

D-Mixing and search for CPV at Belle

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- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ WS decays
- ❖ Decays to CP eigenstates
- ❖ Self-conjugate decays
- ❖ Conclusions

Mixing

- Flavor eigenstates \neq mass eigenstates (with $m_{1,2}, \Gamma_{1,2}$)

$$|D_{1,2}\rangle = p|D^0\rangle \pm q|\bar{D}^0\rangle, \quad p^2 + q^2 = 1$$

- D^0 at $t = 0$ evolves as:

$$|D^0(t)\rangle = e^{-(\Gamma/2+im)t} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{y+ix}{2}\Gamma t\right) |D^0\rangle + \frac{q}{p} \sinh\left(\frac{y+ix}{2}\Gamma t\right) |\bar{D}^0\rangle \right]$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta m}{\Gamma} \quad y = \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{2\Gamma}$$

- $|x|, |y| \ll 1$:

$$\frac{dN_{D^0 \rightarrow f}}{dt} \propto |\langle f|\mathcal{H}|D^0(t)\rangle|^2 = e^{-\Gamma t} \left| \langle f|\mathcal{H}|D^0\rangle + \frac{q}{p} \left(\frac{y+ix}{2}\Gamma t\right) \langle f|\mathcal{H}|\bar{D}^0\rangle \right|^2$$

- Decay time distribution of different final states sensitive to different combinations of mixing parameters x and y .

CP violation

$$|D_{1,2}\rangle = p|D^0\rangle \pm q|\bar{D}^0\rangle$$

- ❖ $q/p \neq 1 \Rightarrow$ **indirect CP violation**
- ❖ $q/p = |q/p| \cdot e^{i\phi}$:
 - ▷ $|q/p| \neq 1 \Rightarrow$ CP violation in mixing
 - ▷ $\phi \neq 0(\pi) \Rightarrow$ CP violation in interference of decays w/ and w/o mixing
- ❖ $|\mathcal{A}(D^0 \rightarrow f)|^2 \neq |\mathcal{A}(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})|^2 \Rightarrow$ **direct CP violation**

Experimental method

- ❖ $D^{*+} \rightarrow \pi^+ D^0$
 - ▷ flavor tagging by π_{slow} charge
 - ▷ background suppression

- ❖ D^0 proper decay time t measurement:

$$t = \frac{l_{dec}}{c\beta\gamma}, \quad \beta\gamma = \frac{p_{D^0}}{M_{D^0}}$$

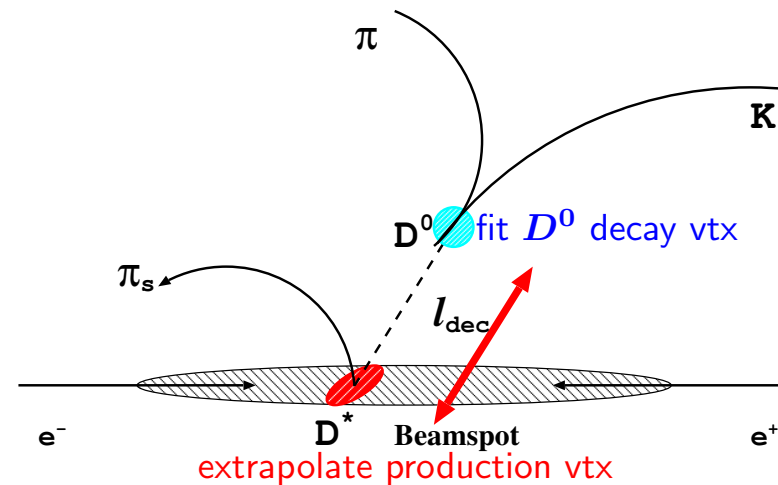
σ_t ... decay-time uncertainty
(from vtx cov. matrices)

- ❖ Measurements performed at $\Upsilon(4S)$
 - ▷ to reject D^{*+} from B decays:

- ❖ Observables:

$$m = m(K\pi)$$

$$q = m(K\pi\pi_s) - m(K\pi) - m_\pi$$



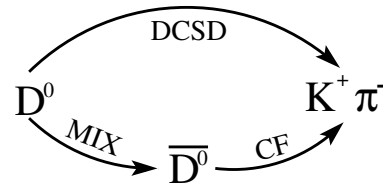
$$p_{D^{*+}}^{CMS} > 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ (400 fb^{-1})

Wrong Sign decays $K^+ \pi^-$

PRL 96, 151801 (2006)

- Wrong sign (WS) final state:
via doubly Cabibbo suppressed decay (DCS) or via mixing



- Proper decay time distribution of WS events (assuming negligible CPV)

$$\frac{dN}{dt} \propto [R_D + y' \sqrt{R_D} (\Gamma t) + \frac{x'^2 + y'^2}{4} (\Gamma t)^2] e^{-\Gamma t}$$

● DCS ● interference ● mixing

R_D ratio of DCS/CF decay rates

$$x' = x \cos \delta + y \sin \delta$$

$$y' = y \cos \delta - x \sin \delta$$

δ strong phase between DCS and CF

$D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ (400 fb^{-1})

❖ Search for CPV

▷ Fit D^0 and \bar{D}^0 samples separately $\Rightarrow R_D^\pm, x'^{2\pm}, y'^\pm$

❖ CPV in DCS decays:

$$A_D = \frac{R_D^+ - R_D^-}{R_D^+ + R_D^-}$$

❖ CPV in mixing and interference \rightarrow by solving 4 equations for 4 unknowns:

$$x'^\pm = \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{2}A_M\right) \cdot (x' \cos \phi \pm y' \sin \phi)$$

$$y'^\pm = \left(1 \pm \frac{1}{2}A_M\right) \cdot (y' \cos \phi \mp x' \sin \phi)$$

$$\rightarrow x', y', \phi, |q/p| = 1 + \frac{1}{2}A_M$$

$D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ (400 fb^{-1})

Results

- DCS/CF ratio:

$$R_D = (0.364 \pm 0.017)\%$$

- Mixing:

$$x'^2 = (0.18_{-0.23}^{+0.21}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$y' = (0.6_{-3.9}^{+4.0}) \times 10^{-3}$$

→ no mixing point at 2σ

- Search for CPV:

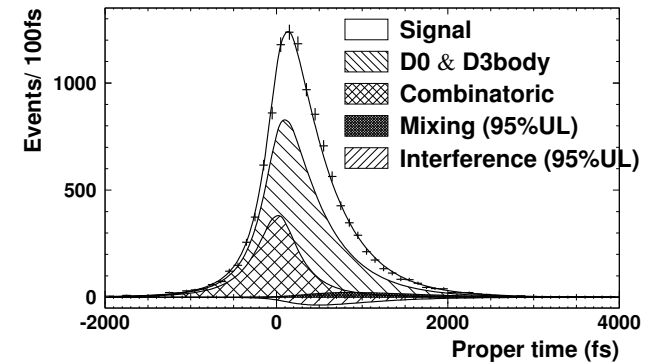
$$A_D = (2.3 \pm 4.7)\%$$

$$A_M = 0.67 \pm 1.2$$

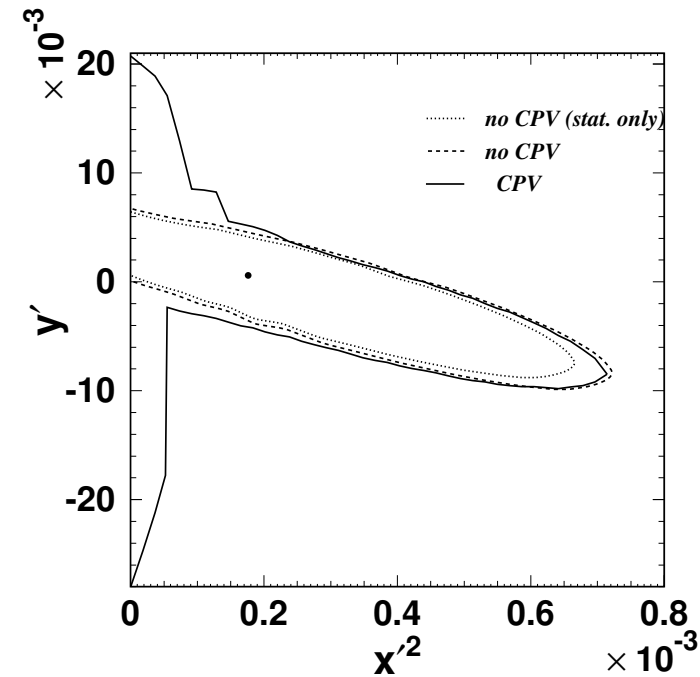
$$|\phi| = 0.16 \pm 0.44$$

→ consistent with no CPV

Unbinned fit to time distributions



95% C.L. contours



$D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$ (540 fb⁻¹)

Decays to CP-even eigenstates $K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

PRL 98, 211803 (2007)

- Measurement of lifetime difference between $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$ and $K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

▷ mixing parameter: $y_{CP} = \frac{\tau(K^-\pi^+)}{\tau(K^+K^-)} - 1$

▷ in CP conservation limit: $y_{CP} = y = \Delta\Gamma/2\Gamma$

- If CP not conserved, difference in lifetimes of $D^0/\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

▷ CP violating parameter: $A_\Gamma = \frac{\tau(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+) - \tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-)}{\tau(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+) + \tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-)}$

▷ $y_{CP} = y \cos \phi - \frac{1}{2} A_M x \sin \phi$

▷ $A_\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} A_M y \cos \phi - x \sin \phi$

(S. Bergmann et.al., PLB 486, 418 (2000))

PLB 670, 190 (2008)

- Measurement of CP-violating asymmetry A_{CP}^f

$$A_{CP}^f = \frac{\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow f) - \mathcal{B}(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})}{\mathcal{B}(D^0 \rightarrow f) + \mathcal{B}(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})}$$

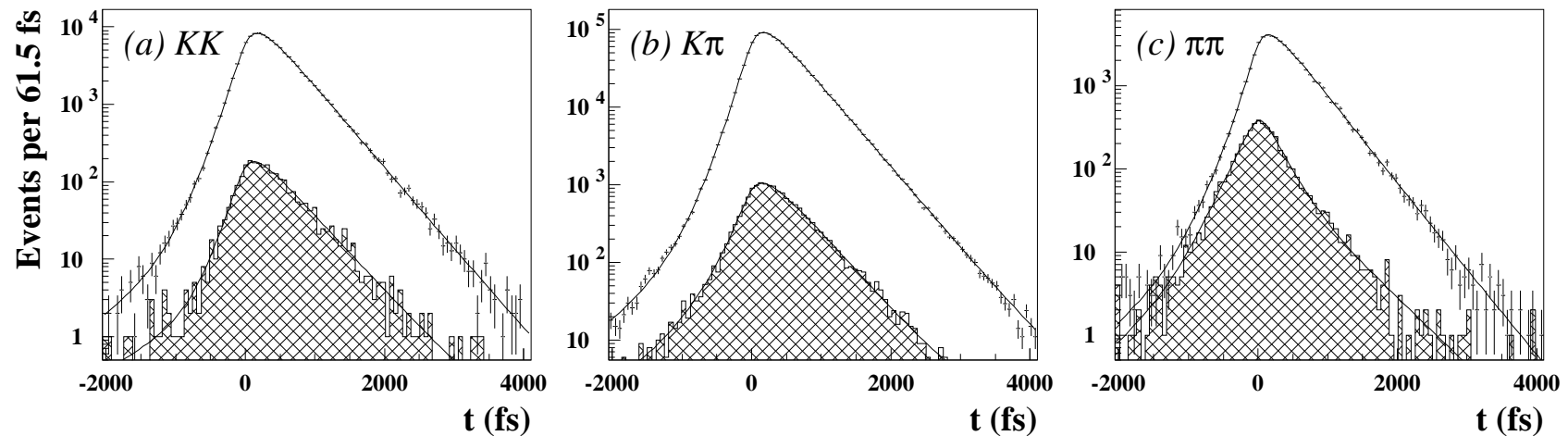
$$A_{CP}^f = a_d^f + a_{\text{ind}} = a_d^f - A_\Gamma$$

$D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$ (540 fb^{-1})

- ◆ Data samples: signal yields (purities)

channel	KK	$K\pi$	$\pi\pi$
signal	110k	1.2M	50k
purity	98%	99%	92%

- ◆ Background estimated from sidebands in m
- ◆ Resolution function: decay mode and run period dependent
- ◆ Simultaneous $KK/\pi\pi/K\pi$ binned maximum likelihood fit



quality of fit: $\chi^2 = 1.084$ (289)

$D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$ (540 fb^{-1})

Results

	y_{CP} (%)	A_Γ (%)
KK	$1.25 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.28$	$0.15 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.16$
$\pi\pi$	$1.44 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.42$	$-0.28 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.30$
$KK + \pi\pi$	$1.31 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.25$	$0.01 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.15$

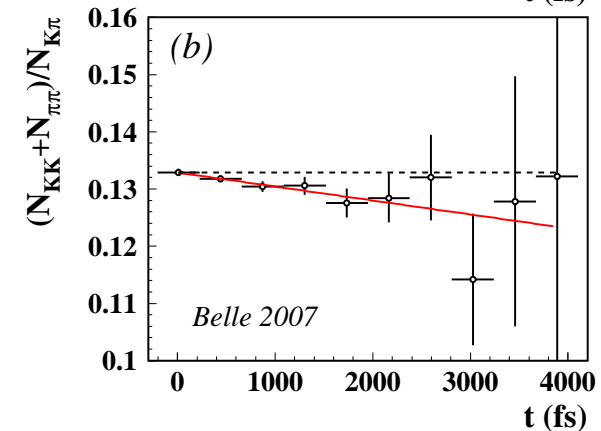
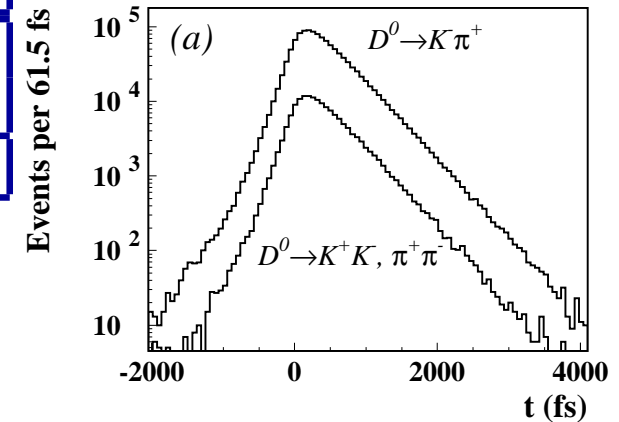
Evidence for $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing
(regardless of possible CPV)

$$y_{CP} = (1.31 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.25) \%$$

> 3σ above zero (4.1σ stat. only)

$$A_\Gamma = (0.01 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.15) \%$$

no evidence for CP violation



$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^-$ (540 fb^{-1})

Search for CP-violating asymmetry A_{CP}

- Measured asymmetry

$$A^{reco} = A_{FB}^{D^{*+}} + A_{CP}^f + A_\epsilon^\pi$$

- Asymmetry of slow pion efficiency (A_ϵ^π) can be measured using tagged and untagged $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{rec}^{tag} &= A_{FB} + A_{CP}^{K\pi} + A_\epsilon^{K\pi} + A_\epsilon^\pi \\ A_{rec}^{untag} &= A_{FB} + A_{CP}^{K\pi} + A_\epsilon^{K\pi} \end{aligned}$$

- Efficiency corrected asymmetry:

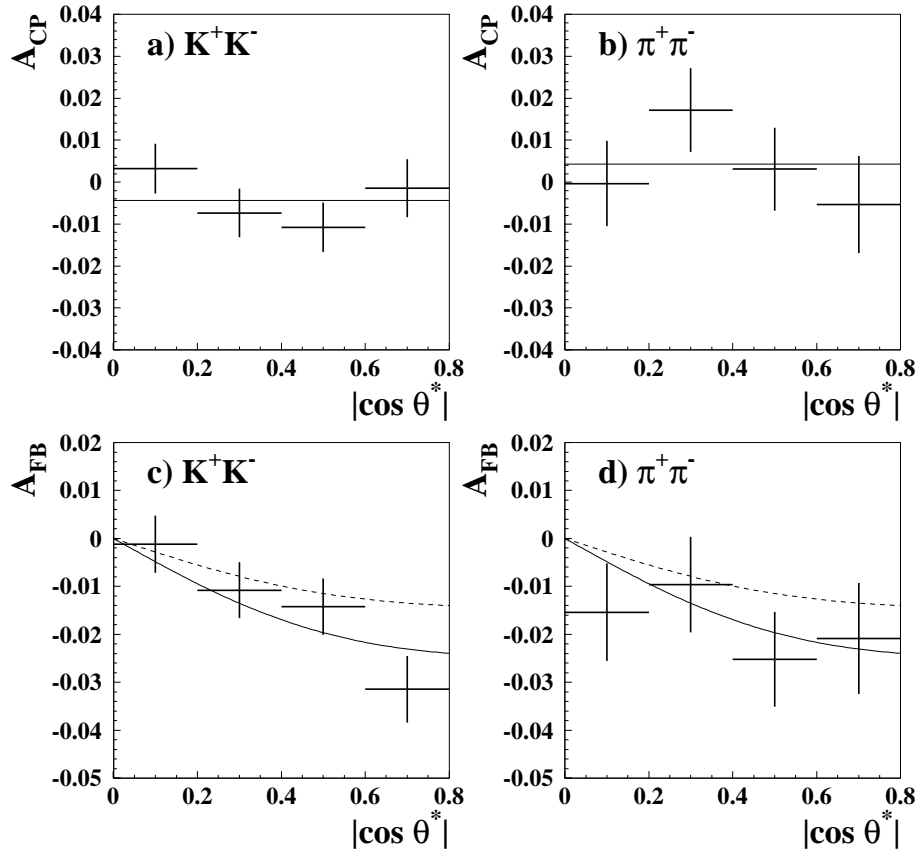
$$A_{corr}^{reco} = A^{reco} - A_\epsilon^\pi = A_{FB} + A_{CP}^f$$

- Forward-backward asymmetry is an odd function of $\cos \theta^*$
- A_{CP} and A_{FB} are then obtained by adding/subtracting bins at $\pm \cos \theta^*$:

$$A_{CP} = \frac{A_{corr}^{reco}(\cos \theta^*) + A_{corr}^{reco}(-\cos \theta^*)}{2}$$

$$A_{FB} = \frac{A_{corr}^{reco}(\cos \theta^*) - A_{corr}^{reco}(-\cos \theta^*)}{2}$$

Results



$$A_{CP}^{KK} = (-0.43 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.11)\%$$

$$A_{CP}^{\pi\pi} = (+0.43 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.12)\%$$

→ consistent with no CPV

Direct CPV: $a_d^f = A_{CP}^f + A_{\Gamma}$

$$a_d^{KK} = (-0.42 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.19)\%$$

$$a_d^{\pi\pi} = (+0.44 \pm 0.60 \pm 0.19)\%$$

→ no sign of direct CPV

$D^0 \rightarrow \phi K_s^0$ (673 fb^{-1})

Decays to CP-odd eigenstate ϕK_s^0

to be submitted to PRD

- ❖ Measurement of lifetime difference between CP-even and CP-odd eigenstates

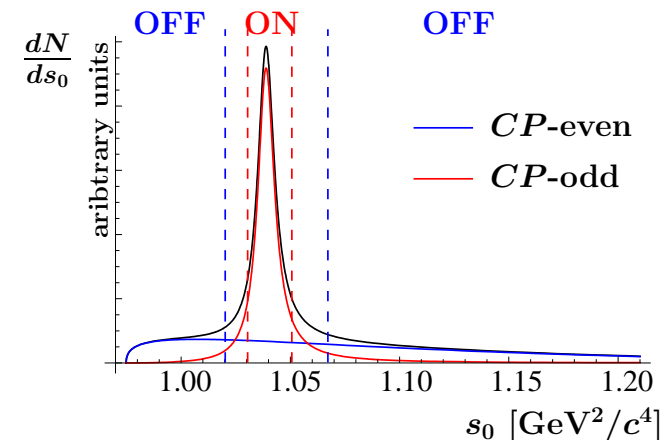
- ❖ $m(K^+K^-)$ dependent CP mixture:

- ▷ peak region: mainly CP-odd ($\phi(1020)$)

- ▷ sideband: mainly CP-even ($a_0(980)$)

- ❖ Decay rate (no CPV):

$$\frac{dN}{dt} \propto a_1(s_0)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}(1+y)} + a_2(s_0)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}(1-y)}$$



- ❖ By measuring effective lifetimes in the peak region (ON) and in sideband (OFF)

$$y_{CP} = \frac{1}{f_{ON} - f_{OFF}} \cdot \frac{\tau_{ON} - \tau_{OFF}}{\tau_{ON} + \tau_{OFF}}$$

f_{ON}, f_{OFF} CP-even fractions, obtained from Dalitz model

- ❖ Topologically equal events in ON and OFF regions → reduced effects of resolution function.

$D^0 \rightarrow \phi K_s^0$ (673 fb^{-1})

- ❖ Untagged data sample used to increase statistics

region	ON	OFF
signal	72k	62k
purity	97%	91%

- ❖ Background estimated from sidebands in (m_{D^0}, m_{K_s}) plane
- ❖ f_{ON}, f_{OFF} from fit to $m(K^+K^-)$ using 8-resonance Dalitz model
- ❖ τ_{ON}, τ_{OFF} determined from mean proper decay times of all events and background events:

$$\tau_R = \frac{\langle t \rangle^R - (1 - p^R) \langle t \rangle_b^R}{p^R}, \quad R = \{ON, OFF\}$$

Results

$$y_{CP} = (0.11 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.52) \%$$

$D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ Dalitz (540 fb⁻¹)

Self-conjugate decays $K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$

PRL 99, 131803 (2007)

- ◆ Different decays identified through Dalitz plot analysis

CF: $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} \pi^+$

DCS: $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$

CP: $D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 K_s^0$

→ relative phases can be determined (unlike $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$)

- ◆ Matrix element is Dalitz space dependent:

$$\mathcal{M}(m_-^2, m_+^2, t) = \mathcal{A}(m_-^2, m_+^2) \frac{e_1(t) + e_2(t)}{2} + \frac{q}{p} \bar{\mathcal{A}}(m_-^2, m_+^2) \frac{e_1(t) - e_2(t)}{2}$$

where $m_{\pm}^2 = m^2(K_s^0 \pi^{\pm})$ and $e_{1,2}(t) = e^{-i(m_{1,2} - i\Gamma_{1,2}/2)t}$

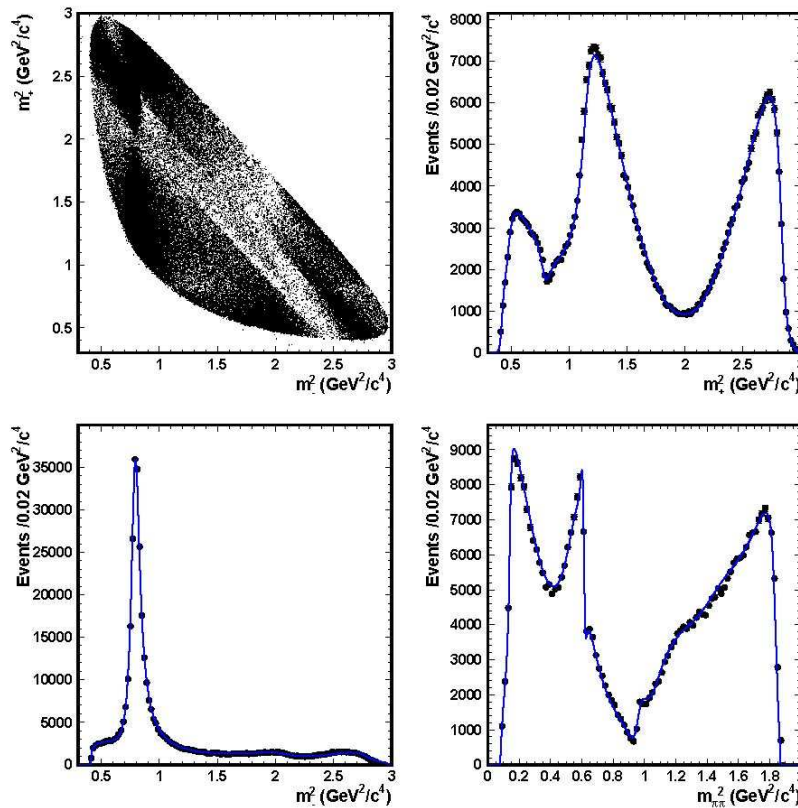
- ◆ Amplitudes $\mathcal{A}(\bar{\mathcal{A}})$ for $D^0(\bar{D}^0)$ decays parametrized as a sum of quasi-two-body amplitudes + non-resonant contribution
- ◆ Decay rate $dN/dt \propto |\mathcal{M}(m_-^2, m_+^2, t)|^2$ contains terms
 $\exp(-\Gamma t) \cos(x\Gamma t), \quad \exp(-\Gamma t) \sin(x\Gamma t), \quad \exp[-(1 \pm y)\Gamma t]$
- ◆ With time-dependent Dalitz plot analysis both mixing parameters (x and y) can be measured.

$D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ Dalitz (540 fb⁻¹)

Signal yield and purity

signal	purity
534000	95%

Dalitz projection of a 3D fit (unbinned max. likelihood)



Resonance	Amplitude	Phase (deg)	Fit fraction
$K^*(892)^-$	1.629 ± 0.005	134.3 ± 0.3	0.6227
$K_0^*(1430)^-$	2.12 ± 0.02	-0.9 ± 0.5	0.0724
$K_2^*(1430)^-$	0.87 ± 0.01	-47.3 ± 0.7	0.0133
$K^*(1410)^-$	0.65 ± 0.02	111 ± 2	0.0048
$K^*(1680)^-$	0.60 ± 0.05	147 ± 5	0.0002
$K^*(892)^+$	0.152 ± 0.003	-37.5 ± 1.1	0.0054
$K_0^*(1430)^+$	0.541 ± 0.013	91.8 ± 1.5	0.0047
$K_2^*(1430)^+$	0.276 ± 0.010	-106 ± 3	0.0013
$K^*(1410)^+$	0.333 ± 0.016	-102 ± 2	0.0013
$K^*(1680)^+$	0.73 ± 0.10	103 ± 6	0.0004
$\rho(770)$	1 (fixed)	0 (fixed)	0.2111
$\omega(782)$	0.0380 ± 0.0006	115.1 ± 0.9	0.0063
$f_0(980)$	0.380 ± 0.002	-147.1 ± 0.9	0.0452
$f_0(1370)$	1.46 ± 0.04	98.6 ± 1.4	0.0162
$f_2(1270)$	1.43 ± 0.02	-13.6 ± 1.1	0.0180
$\rho(1450)$	0.72 ± 0.02	40.9 ± 1.9	0.0024
σ_1	1.387 ± 0.018	-147 ± 1	0.0914
σ_2	0.267 ± 0.009	-157 ± 3	0.0088
NR	2.36 ± 0.05	155 ± 2	0.0615

$D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ Dalitz (540 fb^{-1})

Results

Assuming CP conservation

$$x = 0.80 \pm 0.29^{+0.13}_{-0.16} \%$$

$$y = 0.33 \pm 0.24^{+0.10}_{-0.14} \%$$

most stringent limits on x up to now

Cleo, PRD 72, 012001 (2005):

$$x = 1.8 \pm 3.4 \pm 0.6\%$$

$$y = -1.4 \pm 2.5 \pm 0.9\%$$

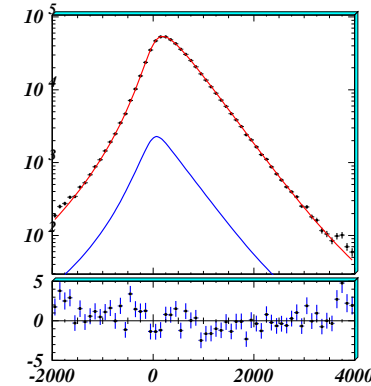
Search for CP violation

- ❖ Dalitz plot fit separately for D^0 and \bar{D}^0
- ❖ fit parameters consistent for both samples
→ no direct CPV
- ❖ parameters $|q/p|$ and $\phi = \arg(q/p)$ consistent with CP conservation

$$|q/p| = 0.86^{+0.30+0.10}_{-0.29-0.09}$$

$$\phi = (-0.24^{+0.28}_{-0.30} \pm 0.09)$$

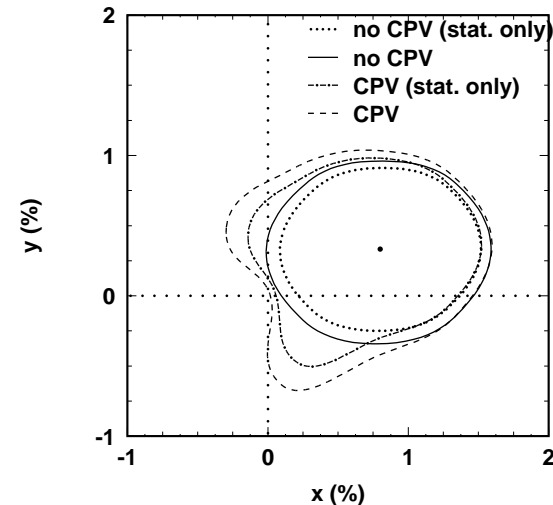
Time projection of fit



$$\tau = 409.9 \pm 0.9 \text{ fs}$$

→ consistent with PDG

95% C.L. contours



Conclusions

- ❖ Measurements of D-mixing at Belle from recent years as well as searches for CPV have been presented.
- ❖ In 2007 the first evidence for D-mixing found in decays to CP eigenstates.
- ❖ From time-dependent Dalitz plot analysis the most sensitive measurement of x up to now.
- ❖ CPV: no evidence found so far.
- ❖ Till the end of Belle data taking (next spring) expect to reach 1 ab^{-1}
 - ▷ these measurements will be updated
 - ▷ planned to analyse also other perspective decay modes
($\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, $K_s^0 K^+ K^-$, $K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$, ...)

Statistical method

- ❖ y_{CP} and A_{Γ} can be determined from mean of the timing distributions (e.g. without fitting the data), and the error from r.m.s
- ❖ Assumptions:
 - ▷ timing distribution is a convolution of exponential with some resolution function + some background
 - ▷ resolution function offsets of final states are the same and small

$$P(t) = p \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} * R_s(t) + (1-p)B(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle t \rangle = p(\tau + t_0) + (1-p) \langle t \rangle_b$$

$$\tau + t_0 = \frac{\langle t \rangle - (1-p) \langle t \rangle_b}{p} = \langle t \rangle_s$$

- ❖ In lifetime difference t_0 cancels, thus if $t_0 \ll \tau$

$$y_{CP} = \frac{\langle t \rangle_{K\pi} - \langle t \rangle_{KK}}{\langle t \rangle_{KK}}$$

- ❖ Result with this method for $D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$:

$$y_{CP} = (1.35 \pm 0.33_{stat}) \%$$



Systematics of $D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

source	y_{CP}	A_Γ
Acceptance	0.12%	0.07%
Equal t_0	0.14%	0.08%
Mass window position	0.04%	0.003%
Signal/sideband background differences	0.09%	0.06%
Opening angle distributions	0.02%	
Background distribution $B(t)$	0.07%	0.07%
(A)symmetric resolution function	0.01%	0.01%
Selection variation	0.11%	0.05%
Binning of t distribution	0.01%	0.01%
Sum in quadrature	0.25%	0.15%

Systematic uncertainties in A_{CP}

Source	$D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-$	$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
Signal counting	0.04%	0.06%
Slow pion corrections	0.10%	0.10%
A_{CP} extraction	0.03%	0.04%
Sum in quadrature	0.11%	0.12%

Backup slide

Systematics of $D^0 \rightarrow \phi K_s^0$

Source	Systematic error (%)
Resolution function offset difference $t_0^{\text{OFF}} - t_0^{\text{ON}}$	± 0.38
Estimation of $\langle t \rangle_b$	± 0.10
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ background	± 0.07
Selection of sideband	± 0.05
Variation of selection criteria	± 0.30
Fitting procedure	± 0.10
Proper decay time range and binning	± 0.07
Dalitz model	± 0.01
Total	± 0.52

Backup slide

Systematics of $D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ Dalitz

Experimental

Source	Δx (%)	Δy (%)
Event selection	+0.076 -0.001	+0.018 -0.078
Dalitz dep. effi.	+0.004	-0.009
Background	+0.041 -0.068	+0.077 -0.086
Total	+0.09 -0.07	+0.08 -0.12

Model dependence

Source	Δx (%)	Δy (%)
$M \& \Gamma$ errors	± 0.020	± 0.010
$F_r = F_D = 1$	-0.031	+0.006
$\Gamma(q^2) = \text{const.}$	-0.051	-0.041
K-Matrix	± 0.073	± 0.058
No NR	-0.015	+0.003
No $K^*(1680)^+$	-0.003	-0.008
No $\rho(1450)$	-0.005	-0.006
$K_0^*(1430)$ DCS/CF	-0.103	+0.001
$K_2^*(1430)$ DCS/CF	+0.069	-0.025
$K^*(1410)$ DCS/CF	-0.016	+0.009
Total	+0.10 -0.14	+0.06 -0.08