

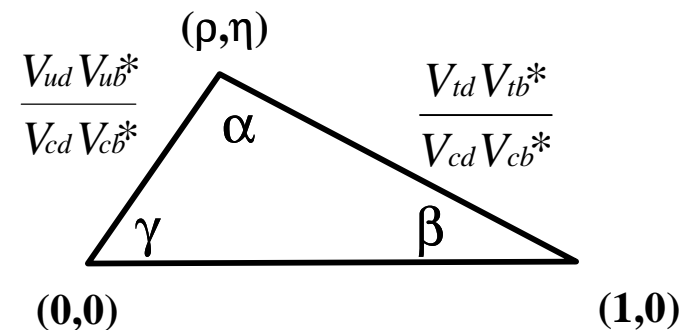
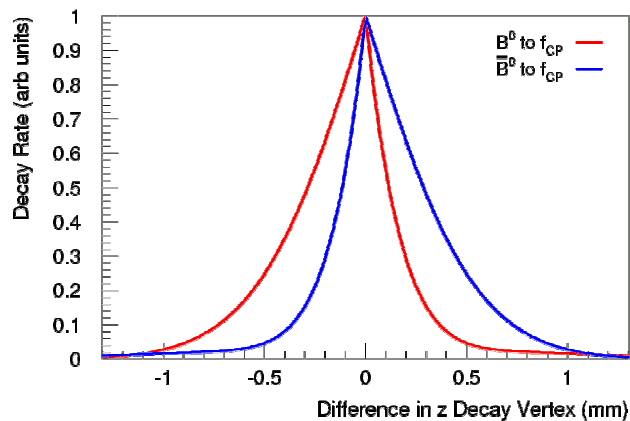
CP violation in oscillations measured with the BaBar experiment

Riccardo Faccini

Univ. La Sapienza & INFN Roma

*Les rencontres de Physique de la Vallée
d'Aoste*

March 9-15, 2003



The 'Triangle'

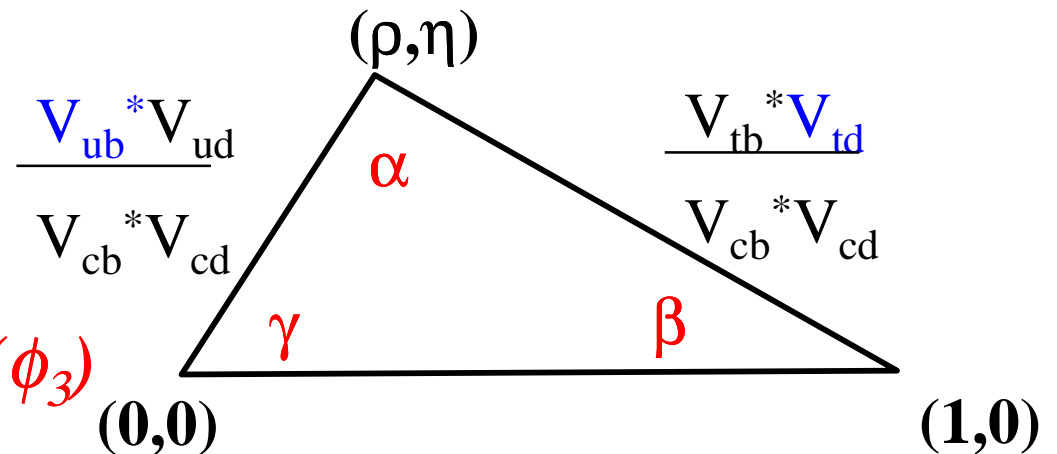
B_d system

- CKM matrix is unitary

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$

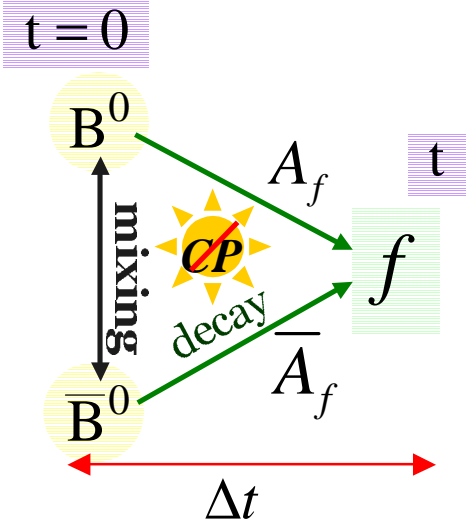
phases \rightarrow

angles $\alpha(\phi_2)$, $\beta(\phi_1)$, and $\gamma(\phi_3)$



CP violation proportional to triangle area:
measure *sides* and *angles* independently

CP violation in mixing and decay



Consider B decays to a mode f
interference between mixing and decay

$$\mathcal{A}(B^0(t) \rightarrow f) \sim$$

f is not necessarily a CP eigenstate

$$1 + \lambda^2 \pm (1 - \lambda^2) \cos(\Delta M t) \pm 2 \text{Im}(\lambda) \sin(\Delta M t)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{A(\bar{B} \rightarrow f) V_{td}^* V_{tb}}{A(B \rightarrow f) V_{td} V_{tb}^*} \cong \frac{\bar{A}}{A} e^{-i2\beta}$$

Mixing phase

Examples:

	f	$\text{Arg}\left(\frac{\bar{A}}{A}\right)$	$ \lambda $	output
mixing	$B_0 \rightarrow l\nu X, D^{(*)}\pi, \rho, a_1$	0	~ 0	ΔM_{B0}
"sin2 β "	$B_0 \rightarrow J/\Psi K^0 + \dots$	0	1	sin2 β
"sin2 α "	$B_0 \rightarrow \pi\pi, \rho\pi, \pi\pi\pi$	$\sim (-2\gamma)$	~ 1	sin2 α
sin(2 β + γ)	$B_0 \rightarrow D^{(*)+}\pi^-$	$\sim (-\gamma)$	~ 0.02	sin(2 β + γ)

CP parameters

- $|\lambda| \neq 1$ if direct CP Violation
- If "f" is a CP eigenstate, only one $|\lambda|$: fit for $|\lambda|$ and $\text{Im}(\lambda)$ or for

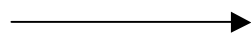
$$c = \frac{1 - |\lambda|^2}{1 + |\lambda|^2} \quad \text{and} \quad s = \frac{2\text{Im}\lambda}{1 + |\lambda|^2}$$

- If "f" is not a CP eigenstate , need also

$$\bar{\lambda} \cong \frac{A(B \rightarrow f)}{A(B \rightarrow \bar{f})} e^{-i2\beta} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{CP} = \frac{N(f)}{N(\bar{f})}$$

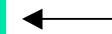
- 5 parameters: A_{CP} and

CPV in
mixing



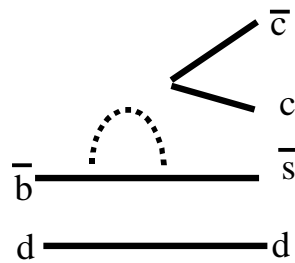
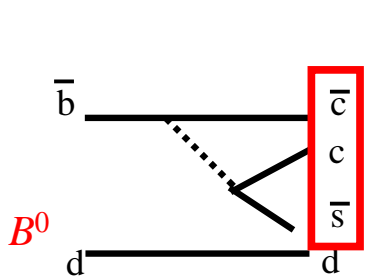
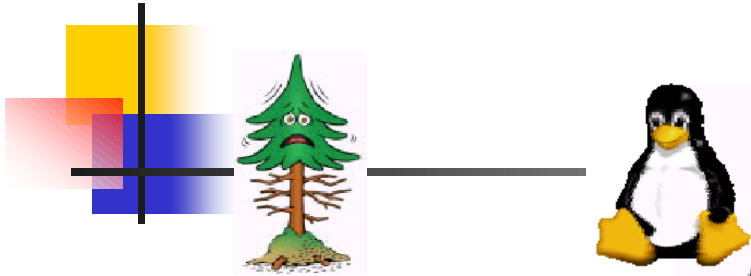
$$c^{+-} = \frac{1 - |\lambda|^2}{1 + |\lambda|^2} \quad c^{-+} = \frac{1 - |\bar{\lambda}|^2}{1 + |\bar{\lambda}|^2}$$

$$s^{+-} = \frac{2\text{Im}\lambda}{1 + |\lambda|^2} \quad s^{-+} = \frac{2\text{Im}\bar{\lambda}}{1 + |\bar{\lambda}|^2}$$



direct
CPV

Measurements of β

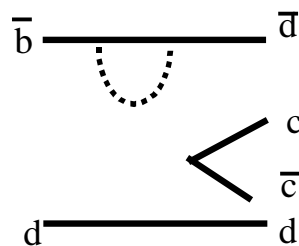
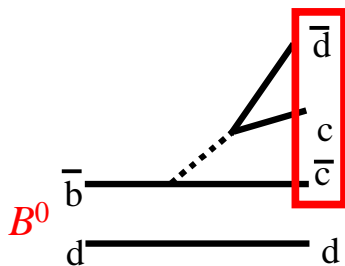


J/ψ

Charmonium K^0

Penguin and tree have the same weak phase

K^0

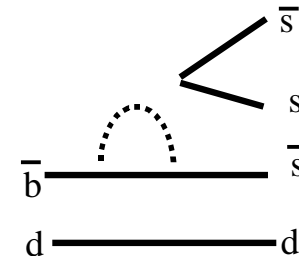
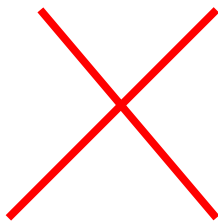


$D^{(*)+}$

$D^{(*)}D^{(*)}$ and $J/\psi\pi^0$

Penguin and tree have different weak phases: asymmetry not necessarily = $\sin 2\beta$

$D^{(*)-}$



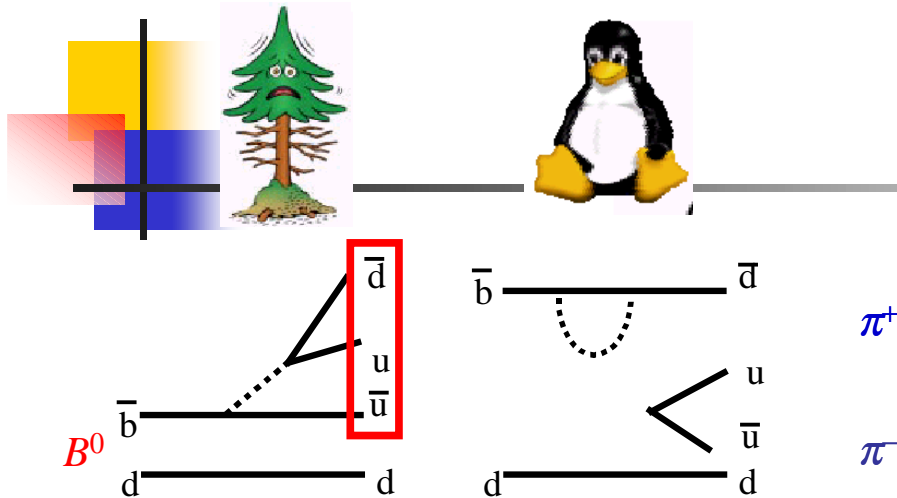
ϕ

ϕK^0 and $\eta^{(\prime)} K^0$

Mostly penguin. In principle measures $\sin 2\beta$, but sensitive to new physics

K^0

Measurements of α

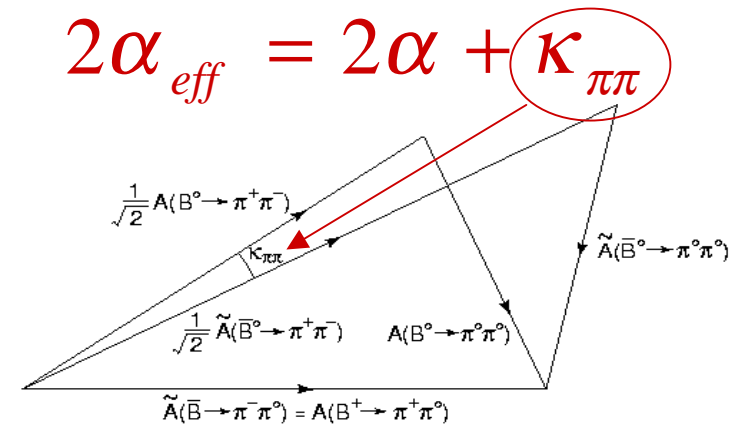


$\pi^+\pi^-, \rho^+\pi^-, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

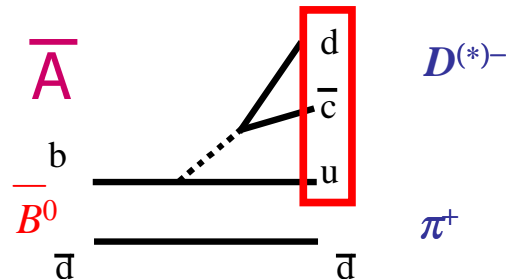
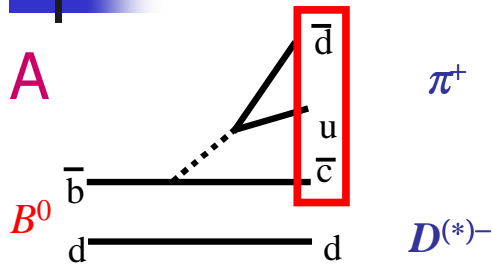
Penguin and tree have different weak phases: asymmetry measures $\sin 2\alpha_{\text{eff}}$

From $\sin 2\alpha_{\text{eff}}$ to $\sin 2\alpha$

- $\pi^+\pi^-, \rho^+\pi^-$ require isospin analysis (see talk from S. Laplace)
- Long term: 3-body dalitz analysis. Penguin to Tree ratio is fit in each point of the Dalitz plot



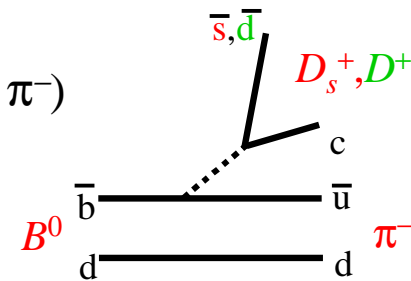
Measurements of $\sin(2\beta+\gamma)$ in $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \pi^+, \rho^+, a_1^+$



$$\lambda = \frac{\bar{A}}{A} e^{-i2\beta}$$

- γ enters via the Cabibbo suppressed amplitude \bar{A} .
- Small asymmetry : $|\lambda| \sim 0.02$
- need to measure $|\lambda| \rightarrow$ measure BF ($B^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-$)

$$\text{BF} (B^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-) \approx \frac{\text{BF} (\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+)}{\tan^2 \theta_C} \left(\frac{f_{D_s}^2}{f_D^2} \right) \times \lambda^2_{D\pi}$$

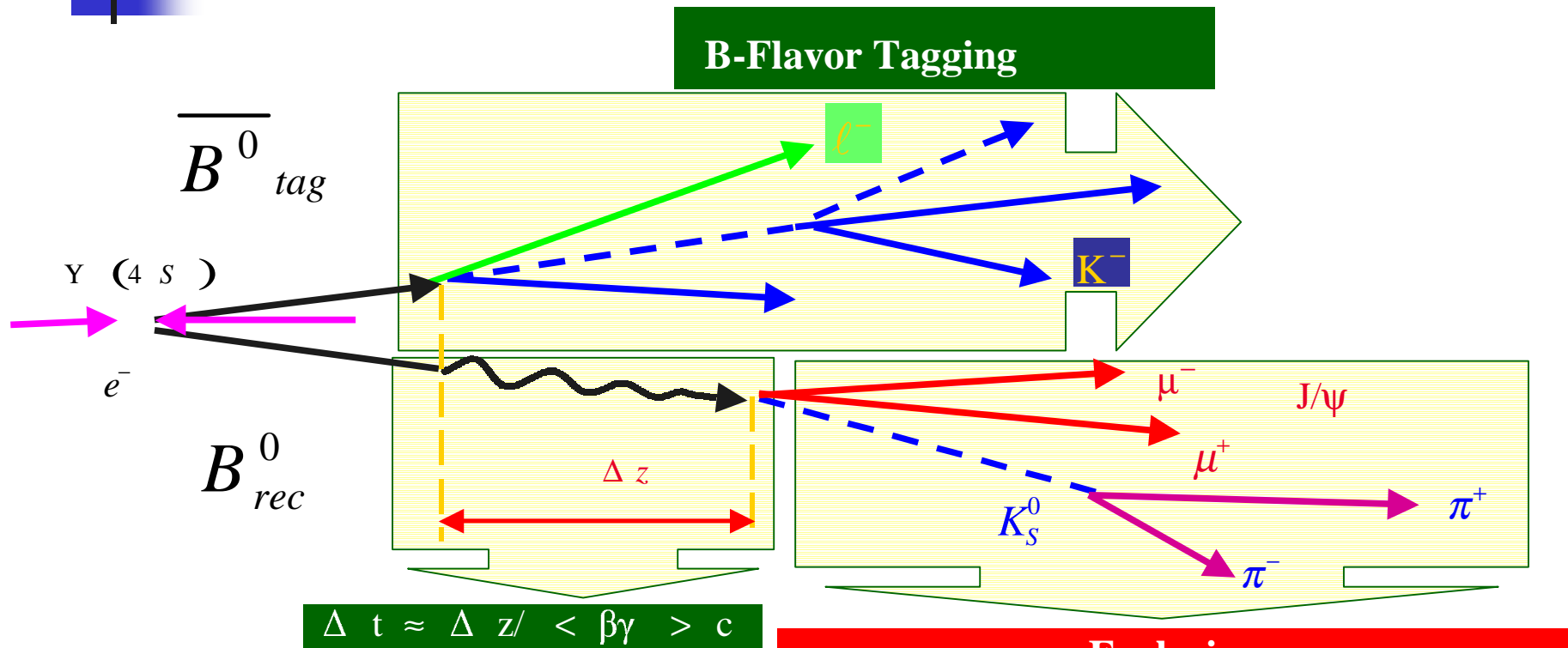


$D^* \rho, a_1$ more complicated but will not require $|\lambda|$
(angular analysis)



Experimental Technique

Analyses presented on ~88M BB decays (run1+2) collected by the BaBar experiment @ PEP-II



Accurate and unbiased measurement of the vertices

Exclusive B Meson Reconstruction

Low BR (10^{-5}) means high luminosity

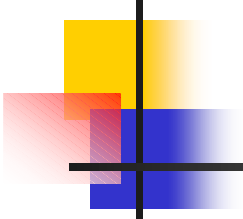
Tagging and Vertexing

- Lepton's and Kaon's sign tags B flavor

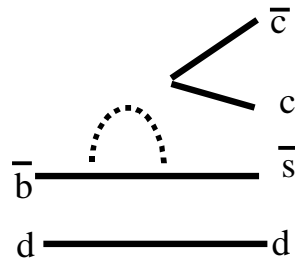
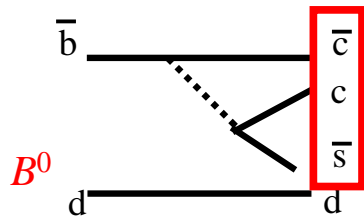
Category	Efficiency (ϵ)	Mistag Fr. (w)	$Q = \epsilon(1-2w)^2$ $\sigma(\sin 2\beta) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{Q}}$
Lepton	9.1 ± 0.2	3.3 ± 0.6	7.9 ± 0.3
Kaon1	16.7 ± 0.2	9.9 ± 0.7	10.7 ± 0.4
Kaon2	19.8 ± 0.3	20.9 ± 0.8	6.7 ± 0.4
Inclusive	20.0 ± 0.3	31.6 ± 0.9	2.7 ± 0.3
Total	65.6 ± 0.5		28.1 ± 0.7

- Δz resolution **180 μm**

Tagging efficiency and vertex resolution measured from the data



$\sin 2\beta$ in $b \rightarrow c s \bar{c}$



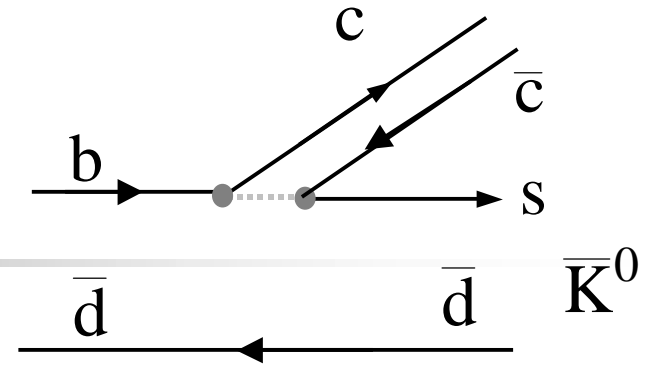
J/ψ

K^0

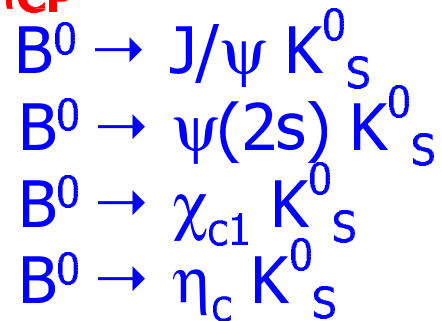
Charmonium K^0

Penguin and tree have the same weak phase

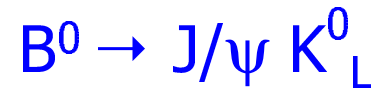
Charmonium states



$$\eta_{CP} = -1$$



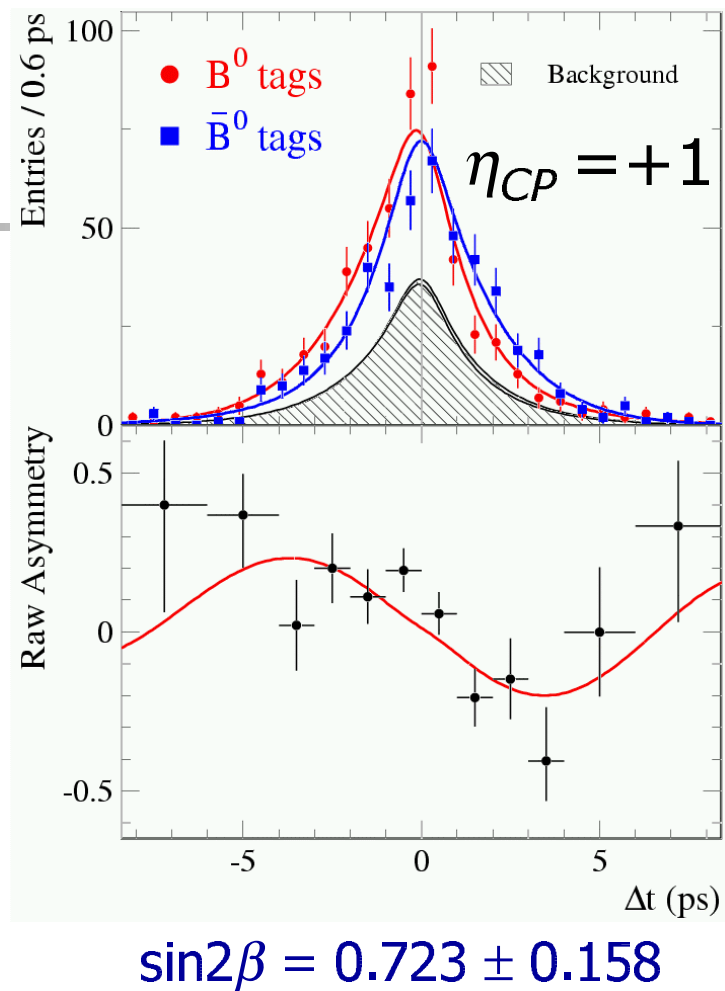
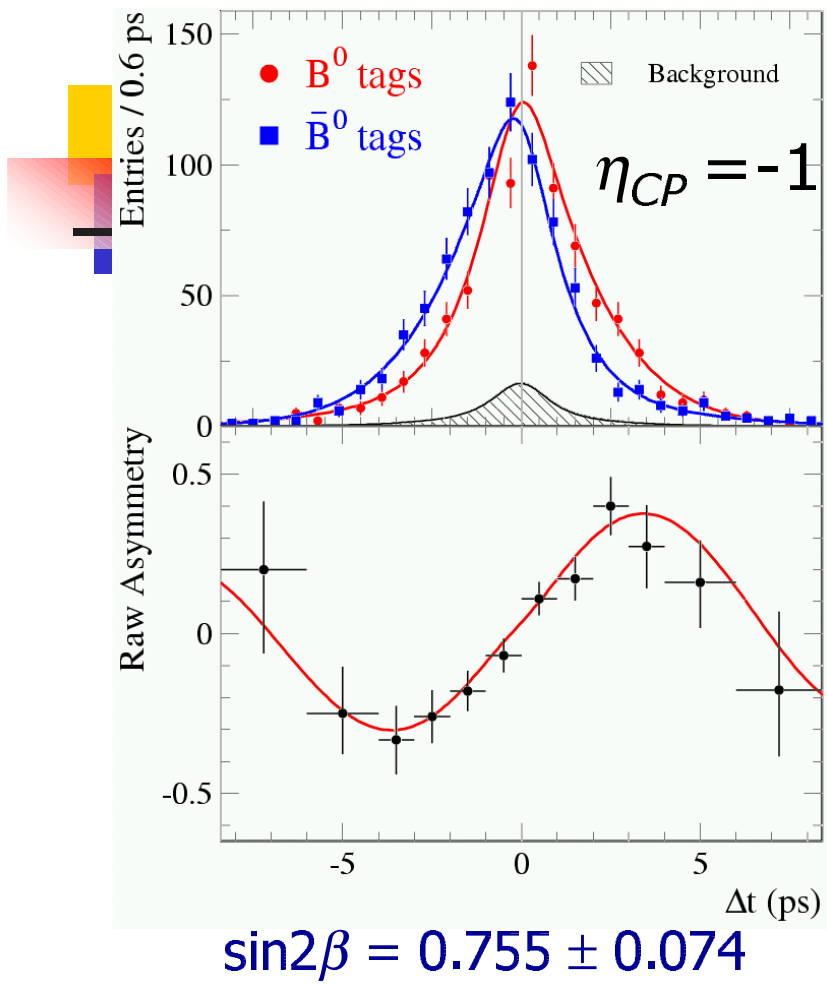
$$\eta_{CP} = +1$$



$$\eta_{CP} = (1 - 2R_T)$$

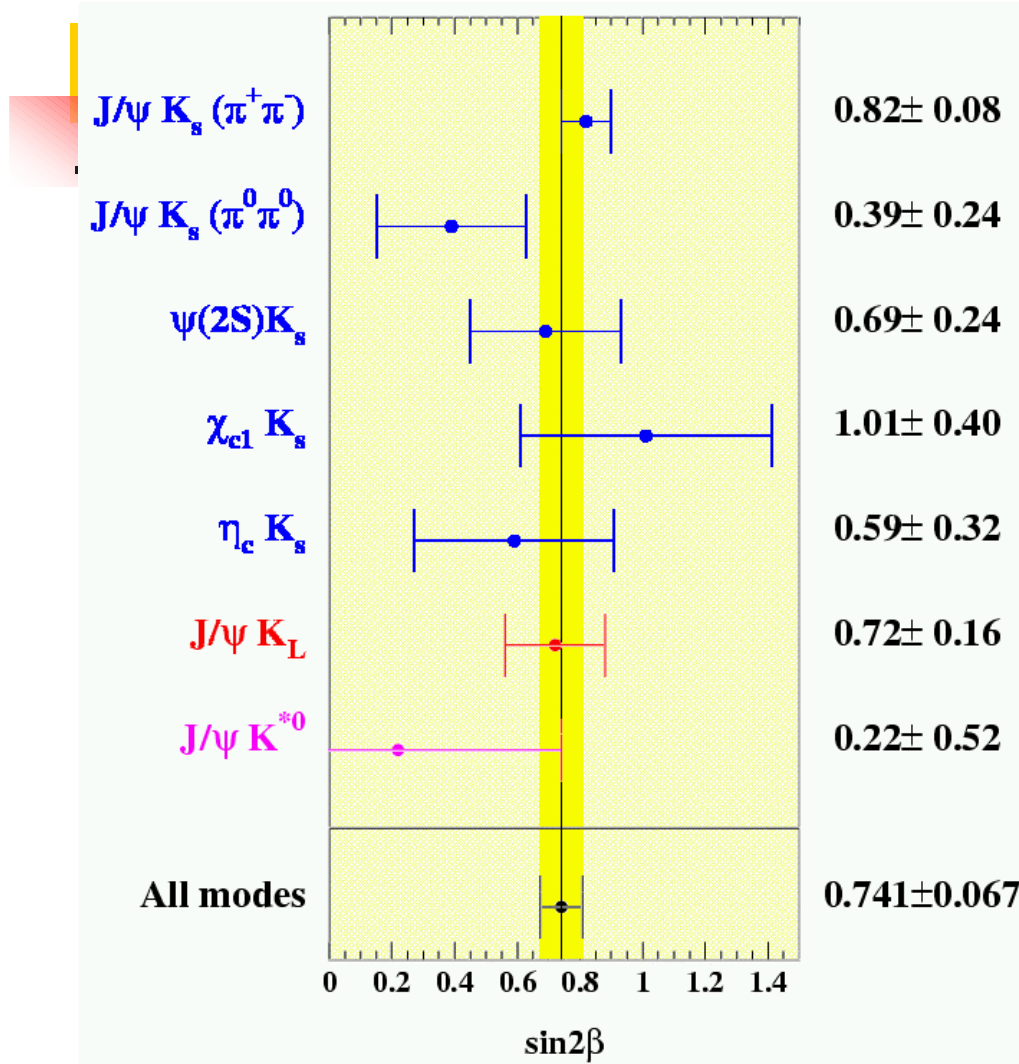


$$A_{CP}(t) = \frac{f(\bar{B}_{phys}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) - f(B_{phys}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})}{f(\bar{B}_{phys}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) + f(B_{phys}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})} = -\eta_{CP} \sin 2\beta \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)$$



$\sin 2\beta = 0.741 \pm 0.067$ (stat) ± 0.034 (sys)

sin2β fit results by decay

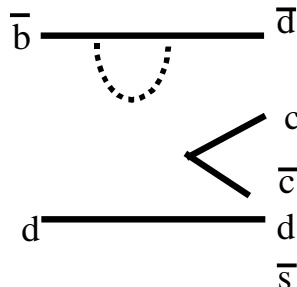
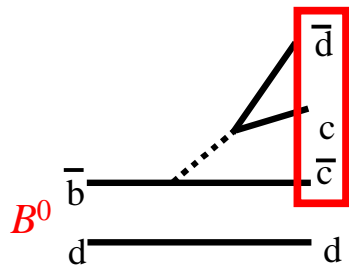


Direct CP search yields no evidence:

$$|\lambda| = 0.948 \pm 0.051(\text{stat}) \pm 0.030(\text{syst})$$

Consistency of CP
Channels: $P(\chi^2) = 57\%$

$\sin 2\beta$ in $b \rightarrow cd\bar{c}$



$D^{(*)+}$

$D^{(*)-}$

$D^{(*)}D^{(*)}$ and $J/\Psi\pi^0$

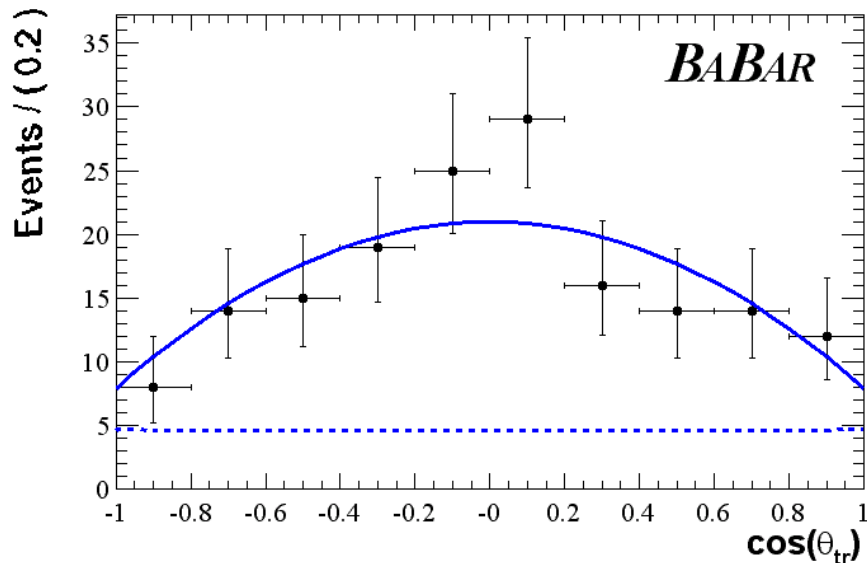
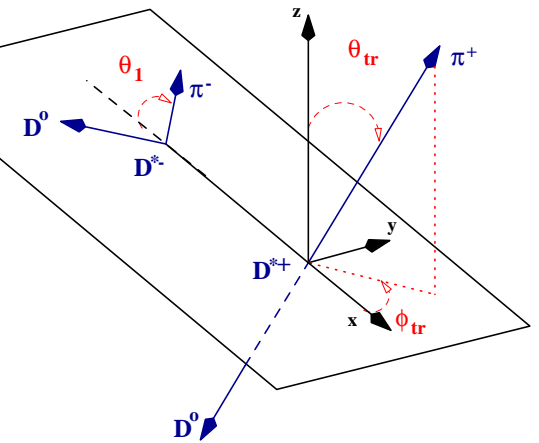
Penguin and tree have different weak phases: asymmetry not necessarily = $\sin 2\beta$



- $D^{*+}D^{*-}$, is not a CP eigenstate (L=0,2 and L=1)
- CP odd fraction R_{\perp}
- Transversity analysis

$$R_{\perp} = \frac{|A_{\perp}|^2}{|A_0|^2 + |A_{\parallel}|^2 + |A_{\perp}|^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{d \cos \theta_{tr}} = \frac{3}{4} (1 - R_{\perp}) \sin^2 \theta_{tr} + \frac{3}{2} R_{\perp} \cos^2 \theta_{tr}$$



CP-odd fraction
 $R_{\perp} = 0.07 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.03$

$\sin 2\beta$ from $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}$

If no penguins we should measure $\text{Im}(\lambda^+) = -\sin 2\beta$

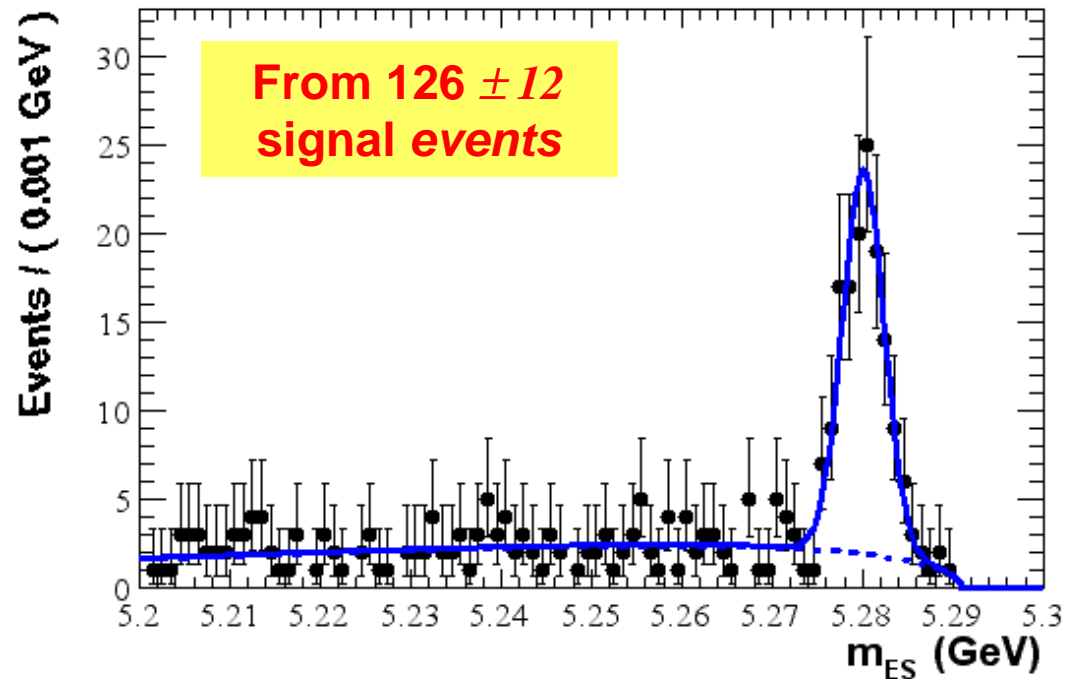
We also measure $|\lambda_+|$

$B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}D^{*-}$

$$\text{Im}(\lambda_+) = 0.31 \pm 0.43 \text{ (stat)} \\ \pm 0.13 \text{ (syst)}$$

$$-\sin 2\beta = -0.741 \pm 0.067$$

$$|\lambda_+| = 0.98 \pm 0.25 \text{ (stat)} \pm \\ 0.09 \text{ (syst)}$$



In SM with no penguins

$$S^{+-} = S^{-+} = -\sin 2\beta \quad C^{+-} = C^{-+} = 0$$

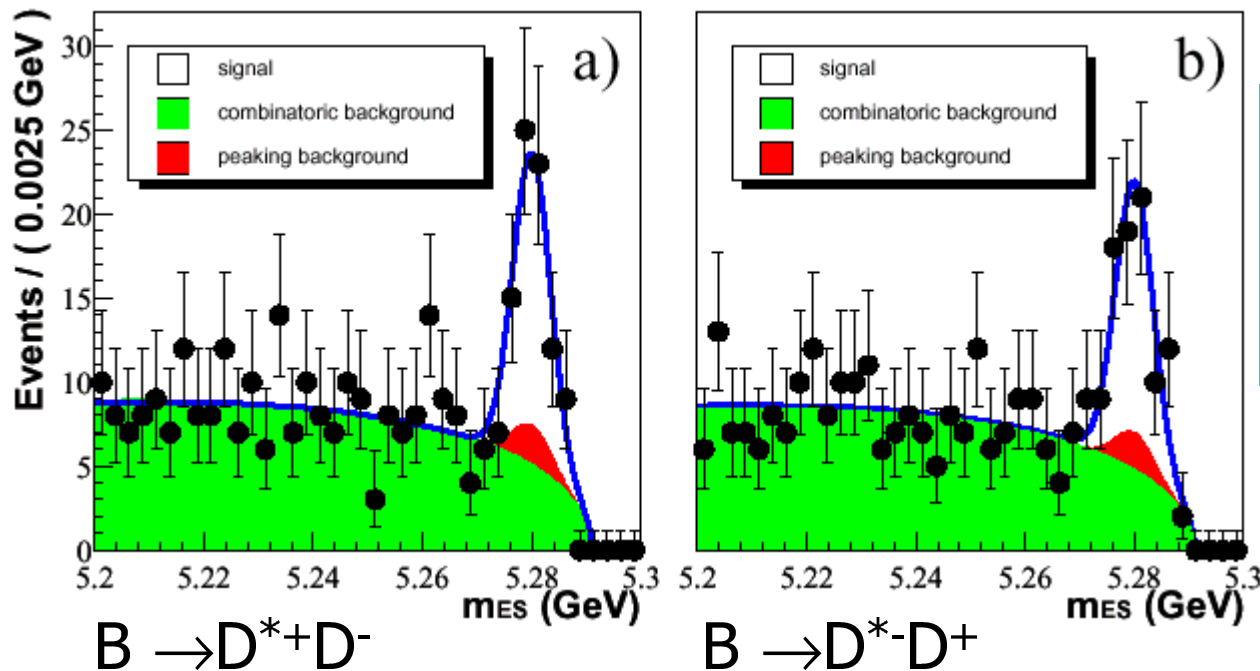
sin 2β from B⁰ → D^{+} D⁻*



Not a CP eigenstate: use the S & C parametrization



Vector-PseudoScalar : no angular analysis required



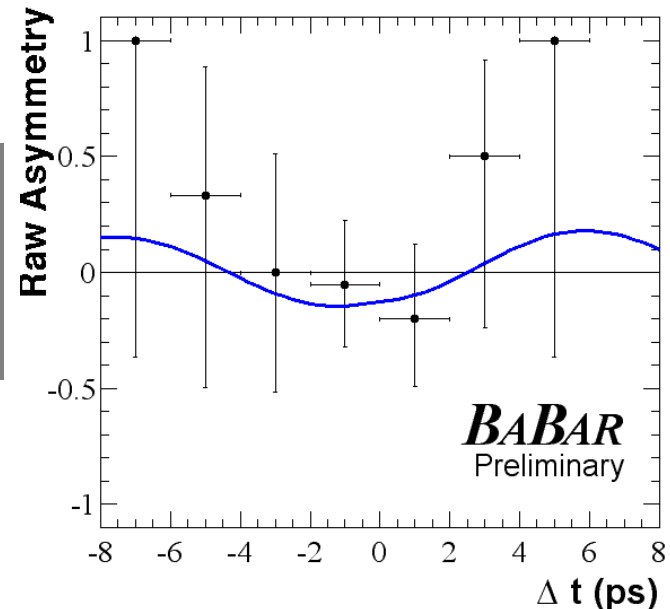
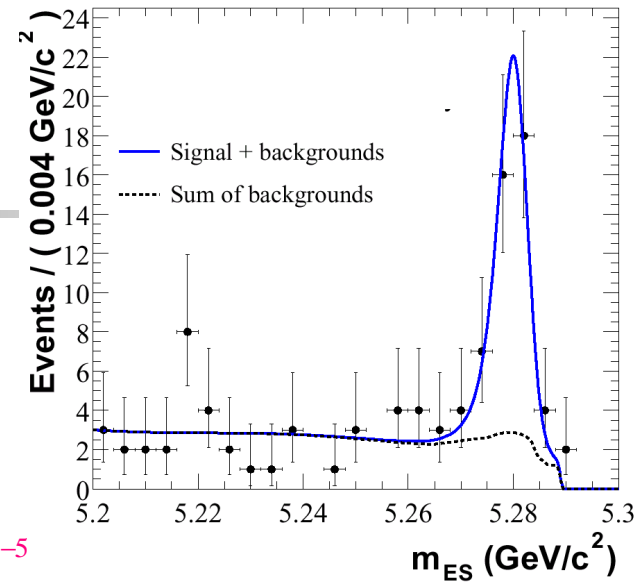
$$\begin{aligned} S^{+-} &= -0.24 \pm 0.69 \pm 0.12 \\ C^{+-} &= -0.22 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.10 \\ S^{-+} &= -0.82 \pm 0.75 \pm 0.14 \\ C^{-+} &= -0.47 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.12 \end{aligned}$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$$

40±7 events

If no penguins we would
measure $S = -\sin 2\beta$

$$BR(B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0) = (2.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-5}$$

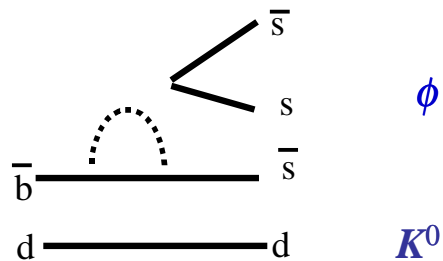


$$S_{J/\psi \pi^0} = 0.05 \pm 0.49(\text{stat}) \pm 0.16(\text{syst})$$

$$C_{J/\psi \pi^0} = 0.38 \pm 0.41(\text{stat}) \pm 0.09(\text{syst})$$

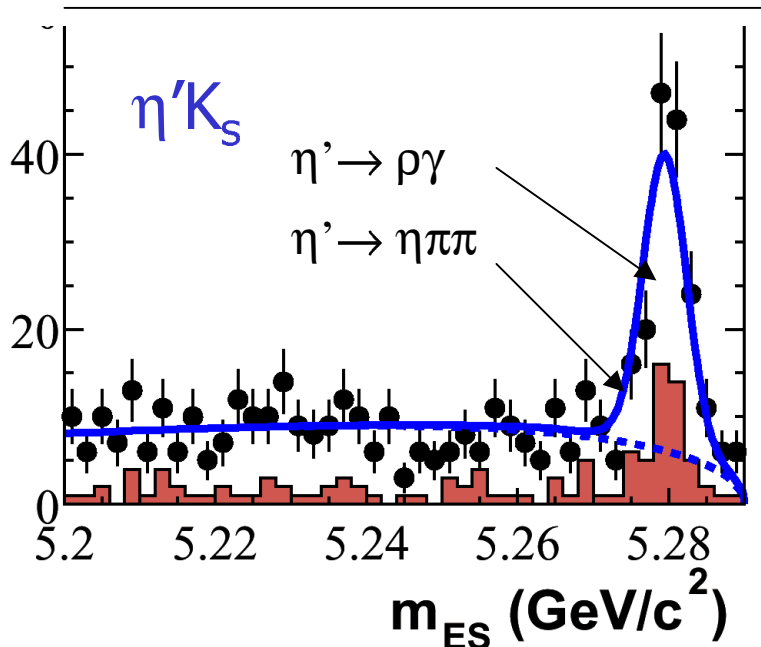


$\sin 2\beta$ in $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$



ϕK^0 and $\eta^{(\prime)} K^0$

Only penguin. In principle measures $\sin 2\beta$, but sensitive to new physics



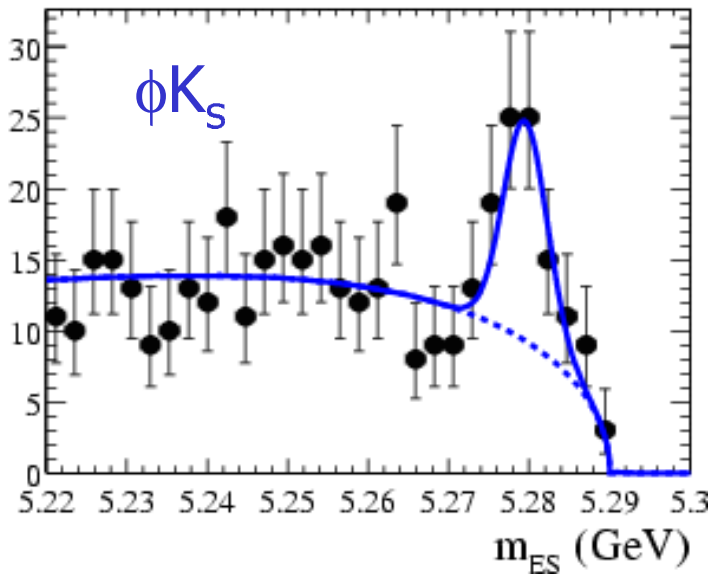
Penguin dominated (quark composition unknown)

$-S = 0.02 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.03 = \sin 2\beta$ in SM (no Tree)

N.B. Charmonium modes:

0.741 ± 0.067

$BR(B \rightarrow \eta' K^0) = (76.9 \pm 5.2 \pm 4.0) \times 10^{-6}$

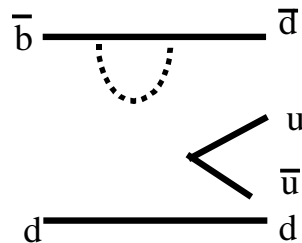
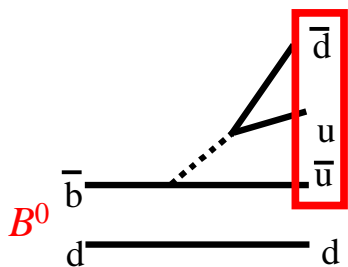


$-S = -0.19 \pm 0.52 \pm 0.09 = \sin 2\beta$ in SM

Assuming $|\lambda|=1$

$BR(B \rightarrow \phi K^0) = (8.1_{-2.5}^{+3.1} \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-6}$

$\sin 2\alpha$ in $b \rightarrow u d \bar{d}$



π^+

π^-

$\pi^+\pi^-$, $\rho^+\pi^-$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$

Penguin and tree have different weak phases: asymmetry measures $\sin 2\alpha_{\text{eff}}$

$\sin 2\alpha_{\text{eff}}$ from $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$

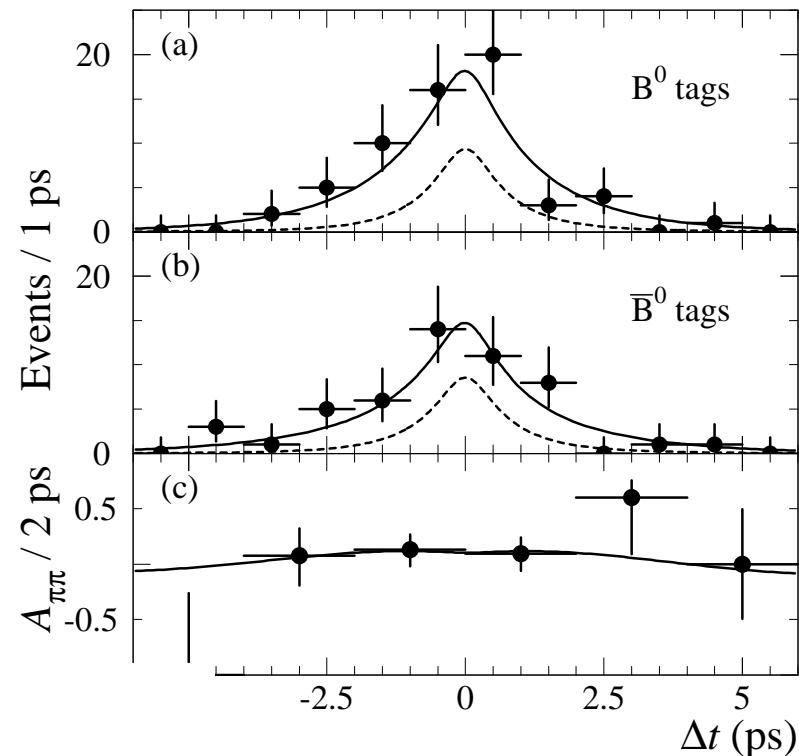
- Analysis proceeds in two steps:
 - Time-independent fit for yields and $K\pi$ charge asymmetry (see talk from S. Laplace)
 - Time-dependent fit for S , and C

$$S = 0.02 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.05$$

$$C = -0.30 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.04$$

$$S = \frac{2 |\lambda| \sin 2\alpha_{\text{eff}}}{1 + |\lambda|^2}$$

$$C = \frac{1 - |\lambda|^2}{1 + |\lambda|^2}$$

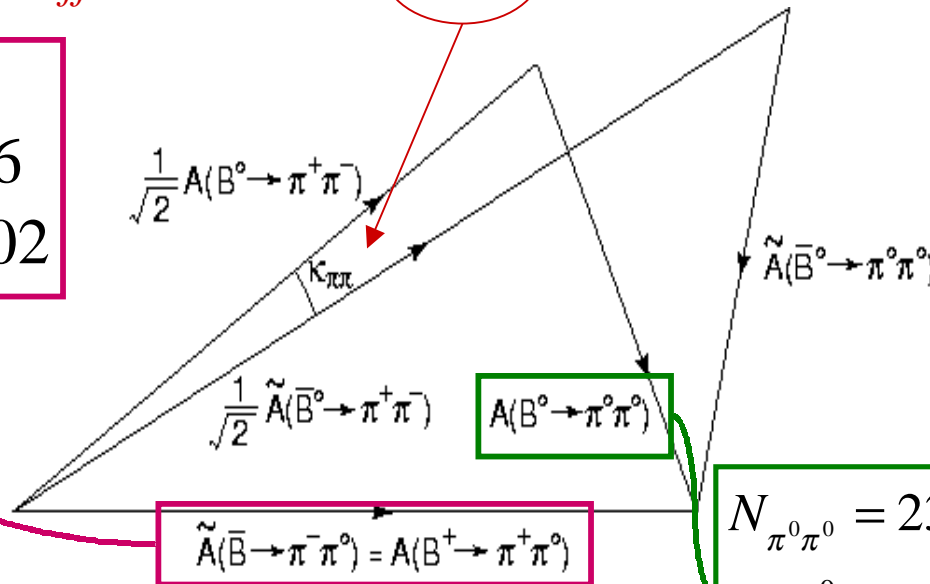


Taming the Penguins: Isospin Triangle

Triangle relations allow determination of penguin-induced shift in α (see talk from S. Laplace)

$$2\alpha_{eff} = 2\alpha + \kappa_{\pi\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Br}(B \rightarrow \pi\pi^0) 10^6 = & \\ & 5.5^{+1.0}_{-0.9} \pm 0.6 \\ A_{CP} = & -0.03^{+0.18}_{-0.17} \pm 0.02 \end{aligned}$$



$$|\alpha_{eff} - \alpha| < 51^\circ @ 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\pi^0\pi^0} &= 23^{+10}_{-9} \\ B(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) &< 3.6 \times 10^{-6} \\ &@ 90\% \text{ C.L.} \end{aligned}$$

CP-Violating Asymmetries

in $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+\pi^-, \rho^+K^-$

- Much more difficult than $\pi^+\pi^-$
 - Three-body topology with neutral pion (combinatorics, lower efficiency)
 - Significant fraction of misreconstructed signal events and backgrounds from other B decays
 - Need much larger sample than currently available to extract α cleanly
- We perform a “quasi-two-body” analysis:
 - Select the ρ -dominated region of the $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0/K^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plane
 - Use multivariate techniques to suppress qq backgrounds
 - Simultaneous fit for $\rho^+\pi^-$ and ρ^+K^-

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho\pi$ time-dependent asymmetry

Yields: $N_{\rho\pi} = 413^{+34}_{-33}$
 $N_{\rho K} = 147^{+22}_{-21}$

hep-ex/0207068

$$\frac{C^{+-} + C^{-+}}{2} = 0.45^{+0.18}_{-0.19} (stat) \pm 0.09(syst)$$

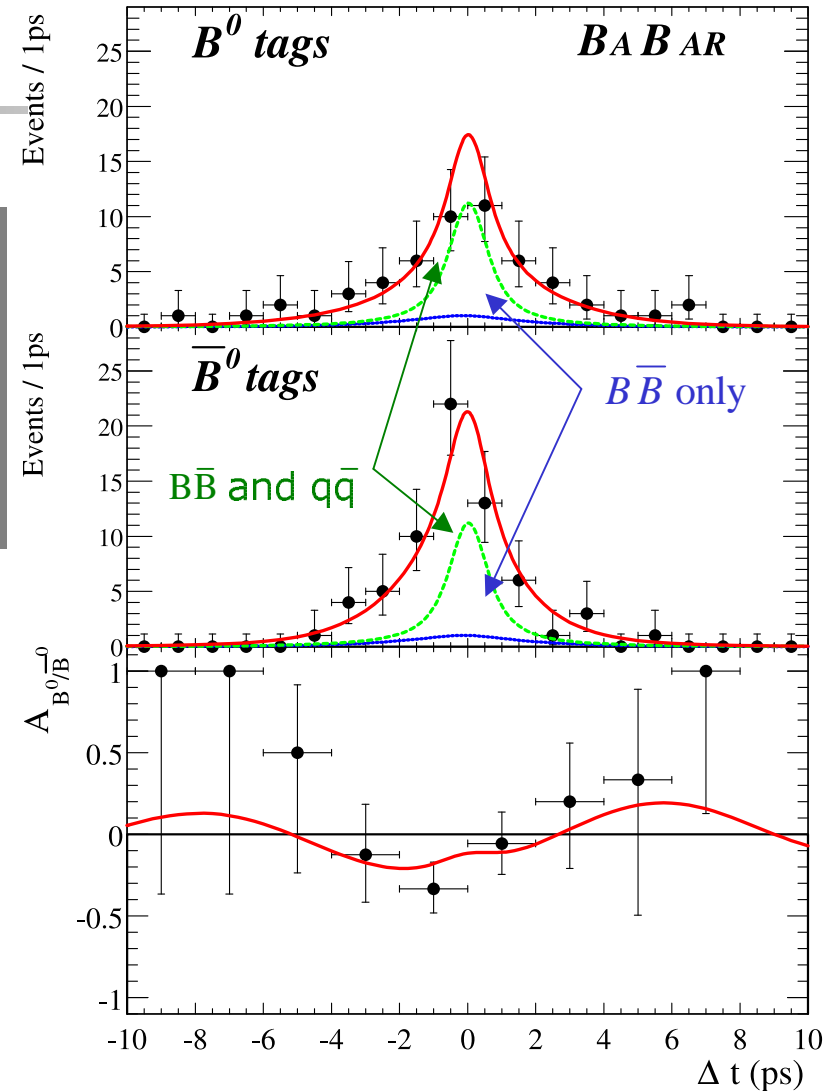
$$\frac{S^{+-} + S^{-+}}{2} = 0.16^{+0.25}_{-0.25} (stat) \pm 0.07(syst)$$

Preliminary

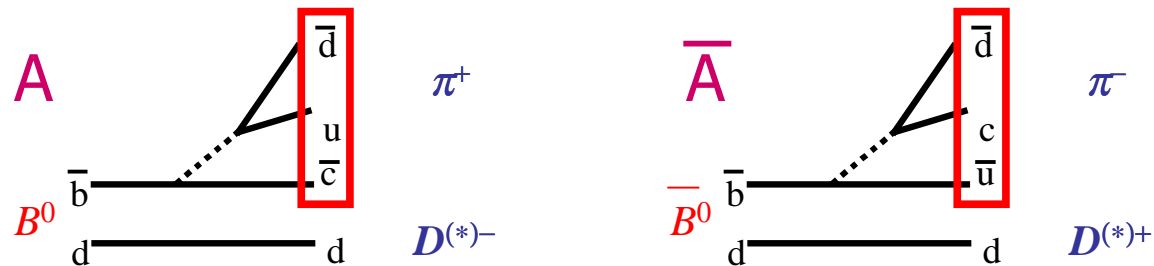
$$\frac{C^{+-} - C^{-+}}{2} = 0.38^{+0.19}_{-0.20} (stat) \pm 0.11(syst)$$

$$\frac{S^{+-} - S^{-+}}{2} = 0.15^{+0.25}_{-0.25} (stat) \pm 0.05(syst)$$

Systematic error dominated by uncertainty on B backgrounds



$\sin 2\beta + \gamma$ in $b \rightarrow c\bar{d}d$



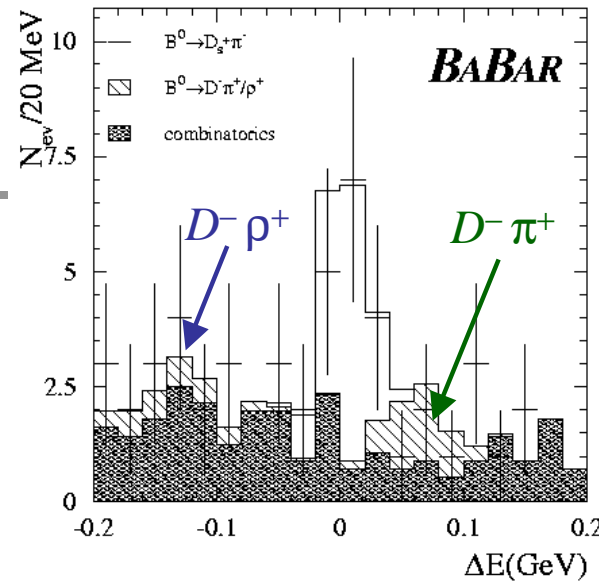
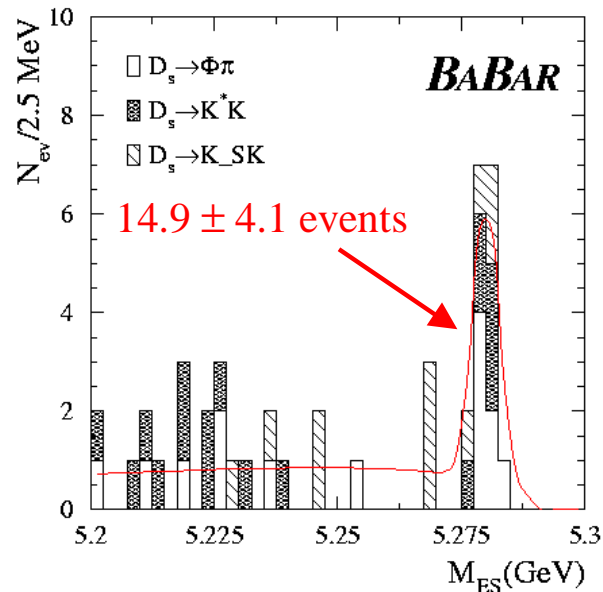
$$\lambda = \frac{\bar{A}}{A} e^{-i2\beta} = |\lambda| e^{-2i(\beta+\gamma)}$$

Ready to measure on run1+run2

$|\lambda|$ already determined @ 30% level from

$$\text{BF}(B^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-) \approx \frac{\text{BF}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^- \pi^+)}{\tan^2 \theta_c} \left(\frac{f_{D_s}^2}{f_D^2} \right) \times \lambda_{D\pi}^2$$

$B^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-$ yield



Evidence of reflected $D_s^+ \leftrightarrow D^+$ background

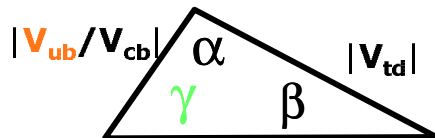
- Systematic error mostly from uncertainty on BF of secondary decays, peaking background uncertainty, selection criteria

significance of the signal = 3.5σ

$$\text{BF}(B^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-)^{(*)} = (3.1 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\text{BF}(B^0 \rightarrow D_s^+ \pi^-) \times \text{BF}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = (1.11 \pm 0.37 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-6}$$

(*) 25% uncertainty from PDG $\text{BF}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)$



$$|\lambda| \sim 0.020 \pm 0.005(\text{stat.} + \text{sys.}) \pm 0.007(\text{th.})$$

Sum...

- Starting to measure direct CPV and $\sin 2\alpha_{\text{eff}}$ in $b \rightarrow uud$ transitions

$$\frac{C^{+-} + C^{-+}}{2} = 0.45_{-0.19}^{+0.18} (\text{stat}) \pm 0.09 (\text{syst})$$
$$\frac{S^{+-} + S^{-+}}{2} = 0.16_{-0.25}^{+0.25} (\text{stat}) \pm 0.07 (\text{syst})$$

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho\pi$

$B^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$

$$C = -0.30 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.04$$
$$S = 0.02 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.05$$

- If it weren't for penguins $\sigma(\sin 2\alpha) \sim 0.2 \rightarrow$ isospin triangle desperately needed: so far

$$|\alpha_{\text{eff}} - \alpha| < 51^\circ @ 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

...mary

- $\sin 2\beta$ starts to be measured in a lot of different environments
- Ignoring penguins, within the SM \rightarrow
- Hints for interesting developments?

