



Univerza v Ljubljani



THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

Flavour Physics at B-factories and Hadron Colliders

Part 7.5: direct CP

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University of Ljubljana and J. Stefan Institute

June 5-8, 2006

Course at University of Tokyo

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CP violation in decay

\mathcal{CP} in decay: $|\bar{A}/A| \neq 1$

$$a_f = \frac{\Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow f, t) - \Gamma(B^- \rightarrow \bar{f}, t)}{\Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow f, t) + \Gamma(B^- \rightarrow \bar{f}, t)} = \frac{1 - |\bar{A}/A|^2}{1 + |\bar{A}/A|^2}$$

Also possible for neutral B.

$$|A_f|^2 - |\bar{A}_f|^2 = \sum_{i,j} A_i A_j \sin(\varphi_i - \varphi_j) \sin(\delta_i - \delta_j)$$

CPV in decay: need at least two interfering amplitudes with different weak and strong phases.

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$$a_{f_{CP}} = S \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) + A \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) \rightarrow \neq 0 \text{ direct CPV};$$

$$|A(B \rightarrow f)| \neq |A(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f})|$$

only when multiple processes contribute to the $B \rightarrow f$ decay (tree+penguin)

Direct CPV also in time integrated decay rates:

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) - \Gamma(B \rightarrow f)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow f)}$$

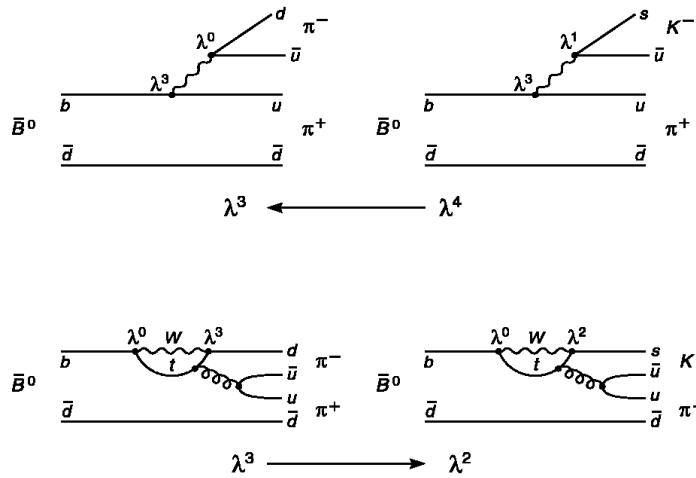
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Diagrams for $B \rightarrow \pi\pi, K\pi$ decays



Possibility of tree-penguin interference.

N.B. in $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ the two diagrams are the same order in λ

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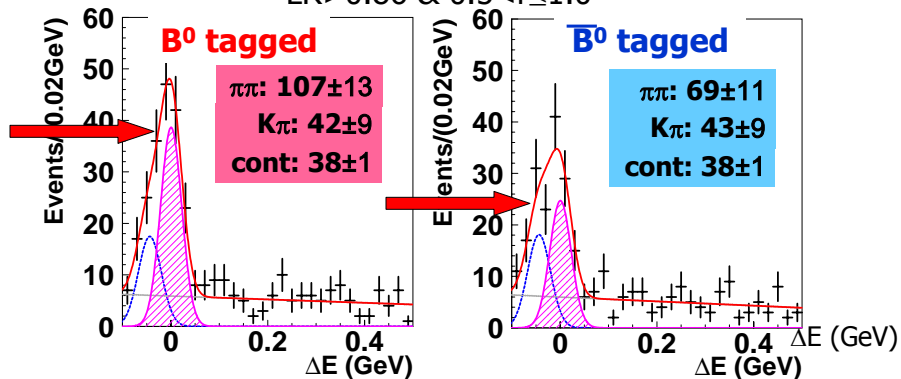


Direct CPV in $\pi^+\pi^-$: with time-integrated analysis

$$A_{\pi\pi} = +0.52 \pm 0.14$$

Counting experiment consistent with unbinned time-dependent fits.

$LR > 0.86$ & $0.5 < r \leq 1.0$



Visible indication of direct CP violation.

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Direct CPV in $\pi^+\pi^-$

Belle $B \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ observation from time dependent analysis
 $A_{+-} = 0.56 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.06$ not confirmed by BaBar.

Time integrated analysis result $A_{+-} = 0.52 \pm 0.14$ in good agreement with the time dependent analysis.

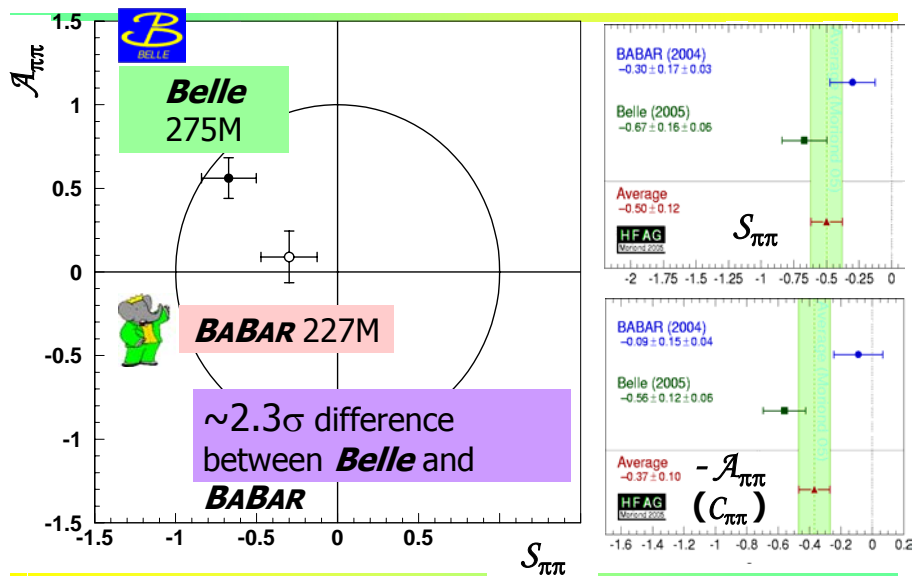
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2005: Status of $B \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$



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Direct CPV in $B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ 2004 results from **BaBar & Belle**



PRL 93, 131801 (2004)

227M $B\bar{B}$

> Evidence for DCPV (4.2σ)

$$\mathcal{A} = -0.133 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.009$$



PRL 93, 191802 (2004)

275M $B\bar{B}$

> Evidence for DCPV (3.9σ)

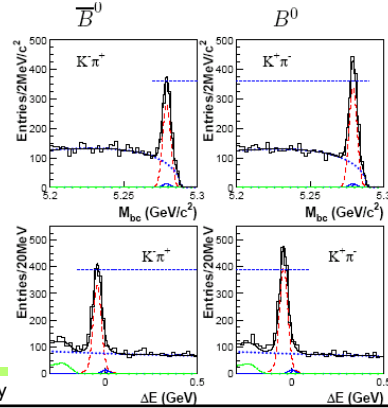
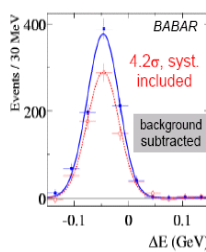
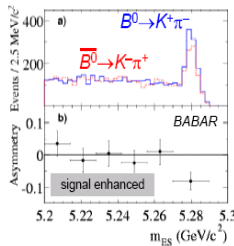
$$\mathcal{A} = -0.101 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.005$$

$$n_{K\pi} = 1606 \pm 51$$

$$A_{K\pi} = -0.133 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.009$$

$$n(B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-) = 910$$

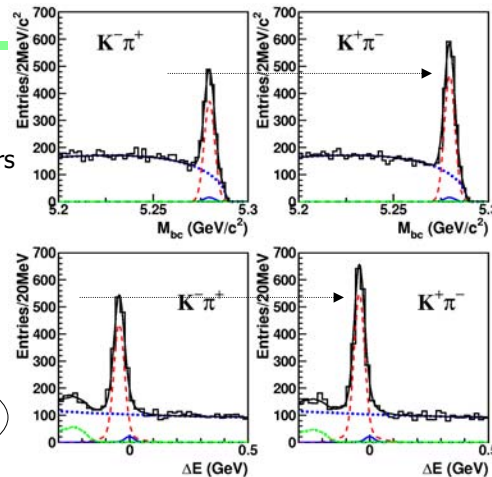
$$n(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+) = 696$$



2005: "Observation" of Direct CPV in $B \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$

Belle update with
386 x 10⁶ B Bbar pairs
(hep-ex/0507045)

One more nail in the
Superweak coffin.



Significance
5.0 σ

$$A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) \equiv \frac{N(\bar{B} \rightarrow K^-\pi^+) - N(B \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)}{N(\bar{B} \rightarrow K^-\pi^+) + N(B \rightarrow K^+\pi^-)} = 0.113 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.008.$$

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Interpretation: Direct CP violation+SU(3)

The results support the expectation from SU(3) symmetry that

$$A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) \sim -\frac{1}{3} A_{CP}(\pi^+\pi^-)$$

N.G. Deshpande and X.-G. He, PRL 75, 1703 (1995)

M. Gronau and J.L. Rosner, PLB 595, 339 (2004)

$$A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) = -0.115 \pm 0.018 \quad \text{HFAG summer 2005}$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} A_{CP}(\pi^+\pi^-) = -0.19 \pm 0.04 \quad \text{Belle measurement}$$

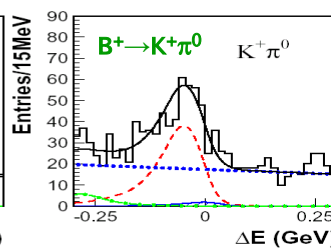
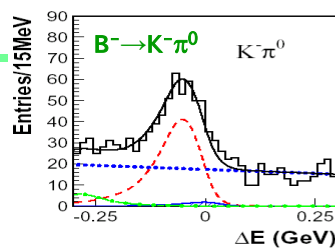
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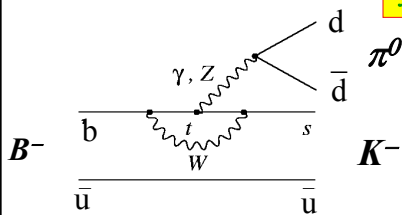


Direct CPV in $K^+\pi^0$



$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = 0.04 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02 \quad \text{Belle}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = 0.06 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01 \quad \text{BaBar}$$



Large EW penguin?

$$\text{Compare to } B \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = -0.101 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.005$$

2.4 σ diff.

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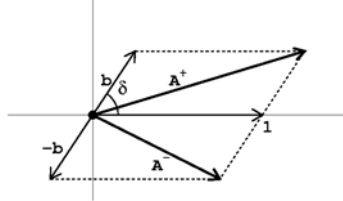
A new approach to direct CPV using the Dalitz plot in $B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$

Sample used for $B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$ study:

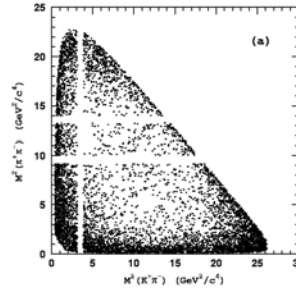
contains $2248 \pm 79 B^-$, $2038 \pm 76 B^+$

Fix the resonant substructure, then allow both the phase and amplitude to be different for B^+ and B^- decays.

For each resonant amplitude replace $ae^{i\delta}$ with $ae^{i\delta} (1 \pm b e^{i\varphi})$



Combined Dalitz plot, signal region



(hep-ex/0509001)

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FIG. 9: Illustration of the amplitude parametrization with Eq. 7.

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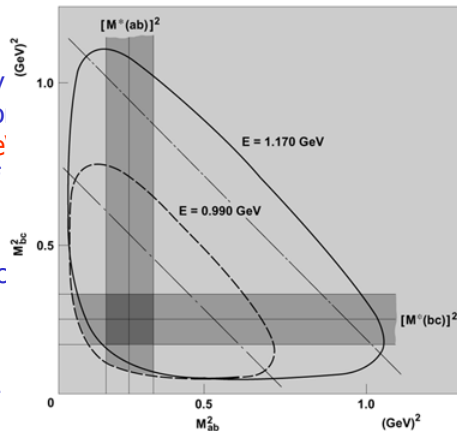
What is a Dalitz plot?

Example: three body decay $X \rightarrow abc$.

M_{ij} denotes the invariant mass of the two-particle system (ij) in a three body decay. Kinematic boundaries: drawn for equal masses $m_a = m_b = m_c = 0.14 \text{ GeV}$ and for two values of total energy E of the three-pion system. Resonance bands: drawn for states (ab) and (bc) corresponding to a (fictitious) resonance with $M=0.5 \text{ GeV}$ and $\Gamma=0.2 \text{ GeV}$; dot-dash lines show the locations a (ca) resonance band would have for this mass of 0.5 GeV , for the two values of the total energy E .

The pattern becomes much more complicated, if the resonances interfere.

Richard H. Dalitz, "Dalitz plot", in AccessScience@McGraw-Hill, <http://www.accessscience.com>.



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Evidence for CP Violation in the Decay $B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm$

TABLE I: Results of the best fit to $K^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\mp$ events in the B signal region. The first quoted error is statistical and the second is the model dependent uncertainty. The quoted A_{CP} significance is statistical only.

Channel	Fraction (%)	δ ($^\circ$)	b	φ ($^\circ$)	A_{CP} significance (σ)
$K^*(892)\pi^\pm$	$13.0 \pm 0.8^{+0.5}_{-0.7}$	0 (fixed)	$0.078 \pm 0.033^{+0.012}_{-0.003}$	$-18 \pm 44^{+5}_{-13}$	2.6
$K_0^*(1430)\pi^\pm$	$65.5 \pm 1.5^{+2.2}_{-3.9}$	$55 \pm 4^{+1}_{-5}$	$0.069 \pm 0.031^{+0.010}_{-0.008}$	$-123 \pm 16^{+4}_{-5}$	2.7
$\rho(770)^0 K^\pm$	$7.85 \pm 0.93^{+0.64}_{-0.59}$	$-21 \pm 14^{+14}_{-19}$	$0.28 \pm 0.11^{+0.07}_{-0.09}$	$-125 \pm 32^{+10}_{-85}$	3.9
$\omega(782)K^\pm$	$0.15 \pm 0.12^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$	$100 \pm 31^{+36}_{-21}$	0 (fixed)	—	—
$f_0(980)K^\pm$	$17.7 \pm 1.6^{+1.1}_{-3.3}$	$67 \pm 11^{+10}_{-11}$	$0.30 \pm 0.19^{+0.05}_{-0.10}$	$-82 \pm 8^{+2}_{-2}$	1.6
$f_2(1270)K^\pm$	$1.52 \pm 0.35^{+0.22}_{-0.37}$	$140 \pm 11^{+18}_{-7}$	$0.37 \pm 0.17^{+0.11}_{-0.04}$	$-24 \pm 29^{+14}_{-20}$	2.7
$f_X(1300)K^\pm$	$4.14 \pm 0.81^{+0.31}_{-0.30}$	$-141 \pm 10^{+8}_{-9}$	$0.12 \pm 0.17^{+0.04}_{-0.07}$	$-77 \pm 56^{+88}_{-43}$	1.0
Non-Res.	$34.0 \pm 2.2^{+2.1}_{-1.8}$	$\delta_1^{BR} = -11 \pm 5^{+3}_{-3}$ $\delta_2^{BR} = 185 \pm 20^{+62}_{-19}$	0 (fixed)	—	—
$\chi_{c0} K^\pm$	$1.12 \pm 0.12^{+0.24}_{-0.08}$	$-118 \pm 24^{+37}_{-38}$	$0.15 \pm 0.35^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$	$-77 \pm 94^{+154}_{-11}$	0.7

$$A_{CP}(B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm) = 0.28 \pm 0.10^{+0.07}_{-0.09} \quad (3.9\sigma)$$

Significance varies from 3.7σ to 4.0σ depending on the model for the resonant substructure (add or remove modes, change π model, cpv in $b \rightarrow u$ background).

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Evidence for CP Violation in the Decay $B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm$

B- vs B+ in the ρ and $f_0(980)$ $m_{\pi\pi}$ region

- helicity hemisphere

+ helicity hemisphere

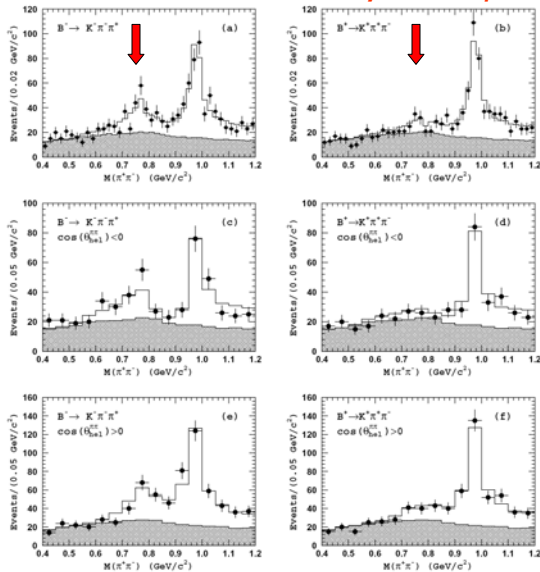


FIG. 7: $M(\pi^+\pi^-)$ mass spectra for B^- (left column) and B^+ (right column) for different helicity regions: (a,b) no helicity cuts; (c,d) $\cos\theta_H^+ < 0$; (e,f) $\cos\theta_H^+ > 0$; Points with error bars are data, the open histogram is the fit result and the hatched histogram is the background component.

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Comparison of result to predictions and BaBar

Belle Data: $A_{CP}(B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm) = 0.28 \pm 0.10_{-0.09}^{+0.07} \quad (3.9\sigma)$



First evidence for DCPV in a charged meson decay

Cheng, Gronau, Luo, Rosner, Suprun; PRD 69, 034001 (2004)

$$A_{CP}(B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm) = 0.21 \pm 0.10$$

M. Beneke and M. Neubert; Nucl. Phys. B675, 333 (2003)

$$A_{CP}(B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm) = -13.6_{-5.7-4.4-3.1-55.4}^{+4.5+6.9+3.7+62.7} \%$$

Four representative scenarios (-27.3, -9.3, 26.6, 31.7)%

BaBar Data: $A_{CP}(B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^0 K^\pm) = 0.32 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.06_{-0.05}^{+0.08} \quad (2.4\sigma)$