

Search for $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^*(892)^+$ decay

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Overview

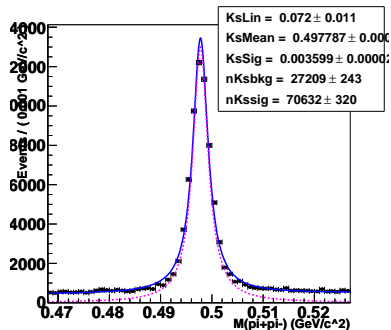
- 1 The analysis with signal MC
 - $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^{*+} (K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ K_S^0)$
 - longitudinal vs transverse MC
 - $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^{*+} (K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+)$
 - longitudinal vs transverse MC
- 2 Skim Criteria
- 3 Summary and next plan

The analysis with signal MC:

- $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^{*+}$
 $\rho^0 \rightarrow \text{free}$
 $K^{*+} \rightarrow \text{free}$
- Signal MC with considering the longitudinal and transverse for polarization fraction : each 0.3M events
- We don't use the best candidate with χ^2 of vertex fit, dr and dz .

The analysis with signal MC: $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ K_S^0$ channel and longitudinal MC

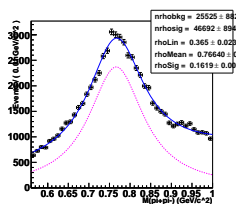
- Ks mass: to perform the fit within $M(\pi^+ \pi^-) \in (0.468, 0.527) \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- The signal region in 2.5Γ $M(\pi^+ \pi^-) \in (0.489, 0.507) \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (by fitting)



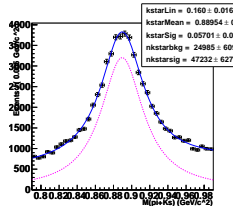
The analysis with signal MC: $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ K_S^0$ channel and longitudinal MC

- ρ^0 mass: the window regin is in 1.5Γ
 $M(\pi^+ \pi^-) \in (0.56, 1.00)\text{GeV}/c^2$ (by PDG)
- K^{*+} mass:the window region in 2.0Γ
 $M(\pi^+ K_S^0) \in (0.79, 0.99)\text{GeV}/c^2$ (by PDG)
- ΔE : the window regin is in
 $\Delta E \in (-0.12, 0.12)\text{GeV}$
- M_{bc} :the window region in 2.0Γ
 $M_{bc} \in (5.20, 5.30)\text{GeV}/c^2$

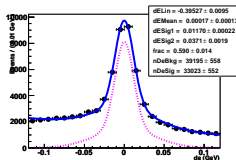
$M(\pi^+ \pi^-)$;



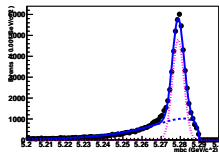
$M(\pi^+ K_S^0)$;



ΔE ;



M_{bc} ;

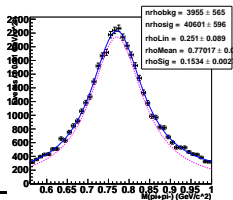


The analysis with signal MC: $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ K_S^0$ channel and transverse MC

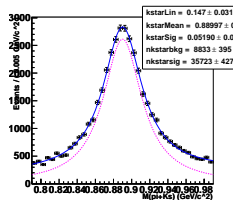
- K_S^0 mass: The mass range is from the longitudinal MC.
- ρ^0 mass, K^{*+} mass, ΔE and M_{bc} are same with longitudinal.
- The difference of the detection efficiency is 0.90% between longitudinal and transverse.

	longitudinal	transverse
# of generated events	0.3M	0.3M
# of signal events	33023	30337
efficiency	11.01%	10.11%

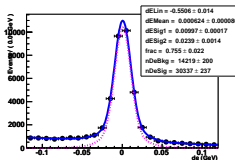
$M(\pi^+ \pi^-)$;



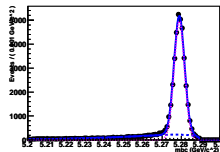
$M(\pi^+ K_S^0)$;



ΔE ;

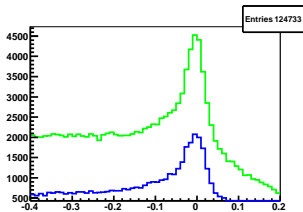
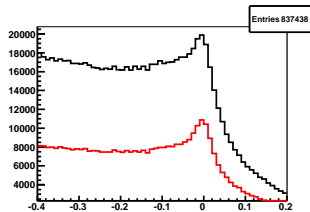
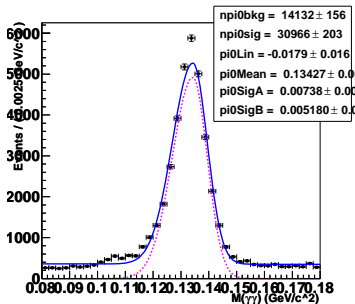


M_{bc} ;



The analysis with signal MC: $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+$ channel and longitudinal MC

- π^0 mass: to perform the fit within $M(\gamma\gamma) \in (0.08, 0.18)\text{GeV}/c^2$
- The signal region in 2.5Γ $M(\gamma\gamma) \in (0.116, 0.147)\text{GeV}/c^2$ (by fitting)
- The γ s energy from π^0 are applied with $> 0.2\text{GeV}$

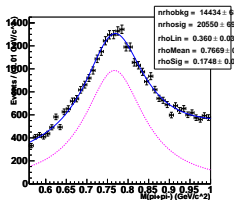


none, $> 0.05\text{GeV}$, $> 0.1\text{GeV}$, $> 0.2\text{GeV}$

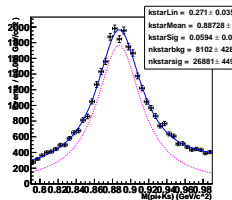
The analysis with signal MC: $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+$ channel and longitudinal MC

- ρ^0 mass: the window region is in 1.5Γ
 $M(\pi^+\pi^-) \in (0.56, 1.00)\text{GeV}/c^2$ (by PDG)
- K^{*+} mass: the window region in 2.0Γ
 $M(\pi^0 K^+) \in (0.79, 0.99)\text{GeV}/c^2$ (by PDG)
- ΔE : the window region is in
 $\Delta E \in (-0.4, 0.2)\text{GeV}$
- M_{bc} : the window region in 2.0Γ
 $M_{bc} \in (5.20, 5.30)\text{GeV}/c^2$

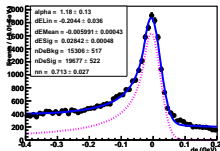
$M(\pi^+\pi^-)$;



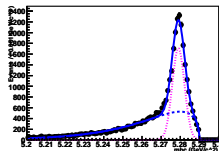
$M(\pi^0 K^+)$;



ΔE ;



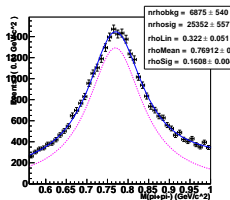
M_{bc} ;



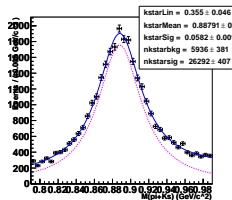
The analysis with signal MC: $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+$ channel and transverse MC

- π^0 : The mass range is from the longitudinal MC and γ energy is $> 0.2\text{GeV}$
- ρ^0 mass, K^{*+} mass, ΔE and M_{bc} are same with longitudinal.
- The difference of the detection efficiency is 0.54% between longitudinal and transverse.

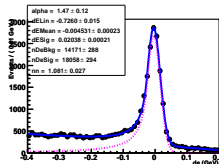
$M(\pi^+ \pi^-)$;



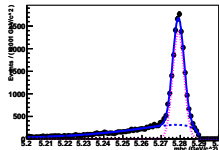
$M(\pi^0 K^+)$;



ΔE ;



M_{bc} ;



	longitudinal	transverse
# of generated events	0.3M	0.3M
# of signal events	19677	18058
efficiency	6.56%	6.02%

- We define the the criteria based on the signal MC
- We consider $K^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ K_S^0$ and $K^* \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+$
 - ρ mass; $M(\pi^+ \pi^-) < 1.9 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - K^{*+} mass; $M(\pi^+ K_S^0) < 1.9 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - $\Delta E \in (-0.42, 0.42) \text{ GeV}$
 - $M_{bc} > 5.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 - γ energy; $> 0.05 \text{ GeV}$ for $K^* \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+$ channel
- generic B MC;
 - uds and charm MC of data $\times 3$ was skimmed.
 - mixed and charged MC of data $\times 6$; will do
- rare B MC and data; will do

Summary and Next step

- Added the $K^* \rightarrow \pi^0 K^+$
- Study the longitudinal and transverse MC for both channel
- Determined to the skim criteria : done
- Skimming for $q\bar{q}$ background MC : done
- Skimming for $b \rightarrow c$ background MC : doing
- Applying for particle identification: will do