

*CP violation in B decays*  
*Recent results from BABAR and*  
*BELLE*

*Guy Wormser*  
*LAL Orsay*

# Introduction

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- *Very exciting harvest of results concerning CP violation*
    - 17 experimental talks at ICHEP in parallel and plenary sessions!
    - Made possible by superb performances of KEK-B and PEP-II
  - *$\sin(2\beta)$  : Recent update using charmonium states*
  - *Search for new physics in CPV thru s-penguins*
  - *First measurement of  $\sin(2\alpha)$*
  - *Many efforts concerning  $\gamma$*
  - *First significant constraints from  $\sin(2\beta + \gamma)$*
  - *First « consensual » direct CP violation in B decays*
  - *Perspectives and conclusion*
-



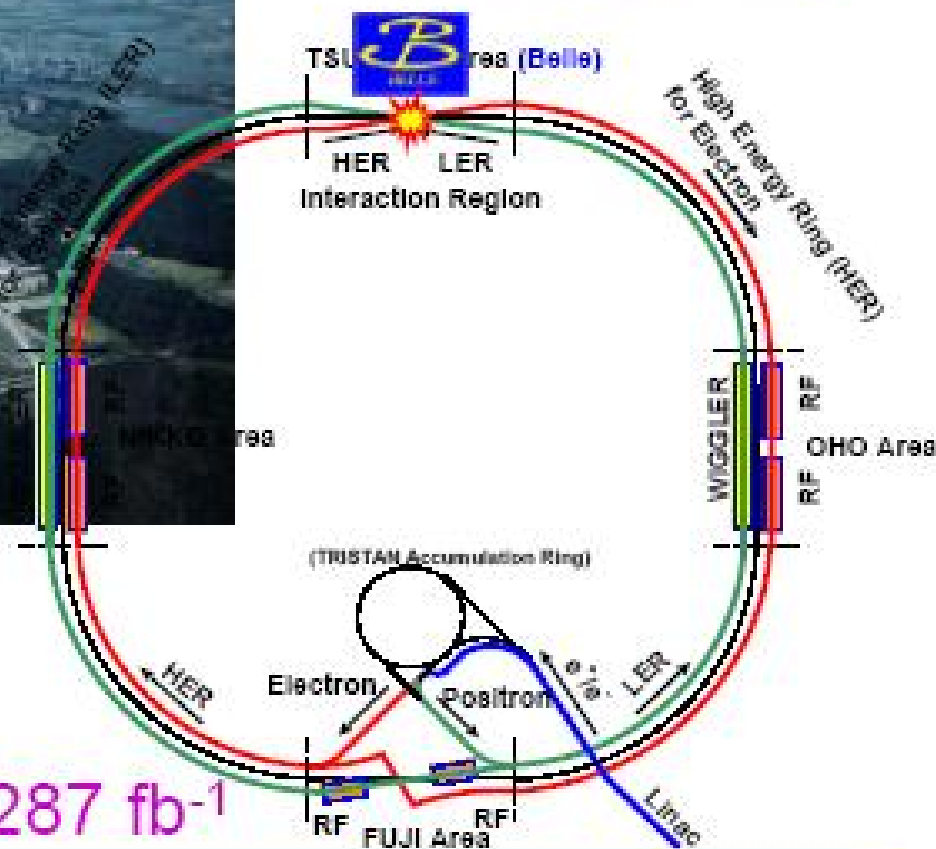
# KEKB Collider



Mt. Tsukuba



8 GeV  $e^-$  x 3.5 GeV  $e^+$   
 $\pm 1$  mrad crossing



$$L_{\text{peak}} = 1.39 \times 10^{34} \text{ sec}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-2}$$

@ 1.2A x 1.6A

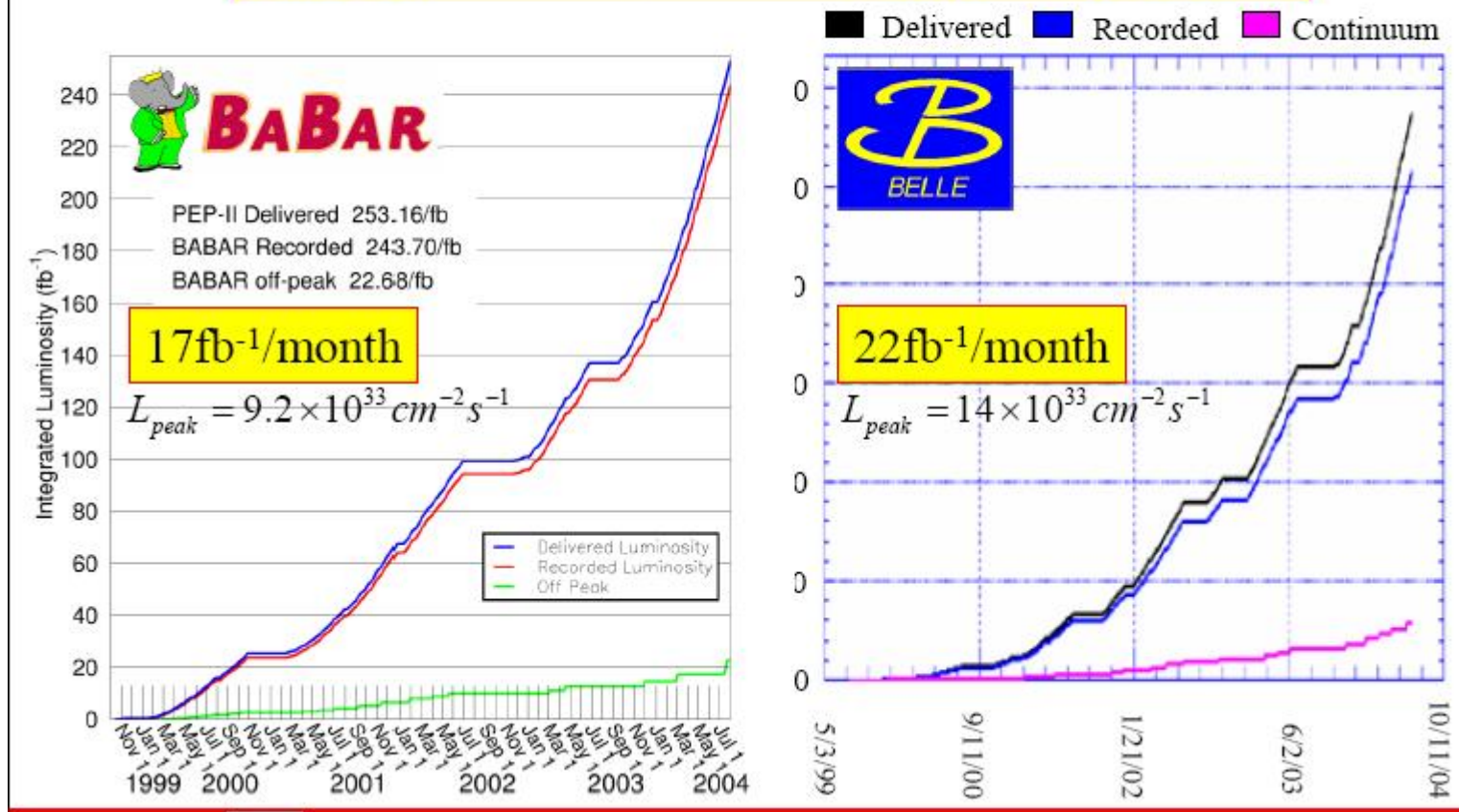
253 fb<sup>-1</sup> on Y(4S) 274M B $\bar{B}$   
 28 fb<sup>-1</sup> below Y(4S)

~287 fb<sup>-1</sup>

# BABAR and BELLE Integrated Lumi

## Current luminosities and data samples

Total 244 (Babar) + (Belle) 286 fb<sup>-1</sup> = 0.530 ab<sup>-1</sup>!!



# The great success of continuous injection

30% to 50% integrated lumi increase due to 4 combined factors:

- Higher average lumi
- Higher uptime fraction
- STABLE Temperatures
- Fixed Operating point in tune space

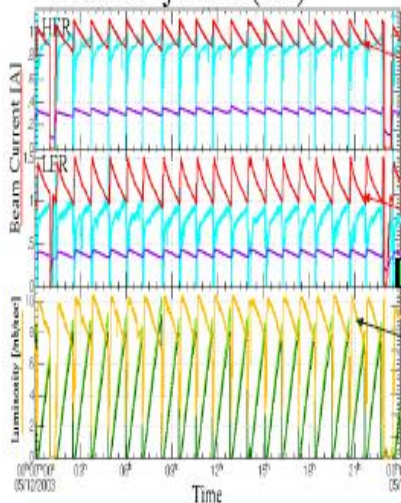


## Continuous Injection

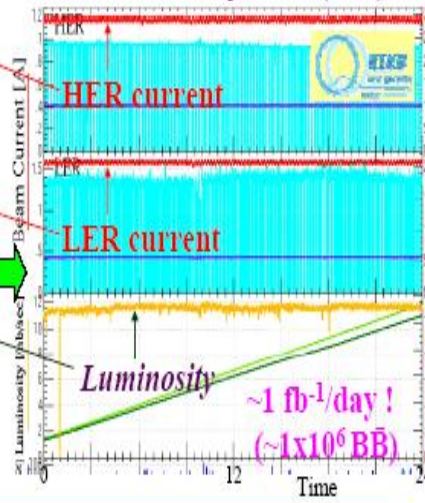
No need to stop run  
Always at ~max. currents, luminosity

➔ ~30% more  $L dt$

normal injection (old)

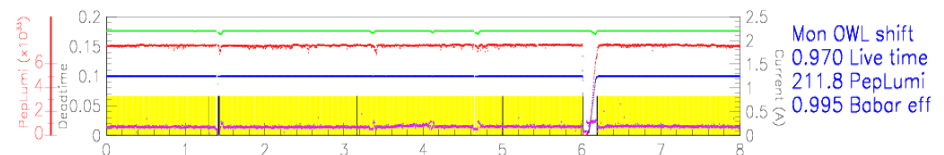
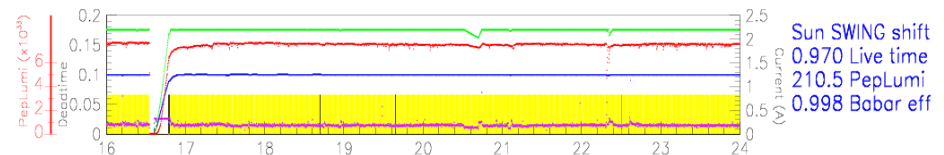
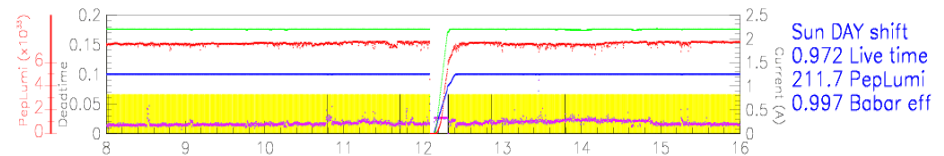


continuous injection (new)



[CERN courier Jan/Feb 2004]  
both KEKB & PEP-II

PEPII-BABAR: Apr 11-12



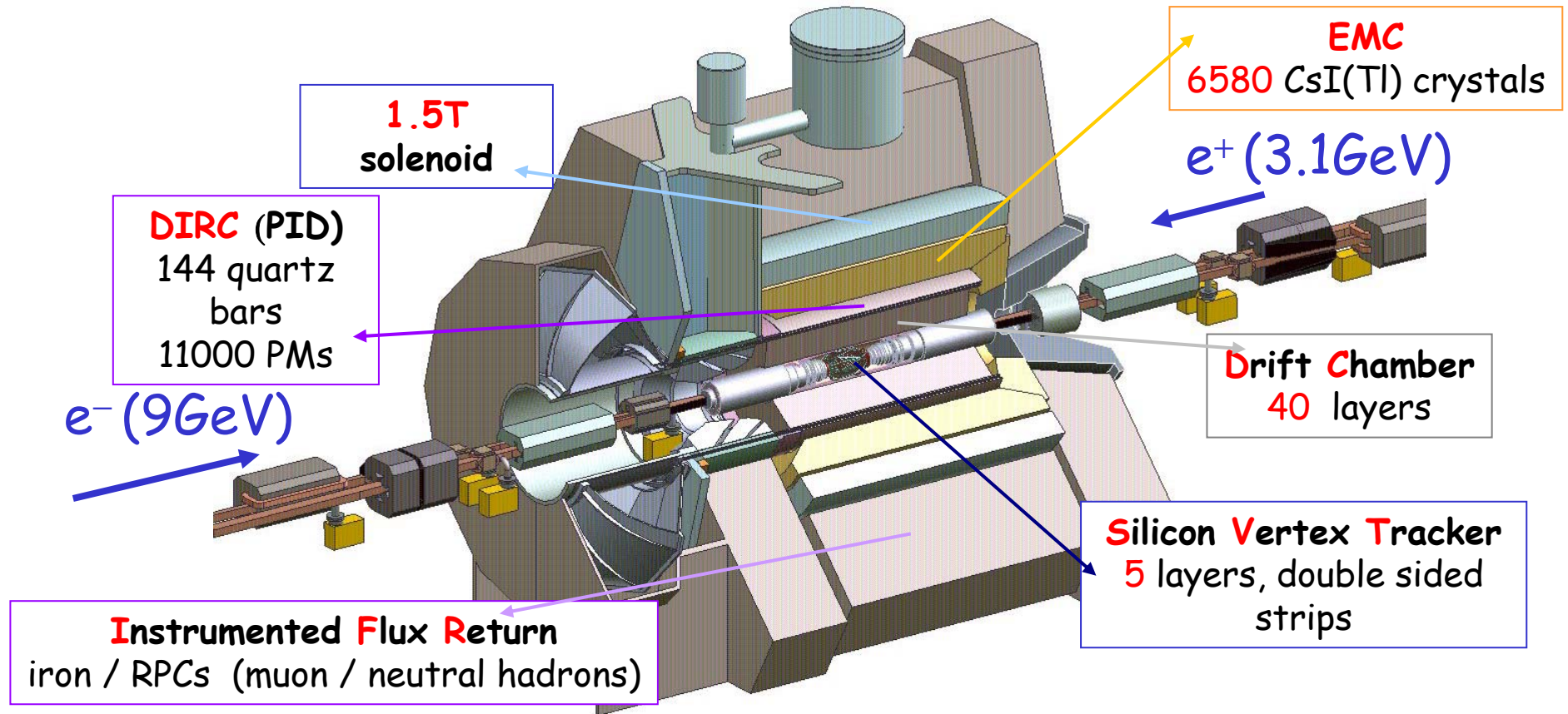
PEP Lumi  
LER Current  
HER Current  
Deadtime  
BABAR DAQ on, stable beams  
BABAR DAQ off, stable beams

SVT Abort ↓  
DCH Trip ↓  
BABAR Offline/PEP Ratio = 1.13

0.971 Total Live time  
634.0 Total PepLumi  
0.997 Total Babar eff

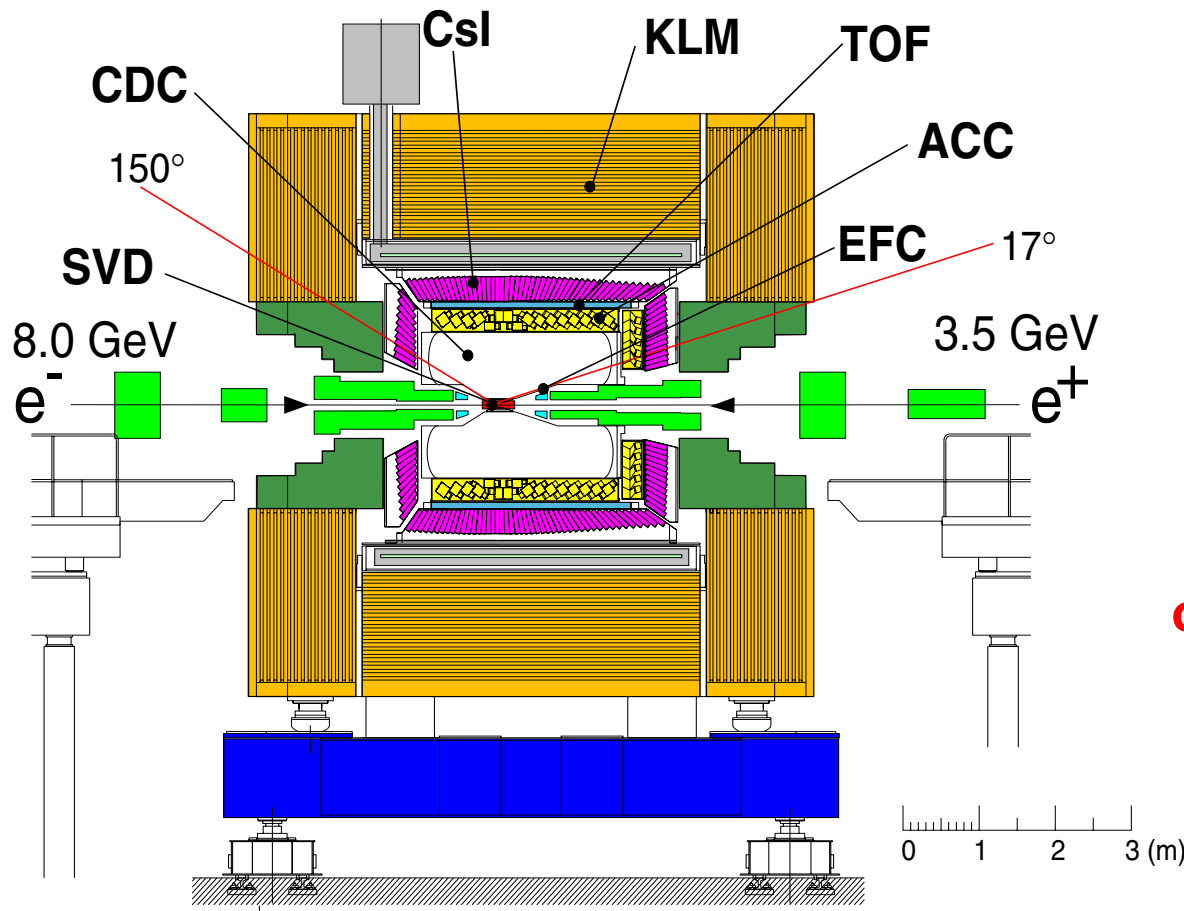


# BABAR Detector





# Belle Detector



## Silicon Vertex Detector:

3 layers

$$\sigma \sim 55 \mu\text{m for } 1 \text{ GeV}/c @ 90^\circ$$

## Central Drift Chamber:

50 layers  
at  $\sqrt{s} \sim 250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$$\sigma_{Pt}/P_t \sim 0.35\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$\sigma_{\pi}(dN/d\eta/d\eta) \sim 2\%$   
274 x 10<sup>6</sup> BB pairs

## Calorimeter Csl:

$$\sigma/E = (1.3 \oplus 0.07/E \oplus 0.8/E^{1/4})\%$$

Partial statistics  
( $\sim 1.8\% @ 1 \text{ GeV}$ )

includes  $\sim 140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
TOF:  $\sigma \sim 95 \text{ ps}$   
or 152 x 10<sup>6</sup> BB pairs

## ACC (Cerenkov counters):

$$n=1.01 \sim 1.03$$

KLM (muons): 14 layers

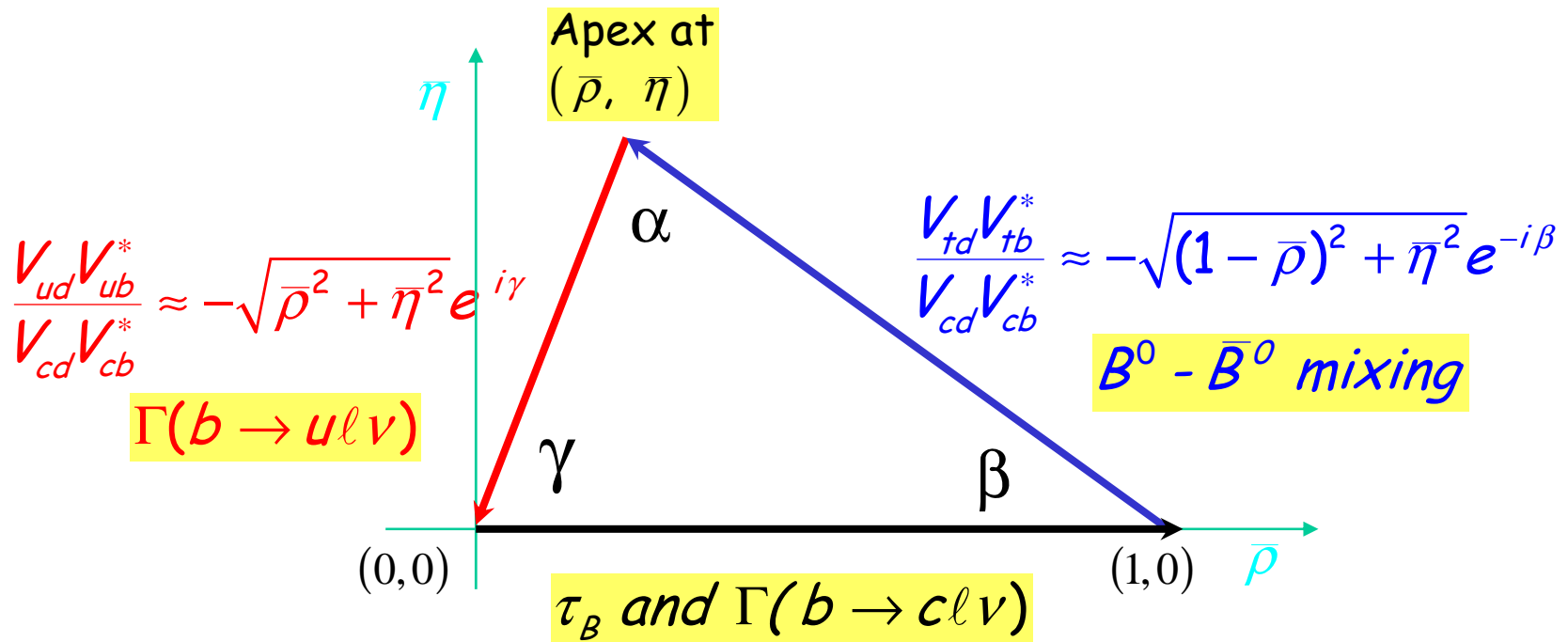
Magnet : 1.5 Tesla

$K/\pi \text{ sep. } dE/dx \neq \text{TOF} + \text{ACC}$

# CKM and unitarity conditions

$$W^+ \begin{cases} q_i = u, c, t \\ \bar{q}_j = \bar{d}, \bar{s}, \bar{b} \end{cases} \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

$V_{ij}$

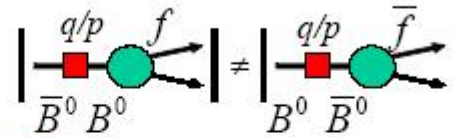


$$\beta = -\arg V_{td}; \quad \gamma = \arg V_{ub}^*; \quad \alpha = \pi - \gamma - \beta$$



### 3 ways for CP violation

#### 1. CP violation in mixing



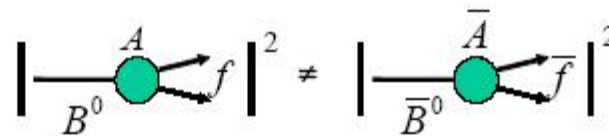
First mechanism observed historically in kaon decays

$$\left| \frac{q}{p} \right| = \left| \frac{(M_{12}^* - i \frac{\Gamma_{12}^*}{2})}{(M_{12} - i \frac{\Gamma_{12}}{2})} \right| \neq 1$$

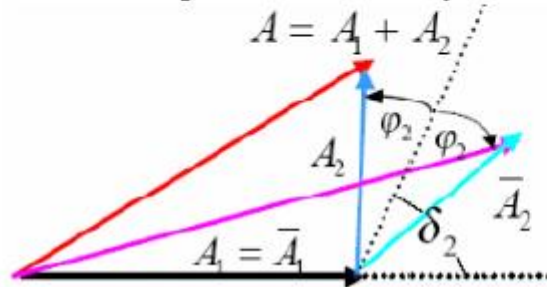
SM predicts:

$$\left| \frac{q}{p} \right| - 1 \approx 4\pi \frac{m_c^2}{m_t^2} \sin \beta \approx 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

#### 2. Direct CP violation in the decay



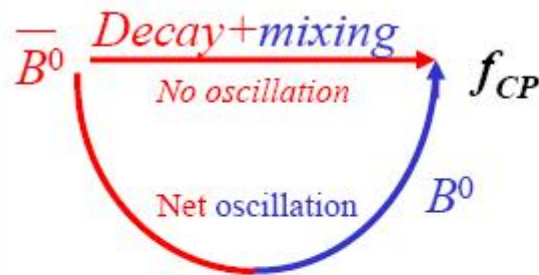
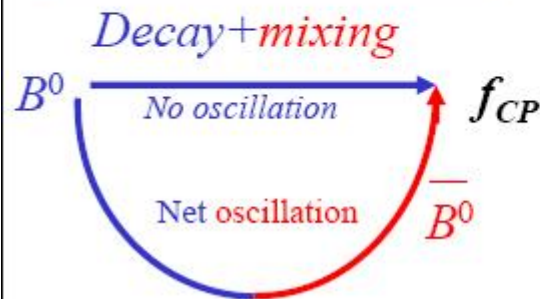
Occurs when  $|\bar{A}/A| \neq 1$  where  $A$  is the amplitude for  $B$  decays into a final state  $f$  and  $\bar{A}$  is the amplitude of  $\bar{B}$  decays into the CP conjugate state  $\bar{f}$ .



Two amplitudes  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  with a relative CP violating phase  $\phi_2$  and a CP conserving phase  $\delta$ :  
CP violation and  $|A| \neq |\bar{A}|$

## 3 ways for CP violation

### 3. Time dependent



$$\Gamma(B_{phys}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}) \neq \Gamma(\bar{B}_{phys}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP})$$

Define CP Asymmetry as:

$$A_{f_{CP}}(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}_{phys}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}) - \Gamma(B_{phys}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP})}{\Gamma(B_{phys}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}) + \Gamma(\bar{B}_{phys}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP})}$$

$$A_{f_{CP}} = -C_{f_{CP}} \cos(\Delta mt) + S_{f_{CP}} \sin(\Delta mt)$$

$$\lambda_{f_{CP}} = \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_{f_{CP}}}{A_{f_{CP}}} \approx e^{-2i\beta}$$

Amplitude ratio

CP parameter

$$C_{f_{CP}} = \frac{1 - |\lambda_{f_{CP}}|^2}{1 + |\lambda_{f_{CP}}|^2}$$

$$S_{f_{CP}} = \frac{-2 \text{Im} \lambda_{f_{CP}}}{1 + |\lambda_{f_{CP}}|^2}$$

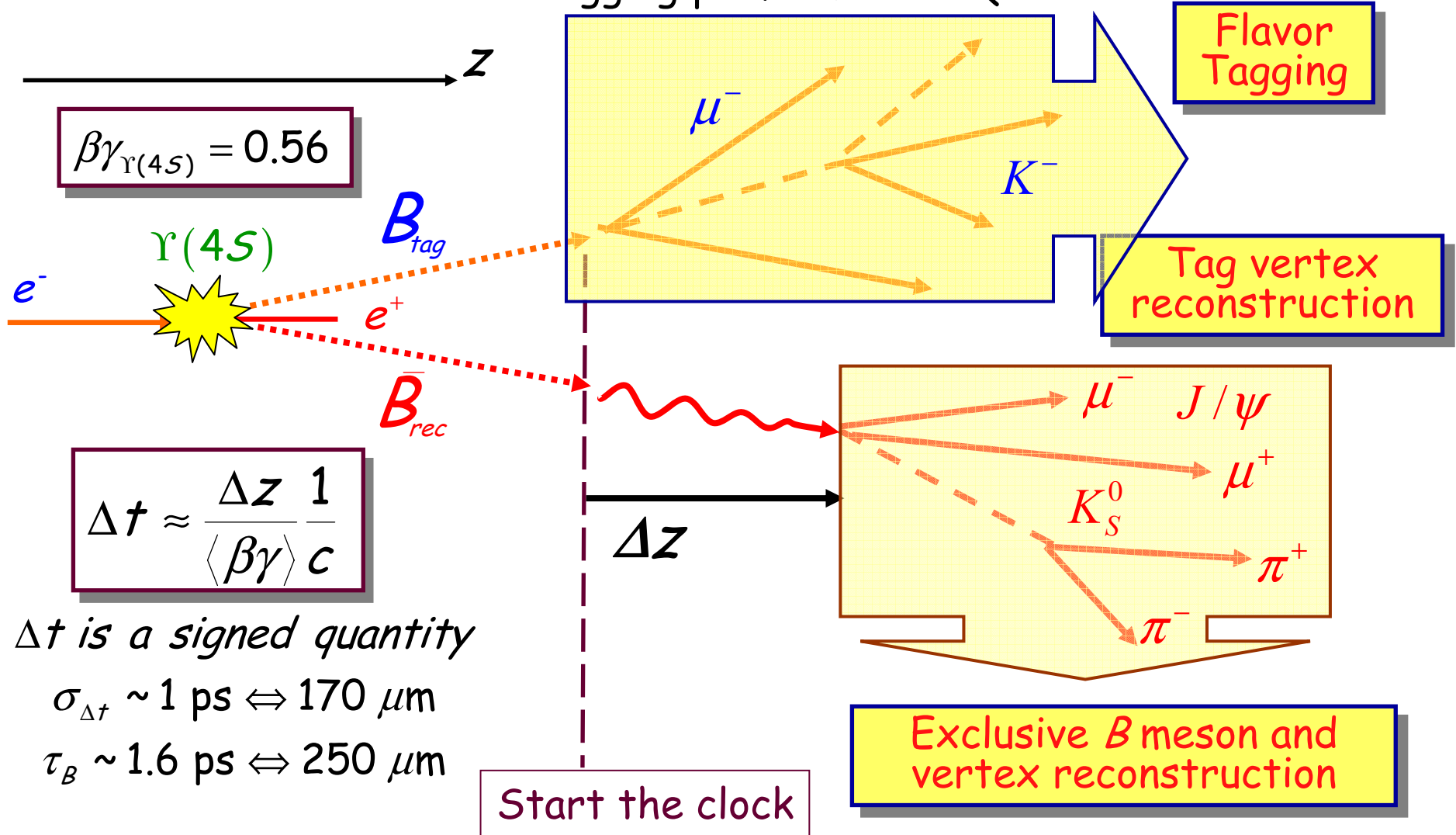
For single amplitude  
= 0

= -Im  $\lambda_{f_{CP}}$

$$C_{f_{CP}} \neq 0 \text{ implies Direct CP Violation}$$

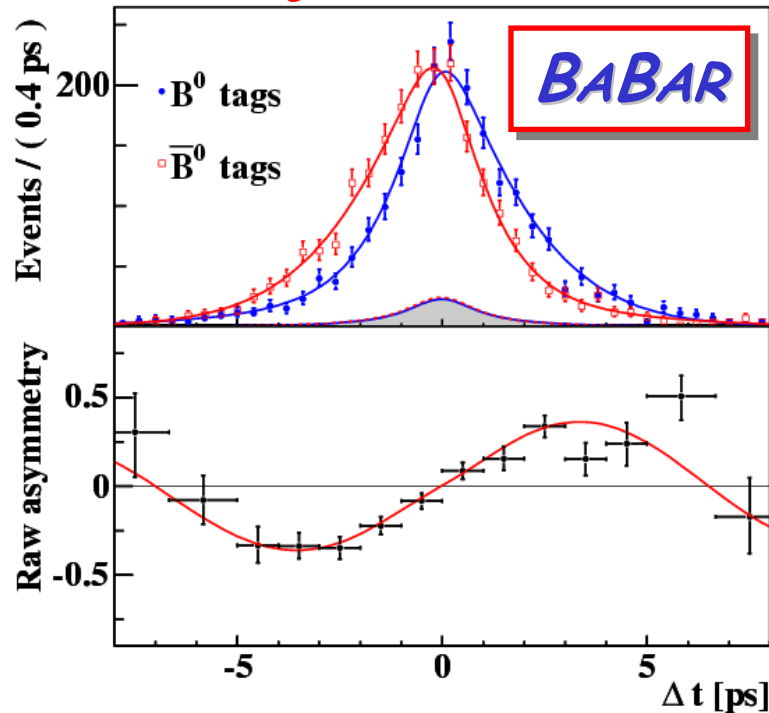
# Measuring time-dependent CP asymmetries

Tagging performance:  $Q = 30.5\%$

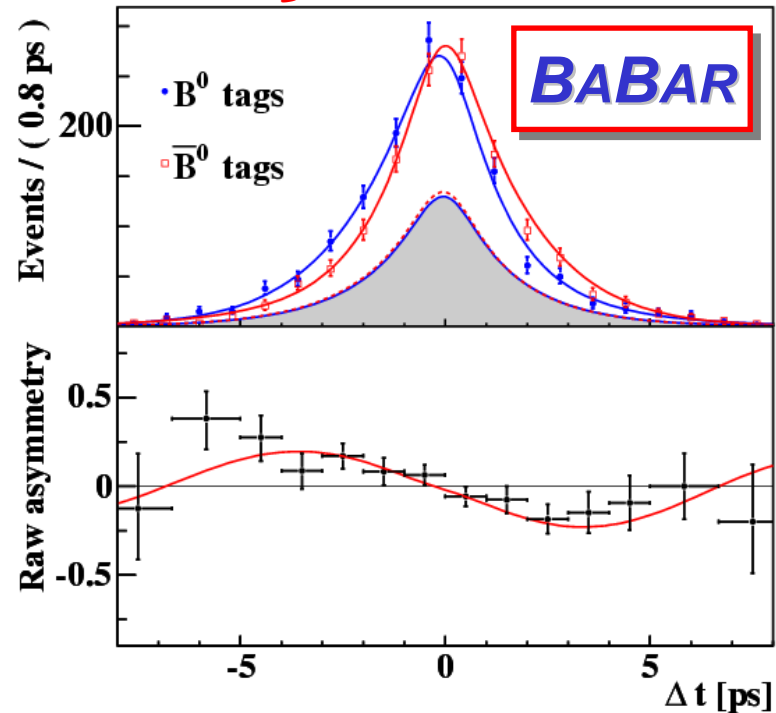


# *sin2β results from charmonium modes*

$(c\bar{c})K_S^0$  (CP odd) modes



$(c\bar{c})K_L^0$  (CP even) modes



Update for ICHEP04

BABAR PUB-04/038

$$\sin 2\beta = +0.722 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.023$$

$$|\lambda| = |\bar{A} / A| = 0.950 \pm 0.031 \pm 0.013$$

205 fb<sup>-1</sup> on peak or 227 M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs  $(c\bar{c})K_S^0 +$   
7730 CP events (tagged signal)  $(c\bar{c})K_L^0$

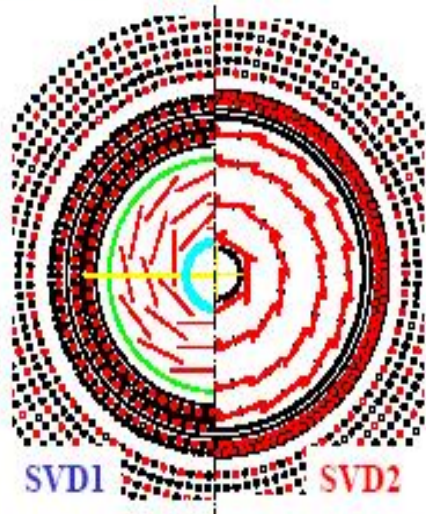
Updates previous result (2002) PRL 89 (2002) 201802

# BELLE Update on $\sin^2\beta$ ( $\phi_2$ )



## SVD Upgrade

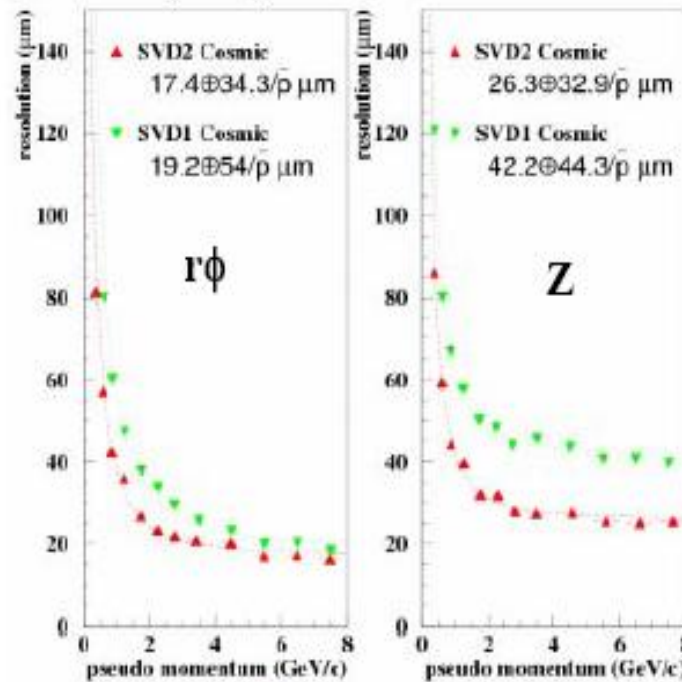
2003 summer



- 1 MRad  $\rightarrow$  >20 MRad
- 3 layers  $\rightarrow$  4 layers
- $23^\circ < \theta < 139^\circ \rightarrow 17^\circ < \theta < 150^\circ$
- $R_{bp} = 2.0 \text{ cm} \rightarrow 1.5 \text{ cm}$

$\rightarrow$  Better I.P. resolutions

Impact parameter resolution



152M BB pairs with SVD1  
+ 122M BB pairs with SVD2

Significant update of BELLE SVD in summer 2003 (~50% of total stat)



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# Checks: $\sin 2\phi_1$ ( $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_{S/L}$ )

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Validation of new data sample (SVD2)

SVD1

Good tags

SVD1: 152M  $B\bar{B}$

$$\mathcal{S} = 0.696 \pm 0.061 \text{ (stat)}$$

$$A = 0.011 \pm 0.043 \text{ (stat)}$$

SVD2

Good tags

SVD2: 122M  $B\bar{B}$

$$\mathcal{S} = 0.629 \pm 0.069 \text{ (stat)}$$

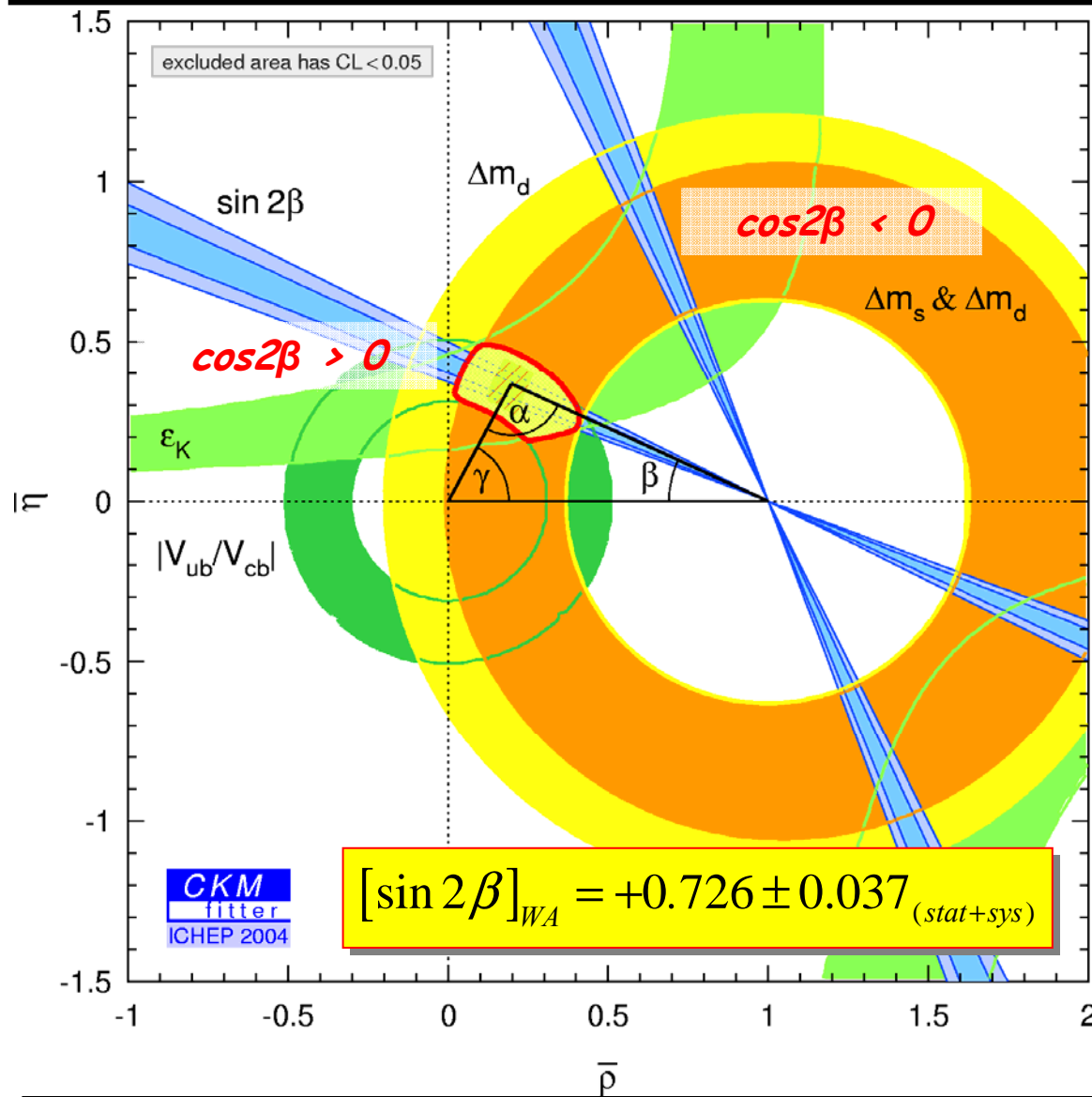
$$A = 0.035 \pm 0.044 \text{ (stat)}$$

$\Delta t$  (ps)

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# *sin2β, cos2β and CKM constraints*



**BABAR**

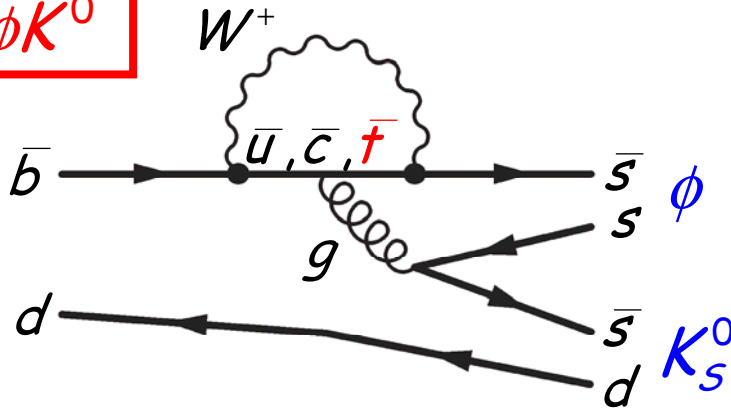
$\cos 2\beta < 0$  ruled out at 87% CL by s- and p-wave interference in angular analysis of  $B J/\psi K^{*0}$  ( $K_S \pi^0$ )

*M. Bruinsma, CP-3*

CKM fit to indirect constraints overlaid with  $\sin 2\beta_{WA}$  measurement

# Asymmetries for $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$ Penguins

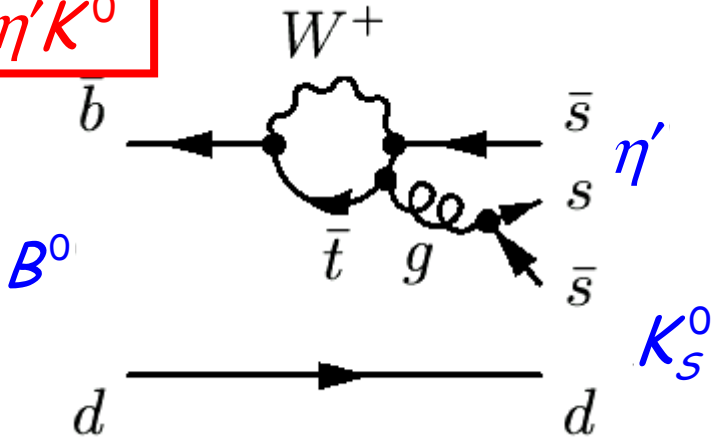
$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K^0$



"Internal Penguin"



$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0$



$$BF = (55.4 \pm 5.2 \pm 4.0) \times 10^{-6}$$

$u$ -penguin CKM suppressed by  $\sim 0.02$

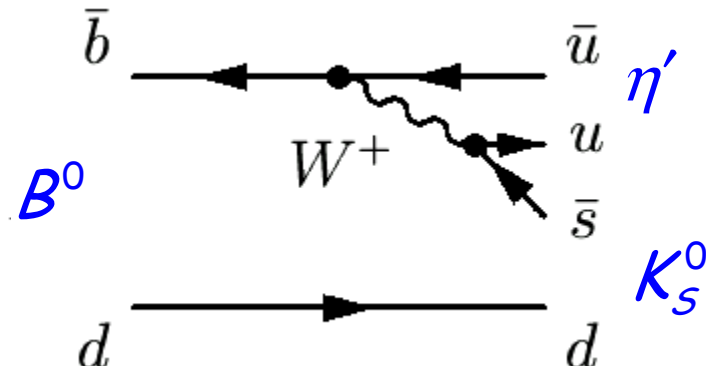
Expectation

$$S_{\phi K_S^0} = \sin 2\beta, C_{\phi K_S^0} = 0$$

Challenge

$$BF = (7.6_{-1.2}^{+1.3} \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-6}$$

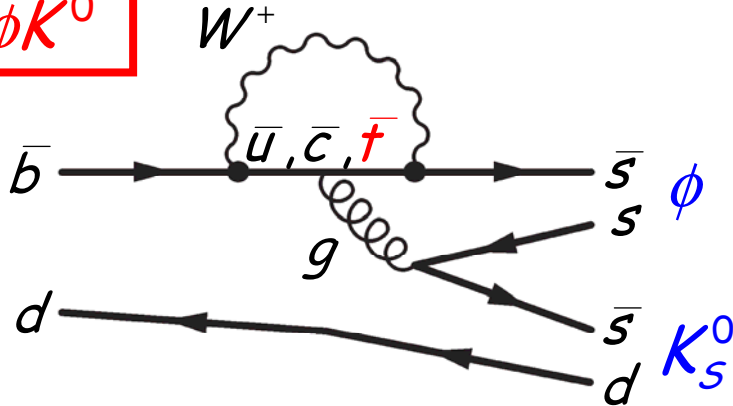
"Tree-level  $b \rightarrow u$ "



$u$ -tree CKM suppressed  $T/P < 0.1$

# Asymmetries for $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$ Penguins

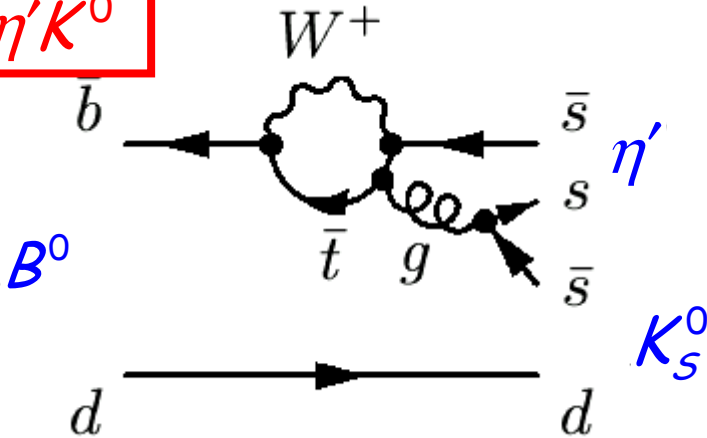
$$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K^0$$



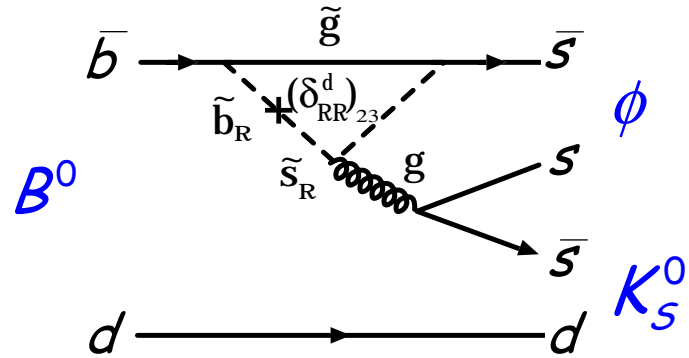
"Internal Penguin"



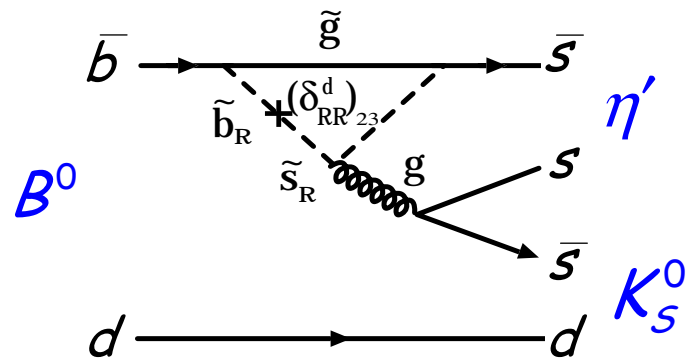
$$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0$$



New physics in loops?



SUSY contribution with new phases



# Penguin Olympia

One may identify golden, silver and bronze-plated s-penguin modes:

Naive (dimensional) uncertainties on  $\sin 2\beta$

<b>Gold</b>	<p><math>\propto V_{ub} V_{us}^* \sim \lambda^4 R_u e^{-i\gamma}</math></p>	$\downarrow$ $O(\lambda^2)$ $\sim 5\%$	
<b>Silver</b>	<p>Color-suppressed tree <math>\propto V_{ub} V_{us}^* \sim \lambda^4 R_u e^{-i\gamma}</math></p> <p><math>\propto V_{ub} V_{us}^* \sim \lambda^4 R_u e^{-i\gamma}</math></p>		$O(\lambda^2(1 + f_{q\bar{q}}/\bar{\lambda}))$ $\sim 10\%$
<b>Bronze</b>	<p>Color-suppressed tree <math>\propto V_{ub} V_{us}^* \sim \lambda^4 R_u e^{-i\gamma}</math></p> <p><math>\propto V_{ub} V_{us}^* \sim \lambda^4 R_u e^{-i\gamma}</math></p>		
	<p><math>\propto V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sim \lambda^2</math></p>		
	<p><math>\propto V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sim \lambda^2</math></p>		
	<p><math>\propto V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \sim \lambda^2</math></p>		

Note that within QCD Factorization these uncertainties are much smaller !



# BABAR results for $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K^0$

2004 = 227M BB pairs  
(2003 = 120M pairs)

2003 result

$$-\eta_{CP} \cdot S_{\phi K^0} = +0.47 \pm 0.34^{+0.08}_{-0.06}$$

$$C_{\phi K^0} = +0.10 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.10$$

Update for ICHEP04

$$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S^0 \quad 114 \pm 12 \text{ events}$$

$$S_{\phi K_S^0} = +0.29 \pm 0.31$$

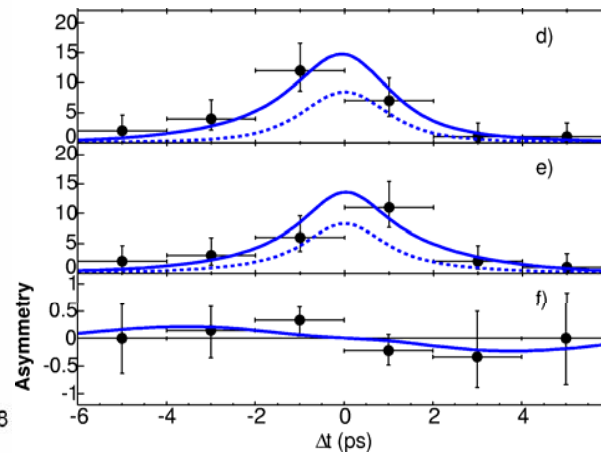
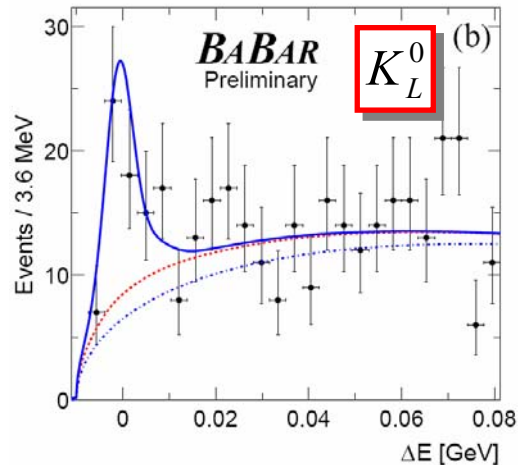
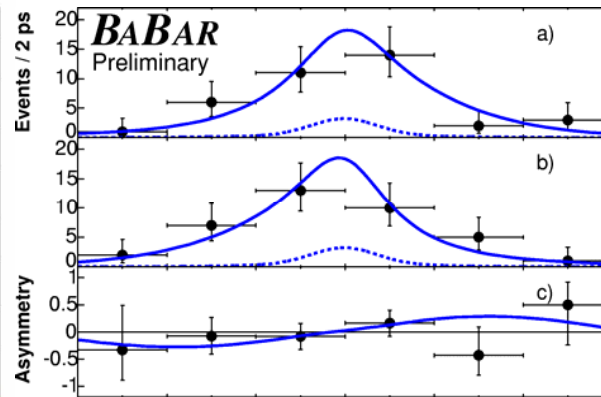
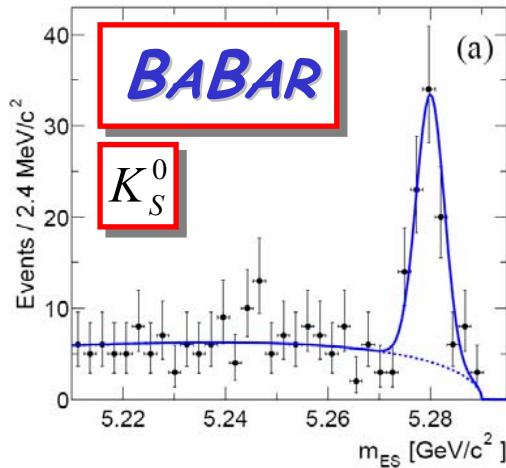
$$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_L^0 \quad 98 \pm 18 \text{ events}$$

$$S_{\phi K_L^0} = -1.05 \pm 0.51$$

$$-\eta_{CP} \cdot S_{\phi K^0} = +0.50 \pm 0.25^{+0.07}_{-0.04}$$

$$C_{\phi K^0} = +0.00 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.05$$

BABAR-CONF 04/033

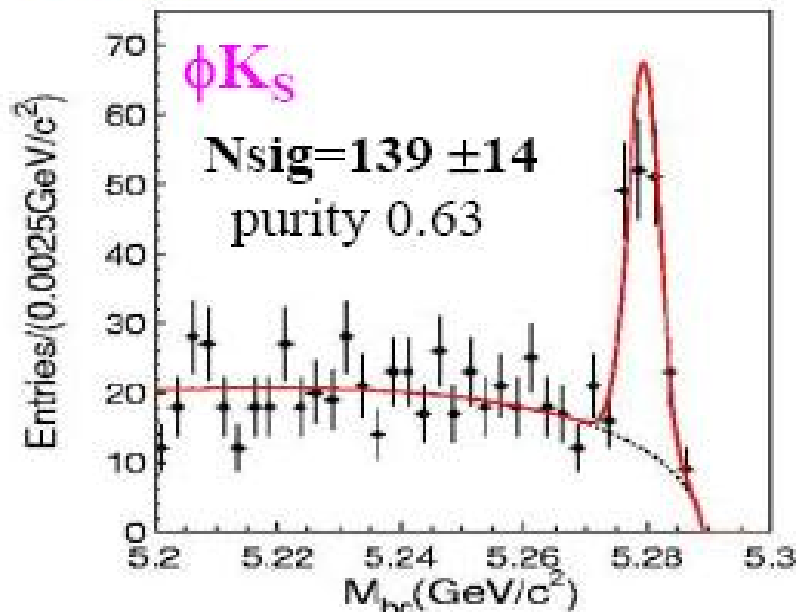




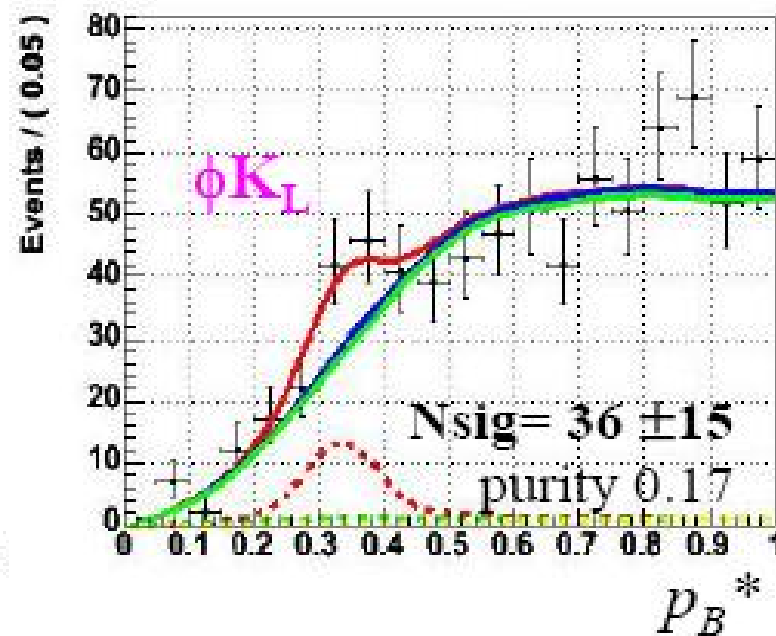
# $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K^0$



274M  $B\bar{B}$

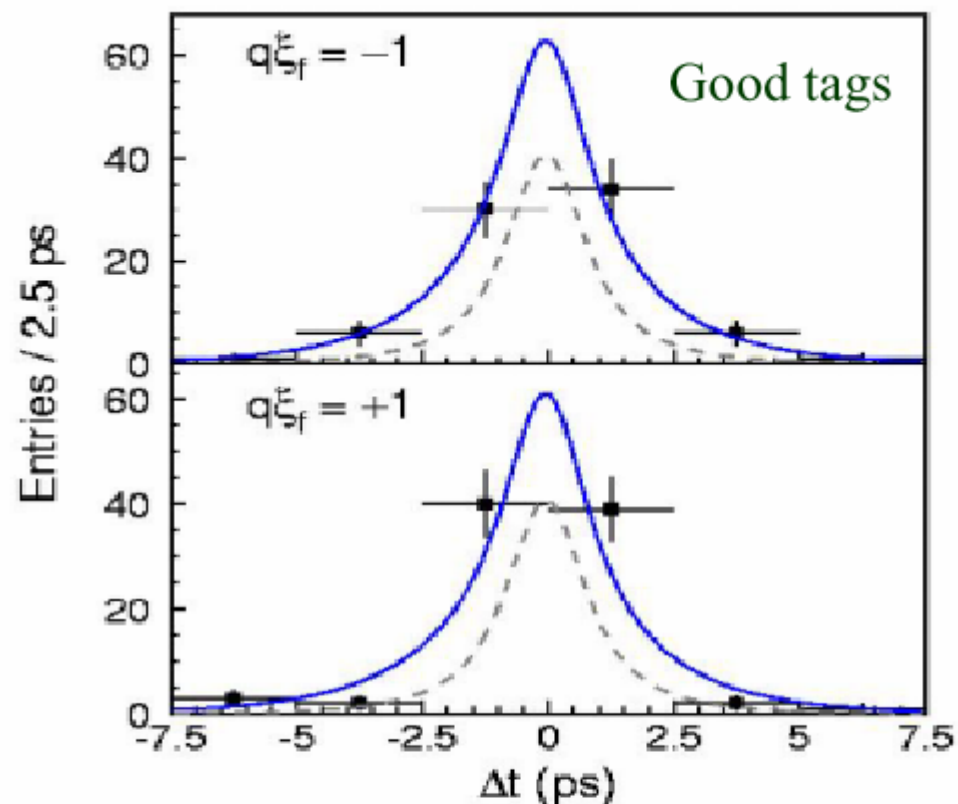
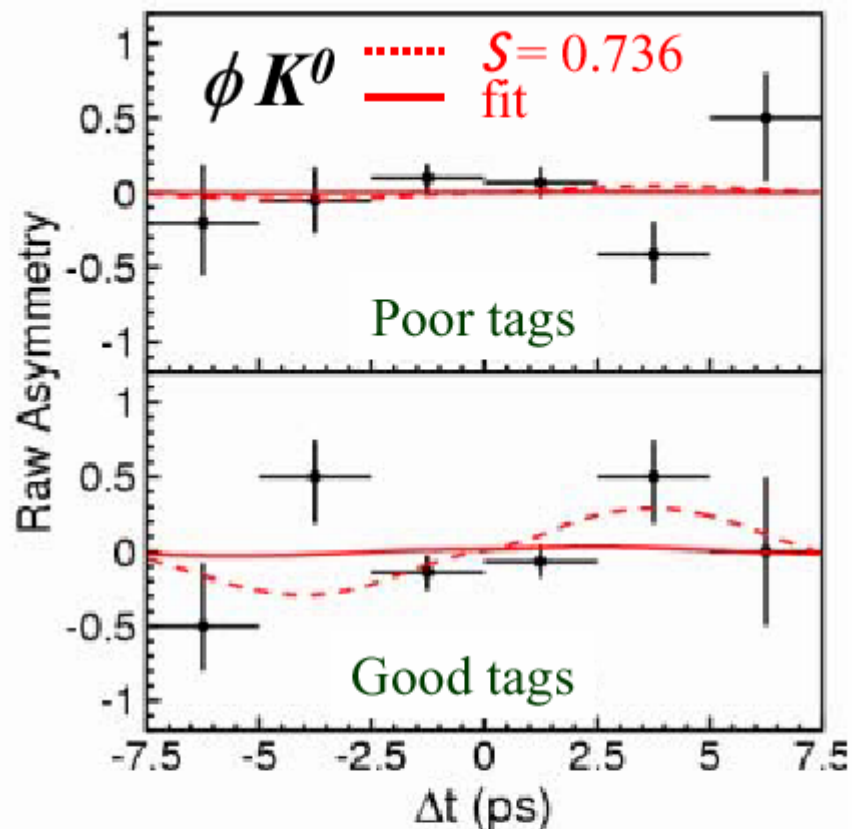


includes  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$   
(Nsig =  $13 \pm 5$ )



Similar to  $J/\psi K_L$  recon.  
+ sophisticated continuum  
suppression





$\phi K_S + \phi K_L: S(\phi K^0) = +0.06 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.09$   
 $A(\phi K^0) = +0.08 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.09$   
 $\sim 2.2\sigma$  away from SM

274M  $B\bar{B}$

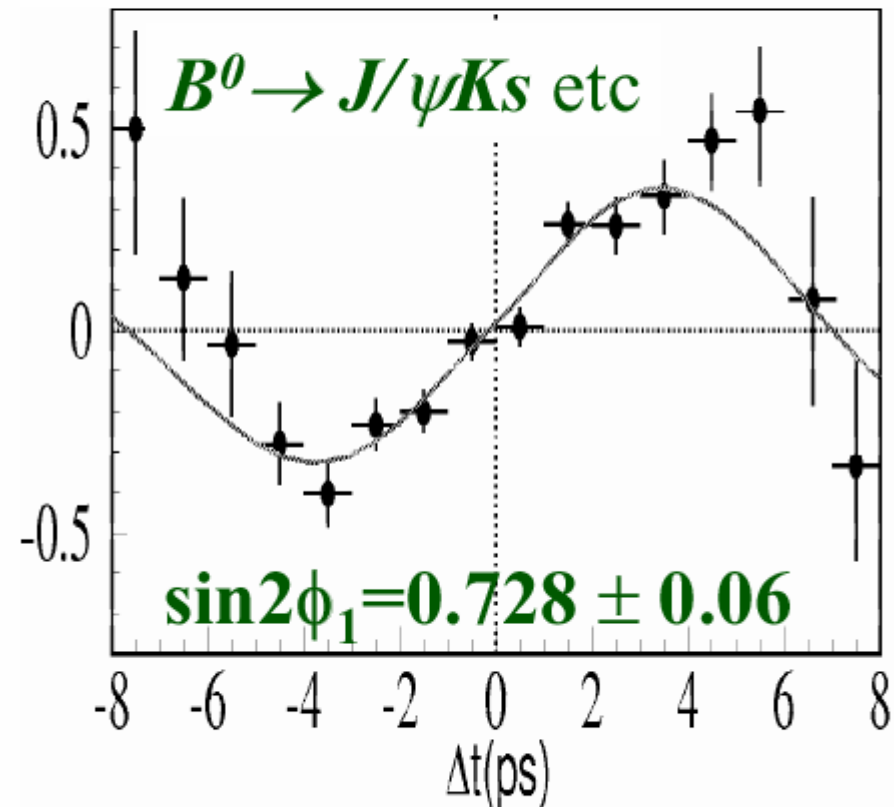
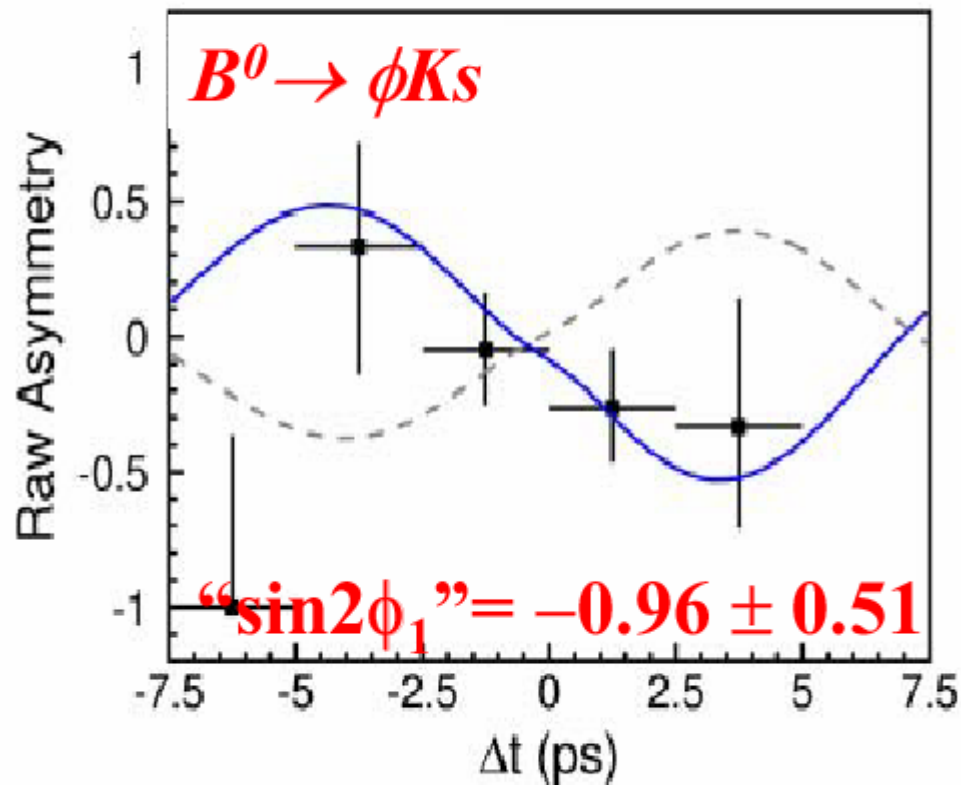


# $b \rightarrow s\bar{q}q$ Penguin CPV



*Belle @LP03 (140 fb<sup>-1</sup>)*

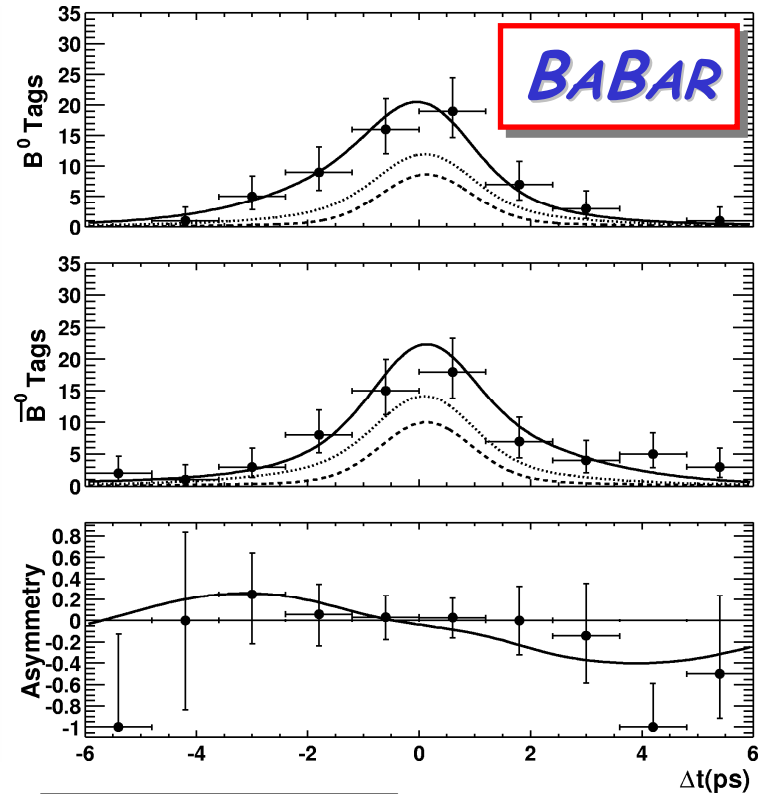
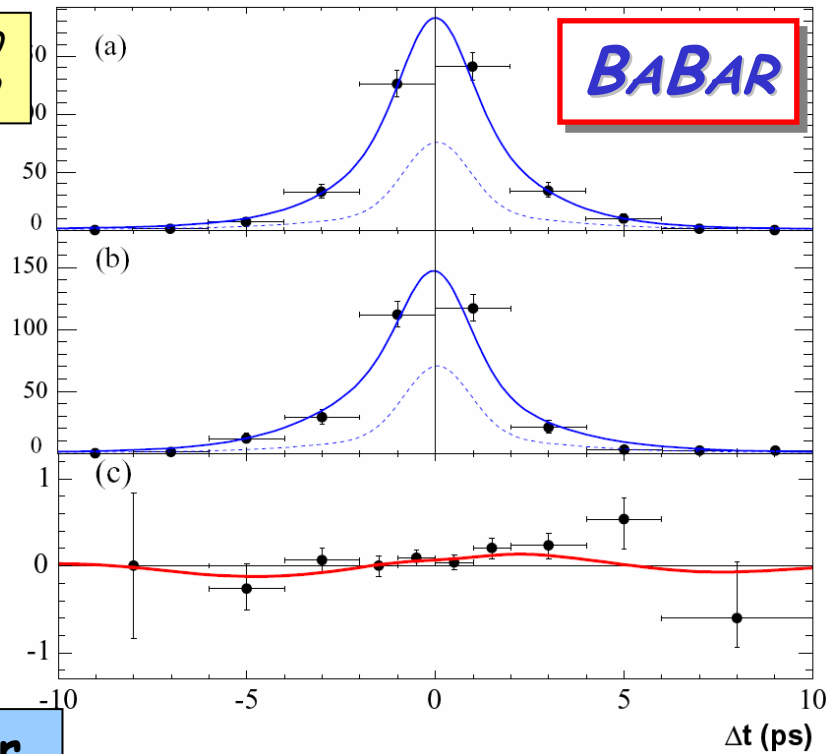
[PRL 91, 261602 (2003)]



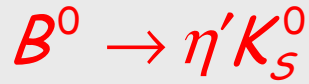
**3.5 $\sigma$  deviation from the SM !**

# More BABAR results from $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}$ penguins

CONF 04/040  
CONF 04/019



Updates for  
ICHEP04



Signal:  $819 \pm 38$



Signal:  $152 \pm 19$

208M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs

$\neq \sin 2\beta [c\bar{c}] @ 3.0\sigma$

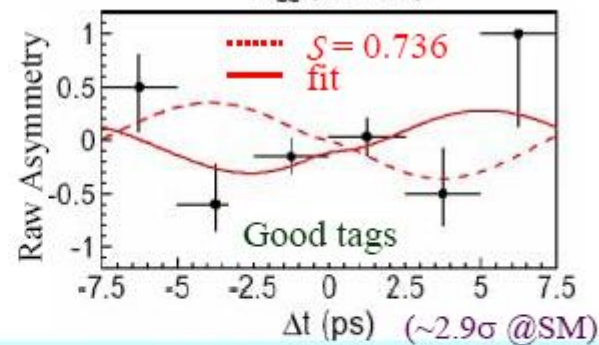
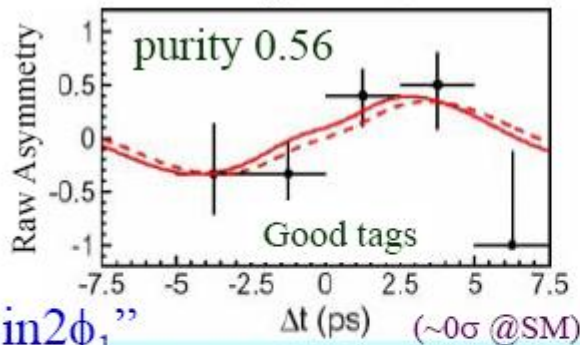
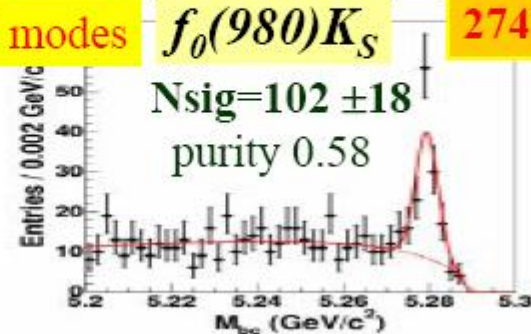
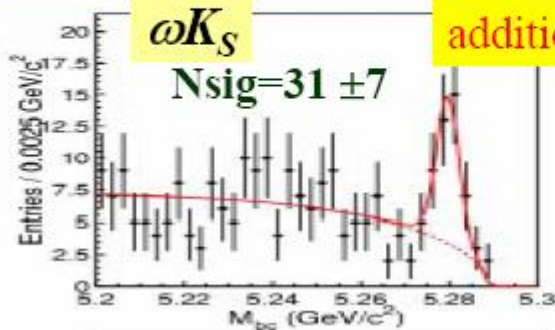
$\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma, \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$   
 $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma, \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$   
 $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^0 \pi^0$

$-\eta_{CP} \cdot S_{\eta' K_S^0} = +0.27 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.03$   
 $C_{\eta' K_S^0} = -0.21 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.03$

$-\eta_{CP} \cdot S_{f_0 K_S^0} = +0.95^{+0.32}_{-0.23} \pm 0.10$   
 $C_{f_0 K_S^0} = -0.24 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.15$



# $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S$ & $f_0(980) K_S$



“ $\sin 2\phi_1$ ”

$$S = +0.75 \pm 0.64 \pm_{0.16}^{0.13}$$

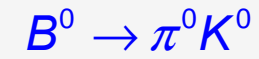
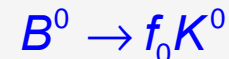
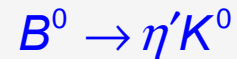
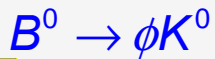
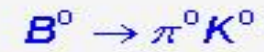
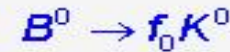
$$\mathcal{A} = +0.26 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.15$$

$$-S = -0.47 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.08$$

$$\mathcal{A} = -0.39 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.08$$

# Conclusion

- ★ BABAR has new  $\sin 2\beta_{(\text{eff})}$  results for all s-penguin analyses, most using  $227 \times 10^6$   $B$  pairs
- ★ Introduced and observed new silver-plated s-penguin mode  $B^0 \rightarrow f_0(980)K_S^0$
- ★ Sophisticated vertexing allows time-dependent measurement of CPV in  $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 K_S^0$



★ ... and overall:



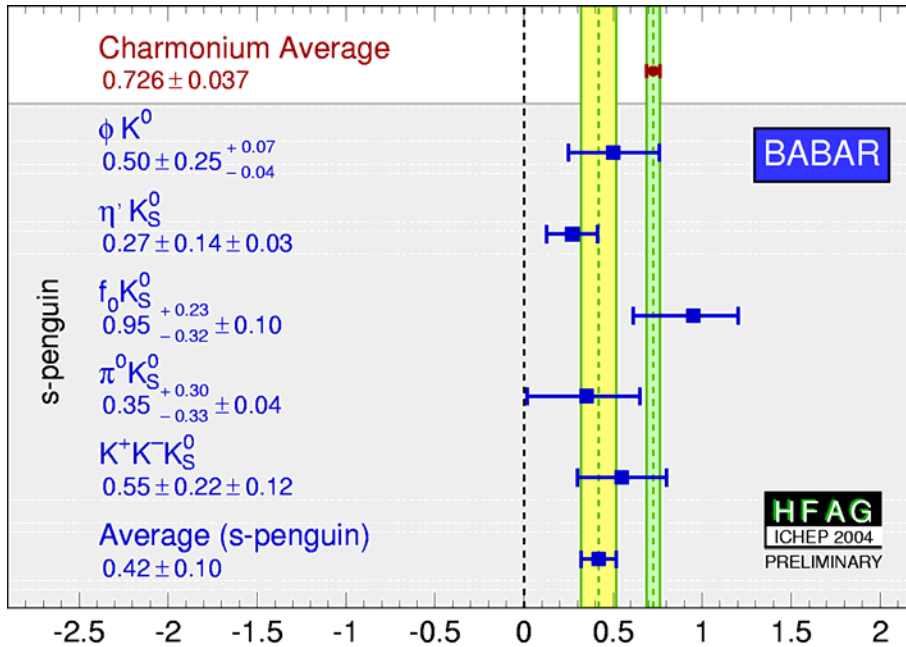
# Results on $\sin 2\beta$ from $s$ -penguin modes



All new!

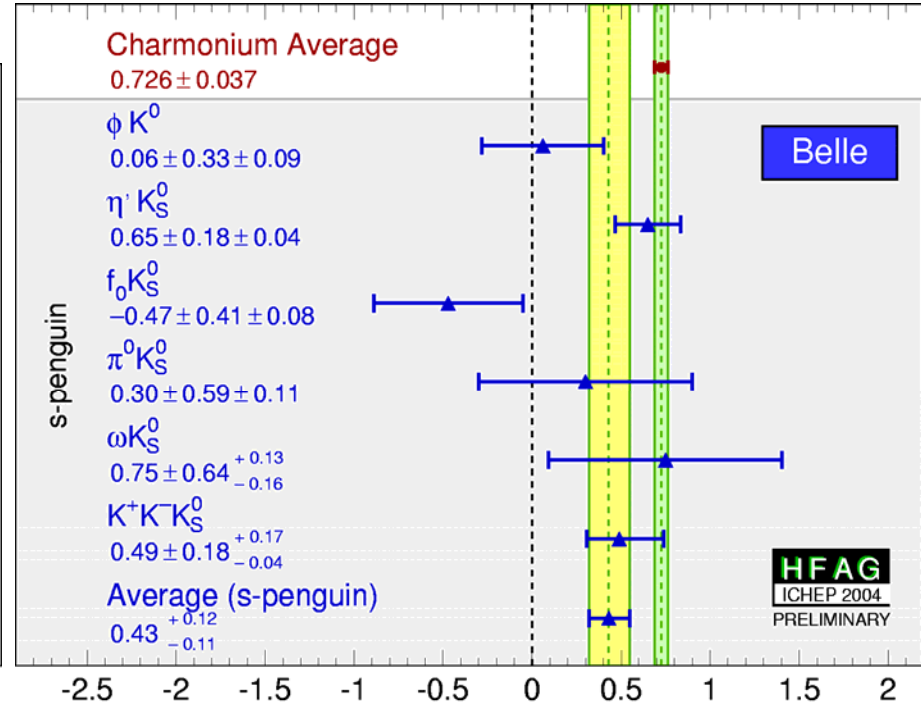


All new!



$-\eta_f \times S_f$

2.7 $\sigma$  from s-penguin  
to  $\sin 2\beta$  ( $c\bar{c}$ )



$-\eta_f \times S_f$

2.4 $\sigma$  from s-penguin  
to  $\sin 2\beta$  ( $c\bar{c}$ )



# *Great News on $\sin(2\alpha)$ front*

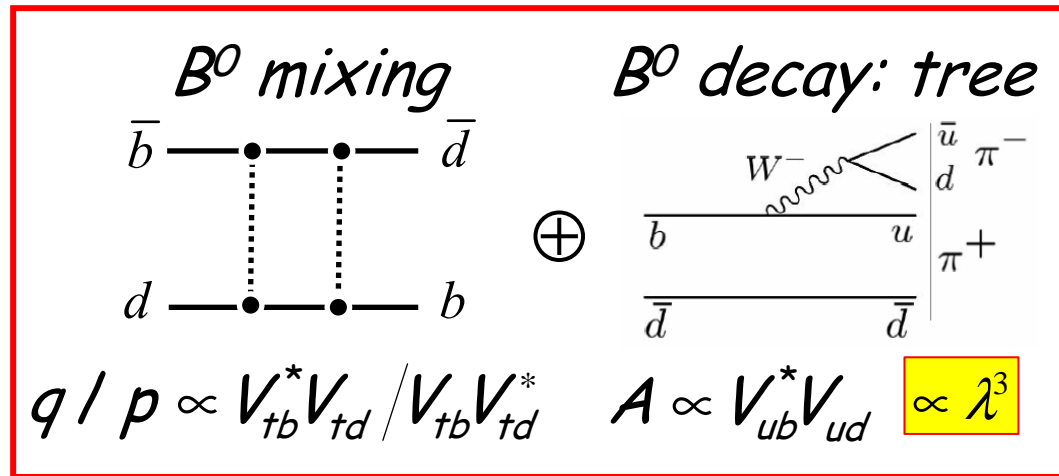
*(Mostly from BABAR)*

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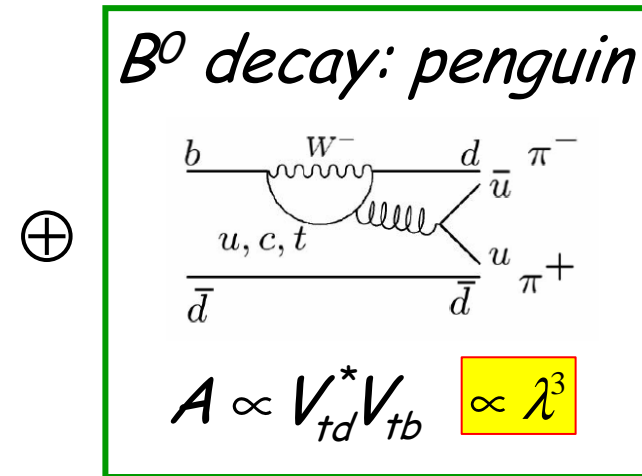
- *Update available on  $\pi\pi$  mode, still « plagued » by penguins*
  - *3 key measurements now available lead to First measurement on  $\alpha$ , regardless of the penguin « pollution »*
    - Dalitz analysis in the  $\rho\pi$  mode
    - Precise BR **AND asymmetry** in  $\pi^0\pi^0$
    - More precise measurement in  $\rho\rho$  mode
  - *Direct measurement more precise than indirect estimation from CKM fit !*
-

# $\sin 2\alpha$ from $B \rightarrow \pi\pi, \rho\pi, \rho\rho$

Interference of suppressed  
 $b \rightarrow u$  "tree" decay with mixing



but: "penguin"  
 is sizeable!



$$\lambda_{\pi\pi} = \frac{q \bar{A}_{\pi\pi}}{p A_{\pi\pi}} = e^{-i2\beta} e^{-i2\gamma} = e^{i2\alpha}$$

$$\lambda_{\pi\pi} = e^{i2\alpha} \frac{T + P e^{+i\gamma} e^{i\delta}}{T + P e^{-i\gamma} e^{i\delta}}$$

## Coefficients of time-dependent CP Asymmetry

With no penguins

$$S_{\pi\pi} = \sin 2\alpha$$

$$C_{\pi\pi} = 0$$

With large penguins  
 and  $|P/T| \sim 0.3$

$$S_{\pi\pi} = \sqrt{1 - C_{\pi\pi}^2} \sin 2\alpha_{eff}$$

$$C_{\pi\pi} \propto \sin \delta$$

# Results for $\sin 2\alpha_{eff}$ from $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decays

BABAR: Updated for ICHEP04



$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  (227 M pairs)

$$S_{\pi\pi} = -0.30 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.03$$

$$C_{\pi\pi} = -0.09 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.04$$

$B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm\pi^0$  (227 M pairs)

$$A_{\pi^+\pi^0} = -0.01 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$$

$$BF_{\pi^+\pi^0} = (5.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-6}$$

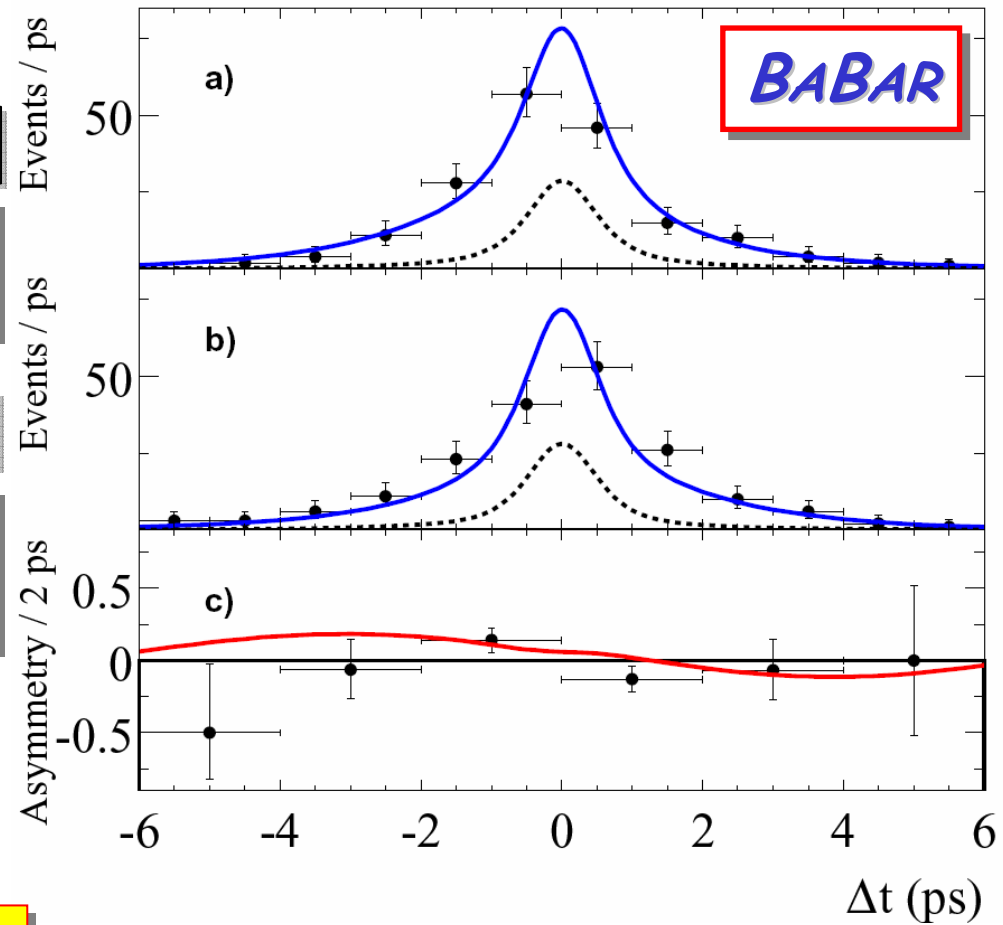
Belle: PRL 93 (2004) 021601



152 M pairs

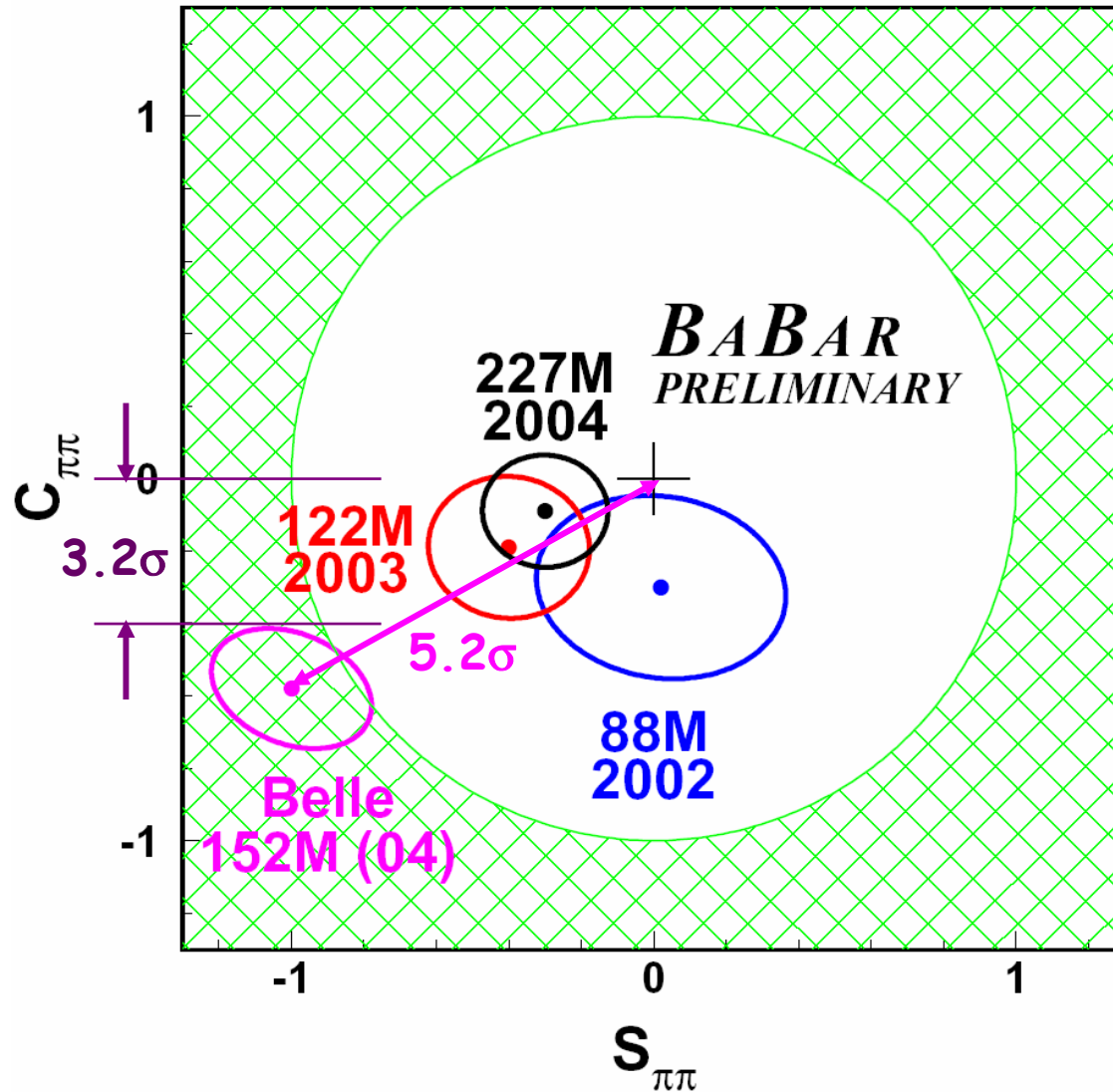
$$S_{\pi\pi} = -1.00 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.07$$

$$C_{\pi\pi} = -0.58 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.07$$



BABAR CONF-04/047, 04/035

# Comparison of $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ results



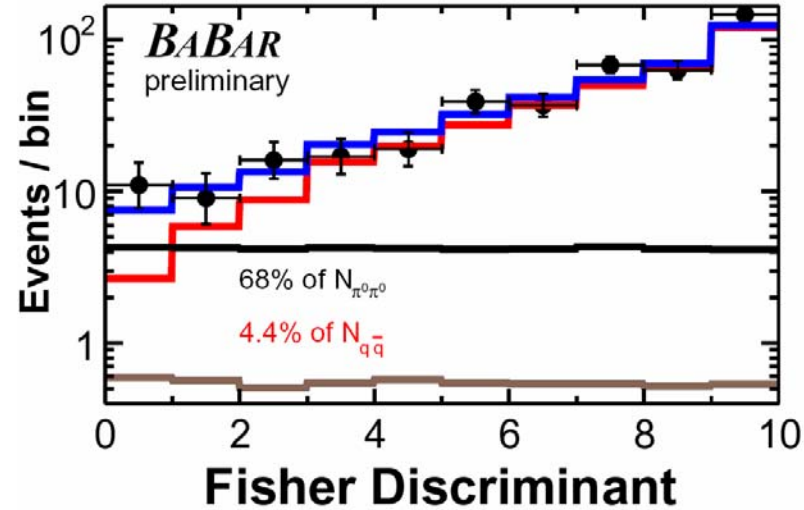
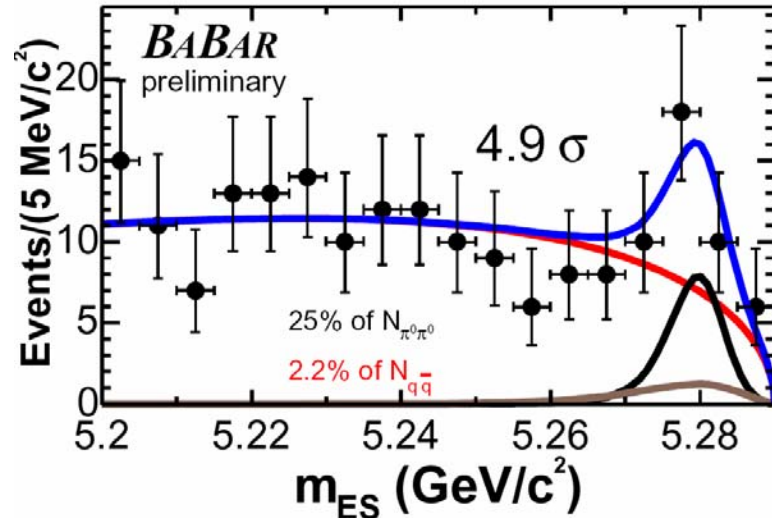
$>3\sigma$  discrepancy between *BABAR* & Belle

Belle evidence for Direct *CP* violation not supported by *BABAR* measurements

Caution averaging!

# Result for $B \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$

Updated for ICHEP04



Fit =  $q\bar{q}$  bkgd +  $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^\pm \pi^0$  + signal

Improved understanding of  $\pi^0$  efficiency:

$\epsilon_{data} / \epsilon_{MC} = 0.99 \pm 0.03$  vs  $0.88 \pm 0.08$

BABAR CONF-04/035

$BF_{\pi^0 \pi^0} = (1.17 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-6}$  4.9 $\sigma$   
 $C_{\pi^0 \pi^0} = -0.12 \pm 0.56 \pm 0.06$  First measurements

$\alpha - \alpha_{eff} \leq 35^\circ$  at 90% CL 6.0 $\sigma$

$BF_{\pi^0 \pi^0} = (2.32^{+0.41+0.22}_{-0.48-0.18}) \times 10^{-6}$   
 $C_{\pi^0 \pi^0} = -0.43 \pm 0.51^{+0.16}_{-0.17}$  First measurements

BABAR	$B\bar{B}$ pairs	$N(\pi^0 \pi^0)$
Run 1-3	122M	$44 \pm 13$
Run 4	105M	$17 \pm 11$
Run 1-4	227M	$61 \pm 17$



Consistent at 1.3 $\sigma$  level

- 
- *3 key measurements now available*
    - Dalitz analysis in the  $\rho\pi$  mode
    - Precise BR **AND asymmetry** in  $\pi^0\pi^0$
    - More precise measurement in  $\rho\rho$  mode
  - *First measurement on  $\alpha$ , regardless of the penguin « pollution »*
  - *Direct measurement more precise than indirect estimation from CKM fit !*
-



# Results for $\sin 2\alpha_{eff}$ from $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$ decays

Extraction of  $\alpha$  similar to  $\pi\pi$ , but with advantage of smaller Penguin pollution:

$$\frac{|A^{00}|}{|A^{+0}|} \frac{|A^{00}|}{|A^{+-}|} \text{ much smaller: } \alpha - \alpha_{eff} \text{ smaller}$$

Potentially  $\rho^+\rho^-$  could be mixed  $CP$ , but is observed to be almost pure  $CP = +1$

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+\rho^-$  (122M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs)

Signal:  $314 \pm 34$  events

$$f_{long} = 1.00 \pm 0.02$$

$$S_{long} = -0.19 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.11$$

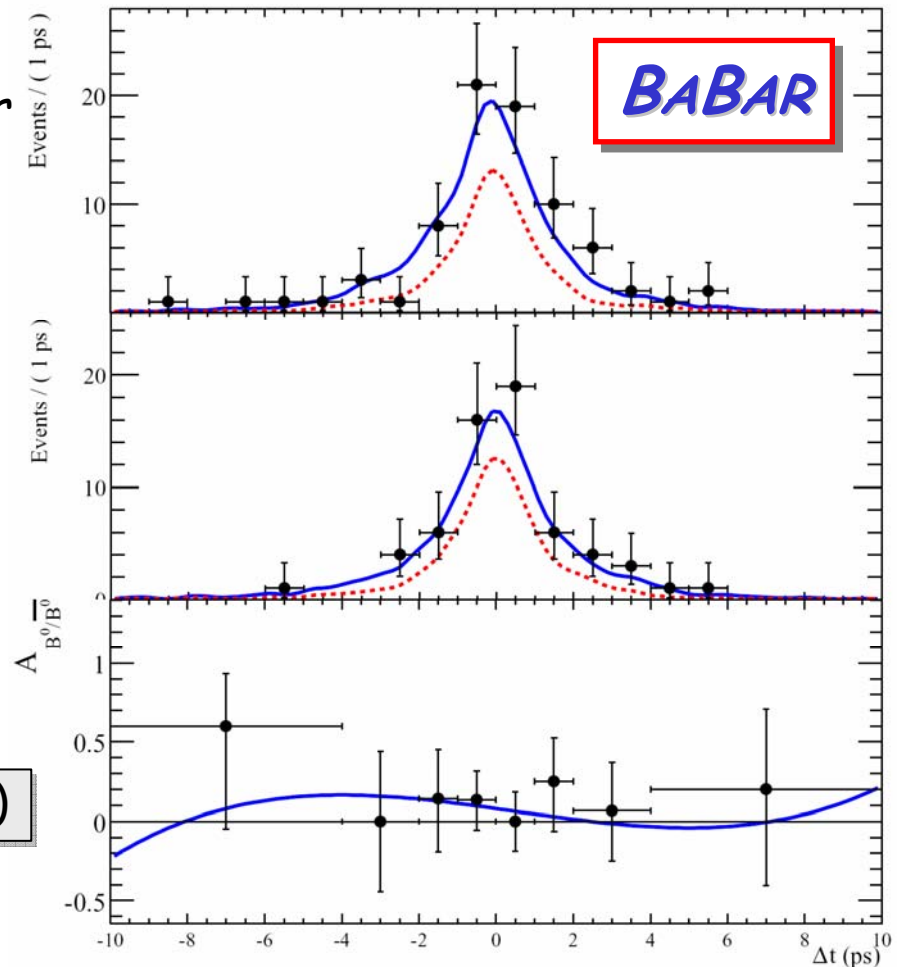
$$C_{long} = -0.23 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.14$$

hep-ex/0404029 to PRL (89M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs)

$$S_{long} = -0.42 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.14$$

$$C_{long} = -0.17 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.14$$

Moriond QCD04



# Isospin Corrections for $\alpha$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0$$

PRL 91 (2003) 171802

First result from Run 1-2 (89M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs)

$$BF(B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0) = (22.5^{+5.7}_{-5.4} \pm 5.8) \times 10^{-6}$$

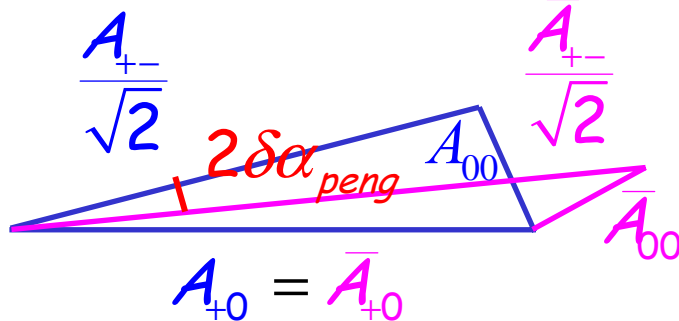
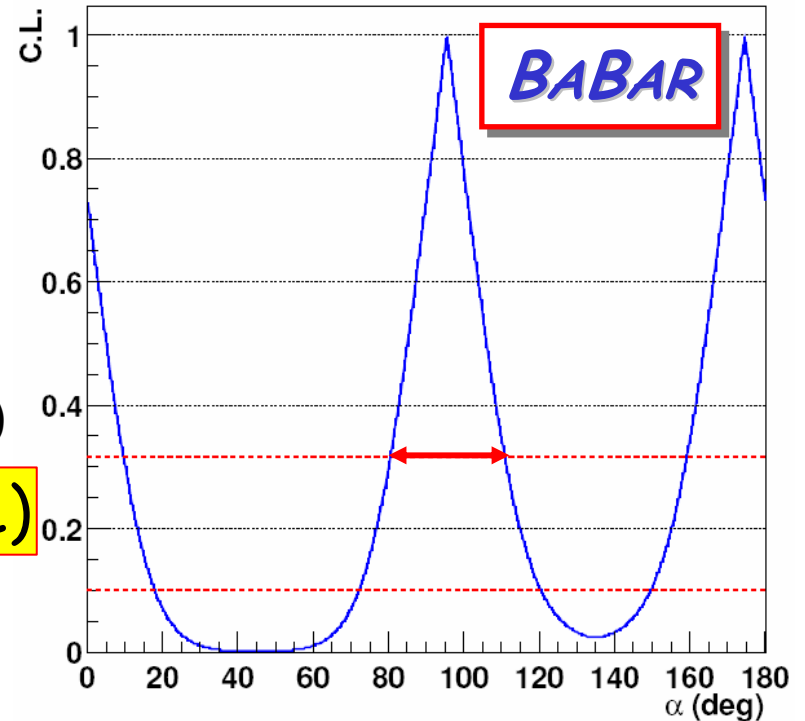
$$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$$

Updated for ICHEP04

BABAR CONF-04/037

Updated result from Run 1-4 (227M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs)

$$BF(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0) < 1.1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (90\% CL)}$$



$$\alpha = [96 \pm 10_{(stat)} \pm 4_{(sys)} \pm 11_{(peng)}]^\circ$$

Geometric limit on  $2\delta\alpha_{peng}$ : Grossman-Quinn bound

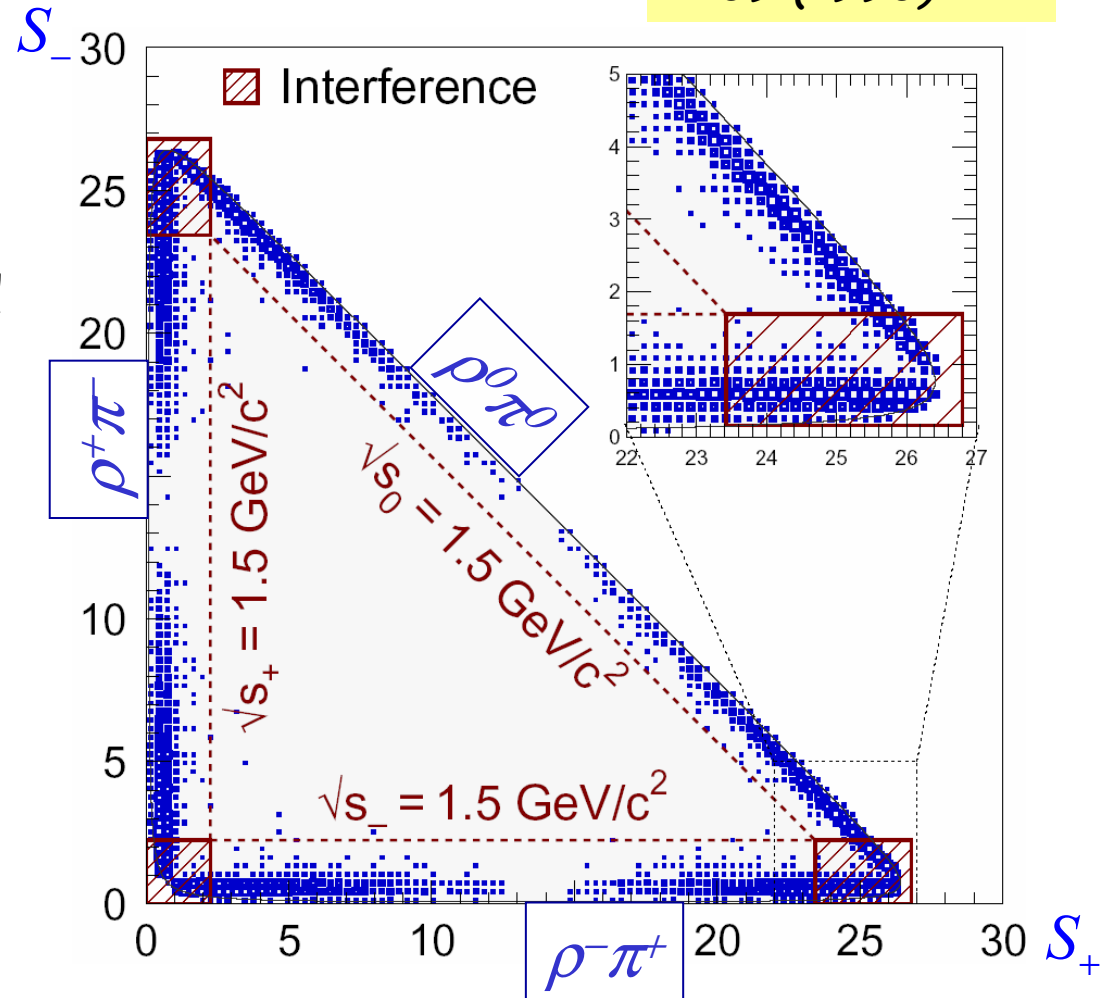
Compare with  $35^\circ$  for  $\pi\pi$

# Basis for Dalitz plot analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0$

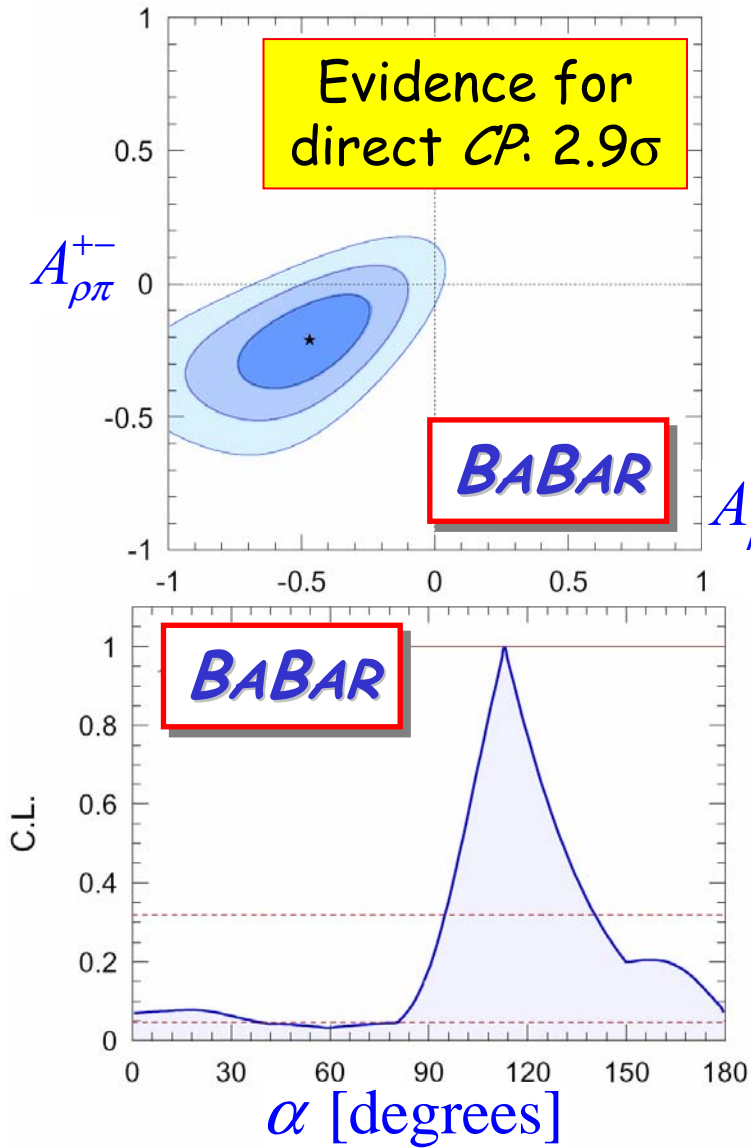
Quasi-two-body approach to Snyder-Quinn method

*Phys.Rev. D 48,*  
*2139 (1993)*

- Extract  $\alpha$  and strong phases using interference between amplitudes
- Amplitude  $A_{3\pi}$  dominated by  $\rho^+\pi^-$ ,  $\rho^-\pi^+$ ,  $\rho^0\pi^0$  and radial excitations
- Form time-dependent decay rate coefficients of  $\cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$  and  $\sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$  on this basis



# Results from Dalitz analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0$



	<i>Belle</i> [152M]	<i>BABAR</i> [213M]
--	---------------------	---------------------

$A_{CP}^{\rho\pi}$	$-0.16^{+0.09}_{-0.10}$	$-0.088 \pm 0.049 \pm 0.013$
$S$	$-0.28 \pm 0.23^{+0.10}_{-0.08}$	$-0.10 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.04$
$C$	$0.25 \pm 0.17^{+0.02}_{-0.06}$	$0.34 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05$
$A_{\rho\pi}^{-+} A^{+-}$	$-0.02 \pm 0.16^{+0.05}_{-0.02}$	$-0.21 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.04$
$A^{+-}$	$-0.53 \pm 0.29^{+0.09}_{-0.04}$	$-0.47 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.06$

combined  $3.6\sigma$

$$\alpha = (102 \pm 11 \pm 15)^\circ$$

$$\alpha = (113^{+27}_{-17} \pm 6)^\circ$$

[Based on factorization & SU(3); Gronau & Zupan]

hep-ex/0408003

BABAR CONF-04/038

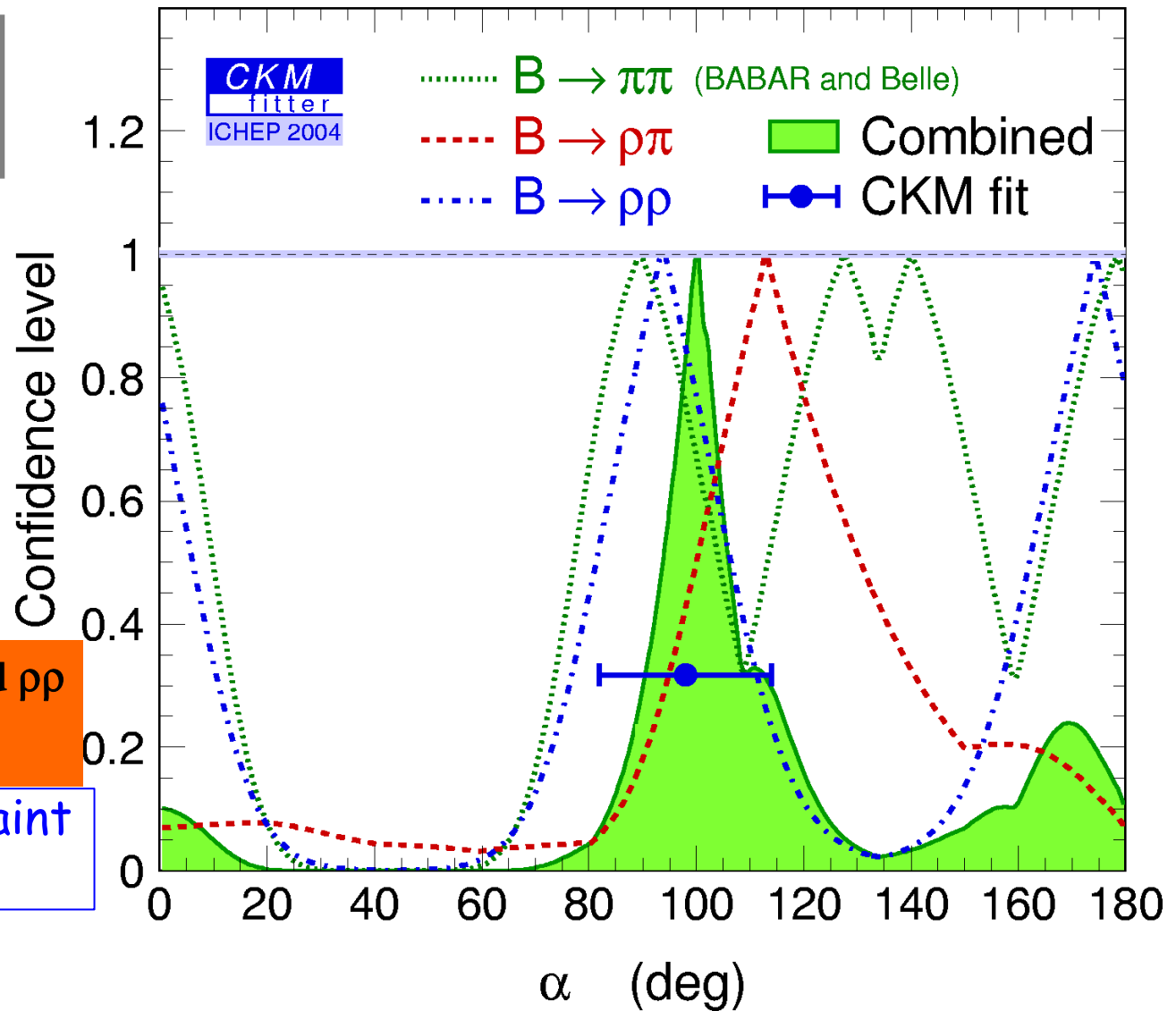
# Summary of constraints on $\alpha$

**BABAR & Belle  
combined**

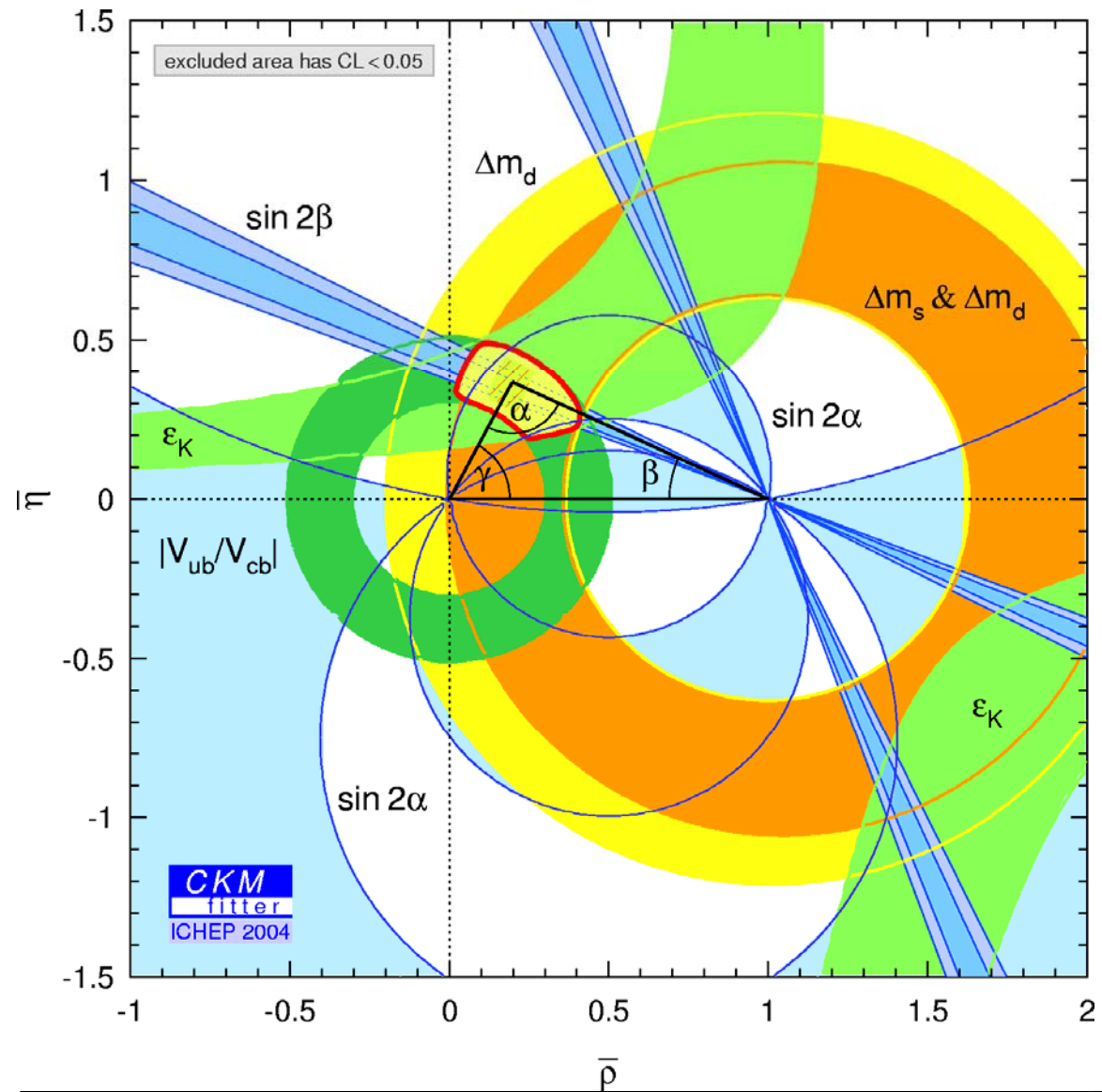
Mirror  
solutions  
disfavored

From combined  $\pi\pi$ ,  $\rho\pi$  and  $\rho\rho$   
 $\alpha = 100^{+9}_{-10}$  degrees

CKM indirect constraint  
fit:  $\alpha = 98 \pm 16^\circ$



# CKM constraints and $\sin 2\beta$ and $\alpha$ measurements



CKM fit to indirect constraints overlaid with  $\sin 2\beta_{WA}$  and  $\alpha$  measurements

# First observation of Direct CPV in B decays



**BABAR**

hep-ex/0408057,  
to appear in PRL

$$A_{CP} = -0.133 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.009$$

4.2 $\sigma$

**Belle**

Confirmation at ICHEP04

Signal (274M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs):  $2140 \pm 53$

$$A_{CP} = -0.101 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.005$$

3.9 $\sigma$

**Average**

$$A_{CP} = -0.114 \pm 0.020$$



$$A_{CP} = +0.06 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.01 \quad \text{BABAR}$$

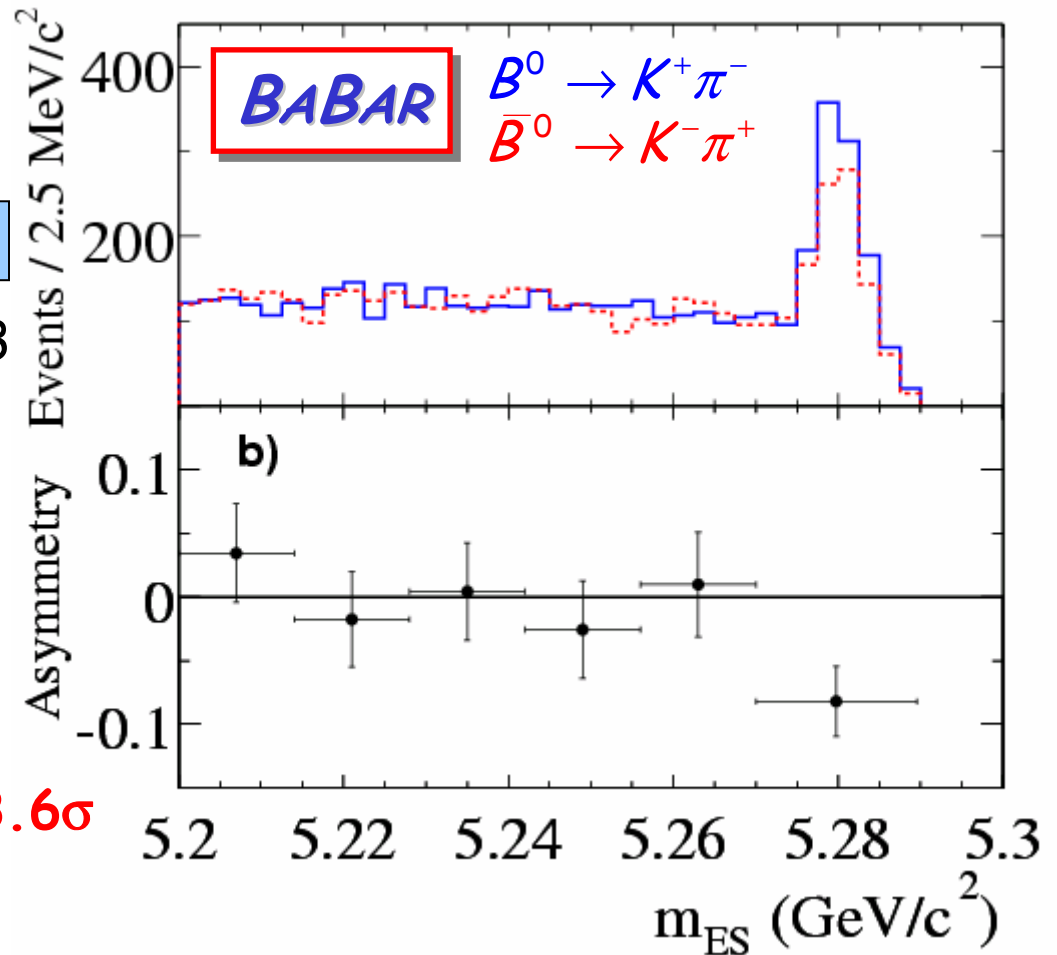
$$A_{CP} = +0.04 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02 \quad \text{Belle}$$

3.6 $\sigma$

**Average**

$$A_{CP} = +0.049 \pm 0.040$$

Signal (227M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs):  $1606 \pm 51$



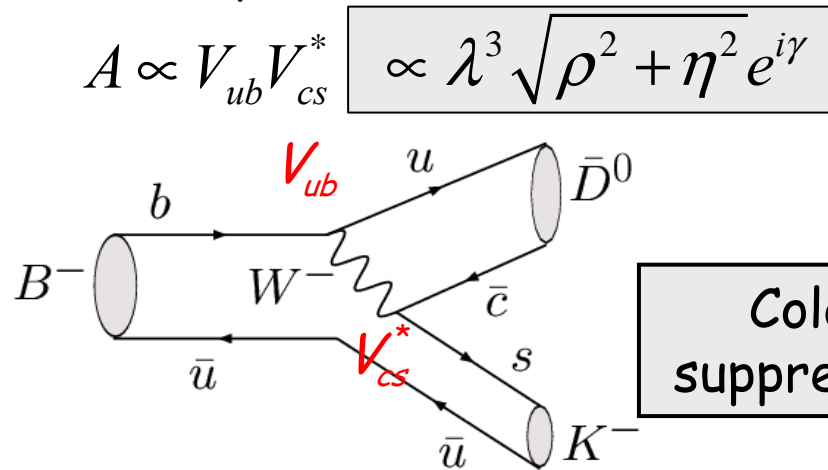
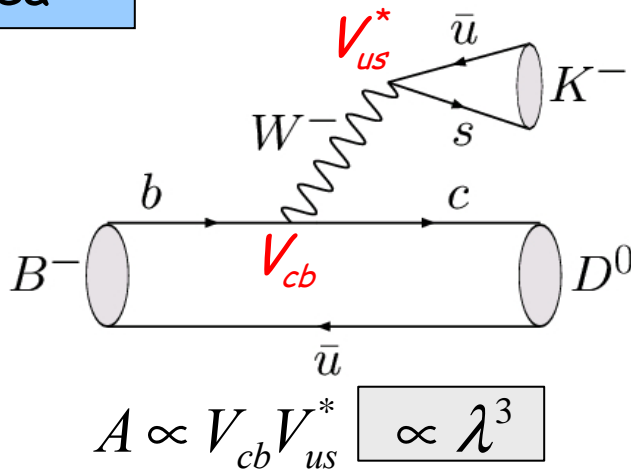


# Methods for extraction of $\gamma$

$\gamma$  is phase between  $b \rightarrow u (\propto V_{ub})$  and  $b \rightarrow c (\propto V_{cb})$  amplitudes

Basic Idea

Use interference between  $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$  and  $B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$  decays where the  $D^0(\bar{D}^0)$  decay to a common final state  $f$



Color suppressed

GLW Gronau-London-Wyler, 1991

Use  $B^- \rightarrow D_{CP^\pm}^0 K^-$  decays

ADS Atwood-Dunietz-Soni, 2001

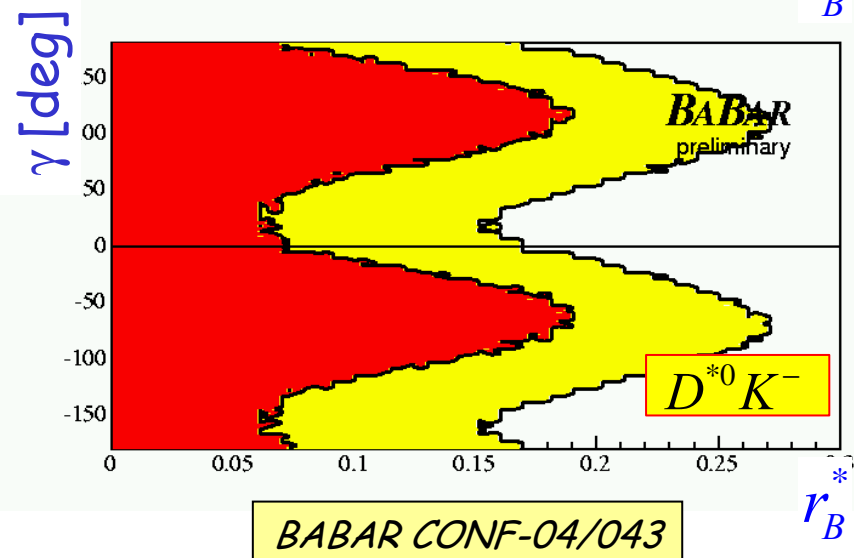
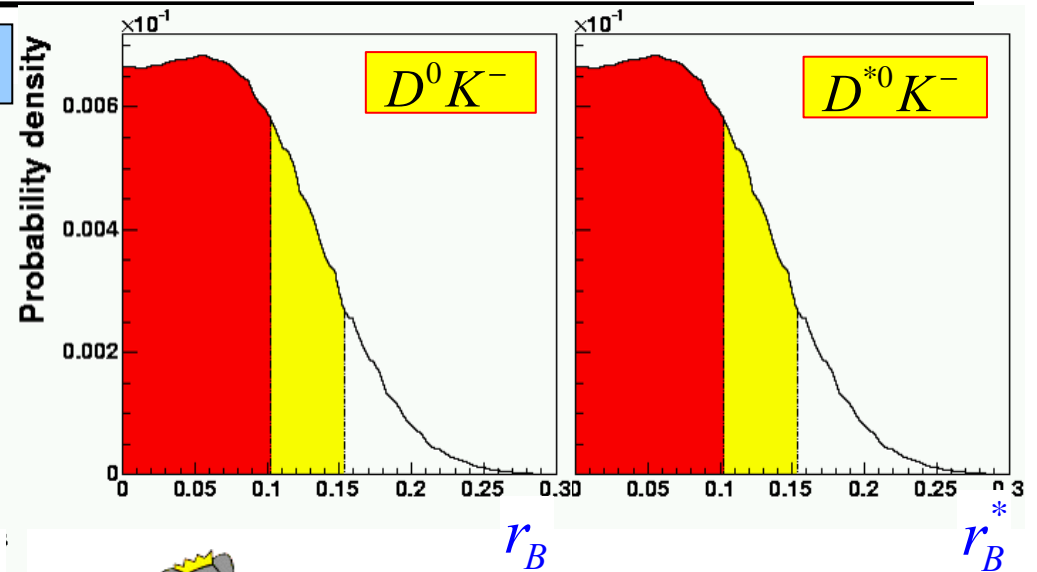
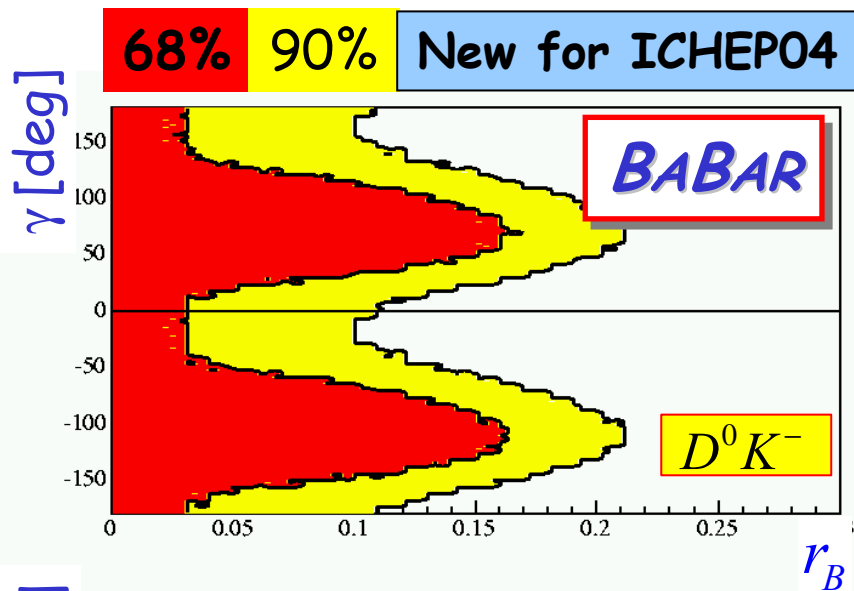
Use  $B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} [K^+ \pi^-] K^-$  decays

$D^0$  Dalitz plot Use  $B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} [K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-] K^-$  decays

Size of CP asymmetry depends on

$$r_B^{(*)} \equiv \frac{|A(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{(*)0} K^-)|}{|A(B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} K^-)|} \sim 0.1 - 0.3$$

# BABAR analysis of $B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} [K_S \pi^+ \pi^-] K^-$



$r_B < 0.17$  (90% CL)  
 $r_B^* < 0.23$  (90% CL)

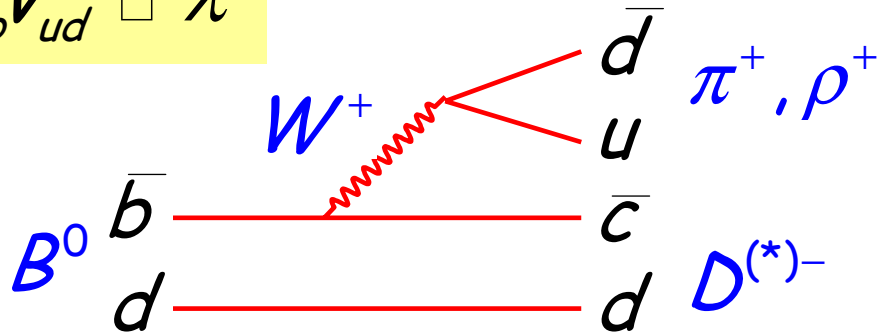
[No sensitivity to  $r_B < 0.1$ ]

$\delta_B = (130 \pm 45 \pm 8 \pm 10_{(model)})^\circ$   
 $\delta_B^* = (311 \pm 52 \pm 23 \pm 10_{(model)})^\circ$   
 $\gamma = (88 \pm 41 \pm 19 \pm 10_{(model)})^\circ$

Poor constraints on  $\gamma$  as yet

# Decays to common final states

$$V_{cb}^* V_{ud} \propto \lambda^2$$



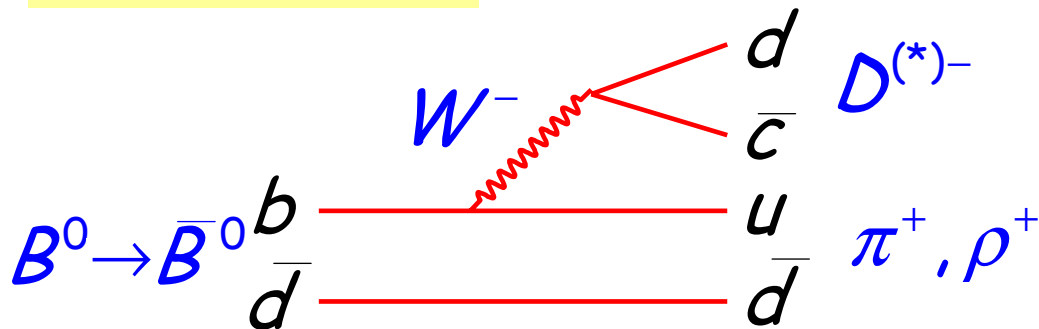
## Ingredients

Both  $B^0$  and  $\bar{B}^0$  decay to  $D^{(*)+} \pi^-$  and  $D^{(*)-} \pi^+$

Sensitivity to  $\gamma$  enters via amplitude  $\propto V_{ub}$

Mixing induced time-dependent asymmetries

$$V_{ub}^* V_{cd} \propto \lambda^4 e^{i\gamma}$$



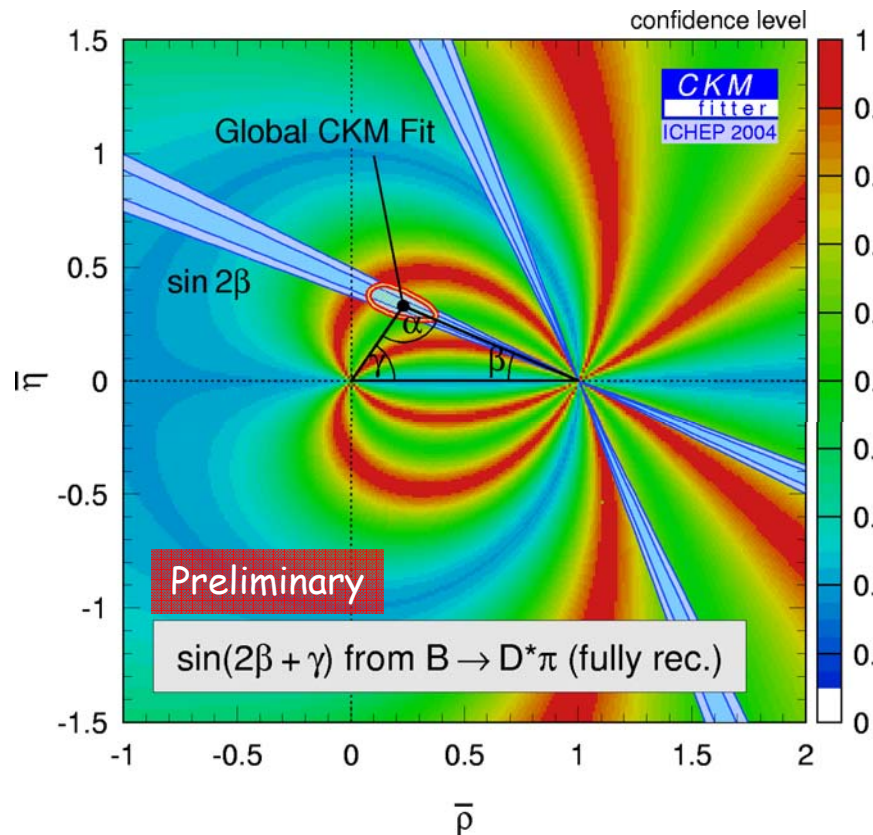
## Current status

$$|r_B^{(*)}| = \frac{|A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-} \pi^+)|}{|A(B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-} \pi^+)|} \approx 0.02$$

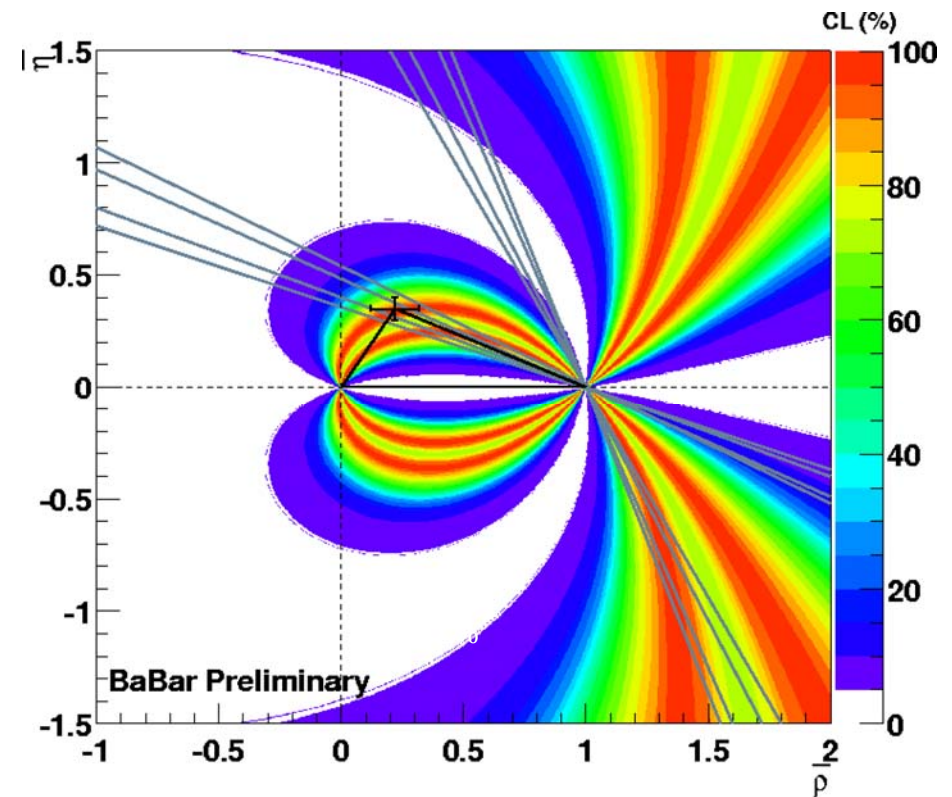
from  $BF(B^0 \rightarrow D_S^+ \pi^-)$  and SU(3) symmetry

# Constraints on Unitarity Triangle

Exclusive reconstruction  
of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)}\pi$

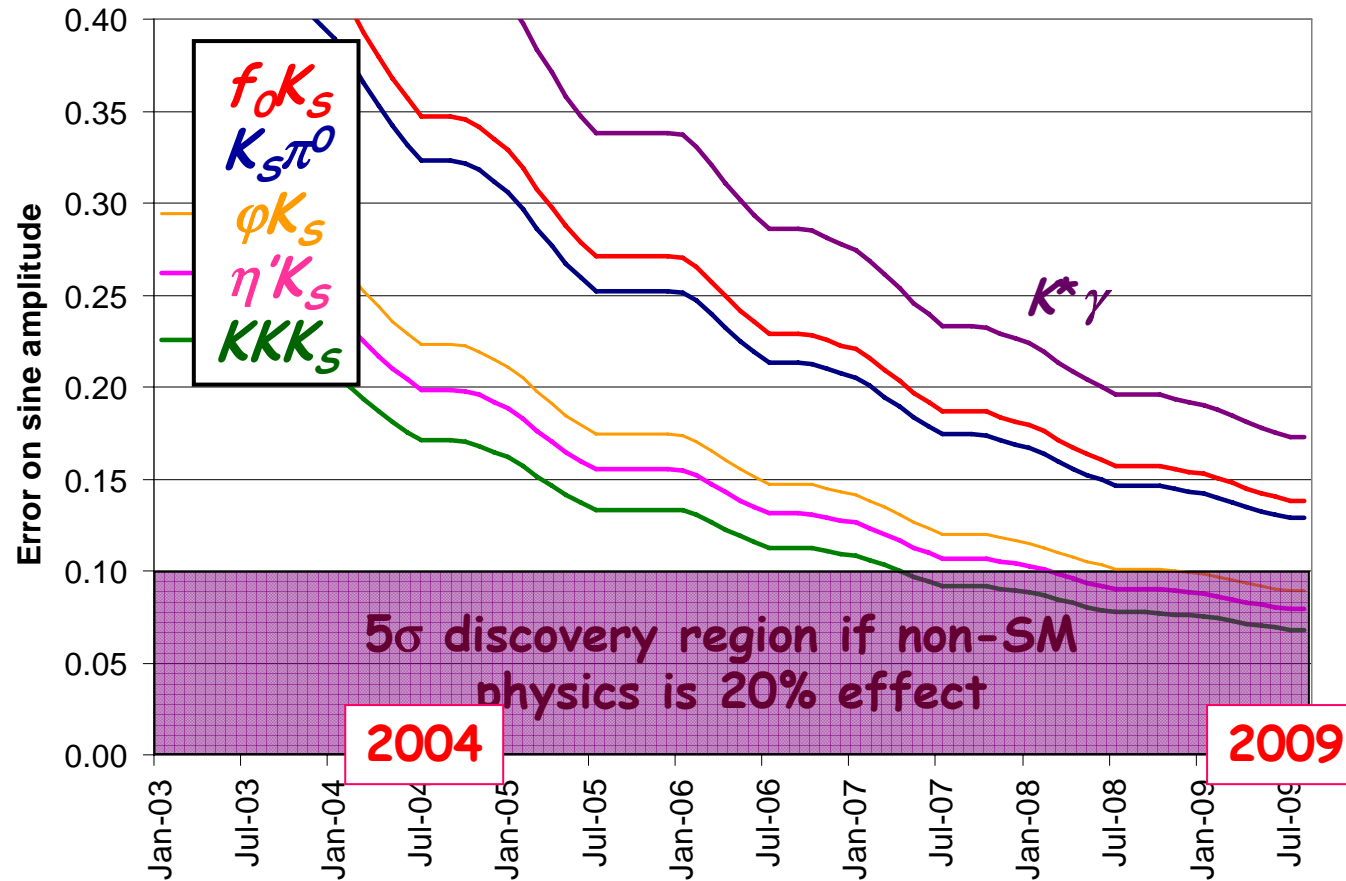


Partial reconstruction  
of  $B^0 \rightarrow D^*\pi$



Updated estimate of  $r_B^* = 0.015_{-0.006}^{+0.004}$  from improved  $BF(D_S^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+)$

# Projections for Penguin Modes



Luminosity expectations

2004=240 fb<sup>-1</sup>  
2009=1.5 ab<sup>-1</sup>

Similar projections for Belle as well

Projections are statistical errors only;  
but systematic errors at few percent level

# Perspectives and conclusion

---

- o Precision measurements of  $CP$  violation in charmonium  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  modes (new *BABAR* result  $\sin 2\beta = 0.726 \pm 0.037$ )
  - o Good agreement between *BABAR* and Belle  $CP$  violation in  $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$  penguin modes, with both experiments showing a combined discrepancy with charmonium at the  $3.7\sigma$  level. However, SM can allow such things to happen in certain modes.
    - *BABAR* and Belle should double dataset again by summer 2006, reaching statistically interesting levels of precision on these rare modes
  - o Measurement by *BABAR* of direct  $CP$  violation in  $K^+\pi^-$  decays confirmed by Belle (average value  $-0.114 \pm 0.024$ )
  - o Quantitative measurements of  $\alpha(\phi_2)$  are now available
    - o  $\alpha(\phi_2) = 100^{+9}_{-10}$  degrees
  - o Constraints on  $\gamma(\phi_3)$  are still poor with present statistics (signs that  $r_B$  may be small)
-

# *Backup slides*

---

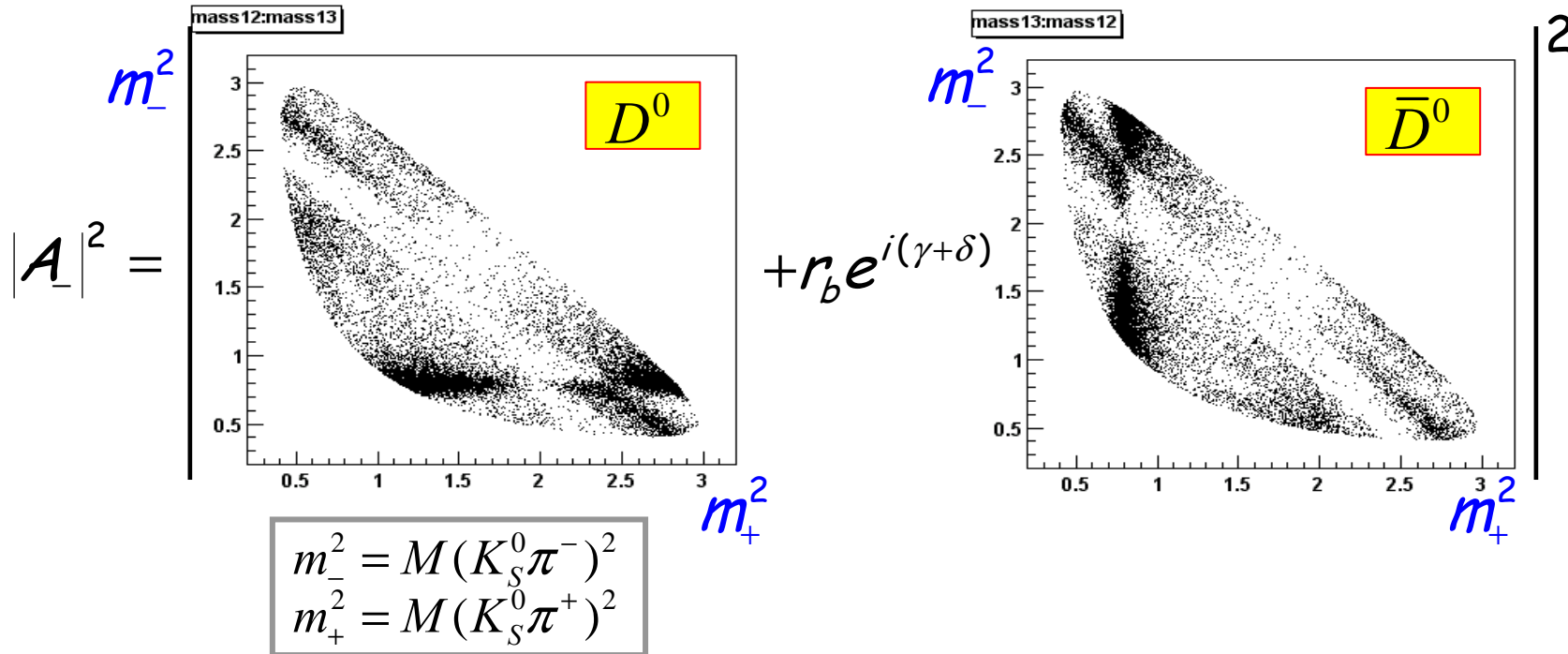
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# Dalitz analysis of $B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} [K_S \pi^+ \pi^-] K^-$

For  $B^-$ :  $|A_-|^2 = |f(m_-^2, m_+^2) + r_b e^{i(\delta-\gamma)} f(m_+^2, m_-^2)|^2$

Schematic view of the interference



For  $B^+$ :  $|A_+|^2 = |f(m_+^2, m_-^2) + r_b e^{i(\delta+\gamma)} f(m_-^2, m_+^2)|^2$

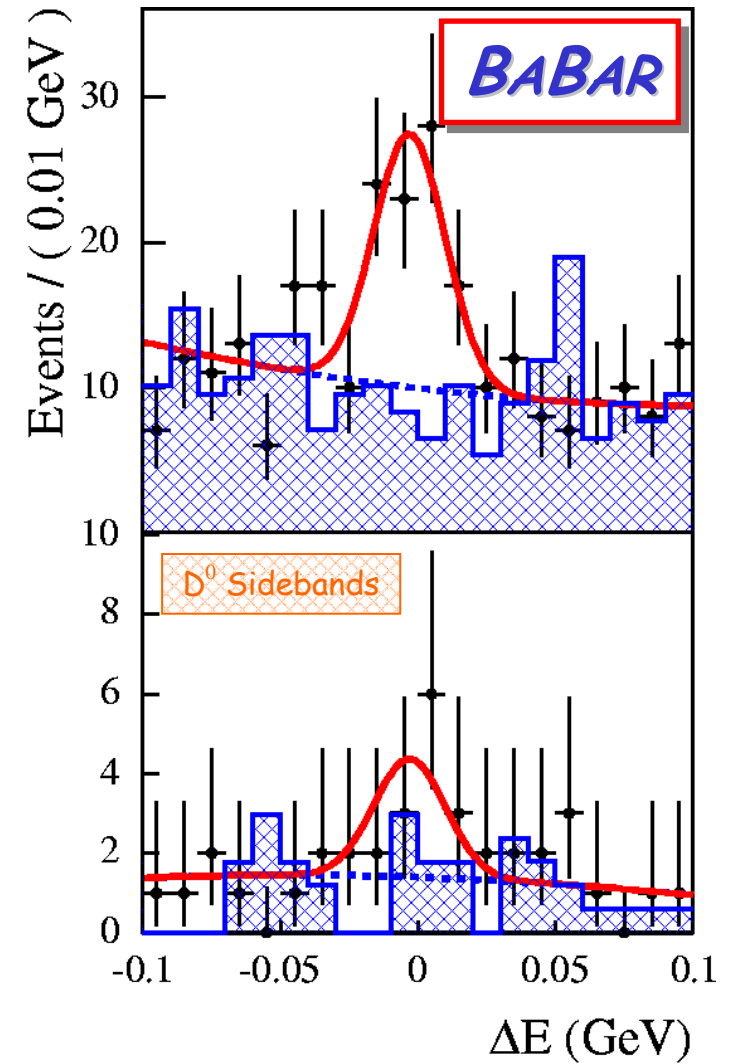
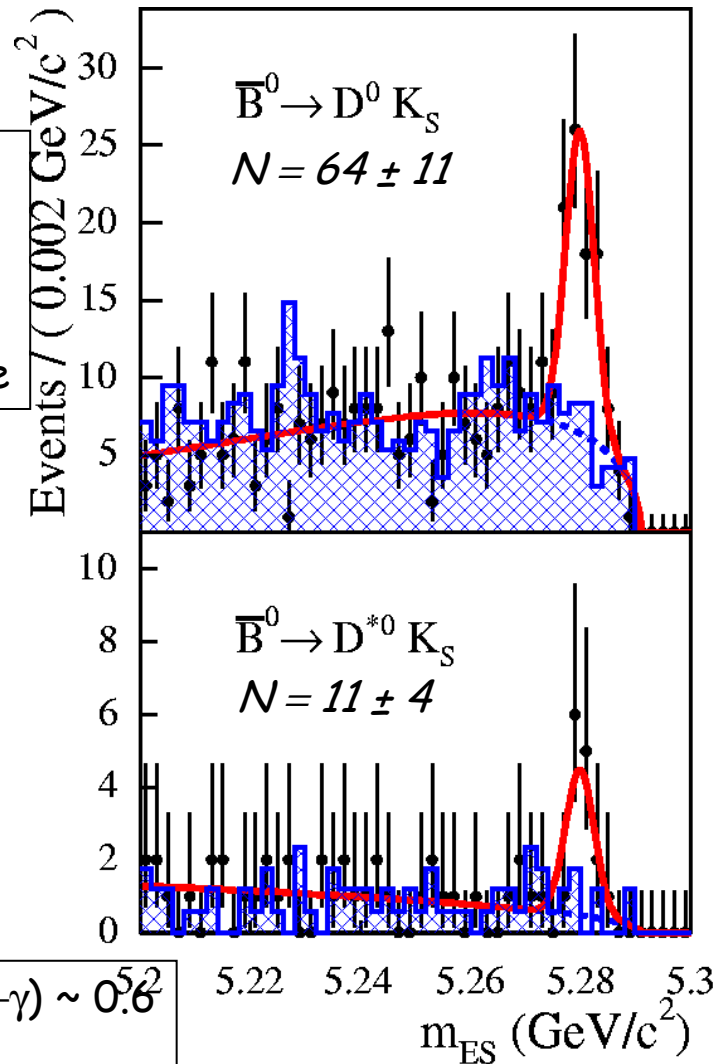
Two-fold ambiguity remains in extraction of  $\gamma$  ( $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma + \pi$ )

# Study of $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)0} K_S$ decays

hep-ex/0408052

Cannot distinguish  $B^0$  from  $\bar{B}^0$

Hidden strangeness with  $K_S$  in final state

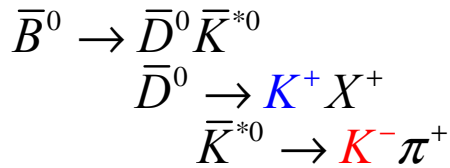
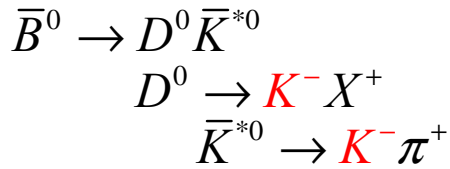


Uncertainty on  $\sin(2\beta+\gamma) \sim 0.6^{+0.2}$   
with  $D^0 K_S$  in  $500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
**Caveat: assuming  $r \sim 0.4$**

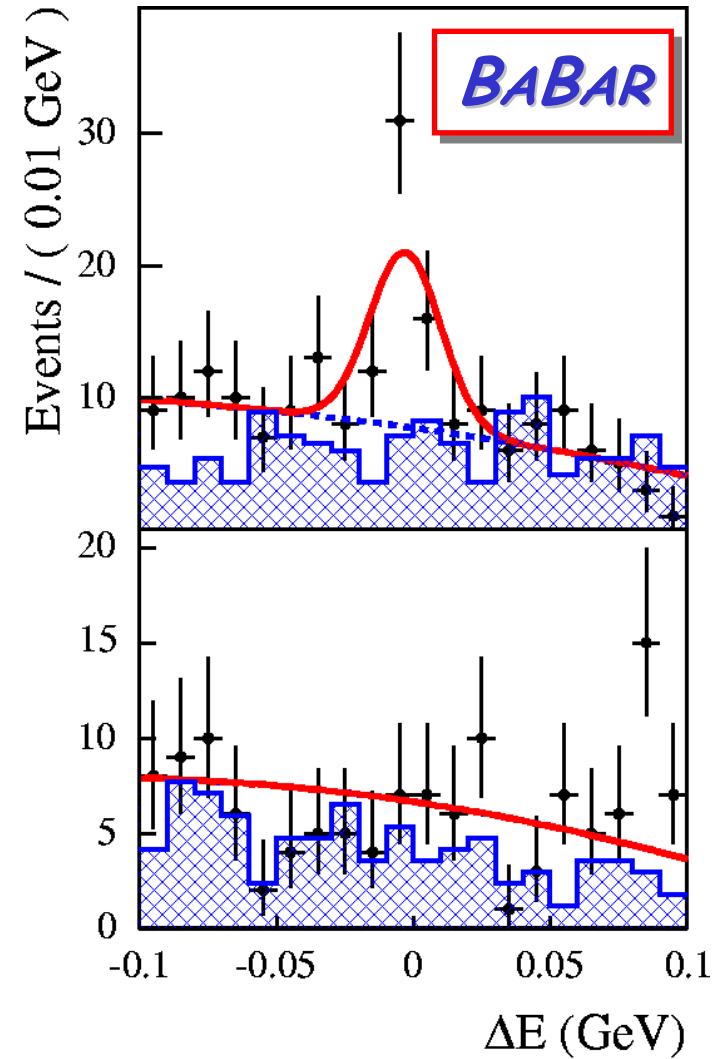
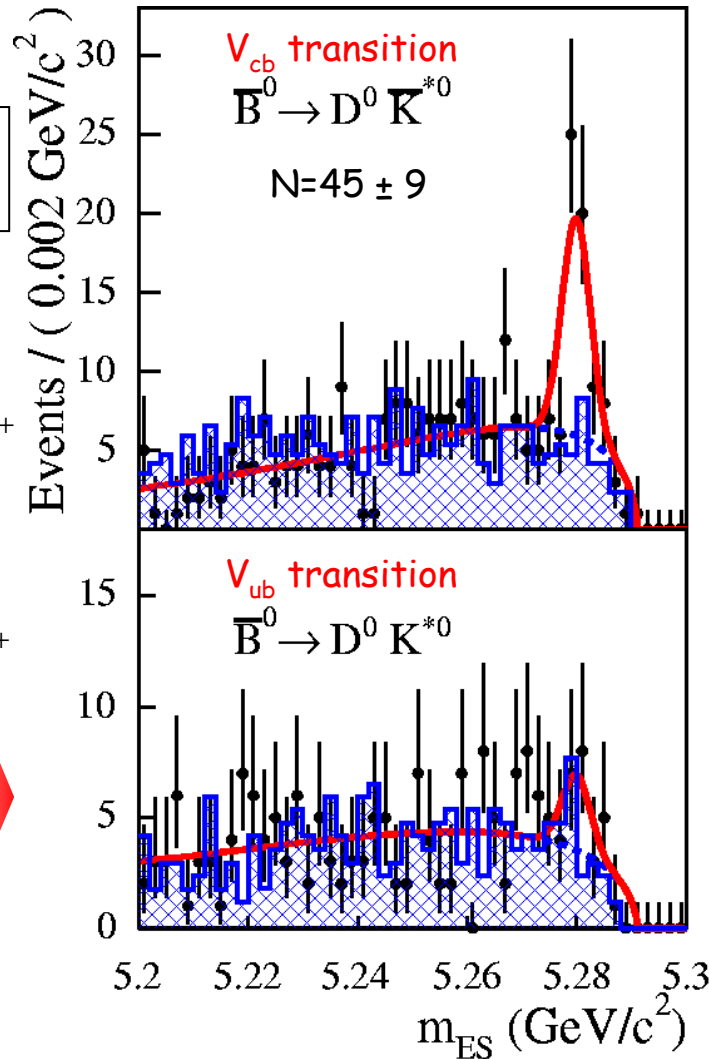
# Self-tagging mode $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^0 \bar{K}^{*0}$

124M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs

Charge correlation to separate  $B^0$  from  $\bar{B}^0$



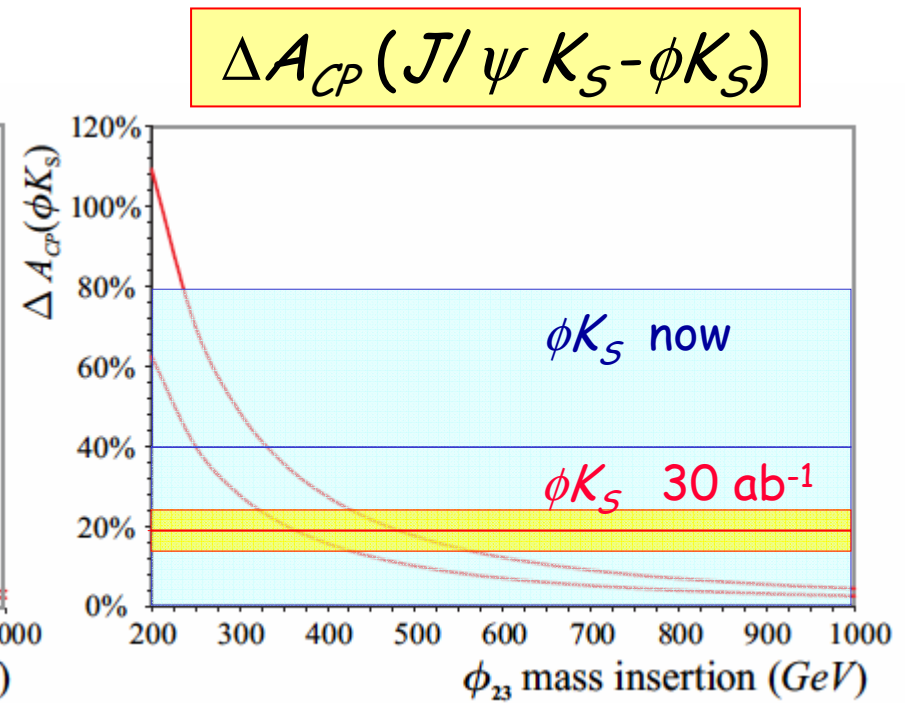
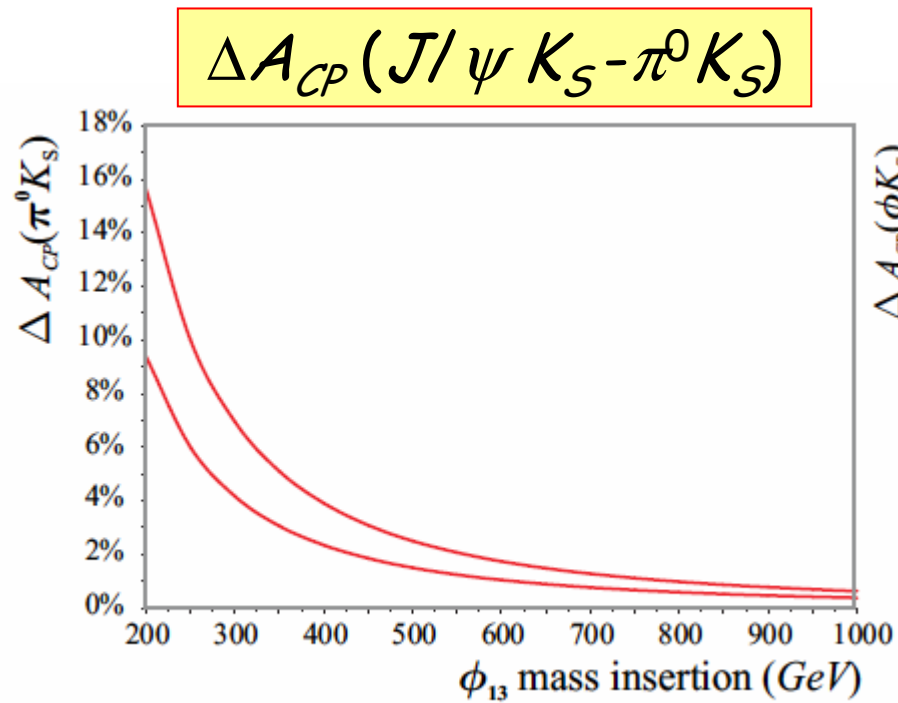
No Signal in  $V_{ub}$  mediated Decay



$V_{ub}$  contribution necessary for measurement of  $\gamma!$

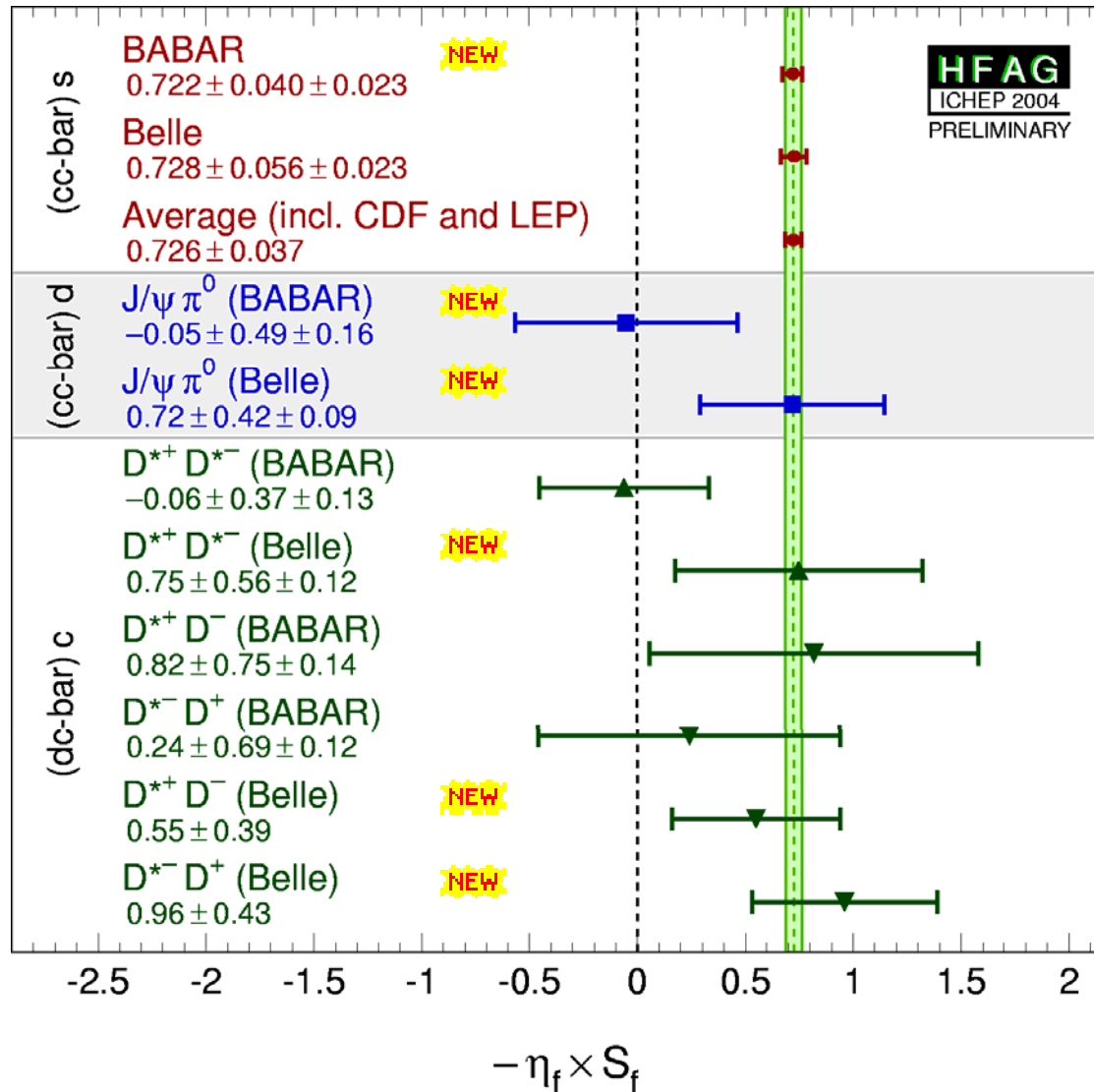
$$r_B < 0.8 \text{ @ } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

# New Physics Sensitivity



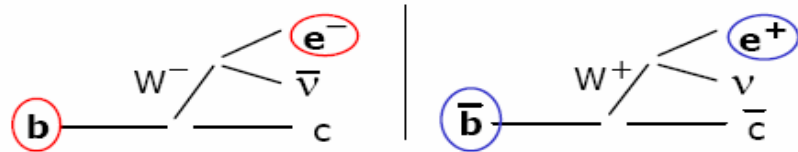
Ciuchini, Franco, Martinelli, Masiero, & Silvestrini

# Results on $\sin 2\beta$ from $c\bar{c}s$ , $d\bar{c}c$ modes



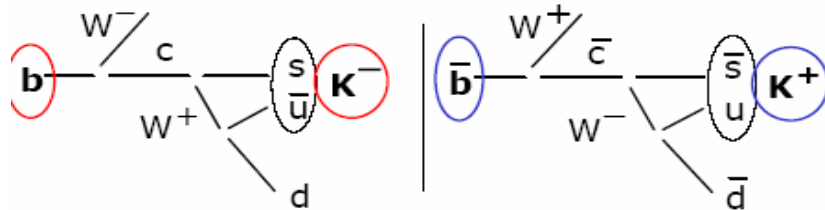
# B flavor tagging and $\Delta t$ measurement

**Leptons :** Cleanest tag. Correct >95%



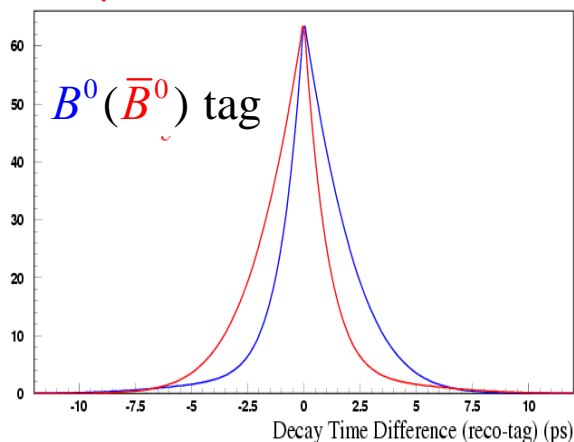
$$Q_T = \sum_i \varepsilon_i (1 - 2\omega_i)^2 \quad \sigma(S_{f_{CP}}) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{N \times Q_T}}$$

**Kaons :** Second best. Correct 80-90%

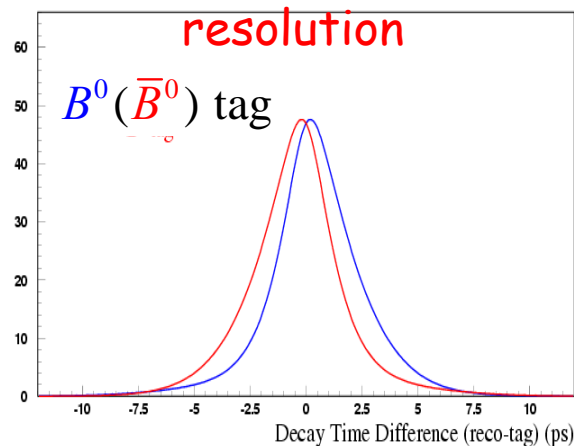


Tagging performance  
 **$Q_T = 30.5\%$**  (6 categories)  
 from full Neural Network  
 including these & other  
 physics processes to  
 identify b quark state

perfect resolution



smeared resolution



$\Delta t$  resolution dominated  
 by tag side:  
 $\sigma(\Delta t) \sim 1 \text{ ps} \Leftrightarrow 170 \mu\text{m}$

$\tau_B \sim 1.6 \text{ ps} \Leftrightarrow 250 \mu\text{m}$

CP asymmetry

# $\cos 2\beta$ from $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0}(K_S \pi^0)$

- $J/\psi K^{*0}(K_S \pi^0)$  final state can be  $\eta_F = +1$  or  $\eta_F = -1$ , depending on  $L = 0, 1, 2$
- Full angular analysis allows for the separation of CP even ( $A_{||} = |A_{||}| e^{i\delta_{||}}$ ,  $A_0 = |A_0| e^{i\delta_0}$ ) and CP odd ( $A_{\perp} = |A_{\perp}| e^{i\delta_{\perp}}$ )
- Many terms in time-dependent decay rate, but two are proportional to  $\cos 2\beta$

$$\cos 2\beta = \pm 2.72 \pm^{+0.50}_{-0.79} \pm 0.027$$

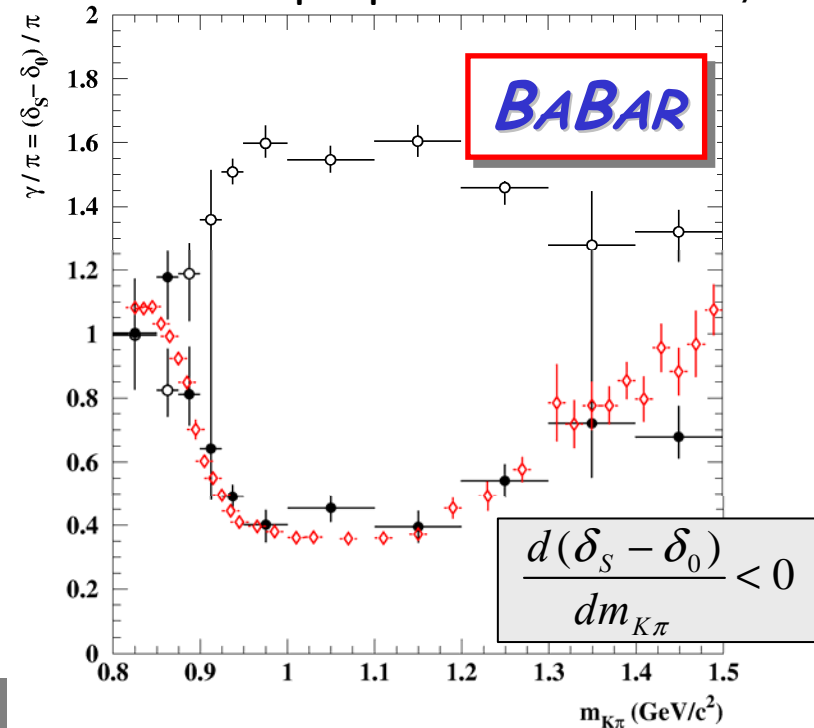
(with  $\sin(2\beta)$  fixed to 0.731)  
 Sign ambiguity is related to the sign of strong phase difference

- Use interference of s-wave and p-wave contributions to  $K\pi$  final state to resolve sign ambiguity for strong phases

Assuming:

$$\cos 2\beta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\beta}$$

$$\cos 2\beta = -0.68 \text{ excluded at 86\% CL}$$



- solution 1: unphysical solution
  - solution 2: physical solution
- LHCb data*



# $B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)0} [K^+ \pi^-] K^-$ decays: ADS method

favoured  
 $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$

suppressed  
 $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$

suppressed  
 $B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$

favoured  
 $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$

$$R_{ADS} = \frac{BF([K^+ \pi^-] K^-) + BF([K^- \pi^+] K^+)}{BF([K^- \pi^+] K^-) + BF([K^+ \pi^-] K^+)} \sim r_B^2$$

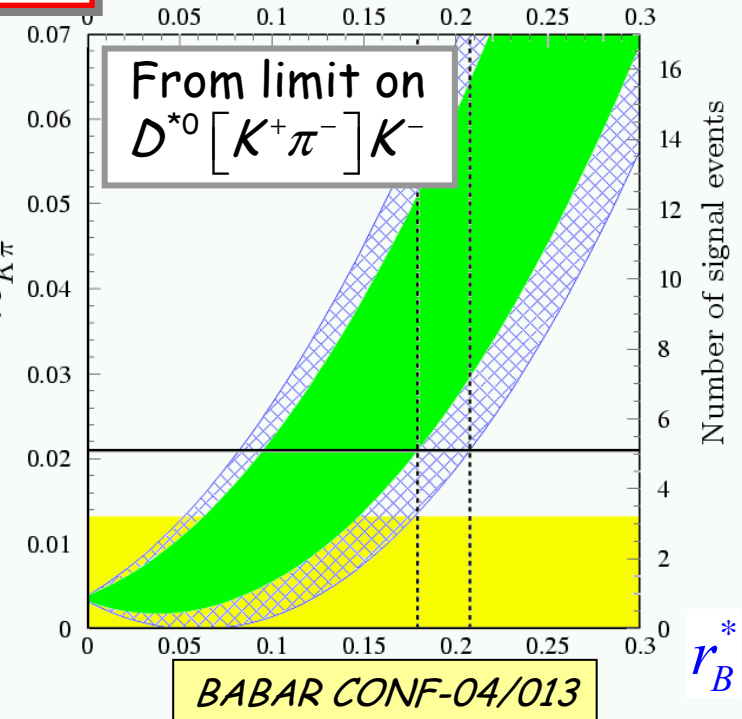
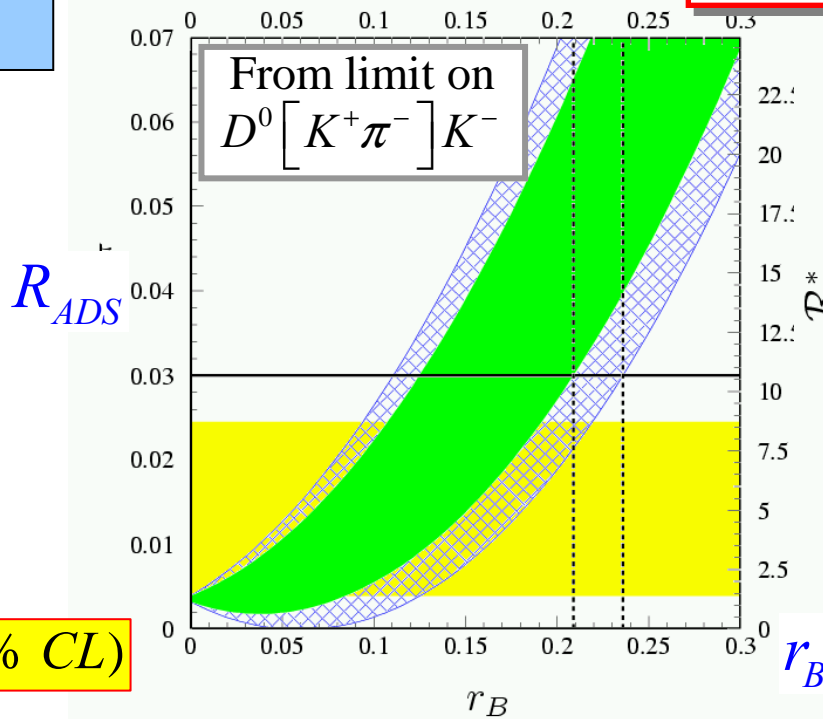
$$[K^+ \pi^-]_D K^-$$

Update for ICHEP04

$r_B < 0.23$  (90% CL)

**BABAR**

$r_B^* < 0.21$  (90% CL)



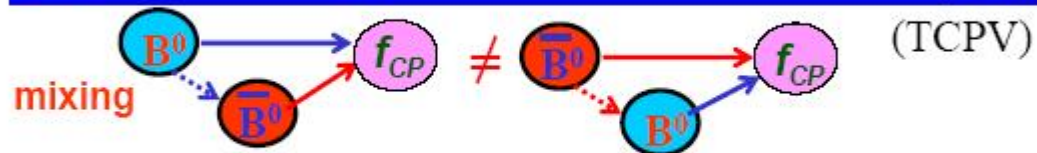
**Belle**

$r_B < 0.28$  (90% CL)

BABAR CONF-04/013



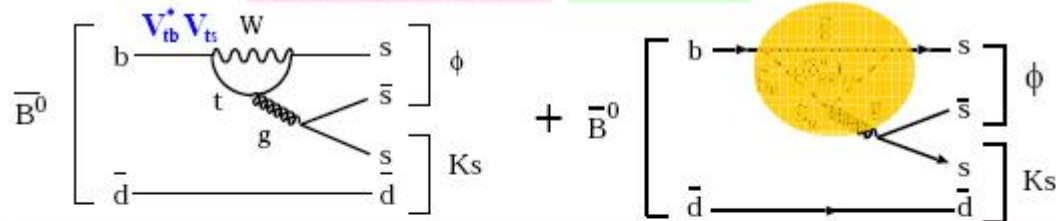
# Time-dependent CP Violation



$$A_{CP}(\Delta t) = \mathcal{S} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) + \mathcal{A} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

Mixing induced CPV

Direct CPV

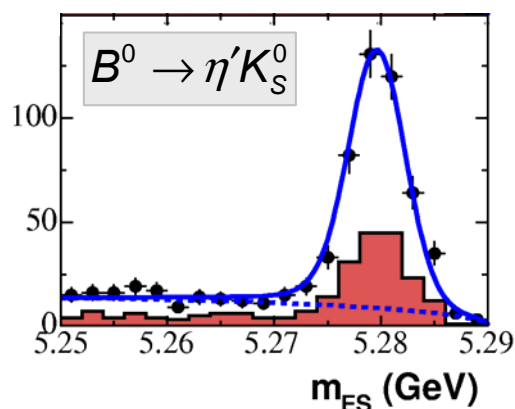


<p>SM: <math>b \rightarrow s</math> Penguin          phase = <math>J/\psi K_S(b \rightarrow c)</math>  <math>S_{b \rightarrow s} = \sin 2\phi_1, \mathcal{A} = 0</math></p>	<p>+ New Physics          with New Phase  <math>S_{b \rightarrow s} \neq \sin 2\phi_1, \mathcal{A} \text{ can } \neq 0</math></p>
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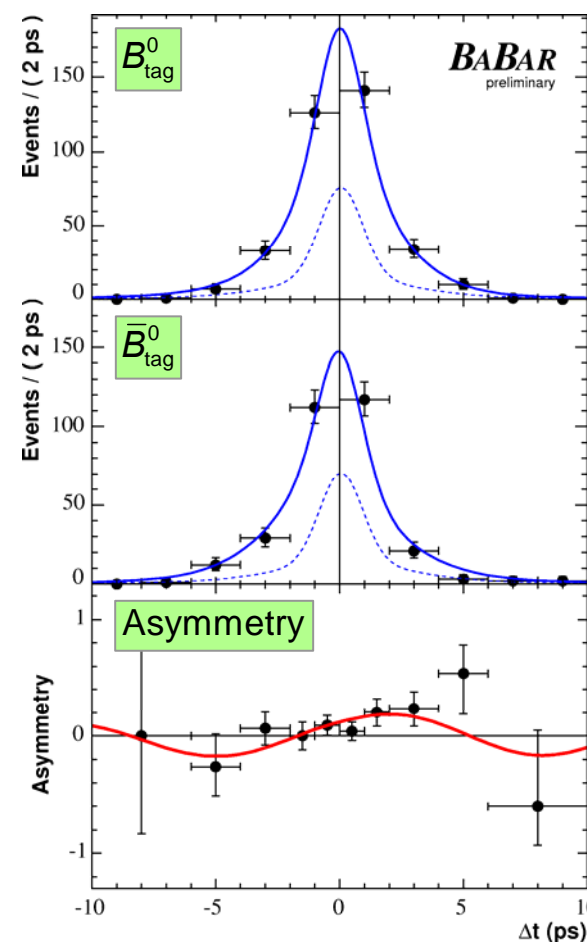
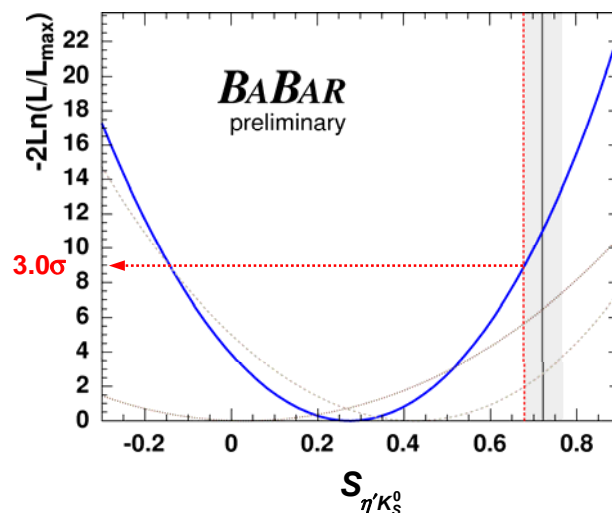
# Analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_S$

227×10<sup>6</sup> B pairs

- ★ Large statistics mode:  $\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0) \sim 65.2 \times 10^{-6}$ , we exploit:  $\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow \eta'_{\text{rec}} K_S^0) \sim 14.9 \times 10^{-6}$
- ★ Reconstruct in multiple final states:  $\eta' \rightarrow \eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ ,  $\rho^0 \gamma$  and  $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ ,  $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  and  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ ,  $\pi^0 \pi^0$



Fit finds  $819 \pm 38$  events



ML fit :



$$S_{\eta' K_S^0} = +0.27 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.03$$

$$C_{\eta' K_S^0} = -0.21 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.03$$

$$\sin 2\beta [c\bar{c}] @ 3.0\sigma$$

No CPV found in  $B^+ \rightarrow \eta' K^+$  control sample

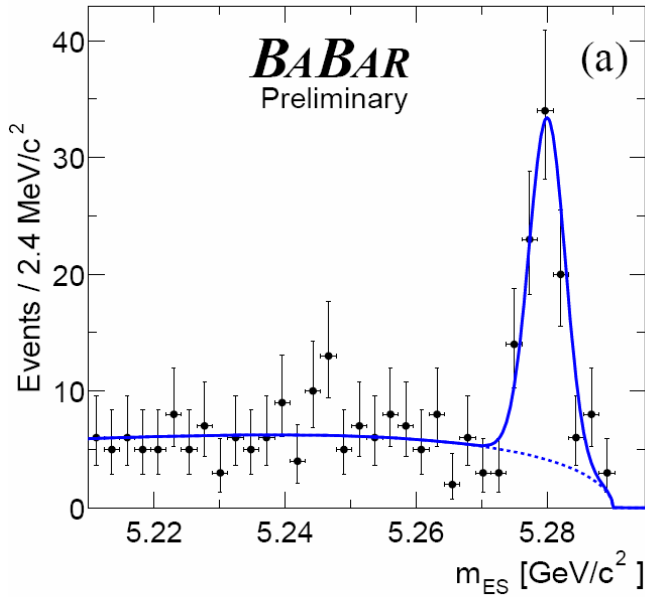
Systematic errors dominated by: Fit bias (MC statistics)

# Analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K^0$

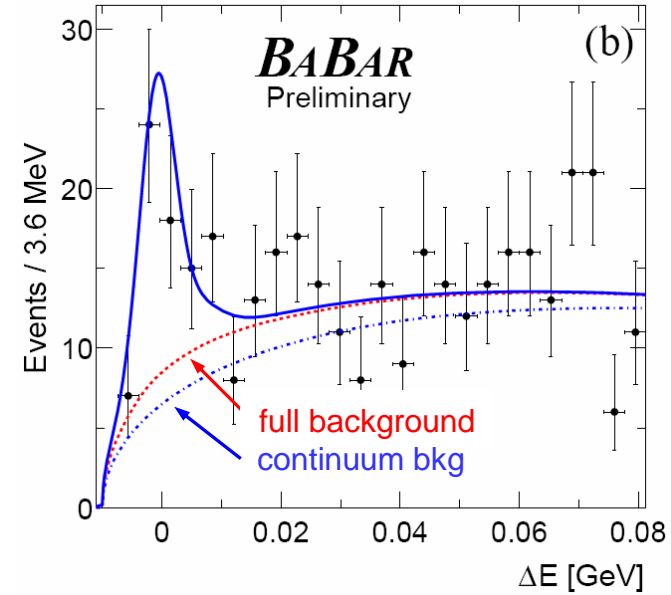
227 × 10<sup>6</sup> B pairs

$$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_L^0 \quad (\eta_{\phi K_L^0} = -\eta_{\phi K_S^0})$$



ML fit finds  $114 \pm 12$  signal events



$98 \pm 18$  signal events

combined fit :



$$S_{\phi K^0} = +0.50 \pm 0.25 \begin{matrix} +0.07 \\ -0.04 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_{\phi K^0} = +0.00 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.05$$

$\sin 2\beta [c\bar{c}] @ 0.9\sigma$

Systematic errors dominated by

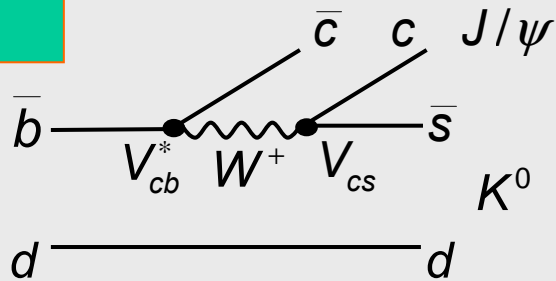
- opposite-CP background
- PDF modeling
- Tag-side CP violation

# Confronting Loop Decays with Tree Dominance

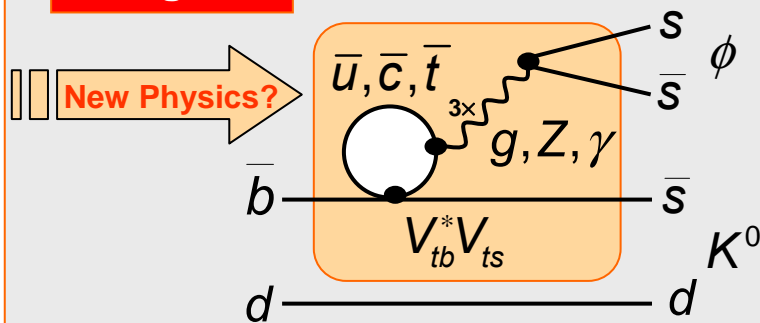
- ☀  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  decays are tree and penguin diagrams, with equal dominant weak phases
- ☀  $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$  decays are pure “internal” and “flavor-singlet” penguin diagrams
- ➡ High virtual mass scales involved: believed to be sensitive to New Physics

Both decays dominated by single weak phase

Tree:



Penguin:



$b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$

$$\lambda_{J/\psi K_{S,L}^0} = \eta_{J/\psi K_{S,L}^0} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)_B \cdot \left(\frac{V_{cb} V_{cs}^*}{V_{cb}^* V_{cs}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)_K = \eta_{J/\psi K_{S,L}^0} e^{-2i\beta}$$

$b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$

$$\lambda_{\phi K_{S,L}^0} = \eta_{\phi K_{S,L}^0} \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)_B \cdot \left(\frac{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}{V_{tb}^* V_{ts}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)_K \sim \eta_{\phi K_{S,L}^0} e^{-2i\beta}$$

$$\sin 2\beta \text{ [charmonium]} \stackrel{?}{=} \sin 2\beta \text{ [s-penguin]}$$

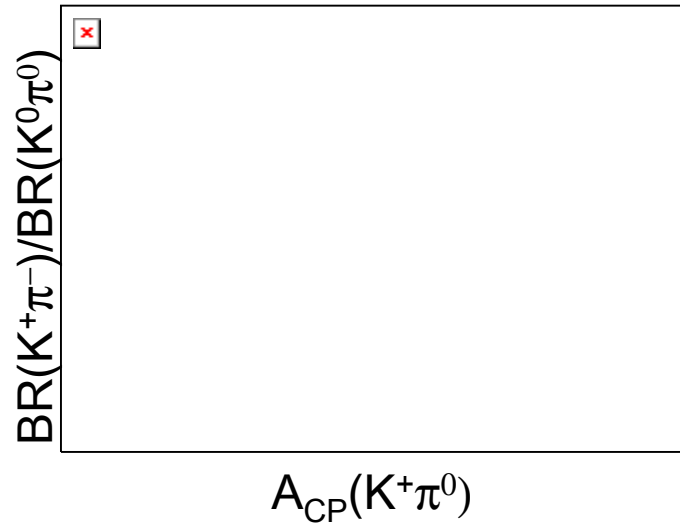
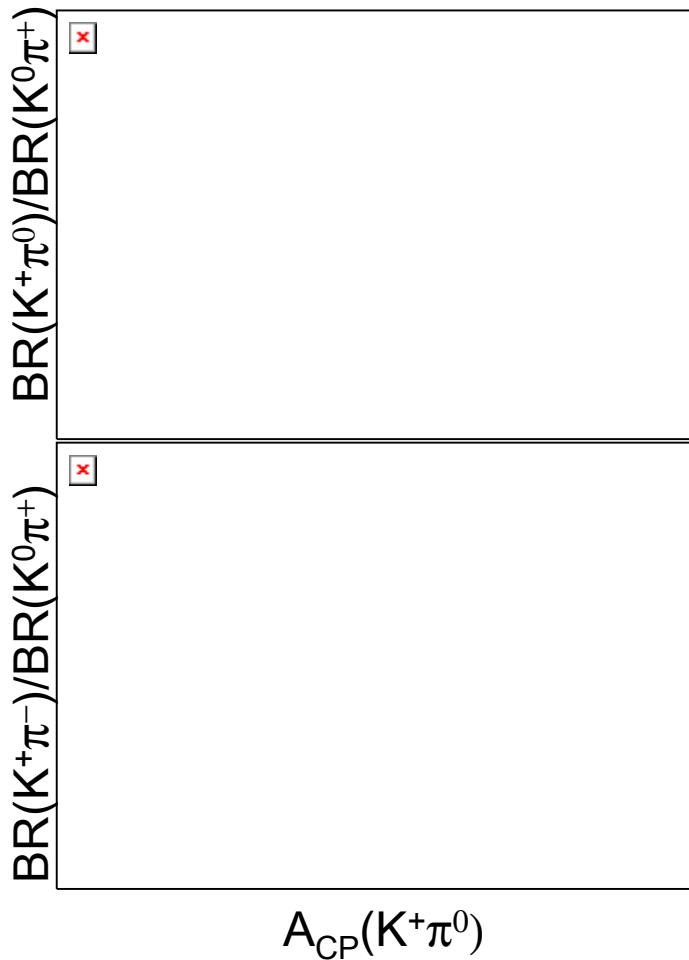
# Une anomalie dans $B \rightarrow K\pi$ ?

SU(3) : *prédiction* des observables  $B \rightarrow K\pi$

d'après les mesures dans  $B \rightarrow \pi\pi$  :  
(annihilation et échange négligés)

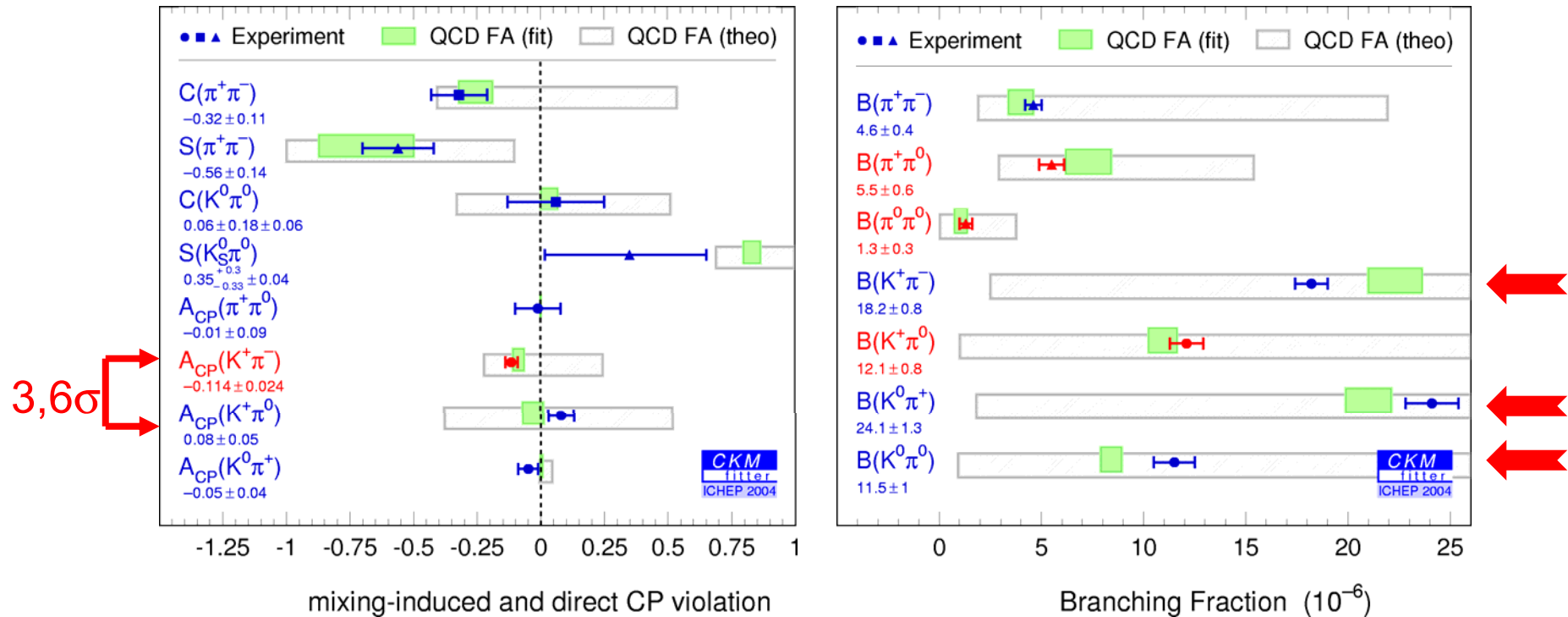
Ajustement global  $\pi\pi/ K\pi$  : probabilité = 1 % !!  
(précision accrue de  $BR(\pi^0\pi^0)$ )

Contribution au  $\chi^2$  : 1)  $BR(K^+\pi^-)$ ; 2)  $BR(K^0\pi^+)$ ;  
3)  $BR(K^0\pi^0)$



# Une anomalie dans $B \rightarrow K\pi$ ?

Calcul de factorisation QCD : probabilité de 1,5% !



Prédiction pour  $C(\pi^0\pi^0) = 0,06_{-0,12}^{+0,10}$ , mesure :  $C(\pi^0\pi^0) = -0,28 \pm 0,24$

Mais "corrections" non factorisables  $\gg 100\%$

Problème du modèle ou présence de nouvelle physique ?



# General CP formalism

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Decay distributions  $f_+(f_-)$  when tag =  $\bar{B}^0(B^0)$

$$f_{CP,\pm}(\Delta t) = \frac{\Gamma}{4} e^{-\Gamma\Delta t} [1 \pm S_{f_{CP}} \sin \Delta m_d \Delta t \mp C_{f_{CP}} \cos \Delta m_d \Delta t]$$

Asymmetry

$$A_{f_{CP}}(\Delta t) = \frac{f_+ - f_-}{f_+ + f_-} = C_{f_{CP}} \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - S_{f_{CP}} \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$$

CP parameter

$$\lambda_{f_{CP}} = \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_{f_{CP}}}{A_{f_{CP}}}$$

$\approx e^{-2i\beta}$   
from mixing

Amplitude ratio

$$C_{f_{CP}} = \frac{1 - |\lambda_{f_{CP}}|^2}{1 + |\lambda_{f_{CP}}|^2} = 0$$

$$S_{f_{CP}} = \frac{-2\text{Im} \lambda_{f_{CP}}}{1 + |\lambda_{f_{CP}}|^2} = -\text{Im} \lambda_{f_{CP}}$$

For single amplitude

# More results from $b \rightarrow sss$ penguins

Update for ICHEP04

BABAR CONF-04/025

$B^0 \rightarrow (K^+K^-)_{CP} K_S^0$  (208M pairs)

- Independent sample with  $(K^+K^-)$  mass outside  $\phi$  region
- CP content can be determined experimentally with an angular momentum analysis through the helicity angle distribution

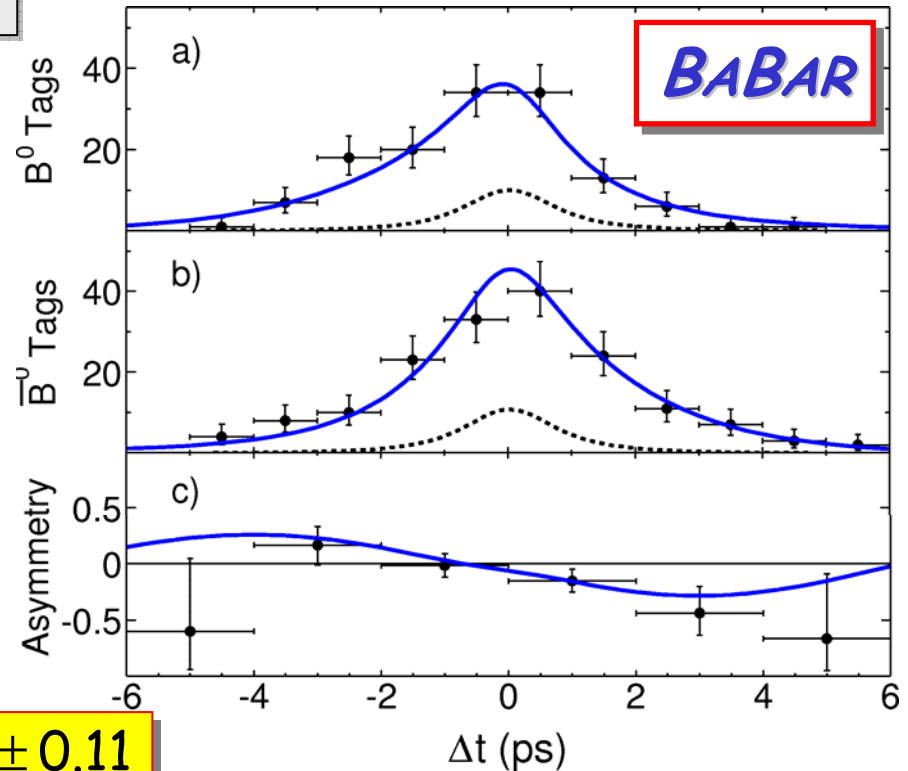
Signal:  $481 \pm 29$  events

$f_{even} = 0.89 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.04$

$S_{KK_S^0} = -0.42 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.04$

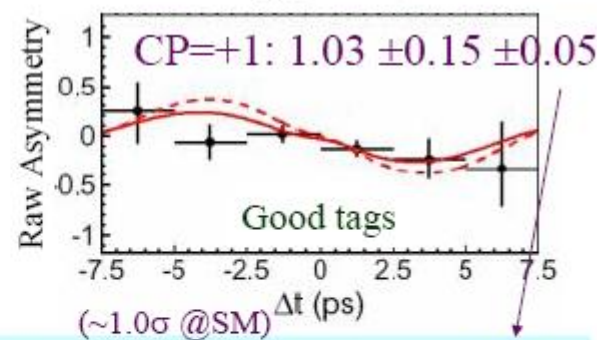
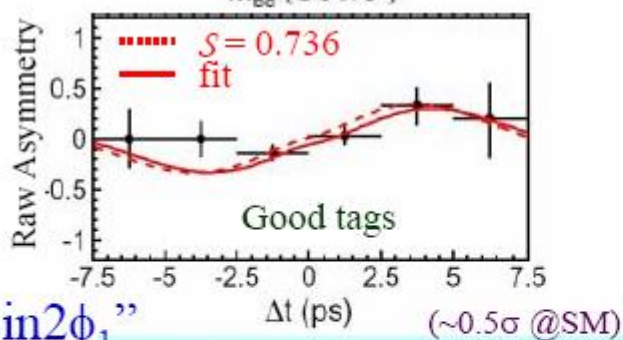
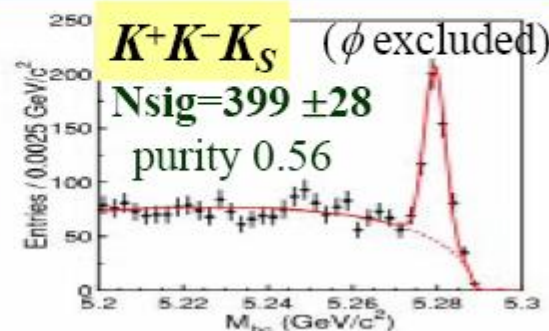
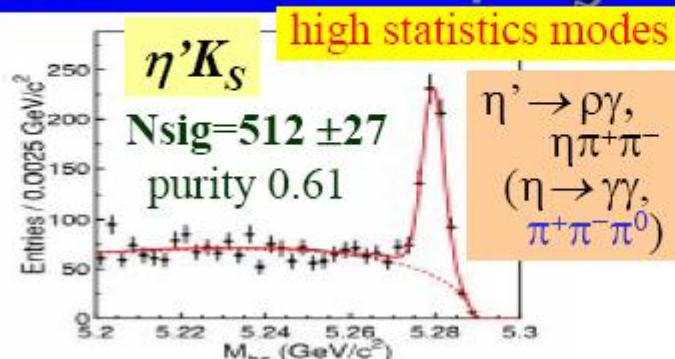
$-(2f_{even} - 1) \cdot S_{KK_S^0} = +0.55 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.11$

$C_{KK_S^0} = +0.10 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.06$





# $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_S & K^+ K^- K_S$



$S = +0.65 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.04$

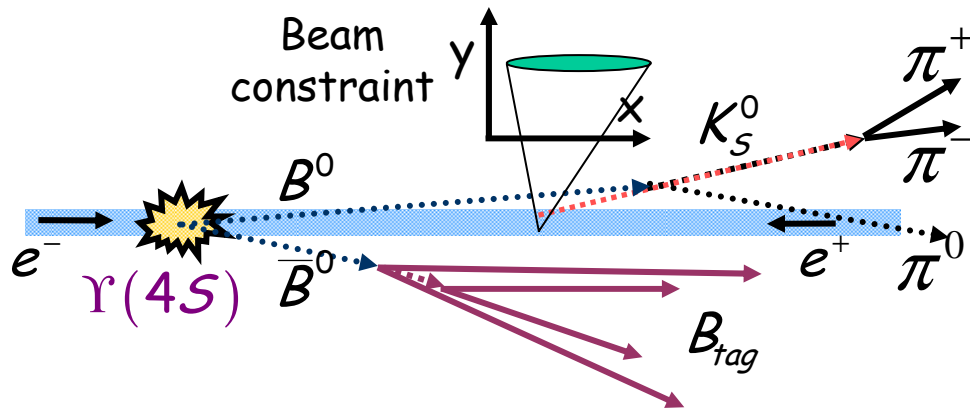
$-S = +0.49 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.04 (\pm_{0.0}^{0.17})$

$\mathcal{A} = -0.19 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05$

$\mathcal{A} = -0.08 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.07$

274M  $B\bar{B}$

# Still another penguin mode: $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 K_S$



BABAR technique from 2003

Updated for ICHEP04

**BABAR**

BABAR CONF-04/030

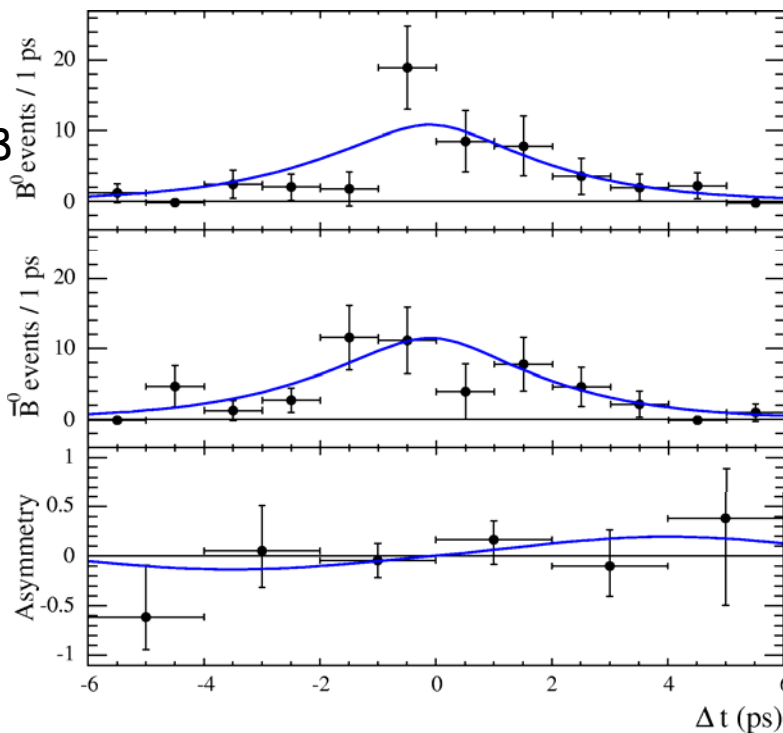
227 M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs

Signal: 192 w/vertex, 108 w/o

$$-\eta_{CP} \cdot S_{\pi^0 K_S^0} = +0.35^{+0.30}_{-0.33} \pm 0.04$$

$$C_{\pi^0 K_S^0} = +0.06 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.06$$

[sPlots: Pivk, Le Diberder, physics/0402083]



**BABAR**

**Belle**

274 M  $B\bar{B}$  pairs

Signal: 77 w/vertex, 173 w/o

$$-\eta_{CP} \cdot S_{\pi^0 K_S^0} = +0.30 \pm 0.59 \pm 0.11$$

$$C_{\pi^0 K_S^0} = -0.12 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.07$$