Searches for Charmless Decays $B^0 \to \eta \omega$, $B^0 \to \eta K^0$, $B^+ \to \eta \rho^+$, and $B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+$

The BABAR Collaboration

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Abstract

We present measurements of branching fractions for four previously unobserved $B$-meson decays with an $\eta$ or $\eta'$ meson in the final state. The data sample corresponds to 182 million $B\bar{B}$ pairs produced from $e^+e^-$ annihilation at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance. We measure the following branching fractions in units of $10^{-6}$: $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \eta \omega) = 1.2 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2$ ($< 2.3$ at 90% C.L.), $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \eta K^0) = 2.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.1$, $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \eta \rho^+) = 8.6 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.1$, and $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+) = 4.2 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.5$, where the first error quoted is statistical and the second systematic. The charge asymmetries are $A_{ch}(B^+ \to \eta \rho^+) = (7 \pm 19 \pm 2)\%$ and $A_{ch}(B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+) = (24 \pm 19 \pm 1)\%$. All results are preliminary.

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Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94309

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The \textit{BABAR} Collaboration,

B. Aubert, R. Barate, D. Boutigny, F. Couderc, J.-M. Gaillard, A. Hicheur, Y. Karyotakis, J. P. Lees, V. Tisserand, A. Zghiche

\textit{Laboratoire de Physique des Particules, F-74941 Annecy-le-Vieux, France}

A. Palano, A. Pompili

\textit{Università di Bari, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-70126 Bari, Italy}

J. C. Chen, N. D. Qi, G. Rong, P. Wang, Y. S. Zhu

\textit{Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing 100039, China}

G. Eigen, I. Ofte, B. Stu
g

\textit{University of Bergen, Inst. of Physics, N-5007 Bergen, Norway}

G. S. Abrams, A. W. Borgland, A. B. Breon, D. N. Brown, J. Button-Shafer, R. N. Cahn, E. Charles, C. T. Day, M. S. Gill, A. V. Gritsan, Y. Groysman, R. G. Jacobsen, R. W. Kadel, J. Kadyk, L. T. Kerth, Yu. G. Kolomensky, G. Kukartsev, G. Lynch, L. M. Mir, P. J. Oddone, T. J. Orimoto, M. Pripstein, N. A. Roe, M. T. Ronan, V. G. Shelkov, W. A. Wenzel

\textit{Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA}

M. Barrett, K. E. Ford, T. J. Harrison, A. J. Hart, C. M. Hawkes, S. E. Morgan, A. T. Watson

\textit{University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom}

M. Fritsch, K. Goetzen, T. Held, H. Koch, B. Lewandowski, M. Peliza\aeus, M. Steinke

\textit{Ruhr Universität Bochum, Institut für Experimentalphysik 1, D-44780 Bochum, Germany}

J. T. Boyd, N. Chevalier, W. N. Cottingham, M. P. Kelly, T. E. Latham, F. F. Wilson

\textit{University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom}

T. Cuhadar-Donszelmann, C. Hearty, N. S. Knecht, T. S. Mattison, J. A. McKenna, D. Thiessen

\textit{University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1Z1}

A. Khan, P. Kyberd, L. Teodorescu

\textit{Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, United Kingdom}

A. E. Blinov, V. E. Blinov, V. P. Druzhinin, V. B. Golubev, V. N. Ivanchenko, E. A. Kravchenko, A. P. Onuchin, S. I. Serednyakov, Yu. I. Skovpen, E. P. Solodov, A. N. Yushkov

\textit{Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia}

D. Best, M. Bruinsma, M. Chao, I. Eschrich, D. Kirkby, A. J. Lankford, M. Mandelkern, R. K. Mommsen, W. Roethel, D. P. Stoker

\textit{University of California at Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697, USA}

C. Buchanan, B. L. Hartfiel

\textit{University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA}

S. D. Foulkes, J. W. Gary, B. C. Shen, K. Wang

\textit{University of California at Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521, USA}
D. del Re, H. K. Hadavand, E. J. Hill, D. B. MacFarlane, H. P. Paar, Sh. Rahatlou, V. Sharma
University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA

J. W. Berryhill, C. Campagnari, B. Dahmes, O. Long, A. Lu, M. A. Mazur, J. D. Richman, W. Verkerke
University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA

T. W. Beck, A. M. Eisner, C. A. Heusch, J. Kroseberg, W. S. Lockman, G. Nesom, T. Schalk,
B. A. Schumm, A. Seiden, P. Spradlin, D. C. Williams, M. G. Wilson
University of California at Santa Cruz, Institute for Particle Physics, Santa Cruz, CA 95064, USA

J. Albert, E. Chen, G. P. Dubois-Felsmann, A. Dvoretskii, D. G. Hitlin, I. Narsty, T. Piatenko,
F. C. Porter, A. Ryd, A. Samuel, S. Yang
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125, USA

S. Jayatilleke, G. Mancinelli, B. T. Meadows, M. D. Sokoloff
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221, USA

T. Abe, F. Blanc, P. Bloom, S. Chen, W. T. Ford, U. Nauenberg, A. Olivas, P. Rankin, J. G. Smith,
J. Zhang, L. Zhang
University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

A. Chen, J. L. Harton, A. Soffer, W. H. Toki, R. J. Wilson, Q. Zeng
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA

D. Altenburg, T. Brandt, J. Brose, M. Dickopp, E. Feltresi, A. Hauke, H. M. Lackert, R. Müller-Pfefferkorn,
R. Nogowski, S. Otto, A. Petzold, J. Schubert, K. R. Schubert, R. Schwierz, B. Spaan, J. E. Sundermann
Technische Universität Dresden, Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, D-01062 Dresden, Germany

D. Bernard, G. R. Bonneaud, F. Brochard, P. Grenier, S. Schrenk, Ch. Thiebaut, G. Vasileiadis, M. Verderi
Ecole Polytechnique, LLR, F-91128 Palaiseau, France

D. J. Bard, P. J. Clark, D. Lavin, F. Muheim, S. Playfer, Y. Xie
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom

M. Andreotti, V. Azzolini, D. Bettoni, C. Bozzi, R. Calabrese, G. Cibinetto, E. Luppi, M. Negrini,
L. Piemontese, A. Sarti
Università di Ferrara, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy

E. Treadwell
Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, FL 32307, USA

F. Anulli, R. Baldini-Ferroli, A. Calcaterra, R. de Sangro, G. Finocchiaro, P. Patteri, I. M. Peruzzi,
M. Piccolo, A. Zallo
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell’INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy

A. Buzzo, R. Capra, R. Contri, G. Crosetti, M. Lo Vetere, M. Macri, M. R. Monge, S. Passaggio,
C. Patrignani, E. Robutti, A. Santroni, S. Tosi
Università di Genova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-16146 Genova, Italy

S. Bailey, G. Brandenburg, K. S. Chaisanguanthum, M. Morii, E. Won
Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
R. S. Dubitzky, U. Langenegger

Universität Heidelberg, Physikalisches Institut, Philosophenweg 12, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

W. Bhimji, D. A. Bowerman, P. D. Dauncey, U. Egede, J. R. Gaillard, G. W. Morton, J. A. Nash, M. B. Nikolich, G. P. Taylor

Imperial College London, London, SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom

M. J. Charles, G. J. Grenier, U. Mallik

University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA

J. Cochran, H. B. Crawley, J. Lamsa, W. T. Meyer, S. Prell, E. I. Rosenberg, A. E. Rubin, J. Yi

Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-3160, USA

M. Biasini, R. Covarelli, M. Pioppi

Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-06100 Perugia, Italy

M. Davier, X. Giroux, G. Grosdidier, A. Höcker, S. Laplace, F. Le Diberder, V. Lepeltier, A. M. Lutz, T. C. Petersen, S. Placzynski, M. H. Schune, L. Tantot, G. Wormser

Laboratoire de l’Accélérateur Linéaire, F-91898 Orsay, France

C. H. Cheng, D. J. Lange, M. C. Simani, D. M. Wright

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA 94550, USA

A. J. Bevan, C. A. Chavez, J. P. Coleman, I. J. Forster, J. R. Fry, E. Gabathuler, R. Gamet, D. E. Hutchcroft, R. J. Parry, D. J. Payne, R. J. Sloane, C. Touramanis

University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 72E, United Kingdom

J. J. Back,¹ C. M. Cormack, P. F. Harrison,¹ F. Di Lodovico, G. B. Mohanty¹

Queen Mary, University of London, E1 4NS, United Kingdom

C. L. Brown, G. Cowan, R. L. Flack, H. U. Flaecher, M. G. Green, P. S. Jackson, T. R. McMahon, S. Ricciardi, F. Salvatore, M. A. Winter

University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom

D. Brown, C. L. Davis

University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292, USA

J. Allison, N. R. Barlow, R. J. Barlow, P. A. Hart, M. C. Hodgkinson, G. D. Lafferty, A. J. Lyon, J. C. Williams

University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom

A. Farbin, W. D. Hulsbergen, A. Jawahery, D. Kovalskyi, C. K. Lae, V. Lillard, D. A. Roberts

University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, USA

G. Blaylock, C. Dallapiccola, K. T. Flood, S. S. Hertzbach, R. Kofler, V. B. Koptchev, T. B. Moore, S. Saremi, H. Staengle, S. Willocq

University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, USA

¹Now at Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
W. Bugg, M. Krishnamurthy, S. M. Spanier
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, USA

R. Eckmann, H. Kim, J. L. Ritchie, A. Satpathy, R. F. Schwitters
University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, USA

J. M. Izen, I. Kitayama, X. C. Lou, S. Ye
University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, TX 75083, USA

F. Bianchi, M. Bona, F. Gallo, D. Gamba
Università di Torino, Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale and INFN, I-10125 Torino, Italy

L. Bosisio, C. Cartaro, F. Cossutti, G. Della Ricca, S. Dittongo, S. Grancagnolo, L. Lanceri, P. Poropat, 5
L. Vitale, G. Vuagnin
Università di Trieste, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-34127 Trieste, Italy

R. S. Panvini
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235, USA

Sw. Banerjee, C. M. Brown, D. Fortin, P. D. Jackson, R. Kowalewski, J. M. Roney, R. J. Sobie
University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P6

H. R. Band, B. Cheng, S. Dasu, M. Datta, A. M. Eichenbaum, M. Graham, J. J. Hollar, J. R. Johnson,
P. E. Kutter, H. Li, R. Liu, A. Mihalyi, A. K. Mohapatra, Y. Pan, R. Prepost, P. Tan, J. H. von
Wimmersperg-Toeller, J. Wu, S. L. Wu, Z. Yu
University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, USA

M. G. Greene, H. Neal
Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511, USA

5Deceased
1 INTRODUCTION

We report results for measurements of the decay branching fractions of $B^0$ to the charmless final states $^\circ \eta \omega$ and $\eta K^0$, and of $B^+$ to $\eta \rho^+$ and $\eta' \pi^+$. None of these decays have been observed definitively \[1, 2, 3\]. Measurements of the related decays $B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+$, $B^+ \rightarrow \eta \pi^+$, and $B \rightarrow \eta' K$ were published recently \[2, 4\]. Charmless decays with kaons are usually expected to be dominated by $b \rightarrow s$ loop (“penguin”) transitions, while $b \rightarrow u$ tree transitions are typically larger for the decays with pions and $\rho$ mesons. However the $B \rightarrow \eta K$ decays are especially interesting since they are suppressed relative to the abundant $B \rightarrow \eta' K$ decays due to destructive interference between two penguin amplitudes \[5\]. The CKM-suppressed $b \rightarrow u$ amplitudes may interfere significantly with penguin amplitudes, possibly leading to large direct CP violation in $B^+ \rightarrow \eta \rho^+$ and $B^+ \rightarrow \eta' \pi^+$ \[6\]; numerical estimates are available in a few cases \[7, 8\]. We search for such direct CP violation by measuring the charge asymmetry $A_{ch} \equiv (\Gamma^- - \Gamma^+)/\Gamma^- + \Gamma^+$ in the rates $\Gamma^\pm = \Gamma(B^\pm \rightarrow f^\pm)$, for each observed charged final state $f^\pm$.

Charmless $B$ decays are becoming useful to test the accuracy of theoretical predictions \[8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16\]. Phenomenological fits to the branching fractions and charge asymmetries can be used to understand the importance of tree and penguin contributions and may provide sensitivity to the CKM angle $\gamma$ \[16\].

2 THE BaBar DETECTOR AND DATASET

The results presented here are based on data collected with the BaBar detector \[17\] at the PEP-II asymmetric $e^+e^-$ collider \[18\] located at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The samples come from an integrated luminosity of 166 fb$^{-1}$ recorded at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance (center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 10.58$ GeV). This corresponds to 182 ± 2 million $B\bar{B}$ pairs.

Charged particles from the $e^+e^-$ 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, 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 (PID) 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.

3 SAMPLE SELECTION

We reconstruct $\eta$, $\eta'$, $\omega$, $\rho^+$, $\rho^0$, $\pi^0$, and $K_{S}^{0}$ candidates through their decays $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ (\(\eta_{\gamma\gamma}\)), $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ (\(\eta_{3\pi}\)), $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ (\(\eta'_{3\pi}\)), $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$ (\(\eta'_{\rho\gamma}\)), $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, $\rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$, $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$, and $K_{S}^{0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$. We make the requirements given in Table 1 on the invariant mass of these particles’ final states. For the $\eta$, $\omega$, and $\eta'$ invariant masses these requirements are set loose enough to include sidebands, as these mass values are treated as observables in the maximum-likelihood (ML) fit described below. For $K_{S}^{0}$ candidates we further require the three-dimensional flight distance from the beam spot to be greater than three times its uncertainty in a fit that requires consistency between the flight and momentum directions. For modes with $B \rightarrow \eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$\footnote{Except as noted explicitly, we use a particle name to denote either member of a charge conjugate pair.}
Table 1: Selection requirements on the invariant mass of B daughter resonances (in MeV).

| State   | Requirement               |
|---------|---------------------------|
| ηγγ     | 490 < m(γγ) < 600         |
| η3π     | 520 < m(πππ) < 570        |
| η′ππ    | 910 < m(ηππ) < 1000       |
| η′ργ    | 910 < m(ργ) < 1000        |
| ω       | 735 < m(πππ) < 825        |
| ρ+      | 470 < m(ππ) < 1070        |
| ρ0      | 510 < m(ππ) < 1060        |
| π0      | 120 < m(γγ) < 150         |
| K0      | 486 < m(ππ) < 510         |

we impose a mode-dependent requirement on the decay angle to reject backgrounds reconstructed as very asymmetric decays.

We make several PID requirements to ensure the identity of the charged pions and kaons. Secondary pions in η3π, η′, and ω candidates are rejected if their DIRC, dE/dx, and EMC outputs satisfy tight consistency with kaons, protons, or electrons. For the B+ decays to an η′ meson and a charged pion or kaon, the latter (primary) track must have an associated DIRC signal with a Cherenkov angle within 3.5 standard deviations (σ) of the expected value for either the π or K hypothesis. The discrimination between pion and kaon primary tracks is treated in the ML fit.

The number of candidates found per event is at or below about 1.10 for all modes except for those with the final states η3πρ and η3πω where it is about 1.3. We choose the candidate whose daughter resonance mass(es) lie nearest the expected mean value.

A B-meson candidate is characterized kinematically by the energy-substituted mass $m_{ES} = \left(\frac{1}{2}m + p_0 \cdot p_B\right)^2 / E_0^2 - p_B^2 / 2$ and energy difference $\Delta E = E_B^* - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{s}$, where the subscripts 0 and B refer to the initial $\Upsilon(4S)$ and to the B candidate, respectively, and the asterisk denotes the $\Upsilon(4S)$ frame. The resolution on $\Delta E$ ($m_{ES}$) is about 30 MeV (3.0 MeV). We require $|\Delta E| \leq 0.2$ GeV and $5.25 \leq m_{ES} \leq 5.29$ GeV, and include both of these observables in the ML fit.

4 BACKGROUNDS

Backgrounds arise primarily from random combinations in continuum $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\overline{q}$ events ($q = u, d, s, c$). We reject these by using the angle $\theta_T$ in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ frame between the thrust axis of the B candidate and that of the rest of the charged tracks and neutral calorimeter clusters in the event. The distribution of $|\cos \theta_T|$ is sharply peaked near 1.0 for combinations drawn from jet-like $q\overline{q}$ pairs, and nearly uniform for B-meson pairs. We require $|\cos \theta_T| < 0.9$ for all modes except the high-background $B^+ \rightarrow η′π^+$ decay. For this mode we determined that the sensitivity is maximal with $|\cos \theta_T| < 0.65$, based on the expected signal yield and its background-dominated statistical error. In the ML fit we also use a Fisher discriminant $F$ [19] that combines four variables defined in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ frame: the angles with respect to the beam axis of the B momentum and B thrust axis, and the zeroth and second angular moments $L_{0,2}$ of the energy flow about the B thrust axis. The moments are defined by $L_j = \sum_i p_i \times |\cos \theta_i|^j$, where $\theta_i$ is the angle with respect to the B thrust axis of track or neutral cluster $i$, $p_i$ is its momentum, and the sum excludes the B candidate.
daughters.

For the $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ modes we use additional event-selection criteria to reduce $B \bar{B}$ backgrounds from several charmless final states. We reduce background from $B \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0, K^+ \pi^0$, and $K^0 \pi^0$ by rejecting $\eta \gamma \gamma$ candidates that share a photon with any $\pi^0$ candidate having momentum between 1.9 and 3.1 GeV/c in the $T(4S)$ frame. Additionally, for $B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0$ we require $E_\gamma^* < 2.4$ GeV to suppress background from $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$ and related radiative-penguin decays.

We use Monte Carlo (MC) simulation [20] for an initial estimate of the residual charmless $B \bar{B}$ background. Most of the contribution from $b \rightarrow c$ decays has a dependence on the ML fit observables that is similar to that for continuum events, and thus can be modeled as part of the continuum component. With a survey from MC we identify the few (mostly charmless) decays that may survive the candidate selection. We find these contributions to be negligible for several of our modes. Where they are not we include a component in the ML fit to account for them.

### 5 MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD FIT

We obtain yields and $A_{\text{ch}}$ from extended unbinned maximum-likelihood fits with input observables $\Delta E$, $m_{\text{ES}}$, $F$, and $m_{\text{res}}$ (the mass of the $\eta$, $\eta'$, $\rho^+$, or $\omega$ candidate). For the $\omega$ decays we also use $H \equiv |\cos \theta|$, and for charged modes the PID variable $S_{\pi,K}$. The helicity angle $\theta_H$ is defined as the angle, measured in the $\omega$ rest frame, between the normal to the $\omega$ decay plane and the flight direction of the $\omega$ with respect to its parent $B$. We incorporate PID information by using $S_{\omega}$ ($S_K$), the number of standard deviations between the measured Cherenkov angle and that expected for pions (kaons).

For each event $i$, hypothesis $j$ (signal, continuum background, $B \bar{B}$ background), and flavor (primary $\pi^+$ or $K^+$) $k$, we define the probability density function (PDF)

$$
\mathcal{P}_{jk}^i = \mathcal{P}_j(m_{\text{ES}}^i)\mathcal{P}_j(\Delta E_k^i)\mathcal{P}_j(F^i)\mathcal{P}_j(m_{\text{res}}^i)
\times \left[ \mathcal{P}_j(S_{\pi}^i) \right] \left[ \mathcal{P}_j(H^i) \right].
$$

The terms in brackets for $S$ and $H$ pertain to modes with a primary charged track or $\omega$ daughters, respectively. The absence of correlations among observables in the background $\mathcal{P}_{jk}^i$ is confirmed in the (background-dominated) data samples entering the fit. For the signal component, we correct for the effect of the neglect of small correlations (see below). The likelihood function is

$$
\mathcal{L} = \exp \left( -\sum_{j,k} Y_{jk} \prod_i^N \left[ \sum_{j,k} Y_{jk} \mathcal{P}_{jk}^i \right] \right),
$$

where $Y_{jk}$ is the yield of events of hypothesis $j$ and flavor $k$ found by maximizing $\mathcal{L}$, and $N$ is the number of events in the sample.

For the signal and $B \bar{B}$ background components we determine the PDF parameters from simulation. For the continuum background we use $(m_{\text{ES}}, \Delta E)$ sideband data to obtain initial values, before applying the fit to data in the signal region, and ultimately by leaving them free in the final fit. We parameterize each of the functions $\mathcal{P}_{\text{sig}}(m_{\text{ES}})$, $\mathcal{P}_{\text{sig}}(\Delta E_k)$, $\mathcal{P}_j(F)$, $\mathcal{P}_j(S_k)$ and the peaking components of $\mathcal{P}_j(m_{\text{res}})$ with either a Gaussian, the sum of two Gaussians or an asymmetric Gaussian function as required to describe the distribution. Slowly varying distributions (mass, energy or helicity-angle for combinatorial background) are represented by linear or quadratic dependencies.

The peaking and combinatorial components of the $\omega$ mass spectrum each have their own $H$ shapes.
The combinatorial background in $m_{ES}$ is described by the function $x\sqrt{1-x^2}\exp[-\xi(1-x^2)]$, with $x \equiv 2m_{ES}/\sqrt{s}$ and parameter $\xi$. Large control samples of $B$ decays to charmed final states of similar topology are used to verify the simulated resolutions in $\Delta E$ and $m_{ES}$. Where the control data samples reveal differences from MC in mass or energy offset or resolution, we shift or scale the resolution function used in the likelihood fits.

Before applying the fitting procedure to the data to extract the signal yields we subject it to several tests. Internal consistency is checked with fits to ensembles of “experiments” generated by Monte Carlo from the PDFs. From these we establish the number of parameters associated with the PDF shapes that can be left free in addition to the yields. Ensemble distributions of the fitted parameters verify that the generated values are reproduced with the expected resolution. The ensemble distribution of $\ln L$ itself provides a reference to check the goodness of fit of the final measurement once it has been performed.

We evaluate possible biases from our neglect of correlations among discriminating variables in the PDFs by fitting ensembles of simulated experiments into which we have embedded the expected number of signal events randomly extracted from the fully simulated MC samples. We find a positive bias of $\lesssim 1$ event for the $\eta\omega$ and $\eta K^0$ modes. For $\eta\rho^+$ and $\eta^'\pi^+$ it is 7 to 17 events ($\sim 15\%$ of the yield). Events from a weighted mixture of simulated $B\overline{B}$ background decays are included where significant, and so the bias we measure includes the effect of crossfeed from these modes.

6 FIT RESULTS

Free parameters of the fit include signal and background yields, background PDF parameters, and for charged modes the signal and background $A_{ch}$. The free background PDF parameters are mean, width, and skewness for $F$, slope for $\Delta E$, slope of the combinatorial component and peak fraction for resonance mass, and $\xi$ for $m_{ES}$.

The branching fraction for each decay chain is obtained from

$$B = \frac{Y - Y_b}{\epsilon \prod B_i N_B}, \quad (3)$$

where $Y$ is the yield of signal events from the fit, $Y_b$ is the fit bias discussed in the previous section, $\epsilon$ is the efficiency, $\prod B_i$ is the product of daughter branching fractions that were forced to unity in the determination of $\epsilon$, and $N_B$ is the number of produced $B^0$ or $B^+$ mesons. In Table 2 we show for each decay mode the measured branching fraction together with the event yields and efficiencies. We assume that the decay rates of the $\Upsilon(4S)$ to $B^+B^-$ and $B^0\overline{B}^0$ are equal. The estimated purity is the ratio of the signal yield to the effective background plus signal; the sum of effective bkg plus signal is represented by the square of the uncertainty of the signal yield.

In Figs. 1-4 we show projections onto $m_{ES}$ and $\Delta E$ of subsamples enriched with a mode-dependent threshold requirement on the signal likelihood (computed without the PDF associated with the variable plotted).

7 STATISTICAL AND SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES

The statistical error on the signal yield and $A_{ch}$ is taken as the change in value that corresponds to an increase of $-2\ln L$ by one unit from its minimum. The significance is taken as the square root of the difference between the value of $-2\ln L$ (with systematic uncertainties included) for zero
Table 2: Signal yield $Y$, estimated purity $P$, detection efficiency $\epsilon$, daughter branching fraction product, significance $S$ (with systematic uncertainties included), measured branching fraction, background ($A'^{qq}_{ch}$) and signal ($A_{ch}$) charge asymmetries for each mode.

| Mode        | $Y$ (%) | $P$ (%) | $\epsilon$ (%) | $\prod B_i$ (%) | $S$ | $B$ ($10^{-6}$) | $A'^{qq}_{ch}$ (%) | $A_{ch}$ (%) |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------|-----|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| $\eta_\gamma \gamma \omega$ | $12^{+7}_{-6}$ | 28 | 13 | 35 | 2.4 | $1.4^{+0.7}_{-0.6}$ | | |
| $\eta_\beta \pi \omega$ | $-1^{+7}_{-5}$ | — | 13 | 20 | 0.0 | $-0.2^{+1.4}_{-1.0}$ | | |
| $\eta \omega$ | | | | | $2.2$ | $1.2 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2$ | | |
| $\eta_\gamma K^0$ | $19^{+8}_{-7}$ | 34 | 29 | 14 | 3.7 | $2.7^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$ | | |
| $\eta_\beta \pi K^0$ | $6^{+5}_{-4}$ | 30 | 22 | 8 | 2.1 | $1.8^{+1.6}_{-1.1}$ | | |
| $\eta K^0$ | | | | | $4.2$ | $2.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.1$ | | |
| $\eta_\gamma \rho^+$ | $110^{+31}_{-29}$ | 13 | 16 | 39 | 3.2 | $8.1^{+2.9}_{-2.7}$ | $0.2 \pm 0.5$ | $20 \pm 23$ |
| $\eta_3 \pi \rho^+$ | $53^{+19}_{-17}$ | 14 | 11 | 23 | 2.8 | $9.7^{+3.3}_{-3.9}$ | $-0.1 \pm 0.8$ | $-18 \pm 32$ |
| $\eta \rho^+$ | | | | | $4.2$ | $8.6 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.1$ | $7 \pm 19 \pm 2$ |
| $\eta_3 \pi \pi^+$ | $55^{+12}_{-11}$ | 41 | 27 | 18 | 4.9 | $5.4^{+1.4}_{-1.3}$ | $-0.4 \pm 1.4$ | $19 \pm 21$ |
| $\eta' \pi \pi^+$ | $30^{+15}_{-14}$ | 14 | 18 | 30 | 1.2 | $1.9^{+1.6}_{-1.4}$ | $-1.2 \pm 0.9$ | $47 \pm 44$ |
| $\eta' \pi^+$ | | | | | $4.8$ | $4.2 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.5$ | $24 \pm 19 \pm 1$ |

Figure 1: Projections of the $B$ candidate $m_{ES}$ (left) and $\Delta E$ (right) for $B^0 \rightarrow \eta \omega$. Points with errors represent data, solid curves the full fit functions, and dashed curves the background functions. These plots are made with a requirement on the likelihood and thus do not show all events in the data sample.

signal and the value at its minimum. For $\eta \omega$ we quote a 90% confidence level (C.L.) upper limit, taken to be the branching fraction below which lies 90% of the total of the likelihood integral in the positive branching fraction region. For the charged modes we also give the charge asymmetry $A_{ch}$.

For the $B^+ \rightarrow \eta h^+$ fits we obtain yields also for the $B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+$ decays. For both submodes these yields are consistent with the expectation from our previous measurements [4].
Figure 2: Projections of the $B$ candidate $m_{ES}$ (left) and $\Delta E$ (right) for $B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0$. Points with errors represent data, solid curves the full fit functions, and dashed curves the background functions. These plots are made with a requirement on the likelihood and thus do not show all events in the data sample.

Figure 3: Projections of the $B$ candidate $m_{ES}$ (a) and $\Delta E$ (b) for $B^+ \rightarrow \eta \rho^+$. Points with errors represent data, solid curves the full fit functions, and dashed curves the background functions. These plots are made with a requirement on the likelihood and thus do not show all events in the data sample.
Figure 4: Projections of the $B$ candidate $m_{ES}$ (a) and $\Delta E$ (b) for $B^+ \to \eta/\pi^+$. Points with errors represent data, solid curves the full fit functions, and dashed curves the continuum plus $B^+ \to \eta/K^+$ background functions. These plots are made with a requirement on the likelihood and thus do not show all events in the data sample.

Most of the systematic uncertainties arising from lack of knowledge of the PDFs have been included in the statistical error since most background parameters are free in the fit. For the signal the uncertainties in PDF parameters are estimated from the consistency of fits to MC and data in control modes. Varying the signal PDF parameters within these errors, we estimate the uncertainties in the signal PDFs to be 1–8 events, depending on the mode. The uncertainty in the fit bias correction is taken to be half of the correction itself. Similarly we estimate the uncertainty from modeling the $B\overline{B}$ backgrounds by taking half of the contribution of that component to the fitted signal yield. These additive systematic errors are small for the $\eta\omega$ and $\eta K^0$ modes, but dominant for $\eta\rho^+$ and $\eta\pi^+$.

Uncertainties in our knowledge of the efficiency, found from auxiliary studies, include $0.8N_t\%$, $1.5N_\gamma\%$, and $3.4\%$ for a $K^0_S$ decay, where $N_t$ and $N_\gamma$ are the number of signal tracks and photons, respectively. Our estimate of the $B$ production systematic error is $1.1\%$. Published data provide the uncertainties in the $B$-daughter product branching fractions ($1\%$). The uncertainties in the efficiency from the event selection are $1\%$ ($3\%$ in $B^+ \to \eta\rho^+\pi^+$) for the requirement on $\cos \theta_T$ and $\sim 1\%$ for PID. Using several large inclusive kaon and $B$-decay samples, we find a systematic uncertainty for $A_{ch}$ of $1.1\%$, due mainly to the dependence of the reconstruction efficiency on the charge, for the high momentum pion from $B^+ \to \eta\pi^+$. The corresponding number for the softer charged pion from the $\rho$ in $B^+ \to \eta\rho^+$ is $2\%$. The values of $A_{ch}^{qq}$ (see Table 2) provide confirmation of this estimate.

The pairs of separate daughter-decay measurements for each mode are combined by adding the
values of $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$ as functions of branching fraction, taking proper account of the correlated and uncorrelated systematic errors. We show these curves in Fig. 5.

8 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

In summary, we report preliminary results of searches for four charmless $B$-meson decays. We find significant signals for the previously-undetected $B^0 \to \eta K^0$, $B^+ \to \eta \rho^+$, and $B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+$. The measured branching fractions are

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \eta \omega) &= (1.2 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-6} \quad (< 2.3 \times 10^{-6}), \\
\mathcal{B}(B^0 \to \eta K^0) &= (2.5 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6}, \\
\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \eta \rho^+) &= (8.6 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-6}, \\
\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+) &= (4.2 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-6},
\end{align*}
\]

where the first error quoted is statistical, the second systematic; the upper limit is taken at 90% CL. For the $B^\pm$ modes the charge asymmetries, are

\[
\begin{align*}
A_{ch}(\eta \rho^+) &= (7 \pm 19 \pm 2)\% , \\
A_{ch}(\eta' \pi^+) &= (24 \pm 19 \pm 1)\% .
\end{align*}
\]

Theoretical approaches to the study of these decays include those based on flavor SU(3) relations among many modes \[9, 10, 15, 16\], effective Hamiltonians with factorization and specific $B$-to-light-meson form factors \[11\], perturbative QCD \[12\], and QCD factorization \[8, 13, 14\]. Our branching fraction measurements are generally in agreement with the ranges of these theoretical estimates. From global fits to the growing body of data on charmless $B$ decays the component amplitudes and theoretically uncertain parameters of these models are coming to be significantly over-constrained \[10, 14, 16\]. Our measurement of $A_{ch}$ in $B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+$ excludes the larger-magnitude negative values among the theoretical estimates \[7, 8\].

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Figure 5: Plots of individual and combined $-2\ln \mathcal{L}$ for branching fraction fits are shown for the decay $B^0 \to \eta \omega$ (upper left), $B^0 \to \eta K^0$ (upper right), $B^+ \to \eta \rho^+$ (lower left), and $B^+ \to \eta' \pi^+$ (lower right). Each plot shows the daughter modes as curves that are dashed ($B^0 \to \eta \gamma \omega$, $B^0 \to \eta_3 \pi K^0$, $B^+ \to \eta_\gamma \rho^+$, $B^+ \to \eta'_\rho \pi \pi^+$) or dotted ($B^0 \to \eta_3 \pi K^0$, $B^0 \to \eta_\gamma K^0$, $B^+ \to \eta_3 \pi \rho^+$, $B^+ \to \eta'_\rho \pi^+$), and the result of combining these as a solid curve.
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