

# Time-dependent CP violation in B decays at Belle

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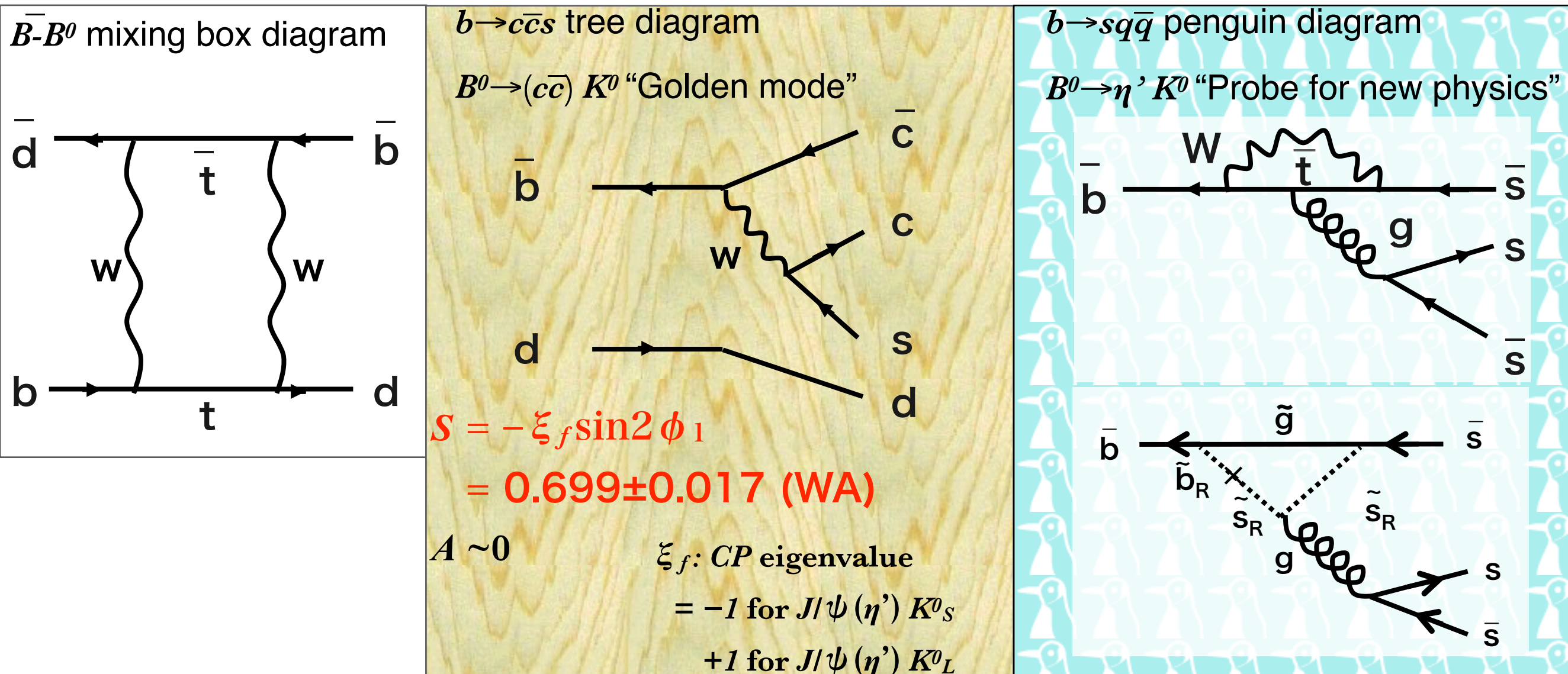
# Introduction

Time-dependent  $CP$  violation is induced by quantum interference between  $B^0$ - $\bar{B}^0$  mixing and  $B^0$  decay to  $CP$  eigenstate ( $f_{CP}$ ).

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{\mathcal{P}(\bar{B}^0(\Delta t) \rightarrow f_{CP}) - \mathcal{P}(B^0(\Delta t) \rightarrow f_{CP})}{\mathcal{P}(\bar{B}^0(\Delta t) \rightarrow f_{CP}) + \mathcal{P}(B^0(\Delta t) \rightarrow f_{CP})} = \underline{S \sin \Delta m \Delta t + A \cos \Delta m \Delta t}$$

$S = \frac{-2\text{Im} \lambda}{|\lambda|^2 + 1}$  : Time-dependent  $CPV$  parameter,  $A(=-C) = \frac{1 - |\lambda|^2}{1 + |\lambda|^2}$  : Direct  $CPV$  parameter

$\Delta m$ :  $B$ - $\bar{B}$  mass difference,  $\Delta t$ :  $B$ - $\bar{B}$  decay time difference



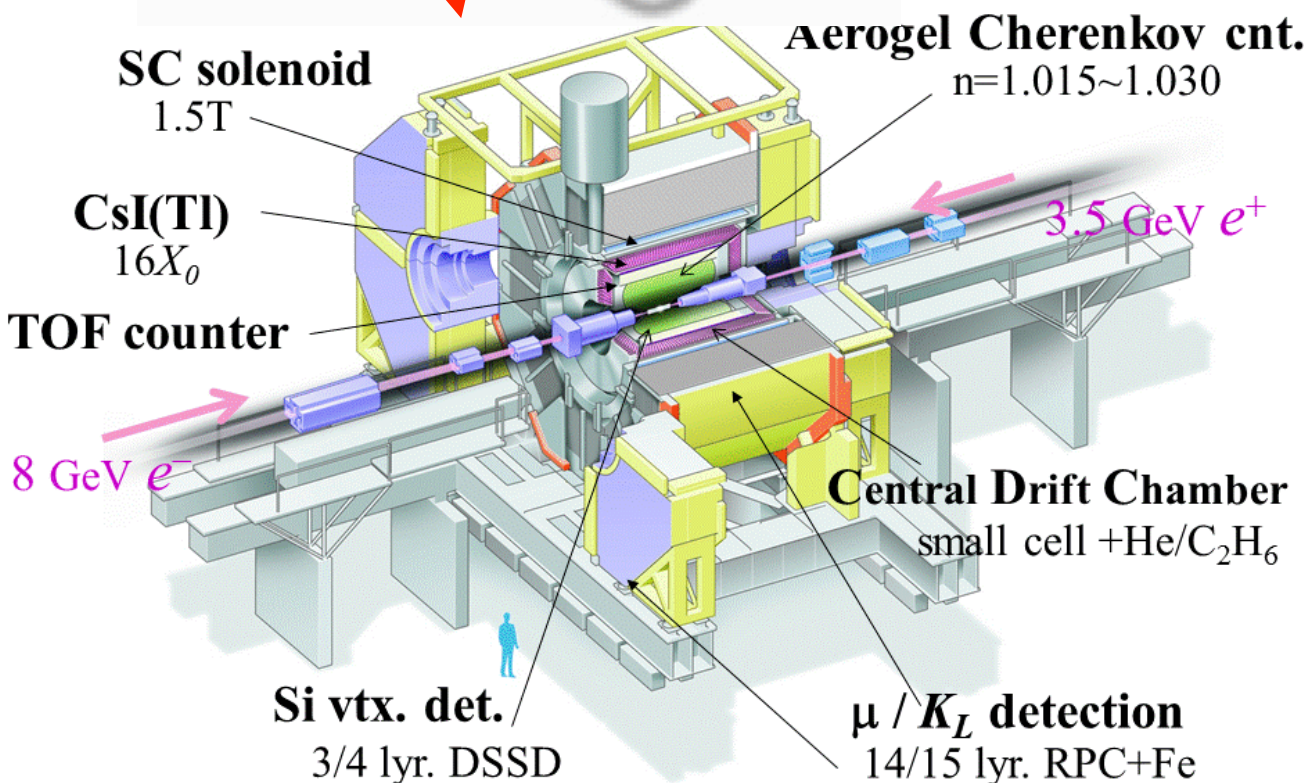
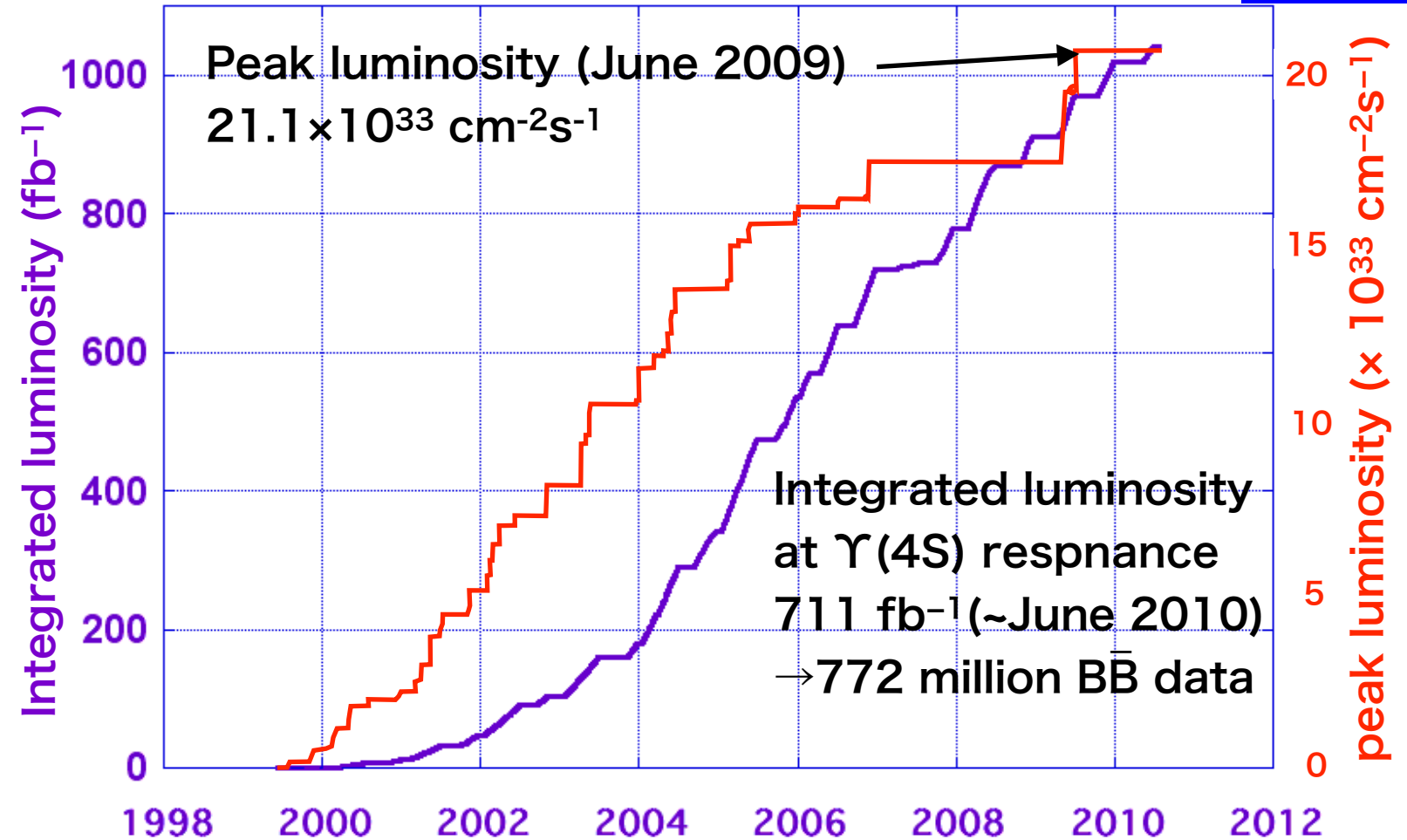
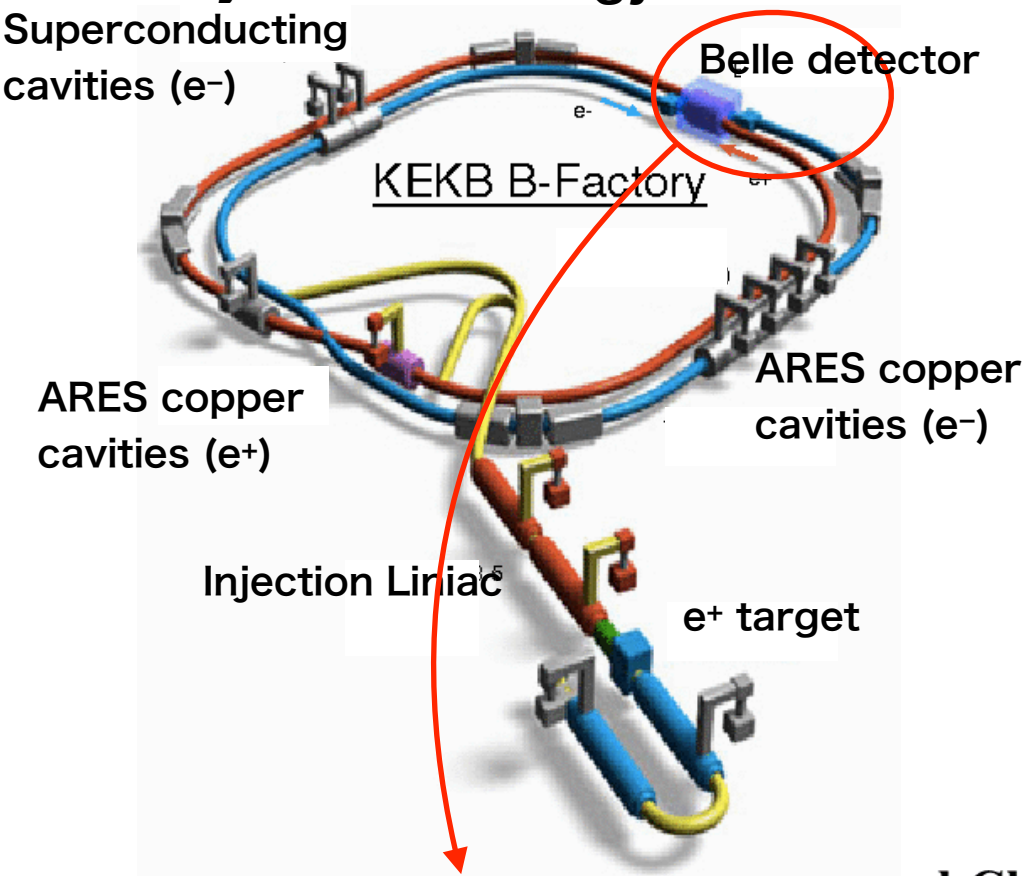


# KEKB accelerator and Belle detector



$e^-(8.0 \text{ GeV}) \times e^+(3.5 \text{ GeV})$

asymmetric energy collision



Vertex reconstruction

Silicon vertex detector: 3/4 layers double-sided silicon strips

Charged particle tracking

Central Drift Chamber: small cell + He/C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>  
Superconducting solenoid: 1.5T magnetic field

Particle identification

Aerogel Cherenkov counter: Aerogel radiator + PMT

Time-of-Flight counter

$\gamma$ /electron detection

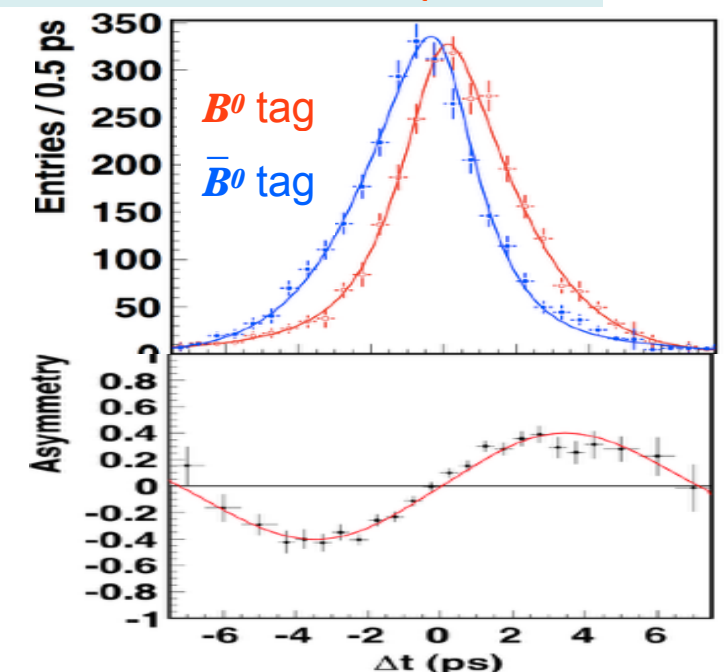
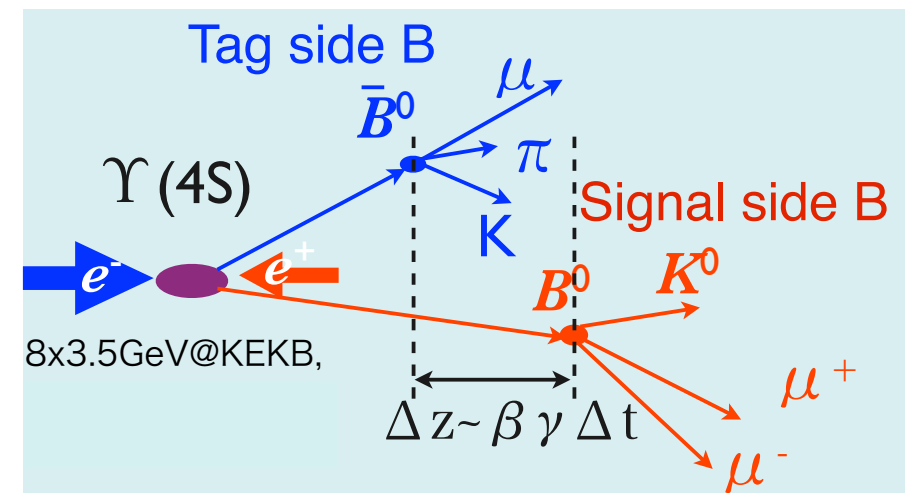
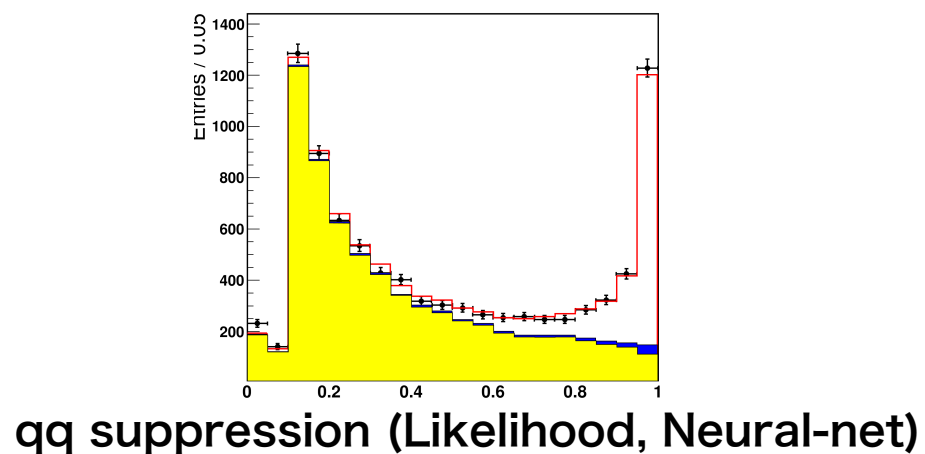
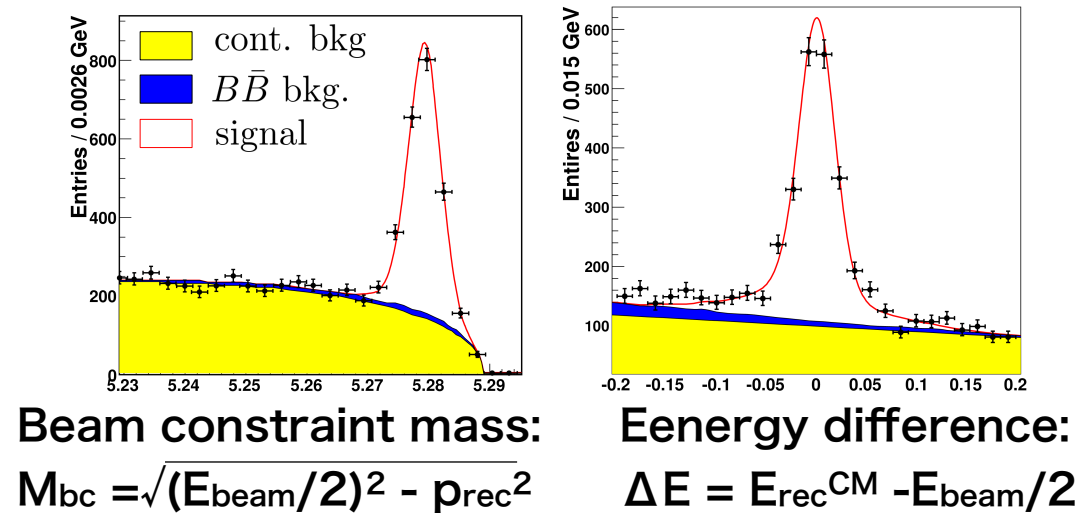
CsI(Tl) Electromagnetic calorimeter

$\mu$  ID /K<sub>L</sub> detection

14/15 layers Resistive Plate Counter+Iron yoke

# Overview of time-dependent CP violation analysis

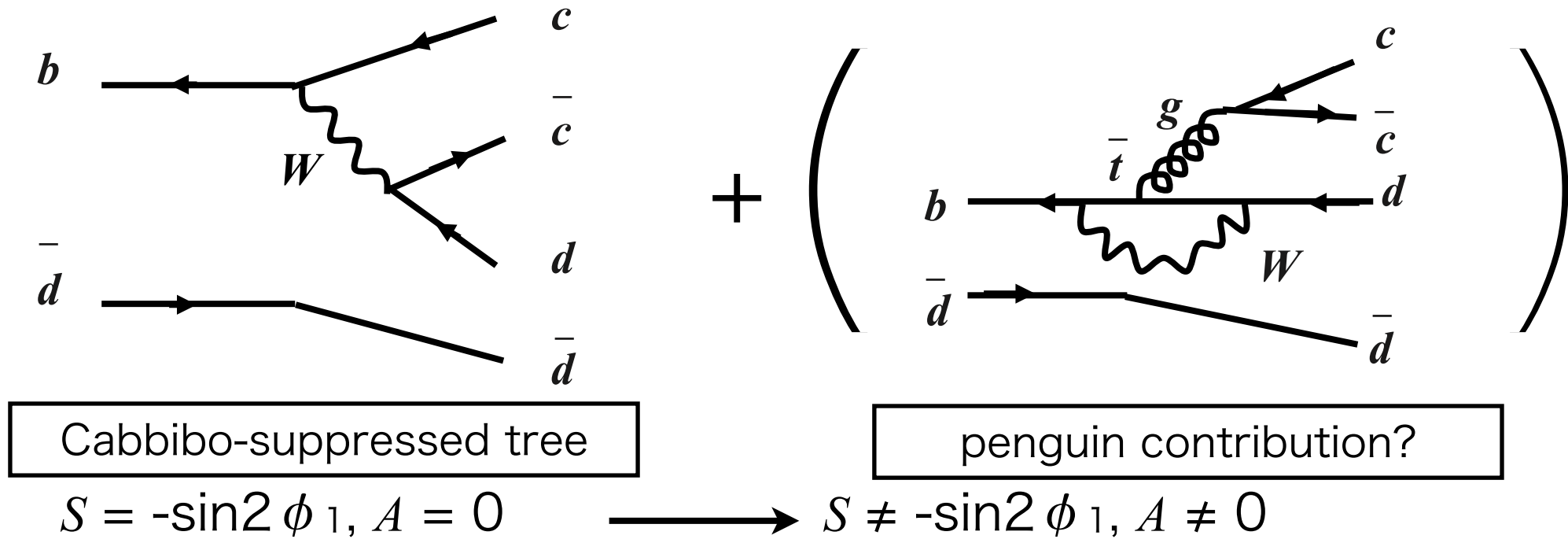
- Signal  $B$  is reconstructed and selected using kinematic variables (mass, energy)
- Continuum background is rejected using event shape variables from all observables.
- Tag side  
Remaining observables in an event is used for flavor determination  
 $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} l^- \nu$ ,  $B^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$ ,  $D^0 \rightarrow K^- l^+ \nu$
- $\Delta t$  is measured by vertex positions of  $B$  and  $\bar{B}$ .



CP violation parameters are obtained by the fit to  $\Delta t$ .

$$\mathcal{P}(\Delta t) = \frac{e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}}}{4\tau_{B^0}} q(A \cos \Delta m \Delta t + S \sin \Delta m \Delta t)$$

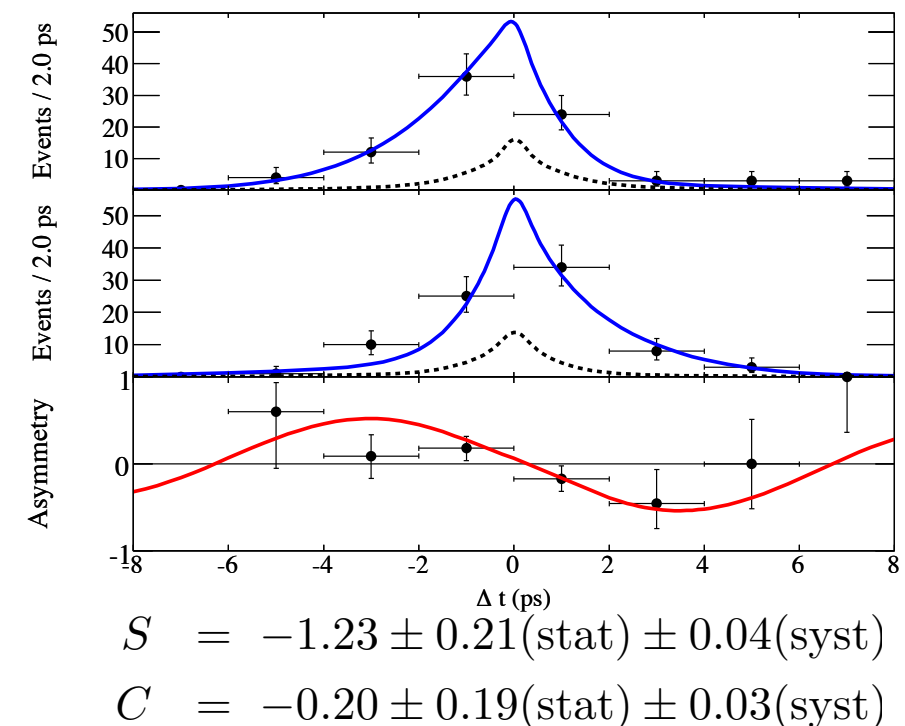
# $\phi_1$ measurement in $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$



(Z. Z Xing, PRD 61 014010 (1999))

If new physics contributes to the penguin loop,  $S$  and  $A$  shift due to different weak phase.

Constrain penguin contribution in  $B$  decays induced by  $b \rightarrow ccs$  diagram without model dependence.



Large asymmetry was seen in BABAR  
(non-zero with  $4.0\sigma$  significance)  
PRL 101 021801 (2008)



# $\phi_1$ measurement in $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$



$$N_{\text{signal}} = 332 \pm 22$$

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0) = (1.62 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\mathcal{S} = -0.59 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.03$$

$$\mathcal{A} = -0.15 \pm 0.14^{+0.04}_{-0.03},$$

$S \neq 0$  by  $3.0 \sigma$

confidence level.

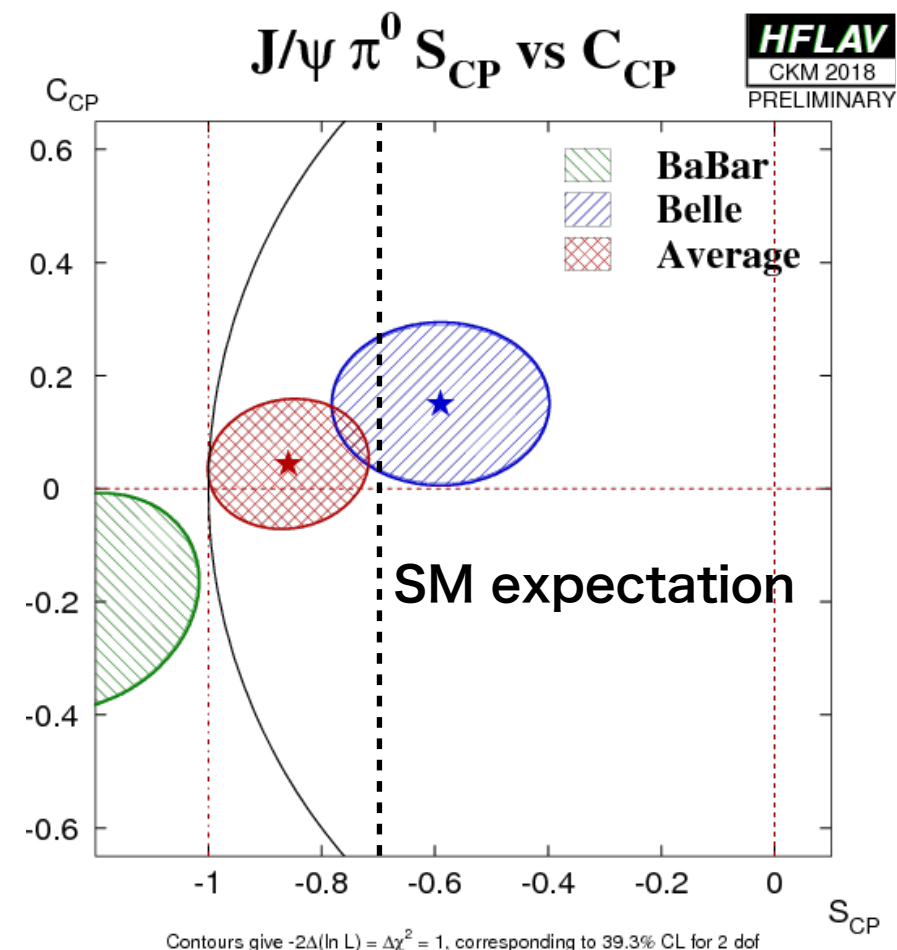
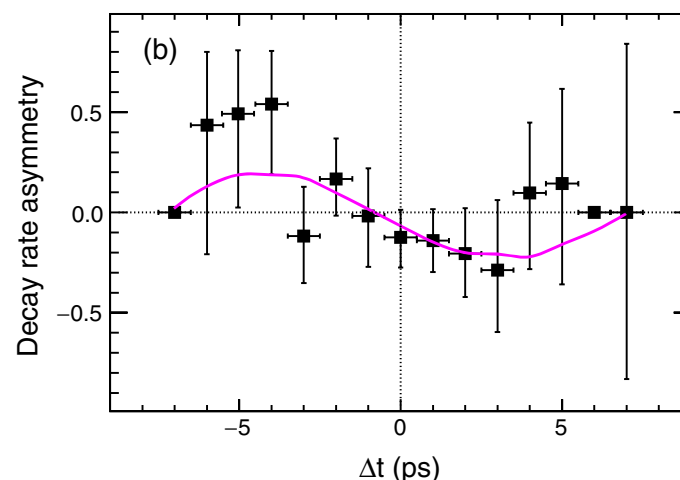
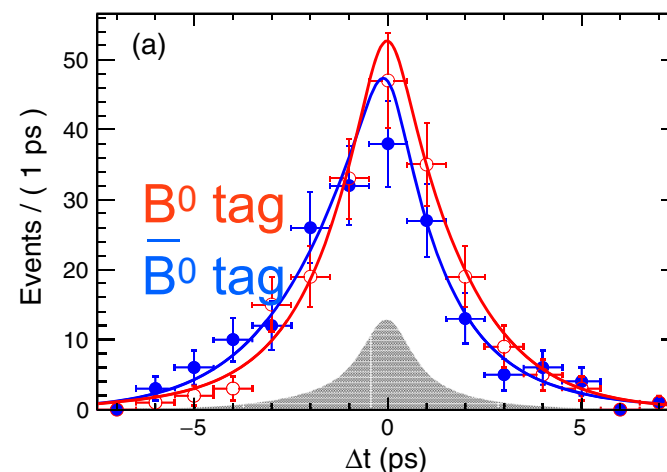
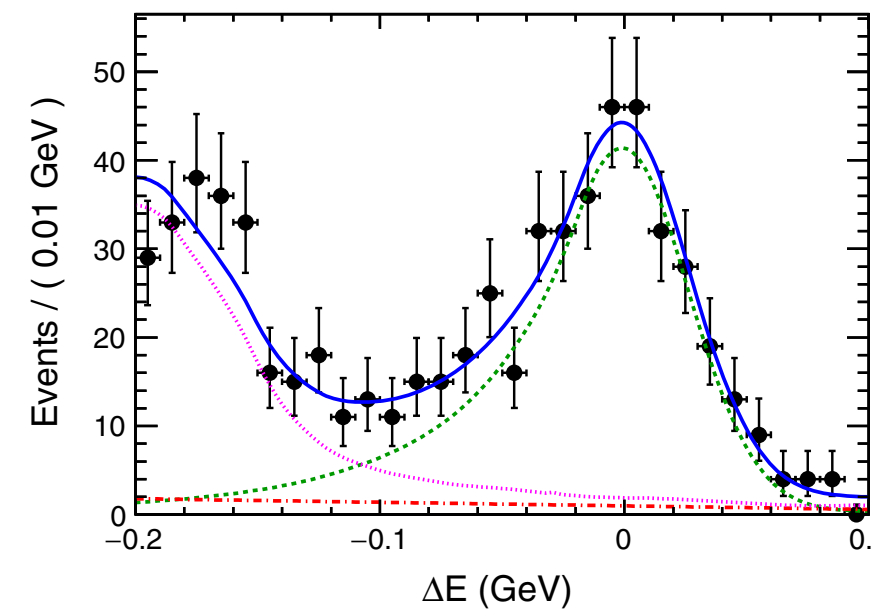
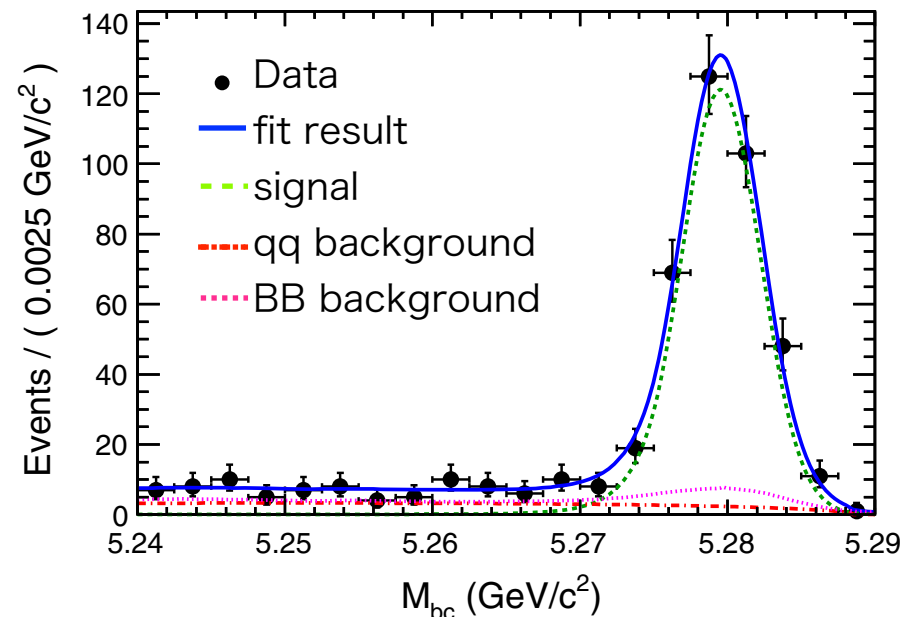
Consistent with

Standard model (SM)

expectation.

Published:

PRD98 112008 (2018)



# Time-dependent CPV in 3-body B decays



$$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 K_S^0, B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$$

CP-even eigenstates with  $K_S^0$ .

$\leftrightarrow$  Two-body  $B^0$  decays with  $K_S^0$  are CP-odd eigenstates ( $J/\psi K_S^0, \phi K_S^0, \eta' K_S^0 \dots$ ).

$\rightarrow$  Validation using both eigenstates is important.

$$\sin(2\beta^{\text{eff}}) \equiv \sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}}) \quad \text{HFLAV Summer 2016}$$

Induced by  $b \rightarrow sq\bar{q}$  penguin diagram.

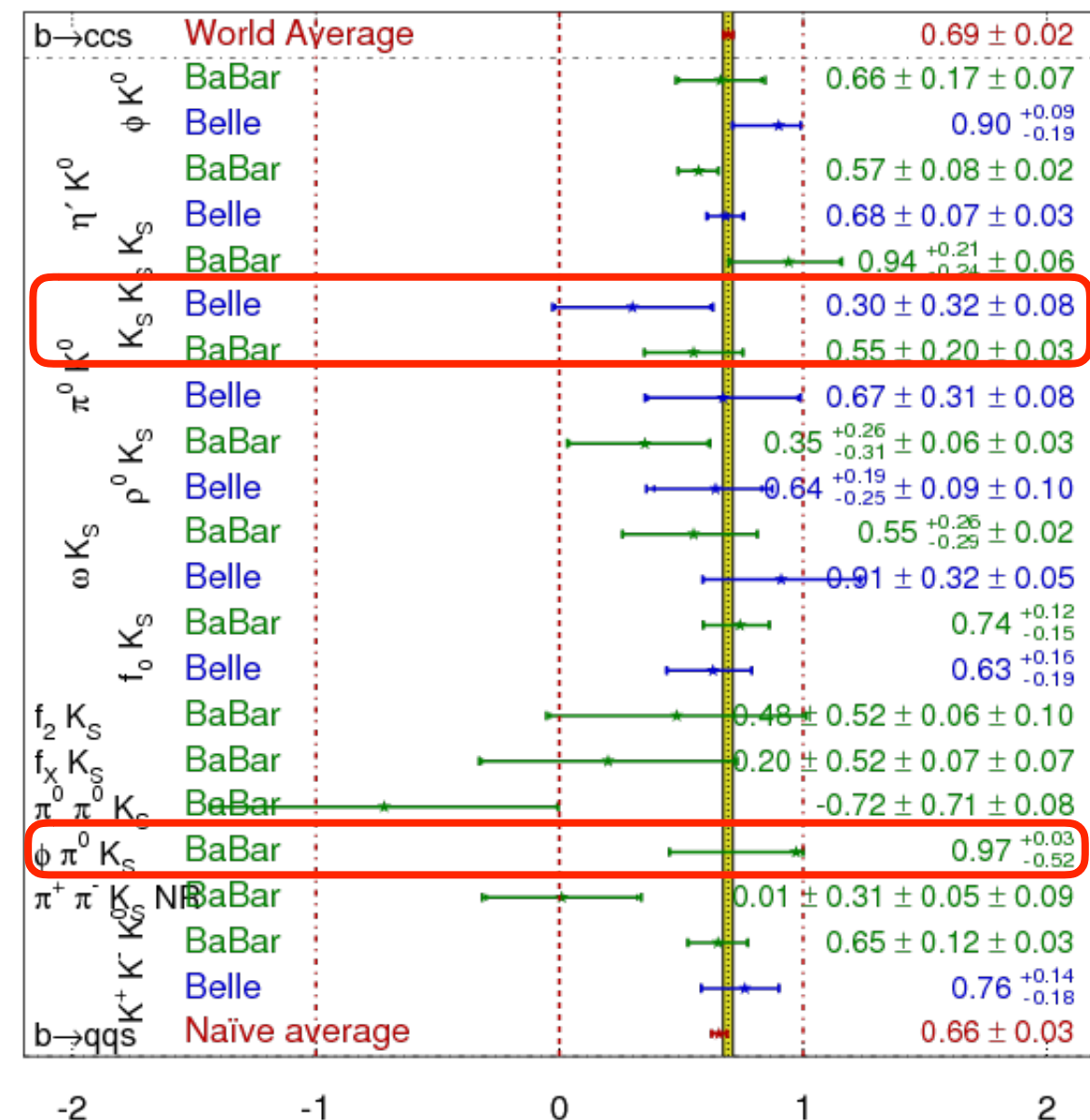
$\rightarrow$  Sensitive to new physics:  $S \equiv -\xi_f \sin 2\phi_1^{\text{eff}}$ .

Shift in  $\phi_1$  from  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  diagram (mainly from  $b \rightarrow u$  tree contribution) is expected to be small.

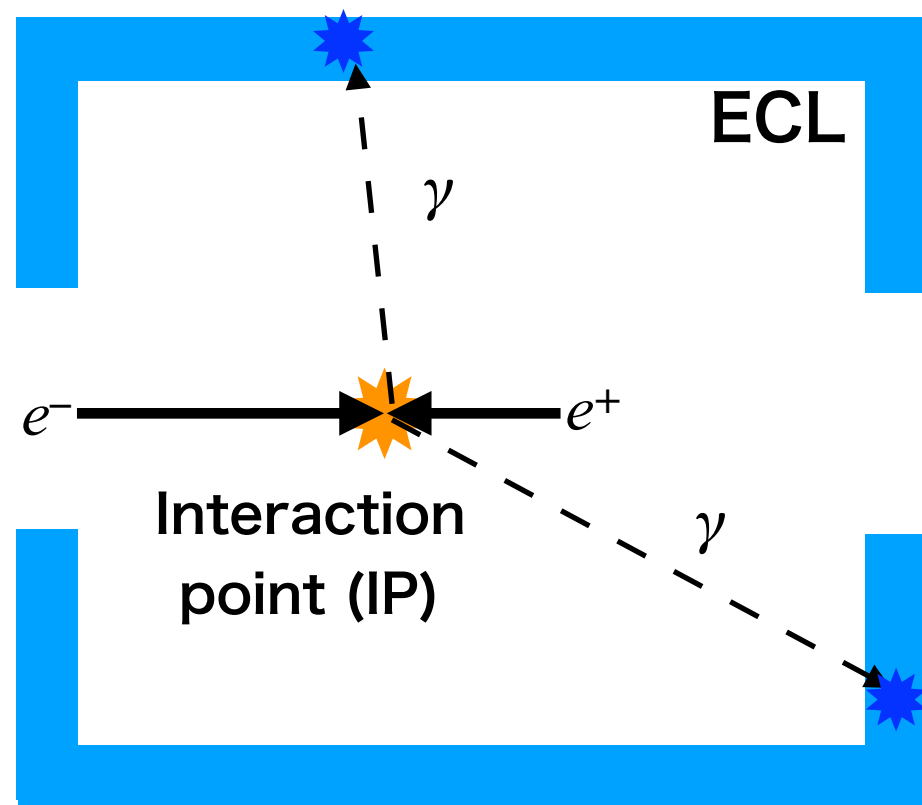
$$K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0: \Delta S = 0.02_{-0.03}^{+0.02} \quad (\text{hep-ph/0702252})$$

$$\pi^0 \pi^0 K_S^0: \Delta S = 0.034_{-0.025}^{+0.020} \quad (\text{PLB596 163})$$

Center values of current results are apart from SM expectation.



# Vertex reconstruction of neutral final states



$B^0$  decay vertex is reconstructed using charged track path obtained by the vertex detector (SVD).

Electromagnetic calorimeter (ECL) detects photon hit position and no path information is obtained.

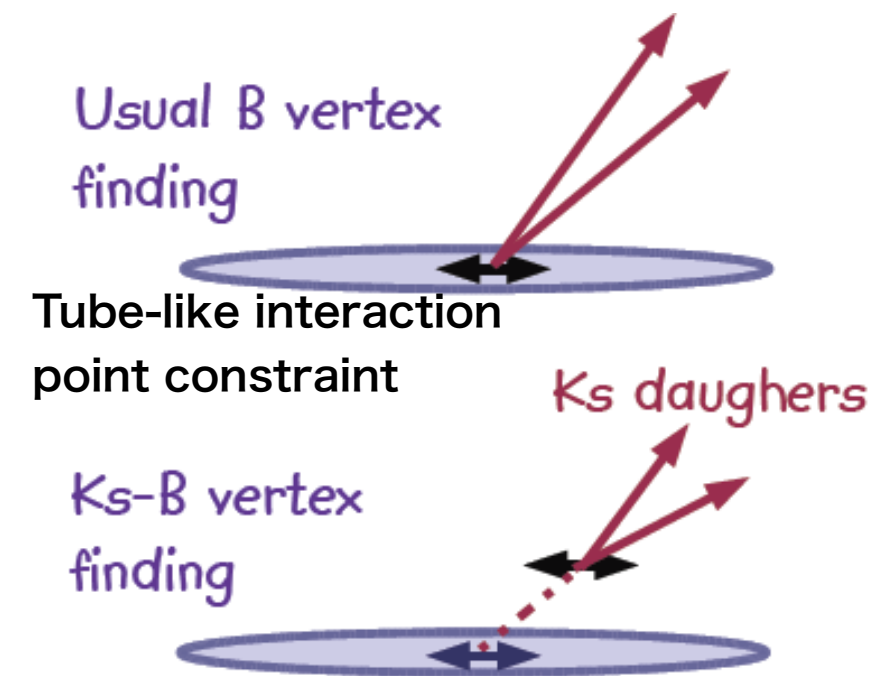
→ We can not reconstruct  $B^0$  decay vertex using information of photons from  $\pi^0$  decay.

$K_S^0$  decays a point apart from  $B^0$  decay vertex.

→ Reconstruct signal side vertex using flight direction of  $K_S^0$  with constraint of  $e^+e^-$  interaction point.

Comparing to the 2-body decays, decay point is close to the  $B^0$  decay vertex in  $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 K_S^0$  and  $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$ ,  $K_S^0$  modes since momentum is lower than.

→ Vertex reconstruction efficiency is better by 20-30%.

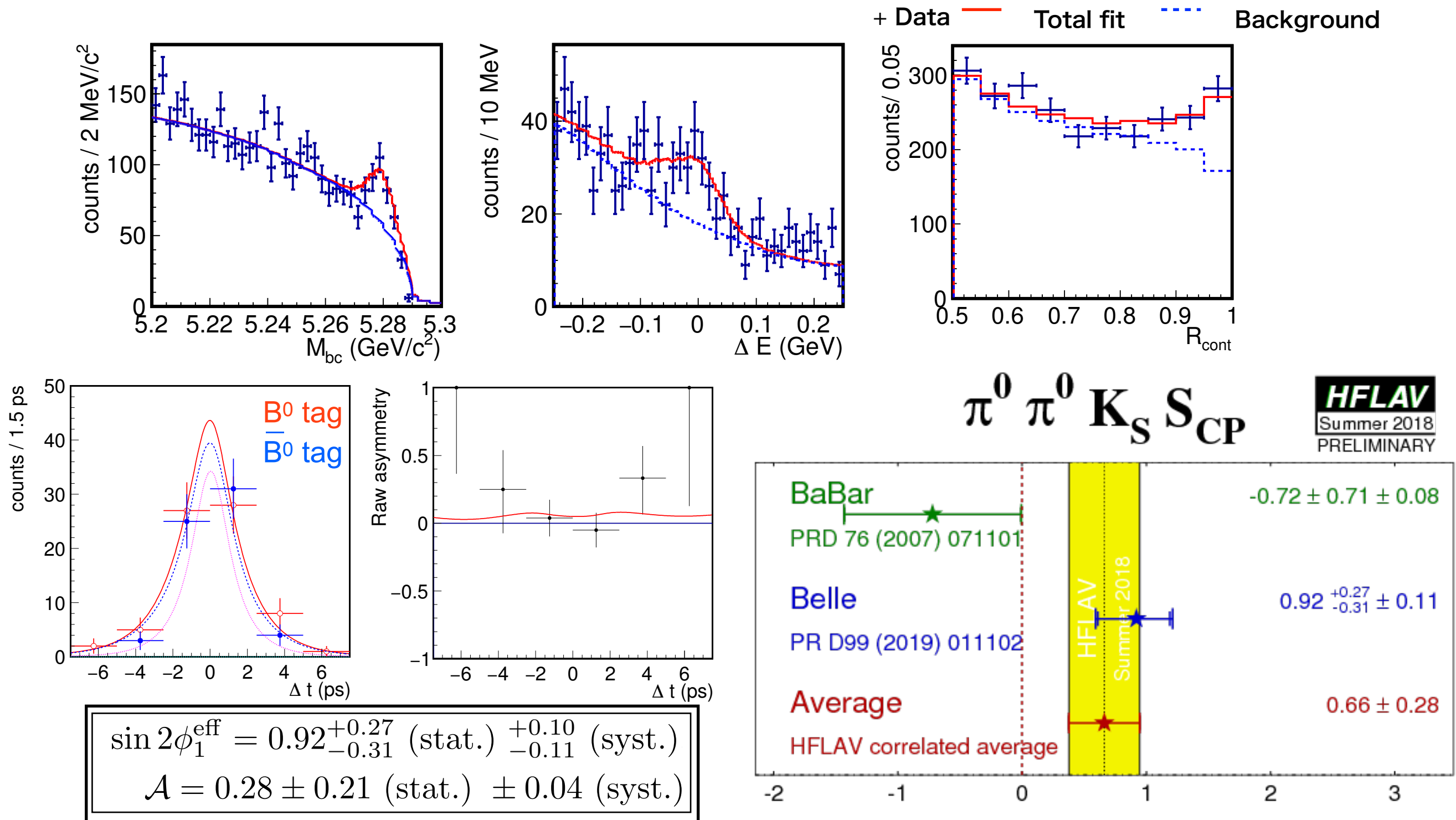




# $\phi_1^{\text{eff}}$ measurement in $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 K_S^0$



Signal yield with vertex information =  $146.7 \pm 23.6$  events



Deviation from non- $CP$  violation is  $1.8 \sigma$ .

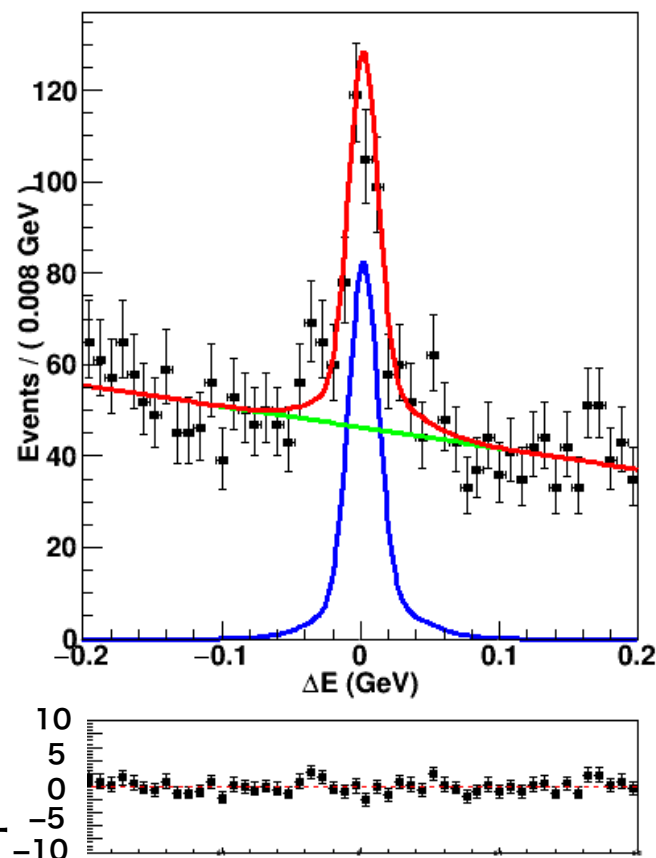
Consistent with  $\sin 2\phi_1$  from  $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$  diagram.

# $\phi_1^{\text{eff}}$ measurement in $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$

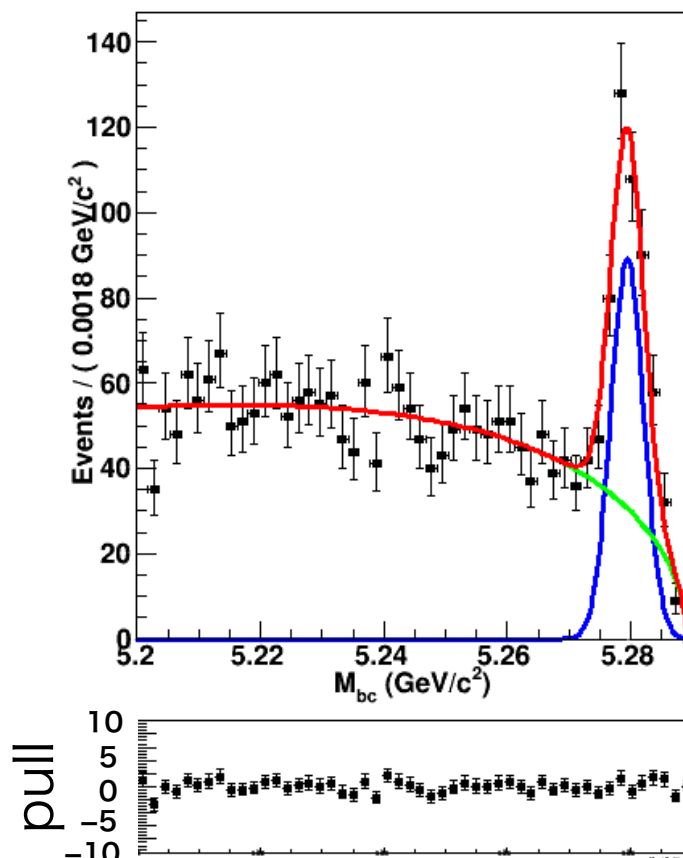


Signals candidates for  $CP$  violation measurement are reconstructed well ( $N_{\text{signal}} = 329 \pm 20$ ). After validation of analysis procedure and systematic error estimation,  $CP$  violation parameters are measured.

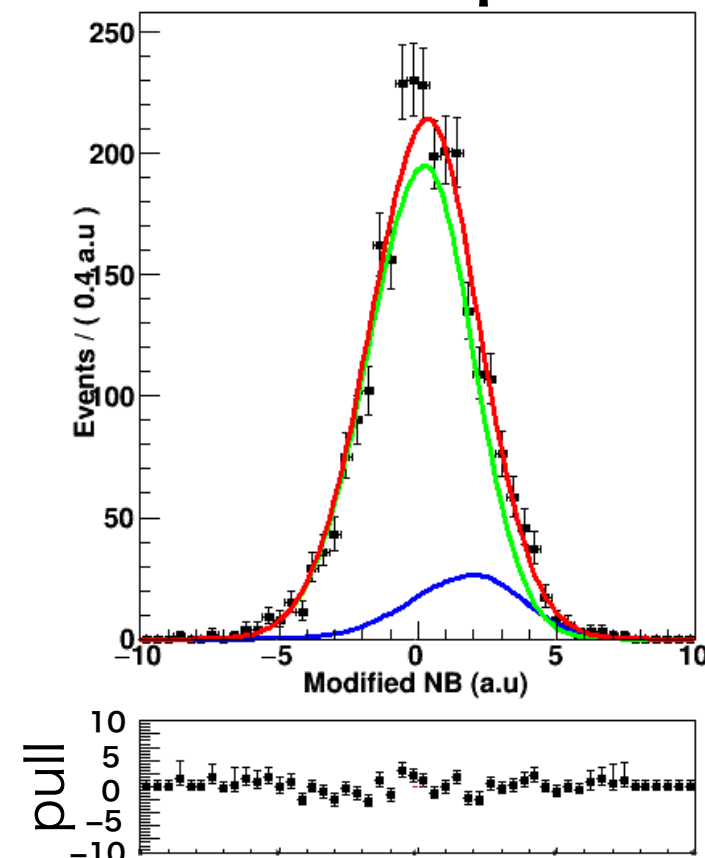
$\Delta E$



$M_{bc}$



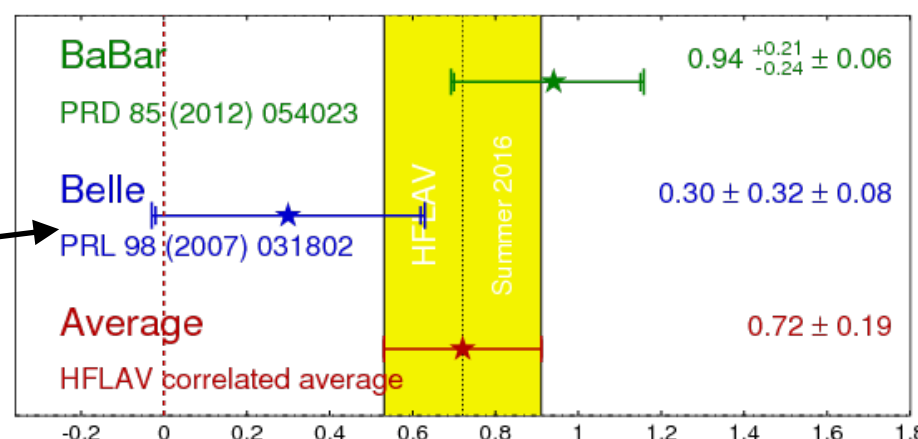
NN output



+ Data  
— Fit result  
— Signal  
— Background

$K_S K_S K_S S_{CP}$

HFLAV  
Summer 2016



will be updated soon

Belle preliminary

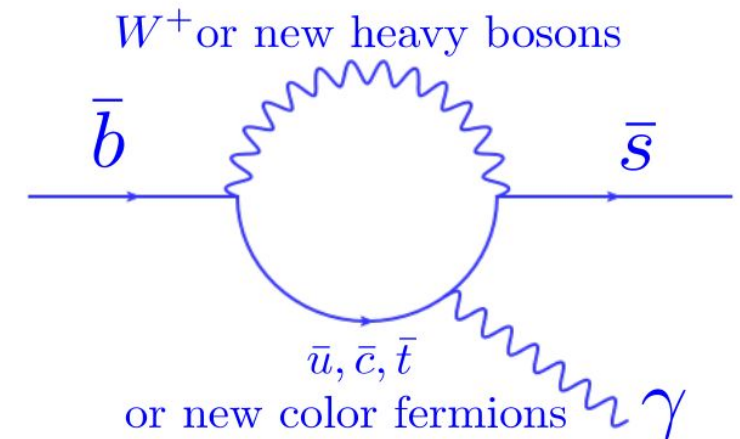
# Time-dependent CPV in $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$



Induced by  $b \rightarrow s \gamma$  diagram

In SM,  $S \sim 0$  since contamination by right-handed photon is suppressed by factor  $m_s/m_b$ .

If new physics contributes to enhance right-handed component,  $S \neq 0$ .



$$\mathcal{S}^+ \equiv \mathcal{S}_{\pi^+ \pi^- K_S^0 \gamma}^I + \mathcal{S}_{\pi^+ \pi^- K_S^0 \gamma}^{\bar{I}} = \frac{8}{1 + |\xi|^2} (\text{Im} \xi \cos 2\beta - \text{Re} \xi \sin 2\beta) a^I,$$

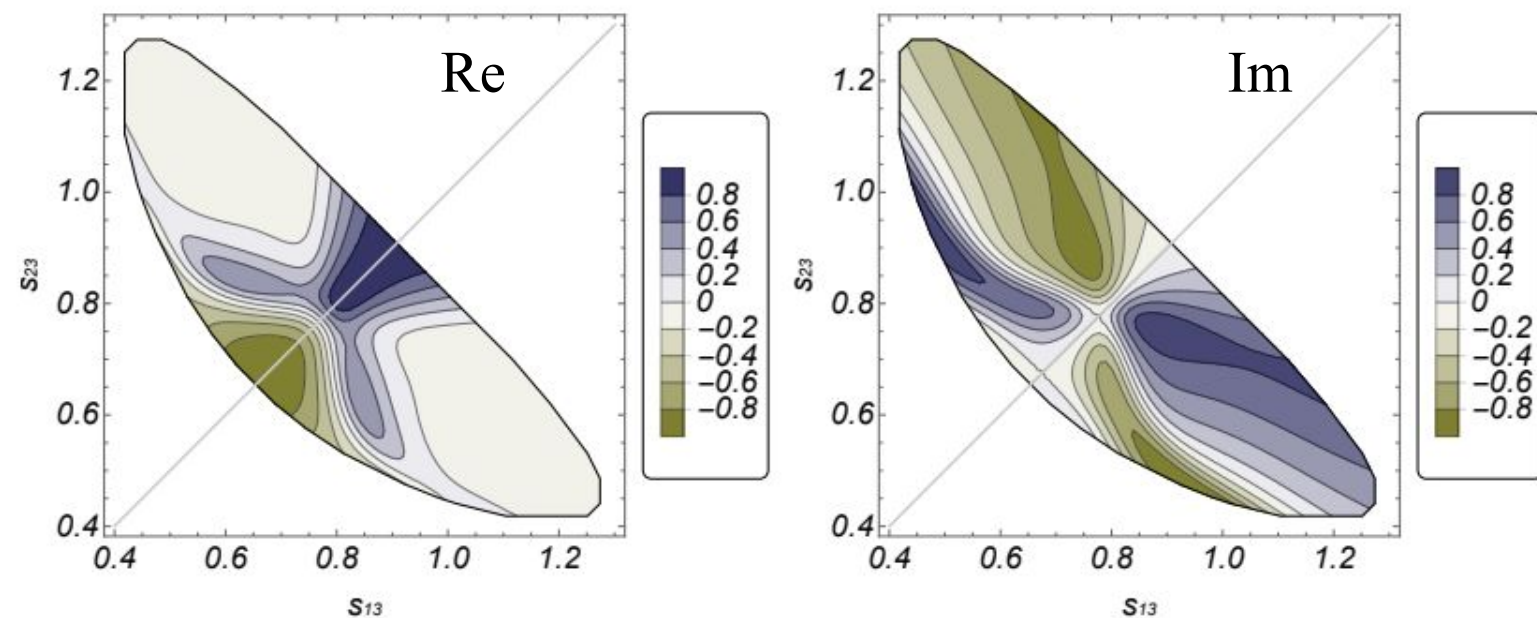
$$\mathcal{S}^- \equiv \mathcal{S}_{\pi^+ \pi^- K_S^0 \gamma}^I - \mathcal{S}_{\pi^+ \pi^- K_S^0 \gamma}^{\bar{I}} = \frac{8}{1 + |\xi|^2} (\text{Re} \xi \cos 2\beta + \text{Im} \xi \sin 2\beta) b^I.$$

$\xi \equiv c'/c$ : ratio of right- to left-handed amplitudes

$I$  denotes a symmetric region of  $(-)$  Dalitz plane above (below) the bisector of  $m_{13} - m_{23}$

(arxiv:1802.09433)

Decay amplitude of  $K_1(1270) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- K_S^0$



# Time-dependent CPV in $B^0 \rightarrow K^0_S \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$



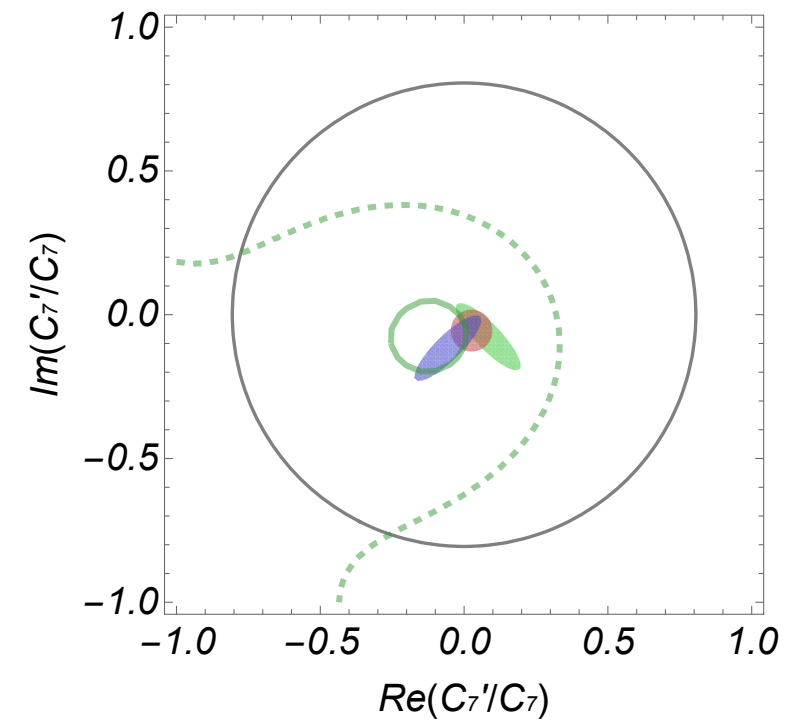
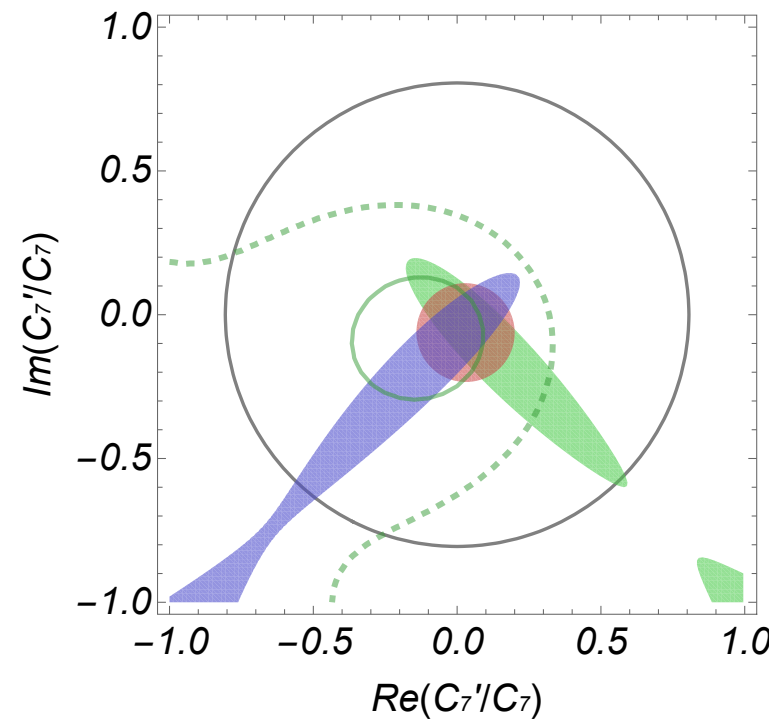
10 ab<sup>-1</sup> Belle II,  
8 fb<sup>-1</sup> LHCb

50 ab<sup>-1</sup> Belle II,  
22 fb<sup>-1</sup> LHCb

$$\frac{\text{Re}\xi}{1 + |\xi|^2} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\mathcal{S}^-}{b^I} \cos 2\beta - \frac{\mathcal{S}^+}{a^I} \sin 2\beta \right)$$

$$\frac{\text{Im}\xi}{1 + |\xi|^2} = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{\mathcal{S}^-}{b^I} \sin 2\beta + \frac{\mathcal{S}^+}{a^I} \cos 2\beta \right)$$

(arxiv:1802.09433)



$$\{\mathcal{S}^+, \mathcal{S}^-, a^I, b^I\} = \{0.17, 0.13, -0.5, -0.15\}$$

$$\{0.13, 0.04, -0.3, -0.3\}$$

$$\{0.13, -0.03, -0.15, -0.5\}$$



Limit from  $B \rightarrow K^* e^+ e^-$

..... LHCb 8fb<sup>-1</sup>

— LHCb 22fb<sup>-1</sup>

—— Allowed region from  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  measurement and theory

$\mathcal{S}^+$  and  $\mathcal{S}^-$  from time-dependent analysis on Dalitz space leads to constrain on Willson coefficients  $\text{Re}(C_7'/C_7)$  and  $\text{Im}(C_7'/C_7)$ .

It can be accessible with statistic in Belle II but analysis strategy is demonstrated using Belle full data. → Analysis is on-going.



# Summary



Time-dependent CP violation measurements are on the way using full data set of the Belle experiment.

We focus on recently published two decay modes.

$$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0 \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} &= -0.59 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.03 \\ \mathcal{A} &= -0.15 \pm 0.14^{+0.04}_{-0.03}, \end{aligned} \quad \text{PRD98 112008 (2018)}$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 K_S^0 \quad \begin{aligned} \sin 2\phi_1^{\text{eff}} &= 0.92^{+0.27}_{-0.31} \text{ (stat.) } ^{+0.10}_{-0.11} \text{ (syst.)} \\ \mathcal{A} &= 0.28 \pm 0.21 \text{ (stat.) } \pm 0.04 \text{ (syst.)} \end{aligned} \quad \text{PRD99 011102 (2019)}$$

→ consistent with SM expectation.

Further studies for other CP-eigenstates is still on-going.

$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$  will be updated in near future.