

# $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$ 崩壊の研究

東北大学  
根岸 健太郎

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  - Belle実験
  - CP非保存角  $\phi_3$
  - $B \rightarrow DK$ 崩壊
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- まとめ

Belle実験について  
CP非保存角  $\phi_3$ とは  
 $\phi_3$ 測定のための  $B \rightarrow DK$ 崩壊

## 序論

# Belle実験

- Belle実験

- $e^+e^-$ 衝突で $Y(4S)$ ( $b\bar{b}$ レゾナンス)を生成

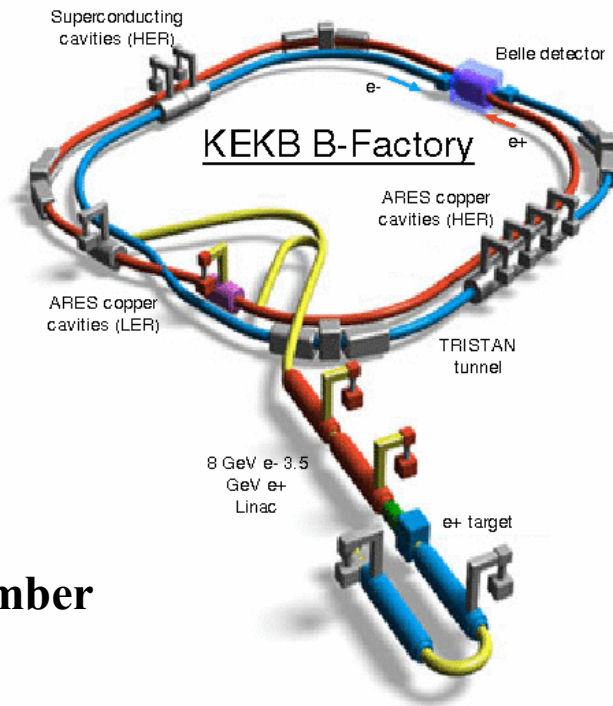
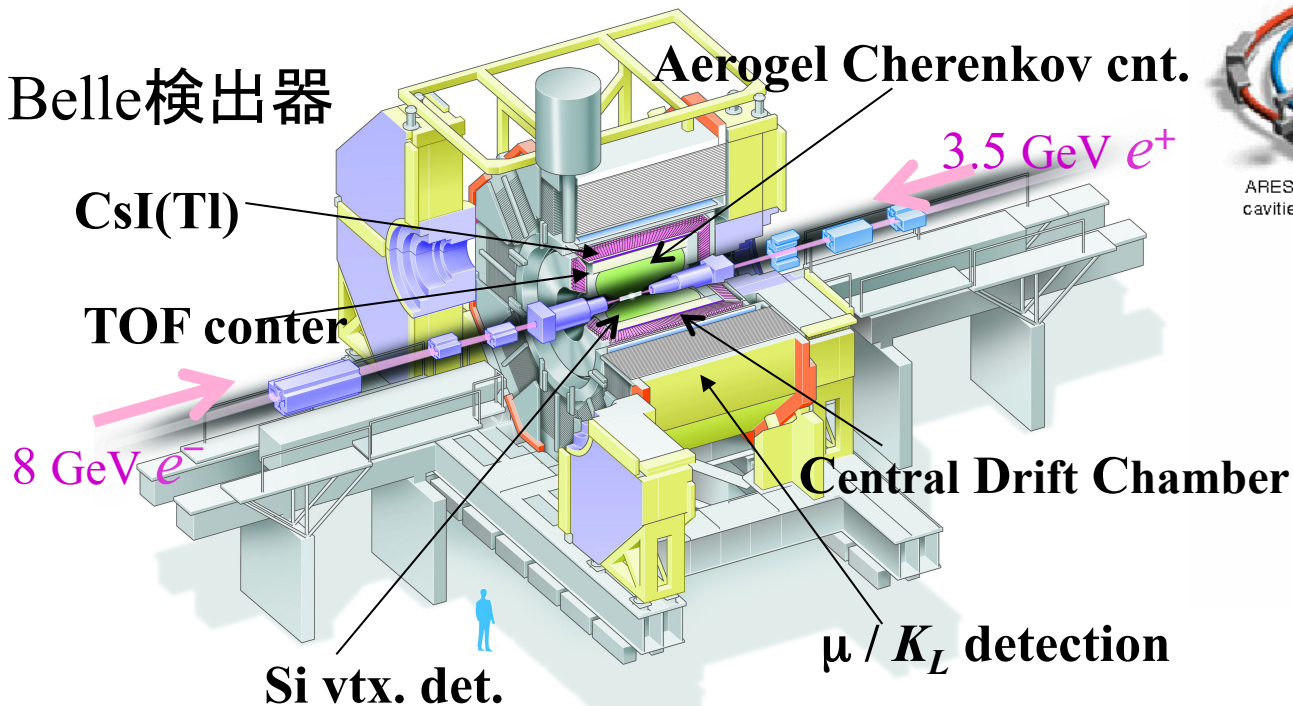
$$Y(4S) \rightarrow B^+B^- \sim 50\%$$

$$\rightarrow B^0\bar{B}^0 \sim 50\%$$

- KEKB加速器

- $e^-$ : 8.0 GeV,  $e^+$  3.5 GeV, 重心エネルギー10.6 GeV (非線形)
- $e^+e^-$ 衝突器として世界最高のルミノシティ

- Belle検出器



# CP非保存角 $\phi_3$

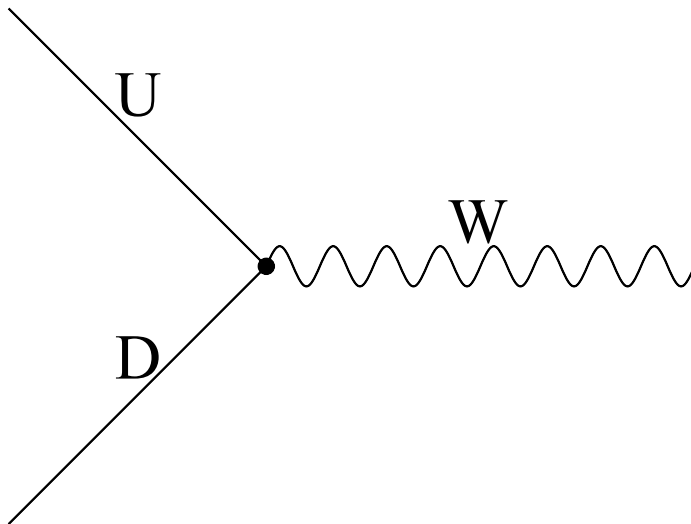
- CKM(Caibbo-小林-益川)行列
  - 弱い相互作用のCharged currentに入ってくる行列
  - 質量の固有状態とフレーバーの固有状態を混合

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}(\bar{U}_L \gamma_\mu V_{CKM} D_L W_\mu^+) + h.c.$$

$U = (u, c, t)$

$D = (d, s, b)$

$U_L, D_L$  : 左巻き成分



# CP非保存角 $\phi_3$

- CKM(Caibbo-小林-益川)行列
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U = (u, c, t)

D = (d, s, b)

$U_L, D_L$  : 左巻き成分

- CKM行列はユニタリでなければならない

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

各成分は複素数

複素位相は  $V_{ub}, V_{td}$  に押し込める事が出来る

$$V_{CKM} V_{CKM}^\dagger = 1$$

ユニタリ条件

# CP非保存角 $\phi_3$

- CKM(Caibbo-小林-益川)行列
  - 弱い相互作用のCharged currentに入ってくる行列
  - 質量の固有状態とフレーバーの固有状態を混合

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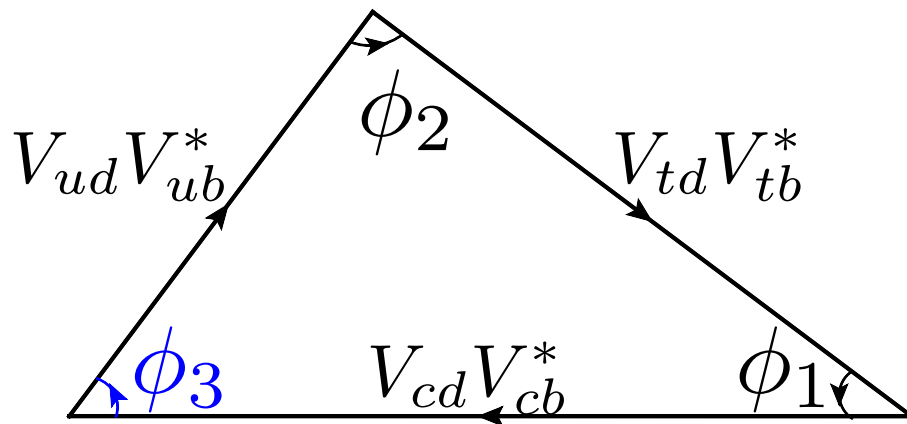
$$V_{CKM} V_{CKM}^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{ud} V_{ub}^* + V_{cd} V_{cb}^* + V_{td} V_{tb}^* = 0$$

- 各項が複素数  $\rightarrow$  複素平面上に三角形  $\rightarrow$  ユニタリ三角形

# ユニタリ三角形

## ユニタリ三角形



$$\phi_3 \equiv \arg\left(\frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{-V_{cd}V_{cb}^*}\right)$$

$$\sim -\arg(V_{ub})$$

$$\phi_1 = (21.15^{+0.90}_{-0.88})^\circ$$

$$\phi_2 = (89.0^{+4.4}_{-4.2})^\circ$$

$$\phi_3 = (68^{+13}_{-14})^\circ$$

ICHEP 2010  
EPS 2011

$\phi_3$ の精度が悪い  
精度の向上

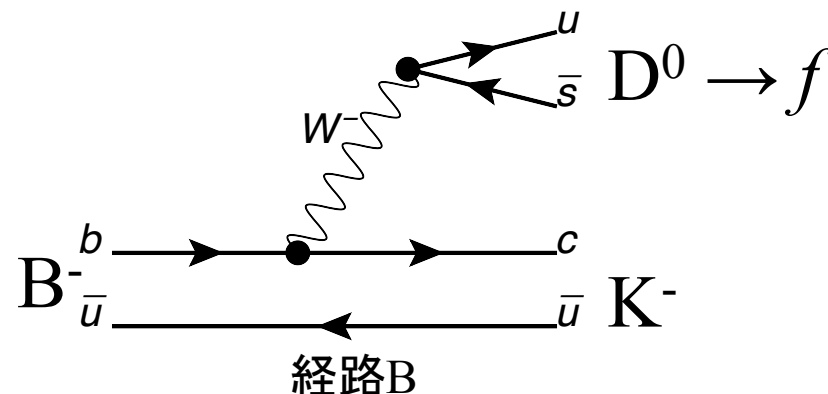
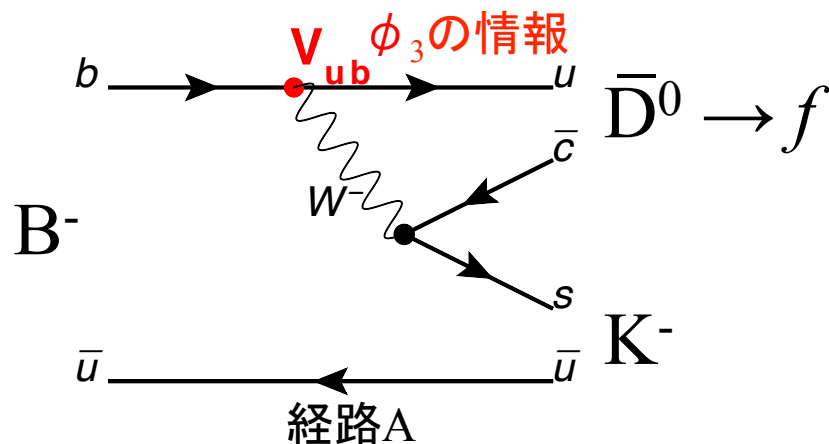
- SMパラメターの精密測定
- New Physicsの手掛かり?

- $b \rightarrow u$ 遷移のある( $V_{ub}$ の含まれる)モードで観測する事となる。
  - どのように観測するか → 次ページ



# $\phi_3$ 測定と $B \rightarrow DK$ 崩壊

$D : D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0$



- $\bar{D}^0, D^0$ が同じ終状態  $f$  へ崩壊
  - 終状態が同じ二つのtree diagramが干渉
- 経路Aに  $b \rightarrow u$ 遷移が含まれる  $\rightarrow \phi_3$ の影響が入ってくる

かなりざっくりした説明↑

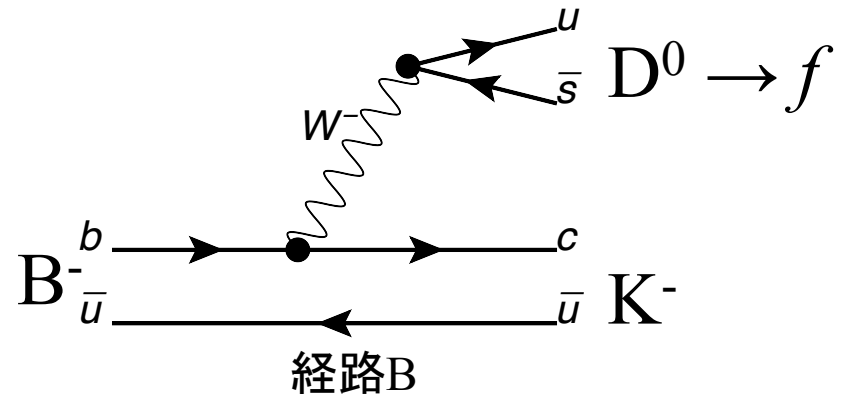
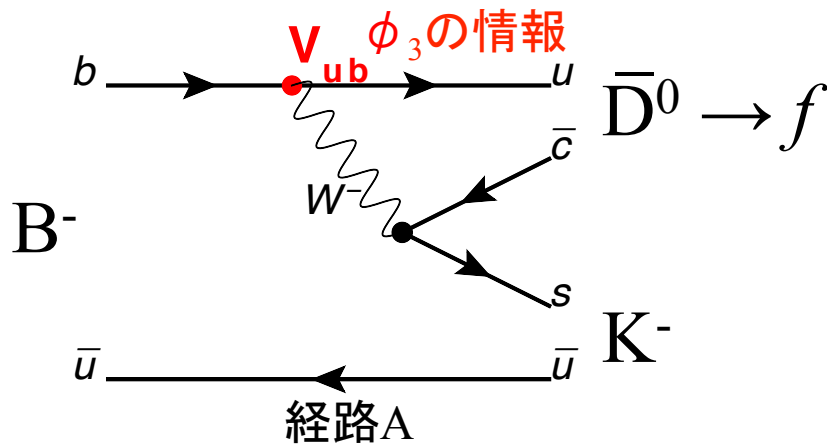
勿論他にも色々効果が入って来る訳で、、、

もう少し具体的に、

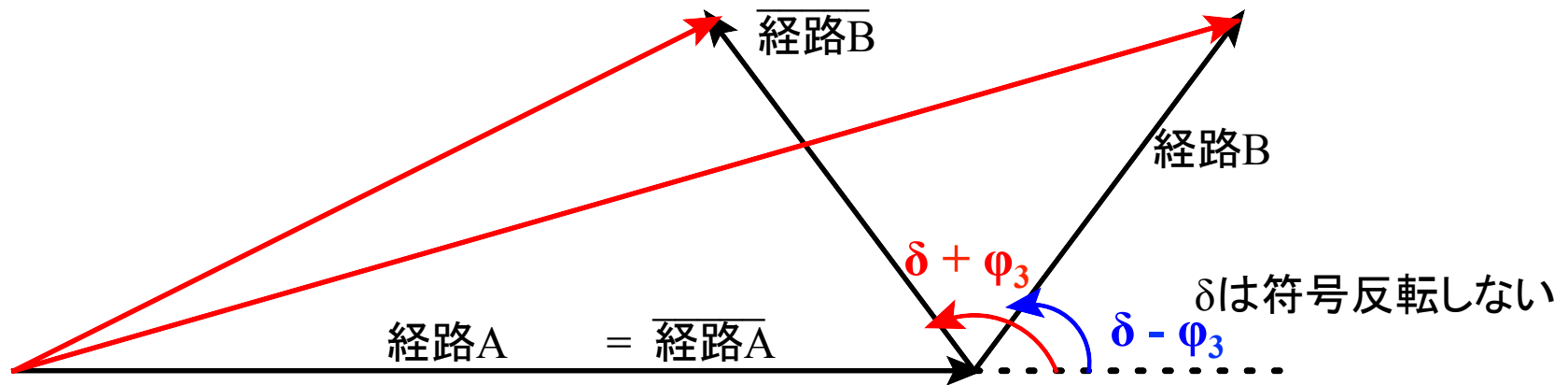
- どんな観測量を測るのか?
- どんな  $f$  を使うの?

# $\phi_3$ 測定と $B \rightarrow DK$ 崩壊

$D : D^0 \text{ or } \bar{D}^0$



- Charge conjugateで弱い相互作用の位相は符号が反転する。
- 経路A,B間にて異なる強い相互作用の位相 $\delta$ が入ってくる

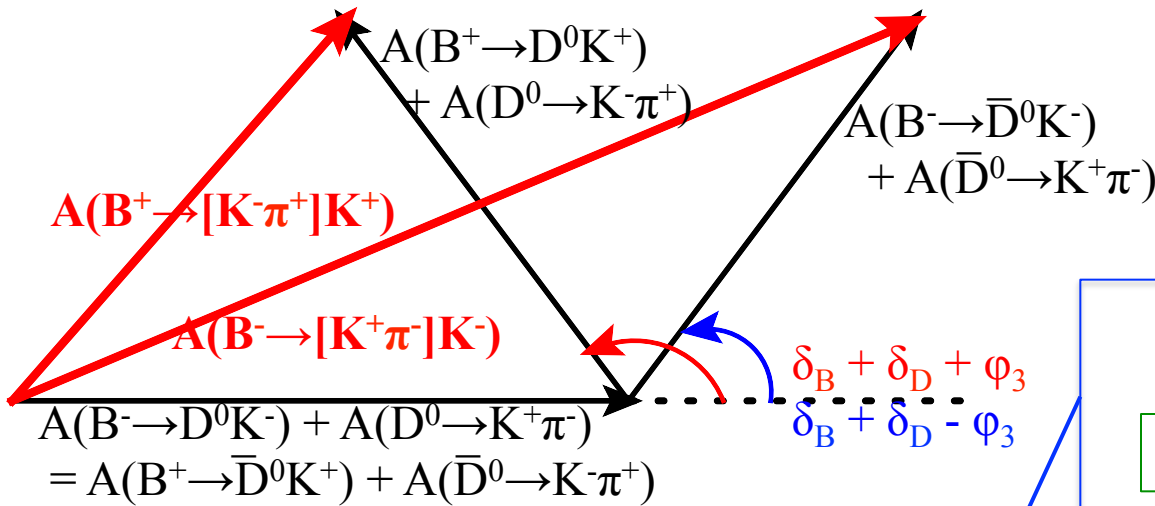


- 観測されるのは赤い線の(経路A,Bの干渉を経た)二乗

# B → DK崩壊に続くD崩壊の例 -ADS法-

D. Atwood, I. Dunietz and A. Soni, PRL78, 3257 (1997)  
PRD 63, 036005 (2001)

- D → Kπ, Kππ<sup>0</sup>, Kπππ, etc
  - D崩壊がFlavor Specific (Favored, Suppressed mode)
  - Sup. modeで崩壊振幅は小さい、CP非保存の影響が大きい



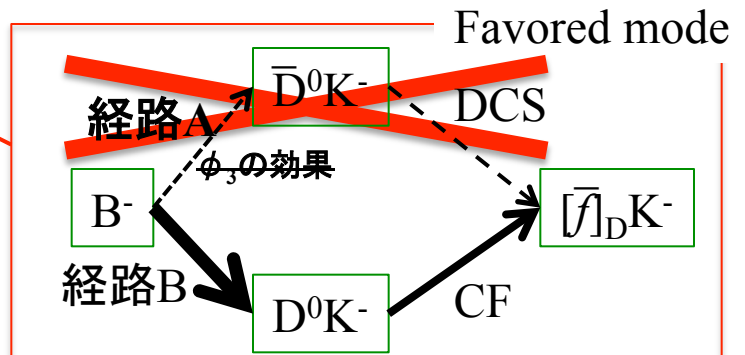
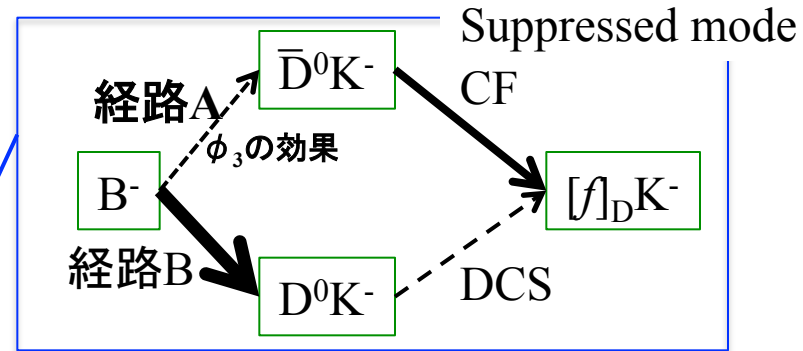
典型的に求める二つの変数

$$R_{ADS} = \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{sup} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{sup} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{fav} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{fav} K^+)}$$

$$= r_B^2 + r_D^2 + 2r_B r_D \cos(\delta_B + \delta_D) \cos \phi_3$$

$$A_{ADS} = \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{sup} K^-) - \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{sup} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{sup} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{sup} K^+)}$$

$$= \frac{\pm 2r_B r_D \sin(\delta_B + \delta_D) \sin \phi_3}{R_{ADS}}$$



# B → DK崩壊に続くD崩壊の例 –GLW法–

- D → Kπ, Kππ<sup>0</sup>, Kπππ, etc
  - D崩壊がFlavor Specific (Favored, Suppressed mode)
  - Sup. modeで崩壊振幅は小さい、CP非保存の影響が大きい

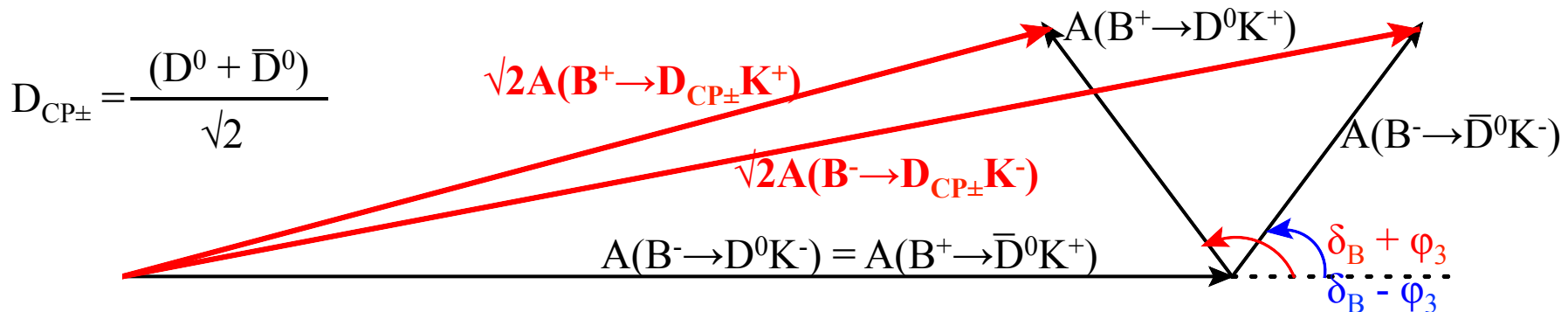
- D → KK, ππ, etc

M. Gronau and D. Wyler, PLB 265, 172 (1991)

- D崩壊がCP固有モード
- 比較的大きな崩壊振幅

典型的に求める二つの変数

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{\pm} &= \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{\pm} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{\pm} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}} K^+)} \\
 &= 1 + r_B^2 \pm 2r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \phi_3 \\
 A_{\pm} &= \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{\pm} K^-) - \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{\pm} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{\pm} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{\pm} K^+)} \\
 &= \frac{\pm 2r_B \sin \delta_B \sin \phi_3}{R_{\pm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

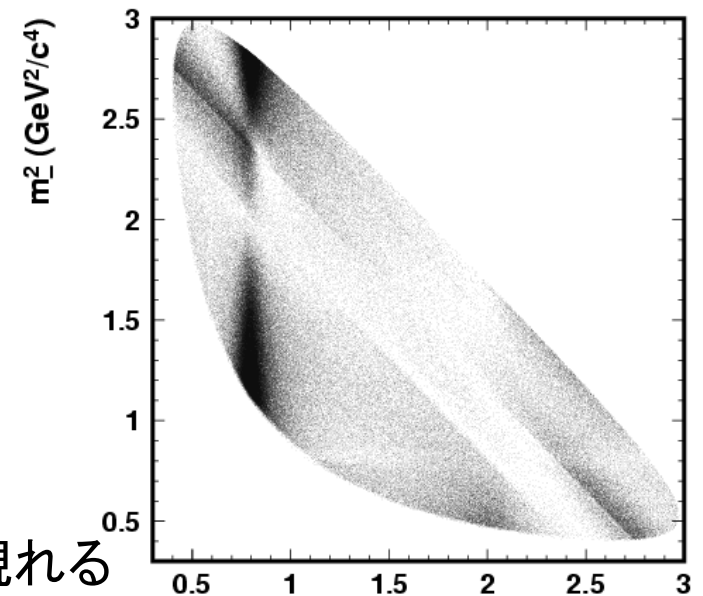


# B → DK崩壊に続くD崩壊の例 –Dalitz plot analysis–

- $D \rightarrow K\pi, K\pi\pi^0, K\pi\pi\pi, \text{ etc}$ 
  - D崩壊がFlavor Specific (Favored, Suppressed mode)
  - Sup. modeで崩壊振幅は小さい、CP非保存の影響が大きい

- $D \rightarrow KK, \pi\pi, \text{ etc}$ 
  - D崩壊がCP固有モード
  - 比較的大きな崩壊振幅

- $D \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi, \text{ etc}$ 
  - D崩壊が三体崩壊
  - 三体崩壊のレゾナンス分布に $\phi_3$ の影響が現れる
    - ・ 経由するレゾナンスにより強い相互作用の位相が異なる



$$D^{*+} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^+$$

$$\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$$

A. Poluektov, PRL81, 112002 (2010)

$$\phi_3 = (78.4 \pm 3.6(stat.) \pm 8.9(syst.)_{-10.8}^{+11.6}(model))^{\circ}$$

# B → DKを用いた $\phi_3$ 測定

- $D \rightarrow K\pi, K\pi\pi^0, K\pi\pi\pi, \text{etc}$ 
  - D崩壊がFlavor Specific (Favored, Suppressed mode)
  - Sup. modeで崩壊振幅は小さい、CP非保存の影響が大きい
- $D \rightarrow KK, \pi\pi, \text{etc}$ 
  - D崩壊がCP固有モード
  - 比較的大きな崩壊振幅
- $D \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi, \text{etc}$ 
  - D崩壊が三体崩壊
  - 三体崩壊のレゾナンス分布に $\phi_3$ の影響が現れる
    - ・ 経由するレゾナンスにより強い相互作用の位相が異なる
- **全部ひっくるめて、連立方程式を作る事になるので、他のモードを解析すればする程 $\phi_3$ の制限がかかる！**

$\phi_3$ の測定の一般的なお話オワリ、次からは自分の研究した $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$ について

$$B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$$

- Neutral Bを使うということは、、、

## × $B^0$ - $\bar{B}^0$ mixingの効果

( $\phi_3$ 以外の効果)が入ってきてしまう

頑張ろうとすると、  
 $\Delta t, qr, \dots$ 色々測らないといけない物が増える。

→ 大変

# $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$

- Neutral Bを使うということは、、、

~~≠~~ **OK!!**  $B^0$ - $\bar{B}^0$  mixingの効果( $\phi_3$ 以外の効果)が入ってきてしまう

–  $K^{*0}$ によるSelf Taggingで解決

$$K^{*0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} K^+\pi^- \sim 2/3 \\ K^0\pi^0 \sim 1/3 \end{cases}$$

$K^+\pi^-$ で $K^*$ を組んだ  $\rightarrow K^{*0} \rightarrow B^0$ の崩壊  
 $K^-\pi^+$ で $K^*$ を組んだ  $\rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow \bar{B}^0$ の崩壊

えらい楽



# $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$

- Neutral Bを使うということは、、、

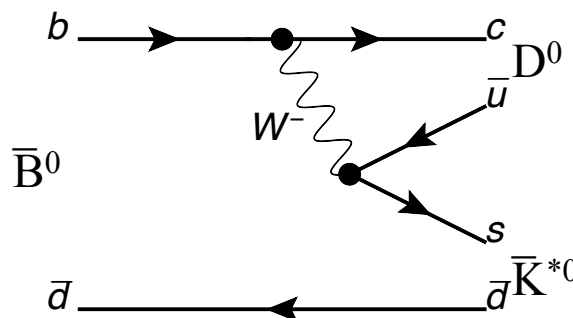
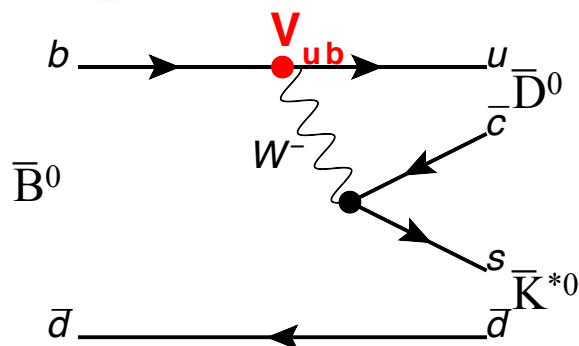
~~✖~~ **OK!**  $B^0$ - $\bar{B}^0$  mixingの効果( $\phi_3$ 以外の効果)が入ってきてしまう

–  $K^{*0}$ によるSelf Taggingで解決

$$K^{*0} \rightarrow \begin{cases} K^+\pi^- \sim 2/3 \\ K^0\pi^0 \sim 1/3 \end{cases}$$

● Charged Bの測定とは独立

● 干渉の効果が大きい



経路A, B共に  
Color Suppressed

▲ DK $\pi$  non-resonant modeの効果

Suppressed mode

ここで求めるのは

$$R_{DK^*} \simeq \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^+\pi^-]_D K^{*0}) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow [K^-\pi^+]_D \bar{K}^{*0})}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^-\pi^+]_D K^{*0}) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow [K^+\pi^-]_D \bar{K}^{*0})}$$

$$= r_S^2 + r_D^2 + 2kr_S r_D \cos(\delta_S + \delta_D) \cos \phi_3$$

Favored mode

$$B^0 \rightarrow [K\pi]_D [K\pi]_{K^*0}$$

**$R_{DK^*}$ 測定**

# Selection Criteria

- $K^\pm/\pi^\pm$ 同定
  - Efficiency = 90 %, Fake rate ~ 10 %
- $D^0, K^{*0}$ の再構成
  - $D^0$  :  $|M_{K\pi} - M_{D^0}| < 0.015 \text{ GeV } (\pm 3\sigma)$
  - $K^{*0}$  :  $|M_{K\pi} - M_{K^{*0}}| < 0.050 \text{ GeV } (\pm 1\Gamma)$

- $B^0$ の再構成

- 二つの運動学的変数を利用

$$M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - (p_{D^0} + p_{K^{*0}})^2}$$

・再構成したBの不変質量に対応

・ $|M_{bc} - M_{B^0}| < 0.008 \text{ GeV } (\pm 3\sigma)$

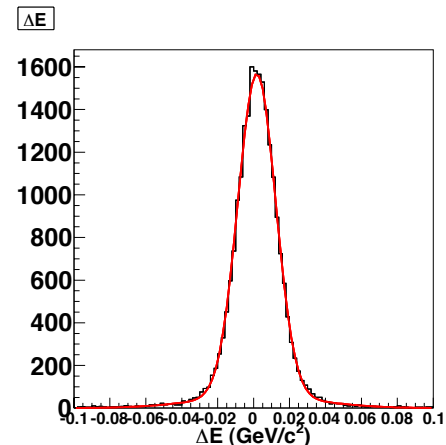
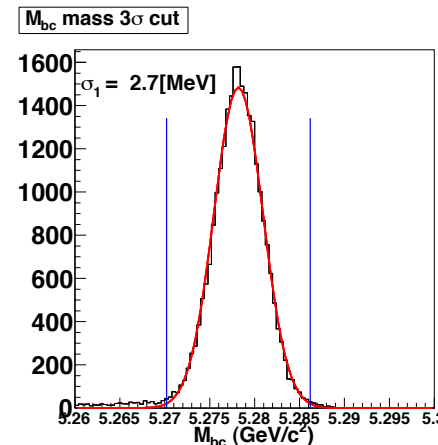
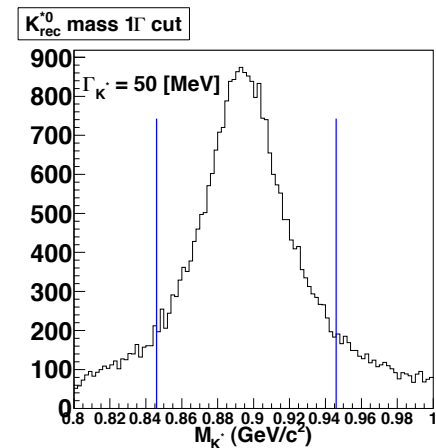
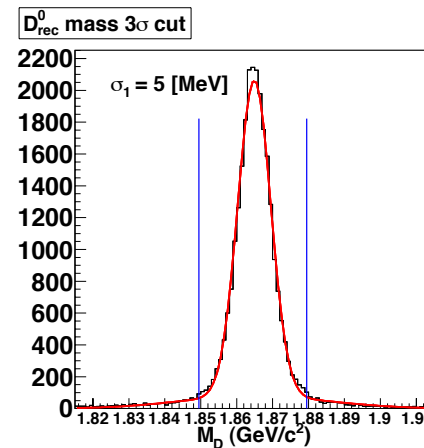
$$\Delta E \equiv E_{D^0} + E_{K^{*0}} - E_{\text{beam}}$$

・エネルギーの保存に対応

シグナルだと ~ 0

・Fit → シグナルの導出

Signal MC



# バックグラウンドの抑制

$\phi_3$  測定モードは基本的にバックグラウンドとの戦いである

- BBバックグラウンド:  $B \rightarrow XY \dots$
- qqバックグラウンド:  $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq$  ( $q = (u, d, s, c)$ )

## BBバックグラウンドの抑制

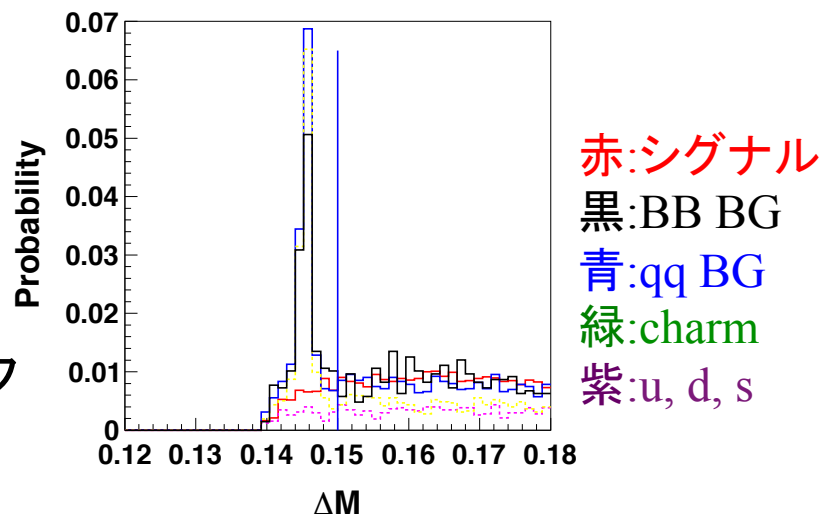
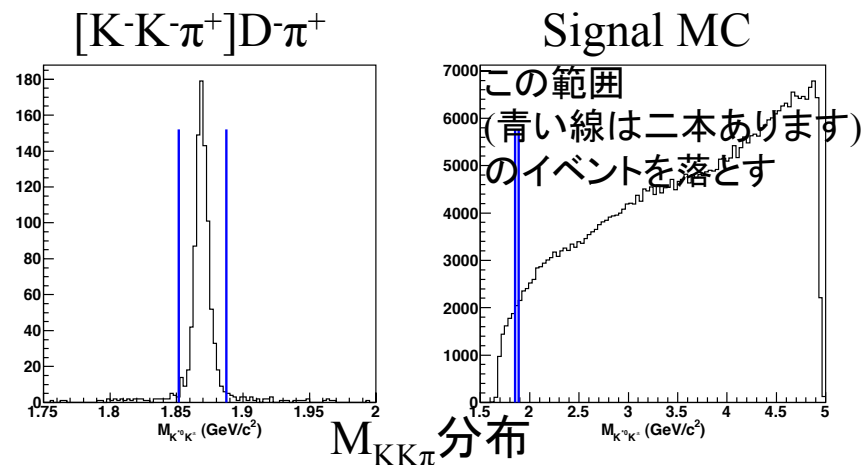
- 終状態が同じになる崩壊を抑制
  - $[K^-K^-\pi^+]D^-\pi^+$

## - $D^*$ イベント

- $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$  崩壊の  $D^0$  を捉えシグナルを再構成してしまう  
 $\Delta M < 0.15 \text{ GeV}$  のイベントを除去

$$\Delta M : M_{D^{*\pm}} - m_{D^0}$$

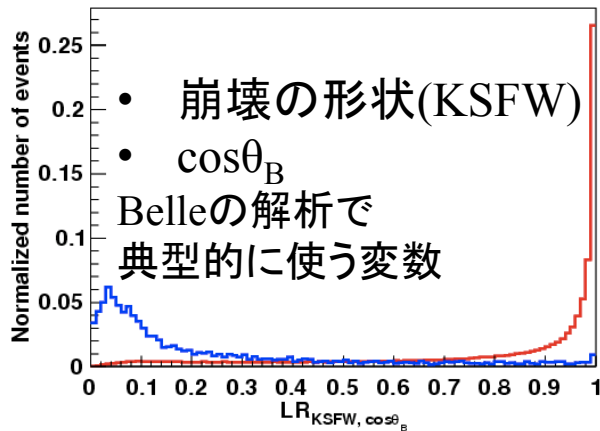
$\Delta M \sim m_\pi$  (0.140 GeV) にピーク



# qqバックグラウンドの抑制

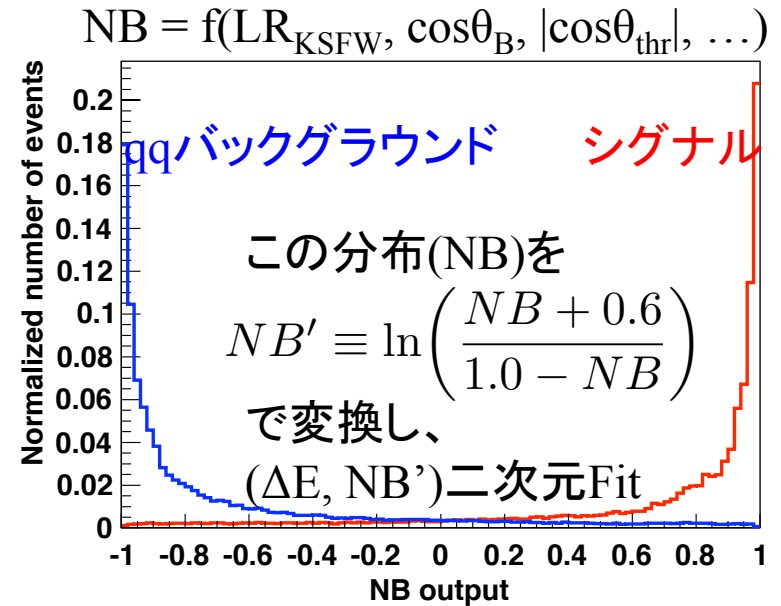
## • Neural Network (NeuroBayes)

- qqバックグラウンドとシグナルで分布の違う変数をインプットし、Neural Networkで分離させる、B→DKでは新しい手法

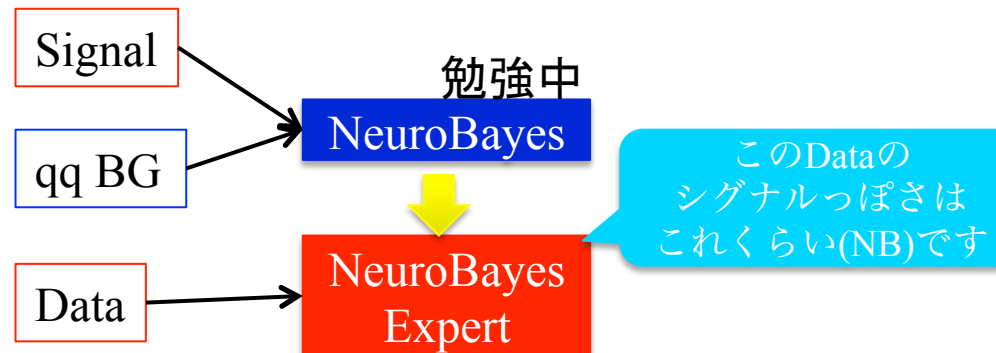


- $|\cos\theta_{thr}|$
- $\Delta z$
- $\cos\theta_D^K$
- $|qr|$
- $\Delta Q$
- DK\*の距離
- $\cos\theta_B$

シグナルとBGで分布が違うと考えられる変数(7つ)

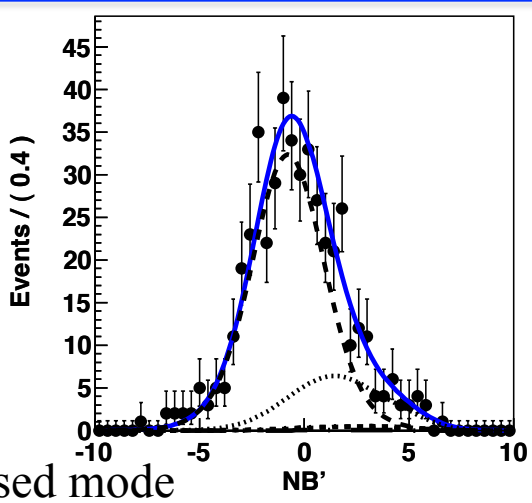
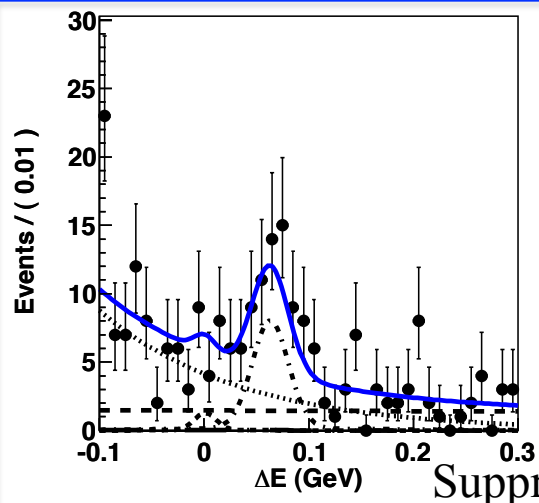
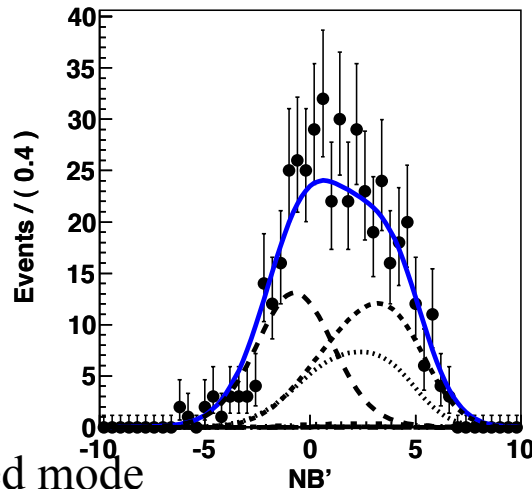
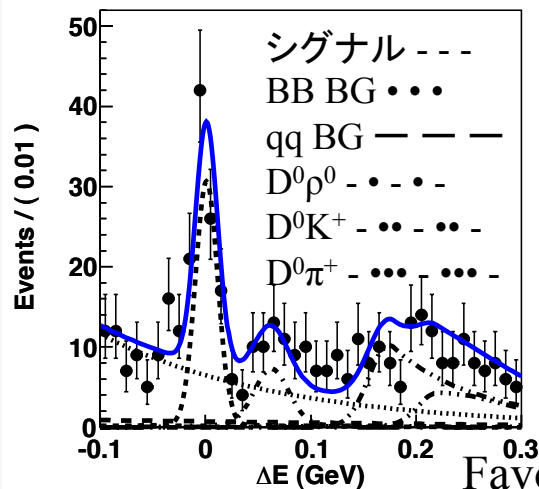


適当図解



# Result

- $B^0 \rightarrow [K\pi]DK^{*0}$  で  $R_{ADS}$  を測定



- 得られたシグナル数

$$- N_{\text{fav.}} = 190 \pm 22$$

$$- N_{\text{sup.}} = 7.7 \pm 10$$

- 得られた  $R_{DK^*}$

$$R_{DK^*} = \frac{N_{\text{sup.}} / \epsilon_{\text{sup.}}}{N_{\text{fav.}} / \epsilon_{\text{fav.}}}$$

$$= (4.1^{+5.6+2.8}_{-5.0-1.8}) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$< 0.16 \quad (95\% C.L.)$$

- 過去のBelleやBaBarより強い上限値

まとめ

# Summary and Plan

- まとめ
  - SMのパラメータの測定それ自体とても重要
    - New Physicsの手掛かりとなる可能性
  - Neutral Bでの  $\phi_3$  測定は未だ行われていない
    - Charged Bでの結果とのクロスチェック
  - $B^0 \rightarrow [K\pi]DK^{*0}$  での  $R_{DK^*}$  の上限値を更新する事に成功
    - $R_{DK^*} < 0.24$  (95% C.L.) @BaBar 2009 with 465M BB
    - $< 0.16$  (95% C.L.) @Belle My result with 772M BB
    - ただいま論文を書いている所です。大変です。
- 今後の方針、課題
  - $B^0 \rightarrow [K_S\pi\pi]DK^{*0}$  の Dalitz 解析
    - 一生懸命頑張りたいと思います。



**BACK UP**

# $R_{DK^*}$

$$R_{DK^*} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^+\pi^-]_D K + \pi^-) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow [K^-\pi^+]_D K^- \pi^+)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^-\pi^+]_D K^+ \pi^-) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow [K^+\pi^-]_D K^- \pi^+)}$$

$$= r_S^2 + r_D^2 + 2kk_D r_S r_D \cos(\delta_S + \delta_D) \cos \phi_3$$

$$A_{DK^*} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^+\pi^-]_D K + \pi^-) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow [K^-\pi^+]_D K^- \pi^+)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^+\pi^-]_D K^+ \pi^-) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow [K^-\pi^+]_D K^- \pi^+)}$$

$$= \frac{2kk_D r_S r_D \sin(\delta_S + \delta_D) \sin \phi_3}{R_{DK^*}}$$

$B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$ モードに特有

$$r_S^2 \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow D^0 K^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+ \pi^-)}$$

$$= \frac{\int dp A_A^2(p)}{\int dp A_B^2(p)}$$

$$k e^{i\delta_S} \equiv \frac{\int dp A_A(p) A_B(p) e^{i\delta(p)}}{\sqrt{\int dp A_A^2(p) \int dp A_B^2(p)}}$$

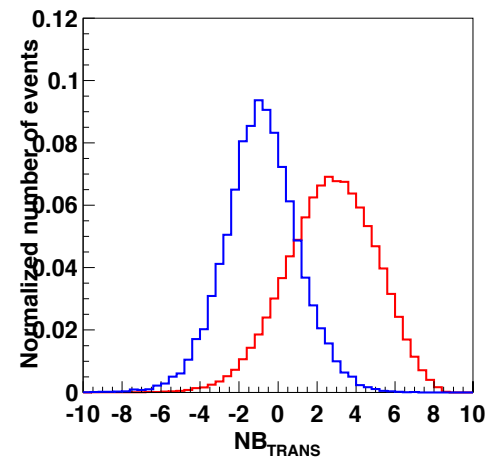
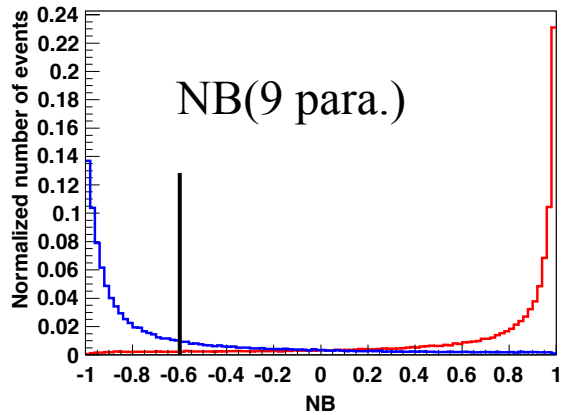
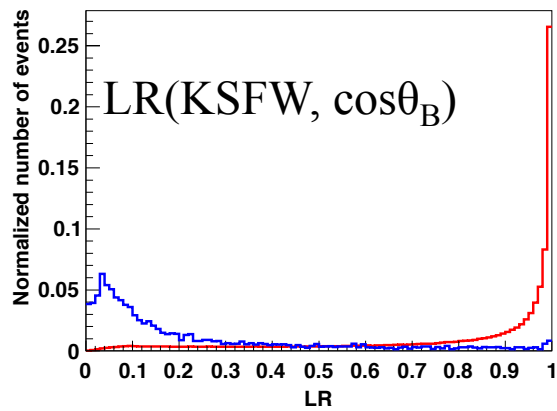
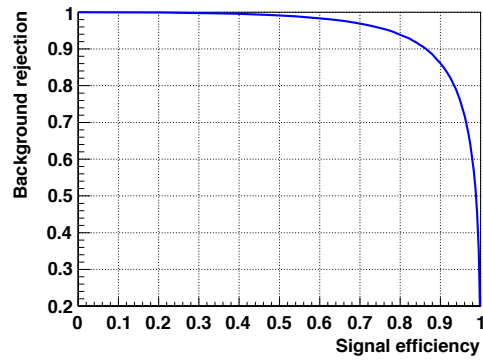
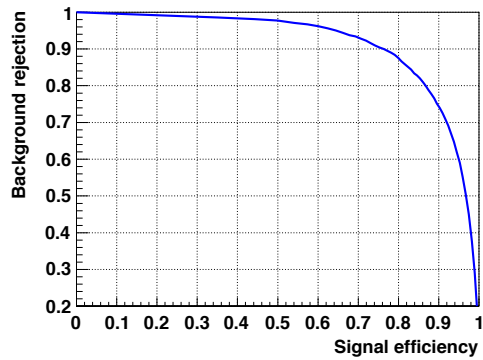
他の実験で良く測定されている

$$r_D^2 \equiv \frac{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)}$$

$$= \frac{\int dm A_{DCS}^2(m)}{\int dm A_{CF}^2(m)}$$

$$k_D e^{i\delta_D} \equiv \frac{\int dm A_{DCS}(m) A_{CF}(m) e^{i\delta(m)}}{\sqrt{\int dm A_{DCS}^2(m) \int dm A_{CF}^2(m)}}$$

# Neurobayes

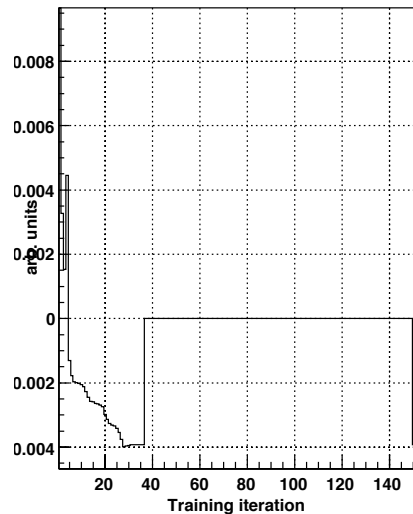


# NeuroBayes training

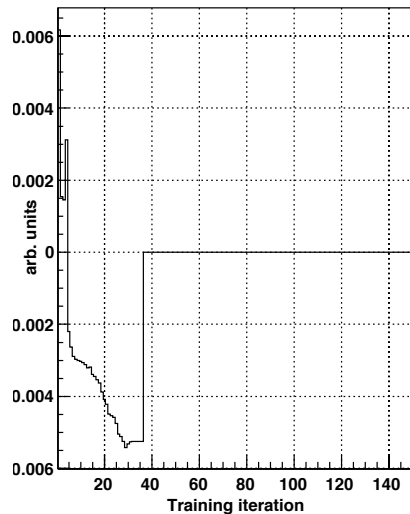
Phi-T  
NeuroBayes™ Teacher

Phi-T  
NeuroBayes™ Teacher

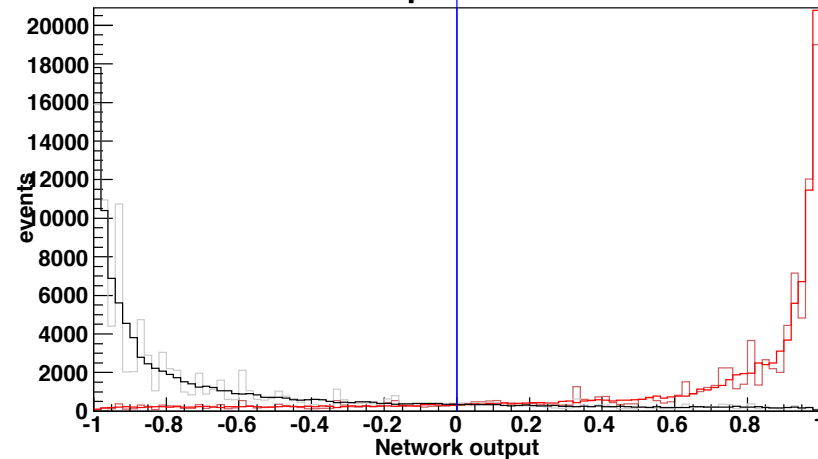
Error



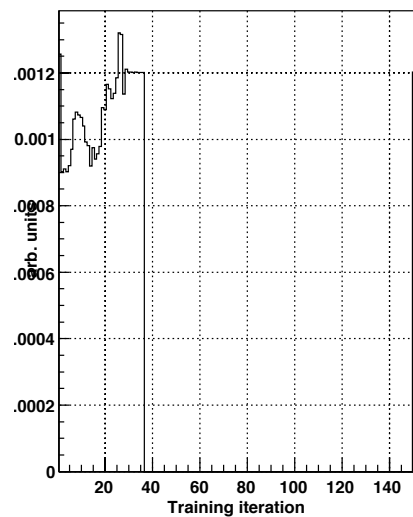
Error Testsample



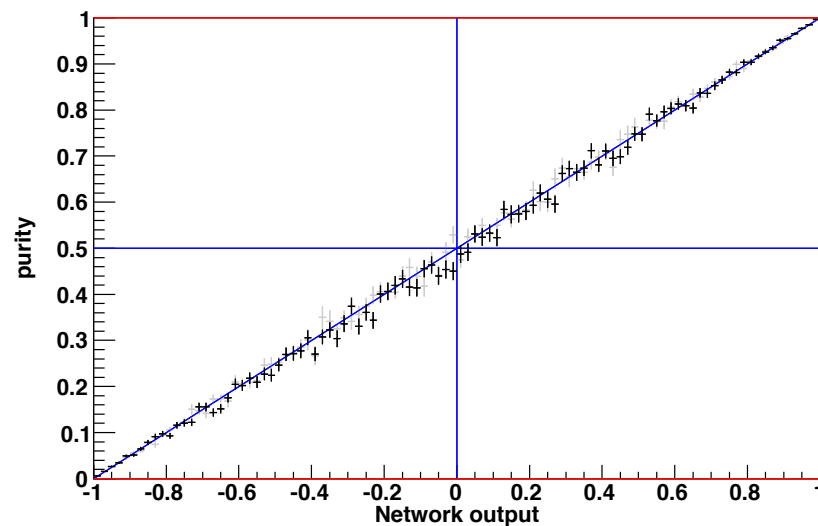
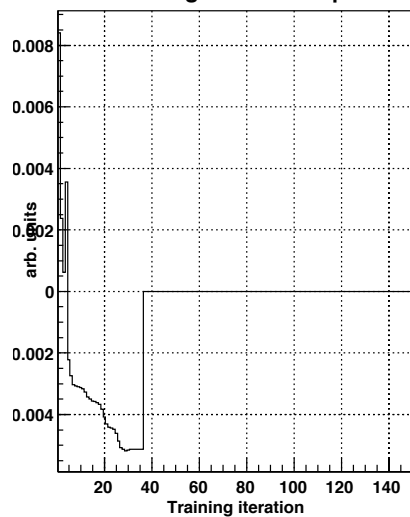
Output Node 1



regularisation param. \* weights



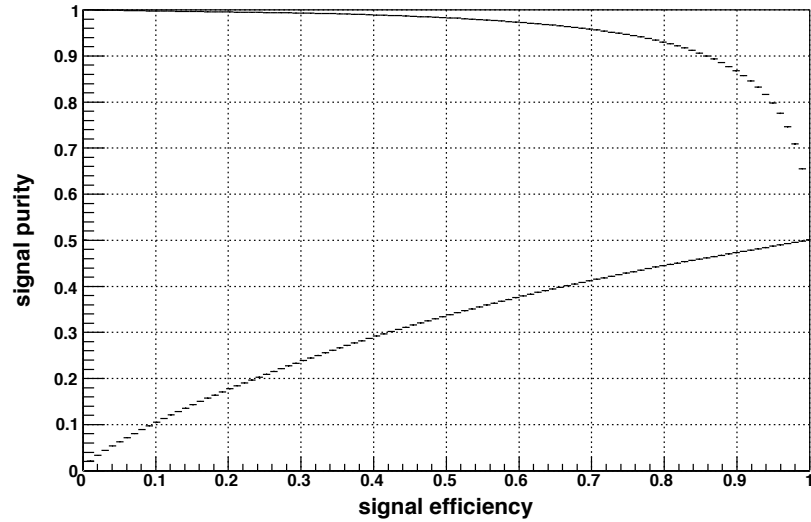
Err-Weight Learnsample



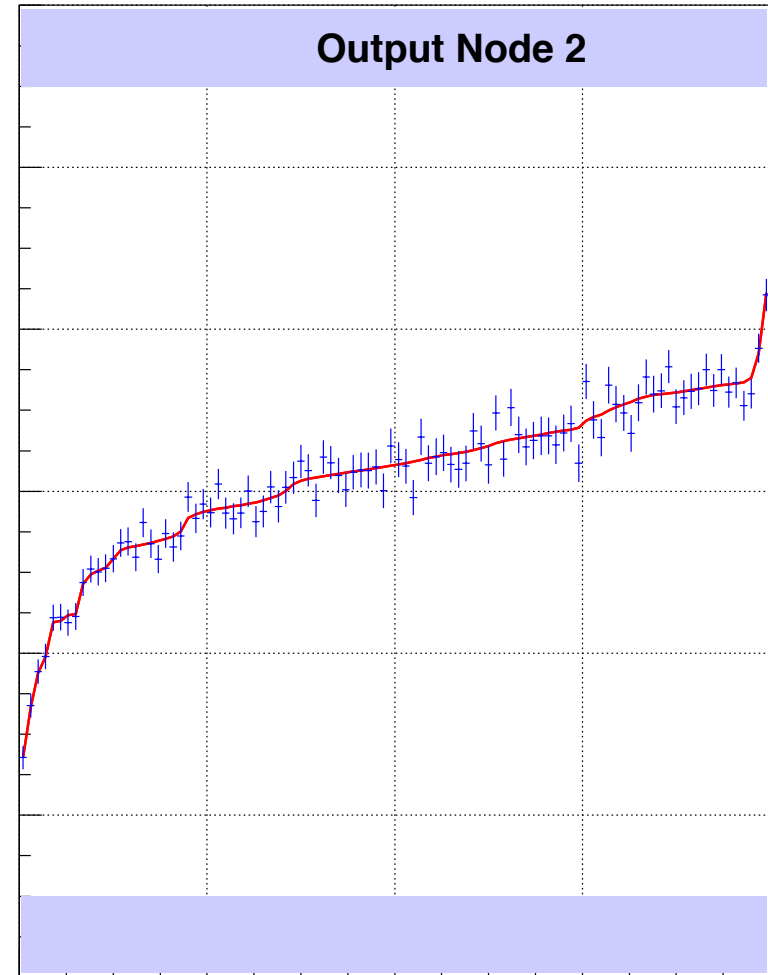
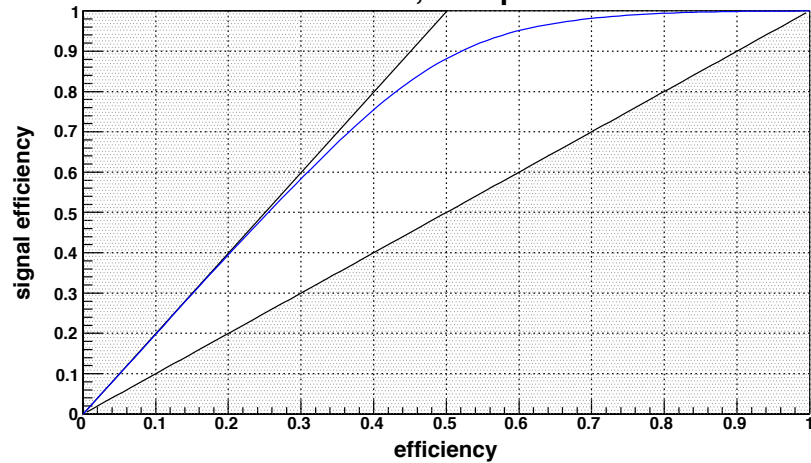
# NeuroBayes training

Phi-T

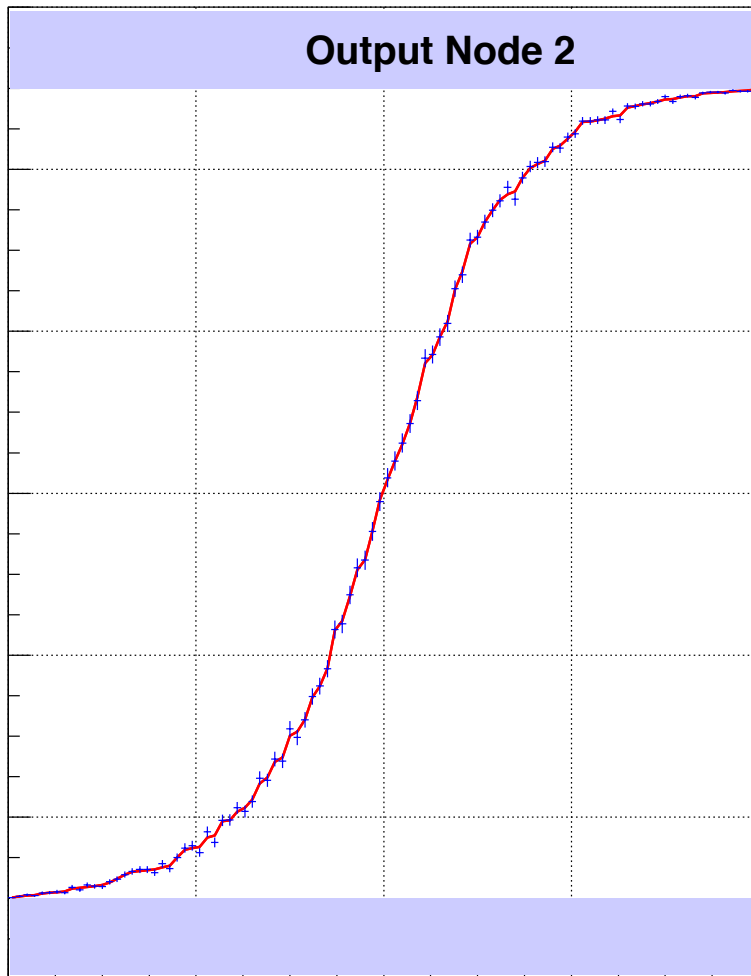
NeuroBayes<sup>®</sup> Teacher



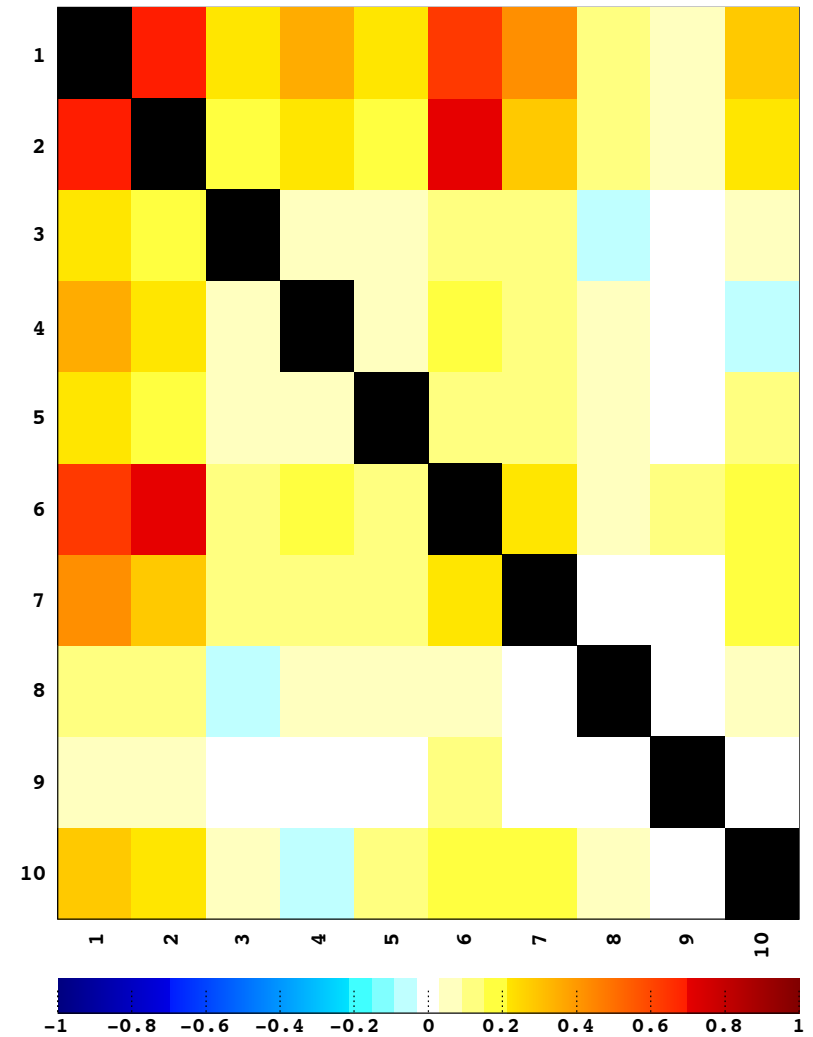
Gini index = 46.1%, max possible = 49.9%



# NeuroBayes training



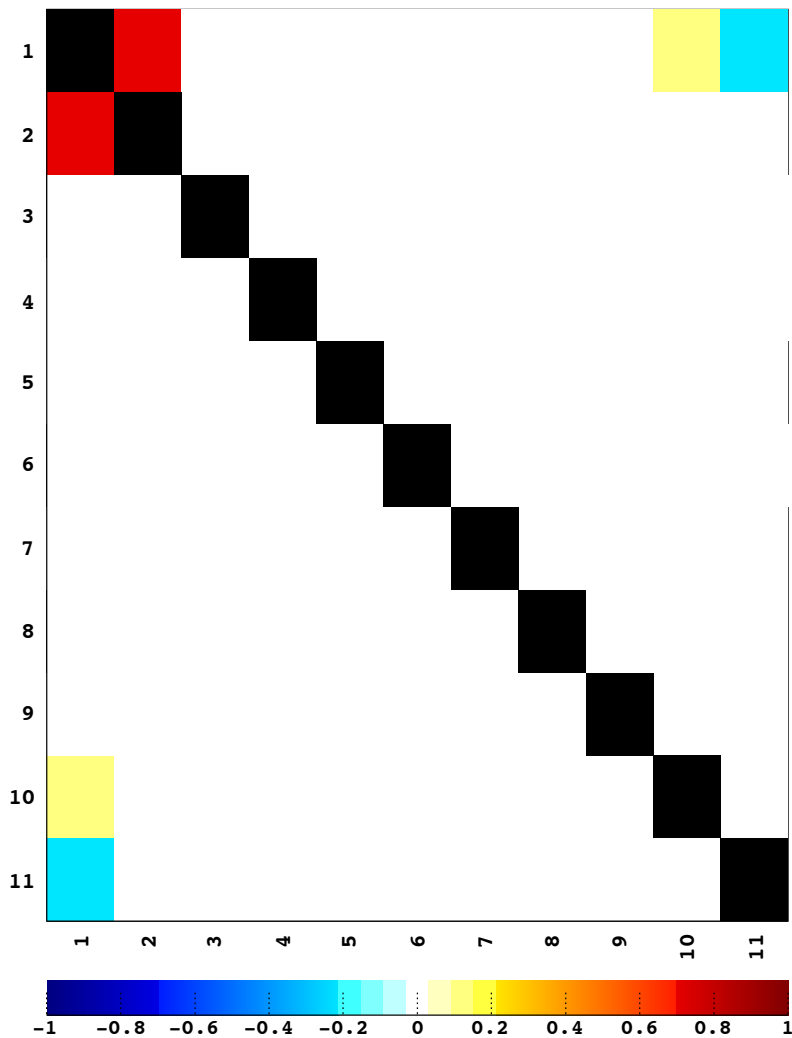
correlation matrix of input variables



# NeuroBayes training

Phi-T  
NeuroBayes™ Teacher

correlation matrix of input variables



Input node 2 : k0lrksfw

1st most important

added signi. 274.32

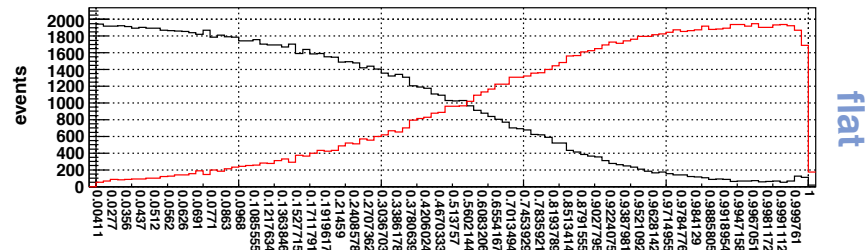
signi. loss 89.69

PrePro:

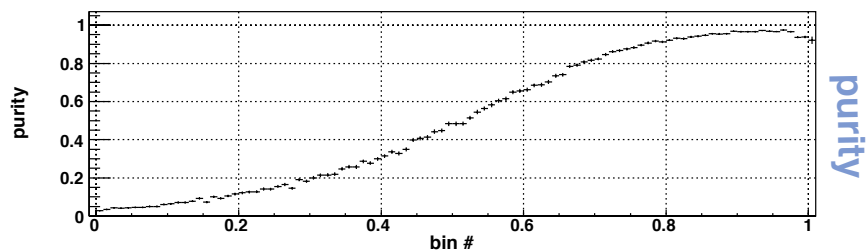
only this 274.32

corr. to others 75.40%

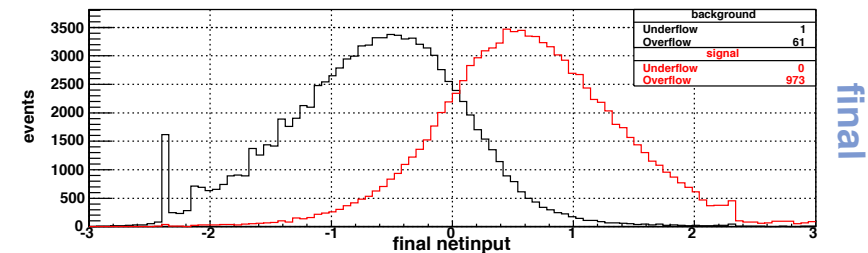
Phi-T  
NeuroBayes™ Teacher



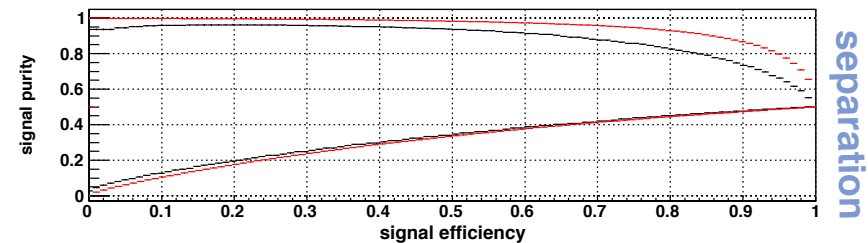
flat



purity



final



separation

# NeuroBayes training

**Input node 7 : cosk\_d**  
 2nd most important  
 added signi. 98.59  
 signi. loss 77.43

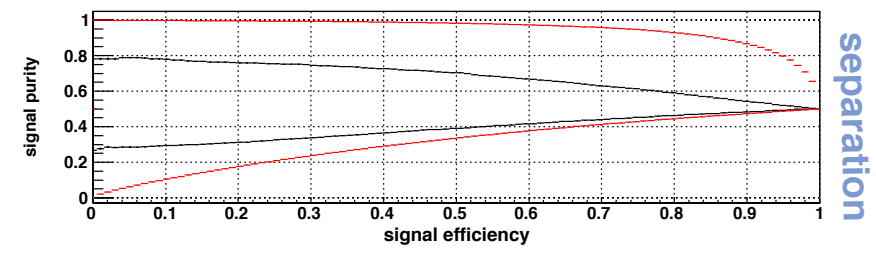
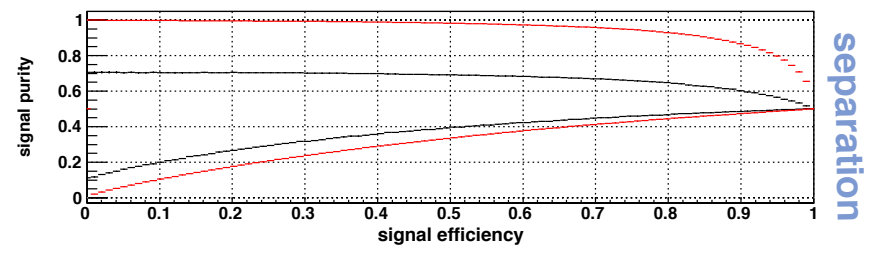
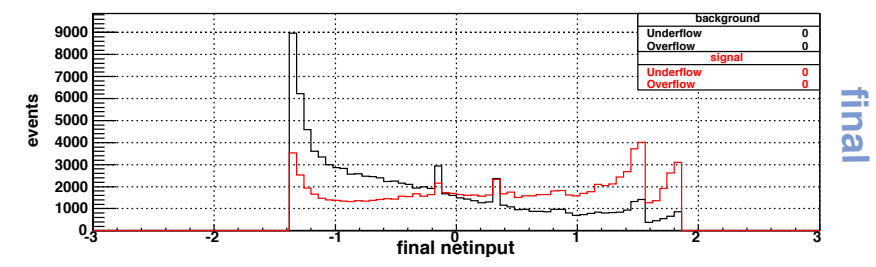
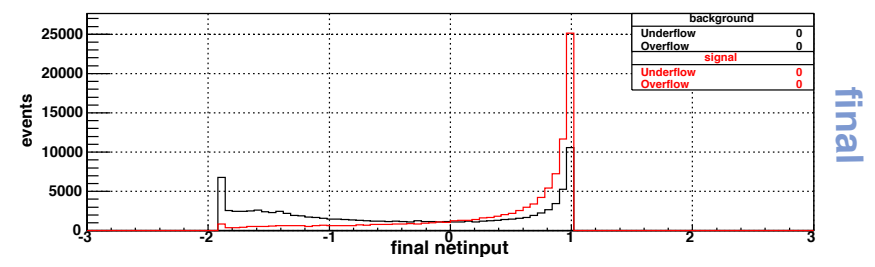
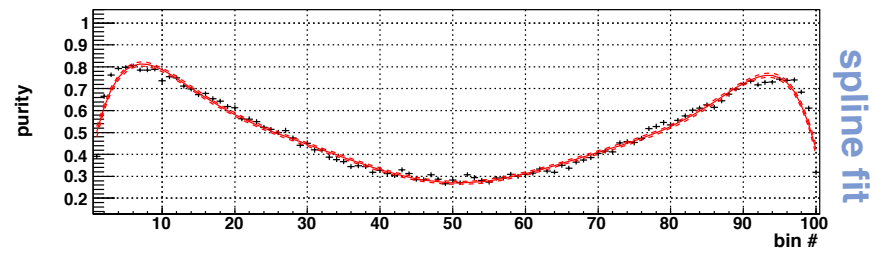
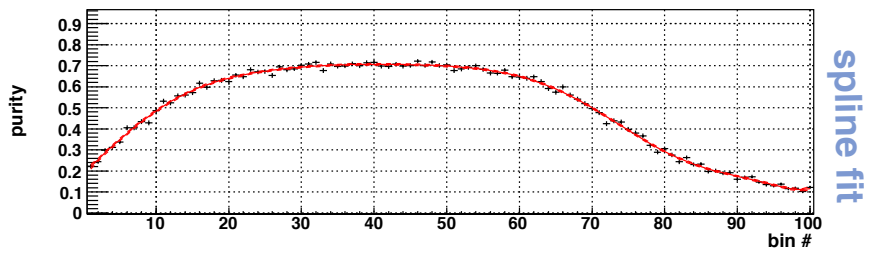
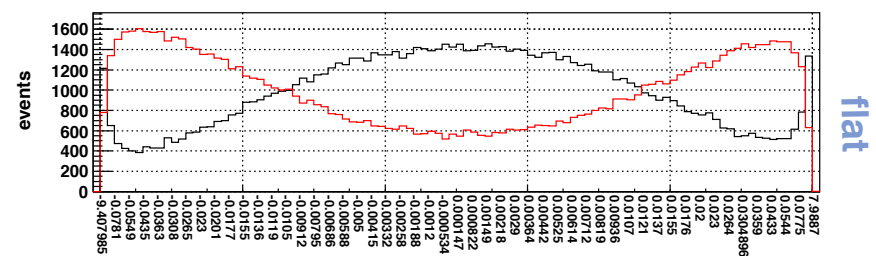
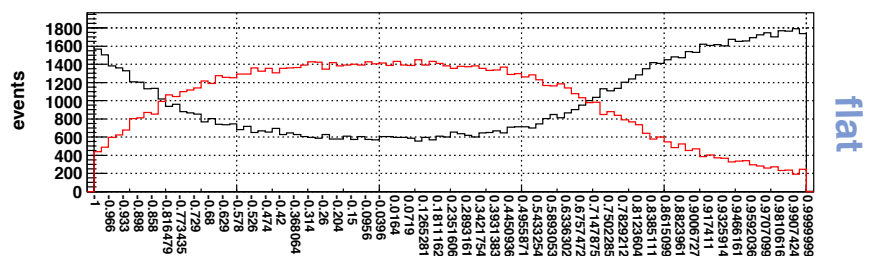
**Phi-T**  
 NeuroBayes<sup>TM</sup> Teacher

PrePro:  
 only this 173.54  
 corr. to others 33.00%

**Input node 4 : dz**  
 3rd most important  
 added signi. 78.22  
 signi. loss 78.43

**Phi-T**  
 NeuroBayes<sup>TM</sup> Teacher

PrePro:  
 only this 144.22  
 corr. to others 26.80%





# NeuroBayes training

Input node 10 : dist\_d\_h

4th most important

added signi. 71.94

signi. loss 64.17

PrePro:

only this 131.60

corr. to others 27.70%

Phi-T

NeuroBayes™ Teacher

Input node 6 : cos\_thr

5th most important

added signi. 59.05

signi. loss 57.09

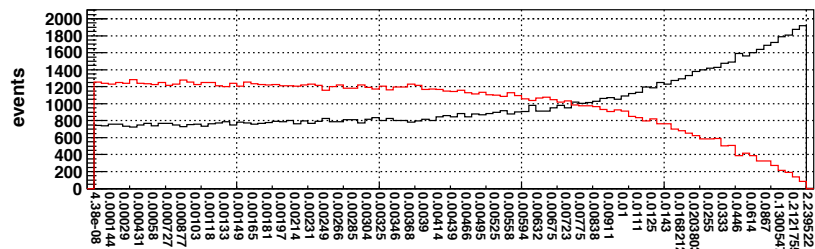
PrePro:

only this 251.47

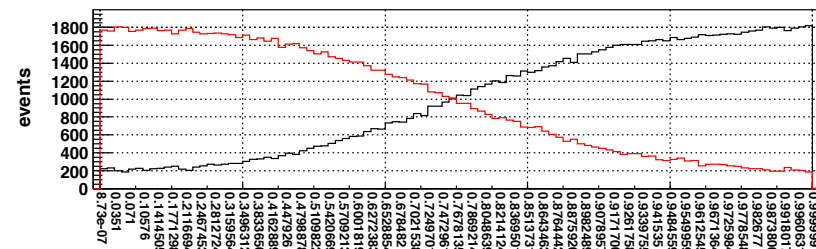
corr. to others 74.00%

Phi-T

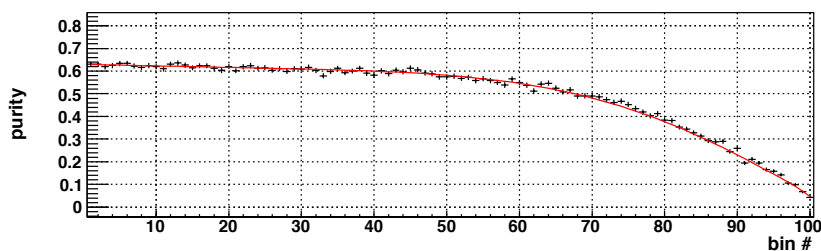
NeuroBayes™ Teacher



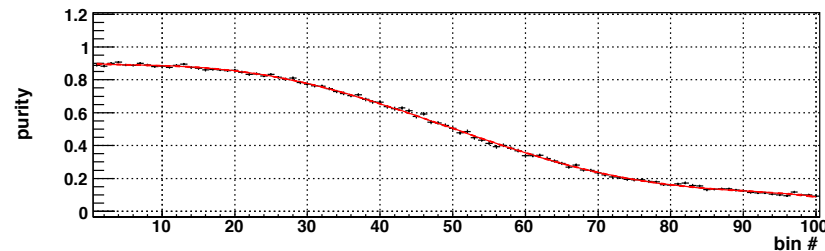
flat



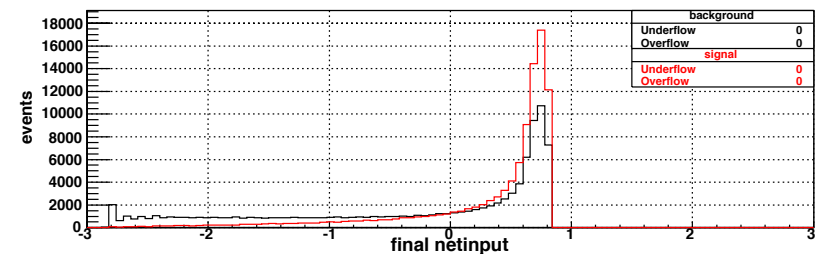
flat



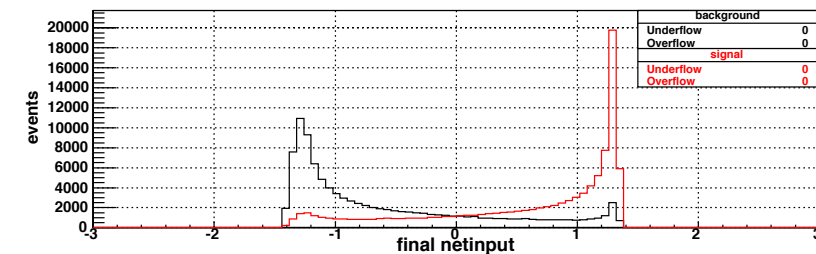
spline fit



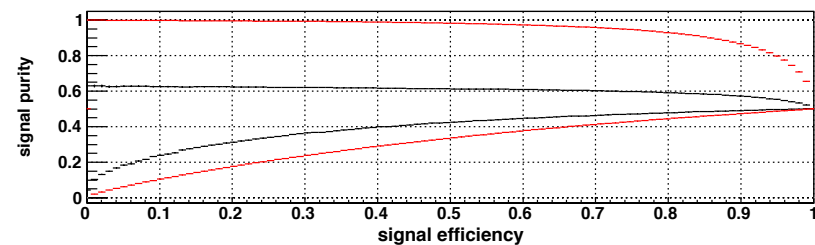
spline fit



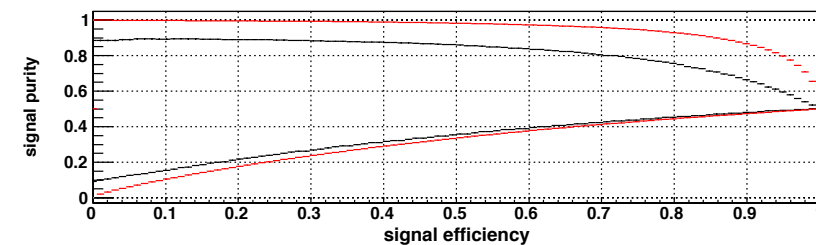
final



final



separation



separation

# NeuroBayes training

**Input node 3 : abs(cosb)**

6th most important

added signi. 46.15

signi. loss 46.82

PrePro:

only this 100.29

corr. to others 19.10%

**Phi-T**

NeuroBayes<sup>™</sup> Teacher

**Input node 5 : abs(qr)**

7th most important

added signi. 44.10

signi. loss 43.56

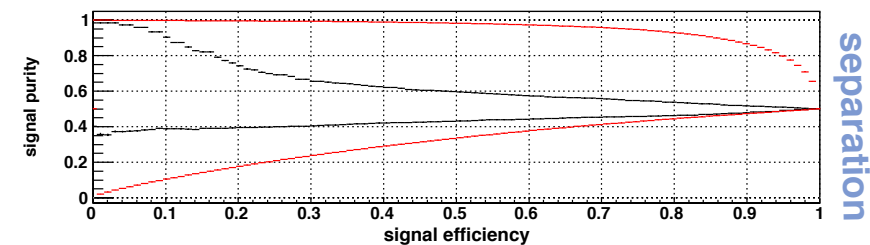
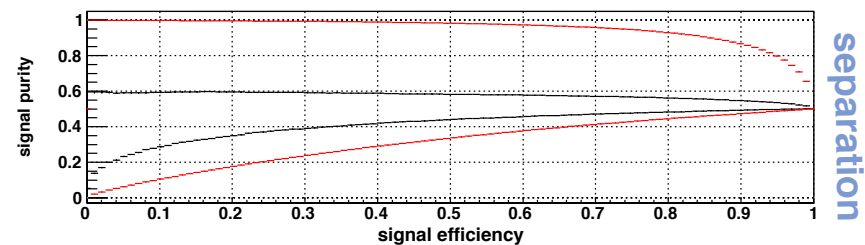
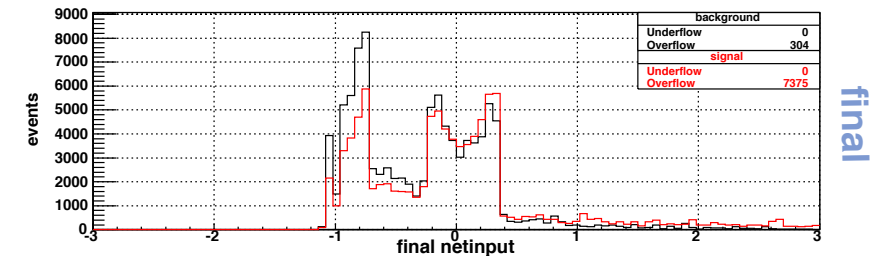
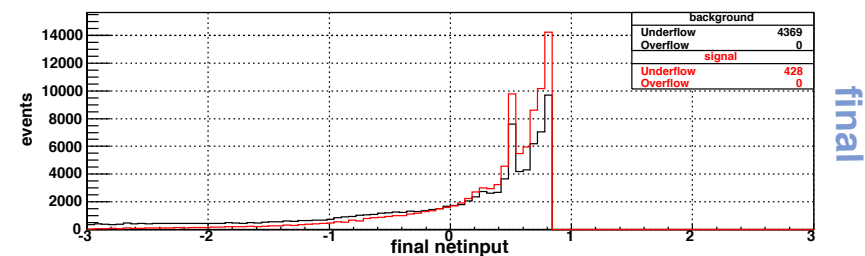
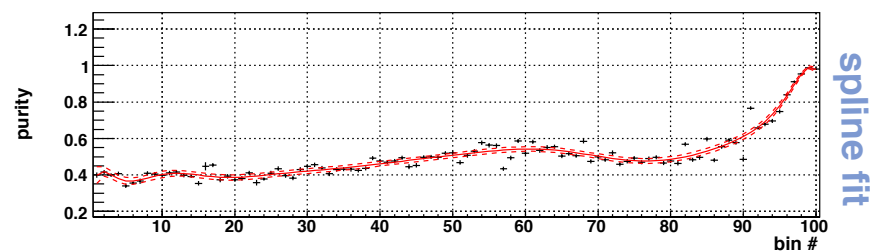
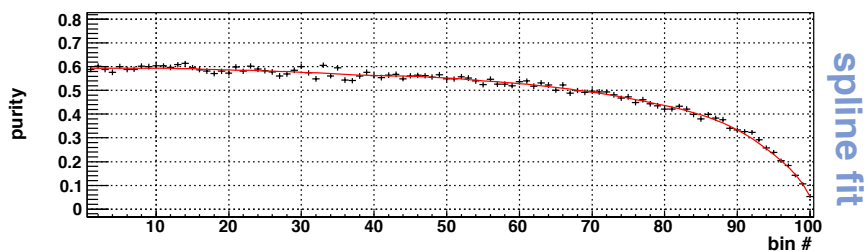
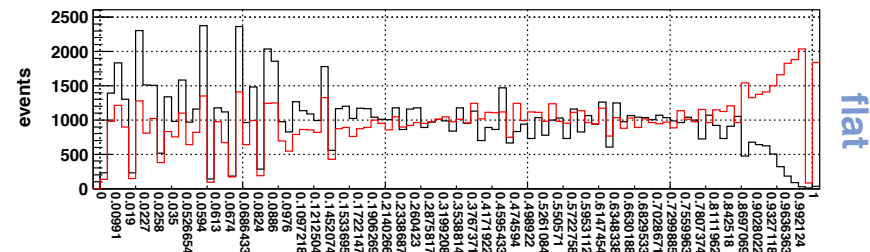
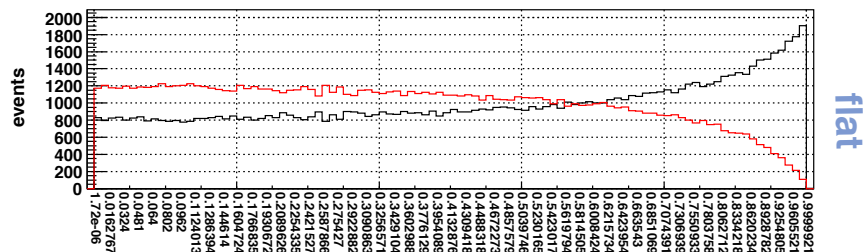
PrePro:

only this 105.70

corr. to others 20.90%

**Phi-T**

NeuroBayes<sup>™</sup> Teacher



# NeuroBayes training

**Input node 8 : cosd\_b**

8th most important

added signi. 31.19

signi. loss 31.20

PrePro:

only this 54.89

corr. to others 13.60%

**Phi-T**

NeuroBayes<sup>TM</sup> Teacher

**Input node 9 : dq**

9th most important

added signi. 3.04

signi. loss 3.04

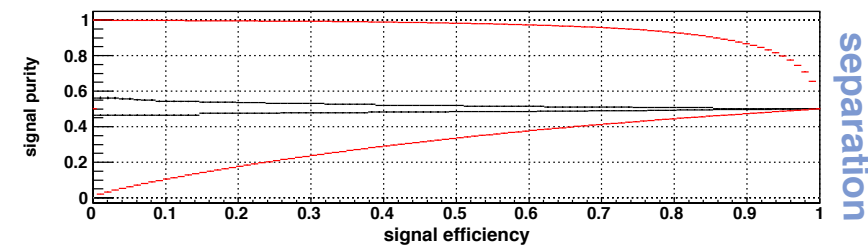
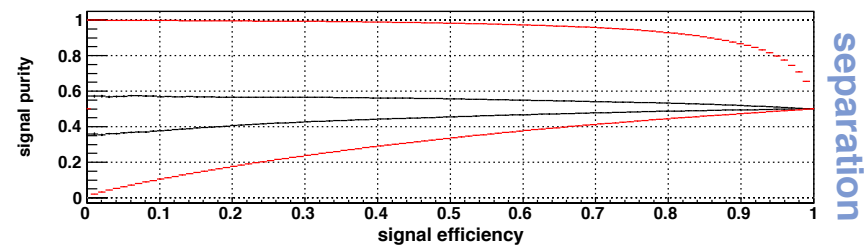
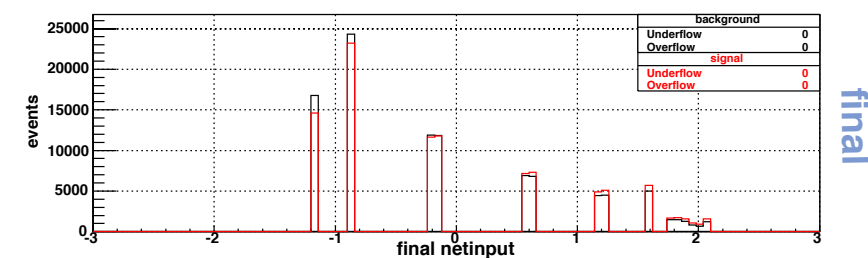
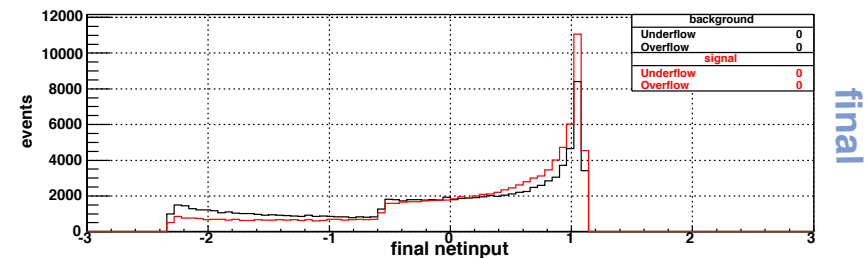
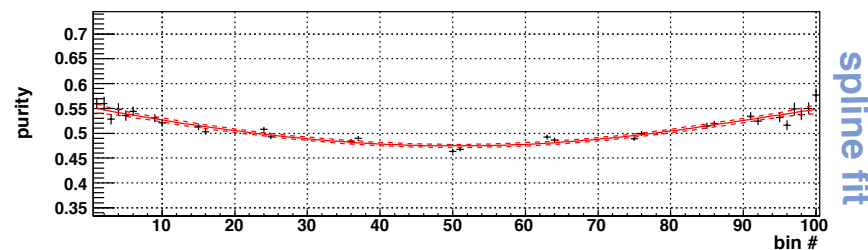
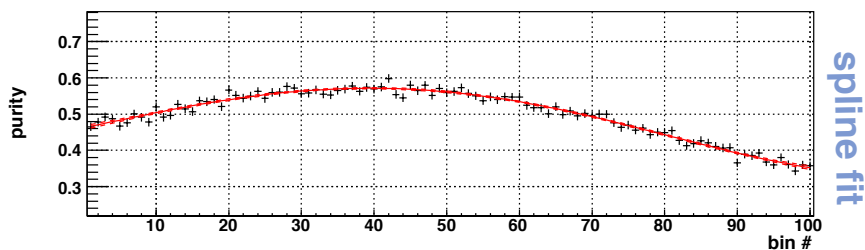
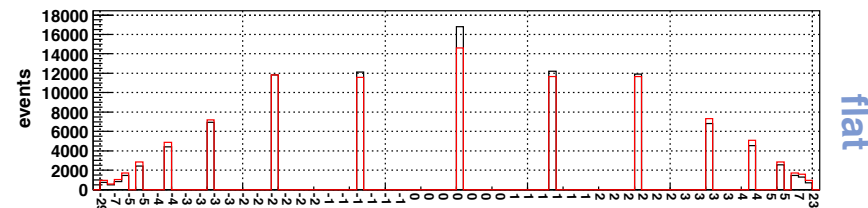
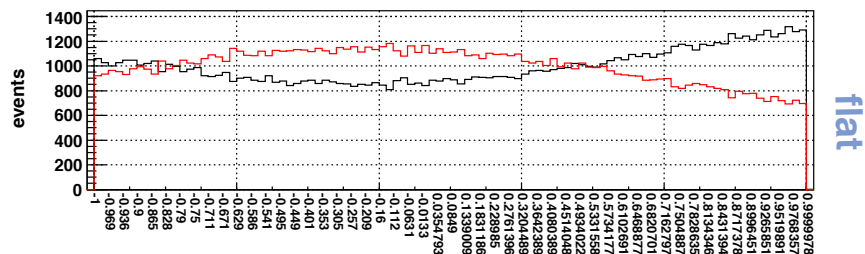
PrePro:

only this 19.57

corr. to others 10.30%

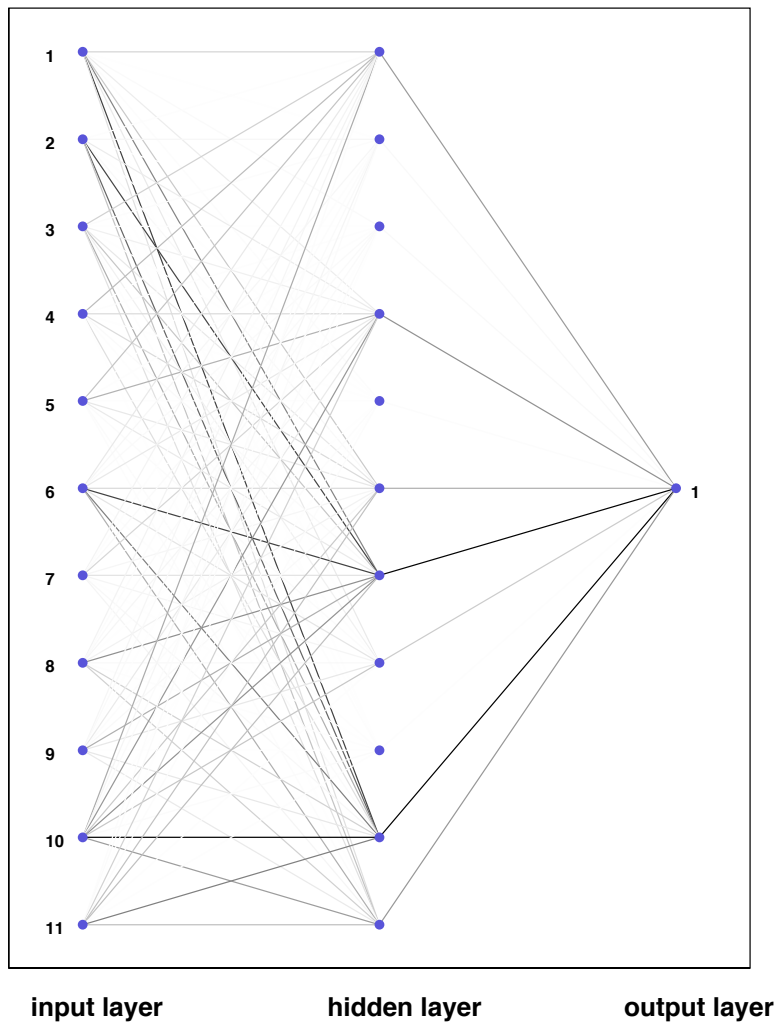
**Phi-T**

NeuroBayes<sup>TM</sup> Teacher

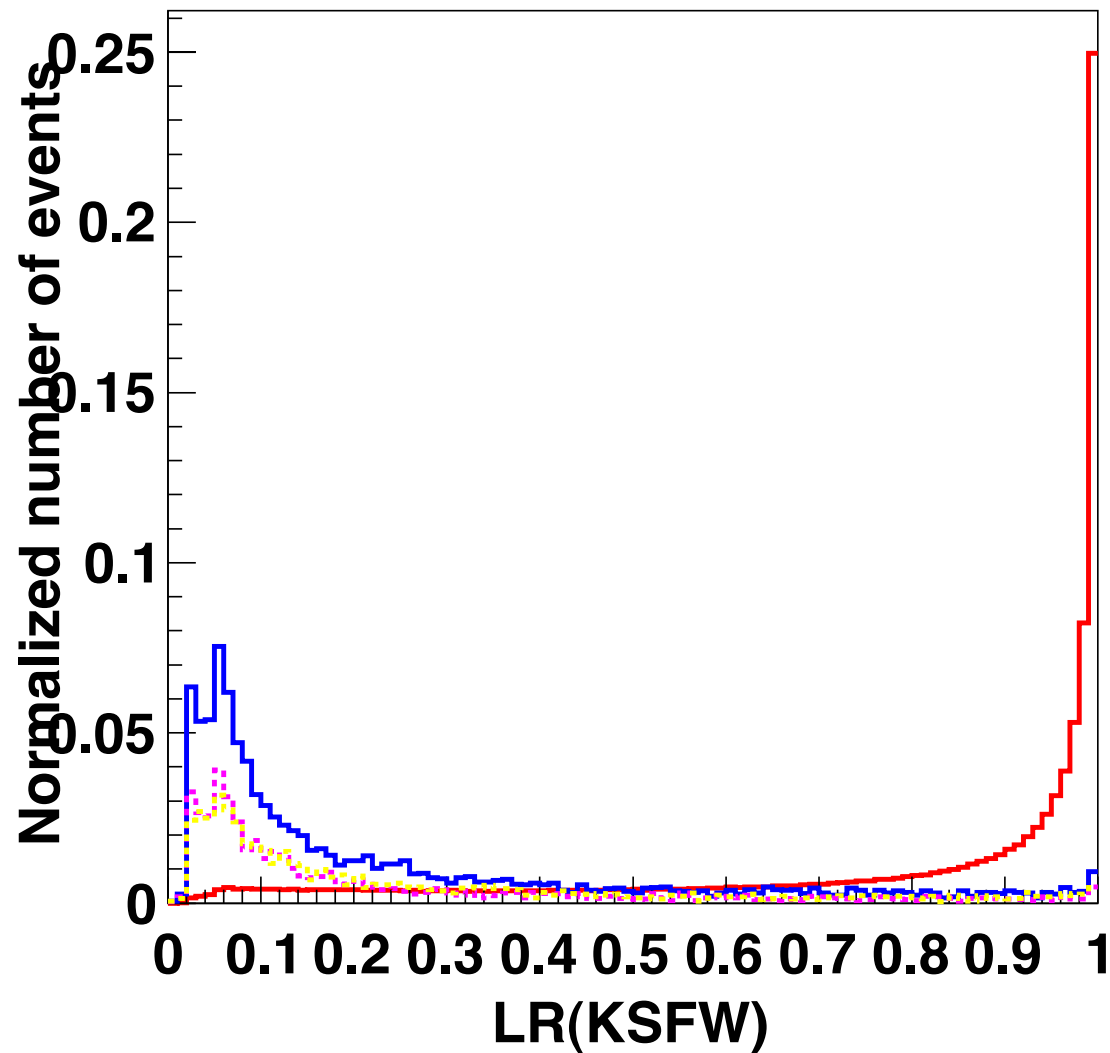


# NeuroBayes training

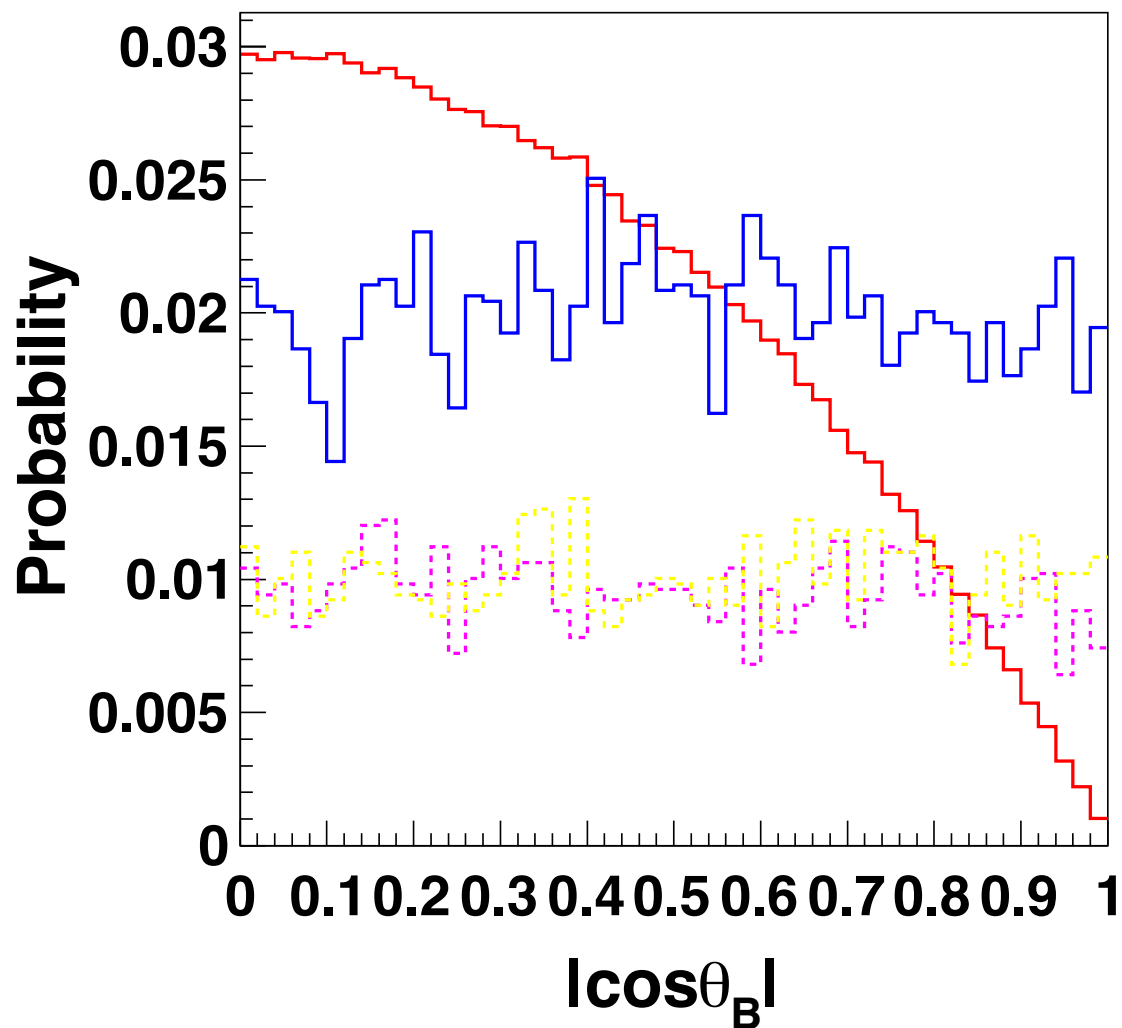
Phi-T  
NeuroBayes<sup>®</sup> Teacher



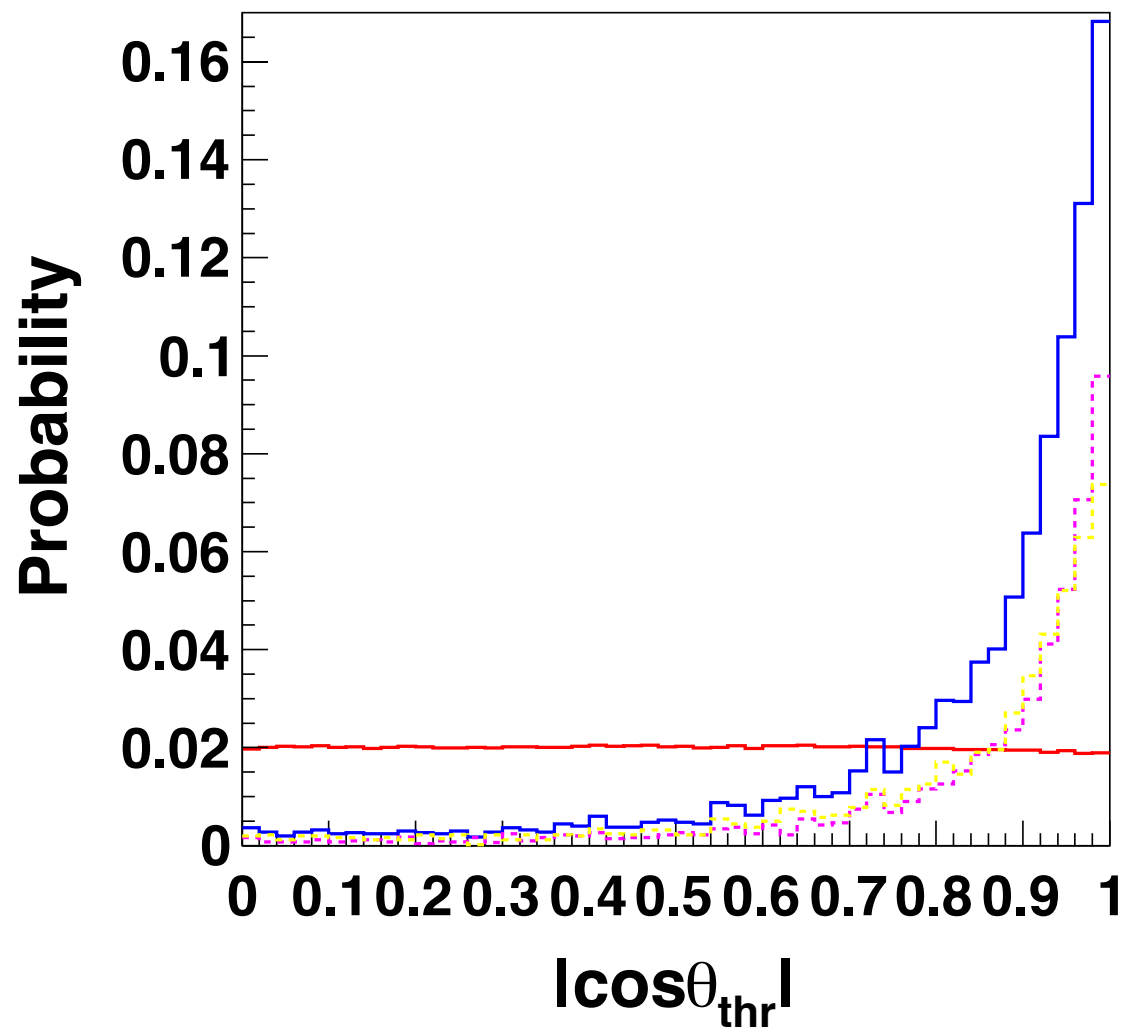
# NeuroBayes input parameters



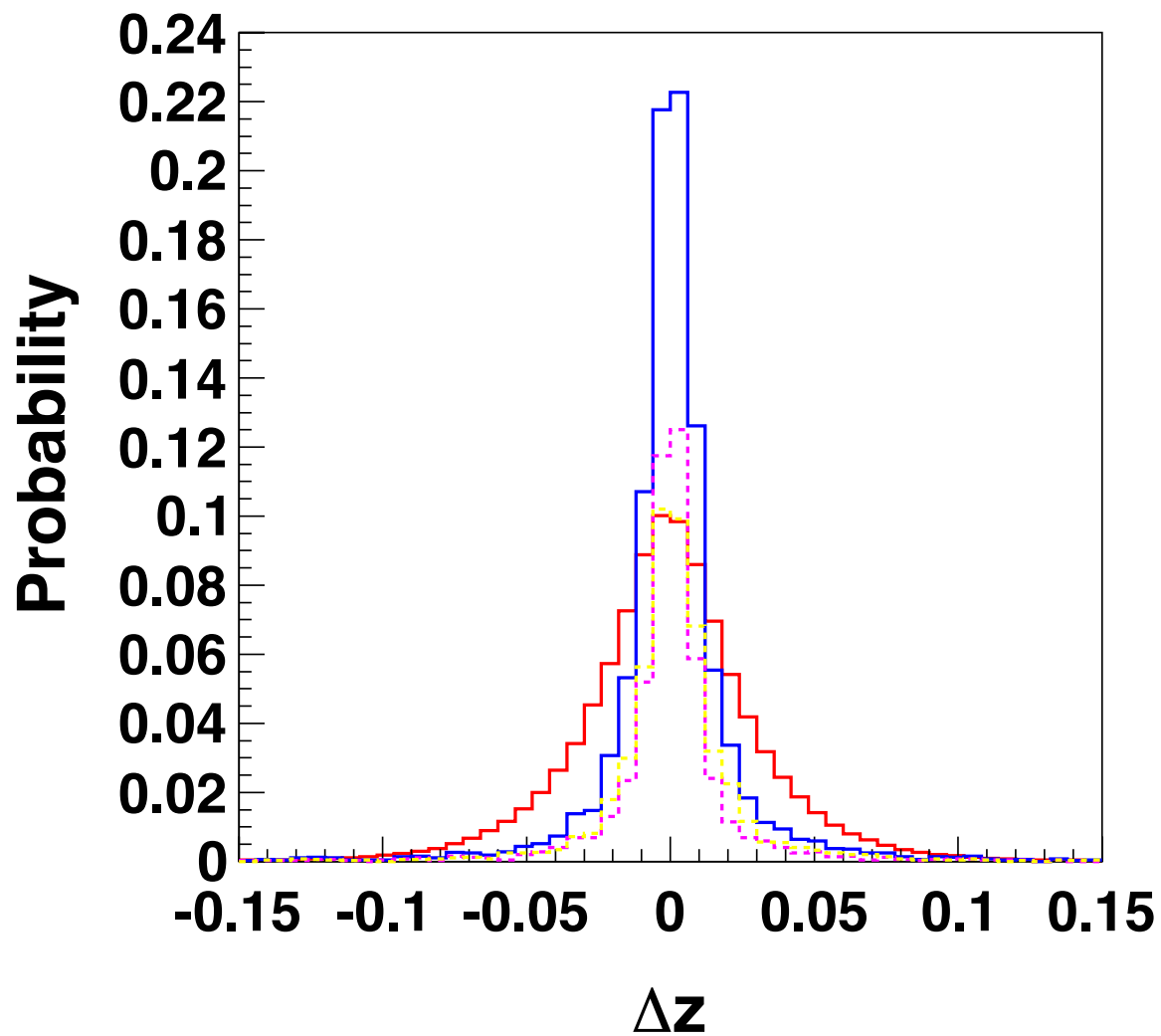
# NeuroBayes input parameters



# NeuroBayes input parameters

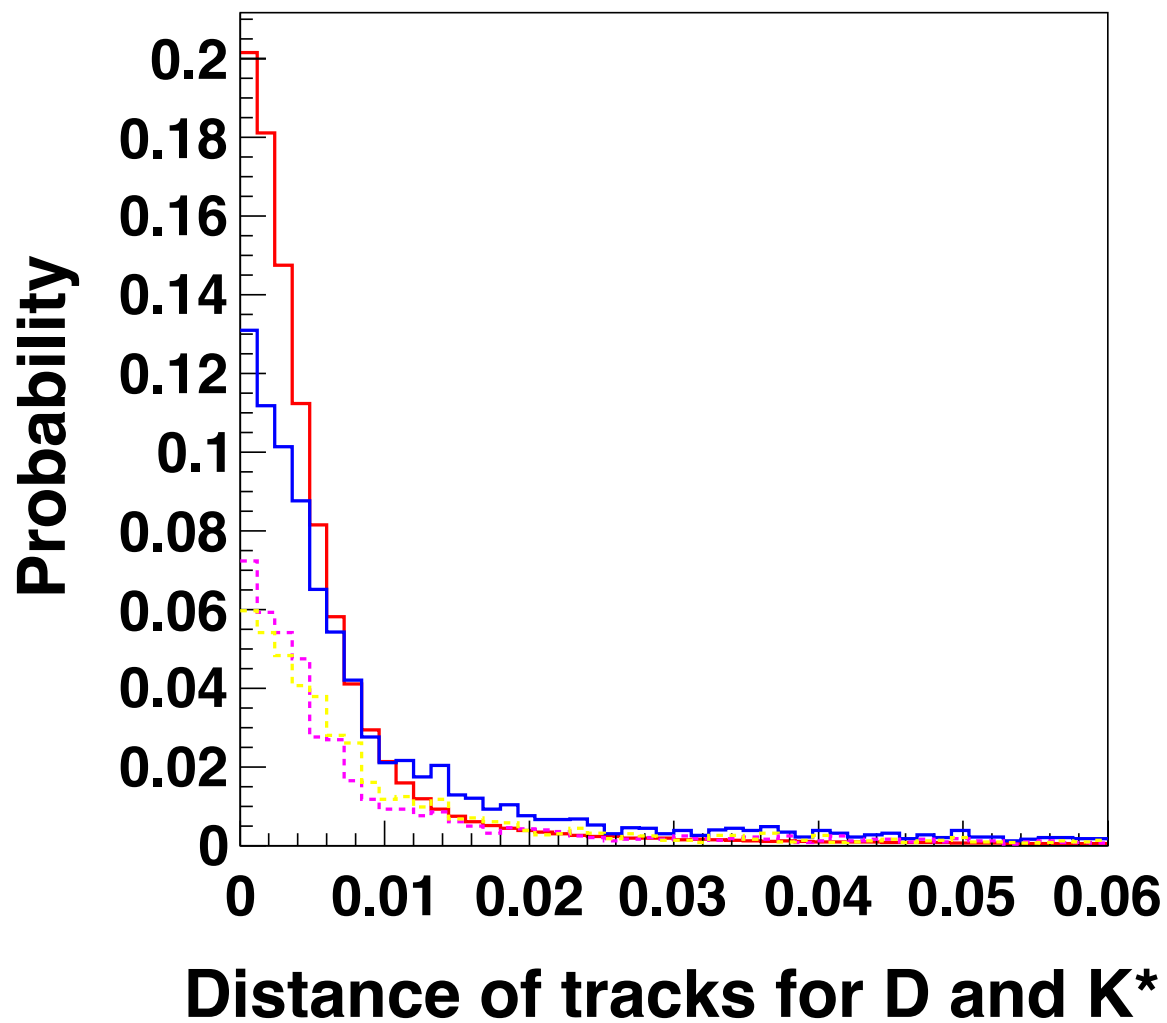


# NeuroBayes input parameters

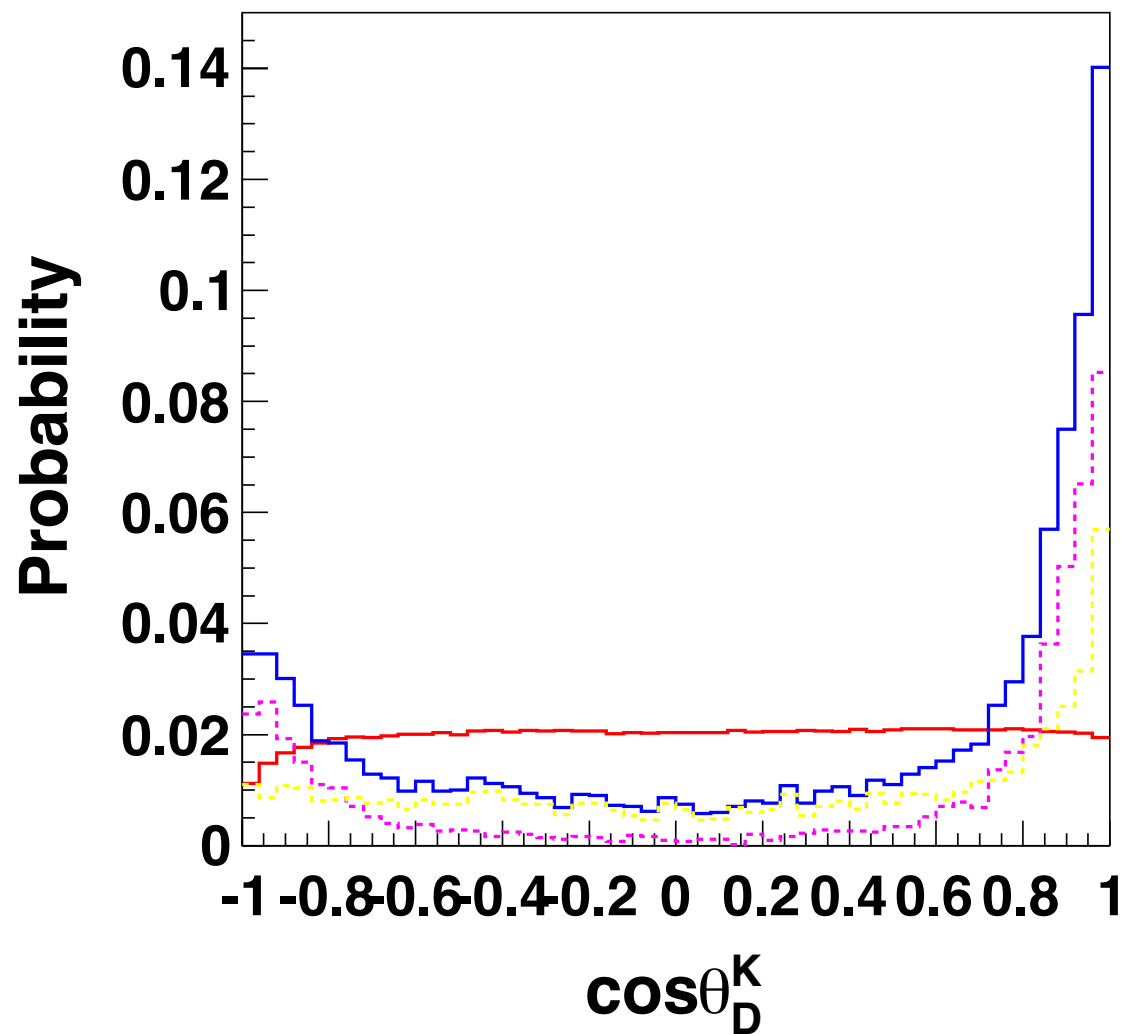




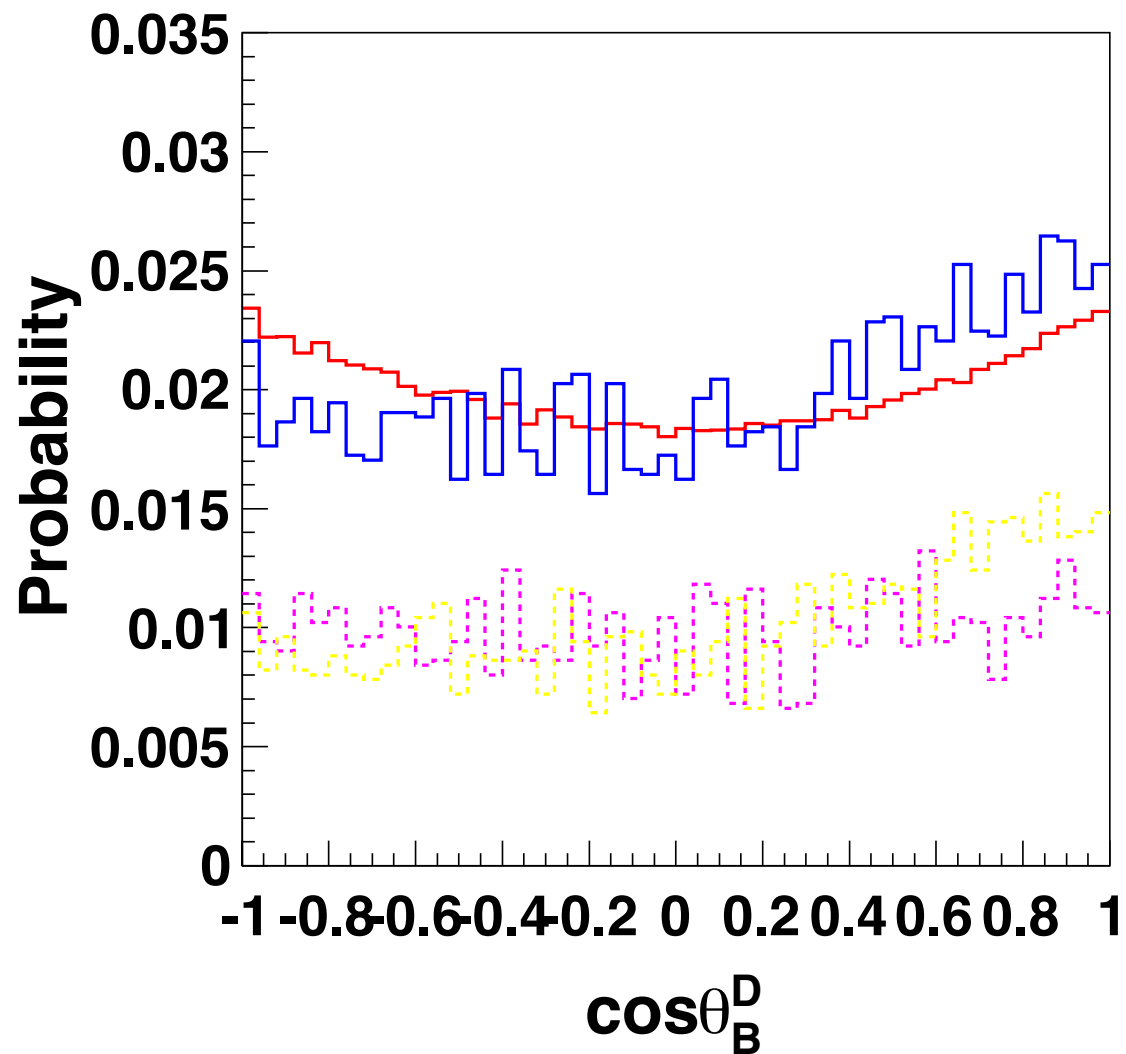
# NeuroBayes input parameters



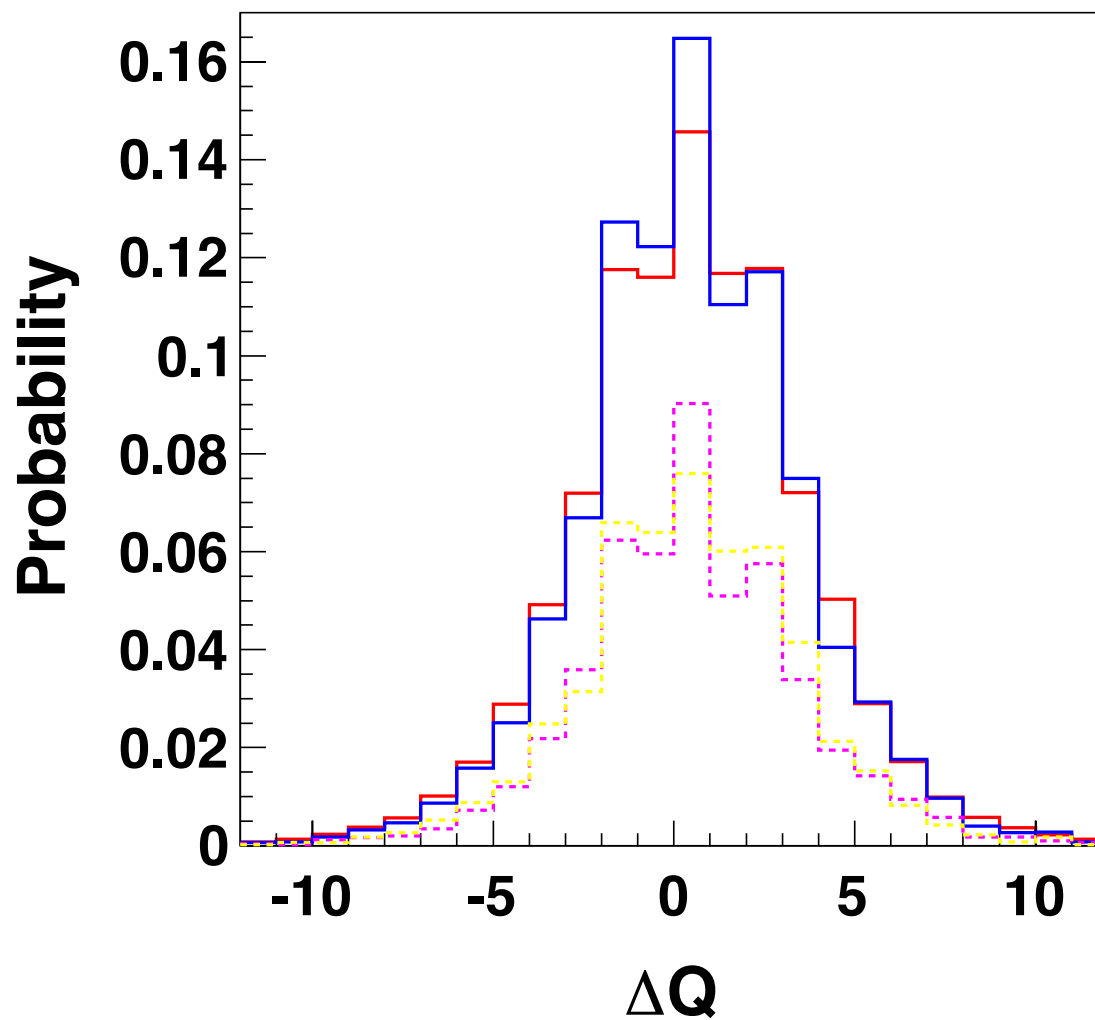
# NeuroBayes input parameters



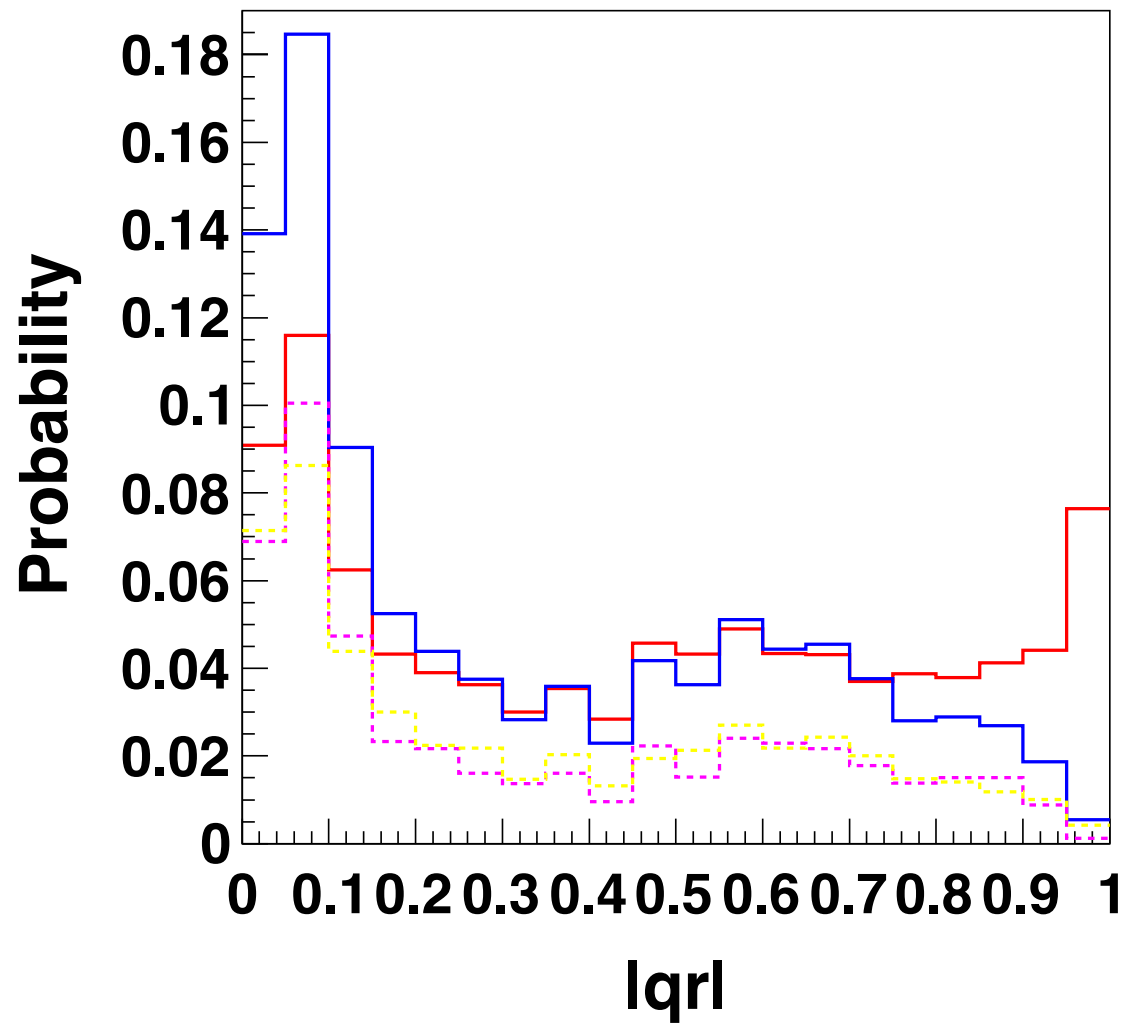
# NeuroBayes input parameters



# NeuroBayes input parameters

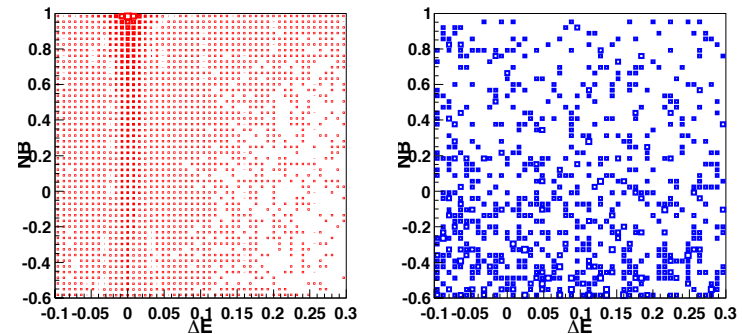


# NeuroBayes input parameters



# PDF

We perform  $\Delta E$ -NB' 2D fit.



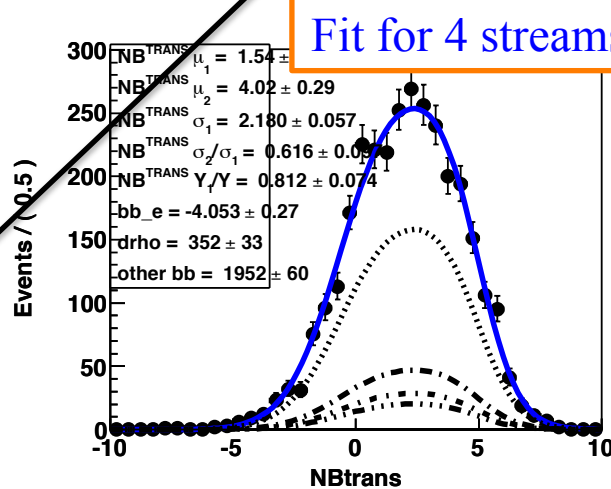
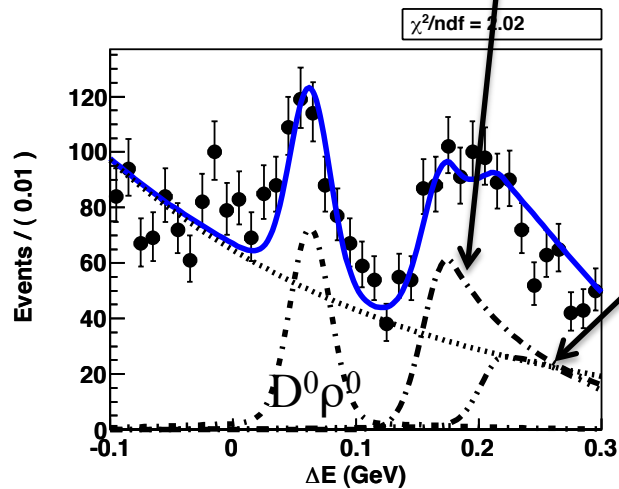
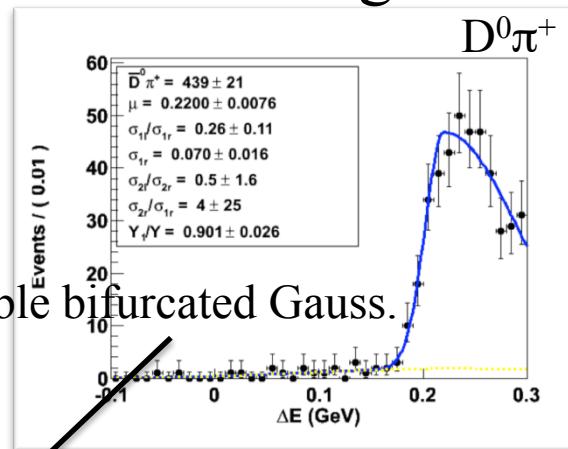
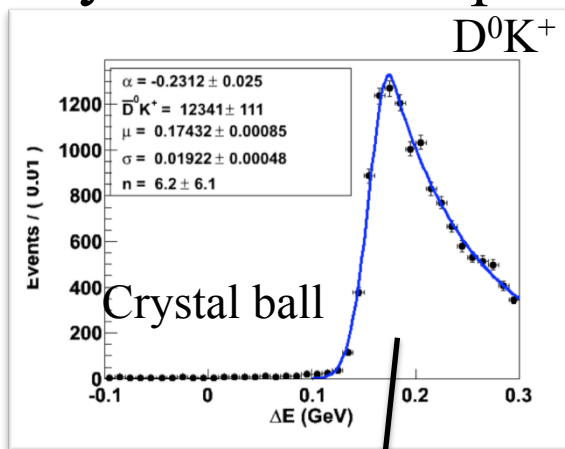
## PDF for $\Delta E$

- Signal: a double Gaussian fixed from signal MC
- Combinatorial BB: free exponential
- $D^0\rho^0$  : } Fixed from MC
- $D^0K^+$  : }
- $D^0\pi^+$  : }
- Peaking BGs: fixed from MC
  - $[K^*\pi^-]_{D^0} K^+$
- qq: free 1<sup>st</sup> order Chebychev

## PDF for NB'

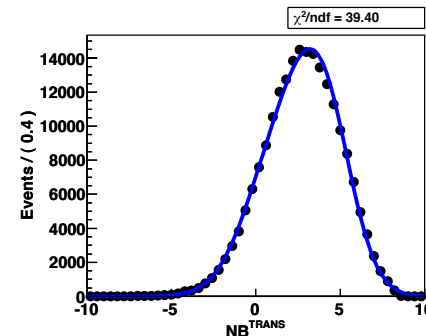
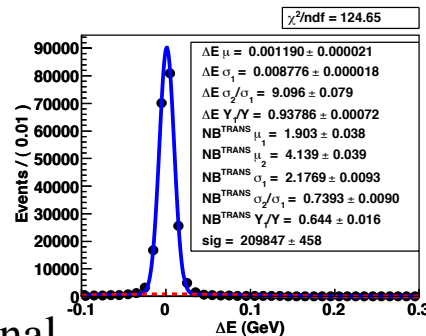
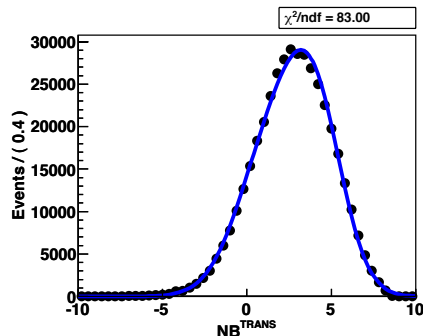
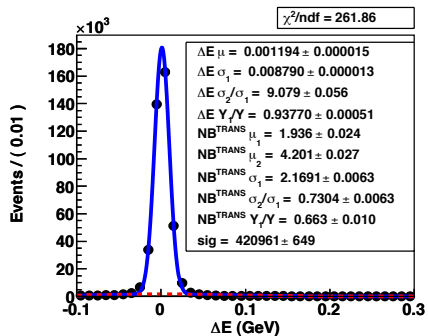
- Signal: a double Gaussian fixed from signal MC
- Comb. BB: } Double Gaussians Fixed from MC
- $D^0\rho^0$ : }
- $D^0K^+$ : }
- $D^0\pi^+$ : }
- Peaking BGs: }
- qq: a double Gaussian fixed from  $M_{bc}$  sideband of the data.

- The yields and shapes are fixed in the fit on signal MC.

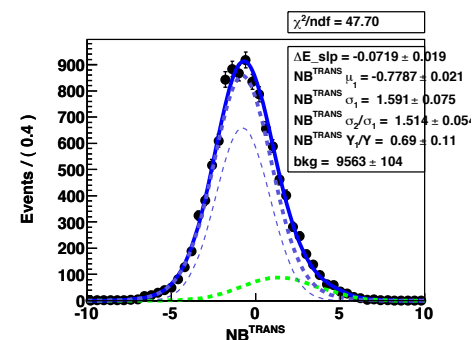
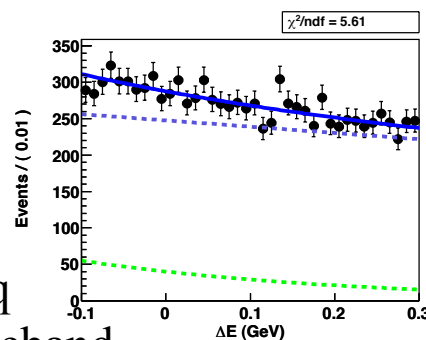
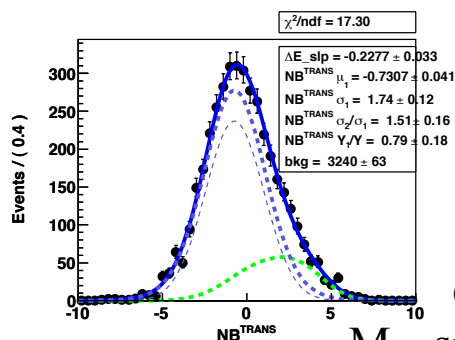
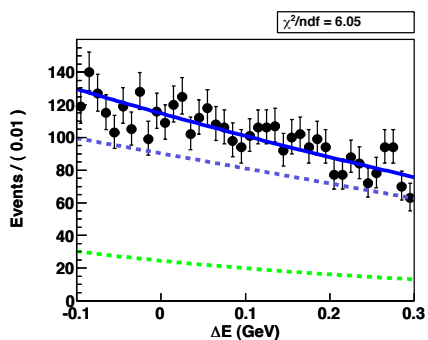


## Favored mode

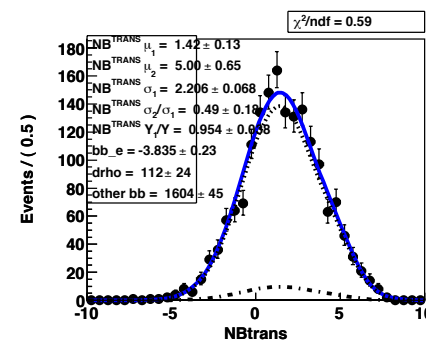
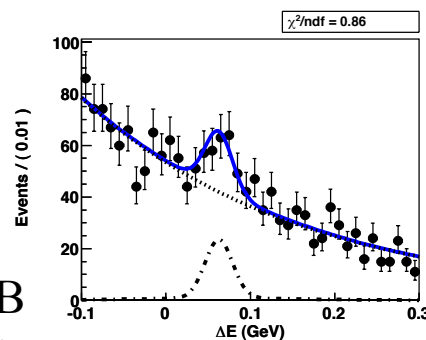
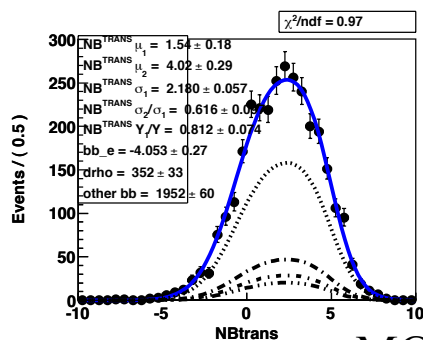
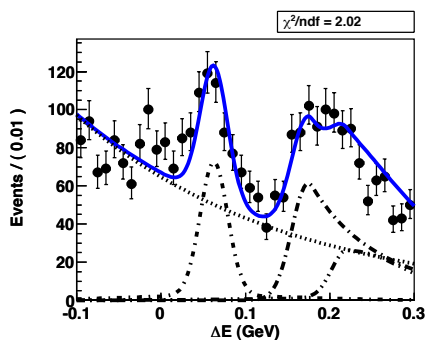
## Suppressed mode



Signal



qq

 $M_{bc}$  sideband

BB

MC 4streams



# Systematic uncertainty

Source	$R_{DK^*}$ [ $10^{-2}$ ]
Det. Eff.	+ 0.08 - 0.08
PDF	+ 2.81 - 1.85
Fit bias	+ 0.36 - 0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 2.83</b> <b>- 1.85</b>

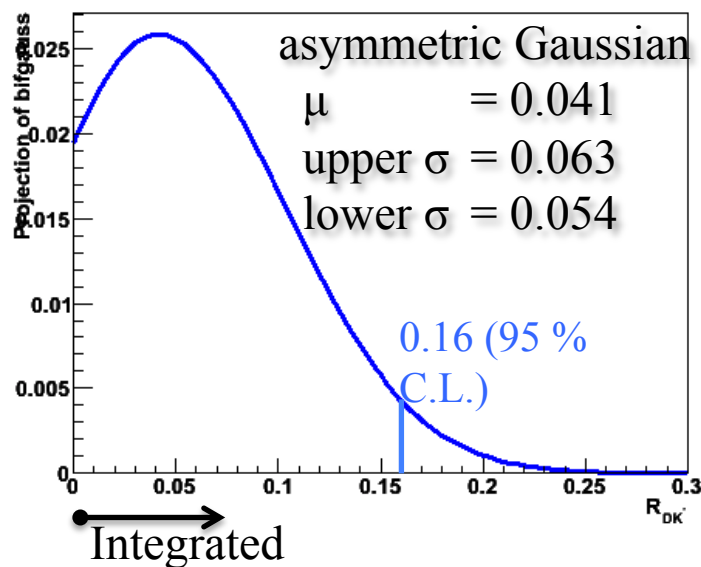
Sig.	+ 0.05 - 0.17
$\bar{D}^0 r^0$	+ 0.04 - 0.08
$\bar{D}^0 K^+$	+ 0.01 - 0.03
$\bar{D}^0 p^+$	+ 0.01 - 0.05
BB	+ 1.76 - 1.17
qq	+ 2.19 - 1.40
Peaking	+ 0.07 - 0.12
<b>sum</b>	<b>+ 2.81</b> <b>- 1.85</b>

- **Detection efficiency:** MC statistics and PID calibration.
- **PDF:**
  - Uncertainties due to **fixed shape parameters** are obtained by varying them  $\pm 1s$ .
  - Uncertainty due to **NB' PDF of BB BG** is estimated by applying signal PDF. Assign obtained difference to + and - sides (conservative).
  - Uncertainty due to the **peaking background** is estimated by applying 0-2 times the expected yields.
  - Uncertainties due to the  **$D^0 K^+$  and  $D^0 p^+$**  yields are obtained by applying the error of efficiency and BR.
- **Fit bias:** obtain the pull distribution from 10,000 pseudo-experiments.

$$R_{DK^*} = \left( 4.1^{+5.6}_{-5.0} \begin{matrix} +2.8 \\ -1.8 \end{matrix} \right) \times 10^{-2}$$

# Upper limit on $R_{DK^*}$

- We obtain the upper limit by using an asymmetric Gaussian, where the positive and negative widths correspond to positive and negative errors including the syst. err.



$$R_{DK^*} = (4.1^{+5.6}_{-5.0} \quad +2.8_{-1.8}) \times 10^{-2} < 0.16 \text{ (95 \% C.L.)}$$

$$\text{BaBar'09 } R_{DK^*} < 0.24 \text{ (95 \% C.L.)}$$