



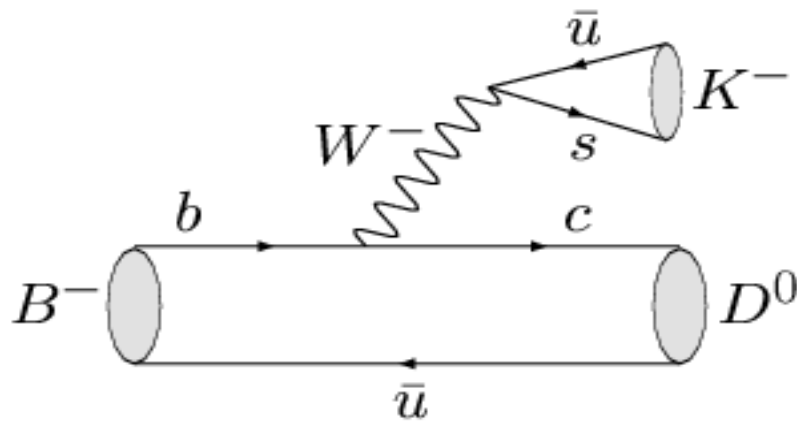
DCPV in Charmed B Decays and γ/φ_3 Average From Belle

K.Trabelsi 
karim.trabelsi@kek.jp

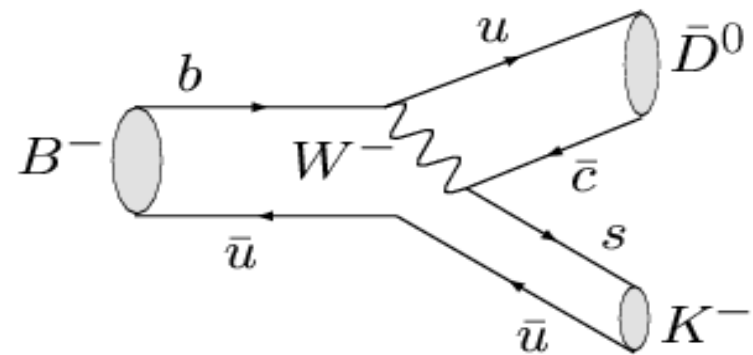
The 7th International Workshop on the CKM Unitarity Triangle
Sep 28 - Oct 2, 2012

γ measurements from $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$

- Theoretically pristine $B \rightarrow DK$ approach
- Access γ via interference between $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$ and $B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$



color allowed
 $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^- \sim V_{cb} V_{us}^*$
 $\sim A\lambda^3$



color suppressed
 $B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^- \sim V_{ub} V_{cs}^*$
 $\sim A\lambda^3(\rho + i\eta)$

relative magnitude of suppressed amplitude is r_B

$$r_B = \frac{|A_{\text{suppressed}}|}{|A_{\text{favoured}}|} \sim \frac{|V_{ub} V_{cs}^*|}{|V_{cb} V_{us}^*|} \times [\text{color supp}] = 0.1 - 0.2$$

relative weak phase is γ , relative strong phase is δ_B

γ measurements from $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$

- Reconstruct D in final states accessible to both D^0 and \bar{D}^0
 - $D = D_{CP}$, CP eigenstates as $K^+ K^-$, $\pi^+ \pi^-$, $K_S \pi^0$
GLW method (Gronau-London-Wyler)
 - $D = D_{sup}$, Doubly-Cabbibo suppressed decays as $K \pi$
ADS method (Atwood-Dunietz-Soni)
 - Three-body decays as $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$, $K_S K^+ K^-$
GGSZ (Dalitz) method (Giri-Grossman-Soffer-Zupan)
- Largest effects due to
 - charm mixing
 - charm CP violation

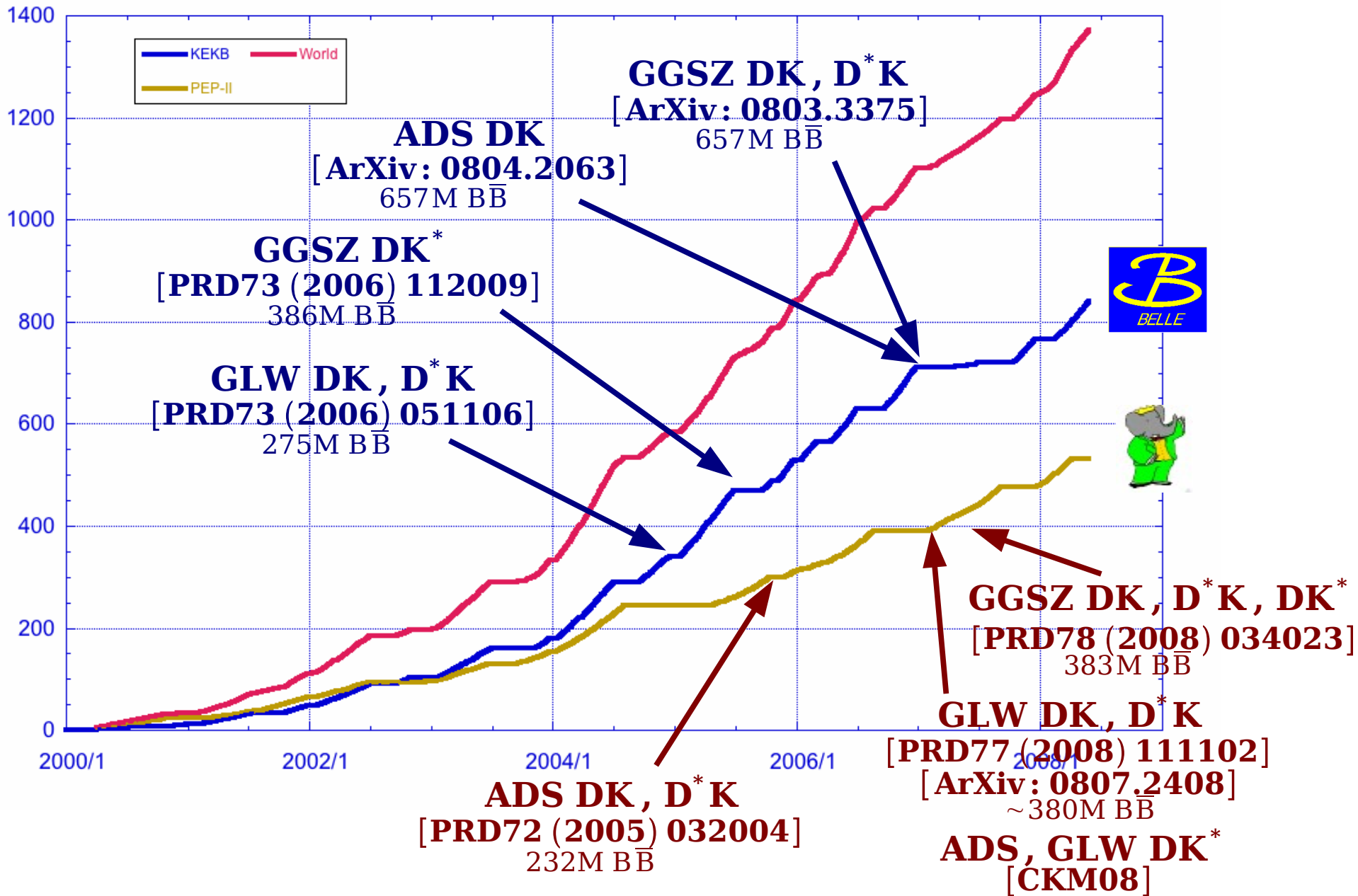
} negligible
Y.Grossman, A.Soffer, J.Zupan
[PRD 72, 031501 (2005)]
- **Different B decays (DK , $D^* K$, ...)**
 - **different hadronic factors (r_B , δ_B) for each**

Measurements

@ CKM 2008

B factories: BaBar and Belle

Luminosity (fb^{-1})

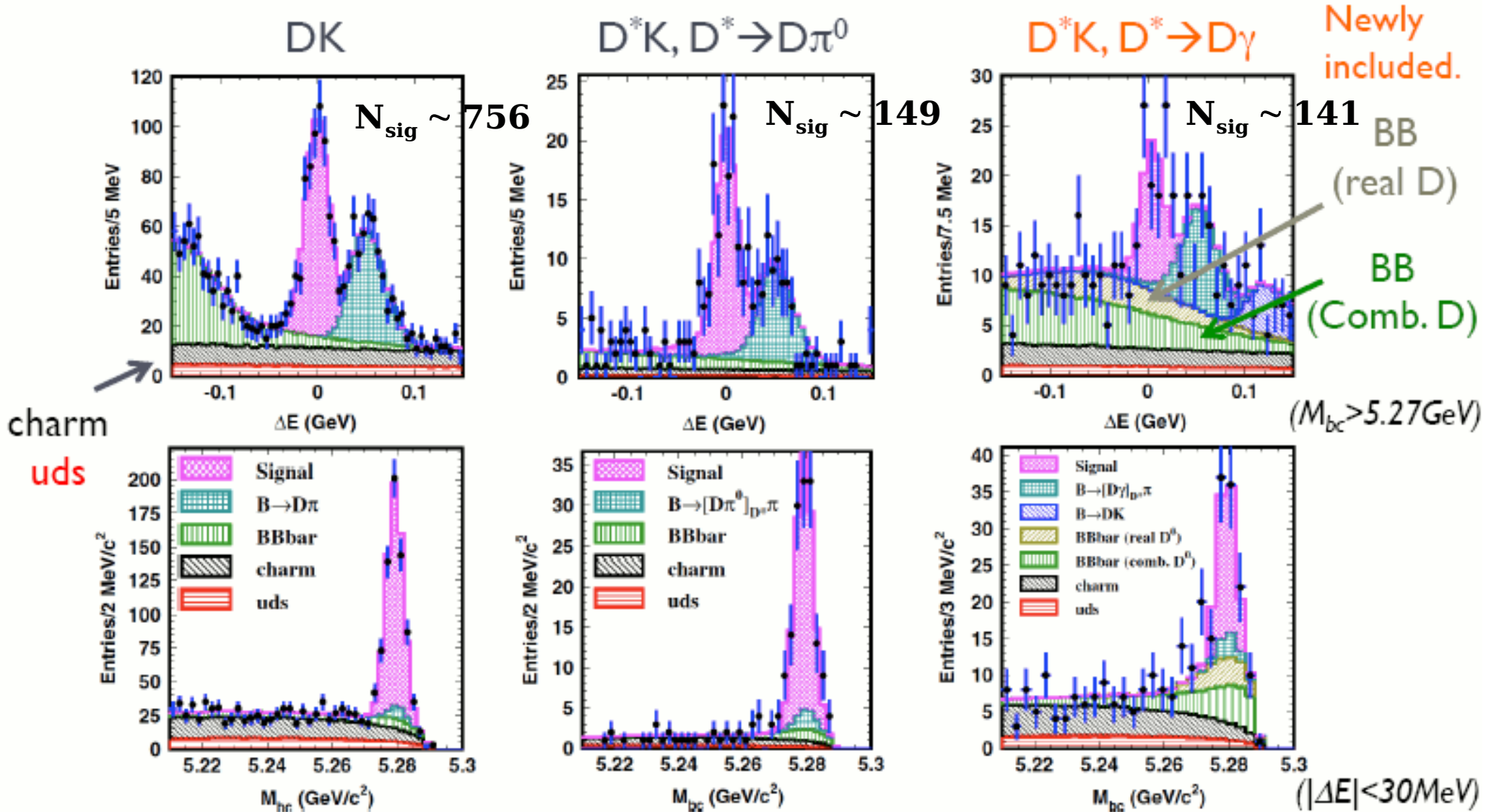


$B^- \rightarrow D^{(*)}(K_S \pi \pi)K^-$ Dalitz, ΔE and M_{bc} projections

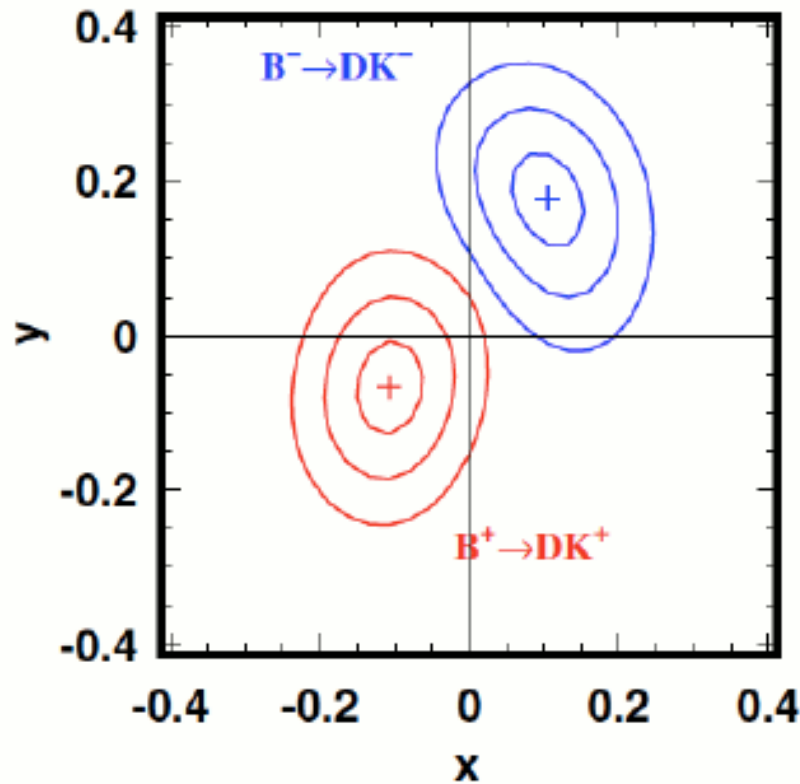
$|\cos \theta_{thr}| < 0.8$ and $F > -0.7$

PRD 81, 112002 (2010)

$657 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ pairs



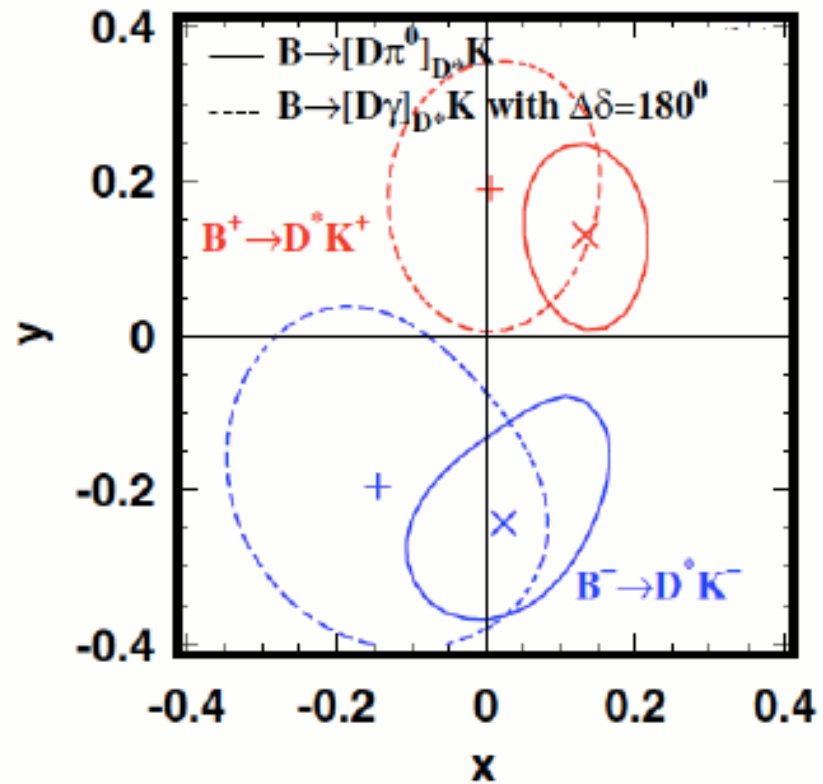
$$x_{\pm} = r_B \cos(\delta_B \pm \gamma), \quad y_{\pm} = r_B \sin(\delta_B \pm \gamma)$$



$$\gamma = (80.8^{+13.1}_{-14.8} \pm 5.0 \pm 8.9)^{\circ}$$

$$r_B = 0.161^{+0.040}_{-0.038} \pm 0.011^{+0.050}_{-0.010}$$

$$\delta_B = (137.4^{+13.0}_{-15.7} \pm 4.0 \pm 22.9)^{\circ}$$



$$\gamma = (73.9^{+18.9}_{-20.2} \pm 4.2 \pm 8.9)^{\circ}$$

$$r_B = 0.196^{+0.073}_{-0.072} \pm 0.013^{+0.062}_{-0.012}$$

$$\delta_B = (341.7^{+18.6}_{-20.9} \pm 3.2 \pm 22.9)^{\circ}$$

combining both B modes (Dalitz): $\gamma = (78.4^{+10.8}_{-11.6} \pm 3.6 \pm 8.9)^{\circ}$

CPV significance is 3.5 standard deviations
 (model-dependent error will limit viability of this approach)

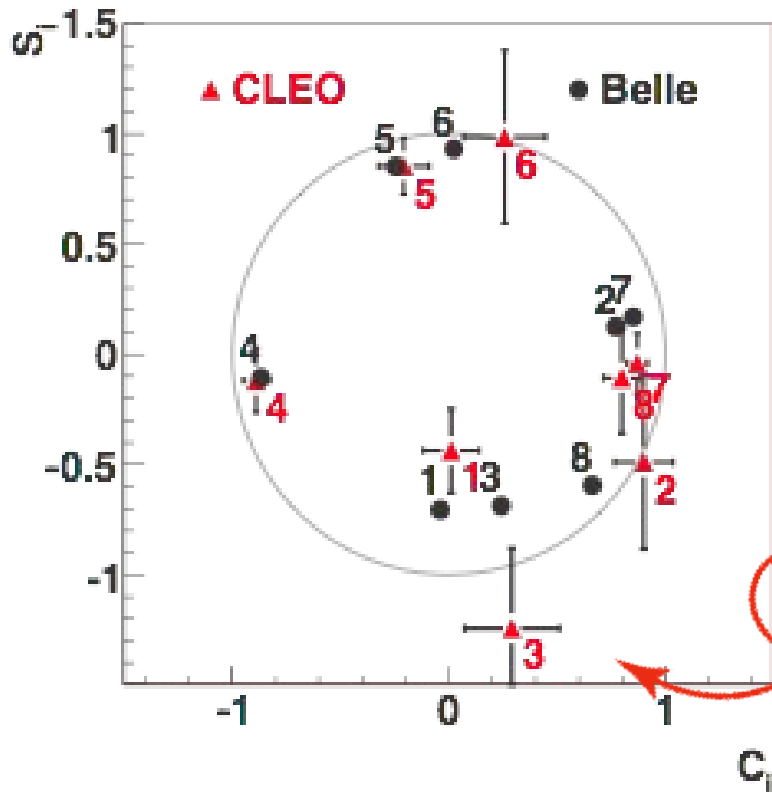
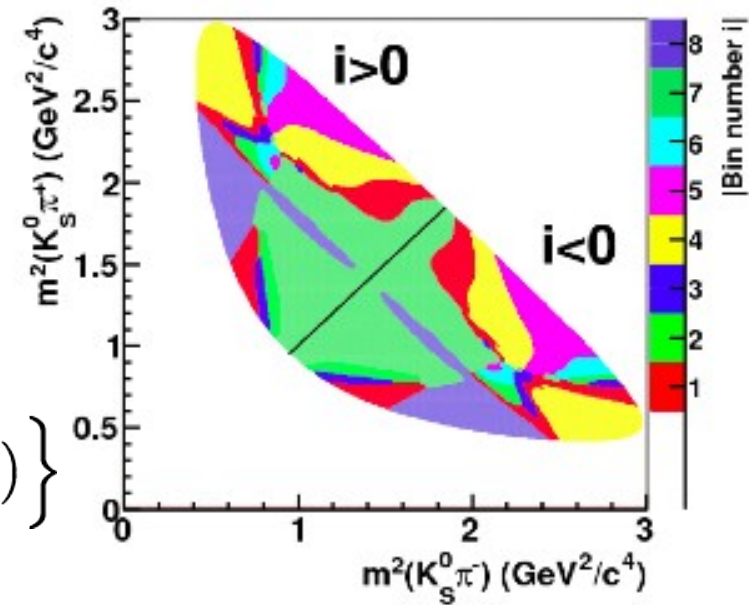
Binned Dalitz method: avoid the modeling error by "optimal" binning of the Dalitz plot

[choice of bins guided by model, but extraction of γ is not biased by this choice]

minimize χ^2 in fit to all bins for each mode

Expected number of $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$ events in bin i is:

$$N_i^\pm = h \left\{ K_i + r_B^2 K_{-i} + 2\sqrt{K_i K_{-i}}(x_\pm c_i + y_\pm s_i) \right\}$$



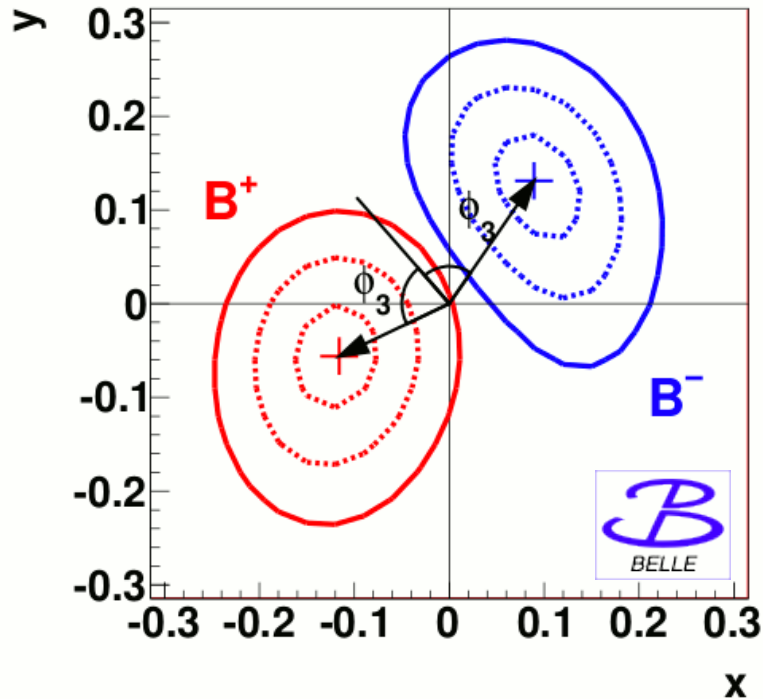
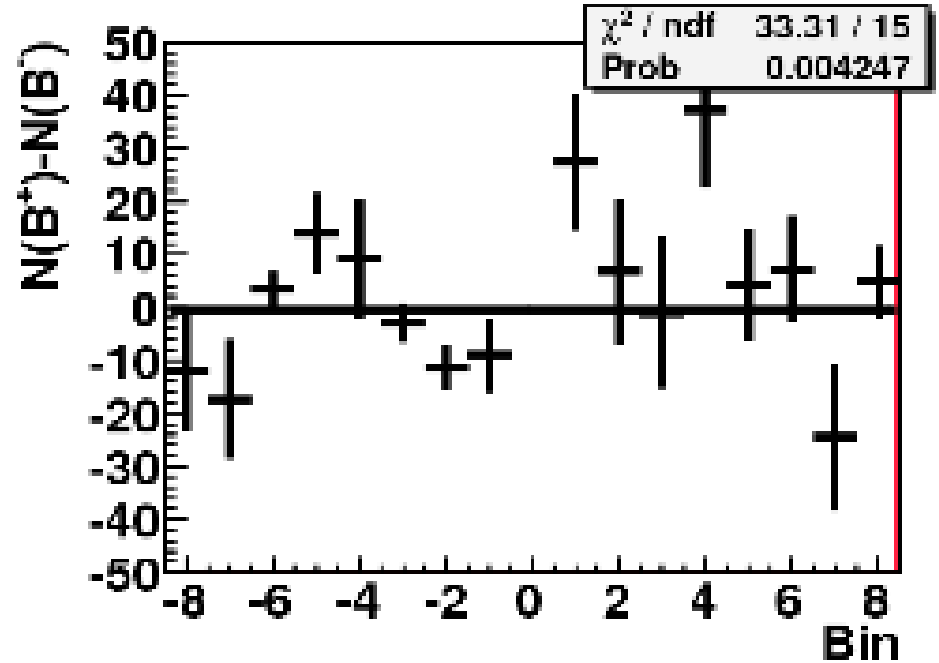
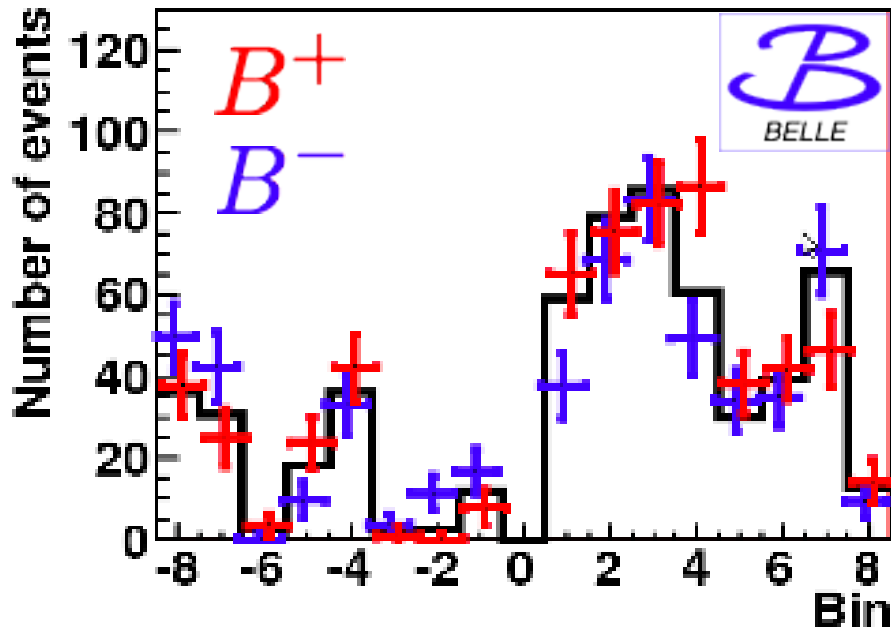
K_i is the # of events in bin i from a flavour-tagged sample ($D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$)

c_i and s_i contain information about the strong-phase difference in bin i

(use CLEO data for $\psi(3770) \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$ here; can be measured by BES-III too)

Binned Dalitz method result in $B \rightarrow DK$

772M $B\bar{B}$
 PRD 85, 112014 (2012)
 [arXiv:1204.6561]



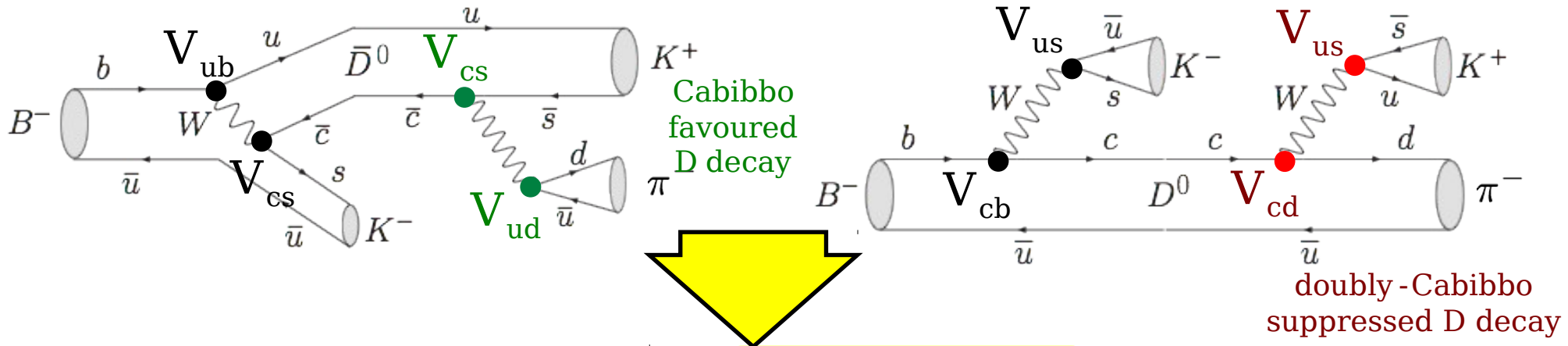
$$\gamma = (77.3^{+15.1}_{-14.9} \pm 4.1 \pm 4.3)^\circ$$

$$r_B = 0.145 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.011$$

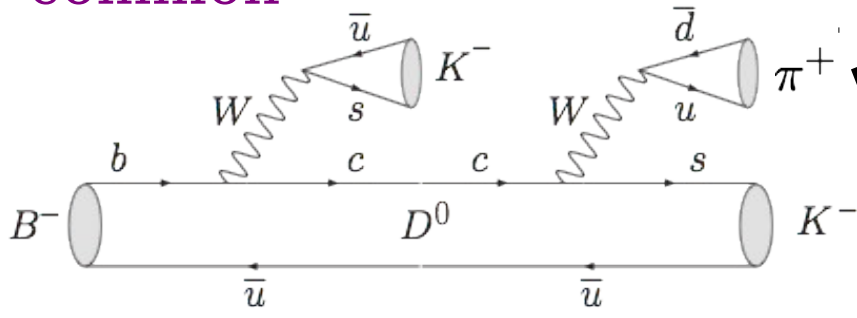
$$\delta_B = (129.9 \pm 15.0 \pm 3.8 \pm 4.7)^\circ$$

uncertainty in c_i, s_i
 from CLEO data size
 (can be reduced using
 future BES-III data)

ADS method: γ via the interference in rare $B^- \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_D K^-$ decays rate and asymmetry (relative to the common decay):



common



$$\mathcal{R}_{DK} = \frac{\Gamma([K^+ \pi^-] K^-) + \Gamma([K^- \pi^+] K^+)}{\Gamma([K^- \pi^+] K^-) + \Gamma([K^+ \pi^-] K^+)}$$

$$= r_B^2 + r_D^2 + 2r_B r_D \cos(\delta_B + \delta_D) \cos \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{DK} = \frac{\Gamma([K^+ \pi^-] K^-) - \Gamma([K^- \pi^+] K^+)}{\Gamma([K^- \pi^+] K^-) + \Gamma([K^+ \pi^-] K^+)}$$

$$= 2r_B r_D \sin(\delta_B + \delta_D) \sin \gamma / \mathcal{R}_{DK}$$

where $r_D = \left| \frac{\mathcal{A}(D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}{\mathcal{A}(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)} \right| = 0.0613 \pm 0.0010$

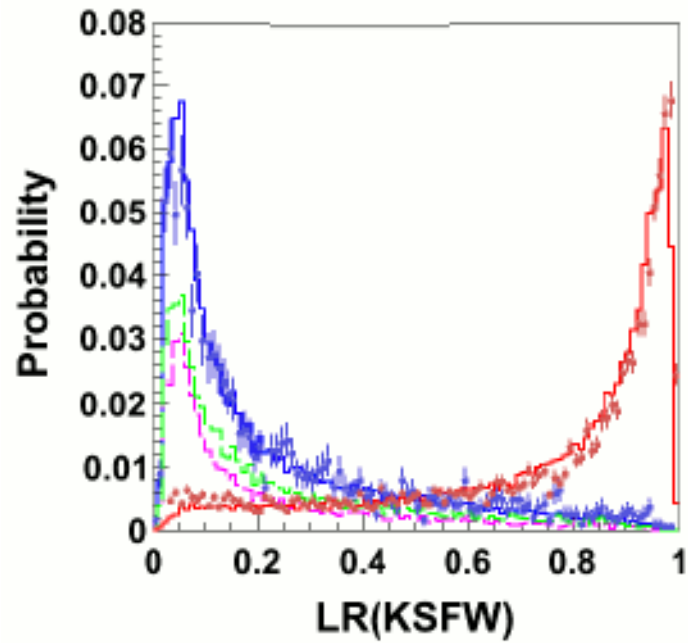
$B^- \rightarrow DK^-, D \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$ ADS

Main background is $e^+ e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ ($q=u, d, s, c$) continuum
combine 10 variables with neural network:

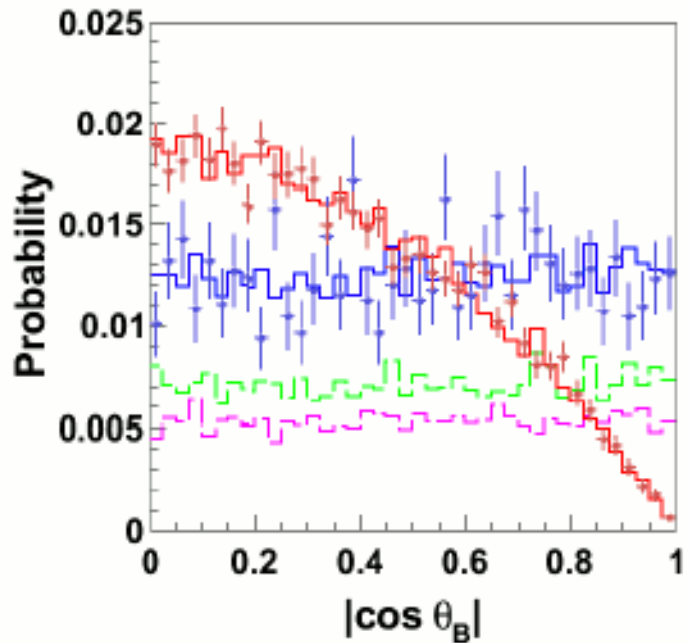
$B^- \rightarrow D\pi^-$
 $\rightarrow K^-\pi^+$
 M_{bc} -sideband

- ▶ Variables which have different distributions for signal and $q\bar{q}$ background are used.

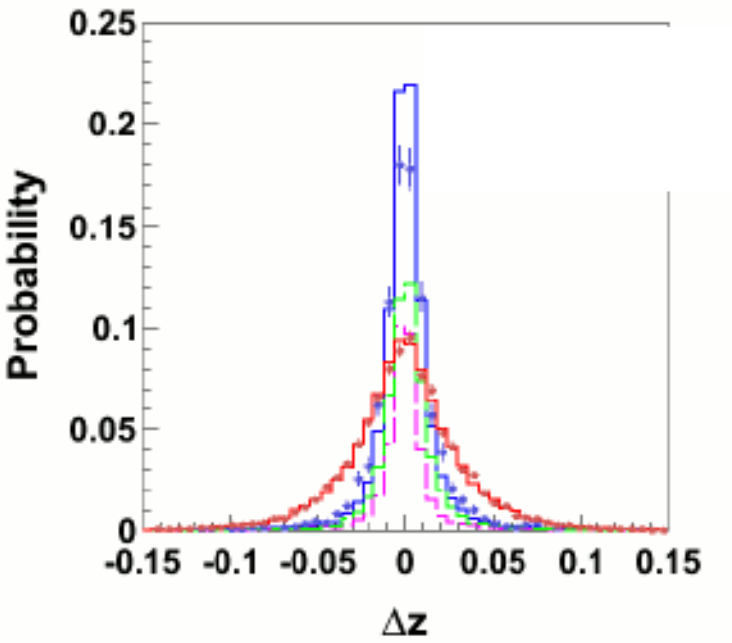
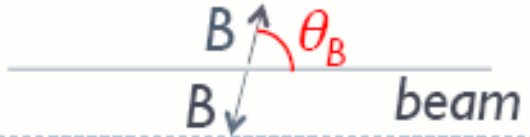
histogram: MC, dots: data
signal
qq = charm + uds



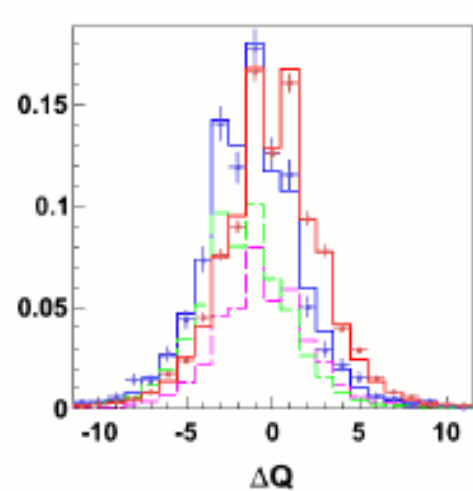
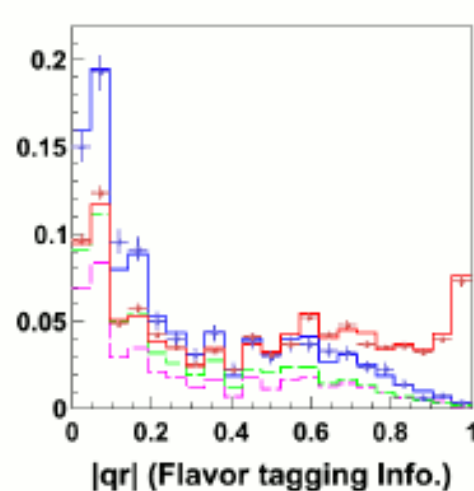
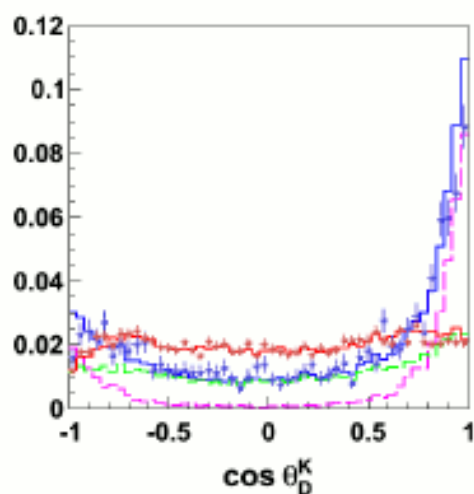
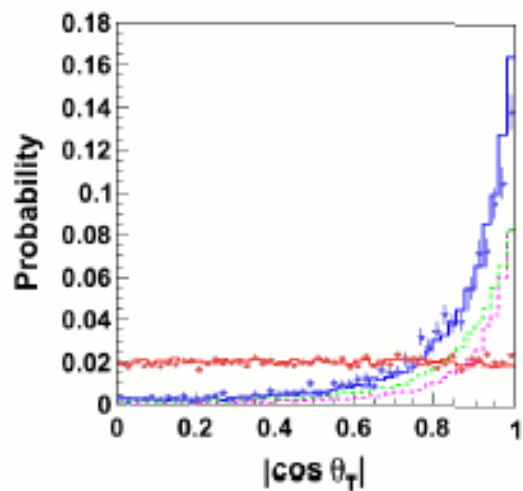
Likelihood ratio for KSFW.



θ_B is angle between B-flight direction and beam axis.



Vertex separation between reconstructed B and the other B.

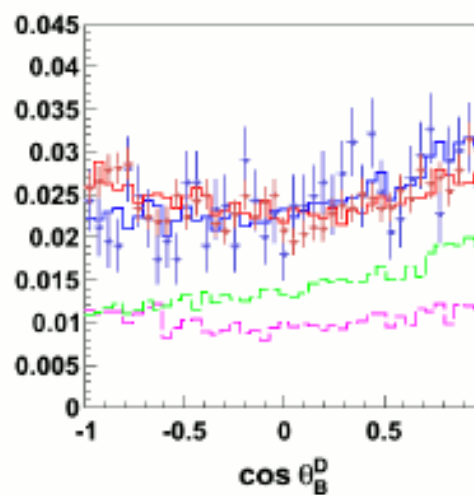
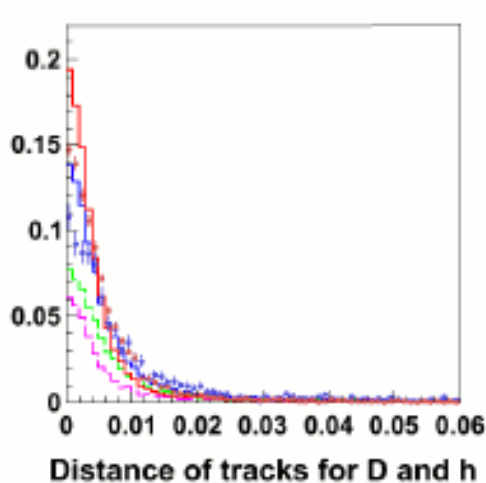
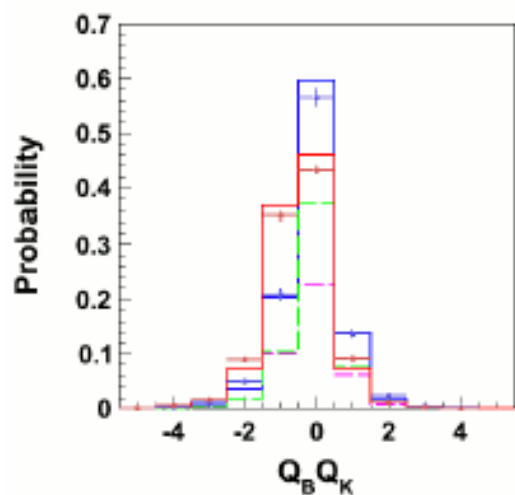


Angle between thrust axes of B decay and remainder.
No full correlation to LR(KSFW).

Decay angle of $D \rightarrow K\pi$.

Flavor tagging Info. by MDLH. (NB possible.)

Difference of charges in D hemisphere and opposite hemisphere.



Product of charge of B and sum of charges for K not used in B reconstruction.

Distance of tracks for D and K.

Decay angle of $B \rightarrow DK$.

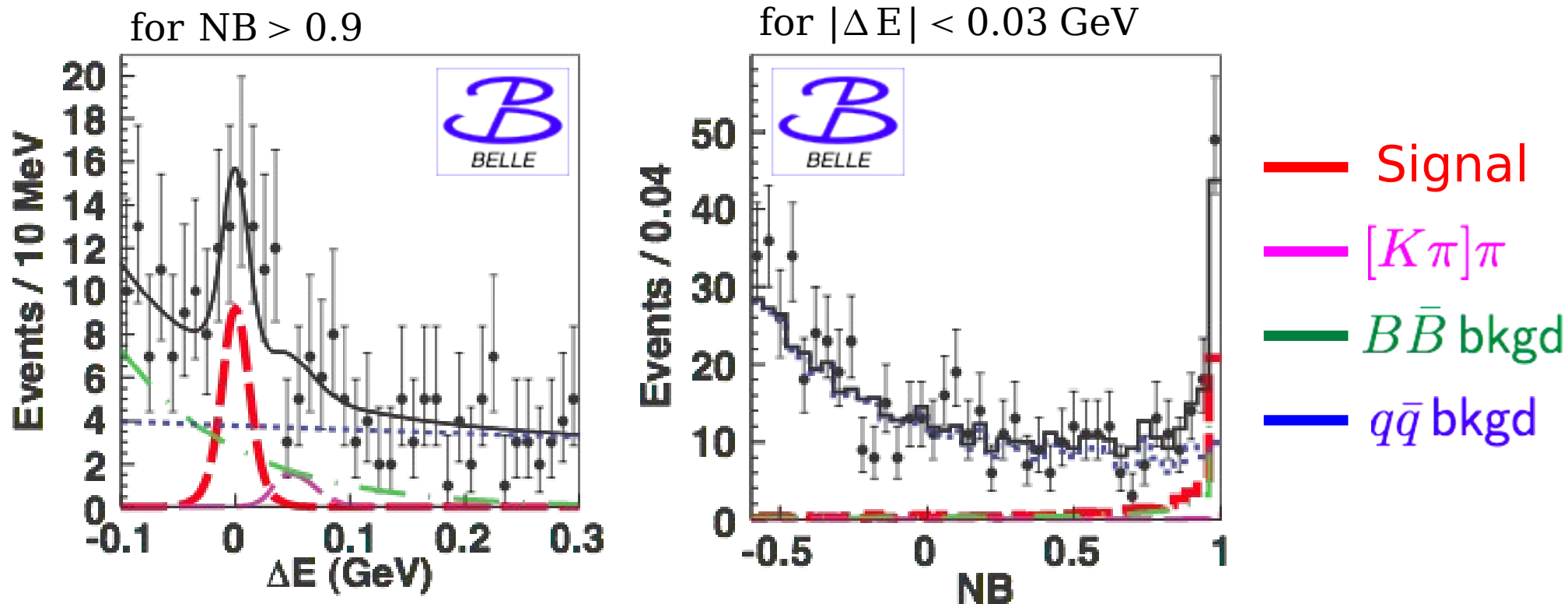
10 variables combined to obtain a single NN output (NB)

for example,
at 99% bckg rej.
signal eff. = 42%
now becomes 60%

Yields for the ADS mode $B^- \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_D K^-$ from 772 million $B\bar{B}$ events

PRL 106, 231803 (2011)

Fit ΔE and NB distributions together to extract signal



$56.0^{+15.1}_{-14.2}$ events

$$R_{DK} = (1.63^{+0.44+0.07}_{-0.41-0.13}) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$A_{DK} = -0.39^{+0.26+0.04}_{-0.28-0.03}$$

**First evidence obtained
with a significance of 4.1σ
(including syst.)**

First evidence for the ADS mode $B^- \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_{D^*} K^-$



study both modes: $D^* \rightarrow D \pi^0$, $D \gamma$:

[see "On φ_3 Measurements Using $B \rightarrow D^* K^-$ Decays", arXiv:hep-ph/0409281]

Preliminary
LP 2011

$B \rightarrow D \pi$

$B \rightarrow DK$

$B \bar{B}$

continuum

Signal seen
with a significance of 3.5σ
for $D^* \rightarrow D \gamma$ mode

Ratio to favored mode:

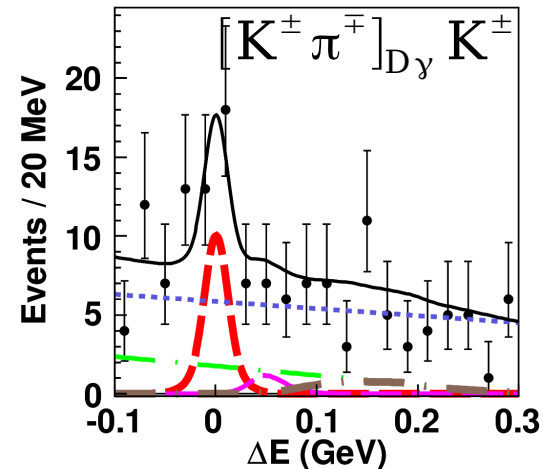
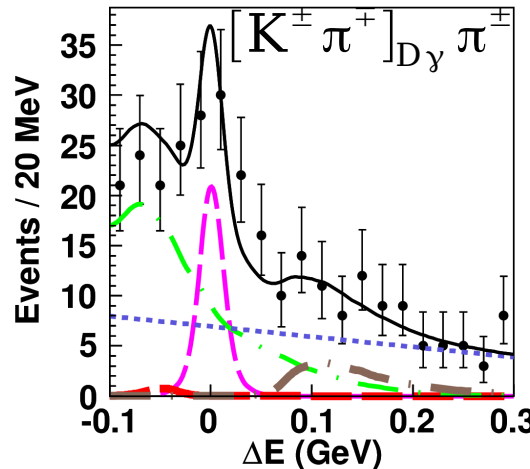
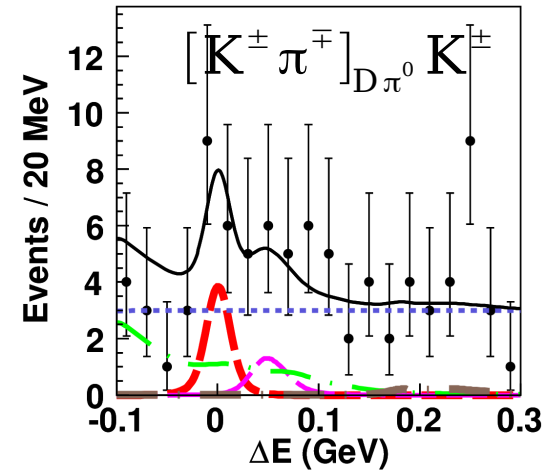
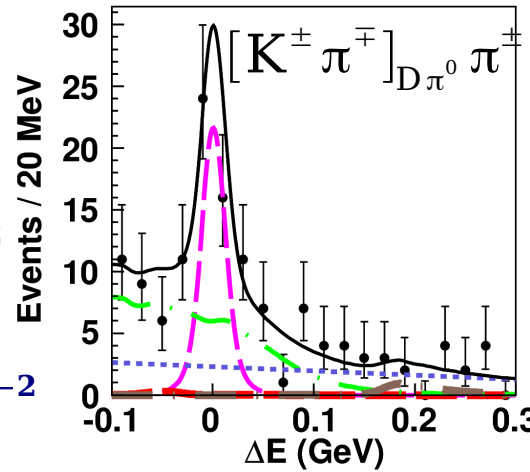
$$R_{D\pi^0} = (1.0_{-0.7}^{+0.8}(\text{stat})_{-0.2}^{+0.1}(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-2}$$

$$R_{D\gamma} = (3.6_{-1.2}^{+1.4}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.2(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-2}$$

asymmetry:

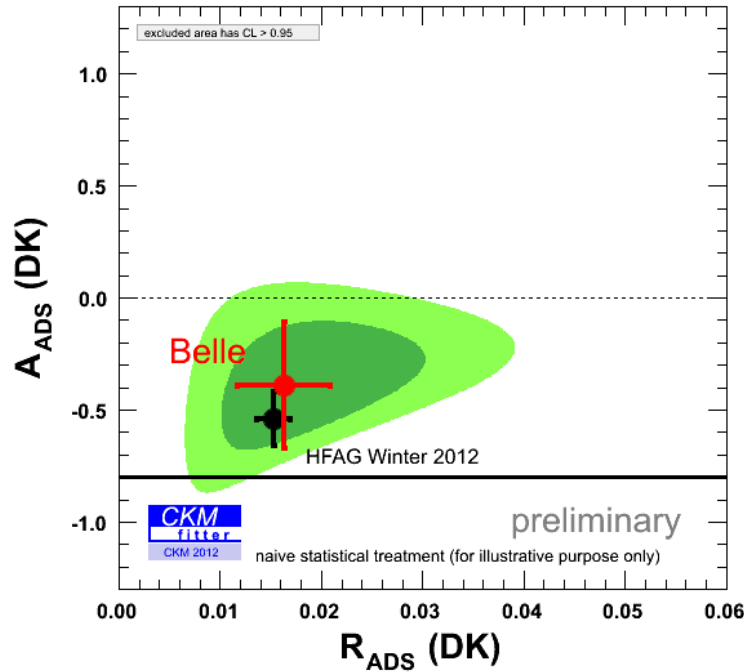
$$A_{D\pi^0} = 0.4_{-0.7}^{+1.1}(\text{stat})_{-0.1}^{+0.2}(\text{syst})$$

$$A_{D\gamma} = -0.51_{-0.29}^{+0.33}(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst})$$



Comparison of the results obtained for $D^{(*)}K$ with expectations

where "expectations" are derived from the GGSZ observables (W.A.), δ_D and γ_{UT}

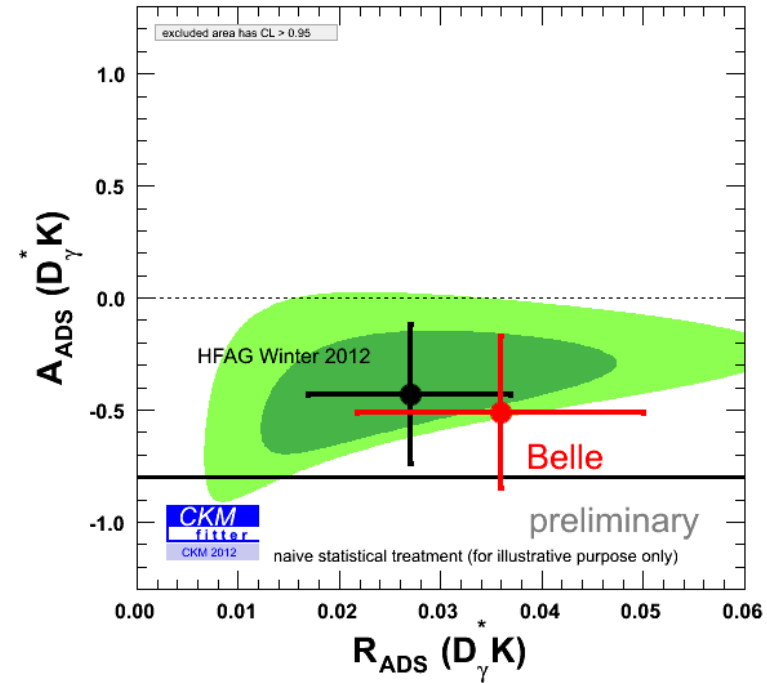
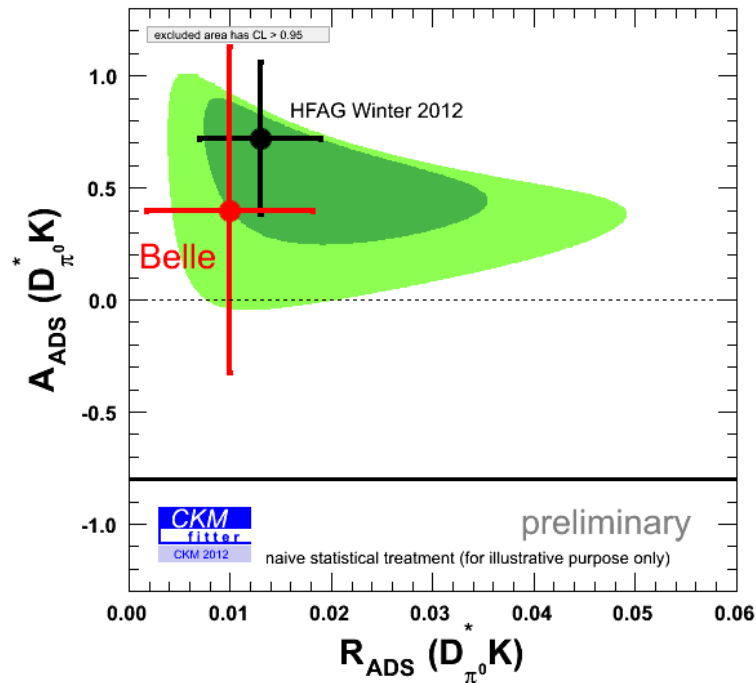


$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{ADS}}(\mathbf{DK}) &= r_B^2 + r_D^2 + 2r_B r_D \cos(\delta_B + \delta_D) \cos \gamma \\ A_{\text{ADS}}(\mathbf{DK}) &= 2r_B r_D \sin(\delta_B + \delta_D) \sin \gamma / R_{\text{ADS}}(\mathbf{DK}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{ADS}}(D_{\pi^0}^* K) &= r_B^{*2} + r_D^2 + 2r_B^* r_D \cos(\delta_B^* + \delta_D) \cos \gamma \\ A_{\text{ADS}}(D_{\pi^0}^* K) &= 2r_B^* r_D \sin(\delta_B^* + \delta_D) \sin \gamma / R_{\text{ADS}}(D_{\pi^0}^* K) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{ADS}}(D_\gamma^* K) &= r_B^{*2} + r_D^2 - 2r_B^* r_D \cos(\delta_B^* + \delta_D) \cos \gamma \\ A_{\text{ADS}}(D_\gamma^* K) &= -2r_B^* r_D \sin(\delta_B^* + \delta_D) \sin \gamma / R_{\text{ADS}}(D_\gamma^* K) \end{aligned}$$

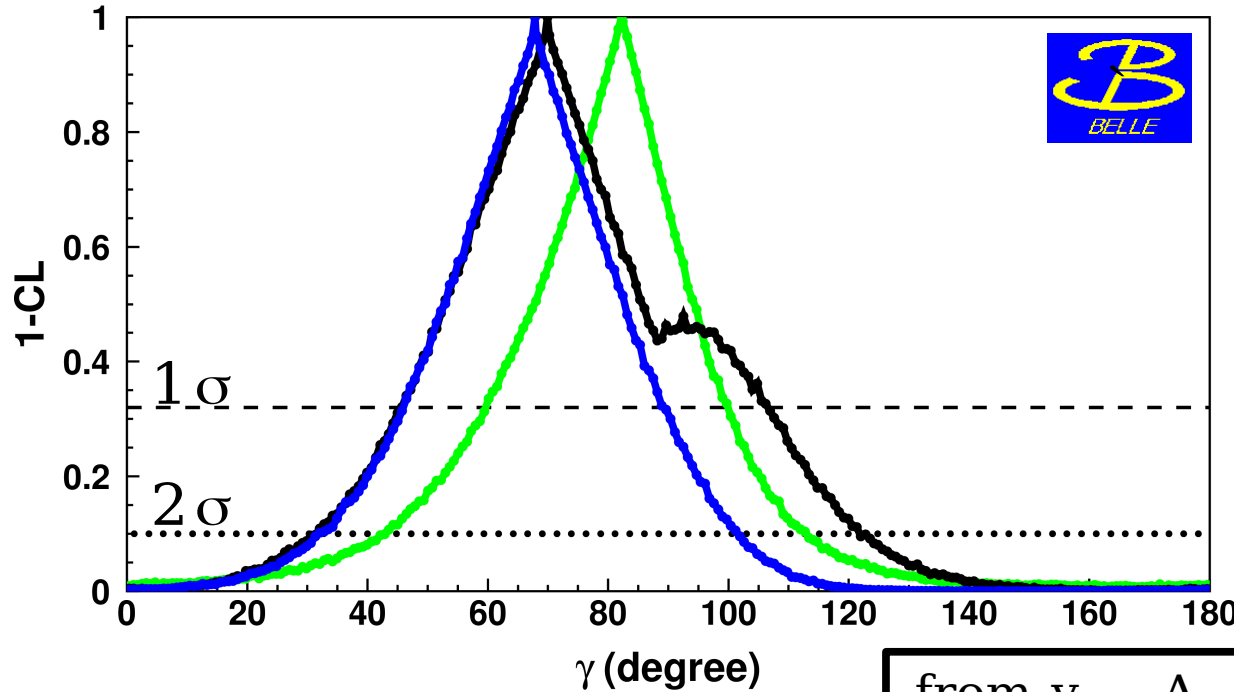
(HFAG winter 2012 includes Belle results)



Determination of γ with GGSZ and ADS

[using $D^0 K^-$, $D^{*0} K^-$ Belle results]

frequentist construction of 1-dimensional confidence interval:



GGSZ

$$\gamma = (82^{+18}_{-23})^\circ$$

GGSZ+ADS

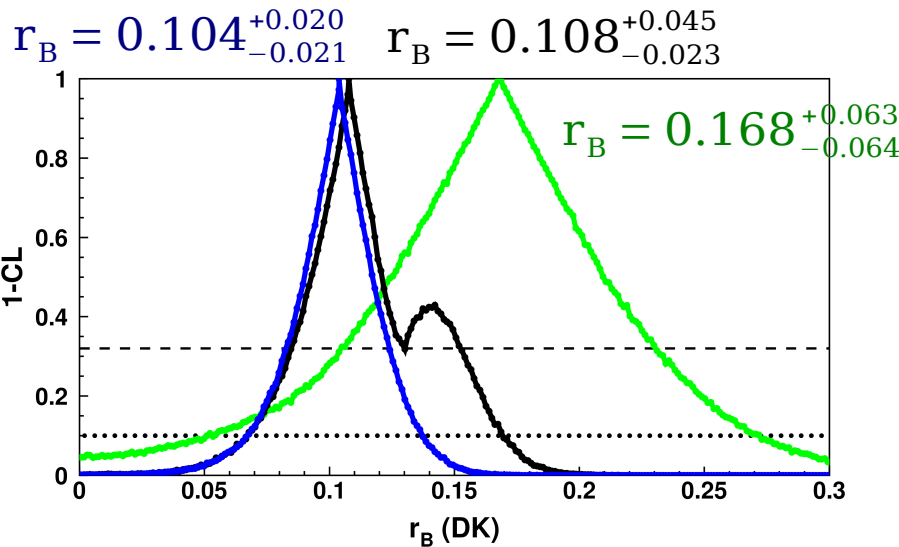
$$\gamma = (70^{+37}_{-24})^\circ$$

GGSZ+ADS+ δ_D

$$\gamma = (68 \pm 22)^\circ$$

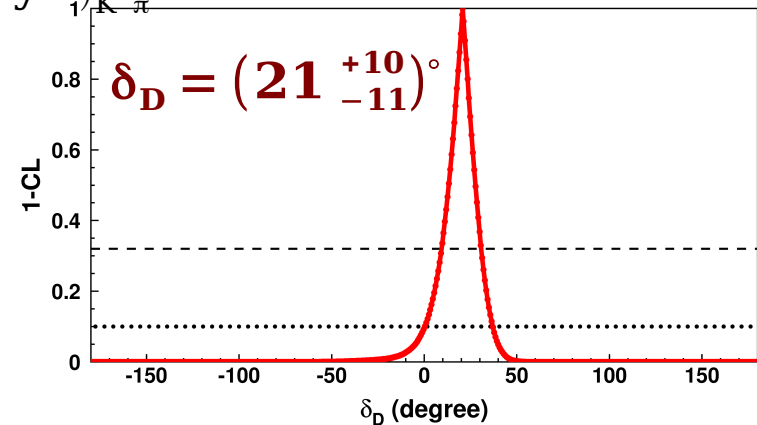
à la HFAG:

δ_D

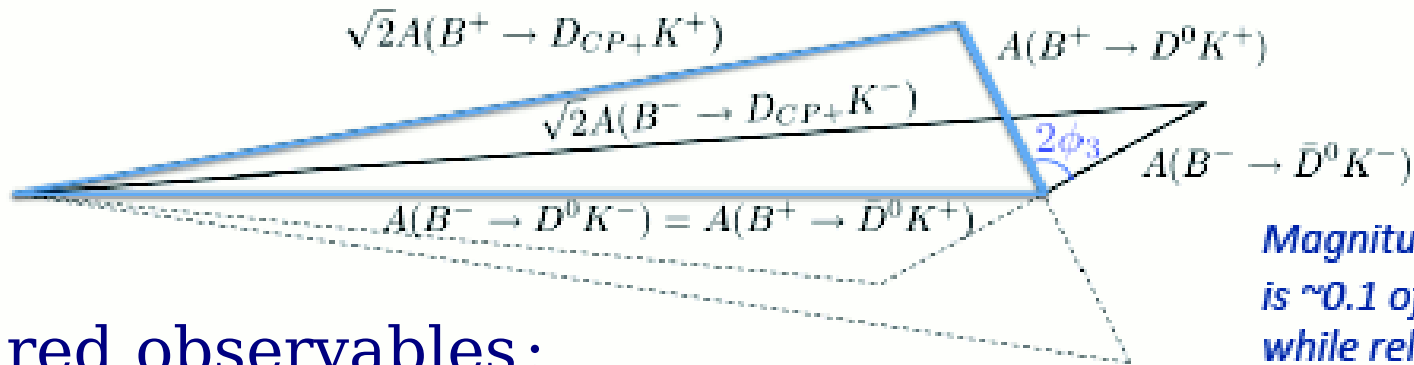


from y_{CP} , A_Γ , $(x, y, |q/p|, \varphi)_{K_S \pi^+ \pi^-}$, $(R_M)_{\text{semilep}}$,
 $(x'', y'')_{K \pi \pi^0}$, $(x^2, y, R_D, \sqrt{R_D} \cos \delta)_{\psi(3770)}$,
 $(R_D, A_D, x'^{2\pm}, y'^{\pm})_{K^+ \pi^-}$

to obtain
 x, y, δ_D ,
 $\delta_D^{K \pi \pi}, R_D, A_D$,
 $|q/p|, \varphi$



➤ Amplitude triangle:



measured observables:

$$R_{CP\pm} \equiv \frac{\text{Br}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^-) + \text{Br}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^+)}{\text{Br}(B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-) + \text{Br}(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+)}$$

$$A_{CP\pm} \equiv \frac{\text{Br}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^-) - \text{Br}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^+)}{\text{Br}(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^-) + \text{Br}(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP\pm} K^+)}$$

Relation between $(A_{CP+}, A_{CP-}, R_{CP+}, R_{CP-})$ and (γ, r_B, δ_B)

$$A_{CP+} = \frac{+2 r_B \sin \delta_B \sin \gamma}{1 + r_B^2 + 2 r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \gamma}$$

$$A_{CP-} = \frac{-2 r_B \sin \delta_B \sin \gamma}{1 + r_B^2 - 2 r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \gamma}$$

$$R_{CP+} = 1 + r_B^2 + 2 r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \gamma$$

$$R_{CP-} = 1 + r_B^2 - 2 r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \gamma$$

⇒ look for $R_{CP\pm} \neq 1$ and $A_{CP\pm} \neq 0$

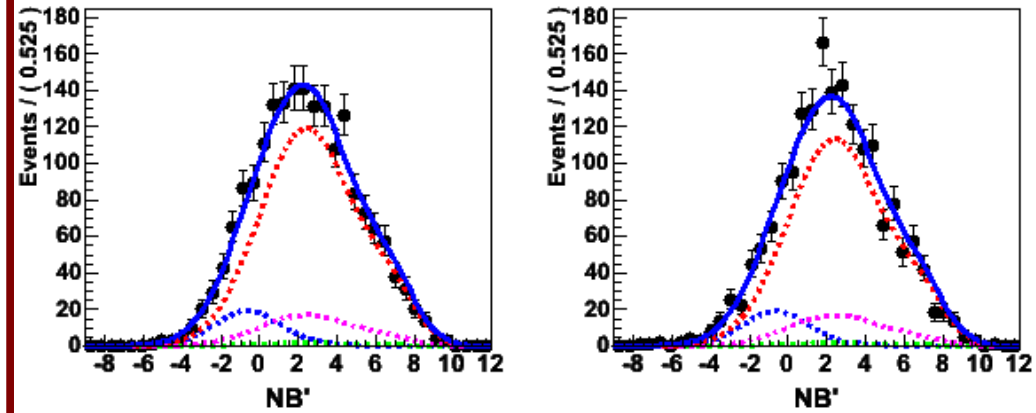
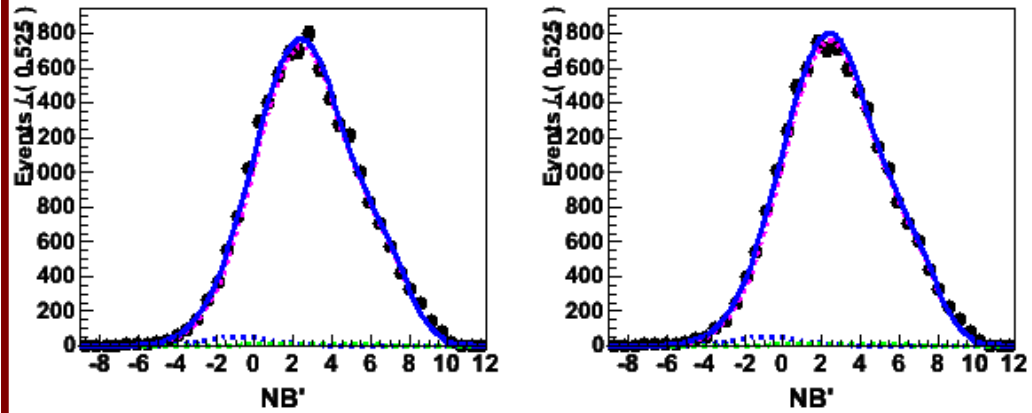
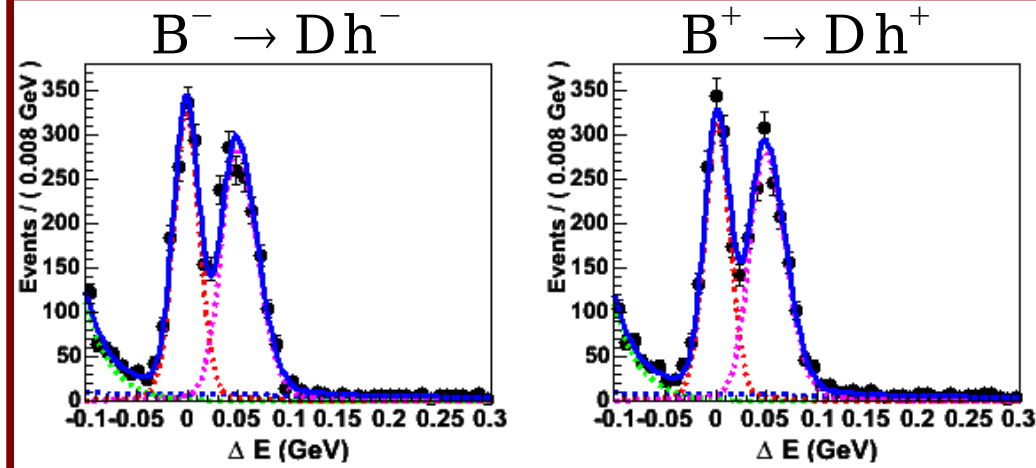
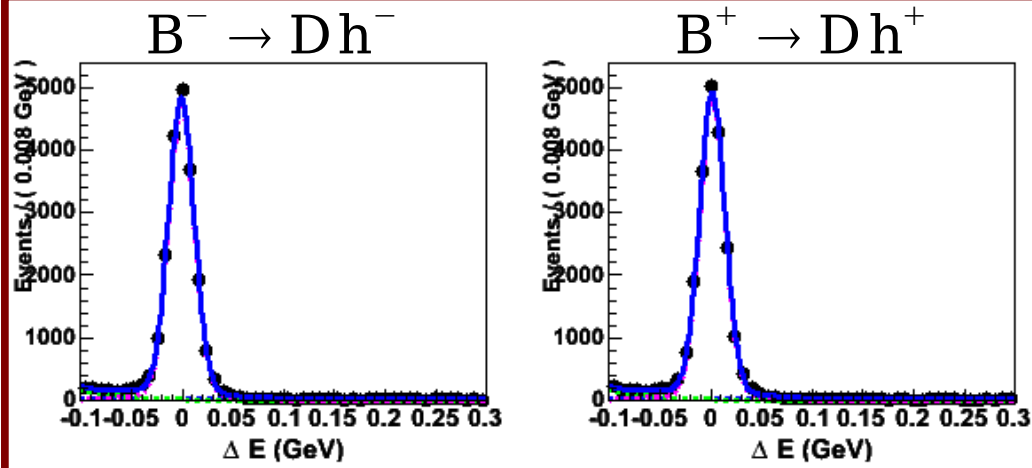
⇒ $\neq CP$, \neq sign of asymmetry

Fit for GLW Dh

KID < 0.6 (pion-like)

KID > 0.6 (kaon-like)

$B \rightarrow D\pi$ $B\bar{B}$
 $B \rightarrow DK$ continuum



$$N_{\eta, KID > 0.6}^{DK} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{DK}) N_{tot}^{D\pi} R_{K/\pi} \epsilon$$

$$N_{\eta, KID < 0.6}^{DK} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{DK}) N_{tot}^{D\pi} R_{K/\pi} (1 - \epsilon)$$

$$N_{\eta, KID > 0.6}^{D\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{D\pi}) N_{tot}^{D\pi} \kappa$$

$$N_{\eta, KID < 0.6}^{D\pi} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{D\pi}) N_{tot}^{D\pi} (1 - \kappa)$$

$B \rightarrow Dh, D \rightarrow K\pi \rightarrow R_{D_{\text{fav}}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\eta, KID > 0.6}^{DK} &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{DK}) N_{\text{tot}}^{D\pi} R_{K/\pi} \epsilon \\
 N_{\eta, KID < 0.6}^{DK} &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{DK}) N_{\text{tot}}^{D\pi} R_{K/\pi} (1 - \epsilon) \\
 N_{\eta, KID > 0.6}^{D\pi} &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{D\pi}) N_{\text{tot}}^{D\pi} \kappa \\
 N_{\eta, KID < 0.6}^{D\pi} &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \eta A^{D\pi}) N_{\text{tot}}^{D\pi} (1 - \kappa)
 \end{aligned}$$

	kaon fake (1- ϵ)	kaon eff ϵ	pion eff (1- κ)	pion fake κ	
MC	14.70 ± 0.06	85.41 ± 0.06	95.42 ± 0.03	4.47 ± 0.03	←
data	15.86 ± 0.40	84.32 ± 0.39	92.13 ± 0.46	7.94 ± 0.31	

Efficiency and fake rate (in %) for kaon and pion, for data and MC. ϵ will be fixed in the fit but κ will be floated (see text for further explanations). These numbers are obtained after properly weighting the values provided by PID group for SVD1 and SVD2.

$B \rightarrow Dh, D \rightarrow K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow R_+$

Preliminary
LP 2011

(772 MB \bar{B})

B \rightarrow D π

B \rightarrow DK

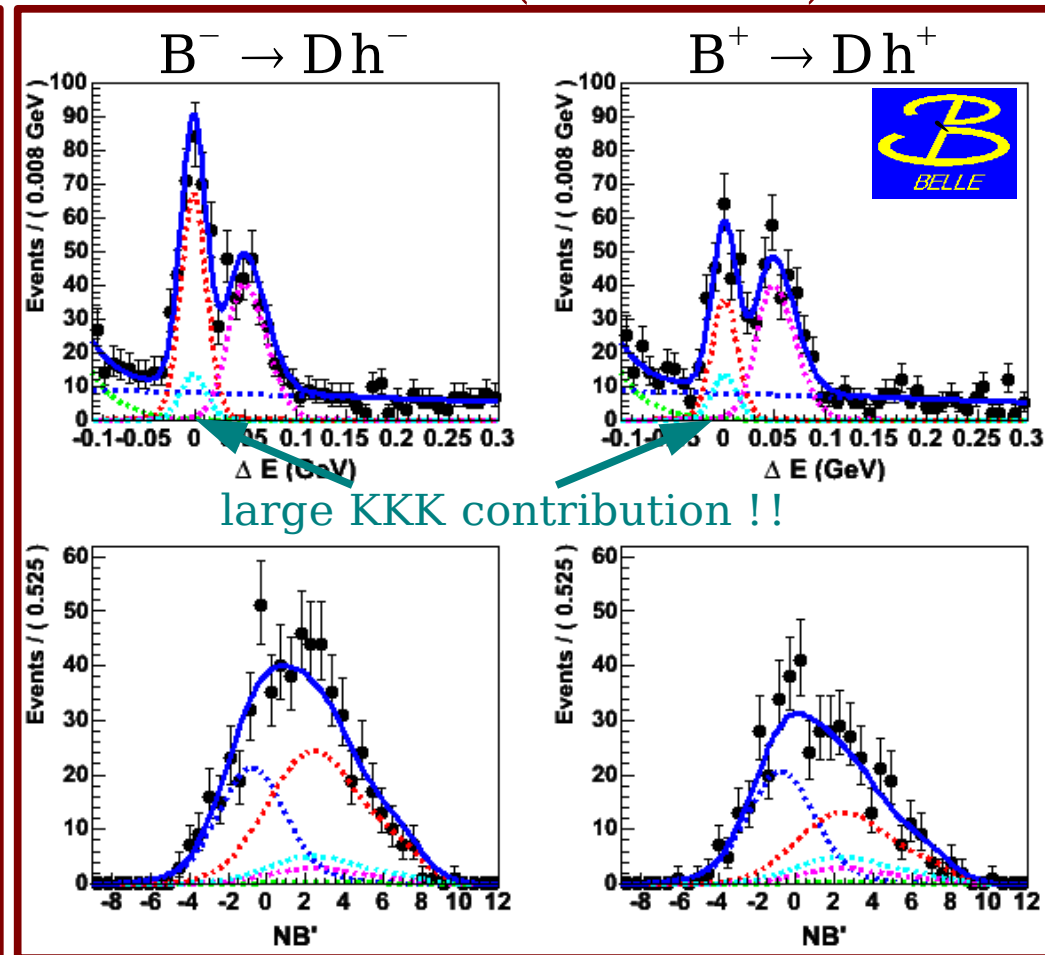
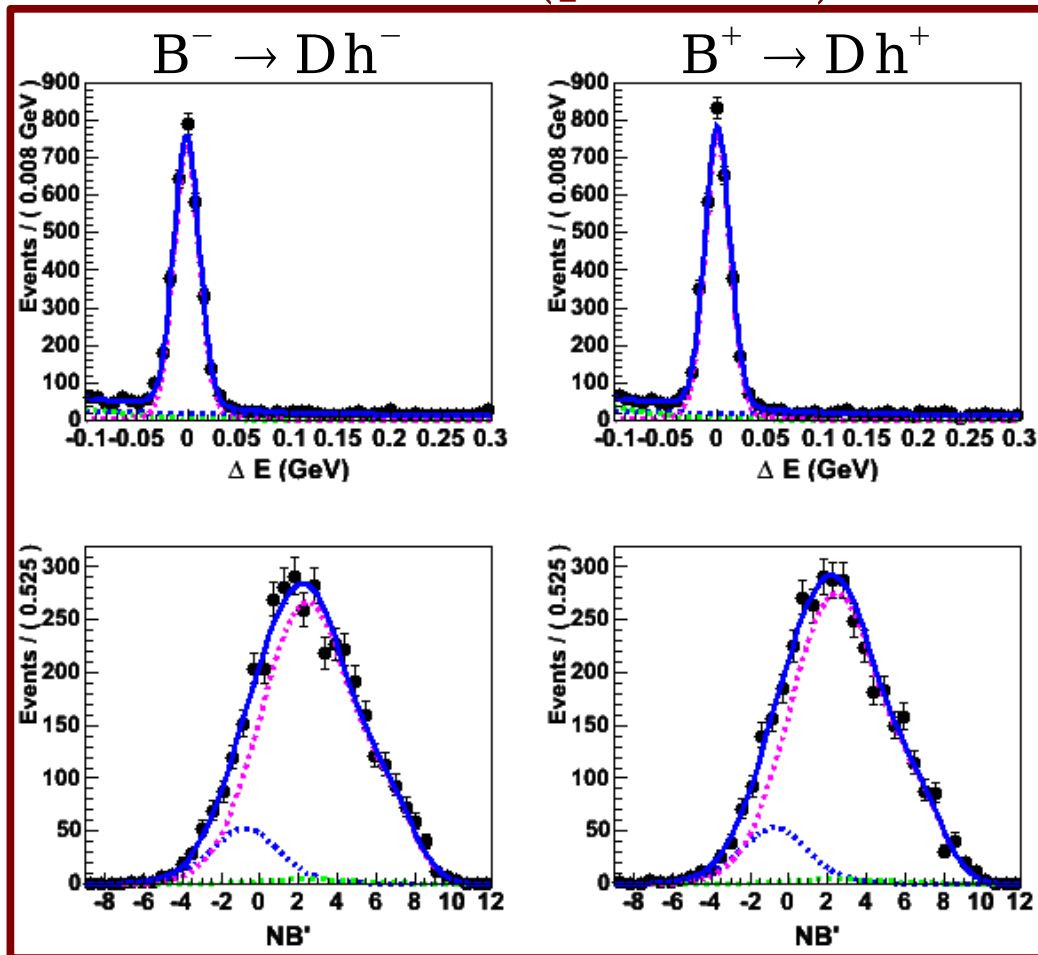
B \bar{B}

continuum

Yields	B \rightarrow Dπ	B \rightarrow DK	
D \rightarrow Kπ	50432 ± 243	3692 ± 83	$\Rightarrow R_{D_{\text{fav}}} = (7.32 \pm 0.16)\%$
D \rightarrow KK, $\pi\pi$	7696 ± 106	582 ± 40	$A(\text{DK}) = (1.4 \pm 2.0)\%$

KID < 0.6 (pion-like)

KID > 0.6 (kaon-like)



$$\Rightarrow R_{D_{\text{CP}^+}} = (7.56 \pm 0.51)\%, \quad A_{D_{\text{CP}^+}} = (28.7 \pm 6.0)\%$$

large asymmetry !!

$B \rightarrow Dh, D \rightarrow K_S \pi^0, K_S \eta \rightarrow R_-$

Preliminary
LP 2011

(772 MB \bar{B})

B \rightarrow D π

B \rightarrow DK

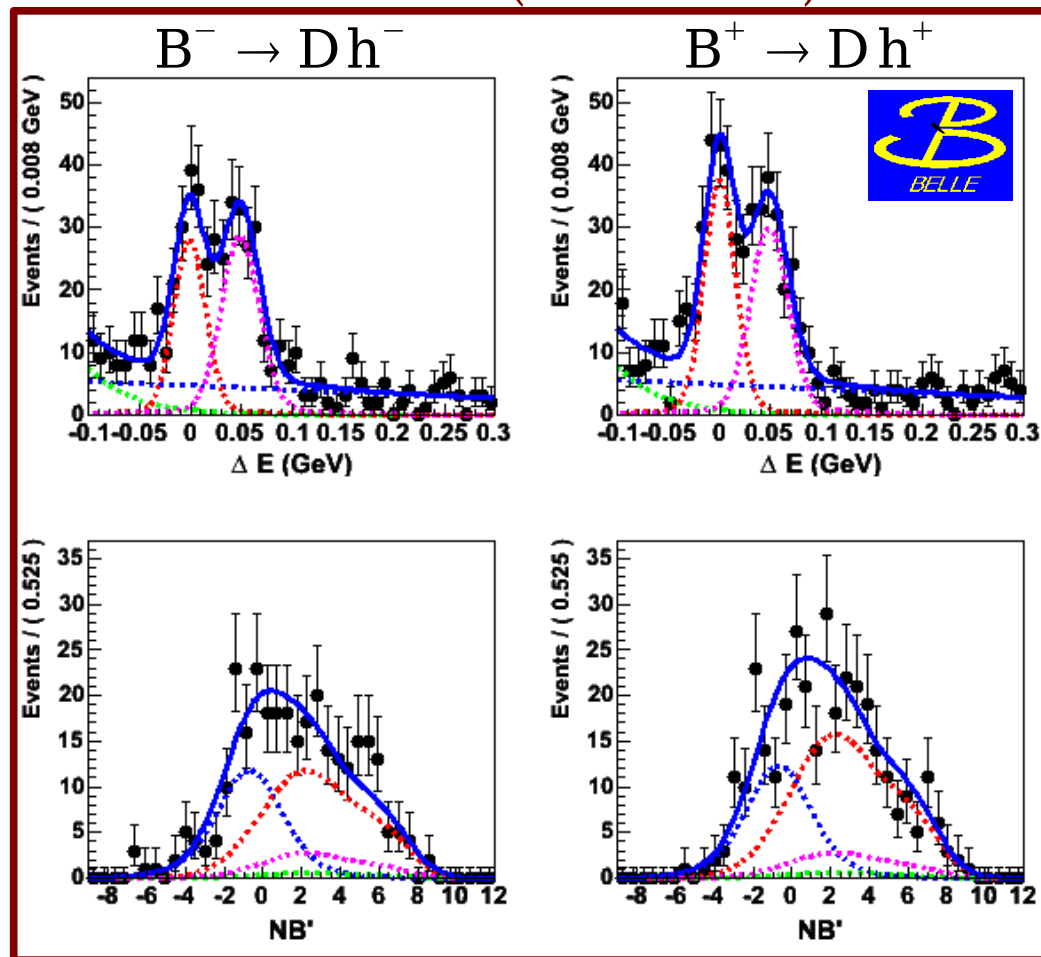
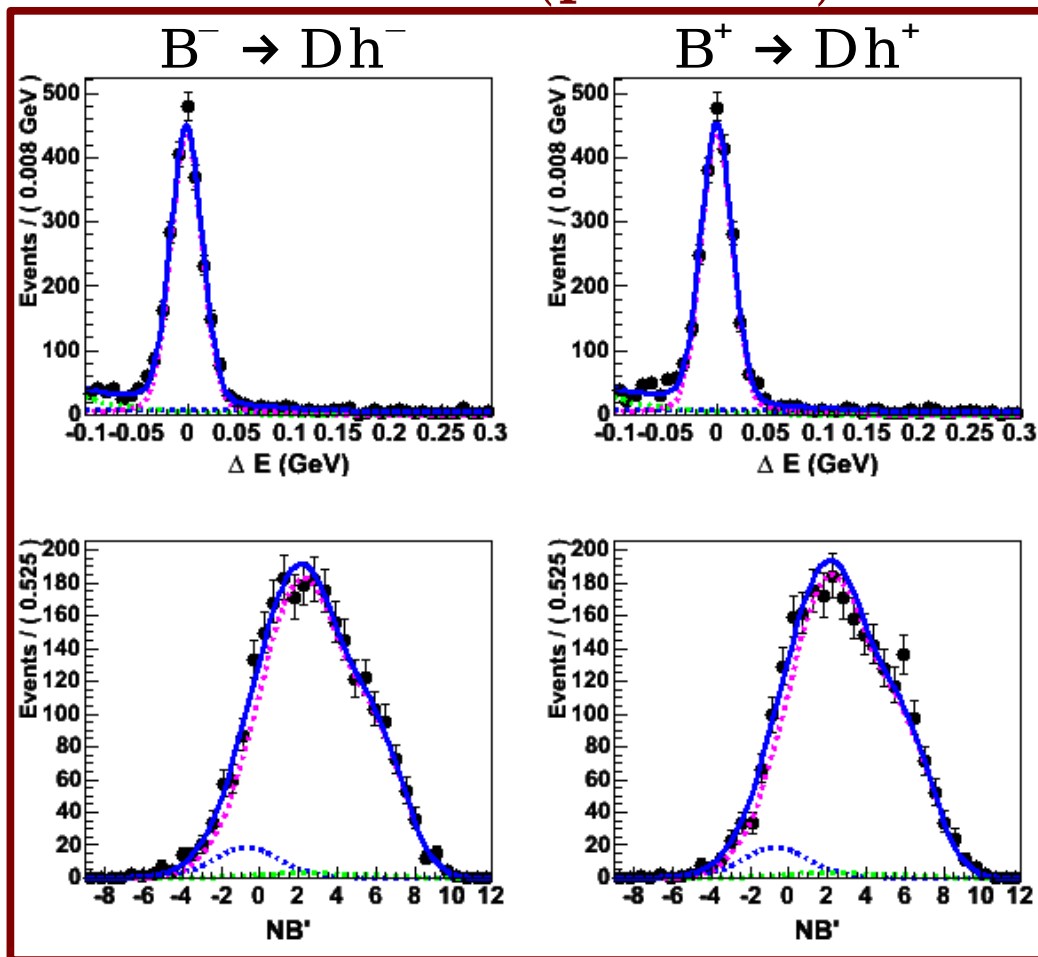
B \bar{B}

continuum

Yields
D \rightarrow K $_S$ $\pi^0, K_S \eta$ B \rightarrow D π B \rightarrow DK
5745 \pm 91 476 \pm 37

KID < 0.6 (pion-like)

KID > 0.6 (kaon-like)



$$\Rightarrow R_{D_{CP-}} = (8.29 \pm 0.63)\%, \quad A_{D_{CP-}} = (-12.4 \pm 6.4)\%$$

opposite asymmetry !!

GLW Results

Preliminary (LP 2011)

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{CP}+} = \mathbf{1.03} \pm \mathbf{0.07} \pm \mathbf{0.03}$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{\text{CP}-} = \mathbf{1.13} \pm \mathbf{0.09} \pm \mathbf{0.05}$$

CP-odd observables
only available at B-factories

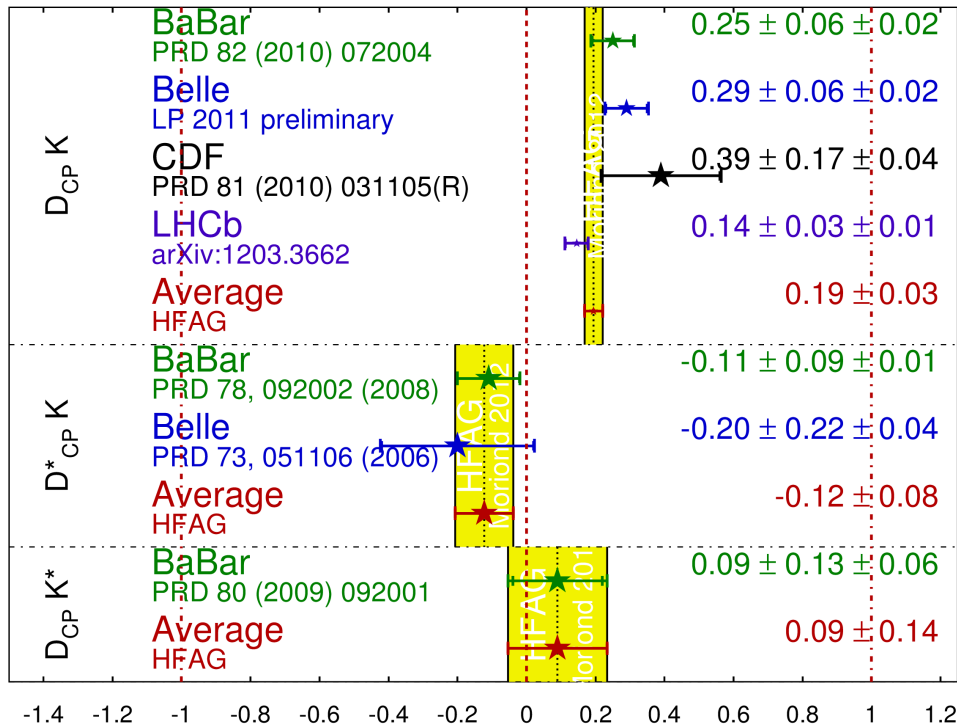
$$\mathbf{A}_{\text{CP}+} = \mathbf{+0.29} \pm \mathbf{0.06} \pm \mathbf{0.02}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{\text{CP}-} = \mathbf{-0.12} \pm \mathbf{0.06} \pm \mathbf{0.01}$$

(systematics dominated by peaking background, double ratio approximation)

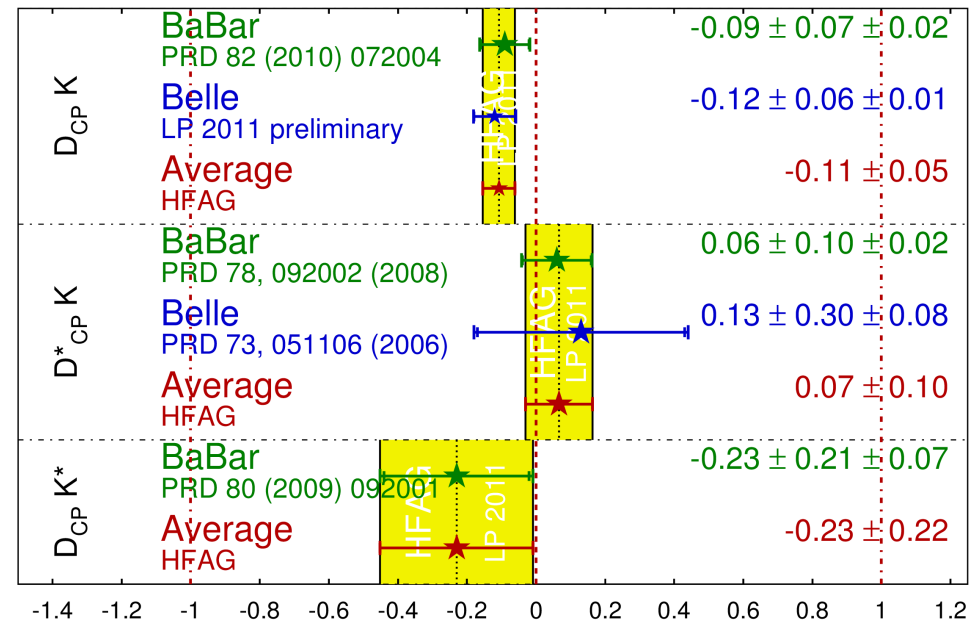
$A_{\text{CP}+}$ Averages

HFAG
Moriond 2012
PRELIMINARY

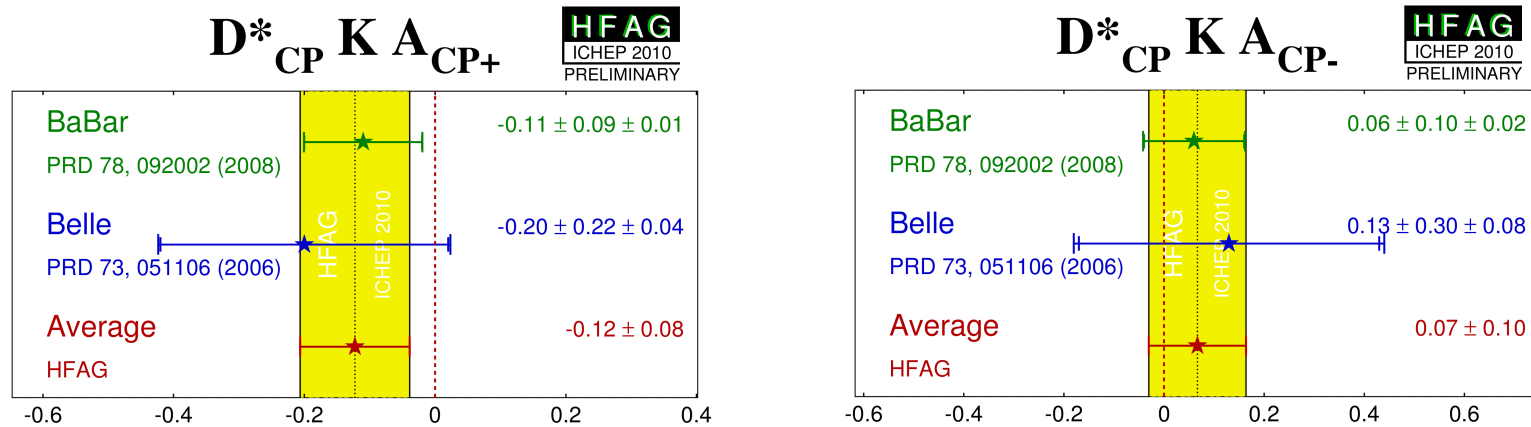


$A_{\text{CP}-}$ Averages

HFAG
LP 2011
PRELIMINARY



Status and motivation for GLW in $B \rightarrow D^{*0} K$



Mode	Experiment	A_{CP+}	A_{CP-}	R_{CP+}	R_{CP-}	Reference
$D^{*0}_{CP} K^-$	BaBar N(BB)=383M	$-0.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$	$0.06 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$	$1.31 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03$	$1.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04$	PRD 78, 092002 (2008)
	Belle N(BB)=275M	$-0.20 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.04$	$0.13 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08$	$1.41 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.06$	$1.15 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.12$	PRD 73, 051106 (2006)
	Average	-0.12 ± 0.08 $\chi^2 = 0.14$ (CL=0.71) $\Rightarrow 0.4\sigma$	0.07 ± 0.10 $\chi^2 = 0.05$ (CL=0.83 $\Rightarrow 0.2\sigma$)	1.33 ± 0.12 $\chi^2 = 0.12$ (CL=0.73) $\Rightarrow 0.4\sigma$	1.10 ± 0.12 $\chi^2 = 0.03$ (CL=0.87 $\Rightarrow 0.2\sigma$)	HFAG

[Belle previous result: 1/3 of the full data sample, only $D^{*0} \rightarrow D\pi^0$]

- compared to DK, the D^{*0} constraint suppresses the peaking multi-body charmless decays
- $D^{*0} \rightarrow D\pi^0, D\gamma$: effective strong phase shift of π between two cases (sign swap in asymmetries between $D\pi^0$ and $D\gamma$ cases)
- available only (in principle) at B-factories (independent observables)
- D^{*0} selection is same than ADS case, D selection same than GLW case

$B \rightarrow D^{*0} K, D^{*0} \rightarrow D \pi^0$



$D \rightarrow K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow CP+$

NEW (CKM 2012)

(772 MB \bar{B})

Yields

$B \rightarrow D^* \pi$

$B \rightarrow D^* K$

$D \rightarrow K \pi$

$(14.4 \pm 0.2) \times 10^3$

1074 ± 52

$D \rightarrow KK, \pi\pi$

$(2.14 \pm 0.07) \times 10^3$

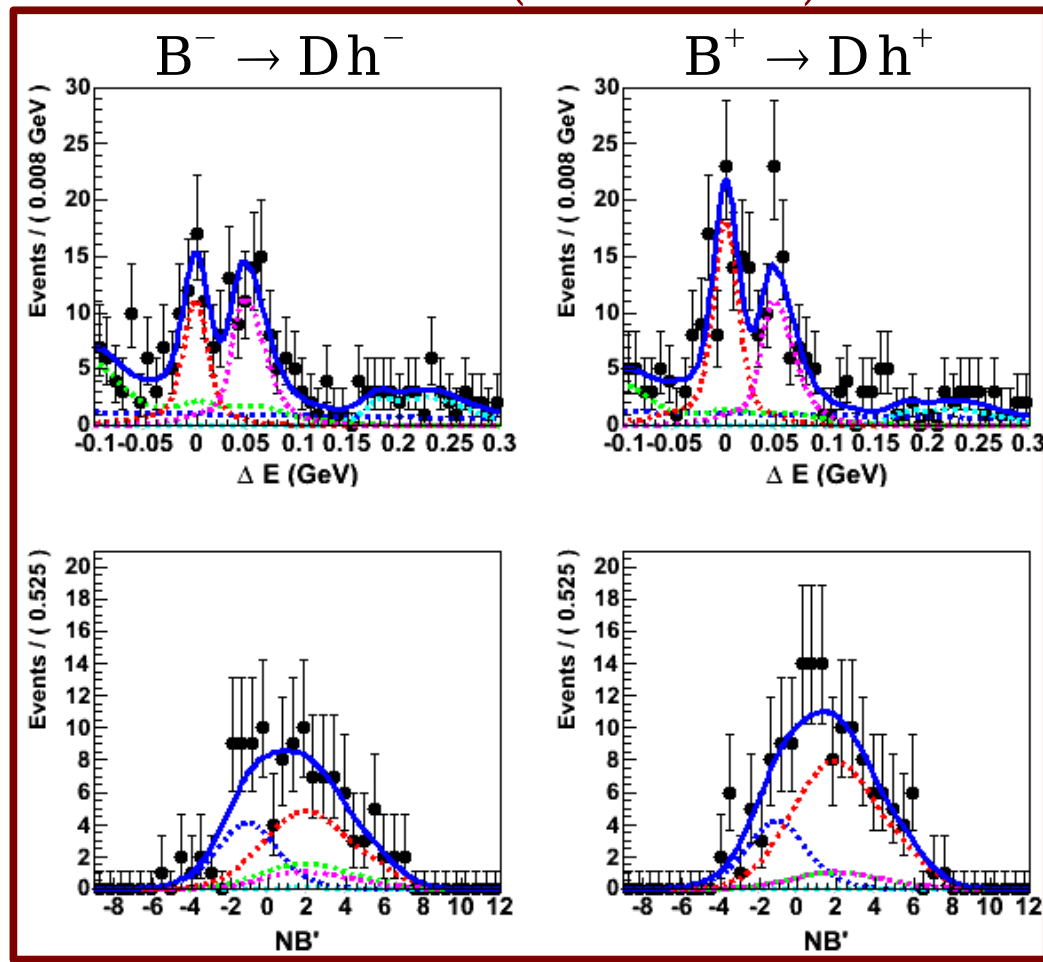
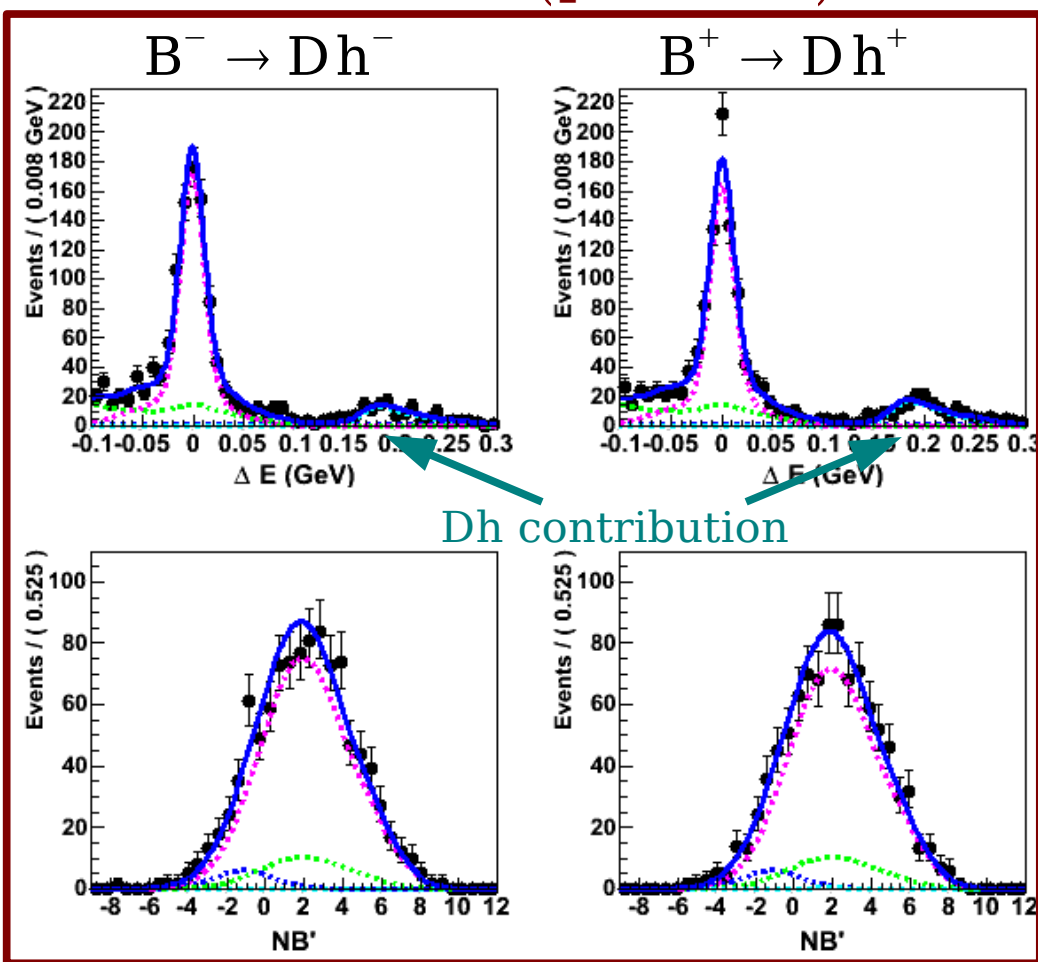
195 ± 20

$\Rightarrow R_{D_{fav}} = (7.46 \pm 0.36)\%$

$A(D_{fav}^* K) = (3.2 \pm 4.4)\%$

KID < 0.6 (pion-like)

KID > 0.6 (kaon-like)



$R_{CP+} = 1.25 \pm 0.16$

$A_{CP+} = -0.23 \pm 0.11$

$B \rightarrow D^{*0} K, D^{*0} \rightarrow D \pi^0$

$D \rightarrow K_S \pi^0, K_S \eta \rightarrow CP-$

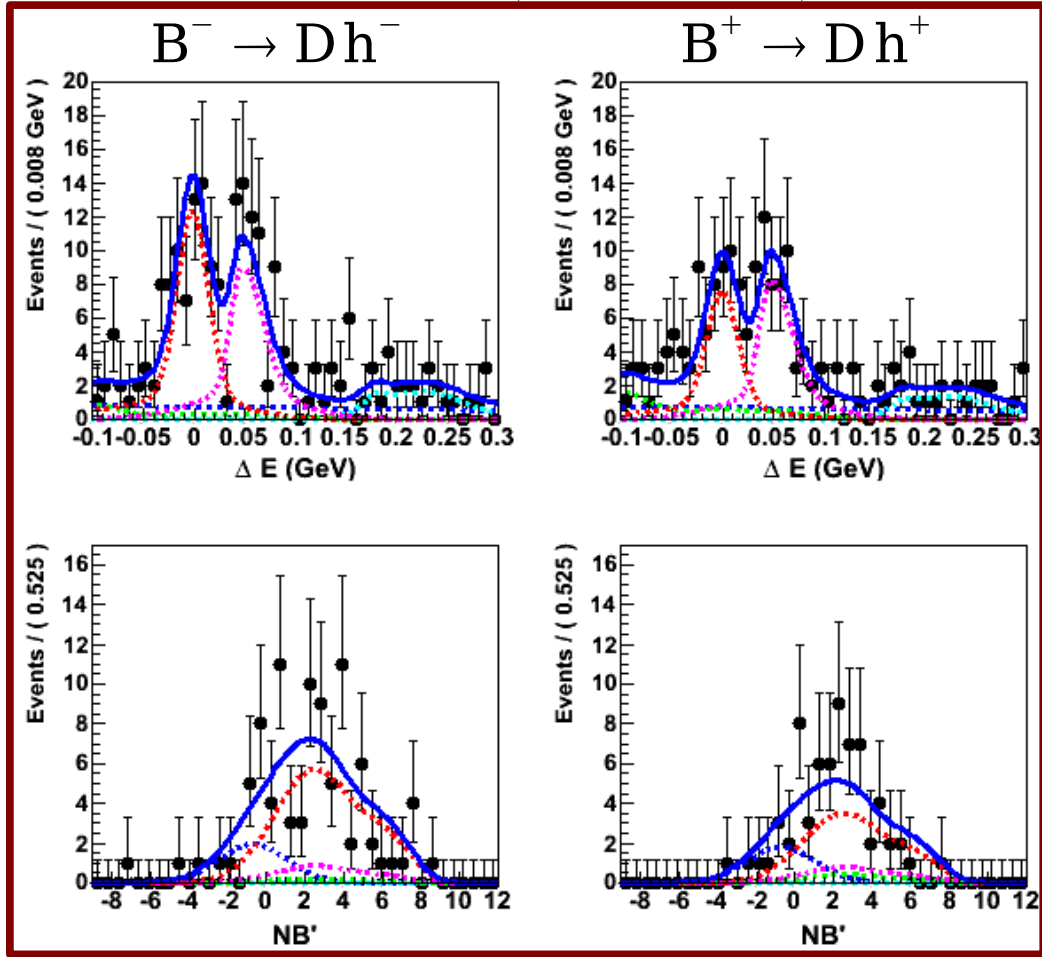
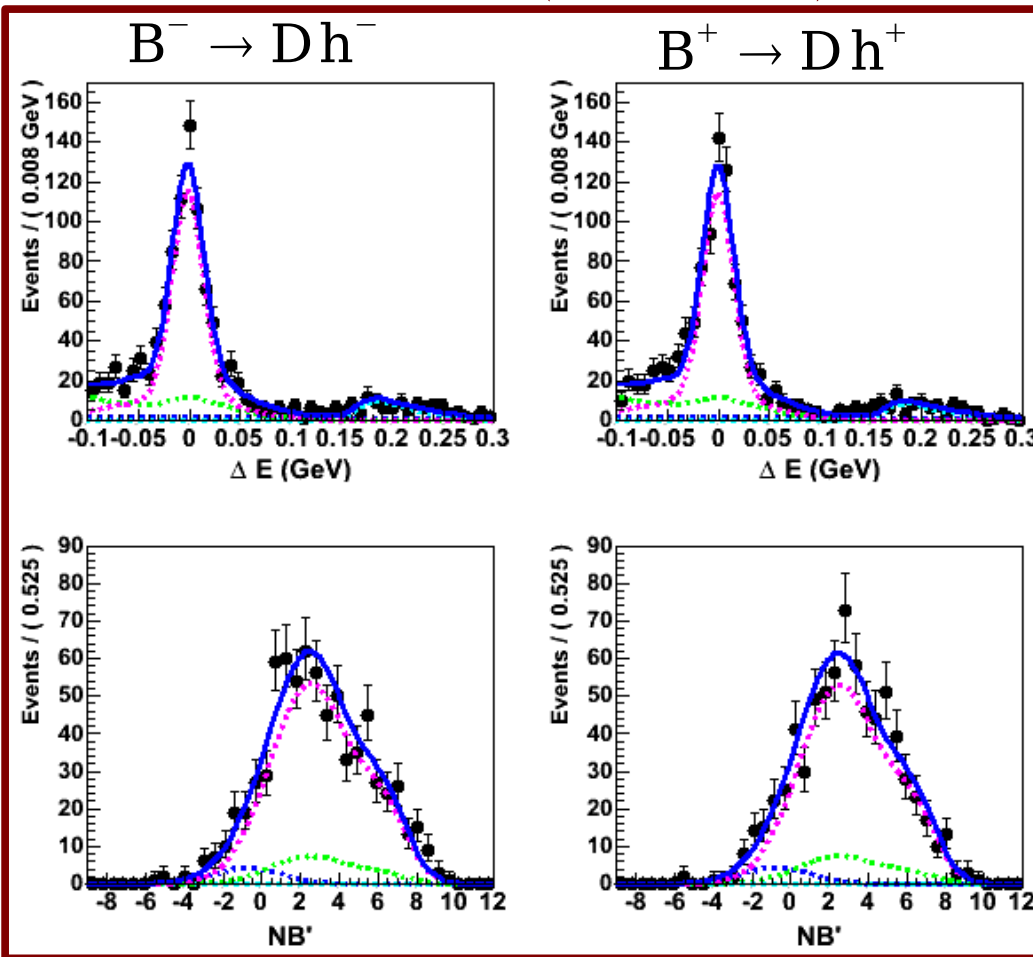


NEW (CKM 2012)
(772 MB \bar{B})

Yields
 $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^0, K_S \eta$ $(1.67 \pm 0.07) \times 10^3$ $B \rightarrow D^* \pi$ 156 ± 21 $B \rightarrow D^* K$

KID < 0.6 (pion-like)

KID > 0.6 (kaon-like)



$R_{CP-} = 1.26 \pm 0.18$

$A_{CP-} = +0.20 \pm 0.13$

$B \rightarrow D^{*0} K, D^{*0} \rightarrow D \gamma$

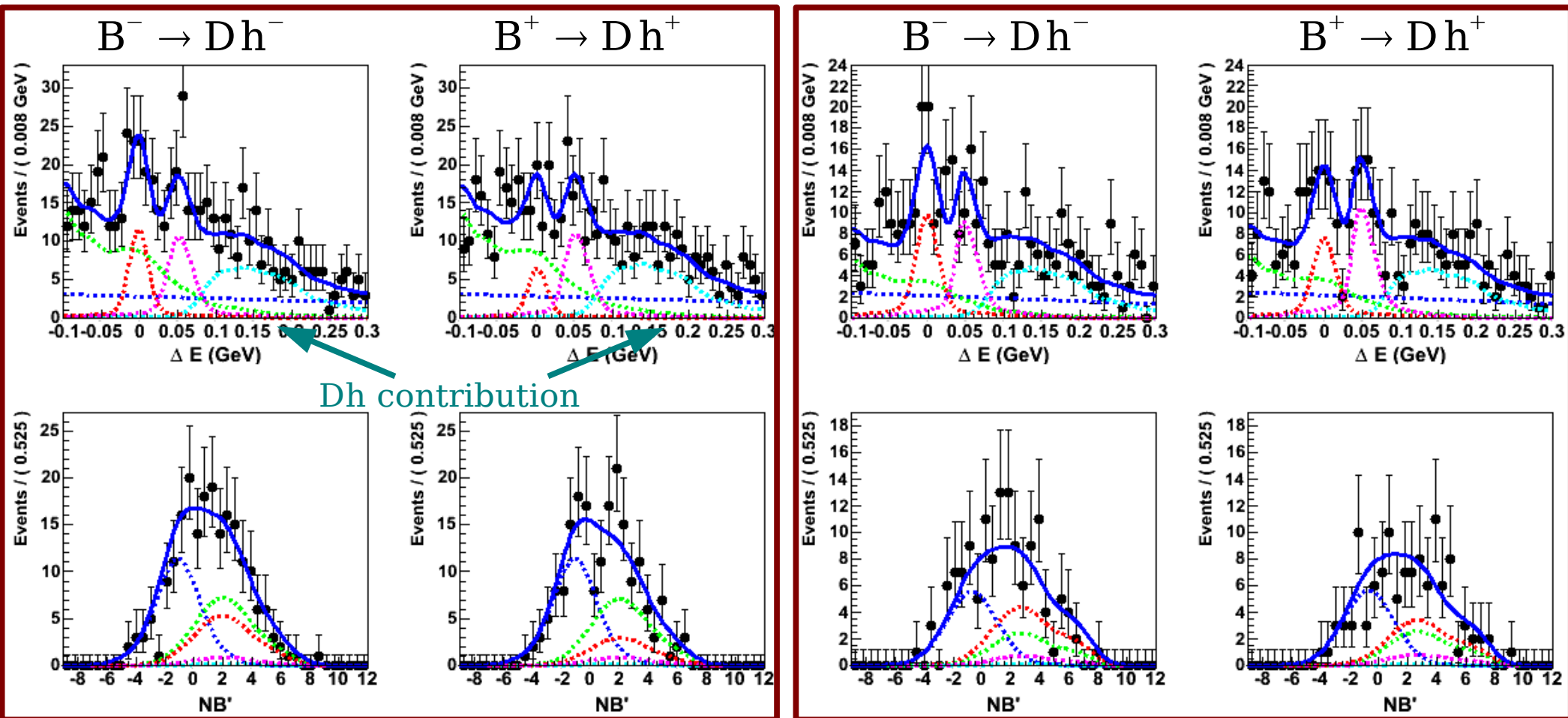


NEW (CKM 2012)
(772 MB \bar{B})

Yields $B \rightarrow D^* \pi$ $B \rightarrow D^* K \Rightarrow R_{D_{fav}} = (7.36 \pm 0.44)\%$
 $D \rightarrow K \pi$ $(13.3 \pm 0.2) \times 10^3$ 979 ± 59 $A(D_{fav}^* K) = (-1.93 \pm 5.8)\%$

$D \rightarrow K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \mathcal{CP}-$

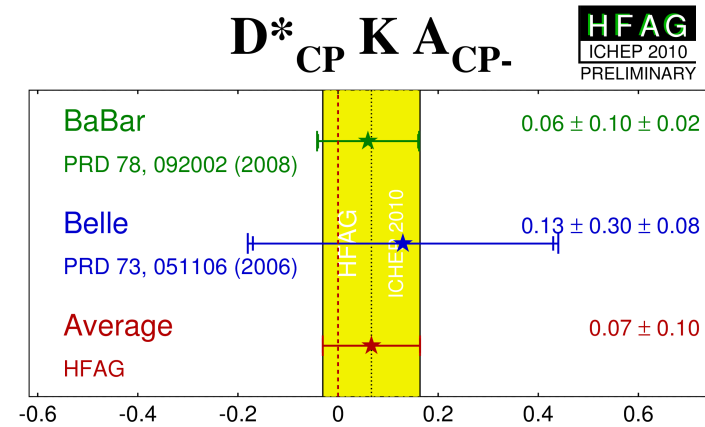
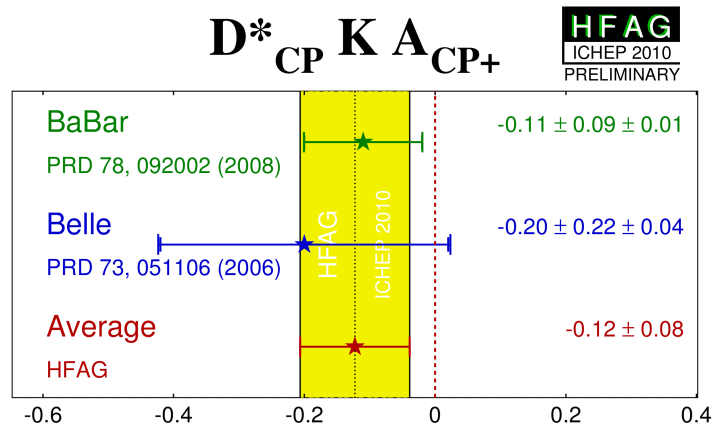
$D \rightarrow K_S \pi^0, K_S \eta \rightarrow \mathcal{CP}+$



$R_{\mathcal{CP}-} = 0.77 \pm 0.19$
 $A_{\mathcal{CP}-} = +0.28 \pm 0.23$

$R_{\mathcal{CP}+} = 1.07 \pm 0.22$
 $A_{\mathcal{CP}+} = +0.13 \pm 0.19$

Status and motivation for GLW in $B \rightarrow D^{*0} K$



Mode	Experiment	A _{CP+}	A _{CP-}	R _{CP+}	R _{CP-}	Reference
D* _{CP} K ⁻	BaBar N(BB)=383M	$-0.11 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$	$0.06 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.02$	$1.31 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03$	$1.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04$	PRD 78, 092002 (2008)
	Belle N(BB)=275M	$-0.20 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.04$	$0.13 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08$	$1.41 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.06$	$1.15 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.12$	PRD 73, 051106 (2006)
	Average	-0.12 ± 0.08 $\chi^2 = 0.14$ (CL=0.71) $\Rightarrow 0.4\sigma$	0.07 ± 0.10 $\chi^2 = 0.05$ (CL=0.83 $\Rightarrow 0.2\sigma$)	1.33 ± 0.12 $\chi^2 = 0.12$ (CL=0.73) $\Rightarrow 0.4\sigma$	1.10 ± 0.12 $\chi^2 = 0.03$ (CL=0.87 $\Rightarrow 0.2\sigma$)	HFAG

[Belle previous result: 1/3 of the full data sample, only $D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$]

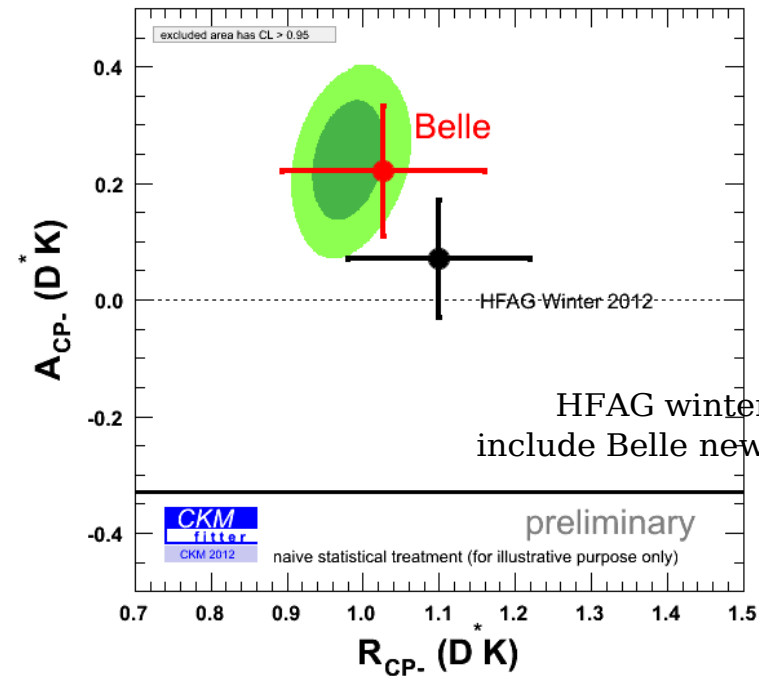
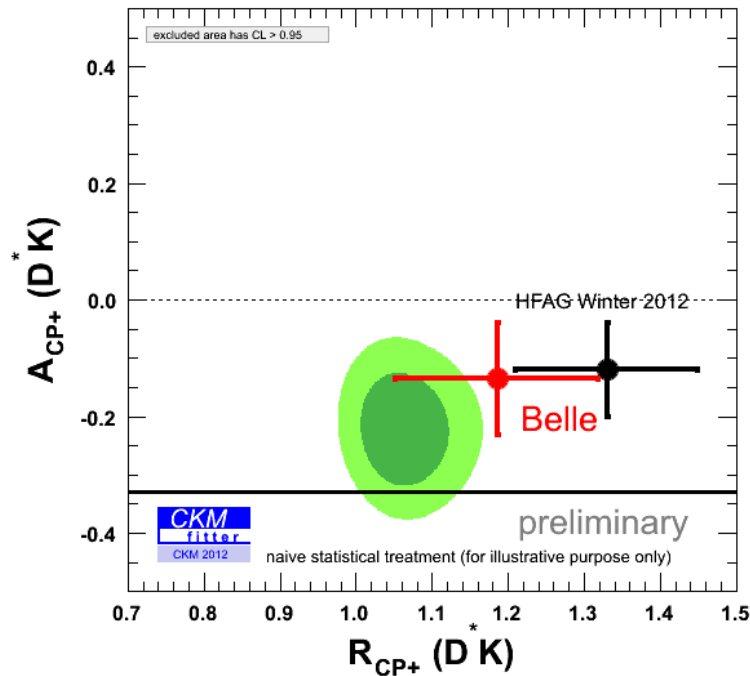
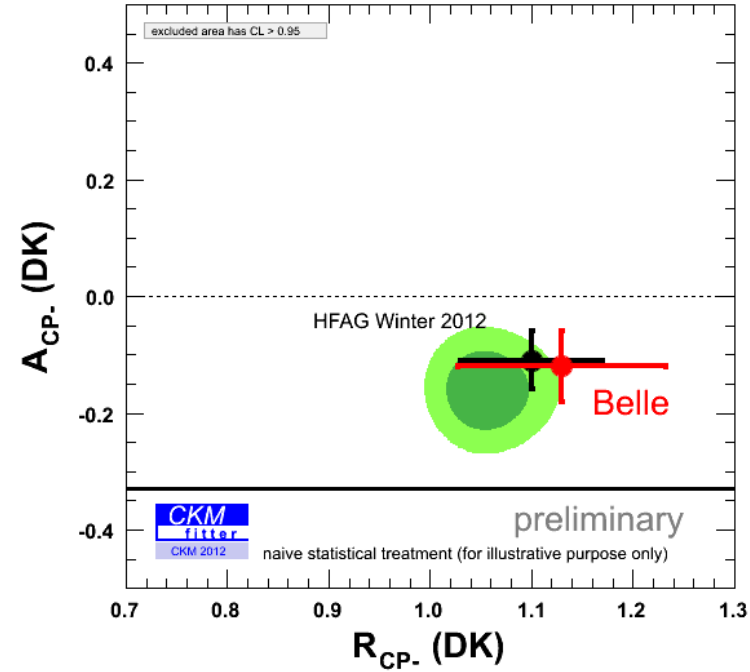
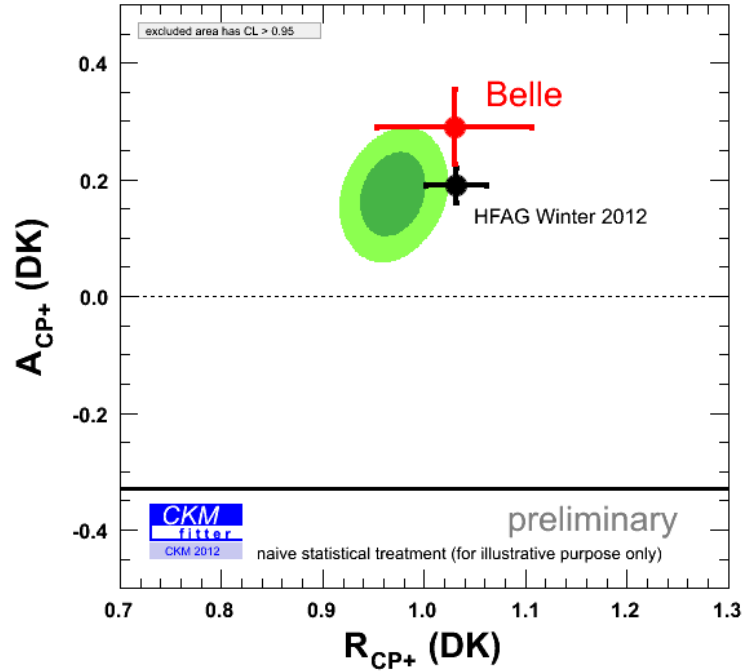
Combining the results of $D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$, $D\gamma$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{CP+} &= 1.19 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03 \\
 R_{CP-} &= 1.03 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03 \\
 A_{CP+} &= -0.14 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.01 \\
 A_{CP-} &= +0.22 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.01
 \end{aligned}$$

significant improvement, consistent with expected pattern

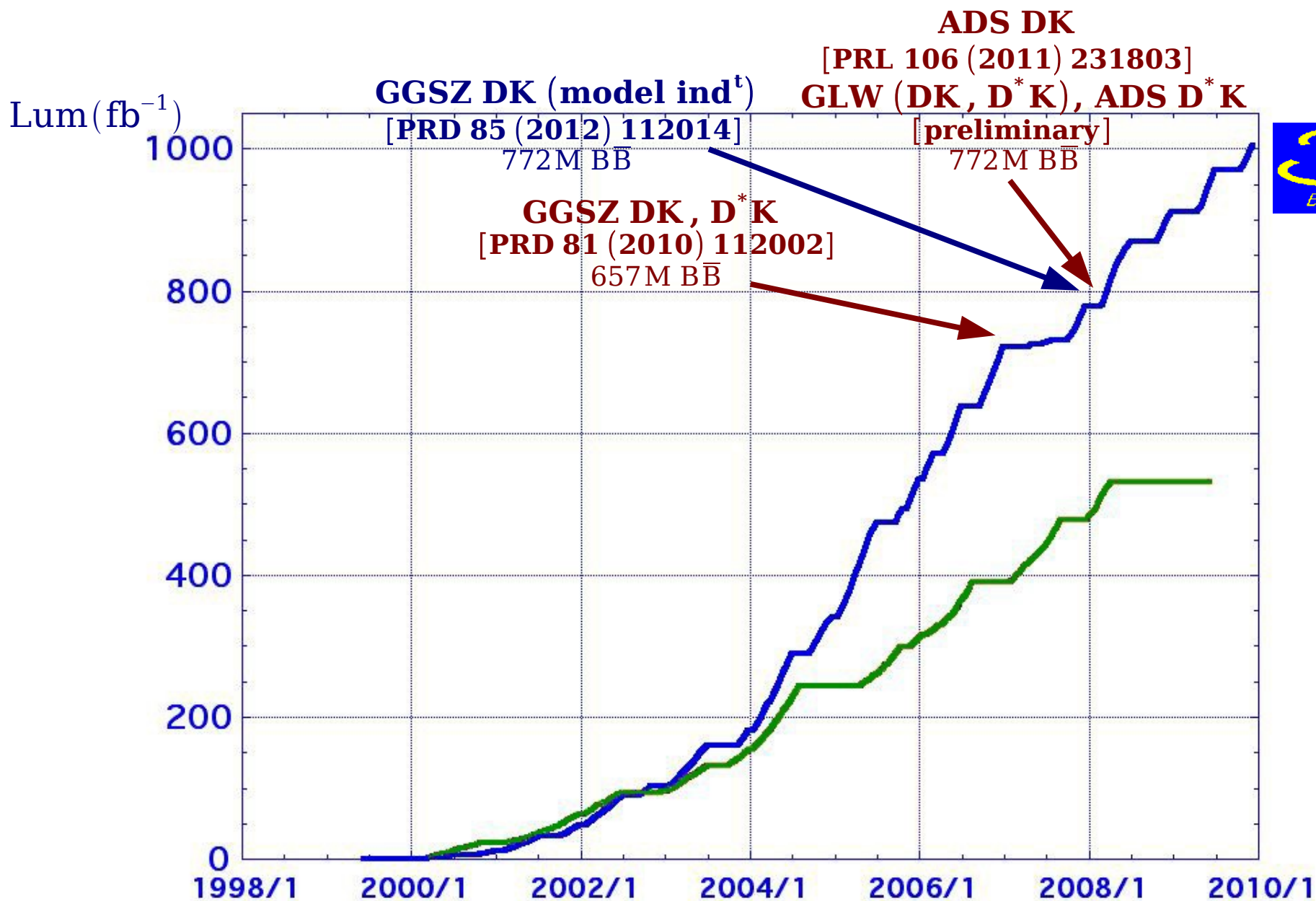
Comparison of the results obtained for $D^{(*)}K$ with expectations

where "expectations" are derived from the GGSZ observables (W.A.), δ_D and γ_{UT}



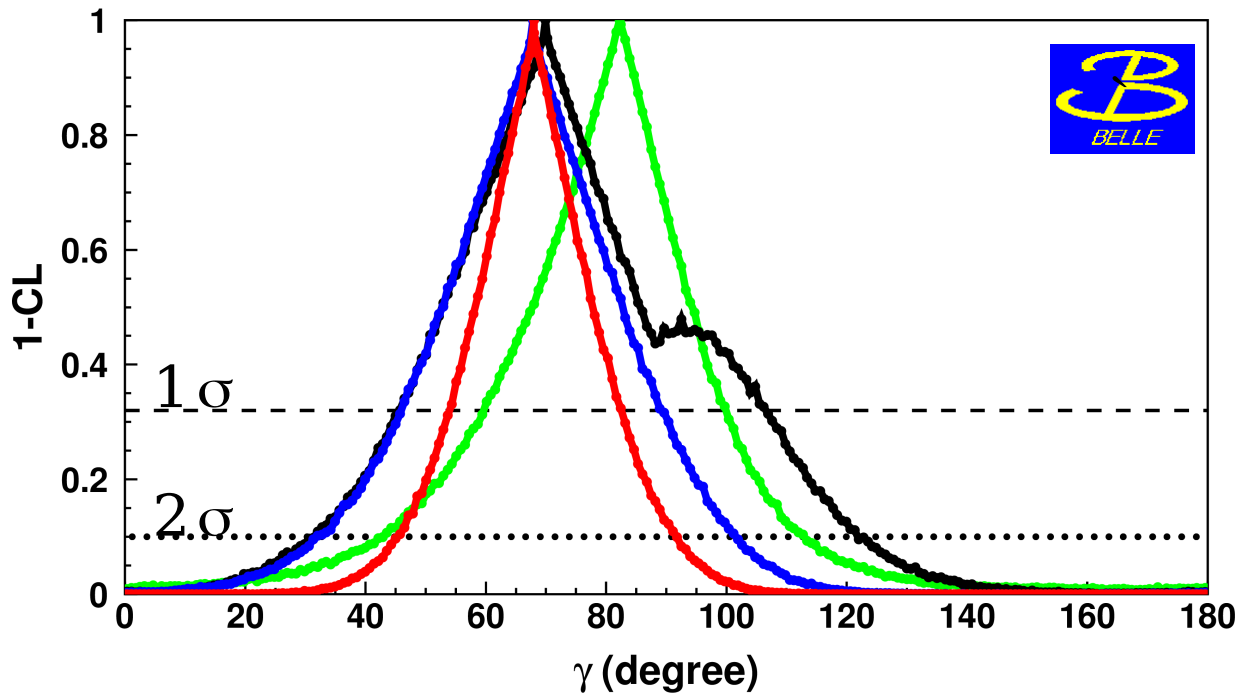
HFAG winter 2012 doesn't include Belle new (GLW D^*K) results

$D^{(*)0}K^\pm$ measurements related to γ determination



Determination of γ with Belle $D^0 K, D^{*0} K$ results

[GGSZ+ADS+GLW: 8+6+8=22 observables, 5 parameters]



GGSZ

$$\gamma = [82^{+18}_{-23}]^\circ$$

GGSZ+ADS

$$\gamma = [70^{+37}_{-24}]^\circ$$

GGSZ+ADS+ δ_D

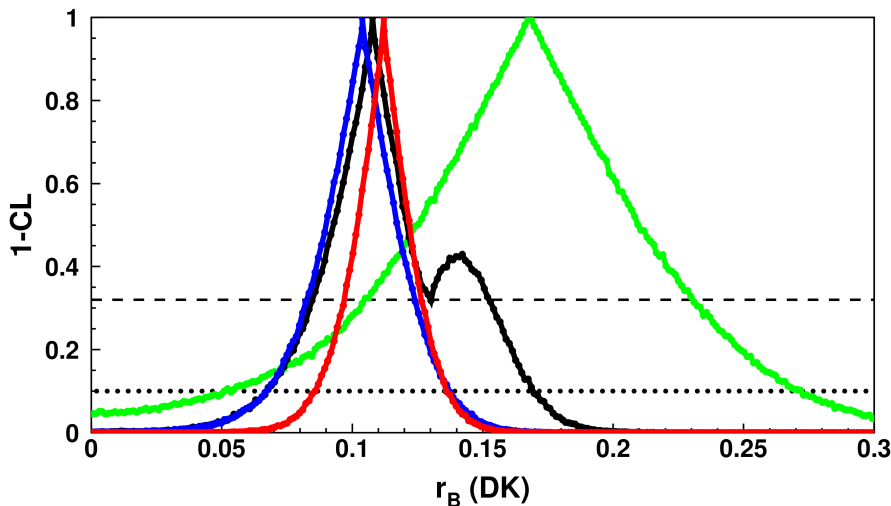
$$\gamma = [68 \pm 22]^\circ$$

GGSZ+ADS+GLW+ δ_D

$$\gamma = [68^{+15}_{-14}]^\circ$$

for $B \rightarrow DK$:

$$(2\sigma = {}^{+28^\circ}_{-27^\circ})$$



$$r_B = 0.168^{+0.063}_{-0.064}$$

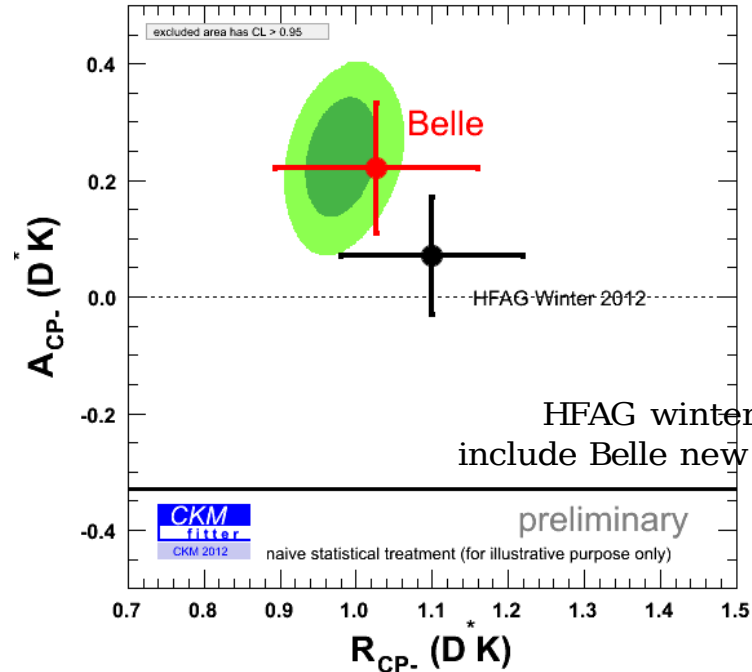
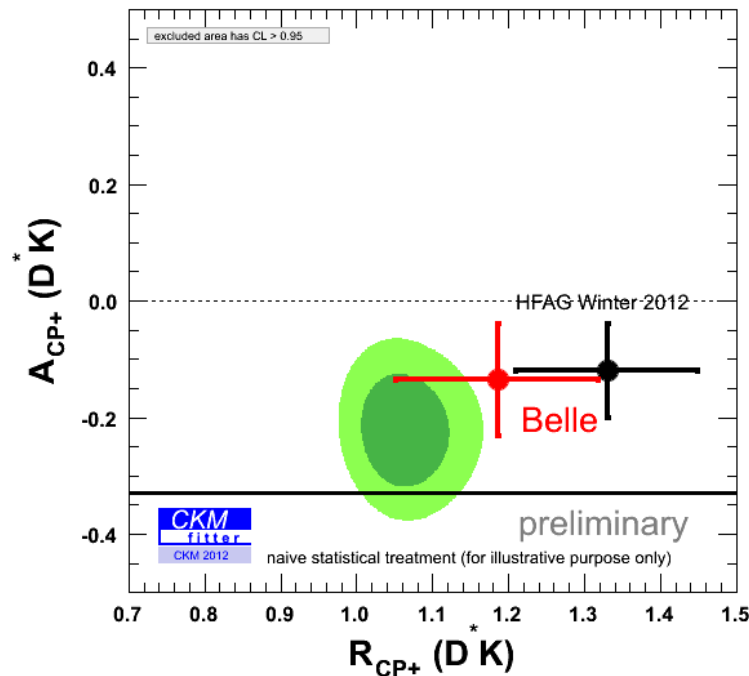
$$r_B = 0.108^{+0.045}_{-0.023}$$

$$r_B = 0.104^{+0.020}_{-0.021}$$

$$\mathbf{r_B = 0.112^{+0.014}_{-0.015}}$$

Summary

- New $D^* K$ GLW results from Belle presented at CKM2012



HFAG winter 2012 doesn't include Belle new (GLW $D^* K$) results

- ADS, GLW observables consistent with expectations (promising $D^* K$ pattern)

- Combining DK, $D^* K$ GGSZ+GLW+ADS:

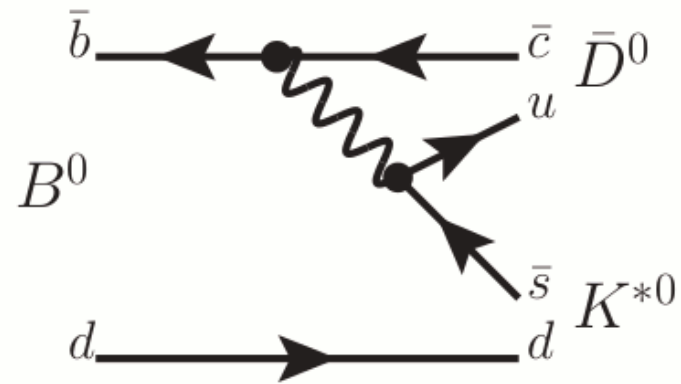
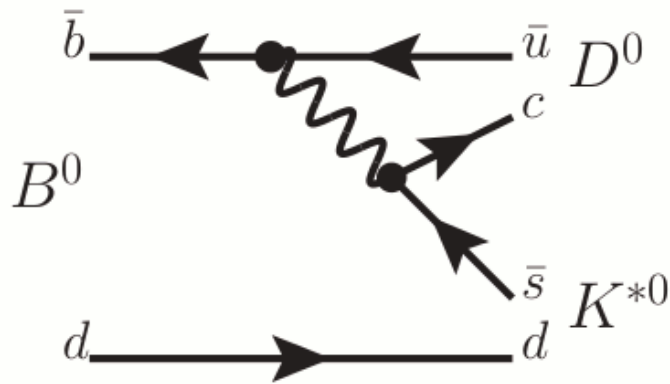
$$\gamma = \left(68^{+15}_{-14} \right)^\circ \quad (\text{important } 2\sigma = {}^{+28}_{-27} !)$$

- Coming relevant updates: ADS $D(K\pi\pi^0)K$, GGSZ $D(K_S KK)K$...

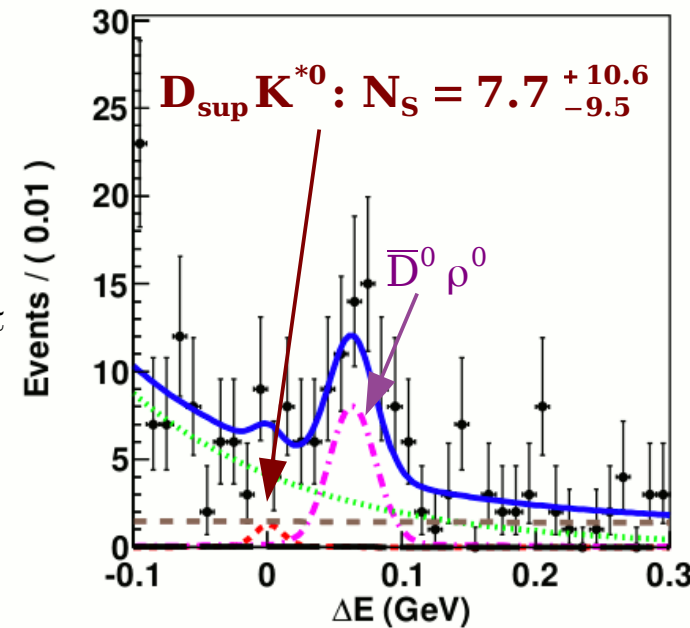
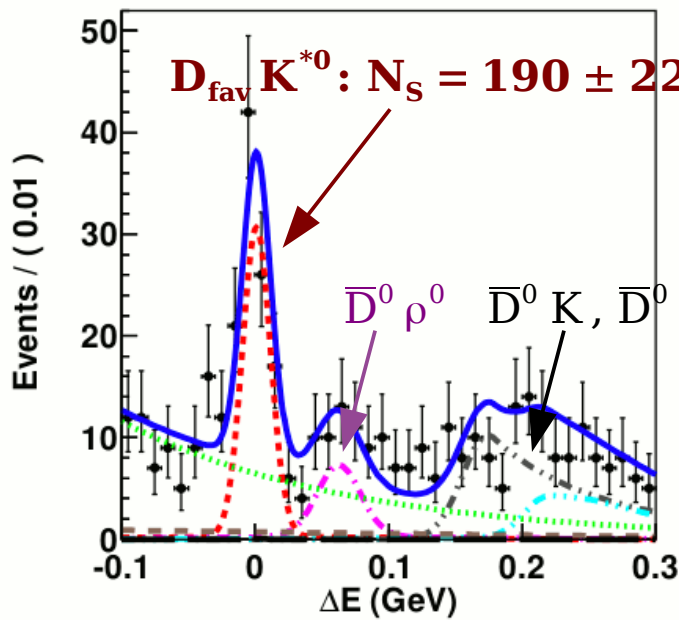
Backup slides

Search for $B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}$, $D \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

772M $B\bar{B}$
arXiv:1205.0422



$$R_{DK^{*0}} = \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^- \pi^+]_D K^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow [K^+ \pi^-]_D K^+ \pi^-)} = r_S^2 + r_D^2 + 2kr_S r_D \cos(\delta_S + \delta_D) \cos \gamma$$



$R_{DK^{*0}} < 0.16 @ 95\% \text{ C.L.}$

$r_S < 0.4 @ 95\% \text{ C.L.}$



465M $B\bar{B}$
[PRD 80 (2009) 031102]

$R_{DK^{*0}} < 0.24 @ 95\% \text{ C.L.}$

$r_S < 0.41 @ 95\% \text{ C.L.}$

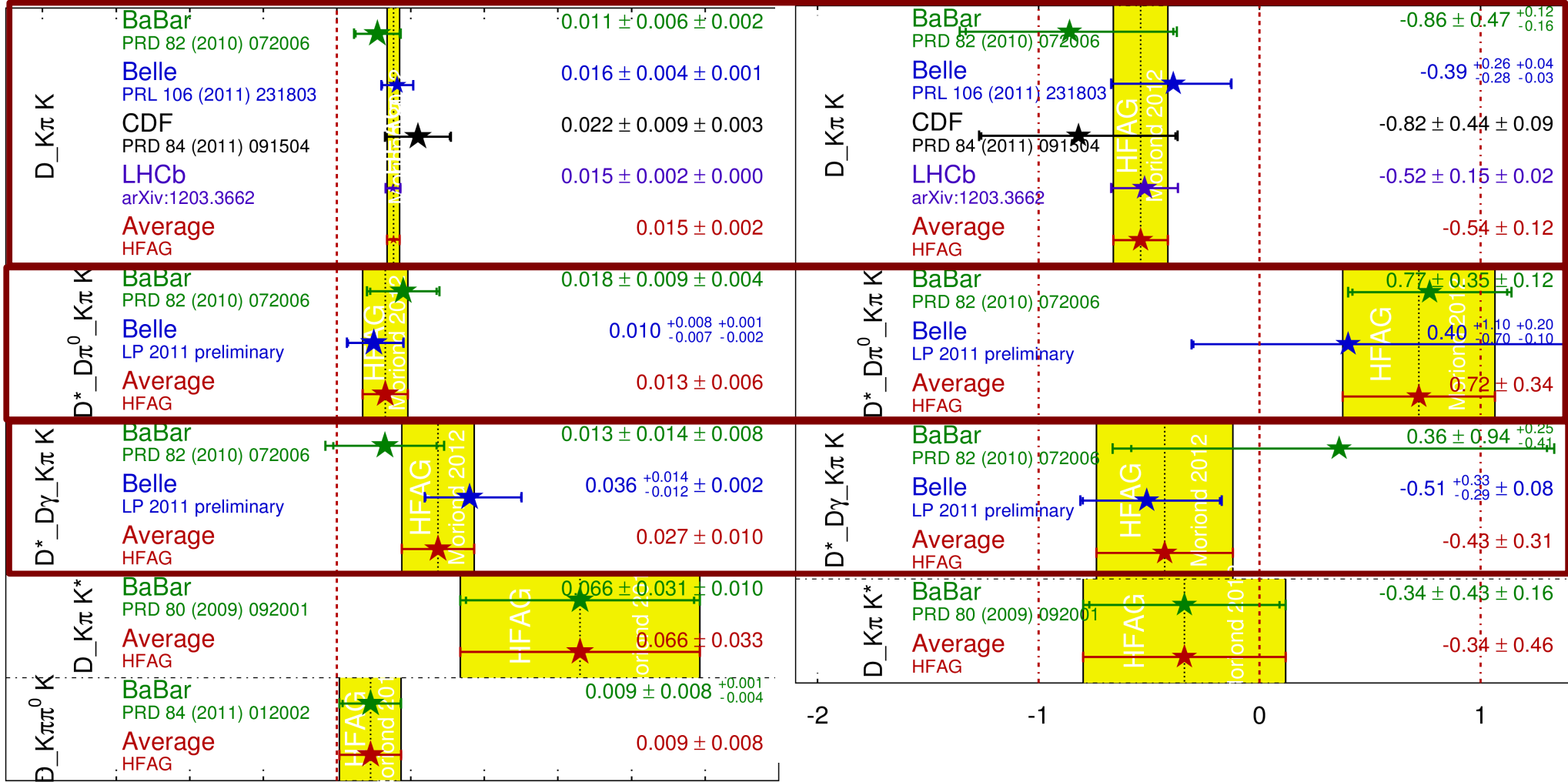
ADS results

R_{ADS} Averages

HFAG
Moriond 2012
PRELIMINARY

A_{ADS} Averages

HFAG
Moriond 2012
PRELIMINARY

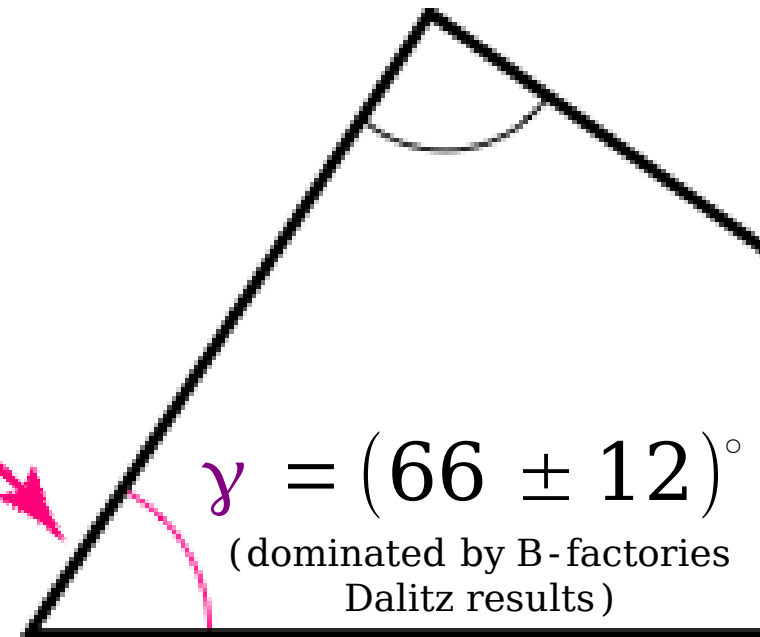
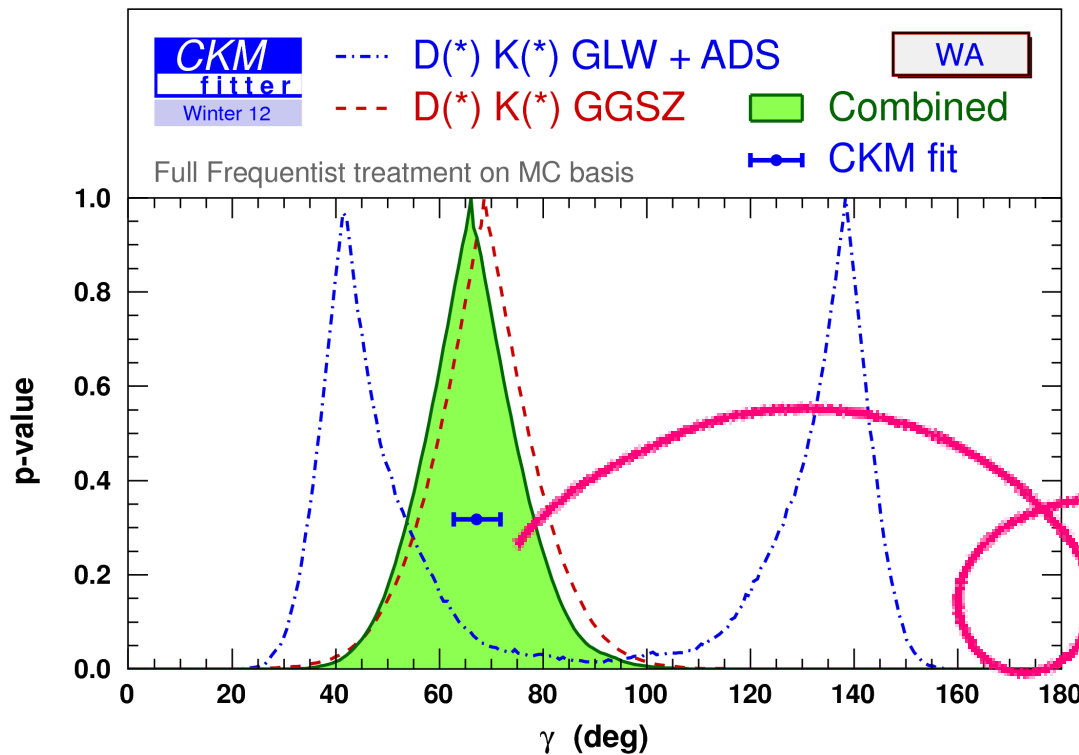


-0.08 -0.06 -0.04 -0.02 0 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 0.1

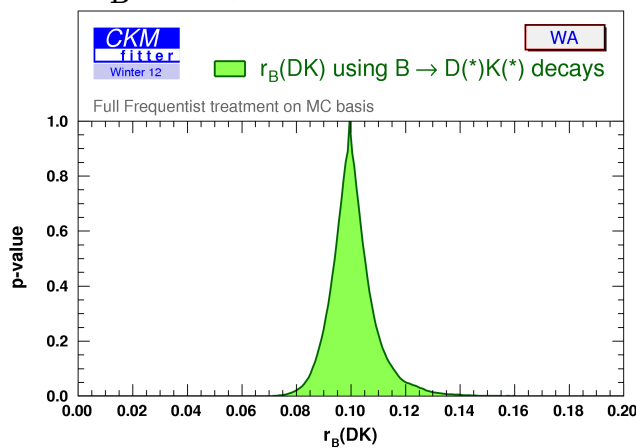
-2 -1 0 1

Combined measurements for γ from all methods

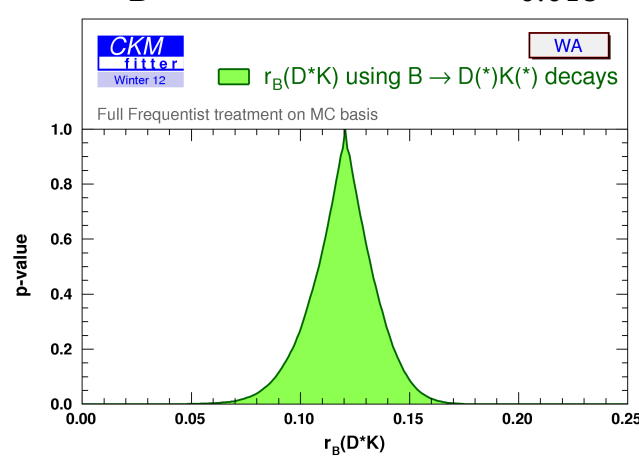
<http://ckmfitter.in2p3.fr/>



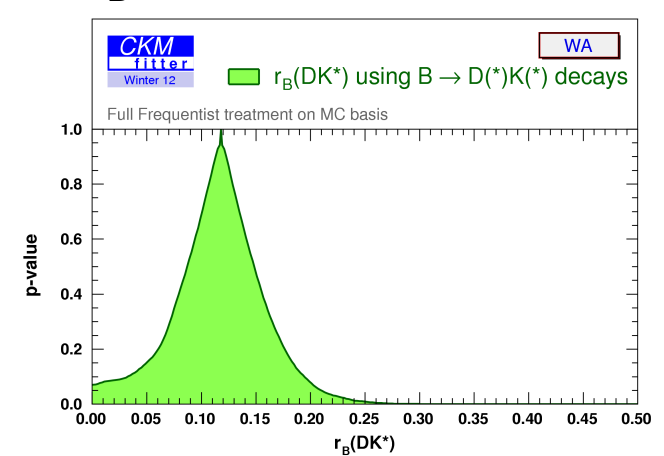
$$r_B(DK) = 0.099 \pm 0.008$$



$$r_B(D^*K) = 0.121^{+0.018}_{-0.019}$$

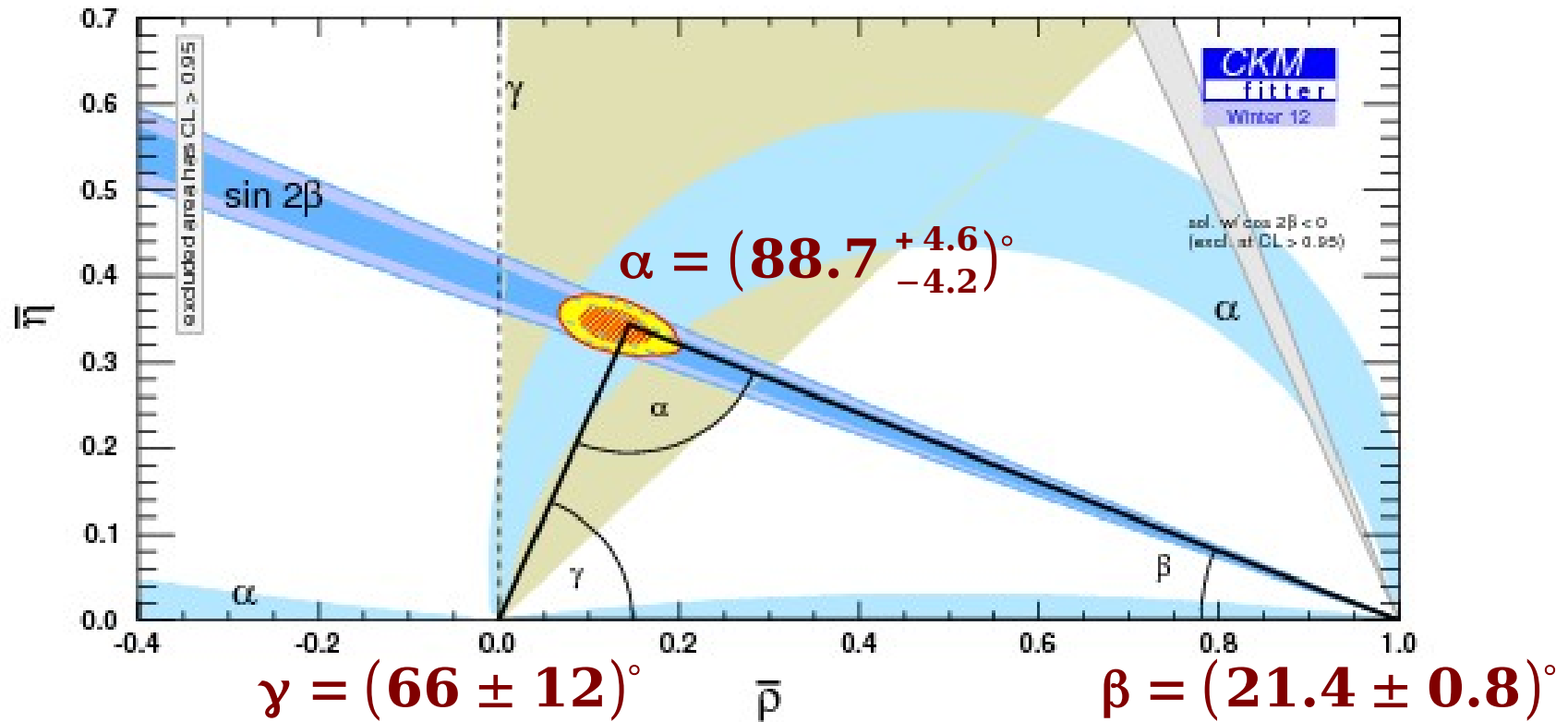


$$r_B(DK^*) = 0.118 \pm 0.045$$



Angles

- B-factories have provided (most of) the current picture:



Improved Treatment of γ

■ γ from interferences between $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$ and $B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$. 3 methods with different D final states: GLW (CP eigenstates), ADS ($K\pi$, 2 Cabibbo supp.) & GGSZ (3 body, Dalitz).

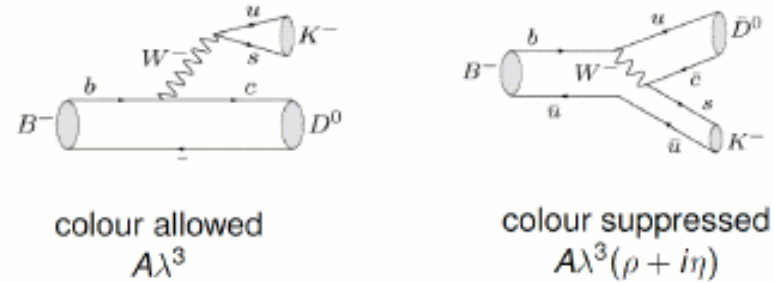
■ Fit simultaneously γ and hadronic quantities: phases δ_B , suppression ratios, r_B . The accuracy on γ depends critically on $r_B \in [0.1; 0.2]$

\Rightarrow nuisance treated within a full frequentist /conservative scheme.

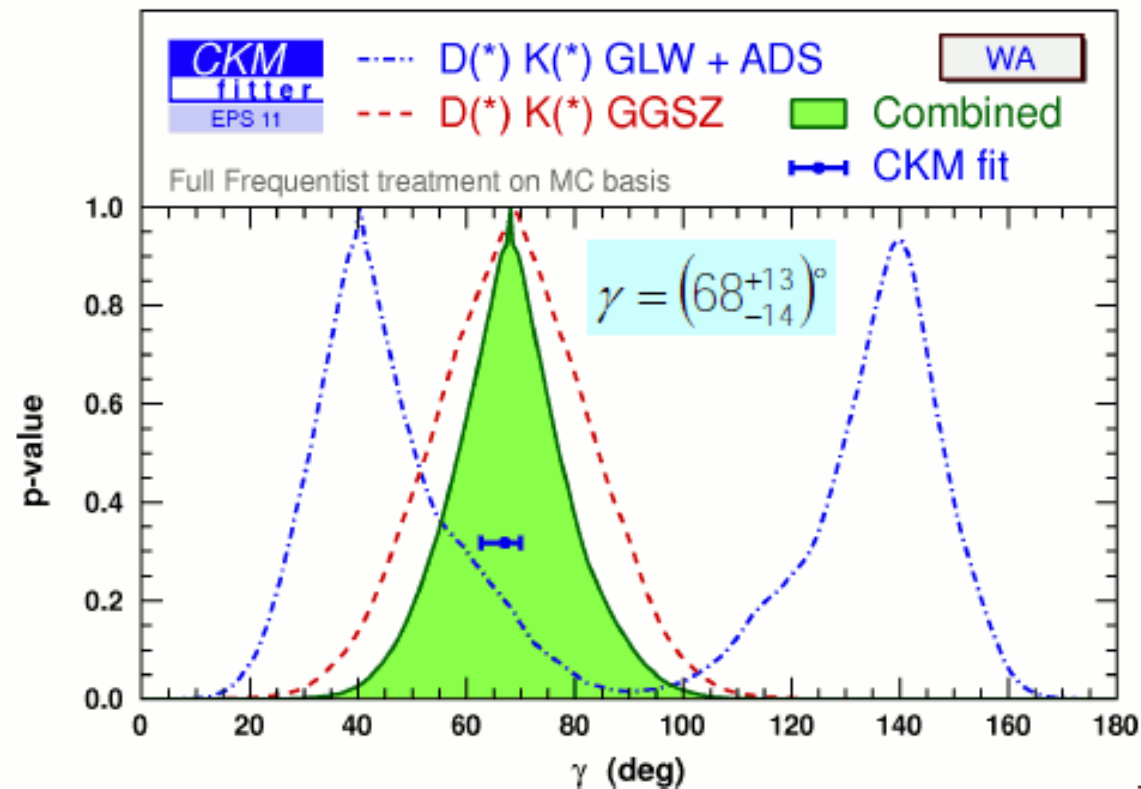
■ Updated ADS ($D(K\pi)K$) inputs :

- Belle, PRL **106**, 231803 (2011)
- CDF, P@LHC2011
- \Rightarrow better rejection of small r_B values

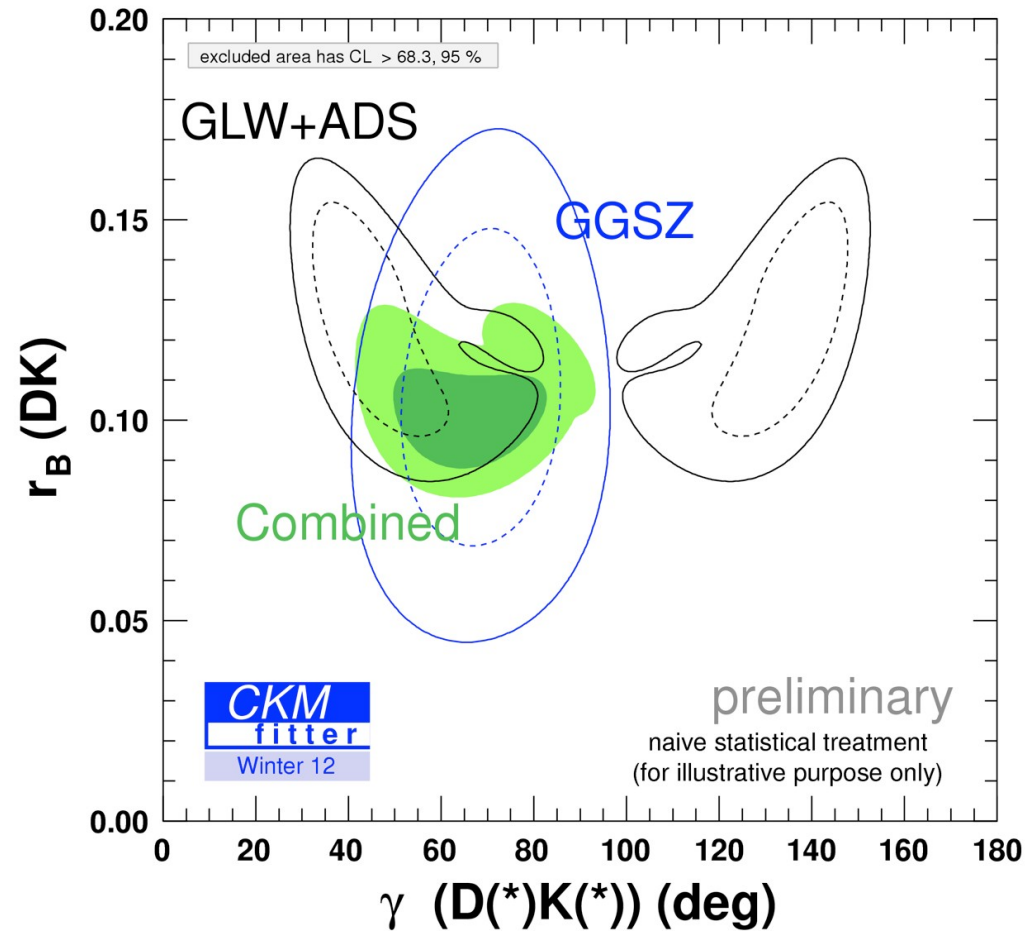
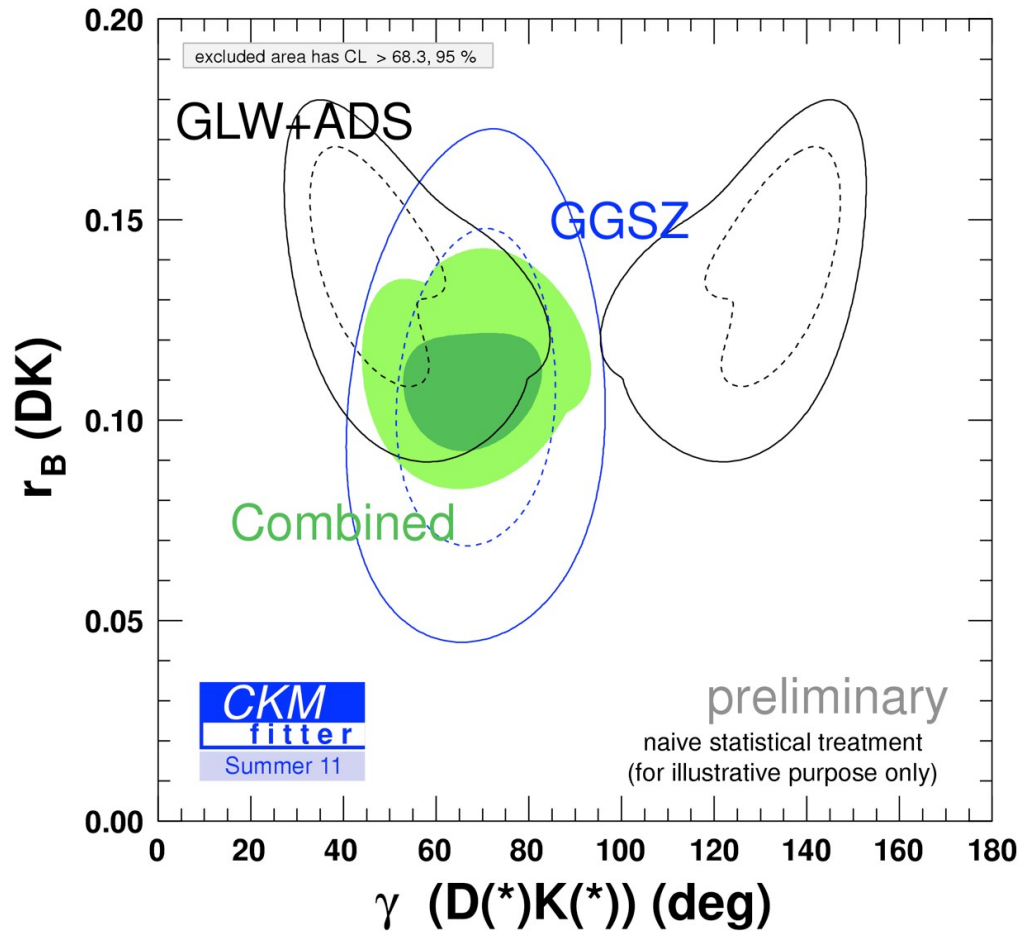
■ Changed from the supremum, p_{sup} , p-Value to the Berger-Boos, p_β , p-Value [JASA 89, 427 (1994)] : better control over nuisance parameters from an auxiliary test; nuisances are constrained to a 3.3σ confidence interval based on their Likelihood.



$$r_B = \frac{|A_{\text{suppressed}}|}{|A_{\text{favoured}}|} \approx \left| \frac{V_{ub} V_{cb}^*}{V_{cb} V_{ub}^*} \right| \times [\text{colour supp}]$$



New inputs (Winter 2012) \Leftarrow LHCb



γ measurements from $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$ r_B dependence

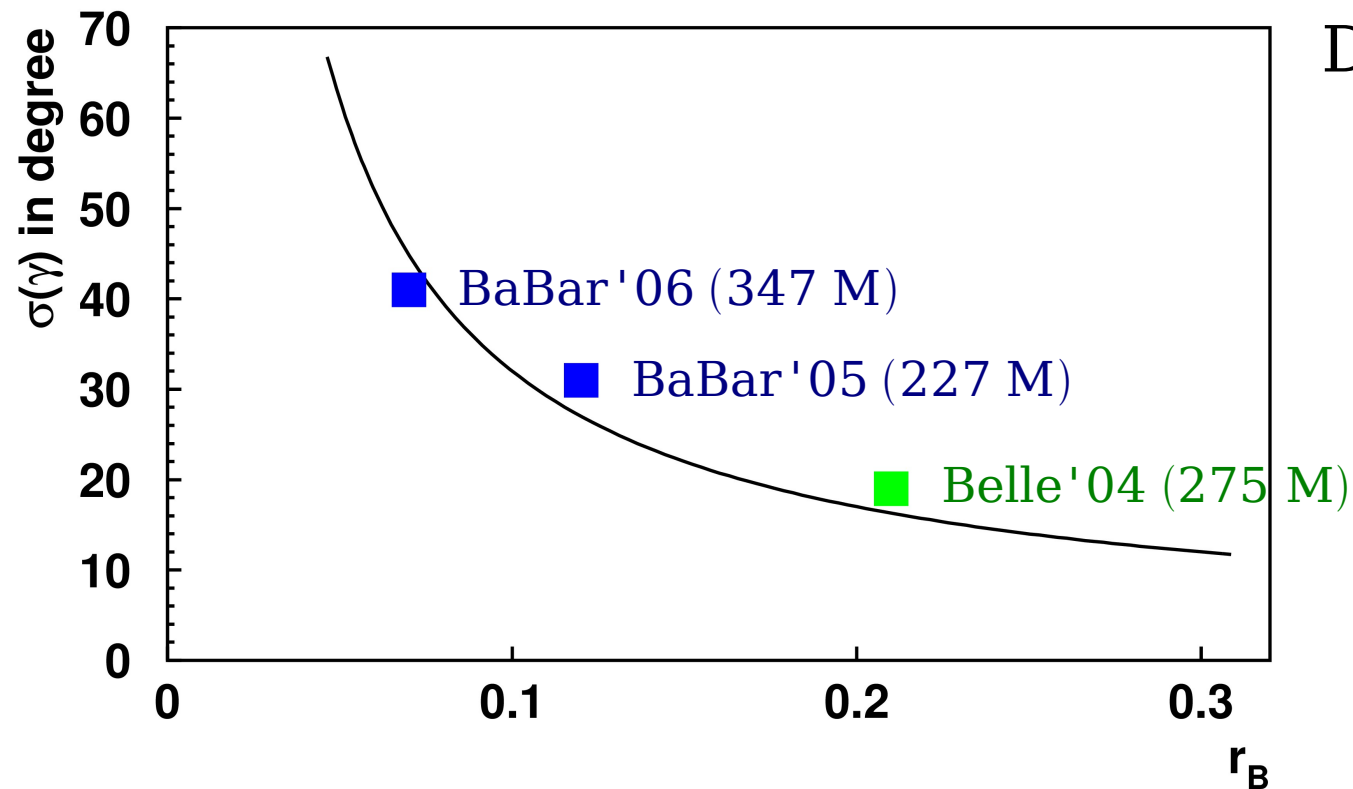
Dalitz $B \rightarrow D(K_S \pi \pi)K$

experimental inputs:

$$x_\pm = r_B \cos(\delta_B \pm \gamma)$$

$$y_\pm = r_B \sin(\delta_B \pm \gamma)$$

uncertainty on γ scales as $1/r_B$!



DK (stat only)

$$\sigma(x_\pm) \sim 0.07$$

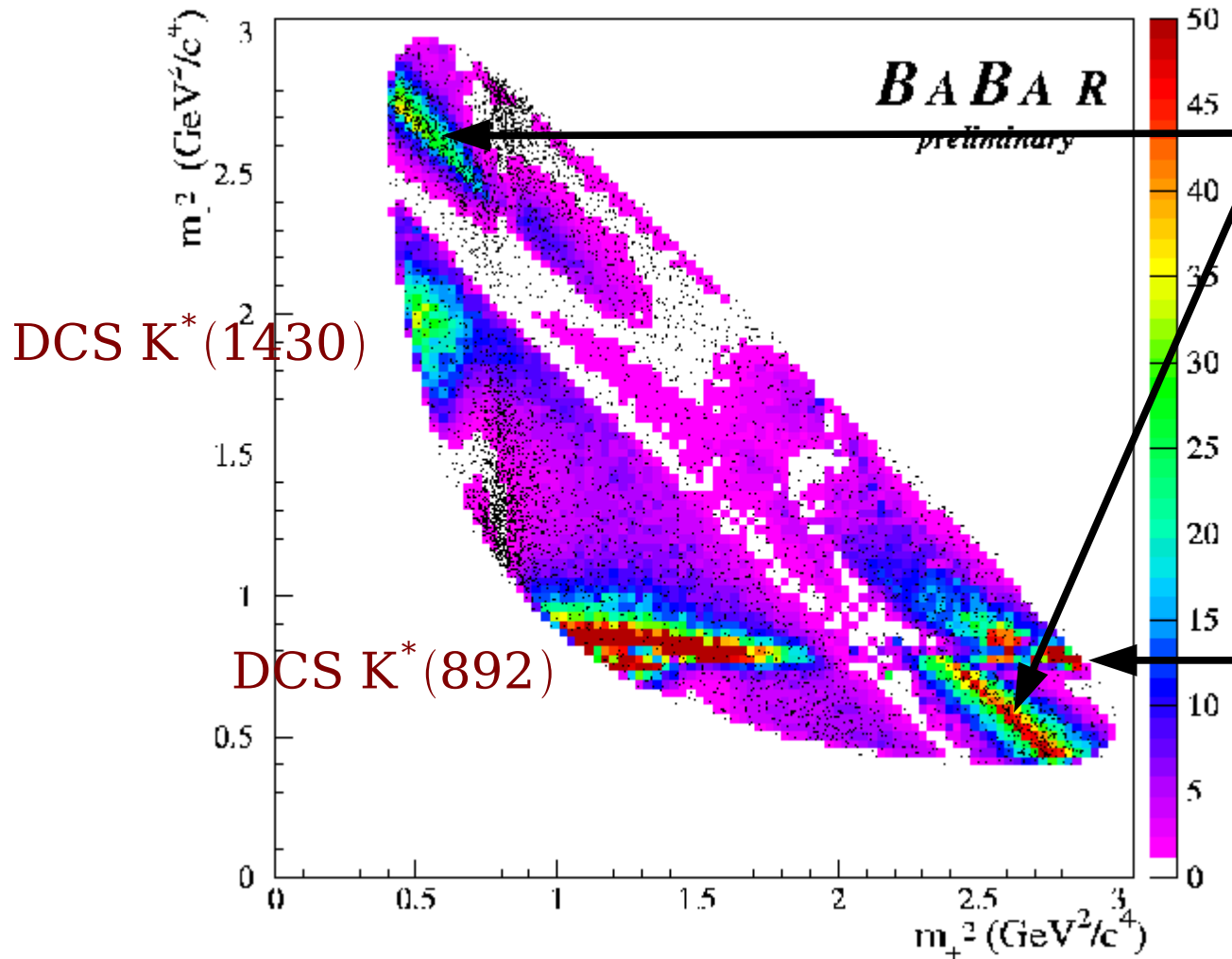
$$\sigma(y_\pm) \sim 0.08$$

Sensitivity to γ

sensitivity to γ/ϕ_3 varies across the Dalitz plot

$\gamma = 75^\circ$, $\delta = 180^\circ$, $r_B = 0.125$

$$w = 1/(d^2L/d\gamma^2)$$



GLW like

Interference of

$B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$, $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \rho^0$

with

$B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$, $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \rho^0$

ADS like

Interference of

$B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$, $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$

with

$B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$, $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$