

CP content of $D^0 \rightarrow h^+ h^- \pi^0$

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Based on

M. Nayak (now Wayne State) et al. Physics Letters **B740** (2015) 1

Partial update in S. Malde et al. arXiv:1504.05878 [hep-ex]

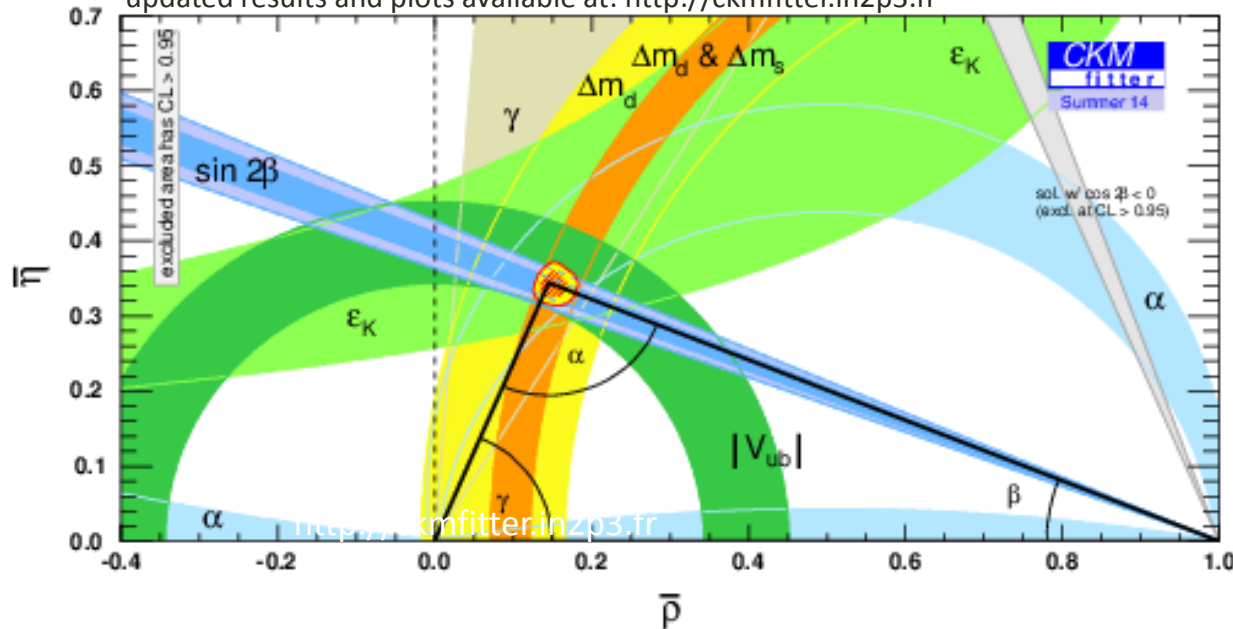
Outline

- Motivation
 - Measurement of γ
 - The role of CP eigenstates
- Quantum-correlated measurements and CLEO-c
- Measuring the CP content of $D^0 \rightarrow h^+ h^- \pi^0$
- Conclusion

Unitarity triangle

$$\mathbf{V}_{CKM}^\dagger \mathbf{V}_{CKM} = \mathbf{I} \Rightarrow V_{ud} V_{ub}^* + V_{td} V_{tb}^* + V_{cd} V_{cb}^* = 0$$

CKMfitter Group (J. Charles *et al.*), Eur. Phys. J. C41, 1-131 (2005) [hep-ph/0406184],
updated results and plots available at: <http://ckmfitter.in2p3.fr>



$$\gamma = \left(73.2^{+6.3}_{-7.0}\right)^\circ$$

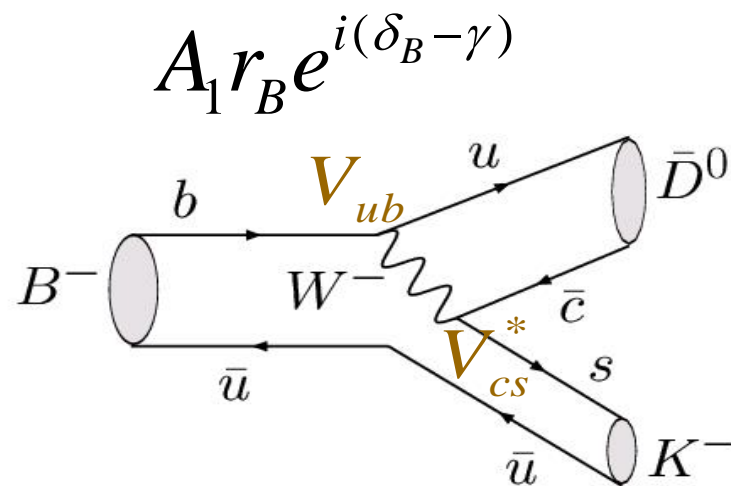
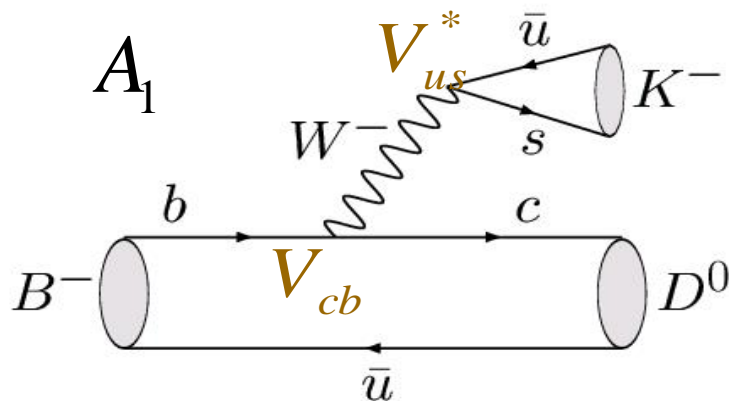
- Best experimental way to improve consistency checks of KM mechanism is to better determine γ
- New physics at the level of 4° possible
 - Brod, Lenz, Tetlalmatzi-Xolocotzi & Wiebusch arXiv:1412.1446

$B \rightarrow DK$

Also, an annihilation process, but depends on same CKM elements



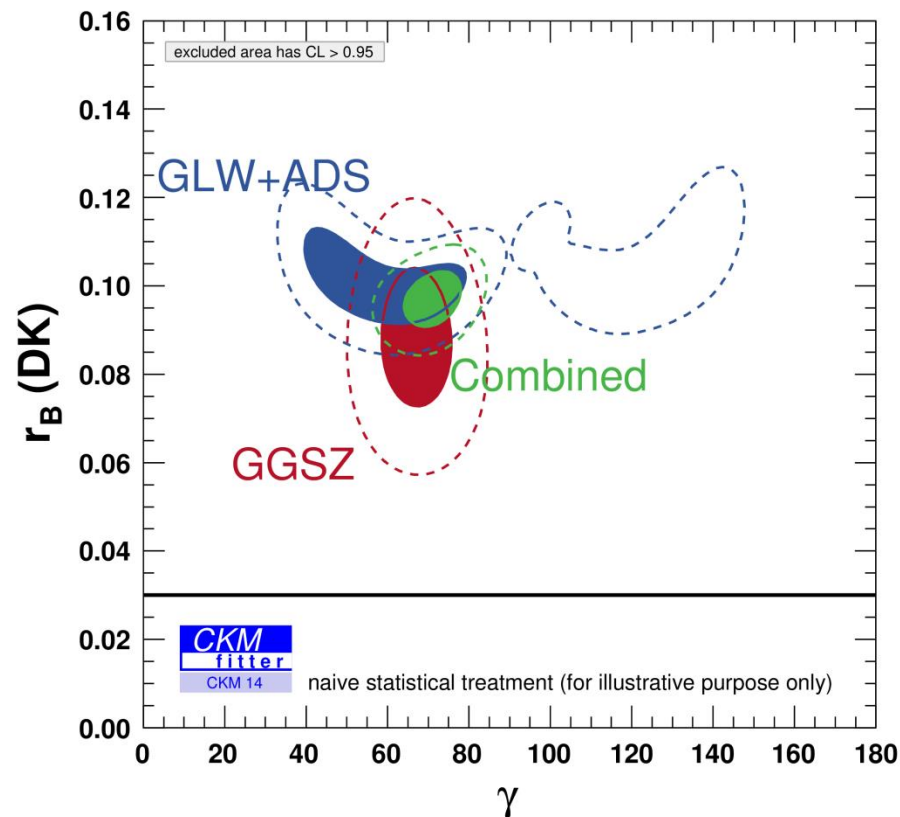
- Tree-level determination γ



- Same final state for D and $\bar{D} \Rightarrow$ interference \Rightarrow **the possibility of DCPV**
- Three types of D final states generally used
 - **CP-eigenstates [GLW]**
 - Gronau & London, PLB **253**, 483 (1991), Gronau, & Wyler, PLB **265**, 172 (1991)
 - **$K^+ X^-$ ($X^- = \pi^-, \pi^- \pi^0, \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$) - CF and DCS [ADS]**
 - Atwood, Dunietz & Soni, PRD **63**, 036005 (2001)
 - **Self-conjugate multibody states: $K_S h^+ h^-$ [GGSZ and Dalitz]**
 - Giri, Grossman, Soffer and Zupan, PRD **68**, 054018 (2003); Bondar (unpublished)
 - **None of the above (SCS): $K_S K^+ \pi^-$ [GLS]**
 - Grossman, Ligeti and Soffer, Phys. Rev. D **67** 071301 (2003)

Another look at the world average

- Combination of the different techniques
 - **Statistically limited**
- ADS and GGSZ rely on inputs from charm
 - $\delta_{K\pi}$ from mixing
 - Coherence factors from threshold
 - c_i and s_i from threshold
 - See talk by BESIII (A. Onur) tomorrow



Questions:

Are there more D decays that can be used?
If so, what input from charm is needed?

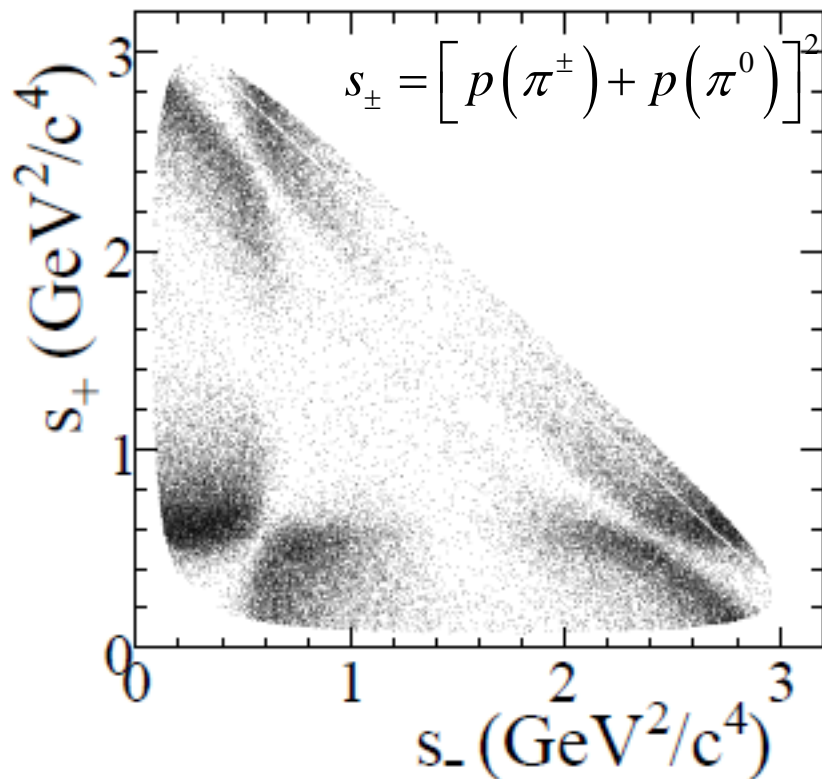
Additional CP eigenstates

- Several eigenstates have been studied in GLW measurements of $B \rightarrow DK$ decays

State	Eigenvalue	BR (%)
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	+1	0.14
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$	+1	0.40
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^0$	-1	1.19
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S \eta$	-1	0.48

- Are there more states available?
- Not many easily reconstructible 2-body decays
 - What about 3-body?

$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$: BR 1.43%



BABAR: PRL **99** (2007) 251801

Isospin analysis: Gaspero, Mishra,
Meadows and Soffer

PRD **78** (2008) 014015

- ▣ Symmetry of the decay Dalitz plot indicates an isospin = 0 state of the three pions
- ▣ G-parity suggested that this should be an almost pure CP-even eigenstate
 - Suitable for GLW measurement
- ▣ How to check?

Quantum correlated measurements

At the ψ (3770) neutral D pairs produced in quantum entangled state:

$$\begin{aligned} e^+ e^- &\rightarrow \psi'' \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[D^0 \bar{D}^0 - \bar{D}^0 D^0 \right] \\ e^+ e^- &\rightarrow \psi'' \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[D_{CP-} D_{CP+} - D_{CP+} D_{CP-} \right] \\ \text{where } D_{CP\pm} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[D^0 \pm \bar{D}^0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Reconstruct one D in decay of interest (eg. $\pi\pi\pi$), & other in CP eigenstate (eg. KK , $K_S\pi^0$...) then CP of the other is fixed.

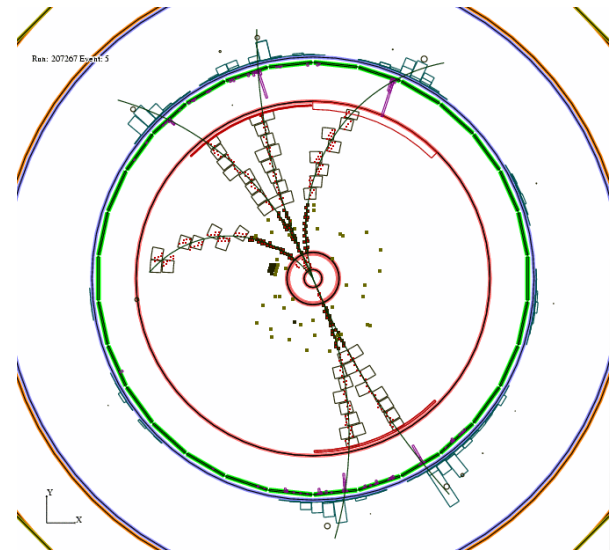
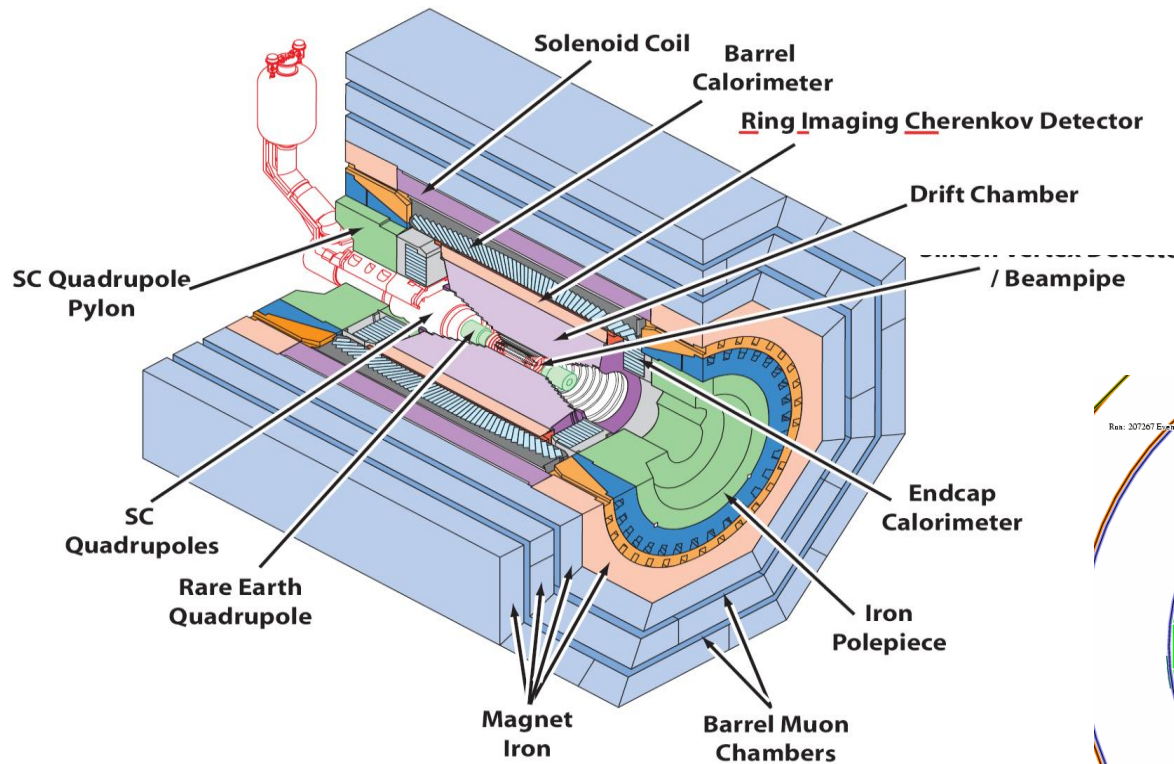
If the three pions in $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ are in a CP-even eigenstate

$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ vs CP-even decay – no events

$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ vs CP-odd decay – 2 x enhancement of events

CLEO-c

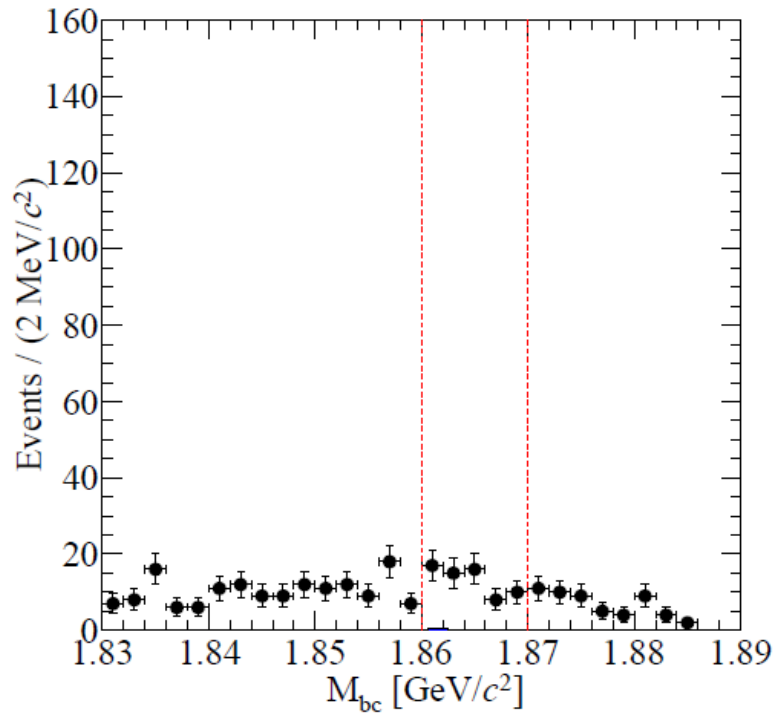
- CLEO-c collected 818 pb^{-1} at the $\psi(3770)$ – 3 million neutral D pairs



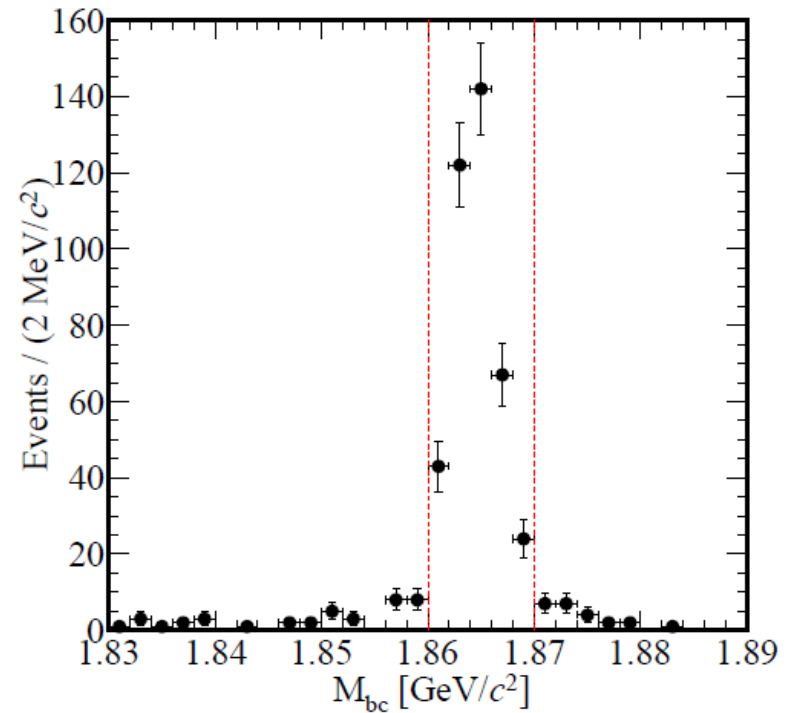
- Pristine environment
- Full reconstruction of both D s
- Including K_L using missing-mass

$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ invariant mass

Vs CP even



Vs CP odd



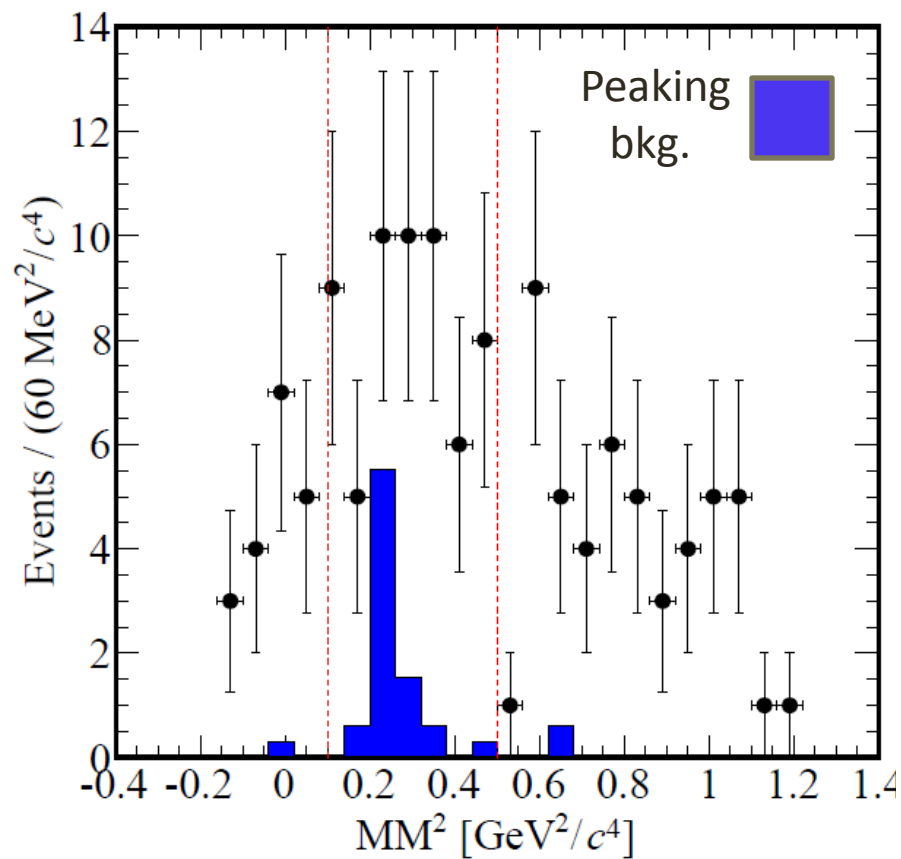
CP-even tags

$KK, \pi\pi, K_s \pi^0 \pi^0$

CP-odd tags

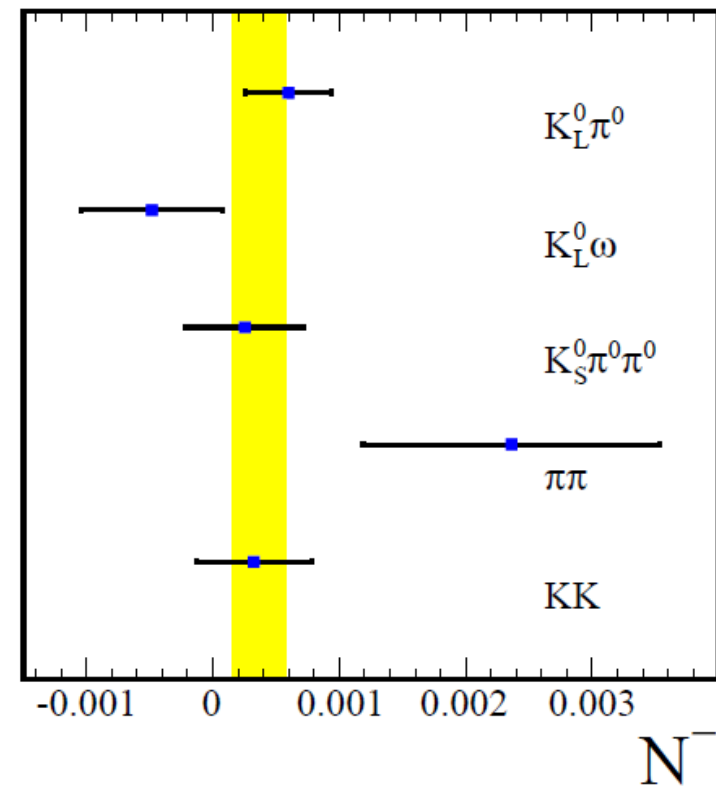
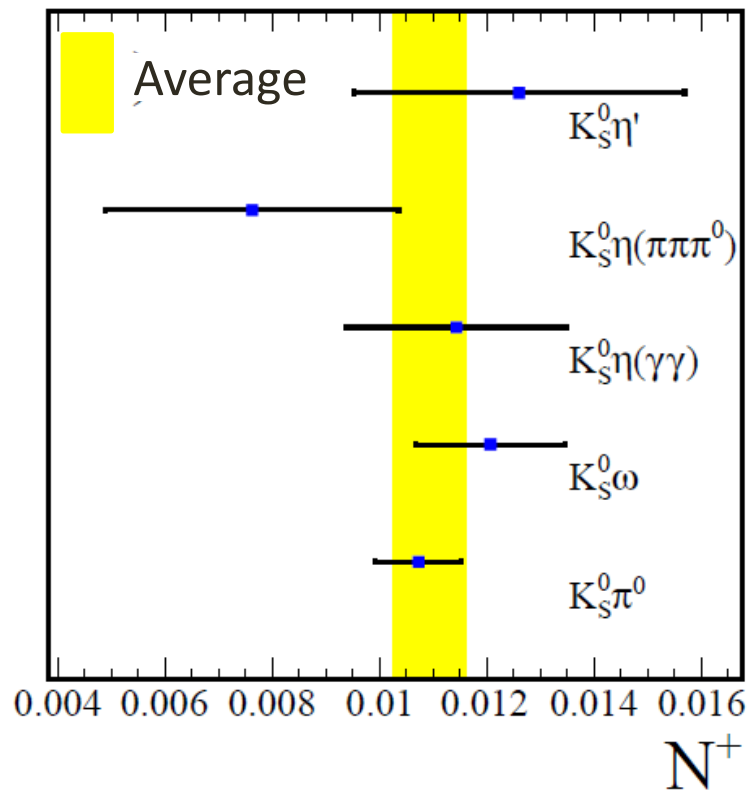
$K_s \pi^0, K_s \omega, K_s \eta, K_s \eta'$

Add K_L tags: $K_L\pi^0$ and $K_L\omega$ (CP+)



Tag	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	34.3 ± 20.0
K^+K^-	3.9 ± 5.5
$\pi^+\pi^-$	13.3 ± 6.6
$K_S^0\pi^0\pi^0$	1.9 ± 3.4
$K_L^0\pi^0$	14.6 ± 7.9
$K_L^0\omega$	-4.3 ± 4.0
$K_S^0\pi^0$	214.0 ± 15.0
$K_S^0\omega$	95.5 ± 9.9
$K_S^0\eta(\gamma\gamma)$	33.0 ± 5.8
$K_S^0\eta(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	8.8 ± 3.1
$K_S^0\eta'$	17.6 ± 4.2

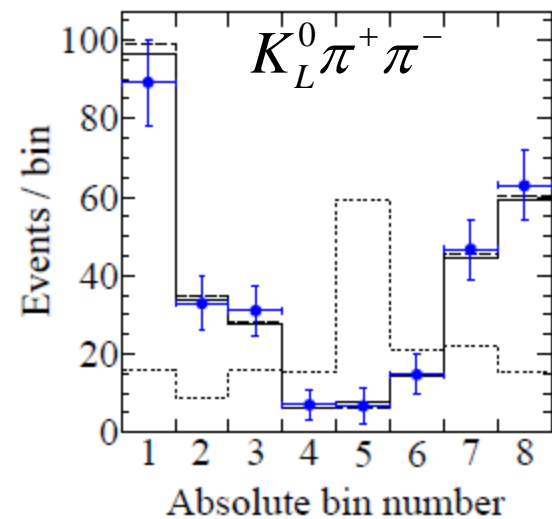
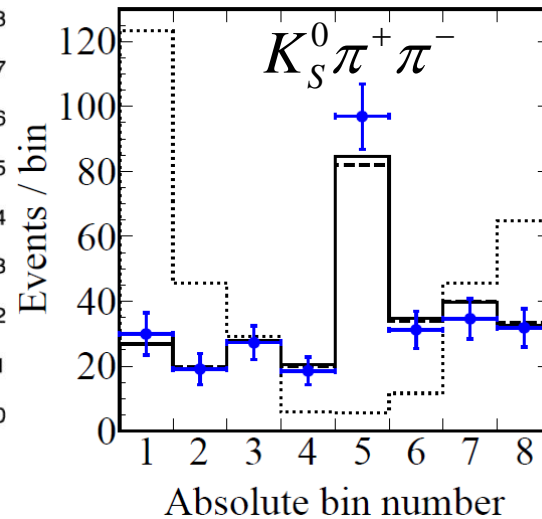
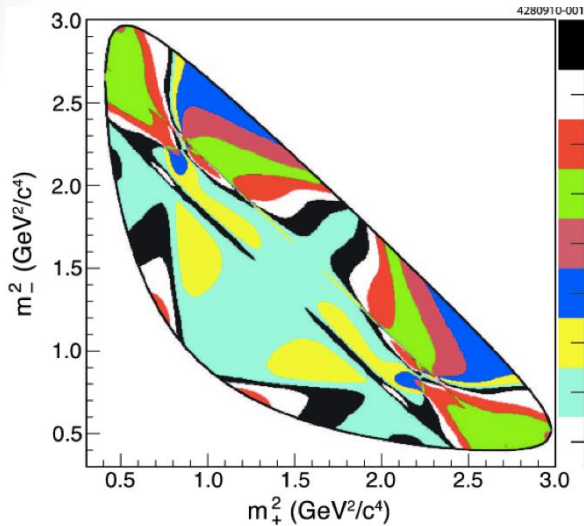
Quantifying the result



N^\pm normalised to account for differing reconstruction efficiency and BRs -

$$F_+ = \frac{N_+}{N_+ + N_-} = 0.968 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.006$$

Update: $K^0\pi^+\pi^-$ tags



Tag	$F_+^{\pi\pi\pi^0}$
$K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$	$1.034 \pm 0.054 \pm 0.023$
$K_L^0\pi^+\pi^-$	$0.971 \pm 0.075 \pm 0.033$
$K_{S,L}^0\pi^+\pi^-$	$1.014 \pm 0.045 \pm 0.022$

Solid – best fit

Dashed – $F_+ = 1$

Dotted – $F_+ = -1$

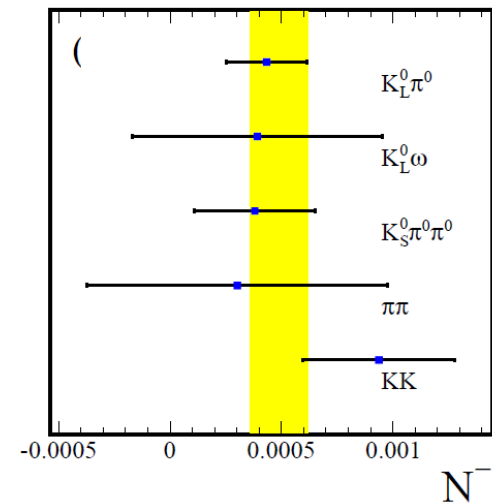
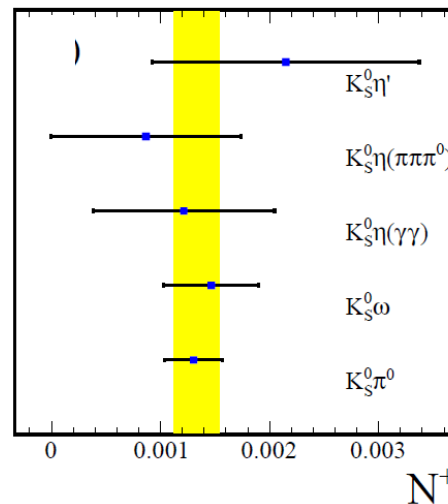
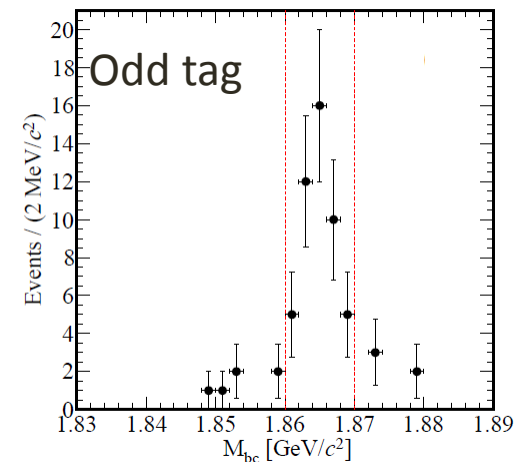
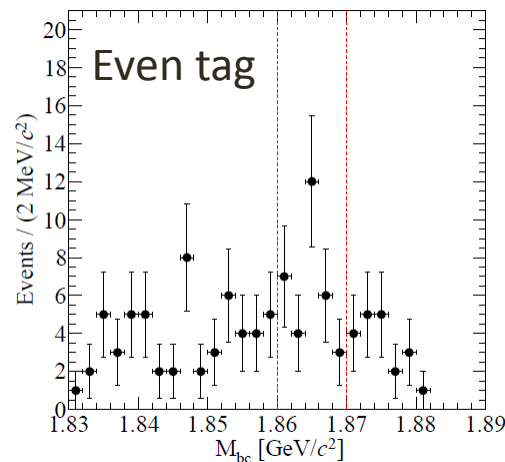
Consistent picture from all tags

Almost a pure CP eigenstate

Tag	$F_+^{\pi\pi\pi^0}$
CP eigenstates	$0.968 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.006$
$K_{S,L}^0\pi^+\pi^-$	$1.014 \pm 0.045 \pm 0.022$
Combined	0.973 ± 0.017

$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0$

- Also measured but some disadvantages
- Not as symmetric a Dalitz plot
PRD **76** (2007) 011102
- Smaller BF of 0.33%
- However, experimentally cleaner in $B \rightarrow DK$
- Consistent picture among all tags
- Predominantly CP-even



Tag	$F_{+}^{KK\pi^0}$
CP eigenstates	$0.731 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.021$
$K_{S,L}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	$0.734 \pm 0.106 \pm 0.054$
Combined	0.732 ± 0.055

Modified GLW formalism

- Can relate our measurement directly to a modified version of the observables in the GLW formalism of $B \rightarrow DK$
 - Mixing can also be accounted for
- The usually reported ones are

$$R_{F_+} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{F_+} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{F_+} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^+)}$$

$$A_{F_+} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{F_+} K^-) - \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{F_+} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{F_+} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{F_+} K^+)}$$

- It can be shown that for a multibody D decay with a known F_+

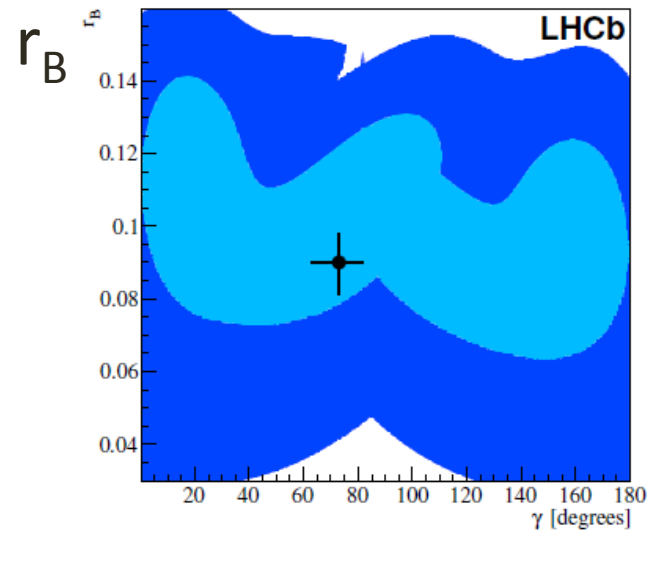
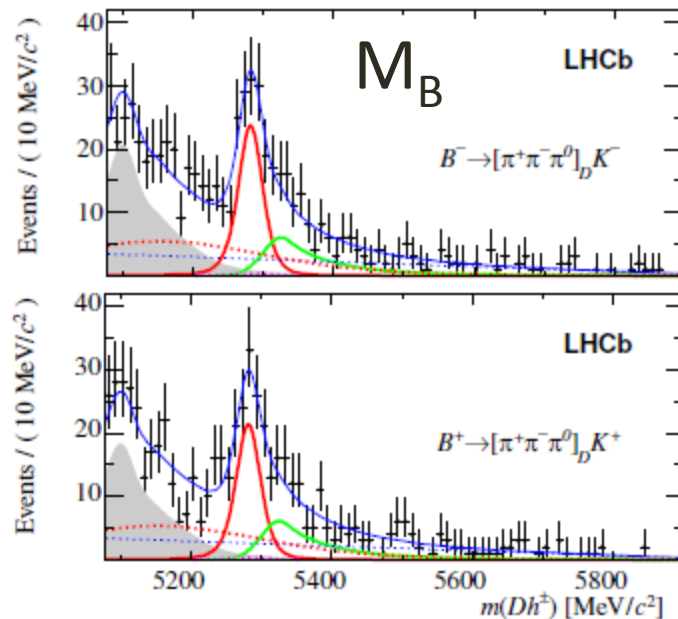
$$R_{F_+} = 1 + r_B^2 + (2F_+ - 1) \cdot 2r_B \cos \delta_B \cos \gamma,$$

$$A_{F_+} = (2F_+ - 1) \cdot 2r_B \sin \delta_B \sin \gamma / R_{F_+},$$

- Introduces a dilution factor of 0.95 and 0.46 to the asymmetry in for $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and $K^+ K^- \pi^0$ respectively

Conclusion

- $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ is an almost a pure CP even eigenstate
- $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^0$ is a predominantly CP even eigenstate
- Already measurements in B-decay - arXiv:1504.05442v1 [hep-ex]



- Promising for the future: Belle II and LHCb upgrade
- Also can be used to study possible non-Standard model CPV in charm decay: - S. Malde next talk