Studies of $B^0$-$\bar{B}^0$ Mixing Properties with Inclusive Dilepton Events

N. C. Hastings,21 K. Abe,8 K. Abe,42 R. Abe,28 T. Abe,43 I. Adachi,8 H. Aihara,44 M. Akatsu,22 Y. Asano,49 T. Aso,48 V. Aulchenko,1 T. Awasaki,12 A. M. Bakich,39 Y. Ban,32 E. Banas,26 A. Bay,18 I. Bedny,1 I. Bizjak,13 A. Bondar,1 A. Bozek,26 M. Bracko,20,13 J. Brodzicka,26 T. E. Browder,7 B. C. K. Casey,7 M.-C. Chang,25 P. Chang,25 Y. Chao,25 K.-F. Chen,25 B. G. Cheon,38 R. Chistov,12 S.-K. Choi,9 Y. Choi,38 Y. K. Choi,38 M. Danilov,12 L. Y. Dong,10 A. Drutsinsky,12 S. Eidelman,1 V. Eiges,12 Y. Enari,22 C. W. Everton,21 F. Fang,7 C. Fukunaga,46 N. Gabyshev,8 A. Garmash,1,8 T. Gershon,8 B. Golob,19,13 J. Haba,8 C. Hagner,51 F. Hanka,43 T. Hara,30 K. Hasuko,34 H. Hayashii,23 M. Hazumi,8 I. Higuchi,43 L. Hinz,18 T. Hokue,22 Y. Hoshi,42 W.-S. Hou,25 Y. B. Hsiung,25 H.-C. Huang,25 T. Iagaki,22 Y. Igarashi,8 T. Iijima,22 K. Inami,22 A. Ishikawa,22 R. Itoh,8 H. Iwasaki,8 Y. Iwasaki,8 H. K. Kang,37 J. H. Kang,53 J. S. Kang,53 P. Kapusta,26 S. U. Kataoka,23 N. Katayama,8 H. Kawai,2 T. Kawasaki,28 H. Kichimi,8 D. W. Kim,38 H. J. Kim,53 H. O. Kim,38 Hyunwoo Kim,15 J. H. Kim,38 S. K. Kim,37 K. Kinoshita,4 S. Kobayashi,35 S. Korpar,20,13 P. Križan,19,13 P. Krokovny,1 R. Kulasi,8 S. Kumar,31 A. Kuzmin,1 Y.-J. Kwon,53 J. S. Lange,4,34 G. Leder,11 S. H. Lee,37 J. Li,36 S.-W. Lin,25 D. Liventsev,12 R.-S. Lu,25 J. MacNaughton,11 G. Majumder,40 F. Mandl,11 D. Marlow,33 T. Matsuishi,22 S. Matsumoto,3 T. Matsumoto,46 W. Mitaroff,11 K. Miyabayashi,23 H. Miyake,30 H. Miyata,25 G. R. Moloney,21 T. Mori,3 T. Nagamine,43 Y. Nagasaka,9 T. Nakada,44 E. Nakano,29 M. Nakao,5 J. W. Nam,38 Z. Natkaniec,26 S. Nishiya,16 O. Nitoh,47 S. Noguchi,23 T. Nozaki,8 S. Ogawa,41 T. Ohshima,22 T. Okabe,22 S. Okuno,14 S. L. Olsen,7 Y. Omuki,28 H. Ozaki,8 P. Pakhlov,12 H. Palka,26 C. W. Park,15 H. Park,17 K. S. Park,38 L. S. Peak,39 J.-P. Perroud,18 L. E. Piilonen,51 F. J. Ronga,18 M. Rozanska,26 K. Rybicki,26 H. Sagawa,8 S. Saitoh,8 Y. Sakai,8 T. R. Sarangi,50 M. Satapathy,50 A. Satpathy,8,4 O. Schneider,18 S. Schrenk,4 J. Schiavon,25 C. Schwanda,8,11 S. Semenov,12 K. Senyo,22 R. Seuster,7 M. E. Sevior,21 H. Shibuya,41 V. Sidorov,1 J. B. Singh,31 S. Stanič,3 M. Starić,13 A. Sugiyama,22 A. Sugiyama,22 K. Sumisawa,8 T. Sumiyoshi,46 S. Suzuki,52 S. Y. Suzuki,8 T. Takahashi,29 F. Takasaki,8 K. Tamai,8 N. Tanaka,28 J. Tanaka,41 M. Tanaka,8 G. N. Taylor,21 Y. Teramoto,26 S. Tokuda,22 T. Tomura,44 K. Trabelsi,7 T. Tsuboyama,8 T. Tsukamoto,8 S. Uehara,8 K. Uneno,25 Y. Unno,2 S. Uno,8 G. Varner,7 K. E. Varvell,39 C. C. Wang,25 C. H. Wang,24 J. G. Wang,51 M.-Z. Wang,25 Y. Watanabe,45 E. Won,15 B. D. Yabsley,51 Y. Yamada,8 A. Yamaguchi,43 Y. Yamashita,27 Y. Yamashita,44 M. Yamauchi,8 H. Yanai,28 M. Yokoyama,44 Y. Yuan,10 Y. Yusa,43 C. C. Zhang,10 Z. P. Zhang,36 Y. Zheng,7 V. Zhilich,1 and D. Žontar19,13
(The Belle Collaboration)

1Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk
2Chiba University, Chiba
3Chuo University, Tokyo
4University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221
5University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt
6Gyeongsang National University, Chinju
7University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
8High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba
9Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima
10Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing
11Institute of High Energy Physics, Vienna
12Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow
13J. Stefan Institute, Ljubljana
14Kanagawa University, Yokohama
15Korea University, Seoul
16Kyoto University, Kyoto
17Kyungpook National University, Taegu
18Institut de Physique des Hautes Études, Université de Lausanne, Lausanne
19University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana
20University of Maribor, Maribor
21University of Melbourne, Victoria
22Nagoya University, Nagoya
23Nara Women’s University, Nara
24National Lien-Ho Institute of Technology, Miaoli
25National Taiwan University, Taipei
26H. Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow
27Nihon Dental College, Niigata
28Niigata University, Niigata
We report a precise determination of the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing parameter $\Delta m_d$ based on the time evolution of same-sign and opposite-sign dilepton yields in $\Upsilon(4S)$ decays. Data were collected with the Belle detector at KEKB. Using data samples of 29.4 fb$^{-1}$ recorded at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance and 3.0 fb$^{-1}$ recorded at an energy 60 MeV below the resonance, we measure $\Delta m_d = (0.503 \pm 0.008$(stat) $\pm 0.010$(sys)) ps$^{-1}$. From the same analysis, we also measure the ratio of charged and neutral $B$ meson production at the $\Upsilon(4S)$, $f_+/f_0 = 1.01 \pm 0.03$(stat) $\pm 0.09$(sys), and $CPT$ violation parameters in $B^0$-$\bar{B}^0$ mixing, $\Re(\cos \theta) = 0.00 \pm 0.12$(stat) $\pm 0.01$(sys) and $\Im(\cos \theta) = 0.03 \pm 0.01$(stat) $\pm 0.03$(sys).

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INTRODUCTION

The mass difference of the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mass eigen states, $\Delta m_d$ is a fundamental parameter in the $B$ meson system. The techniques that have been employed to measure it in $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0\bar{B}^0$ decays fall into two categories, namely inclusive and exclusive. Among the inclusive methods, the analysis of events where both $B$ mesons decay into a final state that includes a high momentum lepton provides the largest event sample and is well suited for further high precision measurements of the time evolution in the $B^0\bar{B}^0$ system. This system exhibits sensitivity not only to $\Delta m_d$, but also to other potentially interesting phenomena such as $CPT$ violation in mixing, the decay width difference between the two mass eigenstates and possible $CPT$ violation in mixing.

Without the assumption of $CPT$ invariance, the flavour and mass eigenstates of the neutral $B$ mesons are related by

$$|B_H\rangle = p|B^0\rangle + q|\bar{B}^0\rangle, \quad |B_L\rangle = p'|B^0\rangle - q'|\bar{B}^0\rangle. \quad (1)$$

The coefficients $p$, $q$, $p'$ and $q'$ can be expressed in terms of the complex parameters $\theta$ and $\phi$ by $\frac{2}{p} = \tan(\frac{\theta}{2})e^{i\phi}$ and $\frac{2}{q'} = \cot(\frac{\theta}{2})e^{i\phi}$. $CPT$ is violated if $\Im(\phi) \neq 0$, and $CPT$ is violated if $\theta \neq \pi/2$. The time-dependent decay rates are given by

$$\Gamma_{\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-}(\Delta t) = \frac{|A_1|^2}{8\tau_{B^0}} e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}} \times \left[ \sin^2 \theta \cosh \left( \frac{\Delta \Gamma}{2} \Delta t \right) - \cos^2 \theta \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t) \right] \quad (2)$$

for same-sign dilepton (SS) events, and

$$\Gamma_{\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-}(\Delta t) = \frac{|A_2|^2}{4\tau_{B^0}} e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}} \times \left\{ (1 + |\cos \theta|^2) \cosh \left( \frac{\Delta \Gamma}{2} \Delta t \right) + (1 - |\cos \theta|^2) \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t) + 2\Re(\cos \theta) \sinh \left( \frac{\Delta \Gamma}{2} \Delta t \right) - 2\Im(\cos \theta) \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) \right\} \quad (3)$$

for opposite-sign (OS) events. Here, we assume $CPT$ is conserved in the flavour specific semileptonic decay amplitudes of the neutral $B$ mesons and set $A_1 \equiv \langle X^-\ell^+\nu|B^0 \rangle$ and $A_2 \equiv \langle X^+\ell^-\bar{\nu}|\bar{B}^0 \rangle$ to be equal. $\Delta m_d$ and $\Delta \Gamma$ are the differences in the mass and decay width between the two mass eigenstates of the neutral $B$ meson, $\Gamma = 1/\tau_{B^0}$ is the average decay width of the two mass
eigenstates, $\Delta t$ is the proper time difference between the two $B$ meson decays and is defined as $\Delta t \equiv t(\ell^+) - t(\ell^-)$ for the OS events, while the absolute value is taken for SS events.

In equation \(2\) $CP$ violation appears as a difference in the $\ell^+\ell^+$ and $\ell^-\ell^-$ rates, in case of a non-zero $\Delta \langle \phi \rangle$. It does not depend on $\theta$, $\Delta \Gamma$ or the fraction of mixed events. The last two terms in equation \(3\) are clearly asymmetric in $\Delta t$. The last term will dominate over the second-to-last term since $\Delta m_d \gg \Delta \Gamma$. In this analysis, we assume $\Delta \Gamma$ and $CP$ violating effects are negligibly small \(\Re \), \(\Im \).

We extract $\Delta m_d$, $f_+ / f_0$ the ratio of $\Upsilon(4S)$ branching fractions to $B^+\bar{B}^-$ and $B^0\bar{B}^0$, and the $CPT$ violation parameters $\Re(\cos \theta)$ and $\Im(\cos \theta)$. Our previous determination of $\Delta m_d$ using dilepton events from 5.9 fb$^{-1}$ \(\Re \), \(\Im \) treated $f_+ / f_0$ as a fixed parameter. Otherwise the results reported here use the same analysis method and include the earlier data and, therefore, supersede the previous values.

**EVENT SELECTION**

The Belle detector, which consists of a silicon vertex detector (SVD), a central drift chamber (CDC), aerogel Čerenkov counters (ACC), time-of-flight counters (TOF), an electromagnetic calorimeter (ECL), and a muon and $K_L$ detector (KLM), is described in detail elsewhere \(\Re \), \(\Im \).

For electron identification, we use position, cluster energy, and shower shape in the ECL, combined with track momentum and $dE/dx$ in the CDC and hits in the ACC. For muon identification, we extrapolate the CDC track to the KLM and compare the measured range and transverse deviation in the KLM with the expected values.

**Lepton Selection**

The efficiencies for identifying leptons are determined from two-photon process data samples: $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-e^-e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-e^-e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$ for electrons. For both cases, the possible degradation of efficiency due to nearby tracks that are not present in QED events but must be considered in hadronic events is examined using special hadronic event data samples that contain embedded Monte Carlo (MC) lepton tracks.

We determine the probabilities for misidentifying hadrons as leptons using data samples of $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ decays for pions, $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ decays for kaons, and $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ decays for protons. For tracks in the kinematic region of the dilepton event selection, the identification efficiencies are 92.6% for electrons and 87.0% for muons. About 0.1% of pions and kaons, 0.2% of protons and 1.2% of antiprotons are misidentified as electrons. About 1% of pions and kaons, and 0.2% of protons and antiprotons are misidentified as muons.

**Hadronic Event Selection**

Hadronic events are selected from a data set corresponding to 29.4 fb$^{-1}$ at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance and 3.0 fb$^{-1}$ at an energy 60 MeV below the peak. Hadronic events are required to have at least five tracks, an event vertex with radial and $z$-coordinates (where the $z$ axis passes through the nominal interaction point, and is antiparallel to the positron beam) within 1.5 cm and 3.5 cm respectively of the nominal interaction point (IP), a total reconstructed centre-of-mass (CM) energy greater than 0.5 $W$ ($W$ is the $\Upsilon(4S)$ CM energy), a $z$ component of the net reconstructed CM momentum less than 0.3 $W/c$, a total ECL energy deposit between 0.025 $W$ and 0.9 $W$, and a ratio $R_2$ of the second and zeroth Fox-Wolfram moments \(\Re \) less than 0.7.

**Dilepton Event Selection**

Lepton candidates are selected from charged tracks that have a distance of closest approach to the run-dependent IP less than 0.05 cm radially ($dr_{IP}$) and 2.0 cm in $z$ ($dz_{IP}$). At least one $r-\phi$ and two $z$ hits are required in the SVD. To eliminate electrons from $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ conversions, electron candidates are paired with all other oppositely charged tracks and the invariant mass (assuming the electron mass hypothesis) $M_{e^+e^-}$ is calculated. If $M_{e^+e^-} < 100 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, the candidate electron is rejected. If a hadronic event contains more than two lepton candidates, we use the two candidates with the highest CM momenta.

The CM momentum of each lepton is required to be in the range $1.1 \text{ GeV}/c < p^* < 2.3 \text{ GeV}/c$. The lower cut reduces contributions from secondary (charm) decay. The upper cut reduces the contribution from non-$BB$ continuum events. The angle of each lepton track with respect to the $z$ axis in the laboratory frame must satisfy $30^\circ < \theta_{lab} < 135^\circ$. This cut rejects tracks with large angles of incidence in the SVD and hence provides better $z$ vertex resolution. In addition, these cuts remove lepton candidates whose particle identification is performed using the endcap KLM or ECL, where the performance is not as good as that of the barrel sections. Events that contain one or more $J/\psi$ candidates are rejected. We calculate the invariant mass of each candidate lepton with each oppositely charged track (assuming the correct lepton mass hypothesis). If the invariant mass falls into the $J/\psi$ region, defined as $-0.15 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < (M_{e^+e^-} - M_{J/\psi}) < 0.05 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $-0.05 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < (M_{\mu^+\mu^-} - M_{J/\psi}) < 0.05 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, the candidate event is rejected. The looser lower cut for the electron pair invariant mass is to reject $J/\psi$ mesons whose calculated mass is low due to bremsstrahlung of the daughter electron(s). The opening angle of the two leptons in the CM frame $\theta_{ell}$, is required to satisfy
\( -0.8 < \cos \theta_{\ell\ell} < 0.95 \) to reduce jet-like continuum events, SS events where the two reconstructed tracks originate from the from the same particle and events with a primary lepton and a secondary lepton originating from the same \( B \) meson. After all cuts are applied, we obtain 49838 SS and 230881 OS events. The numbers of selected dilepton events are summarised in Table I.

### Table I: Summary of dilepton events after all cuts. The numbers in the off-resonance columns are scaled using the luminosity ratio and represent the contribution included in the on-resonance data.

| Lepton flavours | On-resonance | Off-resonance |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| \( ee \)       | 9877 SS, 52141 OS | 107.4 SS, 1513.3 OS |
| \( \mu\mu \)   | 15503 SS, 65435 OS | 1464.4 SS, 4451.9 OS |
| \( e\mu \)     | 24458 SS, 113305 OS | 976.3 SS, 4403.1 OS |
| total          | 49838 SS, 230881 OS | 2548.1 SS, 10368.2 OS |

**\( \Delta z \) Determination**

The \( z \)-coordinate of each \( B \) meson decay vertex is determined from the intersection of the lepton track with the run-dependent profile of the IP smeared in the \( r\phi \) plane by 21 \( \mu m \) to account for the transverse \( B \) flight length. We define the difference between the \( z \)-coordinates of the two leptons as \( \Delta z = z(\ell^+) - z(\ell^-) \) for OS events and \( \Delta z = |z(\ell^+) - z(\ell^-)| \) for SS events. \( \Delta z \) is related to the proper-time difference by \( \Delta z \approx c\beta\gamma\Delta t \). The Lorentz boost factor of the \( e^+e^- \) CM frame at KEKB is \( \beta\gamma = 0.425 \).

The observed \( \Delta z \) distributions have contributions from “signal” defined as events where both leptons are primary leptons from semileptonic decays of \( B \) mesons, and “background” where at least one lepton is secondary or fake, or the event is from the continuum. The contributions from “signal” are theoretically well-defined distributions convolved with the detector response function, which describes the difference between the true \( \Delta z \) and the measured \( \Delta z \). In order to estimate the detector response function, we employ \( J/\psi \) decays, where the true \( \Delta z \) is equal to zero, and whose measured \( \Delta z \) distribution, after the contribution of background is subtracted, yields the response function.

Candidate \( J/\psi \) events are selected using the same criteria as the dilepton sample except the \( J/\psi \) veto and the cuts on \( \cos\theta_{\ell\ell} \) are not applied. We define the \( J/\psi \) signal region as 3.00 GeV/c\(^2< M_{\ell^+\ell^-} < 3.14 \) GeV/c\(^2 \) and 3.05 GeV/c\(^2 < M_{\mu^+\mu^-} < 3.14 \) GeV/c\(^2 \), and the sideband region as 3.18 GeV/c\(^2 < M_{\ell^+\ell^-} < 3.50 \) GeV/c\(^2 \) for both electrons and muons. A linear function is fitted to the sideband region of the mass distribution and extrapolated to the signal region. Using the fit result, we scale the \( \Delta z \) distribution in the sideband region to the background underneath the peak in the signal region, and subtract it from the signal region \( \Delta z \) distribution. Figure 1 shows the resulting detector response function. It has RMS = 186 \( \mu m \) in the range \(|\Delta z| < 1850 \mu m \). We use this histogram as a lookup table in the analysis.

**Fitting**

The mixing parameter \( \Delta m_4 \) and other parameters are extracted by simultaneously fitting the \( \Delta z \) distributions of SS and OS events to the sum of contributions from all known signal and background sources. We use a binned maximum likelihood method. The background \( \Delta z \) distributions are obtained from MC and used in the fits in the form of lookup tables.

**Signal \( \Delta z \) Distributions**

The signal from the neutral \( B \) meson pairs originates either from \( B^0 \overline{B}^0 \) (unm) or from \( B^0 \overline{B}^0 \) and \( B^0 \overline{B}^0 \) (mix). If CPT is assumed to be conserved, the signal distributions are expressed by

\[
P^{\text{unm}} = N_{4S} f_0 b_0^2 \epsilon_{\ell\ell}^{\text{unm}} \frac{|\Delta t|}{\tau_{B_0}} \left[ 1 + \cos(\Delta m_4 \Delta t) \right] \\
P^{\text{mix}} = N_{4S} f_0 b_0^2 \epsilon_{\ell\ell}^{\text{mix}} \frac{|\Delta t|}{\tau_{B_0}} \left[ 1 - \cos(\Delta m_4 \Delta t) \right].
\] (4)
If the possibility of CPT violation is included, these expressions become,

\[
P_{\text{num}} = N_{4S} f_0 b_0^2 \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{num}} \frac{-|\Delta t|}{4 \tau_{90}} (1 - |\cos \theta|^2) \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t) + 1 + |\cos \theta|^2 - 2|\sin(\cos \theta)| \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) \]

\[
P_{\text{mix}} = N_{4S} f_0 b_0^2 \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{mix}} \frac{-|\Delta t|}{4 \tau_{90}} |\sin \theta|^2 (1 - \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)). \quad (5)
\]

The integrals of \( P_{\text{num}} \) and \( P_{\text{mix}} \) give the time-integrated fraction of mixed events

\[
\chi_d = \frac{|\sin \theta|^2 x_d^2}{\sin \theta^2 x_d^2 + 2 + x_d^2 + |\cos \theta|^2 x_d^2} \quad (6)
\]

where \( x_d = \tau_{B^0} \Delta m_d \). When CPT is conserved, this becomes the more familiar expression \( \chi_d = x_d^2/(2 + 2x_d^2) \). The values of \( |\cos \theta|^2 \) and \( |\sin \theta|^2 \) are determined from \( \Re(\cos \theta) \) and \( \Im(\cos \theta) \).

The signal distribution for charged B meson pairs is the same for both the CPT conserving and CPT violating cases and given by

\[
P_{\text{chd}} = N_{4S} f_0 b_0^2 \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{chd}} \frac{-|\Delta t|}{2 \tau_{B^+}}. \quad (7)
\]

In the equation above, \( N_{4S} \) is the total number of \( \Upsilon(4S) \) events, \( f_0 \) and \( f_4 \) are the branching fractions of \( \Upsilon(4S) \) to neutral and charged B pairs \( (f_+ + f_0 = 1) \), \( b_0 \) and \( b_+ \) are the semileptonic branching fractions for neutral and charged B mesons, \( \epsilon_{\ell \ell} \) with superscript are the efficiencies for selecting dilepton events of charged (chd), unmixed (unm), and mixed (mix) origins. The ratio \( \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{chd}}/\epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{unm}} \) and \( \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{mix}} \) is determined from MC and is fixed in the fit, because any detector effect that is not simulated correctly should affect events with these origins equally. The \( \Delta \tau \) distributions are obtained from these distributions (equations 6, 7, and 8) by conversion from \( \Delta t \) and convolution with the empirical resolution function described in the previous section.

Background \( \Delta \tau \) Distributions

The background \( \Delta \tau \) distributions are estimated using the MC. A comparison of the \( \Delta \tau \) distribution of \( J/\psi \) data samples between the data and MC shows that the data distribution is wider than the MC distribution. A detailed study showed that after convolving the MC distribution with a \( \sigma = 50 \pm 18 \) \( \mu \)m Gaussian, the distributions compared favourably. We smear MC background distributions in the same way to compensate for this discrepancy.

We categorise the backgrounds into eight types depending on their sources: charged B pairs, mixed and unmixed neutral B pairs, and continuum, each of them contributing to both SS and OS events. To normalise the amount of continuum background, we use the off-resonance data. This leaves seven parameters to normalise the fractions of other backgrounds. The first of these is \( \chi_d \) which is varied in the fit as given by equation 6; the remaining six are associated with the efficiencies for selecting these background events which are denoted as

\[
\epsilon_{\text{SS}}, \epsilon_{\text{OS}}, \epsilon_{\text{SSS}}, \epsilon_{\text{SS}}, \epsilon_{\text{OS}}, \epsilon_{\text{SS}}, \epsilon_{\text{OS}}. \quad (8)
\]

We combine these six types into two: correct-tag (CT) which is associated with \( \epsilon_{\text{SS}}, \epsilon_{\text{SSS}}, \epsilon_{\text{mix}} \) and wrong-tag (WT) which is associated with \( \epsilon_{\text{OS}} \). For both CT and WT backgrounds, relative fractions of the three background types are fixed according to the MC. We then determine the \( \Delta \tau \) distributions for CT and WT backgrounds by adding the three corresponding contributions.

The shapes of the \( \Delta \tau \) background distributions and the normalisation of the backgrounds from neutral B events depend on \( \Delta m_d \). To account for this, we generated two samples of generic neutral B MC events, one with \( \Delta m_d = 0.469 \) \( \text{ps}^{-1} \) and one with \( \Delta m_d = 0.522 \) \( \text{ps}^{-1} \). Background \( \Delta \tau \) distributions for any value of \( \Delta m_d \) are produced by linear interpolation between these two MC data sets.

The MC simulation does not always reproduce the hadron showering processes correctly in the kinematic region of interest. In order to account for possible discrepancies, we obtain an overall correction factor by using a special control data sample. In this sample events are selected in the same way as the dilepton events, except that now we require that exactly one lepton passes the lepton selection criteria and the other track passes all selection criteria except for the lepton identification requirements. The ratio of data to MC fake rates binned in \( \theta_{h \mu} \) and \( p \) is then applied to the control sample to obtain the overall fake rates for the dilepton analysis. From this method, the hadron misidentification probabilities of the MC are increased by 6% for muons and decreased by 5% for electrons.

RESULTS

In the fit, we fix the parameters \( \tau_{B^0} = 1.542 \pm 0.016 \) ps, and \( \tau_{B^+/B^-} = 1.083 \pm 0.017 \) ps, and impose the constraint \( b_+/b_0 = \tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^-} \). In the fit where CPT is conserved, we have a total of five parameters to be fitted. They are \( \Delta m_d, f_+/f_0 \), two parameters which are related to the fractions of CT and WT backgrounds and are expressed as \( T_{\text{CT}} = b_+^2 \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{chd}}/\epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{chd}} \) and \( T_{\text{WT}} = b_0^2 \epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{chd}}/\epsilon_{\ell \ell}^{\text{chd}} \) and an overall normalisation. In the search for CPT violation, we add two parameters \( \Re(\cos \theta) \) and \( \Im(\cos \theta) \). The results of the fits are summarised in table 14.
TABLE II: Results of fits.

| Fitting method | CPT conserved | Allow CPT Violation |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| $\Delta m_d$ (ps$^{-1}$) | 0.503 ± 0.008 | 0.503 ± 0.008 |
| $f_+/f_-$ | 1.01 ± 0.03 | 1.02 ± 0.03 |
| $R(\cos \theta)$ | 0.00 ± 0.12 | |
| $S(\cos \theta)$ | 0.03 ± 0.01 | |
| $T_{CT}$ | 94 ± 6 | 91 ± 5 |
| $T_{WT}$ | 140 ± 2 | 139 ± 2 |
| $\chi^2$ | 139 (ndf = 86) | 132 (ndf = 84) |

$f_+/f_-$ include contributions from uncertainties in the parameters that are fixed in the fit: $\tau_{B^+/\tau_{B^0}}$, the extra 50 $\mu$m smearing of the background $\Delta z$ distributions, $\tau_{B^0}$, inclusive $D$ meson branching fractions $B \rightarrow D^0X$ and $B \rightarrow D^0X$. Also contributing to the systematic errors are uncertainties in the continuum contribution determined from off-resonance data, lepton misidentification probabilities, detector response function, MC statistics, background function linear interpolation end points, IP profile smearing, the event selection criteria $\theta_{lab}$ and $d\beta_{IP}$, and the $\Delta z$ fit range. Uncertainties of the overall $z$ scale in the detector and the boost factor $\beta\gamma$ can also contribute to the systematic error.

The contribution from the detector response function is dominated by the statistics of the $J/\psi$ event sample. Biases due to approximating the detector response function with the $\Delta z$ distribution of $J/\psi$ events and the effect of the $B$ motion in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ frame also have some contribution. We estimate the uncertainty of the detector response function by comparing the results of fits to a full MC simulation using three different types of response functions. These are the $J/\psi$ response function (extracted in the same way as in data), a true $\Delta z$ response function, and a response function based on the proper time difference between the $B$ meson decays (for systematic errors associated with the $B$ motion in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ frame). The true $\Delta z$ response function is constructed using signal events and subtracting the true $\Delta z$ from the measured $\Delta z$. The proper time response function is constructed in the same manner, except the true $\beta\gamma c\Delta t$ is subtracted. Each of the three types of response functions is generated using 35 independent MC data sets, resulting in 105 response functions. The fit results using each response function are then compared to extract the systematic errors. Additionally we vary the amount of background subtraction from the $J/\psi$ mass peak by ±1 $\sigma$, and repeat the fits. The final detector response function systematic error is the combined error resulting from the above methods.

To quantify the systematic error associated with the MC statistics, the MC is divided into $n=20$ sets and the data is fitted using each background distribution $P_i$, ($i=1...n$). Both the shapes and the efficiency ratios are independent for each fit. The fits were repeated with 45 different pairs of end points for the $\Delta m_d$ linear interpolation. The RMS of the fit results was assigned as the error. The systematic error for the IP constraint was estimated by varying the smearing used to represent the transverse $B$ flight length by ±10 $\mu$m. The cuts on the variables $\Delta z$, $\theta_{lab}$ and $d\beta_{IP}$ were varied in the region of their default values and the changes in the fit results assigned as errors. The remaining systematic errors were calculated by varying the default values by ±1 $\sigma$, repeating the fits and assigning the differences as errors. The contributions from the uncertainties in the $z$ scale and $\beta\gamma$ were found to be negligible.

Systematic errors in the determination of $\Delta m_d$ and $f_+/f_-$.
The errors are summarised in Table III:

| Source                        | $\Delta m_d$(ps$^{-1}$) | $f_+/f_0$ |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| $\tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^0}$      | $\pm0.0053$              | $\pm0.071$ |
| Detector response function    | $\pm0.0047$              | $\pm0.021$ |
| Monte Carlo statistics        | $\pm0.0036$              | $\pm0.011$ |
| 50 $\mu$m smearing of bkg $\Delta z$ $(\pm18$ $\mu$m) | $\pm0.0032$ | $\pm0.015$ |
| $\Delta z$ cut               | $\pm0.0030$              | $\pm0.010$ |
| $\theta_{ab}$ cut            | $\pm0.0030$              | $\pm0.030$ |
| $\tau_{B^0}$ $(\pm0.016$ $\text{ps})$ | $\pm0.0012$ | $\pm0.002$ |
| $dr_{1P}$ cut                 | $\pm0.0010$              | $\pm0.003$ |
| Continuum contribution        | $\pm0.0008$              | $\pm0.001$ |
| $Br(B \to DX)(D^0; \pm4.7\%, D^+; \pm7.9\%)$ | $\pm0.0007$ | $\pm0.001$ |
| Fake rate correction $(\mu/\pm3\%, \varepsilon/\pm25\%)$ | $\pm0.0007$ | $\pm0.002$ |
| Linear interpolation          | $\pm0.0005$              | $\pm0.020$ |
| IP profile $(\pm10$ $\mu$m)   | $\pm0.0002$              | $\pm0.005$ |
| Quadratic sum                 | $\pm0.0097$              | $\pm0.086$ |

To reduce the backgrounds, the analysis was repeated with tighter $p^*$ cuts, and separate fits were performed with $ee$, $e\mu$ and $\mu\mu$ sub-samples. Deviations from the default results were all consistent with statistical fluctuations. We repeated the fit including the effects of $\Delta \Gamma/\Gamma = 1\%$ and found the shift in results to be negligible ($\approx 0.0001$ ps$^{-1}$).

The largest contributions to the systematic error for $\Im(\cos \theta)$ come from the uncertainty in the extra 50 $\mu$m smearing and the $\theta_{ab}$ selection criteria and amount to $\pm0.03$. The systematic error for $\Re(\cos \theta)$ is dominated by the uncertainty in the response function. We conservatively assign an error of $\pm0.01$.

In summary, we obtain

$$\Delta m_d = (0.503 \pm 0.008^{(\text{stat})} \pm 0.010^{(\text{sys})}) \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

$$f_+/f_0 = 1.01 \pm 0.03^{(\text{stat})} \pm 0.09^{(\text{sys})}$$

$$\Re(\cos \theta) = 0.00 \pm 0.12^{(\text{stat})} \pm 0.01^{(\text{sys})}$$

$$\Im(\cos \theta) = 0.03 \pm 0.01^{(\text{stat})} \pm 0.03^{(\text{sys})}. \quad (9)$$

Using world averages for $\Delta m_d$, the neutral $B$ meson mass and decay width $\Re$, these CPT parameters imply $\Re$ the upper limits $|m_{B^0} - m_{\bar{B}^0}|/m_{B^0} < 1.16 \times 10^{-14}$ and $|\Gamma_{B^0} - \Gamma_{\bar{B}^0}|/\Gamma_{B^0} < 0.11$ at 90\% C.L.

**SUMMARY**

In summary, we have measured $\Delta m_d$ and the ratio of branching fractions for $Y(4S)$ decay to $B^+B^-$ and $B^0\bar{B}^0$, $f_+/f_0$, using inclusive dilepton events. The largest contributions to the systematic error for the $\Delta m_d$ measurement come from the response function and the uncertainty in the $B$ meson lifetime ratio $\tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^0}$. Recent measurements $\Re$ of this lifetime ratio have significantly reduced this systematic contribution since our first measurement $\Re$. The result of this dilepton analysis $\Delta m_d = (0.503 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.010)$ ps$^{-1}$ is in good agreement with the results from other methods used by Belle $\Re$ and the current world average $\Re$. The error for the $f_+/f_0$ measurement is dominated by the uncertainty in $\tau_{B^+}/\tau_{B^0}$. We have also obtained new limits on CPT violation parameters.

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* On leave from Nova Gorica Polytechnic, Nova Gorica.

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