

Study of inclusive B^- and \bar{B}^0 decays to flavor-tagged D , D_s , and Λ_c^+

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We report on a study of inclusive B^- and \bar{B}^0 meson decays to D^0X , \bar{D}^0X , D^+X , D^-X , D_s^+X , D_s^-X , Λ_c^+X , $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-X$, based on a sample of 231×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ events recorded with the BABAR detector at the $Y(4S)$ resonance. Events are selected by completely reconstructing one B and searching for a reconstructed charm particle in the rest of the event. From the measured branching fractions of these decays, we infer the number of charm and anticharm particles per \bar{B} decay, separately for charged and neutral parents. We derive the total charm yield per B^- decay, $n_c^- = 1.208 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.040_{-0.029}^{+0.035}$, and per \bar{B}^0 decay, $n_c^0 = 1.203 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.034_{-0.035}^{+0.044}$ where the first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third reflects the charm branching-fraction uncertainties. We also present the charm momentum distributions measured in the \bar{B} rest frame.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The dominant process for the decay of a b quark is $b \rightarrow cW^{*-}$ [1], resulting in a (flavor) correlated c quark and a virtual W . Thus the average number N_c of correlated charm hadrons produced per b decay is expected to be close to 1 while so far, only 48% (38%) of exclusive B^+ (B^0) decays to correlated charmed particles have been measured [2]. In the decay of the W , the production of a $\bar{u}d$ or a $\bar{c}s$ pair are

both Cabibbo-allowed and should be approximately equal, the latter being suppressed by a phase-space factor. The first process dominates hadronic b decays. The second can be easily distinguished as it produces a (flavor) anticorrelated \bar{c} quark and is expected to account for a large fraction of the anticorrelated charm production ($N_{\bar{c}}$) in b decays.

Theoretically, N_c , $N_{\bar{c}}$ and $n_c \equiv N_c + N_{\bar{c}}$ can be predicted [3–6]: $N_c = 0.97 \pm 0.01$, $N_{\bar{c}} = 0.24 \pm 0.05$ and $n_c = 1.21 \pm 0.05$, the large uncertainty on the two latter numbers being dominated by the error on the computation of the $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$ partial width. While the data from $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ decays are in agreement with theoretical predictions [7], the experimental picture has remained blurred for data collected at the $Y(4S)$ resonance [8,9]. Using a fully in-

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clusive technique Ref. [8] measures $n_c = 1.10 \pm 0.05$, and Ref. [9] estimates the anticorrelated production to be $N_{\bar{c}} = 0.22 \pm 0.05$; these two results lead to a small value of N_c compared to 1. This situation was clarified by our previous measurement [10].

Besides the theoretical interest, the fact that anticorrelated charm particles are a background for many studies also motivates a more precise measurement of their production rates in B decays. For instance, the analysis of semileptonic B decays ($b \rightarrow c\ell^-$) is sensitive to correlated and anticorrelated charm productions when the charmed particle decays semileptonically. Such processes can produce a lepton with the same sign as that of the b quark via cascade decays such $b \rightarrow \bar{c} \rightarrow \ell^-$. This is the case, in particular, for the measurement of the ratio $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow Xe^+\nu)/\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow Xe^+\nu)$ [11].

Experimentally, we investigate correlated and anticorrelated charm production through the measurement of the inclusive B -decay rates to a limited number of charm hadron species, i.e. $D^0, \bar{D}^0, D^+, D^-, D_s^+, D_s^-, \Lambda_c^+, \bar{\Lambda}_c^-, \Xi_c$ and charmonia, because all other charm particles decay into one of the previous hadrons. The analysis presented here exploits a substantially larger data sample than the original *BABAR* result [10]. In addition, two major improvements significantly reduce the systematic uncertainty: a more sophisticated fitting method to extract, in a correlated manner, the number of reconstructed B mesons and the charm hadron yields, and a better understanding of the differences between data and simulation, especially for particle identification. Other measurements [8,9,12–14] of these rates are more statistically limited and/or do not distinguish between the different parent B states.

Most of the charged and neutral D mesons produced in \bar{B} decays come from correlated production $\bar{B} \rightarrow DX$. However, a significant number of $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D}X$ decays are expected through $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$ transitions, such as $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}\bar{K}^{(*)}(n\pi)$. Although the branching fractions of the 3-body decays $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\bar{D}^{(*)}\bar{K}$ have been measured [15,16], they do not saturate $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D}X$ transitions [10]. It is therefore important to improve the precision on the $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D}X$ branching fraction.

By contrast, anticorrelated D_s^- production, $\bar{B} \rightarrow D_s^- D(n\pi)$, is expected to dominate \bar{B} decays to D_s mesons, since correlated production needs an extra $s\bar{s}$ pair created from the vacuum to give $\bar{B} \rightarrow D_s^+ K^-(n\pi)$. There is no prior published measurement for correlated D_s^+ production.

Correlated Λ_c^+ are produced in decays like $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{p}\pi^-(\pi)$, while anticorrelated $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ should originate predominantly from $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Xi_c \bar{\Lambda}_c^-(\pi)$. The decay $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Xi_c \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ has recently been observed [17], confirming the hypothesis of associated $\Xi_c \bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ production. Another possibility for anticorrelated $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ production is $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Lambda}_c^- K$, the baryonic analogue of the $D\bar{D}K$ decay.

This analysis uses $Y(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ events in which either a B^+ or a B^0 meson (hereafter denoted $B_{\text{rec'd}}$) decays into a hadronic final state and is fully reconstructed. We then reconstruct D, D_s and Λ_c^+ from the decay products of the recoiling $B^-(\bar{B}^0)$ meson and compare the flavor of the charm hadron with that of the reconstructed B (taking into account $B^0-\bar{B}^0$ mixing). This allows separate measurements of the $B^-(\bar{B}^0) \rightarrow D^0 X, D^+ X, D_s^+ X, \Lambda_c^+ X$ and $B^-(\bar{B}^0) \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X, D^- X, D_s^- X, \bar{\Lambda}_c^- X$ branching fractions.

We then compute the average number of correlated (anticorrelated) charm particles per B^- decay, N_c^- ($N_{\bar{c}}^-$) as

$$N_c^- = \sum_C \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow CX), \quad (1)$$

$$N_{\bar{c}}^- = \sum_{\bar{C}} \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{C}X), \quad (2)$$

where the sum is performed over $C \equiv \{D^0, D^+, D_s^+, \Lambda_c^+, \Xi_c, (c\bar{c})\}$ or $\bar{C} \equiv \{\bar{D}^0, D^-, D_s^-, \bar{\Lambda}_c^-, (c\bar{c})\}$, and $(c\bar{c})$ refers to all charmonium states collectively. We neglect anticorrelated Ξ_c production, as it requires both a $\bar{c}s$ and an $s\bar{s}$ pair in the decay to give $\Xi_c \Omega_c$. We then sum N_c^- and $N_{\bar{c}}^-$ to obtain the average number of charm plus anticharm quarks per B^- decay, $n_c^- = N_c^- + N_{\bar{c}}^-$. We similarly define $N_c^0, N_{\bar{c}}^0$ and n_c^0 for \bar{B}^0 decays.

The above method also lends itself to a measurement of the momentum distribution of each charm species directly in the rest frame of the parent meson, because the four-momentum of each recoiling \bar{B} is fully determined from those of the $Y(4S)$ and of the reconstructed B . The resulting charm spectra can then be compared to theoretical predictions in the same frame [18]. This avoids the significant smearing due to the Lorentz boost from the parent- \bar{B} frame to the $Y(4S)$ frame affecting earlier measurements, such as those reported in [8]. These spectra might also show indications of four-quark states [19].

II. *BABAR* DETECTOR AND DATA SAMPLE

The measurements presented here are based on a sample of $231 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ pairs (210 fb^{-1}) recorded at the $Y(4S)$ resonance with the *BABAR* detector at the PEP-II asymmetric-energy B factory at SLAC. The *BABAR* detector is described in detail elsewhere [20]. Charged-particle trajectories are measured by a 5-layer double-sided silicon vertex tracker and a 40-layer drift chamber, both operating in a 1.5-T solenoidal magnetic field. Charged-particle identification is provided by the average energy loss (dE/dx) in the tracking devices and by an internally reflecting ring-imaging Cherenkov detector. Photons are detected by a CsI(Tl) electromagnetic calorimeter. We use Monte Carlo simulations of the *BABAR* detector based on GEANT4 [21] to optimize selection criteria and determine selection efficiencies.

III. B MESON RECONSTRUCTION

We reconstruct B^+ and B^0 decays ($B_{\text{rec'd}}$) in the modes $B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0}\pi^+$, $\bar{D}^{(*)0}\rho^+$, $\bar{D}^{(*)0}a_1^+$ and $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-}\pi^+$, $D^{(*)-}\rho^+$, $D^{(*)-}a_1^+$. \bar{D}^0 candidates are reconstructed in the $K^+\pi^-$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^0$, $K^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ and $K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ ($K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$) decay channels, while D^- are reconstructed in the $K^+\pi^-\pi^-$ and $K_S^0\pi^-$ modes. D^* candidates are reconstructed in the $D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0\pi^-$ and $\bar{D}^{*0} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0\pi^0$ decay modes.

Two independent variables are defined to separate the B signal from the combinatorial background in reconstructed- B samples. The first is $m_{\text{ES}} = \sqrt{(s/2 + \mathbf{p}_i \cdot \mathbf{p}_B)^2/E_i^2 - \mathbf{p}_B^2}$, where \mathbf{p}_B is the $B_{\text{rec'd}}$ momentum, (E_i, \mathbf{p}_i) is the four-momentum of the initial e^+e^- system, both measured in the laboratory frame, and \sqrt{s} is the invariant mass of the e^+e^- system. The signal yield N_B of reconstructed B mesons is extracted from a fit to the m_{ES} spectrum of the $B_{\text{rec'd}}$ samples (Fig. 1). The B signal is modeled by a Crystal Ball function Γ_{CB} [22] which is a Gaussian peaking at the B meson mass modified by an exponential low-mass tail that accounts for photon energy loss. The B combinatorial background is modeled using the empirical ARGUS phase-space threshold function Γ_{ARG} [23]. All the signal and background parameters of these functions are extracted from a fit to the data.

The second variable used to ensure a reasonable purity of the B sample is $\Delta E = E_B^* - \sqrt{s}/2$, where E_B^* is the energy of the reconstructed B candidate in the e^+e^- center-of-mass frame. Quantitatively, the purity is defined as the fitted yield of signal B with $m_{\text{ES}} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, normalized to the total number of reconstructed B^+ (B^0) candidates in the same interval. This is measured in the data, separately for each reconstructed- B mode. To reach a minimal purity of 40%, we apply a cut $|\Delta E| < n\sigma_{\Delta E}$, using the resolution $\sigma_{\Delta E}$ measured in data for each decay mode, with $n = 2$ or 3 depending on the decay channel. If an event contains several B^+ (B^0) candidates, only the highest-purity B -decay mode is retained.

The m_{ES} spectra of the full charged and neutral reconstructed B samples are shown on Fig. 1. The signal yields of B^+ and B^0 mesons are $N_{B^+} = 200359 \pm 705$ and $N_{B^0} = 110735 \pm 424$, where the errors reflect the statistical uncertainty in the number of combinatorial background events. These numbers provide the normalization for all the branching fractions reported below.

The contamination of misreconstructed B^0 events in the B^+ signal (and vice-versa) induces a background which peaks near the B mass. From the Monte Carlo simulation, the fraction of B^0 events in the reconstructed B^+ signal sample is found to be $c_0 = 0.038 \pm 0.009(\text{syst})$, and the fraction of B^+ events in the reconstructed B^0 signal sample $c_+ = 0.028 \pm 0.007(\text{syst})$. The systematic uncertainties take into account possible differences in reconstructing real and simulated events, as well as branching-fraction

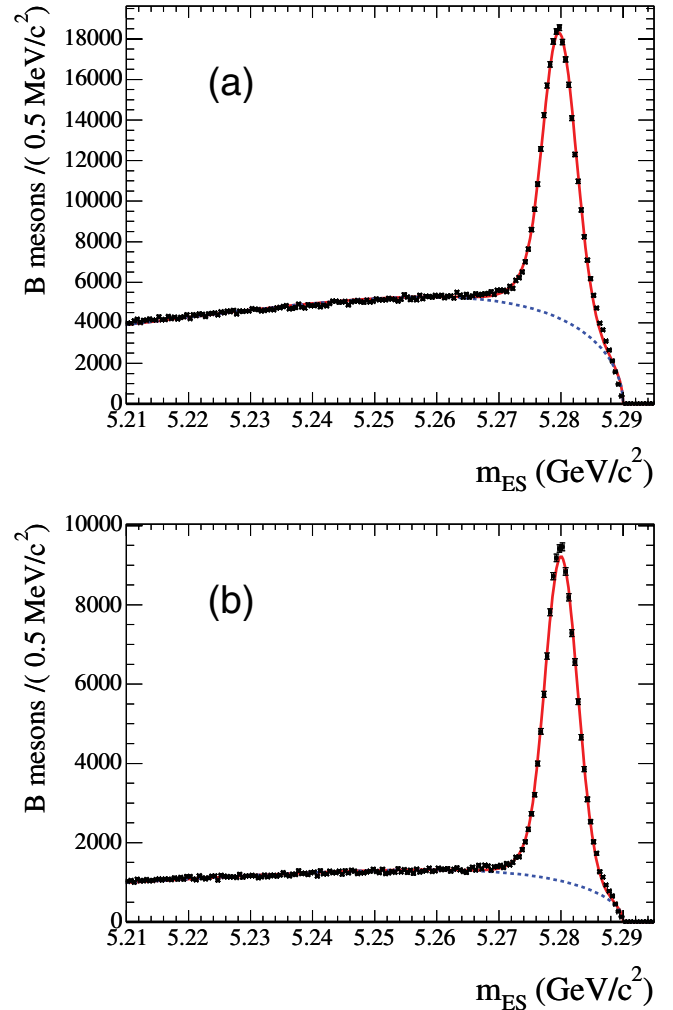


FIG. 1 (color online). m_{ES} spectra of reconstructed (a) B^+ and (b) B^0 candidates. The solid curve is the sum of the fitted signal and background whereas the dashed curve is the background component only.

uncertainties for those B decay modes contributing to the wrong-charge contamination.

IV. INCLUSIVE CHARM BRANCHING FRACTIONS

We now turn to the analysis of inclusive D , \bar{D} , D_s^- , D_s^+ , Λ_c^+ , $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ production in the decays of the \bar{B} mesons that recoil against the reconstructed B . Charm particles C are distinguished from anticharm particles \bar{C} . They are reconstructed from charged tracks that do not belong to the reconstructed B . The decay modes considered are listed in Table I along with their branching fractions. Those are taken from Ref. [24] except for the $D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+$ channel [25] where we use the more precise measurement reported in Ref. [2].

A. Charm particle yields

The numbers of charm (anticharm) particles are extracted from an unbinned maximum likelihood fit to the

TABLE I. Charm-particle decay modes and branching fractions.

$C \rightarrow f$	$\mathcal{B}(C \rightarrow f)$ (%)
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	3.80 ± 0.09
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	7.48 ± 0.31
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	9.1 ± 0.7
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+ (\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-)$	$4.40 \pm 0.60(49.3 \pm 1.0\%)$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \bar{K} \bar{K}^{*0} K^+ (\bar{K}^{*0} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+)$	$4.18 \pm 0.72(66.51 \pm 0.01\%)$
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ (K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$	$2.22 \pm 0.46(68.95 \pm 0.14\%)$
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$	5.0 ± 1.3

two-dimensional distribution $[m_{\text{ES}}, m_{C(\bar{C})}]$, where m_{ES} is the beam-energy substituted mass of the reconstructed B and $m_{C(\bar{C})}$ is the mass of the charm (anticharm) particle found among the recoil products. Figs. 2–5 show the results of these fits, projected onto the $m_{C(\bar{C})}$ axis, for events in the m_{ES} signal region ($m_{\text{ES}} > 5.270$ GeV/ c^2). The probability density function used to fit the $[m_{\text{ES}}, m_{C(\bar{C})}]$ distributions is the sum of four components :

- (i) $P_{B_{\text{sig}}}^{C_{\text{sig}}}$: reconstructed charm (anticharm) signal in the recoil of reconstructed B signal,
- (ii) $P_{B_{\text{bkg}}}^{C_{\text{sig}}}$: reconstructed charm (anticharm) signal in the recoil of combinatorial B background,
- (iii) $P_{B_{\text{sig}}}^{C_{\text{bkg}}}$: combinatorial charm (anticharm) background in the recoil of reconstructed B signal,
- (iv) $P_{B_{\text{bkg}}}^{C_{\text{bkg}}}$: combinatorial charm (anticharm) background in the recoil of combinatorial B background,

These four components are modeled as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{B_{\text{sig}}}^{C_{\text{sig}}}(m_{\text{ES}}, m_C) &\equiv \Gamma_{CB}(m_{\text{ES}}) \times \rho_S(m_C), \\
 P_{B_{\text{bkg}}}^{C_{\text{sig}}}(m_{\text{ES}}, m_C) &\equiv \Gamma_{\text{ARG}}(m_{\text{ES}}) \times \rho_S(m_C), \\
 P_{B_{\text{sig}}}^{C_{\text{bkg}}}(m_{\text{ES}}, m_C) &\equiv \Gamma_{CB}(m_{\text{ES}}) \times \rho_{\text{comb}}(m_C), \\
 P_{B_{\text{bkg}}}^{C_{\text{bkg}}}(m_{\text{ES}}, m_C) &\equiv \Gamma_{\text{ARG}}(m_{\text{ES}}) \times \rho_{\text{comb}}(m_C).
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

The function Γ_{CB} with all its parameters fixed from the fit detailed in Sec. III is used to model the reconstructed B signal. The combinatorial background is described by an ARGUS function Γ_{ARG} (see Sec. III) whose shape parameter is floated in the fit to allow for a possible charm decay-mode dependence of this background. A Gaussian function $\rho_S(m_{C(\bar{C})})$ describes the mass shape of the reconstructed charm signal. Its mean is fixed from the data using charm particles recoiling against either B^- or \bar{B}^0 mesons. Its resolution is fixed from the simulation in order to remain insensitive to statistical fluctuations, particularly for the modes with a small branching fraction. For all charm modes, the Monte Carlo resolution is consistent with that measured in the data; the difference is accounted for in the systematic uncertainty. The combinatorial charm-background distribution is fitted with a linear function

$\rho_{\text{comb}}(m_{C(\bar{C})})$ (except for the $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$ for which a quadratic dependence is assumed); all its parameters are floated in the fit [26].

The reconstruction efficiencies for each charm final state $C \rightarrow f$ (Table II) are computed from the simulation as a function of p^* , the charm-particle momentum in the \bar{B} rest frame, and applied event-by-event to obtain the efficiency-corrected charm and anticharm signal yields. These are denoted, respectively, by $N^-(C \rightarrow f)$ ($N^0(C \rightarrow f)$) and $N^-(\bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{f})$ ($N^0(\bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{f})$) and are listed in Table III. We then determine the charm and anticharm fractional production rates $\mathcal{B}_c^{- (0)}$ and $\bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^{- (0)}$, defined as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B}_c^{- (0)} &= N^{- (0)}(C \rightarrow f) / [N_{B^+ (B^0)} \times \mathcal{B}(C \rightarrow f)], \\
 \bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^{- (0)} &= N^{- (0)}(\bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{f}) / [N_{B^+ (B^0)} \times \mathcal{B}(C \rightarrow f)],
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

where N_{B^+} (N_{B^0}) is the number of reconstructed B^+ (B^0) mesons, and $\mathcal{B}(C \rightarrow f)$ is the $C \rightarrow f$ branching fraction reported in Table I. \mathcal{B}_c^- , $\bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^-$, \mathcal{B}_c^0 and $\bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^0$ are listed in Table III.

B. Correlated and anticorrelated charm branching fractions

For charged B , the branching fractions for correlated and anticorrelated C production are given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow CX) &= \mathcal{B}_c^- - c_0 \mathcal{B}_1^0, \\
 \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{C}X) &= \bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^- - c_0 \mathcal{B}_2^0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

The correlated (anticorrelated) $B^- \rightarrow CX$ branching-fraction is equal to the charm (anticharm) fractional production rate \mathcal{B}_c^- ($\bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^-$) in the recoil of reconstructed B^+ mesons modified by a small correction term $c_0 \mathcal{B}_1^0$ ($c_0 \mathcal{B}_2^0$) that accounts for the B^0 contamination in the reconstructed B^+ sample. The factors \mathcal{B}_1^0 and \mathcal{B}_2^0 depend on the measured $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow CX$ and $B^0 \rightarrow CX$ branching fractions, and on the $B^0 \bar{B}^0$ mixing parameter χ_d [24]. Doubly Cabibbo-suppressed D^0 decays ($D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ and $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^-$) are also taken into account. We combine the results from the different D^0 and D_s decay modes to extract the final branching fractions listed in Table IV. The probability for the correlated D_s^+ production observed in B^- decays to be due to a background fluctuation is less than 5×10^{-4} .

For neutral B , charm and anticharm production rates in the recoil of reconstructed B^0 mesons have to be corrected for $B^0 \bar{B}^0$ mixing to obtain the correlated and anticorrelated charm branching fractions

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow CX) &= \frac{\mathcal{B}_c^0 - \chi_d(\mathcal{B}_c^0 + \bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^0)}{1 - 2\chi_d} - c_+ \mathcal{B}_1^+, \\
 \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{C}X) &= \frac{\bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^0 - \chi_d(\bar{\mathcal{B}}_c^0 + \mathcal{B}_c^0)}{1 - 2\chi_d} - c_+ \mathcal{B}_2^+.
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

The correction factors $c_+ \mathcal{B}_1^+$ and $c_+ \mathcal{B}_2^+$ account for B^+

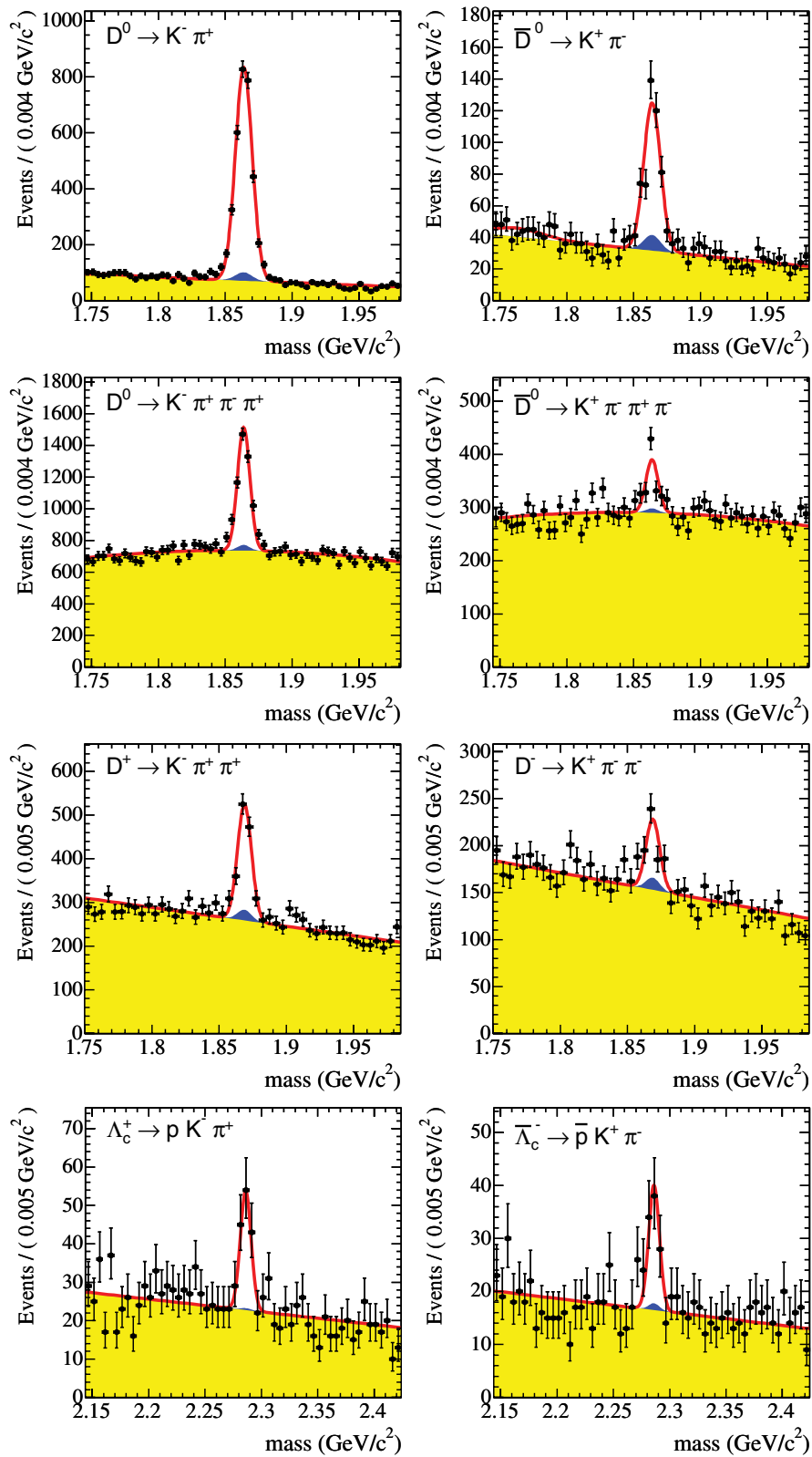


FIG. 2 (color online). Charm (left) and anticharm (right) mass spectra in the recoil of B^+ candidates, for the subsample of events with $m_{ES} > 5.270 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (B signal region). The solid curve shows the result of the two-dimensional fit. The dark shaded areas show the contribution of reconstructed D , \bar{D} , Λ_c^+ and $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ signal in the recoil of combinatorial B_{rec}^+ background. The light shaded area corresponds to the fitted combinatorial (anti-) charm background.

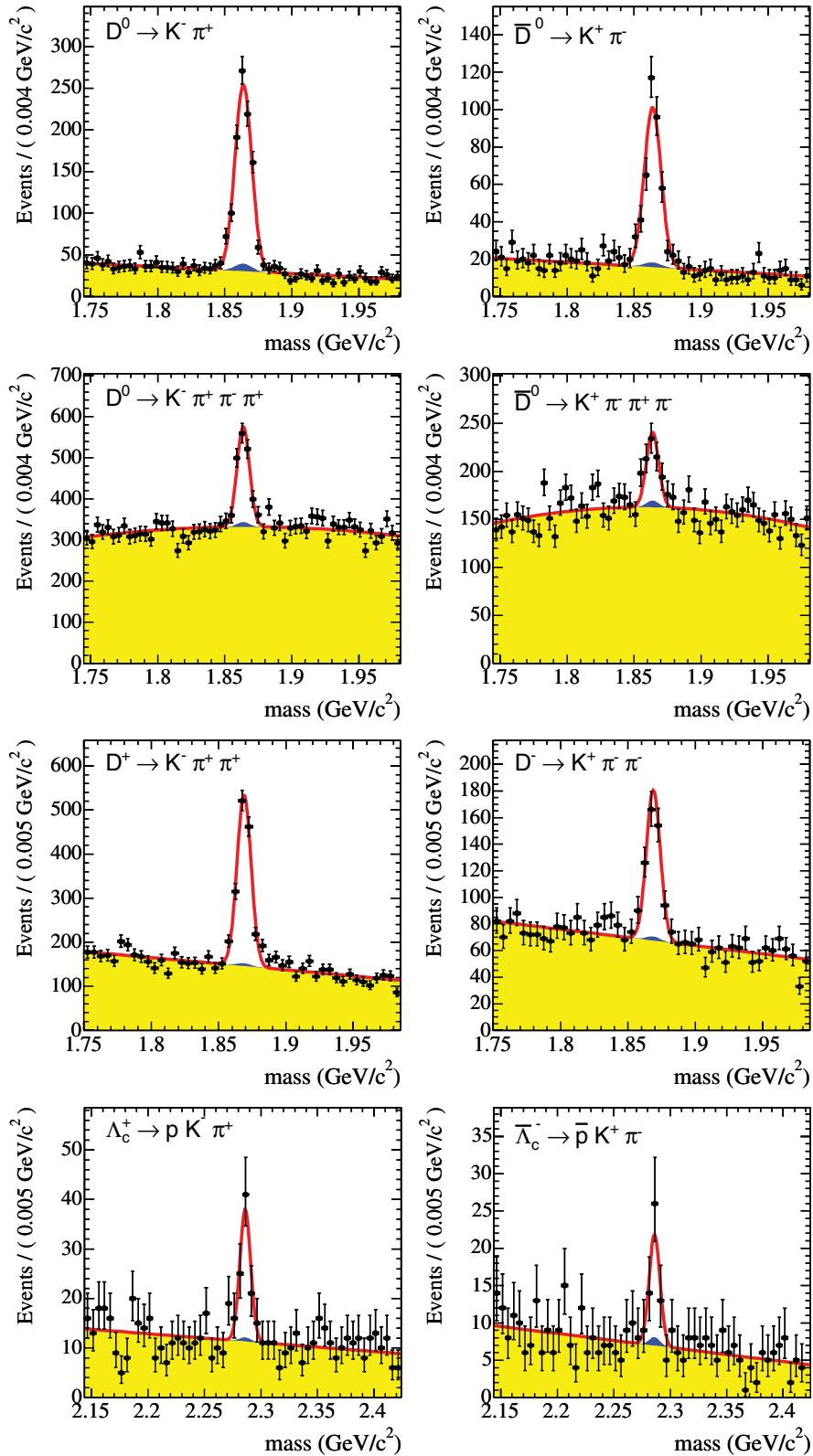


FIG. 3 (color online). Charm (left) and anticharm (right) mass spectra as for Fig. 2, but in the recoil of \bar{B}^0 candidates.

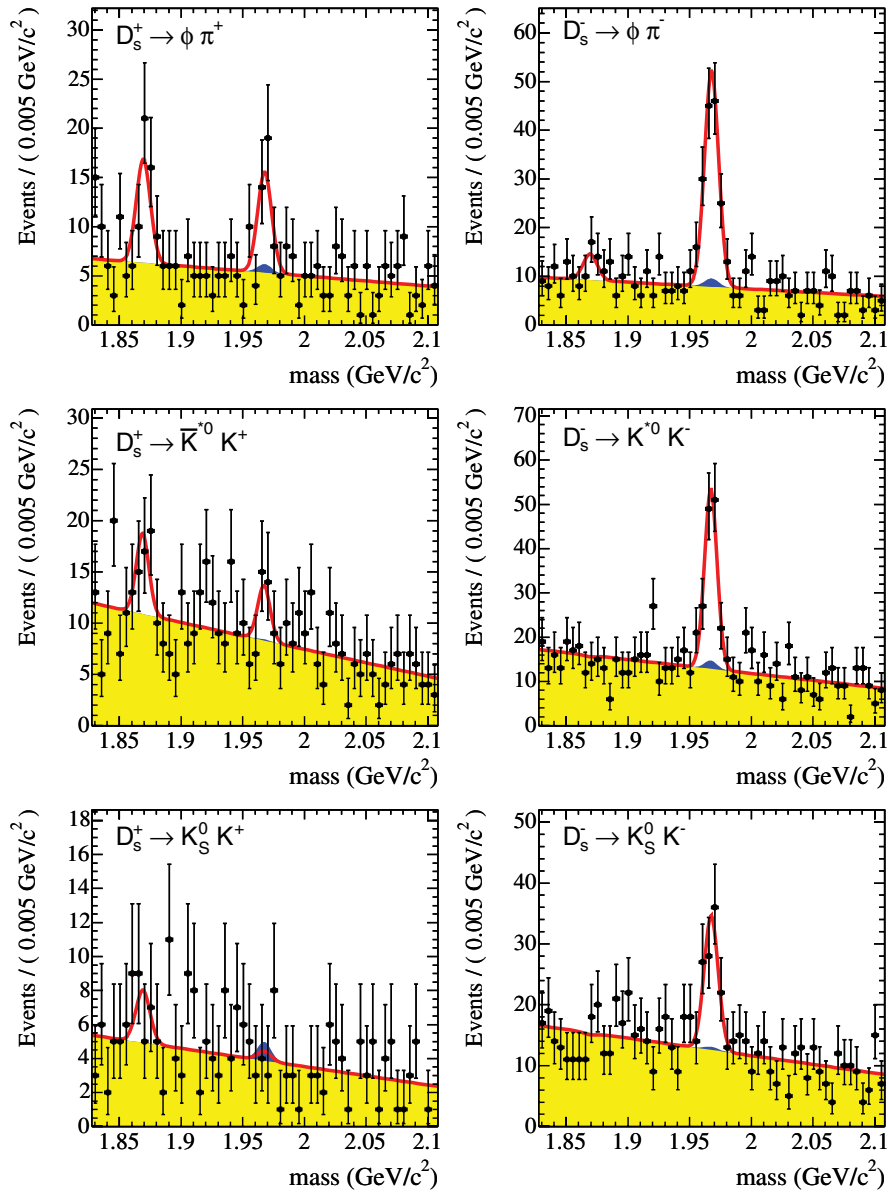


FIG. 4 (color online). D_s^+ (left) and D_s^- (right) mass spectra in the recoil of B^+ candidates, for the subsample of events with $m_{ES} > 5.270 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ (B signal region). The solid curve shows the result of the two-dimensional fit. The dark shaded areas show the contribution of reconstructed D_s^+ , D_s^- signal in the recoil of combinatorial B_{rec}^+ background. The light shaded area corresponds to the fitted combinatorial (anti-) charm background. The Gaussian peak at the D^+ mass accounts for reconstructed D^+ signal [26].

contamination in the B^0 sample and depend on the $B^- \rightarrow CX$ and $B^+ \rightarrow CX$ branching fractions. Combining the different D^0 and D_s modes, we obtain the final branching fractions listed in Table IV.

We also compute the fraction of anticorrelated charm production in \bar{B} decays

$$w(\bar{C}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{C}X)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow CX) + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{C}X)}. \quad (7)$$

Here, many systematic uncertainties cancel out (tracking, K identification, D branching fractions, B counting). The results are given in Table V.

The main systematic uncertainties are associated with the track-finding efficiency, the models used to describe the m_{ES} and $m_{C(\bar{C})}$ distributions, and the particle-identification efficiency. For example, the 2.7% absolute systematic uncertainty on $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 X)$ reflects the quadratic sum of 1.3% attributed to the track-finding efficiency, 1.6% to the description of the m_{ES} distribution by the Γ_{ARG} and Γ_{CB} functions, 0.8% to the description of the $m_{C(\bar{C})}$ signal distribution by the ρ_S function, 1.4% to the particle identification, 0.5% to the Monte Carlo statistics, 0.4% to final-state radiations in D^0 decays, 0.3% to c_0 , and 0.1% to \mathcal{B}_1^0 .

The uncertainty affecting the track-finding efficiency is estimated with two different methods. The first uses a large

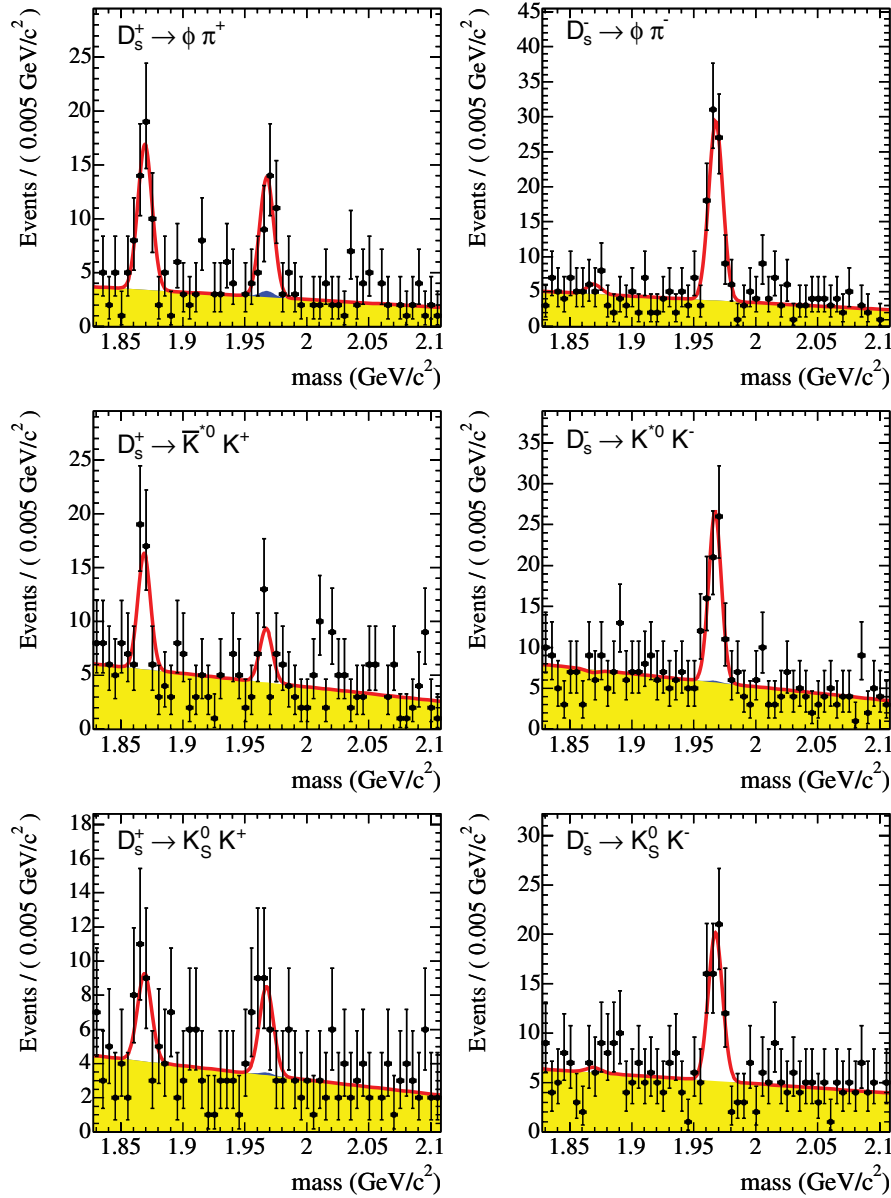


FIG. 5 (color online). D_s^+ and D_s^- mass spectra as for Fig. 4, but in the recoil of \bar{B}^0 candidates.

TABLE II. p^* -averaged reconstruction efficiencies ϵ_C for each charm final state. The errors reflect the limited Monte Carlo statistics.

$C \rightarrow f$	ϵ_C (%)
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	50.2 ± 0.3
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	20.1 ± 0.2
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	33.7 ± 0.2
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$	33.0 ± 0.8
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} K^+$	18.0 ± 0.5
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	31.1 ± 0.8
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$	26.7 ± 0.9

inclusive sample of tracks with a minimum number of hits in the silicon vertex detector. The second relies on an $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ control sample. From these, we derive a relative systematic uncertainty of 0.8% per track.

The modeling of the m_{ES} distribution by the Γ_{CB} and the Γ_{ARG} functions affects, in a correlated manner, both the charm signal yields and the numbers of reconstructed B mesons used in normalizing the branching fractions. As a consequence, the measured branching fractions become largely insensitive to the model parameters. The remaining uncertainty is conservatively estimated by varying the lower edge of the m_{ES} fit range from 5.195 to 5.225 GeV/c^2 . This yields a variation in the branching fraction that is taken as systematic uncertainty. This range was chosen such that the branching fractions measured in

TABLE III. Charm and anticharm efficiency-corrected signal yields and fractional production rates. The uncertainties are statistical only.

C decay mode	C in recoil of $B_{\text{rec'd}}^+$		\bar{C} in recoil of $B_{\text{rec'd}}^+$		C in recoil of $B_{\text{rec'd}}^0$		\bar{C} in recoil of $B_{\text{rec'd}}^0$	
	$N^-(C \rightarrow f)$	$\mathcal{B}_c^-(\%)$	$N^-(\bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{f})$	$\mathcal{B}_c^-(\%)$	$N^0(C \rightarrow f)$	$\mathcal{B}_c^0(\%)$	$N^0(\bar{C} \rightarrow \bar{f})$	$\mathcal{B}_c^0(\%)$
$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$	5898 ± 126	77.5 ± 1.6	691 ± 52	9.1 ± 0.7	1713 ± 70	41.1 ± 1.7	669 ± 44	15.9 ± 1.0
$\rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$	11010 ± 383	73.4 ± 2.6	1378 ± 214	9.2 ± 1.4	3418 ± 239	41.2 ± 2.9	1065 ± 159	12.8 ± 1.9
$D^+ \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	1970 ± 131	10.8 ± 0.7	513 ± 89	2.8 ± 0.5	3044 ± 122	30.2 ± 1.2	869 ± 74	8.6 ± 0.7
$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$	85 ± 24	2.0 ± 0.5	385 ± 42	8.9 ± 1.0	97 ± 21	4.0 ± 0.9	227 ± 30	9.5 ± 1.3
$\rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0} K^+$	78 ± 39	1.4 ± 0.7	567 ± 72	10.2 ± 1.3	78 ± 28	2.5 ± 0.9	306 ± 50	9.9 ± 1.6
$\rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	0 ± 16	0.0 ± 0.5	212 ± 39	7.2 ± 1.3	48 ± 19	3.0 ± 1.2	148 ± 29	9.1 ± 1.7
$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$	288 ± 52	2.9 ± 0.5	210 ± 45	2.1 ± 0.5	240 ± 41	4.3 ± 0.7	124 ± 30	2.2 ± 0.5

TABLE IV. \bar{B} branching fractions. The first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic, and the third reflects charm branching-fraction uncertainties [2,24].

C	Correlated		Anticorrelated	
	$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow CX) (\%)$	$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow CX) (\%)$	$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{C}X) (\%)$	$\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{C}X) (\%)$
D^0	$78.6 \pm 1.6 \pm 2.7_{-1.9}^{+2.0}$	$47.4 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.5_{-1.2}^{+1.3}$	$8.6 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3_{-0.2}^{+0.2}$	$8.1 \pm 1.4 \pm 0.5_{-0.2}^{+0.2}$
D^+	$9.9 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.5_{-0.7}^{+0.8}$	$36.9 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.4_{-2.3}^{+2.6}$	$2.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.1_{-0.2}^{+0.2}$	$2.3 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.3_{-0.1}^{+0.2}$ <3.9 at 90% CL
D_s^+	$1.2_{-0.3}^{+0.4} \pm 0.1_{-0.1}^{+0.2}$	$1.6 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.1_{-0.2}^{+0.2}$ <2.8 at 90% CL	$8.6 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.4_{-1.0}^{+1.3}$	$11.2 \pm 1.3 \pm 0.4_{-1.3}^{+1.7}$
Λ_c^+	$2.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.3_{-0.6}^{+1.0}$	$5.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.5_{-1.0}^{+1.8}$	$2.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2_{-0.4}^{+0.8}$	$1.6 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.2_{-0.3}^{+0.6}$ <3.1 at 90% CL

the simulation remain stable within their statistical uncertainty.

The uncertainty associated with the description of the charm signal mass shape by the ρ_S function translates into an uncertainty on the charm reconstruction efficiency. It is estimated by fitting the simulated charm signal with a double instead of a single Gaussian.

The systematic uncertainties affecting the proton and charged kaon particle-identification efficiency are estimated using $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$ and $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$ samples recoiling against reconstructed B^+ and B^0 mesons. The D^0 or Λ^0 signal yields are extracted in a manner similar to that described in Sec. IVA, both with and without applying

the proton or kaon particle-identification requirements. The ratio of these yields on real and simulated samples is proportional to the particle-identification efficiency in the data and the simulation, respectively. The difference between these two efficiencies is then taken as an estimate of the corresponding systematic uncertainty (1.7% relative uncertainty per kaon and 1.3% per proton).

The statistical and systematic uncertainties in Table IV and V are computed separately for each charm decay mode; correlated errors are taken into account when averaging over D^0 and D_s final states.

C. Average charm production in \bar{B} decays

To extract N_c from the results of Table IV, we still need to evaluate the $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Xi_c X$ and $\bar{B} \rightarrow (c\bar{c})X$ branching fractions. Because there exists no absolute measurement of the Ξ_c -decay branching fraction, the absolute rates for correlated Ξ_c production in B decays are unknown [17,27]. Therefore, following the discussion in Sec. I, we assume that $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \Xi_c X) = \mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{\Lambda}_c^- X) - \mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Lambda}_c^- \bar{K}(\pi))$ [28]. A recent measurement [29] indicates that $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \bar{\Lambda}_c^- \bar{K}$ decays have a branching fraction of the order of 7×10^{-4} , and thus can be neglected by comparison to $N_c^{-/0}$ (see also [10]). We take $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow (c\bar{c})X) = (2.3 \pm 0.3)\%$ [7,30] and, using Eqs. (1) and (2), we obtain for charm production in B^- decays

TABLE V. Fraction of anticorrelated charm as defined in Eq. (7).

Mode	B^- decays	\bar{B}^0 decays
$\bar{D}^0 X$	$0.098 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.001$	$0.146 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.006$
$D^- X$	$0.204 \pm 0.035 \pm 0.001$	$0.058 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.006$ <0.098 at 90% CL
$D_s^- X$	$0.884 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.002$	$0.879 \pm 0.066 \pm 0.005$ >0.791 at 90% CL
$\bar{\Lambda}_c^- X$	$0.427 \pm 0.071 \pm 0.001$	$0.243_{-0.121}^{+0.119} \pm 0.003$ <0.403 at 90% CL

$$N_c^- = 0.969 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.032_{-0.022}^{+0.026},$$

$$N_{\bar{c}}^- = 0.239 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.008_{-0.012}^{+0.016},$$

$$n_c^- = 1.208 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.040_{-0.029}^{+0.035},$$

and in \bar{B}^0 decays :

$$N_c^0 = 0.948 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.028_{-0.028}^{+0.035},$$

$$N_{\bar{c}}^0 = 0.255 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.009_{-0.014}^{+0.019},$$

$$n_c^0 = 1.203 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.034_{-0.035}^{+0.044}.$$

These results supersede those of Ref. [10]. The three-fold increase in integrated luminosity accounts for the substantial reduction in statistical error. The experimental systematic uncertainties have been similarly reduced, primarily through the use of the two-dimensional [m_{ES} , $m_{C(\bar{C})}$] fit, which takes correctly into account the correlation between the fitted number of reconstructed B mesons and the corresponding charm yield, and by a better description of the kaon identification in the simulation. The systematic uncertainty associated with these sources decreased by a factor of 1.7 and 1.8, respectively. The reconstructed- B selection was also somewhat tightened to improve the purity. The differences between the central values reported above and those in our original publication [10] can be traced to three factors: a more precise D_s^+ branching fraction [2] assumed in interpreting the $D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$ yield, a better control of systematic uncertainties, and statistical fluctuations. The consistency of our analyses was checked by splitting the present sample into two data-taking periods, one corresponding to the dataset used in Ref. [10] (81 fb^{-1}) and another one gathering the remaining 121 fb^{-1} . For the first data-taking period, the differences with the results of Ref. [10] are consistent with the systematic uncertainty ($\approx 3.5\%$) arising from the differences between the two fitting methods, augmented by a statistical component associated with a more restrictive event selection adopted in this paper. A global chi-squared test of the statistical consistency between the two data-taking periods (with identical selection and analysis procedures) yields a 17% probability for the observed differences.

Our results are in agreement with theoretical predictions (as reviewed in Ref. [6])

$$N_c = 0.97 \pm 0.01,$$

$$N_{\bar{c}} = 0.24 \pm 0.05,$$

$$n_c = 1.21 \pm 0.05.$$

Different theoretical results, using experimental inputs, predict n_c to lie in the range [1.09, 1.28] [6].

D. Isospin analysis

The main source of anticorrelated \bar{D} mesons produced in \bar{B} decays is $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$ transitions. In these processes isospin should be conserved, leading to the expectation that: $\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) = \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^- X)$ and $\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D^- X) =$

$\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X)$. However, \bar{D} mesons can also arise from \bar{D}^* mesons, whose decay does not conserve isospin since the $\bar{D}^{*0} \rightarrow D^- \pi^+$ channel is kinematically forbidden. Thus isospin invariance actually requires

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\text{dir}}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) &= \Gamma_{\text{dir}}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^- X) \\ \Gamma_{\text{dir}}(B^- \rightarrow D^- X) &= \Gamma_{\text{dir}}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) \\ \Gamma(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} X) &= \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} X) \\ \Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D^{*-} X) &= \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} X) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where $\Gamma_{\text{dir}}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D} X)$ refers to the partial width of \bar{B} -meson decays to \bar{D} mesons where the \bar{D} state is *not* reached through a \bar{D}^* cascade decay. Equations (8) lead to the following relations involving the measured anticorrelated \bar{D} branching fractions in Table IV :

$$rx^* = \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) - \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^- X) \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} \quad (9)$$

$$rx^* = \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} - \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^- X) \quad (10)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x + x^* &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) + \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^- X) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 X) \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} + \mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^- X) \frac{\tau_{B^+}}{\tau_{B^0}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where τ_{B^+}/τ_{B^0} is the ratio of the B^+ to the B^0 lifetime, $r = \mathcal{B}(D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-)$, $x = \mathcal{B}_{\text{dir}}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 + D^- X)$ and $x^* = \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} + D^{*-} X)$ [31]. That both Eqs. (9) and (10) must be satisfied is a consequence of isospin invariance. From these two equations, we extract x^* with a chi-squared method, and using in addition Eq. (11) we calculate

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} + D^{*-} X) = 9.1 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.6\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_{\text{dir}}(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 + D^- X) &= 2.1 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.7\% \\ &< 4.5\% \text{ at } 90\% \text{CL} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}_{\text{dir}}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 + D^- X)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} + D^{*-} X)} = 0.23_{-0.19}^{+0.25} \pm 0.09$$

$$< 0.60 \text{ at } 90\% \text{CL}$$

Here the first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic and includes charm branching-fraction uncertainties, as well as those affecting the values of τ_{B^+}/τ_{B^0} and $\mathcal{B}(D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-)$ taken from Ref. [24]. The χ^2 of the fit to Eqs. (9) and (10) is 0.01 for 1 degree of freedom.

V. CHARM MOMENTUM DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE \bar{B} REST FRAME

As the four-momentum of the recoiling \bar{B} is fully determined, each reconstructed charm hadron can be boosted into the rest frame of its parent \bar{B} , yielding the p^* distribution of the corresponding (anticharm) charm species in

the \bar{B} frame. The number of $C(\bar{C})$ candidates, their fractional production rates and the $\bar{B} \rightarrow C(\bar{C})X$ branching fractions are then determined in each p^* bin by the same

methods as in Sec. IV, separately for B^- and \bar{B}^0 decays. The systematic uncertainties are assumed to be independent of p^* , except for the error associated with the B^0 (B^+)

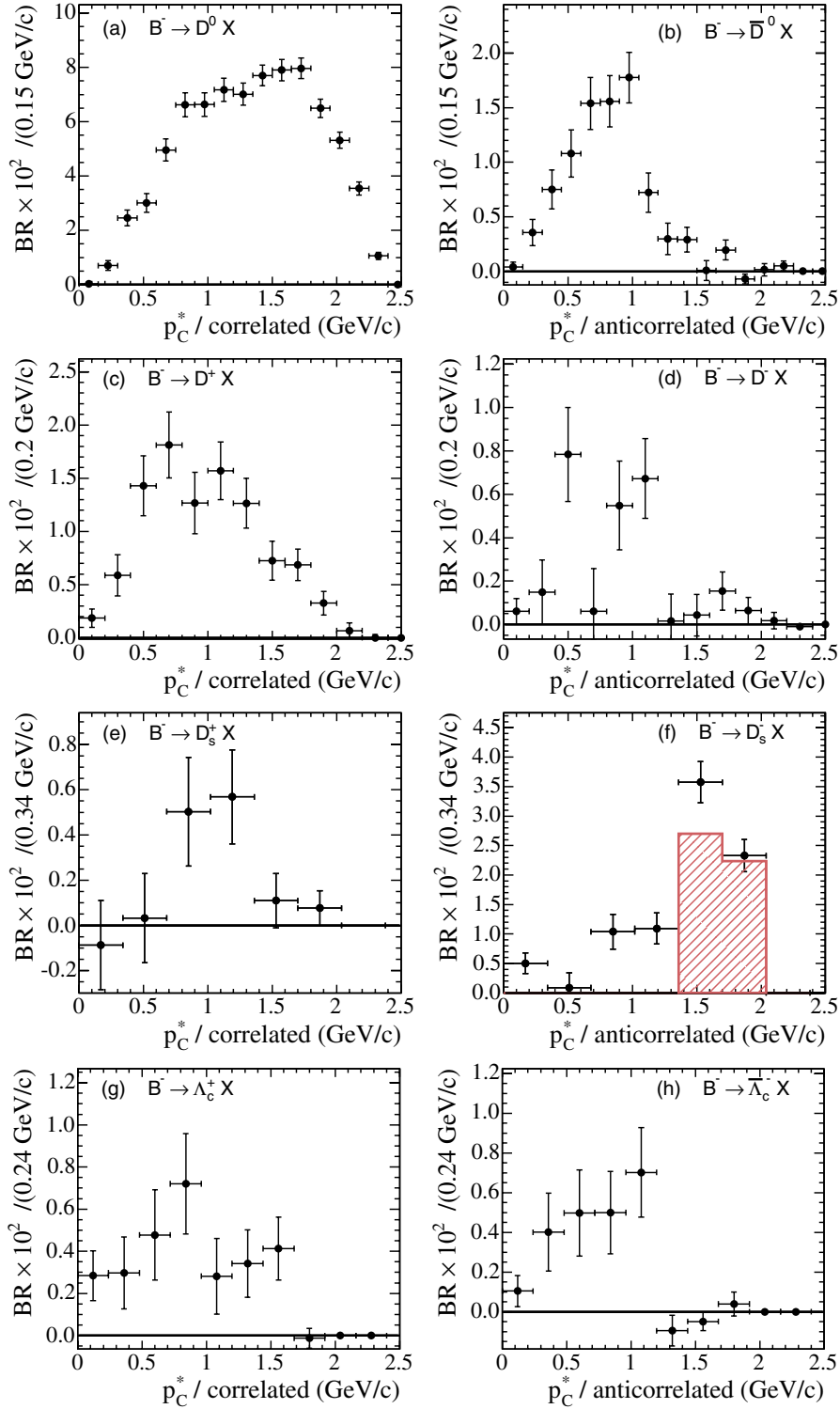


FIG. 6 (color online). Momentum spectra, in the B^- rest frame, of correlated (left) and anticorrelated (right) charm particles : D^0/\bar{D}^0 (a), (b), D^\pm (c)(d), D_s^\pm (e), (f), Λ_c^\pm (g), (h). The error bars are statistical only. The histogram in frame (f) represents the contribution of $B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} D_s^{(*)-}$ two-body decays assuming the branching fractions of Ref. [2,24].

contamination in the B^+ (B^0) sample : the latter is computed bin-by-bin with a relative uncertainty on c_+ and c_0 increased to 100%.

Figs. 6 and 7 show the result for correlated and anti-correlated D^0 , D^+ , D_s and Λ_c^+ production in B^- and \bar{B}^0 decays, respectively. The numerical values are tabulated in the Appendix.

Correlated D^0 and D^+ [Figs. 6(a), 6(c), 7(a), and 7(c)] are produced in several types of transitions : $b \rightarrow c\ell^- \nu$, $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d$ and $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$ which explains the fairly large spread of their momentum. High- p^* correlated D 's are produced in two-body decays such as $B^- \rightarrow D^0 \pi^-$ while low momentum D 's might come from higher multiplicity final states such as $\bar{B} \rightarrow D\bar{D}K(X_{\text{light}})$ where X_{light} is any

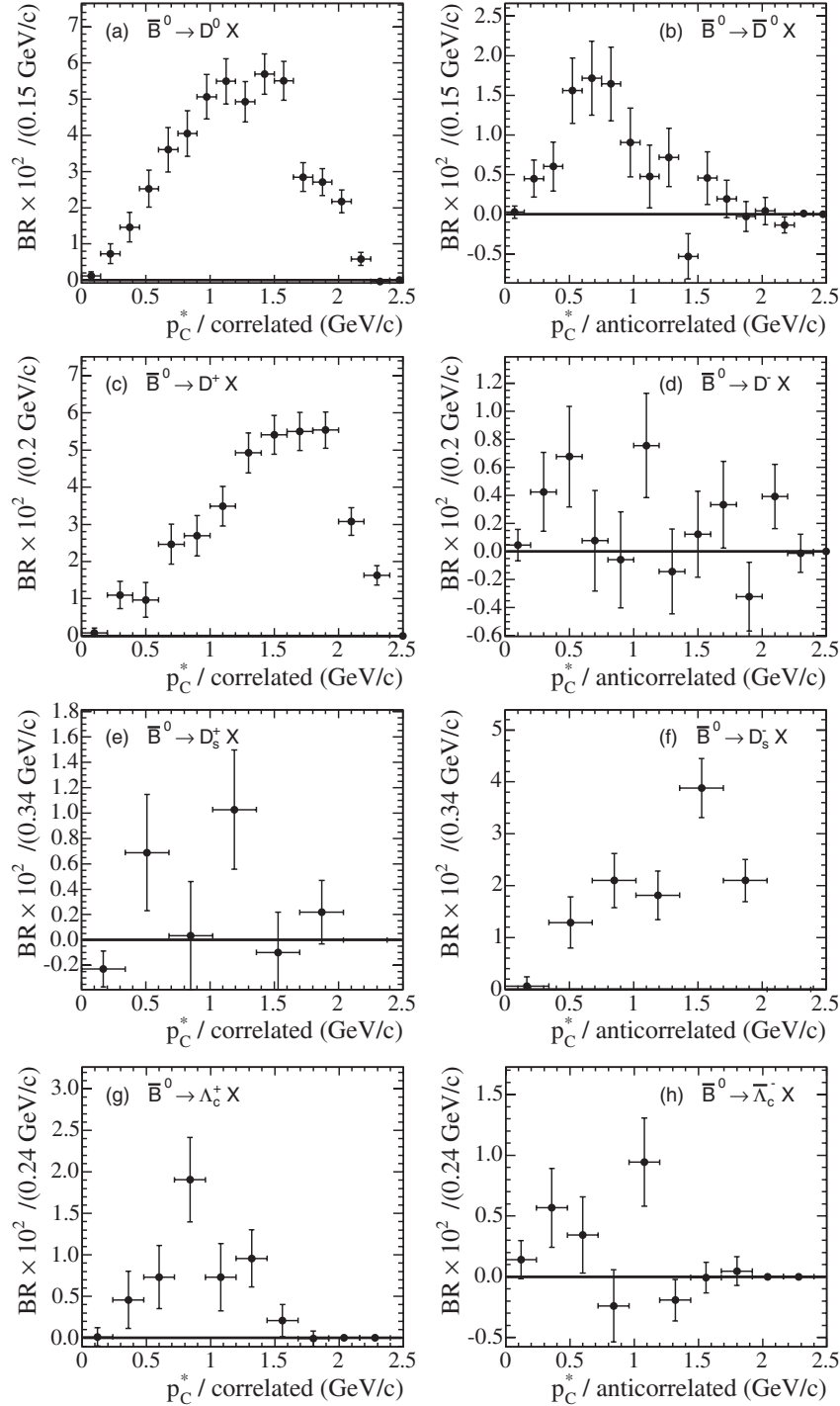


FIG. 7. Momentum spectra, in the \bar{B}^0 rest frame, of correlated (left) and anticorrelated (right) charm particles : D^0/\bar{D}^0 (a), (b), D^\pm (c)(d), D_s^\pm (e), (f), Λ_c^\pm (g), (h). The error bars are statistical only.

number of pions and/or photons. The latter processes are also the main source of anticorrelated \bar{D}^0 and D^- production [Figs. 6(b), 6(d), 7(b), and 7(d)] which explains why anticorrelated \bar{D} spectra are softer than their correlated counterparts.

Anticorrelated D_s^- spectra [Figs. 6(f) and 7(f)] have a very different shape compared to anticorrelated \bar{D} spectra. They are peaked at high p^* values which is suggestive of the two-body decays $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}D_s^-$ and $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}D_s^{*-}$. These decays represent a large fraction of the total anticorrelated D_s^- production as shown in Fig. 6. In contrast, the corresponding two-body processes $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}D^-$ and $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}D^{*-}$ are Cabibbo-suppressed.

In the case of anticorrelated $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ production associated with Ξ_c^- production, for decays such as $\bar{B} \rightarrow \Xi_c^- \bar{\Lambda}_c^- (X_{\text{light}})$, the anticorrelated $\bar{\Lambda}_c^-$ spectra should have a cut-off at $p^* < 1.15$ GeV/ c . This is actually observed in the data, both in B^- [Fig. 6(h)] and in \bar{B}^0 [Fig. 7(h)] decays.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We have measured the branching fractions for inclusive decays of B mesons to flavor-tagged D , D_s and Λ_c^+ , separately for B^- and \bar{B}^0 . We observe a significant production of anticorrelated D^0 and D^+ mesons in B decays, with the branching fractions reported in Table IV. These results are consistent with and supersede our previous measurement [10]. We find evidence for correlated D_s^+ production in B^- decays, a process which has not been previously reported.

The sum of all correlated charm branching fractions, N_c , is compatible with 1, for charged as well as for neutral B mesons. The numbers of charm particles per B^- decay ($n_c^- = 1.208 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.040^{+0.035}_{-0.029}$) and per \bar{B}^0 decay ($n_c^0 = 1.203 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.034^{+0.044}_{-0.035}$) are consistent with previous measurements [7,9,10] and with theoretical expectations [3–6].

Assuming isospin conservation in the $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$ transition, we show that anticorrelated \bar{D} mesons are mainly produced by cascade decays $\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{D}^*X \rightarrow \bar{D}X$.

Finally, the technique developed for this analysis allows us to measure the inclusive momentum spectra of flavor-tagged D , D_s and Λ_c^+ in the rest frame of the \bar{B} parent, separately in B^- and \bar{B}^0 decays, eventually providing insight into B -decay mechanisms.

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APPENDIX : CHARM p^* SPECTRA

This appendix tabulates the measured p^* dependence of the branching fractions displayed in Figs. 6 and 7. In Tables VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, and XIII, the first uncertainty is statistical, the second is systematic and includes charm branching-fraction uncertainties. Within each table, the statistical uncertainties are uncorrelated whereas the systematic errors are fully correlated.

TABLE VI. Correlated and anticorrelated D^0 production in B^- decays.

p^* range (GeV/ c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.15	$0.03 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01$	$0.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$
0.15–0.30	$0.70 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.03$	$0.36 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.02$
0.30–0.45	$2.45 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.11$	$0.75 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.03$
0.45–0.60	$3.01 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.13$	$1.08 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.05$
0.60–0.75	$4.96 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.22$	$1.54 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.07$
0.75–0.90	$6.62 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.30$	$1.56 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.07$
0.90–1.05	$6.63 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.30$	$1.78 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.07$
1.05–1.20	$7.18 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.32$	$0.72 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.04$
1.20–1.35	$7.01 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.32$	$0.30 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.05$
1.35–1.50	$7.70 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.35$	$0.29 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.02$
1.50–1.65	$7.90 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.36$	$0.01 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.05$
1.65–1.80	$7.96 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.40$	$0.20 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.02$
1.80–1.95	$6.49 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.32$	$-0.07 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.02$
1.95–2.10	$5.32 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.26$	$0.02 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.02$
2.10–2.25	$3.54 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.19$	$0.05 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$
2.25–2.40	$1.06 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.06$	-

TABLE VII. Correlated and anticorrelated D^+ production in B^- decays.

p^* range (GeV/ c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.20	$0.19 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.02$	$0.06 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01$
0.20–0.40	$0.59 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.06$	$0.15 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.02$
0.40–0.60	$1.43 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.14$	$0.78 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.07$
0.60–0.80	$1.81 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.17$	$0.06 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.02$
0.80–1.00	$1.27 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.13$	$0.55 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.05$
1.00–1.20	$1.57 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.16$	$0.67 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.06$
1.20–1.40	$1.27 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.16$	$0.02 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.03$
1.40–1.60	$0.72 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.15$	$0.04 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04$
1.60–1.80	$0.69 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.16$	$0.15 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.04$
1.80–2.00	$0.33 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.16$	$0.06 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$
2.00–2.20	$0.07 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.09$	$0.02 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.03$

TABLE VIII. Correlated and anticorrelated D_s production in B^- decays.

p^* range (GeV/c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.34	$-0.09 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.02$	$0.50 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.08$
0.34–0.68	$0.03 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.03$	$0.09 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.04$
0.68–1.02	$0.50 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.10$	$1.04 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.16$
1.02–1.36	$0.57 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.12$	$1.09 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.17$
1.36–1.70	$0.11 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.03$	$3.57 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.55$
1.70–2.04	$0.08 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.02$	$2.33 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.36$

TABLE IX. Correlated and anticorrelated Λ_c^+ production in B^- decays.

p^* range (GeV/c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.24	$0.28 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.09$	$0.10 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$
0.24–0.48	$0.30 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.09$	$0.40 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.12$
0.48–0.72	$0.48 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.15$	$0.50 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.15$
0.72–0.96	$0.72 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.22$	$0.50 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.15$
0.96–1.20	$0.28 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.09$	$0.70 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.21$
1.20–1.44	$0.34 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.11$	$-0.10 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$
1.44–1.68	$0.41 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.13$	$-0.05 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.01$

TABLE X. Correlated and anticorrelated D^0 production in \bar{B}^0 decays.

p^* range (GeV/c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.15	$0.11 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.01$	$0.03 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.01$
0.15–0.30	$0.73 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.03$	$0.45 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.03$
0.30–0.45	$1.46 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.07$	$0.60 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.04$
0.45–0.60	$2.53 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.11$	$1.56 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.11$
0.60–0.75	$3.60 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.16$	$1.71 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.12$
0.75–0.90	$4.05 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.20$	$1.64 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.12$
0.90–1.05	$5.07 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.23$	$0.90 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.07$
1.05–1.20	$5.50 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.25$	$0.48 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.06$
1.20–1.35	$4.93 \pm 0.56 \pm 0.24$	$0.72 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.08$
1.35–1.50	$5.70 \pm 0.56 \pm 0.27$	$-0.53 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.07$
1.50–1.65	$5.51 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.27$	$0.45 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.09$
1.65–1.80	$2.85 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.23$	$0.19 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.07$
1.80–1.95	$2.71 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.19$	$-0.03 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.06$
1.95–2.10	$2.17 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.16$	$0.04 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.05$
2.10–2.25	$0.58 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.11$	$-0.14 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$

TABLE XI. Correlated and anticorrelated D^+ production in \bar{B}^0 decays.

p^* range (GeV/c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.20	$0.08 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.01$	$0.05 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.01$
0.20–0.40	$1.10 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.09$	$0.42 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.07$
0.40–0.60	$0.97 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.08$	$0.68 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.11$
0.60–0.80	$2.47 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.19$	$0.08 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.02$
0.80–1.00	$2.70 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.21$	$-0.06 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.02$
1.00–1.20	$3.49 \pm 0.53 \pm 0.28$	$0.76 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.12$
1.20–1.40	$4.92 \pm 0.54 \pm 0.39$	$-0.14 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.04$
1.40–1.60	$5.41 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.44$	$0.12 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.04$
1.60–1.80	$5.50 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.45$	$0.33 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.06$
1.80–2.00	$5.54 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.45$	$-0.32 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.06$
2.00–2.20	$3.08 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.25$	$0.39 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.06$
2.20–2.40	$1.63 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.13$	$-0.01 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.01$

TABLE XII. Correlated and anticorrelated D_s production in \bar{B}^0 decays.

p^* range (GeV/c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.34	$-0.23 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.03$	$0.07 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.02$
0.34–0.68	$0.69 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.10$	$1.29 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.20$
0.68–1.02	$0.03 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.01$	$2.10 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.32$
1.02–1.36	$1.03 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.16$	$1.81 \pm 0.47 \pm 0.28$
1.36–1.70	$-0.10 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.03$	$3.88 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.60$
1.70–2.04	$0.22 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.04$	$2.10 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.32$

TABLE XIII. Correlated and anticorrelated Λ_c^+ production in \bar{B}^0 decays.

p^* range (GeV/c)	correlated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_c X)$ (%)	anticorrelated prod. $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow X_{\bar{c}} X)$ (%)
0.00–0.24	$0.01 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.01$	$0.14 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.05$
0.24–0.48	$0.46 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.15$	$0.57 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.19$
0.48–0.72	$0.73 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.23$	$0.34 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.12$
0.72–0.96	$1.90 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.60$	$-0.24 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08$
0.96–1.20	$0.73 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.23$	$0.94 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.32$
1.20–1.44	$0.96 \pm 0.35 \pm 0.30$	$-0.19 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.07$
1.44–1.68	$0.21 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.07$	$-0.01 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.01$

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