

B Meson Decays to Charm

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*Representing
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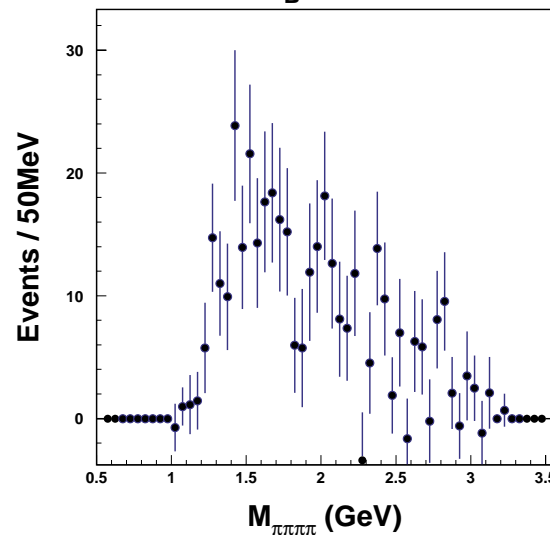
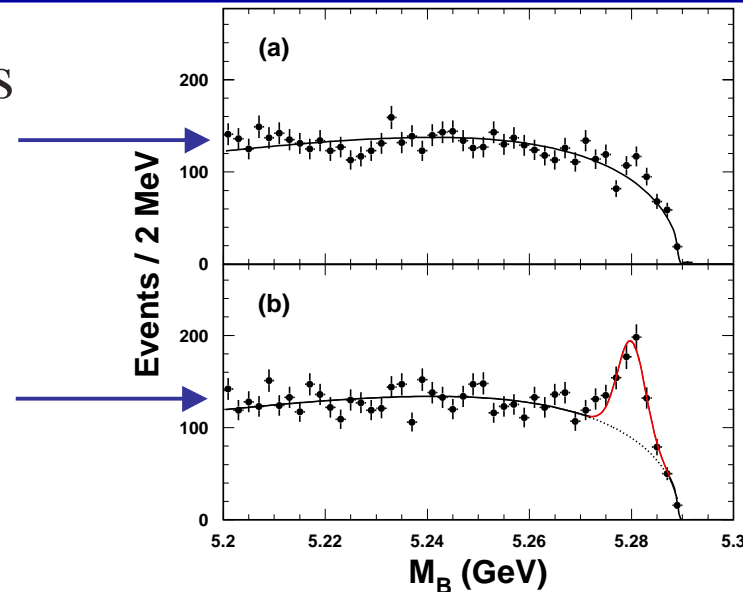
Introduction

- ◆ *Understanding hadronic B decays is crucial to insuring that decay modes used for measurement of CP violation truly reflect the underlying quark decay mechanisms expected theoretically*
- ◆ Yet only $\sim 12\%$ of the B decay rate into hadrons has been measured. This includes $J/\psi K^{(*)}$, $D^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}$ and $D^{(*)}(n\pi)^-$, $3 \geq n \geq 1$
 - ◆ Here π^- , ρ^- and a_1^- dominate (quasi-two-body)
- ◆ Since the averaged charged multiplicity in hadronic B decays is 5.8 ± 0.1 , where 2.9 ± 0.1 comes from the $D^{(*)}$, we expect a large decay rate for 3 charged and 1 neutral pion $(4\pi)^-$



The $D^{*+}\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0$ Final State

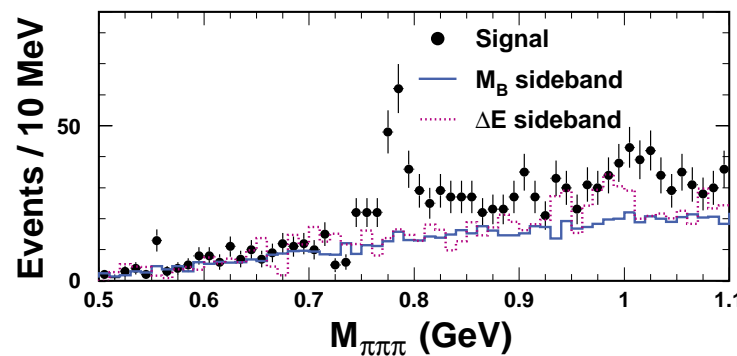
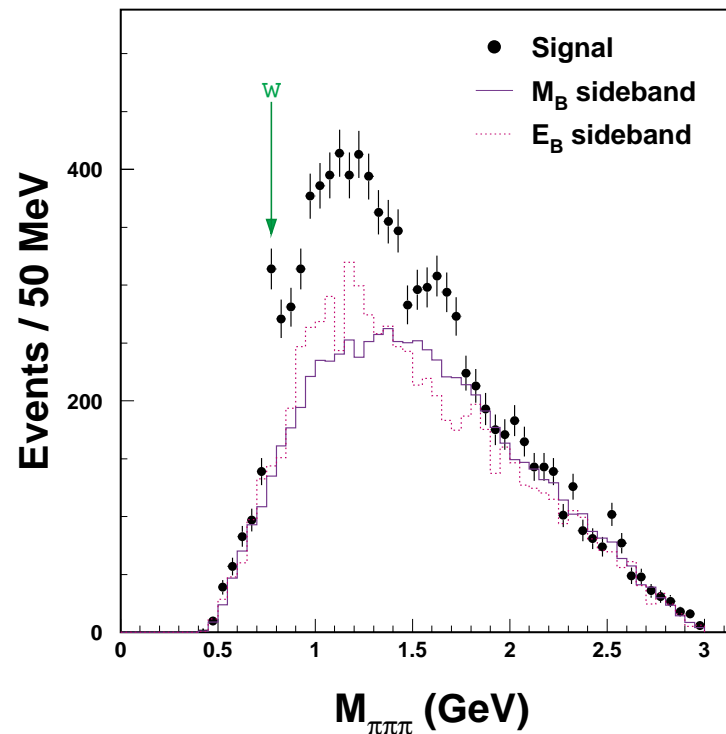
- ◆ (a) ΔE sidebands
 $|3.0 - 5.0 \sigma|$
- ◆ (b) ΔE around 0
 $\pm 2.0\sigma$ fit with sideband shape fixed & norm allowed to float
- ◆ Also signals in $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ (not shown)
- ◆ Fit B yield in bins of $M(4\pi)$



The $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Mass Distribution

- ◆ What are the decay mechanisms for the $(4\pi)^-$ final state?
- ◆ We examine the $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ mass spectrum (2 combinations/event). All 3 D^0 decay modes summed

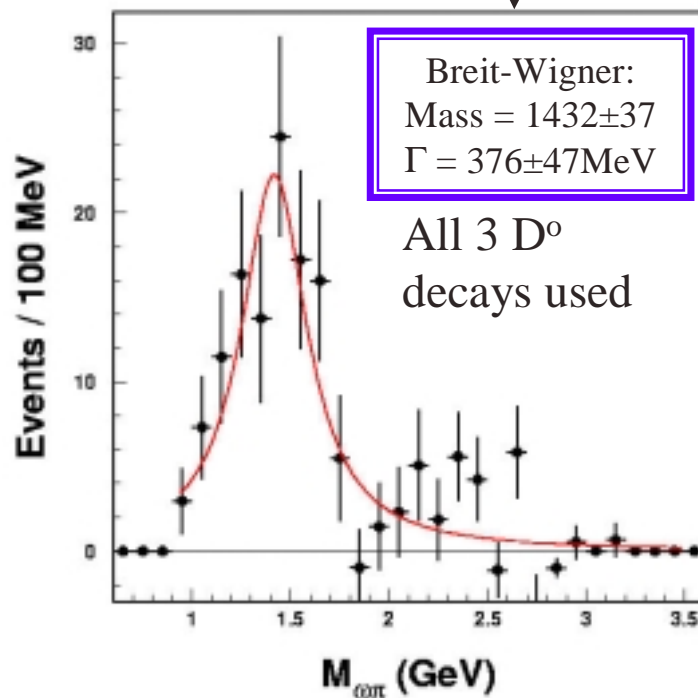
Enlarged & Dalitz plot exterior removed



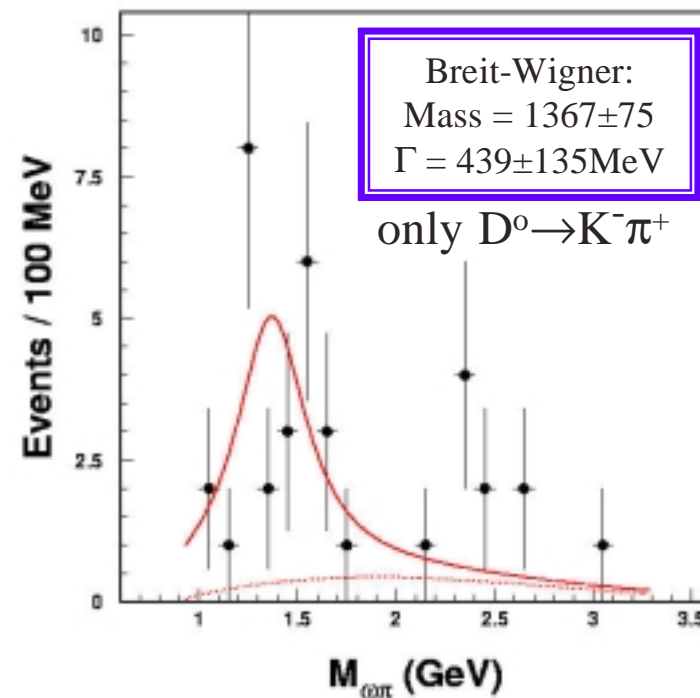
The $\omega\pi^-$ Mass Distribution

Fit M_B distribution in $\omega\pi$ mass bins

$D^{*+}\omega\pi^-$



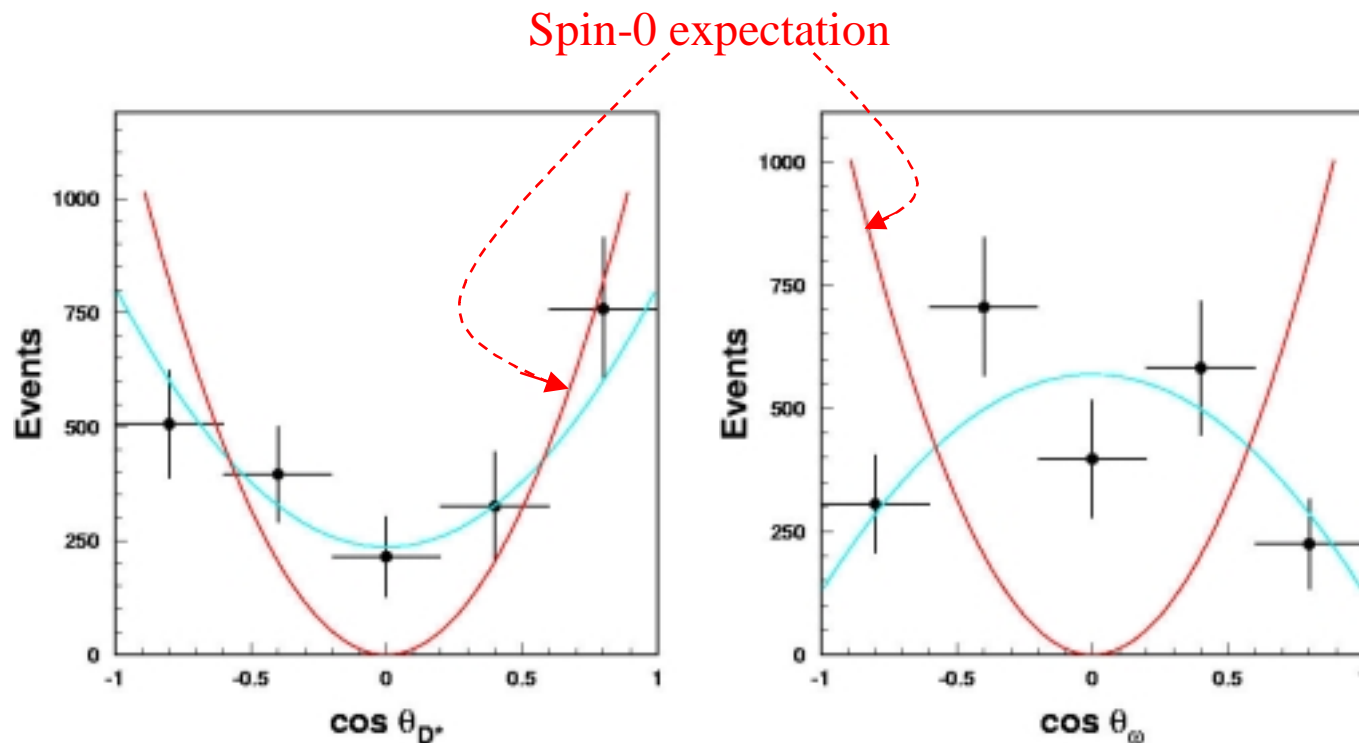
$D^{*0}\omega\pi^-$



Possible resonance (A) at $M=1419 \pm 33$ MeV, $\Gamma=382 \pm 44$ MeV

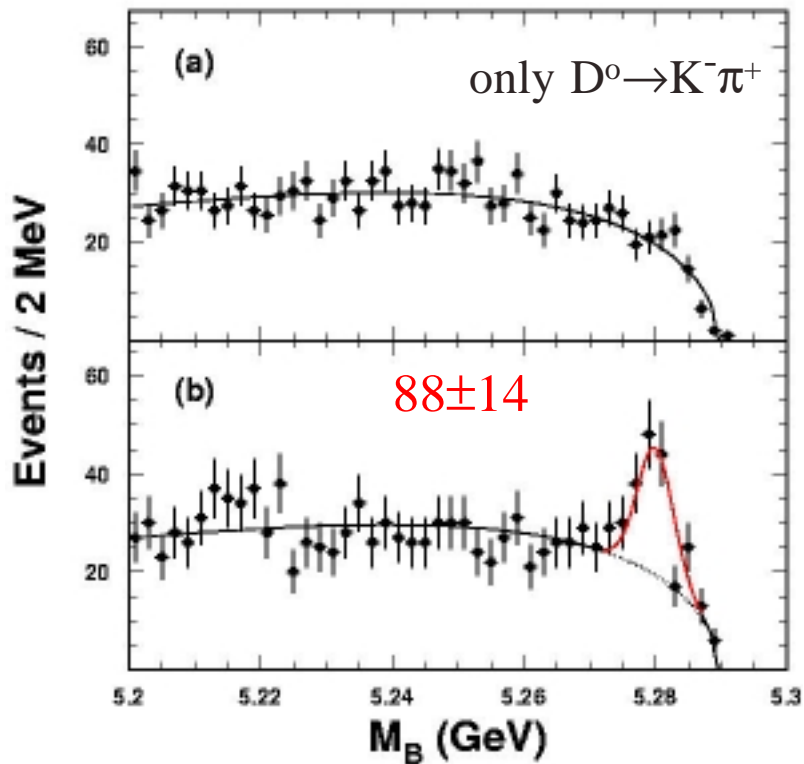
$D^{*+}(\omega\pi)^-$ Angular Distributions

- ◆ For a spin-0 A the D^* & ω would be fully polarized
- ◆ **Spin 0** $\Rightarrow \chi^2/dof = 3.5$ ($\cos\theta_{D^*}$), 22 ($\cos\theta_{\omega}$) \Rightarrow Ruled out
- ◆ **Best fit** $\Rightarrow \Gamma_L/\Gamma = 0.63 \pm 0.09$ (D^{*+}), 0.10 ± 0.09 (ω)

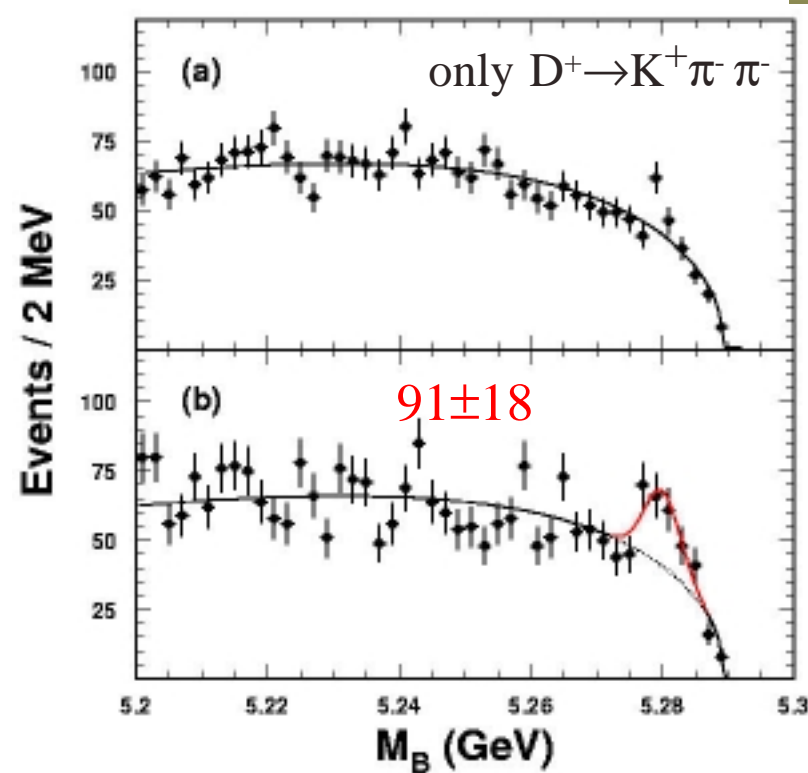


The $D\omega\pi^-$ Final State

$D^0\omega\pi^-$

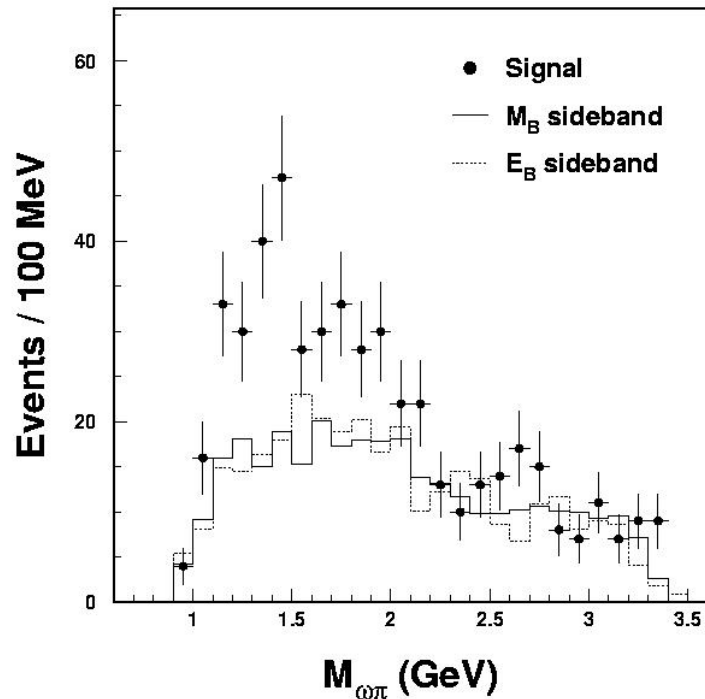


$D^+\omega\pi^-$

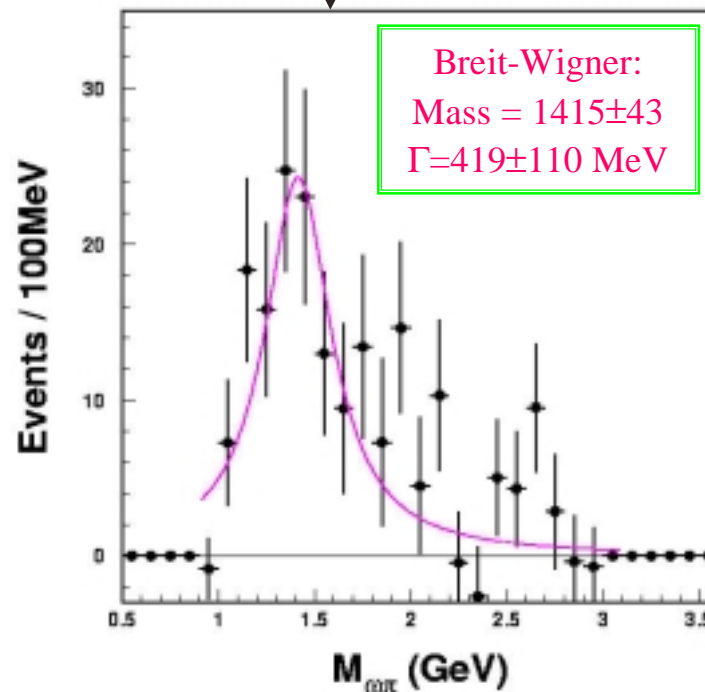


- ◆ Signal: $|\Delta E| < 2\sigma$ (18 MeV) Sideband: $3\sigma < |\Delta E| < 7\sigma$
- ◆ No signal in ω sidebands

The $\omega\pi^-$ Mass Distribution



Fit M_B distribution in $\omega\pi$ mass bins

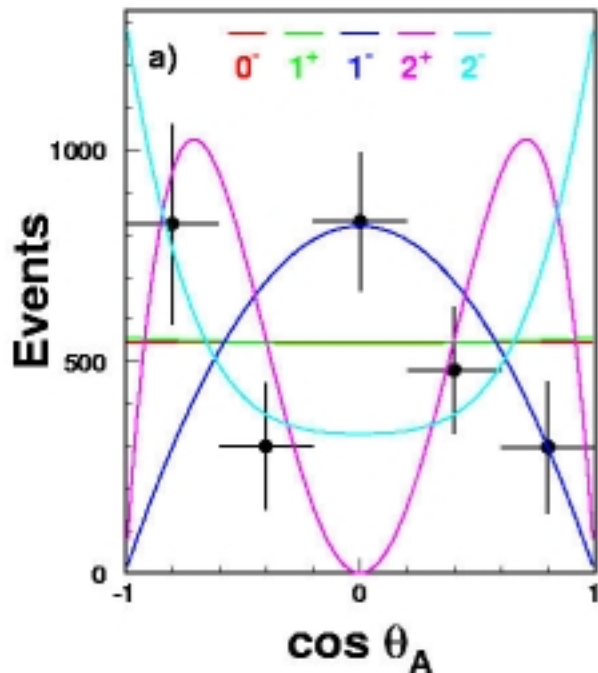


- ◆ Combined $D^0\omega\pi^-$ and $D^+\omega\pi^-$ modes (179 events)
- ◆ Consistent with $D^*\omega\pi$ result
- ◆ Select (1.1–1.7 GeV) for angular study (104 events)

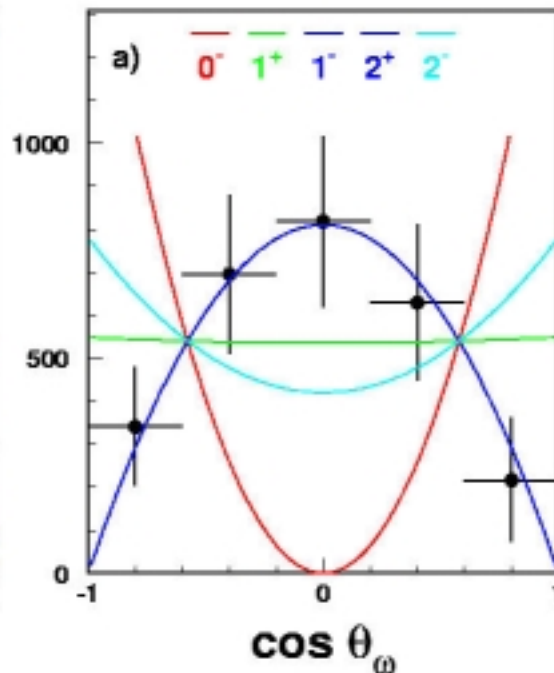
The Angular Distributions in

$$B \rightarrow D A^-: A^- \rightarrow \omega \pi^-, \omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$$

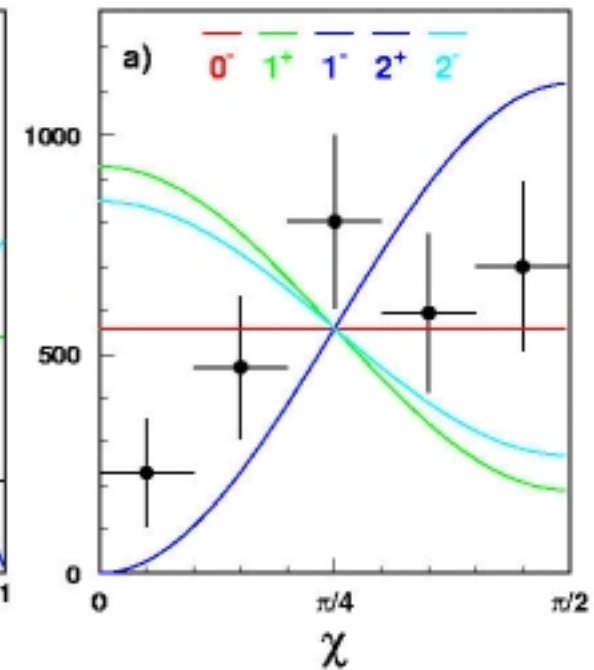
\angle between ω in A frame
& A boost direction



\angle between normal of ω
decay plane & ω boost



\angle between A &
 ω decay planes

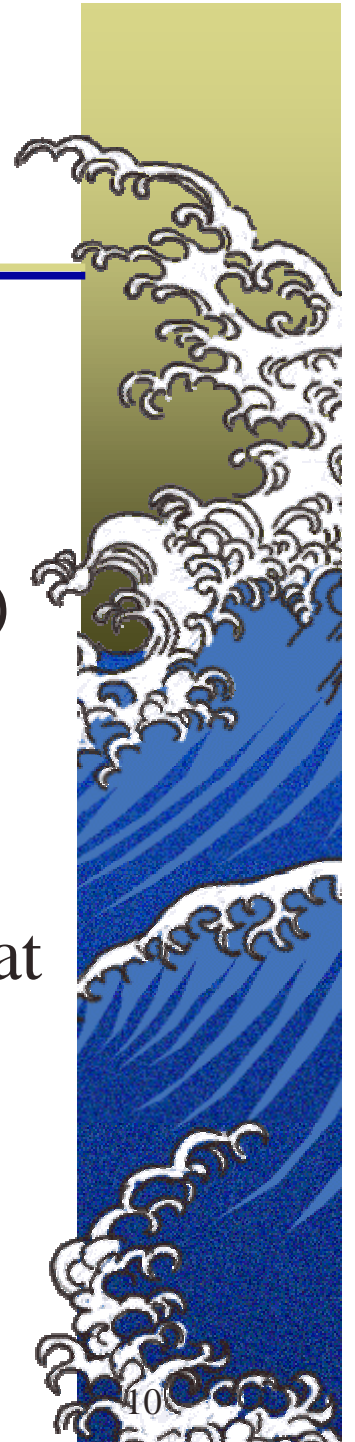


- ◆ Small efficiency corrections applied
- ◆ For 1^+ and 2^- , the longitudinal ratio (Γ_L/Γ) floats
- ◆ 1^- preferred, χ^2/dof (1^-) = 1.7, (2^+) = 3.2
- ◆ A^- properties: mass = $1418 \pm 26 \pm 19$ MeV, $\Gamma = 388 \pm 41 \pm 32$ MeV

Identifying the A^- with the ρ'

- ◆ Clegg & Donnachie: ($\tau \rightarrow (4\pi)\nu$, $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$) find two 1^- states with $(M, \Gamma) = (1463 \pm 25, 311 \pm 62)$ MeV & $(1730 \pm 30, 400 \pm 100)$ MeV, mixed with non- $q\bar{q}$ states, only the lighter one decays to $\omega\pi$
- ◆ Godfrey & Isgur: Predict first radial excited ρ at 1450 MeV, $\Gamma = 320$ MeV, $\mathcal{B}(\rho'^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^-) = 39\%$

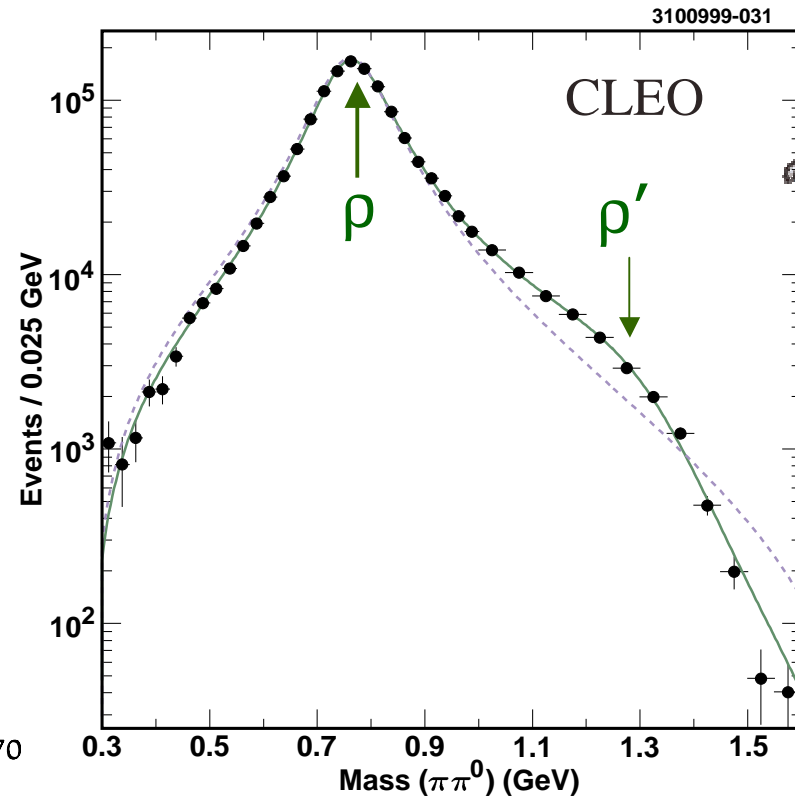
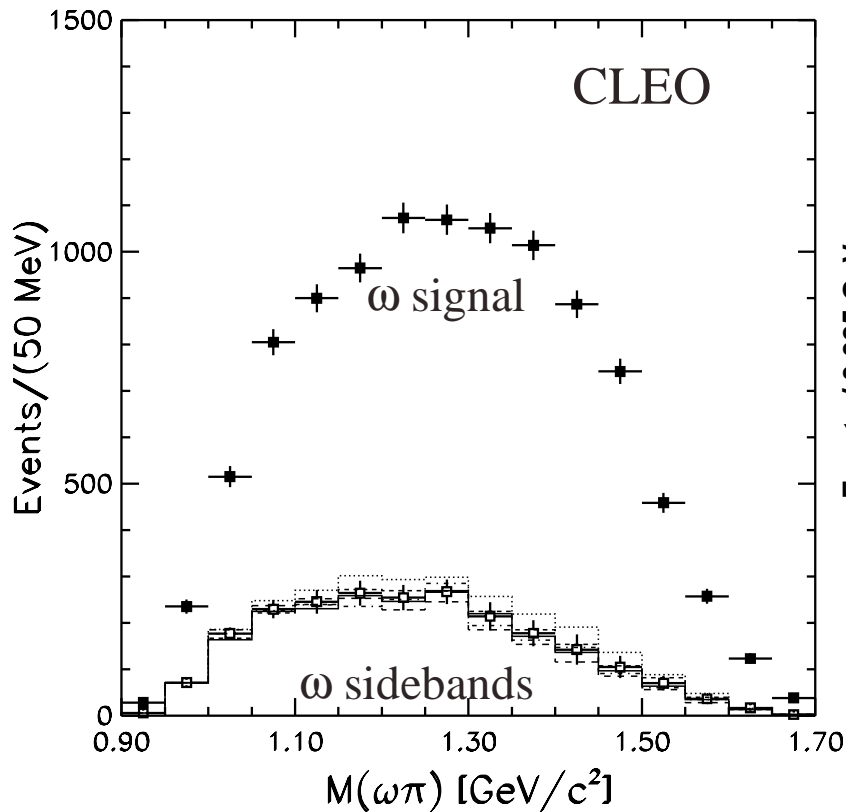
Recall, we measure: mass = $1418 \pm 26 \pm 19$ MeV,
(Preliminary) $\Gamma = 388 \pm 41 \pm 32$ MeV



Evidence for ρ' from τ Decay

$$\tau^- \rightarrow \omega \pi^- \nu$$

$$\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^- \nu$$



Difficult to ascertain the Mass and Width

Summary & Discussion of Rates

Mode	Br (%)	# of events
$\overline{B}^{\circ} \rightarrow D^{*+} \pi^{\circ} \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{-}$	$1.72 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.24$	1230 ± 70
$\overline{B}^{\circ} \rightarrow D^{*+} \omega \pi^{-}$	$0.29 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.04$	136 ± 15
$B^{\circ} \rightarrow D^{+} \omega \pi^{-}$	$0.28 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.03$	91 ± 18
$B^{-} \rightarrow D^{*\circ} \pi^{\circ} \pi^{+} \pi^{-} \pi^{-}$	$1.80 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.25$	195 ± 26
$B^{-} \rightarrow D^{*\circ} \omega \pi^{-}$	$0.45 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.07$	26 ± 6
$B^{-} \rightarrow D^{\circ} \omega \pi^{-}$	$0.41 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$	88 ± 14

- ◆ ρ' dominates the $\omega \pi^{-}$ final state
- ◆ $\Gamma(\overline{B}^{\circ} \rightarrow D^{*+} \rho'^{-}) / \Gamma(B^{\circ} \rightarrow D^{+} \rho'^{-}) = 1.04 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.06$
 $\Gamma(B^{-} \rightarrow D^{*\circ} \rho'^{-}) / \Gamma(B^{-} \rightarrow D^{\circ} \rho'^{-}) = 1.10 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.06$
 $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{*} \rho'^{-}) / \Gamma(B \rightarrow D \rho'^{-}) = 1.06 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.04$
- ◆ Consistent with Heavy Quark Symmetry prediction (ratio = 1)
- ◆ With $\mathcal{B}(\rho'^{-} \rightarrow \omega \pi^{-}) = 39\%$, $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \rho'^{-}) \sim \Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \rho^{-})$

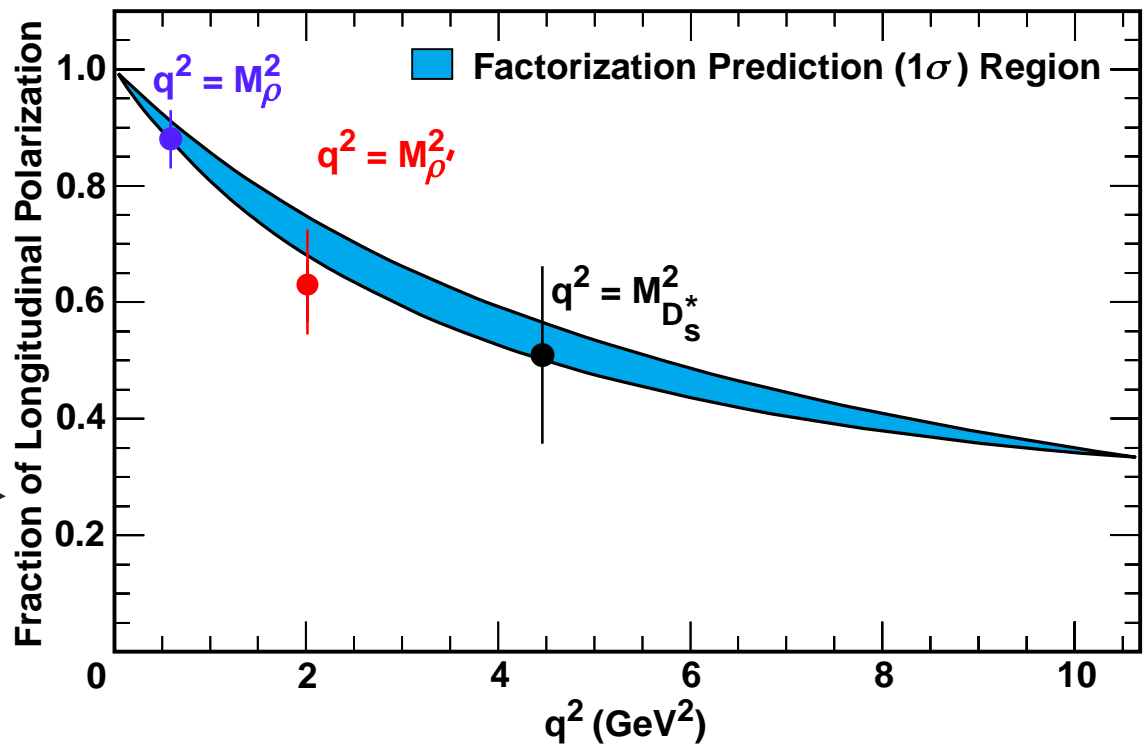
Factorization Tests Using Polarization

- ◆ $\Gamma_L/\Gamma (B \rightarrow D^{*+} h^-) = \Gamma_L/\Gamma (B \rightarrow D^{*+} l^- \nu) |_{q^2=m_h^2}$
- ◆ Also use new $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D_s^{*-}$, & old $D^{*+} \rho^-$ data

Final State	$\mathcal{B}(\%)$
$D^{*+} D_s^-$	$1.10 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.28$
$D^{*+} D_s^{*-}$	$1.82 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.46$
$D_s^{*+} D^{*0}$	$2.73 \pm 0.78 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.68$

(Determined using partial reconstruction)

$D^{*+} +$	$\Gamma_L/\Gamma (\%)$
ρ^-	87.8 ± 5.3
ρ'^-	63 ± 9
D_s^{*-}	$50.6 \pm 13.9 \pm 3.6$



Using Factorization

- ◆ $\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{*+} h^-) / d\Gamma/dq^2 (B \rightarrow D^{*+} l^- \nu) |_{q^2=m_h^2} = 6\pi^2 c_1^2 f_h^2 |V_{ud}|^2, c_1 = 1.1 \pm 0.1$
- ◆ Measurement:
 $f_{\rho'}^2 \mathcal{B}(\rho'^- \rightarrow \omega \pi^-) = 0.011 \pm 0.003 \text{ GeV}^2$
- ◆ Godfrey & Isgur predict:
 $\mathcal{B}(\rho'^- \rightarrow \omega \pi^-) = 39\%$
- ◆ *Our measurement* $\Rightarrow f_{\rho'} = 167 \pm 23 \text{ MeV}$



Potpourri of Results Using Exclusive Charmonium Decays

- ◆ Y(4S) branching fractions using $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)}$

$$\frac{f_{00}}{f_{+-}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(Y(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0)}{\mathcal{B}(Y(4S) \rightarrow B^- B^+)} = 1.04 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$$

Yields: $f_{00} = 0.49 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.01$, $f_{+-} = 0.51 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.01$

- ◆ $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta_c K^+) = (6.9_{-2.1}^{+2.6} \pm 0.8 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-2}$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta_c K^0) = (10.9_{-4.2}^{+5.5} \pm 1.2 \pm 3.1) \times 10^{-2}$$

Yields, using factorization $f_{\eta_c} = 335 \pm 75$ MeV

- ◆ No CP asymmetry observed in

- ◆ $\frac{\Gamma(J/\psi K^+) - \Gamma(J/\psi K^-)}{\Gamma(J/\psi K^+) + \Gamma(J/\psi K^-)} = (1.8 \pm 4.3 \pm 0.4)\%$

- ◆ $\frac{\Gamma(\psi' K^+) - \Gamma(\psi' K^-)}{\Gamma(\psi' K^+) + \Gamma(\psi' K^-)} = (2.0 \pm 9.1 \pm 1.0)\%$



Conclusions

- ◆ Large $\sim 1.8\%$ branching rate $D^*\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0$ modes have been found
- ◆ ρ' seen for first time in B decays (hep-ex/0006018)
 - ◆ Coupling large, may be similar to ρ
 - ◆ *Preliminary* values for ρ' mass and width:
 $M=1418\pm 26\pm 19$ MeV, $\Gamma=388\pm 44\pm 32$ MeV
- ◆ Factorization tests involving spin symmetry and polarization work for $D^{*+}\rho$, ρ' , and D_S^*
- ◆ Ratio of charged/neutral B production at Y(4S) nearly equal.
- ◆ No anomalies in charmonium decays found
 - ◆ No unexpected large CP asymmetries in $\psi^{(\prime)}K^\pm$
 - ◆ “Reasonable” rate for $\eta_c K$ final states $\sim J/\psi K$

