

18th FPCP 2020

Online



EPFL

María Vieites Díaz¹

On behalf of the LHCb collaboration



Experimental status of CPV in B → 4h

Setting the stage

- The Standard Model (SM) fails to explain matter anti-matter differences in our universe.
 - Charge-Parity (CP) violation allows to introduce differences in the decays of particles and antiparticles
- In the SM, flavour transitions in the quark sector are parametrised by the CKM matrix
 - CKM parameters are over constrained in the SM → great scenario to search for incompatibilities and small deviations due to New Physics (NP) effects
- New sources of CP-violating asymmetries are therefore expected in any satisfactory SM extension!

Minimal introduction to CPV

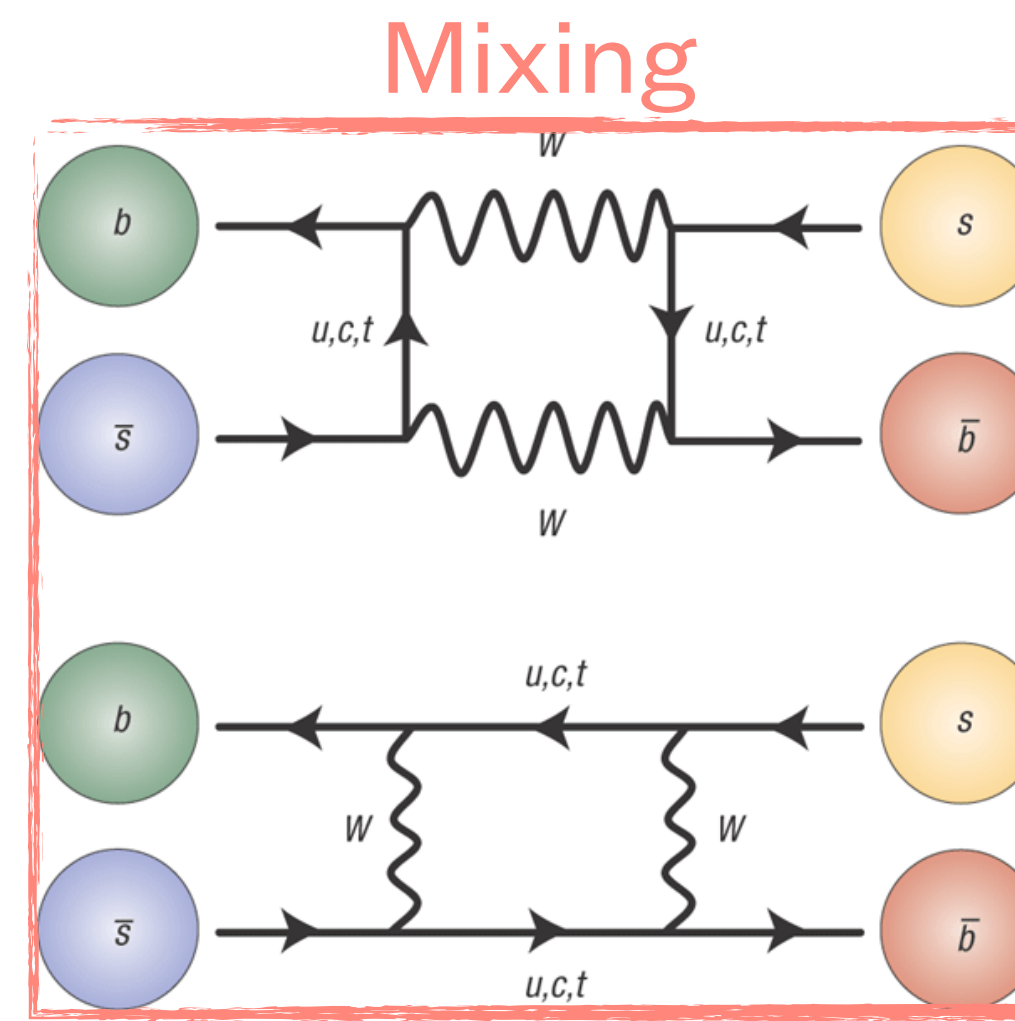
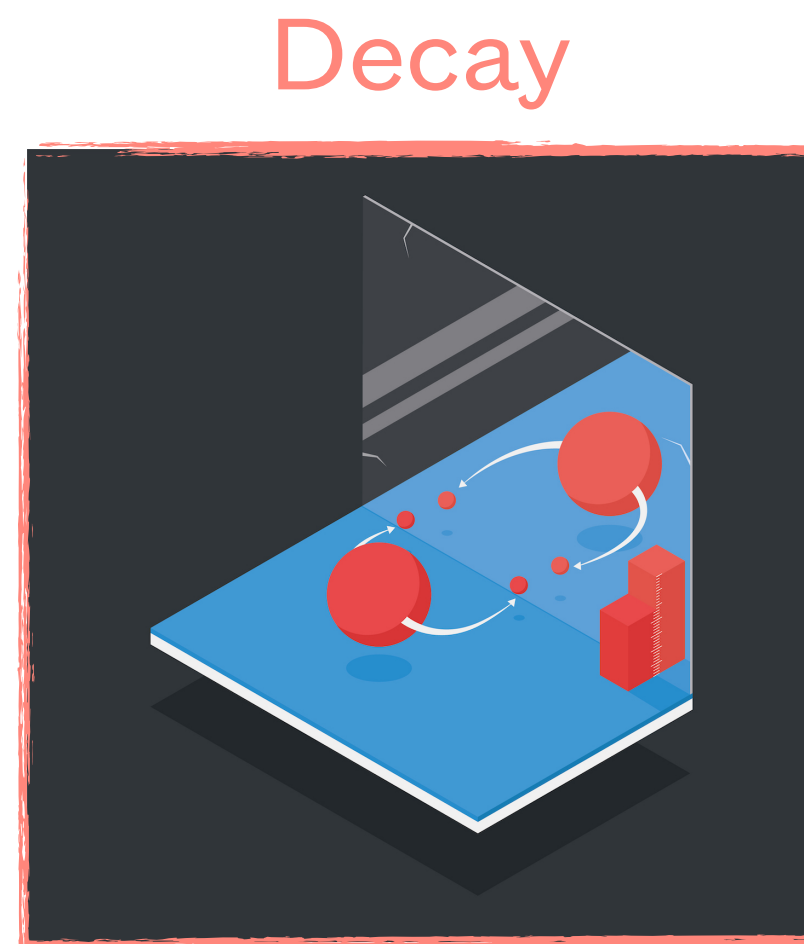
- Interference process: requires **at least two contributing amplitudes** in a decay
- Non-vanishing strong and weak phase-difference
 - (T-odd choice of observables might overcome the strong-phase difference requirement)
- Some SM predictions available with errors on/below the per cent level

$$\phi_s^{SM} = -2\beta_s = -0.03686_{-0.00068}^{+0.00096} \text{ rad}$$

CKM-fitter

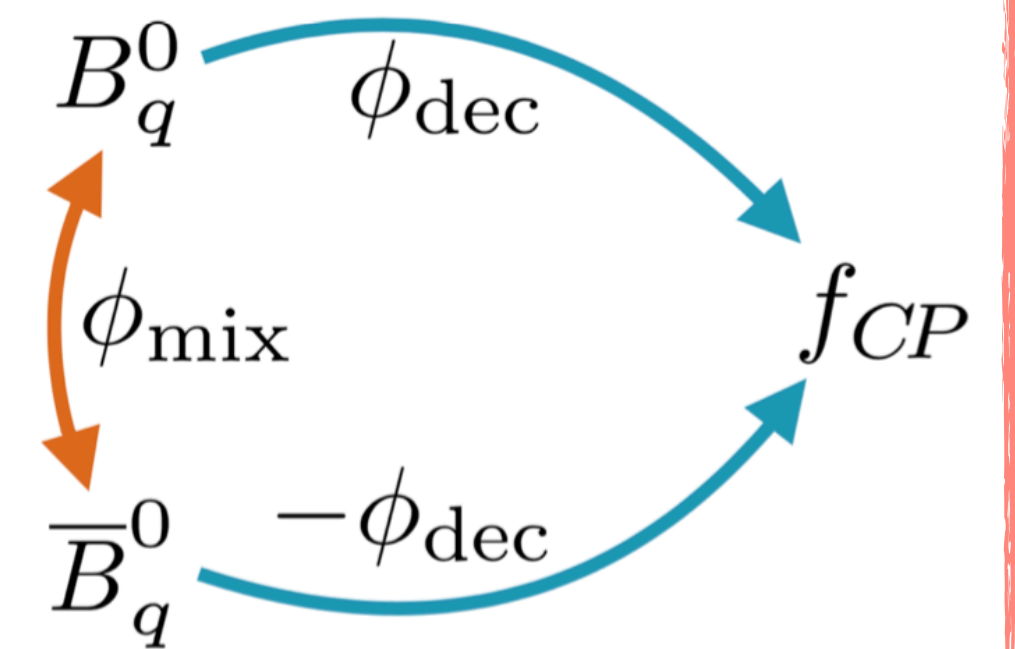
♦ Triple-products asymmetries in charmless decays $\sim < 5\%$

Nucl.Phys.B774:64-101,2007



Interference Mix/Dec

$$\beta_s \equiv \arg \left(\frac{-V_{ts} V_{tb}^*}{V_{cs} V_{cb}^*} \right)$$



$$\phi_s \equiv \phi_{\text{mix}} - 2\phi_{\text{dec}}$$



Known penguins?
Rare penguins?
No penguins?

Analyses covered in this talk

- Amplitude analyses of charmless B decays

- $B^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(\pi^+ \pi^-)$



- $B_{(s,d)}^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(K^- \pi^+)$



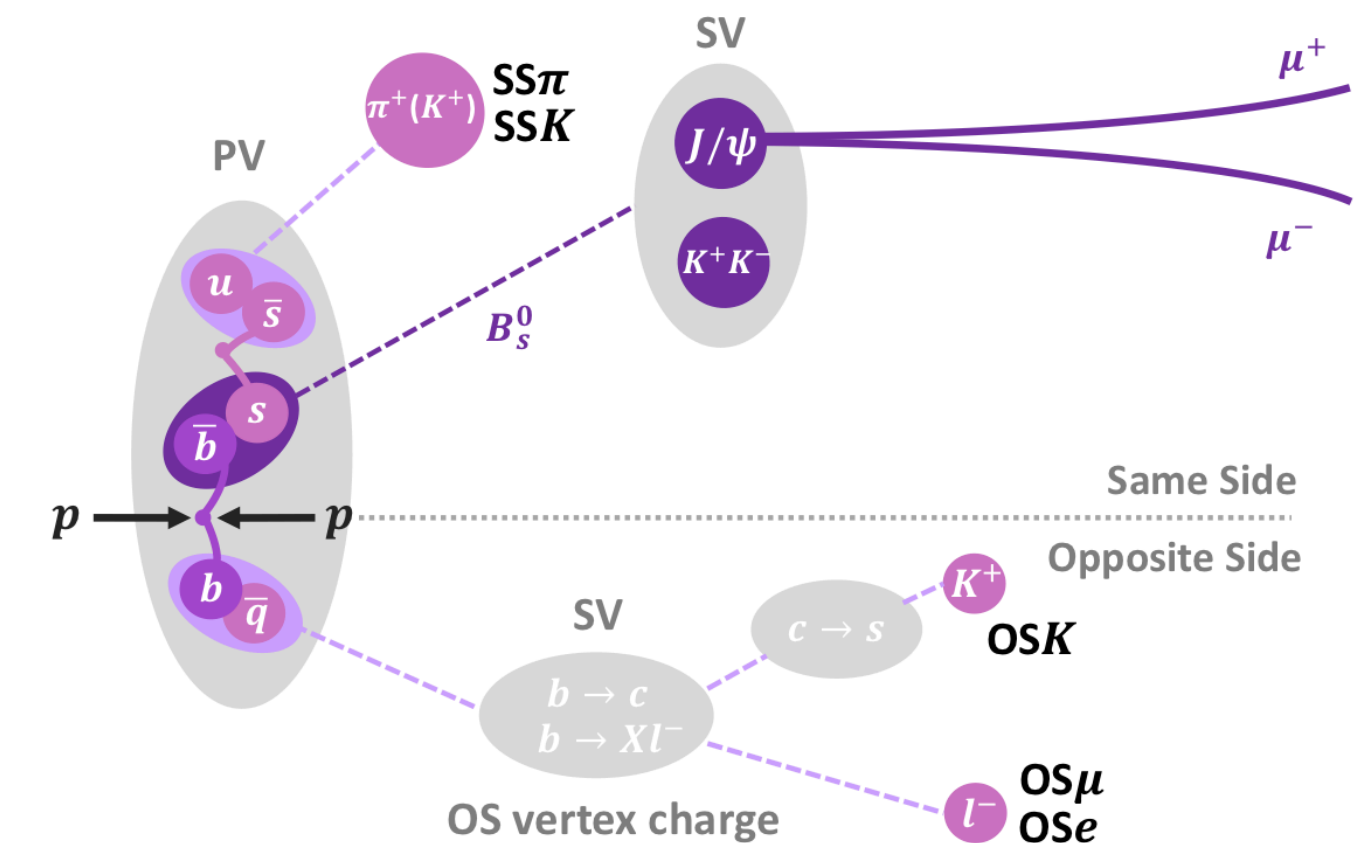
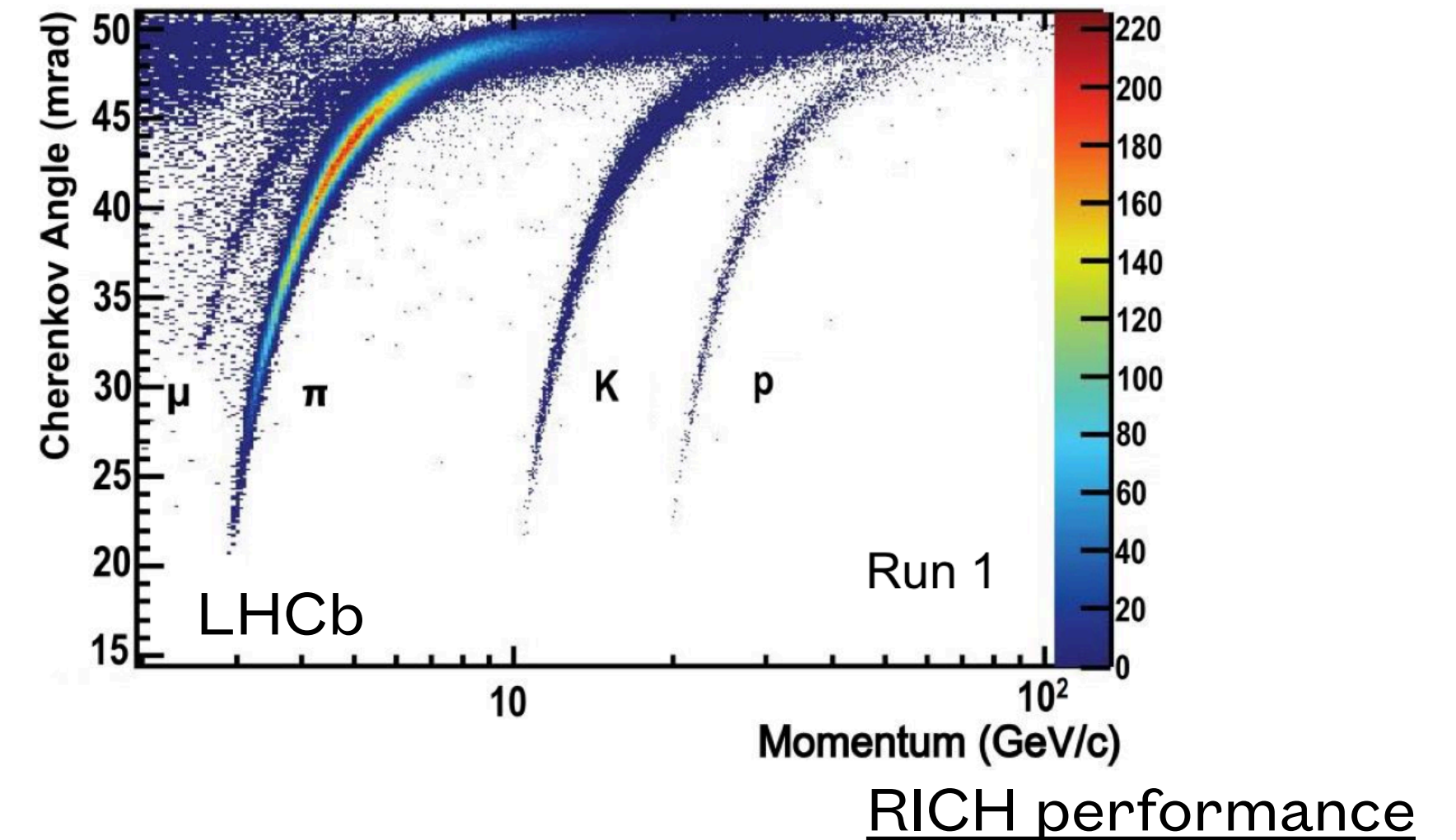
- $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi$



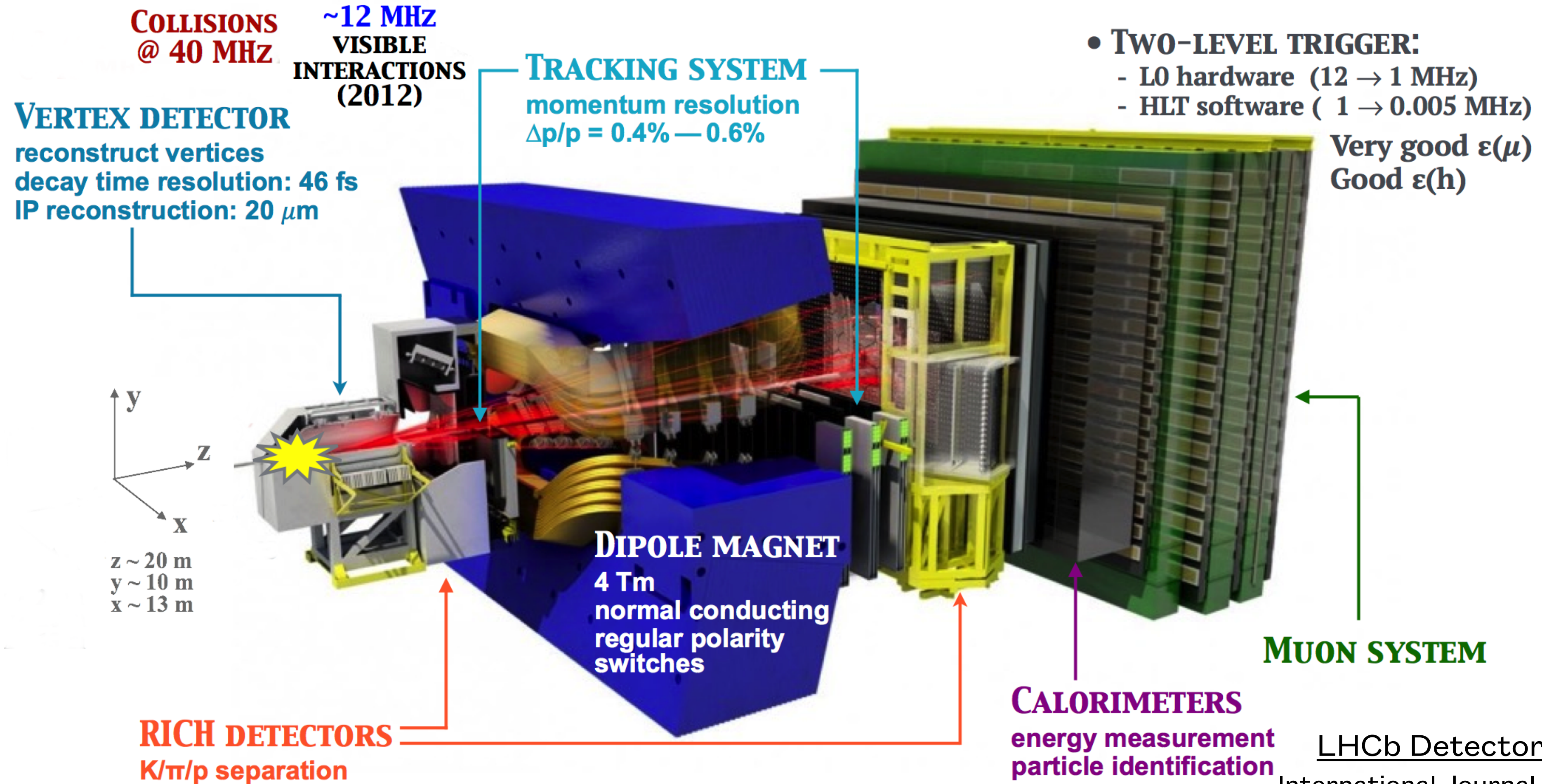
✱ Summary/Spoiler: Need to know the penguins!

Experimental requirements when measuring CPV

- Excellent **vertexing**
 - to separate primary from secondary vertices
 - to resolve fast oscillations
- Very good **Particle Identification** capabilities
 - to distinguish between topologically identical events
 - to tag the initial flavour content (~5% tag power)
- Sizeable data samples (precision!)
- Good control over known CP asymmetries/effects



LHCb detector

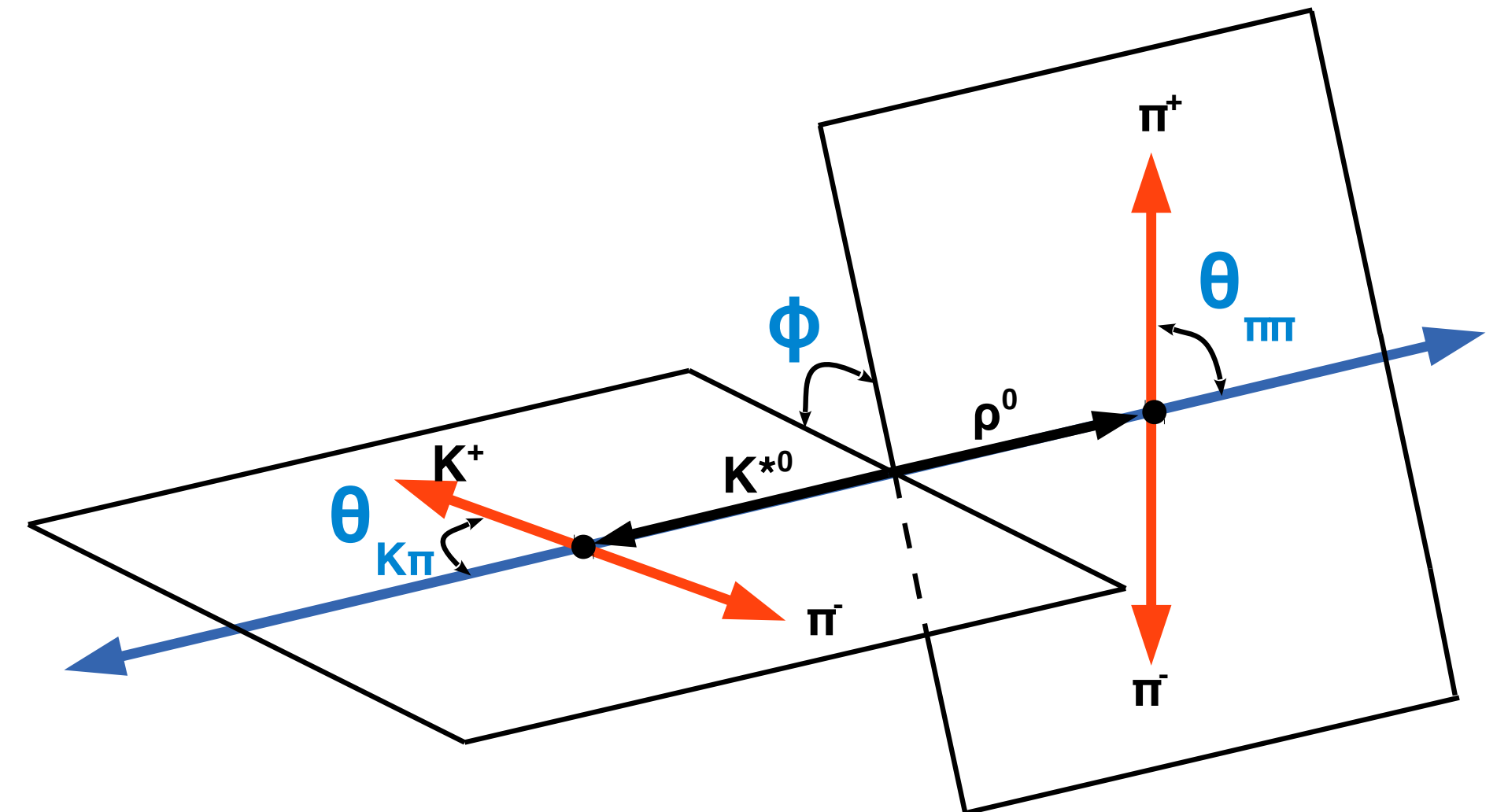


LHCb Detector Performance
International Journal of Modern Physics A
Vol. 30, No. 7 (2015) 1530022

Amplitude analyses

- Describe the decay rate in a multidimensional space
- Different choice of parameterisations depending on the analysis/formalism/goals
- For the analyses presented today
 - **3 helicity angles** (variables of D-Wigner functions)
 - **2 invariant masses** (different mass propagators, Breit-Wigner, Flattè, Gounaris-Sakurai...)
 - Decay time (gives access to ϕ_s)
- Total decay rate (N amplitudes) built following the **isobar formalism**: coherent sum of contributions, where the **relative phases and strengths** of the amplitudes are the **fit parameters**:

$$d^5\Gamma \propto \left| \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \cdot g_i(\cos \theta_{12}, \cos \theta_{34}, \phi) \cdot M_i(m_{12}, m_{34}) \right|^2$$

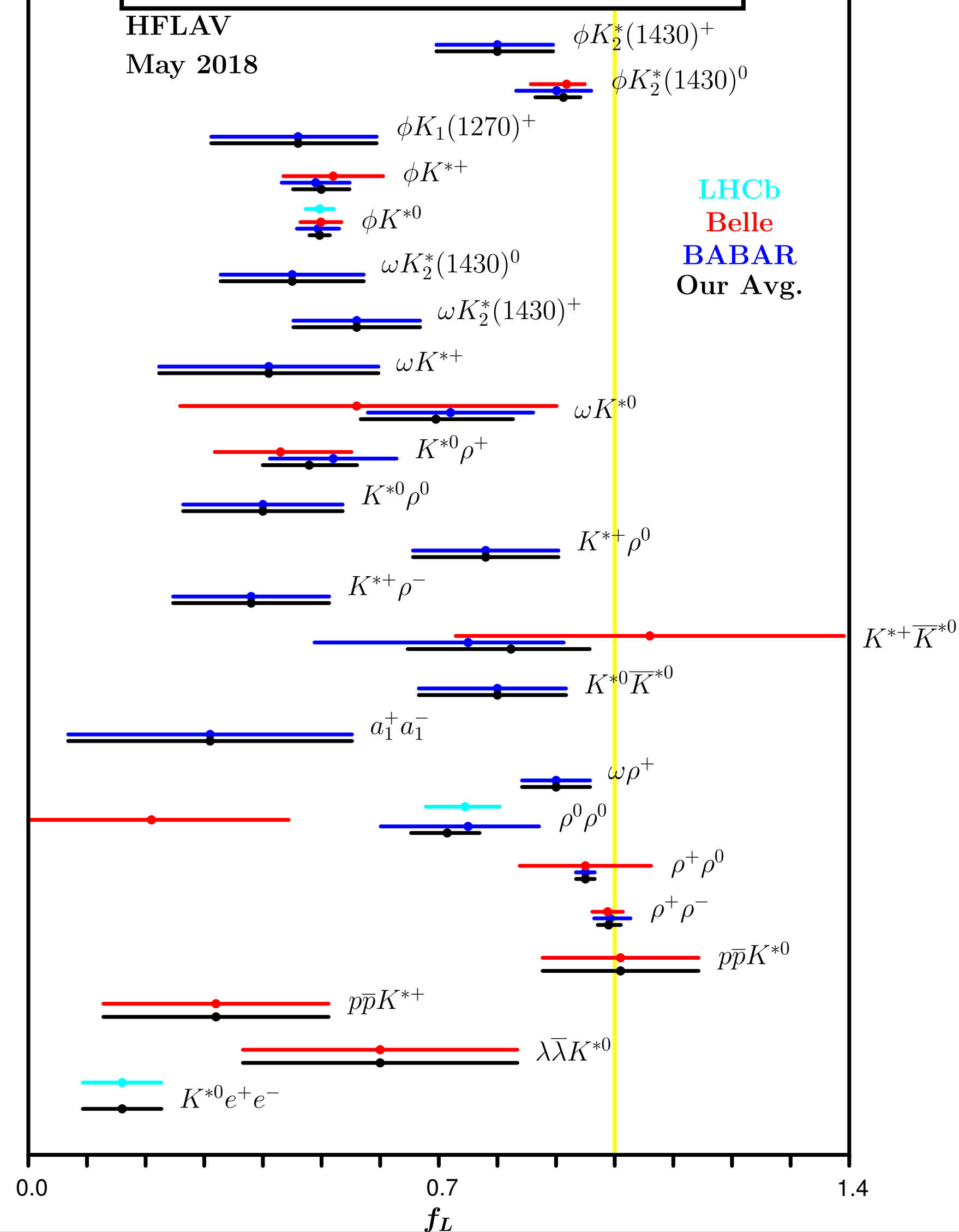


Convenient re-parameterisation of the amplitudes (spin1 resonances):

$$f^\lambda = \frac{|A^\lambda|^2}{|A^L|^2 + |A^||^2 + |A^\perp|^2}$$

Polarisation fractions

f_L in Charmless B decays



Longitudinal polarisations

- Large values for **tree dominated** decays

$$A_L \gg A_- \gg A_+$$

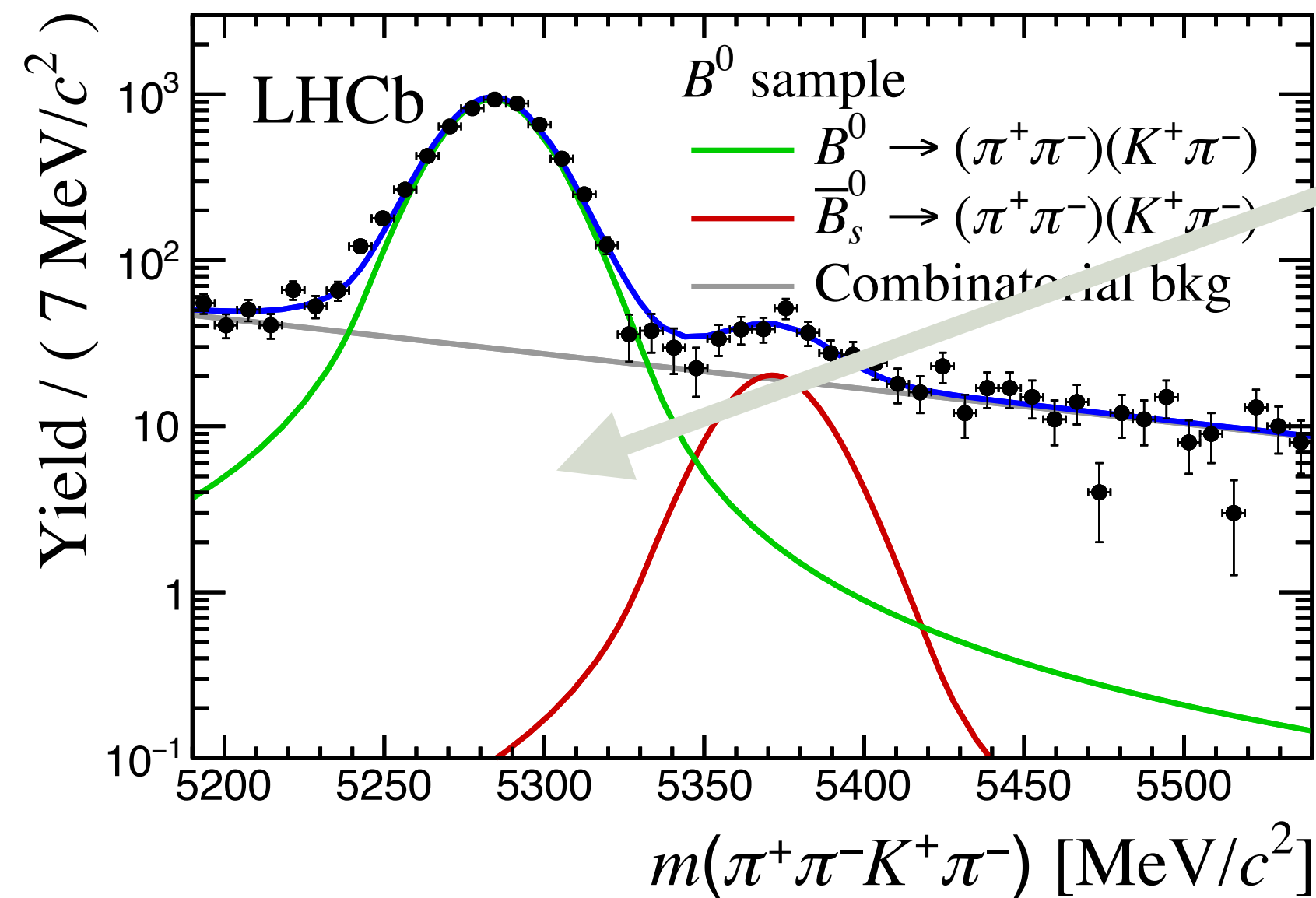
- Penguin dominated** modes spawn wider ranges, unclear pattern

$$A_L \sim A_- \gg A_+$$

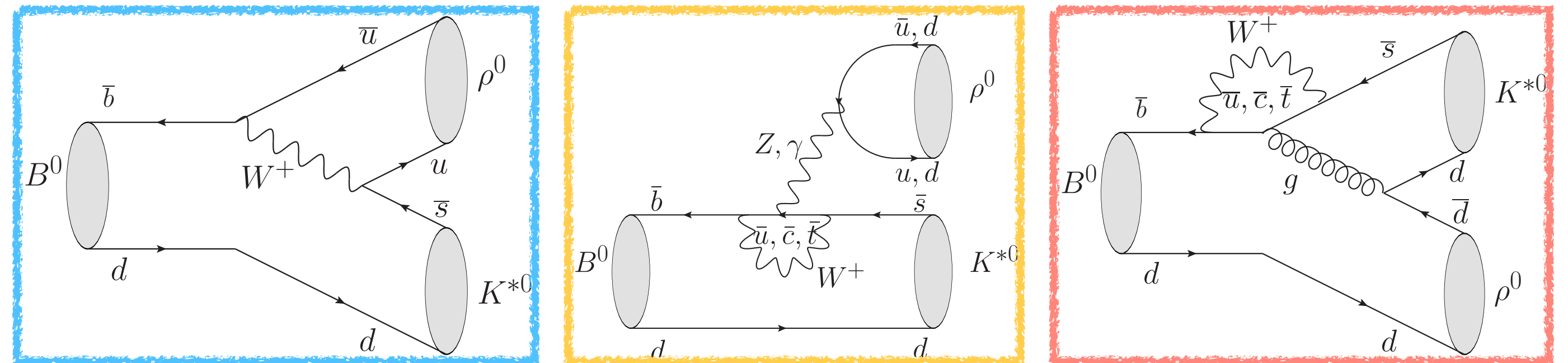
- All reported measurements are CP-averaged
- Precise predictions unavailable, **general dynamics not fully understood** → factorisation and expansion terms in perpendicular amplitudes complicated to deal with
- Non uniform theory predictions depending on the used approach (pQCD/QCDF)

$$B^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(\pi^+ \pi^-)$$

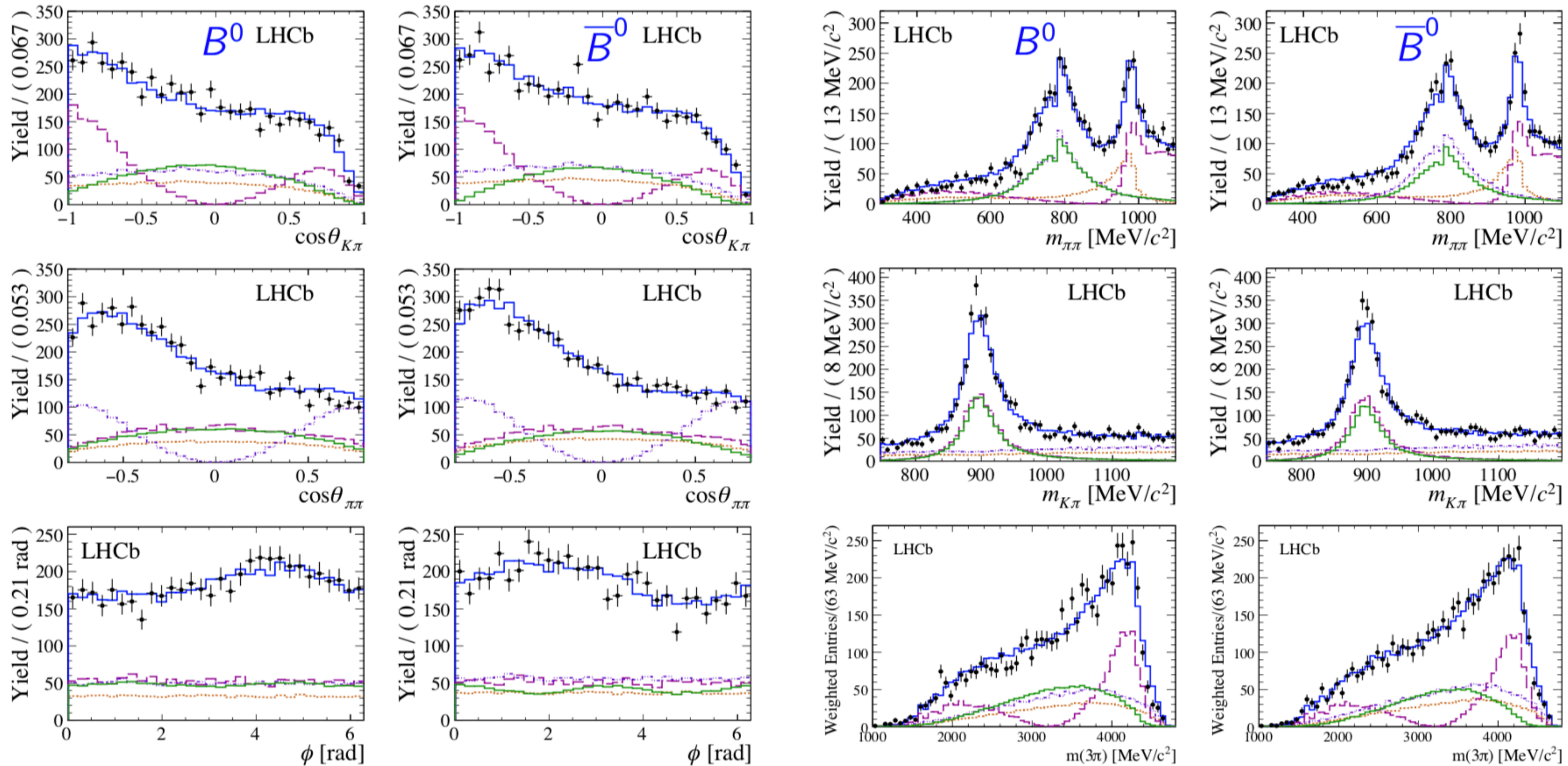
- Analysis performed on LHCb **Run I data** sample
- Charmless, **self-tagged** decay, with three competing amplitudes from: a **doubly-Cabibbo suppressed tree**, a **colour allowed EW penguin** and a **colour suppressed gluonic penguin**.
- **Sensitivity to CPV** by fitting both B and \bar{B} samples.



~11k signal candidates!



Fit projections



$WV: \rho K^*, \omega K^*, VS: \rho(K\pi), \omega(K\pi),$
 $SV: [f_0(500), f_0(980), f_0(1370)]K^*,$
 $SS: [f_0(500), f_0(980), f_0(1370)](K\pi)$

Selected results

JHEP 05 (2019) 026

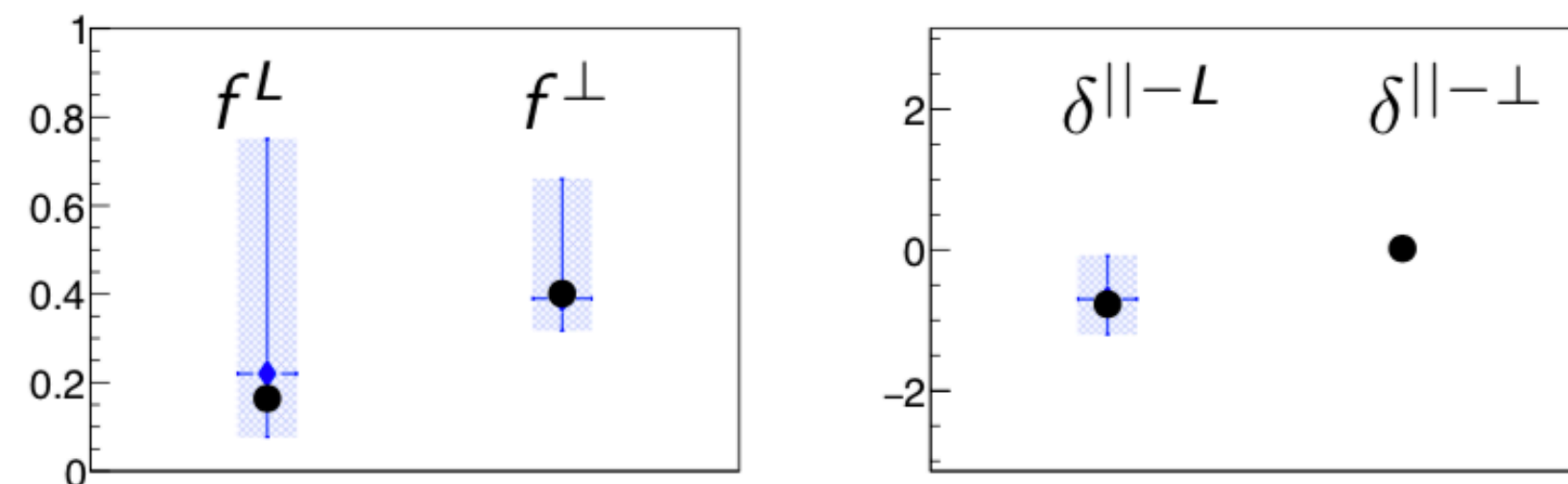
NUCL.PHYS.B774:64-101,2007

- **First amplitude analysis of this mode**, describing 13 amplitudes in the VV, SV, VS and SS configurations
- **First observation of CPV in angular distributions of VV decays**
- Hinting at **EWP contribution** more **relevant** than initially considered
- Most relevant uncertainties due to statistics, second relevant, due to the treatment of background events
- New (Dec'19) theoretical predictions on A_{CP} and \mathcal{B} , but only considering the interplay between the two channels $B^0 \rightarrow K_0^*(700)^0 \rho(770)^0$ and $B^0 \rightarrow K^*(892)^0 f_0(500)$ (arXiv:1912.11874)

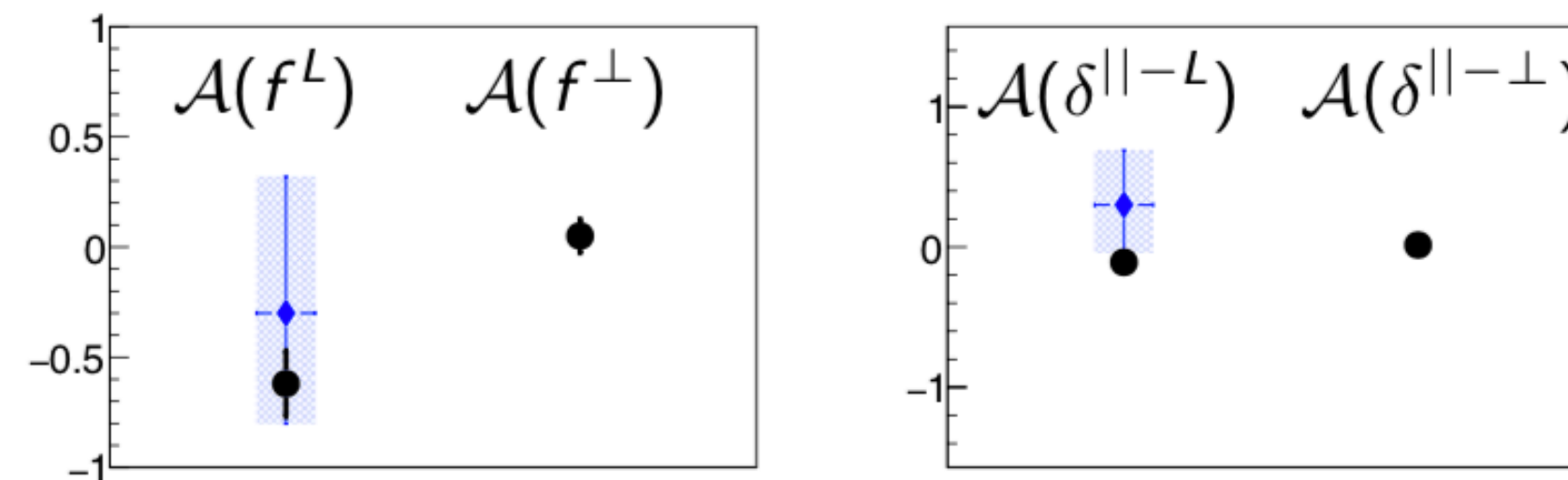
◆ Fit results (stats. and syst. uncertainties included)

◆ Theoretical predictions (QCDF) with uncertainties

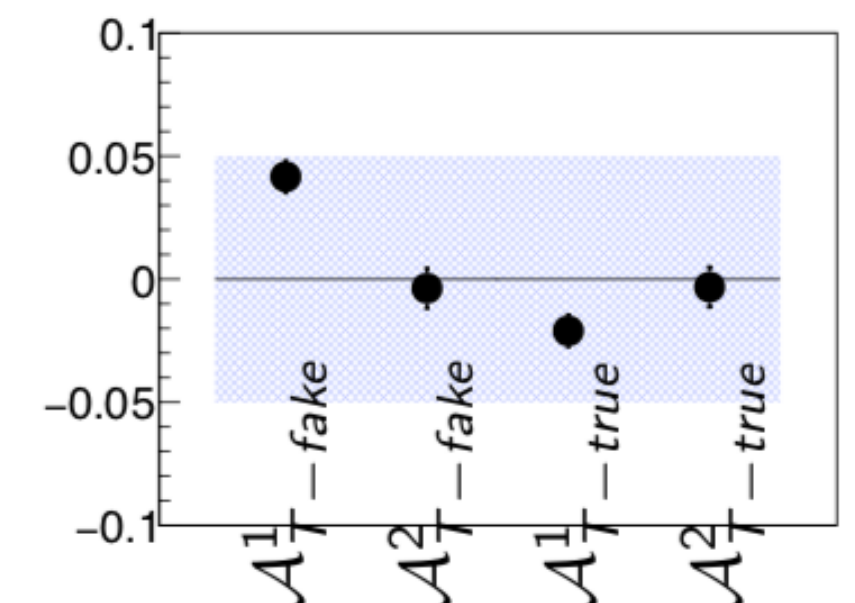
CP-averages



CP-asymmetries

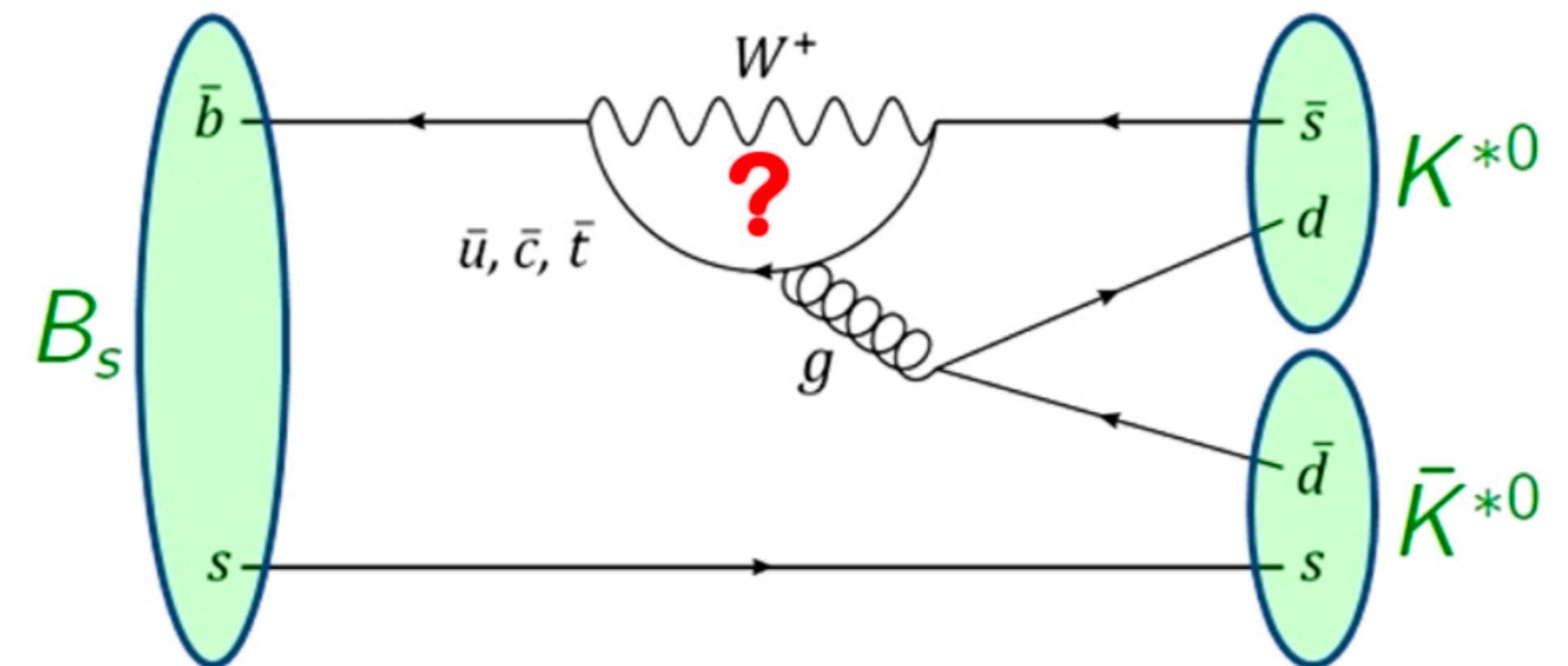


TPAs

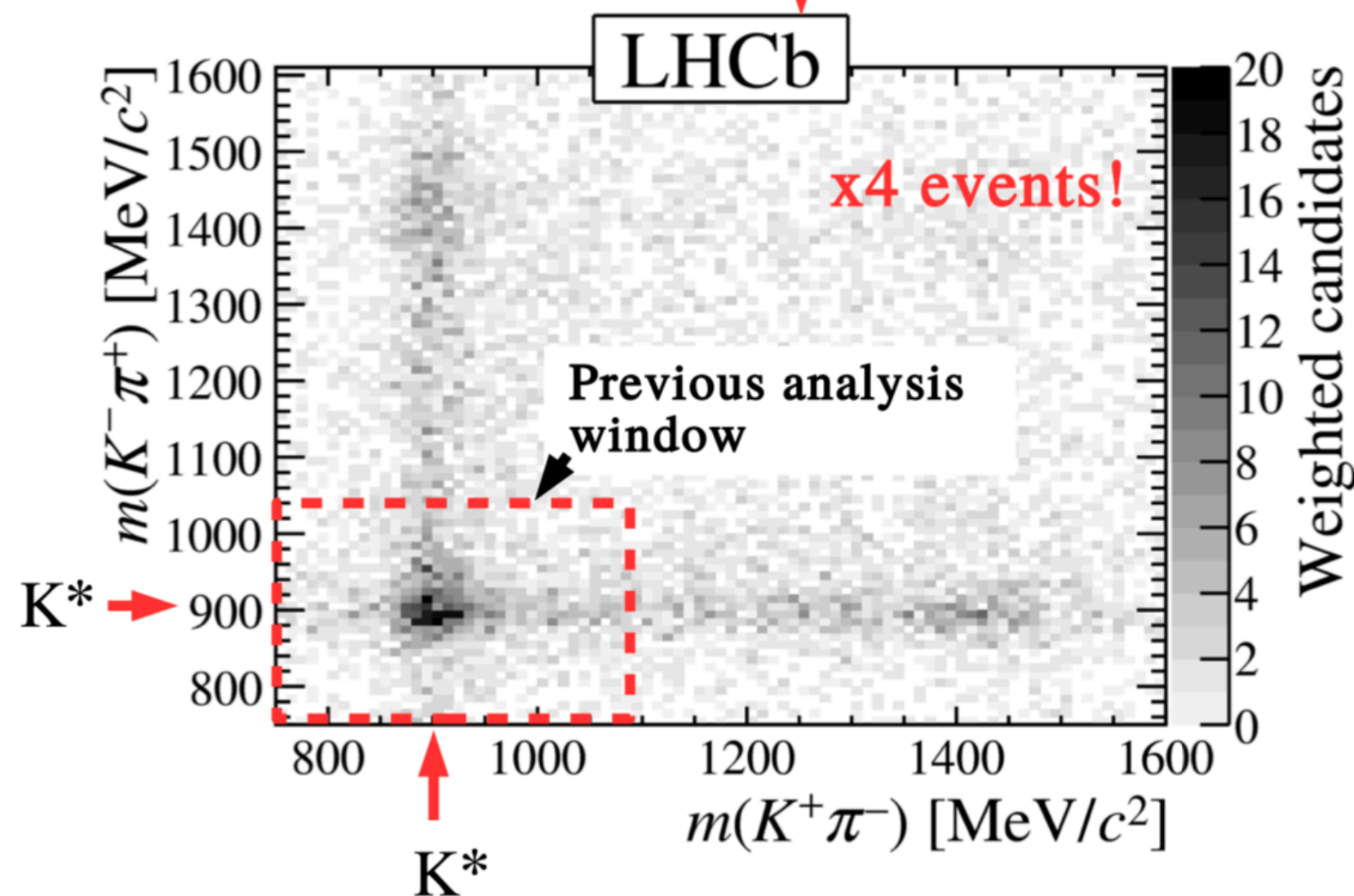
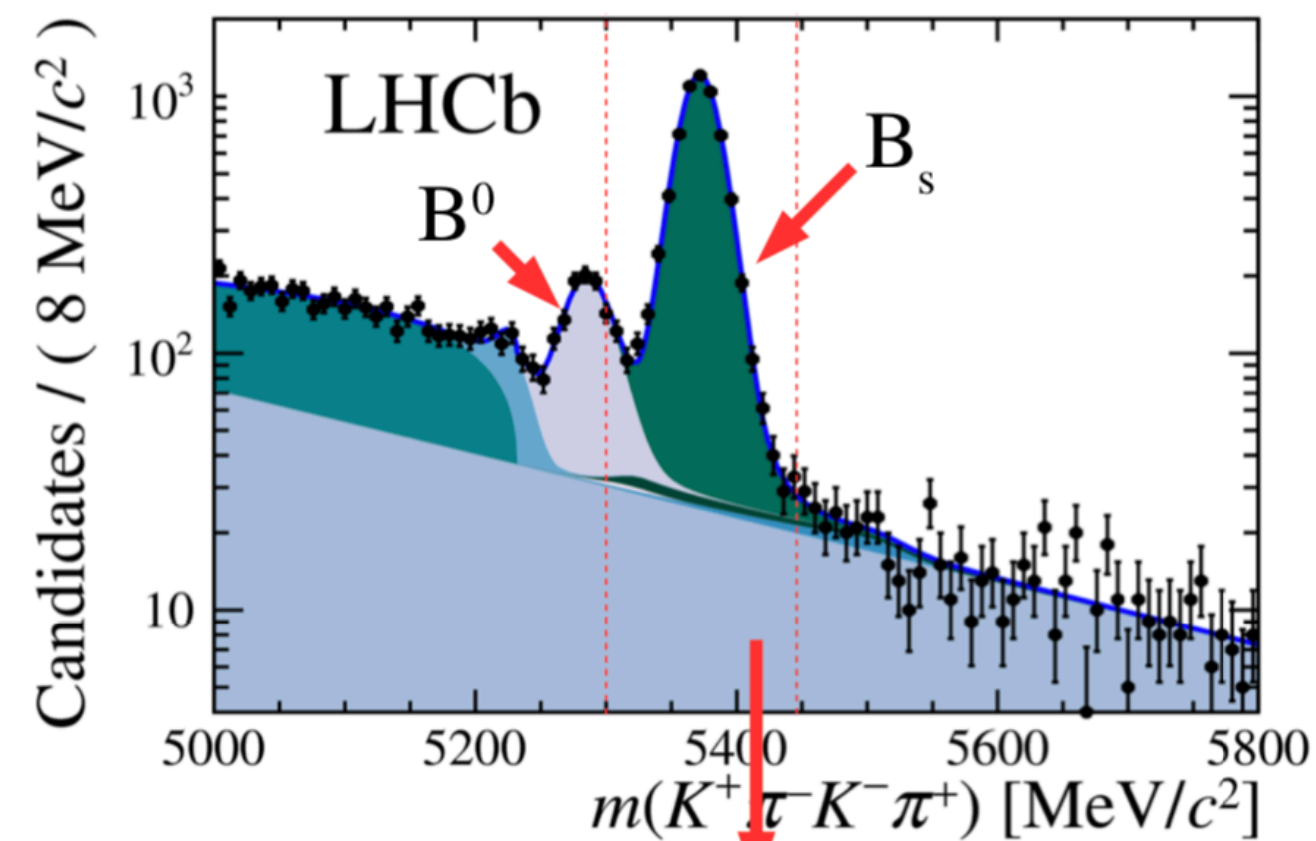


$$B_{(s,d)}^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(K^- \pi^+)$$

- Combination of CP eigenstates in the final state.
- Forbidden at tree-level: **pure gluonic penguin decay**, good sensitivity to new contributions!
- Long history in LHCb: 4 publications using up to full Run I data set (PLB 709 (2012) 50-58, JHEP 07 (2015) 166, JHEP 03 (2018) 140, JHEP 07 (2019) 032)
- Latest results (using full LHCb **Run I** data):
 - **JHEP 03 (2018) 140**: Time-dependent, tagged, amplitude analysis, Bs mode, measurement of $\phi_s^{d\bar{d}}$
 - **JHEP 07 (2019) 032**: First amplitude analysis of the Bd mode, untagged, time-integrated analysis

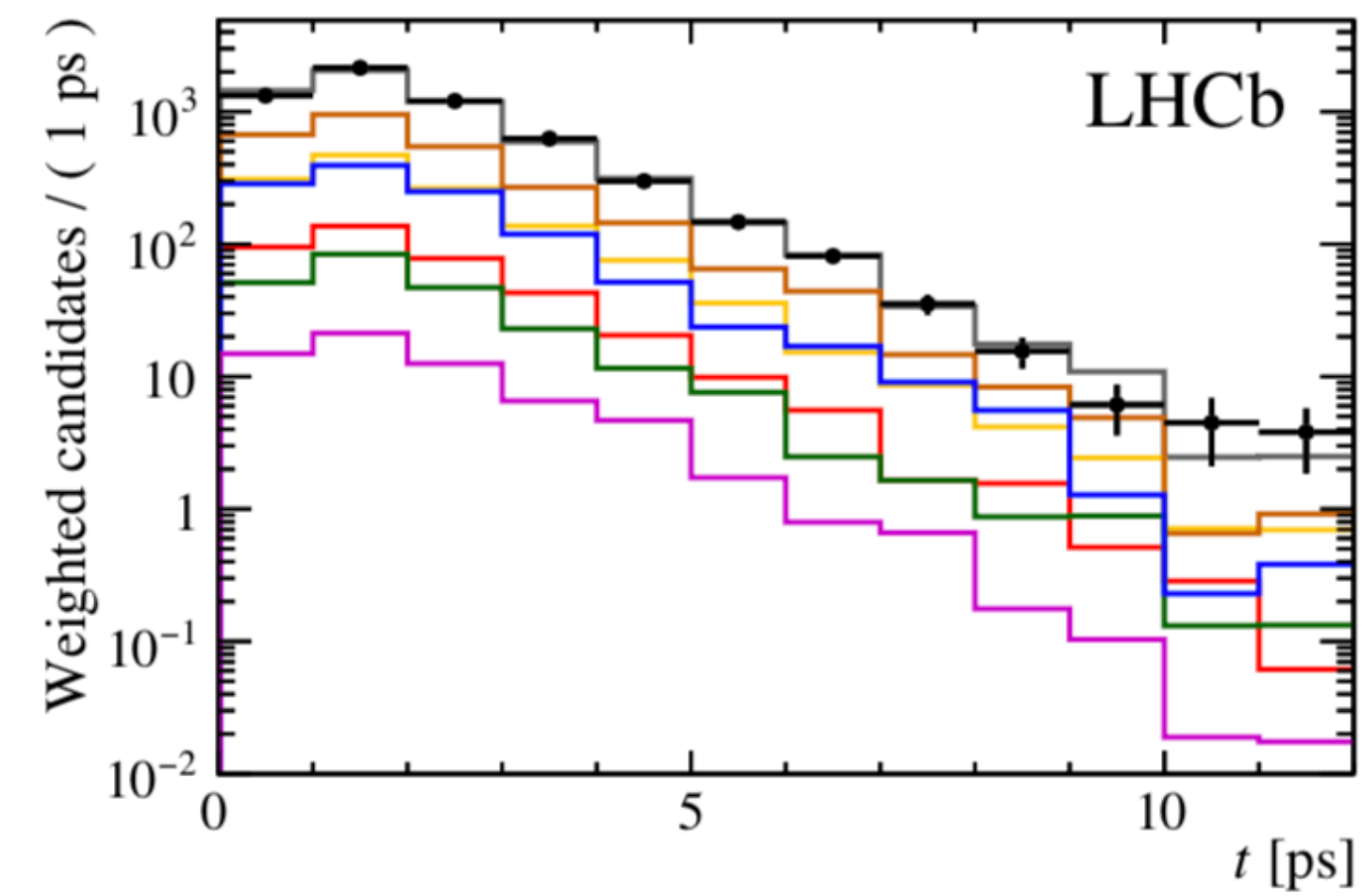
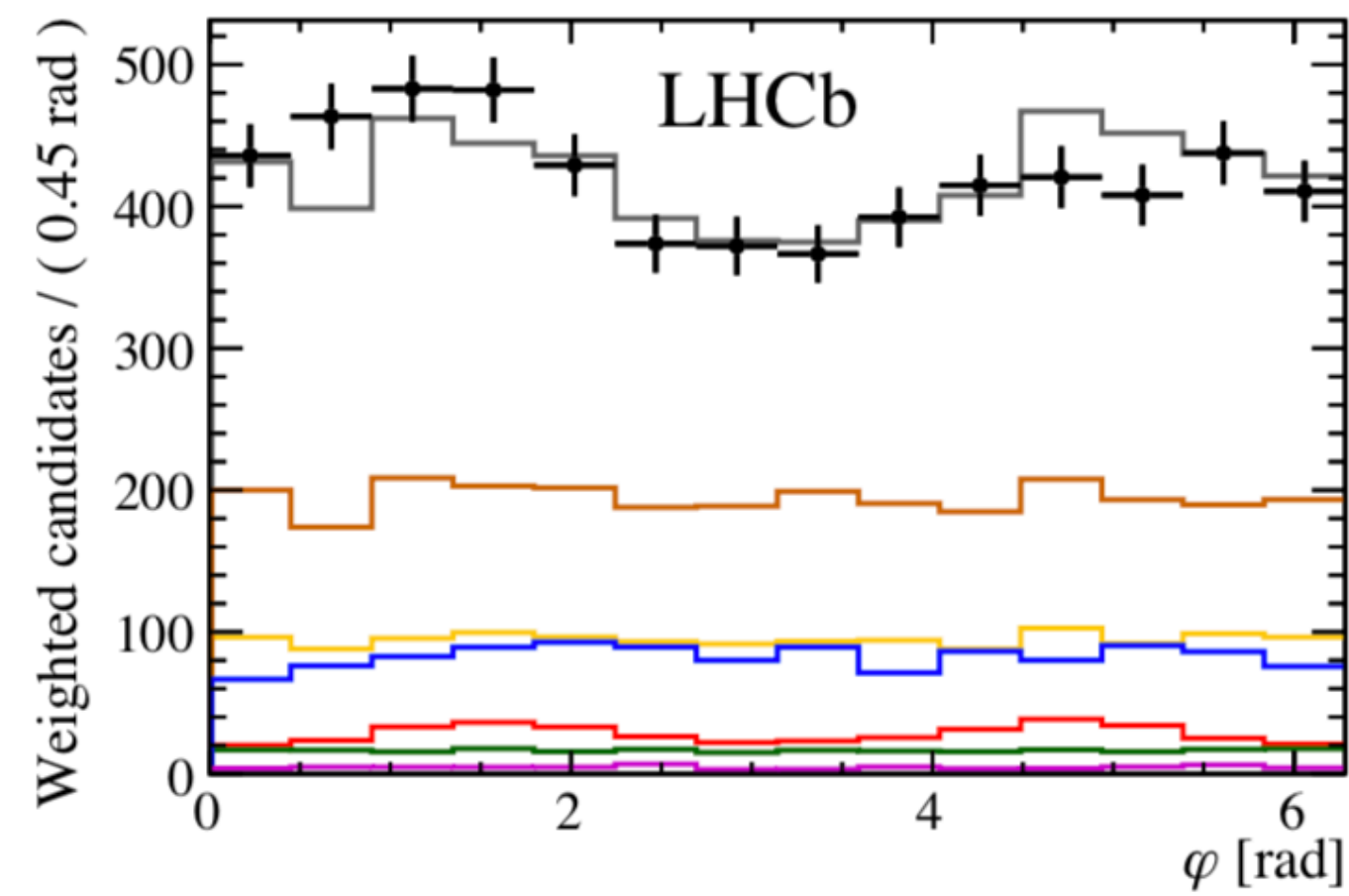
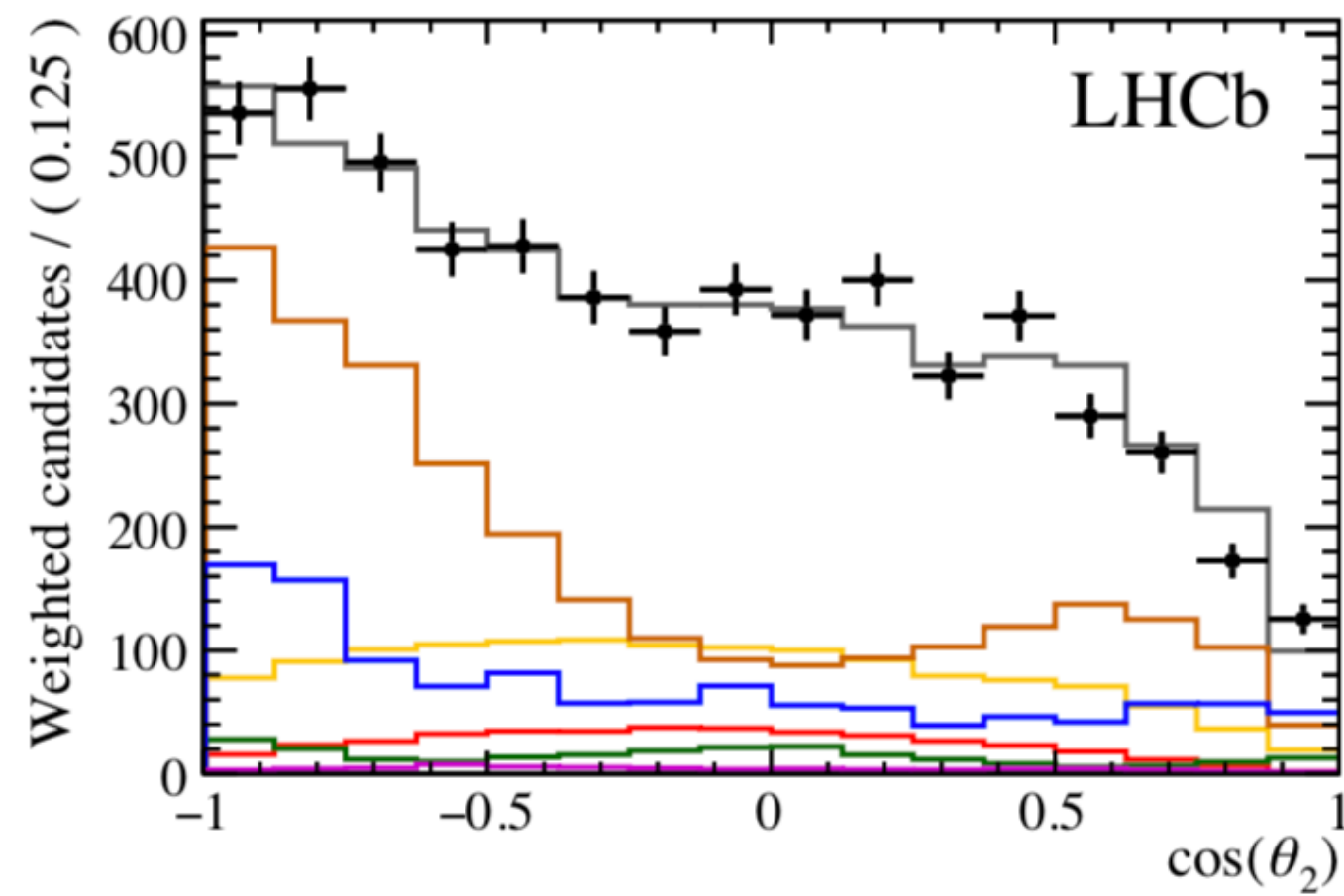
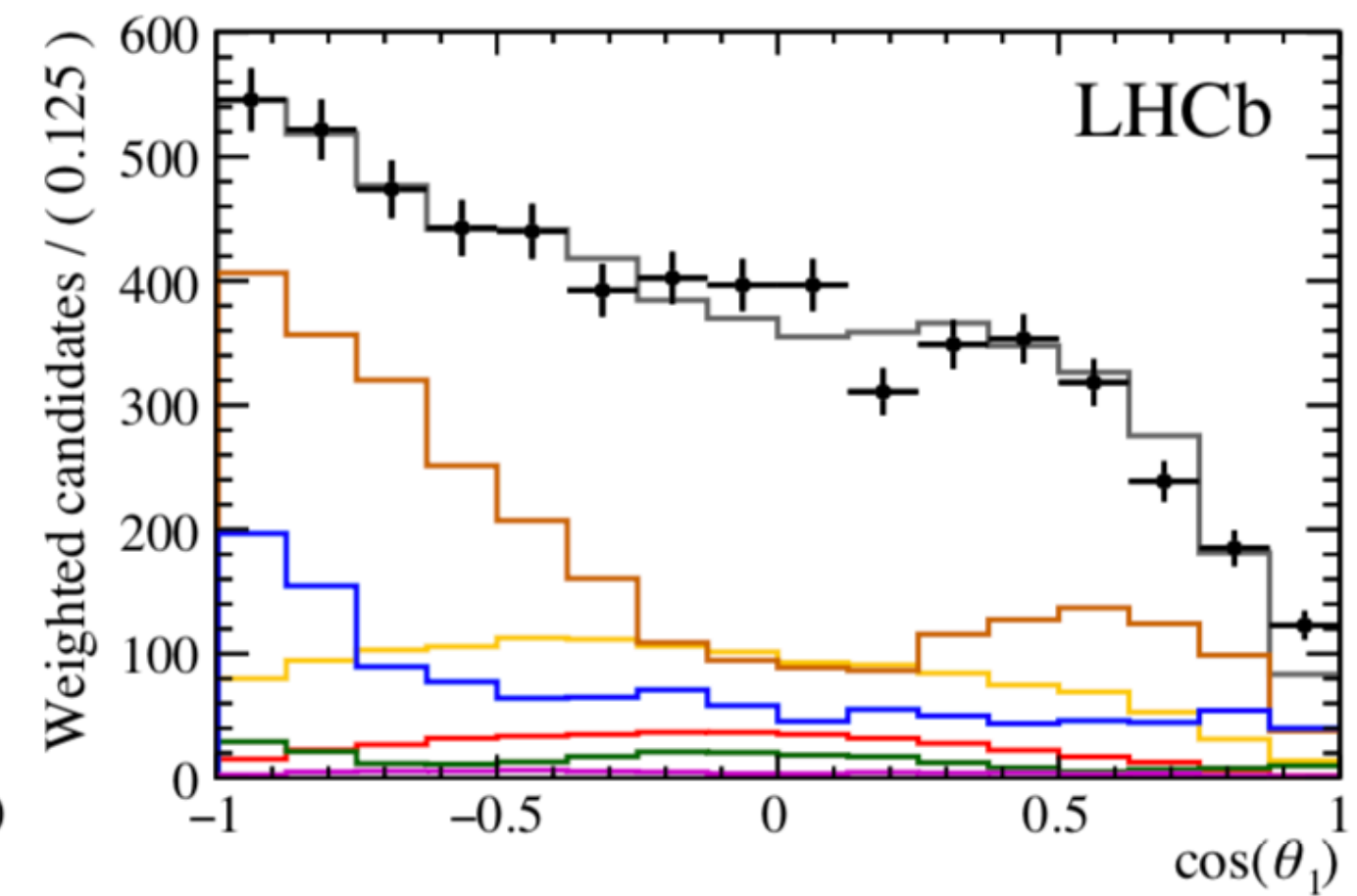
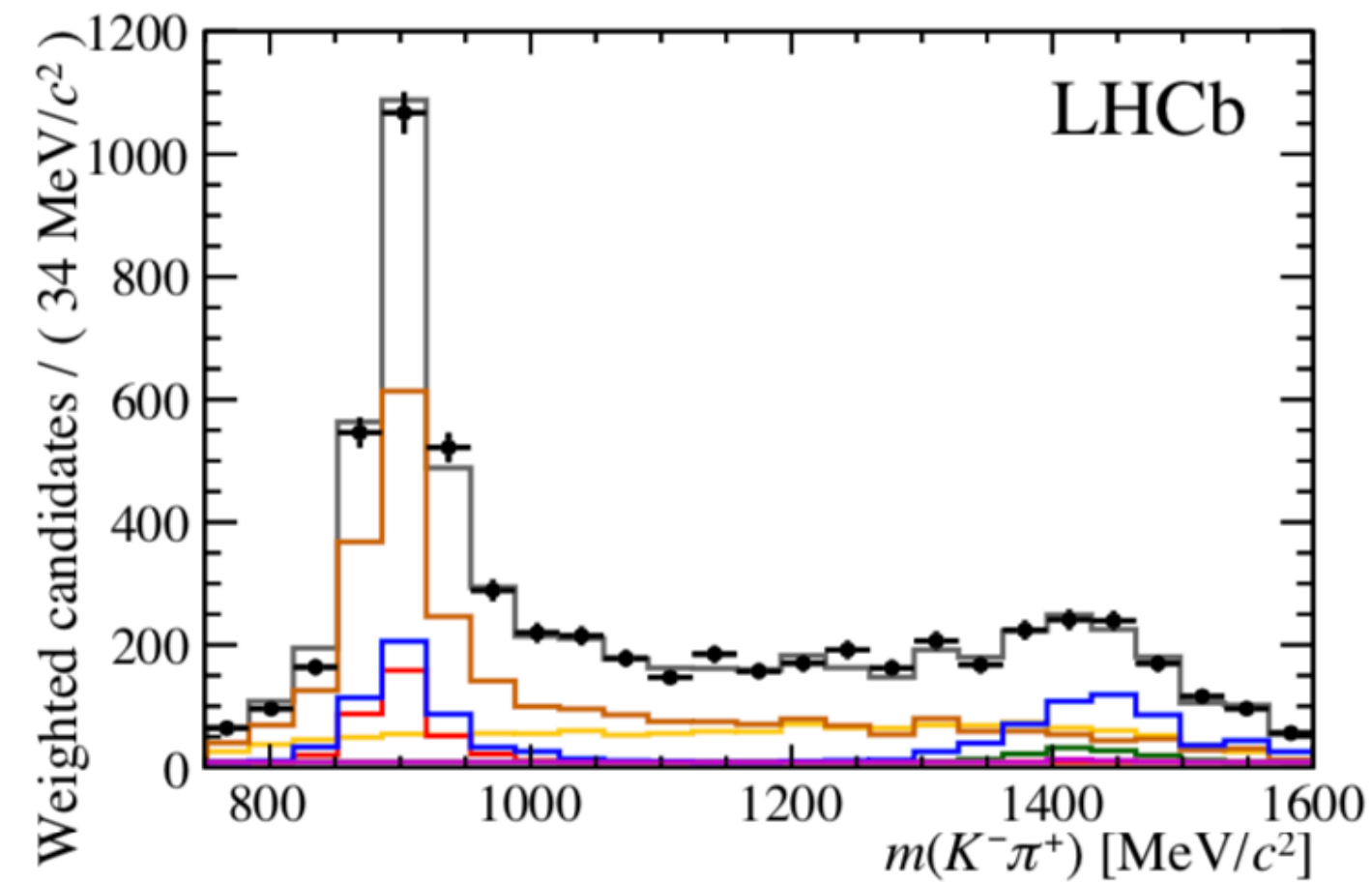
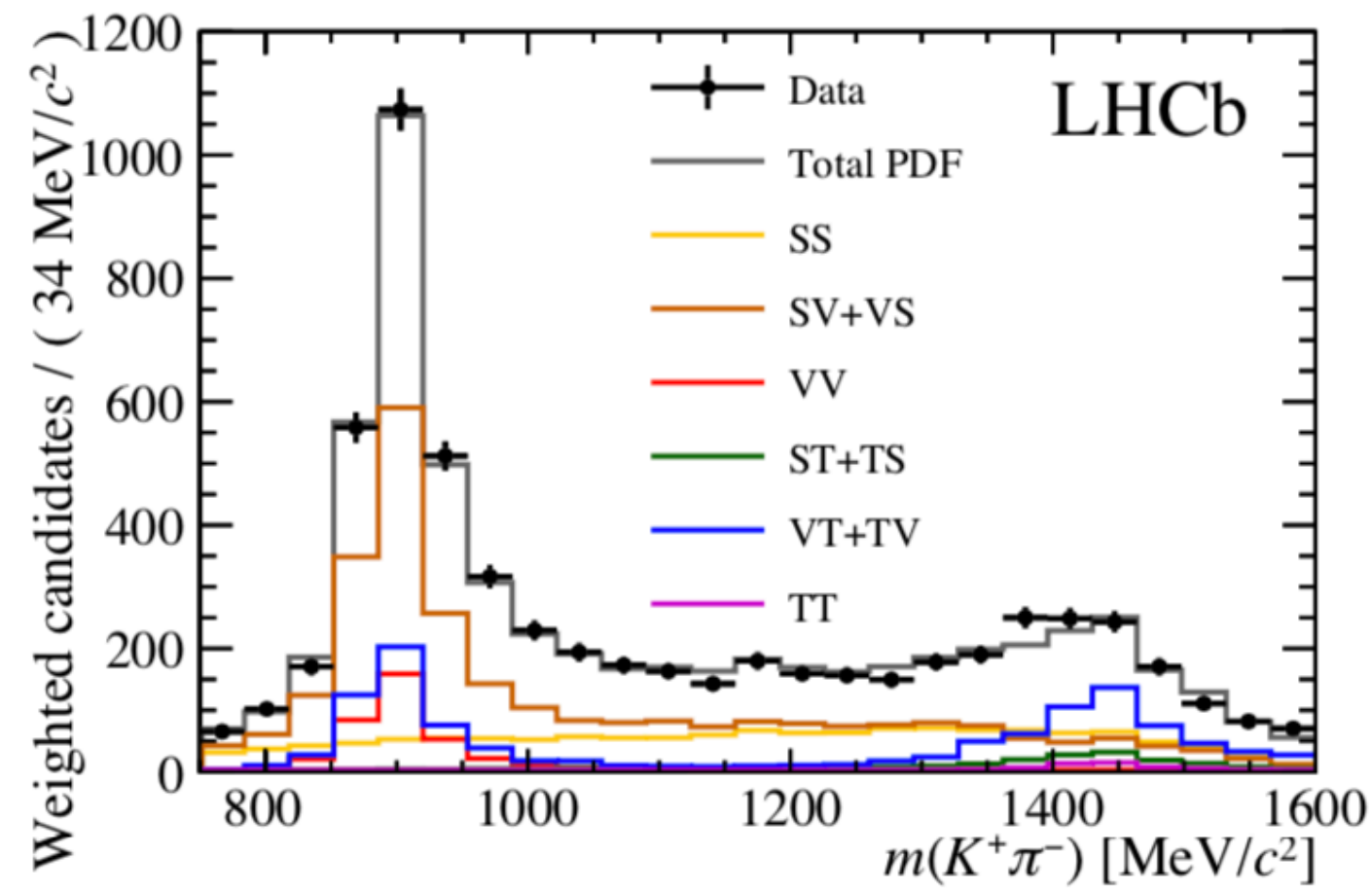


$$B_s^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(K^- \pi^+)$$



- **Time-dependent, tagged analysis**
- Analysis region extended way beyond the K^* resonance region (accounts for spin-0, 1 and 2 components)
- 9 decay channels, **19 contributing amplitudes**
- Weak phase $\phi_s^{d\bar{d}}$ shared among all amplitudes
- S-wave parameterisation:
 - Phase evolution taken from scattering phenomenology, Phys. Rev. D 93, 074025 (2016)
 - Modulus described with a form factor with floated parameters in the fit
- **~6k signal events**

Fit projections



Selected results

JHEP 03 (2018) 140

- (Using full LHCb Run I data)
- Measured 19 CP-averaged polarisation amplitudes. Highlighting the VV mode:

$$f_L = 0.208 \pm 0.032 \pm 0.046$$

- Measured 2 CP-violating observables:

$$\phi_s^{d\bar{d}} = -0.10 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.14 \text{ rad} \quad |\lambda| = 1.035 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.089$$

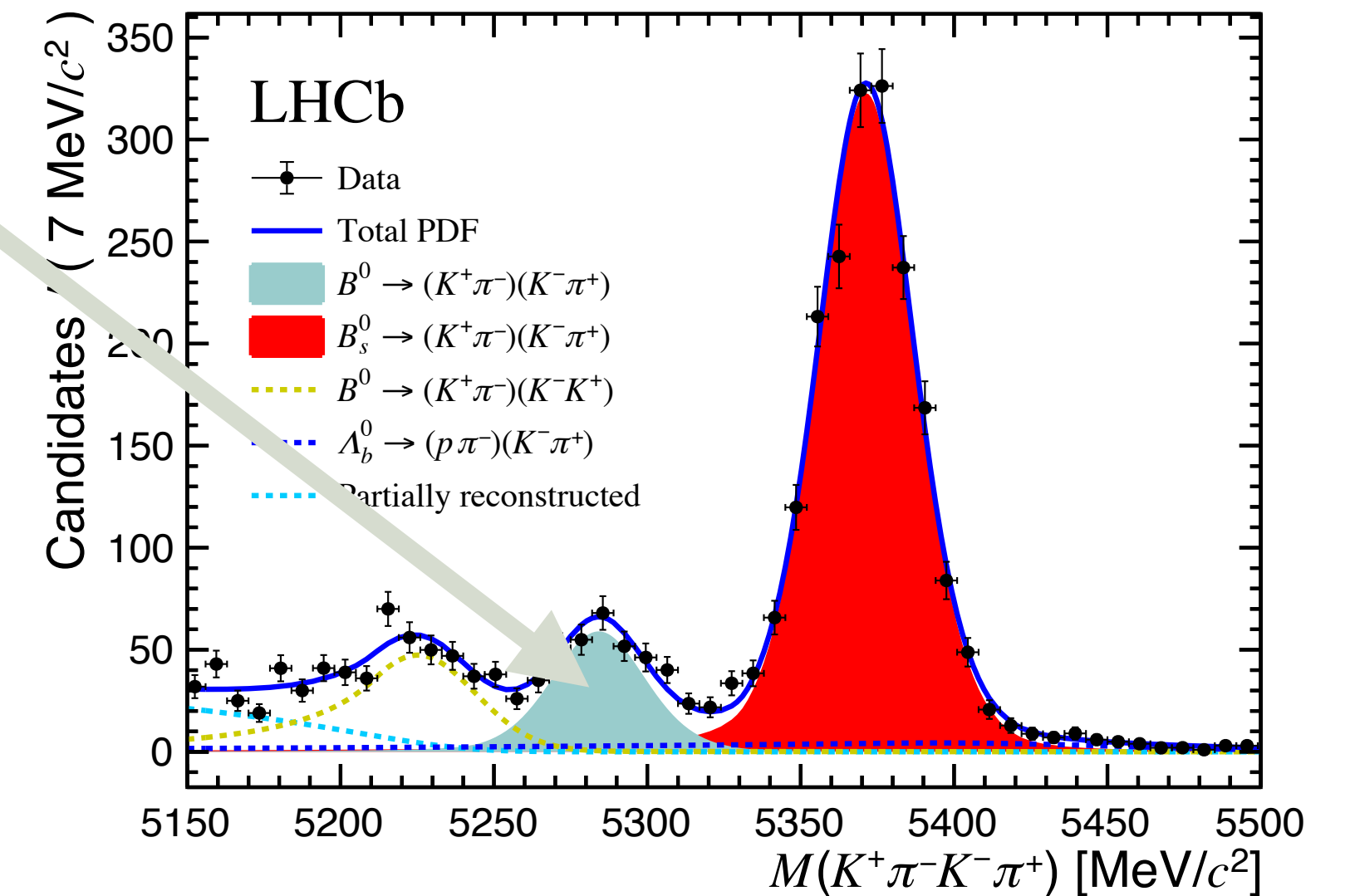
- All results compatible with SM expectations $\phi_s \sim 0, |\lambda| = 1$
- Systematic uncertainties dominated by the treatment of the multi-dimensional acceptance. Also relevant, the presence of the neglected extra vector resonances.

$$B_d^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(K^- \pi^+)$$

- Optimised selection for the rare mode ~ 350 signal events
- 6 amplitudes (spin-0 and 1) are described
- Large discrepancy found in its polarisation fractions with respect to its U-spin partner:

$$f_L^d = 0.724 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.016$$

$$f_L^s = 0.240 \pm 0.031 \pm 0.025$$



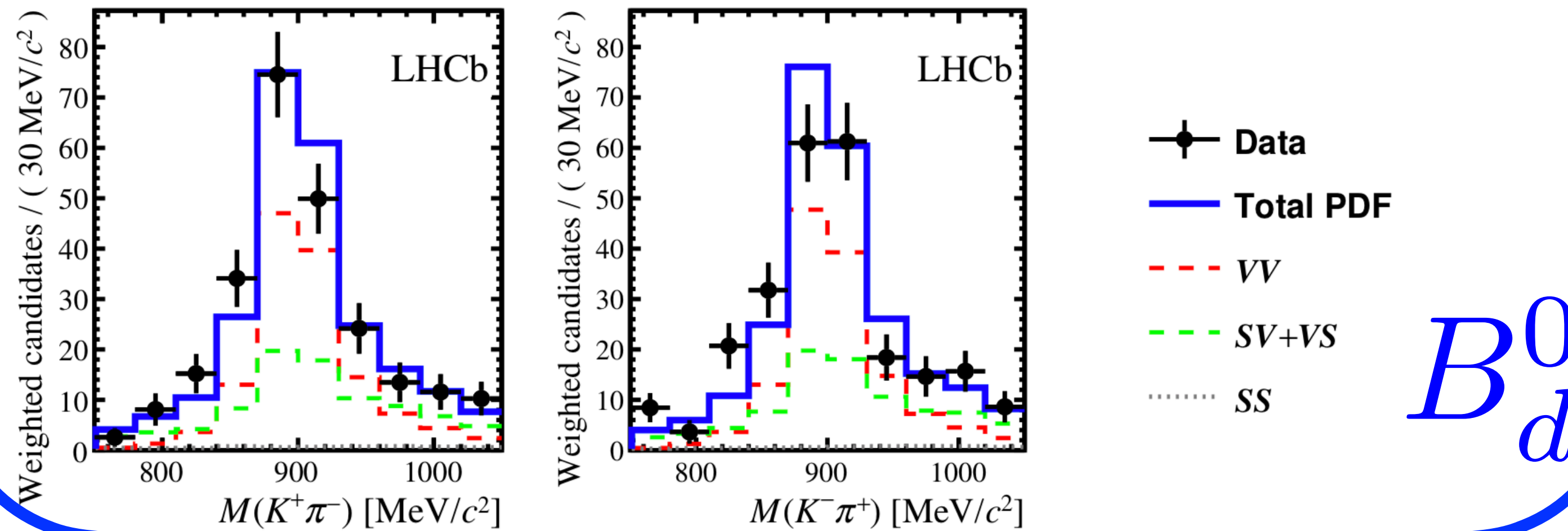
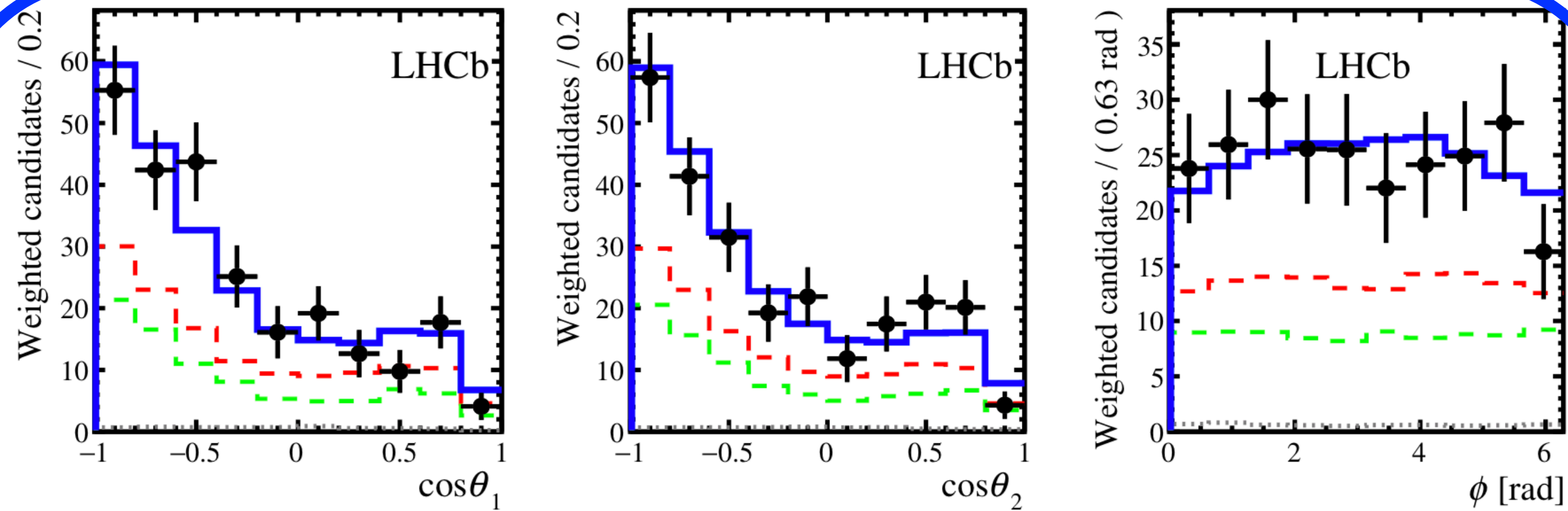
- Relative branching ratio also measured and found compatible with QCDF prediction. Known discrepancy with BaBar result due to their omission of the S-wave amplitude

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \bar{K}^{*0}) = (8.0 \pm 0.9 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.4 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-7}$$

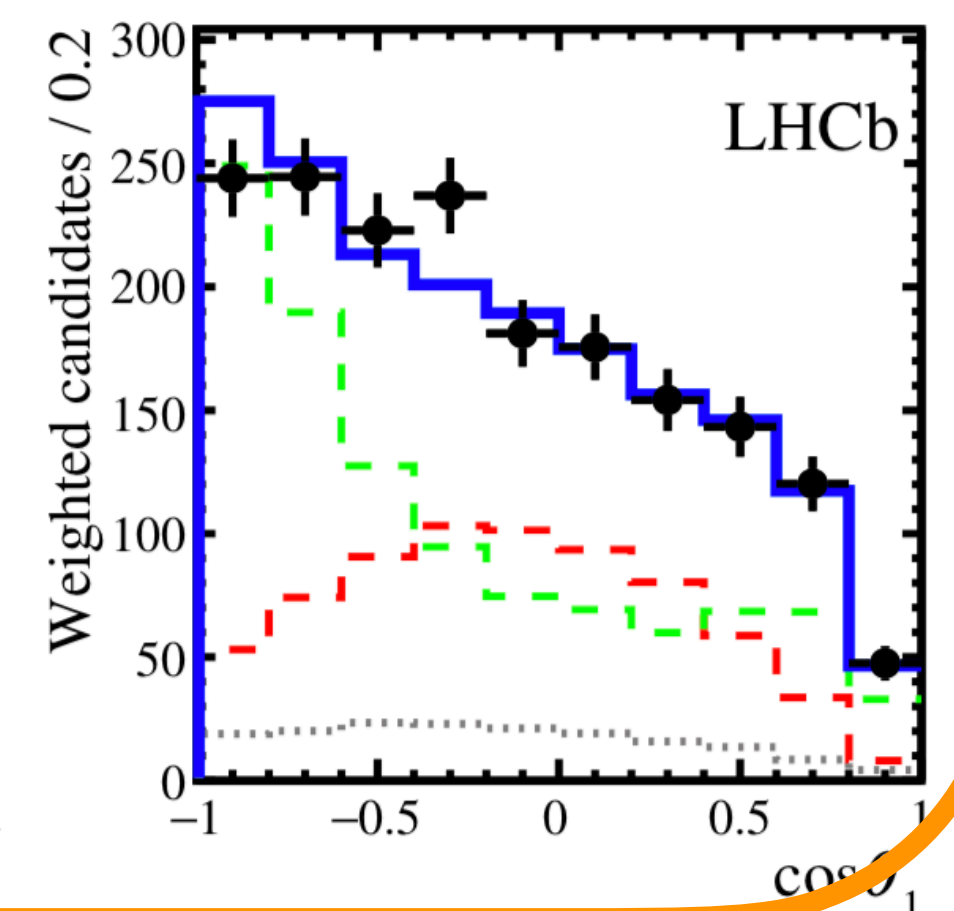
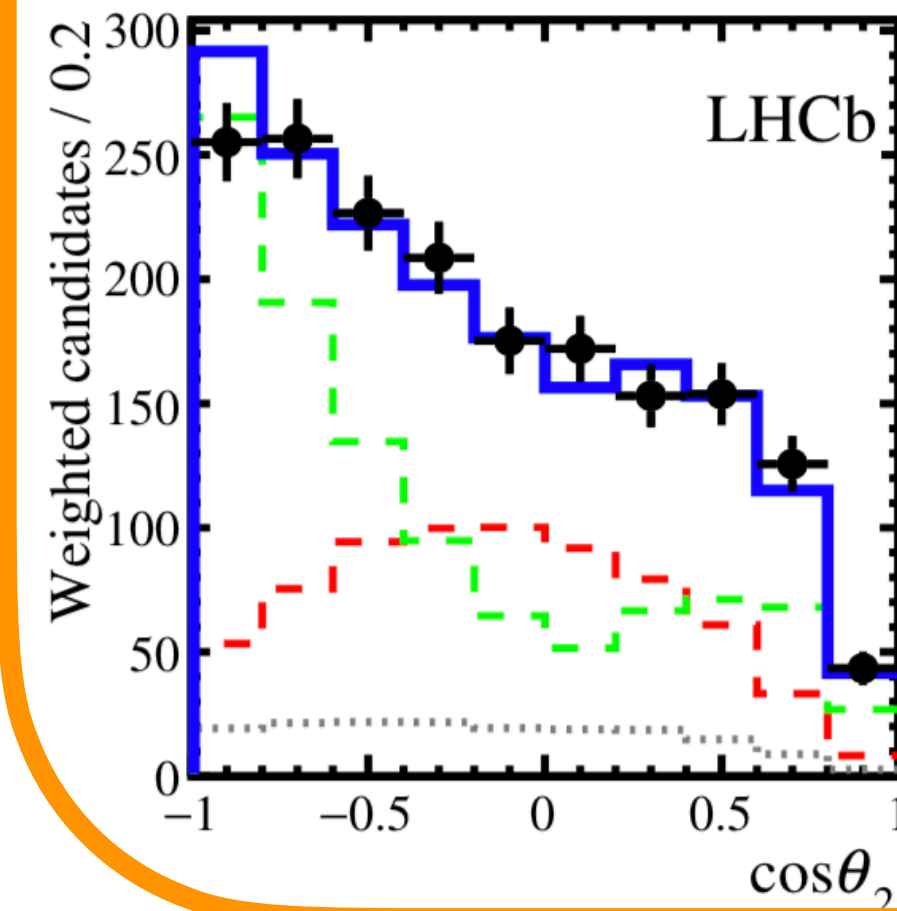
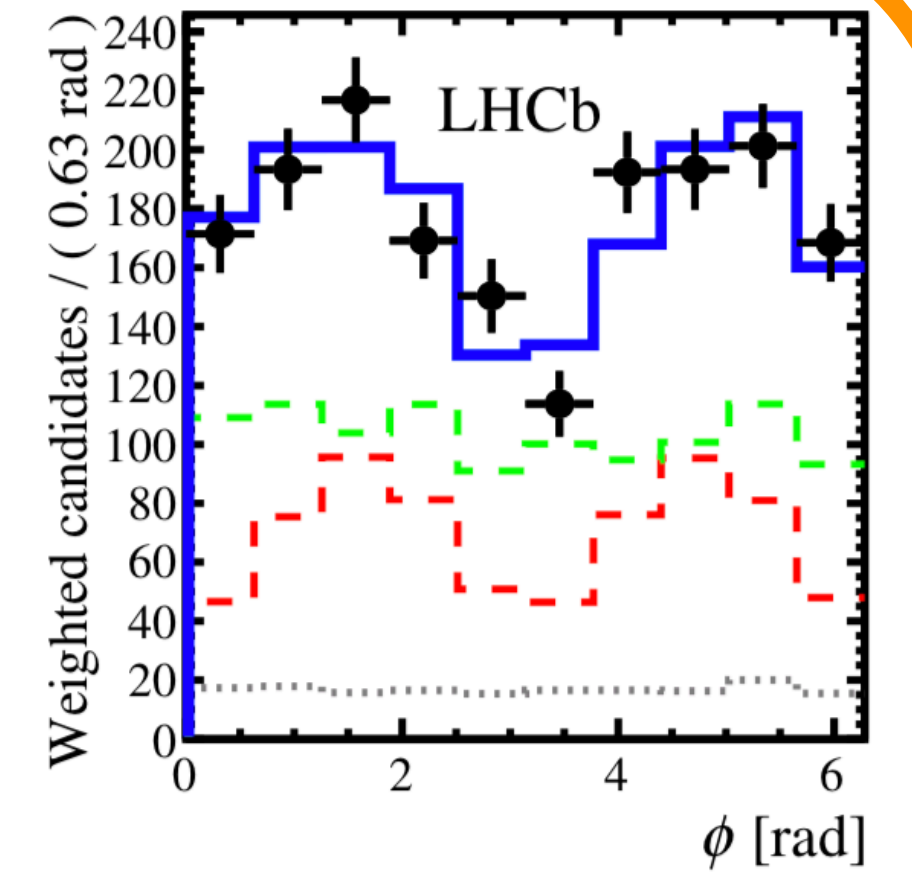
QCDF prediction: [Nucl.Phys.B774 \(2007\) 64](#)

BaBar result: [Phys.Rev.Lett.100 \(2008\) 081801](#)

Fit projections



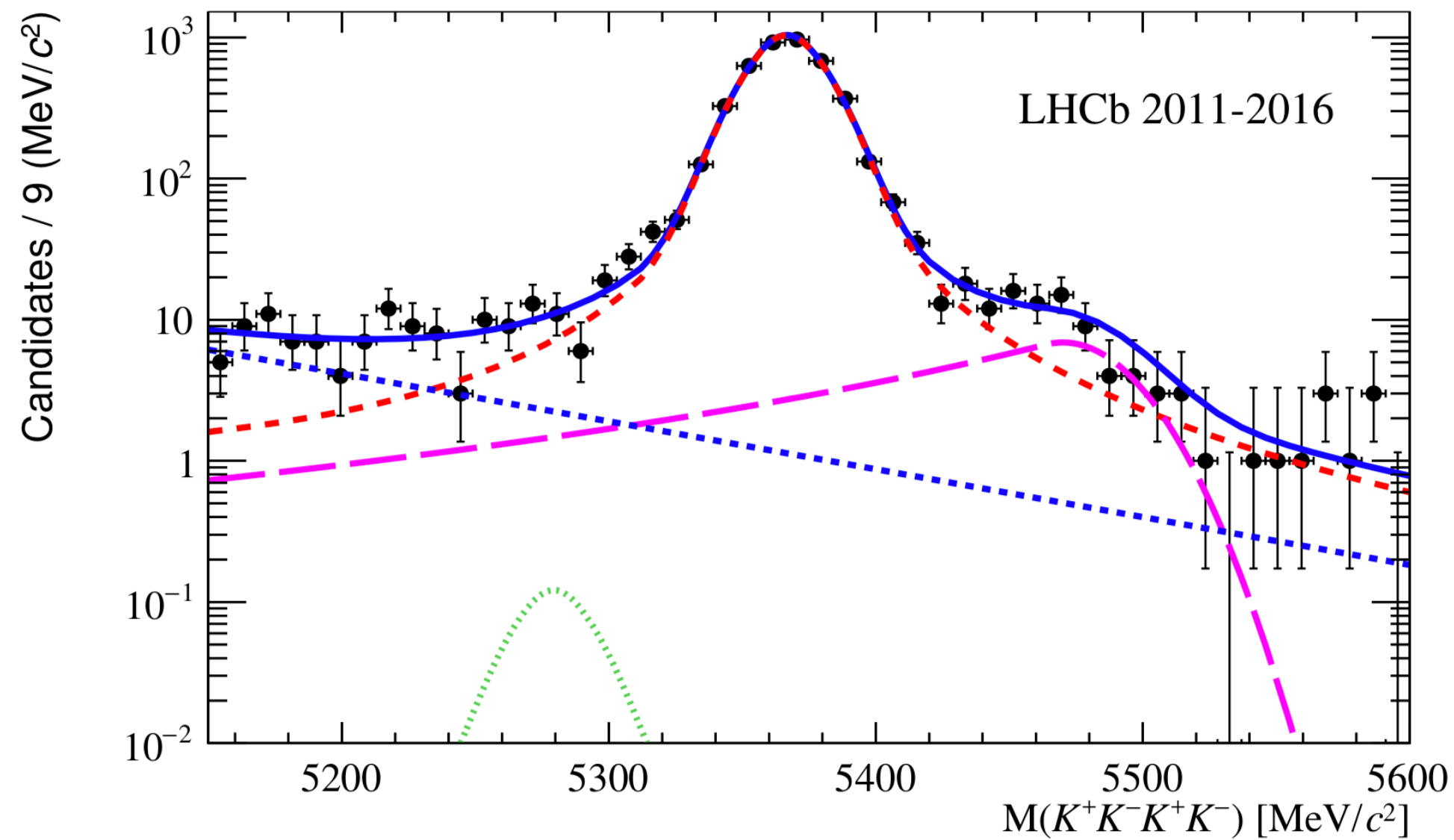
B_s^0



B_d^0

$$B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi$$

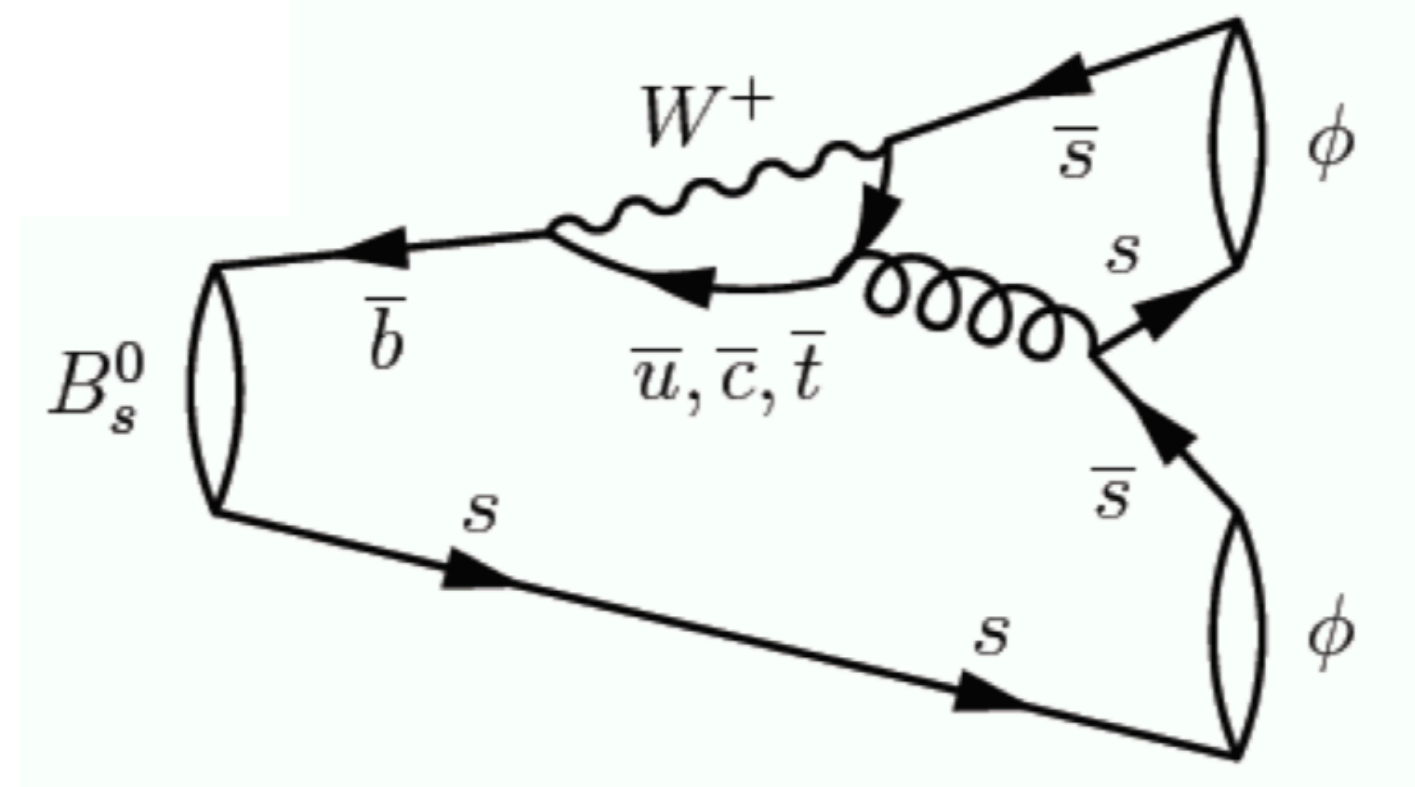
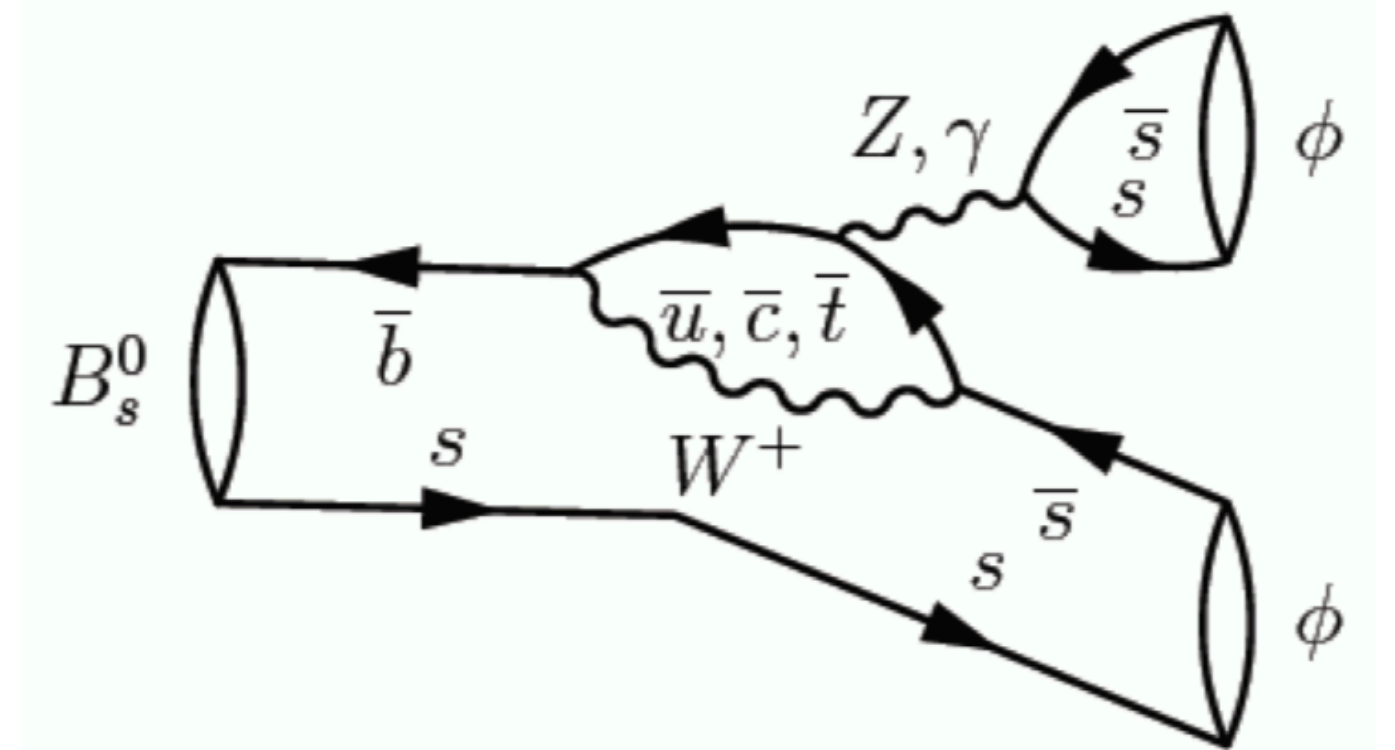
- **Time-dependent, tagged**, amplitude analysis of data corresponding to **LHCb Run I + 2015 + 2016**
- **Penguin** diagrams dominate the decay
- First time measuring one $\phi_s^{s\bar{s}}$ value per polarisation



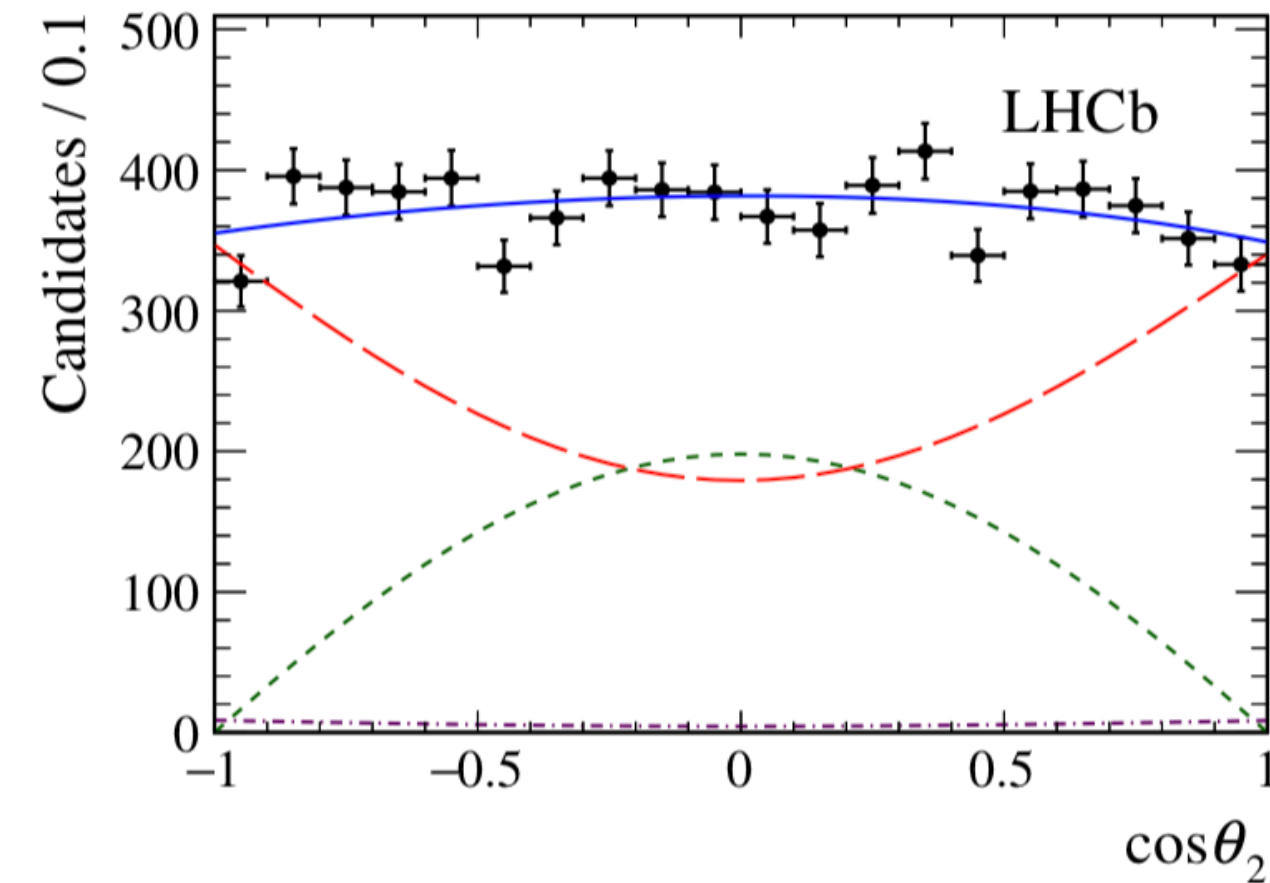
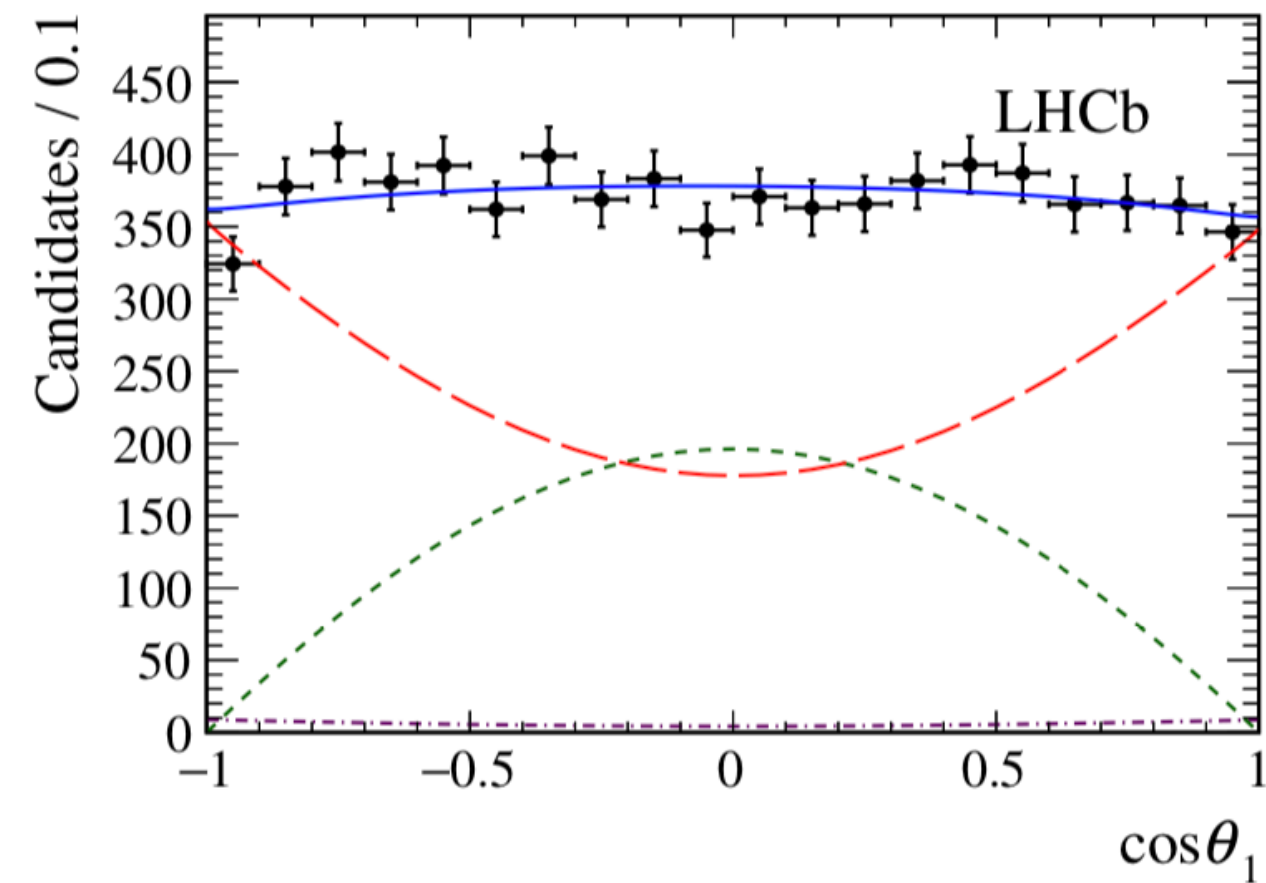
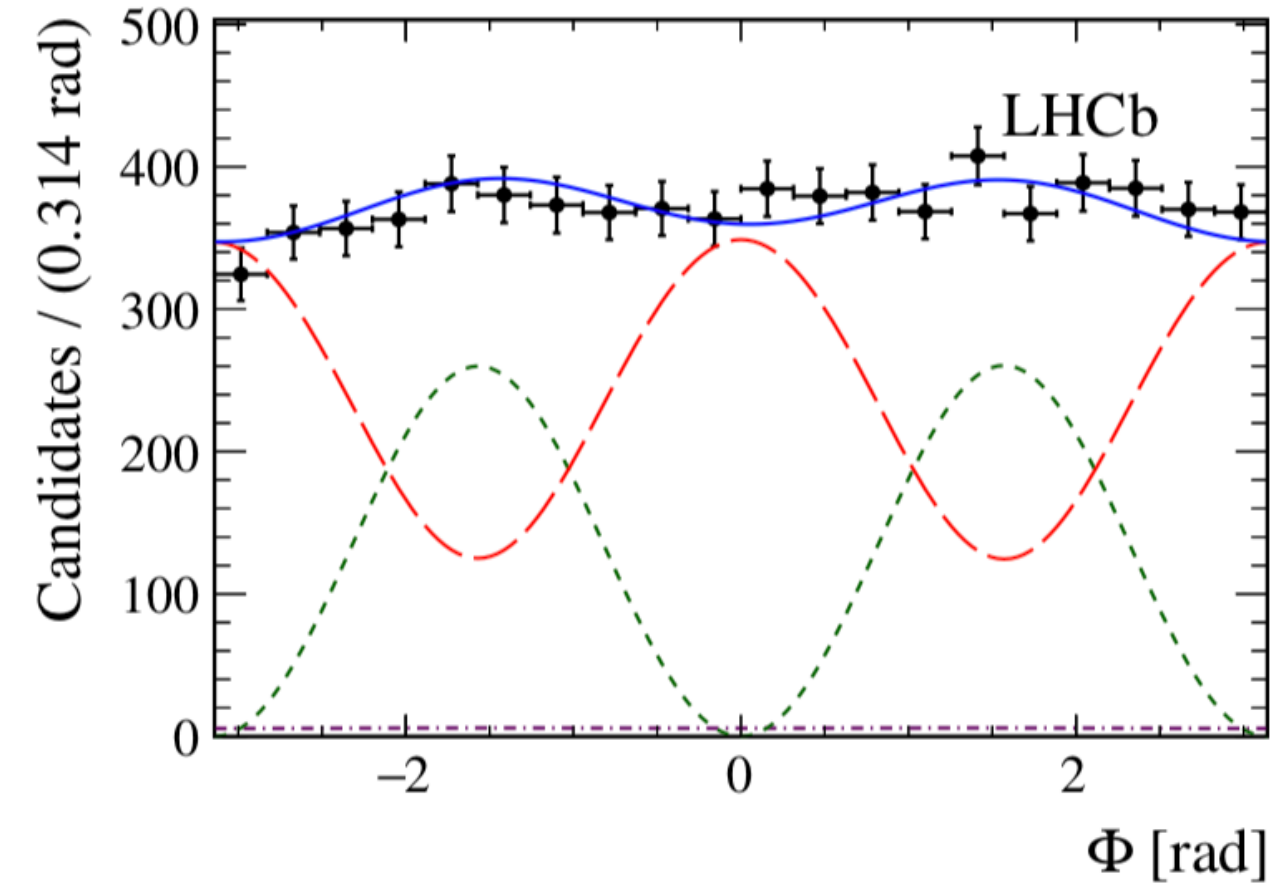
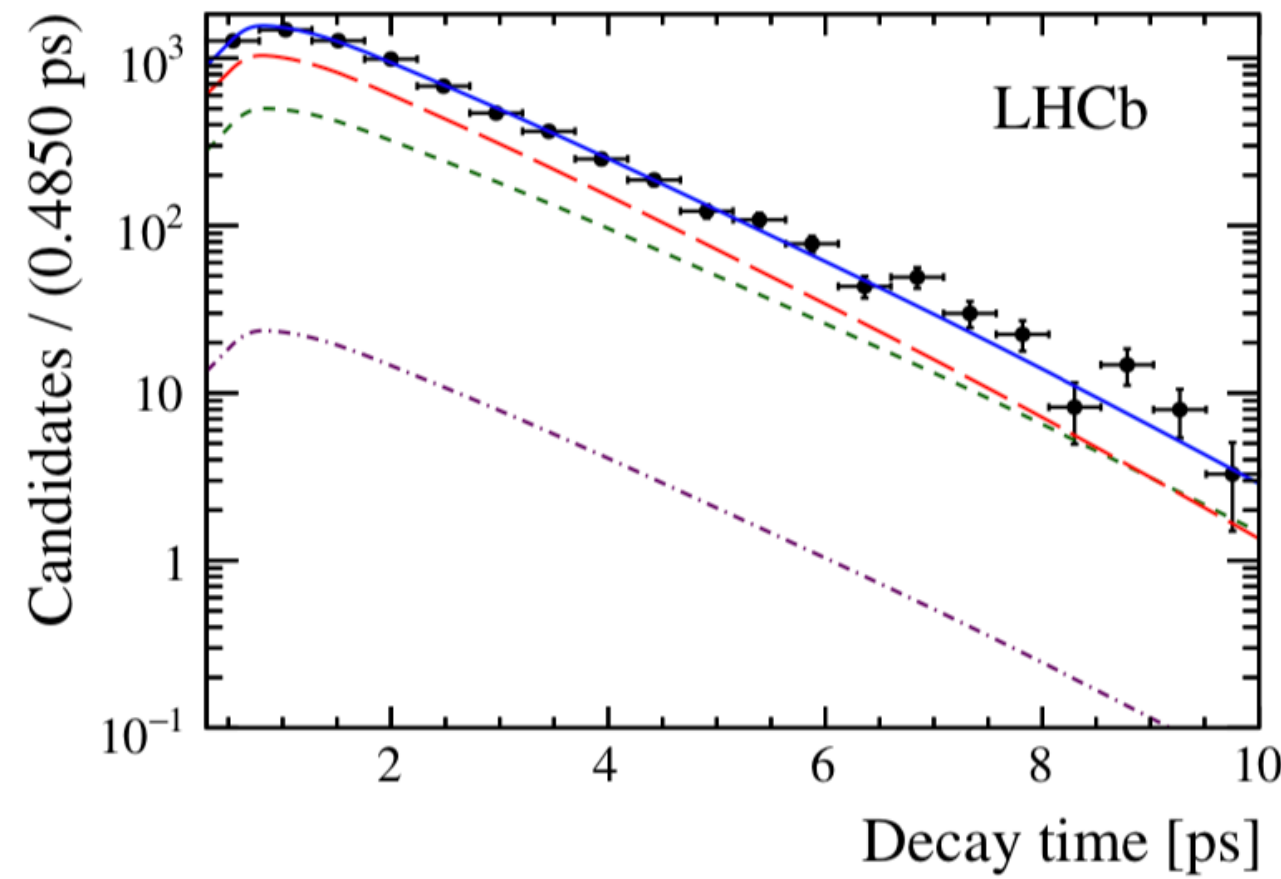
~8.5k signal events

Dedicated analyses to

- Search for the rare mode B_d^0
- Measure Triple-Products



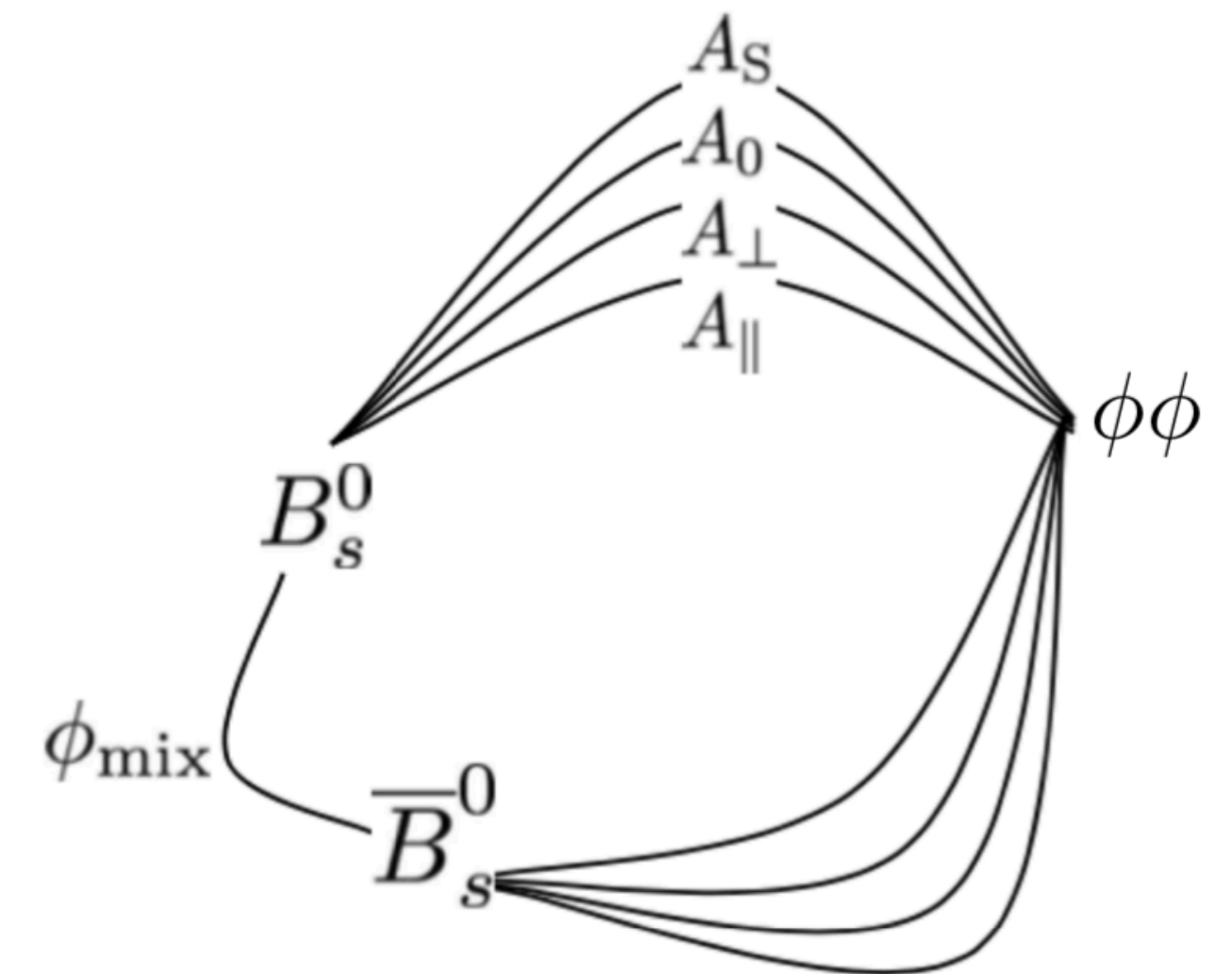
Fit projections



2 set-ups for the fit:

- One shared $\phi_s^{s\bar{s}}$ among polarisations
- One $\phi_s^{s\bar{s}}$ per polarisation (assuming no DCPV and $\phi_{s,0}^{s\bar{s}} = 0$)

Total fit
CP-even P-wave
CP-odd P-wave
S-wave combined with double S-wave



Selected results

JHEP 12 (2019) 155

From the polarisation independent fit

$$\phi_s^{s\bar{s}s} = -0.073 \pm 0.115 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.027 \text{ (syst)} \text{ rad.}$$

$$|\lambda| = 0.99 \pm 0.05 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.01 \text{ (syst)}.$$

$$|A_0|^2 = 0.381 \pm 0.007 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.012 \text{ (syst)},$$

$$|A_{\perp}|^2 = 0.290 \pm 0.008 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.007 \text{ (syst)},$$

$$\delta_{\perp} = 2.818 \pm 0.178 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.073 \text{ (syst)} \text{ rad.}$$

$$\delta_{\parallel} = 2.559 \pm 0.045 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.033 \text{ (syst)} \text{ rad.}$$

From the polarisation dependent fit

$$\phi_{s,\parallel} = 0.014 \pm 0.055 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.011 \text{ (syst)} \text{ rad.}$$

$$\phi_{s,\perp} = 0.044 \pm 0.059 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.019 \text{ (syst)} \text{ rad.}$$

From the time-integrated fit

$$A_U = -0.003 \pm 0.011 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.004 \text{ (syst)}$$

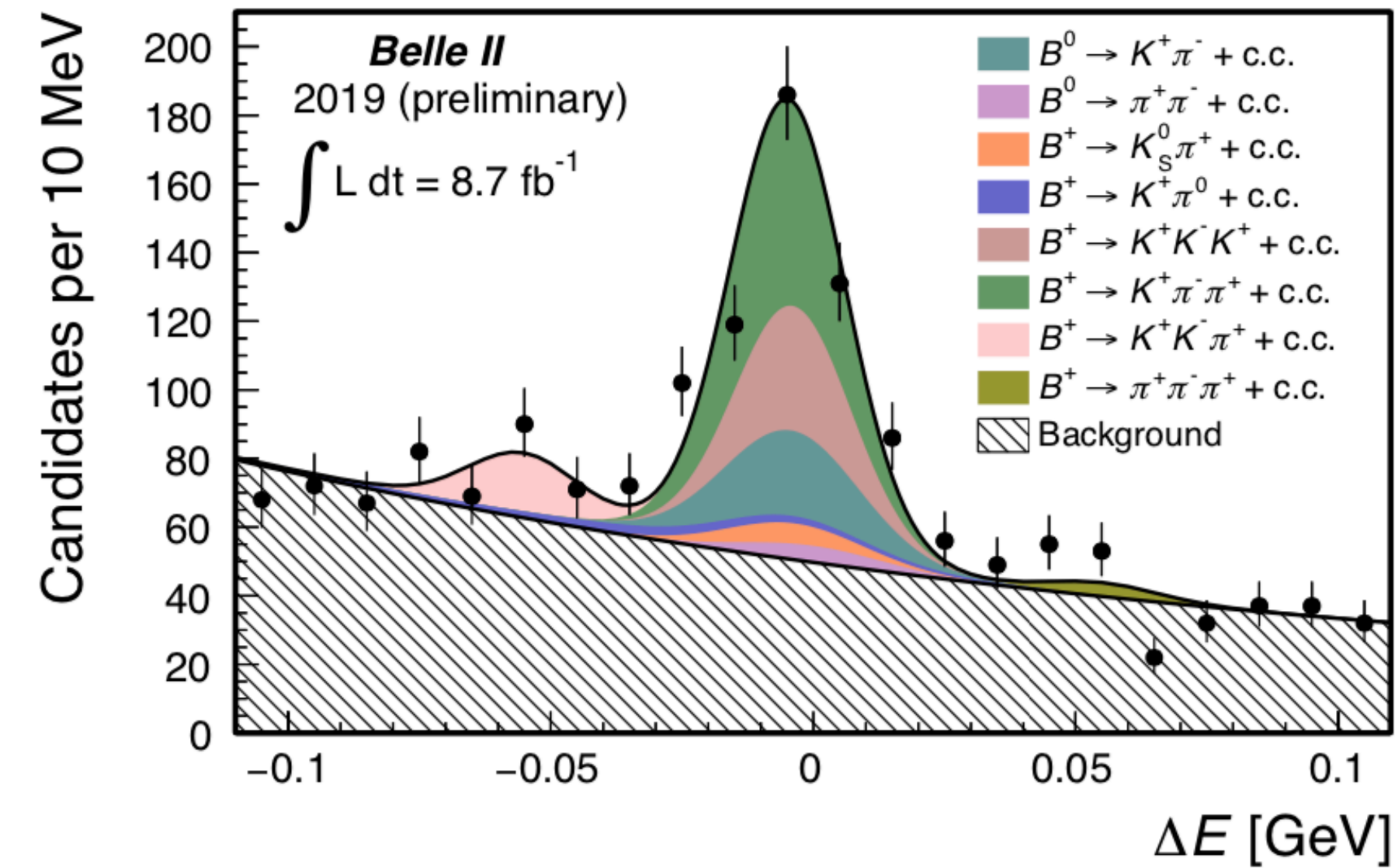
$$A_V = -0.014 \pm 0.011 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.004 \text{ (syst)}$$

From the rare mode search

$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi) < 2.7 \times 10^{-8} \text{ (90 \% CL)}$$

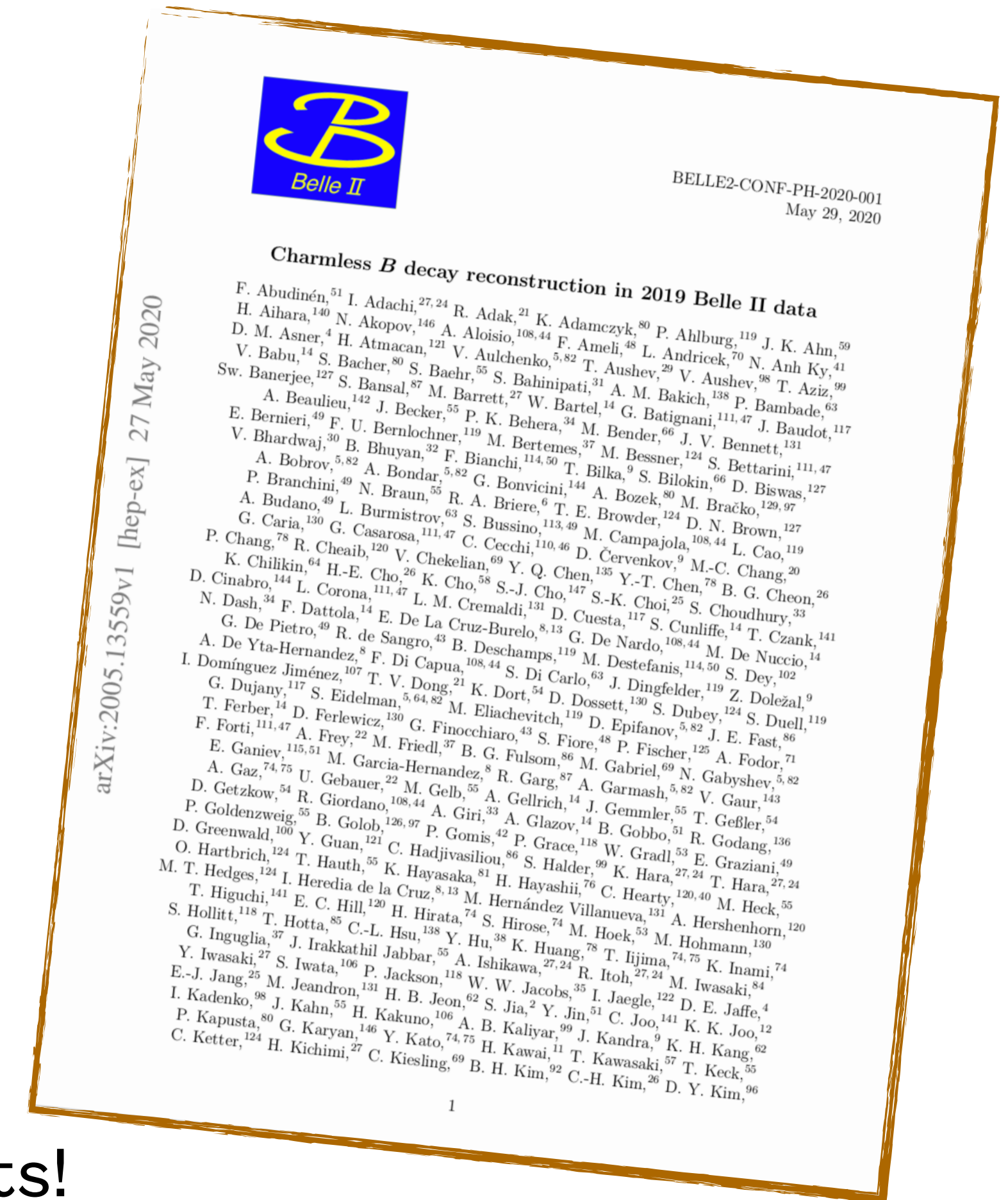
All results are compatible with SM expectations.

Any news from Belle II?



Based on preliminary results with 2 and 3 body decays:

The current Belle II performance in charmless B decay reconstruction is comparable to the Belle performance.



Looking forward to the amplitude fits!

BELLE2-CONF-PH-2020-001

Summary and conclusions

- Presented 4 amplitude analyses

$$B^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(\pi^+ \pi^-), B_{(s,d)}^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(K^- \pi^+), B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi$$

- Several new inputs from penguin dominated decays to the polarisation puzzle
- First $\phi_s^{d\bar{d}}$ measurement in the $B_s^0 \rightarrow (K^+ \pi^-)(K^- \pi^+)$ channel and most precise to date (with partial Run II data sample) in the $B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi$ decay mode.

Known penguin

Emperor



Rare penguin

Little/Blue



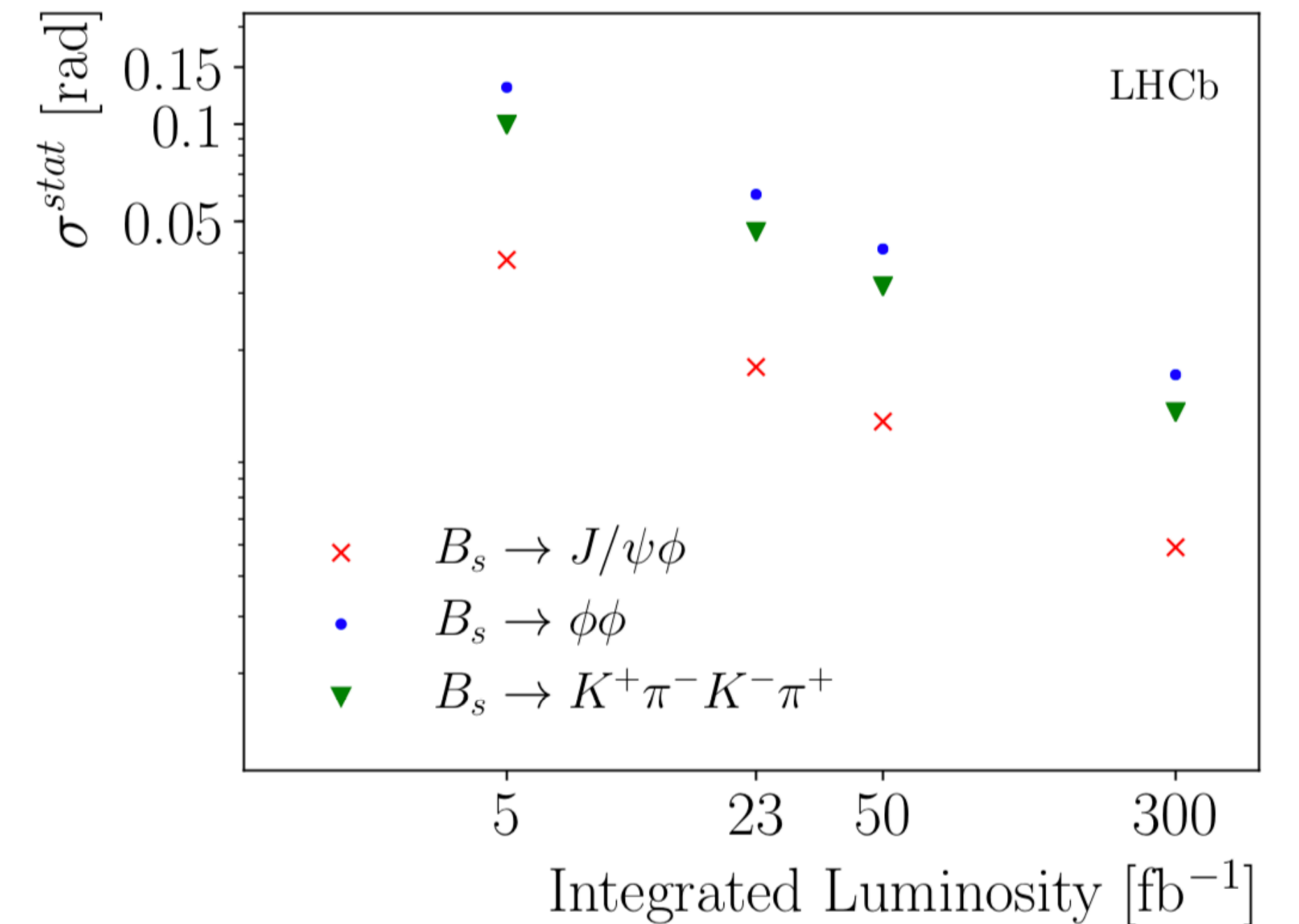
No penguin

Blue-footed booby



* Summary/Spoiler: Need to know the penguins!

Amplitude analyses take long, but results with Run II data are underway!
Very good prospects in terms of statistical uncertainties:



CERN-LHCC-2018-027

Thanks for your attention!