Measurement of branching fractions in radiative B decays to $\eta K\gamma$ and search for $B$ decays to $\eta' K$
MEASUREMENT OF BRANCHING FRACTIONS IN

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Radiative $B$ meson decays have long been recognized as a sensitive probe to test the standard model (SM) and to look for new physics (NP) [1,2]. In the SM, flavor-changing neutral current processes such as $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ proceed via radiative loop (penguin) diagrams. The loop diagrams may also contain new heavy particles, and therefore are sensitive to NP. Measurements of the branching fractions of a few of the exclusive decay modes exist: $K^*(892)\gamma$ [3,4], $K_1(1270)\gamma$ [5], $K^*_2(1430)\gamma$ [3,6], $\kappa B\gamma$ [7] and $K\eta\gamma$ [8]. The measured branching fraction of inclusive $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and exclusive radiative $B$ decays are in agreement with SM predictions [2,9,10]. Direct [11] and mixing-induced [12] CP asymmetries in exclusive radiative $B$ decays are expected to be very small in the SM. Measurement of direct CP asymmetries in exclusive radiative decays, and also mixing-induced CP asymmetries in the decays $B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0\gamma$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0\gamma$ could provide a clear sign of NP [13]. We search for direct CP asymmetry in charged $B$ decays, measuring the charge asymmetry $\mathcal{A}_{ch} = (\Gamma^- - \Gamma^+)/(|\Gamma^- + \Gamma^+|)$, where $\Gamma$ is the partial decay width of the $B$ meson. The superscript on $\Gamma$ corresponds to the sign of the $B^\pm$ meson.

The branching fraction of $B \rightarrow \eta K$ is enhanced with respect to that of $B \rightarrow \eta K$ [14]. This behavior may be explained by a destructive interference between two penguin amplitudes [15]. It is important to verify whether this mechanism is also valid in radiative $B \rightarrow \eta K\gamma$ and $B \rightarrow \eta' K\gamma$ decays.

We present analyses of the exclusive decay modes $B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+\gamma$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0\gamma$ [16], which have previously been measured by the Belle Collaboration [8], and $B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+\gamma$ and $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0\gamma$ which are studied for the first time. The results presented here are based on data collected with the BABAR detector [17] at the PEP-II asymmetric-energy $e^+e^-$ collider [18] located at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The analyses use an integrated luminosity of 211 fb$^{-1}$, corresponding to $232 \times 10^6 BB$ pairs, recorded at the $Y(4S)$ resonance (at a center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 10.58$ GeV).

Charged particles from $e^+e^-$ interactions are detected, and their momenta measured, by a combination of a vertex tracker (SVT) consisting of five layers of double-sided silicon microstrip detectors, and a 40-layer central drift chamber (DCH), both operating in the 1.5 T magnetic field of a superconducting solenoid. We identify photons and electrons using a CsI(Tl) electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC). Further charged-particle identification is provided by the average energy loss (dE/dx) in the tracking devices and by an internally reflecting ring-imaging Cherenkov detector (DIRC) covering the central region. A $K/\pi$ separation of better than 4 standard deviations is achieved for momenta below 3 GeV/c, decreasing to 2.5$\sigma$ at the highest momenta in the $B$ decay final states. A more detailed description of the reconstruction of charmed tracks in BABAR can be found elsewhere [19].

We reconstruct the primary photon, originating from the $B$ decay candidate, using an EMC shower not associated with a track. We require that the photon candidate fall within the fiducial region of the EMC, has the expected lateral shower shape, and is well-separated from other tracks and showers in the EMC. The primary photon energy, calculated in the $Y(4S)$ frame, is required to be in the range 1.6–2.7 GeV. We veto photons from $\pi^0(\eta)$ decays by requiring that the invariant mass of the primary photon candidates combined with any other photon candidate of laboratory energy greater than 50 (250) MeV not be within the range 115–155 (507–587) MeV/c$^2$. Charged $K$ candidates are selected from tracks, by using particle identification from the DIRC and the dE/dx measured in the SVT and DCH.

The $B$ decay daughter candidates are reconstructed through their decays $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma(\eta_{\gamma\gamma})$, $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0(\eta_{3\pi})$, $\eta' \rightarrow \eta_{\gamma\gamma}\eta'\pi^\pm(\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi})$, and $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma(\eta'_{\rho\gamma})$, where $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$. Here we require the laboratory energy of the photons to be greater than 50 MeV (200 MeV for $\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$). We impose the following requirements on the invariant mass in MeV/c$^2$ of these particles’ final states: $120 < m(\gamma\gamma) < 150$ for $\pi^0$, $490 < m(\gamma\gamma) < 600$ for $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}$, $520 < m(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) < 570$ for $\eta_{3\pi}$, $930 < m(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) < 990$ for $\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}$, $910 < m(\pi^+\pi^-\gamma) < 1000$ for $\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$, and $510 < m(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) < 1000$ for $\rho^0$. For the $\eta'$ and $\eta$ these requirements are sufficiently loose as to include sidebands, since these observables are used in the...
maximum-likelihood (ML) fit described below. Secondary pions in $\eta'$ and $\eta$ candidates are rejected if their DIRC and $dE/dx$ signatures satisfy tight requirements for being consistent with protons, kaons, or electrons.

Neutral $K$ candidates are formed from pairs of oppositely-charged tracks with a vertex $\chi^2$ probability larger than 0.001, 486 $< m(\pi^+\pi^-) < 510$ MeV/c$^2$ and a reconstructed decay length greater than 3 times its uncertainty. We require the momentum of the $\eta$ or $\eta'$ in the Y(4S) frame to be greater than 0.9 GeV/c (0.6 GeV/c in modes with $\eta'\pi\pi\pi$). The invariant mass of $\eta K$ and $\eta' K$ systems is required to be less than 3.25 GeV/c$^2$. In $\eta' K\gamma$ final states, we suppress background from the decay $J/\psi K$, with $J/\psi \rightarrow \eta' \gamma$ by applying a veto on the reconstructed $\eta' \gamma$ invariant mass. Defining the helicity frame for a meson as its rest frame with polar axis along the direction of the boost from the parent rest frame, and the decay angle $\theta_{dec}$ as the polar angle of a daughter momentum in this helicity frame, we require for the $\eta'\rho\gamma$, decays $|\cos\theta_{dec}| < 0.9$, and for $\eta\gamma$ decays $|\cos\theta_{dec}| < 0.9$, to suppress combinatorial background.

A $B$ meson candidate is reconstructed by combining an $\eta$ or $\eta'$ candidate, a charged or neutral kaon and a primary photon candidate. It is characterized kinematically by the energy-substituted mass $m_{ES} = \sqrt{(s/2 + P_0 \cdot P)^2/E_{\gamma}^2 - P_{\gamma}^2}$ and energy difference $\Delta E = E_{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{s}$, where the subscripts 0 and $B$ refer to the initial Y(4S) and to the $B$ candidate in the lab-frame, respectively, and the asterisk denotes the Y(4S) frame.

Background arises primarily from random track combinations in $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ events. We reduce this background by using the angle $\theta_T$ between the thrust axis of the $B$ candidate in the Y(4S) frame and the thrust axis of the rest of the event. The distribution of $|\cos\theta_T|$ is sharply peaked near 1 for combinations drawn from jetlike $q\bar{q}$ events, and is nearly uniform for $B\bar{B}$ events. We require $|\cos\theta_T| < 0.9$. Furthermore events should contain at least the number of charged tracks in the candidate decay mode plus one. For $\eta\gamma K^+\gamma$ we require at least 3 charged tracks in the event. The mean number of $B$ candidates per event is in the range 1.09–1.25, depending on the decay mode. If an event has multiple $B$ candidates, we select the candidate with the highest $B$ vertex $\chi^2$ probability, determined from a vertex fit that includes both charged and neutral particles.

We estimate $B\bar{B}$ backgrounds using simulated samples of $B$ decays [20]. Signal and inclusive $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ events are simulated according to the Kagan-Neubert model [21]. The $B\bar{B}$ background is completely dominated by radiative $B$ decays. Branching fractions in the simulation are based on measured values, where available [9].

We obtain signal event yields separately for each decay mode from unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fits. The principal input observables are $\Delta E$, $m_{ES}$ and a Fisher discriminant $\mathcal{F}$. Where relevant, the invariant masses $m_{res}$ of the intermediate $\eta$ and $\eta'$ resonances and $|\cos\theta_{dec}|$ are also used. The Fisher discriminant $\mathcal{F}$ combines four variables: the angles with respect to the beam axis of the $B$ momentum and the thrust axis of the $B$ decay products (in the Y(4S) frame), and the zeroth and second angular moments $L_{0,2}$ of the energy flow about the $B$ thrust axis. The moments are defined by $L_i = \sum_j p_j \times |\cos\theta_i|$, where $\theta_i$ is the angle with respect to the $B$ thrust axis of track or neutral cluster $i$, $p_j$ is its momentum, and the sum excludes the $B$ candidate daughters.

For each event $i$ and hypothesis $j$ (signal, continuum or $B\bar{B}$ background), the likelihood function is

$$L = e^{-\sum n_j} \prod_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^3 n_j \mathcal{P}_j(x_i).$$

where $N$ is the number of input events, $n_j$ is the number of events for hypothesis $j$ and $\mathcal{P}_j(x_i)$ is the corresponding probability density function (PDF), evaluated with the observables $x_i$ of the $i$th event. Since correlations among the observables are small (2–5%), we take each $\mathcal{P}$ as the product of the PDFs for the separate variables. We determine the PDF parameters from Monte Carlo simulation for the signal and $B\bar{B}$ background, while using sideband data ($5.25 < m_{ES} < 5.27$ GeV/$c^2$; 0.1 $< |\Delta E| < 0.2$ GeV) to model the PDFs of continuum background. We parameterize each of the functions $\mathcal{P}_j(m_{ES})$, $\mathcal{P}_j(\Delta E)$, $\mathcal{P}_j(\mathcal{F})$, and the components of $\mathcal{P}_j(m_{res})$ that peak in $m_{ES}$ with either a Gaussian, the sum of two Gaussian distributions, or an asymmetric Gaussian function, as required, to describe the distribution. Distributions of $\Delta E$ for $B\bar{B}$ and continuum background and $|\cos\theta_{dec}|$ are represented by linear or quadratic functions. The $B\bar{B}$ and continuum background in $m_{ES}$ is described by the ARGUS function $x\sqrt{1 - x^2} \exp[-\xi(1 - x^2)]$, with $x = 2m_{ES}/\sqrt{s}$ and a parameter $\xi$ [22]. We allow continuum background PDF parameters to vary in the fit.

Large control samples of $B$ decays to charmed final states of similar topology and a smearing procedure applied to photons during the event reconstruction are used to verify the simulated resolutions in $m_{ES}$ and $\Delta E$. Where the control data samples reveal differences from the Monte Carlo (MC) in mass resolution, we shift or scale the control data samples reveal differences from the simulated resolutions in $\Delta E$ and $m_{ES}$.

In Table I we show the number of events in the sample, the fitted signal yield and measured bias, the efficiency, and the product of daughter branching fractions for each decay.
mode. The efficiency is calculated as the ratio of the number of signal MC events entering into the ML fit to the total generated. We compute the branching fractions from the corrected signal yields, reconstruction efficiencies, daughter branching fractions, and the number of produced $B$ mesons, assuming equal production rates of charged and neutral $B$ pairs. The corrected signal yield is the fitted yield minus the fit bias. We combine results from different channels by combining their likelihood functions, taking into account the correlated and uncorrelated systematic errors. We report the statistical significance and branching fraction for the individual decay channel; for combined measurements having a significance smaller than $5\sigma$, we also report the 90% confidence level (CL) upper limit.

The statistical error on the signal yield is taken as the change in the central value when the quantity $-2\ln L$ increases by one unit from its minimum value. The significance is the square root of the difference between the value of $-2\ln L$ (with systematic uncertainties included) for zero signal and the value at its minimum. The 90% CL upper limit is taken to be the branching fraction below which lies 90% of the total likelihood integral in the positive branching fraction region.

The measured charge asymmetry in the decay $B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+ \gamma$ is corrected for an estimated bias of $-0.005$, determined from studies of signal Monte Carlo events and data control samples and from calculation of the asymmetry due to particles interacting in the detector. The result is $A_{\text{ch}} = -0.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.01$ with an asymmetry interval $[-0.282, 0.113]$ at 90% CL.

Figure 1 shows, as representative fits, the projections onto $m_{ES}$ and $\Delta E$ for the decays $\eta K^+ \gamma$, $\eta K^0 \gamma$, $\eta' K^+ \gamma$ and $\eta' K^0 \gamma$ for a subset of the data for which the signal likelihood (computed without using the variable plotted) exceeds a mode-dependent threshold that optimizes the sensitivity.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of the $\eta K$ invariant mass for signal events obtained by the event-weighting technique (sPlot) described in Ref. [23]. We use the covariance matrix and PDFs from the ML fit to determine a probability for each signal event. The resulting distributions (points with errors) are normalized to the signal yield. This mass
distribution is useful to compare with theoretical predictions for radiative decays.

The main sources of systematic error include uncertainties in the PDF parameterization and ML fit bias. For the signal, the uncertainties in PDF parameters are estimated by comparing MC and data in control samples. Varying the signal PDF parameters within these errors, we estimate yield uncertainties of 1–2 events, depending on the mode. The uncertainty from fit bias is taken as half the correction itself (1–3 events). Systematic uncertainties due to lack of knowledge of the primary photon spectrum are estimated to be in the range 2–6% depending on the decay mode. Uncertainties in our knowledge of the efficiency, found from auxiliary studies [19], include 0.8% × Nω and 1.5% × Nη, where Nω and Nη are the numbers of tracks and photons, respectively, in the B candidate. There is a systematic error of 2.1% in the efficiency of K0 reconstruction. The uncertainty in the total number of BB pairs in the data sample is 1.1%. Published data [9] provide the uncertainties in the B daughter product branching fractions (0.7–3.4%). The uncertainty of 0.01 on the estimated bias correction is assigned as a systematic uncertainty to \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{ch}} \).

In conclusion, we have measured the central values and 90% CL upper limits in units of 10^{-6} for the branching fractions: \( \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0 \gamma) = 11.3^{+5.8}_{-2.6} \pm 0.6 \), \( \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+ \gamma) = 10.0 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.5 \), \( \mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0 \gamma) = 1.1^{+2.5}_{-0.4} \pm 0.1(<6.6) \), \( \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+ \gamma) = 1.9^{+1.2}_{-1.3} \pm 0.1(<4.2) \). The measured branching fractions of the decay modes \( B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+ \gamma \) and \( B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0 \gamma \) are in good agreement with the values reported by the Belle Collaboration [8]. The decay mode \( B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0 \gamma \) is observed for the first time with greater than 5σ significance. We do not find evidence of the decays \( B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0 \gamma \) and \( B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+ \gamma \). We conclude that no mixing-induced CP study is feasible in these radiative B decays with the currently available data sample. The \( B \rightarrow \eta' K \gamma \) decays may be suppressed with respect to \( B \rightarrow \eta K \gamma \) decays due to destructive interference between two penguin amplitudes. This effect has been observed in B decays to \( \eta' K \) and \( \eta K \), for which the branching fraction of the former is enhanced with respect to that of the latter [15]. We have also measured the charge asymmetry in the decay \( B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+ \gamma \) to be \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{ch}} = -0.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.01 \), consistent with zero. The \( \mathcal{A}_{\text{ch}} \) interval at 90% CL is \([-0.28, 0.11]\).

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[16] Charge-conjugate modes are implied throughout.