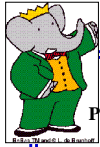
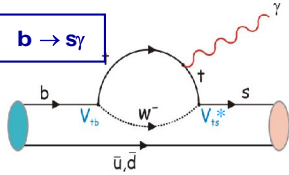


Flavour Changing Neutral Current B decays @ BaBar

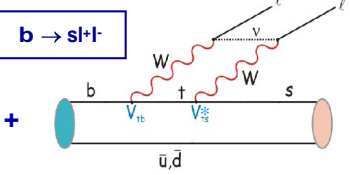
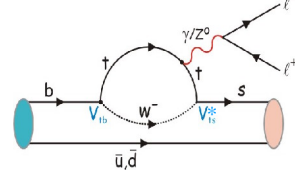


Physics Interest

Processes involving **Flavour Changing Neutral Currents** are forbidden at **tree level** in the Standard Model: they are generated at **leading order** by **penguin diagrams**



Sensitivity to New Physics:
new heavy particles entering the loop could change Br and A_{CP} with respect to the SM



Theoretical predictions are more **precise** for inclusive modes than exclusive, due to hadronic uncertainties in the latter, however they are more challenging **experimentally**

SM direct CP asymmetry prediction: $A_{CP} < 1\%$

Photon selection:

High energetic isolated cluster in the Calorimeter
Shape consistent with photon hypothesis
 π^0 and η veto

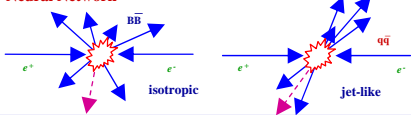
B Reconstruction

B-candidates are peaked strongly in 2 kinematic variables:

$$m_{ES} = \sqrt{E_{beam}^2 - P_B^2} \quad \Delta E = E_B^* - E_{beam}^*$$

where E_{beam}^* is the beam energy in the CMS frame, E_B and P_B are the energy and momentum of the B-candidate's daughters

Continuum rejection: topological variables combined in Neural Network

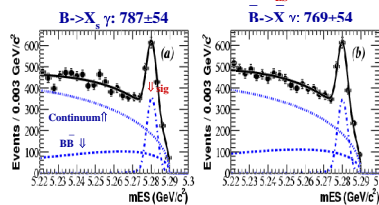


$b \rightarrow s \gamma$

$B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$: direct CP asymmetry

Reconstruct X_s as K^+ or K ($K \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$)
 $+1.3 \pi$ (up to $1 \pi^0$): $0.6 \text{ GeV} < m_{X_s} < 2.3 \text{ GeV}$

Signal yield extracted from an m_{ES} fit



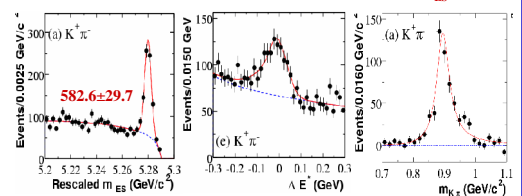
$$A_{CP} = 0.025 \pm 0.050(\text{stat}) \pm 0.015(\text{syst})$$

81.9 fb^{-1}

$B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$: direct CP asymmetry

Reconstruct: $K_s^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$, $K^{*+} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$, $K_s^0 \pi^+$, $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$, $K_s^0 \pi^0$ (non self-tagging mode: used only for Isospin & Br measurement)

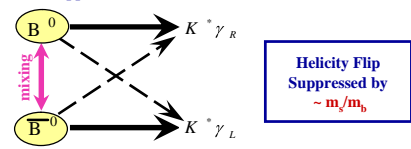
Signal extracted from a multi-dimensional fit to ΔE & m_{ES}



$$A_{CP} = -0.013 \pm 0.036(\text{stat}) \pm 0.010(\text{syst})$$

$B \rightarrow K^* \gamma (K^{*0} \rightarrow K_s \pi^0)$: time-dependent CP asymmetry

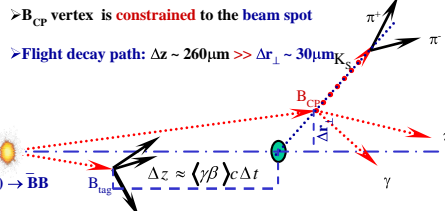
Final state $K_s \pi^0 \gamma$ accessible to both B and \bar{B}
In the limit of massless s quarks, photons are completely polarized with opposite helicities for B and \bar{B}



$$A_{CP}(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}(t) \rightarrow K_s \pi^0 \gamma) - \Gamma(B(t) \rightarrow K_s \pi^0 \gamma)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}(t) \rightarrow K_s \pi^0 \gamma) + \Gamma(B(t) \rightarrow K_s \pi^0 \gamma)} = S \sin(\Delta m t) - C \cos(\Delta m t)$$

SM predictions: $S_{K^* \gamma} \approx 2 \frac{m_s}{m_b} \sin(2\beta) \approx 0.05$ $|C| < 1\%$

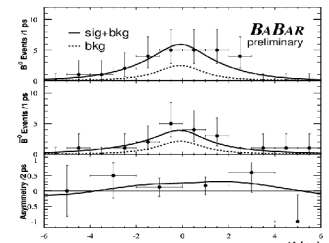
Vertex Reconstruction



For wide range of the polar angle Δz resolution is still dominated by the uncertainty on the B_{tag} decay vertex position $\sigma(z_{tag}) \sim 180 \text{mm}$.

113.1 fb^{-1}

Signal extracted from a multi-dimensional fit to m_{ES} , ΔE , K^* mass, Fisher, flavour tag & time structure variables



$$S_{K^* \gamma} = 0.25 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.14$$

$$C_{K^* \gamma} = -0.56 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.09$$

First time dependent CP measurement in $b \rightarrow s \gamma$

$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} l^+ l^-$

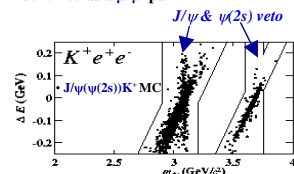
113.1 fb^{-1}

The branching fraction for $B \rightarrow Kl^+ l^-$ ($B \rightarrow K^{*} l^+ l^-$) is predicted to be around 0.5×10^{-6} (1.5×10^{-6}) with an accuracy of 35%

Reconstruct K^+ , $K_s \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$, $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$, $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_s^+ \pi^+$, $l = e, \mu$

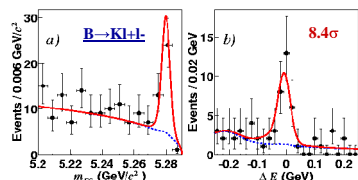
Background

- Non-peaking background arises from random combinations of particles from BB and qq events
- Peaking background in m_{ES} and ΔE arises from:
 - $B \rightarrow J/\psi(\psi(2S)) K^{(*)}$
 - $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$ followed by photon conversion
 - Hadronic B -decays in which a $\pi^+ \pi^-$ pair is identified as a $\mu^+ \mu^-$ pair

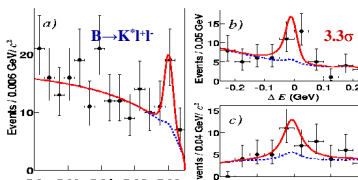


$b \rightarrow sl^+ l^-$

Signal yield extracted from an unbinned maximum likelihood fit to m_{ES} and ΔE (m_{ES} , ΔE and m_{K^*}) for $B \rightarrow Kl^+ l^-$ ($B \rightarrow K^{*} l^+ l^-$)



$$Br(B \rightarrow Kl^+ l^-) = (6.5^{+1.4}_{-1.3} \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-7}$$



$$Br(B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-) = (8.8^{+3.3}_{-2.9} \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-7}$$

$B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$

81.9 fb^{-1}

The inclusive branching fraction for $B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-$, where l is either an e or μ , is predicted to be $(4.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-6}$ for $m_{ll} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

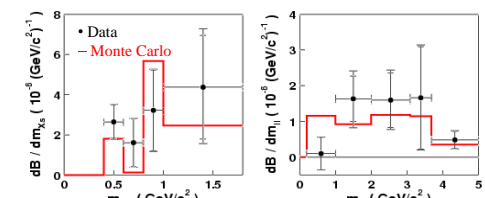
Background similar to $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} l^+ l^-$ but more severe

Reconstruct X_s as $(K^+, K_s) + 0.2 \pi$ (up to $1 \pi^0$): 70% of total rate

Yield from m_{ES} fit: $40 \pm 10(\text{stat}) \pm 2(\text{syst})$ events for $M_{ll} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 $Br(B \rightarrow X_s l^+ l^-) = (5.6 \pm 1.5(\text{stat}) \pm 0.6(\text{exp.syst}) \pm 1.1(\text{mod.syst})) \times 10^{-6}$

Dominant systematic uncertainties from theoretical exclusive Br predictions and Fermi motion model used for the b -quark in the meson

Differential distributions very sensitive to New Physics: no discrepancy observed but more statistics needed



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