Search for CP violation in $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_s \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_s K^+$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$ decays Serena Maccolini CERN LHCO

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Motivations

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- If new physics (NP) exists it could violate CP
- **Up-type** quark: unique probe of NP
- In charm, CP violation (CPV):



Strategy

• Raw asymmetry **A** between the observed yields has contributions other than Ace:

Production asymmetry

Detection asymmetry

- has not yet been observed
- is suppressed in the SM and predictions are hard
- Direct CPV corresponds to

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{|A_f|^2 - |\bar{A}_{\bar{f}}|^2}{|A_f|^2 + |\bar{A}_{\bar{f}}|^2} \neq 0 \qquad \qquad \mathbf{D} \quad \mathbf{f} \neq \mathbf{\overline{D}} \quad \mathbf{f} \neq \mathbf{\overline{D}} \quad \mathbf{f} \neq \mathbf{\overline{D}} \quad \mathbf{f} \neq \mathbf{F} \quad \mathbf{F} \quad$$

• Most promising channels are Cabibbo-suppressed decays:



CPV may arise from *interference* between tree and penguin amplitude

• $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_s \pi^+$, $D^+ \rightarrow K_s K^+$ and $D^+ \rightarrow \phi \pi^+$ decays are easy-to-reconstruct and high-statistics channels



different production crosssection in *pp* collisions

$$A_P(D) = \frac{\sigma(D) - \sigma(\bar{D})}{\sigma(D) + \sigma(\bar{D})}$$

different cross-section when interacting with detector material

$$A_D(f) = \frac{\epsilon(f) - \epsilon(\bar{f})}{\epsilon(f) + \epsilon(\bar{f})}$$

 Correct A using kinematically weighted samples of Cabibbo-favored $D_{(s)^+}$ decays (where CPV can be neglected)

$$A_{CP}(D_s^+ \to K_S^0 \pi^+) = [A(D_s^+ \to K_S^0 \pi^+) - A_D(K^0)] - A(D_s^+ \to \phi \pi^+)$$

 $A_{CP}(D^+ \to K_S^0 K^+) = [A(D^+ \to K_S^0 K^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)] - [A(D^+ \to K_S^0 \pi^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)]$ $-\left[A(\mathbf{D}^+_{\mathbf{s}} \to K^0_S \mathbf{K}^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)\right] + A(\mathbf{D}^+_{\mathbf{s}} \to \phi\pi^+)$

$$A_{CP}(D^+ \to \phi\pi^+) = A(\mathbf{D}^+ \to \phi\pi^+) - [A(\mathbf{D}^+ \to K_S^0\pi^+) - A_D(\bar{K}^0)]$$

where $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $A_D(K^0) = -A_D(\bar{K}^0)$ is the detection asymmetry of neutral kaons, which includes mixing and CPV effects

- Best measurements to date are from LHCb Run-1 [1, 2]
- Here, updated results using 3.8/fb of **Run-2** data collected during 2015-2017



Determination of raw asymmetries [3]



Acp in charm **Results** [3] of CPV hadrons! • *CP* asymmetries: LHCb preliminary $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D_s^+ \to K_S^0 \pi^+) = (1.3 \pm 1.9 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3},$ $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \to K_{\rm S}^0 K^+) = (-0.09 \pm 0.65 \,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.48 \,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-3},$ $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \to \phi \pi^+) = (0.05 \pm 0.42 \,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.29 \,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-3}.$ When averaged with previous LHCb measurements they yield $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D_s^+ \to K_S^0 \pi^+) = (1.6 \pm 1.7 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.5 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3},$ $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \to K_S^0 K^+) = (-0.04 \pm 0.61 \,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.45 \,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-3},$ $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(D^+ \to \phi \pi^+) = (0.03 \pm 0.40 \,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.29 \,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-3}.$