

Study of CP -violating charge asymmetries of single muons and like-sign dimuons in $p\bar{p}$ collisions

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We measure the inclusive single muon charge asymmetry and the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry in $p\bar{p}$ collisions using the full data set of 10.4 fb^{-1} collected with the D0 detector at the Fermilab Tevatron. The standard model predictions of the charge asymmetries induced by CP violation are small in magnitude compared to the current experimental precision, so nonzero measurements could indicate new sources of CP violation. The measurements differ from the standard model predictions of CP violation in these asymmetries with a significance of 3.6 standard deviations. These results are interpreted in a framework of B meson mixing within the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa formalism to measure the relative width difference $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ between the mass eigenstates of the B^0 meson system and the semileptonic charge asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s of B^0 and B_s^0 mesons, respectively.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The D0 Collaboration has published three measurements of the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at a center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$ at the Fermilab Tevatron [1–3]. All these measurements have consistent results. The asymmetry obtained with 9 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity [3] deviates from the standard model (SM) prediction by 3.9 standard deviations, assuming that the only source of charge asymmetry is CP violation in meson-antimeson mixing of neutral B mesons.

This article presents the final measurement of the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry using the full data set with an integrated luminosity of 10.4 fb^{-1} collected from 2002 until the end of Tevatron run II in 2011. The statistics used in this analysis correspond to 6×10^6 like-sign dimuon events. The raw like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry $A \equiv (N^{++} - N^{--})/(N^{++} + N^{--})$ is obtained by counting the numbers N^{++} and N^{--} of events with two positive or two negative muons, respectively. Several background

processes producing the detector-related charge asymmetry A_{bkg} are identified. The residual like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry A_{CP} , which is the asymmetry from CP -violating processes, is obtained by subtracting the asymmetry A_{bkg} from the raw asymmetry A .

Events with at least one muon are also collected in this measurement. The number of events in this sample is 2×10^9 . The raw inclusive single muon charge asymmetry $a \equiv (n^+ - n^-)/(n^+ + n^-)$ is obtained by counting the numbers n^+ and n^- of positive and negative muons, respectively. The detector-related charge asymmetry a_{bkg} contributing to the raw asymmetry a is measured directly from data. The residual inclusive single muon charge asymmetry a_{CP} is obtained by subtracting the background asymmetry a_{bkg} from a . The asymmetry a_{CP} is found to be consistent with zero and provides an important closure test for the method to measure the background asymmetries a_{bkg} and A_{bkg} .

The dominant contribution to the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon background asymmetries a_{bkg} and A_{bkg} comes from the charge asymmetry of the muons produced in the decay in flight of charged kaons $K^- \rightarrow \mu\bar{\nu}$ [4] or kaons that punch through the absorber material of the D0 detector into the outer muon system. The interaction cross sections of positive and negative kaons with the detector material are different [5], resulting in positive kaons having a longer inelastic interaction length than negative kaons. Positive kaons hence have a higher probability to decay, or to punch through and produce a muon signal before they are absorbed in the detector material. Therefore, a critical measurement in this analysis, the fraction of muons from kaon decay or punch through, is measured in data.

The detector-related systematic uncertainties of a_{bkg} and A_{bkg} are significantly reduced in our measurement

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by a special feature of the D0 experiment—the reversal of magnets polarities. The polarities of the toroidal and solenoidal magnetic fields were reversed on average every two weeks so that the four solenoid-toroid polarity combinations were exposed to approximately the same integrated luminosity. This allows for a cancellation of first-order effects related to the instrumental charge asymmetries [1].

The main expected source of like-sign dimuon events in $p\bar{p}$ collisions are $b\bar{b}$ pairs. One b quark decays semileptonically to a “right-sign” muon, i.e., to a muon of the same charge sign as the parent b quark at production. The other b quark can produce a “wrong-sign” muon with its charge opposite to the charge of the parent b quark. The origin of this wrong-sign muon is either due to B^0 - $\bar{B}^0$ or B_s^0 - $\bar{B}_s^0$ oscillation, or the sequential decay $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow \mu^+$. These processes produce CP violation in both mixing [6] and in the interference of B^0 and B_s^0 decay amplitudes with and without mixing [7]. CP violation in interference was not considered in Refs. [1–3], while it is taken into account in this paper.

An example of a process in which CP violation in mixing can occur is [8]

$$\begin{aligned} p\bar{p} &\rightarrow b\bar{b}X, \\ b &\rightarrow b\text{hadron} \rightarrow \mu^-(\text{right-sign } \mu), \\ \bar{b} &\rightarrow B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \bar{B}_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \mu^-(\text{wrong-sign } \mu) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

and its CP -conjugate decay resulting in $\mu^+\mu^+$, where the probability of $B_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow \bar{B}_{(s)}^0$ is not equal to the probability of $\bar{B}_{(s)}^0 \rightarrow B_{(s)}^0$.

An example of a process in which CP violation in interference can occur is [7]

$$\begin{aligned} p\bar{p} &\rightarrow b\bar{b}X, b \rightarrow b\text{hadron} \rightarrow \mu^-(\text{right-sign } \mu), \\ \bar{b} &\rightarrow B^0(\rightarrow \bar{B}^0) \rightarrow D^+D^-, D^- \rightarrow \mu^-(\text{wrong-sign } \mu) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

and its CP -conjugate decay resulting in $\mu^+\mu^+$, where the probability of $B^0(\rightarrow \bar{B}^0) \rightarrow D^+D^-$ is not equal to the probability of $\bar{B}^0(\rightarrow B^0) \rightarrow D^+D^-$.

The SM prediction of the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry, and its uncertainty, are small in magnitude compared to the current experimental precision [7,9]. This simplifies the search for new sources of CP violation beyond the SM which could contribute to the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry. Currently, the only established source of CP violation is the complex phase of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix [10]. Although the CKM mechanism is extremely successful in describing all known CP -violating processes studied in particle physics [11], it is insufficient to explain the dominance of matter in the Universe [12]. The search for new sources of CP violation beyond the SM is therefore important in current and future particle physics experiments.

Many features of the present measurement remain the same as in the previous publications of the D0 experiment, so that all details not described explicitly in this paper can

be found in Refs. [2,3]. The main differences of the present analysis with respect to Ref. [3] are as follows:

- (i) The muon quality selections are the same as in Ref. [3] except for the requirement of the number of track measurements in the silicon microvertex tracker (SMT). This change is discussed in Sec. III.
- (ii) The main emphasis of the present measurement is on the dependence of the charge asymmetry on the momentum of the muons transverse to the beam, p_T ; on the muon pseudorapidity, η [13]; and on the muon impact parameter in the transverse plane, IP [14]. The reason is to identify the detector-related effects that contribute to the observed asymmetry and to help understand the origin of the asymmetry.
- (iii) In Refs. [2,3] the $K \rightarrow \mu$ fraction was measured [15] by reconstructing the decays $K^{*0}(892) \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ with $K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\nu$, $K^{*+}(892) \rightarrow K_S\pi^+$, and $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$. This method requires a correction for muons with large IP that is described in Sec. VA. An independent method has now also been developed to obtain the background fractions using local measurements of the muon momentum by the muon identification system. This method, described in Sec. VB, is inherently insensitive to the muon IP . The comparison between these two methods provides an important validation of the measurement technique and estimate of the systematic uncertainties.

- (iv) The results are presented in terms of model-independent residual asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} and the deviation of these asymmetries from the SM prediction. Assuming that the only sources of the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry are CP violation in the mixing and interference of neutral B mesons, the quantities determining these two types of CP violation are measured. These quantities are the semileptonic charge asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s of B^0 and B_s^0 mesons, respectively, and the relative width difference $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ of the B^0 system. They are defined in Sec. VIII. Because our measurements are inclusive, other as yet unknown sources of CP violation could contribute to the asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} as well. Therefore, the model-independent asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} constitute the main result of this analysis. They are presented in a form which can be used as an input for alternative interpretations.

The outline of this article is as follows. The method and notations are presented in Sec. II. The details of data selection are given in Sec. III. The Monte Carlo (MC) simulation used in this analysis is discussed in Sec. IV. The parameters obtained from data are presented in Secs. V and VI. The measurement of residual charge asymmetries, after subtracting all background contributions, is presented in Sec. VII. The SM contributions to these asymmetries are discussed in Sec. VIII. The interpretation of this measurement in terms of CP violation in mixing and interference of neutral B mesons is discussed in Sec. IX. Finally, the conclusions are collected in Sec. X. The

TABLE I. Definition of the IP samples for inclusive muons.

IP sample	IP
1	0–50 μm
2	50–120 μm
3	120–3000 μm

TABLE II. Definition of the (IP_1, IP_2) samples for like-sign dimuons.

(IP_1, IP_2) sample	IP_1	IP_2
11	0–50 μm	0–50 μm
12	0–50 μm	50–120 μm
13	0–50 μm	120–3000 μm
22	50–120 μm	50–120 μm
23	50–120 μm	120–3000 μm
33	120–3000 μm	120–3000 μm

Appendix presents the details of the fitting procedure used in this analysis.

II. METHOD

The expressions used in this analysis are described in detail in Ref. [2]. Here we emphasize the changes to our previous procedure. We use two sets of data:

- i) the *inclusive muon* data, collected with inclusive muon triggers, which include all events with at least one

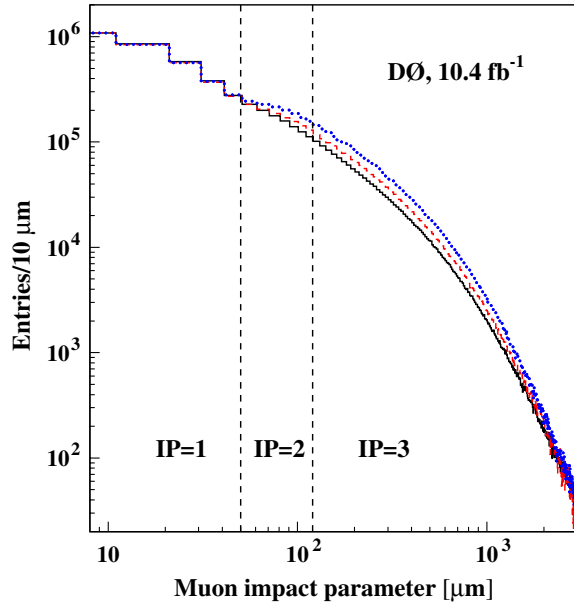


FIG. 1 (color online). IP distributions of one muon in the like-sign dimuon sample when the other muon has IP in the $IP = 1$ (full line), $IP = 2$ (dashed line), and $IP = 3$ (dotted line) ranges. The distributions are normalized to have the same number of entries in the first bin $[0, 10] \mu\text{m}$ (only a fraction of this bin is shown in the figure). The vertical dashed lines show the definition of boundaries of the IP samples.

TABLE III. Bins of $(p_T, |\eta|)$. Global kinematic requirements are $1.5 < p_T < 25 \text{ GeV}$, ($p_T > 4.2 \text{ GeV}$ or $|p_z| > 5.4 \text{ GeV}$), and $|\eta| < 2.2$. See Sec. III for details.

(p_T, η) bin	$ \eta $	p_T (GeV)
1	< 0.7	< 5.6
2	< 0.7	5.6 to 7.0
3	< 0.7	> 7.0
4	0.7 to 1.2	< 5.6
5	0.7 to 1.2	> 5.6
6	> 1.2	< 3.5
7	> 1.2	3.5 to 4.2
8	> 1.2	4.2 to 5.6
9	> 1.2	> 5.6

muon candidate passing quality and kinematic requirements described below;

- ii) the *like-sign dimuon* data, collected with dimuon triggers, which include all events with two muon candidates passing the same quality and kinematic requirements and the additional dimuon requirements described in Sec. III.

To study the IP , p_T , and $|\eta|$ dependence of the charge asymmetry, we define three nonoverlapping samples of inclusive muons according to the IP value, or six nonoverlapping samples of like-sign dimuons according to the IP_1 and IP_2 values of the two muons. Here IP_1 and IP_2 are the smaller and larger IP s of the two muons, respectively. The definitions of these samples are given in Tables I and II.

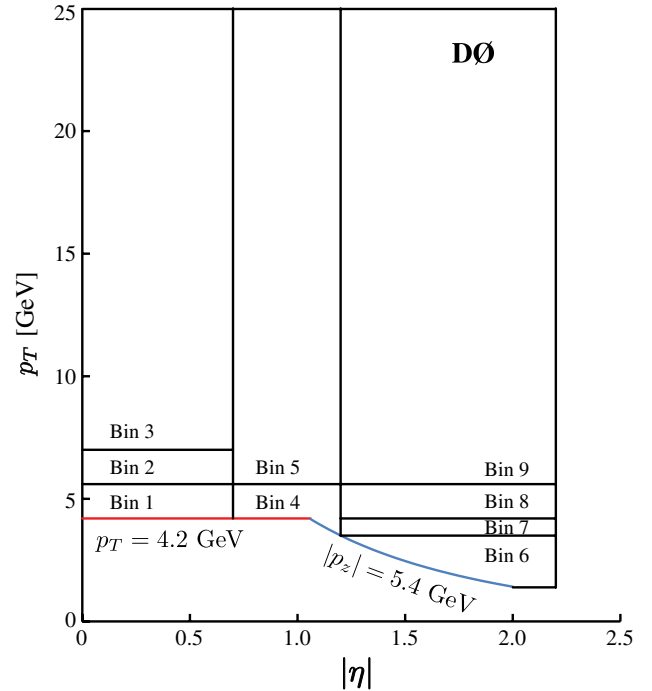


FIG. 2 (color online). Definition of the nine $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins. Global kinematic requirements are $1.5 < p_T < 25 \text{ GeV}$, ($p_T > 4.2 \text{ GeV}$ or $|p_z| > 5.4 \text{ GeV}$), and $|\eta| < 2.2$. See Sec. III for details.

Figure 1 shows the IP distributions of one muon in the like-sign dimuon sample when the other muon has IP in the $IP = 1$, $IP = 2$, or $IP = 3$ range [16]. Note that the two IP s are correlated and that the IP distributions span more than 4 orders of magnitude. Figure 1 also shows the definition of the boundaries of the IP samples.

These IP samples are additionally divided into nine exclusive bins of $(p_T, |\eta|)$. Table III and Fig. 2 show the definition of the nine $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins, which may have nonrectangular shapes due to the p_T and p_z kinematic requirements, where p_z is the momentum of the muon in the proton beam direction. These requirements are discussed in Sec. III.

A. Inclusive single muon charge asymmetry

For a particular IP sample, the raw muon charge asymmetry in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i is given by

$$a^i \equiv \frac{n_i^+ - n_i^-}{n_i^+ + n_i^-}. \quad (3)$$

Here n_i^+ (n_i^-) is the number of positively (negatively) charged muons in bin i . This and all of the following equations are given for a particular IP sample. However, to simplify the presentation, we drop the index IP from all of them.

The expected inclusive single muon charge asymmetry, in a given IP sample, can be expressed as

$$a^i = a_{CP}^i + a_{\text{bkg}}^i. \quad (4)$$

Here a_{CP}^i is the contribution from CP -violation effects in heavy-flavor decays to muons, and a_{bkg}^i is the contribution from different background sources not related to CP violation.

The background contributions come from muons produced in kaon and pion decay, or from hadrons that punch through the calorimeter and iron toroidal magnets to reach the outer muon detector. Another contribution is related to muon detection and identification. All these contributions are measured with data, with minimal input from simulation. Accordingly, the background asymmetry a_{bkg}^i can be expressed [2] as

$$a_{\text{bkg}}^i = a_\mu^i + f_K^i a_K^i + f_\pi^i a_\pi^i + f_p^i a_p^i. \quad (5)$$

Here the quantity a_μ^i is the muon detection and identification asymmetry described later in this section. The fractions of muons from kaons, pions, and protons reconstructed by the central tracker [17] in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i and misidentified as muons are f_K^i , f_π^i , and f_p^i . Their charge asymmetries are a_K^i , a_π^i , and a_p^i , respectively. We refer to these muons as “long” or “ L ” muons, since they are produced by particles traveling long distances before decaying within the detector. The tracks of L muons in the central tracker are generally produced by the parent hadron that subsequently decays at a large radius. The charge asymmetry of these muons results from the difference in the interactions of positively and negatively charged

particles with the detector material and is not related to CP violation. For charged kaons this difference arises from additional hyperon production channels in K^- -nucleon reactions, which are absent for their K^+ -nucleon analogs. Since the interaction probability of K^+ mesons is smaller, they travel further than K^- in the detector material and have a greater chance of decaying to muons and a larger probability to punch through the absorber material, thereby mimicking a muon signal. As a result, the asymmetry a_K is positive.

The muon detection and identification asymmetry a_μ^i can be expressed as

$$a_\mu^i \equiv (1 - f_{\text{bkg}}^i) \delta_i. \quad (6)$$

The background fraction f_{bkg}^i is defined as $f_{\text{bkg}}^i = f_K^i + f_\pi^i + f_p^i$. The quantity δ_i is the charge asymmetry of single muon detection and identification. Due to the measurement method, this asymmetry does not include the possible track reconstruction asymmetry. A separate study presented in Ref. [2] shows that track reconstruction asymmetry is consistent with zero within the experimental uncertainties, due to the regular reversal of the magnet polarities as discussed in Sec. III.

The background charge asymmetries a_K^i , a_π^i , and a_p^i are measured in the inclusive muon data and include the detection and identification asymmetry. The parameters δ_i are therefore multiplied by the factor $1 - f_{\text{bkg}}^i$.

The residual asymmetry a_{CP}^i is obtained from Eq. (4) by subtracting the background asymmetry a_{bkg}^i from the raw asymmetry a^i . To interpret it in terms of CP violation in mixing, the asymmetry a_{CP}^i is expressed as

$$a_{CP}^i = f_S^i a_S. \quad (7)$$

Here the quantity f_S^i is the fraction of muons from weak decays of b and c quarks and τ leptons and from decays of short-lived mesons (φ , ω , η , ρ^0 , J/ψ , ψ' , etc.) and Drell–Yan in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i . We refer to these muons as “short” or “ S ” muons, since they arise from the decay of particles within the beam pipe at small distances from the $p\bar{p}$ interaction point. The quantity a_S is the charge asymmetry associated with these S muons.

Since S muons originate from inside the beam pipe, their production is not affected by interactions in the detector material, and once residual tracking, muon detection, and identification charge imbalances are removed, the muon charge asymmetry a_S must therefore be produced only through CP violation in the underlying physical processes. Its dependence on the CP violation in mixing is discussed in Sec. VIII.

By definition the fractions f_K^i and f_π^i in Eq. (5) include only those background muons with the reconstructed track parameters corresponding to the track parameters of the kaon or pion, respectively. Such muons are mainly produced by $K^\pm$ and $\pi^\pm$ mesons that decay after passing through the tracking detector or punch through the absorber

material. The method used to measure the fractions f_K^i and f_π^i corresponds to this definition; see Sec. V for details. In addition, there are background muons with reconstructed track parameters corresponding to the track parameters of the muon from the $K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ and $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ decay. Such muons are mainly produced by the kaon and pion decays in the beam pipe and in the volume of the tracking detector. Technically, the muons produced in such decays should be treated as S muons, since the parent hadron does not travel a long distance in the detector material and, therefore, these muons do not contribute to the background asymmetries. However, direct CP violation in semileptonic kaon or pion decay is significantly smaller than the experimental sensitivity [18] and is assumed to be zero. Therefore, such muons do not contribute to the asymmetry a_S .

To take into account the contribution of these S muons from kaon and pion decay, we introduce the coefficients C_K and C_π [2,3]. They are defined as

$$C_K \equiv \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 f_K^i}{\sum_{i=1}^9 (f_K^i + f'^i_K)}, \quad C_\pi \equiv \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 f_\pi^i}{\sum_{i=1}^9 (f_\pi^i + f'^i_\pi)}. \quad (8)$$

Here f'^i_K and f'^i_π are the fractions of background muons with reconstructed track parameters corresponding to the track parameters of the muon from the $K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ and $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ decay, respectively. The coefficients C_K and C_π reduce the fractions f_S^i [19] because, by definition,

$$f_S^i + \frac{f_K^i}{C_K} + \frac{f_\pi^i}{C_\pi} + f_p^i \equiv 1. \quad (9)$$

In this expression we assume that the coefficients C_K and C_π are the same for each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i . The variation of C_K and C_π in different $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins produces a negligible impact on our result. The coefficients C_K and C_π are determined in simulation, which is discussed in Sec. IV. They are typically in the range 85%–99%, except at large IP ; see Table XV.

The total inclusive single muon charge asymmetry a , in a given IP sample, is given by the average of the nine individual measurements a_i in $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins i , weighted by the fraction f_μ^i of muons in each bin i :

$$a = \sum_{i=1}^9 f_\mu^i a_i = a_{CP} + a_{\text{bkg}}, \quad (10)$$

where

$$a_{CP} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 f_\mu^i a_{CP}^i = \sum_{i=1}^9 f_\mu^i f_S^i a_S = f_S a_S, \quad (11)$$

$$a_{\text{bkg}} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 f_\mu^i a_{\text{bkg}}^i. \quad (12)$$

The quantities f_S and f_μ^i are defined as

$$f_S \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 f_\mu^i f_S^i, \quad (13)$$

$$f_\mu^i \equiv \frac{n_i^+ + n_i^-}{\sum_{i=1}^9 (n_i^+ + n_i^-)}, \quad (14)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^9 f_\mu^i = 1. \quad (15)$$

B. Like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry

We now consider like-sign dimuon events in a given (IP_1, IP_2) sample. All of the following equations are given for a particular (IP_1, IP_2) sample. However, to simplify the presentation, we drop the index (IP_1, IP_2) from all of them. The main principles of the measurement, namely, applying the background corrections to the measured raw asymmetry to obtain the underlying CP asymmetry, are the same as for the inclusive single muon asymmetry. However, the dimuon measurement is more complex because the two muons can arise from different sources and be in different $(p_T, |\eta|)$ and IP bins.

Consider first the case when $IP_1 = IP_2$. The number of events with two positive or two negative muons, when one muon is in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i and another is in bin j , is N_{ij}^{++} and N_{ij}^{--} , respectively. The like-sign dimuon asymmetry is defined as

$$A_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}^{++} - N_{ij}^{--}}{N_{ij}^{++} + N_{ij}^{--}}. \quad (16)$$

The number of events $N_{ij}^{\pm\pm}$ can be expressed as

$$N_{ij}^{\pm\pm} \equiv N_{ij}(1 \pm A_{CP}^{ij})(1 \pm a_{\text{bkg}}^i)(1 \pm a_{\text{bkg}}^j). \quad (17)$$

The total number of events in a given (IP_1, IP_2) sample is $N_{ij}^{++} + N_{ij}^{--} = 2N_{ij}$ when higher-order terms in asymmetries are neglected. By definition $N_{ij} = N_{ji}$. The quantity A_{CP}^{ij} is the residual charge asymmetry produced by S muons.

The muon background asymmetry in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i in the dimuon events is

$$a_{\text{bkg}}^i = \frac{1}{2}A_\mu^i + \frac{1}{2}F_K^i a_K^i + \frac{1}{2}F_\pi^i a_\pi^i + \frac{1}{2}F_p^i a_p^i. \quad (18)$$

$$A_\mu^i \equiv (2 - F_{\text{bkg}}^i)\delta_i. \quad (19)$$

Here $\frac{1}{2}F_K^i$, $\frac{1}{2}F_\pi^i$, and $\frac{1}{2}F_p^i$ are the fractions of muons produced by kaons, pions, and protons reconstructed by the central tracker in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i but identified as muons. Following the definitions in Refs. [2,3], for like-sign dimuon events, the background fractions F_K^i , F_π^i ,

and F_p^i are normalized per event (not per muon); this is the reason for the factors $1/2$ in Eq. (15). The quantity F_{bkg}^i is defined as $F_{\text{bkg}}^i = F_K^i + F_\pi^i + F_p^i$. The asymmetries a_K^i , a_π^i , a_p^i , and δ_i are the same as in the inclusive muon sample.

The number of positive and negative muons from the like-sign dimuon events in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i is

$$N_i^\pm = N_{ii}^{\pm\pm} + \sum_{j=1}^9 N_{ij}^{\pm\pm}. \quad (20)$$

The charge asymmetry A^i of muons in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i , to first order in the asymmetries, is

$$A^i \equiv \frac{N_i^+ - N_i^-}{N_i^+ + N_i^-} = A_{CP}^i + A_{\text{bkg}}^i, \quad (21)$$

$$A_{CP}^i = \frac{N_{ii}A_{CP}^{ii} + \sum_j N_{ij}A_{CP}^{ij}}{N_{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^9 N_{ij}}, \quad (22)$$

$$A_{\text{bkg}}^i = \frac{2N_{ii}a_{\text{bkg}}^i + \sum_j N_{ij}(a_{\text{bkg}}^i + a_{\text{bkg}}^j)}{N_{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^9 N_{ij}}. \quad (23)$$

To interpret the asymmetry A_{CP}^i in terms of CP violation, it is expressed as

$$A_{CP}^{ij} = F_{SS}^{ij}A_S + F_{SL}^{ij}a_S. \quad (24)$$

The quantity A_S is the charge asymmetry in the events with two like-sign S muons. Its dependence on the parameters describing CP violation in mixing and CP violation in interference is discussed in Sec. VIII. The quantity a_S is defined in Eq. (7). The quantity F_{SS}^{ij} is the fraction of like-sign dimuon events with two S muons, and F_{SL}^{ij} is the fraction of like-sign dimuon events with one S and one L muon in given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins i and j . Equation (24) reflects the fact that the events with two S muons produce the charge asymmetry A_S ; the events with one S and one L muon produce the charge asymmetry a_S , while the events with both L muons do not produce a CP -related charge asymmetry.

Multiplying Eq. 21 by the fraction F_μ^i of muons in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i , and summing over i , we reproduce the expression of the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry in Refs. [2,3]:

$$A \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 F_\mu^i A^i = A_{CP} + A_{\text{bkg}}, \quad (25)$$

$$A_{CP} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 F_\mu^i A_{CP}^i = F_{SS}A_S + F_{SL}a_S, \quad (26)$$

$$A_{\text{bkg}} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 F_\mu^i \{A_\mu^i + F_K^i a_K^i + F_\pi^i a_\pi^i + F_p^i a_p^i\}. \quad (27)$$

Here the fraction F_μ^i is defined as

$$F_\mu^i \equiv \frac{N_i^+ + N_i^-}{\sum_{j=1}^9 (N_j^+ + N_j^-)}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^9 F_\mu^i = 1. \quad (28)$$

From Eqs. (22), (24), (26), and (28), it follows that

$$F_{SS} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 (N_{ii}F_{SS}^{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^9 N_{ij}F_{SS}^{ij})}{N_{\text{tot}}}, \quad (29)$$

$$F_{SL} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^9 (N_{ii}F_{SL}^{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^9 N_{ij}F_{SL}^{ij})}{N_{\text{tot}}}, \quad (30)$$

$$N_{\text{tot}} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 N_i = \sum_{i=1}^9 \left(N_{ii} + \sum_{j=1}^9 N_{ij} \right). \quad (31)$$

Here N_{tot} is the total number of dimuon events in a given IP_1, IP_2 sample. The quantity F_{LL} gives the fraction of the like-sign dimuon events with two L muons,

$$F_{SS} + F_{SL} + F_{LL} \equiv 1, \quad (32)$$

$$2F_{LL} + F_{SL} \equiv \sum_{i=1}^9 \left(\frac{F_K^i}{C_K} + \frac{F_\pi^i}{C_\pi} + F_p^i \right). \quad (33)$$

We solve for the fractions F_{SS} , F_{SL} , and F_{LL} using Eqs. (32) and (33) and the ratio

$$R_{LL} = \frac{F_{LL}}{F_{SL} + F_{LL}}, \quad (34)$$

which is obtained from the simulation. The simulation used in this analysis is discussed in Sec. IV.

For the sample of dimuon events with $IP_1 \neq IP_2$, it can be shown that the expressions (21)–(27) remain the same with background fractions defined as

$$F_K^i(IP_1, IP_2) = \frac{1}{2} [F_K^i(IP_1) + F_K^i(IP_2)], \quad (35)$$

$$F_\pi^i(IP_1, IP_2) = \frac{1}{2} [F_\pi^i(IP_1) + F_\pi^i(IP_2)], \quad (36)$$

$$F_p^i(IP_1, IP_2) = \frac{1}{2} [F_p^i(IP_1) + F_p^i(IP_2)]. \quad (37)$$

Here $F_K^i(IP_1)$ is the number of $K \rightarrow \mu$ muons with the impact parameter in the IP_1 range normalized to the total number of events in the (IP_1, IP_2) sample. The fractions $F_\pi^i(IP_1)$ and $F_p^i(IP_1)$ are defined similarly for $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ and $p \rightarrow \mu$ muons.

Hence, in order to extract the CP -violating asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} from the binned raw asymmetries a^i and A^i , the following quantities are required:

- (i) the fractions $f_K^i, f_\pi^i, f_p^i, f_\mu^i, F_K^i, F_\pi^i, F_p^i$, and F_μ^i , in bins i of $(p_T, |\eta|)$, in each IP sample (Tables V and VI);
- (ii) the background asymmetries a_K^i, a_π^i, a_p^i , and δ_i , in bins i of $(p_T, |\eta|)$ (they do not depend on the IP sample; see Sec. VI for details).

All these quantities are extracted directly from data with minimal contribution from the MC simulation.

The remainder of this article describes the extraction of these parameters and the subsequent interpretation of the asymmetries A_{CP} and a_{CP} .

III. MUON SELECTION

The D0 detector is described in Refs. [20–23]. It consists of a magnetic central-tracking system that comprises a SMT and a central fiber tracker (CFT), both located within a 2 T superconducting solenoidal magnet [21]. The muon system [17,22] is located beyond the liquid argon-uranium calorimeters that surround the central tracking system and consists of a layer A of tracking detectors and scintillation trigger counters before 1.8 T iron toroids, followed by two similar layers B and C after the toroids. Tracking for $|\eta| < 1$ relies on 10 cm wide drift tubes, while 1 cm minidrift tubes are used for $1 < |\eta| < 2$.

The polarities of the toroidal and solenoidal magnetic fields were reversed on average every two weeks so that the four solenoid-toroid polarity combinations were exposed to approximately the same integrated luminosity. This allows for a cancellation of first-order effects related to the instrumental asymmetries [1]. To ensure more complete cancellation, the events are weighted according to the number of events for each data sample corresponding to a different configuration of the magnet polarities. These weights are given in Table IV. The weights for inclusive muon and the like-sign dimuon samples are different due to

TABLE IV. Weights assigned to the events recorded with different solenoid and toroid polarities in the inclusive muon and like-sign dimuon samples.

Solenoid polarity	Toroid polarity	Weight inclusive muon	Weight like-sign dimuon
–1	–1	0.954	0.967
–1	+1	0.953	0.983
+1	–1	1.000	1.000
+1	+1	0.951	0.984

different trigger requirements. The effective reduction of statistics of the like-sign dimuon sample due to this weighting is less than 2%.

As discussed previously in Sec. II, the inclusive muon and like-sign dimuon samples are obtained from data collected with single and dimuon triggers, respectively. Charged particles with transverse momentum in the range $1.5 < p_T < 25$ GeV and with pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.2$ are considered as muon candidates. We also require either $p_T > 4.2$ GeV or a longitudinal momentum component $|p_z| > 5.4$ GeV. This selection is applied to ensure that the muon candidate is able to penetrate all three layers of the central or forward muon detector [3]. The upper limit on p_T is applied to suppress the contribution of muons from W and Z boson decays.

Muon candidates are selected by matching central tracks with a segment reconstructed in the muon system and by applying tight quality requirements aimed at reducing false matching and background from cosmic rays and the beam halo [17]. The transverse IP of the charged track matched to the muon relative to the reconstructed $p\bar{p}$ interaction vertex must be smaller than 0.3 cm, with the longitudinal distance from the point of closest approach to this vertex smaller than 0.5 cm. We use track parameters of the track reconstructed in the CFT and SMT and do not use the muon momentum and azimuthal angle measurements provided by the muon system. Strict quality requirements are also applied to the tracks and to the reconstructed $p\bar{p}$ interaction vertex. The details of these requirements can be found in Ref. [2]. The inclusive muon sample contains all muons passing the selection requirements. If an event contains

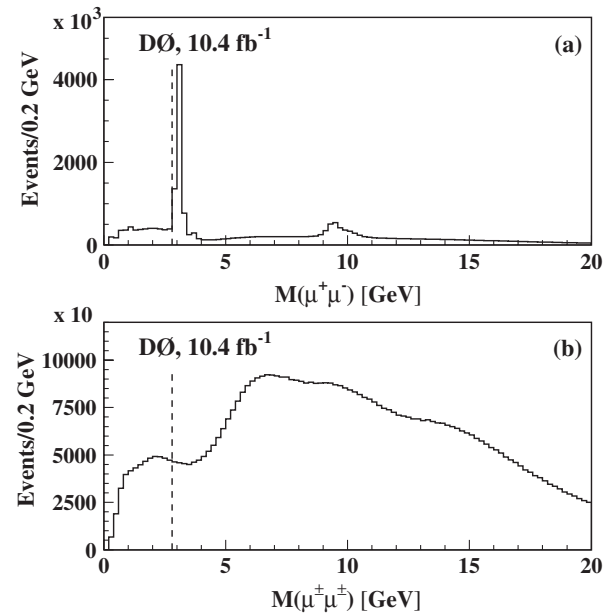


FIG. 3. Invariant mass $M(\mu\mu)$ of two muons in the (a) opposite-sign dimuon sample and (b) like-sign dimuon sample. The requirement $M(\mu^\pm\mu^\pm) > 2.8$ GeV is also shown.

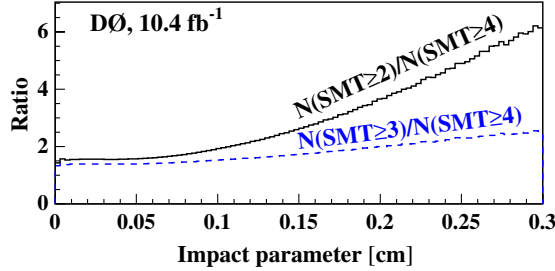


FIG. 4 (color online). Ratio of number of muon tracks with ≥ 2 (upper curve) or ≥ 3 (lower dashed curve) axial SMT hits to the number of muon tracks with ≥ 4 axial SMT hits, as a function of IP , in the inclusive muon sample.

more than one muon, each muon is included in the inclusive muon sample.

The like-sign dimuon sample contains all events with at least two muon candidates with the same charge. These two muons are required to have the same associated $p\bar{p}$ interaction vertex and an invariant mass larger than 2.8 GeV to minimize the number of events in which both muons originate from the same b quark. The invariant mass of two muons in the opposite-sign and like-sign dimuon sample is shown in Fig. 3. If more than two muons pass the single muon selection, the classification into like sign or opposite sign is done using the two muons with the highest p_T . In the like-sign dimuon sample, $\approx 0.7\%$ of the events have more than two muons.

In addition to these selections, which are identical to the selections of Refs. [2,3], we apply a stronger requirement on the number of hits in the SMT included in the track associated with the muon. The SMT [23] has axial detector strips parallel to the beam and stereo detector strips at an angle to the beam. We require that the muon track contains at least three axial SMT hits, instead of the requirement of two such hits in Ref. [3]. On average, a track passing through the SMT has hits in four layers of the SMT. The SMT measurements in axial strips determine the IP precision, and this stronger requirement substantially reduces the number of muons with incorrectly measured IP . The tracks with exactly two axial SMT hits include tracks with one of the two SMT hits incorrectly associated. For such tracks, the IP can be measured to be large. As a result, muons produced with small IP migrate to the sample with large IP , as can be seen in Fig. 4. Since the fraction of L muons with small IP is much larger than that with large IP , this migration results in an increase of the background L muons in the sample with large IP . Therefore, the tighter selection on the number of axial SMT hits helps to reduce the number of background muons with large IP , which is important for our measurement.

IV. MONTE CARLO SIMULATION

Most of the quantities required for the measurement of a_{CP} and A_{CP} are extracted directly from data. The MC

simulations are used in a limited way, as discussed in Sec. VIII. To produce the simulated events, we use the PYTHIA v6.409 event generator [24], interfaced to the EVTGEN decay package [25], and CTEQ6L1 parton distribution functions [26]. The generated events are propagated through the D0 detector using a GEANT-based program [27] with full detector simulation. The response in the detector is digitized, and the effects of multiple interactions at high luminosity are modeled by overlaying hits from randomly selected $p\bar{p}$ collisions on the digitized hits from MC. The complete events are reconstructed with the same program as used for data and, finally, analyzed using the same selection criteria described above for data.

In this analysis two types of MC samples are used:

- (i) inclusive $p\bar{p}$ collisions with minimum interaction transverse energy at the generator level $E_T^{\min} = 20$ GeV;
- (ii) a simulation of $p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b}X$ and $p\bar{p} \rightarrow c\bar{c}X$ final states, with $E_T^{\min} = 0$ GeV, producing two muons with an additional requirement that the produced muons have $p_T > 1.5$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.2$.

The second sample is especially useful to extract quantities for the signal inclusive muon and dimuon events because it is generated with almost no kinematic bias, as discussed in Sec. VIII.

V. MEASUREMENT OF BACKGROUND FRACTIONS

A. K^{*0} method

A kaon, pion, or proton can be misidentified as a muon and thus contribute to the inclusive muon and the like-sign dimuon samples. This can happen because of pion and kaon decays in flight or punch through. We do not distinguish these individual processes but rather measure the total fraction of such particles using data. In the following, the notation “ $K \rightarrow \mu$ ” stands for “kaon misidentified as a muon,” and the notations “ $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ ” and “ $p \rightarrow \mu$ ” have corresponding meanings for pions and protons.

The fraction f_K is measured by reconstructing the decays $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ with $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S\pi^+$ with one of the pions from $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ decay misidentified as a muon. This method is described in detail in Refs. [2,3]. The main features of this method are repeated here.

The relation between the fraction $f_{K^{*0}}^i$ of $K \rightarrow \mu$ originating from the decay $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ and the fraction f_K^i in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i is

$$f_{K^{*0}}^i = \epsilon_0^i R^i(K^{*0}) f_K^i. \quad (38)$$

Here $R^i(K^{*0})$ is the fraction of all kaons that result from $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ decays, and ϵ_0^i is the efficiency to reconstruct the charged pion from the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ decay, provided that the $K \rightarrow \mu$ track is reconstructed. The kinematic parameters of the charged kaon are required to be in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i .

We also select K_S mesons and reconstruct $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ decays. One of the pions from the decay $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ is required to be misidentified as a muon. This requirement ensures that the flavor composition of the samples containing $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^\mp$ is the same [3]. The number of $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ decays in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i is

$$N^i(K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+) = \epsilon_c^i N^i(K_S) R^i(K^{*+}), \quad (39)$$

where $R^i(K^{*+})$ is the fraction of K_S mesons that result from $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ decays, and ϵ_c^i is the efficiency to reconstruct the charged pion in the $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ decay, provided that the K_S meson is reconstructed. The kinematic parameters of the K_S meson are required to be in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i . We use isospin invariance to set

$$R^i(K^{*0}) = R^i(K^{*+}). \quad (40)$$

This relation is also confirmed by data from LEP as discussed in Ref. [2]. We apply the same kinematic selection criteria to the charged kaon and K_S candidates and use exactly the same criteria to select an additional pion and reconstruct the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ and $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ decays. We therefore assume that

$$\epsilon_0^i = \epsilon_c^i. \quad (41)$$

We assign the systematic uncertainty related to this assumption; see Sec. V C for details.

From Eqs. (38)–(41), we obtain

$$f_K^i = \frac{N^i(K_S)}{N^i(K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)} f_{K^{*0}}^i. \quad (42)$$

This expression is used to measure the kaon fraction f_K^i in the inclusive muon sample without dividing it into the IP samples. It is based on the equality (41) of the efficiencies to reconstruct the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ and $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ decays, provided that the K^+ and K_S candidates are reconstructed. This equality is verified in simulation for a full data sample [2]. However, in a given IP sample, the efficiencies ϵ_0^i and ϵ_c^i become unequal because of the differences between the K_S and K^+ tracks explained below.

If the $K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ decay occurs within the tracking volume, the track parameters of charged K meson can be biased due to the kink in the $K \rightarrow \mu$ trajectory. Such biased $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks tend to populate the sample with large IP . The bias in the K meson track parameters propagates into a reduced efficiency of $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ reconstruction. This reduction can be seen in Fig. 5, where the ratio of the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ reconstruction efficiencies $\epsilon(K^{*0}, IP)/\epsilon(K^{*0})$ in a given IP sample and in the total inclusive muon sample is shown. These ratios are obtained in simulation.

The K_S meson is reconstructed from π^+ and π^- tracks with one of the pions required to be misidentified as a muon. The quality of the $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ vertex and the

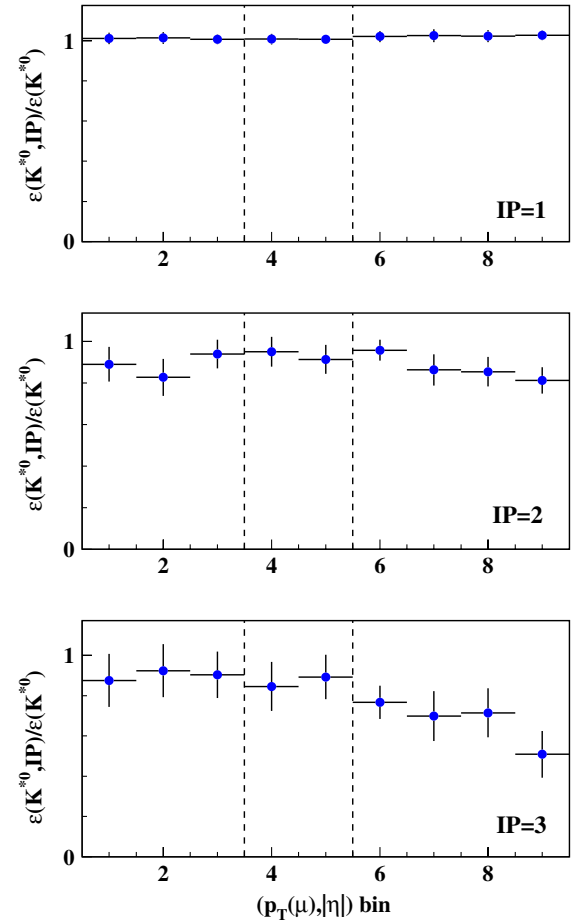


FIG. 5 (color online). Ratio of the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ reconstruction efficiencies $\epsilon^i(K^{*0}, IP)/\epsilon^i(K^{*0})$ in a given IP sample relative to that in the total inclusive muon sample. The vertical dashed lines separate the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively.

condition that the $\pi^+ \pi^-$ mass be consistent with the K_S mass, are imposed to select the K_S candidate. As a result, the sample of K_S candidates with large IP does not contain an increased contribution from the biased K_S track measurement. Therefore, the $K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$ reconstruction efficiency in the sample with large K_S track IP can be different from the $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ reconstruction efficiency, and the estimate of $f_K^i(IP)$ in the large K^+ IP sample using Eq. (42) is biased.

To avoid this bias, the fractions $f_K^i(IP)$ in a given IP sample are measured using the following expression:

$$f_K^i(IP) = f_K^i \frac{f_{K^{*0}}^i(IP)}{f_{K^{*0}}^i} \frac{\epsilon^i(K^{*0})}{\epsilon^i(K^{*0}, IP)}. \quad (43)$$

The fractions $f_{K^{*0}}^i(IP)$ and $f_{K^{*0}}^i$ are measured in the IP sample and in the total inclusive muon sample, respectively. The fraction f_K^i is obtained using Eq. (42). The ratio of efficiencies $\epsilon^i(K^{*0}, IP)/\epsilon^i(K^{*0})$ is taken from simulation

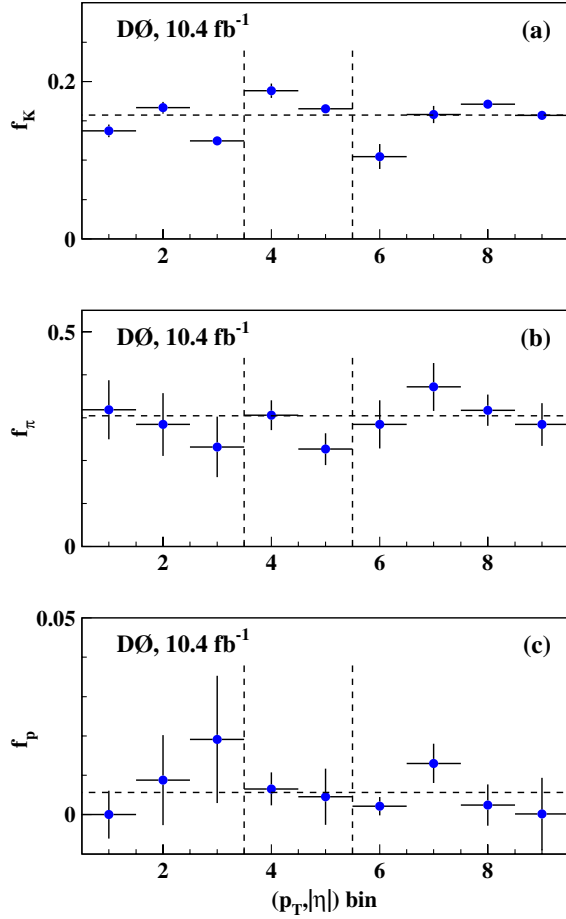


FIG. 6 (color online). Fraction of (a) $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks, (b) $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks, and (c) $p \rightarrow \mu$ tracks in the inclusive muon sample as a function of the kaon, pion, and proton ($p_T, |\eta|$) bin i , respectively. Only statistical uncertainties are shown. The horizontal dashed lines show the mean values. The vertical dashed lines separate the ($p_T, |\eta|$) bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the detector, respectively.

and is shown in Fig. 5. The mean value of $\epsilon^i(K^{*0}, IP)/\epsilon^i(K^{*0})$ is 1.01 ± 0.01 for the $IP = 1$ sample, 0.90 ± 0.03 for the $IP = 2$ sample, and 0.79 ± 0.06 for the $IP = 3$ sample. The uncertainties are due to limited MC statistics.

The procedure to measure the related background fractions f_K^i and f_p^i is the same as in Refs. [2,3]. The values of f_K^i , f_π^i , and f_p^i in the total inclusive muon sample are shown in Fig. 6. The background fractions in different IP samples are given in Table V. For reference, we also give in Table V the values f_K/C_K and f_π/C_π [19]. These values for all inclusive muon events can be compared directly with the corresponding background fractions $(15.96 \pm 0.24)\%$ and $(30.1 \pm 1.6)\%$, respectively, in Ref. [3].

Approximately 17% (32%) of muons in the inclusive muon sample are determined to arise from kaon (pion) misidentification, with less than 1% due to proton punch through and fakes. The remaining $\approx 50\%$ of the sample are muons from heavy-flavor decay.

The background fractions vary by a factor of more than 5 between the $IP = 1$ and $IP = 3$ samples. Such a large variation is expected. The parents of L muons are dominantly produced in the primary interaction and decay outside the tracking volume. The S muons are dominantly produced in decays of heavy quarks, and their tracks have large IP . Therefore, the fraction of L muons in the sample with small IP is substantially enhanced. They give the main contribution to the background asymmetry in this sample. On the contrary, the fraction of L muons in the large IP sample is suppressed, and the kaon and detector asymmetries have approximately the same magnitude; see Table VIII for details. The comparison of our prediction and the observed raw asymmetry in different ($p_T, |\eta|$) and IP bins therefore allows us to verify our background measurement method.

The procedure to measure the background fractions in the like-sign dimuon sample is described in Ref. [3] and is not changed for this analysis. To obtain the quantity F_K^i of $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks in the like-sign dimuon sample, we use the relation similar to Eq. (42):

$$F_K^i = \frac{N^i(K_S)}{N^i(K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)} F_{K^{*0}}^i. \quad (44)$$

Here $F_{K^{*0}}^i$ is the fraction of $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ decays with $K \rightarrow \mu$ in the ($p_T, |\eta|$) bin i in the like-sign dimuon sample. The numbers $N^i(K_S)$ and $N^i(K^{*+} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)$ are obtained from the inclusive muon sample. The kinematic parameters

TABLE V. Background and signal fractions in the IP samples of the inclusive muon sample. The column “All IP ” corresponds to the full inclusive muon sample without dividing it into the IP samples. Only statistical uncertainties are given.

Quantity	All IP	$IP = 1$	$IP = 2$	$IP = 3$
$f_K \times 10^2$	15.7 ± 30.21	20.30 ± 0.34	7.71 ± 0.24	2.69 ± 0.14
$f_K/C_K \times 10^2$	16.91 ± 0.23	20.50 ± 0.34	8.38 ± 0.26	7.47 ± 0.39
$f_\pi \times 10^2$	30.43 ± 1.60	39.13 ± 2.09	15.39 ± 0.83	5.32 ± 0.30
$f_\pi/C_\pi \times 10^2$	32.37 ± 1.70	40.77 ± 2.18	18.11 ± 0.98	7.71 ± 0.43
$f_p \times 10^2$	0.57 ± 0.16	0.73 ± 0.21	0.28 ± 0.09	0.08 ± 0.03
$f_S \times 10^2$	49.97 ± 1.86	38.04 ± 2.30	73.23 ± 1.15	84.82 ± 0.85

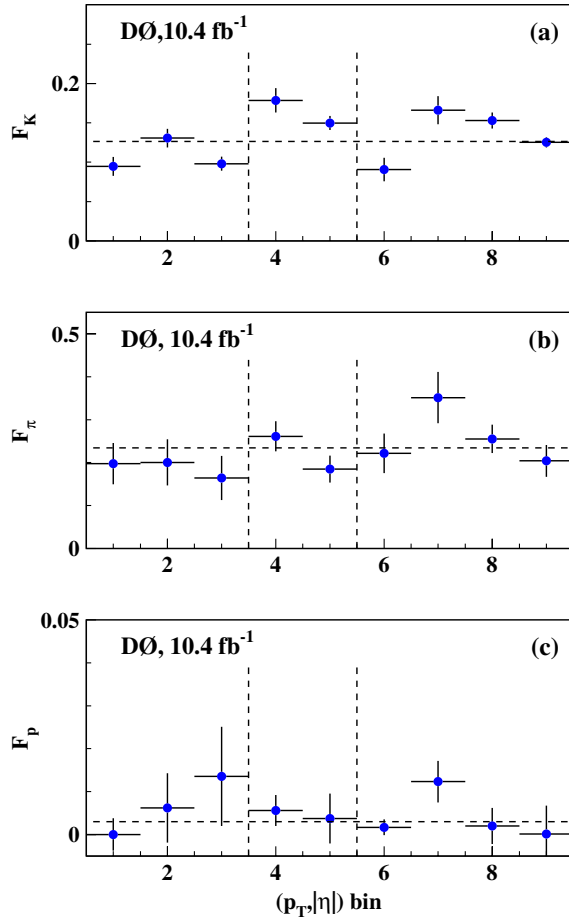


FIG. 7 (color online). Fraction of (a) $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks, (b) $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks, and (c) $p \rightarrow \mu$ tracks per event in the like-sign dimuon sample as a function of the kaon, pion, and proton ($p_T, |\eta|$) bin i , respectively. Only statistical uncertainties are shown. The horizontal dashed lines show the mean values. The vertical dashed lines separate the ($p_T, |\eta|$) bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively.

of the charged kaon and K_S meson are required to be in the ($p_T, |\eta|$) bin i .

In the samples with the (IP_1, IP_2) selection, the background fractions $F_K^i(IP_1)$ and $F_K^i(IP_2)$ are determined separately for the IP_1 and IP_2 kaon, and the total

background fractions are obtained using Eq. (35). The fractions $F_K^i(IP_1)$ and $F_K^i(IP_2)$ are obtained using the expression

$$F_K^i(IP_{1,2}) = F_K^i \frac{F_{K^{*0}}^i(IP_{1,2})}{F_{K^{*0}}^i} \frac{\epsilon^i(K^{*0})}{\epsilon^i(K^{*0}, IP_{1,2})}. \quad (45)$$

The fractions $F_{K^{*0}}^i(IP_1)$ and $F_{K^{*0}}^i(IP_2)$ are measured using the IP_1 and IP_2 kaons, respectively. The fraction $F_{K^{*0}}^i$ is measured in the total like-sign dimuon sample. The fraction F_K^i is obtained using Eq. (44).

The values of F_K^i , F_π^i , and F_p^i in the total like-sign dimuon sample are shown in Fig. 7. The background fractions in different (IP_1, IP_2) samples are given in Table VI. For reference, we also give the values F_K/C_K and F_π/C_π [19]. These values for all like-sign dimuon events can be compared directly with the corresponding background fractions ($13.78 \pm 0.38\%$ and $24.81 \pm 1.34\%$, respectively, in Ref. [3]. Table VI also contains the values of F_{SS} and F_{SL} for each (IP_1, IP_2) sample and for the total sample of like-sign dimuon events.

For the like-sign dimuon sample, approximately 6.5% (12.5%) of muons arise from kaon (pion) misidentification, with less than 0.25% from proton punch through or fakes. These values are derived from Table VI, taking into account that the background fractions given in this table are defined per dimuon event. We find that 69% of the events have both muons from heavy-flavor decays, and a further 23% have one muon from heavy-flavor decay. Similar to the inclusive muon events, the background fractions are considerably reduced, and the signal contribution is increased in the samples with large muon IP .

B. Local variables method

The K^{*0} method presented in Sec. VA depends on the validity of Eqs. (40) and (41) and on the ratio $\epsilon^i(K^{*0}, IP)/\epsilon^i(K^{*0})$, which cannot be verified directly in our data. To assign the systematic uncertainties due to these inputs, we develop a complimentary method of local variables presented below. The systematic uncertainty on the background fractions is assigned following the comparison

TABLE VI. Background and signal fractions in the (IP_1, IP_2) samples of the like-sign dimuon sample. The column “All IP ” corresponds to the full like-sign dimuon sample without dividing it into the (IP_1, IP_2) samples. Only statistical uncertainties are given.

Quantity	All IP	$IP_1, IP_2 = 11$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 12$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 13$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 22$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 23$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 33$
$F_K \times 10^2$	12.63 ± 0.35	26.77 ± 1.32	15.04 ± 1.51	9.73 ± 1.20	10.34 ± 3.17	4.13 ± 1.82	2.39 ± 2.08
$F_K/C_K \times 10^2$	13.44 ± 0.38	27.04 ± 1.33	15.78 ± 1.58	14.11 ± 1.74	11.24 ± 3.45	10.21 ± 4.50	6.65 ± 5.78
$F_\pi \times 10^2$	23.42 ± 1.36	48.71 ± 3.46	27.28 ± 3.10	18.26 ± 2.30	19.77 ± 5.98	8.48 ± 3.28	3.94 ± 3.71
$F_\pi/C_\pi \times 10^2$	24.91 ± 1.45	50.74 ± 3.60	30.00 ± 3.41	21.23 ± 2.67	23.26 ± 7.04	12.16 ± 4.70	5.71 ± 5.38
$F_p \times 10^2$	0.41 ± 0.13	0.84 ± 0.26	0.52 ± 0.13	0.27 ± 0.10	0.18 ± 0.14	0.15 ± 0.08	0.04 ± 0.06
$F_{SS} \times 10^2$	69.14 ± 1.49	45.83 ± 3.25	63.83 ± 2.74	68.75 ± 3.03	67.24 ± 9.37	78.34 ± 5.45	88.01 ± 5.81
$F_{SL} \times 10^2$	22.69 ± 1.10	29.79 ± 1.79	26.05 ± 0.84	26.98 ± 2.20	30.83 ± 8.82	20.90 ± 4.97	11.66 ± 5.65

of these two fully independent methods. It is discussed in Sec. V C.

The D0 muon detection system [22] is capable of measuring the local momentum of the identified muon. A distinctive feature of the muons included in the background fractions f_K , f_π , F_K , and F_π is that their track parameters measured by the tracking system (referred to as “central” track parameters) correspond to the original kaon or pion, while the track parameters measured by the muon system (referred to as “local” track parameters) correspond to the muon produced in kaon or pion decay. Thus, these two measurements are intrinsically different. We exploit this feature in our event selection by selecting muons with $\chi^2 < 12$ for 4 degrees of freedom [3], where χ^2 is calculated from the difference between the track parameters measured in the central tracker and in the local muon system. In addition to this selection, in the present analysis, we develop a method of measuring the background fractions using the difference in the central and local measurements of the muon track parameters.

We define a variable X as

$$X = \frac{p(\text{local})}{p(\text{central})}. \quad (46)$$

Here $p(\text{local})$ and $p(\text{central})$ are the momenta measurements of the local and central tracks, respectively. Figure 8(a) shows the normalized distributions of this variable for S muons and L muons in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2 of the inclusive muon sample. The distribution for S muons is obtained using identified muons from the decay

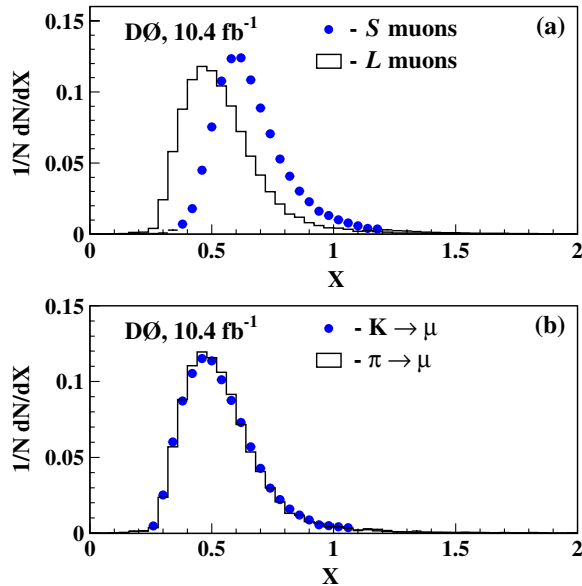


FIG. 8 (color online). (a) Normalised distributions of X variable defined in Eq. (46) for S and L muons in $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2 of the inclusive muon sample. (b) Normalised distributions of X for $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ muons.

$D^0 \rightarrow K^- \mu^+ \nu$. The distribution for L muons is obtained as a linear combination of the distributions of $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks, with the coefficients corresponding to their fractions in the inclusive muon sample. These two distributions are shown separately in Fig. 8(b). The distribution for $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks is obtained using kaons produced in the $\varphi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$ decay and misidentified as muons. The distribution for $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks is obtained using pions produced in the $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ decay and misidentified as muons. Since we select muons with at least three hits in the SMT, the K_S decay is forced to be within the beam pipe. All these distributions are obtained using exclusively the events in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin.

Figure 8(a) shows that the distribution for L muons is shifted toward lower X values, reflecting the fact that a part of the total momentum of the kaon or pion is taken away by the neutrino. The difference between the distributions for $K \rightarrow \mu$ muons and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ muons is relatively small. This observation corresponds to the expectation that the fraction of momentum in the laboratory frame taken away by the neutrino is similar in $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ decays. The position of the maximum of the distribution of the X variable for S muons is lower than 1 because of the muon energy loss in the detector material. The typical energy loss of muons in the material of the D0 detector is 3–4 GeV depending on muon η [17].

Another variable used in this study is the difference between the polar angles of the local and central tracks,

$$Y = |\theta(\text{local}) - \theta(\text{central})|. \quad (47)$$

Figure 9(a) shows the normalized distributions of this variable for S muons and L muons in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2 of the inclusive muon sample. Figure 9(b) presents the separate distributions of $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks. The distribution for L muons is wider than that for S muons. A part of the 4-momentum of L muons is taken away by an invisible neutrino. This missing momentum results in a kink in the $K \rightarrow \mu$ or $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ track, which produces a wider Y distribution.

We fit the distribution of X and Y variables in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i of each IP sample of the inclusive muon sample using the templates for S muons and L muons and determine the background fraction f_{bkg}^i for this IP sample. Since the distributions for $K \rightarrow \mu$ tracks and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks are similar, this method is not sensitive to the separate fractions f_K and f_π . Therefore, the ratio of these two fractions is fixed to the value measured in data using the K^*0 method. The templates for each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i are built using exclusively the events in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin. The background fraction in a given IP sample is computed using the relation

$$f_{\text{bkg}} = \sum_{i=1}^9 f_{\mu}^i f_{\text{bkg}}^i, \quad (48)$$

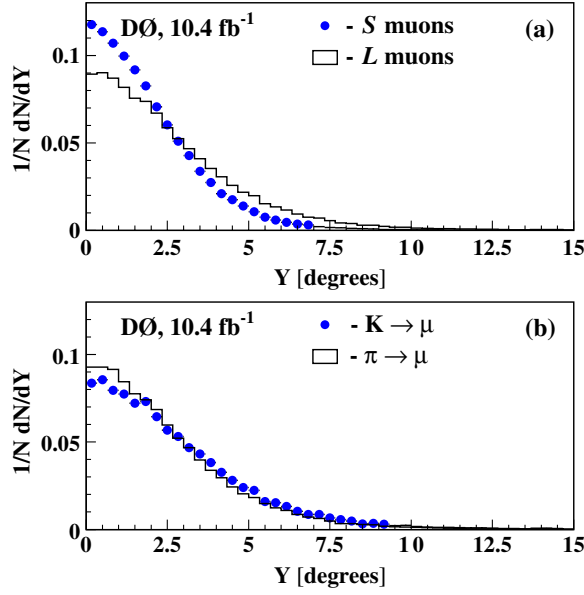


FIG. 9 (color online). (a) Normalised distributions of Y variable defined in Eq. (47) for S and L muons in $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2 of the inclusive muon sample. (b) Normalised distributions of Y for $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ muons.

where the sum is taken over all $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins. Figures 10(a) and 11(a) show an example of this fit for the X and Y variables, respectively, in the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2. Figures 10(a) and 11(a) show the normalized distributions of X and Y in the inclusive muon sample and the expected distributions

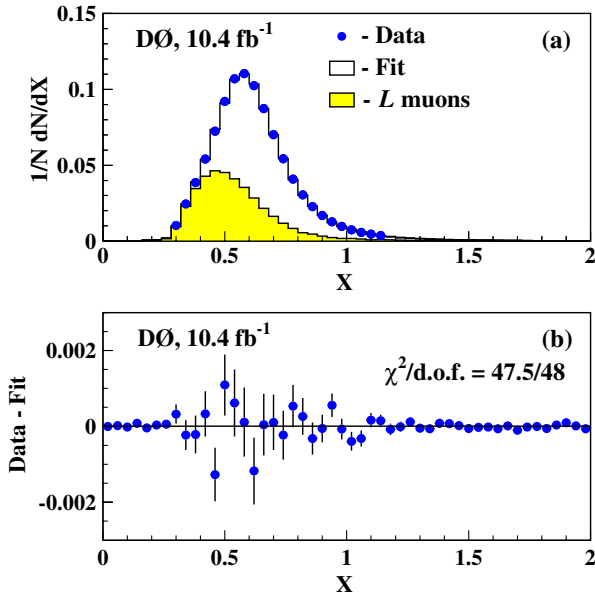


FIG. 10 (color online). (a) Normalized distributions of the X variable defined in Eq. (46) in $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2 of the inclusive muon sample. Both the data and fitted distributions are shown. The filled histogram shows the contribution of L muons. (b) Difference between data and fitted normalized distributions of X . The $\chi^2/\text{degrees of freedom}$ of the fit of these differences to their average is also shown.

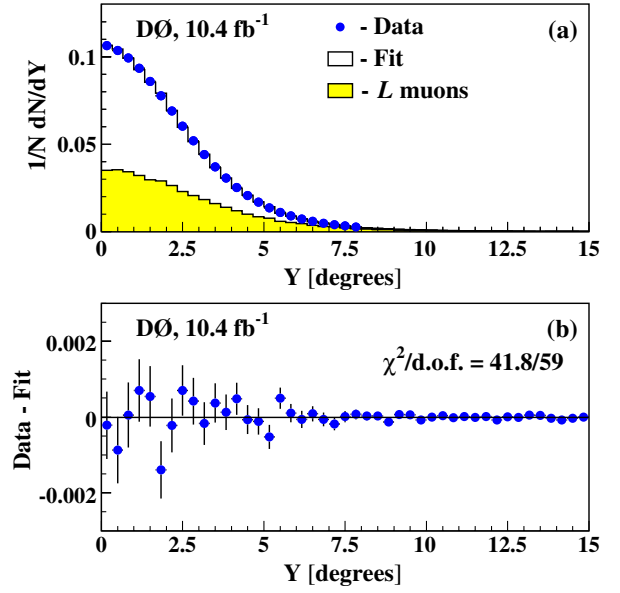


FIG. 11 (color online). (a) Normalized distributions of the Y variable defined in Eq. (47) in $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin 2 of the inclusive muon sample. Both the data and fitted distributions are shown. The filled histogram shows the contribution of L muons. (b) Difference between data and fitted normalized distributions of Y . The $\chi^2/\text{degrees of freedom}$ of the fit of these differences to their average is also shown.

obtained from the fit. These distributions are indistinguishable on this scale, since the statistics in the inclusive muon sample are very large. Figures 10(b) and 11(b) show the difference between the observed and expected normalized distributions. The quality of the description of the observed distributions is very good. The fit of these differences to their average gives $\chi^2/\text{degrees of freedom} = 48/48$ for X and $42/59$ for Y .

The resulting background fractions in different IP samples are given in Table VII. Only the statistical uncertainties are given. The statistical uncertainty of the measurements with X and Y variables is less than the difference between them. Therefore, we take the weighted average of these two measurements as the central value of the background fraction $f_{\text{bkg}}(\text{local})$ and assign half of the difference between them as its uncertainty.

The obtained values $f_{\text{bkg}}(\text{local})$ can be compared with the background fractions $f_{\text{bkg}}(K^{*0})$ measured using the K^{*0} method described in the previous section. These fractions, as well as the relative difference

$$\delta_f \equiv \frac{f_{\text{bkg}}(\text{local}) - f_{\text{bkg}}(K^{*0})}{f_{\text{bkg}}(K^{*0})} \quad (49)$$

are also given in Table VII.

All templates for the measurement of background fractions with local variables are obtained using the inclusive muon sample. It makes this measurement self-consistent.

TABLE VII. Comparison of background fractions measured using local variables with the background fractions obtained using K^{*0} production. The relative difference δ_f between two independent measurements is also shown. This quantity is defined in Eq. (49). Only statistical uncertainties are shown.

Quantity	All IP	$IP = 1$	$IP = 2$	$IP = 3$
$f_{\text{bkg}}(\text{local}) \times 10^2$ from X	42.70 ± 0.09	55.28 ± 0.09	22.89 ± 0.10	8.49 ± 0.12
$f_{\text{bkg}}(\text{local}) \times 10^2$ from Y	40.97 ± 0.30	53.41 ± 0.28	20.60 ± 0.37	8.76 ± 0.40
Average $f_{\text{bkg}}(\text{local}) \times 10^2$	42.56 ± 0.87	55.10 ± 0.94	22.73 ± 1.15	8.51 ± 0.14
$f_{\text{bkg}}(K^{*0}) \times 10^2$	46.73 ± 1.76	60.19 ± 2.21	23.38 ± 1.01	8.09 ± 0.47
$\delta_f \times 10^2$	-8.92 ± 3.90	-8.46 ± 3.71	-2.78 ± 6.47	5.19 ± 6.35

The available statistics of the dimuon events are insufficient to obtain the corresponding templates for the measurement in the dimuon sample. Therefore, the background fractions are measured only in the inclusive muon sample, and the method of local variables is used as a cross-check of the corresponding quantities obtained with the K^{*0} method.

The background measurements with these two methods are fully independent. They are based on different assumptions and are subject to different systematic uncertainties, which are not included in the uncertainty of δ_f shown in Table VII. The background fraction changes by more than six times between the samples with small and large IP . Nevertheless, the two methods give consistent results for all IP samples. The remaining difference between them, which exceeds two standard deviations only for the sample with small IP , is assigned as a systematic uncertainty and is discussed in Sec. V C. Thus, the background measurement with local variables provides an independent and important confirmation of the validity of the analysis procedure used to determine the background fractions.

C. Systematic uncertainties on backgrounds

The systematic uncertainties for the background fractions are discussed in Refs. [2,3]. Here we describe the changes applied in the present analysis. In our previous measurement the systematic uncertainty of the fraction f_K was set to 9% [2,3]. For the present analysis, we perform an alternative measurement of background fractions using the local variables. The results from the two independent measurements, given in Table VII, are statistically different only for the $IP = 1$ sample. We attribute this difference to the systematic uncertainties of the two measurements. Since the background fractions f_π and f_p are derived using the measured fraction f_K [2], we set the relative systematic uncertainty of f_K , f_π , and f_p in each IP sample to $\delta_f/\sqrt{2}$ or to $\sigma(\delta_f)/\sqrt{2}$, whichever value is larger. Here $\sigma(\delta_f)$ is the uncertainty of δ_f . We assume the full correlation of this uncertainty between f_K , f_π , and f_p . Numerically, the value of the systematic uncertainty of f_K is about 6.3% for the $IP = 1$ sample and 4.5% for the $IP = 3$ sample, which is smaller than, but consistent with, our previous assignment [3] of the systematic uncertainty on the f_K fraction.

The procedure to determine the relative systematic uncertainty on the ratio F_K/f_K is discussed in Ref. [3]. Following this procedure we set this uncertainty to 2.9%, compared to 3.0% uncertainty applied in Ref. [3], where the change is due to the addition of the final 1.4 fb^{-1} of data.

Other systematic uncertainties remain as in Refs. [2,3]. Namely, the systematic uncertainties on the ratios of multiplicities n_π/n_K and n_p/n_K , required to compute f_π and f_p , are set to 4%. The systematic uncertainties on the ratios of multiplicities N_π/N_K and N_p/N_K , required to compute F_π and F_p , are also set to 4%.

VI. MEASUREMENT OF BACKGROUND ASYMMETRIES

The background asymmetries arise from the difference of the interaction cross section of positive and negative particles with the detector material. The asymmetries for kaons, pions, and protons are denoted as a_K , a_π , and a_p , respectively. The origin of different asymmetries and their measurement techniques are discussed in detail in Refs. [2,3]. The asymmetry a_K is measured by reconstructing exclusive decays $K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ and $\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$ with $K \rightarrow \mu$. The asymmetry a_π is measured using the reconstructed $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ decay with $\pi \rightarrow \mu$. The asymmetry a_p is measured by reconstructing the $\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ decay with the proton misidentified as a muon. All these asymmetries are measured directly in data, and therefore they include the possible asymmetry induced by the trigger.

Another source of background asymmetry is the difference between positive and negative muon detection, identification, and track reconstruction. This asymmetry δ is measured by reconstructing decays $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ using track information only and then counting the tracks that have been identified as muons. Because of the measurement method, the asymmetry δ does not include the possible track reconstruction asymmetry. A separate study presented in Ref. [2] shows that track reconstruction asymmetry is consistent with zero within the experimental uncertainties. This is a direct consequence of the regular reversal of magnet polarities discussed in Sec. III.

In this analysis all background asymmetries are measured in $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins. It was verified in Ref. [3] that

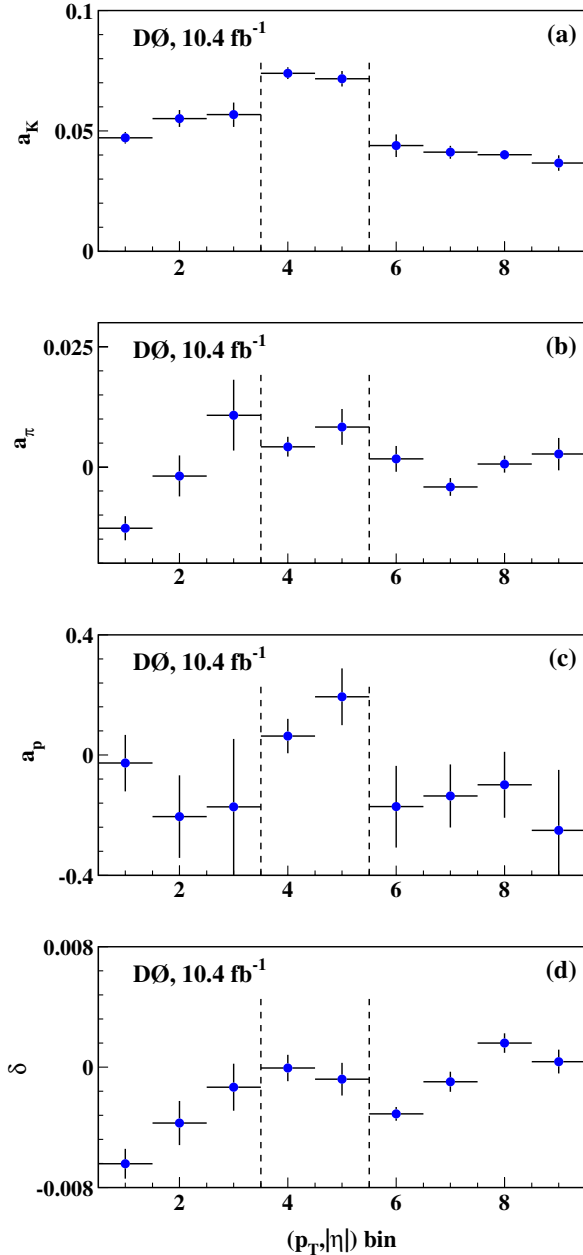


FIG. 12 (color online). Asymmetries (a) a_K , (b) a_π , (c) a_p , and (d) δ as functions of the kaon, pion, proton, and muon $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i , respectively. Only statistical uncertainties are shown. The vertical dashed lines separate the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively.

the background asymmetries do not depend on the particle IP within the statistical uncertainties of their measurement. Therefore, the same values of background asymmetries are used for different IP samples. The background asymmetries obtained are shown in Fig. 12. The values of the background asymmetries averaged over all $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins are

$$a_K = +0.0510 \pm 0.0010, \quad (50)$$

$$a_\pi = -0.0006 \pm 0.0008, \quad (51)$$

$$a_p = -0.0143 \pm 0.0342, \quad (52)$$

$$\delta = -0.0013 \pm 0.0002. \quad (53)$$

VII. MEASUREMENT OF ASYMMETRIES

a_{CP} AND A_{CP}

Using the full 10.4 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity collected by the D0 experiment in run II, we select 2.17×10^9 inclusive muon events and 6.24×10^6 like-sign dimuon events. For comparison, the number of opposite-sign dimuon events with the same selections is 2.18×10^7 . The fraction of like-sign dimuon events in the present analysis common with the events used in Ref. [3] is 74%. This value reflects the changes of the sample size due to the luminosity increased from 9 fb^{-1} to 10 fb^{-1} and due to the additional requirement of the number of SMT hits associated with a muon; see Sec. III for details.

The raw asymmetries a^i and A^i in a given $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i are determined using Eqs. (3) and (21), respectively. The raw asymmetries a and A are obtained using Eqs. (10) and (19), respectively. The background asymmetries a_{bkg} and A_{bkg} are obtained using the methods presented in Secs. V and VI. They are subtracted from the raw asymmetries a and A to obtain the residual asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} .

The raw asymmetry a , the contribution of different background sources, and the residual asymmetry a_{CP} for the total inclusive muon sample and for different IP samples are given in Table VIII. This table gives the values with statistical uncertainties only. The asymmetry a_{CP} with both statistical and systematic uncertainties is given in Table IX.

The charge asymmetry of S muons in the inclusive muon sample is expected to be small; see Sec. VIII for details. Thus, the observed inclusive single muon asymmetry is expected to be consistent with the estimated background within its uncertainties. Therefore, the comparison of the observed and expected inclusive single muon asymmetries provides a stringent closure test and validates the method of background calculation. In the present analysis, such a comparison is performed both for the total inclusive muon sample and for the IP samples. The results are shown in Figs. 13–16. The $\chi^2(a_{CP})$ of the fits of the differences $a^i - a_{\text{bkg}}^i$ to their averages are given in Table IX. For each fit the number of degrees of freedom is equal to 8. Only the statistical uncertainties of a^i and a_{bkg}^i are used to compute $\chi^2(a_{CP})$.

The comparison shows an excellent agreement between the observed and expected asymmetries in different kinematic $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins and in different IP samples. The difference for the total sample is consistent with zero within 0.042% accuracy, while the raw asymmetry varies as much as 1.5% between $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins. This result agrees with the

TABLE VIII. Contributions to background asymmetry a_{bkg} , the raw asymmetry a , and the residual charge asymmetry a_{CP} in the IP samples of the inclusive muon sample. The column All IP corresponds to the full inclusive muon sample without dividing it into the IP samples. Only statistical uncertainties are given.

Quantity	All IP	$IP = 1$	$IP = 2$	$IP = 3$
$f_K a_K \times 10^3$	7.99 ± 0.21	10.37 ± 0.29	3.85 ± 0.17	1.34 ± 0.10
$f_\pi a_\pi \times 10^3$	-0.19 ± 0.31	-0.22 ± 0.40	-0.19 ± 0.16	-0.07 ± 0.06
$f_\rho a_\rho \times 10^3$	-0.08 ± 0.09	-0.10 ± 0.12	-0.04 ± 0.05	-0.01 ± 0.01
$a_\mu \times 10^3$	-0.70 ± 0.12	-0.50 ± 0.09	-1.02 ± 0.17	-1.28 ± 0.21
$a \times 10^3$	6.70 ± 0.02	9.30 ± 0.03	2.77 ± 0.06	-0.49 ± 0.05
$a_{\text{bkg}} \times 10^3$	7.02 ± 0.42	9.54 ± 0.53	2.59 ± 0.27	-0.01 ± 0.23
$a_{CP} \times 10^3$	-0.32 ± 0.42	-0.24 ± 0.53	0.18 ± 0.28	-0.48 ± 0.24

expectation that the charge asymmetry of S muons in the inclusive muon sample should be negligible compared to the uncertainty of the background asymmetry; see Tables VIII and XV.

The comparison of observed and expected asymmetries in the three nonoverlapping IP samples does not reveal any bias with the change of the muon IP . The values of $\chi^2(a_{CP})$ in Table IX are obtained with statistical uncertainties only. The compatibility of these values with the statistical χ^2 distribution indicates that the systematic uncertainties do not depend on the kinematic properties of the event. For the $IP = 3$ sample, the contribution of the background asymmetry is strongly suppressed. Therefore, the observed asymmetry is sensitive to a possible charge asymmetry of S muons, which could be reflected in the deviation of a_{CP} from zero for this sample. Still, this deviation, taking into account the systematic uncertainty, is less than two standard deviations. The obtained values of a_{CP} in the total inclusive muon sample and in the three nonoverlapping IP samples, including the systematic uncertainties, are given in Table IX.

The closure test performed in the total inclusive muon sample and in three IP samples validates the adopted method of the background measurement and demonstrates its robustness in different kinematic $(p_T, |\eta|)$ and IP regions. For the $IP = 1$ sample, the kaon asymmetry is the dominant background source, while for the $IP = 3$ sample, the kaon and detector asymmetries have approximately the same magnitude; see Table VIII. In both cases

the expected asymmetry follows the variation of the observed asymmetry in different kinematic bins, so that the prediction and the observation agree within statistical uncertainties. Thus, the closure test provides the confidence in the measurement of the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry, where the same method of background measurement is applied.

The dimuon raw asymmetry A , the contribution of different background sources, and the residual asymmetry A_{CP} for the total like-sign dimuon sample and for different (IP_1, IP_2) samples are given in Table X.

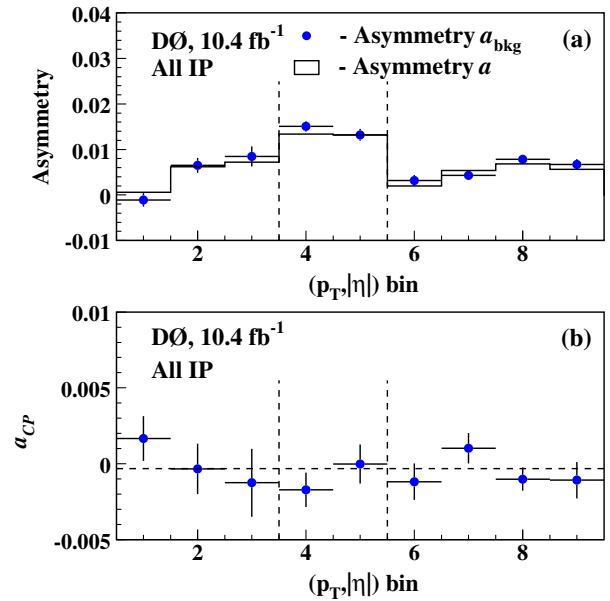
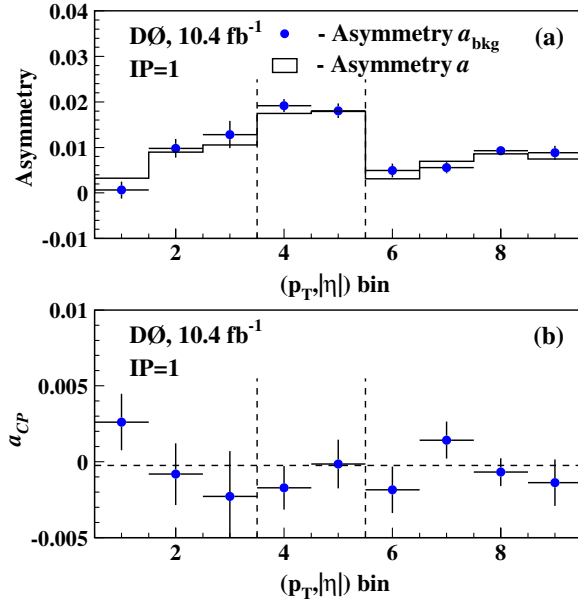


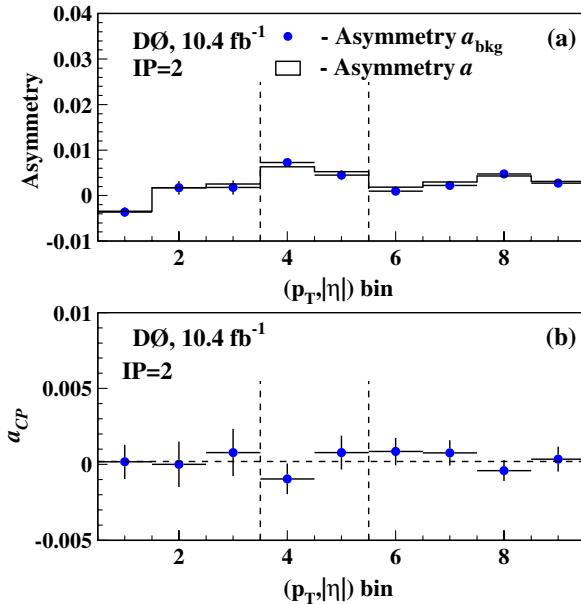
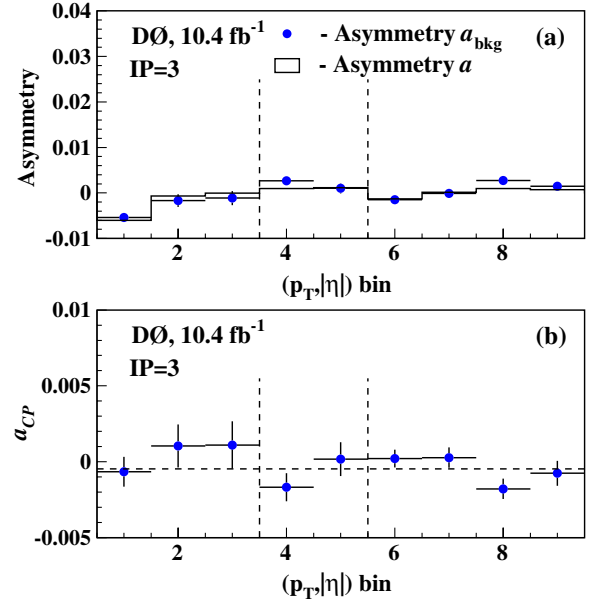
TABLE IX. Residual asymmetry a_{CP} in the full inclusive muon sample (row All IP) and in different IP samples. The first uncertainty is statistical, and the second uncertainty is systematic. The last column gives the χ^2 of the fit of the asymmetries a_{CP}^i in nine $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins i to their average.

Sample	a_{CP}	$\chi^2(a_{CP})/\text{degree of freedom}$
All IP	$(-0.032 \pm 0.042 \pm 0.061)\%$	6.93/8
$IP = 1$	$(-0.024 \pm 0.053 \pm 0.075)\%$	7.54/8
$IP = 2$	$(+0.018 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.024)\%$	3.48/8
$IP = 3$	$(-0.048 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.011)\%$	10.8/8

FIG. 13 (color online). (a) The asymmetry a_{bkg}^i (points with error bars representing the statistical uncertainties), shown in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i , is compared to the measured asymmetry a^i for the total inclusive muon sample (shown as a histogram, since the statistical uncertainties are negligible). The asymmetry from CP violation is negligible compared to the background uncertainty in the inclusive muon sample. The vertical dashed lines separate the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively. (b) The asymmetry a_{CP}^i . The horizontal dashed line shows the value of a_{CP} defined as the weighted sum in Eq. (11).

FIG. 14 (color online). Same as Fig. 13 for the $IP = 1$ sample.

The comparison of the observed and expected background asymmetries in different kinematic bins is shown in Fig. 17. The asymmetry A^i in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin is defined in Eq. (21). The expected background asymmetry A_{bkg}^i is computed using Eq. (23). There are two entries per like-sign dimuon event corresponding to the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ values of each muon. Figures 18 and 19 show the values of A_{CP}^i in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin for different IP_1, IP_2 samples. The last bin separated by the vertical line shows the value of A_{CP} defined as the weighted sum in Eq. (26) and its statistical uncertainty.

FIG. 15 (color online). Same as Fig. 13 for the $IP = 2$ sample.FIG. 16 (color online). Same as Fig. 13 for the $IP = 3$ sample.

The quality of agreement between the observed and expected background asymmetries in different kinematic bins $(p_T, |\eta|)$ is given by $\chi^2(A_{CP})$, which is obtained from the fit of the differences $A^i - A_{bkg}^i$ to their average. The values of $\chi^2(A_{CP})$ are given in Table XI. The correlation of the A_i and A_{bkg}^i between different $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins is taken into account in these $\chi^2(A_{CP})$ values. For each sample the number of degrees of freedom is equal to 8. Only the statistical uncertainties of A^i and A_{bkg}^i are used to compute $\chi^2(A_{CP})$.

The comparison shown in Fig. 17 demonstrates that the expected background asymmetry A_{bkg}^i follows the changes of the observed asymmetry A^i in different kinematic bins $(p_T, |\eta|)$ within their statistical uncertainties. However, the overall deviation of $A - A_{bkg}$ from zero exceeds three times the statistical uncertainty for the total like-sign dimuon sample and is present with less significance in each (IP_1, IP_2) sample.

The obtained values of A_{CP} are given in Table XI. The correlation matrix of the measured asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} is given in Table XII. The large correlation between some measurements is because of the common statistical and systematic uncertainties of the background; see the Appendix for details. The asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} measured with full inclusive muon and like-sign dimuon samples without dividing them into IP samples are given in rows All IP of Tables IX and XI. The correlation between these measurements is

$$\rho = 0.782. \quad (54)$$

Figure 20 presents the asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} .

The obtained values a_{CP} and A_{CP} for all events in Tables IX and XI can be compared with our previous results

TABLE X. Contributions to background asymmetry A_{bkg} , the raw asymmetry A , and the residual charge asymmetry A_{CP} in the (IP_1 , IP_2) samples of the like-sign dimuon sample. The column All IP corresponds to the full like-sign dimuon sample without dividing it into the (IP_1 , IP_2) samples. Only statistical uncertainties are given.

Quantity	All IP	$IP_1, IP_2 = 11$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 12$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 13$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 22$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 23$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 33$
$F_K a_K \times 10^3$	6.25 ± 0.29	13.45 ± 0.78	7.76 ± 0.78	4.69 ± 0.62	5.25 ± 1.66	2.05 ± 0.95	1.18 ± 1.08
$F_\pi a_\pi \times 10^3$	0.04 ± 0.25	0.36 ± 0.53	0.09 ± 0.32	0.00 ± 0.23	0.25 ± 0.43	-0.12 ± 0.21	0.07 ± 0.20
$F_\rho a_\rho \times 10^3$	-0.06 ± 0.07	-0.12 ± 0.13	-0.07 ± 0.09	-0.04 ± 0.04	-0.03 ± 0.03	-0.02 ± 0.03	-0.01 ± 0.01
$A_\mu \times 10^3$	-2.88 ± 0.30	-2.38 ± 0.22	-2.80 ± 0.28	-2.96 ± 0.32	-3.05 ± 0.31	-3.11 ± 0.35	-3.43 ± 0.36
$A \times 10^3$	1.01 ± 0.40	6.90 ± 0.79	3.90 ± 0.94	-1.96 ± 0.77	-0.21 ± 2.12	-2.68 ± 1.15	-5.29 ± 1.18
$A_{\text{bkg}} \times 10^3$	3.36 ± 0.50	11.31 ± 1.01	4.97 ± 1.07	1.70 ± 0.75	2.43 ± 1.87	-1.20 ± 1.52	-2.17 ± 1.24
$A_{CP} \times 10^3$	-2.35 ± 0.64	-4.41 ± 1.28	-1.08 ± 1.43	-3.65 ± 1.07	-2.64 ± 2.83	-1.48 ± 1.91	-3.12 ± 1.71

[3] obtained with 9.1 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity presented in Tables XIII and XIV. The previous and new results are consistent, and the difference between them is attributed to a more detailed measurement of the background asymmetry using $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins in the present analysis. During data taking in run II, we published several measurements of a_{CP} and A_{CP} [28]. The value of a_{CP} is changed between Refs. [2,3] because of the change in

the method of background measurement. This change does not exceed the assigned systematic uncertainty. Otherwise, the results demonstrate a good stability despite the increase by an order of magnitude in the integrated luminosity and

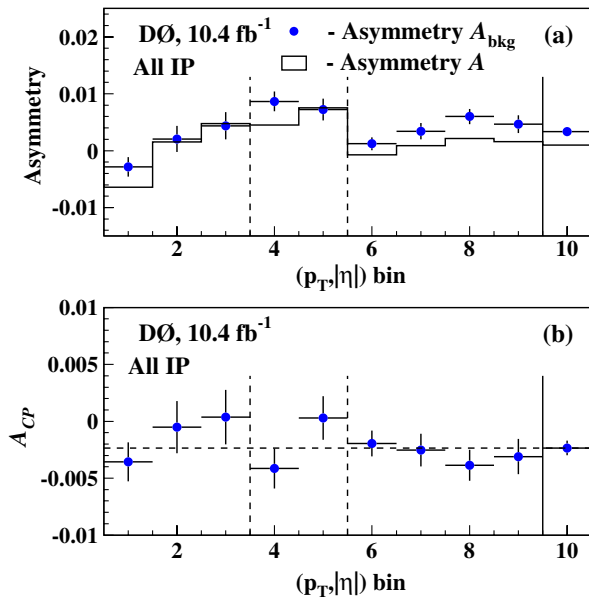


FIG. 17 (color online). (a) The asymmetry A_{bkg}^i (points with error bars), shown in each $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i , is compared to the measured asymmetry A^i for the like-sign dimuon sample (shown as a histogram). The error bars represent the statistical uncertainty of the difference $A^i - A_{\text{bkg}}^i$. The vertical dashed lines separate the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively. The last bin separated by the vertical line shows the values of A_{bkg} defined as the weighted sum in Eq. (25) and their statistical uncertainties. (b) The asymmetry A_{CP}^i . The last bin separated by the vertical line shows the value of A_{CP} defined as the weighted sum in Eq. (26) and its statistical uncertainty. The horizontal dashed line corresponds to this value of A_{CP} .

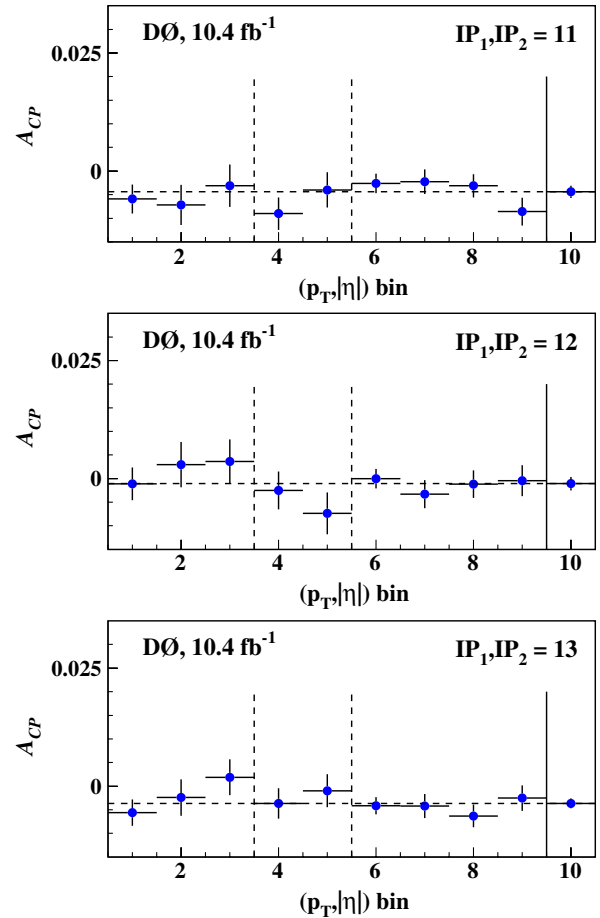


FIG. 18 (color online). The asymmetry A_{CP}^i as a function of $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i in different (IP_1, IP_2) samples. The error bars represent its statistical uncertainty. The vertical dashed lines separate the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively. The last bin separated by the vertical line shows the value of A_{CP} defined as the weighted sum in Eq. (26) and its statistical uncertainty. The horizontal dashed line corresponds to this value of A_{CP} .

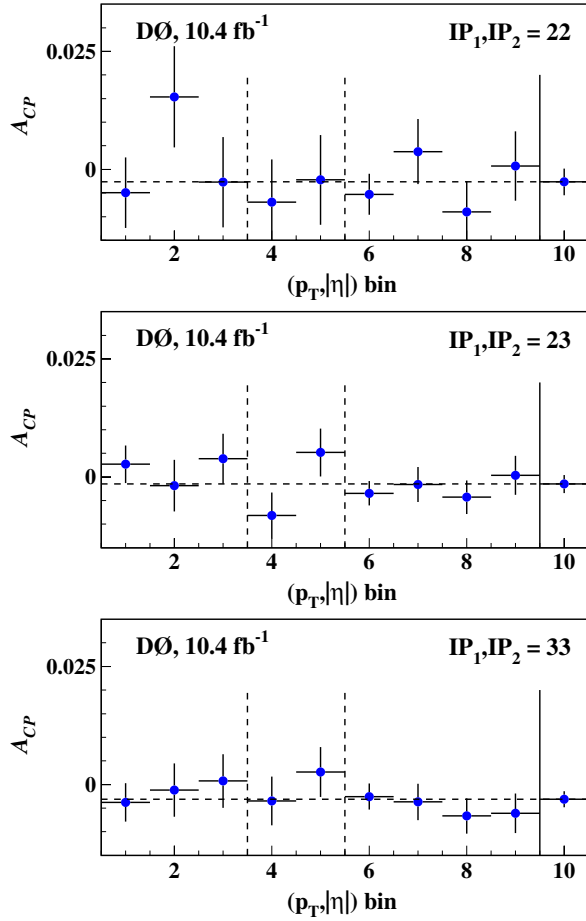


FIG. 19 (color online). The asymmetry A_{CP}^i as a function of $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bin i in different (IP_1, IP_2) samples. The error bars represent its statistical uncertainty. The vertical dashed lines separate the $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins corresponding to the central, intermediate, and forward regions of the D0 detector, respectively. The last bin separated by the vertical line shows the value of A_{CP} defined as the weighted sum in Eq. (26) and its statistical uncertainty. The horizontal dashed line corresponds to this value of A_{CP} .

the many improvements of the analysis methods over the years.

The values given in Tables IX, XI, and XII constitute the main model-independent results of this analysis.

TABLE XI. Residual asymmetry A_{CP} in the full like-sign dimuon sample (row All IP) and in different (IP_1, IP_2) samples. The first uncertainty is statistical, and the second uncertainty is systematic. The last column gives the χ^2 of the fit of the asymmetries A_{CP}^i in nine $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins i to their average.

Sample	A_{CP}	$\chi^2(A_{CP})/\text{degree of freedom}$
All IP	$(-0.235 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.055)\%$	7.57/8
$IP_1, IP_2 = 11$	$(-0.441 \pm 0.128 \pm 0.113)\%$	6.68/8
$IP_1, IP_2 = 12$	$(-0.108 \pm 0.143 \pm 0.061)\%$	5.04/8
$IP_1, IP_2 = 13$	$(-0.365 \pm 0.107 \pm 0.036)\%$	5.00/8
$IP_1, IP_2 = 22$	$(-0.264 \pm 0.283 \pm 0.039)\%$	5.80/8
$IP_1, IP_2 = 23$	$(-0.148 \pm 0.191 \pm 0.033)\%$	7.50/8
$IP_1, IP_2 = 33$	$(-0.312 \pm 0.171 \pm 0.012)\%$	3.49/8

VIII. SOURCES OF CHARGE ASYMMETRY

This analysis is performed at a $p\bar{p}$ collider. Because of the CP -invariant initial state, we assume no production asymmetry of muons. In the following, we consider the contributions to the charge asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} coming from CP violation in both the mixing of neutral B mesons and in the interference of B decays with and without mixing. Because our measurements are inclusive, other as yet unknown sources of CP violation could contribute to the asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} as well. These sources are not discussed in this paper.

Assuming that the only source of the inclusive single muon charge asymmetry is CP violation in $B^0-\bar{B}^0$ and $B_s^0-\bar{B}_s^0$ mixing, the asymmetry a_S defined in Eq. (11) can be expressed as

$$a_S = c_b A_{sl}^b. \quad (55)$$

The coefficient c_b , obtained from simulation, represents the fraction of muons produced in the semileptonic decay of B mesons that have oscillated among all S muons. This fraction is typically 3%–11% depending on IP as shown in Table XV. The semileptonic charge asymmetry A_{sl}^b has contributions from the semileptonic charge asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s of B^0 and B_s^0 mesons [6], respectively:

TABLE XII. Correlation matrix of the measured values of a_{CP} and A_{CP} in different IP samples.

Asymmetry	a_{CP}			A_{CP}					
	$IP = 1$	$IP = 2$	$IP = 3$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 11$	$= 12$	$= 13=13$	$= 22$	$= 23$	$= 33$
$a_{CP} IP = 1$	1.000	0.785	0.459	0.753	0.494	0.432	0.178	0.194	0.070
$a_{CP} IP = 2$	0.785	1.000	0.686	0.616	0.501	0.447	0.212	0.304	0.139
$a_{CP} IP = 3$	0.459	0.686	1.000	0.388	0.332	0.429	0.158	0.280	0.210
$A_{CP} IP_1, IP_2 = 11$	0.753	0.616	0.388	1.000	0.396	0.354	0.145	0.176	0.065
$A_{CP} IP_1, IP_2 = 12$	0.494	0.501	0.331	0.396	1.000	0.294	0.121	0.213	0.063
$A_{CP} IP_1, IP_2 = 13$	0.432	0.447	0.429	0.354	0.294	1.000	0.112	0.211	0.088
$A_{CP} IP_1, IP_2 = 22$	0.178	0.212	0.158	0.145	0.121	0.112	1.000	0.082	0.033
$A_{CP} IP_1, IP_2 = 23$	0.194	0.304	0.280	0.176	0.213	0.211	0.082	1.000	0.059
$A_{CP} IP_1, IP_2 = 33$	0.070	0.139	0.210	0.065	0.063	0.088	0.033	0.059	1.000

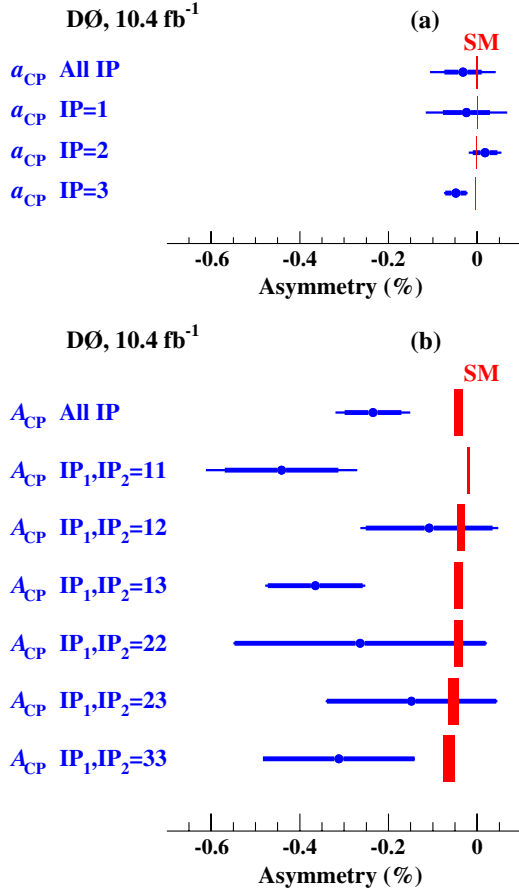


FIG. 20 (color online). (a) Asymmetry a_{CP} measured in different IP samples. (b) Asymmetry A_{CP} measured in different IP_1, IP_2 samples. The thick error bar for each measurement presents the statistical uncertainty, while the thin error bar shows the total uncertainty. The filled boxes show the SM prediction. The half-width of each box corresponds to the theoretical uncertainty.

$$A_{sl}^b = C_d a_{sl}^d + C_s a_{sl}^s. \quad (56)$$

The charge asymmetry a_{sl}^q ($q = d, s$) of “wrong-charge” semileptonic B_q^0 -meson decay induced by oscillations is defined as

$$a_{sl}^q = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q^0(t) \rightarrow \mu^+ X) - \Gamma(B_q^0(t) \rightarrow \mu^- X)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}_q^0(t) \rightarrow \mu^+ X) + \Gamma(B_q^0(t) \rightarrow \mu^- X)}. \quad (57)$$

This quantity is independent of the proper decay time t [32].

TABLE XIII. Residual asymmetry $a_{CP} = a - a_{bkg}$ measured with different integrated luminosities $\int L dt$.

$\int L dt$	a_{CP}	Reference
6.1 fb ⁻¹	$(+0.038 \pm 0.047 \pm 0.089)\%$	[2], Table XII
9.0 fb ⁻¹	$(-0.034 \pm 0.042 \pm 0.073)\%$	[3], Table XII
10.4 fb ⁻¹	$(-0.032 \pm 0.042 \pm 0.061)\%$	this Paper

TABLE XIV. Residual asymmetry $A_{CP} = A - A_{bkg}$ measured with different integrated luminosities $\int L dt$.

$\int L dt$	A_{CP}	Reference
1.0 fb ⁻¹	$(-0.28 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.09)\%$	[1], Eq. (11)
6.1 fb ⁻¹	$(-0.252 \pm 0.088 \pm 0.092)\%$	[2], Table XII
9.0 fb ⁻¹	$(-0.276 \pm 0.067 \pm 0.063)\%$	[3], Table XII
10.4 fb ⁻¹	$(-0.235 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.055)\%$	this Paper

The semileptonic charge asymmetry a_{sl}^q ($q = d, s$) depends on the complex nondiagonal parameters of the mass mixing matrix $\mathbf{M}_q + i\Gamma_q$ of the neutral ($B_q^{0,L}, B_q^{0,H}$) meson system [8] as

$$a_{sl}^q = \frac{\Delta\Gamma_q}{\Delta m_q} \tan(\phi_q^{12}), \quad (58)$$

where

$$\Delta m_q \equiv m_q^H - m_q^L = 2|m_q^{12}|, \quad (59)$$

$$\Delta\Gamma_q \equiv \Gamma_q^L - \Gamma_q^H = 2|\Gamma_q^{12}| \cos(\phi_q^{12}), \quad (60)$$

$$\phi_q^{12} \equiv \arg\left(-\frac{m_q^{12}}{\Gamma_q^{12}}\right).$$

Here $m_q^{L,H}$ and $\Gamma_q^{L,H}$ are the mass and width of the light (L) and heavy (H) members of the B_q^0 system, respectively. ϕ_q^{12} is the CP -violating phase of the ($B_q^{0,L}, B_q^{0,H}$) mass matrix. With this sign convention, both Δm_q and $\Delta\Gamma_q$ are positive in the SM.

The asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s within the SM are predicted [9] to be significantly smaller than the background asymmetries and current experimental precision:

$$a_{sl}^d = (-4.1 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-4}, \quad a_{sl}^s = (1.9 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-5}. \quad (62)$$

Measurements of a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s [11,29–31] agree well with the SM expectation.

The coefficients C_d and C_s depend on the mean mixing probabilities χ_d and χ_s and on the production fractions f_d and f_s of B^0 and B_s^0 mesons, respectively. The mixing probability of a neutral B_q^0 meson is proportional to $1 - \cos(\Delta m_q t)$, where t is the proper decay time [32] of the B_q^0 meson. The mean proper decay time of B_q^0 mesons is increased in the samples with large IP . Because the value of Δm_d is comparable to the width Γ_d , selecting muons with large IP results in an increase of the mean mixing probability χ_d . The values of χ_d in different IP samples are obtained using simulation and are given in Tables XV and XVI. On the contrary, the mass difference

TABLE XV. Quantities extracted from the simulation and used to interpret the residual asymmetry a_{CP} in terms of CP violation in mixing.

Quantity	All IP	$IP = 1$	$IP = 2$	$IP = 3$
$\chi_d \times 10^2$	18.62 ± 0.23	6.00 ± 0.18	13.58 ± 0.41	35.14 ± 1.05
$C_d \times 10^2$	58.3 ± 1.5	31.0 ± 1.1	50.4 ± 1.6	72.5 ± 2.2
$c_b \times 10^2$	6.3 ± 0.7	3.4 ± 1.1	5.3 ± 0.8	10.9 ± 1.1
C_K	0.93 ± 0.01	0.99 ± 0.01	0.92 ± 0.02	0.36 ± 0.06
C_π	0.94 ± 0.01	0.96 ± 0.01	0.85 ± 0.02	0.69 ± 0.05
$a_S(\text{SM}) \times 10^5$	-1.5 ± 0.3	-0.4 ± 0.1	-1.0 ± 0.2	-3.2 ± 0.7
$a_{CP}(\text{SM}) \times 10^5$	-0.7 ± 0.2	-0.2 ± 0.1	-0.8 ± 0.1	-2.7 ± 0.6

Δm_s of the B_s^0 meson is very large compared to its width Γ_s , and the different IP samples have approximately the same value of $\chi_s \approx 0.5$. The coefficients C_d and C_s in a given sample are computed using the following expressions:

$$C_d = f_d \chi_d / (f_d \chi_d + f_s \chi_s), \quad (63)$$

$$C_s = 1 - C_d. \quad (64)$$

Thus, the contribution of the asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s to the asymmetry A_{sl}^b is different for different IP samples, with C_d increasing in the range 31%–73% when moving from smaller to larger IP (see Tables XV and XVI). We use the values of f_d and f_s measured at LEP and at Tevatron as averaged by the Heavy Flavor Averaging Group [11]:

$$f_d = 0.401 \pm 0.007, \quad (65)$$

$$f_s = 0.107 \pm 0.005. \quad (66)$$

The two largest SM contributions to the like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry are CP violation in B^0 - $\bar{B}^0$ and B_s^0 - $\bar{B}_s^0$ mixing, A_S^{mix} [8], and CP violation in the interference of B^0 and B_s^0 decay amplitudes with and without mixing, A_S^{int} [7]. Thus, the asymmetry A_S defined in Eq. (26) is expressed as

$$A_S = A_S^{\text{mix}} + A_S^{\text{int}}, \quad (67)$$

$$A_S^{\text{mix}} = C_b A_{sl}^b. \quad (68)$$

The first contribution, A_S^{mix} , due to CP violation in mixing, is proportional to A_{sl}^b , with the coefficient C_b typically 45%–58% (see Table XVI). The second contribution, A_S^{int} , is generated by the CP violation in the decay $B^0(\bar{B}^0) \rightarrow c\bar{c}d\bar{d}$. This final state is accessible for both B^0 and $\bar{B}^0$, and the interference of decay amplitudes to these final states with and without B^0 - $\bar{B}^0$ mixing results in CP violation. This contribution was not included before in the SM estimate of the dimuon charge asymmetry. It can be shown [7] that this CP violation in interference produces a like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry, while it does not contribute to the inclusive single muon charge asymmetry. An example of the final state produced in $B^0(\bar{B}^0) \rightarrow c\bar{c}d\bar{d}$ decay is $B^0(\bar{B}^0) \rightarrow D^{(*)+}D^{(*)-}$. A similar contribution of CP violation in $B_s^0 \rightarrow c\bar{c}s\bar{s}$ decay is found to be negligible [7] and is not considered in our analysis.

The value of A_S^{int} is obtained using the following expression [7]:

$$A_S^{\text{int}} = -\frac{0.5f_d R_d R_P}{\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X)} \frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d} \sin(2\beta)I, \quad (69)$$

where

TABLE XVI. Quantities extracted from the simulation and used to interpret the residual asymmetry A_{CP} in terms of CP violation in mixing and CP violation in the interference of decays with and without mixing.

Quantity	All IP	$IP_1, IP_2 = 11$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 12$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 13$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 22$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 23$	$IP_1, IP_2 = 33$
$\chi_d \times 10^2$	18.62 ± 0.23	6.00 ± 0.18	9.79 ± 0.31	20.57 ± 0.62	13.58 ± 0.41	24.36 ± 0.77	35.14 ± 1.05
$C_d \times 10^2$	58.3 ± 1.5	31.0 ± 1.1	42.3 ± 1.3	60.7 ± 1.9	50.4 ± 1.6	64.6 ± 2.0	72.5 ± 2.2
$C_b \times 10^2$	52.4 ± 4.0	45.2 ± 3.2	46.7 ± 3.2	54.2 ± 4.2	45.6 ± 3.2	53.6 ± 4.1	57.6 ± 4.2
$I \times 10^2$	48.3 ± 0.4	27.9 ± 0.6	38.1 ± 0.9	49.2 ± 1.0	48.3 ± 1.1	59.4 ± 1.3	70.5 ± 1.2
$R_P \times 10^2$	19.3 ± 0.6	24.1 ± 0.7	24.1 ± 0.7	18.7 ± 0.6	20.9 ± 0.6	17.2 ± 0.6	14.9 ± 0.5
$R_{LL} \times 10^2$	26.5 ± 2.1	45.0 ± 4.2	40.9 ± 4.1	21.6 ± 3.3	5.9 ± 5.9	8.0 ± 8.0	2.8 ± 2.8
$A_S^{\text{mix}}(\text{SM}) \times 10^4$	-1.2 ± 0.2	-0.5 ± 0.1	-0.8 ± 0.2	-1.3 ± 0.3	-0.9 ± 0.2	-1.4 ± 0.3	-1.7 ± 0.4
$A_S^{\text{int}}(\text{SM}) \times 10^4$	-5.0 ± 1.2	-3.6 ± 0.8	-4.9 ± 1.2	-4.9 ± 1.2	-5.4 ± 1.3	-5.4 ± 1.3	-5.6 ± 1.4
$A_{CP}(\text{SM}) \times 10^4$	-4.3 ± 1.0	-1.9 ± 0.3	-3.6 ± 0.8	-4.2 ± 1.0	-4.2 ± 1.0	-5.3 ± 1.2	-6.4 ± 1.3

$$R_d \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(c\bar{c}d\bar{d} \rightarrow \mu X)}{\mathcal{B}(c\bar{c}X \rightarrow \mu X)}, \quad (70)$$

$$R_P \equiv \frac{P(b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X \rightarrow \mu X)(P(b) - P(\bar{b}))}{P(b)P(\bar{b})}, \quad (71)$$

$$I \equiv \Gamma_d \int \exp(-\Gamma_d t) \sin(\Delta m_d t) dt. \quad (72)$$

Here the ratio R_d reflects the fact that the final state of the decay $B^0 \rightarrow c\bar{c}d\bar{d}$ contains more $D^\pm$ mesons than the generic $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X$ final state and that the branching fraction of $D^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm X$ decays is much larger than that of all other charmed hadrons. Using the known branching fractions of b - and c -hadron decays taken from Ref. [5], we estimate

$$R_d = 1.5 \pm 0.2. \quad (73)$$

In the expression for R_P , the quantity $P(b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X \rightarrow \mu X)$ is the probability to reconstruct a muon coming from the decay $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X \rightarrow \mu X$. It depends on the muon reconstruction efficiency, including all fiducial requirements, and on the branching fractions of the decays $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X$ and $c \rightarrow \mu X$. The quantity $P(b)$ is the probability to reconstruct a right-sign muon from the $b \rightarrow \mu^-$ decay. It includes both the muon reconstruction efficiency and the branching fractions of all possible decay modes of b quarks producing a right-sign muon. Similarly, the quantity $P(\bar{b})$ is the probability to reconstruct a wrong-sign muon from the $\bar{b} \rightarrow \mu^-$ decay. All these probabilities depend on the IP requirement. They are determined using simulation. The values of R_P for different IP samples are given in Table XVI.

The branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X)$ of b -hadron decays producing a $c\bar{c}$ pair is obtained using the experimental value of $\mathcal{B}(b\text{-hadron mixture} \rightarrow c/\bar{c}X)$ measured at LEP [5],

$$\mathcal{B}(B\text{ mixture} \rightarrow c/\bar{c}X) = (116.2 \pm 3.2)\%, \quad (74)$$

where “ $c/\bar{c}$ ” counts multiple charm quarks per decay. Assuming a negligible fraction of charmless b -hadron decays, we derive from Eq. (74) the following value for the branching fraction of the decay of the b quark into two charm quarks:

$$\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow c\bar{c}X) = (16.2 \pm 3.2)\%. \quad (75)$$

The angle β is one of the angles of the unitarity triangle defined as

$$\beta = \arg \left(-\frac{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*}{V_{td}V_{tb}^*} \right), \quad (76)$$

where the quantities $V_{qq'}$ are the parameters of the CKM matrix. The world average value of $\sin(2\beta)$ [5] is

$$\sin(2\beta) = 0.679 \pm 0.020. \quad (77)$$

The SM prediction [9]

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d}(\text{SM}) = (0.42 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-2} \quad (78)$$

is used in our estimate of the SM expectation of the A_S^{int} asymmetry. The precision of the measured world average of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ [5] is about 20 times larger:

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d} = (1.5 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-2}. \quad (79)$$

Finally, the integration in Eq. (72) is taken over all B^0 decays in a given IP sample. For the total dimuon sample, it can be obtained analytically with the result

$$I = \frac{x_d}{1 + x_d^2}, \quad (80)$$

$$x_d \equiv \frac{\Delta m_d}{\Gamma_d}. \quad (81)$$

For the IP samples, the value of I is obtained with simulation and the results are given in Table XVI.

The CP violation in the interference of B_s^0 decay amplitudes with and without mixing is expected to be significantly smaller than the contribution from B^0 mesons [7] due to the relatively small values of $x_s/(1 + x_s^2)$ and $\sin(2\beta_s)$. The contribution due to B_s^0 mesons is neglected in this analysis.

Hence, to determine the expected SM values of asymmetries a_S and A_S , we need the following quantities, all extracted from simulation and all listed in Tables XV and XVI:

- (i) the fractions c_b and C_b , in different IP samples;
- (ii) the coefficient C_d , itself derived from the average mixing probability χ_d , in different IP samples;
- (iii) the quantities R_P and I , required to evaluate the contribution A_S^{int} , in different IP samples.

The coefficients C_b and R_P are determined using the simulation of $b\bar{b}$ and $c\bar{c}$ events producing two muons. This simulation allows an estimate of these coefficients taking into account the possible correlation in the detection of two muons. This simulation was not available for our previous measurement [3]. For comparison, the value of C_b used in Ref. [3] for the full sample of dimuon events was $C_b = 0.474 \pm 0.032$. The uncertainty on all quantities listed in Tables XV and XVI include the uncertainty on the input quantities taken from Ref. [5] and the limited simulation statistics. In addition, the uncertainty on the coefficients c_b , C_b , and R_P includes the uncertainty on the momentum of the generated b hadrons.

In addition, to convert the asymmetries a_S and A_S into the asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} using Eqs. (11) and (26), the fractions f_S , F_{SS} , and F_{SL} are required. These quantities are

obtained using the values $f_K, f_\pi, f_\rho, F_K, F_\pi$, and F_ρ . All of them are measured in data and given in Tables V and VI. We also need the following quantities extracted from simulation and listed in Tables XV and XVI:

- (i) the quantities C_K and C_π in different IP samples [they are defined in Eq. (8)];
- (ii) the quantity R_{LL} in different IP samples [it is defined in Eq. (34)].

The coefficients C_K and C_π are defined as the fraction of $K \rightarrow \mu$ and $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ tracks with the reconstructed track parameters corresponding to the track parameters of the kaon or pion, respectively. Since the kaons and pions are mainly produced in the primary interactions, such muons have small IP . If, on the contrary, the reconstructed muon track parameters correspond to the track parameters of the muon from $K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ and $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ decay, the IP of such muons is large because the kaons and pions decay at a distance from the primary interaction, and the muon track has a kink with respect to the hadron's trajectory. Therefore, the fraction of such muons increases with increasing IP , and the coefficients C_K and C_π become small for the samples with large IP .

Tables XV and XVI also include the SM expectation for $a_S, A_S^{\text{mix}}, A_S^{\text{int}}, a_{CP}$, and A_{CP} . The expected value of a_S is smaller than that of A_S^{mix} . The contribution A_S^{int} due to CP violation in the interference of decay amplitudes with and without mixing exceeds that from A_S^{mix} .

IX. INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

We measure the asymmetry $a_{CP}^i = a^i - a_{\text{bkg}}^i$ in 27 bins with different $(p_T, |\eta|)$ and IP , and the asymmetry $A_{CP}^i = A^i - A_{\text{bkg}}^i$ in 54 bins with different $(p_T, |\eta|)$, IP_1 , and IP_2 , and compare the result with the SM prediction.

The largest SM contributions to the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon charge asymmetries come from CP violation in B^0 - $\bar{B}^0$ and B_s^0 - $\bar{B}_s^0$ mixing and CP violation in the interference of B^0 and B_s^0 decay amplitudes with and without mixing. The expected numerical values of these contributions to the asymmetries a_S and A_S are given in Tables XV and XVI. The asymmetries a_S and A_S are related to the residual asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} as

$$a_{CP} = f_S a_S, \quad (82)$$

$$A_{CP} = F_{SS} A_S + F_{SL} a_S; \quad (83)$$

see Eqs. (11) and (26). The fractions f_S, F_{SS} , and F_{SL} are given in Tables V and VI.

Using all these values, we determine the consistency of our measurements with the SM expectation. The SM expectation for a_{CP} and A_{CP} are given in Tables XV and XVI, respectively. The expectation for $a_{CP}(\text{SM})$ is significantly smaller in magnitude than the experimental uncertainty for all IP samples. The measured A_{CP} are

systematically larger in amplitude than their corresponding $A_{CP}(\text{SM})$ expectations.

Using the measurements with full samples of inclusive muon and like-sign dimuon events given in rows All IP in Tables IX and XI and taking into account the correlation between them given in Eq. (54), we obtain the χ^2 of the difference between these measurements and their SM expectations:

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 9.9/2, \quad (84)$$

$$p(\text{SM}) = 7.1 \times 10^{-3}. \quad (85)$$

This result, which uses no IP information, corresponds to 2.7 standard deviations from the SM expectation.

The values of χ^2 in Eq. (84), and throughout this section, include both statistical and systematic uncertainties. These χ^2 values are minimized by a fit that takes into account all correlations between the uncertainties; see the Appendix. The p value quoted in Eq. (85), and throughout this section, is the probability that the χ^2 for a given number of degrees of freedom (d.o.f.) exceeds the observed χ^2 . These p values are translated to the equivalent number of standard deviations for a single variable.

Using the same measurements a_{CP} and A_{CP} obtained with full inclusive muon and like-sign dimuon samples, we obtain the value of the charge asymmetry A_{sl}^b defined in Eq. (56). Assuming that the contribution of CP violation in the interference corresponds to the SM expectation given in Table XVI, we get

$$A_{\text{sl}}^b = (-0.496 \pm 0.153 \pm 0.072) \times 10^{-2}. \quad (86)$$

This value differs from the SM expectation $A_{\text{sl}}^b = (-0.023 \pm 0.004) \times 10^{-2}$ obtained from Eq. (56) by 2.8 standard deviations.

The change in the central value and the uncertainty compared to our previous result [3] is due to several factors. The contribution of the CP violation in the interference was not considered in Ref. [3]. The simulation of $b\bar{b}$ and $c\bar{c}$ events producing two muons, which was not available for our previous measurement, allows a better estimate of the coefficient C_b . Finally, a more accurate procedure for measuring background asymmetries using $(p_T, |\eta|)$ bins results in the change of A_{CP} with respect to the previous result [3], which is also reflected in the change of the A_{sl}^b asymmetry; see Table XIV.

The comparison of our result with the SM prediction benefits from the use of each IP region separately, due to the large variations in the background fraction in each IP sample. The three measurements of a_{CP} in different IP samples and six measurements of A_{CP} in different (IP_1, IP_2) samples can be compared with the SM expectation. Both statistical and systematic uncertainties are used in this comparison. The correlation between different measurements given in Table XII are taken into account.

The $\chi^2(IP)$ of the difference between the measured residual asymmetries and the SM expectation is

$$\chi^2(IP)/\text{d.o.f.} = 31.0/9, \quad (87)$$

$$p(\text{SM}) = 3 \times 10^{-4}. \quad (88)$$

This result corresponds to 3.6 standard deviations from the SM expectation. The p value of the hypothesis that the a_{CP} and A_{CP} asymmetries in all IP samples are equal to zero is

$$p(\text{CPV} = 0) = 3 \times 10^{-5}, \quad (89)$$

which corresponds to 4.1 standard deviations.

If we assume that the observed asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} are due to the CP violation in the mixing, the results in different IP samples can be used to measure the semileptonic charge asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s . Their contribution to the asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} , determined by the coefficients C_d and C_s , varies considerably in different IP samples. Performing this measurement we assume that the contribution of the CP violation in the interference of decay amplitudes with and without mixing, given by Eq. (69), corresponds to the SM expectation presented in Table XVI. In particular, the value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ is set to its SM expectation given in Eq. (78). We obtain

$$a_{sl}^d = (-0.62 \pm 0.42) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (90)$$

$$a_{sl}^s = (-0.86 \pm 0.74) \times 10^{-2}. \quad (91)$$

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 10.1/7. \quad (92)$$

The correlation between the fitted parameters a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s is

$$\rho_{d,s} = -0.79. \quad (93)$$

The difference between these a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s values and the combined SM expectation (62) corresponds to 3.4 standard deviations.

The like-sign dimuon charge asymmetry depends on the value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$; see Eqs. (56), (58), and (67–69). By fixing the values of ϕ_d^{12} and a_{sl}^s to their SM expectations $\phi_d^{12} = -0.075 \pm 0.024$ and $a_{sl}^s = (+1.9 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-5}$ [9], we can extract the value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ from our measurements of a_{CP} and A_{CP} in different IP samples. We obtain

$$\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = (+2.63 \pm 0.66) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (94)$$

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 13.8/8. \quad (95)$$

This result differs from the SM expectation (55) by 3.3 standard deviations. The values of ϕ_d^{12} and $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ determine the value of a_{sl}^d ; see Eq. (58).

Finally, we can interpret our results as the measurement of a_{sl}^d , a_{sl}^s , and $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$, allowing all these quantities to vary in the fit. We obtain

$$a_{sl}^d = (-0.62 \pm 0.43) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (96)$$

$$a_{sl}^s = (-0.82 \pm 0.99) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (97)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d} = (+0.50 \pm 1.38) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (98)$$

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 10.1/6. \quad (99)$$

The correlations between the fitted parameters are

$$\rho_{d,s} = -0.61, \quad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = -0.03, \quad \rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.66. \quad (100)$$

This result differs from the combined SM expectation for a_{sl}^d , a_{sl}^s , and $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ by 3.0 standard deviations.

Figure 21 shows the 68% and 95% confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane obtained from the refit of

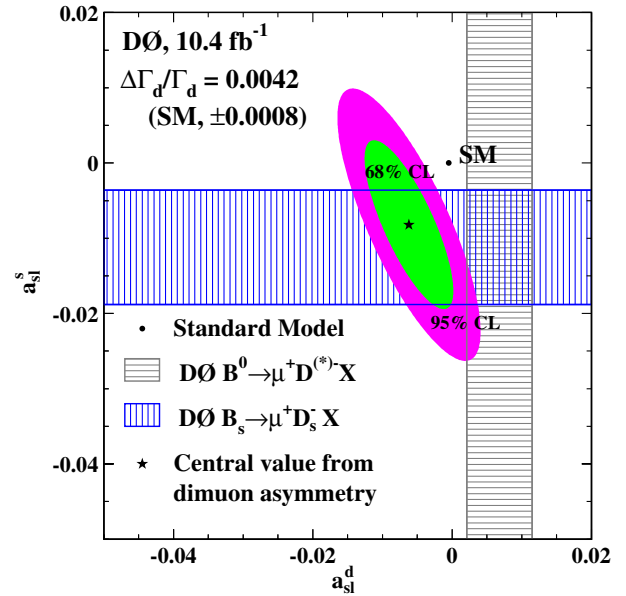


FIG. 21 (color online). The 68% and 95% confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane obtained from the fit of the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon asymmetries with fixed value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0042$ corresponding to the expected SM value (78), which has an uncertainty ± 0.0008 . The independent measurements of a_{sl}^d [29] and a_{sl}^s [30] by the D0 collaboration are also shown. The error bands represent ± 1 standard deviation uncertainties of these measurements.

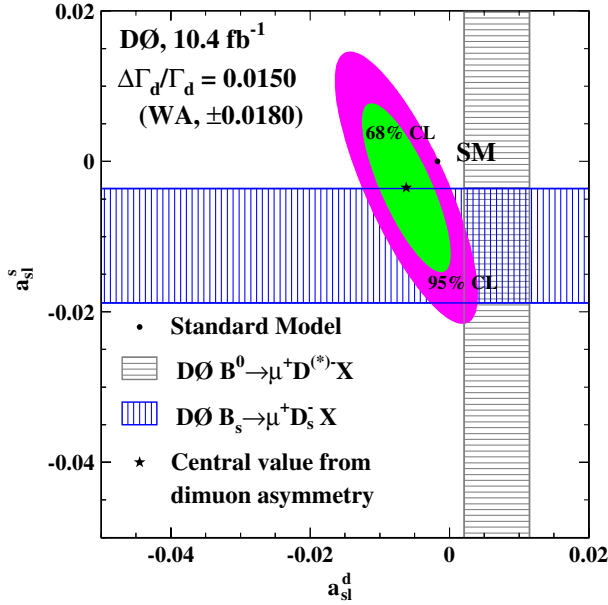


FIG. 22 (color online). The 68% and 95% confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane obtained from the fit of the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon asymmetries with fixed value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0150$ corresponding to the experimental world average value (79), which has an uncertainty ± 0.0180 . The independent measurements of a_{sl}^d [29] and a_{sl}^s [30] by the D0 collaboration are also shown. The error bands represent ± 1 standard deviation uncertainties of these measurements.

the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon asymmetries with a fixed value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0042$ corresponding to the expected SM value (78). The same plot also shows two bands of the independent measurements of a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s by the D0 collaboration [29,30]. Figure 22 presents the result of the fit of the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon asymmetries with a fixed value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0150$ corresponding to the experimental world average value (79). These two plots show that if the currently imprecise experimental value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ is used instead of the SM prediction the values of a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s become consistent with the SM expectation within two standard deviations. This observation demonstrates the importance for independent measurements of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$, which have not been a high priority of experimentalists before [33].

The combination of the measurements of the semileptonic charge asymmetries a_{sl}^d [29] and a_{sl}^s [30] by the D0 collaboration with the present analysis of the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon charge asymmetries gives

$$a_{sl}^d = (-0.09 \pm 0.29) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (101)$$

$$a_{sl}^s = (-1.33 \pm 0.58) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (102)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d} = (+0.79 \pm 1.15) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (103)$$

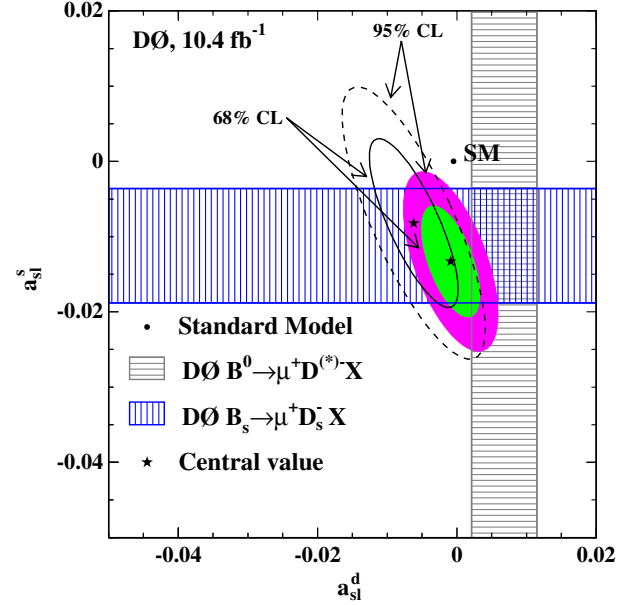


FIG. 23 (color online). The 68% (full line) and 95% (dashed line) confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane representing the profile of the results given by Eqs. (96)–(100) at the best fit value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0050$ corresponding to Eq. (98). The contours with filled area show the 68% and 95% confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane representing the profile of the results obtained by the combination of all D0 measurements and given by Eqs. (101)–(105) at the best fit value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0079$ corresponding to Eq. (103). The independent measurements of a_{sl}^d [29] and a_{sl}^s [30] by the D0 collaboration are also shown. The error bands represent ± 1 standard deviation uncertainties of these measurements.

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 4.4/2. \quad (104)$$

The correlations between the fitted parameters are

$$\rho_{d,s} = -0.34, \quad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.24, \quad \rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.55. \quad (105)$$

In this combination we treat all D0 measurements as statistically independent. This result differs from the combined SM expectation for a_{sl}^d , a_{sl}^s , and $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ by 3.1 standard deviations. Currently, these are the most precise measurements of a_{sl}^d , a_{sl}^s , and $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d$ by a single experiment.

Figure 23 shows the 68% and 95% confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane representing the profile of the results given by Eqs. (96)–(100) at the best fit value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0050$ corresponding to Eq. (98). The same figure shows the 68% and 95% confidence level contours in the a_{sl}^d - a_{sl}^s plane representing the profile of the results obtained by the combination of all D0 measurements and given by Eqs. (101)–(105) at the best fit value of $\Delta\Gamma_d/\Gamma_d = 0.0079$ corresponding to Eq. (103).

X. CONCLUSIONS

We have presented the final measurements of the inclusive single muon and like-sign dimuon charge asymmetries using the full data set of 10.4 fb^{-1} collected by the D0 experiment in run II of the Tevatron collider at Fermilab. The measurements of the inclusive muon sample are performed in 27 nonoverlapping bins of $(p_T, |\eta|)$ and IP . The measurements of the like-sign dimuon sample are performed in 54 nonoverlapping bins of $(p_T, |\eta|)$, IP_1 , and IP_2 . The background contribution is measured using two independent methods that give consistent results. The achieved agreement between the observed asymmetry a and the expected background asymmetry a_{bkg} in the inclusive muon sample is at the level of 3×10^{-4} ; see Table VIII.

The model-independent charge asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} , obtained by subtracting the expected background contribution from the raw charge asymmetries, are given in Tables IX, XI, and XII, respectively, and are shown in Fig. 20. These measurements provide evidence at the 4.1 standard deviations level for the deviation of the dimuon charge asymmetry from zero. The χ^2 of the difference between these measurements and the SM expectation of CP violation in B^0 - $\bar{B}^0$ and B_s^0 - $\bar{B}_s^0$ mixing, and in the interference of B^0 and B_s^0 decay amplitudes with and without mixing, is 31.0 for 9 d.o.f., which corresponds to 3.6 standard deviations.

If we interpret all observed asymmetries in terms of anomalous CP violation in neutral B meson mixing and interference, we obtain the semileptonic charge asymmetries a_{sl}^d and a_{sl}^s of B^0 and B_s^0 mesons, respectively, and the width difference of the B^0 system, $\Delta\Gamma_d$:

$$a_{\text{sl}}^d = (-0.62 \pm 0.43) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (106)$$

$$a_{\text{sl}}^s = (-0.82 \pm 0.99) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (107)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d} = (+0.50 \pm 1.38) \times 10^{-2}, \quad (108)$$

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f} = 10.1/6. \quad (109)$$

The correlations between the fitted parameters are

$$\rho_{d,s} = -0.61, \quad \rho_{d,\Delta\Gamma} = -0.03, \quad \rho_{s,\Delta\Gamma} = +0.66. \quad (110)$$

This result differs from the SM expectation by 3.0 standard deviations.

Because our measurements are inclusive, other as yet unknown sources of CP violation could contribute to the asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} as well. Therefore, the model-independent asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} measured in

different IP samples constitute the main result of our analysis. They are presented in a form which can be used as an input for alternative interpretations.

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APPENDIX: FITTING PROCEDURE

The asymmetries a_{CP} and A_{CP} measured in different IP samples are given in Tables IX and XI. Following Eqs. (55), (56), (67), (68), (69), (82), and (83), they can be expressed in a given IP sample as

$$a_{CP} = f_s c_b A_{\text{sl}}^b, \quad (A1)$$

$$A_{CP} = (F_{SS} C_b + F_{SL} c_b) A_{\text{sl}}^b + F_{SS} A_S^{\text{int}}, \quad (A2)$$

$$A_{\text{sl}}^b = C_d a_{\text{sl}}^d + C_s a_{\text{sl}}^s, \quad (A3)$$

$$A_S^{\text{int}} = A_S^{\text{int}}(\text{SM}) \frac{\delta_\Gamma}{\delta_\Gamma(\text{SM})}, \quad (A4)$$

$$\delta_\Gamma \equiv \frac{\Delta\Gamma_d}{\Gamma_d}. \quad (A5)$$

The values of c_b , C_b , C_d , and $A_S^{\text{int}}(\text{SM})$ are given in Tables XV and XVI. The values of f_s , F_{SS} , and F_{SL} are given in Tables V and VI. The value of $\delta_\Gamma(\text{SM})$, which does not depend on the IP requirement, is given in Eq. (78). The value of C_s is defined as $C_s = 1 - C_d$.

Equations (A1)–(A4) for a given IP sample i can be rewritten as

$$y^i = K_d^i a_{\text{sl}}^d + K_s^i a_{\text{sl}}^s + K_\delta^i \delta_\Gamma. \quad (A6)$$

Index i varies from 1 to 9. The definitions of quantities y^i , K_d^i , K_s^i , and K_δ^i are given in Table XVII. Definitions of the quantities a' , A' , and C_δ used in Table XVII are given below:

TABLE XVII. Definition of y^i , K_d^i , K_s^i , and K_δ^i .

i	y^i	$K_d^i = 1 - K_s^i$	K_δ^i
1	$a' (IP = 1)$	$C_d (IP = 1)$	0
2	$a' (IP = 2)$	$C_d (IP = 2)$	0
3	$a' (IP = 3)$	$C_d (IP = 3)$	0
4	$A' (IP_1, IP_2 = 11)$	$C_d (IP_1, IP_2 = 11)$	$C_\delta (IP_1, IP_2 = 11)$
5	$A' (IP_1, IP_2 = 12)$	$C_d (IP_1, IP_2 = 12)$	$C_\delta (IP_1, IP_2 = 12)$
6	$A' (IP_1, IP_2 = 13)$	$C_d (IP_1, IP_2 = 13)$	$C_\delta (IP_1, IP_2 = 13)$
7	$A' (IP_1, IP_2 = 22)$	$C_d (IP_1, IP_2 = 22)$	$C_\delta (IP_1, IP_2 = 22)$
8	$A' (IP_1, IP_2 = 23)$	$C_d (IP_1, IP_2 = 23)$	$C_\delta (IP_1, IP_2 = 23)$
9	$A' (IP_1, IP_2 = 33)$	$C_d (IP_1, IP_2 = 33)$	$C_\delta (IP_1, IP_2 = 33)$

$$a' \equiv \frac{a_{CP}}{f_S c_b}, \quad (A7)$$

TABLE XVIII. Sources of uncertainty on y^i . The first nine rows contain statistical uncertainties, while the next five rows reflect contributions from systematic uncertainties.

Index k	Source	ρ_{12}^k	ρ_{14}^k
1	A or a (stat)	0	0
2	$n(K^{*0})$ or $N(K^{*0})$ (stat)	0	0
3	$n(K^{*+})$	1	1
4	$P(\pi \rightarrow \mu)/P(K \rightarrow \mu)$	1	1
5	$P(p \rightarrow \mu)/P(K \rightarrow \mu)$	1	1
6	a_K	1	1
7	a_π	1	1
8	a_p	1	1
9	δ	1	1
10	f_K (syst)	1	1
11	F_K/f_K (syst)	0	0
12	π, K, p multiplicity	1	1
13	c_b or C_b	0	0
14	$\varepsilon(K^{*0})$	0	1

$$A' \equiv \frac{A_{CP}}{F_{SS}C_b + F_{SL}c_b}, \quad (A8)$$

$$C_\delta \equiv \frac{F_{SS}}{F_{SS}C_b + F_{SL}c_b} \frac{A_S^{\text{int}}(\text{SM})}{\delta_\Gamma(\text{SM})}. \quad (A9)$$

All quantities in these expressions, except $\delta_\Gamma(\text{SM})$, depend on the IP requirement. The quantities y^i are measured experimentally. The coefficients K_d^i , K_s^i , and K_δ^i are determined using the input from simulation and from data. The components necessary for their computation are given in Tables V, VI, XVI, and XVI. The values of c_b for different (IP_1, IP_2) samples are determined as

TABLE XIX. Values of y^i ($i = 1, \dots, 9$) and the contributions to their uncertainties σ_k^i from different sources k ($k = 1, \dots, 14$). The definition of different measurements is given in Table XVII. The definition of all sources is given in Table XVIII.

Quantity	1	2	3	4	index i 5	6	7	8	9
$y^i \times 10^2$	-1.869	0.473	-0.519	-2.029	-0.347	-0.936	-0.817	-0.335	-0.600
$\sigma_1^i \times 10^2$	0.204	0.146	0.058	0.365	0.303	0.196	0.657	0.259	0.228
$\sigma_2^i \times 10^2$	0.425	0.152	0.059	0.385	0.283	0.170	0.634	0.300	0.254
$\sigma_3^i \times 10^2$	1.767	0.237	0.036	0.248	0.161	0.092	0.098	0.172	0.006
$\sigma_4^i \times 10^2$	1.569	0.196	0.034	0.139	0.035	0.023	0.029	0.010	0.003
$\sigma_5^i \times 10^2$	0.367	0.042	0.007	0.031	0.010	0.006	0.007	0.002	0.001
$\sigma_6^i \times 10^2$	1.534	0.198	0.029	0.152	0.060	0.035	0.063	0.018	0.006
$\sigma_7^i \times 10^2$	2.765	0.349	0.051	0.227	0.089	0.050	0.087	0.025	0.009
$\sigma_8^i \times 10^2$	0.919	0.128	0.014	0.058	0.028	0.011	0.011	0.007	0.002
$\sigma_9^i \times 10^2$	0.709	0.458	0.229	0.100	0.091	0.081	0.096	0.079	0.070
$\sigma_{10}^i \times 10^2$	5.948	0.499	0.072	0.617	0.171	0.090	0.106	0.025	0.014
$\sigma_{11}^i \times 10^2$	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.259	0.082	0.045	0.061	0.015	0.008
$\sigma_{12}^i \times 10^2$	0.152	0.017	0.016	0.071	0.019	0.019	0.021	0.016	0.016
$\sigma_{13}^i \times 10^2$	0.604	0.071	0.052	0.155	0.020	0.051	0.050	0.014	0.032
$\sigma_{14}^i \times 10^2$	0.973	0.358	0.103	0.098	0.068	0.039	0.064	0.072	0.022

$$c_b(IP_1, IP_2) = \frac{1}{2}(c_b(IP_1) + c_b(IP_2)). \quad (\text{A10})$$

The experimental measurements a_{CP} and A_{CP} therefore depend linearly on three physics quantities a_{sl}^d , a_{sl}^s , and δ_Γ . There are three measurements of the inclusive single muon asymmetry and six measurements of the like-sign dimuon asymmetry. In total there are nine independent measurements. Since the coefficients in Eq. (A6) are different for different IP samples, the physics quantities a_{sl}^d , a_{sl}^s , and δ_Γ can be obtained by minimization of the χ^2 .

In this χ^2 minimization, the correlation between measured values a_{CP} , A_{CP} , F_{SS} , and F_{SL} are taken into account. The expression for χ^2 , which takes into account this correlation, can be written as

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^9 (y^i - K_a^i a_{sl}^d - K_s^i a_{sl}^s - K_\delta^i \delta_\Gamma) \times V_{ij}^{-1} (y^j - K_a^j a_{sl}^d - K_s^j a_{sl}^s - K_\delta^j \delta_\Gamma). \quad (\text{A11})$$

The indexes i and j correspond to the IP samples. The covariance matrix V_{ij} is defined as

$$V_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{14} \sigma_k^i \sigma_k^j \rho_{ij}^k. \quad (\text{A12})$$

σ_k^i is the contribution to the uncertainty on y^i from a given source k . The list of the sources of uncertainty on y^i is given in Table XVIII. The parameters ρ_{ij}^k are the correlation between the measurements i and j for the source of uncertainty k . The assignment of the correlation of different sources of uncertainties is set based on the analysis procedure. For example, the same muon detection asymmetry δ_i is used to measure both a_{CP} and A_{CP} for each IP . Therefore, the correlation due to this source is set to 1. The values of y^i and σ_k^i are given in Table XIX.

Table XVIII gives the values of the correlation coefficients ρ_{12}^k and ρ_{14}^k . For all other correlation coefficients, the following relations apply:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{12}^k &= \rho_{13}^k = \rho_{17}^k = \rho_{18}^k = \rho_{19}^k = \rho_{23}^k = \rho_{24}^k = \rho_{26}^k \\ &= \rho_{29}^k = \rho_{34}^k = \rho_{35}^k = \rho_{37}^k = \rho_{47}^k = \rho_{48}^k = \rho_{49}^k \\ &= \rho_{59}^k = \rho_{67}^k = \rho_{79}^k. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A13})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{14}^k &= \rho_{15}^k = \rho_{16}^k = \rho_{25}^k = \rho_{27}^k = \rho_{28}^k = \rho_{36}^k = \rho_{38}^k \\ &= \rho_{39}^k = \rho_{45}^k = \rho_{46}^k = \rho_{56}^k = \rho_{57}^k = \rho_{58}^k = \rho_{68}^k \\ &= \rho_{69}^k = \rho_{78}^k = \rho_{89}^k. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A14})$$

This input is used to obtain the results given in Sec. IX and the correlation matrix given in Table XII.

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 - [15] The notation $K \rightarrow \mu$ refers to charged kaons reconstructed by the central tracker and identified as muons. This group of particles includes kaon decays in flight, punch through, or muon misidentification. The corresponding notations for charged pions and protons are $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ and $p \rightarrow \mu$.
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