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## Measurement of the branching fraction and time-dependent $CP$ asymmetry in the decay $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$

B. Aubert,<sup>1</sup> M. Bona,<sup>1</sup> D. Boutigny,<sup>1</sup> F. Couderc,<sup>1</sup> Y. Karyotakis,<sup>1</sup> J. P. Lees,<sup>1</sup> V. Poireau,<sup>1</sup> V. Tisserand,<sup>1</sup> A. Zghiche,<sup>1</sup> E. Grauges,<sup>2</sup> A. Palano,<sup>3</sup> J. C. Chen,<sup>4</sup> N. D. Qi,<sup>4</sup> G. Rong,<sup>4</sup> P. Wang,<sup>4</sup> Y. S. Zhu,<sup>4</sup> G. Eigen,<sup>5</sup> I. Ofte,<sup>5</sup> B. Stugu,<sup>5</sup> G. S. Abrams,<sup>6</sup> M. Battaglia,<sup>6</sup> D. N. Brown,<sup>6</sup> J. Button-Shafer,<sup>6</sup> R. N. Cahn,<sup>6</sup> E. Charles,<sup>6</sup> M. S. Gill,<sup>6</sup> Y. Groysman,<sup>6</sup> R. G. Jacobsen,<sup>6</sup> J. A. Kadyk,<sup>6</sup> L. T. Kerth,<sup>6</sup> Yu. G. Kolomensky,<sup>6</sup> G. Kukartsev,<sup>6</sup> G. Lynch,<sup>6</sup> L. M. Mir,<sup>6</sup> T. J. Orimoto,<sup>6</sup> M. Pripstein,<sup>6</sup> N. A. Roe,<sup>6</sup> M. T. Ronan,<sup>6</sup> W. A. Wenzel,<sup>6</sup> P. del Amo Sanchez,<sup>7</sup> M. Barrett,<sup>7</sup> K. E. Ford,<sup>7</sup> T. J. Harrison,<sup>7</sup> A. J. Hart,<sup>7</sup> C. M. Hawkes,<sup>7</sup> A. T. Watson,<sup>7</sup> T. Held,<sup>8</sup> H. Koch,<sup>8</sup> B. Lewandowski,<sup>8</sup> M. Pelizaeus,<sup>8</sup> K. Peters,<sup>8</sup> T. Schroeder,<sup>8</sup> M. Steinke,<sup>8</sup> J. T. Boyd,<sup>9</sup> J. P. Burke,<sup>9</sup> W. N. Cottingham,<sup>9</sup> D. Walker,<sup>9</sup> D. J. Asgeirsson,<sup>10</sup> T. Cuhadar-Donszelmann,<sup>10</sup> B. G. Fulsom,<sup>10</sup> C. Hearty,<sup>10</sup> N. S. Knecht,<sup>10</sup> T. S. Mattison,<sup>10</sup> J. A. McKenna,<sup>10</sup> A. Khan,<sup>11</sup> P. Kyberd,<sup>11</sup> M. Saleem,<sup>11</sup> D. J. Sherwood,<sup>11</sup> L. Teodorescu,<sup>11</sup> V. E. Blinov,<sup>12</sup> A. D. Bukin,<sup>12</sup> V. P. Druzhinin,<sup>12</sup> V. B. Golubev,<sup>12</sup> A. P. Onuchin,<sup>12</sup> S. I. Serednyakov,<sup>12</sup> Yu. I. Skovpen,<sup>12</sup> E. P. Solodov,<sup>12</sup> K. Yu Todyshev,<sup>12</sup> M. Bondioli,<sup>13</sup> M. Bruinsma,<sup>13</sup> M. Chao,<sup>13</sup> S. Curry,<sup>13</sup> I. Eschrich,<sup>13</sup> D. Kirkby,<sup>13</sup> A. J. Lankford,<sup>13</sup> P. Lund,<sup>13</sup> M. Mandelkern,<sup>13</sup> R. K. Mommsen,<sup>13</sup> W. Roethel,<sup>13</sup> D. P. Stoker,<sup>13</sup> S. Abachi,<sup>14</sup> C. Buchanan,<sup>14</sup> S. D. Foulkes,<sup>15</sup> J. W. Gary,<sup>15</sup> O. Long,<sup>15</sup> B. C. Shen,<sup>15</sup> K. Wang,<sup>15</sup> L. Zhang,<sup>15</sup> H. K. Hadavand,<sup>16</sup> E. J. Hill,<sup>16</sup> H. P. Paar,<sup>16</sup> S. Rahatlou,<sup>16</sup> V. Sharma,<sup>16</sup> J. W. Berryhill,<sup>17</sup> C. Campagnari,<sup>17</sup> A. Cunha,<sup>17</sup> B. Dahmes,<sup>17</sup> T. M. Hong,<sup>17</sup> D. Kovalskiy,<sup>17</sup> J. D. Richman,<sup>17</sup> T. W. Beck,<sup>18</sup> A. M. Eisner,<sup>18</sup> C. J. Flacco,<sup>18</sup> C. A. Heusch,<sup>18</sup> J. Kroseberg,<sup>18</sup> W. S. Lockman,<sup>18</sup> G. Nesom,<sup>18</sup> T. Schalk,<sup>18</sup> B. A. Schumm,<sup>18</sup> A. Seiden,<sup>18</sup> P. Spradlin,<sup>18</sup> D. C. Williams,<sup>18</sup> M. G. Wilson,<sup>18</sup> J. Albert,<sup>19</sup> E. Chen,<sup>19</sup> A. Dvoretzki,<sup>19</sup> F. Fang,<sup>19</sup> D. G. Hitlin,<sup>19</sup> I. Narsky,<sup>19</sup> T. Piatenko,<sup>19</sup> F. C. Porter,<sup>19</sup> A. Ryd,<sup>19</sup> G. Mancinelli,<sup>20</sup> B. T. Meadows,<sup>20</sup> K. Mishra,<sup>20</sup> M. D. Sokoloff,<sup>20</sup> F. Blanc,<sup>21</sup> P. C. Bloom,<sup>21</sup> S. Chen,<sup>21</sup> W. T. Ford,<sup>21</sup> J. F. Hirschauer,<sup>21</sup> A. Kreisel,<sup>21</sup> M. Nagel,<sup>21</sup> U. Nauenberg,<sup>21</sup> A. Olivas,<sup>21</sup> W. O. Ruddick,<sup>21</sup> J. G. Smith,<sup>21</sup> K. A. Ulmer,<sup>21</sup> S. R. Wagner,<sup>21</sup> J. Zhang,<sup>21</sup> A. Chen,<sup>22</sup> E. A. Eckhart,<sup>22</sup> A. Soffer,<sup>22</sup> W. H. Toki,<sup>22</sup> R. J. Wilson,<sup>22</sup> F. Winklmeier,<sup>22</sup> Q. Zeng,<sup>22</sup> D. D. Altenburg,<sup>23</sup> E. Feltresi,<sup>23</sup> A. Hauke,<sup>23</sup> H. Jasper,<sup>23</sup> J. Merkel,<sup>23</sup> A. Petzold,<sup>23</sup> B. Spaan,<sup>23</sup> T. Brandt,<sup>24</sup> V. Klose,<sup>24</sup> H. M. Lacker,<sup>24</sup> W. F. Mader,<sup>24</sup> R. Nogowski,<sup>24</sup> J. Schubert,<sup>24</sup> K. R. Schubert,<sup>24</sup> R. Schwierz,<sup>24</sup> J. E. Sundermann,<sup>24</sup> A. Volk,<sup>24</sup> D. Bernard,<sup>25</sup> G. R. Bonneaud,<sup>25</sup> E. Latour,<sup>25</sup> Ch. Thiebaux,<sup>25</sup> M. Verderi,<sup>25</sup> P. J. Clark,<sup>26</sup> W. Gradl,<sup>26</sup> F. Muheim,<sup>26</sup> S. Playfer,<sup>26</sup> A. I. Robertson,<sup>26</sup> Y. Xie,<sup>26</sup> M. Andreotti,<sup>27</sup> D. Bettoni,<sup>27</sup> C. Bozzi,<sup>27</sup> R. Calabrese,<sup>27</sup> G. Cibinetto,<sup>27</sup> E. Luppi,<sup>27</sup> M. Negrini,<sup>27</sup> A. Petrella,<sup>27</sup> L. Piemontese,<sup>27</sup> E. Prencipe,<sup>27</sup> F. Anulli,<sup>28</sup> R. Baldini-Ferrolì,<sup>28</sup> A. Calcaterra,<sup>28</sup> R. de Sangro,<sup>28</sup> G. Finocchiaro,<sup>28</sup> S. Pacetti,<sup>28</sup> P. Patteri,<sup>28</sup> I. M. Peruzzi,<sup>28,\*</sup> M. Piccolo,<sup>28</sup> M. Rama,<sup>28</sup> A. Zallo,<sup>28</sup> A. Buzzo,<sup>29</sup> R. Contri,<sup>29</sup> M. Lo Vetere,<sup>29</sup> M. M. Macri,<sup>29</sup> M. R. Monge,<sup>29</sup> S. Passaggio,<sup>29</sup> C. Patrignani,<sup>29</sup> E. Robutti,<sup>29</sup> A. Santroni,<sup>29</sup> S. Tosi,<sup>29</sup> G. Brandenburg,<sup>30</sup> K. S. Chaisanguanthum,<sup>30</sup> M. Morii,<sup>30</sup> J. Wu,<sup>30</sup> R. S. Dubitzky,<sup>31</sup> J. Marks,<sup>31</sup> S. Schenk,<sup>31</sup> U. Uwer,<sup>31</sup> D. J. Bard,<sup>32</sup> W. Bhimji,<sup>32</sup> D. A. Bowerman,<sup>32</sup> P. D. Dauncey,<sup>32</sup> U. Egede,<sup>32</sup> R. L. Flack,<sup>32</sup> J. A. Nash,<sup>32</sup> M. B. Nikolich,<sup>32</sup> W. Panduro Vazquez,<sup>32</sup> P. K. Behera,<sup>33</sup> X. Chai,<sup>33</sup> M. J. Charles,<sup>33</sup> U. Mallik,<sup>33</sup> N. T. Meyer,<sup>33</sup> V. Ziegler,<sup>33</sup> J. Cochran,<sup>34</sup> H. B. Crawley,<sup>34</sup> L. Dong,<sup>34</sup> V. Eyges,<sup>34</sup> W. T. Meyer,<sup>34</sup> S. Prell,<sup>34</sup> E. I. Rosenberg,<sup>34</sup> A. E. Rubin,<sup>34</sup> A. V. Gritsan,<sup>35</sup> A. G. Denig,<sup>36</sup> M. Fritsch,<sup>36</sup> G. Schott,<sup>36</sup> N. Arnaud,<sup>37</sup> M. Davier,<sup>37</sup> G. Grosdidier,<sup>37</sup> A. Höcker,<sup>37</sup> F. Le Diberder,<sup>37</sup> V. Lepeltier,<sup>37</sup> A. M. Lutz,<sup>37</sup> A. Oyanguren,<sup>37</sup> S. Pruvot,<sup>37</sup> S. Rodier,<sup>37</sup> P. Roudeau,<sup>37</sup> M. H. Schune,<sup>37</sup> A. Stocchi,<sup>37</sup> W. F. Wang,<sup>37</sup> G. Wormser,<sup>37</sup> C. H. Cheng,<sup>38</sup> D. J. Lange,<sup>38</sup> D. M. Wright,<sup>38</sup> C. A. Chavez,<sup>39</sup> I. J. Forster,<sup>39</sup> J. R. Fry,<sup>39</sup> E. Gabathuler,<sup>39</sup> R. Gamet,<sup>39</sup> K. A. George,<sup>39</sup> D. E. Hutchcroft,<sup>39</sup> D. J. Payne,<sup>39</sup> K. C. Schofield,<sup>39</sup> C. Touramanis,<sup>39</sup> A. J. Bevan,<sup>40</sup> F. Di Lodovico,<sup>40</sup> W. Menges,<sup>40</sup> R. Sacco,<sup>40</sup> G. Cowan,<sup>41</sup> H. U. Flaecher,<sup>41</sup> D. A. Hopkins,<sup>41</sup> P. S. Jackson,<sup>41</sup> T. R. McMahon,<sup>41</sup> S. Ricciardi,<sup>41</sup> F. Salvatore,<sup>41</sup> A. C. Wren,<sup>41</sup> D. N. Brown,<sup>42</sup> C. L. Davis,<sup>42</sup> J. Allison,<sup>43</sup> N. R. Barlow,<sup>43</sup> R. J. Barlow,<sup>43</sup> Y. M. Chia,<sup>43</sup> C. L. Edgar,<sup>43</sup> G. D. Lafferty,<sup>43</sup> M. T. Naisbit,<sup>43</sup> J. C. Williams,<sup>43</sup> J. I. Yi,<sup>43</sup> C. Chen,<sup>44</sup> W. D. Hulsbergen,<sup>44</sup> A. Jawahery,<sup>44</sup> C. K. Lae,<sup>44</sup> D. A. Roberts,<sup>44</sup> G. Simi,<sup>44</sup> G. Blaylock,<sup>45</sup> C. Dallapiccola,<sup>45</sup> S. S. Hertzbach,<sup>45</sup> X. Li,<sup>45</sup> T. B. Moore,<sup>45</sup> S. Saremi,<sup>45</sup> H. Staengle,<sup>45</sup> R. Cowan,<sup>46</sup> G. Sciolla,<sup>46</sup> S. J. Sekula,<sup>46</sup> M. Spitznagel,<sup>46</sup> F. Taylor,<sup>46</sup> R. K. Yamamoto,<sup>46</sup> H. Kim,<sup>47</sup> S. E. Mclachlin,<sup>47</sup> P. M. Patel,<sup>47</sup> S. H. Robertson,<sup>47</sup> A. Lazzaro,<sup>48</sup> V. Lombardo,<sup>48</sup> F. Palombo,<sup>48</sup> J. M. Bauer,<sup>49</sup> L. Cremaldi,<sup>49</sup> V. Eschenburg,<sup>49</sup> R. Godang,<sup>49</sup> R. Kroeger,<sup>49</sup> D. A. Sanders,<sup>49</sup> D. J. Summers,<sup>49</sup> H. W. Zhao,<sup>49</sup> S. Brunet,<sup>50</sup> D. Côté,<sup>50</sup> M. Simard,<sup>50</sup> P. Taras,<sup>50</sup> F. B. Viaud,<sup>50</sup> H. Nicholson,<sup>51</sup> N. Cavallo,<sup>52,†</sup> G. De Nardo,<sup>52</sup> F. Fabozzi,<sup>52,†</sup> C. Gatto,<sup>52</sup> L. Lista,<sup>52</sup> D. Monorchio,<sup>52</sup> P. Paolucci,<sup>52</sup> D. Piccolo,<sup>52</sup> C. Sciacca,<sup>52</sup> M. A. Baak,<sup>53</sup> G. Raven,<sup>53</sup> H. L. Snoek,<sup>53</sup> C. P. Jessop,<sup>54</sup> J. M. LoSecco,<sup>54</sup> T. Allmendinger,<sup>55</sup> G. Benelli,<sup>55</sup> L. A. Corwin,<sup>55</sup> K. K. Gan,<sup>55</sup> K. Honscheid,<sup>55</sup> D. Hufnagel,<sup>55</sup> P. D. Jackson,<sup>55</sup> H. Kagan,<sup>55</sup> R. Kass,<sup>55</sup> A. M. Rahimi,<sup>55</sup> J. J. Regensburger,<sup>55</sup> R. Ter-Antonyan,<sup>55</sup> Q. K. Wong,<sup>55</sup> N. L. Blount,<sup>56</sup> J. Brau,<sup>56</sup> R. Frey,<sup>56</sup> O. Igonkina,<sup>56</sup> J. A. Kolb,<sup>56</sup> M. Lu,<sup>56</sup> R. Rahmat,<sup>56</sup> N. B. Sinev,<sup>56</sup> D. Strom,<sup>56</sup> J. Strube,<sup>56</sup> E. Torrence,<sup>56</sup> A. Gaz,<sup>57</sup> M. Margoni,<sup>57</sup> M. Morandin,<sup>57</sup> A. Pompili,<sup>57</sup> M. Posocco,<sup>57</sup>

M. Rotondo,<sup>57</sup> F. Simonetto,<sup>57</sup> R. Stroili,<sup>57</sup> C. Voci,<sup>57</sup> M. Benayoun,<sup>58</sup> H. Briand,<sup>58</sup> J. Chauveau,<sup>58</sup> P. David,<sup>58</sup> L. Del Buono,<sup>58</sup> Ch. de la Vaissière,<sup>58</sup> O. Hamon,<sup>58</sup> B. L. Hartfiel,<sup>58</sup> Ph. Leruste,<sup>58</sup> J. Malcèls,<sup>58</sup> J. Ocariz,<sup>58</sup> L. Roos,<sup>58</sup> G. Therin,<sup>58</sup> L. Gladney,<sup>59</sup> M. Biasini,<sup>60</sup> R. Covarelli,<sup>60</sup> C. Angelini,<sup>61</sup> G. Batignani,<sup>61</sup> S. Bettarini,<sup>61</sup> F. Bucci,<sup>61</sup> G. Calderini,<sup>61</sup> M. Carpinelli,<sup>61</sup> R. Cenci,<sup>61</sup> F. Forti,<sup>61</sup> M. A. Giorgi,<sup>61</sup> A. Lusiani,<sup>61</sup> G. Marchiori,<sup>61</sup> M. A. Mazur,<sup>61</sup> M. Morganti,<sup>61</sup> N. Neri,<sup>61</sup> E. Paoloni,<sup>61</sup> G. Rizzo,<sup>61</sup> J. J. Walsh,<sup>61</sup> M. Haire,<sup>62</sup> D. Judd,<sup>62</sup> D. E. Wagoner,<sup>62</sup> J. Biesiada,<sup>63</sup> N. Danielson,<sup>63</sup> P. Elmer,<sup>63</sup> Y. P. Lau,<sup>63</sup> C. Lu,<sup>63</sup> J. Olsen,<sup>63</sup> A. J. S. Smith,<sup>63</sup> A. V. Telnov,<sup>63</sup> F. Bellini,<sup>64</sup> G. Cavoto,<sup>64</sup> A. D’Orazio,<sup>64</sup> D. del Re,<sup>64</sup> E. Di Marco,<sup>64</sup> R. Faccini,<sup>64</sup> F. Ferrarotto,<sup>64</sup> F. Ferroni,<sup>64</sup> M. Gaspero,<sup>64</sup> L. Li Gioi,<sup>64</sup> M. A. Mazzoni,<sup>64</sup> S. Morganti,<sup>64</sup> G. Piredda,<sup>64</sup> F. Polci,<sup>64</sup> F. Safai Tehrani,<sup>64</sup> C. Voena,<sup>64</sup> M. Ebert,<sup>65</sup> H. Schröder,<sup>65</sup> R. Waldi,<sup>65</sup> T. Adye,<sup>66</sup> N. De Groot,<sup>66</sup> B. Franek,<sup>66</sup> E. O. Olaiya,<sup>66</sup> F. F. Wilson,<sup>66</sup> R. Aleksan,<sup>67</sup> S. Emery,<sup>67</sup> A. Gaidot,<sup>67</sup> S. F. Ganzhur,<sup>67</sup> G. Hamel de Monchenault,<sup>67</sup> W. Kozanecki,<sup>67</sup> M. Legendre,<sup>67</sup> G. Vasseur,<sup>67</sup> Ch. Yèche,<sup>67</sup> M. Zito,<sup>67</sup> X. R. Chen,<sup>68</sup> H. Liu,<sup>68</sup> W. Park,<sup>68</sup> M. V. Purohit,<sup>68</sup> J. R. Wilson,<sup>68</sup> M. T. Allen,<sup>69</sup> D. Aston,<sup>69</sup> R. Bartoldus,<sup>69</sup> P. Bechtel,<sup>69</sup> N. Berger,<sup>69</sup> R. Claus,<sup>69</sup> J. P. Coleman,<sup>69</sup> M. R. Convery,<sup>69</sup> M. Cristinziani,<sup>69</sup> J. C. Dingfelder,<sup>69</sup> J. Dorfan,<sup>69</sup> G. P. Dubois-Felsmann,<sup>69</sup> D. Dujmic,<sup>69</sup> W. Dunwoodie,<sup>69</sup> R. C. Field,<sup>69</sup> T. Glanzman,<sup>69</sup> S. J. Gowdy,<sup>69</sup> M. T. Graham,<sup>69</sup> P. Grenier,<sup>69</sup> V. Halyo,<sup>69</sup> C. Hast,<sup>69</sup> T. Hryn’ova,<sup>69</sup> W. R. Innes,<sup>69</sup> M. H. Kelsey,<sup>69</sup> P. Kim,<sup>69</sup> D. W. G. S. Leith,<sup>69</sup> S. Li,<sup>69</sup> S. Luitz,<sup>69</sup> V. Luth,<sup>69</sup> H. L. Lynch,<sup>69</sup> D. B. MacFarlane,<sup>69</sup> H. Marsiske,<sup>69</sup> R. Messner,<sup>69</sup> D. R. Muller,<sup>69</sup> C. P. O’Grady,<sup>69</sup> V. E. Ozcan,<sup>69</sup> A. Perazzo,<sup>69</sup> M. Perl,<sup>69</sup> T. Pulliam,<sup>69</sup> B. N. Ratcliff,<sup>69</sup> A. Roodman,<sup>69</sup> A. A. Salnikov,<sup>69</sup> R. H. Schindler,<sup>69</sup> J. Schwiening,<sup>69</sup> A. Snyder,<sup>69</sup> J. Stelzer,<sup>69</sup> D. Su,<sup>69</sup> M. K. Sullivan,<sup>69</sup> K. Suzuki,<sup>69</sup> S. K. Swain,<sup>69</sup> J. M. Thompson,<sup>69</sup> J. Va’vra,<sup>69</sup> N. van Bakel,<sup>69</sup> M. Weaver,<sup>69</sup> A. J. R. Weinstein,<sup>69</sup> W. J. Wisniewski,<sup>69</sup> M. Wittgen,<sup>69</sup> D. H. Wright,<sup>69</sup> A. K. Yarritu,<sup>69</sup> K. Yi,<sup>69</sup> C. C. Young,<sup>69</sup> P. R. Burchat,<sup>70</sup> A. J. Edwards,<sup>70</sup> S. A. Majewski,<sup>70</sup> B. A. Petersen,<sup>70</sup> C. Roat,<sup>70</sup> L. Wilden,<sup>70</sup> S. Ahmed,<sup>71</sup> M. S. Alam,<sup>71</sup> R. Bula,<sup>71</sup> J. A. Ernst,<sup>71</sup> V. Jain,<sup>71</sup> B. Pan,<sup>71</sup> M. A. Saeed,<sup>71</sup> F. R. Wappler,<sup>71</sup> S. B. Zain,<sup>71</sup> W. Bugg,<sup>72</sup> M. Krishnamurthy,<sup>72</sup> S. M. Spanier,<sup>72</sup> R. Eckmann,<sup>73</sup> J. L. Ritchie,<sup>73</sup> A. Satpathy,<sup>73</sup> C. J. Schilling,<sup>73</sup> R. F. Schwitters,<sup>73</sup> J. M. Izen,<sup>74</sup> X. C. Lou,<sup>74</sup> S. Ye,<sup>74</sup> F. Bianchi,<sup>75</sup> F. Gallo,<sup>75</sup> D. Gamba,<sup>75</sup> M. Bomben,<sup>76</sup> L. Bosisio,<sup>76</sup> C. Cartaro,<sup>76</sup> F. Cossutti,<sup>76</sup> G. Della Ricca,<sup>76</sup> S. Dittongo,<sup>76</sup> L. Lanceri,<sup>76</sup> L. Vitale,<sup>76</sup> V. Azzolini,<sup>77</sup> N. Lopez-March,<sup>77</sup> F. Martinez-Vidal,<sup>77</sup> Sw. Banerjee,<sup>78</sup> B. Bhuyan,<sup>78</sup> C. M. Brown,<sup>78</sup> D. Fortin,<sup>78</sup> K. Hamano,<sup>78</sup> R. Kowalewski,<sup>78</sup> I. M. Nugent,<sup>78</sup> J. M. Roney,<sup>78</sup> R. J. Sobie,<sup>78</sup> J. J. Back,<sup>79</sup> P. F. Harrison,<sup>79</sup> T. E. Latham,<sup>79</sup> G. B. Mohanty,<sup>79</sup> M. Pappagallo,<sup>79</sup> H. R. Band,<sup>80</sup> X. Chen,<sup>80</sup> B. Cheng,<sup>80</sup> S. Dasu,<sup>80</sup> M. Datta,<sup>80</sup> K. T. Flood,<sup>80</sup> J. J. Hollar,<sup>80</sup> P. E. Kutter,<sup>80</sup> B. Mellado,<sup>80</sup> A. Mihalyi,<sup>80</sup> Y. Pan,<sup>80</sup> M. Pierini,<sup>80</sup> R. Prepost,<sup>80</sup> S. L. Wu,<sup>80</sup> Z. Yu,<sup>80</sup> and H. Neal<sup>81</sup>

(BABAR Collaboration)

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire de Physique des Particules, IN2P3/CNRS et Université de Savoie, F-74941 Annecy-Le-Vieux, France

<sup>2</sup>Universitat de Barcelona, Facultat de Física, Departament ECM, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain

<sup>3</sup>Università di Bari, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-70126 Bari, Italy

<sup>4</sup>Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing 100039, China

<sup>5</sup>University of Bergen, Institute of Physics, N-5007 Bergen, Norway

<sup>6</sup>Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

<sup>7</sup>University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom

<sup>8</sup>Ruhr Universität Bochum, Institut für Experimentalphysik I, D-44780 Bochum, Germany

<sup>9</sup>University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom

<sup>10</sup>University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1

<sup>11</sup>Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, United Kingdom

<sup>12</sup>Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

<sup>13</sup>University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92697, USA

<sup>14</sup>University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA

<sup>15</sup>University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521, USA

<sup>16</sup>University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA

<sup>17</sup>University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

<sup>18</sup>University of California at Santa Cruz, Institute for Particle Physics, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA

<sup>19</sup>California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

<sup>20</sup>University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, USA

<sup>21</sup>University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

<sup>22</sup>Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA

<sup>23</sup>Universität Dortmund, Institut für Physik, D-44221 Dortmund, Germany

<sup>24</sup>Technische Universität Dresden, Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, D-01062 Dresden, Germany

- <sup>25</sup>Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, F-91128 Palaiseau, France
- <sup>26</sup>University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom
- <sup>27</sup>Università di Ferrara, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy
- <sup>28</sup>Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell'INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy
- <sup>29</sup>Università di Genova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-16146 Genova, Italy
- <sup>30</sup>Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA
- <sup>31</sup>Universität Heidelberg, Physikalisches Institut, Philosophenweg 12, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
- <sup>32</sup>Imperial College London, London, SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
- <sup>33</sup>University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA
- <sup>34</sup>Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3160, USA
- <sup>35</sup>Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA
- <sup>36</sup>Universität Karlsruhe, Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, D-76021 Karlsruhe, Germany
- <sup>37</sup>Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, IN2P3/CNRS et Université Paris-Sud 11, Centre Scientifique d'Orsay, BP 34, F-91898 ORSAY Cedex, France
- <sup>38</sup>Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA
- <sup>39</sup>University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom
- <sup>40</sup>Queen Mary, University of London, E1 4NS, United Kingdom
- <sup>41</sup>University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom
- <sup>42</sup>University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, USA
- <sup>43</sup>University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
- <sup>44</sup>University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
- <sup>45</sup>University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA
- <sup>46</sup>Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA
- <sup>47</sup>McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 2T8
- <sup>48</sup>Università di Milano, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-20133 Milano, Italy
- <sup>49</sup>University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA
- <sup>50</sup>Université de Montréal, Physique des Particules, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3J7
- <sup>51</sup>Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075, USA
- <sup>52</sup>Università di Napoli Federico II, Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche and INFN, I-80126, Napoli, Italy
- <sup>53</sup>NIKHEF, National Institute for Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics, NL-1009 DB Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- <sup>54</sup>University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA
- <sup>55</sup>Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA
- <sup>56</sup>University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403, USA
- <sup>57</sup>Università di Padova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-35131 Padova, Italy
- <sup>58</sup>Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, IN2P3/CNRS, Université Pierre et Marie Curie-Paris6, Université Denis Diderot-Paris7, F-75252 Paris, France
- <sup>59</sup>University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA
- <sup>60</sup>Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-06100 Perugia, Italy
- <sup>61</sup>Università di Pisa, Dipartimento di Fisica, Scuola Normale Superiore and INFN, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
- <sup>62</sup>Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas 77446, USA
- <sup>63</sup>Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA
- <sup>64</sup>Università di Roma La Sapienza, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-00185 Roma, Italy
- <sup>65</sup>Universität Rostock, D-18051 Rostock, Germany
- <sup>66</sup>Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
- <sup>67</sup>DSM/Dapnia, CEA/Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- <sup>68</sup>University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, USA
- <sup>69</sup>Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, California 94309, USA
- <sup>70</sup>Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305-4060, USA
- <sup>71</sup>State University of New York, Albany, New York 12222, USA
- <sup>72</sup>University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA
- <sup>73</sup>University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA
- <sup>74</sup>University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas 75083, USA
- <sup>75</sup>Università di Torino, Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale and INFN, I-10125 Torino, Italy
- <sup>76</sup>Università di Trieste, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-34127 Trieste, Italy
- <sup>77</sup>IFIC, Universitat de Valencia-CSIC, E-46071 Valencia, Spain
- <sup>78</sup>University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P6
- <sup>79</sup>Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom

\* Also with Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica, Perugia, Italy.

† Also with Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy.

<sup>80</sup>University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA<sup>81</sup>Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA

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We study the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  using  $(230 \pm 2) \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$  pairs collected by the BABAR detector at the PEP-II  $B$  factory. We measure a branching fraction  $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0) = (4.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$  and find evidence for the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-}D_{s1}^+(2536)$  with a significance of  $4.6\sigma$ . A time-dependent  $CP$  asymmetry analysis is also performed to study the possible resonant contributions to  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  and the sign of  $\cos 2\beta$ . Our measurement indicates that there is a sizable resonant contribution to the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  from an unknown  $D_{s1}^+$  state with large width, and that  $\cos 2\beta$  is positive at the 94% confidence level under certain theoretical assumptions.

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In the standard model framework,  $CP$  violation arises from a complex phase in the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa quark-mixing matrix [1]. Measurements of  $CP$  asymmetries by the BABAR [2] and Belle [3] collaborations have firmly established this effect in the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$  [4] and related modes that are governed by the  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  transition. Since both  $B^0$  and  $\bar{B}^0$  mesons can decay to the final state  $D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  and this process is dominated by a single weak phase,  $W$ -emission  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  transition, a time-dependent  $CP$  violating asymmetry is expected.

In the approximation of neglecting penguin contributions for the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$ , there is no direct  $CP$  violation. The time-dependent decay rate asymmetry of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  in the half Dalitz space  $s^+ \leq s^-$  or  $s^+ \geq s^-$  can be written as [5]

$$A(t) \equiv \frac{\Gamma_{\bar{B}^0} - \Gamma_{B^0}}{\Gamma_{\bar{B}^0} + \Gamma_{B^0}} = \eta_y \frac{J_c}{J_0} \cos(\Delta m_d t) - \left( \frac{2J_{s1}}{J_0} \sin 2\beta + \eta_y \frac{2J_{s2}}{J_0} \cos 2\beta \right) \times \sin(\Delta m_d t), \quad (1)$$

where  $s^+ \equiv m^2(D^{*+}K_S^0)$  and  $s^- \equiv m^2(D^{*-}K_S^0)$ ,  $\Gamma_{B^0}$  ( $\Gamma_{\bar{B}^0}$ ) is the decay rate for  $B^0$  ( $\bar{B}^0$ ) to  $D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  at a proper time  $t$  after production,  $\Delta m_d$  is the mass difference between the two  $B^0$  mass eigenstates, and  $\eta_y = -1(+1)$  for  $s^+ \leq s^-$  ( $s^+ \geq s^-$ ). The parameters  $J_0$ ,  $J_c$ ,  $J_{s1}$ , and  $J_{s2}$  are the integrals over the half Dalitz phase space with  $s^+ < s^-$  of the functions  $|a|^2 + |\bar{a}|^2$ ,  $|a|^2 - |\bar{a}|^2$ ,  $\text{Re}(\bar{a}a^*)$ , and  $\text{Im}(\bar{a}a^*)$ , where  $a$  and  $\bar{a}$  are the decay amplitudes of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  and  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$ , respectively.

If the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  has only a nonresonant component, the parameter  $J_{s2} = 0$  and  $J_c$  is at the few percent level [5]. The  $CP$  asymmetry can be extracted by fitting the  $B^0$  time-dependent decay distribution. The measured  $CP$  asymmetry is  $\sin 2\beta$  multiplied by a factor of  $2J_{s1}/J_0$  because the final state is an admixture of  $CP$  eigenstates with different  $CP$  parities. In this case, the value of the dilution factor  $2J_{s1}/J_0$  is estimated to be large [5], similar to the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}$ .

The situation is more complicated if intermediate resonances such as  $D_{sJ}^+$  are present. In this case, the parameter

$J_{s2}$  is nonzero and  $J_c$  can be large. The resonant components are expected to be dominated by two  $P$ -wave excited  $D_{s1}$  states [5]. One such state is  $D_{s1}^+(2536)$  that has a narrow width and does not contribute much to  $J_{s2}$ . It can be easily removed by imposing a mass window requirement. The other  $D_{s1}^+$  resonant state is predicted in the quark model [6] to have a mass above the  $D^{*+}K_S^0$  mass threshold with a large width. In this case, the  $J_{s2}$  can be large. Therefore by studying the time-dependent asymmetry of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  in two different Dalitz regions, the sign of  $\cos 2\beta$  can be determined for a sufficiently large data set using the method described in Refs. [5,7,8]. This would allow the resolution of the  $\beta \rightarrow \pi/2 - \beta$  ambiguity despite the large theoretical uncertainty of  $2J_{s2}/J_0$ . However, if the unknown  $P$ -wave  $D_{s1}^+$  is the newly discovered  $D_{sJ}^+(2317)$  or  $D_{sJ}^+(2460)$ , both of which lie below the  $D^{*+}K_S^0$  mass threshold, then it will not contribute to the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$ . As a result, the time-dependent analysis of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  not only has a potential to measure the sign of  $\cos 2\beta$ , but also can help us to understand the possible structure of the excited charm meson spectrum.

In this paper, we present an improved measurement of the branching fraction of the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  [9] and a search for intermediate resonant decays. We also perform a time-dependent  $CP$  asymmetry analysis to study the possible resonant contributions and the sign of  $\cos 2\beta$ .

The data used in this analysis comprise  $(230 \pm 2)$  million  $Y(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$  decays collected with the BABAR detector at the PEP-II storage rings. The BABAR detector is described in detail elsewhere [10]. We use a Monte Carlo (MC) simulation based on GEANT4 [11] to validate the analysis procedure and to study the relevant backgrounds.

We select  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}K_S^0$  decays by combining two oppositely charged  $D^*$  candidates reconstructed in the modes  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$  and  $D^{*-} \rightarrow D^+\pi^0$  with a  $K_S^0$  candidate. We include the  $D^{*+}D^{*-}$  combinations  $(D^0\pi^+, \bar{D}^0\pi^-)$  and  $(D^0\pi^+, D^-\pi^0)$ , but not  $(D^+\pi^0, D^-\pi^0)$  because of the small branching fraction and large backgrounds. To suppress the  $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$  ( $q = u, d, s, \text{ and } c$ ) continuum background, we require the ratio of the second and zeroth order Fox-Wolfram moments [12] to be less than 0.5.

Candidates for  $D^0$  and  $D^+$  mesons are reconstructed in the modes  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ ,  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ ,  $K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ , and  $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$ , by selecting track combinations with invariant mass within  $\pm 2\sigma$  of the nominal  $D$  masses [13]. The resolution  $\sigma$  is measured using a large data sample of inclusive  $D$  decays. It is equal to  $7.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$  decays,  $13.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  decays,  $5.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$  decays, and  $5.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  for  $D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$  decays.

The  $K_S^0$  candidates are reconstructed from two oppositely charged tracks with an invariant mass within  $15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  of the nominal  $K_S^0$  mass [13], which is equivalent to slightly less than  $5\sigma$  of the measured  $K_S^0$  mass resolution. The  $\chi^2$  probability of the  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  vertex fit must be greater than 0.1%. To reduce combinatorial background, we require the measured proper decay time of the  $K_S^0$  to be greater than 3 times its uncertainty. Charged kaon candidates, except for the one in the decay  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ , are required to be inconsistent with the pion hypothesis, as inferred from the Cherenkov angle measured by the Cherenkov detector and the ionization energy loss measured by the charged-particle tracking system [10]. Neutral pion candidates are formed from pairs of photons detected in the electromagnetic calorimeter [10], each with energy above 30 MeV. The mass of the pair must be within  $30 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  of the nominal  $\pi^0$  mass, and their summed energy is required to be greater than 200 MeV. In addition, a mass-constrained fit is applied to the  $\pi^0$  candidate.

The  $D^0$  and  $D^+$  candidates are subject to a mass-constrained fit prior to the formation of the  $D^{*+}$  candidates. The slow  $\pi^+$  from the  $D^{*+}$  decay is required to have a momentum in the  $Y(4S)$  center-of-mass (CM) frame less than  $450 \text{ MeV}/c$ . The slow  $\pi^0$  from the  $D^{*+}$  must have a momentum between 70 and  $450 \text{ MeV}/c$  in the CM frame. No requirement on the photon-energy sum is applied to the  $\pi^0$  candidates from the  $D^{*+}$  decays. The  $D^{*+}$  mass is required to be within  $4 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  of the nominal  $D^{*+}$  mass, corresponding to slightly more than  $3\sigma$  of the measured  $D^{*+}$  mass resolution.

For each  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  candidate, we calculate the difference of the  $B^0$  candidate energy  $E_B^*$  from the beam energy  $E_{\text{Beam}}^*$ ,  $\Delta E \equiv E_B^* - E_{\text{Beam}}^*$ , in the CM frame. In order to reduce the combinatorial background further,  $|\Delta E|$  is required to be less than 25 MeV, which is equivalent to  $2.5\sigma$  of the measured  $\Delta E$  resolution.

The beam energy-substituted mass,  $m_{\text{ES}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{Beam}}^{*2} - p_B^{*2}}$ , where  $p_B^*$  is the  $B^0$  candidate momentum in the CM frame, is used to extract the signal yield from the events satisfying the aforementioned selection. We select  $B^0$  candidates with  $m_{\text{ES}} \geq 5.23 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . On average we have 1.25  $B^0$  candidates per event. If more than one candidate is selected in an event, we retain the one with the smallest  $|\Delta E|$ . Studies using MC samples show that this procedure results in the selection of the correct  $B^0$  candidate more than 95% of the time.

The total probability density function (PDF) is the sum of the signal and background components. The signal  $m_{\text{ES}}$  PDF is modeled by a Gaussian function and the combinatorial background is described by an ARGUS [14] function. MC studies show that there is a small peaking background from  $B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} D^{*+} K_S^0$  in which a  $\bar{D}^{*0}$  originating from a  $\bar{D}^{*0}$  decay is combined with a random soft  $\pi^-$  to form a  $D^{*-}$  candidate. The peaking background is described by the same PDF as the signal, its fraction with respect to the signal yield is fixed to be 1.4%, determined from the MC simulation. An unbinned maximum likelihood (ML) fit to the  $m_{\text{ES}}$  distribution yields  $201 \pm 17(\text{stat})$  signal events, where the mean and width of the signal Gaussian, as well as the ARGUS shape parameters, are allowed to float in the fit. In the region of  $m_{\text{ES}} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ , the signal purity is approximately 79%. The fit result is shown in Fig. 1(a).

To correct for variations in signal efficiency across the  $D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  Dalitz plane, we calculate the branching fraction using the *sPlots* method [15]:

$$\mathcal{B} = \sum_i \frac{w_{\text{sig}}(m_{\text{ES},i})}{N_{B\bar{B}} \cdot \epsilon_i \cdot \mathcal{B}_{\text{sub}}}, \quad (2)$$

where the sum is over all events  $i$ ,  $\epsilon_i$  is the efficiency estimated from the simulated events in the vicinity of each data point in the Dalitz plane,  $\mathcal{B}_{\text{sub}}$  is the product of the branching fractions of the subdecays, and  $w_{\text{sig}}$  is an event-dependent signal weight that is defined as [15]

$$w_{\text{sig}}(m_{\text{ES},i}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_s} V_{\text{sig},j} P_j(m_{\text{ES},i})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N_s} N_j P_j(m_{\text{ES},i})}, \quad (3)$$

which is calculated from the yield  $N_j$  of the  $j$ th PDF component  $P_j$  in the fit, and the covariance matrix elements  $V_{\text{sig},j}$  between the signal yield  $N_{\text{sig}}$  and  $N_j$ . The  $N_s$  is the number of PDF components in the fit.

We investigate the production of intermediate resonances by examining the invariant mass distribution of the  $D^{*\pm}$  and  $K_S^0$  combinations. Figure 1(b) shows the projected distribution of  $m(D^{*\pm} K_S^0)$  from  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  signal events after efficiency correction using the *sPlots* technique. A peak is seen at the value of  $D_{s1}^+(2536)$  mass. We do not observe evidence of the  $D_{s2}^+(2573)$ . The events tend to cluster toward lower values of  $m(D^{*\pm} K_S^0)$  (below about  $2.9 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ), in contrast to the phase-space model, as shown in Fig. 1(b).

To extract the signal yield of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} D_{s1}^+(2536)$ , we perform an unbinned ML fit to the  $\Delta m = m(D^{*\pm} K_S^0) - m(D^{*\pm}) - m(K_S^0)$  distribution in the region  $m_{\text{ES}} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  with a PDF given by the sum of a Gaussian shape for the signal and a threshold function  $\Delta m^a \exp(b\Delta m)$  for the background. The mean and width of the signal Gaussian, as well as the background PDF parameters  $a$  and  $b$ , are allowed to float in the fit. The fit yields  $12.3 \pm 4.0(\text{stat})$  signal events, as shown in Fig. 1(c).

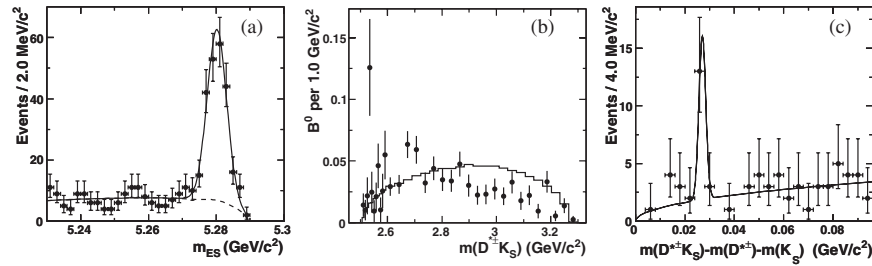


FIG. 1. (a) Measured distribution of  $m_{ES}$ . The solid line is the projection of the fit result. The dashed line represents the background components. (b) The efficiency-corrected yield of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  signal events as a function of  $m(D^{*+} K_S^0)$  in data (points) and in three-body phase-space signal MC (histogram) with an arbitrary normalization. Errors shown are statistical only. Note that the vertical axis shows events per unit  $m(D^{*+} K_S^0)$ , not the events in each bin. (c) Measured distribution of  $m(D^{*+} K_S^0) - m(D^{*+}) - m(K_S^0)$  in the region  $m_{ES} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . The solid line is the projection of the fit result.

The significance is estimated to be  $4.6\sigma$  using the log-likelihood ratio between a fit with signal and another with none. The significance is dominated by the statistical uncertainty and has little contribution from the systematic uncertainty corresponding to the estimate of the signal yield. The fitted signal mean and width are consistent with the MC simulation. We repeat the fit in different  $\Delta m$  regions up to the kinematic limit, as well as using different background parametrizations. All of these give consistent signal yields of  $D_{s1}^+(2536)$ . We also examine the  $\Delta m$  distribution in the  $m_{ES} \leq 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  region, and see no peaking structure.

The systematic uncertainties of the branching fraction measurements are dominated by the uncertainty of the charged track reconstruction efficiency (10.7%). Other sources also contribute to the systematic errors, such as the kaon particle identification efficiency (3.9%),  $\pi^0$  reconstruction efficiency (3.5%), branching fractions of the  $D$  decays (5.8%), determination of the number of  $B\bar{B}$  in the data sample (1.1%), event selection criteria (5.0%), and the estimate of the peaking background fraction (1.8%). The measured branching fraction is

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0) = (4.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3},$$

where the first uncertainty is the statistical and the second is systematic. Our result is in good agreement with the previous *BABAR* measurement [9]. We also measure the intermediate resonant decay branching fraction and find

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} D_{s1}^+(2536)) \times \mathcal{B}(D_{s1}^+(2536) \rightarrow D^{*+} K_S^0) \\ = (4.1 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}. \end{aligned}$$

The fraction of the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  through the intermediate  $D_{s1}^+(2536)$  resonance is measured to be  $0.092 \pm 0.024(\text{stat}) \pm 0.001(\text{syst})$ .

We subsequently perform a time-dependent analysis using the event sample described previously. In the time-dependent analysis, we require that the invariant mass of the  $D^{*\pm}$  and  $K_S^0$  combination be larger than  $2.55 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  in order to reject the narrow  $D_{s1}^+(2536)$  resonant decays.

For the time-dependent  $CP$  analysis, we use information from the other  $B$  meson in the event to tag the initial flavor of the fully reconstructed  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  candidate. The decay rate  $f_+(f_-)$  for a neutral  $B$  meson accompanied by a  $B^0(\bar{B}^0)$  tag is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\pm}(\Delta t) \propto e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}} \left\{ (1 \mp \Delta\omega) \pm (1 - 2\omega) \right. \\ \times \left[ \eta_y \frac{J_c}{J_0} \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - \left( \frac{2J_{s1}}{J_0} \sin 2\beta \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \eta_y \frac{2J_{s2}}{J_0} \cos 2\beta \right) \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) \right] \right\}, \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\Delta t = t_{\text{rec}} - t_{\text{tag}}$  is the difference between the proper decay time of the reconstructed signal  $B$  meson ( $B_{\text{rec}}$ ) and that of the tagging  $B$  meson ( $B_{\text{tag}}$ ),  $\tau_{B^0}$  is the  $B^0$  lifetime, and  $\Delta m_d$  is the mass difference determined from the  $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$  oscillation frequency [13]. The average mistag probability  $\omega$  describes the effect of incorrect tags, and  $\Delta\omega$  is the difference between the mistag rate for  $B^0$  and  $\bar{B}^0$ .

The technique used to measure the  $CP$  asymmetry is analogous to that used in previous *BABAR* measurements as described in Refs. [16,17]. We calculate the time interval  $\Delta t$  between the two  $B$  decays from the measured separation  $\Delta z$  between the decay vertices of  $B_{\text{rec}}$  and  $B_{\text{tag}}$  along the collision ( $z$ ) axis [16]. The  $z$  position of the  $B_{\text{rec}}$  vertex is determined from the charged daughter tracks. The  $B_{\text{tag}}$  decay vertex is determined by fitting charged tracks not belonging to the  $B_{\text{rec}}$  candidate to a common vertex, employing constraints from the beam-spot location and the  $B_{\text{rec}}$  momentum [16]. Only events with a  $\Delta t$  uncertainty less than 2.5 ps and a measured  $|\Delta t|$  less than 20 ps are accepted. We perform a simultaneous unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the  $\Delta t$  and  $m_{ES}$  distributions to extract the  $CP$  asymmetry. The signal PDF in  $\Delta t$  is given by Eq. (4) convolved with an empirical  $\Delta t$  resolution function [16]. Both the signal mistag probability and  $\Delta t$  resolution function are determined from a sample of neutral  $B$  decays to flavor eigenstates,  $B_{\text{flav}}$ .

The background  $\Delta t$  distributions are parametrized with an empirical description that includes zero and nonzero lifetime components [16]. We also allow the nonzero lifetime background to have effective  $CP$  asymmetries and let them float in the likelihood fit.

The fits to the data yield

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{J_c}{J_0} &= 0.76 \pm 0.18(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst}) \\ \frac{2J_{s1}}{J_0} \sin 2\beta &= 0.10 \pm 0.24(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst}) \\ \frac{2J_{s2}}{J_0} \cos 2\beta &= 0.38 \pm 0.24(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst}). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

Figure 2 shows the  $\Delta t$  distributions and asymmetries in yields between  $B^0$  and  $\bar{B}^0$  tags, overlaid with the projection of the likelihood fit result. The effective  $CP$  asymmetries in the background are found to be consistent with zero within statistical uncertainties. As a cross-check, we also repeat the fit by allowing the  $B^0$  lifetime to float. The obtained  $B^0$  lifetime is in a good agreement with its world average [13] within the statistical uncertainty.

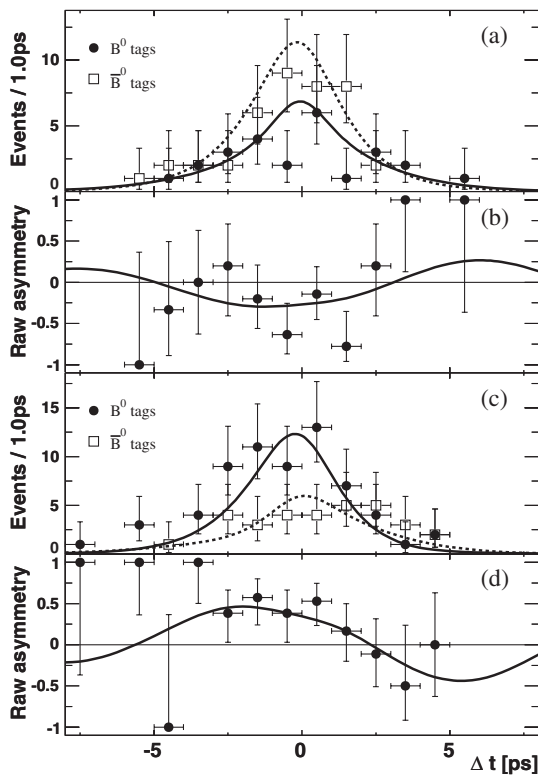


FIG. 2. (a) The distribution of  $\Delta t$  in the region  $m_{ES} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  for  $B^0$  ( $\bar{B}^0$ ) tag candidates in the half Dalitz space  $s^+ < s^-$  ( $\eta_y = -1$ ). The solid (dashed) curve represents the fit projections in  $\Delta t$  for  $B^0$  ( $\bar{B}^0$ ) tags. (b) The raw asymmetry  $(N_{B^0} - N_{\bar{B}^0})/(N_{B^0} + N_{\bar{B}^0})$ , as functions of  $\Delta t$ , where  $N_{B^0}$  ( $N_{\bar{B}^0}$ ) is the number of candidate with  $B^0$  ( $\bar{B}^0$ ) tag. (c) and (d) contain the corresponding information for the  $B^0$  candidates in the other half Dalitz space  $s^+ > s^-$  ( $\eta_y = +1$ ).

The sources and estimates of systematic uncertainties are summarized in Table I. Since the signal reconstruction efficiency is not uniform over the entire Dalitz space, the different  $CP$  components may not have the same acceptance. Therefore the measured parameters will deviate slightly from their true values. We estimate the possible bias using the signal MC weighted according to the expected theoretical Dalitz distributions in Ref. [5]. Because of the lack of knowledge of the unknown  $D_{s1}^+$  state, we vary its mass and width over a wide range. The largest bias of the measured parameters  $J_c/J_0$ ,  $(2J_{s1}/J_0) \sin 2\beta$ , and  $(2J_{s1}/J_0) \cos 2\beta$  are taken as the corresponding systematic uncertainties on the acceptance effect.

The other systematic uncertainties arise from the possible backgrounds that tend to peak under the signal and their  $CP$  asymmetries, the assumed parametrization of the  $\Delta t$  resolution function, the possible differences between the  $B_{\text{flav}}$  and  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  tagging performances, knowledge of the event-by-event beam-spot position, and the possible interference between the suppressed  $\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{u} c \bar{d}$  amplitude and the favored  $b \rightarrow c \bar{u} d$  amplitude for some tag-side decays [18]. They also include the systematic uncertainties from the finite MC sample used to verify the fitting method. All the systematic uncertainties are found to be much smaller than the statistical uncertainties.

In summary, we have reported an improved branching fraction measurement of the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  that supersedes the previous *BABAR* result [9]. We also find evidence for the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} D_{s1}^+(2536)$  with  $4.6\sigma$  significance. A time-dependent  $CP$  asymmetry analysis has also been performed. The measured  $J_c/J_0$  is significantly different from zero, which may indicate that there is a sizable resonant contribution to the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$  from a unknown  $D_{s1}^+$  state with large width, according to Ref. [5]. We measure that  $(2J_{s2}/J_0) \cos 2\beta = 0.38 \pm 0.24(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst})$ . Under the assumption that there is a significant broad resonant contribution to the decay  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} D^{*-} K_S^0$ , it implies that the sign of  $\cos 2\beta$  is preferred to be positive at the 94% confidence level if the theoretical parameter  $J_{s2}/J_0$  is positive, as predicted in Ref. [5].

TABLE I. Sources of systematic error on  $J_c/J_0$  (column I),  $(2J_{s1}/J_0) \sin 2\beta$  (column II), and  $(2J_{s1}/J_0) \cos 2\beta$  (column III).

Source	I	II	III
Acceptance	0.060	0.040	0.030
Peaking backgrounds	0.009	0.016	0.002
$\Delta t$ resolution function	0.015	0.006	0.008
Mistag fraction differences	0.016	0.015	0.015
Detector Alignment	0.005	0.015	0.015
$\Delta m_d, \tau_B$	0.001	0.001	0.001
MC statistics	0.021	0.032	0.032
Others	0.005	0.004	0.005
Total	0.068	0.058	0.050



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