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# Study of the Decay $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$

V. M. Abazov

*Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia*

Kenneth A. Bloom

*University of Nebraska - Lincoln, kbloom2@unl.edu*

Gregory R. Snow

*University of Nebraska-Lincoln, gsnow1@unl.edu*

D0 Collaboration

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## Study of the Decay $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$

V. M. Abazov,<sup>35</sup> B. Abbott,<sup>75</sup> M. Abolins,<sup>65</sup> B. S. Acharya,<sup>28</sup> M. Adams,<sup>51</sup> T. Adams,<sup>49</sup> E. Aguilo,<sup>5</sup> S. H. Ahn,<sup>30</sup> M. Ahsan,<sup>59</sup> G. D. Alexeev,<sup>35</sup> G. Alkhalaf,<sup>39</sup> A. Alton,<sup>64,\*</sup> G. Alverson,<sup>63</sup> G. A. Alves,<sup>2</sup> M. Anastasoiaie,<sup>34</sup> L. S. Ancu,<sup>34</sup> T. Andeen,<sup>53</sup> S. Anderson,<sup>45</sup> B. Andrieu,<sup>16</sup> M. S. Anzels,<sup>53</sup> Y. Arnaud,<sup>13</sup> M. Arov,<sup>52</sup> A. Askew,<sup>49</sup> B. Åsman,<sup>40</sup> A. C. S. Assis Jesus,<sup>3</sup> O. Atramentov,<sup>49</sup> C. Autermann,<sup>20</sup> C. Avila,<sup>7</sup> C. Ay,<sup>23</sup> F. Badaud,<sup>12</sup> A. Baden,<sup>61</sup> L. Bagby,<sup>52</sup> B. Baldin,<sup>50</sup> D. V. Bandurin,<sup>59</sup> P. Banerjee,<sup>28</sup> S. Banerjee,<sup>28</sup> E. Barberis,<sup>63</sup> A.-F. Barfuss,<sup>14</sup> P. Bargassa,<sup>80</sup> P. Baringer,<sup>58</sup> J. Barreto,<sup>2</sup> J. F. Bartlett,<sup>50</sup> U. Bassler,<sup>16</sup> D. Bauer,<sup>43</sup> S. Beale,<sup>5</sup> A. Bean,<sup>58</sup> M. Begalli,<sup>3</sup> M. Begel,<sup>71</sup> C. Belanger-Champagne,<sup>40</sup> L. Bellantoni,<sup>50</sup> A. Bellavance,<sup>67</sup> J. A. Benitez,<sup>65</sup> S. B. Beri,<sup>26</sup> G. Bernardi,<sup>16</sup> R. Bernhard,<sup>22</sup> L. Berntzon,<sup>14</sup> I. Bertram,<sup>42</sup> M. Besançon,<sup>17</sup> R. Beuselinck,<sup>43</sup> V. A. Bezzubov,<sup>38</sup> P. C. Bhat,<sup>50</sup> V. Bhatnagar,<sup>26</sup> M. Binder,<sup>24</sup> C. Biscarat,<sup>19</sup> G. Blazey,<sup>52</sup> F. Blekman,<sup>43</sup> S. Blessing,<sup>49</sup> D. Bloch,<sup>18</sup> K. Bloom,<sup>67</sup> A. Boehnlein,<sup>50</sup> D. Boline,<sup>62</sup> T. A. Bolton,<sup>59</sup> G. Borissov,<sup>42</sup> K. Bos,<sup>33</sup> T. Bose,<sup>77</sup> A. Brandt,<sup>78</sup> R. Brock,<sup>65</sup> G. Brooijmans,<sup>70</sup> A. Bross,<sup>50</sup> D. Brown,<sup>78</sup> N. J. Buchanan,<sup>49</sup> D. Buchholz,<sup>53</sup> M. Buehler,<sup>81</sup> V. Buescher,<sup>21</sup> S. Burdin,<sup>50</sup> S. Burke,<sup>45</sup> T. H. Burnett,<sup>82</sup> E. Busato,<sup>16</sup> C. P. Buszello,<sup>43</sup> J. M. Butler,<sup>62</sup> P. Calfayan,<sup>24</sup> S. Calvet,<sup>14</sup> J. Cammin,<sup>71</sup> S. Caron,<sup>33</sup> W. Carvalho,<sup>3</sup> B. C. K. Casey,<sup>77</sup> N. M. Cason,<sup>55</sup> H. Castilla-Valdez,<sup>32</sup> S. Chakrabarti,<sup>17</sup> D. Chakraborty,<sup>52</sup> K. Chan,<sup>5</sup> K. M. Chan,<sup>71</sup> A. Chandra,<sup>48</sup> F. Charles,<sup>18</sup> E. Cheu,<sup>45</sup> F. Chevallier,<sup>13</sup> D. K. Cho,<sup>62</sup> S. Choi,<sup>31</sup> B. Choudhary,<sup>27</sup> L. Christofek,<sup>77</sup> T. Christoudias,<sup>43</sup> S. Cihangir,<sup>50</sup> D. Claes,<sup>67</sup> B. Clément,<sup>18</sup> C. Clément,<sup>40</sup> Y. Coadou,<sup>5</sup> M. Cooke,<sup>80</sup> W. E. Cooper,<sup>50</sup> M. Corcoran,<sup>80</sup> F. Couderc,<sup>17</sup> M.-C. Cousinou,<sup>14</sup> S. Crépe-Renaudin,<sup>13</sup> D. Cutts,<sup>77</sup> M. Cwiok,<sup>29</sup> H. da Motta,<sup>2</sup> A. Das,<sup>62</sup> G. Davies,<sup>43</sup> K. De,<sup>78</sup> P. de Jong,<sup>33</sup> S. J. de Jong,<sup>34</sup> E. De La Cruz-Burelo,<sup>64</sup> C. De Oliveira Martins,<sup>3</sup> J. D. Degenhardt,<sup>64</sup> F. Déliot,<sup>17</sup> M. Demarteau,<sup>50</sup> R. Demina,<sup>71</sup> D. Denisov,<sup>50</sup> S. P. Denisov,<sup>38</sup> S. Desai,<sup>50</sup> H. T. Diehl,<sup>50</sup> M. Diesburg,<sup>50</sup> A. Dominguez,<sup>67</sup> H. Dong,<sup>72</sup> L. V. Dudko,<sup>37</sup> L. Duflot,<sup>15</sup> S. R. Dugad,<sup>28</sup> D. Duggan,<sup>49</sup> A. Duperrin,<sup>14</sup> J. Dyer,<sup>65</sup> A. Dyshkant,<sup>52</sup> M. Eads,<sup>67</sup> D. Edmunds,<sup>65</sup> J. Ellison,<sup>48</sup> V. D. Elvira,<sup>50</sup> Y. Enari,<sup>77</sup> S. Eno,<sup>61</sup> P. Ermolov,<sup>37</sup> H. Evans,<sup>54</sup> A. Evdokimov,<sup>36</sup> V. N. Evdokimov,<sup>38</sup> A. V. Ferapontov,<sup>59</sup> T. Ferbel,<sup>71</sup> F. Fiedler,<sup>24</sup> F. Filthaut,<sup>34</sup> W. Fisher,<sup>50</sup> H. E. Fisk,<sup>50</sup> M. Ford,<sup>44</sup> M. Fortner,<sup>52</sup> H. Fox,<sup>22</sup> S. Fu,<sup>50</sup> S. Fuess,<sup>50</sup> T. Gadfort,<sup>82</sup> C. F. Galea,<sup>34</sup> E. Gallas,<sup>50</sup> E. Galyaev,<sup>55</sup> C. Garcia,<sup>71</sup> A. Garcia-Bellido,<sup>82</sup> V. Gavrilov,<sup>36</sup> P. Gay,<sup>12</sup> W. Geist,<sup>18</sup> D. Gelé,<sup>18</sup> C. E. Gerber,<sup>51</sup> Y. Gershtein,<sup>49</sup> D. Gillberg,<sup>5</sup> G. Ginther,<sup>71</sup> N. Gollub,<sup>40</sup> B. Gómez,<sup>7</sup> A. Goussiou,<sup>55</sup> P. D. Grannis,<sup>72</sup> H. Greenlee,<sup>50</sup> Z. D. Greenwood,<sup>60</sup> E. M. Gregores,<sup>4</sup> G. Grenier,<sup>19</sup> Ph. Gris,<sup>12</sup> J.-F. Grivaz,<sup>15</sup> A. Grohsjean,<sup>24</sup> S. Grünendahl,<sup>50</sup> M. W. Grünewald,<sup>29</sup> F. Guo,<sup>72</sup> J. Guo,<sup>72</sup> G. Gutierrez,<sup>50</sup> P. Gutierrez,<sup>75</sup> A. Haas,<sup>70</sup> N. J. Hadley,<sup>61</sup> P. Haefner,<sup>24</sup> S. Hagopian,<sup>49</sup> J. Haley,<sup>68</sup> I. Hall,<sup>75</sup> R. E. Hall,<sup>47</sup> L. Han,<sup>6</sup> K. Hanagaki,<sup>50</sup> P. Hansson,<sup>40</sup> K. Harder,<sup>44</sup> A. Harel,<sup>71</sup> R. Harrington,<sup>63</sup> J. M. Hauptman,<sup>57</sup> R. Hauser,<sup>65</sup> J. Hays,<sup>43</sup> T. Hebbeker,<sup>20</sup> D. Hedin,<sup>52</sup> J. G. Hegeman,<sup>33</sup> J. M. Heinmiller,<sup>51</sup> A. P. Heinson,<sup>48</sup> U. Heintz,<sup>62</sup> C. Hensel,<sup>58</sup> K. Herner,<sup>72</sup> G. Hesketh,<sup>63</sup> M. D. Hildreth,<sup>55</sup> R. Hirosky,<sup>81</sup> J. D. Hobbs,<sup>72</sup> B. Hoeneisen,<sup>11</sup> H. Hoeth,<sup>25</sup> M. Hohlfield,<sup>15</sup> S. J. Hong,<sup>30</sup> R. Hooper,<sup>77</sup> P. Houben,<sup>33</sup> Y. Hu,<sup>72</sup> Z. Hubacek,<sup>9</sup> V. Hynek,<sup>8</sup> I. Iashvili,<sup>69</sup> R. Illingworth,<sup>50</sup> A. S. Ito,<sup>50</sup> S. Jabeen,<sup>62</sup> M. Jaffré,<sup>15</sup> S. Jain,<sup>75</sup> K. Jakobs,<sup>22</sup> C. Jarvis,<sup>61</sup> R. Jesik,<sup>43</sup> K. Johns,<sup>45</sup> C. Johnson,<sup>70</sup> M. Johnson,<sup>50</sup> A. Jonckheere,<sup>50</sup> P. Jonsson,<sup>43</sup> A. Juste,<sup>50</sup> D. Käfer,<sup>20</sup> S. Kahn,<sup>73</sup> E. Kajfasz,<sup>14</sup> A. M. Kalinin,<sup>35</sup> J. M. Kalk,<sup>60</sup> J. R. Kalk,<sup>65</sup> S. Kappler,<sup>20</sup> D. Karmanov,<sup>37</sup> J. Kasper,<sup>62</sup> P. Kasper,<sup>50</sup> I. Katsanos,<sup>70</sup> D. Kau,<sup>49</sup> R. Kaur,<sup>26</sup> V. Kaushik,<sup>78</sup> R. Kehoe,<sup>79</sup> S. Kermiche,<sup>14</sup> N. Khalatyan,<sup>38</sup> A. Khanov,<sup>76</sup> A. Kharchilava,<sup>69</sup> Y. M. Kharzhev,<sup>35</sup> D. Khatidze,<sup>70</sup> H. Kim,<sup>31</sup> T. J. Kim,<sup>30</sup> M. H. Kirby,<sup>34</sup> B. Klima,<sup>50</sup> J. M. Kohli,<sup>26</sup> J.-P. Konrath,<sup>22</sup> M. Kopal,<sup>75</sup> V. M. Korablev,<sup>38</sup> J. Kotcher,<sup>73</sup> B. Kothari,<sup>70</sup> A. Koubarovsky,<sup>37</sup> A. V. Kozelov,<sup>38</sup> D. Krop,<sup>54</sup> A. Kryemadhi,<sup>81</sup> T. Kuhl,<sup>23</sup> A. Kumar,<sup>69</sup> S. Kunori,<sup>61</sup> A. Kupco,<sup>10</sup> T. Kurča,<sup>19</sup> J. Kvita,<sup>8</sup> D. Lam,<sup>55</sup> S. Lammers,<sup>70</sup> G. Landsberg,<sup>77</sup> J. Lazoflores,<sup>49</sup> P. Lebrun,<sup>19</sup> W. M. Lee,<sup>50</sup> A. Leflat,<sup>37</sup> F. Lehner,<sup>41</sup> V. Lesne,<sup>12</sup> J. Leveque,<sup>45</sup> P. Lewis,<sup>43</sup> J. Li,<sup>78</sup> L. Li,<sup>48</sup> Q. Z. Li,<sup>50</sup> S. M. Lietti,<sup>4</sup> J. G. R. Lima,<sup>52</sup> D. Lincoln,<sup>50</sup> J. Linnemann,<sup>65</sup> V. V. Lipaev,<sup>38</sup> R. Lipton,<sup>50</sup> Z. Liu,<sup>5</sup> L. Lobo,<sup>43</sup> A. Lobodenko,<sup>39</sup> M. Lokajicek,<sup>10</sup> A. Lounis,<sup>18</sup> P. Love,<sup>42</sup> H. J. Lubatti,<sup>82</sup> M. Lynker,<sup>55</sup> A. L. Lyon,<sup>50</sup> A. K. A. Maciel,<sup>2</sup> R. J. Madaras,<sup>46</sup> P. Mättig,<sup>25</sup> C. Magass,<sup>20</sup> A. Magerkurth,<sup>64</sup> N. Makovec,<sup>15</sup> P. K. Mal,<sup>55</sup> H. B. Malbouisson,<sup>3</sup> S. Malik,<sup>67</sup> V. L. Malyshev,<sup>35</sup> H. S. Mao,<sup>50</sup> Y. Maravin,<sup>59</sup> B. Martin,<sup>13</sup> R. McCarthy,<sup>72</sup> A. Melnitchouk,<sup>66</sup> A. Mendes,<sup>14</sup> L. Mendoza,<sup>7</sup> P. G. Mercadante,<sup>4</sup> M. Merkin,<sup>37</sup> K. W. Merritt,<sup>50</sup> A. Meyer,<sup>20</sup> J. Meyer,<sup>21</sup> M. Michaut,<sup>17</sup> H. Miettinen,<sup>80</sup> T. Millet,<sup>19</sup> J. Mitrevski,<sup>70</sup> J. Molina,<sup>3</sup> R. K. Mommsen,<sup>44</sup> N. K. Mondal,<sup>28</sup> J. Monk,<sup>44</sup> R. W. Moore,<sup>5</sup> T. Moulík,<sup>58</sup> G. S. Muanza,<sup>19</sup> M. Mulders,<sup>50</sup> M. Mulhearn,<sup>70</sup> O. Mundal,<sup>21</sup> L. Mundim,<sup>3</sup> E. Nagy,<sup>14</sup> M. Naimuddin,<sup>50</sup> M. Narain,<sup>77</sup> N. A. Naumann,<sup>34</sup> H. A. Neal,<sup>64</sup> J. P. Negret,<sup>7</sup> P. Neustroev,<sup>39</sup> H. Nilsen,<sup>22</sup> C. Noeding,<sup>22</sup> A. Nomerotski,<sup>50</sup> S. F. Novaes,<sup>4</sup> T. Nunnemann,<sup>24</sup> V. O'Dell,<sup>50</sup> D. C. O'Neil,<sup>5</sup> G. Obrant,<sup>39</sup> C. Ochando,<sup>15</sup> V. Oguri,<sup>3</sup> N. Oliveira,<sup>3</sup> D. Onoprienko,<sup>59</sup> N. Oshima,<sup>50</sup> J. Osta,<sup>55</sup> R. Otec,<sup>9</sup> G. J. Otero y Garzón,<sup>51</sup> M. Owen,<sup>44</sup> P. Padley,<sup>80</sup> M. Pangilinan,<sup>77</sup> N. Parashar,<sup>56</sup> S.-J. Park,<sup>71</sup> S. K. Park,<sup>30</sup> J. Parsons,<sup>70</sup> R. Partridge,<sup>77</sup> N. Parua,<sup>72</sup> A. Patwa,<sup>73</sup>

G. Pawloski,<sup>80</sup> P. M. Perea,<sup>48</sup> K. Peters,<sup>44</sup> Y. Peters,<sup>25</sup> P. Pétroff,<sup>15</sup> M. Petteni,<sup>43</sup> R. Piegaia,<sup>1</sup> J. Piper,<sup>65</sup> M.-A. Pleier,<sup>21</sup> P. L. M. Podesta-Lerma,<sup>32,†</sup> V. M. Podstavkov,<sup>50</sup> Y. Pogorelov,<sup>55</sup> M.-E. Pol,<sup>2</sup> A. Pompoš,<sup>75</sup> B. G. Pope,<sup>65</sup> A. V. Popov,<sup>38</sup> C. Potter,<sup>5</sup> W. L. Prado da Silva,<sup>3</sup> H. B. Prosper,<sup>49</sup> S. Protopopescu,<sup>73</sup> J. Qian,<sup>64</sup> A. Quadt,<sup>21</sup> B. Quinn,<sup>66</sup> M. S. Rangel,<sup>2</sup> K. J. Rani,<sup>28</sup> K. Ranjan,<sup>27</sup> P. N. Ratoff,<sup>42</sup> P. Renkel,<sup>79</sup> S. Reucroft,<sup>63</sup> M. Rijssenbeek,<sup>72</sup> I. Ripp-Baudot,<sup>18</sup> F. Rizatdinova,<sup>76</sup> S. Robinson,<sup>43</sup> R. F. Rodrigues,<sup>3</sup> C. Royon,<sup>17</sup> P. Rubinov,<sup>50</sup> R. Ruchti,<sup>55</sup> G. Sajot,<sup>13</sup> A. Sánchez-Hernández,<sup>32</sup> M. P. Sanders,<sup>16</sup> A. Santoro,<sup>3</sup> G. Savage,<sup>50</sup> L. Sawyer,<sup>60</sup> T. Scanlon,<sup>43</sup> D. Schaile,<sup>24</sup> R. D. Schamberger,<sup>72</sup> Y. Scheglov,<sup>39</sup> H. Schellman,<sup>53</sup> P. Schieferdecker,<sup>24</sup> C. Schmitt,<sup>25</sup> C. Schwanenberger,<sup>44</sup> A. Schwartzman,<sup>68</sup> R. Schwienhorst,<sup>65</sup> J. Sekaric,<sup>49</sup> S. Sengupta,<sup>49</sup> H. Severini,<sup>75</sup> E. Shabalina,<sup>51</sup> M. Shamim,<sup>59</sup> V. Shary,<sup>17</sup> A. A. Shchukin,<sup>38</sup> R. K. Shivpuri,<sup>27</sup> D. Shpakov,<sup>50</sup> V. Siccaldi,<sup>18</sup> R. A. Sidwell,<sup>59</sup> V. Simak,<sup>9</sup> V. Sirotenko,<sup>50</sup> P. Skubic,<sup>75</sup> P. Slattery,<sup>71</sup> D. Smirnov,<sup>55</sup> R. P. Smith,<sup>50</sup> G. R. Snow,<sup>67</sup> J. Snow,<sup>74</sup> S. Snyder,<sup>73</sup> S. Söldner-Rembold,<sup>44</sup> L. Sonnenschein,<sup>16</sup> A. Sopczak,<sup>42</sup> M. Sosebee,<sup>78</sup> K. Soustruznik,<sup>8</sup> M. Souza,<sup>2</sup> B. Spurlock,<sup>78</sup> J. Stark,<sup>13</sup> J. Steele,<sup>60</sup> V. Stolin,<sup>36</sup> D. A. Stoyanova,<sup>38</sup> J. Strandberg,<sup>64</sup> S. Strandberg,<sup>40</sup> M. A. Strang,<sup>69</sup> M. Strauss,<sup>75</sup> R. Ströhmer,<sup>24</sup> D. Strom,<sup>53</sup> M. Strovink,<sup>46</sup> L. Stutte,<sup>50</sup> S. Sumowidagdo,<sup>49</sup> P. Svoisky,<sup>55</sup> A. Sznajder,<sup>3</sup> M. Talby,<sup>14</sup> P. Tamburello,<sup>45</sup> A. Tanasijczuk,<sup>1</sup> W. Taylor,<sup>5</sup> P. Telford,<sup>44</sup> J. Temple,<sup>45</sup> B. Tiller,<sup>24</sup> F. Tissandier,<sup>12</sup> M. Titov,<sup>22</sup> V. V. Tokmenin,<sup>35</sup> M. Tomoto,<sup>50</sup> T. Toole,<sup>61</sup> I. Torchiani,<sup>22</sup> T. Trefzger,<sup>23</sup> S. Trincaz-Duvoid,<sup>16</sup> D. Tsybychev,<sup>72</sup> B. Tuchming,<sup>17</sup> C. Tully,<sup>68</sup> P. M. Tuts,<sup>70</sup> R. Unalan,<sup>65</sup> L. Uvarov,<sup>39</sup> S. Uvarov,<sup>39</sup> S. Uzunyan,<sup>52</sup> B. Vachon,<sup>5</sup> P. J. van den Berg,<sup>33</sup> B. van Eijk,<sup>35</sup> R. Van Kooten,<sup>54</sup> W. M. van Leeuwen,<sup>33</sup> N. Varelas,<sup>51</sup> E. W. Varnes,<sup>45</sup> A. Vartapetian,<sup>78</sup> I. A. Vasilyev,<sup>38</sup> M. Vaupel,<sup>25</sup> P. Verdier,<sup>19</sup> L. S. Vertogradov,<sup>35</sup> M. Verzocchi,<sup>50</sup> F. Villeneuve-Seguié,<sup>43</sup> P. Vint,<sup>43</sup> J.-R. Vlimant,<sup>16</sup> E. Von Toerne,<sup>59</sup> M. Voutilainen,<sup>67,‡</sup> M. Vreeswijk,<sup>33</sup> H. D. Wahl,<sup>49</sup> J. Walder,<sup>42</sup> L. Wang,<sup>61</sup> M. H. L. S. Wang,<sup>50</sup> J. Warchol,<sup>55</sup> G. Watts,<sup>82</sup> M. Wayne,<sup>55</sup> G. Weber,<sup>23</sup> M. Weber,<sup>50</sup> H. Weerts,<sup>65</sup> A. Wenger,<sup>22,§</sup> N. Wermes,<sup>21</sup> M. Wetstein,<sup>61</sup> A. White,<sup>78</sup> D. Wicke,<sup>25</sup> G. W. Wilson,<sup>58</sup> S. J. Wimpenny,<sup>48</sup> M. Wobisch,<sup>50</sup> D. R. Wood,<sup>63</sup> T. R. Wyatt,<sup>44</sup> Y. Xie,<sup>77</sup> S. Yacoob,<sup>53</sup> R. Yamada,<sup>50</sup> M. Yan,<sup>61</sup> T. Yasuda,<sup>50</sup> Y. A. Yatsunenko,<sup>35</sup> K. Yip,<sup>73</sup> H. D. Yoo,<sup>77</sup> S. W. Youn,<sup>53</sup> C. Yu,<sup>13</sup> J. Yu,<sup>78</sup> A. Yurkewicz,<sup>72</sup> A. Zatserklyaniy,<sup>52</sup> C. Zeitnitz,<sup>25</sup> D. Zhang,<sup>50</sup> T. Zhao,<sup>82</sup> B. Zhou,<sup>64</sup> J. Zhu,<sup>72</sup> M. Zielinski,<sup>71</sup> D. Zieminska,<sup>54</sup> A. Zieminski,<sup>54</sup> V. Zutshi,<sup>52</sup> and E. G. Zverev<sup>37</sup>

(D0 Collaboration)

<sup>1</sup>Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina<sup>2</sup>LAFEX, Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil<sup>3</sup>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil<sup>4</sup>Instituto de Física Teórica, Universidade Estadual Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil<sup>5</sup>University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada,

and McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

<sup>6</sup>University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei, People's Republic of China<sup>7</sup>Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia<sup>8</sup>Center for Particle Physics, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic<sup>9</sup>Czech Technical University, Prague, Czech Republic<sup>10</sup>Center for Particle Physics, Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic<sup>11</sup>Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Quito, Ecuador<sup>12</sup>Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, IN2P3-CNRS, Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand, France<sup>13</sup>Laboratoire de Physique Subatomique et de Cosmologie, IN2P3-CNRS, Université de Grenoble I, Grenoble, France<sup>14</sup>CPPM, IN2P3-CNRS, Université de la Méditerranée, Marseille, France<sup>15</sup>Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, IN2P3-CNRS et Université Paris-Sud, Orsay, France<sup>16</sup>LPNHE, IN2P3-CNRS, Universités Paris VI and VII, Paris, France<sup>17</sup>DAPNIA/Service de Physique des Particules, CEA, Saclay, France<sup>18</sup>IPHC, IN2P3-CNRS, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France,

and Université de Haute Alsace, Mulhouse, France

<sup>19</sup>IPNL, Université Lyon 1, CNRS/IN2P3, Villeurbanne, France and Université de Lyon, Lyon, France<sup>20</sup>III. Physikalisches Institut A, RWTH Aachen, Aachen, Germany<sup>21</sup>Physikalisches Institut, Universität Bonn, Bonn, Germany<sup>22</sup>Physikalisches Institut, Universität Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany<sup>23</sup>Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany<sup>24</sup>Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany<sup>25</sup>Fachbereich Physik, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany<sup>26</sup>Panjab University, Chandigarh, India

- <sup>27</sup>Delhi University, Delhi, India  
<sup>28</sup>Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India  
<sup>29</sup>University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland  
<sup>30</sup>Korea Detector Laboratory, Korea University, Seoul, Korea  
<sup>31</sup>SungKyunKwan University, Suwon, Korea  
<sup>32</sup>CINVESTAV, Mexico City, Mexico  
<sup>33</sup>FOM-Institute NIKHEF and University of Amsterdam/NIKHEF, Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
<sup>34</sup>Radboud University Nijmegen/NIKHEF, Nijmegen, The Netherlands  
<sup>35</sup>Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, Russia  
<sup>36</sup>Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics, Moscow, Russia  
<sup>37</sup>Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia  
<sup>38</sup>Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia  
<sup>39</sup>Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia  
<sup>40</sup>Lund University, Lund, Sweden, Royal Institute of Technology and Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, and Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden  
<sup>41</sup>Physik Institut der Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland  
<sup>42</sup>Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom  
<sup>43</sup>Imperial College, London, United Kingdom  
<sup>44</sup>University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom  
<sup>45</sup>University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA  
<sup>46</sup>Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA  
<sup>47</sup>California State University, Fresno, California 93740, USA  
<sup>48</sup>University of California, Riverside, California 92521, USA  
<sup>49</sup>Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, USA  
<sup>50</sup>Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois 60510, USA  
<sup>51</sup>University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois 60607, USA  
<sup>52</sup>Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115, USA  
<sup>53</sup>Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60208, USA  
<sup>54</sup>Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA  
<sup>55</sup>University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA  
<sup>56</sup>Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, Indiana 46323, USA  
<sup>57</sup>Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011, USA  
<sup>58</sup>University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, USA  
<sup>59</sup>Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506, USA  
<sup>60</sup>Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana 71272, USA  
<sup>61</sup>University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA  
<sup>62</sup>Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA  
<sup>63</sup>Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, USA  
<sup>64</sup>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA  
<sup>65</sup>Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA  
<sup>66</sup>University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA  
<sup>67</sup>University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588, USA  
<sup>68</sup>Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA  
<sup>69</sup>State University of New York, Buffalo, New York 14260, USA  
<sup>70</sup>Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA  
<sup>71</sup>University of Rochester, Rochester, New York 14627, USA  
<sup>72</sup>State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA  
<sup>73</sup>Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973, USA  
<sup>74</sup>Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma 73050, USA  
<sup>75</sup>University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019, USA  
<sup>76</sup>Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078, USA  
<sup>77</sup>Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, USA  
<sup>78</sup>University of Texas, Arlington, Texas 76019, USA  
<sup>79</sup>Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275, USA  
<sup>80</sup>Rice University, Houston, Texas 77005, USA  
<sup>81</sup>University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901, USA  
<sup>82</sup>University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195, USA  
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We report a study of the decay  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$  using a data sample corresponding to  $1.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of integrated luminosity collected by the D0 experiment in 2002–2006 during run II of the Fermilab

Tevatron collider. One  $D_s^{(*)}$  meson was partially reconstructed in the decay  $D_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \nu$ , and the other  $D_s^{(*)}$  meson was identified using the decay  $D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi$  where no attempt was made to distinguish  $D_s$  and  $D_s^*$  states. For the branching fraction  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})$  we obtain a 90% C.L. range [0.002, 0.080] and central value  $0.039^{+0.019}_{-0.017}(\text{stat})^{+0.016}_{-0.015}(\text{syst})$ . This was subsequently used to make the most precise estimate of the width difference  $\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP}$  in the  $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$  system:  $\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP}/\Gamma_s = 0.079^{+0.038}_{-0.035}(\text{stat})^{+0.031}_{-0.030}(\text{syst})$ .

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In the standard model (SM), mixing in the  $B_s^0$  system is expected to produce a large decay width difference  $\Delta\Gamma_s = \Gamma_L - \Gamma_H$  between the light and heavy mass eigenstates with a small  $CP$ -violating phase  $\phi_s$  [1]. New phenomena could produce a significant  $CP$ -violating phase leading to a reduction in the observed value of  $\Delta\Gamma_s$  compared with the SM prediction of  $\Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s = 0.127 \pm 0.024$  [2].  $\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP} = \Gamma_s^{CP \text{ even}} - \Gamma_s^{CP \text{ odd}}$  ( $\Delta\Gamma_s = \Delta\Gamma_s^{CP} \cos\phi_s$ ) can be estimated from the branching fraction  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})$ . This decay is predominantly  $CP$  even and is related to  $\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP}$  [1,3]:  $2\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) \approx (\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP}/\Gamma_s)[1 + \mathcal{O}(\Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s)]$ , where contributions of charmonium final states have been ignored. Only one measurement of  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})$  has previously been published, by the ALEPH [4] experiment at the CERN LEP collider from the study of correlated production of  $\phi\phi$  in  $Z^0$  decays.

In this Letter we present a study of the decay chain  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$  where one  $D_s^+$  decays to  $\phi\pi^+$ , the other  $D_s^-$  decays to  $D_s^- \rightarrow \phi\mu^- \nu$ , and where each  $\phi$  meson decays to  $K^+K^-$ . We denote the final states as  $\phi_{(1)}\pi$  and  $\phi_{(2)}\mu\nu$ , respectively. A semileptonic decay of one  $D_s$  meson was required to trigger on selected events. Charge conjugate reactions are implied throughout. No attempt was made to reconstruct the photon or  $\pi^0$  from the decay  $D_s^* \rightarrow D_s\gamma/\pi^0$  and thus the state  $D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$  contains contributions from  $D_s D_s$ ,  $D_s^* D_s$ , and  $D_s D_s^*$ . To reduce systematic effects,  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})$  was normalized to the decay  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} \mu\nu X$ .

We use a sample of events collected by the D0 experiment at Fermilab in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$  TeV. The D0 detector is described in detail elsewhere [5]. The data used in this analysis correspond to an integrated luminosity of approximately  $1.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  and were selected without any explicit trigger requirement, although most events satisfied inclusive single-muon triggers.

The analysis began with the reconstruction of the decay chain  $D_s \rightarrow \phi_{(1)}\pi$ ,  $\phi_{(1)} \rightarrow K^+K^-$ , from events containing an identified muon. Muons were required to have transverse momentum  $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$ , total momentum  $p > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$ , and to have measurements in at least two layers of the muon system. Two oppositely charged particles with  $p_T > 0.8 \text{ GeV}/c$  were selected from the remaining particles in the event and were assigned the mass of a kaon. An invariant mass of  $1.01 < M(K^+K^-) < 1.03 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  was required, to be consistent with the mass of a  $\phi$  meson. Each pair of kaons satisfying these criteria was combined with a third particle with  $p_T > 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c$ , which was assigned

the mass of a pion. The three tracks were required to form a  $D_s$  vertex using the algorithm described in Ref. [6]. The cosine of the angle between the  $D_s$  momentum and the direction from the  $p\bar{p}$  collision point (primary vertex) to the  $D_s$  vertex was required to be greater than 0.9. The  $D_s$  vertex was required to have a displacement from the primary vertex in the plane perpendicular to the beam with at least  $4\sigma$  significance. The helicity angle  $\chi$  is defined as the angle between the momenta of the  $D_s$  and a kaon in the  $(K^+K^-)$  center of mass system. The decay of  $D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi$  follows a  $\cos^2\chi$  distribution, while for background  $\cos\chi$  is expected to be flat. Therefore, to enhance the signal, the criterion  $|\cos\chi| > 0.35$  was applied. The muon and pion were required to have opposite charge. The events passing these selections, referred to as the preselection sample, were used to produce the samples of  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  and the normalizing sample  $(\mu D_s)$  defined below.

To construct a  $(\mu D_s)$  candidate from the preselection sample, the  $D_s$  candidate and the muon were required to originate from a common  $B_s^0$  vertex. The mass of the  $(\mu D_s)$  system was required to be less than  $5.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . The number of tracks near the  $B_s^0$  meson tends to be small; thus, to reduce the background from combinatorics, an isolation criterion was applied. The isolation is defined as the sum of the momenta of the tracks used to reconstruct the signal divided by the total momentum of tracks contained within a cone of radius  $\Delta\mathcal{R} = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} = 0.5$  centered on the direction of the  $B_s^0$  candidate. We required the isolation to exceed 0.6. To suppress background, the visible proper decay length (VPDL), defined as  $M(B_s^0)(\vec{L}_T \cdot \vec{p}_T)/p_T^2$ , was required to exceed  $150 \mu\text{m}$ . Here  $\vec{L}_T$  is the displacement from the primary vertex to the  $B_s^0$  decay vertex in the transverse plane, and  $M(B_s^0)$  is the mass of the  $B_s^0$  meson [7]. These data are referred to as the  $(\mu D_s)$  sample; the resulting mass spectrum of the  $(K^+K^-\pi)$  system is shown in Fig. 1(a), where the  $D_s$  and  $D^+$  mass peaks are described by single Gaussians with a second-order polynomial used to parametrize the background. Figure 1(b) shows the mass spectrum of the  $(K^+K^-)$  system, where a double Gaussian describes the  $\phi$  mass peak, and a second-order polynomial is used to parametrize the background.

To construct a  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  candidate from the preselection sample, a second  $\phi$  meson, from  $D_s \rightarrow \phi_{(2)}\mu\nu$ , was required. The selection criteria to reconstruct the second  $\phi_{(2)}$  meson were identical to those of the first  $\phi_{(1)}$  meson, with the exception that a wider mass range  $0.99 < M(K^+K^-) < 1.07 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  allows the background distri-

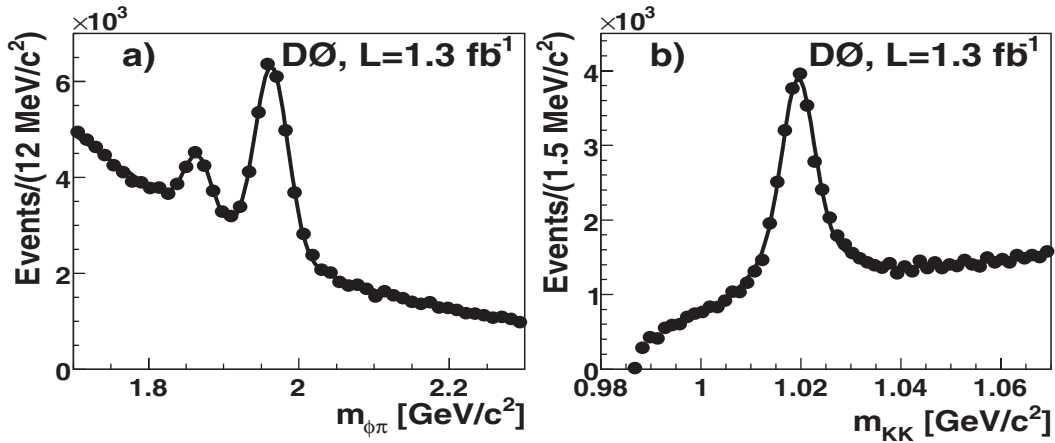


FIG. 1. (a) The  $(K^+K^-\pi)$  invariant mass spectrum of the  $(\mu D_s)$  sample in the mass window  $1.01 < M(K^+K^-) < 1.03$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$ . The  $D^+$  and  $D_s$  mass peaks are clearly visible. (b) Mass spectrum of the  $(K^+K^-)$  system of the  $(\mu D_s)$  sample in the mass window  $1.92 < M(K^+K^-) < 2.00$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$ .

bution under the  $\phi_{(2)}$  meson to be estimated. This  $\phi_{(2)}$  meson and muon were required to form a  $D_s$  vertex. To suppress background, the mass of the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)})$  system was required to be  $1.2 < M(\mu\phi_{(2)}) < 1.85$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$ . The  $D_s(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  and  $D_s(\phi_{(2)}\mu)$  mesons were required to form a  $B_s^0$  vertex. The mass of the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  system, i.e., the combined mass of  $D_s \rightarrow \phi_{(2)}\mu\nu$  and  $D_s \rightarrow \phi_{(1)}\pi$  candidates, was required to be  $4.3 < M(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s) < 5.2$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$ . An isolation value exceeding 0.6 and VPDL greater than 150  $\mu\text{m}$  were required for the  $B_s^0$  meson.

To reduce the effect of systematic uncertainties, we calculated the ratio  $R = \text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}) \times \text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\mu\nu) / \text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)$ . We extracted  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)})$  from  $R$  using the known values [7] for  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\mu\nu)$ ,  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)$ , and  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi\pi)$ .  $R$  can be expressed in terms of experimental observables:

$$R = \frac{N_{\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s} - N_{\text{bkg}}}{N_{\mu D_s} f(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)} \frac{1}{2\text{Br}(\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-)} \times \frac{\varepsilon(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)}{\varepsilon(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)})}, \quad (1)$$

where  $N_{\mu D_s}$  is the number of  $(\mu D_s)$  events,  $N_{\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s}$  is the number of  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  events,  $N_{\text{bkg}}$  is the number of background events in the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  sample that are not produced by  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}$  decays, and  $f(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)$  is the fraction of events in  $(\mu D_s)$  coming from  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$ . The ratio of efficiencies  $\varepsilon(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}) / \varepsilon(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)$  to reconstruct the two processes was determined from simulation. All processes involving  $b$  hadrons were simulated with EVTGEN [8] interfaced to PYTHIA [9], followed by full modeling of the detector response with GEANT [10] and event reconstruction as in data. The number of  $(\mu D_s)$  events was estimated from a

binned fit to the  $(K^+K^-\pi)$  mass distribution shown in Fig. 1(a) from the 145 000 candidates passing the selection criteria. The resulting fit is superimposed in Fig. 1(a) as a solid line and gives  $N_{\mu D_s} = 17\,670 \pm 230(\text{stat})$  events.

The number of  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  events was extracted using an unbinned log-likelihood fit to the two-dimensional distribution of the invariant masses  $M_D$  of the  $(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  system and  $M_{\phi_{(2)}}$  of the two additional kaons from the  $(\phi_{(2)}\mu)$  system. All candidates from the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  sample with  $1.7 < M_D < 2.3$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$  and  $0.99 < M_{\phi_{(2)}} < 1.07$   $\text{GeV}/c^2$  were included in the fit. In the fit, the masses and widths for both  $D_s$  and  $\phi$  signals were fixed to the values extracted from a fit to the  $(\mu D_s)$  data sample. Extracted from the fit were the numbers of  $N_{\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s}$  events from correlated (joint) signal production of  $(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  and  $\phi_{(2)}$ , events with a reconstructed  $(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  in the mass peak of  $D_s(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  without joint production of  $\phi_{(2)}$  from  $(\phi_{(2)}\mu)$  (i.e., uncorrelated), events with a reconstructed  $\phi_{(2)}$  from  $(\phi_{(2)}\mu)$  without joint production of  $(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  in the mass peak of the  $D_s(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  (i.e., also uncorrelated), and combinatorial background.

The results of the fit are displayed in Fig. 2. The fit gives  $N_{\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s} = 13.4_{-6.0}^{+6.6}$  events from the 340 candidates included in the fit, with a statistical significance of  $2.2\sigma$ .

The fraction  $f(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X)$  was determined similarly to [11], assuming that in addition to the decays  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$  and  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\tau(\rightarrow \mu\nu)\nu X$ , the following decays contribute to the  $(\mu D_s)$  sample:  $B \rightarrow D_s D^{(*)}X$ ,  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}$ , and  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s DX$ . The branching fractions for  $B \rightarrow D_s D^{(*)}X$  and  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}$  are taken from Ref. [7]. There is no experimental information for the  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s DX)$ ; therefore, we used the value 15.4% provided by Ref. [8] with an assigned uncertainty of 100%.

In addition, the  $(\mu D_s)$  sample includes the processes  $c\bar{c} \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$ ,  $b\bar{b} \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$ , and events with a mis-

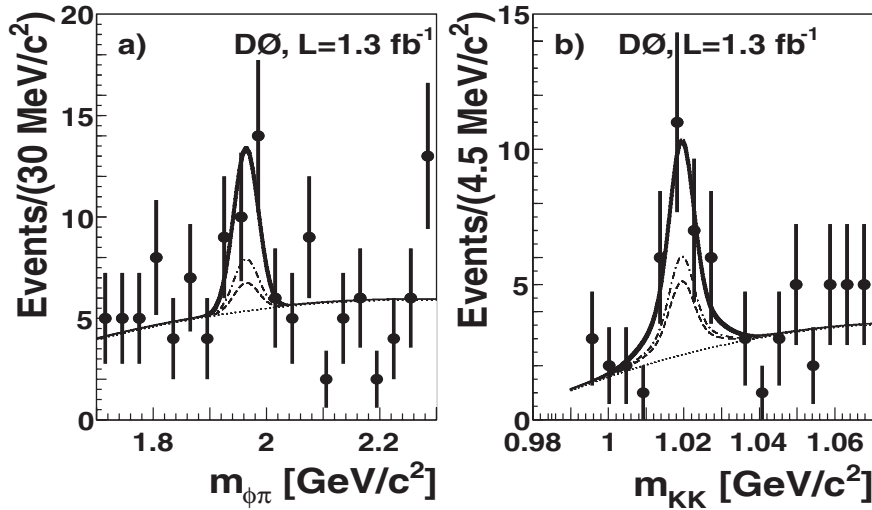


FIG. 2. Invariant mass distributions of (a)  $D_s(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  events in the signal window  $1.01 < M_{\phi_{(2)}} < 1.03 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  and (b)  $(K^+K^-)$  events from  $D_s(\phi_{(2)}\mu)$  in the invariant mass signal window  $1.92 < M_D < 2.00 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . The solid curve is the projected result of the unbinned log-likelihood fit, the dotted curve shows the polynomial background contribution, the dashed line shows the uncorrelated production of (a)  $D_s(\phi_{(1)}\pi)$  and (b)  $\phi_{(2)}$  mesons, and the dash-dotted curve is the total background contribution.

identified muon, etc., with a contribution estimated in Ref. [12] as  $(10 \pm 5)\%$ , without any requirement on the VPD. When the requirement of VPD  $> 150 \mu\text{m}$  is included, we estimate the contribution as  $(2 \pm 1)\%$  in the  $(\mu D_s)$  signal. In total, we estimate that the fraction of events in the  $(\mu D_s)$  signal coming from  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$  is  $f(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X) = 0.82 \pm 0.05$ .

We considered the number of events  $N_{\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s}$  from the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  sample to contain contributions from (1) the main signal  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}$  and the following background processes (2)  $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}KX$ , (3)  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}X$ , (4)  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\phi\mu\nu$ , (5)  $c\bar{c} \rightarrow D_s\mu\nu X$  and  $b\bar{b} \rightarrow D_s\mu\nu X$ , and (6)  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu$  combined with a  $\phi$  meson from fragmentation. There is no experimental information for most of the processes; therefore, their contributions were estimated by counting events in different regions of the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  phase space and comparing the obtained numbers with the expected mass distribution for each background process.

The mass of the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  system for the second and third processes is much less than that for the main decay  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}$  because of the additional particles, and the requirement  $M(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s) > 4.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  strongly suppresses them. The contribution of  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}X$  is much less than  $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}KX$  because of higher production rates of  $B^+$  and  $B^0$  compared to  $B_s^0$ . Compared to the  $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}KX$  process, the final state in the decay  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}X$  includes at least two pions due to isospin considerations. At least two gluons are required to produce this state [similar to  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\pi\pi$ ]; it is therefore additionally suppressed and its contribution was neglected. Simulation shows that for the  $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}KX$  decay, the fraction of events with  $M(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s) > 4.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  is 0.05. Requiring  $M(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s) < 4.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  and keeping all other selections, we observe  $2.8_{-2.8}^{+11.2}$  events in data.

Assuming that all these events are due to  $B \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}D_s^{(*)}KX$ , we estimate their contribution to the signal  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  as  $0.14_{-0.14}^{+0.56}$  events.

The fourth process produces a high mass for both the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)})$  and  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  systems and requiring  $M(\mu\phi_{(2)}) < 1.85 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  strongly suppresses it. Simulation shows that for this process, the fraction of events with  $M(\mu\phi_{(2)}) < 1.85 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  is 0.14. Requiring  $M(\mu\phi_{(2)}) > 1.85 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  and keeping all other selections, we observe  $13 \pm 11$  events. Assuming that all these events are due to the fourth background process, we estimate its contribution to the  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  signal as  $1.88 \pm 1.51$  events.

We estimate the total number of background events from the above contributions as  $N_{\text{bkg}} = 2.0 \pm 1.6(\text{stat})$ .

The contribution of the fifth process is strongly suppressed by the event selection, and we estimate an upper limit of 0.4 events. We therefore included this contribution as an additional uncertainty in the number of background events.

The fitting procedure accounts for the possible background contribution of the decay  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu$  together with the uncorrelated production of a  $\phi$  meson from fragmentation. In addition, an attempt was made to reconstruct  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  events in the  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$  simulation containing approximately 9200 reconstructed  $(\mu D_s)$  events, and no such events were found. Therefore the contribution from this process was neglected.

In determination of efficiencies, the final states in the  $(\mu D_s)$  and  $(\mu\phi_{(2)}D_s)$  samples differ only by the two kaons from the additional  $\phi_{(2)}$  meson. All other applied selections are the same, so many detector-related systematic uncertainties cancel. The muon  $p_T$  spectrum in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)}\mu\nu X$  decay differs between data and simulation due to trigger effects, reconstruction efficiencies, and the uncertainties in  $B$  meson production in simulation. To correct for this difference, we normalized the MC calculations to

the data by applying weighting functions to all MC events, which were obtained from the ratio of simulated and data events for  $p_T$  distributions of the  $B_s^0$  meson and muon. With this correction, the ratio of efficiencies is  $\varepsilon(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})/\varepsilon(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} \mu \nu X) = 0.055 \pm 0.001(\text{stat})$ . The systematic uncertainty of this ratio is discussed below.

Using all these inputs and taking the value  $\text{Br}(\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-) = 0.492 \pm 0.006$  [7], we obtain  $R = 0.015 \pm 0.007(\text{stat})$ . The statistical uncertainty shown includes only the uncertainty in  $N_{\mu\phi(2)D_s}$ . All other uncertainties are included in the systematics. The experimental extraction of both  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} \mu \nu X)$  and  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \nu)$  depend on  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$ . Factorizing the dependence on  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$ , we obtain from [7]  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} \mu \nu X) \text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi) = (2.84 \pm 0.49) \times 10^{-3}$ ,  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \mu \nu) = (0.55 \pm 0.04) \times \text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$ . Using these numbers, we finally obtain from (1)  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) = 0.039^{+0.019}_{-0.018}(\text{stat})$ .

The systematic uncertainties in the measured value of  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})$  were estimated as follows. All external branching fractions [7] were varied within one standard deviation. A 100% uncertainty in the number of background events  $N_{\text{bkg}}$  in the  $(\mu\phi(2)D_s)$  sample was assumed. The uncertainty on the reconstruction efficiency of two additional kaons from  $\phi$  meson decay was estimated to be 14%, following the results of a previous study [12]. For the ratio of efficiencies, a 15% uncertainty was assigned for the reweighting procedure, which reflects the difference in efficiency between weighted and unweighted estimates and includes all effects of modeling the production and decays of  $B_s^0$  mesons. The dependence of the number of  $(\mu\phi(2)D_s)$  events on the fitting procedure was estimated by adding a possible signal contribution from  $D^+$  events which decreased the correlated signal by 3%, which we assigned as a systematic uncertainty.

Using these numbers, we obtain  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) = [0.039^{+0.019}_{-0.017}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.014(\text{syst})][0.044/\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)]^2$ . Using  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi) = 0.044 \pm 0.006$  [7], we find

$$\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) = 0.039^{+0.019}_{-0.017}(\text{stat})^{+0.016}_{-0.015}(\text{syst}), \quad (2)$$

which yields a 90% C.L. interval for  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)})$  of [0.002, 0.080]. The result is consistent with, and more precise than, the ALEPH measurement  $\text{Br}(B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}) = 0.077 \pm 0.034^{+0.038}_{-0.026}$  [4,13], where the value has been recalculated using the current value of  $\text{Br}(D_s \rightarrow \phi \pi)$  [7]. We calculate  $\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP}$  [1] assuming that the decay  $B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^{(*)} D_s^{(*)}$  is mainly  $CP$  even and gives the primary contribution to the width difference between the  $CP$ -even and  $CP$ -odd  $B_s^0$  states [3]:

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_s^{CP}}{\Gamma_s} = 0.079^{+0.038}_{-0.035}(\text{stat})^{+0.031}_{-0.030}(\text{syst}). \quad (3)$$

Assuming  $CP$  violation in  $B_s^0$  mixing is small [2], this estimate is in good agreement with the SM prediction  $\Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s = 0.127 \pm 0.024$  [2] and with the direct measurement of this parameter by the D0 experiment in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$  decays [14]. The agreement with the CDF measurement of  $\Delta\Gamma_s/\Gamma_s$ , also performed in  $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$  [15], is not as good, although still within two standard deviations.

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\*Visiting scientist from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD, USA.

†Visiting scientist from ICN-UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico.

‡Visiting scientist from Helsinki Institute of Physics, Helsinki, Finland.

§Visiting scientist from Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland.

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