Abstract Submitted for the APR08 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Evidence for $D^0-\bar{D}^0$ Mixing Using the CDF II Detector NAGESH KULKARNI, Wayne State University, CDF COLLABORATION — We measure the time dependence of the ratio of decay rates for the rare decay $D^0 \to K^+\pi^$ to the Cabibbo-favored decay $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$. We use a signal of $12.7 \times 10^3 \ D^0 \to K^+\pi^$ to the Cabibbo-favored decay $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$. We use a signal of $12.7 \times 10^3 \ D^0 \to K^+\pi^$ decays with proper decay times between 0.75 and 10 mean D^0 lifetimes. The data sample was recorded with the CDF II detector at the Fermilab Tevatron and corresponds to an integrated luminosity of 1.5 fb⁻¹ for $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} =$ 1.96 TeV. We search for $D^0-\bar{D}^0$ mixing and measure the mixing parameters to be $R_D = (3.04 \pm 0.55) \times 10^{-3}, y' = (8.5 \pm 7.6) \times 10^{-3}, \text{ and } x'^2 = (-0.12 \pm 0.35) \times 10^{-3}.$ We report Bayesian probability contours in the x'^2-y' plane and find that the data are inconsistent with the no-mixing hypothesis with a probability equivalent to 3.8 Gaussian standard deviations. Potential updates to the analysis will be presented.

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Date submitted: 10 Jan 2008

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