

# Study of charmless B decays with the LHCb detector -CHIPP SCHOOL 2012-

Jessica Prisciandaro  
27/01/2012



# Objectives

• Measure the relative rates and CP asymmetries of charmless penguin loop processes in B mesons decays, searching for deviations from SM predictions. In particular:

-  $B^\pm \rightarrow \phi \pi^\pm$

-  $B^\pm \rightarrow \phi K^\pm$

$B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$  Not observed yet!

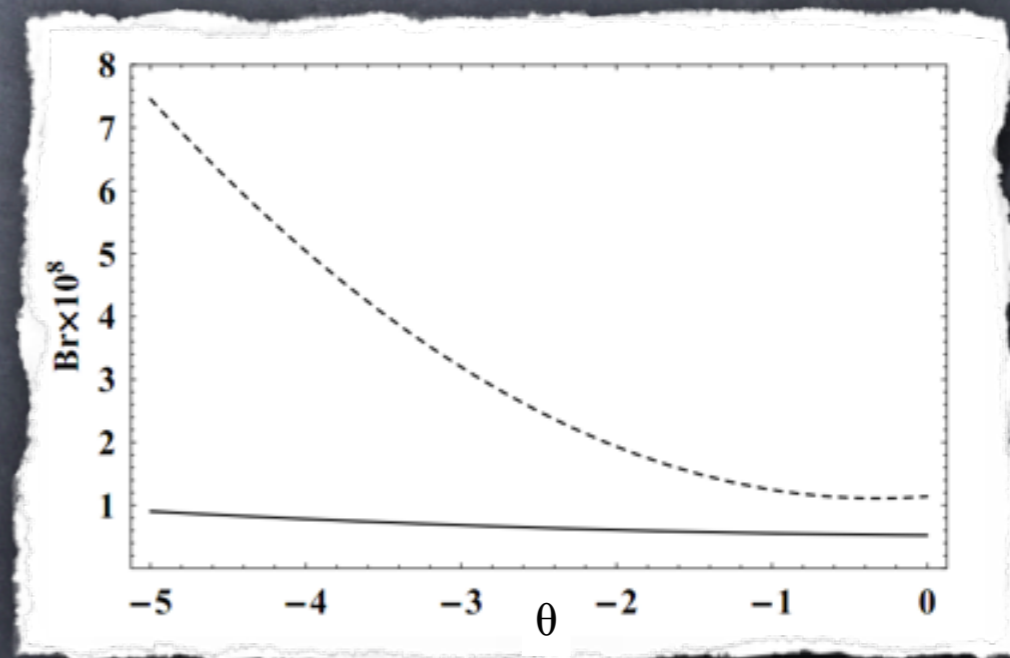
Currently:

- Upper limit:  $BR < 2.4 \times 10^{-7}$  at 90% CL (BABAR, PRD 74 (2006) 011102)
- SM predictions: BR between  $5 \times 10^{-9}$  (B. Mawlong, R. Mohanta and A. K. Giri, arXiv:0804.1231v1) and  $7 \times 10^{-8}$  (Ying Li, Cai-Dian Lu, Wei Wang PRD 80(2009) 014024).

Large prediction range strongly dependent on the  $\omega$ - $\Phi$  mixing.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n\bar{n} \\ s\bar{s} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n\bar{n} = \frac{u\bar{u} + d\bar{d}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

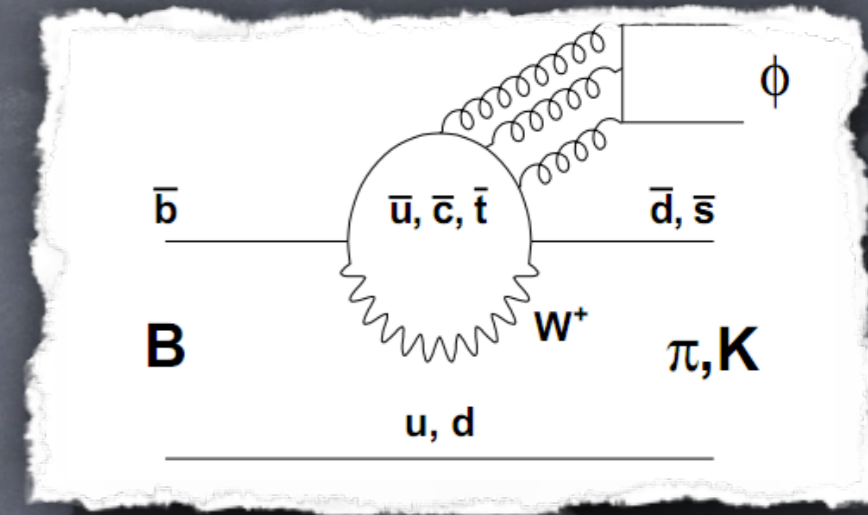


$$BR(B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+) = 3.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ with } \theta = -(3.0 \pm 1.0)^\circ$$

Dependence of the BR on the mixing angle  $\theta$ . The dot-dashed and solid lines correspond to charged and neutral channel, respectively.

# Why is this channel interesting?

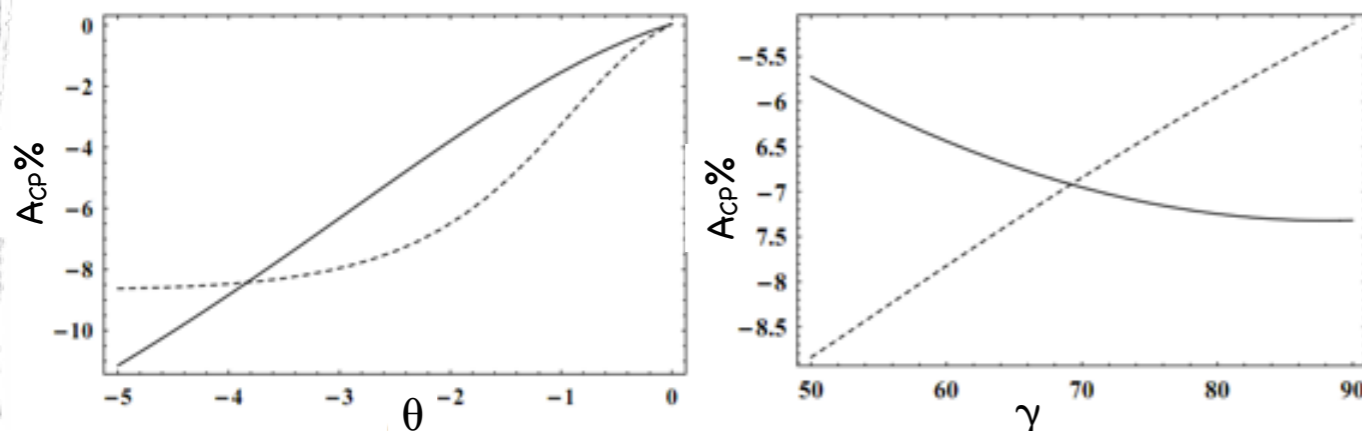
- channel sensitive to New Physics (Penguin decay with small Branching Ratio)
- direct CP observable (also sensitive to NP)



$$A_{CP} = \frac{BR(B^- \rightarrow \phi\pi^-) - BR(B^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+)}{BR(B^- \rightarrow \phi\pi^-) + BR(B^+ \rightarrow \phi\pi^+)}$$

SM prediction:  $A_{CP} = (-8.0^{+0.9+1.5}_{-1.0-0.1})\%$

with:  $\gamma = (58.6 \pm 10)^\circ$        $\theta = -(3.0 \pm 1.0)^\circ$       [PRD 80 (2009) 014024]



Dependence of the direct CP asymmetries (in units of %) on the mixing angle  $\theta$  (left panel) and the CKM phase angle  $\gamma$  (right panel), where dot-dashed lines and the solid lines correspond to charged channel and neutral channel respectively.

# Goals:

- Measure the BR and  $A_{CP}$  for  $B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+$

PDG values:  $BR(B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+) = (8.3 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-6}$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+) = (-0.01 \pm 0.06)\%$$

- Measure the ratio of the two Branching Ratios :  $R = \frac{BR(B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+)}{BR(B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+)}$

From  $B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$  theoretical predictions:  $R = 0.6 - 8.3 \times 10^{-3}$

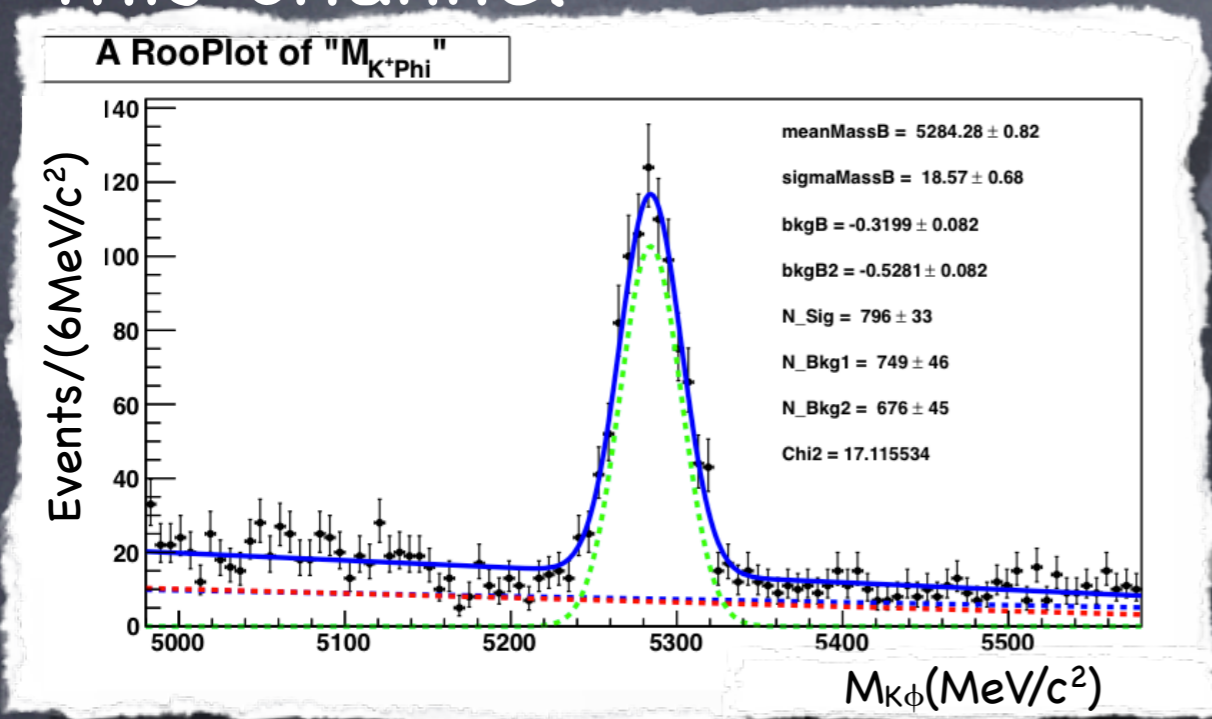
Assuming (naively) the same efficiencies for both mode, between 2000 and 20000 events are needed in the  $B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+$  channel to observe  $\sim 10$  events

$B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$

- Depending on the size of the observed signal, measure  $A_{CP}$  for  $B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$

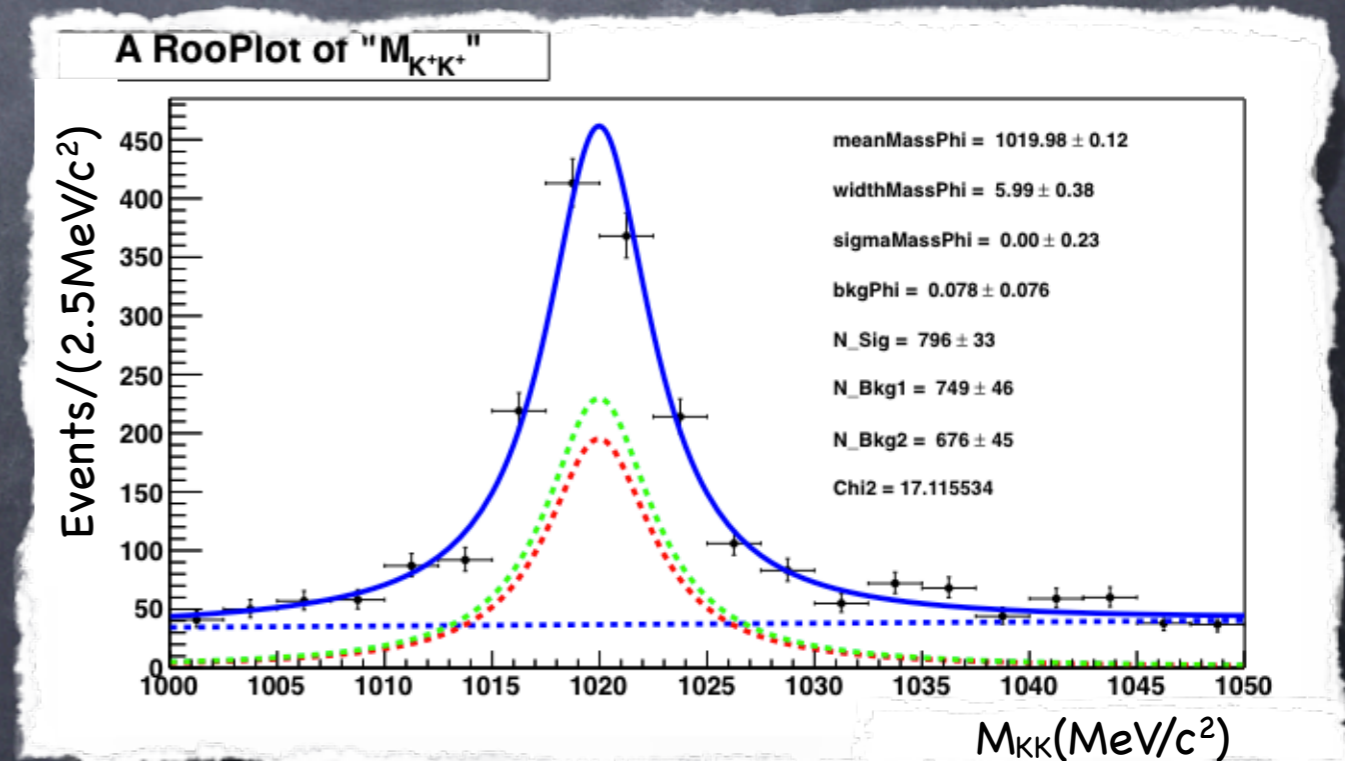
# First results – $B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+$

Preliminary study of  $B^+ \rightarrow \phi K^+$  using a specific selection for this channel



Two dimensional fit of  
B Mass and  $\phi$  Mass

Data taken with Down polarity of  
the magnet:  
796 signal events with  $165 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of  
data



# Conclusion

- Number of expected events with the full 2011 data sample ( $1.05 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ): 5.1– 5.2k events.
- From preliminary results  $B^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$  analysis seems to be feasible.
- $B \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$  and  $B \rightarrow \phi K^+$  analysis will be performed in 2011–2012 with the  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data collected in 2011.