

Charm Semileptonic Decays

A. Oyanguren, P. Roudeau, J. Serrano

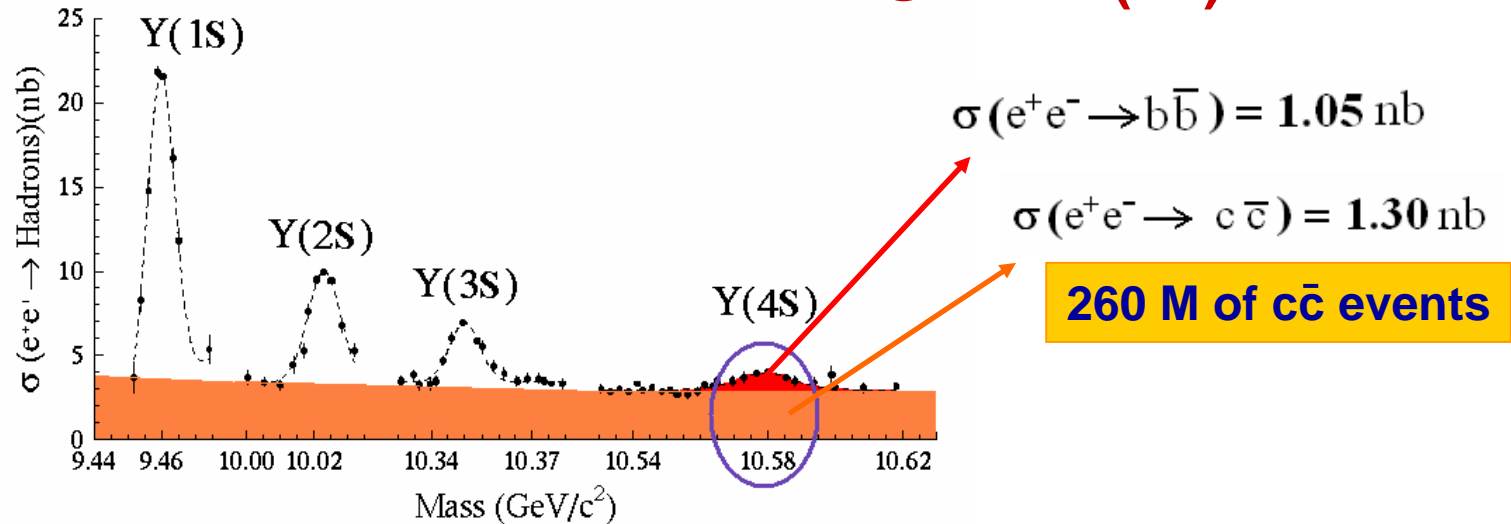
Outline:

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ $D \rightarrow K \ell \nu$ channel
- ▶ Starting with D_s
- ▶ First look at $D \rightarrow \pi e \nu$
- ▶ Plans

BaBar LAL 05/06/28

► Motivation

More than 200 fb⁻¹ @ the $\Psi(4S)$



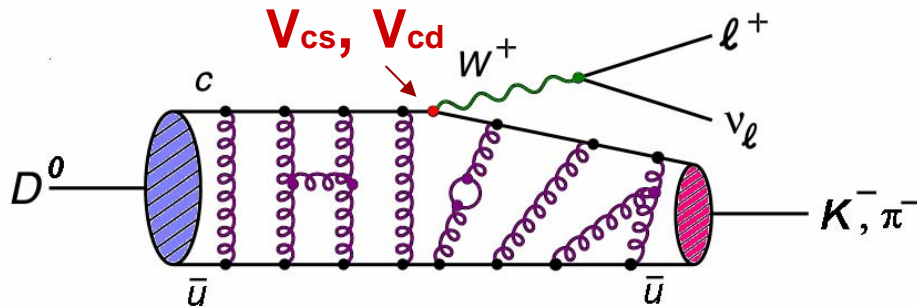
Use semileptonic decays of charm to:

- ★ Measure **form factors and relative BR's** of exclusive channels
- ★ Measure **hadronic mass distributions** of special systems (**0+ states**)

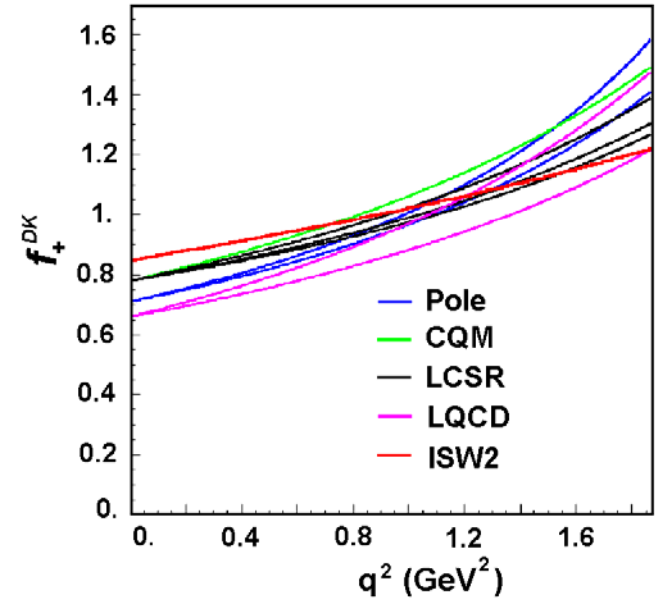
→ Improve our understanding of B decays

► Motivation

★ Form factors



$$q^2 = (p_\ell + p_\nu)^2 = (p_D - p_K)^2$$



→ Validate Lattice QCD results

→ Understand hadronic effects

→ Determine $|V_{ub}|$

$$\frac{d\Gamma(B \rightarrow \pi e \bar{\nu}_e)/dE_\pi}{d\Gamma(D \rightarrow \pi e \bar{\nu}_e)/dE_\pi} = \left| \frac{V_{ub}}{V_{cd}} \right|^2 \left(\frac{M_B}{M_D} \right) \left| \frac{f_+^{B \rightarrow \pi}}{f_+^{D \rightarrow \pi}} \right|^2$$

$f_\pi, f_B, f_{B^*}, g_{B^* B \pi}$

▶ Purpose

- Training with the simplest channel: $D \rightarrow K \ell \nu$

- Special interest on $D \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

→ Linked to $|V_{ub}|$

- and D_s s.l. decays

→ Better controlled by Lattice QCD (s is heavier)

→ No competition with CLEO-c till 2006

- s.l. decays of charm baryons

★ Study of hadronic mass distributions (0^+ states)

$$D \rightarrow (K\pi, \pi\pi \dots) \ell \nu$$

- ▶ Of general interest for spectroscopy

Similar systems in B decays ($B \rightarrow k\pi\pi, 3\pi\dots$)

► $D \rightarrow K \ell \nu$ channel

Measure of form factors as function of q^2

► $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \ell^+ \nu$

- Define two hemispheres:

- Impose soft π^+ , K^- and ℓ^+ in the same hemisphere

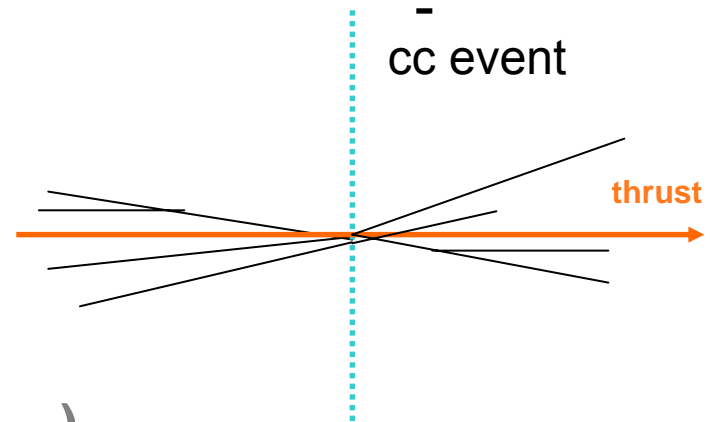
- Compute D direction ($-\vec{p}_{\text{all tracks} \neq K, \ell}$)

- Compute the missing energy in the ℓ hemisphere

- Fit $\mathbf{p}_D = \mathbf{p}_K + \mathbf{p}_\ell + \mathbf{p}_\nu$

- Constraints using m_D and m_{D^*} (1c or 2c fit)

- Compute $q^2 = (\mathbf{p}_D - \mathbf{p}_K)^2$



▶ D → K ℓ v channel

★ Candidates:

Lists

- charged tracks → GoodTracksVeryLoose
- neutrals → GoodPhotonDefault
- electrons → PidLHElectrons
- kaons → KMicroTight
- pions → GoodTracksVeryLoose

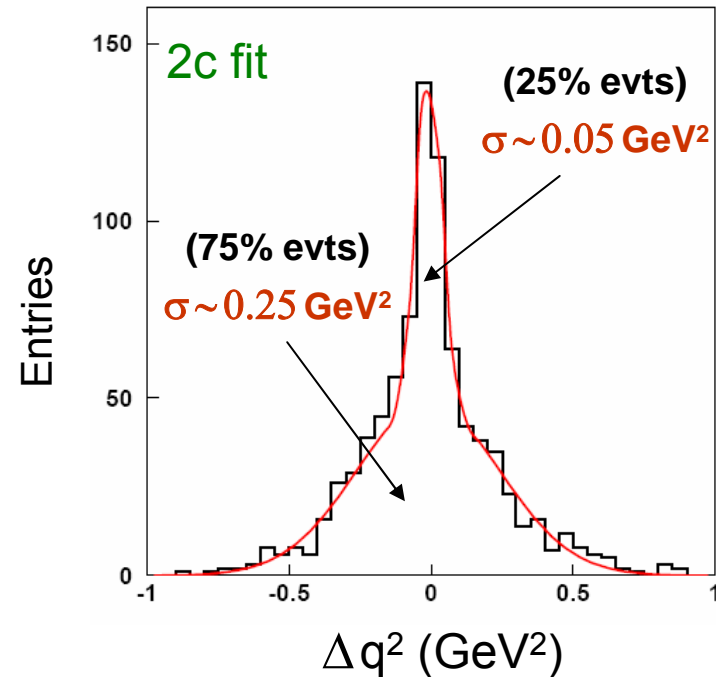
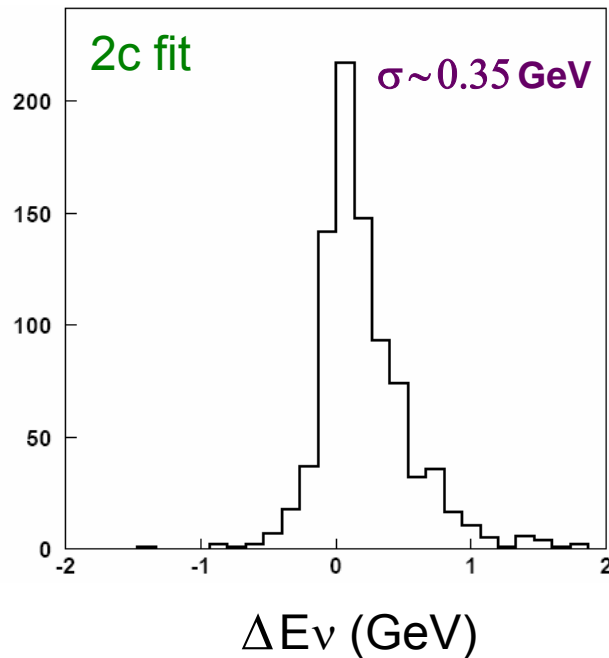
Cuts

- $p_{\ell}^* > 0.5 \text{ GeV}$
- $p_{\pi^*} < 0.45 \text{ GeV}$

(MC, 400K events cc)

► D → K ℓ v channel

★ **q² resolution** → $q^2 = (p_\ell + p_\nu)^2 = (p_D - p_K)^2$



	CLEO III	FOCUS	CLEO-c	BABAR
Δq^2 (GeV ²)	0.4	0.22	0.03	0.05-0.25

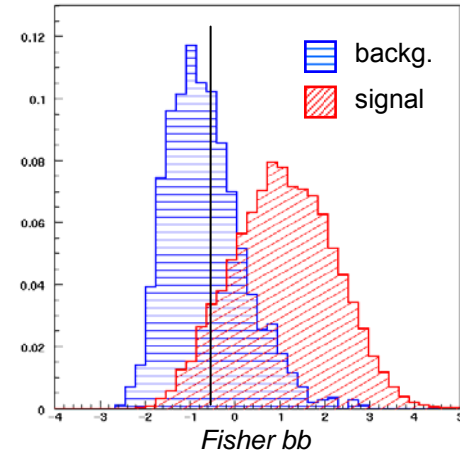
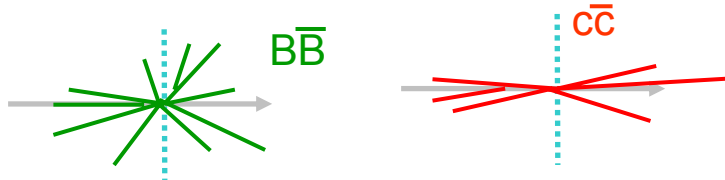
➔ **good resolution to measure form factors**

► D → Kℓν channel

★ Background suppression

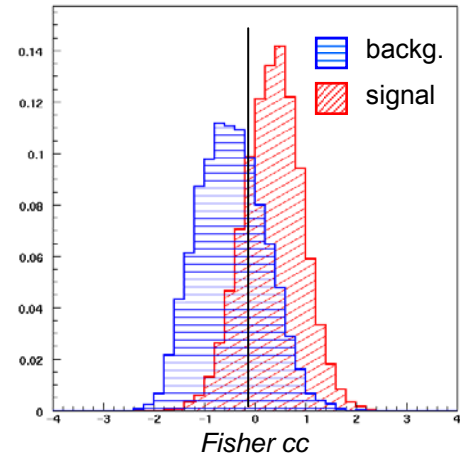
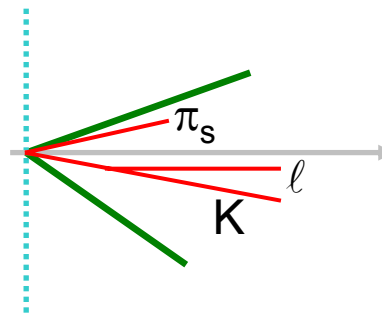
► Fisher against bb background

Event shape variables:
R₂ and track multiplicity



► Fisher against cc background

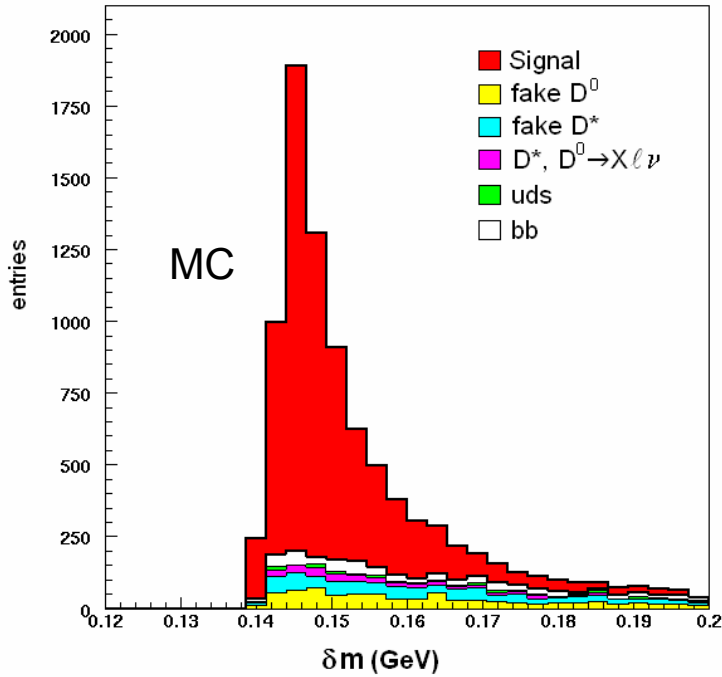
Spectator system +
other kinematic infos



max $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ in the signal region

→ D → Kℓν analysis

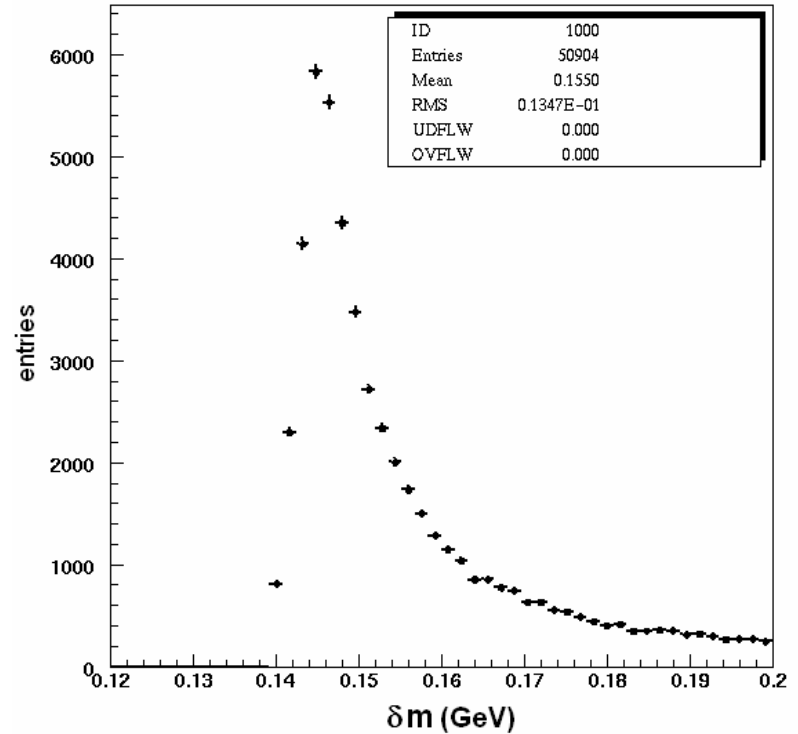
4.5 M cc events



MC yield ($\delta m < 0.16$ GeV)

- ▶ signal = 82.7 %
- ▶ fake D^0 = 5.5%
- ▶ fake D^* = 5%
- ▶ $D^*, D^0 \rightarrow X\ell\nu$ = 2.5%
- ▶ uds evts = 0.7%
- ▶ bb evts = 3.5%

Data (Run1: 19.5 fb⁻¹)



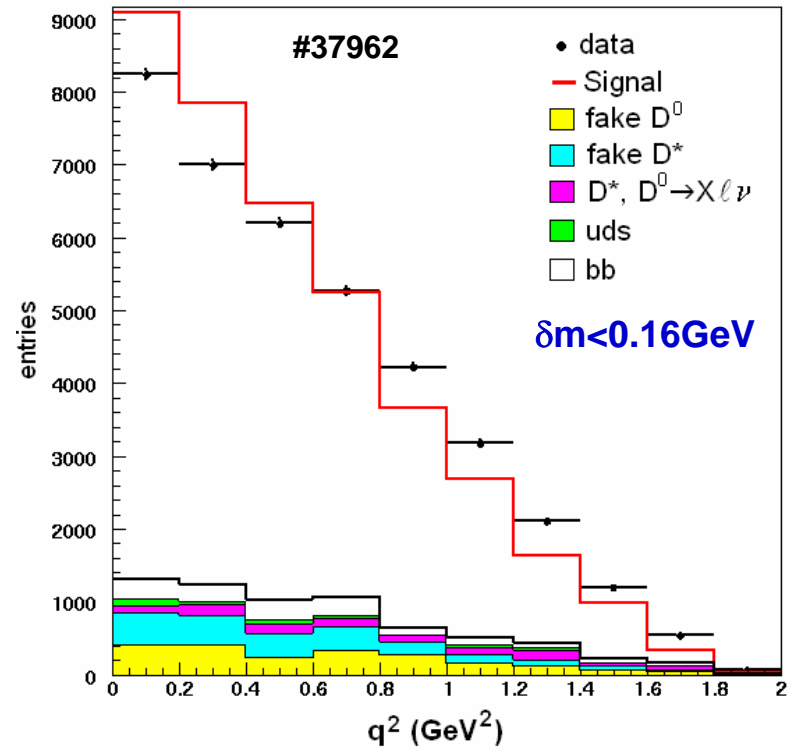
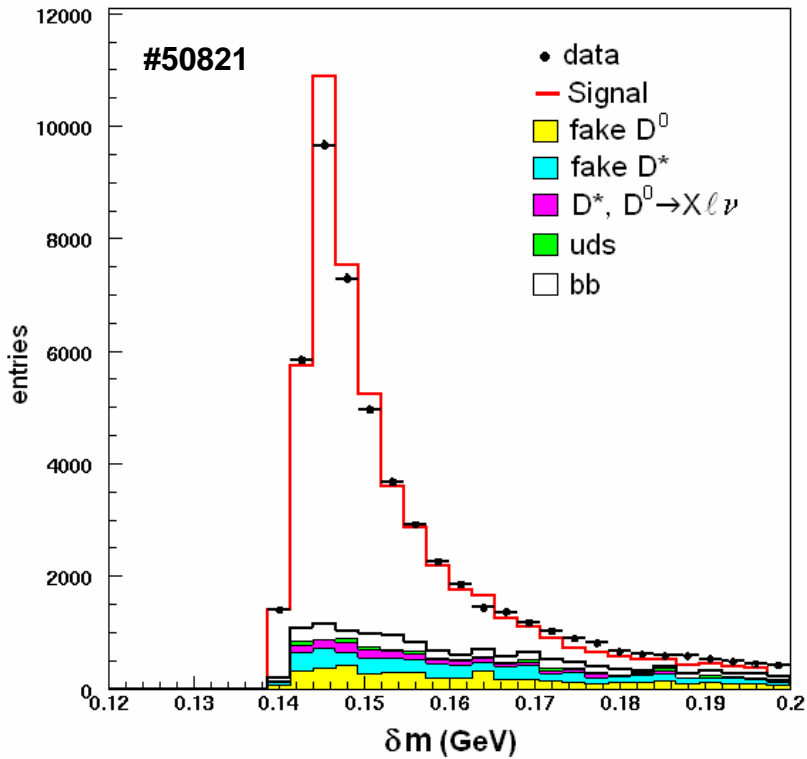
→ D → Kℓν analysis

Comparison data/MC

Need to control MC using data

$$(D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+)$$

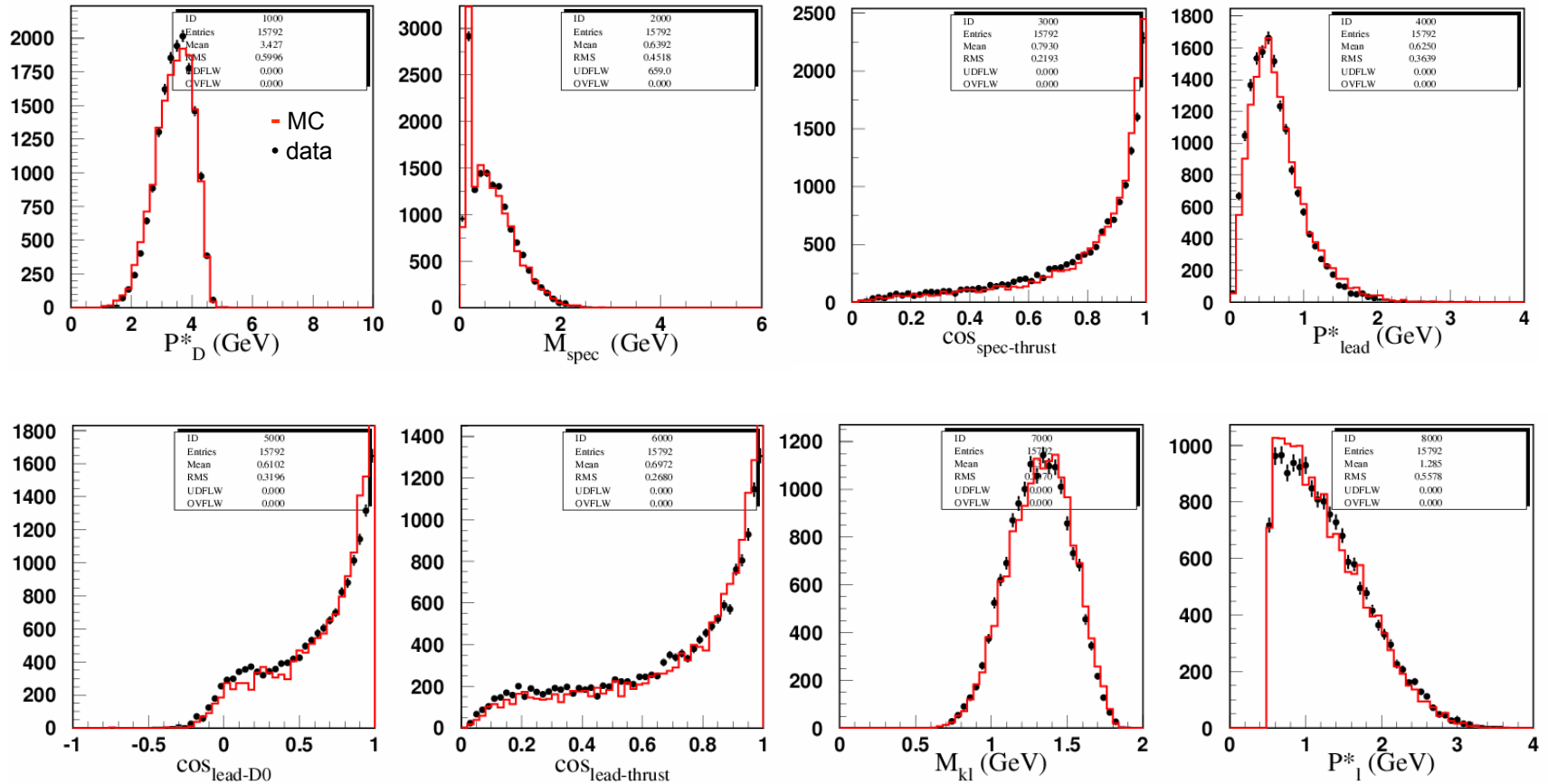
$$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+, D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$$



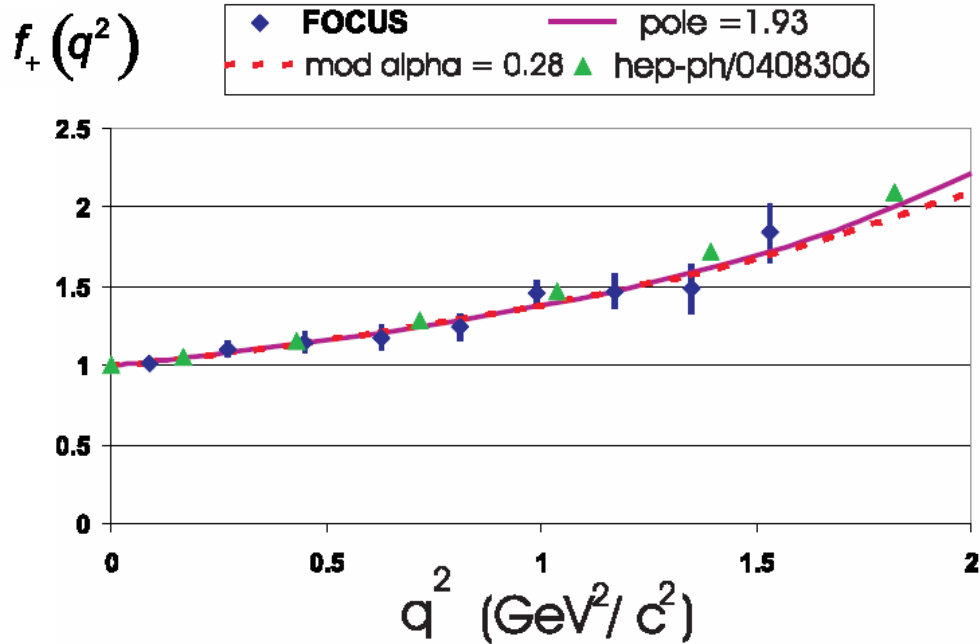
(MC normalized to # data entries)

→ D → K^lν analysis

Comparison data/MC → Variables entering in Fisher cc



► D → Kℓν channel



Focus with 6K evts
 Phys.Lett. B607 (2005) 233-242

→ BaBar 5 times more stat. only with Run1

	6.7 fb ⁻¹		60 pb ⁻¹	2006 3 fb ⁻¹	20 fb ⁻¹	200 fb ⁻¹
	CLEO III	FOCUS	CLEO-c	CLEO-c	BABAR	BABAR
D → Kℓν	10K	6K	1800	90K	30K	300K
D → πℓν	0.9K	0.3K	175	9K	3K	30K

▶ Starting with D_s

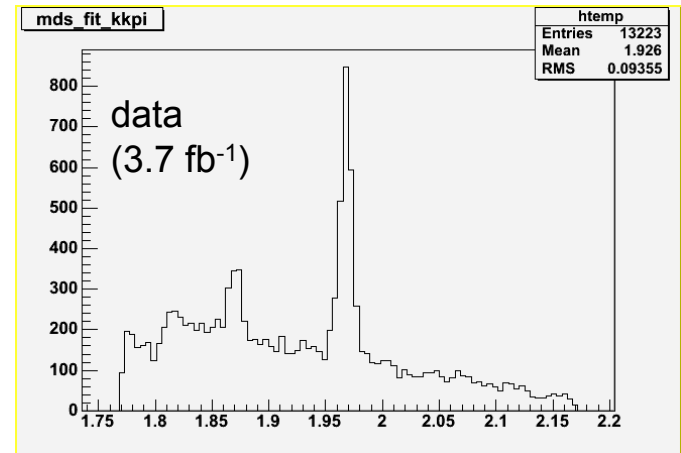
(Justine)

- Study of the γ visibility in $D_s^* \rightarrow D_s \gamma$

$$D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi \quad (\phi \rightarrow K^- K^+)$$

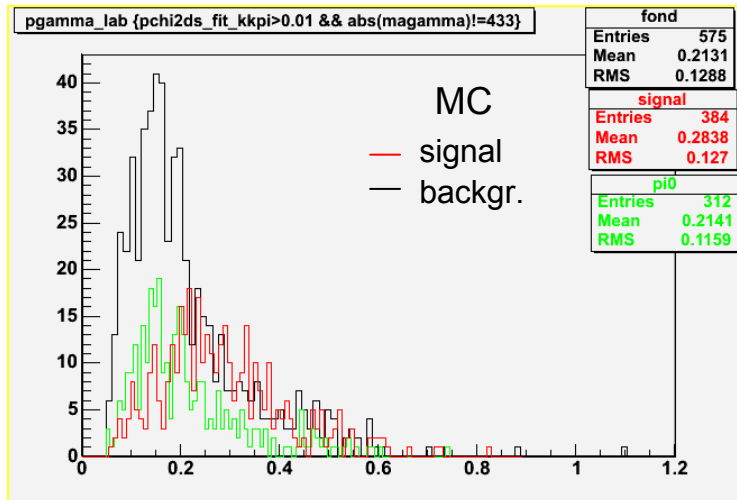
→ Large γ fraction from π^0 's
(removed by using E_γ)

Prob χ^2 [KK π fit] > 0.01

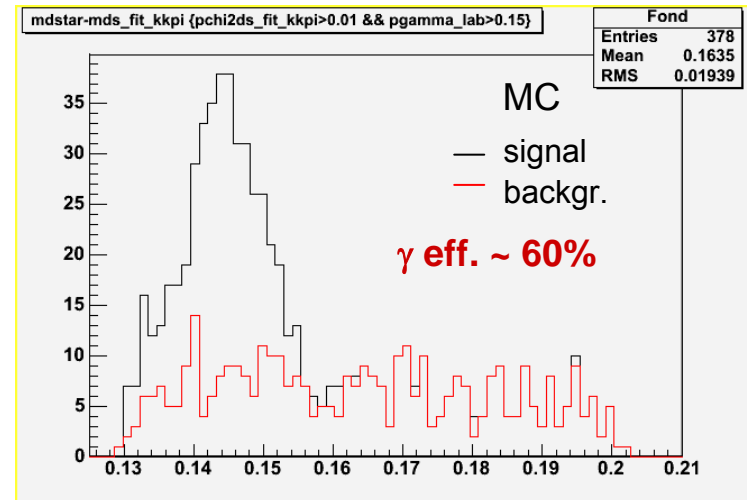


$m(K^-K^+\pi)$ (GeV)

$E_{\gamma \text{ lab}} > 0.15$ GeV



$E_{\gamma \text{ lab}}$ (GeV)

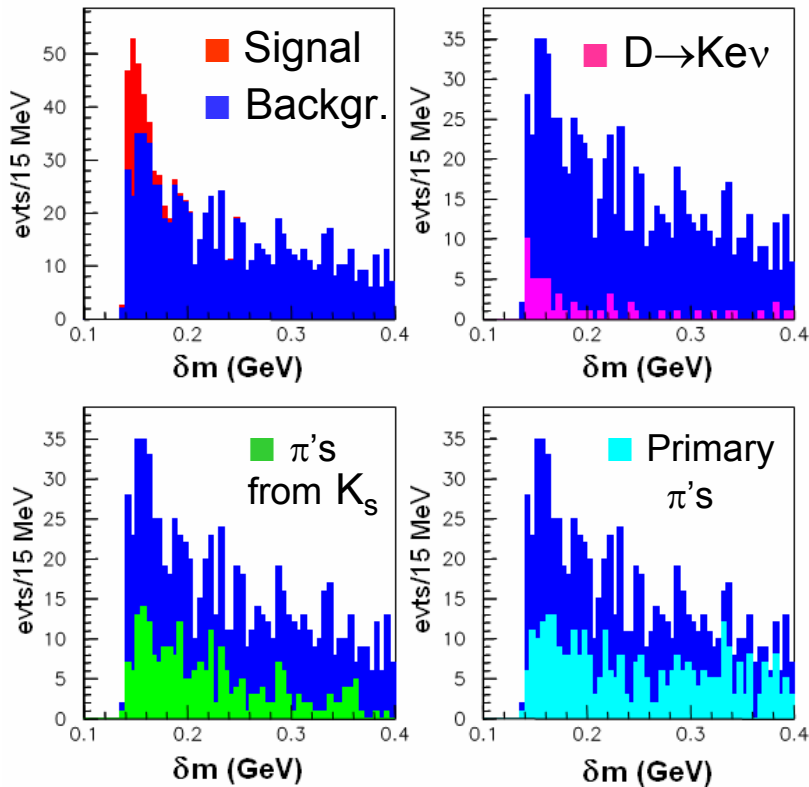


$mD_s^* - mD_s$ (GeV)

▶ First look at $D \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

(Fast simulation)

900k cc evts



- understanding of background sources in progress

At present a large fraction of pions comes from K_s decays and from the primary vertex \rightarrow **vertex information** (D vertex, offsets, ..) has to be used

Expect 25k signal with 300M evts

► CharmSL skim

(<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/BFROOT/www/Physics/Analysis/AWG/Semileptonic/charmsl/CharmSL.html>)

Defined in:

FilterTools/CharmSLPath.tcl
FilterTools/CharmSLFilter.cc
FilterTools/CharmSLFilter.hh

Description:

Selects charm events with a semileptonic decay (electrons).

Candidate Lists:

- Charged tracks: **ChargedTracksVeryLoose**
- Neutrals: **GoodPhotonsDefault**
- Electrons: **PidLHElectrons**

Selection Cuts:

- BGFMultiHadron
- 1 electron with $P^*_\ell > 0.5$ GeV
- $R_2 > 0.2$
- $M_{\text{opp}} > 0.5$ GeV
- $M_{\text{tag}} > 0.13$ GeV

Event rates:

AllEvents: ~ 2%
Charm events: ~ 9%
BB events: ~ 6%
Light quarks: ~ 3%

Prepared for R18.

▶ Plans

$D \rightarrow K \ell \nu$

- Understand data/MC differences in δm
- Study of the normalization channels ($D^0 \rightarrow K \pi$, $D^0 \rightarrow K \pi \pi^0$)
- Fitting procedure to extract physics quantities

$D \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$

- Study of offsets to decrease the background level

$D_s \rightarrow \phi \ell \nu$, $X \ell \nu$

- Justine starting in September