



Reflections on Beauty: CP Asymmetries at Belle

- CP violation in the Standard Model
- B(eauty) mesons & CP asymmetry
- B production: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$ at KEKB
- Belle experiment
 - Highlights in CP
 - Selected results
- Plans

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Belle Collaboration



Introduction: Particles & Interactions

Fundamental particles (relativistic QM)

- massless, relativistic QM states
- "discretely symmetric"

P_{arity}	$T_{\text{ime reversal}}$	$C_{\text{harge conjugation}}$
space	time	energy
$r \leftrightarrow -r$	$t \leftrightarrow -t$	$f \leftrightarrow \text{anti-}f$

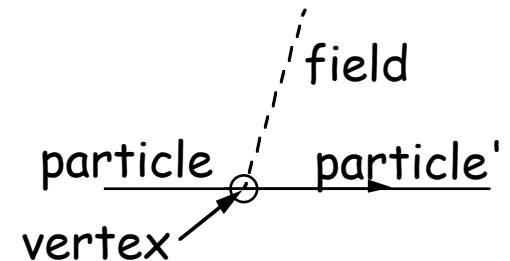
Universe

- massive particles (quarks, leptons)
- matter \gg antimatter

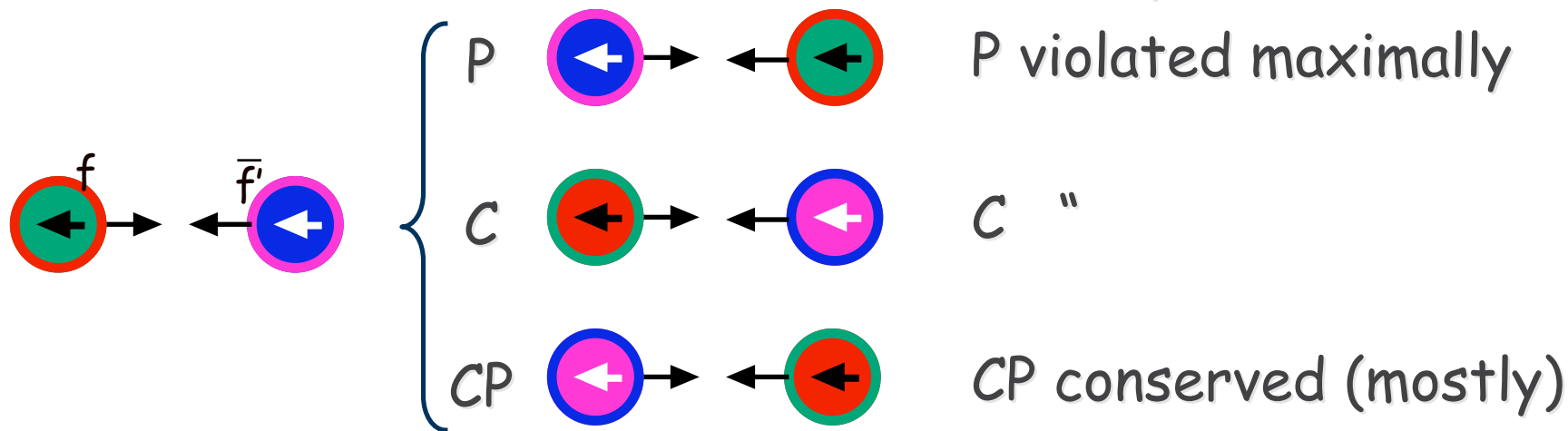
How can these be reconciled??

Forces (strong, EM, weak, gravitational)

- coupling strengths & symmetries \rightarrow mass, symmetries of cosmos
- matter-antimatter asymmetry requires CP-violating interactions (Sakharov 1967)



CP Violation: matter-antimatter asymmetry



How can an interaction violate CP?

Complex coupling constant

$$CP\{f \xrightarrow{g} f'\} = \bar{f}' \xleftarrow{g} \bar{f} \neq \bar{f}' \xleftarrow{g^*} \bar{f} \text{ (hermitian conjugate)}$$

To be observable, need 2+ interfering amplitudes T,P:

$$T=gA, P=g'A' \rightarrow |gA+g'A'| \xrightarrow{CP} |gA^*+g'A'^*|$$

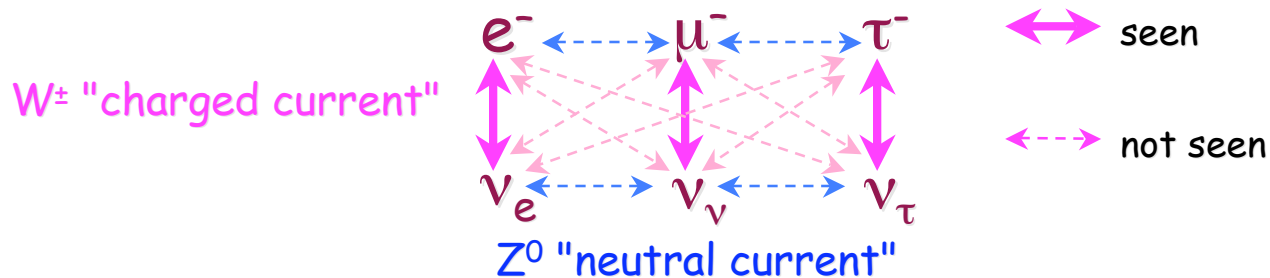
Equal only if relative phase of $g, g'=0$

How does weak force violate CP?

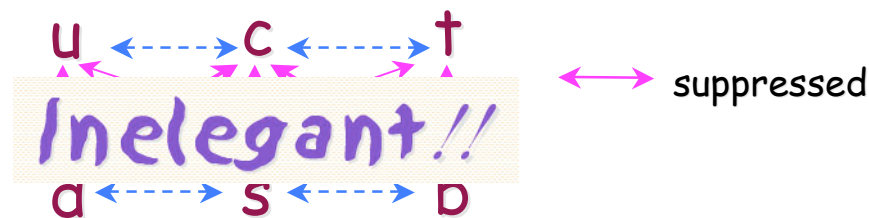


Standard Model = 12 fermion flavors (+antifermion)

- 3 generations(distinguished only by mass) \times 2 types \times 2 ea(strong & EM couplings) (stable, but for weak interaction)
- leptons: \sim universal coupling, no generation x-ing



- quarks: neutral current - \sim universal, no generation x-ing
- quarks: charged current - all different, approx. generation-conserving



Elegance restored: GIM mechanism



Picture

{matrix of couplings} = $g_F \times$
$$\begin{matrix} & d & s & b \\ \begin{matrix} u \\ c \\ t \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$
 can be expressed $g_F \times$
$$\begin{matrix} & d' & s' & b' \\ \begin{matrix} u \\ c \\ t \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

- d', s', b' are eigenstates resulting from perturbation by weak interaction.
 \neq mass eigenstates d, s, b

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix

complex
preserves metric
" orthogonality } \equiv unitary

Explains (Glashow-Iliopoulos-Maiani)

- suppression of flavor-changing neutral currents
- multiplicity of charged current couplings
- AND

... for >2 generations, e.g. $3, \{9\mathcal{R}+9\mathcal{T}\}$ dof constrained by unitarity:
4 free parameters, incl. 1 irreducible imaginary part

$>>$ *CP Violation* $>>$ (Kobayashi-Maskawa 1973)

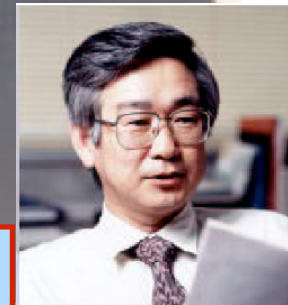
Makoto Kobayashi



First 3rd-generation particle (τ) seen 1975



Toshihide Maskawa



3-generation unitarity

explicit parametrization(Wolfenstein):

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2/2 & \lambda & \lambda^3 A(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & \lambda^2 A \\ \lambda^3 A(1-\rho-i\eta) & -\lambda^2 A & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

irreducibly complex

Satisfies unitarity condition

$$V_{ji}^* V_{jk} = \delta_{ik}$$

$$\{i=1,k=3\}: V_{ub}^* V_{ud} + V_{cb}^* V_{cd} + V_{tb}^* V_{td} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{ub}^* V_{ud}}{V_{cb}^* V_{cd}} + 1 + \frac{V_{tb}^* V_{td}}{V_{cb}^* V_{cd}} = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ -(\rho+i\eta) & & -(1-\rho-i\eta) \end{matrix}$$

from decay rates,

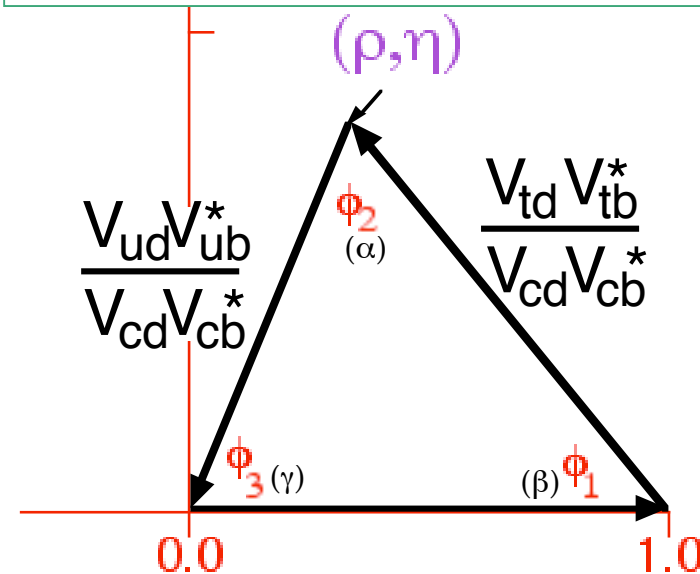
$$\lambda = 0.220 \pm 0.002$$

$$A = 0.81 \pm 0.08$$

$$|\rho-i\eta| = 0.36 \pm 0.09$$

$$|1-\rho-i\eta| = 0.79 \pm 0.19$$

(ρ, η) : "unitarity triangle"

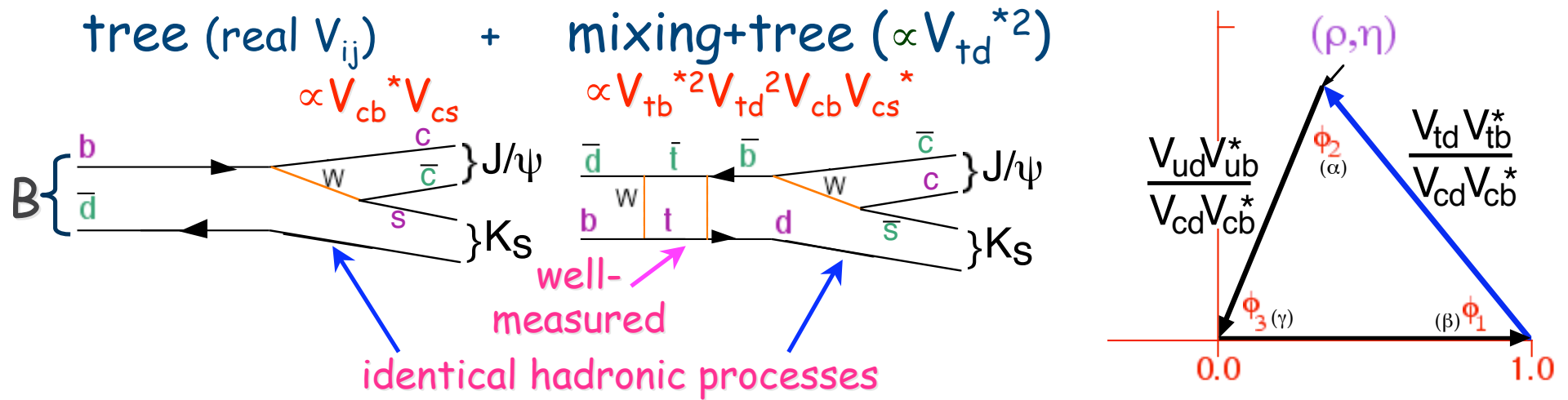


Self-consistent if CKM is correct

CP asymmetries with CKM

-> to observe, need process w. all 3 generations (<- B decays),
interference between ≥ 2 processes

First goal: $\sin 2\phi_1$ in "golden mode" $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$ (Sanda/Bigi/Carter)



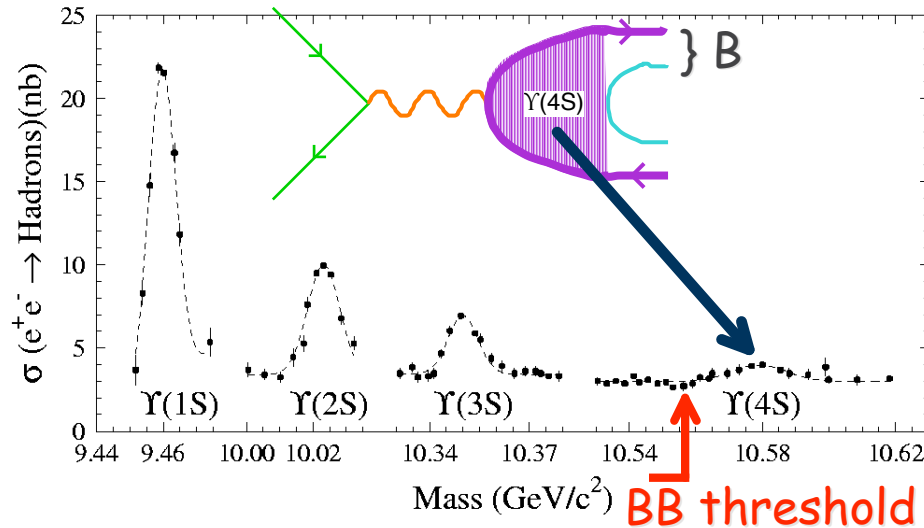
CP asymmetry from x-term(s) - no theoretical uncertainty: $\propto \arg(V_{td}^2) = 2\phi_1$

Bottom line: CP-dependent oscillation in time:

$$\frac{dN}{dt}(B \rightarrow f_{CP}) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma e^{-\Gamma \Delta t} (1 + \eta_b \eta_{CP} \sin 2\phi_1 \sin(\Delta m \Delta t));$$

$$\eta_b = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & \text{if } B_{t=0} = B^0 \\ -1 & \text{if } B_{t=0} = \bar{B}^0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_{CP} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \text{if } CP \text{ odd} \\ +1 & \text{if } CP \text{ even} \end{pmatrix}$$

B production: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$



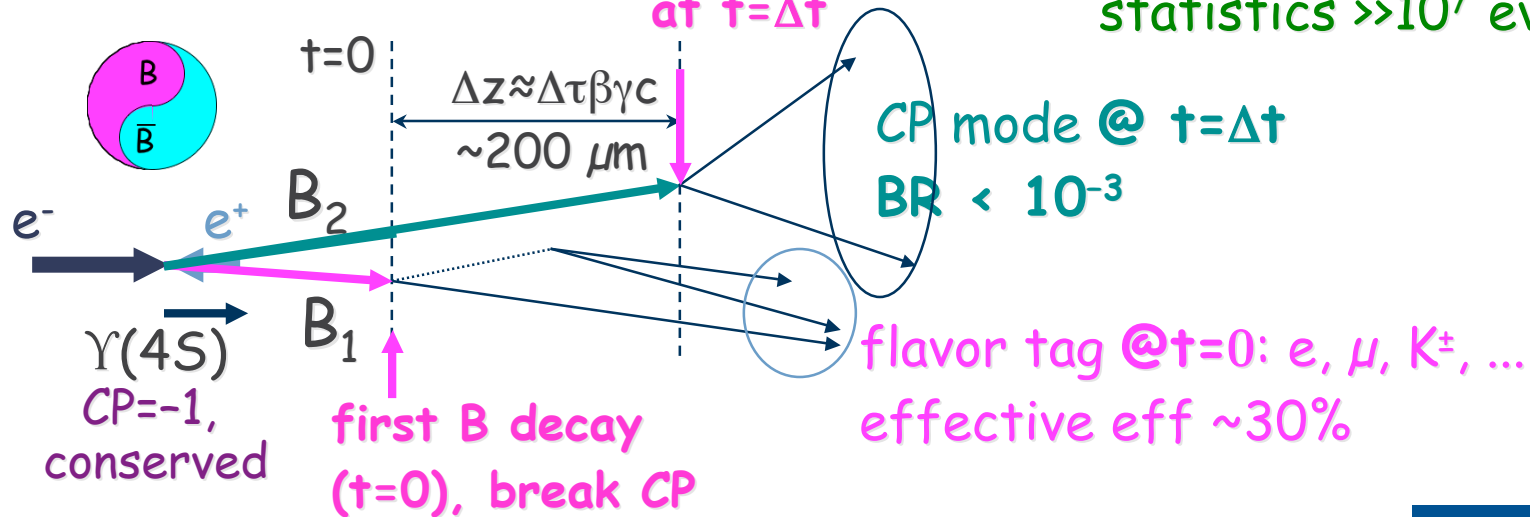
Δt by asymmetric energy $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S)$
 (symmetric $\Upsilon(4S)$: CLEO 1979-2001)

Need

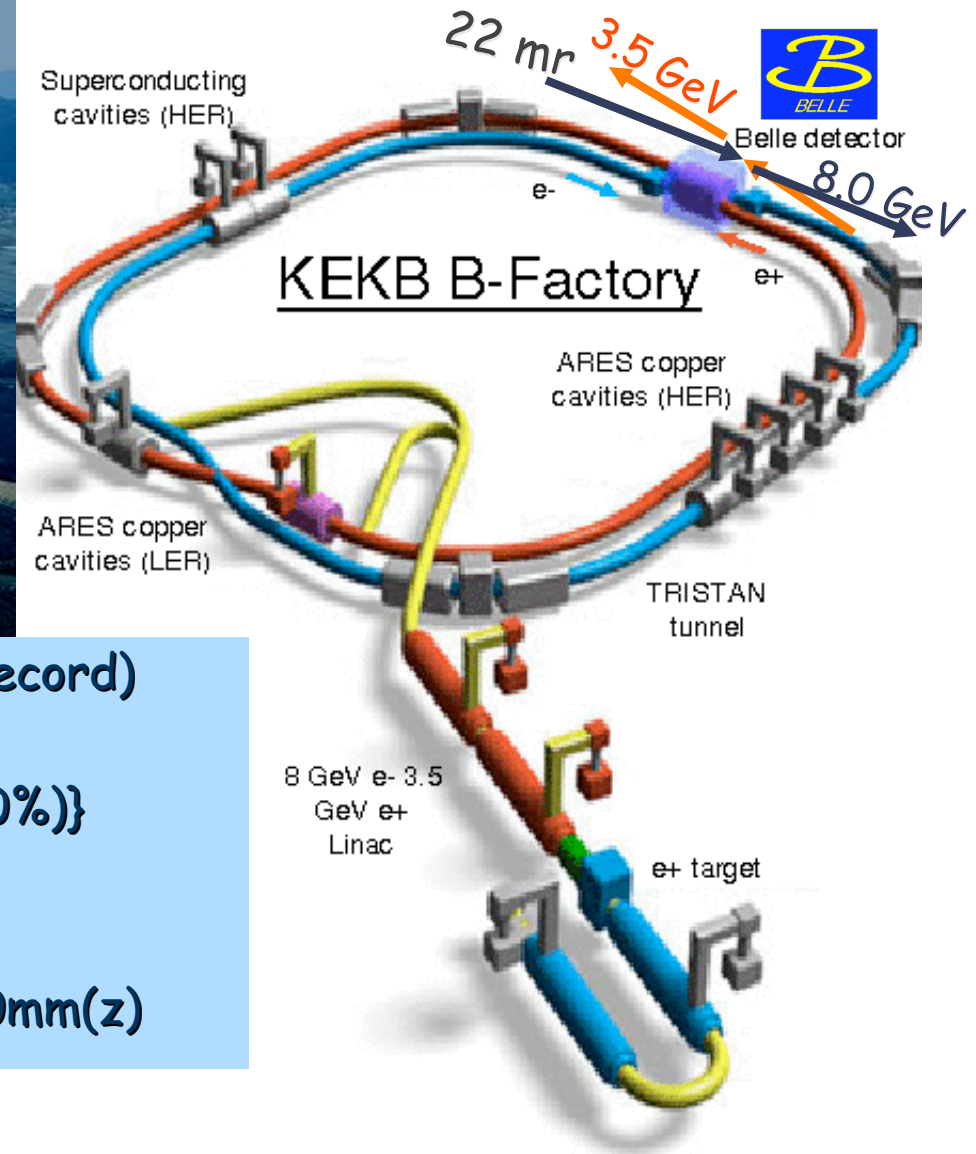
hadron (K/ π), lepton ID

$\ll 200 \mu\text{m}$ vertexing

statistics $\gg 10^7$ events



Colliding beams: KEKB



$L_{\max} = 1.52 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (world record)

Data (6/1999-3/2005)

$\int L dt = 380 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ \{\Upsilon(4S) + \text{off}(\sim 10\%)\}$

($> 3.8 \times 10^8$ B events)

$\sigma(E_{\text{beam}}^*) = 2.6 \text{ MeV}$

IP size = $77 \mu\text{m}(x) \times 2.0 \mu\text{m}(y) \times 4.0 \text{ mm}(z)$

The Detector



Charged tracking/vertexing

- SVD: 3-layer DSSD Si μ strip
- CDC: 50 layers (He-ethane)

1.5 T superconducting solenoid

Hadron identification

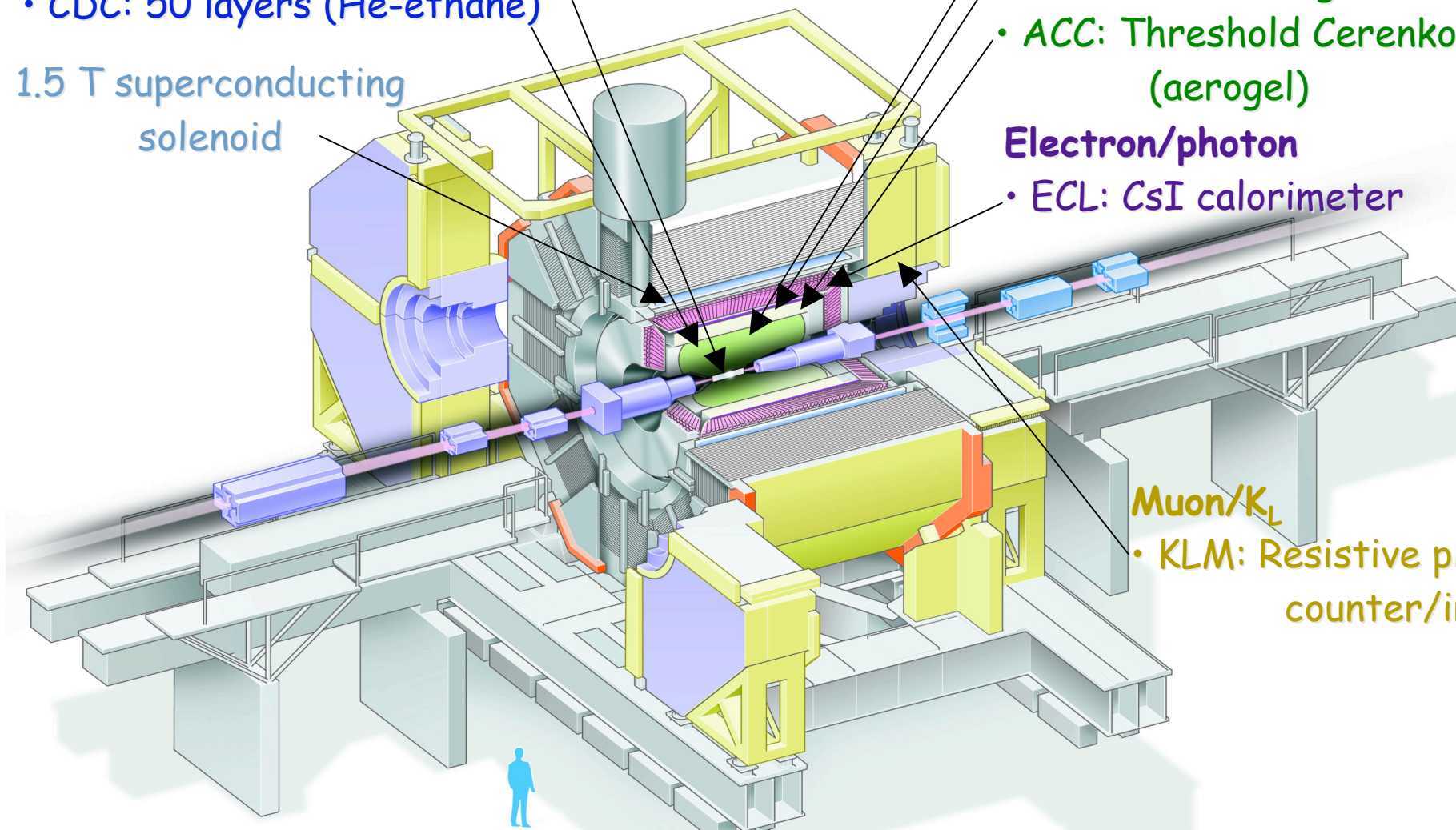
- CDC: dE/dx
- TOF: time-of-flight
- ACC: Threshold Cerenkov (aerogel)

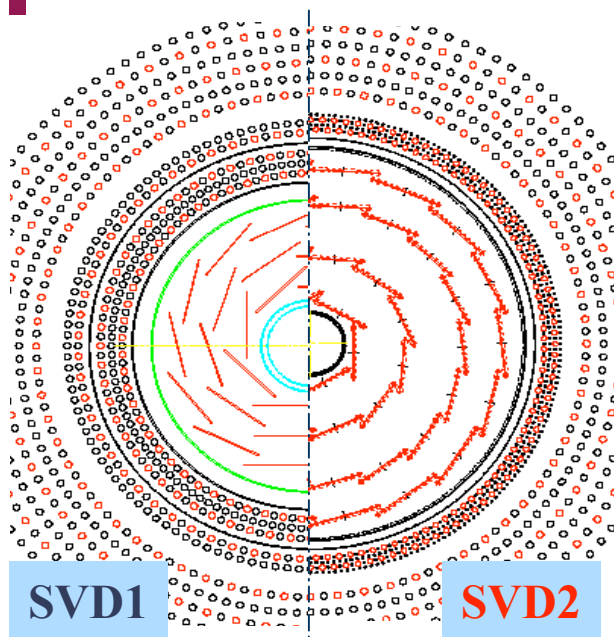
Electron/photon

- ECL: CsI calorimeter

Muon/ K_L

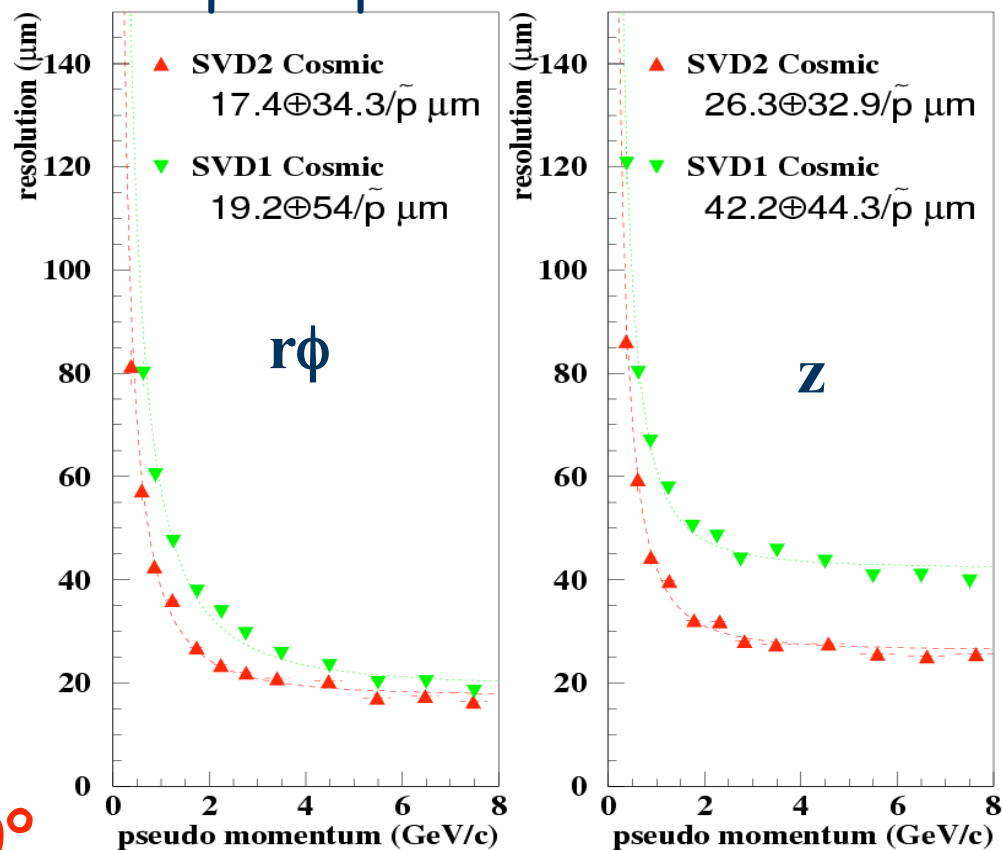
- KLM: Resistive plate counter/iron





- 1 MRad \rightarrow >20 MRad
 - 3 layers \rightarrow 4 layers
 - $23^\circ < \theta < 139^\circ \rightarrow 17^\circ < \theta < 150^\circ$
 - $R_{bp} = 2.0 \text{ cm} \rightarrow 1.5 \text{ cm}$
- \rightarrow Better I.P. resolution


Impact parameter resolution



152M $B\bar{B}$ pairs w SVD1
 + 123M $B\bar{B}$ pairs w SVD2

... not least, the people



- 
- Aomori U.
 - BINP
 - Chiba U.
 - Chonnam Nat'l U.
 - U. of Cincinnati
 - Ewha Womans U.
 - Frankfurt U.
 - Gyeongsang Nat'l U.
 - U. of Hawaii
 - Hiroshima Tech.
 - IHEP, Beijing
 - IHEP, Moscow
 - IHEP, Vienna
 - ITEP
 - Kanagawa U.
 - KEK
 - Korea U.
 - Krakow Inst. of Nucl. Phys.
 - Kyoto U.
 - Kyungpook Nat'l U.
 - EPF Lausanne
 - Jozef Stefan Inst. / U. of Ljubljana / U. of Maribor
 - U. of Melbourne
 - Nagoya U.
 - Nara Women's U.
 - National Central U.
 - Nat'l Kaoshiung Normal U.
 - National Taiwan U.
 - National United U.
 - Nihon Dental College
 - Niigata U.
 - Osaka U.
 - Osaka City U.
 - Panjab U.
 - Peking U.
 - U. of Pittsburgh
 - Princeton U.
 - Riken
 - Saga U.
 - USTC
 - Seoul National U.
 - Shinshu U.
 - Sungkyunkwan U.
 - U. of Sydney
 - Tata Institute
 - Toho U.
 - Tohoku U.
 - Tohoku Gakuin U.
 - U. of Tokyo
 - Tokyo Inst. of Tech.
 - Tokyo Metropolitan U.
 - Tokyo U. of Agri. and Tech.
 - Toyama Nat'l College
 - U. of Tsukuba
 - Utkal U.
 - VPI
 - Yonsei U.



~13 countries, 57 institutes, ~400 collaborators
(authors vary, each paper)

Belle physics



120±5 papers published or in press (#1 in 3/2001)

65 papers submitted to ICHEP 2004

(CP asymmetry in B decay, other B decay, charm, tau, 2-photon)

Physics topics overlap in many analyses,

e.g., discovery of new charmonium(-like) states in B decay.

Recent highlights in CP

- time-dependent CP asymmetry

ϕ_1 : update $J/\psi K_S, J/\psi K_L$

$\sim \phi_1$: $\phi K_S, J/\psi \pi^0, K^- \pi^+, \eta' K_S, f^0 K_S, \pi^0 K_S, \omega K_S, K^+ K^- K_S, K_S K_S K_S, \eta K^+, \eta \pi^+$

$\sim \phi_2$: $\pi^+ \pi^-, \rho^+ \pi^0, \rho^+ \pi^-$ $\sim \phi_3$: $D^{*+} \pi^- (2\phi_1 + \phi_3)$

- evidence/observation

$B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-, \pi^0 \pi^0, D^+ D^-, \pi^0 \rho^0, K^* \rho, \dots$

- method for ϕ_3 : Dalitz plot analysis

$D^0 K^+ \{D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-\}$

time-dependent CP analysis: overview

1) CP final state reconstruction exploit

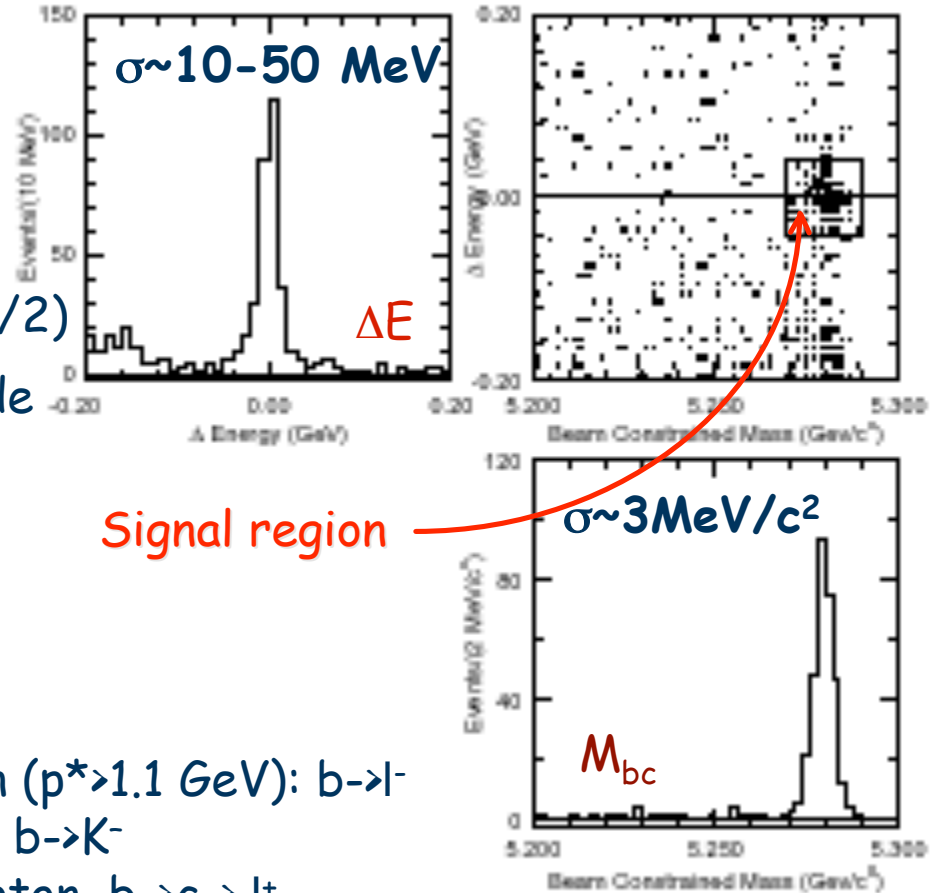
- exclusive pair production of B
- narrow resolution of collision energy

$$\Delta E = E^*_{\text{cand}} - E^*_{\text{beam}} = 0 \quad (E^*_{\text{beam}} = s^{1/2}/2)$$

$\sigma \sim 10\text{-}50 \text{ MeV}$, depending on mode

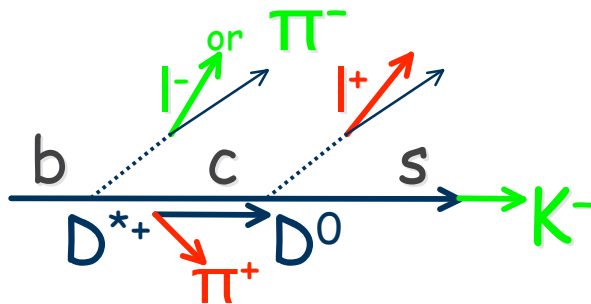
M_{bc} (Beam-constrained mass)

$$M_{bc} = (E^*_{\text{beam}}{}^2 - p^*_{\text{cand}}{}^2)^{1/2}$$



Signal region

2) Flavor tagging: sign of other b all remaining particles in the event



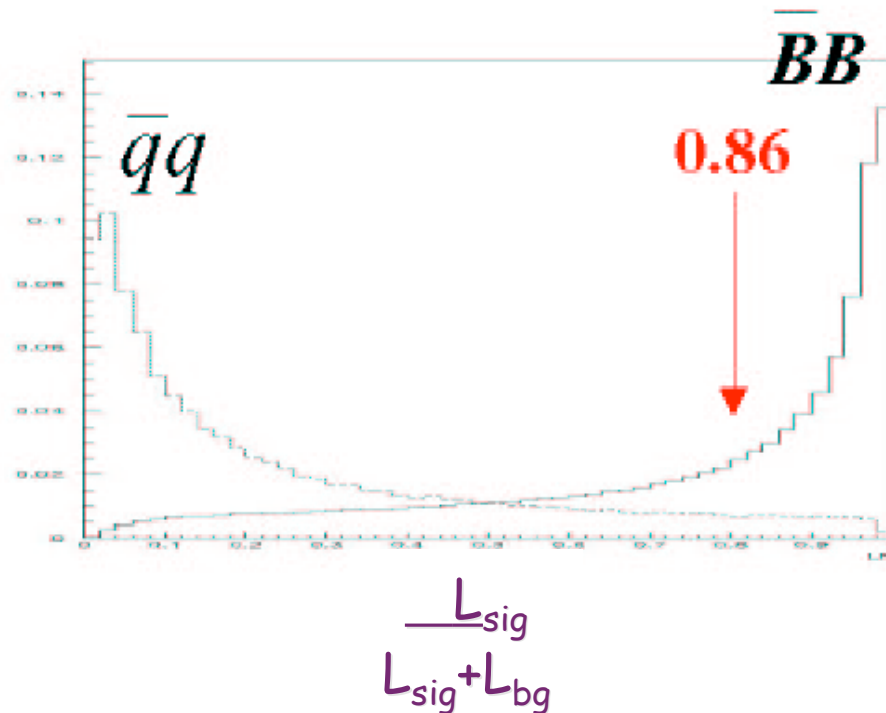
high-p lepton ($p^* > 1.1 \text{ GeV}$): $b \rightarrow l^-$
 net K charge $b \rightarrow K^-$
 medium-p lepton, $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow l^+$
 soft π $b \rightarrow c \{D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+\}$
 hard π $b \rightarrow \{c\} \pi^- X$

- multidimensional likelihood, $\epsilon > 99\%$
- incorrect tag reduces ϵ , net $(28.7 \pm 0.5)\%$

time-dependent CP analysis: overview

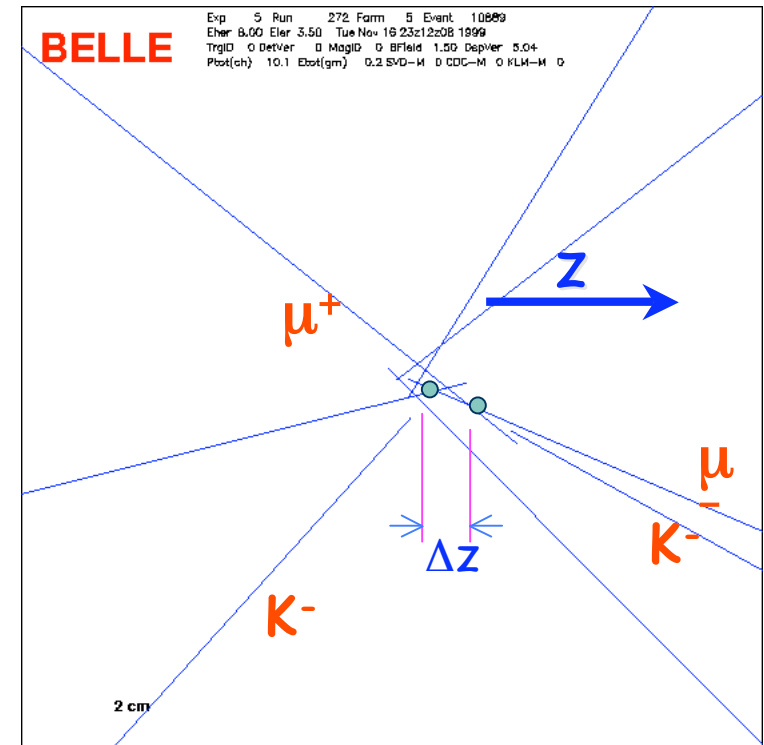


3) Continuum suppression event parameters, likelihood ratio



4) Vertex reconstruction

$$\Delta t \sim \Delta z / \beta \gamma c$$



5) Fit to Δt distribution: unbinned maximum likelihood

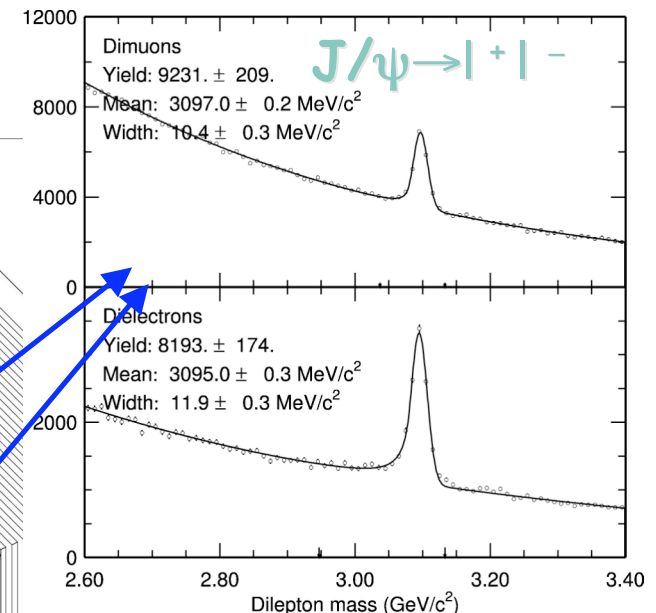
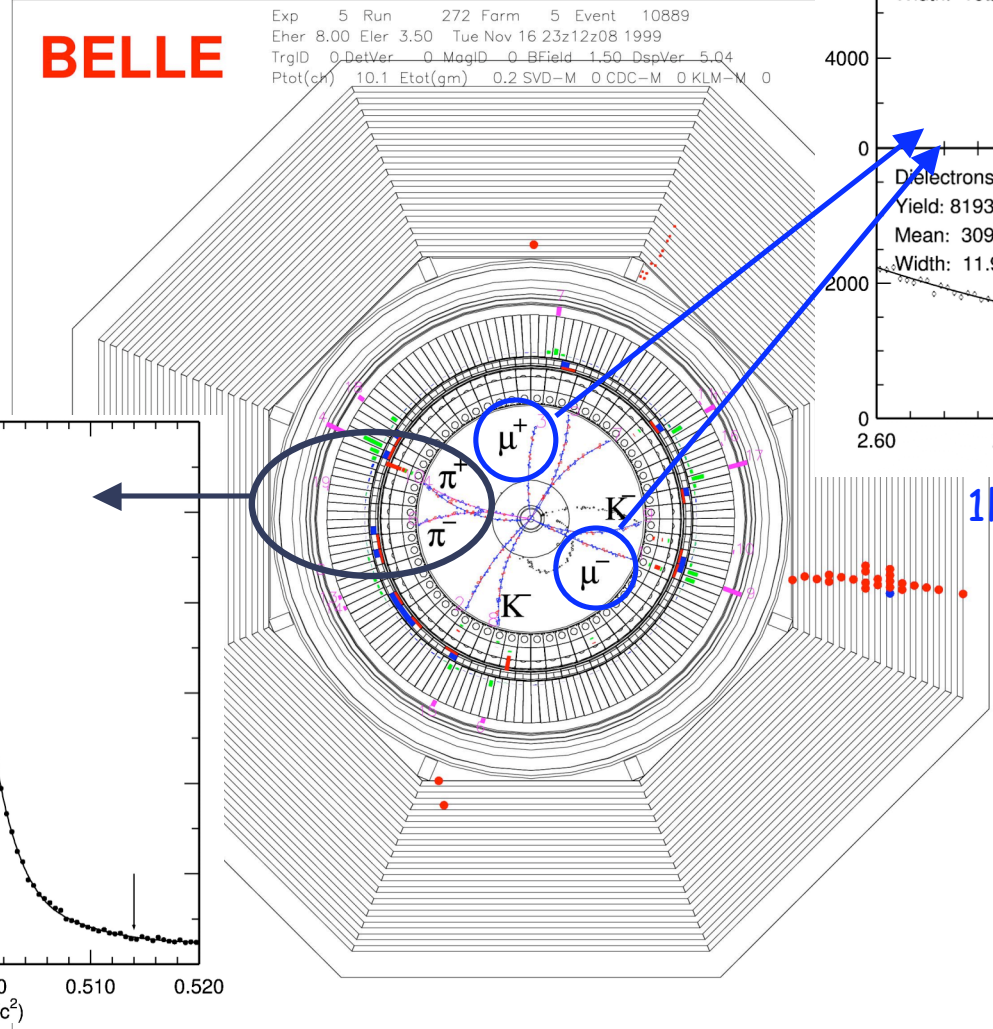


CP eigenstate

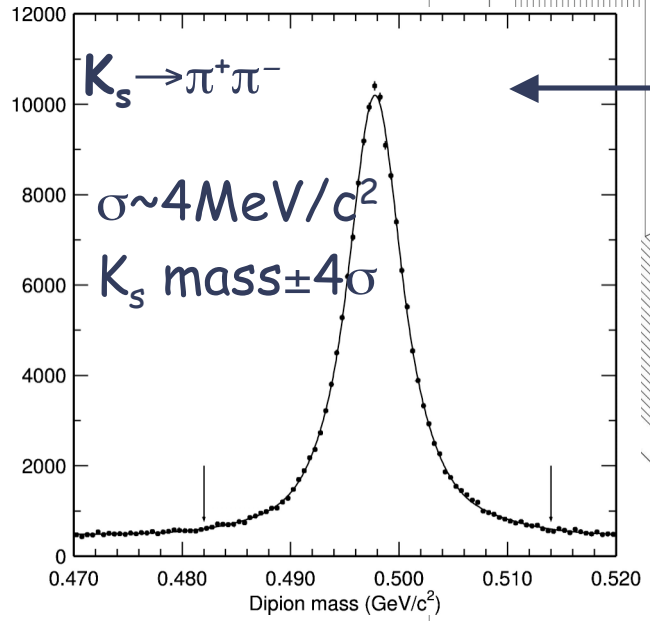
"CP-side tag"



"golden mode"



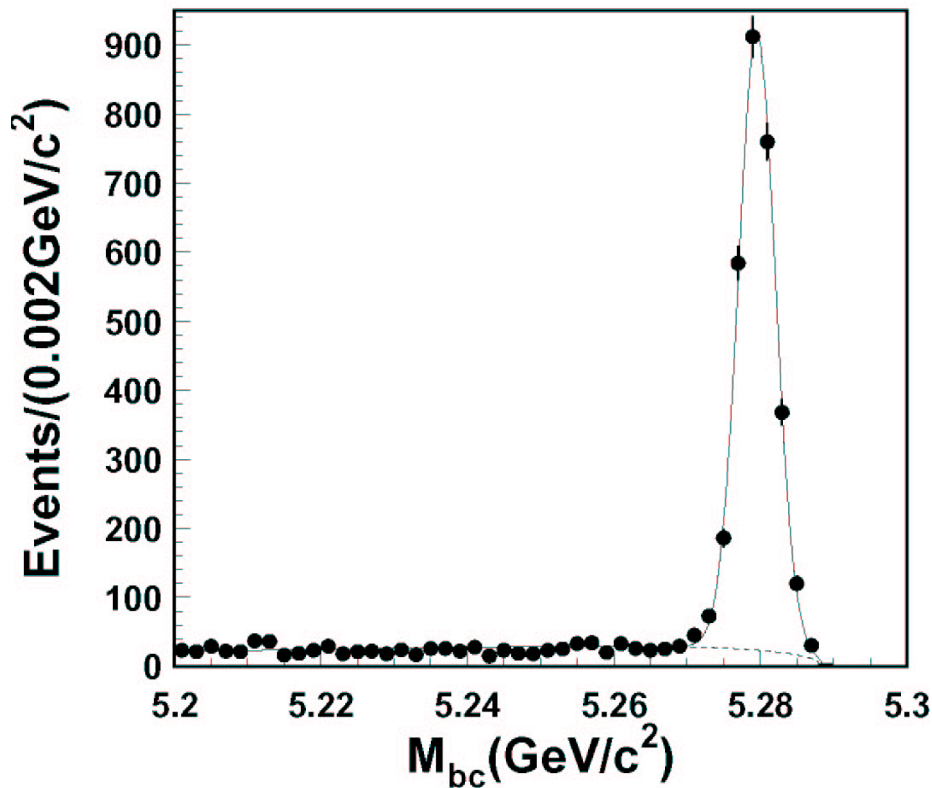
1lepton+1"not-hadron"



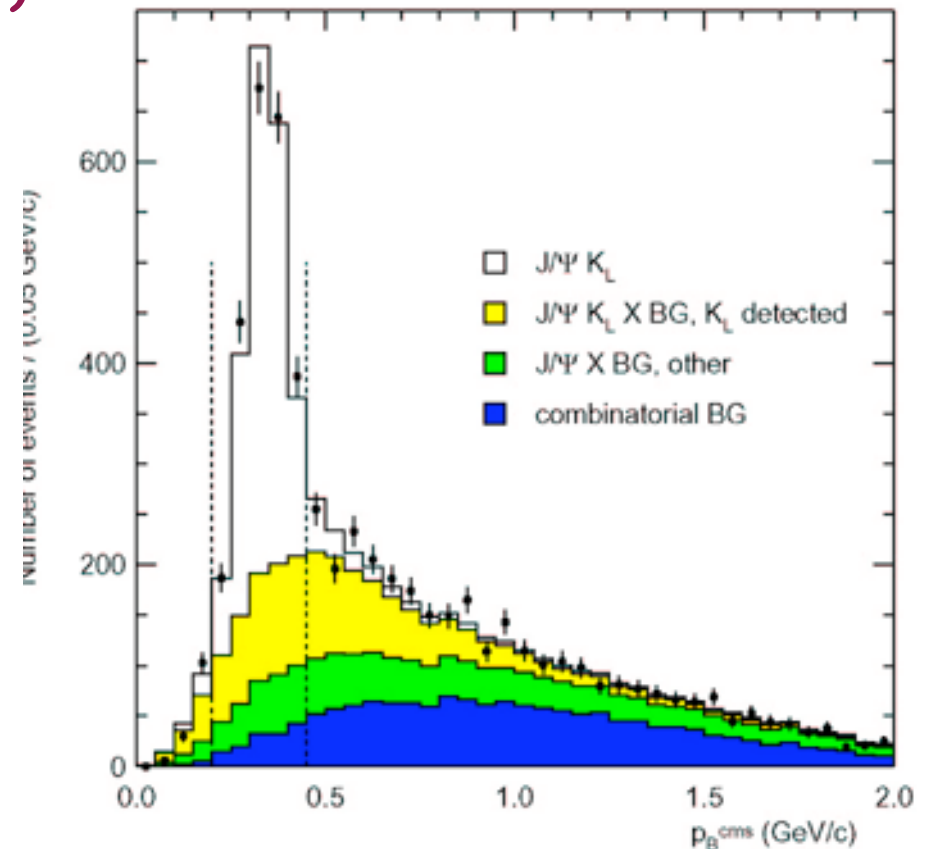
BELLE-CONF-0436

full reconstruction

{charmonium}+K_s tag (CP=-1)



"partial" reconstruction
 {charmonium}+K_L tag (CP=+1)

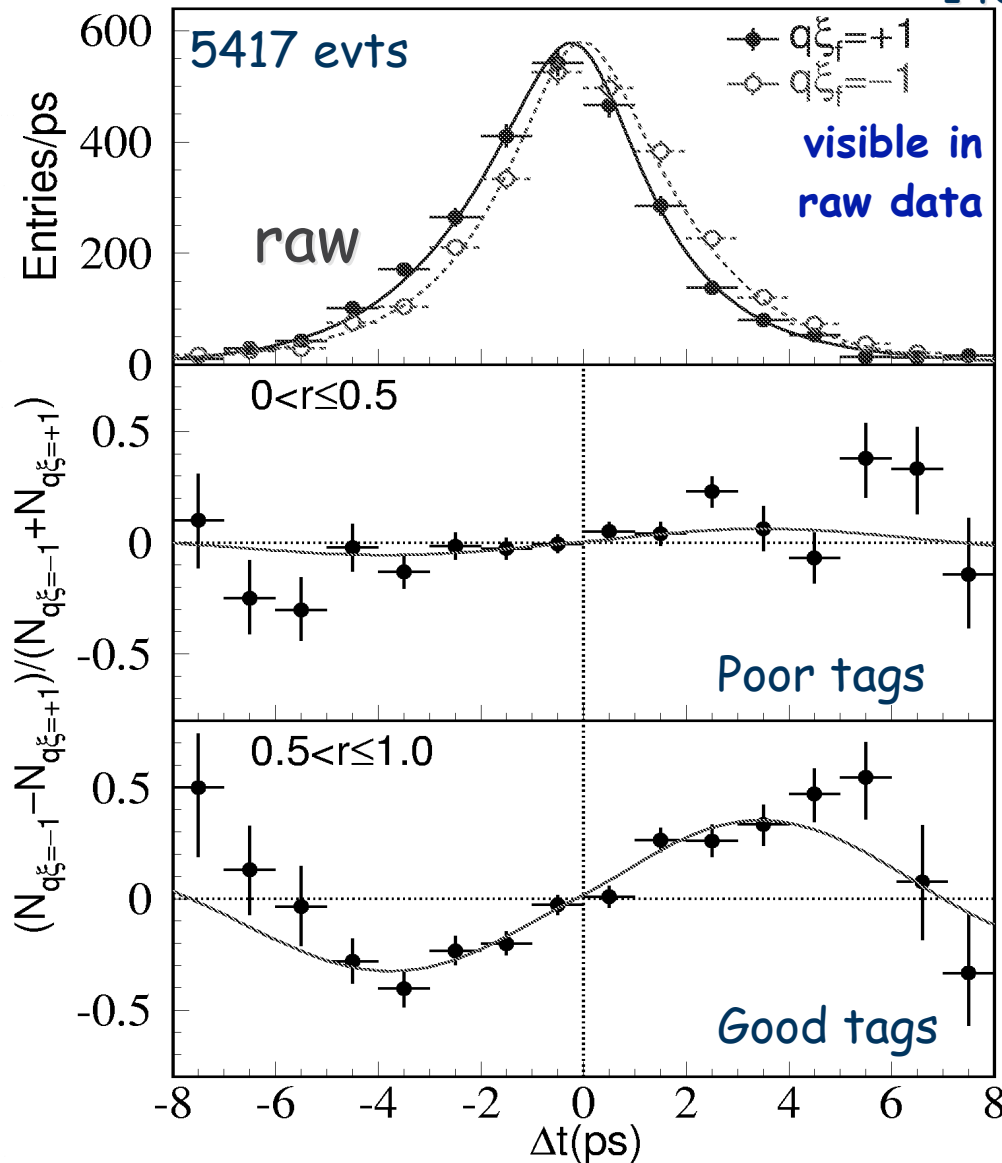


Asymmetry $\rightarrow \sin 2\phi_1$



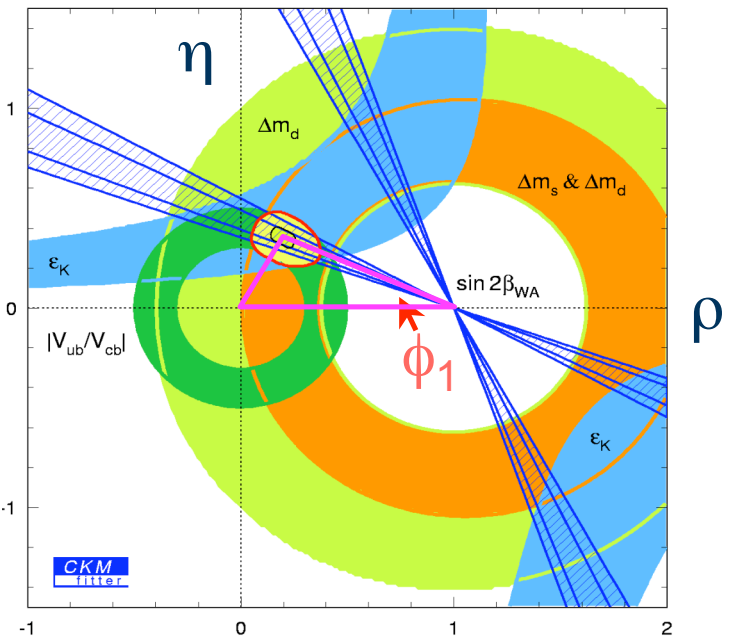
140 fb⁻¹

BELLE-CONF-0436



$$\sin 2\phi_1 = 0.728 \pm 0.056 \pm 0.023$$

consistent with no direct CP violation

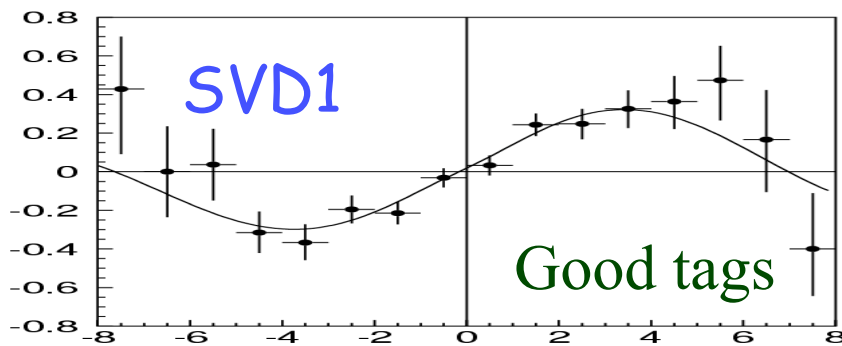


$$\text{world average: } \sin 2\phi_1 = 0.726 \pm 0.037$$

Check on vertexing: $\sin 2\phi_1 (B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_{S/L})$



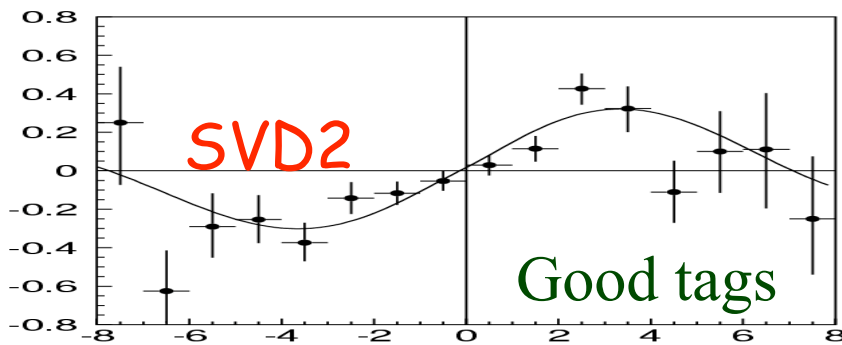
[hep-ex/0409049]



SVD1: 152M $B\bar{B}$

$$S = 0.696 \pm 0.061 \text{ (stat)}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = 0.011 \pm 0.043 \text{ (stat)}$$



SVD2: 123M $B\bar{B}$

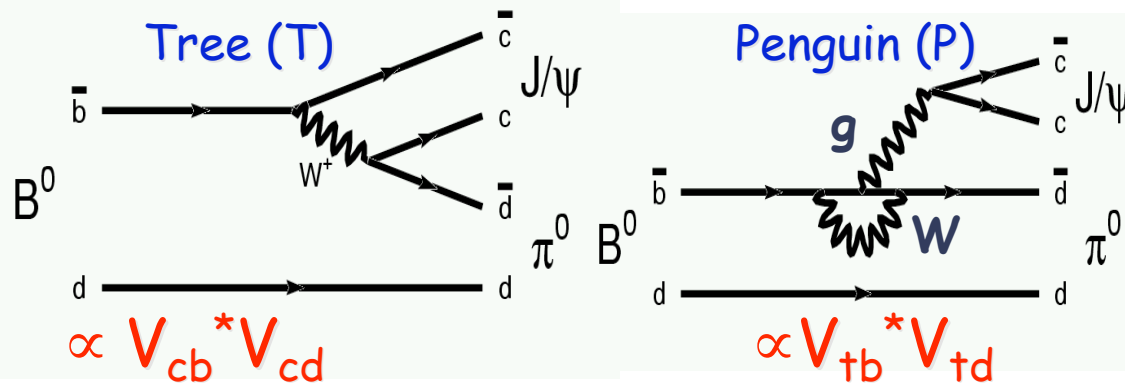
$$S = 0.629 \pm 0.069 \text{ (stat)}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = 0.035 \pm 0.044 \text{ (stat)}$$

$$\sin 2\phi_1 \text{ (World Av.)} = 0.726 \pm 0.037$$

Other paths to CP asymmetry

e.g. $B \rightarrow J/\psi\pi^0$ 2 processes, different phases, + mixing

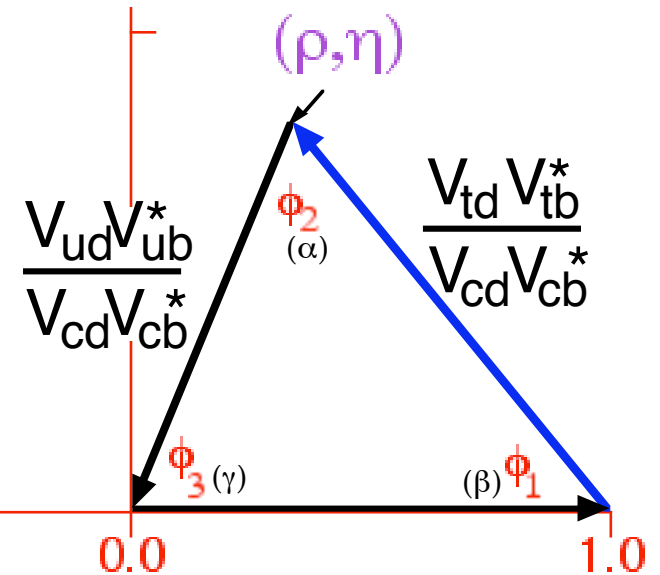


mixing+ "

$$\propto V_{tb}^* V_{td}^2 V_{cb} V_{cd}^*$$

mixing+ "

$$\propto V_{tb}^* V_{td}^2 V_{tb} V_{td}^*$$



Bottom line: "direct" CP asymmetry possible

$$q = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } B_{t=0} = B^0 \\ -1 & \text{if } B_{t=0} = \bar{B}^0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt}(B \rightarrow f_{CP}) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma e^{-\Gamma \Delta t} (1 + q \cdot [\mathcal{A} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + \mathcal{S} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)])$$

"direct" asym

relation to ϕ_1 depends on T/P relative amplitudes, strong phase (not known)

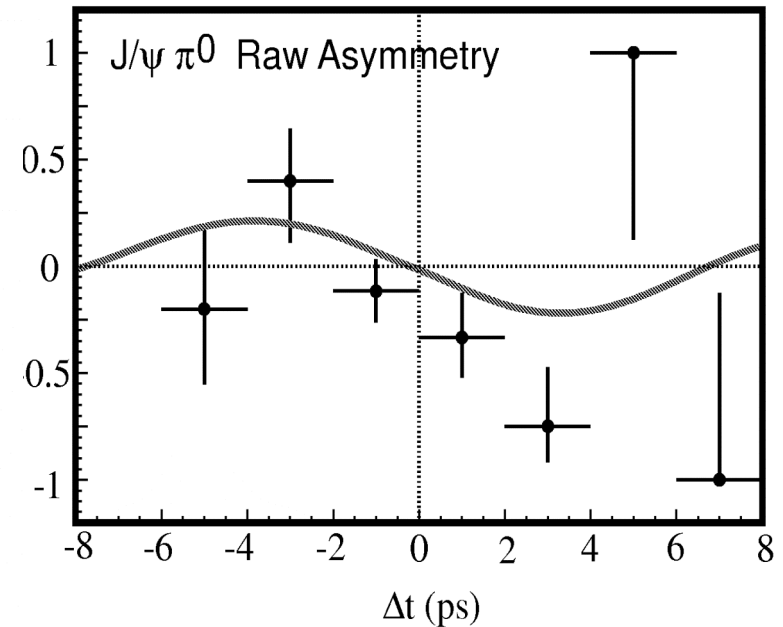
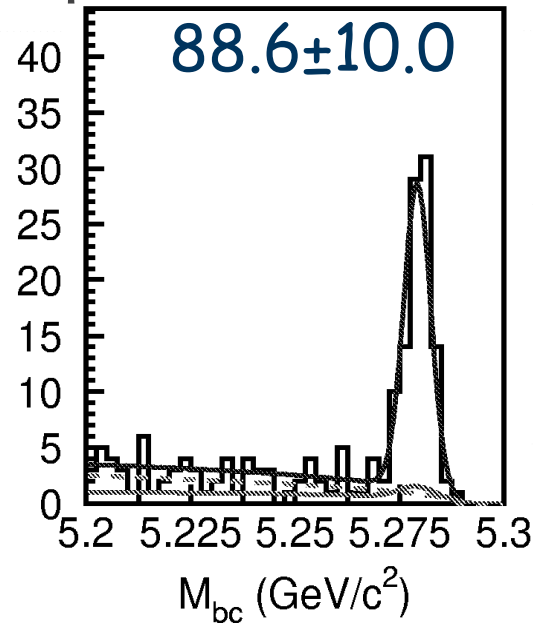
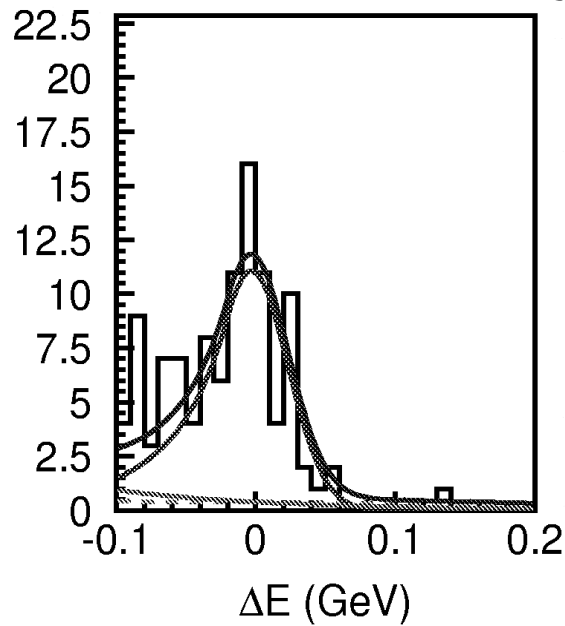
expect $S = -\sin 2\phi_1$ if penguin is small

$b \rightarrow \{c \bar{c} d\}: B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$ ($CP=+1$)



PRL93,260801 (2004)

$B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$ 140 fb⁻¹



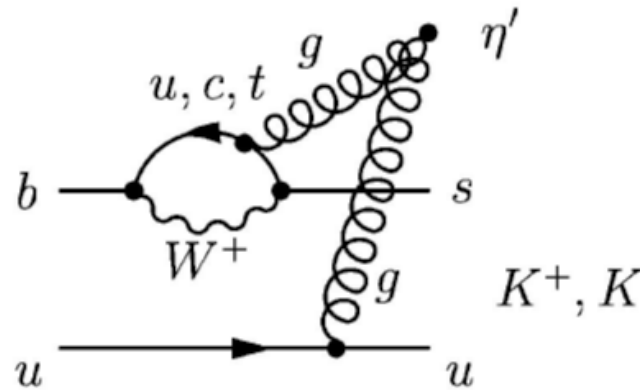
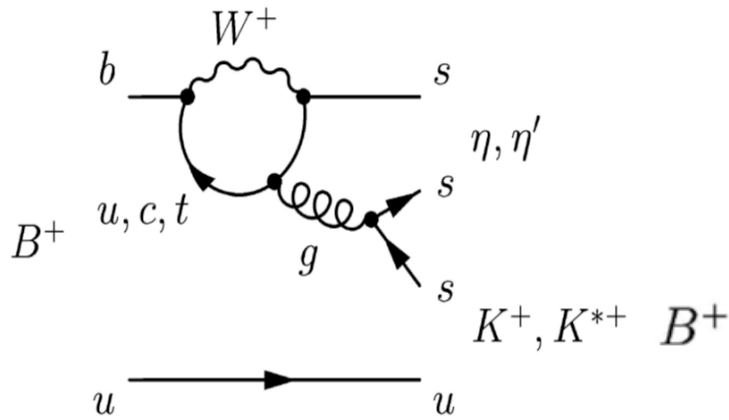
$$S = -0.72 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.09$$

$$A = -0.01 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.03$$

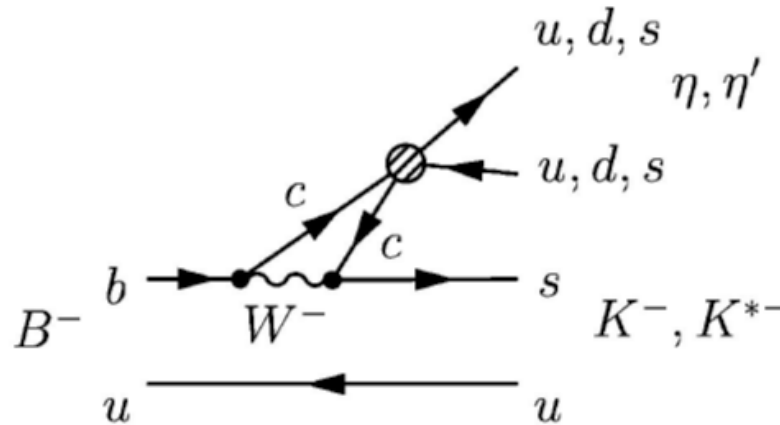
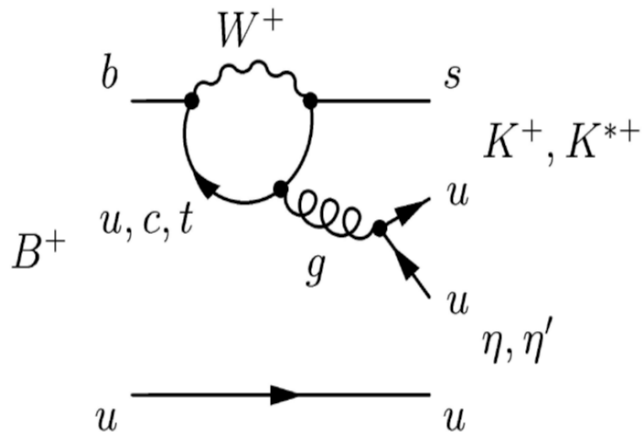
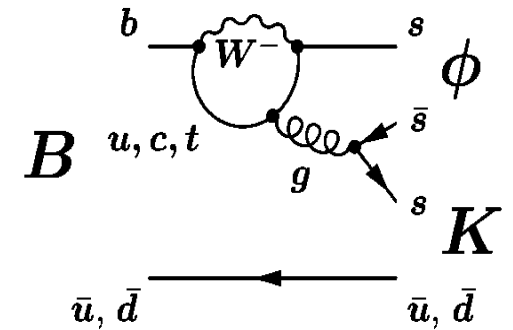
$$\sin 2\phi_1 \text{ (World Av.)} = 0.726 \pm 0.037$$

More time-dependent $\sin 2\phi_1$ - or new physics?

modes dominated by $b \rightarrow s q \bar{q}$ penguins



Theoretically cleanest



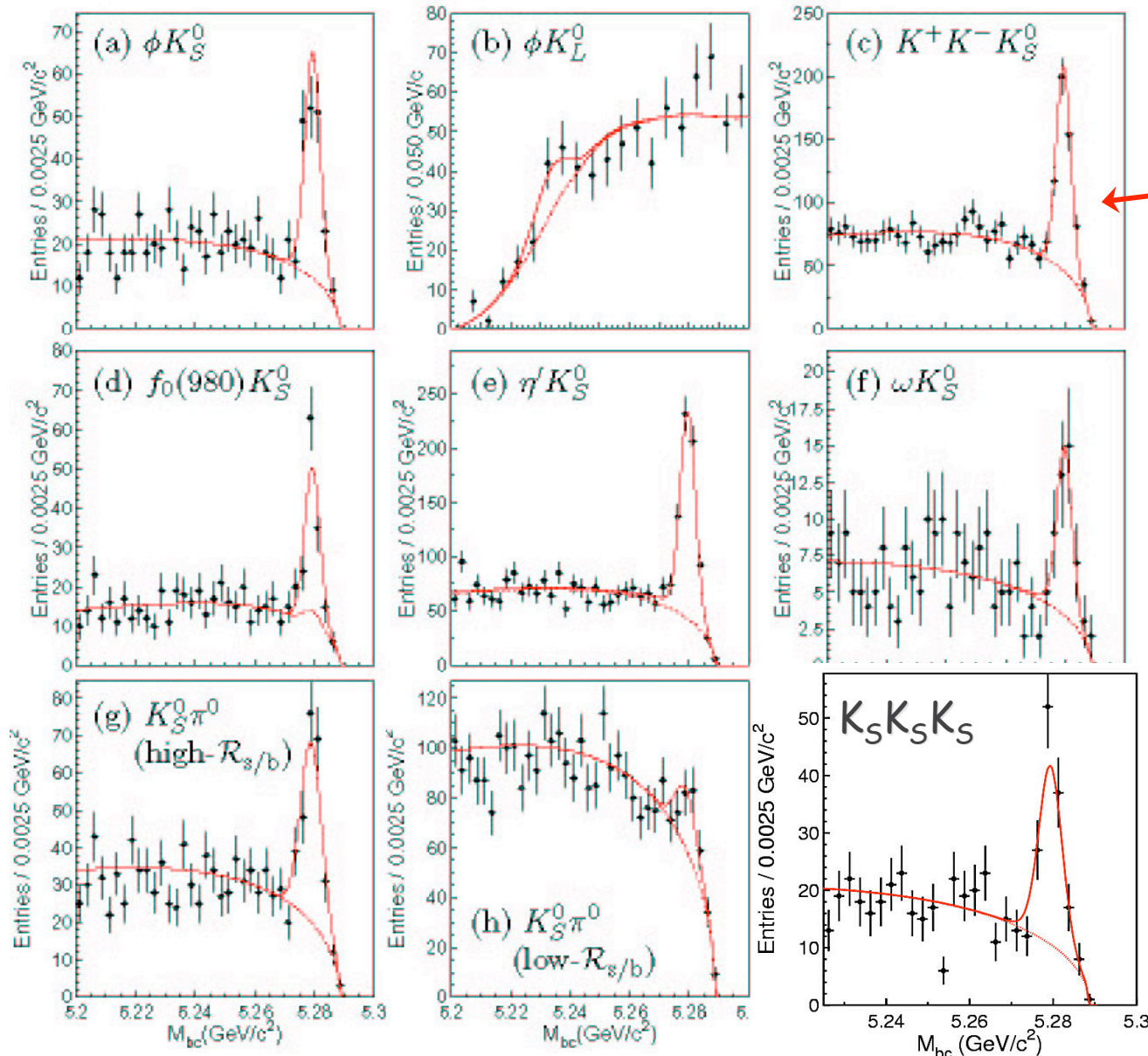
in the absence of New Physics, $S = \sin 2\phi_1$

Reconstruction of $b \rightarrow sqq$

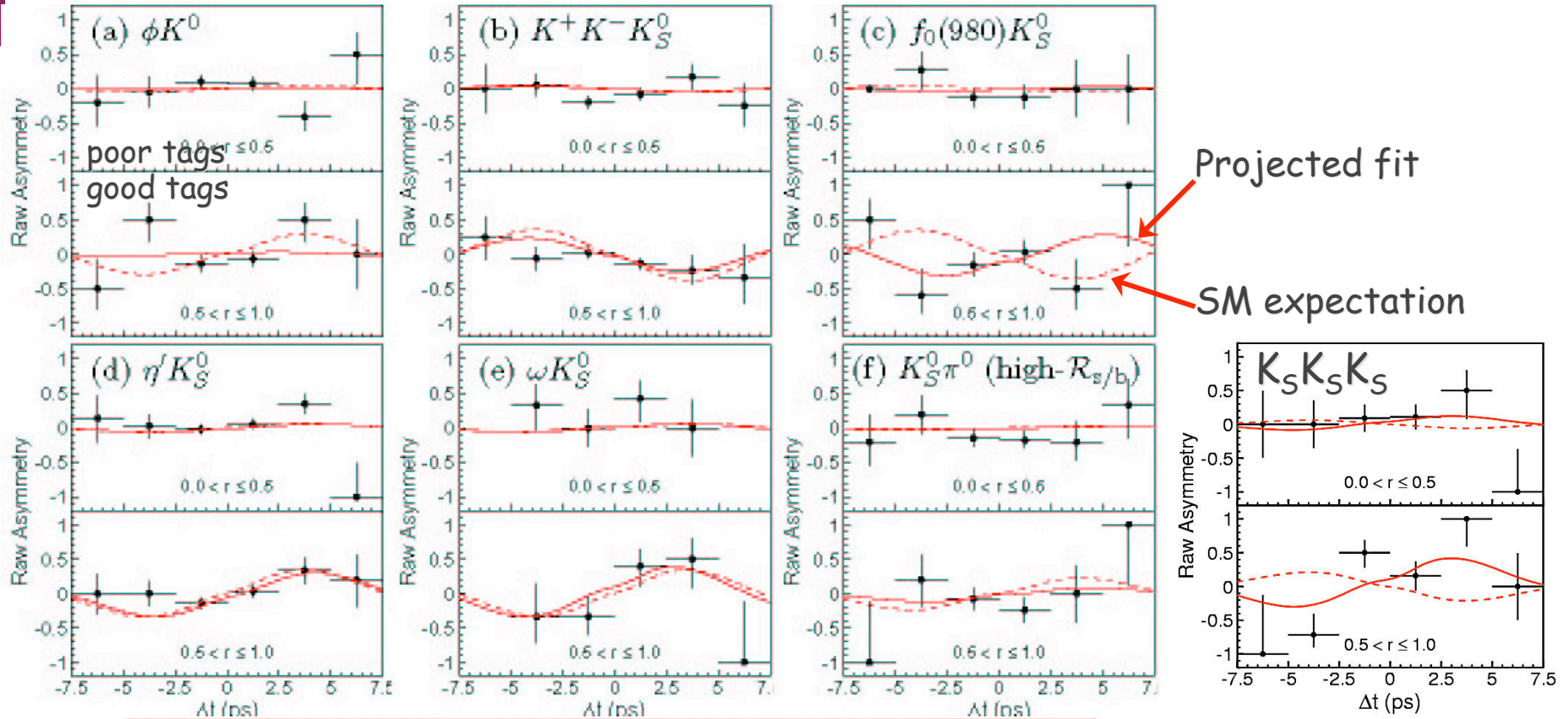


253 fb⁻¹

CP = +1
(angular analysis)



Time-dependence:



Mode	SM expectation for \mathcal{S}	\mathcal{S}	\mathcal{A}
ϕK^0	$+\sin 2\phi_1$	$+0.06 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.09$	$+0.08 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.09$
$K^+ K^- K_S^0$	$-\sin 2\phi_1$	$-0.49 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.04$	$-0.08 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.07$
$f_0(980) K_S^0$	$-\sin 2\phi_1$	$+0.47 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.08$	$-0.39 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.08$
$\eta' K_S^0$	$+\sin 2\phi_1$	$+0.65 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.04$	$-0.19 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05$
ωK_S^0	$+\sin 2\phi_1$	$+0.75 \pm 0.64^{+0.13}_{-0.16}$	$+0.26 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.15$
$K_S^0 \pi^0$	$+\sin 2\phi_1$	$+0.30 \pm 0.59 \pm 0.11$	$-0.12 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.07$
$K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$	$-\sin 2\phi_1$	$+1.26 \pm 0.68 \pm 0.18$	$+0.54 \pm 0.34 \pm 0.08$



World Average $\sin 2\phi_1$ from $b \rightarrow s$ penguins

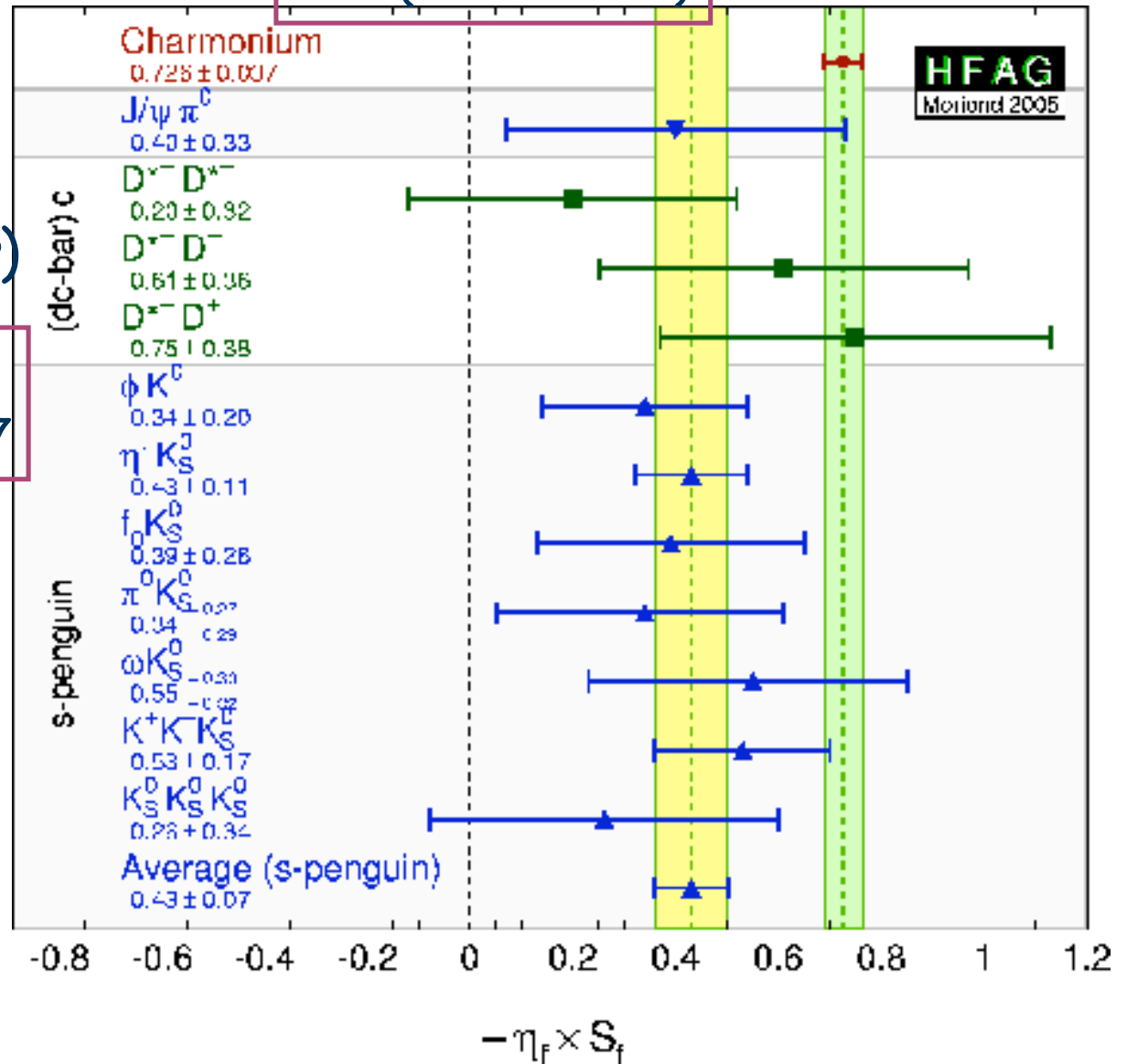
WA (Moriond05.)

$$\sin 2\phi_1(b \rightarrow sq\bar{q}) = \begin{cases} 0.39 \pm 0.11 \text{ (Belle)} \\ 0.45 \pm 0.09 \text{ (BABAR)} \end{cases}$$

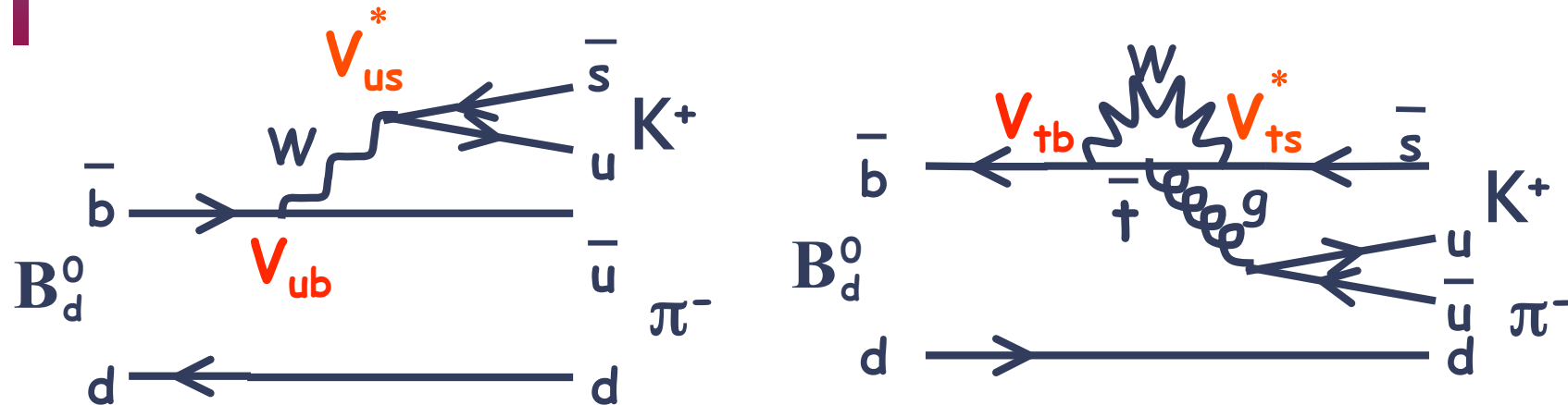
World Average (WA)
 $\sin 2\phi_1(b \rightarrow sq\bar{q}) = 0.43 \pm 0.07$

Compare with ccs:
 $\sin 2\phi_1(b \rightarrow ccs) = 0.726 \pm 0.037$

$CL = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} (3.7\sigma)$



$B^0 \rightarrow K\pi$



Tree-penguin interference \rightarrow direct CP violation

$$A_{CP} = \frac{N(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) - N(B \rightarrow f)}{N(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) + N(B \rightarrow f)}$$

expect $A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) \sim A_{CP}(K^+\pi^0)$

$A_{CP}(B^0 \rightarrow K\pi)$



275M $B\bar{B}$

[PRL 93, 191802 (2004)]

signal: 2139 ± 53

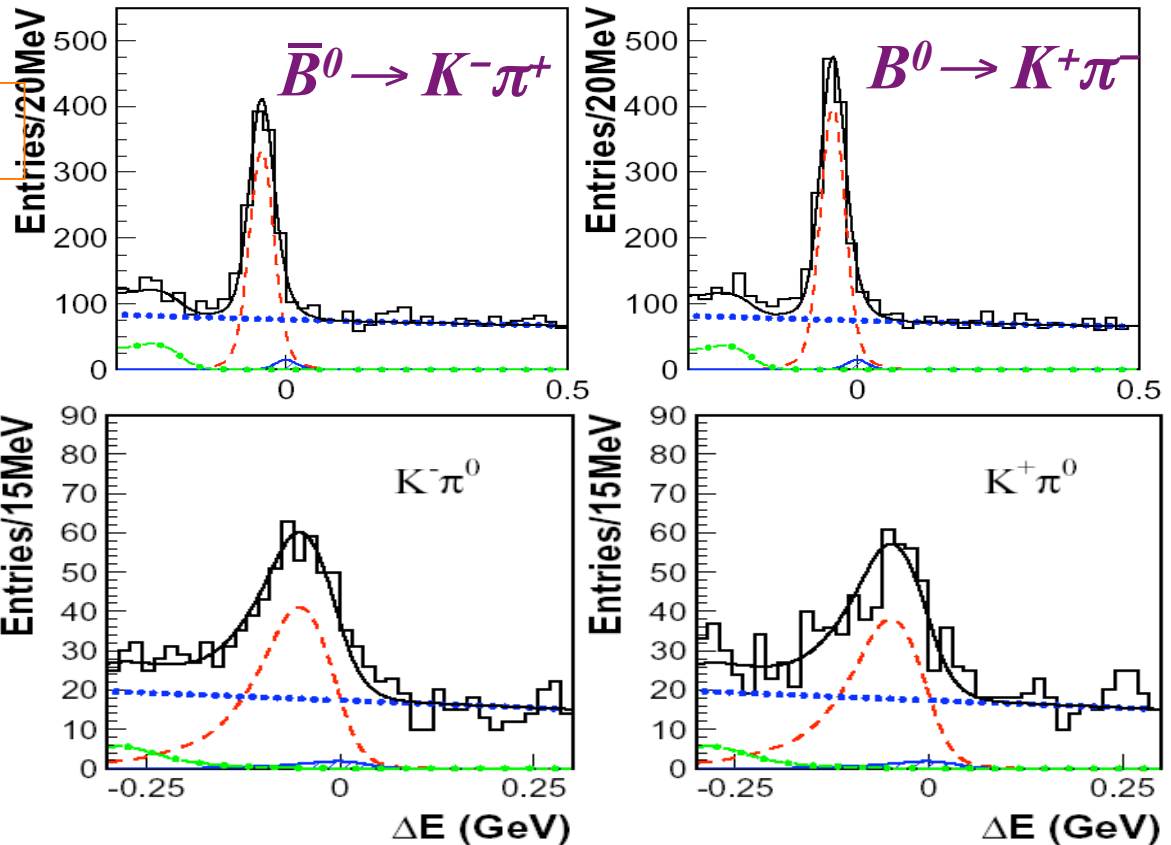
$A_{CP} = -0.101 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.005$

3.9 σ significance

[PID eff. bias correction:
 $\delta A = -0.01 \pm 0.004$]

Signal: 728 ± 34

$A_{CP} = +0.04 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.02$



If $A_{CP}(K^+\pi^-) \neq A_{CP}(K^+\pi^0) \rightarrow$ anomalously large e.g. EW penguin or new physics

Summary



Belle in 2005:

- KEKB luminosity $1.52 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ (design: 1×10^{34}); $> 350 \text{M}$ B pairs
- $\sin 2\phi_1$ via $\psi K^{(*)0}$ is now a "precision" measurement
- alternative probes of $\sin 2\phi_1$ - sensitive to new physics
 $B \rightarrow J/\psi \pi^0$ - penguin may be small (need more data)
 penguin-dominated $B \rightarrow s q q$ - suggestive!
- direct CP violation in $K\pi$, difference $K^+\pi^-$ vs $K^+\pi^0$?
- observations/hints in many modes, possibly CP in future

Next

- aiming for $(450) \text{fb}^{-1}$ by summer
- Luminosity $>$ design
- the CP challenge: heating up - stay tuned!