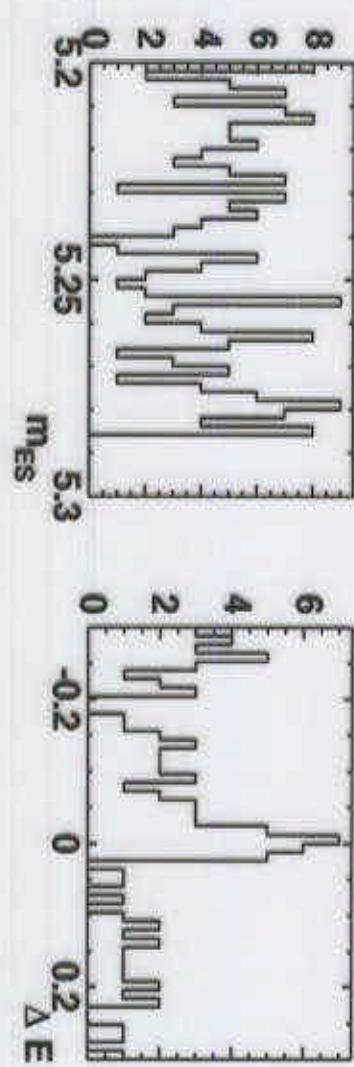


# Results: Three-body Final States (non-resonant + higher resonances)

$$B = \frac{N_1 - \langle N \rangle N_2}{N_B^{\text{c}}} = \frac{N}{N_B^{\text{c}}}$$

$$N(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-) = 5 \pm 6$$

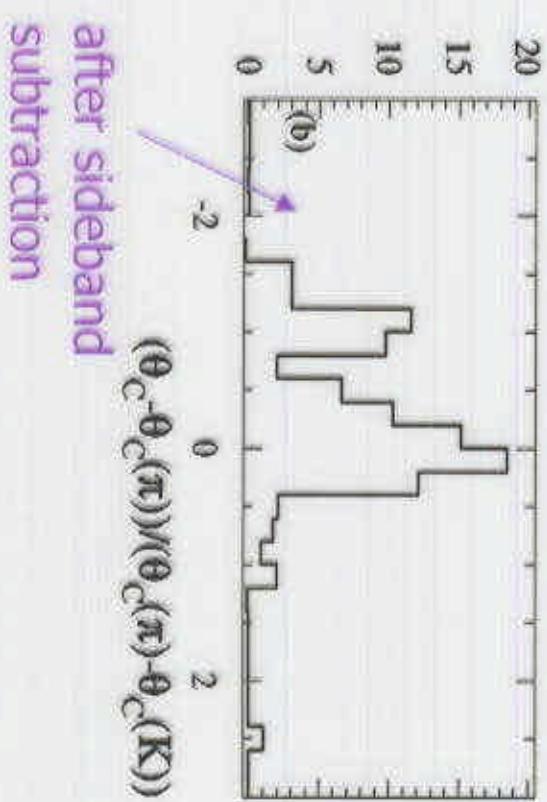
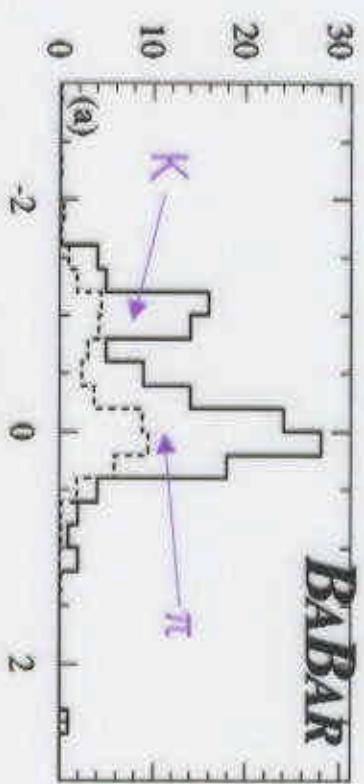
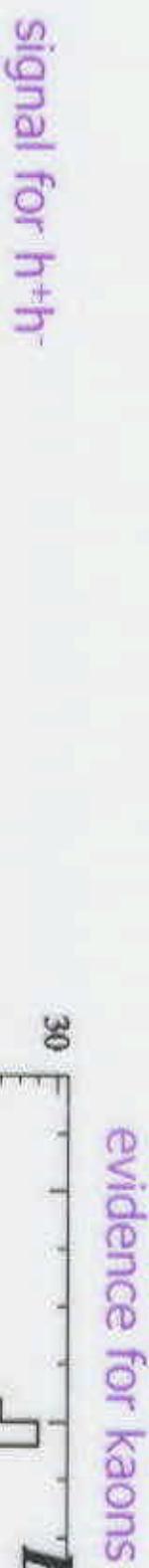
$$N(K^+\pi^+\pi^-) = 19 \pm 6$$



$K^+\pi^+\pi^-$  Dalitz plot

## Cut-based $B^0 \rightarrow h^+h^-$ Analysis

Cut on event shape variables to reduce background  
 Signal yield from a fit to  $m_{ES}$  in the region  $|\Delta E| < 140$  MeV



# Cut-based Analysis with Kaon Selection

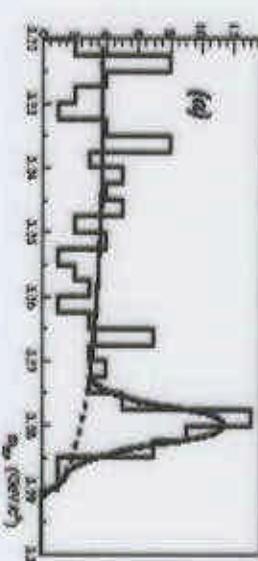
Fit mass distribution to determine signal yields

Mode	Probability to be identified as		
	$\pi\pi$	$K\pi$	$KK$
$\pi\pi$	$0.853 \pm 0.005$	$0.109 \pm 0.008$	$0.0029 \pm 0.0002$
$K\pi$	$0.121 \pm 0.004$	$0.775 \pm 0.006$	$0.051 \pm 0.004$
$KK$	$0.0112 \pm 0.0006$	$0.231 \pm 0.008$	$0.704 \pm 0.007$

$$N(\pi\pi) = 2.5 \pm 8$$

Events / 0.0025 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>

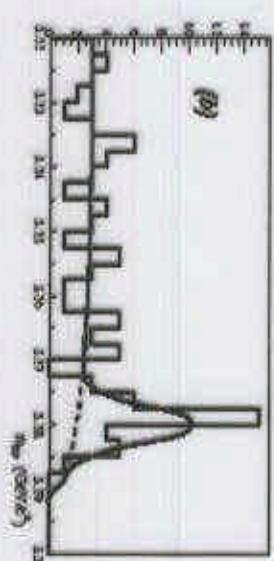
(a)



$$N(K\pi) = 2.6 \pm 8$$

Events / 0.0025 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>

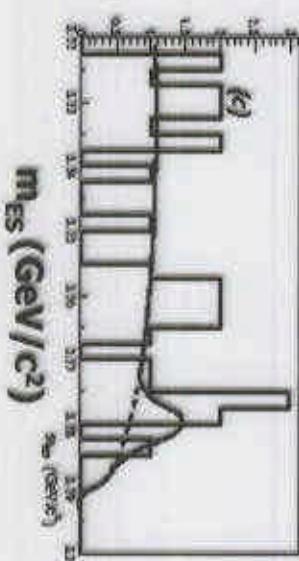
(b)



$$N(KK) = 1 \pm 4$$

Events / 0.0025 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>

(c)



# Likelihood Fit for Two-body Analysis

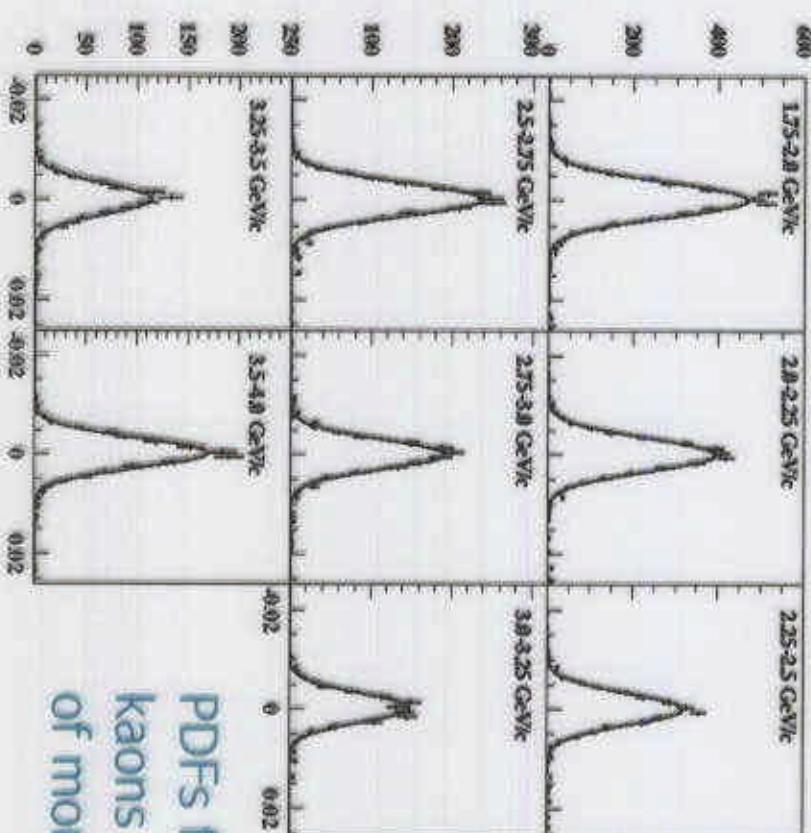
Global likelihood fit:

using  $m_{ES}$ ,  $\Delta E$ , Fisher, Cerenkov angles for tracks

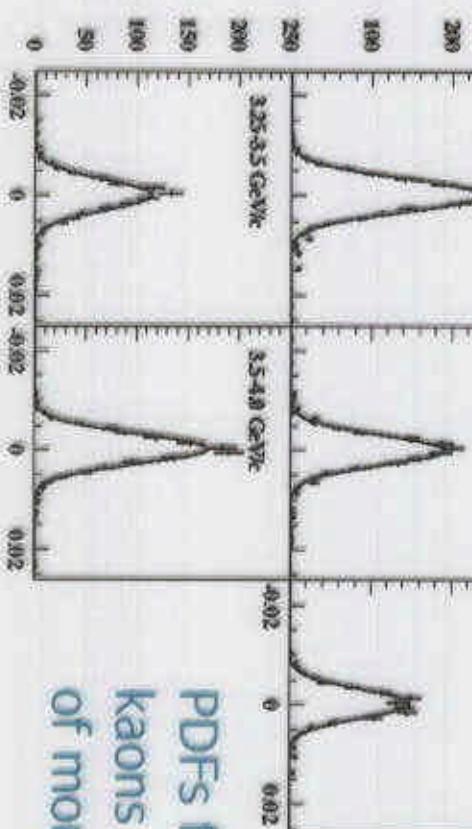
$$\mathcal{L} = e^{-N'} \prod_{i=1}^N \mathcal{P}_i(m_{ES}, \Delta E, \mathcal{F}, \theta_1, \theta_2 | N_{\pi\pi}, N_{K\pi}, N_{\pi K}, N_{KK}, M_{bg})$$

to determine signal and background yields

PDFs obtained  
from data  
where possible

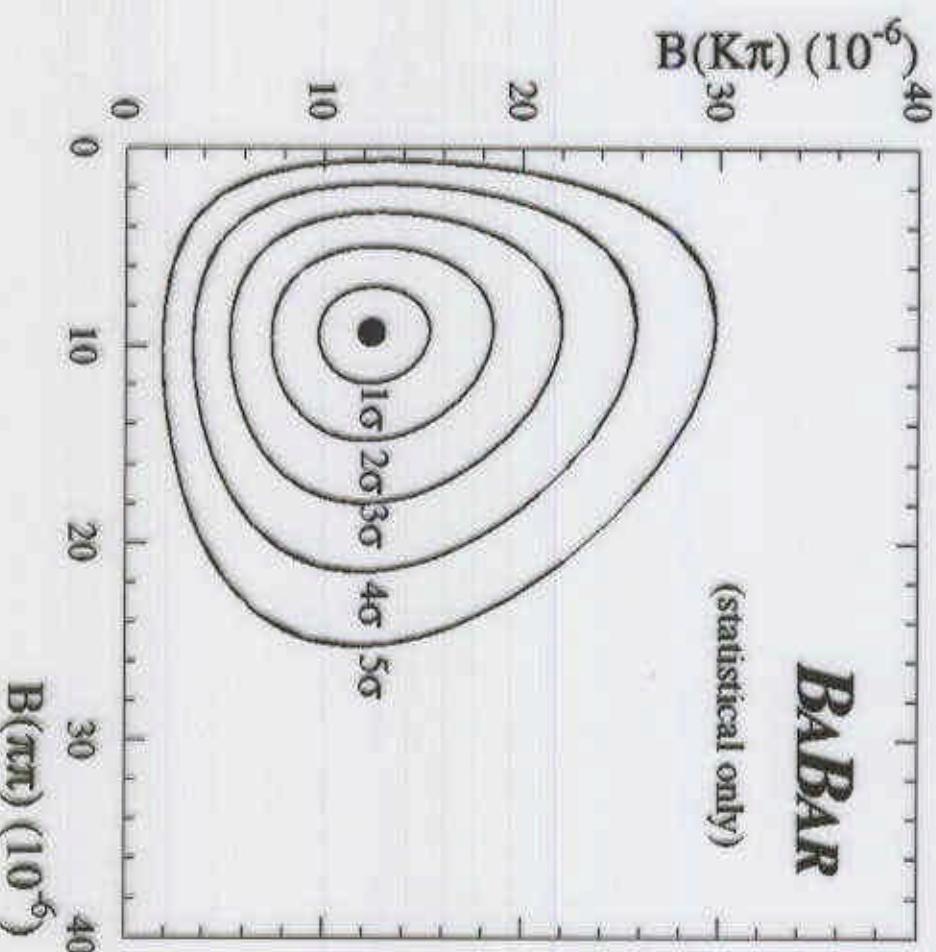


PDFs for  $\theta_c$  for  
kaons in 8 bins  
of momentum



# Results: Two-body Analysis

Mode	$N$	$BR(10^{-6})$	$\sigma$
$\pi^+\pi^-$	$29 \pm 8$	$9.3^{+2.6}_{-2.3}{}^{+1.2}_{-1.4}$	5.7
$K^+\pi^-$	$38 \pm 9$	$12.5^{+3.0}_{-2.6}{}^{+1.3}_{-1.7}$	6.7
$K^\pm K^\mp$	$7 \pm 5$	$< 6.6$	2.1



## Summary of Results

We have provided several competitive measurements of BRs and upper limits, and anticipate further results in the near future:

	BaBar BR/ $10^{-6}$	CLEO BR/ $10^{-6}$
$\pi^+\pi^-$	$9.3^{+2.6}_{-2.3}{}^{+1.2}_{-1.4}$	$4.3^{+1.6}_{-1.4} \pm 0.5$
$K^+\pi^-$	$12.5^{+3.0}_{-2.6}{}^{+1.3}_{-1.7}$	$17.2^{+2.5}_{-2.4} \pm 1.2$
$K^+K^-$	$< 6.6$	$< 1.9$
$0h^+$	$< 24$	$14.3 \pm 3.6$
$0K^0$	$< 14$	$< 21$
$\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi} K^+$	$62 \pm 18 \pm 8$	$80 \pm 10$
$\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi} K^0$	$< 112$	$89 \pm 18$
$K^{*0}\pi^+$	$< 28$	$< 16$
$\rho^0 K^+$	$< 29$	$< 17$
$K^+\pi^+\pi^-$	$< 66$	$< 28$
$\rho^0\pi^+$	$< 39$	$10.4 \pm 3.4$
$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	$< 22$	$27.6 \pm 8.4$
$\rho^+\pi^-$	$48.5 \pm 13.4^{+5.8}_{-5.2}$	$< 41$

All analyses are statistics-limited. Main sources of systematics are:

tracking eff.: 2.5% /track;  $\pi^0$  eff.: 5% / $\pi^0$ ; Monte Carlo statistics: 2-7%

29th July, 2000

T.J.Champion, ICHEP 2000

