Results and prospects for Charm Physics at LHCb
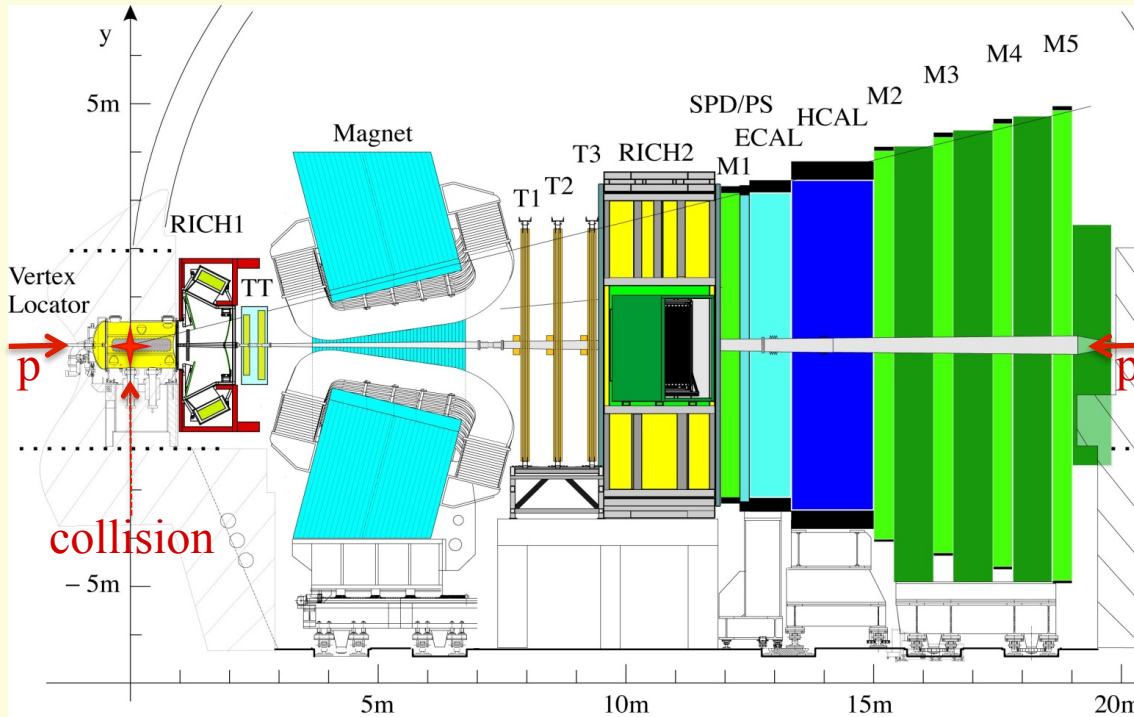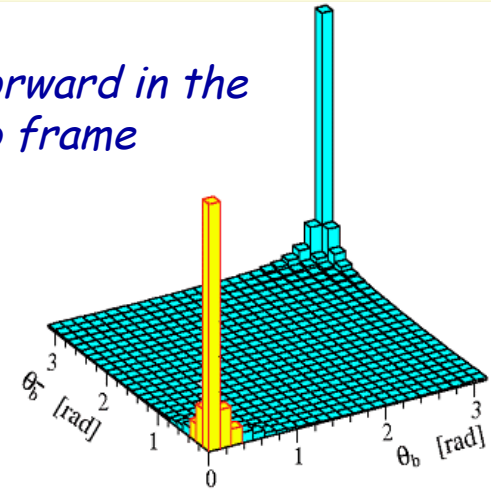
Silvia Borghi

on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

Outline

- LHCb experiment

- Charm physics

- LHCb measurement in the charm sector:
  - Search of CP violation in $D^+ \to K^- K^+ \pi^+$ [LHCb-Paper in preparation]
  - Measurements of direct and indirect CP violation:
    A_Γ [LHCb-CONF-2011-046] and ΔA_{CP} [LHCb-CONF-2011-023]

- Conclusion

The LHCb experiment

- LHCb is an experiment dedicated to heavy flavour physics at the LHC.

- Its primary goal is to look for indirect evidence of new physics in CP violation and rare decays of beauty and charm hadrons.

- Heavy flavour are produced predominantly close to beam direction
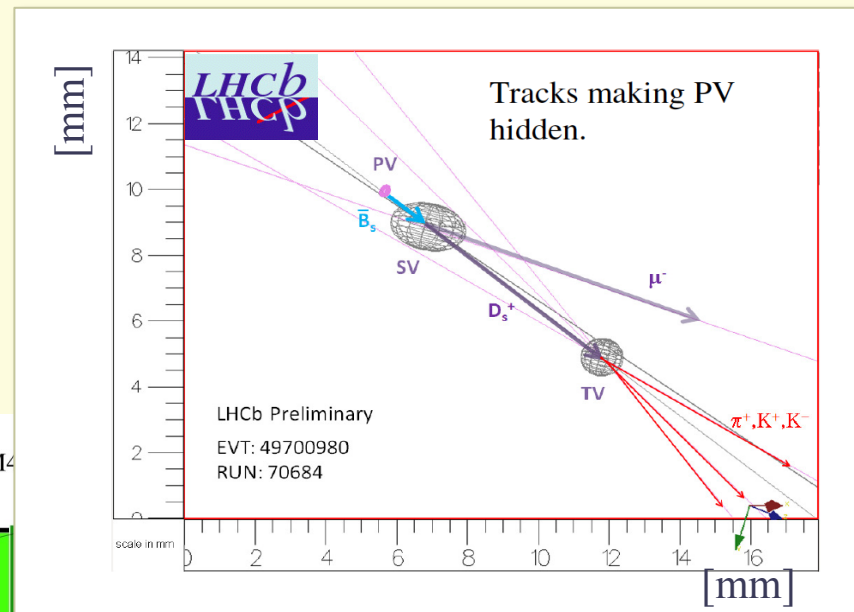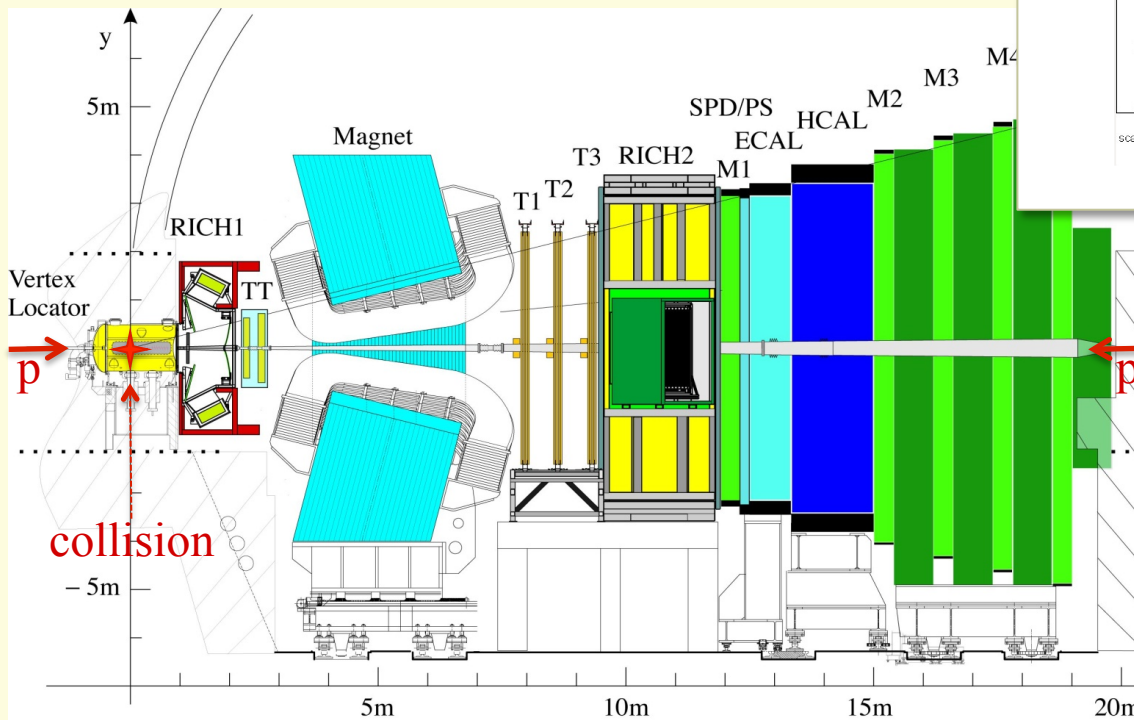

$b\bar{b}$ forward in the LHCb frame

LHCb experiment
⇨Forward spectrometer:
1.9 < η < 4.9

The LHCb experiment

Main detector requirements for the reconstruction of the flavour decay:

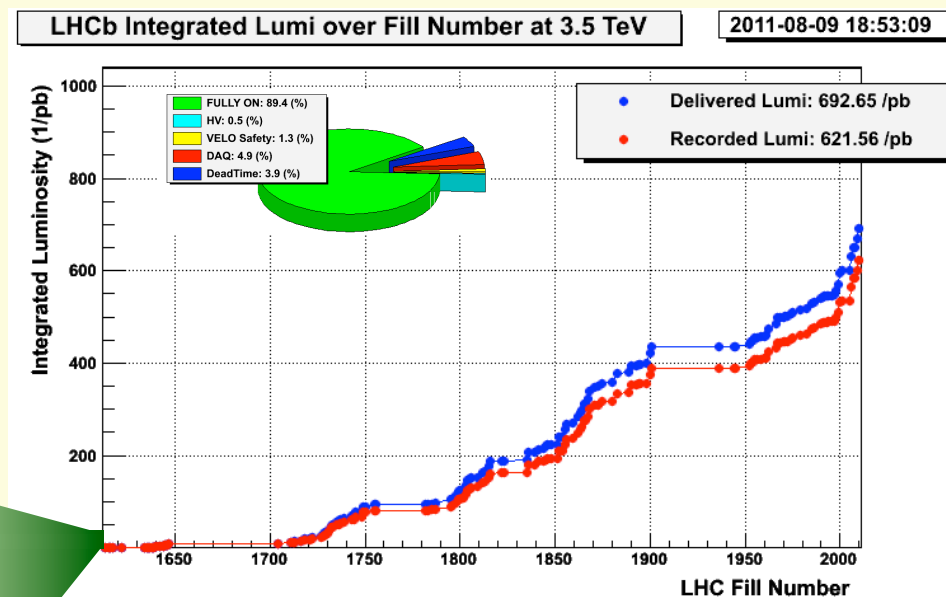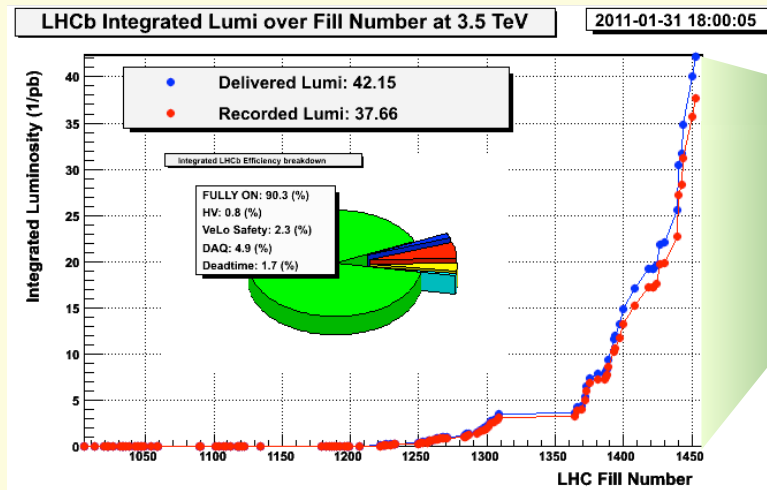- Excellent vertex resolution :
  σ_{PV} ~13 μm for x and y
- → Proper-time resolution ~ 50 fs
- Good momentum resolution:
  $\Delta p/p$ = 0.35% - 0.5%

- Good particle identification [K/π separation]

- High efficiency trigger

Data Taking

- Results just using 2010 sample with an integrated luminosity of 38 pb^{-1}

- Integrated Luminosity in 2011 (so far…) L= 621 pb^{-1}

➡ a order of magnitude more integrated luminosity in 2011

- Writing out events with fully reconstructed charm hadrons at a rate of 1 kHz
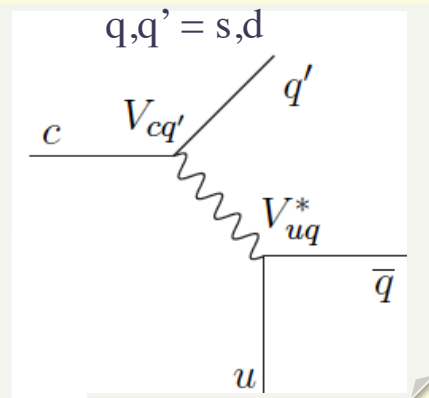
Charm Physics

- CP violation in charm provides a unique probe of New Physics (NP)
  - sensitive to NP in the up sector
  - SM charm physics is CP conserving to first approximation (2 generation dominance)

- CP violation contributions:
  - in mixing: rate of $D^0 \rightarrow \overline{D^0}$ and $\overline{D^0} \rightarrow D^0$ differ
  - in decay: amplitudes for a process and its conjugate differ
  - in interference between mixing and decay diagrams

- In singly-Cabibbo-suppressed modes (10^{-4}) plausible, $O(10^{-3})$ possible

Three types of D into 2 body decay:
- Cabibbo Favored (SC): $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$
- Singly Cabibbo Suppressed (SCS): $D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$; $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$
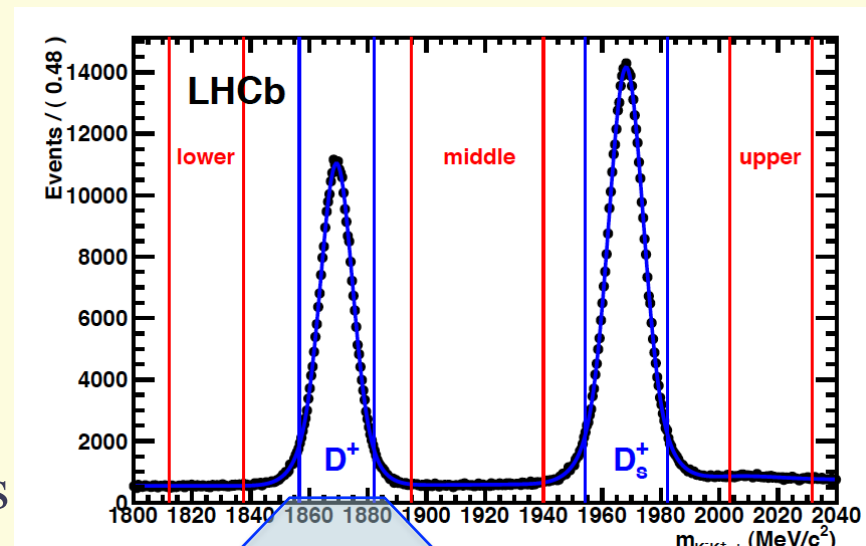- Doubly Cabibbo Suppressed (DCS): $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$

Search of CP violation in $D^+ \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+$

[**LHCb-Paper in preparation**]

Search of CP violation in $D^+ \to K^- K^+ \pi^+$

- Model independent search for direct CP violation in the SCS decay $D^+ \to K^- K^+ \pi^+$

- 2010 data L~38 pb^{-1} ⇨ 10 and 20 times more signal event than in previous BaBar and CLEO-c results

Yield of 370k
Purity of 91.5%

- Direct comparison on a bin-by-bin basis between D^+ and D^- Dalitz plots ⇨ a local CP asymmetry
  - Different binning schemes (sensitive to range of CPV scenarios)

- Method based on Miranda approach: [Phys. Rev. D80 (2009) 096006]
  - Asymmetry significance in each bin
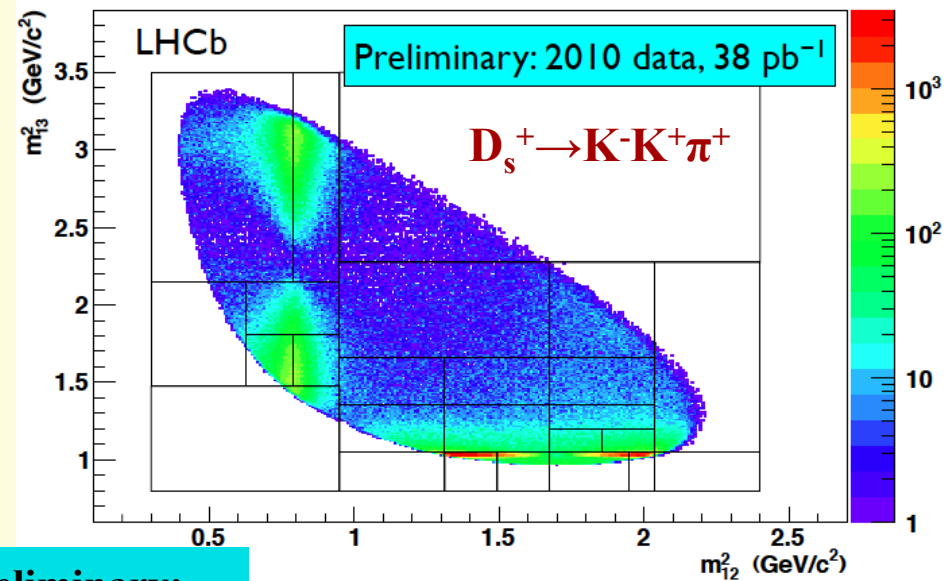 - Evaluation of the χ^2/ndf ⇨ probability value

Control channels

- Investigation of no CP asymmetries by data-driven method
  - Control channel $D_s^+ \rightarrow K^-K^+\pi^+$
  - Sidebands $D^+ \rightarrow K^-K^+\pi^+$
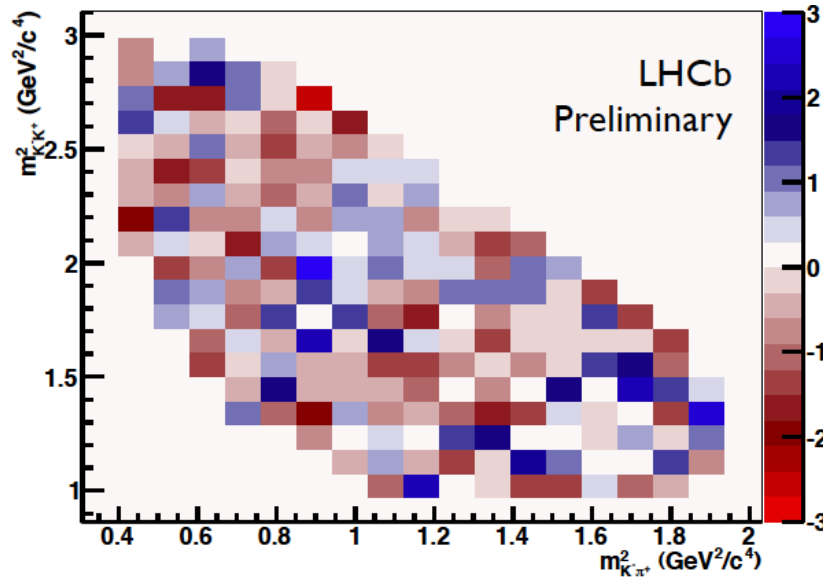 - Control channel $D^+ \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^+$

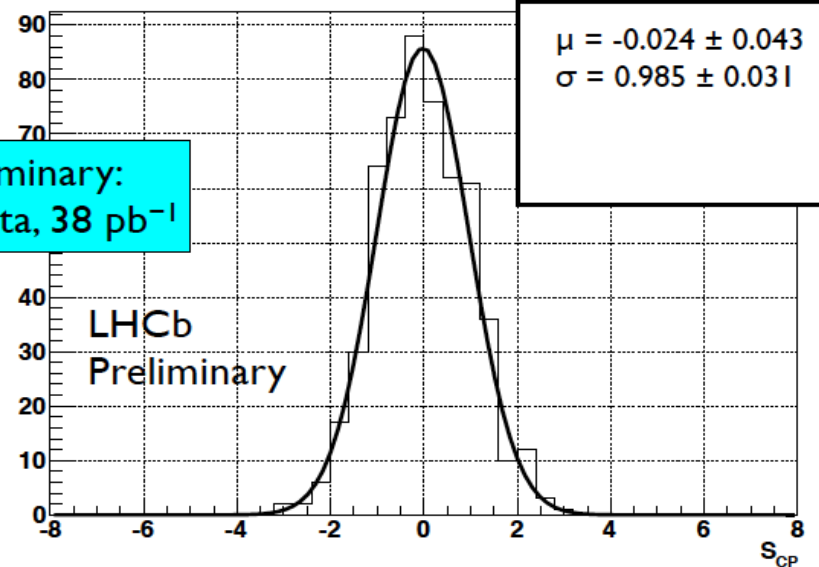- Combine the two magnet polarities to cancel various small left-right asymmetries

$D_s^+ \rightarrow K^-K^+\pi^+$

✓ No evidence of fake asymmetries in the control mode

✓ Sidebands around the D^+ signal peak look fine

✓ Method very robust against systematic effects

Preliminary: 2010 data, 38 pb^{-1} Window	Magnet Up	Magnet Down	Combined
Lower sideband	32.7%	10.1%	8.7%
Middle sideband	31.4%	27.7%	50.8%
D_s^+ window	88.9%	15.5%	34.4%
Upper sideband	1.3%	50.7%	26.5%

Results for D⁺→K⁻K⁺π⁺

LHCb
Preliminary

Preliminary:
2010 data, 38 pb⁻¹

$\mu = -0.024 \pm 0.043$
$\sigma = 0.985 \pm 0.031$

LHCb
Preliminary

LHCb Preliminary	
Magnet Up	6.0%
Magnet Down	28.5%
Combined	12.7%

No evidence for CP violation in the 2010 dataset of 38 pb⁻¹

Measurement of A_Γ

[LHCb-CONF-2011-046]

A$_\Gamma$ measurement

- A direct measurement of CP violation in D^0 mixing can be evaluated by the asymmetry of the proper-time of flavour-tagged decays:
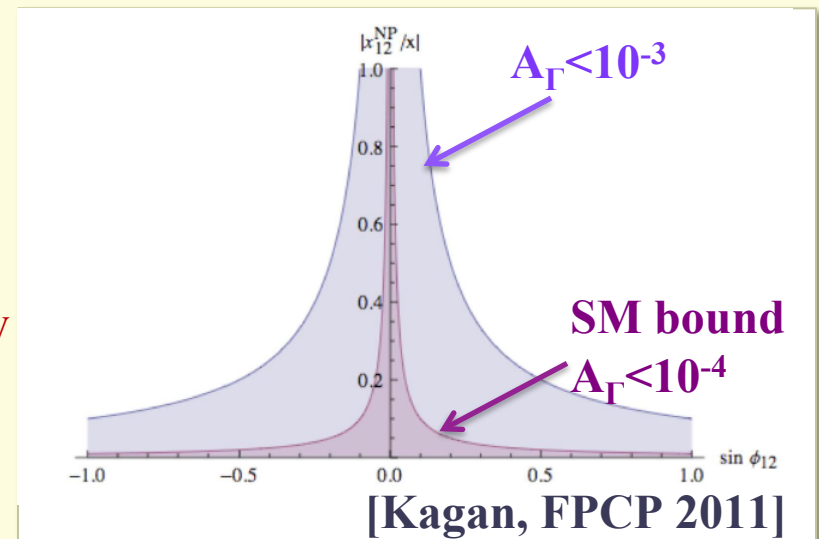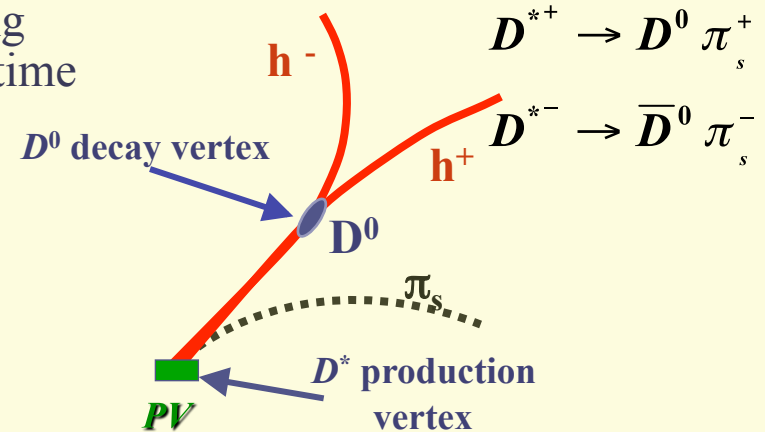
$$A_\Gamma = \frac{\tau\left(\overline{D}^0 \to K^-K^+\right) - \tau\left(D^0 \to K^-K^+\right)}{\tau\left(\overline{D}^0 \to K^-K^+\right) + \tau\left(D^0 \to K^-K^+\right)}$$

$$\approx \frac{A_M}{2} y\cos\phi - x\sin\phi$$

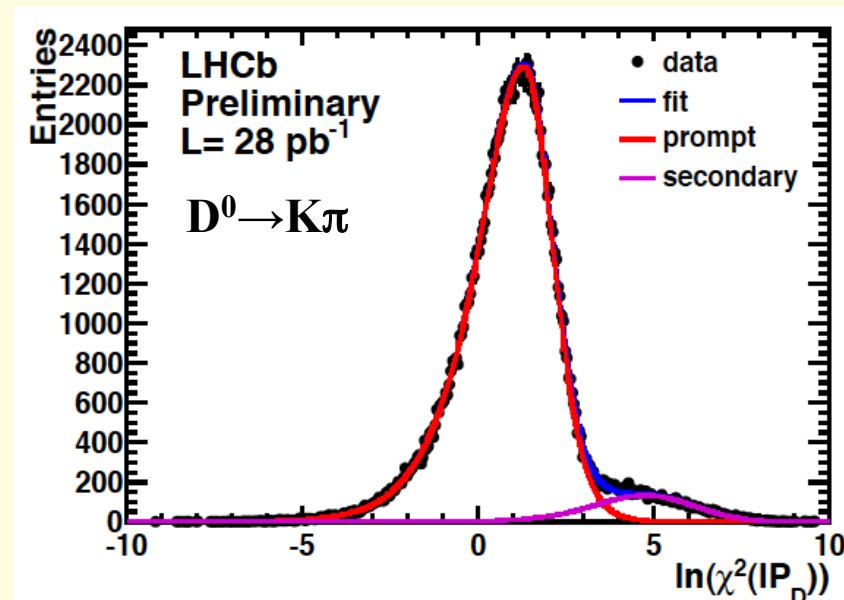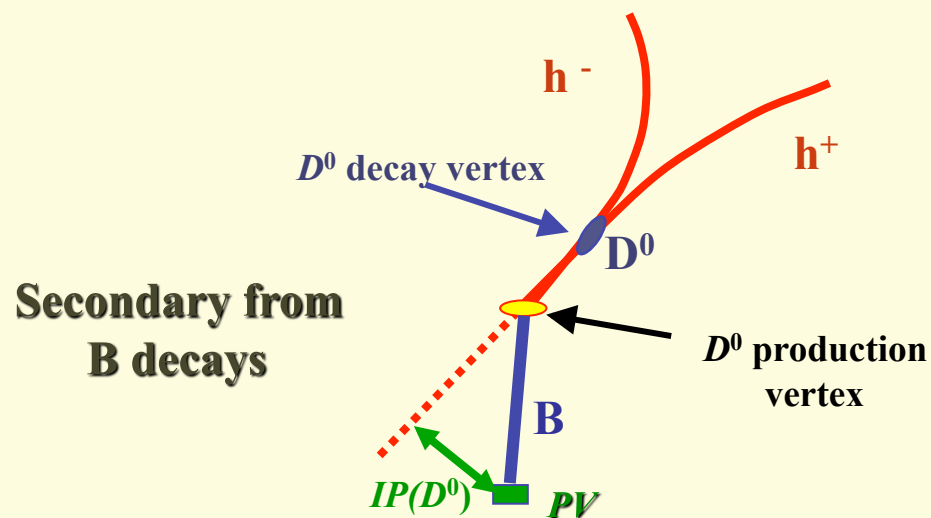where the flavour of D^0 is determined by the sign of the charged pion.

- Control mode: $D^0 \to K\pi$

➔ A non-zero value of A$_\Gamma$ would be a direct measurement of CP violation and a sign of new physics contribution.

$D^{*+} \to D^0 \pi^+_s$

$D^{*-} \to \overline{D}^0 \pi^-_s$

h^-

h^+

D^0 decay vertex

D^0

π_s

D^* production vertex

PV

A$_\Gamma$<10^{-3}
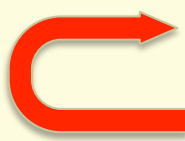
SM bound
A$_\Gamma$<10^{-4}

[Kagan, FPCP 2011]

A_Γ measurement: Method

- Unbinned likelihood fit m_{D0} for the determination of signal yield
- Main background due to secondary D^0
  - Not distinguishable by the invariant mass distribution
  - Difference direction: large IP wrt PV and large angle between p_{D0} and dir. pointing to PV
  - Need statistical separation by $\ln(\chi^2_{IP})$
- Simultaneous fit of proper time and $\ln(\chi^2_{IP})$ to distinguish between prompt and secondary
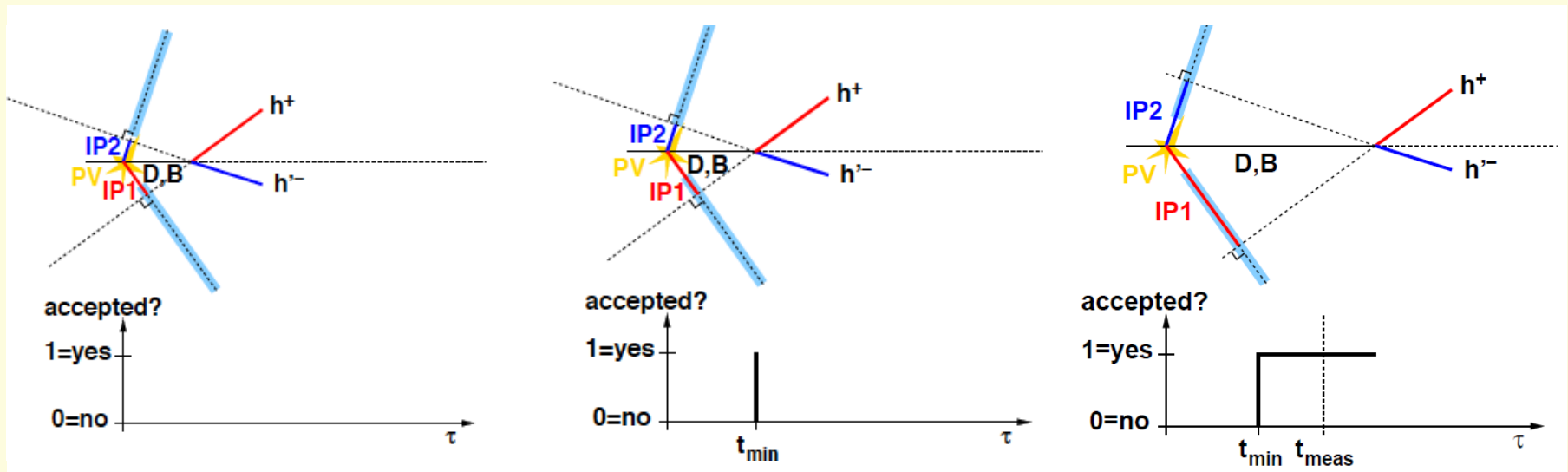- Evaluation of the mis-tag rate from $\Delta m(D^*- D^0(hh))$

Acceptance evaluation

- Determine trigger & selection acceptance on an event-by-event basis, the so called 'Swimming method'

- Evaluate the event acceptance as function of lifetime:

  move the PV along the D^0 momentum

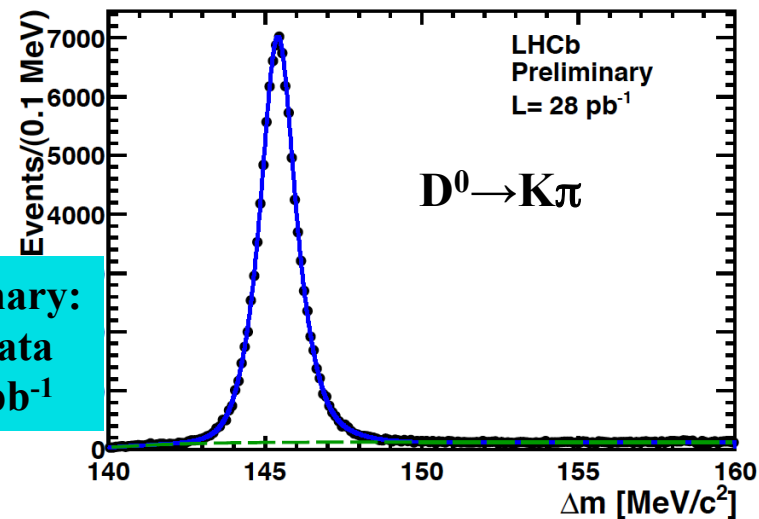 Evaluate the trigger & selection decision: accepted or not accepted

Control channel $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$

- Proof of principle: apply same procedure to $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$

  ~110k candidates of each flavour tag
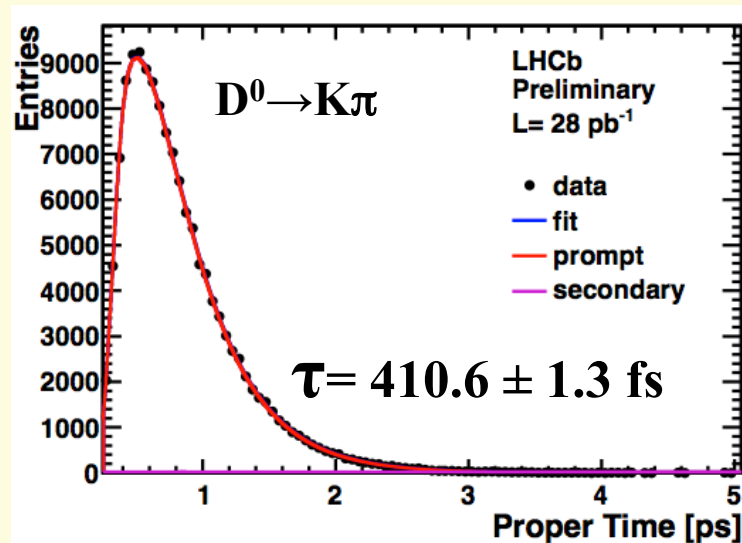
  $A_\Gamma^{Kpi} = (-0.9 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.6)\ 10^{-3}$

  Preliminary:
  2010 data
  L=28 pb^{-1}

  Consistent with 0 as expected!

- Lifetimes consistent with PDG average: 410.1 ± 1.5 fs

- Acceptance well modelled by 'Swimming'

$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$

LHCb Preliminary
L= 28 pb^{-1}

$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$

LHCb Preliminary
L= 28 pb^{-1}

- data
- fit
- prompt
- secondary

$\tau = 410.6 \pm 1.3$ fs

A_Γ measurement
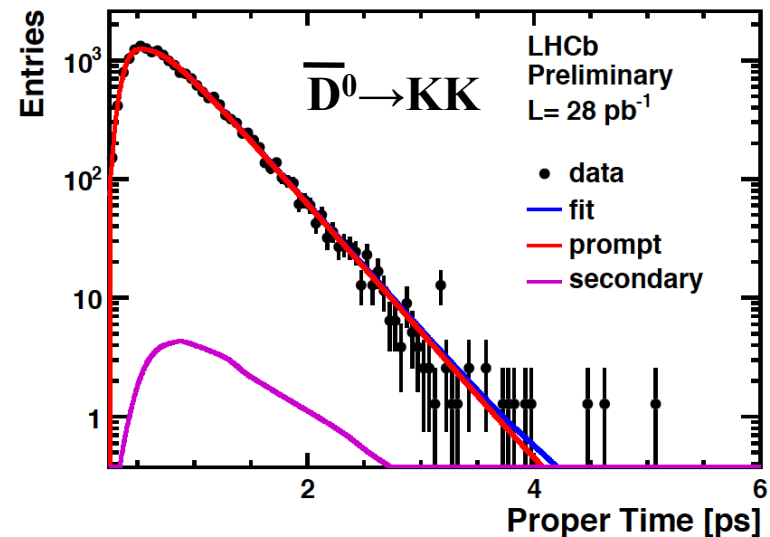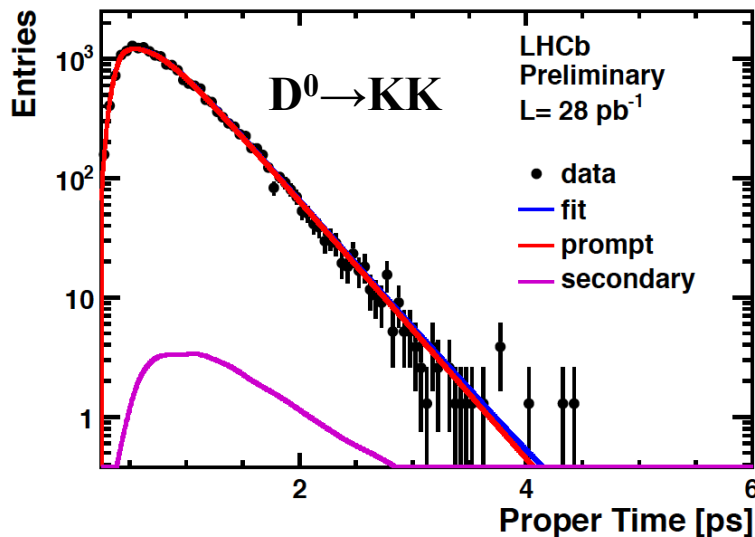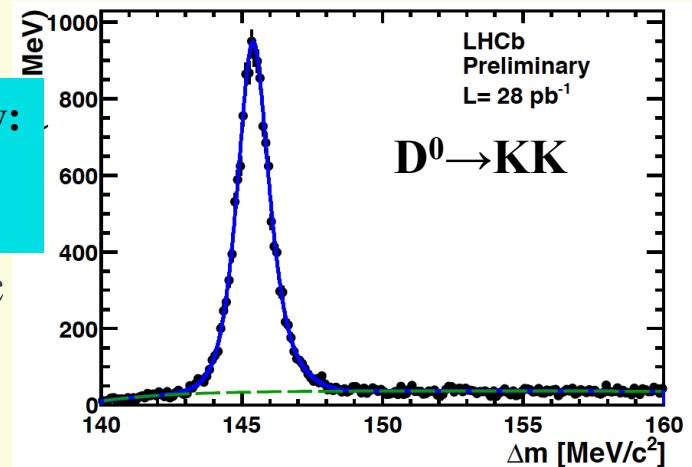
- Data sample of D0 → KK:
  ~15k events of each flavour tag.

- A_Γ=(-0.59 ± 0.59 ± 0.21) %

  where 1st error is statistical and 2nd systematic

- The main systematic is due to the secondary and the combinatorial background

Preliminary:
2010 data
L=28 pb^{-1}

Measurement of ΔA_{CP} ($D^0 \rightarrow K^- K^+$ - $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$)

[LHCb-CONF-2011-023]

Measurement of ΔA_{CP} ($D^0 \to K^- K^+ - D^0 \to \pi^- \pi^+$)

$$A_{RAW}(f)^* = \frac{N\left(D^{*+} \to D^0(f)\pi_s^+\right) - N\left(D^{*-} \to \overline{D}^0(\bar{f})\pi_s^-\right)}{N\left(D^{*+} \to D^0(f)\pi_s^+\right) + N\left(D^{*-} \to \overline{D}^0(\bar{f})\pi_s^-\right)}$$

$$A_{RAW}(f)^* = A_{CP}(f) + A_D(f) + A_D(\pi_s) + A_P(D^{*+})$$

Physics CP asymmetry

Detection asymmetry of D^0 and of soft pion

Production asymmetry

- Taking $A_{RAW}(f)^* - A_{RAW}(f')^*$ the production and soft pion detection asymmetries will cancel.

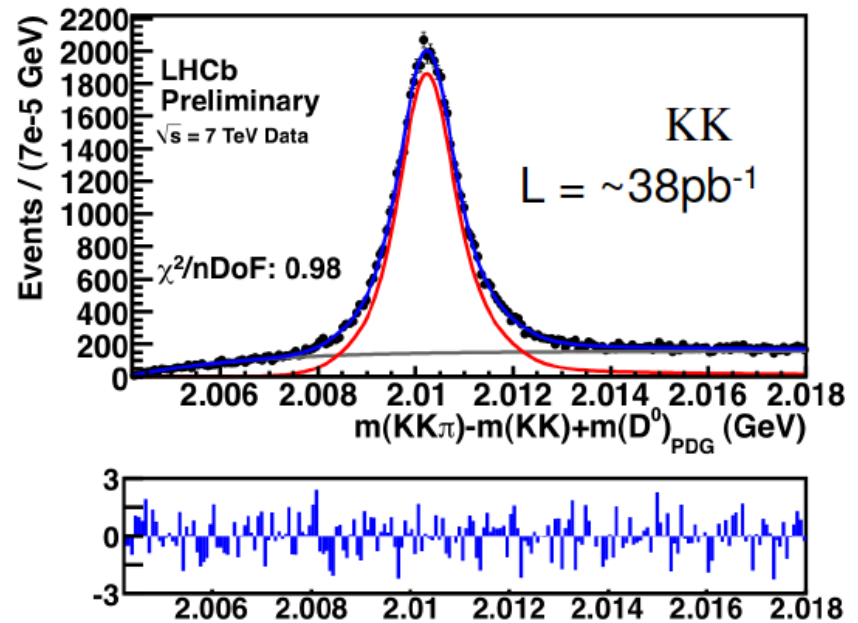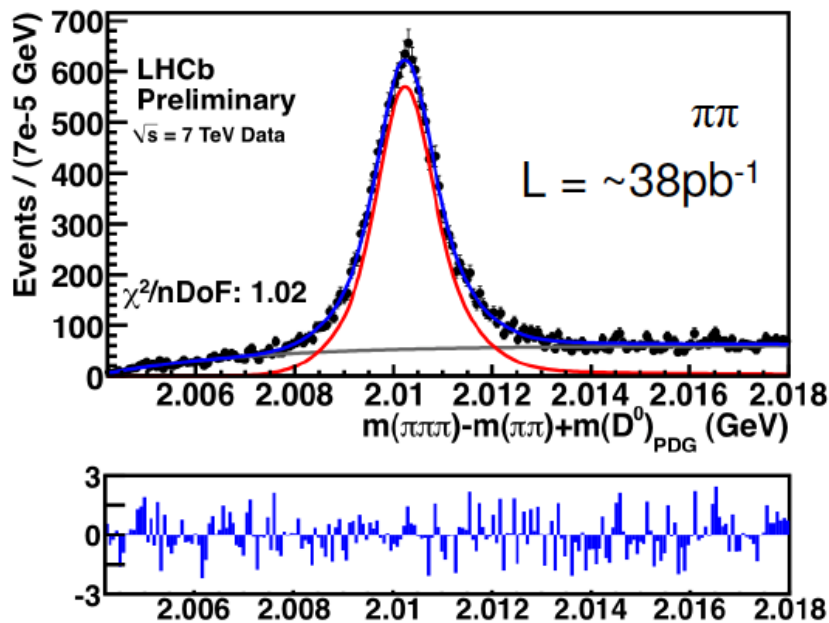- Detection asymmetry for self-conjugate final states is 0

$$A_{RAW}(K^- K^+)^* - A_{RAW}(\pi^- \pi^+)^* = A_{CP}(K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(\pi^- \pi^+) \equiv \Delta A_{CP}$$

➠ All the D^* related production and detection effects cancel

➠ CP asymmetry difference very robust against systematics

Measurement of ΔA_{CP} ($D^0 \to K^- K^+ - D^0 \to \pi^- \pi^+$)

Fit the $\Delta m = m(D^*) - m(D^0)$

- Total signal yield: 116k tagged $D^0 \to K^- K^+$ and 36k tagged $D^0 \to \pi^- \pi^+$

$$\Delta A_{CP} = A_{CP}(K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(\pi^- \pi^+) = (-0.28 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.25)\%$$

Preliminary: 2010 data, 38 pb⁻¹

- Note: already competitive with the B-factories!
  - Statistical error for BABAR 0.62%, Belle 0.60%, but for CDF 0.33%
- Expect systematic error to scale well with integrated luminosity
  - Estimates very conservative with large statistical component

Interpretation

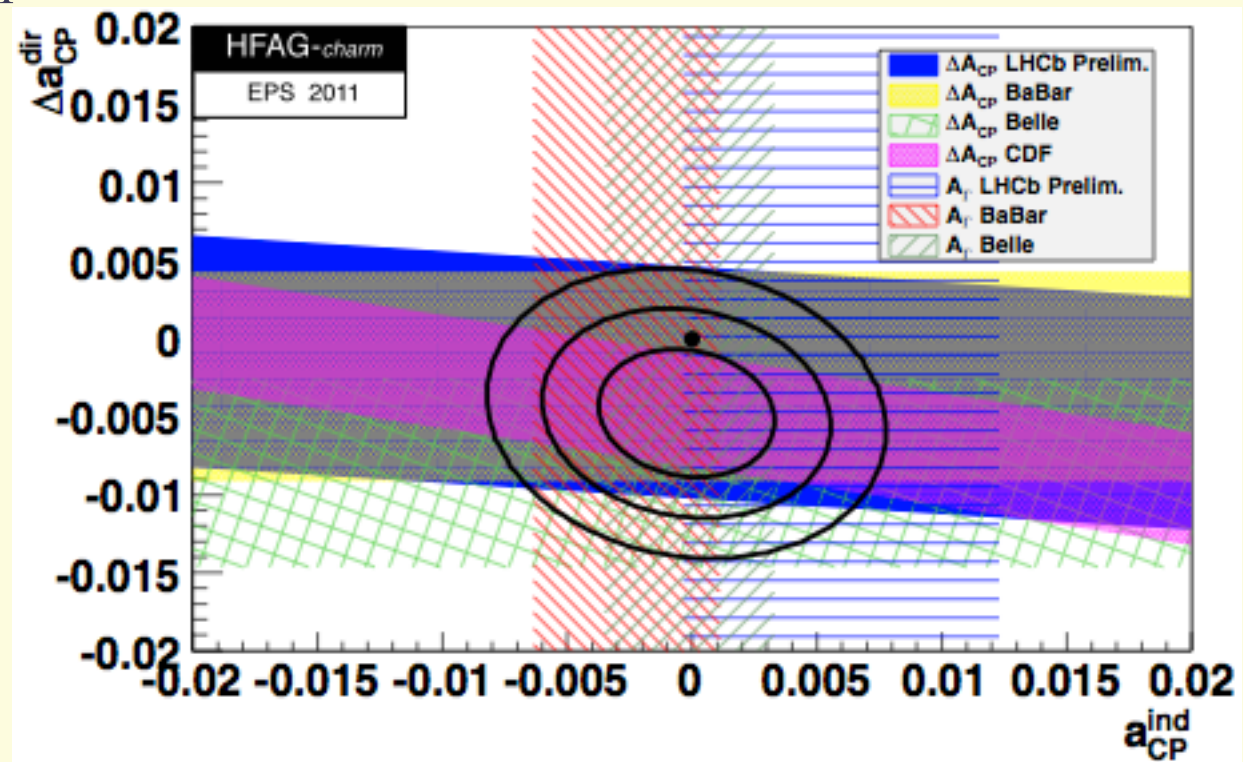- Combination of direct and indirect CPV measurement

$$\Delta A_{CP} = \Delta a_{CP}^{dir} + \Delta<t>/\tau \; a_{CP}^{ind} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{\Gamma} = -a_{CP}^{ind}$$

where $\Delta<t>$ is the difference of the average proper time of KK and $\pi\pi$

- Slope in LHCb result due to small KK/$\pi\pi$ lifetime acceptance diff.:
$\Delta<t>/\tau = 0.10 \pm 0.01$

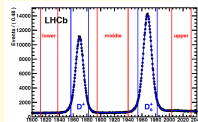➔ **Agreement with no CP violation**

CL = 20%

Expected more results soon

🌑 Other charm analysis ongoing:

- Time-dependent measurements of mixing parameters

- Spectroscopy and production measurements
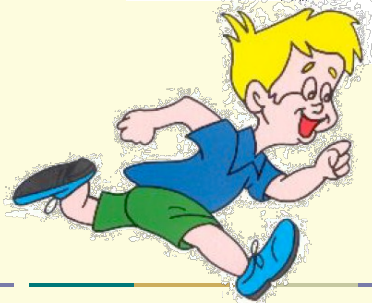
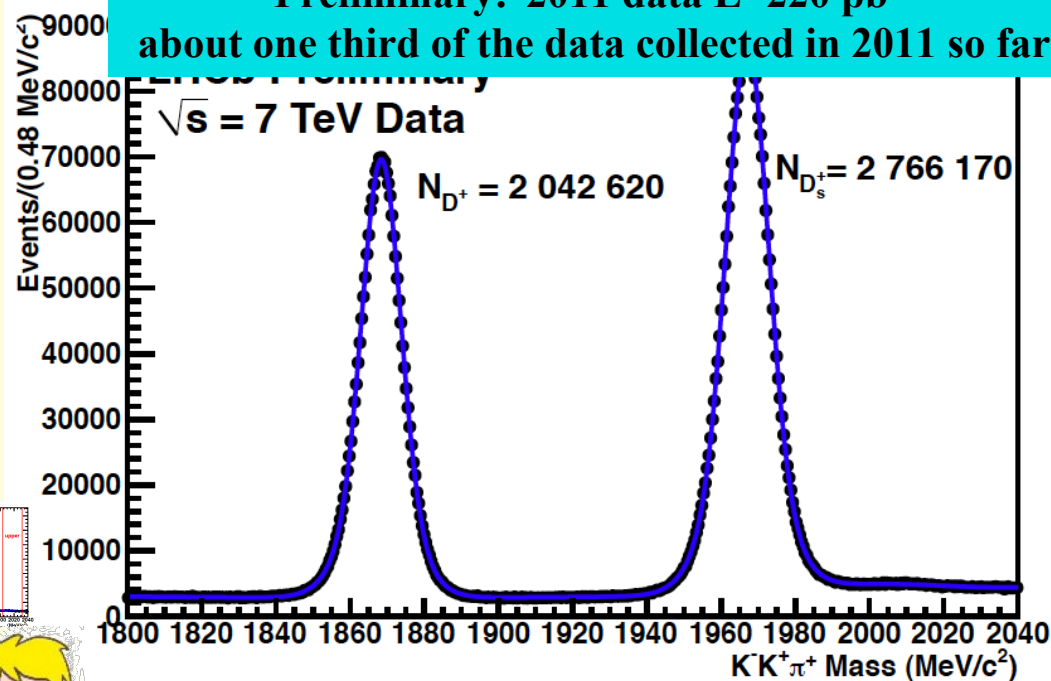- Searches of the rare D decays

But this are only the first steps…

2010 data

Preliminary: 2011 data L=220 pb^{-1}
about one third of the data collected in 2011 so far

LHCb Preliminary
$\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV Data

N_{D^+} = 2 042 620

$N_{D_s^+}$ = 2 766 170

… we are running

towards many new results

Conclusion

- LHCb produces its first charm physics results on 2010 data (total L ~38 pb^{-1}):
  - Search of CPV in $D^+ \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^+$ [LHCb paper in preparation]
  - Measurement of $A_{CP}(K^- K^+) - A_{CP}(\pi^- \pi^+) = (-0.28 \pm 0.70 \pm 0.25)$ % [LHCb-CONF-2011-023]
  - Measurement of $A_\Gamma = (-0.59 \pm 0.59 \pm 0.21)$ % [LHCb-CONF-2011-046]

  Even 2010 data interesting: with 38 pb^{-1}, already competitive with B-factories

- The data collected in 2011 so far are an order magnitude higher statistiscs (more than 621 pb^{-1})
  - Precision searches for CP violation to really probe new physics in many key areas!

Backup

- Determine trigger & selection acceptance on an event-by-event basis, the so called 'Swimming method'.

  - Evaluate the event acceptance for many different lifetimes by moving the PV along the D^0 momentum

  - In events with multiple PV ➔ more turning points