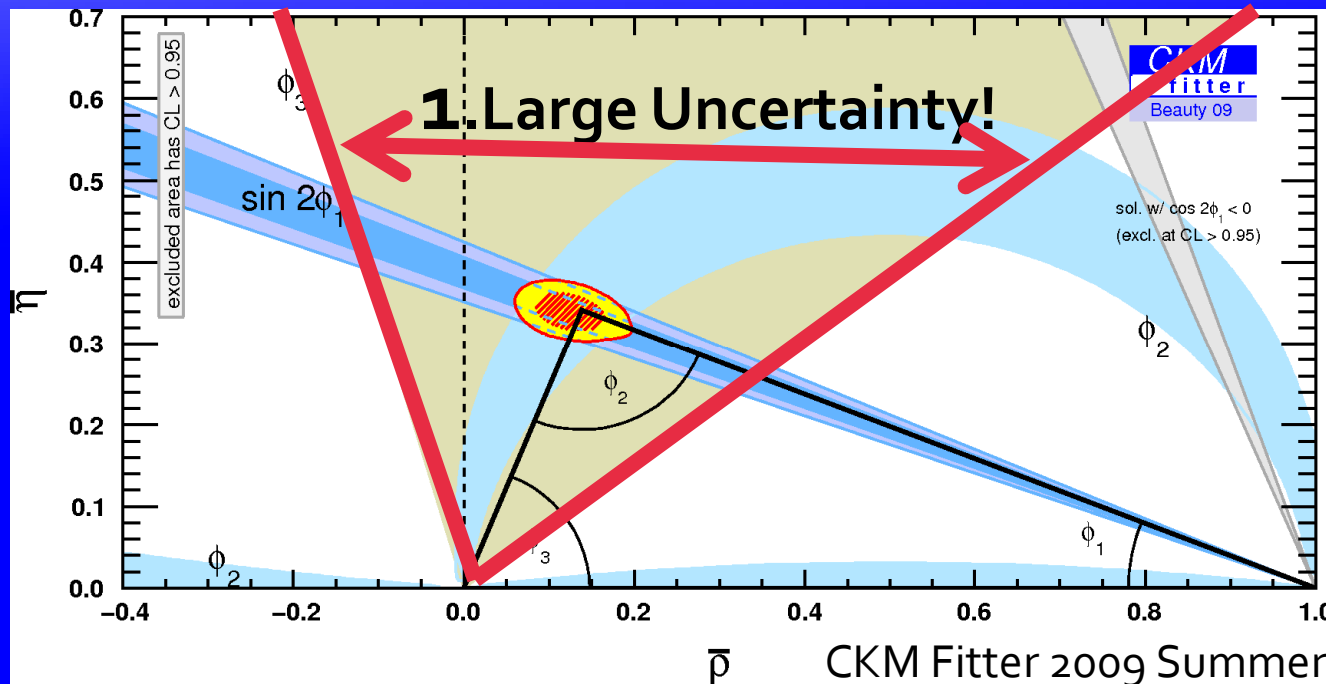


Recent results on ϕ_3 at Belle

Katsumi Senyo for Belle Collaboration

The uncertainty in direct ϕ_3 measurements is still large.



Dir. meas. results

$$\phi_1 = 21.15^{+0.90^\circ}_{-0.88^\circ}$$

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

$$\phi_3 = 73^{+22^\circ}_{-25^\circ}$$



2. triangle close?

$$\phi_3 = 67.9 \pm 4.3^\circ (fit)$$

3. Consistency among major direct measurements of ϕ_3 ?

A lot of things to be done in DIRECT ϕ_3 measurement.

ϕ_3 in three major approaches

- ◆ $B \rightarrow D^{(*)+} \pi^{-+}$ etc. ($R_{D^* \pi} \sin(2\phi_1 + \phi_3)$) where $R_{D^* \pi} \sim 0.02$
 - ◆ Need precise mea. of $R_{D^* \pi}$ suppr. from $B \rightarrow D_S^{+-} \pi^{-+} / K^{-+}$ etc.
- ◆ $B \rightarrow D^{+-} K_S \pi^{-+}$ etc. ($r \sin(2\phi_1 + \phi_3)$) where $r \sim 0.4$
 - ◆ Large stat. uncertainty in measurement.
- ◆ $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} K^{(*)-+}$ etc. (GLW/ADS/Dalitz approach)
 - ◆ lots of effort and better accuracy on ϕ_3 measurement
 - ◆ Systematic/decay model uncertainties will ultimately limit.

Larger data sample with a help of results from charm factories will solve difficulties in statistic/systematic/model uncertainties.

$$B \rightarrow D_S^{*+-} \pi^{-+} / K^{-+}$$

- to explore ratio of $R_{D^*\pi} = |A(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*+}\pi^-)/A(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-}\pi^+)|$
amplitudes,

605 fb⁻¹ of 657×10^6 BB pairs

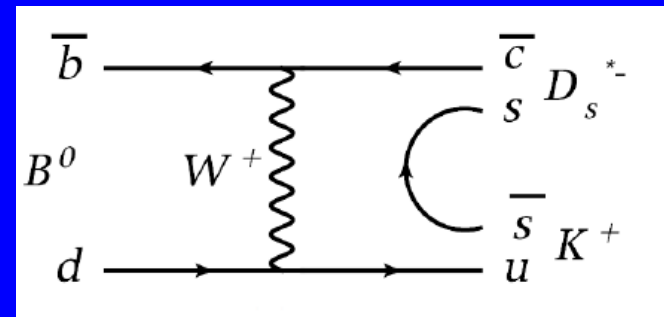
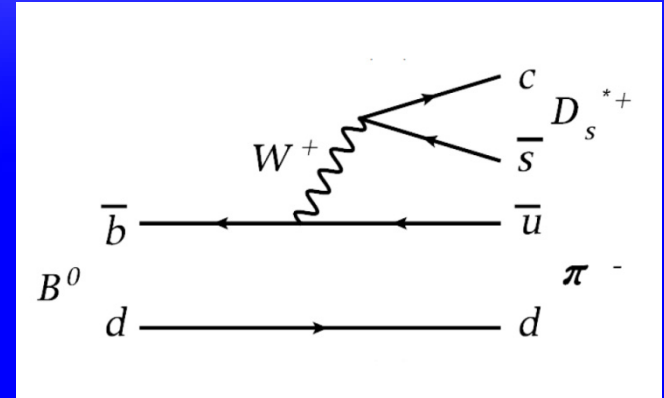
published in Phys. Rev. D81, 031101(R) (2010)

Motivation on $B \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^- / K^-$

$R_{D^*\pi}$ provided by $B \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^-$ self-tagging decay (no B^0 bar contribution) using SU(3).

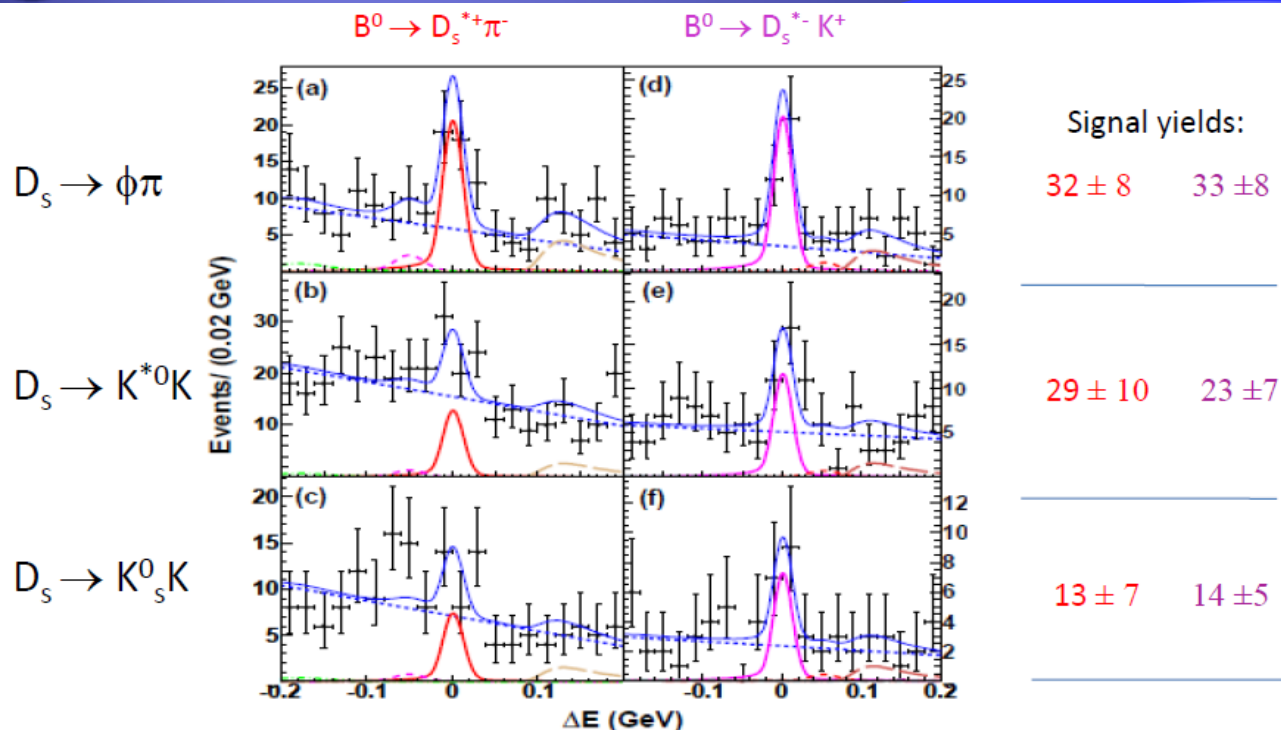
$$R_{D^*\pi} = \tan \theta_C \left(\frac{f_{D^*}}{f_{D_s^*}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \pi^+)}}$$

$Br(B \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^-)$ provides the size of W-exchange diagram contribution.



Technically, after applying Belle standard selection criteria, both processes determined by simultaneous fit on ΔE distribution with K/π ID.

Signal fit results



B^0 mode	D_s^+ mode	ϵ (%)	N_{sig}	$\mathcal{B}(10^{-5})$	$\mathcal{S}(\sigma)$
$B^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^-$	$\phi(K^+ K^-) \pi^+$	15.2	32 ± 8	$1.58 \pm 0.40 \pm 0.24$	3.2
	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0(K^- \pi^+) K^+$	7.9	29 ± 10	$2.30 \pm 0.76 \pm 0.35$	2.6
	$K_S^0 K^+$	8.0	13 ± 7	$1.78 \pm 0.92 \pm 0.11$	2.2
	Simultaneous	$1.75 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.11$	6.6
$B^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*-} K^+$	$\phi(K^+ K^-) \pi^+$	13.4	33 ± 8	$1.81 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.27$	3.2
	$\bar{K}^*(892)^0(K^- \pi^+) K^+$	6.4	23 ± 7	$2.22 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.34$	2.8
	$K_S^0 K^+$	6.9	14 ± 5	$2.14 \pm 0.80 \pm 0.13$	3.1
	Simultaneous	$2.02 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.13$	8.6

Contribution to the syst. uncertainty

- ◆ Branching fraction of Ds decays ($D_s\pi$ -5.9/ D_sK -6.2%)
- ◆ Tracking efficiency (4.0/4.0%)
- ◆ PID efficiency(2.4/2.4%)
- ◆ γ detection efficiency(7.0/7.0%)
- ◆ Signal PDF shape(3.4/1.5%)
- ◆ /Ks detection efficiency(2.4/2.1%)
- ◆ Peaking background in the fit(1.5/1.9%)

9.4% for $B \rightarrow D_s^{*+-} \pi^{--}$, 8.8% for $B \rightarrow D_s^{*+-} K^{--}$

Results for $B \rightarrow D_s^{*+-} \pi^{-+} / K^{-+}$

$$B(B \rightarrow D_s^{*+-} \pi^{-+}) = (1.75 \pm 0.37(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.17(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.13(Br)) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$R_{D^*\pi} = \tan \theta_C \left(\frac{f_{D^*}}{f_{D_s^*}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{B(B^0 \rightarrow D_s^{*+} \pi^-)}{B(B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \pi^+)}} = (1.58 \pm 0.15(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.03(th))\%$$

0.2314 ± 0.0021 $1.164 \pm 0.006(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.020(\text{syst.})$
 $(2.76 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-3}$

$$B(B \rightarrow D_s^{*+-} K^{-+}) = (2.02 \pm 0.33(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.18(\text{syst.}) \pm 0.13(Br)) \times 10^{-5}$$

Two orders of magnitude lower than CFM $B(B \rightarrow D^{*+-} \pi^{-+})$
 → No W-exchange process enhancement by rescattering.

$B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)} K^-$ Dalitz plot analysis

- Direct measurement of the angle ϕ_3
605 fb⁻¹ of 657 x 10⁶ BB pairs

$B^- \rightarrow D^* K^{*-}$ ($D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$) analysis is first from Belle
arXiv:0803.3375

Idea of Dalitz plot analysis

Using $B^\pm \rightarrow D^{(*)} K^{(*)\pm}$ modes with 3- body decay $D \rightarrow K s \pi^+ \pi^-$

- ◆ Dalitz plot density: $d\sigma_\pm(m_+^2, m_-^2) \sim |M_\pm|^2 dm_+^2 dm_-^2$

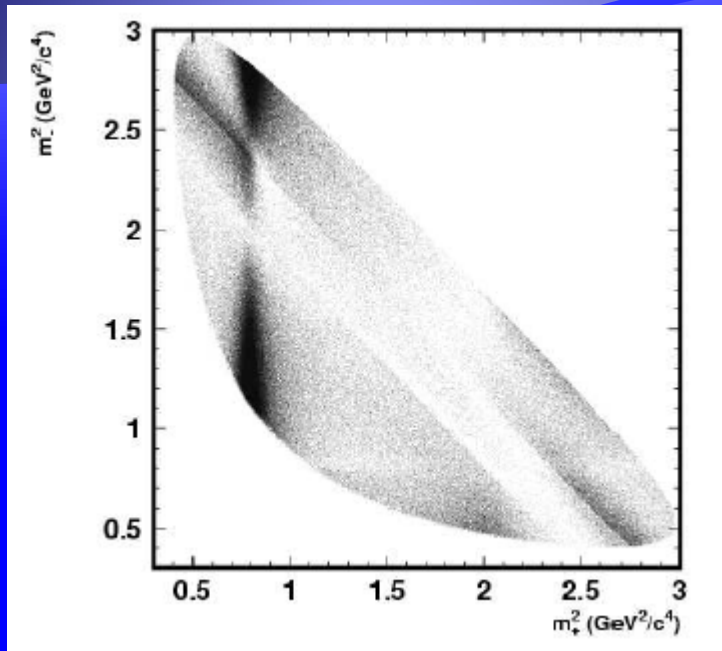
$$|M_\pm(m_+^2, m_-^2)|^2 = |f_D(m_+^2, m_-^2) + re^{i\delta_B \pm i\phi_3} f_D(m_-^2, m_+^2)|^2$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{c} \text{[Dalitz Plot 1]} \end{array} + re^{i\delta_B \pm i\phi_3} \begin{array}{c} \text{[Dalitz Plot 2]} \end{array} \right|^2$$

$D \rightarrow K s \pi^+ \pi^-$ amplitude f_D is extracted from continuum($D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D \pi^\pm$), parametrized as a set of two amplitudes.

Fit variables: $x_\pm = r \cos(\delta_B \pm \phi_3)$, $y_\pm = r \sin(\delta_B \pm \phi_3)$

$D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$ Dalitz amplitude



plot from $e^+e^- \rightarrow cc$ high statistics data (290k evts)

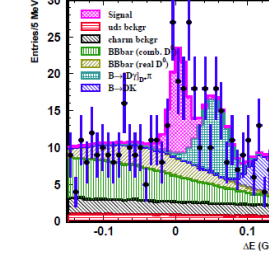
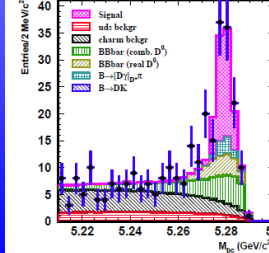
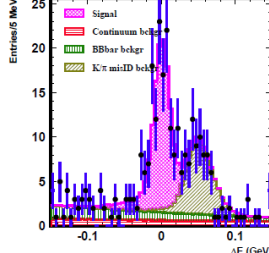
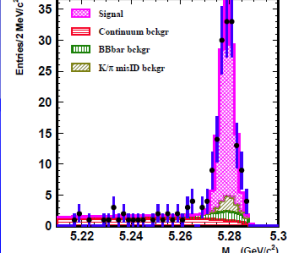
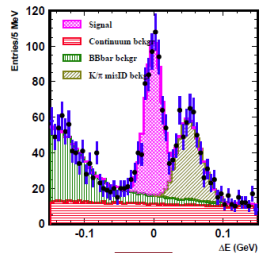
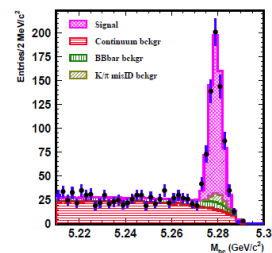
$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$ (flavor-tagged)

$\bar{D} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$

Fit results of $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$

Intermediate state	Amplitude	Phase (°)	Fit fraction, %
$K_S \sigma_1$	1.56 ± 0.06	214 ± 3	11.0 ± 0.7
$K_S \rho^0$	1.0 (fixed)	0 (fixed)	21.2 ± 0.5
$K_S \omega$	0.0343 ± 0.0008	112.0 ± 1.3	0.526 ± 0.014
$K_S f_0(980)$	0.385 ± 0.006	207.3 ± 2.3	4.72 ± 0.05
$K_S \sigma_2$	0.20 ± 0.02	212 ± 12	0.54 ± 0.10
$K_S f_2(1270)$	1.44 ± 0.04	342.9 ± 1.7	1.82 ± 0.05
$K_S f_0(1370)$	1.56 ± 0.12	110 ± 4	1.9 ± 0.3
$K_S \rho^0(1450)$	0.49 ± 0.08	64 ± 11	0.11 ± 0.04
$K^*(892)^+ \pi^-$	1.638 ± 0.010	133.2 ± 0.4	62.9 ± 0.8
$K^*(892)^- \pi^+$	0.149 ± 0.004	325.4 ± 1.3	0.526 ± 0.016
$K^*(1410)^+ \pi^-$	0.65 ± 0.05	120 ± 4	0.49 ± 0.07
$K^*(1410)^- \pi^+$	0.42 ± 0.04	253 ± 5	0.21 ± 0.03
$K_0^*(1430)^+ \pi^-$	2.21 ± 0.04	358.9 ± 1.1	7.93 ± 0.09
$K_0^*(1430)^- \pi^+$	0.36 ± 0.03	87 ± 4	0.22 ± 0.04
$K_2^*(1430)^+ \pi^-$	0.89 ± 0.03	314.8 ± 1.1	1.40 ± 0.06
$K_2^*(1430)^- \pi^+$	0.23 ± 0.02	275 ± 6	0.093 ± 0.014
$K^*(1680)^+ \pi^-$	0.88 ± 0.27	82 ± 17	0.06 ± 0.04
$K^*(1680)^- \pi^+$	2.1 ± 0.2	130 ± 6	0.30 ± 0.07
non-resonant	2.7 ± 0.3	160 ± 5	5.0 ± 1.0

Dalitz plot after signal selection



$B^\pm \rightarrow DK$ (756 events)

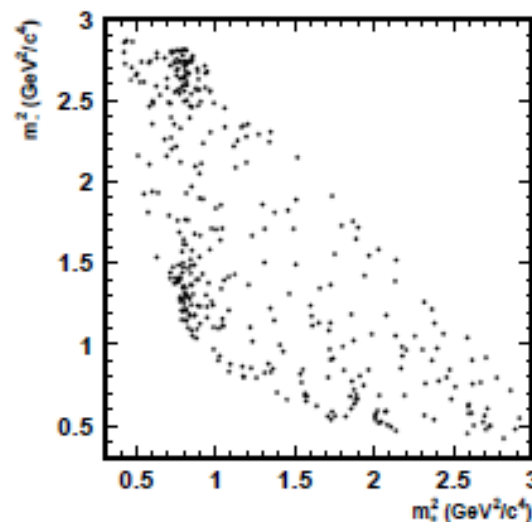
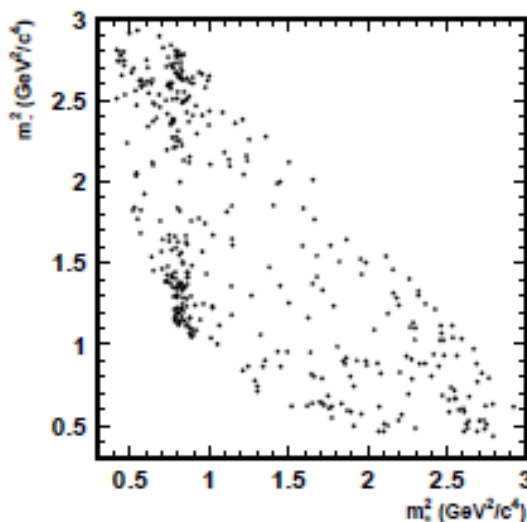
$B^\pm \rightarrow D^*K(D\pi^0)$ (149 events)

$B^\pm \rightarrow D^*K(D\gamma)$ (141 events)

First from Belle

$B^+ \rightarrow DK^+$

$B^- \rightarrow DK^-$

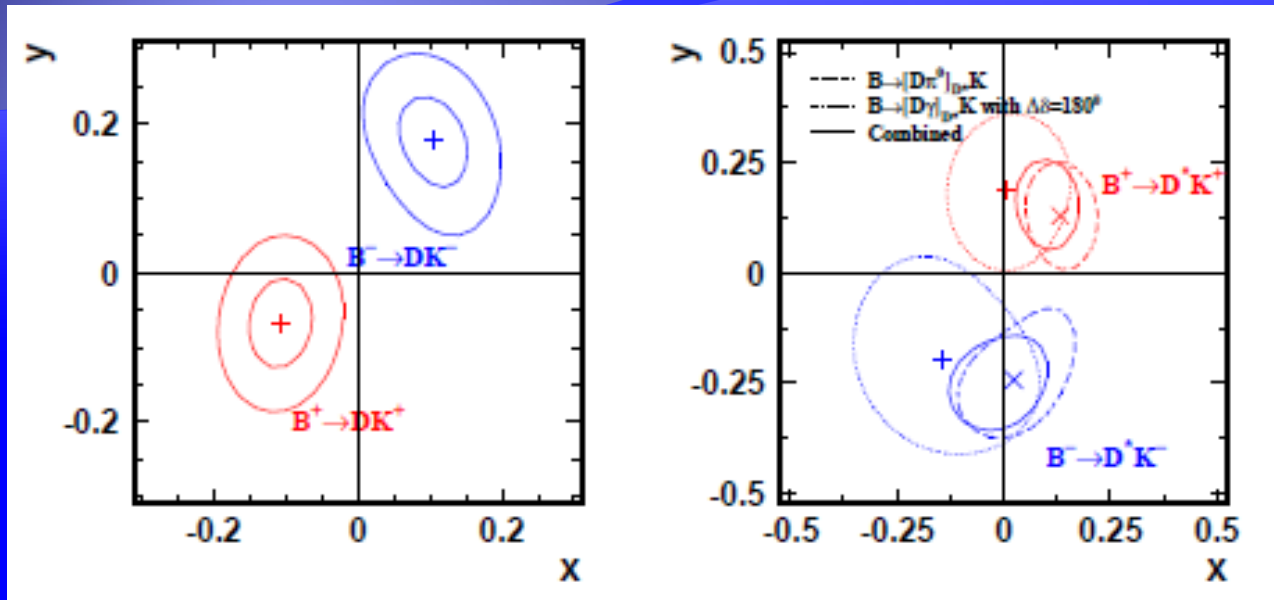


Separate fits to B^+ and B^- samples as a function of M_{bc} , ΔE , event thrust angle, virtual calorimeter.

Dalitz plot fits

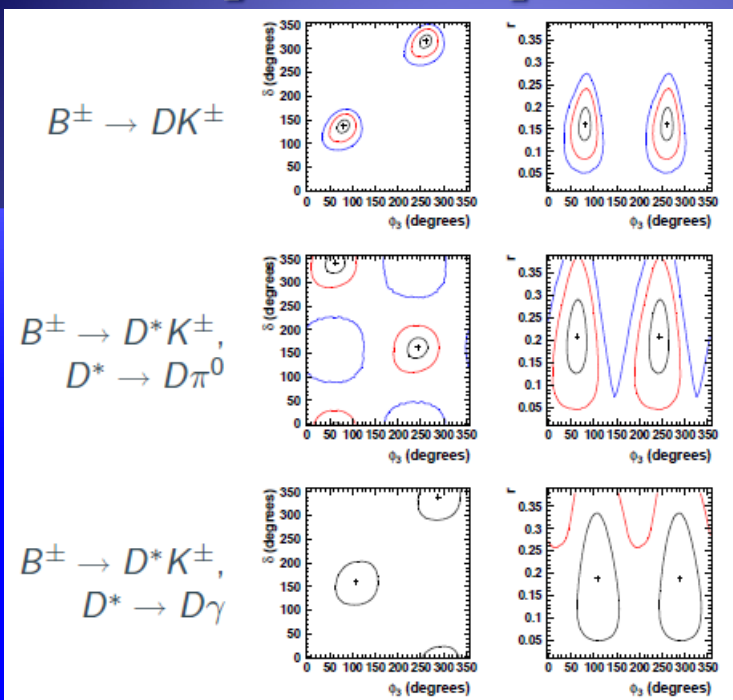
preliminary results

Fit variables: $x_{\pm} = r \cos(\delta_B \pm \phi_3)$, $y_{\pm} = r \sin(\delta_B \pm \phi_3)$

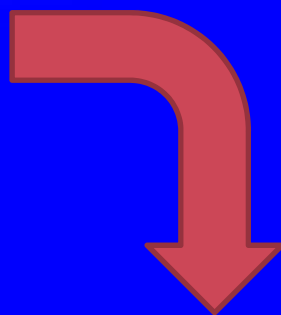


Parameter	$B^+ \rightarrow DK^+$	$B^+ \rightarrow D^* K^+, D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$	$B^+ \rightarrow D^* K^+, D^* \rightarrow D\gamma$
x_-	$+0.105 \pm 0.047 \pm 0.011$	$+0.024 \pm 0.140 \pm 0.018$	$+0.144 \pm 0.208 \pm 0.025$
y_-	$+0.177 \pm 0.060 \pm 0.018$	$-0.243 \pm 0.137 \pm 0.022$	$+0.196 \pm 0.215 \pm 0.037$
x_+	$-0.107 \pm 0.043 \pm 0.011$	$+0.133 \pm 0.083 \pm 0.018$	$-0.006 \pm 0.147 \pm 0.025$
y_+	$-0.067 \pm 0.059 \pm 0.018$	$+0.130 \pm 0.120 \pm 0.022$	$-0.190 \pm 0.177 \pm 0.037$

Physics parameter fits



Separate fits to DK, $D^*(D\pi^0)K$ and $D^*(D\gamma)K$ processes are consistent.



Combined results of physics parameters

Parameter	1σ interval	2σ interval	Systematic error	Model uncertainty
ϕ_3	$78.4^{+10.8}_{-11.6}^\circ$	$54.2^\circ < \phi_3 < 100.5^\circ$	3.6°	8.9°
τ_{DK}	$0.160^{+0.040}_{-0.038}$	$0.084 < \tau_{DK} < 0.239$	0.011	$+0.050$ -0.010
τ_{D^*K}	$0.196^{+0.072}_{-0.069}$	$0.061 < \tau_{D^*K} < 0.271$	0.012	$+0.062$ -0.012
δ_{DK}	$136.7^{+13.0}_{-15.8}^\circ$	$102.2^\circ < \delta_{DK} < 162.3$	4.0°	22.9°
δ_{D^*K}	$341.9^{+18.0}_{-19.6}^\circ$	$296.5^\circ < \delta_{D^*K} < 382.7$	3.0°	22.9°

Conclusion

- ◆ Presented ϕ_3 -related latest efforts at Belle
 - ◆ Branching fraction and DCSD/CFD ratio in $B \rightarrow Ds\pi^\pm/K^\pm$.
 - ◆ Precise measurement of ϕ_3 with Dalitz plot analysis.
- ◆ KEKB/Belle has accumulated even more data sample on $Y(4S)$. Stay tuned!
- ◆ Even more sensitivity to ϕ_3 physics at the next generation B factory.

Backup Slides

B → Dsh event selection

$$D_s^+ \rightarrow \phi(K^+K^-)\pi^+$$

$$D_s^+ \rightarrow \bar{K}^*(892)^0(K^-\pi^+)K^-$$

$$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_s K^+$$

- ◆ $\pi(K)$ ID: 85%(92%) eff. and 8%(15%) fake rate.
 - ◆ loose PID for K's from ϕ decay, tight for K from K^* decay
- ◆ $|M_{KK} - M_\phi| < 14 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, $|M_{K\pi} - M_{K^*}| < 75 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 $|M_{\pi\pi} - M_{K_s}| < 10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ (3 sigma)
- ◆ Ds mass window: $< \pm 13 \text{ MeV}/c^2$, $< \pm 15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$,
 $< \pm 17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ (3 sigma)
- ◆ Ds* mass window $128 < M_{D_{S\gamma}} - M_{D_{S^+}} < 162 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- ◆ constraint on angle between g and B flight direction in Ds* rest frame

Dalitz plot analysis (selection)

$$|M_{K_S\pi\pi} - M_D| < 11 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$144.9 < M_{D^*} - M_D < 145.9 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \text{ for } B^\pm \rightarrow D^*(D\pi^0)K^\pm$$

$$M_{D^*} - M_D < 152 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \text{ for } B^\pm \rightarrow D^*(D\gamma)K^\pm$$

$$E_\gamma > 100 \text{ MeV}$$

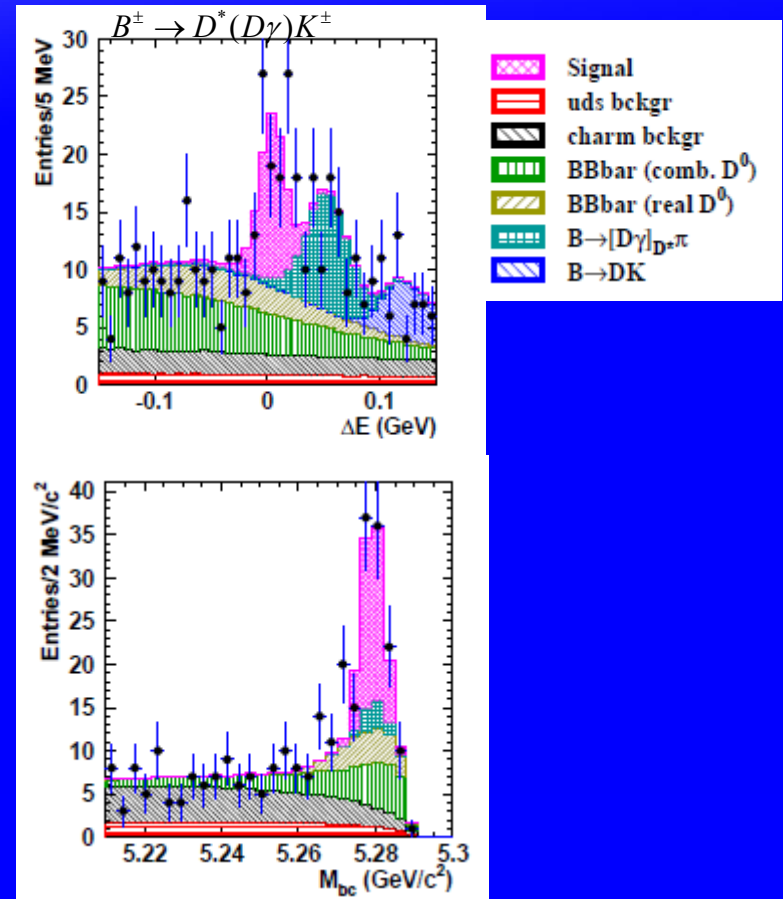
$$|\Delta E| < 30 \text{ MeV}$$

$$M_{bc} > 5.27 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$B \rightarrow DK$: 756 events, 29% background

$B \rightarrow D^*(D\pi^0)K$: 149 events, 20% background

$B \rightarrow D^*(D\gamma)K$: 141 events, 58% background



Dalitz plot $D^*(D\gamma)K$ mode

