PDF hosted at the Radboud Repository of the Radboud University Nijmegen

The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/128828

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2019-03-01 and may be subject to change.
Measurements of neutral $B$ decay branching fractions to $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ final states

MEASUREMENTS OF NEUTRAL B DECAY BRANCHING ... PHYSICAL REVIEW D 70 091103

University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom
Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, Università di Ferrara, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy
Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307, USA
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell’INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy
Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, Università di Genova, I-16146 Genova, Italy
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA
Physikalisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, Philosophenweg 12, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3160, USA
Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, Università di Perugia, I-06100 Perugia, Italy
Laboratoire de l’Accélérateur Linéaire, F-91898 Orsay, France
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA
University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 72E, United Kingdom
Queen Mary, University of London, London E1 4NS, United Kingdom
University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, USA
University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA
Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA
McGill University, Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2T8
Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, Università di Milano, I-20133 Milano, Italy
University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA
Laboratoire René J. A. Lévesque, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3J7
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075, USA
Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche e INFN, Università di Napoli Federico II, I-80126, Napoli, Italy
National Institute for Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics, NIKHEF, NL-J009 DB Amstterdam, The Netherlands
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA
The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403, USA
Dipartimento di Fisica e INFN, Università di Padova, I-35131 Padova, Italy
Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, Universités Paris VI et VII, F-75252 Paris, France
Dipartimento di Elettronica and INFN, Università di Pavia, I-27100 Pavia, Italy
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA
Dipartimento di Fisica, Scuola Normale Superiore and INFN, Università di Pisa, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas 77446, USA
Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA
Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, Università di Roma La Sapienza, I-00185 Roma, Italy
Universität Rostock, D-18051 Rostock, Germany
Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
DSM/Dapnia, CEA/Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, USA
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, California 94309, USA
Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305-4060, USA
State University of New York, Albany, New York 12222, USA
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA
University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA
University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas 75083, USA
Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale and INFN, Università di Torino, I-10125 Torino, Italy
Dipartimento di Fisica e INFN, Università di Trieste, I-34127 Trieste, Italy
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37235, USA
University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P6
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA
(Received 13 August 2004; published 11 November 2004)

*Now at Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom.
†Also with Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy.
‡Also with IFIC, Instituto de Física Corpuscular, CSIC-Universidad de Valencia, Valencia, Spain.
§Deceased.

091103-3
Branching fraction measurements using $B$-meson decays to $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ are presented. These measurements were obtained by analyzing a data sample of $88.9 \times 10^6 \ Y(4S) \to \bbar$ decays collected with the $BABAR$ detector at the SLAC PEP-II asymmetric-energy $B$ factory. Using a maximum likelihood fit, the following branching fraction results were obtained: $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to K^0\pi^+\pi^-) = (43.7 \pm 3.8 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-6}$, $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-) = (12.9 \pm 2.4 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-6}$, and $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0\pi^-)\pi^+) = (42.7 \pm 2.1 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-6}$. The $CP$ violating charge asymmetry $\mathcal{A}_{K^\mp\pi^\pm}$ for the decay $B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-$ was measured to be $\mathcal{A}_{K^\mp\pi^\pm} = 0.23 \pm 0.18^{+0.09}_{-0.06}$. For all these measurements the first error is statistical and the second is systematic.

Three-body decays of the $B$ meson tend to be dominated by intermediate quasi-two-body charmed particles with the charmless resonant and nonresonant contributions being small. Nevertheless, these charmless decays prove to be important in furthering our understanding of the weak interaction and complex quark couplings described by the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix elements [1].

The $B$-meson decay to $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ can proceed via many interesting charmless resonances which we can probe for $CP$ violation, such as $f_0(1500)$ [2], $\rho^0 K^0_S$, and $K^{*+}\pi^-$. A limit on the sum of their branching fractions can be obtained by measuring the inclusive charmless branching fraction of $B^0 \to K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$. This measurement has been performed previously by the CLEO [3] and Belle [4] experiments. For the mode $B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-$ the branching fraction can be measured directly with the available $BABAR$ data sample.

Branching fraction and asymmetry measurements of charmless $B$ decays can also be used to test the accuracy of QCD factorization models [5]. In particular there are factorization models that predict $CP$ asymmetries in the decay $B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-$ [6]. The decay $B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-$ is self-tagged (the charge of the kaon reflects the flavor of the $B$ meson), so the $CP$ asymmetry can be defined as

$$\mathcal{A}_{K^*\pi^\pm} = \frac{\Gamma_{K^*\pi^-} - \Gamma_{K^*\pi^+}}{\Gamma_{K^*\pi^-} + \Gamma_{K^*\pi^+}}.$$  

In this paper the branching fractions of $B^0\to K^0\pi^+\pi^-$, $B^0\to K^*\pi^-$, and $B^0\to D^- (\to K_S^0\pi^-)\pi^+$ are presented, where charge conjugate decays are also implied. The procedure used selection criteria requiring events with a reconstructed $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ final state. In the case of $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to K^0\pi^+\pi^-)$, the total charmless contribution to the Dalitz plot was measured (with charmed and charmonium resonances removed), including contributions from resonant charmless substructures. For the decays $B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-$ and $B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0\pi^-)\pi^+$, the analysis was restricted to the region of the $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ Dalitz plot consistent with $K^{*+} (\to K_S^0\pi^+)$ and $D^- (\to K_S^0\pi^-)$ decays, respectively. Finally, the $\mathcal{A}_{K^*\pi^\pm}$ value for the decay $B^0 \to K^{*+}\pi^-$, which was first measured by CLEO [7] was extracted.

The data used in this analysis were collected at the PEP-II asymmetric-energy $e^+e^-$ storage ring with the $BABAR$ detector [8]. The $BABAR$ detector consists of a double-sided five-layer silicon tracker, a 40-layer drift chamber, a Cherenkov detector, an electromagnetic calorimeter, and a magnet with instrumented flux return. The data sample has an integrated luminosity of $81.9 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ collected at the $Y(4S)$ resonance, which corresponds to $(88.9 \pm 1.0) \times 10^6 \ b\bar{b}$ pairs. It was assumed that the $Y(4S)$ decays equally to neutral and charged $B$-meson pairs. In addition, $9.6 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of data collected at 40 MeV below the $Y(4S)$ resonance were used for background studies.

Candidate $B$ mesons were reconstructed from two tracks and a $K_S^0$, where the $K_S^0$ was reconstructed from $\pi^+\pi^-$ candidates. Each of the two tracks that were not generated by the $K_S^0$ were required to have at least 12 hits in the drift chamber, a transverse momentum greater than $100 \text{ MeV}/c$, and to be consistent with originating from the beam spot. These tracks were selected as pions using energy loss ($dE/dx$) measured in the tracking system, the number of photons measured by the Cherenkov detector, and their corresponding Cherenkov angle. Furthermore, the tracks were also required to fail the electron selection based on $dE/dx$ information, the ratio of energy in the calorimeter to momentum in the drift chamber, and the shape of the signal in the calorimeter. The prerequisites imposed on $K_S^0$ candidates were for the reconstructed mass to be within $15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ of the nominal $K^0$ mass [9], a decay vertex separated from the $B^0$ decay vertex by at least 5 standard deviations, and a cosine of the angle between the line joining the $B$ and $K_S^0$ decay vertices and the $K_S^0$ momentum to be greater than 0.999.

To characterize signal events, two kinematic and one event-shape variable were used. The first kinematic variable $\Delta E$ is the difference between the center-of-mass (c.m.) energy of the $B$ candidate and $\sqrt{s}/2$, where $\sqrt{s}$ is the total c.m. energy. The second is the beam-energy-substituted mass $m_{ES} = \sqrt{(s/2 + \mathbf{p}_B \cdot \mathbf{p}_B)/E_1^2 - \mathbf{p}_1^2}$, where $\mathbf{p}_B$ is the $B$ momentum and $(E_1, \mathbf{p}_1)$ is the four-momentum of the $Y(4S)$ in the laboratory frame. Using these two kinematic variables, candidates had to be in the range $|\Delta E| < 0.1 \text{ GeV}$ and $5.22 < m_{ES} < 5.29 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. The event-shape variable is a Fisher discriminant ($F$) [10]. The $F$ variable was constructed from a linear combination of the cosine of the angle between the $B$-candidate momentum and the beam axis, the cosine
of the angle between the $B$-candidate thrust axis and the beam axis, and the energy flow of the rest of the event into each of nine contiguous, concentric, $10\degree$ cones around the thrust axis of the reconstructed $B$ [11].

Continuum quark production ($e^+ e^- \rightarrow q \bar{q}$ where $q = u, d, s, c$) was by far the dominant source of background. This was suppressed using another event-shape variable which was the cosine of the angle $\theta_T$ between the thrust axis of the selected $B$ candidate and the thrust axis of the rest of the event. For continuum background, the distribution of $|\cos\theta_T|$ is strongly peaked towards unity whereas the distribution is flat for signal events. Therefore, the relative amount of continuum background was reduced by requiring that all candidates fulfill the criterion $|\cos\theta_T| < 0.9$.

Simulated Monte Carlo (MC) events were used to study background from other $B$-meson decays. The largest potential $B$ background was seen to come from quasi-two-body decays including charmantion mesons such as $J/\psi K_s^0$, $\Upsilon(2S)K_s^0$, and $\psi(2S)K_s^0$ where the charmonium meson decays to $\mu^+ \mu^-$ which are misidentified as pions or where they decay directly to $\pi^+ \pi^-$. These background events were removed by vetoing reconstructed $\pi^+ \pi^-$ masses consistent with $3.04 < m_{\pi^+ \pi^-} < 3.17$ GeV/$c^2$, $3.32 < m_{\pi^+ \pi^-} < 3.53$ GeV/$c^2$, and $3.60 < m_{\pi^+ \pi^-} < 3.78$ GeV/$c^2$, identifying the $J/\psi$, $\Upsilon(2S)$, and $\psi(2S)$ mesons, respectively. Additionally, in order to measure the charmless branching fraction of the decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ events were removed by vetoing events with a reconstructed $K_S^0$ invariant mass consistent with $1.83 < m_{K_S^0 \pi^-} < 1.90$ GeV/$c^2$.

Monte Carlo simulation showed that $21 \pm 3 B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ background events still remained. These events had a reconstructed $D^-$ mass outside the veto as a result of using the wrong $K_S^0$ or $\pi^+$ which was incorrectly selected from the other $B$ decay in the event. When selecting $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ or $B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ candidates, the additional cuts $0.79 < m_{K_S^0 \pi^-} < 0.99$ GeV/$c^2$ and $1.85 < m_{K_S^0 \pi^-} < 1.89$ GeV/$c^2$ were applied, respectively, to the reconstructed $m_{K_S^0 \pi^-}$ invariant mass. After the above selection criteria were applied, a small proportion of events for all decays under study had more than one candidate which satisfied the selection criteria. For these events, one candidate alone was selected by choosing the candidate whose $\cos\theta_T$ value was closest to zero. In a signal MC study, this selects the true signal candidate more than 75% of the time.

After all cuts, the largest remaining $B$ background to $B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ was the four-body decay $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_S^0$ with $\eta' \rightarrow \rho(770)\gamma$ and $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ which contributes $22 \pm 6$ events. For the $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$ and $B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ channels, the background contribution was small and came from modes that can interfere by decaying to a $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ final state such as $f_0 K_S^0$ and $\rho^0 K_S^0$. In addition the $K^{\ast+} \pi^-$ and $D^+ \pi^-$ modes are backgrounds to each other. Furthermore, there was the nonresonant $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ background contribution to the resonant signal. Along with selection efficiencies obtained from MC, using available information on exclusive measurements [12] or by fitting to regions in the Dalitz plot, upper limits or branching fractions for these modes were obtained to estimate their background contributions.

In order to extract the signal event yield for the channel under study, an unbinned extended maximum likelihood fit was used. The likelihood function for $N$ candidates is

$$L = \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^{M} n_i\right) \prod_{j=1}^{M} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} n_i P_i(\hat{a}, \hat{x}_j)\right),$$

where $i, j$, and $l$ are integers, $M$ is the number of hypotheses (signal, continuum background, and $B$ background), $P_i(\hat{a}, \hat{x}_j)$ is a probability density function (PDF) with the parameters $\hat{a}$ depending on three variables ($\hat{x}$) $m_{ES}$, $\Delta E$, and $f$, and $n_i$ is the number of events for each hypothesis determined by maximizing the likelihood function. The PDF is a product $P_i(\hat{a}, \hat{x}_j) = P_i(\alpha_{ES}, m_{ES}) \cdot P_i(\alpha_{\Delta E}, \Delta E) \cdot P_i(\alpha_f, f)$. Correlations between these variables were small for signal and continuum background hypotheses. However for $B$ background, correlations were observed between $m_{ES}$ and $\Delta E$, which were taken into account by forming a two-dimensional PDF for these variables. The parameters of the signal and $B$-background PDFs were determined from MC. The continuum background parameters were allowed to vary in the fit, to help reduce systematic effects from this dominant event type. Upper sideband data defined to be in the region $0.1 < \Delta E < 0.3$ GeV and $5.22 < m_{ES} < 5.29$ GeV/$c^2$ were used to model the continuum background PDFs. For the $m_{ES}$ PDFs a Gaussian distribution was used for signal and a threshold function [13] was used for continuum. For the $\Delta E$ PDFs a sum of two Gaussian distributions with the same means was used for the signal and a first order polynomial was used for the continuum background. Finally, for the $f$ PDFs, a sum of two Gaussian distributions with distinct means and widths was used for signal and an asymmetric Gaussian which has different widths above and below the modal value was used for continuum background. In the case of $B$-background parametrizations, signal-like or continuum-like PDFs were used depending on the characteristics of the background. With more than 400 signal events and typically a one-to-one signal to background ratio in the total number of $B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ candidates, it was possible also to vary the signal PDF parameters in the fit for this mode. This enabled uncertainties and corrections due to MC to be calculated and applied to the $B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^+$ analyses. Figure 1 shows the fitted projections of the maximum likelihood fit to $B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ candidates in

MEASUREMENTS OF NEUTRAL $B$ DECAY BRANCING . . .

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 70 091103
where $N_{BB}$ is the total number of $B\bar{B}$ events. For the charmless inclusive $B^0 \rightarrow K^0\pi^+\pi^-$ branching fraction, the efficiency varies over the Dalitz plane and the distribution of events across it is a priori unknown, consequently the total efficiency is unknown. Therefore, to calculate the branching fraction, a weight was assigned to each event such that for the $j$th event $W_j = \sum_i V_{sig,i} P_j(\vec{z}_i)/\sum_i n_i P_j(\vec{z}_i)$ where $V_{sig,i}$ is the signal row of the covariance matrix obtained from the fit. This procedure is effectively a background subtraction where these weights have the property $\sum_i W_j = n_{sig}$. The branching fraction is then calculated as $B = \sum_j W_j/\epsilon_j$ where $\epsilon_j$ is the efficiency which varies across the Dalitz plot and is simulated in small bins using high statistics MC.

Figure 2 shows the fitted projections for both $B^0 \rightarrow K^0\pi^+\pi^-$ and $B^0 \rightarrow K^*\pi^{-}$ candidates, while the fitted signal yield and measured branching fraction are shown in Table I for all the modes under study. Figure 3 shows the signal mass projections of $m_{K^0\pi}$ using $B^0 \rightarrow K^0\pi^+\pi^-$ candidates. The $m_{K^0\pi}$ distribution clearly shows a peak at 0.9 GeV/$c^2$ which corresponds to the $K^{*+}$ (892) and there is a broad structure above 1 GeV/$c^2$ which is the region where higher kaon resonances can occur.

Contributions to the branching fraction systematic error are shown in Table II. Errors due to pion tracking, particle identification, and $K^0_L$ reconstruction efficiency were assigned by comparing control channels in MC and data. To calculate errors due to the fit procedure, a large number of MC samples containing the amounts of signal, continuum, and $B$-background events measured or fixed in data were used. The differences between the generated and fitted values using these samples were used to ascertain the sizes of any biases. Small biases of the order of a few percent were observed that were a consequence of small correlations between fit variables and were therefore assigned as systematic errors. The uncertainty of the $B$-background contribution to the fit was estimated by varying the measured branching fractions within their errors. Each background was varied individually and the effect on the fitted signal yield was added as a contribution to the uncertainty. The $K^0_L\pi^+\pi^-$ nonresonant rate

\begin{equation}
B = \frac{n_{sig}}{N_{BB} \times \epsilon},
\end{equation}
TABLE I. Signal yields, efficiencies, and branching fractions for $B^0 \to K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $B^0 \to K^+ \pi^-$, and $B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ where the first error is statistical and in the case of the measured branching fractions the second error is systematic. The $B^0 \to K^+ \pi^-$ branching fraction takes into account that $B(K^+ \to K^0 \pi^+) = 2/3$, assuming isospin symmetry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Signal events (yield)</th>
<th>Efficiency (%)</th>
<th>Measured branching fraction ($\times 10^{-6}$)</th>
<th>World average branching fraction ($\times 10^{-6}$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$B^0 \to K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$</td>
<td>310 ± 27</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>43.7 ± 3.8, 3.4</td>
<td>47 ± 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B^0 \to K^+ \pi^-$</td>
<td>59 ± 11</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>12.9 ± 2.4, 1.4</td>
<td>16±6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$</td>
<td>472 ± 24</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>42.7 ± 2.1, 2.2</td>
<td>41.7 ± 6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

was assumed to be flat across the Dalitz plot and an upper limit for it was calculated by fitting to the region $2.0 < m_{\pi \pi} < 3.0$ GeV/c$^2$. This corresponded to a 90% confidence level upper limit of $5.58 \times 10^{-6}$ which was then used to calculate the background to the resonant modes and added as a systematic. For $B^0 \to K^{++} \pi^-$ there was also the $B$-background contributions from higher kaon resonances which was added as a systematic and modeled using a Breit-Wigner. This was seen to be a conservative systematic, as the higher kaon resonance model overestimated events at low invariant mass. The uncertainty due to simulated PDFs was obtained from the channel $B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ and by varying the PDFs according to the precision of the parameters obtained from MC. In order to take correlations between parameters into account, the full correlation matrix was used when varying parameters. All PDF parameters that were originally fixed in the fit were then varied in turn and each difference from the nominal fit was combined and taken as a systematic contribution. The error in the efficiency was due to limited MC statistics, where over $10^6$ MC events were generated for the decay $B^0 \to K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ and over 150 000 MC events were generated for the decays $B^0 \to K^{++} \pi^-$ and $B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$. The same uncertainty due to the error in the number of $B\bar{B}$ events was added to all channels.

Interference was also considered for the decay $B^0 \to K^{++} \pi^-$ where effects between the $K^{++}$ (892) and $S$ wave final states [nonresonant and $K_0^{*+}$ (1430)] cancel and the $K^{++}$ (892) and $D$ wave final states [$K_2^{*+}$ (1430)] cancel [15]. This is not the case for $P$ wave amplitudes such as $K_1^{*+}$ (1410), yet this effect was considered negligible due to the small branching fraction of $K_1^{*+}$ (1410) $\to K_3^0 \pi^+$ (6.6% ± 1.3% [9]).

The CP violating charge asymmetry for the decay $B^0 \to K^+ \pi^-$ was measured to be $\mathcal{A}_{K^+ \pi} = 0.23 \pm 0.18^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$, where the first error is statistical and the second errors are systematic. The background asymmetry $\mathcal{A}_{Bkg}$ was measured to be 0.01 ± 0.01 and as a further study the asymmetry $\mathcal{A}_{D\pi}$ for $B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ was measured to be 0.00 ± 0.05 and the background asymmetry $\mathcal{A}_{Bkg}$ was 0.06 ± 0.04, were the errors are statistical only.

The systematic error on $\mathcal{A}_{K^+ \pi}$ was calculated by considering contributions due to track finding, particle identification, fit biases, and $B$-background asymmetry uncertainties. Biases due to track finding and particle identification were found to be negligible. The fit bias

![FIG. 3. The $m_{K\pi}$ distribution of $B^0 \to K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ candidates, weighted by $W$ such that background events are subtracted. The one-dimensional distribution is obtained by considering events on a Dalitz plane with axes $m_{K^0 \pi^+}^2$ and $m_{K^0 \pi^-}^2$. The two axes are merged into one $(m_{K\pi}^2)$ by folding the Dalitz plane along the line corresponding to $m_{K^0 \pi^+}^2 = m_{K^0 \pi^-}^2$ in order to obtain the above $m_{K\pi}$ mass distribution.](image)

TABLE II. Summary of systematic uncertainty contributions to the branching fraction measurements $B^0 \to K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $B^0 \to K^{++} \pi^-$, and $B^0 \to D^- (\to K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$. The errors are shown as a percentage of the measured branching fraction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Error (%)</th>
<th>Error (%)</th>
<th>Error (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tracking</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle identification</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_3^0$ efficiency</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit bias</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B$ background</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDF parameters</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of $B\bar{B}$</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
contribution to the systematic error was calculated using a large number of MC samples. The contribution from $B$ background was calculated by varying the number of expected events within errors and by assuming a conservative $CP$ violating asymmetry of $0.5$ as there are no available measurements for these decays. The resulting systematic uncertainty on the asymmetry was measured to be $0.09 - 0.06$.

In summary, the branching fractions for $B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$, $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$, and $B^0 \rightarrow D^- (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^-) \pi^+$ decaying to a $K_S^0 \pi^-$ state have been measured and agree with previous measurements [3,4,9]. The direct $CP$ violating parameter $A_{K\pi}$ was measured for the decay $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$ and is in agreement with the CLEO measurement [7], with no evidence of $CP$ violation with the statistics used. Using larger data sets, one can extract amplitudes and relative phases of the resonant contributions to the Dalitz plot, with the possibility to observe new $B$-meson decays.

We are grateful for the excellent luminosity and machine conditions provided by our PEP-II colleagues and for the substantial dedicated effort from the computing organizations that support BABAR. The collaborating institutions wish to thank SLAC for its support and kind hospitality. This work is supported by DOE and NSF (USA), NSERC (Canada), IHEP (China), CEA and CNRS-IN2P3 (France), BMBF and DFG (Germany), INFN (Italy), FOM (The Netherlands), NFR (Norway), MIST (Russia), and PPARC (United Kingdom). Individuals have received support from CONACyT (Mexico), the A.P. Sloan Foundation, the Research Corporation, and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

[15] As is the case here for $K^{*+}(892)$, the cancellation requires the efficiency to be uniform along the mass distribution in the Dalitz plot.