

# Analysis of $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$

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- Outline
1. **Overview of  $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$  physics**
    - i. Physics Motivation
    - ii. Helicity states of General  $B \rightarrow V_a V_b$  decay modes
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**Overview of  
 $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$   
physics**

# Physics Motivation

**Direct CPV** can be occurred if new physics existed.

$$a_{dir} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f})}{\Gamma(B \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f})}$$

**$\cos 2\phi_1$**  can be measured in **Indirect CPV**.

$\Rightarrow \sin 2\phi_1 = \sin(\pi - 2\phi_1)$  ambiguity is solved by  **$\cos 2\phi_1$** .

**pQCD factorization hypothesis test**

$$\text{Br}(B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*)$$

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**Belle  $29.4\text{fb}^{-1}$**   
**Official results**

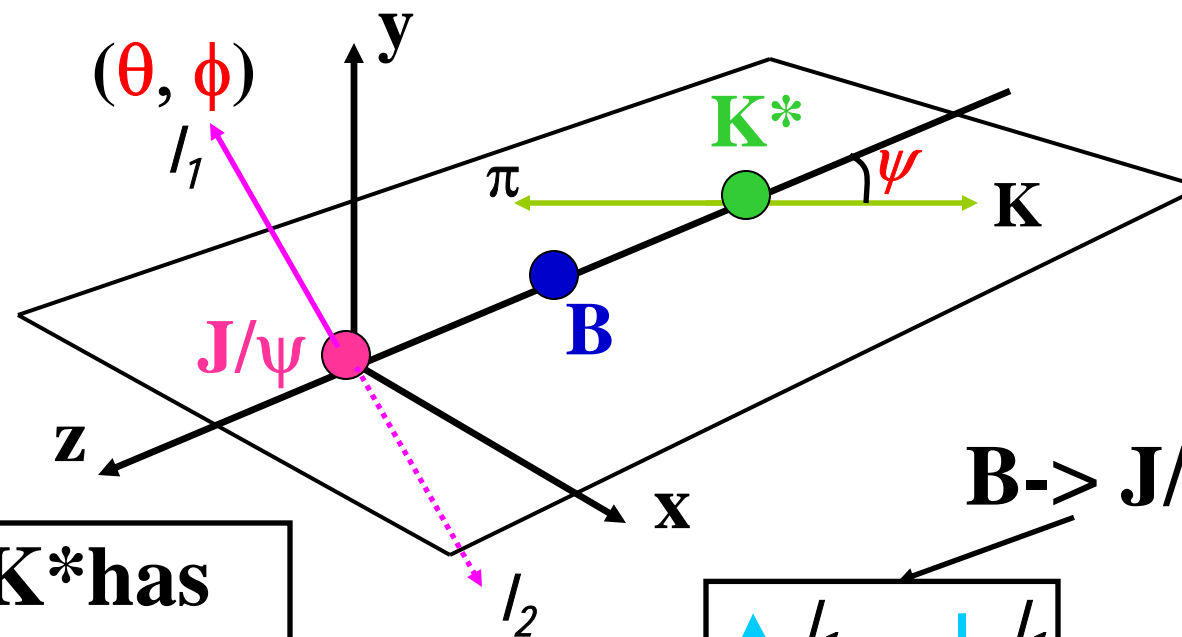
$$\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}) = (1.29 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$$

To achieve these motivations,

we need

- **Angular analysis**
- **Small systematic error analysis**

# Helicity states and Angle definition

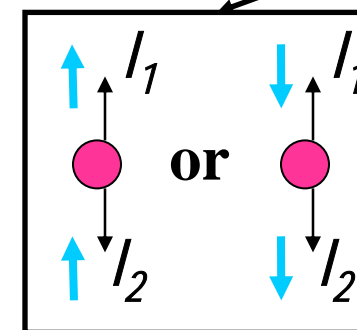


**B- $\rightarrow$  J/ψK\* has  
3 helicity states**

and

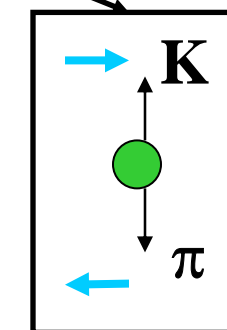
**J/ψ- $\rightarrow$  l<sup>+</sup>l<sup>-</sup>, K\*- $\rightarrow$  Kπ  
has 2 helicity states.**

**B- $\rightarrow$  J/ψK\***



$(\lambda_{b1}, \lambda_{b2})$   
 $= (\pm 1/2, \mp 1/2)$

×



$(\lambda_{b1}, \lambda_{b2})$   
 $= (0, 0)$

# Amplitudes and angle dependence

$B \rightarrow V_a V_b$   
3 helicity states



$J/\psi K^*$   
2 helicity states

$$A_{(+1)}^{(+1)} = A_{\perp} g_{\perp}^{(+1)} + A_{\parallel} g_{\parallel}^{(+1)} + A_0 g_0$$

$$A_{(-1)}^{(-1)} = A_{\perp} g_{\perp}^{(-1)} + A_{\parallel} g_{\parallel}^{(-1)} + A_0 g_0$$

$g_{\lambda}^{(\pm 1)}(\theta, \phi, \psi)$   
depends only on angles

$$\Gamma(\theta, \phi, \psi) = |A^{(+1)}|^2 + |A^{(-1)}|^2$$

Incoherent

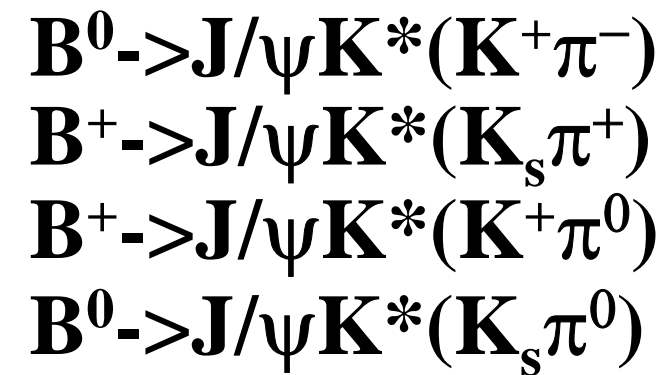
Decay width  $\Gamma$  depends on  $(\theta, \phi, \psi)$



**Status of my analysis**

# Particle reconstruction

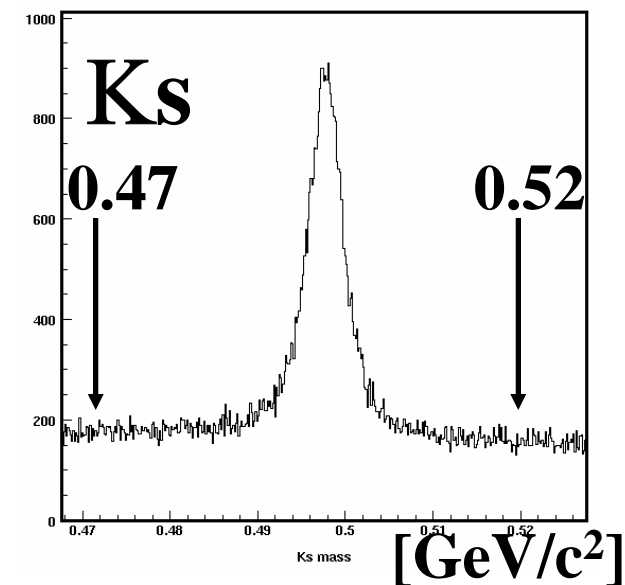
We want to reconstruct  
these decay modes



•  $e^\pm, \mu^\pm, K^\pm, \pi^\pm$  PID likelihood is calculated by detector information.  
we use it.

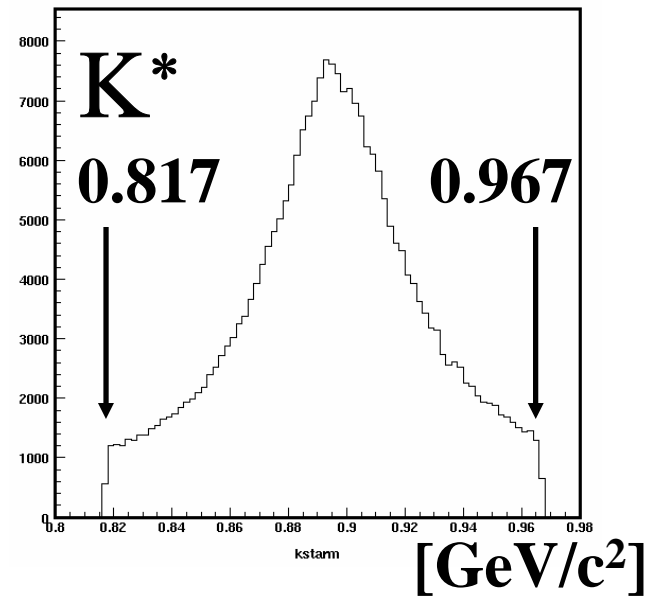
•  $\pi^0$  daughter  $\gamma$  energy  $> 40\text{MeV}$

•  $K_s$   $0.47 < M(\pi^+\pi^-) < 0.52 [\text{GeV}/c^2]$





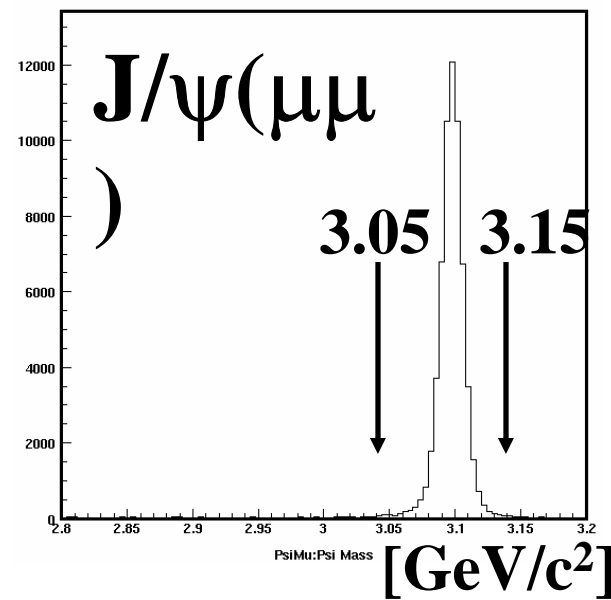
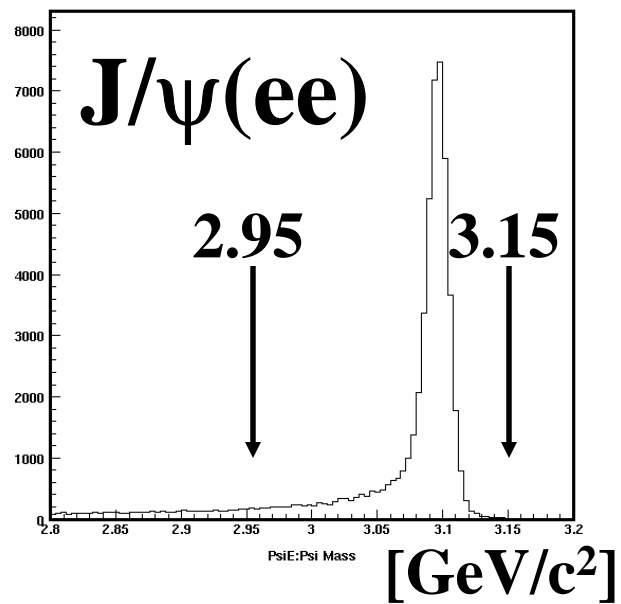
# Reconstruction of $K^*$ , $J/\psi$



•  $K^*$   $0.817 < M(K\pi) < 0.967$  [ $\text{GeV}/c^2$ ]

•  $J/\psi(ee)$   $2.95 < M(ee) < 3.15$  [ $\text{GeV}/c^2$ ]

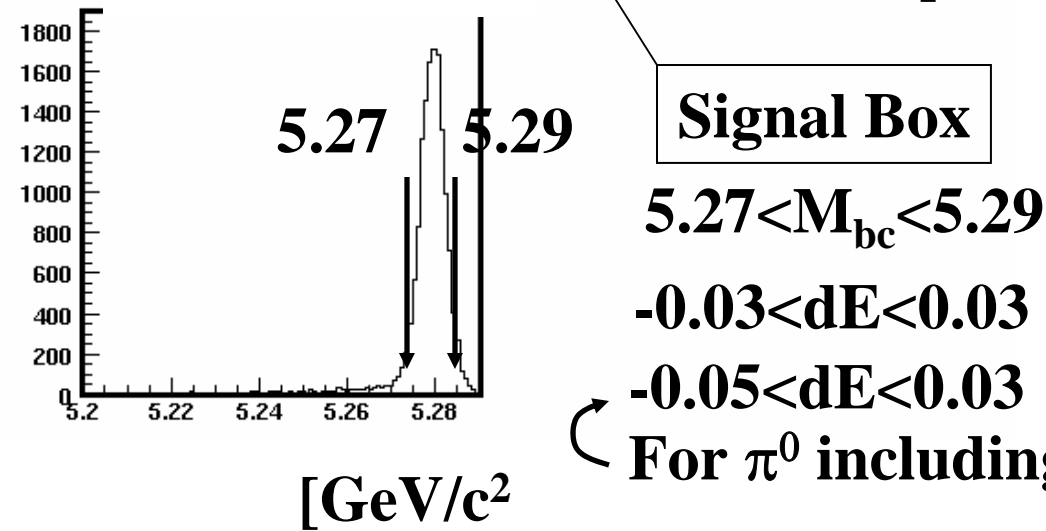
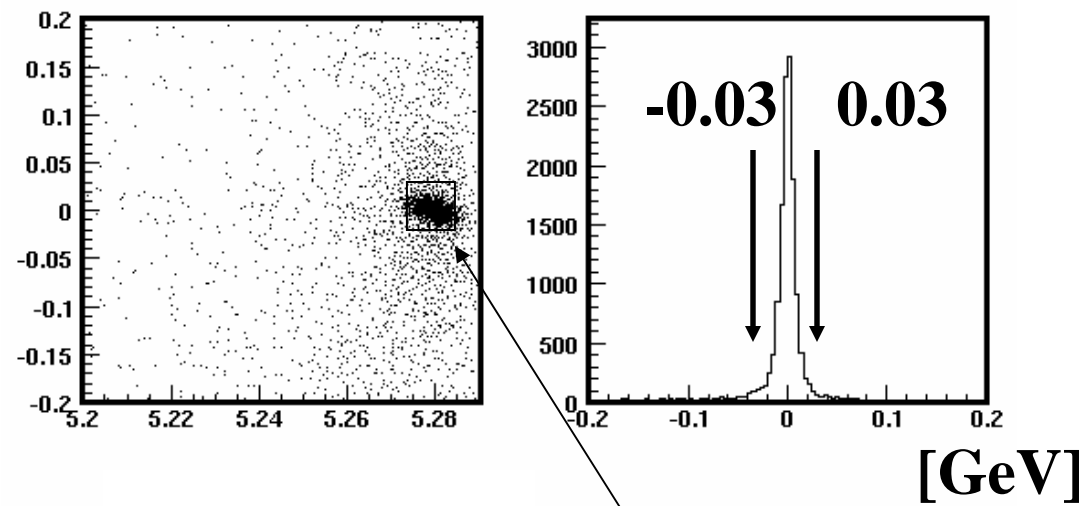
•  $J/\psi(\mu\mu)$   $3.05 < M(\mu\mu) < 3.15$  [ $\text{GeV}/c^2$ ]





# Reconstruction of B

• B candidate  $5.2 < M_{bc} < 5.29 [\text{GeV}/c^2]$  &&  $-0.2 < dE < 0.2 [\text{GeV}]$



Signal Box

$5.27 < M_{bc} < 5.29$

$-0.03 < dE < 0.03$

$-0.05 < dE < 0.03$

↪ For  $\pi^0$  including mode

Detection efficiency

$$\equiv \frac{\# \text{signal event}}{\# \text{Generate event}}$$

B  $\rightarrow$  J/ $\psi$  K\* (K<sup>+</sup>  $\pi^-$ ) 30.8%

B  $\rightarrow$  J/ $\psi$  K\* (K<sub>s</sub>  $\pi^+$ ) 21.9%

B  $\rightarrow$  J/ $\psi$  K\* (K<sup>+</sup>  $\pi^0$ ) 13.9%

B  $\rightarrow$  J/ $\psi$  K\* (K<sub>s</sub>  $\pi^0$ ) 8.8%

Each value is calculated with Signal MC 1.0 Million.

*Very rough estimation*

# Signal yield extraction

To extract the signal yields, we will use  
**unbinned maximum likelihood method.**

Statistics Error  $\lesssim$  Systematic Error

**We must make more precise fit function to extract signal yield.**

**$\Rightarrow$  Precise BG study**

**$\Rightarrow$  More improved fit method**

This study is my current task.

# Improved PDF function

**The probability density function (PDF) is defined as**

$$\text{PDF}(\theta, \phi, \psi, M_{bc}) = N \times [f_{\text{sig}}(M_{bc}) \times \varepsilon(\theta, \phi, \psi) \times d^3\Gamma(\theta, \phi, \psi) / (\Gamma d\theta d\phi d\psi) \\ + \sum_i f_{\text{cf}}^i(M_{bc}) \times \mathbf{ADF}_{\text{cf}}(\theta, \phi, \psi) \\ + f_{\text{nr}}(M_{bc}) \times \mathbf{ADF}_{\text{nr}}(\theta, \phi, \psi) \\ + f_{\text{combi}}(M_{bc}) \times \mathbf{ADF}_{\text{combi}}(\theta, \phi, \psi)]$$

- $f_{\text{cf}}^i$  ... cross feed BG( contamination from other  $J/\psi K^*$  )
  - $f_{\text{nr}}$  ... Non-resonant BG( $J/\psi K\pi$ )
  - $f_{\text{combi}}$  ... Combinatorial BG.
  - $\mathbf{ADF}$  ... Angle distribution function
  - $\varepsilon$  ... Detection efficiency
  - $N$  ... normalization factor
- Dominant in Br measurement  
 Dominant in amplitude measurement

# Status & future plan

## Current study

Studying amount and shape of feed across contaminations.

## To do

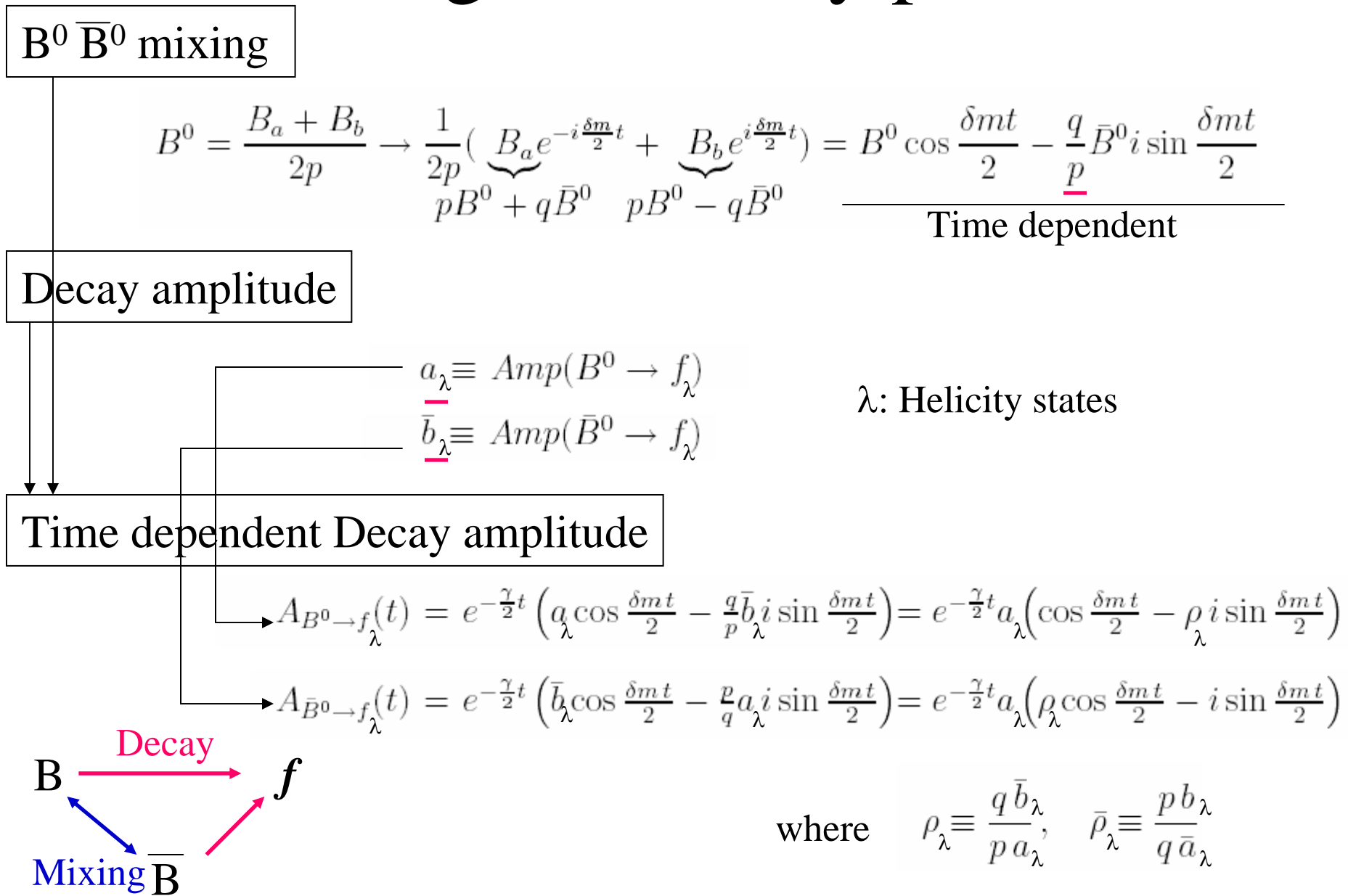
- **Feed across, non-resonant, combinatorial BG estimation.**  
=> **determine the shape using large amount of MC.**

## Future plan

- I want to extract  $\text{Br}(B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*)$  until JPS presentation ~ 3/28

Back-up slides

# Mixing and Decay process



## $\cos 2\phi_1$

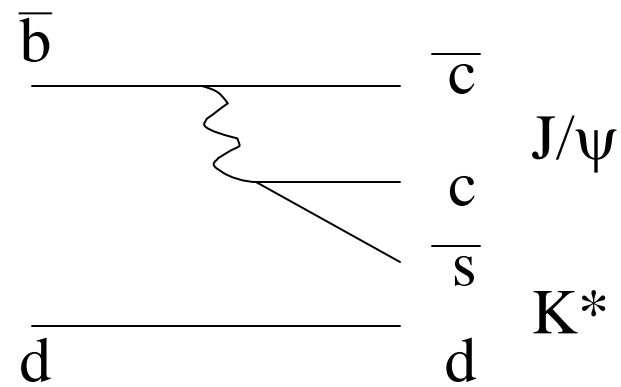
$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\phi_{tr}, \theta_{tr}, \psi) = & \frac{9}{32\pi} \left[ |A_{\parallel}|^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta_{tr} \sin^2 \phi_{tr}) \sin^2 \psi \right. \\ & + |A_0|^2 2(1 - \sin^2 \theta_{tr} \cos^2 \phi_{tr}) \cos^2 \psi + |A_{\perp}|^2 \sin^2 \theta_{tr} \sin^2 \psi \\ & - \Re(A_{\parallel}^* A_0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta_{tr}^2 \sin 2\phi_{tr} \sin 2\psi + \Im(A_0^* A_{\perp}) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\theta_{tr} \cos \phi_{tr} \sin 2\psi \\ & \left. + \Im(A_{\parallel}^* A_{\perp}) \sin 2\theta_{tr} \sin \phi_{tr} \sin^2 \psi \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A_{\lambda}|^2 & \rightarrow |a_{\lambda}|^2 (1 \pm \xi_{\lambda} \sin 2\phi_1 \sin \delta mt) \\ \Re(A_{\parallel}^* A_0) & \rightarrow \Re(a_{\parallel}^* a_0) (1 \pm \sin 2\phi_1 \sin \delta mt) \\ \Im(A_e^* A_{\perp}) & \rightarrow \pm \Im(a_e^* a_{\perp}) \cos \delta mt \mp \Re(a_e^* a_{\parallel}) \cos 2\phi_1 \sin \delta mt \end{aligned}$$



# Imaginary Phase

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_\lambda \equiv \frac{q \bar{b}_\lambda}{p a_\lambda} &= \frac{\langle \text{Ks} | \bar{\text{K}}^0 \rangle \langle (\text{J}/\psi \text{K}^*)_\lambda | \text{H}_{\text{eff}} | \bar{\text{B}}^0 \rangle}{\langle \text{Ks} | \text{K}^0 \rangle \langle (\text{J}/\psi \text{K}^*)_\lambda | \text{H}_{\text{eff}} | \text{B}^0 \rangle} \\ &= \left( \frac{V_{\text{tb}}^* V_{\text{td}}}{V_{\text{tb}} V_{\text{td}}^*} \right) \left( \frac{V_{\text{cs}} V_{\text{cd}}^*}{V_{\text{cs}}^* V_{\text{cd}}} \right) \left( \frac{V_{\text{cb}} V_{\text{cs}}^*}{V_{\text{cb}}^* V_{\text{cs}}} \right) \xi_\lambda \\ &= -\xi_\lambda \left( \frac{V_{\text{cd}} V_{\text{cb}}^*}{V_{\text{td}} V_{\text{tb}}^*} \right)^* / \left( \frac{V_{\text{cd}} V_{\text{cb}}^*}{-V_{\text{td}} V_{\text{tb}}^*} \right) \end{aligned}$$

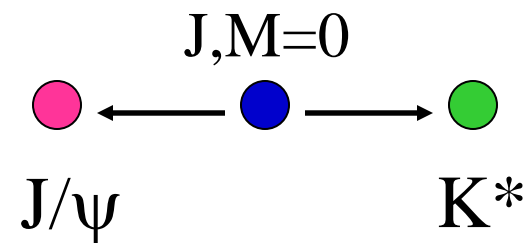


$$\rho_\lambda = -\xi_\lambda e^{-2i\phi} \quad \xi_\lambda = \begin{cases} 1 & (\lambda = \parallel, 0) \\ -1 & (\lambda = \perp) \end{cases}$$

# Helicity states of General $B \rightarrow V_a V_b$ decay mode

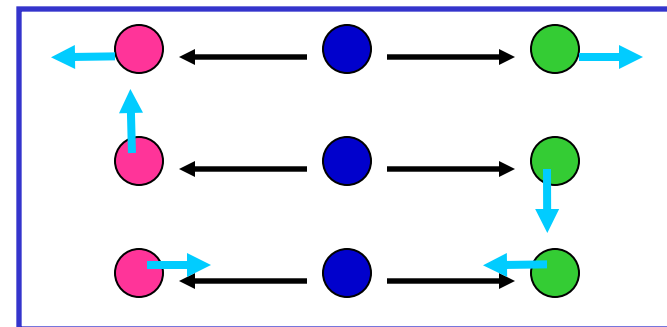
$V$  ... Vector Meson( spin 1, Parity +)

$$(V_a V_b) = J/\psi K^*, D^* \rho$$



$\lambda$ : Helicity

$$(\lambda_a \lambda_b) = (+1, +1), (-1, -1), (0, 0)$$



**$B \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$   
has 3 helicity states**

# Past measurements

<b>Belle 29.4fb<sup>-1</sup></b>	$\text{Br}(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}) = (1.29 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$
<b>Official results</b>	$\text{Br}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*+}) = (1.28 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$
<b>Phys.Lett.B538(2002)</b>	$ A_{\perp} ^2 = 0.19 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03$
	$ A_0 ^2 = 0.62 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.03$
	$\arg(A_{\perp}) = 2.83 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.08$
	$\arg(A_0) = -0.09 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.06$
	$\sin 2\phi_1 = 0.13 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.06$
	$\cos 2\phi_1 = 1.40 \pm 1.28 \pm 0.19$ } (78fb <sup>-1</sup> )

**My study is also**

- Update for 140fb<sup>-1</sup>
- Reduce the systematic error