

Observation of the decay $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$

R. Aaij *et al.**

(LHCb Collaboration)

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The decay $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ with $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ is observed with a significance of 5.2σ using pp collision data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.0 fb^{-1} collected by the LHCb experiment. The branching fraction of $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ decays relative to that of the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+$ mode is measured to be $\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+)} = 0.250 \pm 0.068(\text{stat}) \pm 0.014(\text{syst}) \pm 0.006(\mathcal{B})$. The last term is the uncertainty on the ratio $\mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$.

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The B_c^+ meson discovered by the CDF at the Tevatron [1], is the only known meson composed of two flavors of heavy quarks, charm and beauty. Both quarks can decay via the weak interaction with the other quark being considered as a spectator, therefore a wide range of decay channels is possible. However, only a few of these channels have been experimentally observed [1–4]. The LHC opens a new era for B_c^+ physics, with an expected production cross section of $\sim 0.4 \mu\text{b}$ at center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ for the B_c^+ meson [5,6]. The LHCb experiment has observed the decay $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+$ [7], and new channels such as $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$ [8] have started to emerge.

We report here the first observation of the decay $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ with $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ and the measurement of the ratio of branching fractions $\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+)/\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+)$. The inclusion of charge conjugate modes is implied throughout the paper. The relativistic quark model [9] and several other models [10–13] make various theoretical predictions for this ratio of branching fractions. As a two-body decay, $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ is under better control theoretically than $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$, and therefore this measurement is particularly useful to test the models of B_c^+ decays. The $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^+$ decay mode is chosen as the normalization channel because of its identical final state and similar event topology. Both channels take advantage of the large trigger efficiency due to the two muons in the final state.

The analysis is based on pp collision data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.0 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ collected with the LHCb detector in 2011. The detector [14] is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$, designed for the study of particles containing b or c quarks. The detector includes a high precision tracking system consisting of a silicon-strip vertex detector surrounding the pp interaction region, a

large-area silicon-strip detector located upstream of a dipole magnet with a bending power of about 4 Tm, and three stations of silicon-strip detectors and straw drift tubes placed downstream. The combined tracking system has momentum resolution $\Delta p/p$ that varies from 0.4% at 5 GeV/c to 0.6% at 100 GeV/c, and impact parameter (IP) resolution of 20 μm for tracks with high transverse momentum (p_T). Charged hadrons are identified using two ring-imaging Cherenkov detectors and good kaon-pion separation is achieved for tracks with momentum between 5 GeV/c and 100 GeV/c. Photon, electron and hadron candidates are identified by a calorimeter system consisting of scintillating-pad and preshower detectors, an electromagnetic calorimeter and a hadronic calorimeter. Muons are identified by a system composed of alternating layers of iron and multiwire proportional chambers. The trigger system [15] consists of a hardware stage based on information from the calorimeter and muon systems, followed by a software trigger that applies a full event reconstruction and reduces the event rate from 1 MHz to around 3 kHz.

Candidate $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi\pi^+$ decays with $\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$, where ψ denotes J/ψ or $\psi(2S)$, are selected by requiring a single muon or dimuon with high p_T in the hardware trigger. In the software trigger, a charged particle is required to have $p_T > 1.7 \text{ GeV}/c$, or $p_T > 1 \text{ GeV}/c$ if identified as a muon; alternatively a dimuon trigger requires two oppositely charged muons each with $p_T > 500 \text{ MeV}/c$, the invariant mass of the muon pair $M_{\mu^+\mu^-} > 2.95 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, and that the muon track pair has a decay length significance with respect to the primary vertex greater than 5.

Further off-line-selections require both muons to have $p_T > 550 \text{ MeV}/c$, and a track fit χ^2_{tr} per degree of freedom ($\chi^2_{\text{tr}}/\text{ndf}$) of less than 5. The mass of the ψ candidate is required to be within a window of 100 MeV/c^2 centered around the known ψ mass [3686 MeV/c^2 for $\psi(2S)$ and 3097 MeV/c^2 for J/ψ] [16]. The ψ vertex fit $\chi^2_{\text{vtx}}/\text{ndf}$ is required to be less than 20, and the ψ decay length significance larger than 5.

The B_c^+ candidate is reconstructed from the ψ and a bachelor pion. The pion is required to have $p_T > 500 \text{ MeV}/c$, a track fit $\chi^2_{\text{tr}}/\text{ndf} < 10$ and χ^2_{IP} with respect

*Full author list given at the end of the article.

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to the primary interaction greater than 4. The χ_{IP}^2 is defined as the difference between the χ^2 of the primary vertex reconstructed with and without the considered track. The B_c^+ candidate is required to have mass within $0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ around the world average value ($6.277 \text{ GeV}/c^2$) [16] and a vertex fit $\chi_{\text{vtx}}^2/\text{ndf} < 16$.

A boosted decision tree (BDT) [17] trained on data and simulation is used to perform further background suppression. The pp collisions are simulated using PYTHIA 6.4 [18] with a specific LHCb configuration [19]. The B_c^+ mesons are generated through the dominant hard subprocess $gg \rightarrow B_c^+ + b + \bar{c}$ with the dedicated generator BCVEGPY [20,21]. Decays of hadronic particles are described by EvtGen [22] in which final state radiation is generated using PHOTOS [23]. The interaction of the generated particles with the detector and its response are implemented using Geant4 [24] as described in Ref. [25].

The choice of the variables used to train the BDT is based on two considerations: their power to separate signal and background, and the similarity of the distributions for the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ and $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+$ candidates that causes the systematic uncertainties in the selections to cancel when the ratio of branching fractions is determined. The BDT input variables are the π^+ χ_{IP}^2 , the B_c^+ vertex fit $\chi_{\text{vtx}}^2/\text{ndf}$, the B_c^+ χ_{IP}^2 , the χ^2 of the distance between the B_c^+ vertex and the associated primary vertex, the p_{T} of the B_c^+ candidate, and the χ^2 from a refit of the B_c^+ decay vertex [26] using a J/ψ or $\psi(2S)$ mass constraint and a constraint that the B_c^+ candidate points to the primary vertex.

The BDT is trained using a $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ simulation sample for the signal and sidebands from the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ mass spectrum ($6164 < M_{J/\psi \pi^+} < 6206 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ or $6346 < M_{J/\psi \pi^+} < 6388 \text{ MeV}/c^2$) for the background. The trained BDT is then applied to the data, and a signal estimator is calculated for each candidate; a large value indicates a signal-like candidate. The cut on the estimator is optimized to maximize the $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+$ signal significance. The BDT selection efficiencies estimated from simulation for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+$ and $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi 2\pi^+$ candidates are 35.8% and 37.2%, respectively, and the fraction of accepted background is 4.8×10^{-4} as estimated from the sideband data.

After the BDT selection, it is further required that the unconstrained dimuon invariant mass is in the range $3030 < M_{\mu\mu} < 3170 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for J/ψ and $3620 < M_{\mu\mu} < 3760 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ for $\psi(2S)$. Information on particle identification for pions and kaons is also used to suppress the reflection background due to $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ decays. After the selection based on particle identification, 98% of signal candidates remain while only 11% of $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ candidates are kept, estimated from simulation. Figure 1 shows the invariant mass distributions of the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ and $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+$ candidates.

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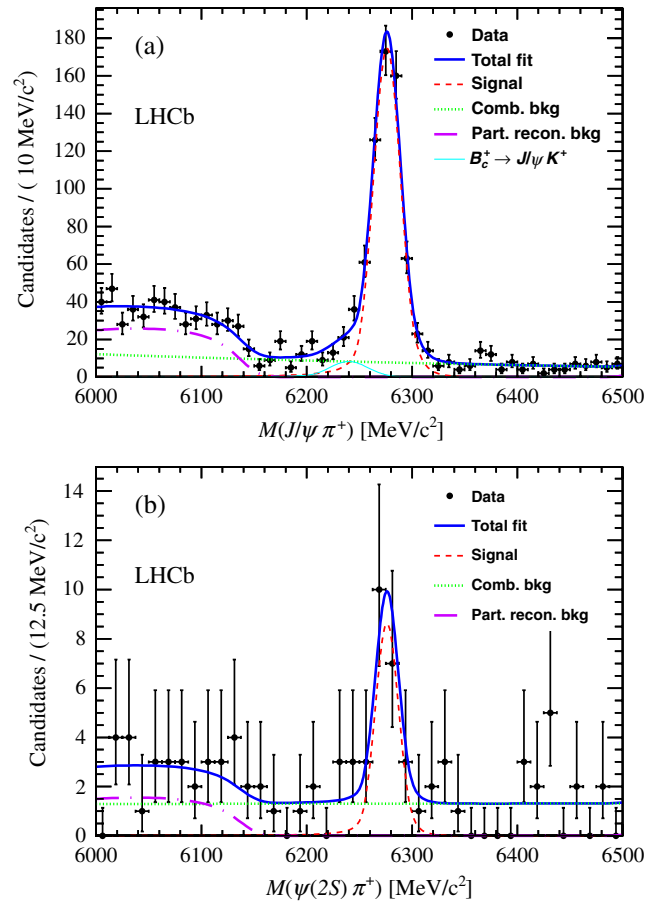


FIG. 1 (color online). Invariant mass distributions of B_c^+ candidates reconstructed as (a) $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ and (b) $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+$. Points with error bars (black) show the data, the thick solid line (blue) represents the fit of the data, the dashed line (red) the signal distribution, the dotted line (green) the combinatorial background, the dot-dashed line (purple) the partially reconstructed background, and the thin solid line (light blue) the background from the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ channel.

The relative branching fraction is calculated using

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+, \psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+, J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)} \\ &= \frac{N(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+)}{N(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)}{\varepsilon(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) \pi^+)}, \end{aligned}$$

where N is the number of selected signal events and ε is the total efficiency.

The signal yields are obtained by performing an extended maximum likelihood fit to the B_c^+ mass spectra in Fig. 1. The signal is modeled with a double-sided Crystal Ball function [27] with the tail parameters on both sides determined from simulation. The main background component for both channels is combinatorial and is modeled using an exponential function. At the lower end of the mass spectrum, the contribution from the partially reconstructed background is modeled by an ARGUS function [28]

convolved with a Gaussian distribution. For the $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ decay, the Cabibbo suppressed channel $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ also contributes, and is fitted with a double-sided Crystal Ball function with all parameters fixed to values obtained from simulation. The observed signal yields are 595 ± 29 for $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ and 20 ± 5 for $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$. Therefore the ratio of yields is

$$\frac{N(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+)}{N(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)} = 0.034 \pm 0.009(\text{stat}).$$

The total efficiency is the product of the detector acceptance, and the trigger, reconstruction and selection efficiencies. Each contribution has been determined using simulated events for the two channels, and the ratio of the total efficiencies has been evaluated to be

$$\frac{\varepsilon(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+)}{\varepsilon(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)} = 1.040 \pm 0.009,$$

where the uncertainty is due to the limited size of the simulated sample.

Several sources of systematic uncertainty have been considered. The measured ratio of signal yields is expected to be independent of the BDT selection, given that the distributions of training variables are very similar for the two channels. The ratio of signal yields is measured for different cuts on the BDT response, and is constant within the statistical uncertainties. The average of these ratios differs from the default value by 4.5%, which is taken as the systematic uncertainty due to the BDT selection.

The $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ signal is fitted with a double-sided Crystal Ball function. Alternatively we determine the signal shape directly from the simulation using kernel estimation [29], and convolve it with a Gaussian function to take into account the detector resolution while allowing the mean of the mass to vary. This results in a 1.7% difference with respect to the default ratio, which is taken as the uncertainty due to the signal shape.

To consider the contribution from partially reconstructed background, the background is fitted with an exponential function within a narrower range ($6164 < M_{\psi\pi} < 6500$ MeV/ c^2). This results in a 2.9% change with respect to the default fit, and is assigned as a systematic uncertainty.

The statistical uncertainty on the simulation when estimating the ratio of efficiencies leads to an uncertainty of 0.9% on the ratio of branching fractions. The difference between the data and simulation introduces a systematic uncertainty, especially from variables used as input for the BDT. The distributions of these variables in the simulation and data are compared, after the background is subtracted from the data using the *sPlot* technique [30]. The difference is found to be negligible compared to the statistical fluctuation.

A summary of systematic uncertainties is given in Table I. The total systematic uncertainty is 5.7%, with

TABLE I. Relative systematic uncertainties.

Component	Value (%)
BDT selection	4.5
Signal shape	1.7
Background shape	2.9
Simulation sample size	0.9
Total	5.7

the most significant contribution coming from the BDT selection. Taking the systematic uncertainty into account and using the likelihood ratio test $\sqrt{-2 \log(\mathcal{L}_B/\mathcal{L}_{S+B})}$ [31], the significance of the $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ decay is estimated to be a 5.2σ , where \mathcal{L}_B and \mathcal{L}_{S+B} represent the likelihood of the background-only hypothesis and the signal-plus-background hypothesis respectively.

In summary, a search for the decay $B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+$ is performed using a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.0 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV collected by LHCb in 2011. The signal yield is 20 ± 5 candidates, making the first observation of this decay channel. Using $B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+$ as the normalization channel, the ratio of branching fractions is measured to be

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+, \psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+, J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)} = 0.033 \pm 0.009(\text{stat}) \pm 0.002(\text{syst}).$$

Furthermore, taking $\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (5.94 \pm 0.06)\%$ and $\mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (7.73 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-3}$ [16] and assuming universality of the electroweak interaction, we obtain

$$\frac{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S)\pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^+)} = 0.250 \pm 0.068(\text{stat}) \pm 0.014(\text{syst}) \pm 0.006(\mathcal{B}),$$

where the last term accounts for the uncertainty on $\mathcal{B}(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$. This result favors the prediction made by the relativistic quark model [9] in comparison with the other models.

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R. Aaij,⁴⁰ C. Abellan Beteta,^{35,n} B. Adeva,³⁶ M. Adinolfi,⁴⁵ C. Adrover,⁶ A. Affolder,⁵¹ Z. Ajaltouni,⁵ J. Albrecht,⁹ F. Alessio,³⁷ M. Alexander,⁵⁰ S. Ali,⁴⁰ G. Alkhazov,²⁹ P. Alvarez Cartelle,³⁶ A. A. Alves, Jr.,^{24,37} S. Amato,² S. Amerio,²¹ Y. Amhis,⁷ L. Anderlini,^{17,f} J. Anderson,³⁹ R. Andreassen,⁵⁹ R. B. Appleby,⁵³ O. Aquines Gutierrez,¹⁰ F. Archilli,¹⁸ A. Artamonov,³⁴ M. Artuso,⁵⁶ E. Aslanides,⁶ G. Auriemma,^{24,m} S. Bachmann,¹¹ J. J. Back,⁴⁷ C. Baesso,⁵⁷ V. Balagura,³⁰ W. Baldini,¹⁶ R. J. Barlow,⁵³ C. Barschel,³⁷ S. Barsuk,⁷ W. Barter,⁴⁶ Th. Bauer,⁴⁰ A. Bay,³⁸ J. Beddow,⁵⁰ F. Bedeschi,²² I. Bediaga,¹ S. Belogurov,³⁰ K. Belous,³⁴ I. Belyaev,³⁰ E. Ben-Haim,⁸ M. Benayoun,⁸ G. Bencivenni,¹⁸ S. Benson,⁴⁹ J. Benton,⁴⁵ A. Berezhtnoy,³¹ R. Bernet,³⁹ M.-O. Bettler,⁴⁶ M. van Beuzekom,⁴⁰ A. Bien,¹¹ S. Bifani,¹² T. Bird,⁵³ A. Bizzeti,^{17,h} P. M. Bjørnstad,⁵³ T. Blake,³⁷ F. Blanc,³⁸ J. Blouw,¹¹ S. Blusk,⁵⁶ V. Bocci,²⁴ A. Bondar,³³ N. Bondar,²⁹ W. Bonivento,¹⁵ S. Borghi,⁵³ A. Borgia,⁵⁶ T. J. V. Bowcock,⁵¹ E. Bowen,³⁹ C. Bozzi,¹⁶ T. Brambach,⁹ J. van den Brand,⁴¹ J. Bressieux,³⁸ D. Brett,⁵³ M. Britsch,¹⁰ T. Britton,⁵⁶ N. H. Brook,⁴⁵ H. Brown,⁵¹ I. Burducea,²⁸ A. Bursche,³⁹ G. Busetto,^{21,q} J. Buytaert,³⁷ S. Cadeddu,¹⁵ O. Callot,⁷ M. Calvi,^{20,j} M. Calvo Gomez,^{35,n} A. Camboni,³⁵ P. Campana,^{18,37} A. Carbone,^{14,c}

- G. Carboni,^{23,k} R. Cardinale,^{19,i} A. Cardini,¹⁵ H. Carranza-Mejia,⁴⁹ L. Carson,⁵² K. Carvalho Akiba,² G. Casse,⁵¹ M. Cattaneo,³⁷ Ch. Cauet,⁹ M. Charles,⁵⁴ Ph. Charpentier,³⁷ P. Chen,^{3,38} N. Chiapolini,³⁹ M. Chrzaszcz,²⁵ K. Ciba,³⁷ X. Cid Vidal,³⁶ G. Ciezarek,⁵² P. E. L. Clarke,⁴⁹ M. Clemencic,³⁷ H. V. Cliff,⁴⁶ J. Closier,³⁷ C. Coca,²⁸ V. Coco,⁴⁰ J. Cogan,⁶ E. Cogneras,⁵ P. Collins,³⁷ A. Comerma-Montells,³⁵ A. Contu,¹⁵ A. Cook,⁴⁵ M. Coombes,⁴⁵ S. Coquereau,⁸ G. Corti,³⁷ B. Couturier,³⁷ G. A. Cowan,³⁸ D. Craik,⁴⁷ S. Cunliffe,⁵² R. Currie,⁴⁹ C. D' Ambrosio,³⁷ P. David,⁸ P. N. Y. David,⁴⁰ I. De Bonis,⁴ K. De Bruyn,⁴⁰ S. De Capua,⁵³ M. De Cian,³⁹ J. M. De Miranda,¹ M. De Oyanguren Campos,^{35,o} L. De Paula,² W. De Silva,⁵⁹ P. De Simone,¹⁸ D. Decamp,⁴ M. Deckenhoff,⁹ L. Del Buono,⁸ D. Derkach,¹⁴ O. Deschamps,⁵ F. Dettori,⁴¹ A. Di Canto,¹¹ H. Dijkstra,³⁷ M. Dogaru,²⁸ S. Donleavy,⁵¹ F. Dordei,¹¹ A. Dosil Suárez,³⁶ D. Dossett,⁴⁷ A. Dovbnya,⁴² F. Dupertuis,³⁸ R. Dzhelyadin,³⁴ A. Dziurda,²⁵ A. Dzyuba,²⁹ S. Easo,^{48,37} U. Egede,⁵² V. Egorychev,³⁰ S. Eidelman,³³ D. van Eijk,⁴⁰ S. Eisenhardt,⁴⁹ U. Eitschberger,⁹ R. Ekelhof,⁹ L. Eklund,⁵⁰ I. El Rifai,⁵ Ch. Elsasser,³⁹ D. Elsby,⁴⁴ A. Falabella,^{14,e} C. Färber,¹¹ G. Fardell,⁴⁹ C. Farinelli,⁴⁰ S. Farry,¹² V. Fave,³⁸ D. Ferguson,⁴⁹ V. Fernandez Albor,³⁶ F. Ferreira Rodrigues,¹ M. Ferro-Luzzi,³⁷ S. Filippov,³² C. Fitzpatrick,³⁷ M. Fontana,¹⁰ F. Fontanelli,^{19,i} R. Forty,³⁷ O. Francisco,² M. Frank,³⁷ C. Frei,³⁷ M. Frosini,^{17,f} S. Furcas,²⁰ E. Furfaro,²³ A. Gallas Torreira,³⁶ D. Galli,^{14,c} M. Gandelman,² P. Gandini,⁵⁴ Y. Gao,³ J. Garofoli,⁵⁶ P. Garosi,⁵³ J. Garra Tico,⁴⁶ L. Garrido,³⁵ C. Gaspar,³⁷ R. Gauld,⁵⁴ E. Gersabeck,¹¹ M. Gersabeck,⁵³ T. Gershon,^{47,37} Ph. Ghez,⁴ V. Gibson,⁴⁶ V. V. Gligorov,³⁷ C. Göbel,⁵⁷ D. Golubkov,³⁰ A. Golutvin,^{52,30,37} A. Gomes,² H. Gordon,⁵⁴ M. Grabalosa Gándara,⁵ R. Graciani Diaz,³⁵ L. A. Granado Cardoso,³⁷ E. Graugés,³⁵ G. Graziani,¹⁷ A. Grecu,²⁸ E. Greening,⁵⁴ S. Gregson,⁴⁶ O. Grünberg,⁵⁸ B. Gui,⁵⁶ E. Gushchin,³² Yu. Guz,³⁴ T. Gys,³⁷ C. Hadjivasiliou,⁵⁶ G. Haefeli,³⁸ C. Haen,³⁷ S. C. Haines,⁴⁶ S. Hall,⁵² T. Hampson,⁴⁵ S. Hansmann-Menzemer,¹¹ N. Harnew,⁵⁴ S. T. Harnew,⁴⁵ J. Harrison,⁵³ T. Hartmann,⁵⁸ J. He,⁷ V. Heijne,⁴⁰ K. Hennessy,⁵¹ P. Henrard,⁵ J. A. Hernando Morata,³⁶ E. van Herwijnen,³⁷ E. Hicks,⁵¹ D. Hill,⁵⁴ M. Hoballah,⁵ C. Hombach,⁵³ P. Hopchev,⁴ W. Hulsbergen,⁴⁰ P. Hunt,⁵⁴ T. Huse,⁵¹ N. Hussain,⁵⁴ D. Hutchcroft,⁵¹ D. Hynds,⁵⁰ V. Iakovenko,⁴³ M. Idzik,²⁶ P. Ilten,¹² R. Jacobsson,³⁷ A. Jaeger,¹¹ E. Jans,⁴⁰ P. Jaton,³⁸ F. Jing,³ M. John,⁵⁴ D. Johnson,⁵⁴ C. R. Jones,⁴⁶ B. Jost,³⁷ M. Kaballo,⁹ S. Kandybei,⁴² M. Karacson,³⁷ T. M. Karbach,³⁷ I. R. Kenyon,⁴⁴ U. Kerzel,³⁷ T. Ketel,⁴¹ A. Keune,³⁸ B. Khanji,²⁰ O. Kochebina,⁷ I. Komarov,^{38,31} R. F. Koopman,⁴¹ P. Koppenburg,⁴⁰ M. Korolev,³¹ A. Kozlinskiy,⁴⁰ L. Kravchuk,³² K. Kreplin,¹¹ M. Kreps,⁴⁷ G. Krocker,¹¹ P. Krokovny,³³ F. Kruse,⁹ M. Kucharczyk,^{20,25,j} V. Kudryavtsev,³³ T. Kvaratskheliya,^{30,37} V. N. La Thi,³⁸ D. Lacarrere,³⁷ G. Lafferty,⁵³ A. Lai,¹⁵ D. Lambert,⁴⁹ R. W. Lambert,⁴¹ E. Lanciotti,³⁷ G. Lanfranchi,^{18,37} C. Langenbruch,³⁷ T. Latham,⁴⁷ C. Lazzeroni,⁴⁴ R. Le Gac,⁶ J. van Leerdam,⁴⁰ J.-P. Lees,⁴ R. Lefèvre,⁵ A. Leflat,^{31,37} J. Lefrançois,⁷ S. Leo,²² O. Leroy,⁶ B. Leverington,¹¹ Y. Li,³ L. Li Gioi,⁵ M. Liles,⁵¹ R. Lindner,³⁷ C. Linn,¹¹ B. Liu,³ G. Liu,³⁷ J. von Loeben,²⁰ S. Lohn,³⁷ J. H. Lopes,² E. Lopez Asamar,³⁵ N. Lopez-March,³⁸ H. Lu,³ D. Lucchesi,^{21,q} J. Luisier,³⁸ H. Luo,⁴⁹ F. Machefert,⁷ I. V. Machikhiliyan,^{4,30} F. Maciuc,²⁸ O. Maev,^{29,37} S. Malde,⁵⁴ G. Manca,^{15,d} G. Mancinelli,⁶ U. Marconi,¹⁴ R. Märki,³⁸ J. Marks,¹¹ G. Martellotti,²⁴ A. Martens,⁸ L. Martin,⁵⁴ A. Martín Sánchez,⁷ M. Martinelli,⁴⁰ D. Martinez Santos,⁴¹ D. Martins Tostes,² A. Massafferri,¹ R. Matev,³⁷ Z. Mathe,³⁷ C. Matteuzzi,²⁰ E. Maurice,⁶ A. Mazurov,^{16,32,37,e} J. McCarthy,⁴⁴ R. McNulty,¹² A. McNab,⁵³ B. Meadows,^{59,54} F. Meier,⁹ M. Meissner,¹¹ M. Merk,⁴⁰ D. A. Milanes,⁸ M.-N. Minard,⁴ J. Molina Rodriguez,⁵⁷ S. Monteil,⁵ D. Moran,⁵³ P. Morawski,²⁵ M. J. Morello,^{22,s} R. Mountain,⁵⁶ I. Mous,⁴⁰ F. Muheim,⁴⁹ K. Müller,³⁹ R. Muresan,²⁸ B. Muryn,²⁶ B. Muster,³⁸ P. Naik,⁴⁵ T. Nakada,³⁸ R. Nandakumar,⁴⁸ I. Nasteva,¹ M. Needham,⁴⁹ N. Neufeld,³⁷ A. D. Nguyen,³⁸ T. D. Nguyen,³⁸ C. Nguyen-Mau,^{38,p} M. Nicol,⁷ V. Niess,⁵ R. Niet,⁹ N. Nikitin,³¹ T. Nikodem,¹¹ A. Nomerotski,⁵⁴ A. Novoselov,³⁴ A. Oblakowska-Mucha,²⁶ V. Obraztsov,³⁴ S. Oggero,⁴⁰ S. Ogilvy,⁵⁰ O. Okhrimenko,⁴³ R. Oldeman,^{15,37,d} M. Orlandea,²⁸ J. M. Otalora Goicochea,² P. Owen,⁵² B. K. Pal,⁵⁶ A. Palano,^{13,b} M. Palutan,¹⁸ J. Panman,³⁷ A. Papanestis,⁴⁸ M. Pappagallo,⁵⁰ C. Parkes,⁵³ C. J. Parkinson,⁵² G. Passaleva,¹⁷ G. D. Patel,⁵¹ M. Patel,⁵² G. N. Patrick,⁴⁸ C. Patrignani,^{19,i} C. Pavel-Nicorescu,²⁸ A. Pazos Alvarez,³⁶ A. Pellegrino,⁴⁰ G. Penso,^{24,l} M. Pepe Altarelli,³⁷ S. Perazzini,^{14,c} D. L. Perego,^{20,j} E. Perez Trigo,³⁶ A. Pérez-Calero Yzquierdo,³⁵ P. Perret,⁵ M. Perrin-Terrin,⁶ G. Pessina,²⁰ K. Petridis,⁵² A. Petrolini,^{19,i} A. Phan,⁵⁶ E. Picatoste Olloqui,³⁵ B. Pietrzyk,⁴ T. Pilarč,⁴⁷ D. Pinci,²⁴ S. Playfer,⁴⁹ M. Plo Casasus,³⁶ F. Polci,⁸ G. Polok,²⁵ A. Poluektov,^{47,33} E. Polcarpo,² D. Popov,¹⁰ B. Popovici,²⁸ C. Potterat,³⁵ A. Powell,⁵⁴ J. Prisciandaro,³⁸ V. Pugatch,⁴³ A. Puig Navarro,³⁸ G. Punzi,^{22,r} W. Qian,⁴ J. H. Rademacker,⁴⁵ B. Rakotomiaramanana,³⁸ M. S. Rangel,² I. Raniuk,⁴² N. Rauschmayr,³⁷ G. Raven,⁴¹ S. Redford,⁵⁴ M. M. Reid,⁴⁷ A. C. dos Reis,¹ S. Ricciardi,⁴⁸ A. Richards,⁵² K. Rinnert,⁵¹ V. Rives Molina,³⁵ D. A. Roa Romero,⁵ P. Robbe,⁷ E. Rodrigues,⁵³ P. Rodriguez Perez,³⁶ S. Roiser,³⁷ V. Romanovsky,³⁴ A. Romero Vidal,³⁶ J. Rouvinet,³⁸ T. Ruf,³⁷ F. Ruffini,²²

H. Ruiz,³⁵ P. Ruiz Valls,^{35,o} G. Sabatino,^{24,k} J. J. Saborido Silva,³⁶ N. Sagidova,²⁹ P. Sail,⁵⁰ B. Saitta,^{15,d} C. Salzmann,³⁹ B. Sanmartin Sedes,³⁶ M. Sannino,^{19,i} R. Santacesaria,²⁴ C. Santamarina Rios,³⁶ E. Santovetti,^{23,k} M. Sapunov,⁶ A. Sarti,^{18,l} C. Satriano,^{24,m} A. Satta,²³ M. Savrie,^{16,e} D. Savrina,^{30,31} P. Schaack,⁵² M. Schiller,⁴¹ H. Schindler,³⁷ M. Schlupp,⁹ M. Schmelling,¹⁰ B. Schmidt,³⁷ O. Schneider,³⁸ A. Schopper,³⁷ M.-H. Schune,⁷ R. Schwemmer,³⁷ B. Sciascia,¹⁸ A. Sciubba,²⁴ M. Seco,³⁶ A. Semennikov,³⁰ K. Senderowska,²⁶ I. Sepp,⁵² N. Serra,³⁹ J. Serrano,⁶ P. Seyfert,¹¹ M. Shapkin,³⁴ I. Shapoval,^{42,37} P. Shatalov,³⁰ Y. Shcheglov,²⁹ T. Shears,^{51,37} L. Shekhtman,³³ O. Shevchenko,⁴² V. Shevchenko,³⁰ A. Shires,⁵² R. Silva Coutinho,⁴⁷ T. Skwarnicki,⁵⁶ N. A. Smith,⁵¹ E. Smith,^{54,48} M. Smith,⁵³ M. D. Sokoloff,⁵⁹ F. J. P. Soler,⁵⁰ F. Soomro,^{18,37} D. Souza,⁴⁵ B. Souza De Paula,² B. Spaan,⁹ A. Sparkes,⁴⁹ P. Spradlin,⁵⁰ F. Stagni,³⁷ S. Stahl,¹¹ O. Steinkamp,³⁹ S. Stoica,²⁸ S. Stone,⁵⁶ B. Storaci,³⁹ M. Straticiuc,²⁸ U. Straumann,³⁹ V. K. Subbiah,³⁷ S. Swientek,⁹ V. Syropoulos,⁴¹ M. Szczekowski,²⁷ P. Szczypka,^{38,37} T. Szumlak,²⁶ S. T. Jampens,⁴ M. Teklishyn,⁷ E. Teodorescu,²⁸ F. Teubert,³⁷ C. Thomas,⁵⁴ E. Thomas,³⁷ J. van Tilburg,¹¹ V. Tisserand,⁴ M. Tobin,³⁹ S. Tolk,⁴¹ D. Tonelli,³⁷ S. Topp-Joergensen,⁵⁴ N. Torr,⁵⁴ E. Tournefier,^{4,52} S. Tourneur,³⁸ M. T. Tran,³⁸ M. Tresch,³⁹ A. Tsaregorodtsev,⁶ P. Tsopelas,⁴⁰ N. Tuning,⁴⁰ M. Ubeda Garcia,³⁷ A. Ukleja,²⁷ D. Urner,⁵³ U. Uwer,¹¹ V. Vagnoni,¹⁴ G. Valenti,¹⁴ R. Vazquez Gomez,³⁵ P. Vazquez Regueiro,³⁶ S. Vecchi,¹⁶ J. J. Velthuis,⁴⁵ M. Veltri,^{17,g} G. Veneziano,³⁸ M. Vesterinen,³⁷ B. Viaud,⁷ D. Vieira,² X. Vilasis-Cardona,^{35,n} A. Vollhardt,³⁹ D. Volyanskyy,¹⁰ D. Voong,⁴⁵ A. Vorobyev,²⁹ V. Vorobyev,³³ C. Voß,⁵⁸ H. Voss,¹⁰ R. Waldi,⁵⁸ R. Wallace,¹² S. Wandernoth,¹¹ J. Wang,⁵⁶ D. R. Ward,⁴⁶ N. K. Watson,⁴⁴ A. D. Webber,⁵³ D. Websdale,⁵² M. Whitehead,⁴⁷ J. Wicht,³⁷ J. Wiechczynski,²⁵ D. Wiedner,¹¹ L. Wiggers,⁴⁰ G. Wilkinson,⁵⁴ M. P. Williams,^{47,48} M. Williams,⁵⁵ F. F. Wilson,⁴⁸ J. Wishahi,⁹ M. Witek,²⁵ S. A. Wotton,⁴⁶ S. Wright,⁴⁶ S. Wu,³ K. Wyllie,³⁷ Y. Xie,^{49,37} F. Xing,⁵⁴ Z. Xing,⁵⁶ Z. Yang,³ R. Young,⁴⁹ X. Yuan,³ O. Yushchenko,³⁴ M. Zangoli,¹⁴ M. Zavertyaev,^{10,a} F. Zhang,³ L. Zhang,⁵⁶ W. C. Zhang,¹² Y. Zhang,³ A. Zhelezov,¹¹ A. Zhokhov,³⁰ L. Zhong,³ and A. Zvyagin³⁷

(LHCb Collaboration)

¹Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas (CBPF), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

²Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

³Center for High Energy Physics, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

⁴LAPP, Université de Savoie, CNRS/IN2P3, Annecy-Le-Vieux, France

⁵Clermont Université, Université Blaise Pascal, CNRS/IN2P3, LPC, Clermont-Ferrand, France

⁶CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France

⁷LAL, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France

⁸LPNHE, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Université Paris Diderot, CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France

⁹Fakultät Physik, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

¹⁰Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik (MPIK), Heidelberg, Germany

¹¹Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

¹²School of Physics, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

¹³Sezione INFN di Bari, Bari, Italy

¹⁴Sezione INFN di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

¹⁵Sezione INFN di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

¹⁶Sezione INFN di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy

¹⁷Sezione INFN di Firenze, Firenze, Italy

¹⁸Laboratori Nazionali dell'INFN di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

¹⁹Sezione INFN di Genova, Genova, Italy

²⁰Sezione INFN di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy

²¹Sezione INFN di Padova, Padova, Italy

²²Sezione INFN di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

²³Sezione INFN di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy

²⁴Sezione INFN di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy

²⁵Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland

²⁶AGH University of Science and Technology, Kraków, Poland

²⁷National Center for Nuclear Research (NCBJ), Warsaw, Poland

²⁸Horia Hulubei National Institute of Physics and Nuclear Engineering, Bucharest-Magurele, Romania

²⁹Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute (PNPI), Gatchina, Russia

³⁰Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia

³¹Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (SINP MSU), Moscow, Russia

- ³²*Institute for Nuclear Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (INR RAN), Moscow, Russia*
- ³³*Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics (SB RAS) and Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia*
- ³⁴*Institute for High Energy Physics (IHEP), Protvino, Russia*
- ³⁵*Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain*
- ³⁶*Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
- ³⁷*European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), Geneva, Switzerland*
- ³⁸*Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland*
- ³⁹*Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland*
- ⁴⁰*Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*
- ⁴¹*Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and VU University Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*
- ⁴²*NSC Kharkiv Institute of Physics and Technology (NSC KIPT), Kharkiv, Ukraine*
- ⁴³*Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences (KINR), Kyiv, Ukraine*
- ⁴⁴*University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom*
- ⁴⁵*H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom*
- ⁴⁶*Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom*
- ⁴⁷*Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom*
- ⁴⁸*STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom*
- ⁴⁹*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom*
- ⁵⁰*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom*
- ⁵¹*Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom*
- ⁵²*Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom*
- ⁵³*School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom*
- ⁵⁴*Department of Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom*
- ⁵⁵*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA*
- ⁵⁶*Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, USA*
- ⁵⁷*Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, (associated to Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)*
- ⁵⁸*Institut für Physik, Universität Rostock, Rostock, Germany, (associated to Physikalisches Institut, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany)*
- ⁵⁹*University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, (associated to Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, USA)*

^aP.N. Lebedev Physical Institute, Russian Academy of Science (LPI RAS), Moscow, Russia.

^bUniversità di Bari, Bari, Italy.

^cUniversità di Bologna, Bologna, Italy.

^dUniversità di Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy.

^eUniversità di Ferrara, Ferrara, Italy.

^fUniversità di Firenze, Firenze, Italy.

^gUniversità di Urbino, Urbino, Italy.

^hUniversità di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy.

ⁱUniversità di Genova, Genova, Italy.

^jUniversità di Milano Bicocca, Milano, Italy.

^kUniversità di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy.

^lUniversità di Roma La Sapienza, Roma, Italy.

^mUniversità della Basilicata, Potenza, Italy.

ⁿLIFAELS, La Salle, Universitat Ramon Llull, Barcelona, Spain.

^oIFIC, Universitat de Valencia-CSIC, Valencia, Spain.

^pHanoi University of Science, Hanoi, Vietnam.

^qUniversità di Padova, Padova, Italy.

^rUniversità di Pisa, Pisa, Italy.

^sScuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy.