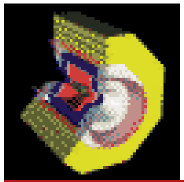


Cornell University
Laboratory for
Elementary-Particle Physics

$D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ e^+ e^-$

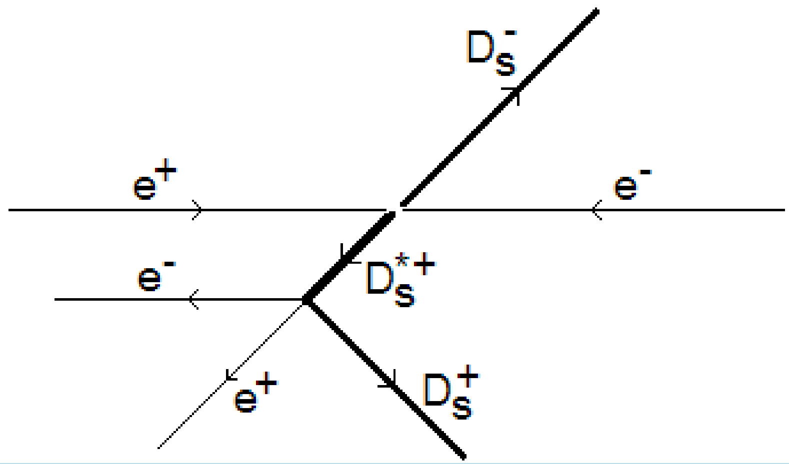
Souvik Das

Cornell University
For the CLEO Collaboration

Contents

16 July 2010

What Are We Looking For?



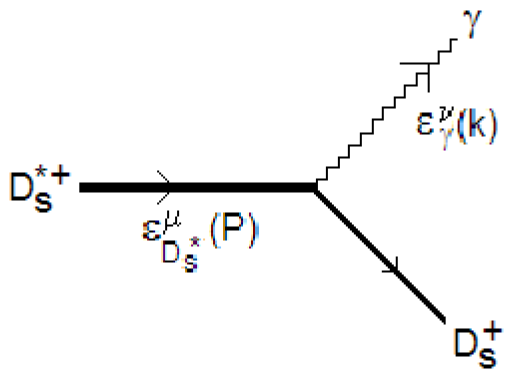
- Searching for $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+ e^+ e^-$ with a **blind analysis**.

- Known decay channels are:
  - $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+ \gamma$; Branching Fraction = 94.2%
  - $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^0$; Branching Fraction = 5.8% [1]

- We are using e^+e^- collision data collected by the CLEO-c detector at the Cornell Electron Storage Ring (CESR) operating at $\sqrt{s}$ = 4170 MeV. We have 586 ± 6 pb^{-1} of data at this energy.

- $D_s^{*\pm} D_s^{\mp}$ Production cross section at this energy is 948 ± 36 pb (combining results from [2] and [3]). This will give us ~ 600,000 events to work with.

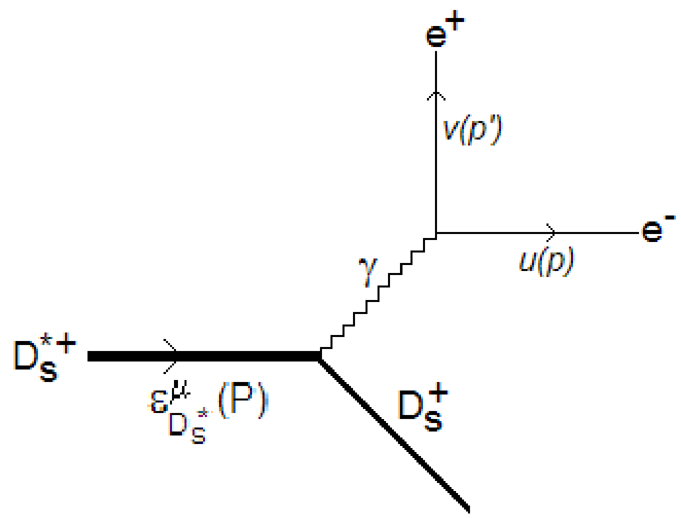
Predicted $D_s^{*\pm} \to D_s^{\pm} e^+ e^-$ Rate



If we write the matrix element of the D_s^* decay to a real photon in the form:

$$M = \varepsilon^\mu_{D_S^{*+}} \varepsilon_\gamma^{*\nu} T_{\mu\nu}(P,k)$$

Where $T_{\mu\nu}(P,k)$ is a generic form factor coupling the D_s^* with a photon.



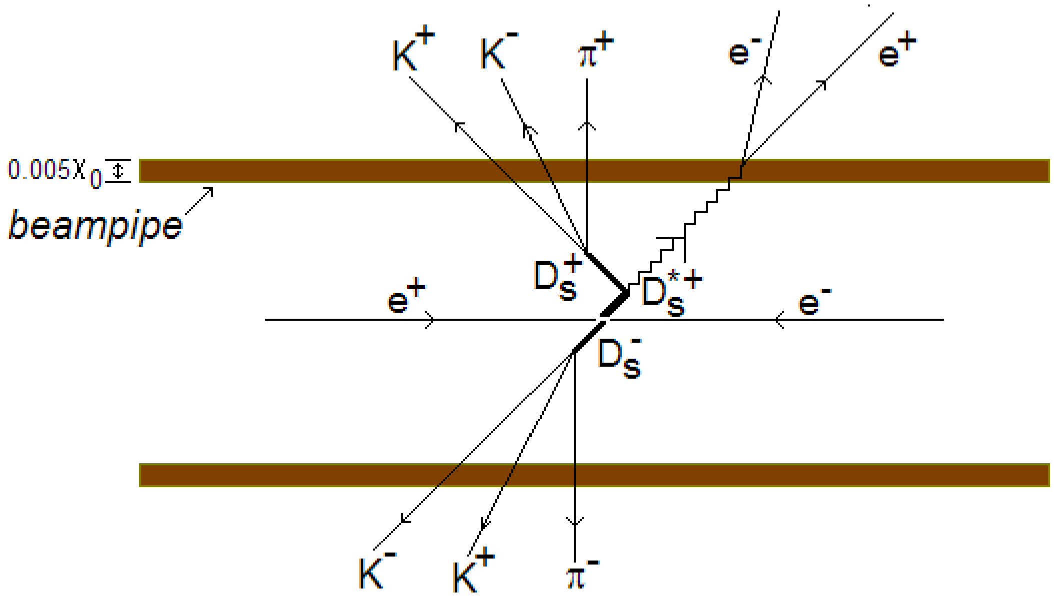
Then we can write the matrix element of the decay to e^+e^- in the form:

$$M = \varepsilon^\mu_{D_S^{*+}} T_{\mu\nu}(P,k)\left(\frac{-ig^{\upsilon\sigma}}{k^2}\right)\overline{u}(p)ie\gamma_\sigma v(p')$$

Evaluating the spin-average over the initial states and spin-sum over the final states of the invariant amplitudes and integrating over the phase space of daughters, we predict the ratio of decay rates:

$$\boxed{\frac{\Gamma\left(D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ e^+ e^-\right)}{\Gamma\left(D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ \gamma\right)} = 0.65\% = 0.90\alpha}$$

Backgrounds



Photon Conversion Background

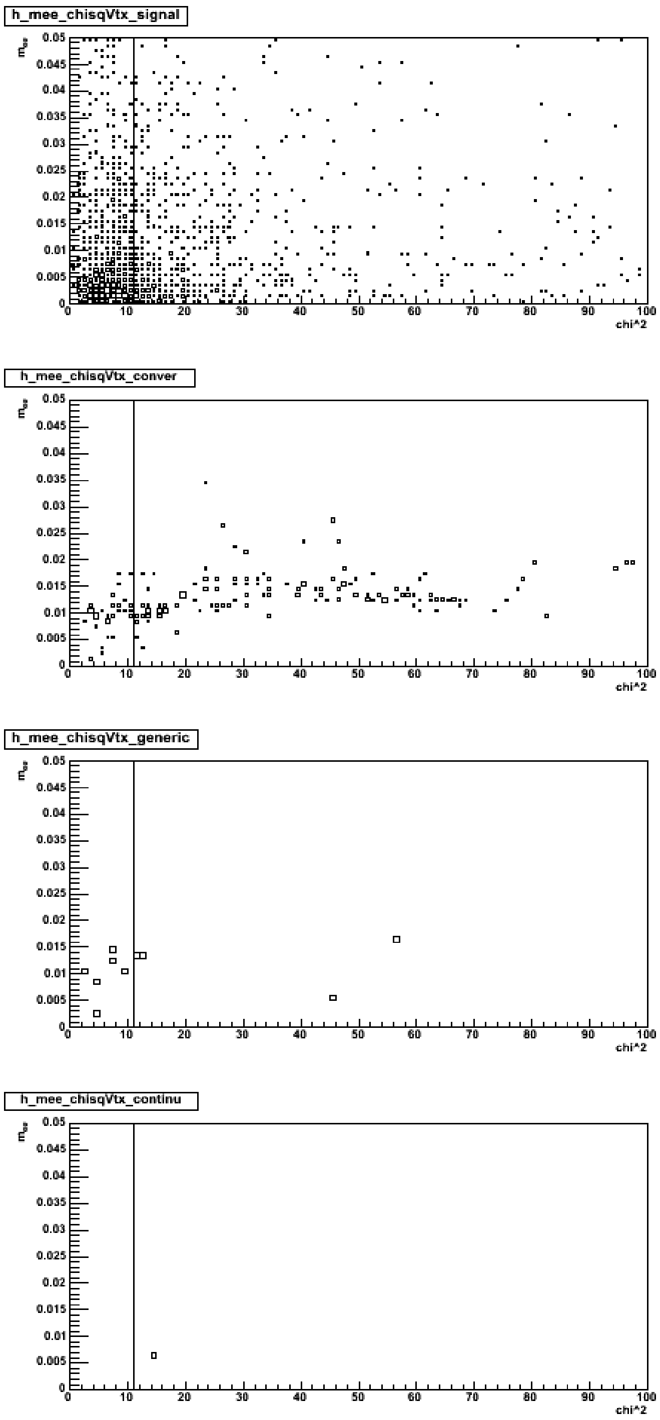
- A background that resembles the signal is expected from D_s^{*+} decaying to $D_s^+\ \gamma$ and the γ converting to e^+e^- in the beam-pipe and other material.
- Given that the beam-pipe is ~ 0.5% of a radiation length, we can estimate this conversion background to occur at roughly the same rate as the signal

Combinatorial Backgrounds

- Dalitz decay of any $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\ e^+\ e^-$ also give equally soft electrons that appear to come from interaction point
- Fake D_s tags

Can Vertex-Constraints & m_{ee} Cut Replace Δd_0 and $\Delta\varphi_0$ Cuts?

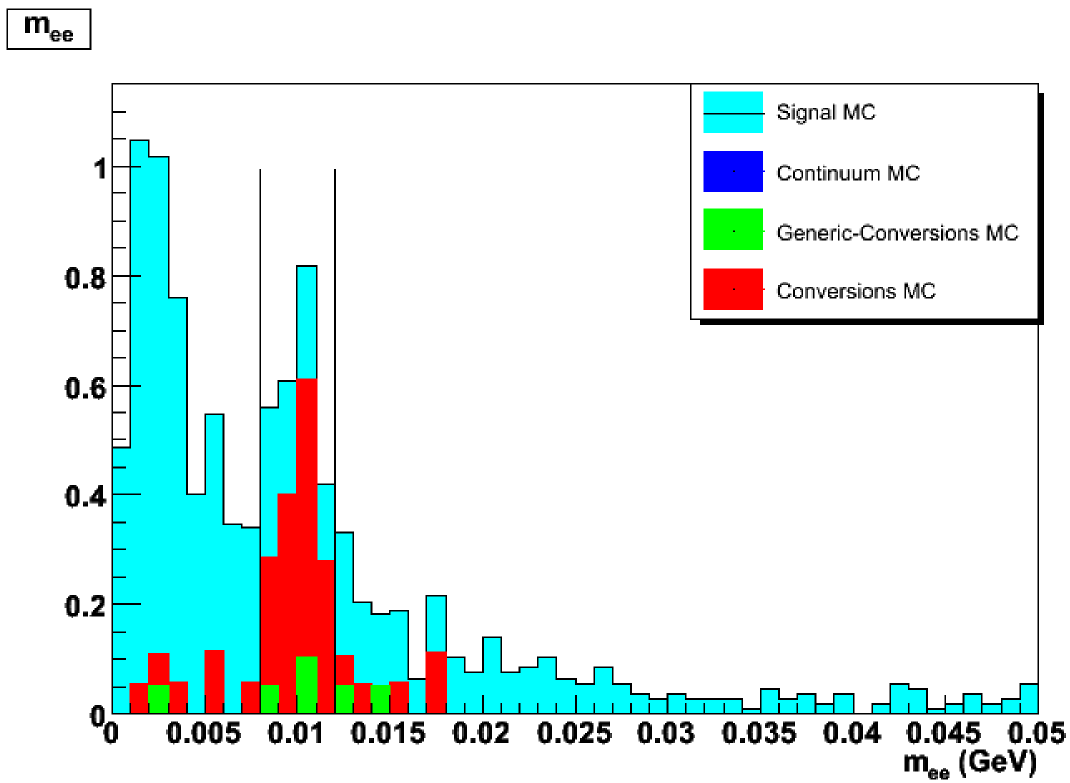
1. Vertex constrain all tracks from the Ds* to a point,
2. Vertex constraint the e+e- to a point,
3. Vertex constrain all tracks from the Ds* and the beamspot, and vertex constrain all tracks from the Ds and the beamspot.



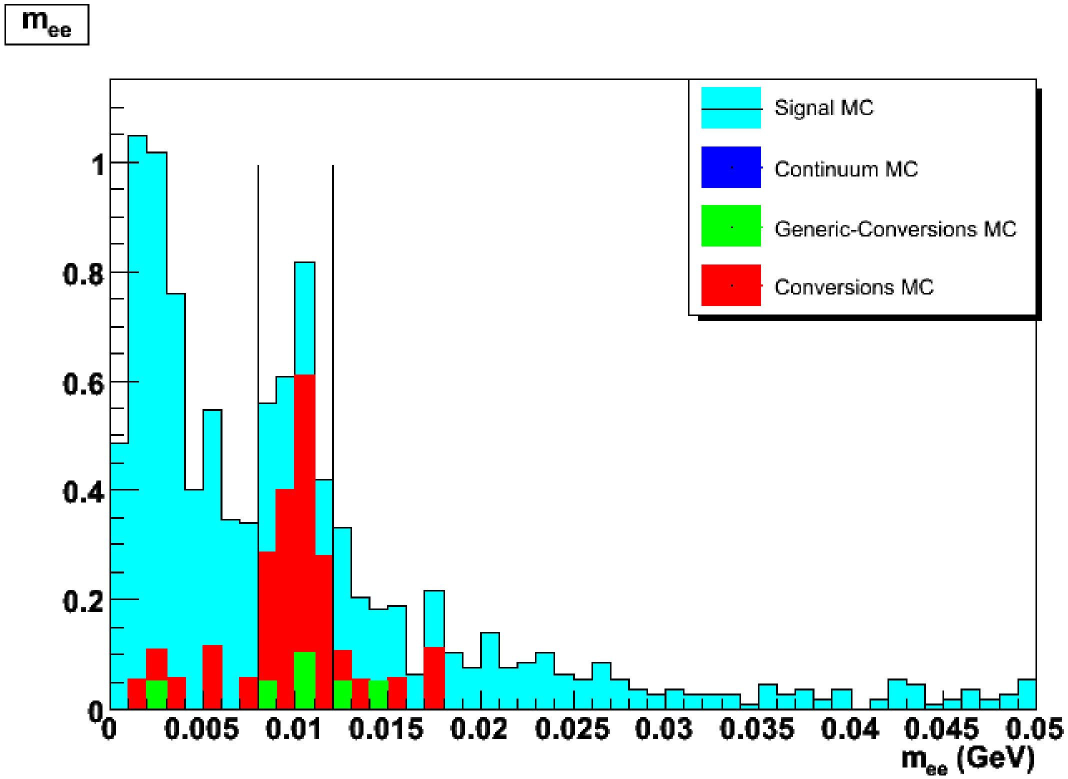
Vertex-Constraints all tracks of Ds* to a point.

1. Cut on the chi^2 between 0 and 11.

2. Plot m_{ee} of the e+e- pair. Reject conversion events by rejecting peak.



Vertex-Constraints all tracks of Ds* to a point.



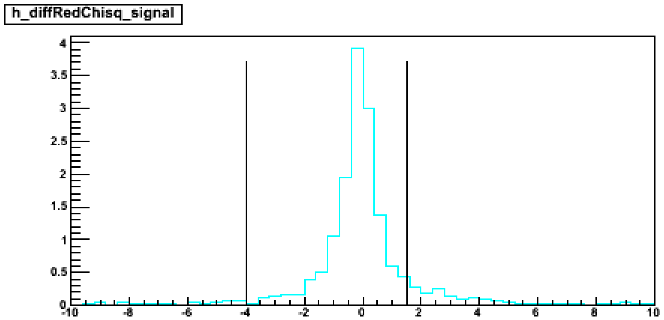
Expected Number of Events in 586 pb^{-1}	Electron-Fitted Samples and Criteria
Signal ($N_{SignalEvents}$)	13.36
Conversion Background	1.04
Generic Background (without Conversions in e-fit)	0.42
Continuum Background	0.00
Total Background ($N_{BackgroundEvents}$)	1.45
$\frac{N_{SignalEvents}}{\sqrt{N_{BackgroundEvents}}}$	11.1

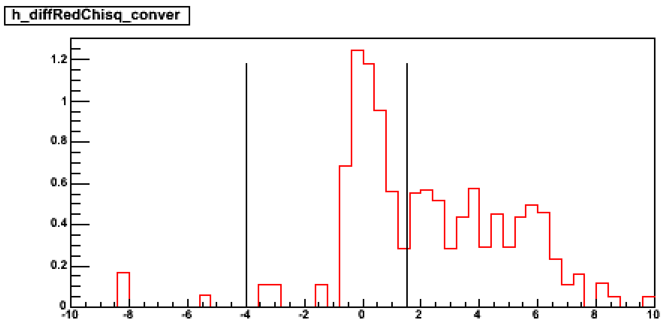
<u>Vertex-fitted, e-fitted samples</u>

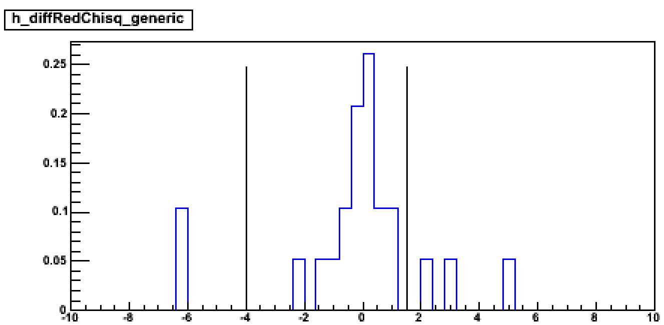
Signal: 7.48
Conversion bg: 0.90
Generic - conv bg: 0.47
Continu bg: 0
Total bg: 1.37
s/sqrt(b): 6.39

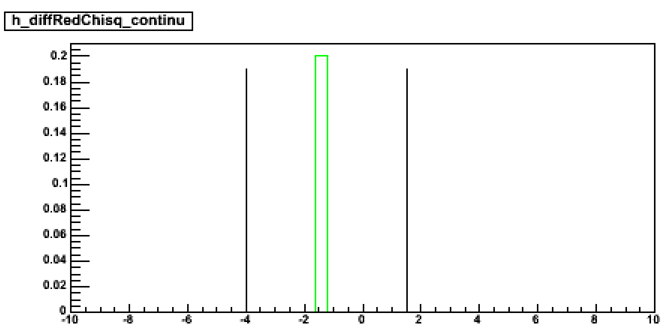
Vertex-Constraints e+e- to a point.

Expected Number of Events in 586 pb^{-1}	Plain Electron-Fitted Samples with All Criteria	e^+e^- Vertex-Fitted Samples with All Criteria
Signal ($NsignalEvents$)	13.36	8.31
Conversion Background	1.04	0.75
Generic Background (without Conversions in e-fit)	0.42	0.26
Continuum Background	0.0	0.0
Total Background ($NbackgroundEvents$)	1.45	1.01
$\frac{N_{signalEvents}}{\sqrt{N_{backgroundEvents}}}$	11.1	8.29









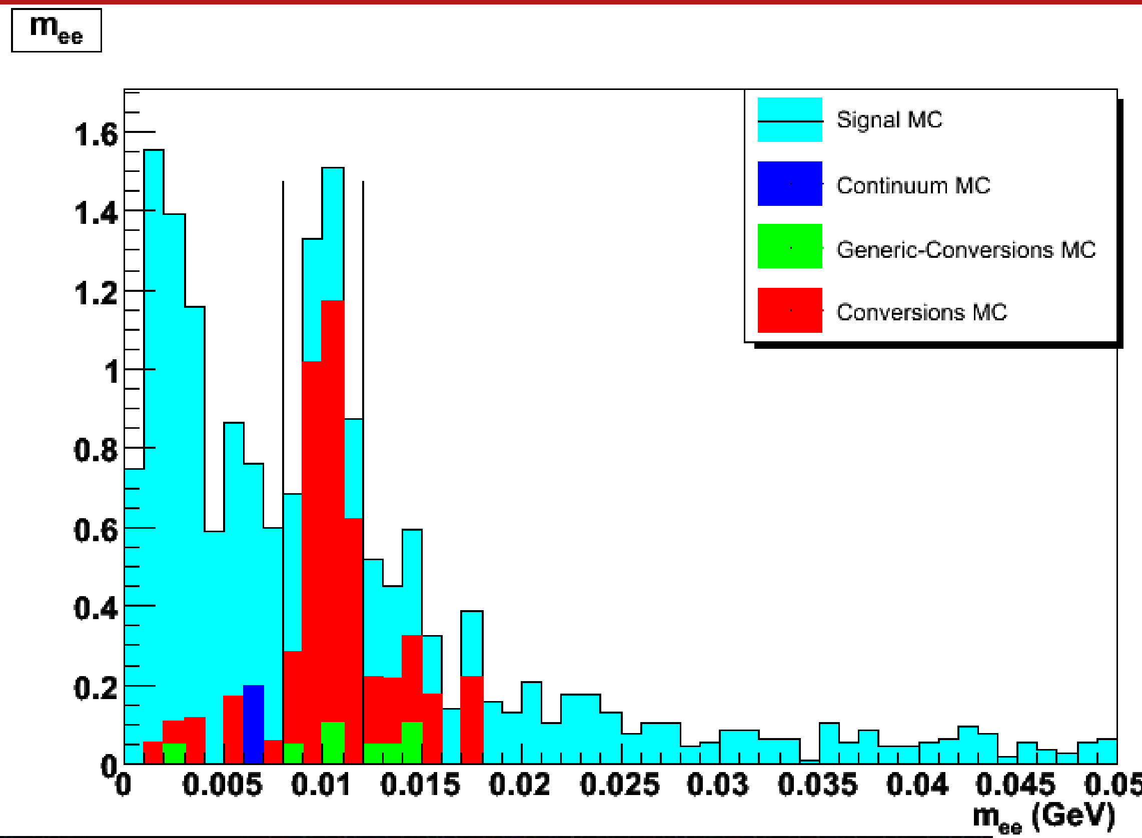
Vertex-Constraint Ds* and beamspot, constrain Ds and beamspot

1. Plot the difference in red-chi^2 between the vertex fit of the Ds* daughters and the beamspot and the vertex fit of the Ds daughters and the beamspot.

2. Cut between -4 and +1.5

3. Plot m_{ee} between the e+e- and reject conversion peak.

Vertex-Constraint Ds* and beamspot, constrain Ds and beamspot

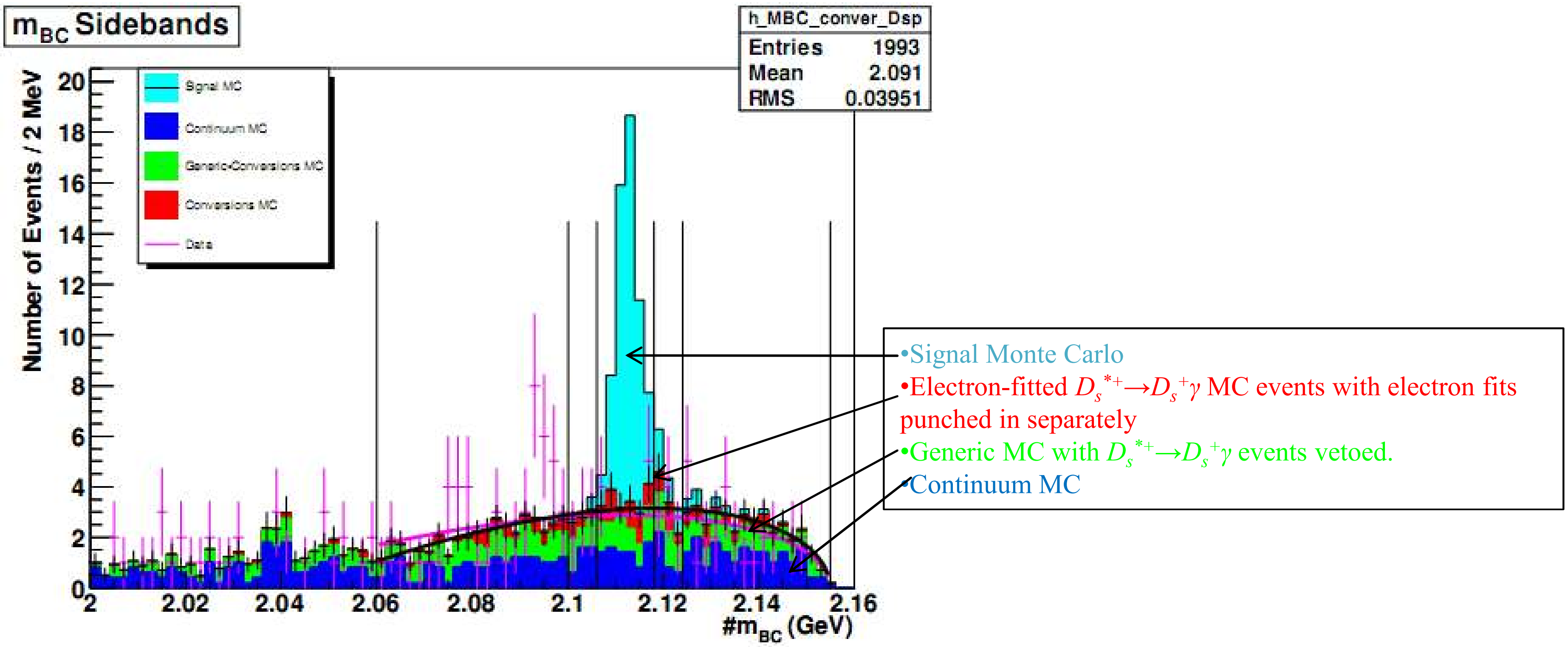


Expected Number of Events in 586 pb^{-1}	Plain Electron-Fitted Samples with All Criteria	Vertex-Fitted Samples with All Criteria
Signal ($N_{SignalEvents}$)	13.36	12.84
Conversion Background	1.04	0.92
Generic Background (without Conversions in e-fit)	0.42	0.16
Continuum Background	0.0	0.0
Total Background ($N_{BackgroundEvents}$)	1.45	1.07
$\frac{N_{SignalEvents}}{\sqrt{N_{BackgroundEvents}}}$	11.1	12.4

<u>Beamspot vertex-fitted samples</u>

Signal: 11.9
Conversion bg: 2.07
Generic - conv bg: 0.78
Continu bg: 0.2
Total bg: 3.05
s/sqrt(b): 6.82

Estimation of Background Shape from m_{BC} Sidebands



•To estimate the background in the signal region for each channel, we consider the m_{BC} distribution with all other criteria applied.

•Individual modes have low statistics. We add up the m_{BC} distributions in MC and data in all modes.

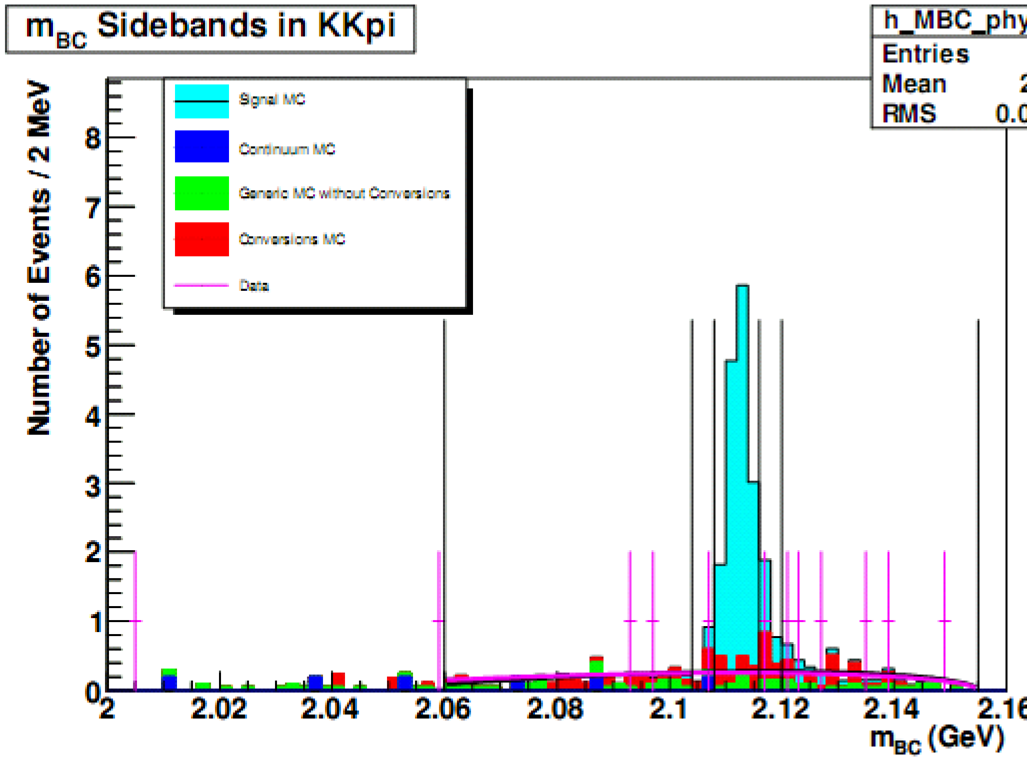
•We fit a curve to the MC background between 2.060 and 2.155 GeV. We call this the *MC shape*.

•We fit a curve to the data in the sidebands 2.060 - 2.100 & 2.124 - 2.155 GeV. This is the *data shape*.

$$N = (p_0 + p_1 m_{MBC})\sqrt{2.155 - m_{BC}}$$

•Fit these shapes back in the individual channels to estimate background in the signal region.

Estimation of Background from m_{BC} Sidebands in the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode

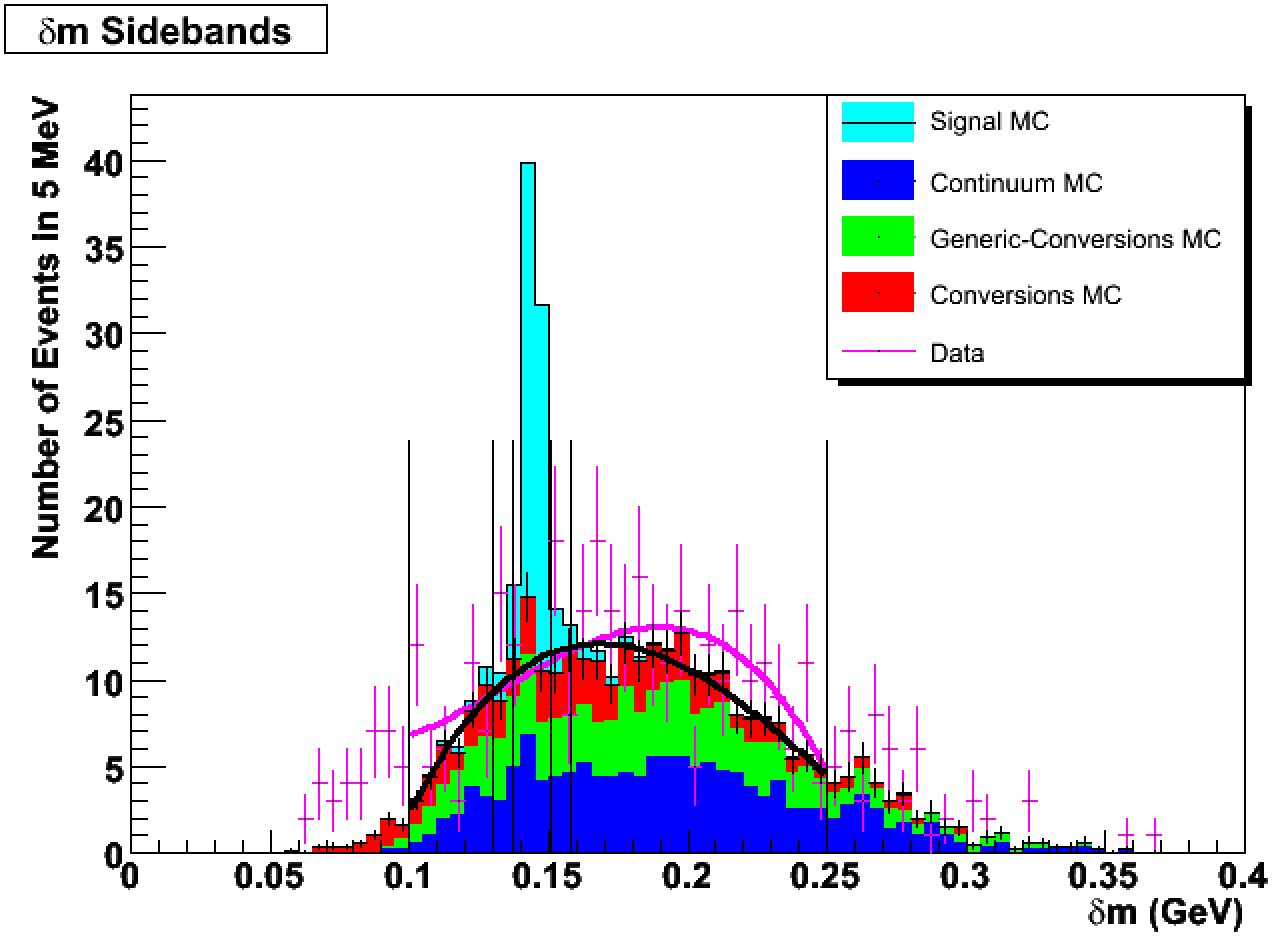


•We fit (scale) the *MC shape* and *Data shape* to the data in the sidebands of the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ (and other) mode.
•We estimate the expected background in the signal region from both shapes. The statistical uncertainty for each fit is:

$$\frac{N_{\exp ectedBackgroundFromFit}}{\sqrt{N_{sidebands}}}$$

•For the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ channel, we estimate 1.1 ± 0.4 events from the *MC shape* and 1.0 ± 0.4 events from the *Data shape*.

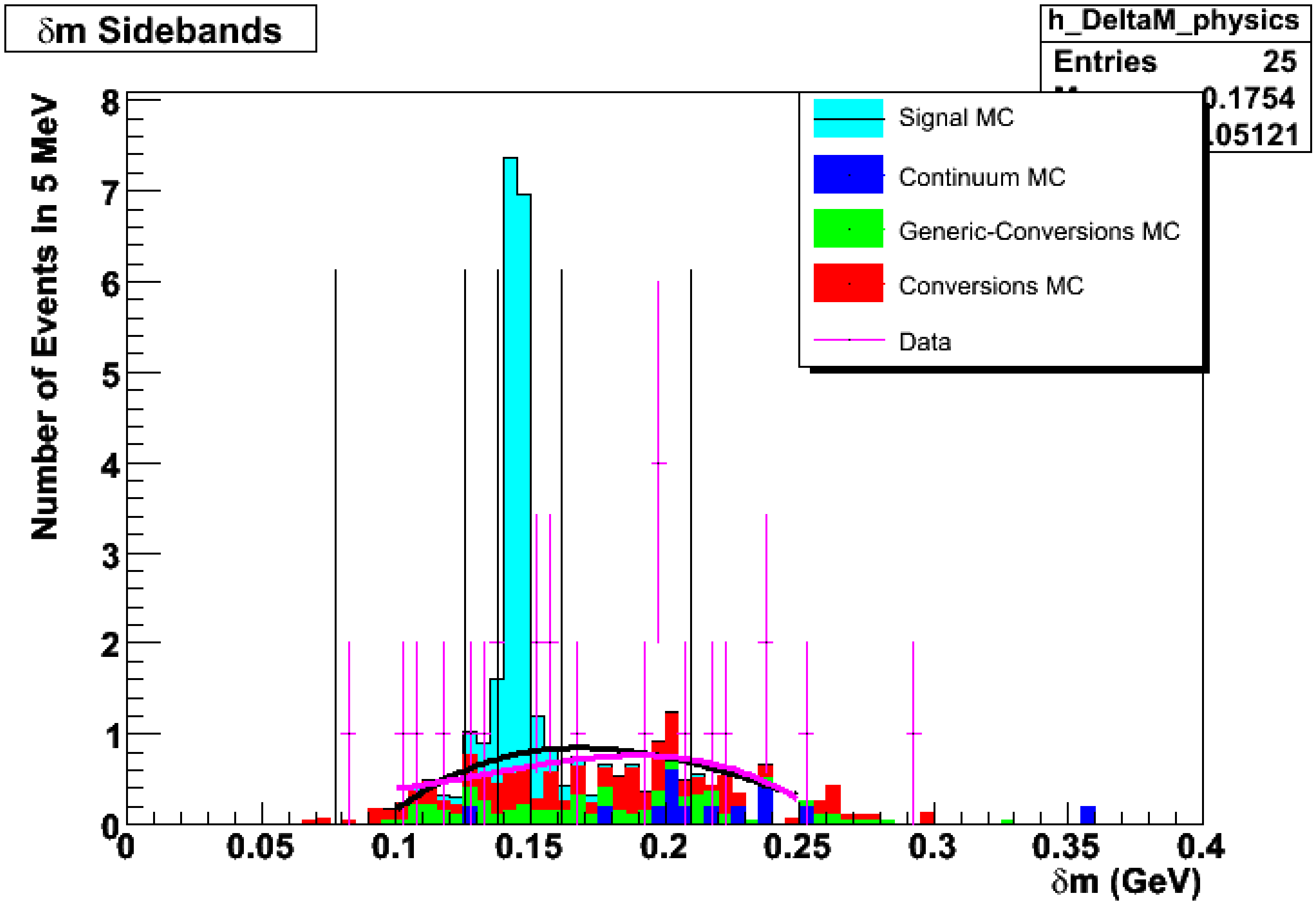
Estimation of Background Shape from δm Sidebands



•To estimate a statistical uncertainty in our estimate from fitting, we repeat our procedure with δm. Two shapes, the *MC shape* and the *Data shape* are extracted.

•We doubled the m_{BC} cut width for each mode to increase statistics.

Estimation of Background from δm Sidebands in the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode



•Repeating the procedure of fitting the shapes to the individual channels, we estimate 2.1 ± 0.5 events from the *MC shape* and 1.6 ± 0.4 events from the *Data shape* in the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ channel.

Statistical Uncertainties in the Estimated Background

•Consider the mean of the *MC shape* and *Data shape* estimates from the m_{BC} distributions as the **primary estimate** because

- the m_{BC} distribution is less peaked,
- the difference between two estimates smaller, and
- we did not loosen other cuts.

•The statistical error of the primary estimate is the mean of the statistical errors from the MC and Data shapes.

•Also calculate the mean of the MC shape and Data shape estimates from the δm distributions as the **secondary estimate**.

•The absolute difference between the primary and secondary estimate is recorded as the systematic uncertainty.

For the $\pi^+\acute{\eta};\ \acute{\eta}\to\pi^+\pi^-\eta;\ \eta\to\gamma\gamma$ mode, we do not have any data points in the sidebands of m_{BC} or δm. To estimate the statistical error, we place a data point "by hand" at the center of the largest sideband in each case, and the statistical error is computed from that.

Estimated Background in each of the Modes

Mode	m_{BC}		δm		Background $\pm$ (Stat) $\pm$ (Syst)
	MC Shape	*Data Shape*	*MC Shape*	*Data Shape*	
$K^+K^-\pi^+$	1.1 ± 0.4	1.0 ± 0.4	2.1 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.4	$1.1 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.8$
$K_S K^+$	1.2 ± 0.5	1.1 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	$1.1 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.8$
$\eta\pi^+$	1.5 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.7	1.5 ± 0.5	1.2 ± 0.4	$1.41 \pm 0.71 \pm 0.04$
$\eta'\pi^+; \eta' \to \pi^+\pi^-\eta$	$0.0 + 0.6$	$0.0 + 0.7$	$0.0 + 0.3$	$0.0 + 0.3$	$0.0 + 0.6 + 0.0$
$K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$	1.8 ± 0.5	1.7 ± 0.5	2.8 ± 0.6	2.2 ± 0.5	$1.7 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.8$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$	1.6 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.4	2.7 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 0.4	$1.6 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.8$
$K^{*+}K^{*0}$	1.8 ± 0.6	1.7 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.6	1.8 ± 0.5	$1.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2$
$\eta\rho^+$	2.9 ± 0.6	2.7 ± 0.6	3.4 ± 0.6	2.7 ± 0.5	$2.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.3$
$\eta'\pi^+; \eta' \to \rho^0\gamma$	2.1 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.6	1.7 ± 0.4	$2.0 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.1$

Projected Signal Significances assuming Signal MC Yields

Hadronic Decay Mode	Estimated Background	Projected Signal	Signal Significance
$K^+K^-\pi^+$ (1)	1.1 ± 0.9	13.9	5.32
$K_S K^+$ (2)	1.1 ± 1.0	3.1	1.73
$\eta\pi^+$ (3)	1.4 ± 0.7	1.9	1.29
$\eta'\pi^+; \eta' \to \pi^+\pi^-\eta$ (4)	0.0 ± 0.6	1.2	1.00
$K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$	1.7 ± 0.9	5.1	2.60
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$	1.6 ± 0.9	3.8	1.93
$K^{*+}K^{*0}$ (5)	1.8 ± 0.6	2.3	1.53
$\eta\rho^+; \eta \to \gamma\gamma$	2.8 ± 0.7	5.8	2.79
$\eta'\pi^+$	2.0 ± 0.5	2.6	1.86
Sum of All Modes	13.4 ± 3.3	39.6	6.09
Sum except (1)	12.4 ± 2.8	25.7	4.63
Sum except (4)	13.4 ± 3.0	38.4	6.18
Sum except (3) & (4)	12.0 ± 2.6	36.5	6.30
Sum except (3), (4) & (5)	10.3 ± 2.3	34.2	6.42
Sum except (3), (4), (5) & (2)	9.1 ± 2.8	31.1	5.55

Unblinding Strategy

Keeping in mind that we are attempting to measure the ratio of branching fractions, K:

$$K = \frac{B(D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ e^+ e^-)}{B(D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ \gamma)}$$

we may write:

$$L\sigma_{D_s D_s^*} B(D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ \gamma) B(D_s \to i) \epsilon^i_{D_s \gamma} = N^i_{D_s \gamma} \quad (61)$$

$$L\sigma_{D_s D_s^*} B(D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ \gamma) B(D_s \to i) K \epsilon^i_{D_s e^+ e^-} = N^i_{D_s e^+ e^-} \quad (62)$$

Summing over the hadronic decay modes in consideration, we may express K as in Eq. 63. The value of K is what will be reported at the end of our study. The values of $\epsilon^i_{D_s \gamma}$ and $\epsilon^i_{D_s e^+ e^-}$ must be recovered from studying Monte Carlo samples.

$$K = \frac{\sum_i N^i_{D_s e^+ e^-}}{\sum_i N^i_{D_s \gamma}} \times \frac{\sum_i \epsilon^i_{D_s \gamma} B(D_s \to i)}{\sum_i \epsilon^i_{D_s e^+ e^-} B(D_s \to i)} \quad (63)$$

Unblinding Strategy – KKpi Mode

Measuring Ds* -> Ds gamma yields and efficiency

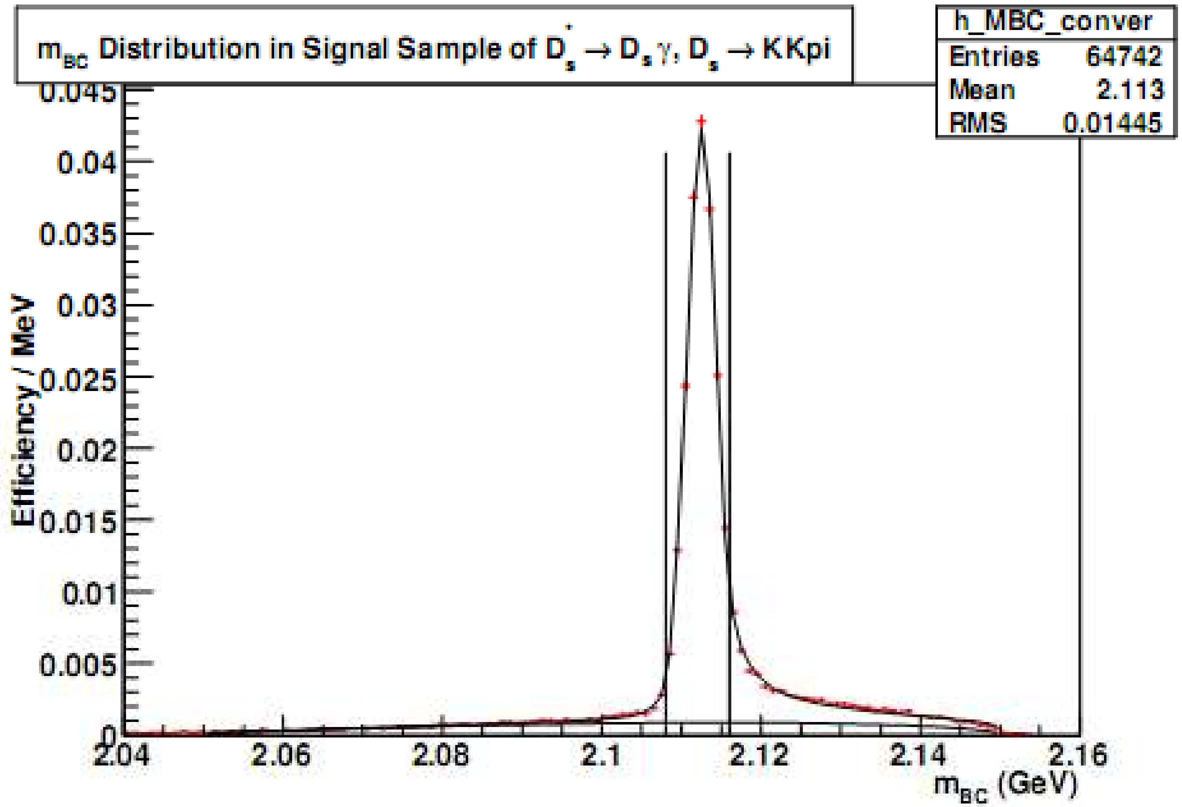


Figure 149: Distribution of m_{BC} in the signal Monte Carlo sample of $D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ \gamma$ events where $D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+$. The plot is normalized so as to directly read out the efficiency of the m_{BC} selection criterion.

Signal Efficiency = 19.2 +- 0.1 %

Unblinding Strategy – KKpi Mode

Measuring Ds* -> Ds gamma yields and efficiency

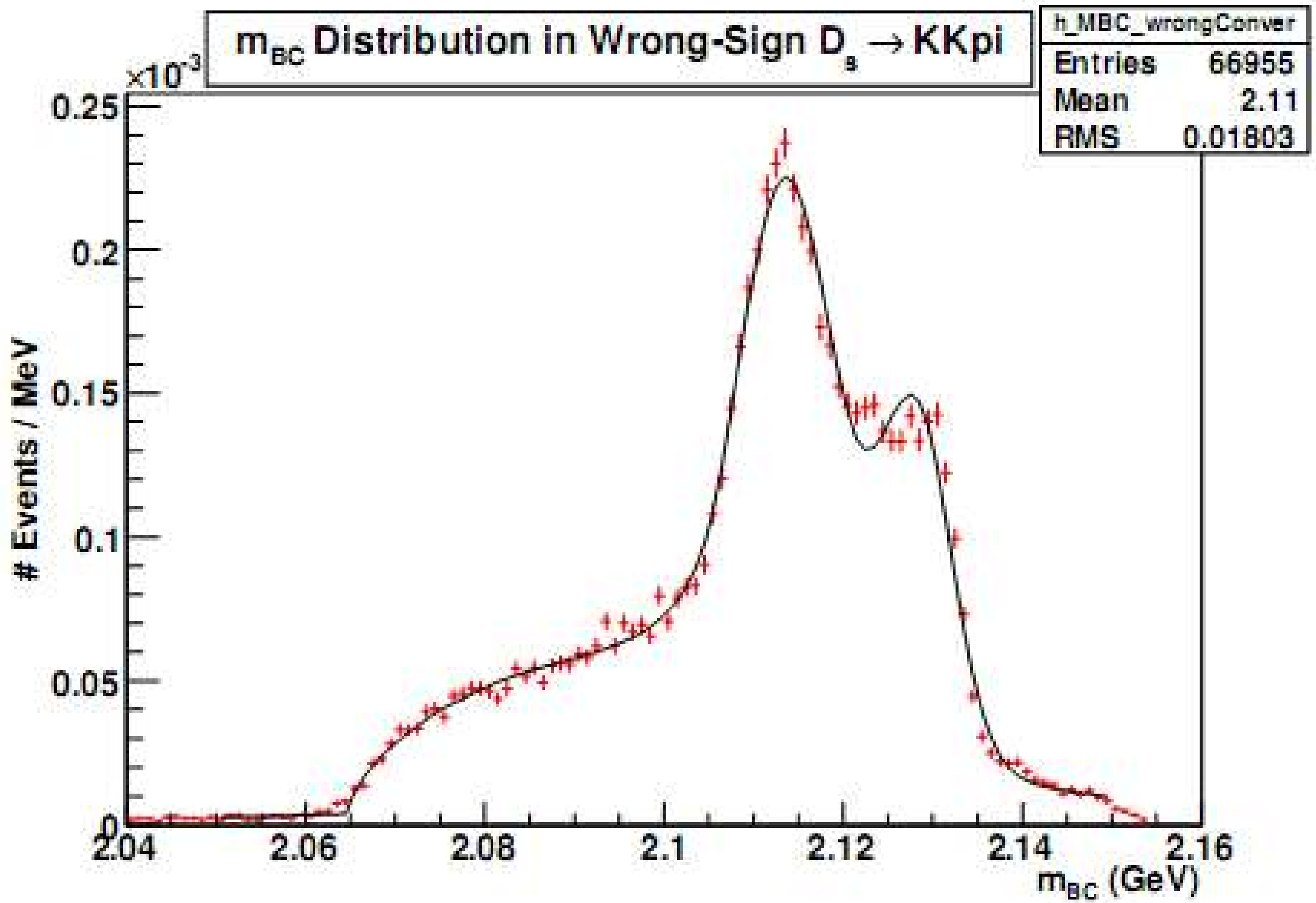


Figure 150: Peaking background in the Monte Carlo m_{BC} distribution from incorrectly reconstrucing the D_s^{*+} out of the D_s^- and the γ in an event.

Unblinding Strategy – KKpi Mode

Measuring Ds* -> Ds gamma yields and efficiency

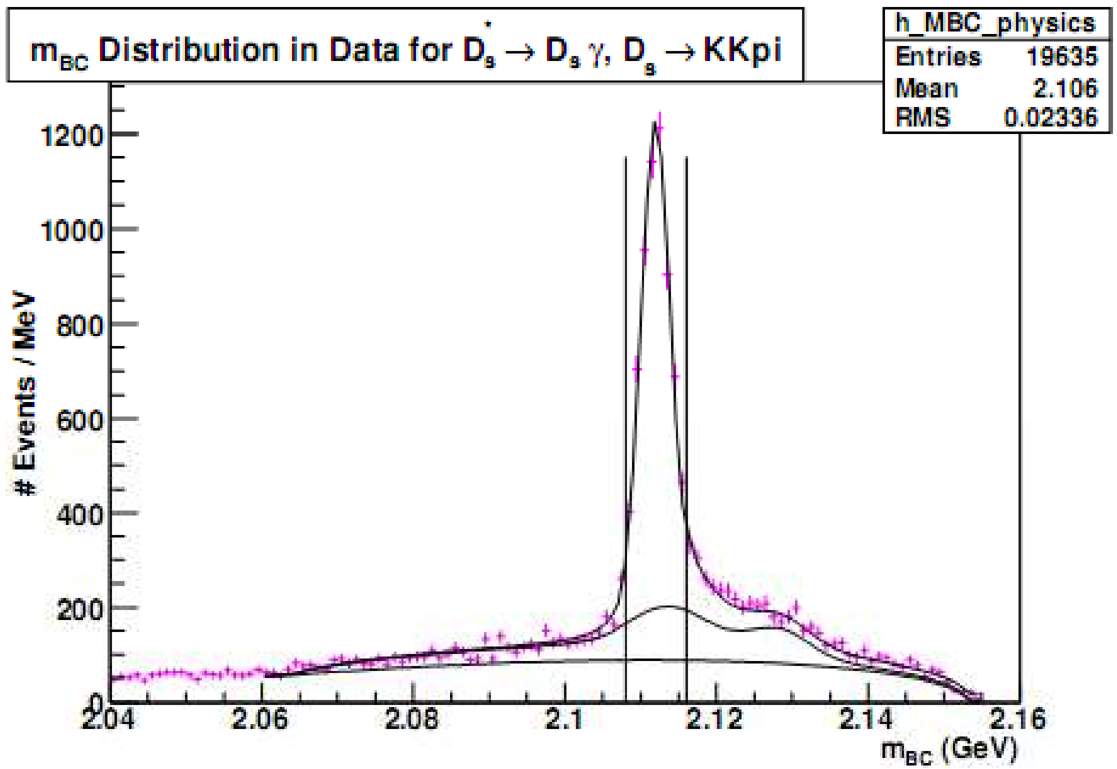


Figure 151: Distribution of m_{BC} of $D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+\gamma$ events where $D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+$ in 586 pb^{-1} of data. The fits are described in the text.

N_{Ds \gamma}^i (signal yield above background) = 4853 events.

Unblinding Strategy – KKpi Mode

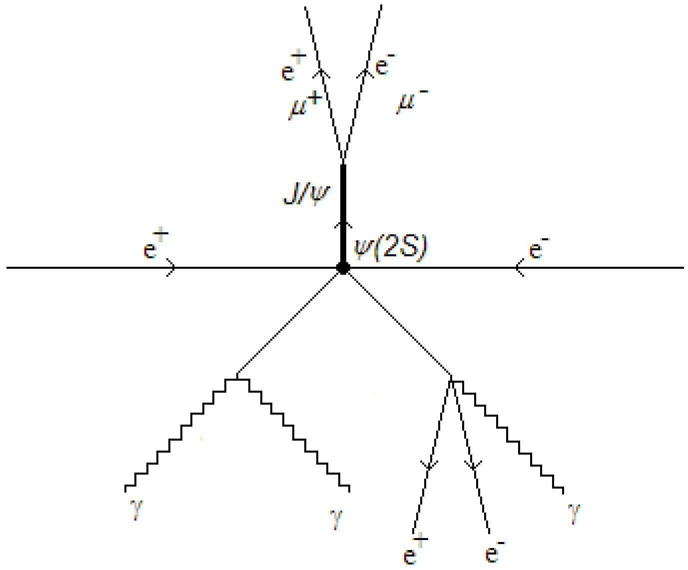
Measuring Ds* -> Ds gamma yields and efficiency

Similar procedure for delta m distribution… were some problems noticed last night. Am yet to fix them.

Table 45: Numbers from the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ mode relevant for our measurement.

i	$N^i_{D_s e^+e^-}$	$N^i_{D_s\gamma}$		$\epsilon^i_{D_s e^+e^-}$	$\epsilon^i_{D_s\gamma}$		$B(D_s \to i)$
Mode		m_{BC}	δm		m_{BC}	δm	
$K^+K^-\pi^+$	13.9 ± 0.4 (stat) ± 0.8 (syst)	4853	4345	$0.074 \pm$	0.192 ± 0.001 (stat)	0.189 ± 0.001 (stat)	0.55 ± 0.0028

Low Energy Electron Reconstruction Efficiency



$$\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi\ \pi^0\ \pi^0$$
$$J/\psi \rightarrow e^+\ e^-;\ \mu^+\ \mu^-$$
$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\ \gamma$$
$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\ e^+\ e^-$$

•The missing mass method hit a wall because photons radiating from the very soft electrons are often mistaken for the photon from the pi0 Dalitz decay. This leaves a photon's mass as the missing mass, which is also peaked around 0, like an electron's mass! So these end up under the inefficiency peak and we report much higher inefficiences.

•We are now reconstructing the Psi(2S) from this channel where in one sample, the last pi0 is allowed to Dalitz decay, and in another sample the last pi0 goes to gamma gamma. The ratio of efficiencies will be very like what we have in our analysis.

Backup Slides

Datasets Used

Dataset	Integrated Luminosity ± stat ± syst
39	$55.1 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.56\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$
40	$123.9 \pm 0.05 \pm 1.3\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$
41	$119.1 \pm 0.05 \pm 1.3\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$
47	$109.8 \pm 0.05 \pm 1.1\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$
48	$178.3 \pm 0.06 \pm 1.9\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$
Total	$586.2 \pm 0.11 \pm 6.1\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$

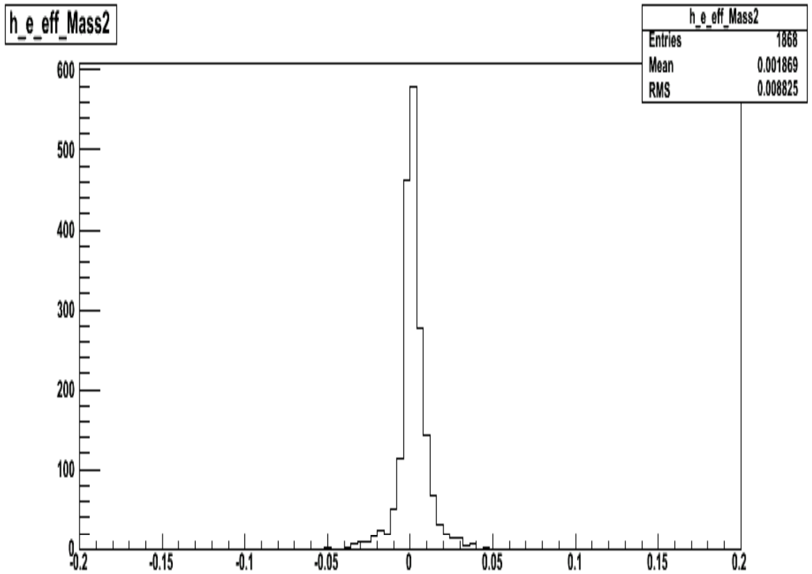
The statistical uncertainties are added in quadrature, while the systematic uncertainties are added linearly. Then these two forms of uncertainties are added in quadrature to give us $586 \pm 6\ \mathrm{pb}^{-1}$ of integrated luminosity.

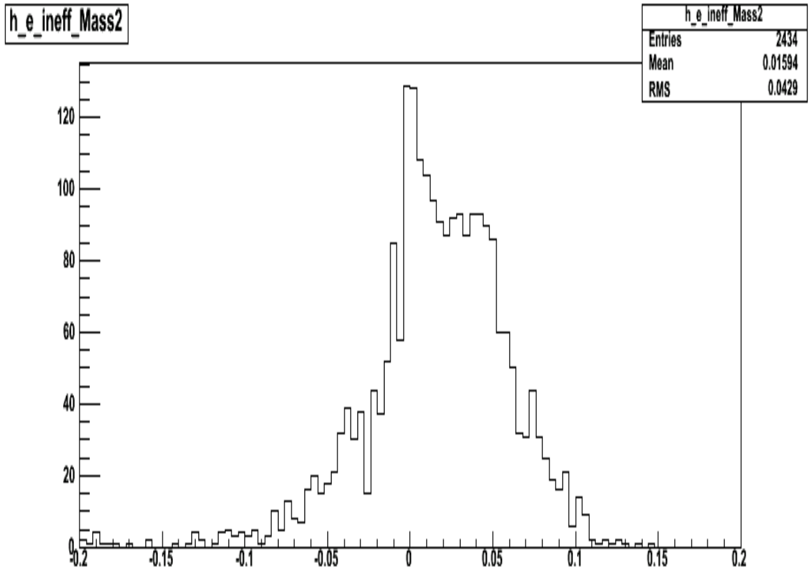
Low Energy Electron Reconstruction Efficiency

- The missing mass of this last electron is split into two plots:
    - the Efficient plot where the $\psi(2S)$ is correctly reconstructed (top plot)
    - the Inefficient plot where the $\psi(2S)$ is not correctly reconstructed (bottom plot)

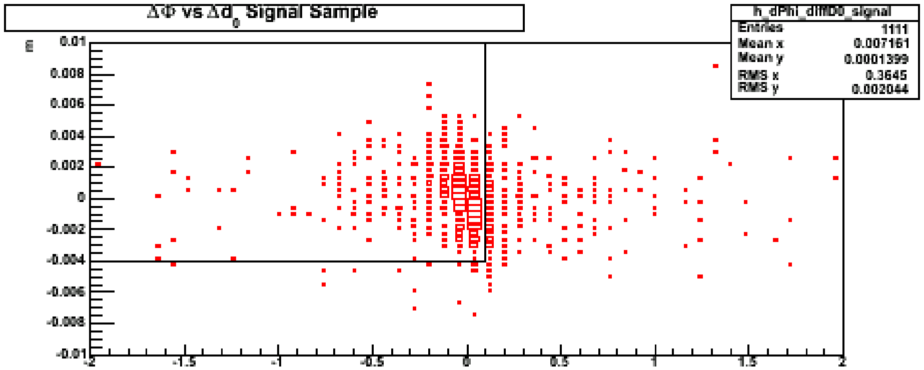
- By cutting and counting, we can roughly estimate the efficiency of electron reconstruction to be ~ 90%

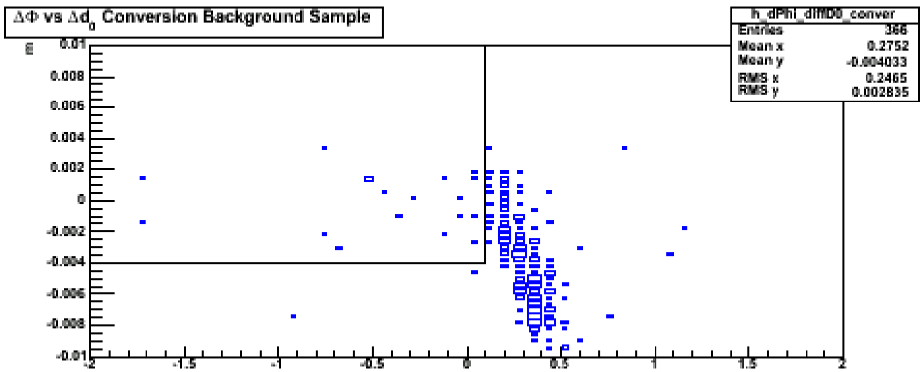
- We will generate Monte Carlo to fit these plots for a more precise measurement.

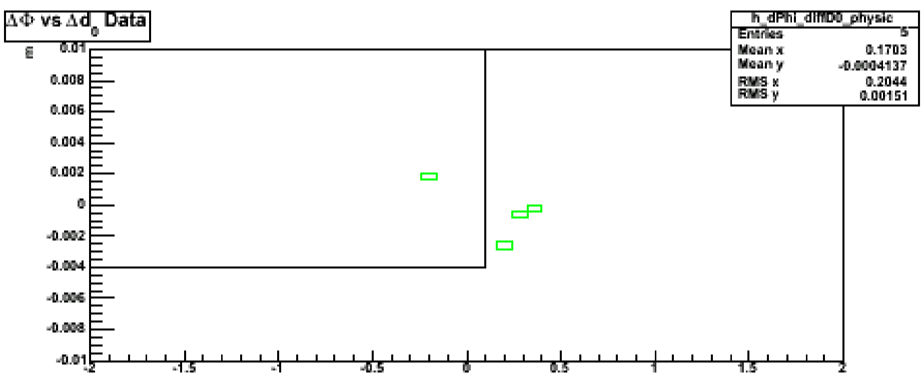


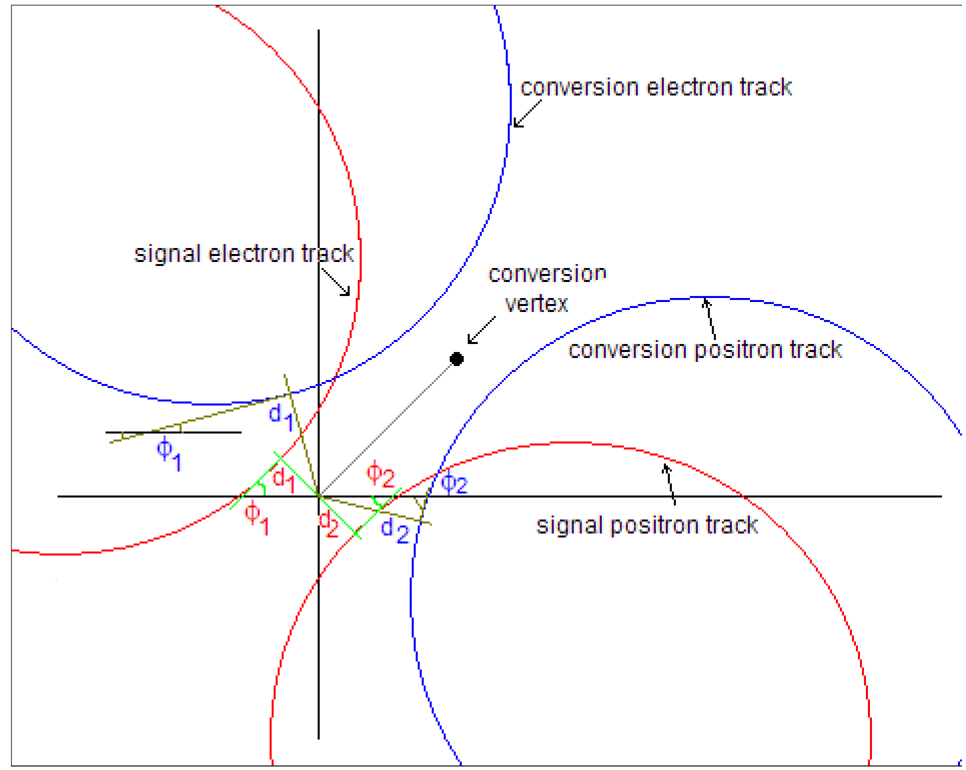


$K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode $\Delta\Phi$ vs Δd_0









The $\Delta\Phi$ & Δd_0 between the electron and positron in the signal (red) and conversion (blue)

Signal Monte Carlo Samples

- For signal Monte Carlo, we force the e^+e^- collision to produce a $\Psi(4160)$, and that to decay into D_s^{*+} , D_s^{-} $^+$ + c.c.
- We added an EVTGEN plug-in to generate vector (D_s^{*+}) to scalar (D_s^+), lepton (e^-), lepton (e^+) distributions with the invariant amplitude in consideration, apart from the invariant phase space factor.
- The D_s^+ was forced to decay through each of the previously mentioned channels. The D_s^- was allowed to decay generically.
- We fitted electrons to the electron hypothesis as well as the default pion hypothesis.
- We generated 10,000 signal MC events for each decay mode of the D_s^+.

Background Monte Carlo

Continuum Backgrounds

- Combinatoric background from light quark (u, d, s) production. Does dominate in some channels.
- Comes with the datasets. Electrons are pion-fitted.

Generic Backgrounds

- All known physics processes at 4170 MeV involving heavy quark production.
- Comes with the datasets. Electrons are pion-fitted.
- We veto $D_s^{*+} \to D_s^+ \gamma$ events from the MC truth and replace them with privately produced and electron fitted conversion MC.

Conversion Background

- For this conversion background Monte Carlo, we force the e^+e^- collision to produce a *Ψ(4160),* and then that to decay into the D_s^{*+}, D_s^-. The D_s^{*+} now decays via D_s^+,γ . The conversion of the photon to e^+e^- is taken care of in the detector simulation.

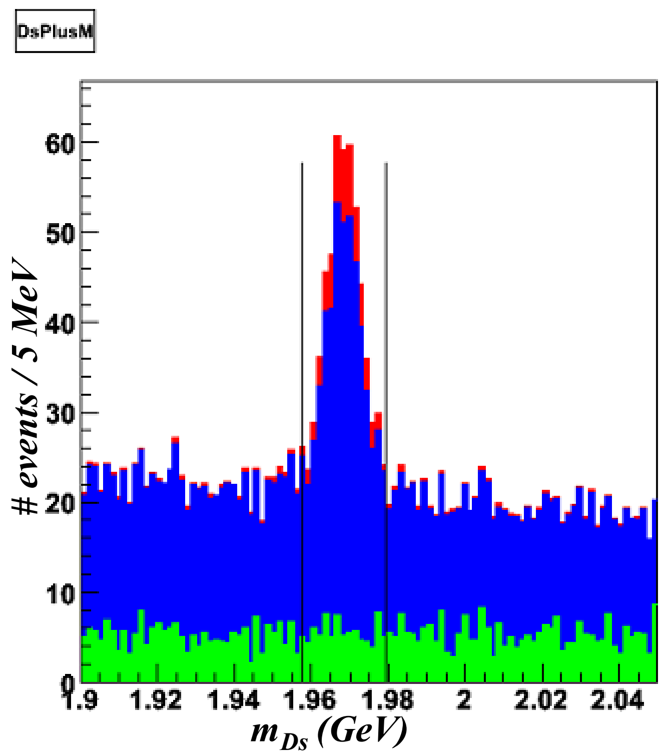
Selection Criteria Common to All D_S^+ Decay Modes

- Electron tracks must pass track quality cuts:
  - 10 MeV < Track Energy < 150 MeV
  - $\chi^2 < 100{,}000$
  - $|d_0| < 5$ mm
  - $|z_0| < 5$ cm
  - *dE/dx* within 3.0σ of that expected for an electron.

- The *DTag* tools applied their default criteria for the nine investigated modes. [5]

- These cuts, and the reconstruction of a D_S^{*+} were required for filling our n-tuples on which we applied subsequent cuts.

m_{Ds} Selection Criterion for the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode



Red: Signal Monte Carlo
Blue: Generic Monte Carlo ($c\underline{c}$ production)
Green: Continuum Monte Carlo (light quarks)

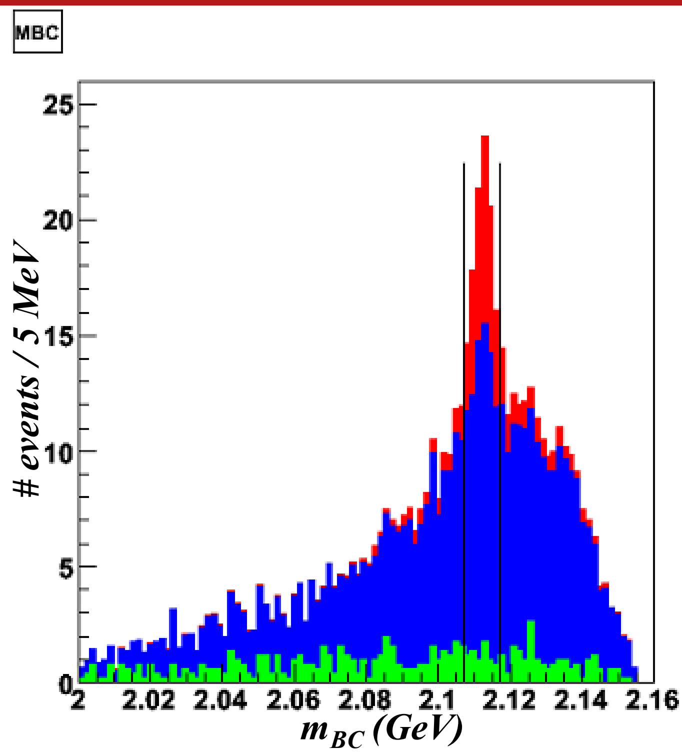
Histograms normalized to 586 pb^{-1}

•We reconstruct the invariant mass m_{D_s} of a D_s from its decay products.

•Selection Criterion for this mode:

$$\left| m_{D_s} - 1.969 GeV \right| < 0.011 GeV$$

m_{BC} Selection Criterion for the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode



Red: Signal Monte Carlo
Blue: Generic Monte Carlo ($c\underline{c}$ production)
Green: Continuum Monte Carlo (light quarks)

Histograms normalized to 586 pb^{-1}

•We know the energy of the CESR beam to high precision. Given the masses of the D_s^* and D_s, we can calculate the energy carried away by the D_s^*

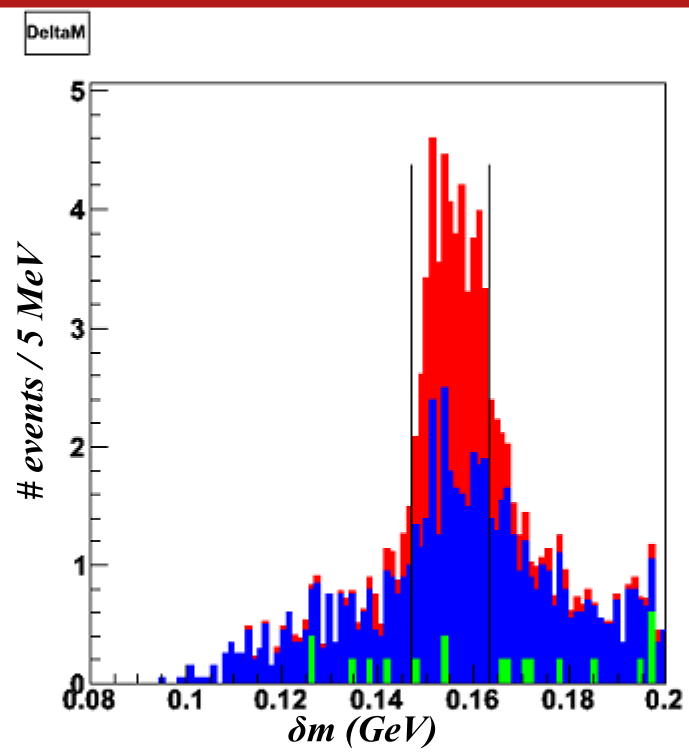
•We define the beam-constrained mass of the D_s^* as:

$$m_{BC} = \sqrt{E^2(D_S^{*+} beam) - P^2(K^+K^-\pi^+e^+e^-)}$$

•Selection Criterion for this mode:

$$|m_{BC} - 2.112GeV| < 0.004GeV$$

δm Selection Criterion for the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode



Red: Signal Monte Carlo
Blue: Generic Monte Carlo ($c\underline{c}$ production)
Green: Continuum Monte Carlo (light quarks)

Histograms normalized to 586 pb^{-1}

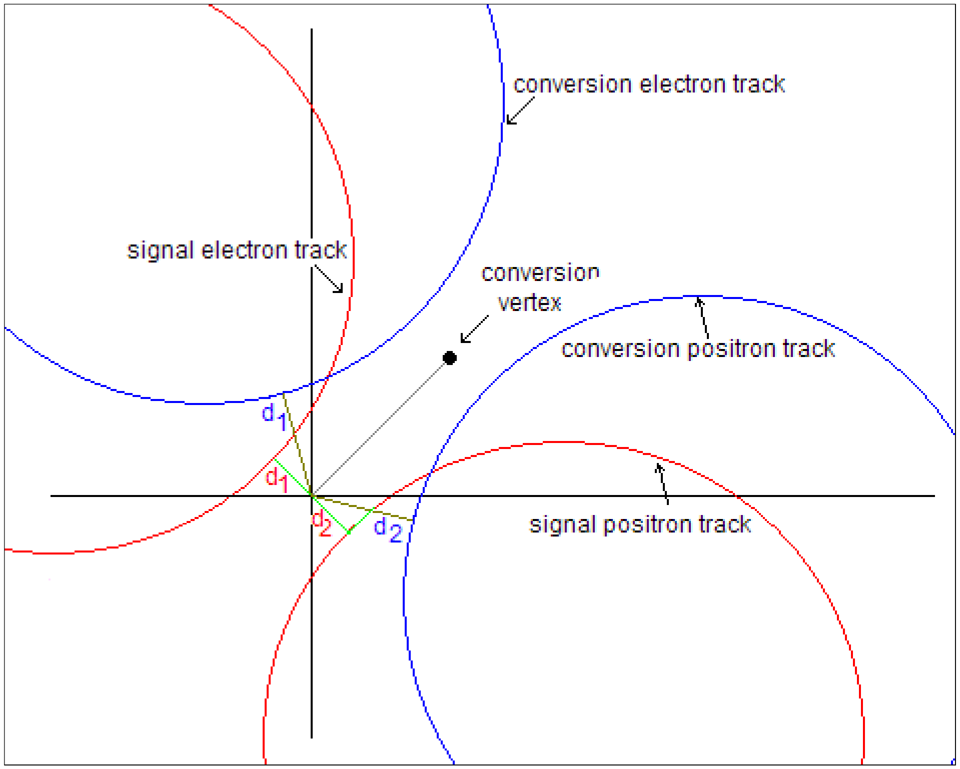
- We define δm as the mass difference the D_s^* and the D_s where both are reconstructed from their daughters:

$$\delta m = M(K^+K^-\pi^+e^+e^-) - M(K^+K^-\pi^+)$$

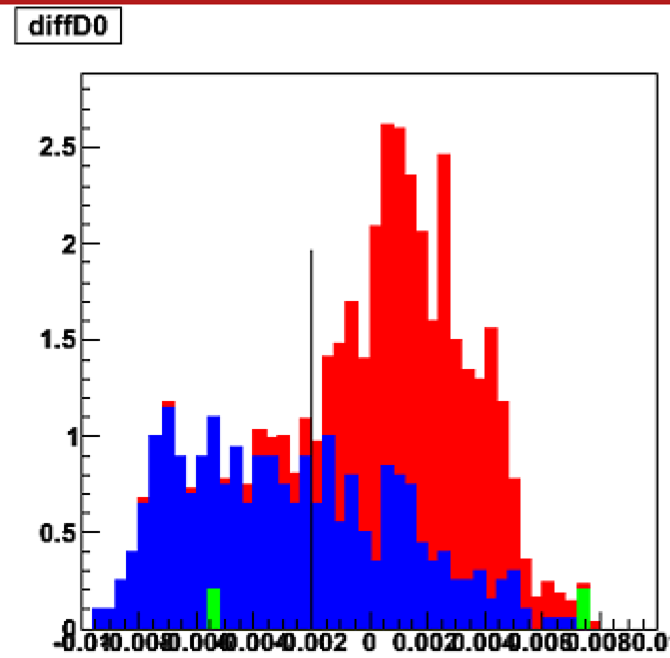
- Selection Criterion for this mode:

$$\left|\delta m - 0.1438 GeV\right| < 0.006 GeV$$

Δd_0 Selection Criterion for the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode



Δd_0 between the electron and positron in the signal (red) and conversion (blue)

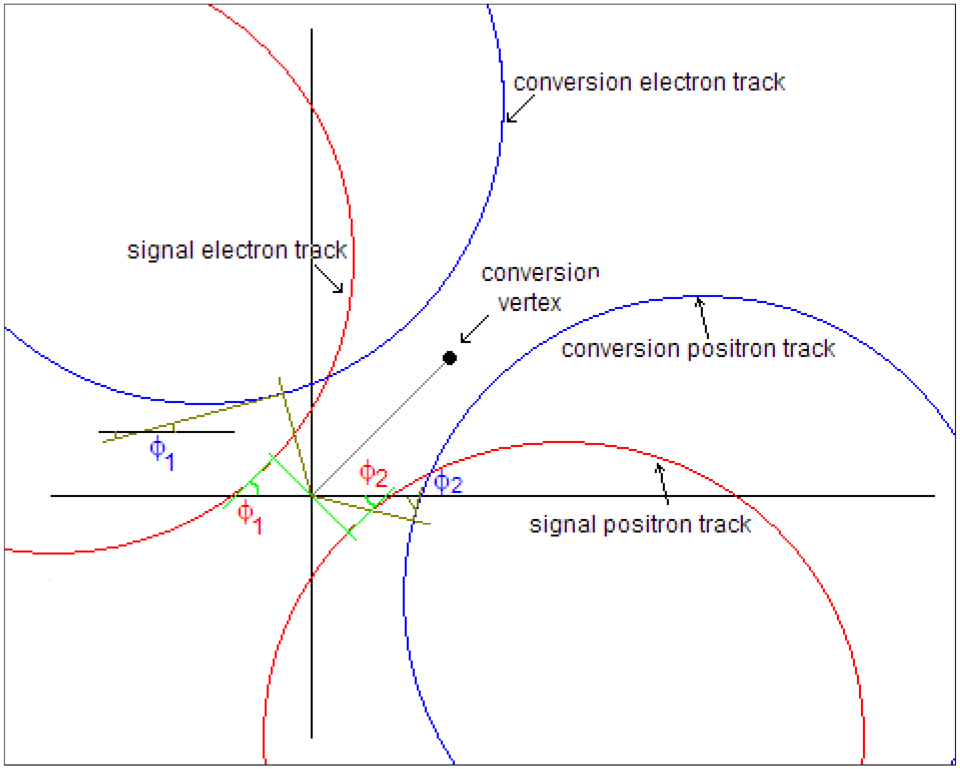


Δd_0 (m)

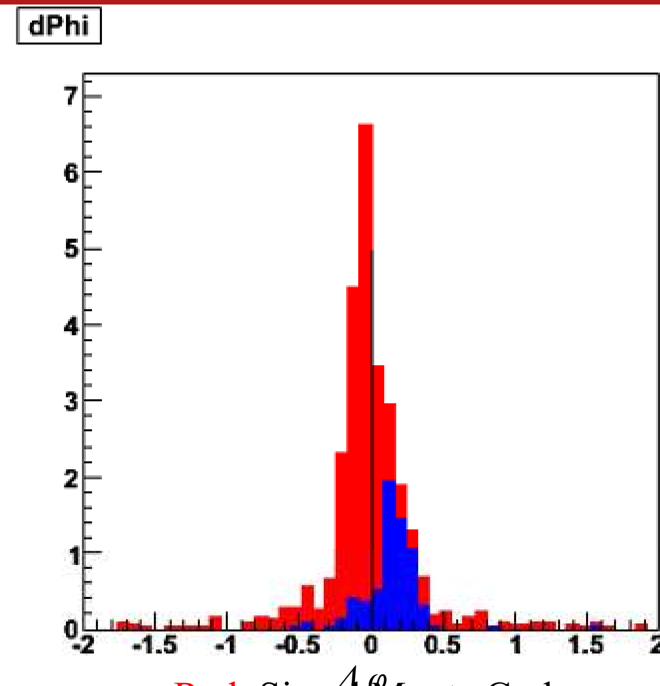
Red: Signal Monte Carlo
Blue: Generic Monte Carlo (heavy quarks)
Green: Continuum Monte Carlo (light quarks)
Histograms normalized to 586 pb^{-1}

- d_0: Track's closest distance of approach to the beamline [4]
- The $\Delta d_0 = d_{0\_e-} - d_{0\_e+}$ is centered around 0 for the signal and offset from 0 for conversion backgrounds
- We require $d_1 - d_2 > -6$ mm

$\Delta\varphi$ Selection Criterion for the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode



Δ φ between the electron and positron in the signal (red) and conversion (blue)



Red: Signal Monte Carlo
Blue: Generic Monte Carlo (heavy quarks)
Green: Continuum Monte Carlo (light quarks)
Histograms normalized to 586 pb^{-1}

- ***φ***: Azimuth of track at origin [4]

- $\Delta\varphi = \varphi_{e-} - \varphi_{e+}$ is centered around 0 for the signal and offset for the conversion background.
- We require $\Delta\varphi < 0.1$

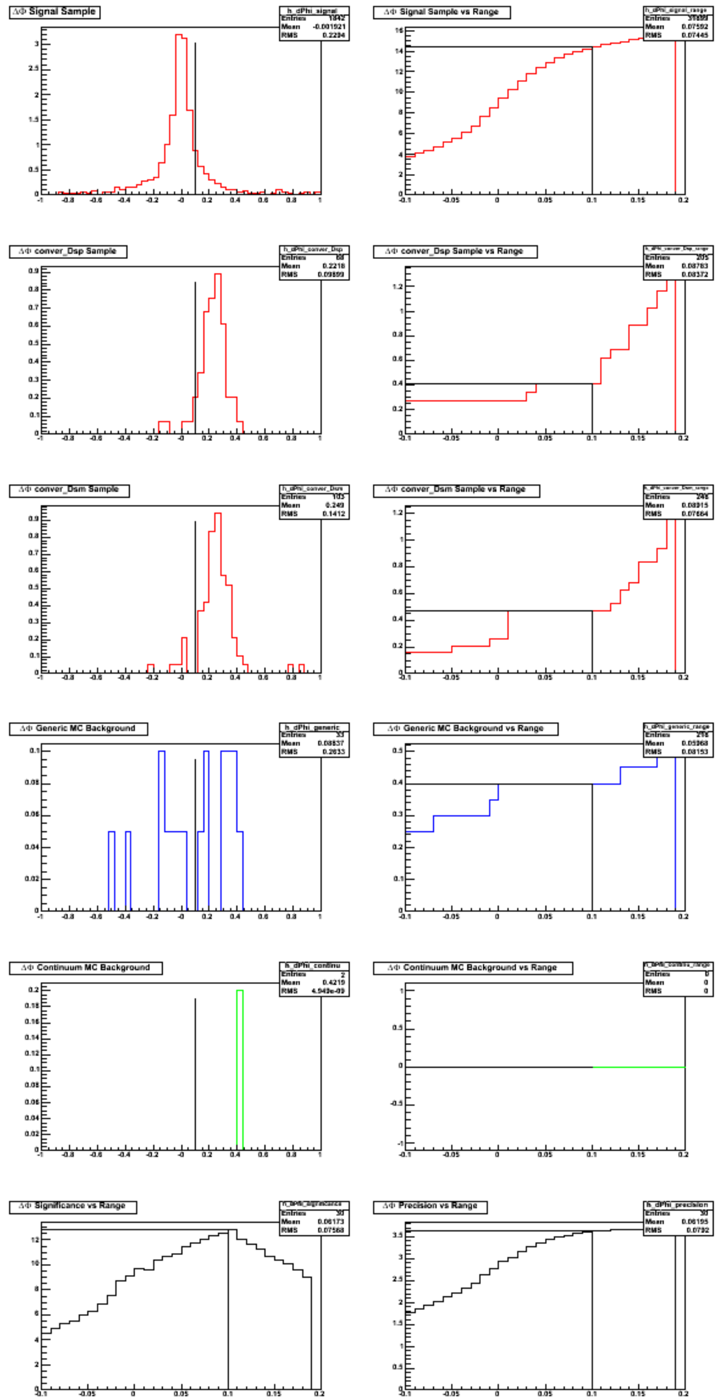
- **A powerful criterion against the photon conversion background.**

Optimizing Selection Criteria

•We went channel by channel, criterion by criterion. (Example of ΔΦ Selection Criterion for the $K^+K^-\pi^+$ Mode on the right)

•Plotted the signal MC, conversion MC, generic without conversion MC, and continuum MC vs variation in the cut.

•Optimized for significance [s/√b] for low-statistics channels and precision [s/ √(s+b)] for high-statistics channels.



Prediction for Signal from Monte Carlo

Decay Mode of the D_S^+	**Expected Signal Events in 586 pb^{-1}**	**Expected Background Events in 586 pb^{-1}**
$K^+K^-\pi^+$	14.1	1.1
K_sK^+	3.2	0.5
$\pi^+\eta;\ \eta\to\gamma\gamma$	4.8	0.5
$\pi^+\acute{\eta};\ \acute{\eta}\to\pi^+\pi^-\eta;\ \eta\to\gamma\gamma$	1.2	0.0
$K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$	5.1	2.2
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$	3.9	2.1
$K^{*+}K^{*0};\ K^{*+}\to K^0{}_S\pi^+;\ K^{*0}\to K^-\pi^+$	2.1	1.0
$\eta\rho^+;\ \eta\to\gamma\gamma;\ \rho^+\to\pi^+\pi^0$	6.0	2.5
$\acute{\eta}\pi^+;\ \acute{\eta}\to\rho^0\gamma$	2.5	2.3
Total	**42.9**	**12.2**

signal/√background = **12.3**, would've been **9.1** for pion-fitted data.

If $D_s^{*+}\to D_s^+e^+e^-$ exists, and our QED based estimation of its rate is correct, **we should see a clear signal over the background for it** in our data on unblinding.