

Searches for B^0 decays to ηK^0 , $\eta\eta$, $\eta'\eta'$, $\eta\phi$, and $\eta'\phi$

B. Aubert,¹ M. Bona,¹ D. Boutigny,¹ F. Couderc,¹ Y. Karyotakis,¹ J. P. Lees,¹ V. Poireau,¹ V. Tisserand,¹ A. Zghiche,¹ E. Grauges,² A. Palano,³ J. C. Chen,⁴ N. D. Qi,⁴ G. Rong,⁴ P. Wang,⁴ Y. S. Zhu,⁴ G. Eigen,⁵ I. Ofte,⁵ B. Stugu,⁵ G. S. Abrams,⁶ M. Battaglia,⁶ D. N. Brown,⁶ J. Button-Shafer,⁶ R. N. Cahn,⁶ E. Charles,⁶ M. S. Gill,⁶ Y. Groyzman,⁶ R. G. Jacobsen,⁶ J. A. Kadyk,⁶ L. T. Kerth,⁶ Yu. G. Kolomoisky,⁶ G. Kukartsev,⁶ G. Lynch,⁶ L. M. Mir,⁶ T. J. Orimoto,⁶ M. Pripstein,⁶ N. A. Roe,⁶ M. T. Ronan,⁶ W. A. Wenzel,⁶ P. del Amo Sanchez,⁷ M. Barrett,⁷ K. E. Ford,⁷ A. J. Hart,⁷ T. J. Harrison,⁷ C. M. Hawkes,⁷ A. T. Watson,⁷ T. Held,⁸ H. Koch,⁸ B. Lewandowski,⁸ M. Pelizaeus,⁸ K. Peters,⁸ T. Schroeder,⁸ M. Steinke,⁸ J. T. Boyd,⁹ J. P. Burke,⁹ W. N. Cottingham,⁹ D. Walker,⁹ D. J. Asgeirsson,¹⁰ T. Cuhadar-Donszelmann,¹⁰ B. G. Fulsom,¹⁰ C. Hearty,¹⁰ N. S. Knecht,¹⁰ T. S. Mattison,¹⁰ J. A. McKenna,¹⁰ A. Khan,¹¹ P. Kyberd,¹¹ M. Saleem,¹¹ D. J. Sherwood,¹¹ L. Teodorescu,¹¹ V. E. Blinov,¹² A. D. Bukin,¹² V. P. Druzhinin,¹² V. B. Golubev,¹² A. P. Onuchin,¹² S. I. Serednyakov,¹² Yu. I. Skovpen,¹² E. P. Solodov,¹² K. Yu Todyshev,¹² M. Bondioli,¹³ M. Bruinsma,¹³ M. Chao,¹³ S. Curry,¹³ I. Eschrich,¹³ D. Kirkby,¹³ A. J. Lankford,¹³ P. Lund,¹³ M. Mandelkern,¹³ R. K. Mommsen,¹³ W. Roethel,¹³ D. P. Stoker,¹³ S. Abachi,¹⁴ C. Buchanan,¹⁴ S. D. Foulkes,¹⁵ J. W. Gary,¹⁵ F. Liu,¹⁵ O. Long,¹⁵ B. C. Shen,¹⁵ K. Wang,¹⁵ L. Zhang,¹⁵ H. K. Hadavand,¹⁶ E. J. Hill,¹⁶ H. P. Paar,¹⁶ S. Rahatlou,¹⁶ V. Sharma,¹⁶ J. W. Berryhill,¹⁷ C. Campagnari,¹⁷ A. Cunha,¹⁷ B. Dahmes,¹⁷ T. M. Hong,¹⁷ D. Kovalskiy,¹⁷ J. D. Richman,¹⁷ T. W. Beck,¹⁸ A. M. Eisner,¹⁸ C. J. Flacco,¹⁸ C. A. Heusch,¹⁸ J. Kroseberg,¹⁸ W. S. Lockman,¹⁸ G. Nesom,¹⁸ T. Schalk,¹⁸ B. A. Schumm,¹⁸ A. Seiden,¹⁸ P. Spradlin,¹⁸ D. C. Williams,¹⁸ M. G. Wilson,¹⁸ J. Albert,¹⁹ E. Chen,¹⁹ A. Dvoretzskii,¹⁹ F. Fang,¹⁹ D. G. Hitlin,¹⁹ I. Narsky,¹⁹ T. Piatenko,¹⁹ F. C. Porter,¹⁹ A. Ryd,¹⁹ G. Mancinelli,²⁰ B. T. Meadows,²⁰ K. Mishra,²⁰ M. D. Sokoloff,²⁰ F. Blanc,²¹ P. C. Bloom,²¹ S. Chen,²¹ W. T. Ford,²¹ J. F. Hirschauer,²¹ A. Kreisel,²¹ M. Nagel,²¹ U. Nauenberg,²¹ A. Olivas,²¹ W. O. Ruddick,²¹ J. G. Smith,²¹ K. A. Ulmer,²¹ S. R. Wagner,²¹ J. Zhang,²¹ A. Chen,²² E. A. Eckhart,²² A. Soffer,²² W. H. Toki,²² R. J. Wilson,²² F. Winklmeier,²² Q. Zeng,²² D. D. Altenburg,²³ E. Feltresi,²³ A. Hauke,²³ H. Jasper,²³ J. Merkel,²³ A. Petzold,²³ B. Spaan,²³ T. Brandt,²⁴ V. Klose,²⁴ H. M. Lacker,²⁴ W. F. Mader,²⁴ R. Nogowski,²⁴ J. Schubert,²⁴ K. R. Schubert,²⁴ R. Schwierz,²⁴ J. E. Sundermann,²⁴ A. Volk,²⁴ D. Bernard,²⁵ G. R. Bonneaud,²⁵ E. Latour,²⁵ Ch. Thiebaux,²⁵ M. Verderi,²⁵ P. J. Clark,²⁶ W. Gradl,²⁶ F. Muheim,²⁶ S. Playfer,²⁶ A. I. Robertson,²⁶ Y. Xie,²⁶ M. Andreotti,²⁷ D. Bettoni,²⁷ C. Bozzi,²⁷ R. Calabrese,²⁷ G. Cibinetto,²⁷ E. Luppi,²⁷ M. Negrini,²⁷ A. Petrella,²⁷ L. Piemontese,²⁷ E. Prencipe,²⁷ F. Anulli,²⁸ R. Baldini-Ferrolli,²⁸ A. Calcaterra,²⁸ R. de Sangro,²⁸ G. Finocchiaro,²⁸ S. Pacetti,²⁸ P. Patteri,²⁸ I. M. Peruzzi,^{28,*} M. Piccolo,²⁸ M. Rama,²⁸ A. Zallo,²⁸ A. Buzzo,²⁹ R. Contri,²⁹ M. Lo Vetere,²⁹ M. M. Macri,²⁹ M. R. Monge,²⁹ S. Passaggio,²⁹ C. Patrignani,²⁹ E. Robutti,²⁹ A. Santroni,²⁹ S. Tosi,²⁹ G. Brandenburg,³⁰ K. S. Chaisanguanthum,³⁰ M. Morii,³⁰ J. Wu,³⁰ R. S. Dubitzky,³¹ J. Marks,³¹ S. Schenk,³¹ U. Uwer,³¹ D. J. Bard,³² W. Bhimji,³² D. A. Bowerman,³² P. D. Dauncey,³² U. Egede,³² R. L. Flack,³² J. A. Nash,³² M. B. Nikolich,³² W. Panduro Vazquez,³² P. K. Behera,³³ X. Chai,³³ M. J. Charles,³³ U. Mallik,³³ N. T. Meyer,³³ V. Ziegler,³³ J. Cochran,³⁴ H. B. Crawley,³⁴ L. Dong,³⁴ V. Eyges,³⁴ W. T. Meyer,³⁴ S. Prell,³⁴ E. I. Rosenberg,³⁴ A. E. Rubin,³⁴ A. V. Gritsan,³⁵ A. G. Denig,³⁶ M. Fritsch,³⁶ G. Schott,³⁶ N. Arnaud,³⁷ M. Davier,³⁷ G. Grosdidier,³⁷ A. Höcker,³⁷ F. Le Diberder,³⁷ V. Lepeltier,³⁷ A. M. Lutz,³⁷ A. Oyanguren,³⁷ S. Pruvot,³⁷ S. Rodier,³⁷ P. Roudeau,³⁷ M. H. Schune,³⁷ A. Stocchi,³⁷ W. F. Wang,³⁷ G. Wormser,³⁷ C. H. Cheng,³⁸ D. J. Lange,³⁸ D. M. Wright,³⁸ C. A. Chavez,³⁹ I. J. Forster,³⁹ J. R. Fry,³⁹ E. Gabathuler,³⁹ R. Gamet,³⁹ K. A. George,³⁹ D. E. Hutchcroft,³⁹ D. J. Payne,³⁹ K. C. Schofield,³⁹ C. Touramanis,³⁹ A. J. Bevan,⁴⁰ F. Di Lodovico,⁴⁰ W. Menges,⁴⁰ R. Sacco,⁴⁰ G. Cowan,⁴¹ H. U. Flaecher,⁴¹ D. A. Hopkins,⁴¹ P. S. Jackson,⁴¹ T. R. McMahon,⁴¹ S. Ricciardi,⁴¹ F. Salvatore,⁴¹ A. C. Wren,⁴¹ D. N. Brown,⁴² C. L. Davis,⁴² J. Allison,⁴³ N. R. Barlow,⁴³ R. J. Barlow,⁴³ Y. M. Chia,⁴³ C. L. Edgar,⁴³ G. D. Lafferty,⁴³ M. T. Naisbit,⁴³ J. C. Williams,⁴³ J. I. Yi,⁴³ C. Chen,⁴⁴ W. D. Hulsbergen,⁴⁴ A. Jawahery,⁴⁴ C. K. Lae,⁴⁴ D. A. Roberts,⁴⁴ G. Simi,⁴⁴ G. Blaylock,⁴⁵ C. Dallapiccola,⁴⁵ S. S. Hertzbach,⁴⁵ X. Li,⁴⁵ T. B. Moore,⁴⁵ S. Saremi,⁴⁵ H. Staengle,⁴⁵ R. Cowan,⁴⁶ G. Sciolla,⁴⁶ S. J. Sekula,⁴⁶ M. Spitznagel,⁴⁶ F. Taylor,⁴⁶ R. K. Yamamoto,⁴⁶ H. Kim,⁴⁷ S. E. Mclachlin,⁴⁷ P. M. Patel,⁴⁷ S. H. Robertson,⁴⁷ A. Lazzaro,⁴⁸ V. Lombardo,⁴⁸ F. Palombo,⁴⁸ J. M. Bauer,⁴⁹ L. Cremaldi,⁴⁹ V. Eschenburg,⁴⁹ R. Godang,⁴⁹ R. Kroeger,⁴⁹ D. A. Sanders,⁴⁹ D. J. Summers,⁴⁹ H. W. Zhao,⁴⁹ S. Brunet,⁵⁰ D. Côté,⁵⁰ M. Simard,⁵⁰ P. Taras,⁵⁰ F. B. Viaud,⁵⁰ H. Nicholson,⁵¹ N. Cavallo,^{52,†} G. De Nardo,⁵² F. Fabozzi,^{52,†} C. Gatto,⁵² L. Lista,⁵² D. Monorchio,⁵² P. Paolucci,⁵² D. Piccolo,⁵² C. Sciacca,⁵² M. A. Baak,⁵³ G. Raven,⁵³ H. L. Snoek,⁵³ C. P. Jessop,⁵⁴ J. M. LoSecco,⁵⁴ T. Allmendinger,⁵⁵ G. Benelli,⁵⁵ L. A. Corwin,⁵⁵ K. K. Gan,⁵⁵ K. Honscheid,⁵⁵ D. Hufnagel,⁵⁵ P. D. Jackson,⁵⁵ H. Kagan,⁵⁵ R. Kass,⁵⁵ A. M. Rahimi,⁵⁵ J. J. Regensburger,⁵⁵ R. Ter-Antonyan,⁵⁵ Q. K. Wong,⁵⁵ N. L. Blount,⁵⁶ J. Brau,⁵⁶ R. Frey,⁵⁶ O. Igonkina,⁵⁶ J. A. Kolb,⁵⁶ M. Lu,⁵⁶ R. Rahmat,⁵⁶ N. B. Sinev,⁵⁶ D. Strom,⁵⁶ J. Strube,⁵⁶ E. Torrence,⁵⁶ A. Gaz,⁵⁷ M. Margoni,⁵⁷ M. Morandin,⁵⁷ A. Pompili,⁵⁷ M. Posocco,⁵⁷ M. Rotondo,⁵⁷

F. Simonetto,⁵⁷ R. Stroili,⁵⁷ C. Voci,⁵⁷ M. Benayoun,⁵⁸ H. Briand,⁵⁸ J. Chauveau,⁵⁸ P. David,⁵⁸ L. Del Buono,⁵⁸ Ch. de la Vaissière,⁵⁸ O. Hamon,⁵⁸ B. L. Hartfiel,⁵⁸ Ph. Leruste,⁵⁸ J. Malclès,⁵⁸ J. Ocariz,⁵⁸ L. Roos,⁵⁸ G. Therin,⁵⁸ L. Gladney,⁵⁹ M. Biasini,⁶⁰ R. Covarelli,⁶⁰ C. Angelini,⁶¹ G. Batignani,⁶¹ S. Bettarini,⁶¹ F. Bucci,⁶¹ G. Calderini,⁶¹ M. Carpinelli,⁶¹ R. Cenci,⁶¹ F. Forti,⁶¹ M. A. Giorgi,⁶¹ A. Lusiani,⁶¹ G. Marchiori,⁶¹ M. A. Mazur,⁶¹ M. Morganti,⁶¹ N. Neri,⁶¹ E. Paoloni,⁶¹ G. Rizzo,⁶¹ J. J. Walsh,⁶¹ M. Haire,⁶² D. Judd,⁶² D. E. Wagoner,⁶² J. Biesiada,⁶³ N. Danielson,⁶³ P. Elmer,⁶³ Y. P. Lau,⁶³ C. Lu,⁶³ J. Olsen,⁶³ A. J. S. Smith,⁶³ A. V. Telnov,⁶³ F. Bellini,⁶⁴ G. Cavoto,⁶⁴ A. D'Orazio,⁶⁴ D. del Re,⁶⁴ E. Di Marco,⁶⁴ R. Faccini,⁶⁴ F. Ferrarotto,⁶⁴ F. Ferroni,⁶⁴ M. Gaspero,⁶⁴ L. Li Gioi,⁶⁴ M. A. Mazzoni,⁶⁴ S. Morganti,⁶⁴ G. Piredda,⁶⁴ F. Polci,⁶⁴ F. Safai Tehrani,⁶⁴ C. Voena,⁶⁴ M. Ebert,⁶⁵ H. Schröder,⁶⁵ R. Waldi,⁶⁵ T. Adye,⁶⁶ N. De Groot,⁶⁶ B. Franek,⁶⁶ E. O. Olaiya,⁶⁶ F. F. Wilson,⁶⁶ R. Aleksan,⁶⁷ S. Emery,⁶⁷ A. Gaidot,⁶⁷ S. F. Ganzhur,⁶⁷ G. Hamel de Monchenault,⁶⁷ W. Kozanecki,⁶⁷ M. Legendre,⁶⁷ G. Vasseur,⁶⁷ Ch. Yèche,⁶⁷ M. Zito,⁶⁷ X. R. Chen,⁶⁸ H. Liu,⁶⁸ W. Park,⁶⁸ M. V. Purohit,⁶⁸ J. R. Wilson,⁶⁸ M. T. Allen,⁶⁹ D. Aston,⁶⁹ R. Bartoldus,⁶⁹ P. Bechtle,⁶⁹ N. Berger,⁶⁹ R. Claus,⁶⁹ J. P. Coleman,⁶⁹ M. R. Convery,⁶⁹ M. Cristinziani,⁶⁹ J. C. Dingfelder,⁶⁹ J. Dorfan,⁶⁹ G. P. Dubois-Felsmann,⁶⁹ D. Dujmic,⁶⁹ W. Dunwoodie,⁶⁹ R. C. Field,⁶⁹ T. Glanzman,⁶⁹ S. J. Gowdy,⁶⁹ M. T. Graham,⁶⁹ P. Grenier,⁶⁹ V. Halyo,⁶⁹ C. Hast,⁶⁹ T. Hryn'ova,⁶⁹ W. R. Innes,⁶⁹ M. H. Kelsey,⁶⁹ P. Kim,⁶⁹ D. W. G. S. Leith,⁶⁹ S. Li,⁶⁹ S. Luitz,⁶⁹ V. Luth,⁶⁹ H. L. Lynch,⁶⁹ D. B. MacFarlane,⁶⁹ H. Marsiske,⁶⁹ R. Messner,⁶⁹ D. R. Muller,⁶⁹ C. P. O'Grady,⁶⁹ V. E. Ozcan,⁶⁹ A. Perazzo,⁶⁹ M. Perl,⁶⁹ T. Pulliam,⁶⁹ B. N. Ratcliff,⁶⁹ A. Roodman,⁶⁹ A. A. Salnikov,⁶⁹ R. H. Schindler,⁶⁹ J. Schwienging,⁶⁹ A. Snyder,⁶⁹ J. Stelzer,⁶⁹ D. Su,⁶⁹ M. K. Sullivan,⁶⁹ K. Suzuki,⁶⁹ S. K. Swain,⁶⁹ J. M. Thompson,⁶⁹ J. Va'vra,⁶⁹ N. van Bakel,⁶⁹ M. Weaver,⁶⁹ A. J. R. Weinstein,⁶⁹ W. J. Wisniewski,⁶⁹ M. Wittgen,⁶⁹ D. H. Wright,⁶⁹ A. K. Yarritu,⁶⁹ K. Yi,⁶⁹ C. C. Young,⁶⁹ P. R. Burchat,⁷⁰ A. J. Edwards,⁷⁰ S. A. Majewski,⁷⁰ B. A. Petersen,⁷⁰ C. Roat,⁷⁰ L. Wilden,⁷⁰ S. Ahmed,⁷¹ M. S. Alam,⁷¹ R. Bula,⁷¹ J. A. Ernst,⁷¹ V. Jain,⁷¹ B. Pan,⁷¹ M. A. Saeed,⁷¹ F. R. Wappler,⁷¹ S. B. Zain,⁷¹ W. Bugg,⁷² M. Krishnamurthy,⁷² S. M. Spanier,⁷² R. Eckmann,⁷³ J. L. Ritchie,⁷³ A. Satpathy,⁷³ C. J. Schilling,⁷³ R. F. Schwitters,⁷³ J. M. Izen,⁷⁴ X. C. Lou,⁷⁴ S. Ye,⁷⁴ F. Bianchi,⁷⁵ F. Gallo,⁷⁵ D. Gamba,⁷⁵ M. Bomben,⁷⁶ L. Bosisio,⁷⁶ C. Cartaro,⁷⁶ F. Cossutti,⁷⁶ G. Della Ricca,⁷⁶ S. Dittongo,⁷⁶ L. Lanceri,⁷⁶ L. Vitale,⁷⁶ V. Azzolini,⁷⁷ N. Lopez-March,⁷⁷ F. Martinez-Vidal,⁷⁷ Sw. Banerjee,⁷⁸ B. Bhuyan,⁷⁸ C. M. Brown,⁷⁸ D. Fortin,⁷⁸ K. Hamano,⁷⁸ R. Kowalewski,⁷⁸ I. M. Nugent,⁷⁸ J. M. Roney,⁷⁸ R. J. Sobie,⁷⁸ J. J. Back,⁷⁹ P. F. Harrison,⁷⁹ T. E. Latham,⁷⁹ G. B. Mohanty,⁷⁹ M. Pappagallo,⁷⁹ H. R. Band,⁸⁰ X. Chen,⁸⁰ B. Cheng,⁸⁰ S. Dasu,⁸⁰ M. Datta,⁸⁰ K. T. Flood,⁸⁰ J. J. Hollar,⁸⁰ P. E. Kutter,⁸⁰ B. Mellado,⁸⁰ A. Mihalyi,⁸⁰ Y. Pan,⁸⁰ M. Pierini,⁸⁰ R. Prepost,⁸⁰ S. L. Wu,⁸⁰ Z. Yu,⁸⁰ and H. Neal⁸¹

(BABAR Collaboration)

¹Laboratoire de Physique des Particules, IN2P3/CNRS et Université de Savoie, F-74941 Annecy-Le-Vieux, France

²Universitat de Barcelona, Facultat de Física, Departament ECM, E-08028 Barcelona, Spain

³Università di Bari, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-70126 Bari, Italy

⁴Institute of High Energy Physics, Beijing 100039, China

⁵University of Bergen, Institute of Physics, N-5007 Bergen, Norway

⁶Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

⁷University of Birmingham, Birmingham, B15 2TT, United Kingdom

⁸Ruhr Universität Bochum, Institut für Experimental physik 1, D-44780 Bochum, Germany

⁹University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TL, United Kingdom

¹⁰University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1Z1

¹¹Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, United Kingdom

¹²Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia

¹³University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92697, USA

¹⁴University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024, USA

¹⁵University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92521, USA

¹⁶University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, USA

¹⁷University of California at Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California 93106, USA

¹⁸University of California at Santa Cruz, Institute for Particle Physics, Santa Cruz, California 95064, USA

¹⁹California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

²⁰University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221, USA

²¹University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

²²Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA

²³Universität Dortmund, Institut für Physik, D-44221 Dortmund, Germany

²⁴Technische Universität Dresden, Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, D-01062 Dresden, Germany

²⁵Laboratoire Leprince-Ringuet, CNRS/IN2P3, Ecole Polytechnique, F-91128 Palaiseau, France

- ²⁶University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, United Kingdom
- ²⁷Università di Ferrara, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy
- ²⁸Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati dell'INFN, I-00044 Frascati, Italy
- ²⁹Università di Genova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-16146 Genova, Italy
- ³⁰Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA
- ³¹Universität Heidelberg, Physikalisches Institut, Philosophenweg 12, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany
- ³²Imperial College London, London, SW7 2AZ, United Kingdom
- ³³University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242, USA
- ³⁴Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3160, USA
- ³⁵Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland 21218, USA
- ³⁶Universität Karlsruhe, Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, D-76021 Karlsruhe, Germany
- ³⁷Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, IN2P3/CNRS et Université Paris-Sud 11, Centre Scientifique d'Orsay, B.P. 34, F-91898 ORSAY Cedex, France
- ³⁸Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA
- ³⁹University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 7ZE, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁰Queen Mary, University of London, E1 4NS, United Kingdom
- ⁴¹University of London, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, United Kingdom
- ⁴²University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, USA
- ⁴³University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom
- ⁴⁴University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742, USA
- ⁴⁵University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, USA
- ⁴⁶Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory for Nuclear Science, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA
- ⁴⁷McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3A 2T8
- ⁴⁸Università di Milano, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-20133 Milano, Italy
- ⁴⁹University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi 38677, USA
- ⁵⁰Université de Montréal, Physique des Particules, Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3J7
- ⁵¹Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts 01075, USA
- ⁵²Università di Napoli Federico II, Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche and INFN, I-80126, Napoli, Italy
- ⁵³NIKHEF, National Institute for Nuclear Physics and High Energy Physics, NL-1009 DB Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ⁵⁴University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA
- ⁵⁵Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA
- ⁵⁶University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403, USA
- ⁵⁷Università di Padova, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-35131 Padova, Italy
- ⁵⁸Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, IN2P3/CNRS, Université Pierre et Marie Curie-Paris6, Université Denis Diderot-Paris 7, F-75252 Paris, France
- ⁵⁹University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA
- ⁶⁰Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-06100 Perugia, Italy
- ⁶¹Università di Pisa, Dipartimento di Fisica, Scuola Normale Superiore and INFN, I-56127 Pisa, Italy
- ⁶²Prairie View A&M University, Prairie View, Texas 77446, USA
- ⁶³Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey 08544, USA
- ⁶⁴Università di Roma La Sapienza, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-00185 Roma, Italy
- ⁶⁵Universität Rostock, D-18051 Rostock, Germany
- ⁶⁶Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
- ⁶⁷DSM/Dapnia, CEA/Saclay, F-91191 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
- ⁶⁸University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina 29208, USA
- ⁶⁹Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, California 94309, USA
- ⁷⁰Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305-4060, USA
- ⁷¹State University of New York, Albany, New York 12222, USA
- ⁷²University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA
- ⁷³University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA
- ⁷⁴University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas 75083, USA
- ⁷⁵Università di Torino, Dipartimento di Fisica Sperimentale and INFN, I-10125 Torino, Italy
- ⁷⁶Università di Trieste, Dipartimento di Fisica and INFN, I-34127 Trieste, Italy
- ⁷⁷IFIC, Universitat de Valencia-CSIC, E-46071 Valencia, Spain
- ⁷⁸University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P6
- ⁷⁹Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, United Kingdom
- ⁸⁰University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA

* Also with Università di Perugia, Dipartimento di Fisica, Perugia, Italy

† Also with Università della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy

⁸¹*Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA*
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We search for B^0 meson decays into two-body combinations of K^0 , η , η' , and ϕ mesons in 324×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ pairs collected with the *BABAR* detector at the PEP-II asymmetric-energy e^+e^- collider at SLAC. We measure the following branching fractions (upper limits at 90% confidence level) in units of 10^{-6} : $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^0) = 1.8_{-0.6}^{+0.7} \pm 0.1 (<2.9)$, $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta\eta) = 1.1_{-0.4}^{+0.5} \pm 0.1 (<1.8)$, $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta\phi) = 0.1 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1 (<0.6)$, $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta'\phi) = 0.2_{-0.3}^{+0.4} \pm 0.1 (<1.0)$, and $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta'\eta') = 1.0_{-0.6}^{+0.8} \pm 0.1 (<2.4)$, where the first error is statistical and the second systematic.

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We report the results of searches for B^0 or \bar{B}^0 meson decays to two charmless pseudoscalar mesons [1] ηK^0 , $\eta\eta$, $\eta'\eta'$, and to the pseudoscalar-vector combinations $\eta\phi$, $\eta'\phi$. None of these decays has been observed previously; the published experimental upper limits on their branching fractions lie in the range $(2-10) \times 10^{-6}$ [2,3]. The theoretical predictions for these branching fractions are less than a few per million by most estimates [4-10]. Theoretical approaches include those based on flavor SU(3) relations [4-6], effective Hamiltonians with factorization and specific B -to-light-meson form factors [7], perturbative QCD [8], QCD factorization [9], and soft collinear effective theory (SCET) [10]. Important advances in the theoretical understanding of hadronic charmless two-body B meson decays have occurred in the past few years [11]. With more precise experimental results one can test and constrain the models. Improved measurements of decays with isoscalar mesons can also help to better understand the large difference between the branching fractions for $B \rightarrow \eta'K$ and $B \rightarrow \eta K$ decays [11,12].

Branching fractions or limits in the $\eta\eta$, $\eta'\eta'$, $\eta\phi$, and $\eta'\phi$ channels are relevant for the accuracy with which CP -violating asymmetry measurements can be interpreted. The coefficient S of the CP -violating sinusoidal factor in the time evolution of $\eta'K^0$ and ϕK^0 can be related to the CKM phase $\beta = \arg(-V_{cd}V_{cb}^*/V_{td}V_{tb}^*)$ if these decays are dominated by a single weak phase [13]. Additional higher-order amplitudes with different weak phases would lead to deviations ΔS between the value measured in these rare modes and the precise determination in the more copious B^0 decays to charmonium- K^0 final states. SU(3) flavor symmetry [14,15] relates the strength of such additional amplitudes to the decay rates of certain two-body B^0 decays, including $\eta\eta$, $\eta'\eta'$, $\eta\phi$, and $\eta'\phi$.

The results presented here are based on data collected with the *BABAR* detector [16] at the PEP-II asymmetric-energy e^+e^- collider located at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. An integrated luminosity of 289 fb^{-1} , corresponding to $N_{B\bar{B}} = 324$ million $B\bar{B}$ pairs, was recorded at the $Y(4S)$ resonance (center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$).

Charged particles produced in e^+e^- interactions are detected, and their momenta measured, by a combination of a vertex tracker, consisting of five layers of double-sided silicon microstrip detectors, and a 40-layer central drift

chamber, both operating in the 1.5 T magnetic field of a superconducting solenoid. We identify photons and electrons using a CsI(Tl) electromagnetic calorimeter. Further 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 (DIRC) covering the central region.

We select η , η' , ϕ , ρ^0 , K_S^0 , and π^0 candidates through the decays $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ($\eta_{\gamma\gamma}$), $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ ($\eta_{3\pi}$), $\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$ with $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ($\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}$), $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$ ($\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$), $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$, $\rho^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, and $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$. The photon energy E_γ must be greater than 30 (100) MeV for π^0 (prompt η from B) candidates, greater than 200 MeV in $\eta' \rightarrow \rho\gamma$, and greater than 50 (100) MeV in $\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}$ (in the $B \rightarrow \eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}$ decay mode). We make the following requirements on the invariant masses (in MeV/c^2): $490 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 600$ for $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}$, $120 < m_{\gamma\gamma} < 150$ for π^0 , $510 < m_{\pi\pi} < 1000$ for ρ^0 , $520 < m_{\pi\pi\pi} < 570$ for $\eta_{3\pi}$, $930 < m_{\eta\pi\pi} < 990$ for $\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}$, $910 < m_{\rho\gamma} < 1000$ for $\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$, $1005 < m_{K^+K^-} < 1035$ for ϕ , and $486 < m_{\pi\pi} < 510$ for K_S^0 . For K_S^0 candidates we also require a vertex χ^2 probability larger than 0.001 and a reconstructed decay length greater than 3 times its uncertainty. Secondary charged pions in η and η' candidates are rejected, if their DIRC and dE/dx signatures are consistent with protons, electrons, or kaons. Similarly, tracks from ϕ decays are required to be inconsistent with protons, electrons, and pions.

We reconstruct the B meson candidate by combining the four-momenta of the final state particles imposing a vertex constraint. We also constrain the η , η' , and π^0 masses to world average values [13]. A B meson candidate is characterized kinematically by the energy-substituted mass $m_{\text{ES}} = [(\frac{1}{2}s + \mathbf{p}_0 \cdot \mathbf{p}_B)^2/E_0^2 - \mathbf{p}_B^2]^{1/2}$ and energy difference $\Delta E = E_B^* - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{s}$, where the subscripts 0 and B refer to the initial $Y(4S)$ and to the B candidate, respectively, and the asterisk denotes the $Y(4S)$ rest frame.

Backgrounds arise primarily from random combinations of tracks and neutral clusters in $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ continuum events, where $q = u, d, s$ or c . We reject these events by using the angle θ_T between the thrust axis of the B candidate in the $Y(4S)$ frame and that of the rest of the event. The thrust axis of the B candidate is obtained as the thrust axis of the B decay products. The distribution of $|\cos\theta_T|$ is sharply peaked near 1.0 for combinations drawn from jet-

like $q\bar{q}$ pairs, and is nearly uniform for $Y(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ events. We require $|\cos\theta_T| < 0.9$. To discriminate against τ -pair and two-photon backgrounds we require the event to contain at least three tracks or one track more than the topology of our final state, whichever is larger. In decays containing a prompt $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}$ from B we require $|\mathcal{H}_\eta| < 0.9$ to remove random combinations with soft photons, where \mathcal{H}_η is defined below. If an event has multiple B candidates, we select the candidate with the highest B vertex χ^2 probability or using a χ^2 quantity computed with the η or η' masses, depending on the decay mode. More details on the analysis technique can be found in Ref. [17].

We obtain yields from unbinned extended maximum-likelihood (ML) fits. The principal input observables are ΔE , m_{ES} , and a Fisher discriminant \mathcal{F} [18]. Where relevant, the invariant masses m_{res} of the intermediate resonances and angular variables \mathcal{H} defined below are used. The Fisher discriminant \mathcal{F} combines four variables: the angles with respect to the beam axis of the B momentum and B thrust axis (in the $Y(4S)$ frame), and the zeroth and second angular moments $L_{0,2}$ of the energy flow about the B^0 thrust axis. The moments are defined by $L_j = \sum_i p_i \times |\cos\theta_i|^j$, where θ_i is the angle with respect to the B thrust axis of track or neutral cluster i , p_i is its momentum, and the sum excludes the B candidate. For $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}(\phi)$, \mathcal{H}_η (\mathcal{H}_ϕ) is defined as the cosine of the angle between the direction of a daughter γ (K) and the flight direction of the parent of η (ϕ) in the η (ϕ) rest frame; for $\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$, \mathcal{H}_ρ is the cosine of the angle between the direction of a ρ daughter and the flight direction of the η' in the ρ rest frame. The set of probability density functions (PDF) used in ML fits, specific to each decay mode, is determined on the basis of studies with Monte Carlo (MC) simulated samples [19]. We estimate $B\bar{B}$ backgrounds using MC samples of B decays. The estimated $B\bar{B}$ background is found to be negligible for all of our decay modes except $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}K_S^0$ and $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}\phi$.

The extended likelihood function is

$$\mathcal{L} = \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^3 n_j\right) \prod_{i=1}^N \left[\sum_{j=1}^3 n_j \mathcal{P}_j(\mathbf{x}_i) \right], \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of input events, n_j is the number of events for hypothesis j ($j = 1$ for signal, $j = 2$ for continuum background, and $j = 3$ for $B\bar{B}$ background), and $\mathcal{P}_j(\mathbf{x}_i)$ is the corresponding PDF evaluated with the observables \mathbf{x}_i of the i th event. The $B\bar{B}$ background component is used in the decay modes $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}K_S^0$ and $\eta_{\gamma\gamma}\phi$. Since the correlations among the observables in the data are small, we take each \mathcal{P}_j as the product of the PDFs for the separate variables. We determine the PDF parameters from simulation for the signal and from sideband data ($5.25 < m_{\text{ES}} < 5.27$ GeV/ c^2 ; $0.1 < |\Delta E| < 0.2$ GeV) for continuum background. We float some of the continuum PDF parameters in the ML fit. We parameterize each of the

functions $\mathcal{P}_1(m_{\text{ES}})$, $\mathcal{P}_1(\Delta E)$, $\mathcal{P}_j(\mathcal{F})$, and the peaking components of $\mathcal{P}_j(m_{\text{res}})$ with either a Gaussian, the sum of two Gaussians, or a Crystal Ball function [20] as required to describe the distribution. Slowly varying distributions (m_{res} and ΔE for combinatorial background, and angular variables) are represented by linear or quadratic functions. The combinatorial background in m_{ES} is described by the ARGUS function [21]. Large data control samples of B decays to charmed final states of similar topology are used to verify the simulated resolutions in m_{ES} and ΔE . Where the control samples reveal differences between data and MC in mass or energy resolution, we shift or scale the resolution used in the likelihood fits. The bias in the fit is determined from a large set of simulated experiments, each one with the same number of $q\bar{q}$ and signal events as in data.

Table I shows the measured yields, efficiencies, and products of daughter branching fractions for each decay mode. The efficiency is calculated as the ratio of the numbers of signal MC events after the cut based selection to the total generated. We compute the branching fractions from the fitted signal event yields, reconstruction efficiency, daughter branching fractions, and the number of produced B mesons, assuming equal production rates of charged and neutral B pairs at $Y(4S)$. We correct the yield for any bias measured with the simulations. We combine results from different channels by adding the values of $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$ (parameterized in terms of the branching fraction), taking into account the correlated and uncorrelated systematic errors. We report the statistical significance and the branching fractions for the individual decay channels. For the combined measurements we also report the 90% confidence level (CL) upper limits.

The statistical error on the signal yield is taken as the change in the central value when the quantity $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$ increases by one unit from its minimum value. The significance is taken as the square root of the difference between the value of $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$ (with systematic uncertainties included) for zero signal and the value at its minimum. We determine a Bayesian 90% CL upper limit assuming a uniform prior probability distribution by finding the branching fraction below which lies 90% of the total of the likelihood integral in the positive branching fraction region.

Figure 1 shows, for representative fits, the projections onto m_{ES} and ΔE for the five decay modes. The points show the data after a channel-dependent requirement on the probability ratio $\mathcal{P}_1/(\mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_2 + \mathcal{P}_3)$, optimized to enhance the signal sensitivity and with the probabilities \mathcal{P}_j evaluated without using the variable plotted. The solid curves show the total rescaled fit functions.

The main sources of systematic error include uncertainties in the PDF parameterization (0–2 events) and ML fit bias (0–2 events). We evaluate these uncertainties with simulated experiments by varying the PDF parameters

TABLE I. Fitted signal event yield, fit bias, detection efficiency ϵ , daughter branching fraction product $\prod \mathcal{B}_i$, significance \mathcal{S} , and measured branching fraction \mathcal{B} with statistical error for each decay mode. For the combined measurements we give the significance (with systematic uncertainties included) and the branching fraction with statistical and systematic uncertainty (in parentheses the 90% CL upper limit).

Mode	Yield (ev)	Fit bias (ev)	ϵ (%)	$\prod \mathcal{B}_i$ (%)	\mathcal{S} (σ)	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-6})$
$\eta_{\gamma\gamma}K^0$	19_{-9}^{+10}	$+0.8 \pm 0.6$	26.7 ± 0.9	13.5	2.6	$1.5_{-0.8}^{+0.9}$
$\eta_{3\pi}K^0$	11_{-5}^{+6}	$+1.1 \pm 0.4$	17.3 ± 0.6	7.8	2.7	$2.4_{-1.1}^{+1.4}$
ηK^0					3.5	$1.8_{-0.6}^{+0.7} \pm 0.1$ (< 2.9)
$\eta_{\gamma\gamma}\eta_{\gamma\gamma}$	17_{-9}^{+10}	$+3.9 \pm 0.6$	20.8 ± 1.3	15.5	1.9	$1.3_{-0.9}^{+1.0}$
$\eta_{\gamma\gamma}\eta_{3\pi}$	10_{-5}^{+7}	$+0.5 \pm 0.4$	18.3 ± 1.2	17.9	2.1	$0.9_{-0.5}^{+0.6}$
$\eta_{3\pi}\eta_{3\pi}$	2_{-2}^{+3}	$+0.3 \pm 0.4$	11.6 ± 0.8	5.1	1.1	$1.1_{-1.0}^{+1.6}$
$\eta\eta$					3.0	$1.1_{-0.4}^{+0.5} \pm 0.1$ (< 1.8)
$\eta_{\gamma\gamma}\phi$	-11_{-5}^{+7}	-2.4 ± 0.6	32.3 ± 1.2	19.4	0.0	$-0.4_{-0.2}^{+0.3}$
$\eta_{3\pi}\phi$	6_{-4}^{+5}	$+0.8 \pm 0.3$	20.7 ± 1.0	11.1	1.5	$0.7_{-0.5}^{+0.7}$
$\eta\phi$					0.0	$0.1 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1$ (< 0.6)
$\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}\phi$	1_{-2}^{+3}	-0.6 ± 0.3	23.1 ± 1.1	8.6	0.7	$0.3_{-0.3}^{+0.5}$
$\eta'_{\rho\gamma}\phi$	-3_{-8}^{+9}	-1.0 ± 0.4	22.5 ± 0.9	14.5	0.0	$-0.2_{-0.7}^{+0.9}$
$\eta'\phi$					0.5	$0.2_{-0.3}^{+0.4} \pm 0.1$ (< 1.0)
$\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}$	1_{-1}^{+2}	$+0.3 \pm 0.2$	15.2 ± 1.0	3.1	1.2	$0.8_{-0.7}^{+1.3}$
$\eta'_{\eta\pi\pi}\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$	9_{-5}^{+7}	$+1.5 \pm 0.3$	17.6 ± 0.8	10.3	1.5	$1.2_{-0.9}^{+1.1}$
$\eta'\eta'$					1.8	$1.0_{-0.6}^{+0.8} \pm 0.1$ (< 2.4)

within their errors and by embedding MC signal events inside background distributions simulated from PDFs. The uncertainty on $N_{B\bar{B}}$ is 1.1%. Published world averages [13] provide the uncertainties in the B -daughter branching frac-

tions (1–7%). Other sources of systematic uncertainty are track (1–3%) and neutral cluster (2–6%) reconstruction efficiencies. The validity of the fit procedure and PDF parameterization, including the effects of unmodeled correlations among observables, is checked with simulated experiments.

Grossman *et al.* [14] introduced a method to determine a bound on $|\Delta S_f| \equiv |S_f - \sin 2\beta|$ where f is a CP eigenstate produced in charmless B^0 decays and S is the coefficient of the CP -violating sinusoidal factor mentioned above. The method relies on SU(3) flavor symmetry and the measured branching fractions of charmless, strangeness-conserving B^0 decays to constrain the unknown contributions of suppressed amplitudes in $B^0 \rightarrow f$. Two of the channels in our study, $\eta\eta$ and $\eta'\eta'$, are relevant to the ΔS_f bound for $f = \eta'K^0$, while two others, $\eta\phi$ and $\eta'\phi$, are relevant for $f = \phi K^0$. Using the technique described in Ref. [22] and evaluating 90% CL upper limits, we find $|\Delta S_{\eta'K^0}| < 0.15$ and $|\Delta S_{\phi K^0}| < 0.38$. This new $\Delta S_{\eta'K^0}$ bound also makes use of our recent results [23] on the $B^0 \rightarrow \eta'\eta$, $\eta'\pi^0$, and $\eta\pi^0$ channels.

In summary, we present updated measurements of branching fractions for five B^0 decays to charmless meson pairs. Our results represent substantial improvements on the previous upper limits [2,3].

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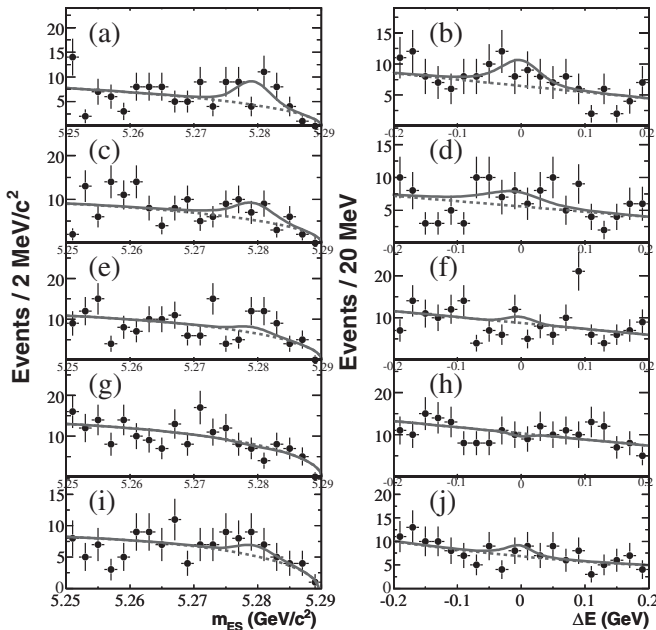


FIG. 1. Signal enhanced projections on m_{ES} (left) and ΔE (right) in the decays: (a, b) ηK_S^0 , (c, d) $\eta\eta$, (e, f) $\eta\phi$, (g, h) $\eta'\phi$, (i, j) $\eta'\eta'$. Points with error bars (statistical only) represent the data (combined measurements), the solid line the full fit function, and the dashed line its background component.

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