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LATEST RESULTS FROM BELLE  
AND PLANS FOR A SUPER  $B$  FACTORY

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March 30, 2006

- KEK-B and Belle
- Summer 2005 highlights  
(<http://belle.kek.jp/conferences/CONF2005/>)
  - direct  $CP$  violation
  - measurements of UT angles
  - penguin dominated processes
- Super  $B$  Factory



## International Collaboration: Belle

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

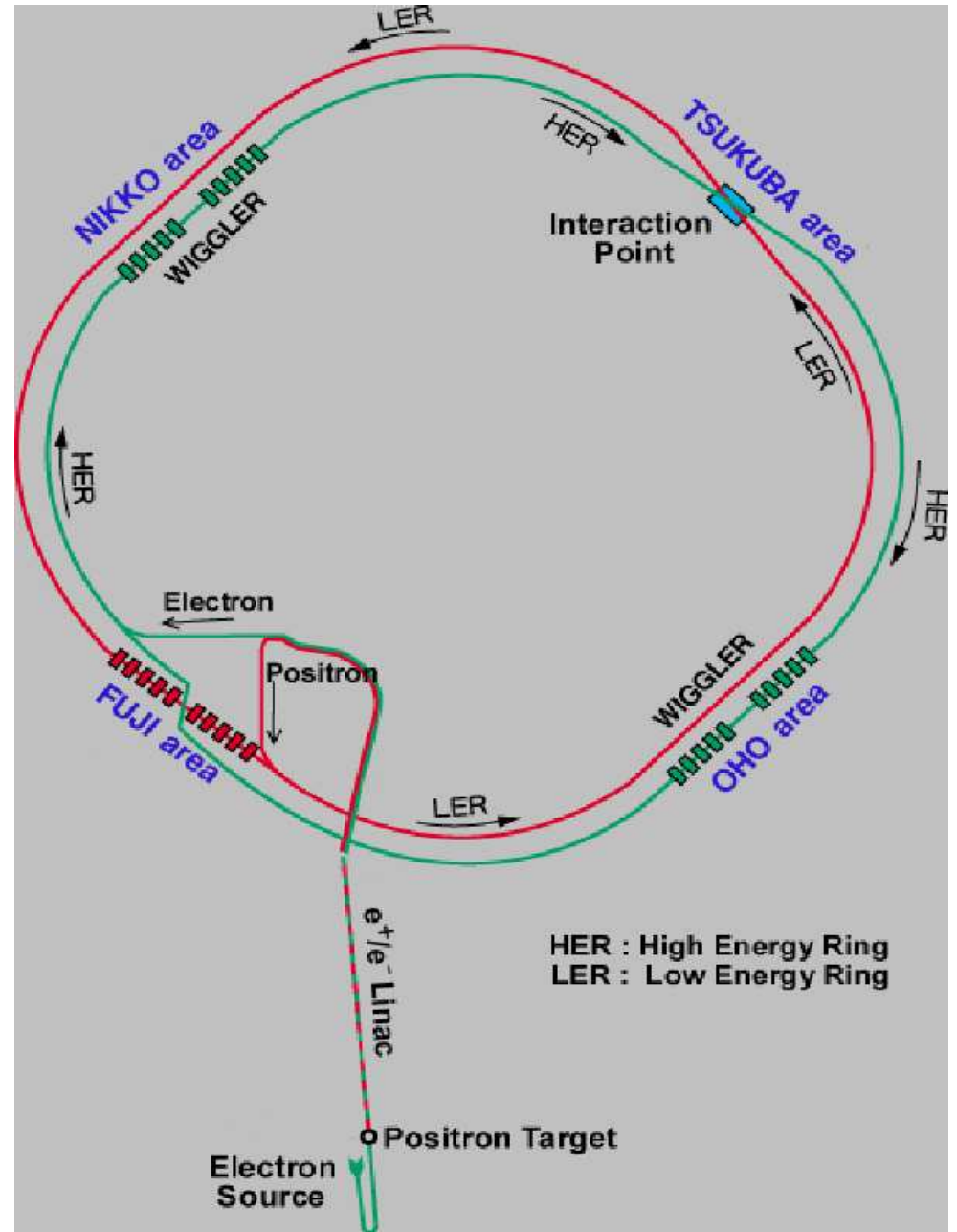
IHEP, Vienna  
ITEP  
Kanagawa U.  
KEK  
Korea U.  
Krakow Inst. of Nucl. Phys.  
Kyoto U.  
Kyungpook Nat'l U.  
EPF Lausanne  
Jozef Stefan Inst. / U. of Ljubljana / U. of Maribor  
U. of Melbourne

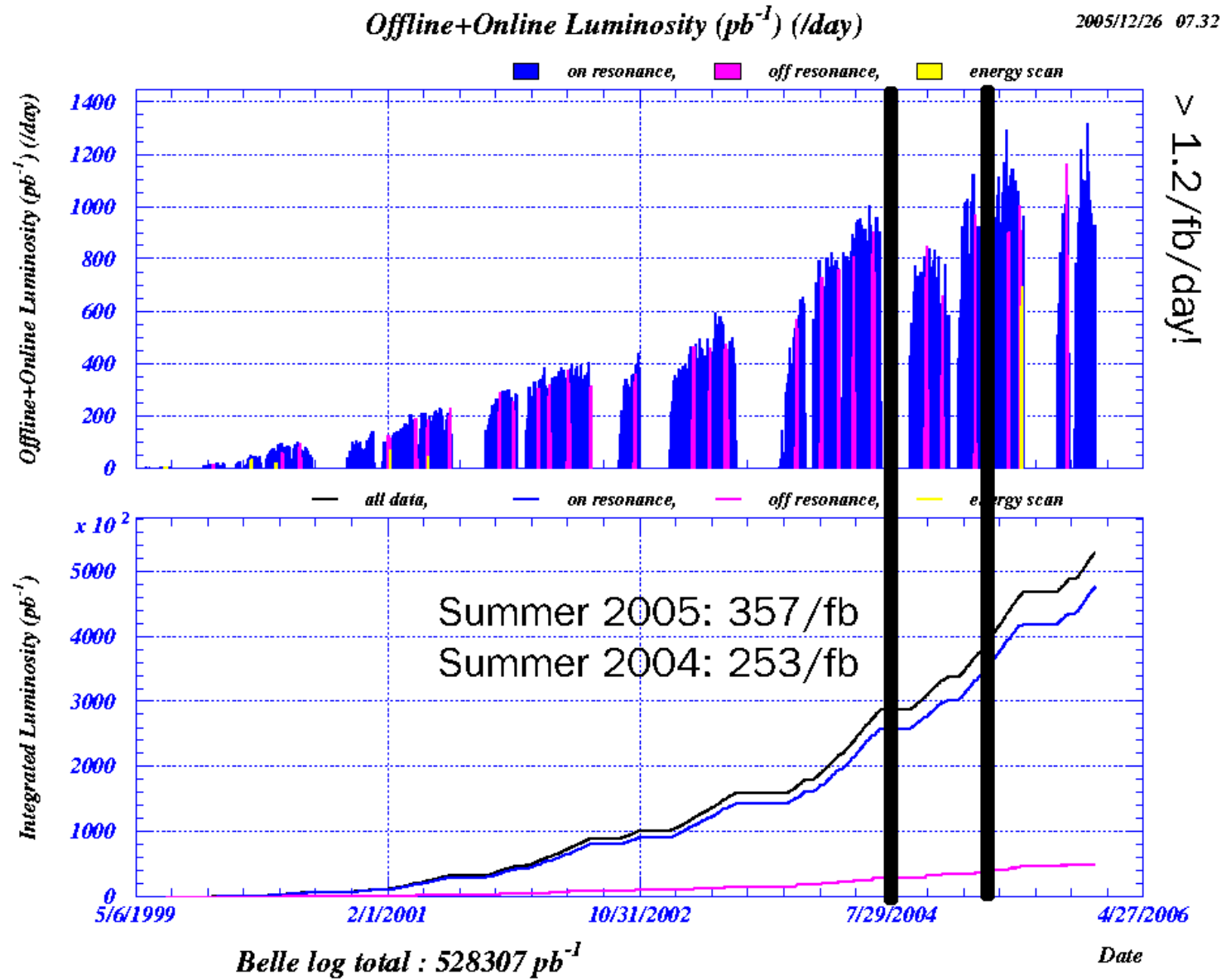
Nagoya U.  
Nara Women's U.  
National Central U.  
National Taiwan U.  
National United U.  
Nihon Dental College  
Niigata U.  
Osaka U.  
Osaka City U.  
Panjab U.  
Peking U.  
U. of Pittsburgh  
Princeton U.  
Riken  
Saga U.  
USTC

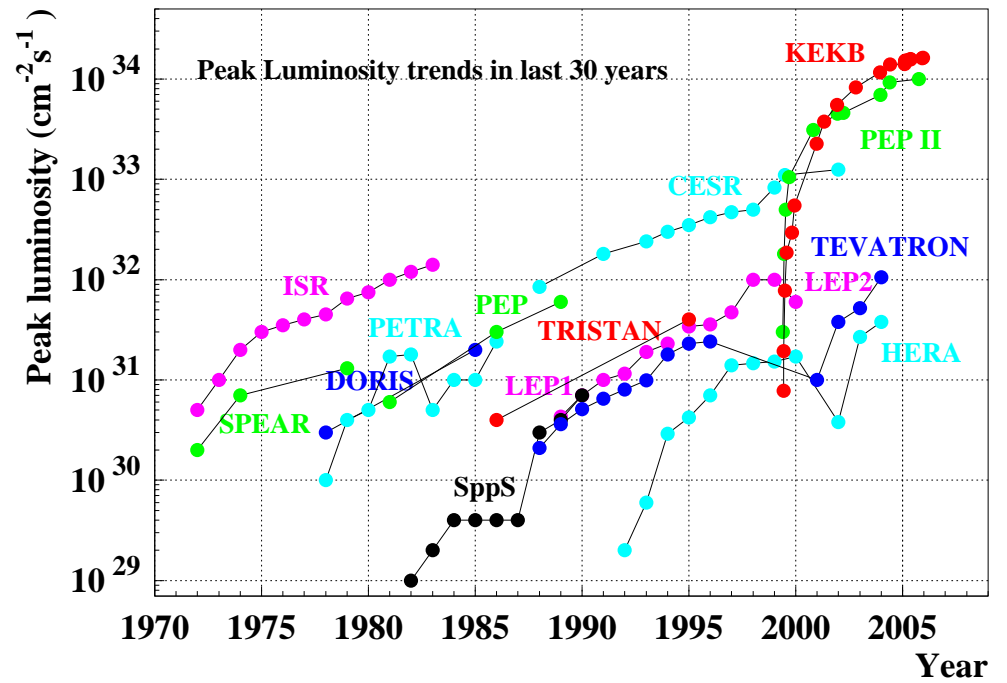
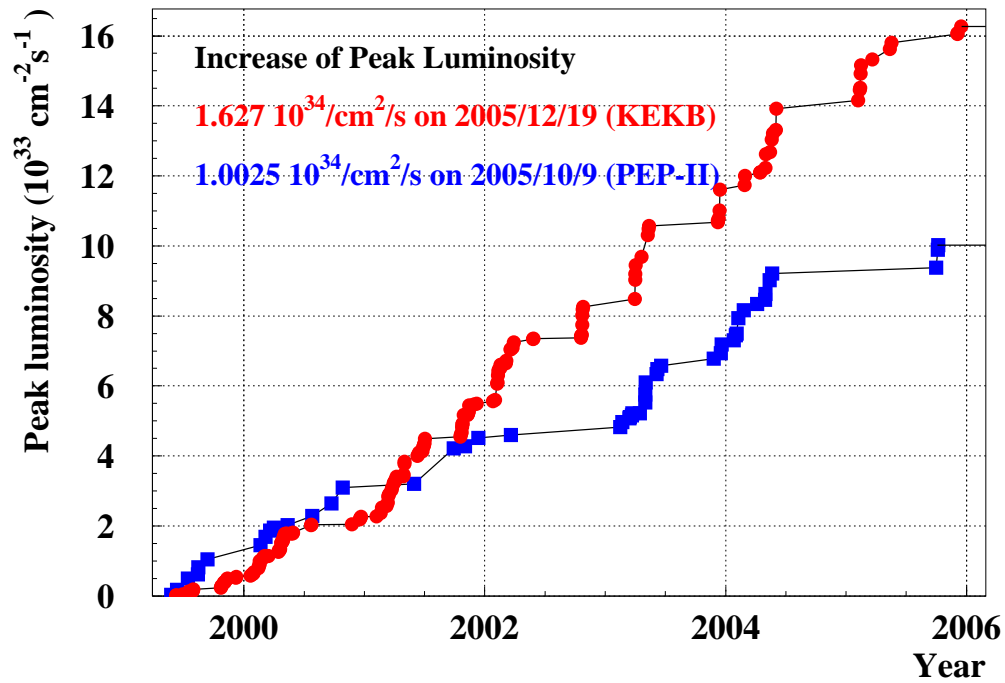
Seoul National U.  
Shinshu U.  
Sungkyunkwan U.  
U. of Sydney  
Tata Institute  
Toho U.  
Tohoku U.  
Tohoku Gakuin U.  
U. of Tokyo  
Tokyo Inst. of Tech.  
Tokyo Metropolitan U.  
Tokyo U. of Agri. and Tech.  
Toyama Nat'l College  
U. of Tsukuba  
VPI  
Yonsei U.

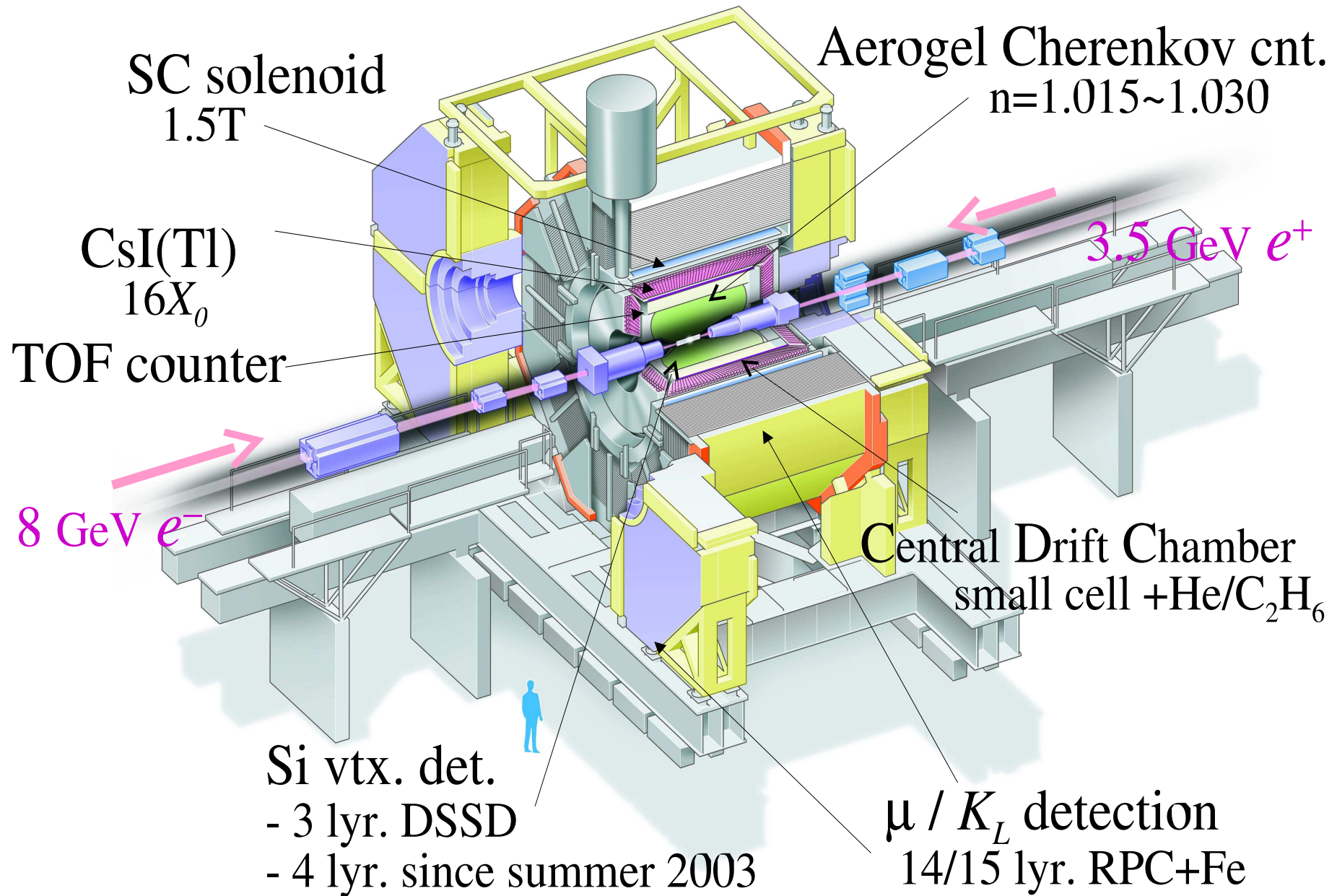


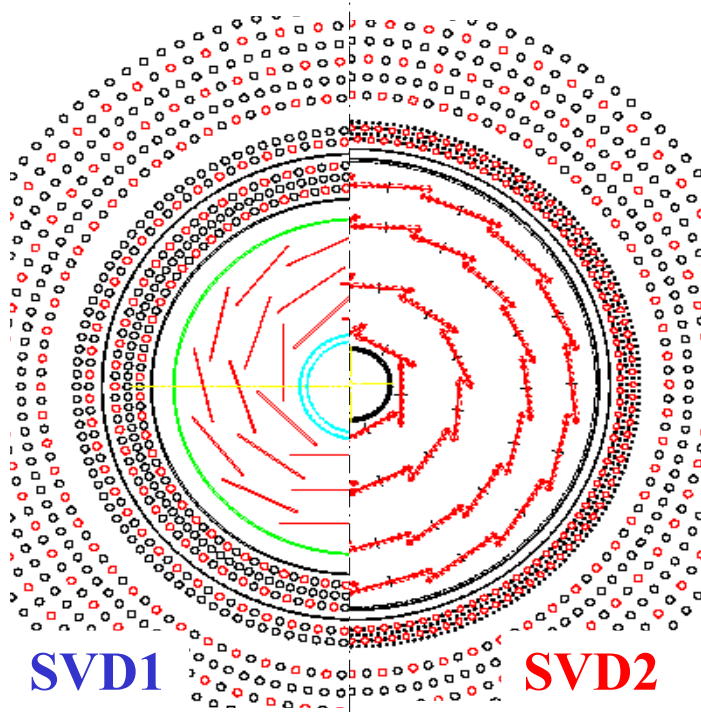
**13 countries, 55 institutes, ~400 collaborators**



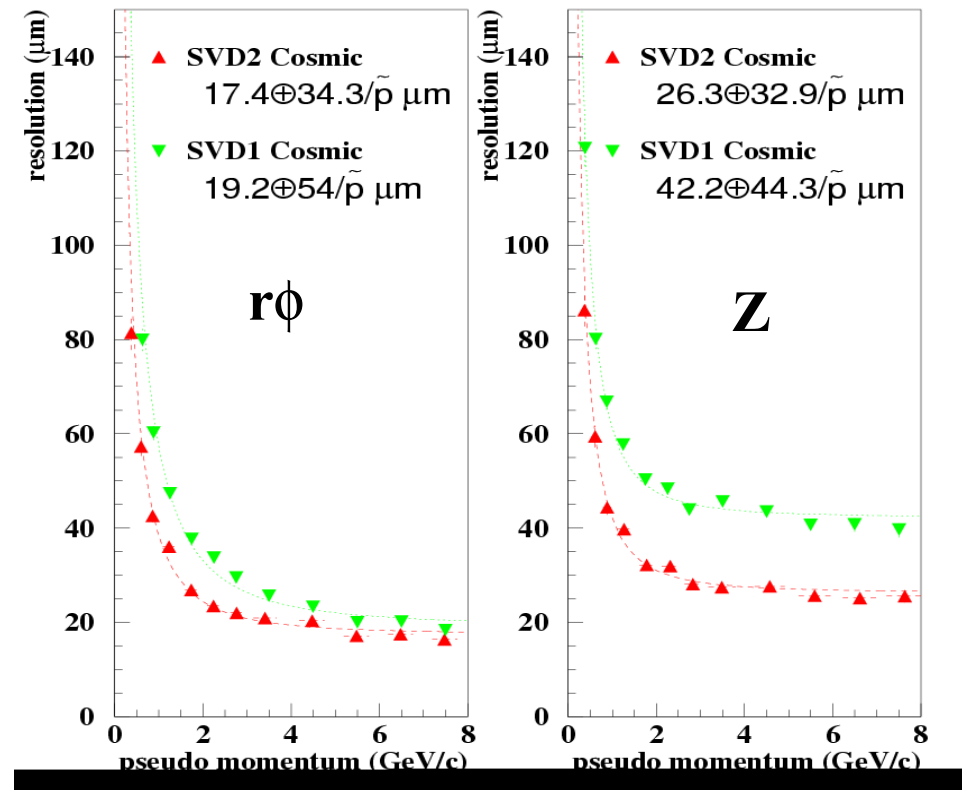








## IMPROVED RESOLUTION!



Number of silicon DSSDs

3 layers  $\rightarrow$  4 layers

Radius of beam pipe

$r = 2.0 \text{ cm} \rightarrow r = 1.5 \text{ cm}$

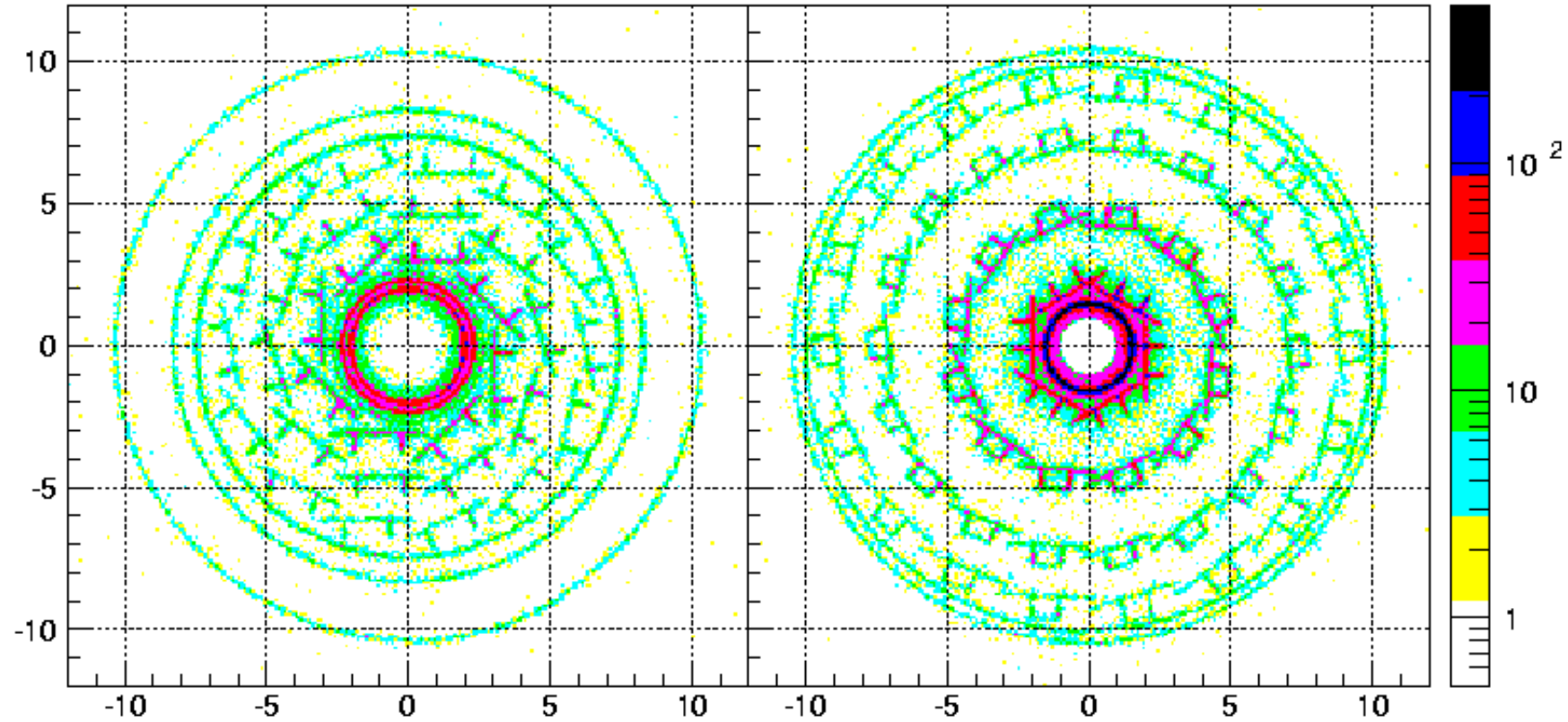
Radiation hardness

1 MRad  $\rightarrow$   $> 20 \text{ MRad}$

Laboratory polar angle coverage

$23^\circ < \theta < 139^\circ \rightarrow 17^\circ < \theta < 150^\circ$





397 fb<sup>-1</sup> PLB 632, 173 (2006)

... no pentaquarks found

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $A, \lambda, \rho, \eta$  are Wolfenstein parameters

From unitarity ( $V_{CKM}^* V_{CKM} = 1$ ):

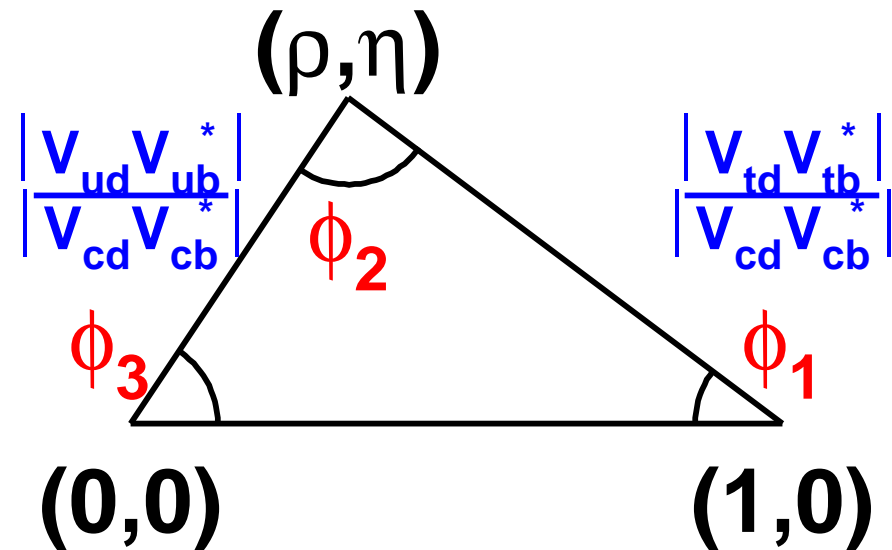
$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$

## The Unitarity Triangle

$$\phi_1 \leftrightarrow \beta$$

$$\phi_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha$$

$$\phi_3 \leftrightarrow \gamma$$



- Within the Standard Model, only  $B$  system has large  $CP$  violation
- Hadronic parameters ( $\tau_B, \Delta m_d$ )  $\Rightarrow CP$  effects accessible
- $e^+e^-$  collisions at high luminosity
  - large data sample
  - clean environment

$\rightsquigarrow$  reconstruct almost any decay mode (even with neutrinos)
- Precise test of quark mixing &  $CP$  violation within SM
- Search for new physics
- Copious samples of  $\tau$  pairs,  $D$  mesons and other particles also produced  
 $\Rightarrow$  broad physics program

- Usually discussed in the context of neutral  $B$  decays

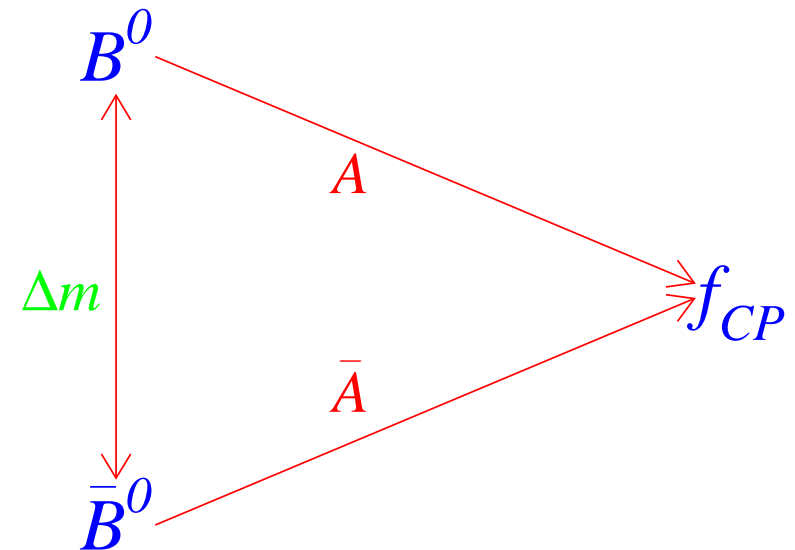
- Consider  $B^0/\bar{B}^0$  decaying to a  $CP$  eigenstate

- Define  $\lambda_{CP} = \frac{q\bar{A}}{pA}$

- $p, q$  from  $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$  mixing

- Standard Model :  $\frac{q}{p} \sim e^{-2\phi_1}$

(usual phase convention)



- Three categories of  $CP$  violation

- 1  $|q/p| \neq 1$   $CPV$  in mixing

- 2  $|\bar{A}/A| \neq 1$   $CPV$  in decay (direct  $CPV$ )

- 3  $\text{Im}(\lambda_{CP}) \neq 0$   $CPV$  in mixing—decay interference

- With *amplitude analysis* can also consider

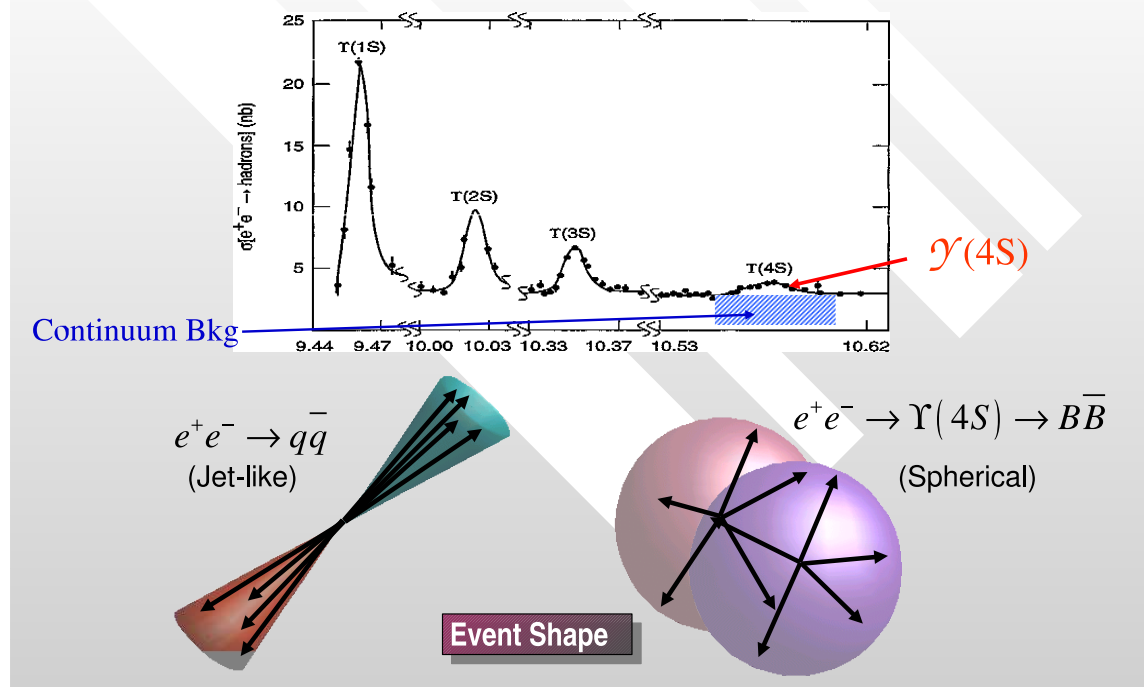
- 2'  $\text{Im}(\bar{A}/A) \neq 0$   $CPV$  in decay amplitude to Q2B state

- For most modes, use two kinematic variables to identify signal

$$\Delta E = E_B - E_{\text{beam}} \quad M_{bc} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2 - p_B^2}$$

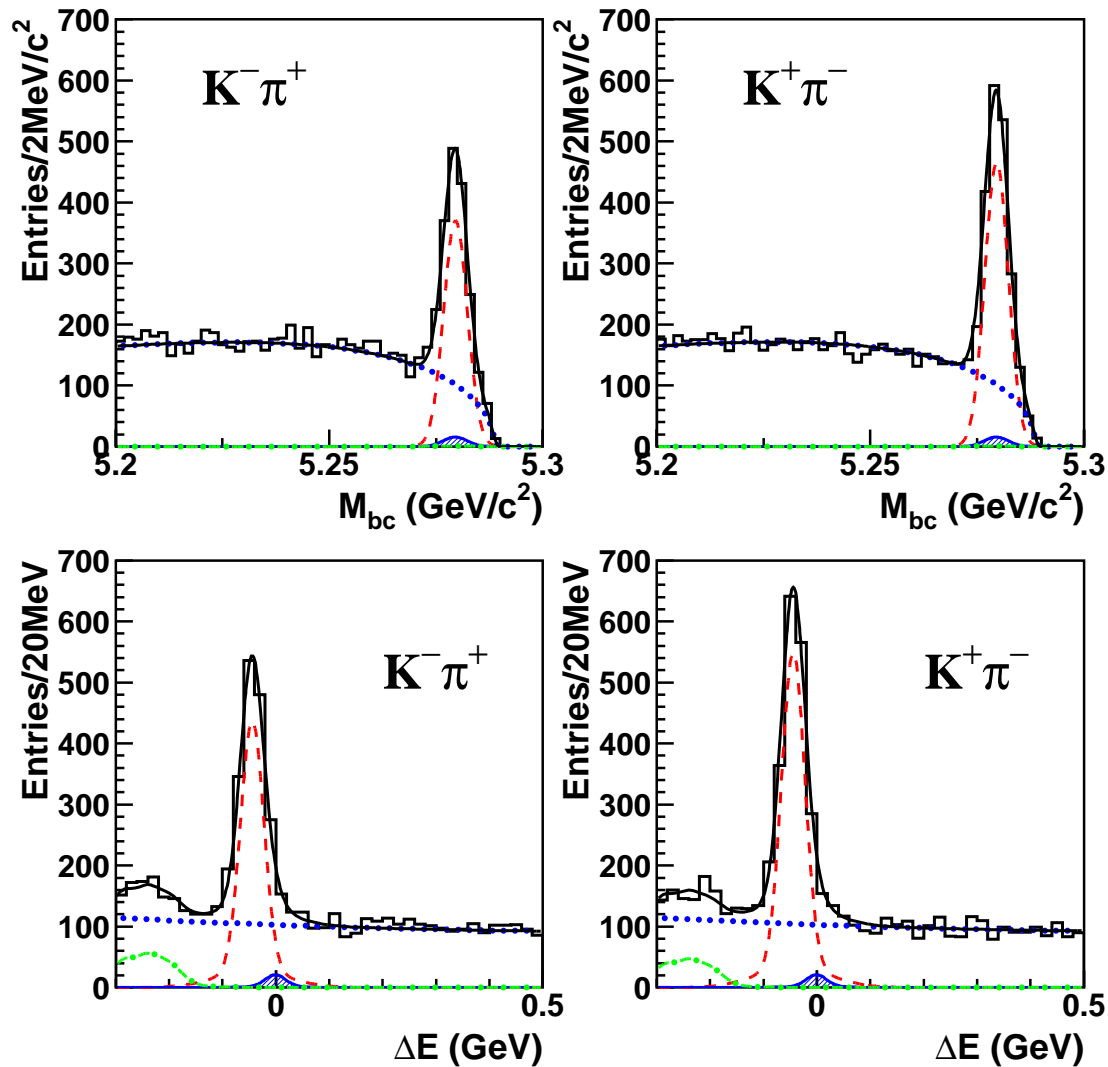
- Put event-shape variables into *likelihood ratio* to reject background

## Continuum background suppression



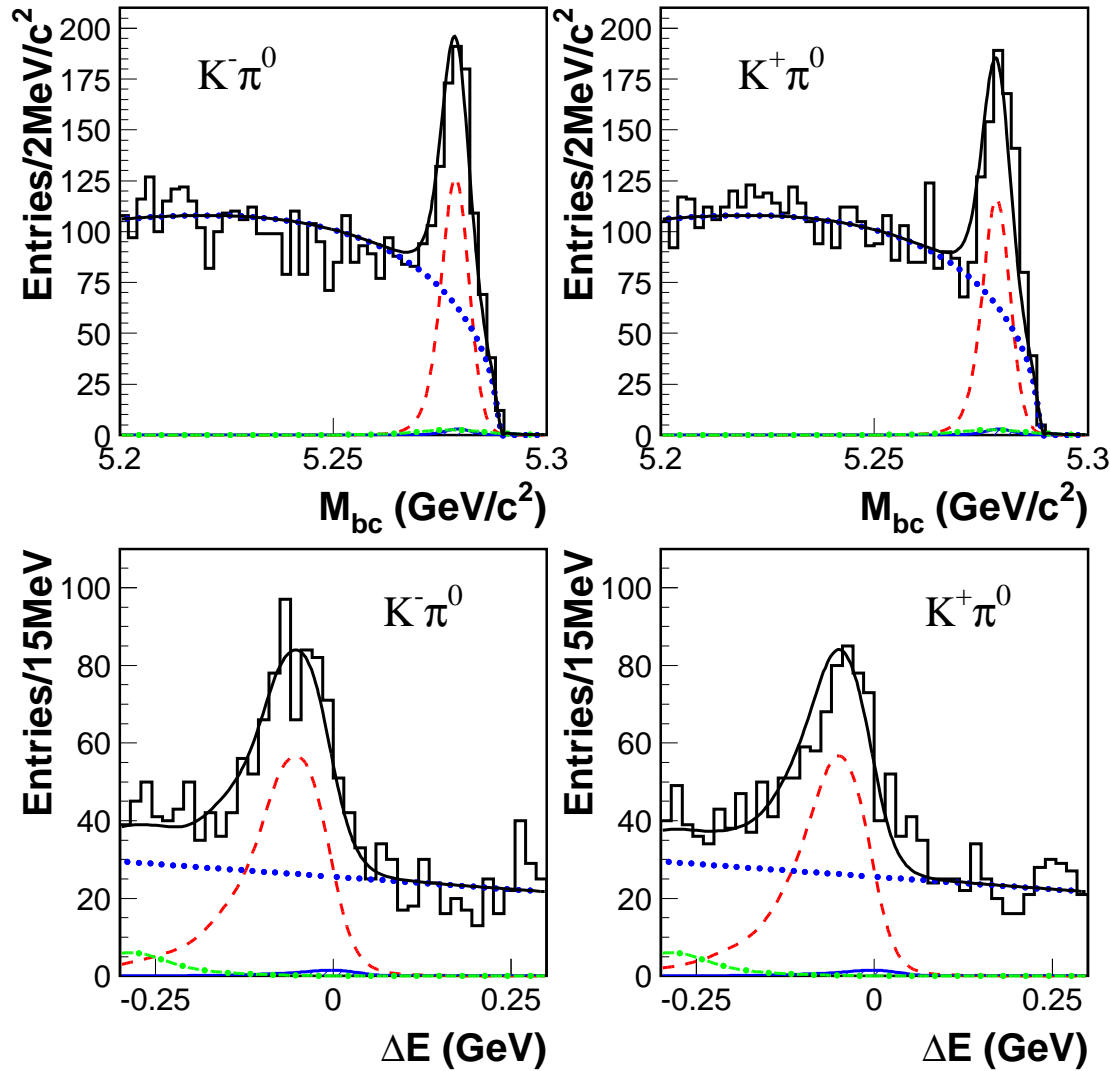
- Particle ID from ACC, TOF & CDC used to separate  $K/\pi$

# Direct $CP$ Violation



Significance:  $4.97\sigma$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(K^+ \pi^-) = -0.113 \pm 0.022(\text{stat}) \pm 0.008(\text{syst})$$



$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(K^+ \pi^0) - \mathcal{A}_{CP}(K^+ \pi^-)$   
 $3.1\sigma$  from zero

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(K^+ \pi^0) = 0.04 \pm 0.04(\text{stat}) \pm 0.02(\text{syst})$$



- Veto major charm(onium) contributions to  $K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$  final state

- $4286 \pm 99$  signal events

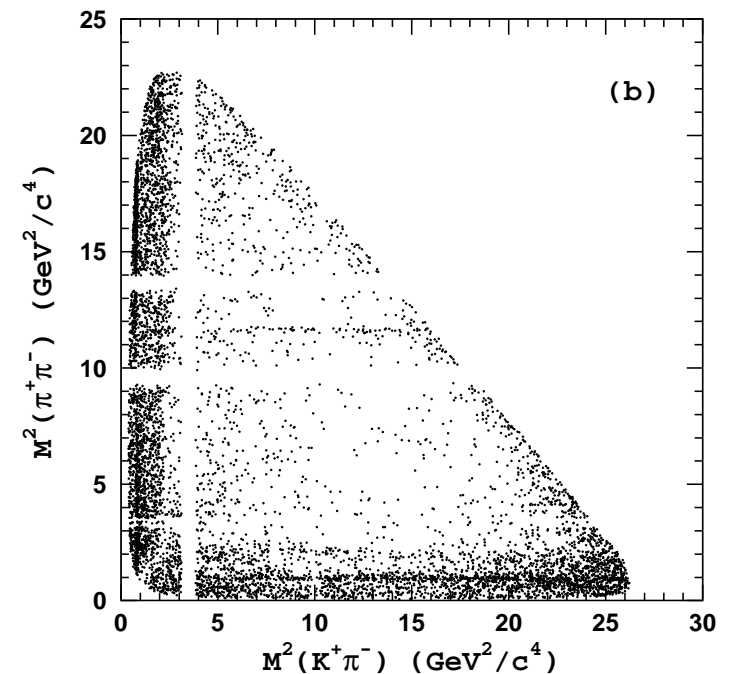
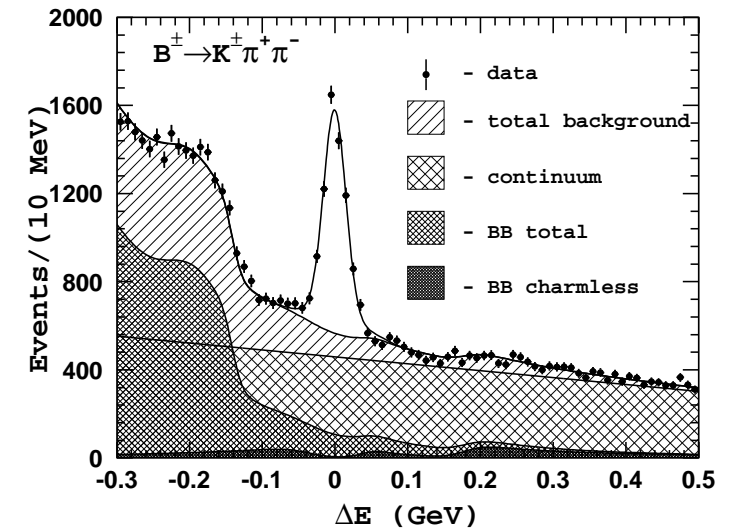
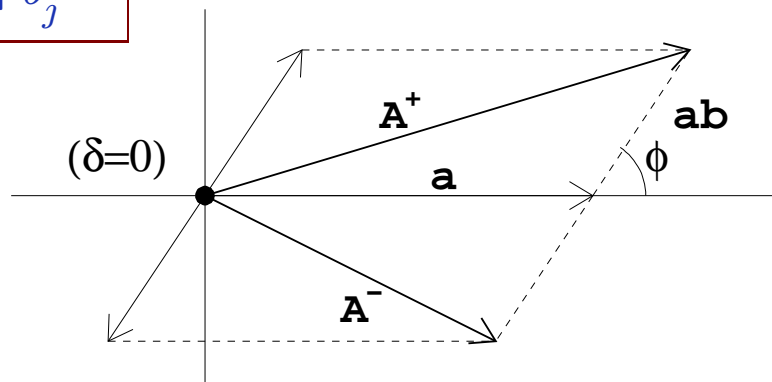
- Parametrize each contributing resonant term as

$$a_j e^{i\delta_j} (1 + \eta b_j e^{i\phi_j}) \mathcal{A}_j$$

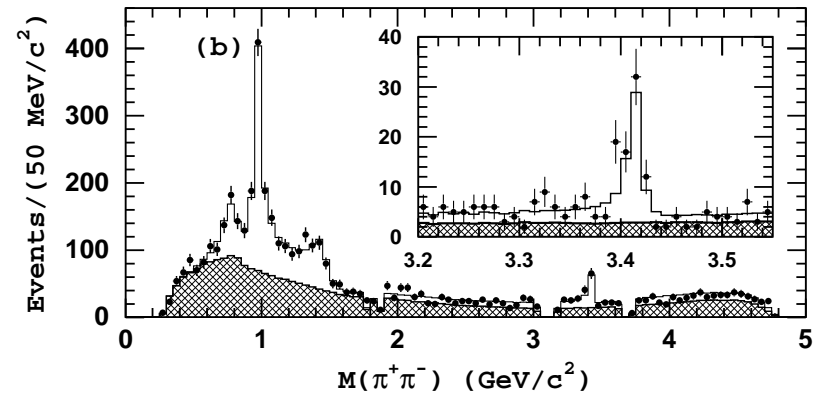
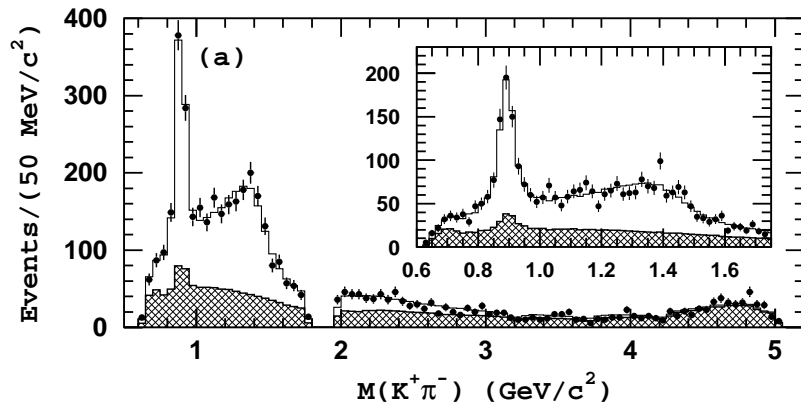
- $a_j e^{i\delta_j} = CP$  conserving complex amplitude
- $b_j e^{i\phi_j} = CP$  violating part
- $\eta = +1(-1)$  for  $B^+$  ( $B^-$ )
- $\mathcal{A}_j =$  Breit-Wigner (*etc.*) dependence

- Can translate to usual  $CP$  asymmetry

$$A_j^{CP} = -\frac{2b_j \cos \phi_j}{1+b_j^2}$$



Fit first without  $CP$  terms to establish model ( $b_j = 0$ )



Contributions from  $K^*(892)^0 \pi^+$ ,  $K_0^*(1430)^0 \pi^+$ ,  $\rho^0 K^+$ ,  $\omega K^+$ ,  $f_0 K^+$ ,  $f_2(1275) K^+$ ,  $f_X(1300) K^+$ ,  $\chi_{c0} K^+$  & non-resonant terms

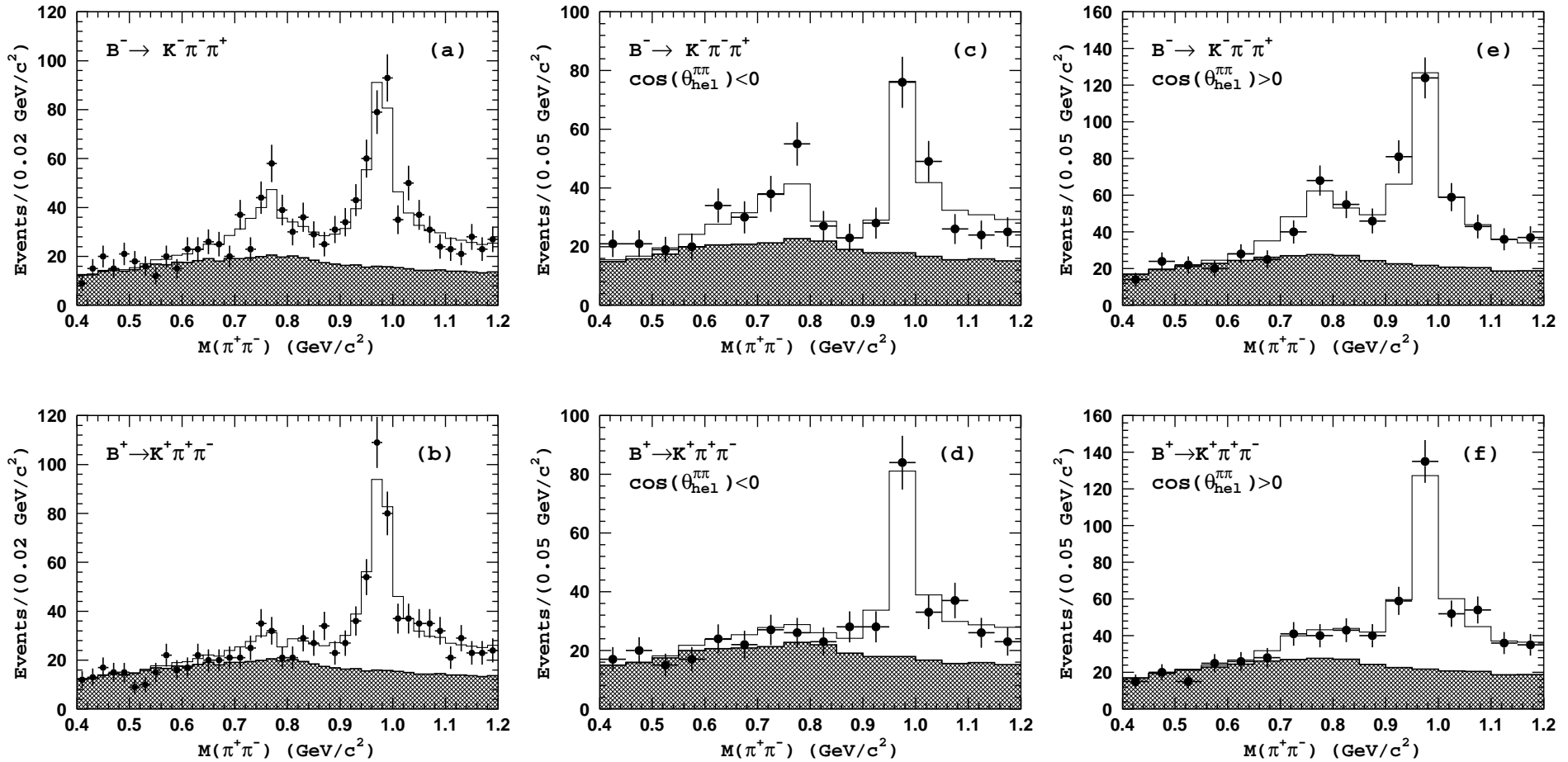
$f_0(980)$  parametrized by Flatté lineshape,  $f_X(1300)$  assumed scalar ( $f_0(1370)$ ?)

First evidence for direct  $CPV$  in charged  $B$  decays

| Channel              | Fraction (%)                    | $\delta$ ( $^\circ$ )  | $b$                                   | $\varphi$ ( $^\circ$ )    | Asymmetry significance ( $\sigma$ ) |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| $K^*(892)\pi^\pm$    | $13.0 \pm 0.8^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$    | 0 (fixed)  | $0.078^{+0.040+0.012}_{-0.031-0.003}$ | $-18 \pm 44^{+5}_{-13}$   | 2.6                                 |
| $K_0^*(1430)\pi^\pm$ | $65.5 \pm 1.5^{+2.2}_{-3.9}$    | $55 \pm 4^{+1}_{-5}$   | $0.069^{+0.032+0.010}_{-0.030-0.008}$ | $-123 \pm 16^{+4}_{-5}$   | 2.7                                 |
| $\rho(770)^0 K^\pm$  | $7.85 \pm 0.93^{+0.64}_{-0.59}$ | $-21 \pm 14^{+14}_{-19}$   | $0.28^{+0.12+0.07}_{-0.09-0.09}$      | $-125 \pm 32^{+10}_{-85}$ | 3.9                                 |
| $\omega(782)K^\pm$   | $0.15 \pm 0.12^{+0.03}_{-0.03}$ | $100 \pm 31^{+38}_{-21}$   | 0 (fixed)                             | —                         | —                                   |
| $f_0(980)K^\pm$      | $17.7 \pm 1.6^{+1.1}_{-3.3}$    | $67 \pm 11^{+10}_{-11}$  | $0.30 \pm 0.19^{+0.05}_{-0.10}$       | $-82 \pm 8^{+2}_{-2}$     | 1.6                                 |
| $f_2(1270)K^\pm$     | $1.52 \pm 0.35^{+0.22}_{-0.37}$ | $140 \pm 11^{+18}_{-7}$  | $0.37^{+0.19+0.11}_{-0.16-0.04}$      | $-24 \pm 29^{+14}_{-20}$  | 2.7                                 |
| $f_X(1300)K^\pm$     | $4.14 \pm 0.81^{+0.31}_{-0.30}$ | $-141 \pm 10^{+8}_{-9}$  | $0.12 \pm 0.17^{+0.04}_{-0.07}$       | $-77 \pm 56^{+88}_{-43}$  | 1.0                                 |
| Non-Res.             | $34.0 \pm 2.2^{+2.1}_{-1.8}$    | $\delta_1^{nr} = -11 \pm 5^{+3}_{-3}$<br>$\delta_2^{nr} = -185 \pm 20^{+62}_{-19}$ | 0 (fixed)                             | —                         | —                                   |
| $\chi_{c0}K^\pm$     | $1.12 \pm 0.12^{+0.24}_{-0.08}$ | $-118 \pm 24^{+37}_{-38}$  | $0.15 \pm 0.35^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$       | $-77 \pm 94^{+154}_{-11}$ | 0.7                                 |

- Statistical significance calculated as  $\sqrt{-2 \ln(L_0/L_{\max})}$
- Largest systematics from model uncertainty

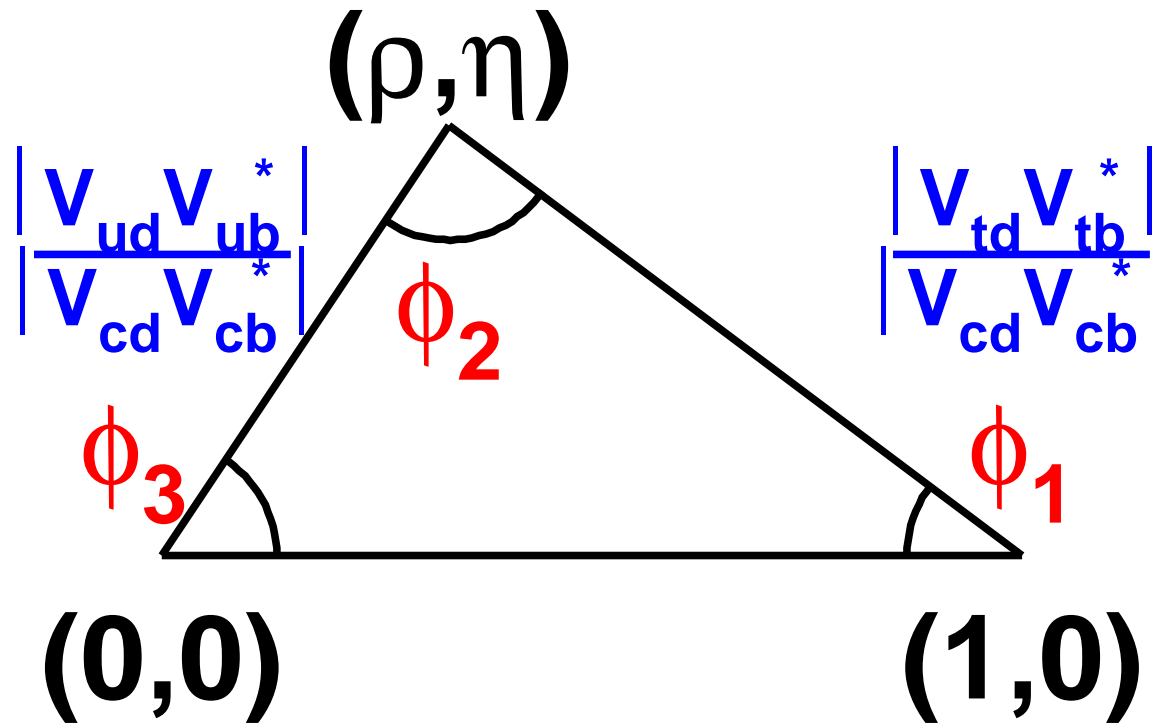
Asymmetry in the  $\rho$  region clearly visible in the data



Direct  $CP$  violation seen by Belle:

- $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  ( $\sim 10\%$   $\sim 5\sigma$ )
- $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  ( $\sim 50\%$   $\sim 4\sigma$ )
- $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^+$  ( $\sim 30\%$   $\sim 4\sigma$ )

# Measurements of UT Angles

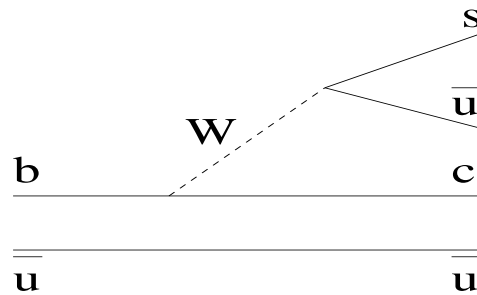


- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| $\phi_1$  | $\phi_2$   | $\phi_3$  |
| $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s (J/\psi K_S)$          | $b \rightarrow u\bar{u}d (\pi^+\pi^-, \rho^+\rho^-)$ | $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}s/u\bar{c}s (DK^-)$  |
| $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d (D\pi^0)$              |  | $b \rightarrow u\bar{u}s \text{ vs. } b \rightarrow u\bar{u}d (K\pi \text{ vs. } \pi\pi)$ |
| $b \rightarrow c\bar{c}d (J/\psi\pi^0, D^+D^-)$ |  | $2\phi_1 + \phi_3$  |
| $b \rightarrow s\bar{q}q (\phi K_S)$            |  | $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d/u\bar{c}d (D^+\pi^-)$  |

...and many others!

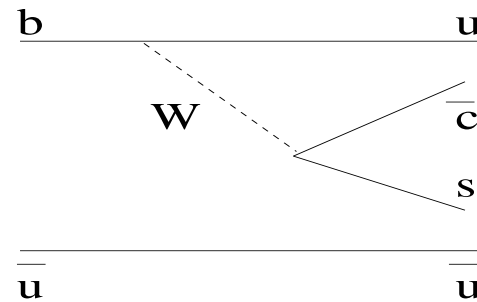
- Can access  $\phi_3$  via interference between  $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$  &  $B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$   
Bigi & Sanda; Gronau, London & Wyler
- Reconstruct  $D$  in final states accessible to both  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$

$$B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^- \sim V_{us} V_{cb}^*$$



COLOUR ALLOWED

$$B^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^- \sim V_{cs} V_{ub}^*$$



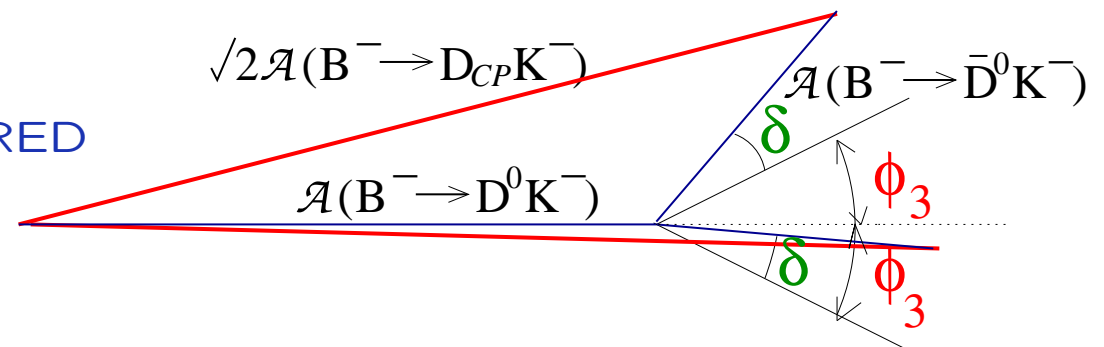
COLOUR SUPPRESSED

$\mathcal{A}$  — amplitude

$$r_B = \mathcal{A}_{\text{SUPPRESSED}} / \mathcal{A}_{\text{FAVOURED}}$$

$$\sim 0.1 - 0.2$$

$\delta_B$  — strong phase difference





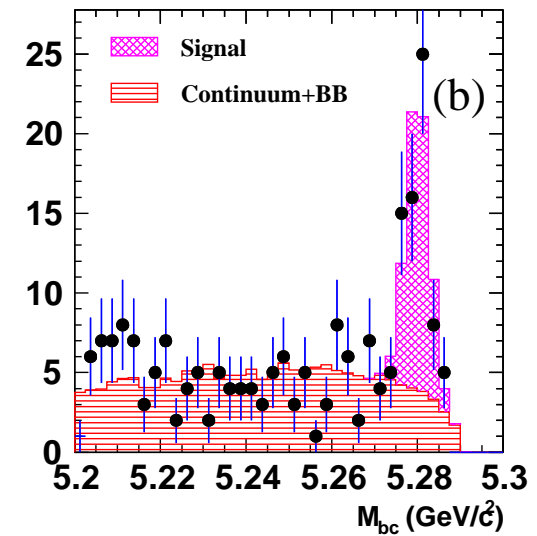
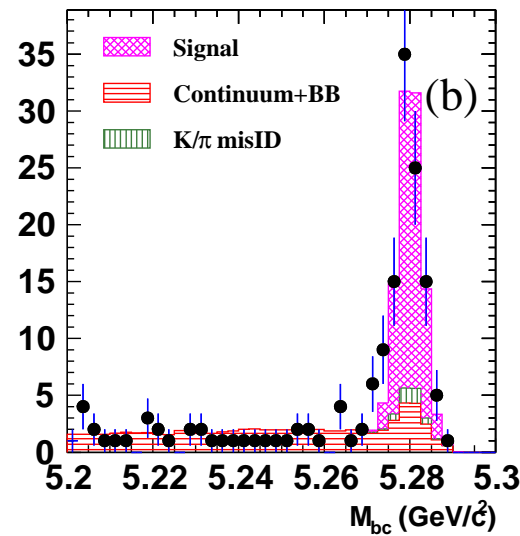
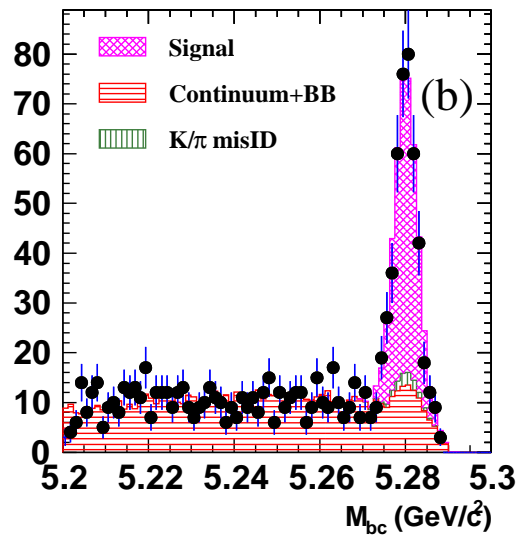
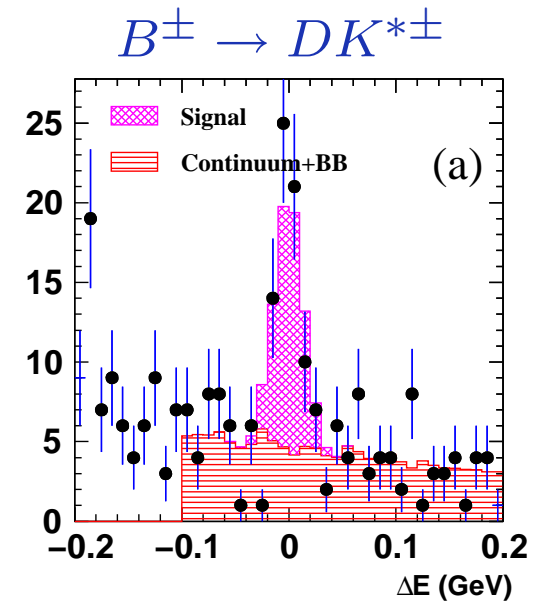
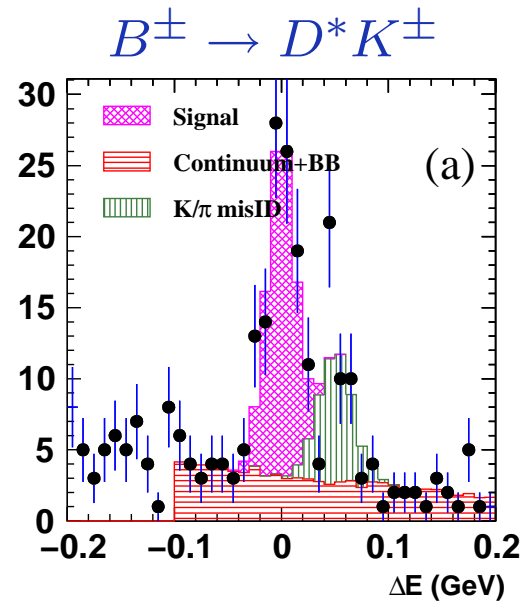
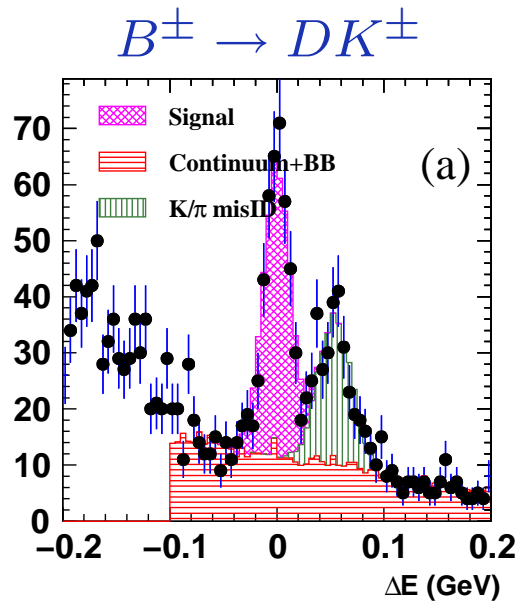
- Ultimately aim to use many states and combine results
- Inclusive analyses can be performed but sensitivity is diluted
  - ↪ Reconstruct modes exclusively, where possible
  - ↪ Use amplitude analysis (not, eg., Q2B analysis) where possible
- To extract  $\phi_3$ , need  $D$  decay “model”
  - ↪ crucial rôle of charm factory
- Modes used so far
  1.  $CP$  even (mainly  $K^+K^-$ )
  2.  $CP$  odd (mainly  $K_S\pi^0$ )
  3. Doubly Cabibbo suppressed states ( $K\pi$ )
  4. Multibody final states ( $K_S\pi\pi$ )
- Modes that may be used in future
  - \*  $K_S K^+ K^-$ ,  $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $K_S \pi^\pm K^\mp$ ,  $K^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^0$ ,  $K_S \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ , ...

- $CP$  violation effects depend on
  - $\phi_3$  : weak phase difference between  $B$  decay amplitudes
  - $\delta_B$  : strong phase difference between  $B$  decay amplitudes
  - $r_B$  : relative magnitude of  $B$  decay amplitudes
  - $\delta_D$  : (strong phase difference of  $D$  decay amplitudes)
  - $r_D$  : (relative magnitude of  $D$  decay amplitudes)
- For multibody  $D$  decays, last two described by decay model
- $D$  decay model also includes assumptions of
  - no mixing
  - no  $CP$  violation... well motivated and tested (effects can be included)

A. Giri, Y. Grossman, A. Soffer & J. Zupan, PRD 68, 054018 (2003)

A. Poluektov *et al.* (Belle Collaboration), PRD 70, 072003 (2004)

- Consider  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$   
 → define amplitude at each Dalitz plot point as  $f(m_+^2, m_-^2)$   
 where  $m_+ = m_{K_S \pi^+}$ ,  $m_- = m_{K_S \pi^-}$
- Consider  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$   
 → amplitude at each Dalitz plot point is  $f(m_-^2, m_+^2)$
- $|f(m_+^2, m_-^2)|$  can be measured using flavour tagged  $D$  mesons
- Consider  $B^+ \rightarrow (K_S \pi^+ \pi^-)_D K^+$   
 → amplitude is  $f(m_+^2, m_-^2) + r_B e^{i(\delta_B + \phi_3)} f(m_-^2, m_+^2)$
- Consider  $B^- \rightarrow (K_S \pi^+ \pi^-)_D K^-$   
 → amplitude is  $f(m_-^2, m_+^2) + r_B e^{i(\delta_B - \phi_3)} f(m_+^2, m_-^2)$
- Can extract  $(r_B, \delta_B, \phi_3)$  from  $B^+$  &  $B^-$  data



470 candidate events  
(331 ± 17 signal)

111 candidate events  
(81 ± 8 signal)

78 candidate events  
(54 ± 8 signal)

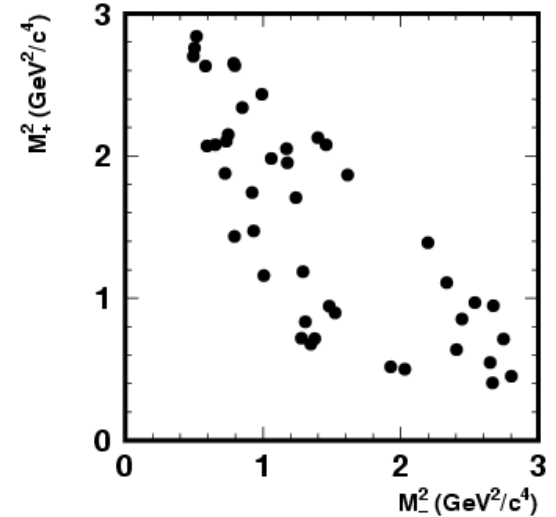
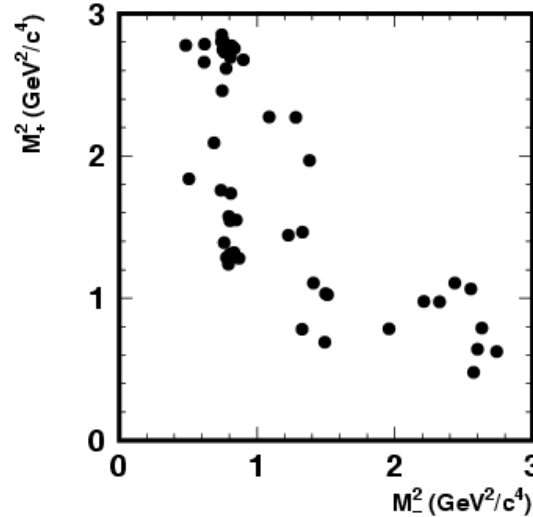
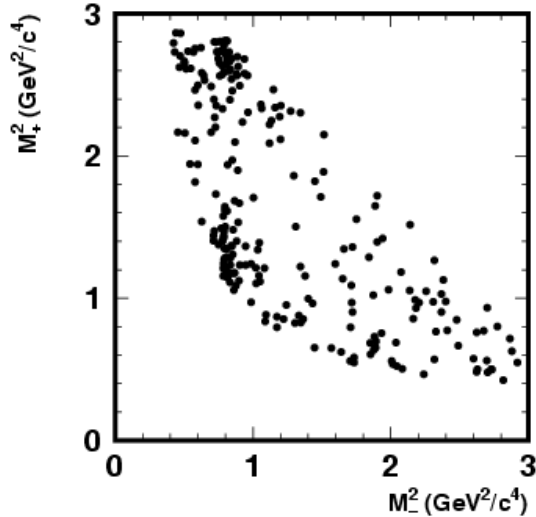
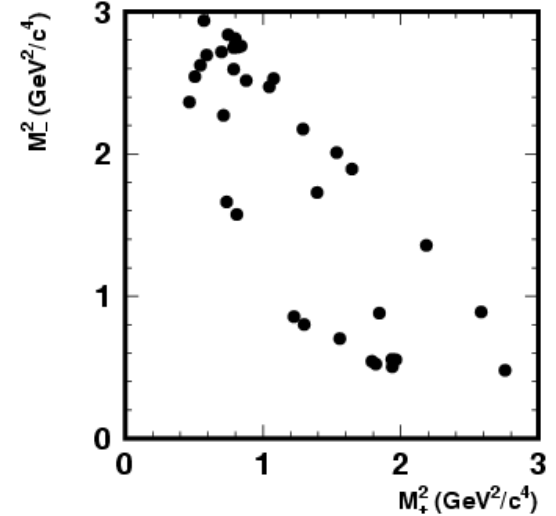
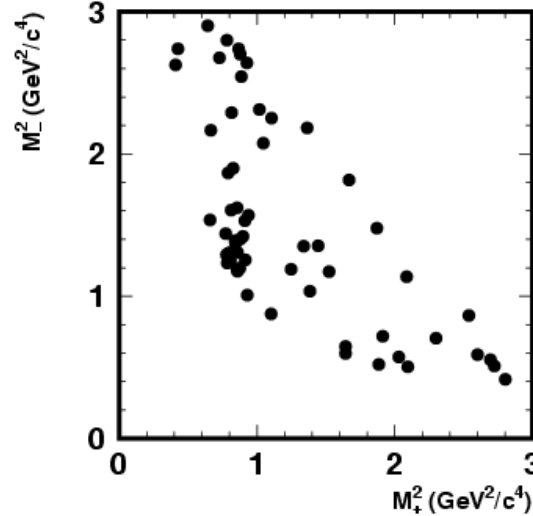
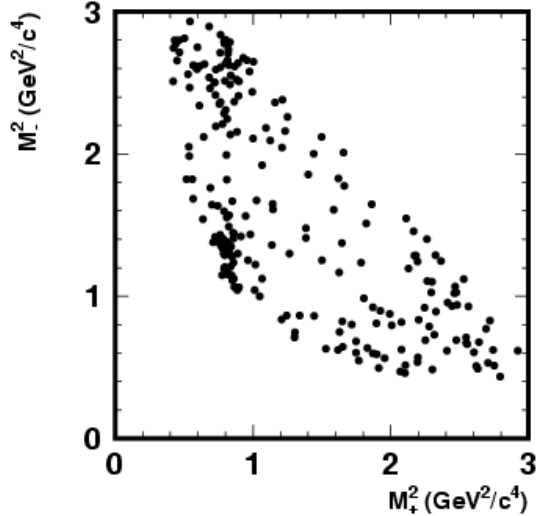
$B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$

$B^\pm \rightarrow D^*K^\pm$

$B^\pm \rightarrow DK^{*\pm}$

$$f(m_+^2, m_-^2) + r_{BE} e^{i(\delta_B + \phi_3)} f(m_-^2, m_+^2)$$

$$f(m_-^2, m_+^2) + r_{BE} e^{i(\delta_B - \phi_3)} f(m_+^2, m_-^2)$$



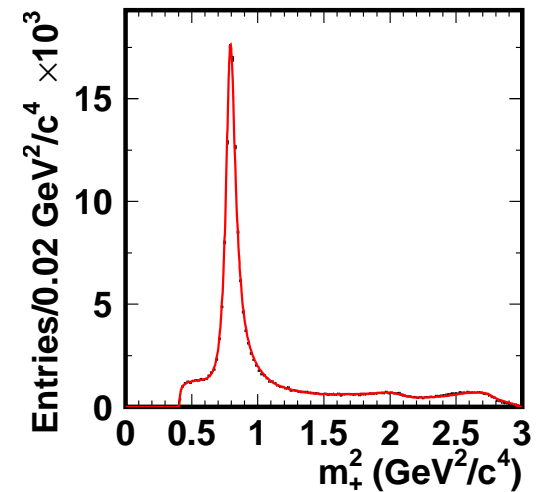
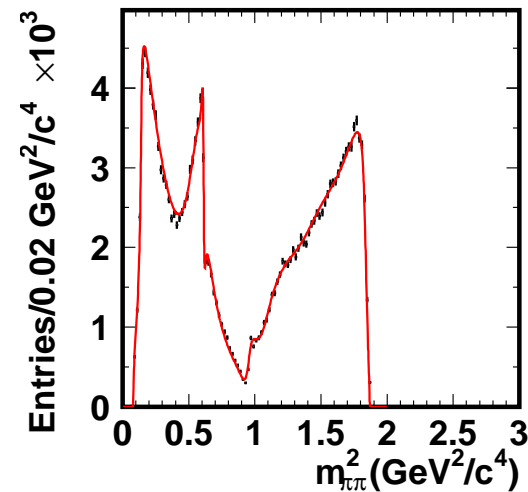
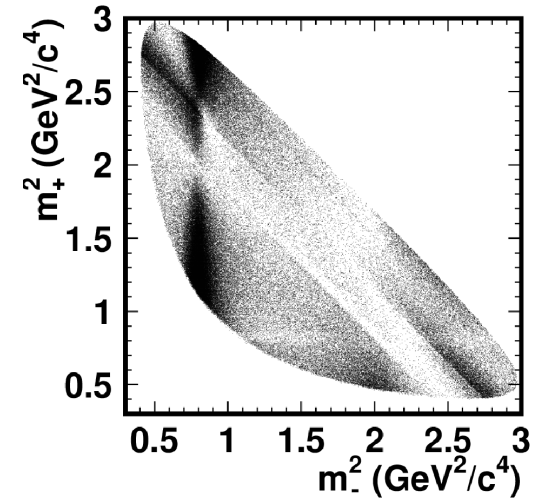
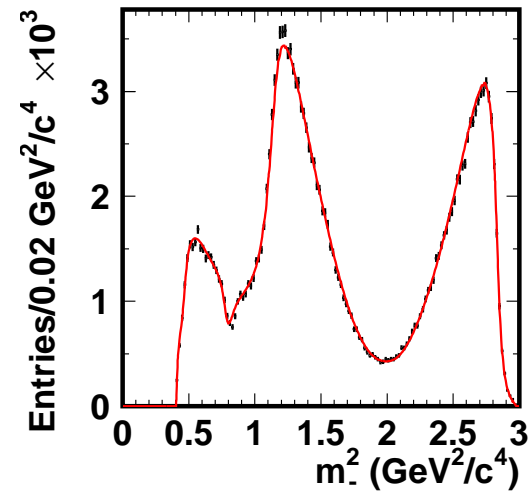
- Fit Dalitz plot distribution of tagged  $D$  mesons from  $e^+e^-$  continuum
- Tag using charge of  $\pi_s$  in  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi_s^+$
- Used *model* defines phase variation of  $f(m_+^2, m_-^2)$

$\chi^2/ndf = 2.72$

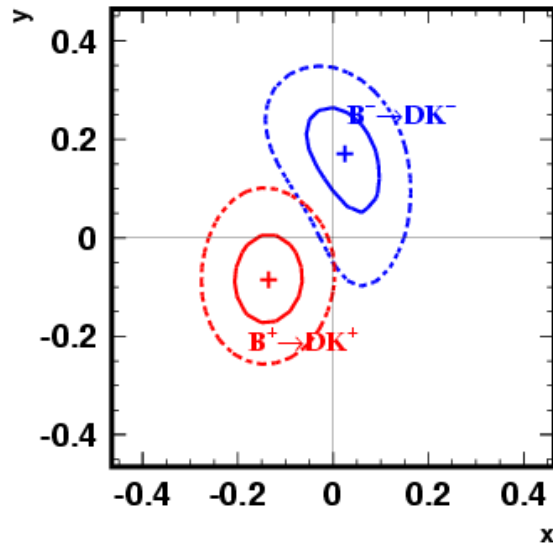
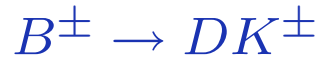
( $ndf = 1081$ )

Fine tuning of model

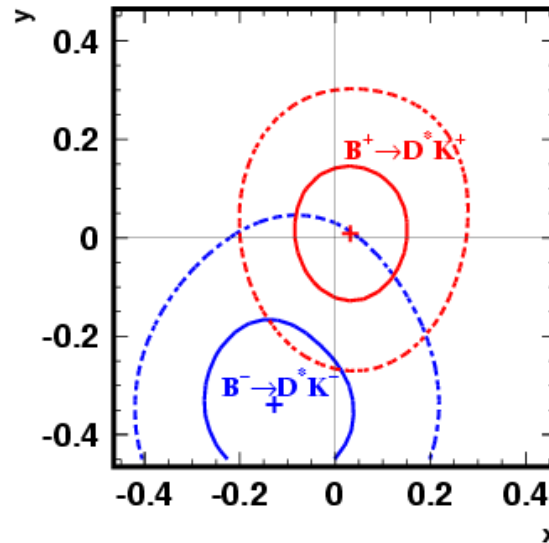
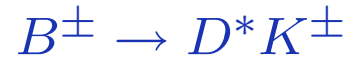
$\rightsquigarrow$  little effect on  $\phi_3$



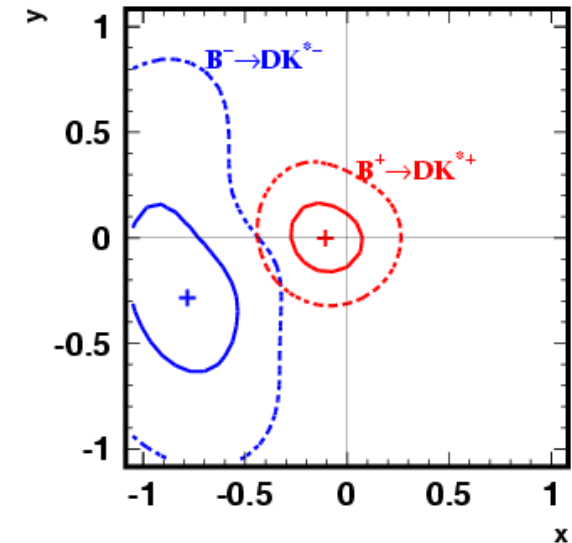
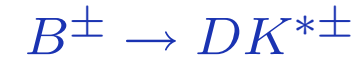
Fit  $B^\pm$  samples separately, float  $(x_\pm, y_\pm) = (r_B \cos(\delta_B \pm \phi_3), r_B \sin(\delta_B \pm \phi_3))$



470 candidate events  
(331 ± 17 signal)



111 candidate events  
(81 ± 8 signal)



78 candidate events  
(54 ± 8 signal)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_+ &= -0.135^{+0.069}_{-0.070} \\
 y_+ &= -0.085^{+0.090}_{-0.086} \\
 x_- &= 0.025^{+0.072}_{-0.080} \\
 y_- &= 0.170^{+0.093}_{-0.117}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_+ &= 0.032^{+0.120}_{-0.116} \\
 y_+ &= 0.008^{+0.137}_{-0.136} \\
 x_- &= -0.128^{+0.167}_{-0.146} \\
 y_- &= -0.339^{+0.172}_{-0.158}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_+ &= -0.105^{+0.177}_{-0.167} \\
 y_+ &= -0.004^{+0.164}_{-0.156} \\
 x_- &= -0.784^{+0.249}_{-0.295} \\
 y_- &= -0.281^{+0.440}_{-0.335}
 \end{aligned}$$

Use frequentist approach to obtain confidence regions

(recall  $r_B$  and  $\delta_B$  different for each mode)

### STATISTICAL ERRORS ONLY

| Parameter | $B^+ \rightarrow DK^+$ mode  |                                      | $B^+ \rightarrow D^*K^+$ mode  |                    | $B^+ \rightarrow DK^{*+}$ mode   |                     |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|---------------------|
|           | $1\sigma$ interval   | $2\sigma$ interval                   | $1\sigma$ interval   | $2\sigma$ interval | $1\sigma$ interval   | $2\sigma$ interval  |
| $\phi_3$  | $65.5^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +19.1^\circ \\ -19.9^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$  | $20.8^\circ < \phi_3 < 108.4^\circ$  | $86.1^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +37.1^\circ \\ -93.1^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$  | -                  | $10.8^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +22.7^\circ \\ -57.1^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$  | -                   |
| $r$       | $0.165 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.056 \\ -0.059 \end{smallmatrix}$                 | $0.048 < r < 0.281$                  | $0.207 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.127 \\ -0.131 \end{smallmatrix}$                 | $r < 0.510$        | $0.549 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.231 \\ -0.163 \end{smallmatrix}$                 | $0.242 < r < 1.120$ |
| $\delta$  | $147.5^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +18.7^\circ \\ -20.3^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$ | $100.3^\circ < \delta < 187.7^\circ$ | $334.7^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +36.8^\circ \\ -93.6^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$ | -                  | $210.2^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +24.2^\circ \\ -57.3^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$ | -                   |

Combine  $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$ ,  $B^\pm \rightarrow D^*K^\pm$  &  $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^{*\pm}$

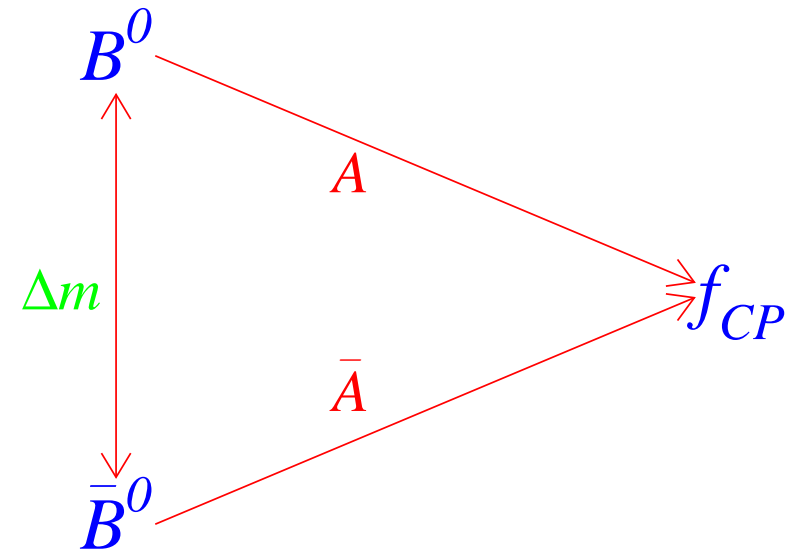
| Parameter       | $1\sigma$ statistical interval   | $2\sigma$ statistical interval              | Systematic error | Model uncertainty |
|-----------------|--|---|------------------|-------------------|
| $\phi_3$        | $53.3^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +14.8^\circ \\ -17.7^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$  | $11.7^\circ < \phi_3 < 107.7^\circ$         | $2.5^\circ$      | $8.7^\circ$       |
| $r_{DK}$        | $0.159 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.054 \\ -0.050 \end{smallmatrix}$                 | $0.048 < r_{DK} < 0.271$                    | $0.012$          | $0.049$           |
| $\delta_{DK}$   | $145.7^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +19.0^\circ \\ -19.7^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$ | $100.6^\circ < \delta_{DK} < 185.9^\circ$   | $3.0^\circ$      | $22.9^\circ$      |
| $r_{D^*K}$      | $0.175 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.108 \\ -0.099 \end{smallmatrix}$                 | $0 < r_{D^*K} < 0.407$                      | $0.013$          | $0.049$           |
| $\delta_{D^*K}$ | $302.0^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +33.8^\circ \\ -35.1^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$ | -   | $6.1^\circ$      | $22.9^\circ$      |
| $r_{DK^*}$      | $0.564 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.216 \\ -0.155 \end{smallmatrix}$                 | $0.231 < r_{DK^*} < 1.106$                  | $0.041$          | $0.084$           |
| $\delta_{DK^*}$ | $242.6^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +20.2^\circ \\ -23.2^\circ \end{smallmatrix}$ | $186.0^\circ < \delta_{DK^*} < 300.2^\circ$ | $2.5^\circ$      | $49.3^\circ$      |

$$\| \phi_3 = 53^\circ \begin{smallmatrix} +15^\circ \\ -18^\circ \end{smallmatrix} (\text{stat}) \pm 3^\circ (\text{syst}) \pm 9^\circ (\text{model}) \|$$



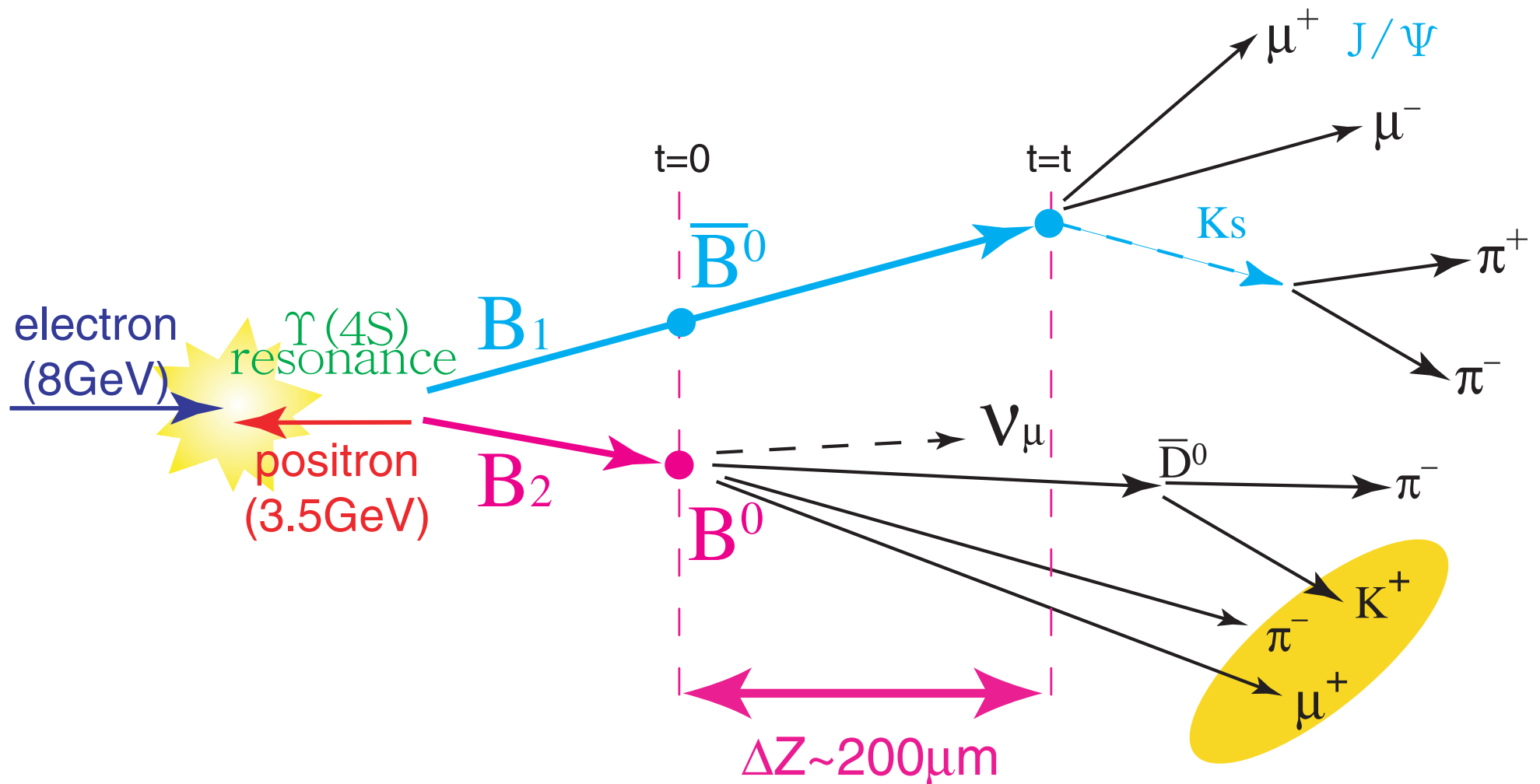
- Interference between different paths to a final state  $\Rightarrow$  time-dependent CP violation
- Consider  $B^0/\bar{B}^0$  decaying to a  $CP$  eigenstate
- Define  $\lambda_{CP} = \frac{q\bar{A}}{pA}$ 
  - $p, q$  from  $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$  mixing
  - Standard Model :  $\frac{q}{p} \sim e^{-2\phi_1}$
- Simplest scenario:
  - $\left|\frac{q}{p}\right| = 1, \left|\frac{\bar{A}}{A}\right| = 1 \Rightarrow S_{CP} = \text{Im}(\lambda_{CP})$
- At  $B$  factories, measure  $\Delta t$  from decay time of other  $B$ 

(tagged as  $B^0$  ( $q = +1$ ) or  $\bar{B}^0$  ( $q = -1$ ))

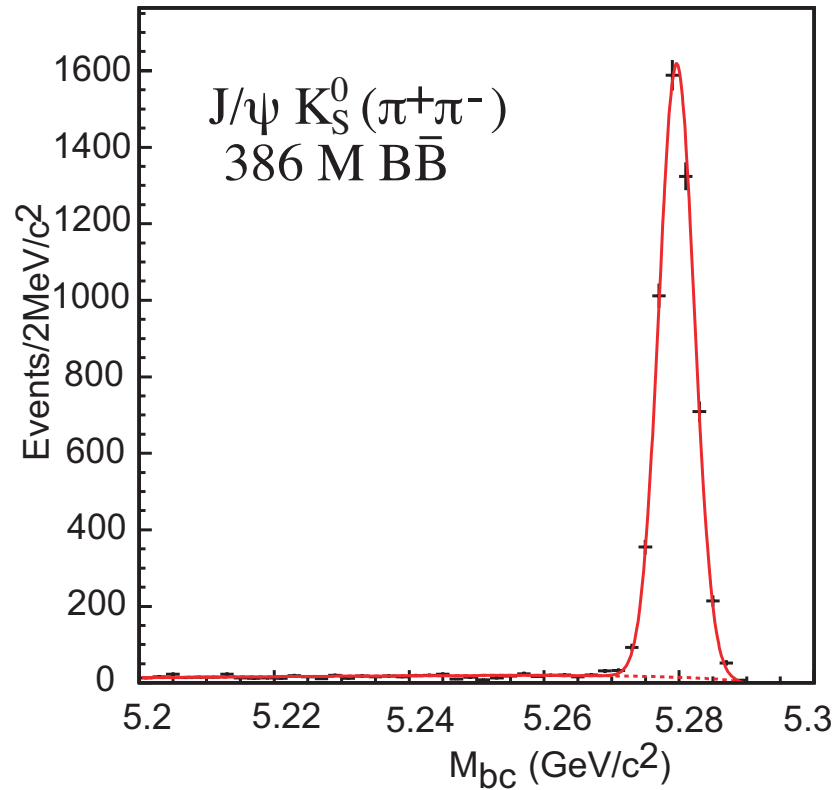


$$P_{CP}^q(\Delta t) = \frac{e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}}}{4\tau_{B^0}} [1 + q \{S_{CP} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)\}]$$

Illustrated using  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S, B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} \mu^+ \nu_\mu$

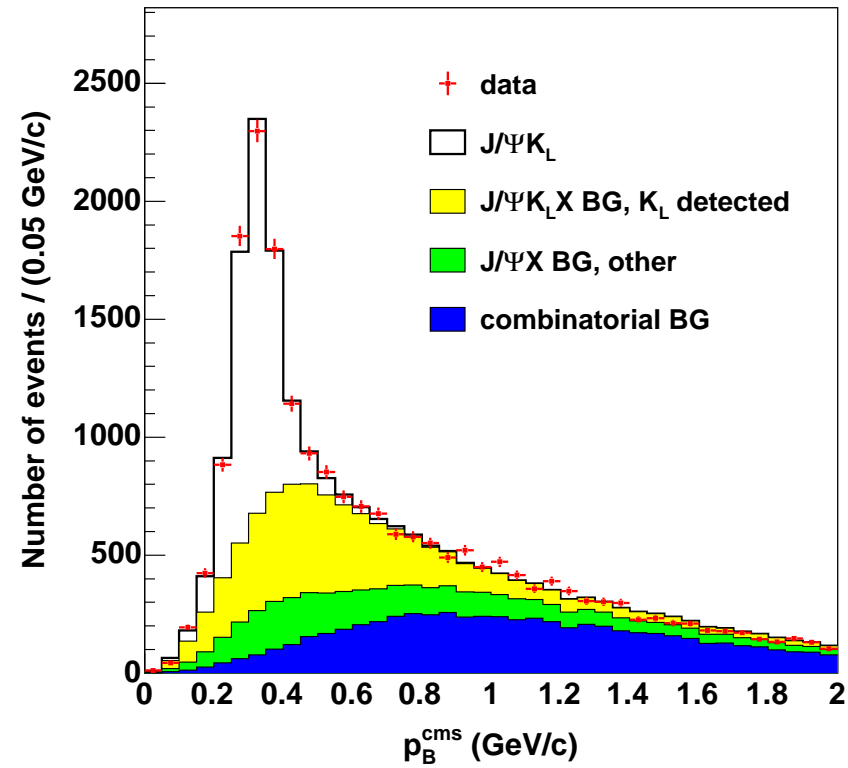


$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$



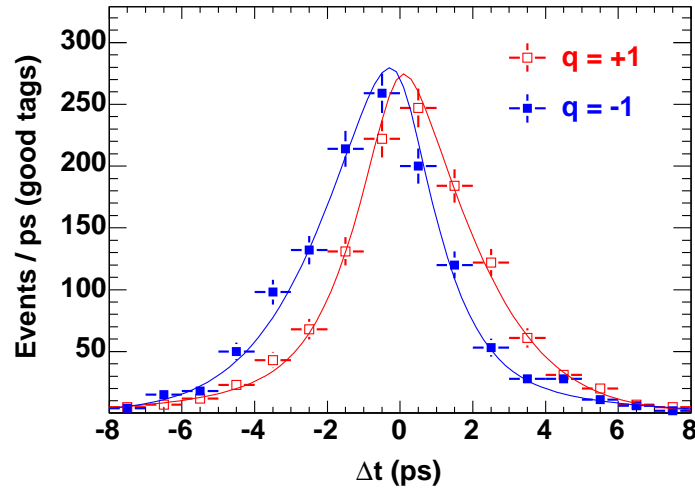
5264 ± 73 signal events

$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_L$

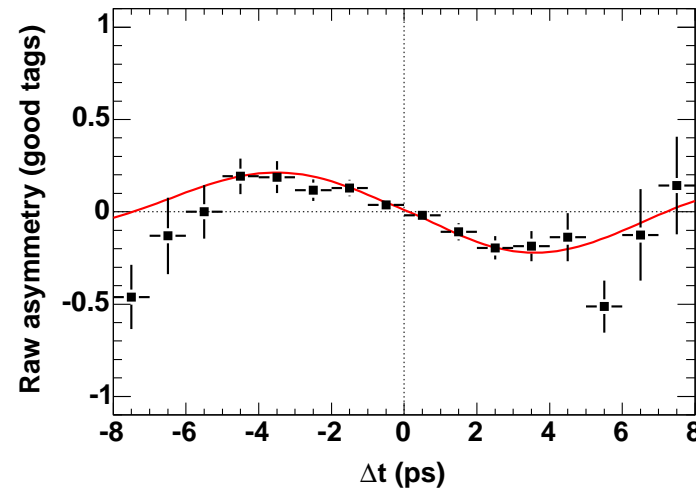
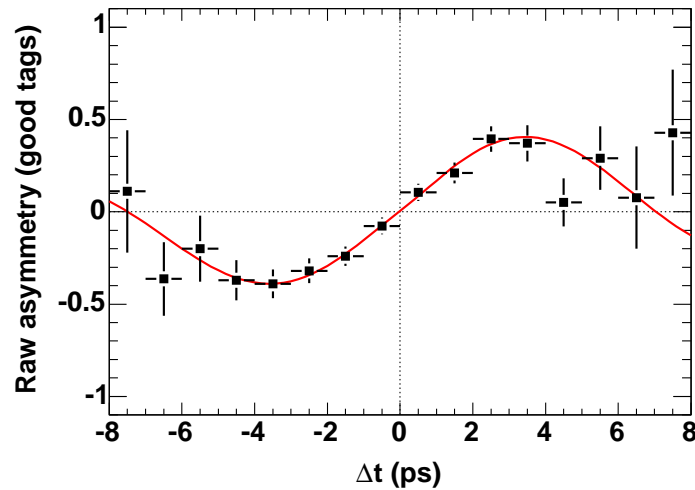
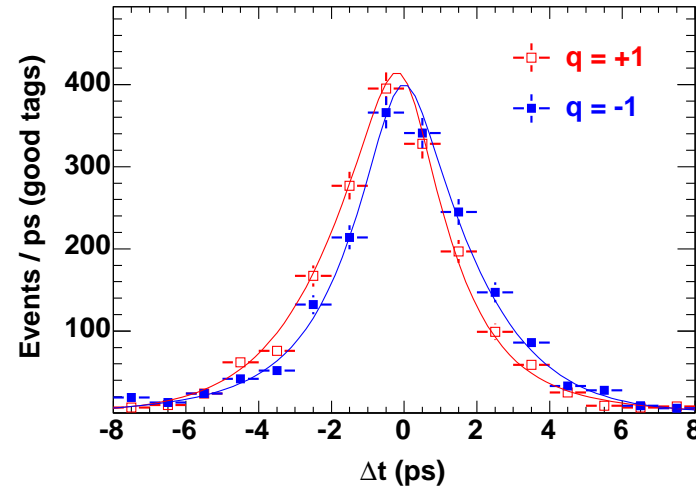


4792 ± 105 signal events

$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$



$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_L$



$$S = +0.668 \pm 0.047(\text{stat})$$

$$A = -0.021 \pm 0.034(\text{stat})$$

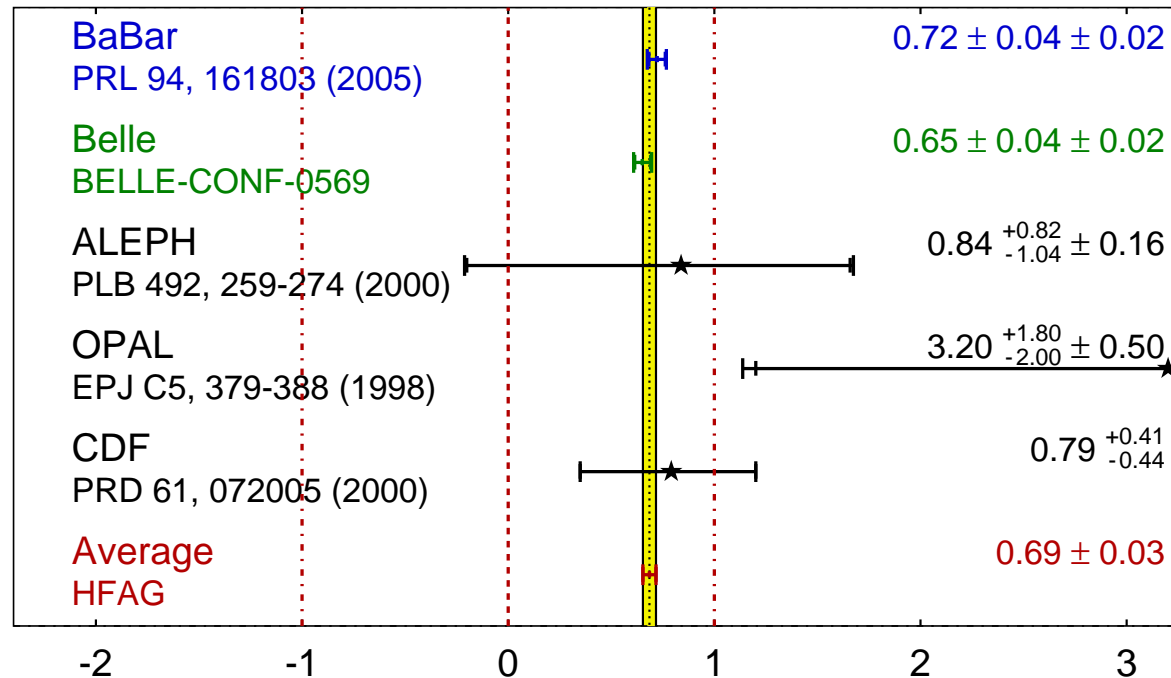
$$S = -0.619 \pm 0.069(\text{stat})$$

$$A = +0.049 \pm 0.039(\text{stat})$$

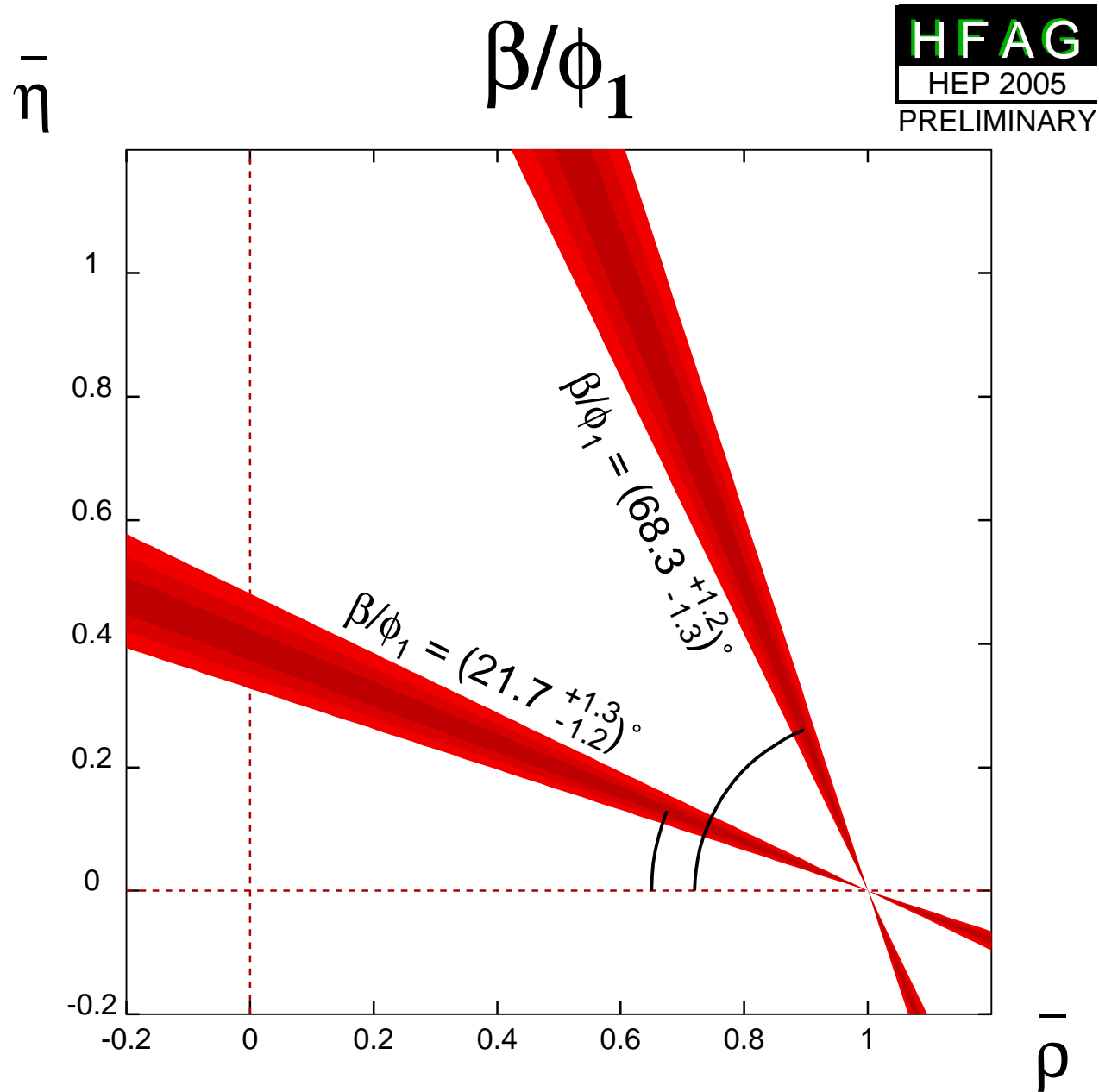
Belle:  $\sin(2\phi_1) = +0.652 \pm 0.039 \pm 0.020$

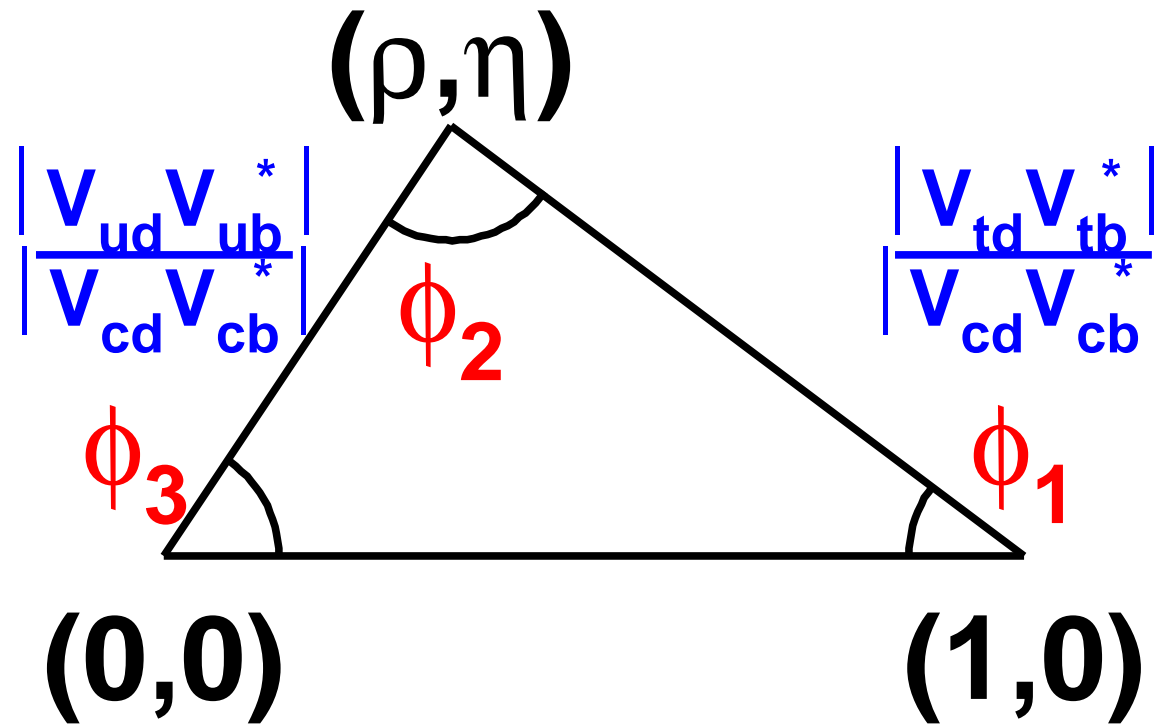
## $\sin(2\beta)/\sin(2\phi_1)$

**HFAG**  
HEP 2005  
PRELIMINARY



World Average:  $\sin(2\phi_1) = +0.687 \pm 0.032$



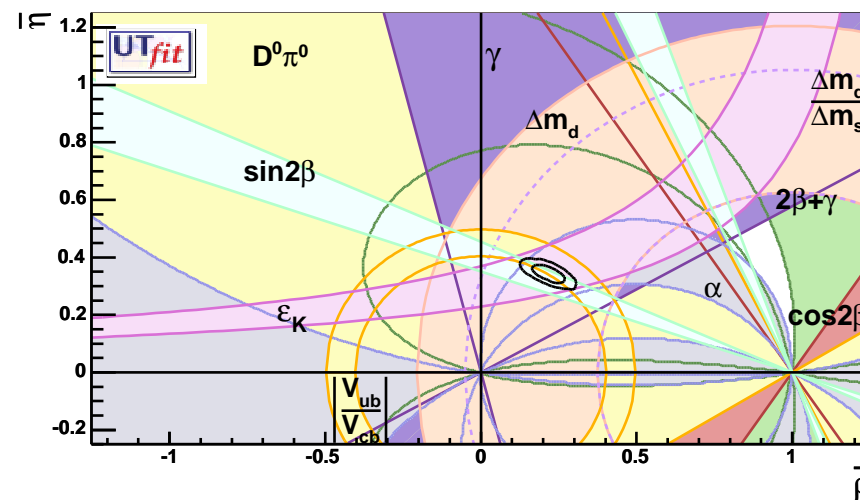
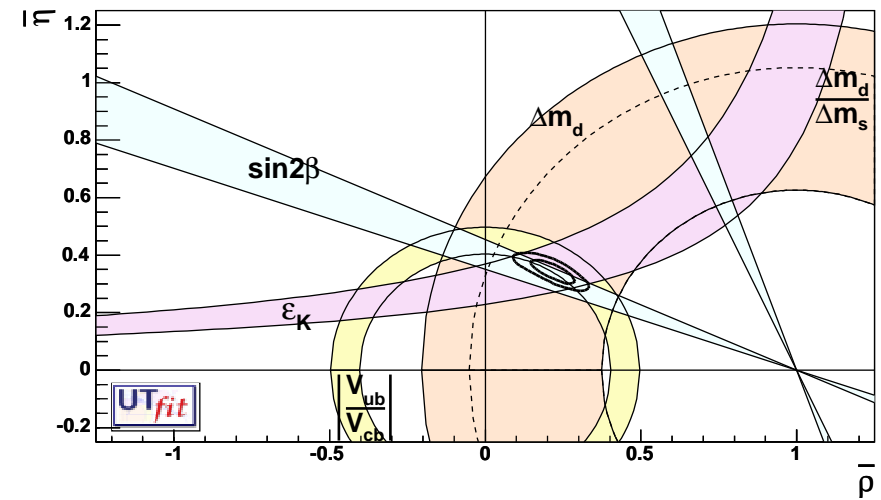
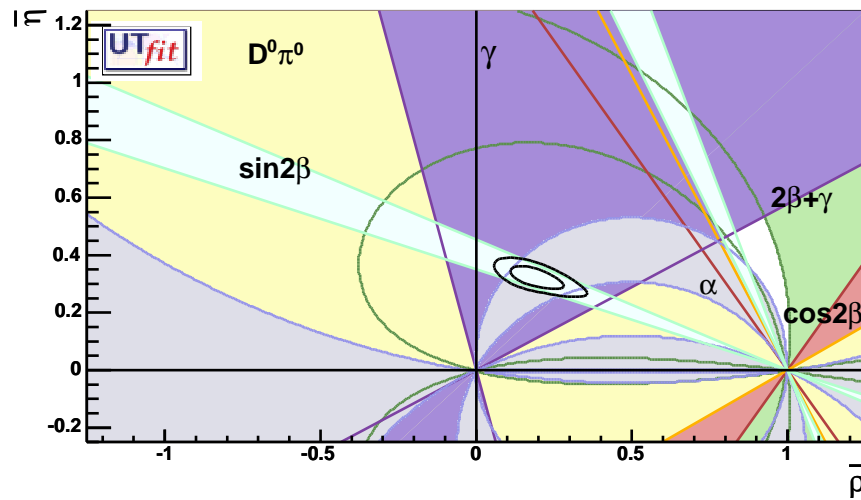


$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \phi_1 & \phi_2 & \phi_3 \\
 B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^0 & B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ \& } \rho^+ \rho^- & B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm \\
 \sin(2\phi_1) = +0.652 \pm 0.039 \pm 0.020 & \phi_2 = 93^{+12}_{-11}^\circ & \phi_3 = 53^{+15}_{-18}^\circ (\text{stat}) \pm 3^\circ (\text{syst}) \pm 9^\circ (\text{model})
 \end{array}$$

Ambiguities reduced by

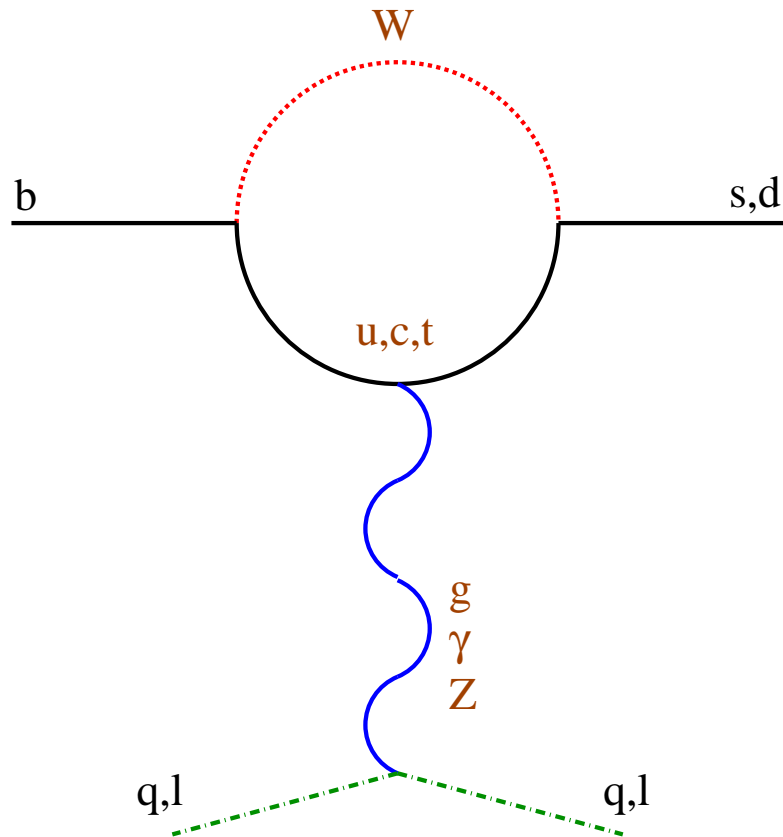
$$J/\psi K^* \text{ \& } D^{(*)} h^0 \quad \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \text{ D.P. (BaBar)} \quad D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^- \text{ D.P.}$$

## Plots from UTFit Collaboration

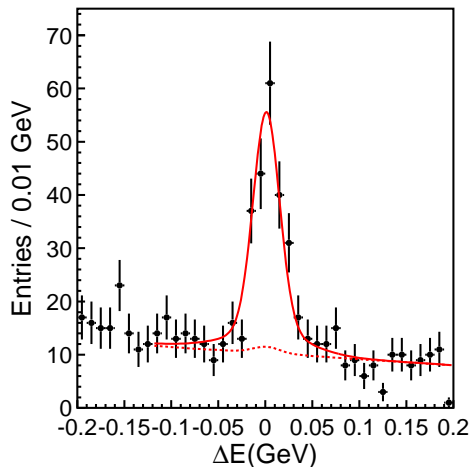
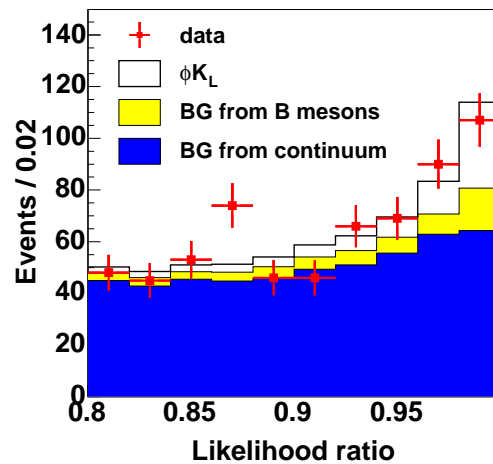
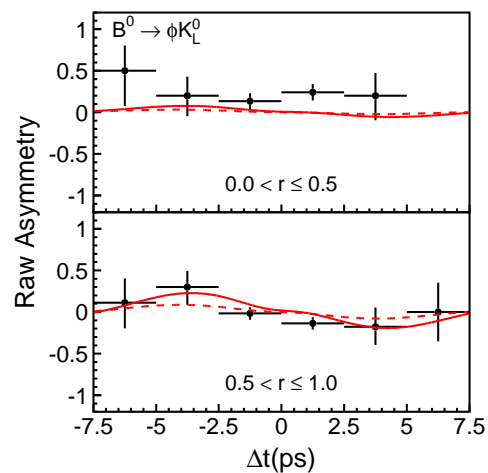
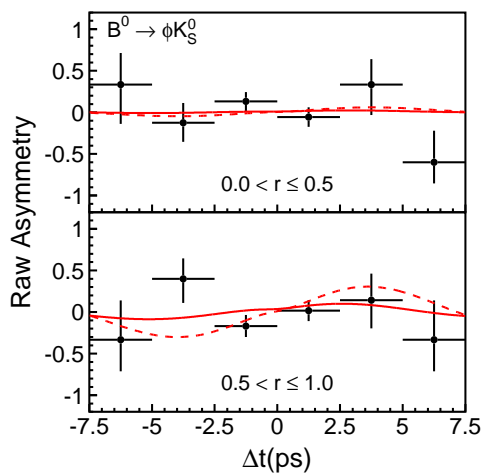




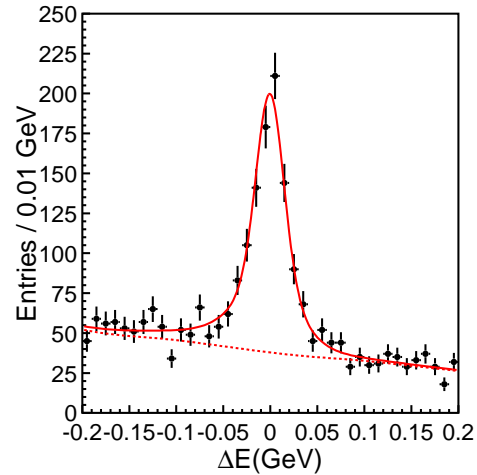
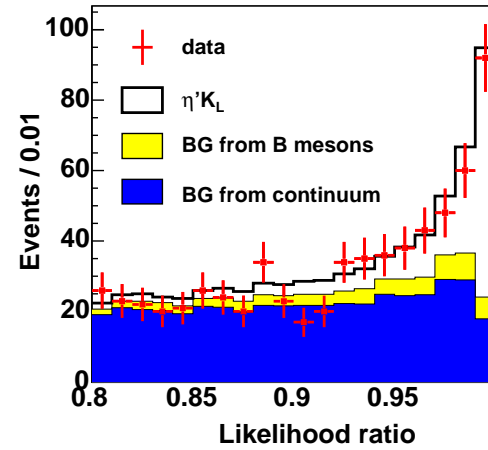
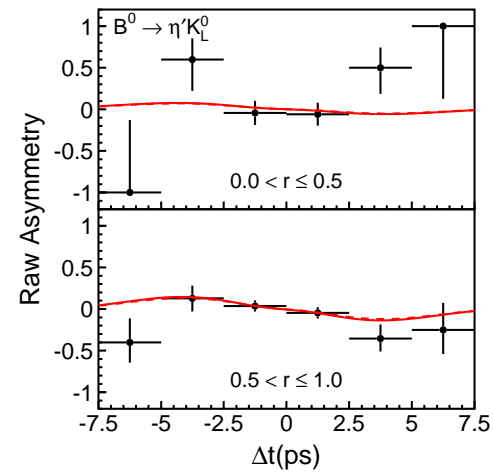
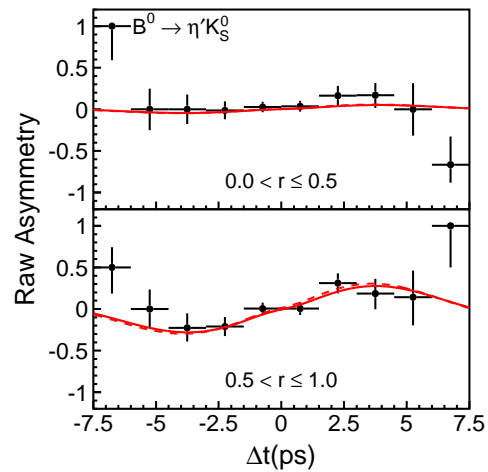




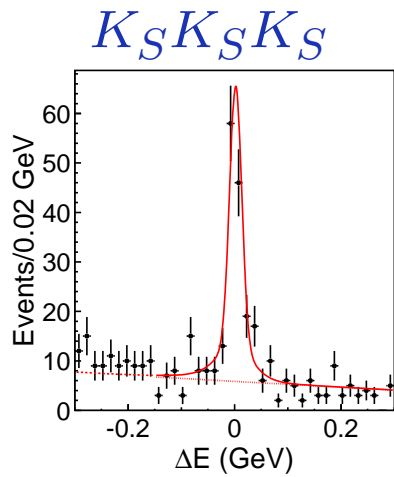
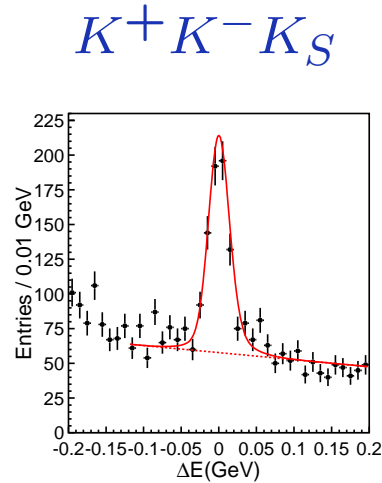
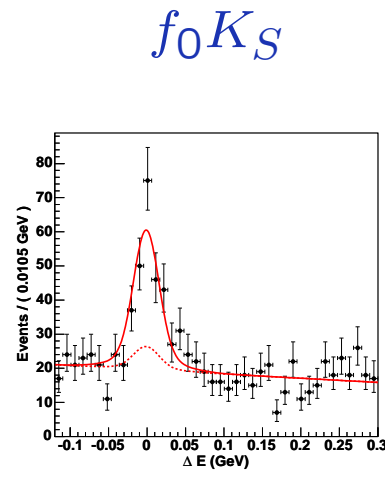
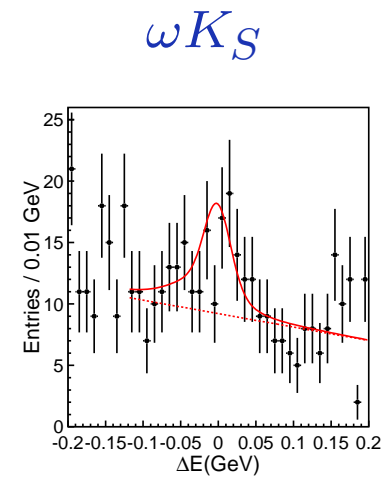
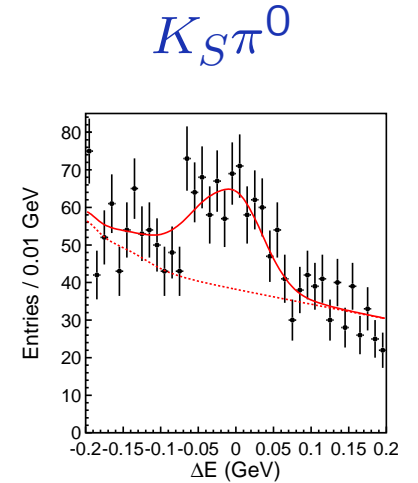
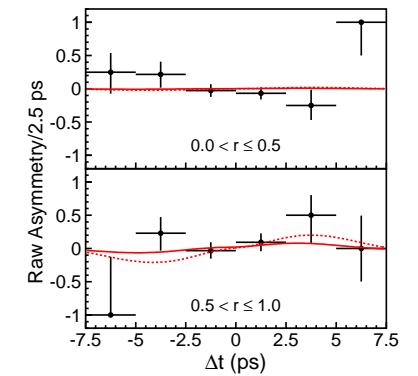
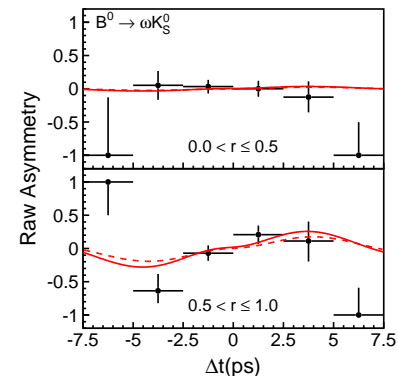
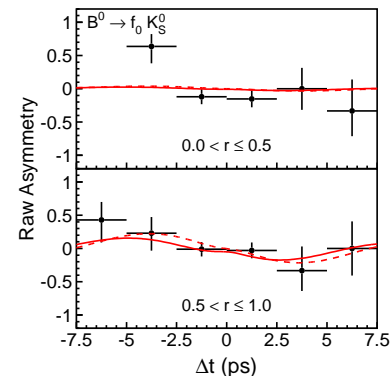
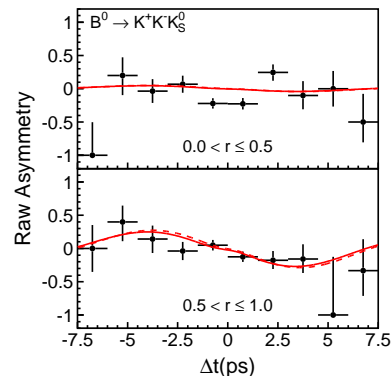
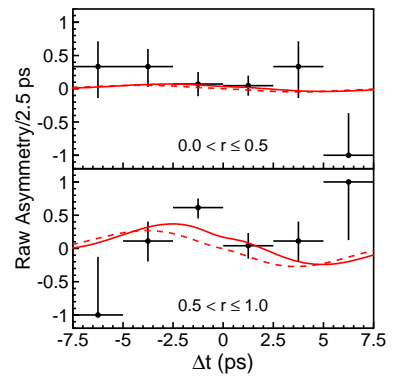
- loop diagrams  $\Rightarrow$  virtual particles  $\Rightarrow$  high masses
- expect new physics at TeV scale
- NP particles should appear in loops
- no reason for NP phases to be aligned
- many possible manifestations of NP
  - $b \rightarrow s$  vs.  $b \rightarrow d$
  - gluonic vs. radiative vs. electroweak
  - $\Delta B = 2$  (mixing) processes

$\phi K_S$ 

 $180 \pm 16$ 
 $\phi K_L$ 

 $78 \pm 13$ 


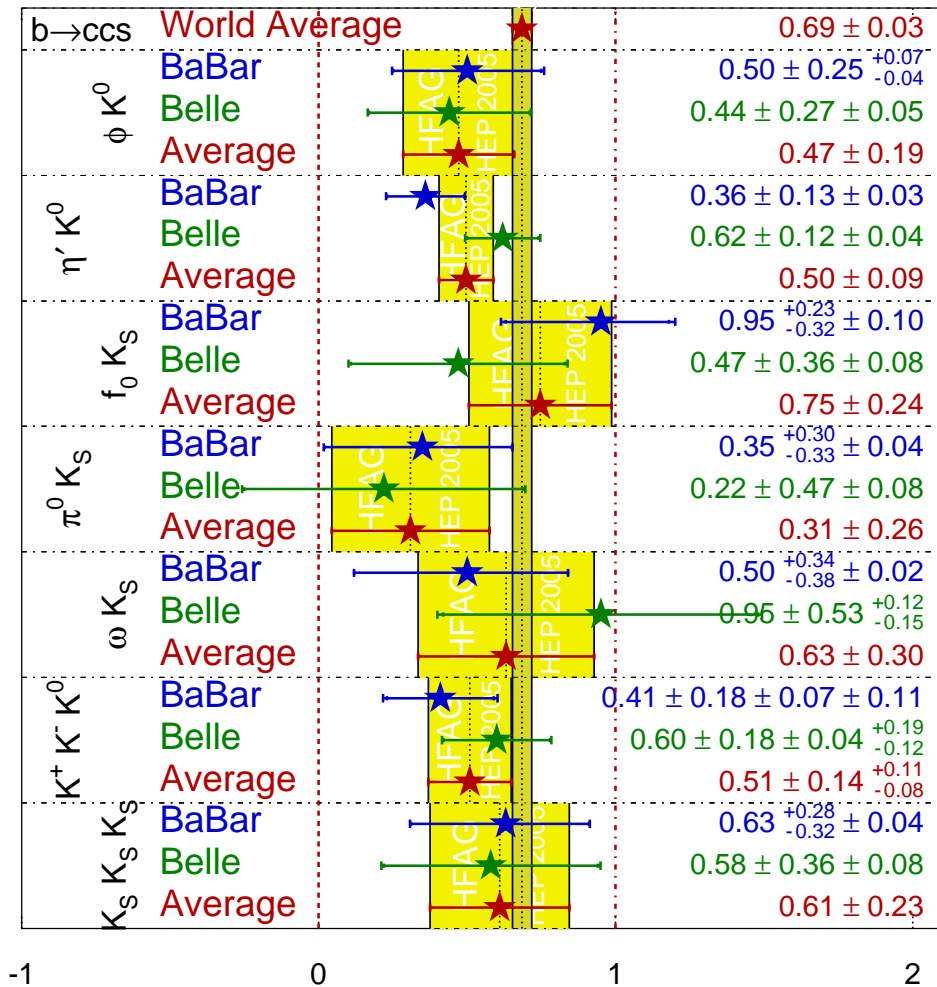
$$\sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}}) = +0.44 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.05 \quad A = +0.14 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.07$$

$\eta' K_S$ 

 $830 \pm 35$ 
 $\eta' K_L$ 

 $187 \pm 18$ 


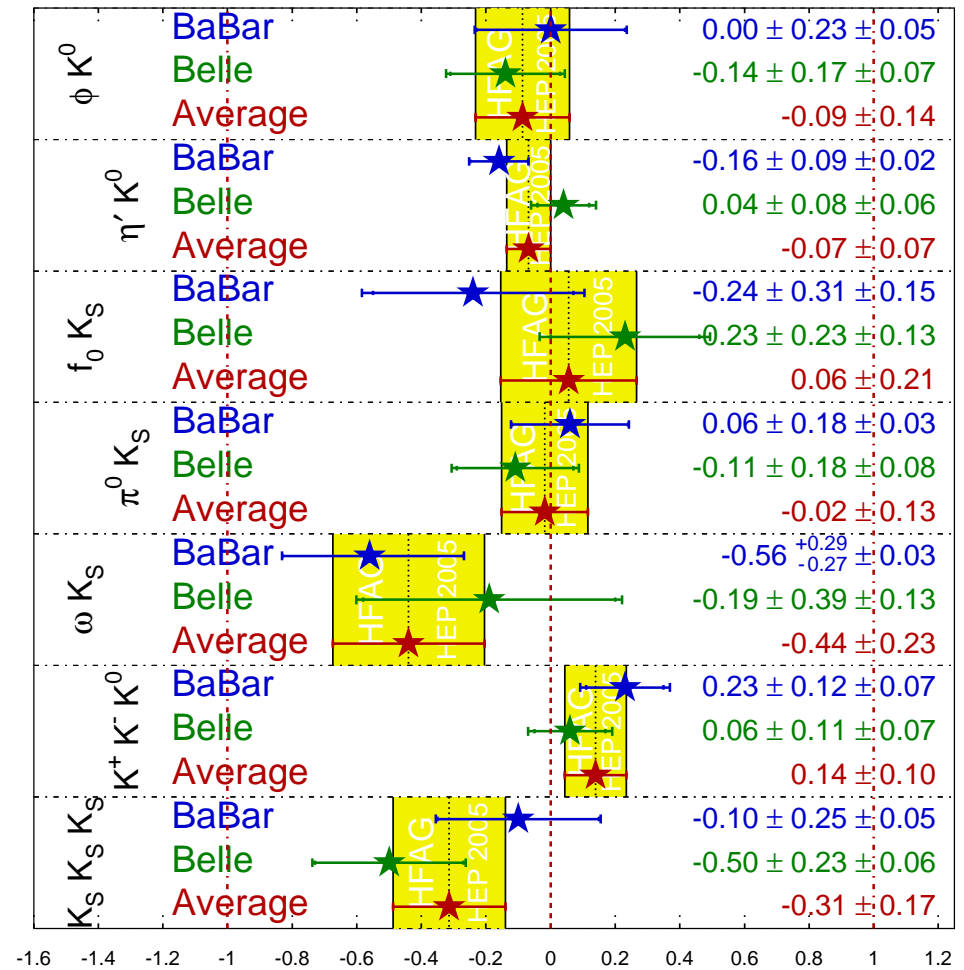
$$\sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}}) = +0.62 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04 \quad A = -0.04 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.06$$


 $105 \pm 12$ 

 $536 \pm 29$ 

 $145 \pm 16$ 

 $68 \pm 13$ 

 $344 \pm 30$ 


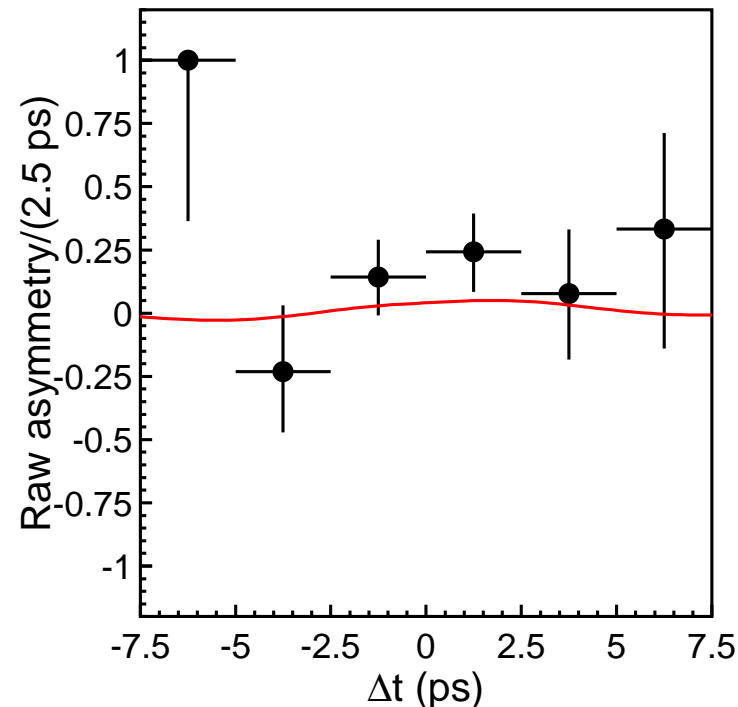
$\sin(2\beta^{\text{eff}})/\sin(2\phi_1^{\text{eff}})$ 
  
 HEP 2005
   
 PRELIMINARY



$C_f = -A_f$ 
  
 HEP 2005
   
 PRELIMINARY



Time-dependence probes  $\gamma$  polarization

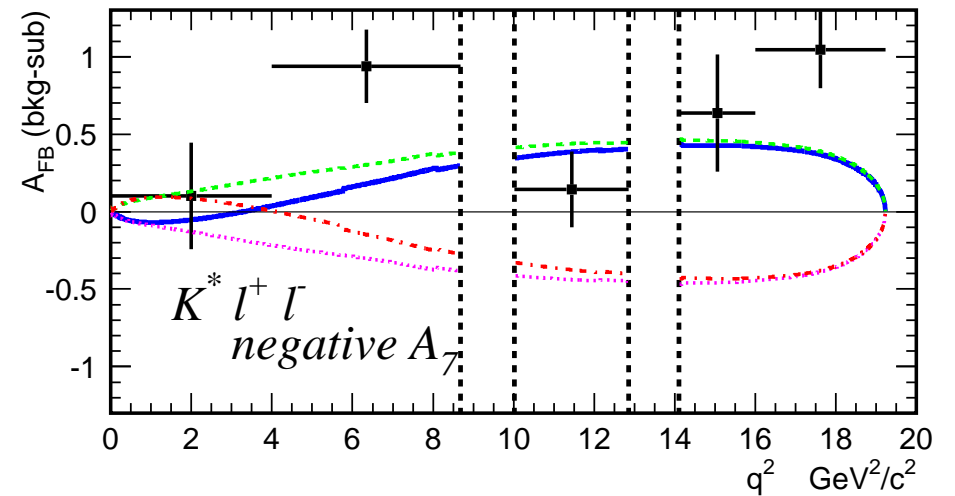
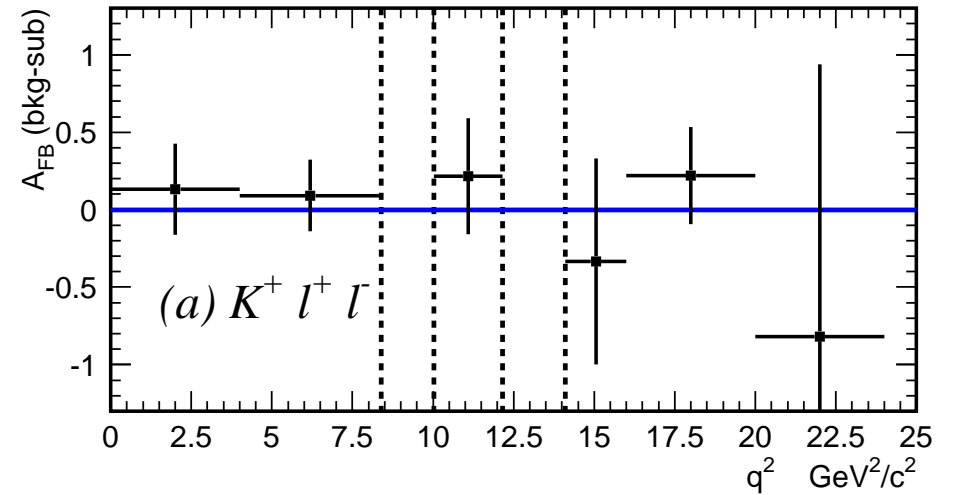
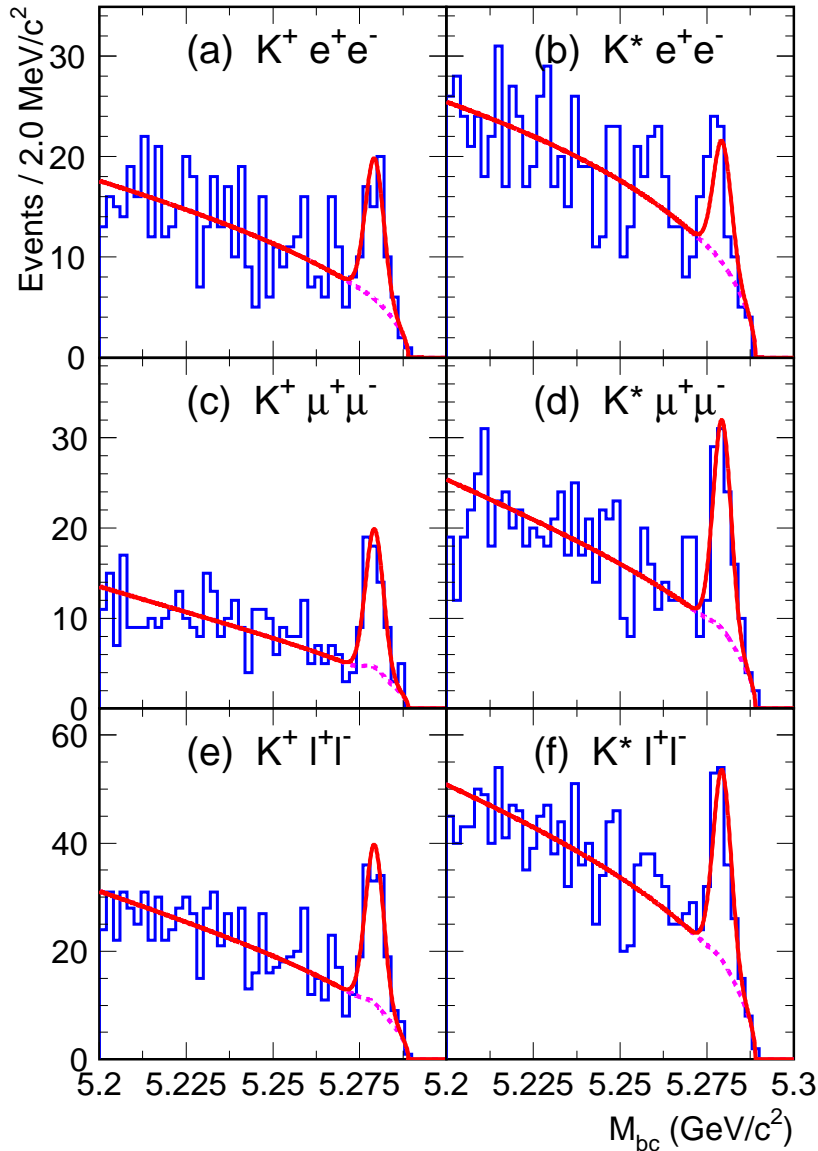


Invariant mass region:  $0.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{K_S \pi^0} < 1.8 \text{ GeV}/c^2$   
 $70 \pm 11$  signal events

$$S_{K_S \pi^0 \gamma} = +0.08 \pm 0.41(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{stat})$$

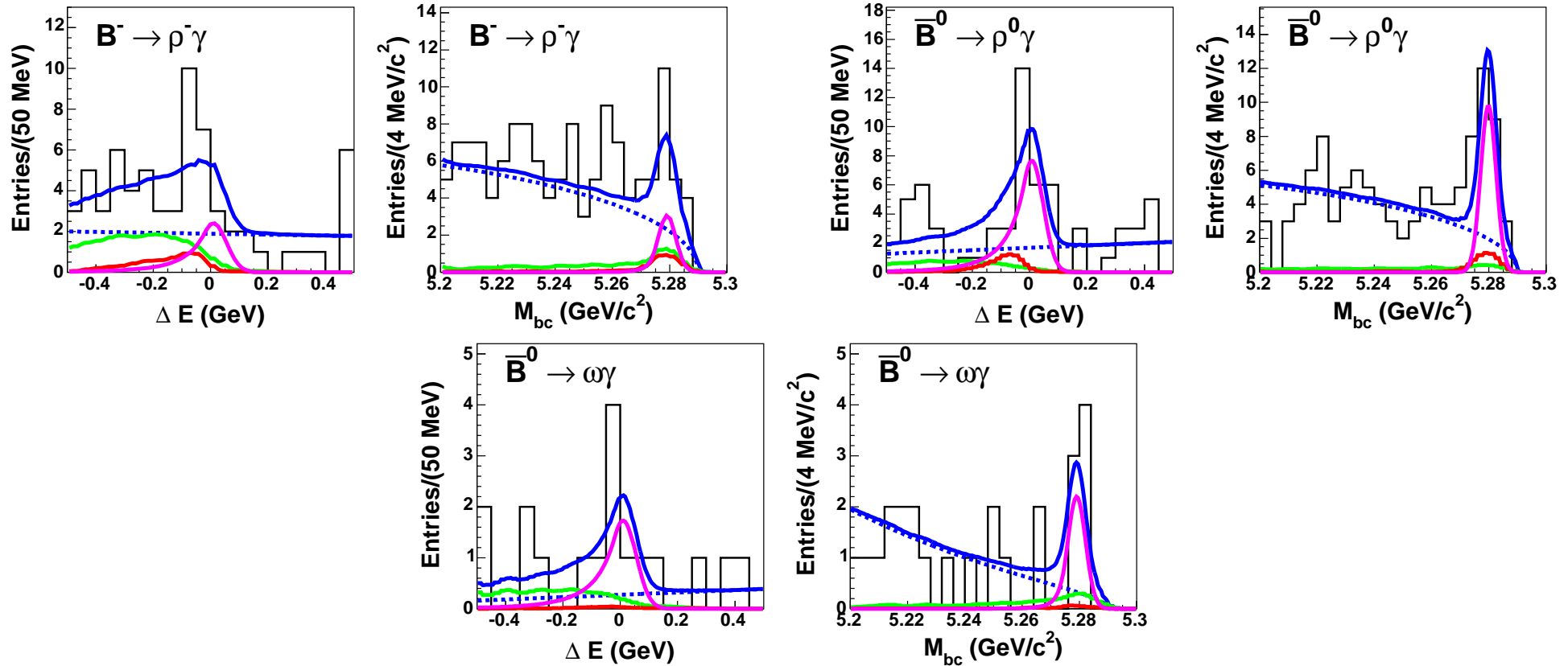
$$C_{K_S \pi^0 \gamma} = -0.12 \pm 0.27(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{stat})$$

Measure Wilson coefficients ( $A_7, A_9, A_{10}$ ); find  $A_{FB} = 0$  point



$A_9 A_{10} > 0$  excluded at 95% CL



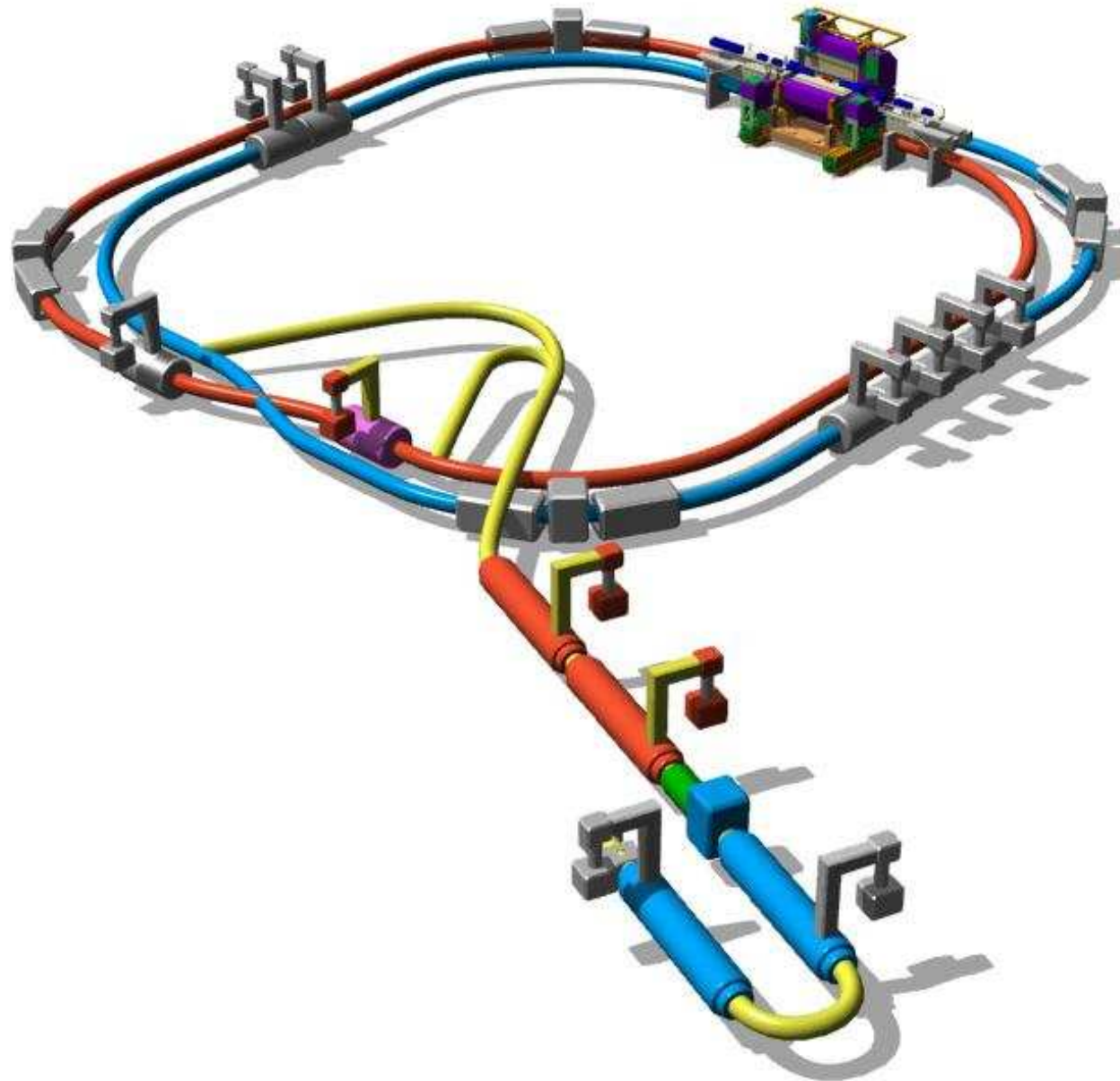


Assuming isospin relation:

$$B(B \rightarrow (\rho, \omega)\gamma) = \left( 1.32 \begin{matrix} +0.34 & +0.10 \\ -0.31 & -0.09 \end{matrix} \right) \times 10^{-6}$$

Significance:  $5.1\sigma$

$$|V_{td}/V_{ts}| = 0.199 \begin{matrix} +0.026 \\ -0.025 \end{matrix} (\text{exp}) \begin{matrix} +0.018 \\ -0.015 \end{matrix} (\text{theo})$$



- Luminosity frontier probes new physics ... **complementary** to energy frontier
- eg. When LHC discovers SUSY, Super  $B$  can help identify SUSY breaking mechanism
- Argument for  $B$  physics (& flavour physics) well established ... important relation to baryon asymmetry of the Universe
- Complementarity between LHCb and Super  $B$  becoming clearer
  - Super  $B$  only: modes with neutrals, neutrinos, difficult topologies
  - LHCb only: modes with  $B_s$ , other heavy  $B$  hadrons
  - Overlap: eg.  $B_d \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ ,  $DK^{*0}$  to keep us honest
  - ATLAS/CMS: very rare modes (eg.  $B_{d,s} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ )

- What: Origin of flavour mixing and  $CP$  violation
- Why: Matter dominated universe
- How: Flavour structure in and beyond Standard Model
  
- Are there new  $CP$  violating phases?  
 $b \rightarrow s$  TDCPV; UT from tree vs loops;  $\Delta B = 2$  &  $\Delta B = 1$
- Are there new right-handed currents?  
 $b \rightarrow s\gamma$  TDCPV *etc.*;  $B \rightarrow VV$  polarization
- Are there new operators enhanced by new physics?  
 $B \rightarrow K^*l^+l^-$   $A_{FB}$ ;  $B \rightarrow K\pi, \pi\pi$  rates & asymmetries
- Are there new FCNCs? ( $b, c$  or  $\tau$ )  
 $b \rightarrow s\nu\bar{\nu}$ ;  $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$  *etc.*;  $D\bar{D}$  mixing, CPV, *etc.*

Data sample of  $\sim 50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  @  $\Upsilon(4S)$  needed to address these questions

## Three factors to determine luminosity:

Stored current:

1.34 / 1.8 A (KEKB)

→ 4.1 / 9.4 A (SuperKEKB)

Beam-beam parameter:

0.057 (KEKB)

→ 0.19 (SuperKEKB)

$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2er_e} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{\pm y}}{\beta_y^*} \left( \frac{R_L}{R_y} \right)$$

Lorentz factor
Beam size ratio
Geometrical reduction factors due to crossing angle and hour-glass effect

Classical electron radius

Luminosity:

$0.15 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  (KEKB)

$4 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  (SuperKEKB)

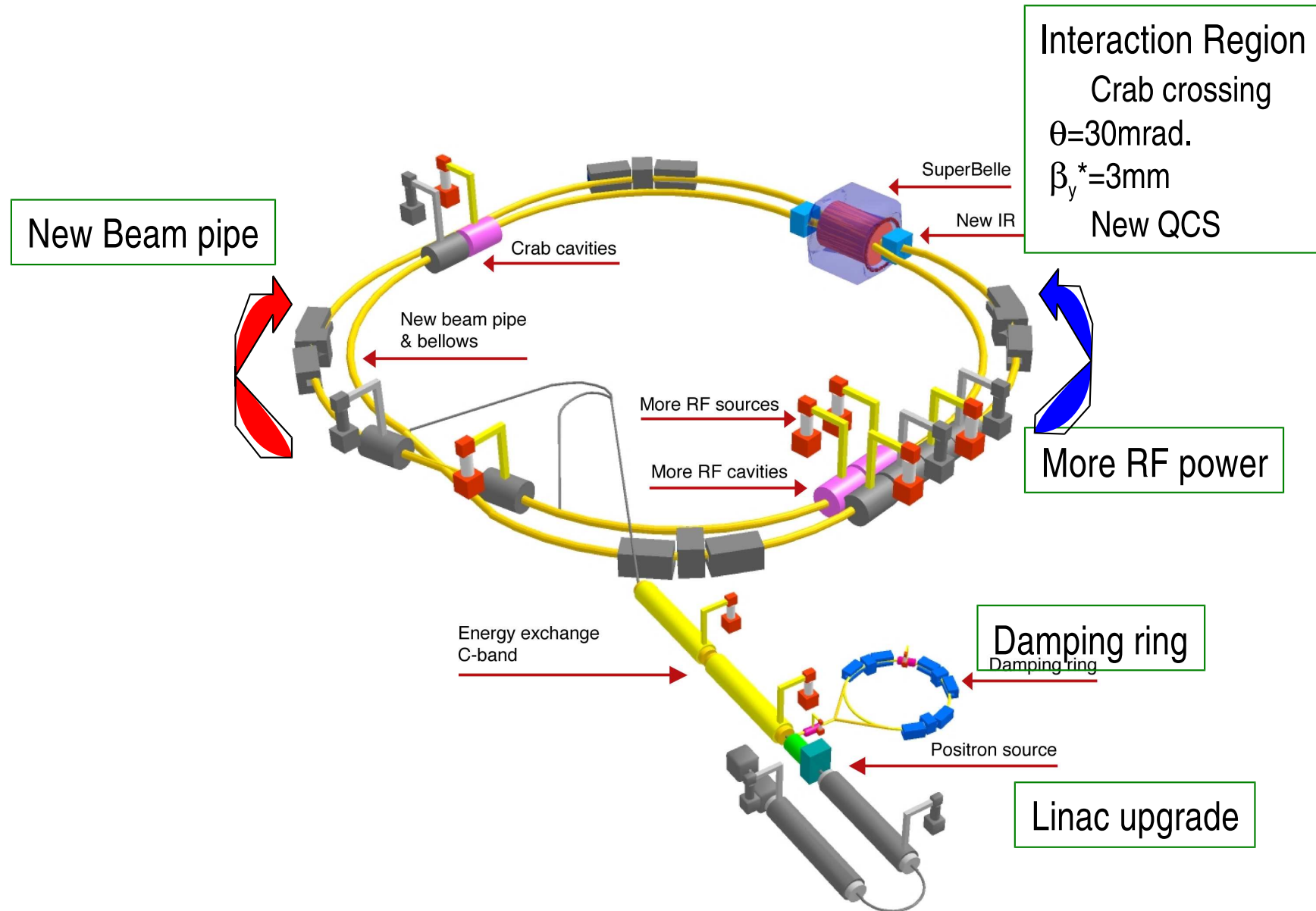
Vertical  $\beta$  at the IP:

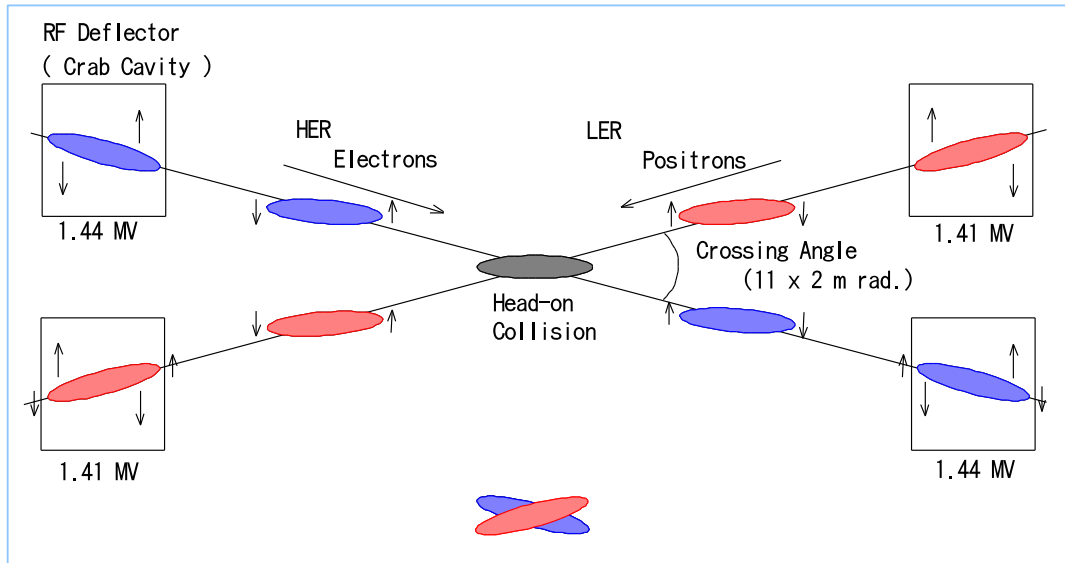
5.2/6.5 mm (KEKB)

→ 3.0/3.0 mm (SuperKEKB)

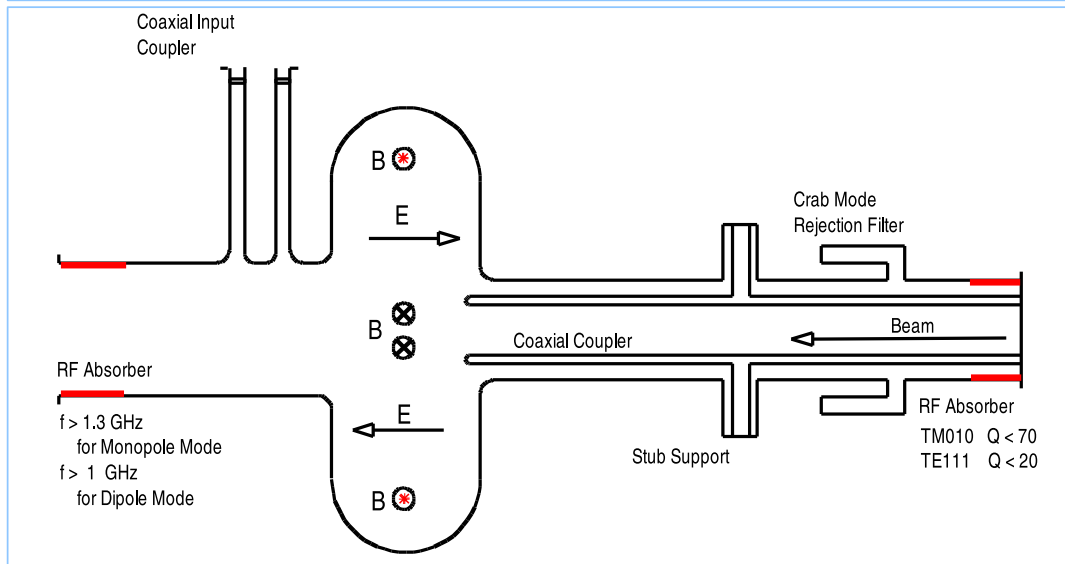
Bunch length ( $\sigma_s$ )

7 ~ 9 mm → 3 mm

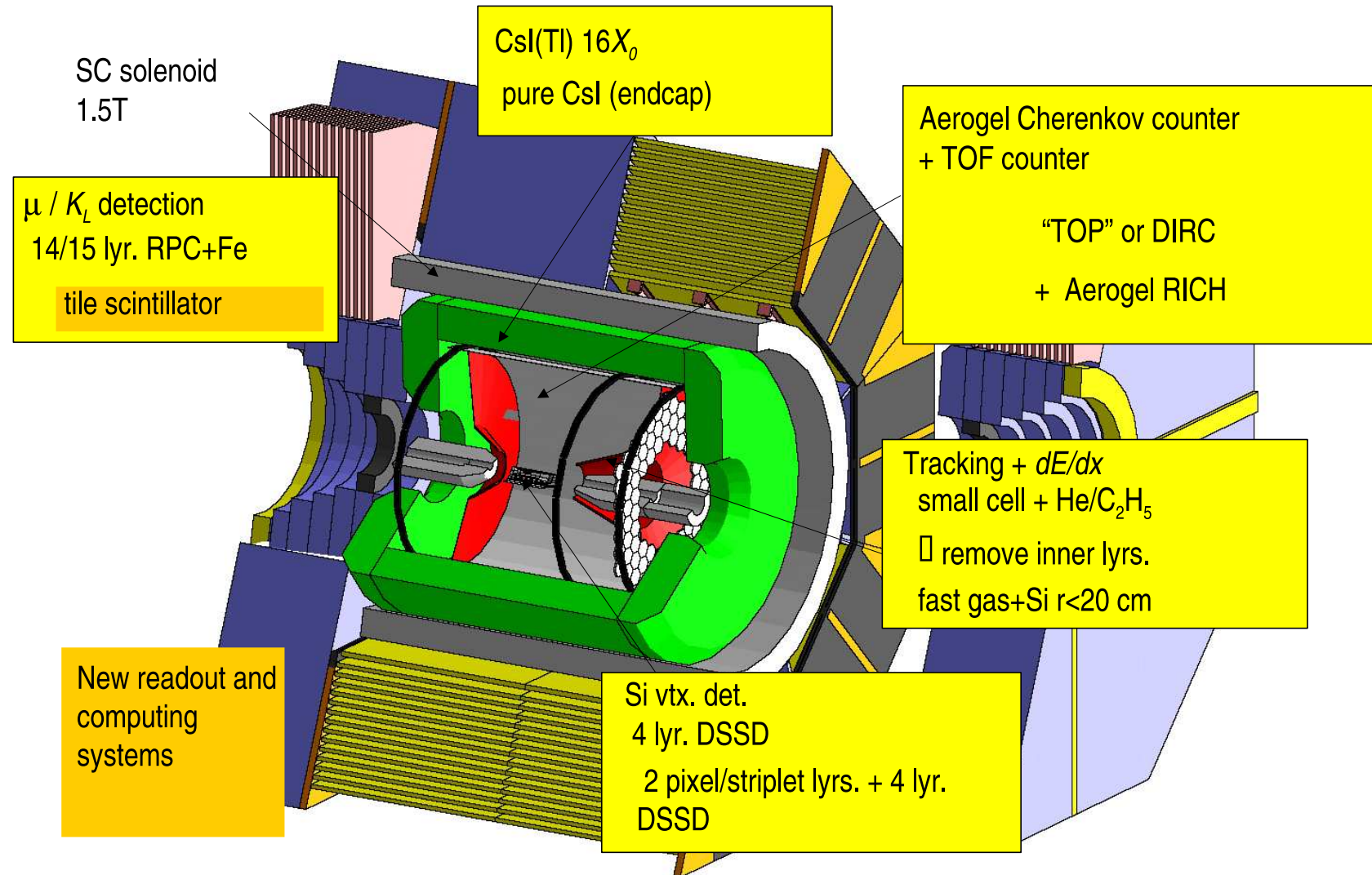




- Head-on collision with finite crossing angle
- Superconducting crab cavities under development
- Will be tested in **early 2006**

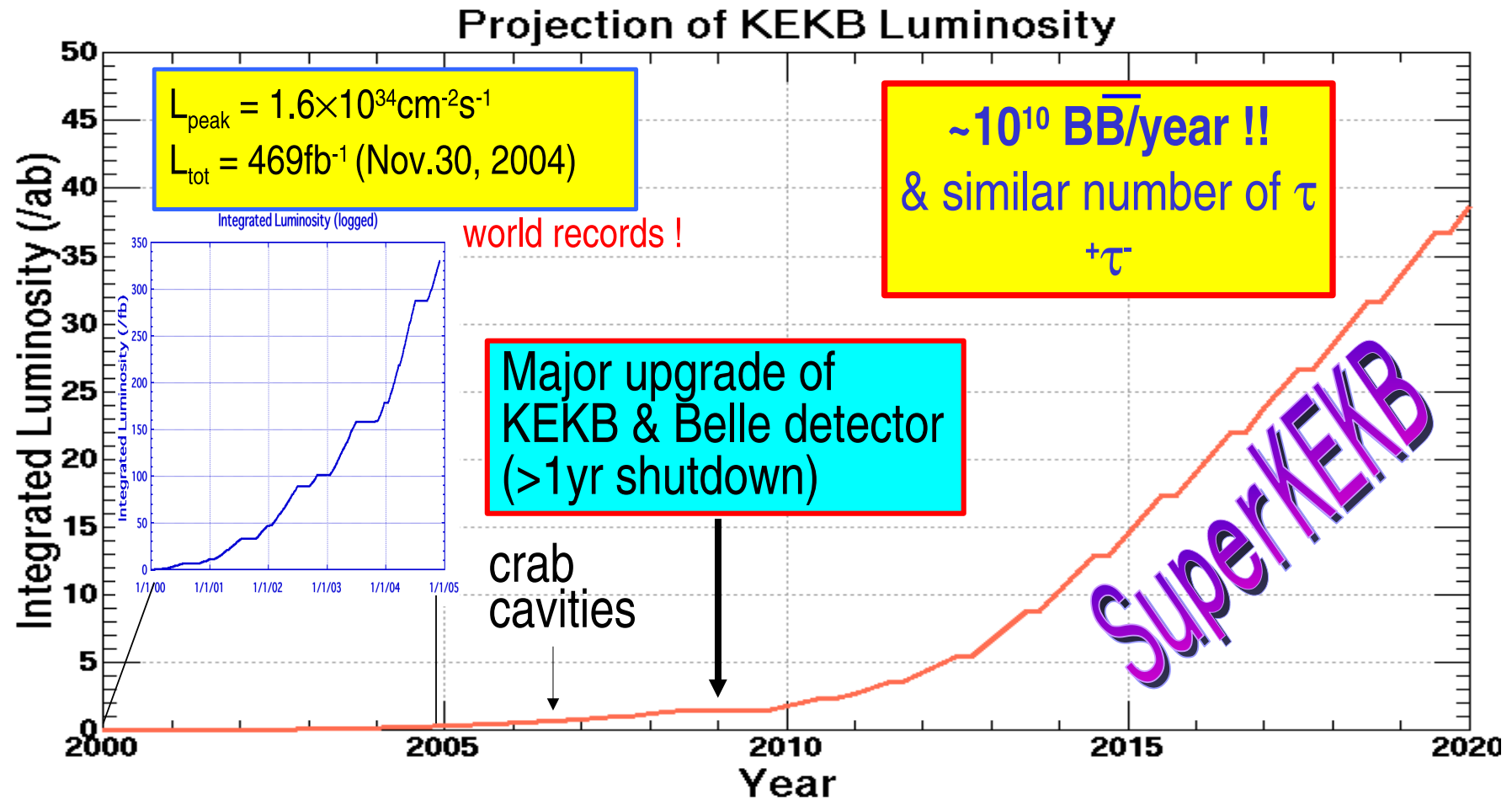


## Belle Upgrade for Super-B





- Issues
  - Higher background
  - Higher event rate
  - Special features:
    - low  $p$   $\mu$ -ID; hermiticity  $\Rightarrow \nu$  reconstruction;  $K_S$  vertexing
  
- Possible solutions (nothing is fixed)
  - Inner SVD  $\Rightarrow$  triplets
  - Inner tracker  $\Rightarrow$  silicon
  - Outer tracker  $\Rightarrow$  fast gas
  - PID  $\Rightarrow$  “TOP”; RICH; FDIRC ...
  - Endcap calorimeter  $\Rightarrow$  pure CsI
  - KLM  $\Rightarrow$  tile scintillator
  - Fast trigger & read out; improved DAQ & computing



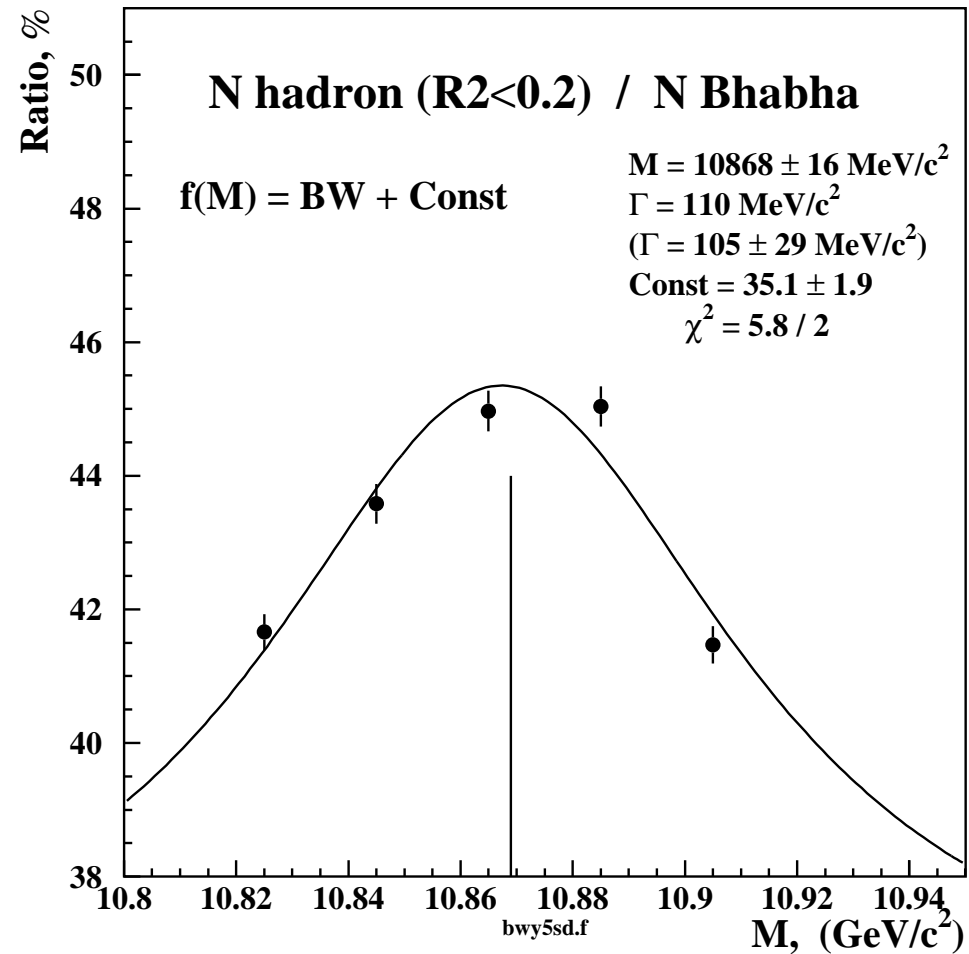
- KEKB is running well, Belle has more and more data to analyze
- Many new and improved results, and more coming soon ...
- Significant  $CPV$  effects appearing in many modes
- Amplitude analyses opening new vistas for  $B$  physics
- What I have shown is only a fraction

<http://belle.kek.jp/conferences/CONF2005/>

- All results shown here are preliminary

# Back Up

Short engineering run has been performed ( $\sim 2 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  on  $\Upsilon(5S)$ )



$\Upsilon(5S)$  data taking at high luminosity is possible

## Identification of SUSY breaking scenario

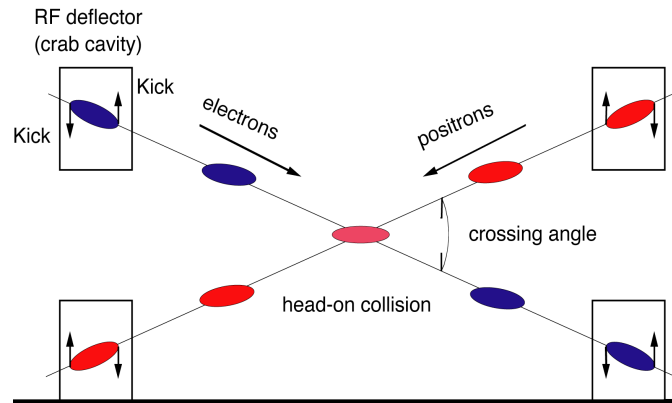
Pattern of deviations from the Standard Model

| Observables<br>SUSY models                         | Bd-<br>unitarity | $\epsilon$ | $\Delta m(B_s)$ | B $\rightarrow\phi$ Ks | B $\rightarrow$ M $\gamma$<br>indirect CP | b $\rightarrow$ s $\gamma$<br>direct CP |
|--|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|---|---|
| <b>mSUGRA</b>                                      | -                | -          | -               | -                      | -   | +                                       |
| <b>SU(5)SUSY<br/>GUT + VR<br/>(degenerate)</b>     | -                | +          | +               | -                      | +   | -                                       |
| <b>SU(5)SUSY<br/>GUT + VR<br/>(non-degenerate)</b> | -                | -          | +               | ++                     | ++  | +                                       |
| <b>U(2) Flavor<br/>symmetry</b>                    | +                | +          | +               | ++                     | ++  | ++                                      |

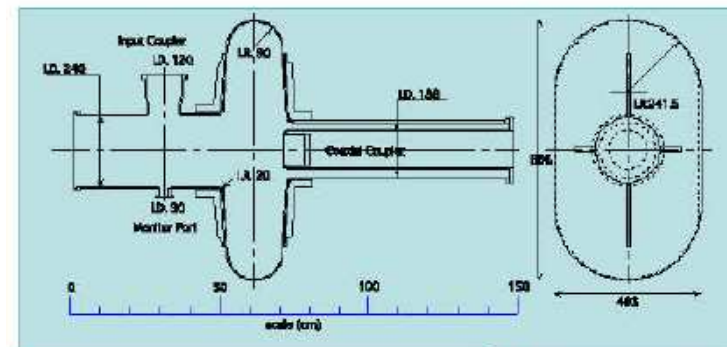
++: Large, +: sizable, -: small

## Crab cavity and ante-chamber

### Head-on collision w/ Crab cavity

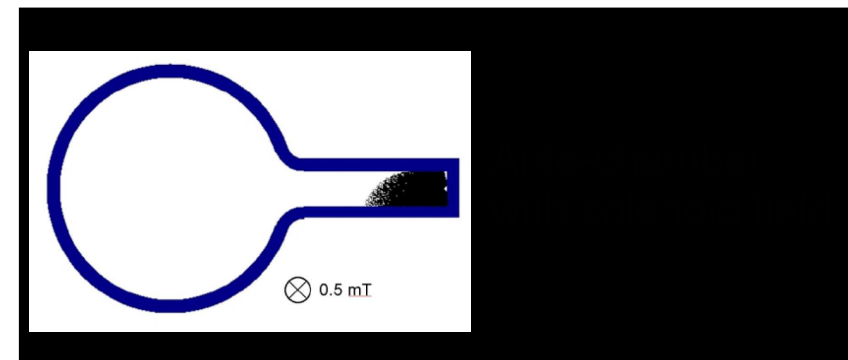
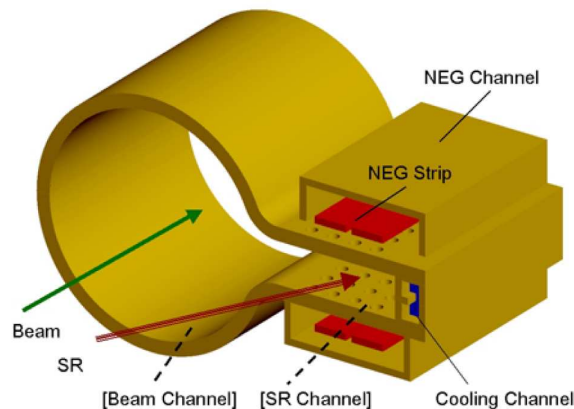


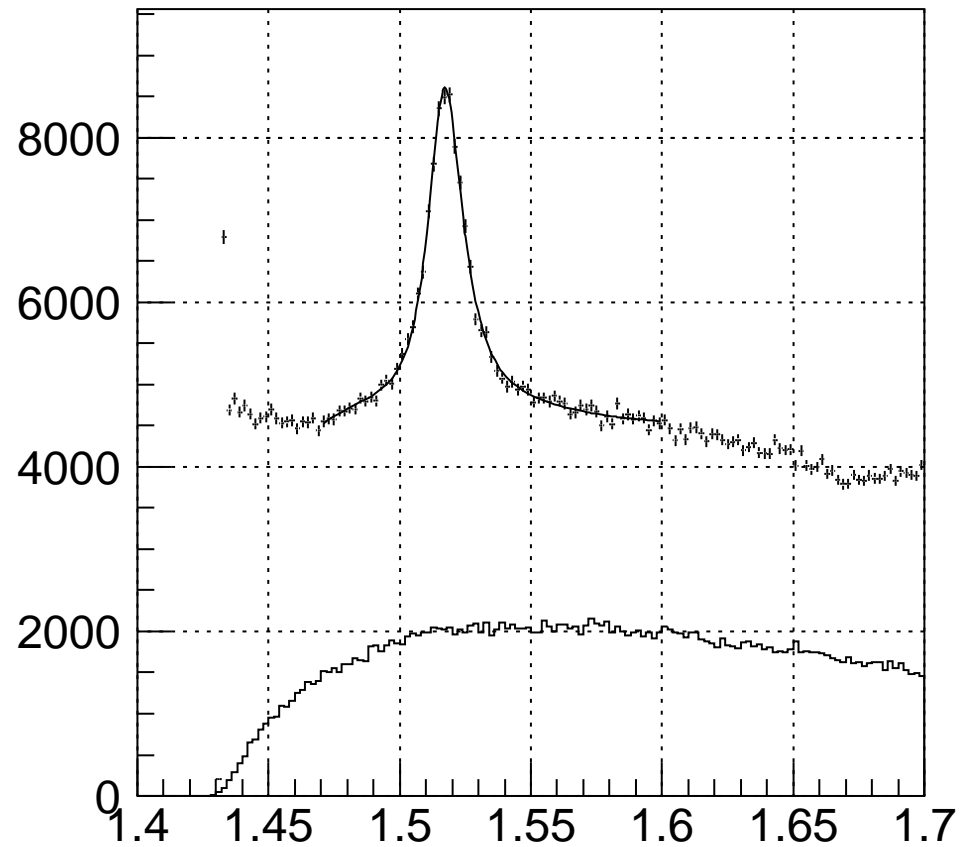
● Superconducting crab cavities are under development, will be installed in KEKB in early 2006.



K. Hosoyama, et al

### Ante-chamber /solenoid for reduction of electron clouds





$\Lambda(1520)$  clearly seen in  $pK^-$   
 No signal for  $\Theta(1540)^+$  in  $pK_S$



- $D$  physics
- $\tau$  physics
- ISR physics
- $\gamma\gamma$  physics
- spectroscopy & exotics
- Rare (& not-so-rare)  $b \rightarrow c$  decays
- Many other rare decays
- $b \rightarrow ul\nu$
- $b \rightarrow cl\nu$
- ...

Direct *CP* violation seen by Belle:

- $B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$  ( $\sim 10\%$   $\sim 5\sigma$ )
- $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  ( $\sim 50\%$   $\sim 4\sigma$ )
- $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^0 K^+$  ( $\sim 30\%$   $\sim 4\sigma$ )

Time-dependent *CP* violation seen by Belle:

- $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^0$  ( $\sim 65\%$   $\gg 5\sigma$ )
- $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  ( $\sim 65\%$   $> 5\sigma$ )
- $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^0$  ( $\sim 60\%$   $\sim 5\sigma$ )

- First results shown at Lepton-Photon 2003
  - $B^- \rightarrow DK^-$  &  $B^- \rightarrow D^*K^-, D^* \rightarrow D\pi^0$
  - $140 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
  - Published in PRD 70, 072003 (2004)
- Update with  $250 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at FPCP 2004
  - hep-ex/0411049
- First results with  $B^- \rightarrow DK^{*-}$  at Moriond QCD 2005 / CKM2005
  - Not included in combined average yet
  - hep-ex/0504013
- Only  $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$  used so far

| Resonance            | Amplitude           | Phase ( $^\circ$ ) | Fraction |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------|
| $K_S\sigma_1$        | $1.57 \pm 0.10$     | $214 \pm 4$        | 9.8%     |
| $K_S\rho^0$          | 1.0 (fixed)         | 0 (fixed)          | 21.6%    |
| $K_S\omega$          | $0.0310 \pm 0.0010$ | $113.4 \pm 1.9$    | 0.4%     |
| $K_S f_0(980)$       | $0.394 \pm 0.006$   | $207 \pm 3$        | 4.9%     |
| $K_S\sigma_2$        | $0.23 \pm 0.03$     | $210 \pm 13$       | 0.6%     |
| $K_S f_2(1270)$      | $1.32 \pm 0.04$     | $348 \pm 2$        | 1.5%     |
| $K_S f_0(1370)$      | $1.25 \pm 0.10$     | $69 \pm 8$         | 1.1%     |
| $K_S\rho^0(1450)$    | $0.89 \pm 0.07$     | $1 \pm 6$          | 0.4%     |
| $K^*(892)^+\pi^-$    | $1.621 \pm 0.010$   | $131.7 \pm 0.5$    | 61.2%    |
| $K^*(892)^-\pi^+$    | $0.154 \pm 0.005$   | $317.7 \pm 1.6$    | 0.55%    |
| $K^*(1410)^+\pi^-$   | $0.22 \pm 0.04$     | $120 \pm 14$       | 0.05%    |
| $K^*(1410)^-\pi^+$   | $0.35 \pm 0.04$     | $253 \pm 6$        | 0.14%    |
| $K_0^*(1430)^+\pi^-$ | $2.15 \pm 0.04$     | $348.7 \pm 1.1$    | 7.4%     |
| $K_0^*(1430)^-\pi^+$ | $0.52 \pm 0.04$     | $89 \pm 4$         | 0.43%    |
| $K_2^*(1430)^+\pi^-$ | $1.11 \pm 0.03$     | $320.5 \pm 1.8$    | 2.2%     |
| $K_2^*(1430)^-\pi^+$ | $0.23 \pm 0.02$     | $263 \pm 7$        | 0.09%    |
| $K^*(1680)^+\pi^-$   | $2.34 \pm 0.26$     | $110 \pm 5$        | 0.36%    |
| $K^*(1680)^-\pi^+$   | $1.3 \pm 0.2$       | $87 \pm 11$        | 0.11%    |
| nonresonant          | $3.8 \pm 0.3$       | $157 \pm 4$        | 9.7%     |

| Source              | $B^\pm \rightarrow DK^\pm$ |                 |                   | $B^\pm \rightarrow D^*K^\pm$ |                 |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|                     | $\Delta r_B$               | $\Delta \phi_3$ | $\Delta \delta_B$ | $\Delta r_B$                 | $\Delta \phi_3$ | $\Delta \delta_B$ |
| Background shape    | 0.027                      | 5.7°            | 4.1°              | 0.014                        | 3.1°            | 5.3°              |
| Background fraction | 0.006                      | 0.2°            | 1.0°              | 0.005                        | 0.7°            | 1.4°              |
| Efficiency shape    | 0.012                      | 4.9°            | 2.4°              | 0.002                        | 3.5°            | 1.0°              |
| Momentum resolution | 0.002                      | 0.3°            | 0.3°              | 0.002                        | 1.7°            | 1.4°              |
| Control sample bias | 0.004                      | 10.2°           | 10.2°             | 0.004                        | 9.9°            | 9.9°              |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>0.030</b>               | <b>12.7°</b>    | <b>11.3°</b>      | <b>0.016</b>                 | <b>11.1°</b>    | <b>11.4°</b>      |

$$f(m_+^2, m_-^2) = |f(m_+^2, m_-^2)| e^{i\phi(m_+^2, m_-^2)}$$

- Fit to flavour tagged  $D$  sample measures  $|f(m_+^2, m_-^2)|$   
BUT  $\phi(m_+^2, m_-^2)$  model-dependent
- Estimate model uncertainty by varying model

| Fit model                                  | $(\Delta r_B)_{\max}$ | $(\Delta \phi_3)_{\max}$ | $(\Delta \delta_B)_{\max}$ |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Meson formfactors $F_r = F_D = 1$          | 0.01                  | $3.1^\circ$              | $3.3^\circ$                |
| Constant BW width $\Gamma(q^2)$            | 0.02                  | $4.7^\circ$              | $9.0^\circ$                |
| Only $K^*, \rho, \omega, f_0$ non-resonant | 0.03                  | $9.9^\circ$              | $18.2^\circ$               |
| Total                                      | 0.04                  | $11^\circ$               | $21^\circ$                 |

- Consider  $CP$ -tagged  $D$  mesons decaying to  $K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$   
→ amplitude is  $f(m_+^2, m_-^2) \pm f(m_-^2, m_+^2)$
- FUTURE: use  $CP$  tagged  $D$  mesons from  $c\tau$  factory ( $\psi'' \rightarrow D\bar{D}$ )  
↔ measure  $\phi(m_+^2, m_-^2) \Rightarrow$  remove model uncertainty

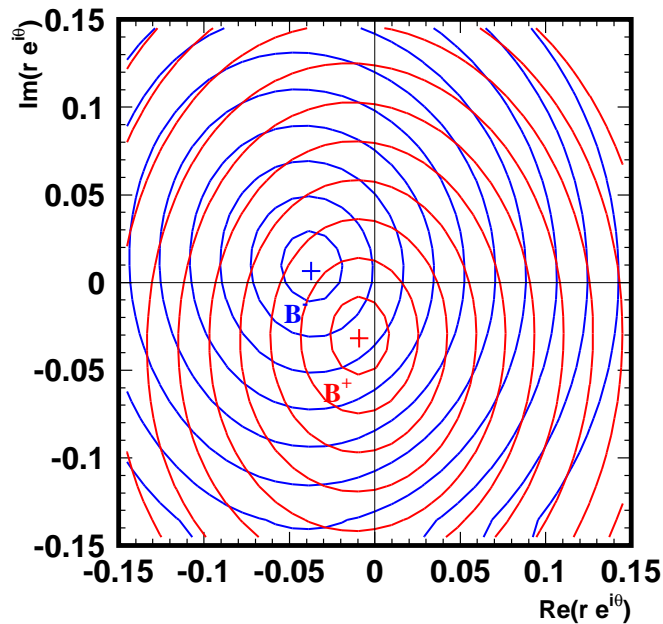
Fit  $B, \bar{B}$  samples separately, float  $r_{B\pm} e^{i\theta_{\pm}}$ , where  $\theta_{\pm} = \delta_B \pm \phi_3$

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow (K_S \pi^+ \pi^-)_D \pi^{\pm}$$

$(r \sim 0.01)$

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow ((K_S \pi^+ \pi^-)_D \pi^0)_{D^*} \pi^{\pm}$$

$(r_B \sim 0.01)$



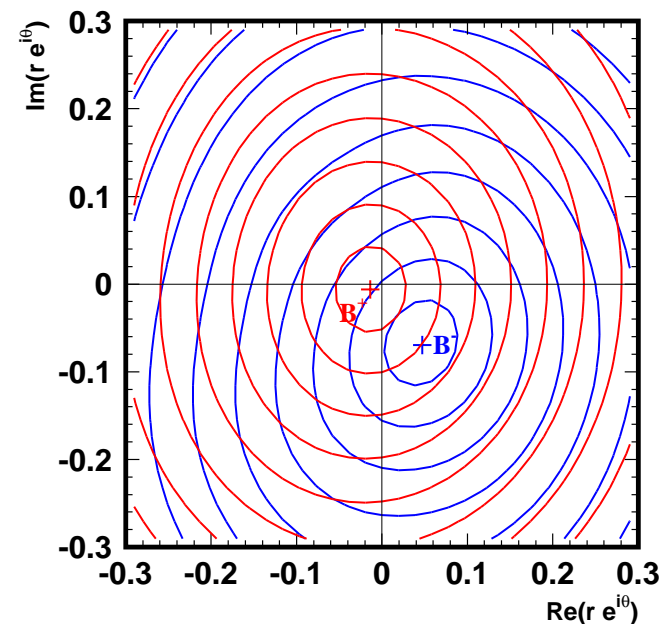
3425 events

$$r_{B-} = 0.047 \pm 0.018$$

$$\theta_- = 193^\circ \pm 24^\circ$$

$$r_{B+} = 0.039 \pm 0.021$$

$$\theta_+ = 240^\circ \pm 28^\circ$$



641 events

$$r_{B-} = 0.086 \pm 0.049$$

$$\theta_- = 280^\circ \pm 30^\circ$$

$$r_{B+} = 0.015 \pm 0.042$$

$$\theta_+ = 170^\circ \pm 186^\circ$$

- Reconstruct  $D^{(*)}$  mesons in  $CP$  even ( $D_1^{(*)}$ ),  $CP$  odd ( $D_2^{(*)}$ )  
and flavour-specific favoured ( $D_{\text{fav}}^{(*)}$ ) decay modes
- $CP$  asymmetries

$$A_{D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^-} = \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^-) - \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^+)}$$

$$A_{D_1^{(*)} K^-} = \frac{2r_B \sin(\delta_B) \sin(\phi_3)}{1+r_B^2+2r_B \cos(\delta_B) \cos(\phi_3)} \quad A_{D_2^{(*)} K^-} = \frac{-2r_B \sin(\delta_B) \sin(\phi_3)}{1+r_B^2-2r_B \cos(\delta_B) \cos(\phi_3)}$$

- Charge averaged rates, normalized to  $B^- \rightarrow D\pi^-$

$$\mathcal{R}_{1,2} = \left( \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} K^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}}^{(*)} K^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}}^{(*)} K^+)} \right) / \left( \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} \pi^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{1,2}^{(*)} \pi^+)}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}}^{(*)} \pi^-) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}}^{(*)} \pi^+)} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = 1 + r_B^2 + 2r_B \cos(\delta_B) \cos(\phi_3) \quad \mathcal{R}_2 = 1 + r_B^2 - 2r_B \cos(\delta_B) \cos(\phi_3)$$

- Four observables, three unknowns ...

( $r_B, \delta_B$ ) different for  $B^\mp \rightarrow DK^\mp, B^\mp \rightarrow D^* K^\mp$



- Extract  $CP$  asymmetries by fitting  $B^-$  and  $B^+$  yields separately

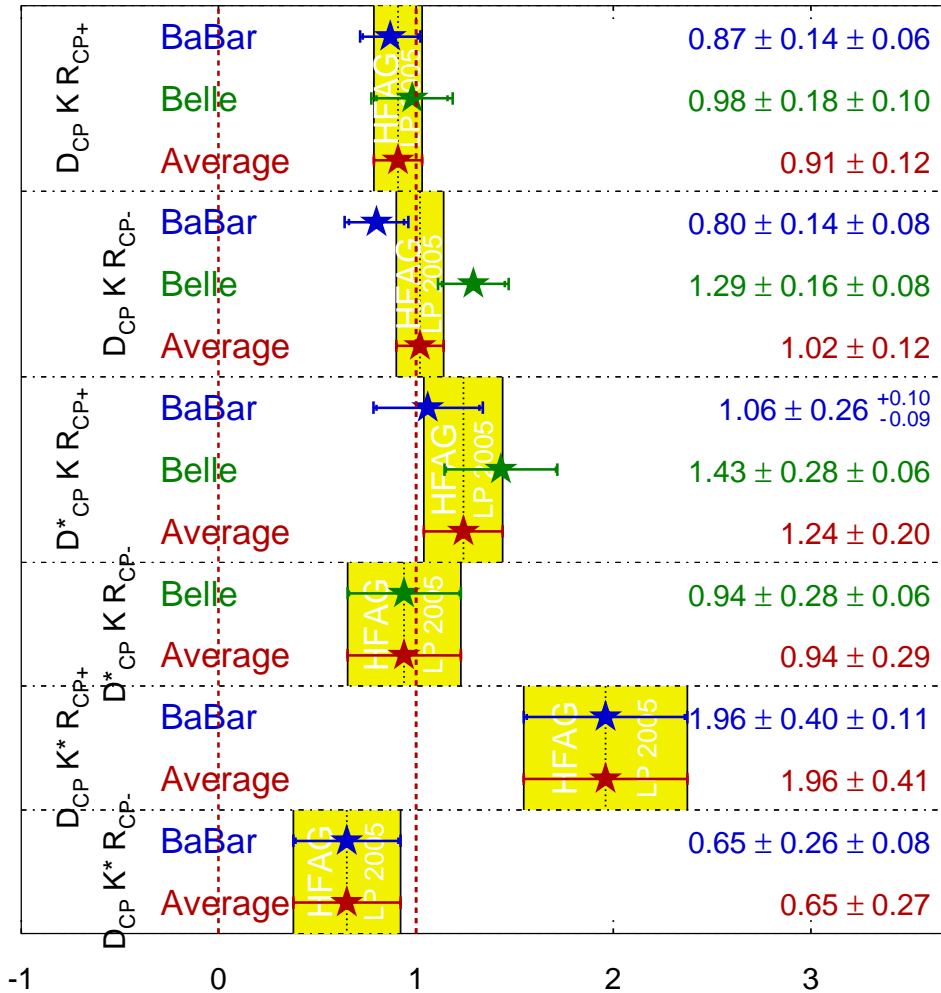
PRELIMINARY

|                 | $B^\mp \rightarrow DK^\mp$                          | $B^\mp \rightarrow D^*K^\mp$                        |
|-----------------|---|---|
| $A_1$           | $0.07 \pm 0.14(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$  | $-0.27 \pm 0.25(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{syst})$ |
| $A_2$           | $-0.11 \pm 0.14(\text{stat}) \pm 0.05(\text{syst})$ | $0.26 \pm 0.26(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03(\text{syst})$  |
| $\mathcal{R}_1$ | $0.98 \pm 0.18(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst})$  | $1.43 \pm 0.28(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$  |
| $\mathcal{R}_2$ | $1.29 \pm 0.16(\text{stat}) \pm 0.08(\text{syst})$  | $0.94 \pm 0.28(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$  |

- First observations of  $B^\mp \rightarrow D_{1,2}^* K^\mp \dots$   
and first measurements of  $A_{1,2}$  in  $D_{CP}^* K^\mp$  system

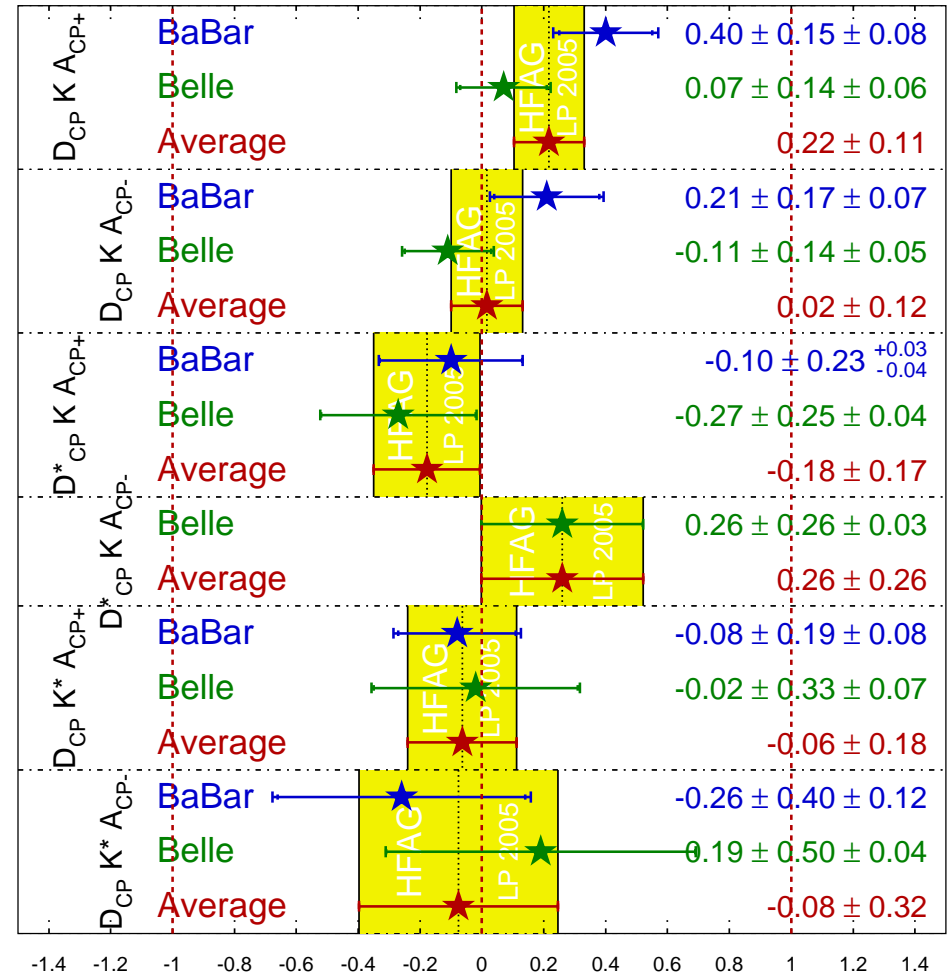
## $R_{CP}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
LP 2005  
PRELIMINARY



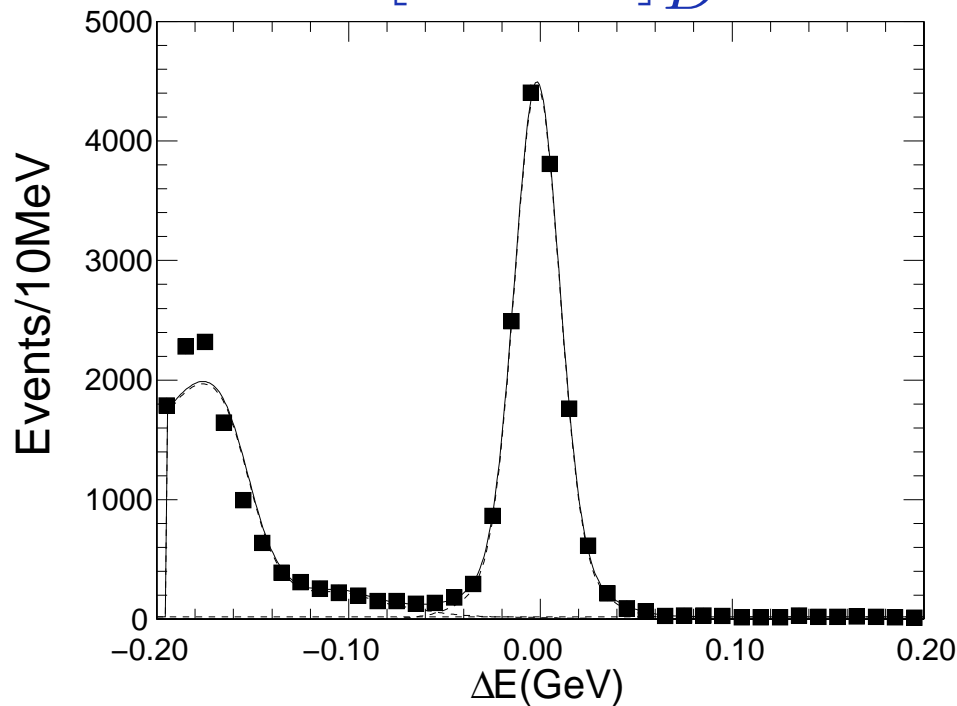
## $A_{CP}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
LP 2005  
PRELIMINARY

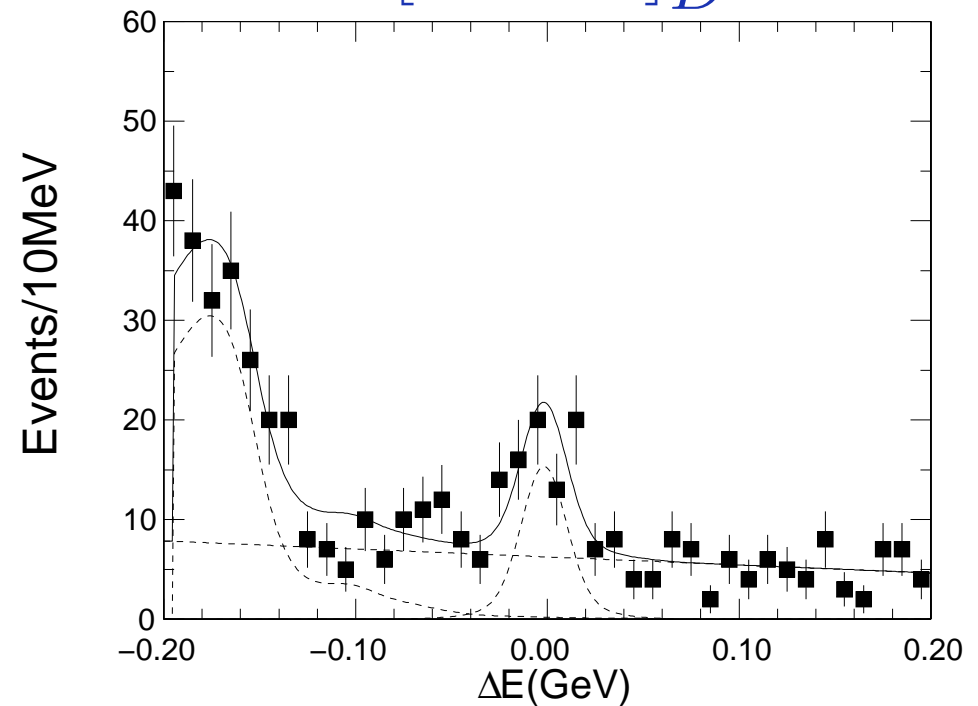


PRELIMINARY

- Use 386 million  $B\bar{B}$  pairs
- Use improved continuum suppression
- Other minor changes from PRL 94, 091601 (2005)



14518 ± 125 signal events

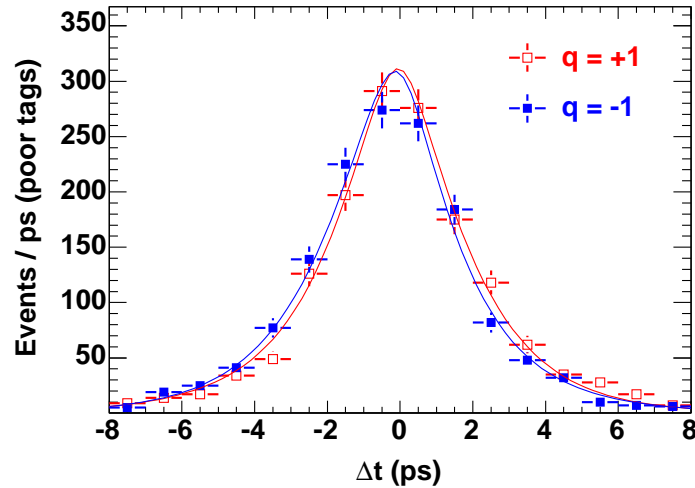


$50^{+11}_{-10}$  signal events

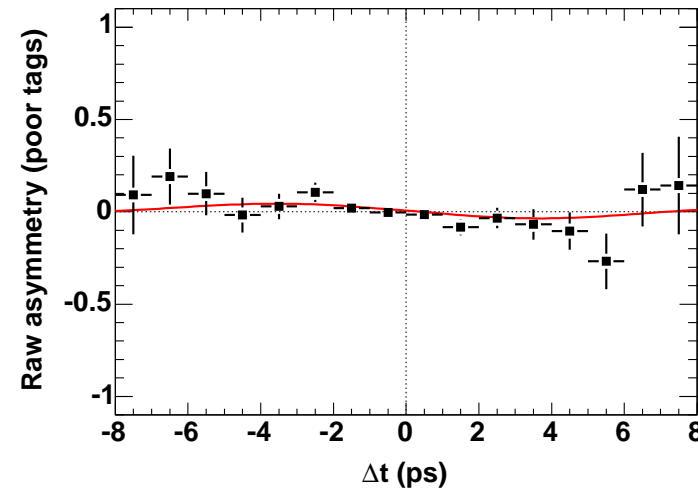
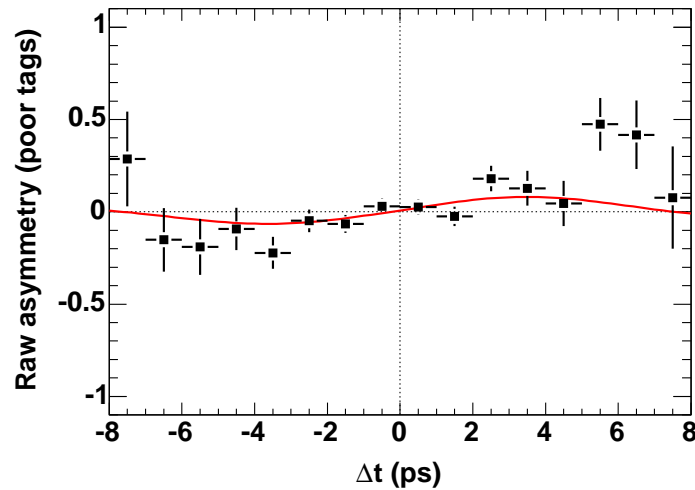
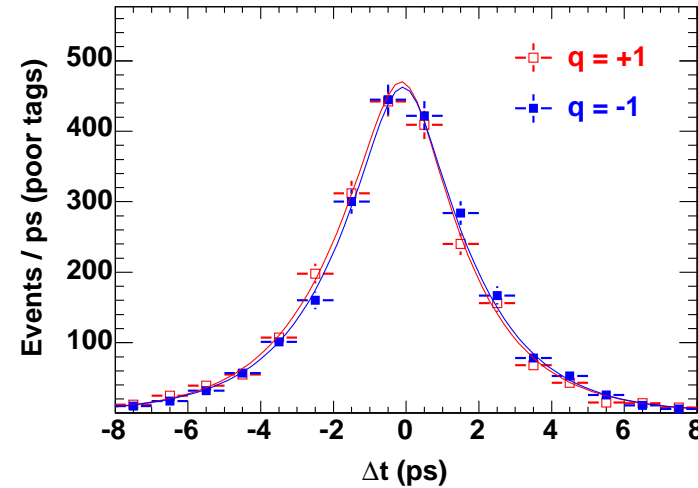
$$\mathcal{R}_{D\pi} = (3.5^{+0.8}_{-0.7} \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.3 \text{ (syst)}) \times 10^{-3}$$

Consistent with previous Belle result

$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$



$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_L$



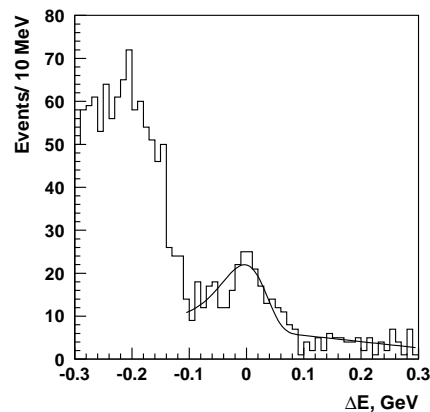
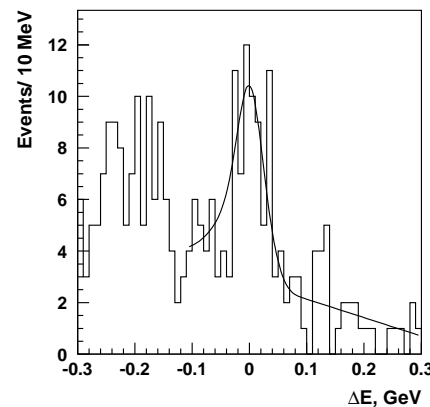
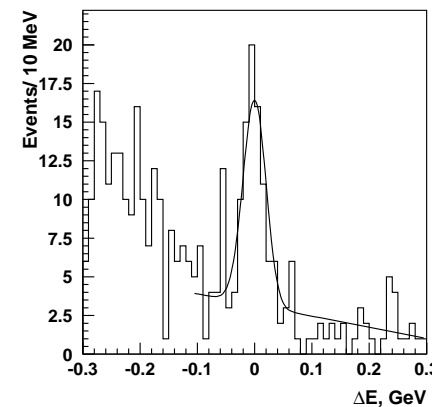
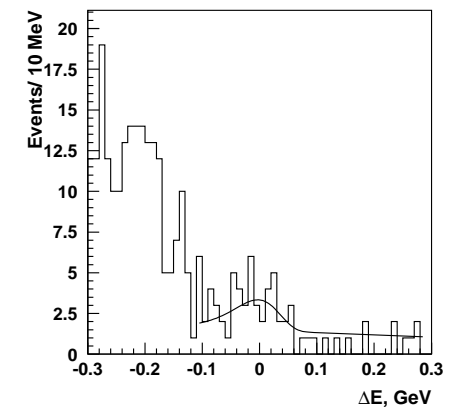
$$S = +0.668 \pm 0.047(\text{stat})$$

$$A = -0.021 \pm 0.034(\text{stat})$$

$$S = -0.619 \pm 0.069(\text{stat})$$

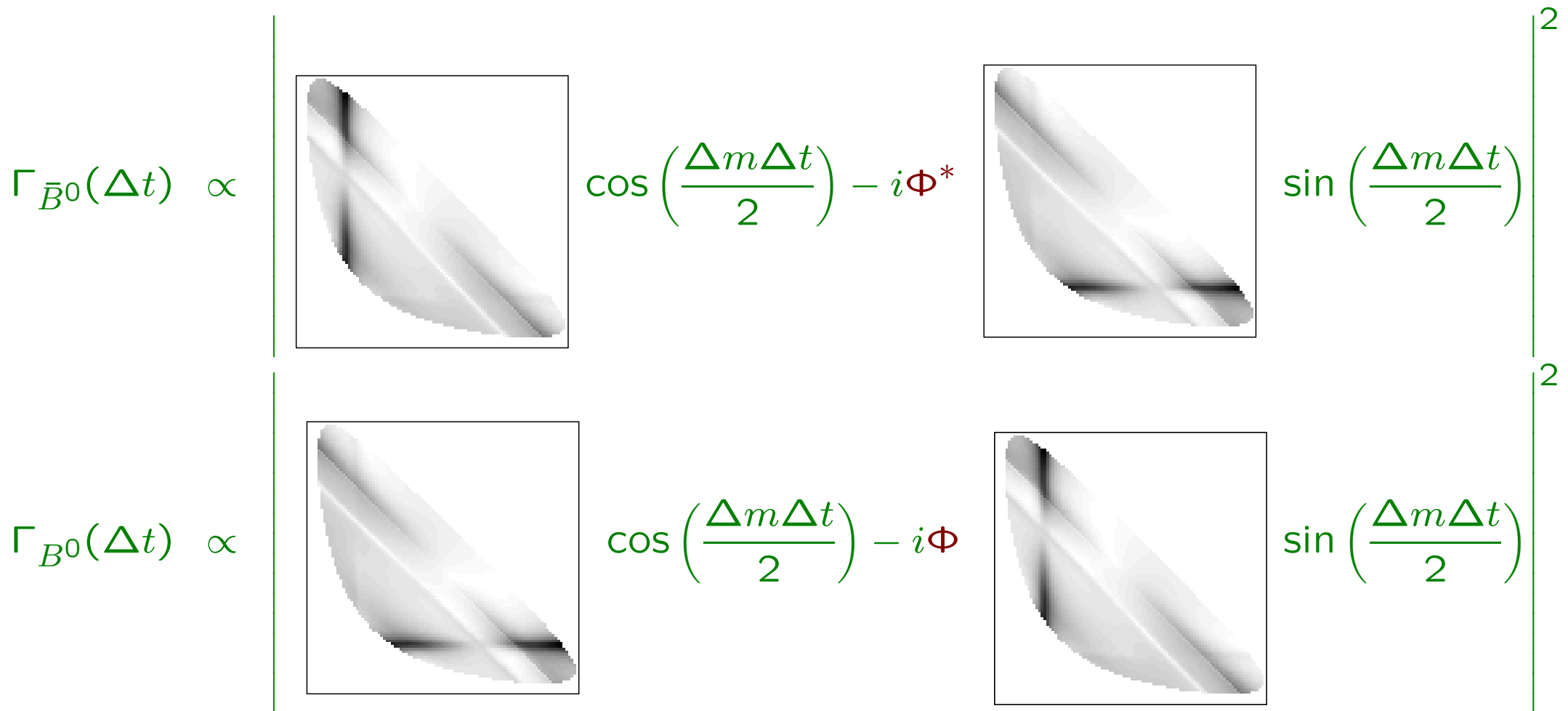
$$A = +0.049 \pm 0.039(\text{stat})$$

- Utilize *interference* between  $CP$ -even &  $CP$ -odd final states  
eg.  $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^{*0} \rightarrow J/\psi K_S \pi^0$  angular analysis
- New method uses analysis of (eg.)  $D \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$  Dalitz plot in  $B^0 \rightarrow Dh^0$  decays ( $h^0 = \pi^0, \eta, \dots$ )
- Similar to  $B^+ \rightarrow DK^+$  analysis for  $\phi_3$
- Test SM prediction:  $S_{b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s} \simeq S_{b \rightarrow c\bar{u}d}$

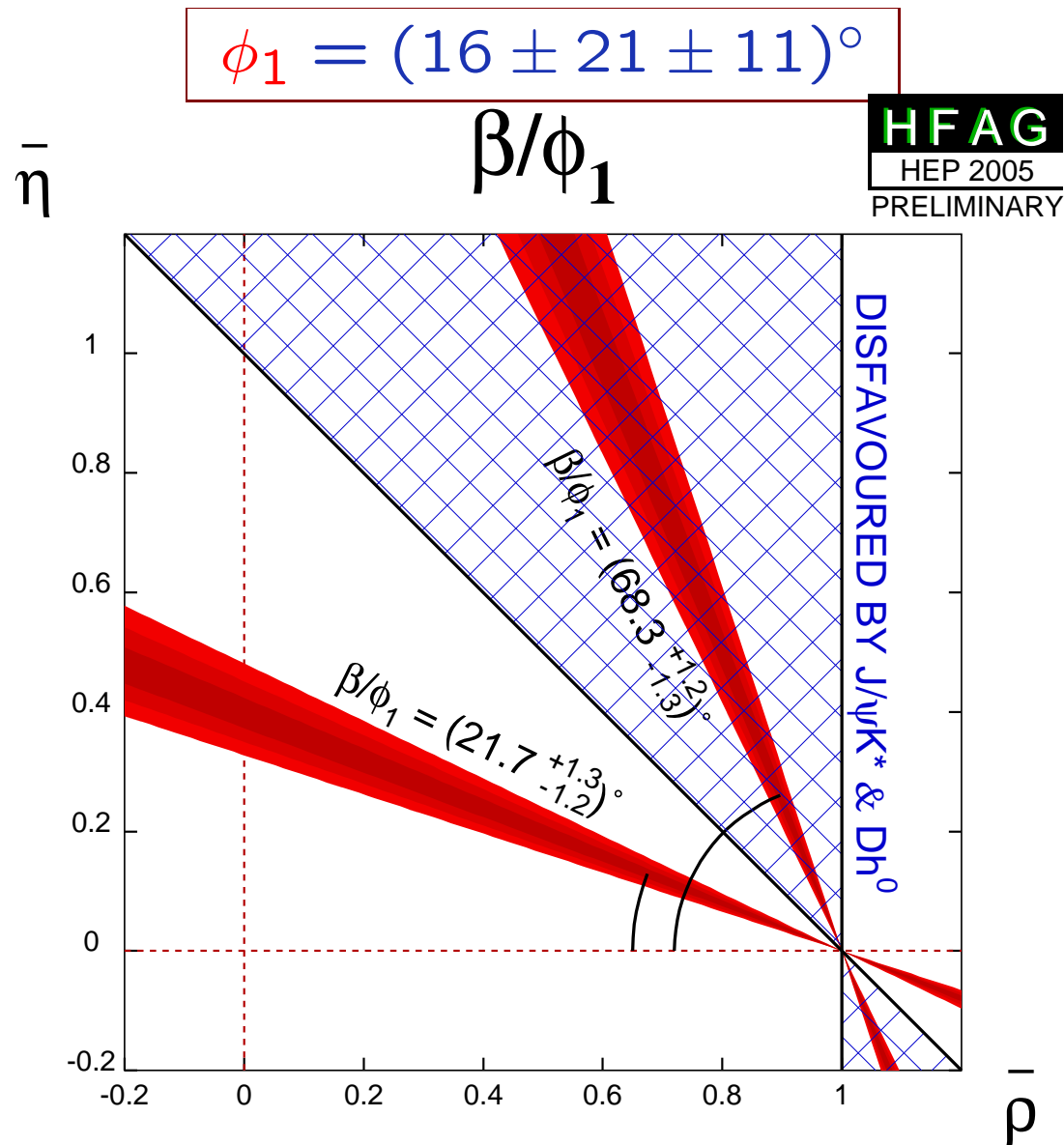
 $D\pi^0$ 

 $D\eta$ 

 $D\omega$ 

 $D^*\pi^0 \& D^*\eta$ 


A. Bondar, T.G., P. Krokovny, PLB 624, 1 (2005)

(Terms of  $e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}}$  have been dropped)



$$\Phi^* = e^{-i2\phi_1} \eta_{h^0} (-1)^l \quad \Phi = e^{+i2\phi_1} \eta_{h^0} (-1)^l$$





Initial attempts to extract  $\phi_2$  have focussed on  $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ .

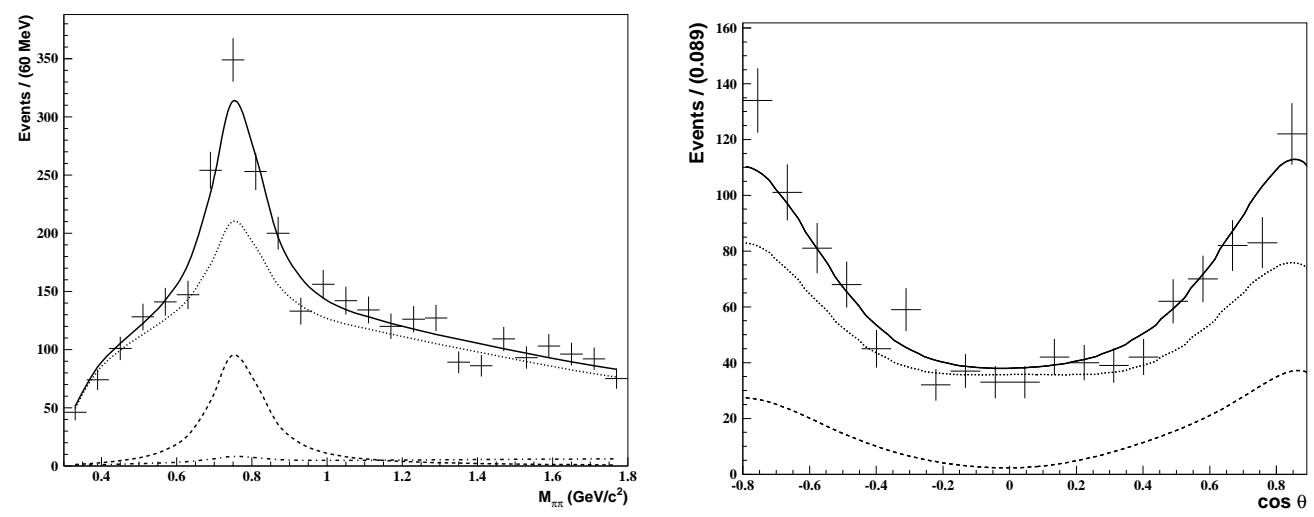
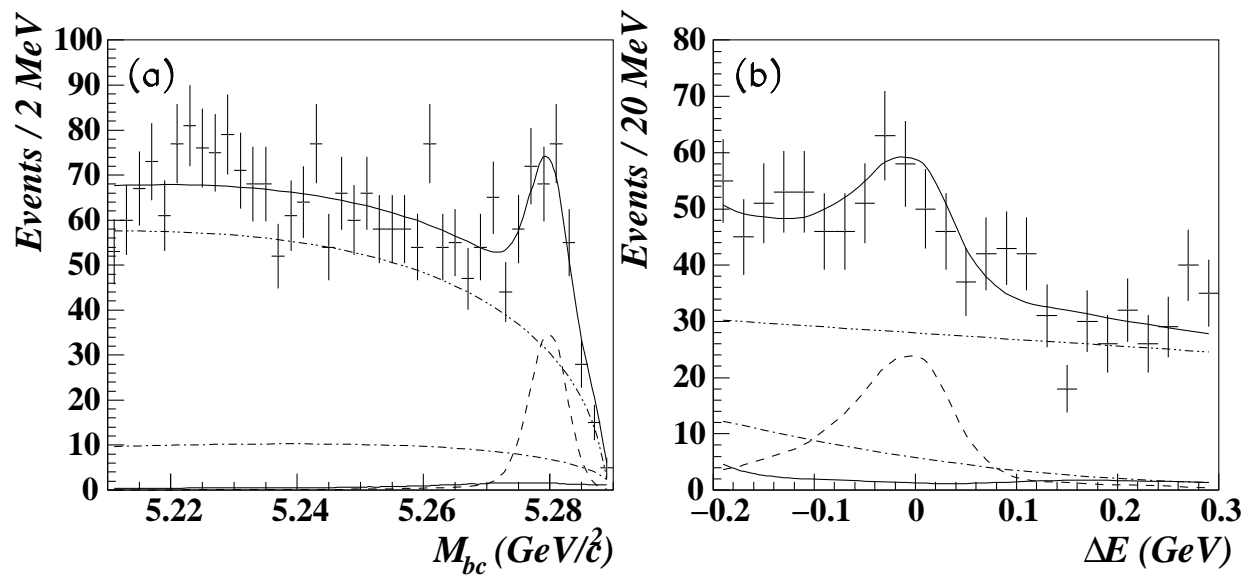
However,

- penguin pollution found to be large
- $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0) \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-6}$  (HFAG2005)
- large direct  $CP$  violation:  
 $A(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = 0.56 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.06$  (Belle; PRL 95, 101801 (2005))

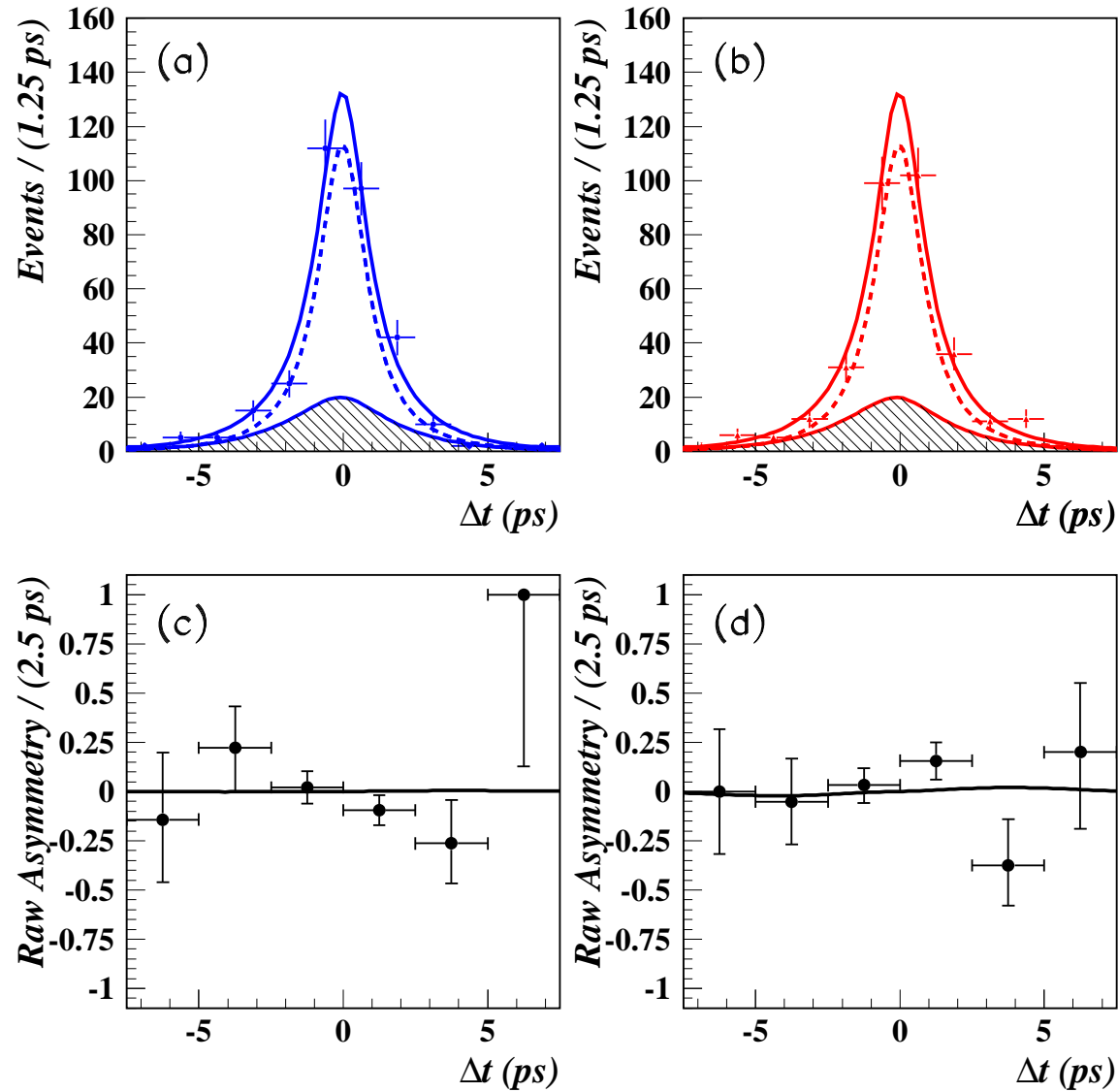
Isospin analysis possible; large statistical error & ambiguities

Recently,  $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$  found to be powerful for measurement of  $\phi_2$  because

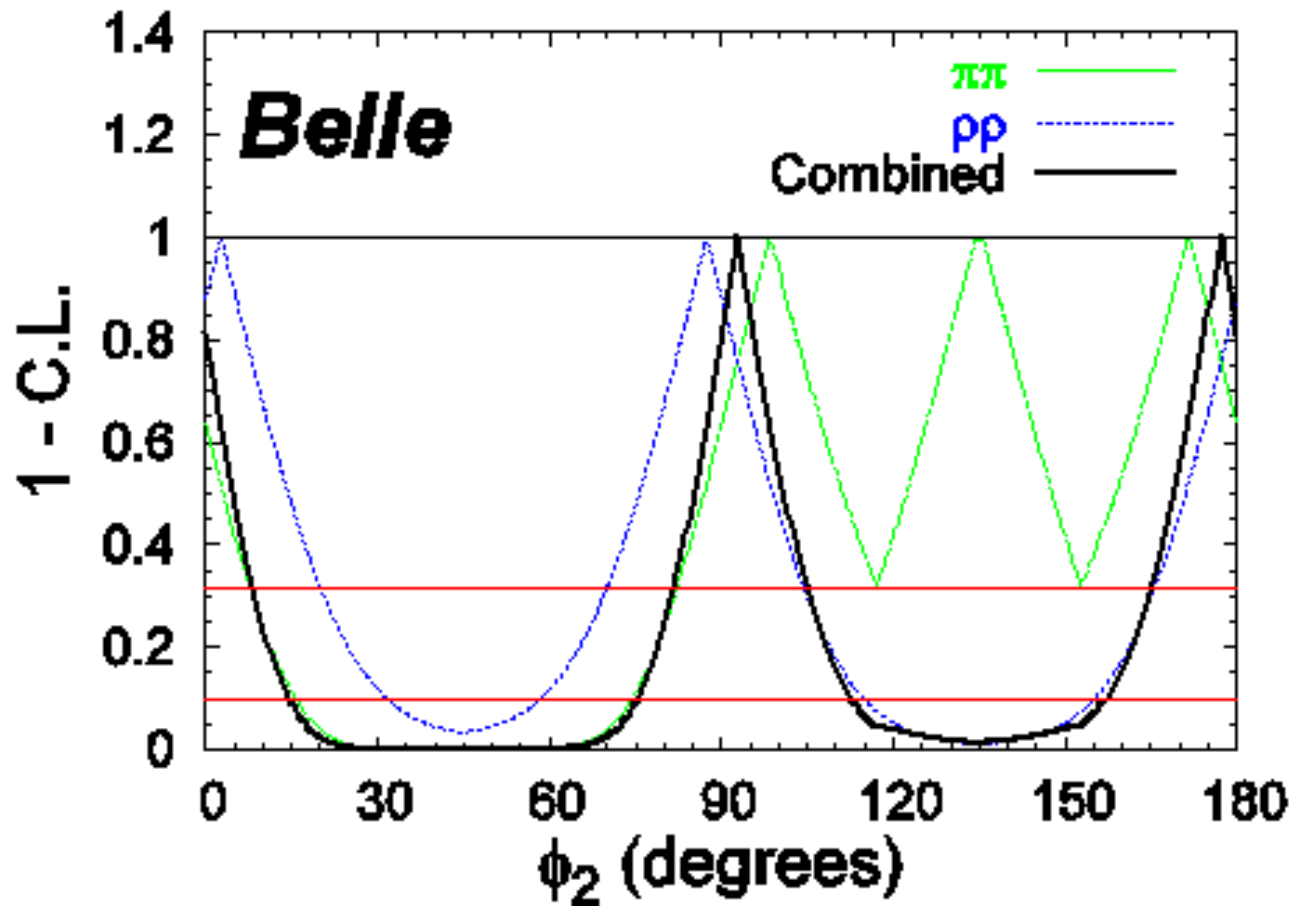
- small penguin pollution ( $\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0) < 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$  (BaBar))
- surprisingly (?) little nonresonant contribution
- $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$  almost 100% longitudinally polarized  
 (almost pure  $CP$  state ... downside is cannot access interference)



$142 \pm 13$  signal events      $f_{\text{long}} = 0.951^{+0.033}_{-0.039} \quad +0.029_{-0.031}$



$$S = 0.09 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.08 \quad A = 0.00 \pm 0.039^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$$



$\rho\rho$  only  
 $\phi_2 = 87 \pm 17^\circ$

$\pi\pi$  &  $\rho\rho$   
 $\phi_2 = 93^{+12}_{-11}^\circ$

(cf.  $\phi_2 = 87 \pm 12^\circ$  from naïve  $S = -\sin(2\phi_2)$  neglecting penguins)

A. Bondar *et al.*, hep-ph/0503174, to appear PLB

- Assume  $CPT$ , take  $\Delta\Gamma = 0$ ,  $|q/p| = 1$ ,  $\arg(q/p) = 2\phi_1$
- Neglect Cabibbo-suppressed contribution (for now)
- Ignore mixing,  $CP$  violation in  $D$  system
- Amplitude description (terms of  $e^{-|\Delta t|/2\tau_{B^0}}$  dropped)

$$|\bar{B}^0(\Delta t)\rangle = |\bar{B}^0\rangle \cos(\Delta m \Delta t/2) - ie^{-i2\phi_1} |B^0\rangle \sin(\Delta m \Delta t/2)$$

$$|\tilde{D}_{\bar{B}^0}(\Delta t)\rangle = |D^0\rangle \cos(\Delta m \Delta t/2) - ie^{-i2\phi_1} \eta_{h^0} (-1)^l |\bar{D}^0\rangle \sin(\Delta m \Delta t/2)$$

$$M_{\bar{B}^0}(\Delta t) = f(m_-^2, m_+^2) \cos(\Delta m \Delta t/2) - ie^{-i2\phi_1} \eta_{h^0} (-1)^l f(m_+^2, m_-^2) \sin(\Delta m \Delta t/2)$$

$$|B^0(\Delta t)\rangle = |B^0\rangle \cos(\Delta m \Delta t/2) - ie^{+i2\phi_1} |\bar{B}^0\rangle \sin(\Delta m \Delta t/2)$$

$$|\tilde{D}_{B^0}(\Delta t)\rangle = |\bar{D}^0\rangle \cos(\Delta m \Delta t/2) - ie^{+i2\phi_1} \eta_{h^0} (-1)^l |D^0\rangle \sin(\Delta m \Delta t/2)$$

$$M_{B^0}(\Delta t) = f(m_+^2, m_-^2) \cos(\Delta m \Delta t/2) - ie^{+i2\phi_1} \eta_{h^0} (-1)^l f(m_-^2, m_+^2) \sin(\Delta m \Delta t/2)$$

$$\eta_{h^0} = CP \text{ eigenvalue of } h^0 \quad l = \text{angular momentum}$$

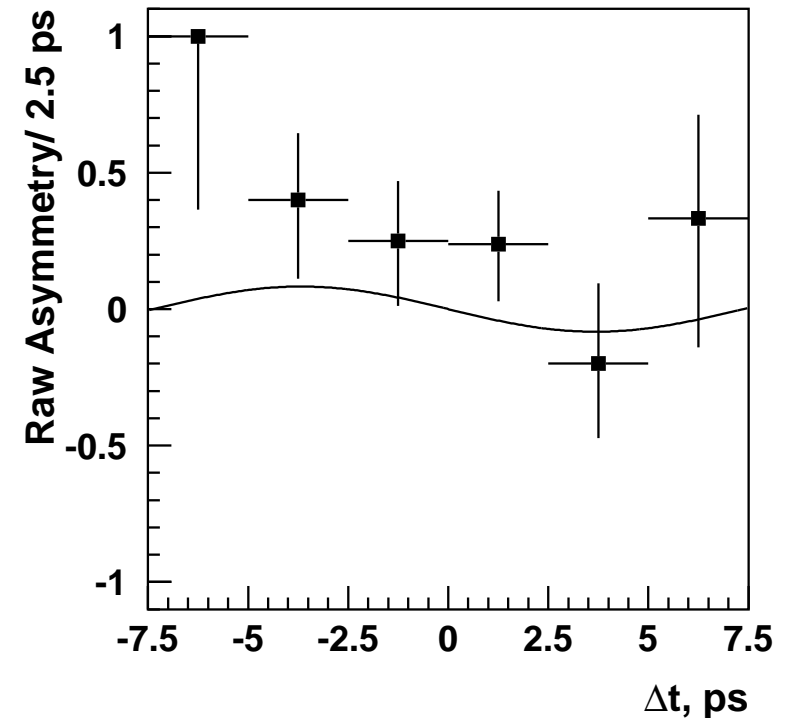
Raw asymmetry.

$[K_S\rho^0]_D h^0$  candidates.

| Process             | $N_{\text{tot}}$ | Efficiency (%) | $N_{\text{sig}}$ | Purity |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| $D\pi^0$            | 265              | 8.7            | $157 \pm 24$     | 59%    |
| $D\omega$           | 78               | 4.1            | $67 \pm 10$      | 86%    |
| $D\eta$             | 97               | 3.9            | $58 \pm 13$      | 60%    |
| $D^*\pi^0, D^*\eta$ | 52               |                | $27 \pm 11$      | 52%    |
| Sum                 | 492              |                | $309 \pm 31$     | 63%    |

Data fit results. Statistical errors from toy MC.

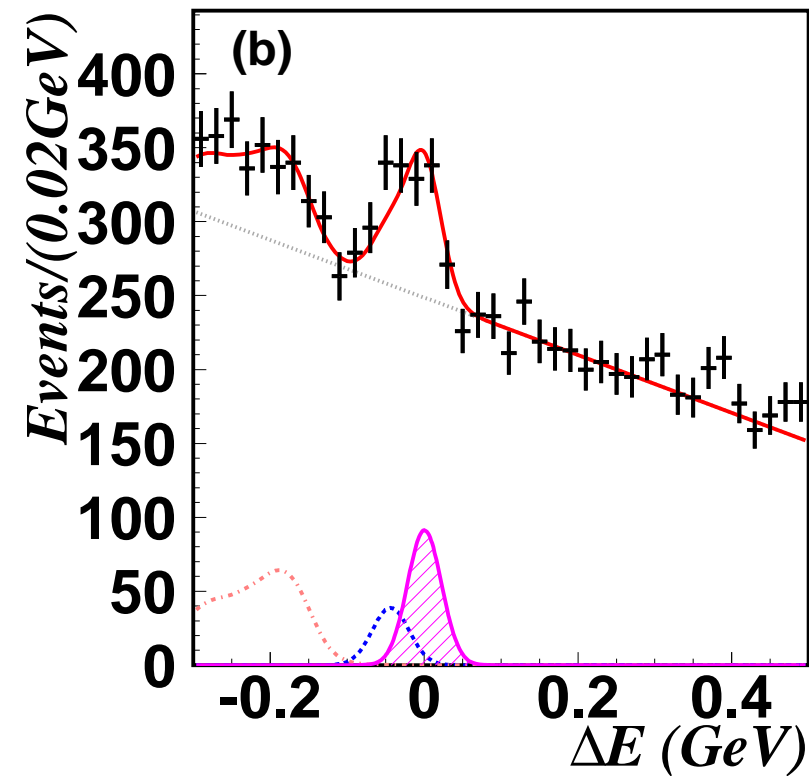
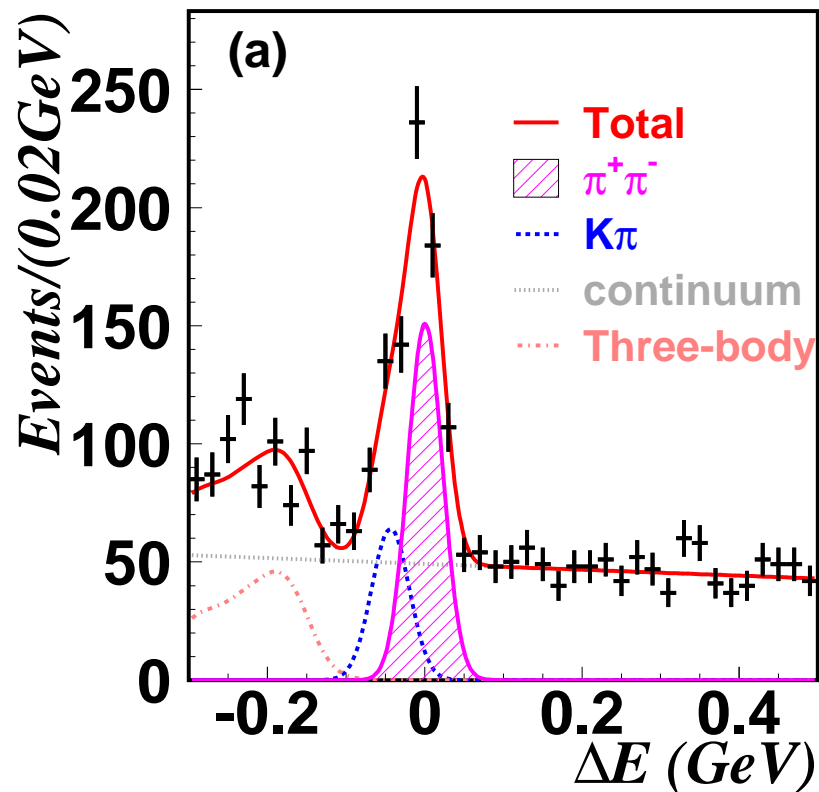
| Final state         | $\phi_1$ fit result, $^\circ$ |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| $D\pi^0$            | $11 \pm 26$                   |
| $D\omega, D\eta$    | $28 \pm 32$                   |
| $D^*\pi^0, D^*\eta$ | $25 \pm 35$                   |
| Simultaneous fit    | $16 \pm 21$                   |



Categorize candidates based on level of  $q\bar{q}$  background

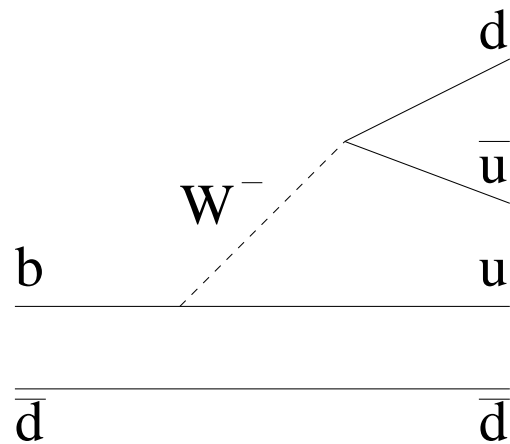
High quality

Low quality

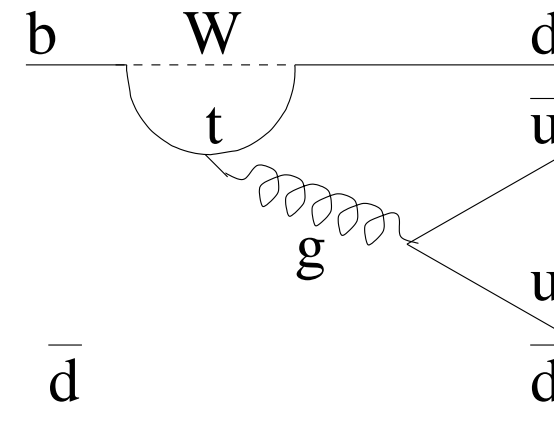


## Contributions from **tree** and **penguin** amplitudes

tree contains  $V_{ub}$



penguin contains  $V_{td}$



- Small branching fraction ( $\sim 4 \times 10^{-6}$ )
- Large background from  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow q \bar{q}$  ( $q = u, d, s, c$ )
- Background from  $B \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$



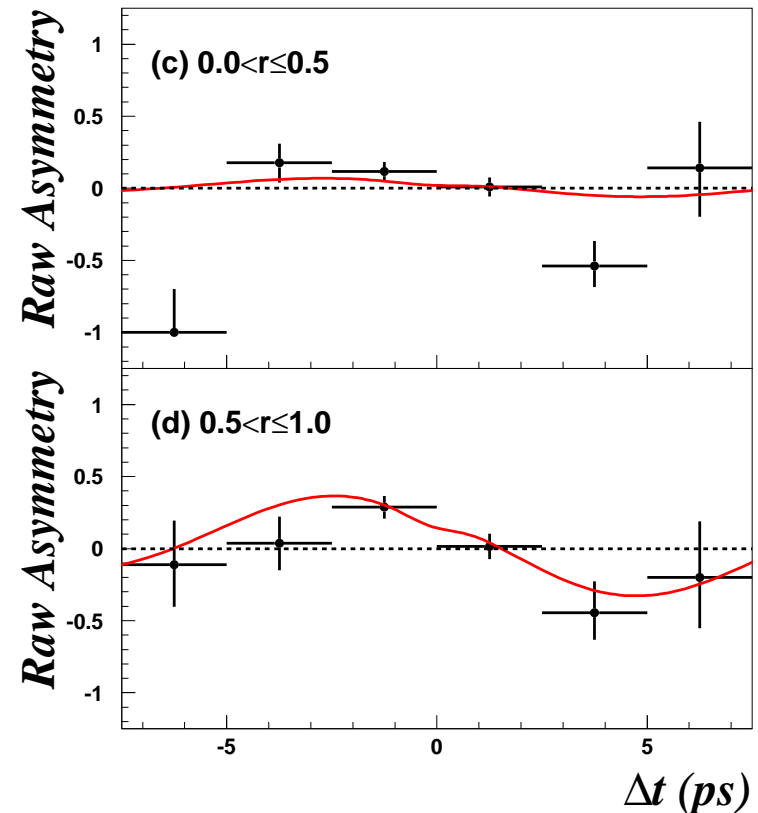
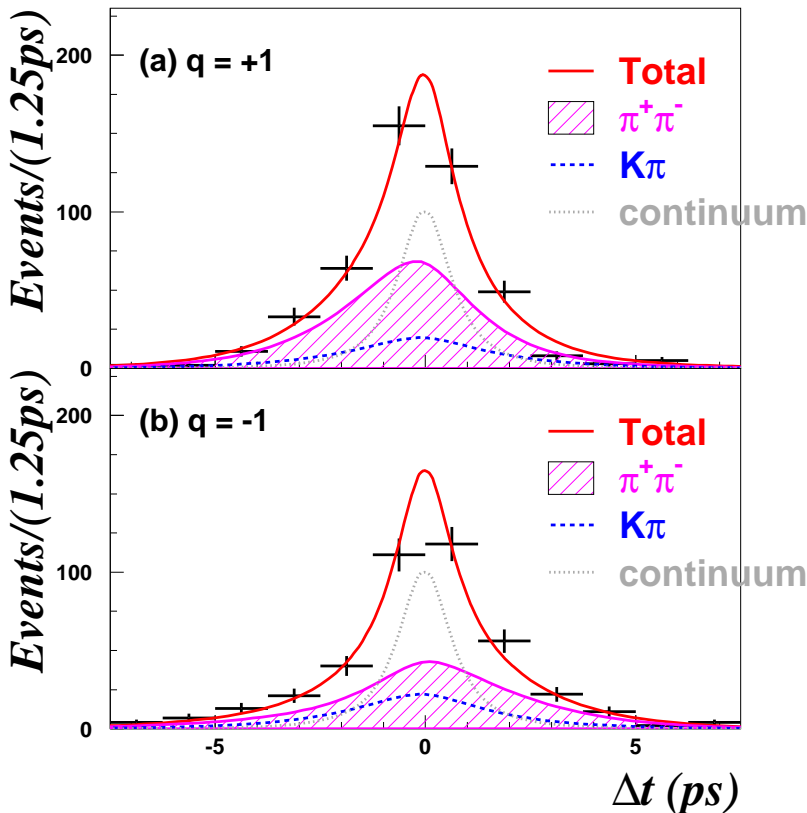
\* 2820 candidates \*

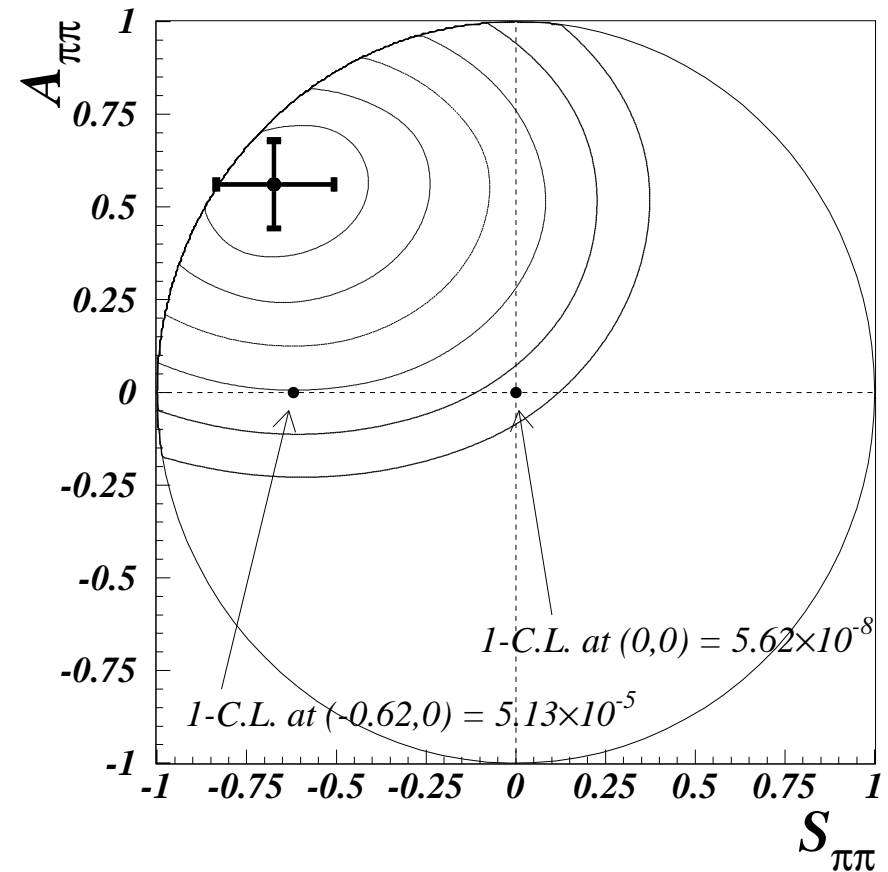
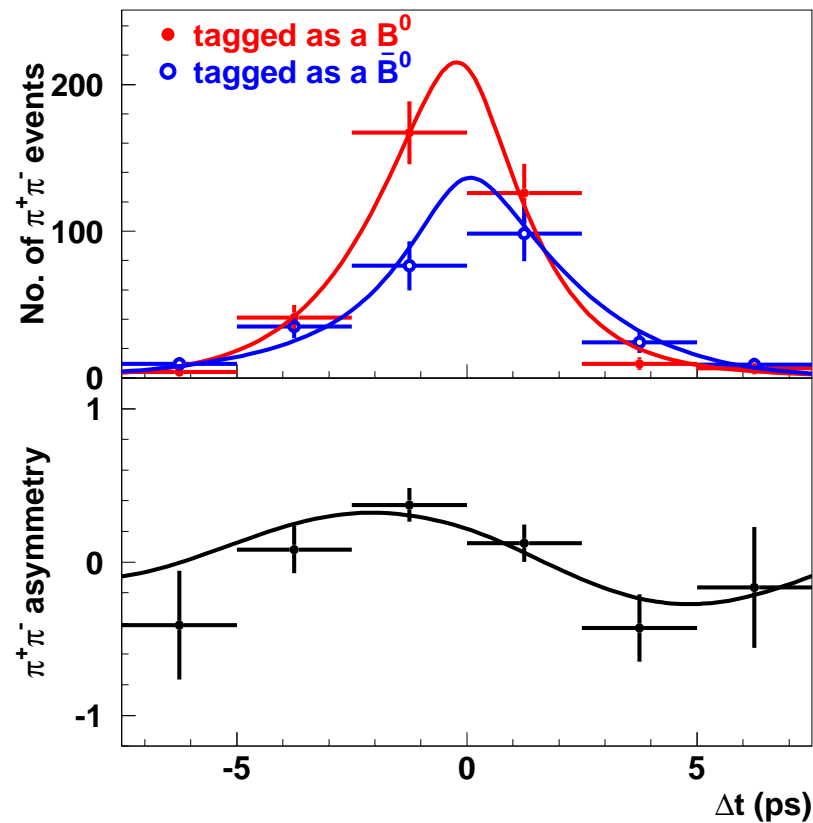
\*  $666 \pm 43 \pi^+ \pi^-$  signal events \*

$$S_{\pi^+ \pi^-} = -0.67 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.06$$

$$A_{\pi^+ \pi^-} = +0.56 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.06$$

Plots for high quality events only

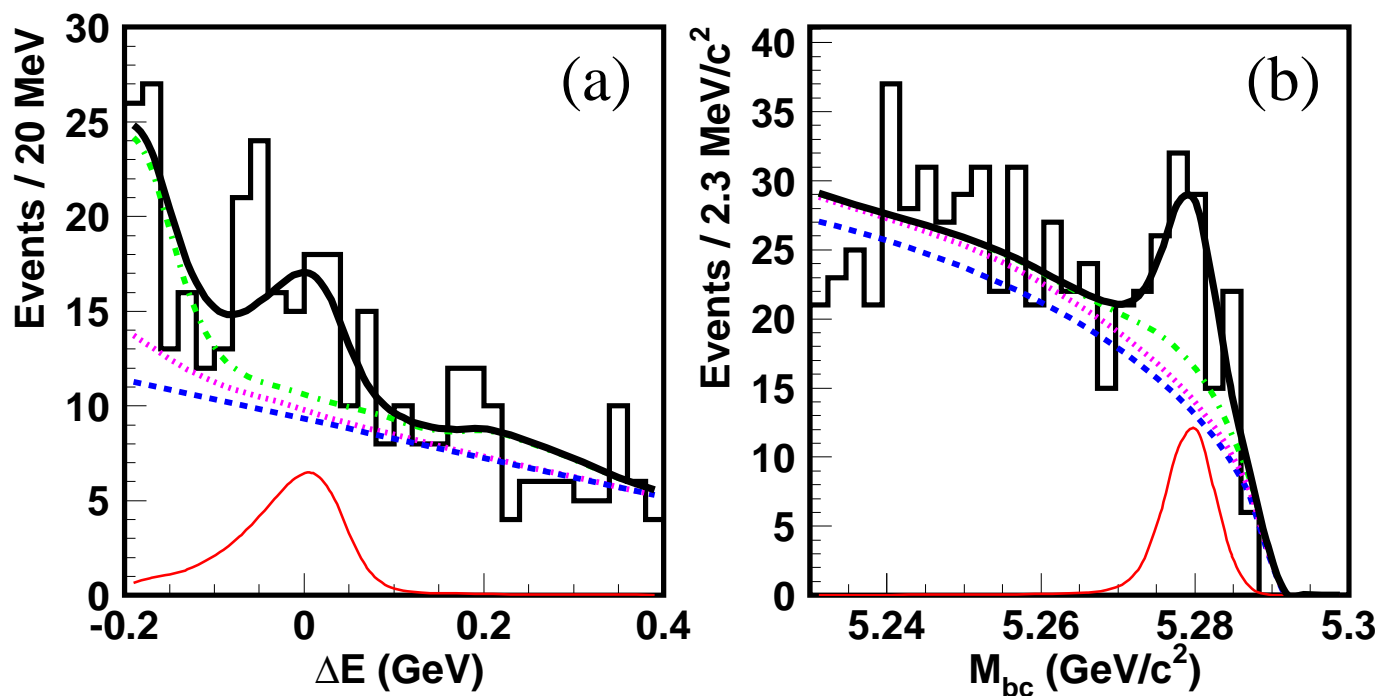


Yields from  $M_{bc} - \Delta E$  fits in bins of  $(q, \Delta t)$ 


- $CP$  violation significance  $> 5\sigma$  (still)
- DIRECT  $CPV$  significance :  $4\sigma$

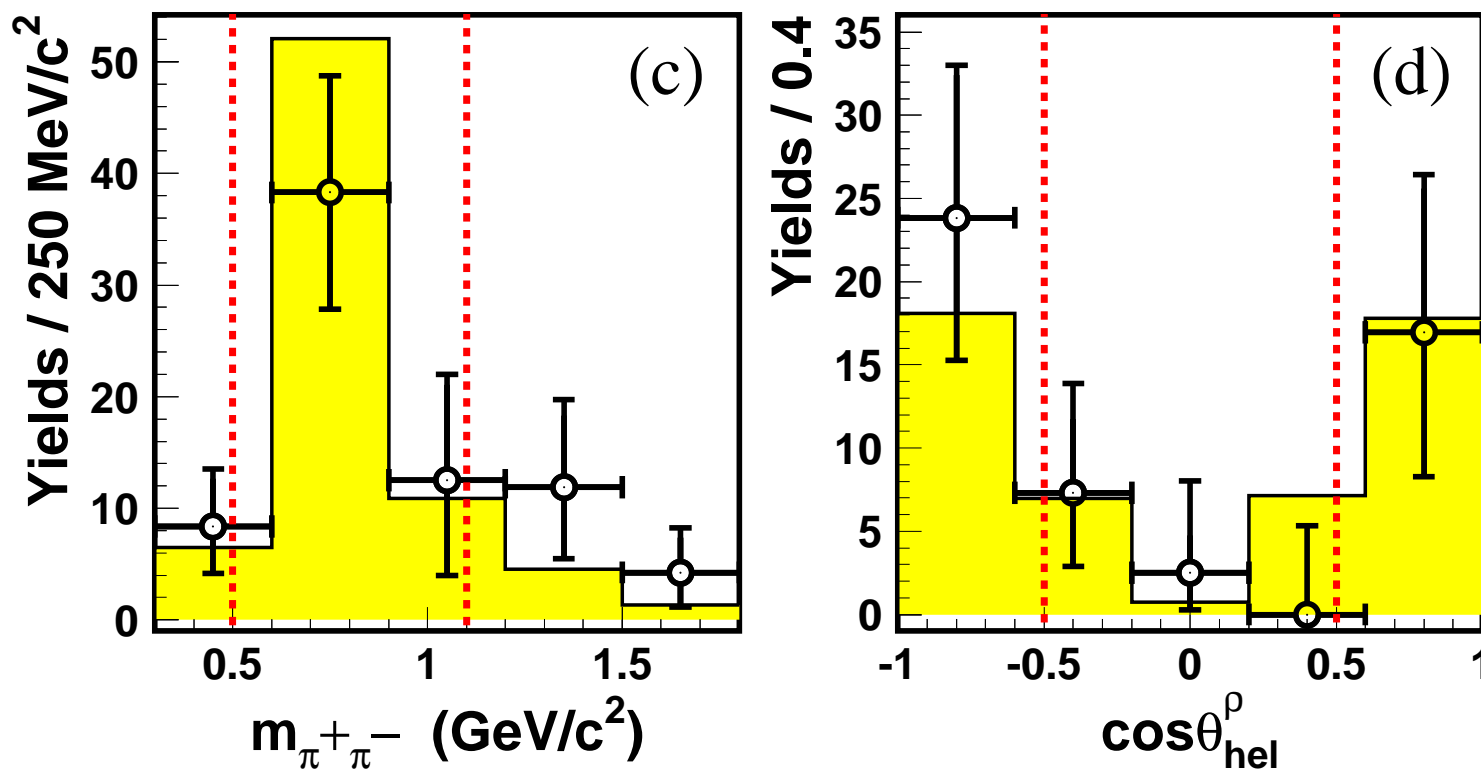
- Due to large penguin contribution need **isospin analysis** to extract  $\phi_2$
- Such analyses are underway ...
- Current limitation from knowledge of  $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ 
  - branching fraction
  - direct  $CP$  asymmetry
- Other avenues for  $\phi_2$  ( $\rho^\pm \pi^\mp$ ,  $\rho^\pm \rho^\mp$ , etc.) being explored

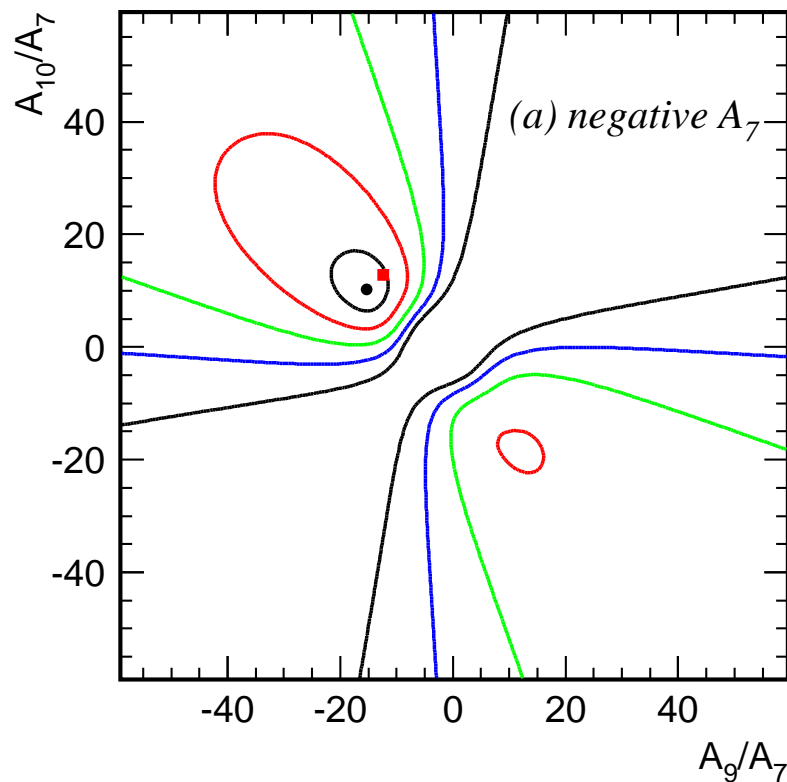
- Dalitz plot analysis of  $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  can measure  $\phi_2$  & resolve ambiguities
- Main contributions from  $\rho^\pm \pi^\mp$ , other contributions complicate the analysis



Significance:  $4.2\sigma$

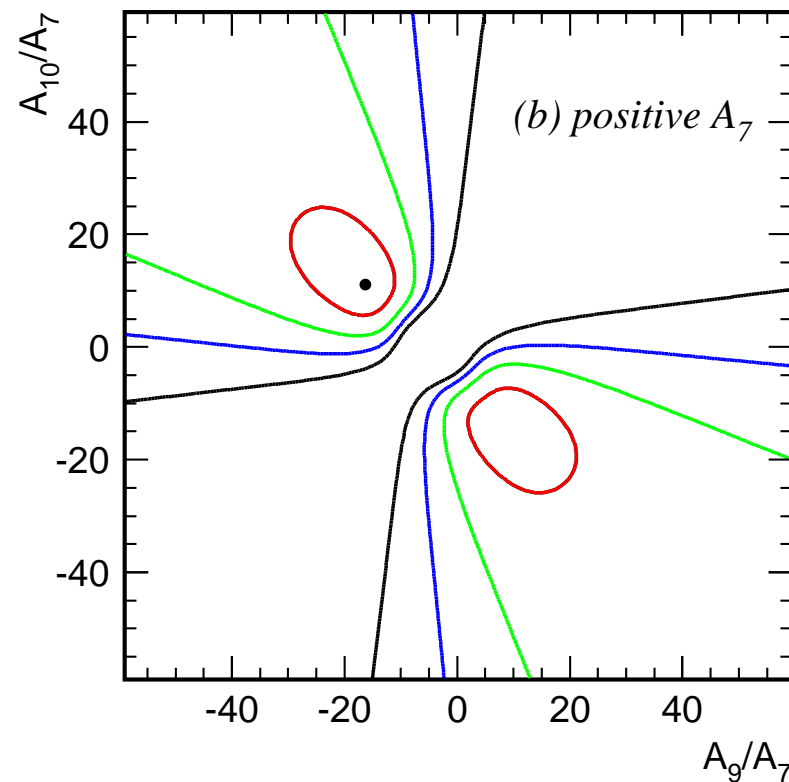
$$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0) = (3.12^{+0.88}_{-0.82} \text{ } ^{+0.60}_{-0.76}) \times 10^{-6}$$





$$A_9/A_7 = -15.3^{+3.4}_{-4.8} \pm 1.1$$

$$A_{10}/A_7 = 10.3^{+5.2}_{-3.8} \pm 1.8$$



$$A_9/A_7 = -16.3^{+3.7}_{-5.7} \pm 1.4$$

$$A_{10}/A_7 = 11.1^{+6.0}_{-3.9} \pm 2.4$$