An improved measurement of $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing in $Z^0$ decays

L3 Collaboration

A more precise determination of the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing parameter in $Z^0$ decays based on a fourfold increase in statistics has been made using the 1990 and 1991 L3 data. The analysis of the dilepton events, muons and electrons, gives:

$$\chi^2 = 0.121 \pm 0.017 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.006 \text{ (sys)}.$$  

Using the value of $\chi^2$ measured at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ we derive the following limit for $\chi^2$: $\chi^2 > 0.16$ (90% CL).

1. Introduction

In the standard model the transformation of a $B^0$ or $B^0_s$ meson into its antiparticle proceeds via a weak flavor-changing box diagram, dominated by virtual top quark exchange. The rate of mixing depends on

1. Deceased.

2. Supported by the German Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie.
assuming equal semi-leptonic branching ratios for all hadrons containing a $b$-quark. Measurements of $\chi_b$ at the $Z^0$ resonance are sensitive to both $B^0_d$ and $B^0_s$ mixing, i.e. $\chi_b = f_d \chi_d + f_s \chi_s$, where $\chi_d$ and $\chi_s$ are the mixing parameters and $f_d$ and $f_s$ are the production fractions of $B^0_d$ and $B^0_s$ mesons. Previous measurements of the parameter have been made at proton colliders [1-3] and at $e^+e^-$ colliders at the $Y(4S)$ [4-6] as well as at the $Z^0$ [7-10]. At the $Y(4S)$ no $B^0_s$ mesons are produced, thus allowing a direct measurement of $\chi_d$.

In a previous paper the L3 Collaboration reported a measurement of $B^0$-$\bar{B}^0$ mixing [7]. This measurement was performed using a data sample of 5.5 pb$^{-1}$, which had been accumulated in 1989 and 1990 at $\sqrt{s} \approx M_{Z^0}$. During 1991 an additional 12 pb$^{-1}$ was collected. Our total sample corresponds to 410000 hadronic decays of the $Z^0$. The data have been taken at center-of-mass energies in the range $88.2 < \sqrt{s} < 94.2$ GeV. For this paper we combined the data taken in 1990 and 1991 which represent a fourfold increase in statistics. This allows us to perform a more precise measurement of the $B^0$-$\bar{B}^0$ mixing and to study in more detail systematic effects. The 1989 data have not been used.

2. The L3 detector

The L3 detector covers 99% of $4\pi$. The detector consists of a central tracking chamber, a high resolution electromagnetic calorimeter composed of BGO crystals, a ring of scintillation counters, a uranium and brass hadron calorimeter with proportional wire chamber readout, and a precise muon chamber system. These detectors are installed in a 12 m diameter magnet which provides a uniform field of 0.5 T along the beam direction.

The central tracking chamber is a time expansion chamber which consists of 2 cylindrical layers of 12 and 24 sectors, with 62 wires measuring the $R-\phi$ coordinate. The average single wire resolution is 58 $\mu$m over the entire cell. The double-track resolution is 640 $\mu$m. The fine segmentation of the BGO detector and the hadron calorimeter allow us to measure the direction of jets with an angular resolution of 2.5°, and to measure the total energy of hadronic events from $Z^0$ decay with a resolution of 10.2%. The muon detector consists of 3 layers of precise drift chambers, which measure the muon trajectory 36 times in the bending plane, and 8 times in the non-bending direction.

For the present analysis, we use the data collected in the following ranges of polar angles:
- for the central chamber, $41^\circ < \theta < 139^\circ$,
- for the hadron calorimeter, $5^\circ < \theta < 175^\circ$,
- for the muon chambers, $35.8^\circ < \theta < 144.2^\circ$,
- for the electromagnetic calorimeter, $11^\circ < \theta < 169^\circ$.

A detailed description of each detector subsystem, and its performance, is given in ref. [11].

3. Selection of $b \bar{b}$ events

The trigger requirements and the selection criteria for hadronic events containing electrons and muons have been described earlier [7]. Muons are identified and measured in the muon chamber system. We require that a muon track consists of track segments in at least two of the three layers of muon chambers, and that the muon track points to the intersection region. Electrons are identified using the BGO and hadron calorimeters, as well as the central tracking chamber. We require a cluster in the BGO that is consistent with the shape of an electromagnetic shower, as determined from test beam studies [12]. For this analysis, we have only considered electrons in the barrel region (|$\cos \theta$| < 0.69). To reject misidentified hadrons, we require that there be less than 3 GeV deposited in the hadron calorimeter in a cone of half angle 7° behind the electromagnetic cluster. The charge of the electron is determined from the tracking chamber.

The momentum of muon candidates is required to be at least 4 GeV, while the electrons are required to have at least 3 GeV. From a sample of $Z^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ events we have determined the charge confusion to be $0.2 \pm 0.2$% for muons and $0.8 \pm 0.3$% for electrons.

4. Di-lepton sample

The signature of $B^0$-$\bar{B}^0$ mixing is hadronic events with two leptons of the same charge on opposite sides
Table 1
The dilepton events in the data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>μμ</th>
<th>ee</th>
<th>εμ</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e⁺e⁺</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e⁺e⁺, p₁ &gt; 1 GeV</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e⁻e⁻</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e⁻e⁻, p₁ &gt; 1 GeV</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e⁺e⁻</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e⁺e⁻, p₁ &gt; 1 GeV</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of the event. The angle between the two leptons is required to be larger than 60° to ensure that both leptons are from different b-hadron decays. The transverse momentum of the leptons is measured with respect to the closest jet, where the jet axis has been determined excluding the lepton from the jet. In our sample there are 1303 inclusive dilepton events; in 540 of these, both leptons have \( p_T > 1 \) GeV. We have also observed 91 events with three inclusive leptons. They were considered in this analysis by using the two leptons with largest transverse momentum with respect to the nearest jet axis.

The number of events and their distribution in various categories is shown in table 1.

We have simulated hadronic events using the LUND parton shower program JETSET 7.3 [13] with \( \Lambda_{QCD} = 290 \) MeV and string fragmentation and full detector simulation [14]. For the simulation we have used the central values of the experimentally determined semi-leptonic branching ratios and fragmentation parameters of b and c quarks [15,16]: \( \text{Br}(b \rightarrow \ell) = 0.117 \pm 0.006; \text{Br}(c \rightarrow \ell) = 0.096 \pm 0.006; \epsilon_b^2 = 0.008; \) and \( \epsilon_c^2 = 0.07. \) From Monte Carlo simulation of \( Z^0 \rightarrow bb \) events we expect that the event sample of table 1 consists mainly of events with two prompt B decays. The estimated fractions from various sources are listed in table 2 for \( p_T > 1 \) GeV.

5. Results

Three methods have been used to measure the mixing parameter \( X_b. \) One is based on counting the number of high \( p_T \) dilepton events with the same charge. We have used two different fitting methods: a four-dimensional fit to the \( p_T \) and \( p_T \) spectra of the dileptons, and a factorized two-dimensional fit to the \( p_T \) and \( p_T \) distributions. The first fit uses the full information of the event, but requires large Monte Carlo statistics to accurately determine the probability functions. The second fit has the advantage that single lepton events can be used to determine the probability functions, so fewer Monte Carlo events are needed.

5.1. Counting method

This method is based on the ratio of the number of dilepton events with same charge over all dilepton events requiring \( p_T > 1 \) GeV for each lepton.

The ratio can be expressed as function of \( X_b \) and the relative fractions \( F_i \) as given in table 2 for the 8 event categories:

\[
\frac{N_{\pm\pm}}{N_{\pm\pm} + N_{\mp\mp}} = 2X_b(1-X_b)(F_1 + F_2) + [X_b^2 + (1 - X_b)^2]F_3 + [X_b(1 - X_{\text{back}}) + X_{\text{back}}(1 - X_b)]F_4 + [X_b^2F_{\text{back}} + (1 - X_b)(1 - X_{\text{back}})]F_5 + 2X_{\text{back}}(1 - X_{\text{back}})F_6 + P_{\pm\pm} F_6.
\]

The ratio \( N_{\pm\pm}/N \) is the sum of the contributions from each sub-sample of the table 2. The mixing parameter \( X_b \) is obtained using the measured value of \( N_{\pm\pm}/N \), and the estimations of \( F_i, X_{\text{back}} \), and \( P_{\pm\pm} \). \( P_{\pm\pm} \) is the
Table 3
Systematic errors on $X_\beta$ from the counting method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Range of variation</th>
<th>Systematic error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Br}(b \rightarrow \ell) = 0.117$</td>
<td>$\pm 0.006$</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Br}(c \rightarrow \ell) = 0.096$</td>
<td>$\pm 0.006$</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragmentation parameter</td>
<td>$\epsilon_\beta = 0.05$</td>
<td>$\pm 0.006$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>background fraction</td>
<td>$\pm 15%$</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge confusion uncertainty</td>
<td>$\pm 0.2%$</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variation of $p_t$ cut</td>
<td>$\pm 0.25$ GeV</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variation in $\Delta p_t/p_t$</td>
<td>$\pm 15%$</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

probability that a pair of fake leptons from non b-quark sources have the same sign. It has been estimated from the Monte Carlo to be 0.54 $\pm$ 0.05. Correlations of fake lepton charges with the initial b-quark charge are accounted for by $x_{\text{back}}$,

$$x_{\text{back}} = (1 - X_\beta)(1 - c) + X_\beta c,$$

where $c$ is the probability for a fake lepton to have the sign of the b-quark. It has been determined from Monte Carlo studies to be 0.65 $\pm$ 0.10.

The following results have been obtained for $\mu\mu$, ee and $e\mu$ events:

$$X_\beta = 0.089 \pm 0.032 \quad (\mu\mu),$$

$$X_\beta = 0.162 \pm 0.056 \quad (ee),$$

$$X_\beta = 0.103 \pm 0.026 \quad (e\mu),$$

where the errors are statistical only.

The systematic errors have been estimated by varying parameters by their measured or estimated errors. The contributions to the systematic error are shown in table 3. Using a weighted average of the $\mu\mu$, ee, and $e\mu$ results we find

$$X_\beta = 0.104 \pm 0.019 \quad \text{(stat)} \pm 0.013 \quad \text{(sys)}.$$

5.2. The four-dimensional fitting method

This fit has been previously described in detail [7]. We summarize here only the important aspects. An unbinned maximum likelihood fit is performed in four dimensions, $p_t$ and $p_t$ of both leptons. The probability of a data event to come from various sources is determined by the number and type of Monte Carlo events found in a box having the same average value of ($p_{t_1}, p_{t_2}, p_{t_3}, p_{t_4}$) as that data event. From these probabilities, a likelihood function is formed, which is then maximized.

As shown in the tables of systematic error sources, tables 4 and 5 this fit and the factorized fit described below, are less sensitive to changes in branching ratios and background than is the counting method. Because this fit samples Monte Carlo events in four dimensions, a large number of simulated events is needed. Enhanced production of Monte Carlo events with B mesons decaying leptonically helped reduce the error due to Monte Carlo statistics but this is still the dominant source of systematic error in this method. The systematic error quoted for the variation of the box size would also be reduced as the Monte Carlo statistics are increased.

Table 5
Systematic errors from the factorized fit method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Variation</th>
<th>Systematic error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Br}(b \rightarrow \ell) = 0.117$</td>
<td>$\pm 0.006$</td>
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<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragmentation parameter</td>
<td>$\epsilon_\beta = 0.05$</td>
<td>$\pm 0.006$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge confusion uncertainty</td>
<td>$\pm 0.2%$</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta p_t/p_t$ variation</td>
<td>$\pm 15%$</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monte Carlo statistics</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We determine from this fit
\[ X_b = 0.124^{+0.018}_{-0.016} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.010 \text{ (sys)} . \]

5.3. The factorized fit method

In this method, probability functions are assumed to factorize, and are therefore evaluated independently (using the single lepton data and Monte Carlo) for each lepton as a function of \( p_t \) and \( p_\perp \), where \( p_t \) is the lepton momentum along the jet axis. Shown in fig. 1 are the \( p_t \) and \( p_\perp \) distributions for like sign and opposite sign dileptons.

We define the probability functions for the different lepton sources,
- \( b(p) \) : probability that the lepton is from prompt b → \( \ell \),
- \( b^\pm(p) \) : probability that the lepton (real or fake) is from the decay chain \( b \rightarrow X \rightarrow \ell^\pm \) or \( \bar{b} \rightarrow X \rightarrow \ell^\mp \);
- \( x(p) \) : probability that the lepton (real or fake) is from other sources (u, d, s, c),

which are evaluated using the Lund Monte Carlo sample, including the detector simulation, as described above.

A likelihood function is defined
\[ L = \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{data}}} W_i(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2), \]

where \( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \) are the charges of leptons 1 and 2. The weights are:
\[
W(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) = \alpha B^2 b(p_1) b(p_2) C(p_1, p_2) U \\
+ B(1 - B) [b(p_1) b^*(p_2) + b^*(p_1) b(p_2)] L \\
+ B(1 - B) [b(p_1) b^-(p_2) + b^-(p_1) b(p_2)] U \\
+ (1 - B) ^2 [b^+(p_1) b^-(p_2) + b^-(p_1) b^+(p_2)] U \\
+ (1 - B) ^2 [b^+(p_1) b^-(p_2) + b^-(p_1) b^+(p_2)] L \\
+ B \beta x(p_1) x(p_2) (1 - Q) \\
+ (1 - \alpha - \beta) x(p_1) x(p_2) Q, 
\]

with:
\[
B = \frac{Br(b \rightarrow \ell \nu)}{Br(b \rightarrow X \rightarrow \ell \nu)} , \\
U = (1 - Q) [(1 - X_B) ^2 + X_B ^2] + 2Q X_B (1 - X_B) , \\
L = (1 - Q) 2X_B (1 - X_B) + Q [(1 - X_B) ^2 + X_B ^2] , \\
Q = \frac{1}{2} (1 + q_1 q_2) . 
\]

The parameter \( \alpha \) is the fraction of \( b \bar{b} \) events in the dilepton sample, and \( \beta \) is the fraction of (udsc) dilepton events with opposite charges and is dominated by dileptons from \( c \bar{c} \) events.

The \( B \) parameter which is the ratio of the efficiency weighted branching ratios is evaluated from the Monte-Carlo events. One finds for muons and electrons the following values:
\[
B(\mu) = 0.63 \pm 0.01, \quad B(\ell) = 0.84 \pm 0.01 . 
\]

The parameter \( C(p_1, p_2) \) takes into account possible correlations between the lepton momenta. This correlation may be induced by photon or gluon emission in the \( Z^0 \rightarrow b \bar{b} \) process. This parameter is defined as
\[
C(p_1, p_2) = \exp(-K_{\ell \ell} \delta p_{1i} \delta p_{1j}) \\
\times \exp(-K_{\ell \ell} \delta p_{1i} \delta p_{1j}) , 
\]

where
\[
\delta p_{1i} = (p_{1i} - \langle p_{1i} \rangle)/\sigma_{p_{1i}}, \\
\delta p_{1i} = (p_{1i} - \langle p_{1i} \rangle)/\sigma_{p_{1i}} .
\]

The monoelpton spectra are used to determine \( \langle p_{1i} \rangle, \langle p_{1i} \rangle, \sigma_{p_{1i}}, \sigma_{p_{1i}}, \sigma_{p_{1i}}, \sigma_{p_{1i}} \).

A maximum likelihood fit to \( \alpha, \beta, X_B \), and \( K_{\ell \ell} \) and \( K_{\ell \ell} \) is made. We find \( \alpha = 0.88 \pm 0.02, \beta = 0.09 \pm 0.02, \)

\( K_{\ell \ell} \) and \( K_{\ell \ell} \) are experimentally compatible with zero. \( X_B \) is determined to be 0.121 \pm 0.017. The likelihood

5.4. Discussion of results

To obtain a value of \( X_s \), a maximum likelihood fit to the data including the results obtained for \( X_B \) has been performed using the relation \( X_s = f_s X_B + f_s X_s \). The \( B(B \rightarrow K \ell \ell) \) fractions, \( f_s \) and \( f_s \), are inferred from measurements of the relative production rates of kaons and pions. We have assumed \( f_s = 0.40 \) and \( f_s = 0.12 \). These values correspond to a strange quark suppression factor \( \gamma_s = f_s/f_s = 0.3 \) consistent with measurements at LEP [17] and lower energy \( e^+ e^- \) colliders [18,19]. The physical constraint, 0 <
The value of $\chi_s$ is sensitive to the relative production fractions of different $b$-hadrons. The dependence of $\chi_s$ on $\gamma_s$ is shown in Fig. 3, up to the SU(3) flavor symmetry limit $\gamma_s = 1$. A $b$-baryon fraction of $f_b = 0.08$ was assumed. The $1\sigma$ errors include a 50% uncertainty on the value of $f_b$. The effect of the uncertainty is a factor 5 smaller than the statistical errors. The value of $\chi_s$ is consistent with maximal mixing for any reasonable choice of $f_\alpha$, $f_\beta$, and $f_b$.

6. Conclusions

We have measured mixing in the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system using inclusive dilepton events from approximately 410,000 hadronic $Z^0$ decays. We determine

$$X_q = 0.121 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.006.$$  

Our result is consistent with maximal mixing in the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system:

$$X_q > 0.16$$

at the 90% confidence level.

References

[14] The L3 detector simulation is based on GEANT Version 3.14; see R. Brun et al., GEANT 3, CERN DD/EE/84-1 (revised) (September 1987); the GHEISHA program (H. Fesefeldt, RWTH Aachen preprint PITHA 85/02 (1985)) is used to simulate hadronic interactions.
[15] Particle Data Group, J.J. Hernández et al., Review of particle properties, Phys. Lett. B 239 (1990) VII.113, we have averaged the PETRA and PEP measurements according to the procedure used by the Particle Data Group.