

ϕ_3 measurements at B factories

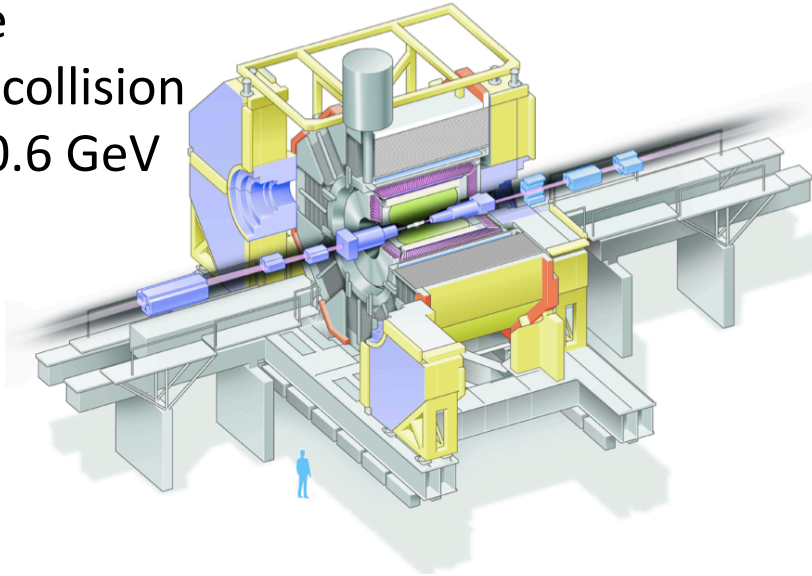
Yasuyuki Horii

Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Japan

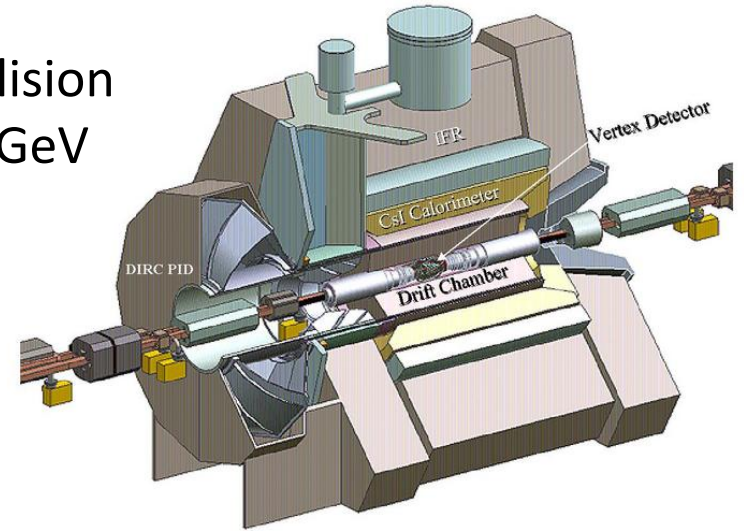
Epiphany Conference, Cracow, 9th Jan. 2012

Experiments Contributing to ϕ_3 Determination

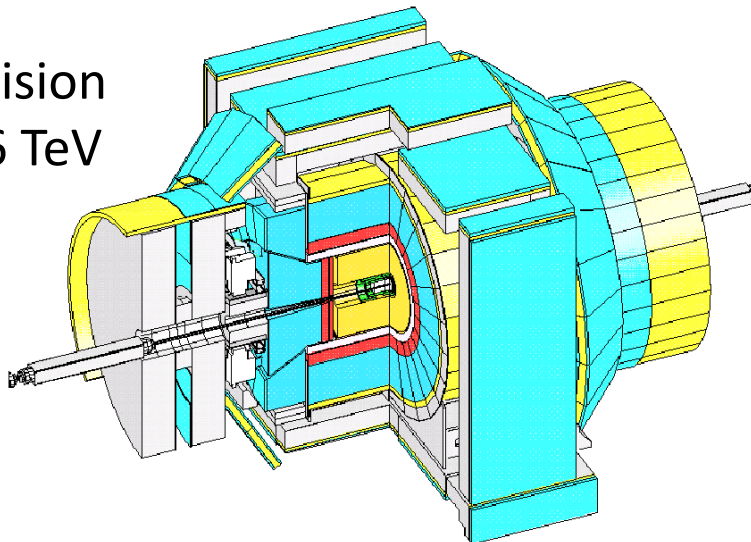
Belle
 e^+e^- collision
at 10.6 GeV



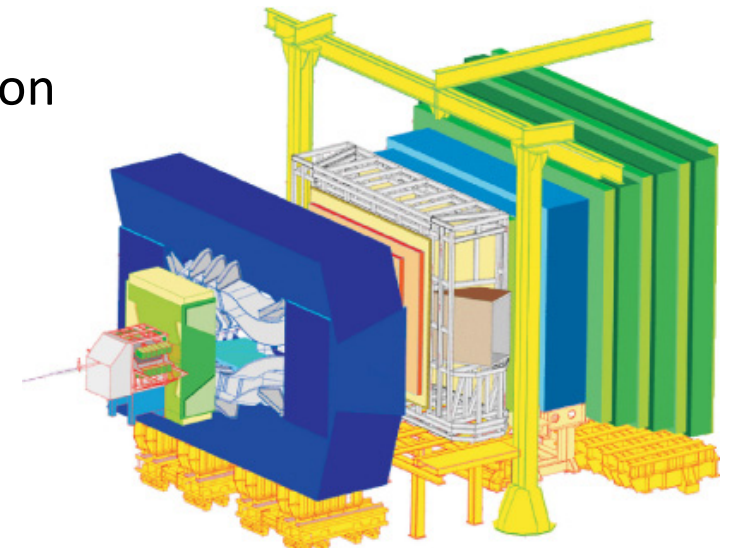
BaBar
 e^+e^- collision
at 10.6 GeV



CDF
 $p\bar{p}$ collision
at 1.96 TeV



LHCb
pp collision
at 7 TeV



With charm inputs by CLEO, etc.

CKM Matrix and Unitary Triangle

- Charged-current interaction Lagrangian:

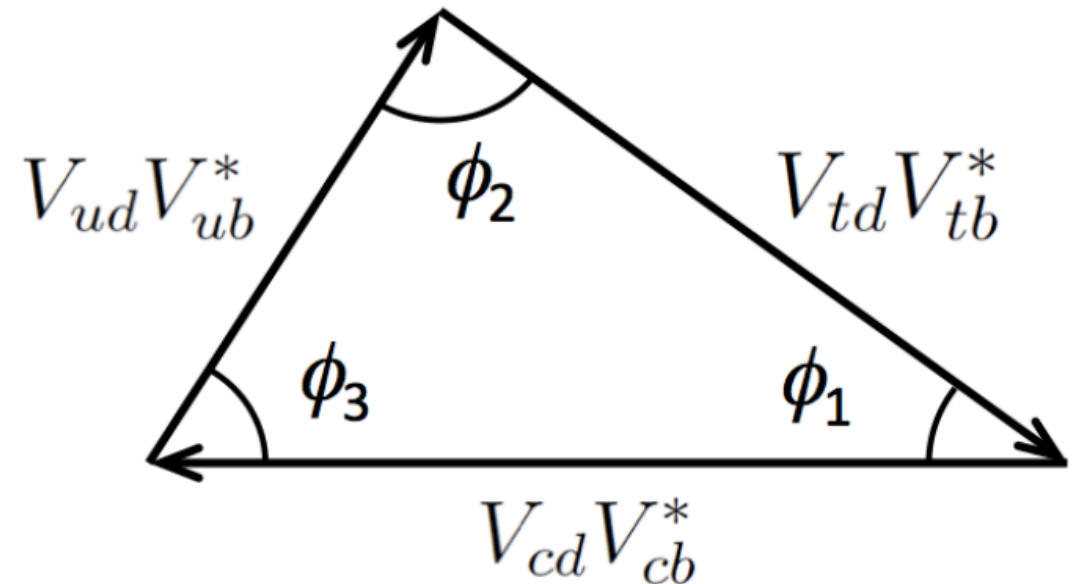
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int},qW} = -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \left[(\bar{U}_L \gamma^\mu \mathbf{V} D_L) W_\mu^+ + (\bar{D}_L \gamma^\mu \mathbf{V}^\dagger U_L) W_\mu^- \right]$$

- CKM matrix and unitary triangle:

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

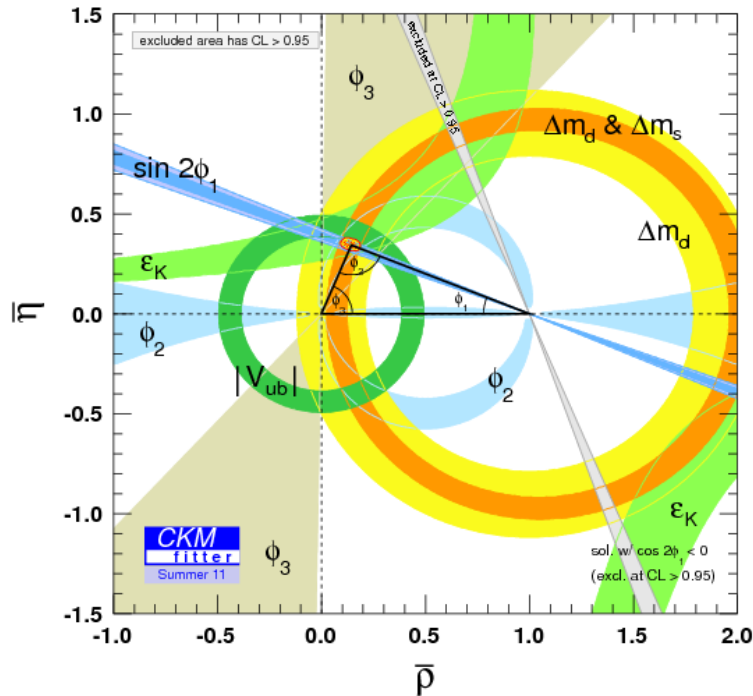
↓ orthogonal

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



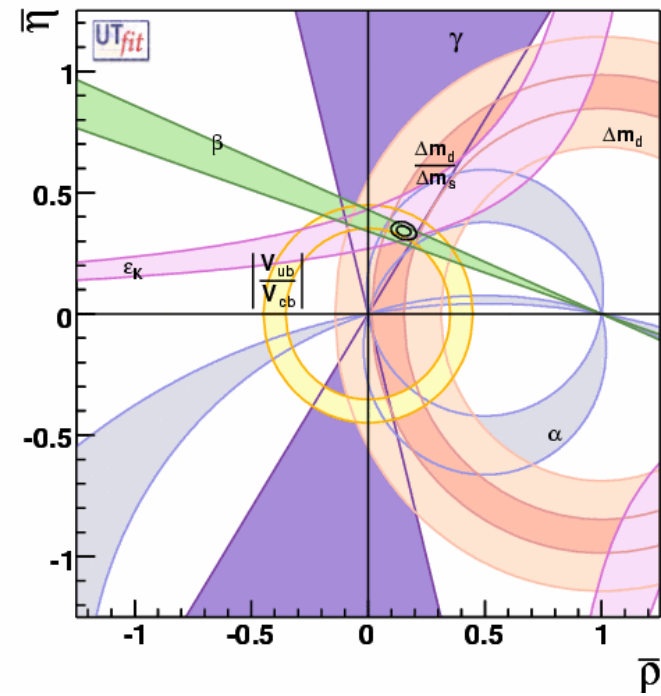
CKM Parameters and ϕ_3

Recent Result by CKMfitter
Full Frequentist Method



$$\phi_3 = 68^{+10}_{-11}{}^\circ$$

Recent Result by UTfit
Bayesian Method



$$\phi_3 = 74^\circ \pm 11^\circ$$

- Precision on ϕ_3 has been improved in recent years ($20^\circ \rightarrow 10^\circ$).
- Good agreement with measurements of other CKM parameters.

Definition and Golden Mode for ϕ_3

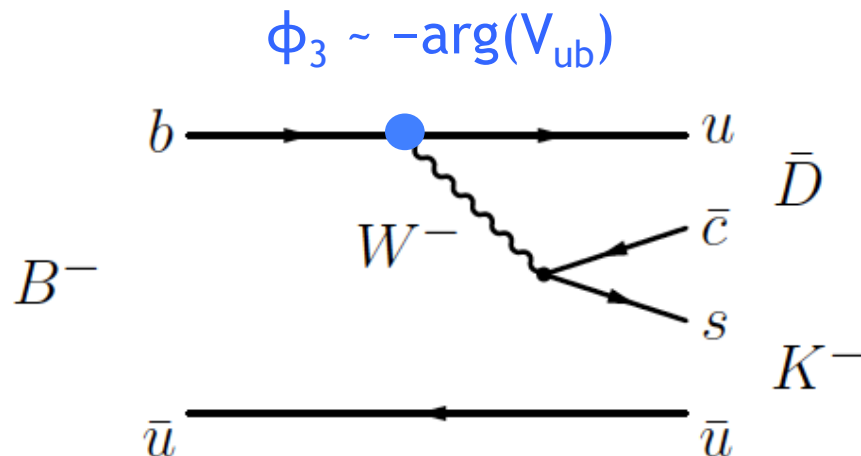
➤ Definition:

$$\phi_3 \equiv \arg \left(\frac{V_{ud} V_{ub}^*}{-V_{cd} V_{cb}^*} \right) \sim -\arg(V_{ub})$$

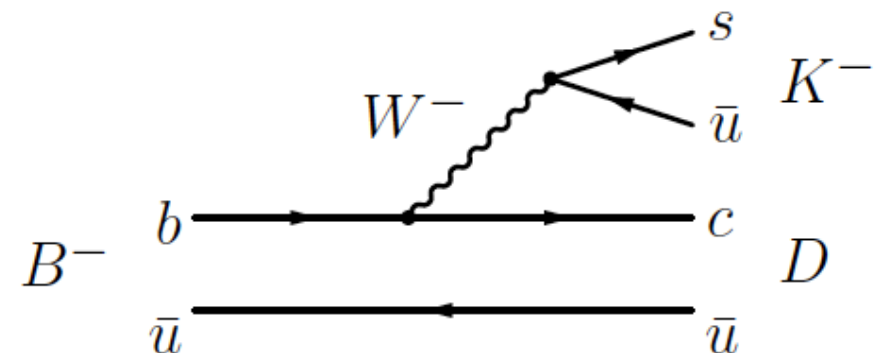
Only large complex element.
L. Wolfenstein,
PRL 51, 1945 (1983)

➤ Golden mode: $B \rightarrow DK$

Tree processes



- Color suppressed.
- Final state contains \bar{D} .

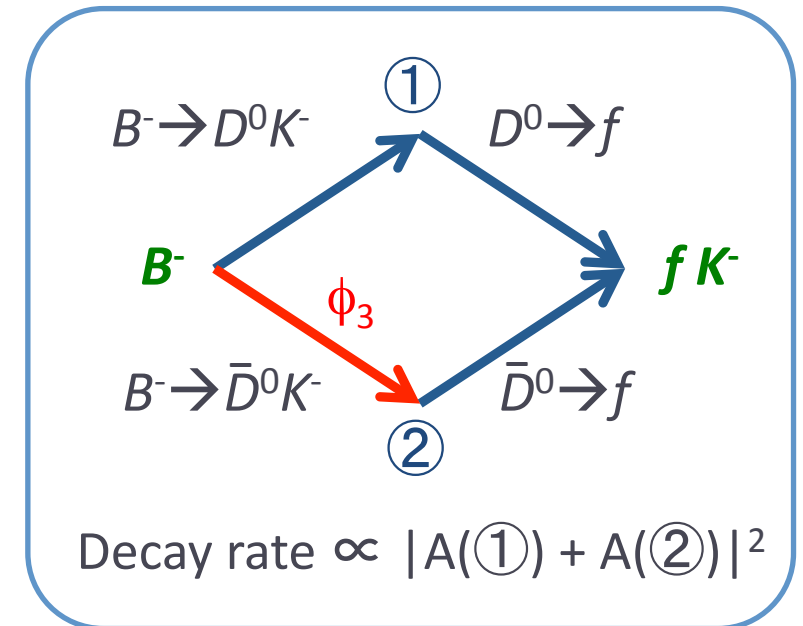


- Color allowed.
- Final state contains D .

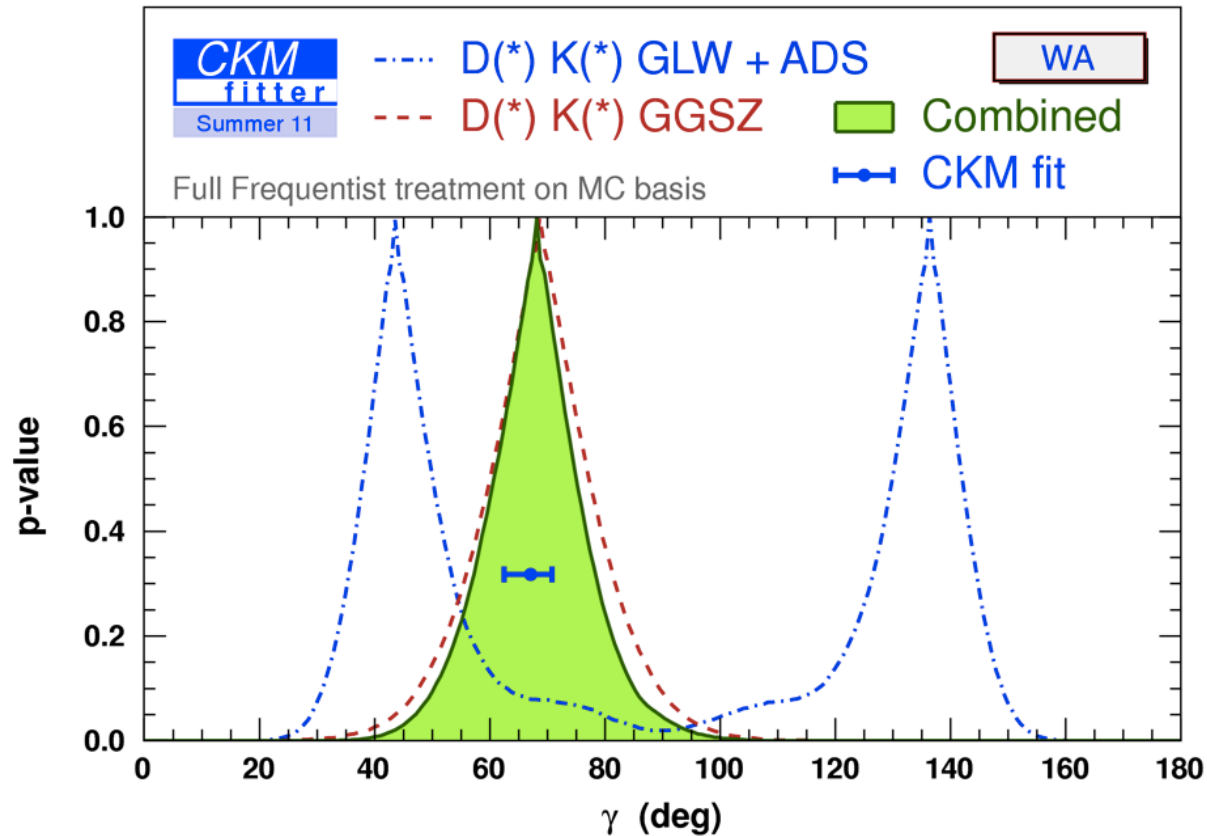
Method of ϕ_3 Measurement

- Exploit the interference between the decay chains through D and \bar{D} .
 - Angle ϕ_3 (as well as strong phases) appears in the decay rates.

If no interference, angle disappears.



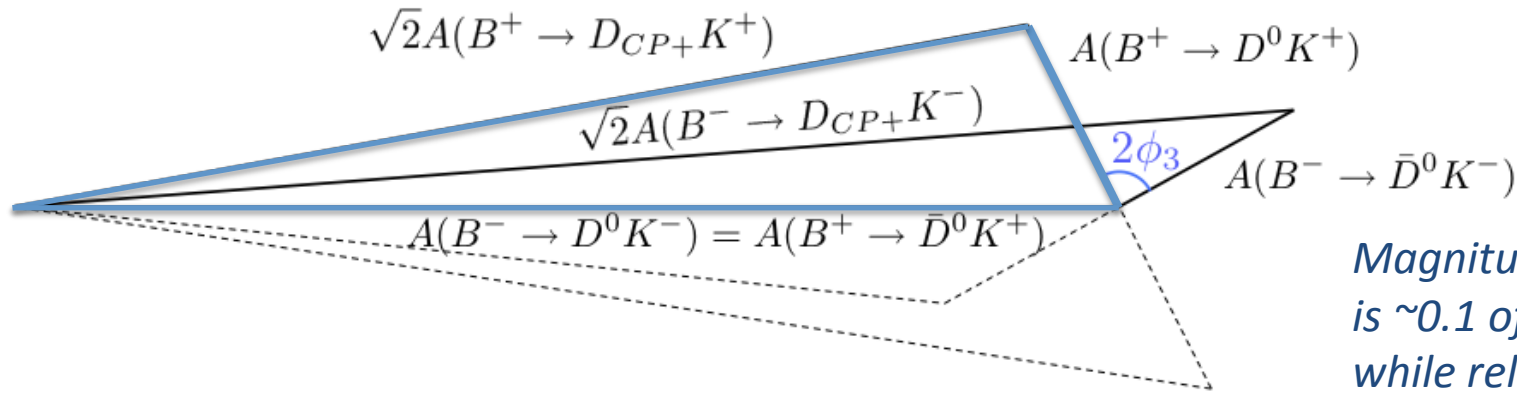
- Several choices of the D decays:
 - $D \rightarrow KK, \pi\pi, K_S\pi^0, K_S\phi, K_S\omega, \dots$ (Gronau, London, and Wyler)
 - $D \rightarrow K\pi, K\pi\pi^0, \dots$ (Atwood, Dunietz, and Soni)
 - $D \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi, K_SKK, \dots$ (Bondar, Giri, Grossman, Soffer, and Zupan)



- Current constraint on ϕ_3 mainly obtained by GGSZ while additional improvement is provided by GLW and ADS.

GLW: Amplitude Triangles and Observables

➤ Amplitude triangles:



Magnitude of one side is ~ 0.1 of the others while relative magnitude of the others help ϕ_3 constraint.

➤ Usually-measured observables:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{R}_{CP\pm} &\equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+)} \\
 &= 1 + r_B^2 \pm 2r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \phi_3, \\
 \mathcal{A}_{CP\pm} &\equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^-) - \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^+)} \\
 &= \pm 2r_B \sin \delta_B \sin \phi_3 / \mathcal{R}_{CP\pm},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_B = \left| \frac{A(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-)}{A(B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-)} \right|$$

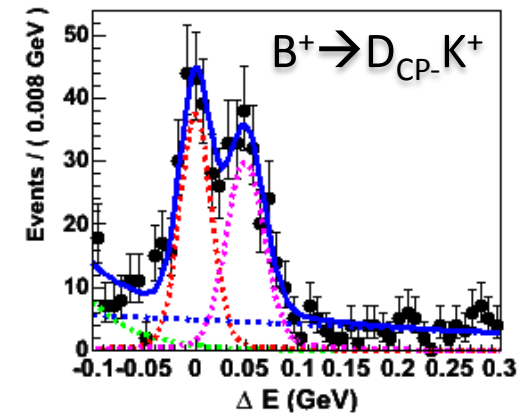
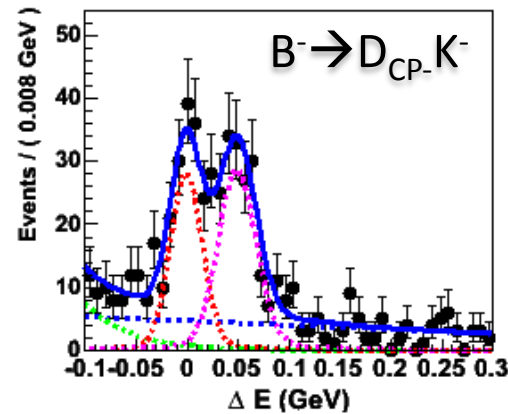
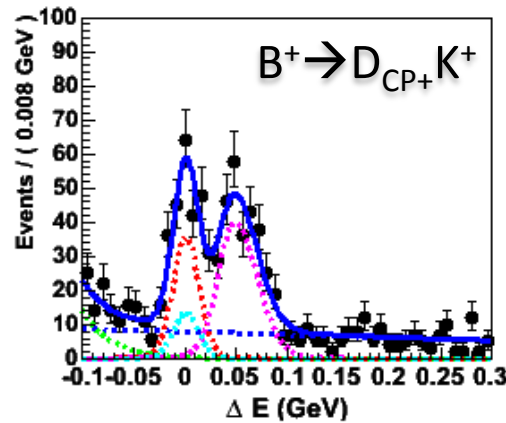
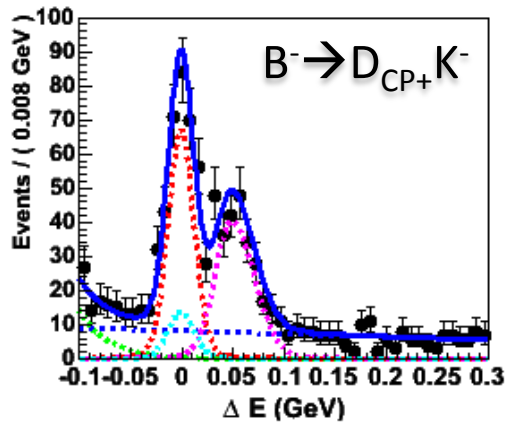
δ_B : strong phase

GLW by Belle

LP 2011 preliminary,
772M BB

CP+ (K^+K^- , $\pi^+\pi^-$): 582 ± 40 events

CP- ($K_S\pi^0$, $K_S\eta$): 476 ± 37 events



Red: signal

Magenta: $B \rightarrow D\pi$

Green: BB BG

Blue: qq BG (q=u, d, s, c)

Light blue: peaking BG

$$R_{CP+} = 1.03 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.03$$

$$R_{CP-} = 1.13 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.05$$

$$A_{CP+} = +0.29 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.02$$

$$A_{CP-} = -0.12 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01$$

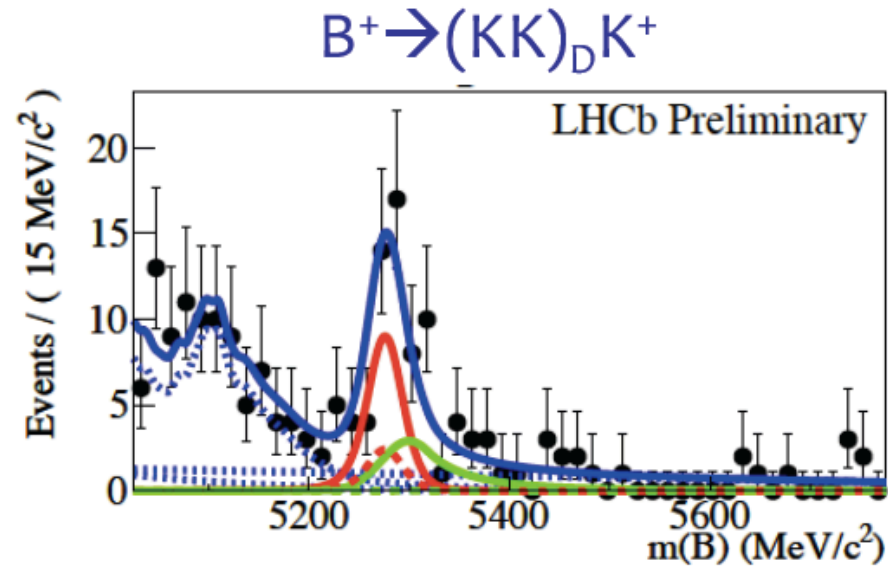
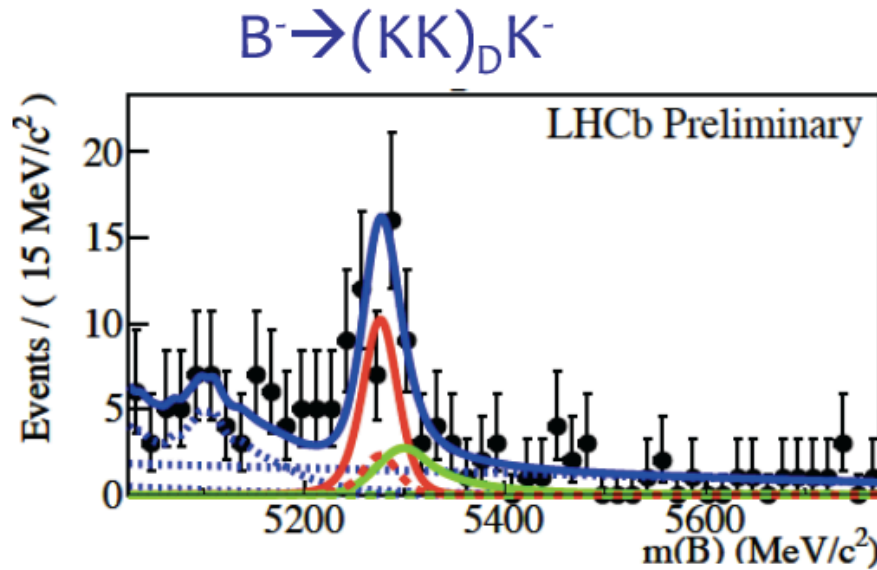
Systematics dominated by peaking BG.

Significant CP asymmetry for CP+ mode.
Opposite asymmetry btw CP+ and CP-.

GLW by LHCb

EPS 2011 preliminary,
35.6 pb⁻¹

- Result obtained by using data taken in 2010.



Yields

	$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$
$B^- \rightarrow DK^-$	44
$B^+ \rightarrow DK^+$	40

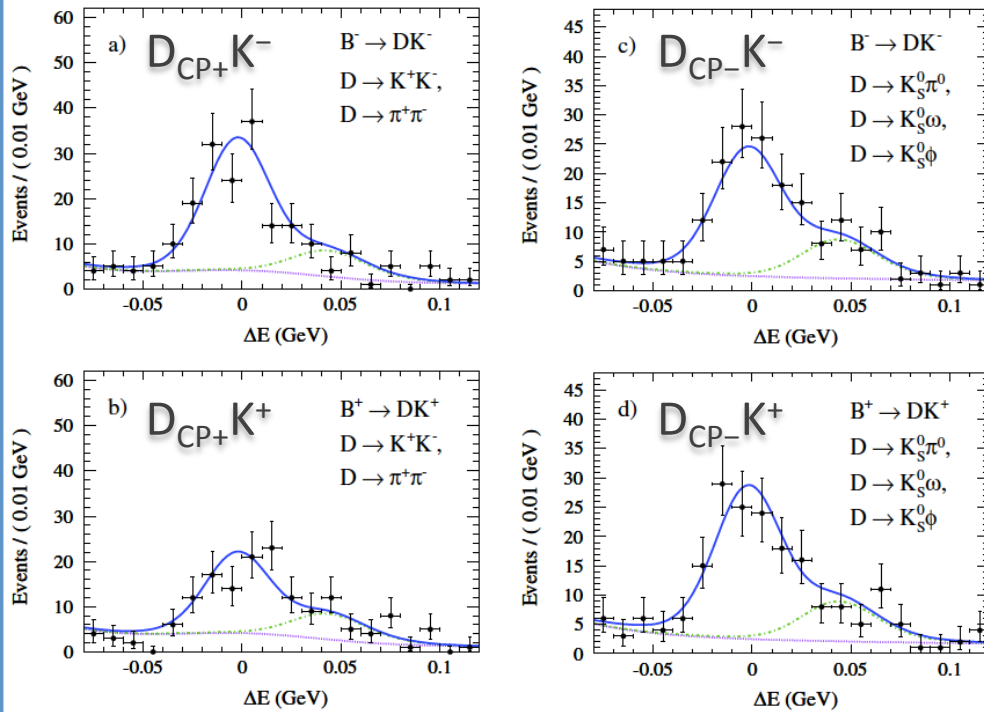
$$R_{CP+} = 1.48 \pm 0.31(stat.) \pm 0.12(syst.)$$

$$A_{CP+} = 0.07 \pm 0.18(stat.) \pm 0.07(syst.)$$

Signal clearly seen. Promising result
for obtaining nice R_{CP+}/A_{CP+} at higher statistics.

GLW up to 2010

BaBar, 467M BB, PRD82, 072004 (2010)

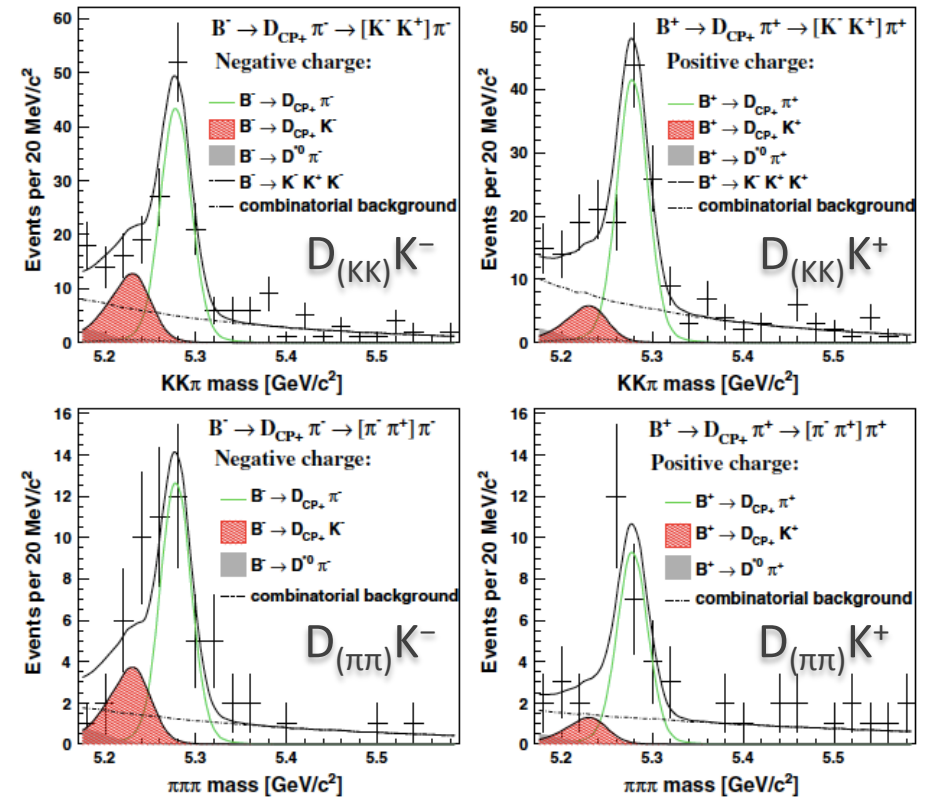


$$A_{CP+} = 0.25 \pm 0.06(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$$

$$A_{CP-} = -0.09 \pm 0.07(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$$

Opposite asymmetry btw CP+ and CP-.
 Consistent with the results of Belle.

CDF, 1 fb⁻¹, PRD81, 031105(R) (2010)



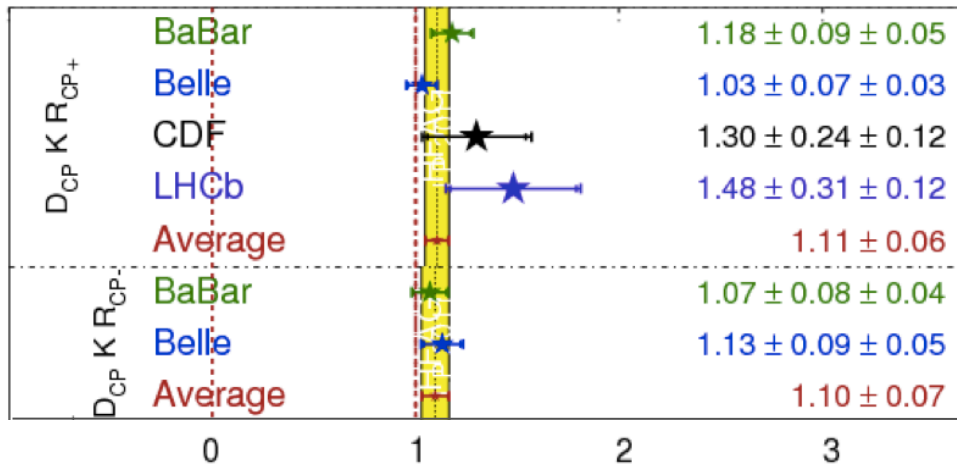
$$A_{CP+} = 0.39 \pm 0.17(\text{stat})$$

Good agreement with other measurements.

Summary for GLW

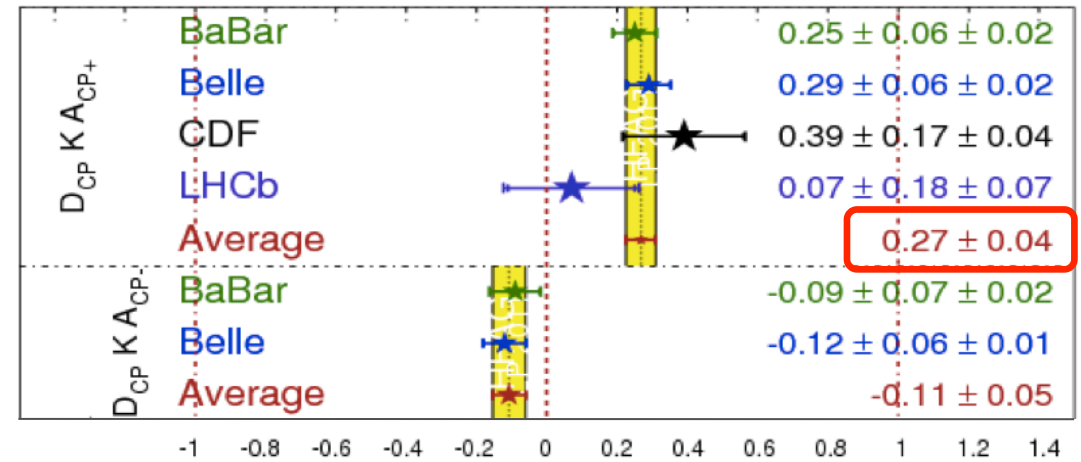
R_{CP} Averages

HFAG
LP 2011
PRELIMINARY



A_{CP} Averages

HFAG
LP 2011
PRELIMINARY



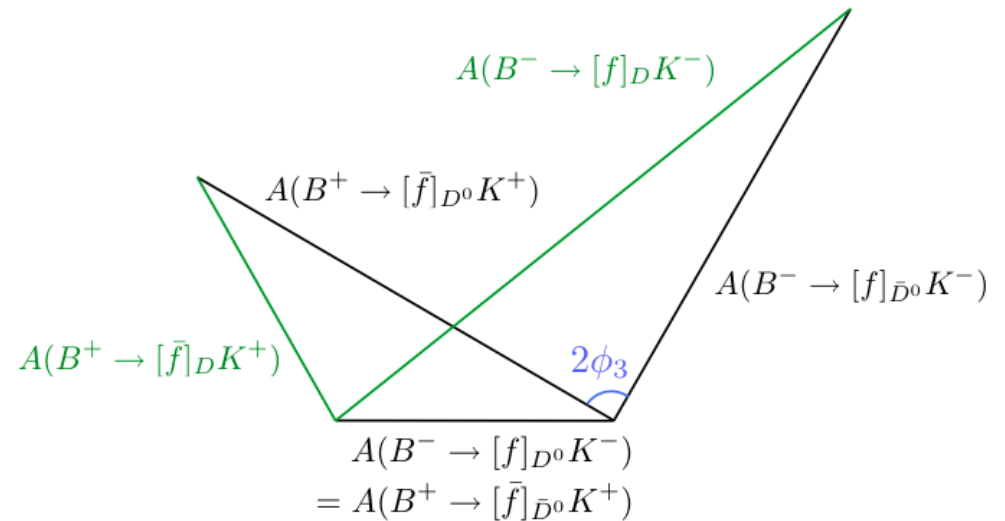
- All results for $B \rightarrow D_{CP} K$ obtained in 2010-2011.
- Good agreement in measurements by different experiments.
- CP violation clearly established for CP+ (ϕ_3 information).

ADS: Amplitude Triangles and Observables

➤ Amplitude triangles:

Magnitudes of the sides are small relatively to the GLW ones (**small signal**) while three sides of the triangles have similar magnitudes (**large CPV**).

Larger contribution from continuum BG.



➤ Usually-measured observables:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{\text{ADS}} &\equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow [f]_D K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow [\bar{f}]_D K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow [\bar{f}]_D K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow [f]_D K^+)} \\ &= r_B^2 + r_D^2 + 2r_B r_D \cos(\delta_B + \delta_D) \cos \phi_3, \\ \mathcal{A}_{\text{ADS}} &\equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow [f]_D K^-) - \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow [\bar{f}]_D K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow [f]_D K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow [\bar{f}]_D K^+)} \\ &= 2r_B r_D \sin(\delta_B + \delta_D) \sin \phi_3 / \mathcal{R}_{\text{ADS}}, \end{aligned}$$

Additional parameters:

$$r_D = \left| \frac{A(D^0 \rightarrow f)}{A(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f)} \right|$$

δ_D : strong phase

Inputs from charm factories.

ADS by Belle

PRL106, 231803 (2011),
772M BB

- First evidence is reported by Belle with significance of 4.1σ .
 - Improved continuum suppression with NeuroBayes neural network.

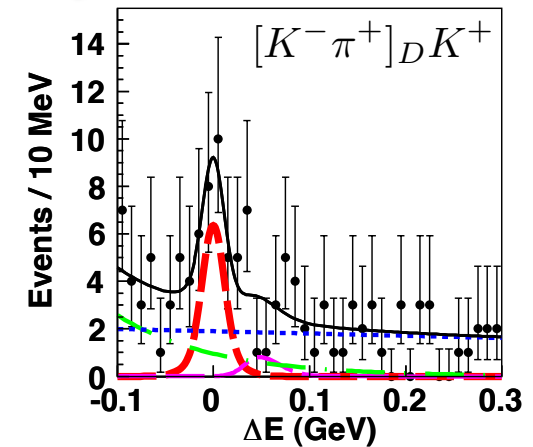
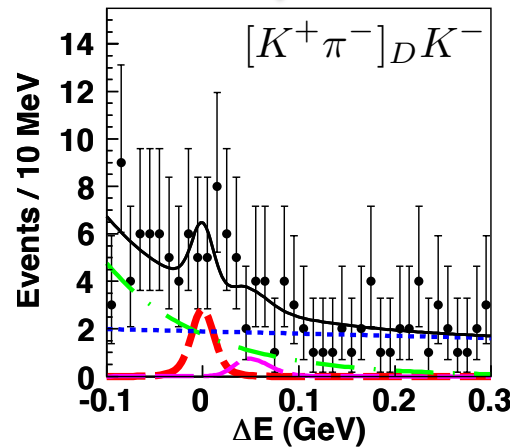
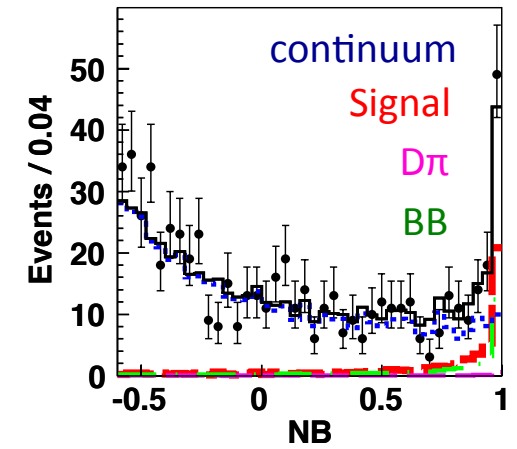
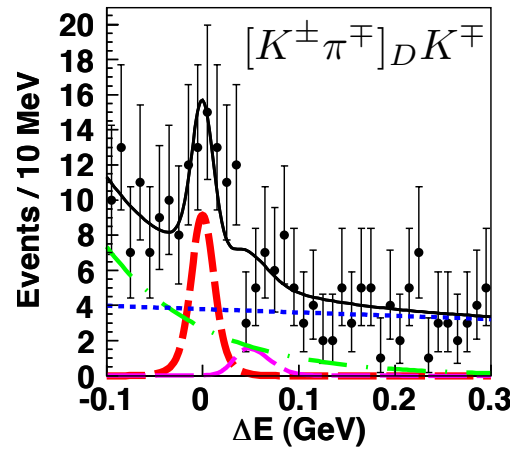
- Observables:

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{ADS}} = [1.63^{+0.44}_{-0.41}(\text{stat})^{+0.07}_{-0.13}(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{ADS}} = -0.39^{+0.26}_{-0.28}(\text{stat})^{+0.04}_{-0.03}(\text{syst})$$

- Indication of important information for ϕ_3 measurement:

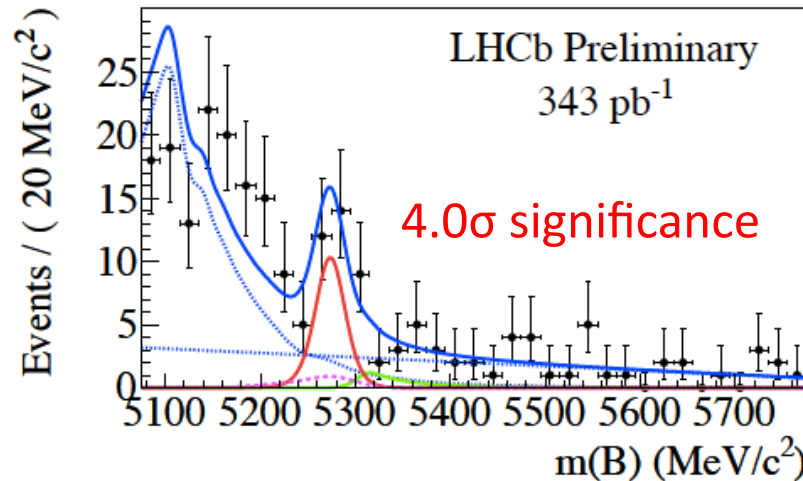
\mathcal{R}_{ADS} and \mathcal{A}_{ADS} varies in $[0.2, 2.5] \times 10^{-2}$ and $[-0.9, 0.9]$, respectively, depending on ϕ_3 and strong phases (assuming $r_B = 0.1$).



ADS by LHCb

EPS 2011 Preliminary,
343 pb⁻¹

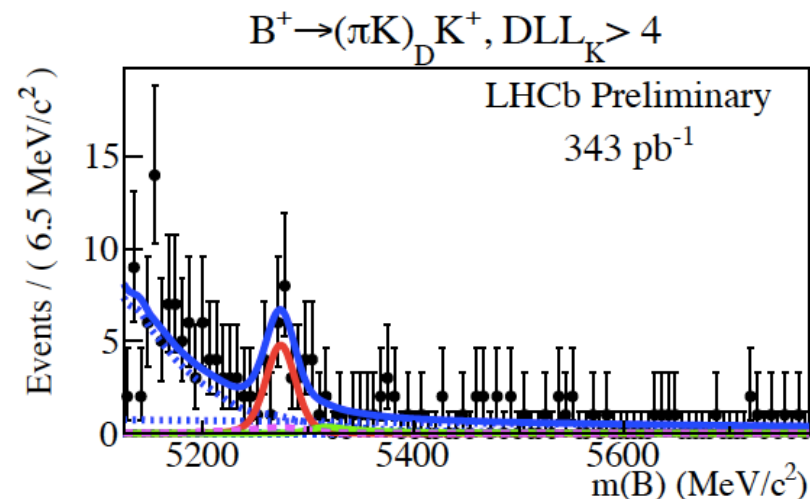
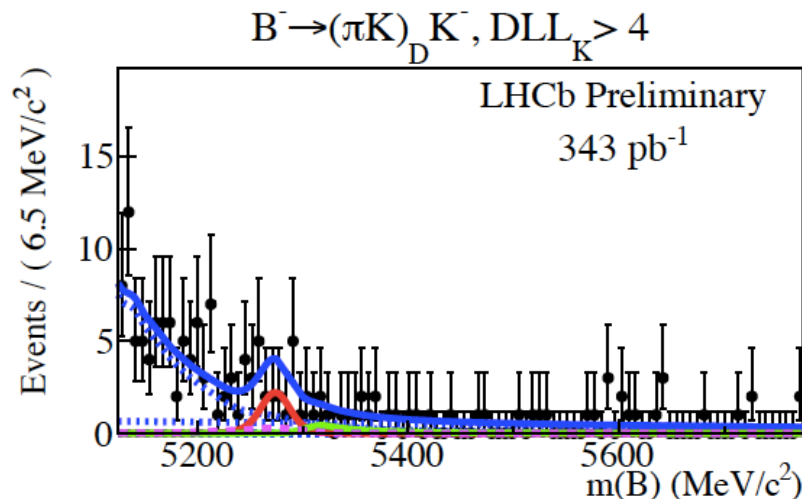
- LHCb also obtain evidence of ADS signal:



$$R_{ADS} = (1.66 \pm 0.39 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A_{ADS} = -0.39 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.02$$

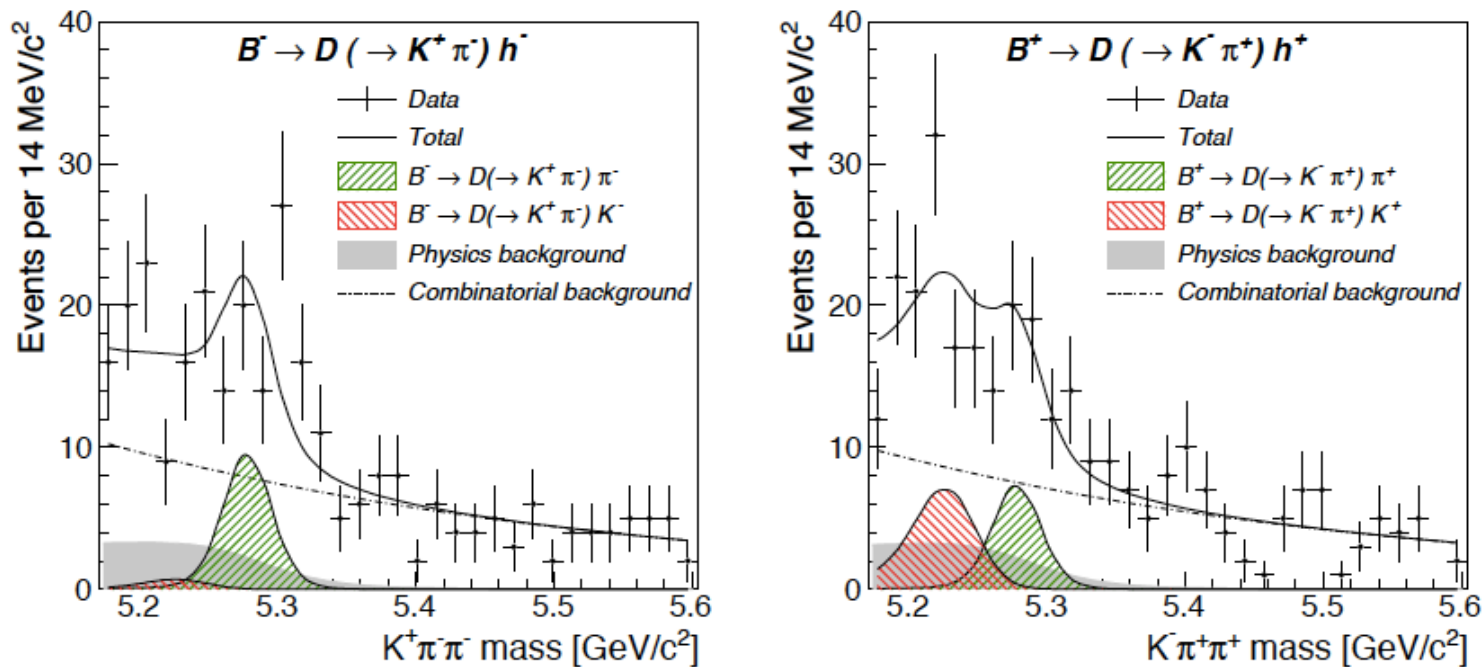
Good agreement with the results of Belle.



ADS by CDF

Accepted by PRD(RC)
in 2011, 7 fb⁻¹

- CDF also obtain evidence of ADS signal (3.2σ):



$$R_{\text{ADS}} = (2.20 \pm 0.86 \pm 0.26) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A_{\text{ADS}} = -0.82 \pm 0.44 \pm 0.09$$

Good agreement with other measurements.

ADS D^*K by Belle

LP 2011 preliminary,
772M BB

- Continuum suppression with:

$$NB' \equiv \frac{NB - (-0.6)}{1.0 - NB}$$

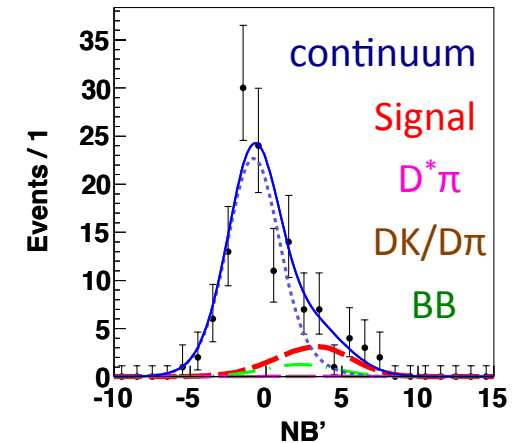
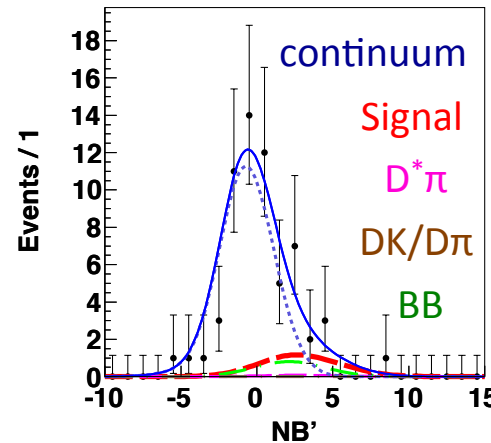
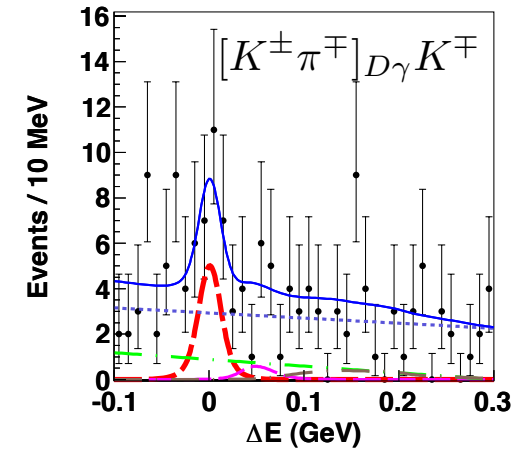
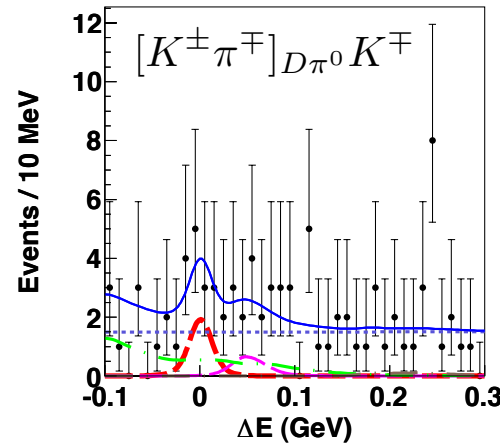
- Signal seen with 3.5σ significance for $D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$ mode.

- Ratio to favored mode:

$$\mathcal{R}_{D\pi^0} = [1.0_{-0.7}^{+0.8}(\text{stat})_{-0.2}^{+0.1}(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{D\gamma} = [3.6_{-1.2}^{+1.4}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.2(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-2}$$

- Difference between $\mathcal{R}_{D\pi^0}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{D\gamma}$: indication of the effect of the interference term $2r_B^* r_D \cos(\delta_B^* + \delta_D) \cos \phi_3$ (opposite sign for $\mathcal{R}_{D\pi^0}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{D\gamma}$).



ADS D^*K by Belle

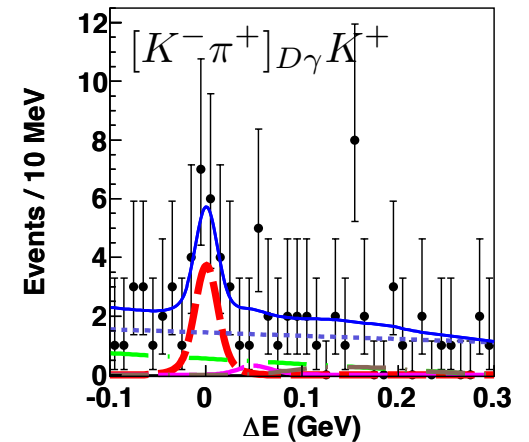
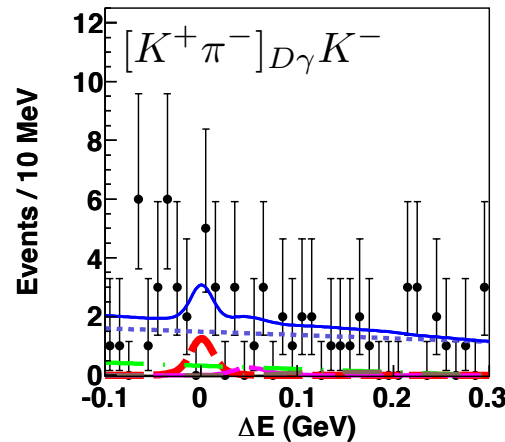
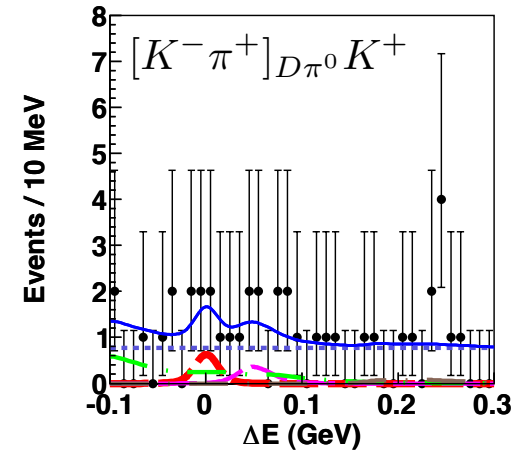
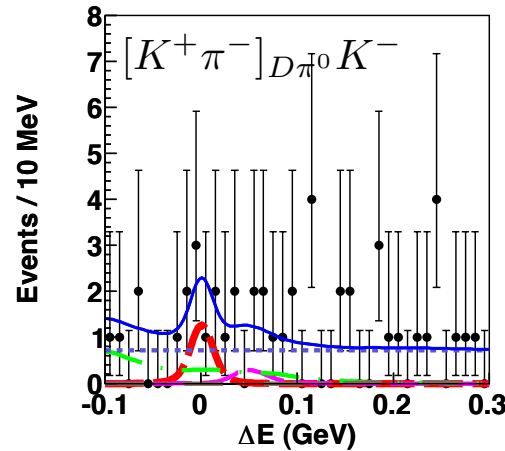
LP 2011 preliminary,
772M BB

➤ Asymmetry:

$$\mathcal{A}_{D\pi^0} = 0.4_{-0.7}^{+1.1}(\text{stat})_{-0.1}^{+0.2}(\text{syst})$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{D\gamma} = -0.51_{-0.29}^{+0.33}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst})$$

➤ Indication of opposite sign for $\mathcal{A}_{D\pi^0}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{D\gamma}$: consistent with expectation. (Opposite strong phase between $D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$ and $D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$.)

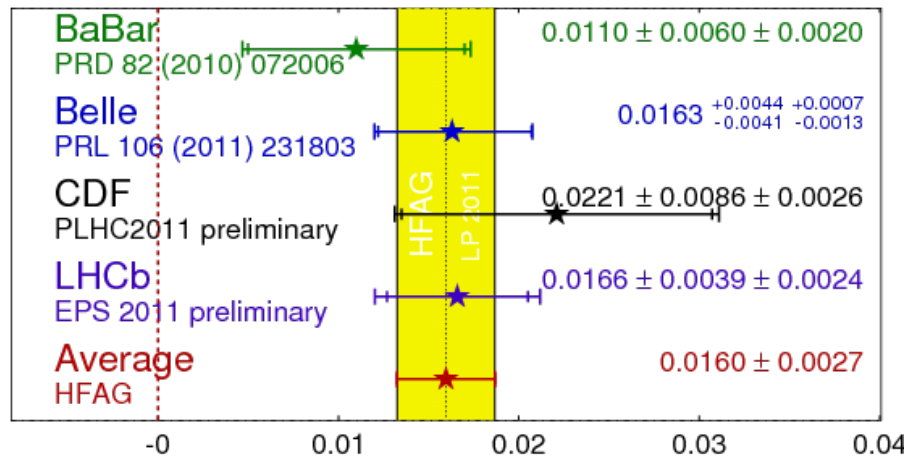


➤ Combining $R_{D\pi^0}$, $R_{D\gamma}$, $\mathcal{A}_{D\pi^0}$, and $\mathcal{A}_{D\gamma}$: indication of negative $\cos(\delta_B^* + \delta_D)\cos\phi_3$ and positive $\sin(\delta_B^* + \delta_D)\sin\phi_3$. Consistent with $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}K$ GGSZ result.

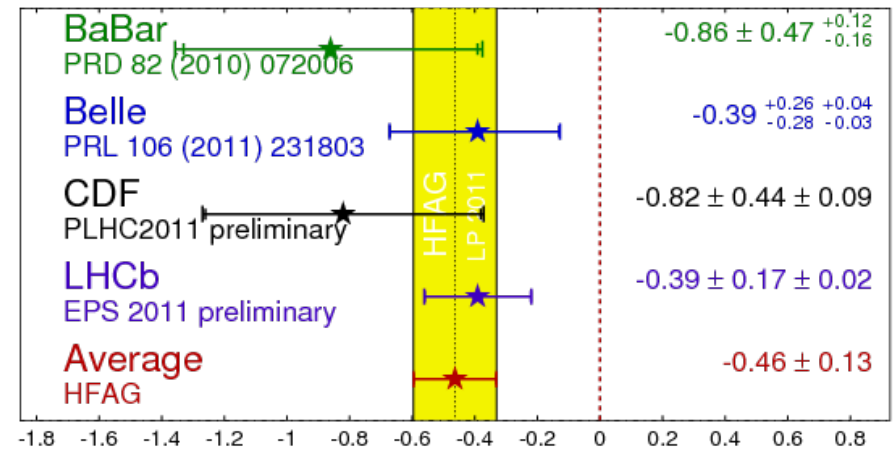
Summary for ADS



R_{ADS} for DK

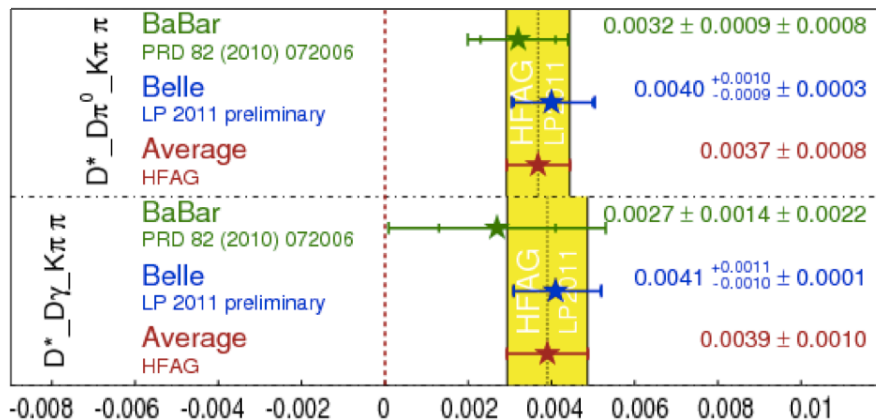


A_{ADS} for DK

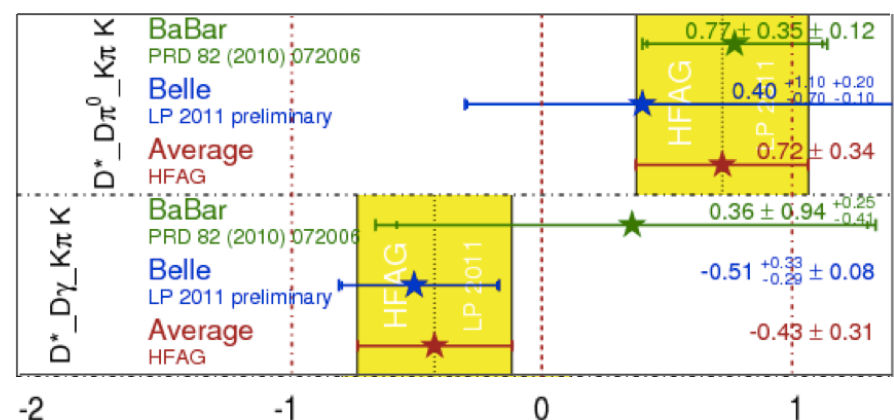


Signal established. Negative asymmetry. Promising for ϕ_3 determination.

R_{ADS} for D^*K



A_{ADS} for D^*K

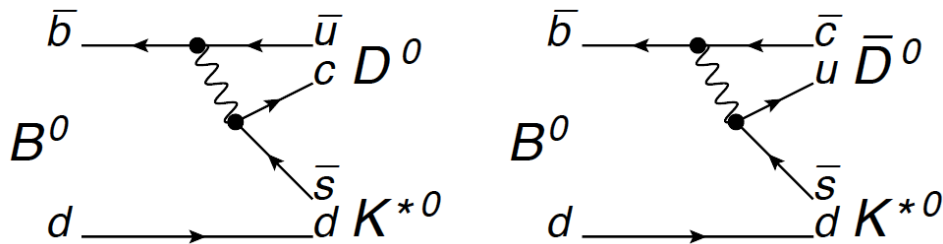


*Signal seen also for $B \rightarrow D^*K$ ADS. Encouraging for improving ϕ_3 measurement.*

Additional Update: $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$ ADS by Belle

New
772M BB

- ADS method can be extended to $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$ by tagging B^0 from K^{*0} .



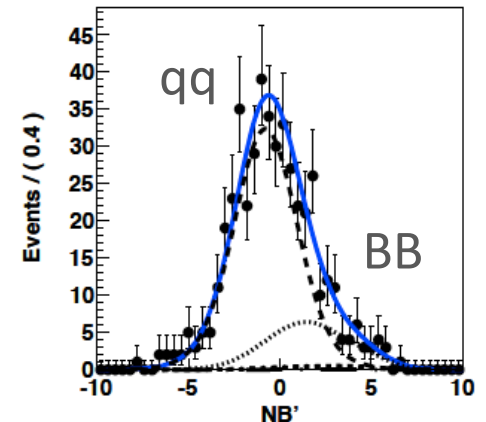
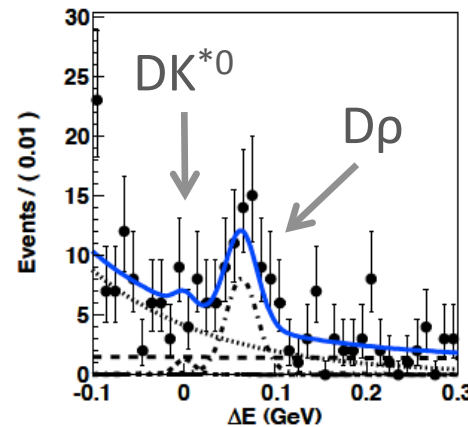
Both color suppressed.

- K^{*0} cannot be separated by $K^+\pi^-$ and effective parameters r_s and δ_s are included in 'ADS fit'.

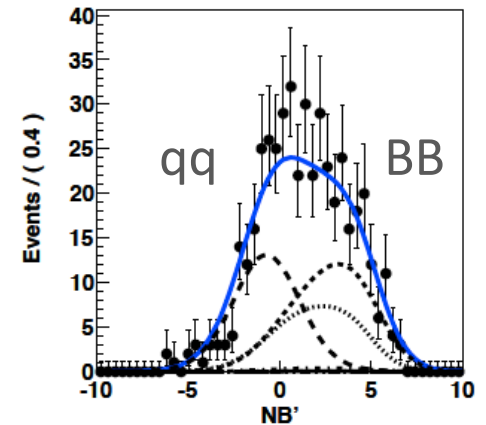
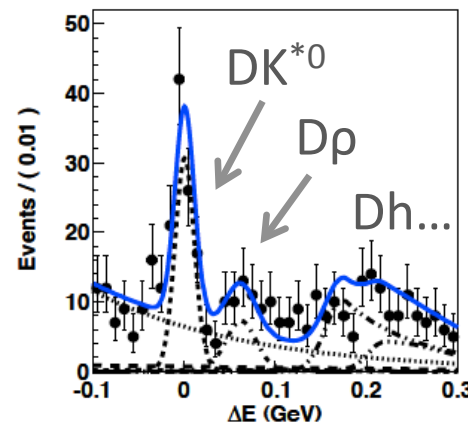
- Result:

$$\mathcal{R}_{DK^{*0}} = (4.1_{-5.0}^{+5.6+2.8}) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{DK^{*0}} < 0.16 \text{ (95\% C.L.)}$$



No significant signal for main mode: $7.7_{-9.5}^{+10.6}$.



Signal seen for calibration mode: 190_{-21}^{+22} .

(NB': variable for continuum suppression.)

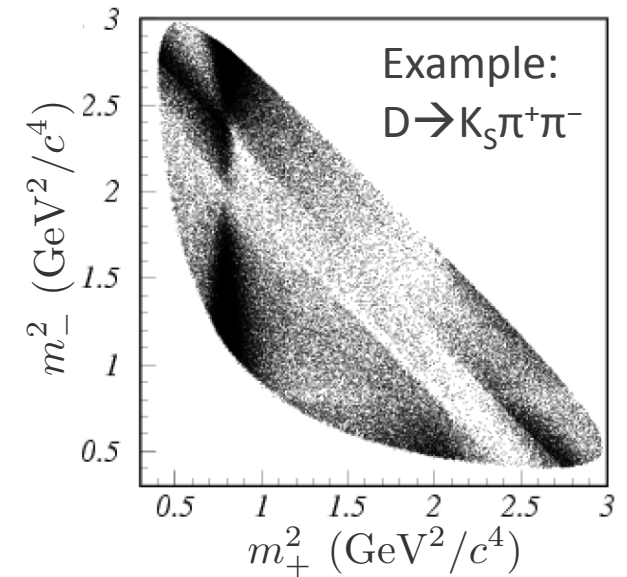
GGSZ, Model-Dependent Approach

- ▶ Amplitude of $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$ process can be expressed by

$$M_\pm = \underline{f(m_\pm^2, m_\mp^2)} + r_B e^{\pm i\phi_3 + i\delta_B} \underline{f(m_\mp^2, m_\pm^2)}$$

$$m_\pm^2 = m_{K_S h^\pm}^2$$

Amplitude of $D \rightarrow K_S h^+ h^-$ decay determined from Dalitz plot of large continuum data (Flavor is tagged by soft-pion charge in $D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D\pi_{\text{soft}}^\pm$). Isobar-model assumption with BW for resonances.



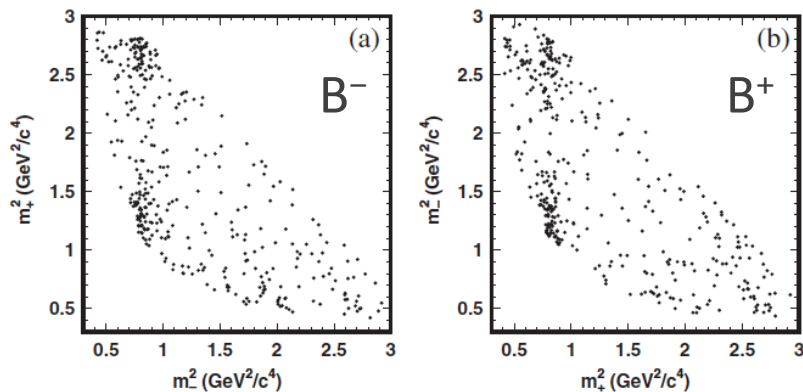
- ▶ Procedure of analysis:

1. Fit to m_\pm by M_\pm to obtain $x_\pm = r_B \cos(\pm\phi_3 + \delta_B)$ and $y_\pm = r_B \sin(\pm\phi_3 + \delta_B)$.
2. Extract ϕ_3 (as well as r_B and δ_B) from x_\pm and y_\pm .

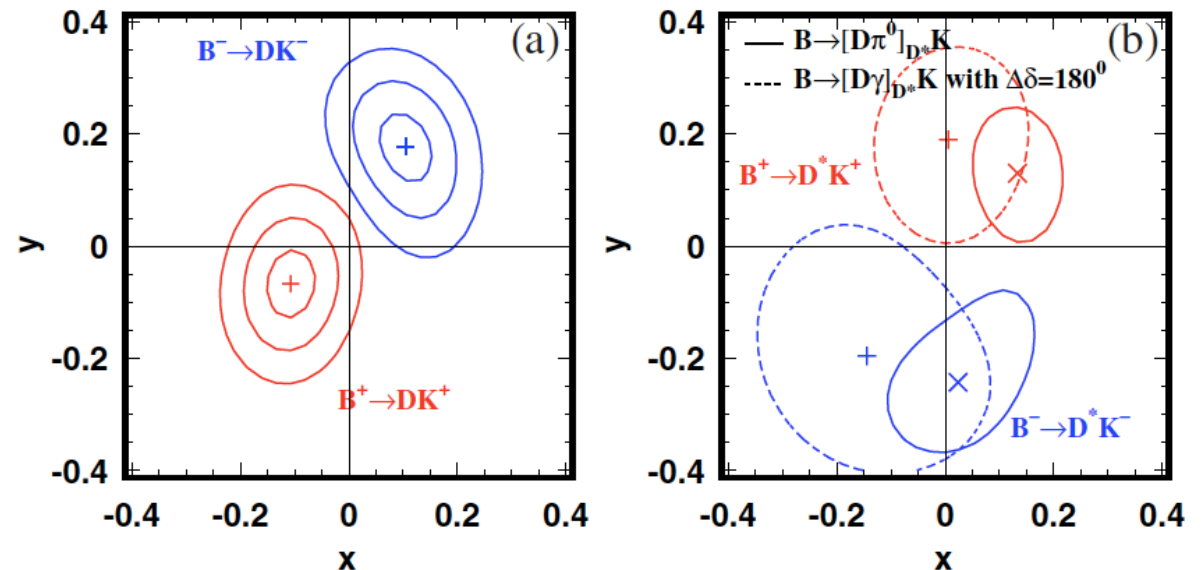
GGSZ by Belle

PRD81, 112002 (2010),
657M BB

- ▶ Examples of Dalitz plots and confidence contours on x and y:



Dalitz plots for $B \rightarrow DK$.



- ▶ Result on ϕ_3 obtained by combining DK and D^*K :

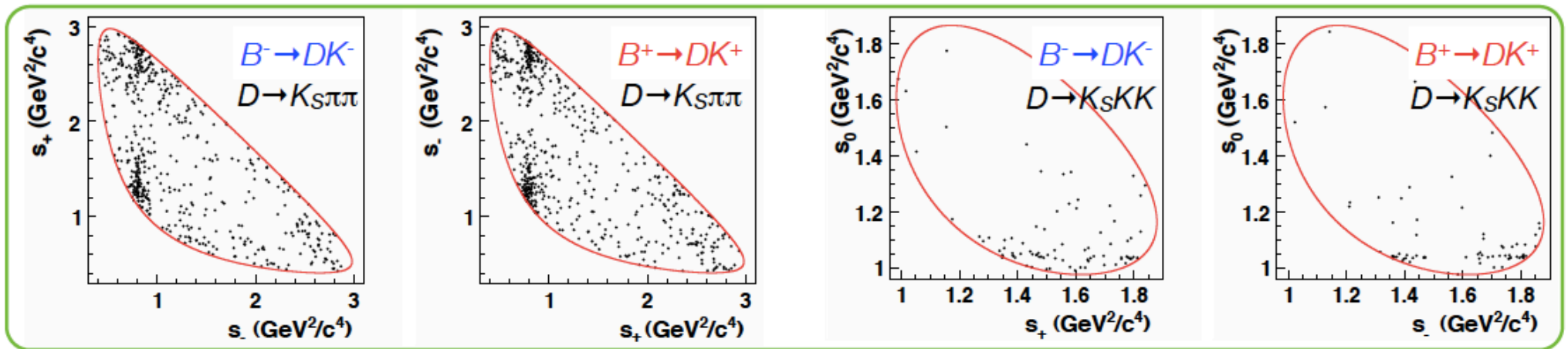
$$\phi_3 = 78.4^\circ \begin{matrix} +10.8^\circ \\ -11.6^\circ \end{matrix} \pm 3.6^\circ (\text{syst}) \pm 8.9^\circ (\text{model})$$

D decay modeling (isobar model)

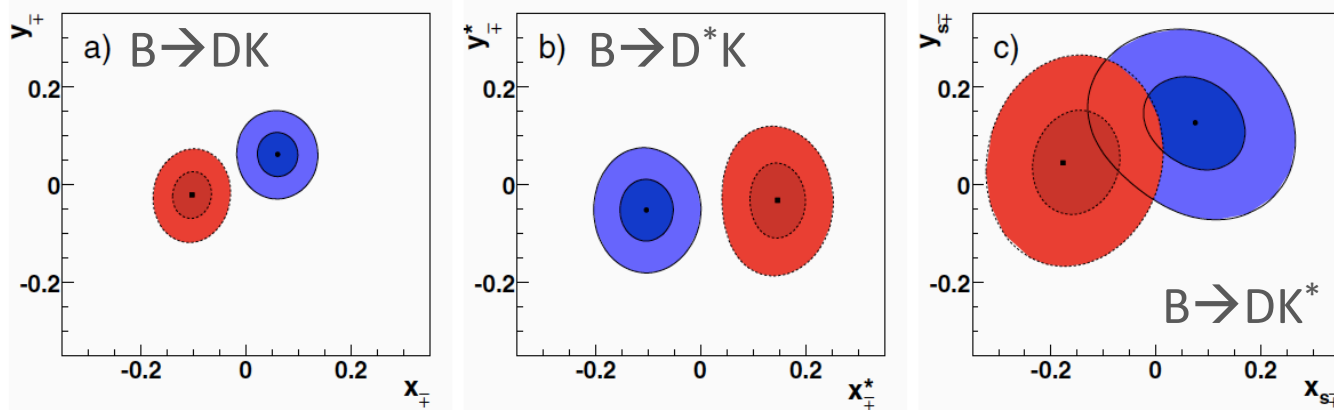
GGSZ by BaBar

PRL105, 121801 (2010),
468M BB

Dalitz plots for $B \rightarrow DK$



Contours for x and y

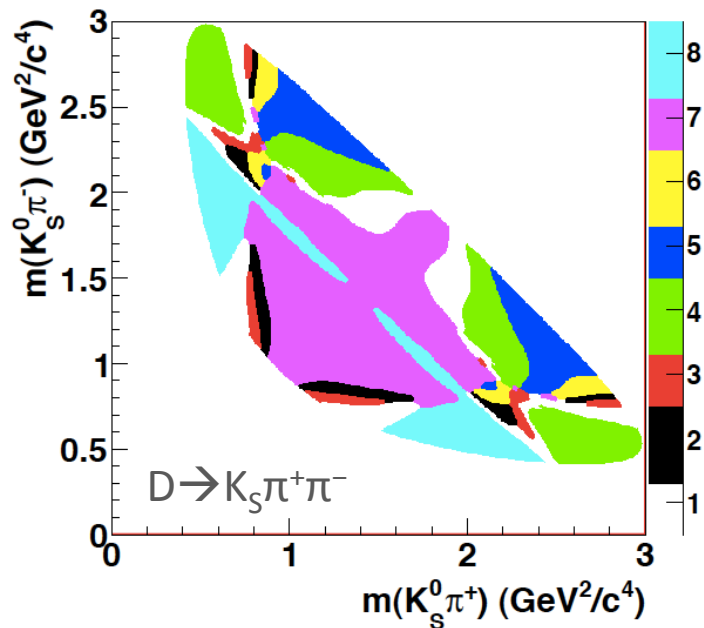


Effective hadronic parameters for $B \rightarrow DK^*$ to take interference with other $B \rightarrow DK_S^0 \pi$.

$$\phi_3 = (68 \pm 14 \pm 4 \pm 3)^\circ$$

GGSZ, Model-Independent Approach

- Divide the Dalitz plot into several regions (averaged strong phase of $D \rightarrow K_S hh$ obtained without assuming model).



Optimal binning: uniform division of the strong phase difference.
 (Binning is model-dependent while result model-independent.)

Number of events in i^{th} bin is a function of x_{\pm}/y_{\pm}

$$N_i^{\pm} = h_B \left[K_{\pm i} + r_B^2 K_{\mp i} + 2\sqrt{K_i K_{-i}}(x_{\pm} c_i \pm y_{\pm} s_i) \right]$$

where

h_B : normalization constant

K_i : number of events in i^{th} bin of flavor tagged D decay

$\psi(3770)$
by CLEO

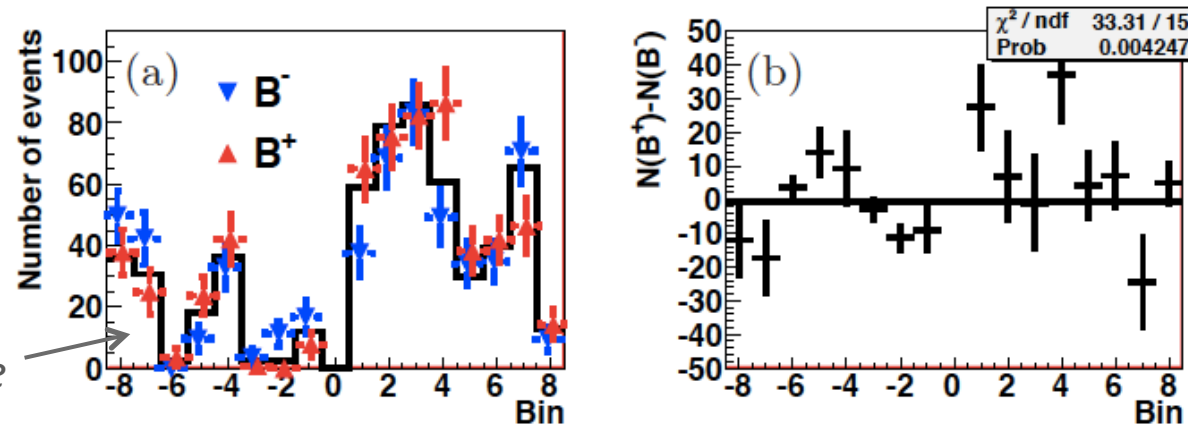
c_i and s_i : cosine and sine of strong phase of D decay averaged in i^{th} bin

Values of ϕ_3 , r_B , and δ_B are extracted from N_i^{\pm} 's (simultaneous equations for ϕ_3 , r_B , and δ_B).

GGSZ Model-Independent by Belle

Moriond 2011
preliminary, 772M BB

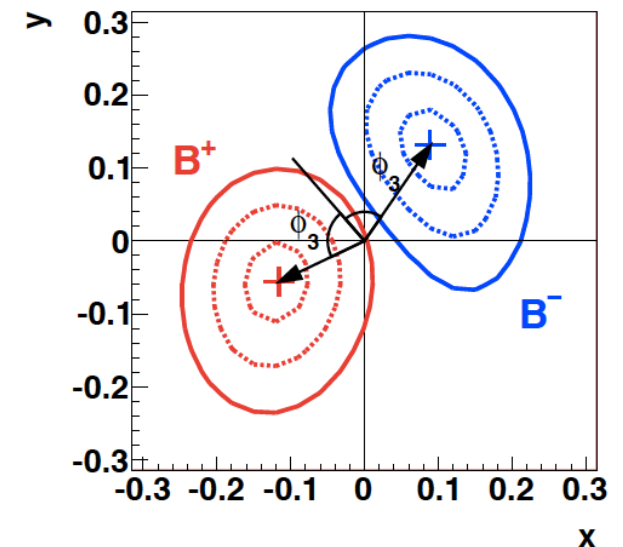
- Result of the fit of $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$ sample in each bin:



- Result on ϕ_3 as well as contours on x and y:

$$\phi_3 = (77.3_{-14.9}^{+15.1} \pm 4.1 \pm 4.3)^\circ$$

Third error due to c_i and s_i uncertainty.
Will decrease to 1° or less by BES-III.



Summary

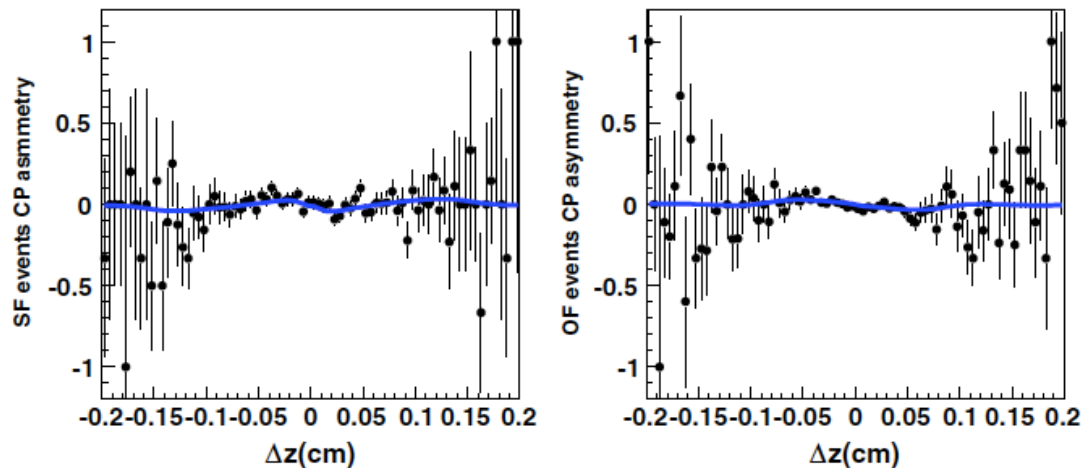
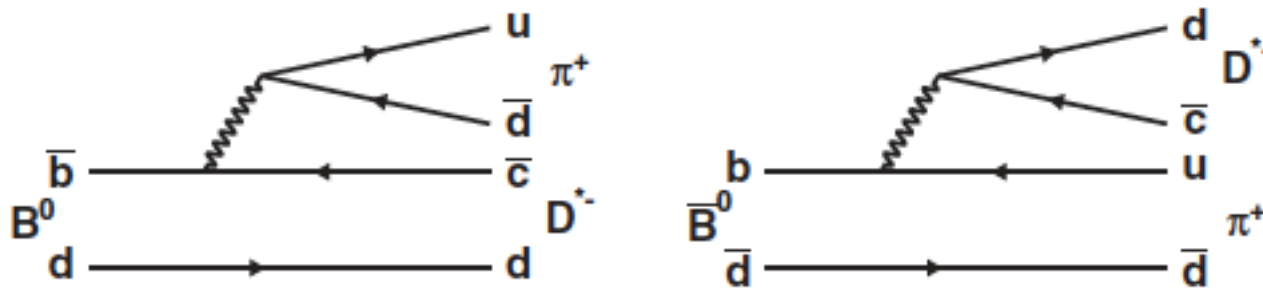
- Recent improvement on ϕ_3 ($20^\circ \rightarrow 10^\circ$) is achieved by updates on $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}K^{(*)}$ by Belle, BaBar, LHCb, and CDF.
 - GLW
 - CP asymmetry for CP+ mode established by BaBar and Belle.
 - ADS
 - Evidence of signal obtained by Belle, CDF, and LHCb.
 - Evidence also obtained for D^*K by Belle.
 - GGSZ
 - First model-independent measurement by Belle.
- Promising to obtain a precision of $O(1^\circ)$ in near future.

$$2\phi_1 + \phi_3$$

Belle, PRD84, 021101(R)
(2011), 657M BB

- Result of partial reconstruction for $B \rightarrow D^{*\mp} \pi^\pm$ published by Belle. (Preliminary result shown in 2008.)

Mixing-induced CP violation to extract $2\phi_1 + \phi_3$.



$$S^\pm = \frac{-2R \sin(2\phi_1 + \phi_3 \pm \delta)}{(1 + R^2)}$$

$$S^+ = +0.061 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.012,$$

$$S^- = +0.031 \pm 0.019 \pm 0.015,$$