

===== Dalitz analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ and $B^+ \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^+$

Belle II Germany Meeting

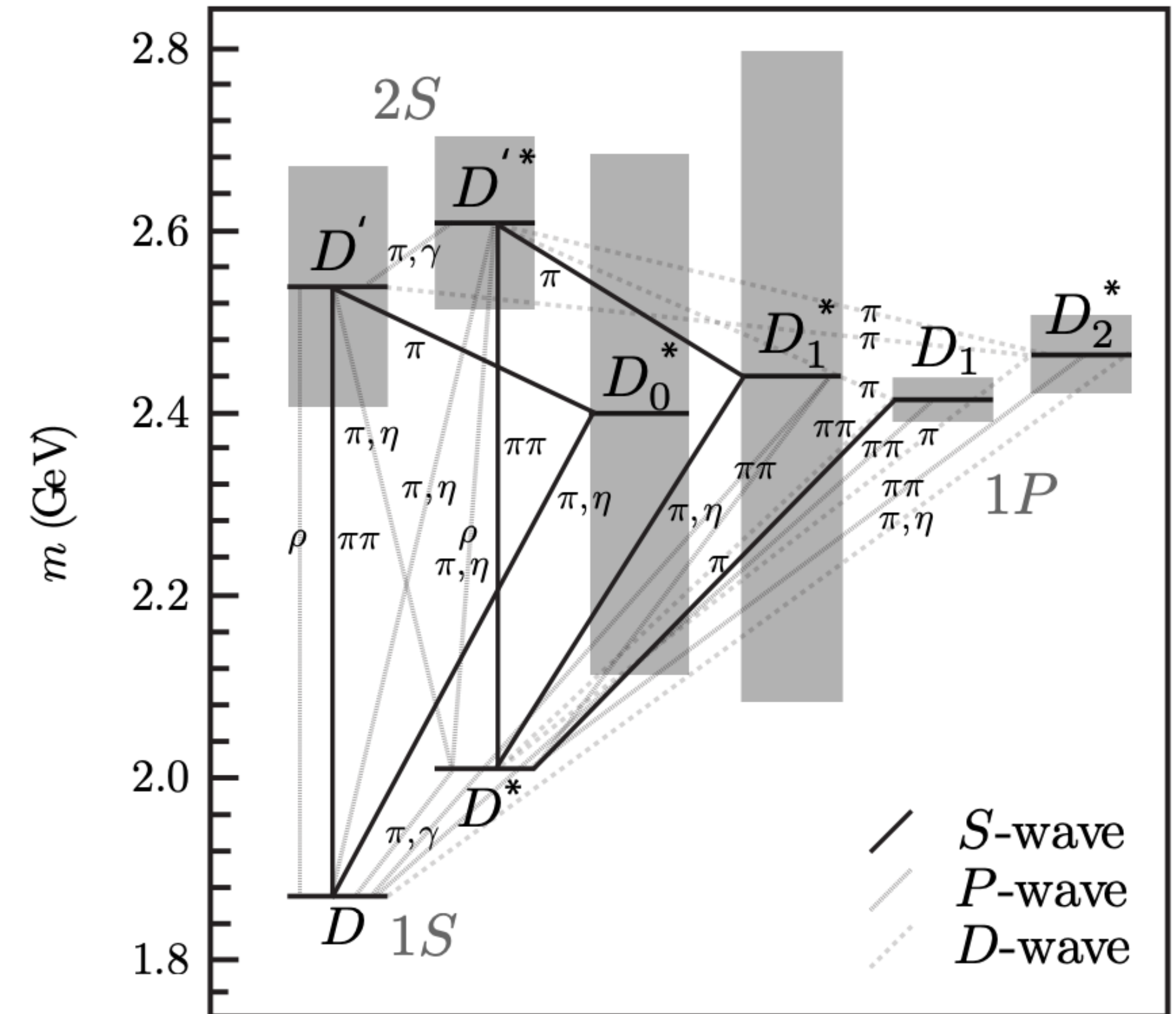
Melisa Akdag, Agrim Aggarwal, Valerio Bertacchi, Markus Prim 09.09.2025

Introduction

- Study of orbitally excited charmed mesons

Current questions

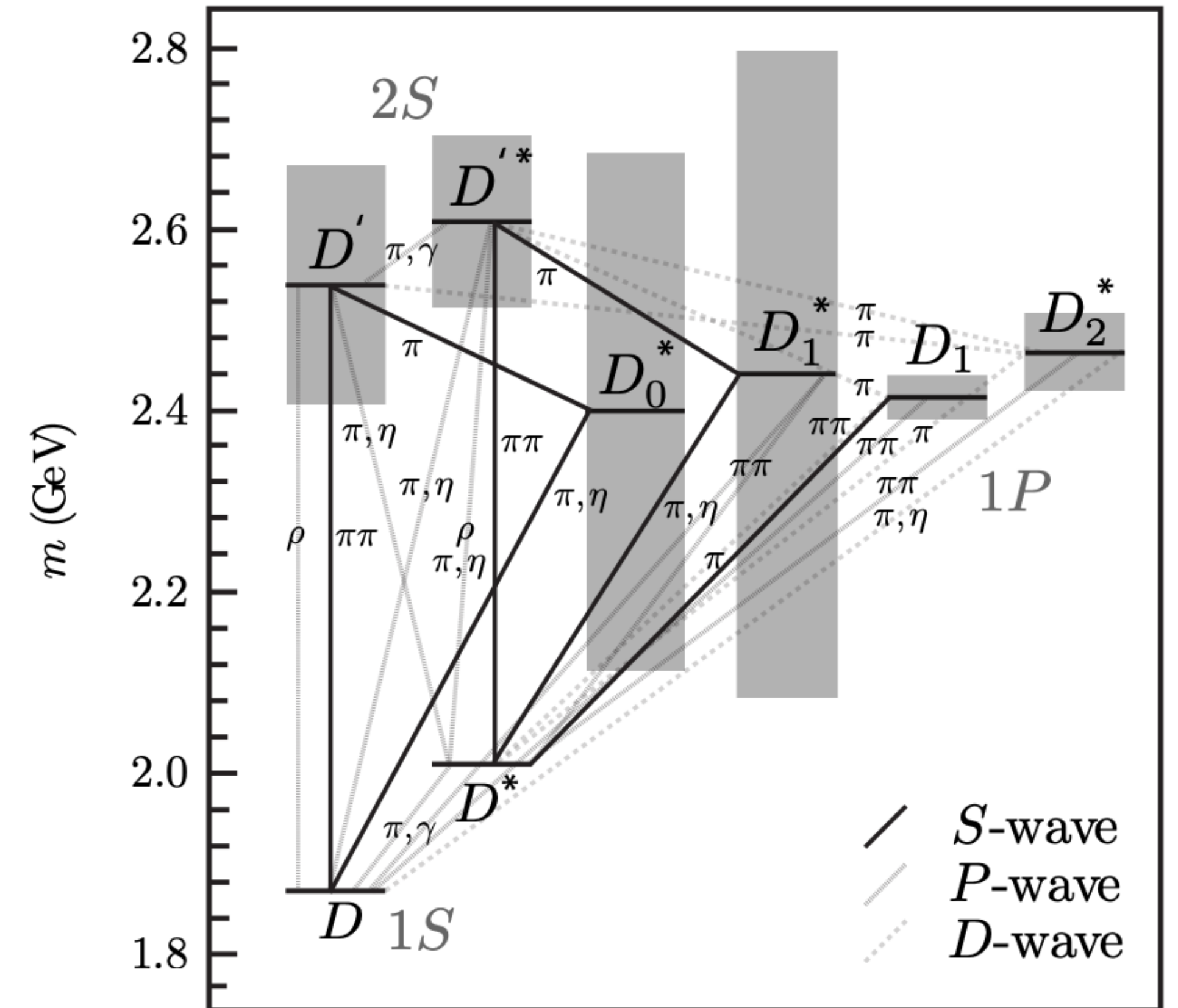
- Width D_0^* and D_1^* broad compared to others
- Comparison of $D_{s0}^*(2317)$ and $D_0^*(2300)$
 $\rightarrow D_{s0}^*(2317)$ should be about m_s (100 MeV) heavier
- $D_{s0}^*(2317)$ about 150 MeV below the prediction of quark model



[Bernlochner, Ligeti, Turczyk, 2012]

Introduction

- Importance of $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\pi\pi$ measurements:
 1. $B \rightarrow D\pi\pi$: access to D_0^* and D_2^*
 2. $B \rightarrow D^*\pi\pi$: access to D_1, D_1' and D_2^*
- Analysis of different $B \rightarrow D\pi\pi$ final states
gives access to 3-body final-state dynamics
- Comparison of D and D^* final states
gives access to spin symmetry



[Bernlochner, Ligeti, Turczyk, 2012]

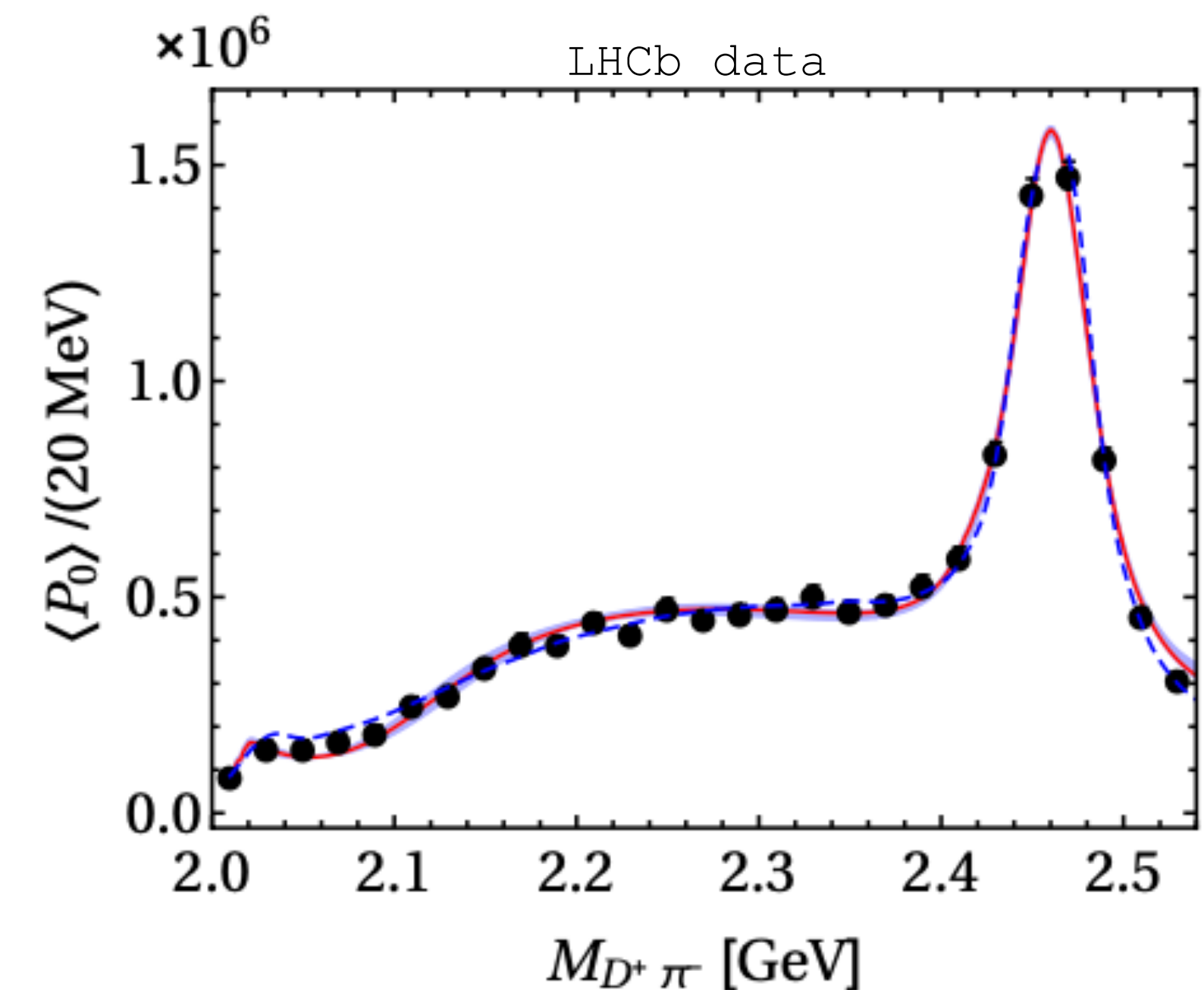
Recent findings

- Strong evidence that D_0^* is not described by a Breit-Wigner but is a dynamically generated state described by UChPT
- partial wave amplitudes $\mathcal{A}_L(s)$ and Legendre polynomials P_L with helicity angle θ

$$\mathcal{A}(B^- \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^-) = \sum_{L=0}^2 \sqrt{2L+1} \mathcal{A}_L(s) P_L(\cos \theta(D^+ \pi^-))$$

Angular moments

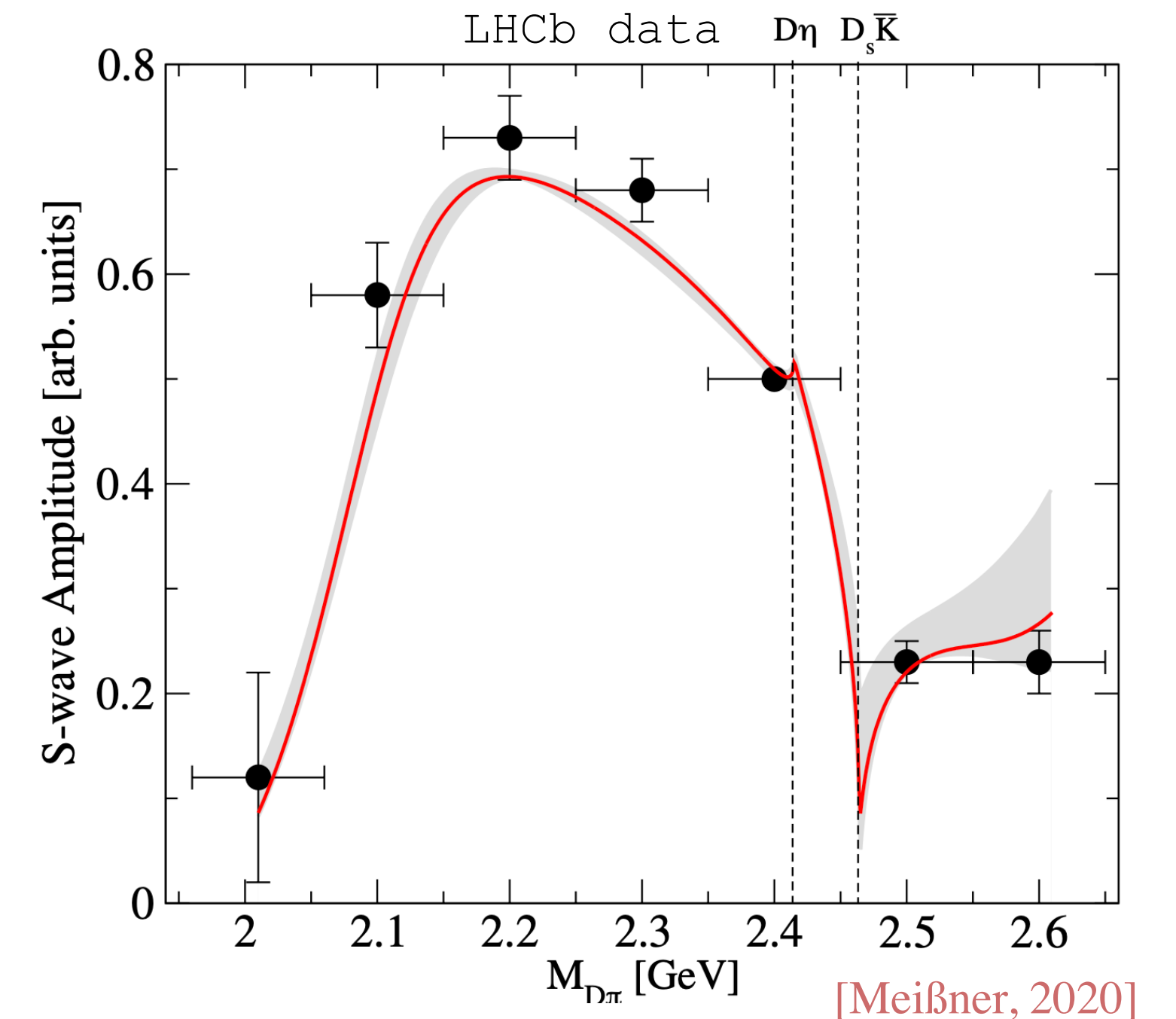
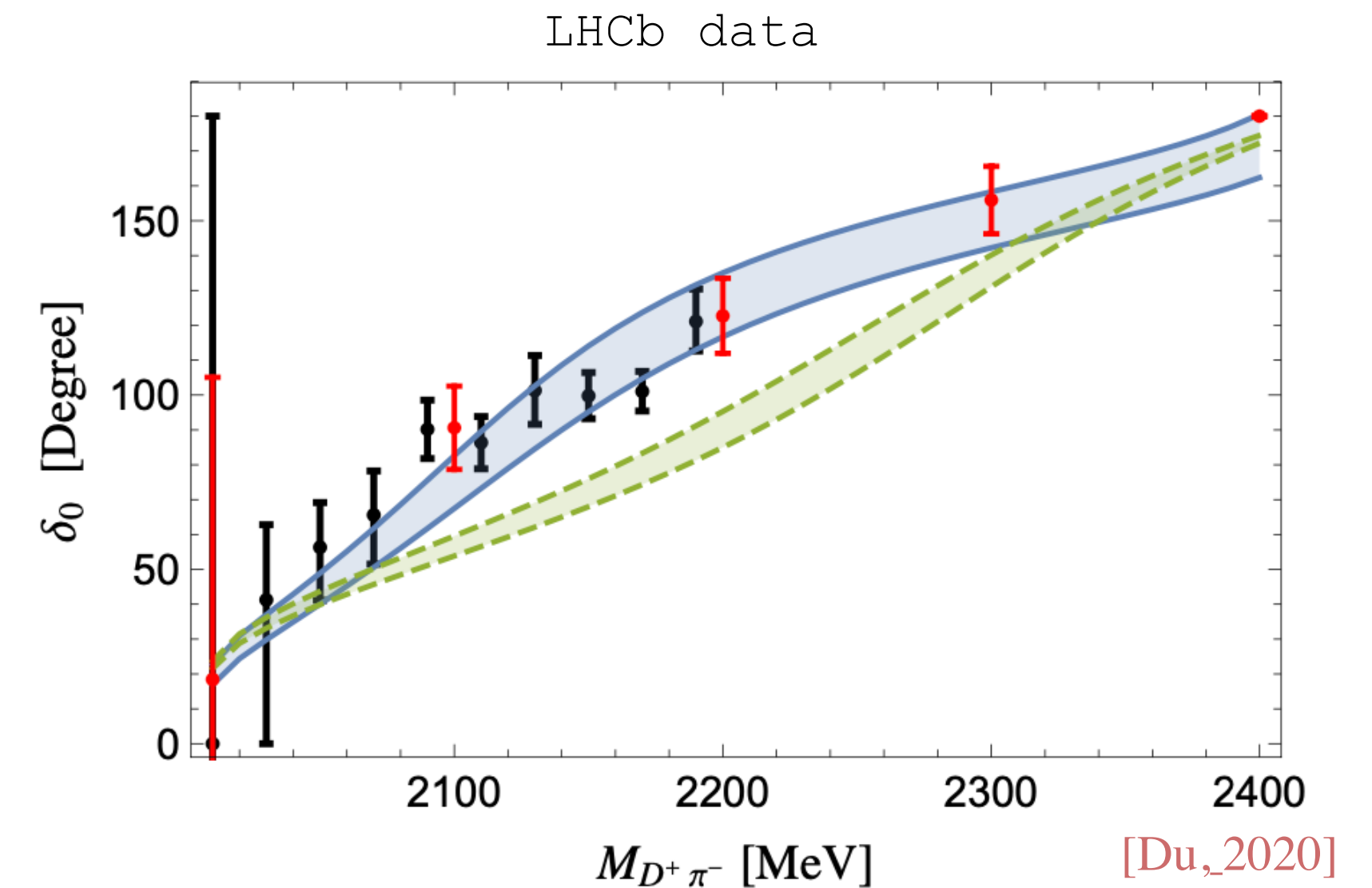
$$\begin{aligned} \langle P_0 \rangle &\propto |A_0|^2 + |A_1|^2 + |A_2|^2 \\ \langle P_2 \rangle &\propto \frac{2}{5} |A_1|^2 + \frac{2}{7} |A_2|^2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} |A_0| |A_2| \cos(\delta_2 - \delta_0) \\ \langle P_{13} \rangle &= \langle P_1 \rangle - \frac{14}{9} \langle P_3 \rangle \propto \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} |A_0| |A_1| \cos(\delta_1 - \delta_0) \end{aligned}$$



Recent findings

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$$\mathcal{A}(B^- \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^-) = \sum_{L=0}^2 \sqrt{2L+1} \mathcal{A}_L(s) P_L(\cos \theta(D^+ \pi^-))$$



Decays of interest

Signal decays

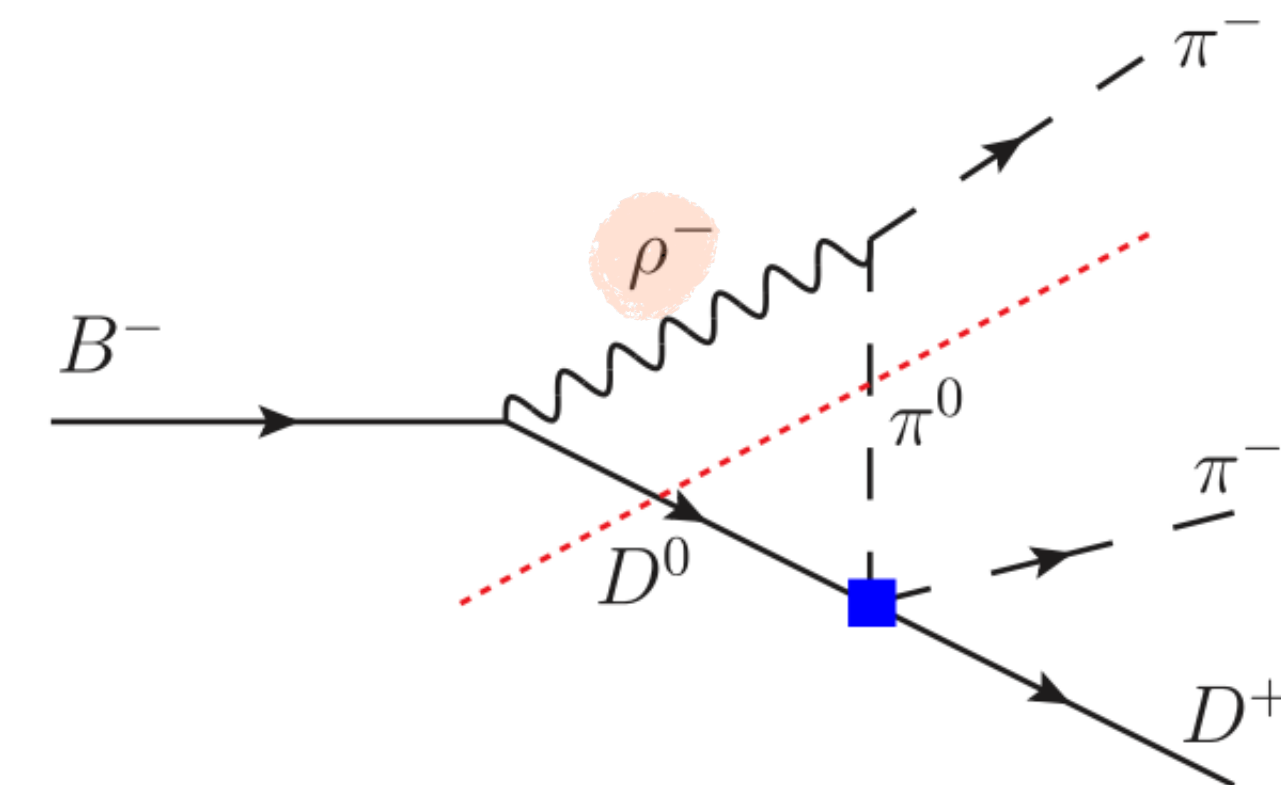
$B^- \rightarrow D_0^{*0} \pi^- \rightarrow (D^+ \pi^-) \pi^-$
 $\rightarrow (D^0 \pi^0) \pi^0$ LHCb $\rightarrow$ can measure charged final states very precisely

$\times (D_s^+ K^-) \pi^-$
 $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D_0^{*+} \pi^- \rightarrow (D^+ \pi^0) \pi^-$
 $\rightarrow (D^0 \pi^+) \pi^-$
 $\times (D_s^+ \bar{K}^0) \pi^-$ Belle II $\rightarrow$ same final state

$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D_0^{*0} \pi^0 \rightarrow (D^+ \pi^-) \pi^0$
 $\rightarrow (D^0 \pi^0) \pi^0$
 $\times (D_s^+ K^-) \pi^0$
 $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^+ \rho^- \rightarrow D^+ (\pi^- \pi^0)$

- $D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ process dominated by loop with ρ contribution, precise measurement by LHCb available, but large theory uncertainty from ρ contribution
- we can measure the ρ contribution by studying $D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
- all resonances contributing to $D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ also occur in $D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
 $\rightarrow$ cross check for amplitude modelling in $D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

$D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$	$D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	D_s
LHCb	Belle II	need more statistics for full Dalitz analysis
D^*	D^*	Still worth to study projections
dominated by loop diagram with ρ	access ρ directly in the measurement instead of indirectly in a loop	

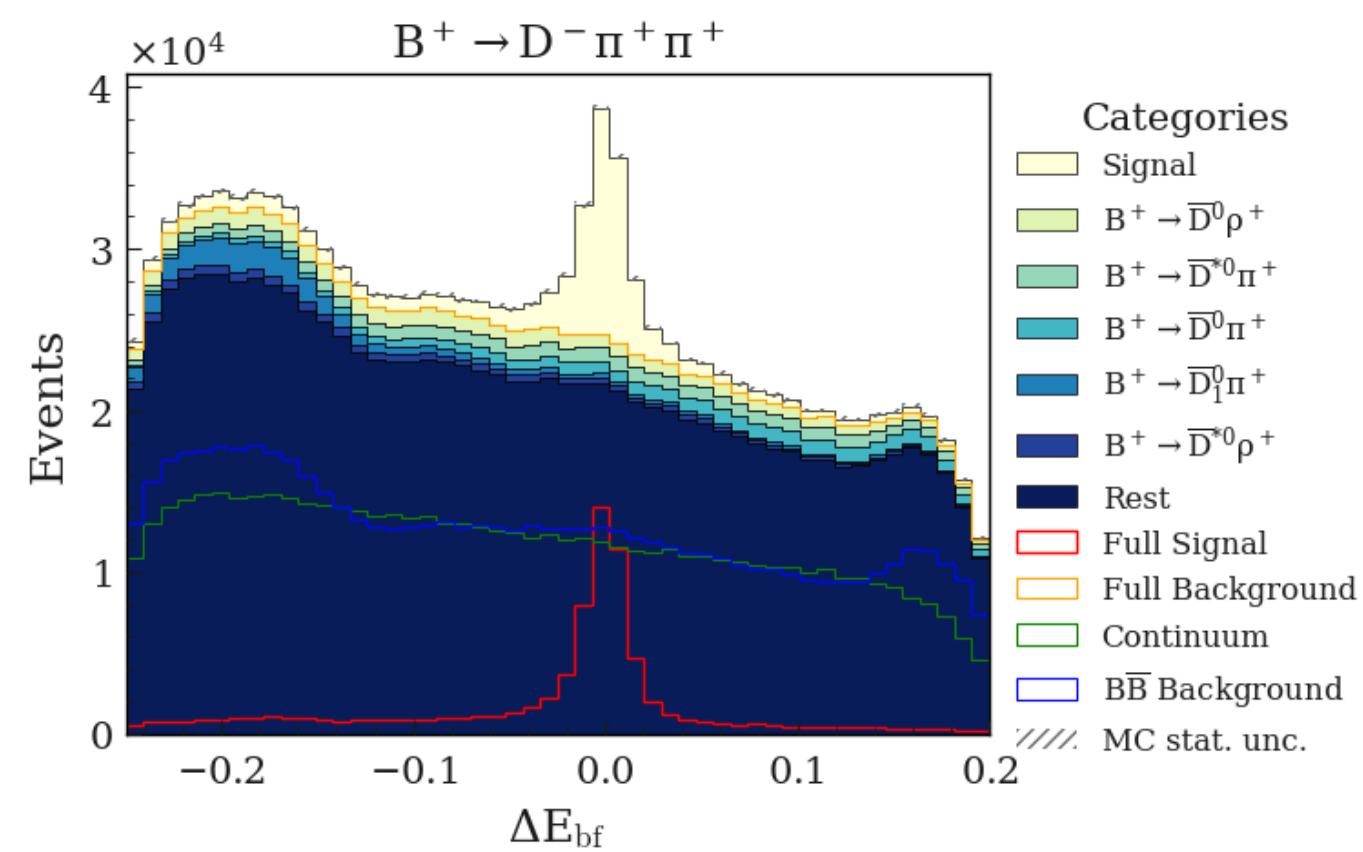


[Du, Guo, Hanhart, Kubis, Meißner, 2021]

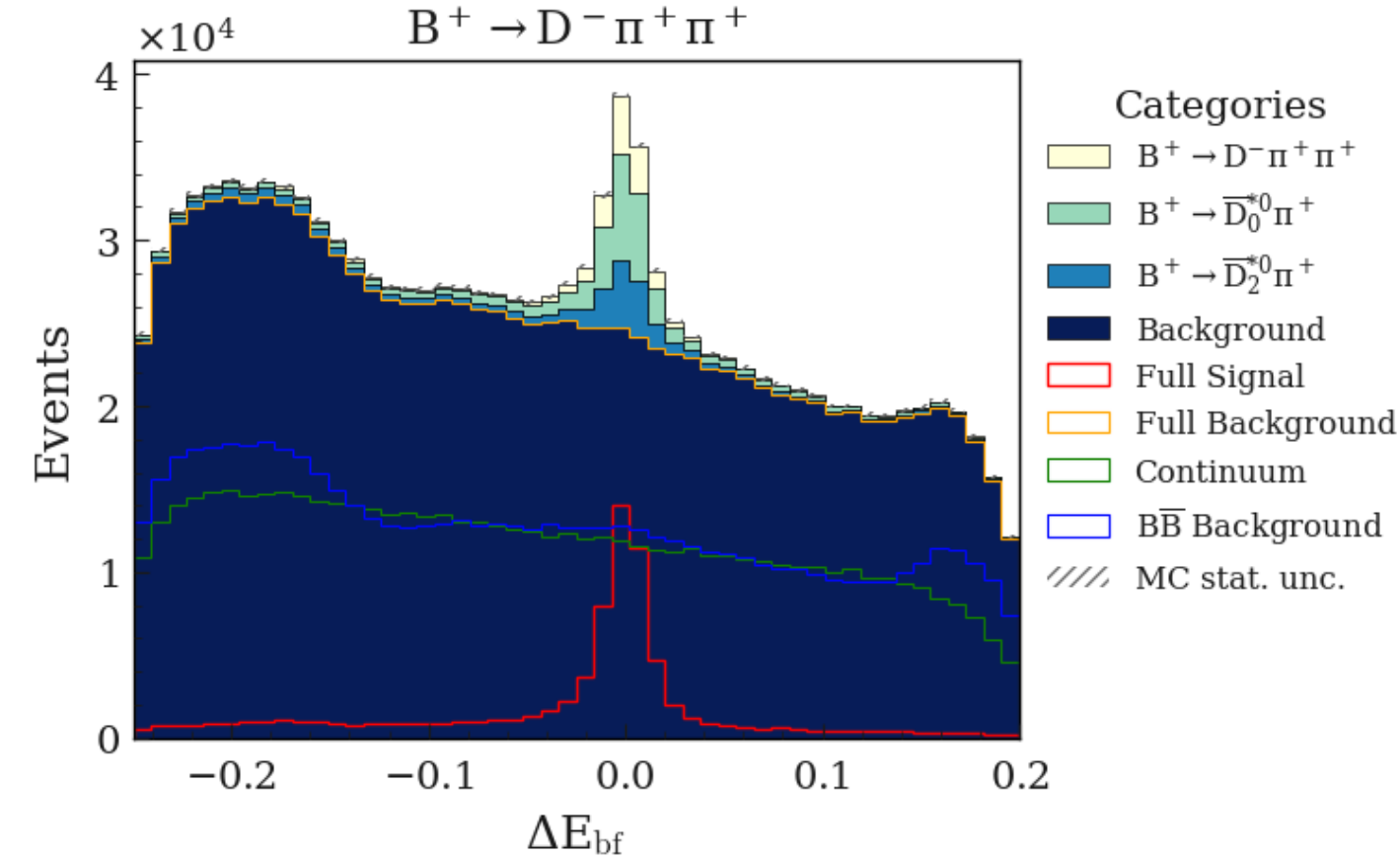
Reconstruction of $B^- \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$

Before tighter selections

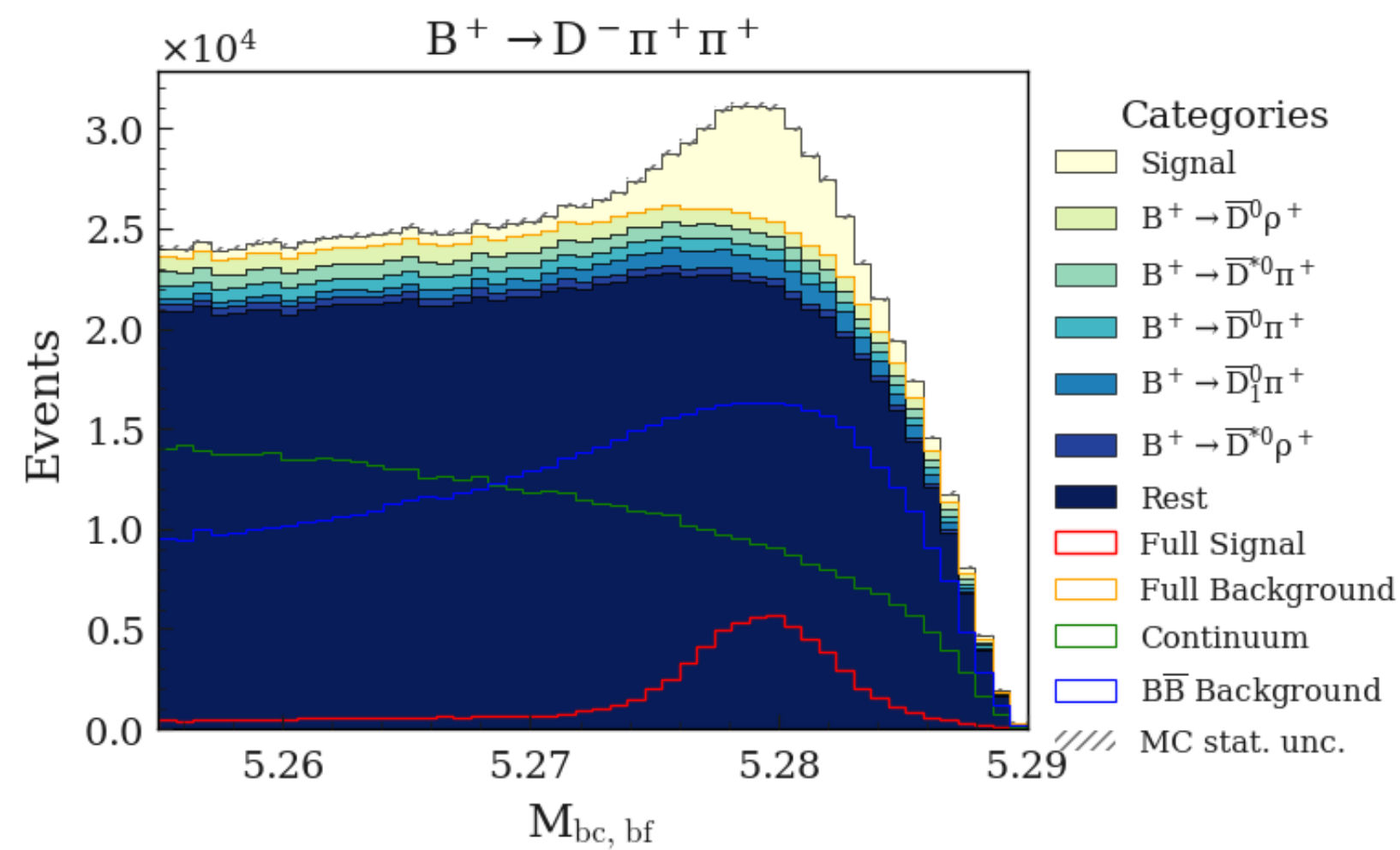
Belle II Simulation (own work)



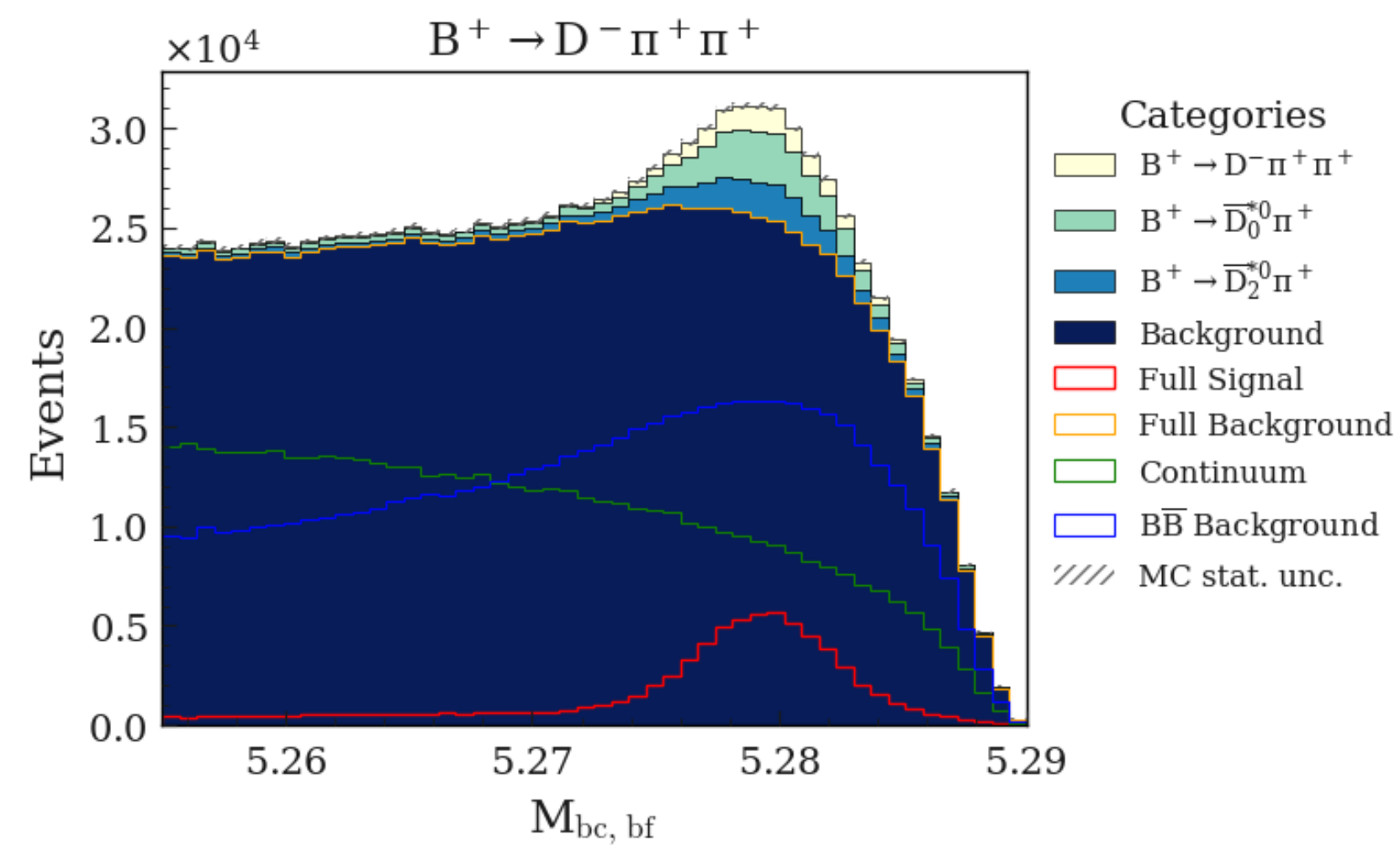
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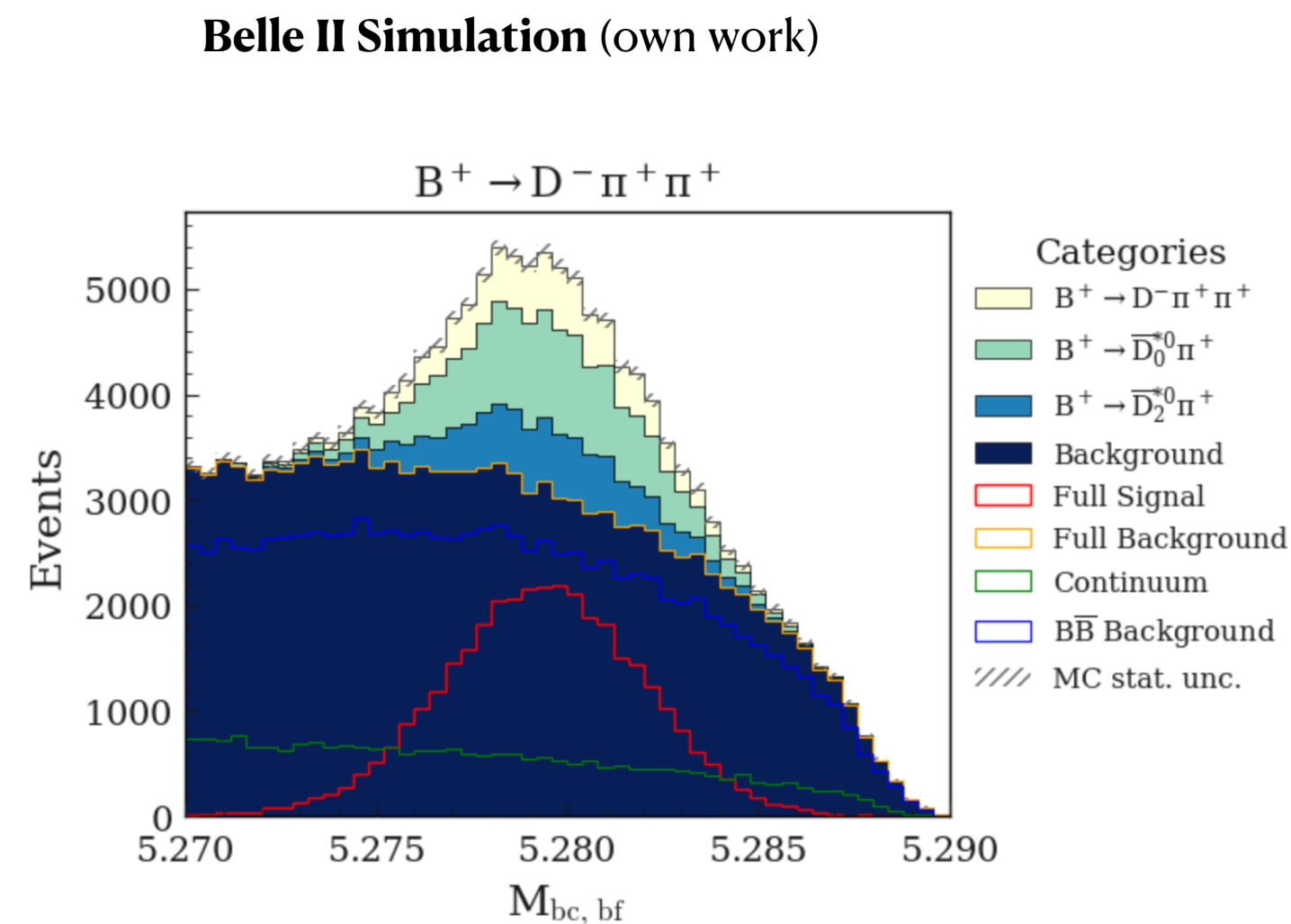
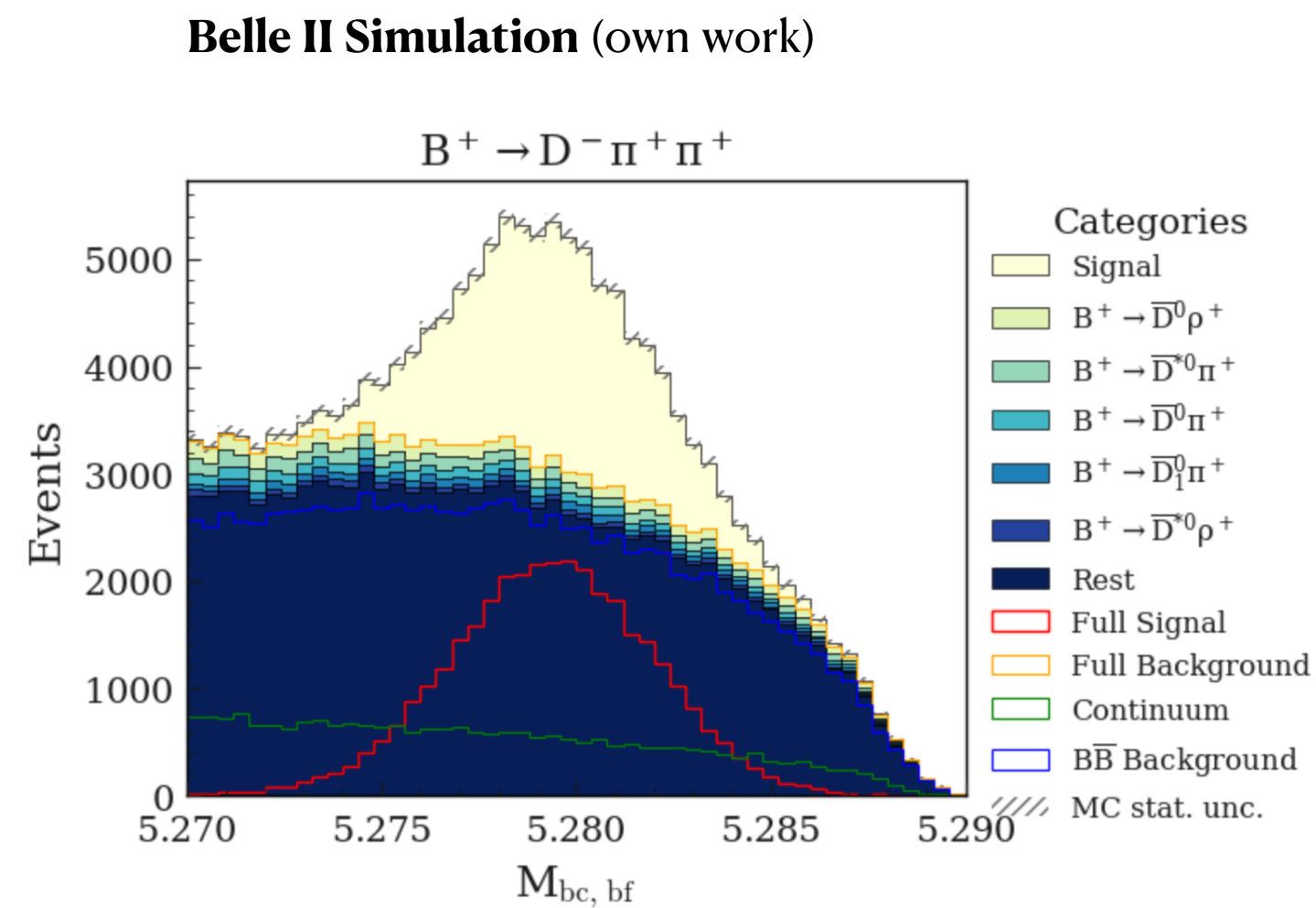
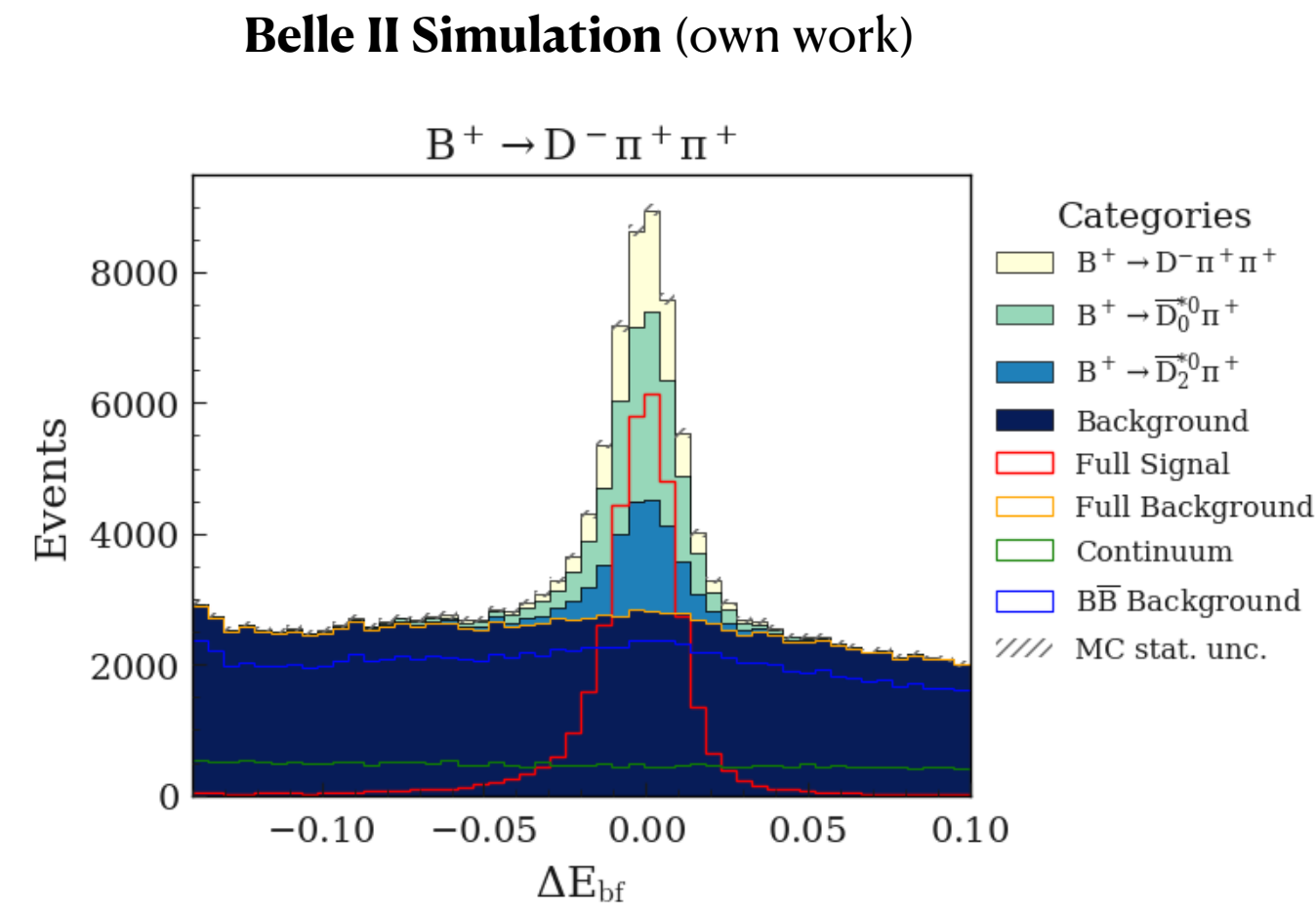
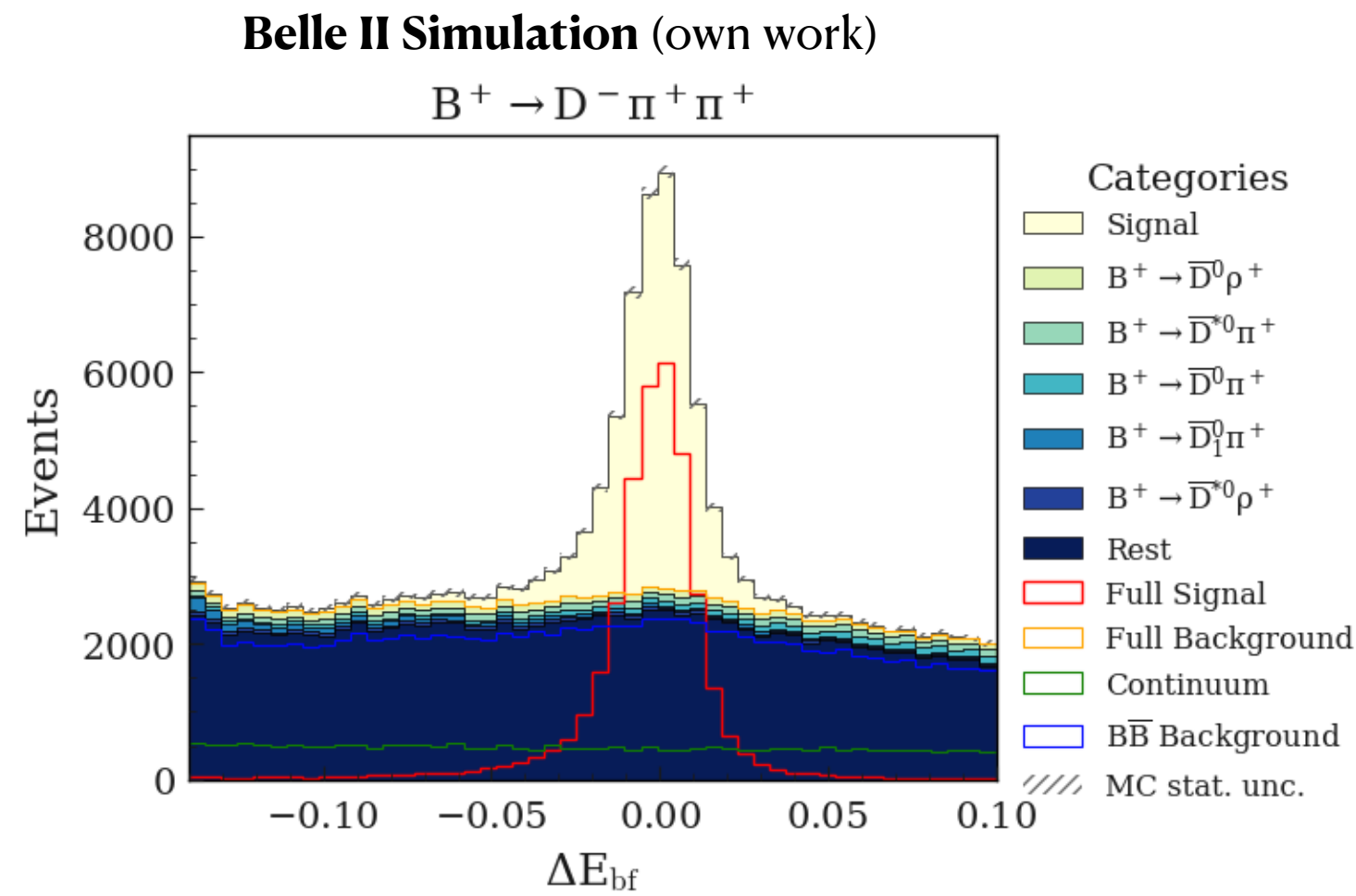
Selections on e.g.

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{CMS}}/2 - E_B$$

$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - \mathbf{p}_B^2}$$

Reconstruction of $B^- \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ and selections

After tighter selections



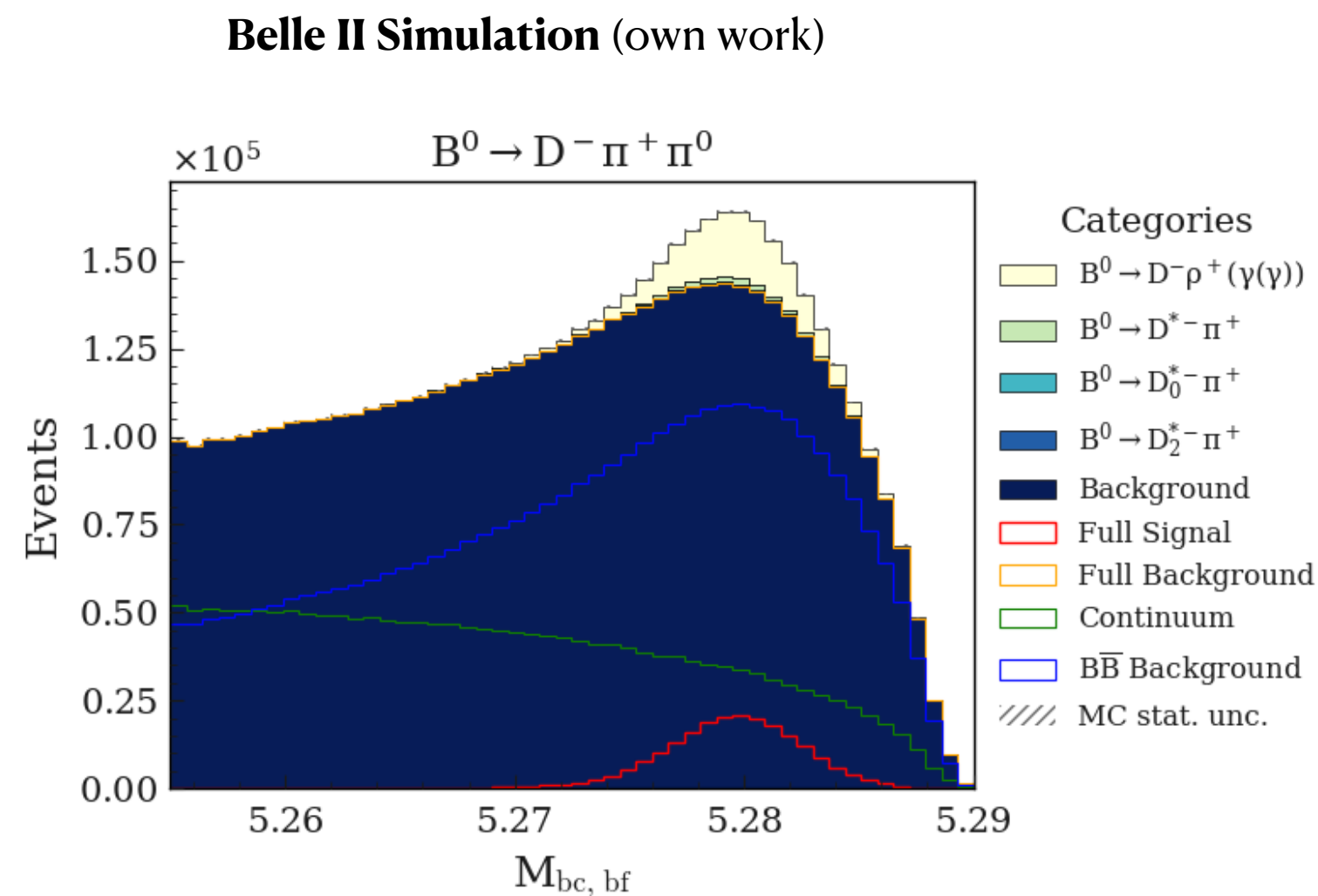
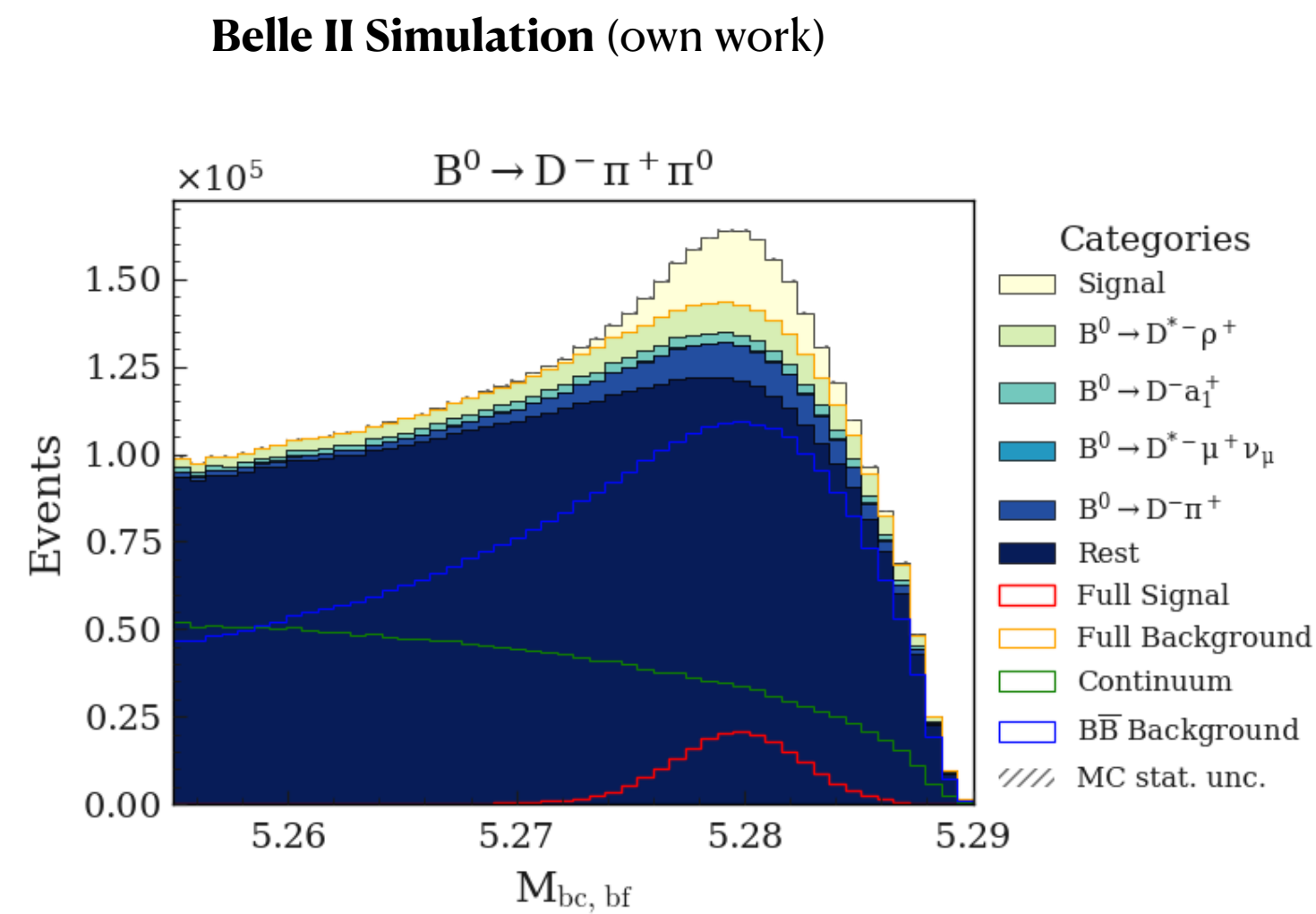
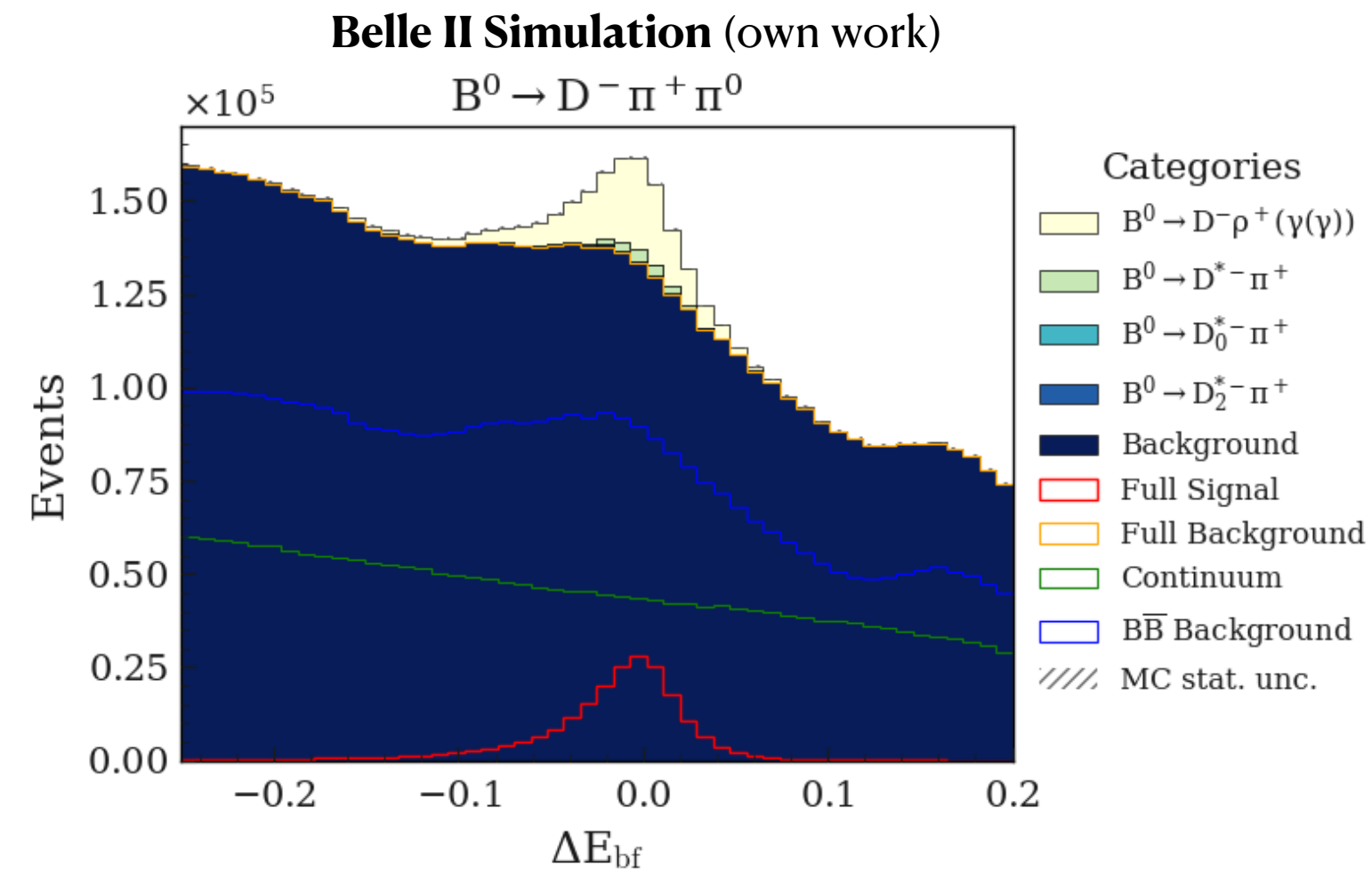
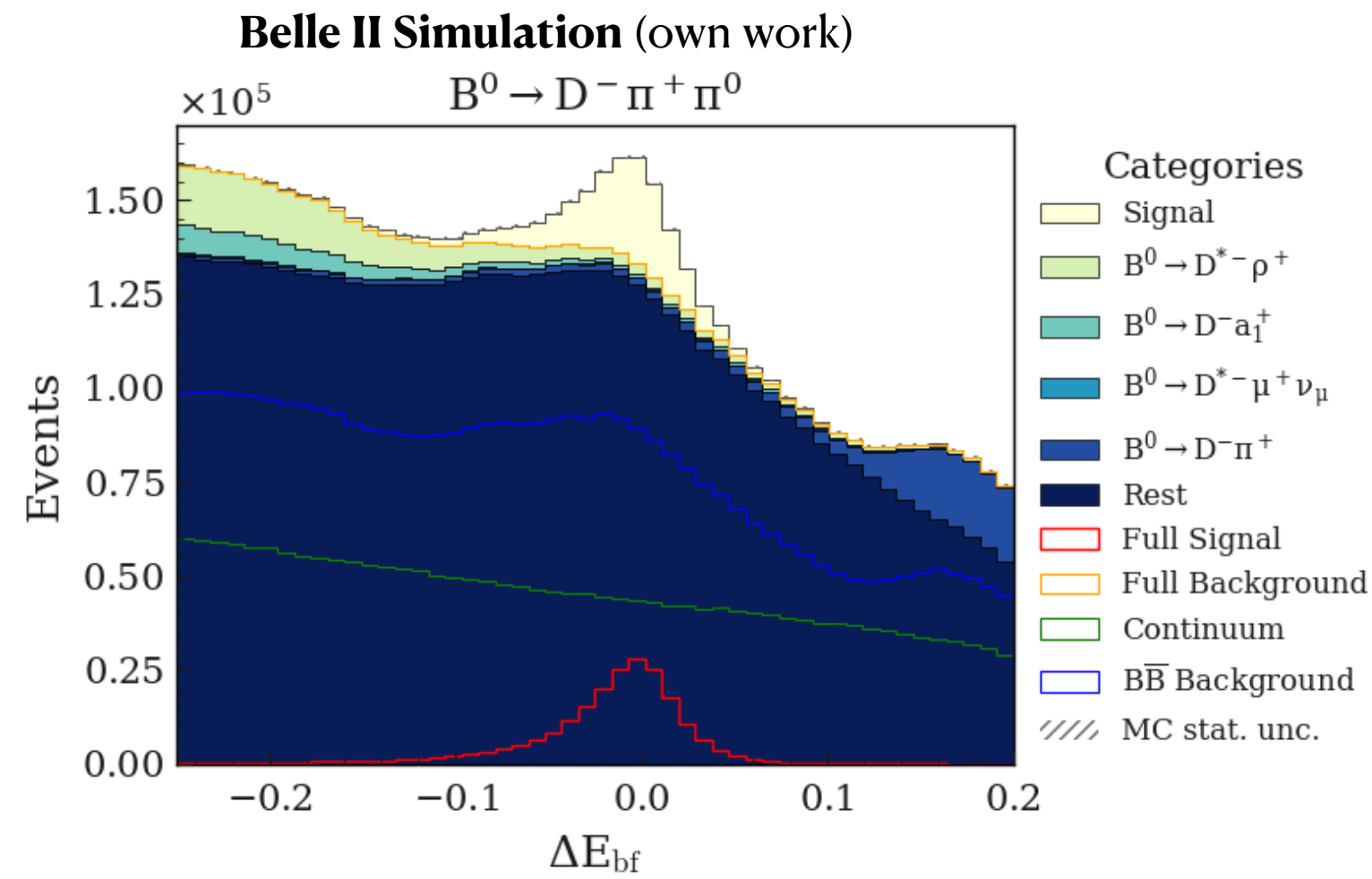
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Reconstruction of $B^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

Before tighter selections



Selections on e.g.

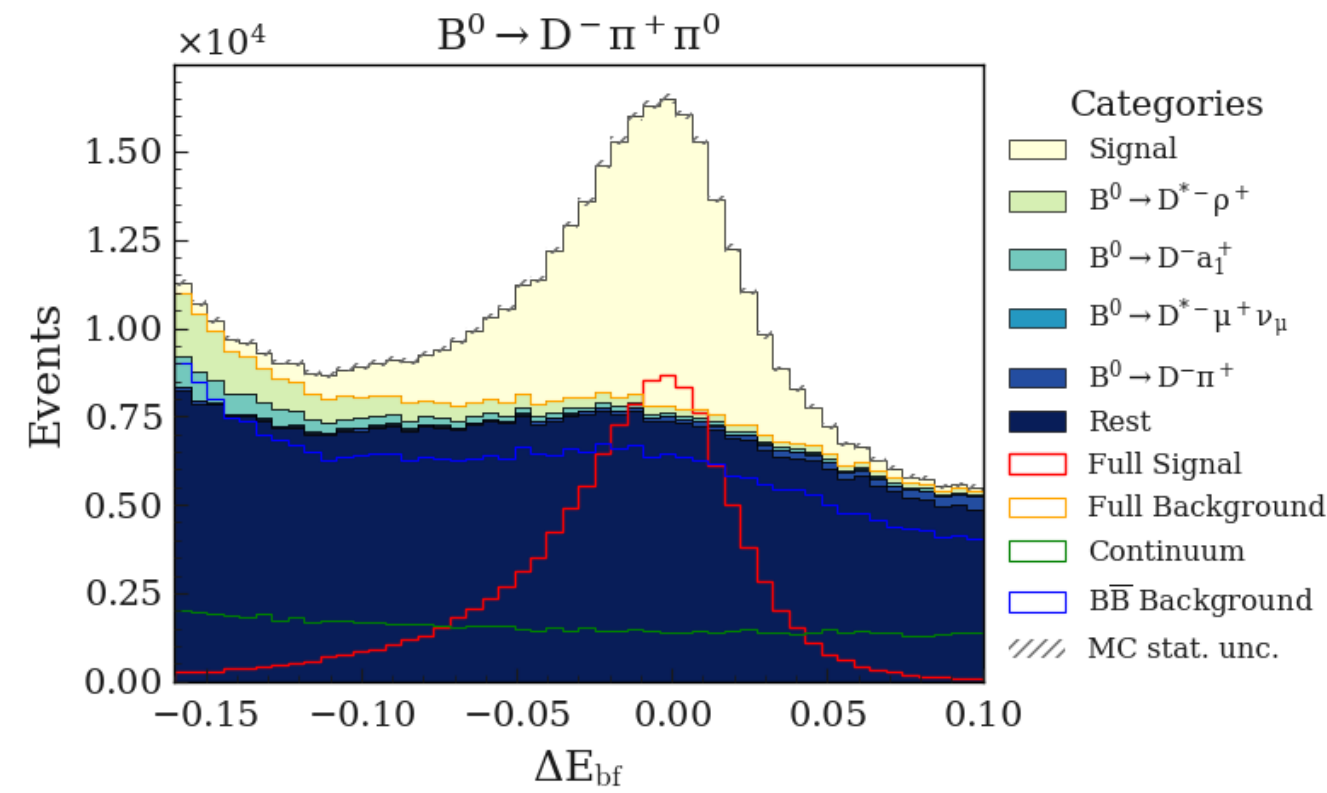
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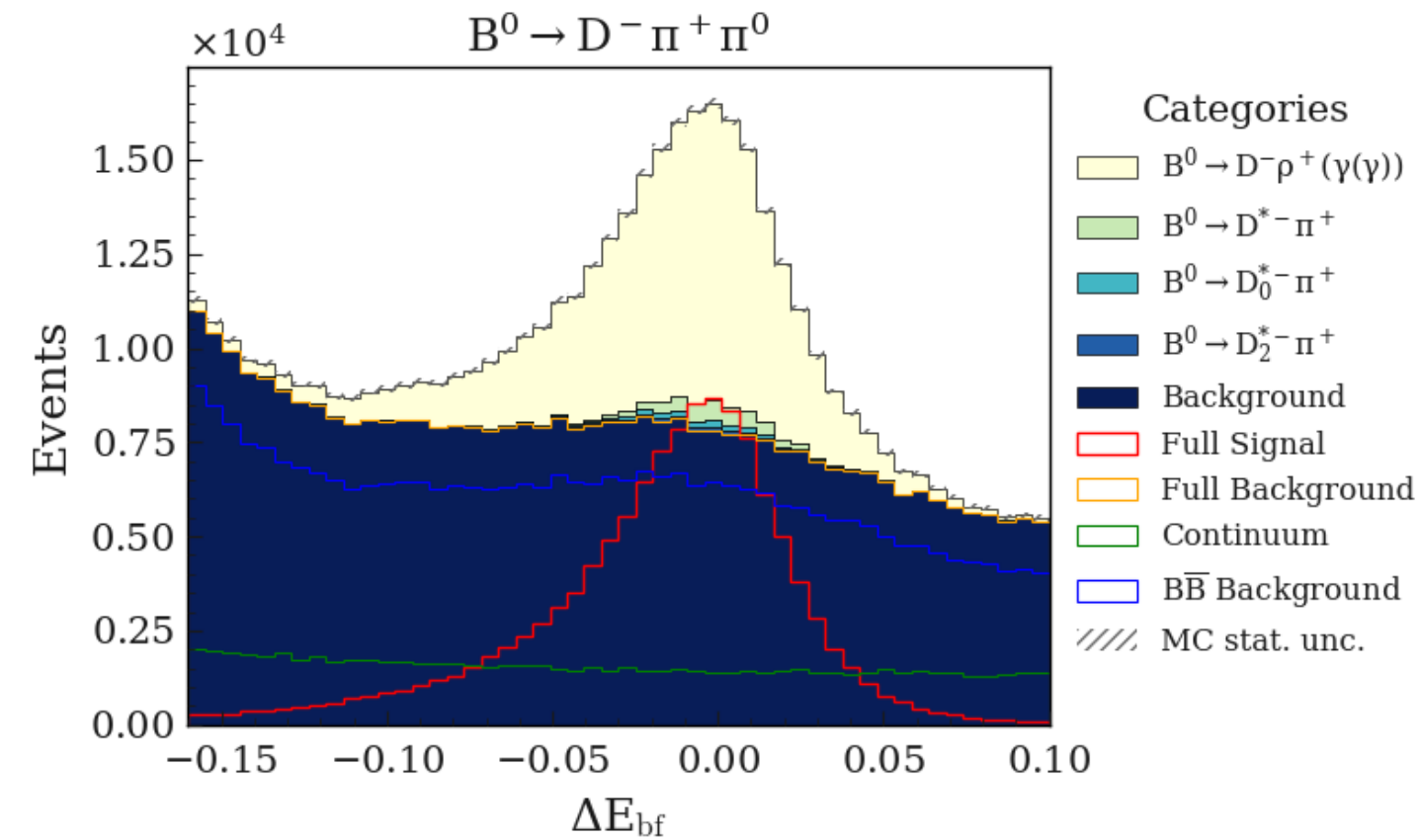
Reconstruction of $B^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and selections

After tighter selections

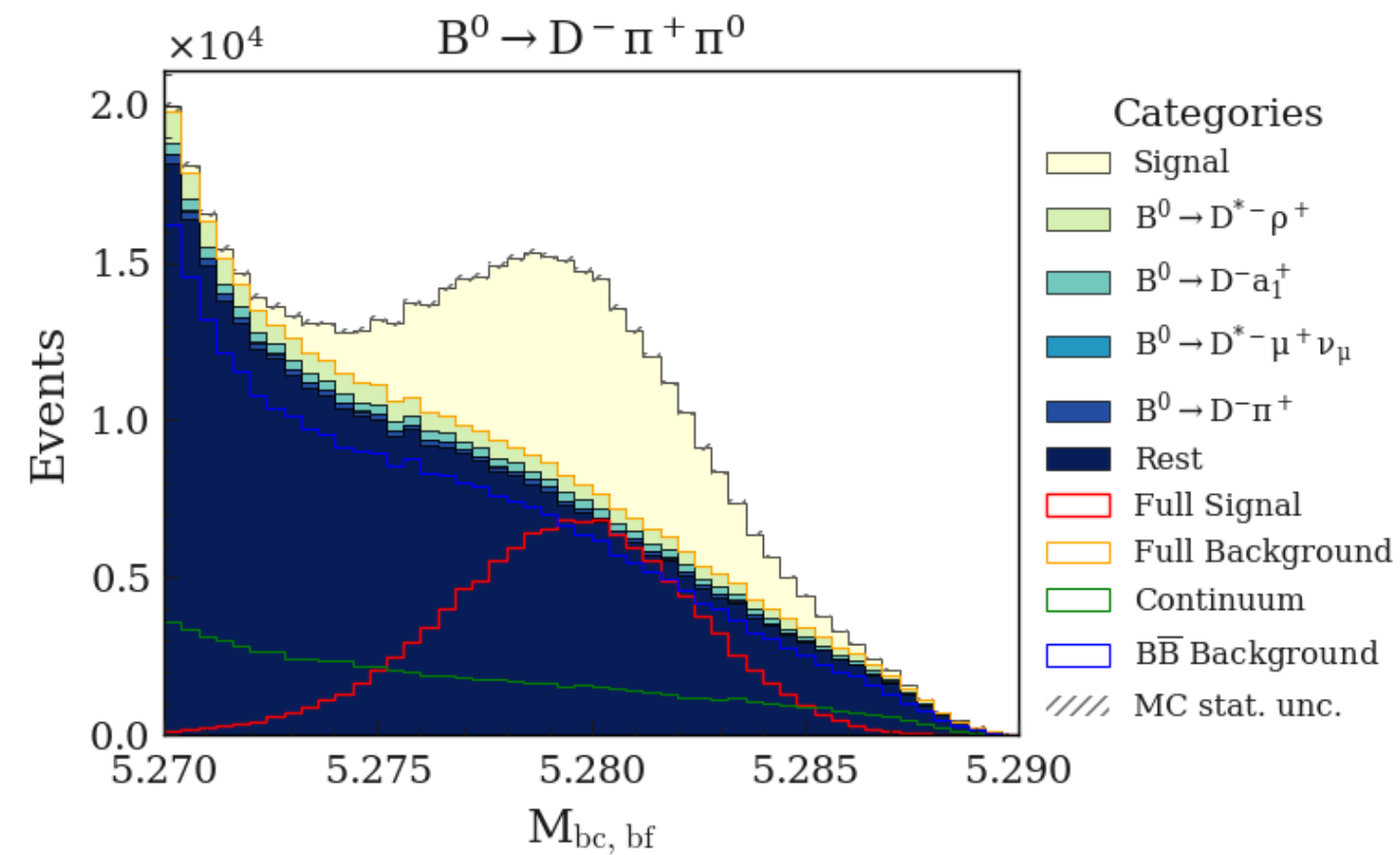
Belle II Simulation (own work)



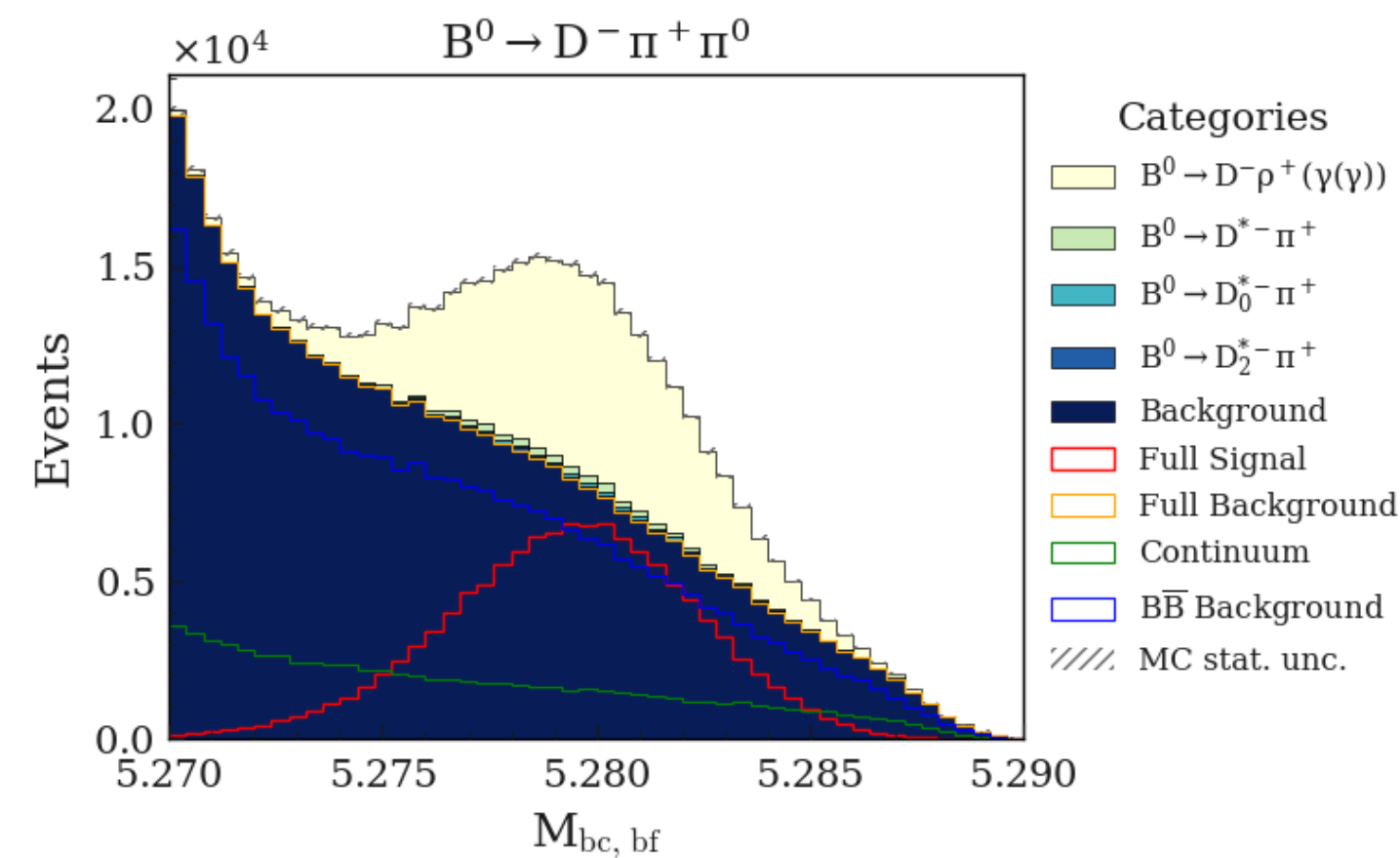
Belle II Simulation (own work)



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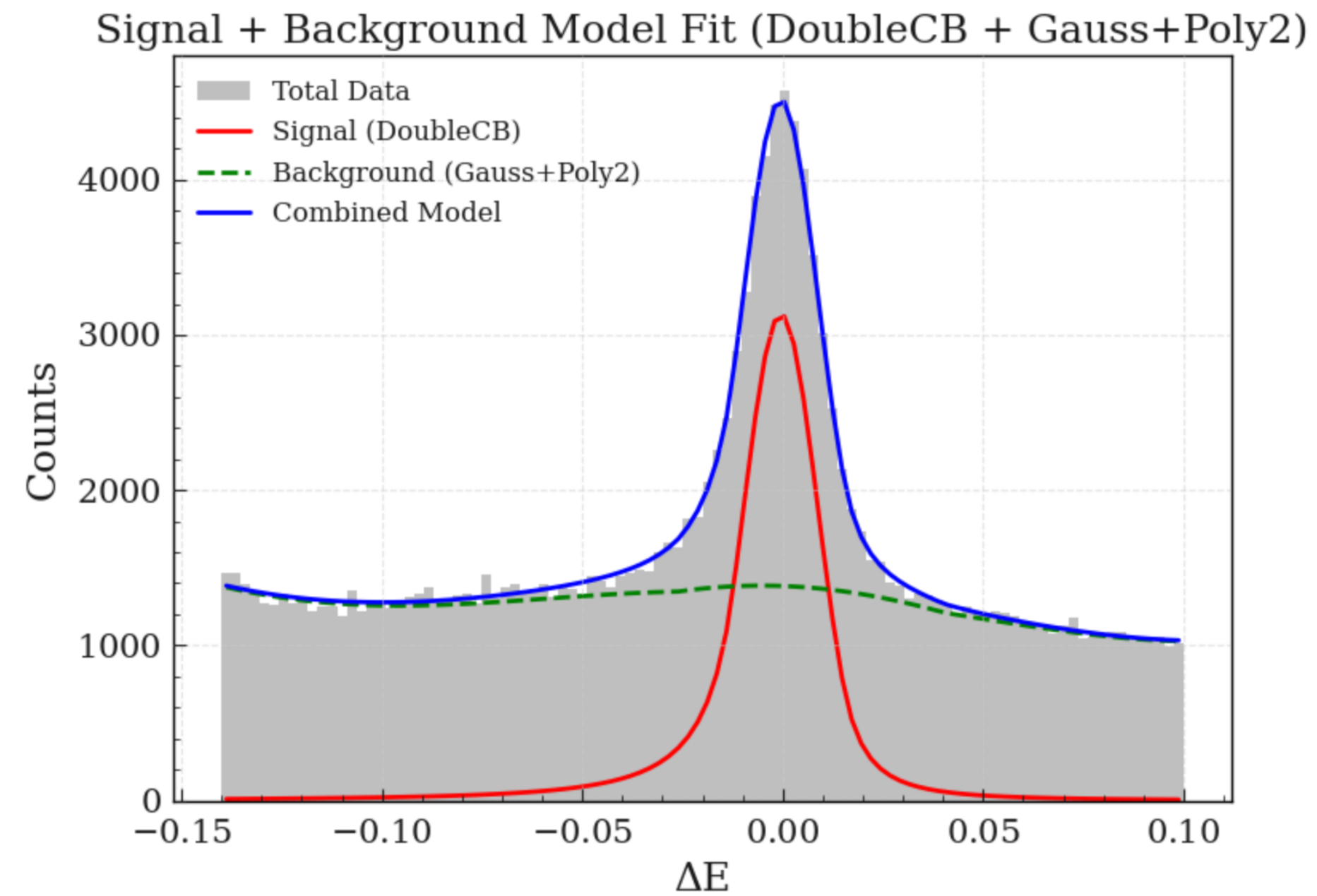


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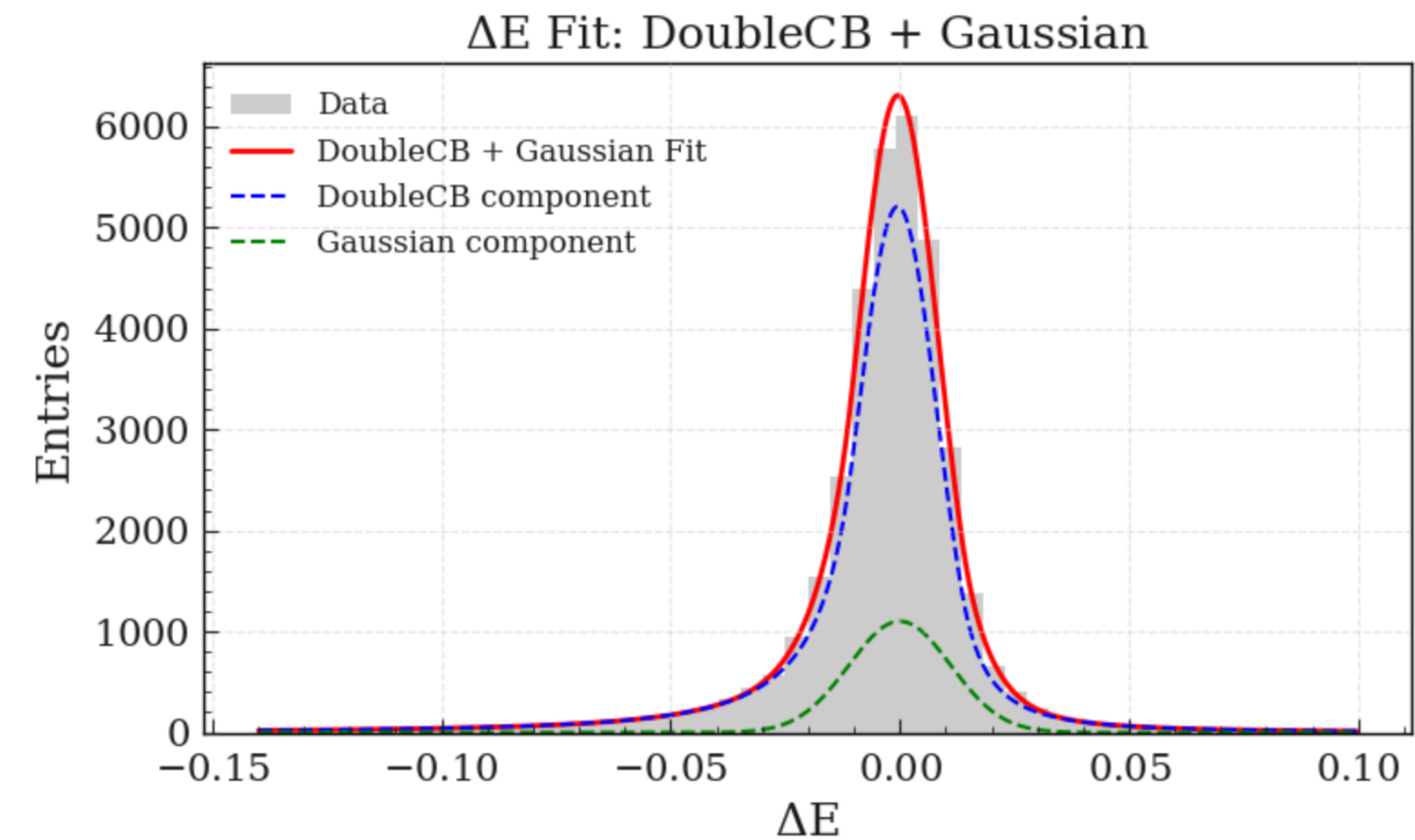
Fit results: $B^- \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$



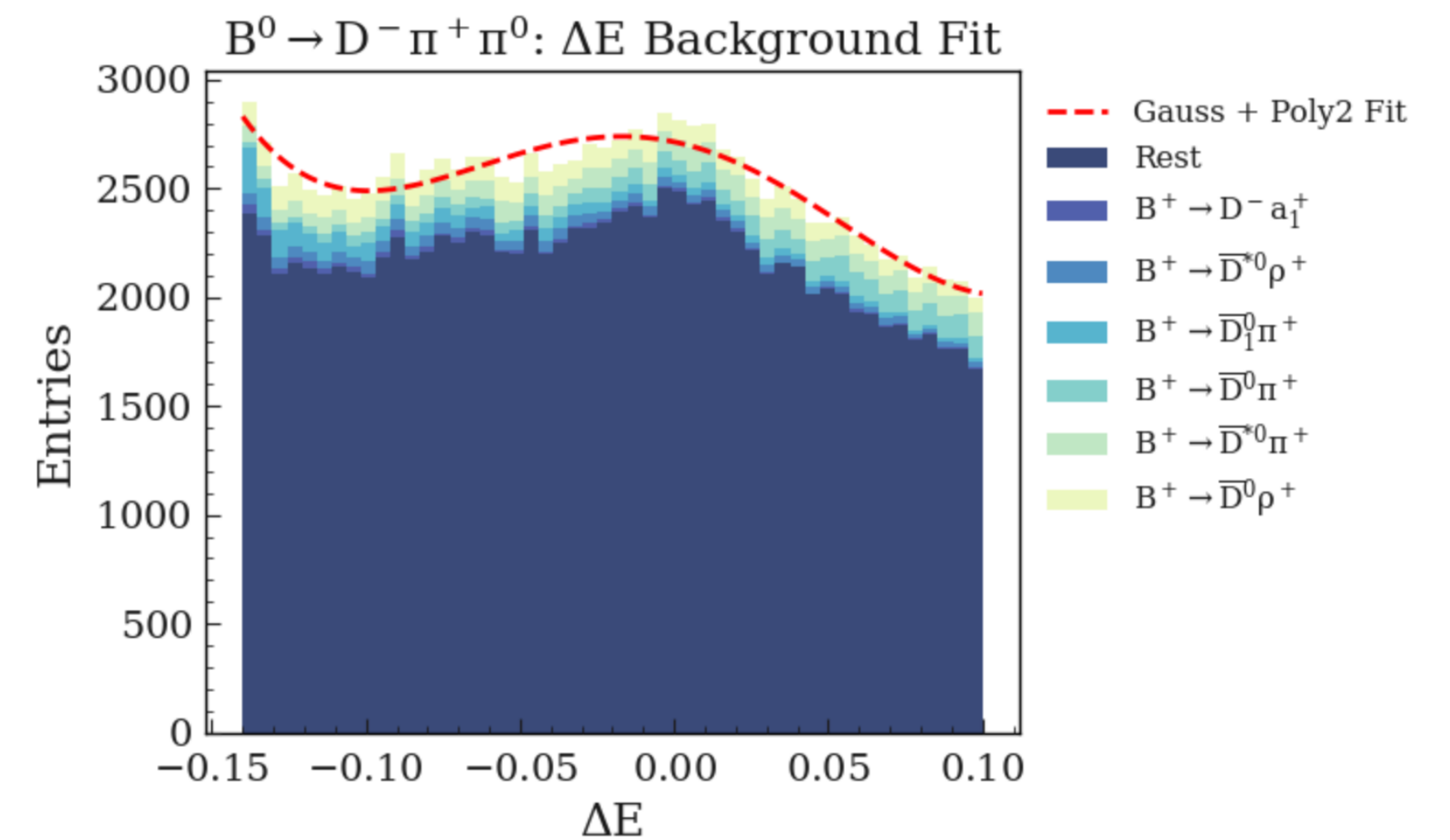
$\chi^2 = 136.21$, dof = 94, reduced = 1.45, p-value = 0.003

Raw signal yields from df: 35313

Integrated signal yields from fit: 35307.7

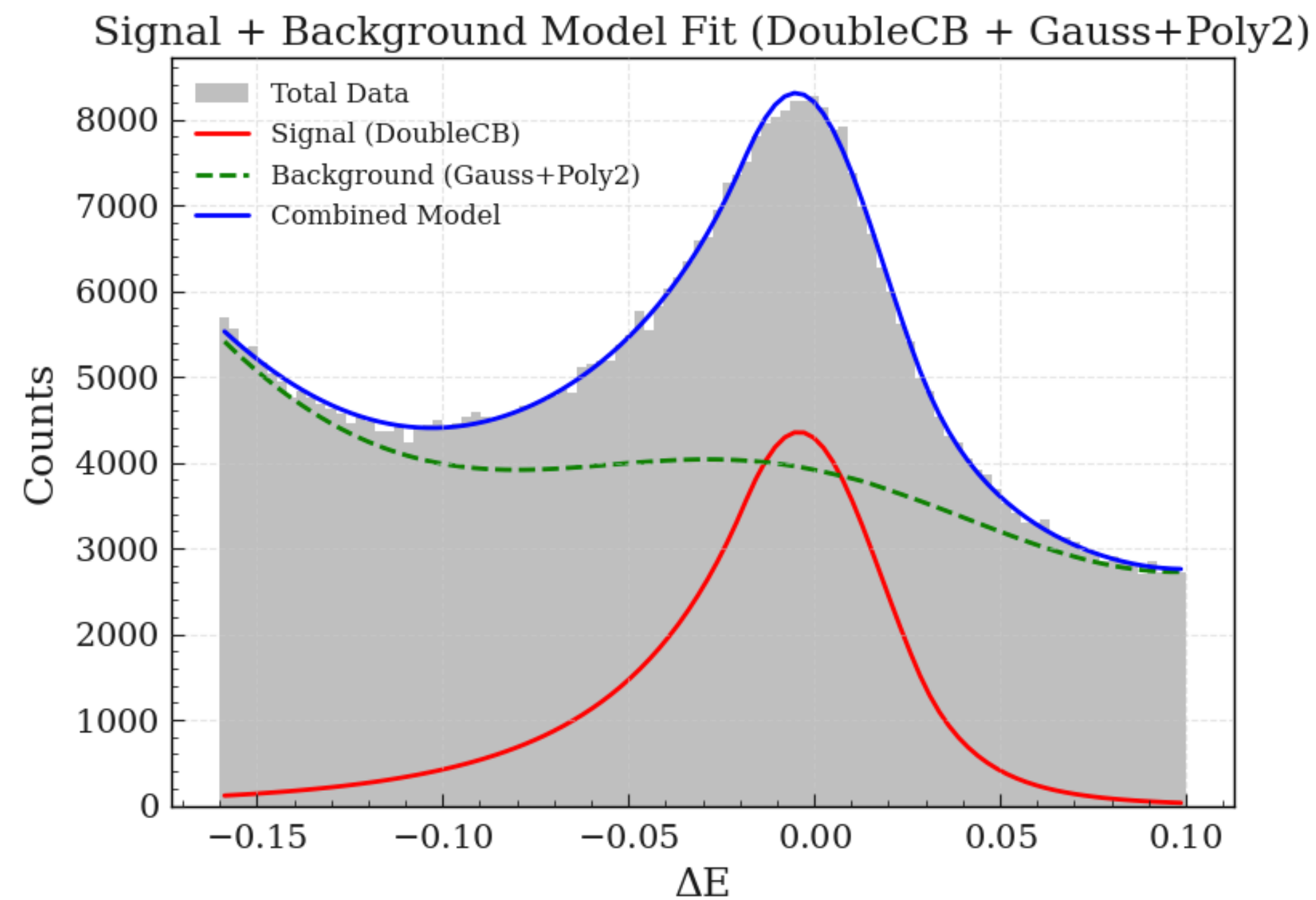


$\chi^2 = 51.26$, dof = 40, Reduced $\chi^2 = 1.28$, p-value = 0.109



$\chi^2 = 86.54$, dof = 44, Reduced $\chi^2 = 1.97$, p-value = 0.000

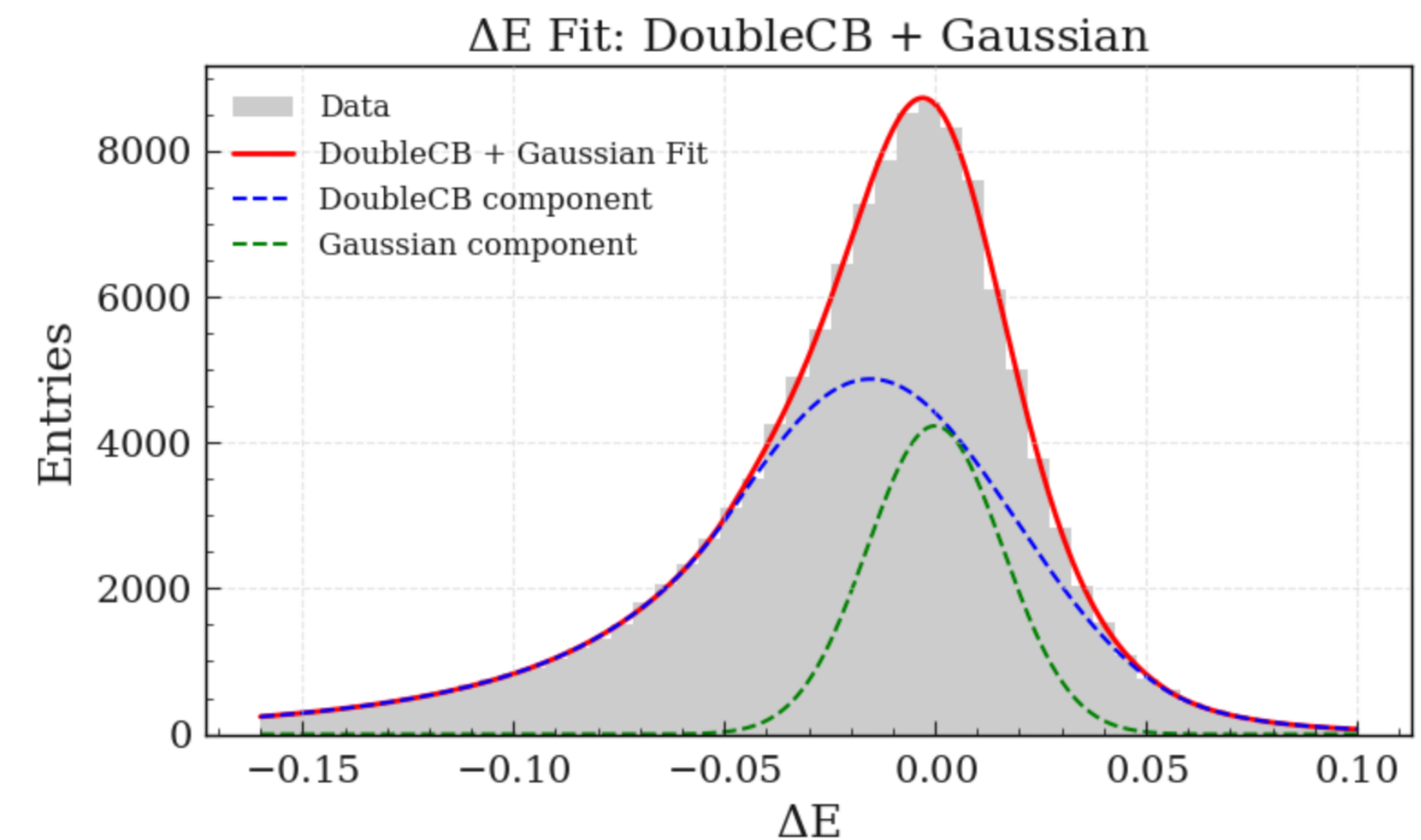
Fit results: $B^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$



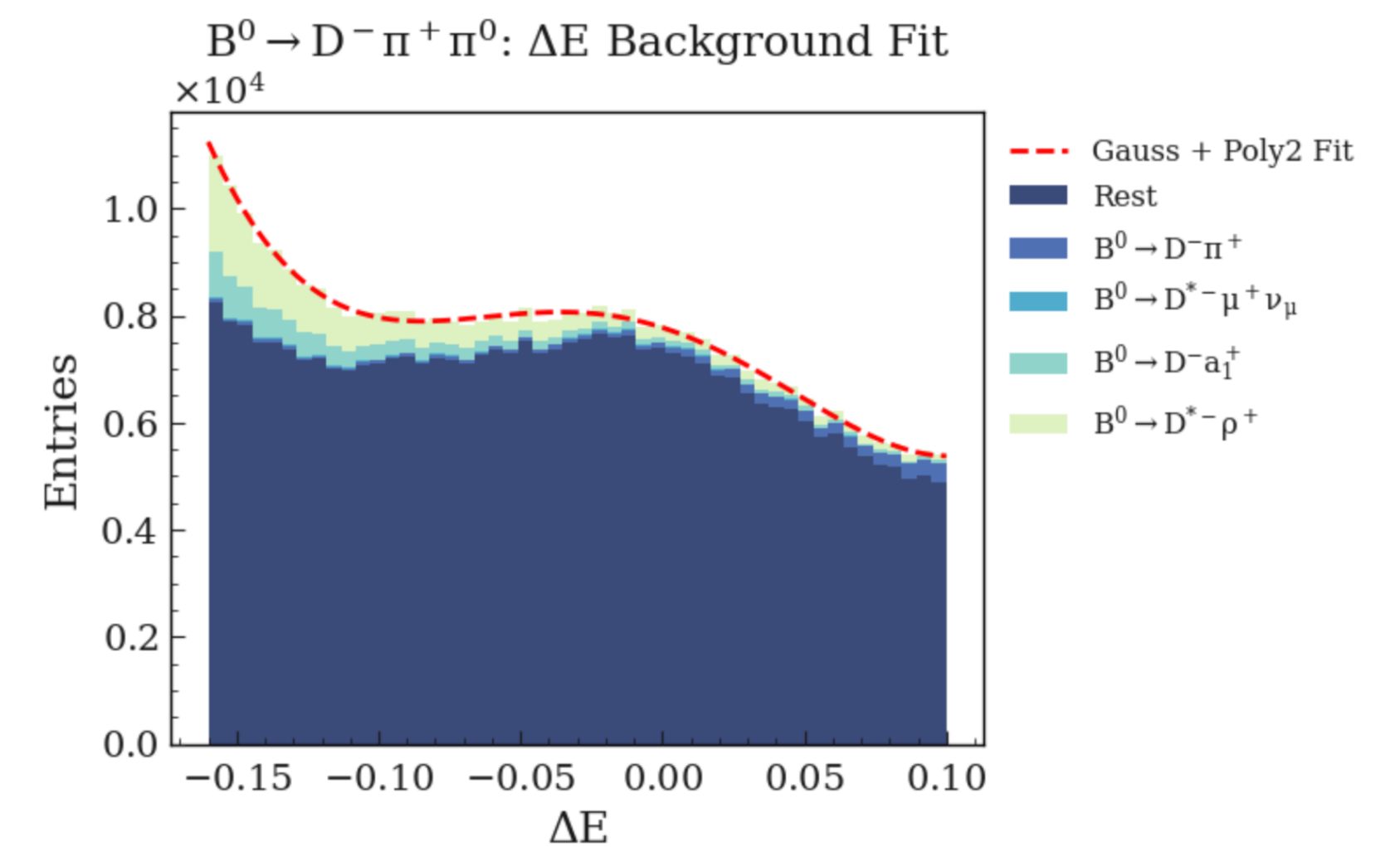
$\text{Chi}^2 = 119.43$, $\text{dof} = 94$, reduced = 1.27, p-value = 0.039

Raw signal yields from df: 122047

Integrated signal yields from fit: 122026.5



$\text{Chi}^2 = 46.86$, $\text{dof} = 40$, Reduced $\chi^2 = 1.17$, p-value = 0.212



$\text{Chi}^2 = 54.55$, $\text{dof} = 44$, Reduced $\chi^2 = 1.24$, p-value = 0.132

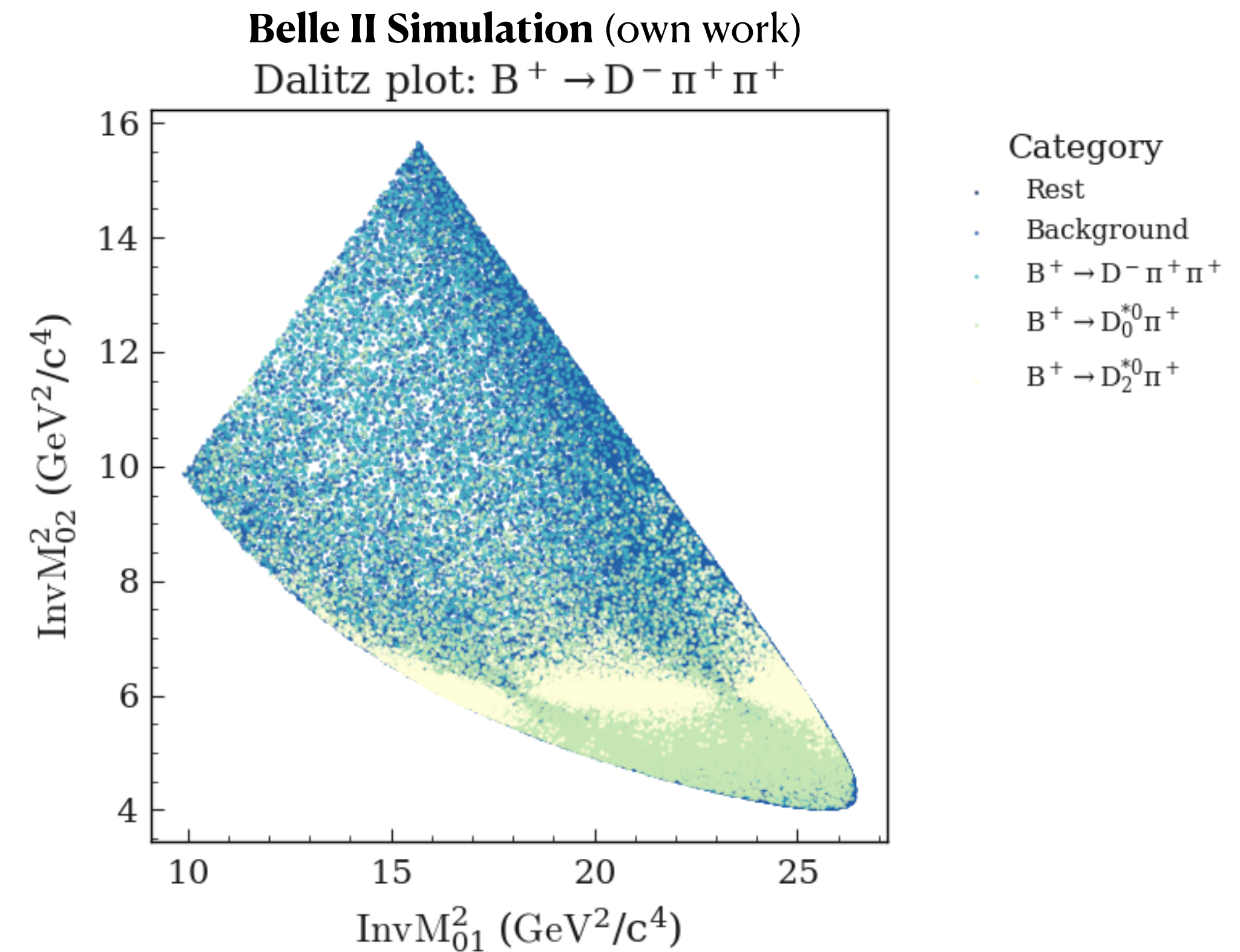
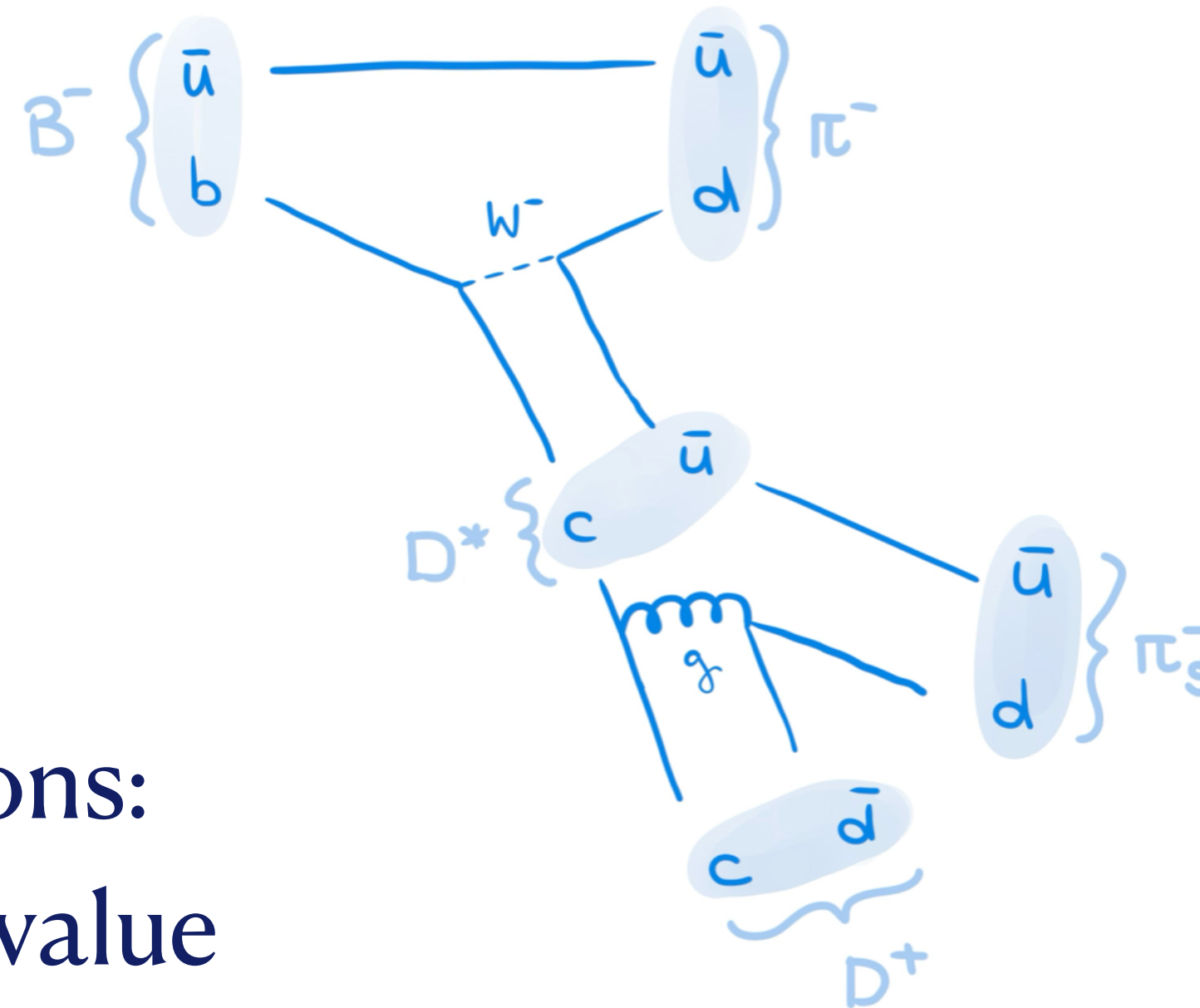
Dalitz plot of $B^- \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^-$

- Resonances

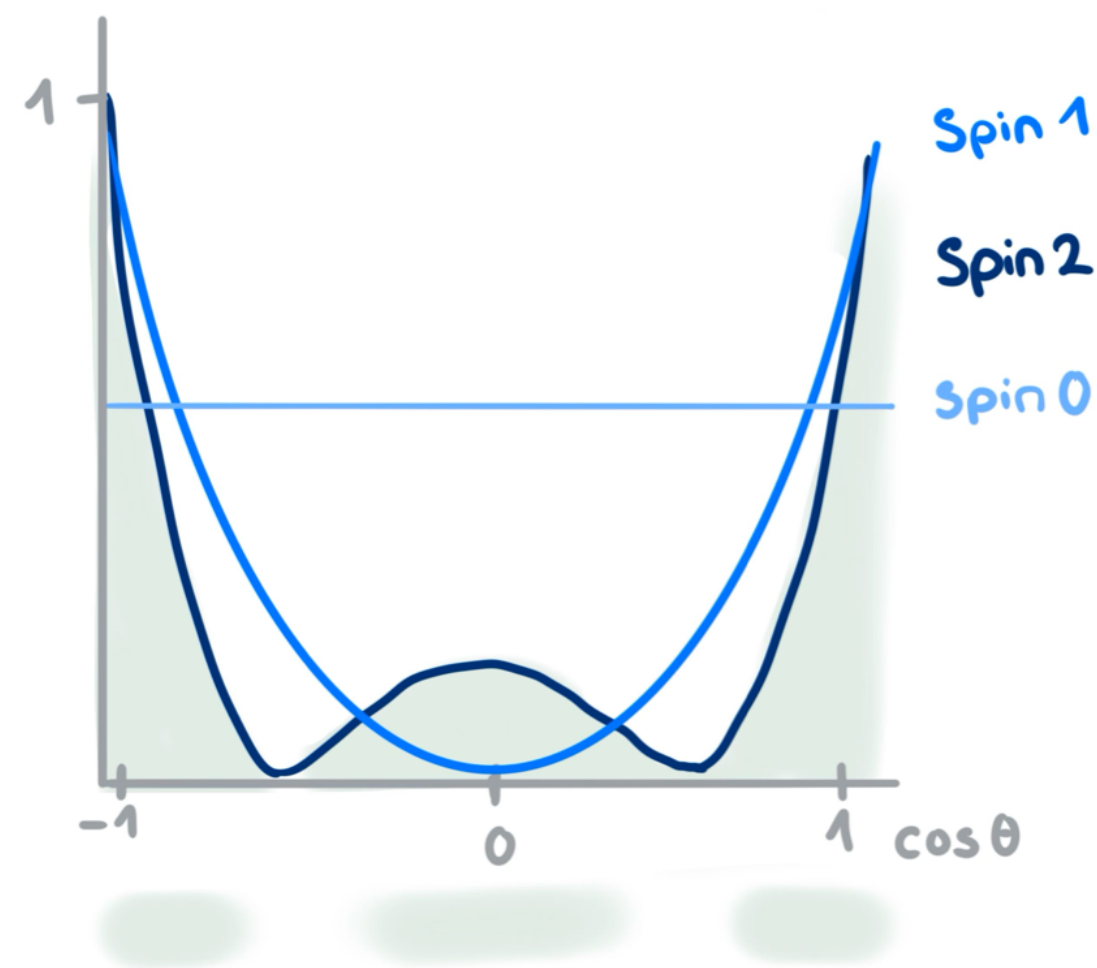
$$B \rightarrow D_0^* \pi$$

$$B \rightarrow D_2^* \pi$$

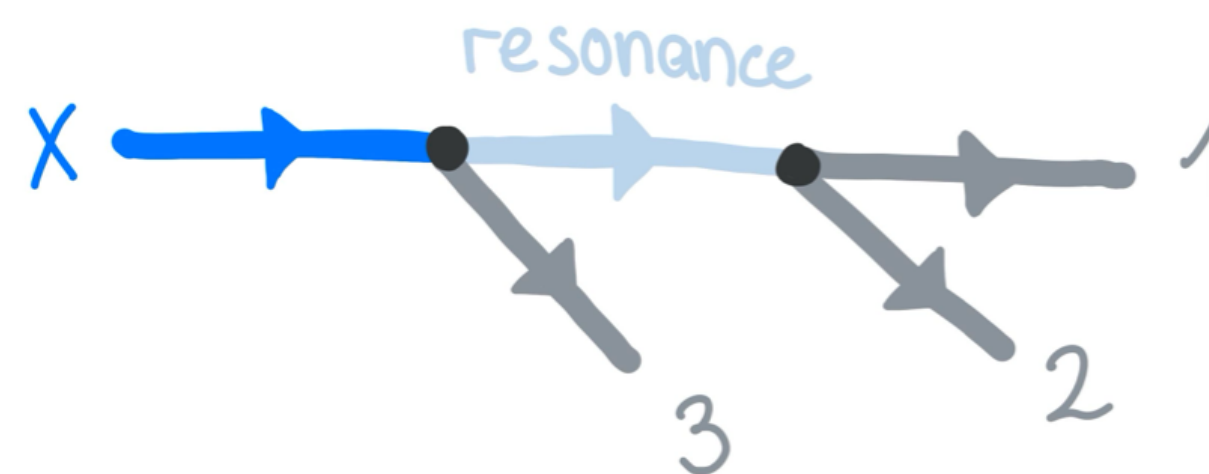
- Two identical pions:
order masses by value
(higher and lower mass)
→ causes folding of Dalitz plot
→ else: would be symmetrical



Dalitz plot



Belle II Simulation (own work)



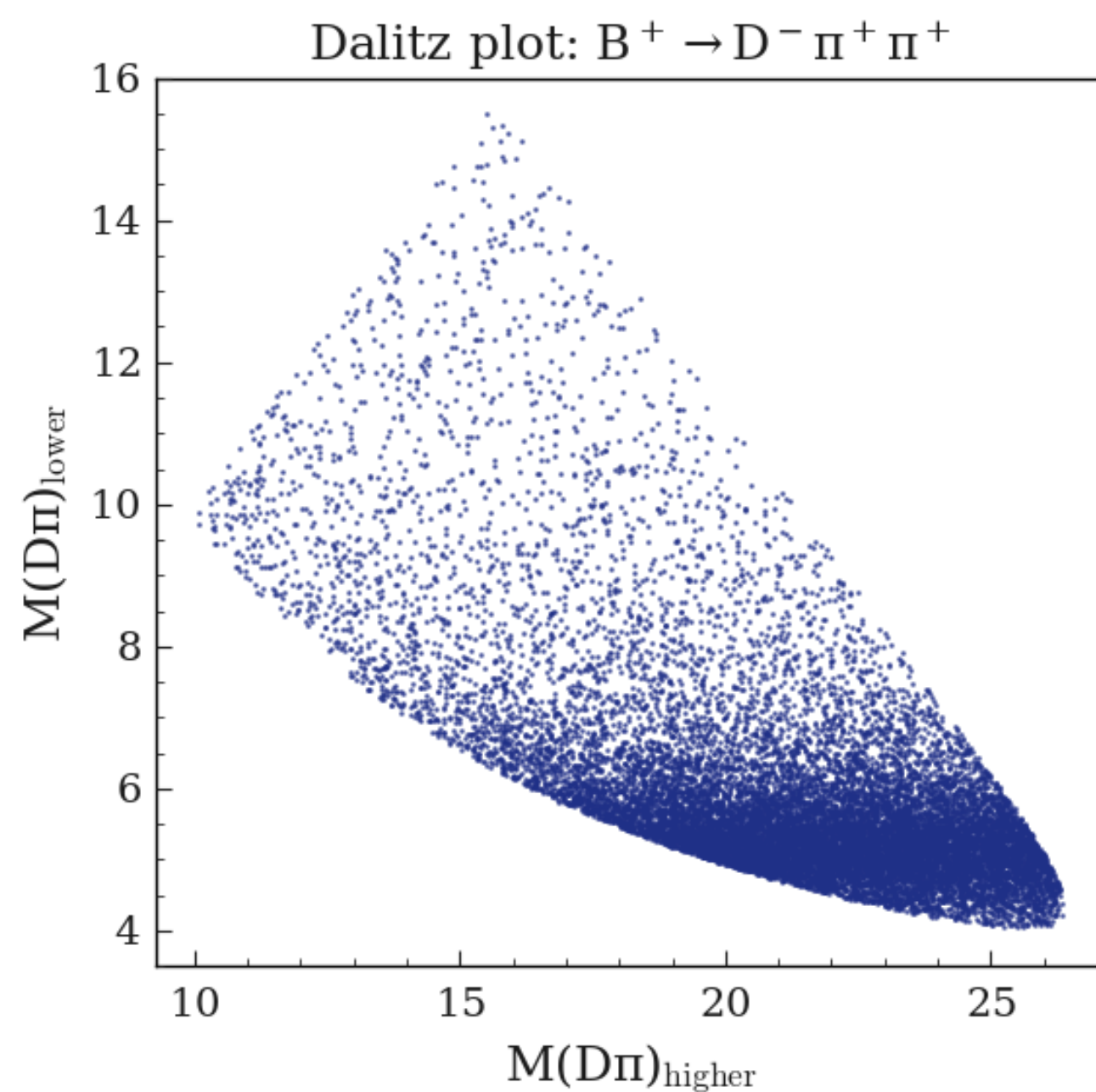
Belle II Simulation (own work)

Legendre polynomials

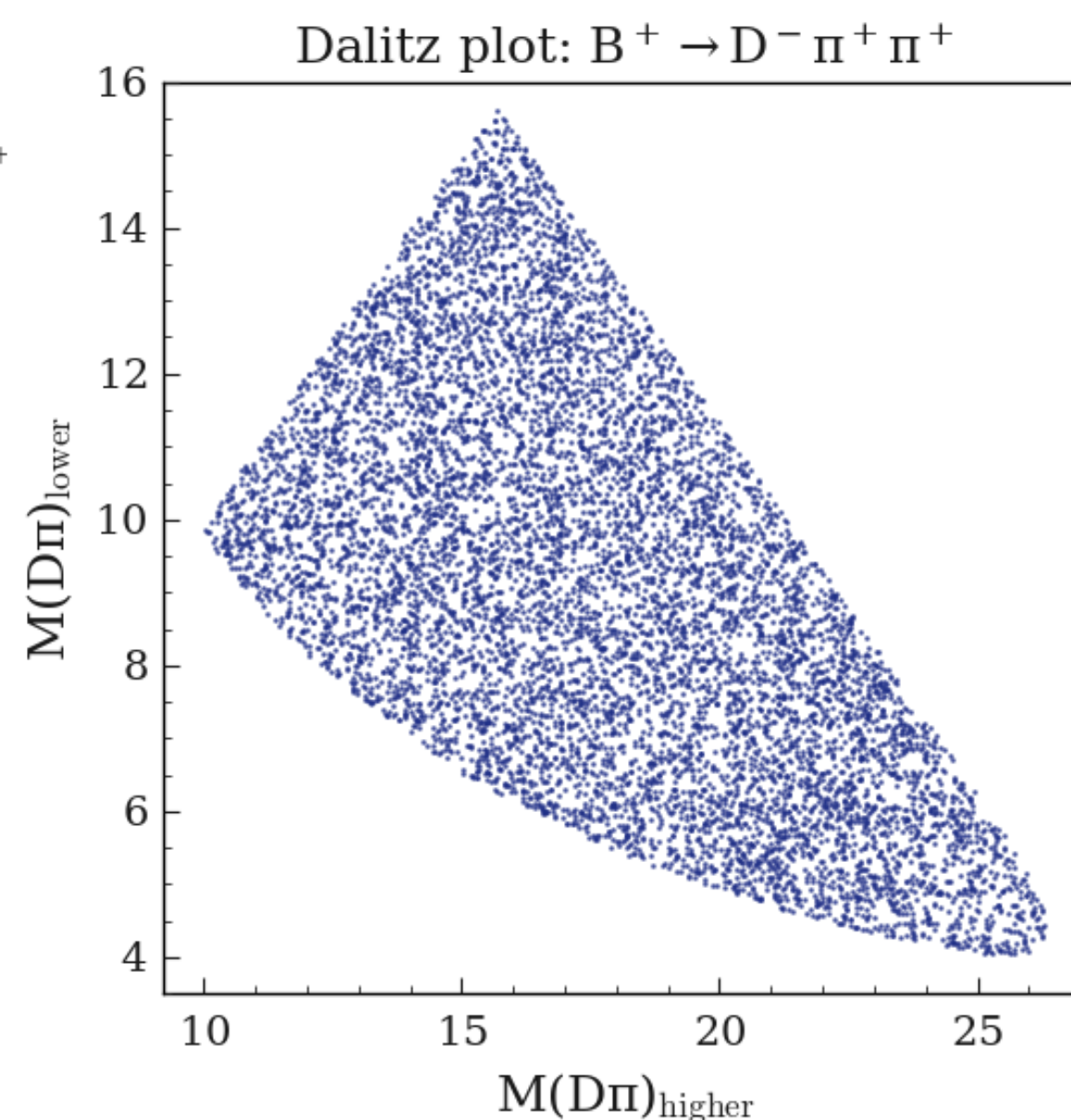
Angular distribution

- Scalar: $\propto 1$
- Vector: $\propto \cos(\theta)$
- Tensor: $\propto (3 \cos^2(\theta) - 1)$

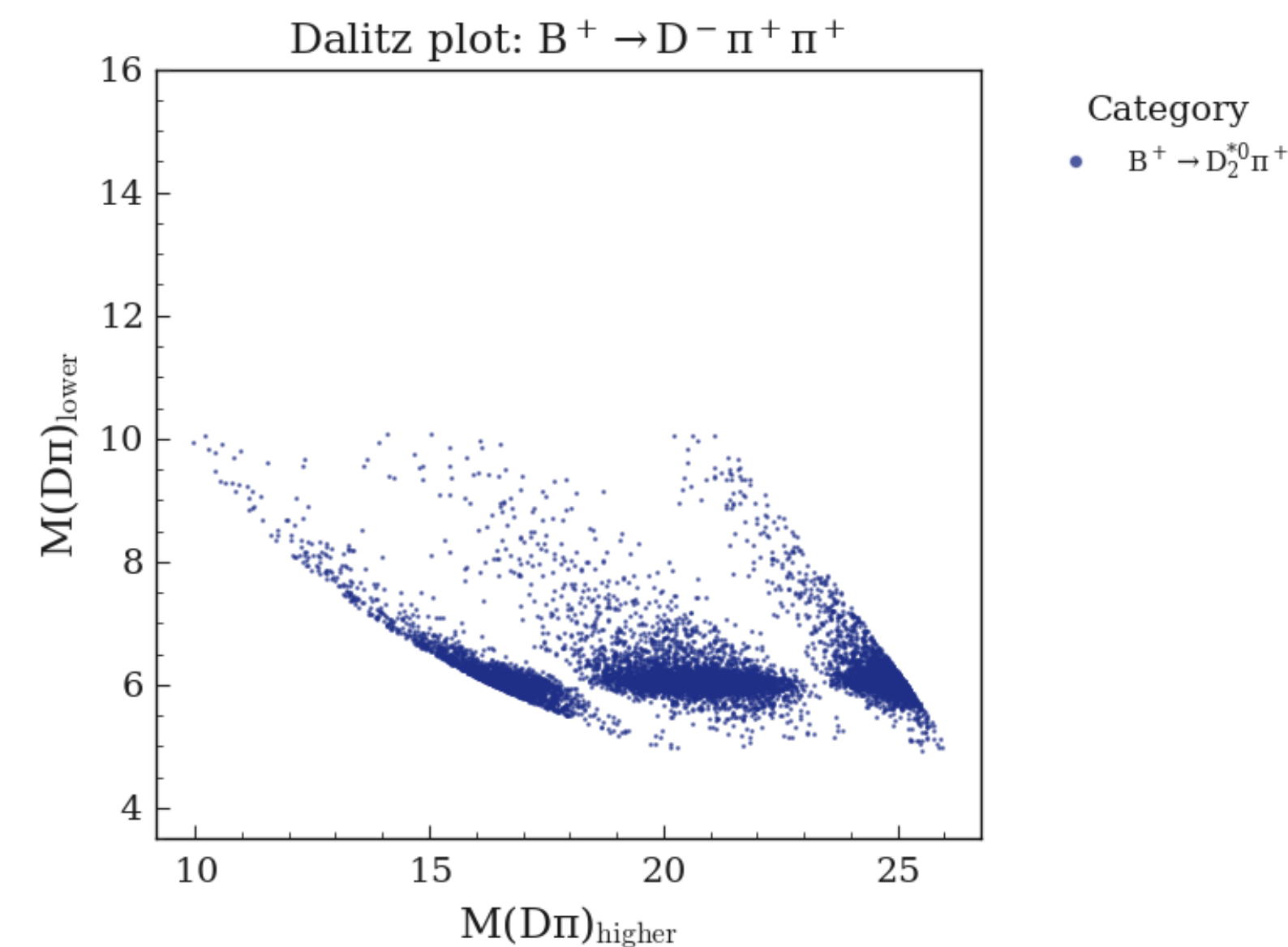
Belle II Simulation (own work)



Category
• $B^+ \rightarrow D_0^{*0} \pi^+$



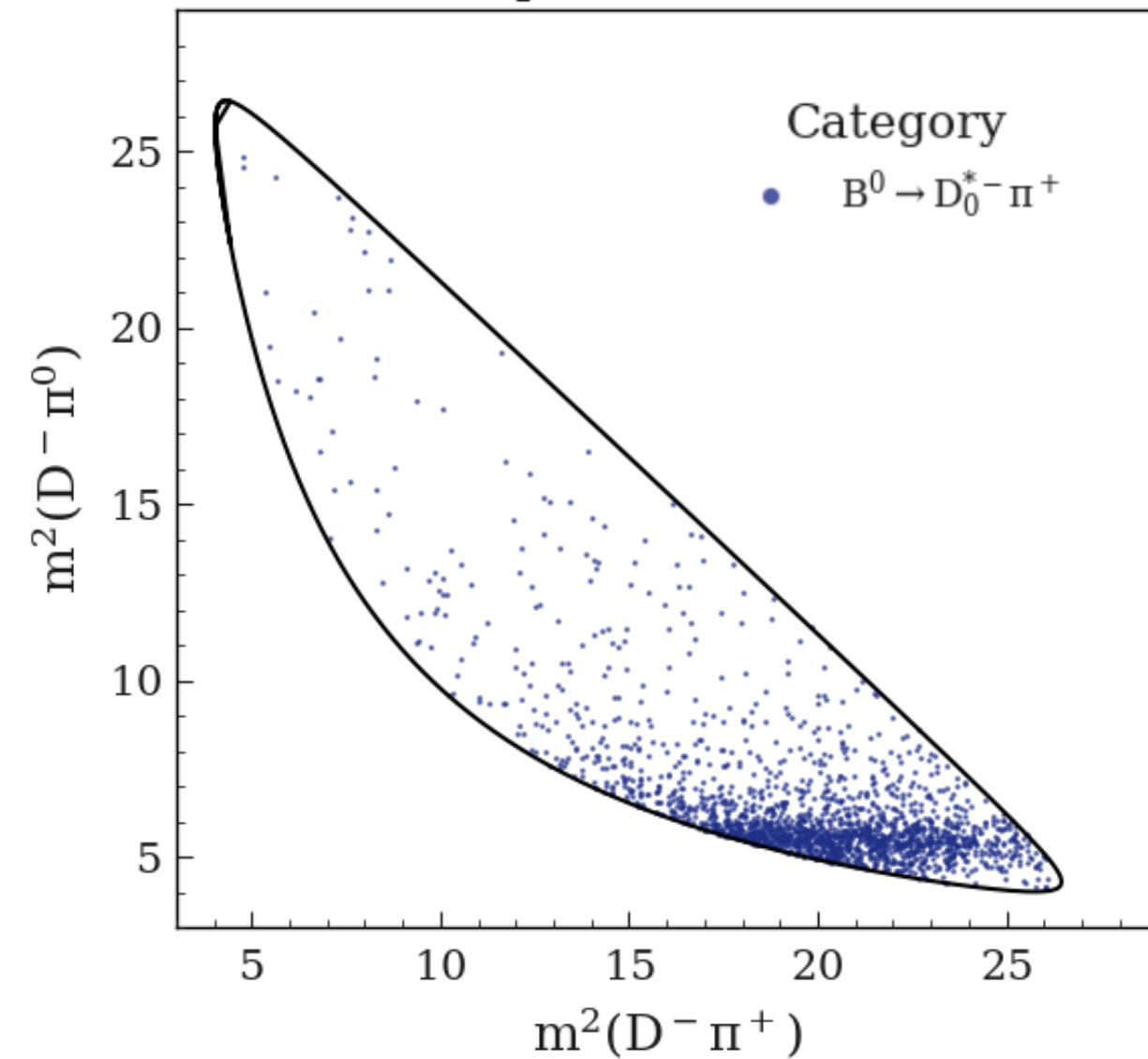
Category
• $B^+ \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^+$



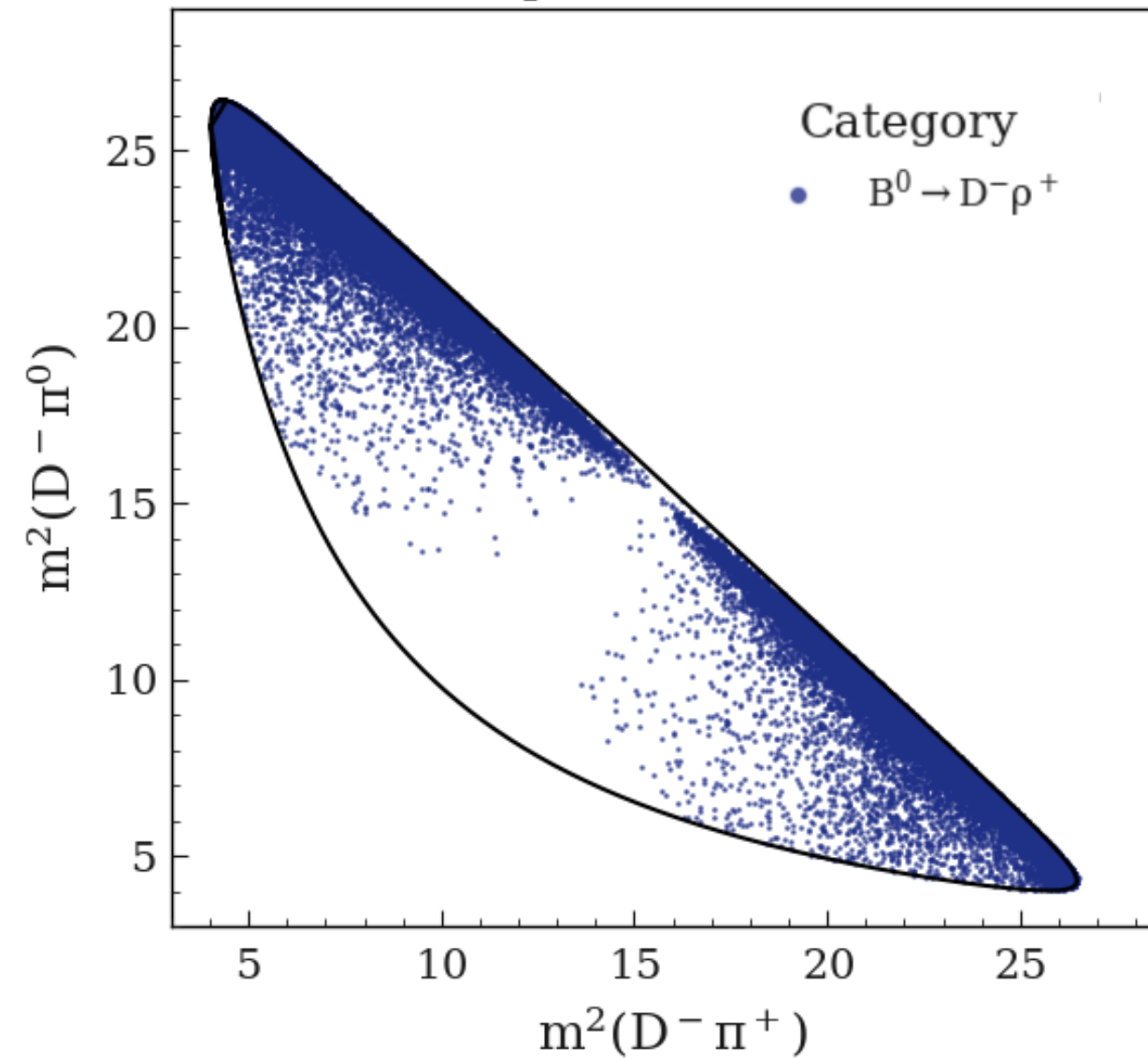
Category
• $B^+ \rightarrow D_2^{*0} \pi^+$

Dalitz plot of $B^0 \rightarrow D^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

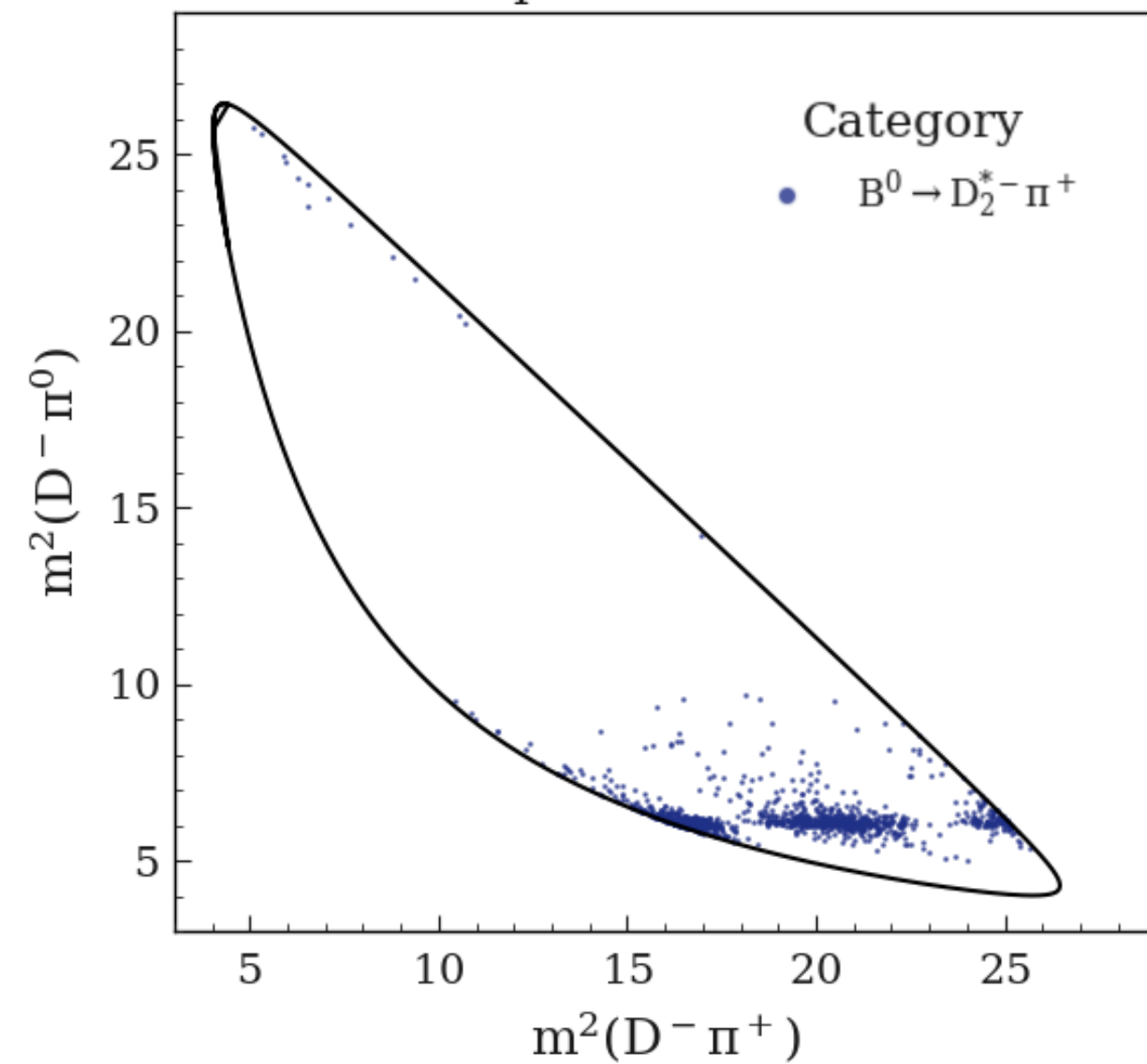
Belle II Simulation (own work)
Dalitz plot: $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^0$



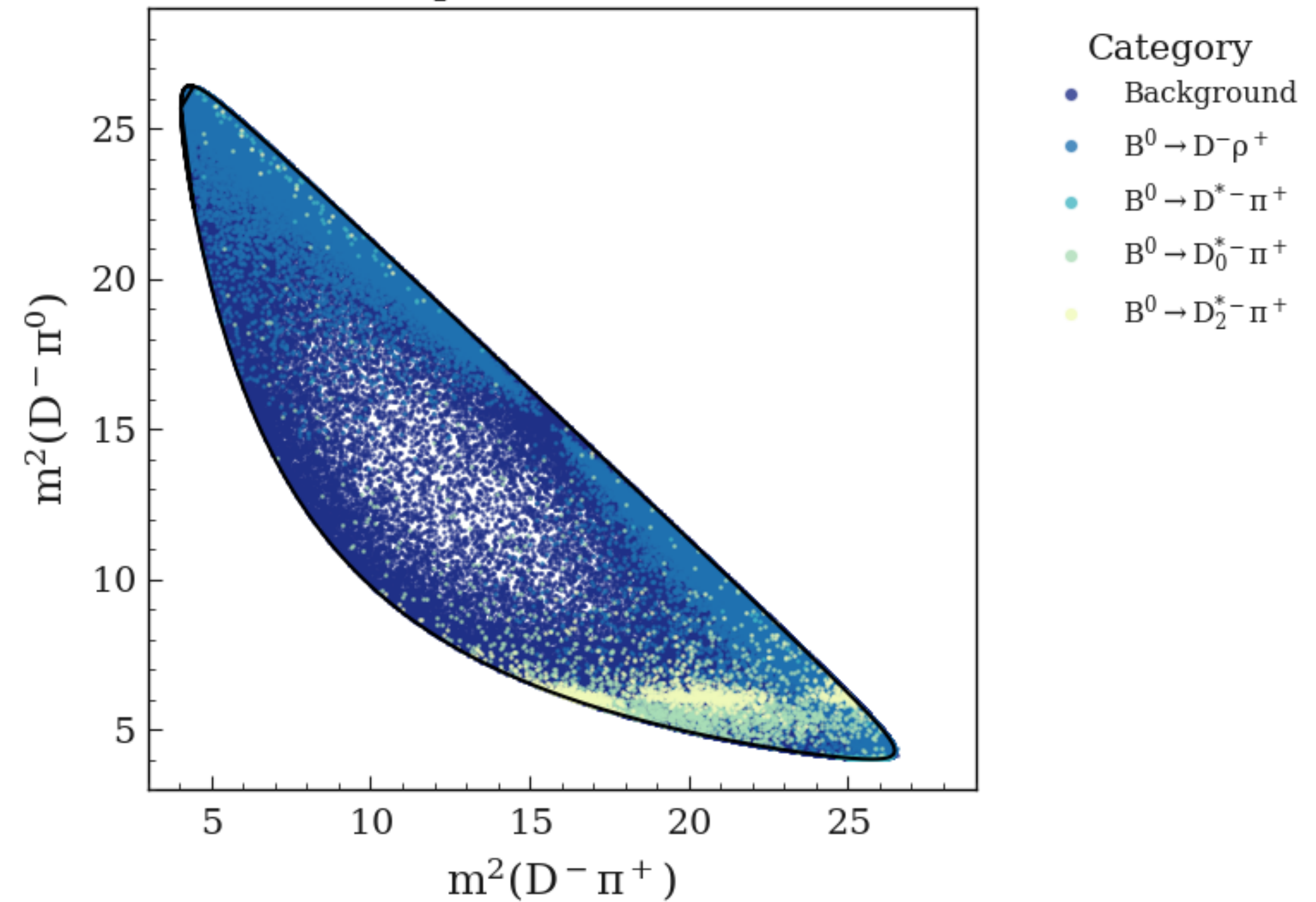
Belle II Simulation (own work)
Dalitz plot: $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^0$



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Dalitz plot: $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^0$



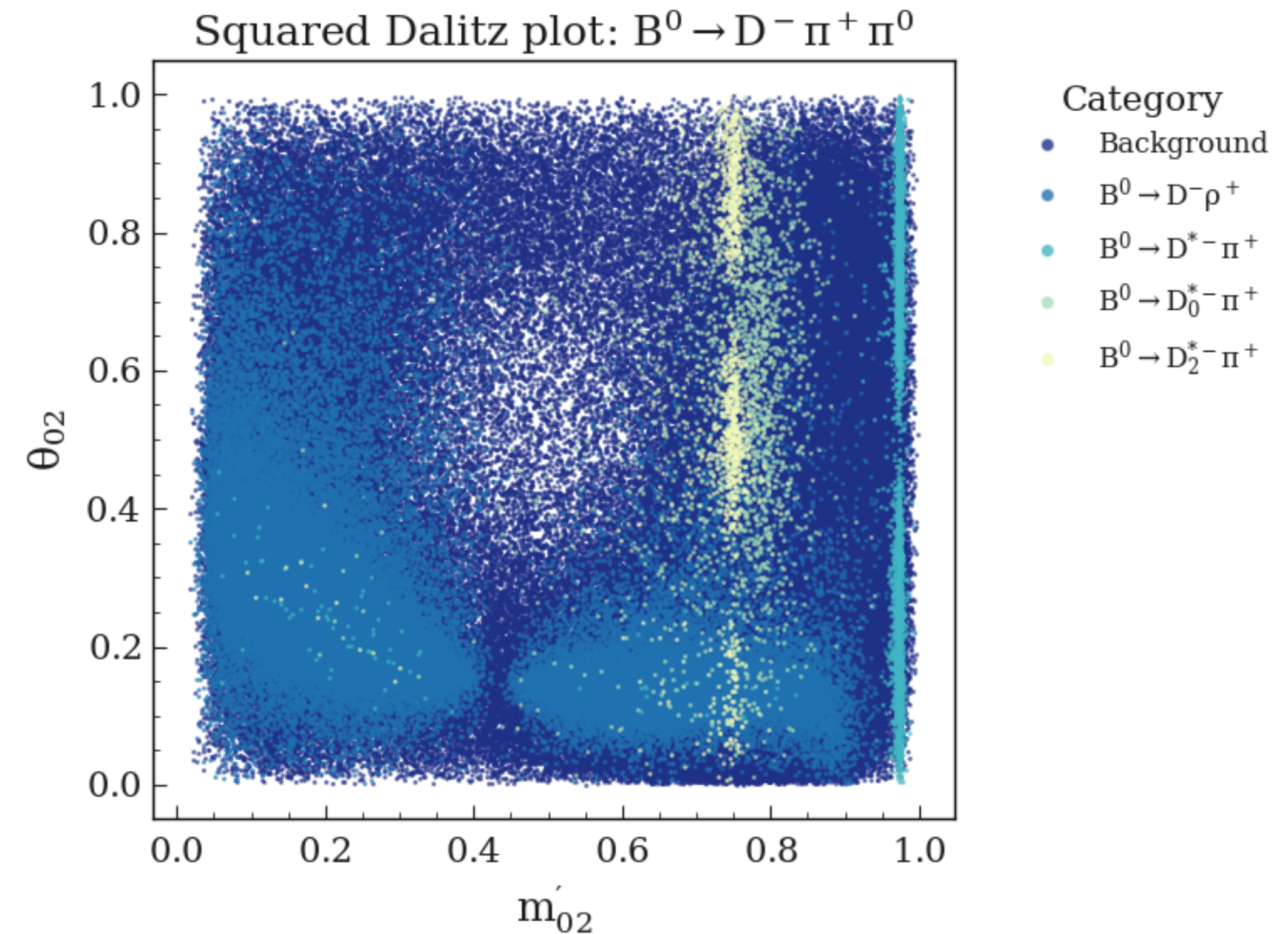
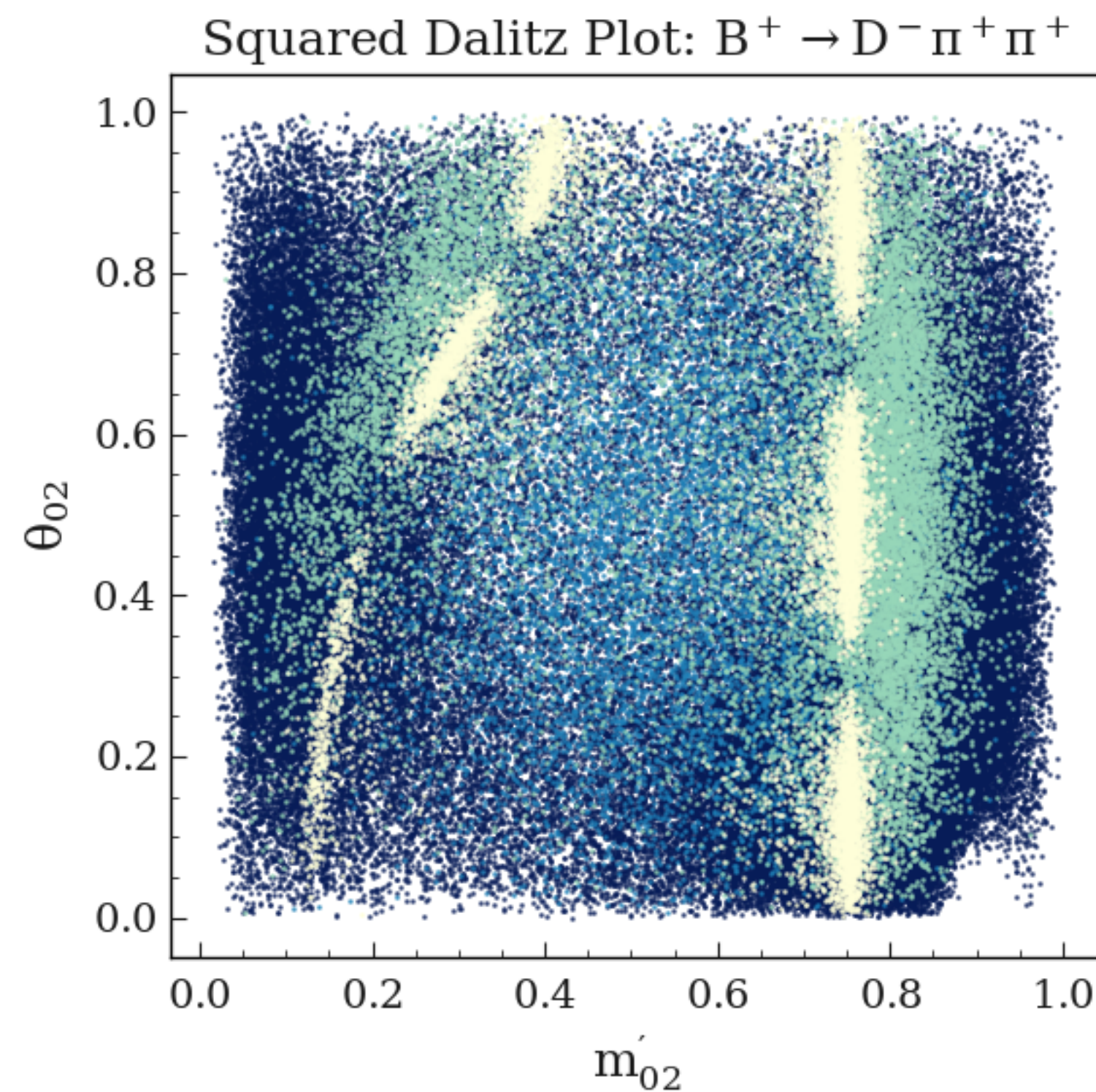
Belle II Simulation (own work)
Dalitz plot: $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+ \pi^0$



Squared Dalitz plot

- Variable transformation
- Used for Dalitz plot fit

$$m' = \frac{1}{\pi} \arccos \left(\frac{2m_{ab} - m_{\min}^{ac}}{m_{\max}^{ac} - m_{\min}^{ac}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta' = \frac{\theta_{ac}}{\pi}$$



Next steps

- Apply the efficiency correction to obtain the efficiency corrected Dalitz plot
- Build and test amplitude model on MC using AmpGen
- Perform amplitude analysis/fit

Thank you very much for your attention

Backup: s-wave amplitude

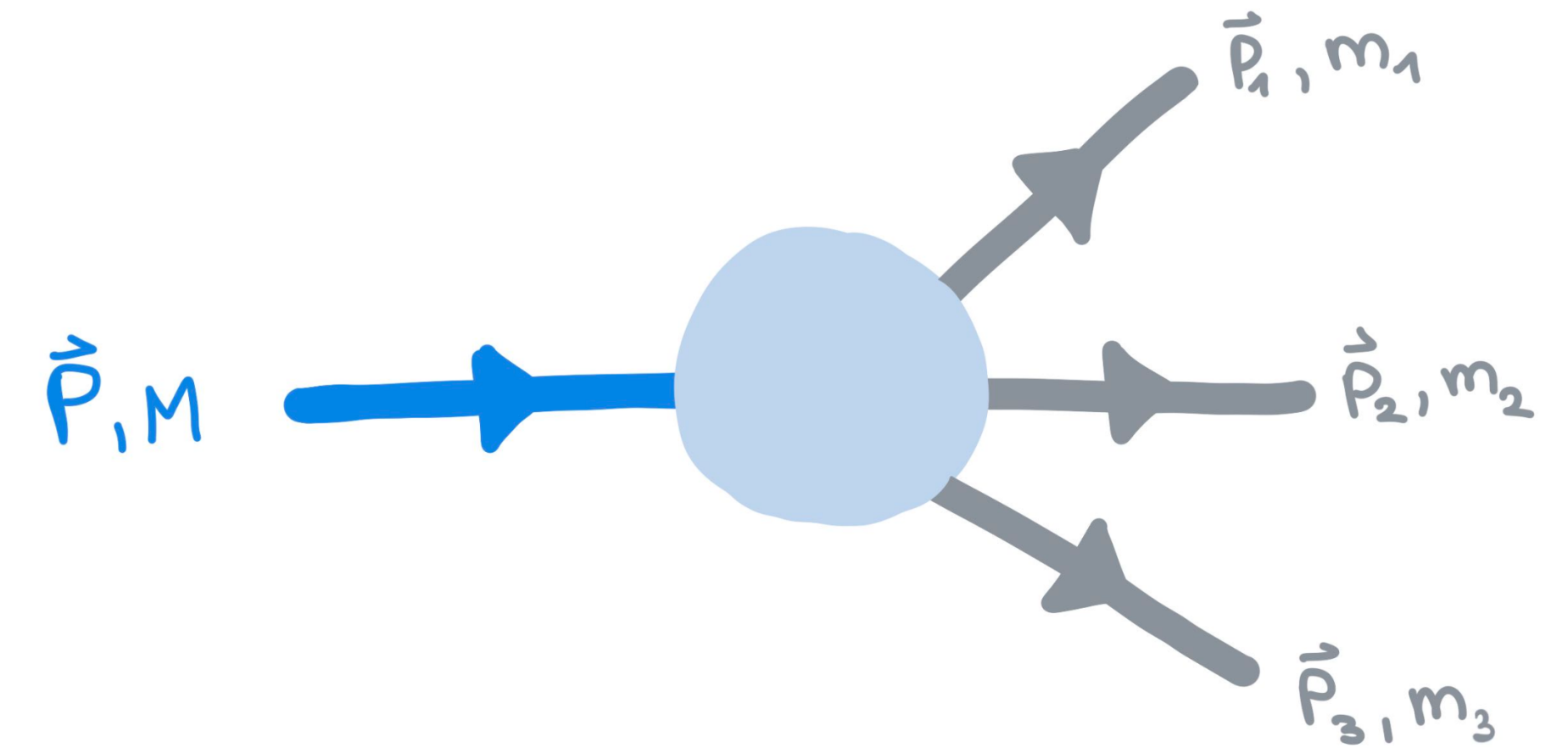
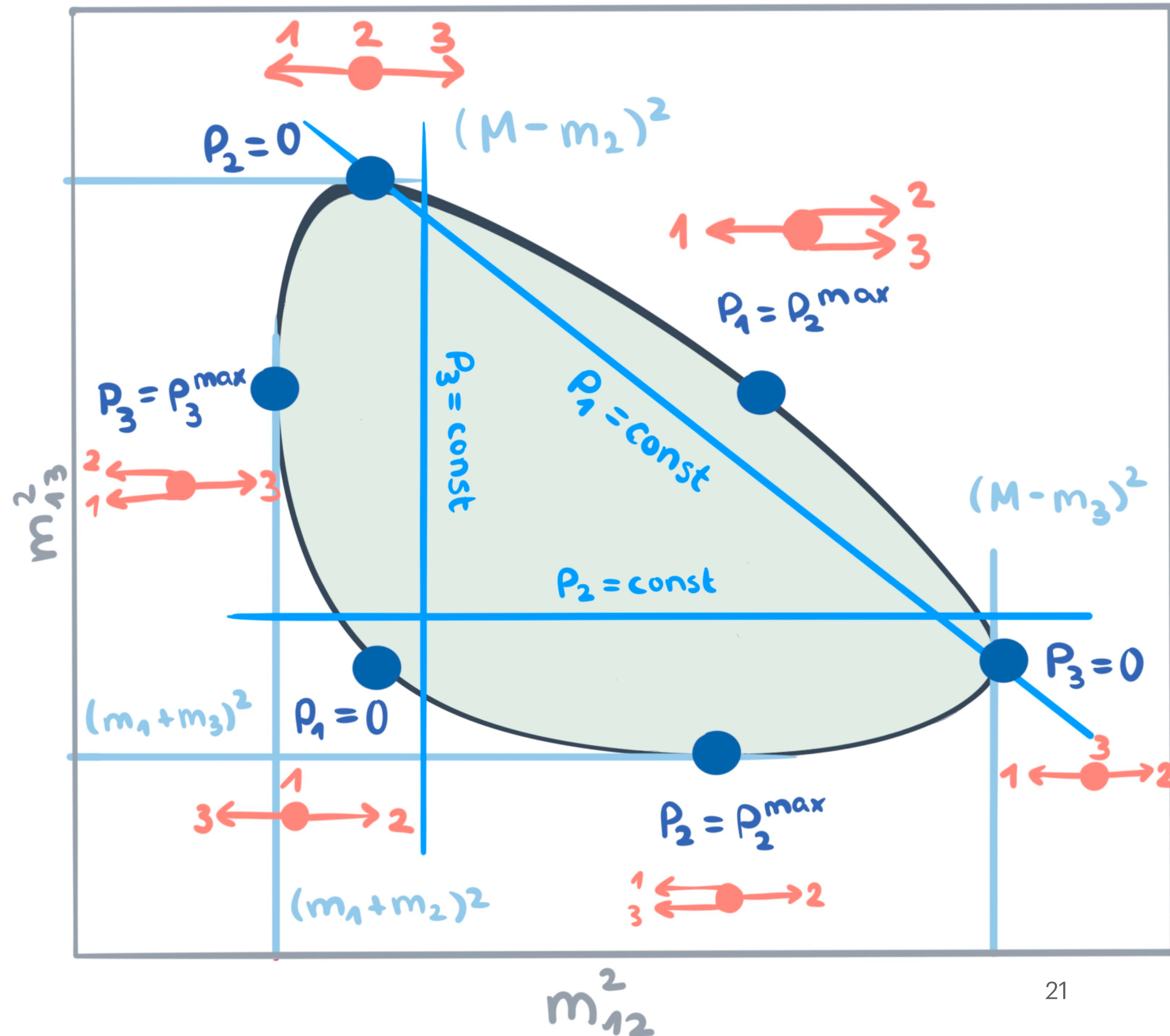
Obtaining s-wave amplitude

- mass distribution of $D^+\pi^-$ system with weight $w_i = 1$
- Calculate Legendre polynomials P_L
- New weight $w_i = P_L(\cos \theta_i)$
- mass distribution with new weights
- obtain angular moments $\langle P_L \rangle$ wrt phase shift δ_L and $|A_L|^2$ via fit

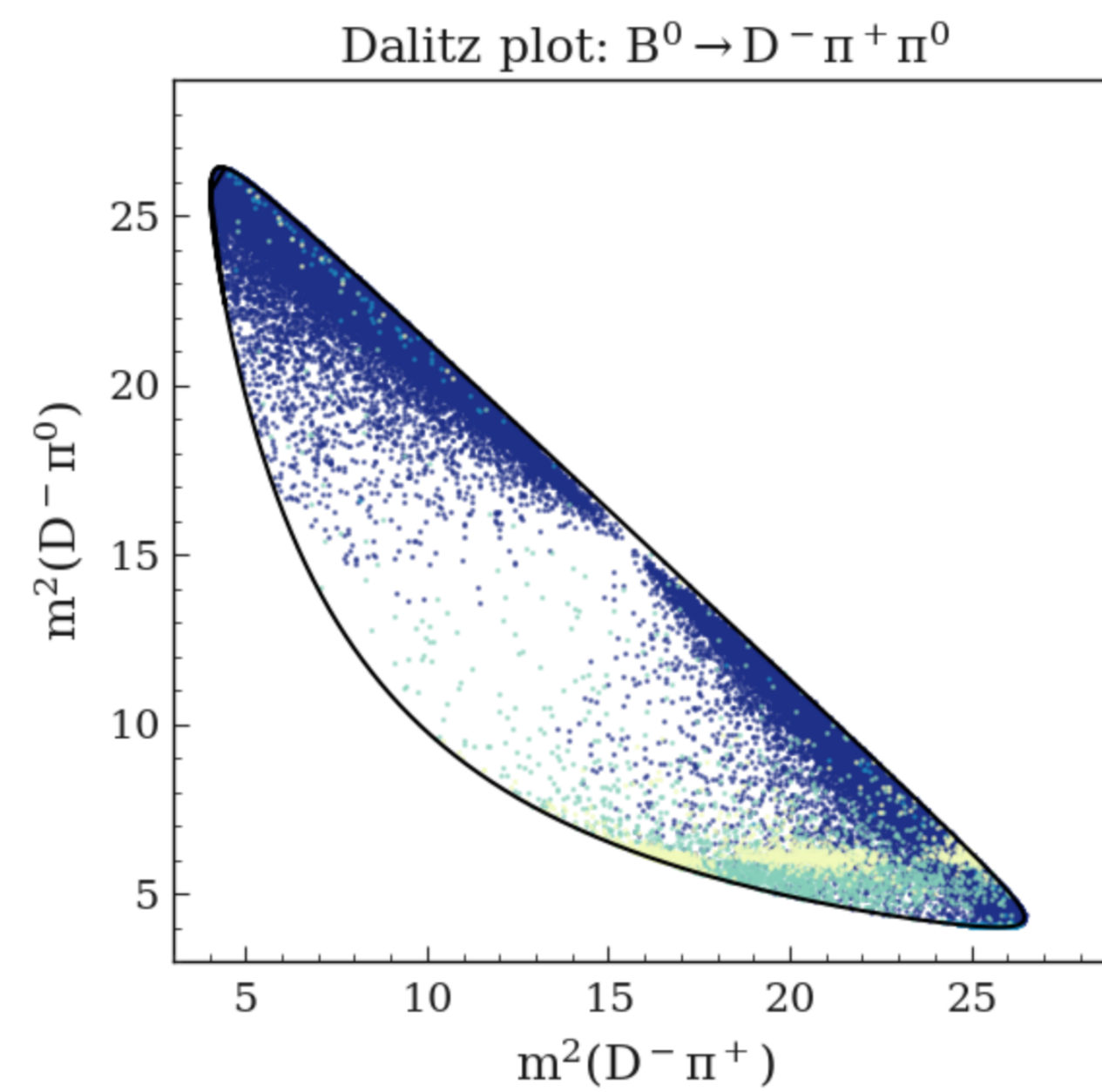
Backup: Dalitz plot

- Invariant mass of particles i and j $m_{ij}^2 = (p_i + p_j)^2$
- Kinematic boundaries $m_{12}^2 + m_{23}^2 + m_{13}^2 = M^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2$
- Invariant mass $m_{12}^2 = (P - p_3)^2 = M^2 + m_3^2 - 2ME_3$
- Reduce dynamics only two variables

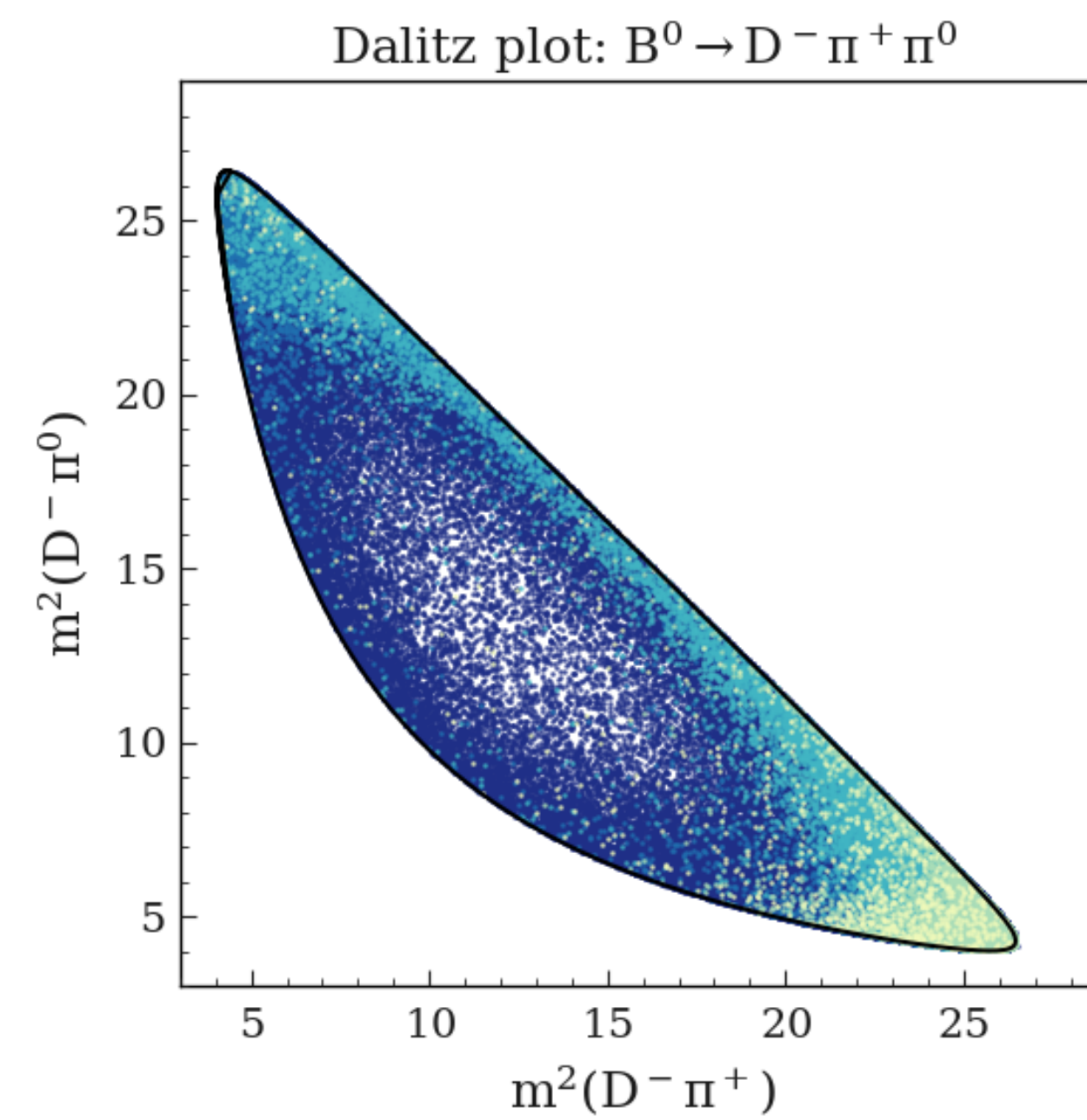
Backup: Dalitz plot



- Two dimensional representation of phase space for three body decays
- Reduce dynamics only two variables



- Category
- $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \rho^+$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \pi^+$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D_0^{*-} \pi^+$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D_2^{*-} \pi^+$



- Category
- Rest
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \rho^+$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D^- a_1^+$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

