



Measurement of  $\gamma$  with  $B^\pm \rightarrow D(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) K^\pm$  at  
LHCb: technical and systematic challenges

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- Introduction
- Online event selection (trigger)
  - The LHCb trigger strategy
  - Difficulties **triggering on the  $K_S^0$**
- Extracting  $\gamma$  from  $B^\pm \rightarrow D(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) K^\pm$ 
  - I show a **model independent method**
    - For more details:
      - Giri et al. PRD **68**, 054018 (2003)
      - Bondar and Poluektov, Eur. Phys. J. C47, 347 (2006) and hep-ph/070326
  - Sensitivity study at LHCb

$$A(B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-) = A_B \quad \text{and} \quad V_{ub} \propto e^{-i\gamma} \quad A(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-) = A_B r_B e^{i(\delta-\gamma)}$$

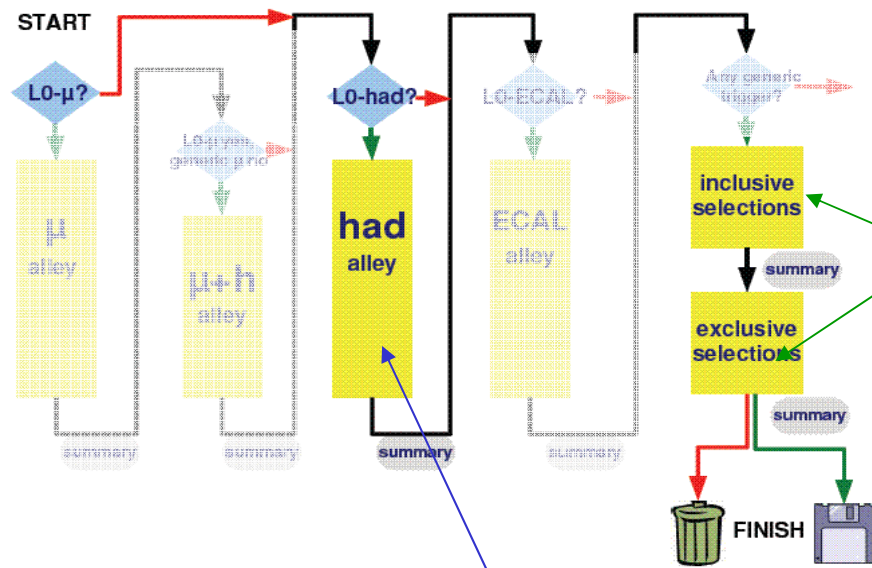
- Can utilise the interference between  **$b \rightarrow c \bar{u} s$**  and  **$b \rightarrow \bar{c} u s$**  transitions in  $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$  to extract  $\gamma$
- No penguins  $\rightarrow$  **Standard candle for  $\gamma$**
- In  $D(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)K^\pm$  case,  $\gamma$  and  $r_B$  must be extracted from fit to a **Dalitz plot**
  - Rich resonance structure & overlapping resonances



Triggering on  $K_s^0$

# The LHCb trigger strategy for hadronic decays

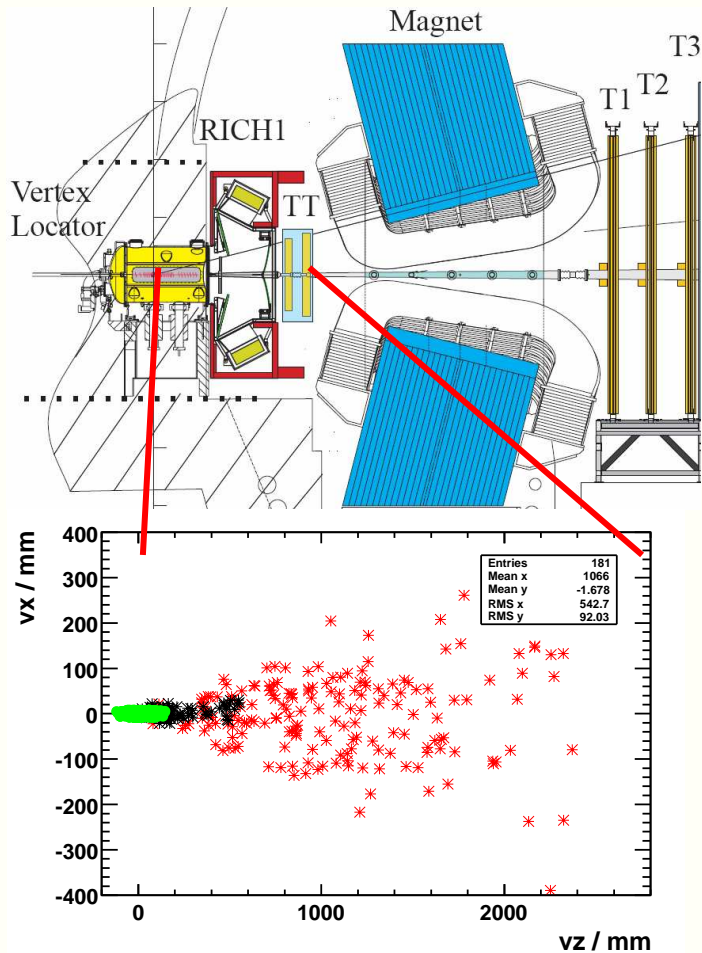
- 1. 10 MHz visible pp interaction rate
- 2. Level-0 hardware trigger selects high  $E_T$  events and reduces rate to 1 MHz.  
Level-0 has 50 % efficiency for this channel



- 5. HLT selections reconstruct specific topologies and decays
- 6. The output rate for all selections is ~2 kHz  
About 2 Hz for each exclusive decay of interest

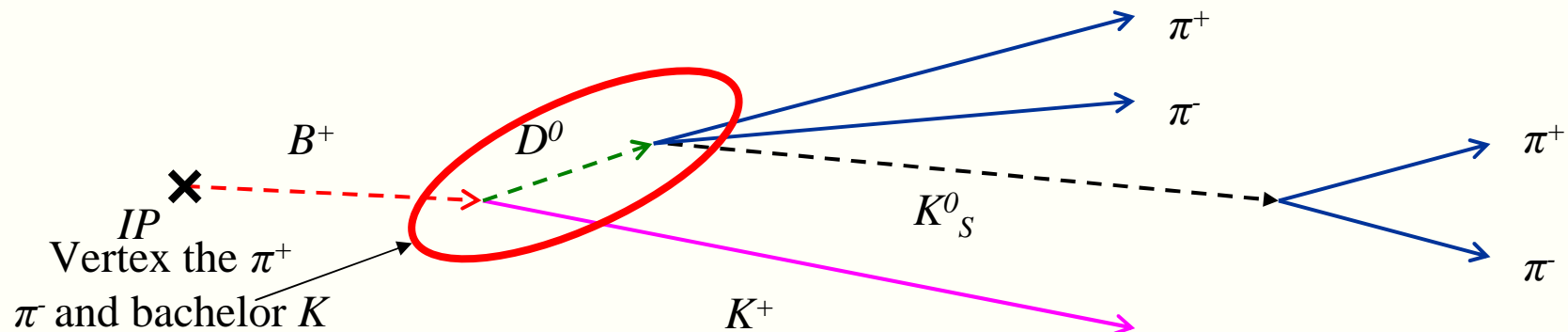
- 3. The Higher Level Trigger (HLT) runs on a CPU farm.  
Tracks in the vertex locator (VELO) are reconstructed
- 4. VELO tracks are **extended** to the trigger stations (long tracks).  
Final 30 kHz event rate after the HLT Alleys.

# The $K_s^0$ problem



Decay vertex of downstream  $K_s^0$  (red) extended (black) and heavy flavour (green)

- **Tracks from  $D^0$  and  $B^\pm$  decays originate in vertex locator**
  - **Found easily**
  - Extended through magnet
- **Most  $K_s^0$  decays are outside the vertex locator (downstream).**
  - Daughters **not reconstructed** in trigger alleys
- A dedicated downstream tracking for  $K_s^0$  :
  - **Too CPU intensive** to be run straight after alleys



- Vertex the  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$  and bachelor  $K^+$
- **Topological cuts** on combination
- Preliminary **efficiency 80 -90 %** for offline selected events passing the hadron alley
- Background **rate reduced** by a factor of 15
- Then possible to reconstruct downstream tracks from  $K_S^0$  and combine for exclusive selection

Ongoing work to ensure HLT selection will be in place for first data



Extracting  $\gamma$  in a model independent way



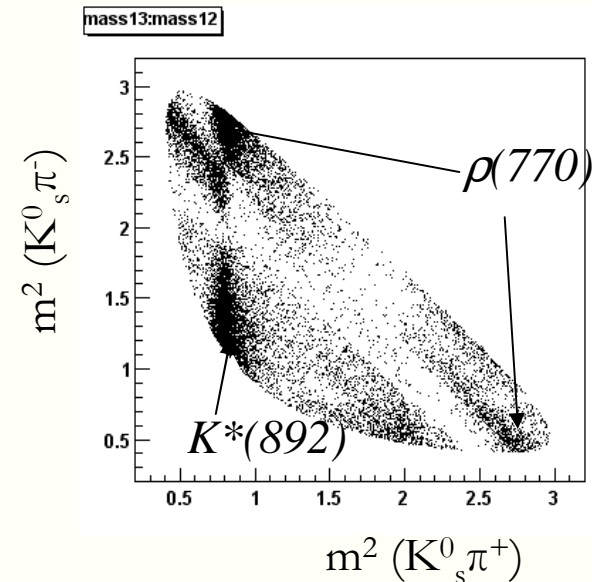
# The need for alternative methods to extract $\gamma$

- Determining  $\gamma$  with  $\mathbf{B^\pm \rightarrow D(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) K^\pm}$
- Best measurements of  $\gamma$  dominated by statistical error
  - Un-binned analysis of the Dalitz plot
  - Must **select a model** for un-binned analysis
- **→ Model dependence ←**

$$\phi_3 = (76_{-13}^{+12} (\text{stat}) \pm 4 (\text{syst}) \pm 9 (\text{model}))^\circ \text{ [Belle]}$$

$$\gamma = (76_{-24}^{+23} (\text{stat+syst}))^\circ \text{ [BaBar] \quad Moriond 08}$$

- At LHCb, statistical error expected to be **7-12°** with the  $2\text{fb}^{-1}$  in a nominal **year**
  - From unbinned maximum likelihood method, see Y. Li's talk
  - Exploits limited statistics well



However, model error likely to dominate within 1 year at LHCb

# Binned, model independent method : Formalism

- Decay amplitude of the B

$$A(B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-) = A_B$$

$$A(B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-) = A_B r_B e^{i(\delta-\gamma)}$$

- Partial width of the system

$$d\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow (K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi^-)_D K^-) = f^2(m_+^2, m_-^2) + r_B^2 f^2(m_-^2, m_+^2) + 2r_B \text{Re}[f(m_+^2, m_-^2) f^*(m_-^2, m_+^2) e^{-i(\delta_B - \gamma)}]$$

- Must integrate over a region of phase space

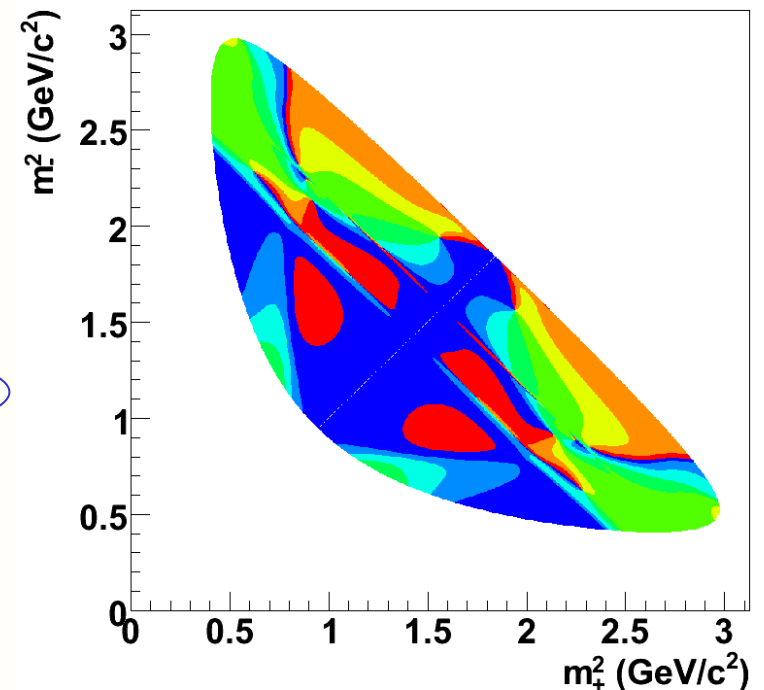
Integral of interference term can be written as :

$$c_i \cos(\delta_B - \gamma) + s_i \sin(\delta_B - \gamma)$$

$$\text{where } c_i = \int_i [f(m_+^2, m_-^2) f(m_-^2, m_+^2) \cos(\Delta\delta_D)] dp$$

$$s_i = \int_i [f(m_+^2, m_-^2) f(m_-^2, m_+^2) \sin(\Delta\delta_D)] dp$$

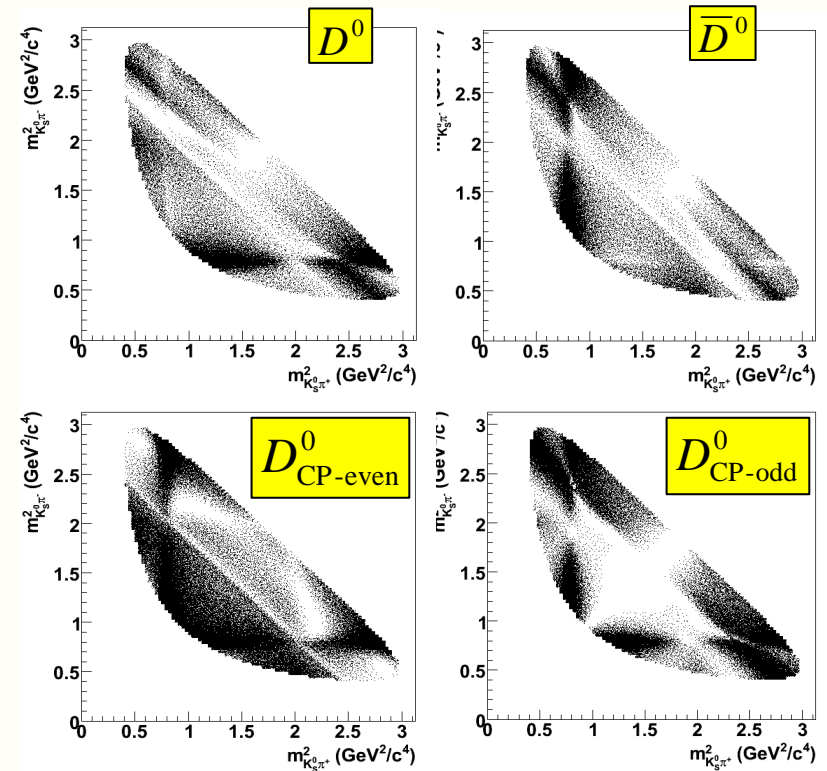
Sensitivity to  $\gamma$  is slightly reduced by the binning (80-90 % of unbinned method)

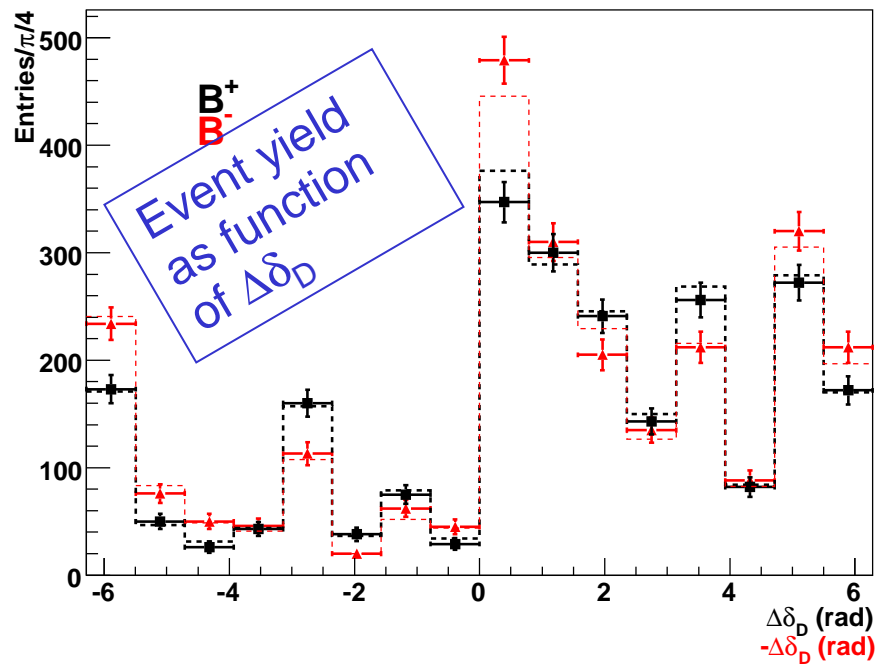


Partition of the Dalitz plot into bins defined in terms of the **strong phase difference** between symmetric points in Dalitz space

- Data from CLEO-c  
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi(3770) \rightarrow D^0 \bar{D}^0$
- Allows admixtures and gives information on strong phase
  - **Independent measurement of  $s_i, c_i$**
- Dalitz structure determined from flavour specific D decays
- For now use the model described in hep-ex/0607104 (BaBar) to estimate parameters

CLEO-c replaces the model error with a  $3^\circ$ - $5^\circ$  systematic





Generated charge asymmetry (points).

The fit is shown by the dashed lines

The binning is the same as on slide 10 with  $\delta_D$  offset by  $\pi/8$  rad to simplify presentation

- Assume 5000 events per  $2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ 
  - Y. Li
  - Downstream  $K_S^0$  included
- Toy samples generated with  $\gamma = 60^\circ$ ,  $r_B = 0.1$ ,  $\delta_B = 130^\circ$
- Perform simultaneous fit to variables
  - $x = r_B \cos(\delta \pm \gamma)$
  - $y = r_B \sin(\delta \pm \gamma)$
- Plot shown without background or acceptance effects



# Background

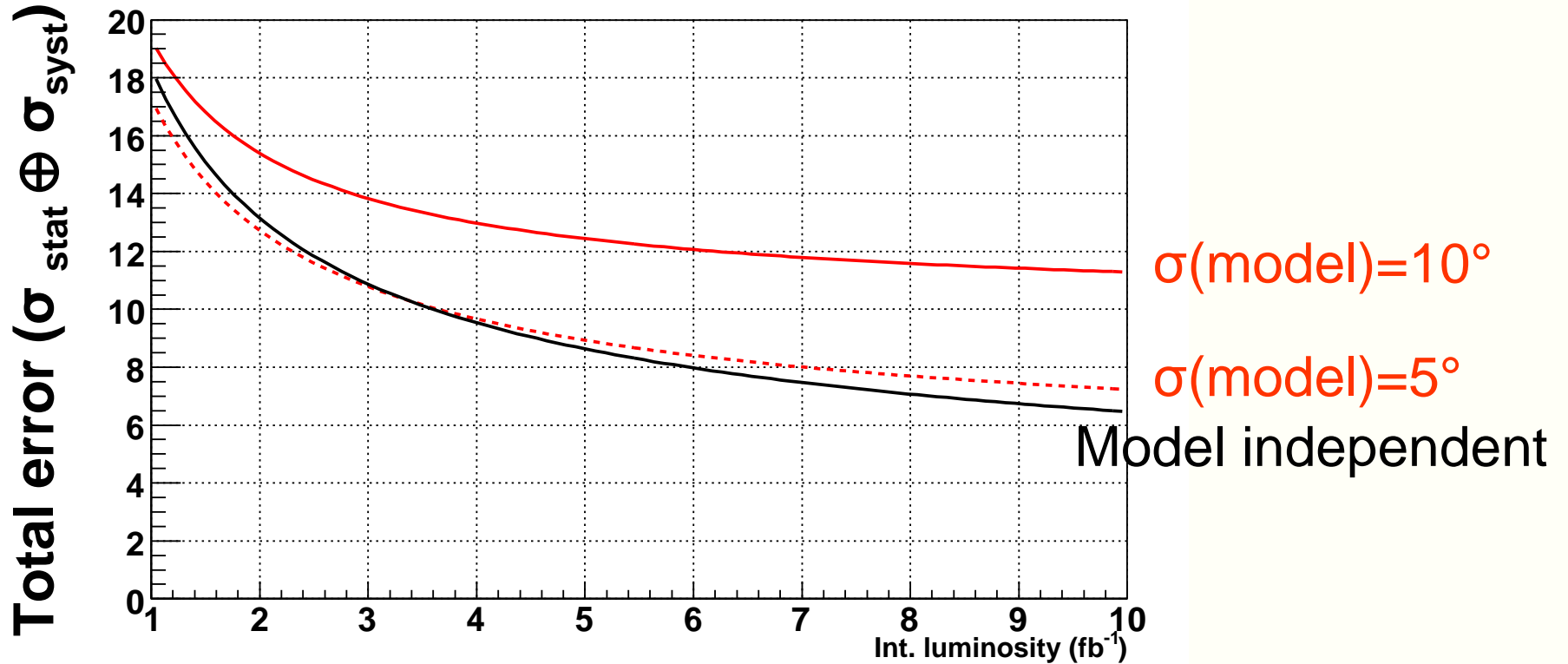


Backgrounds estimated from GEANT4 simulation

- $D^0(K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^\pm$  ( $\pi$  mis-ID as K)
- Worst case combinatoric B/S < 0.7
- $K^\pm$  mis-id rate can be determined from  $D^{+*} \rightarrow D^0(K\pi)\pi^\pm$  to better than 1%
- Absolute combinatoric B/S will be determined from B and D mass sidebands

Scenario	$2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ Mod. Independent	$2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ Mod. Dep. (LHCb-048-2007)
	$\sigma_{\text{stat}}$	$\sigma_{\text{stat}}$
No background	<b>8°</b>	<b>6°</b>
With background	<b>9-13°</b>	<b>7-12°</b>

# Comparison with model dependent study



Currently expected model error at LHCb is 10-15° (sc ales with  $1/r_B$ )

A model error on gamma of 5° is shown for comparison , may be possible with an improved model of the D Dalitz distribution

- Development of robust HLT for  $B^{\pm} \rightarrow D(K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-) K^{\pm}$  is well advanced
  - $K_S^0$  decaying outside vertex detector requires novel strategies
- Complementary model independent analysis useful at high statistics
  - Binning definition consistent with CLEO-C
  - Error on  $\gamma$  in 1 nominal year 8-13°
- Statistical sensitivity of this mode to  $\gamma$  in LHCb lifetime 4-6°, dependent on background