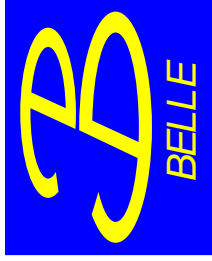


# New measurement of CP-violating parameters in $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ Decays at Belle



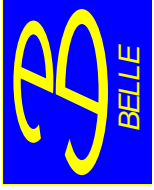
Alexander Somov  
University of Cincinnati



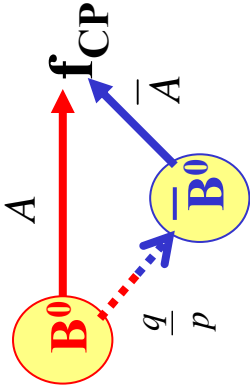
JPS/DPF, Hawaii 2006

New Belle results on  $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$  ( 492 fb<sup>-1</sup> )

- Time dependent CP asymmetry  $\phi_2$  constraint from an Isospin analysis

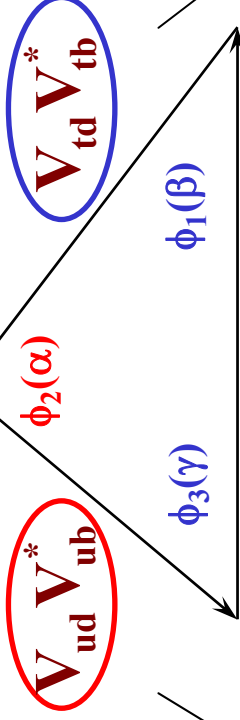


# Mixing induced CP violation ( $\sin 2\phi_2$ )



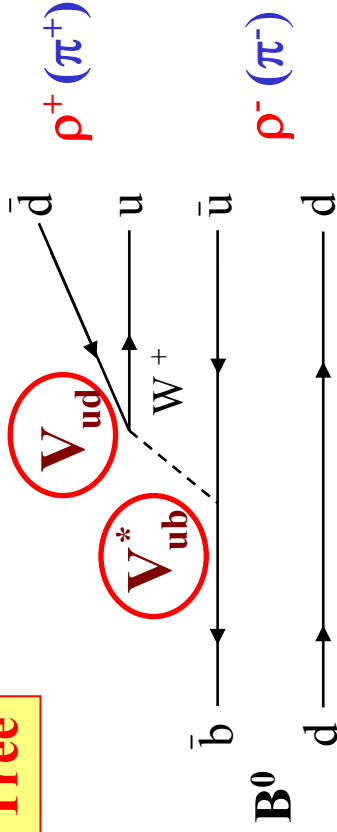
$$\phi_2 \equiv \arg\left(-\frac{V_{td} V_{tb}^*}{V_{ud} V_{ub}^*}\right)$$

$$A_{CP} = S_{pp} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) \\ S_{pp} = \sin 2\phi_2$$



$$V_{cd} V_{cb}^*$$

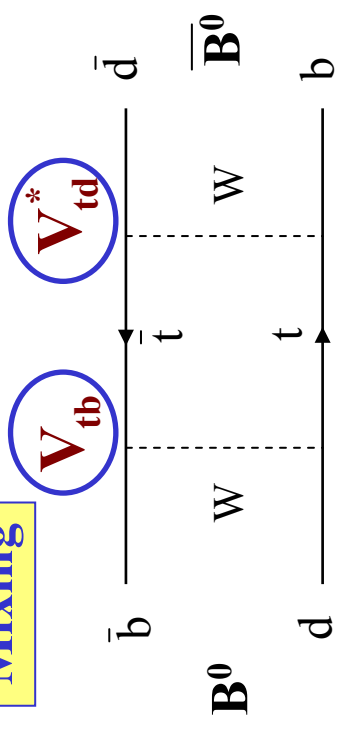
Tree

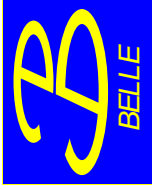


$\rho^+(\pi^+)$

$\rho^-(\pi^-)$

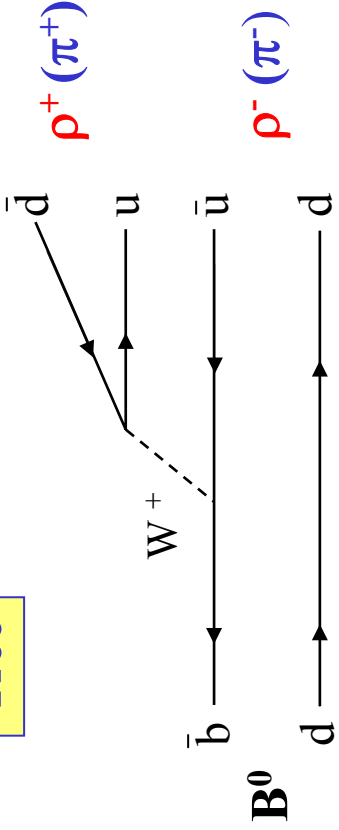
Mixing



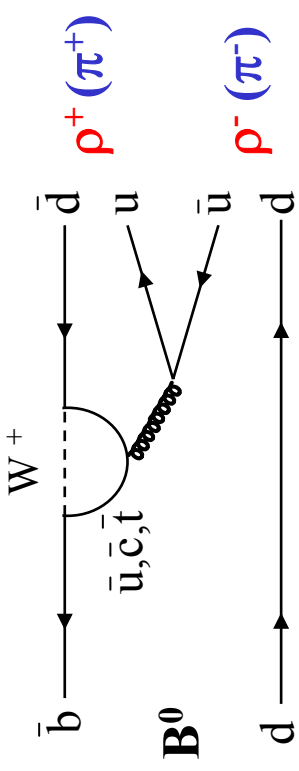


# CP Violation in $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ decays

Tree



Penguin



$$\frac{N(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-) - N(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)}{N(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-) + N(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)} = A_{\rho\rho} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + S_{\rho\rho} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

Direct CPV    Mixing induced CPV

Tree only

$$A_{\rho\rho} = 0$$

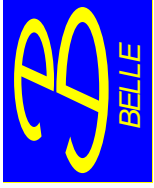
Tree + Penguin

$$A_{\rho\rho} \sim \sin(\delta) \quad \text{direct CP violation}$$

$$S_{\rho\rho} = \sin(2\phi_2)$$

$$S_{\rho\rho} = \sqrt{1 - A_{\rho\rho}^2} \sin(2\phi_{eff})$$

**→ determine  $\phi_2$  using isospin analysis**



## $\phi_2$ measurement

---

### Three main decays used for the extraction of $\phi_2 (\alpha)$

- $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  relatively clean signal, large penguin contribution
- $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^\pm \pi^\mp$  not a CP eigenstate, time-dependent Dalitz analysis
- $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$   $\leftarrow$  New Belle results

- Extract  $\phi_2$  using an isospin analysis (similar to  $\pi^+ \pi^-$  analysis)
- The penguin contribution can also be bound using flavor SU(3) relations

[M.Beneke, M.Gronau, J.Rohrer, M.Spranger hep-ph/0604005]

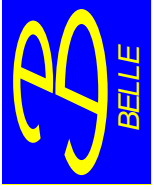
### Advantages:

- small penguin contribution due to relatively small

$$Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0) = (1.16^{+0.37}_{-0.36} \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-6} \quad [Babar, hep-ex/0607097]$$

- relatively large measured branching fraction  
for  $b \rightarrow u$  process

$$\frac{Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)}{Br(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} \sim 4.4$$

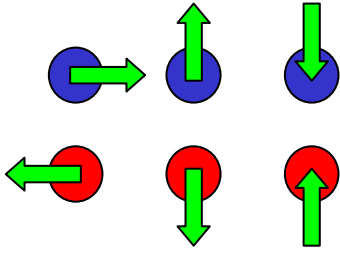


# CP analysis in $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ decays (cont'd)

## Complications:

- $\rho^+ \rho^-$  is a  $VV$  state  $\rightarrow$  3 helicity states (three helicity amplitudes should be considered)

$\rho^+ \rho^-$



longitudinal polarization

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_0 &= H_0 && (+1 \text{ CP even}) \\
 H_+ &= \frac{H_+ + H_-}{\sqrt{2}} && (+1 \text{ CP even}) \\
 H_- &= \frac{H_+ - H_-}{\sqrt{2}} && (-1 \text{ CP odd})
 \end{aligned}$$



Fortunately, longitudinal polarization dominates

$$f_L = 0.977 \pm 0.024^{+0.015}_{-0.013}$$

BaBar: *hep-ex/0607098*

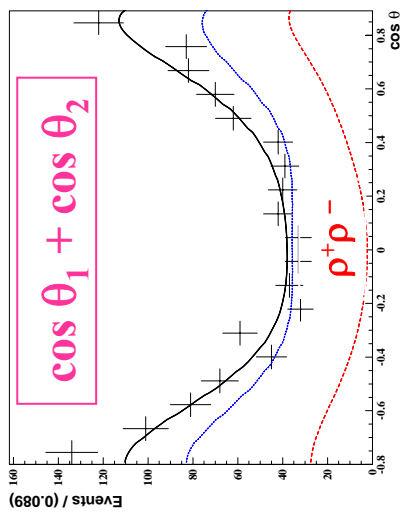
$$f_L = 0.941^{+0.034}_{-0.040} \pm 0.030$$

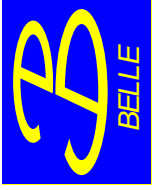
Belle: *PRL96, 171801 2006*

$$f_L = 0.967^{+0.022}_{-0.027}$$

PDG

Belle



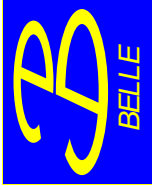


## CP analysis in $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ decays (cont'd)

---

### Complications (cont'd):

- ‘Dirty’ final state  $\rho^+ \rho^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^- \pi^0$ ;  $\Gamma(\rho) = 150 \text{ MeV}$   
large backgrounds
- **I = 1** contribution due to finite width of  $\rho$   
*[A.F.Falk, Z.Ligeti, Y. Nir, H.Quinn PRD69, 011502, 2004]*
- Contribution from EW penguin

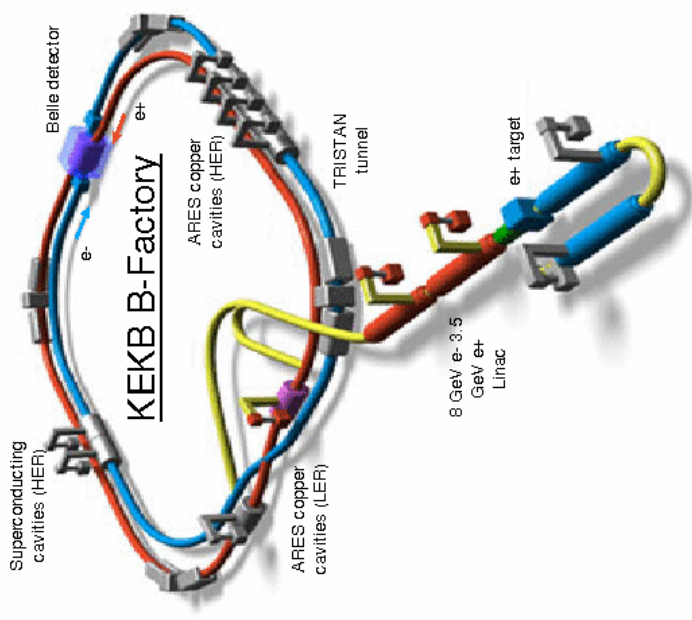


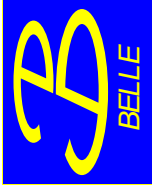
# KEKB B-Factory

## KEKB

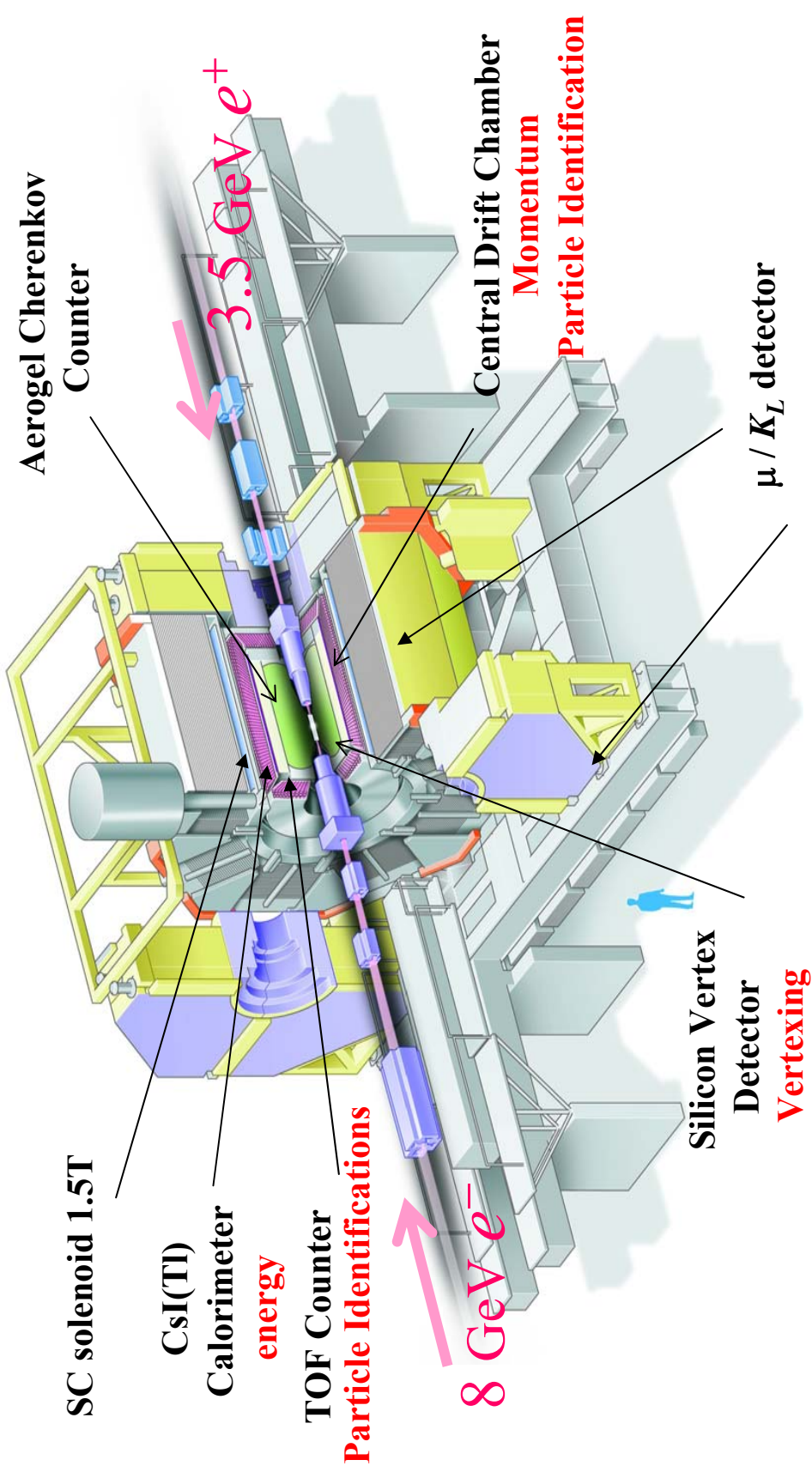
- Asymmetric Energy  $e^+e^-$  B-factory
- 8 GeV  $e^- + 3.5$  GeV  $e^+$
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$   $v/s = 10.58$  GeV

Integrated Luminosity  $\sim 650 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
 $L_{\text{peak}} \sim 1.6 \cdot 10^{34}$  ( $> 1M \text{ B}\bar{B}$  pairs/day)

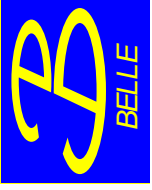




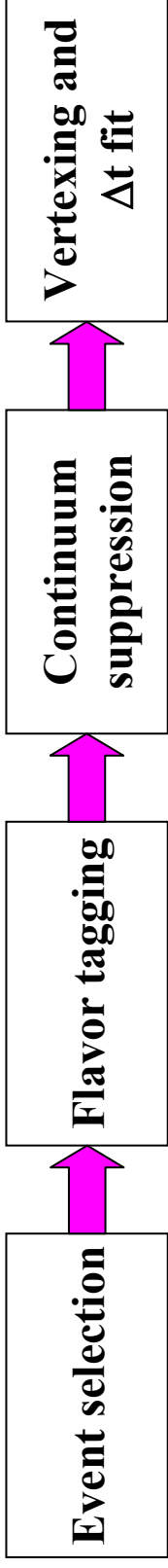
# Belle Detector







# Analysis overview



## 1) Event selection

- $\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^- \pi^0$  combinations
- $eID < 0.9$
- $KID < 0.4$
- $0.118 < m(\gamma\gamma) < 0.150 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- $p(\pi^0) > 0.35 \text{ GeV}/c$
- $0.62 < m(\pi^\pm \pi^0) < 0.92 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- $-0.8 < \cos(\theta_{\text{hel}}) < 0.98$

## 2) Flavor tagging

- Lepton ( $b \rightarrow l-X$ )      low-energy  $\pi^\pm (D^*)$
- $K^\pm (b \rightarrow c \rightarrow s)$       high-energy tracks
- $\Lambda (b \rightarrow c \rightarrow s)$       ( $D^-\pi^+$  etc)

Beam constrained mass

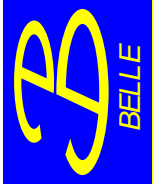
$$M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{(E_{beam}^*)^2 - (P_B^*)^2}$$

Energy difference

$$\Delta E = E_B^* - E_{beam}^*$$

Output:

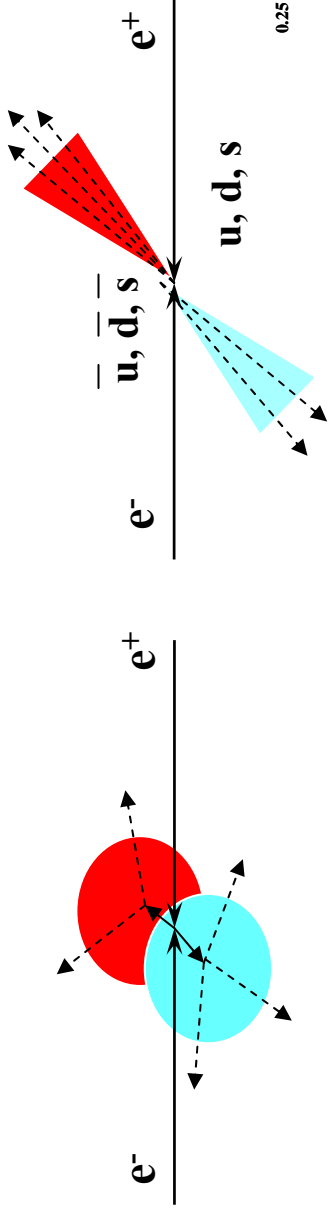
$q = +1/-1$  (tag side  $B^0/\bar{B}^0$ )  
 $0 < r < 1$  'quality' of tag



# Analysis overview (cont'd)

## 3) Continuum suppression

Use kinematics and topology to separate spherical B decays from jet-like qq events



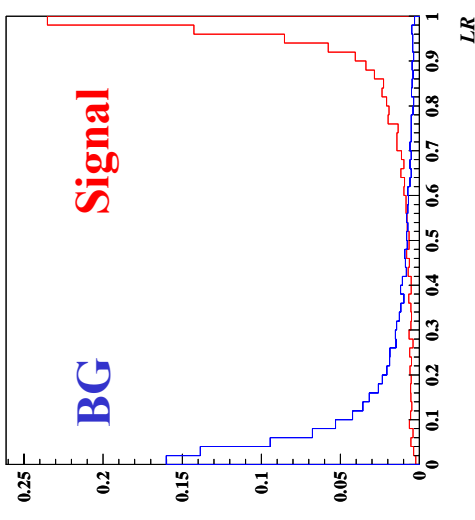
- Fisher discriminant based on Fox-Wolfram moments

- B flight direction ( $\cos\theta_B$ )

Form the likelihood ratio

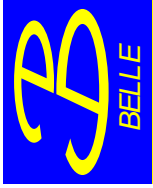
$$LR \equiv \frac{L_{B\bar{B}}}{(L_{B\bar{B}} + L_{q\bar{q}})}$$

Use LR PDF in the fit functions



## 4) Vertexing and $\Delta t$ fit

- Reconstruct CP-side and tag-side vertices
- Fit  $\Delta t(\Delta z)$  distributions for CP-violating parameters A and S

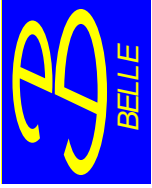


## Analysis overview (cont'd)

---

### Analysis consists of two main steps:

- 1) Determine event yields using a 3-D  $M_{bc} - \Delta E - LR$  extended unbinned ML fit
  - $B^0$  candidate selection:  $5.23 < M_{bc} < 5.29$ ,  $-0.2 < \Delta E < 0.26$
  - Components in the fit
    - signal, SCF,  $\rho\pi\pi$  non-resonant Fix the shapes of PDFs from Monte Carlo simulation. Correct  $M_{bc}-\Delta E$  shapes using  $B \rightarrow D^0 \rho^-$  control sample
    - $b \rightarrow c$  background PDFs are taken from MC simulation
    - continuum background LR PDFs are taken from off-resonance data, parameters for  $M_{bc}$  and  $\Delta E$  PDFs are floated in the fit. Account for  $\Delta E - LR$  correlations
    - $b \rightarrow u$  ( $a_1\rho$ ,  $a_1\pi$ ,  $\rho\pi$ ,  $K^*\rho$ , etc.)
  - Data sample is divided into 6 bins with different tag qualities  $qr$  (the shapes of most PDFs depend on  $qr$ )



# $M_{bc} - \Delta E - LR$ fit results

**535 Million BB pairs**

**Fit results:**

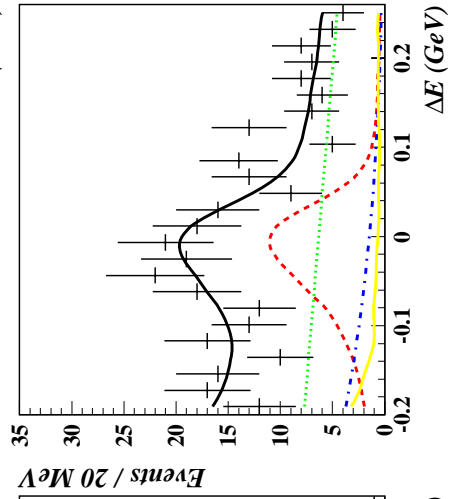
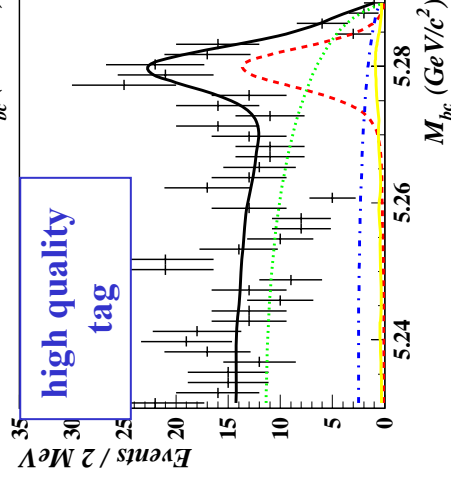
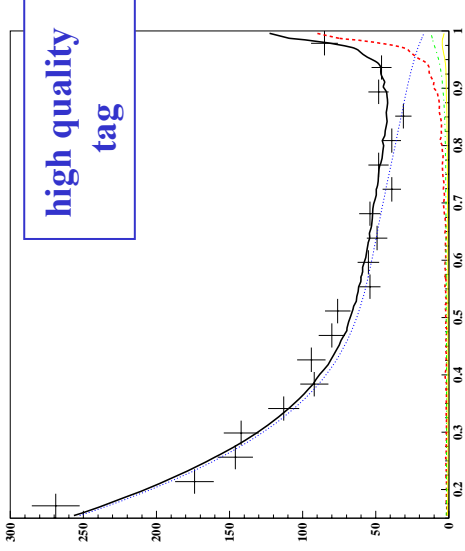
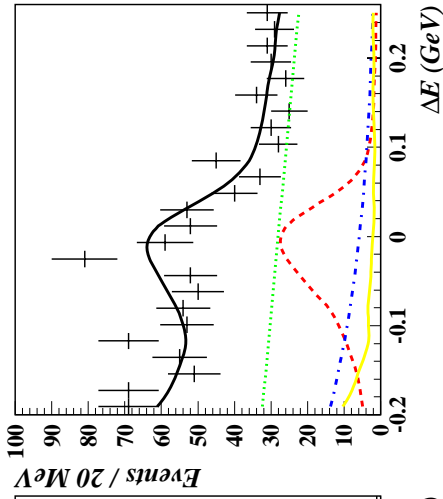
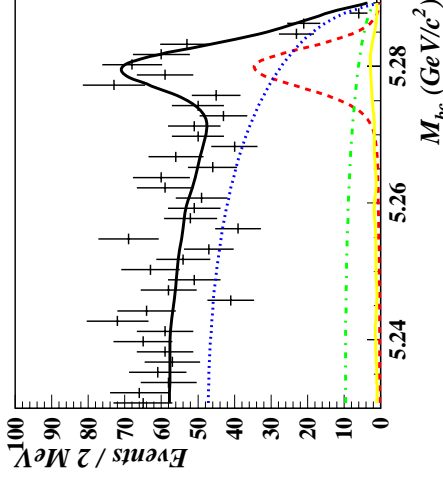
$N_{evt}$  in the fit = 176843

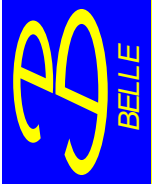
$N_{\rho\rho+\rho\pi\pi} = 567$

**Fit projections:**

**$5.273 < M_{bc} < -0.1 < \Delta E < 0.06$**

**LR > (0.96, 0.94, 0.92, 0.9, 0.82, 0.58) in six tag bins**





# CP fit results

535 Million BB pairs

Signal true PDF

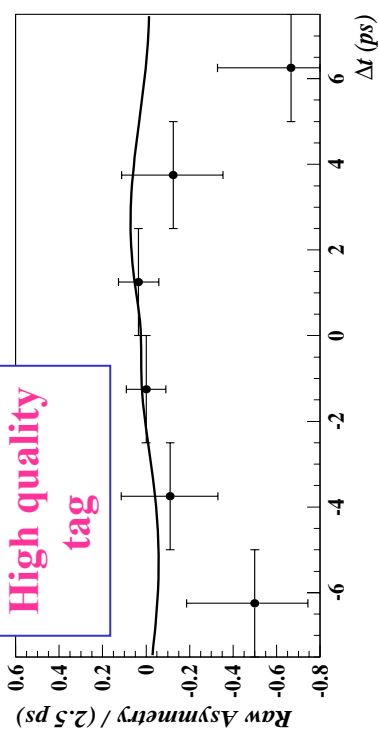
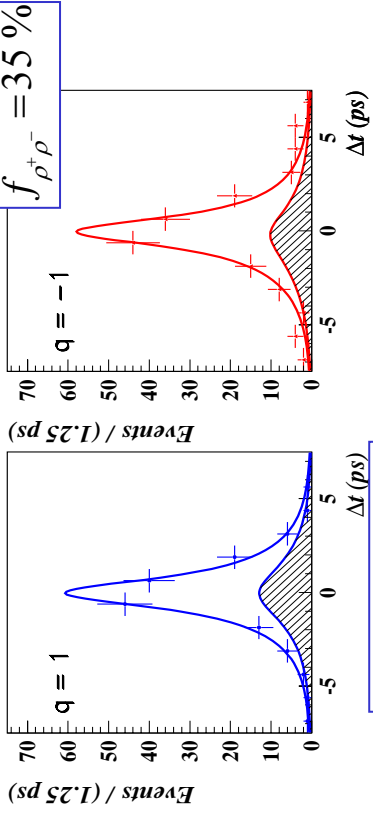
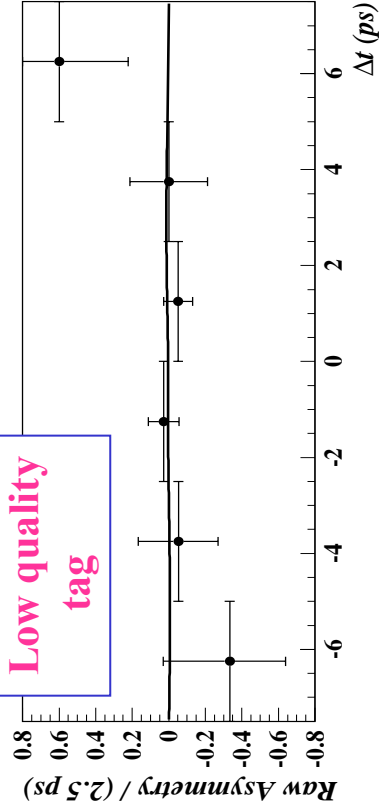
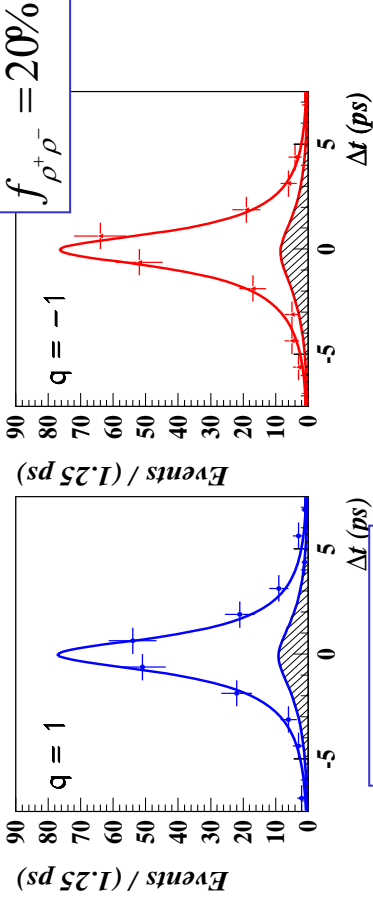
$$P_{q=\pm 1}^{\text{long}} = \frac{e^{-|\Delta t| \tau_B}}{4\tau} \{1 + q(A_{pp} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + S_{pp} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t))\}$$

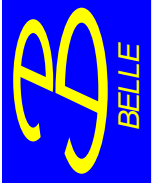
fit for two parameters  $A_{pp}$ ,  $S_{pp}$

Preliminary

$$A_{pp} = 0.16 \pm 0.21(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst})$$

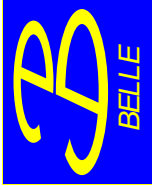
$$S_{pp} = 0.19^{+0.29}_{-0.30}(\text{stat})^{+0.07}_{-0.06}(\text{syst})$$





# Systematic errors

Type	$\delta\mathcal{A} (\times 10^{-2})$		$\delta\mathcal{S} (\times 10^{-2})$	
	$+\sigma$	$-\sigma$	$+\sigma$	$-\sigma$
Wrong tag fractions	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
Parameters $\Delta m, \tau_{B^0}$	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
Resolution function	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.7
Background $\Delta t$ distributions	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1
Component fractions	1.5	1.9	3.9	3.7
$\rho\pi\pi$ nonresonant fractions	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
SCF fraction, $\Delta t$ PDF	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Continuum LR PDF	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.3
Vertexing	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.3
Possible fitting bias	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Background asymmetry	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
$b \rightarrow u$ asymmetry	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.2
Transversely-polarized components, $f_{\perp}, f_{\parallel}$	3.8	2.8	4.6	2.7
Tag-side interference	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.1
Total	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.4

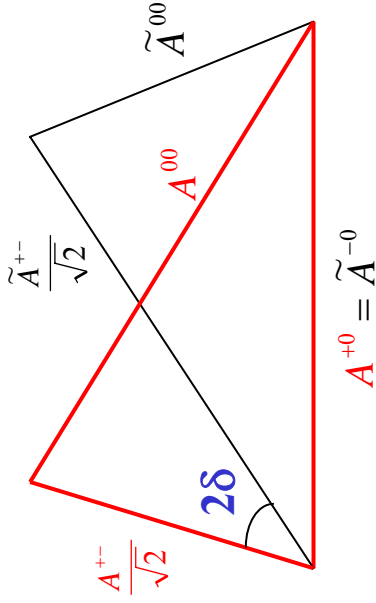


# Constraint on $\phi_2$

- Measure  $A_{pp}$  and  $S_{pp}$ :  $S_{\pi\pi} = \sqrt{1 - A_{\pi\pi}^2} \sin(2\phi_2^{\text{eff}})$   $\phi_2^{\text{eff}} = \phi_2 + \delta$
- Use isospin relations [M.Gronau and D.London, *Phys.Rev.Letter.* 65, 1990]

Two amplitude triangles:

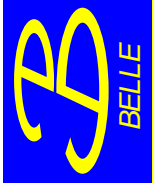
$$\frac{A^{+-}}{\sqrt{2}} + A^{00} = A^{0+}, \quad \frac{\bar{A}^{+-}}{\sqrt{2}} + \bar{A}^{-00} = \bar{A}^{-0+} \quad \tilde{A}^{ij} = e^{2i\phi_3}$$



$A^{+-} (\bar{A}^{+-})$	$B^0 (\bar{B}^0)$	$\rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$
$A^{00} (\bar{A}^{00})$	$B^0 (\bar{B}^0)$	$\rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$
$A^{+0} (\bar{A}^{-0})$	$B^+ (\bar{B}^-)$	$\rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0 (\rho^- \rho^0)$

- Calculate confidence level applying R-fit method

[J.Charles et. Al. *Eur.Phys.J.C41:1-131, 2005*]



# Constraint on $\phi_2$ (cont'd)

Branching fractions and polarization fractions used in the calculations  
(HFAG, Aug. 2006)

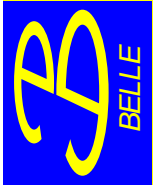
(Old $26.6 \pm 0.6$ )	$B(\rho^+ \rho^0)$	=	$(18.2 \pm 3.0) \cdot 10^{-6}$
	$f_L(\rho^+ \rho^0)$	=	$0.912^{+0.044}_{-0.045}$
(Old $26 \pm 6$ )	$B(\rho^+ \rho^-)$	=	$(23.1^{+3.2}_{-3.3}) \cdot 10^{-6}$
	$f_L(\rho^+ \rho^-)$	=	$0.968 \pm 0.023$
(Old $< 1.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ )	$B(\rho^0 \rho^0)$	=	$(1.16 \pm 0.46) \cdot 10^{-6}$
	$f_L(\rho^0 \rho^0)$	=	$0.86^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$
	$A(\rho^0 \rho^0)$	=	N.A.

The isospin triangle is 'closed'  
with new measurements of  
 $\text{Br}(\rho^+ \rho^-)$ ,  $\text{Br}(\rho^+ \rho^0)$ ,  $\text{Br}(\rho^0 \rho^0)$ ,

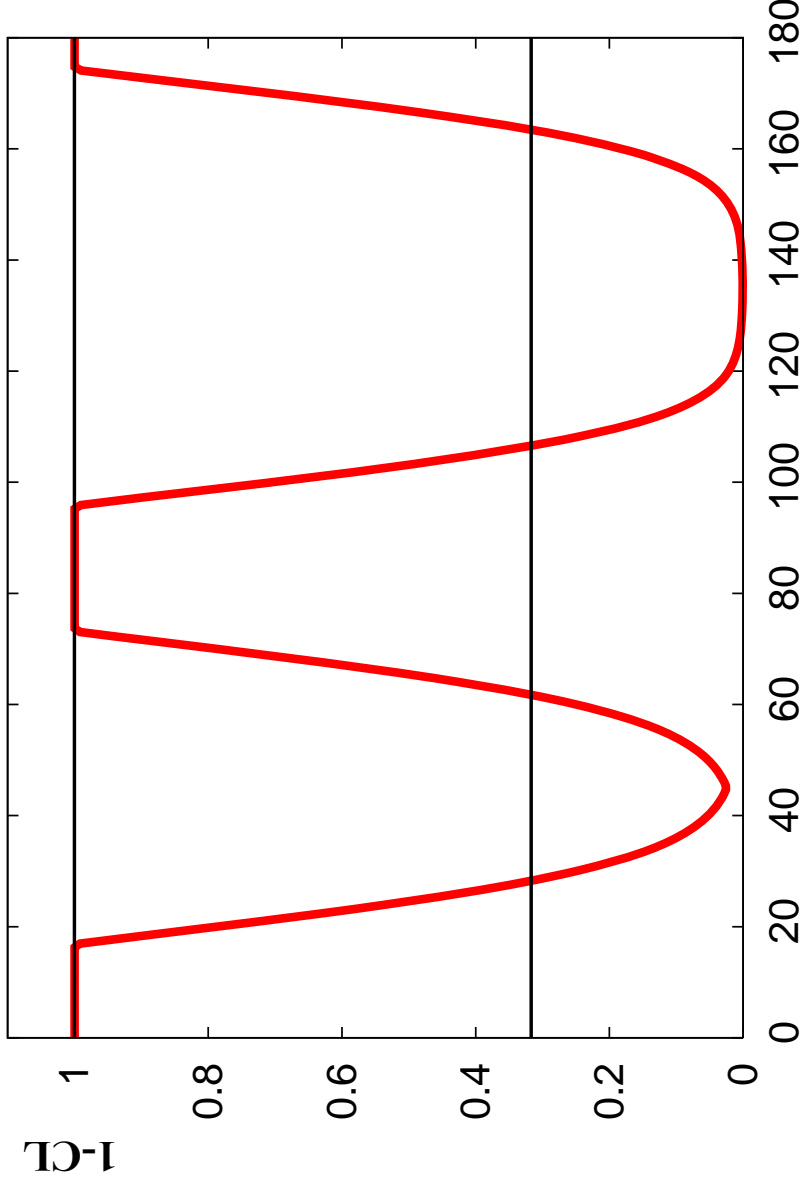
## Caveats

- ignore interference with  $\rho\pi\pi$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^0\pi^-\pi^0$ ,  $a_1\pi$
- ignore possible I = 1 contribution
- neglect EW penguin  
(all believed to be small)





# Constraint on $\phi_2$



$54 < \phi_2 < 113^\circ$

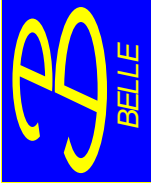
at 90% CL

$62 < \phi_2 < 107^\circ$

at 68% CL

The error is dominated by

$$|\phi_2^{\text{eff}} - \phi_2|$$



# Summary

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## Measurement of CP asymmetries

$$A_{pp} = 0.16 \pm 0.21(stat) \pm 0.07(syst)$$

$$S_{pp} = 0.19 \pm 0.30(stat) \pm 0.07(syst)$$

from an isospin analysis we obtain

$$54 < \phi_2 < 113^\circ$$

at 90% CL

$$62 < \phi_2 < 107^\circ$$

at 68% CL