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Aubert, B
Barate, R
Boutigny, D
[et al.](#)

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Study of $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ Decays

B. Aubert,¹ R. Barate,¹ D. Boutigny,¹ F. Couderc,¹ J.-M. Gaillard,¹ A. Hicheur,¹ Y. Karyotakis,¹ J. P. Lees,¹ V. Tisserand,¹ A. Zghiche,¹ A. Palano,² A. Pompili,² J. C. Chen,³ N. D. Qi,³ G. Rong,³ P. Wang,³ Y. S. Zhu,³ G. Eigen,⁴ I. Ofte,⁴ B. Stugu,⁴ G. S. Abrams,⁵ A. W. Borgland,⁵ A. B. Breon,⁵ D. N. Brown,⁵ J. Button-Shafer,⁵ R. N. Cahn,⁵ E. Charles,⁵ C. T. Day,⁵ M. S. Gill,⁵ A. V. Gritsan,⁵ Y. Groysman,⁵ R. G. Jacobsen,⁵ R. W. Kadel,⁵ J. Kadyk,⁵ L. T. Kerth,⁵ Yu. G. Kolomensky,⁵ G. Kukartsev,⁵ G. Lynch,⁵ L. M. Mir,⁵ P. J. Oddone,⁵ T. J. Orimoto,⁵ M. Pripstein,⁵ N. A. Roe,⁵ M. T. Ronan,⁵ V. G. Shelkov,⁵ W. A. Wenzel,⁵ M. Barrett,⁶ K. E. Ford,⁶ T. J. Harrison,⁶ A. J. Hart,⁶ C. M. Hawkes,⁶ S. E. Morgan,⁶ A. T. Watson,⁶ M. Fritsch,⁷ K. Goetzen,⁷ T. Held,⁷ H. Koch,⁷ B. Lewandowski,⁷ M. Pelizaeus,⁷ M. Steinke,⁷ J. T. Boyd,⁸ N. Chevalier,⁸ W. N. Cottingham,⁸ M. P. Kelly,⁸ T. E. Latham,⁸ F. F. Wilson,⁸ T. Cuhadar-Donszelmann,⁹ C. Hearty,⁹ N. S. Knecht,⁹ T. S. Mattison,⁹ J. A. McKenna,⁹ D. Thiessen,⁹ A. Khan,¹⁰ P. Kyberd,¹⁰ L. Teodorescu,¹⁰ A. E. Blinov,¹¹ V. E. Blinov,¹¹ V. P. Druzhinin,¹¹ V. B. Golubev,¹¹ V. N. Ivanchenko,¹¹ E. A. Kravchenko,¹¹ A. P. Onuchin,¹¹ S. I. Serednyakov,¹¹ Yu. I. Skovpen,¹¹ E. P. Solodov,¹¹ A. N. Yushkov,¹¹ D. Best,¹² M. Bruinsma,¹² M. Chao,¹² I. Eschrich,¹² D. Kirkby,¹² A. J. Lankford,¹² M. Mandelkern,¹² R. K. Mommsen,¹² W. Roethel,¹² D. P. Stoker,¹² C. Buchanan,¹³ B. L. Hartfiel,¹³ S. D. Foulkes,¹⁴ J. W. Gary,¹⁴ B. C. Shen,¹⁴ K. Wang,¹⁴ D. del Re,¹⁵ H. K. Hadavand,¹⁵ E. J. Hill,¹⁵ D. B. MacFarlane,¹⁵ H. P. Paar,¹⁵ Sh. Rahatlou,¹⁵ V. Sharma,¹⁵ J. W. Berryhill,¹⁶ C. Campagnari,¹⁶ B. Dahmes,¹⁶ O. Long,¹⁶ A. Lu,¹⁶ M. A. Mazur,¹⁶ J. D. Richman,¹⁶ W. Verkerke,¹⁶ T. W. Beck,¹⁷ A. M. Eisner,¹⁷ C. A. Heusch,¹⁷ J. Kroseberg,¹⁷ W. S. Lockman,¹⁷ G. Nesom,¹⁷ T. Schalk,¹⁷ B. A. Schumm,¹⁷ A. Seiden,¹⁷ P. Spradlin,¹⁷ D. C. Williams,¹⁷ M. G. Wilson,¹⁷ J. Albert,¹⁸ E. Chen,¹⁸ G. P. Dubois-Felsmann,¹⁸ A. Dvoretzki,¹⁸ D. G. Hitlin,¹⁸ I. Narsky,¹⁸ T. Piatenko,¹⁸ F. C. Porter,¹⁸ A. Ryd,¹⁸ A. Samuel,¹⁸ S. Yang,¹⁸ S. Jayatilake,¹⁹ G. Mancinelli,¹⁹ B. T. Meadows,¹⁹ M. D. Sokoloff,¹⁹ T. Abe,²⁰ F. Blanc,²⁰ P. Bloom,²⁰ S. Chen,²⁰ W. T. Ford,²⁰ U. Nauenberg,²⁰ A. Olivas,²⁰ P. Rankin,²⁰ J. G. Smith,²⁰ J. Zhang,²⁰ L. Zhang,²⁰ A. Chen,²¹ J. L. Harton,²¹ A. Soffer,²¹ W. H. Toki,²¹ R. J. Wilson,²¹ Q. Zeng,²¹ D. Altenburg,²² T. Brandt,²² J. Brose,²² M. Dickopp,²² E. Feltresi,²² A. Hauke,²² H. M. Lacker,²² R. Müller-Pfefferkorn,²² R. Nogowski,²² S. Otto,²² A. Petzold,²² J. Schubert,²² K. R. Schubert,²² R. Schwierz,²² B. Spaan,²² J. E. Sundermann,²² D. Bernard,²³ G. R. Bonneaud,²³ F. Brochard,²³ P. Grenier,²³ S. Schrenk,²³ Ch. Thiebaux,²³ G. Vasileiadis,²³ M. Verderi,²³ D. J. Bard,²⁴ P. J. Clark,²⁴ D. Lavin,²⁴ F. Muheim,²⁴ S. Playfer,²⁴ Y. Xie,²⁴ M. Andreotti,²⁵ V. Azzolini,²⁵ D. Bettoni,²⁵ C. Bozzi,²⁵ R. Calabrese,²⁵ G. Cibinetto,²⁵ E. Luppi,²⁵ M. Negrini,²⁵ L. Piemontese,²⁵ A. Sarti,²⁵ E. Treadwell,²⁶ F. Anulli,²⁷ R. Baldini-Ferrolì,²⁷ A. Calcaterra,²⁷ R. de Sangro,²⁷ G. Finocchiaro,²⁷ P. Patteri,²⁷ I. M. Peruzzi,²⁷ M. Piccolo,²⁷ A. Zallo,²⁷ A. Buzzo,²⁸ R. Capra,²⁸ R. Contri,²⁸ G. Crosetti,²⁸ M. Lo Vetere,²⁸ M. Macri,²⁸ M. R. Monge,²⁸ S. Passaggio,²⁸ C. Patrignani,²⁸ E. Robutti,²⁸ A. Santroni,²⁸ S. Tosi,²⁸ S. Bailey,²⁹ G. Brandenburg,²⁹ K. S. Chaisanguanthum,²⁹ M. Morii,²⁹ E. Won,²⁹ R. S. Dubitzky,³⁰ U. Langenegger,³⁰ W. Bhimji,³¹ D. A. Bowerman,³¹ P. D. Dauncey,³¹ U. Egede,³¹ J. R. Gaillard,³¹ G. W. Morton,³¹ J. A. Nash,³¹ M. B. Nikolich,³¹ G. P. Taylor,³¹ M. J. Charles,³² G. J. Grenier,³² U. Mallik,³² J. Cochran,³³ H. B. Crawley,³³ J. Lamsa,³³ W. T. Meyer,³³ S. Prell,³³ E. I. Rosenberg,³³ A. E. Rubin,³³ J. Yi,³³ M. Biasini,³⁴ R. Covarelli,³⁴ M. Pioppi,³⁴ M. Davier,³⁵ X. Giroux,³⁵ G. Grosdidier,³⁵ A. Höcker,³⁵ S. Laplace,³⁵ F. Le Diberder,³⁵ V. Lepeltier,³⁵ A. M. Lutz,³⁵ T. C. Petersen,³⁵ S. Plaszczyński,³⁵ M. H. Schune,³⁵ L. Tantot,³⁵ G. Wormser,³⁵ C. H. Cheng,³⁶ D. J. Lange,³⁶ M. C. Simani,³⁶ D. M. Wright,³⁶ A. J. Bevan,³⁷ C. A. Chavez,³⁷ J. P. Coleman,³⁷ I. J. Forster,³⁷ J. R. Fry,³⁷ E. Gabathuler,³⁷ R. Gamet,³⁷ D. E. Hutchcroft,³⁷ R. J. Parry,³⁷ D. J. Payne,³⁷ R. J. Sloane,³⁷ C. Touramanis,³⁷ J. J. Back,^{38,*} C. M. Cormack,³⁸ P. F. Harrison,^{38,*} F. Di Lodovico,³⁸ G. B. Mohanty,^{38,*} C. L. Brown,³⁹ G. Cowan,³⁹ R. L. Flack,³⁹ H. U. Flaecher,³⁹ M. G. Green,³⁹ P. S. Jackson,³⁹ T. R. McMahon,³⁹ S. Ricciardi,³⁹ F. Salvatore,³⁹ M. A. Winter,³⁹ D. Brown,⁴⁰ C. L. Davis,⁴⁰ J. Allison,⁴¹ N. R. Barlow,⁴¹ R. J. Barlow,⁴¹ P. A. Hart,⁴¹ M. C. Hodgkinson,⁴¹ G. D. Lafferty,⁴¹ A. J. Lyon,⁴¹ J. C. Williams,⁴¹ A. Farbin,⁴² W. D. Hulsbergen,⁴² A. Jawahery,⁴² D. Kovalskiy,⁴² C. K. Lae,⁴² V. Lillard,⁴² D. A. Roberts,⁴² G. Blaylock,⁴³ C. Dallapiccola,⁴³ K. T. Flood,⁴³ S. S. Hertzbach,⁴³ R. Kofler,⁴³ V. B. Koptchev,⁴³ T. B. Moore,⁴³ S. Saremi,⁴³ H. Staenge,⁴³ S. Willocq,⁴³ R. Cowan,⁴⁴ G. Sciolla,⁴⁴ S. J. Sekula,⁴⁴ F. Taylor,⁴⁴ R. K. Yamamoto,⁴⁴ D. J. J. Mangeol,⁴⁵ P. M. Patel,⁴⁵ S. H. Robertson,⁴⁵ A. Lazzaro,⁴⁶ V. Lombardo,⁴⁶ F. Palombo,⁴⁶ J. M. Bauer,⁴⁷ L. Cremaldi,⁴⁷ V. Eschenburg,⁴⁷ R. Godang,⁴⁷ R. Kroeger,⁴⁷ J. Reidy,⁴⁷ D. A. Sanders,⁴⁷ D. J. Summers,⁴⁷ H. W. Zhao,⁴⁷ S. Brunet,⁴⁸ D. Côté,⁴⁸ P. Taras,⁴⁸ H. Nicholson,⁴⁹ N. Cavallo,^{50,†} F. Fabozzi,^{50,†} C. Gatto,⁵⁰ L. Lista,⁵⁰ D. Monorchio,⁵⁰ P. Paolucci,⁵⁰ D. Piccolo,⁵⁰ C. Sciacca,⁵⁰ M. Baak,⁵¹ H. Bulten,⁵¹ G. Raven,⁵¹ H. L. Snoek,⁵¹ L. Wilden,⁵¹ C. P. Jessop,⁵² J. M. LoSecco,⁵² T. Allmendinger,⁵³ K. K. Gan,⁵³ K. Honscheid,⁵³ D. Hufnagel,⁵³ H. Kagan,⁵³ R. Kass,⁵³ T. Pulliam,⁵³ A. M. Rahimi,⁵³ R. Ter-Antonyan,⁵³

Q. K. Wong,⁵³ J. Brau,⁵⁴ R. Frey,⁵⁴ O. Igonkina,⁵⁴ C. T. Potter,⁵⁴ N. B. Sinev,⁵⁴ D. Strom,⁵⁴ E. Torrence,⁵⁴ F. Colecchia,⁵⁵ A. Dorigo,⁵⁵ F. Galeazzi,⁵⁵ M. Margoni,⁵⁵ M. Morandin,⁵⁵ M. Posocco,⁵⁵ M. Rotondo,⁵⁵ F. Simonetto,⁵⁵ R. Stroili,⁵⁵ G. Tiozzo,⁵⁵ C. Voci,⁵⁵ M. Benayoun,⁵⁶ H. Briand,⁵⁶ J. Chauveau,⁵⁶ P. David,⁵⁶ Ch. de la Vaissière,⁵⁶ L. Del Buono,⁵⁶ O. Hamon,⁵⁶ M. J. J. John,⁵⁶ Ph. Leruste,⁵⁶ J. Malcles,⁵⁶ J. Ocariz,⁵⁶ M. Pivk,⁵⁶ L. Roos,⁵⁶ S. T'Jampens,⁵⁶ G. Therin,⁵⁶ P. F. Manfredi,⁵⁷ V. Re,⁵⁷ P. K. Behera,⁵⁸ L. Gladney,⁵⁸ Q. H. Guo,⁵⁸ J. Panetta,⁵⁸ C. Angelini,⁵⁹ G. Batignani,⁵⁹ S. Bettarini,⁵⁹ M. Bondioli,⁵⁹ F. Bucci,⁵⁹ G. Calderini,⁵⁹ M. Carpinelli,⁵⁹ F. Forti,⁵⁹ M. A. Giorgi,⁵⁹ A. Lusiani,⁵⁹ G. Marchiori,⁵⁹ F. Martinez-Vidal,^{59,‡} M. Morganti,⁵⁹ N. Neri,⁵⁹ E. Paoloni,⁵⁹ M. Rama,⁵⁹ G. Rizzo,⁵⁹ F. Sandrelli,⁵⁹ J. Walsh,⁵⁹ M. Haire,⁶⁰ D. Judd,⁶⁰ K. Paick,⁶⁰ D. E. Wagoner,⁶⁰ N. Danielson,⁶¹ P. Elmer,⁶¹ Y. P. Lau,⁶¹ C. Lu,⁶¹ V. Miftakov,⁶¹ J. Olsen,⁶¹ A. J. S. Smith,⁶¹ A. V. Telnov,⁶¹ F. Bellini,⁶² G. Cavoto,^{61,62} R. Faccini,⁶² F. Ferrarotto,⁶² F. Ferroni,⁶² M. Gaspero,⁶² L. Li Gioi,⁶² M. A. Mazzoni,⁶² S. Morganti,⁶² M. Pierini,⁶² G. Piredda,⁶² F. Safai Tehrani,⁶² C. Voena,⁶² S. Christ,⁶³ G. Wagner,⁶³ R. Waldi,⁶³ T. Adye,⁶⁴ N. De Groot,⁶⁴ B. Franek,⁶⁴ N. I. Geddes,⁶⁴ G. P. Gopal,⁶⁴ E. O. Olaiya,⁶⁴ R. Aleksan,⁶⁵ S. Emery,⁶⁵ A. Gaidot,⁶⁵ S. F. Ganzhur,⁶⁵ P.-F. Giraud,⁶⁵ G. Hamel de Monchenault,⁶⁵ W. Kozanecki,⁶⁵ M. Legendre,⁶⁵ G. W. London,⁶⁵ B. Mayer,⁶⁵ G. Schott,⁶⁵ G. Vasseur,⁶⁵ Ch. Yèche,⁶⁵ M. Zito,⁶⁵ M. V. Purohit,⁶⁶ A. W. Weidemann,⁶⁶ J. R. Wilson,⁶⁶ F. X. Yumiceva,⁶⁶ D. Aston,⁶⁷ R. Bartoldus,⁶⁷ N. Berger,⁶⁷ A. M. Boyarski,⁶⁷ O. L. Buchmueller,⁶⁷ R. Claus,⁶⁷ M. R. Convery,⁶⁷ M. Cristinziani,⁶⁷ G. De Nardo,⁶⁷ D. Dong,⁶⁷ J. Dorfan,⁶⁷ D. Dujmic,⁶⁷ W. Dunwoodie,⁶⁷ E. E. Elsen,⁶⁷ S. Fan,⁶⁷ R. C. Field,⁶⁷ T. Glanzman,⁶⁷ S. J. Gowdy,⁶⁷ T. Hadig,⁶⁷ V. Halyo,⁶⁷ C. Hast,⁶⁷ T. Hryn'ova,⁶⁷ W. R. Innes,⁶⁷ M. H. Kelsey,⁶⁷ P. Kim,⁶⁷ M. L. Kocian,⁶⁷ D. W. G. S. Leith,⁶⁷ J. Libby,⁶⁷ S. Luitz,⁶⁷ V. Luth,⁶⁷ H. L. Lynch,⁶⁷ H. Marsiske,⁶⁷ R. Messner,⁶⁷ D. R. Muller,⁶⁷ C. P. O'Grady,⁶⁷ V. E. Ozcan,⁶⁷ A. Perazzo,⁶⁷ M. Perl,⁶⁷ S. Petrak,⁶⁷ B. N. Ratcliff,⁶⁷ A. Roodman,⁶⁷ A. A. Salnikov,⁶⁷ R. H. Schindler,⁶⁷ J. Schwiening,⁶⁷ G. Simi,⁶⁷ A. Snyder,⁶⁷ A. Soha,⁶⁷ J. Stelzer,⁶⁷ D. Su,⁶⁷ M. K. Sullivan,⁶⁷ J. Va'vra,⁶⁷ S. R. Wagner,⁶⁷ M. Weaver,⁶⁷ A. J. R. Weinstein,⁶⁷ W. J. Wisniewski,⁶⁷ M. Wittgen,⁶⁷ D. H. Wright,⁶⁷ A. K. Yarritu,⁶⁷ C. C. Young,⁶⁷ P. R. Burchat,⁶⁸ A. J. Edwards,⁶⁸ T. I. Meyer,⁶⁸ B. A. Petersen,⁶⁸ C. Roat,⁶⁸ S. Ahmed,⁶⁹ M. S. Alam,⁶⁹ J. A. Ernst,⁶⁹ M. A. Saeed,⁶⁹ M. Saleem,⁶⁹ F. R. Wappler,⁶⁹ W. Bugg,⁷⁰ M. Krishnamurthy,⁷⁰ S. M. Spanier,⁷⁰ R. Eckmann,⁷¹ H. Kim,⁷¹ J. L. Ritchie,⁷¹ A. Satpathy,⁷¹ R. F. Schwitters,⁷¹ J. M. Izen,⁷² I. Kitayama,⁷² X. C. Lou,⁷² S. Ye,⁷² F. Bianchi,⁷³ M. Bona,⁷³ F. Gallo,⁷³ D. Gamba,⁷³ L. Bosisio,⁷⁴ C. Cartaro,⁷⁴ F. Cossutti,⁷⁴ G. Della Ricca,⁷⁴ S. Dittongo,⁷⁴ S. Grancagnolo,⁷⁴ L. Lanceri,⁷⁴ P. Poropat,^{74,§} L. Vitale,⁷⁴ G. Vuagnin,⁷⁴ R. S. Panvini,⁷⁵ Sw. Banerjee,⁷⁶ C. M. Brown,⁷⁶ D. Fortin,⁷⁶ P. D. Jackson,⁷⁶ R. Kowalewski,⁷⁶ J. M. Roney,⁷⁶ R. J. Sobie,⁷⁶ H. R. Band,⁷⁷ B. Cheng,⁷⁷ S. Dasu,⁷⁷ M. Datta,⁷⁷ A. M. Eichenbaum,⁷⁷ M. Graham,⁷⁷ J. J. Hollar,⁷⁷ J. R. Johnson,⁷⁷ P. E. Kutter,⁷⁷ H. Li,⁷⁷ R. Liu,⁷⁷ A. Mihalji,⁷⁷ A. K. Mohapatra,⁷⁷ Y. Pan,⁷⁷ R. Prepost,⁷⁷ P. Tan,⁷⁷ J. H. von Wimmersperg-Toeller,⁷⁷ J. Wu,⁷⁷ S. L. Wu,⁷⁷ Z. Yu,⁷⁷ M. G. Greene,⁷⁸ and H. Neal⁷⁸

(BABAR Collaboration)

¹Laboratoire de Physique des Particules, F-74941 Annecy-le-Vieux, France²Università di Bari, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-70126 Bari, Italy³Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing 100039, China⁴University of Bergen, Institute of Physics, N-5007 Bergen, Norway⁵Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA⁶University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom⁷Ruhr Universität Bochum, Institut für Experimentalphysik I, D-44780 Bochum, Germany⁸University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom⁹University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1¹⁰Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, United Kingdom¹¹Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia¹²University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92697, USA¹³University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA¹⁴University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521, USA¹⁵University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA¹⁶University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA¹⁷University of California at Santa Cruz, Institute for Particle Physics, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA¹⁸California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA¹⁹University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, USA²⁰University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA²¹Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA²²Technische Universität Dresden, Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, D-01062 Dresden, Germany²³Ecole Polytechnique, LLR, F-91128 Palaiseau, France

- ²⁴University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom
- ²⁵Università di Ferrara, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy
- ²⁶Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida 32307, USA
- ²⁷Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell'INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy
- ²⁸Università di Genova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-16146 Genova, Italy
- ²⁹Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA
- ³⁰Universität Heidelberg, Physikalisches Institut, Philosophenweg 12, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
- ³¹Imperial College London, London SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
- ³²University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA
- ³³Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3160, USA
- ³⁴Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-06100 Perugia, Italy
- ³⁵Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, F-91898 Orsay, France
- ³⁶Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA
- ³⁷University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom
- ³⁸Queen Mary, University of London, London E1 4NS, United Kingdom
- ³⁹University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁰University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, USA
- ⁴¹University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
- ⁴²University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
- ⁴³University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA
- ⁴⁴Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA
- ⁴⁵McGill University, Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2T8
- ⁴⁶Università di Milano, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-20133 Milano, Italy
- ⁴⁷University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA
- ⁴⁸Université de Montréal, Laboratoire René J. A. Lévesque, Montréal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3J7
- ⁴⁹Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075, USA
- ⁵⁰Università di Napoli Federico II, Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche and INFN, I-80126, Napoli, Italy
- ⁵¹NIKHEF, National Institute for Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics, NL-1009 DB Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ⁵²University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA
- ⁵³The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA
- ⁵⁴University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403, USA
- ⁵⁵Università di Padova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-35131 Padova, Italy
- ⁵⁶Universités Paris VI et VII, Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, F-75252 Paris, France
- ⁵⁷Università di Pavia, Dipartimento di Elettronica and INFN, I-27100 Pavia, Italy
- ⁵⁸University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA
- ⁵⁹Università di Pisa, Dipartimento di Fisica, Scuola Normale Superiore and INFN, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
- ⁶⁰Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas 77446, USA
- ⁶¹Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA
- ⁶²Università di Roma La Sapienza, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-00185 Roma, Italy
- ⁶³Universität Rostock, D-18051 Rostock, Germany
- ⁶⁴Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
- ⁶⁵DSM/Dapnia, CEA/Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ⁶⁶University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, USA
- ⁶⁷Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, California 94309, USA
- ⁶⁸Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305-4060, USA
- ⁶⁹State University of New York, Albany, New York 12222, USA
- ⁷⁰University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA
- ⁷¹University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA
- ⁷²University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas 75083, USA
- ⁷³Università di Torino, Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale and INFN, I-10125 Torino, Italy
- ⁷⁴Università di Trieste, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-34127 Trieste, Italy
- ⁷⁵Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee 37235, USA
- ⁷⁶University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P6
- ⁷⁷University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA
- ⁷⁸Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA
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We report a study of $D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+$ and $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ meson production in B decays. We observe the decays $B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)0}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} D^{(*)-}$ with the subsequent decays $D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$, $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$, and $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^0$. Based on a data sample of 122.1×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ pairs collected with the BABAR detector at the PEP-II B factory, we obtain branching fractions for these modes, including the previously unseen decays $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} D^*$. In addition, we perform an angular

analysis of $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$ decays to test the different $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ spin hypotheses.

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The unexpected observation of a narrow $D_s^+ \pi^0$ resonance with a mass of $2317 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ was recently reported by the *BABAR* Collaboration [1] and confirmed by the CLEO experiment [2]. CLEO observed a second $D_s^{*+} \pi^0$ resonance with a mass close to $2460 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ [2], previously suggested [1] and later confirmed [3] by *BABAR*. The Belle Collaboration confirmed both resonances and found two additional decay modes for the higher-mass state [4], $D_s^+ \gamma$ and $D_s^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$. These resonances are usually interpreted as P -wave $c\bar{s}$ quark states [5–8], although other interpretations [9–13] cannot be ruled out, and are referred to in the following as $D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+$ and $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ mesons.

The new states were first observed in $e^+e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ collisions. Their observation in exclusive $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ decays allows additional properties of the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ states to be studied: the $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$ helicity angle distribution in B decays can be used to obtain information on the $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ spin J [14], and the measurement of the different branching fractions can help clarify the nature of these states.

In this Letter we consider the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ production modes $B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)0}$ and $B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} D^{(*)-}$ with the subsequent decays $D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$, $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^0$, and $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$. Our intention is to observe previously unseen decay chains, measure branching fractions for all channels, and determine the $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ spin by means of an angular analysis. Charge-conjugate reactions are assumed throughout this Letter.

The measurements reported here use 113 fb^{-1} of data, corresponding to $(122.1 \pm 1.3) \times 10^6 \bar{B}\bar{B}$ pairs, collected at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance with the *BABAR* detector [15] at the PEP-II asymmetric-energy B factory.

We reconstruct \bar{D} and D_s^+ mesons in the modes $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-, K^+ \pi^- \pi^0, K^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$; $D^- \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^-$; and $D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+ (\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-), \bar{K}^{*0} K^+ (\bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$. The reconstructed mass of the \bar{D} and D_s^+ candidates is required to be within 2.5σ (3σ for $K^+ \pi^-, K^+ \pi^- \pi^-,$ and $\phi \pi^+$) of the nominal D masses, where the D mass resolution σ , found in the data, is close to $12 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $\bar{D} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ decays and varies from 5.3 to $6.3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for the other decay modes.

The D^* candidates are reconstructed in the decay modes $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+, D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0, D^0 \gamma$, and $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$. The mass difference Δm between the D^* and D candidates is required to be within $2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ of its nominal value [16] for $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ and $D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^0$ ($10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $D^{*0} \rightarrow D^0 \gamma$ and $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$), corresponding to about $5\sigma_{\Delta m}$ for D^{*+} and $2\sigma_{\Delta m}$ for D^{*0} and D_s^{*+} .

The selected pairs of $D_s^{(*)+}$ and $\bar{D}^{(*)}$ candidates are combined with a photon or a π^0 to form B candidates.

The photon energy is required to be greater than 100 MeV . The neutral pions are built from pairs of photons with energies above 30 MeV and an invariant mass between 115 and $150 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. A mass-constrained kinematic fit is applied to all the intermediate particles. In order to suppress combinatorial background, we require the $\bar{D}^{(*)} \pi^0/\gamma$ invariant mass to be greater than 2.3 and $2.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ for \bar{D} and \bar{D}^* final states, respectively. Events compatible with being two-body decays $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ are rejected.

We define a B signal region in terms of the beam energy substituted mass, $m_{\text{ES}} \equiv \sqrt{s/4 - p_B^{*2}}$, and the difference between the reconstructed energy of the B candidate and the beam energy, $\Delta E \equiv E_B^* - \sqrt{s}/2$, where \sqrt{s} is the total energy in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ center-of-mass frame and $E_B^* (p_B^*)$ is the energy (momentum) of the B candidate in the same frame. We require $5.272 < m_{\text{ES}} < 5.288 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and $|\Delta E| < 32(40) \text{ MeV}$ for $\pi^0 (\gamma)$ final states. The width of the signal box is approximately $\pm 3\sigma$ in m_{ES} and $\pm 2\sigma$ in ΔE . We also define in the $D_s^{(*)+} \pi^0/\gamma$ mass spectra a signal region $|m(D_s^{(*)+} \pi^0/\gamma) - m(D_{sJ}^{(*)+})| < 2.5\sigma$ and a sideband region from 4σ to 12σ away from the nominal value, with $m(D_{sJ}^{(*)+}) = 2.317 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ($2.460 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) for $D_s^+ \pi^0$ ($D_s^{*+} \pi^0, D_s^+ \gamma$). The resolution $\sigma = 8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ($12 \text{ MeV}/c^2$) for $\pi^0 (\gamma)$ final states is obtained from simulated signal events.

The ΔE , m_{ES} , and $D_s^{(*)+} \pi^0$ or $D_s^+ \gamma$ mass spectra of the selected events are shown in Fig. 1 for each of the three $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ final states after combining the charged and neutral $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ modes and summing over all the $\bar{D}^{(*)}$ and $D_s^{(*)+}$ decays. Data points in each plot show the distribution of one variable in the signal regions of the other two. We also show (cross-hatched histograms) the ΔE and m_{ES} spectra of events in the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ sidebands.

Only one B signal candidate per event, based on the smallest $|\Delta E|$, is entered in the $D_s^{(*)+} \pi^0$ and $D_s^+ \gamma$ mass spectra and kept for further analysis. The $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ yields, masses, and resolutions, obtained from fitting a Gaussian signal function and an exponential background to these spectra, are given in Table I. The measured resolutions are compatible with expectations from the simulation, assuming zero intrinsic width for $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$. We have also confirmed that the yields obtained from fits to the m_{ES} and ΔE spectra are in good agreement with the yields fitted from the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ mass spectra.

The branching fraction measurement is based on the individual $D_s^+ \pi^0, D_s^{*+} \pi^0,$ and $D_s^+ \gamma$ mass spectra for each of the $12 D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)} \pi^0/\gamma$ final states. As shown in Fig. 2, signals for $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ are observed in all channels. The results of likelihood fits to these distributions, using

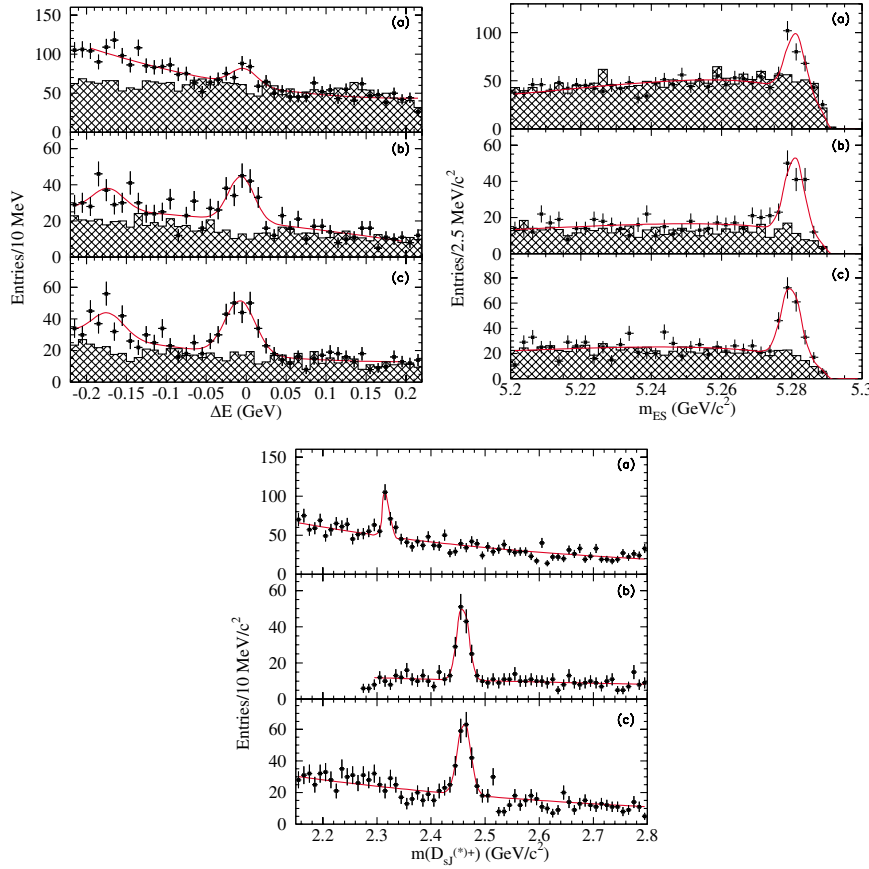


FIG. 1 (color online). ΔE (top left), m_{ES} (top right), and $m(D_{sJ}^{(*)+})$ (bottom) spectra for the $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ candidates: (a) $D_{sJ}^{*}(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$, (b) $D_{sJ}^{*}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^0$, and (c) $D_{sJ}^{*}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$. Data points in each plot show the distribution of one variable in the signal regions of the other two, as defined in the text. For ΔE and m_{ES} , the cross-hatched histograms are from events from the $m(D_{sJ}^{(*)+})$ sideband regions defined in the text. For the $m(D_{sJ}^{(*)+})$ plots, only one B signal candidate per event has been selected. Curves correspond to fit results.

a Gaussian signal and an exponential background function, are overlaid. In these fits, the Gaussian mean value is fixed to 2317 (2460) MeV/ c^2 for $D_{sJ}^{*}(2317)^+$ ($D_{sJ}^{*}(2460)^+$). Its width is fixed to 8 (12) MeV/ c^2 for π^0 (γ) final states, as obtained from the simulation and confirmed with the data (Table I). The $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ event yields and the statistical significances are listed in Table II. The significance is defined as $\sqrt{-2 \ln(\mathcal{L}_0/\mathcal{L}_{\max})}$, where \mathcal{L}_{\max} and \mathcal{L}_0 are the likelihood values with the nominal and with zero signal yield, respectively. A significance larger than 4 is observed for 10 of the 12 modes.

From the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ event yields in the data, we compute cross-feed-corrected branching fractions, using the signal efficiency and the relative contributions from cross feed between the different $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ decay modes as obtained from simulated signal events. The resulting branching fractions are given in Table II, together with the efficiencies, including the intermediate branching fractions, and the internal cross-feed contributions.

The dominant systematic errors come from the tracking efficiency (1.3% per track), γ and π^0 efficiencies (2.5% per γ), the Δm requirement on the D_s^{*+} and D_s^0 selections ($\approx 5\%$ per D^*), efficiency of the ΔE requirement ($\approx 6\%$), $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ mass resolutions assumed in the fits (5% to 10%), and background fitting model (5%). We assume equal production rates for $B^+ B^-$ and $B^0 \bar{B}^0$ pairs and do not include a systematic error related to this assumption. The errors from the individual $\bar{D}^{(*)}$ and $D_s^{(*)}$ branching fractions, as taken from [16], are given separately (Table II). They are dominated by the 25% relative error on $\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)$.

From the measured branching fractions for $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{*+}(2460) \bar{D}^{(*)}$ in the $D_s^{*+} \pi^0$ and in the $D_s^+ \gamma$ final states, we compute the ratio

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}[D_{sJ}^{*+}(2460) \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma]}{\mathcal{B}[D_{sJ}^{*+}(2460) \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^0]} = 0.274 \pm 0.045 \pm 0.020,$$

where the first and second uncertainties are statistical and

TABLE I. Event yields, reconstructed $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ masses, and resolutions in each final state for $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ decays.

Decay mode	Yield	$m(D_{sJ}^{(*)+})$ (MeV/ c^2)	σ_m (MeV/ c^2)
$D_{sJ}^{*}(2317)^+ \bar{D}^{(*)} [D_s^+ \pi^0]$	88 ± 17	2317.2 ± 1.3	5.9 ± 1.4
$D_{sJ}^{*}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^{(*)} [D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	112 ± 14	2458.9 ± 1.5	10.8 ± 1.3
$D_{sJ}^{*}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^{(*)} [D_s^+ \gamma]$	139 ± 17	2461.1 ± 1.6	12.1 ± 1.6

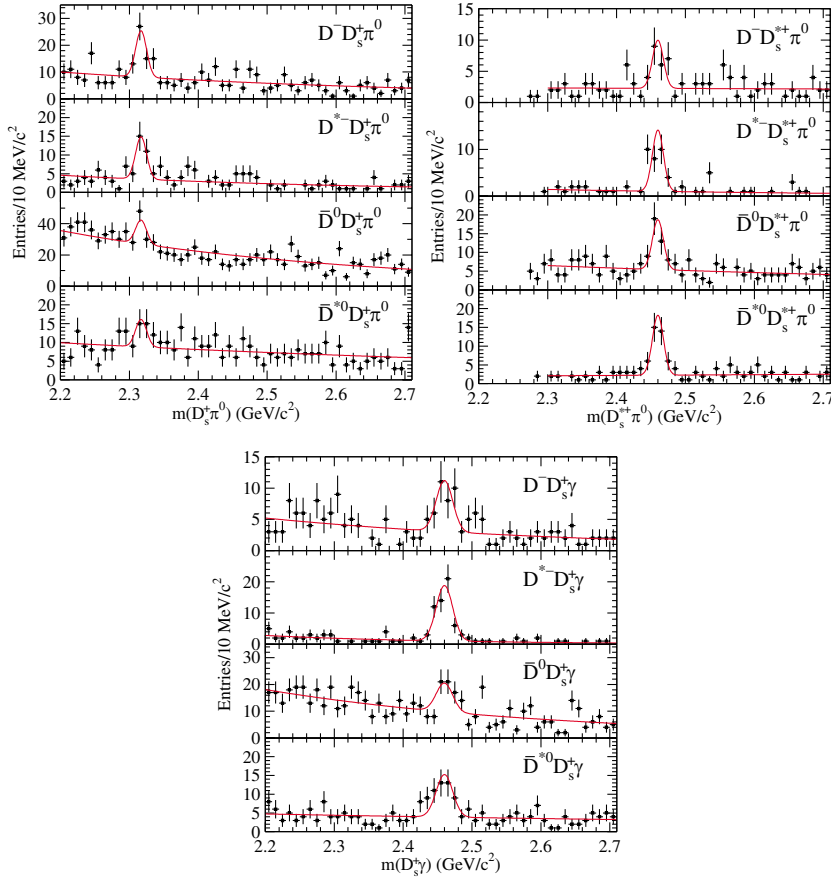


FIG. 2 (color online). $D_s^+ \pi^0$ (top left), $D_s^{*+} \pi^0$ (top right), and $D_s^+ \gamma$ (bottom) mass spectra of the selected B signal candidates for the 12 $\bar{D}^{(*)} D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ final states. Curves are the results of the fits described in the text.

systematic, respectively. This is compatible with the prediction from [6].

We perform a helicity analysis of the $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ state, using the decays $B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^0$ and $B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ D^-$, with $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$. The helicity angle θ_h is defined as the angle between the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ mo-

mentum in the B -meson rest frame and the D_s momentum in the $D_{sJ}^{(*)+}$ rest frame. Since the $\bar{D}\gamma$ mass is correlated with the helicity angle, the selection requirement $m(\bar{D}\gamma) > 2.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ is omitted for the angular analysis. We perform $m(D_s \gamma)$ fits for five different $\cos(\theta_h)$ regions, using the same fit functions and param-

TABLE II. Event yields (including internal cross-feed contributions), number of events attributed to internal cross feed, efficiencies (including intermediate branching fractions), and final branching fractions, \mathcal{B} , for $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^{(*)+} \bar{D}^{(*)}$ decays. The first error on \mathcal{B} is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third is from the \bar{D} and D_s^+ branching fractions.

B mode	Yield	Cross feed	Efficiency (10^{-4})	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-3})$	Significance
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ D^- [D_s^+ \pi^0]$	34.7 ± 8.0	0.3	1.6	$1.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3_{-0.4}^{+0.6}$	5.5
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ D^{*-} [D_s^+ \pi^0]$	23.5 ± 6.1	0.0	1.3	$1.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.2_{-0.3}^{+0.5}$	5.2
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ \bar{D}^0 [D_s^+ \pi^0]$	32.7 ± 10.8	0.3	2.6	$1.0 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1_{-0.2}^{+0.4}$	3.1
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ \bar{D}^{*0} [D_s^+ \pi^0]$	17.6 ± 6.8	7.2	1.0	$0.9 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2_{-0.2}^{+0.3}$	2.5
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ D^- [D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	17.4 ± 5.1	0.1	0.5	$2.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.5_{-0.6}^{+1.0}$	4.2
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ D^{*-} [D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	26.5 ± 5.7	0.0	0.4	$5.5 \pm 1.2 \pm 1.0_{-1.2}^{+1.9}$	7.4
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^0 [D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	29.0 ± 6.8	2.2	0.8	$2.7 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.5_{-0.6}^{+0.9}$	5.1
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^{*0} [D_s^{*+} \pi^0]$	30.5 ± 6.4	2.5	0.3	$7.6 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.8_{-1.6}^{+2.6}$	7.7
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ D^- [D_s^+ \gamma]$	24.8 ± 6.5	0.5	2.6	$0.8 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1_{-0.2}^{+0.3}$	5.0
$B^0 \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ D^{*-} [D_s^+ \gamma]$	53.0 ± 7.8	0.1	1.9	$2.3 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3_{-0.5}^{+0.8}$	11.7
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^0 [D_s^+ \gamma]$	31.9 ± 9.0	1.4	4.1	$0.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1_{-0.1}^{+0.2}$	4.3
$B^+ \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^{*0} [D_s^+ \gamma]$	34.6 ± 7.6	6.5	1.7	$1.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3_{-0.3}^{+0.5}$	6.0

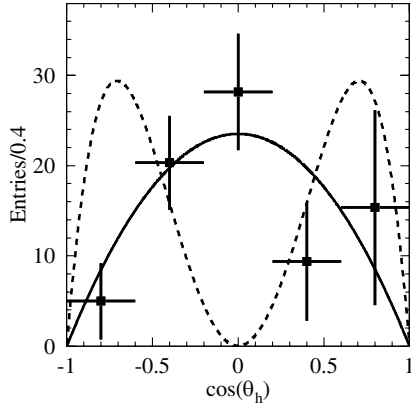


FIG. 3. Helicity distribution obtained from $m(D_s\gamma)$ fits in bins of $\cos(\theta_h)$ for data (points) in comparison with the expectations for a $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ spin $J = 1$ (solid line) and $J = 2$ (dashed line), respectively, after normalizing the predicted spectra to the data.

ter values as in the corresponding branching fraction measurements.

The resulting angular distribution, after applying corrections for detector acceptance and selection efficiency, is shown in Fig. 3. The predicted spectra for two different assumptions for the $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ spin, which have been normalized to the data, are overlaid. We exclude the $J = 2$ hypothesis ($\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 36.4/4$) and find good agreement with $J = 1$ ($\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 4.0/4$). A $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ spin $J = 0$ is ruled out by parity and angular momentum conservation in the decay $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$.

In summary, we have observed and measured the branching fractions for the decays $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ \bar{D}^{(*)}$ ($D_{sJ}^*(2317)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$) and $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}^{(*)}$ ($D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^0, D_s^+ \gamma$). The modes involving a \bar{D}^* have been seen for the first time. The angular analysis of the decay $B \rightarrow D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \bar{D}$ with $D_{sJ}(2460)^+ \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$ excludes $J^P = 2^+$ and supports the hypothesis that the $D_{sJ}(2460)^+$ is a $J^P = 1^+$ state.

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*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.

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