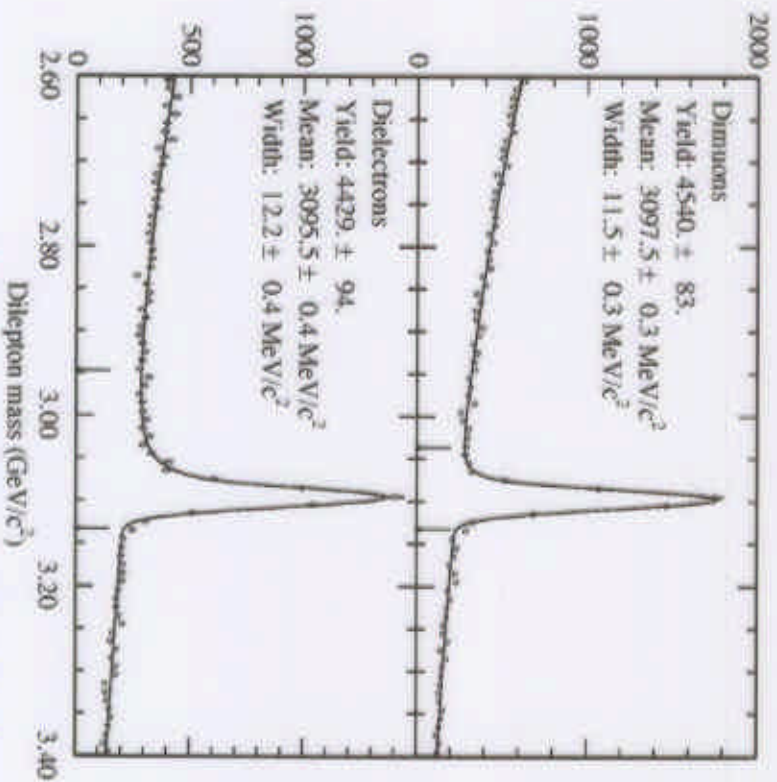


Inclusive Charmonium

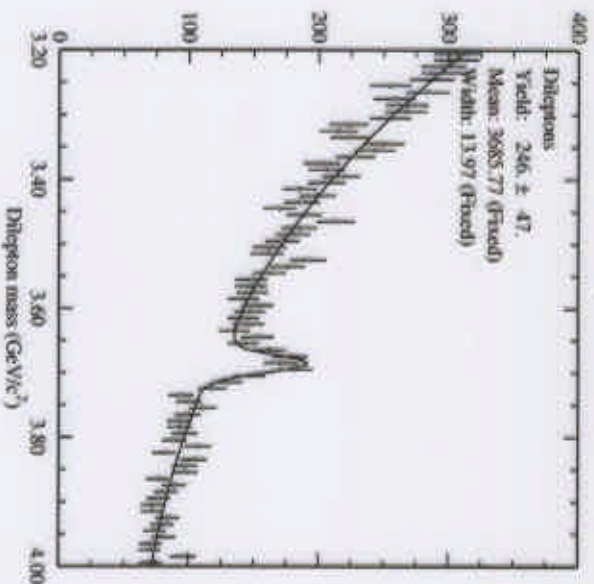
- $B \rightarrow J/\psi, J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^-$
- For electrons, include radiative photons.
- Loose Lepton ID
 - Identify one track, lepton consistency for other.
 - Used for $J/\psi K$
- Tight Lepton ID
 - Identify both tracks as leptons.
- Used for all other modes.



Tight Lepton ID 6.2 fb^{-1}

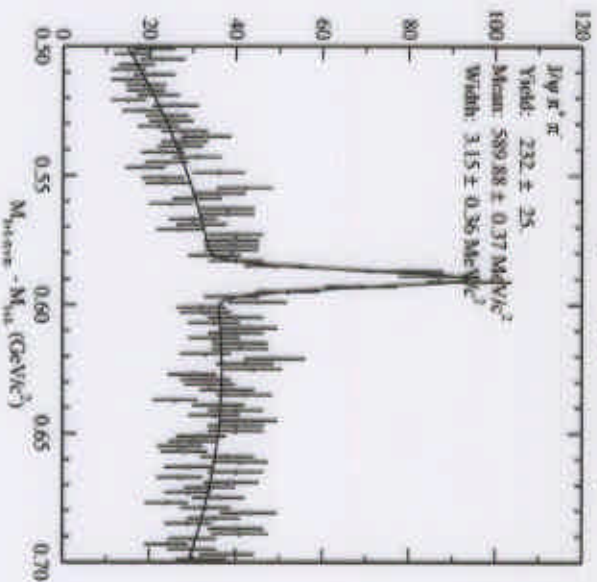
Inclusive Charmonium, Cont.

$$B \rightarrow \psi' (1^{++})$$



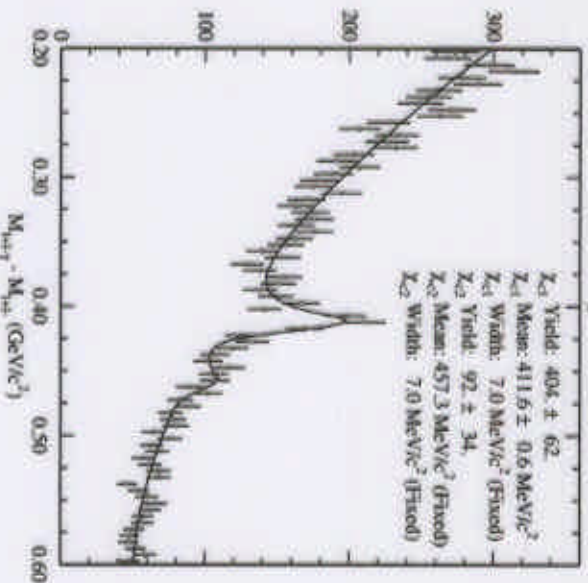
Tight Lepton ID
 $P^* < 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c$

$$B \rightarrow \psi' (\psi\pi^+\pi^-)$$



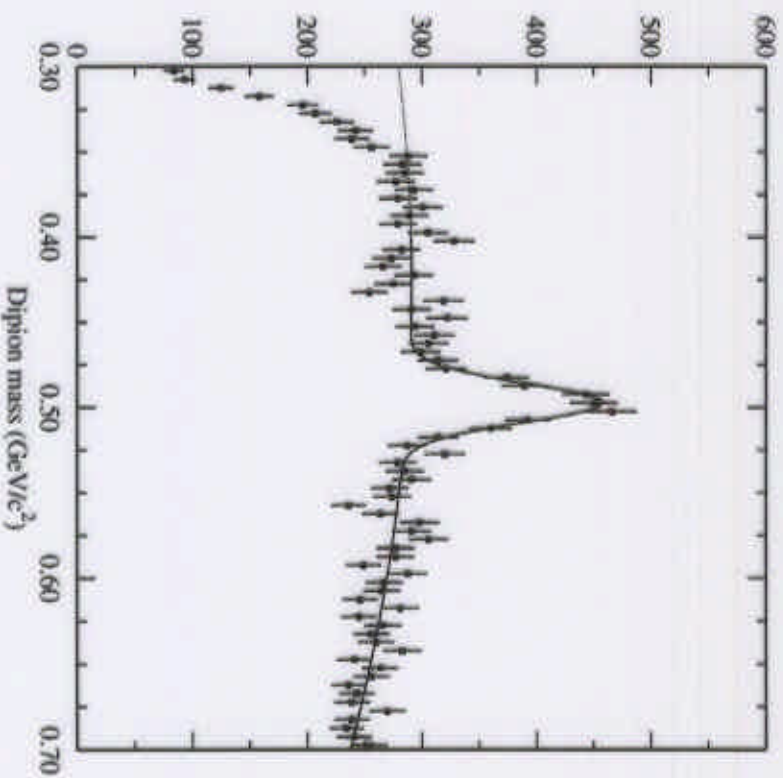
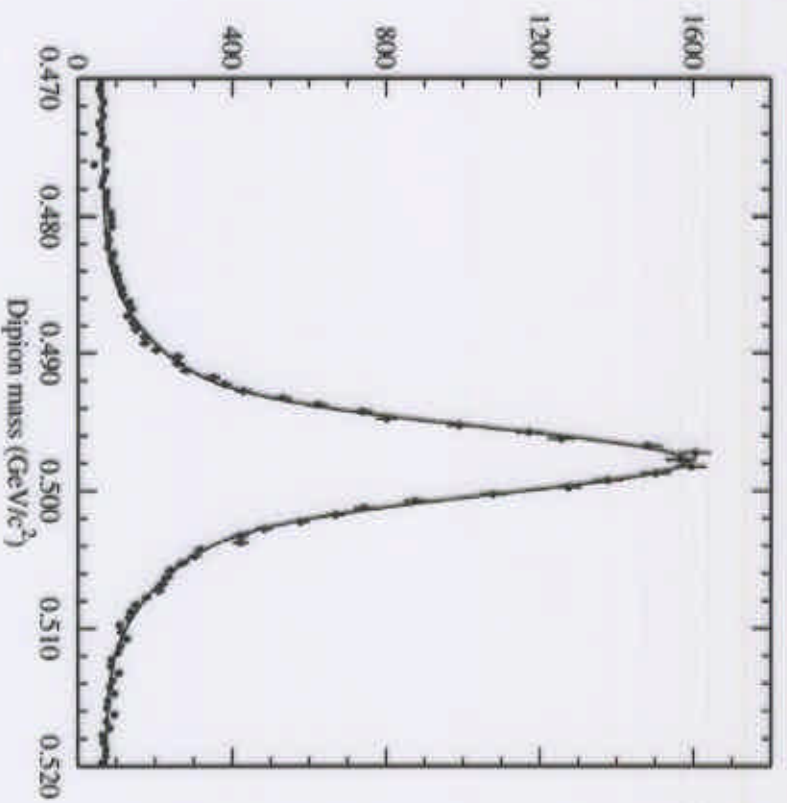
Tight Lepton ID
 Dipion mass $> 0.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 $P^* < 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c$

$$B \rightarrow \chi_c (\psi\gamma)$$



Tight Lepton ID
 $E_\gamma > 60 \text{ MeV}$
 Monte Carlo Line Shape

Exclusive Charmonium: CP



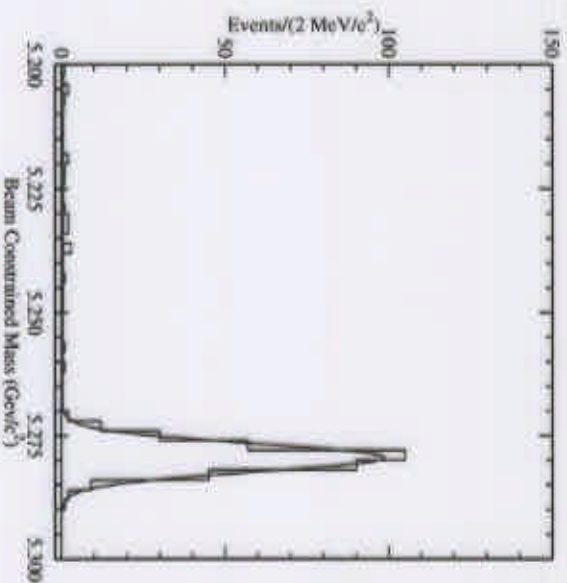
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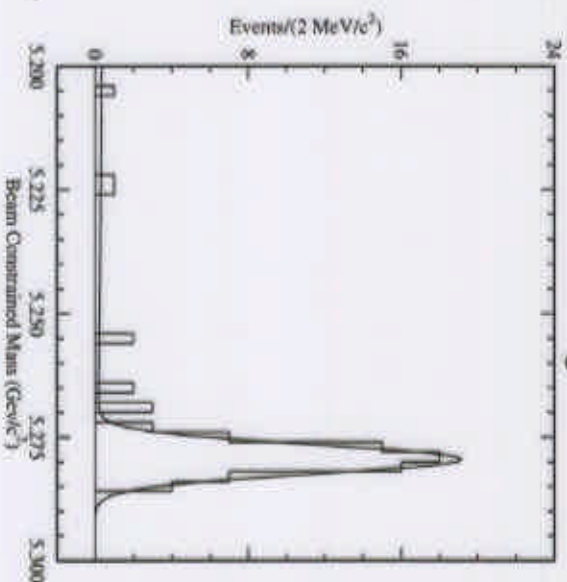
Exclusive Charmonium: CP

$$B \rightarrow J/\psi K^{+/-}$$



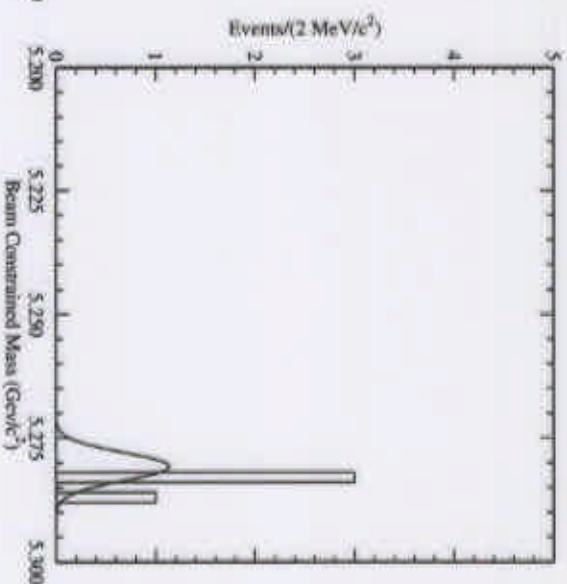
$$350 \pm 19$$

$$B \rightarrow J/\psi K_s (\pi^+ \pi^-)$$



$$69.4 \pm 8.4$$

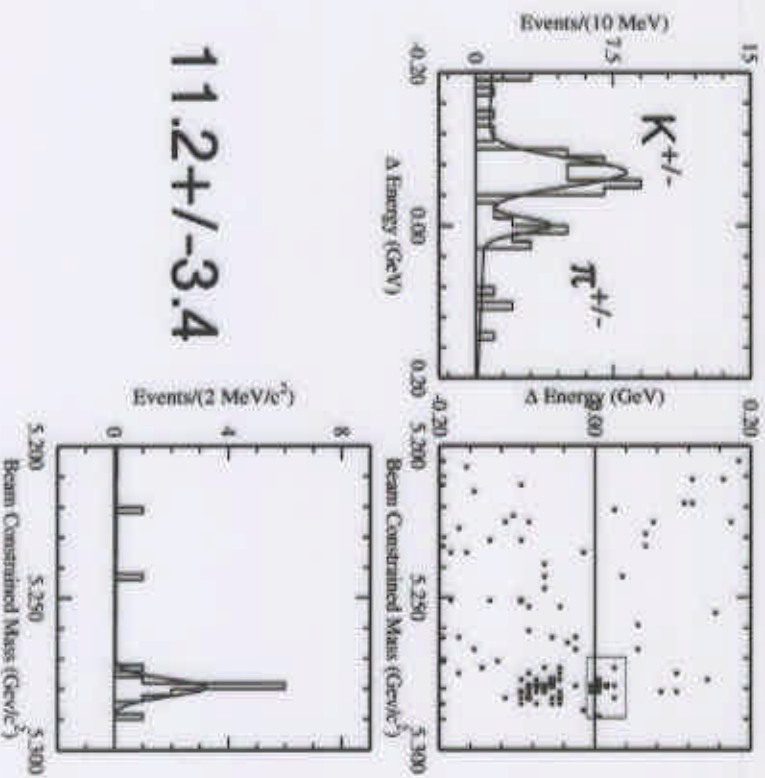
$$B \rightarrow J/\psi K_s (\pi^0 \pi^0)$$



$$5.0 \pm 2.2$$

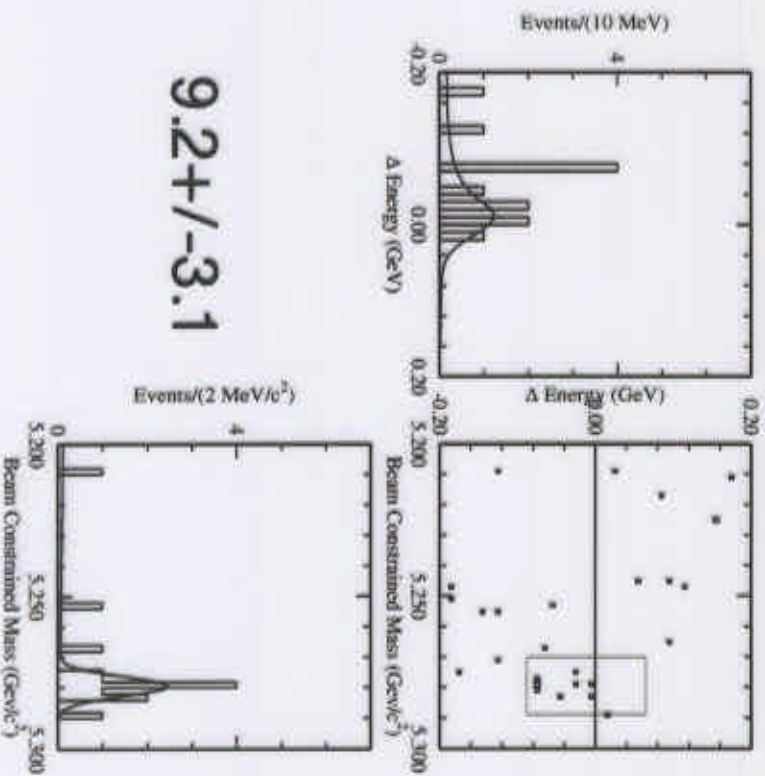
Exclusive Charmonium: CP

$$B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^{+/-}$$



11.2+/-3.4

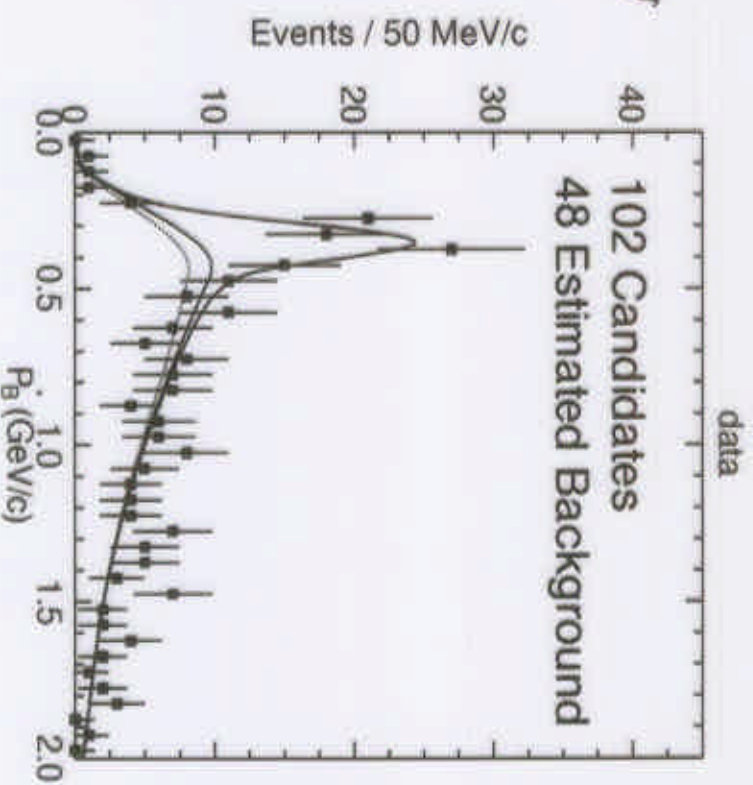
$$B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$$



9.2+/-3.1

Exclusive Charmonium: CP Cont.

- $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_L$
- Two body decay \Rightarrow Use J/ψ momentum to predict K_L momentum.
- Search for K_L shower.
- Use shower position to calculate P_B^* (B momentum in center of mass of $Y(4S)$).
- Plot P_B^* .

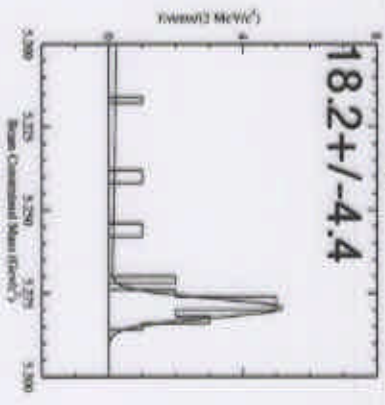
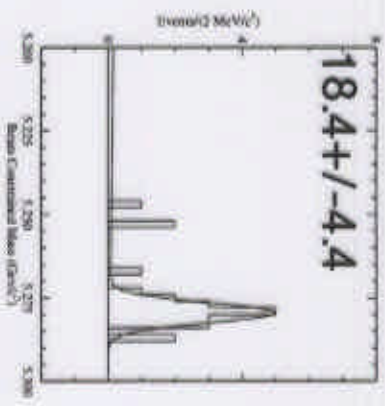
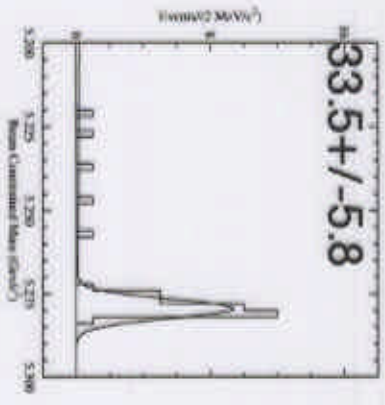
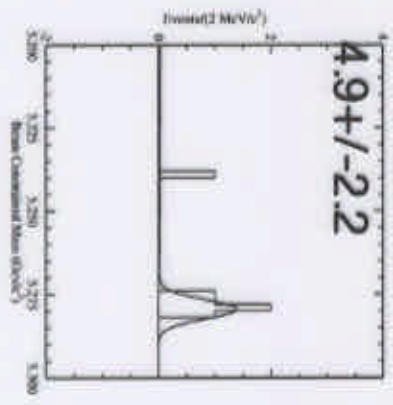
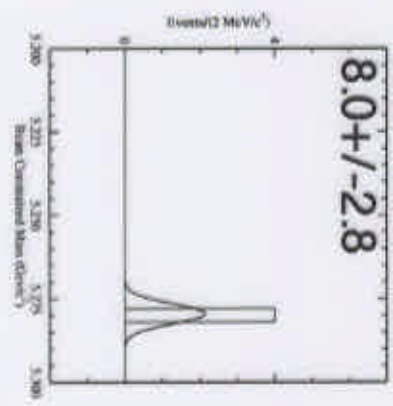
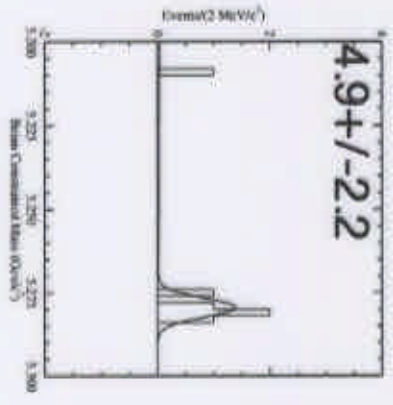


Exclusive Charmonium: CP

$$B \rightarrow \psi'(1^{+-})K$$

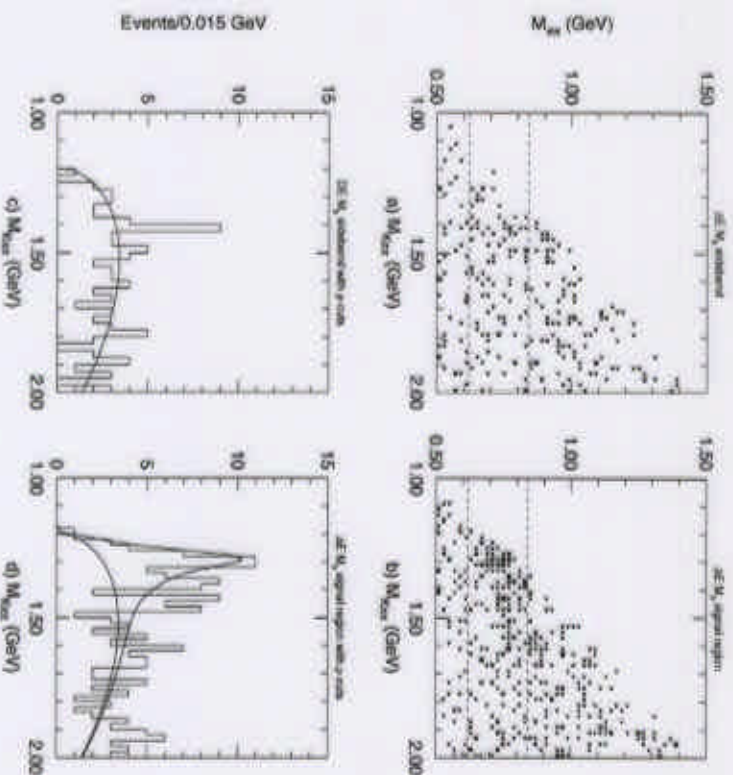
$$B \rightarrow \psi'(\psi\pi^+\pi^-)K$$

$$B \rightarrow \chi_{c1} K$$

 K^{+-}
 33.5 ± 5.8
 18.4 ± 4.4
 18.2 ± 4.4

 K_S
 4.9 ± 2.2
 8.0 ± 2.8
 4.9 ± 2.2


Observation of $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_1(1270)$

- Reconstruct K_1 :
- $K^+\pi^+\pi^-$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $K^0\pi^+\pi^-$
- Steps:
 - Select Events With Consistent ΔE and Beam Constrained Mass.
 - Study $M_{\pi\pi}$ vs. $M_{K\pi\pi}$.
 - Select $0.62 < M_{\pi\pi} < 0.84$ GeV, project onto $M_{K\pi\pi}$ plane.
 - Asymmetric around p mass due to kinematics.

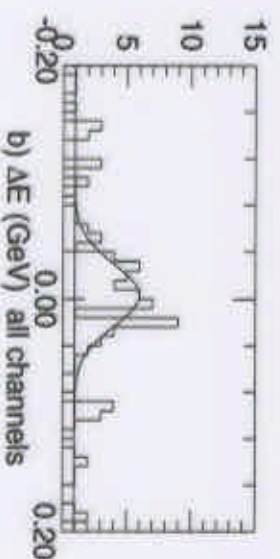
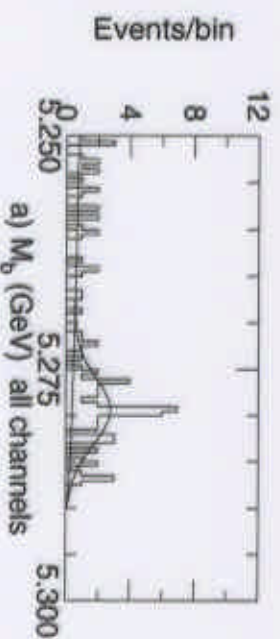


Observation of $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_1$ Cont.

- $\psi' \rightarrow J/\psi \pi$ Vetoed.
- Background small from $K_1(1400)$, $K_1^*(1410)$ and $K^*(870)\pi$.
- Branching Fractions: Compare with $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

$$\frac{BF(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_1^0(1270))}{BF(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+)} = 1.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4$$

$$\frac{BF(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K_1^+(1270))}{BF(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+)} = 1.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3$$



Observation of $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_1$ Cont.

- Systematics:

Error Source	$K_1^+(1270)$	$K_1^0(1270)$
$K_1(1270)$ Branching Fractions	14%	14%
Other $K\pi\pi$ resonances	13%	13%
Non-resonant $K\pi\pi$	10%	10%
$f_{J/\psi}/f_0$ (Neutral mode only)	–	8%
$\pi^+\pi^{-(0)}$ Data/MC differences	5%	10%
Quadrature sum	22%	25%

- Branching Fractions:

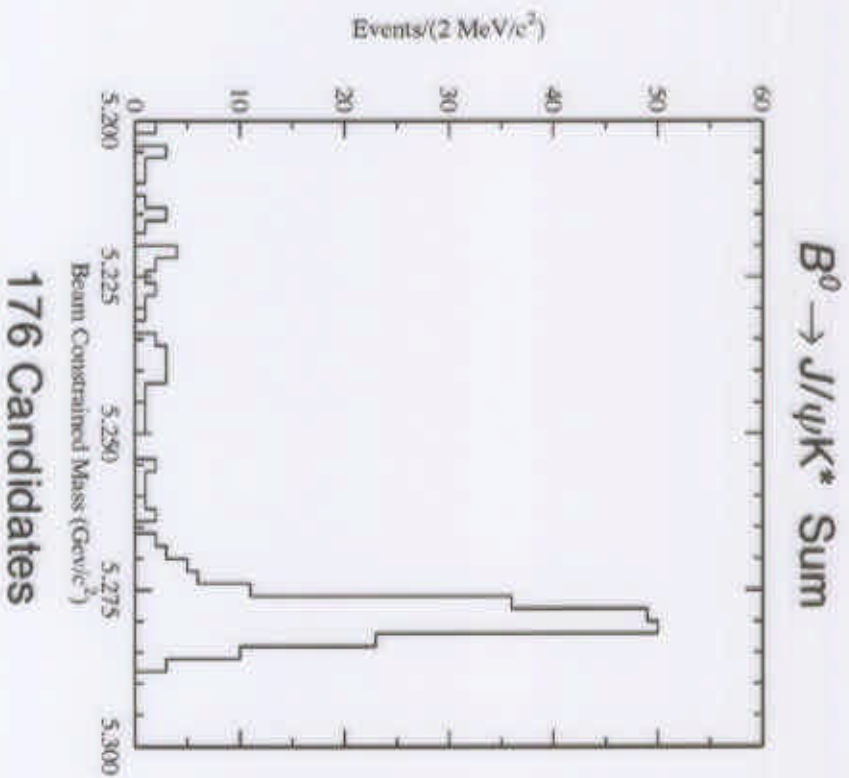
$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_1^0(1270)) = (1.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$BF(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K_1^+(1270)) = (1.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

$J/\psi K^*$ Polarization

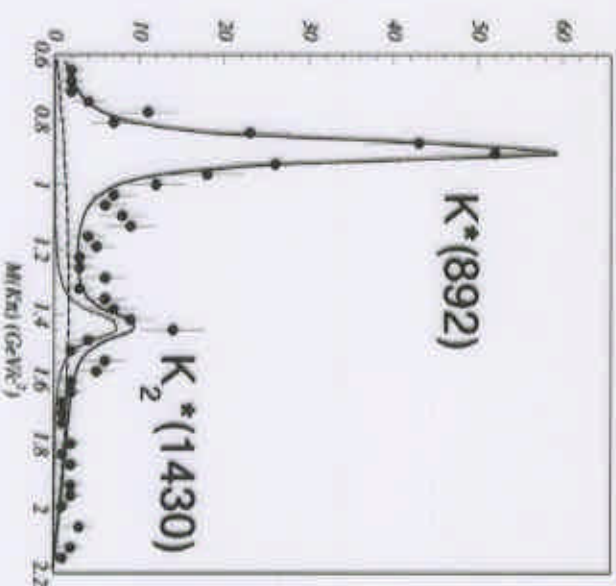
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- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0} (K^{*0} \rightarrow K_s \pi^0)$
useful for CP studies if decay dominated by even or odd CP.
- Steps:
 - Reconstruct: $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$,
 $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_s \pi^+$, $K^{*+} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$
 - Select Events With Consistent ΔE and Beam Constrained Mass.



J/ψ K^* Polarization Cont.

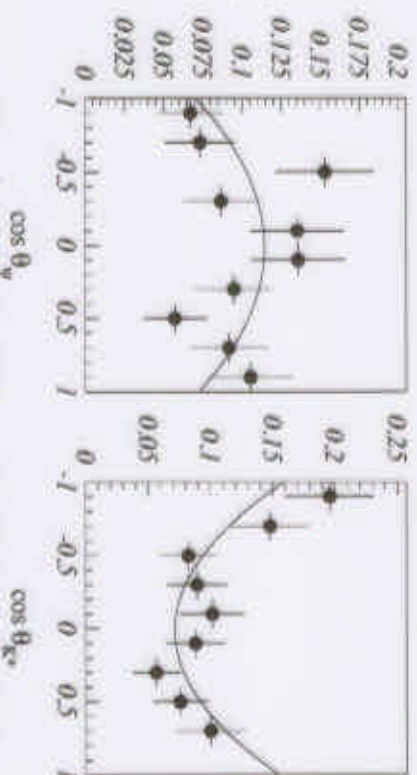
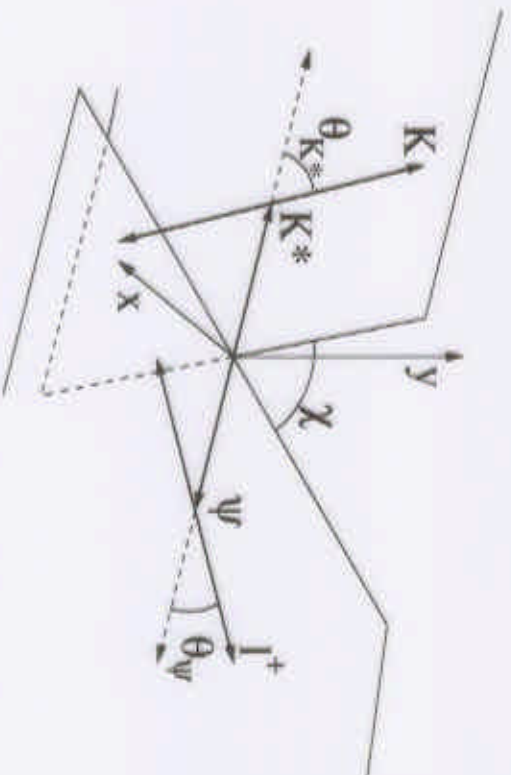
- Fits done using unbinned likelihood method.
- Backgrounds (6-12%) from:
 - Feed across (other K^* modes)
 - Non-resonant $K\pi$
 - Combinatorial
 - Continuum
- Systematic Errors (largest):
 - Efficiency function
 - Polarization of feed across
 - Polarization of non-resonant $K\pi$



J/ψ K^* Polarization: Longitudinal

- Use Helicity Basis:

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d^2\Gamma}{d\cos\vartheta_\phi d\cos\vartheta_{K^*}} = \frac{9}{32} (1 + \cos^2\vartheta_\phi) \sin^2\vartheta_{K^*} \left(1 - \frac{\Gamma_L}{\Gamma}\right) + \frac{9}{8} \sin^2\vartheta_\phi \cos^2\vartheta_{K^*} \frac{\Gamma_L}{\Gamma}$$



$$\Gamma_L / \Gamma = 0.52 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04$$

$$\text{CDF (1995)} \quad 0.65 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04$$

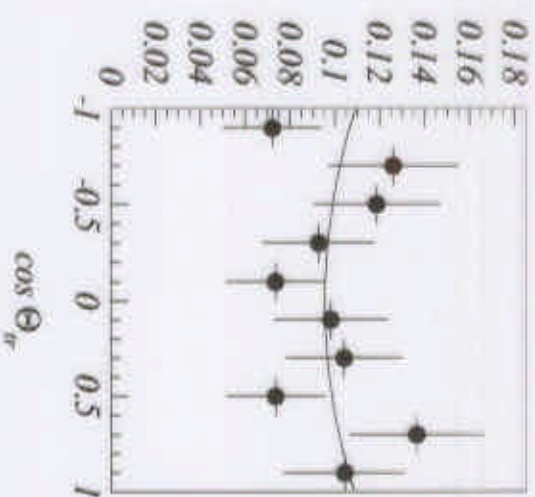
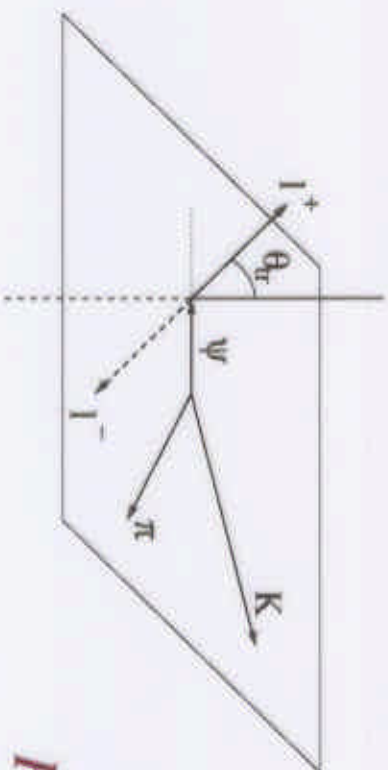
$$\text{CLEO II (1996)} \quad 0.52 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$$

$$\text{CDF (2000)} \quad 0.59 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01$$

J/ψ K^* Polarization: Transversity

- Use Transversity Basis:

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{d\Gamma}{d\cos\Theta_{TK}} = \frac{3}{8}(1 + \cos^2\Theta_{TK})(1 - |A_{\perp}|^2) + \frac{3}{4}|A_{\perp}|^2 \sin^2\Theta_{TK}$$



$$P \text{ Odd} \quad |A_{\perp}|^2 = 0.27 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05$$

$$CLEO H (1996) \quad 0.16 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$$

$$CDF (2000) \quad 0.13^{+0.12}_{-0.9} \pm 0.06$$

Summary

- With **6.2 fb⁻¹** of data we have very nice signals in a variety of **Inclusive and Exclusive B** to charmonium modes.

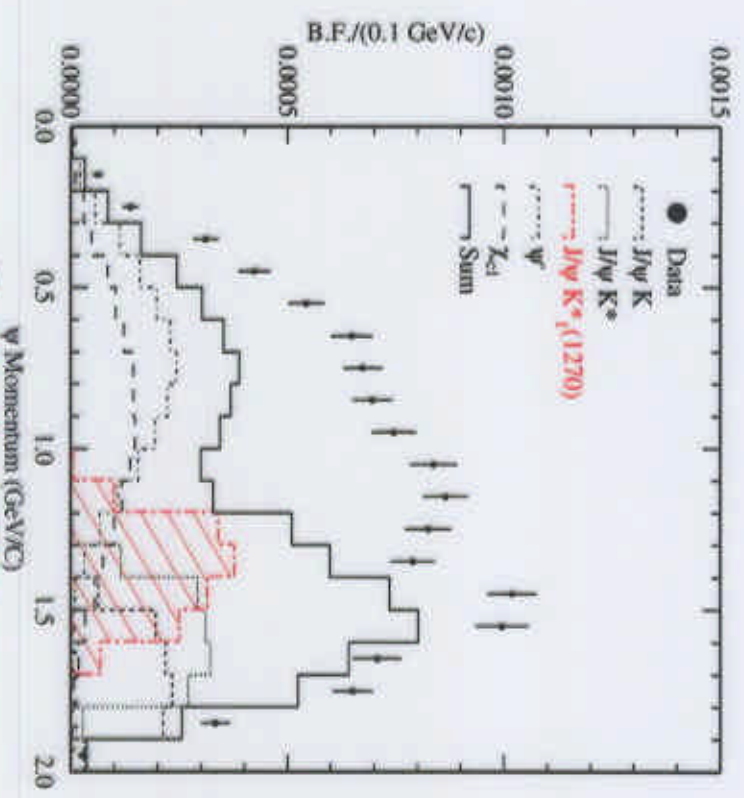
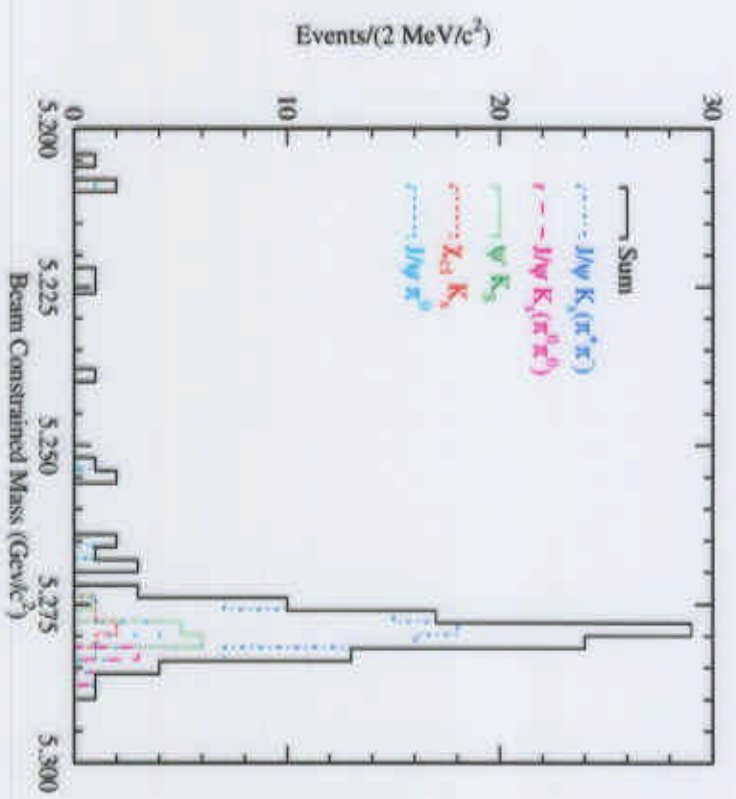
- We measured the **Branching Fraction** for **B → J/ψK₁(1270)** to be:

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_1^0(1270)) = (1.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$BF(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K_1^+(1270)) = (1.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

- We measured the **Longitudinal Polarization** of **B → J/ψK*** to be:
- $$F_L / F = 0.52 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04$$
- We measured the **P Odd component** of **B → J/ψK*** to be:
- $$|A_{\perp}|^2 = 0.27 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05$$

Summary



**B to Charmonium
CP Modes**

**Inclusive J/ψ
Momentum Spectrum**

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