



Measuring γ at LHCb using $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) K^\pm$

Dan Johnson, on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

Introducing γ and $B \rightarrow DK$

- Standard Model CP violation parameterised by CKM phase γ

Why measure γ ?

- This is the least well known CKM phase:

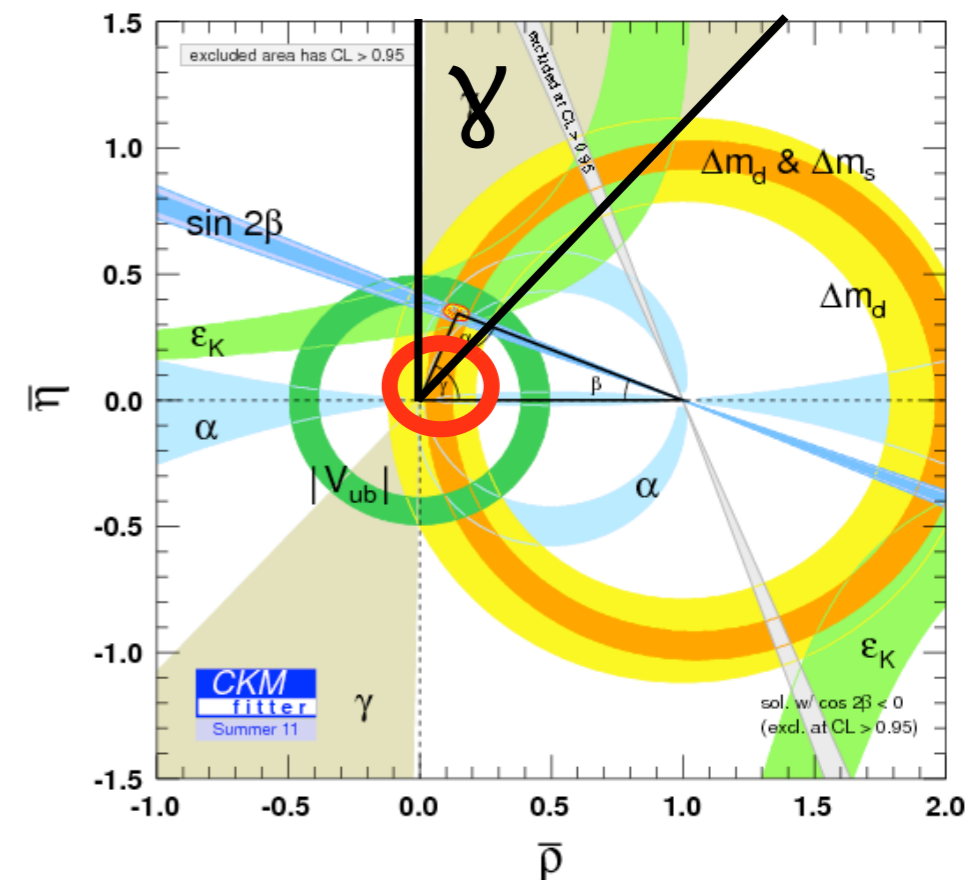
$$\gamma = (68^{+10}_{-11})^\circ$$

B \rightarrow DK

- Improved precision may allow over-constraining of the 'unitarity triangle' shown

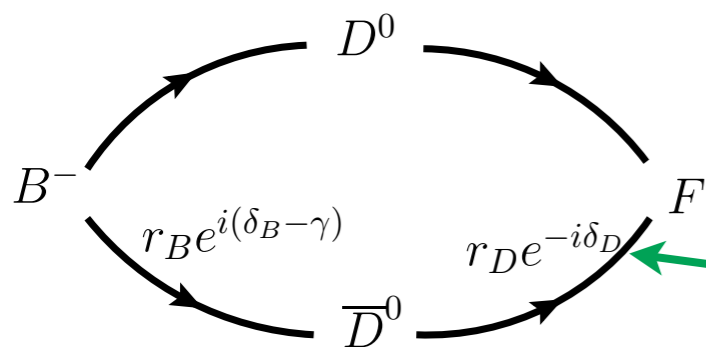
And how?

- Crucial mode: $B \rightarrow \{D^0 / \bar{D}^0\} (\rightarrow f) K$
 - interference between $D^0 \rightarrow f$ and $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow f$ (f = final state)
 - tree level \Rightarrow theoretically clean
- Use several final states f of the $\{D^0/\bar{D}^0\}$ to:
 - increases statistical power
 - reduces ambiguities in γ result



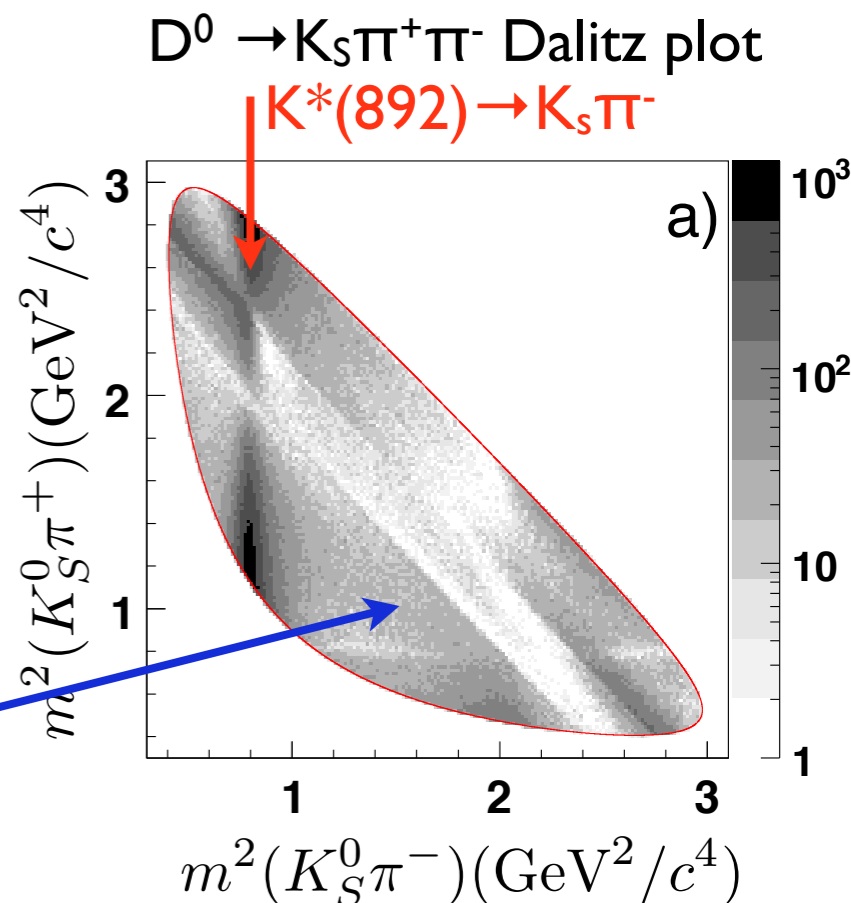
$B \rightarrow (K_S \pi \pi)_D K$

- Sensitive to γ through interference in D^0/\bar{D}^0 decay



However, the D^0 decays through various resonances...

... and the strong phase depends on Dalitz position

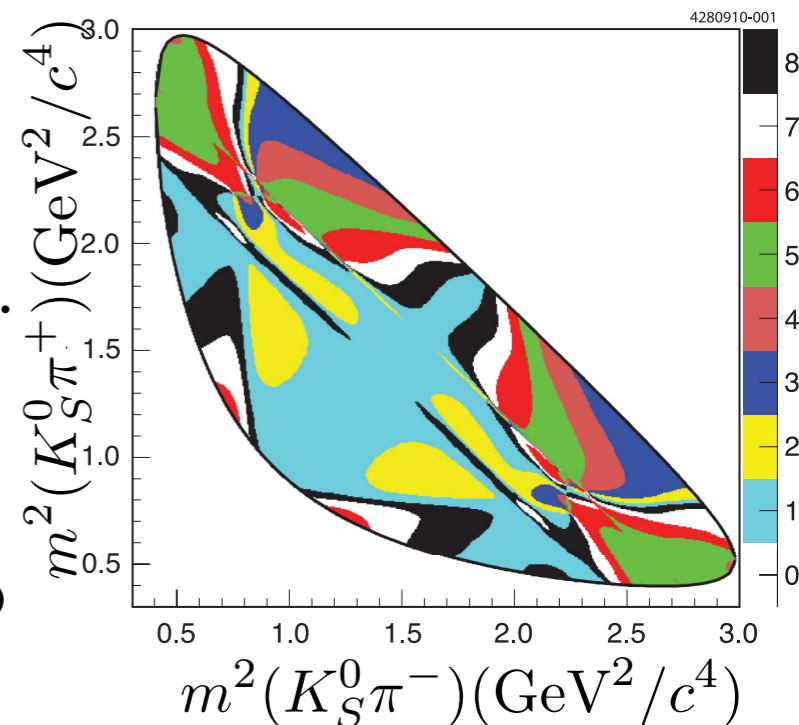


- Can take strong phase from a model (but incur model systematic)

- Better:** divide data into Dalitz plot 'bins' of similar strong phase and determine average strong phase elsewhere \Rightarrow model **independent**

- In a single bin, the number of $B^+(B^-)$ decays depends upon $\gamma(-\gamma)$... but also on the CP-conserving strong phase which varies across the Dalitz space

- Need to know average strong phase in a bin i \Rightarrow look to CLEO
 (' c_i ' = $\langle \cos(\delta_D) \rangle_i$, ' s_i ' = $\langle \sin(\delta_D) \rangle_i$)



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- This approach was employed by Belle to measure γ in 2011:

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = (77.3_{-14.9}^{+15.1} \pm 4.2 \pm 4.3)^\circ$$

c_i s_i uncertainty

ArXiv: 106.4046



Input from CLEO

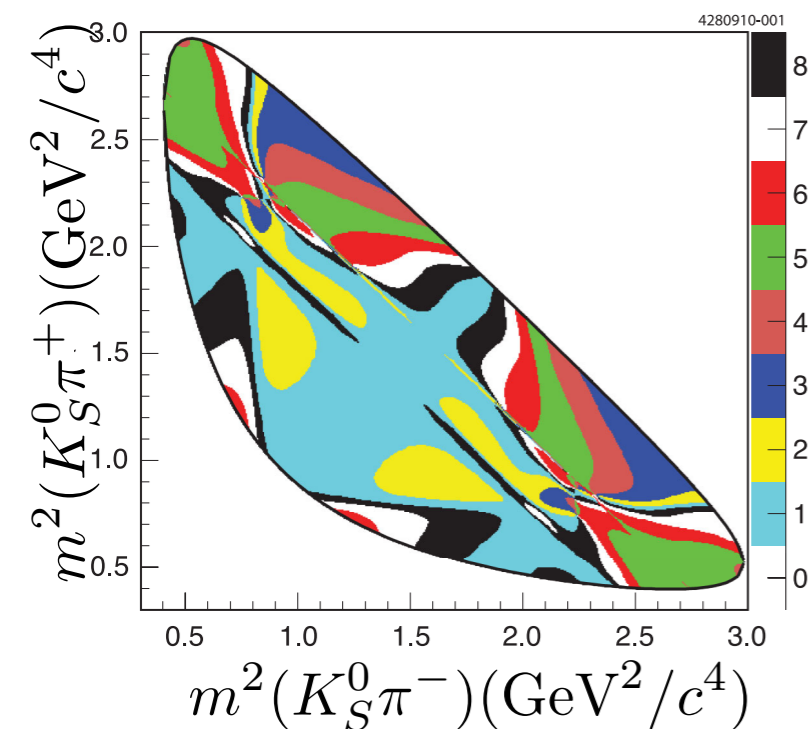
Input from CLEO



Cornell Electron Storage Ring

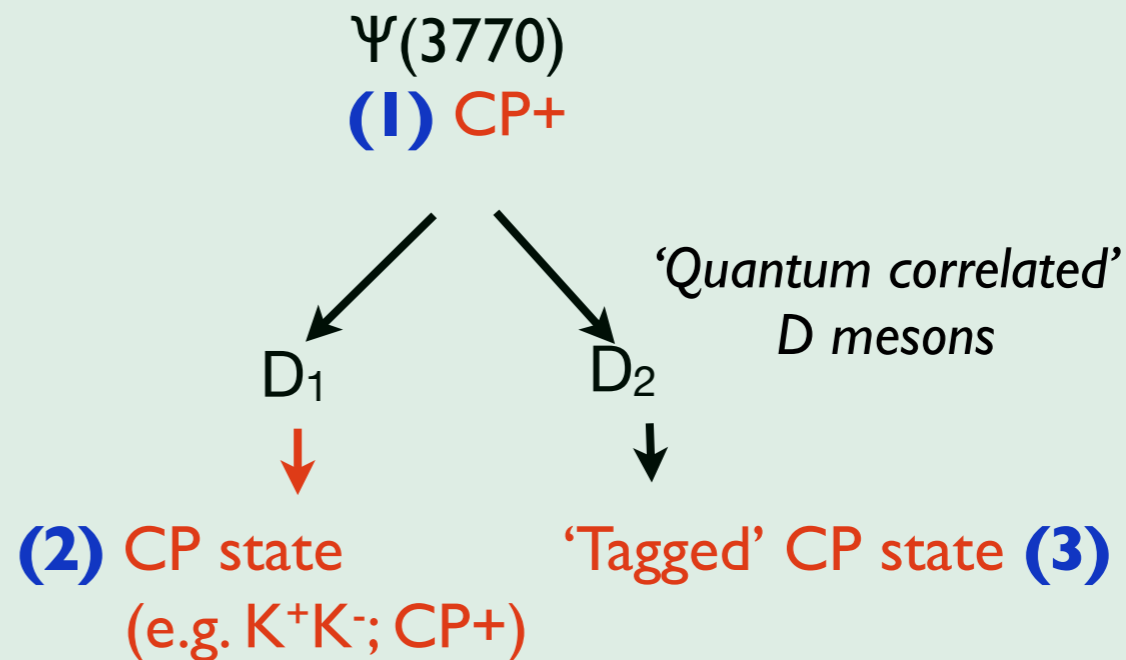
The CLEO experiment

- Cornell University, NY state
- Active ~1980 → 2008
- $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\Psi(3770)$ resonance (CLEO-c)
- Bin-by-bin yields of 'CP-tagged' $D_{CP} \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays at CLEO allow access to required strong phase in each bin



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CP tagging at CLEO

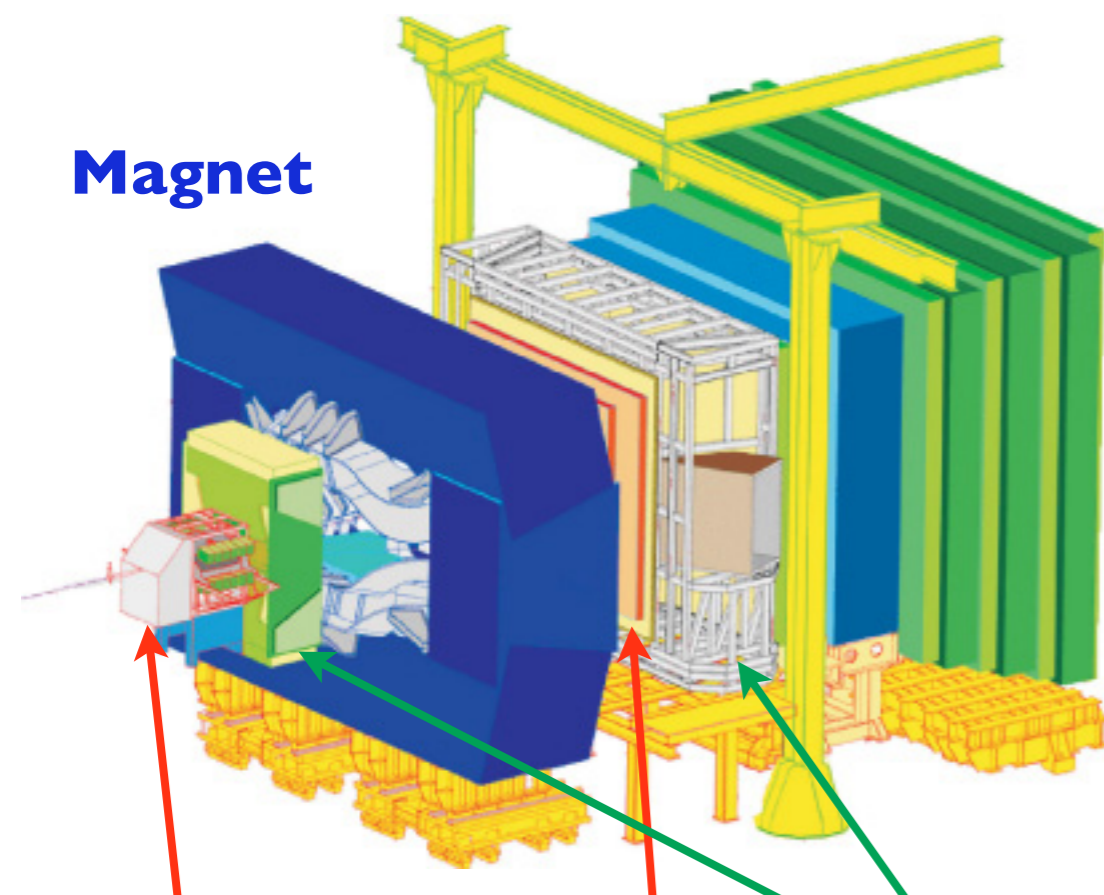




LHCb steps in

The LHCb experiment 1/2

- **Select** $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0(\rightarrow K_S \pi \pi) K^\pm$ and $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0(\rightarrow K_S \pi \pi) \pi^\pm$, to use as a control mode
 - no CP violation expected in $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$ decay
 - so control mode used to find selection efficiency in each bin and ‘correct’ $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 K^\pm$ bin yields for efficiency effects

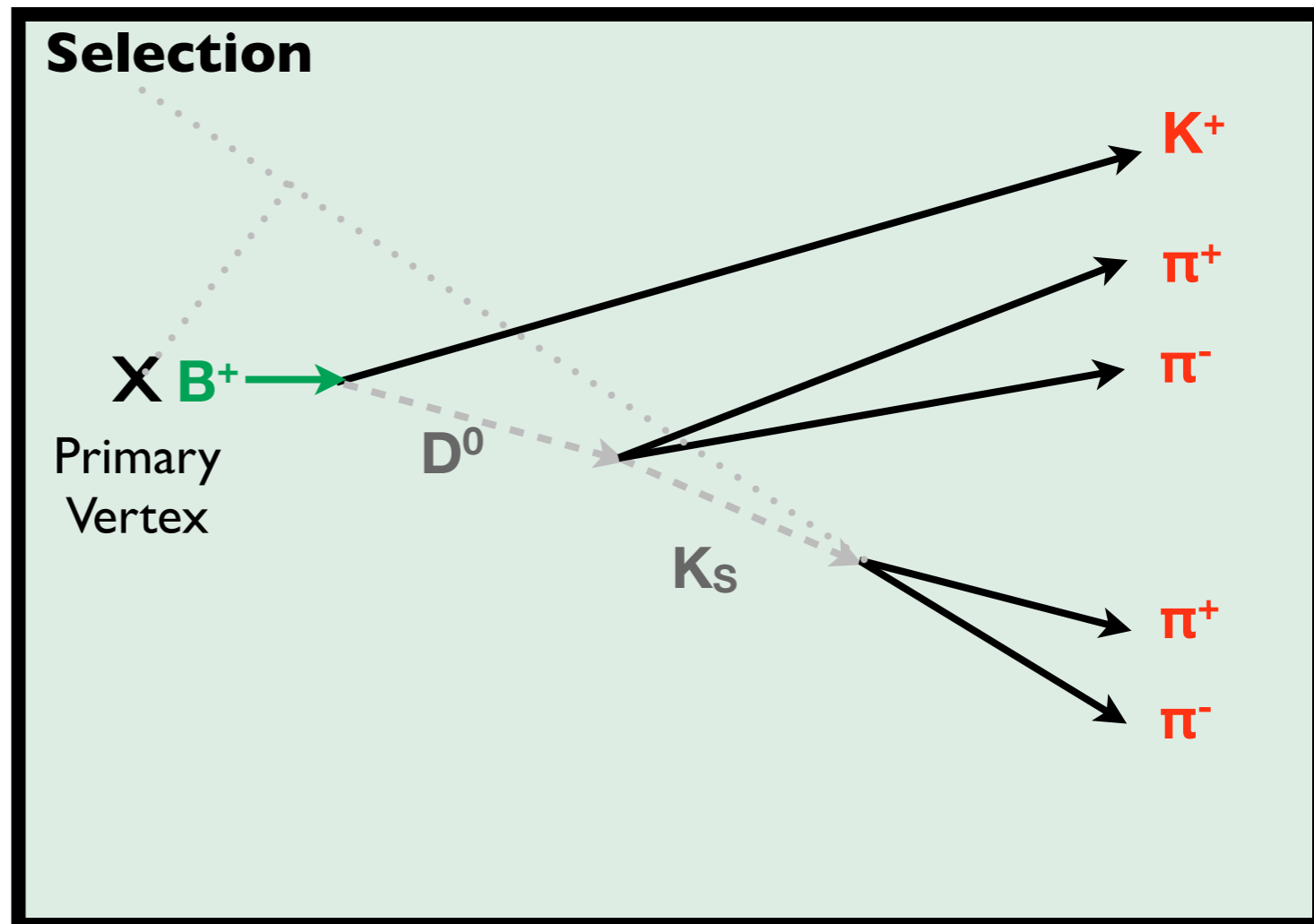


Vertex Locator and Si strip/straw trackers:

Precision vertexing, tracking and momentum resolution

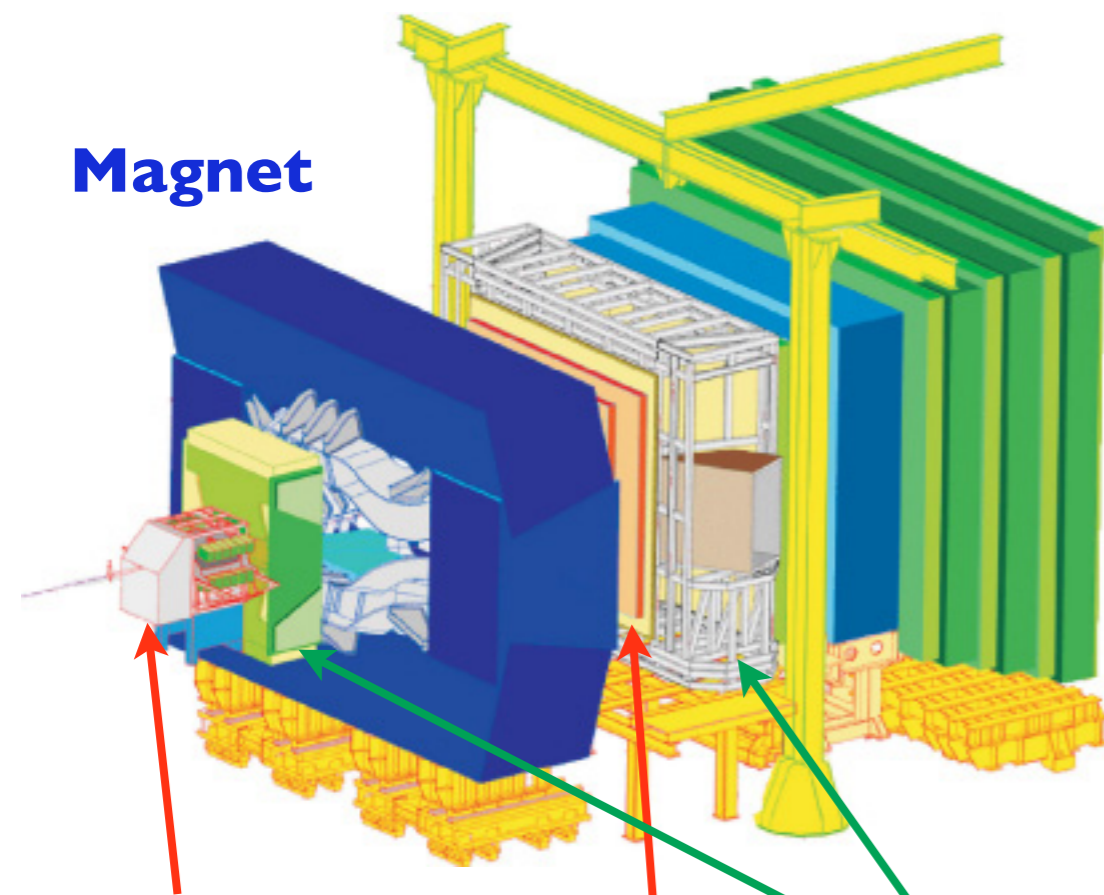
RICH detectors:

Excellent K/ π separation over large momentum range



The LHCb experiment 1/2

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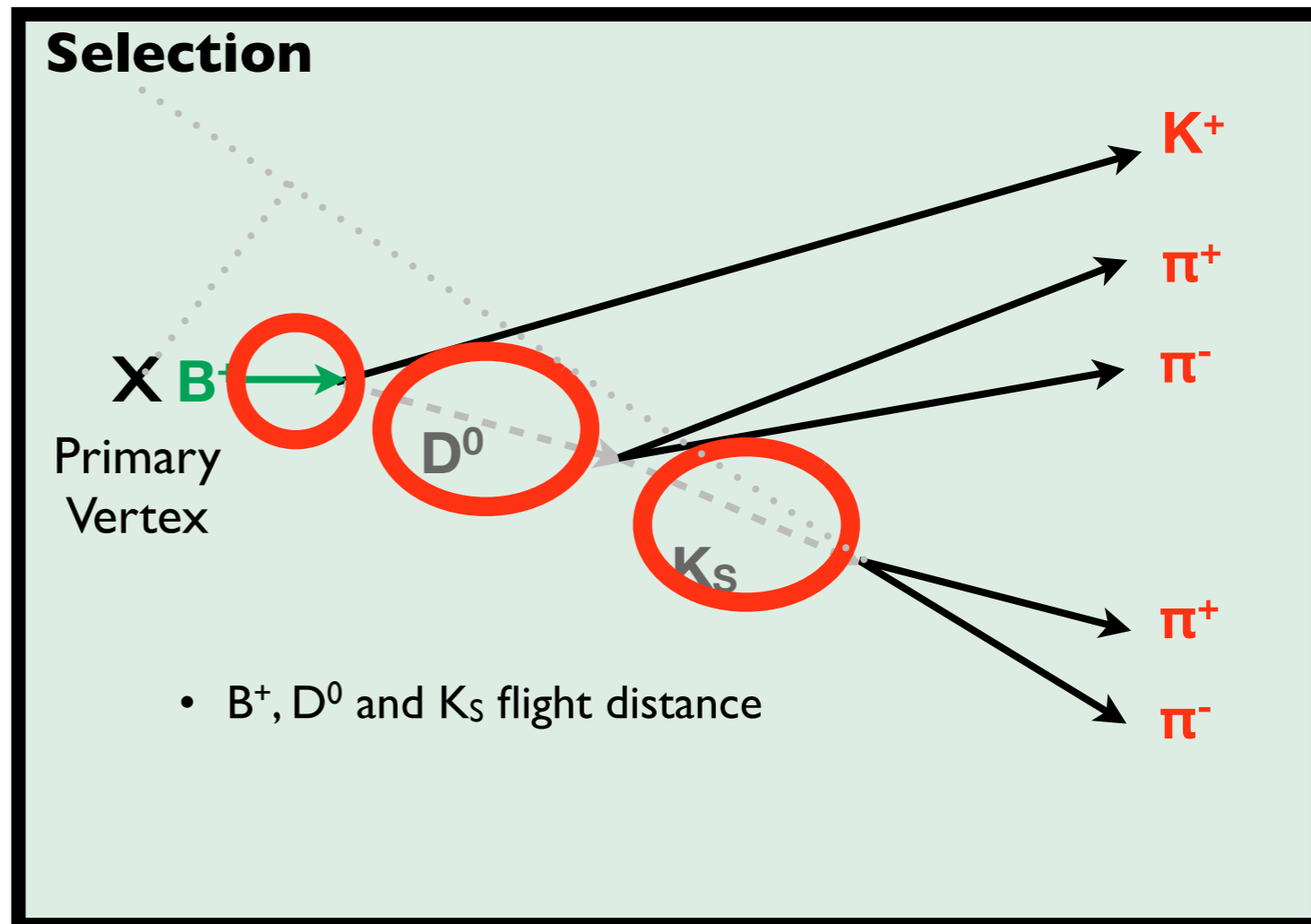


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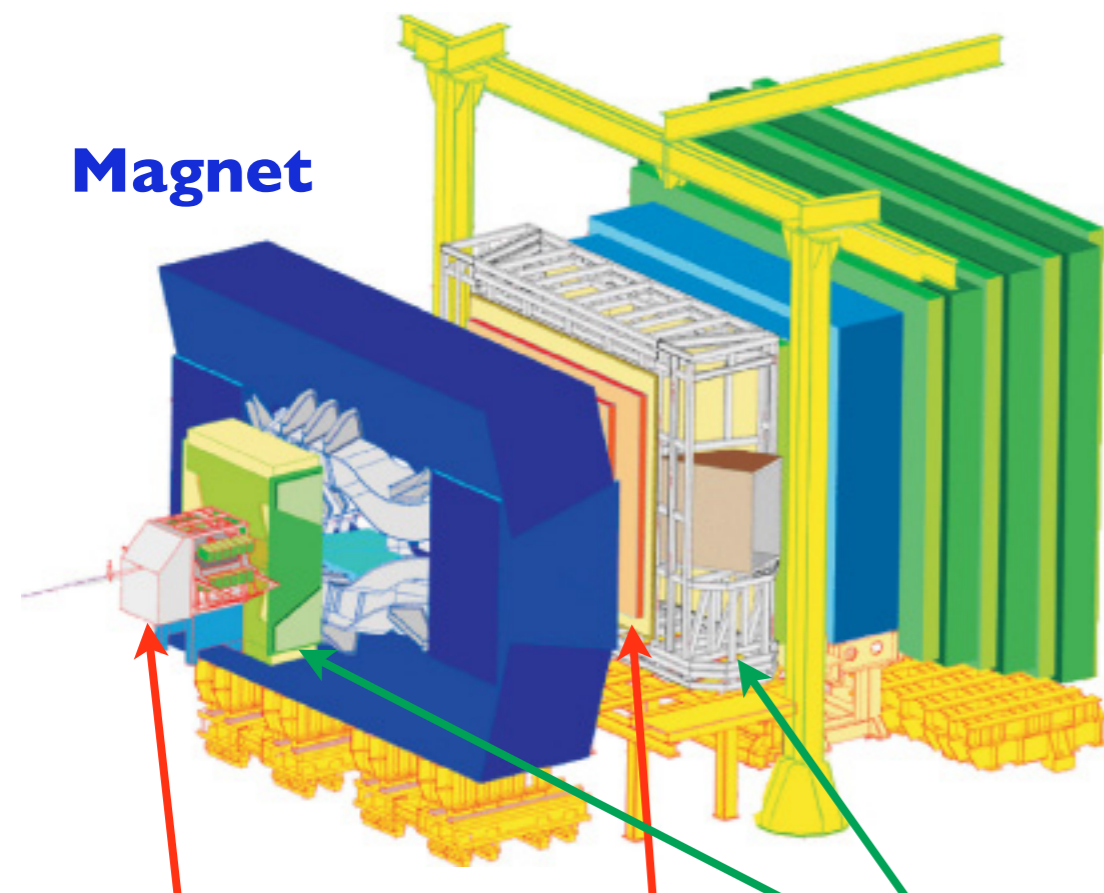
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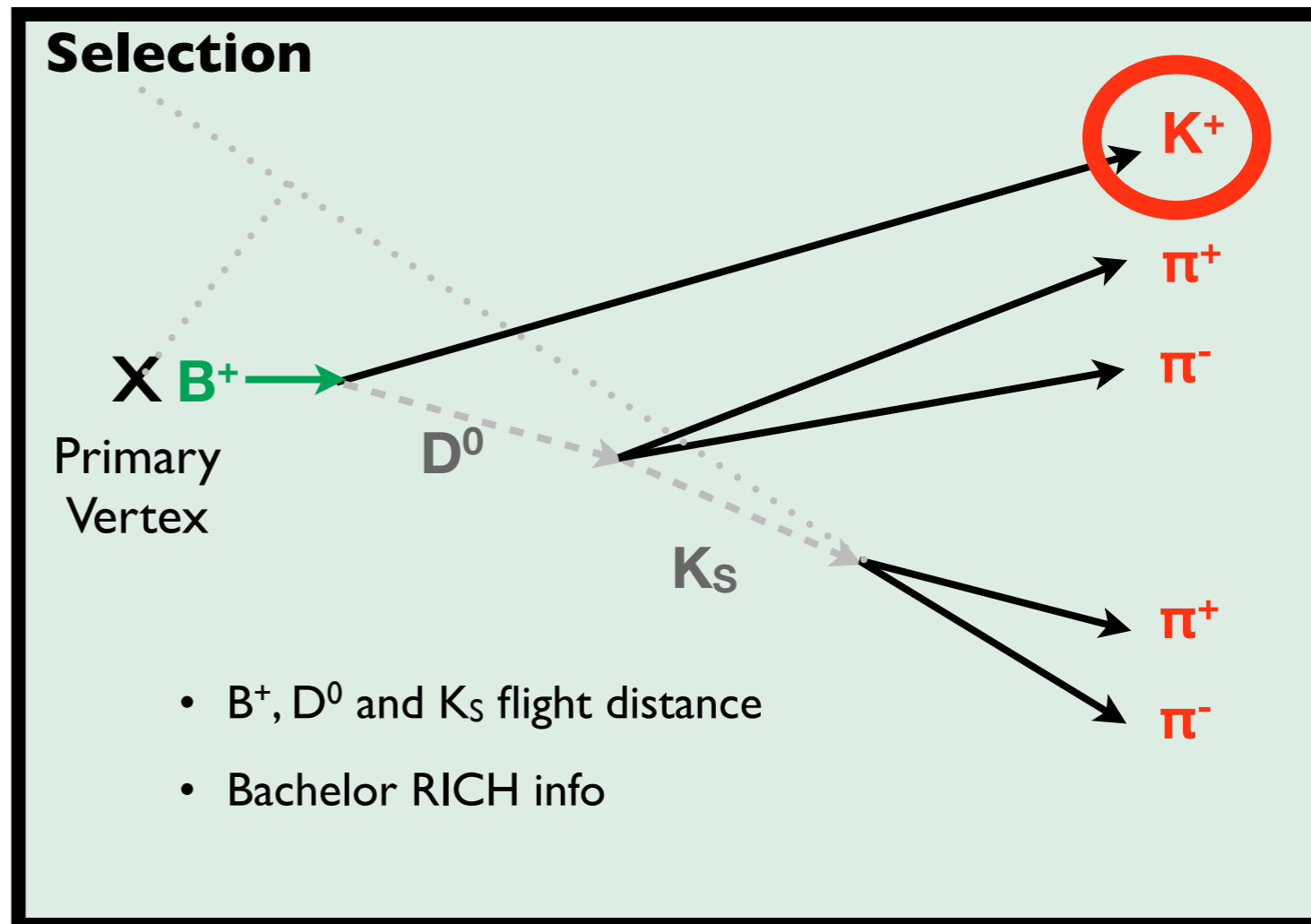


Vertex Locator and Si strip/straw trackers:

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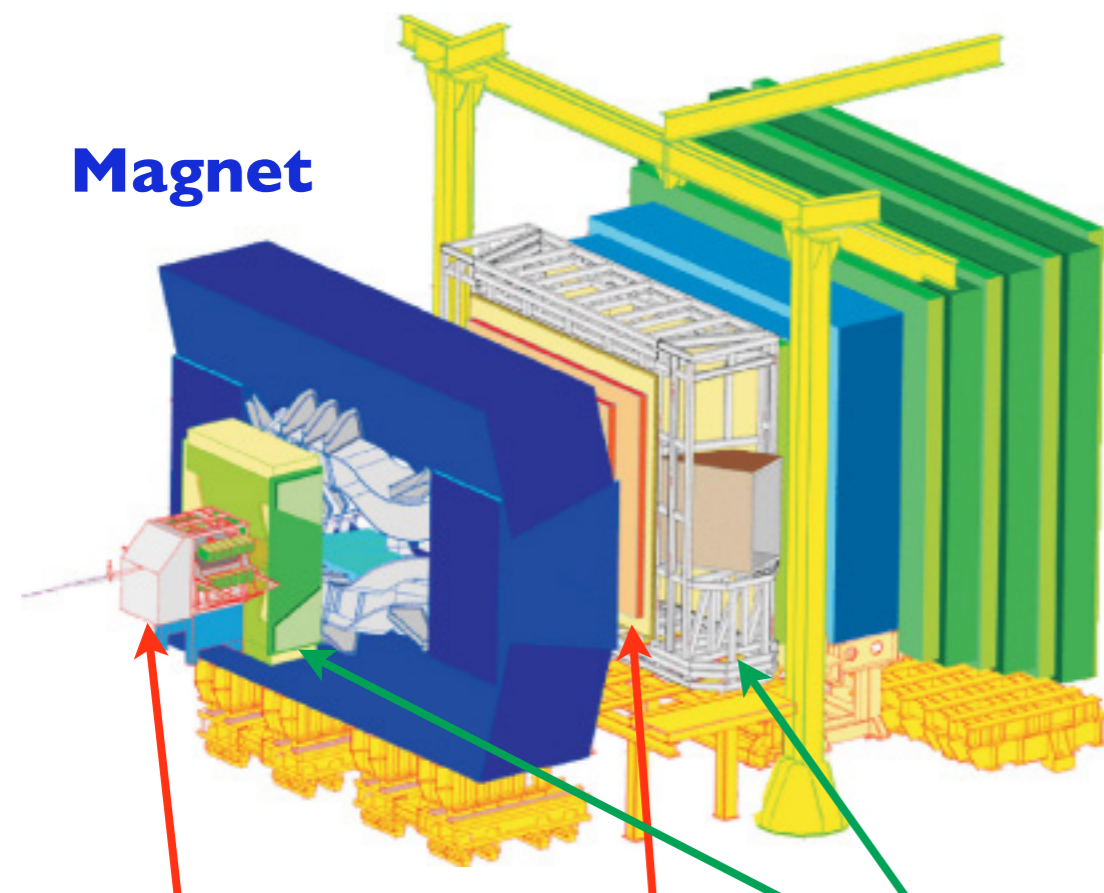
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The LHCb experiment 1/2

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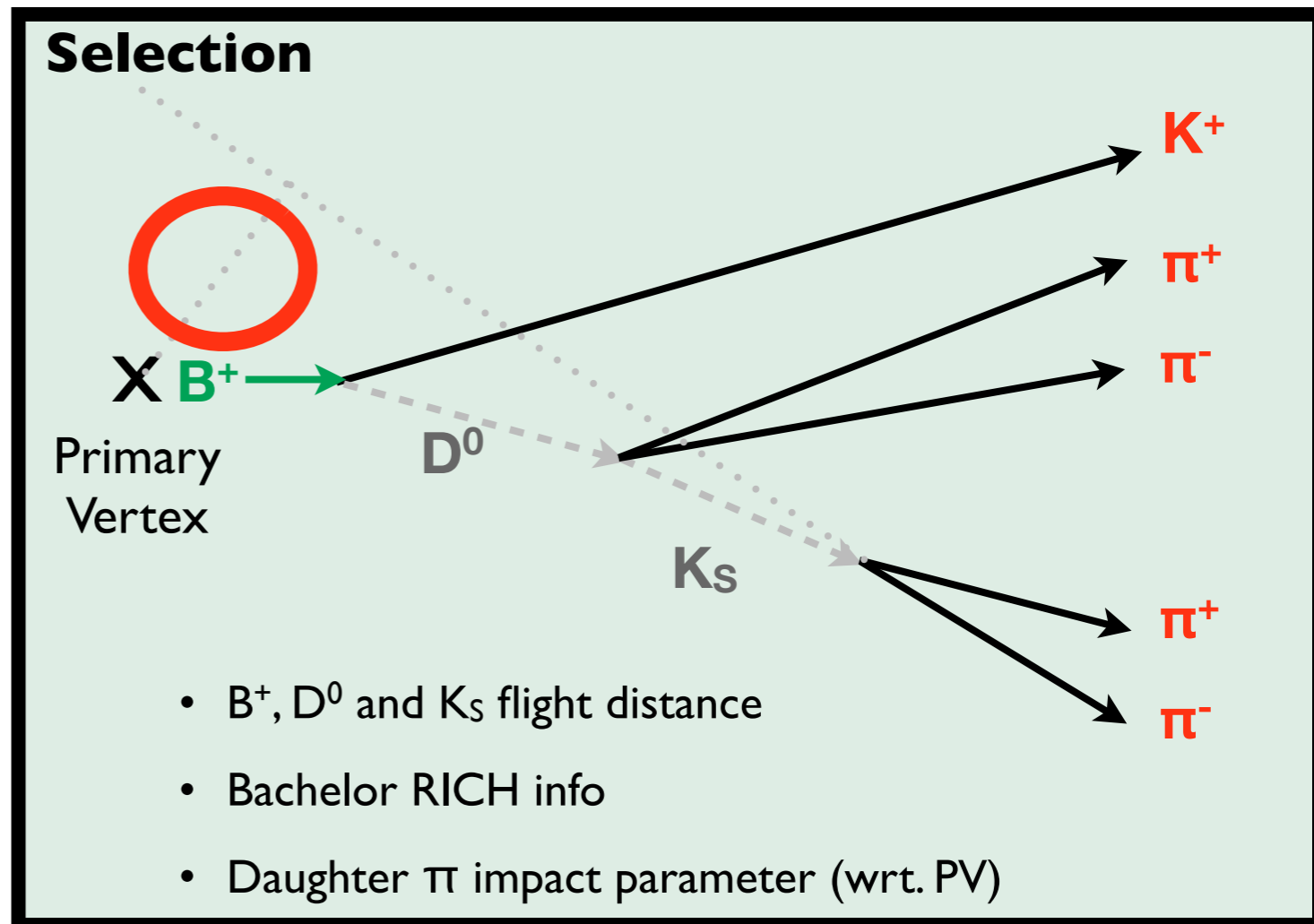


Vertex Locator and Si strip/straw trackers:

Precision vertexing, tracking and momentum resolution

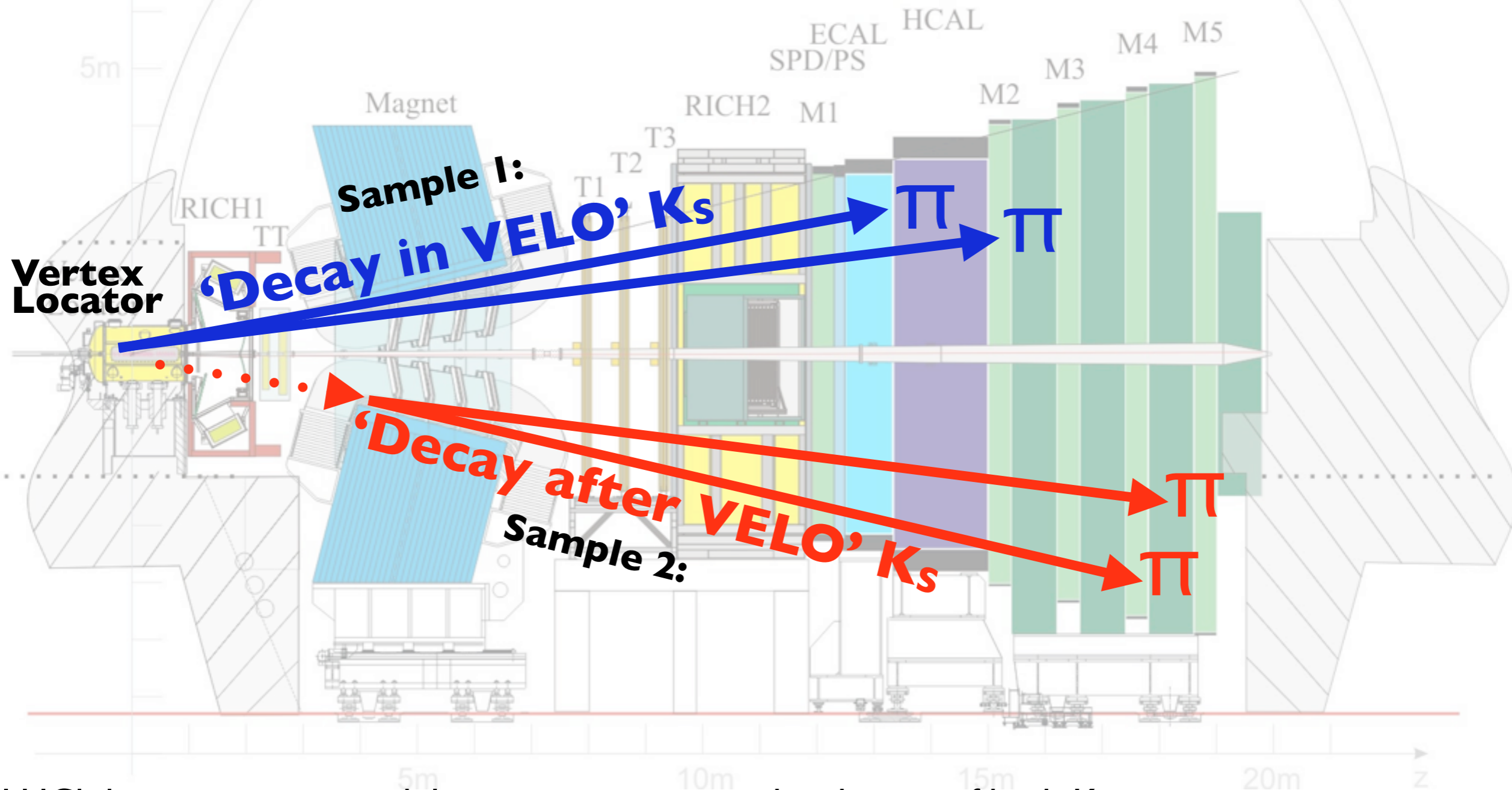
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The LHCb experiment 2/2

- Reconstruct separately where K_S decays inside or beyond the precision silicon tracker ('Vertex Locator')



- LHCb has an impressive ability to reconstruct and make use of both K_S types

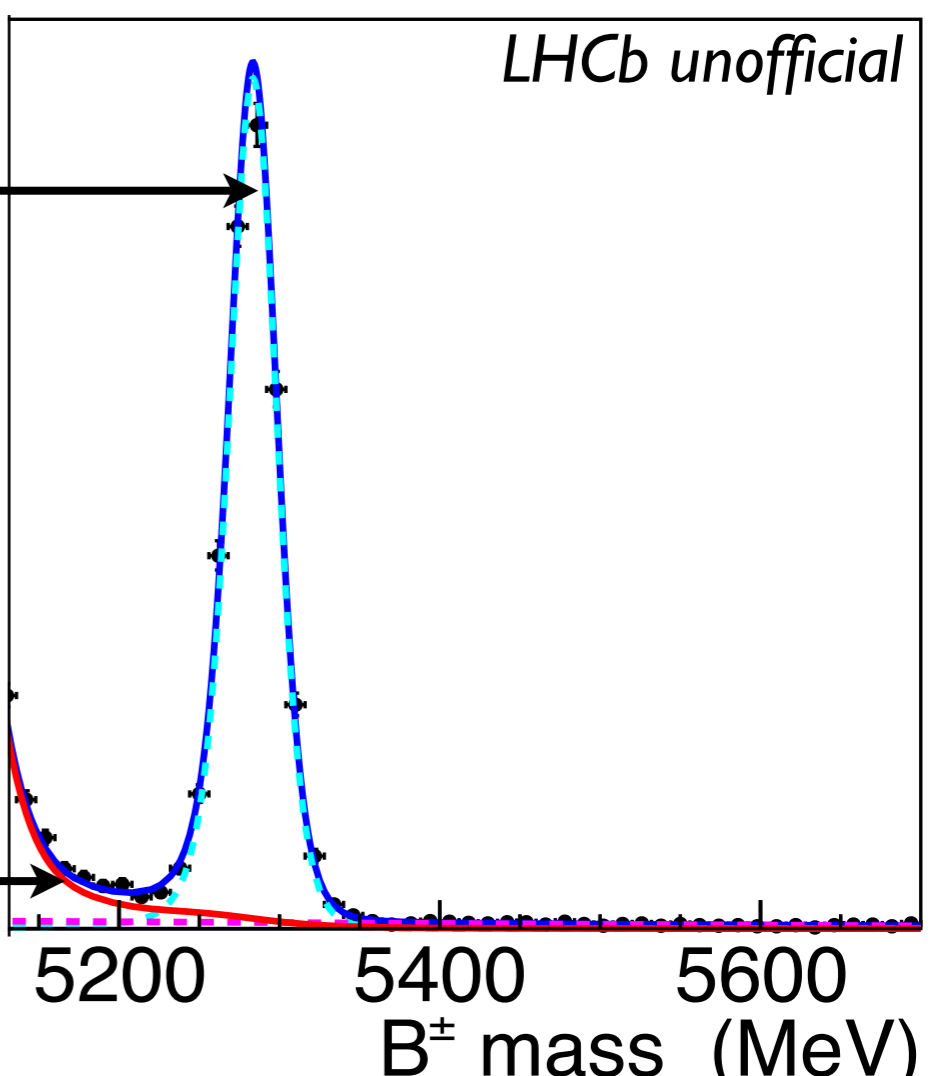
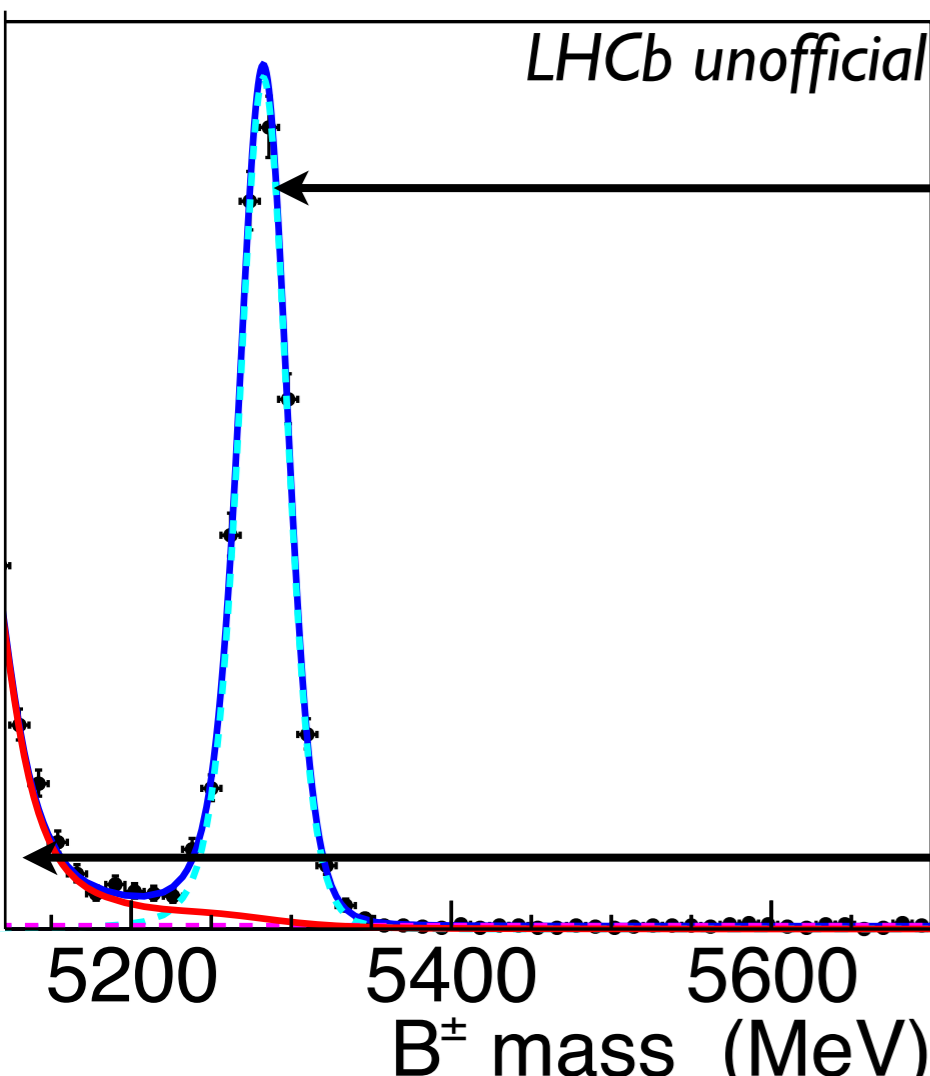
Current status at LHCb

- A sub-sample from 2011 LHCb dataset

K_s decays inside
VELO

$B \rightarrow D\pi$ **Control** mode

K_s decays after
VELO



$B \rightarrow D^0\pi$ mode
: high purity!

**Partially reconstructed
background decays**

: e.g. $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*0}(\rightarrow D^0\pi^0)\pi^-$
or $B^+ \rightarrow D^{*0}(\rightarrow D^0\gamma)\pi^-$
: model the background using
simulated samples

But of course, **we're interested in $B \rightarrow D^0K$** , so make use of LHCb RICH to **suppress $B \rightarrow D^0\pi$** and find **$B \rightarrow D^0K$** ...

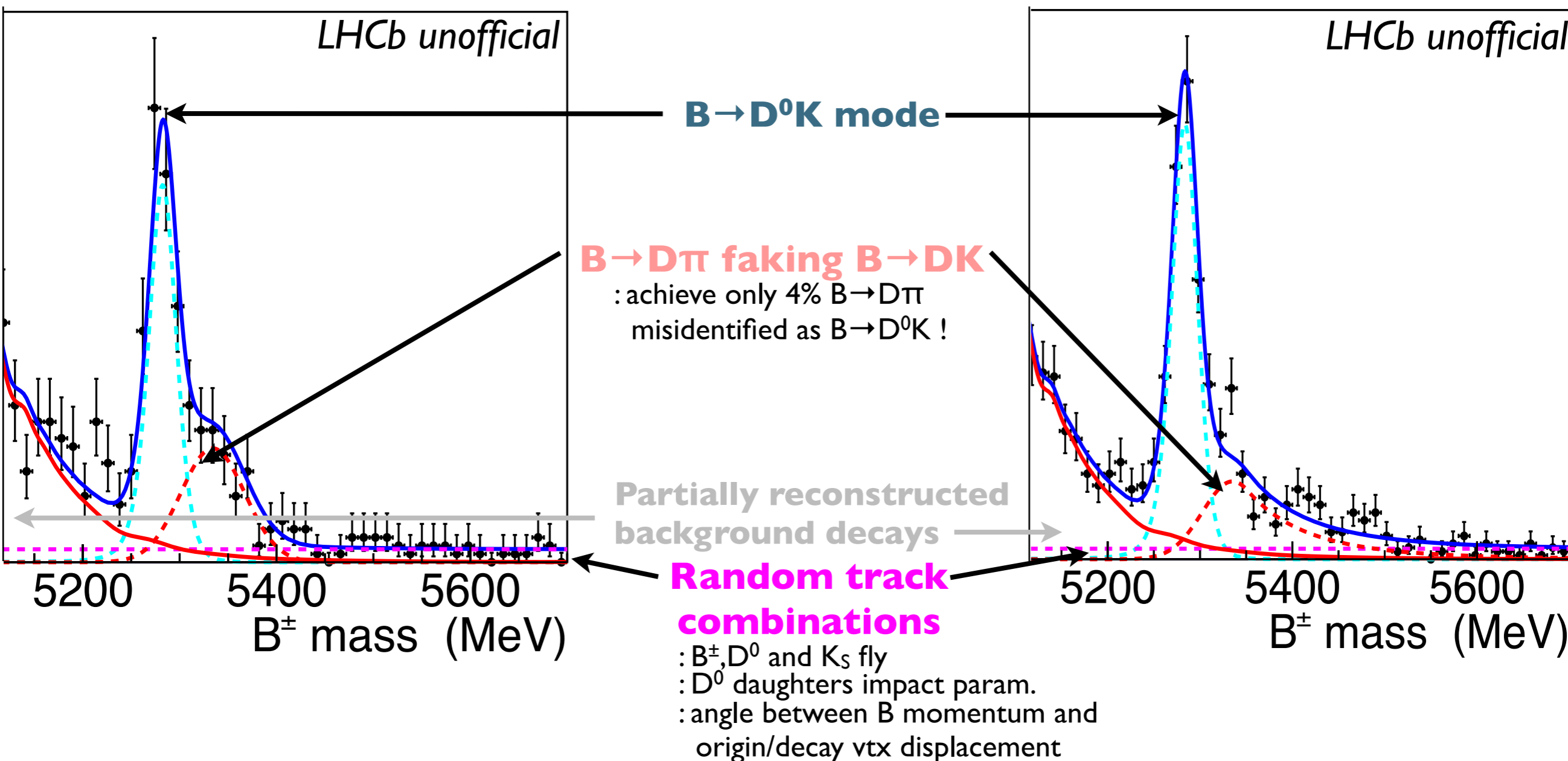
Current status at LHCb

- A sub-sample from 2011 LHCb dataset

K_s decays inside VELO

$B \rightarrow DK$ **Signal** mode

K_s decays after VELO

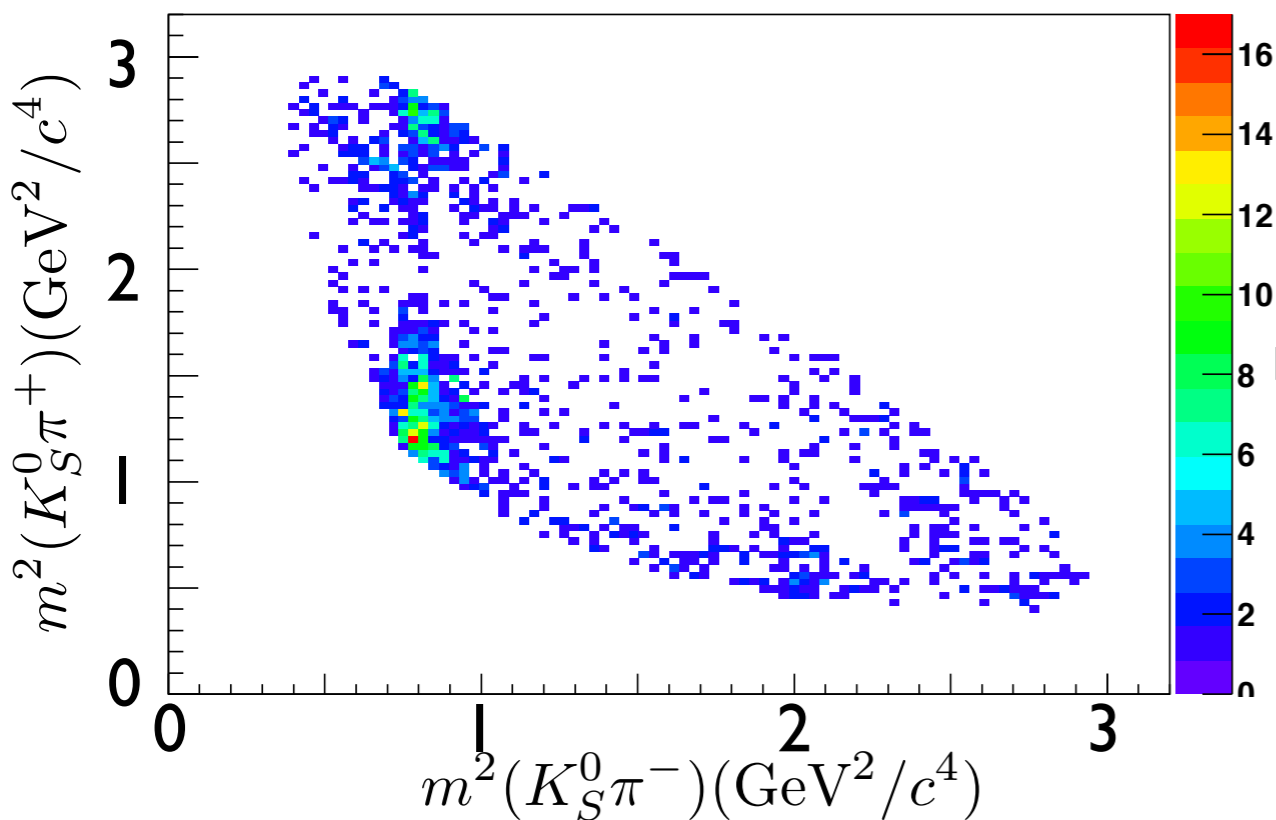


Simultaneous fit for B^+ and B^- ($\rightarrow D^0 K$) yields in **all 16** Dalitz bins to find γ . **But before that...**

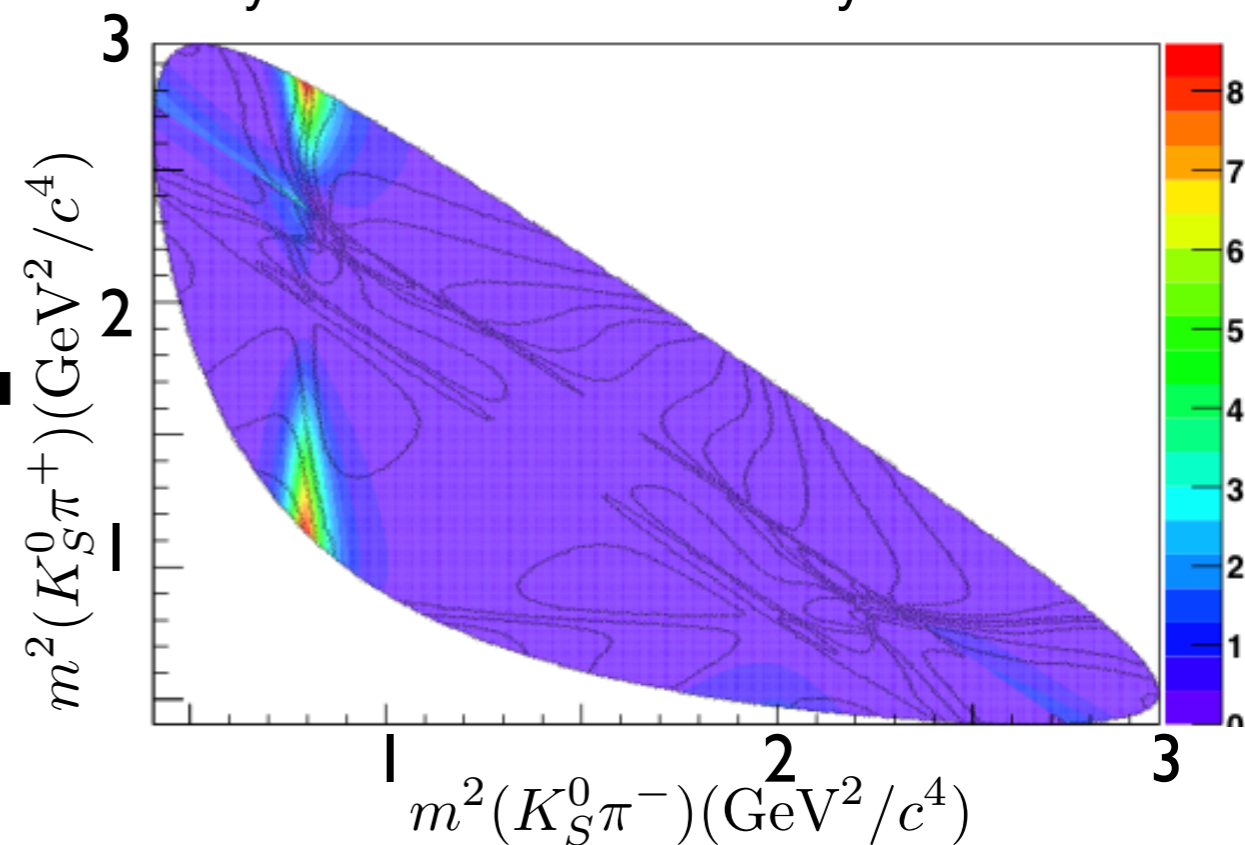
Efficiency across Dalitz plot

- Correct the $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 K^\pm$ yields in each bin for reconstruction/selection efficiency effects which vary across the Dalitz space

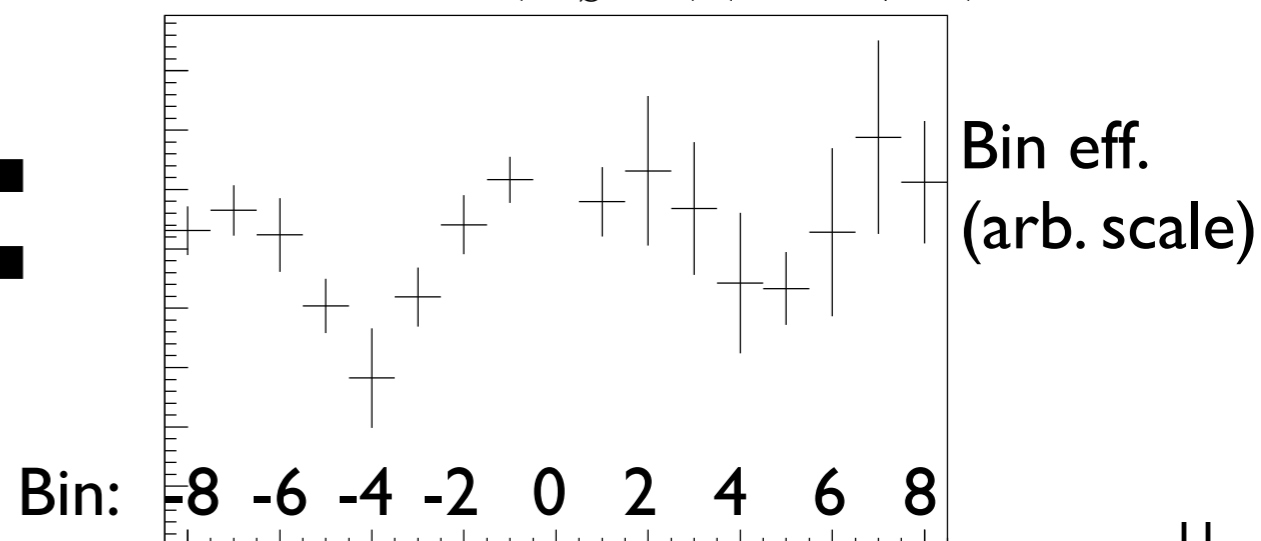
Divide $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 \pi^\pm$ DATA yields (no CPV)...



...by LARGE SIMULATED yields...



...to find the efficiency in each Dalitz bin





Conclusion

Next steps

- Detailed **background** studies
- **Fitter** to extract γ
- **Systematics** studies
 - e.g. c_i, s_i CLEO uncertainties, PDF shapes used in fit to mass distribution
- Consider simple extension to less abundant $B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow \mathbf{K_s K K}) K^\pm$ mode
- 2012: increased integrated luminosity and superior trigger \Rightarrow higher statistics

Conclusion

- CKM phase γ **poorly known**
- Can access γ with very small theoretical uncertainty in $\mathbf{B^\pm \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K_s \pi \pi) K^\pm}$ decays at LHCb
- Take information about the D^0 decay from the **CLEO experiment**
- Preparation underway for **measurement of γ** in this mode using LHCb data