# Direct CPV in charm hadron decays

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# Charm@LHC

Two types of charm production:

- **Prompt** : Charm produced directly in the primary interaction
- Secondary : Charm produced in B decays
  [B(B->DX) > 50%]

Prompt charm is much more abundant because the LHC charm cross-section is ~20x higher than the B cross-section

Must discriminate between the two for analyses : use the D impact parameter  $\chi^2$ 

р







2

0Ē

Entries 1200

800F

600

400

200

0 -10

Entries 90009

5000E

4000E

3000

2000

1000





#### 2011 dataset 30-40 times larger => ~0.1% precision

#### Direct CPV in K<sub>S</sub>h

 $D_{(S)}^+ \rightarrow K_S h$  :

Clean signals observed (modulo  $D_{s}^{+} \rightarrow K_{s} \pi$ )

Expected sensitivities :

D <sup>+</sup> →K <sub>S</sub> π	~0.1%
D <sup>+</sup> →K <sub>S</sub> K	~0.2%
$D_S^+ \rightarrow K_S K$	~0.2%
D <sub>S</sub> <sup>+</sup> →K <sub>S</sub> π	~0.5%

Need to decide on optimal combination of raw asymmetries for which

Production/detection asymmetries cancel We have a precise SM target to aim at.



### Direct CPV in multi-body decays

Model-independent method (PRD **80** 096006, PRD **78** 051102) Divide Dalitz plot into bins and in each bin *i* calculate  $S_{CP}^{i}$ :

$$S_{CP}^{i} = \frac{N'(D^{+}) - \alpha N'(D^{-})}{\sqrt{N'(D^{+}) + \alpha^{2} N'(D^{-})}} , \qquad \alpha = \frac{N_{\text{tot}}(D^{+})}{N_{\text{tot}}(D^{-})}$$



## Direct CPV in multi-body decays

We observe no evidence of CPV in the 2010 dataset

Paper presents results with two adaptive and two uniform binning schemes

Control modes  $(D^+ \rightarrow K\pi\pi, D_S \rightarrow KK\pi)$  used to check for biases => none found

Binning	Fitted mean	Fitted width	$\chi^2/\mathrm{ndf}$	<i>p</i> -value (%)
Adaptive I	$0.01\pm0.23$	$1.13\pm0.16$	32.0/24	12.7
Adaptive II	$-0.024\pm0.010$	$1.078\pm0.074$	123.4/105	10.6
Uniform I	$-0.043\pm0.073$	$0.929 \pm 0.051$	191.3/198	82.1
Uniform II	$-0.039\pm0.045$	$1.011\pm0.034$	519.5/529	60.5



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http://arxiv.org/abs/1110.3970, submitted to PRD 7

#### CPV and T-odd moments in $D \rightarrow 4h$

 $D^0 \rightarrow 4h$  :

Clean signals observed (even in  $4\pi$  mode!)

Many different analyses underway

5D "Miranda" style Dalitz analysis

In  $D \rightarrow 4\pi$  expect ~100k events In  $D \rightarrow K\pi\pi\pi$  expect 4k DCS, 2M CF In  $D \rightarrow KK\pi\pi$  expect ~25k events

Same interplay with CPV in mixing as for the 2 body measurements

Search for  $KK\mu\mu$ , followed by T-odd moments analysis if/once discovered



Figure: D \* (2010) mass -  $D^0$  mass

### Direct CPV in baryon decays

Studies of these modes have only begun recently, so far focusing on observing the  $L_c \rightarrow pK\pi$  decays and understanding backgrounds etc.

Can expect ~4 M  $L_c \rightarrow pK\pi$  signal events in 1fb<sup>-1</sup>, sensitivity to direct CPV should be <0.1%

We are only scratching the surface however

Should we look for quasi two-body CPV, such as in  $L_c \rightarrow p \phi$ ? Or do a Dalitz analysis for the CS modes too?

What about other baryons? Rare decays?

The LHC is producing uniquely large samples of charm baryons: we need to fully exploit them!



### Session outline

#### **Direct CP violation in the decays of charmed hadrons (90 minutes)**

- LHCb introduction
- The theoretical uncertainty on direct CPV in singly cabibbo suppressed SM decays (A. Kagan)
- CP violation in Dalitz plots of multi-body charm decays (I. Bigi)
- Charmed baryons : CP violation and rare decays (A. Khodjamirian)
- Discussion