

Measurement of branching fractions and CP asymmetries of $B \rightarrow \omega K$ decays at Belle

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Outline

Physics Motivation

Measurement Principles

$B \rightarrow \omega K$ Measurement and Results

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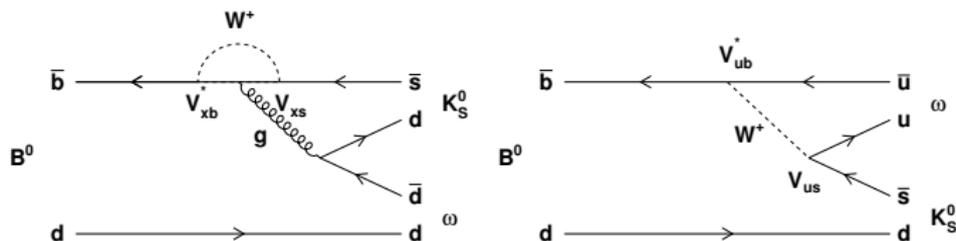
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Measurement of ϕ_1 : $b \rightarrow s q \bar{q}$

FCNC forbidden at tree level or tree CKM suppressed
 \Rightarrow penguin diagram dominates



- $S_{CP} = \sin 2\phi_1$, same as $b \rightarrow c \bar{c} s$
- Penguin amplitudes highly sensitive to New Physics
- Could be affected by a heavy unknown particle in the loop
- Measure branching fraction and CP violation parameters
- A deviation of these measurements from SM expectations will be an indication of New Physics

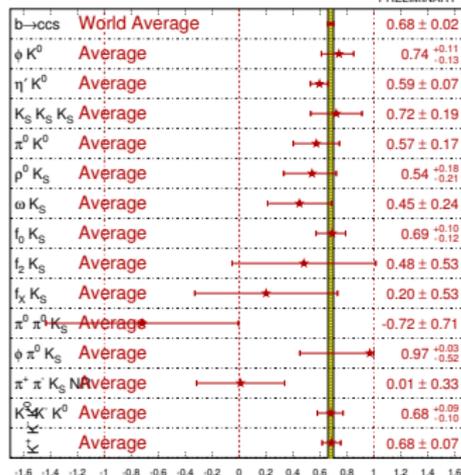
Measurement of ϕ_1 : $b \rightarrow sq\bar{q}$

Experiment

Theory

hep-ph/0707.1323, hep-ph/0702252

Mode	$S_{CP} - \sin 2\phi_1$
$B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S^0$	0.02 ± 0.01
$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_S^0$	0.01 ± 0.01
$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$	$0.02^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$
$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$	$0.07^{+0.05}_{-0.04}$
$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 K_S^0$	$-0.08^{+0.08}_{-0.12}$
$B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$	0.13 ± 0.08
$B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$	$0.03^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$
$B^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^- K_S^0$	$0.03^{+0.02}_{-0.03}$

 $\sin(2\beta^{\text{eff}}) \equiv \sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}})$ HFAG
Moriond 2012
PRELIMINARYPredicted in SM to have higher CP asymmetries than $b \rightarrow sq\bar{q}$ But most $b \rightarrow sq\bar{q}$ measurements at or below $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s$ measurements

More experimental precision required

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KEKB Accelerator

Asymmetric energy e^+e^- (3.5 on 8 GeV) collider

$B\bar{B}$ separation increased to $\sim 200 \mu\text{m}$

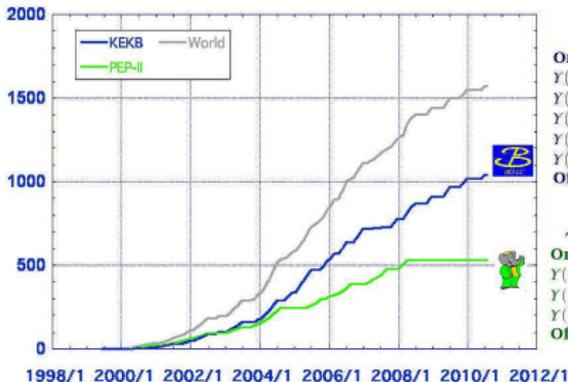
World record peak luminosity

$2.1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Largest sample of $772 \times 10^6 B\bar{B}$ pairs

Luminosity at B factories

(fb^{-1})



$> 1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

On resonance:

Y(5S): 121 fb^{-1}

Y(4S): 711 fb^{-1}

Y(3S): 3 fb^{-1}

Y(2S): 24 fb^{-1}

Y(1S): 6 fb^{-1}

Off reson./scan:

$\sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

$\sim 550 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

On resonance:

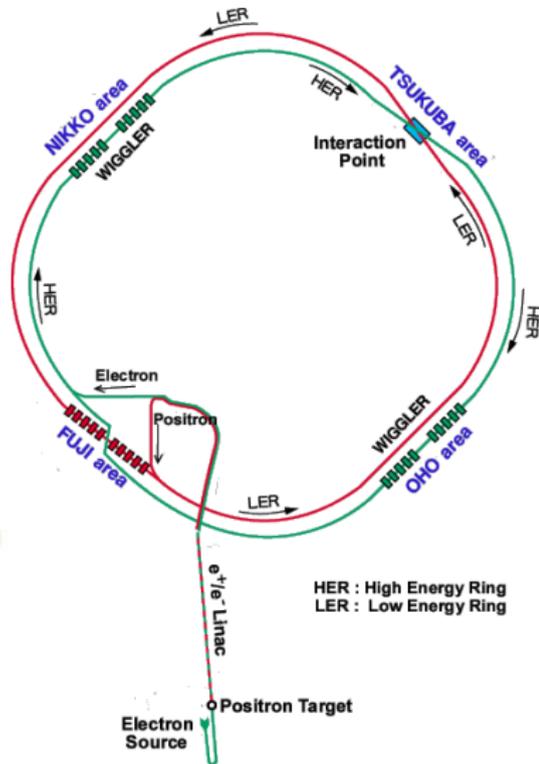
Y(4S): 433 fb^{-1}

Y(3S): 30 fb^{-1}

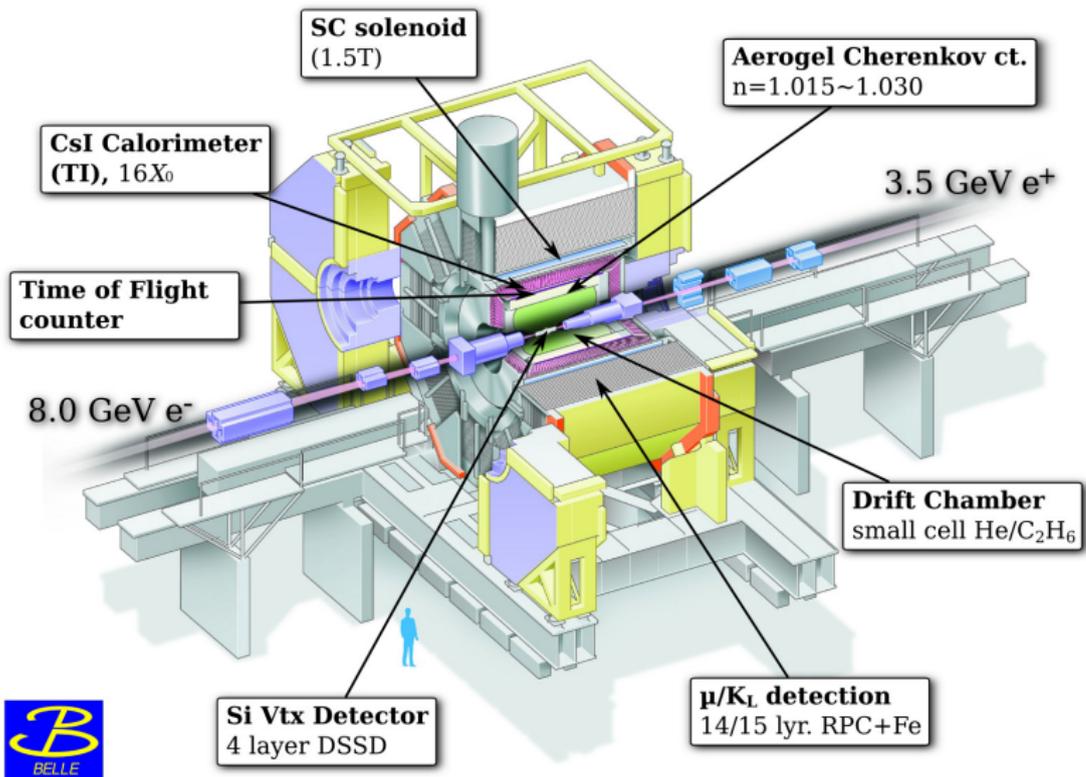
Y(2S): 14 fb^{-1}

Off resonance:

$\sim 54 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

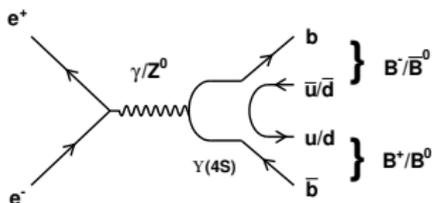


Belle Detector



Measurement Principles at Belle

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



$$m_{\Upsilon(4S)} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

$$\approx 2 \times m_B$$

$$m_B = 5.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

$\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance decays almost exclusively into a $B\bar{B}$ pair

$\Upsilon(4S)$: $J^P = 1^-$

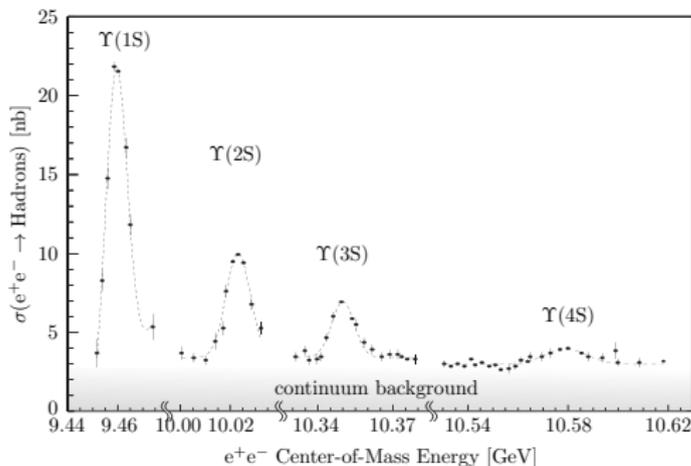
B: $J^P = 0^-$

\Rightarrow B meson pair in a p-wave

\Rightarrow asymmetric wave function

\Rightarrow B mesons must have opposite flavour

$B\bar{B}$ pair coherent



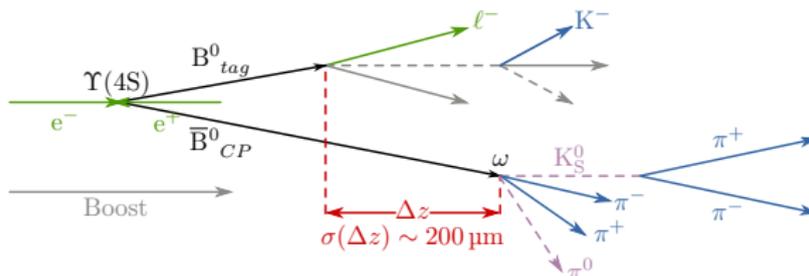
CP Violation in the B Meson System

Time-dependent CP asymmetry

$$a_{CP}(\Delta t, f_{CP}) = \frac{N_{\bar{B}^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP}) - N_{B^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP})}{N_{\bar{B}^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP}) + N_{B^0}(\Delta t, f_{CP})} = \mathcal{A}_{CP} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + \mathcal{S}_{CP} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

\mathcal{A}_{CP} : measure for the **direct** CP violation
 $B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP} \neq \bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}$

\mathcal{S}_{CP} : measure for the **mixing induced** CPV
 $B^0 \rightarrow \bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP} \neq \bar{B}^0 \rightarrow B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}$



B^0 or \bar{B}^0 ?

→ Look at the other B (tag-side):
 Search for flavour-specific decays on the tag side
 ⇒ Flavour of the B of interest opposite to the tag side B

Δt measurement

Asymmetric beam energies
 ⇒ Boost of the CMS
 Measurement of $\Delta z \sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ instead of
 $\Delta t \sim \text{ps}$
 Obtain $\Delta t = \Delta z / c \langle \beta \gamma \rangle$

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Measurement of ϕ_1 : $B \rightarrow \omega K$

My PhD thesis

The final measurement of $B \rightarrow \omega K$ with the full data set of Belle 772×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ pairs

Challenging analysis

- $\mathcal{BR}(B \rightarrow \omega K) \sim 10^{-6}$ (small)
- Large background contribution from $q\bar{q}$ (u, d, s, c) background

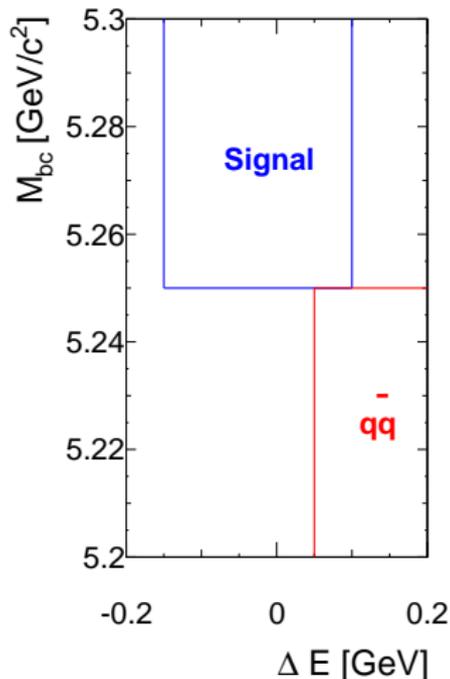
	$B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$	$B^+ \rightarrow \omega K^+$
signal	≈ 240	≈ 1150
$q\bar{q}$ ($q = u, d, s, c$) BG	≈ 17000	≈ 85000
$B\bar{B}$ BG	≈ 360	≈ 1700

Measurement of B \rightarrow ω K

Measurement of the branching fraction and CP parameters of B \rightarrow ω K with the full Belle data set of 772×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ pairs

Our method

- Use loose cuts on the observables for maximum signal sensitivity
- Blind analysis: Base signal and background models entirely on MC and sideband (a region in M_{bc} and ΔE next to the signal region, where only $q\bar{q}$ is found)
- A simultaneous fit to $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$ and what otherwise would be its control sample ($B^+ \rightarrow \omega K^+$) to obtain the correction factors on the kinematic variables directly from the fit and with this to reduce the systematic uncertainties
- First attempt at Belle to fit two decay channels simultaneously



Measurement of ϕ_1 : $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$

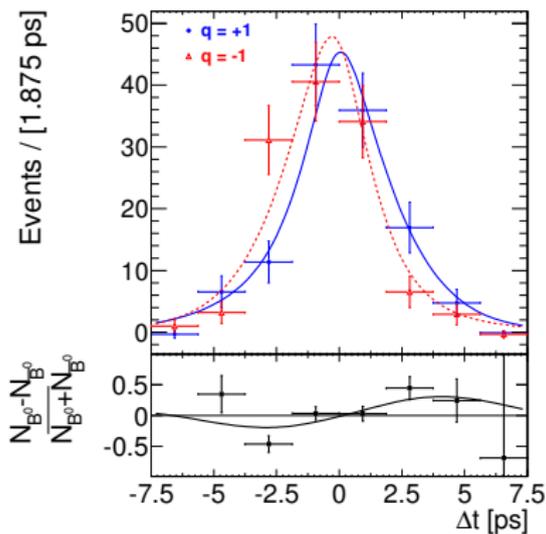
Black font: previous measurements

Blue font: Full Belle data set of 772×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ pairs

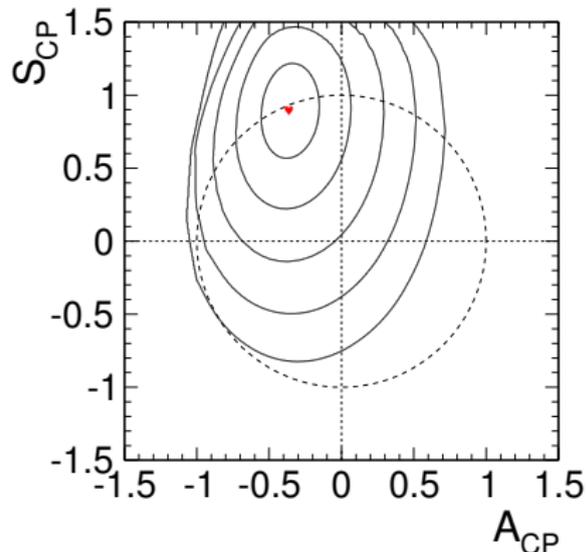
	$B\bar{B}$ -pairs	$BR(B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0)$	\mathcal{A}_{CP}	S_{CP}
Belle	388×10^6	$(4.4_{-0.7}^{+0.8} \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-6}$	-	-
Belle	535×10^6	-	$-0.09 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.06$	$0.11 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.07$
BaBar	467×10^6	$(5.4 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$	$0.52_{-0.20}^{+0.22} \pm 0.03$	$0.55_{-0.29}^{+0.26} \pm 0.02$
Belle	772×10^6	$(4.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$	$-0.36 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.05$	$0.91 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.05$

	$B\bar{B}$ -pairs	$BR(B^+ \rightarrow \omega K^+)$	\mathcal{A}_{CP}
Belle	388×10^6	$(8.1 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-6}$	$0.05_{-0.07}^{+0.08} \pm 0.01$
BaBar	383×10^6	$(6.3 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$	$-0.01 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.01$
Belle	772×10^6	$(6.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-6}$	$-0.03 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.01$

Paper submitted to PRD, in review; arXiv 1311.6666

Measurement of ϕ_1 : $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$ First evidence of CP violation in $B^0 \rightarrow \omega K_S^0$ 

Clear asymmetry can be seen in the difference between the B^0 and \bar{B}^0 distributions



CP conservation $(\mathcal{A}_{CP}, \mathcal{S}_{CP}) = (0, 0)$ ruled out by 3.1 standard deviations

Conclusion

- ϕ_1 is the most precisely measured parameter of the B unitarity triangle
- ϕ_1 accessible in penguin-dominated decays, sensitive to New Physics
- Measurement of B \rightarrow ω K with the full Belle data set finished, in review at PRD
- So far, measurements of the unitarity triangle consistent with the Standard Model prediction but with huge uncertainties
- More precise theoretical calculations and measurements needed to challenge the Standard Model

Thank you for your attention