

# Branching Fractions :

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow D^0 h^{\pm} \text{ (} h = K \text{ or } \pi \text{)}$$

Tia Crane

Belle II 2022 Workshop

August 03, 2022

# Branching Fractions

- Branching Fraction: the fraction of the time a particle decays to a certain signature (final state) [7]

$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\text{signal yield}}{(\text{total } B \text{ mesons})(\mathcal{B}_{\text{fixed}})(\mathcal{E}_{\text{signal}})} = \frac{\Gamma_{bc}}{\Gamma}$$

- Given  $a \rightarrow b + c$ , integration over all possible kinematic configurations of the final states yields the partial decay width,  $\Gamma_{bc}$ . The total decay width,  $\Gamma = 1/\tau$ , of particle  $a$  is the sum of all the corresponding partial decay widths. [2] [7]
  - Decay width: probability of a decay channel occurring within a specified time interval
- Large statistics permit for precision measurements of absolute branching fractions [3]
- Units: mass (energy)

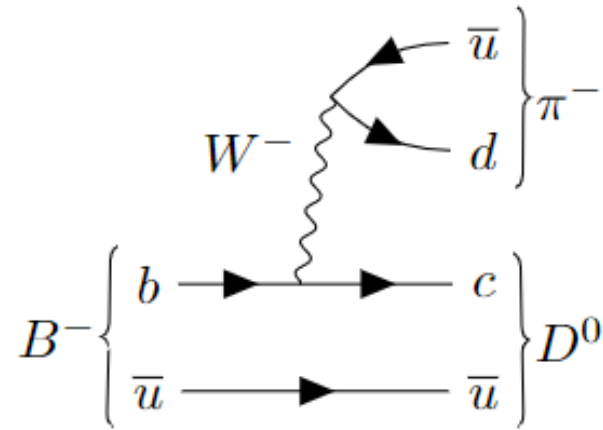
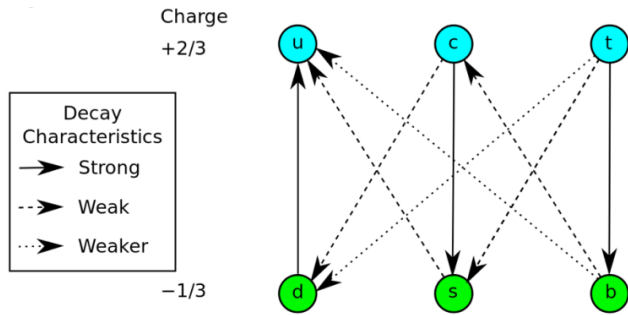
# Ratios of Branching Fractions

- The ratio of branching fractions is typically measured instead of the individual absolute branching fractions in order to reduce systematic experimental and theoretical uncertainties. [1]
- Relative branching fractions are measured with respect to a decay channel which has similar topology. [3]

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\textit{signal})}{\mathcal{B}(\textit{normalization})}$$

# Why are These Measurements Important?

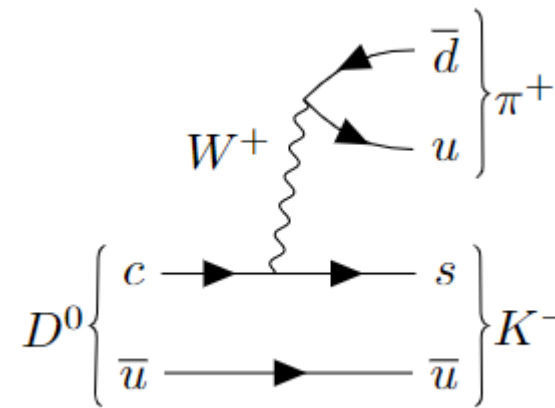
- Obtaining the measurements of the ratios of branching fractions is key to many analysis as it sheds light on the properties of the corresponding particles.
- The physical behaviors of tricky decay channels (i.e. missing energy) may be investigated to a high degree of precision.
- This permits for a comparison between decay percentages of channel with similar properties. The results may in turn lead to new physics!



Not a rare decay as  $b \rightarrow c$  is the dominant transition (i.e. no jump in generations compared to  $b \rightarrow u$ ) [4]

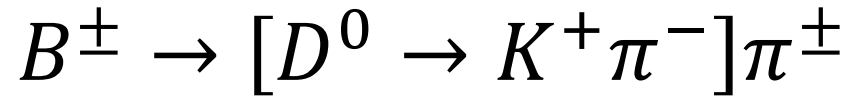
# Example 1

$$B^\pm \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] \pi^\pm$$



Cabibbo favored decay. The charge conjugate with  $\pi^-$  and  $K^+$  is doubly Cabibbo suppressed [4]

# Signal Selection

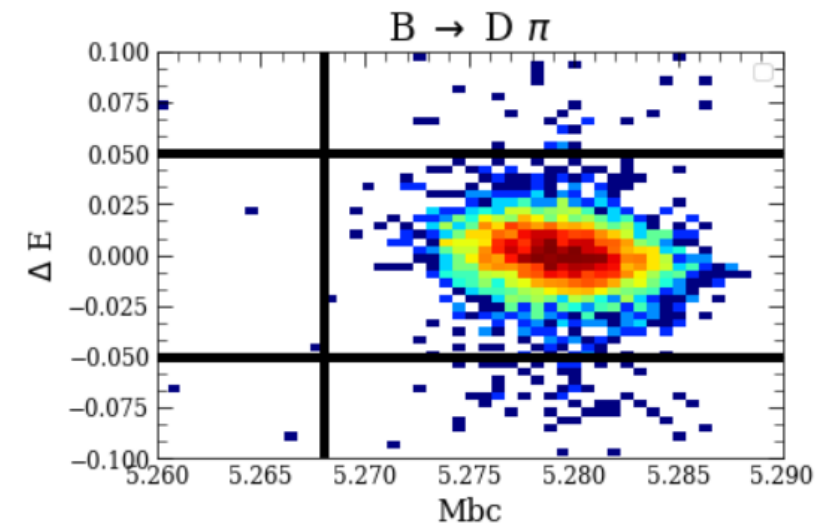


- Selection criteria (cuts) based on the signal MC sample in order to increase sample purity through background rejection.

Selection Cut	
Track cuts	$ dz  < 2.0$ [cm], $dr < 0.5$ [cm], $pt > 0.1$ [GeV/c], $E < 5.5$ [GeV], $\theta \in \text{CDC}$ ( $17^\circ < \theta < 150^\circ$ )
$\pi_{B^{\pm}}$ , (fast)	PID $> 0.1$
binary $K_{D^0}$ , (slow)	PID $> 0.6$
binary $\pi_{D^0}$ , (slow)	PID $> 0.1$
$D^0$	$1.850 < \text{InvM} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 1.879$
$B_{sig}$	$\text{Mbc} > 5.268$ [GeV/ $c^2$ ] $ \Delta E  < 0.5$ [GeV] $R2 < 0.4$
* $\Delta E$ signal range	$-0.05 < \Delta E [\text{GeV}] < 0.05$

$3\sigma$  cut based off  
double gaussian fit to  
signal

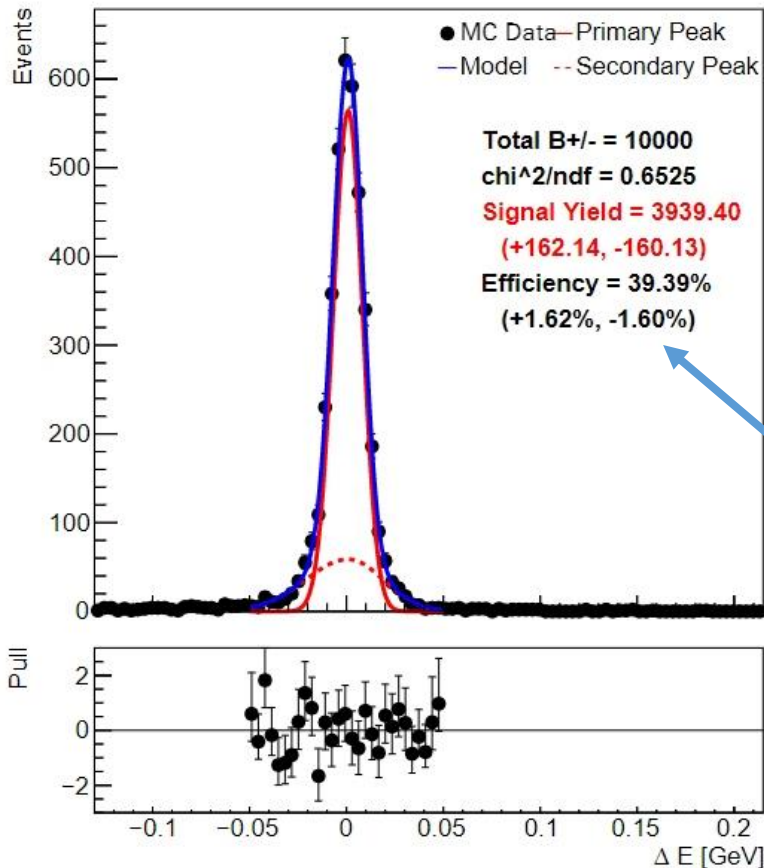
Cut and signal range  
based off two-  
dimensional  
histogram of signal



# Fit to Signal and Efficiency

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] \pi^{\pm}$$

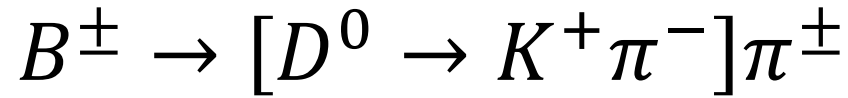
B → D0 π Signal MC



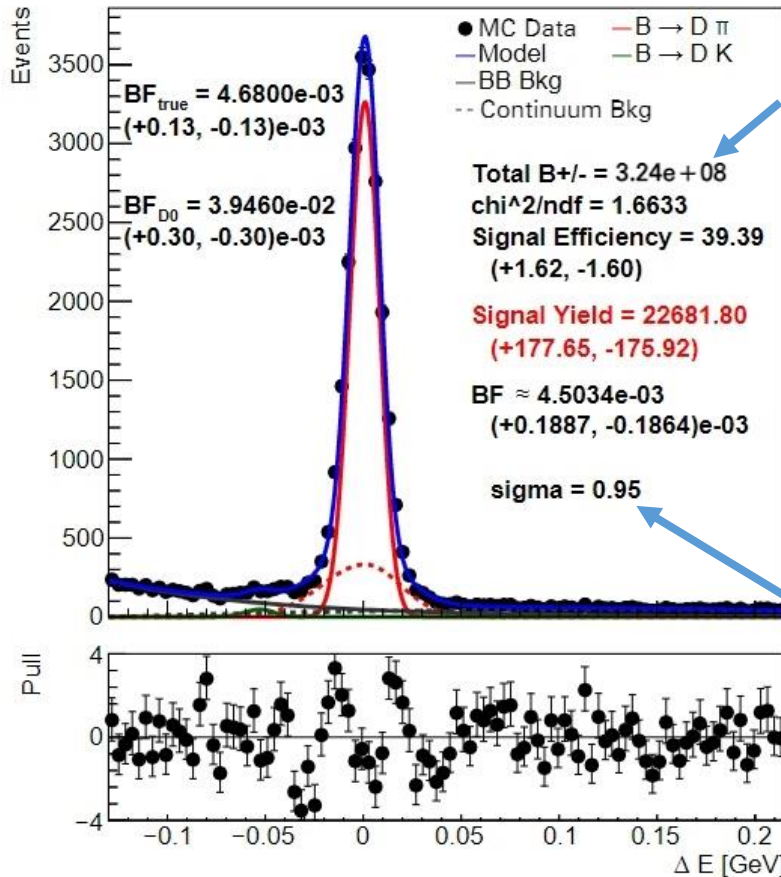
Uncertainties determined through asymmetric errors of fit and error propagation

- Signal region set to -50 MeV to +50 MeV
- Signal PDF defined as two bifurcated gaussians with the same mean
- Goodness of fit seen through  $\chi^2/ndf$
- When fitting the generic MC data, the signal PDF parameters of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are held fixed.

# Fit to MC Data and Branching Fraction



B → D0 π MC14ri\_a



$2(\text{Run Events})$   
[9]

$$\frac{B(\text{true}) - B(\text{estimated})}{\sigma(\text{estimated})}$$

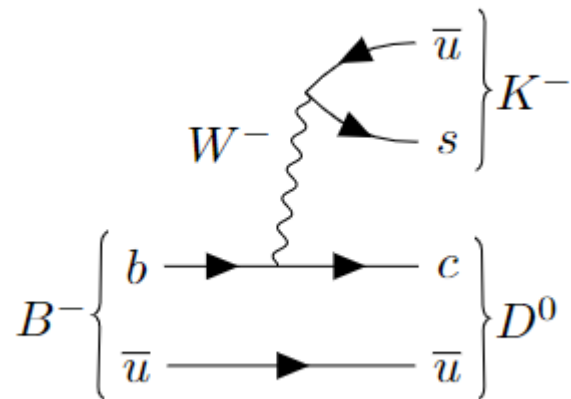
$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\text{signal yield}}{\# B^{\pm} \text{ total} * \mathcal{B}_{D^0 \rightarrow K\pi} * \epsilon_{\text{signal}}}$$

$$= \frac{2.27 * 10^4}{(3.24 * 10^8)(3.95 * 10^{-2})(0.39)}$$

$$\approx 4.50 * 10^{-3}$$

- Signal yield estimation completed through integration of signal PDF (two bifurcated gaussians)

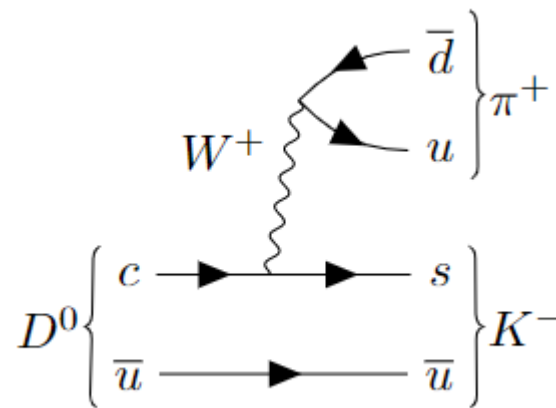




Cabibbo suppressed  
 compared to  $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$   
 due to  $V_{us}$  vertex instead  
 of  $V_{ud}$  vertex [4]

## Example 2

$$B^\pm \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] K^\pm$$



# Signal Selection

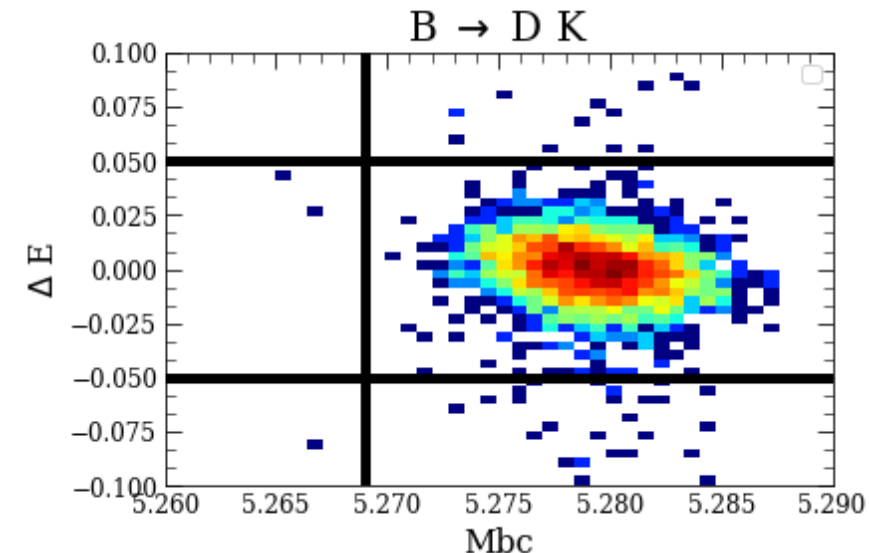
$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] K^{\pm}$$

- Selection criteria (cuts) based on the signal MC sample in order to increase sample purity through background rejection.

Selection Cut	
Track cuts	$ dz  < 2.0$ [cm], $dr < 0.5$ [cm], $pt > 0.1$ [GeV/c], $E < 5.5$ [GeV], $\theta \in \text{CDC}$ ( $17^\circ < \theta < 150^\circ$ )
$K_{B^{\pm}}$ , (fast)	PID $> 0.6$
binary $K_{D^0}$ , (slow)	PID $> 0.6$
binary $\pi_{D^0}$ , (slow)	PID $> 0.1$
$D^0$	$1.850 < \text{InvM} [\text{GeV}/c^2] < 1.880$
$B_{sig}$	$M_{bc} > 5.269$ [GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ] $ \Delta E  < 0.5$ [GeV] $R2 < 0.4$
* $\Delta E$ signal range	$-0.05 < \Delta E [\text{GeV}] < 0.05$

$3\sigma$  cut based off  
double gaussian fit to  
signal

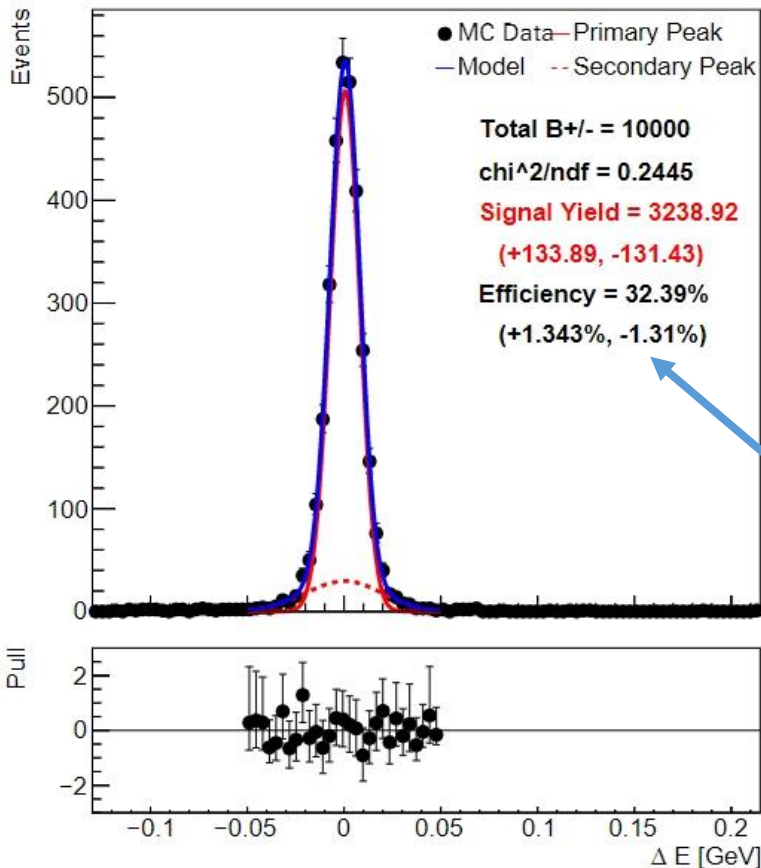
Cut and signal range  
based off two-  
dimensional histogram  
of signal



# Fit to Signal and Efficiency

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] K^{\pm}$$

B → D0 K Signal MC



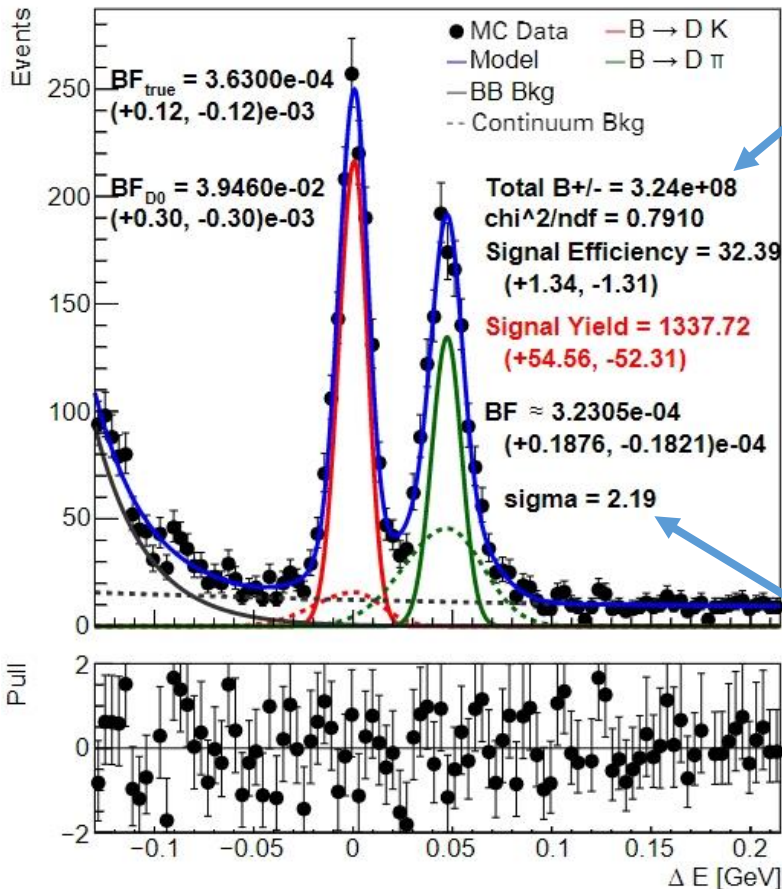
Uncertainties determined through asymmetric errors of fit and error propagation

- Signal region set to -50 MeV to +50 MeV
- Signal PDF defined as two bifurcated gaussians with the same mean
- Goodness of fit seen through  $\chi^2/ndf$
- When fitting the generic MC data, the signal PDF parameters of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are held fixed.

# Fit to MC Data and Branching Fraction



B → D0 K MC14ri\_a



2(Run Events)  
[9]

$$\frac{B(\text{true}) - B(\text{estimated})}{\sigma(\text{estimated})}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{\text{signal yield}}{\#B^\pm \text{ total} * \mathcal{B}_{D^0 \rightarrow K\pi} * \epsilon_{\text{signal}}}$$

$$= \frac{1337.72}{1.34 * 10^{-3} * (3.24 * 10^8) * (3.95 * 10^{-2}) * (0.32)}$$

$$\approx 3.23 * 10^{-4}$$

- Signal yield estimation completed through integration of signal PDF (two bifurcated gaussians)
- Note: smaller amplitude due to Cabibbo suppression

# Resulting Ratio of Branching Fractions

- In this example, the kaon mode is generally the signal mode as it is an excellent probe to the  $\phi_3$  angle of the unitary triangle for the CKM matrix. The pion mode has a very similar topology and a very clear signal, so it is an excellent normalization mode.

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_{D^0} K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_{D^0} K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_{D^0} \pi^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_{D^0} \pi^+)}$$

$$true = (7.756 \pm 0.335)\%$$

$$estimated \approx (7.1 \pm 0.5)\% \quad \leftarrow 1.2\sigma$$

# Summary

- Ratios of branching fractions are excellent tools for probing physics phenomena.
- An example of a further analysis that utilize branching ratios is the investigation of  $R(D)$  in semi-leptonic decays probing lepton universality, as mentioned by Tom, Leo, and Swagato.

# Citations

- [1] Abdesselam, et al. (2019, April 29). *Measurement of  $R(d)$  and  $R(d^{\text{ast}})$  with a semileptonic tagging method*. arXiv.org. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.08794>
- [2] Bettini, A. (2008). Preliminary notions : Collisions and decays. In *Introduction to elementary particle physics* (p. 13). Cambridge University Press.
- [3] Bevan, A. J. (2015, October 31). The Physics of B Factories (p. 520). Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://arxiv.org/abs/1406.6311>
- [4] Browder, T. (2021). *Rare Decay*. Indinco Belle II 2021 Summer Workshop. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from [https://indico.belle2.org/event/3812/contributions/23417/attachments/12097/18447/BelleII\\_Rare\\_teb.pdf](https://indico.belle2.org/event/3812/contributions/23417/attachments/12097/18447/BelleII_Rare_teb.pdf)
- [5] Chakraborty, D. (n.d.). *Chapter 4 - Process rates*. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from [http://nicadd.niu.edu/~dhiman/courses/phys684\\_10/lectures/process\\_rates.pdf](http://nicadd.niu.edu/~dhiman/courses/phys684_10/lectures/process_rates.pdf)

# Citations

[6] Gershon, T., Kenzie, M., & Trabelsi, K. (2019, August). *determination of CKM angles from B hadrons - particle data group*. pdg.lbl.gov. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://pdg.lbl.gov/2019/reviews/rpp2019-rev-ckm-angles.pdf>

[7] Martin, V. J. (2010). *Subatomic physics: Particle physics lecture 3*. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from [https://www2.ph.ed.ac.uk/~vjm/Lectures/ParticlePhysics2010\\_files/Particle3-2Nov.pdf](https://www2.ph.ed.ac.uk/~vjm/Lectures/ParticlePhysics2010_files/Particle3-2Nov.pdf)

[8] Nave, R. (n.d.). Transition probabilities and Fermi's golden rule. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/quantum/fermi.html>

[9] seddonr. (2018, October). *How to find integrated luminosity/B-count numbers*. Confluence. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://confluence.desy.de/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=107054222>



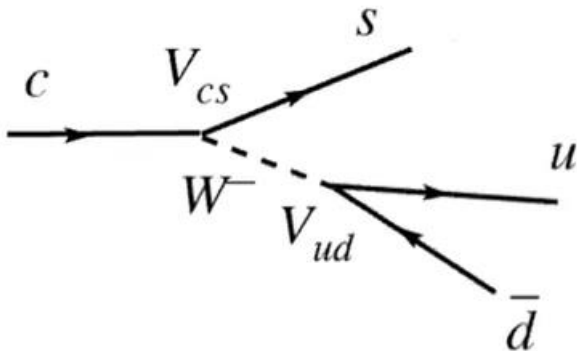
# **Backup Slides**

General

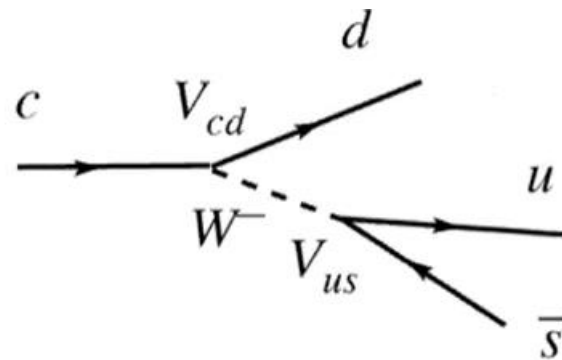
# Cabibbo Matrix

- Cabibbo matrix - rotate mass eigenstates to weak interaction states [4]

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_c & \sin \theta_c \\ -\sin \theta_c & \cos \theta_c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$



$V_{cs}V_{ud} = \cos^2 \theta_c \approx 1$   
 → Cabibbo favored



$V_{cd}V_{us} = \sin^2 \theta_c$   
 → double Cabibbo suppression

Cabibbo angle  
 ( $\sin \theta_c \approx 0.22$ )

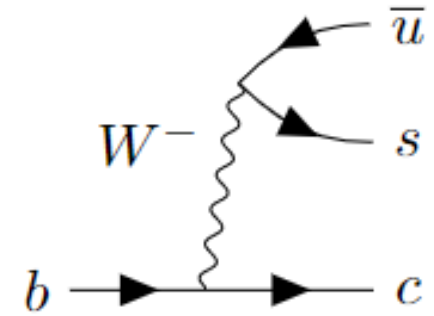
# CKM Matrix

- Cabibo-Kobayahi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix [6], [4]

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.9739 \text{ to } 0.9751 & 0.221 \text{ to } 0.227 & 0.0029 \text{ to } 0.0045 \\ 0.221 \text{ to } 0.227 & 0.9730 \text{ to } 0.9744 & 0.039 \text{ to } 0.044 \\ 0.0048 \text{ to } 0.014 & 0.037 \text{ to } 0.043 & 0.9990 \text{ to } 0.9992 \end{pmatrix}$$

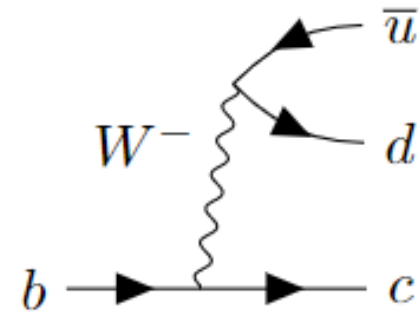
90% confidence limits



$$B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$$

$$V_{cb}V_{us} \approx (0.039)(0.221)$$

$$\approx 8.619 * 10^{-3}$$



$$B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-$$

$$V_{cb}V_{ud} \approx (0.039)(0.974)$$

$$\approx 3.799 * 10^{-2}$$

# Decay Widths

- Measure of the probability of a decay channel occurring in a specified time interval in the parent (composite) particle rest frame
- When a particle's mass is measured, the total rate shows up as an irreducible width [5]
- Obtained through calculating the amplitude then integrating the amplitude over all space through use of the matrix element in Fermi's golden rule [8]:

The diagram shows the equation  $\Gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |M_{if}|^2 \rho_f$  where  $|M| = \int \psi_f^* V \psi_i$ . Blue arrows point from text labels to parts of the equation: 'Transition probability / decay width' points to  $\Gamma$ ; 'Interaction matrix element' points to  $|M_{if}|^2$ ; 'Density of final states' points to  $\rho_f$ ; 'Final state wavefunction' points to  $\psi_f^*$ ; 'Potential' points to  $V$ ; and 'Initial state wavefunction' points to  $\psi_i$ .

$$\Gamma = \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |M_{if}|^2 \rho_f \quad \text{where} \quad |M| = \int \psi_f^* V \psi_i$$

Transition probability / decay width

Interaction matrix element

Density of final states

Final state wavefunction

Potential

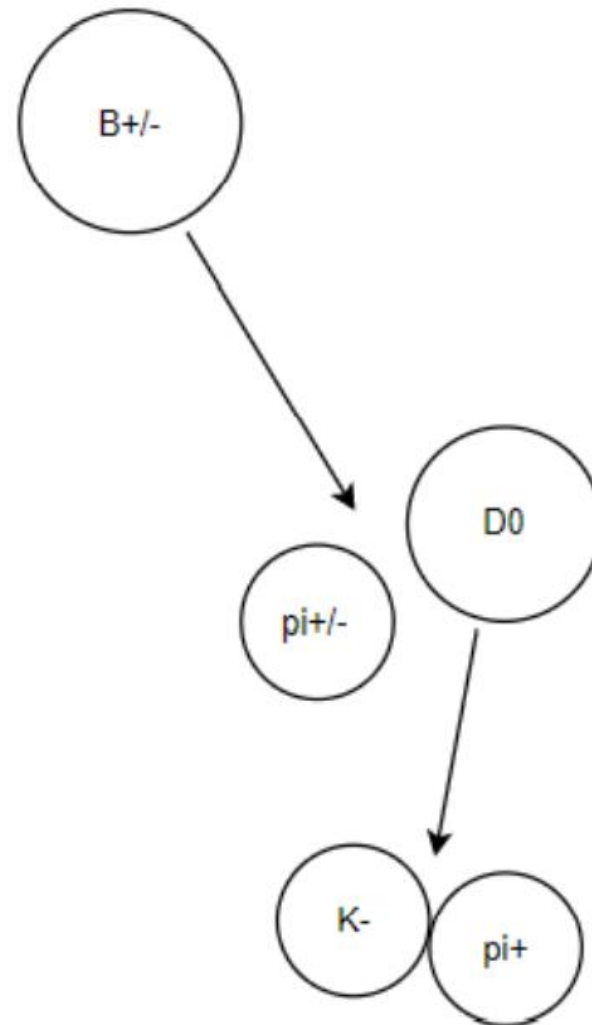
Initial state wavefunction

# Metadata

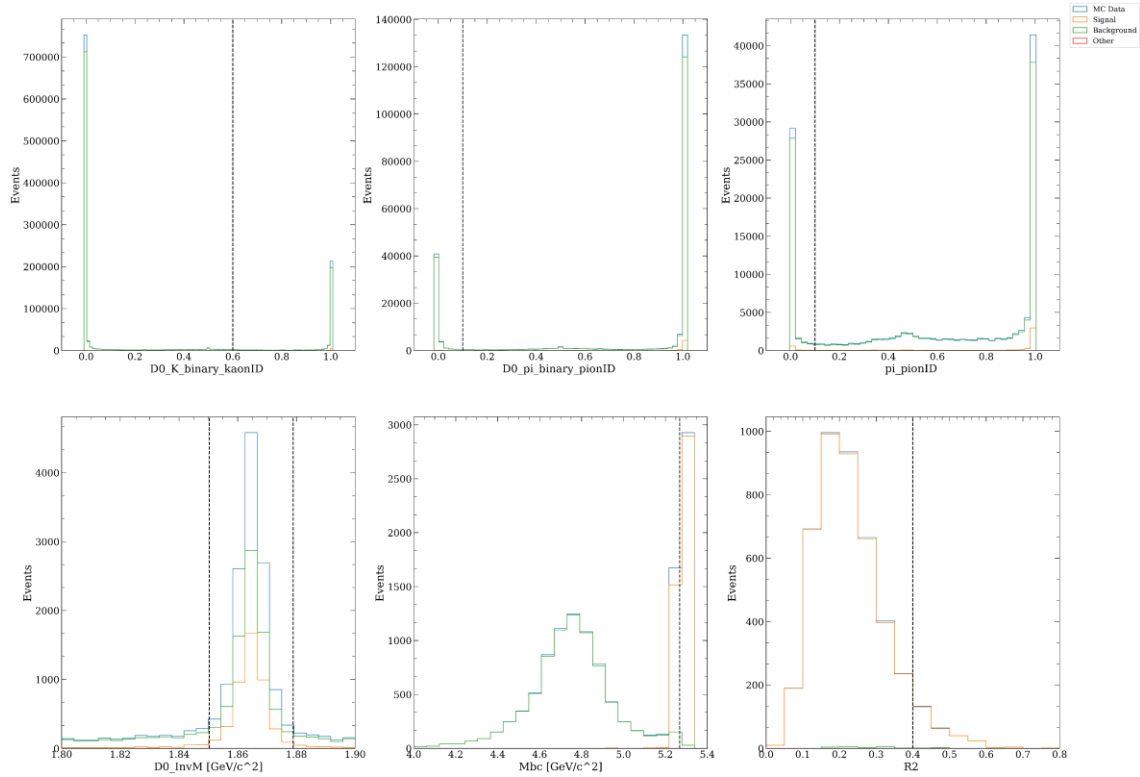
- Reconstruction Release: light-2201-venus
- MC Generation Release: release-05-00-02
- Campaigns: MC14ri\_a (experimental MC data), MC14ri\_d (confirmation MC data)
- Experiment Number: 1003
- MC Event Types: charged, mixed, ccbar, uubar, ddbar, ssbar, taupair
- Total  $B^\pm$ 
  - per file:  $1.08 * 10^8$  mesons ( $100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )
  - overall:  $3.24 * 10^8$  mesons

# Backup Slides

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] \pi^{\pm}$$



# Selection Plots: $B \rightarrow D\pi$ Final States



B <sup>±</sup> Signal : no cuts		
NA	Reconstruction	1569120 potential candidates
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : K <sub>slow</sub> <sup>±</sup>		
Classification	Variable and Cut	Relative Efficiency
goodTrack kinematics	dz  < 2.0 [cm], dr < 0.5 [cm] pt > 0.1 [GeV/c], E < 5.5 [GeV] thetaInCDCAcceptance	1.0
PID	kaonID_binary_noSVD > 0.6	0.229
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : π <sub>slow</sub> <sup>±</sup>		
goodTrack kinematics	dz  < 2.0 [cm], dr < 0.5 [cm] pt > 0.1 [GeV/c], E < 5.5 [GeV] thetaInCDCAcceptance	0.796
PID	pionID_binary_noSVD > 0.1	0.766
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : π <sub>fast</sub> <sup>±</sup>		
goodTrack kinematics	dz  < 2.0 [cm], dr < 0.5 [cm] pt > 0.1 [GeV/c], E < 5.5 [GeV] thetaInCDCAcceptance	0.782
PID	pionID > 0.1	0.748
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : D <sup>0</sup>		
kinematics	1.85031 < InvM < 1.87885	0.126
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : B <sup>±</sup>		
kinematics	Mbc > 5.268	0.358
kinematics	abs(deltaE) < 0.5	0.992
B <sup>±</sup> tree fit	conf_level=0.0, D <sup>0</sup> mass constraint	1.0
continuum suppression	R2 < 0.4	0.939
Classification	Variable and Cut	Candidate Efficiency with respect to Generated Events
NA	Final Candidate (via BCS on ChiProb)	0.4117

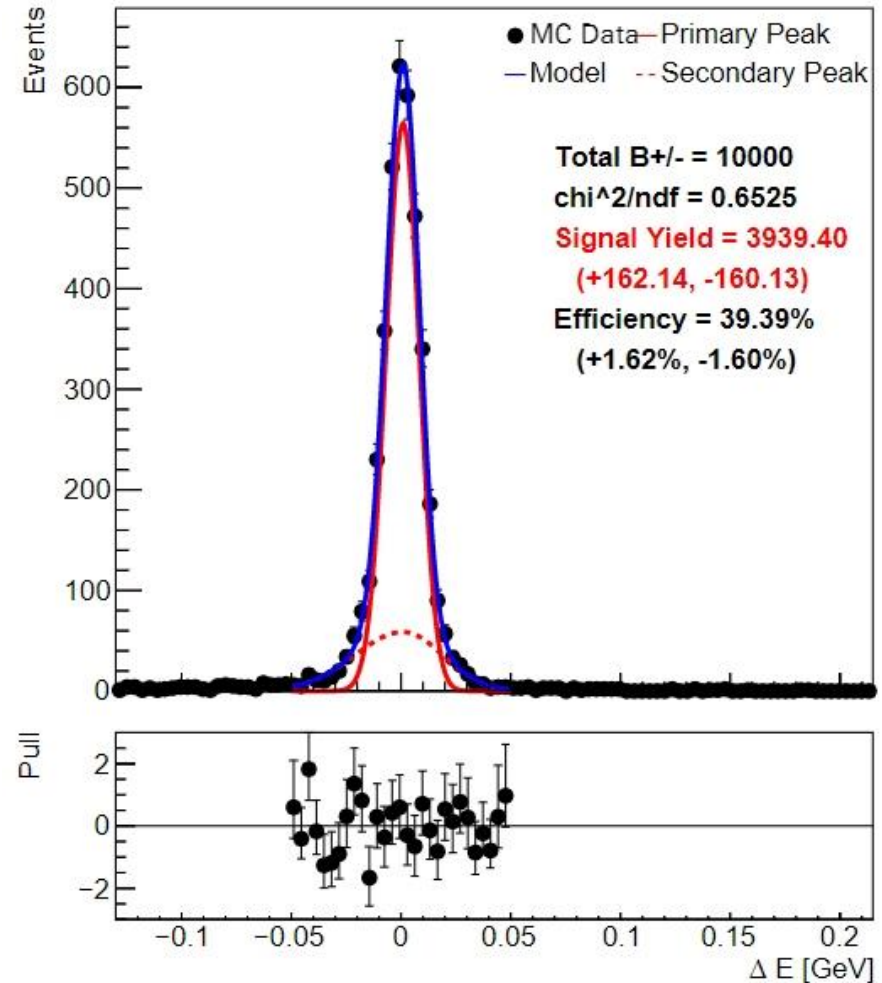
# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow D\pi$ $D^0$ InvM

FCN=-40925.7 FROM MINOS STATUS=SUCCESSFUL 245 CALLS 1305 TOTAL  
EDM=5.59178e-06 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE

EXT	PARAMETER	VALUE	PARABOLIC	MINOS ERRORS	
NO.	NAME		ERROR	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
1	mean	9.63965e-04	4.74351e-04	-4.74324e-04	4.74823e-04
2	no_sig1	3.08339e+03	1.20009e+02	-1.22482e+02	1.17684e+02
3	no_sig2	8.56003e+02	1.07342e+02	-1.03147e+02	1.11532e+02
4	sigma1L	7.76232e-03	4.18129e-04	-4.21870e-04	4.14609e-04
5	sigma1R	7.28696e-03	3.76608e-04	-3.78789e-04	3.74976e-04
6	sigma2L	2.20395e-02	1.63044e-03	-1.47698e-03	1.83260e-03
7	sigma2R	1.81322e-02	1.13014e-03	-1.04196e-03	1.24157e-03

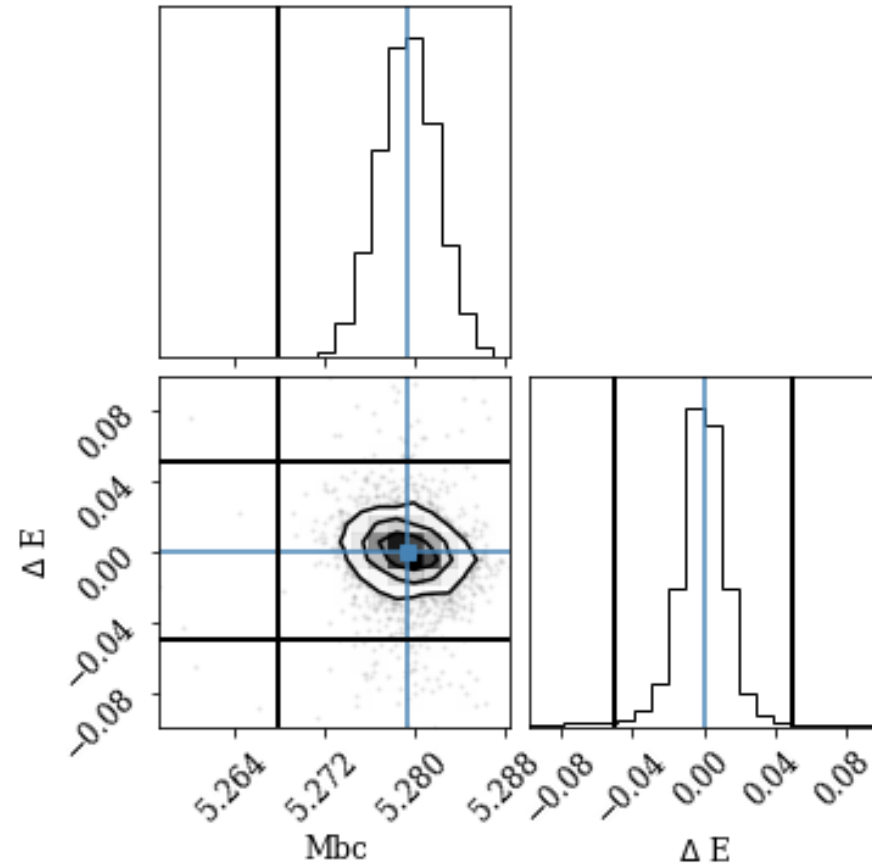
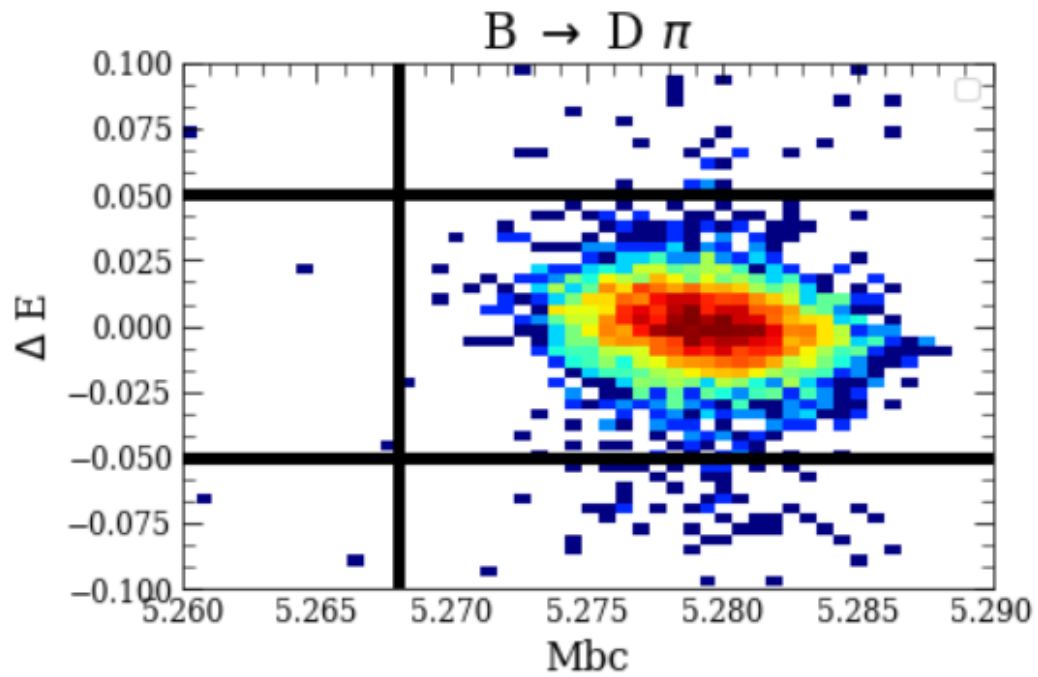
ERR DEF= 0.5

B  $\rightarrow$  D0  $\pi$  Signal MC





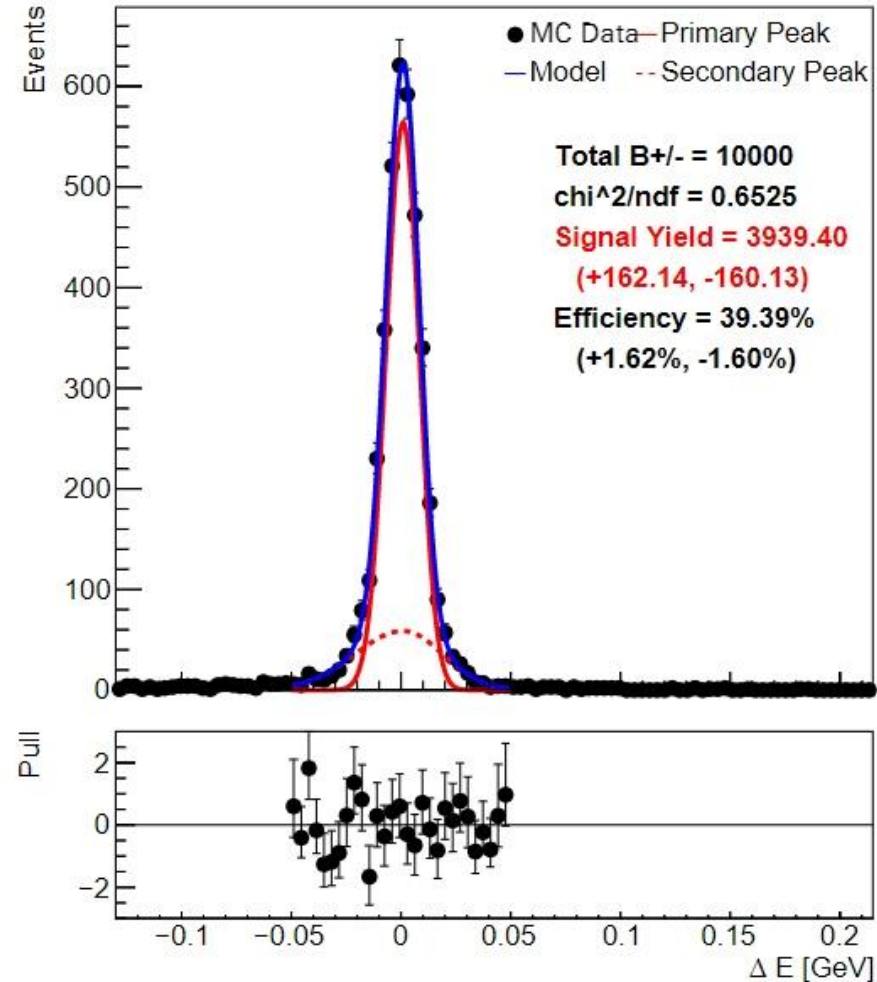
# Selection Plots : $B \rightarrow D\pi$ $M_{bc}$ vs. $\Delta E$



# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow D\pi$ Signal $\Delta E$

$B \rightarrow D^0 \pi$  Signal MC

```
FCN=-40925.7 FROM MINOS      STATUS=SUCCESSFUL    245 CALLS      1305 TOTAL
                        EDM=5.59178e-06  STRATEGY= 1      ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
EXT PARAMETER
NO.  NAME      VALUE      PARABOLIC  MINOS ERRORS
1  mean      9.63965e-04  4.74351e-04  -4.74324e-04  4.74823e-04
2  no_sig1   3.08339e+03  1.20009e+02  -1.22482e+02  1.17684e+02
3  no_sig2   8.56003e+02  1.07342e+02  -1.03147e+02  1.11532e+02
4  sigma1L   7.76232e-03  4.18129e-04  -4.21870e-04  4.14609e-04
5  sigma1R   7.28696e-03  3.76608e-04  -3.78789e-04  3.74976e-04
6  sigma2L   2.20395e-02  1.63044e-03  -1.47698e-03  1.83260e-03
7  sigma2R   1.81322e-02  1.13014e-03  -1.04196e-03  1.24157e-03
ERR DEF= 0.5
```



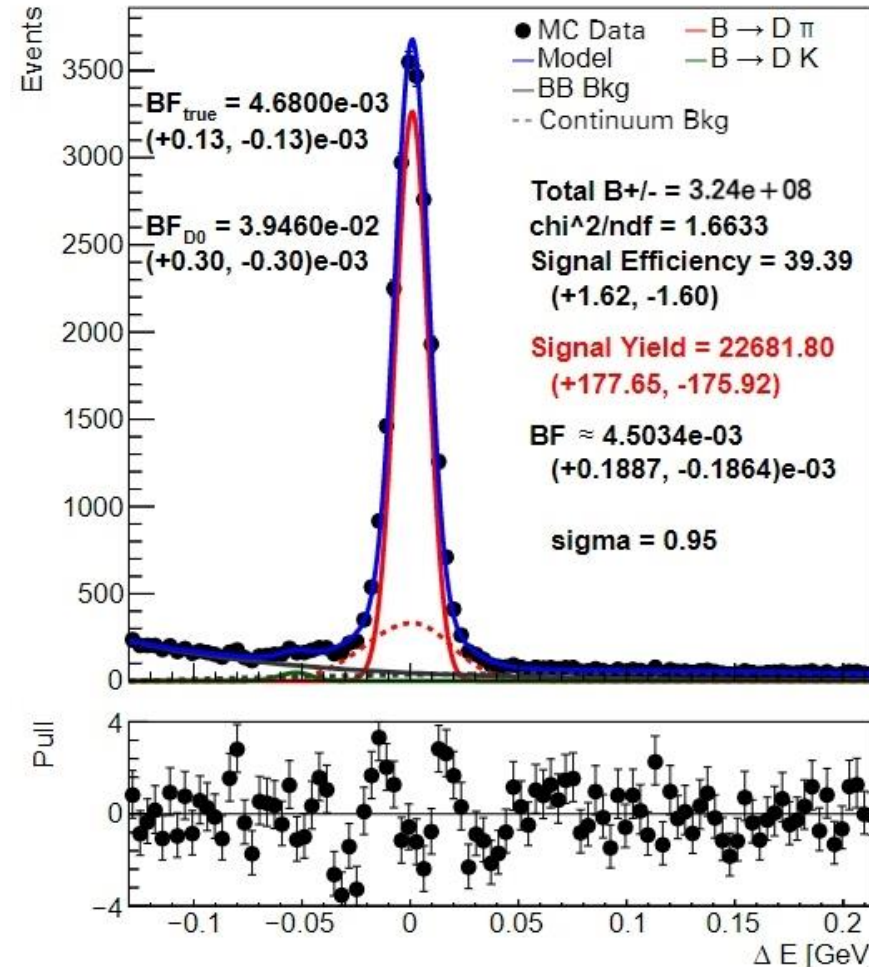
# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow D\pi$ $\Delta E$ MC14ri\_a

FCN=-365721 FROM MINOS STATUS=SUCCESSFUL 338 CALLS 3377 TOTAL  
 EDM=6.2448e-06 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE

EXT	PARAMETER	VALUE	PARABOLIC	MINOS ERRORS	
				NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
1	cb	-1.22514e+01	1.06596e+00	-1.11517e+00	9.25547e-01
2	fracK	7.60110e-02	6.82435e-01	at limit	4.08268e-01
3	fracpi	2.13778e-01	7.87214e-03	-7.81961e-03	7.87201e-03
4	meanK	-5.25191e-02	1.69257e-03	-1.73229e-03	1.68614e-03
5	no_BBbkg	5.33092e+03	3.58734e+02	-3.49744e+02	3.02179e+02
6	no_cbkg	3.46790e+03	2.13181e+02	-2.03076e+02	2.01945e+02
7	no_sigK	2.61420e+02	9.69255e+01	-5.35048e+01	9.84948e+01
8	no_sigpi	2.26818e+04	1.77569e+02	-1.75923e+02	1.77652e+02

ERR DEF= 0.5

B  $\rightarrow$  D0  $\pi$  MC14ri\_a

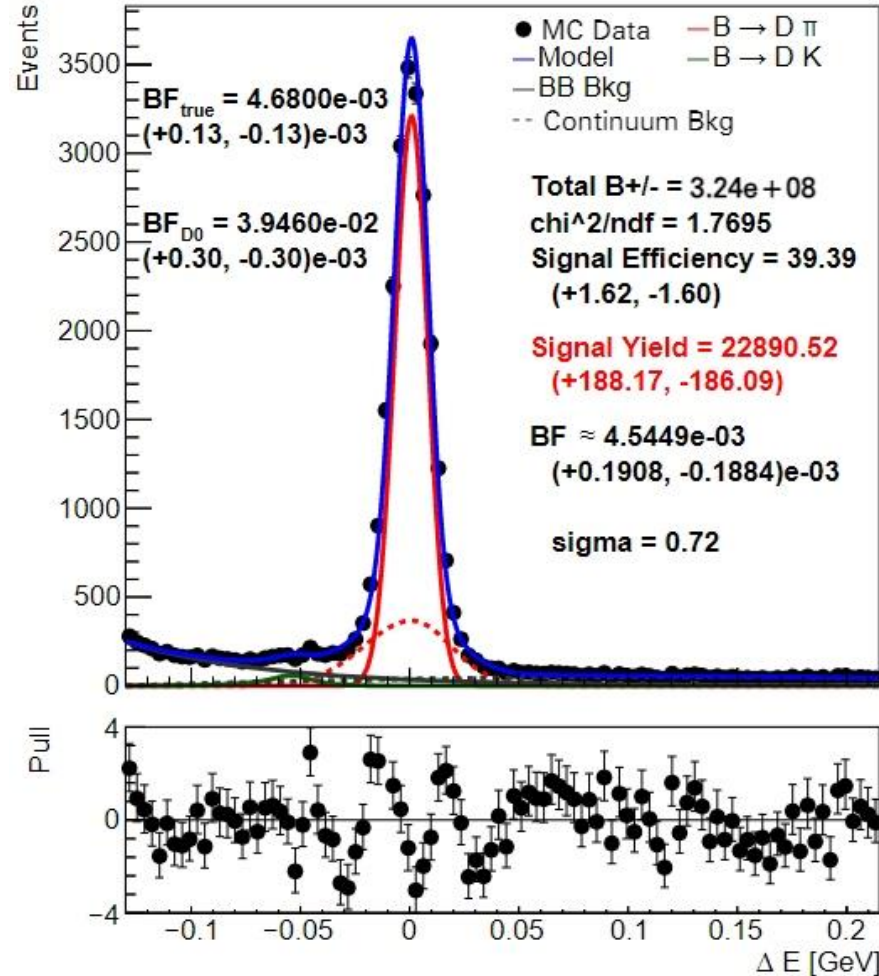


# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow D\pi$ $\Delta E$ MC14ri\_d

```

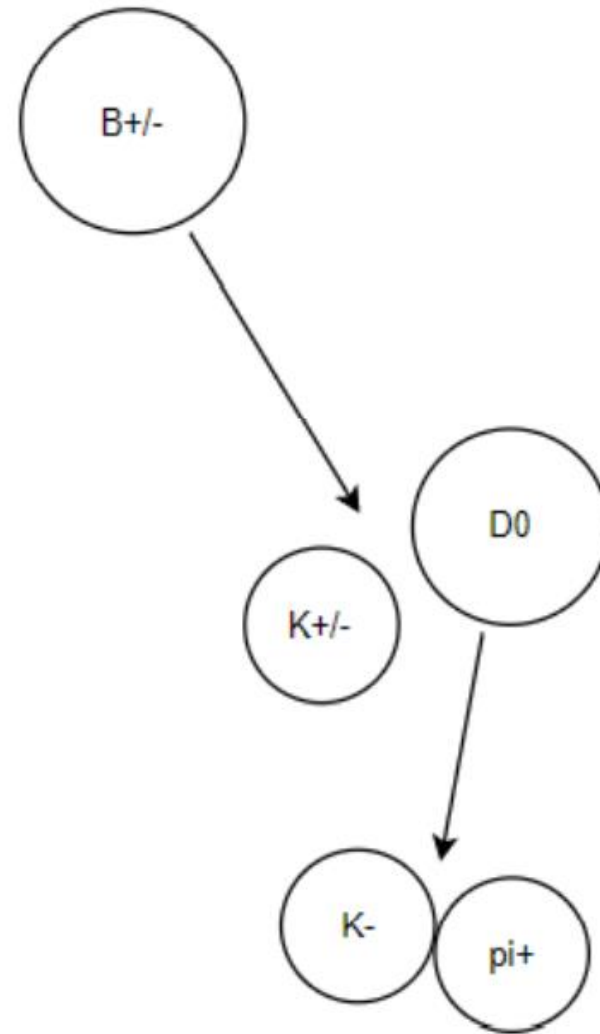
FCN=-365871 FROM MINOS      STATUS=SUCCESSFUL    180 CALLS      2296 TOTAL
                        EDM=2.42579e-10    STRATEGY= 1      ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
EXT PARAMETER              PARABOLIC              MINOS ERRORS
NO.  NAME                   VALUE              ERROR              NEGATIVE              POSITIVE
 1  cb                       -1.52004e+01      1.46636e+00      -1.67495e+00      1.40935e+00
 2  fracK                     6.45964e-01      1.98389e-01      -2.59296e-01      1.83457e-01
 3  fracpi                     2.33685e-01      8.38430e-03      -8.43482e-03      8.52179e-03
 4  meanK                      -5.34821e-02      1.89766e-03      -1.90421e-03      1.94133e-03
 5  no_BBbkg                   4.71064e+03      3.46561e+02      -3.61502e+02      3.64922e+02
 6  no_cbkg                    3.67490e+03      1.69756e+02      -1.84305e+02      1.66953e+02
 7  no_sigK                    4.84943e+02      1.12323e+02      -1.13744e+02      1.23885e+02
 8  no_sigpi                   2.28905e+04      1.85293e+02      -1.86094e+02      1.88167e+02
ERR DEF= 0.5
    
```

B  $\rightarrow$  D0  $\pi$  MC14ri\_d

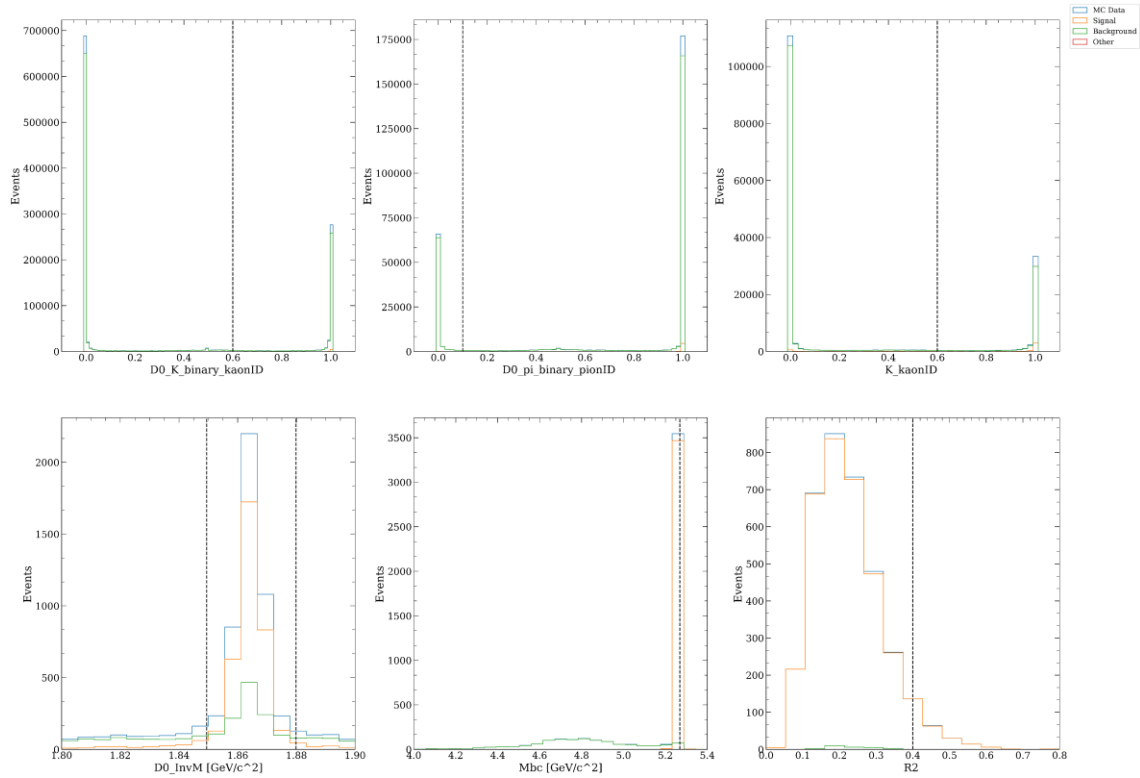


# Backup Slides

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow [D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-] K^{\pm}$$



# Selection Plots: $B \rightarrow DK$ Final States

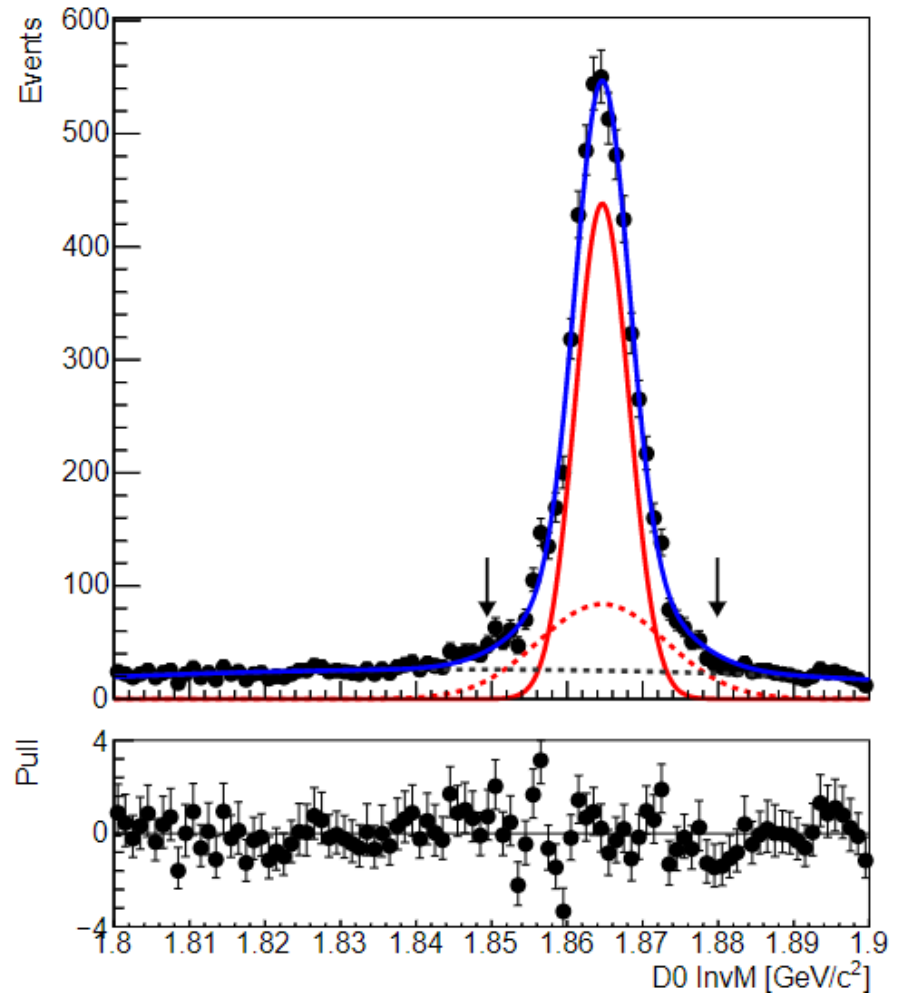


B <sup>±</sup> Signal : no cuts		
NA	Reconstruction	1603616 potential candidates
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : K <sub>slow</sub> <sup>±</sup>		
Classification	Variable and Cut	Relative Efficiency
goodTrack kinematics	$ dz  < 2.0$ [cm], $dr < 0.5$ [cm] $pt > 0.1$ [GeV/c], $E < 5.5$ [GeV] thetaInCDCAcceptance	1.0
PID	kaonID_binary_noSVD $> 0.6$	0.3101
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : $\pi_{slow}^{\pm}$		
goodTrack kinematics	$ dz  < 2.0$ [cm], $dr < 0.5$ [cm] $pt > 0.1$ [GeV/c], $E < 5.5$ [GeV] thetaInCDCAcceptance	0.794
PID	pionID_binary_noSVD $> 0.1$	0.733
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : K <sub>fast</sub> <sup>±</sup>		
goodTrack kinematics	$ dz  < 2.0$ [cm], $dr < 0.5$ [cm] $pt > 0.1$ [GeV/c], $E < 5.5$ [GeV] thetaInCDCAcceptance	0.790
PID	kaonID $> 0.6$	0.253
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : D <sup>0</sup>		
kinematics	$1.8494 < \text{InvM} < 1.87989$	0.110
B <sup>±</sup> Signal : B <sup>±</sup>		
kinematics	Mbc $> 5.269$	0.747
kinematics	$\text{abs}(\text{deltaE}) < 0.5$	0.998
B <sup>±</sup> tree fit	conf_level=0.0, D <sup>0</sup> mass constraint	1.0
continuum suppression	R2 $< 0.4$	0.952
Classification	Variable and Cut	Candidate Efficiency with respect to Generated Events
NA	Final Candidate (via BCS on ChiProb)	0.3308

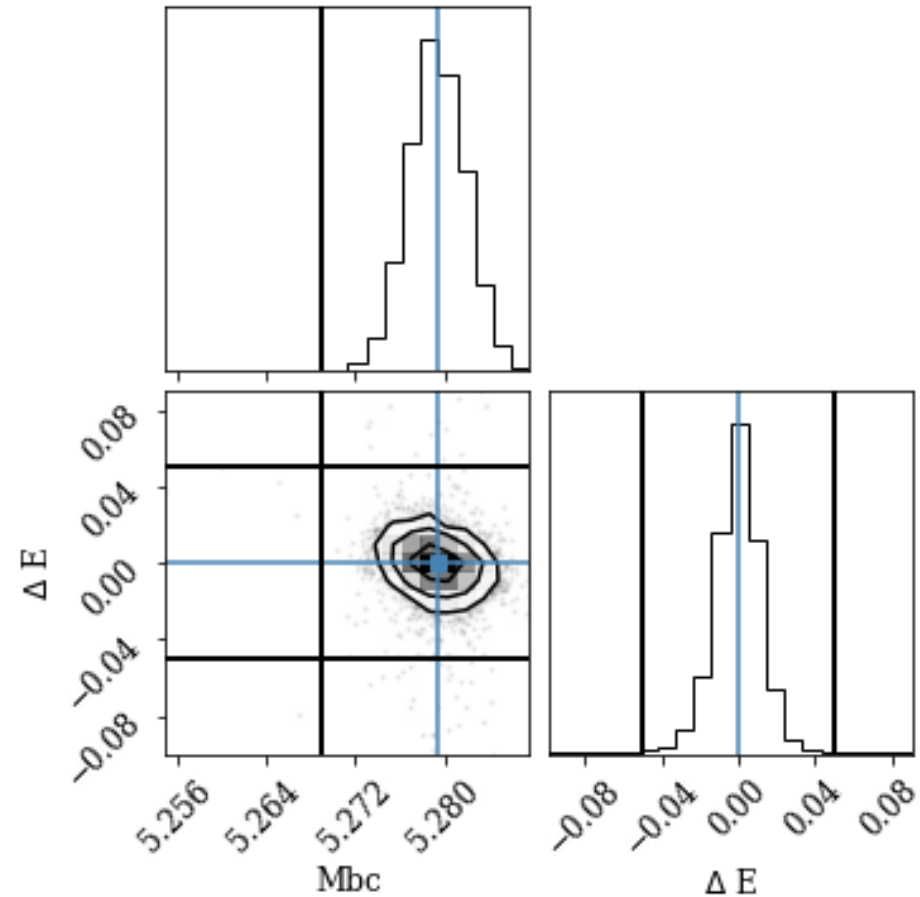
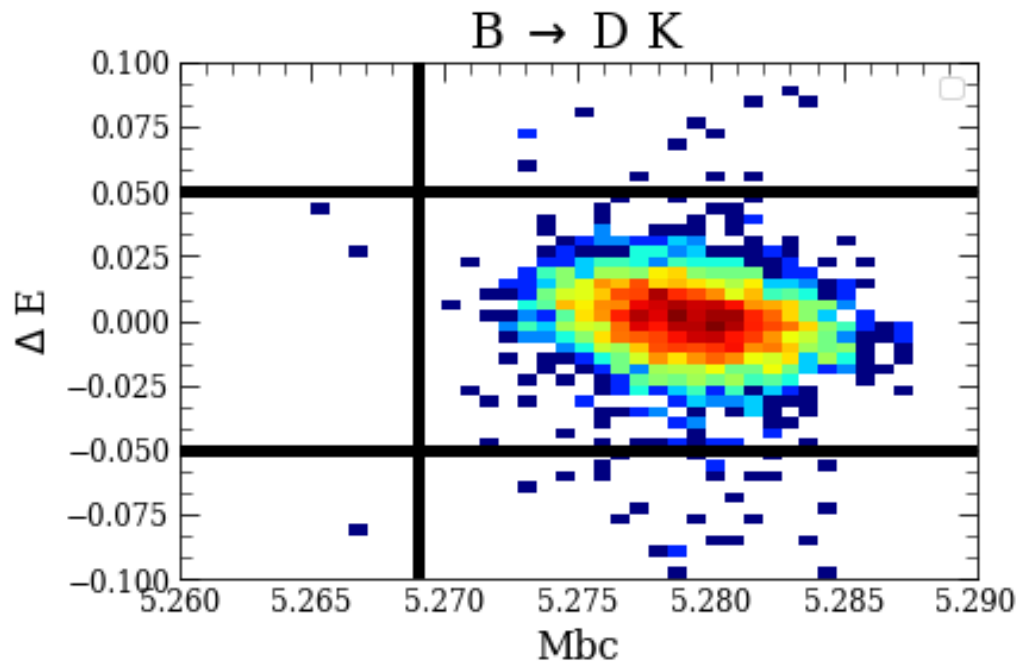
# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow DK \ D^0 \text{ InvM}$

$B \rightarrow DK \ D^0 \text{ InvM}$

```
FCN=-88579.7 FROM MINOS    STATUS=SUCCESSFUL    294 CALLS    2221 TOTAL
                        EDM=4.8318e-05    STRATEGY= 1    ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
EXT PARAMETER
NO.  NAME      VALUE      ERROR      NEGATIVE    POSITIVE
 1  c0      -5.46929e-02  4.83246e-02 -5.08308e-02  4.68448e-02
 2  c1      -1.74867e-01  5.00287e-02 -4.92451e-02  5.12145e-02
 3  mean     1.86464e+00  6.96046e-05 -6.95835e-05  6.96418e-05
 4  no_cbkg  2.34749e+03  1.02992e+02 -1.08253e+02  1.00364e+02
 5  no_sig1  3.89362e+03  3.64139e+02 -4.15874e+02  3.30225e+02
 6  no_sig2  1.77581e+03  3.13261e+02 -2.81209e+02  3.62754e+02
 7  sigma1   3.54594e-03  1.75309e-04 -1.92769e-04  1.65133e-04
 8  sigma2   8.44525e-03  1.05437e-03 -9.74661e-04  1.18375e-03
                        ERR DEF= 0.5
```



# Selection Plots : $B \rightarrow DK$ $Mbc$ vs. $\Delta E$

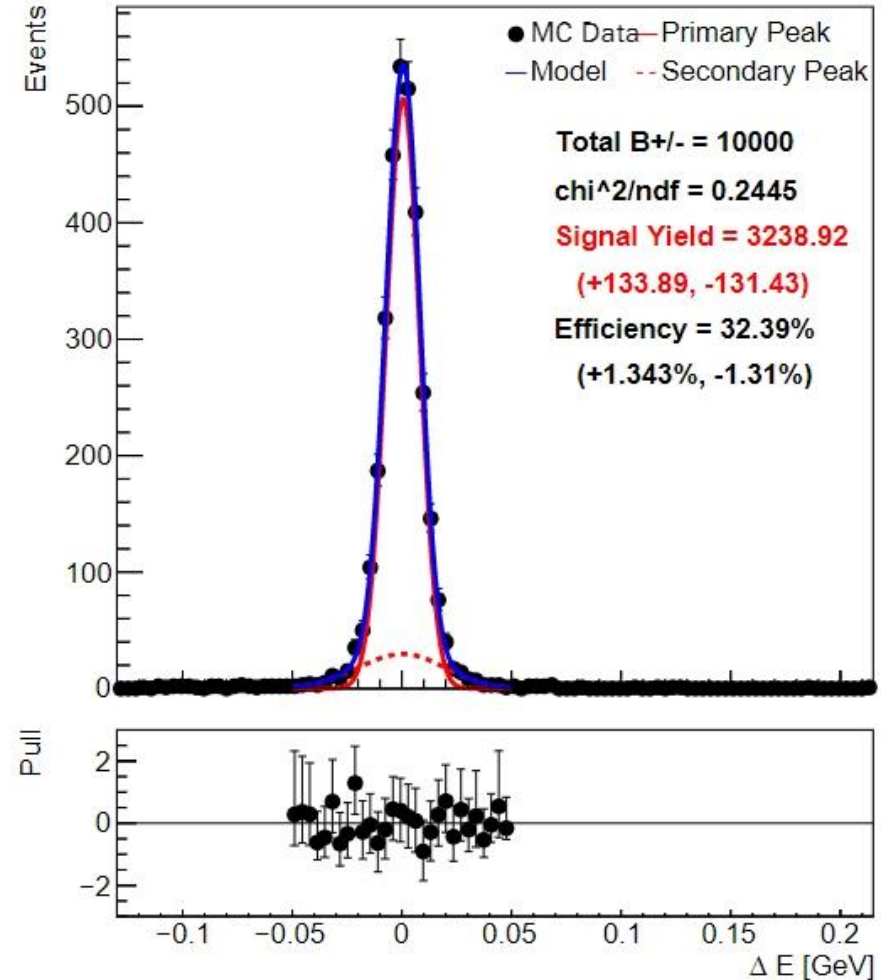




# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow DK$ Signal $\Delta E$

B  $\rightarrow$  D0 K Signal MC

```
FCN=-33403.6 FROM MINOS      STATUS=SUCCESSFUL    247 CALLS      1430 TOTAL
                        EDM=2.63456e-05    STRATEGY= 1      ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE
EXT PARAMETER          PARABOLIC          MINOS ERRORS
NO.  NAME      VALUE      ERROR      NEGATIVE      POSITIVE
 1  mean      6.52712e-04  4.50363e-04  -4.52369e-04  4.50533e-04
 2  no_sig1   2.81440e+03  1.00356e+02  -1.05291e+02  9.60517e+01
 3  no_sig2   4.24515e+02  8.57857e+01  -7.86571e+01  9.32815e+01
 4  sigma1L   7.84985e-03  3.69911e-04  -3.75851e-04  3.65418e-04
 5  sigma1R   7.45648e-03  3.53221e-04  -3.57721e-04  3.50673e-04
 6  sigma2L   2.05633e-02  2.10082e-03  -1.84297e-03  2.46416e-03
 7  sigma2R   1.89443e-02  1.84125e-03  -1.62807e-03  2.13491e-03
                        ERR DEF= 0.5
```



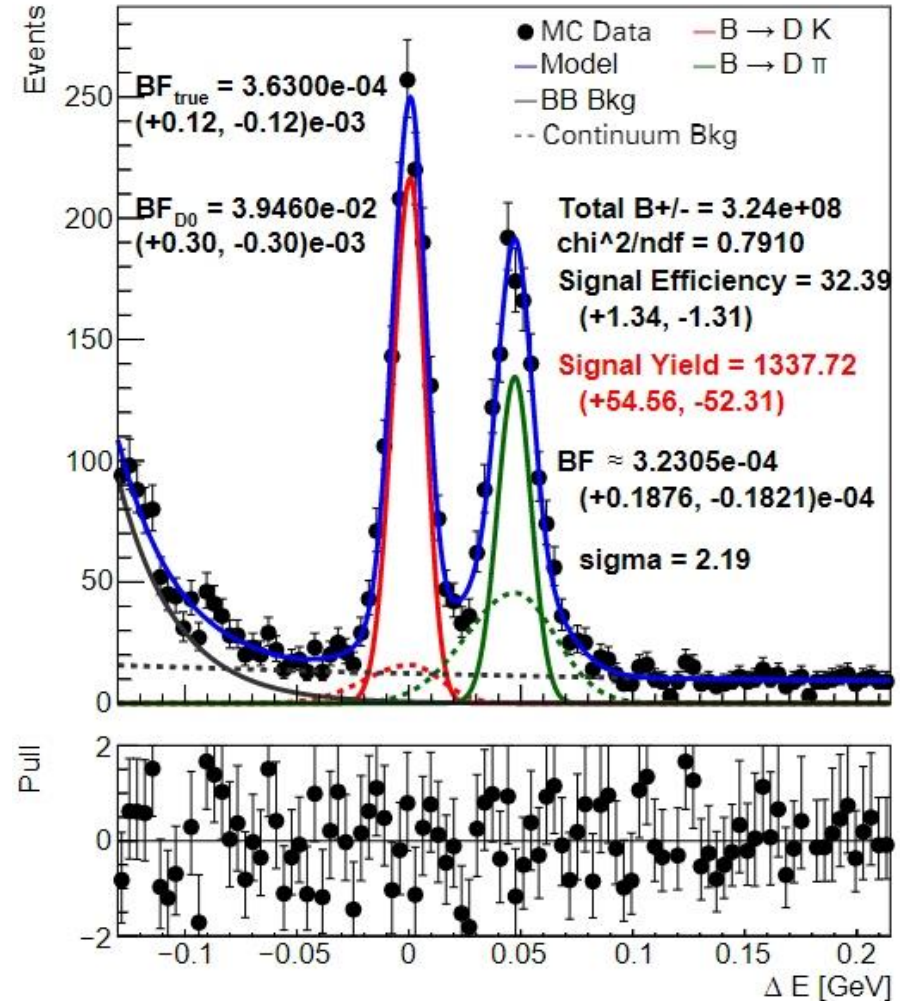
# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow DK \Delta E$ MC14ri\_a

FCN=-41662.2 FROM MINOS STATUS=SUCCESSFUL 295 CALLS 4430 TOTAL  
 EDM=2.48458e-05 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE

EXT PARAMETER	PARABOLIC	MINOS ERRORS		
NO. NAME VALUE ERROR NEGATIVE POSITIVE				
1 c0	-2.65352e-01	2.67991e-01	-1.96899e-01	4.82569e-01
2 c1	4.42295e-02	1.49592e-01	-2.35702e-01	1.20951e-01
3 cb	-3.85058e+01	7.99036e+00	-8.43629e+00	7.81776e+00
4 fracK	1.46611e-01	5.01341e-02	-5.04100e-02	5.06638e-02
5 fracpi	4.74355e-01	3.74962e-02	-3.77867e-02	3.72912e-02
6 meanpi	4.73746e-02	3.72655e-04	-3.72634e-04	3.72713e-04
7 no_BBbkg	6.99666e+02	1.69704e+02	-1.39352e+02	2.28145e+02
8 no_cbkg	1.18082e+03	2.11235e+02	-2.74306e+02	1.79844e+02
9 no_sigK	1.33772e+03	5.31767e+01	-5.23133e+01	5.45589e+01
10 no_sigpi	1.39878e+03	4.83393e+01	-4.79337e+01	4.88370e+01

ERR DEF= 0.5

B → D0 K MC14ri\_a



# Fit Parameters: $B \rightarrow DK \Delta E$ MC14ri\_d

FCN=-40621.5 FROM MINOS STATUS=SUCCESSFUL 239 CALLS 3965 TOTAL  
 EDM=8.56386e-06 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURATE

EXT	PARAMETER	VALUE	PARABOLIC	MINOS ERRORS	
NO.	NAME		ERROR	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
1	c0	-2.98930e-01	2.55594e-01	-1.91698e-01	4.26781e-01
2	c1	-1.01073e-01	1.71124e-01	-2.61647e-01	1.37147e-01
3	cb	-3.84136e+01	7.00524e+00	-7.28062e+00	6.85812e+00
4	fracK	1.45014e-01	4.76518e-02	-4.78993e-02	4.78726e-02
5	fracpi	4.26218e-01	4.17913e-02	-4.21730e-02	4.15293e-02
6	meanpi	4.85578e-02	3.80517e-04	-3.80650e-04	3.80817e-04
7	no_BBbkg	7.31857e+02	1.55352e+02	-1.30242e+02	1.98630e+02
8	no_cbkg	1.16608e+03	1.94709e+02	-2.41069e+02	1.68979e+02
9	no_sigK	1.37450e+03	5.21127e+01	-5.13876e+01	5.30596e+01
10	no_sigpi	1.23757e+03	4.63635e+01	-4.59807e+01	4.67959e+01

ERR DEF= 0.5

B → D0 K MC14ri\_d

