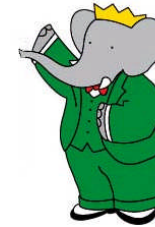


Recent results on CP violation and CKM UT angles from Belle and BABAR



Gagan Mohanty

Tata Institute (TIFR), India

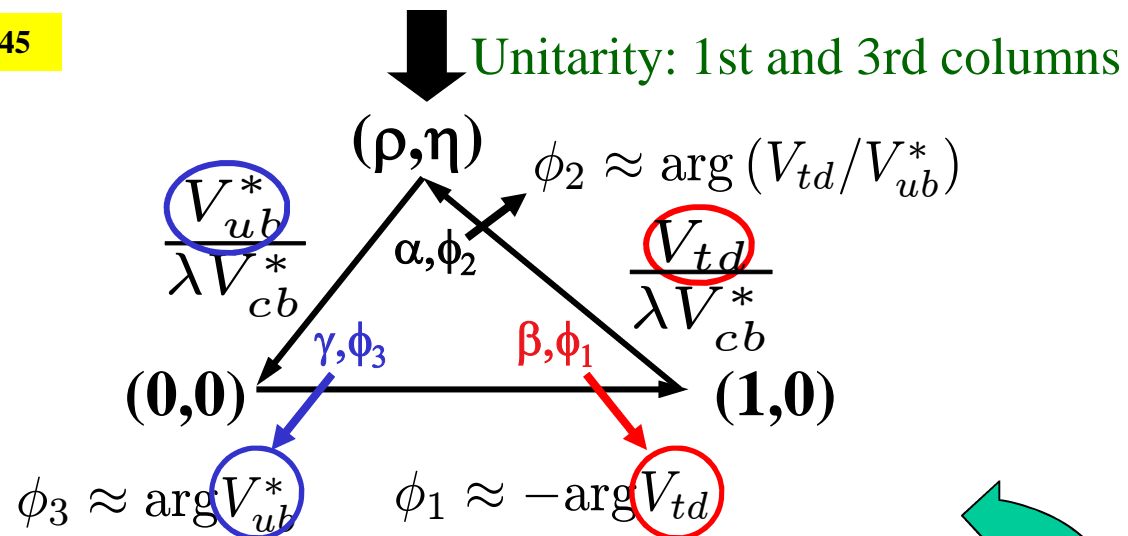
CP violation in the SM

- Single phase in the CKM matrix (flavor→mass) is the key piece

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & V_{us} = \lambda & V_{ub} = A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ V_{cd} = -\lambda & V_{cs} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & V_{cb} = A\lambda^2 \\ V_{td} = A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & V_{ts} = -A\lambda^2 & V_{tb} = 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$

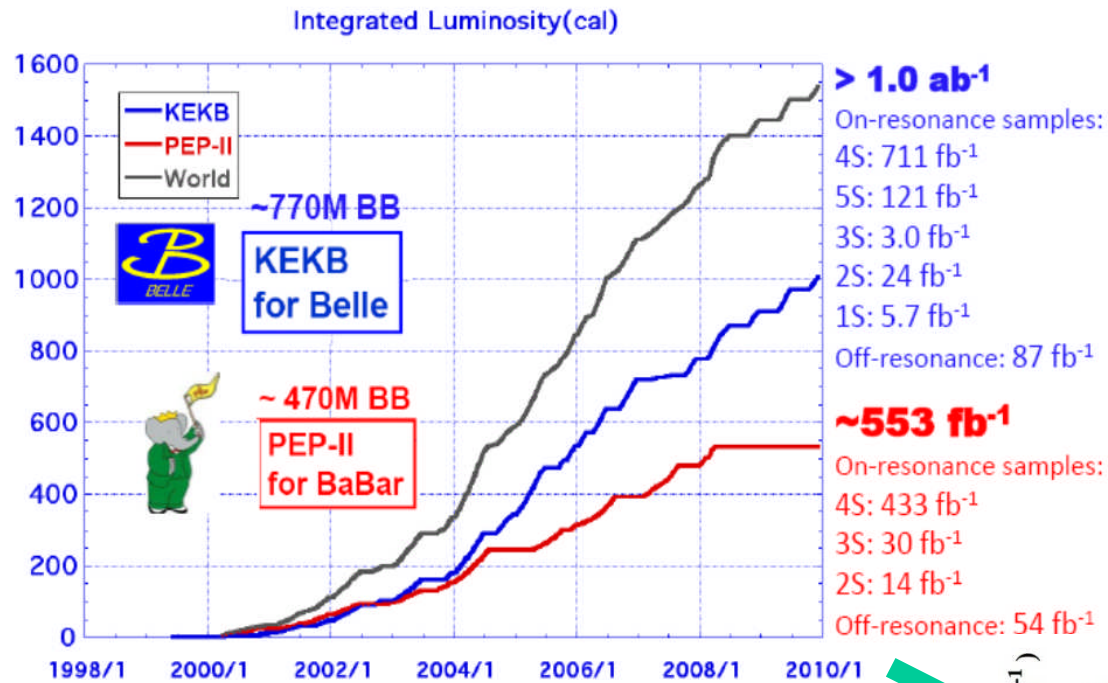
Wolfenstein, PRL 51 (1983) 1945

$\lambda \sim 0.22$	$A \sim 0.80$
$\rho \sim 0.16$	$\eta \sim 0.34$



- Check consistency of the CKM framework:
 - measure three angles and two sides of the UT
 - search for potential new physics contributions

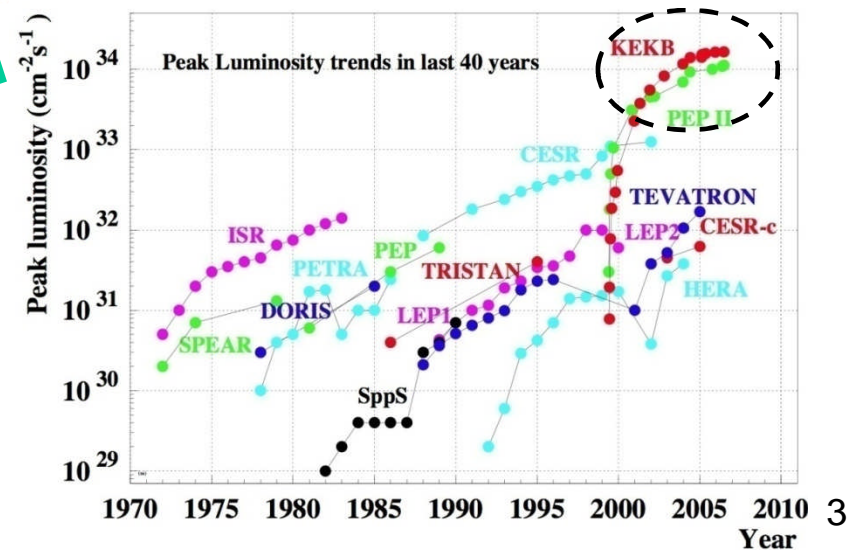
A tale of two experiments



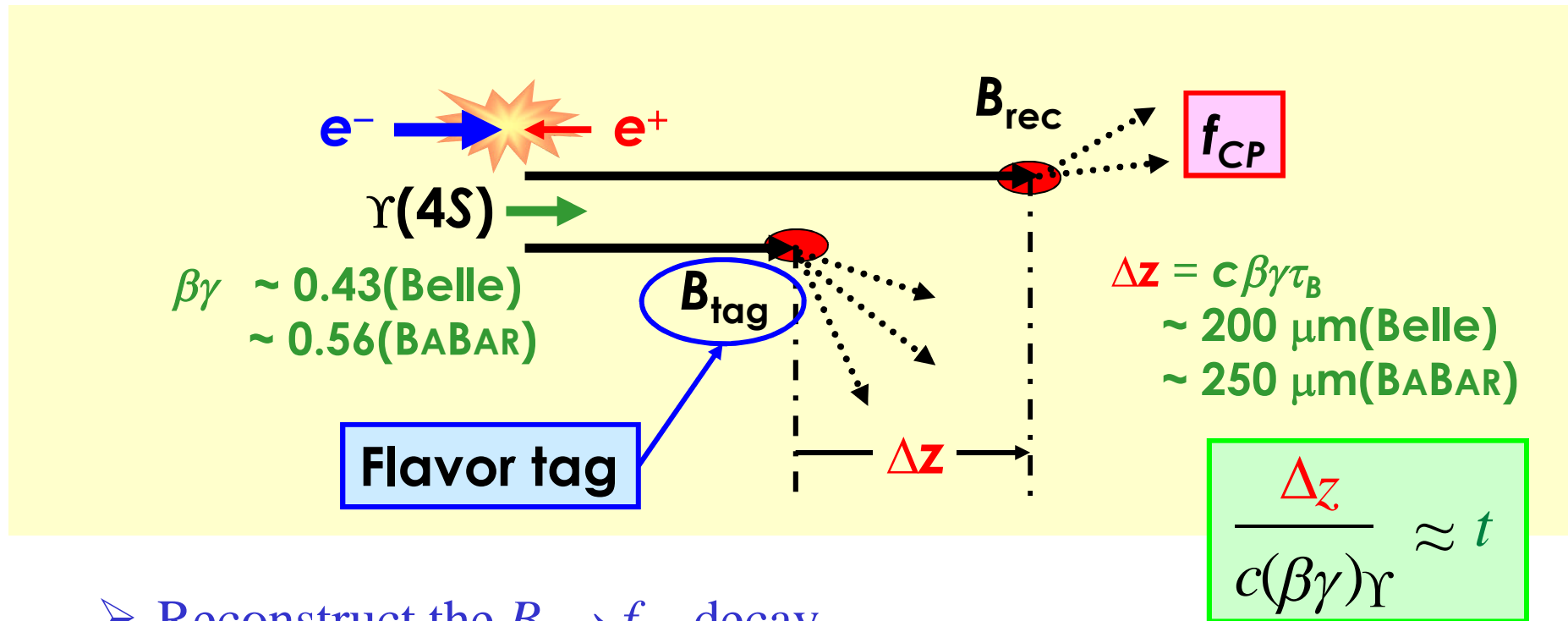
➤ Belle and BaBar have together collected over 10^9 $B\bar{B}$ pairs:

- ✓ Test the SM mechanism for CP violation
- ✓ Explore rare B decays; a window to new physics

➤ Right plot compares the peak luminosity performance of KEBB and PEP-II with rest



Principle of measurement



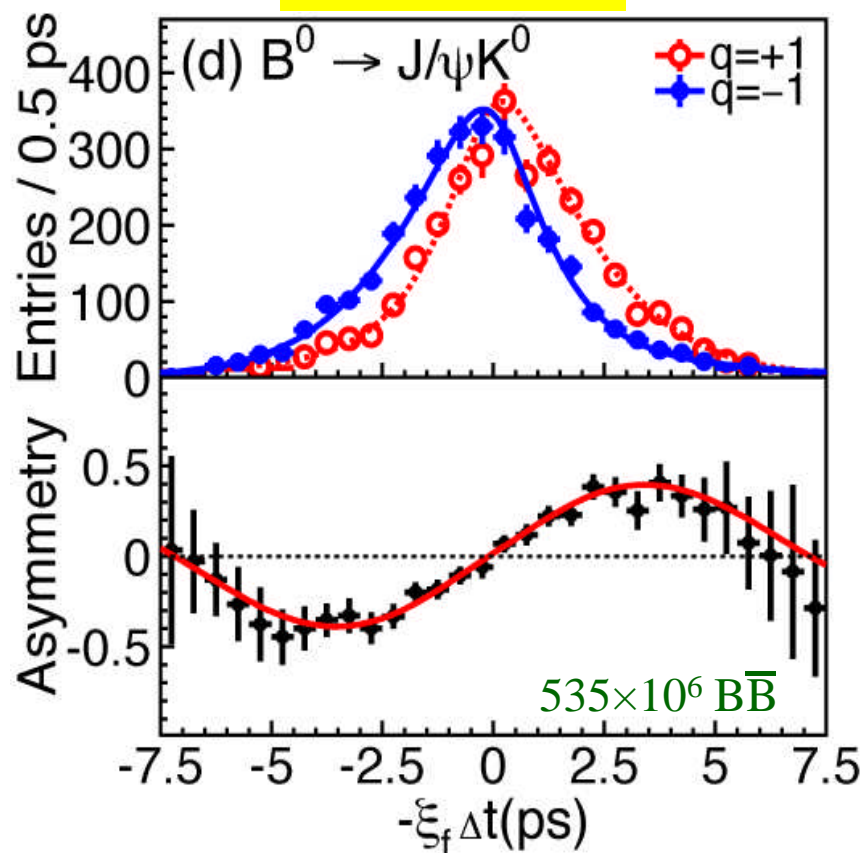
- Reconstruct the $B \rightarrow f_{CP}$ decay
- Measure proper time difference (t) and find the flavor of B_{tag}
- Evaluate
$$A_{CP}(t) = \frac{N[\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}] - N[B^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}]}{N[\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}] + N[B^0(t) \rightarrow f_{CP}]}$$

$$S_f \sin(\Delta m t) + A_f \cos(\Delta m t)$$

$\sin 2\phi_1$ with charmonium+ K^0 modes



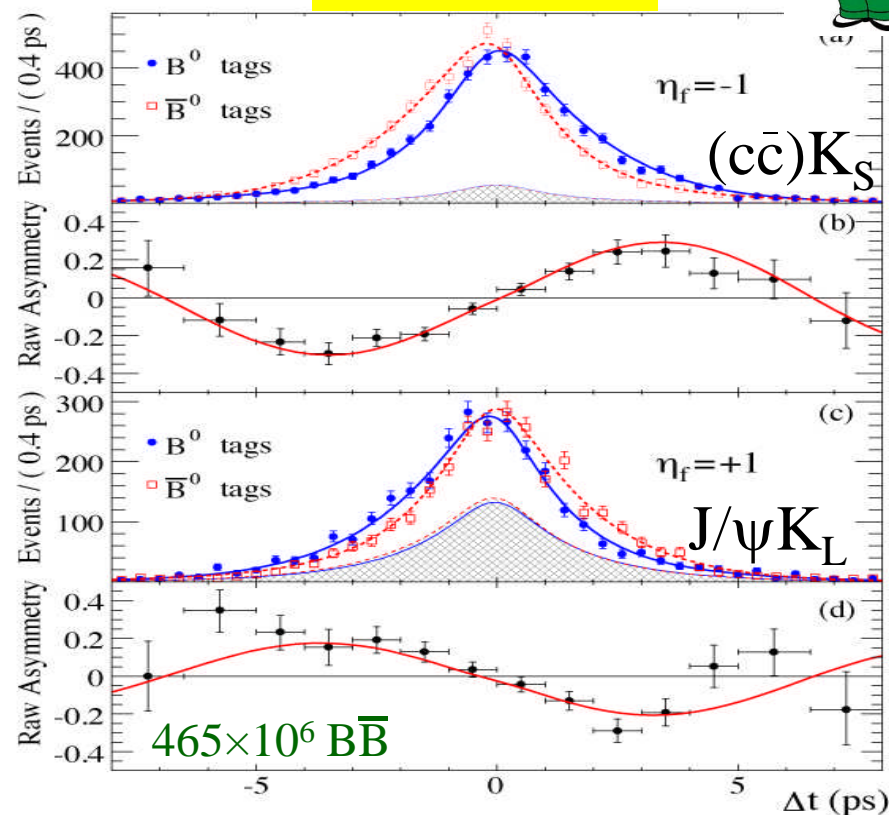
PRL 98 (2007) 031802



$$S_f = \sin(2\phi_1) = 0.642 \pm 0.031 \pm 0.017$$

$$A_f = 0.018 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.014$$

PRD 79 (2009) 072009



$$\sin(2\phi_1) = 0.687 \pm 0.028 \pm 0.012$$

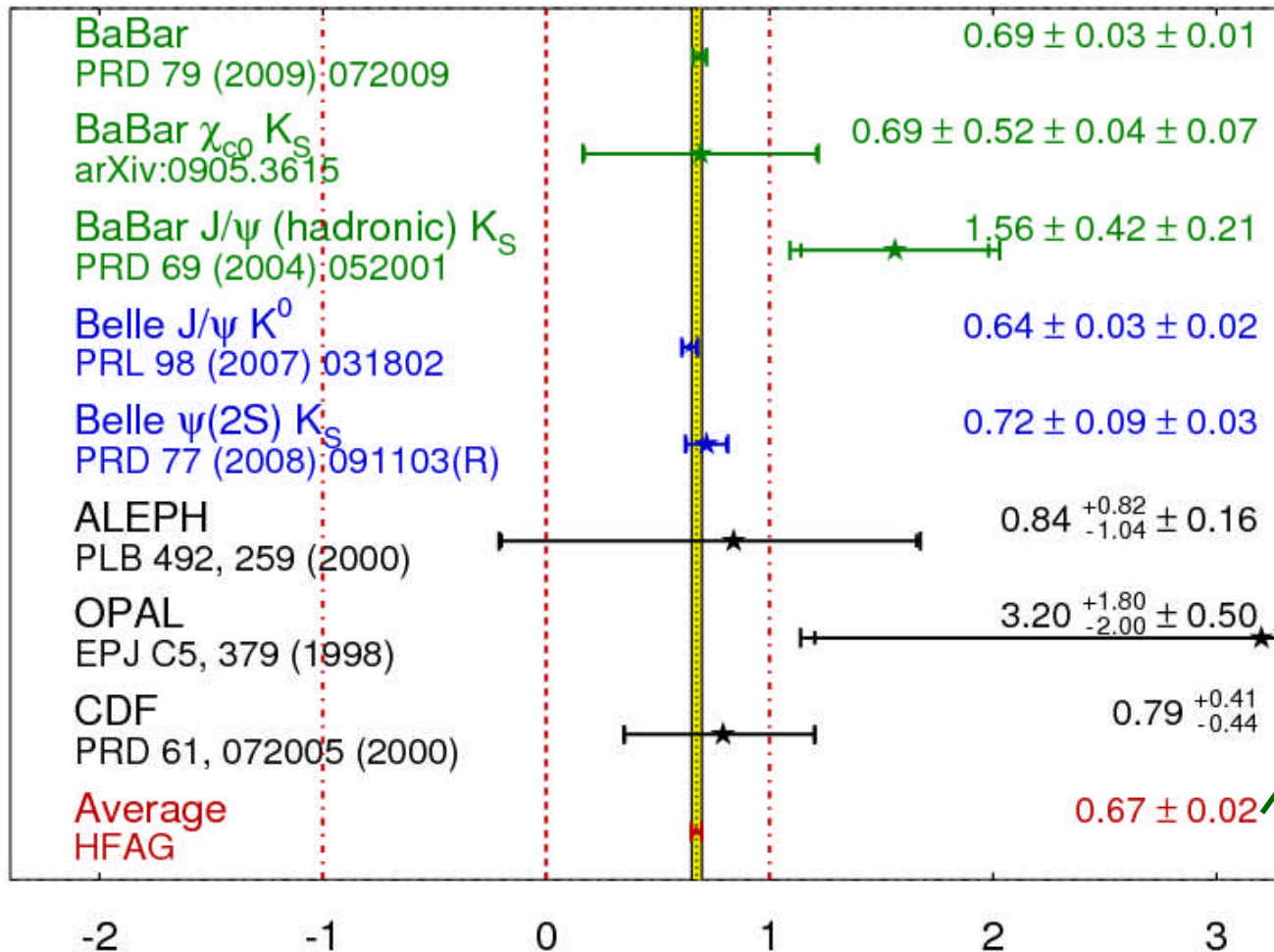
$$A_f = -0.024 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.016$$



Standard candle

$$\sin(2\beta) \equiv \sin(2\phi_1)$$

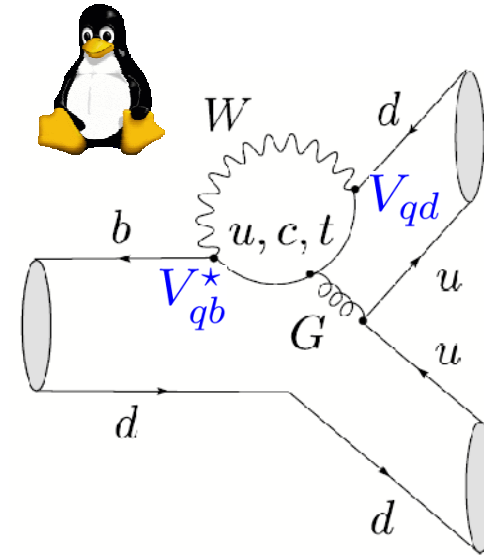
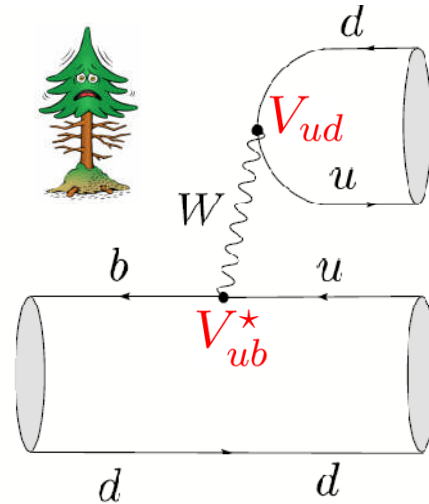
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See the transition:
LEP → Tevatron →
B factories

Entered the precision
phase: 3% uncertainty

The second UT angle: ϕ_2



- Tree-level $b \rightarrow u\bar{u}d$ transitions are sensitive to ϕ_2
 - $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-, (\rho\pi)^0, \rho^+\rho^-$ and so on..
- Possible penguin amplitudes also contribute, leading to

$$A_f \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad S_f = \sqrt{1 - A_f^2} \sin(2\phi_2^{\text{eff}})$$

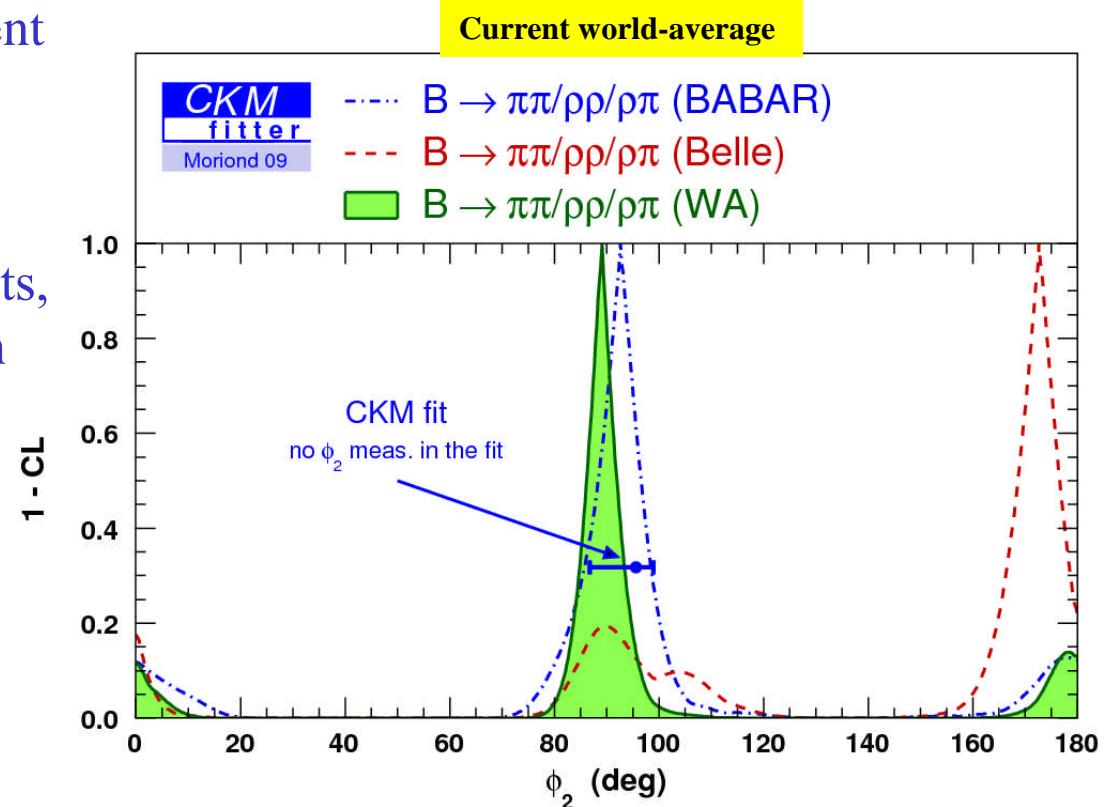
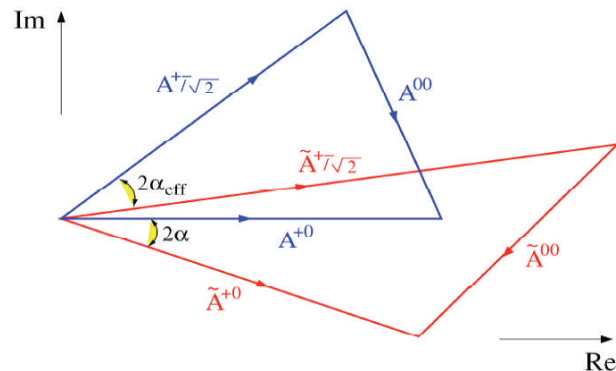
Error shrinks day-by-day

- Almost a precision measurement

$$\phi_2 = (89.0^{+4.4}_{-4.2})^\circ$$

- Dominated by the $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$ results, that rely on the isospin relation

Gronau & London, PRL 65 (1990) 3381



- New measured BF of $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0$ has stretched the base of the two isospin triangles, making them degenerate

PRL 102 (2009) 141802



- ❖ Belle's final results on $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$, especially $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0$, are eagerly awaited for

What about ϕ_3 ?

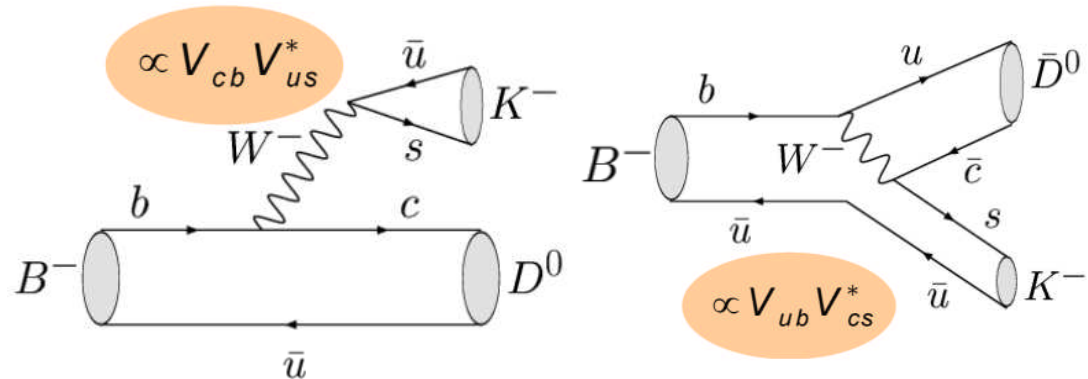
➤ Various methods proposed: Gronau-London-Wyler PLB 253 (1991) 483 PLB 265 (1991) 172

Atwood-Dunietz-Soni PRL 78 (1997) 3257 PRD 63 (2001) 036005 Giri-Grossman-Soffer-Zupan PRD 68 (2003) 054018

➤ Basic strategy is to exploit the interference between two contributing amplitudes

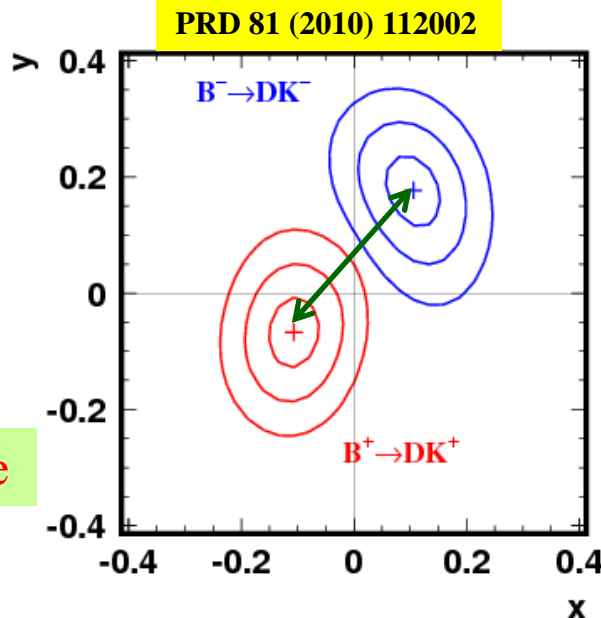
➤ Main bottle-neck: **small signal**

➤ Now, seems like beginning of an end?

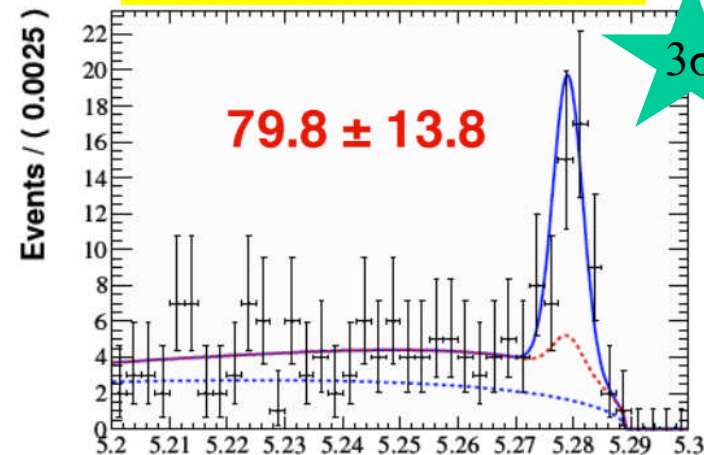


$\mathbf{x}_{\pm} = \mathbf{r}_{\pm} \cos(\pm\phi_3 + \delta)$
 $\mathbf{y}_{\pm} = \mathbf{r}_{\pm} \sin(\pm\phi_3 + \delta)$,
 \mathbf{r} is the ratio of two amplitudes, δ is the strong phase diff. between them

3.5 σ evidence



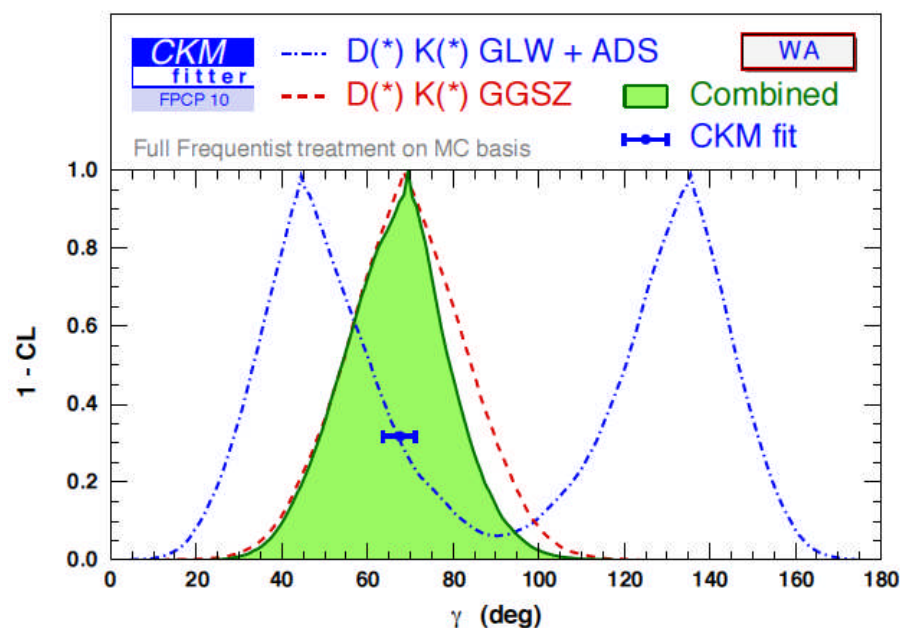
BABar ADS ($D \rightarrow K\pi$) preliminary



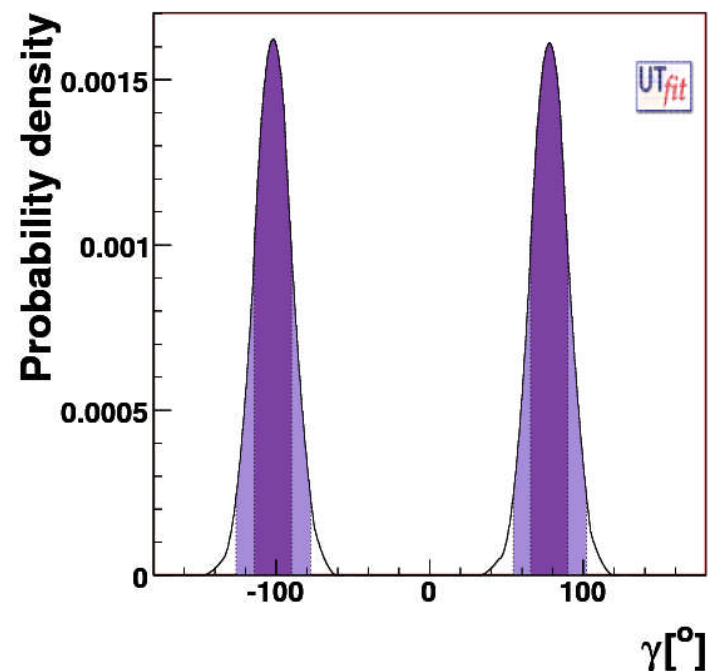
22-06-2010

Putting everything together

Frequentist



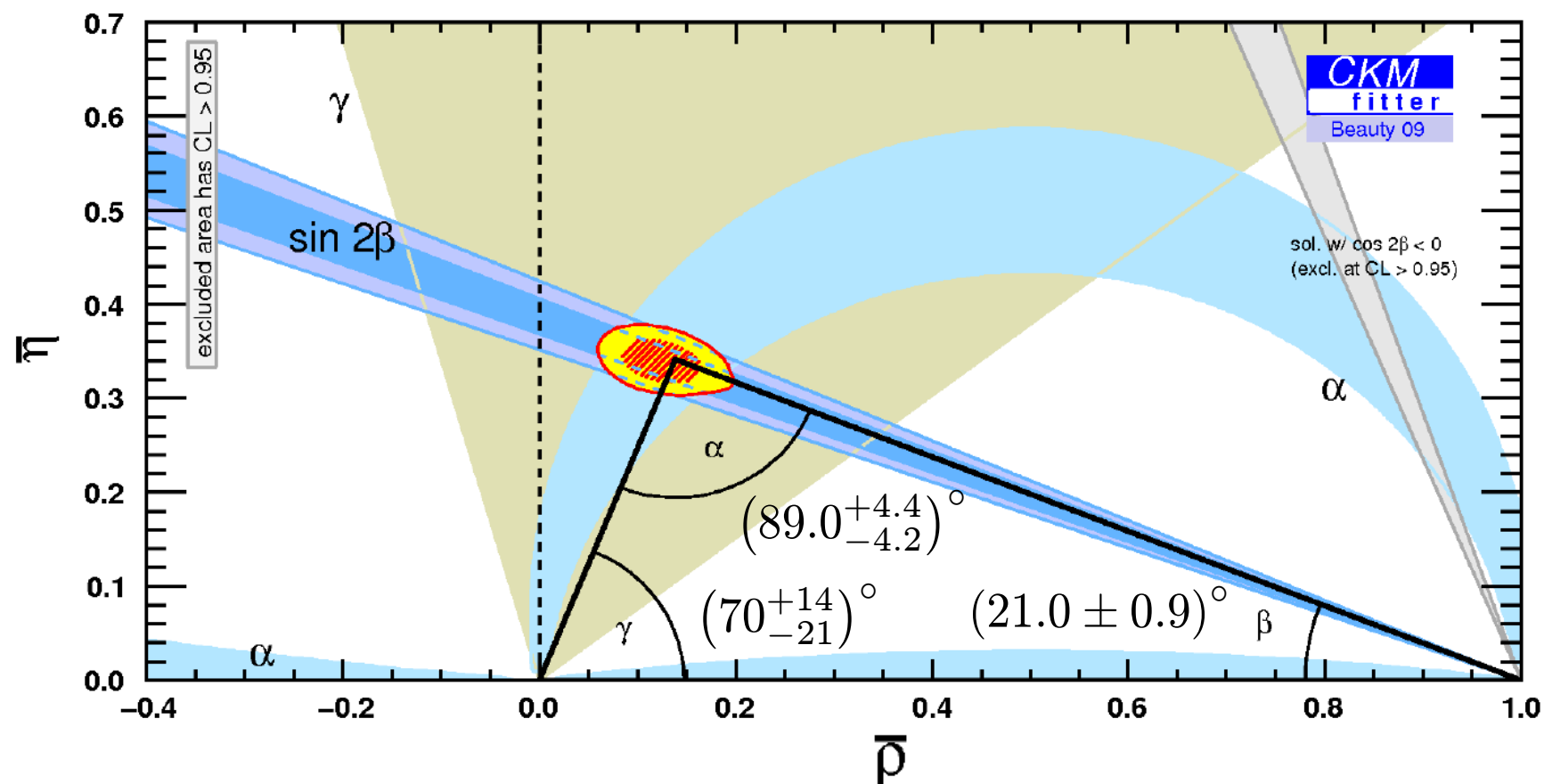
Bayesian



- Measurement: $\phi_3 = (70^{+14}_{-21})^\circ$ frequentist vs. $\phi_3 = (74 \pm 11)^\circ$ Bayesian
- Fit prediction: $\phi_3 = (67.7^{+3.6}_{-4.1})^\circ$ frequentist vs. $\phi_3 = (69.6 \pm 3.0)^\circ$ Bayesian

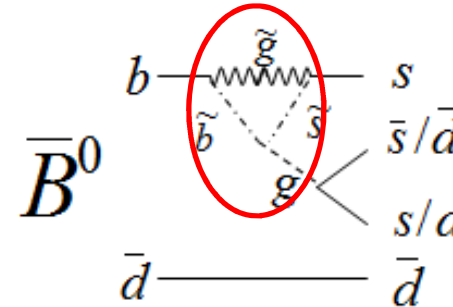
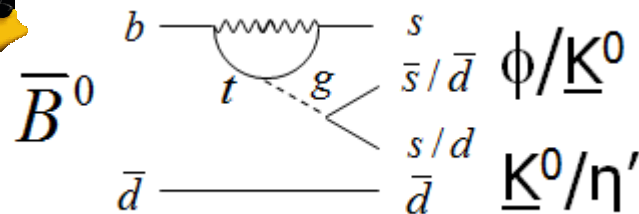
❖ Need a better precision of the measurement

Current world average



- As far as φ_3 is concerned, it is fair to say that we have made a head-start
- ❑ Final word will come from LHCb and (future) super flavor factories
- ✓ The latter would further improve the measurements of φ_1 and φ_2 too

Probing new physics in CP violation

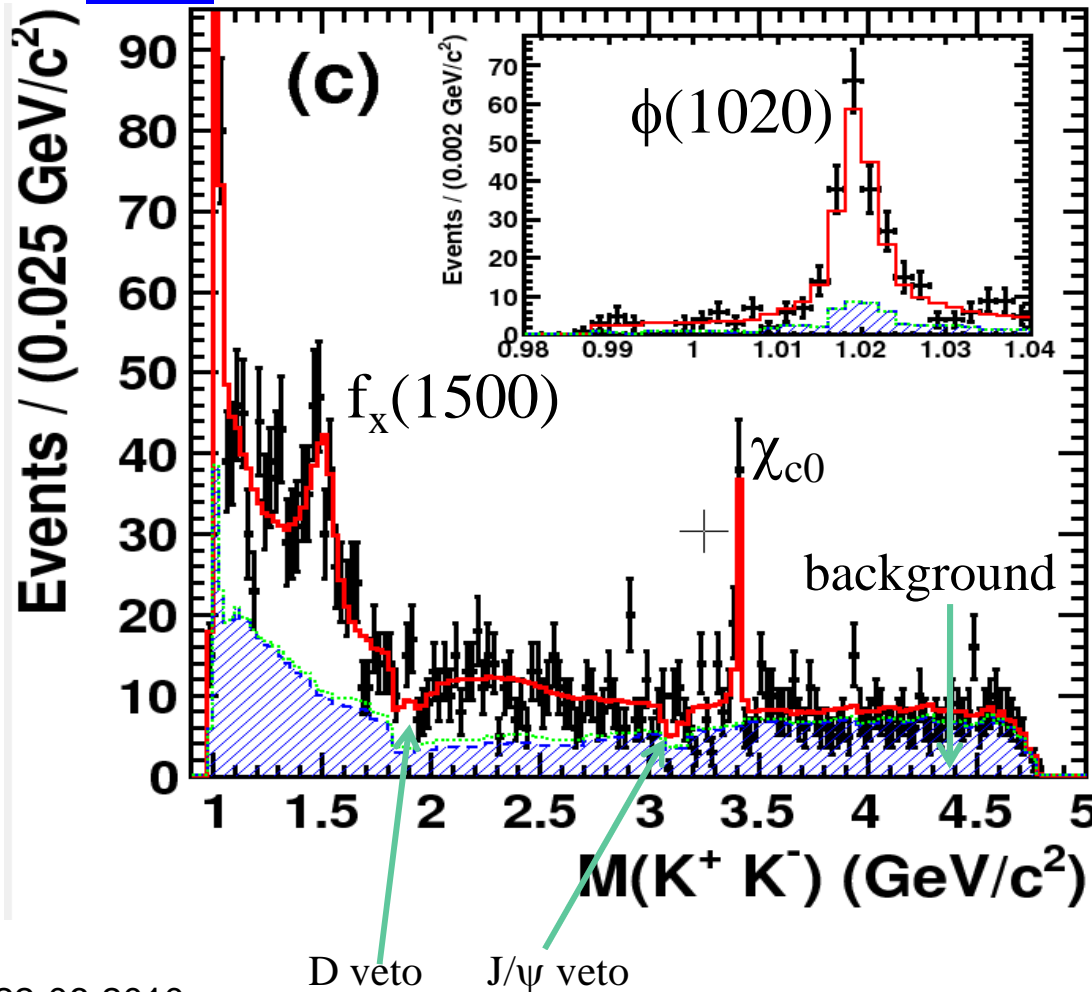


- Study of CP violation in decays dominated by the penguin diagram, e.g., $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S$, constitutes an ideal probe
 - ❑ Potential new physics effects, such as SUSY (right plot)
- Compare the measured CP parameters S_f and A_f with that obtained from the charmonium+ K^0 modes: **standard candle**

Dalitz-plot analysis of $B^0 \rightarrow K_S K^+ K^-$



Solution 1



- Perform time-dependent CP violation study of the $B^0 \rightarrow K_S K^+ K^-$ Dalitz plot
- Measure $(\phi_1)^{\text{eff}}$ without trigonometric ambiguity
- Need to handle the issue of multiple solutions
- We have used results of the $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- K^+$ Dalitz plot to determine the best solution

Combined results in $B \rightarrow \phi K_S$ and $f_0(980)K_S$



657 $\times 10^6$ $B\bar{B}$

To be submitted to PRD

	Solution 1
$A_{CP}(f_0 K_S^0)$	$-0.30 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09$
$\phi_1^{\text{eff}}(f_0 K_S^0)$	$(31.3 \pm 9.0 \pm 3.4 \pm 4.0)^\circ$
$A_{CP}(\phi K_S^0)$	$+0.04 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$
$\phi_1^{\text{eff}}(\phi K_S^0)$	$(32.2 \pm 9.0 \pm 2.6 \pm 1.4)^\circ$

third error: Dalitz-plot model uncertainty

arXiv:0808.0700 [hep-ex]

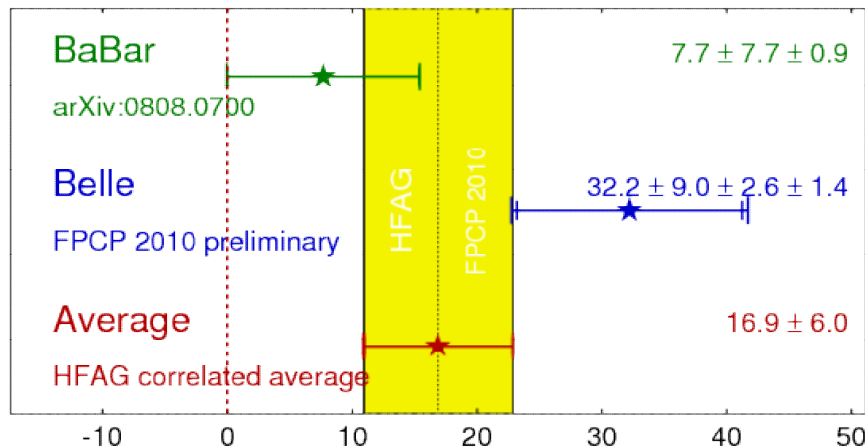
Name	Solution (1)
1 $A_{CP}(\phi K_S^0)$	$0.14 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.02$
2 $\beta_{\text{eff}}(\phi K_S^0)$	$(7.7 \pm 7.7 \pm 0.9)^\circ$
3 $A_{CP}(f_0 K_S^0)$	$0.01 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.07$
4 $\beta_{\text{eff}}(f_0 K_S^0)$	$(8.5 \pm 7.5 \pm 1.8)^\circ$



465 $\times 10^6$ $B\bar{B}$

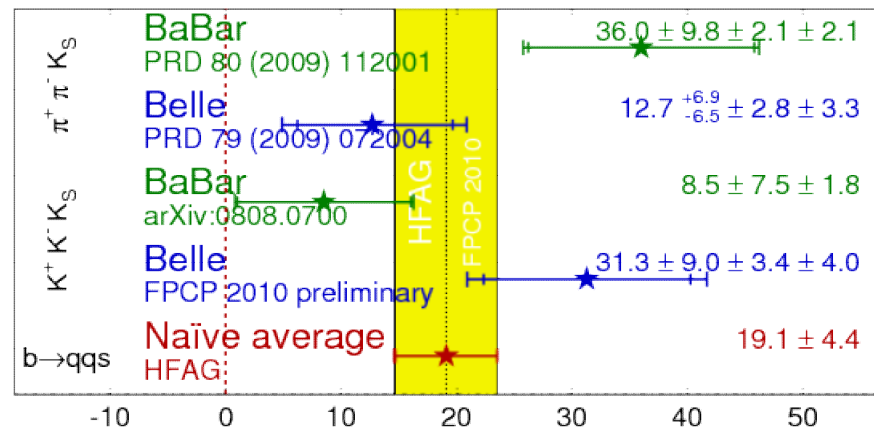
$K^+ K^- K_S \beta(\phi K_S)$

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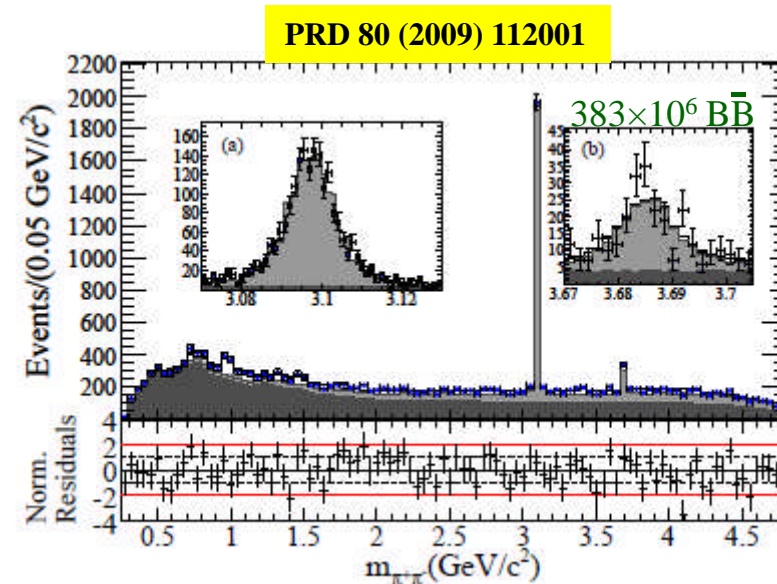
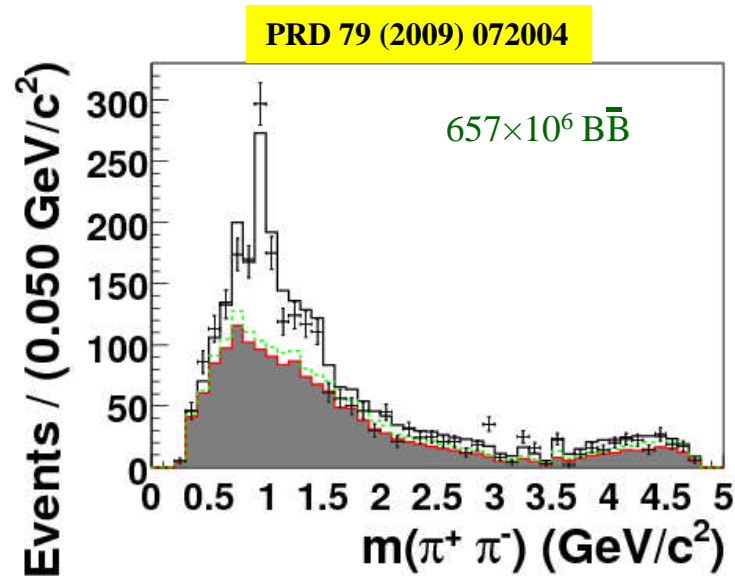
Merged $b \rightarrow qqs \beta(f_0 K_S)$

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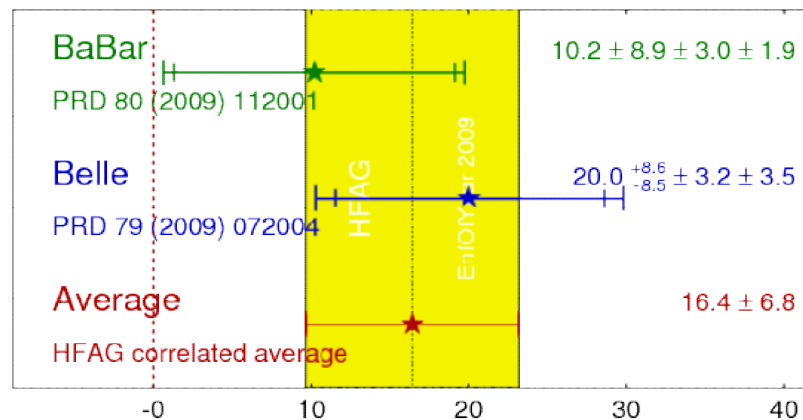


➤ Consistent with SM predictions at the current sensitivity

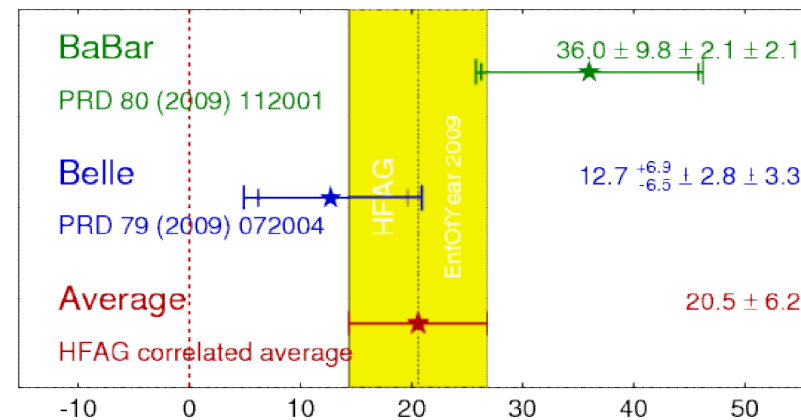
CPV results from $B^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$



$\pi^+ \pi^- K_S \beta(\rho K_S)$ **HFAG**
EnFOYear 2009
PRELIMINARY



$\pi^+ \pi^- K_S \beta(f_0 K_S)$ **HFAG**
EnFOYear 2009
PRELIMINARY



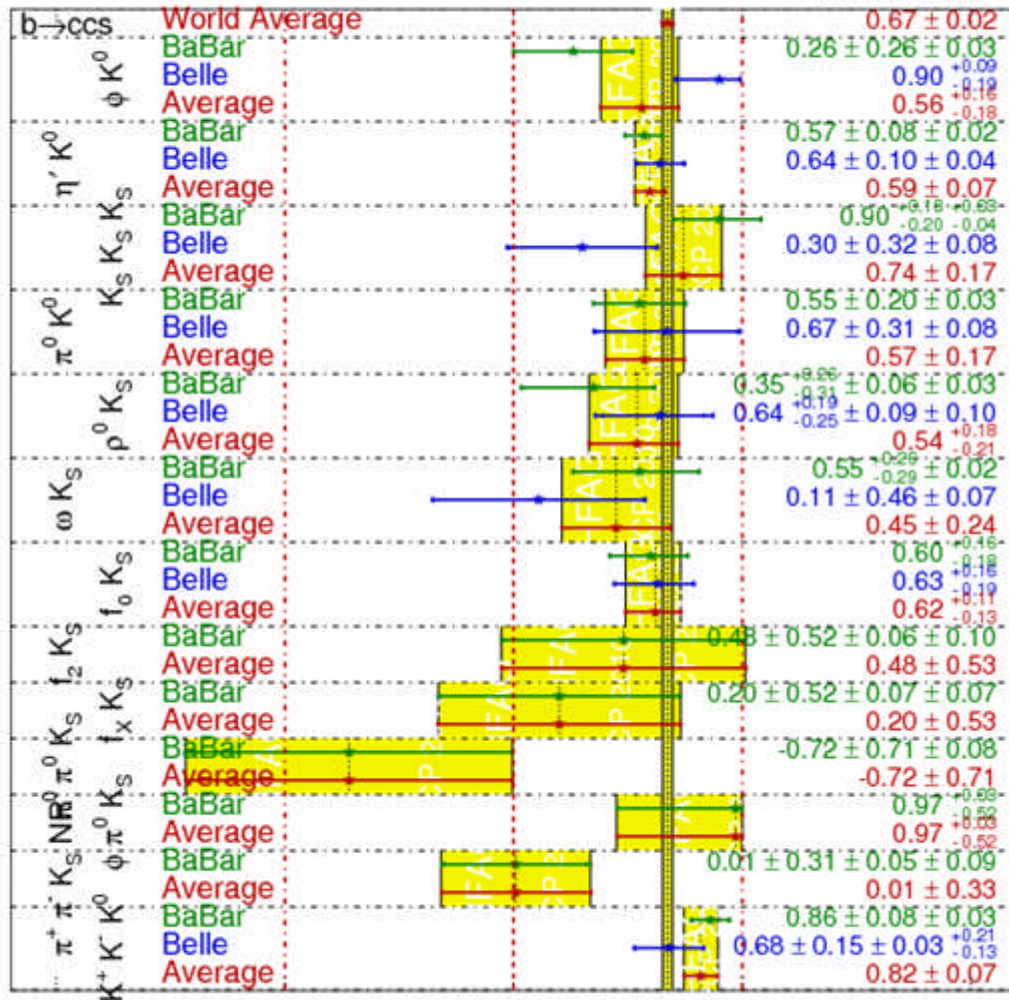
22-06-2010

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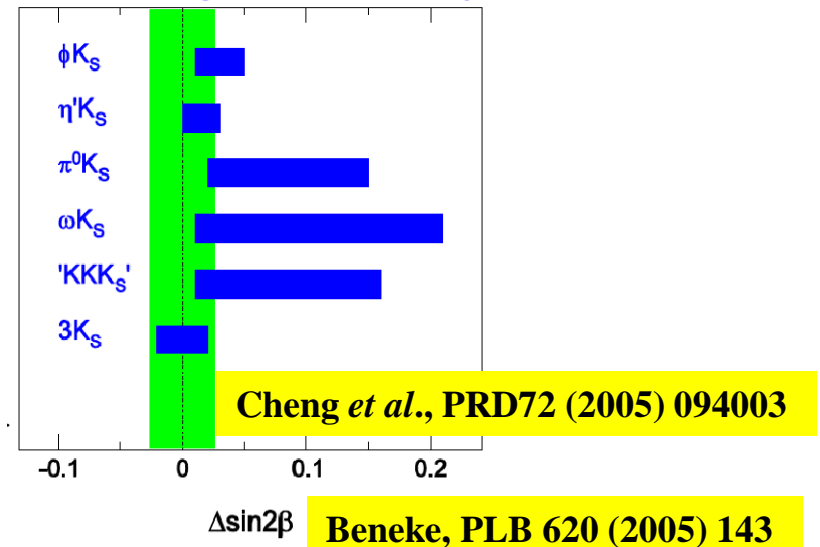
Compilation of effective $\sin 2\phi_1$

$$\sin(2\beta^{\text{eff}}) \equiv \sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}})$$

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- Precision is limited by the statistics
- To obtain sensitivities at 1% level, we need $O(50 \text{ ab}^{-1})$ of integrated luminosity
- One can then compare with theory uncertainty

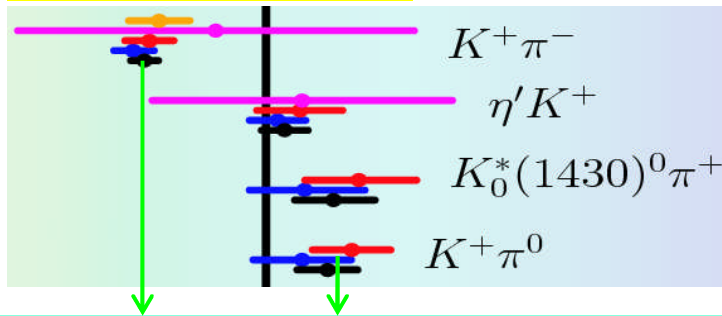


Williamson & Zupan, PRD 74 (2006) 014003



Nature 452 (2008) 332

Direct CP violation



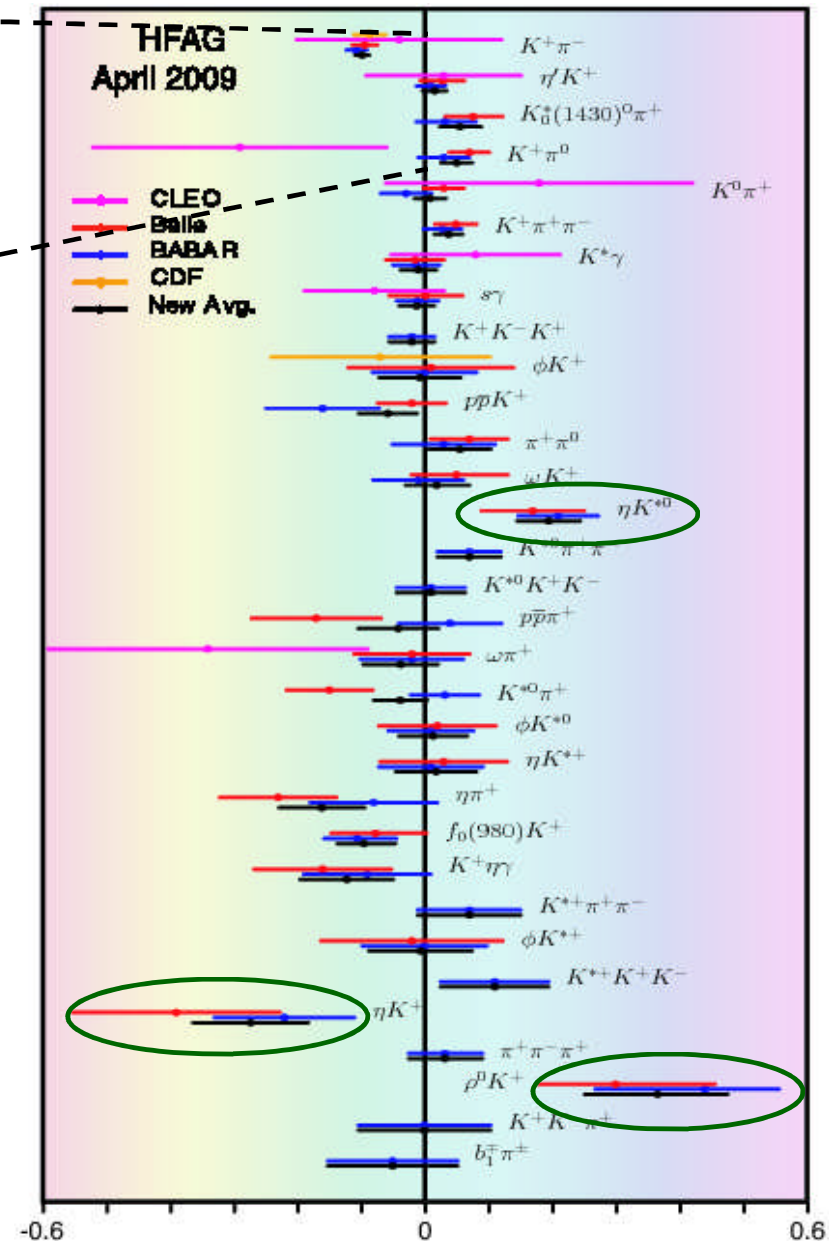
$$\Delta A_{K\pi} = A_{CP}(K^+\pi^0) - A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) = +0.144 \pm 0.029$$

- Both decay channels occur via the same diagrams at tree level $\Rightarrow \Delta A_{K\pi}$ should be zero
- Possible interpretation within the SM and with new physics
- ✓ Precise measurement of the $K^0\pi^0$ mode will be useful to check isospin relation

Gronau, PLB 627 (2005) 82


- Interesting $\sim 3\sigma$ evidences found:
 $B^0 \rightarrow \eta K^{*0}$, $B^+ \rightarrow \eta K^+$ and $\rho^0 K^+$ (circled)
 $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \pi^-$ and $B^+ \rightarrow D^{(*)0} K^+$

22-06-2010



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Closing Remarks

- Both the B factories – Belle and BABAR – have established the CKM paradigm as the only source of CPV in the SM
- CPV content is however too little (by $\sim 10^{10}$) to explain the prevailing matter-antimatter asymmetry in our universe
- We know that something is there that we do not know fully
- There are a number of intriguing hints
 - $\sin(2\phi_1)^{\text{eff}}$ in some penguin dominated decays
 - Direct CP asymmetry difference ($\Delta A_{K\pi}$)
 - ...
- Look forward to the final updates from Belle (more data and improved tracking software), while warming up to the next generation experiments  LHCb and super flavor factories