

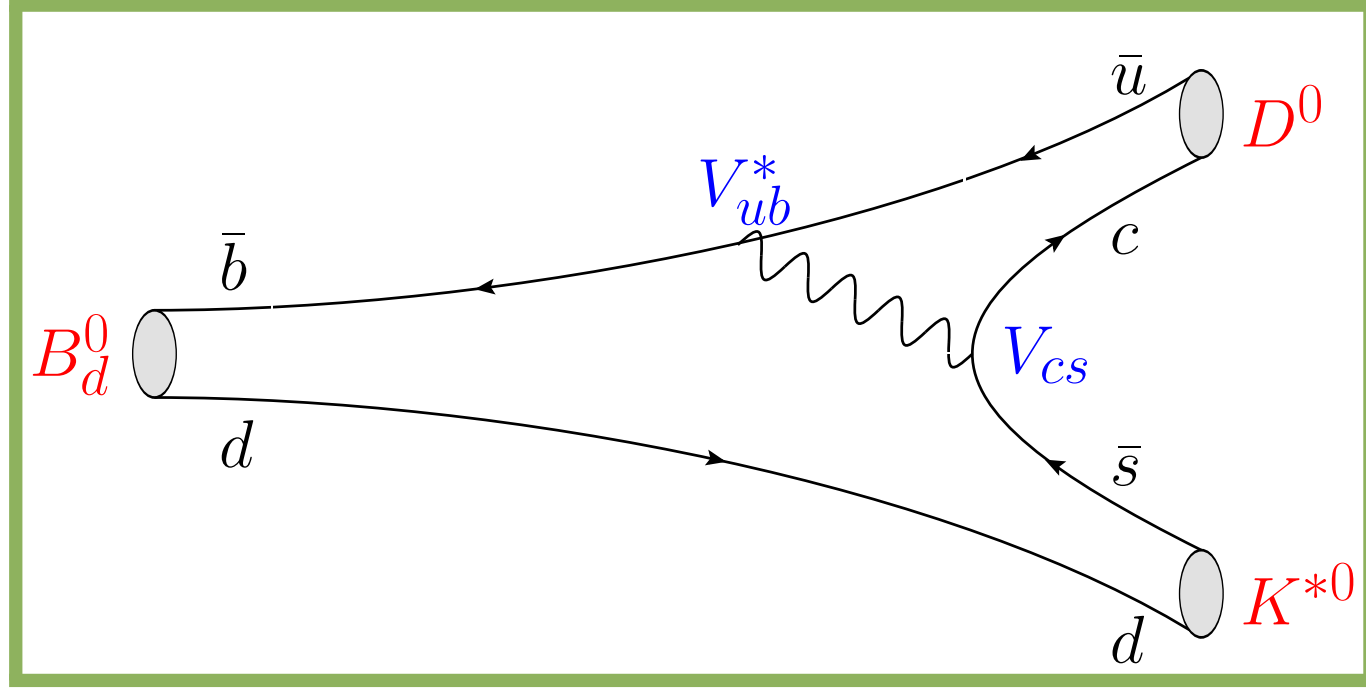
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Abstract

In 36 pb^{-1} of pp collisions at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, we observe for the first time the decay $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$. The $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ decay mode is a potentially dangerous background for the Cabibbo suppressed decay $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^{*0}$ used in the measurement of the CKM angle γ . A clear signal of 34.5 ± 6.9 events is obtained with a statistical significance over 9 standard deviations and we measure its branching ratio relative to the $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0$ branching ratio: $\frac{B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0})}{B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0)} = 1.39 \pm 0.31$ (stat) ± 0.17 (syst) ± 0.18 (f_d/f_s). The $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ branching fraction is then $B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}) = (4.44 \pm 1.00$ (stat) ± 0.55 (syst) ± 0.56 (f_d/f_s) ± 0.69 ($B(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0))) \cdot 10^{-4}$.

Introduction : context and motivation



Long term plan [2011-201X]

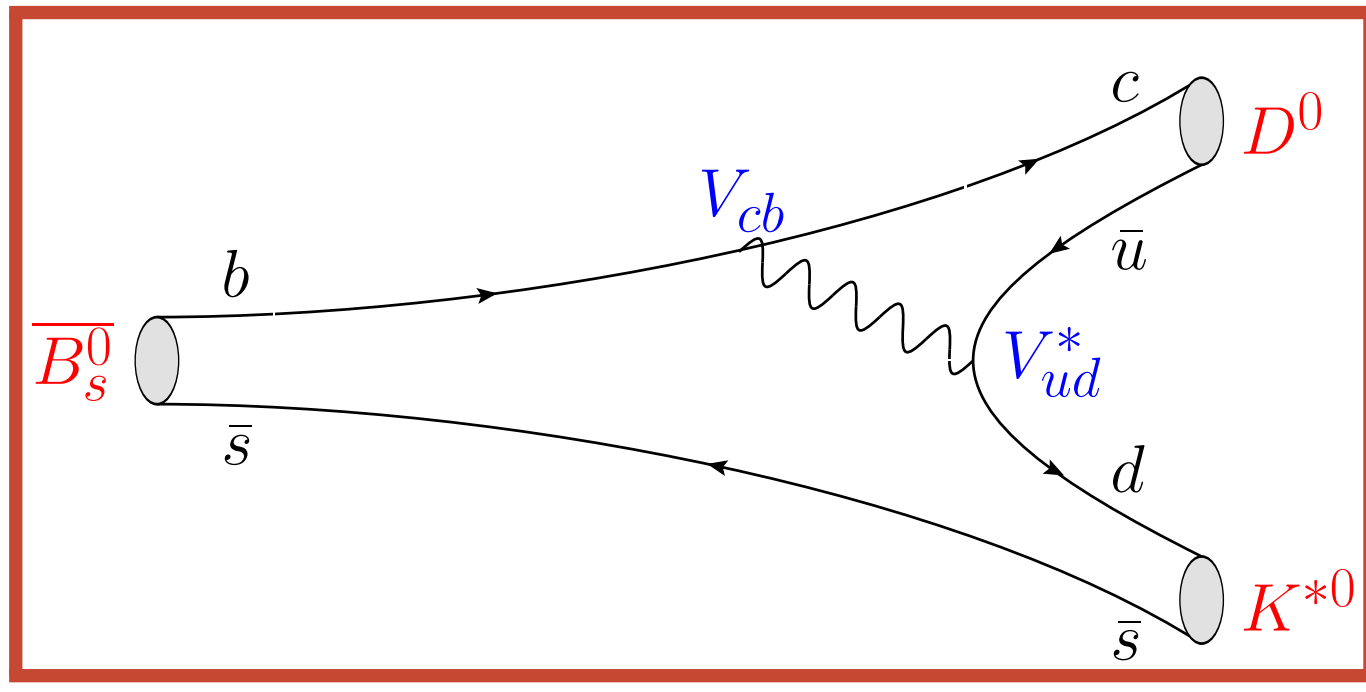
- $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$: interference between diagrams involving $b \rightarrow u$ and $b \rightarrow c$ transitions.
- CKM unitarity triangle angle γ theoretically clean extraction [1,2] : Standard Model benchmark.

Short term plan [2010-2011]

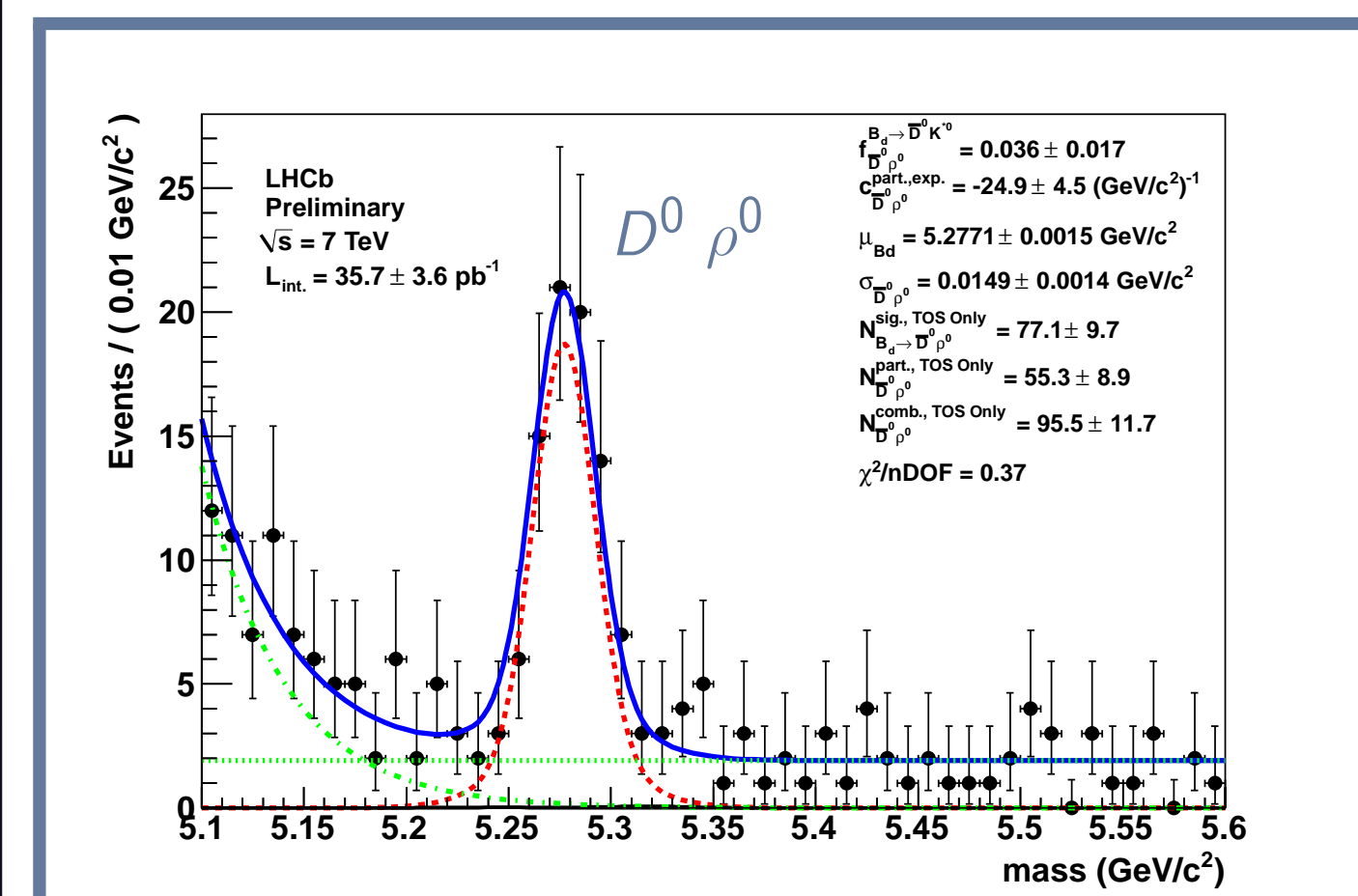
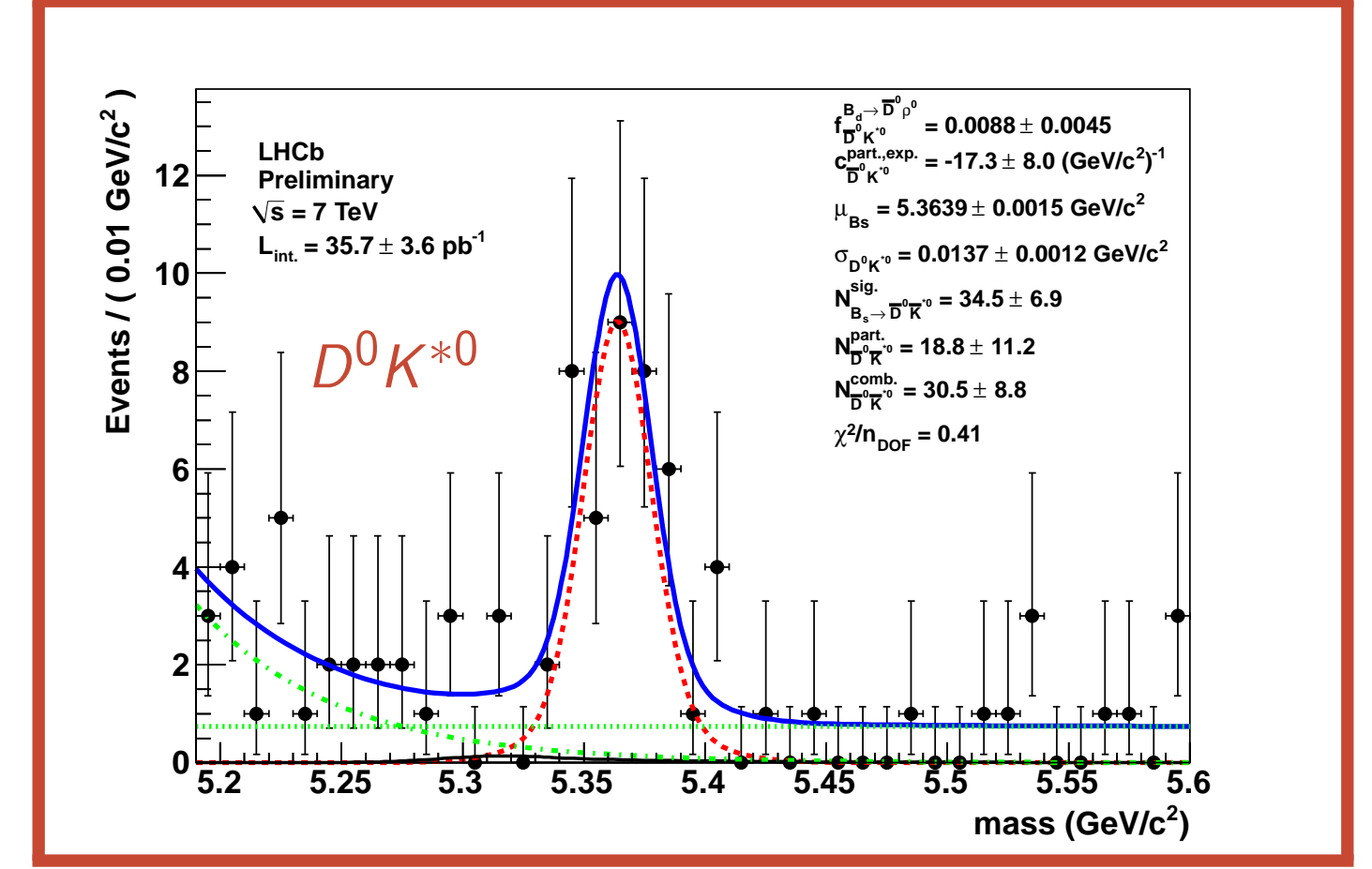
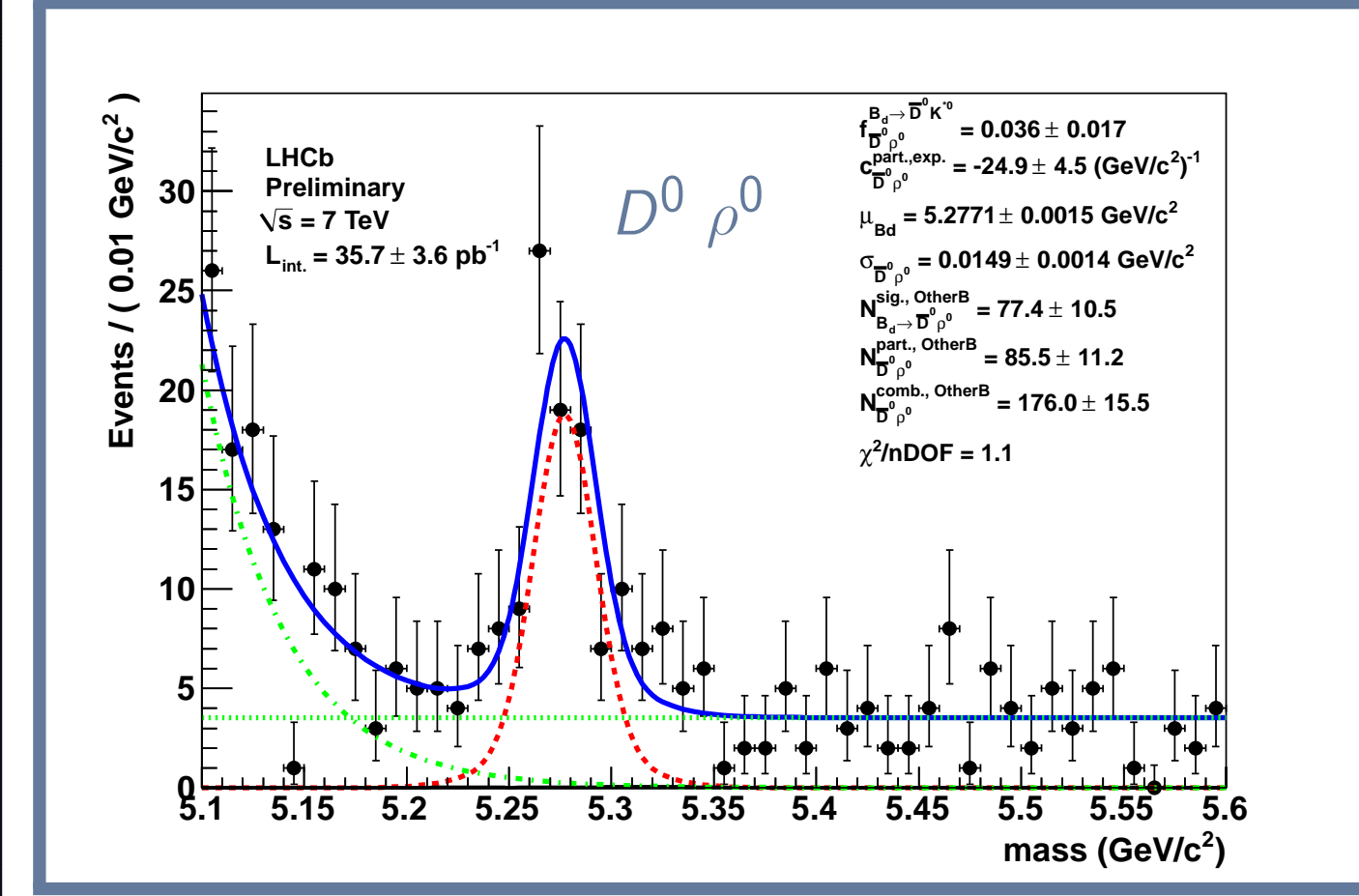
Understanding background for suppressed $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ decays: favoured $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ in the same final state.

Additional motivations

- $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ **not yet measured**.
- Comparing $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^{*0}$ is a **probe of SU(3) breaking** in colour suppressed $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 V^0$ decays.



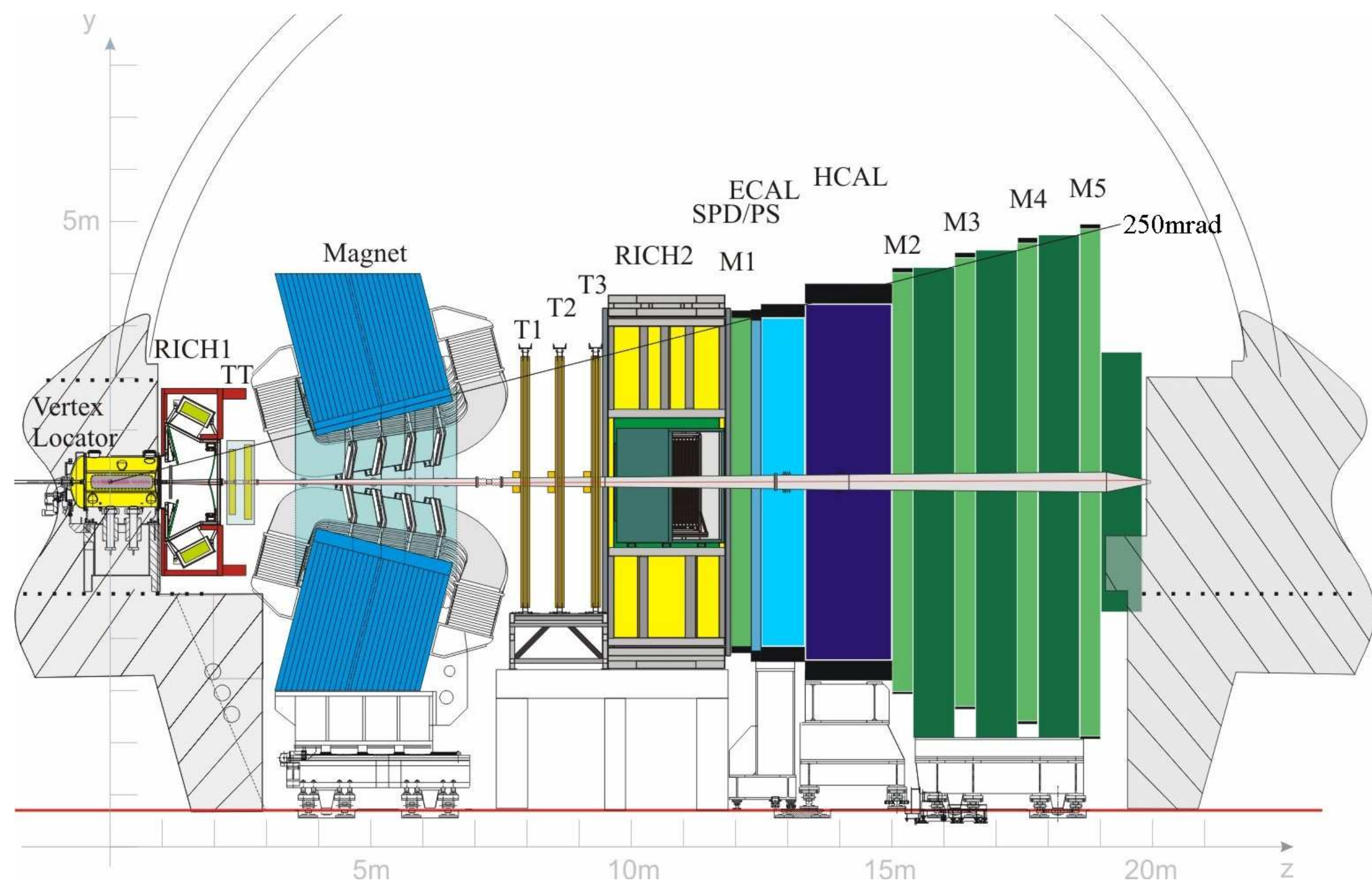
Fit result



Yields extraction

- Simultaneous fit of three categories.
- Four species in each category (signal, combinatorial background, partially reconstructed background, signal cross-feed)
- Fix parameters to Monte-Carlo except B^0 mass, core gaussian resolution and exponential slopes (different in $D^0 K^{*0}$ and $D^0 \rho^0$).
- Cross-feed fractions constrained with Gaussian (use of PID efficiencies calibrated on data).

The LHCb detector [3]



- L0 hardware trigger (in 2010, $E_T > 3.6$ GeV/c) and HLT B inclusive software trigger.

Analysis Strategy

| channel | B decay B (in 10^{-5}) | total B (in 10^{-6}) | Events produced in LHCb geo. acceptance |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0$ | 32 ± 5 | 12 ± 2 | 20000 |
| $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^{*0}$ | 4.2 ± 0.6 | 1.1 ± 0.2 | 1800 |
| $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ | 32 to 87 | 8 to 23 | 3000 to 9600 |
| $B^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ | ≈ 0.26 | ≈ 0.07 | 110 |

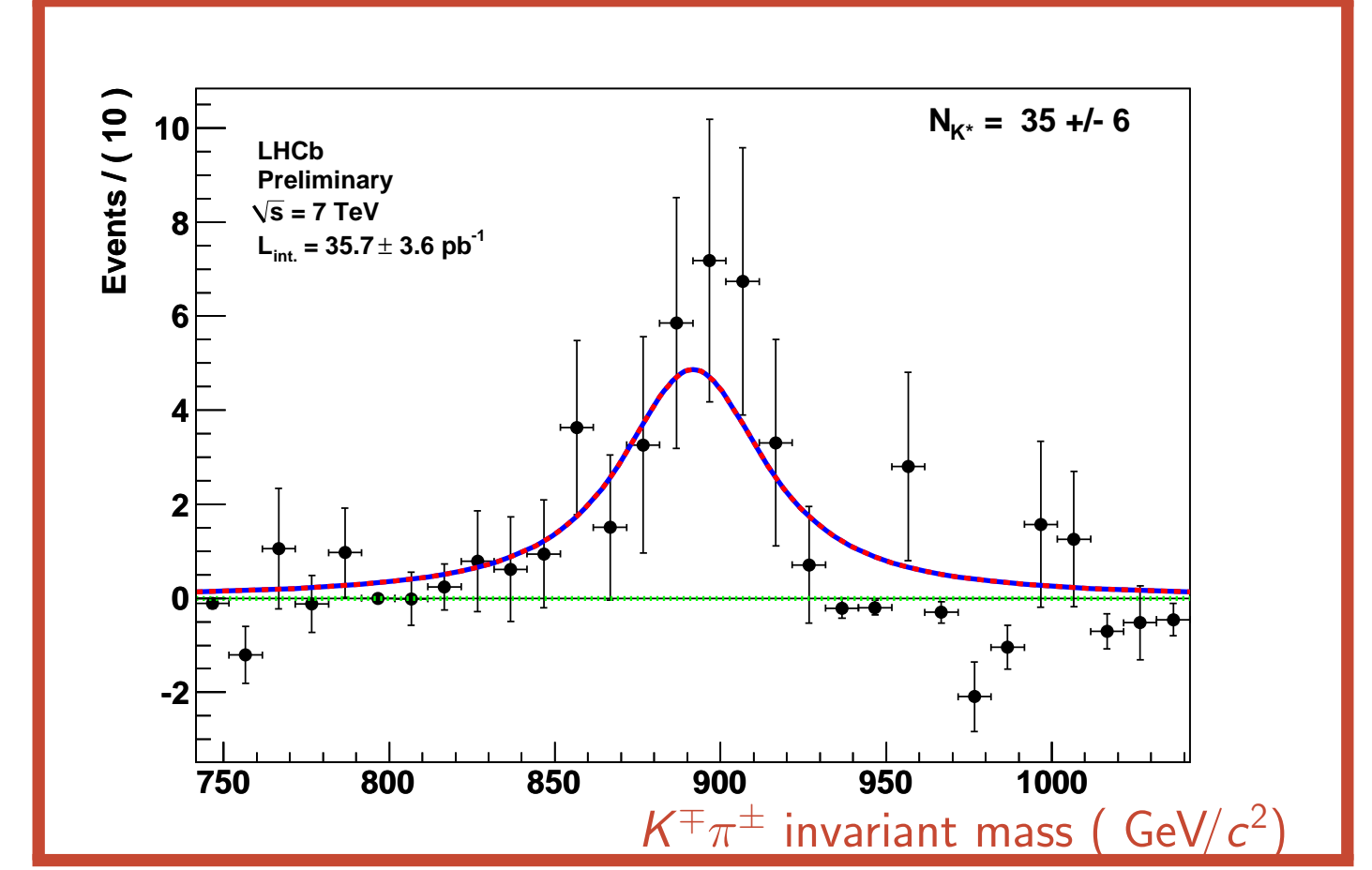
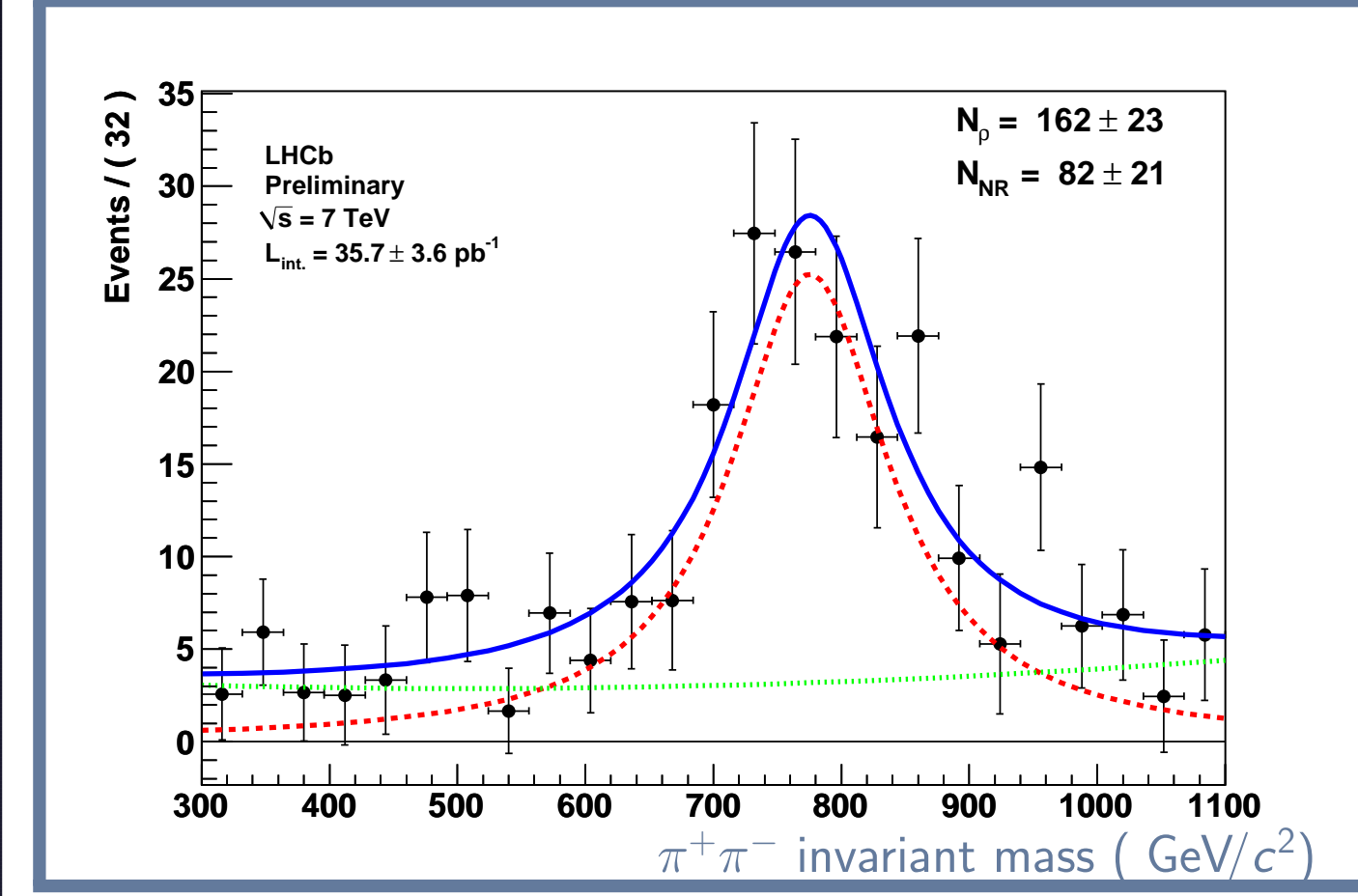
Selection

- Cancellation of systematics in ratio.
- Selections as similar as possible (p_T , track quality, track impact parameter, B decay topology).
- Mass windows of ρ^0 and K^{*0} equal the Breit-Wigner width (150 MeV/c² and 50 MeV/c²).
- Particle Identification (PID) for one V daughter (optimized on data using D^0) is different.

Trigger

- Similar HLT efficiencies for both channels \rightarrow no specific requirement on HLT.
- Difference only at L0 (E_T threshold).
- Events triggered on the rest of the event, independent of the candidate- B (OtherB) or on the signal only (TOSOnly).
- Do not trust absolute Monte Carlo efficiencies, only ratios.**

"Non-resonant" contributions



- 20 % of non- ρ^0 events in the selection while clean K^{*0} mass (using sPlots [5]) \rightarrow corrected for the extraction.

Systematics

| Source of the uncertainty | σ_R/R |
|---|--------------|
| MC statistics $r_{\text{acceptance}} = 0.955 \pm 0.004$ | 0.4 % |
| MC statistics | 1.0 % |
| Change in the central value of the vector mass window $r_V = 1.02 \pm 0.01$ | 1.0 % |
| Difference in p_T distributions of tracks between data vs MC $r_{\text{sel}} = 0.802 \pm 0.020$ | 2.5 % |
| Use of the unweighted calibration sample for $r_{\text{PID}} = 1.03 \pm 0.07$ | 6.8 % |
| L0 Hadron threshold influence on $r_{\text{TOSOnly}} = 1.20 \pm 0.08$ | 3.0 % |
| OtherB triggering efficiency independent on the mode $r_{\text{OtherB}} = 1.03 \pm 0.03$ | 1.6 % |
| PDF parameterizations | 6.4 % |
| Statistical uncertainty on the non- ρ^0 component = 30.1 ± 7.9 | 6.8 % |
| Overall relative systematical uncertainty | 12.3 % |
| HFAG average $\frac{f_d}{f_s} = 3.71 \pm 0.47$ | 12.7 % |

Results

- First observation of $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}$ with $N = 34.5 \pm 6.9$ ($> 9\sigma$ from change of likelihood with no signal).
- $\frac{B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0})}{B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0)} = 1.39 \pm 0.31$ (stat) ± 0.17 (syst) ± 0.18 (f_d/f_s).
- $B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}) = (4.44 \pm 1.00$ (stat) ± 0.55 (syst) ± 0.56 (f_d/f_s) ± 0.69 ($B(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0))) \cdot 10^{-4}$ [6].
- Compatible with predictions [7,8,9].

Selected references

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Extraction of the ratio of branching fractions

$$\frac{B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0})}{B(\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0)} = \frac{1}{B(K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)} \frac{f_d}{f_s} r_{\text{acc.}} r_{\text{sel}} r_V r_{\text{PID}} \times \frac{N_{\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^{*0}}^{\text{sig.}}}{r_{\text{L0HadronTOSOnly}}^{-1} (N_{\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0}^{\text{L0HadronTOSOnly}} - 0.5 N_{\text{non } \rho^0}) + r_{\text{OtherB}}^{-1} (N_{\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D^0 \rho^0}^{\text{OtherB}} - 0.5 N_{\text{non } \rho^0})}$$

- Ratio of selection and geometrical acceptance efficiencies from Monte Carlo (except PID).
- PID from data (using D^0 from D^{*0} and reweighting for difference in kinematics).
- Ratio of fragmentation fractions from HFAG [4].
- Relative trigger abundances in OtherB and TOSOnly from data.
- Correction for non- ρ^0 contributions.