

# Flavor Physics & CP Violation 2017

Overview of UT angle  $\gamma/\phi_3$  Measurements

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Jeremy Dalseno

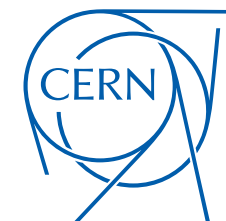
on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

J.Dalseno [at] bristol.ac.uk

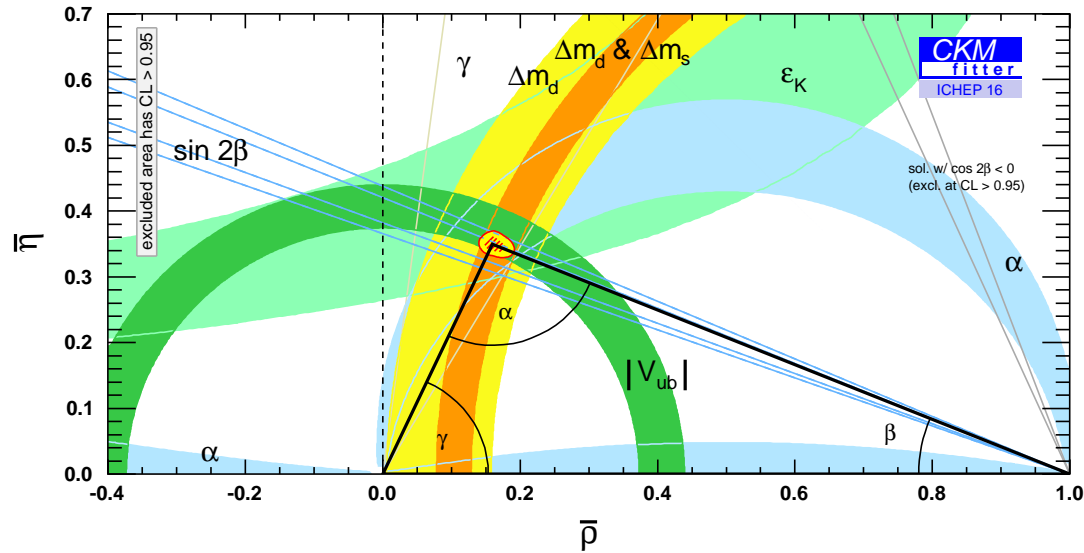
06 June 2017



University of  
BRISTOL



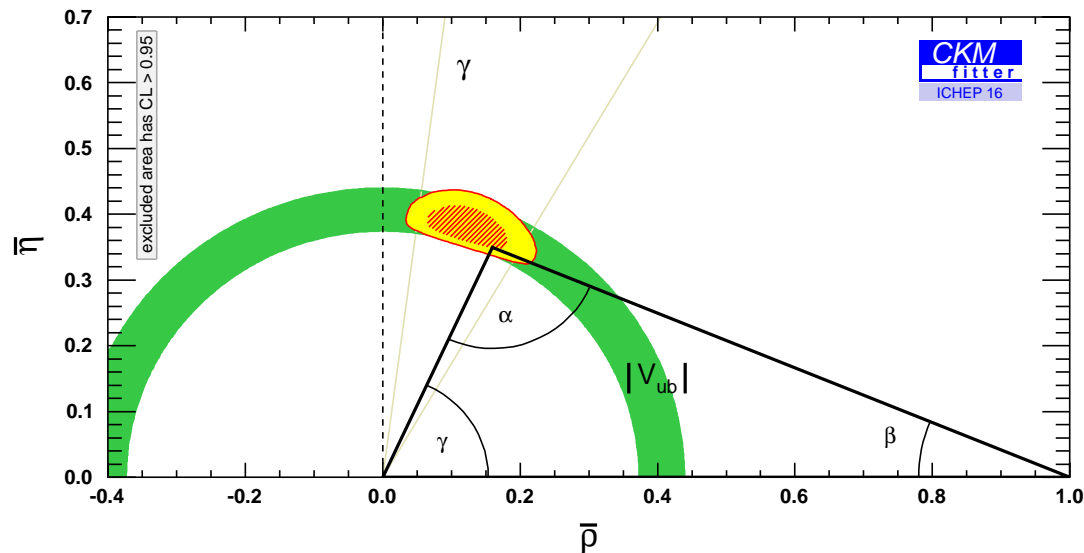
# Current Status of $\gamma/\phi_3$



$\gamma$  is the phase of  $V_{ub}^*$

Indirect predictions from CKM paradigm

$$\gamma = 65.33^{+0.96}_{-2.54}$$



Direct measurement not quite as precise

$$\gamma = 72.1^{+5.4}_{-5.8}$$

New Physics manifests as discrepancy

# $\gamma$ from $B$ Decays

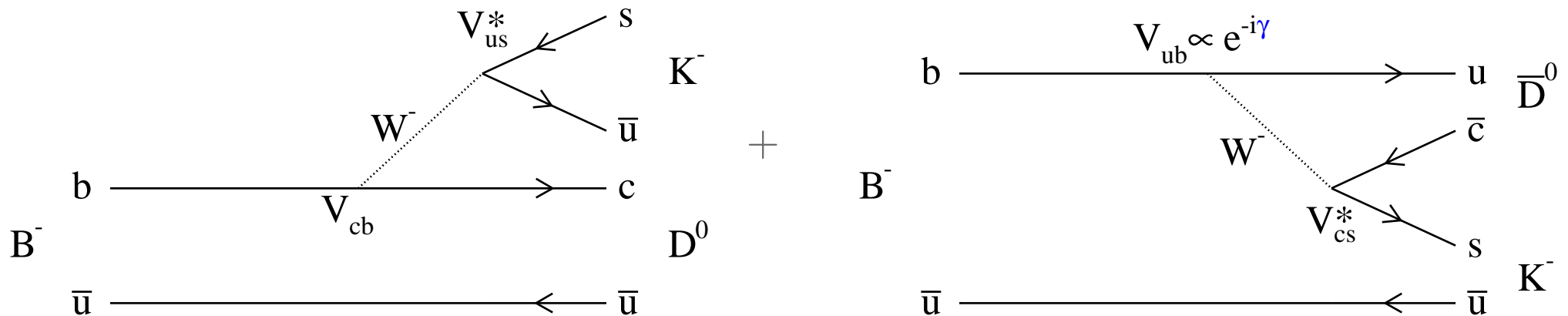
Theoretically cleanest Standard Model measurement of  $\gamma$  from  $B \rightarrow DK$  decays

$|\delta\gamma|/\gamma \lesssim \mathcal{O}(10^{-7})$  from electroweak corrections: J. Brod and J. Zupan, JHEP **1401** (2014) 051

When  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  decay to the same final state

Interference between the dominant  $b \rightarrow c\bar{u}s$  with the corresponding DCS  $b \rightarrow u\bar{c}s$

$$A_{B^-} \propto A_{D^0} + r_B e^{i\delta_B} e^{-i\gamma} A_{\bar{D}^0}$$

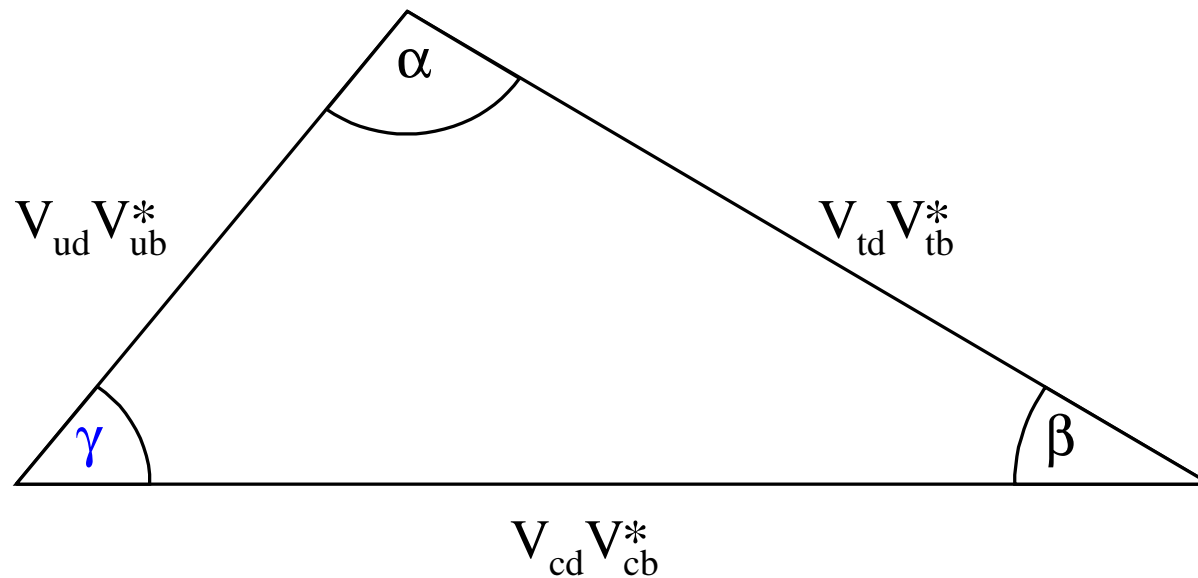


$r_B$ : Ratio of colour-suppressed to colour-favoured diagrams,  $\delta_B$ : strong phase difference

Weak phase  $2\gamma$  simply the phase difference between  $A_{B^+}$  and  $A_{B^-}$

# Outline

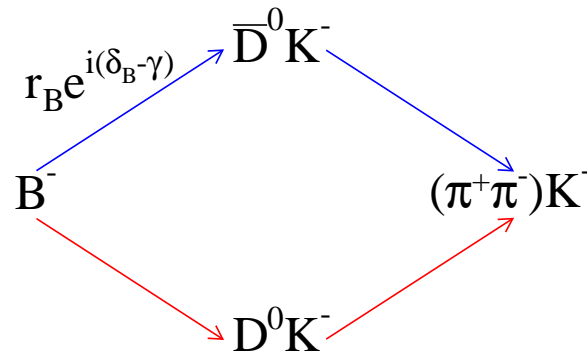
1. GLW
2. ADS
3. GGSZ
4. Time-dependent
5. Combination



# GLW Method

Gronau, London and Wyler: PLB **253**, 483 (1991); PLB **265**, 172 (1991)

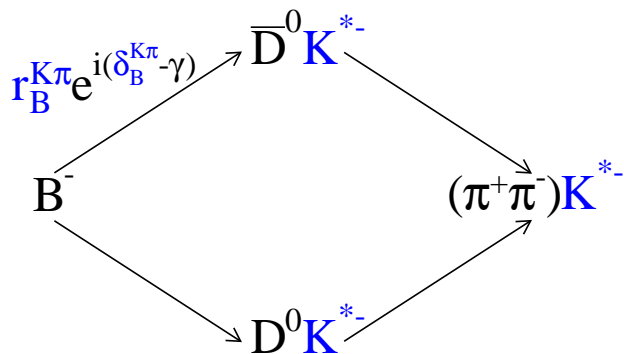
$D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  decays to  $CP$  eigenstates



Various extensions to the GLW idea

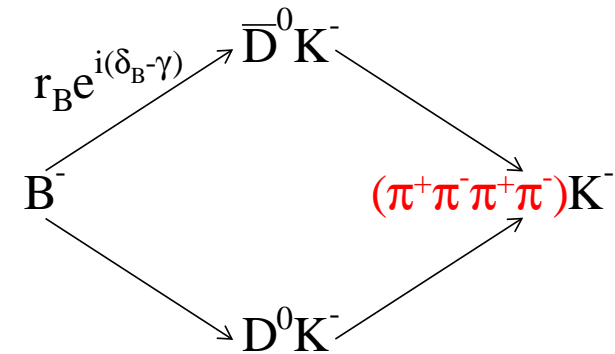
Excited kaons

Hadronic parameters averaged over phase space



Multibody  $D$  decays

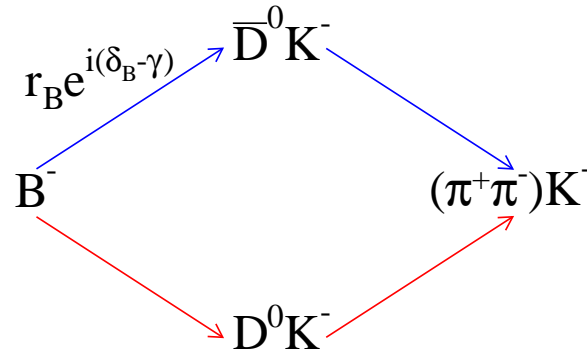
Dilution from  $CP$ -content admixture



# GLW Method

Gronau, London, Wyler: PLB **253**, 483 (1991); PLB **265**, 172 (1991)

$D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  decays to  $CP$  eigenstates



Various extensions to the GLW idea

Excited kaons

$\kappa$ : Coherence factor from non- $K^*$  interference

Observables relative to dominant  $D \rightarrow K\pi$  decay

$$\mathcal{R}_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP} K^{(*)-}) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP} K^{(*)+})}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D[K^-\pi^+]K^{(*)-}) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D[K^+\pi^-]K^{(*)+})} = 1 + (r_B^{K\pi})^2 + 2r_B^{K\pi} \kappa (2F^+ - 1) \cos \delta_B^{K\pi} \cos \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP} K^{(*)-}) - \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP} K^{(*)+})}{\Gamma(B^- \rightarrow D_{CP} K^{(*)-}) + \Gamma(B^+ \rightarrow D_{CP} K^{(*)+})} = \frac{2r_B^{K\pi} \kappa (2F^+ - 1) \sin \delta_B^{K\pi} \sin \gamma}{R_{CP}}$$

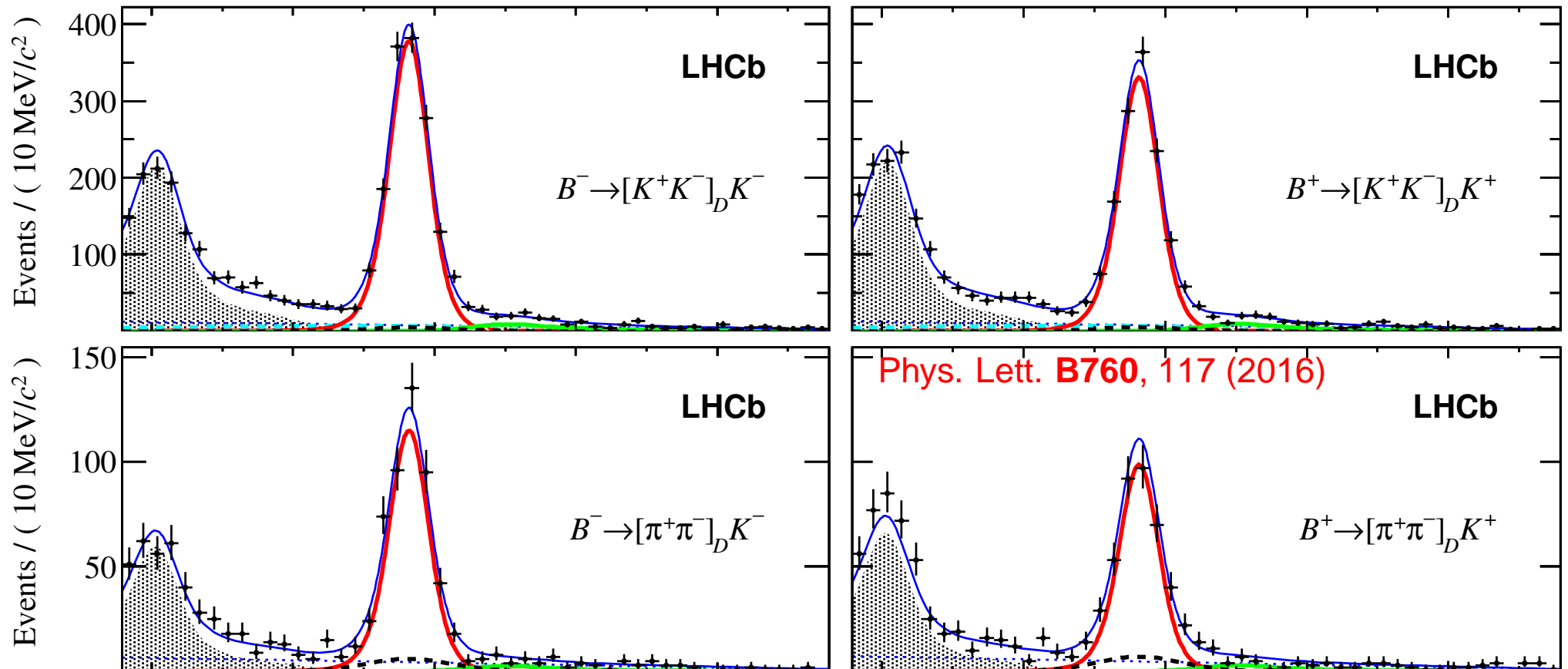
Multibody  $D$  decays

$F^+$ : Fractional  $CP$ -even content

# GLW Results

$$B^- \rightarrow D[K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-]K^-$$

2011+2012:  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$$N_{KK} = 3816 \pm 92$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{KK} = +0.087 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.008 (4.0\sigma)$$

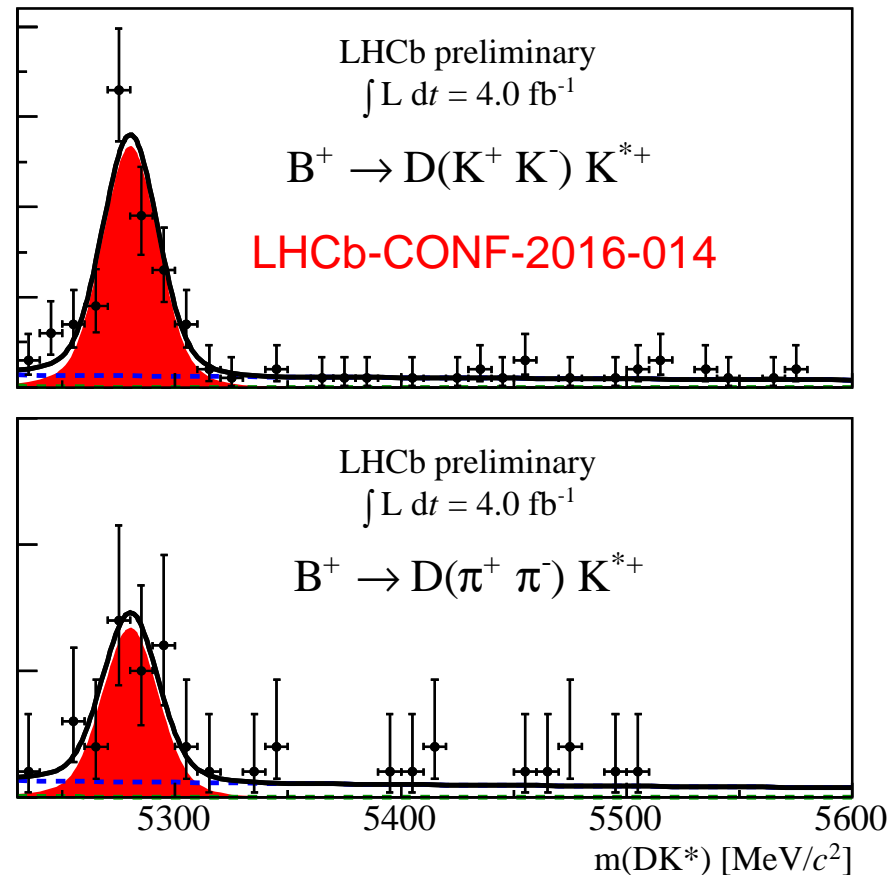
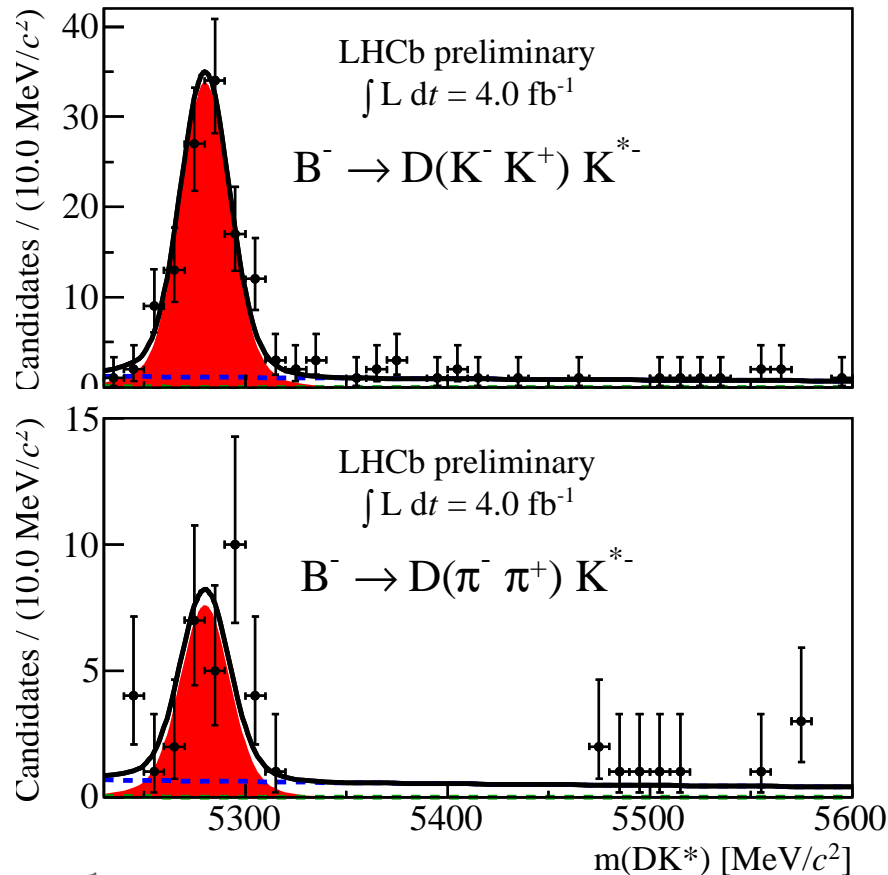
$$N_{\pi\pi} = 1162 \pm 48$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\pi\pi} = +0.128 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.012 (3.3\sigma)$$

$m(Dh^\pm)$  [MeV/c<sup>2</sup>]

# quasi-GLW Results

New results for  $B^- \rightarrow DK^{*-}$  Run 1+2015+2016:  $4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of Run II data worth about as much as Run 1 dataset

$$N_{KK} = 194 \pm 16$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{KK} = +0.12 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.01$$

$$N_{\pi\pi} = 49 \pm 8$$

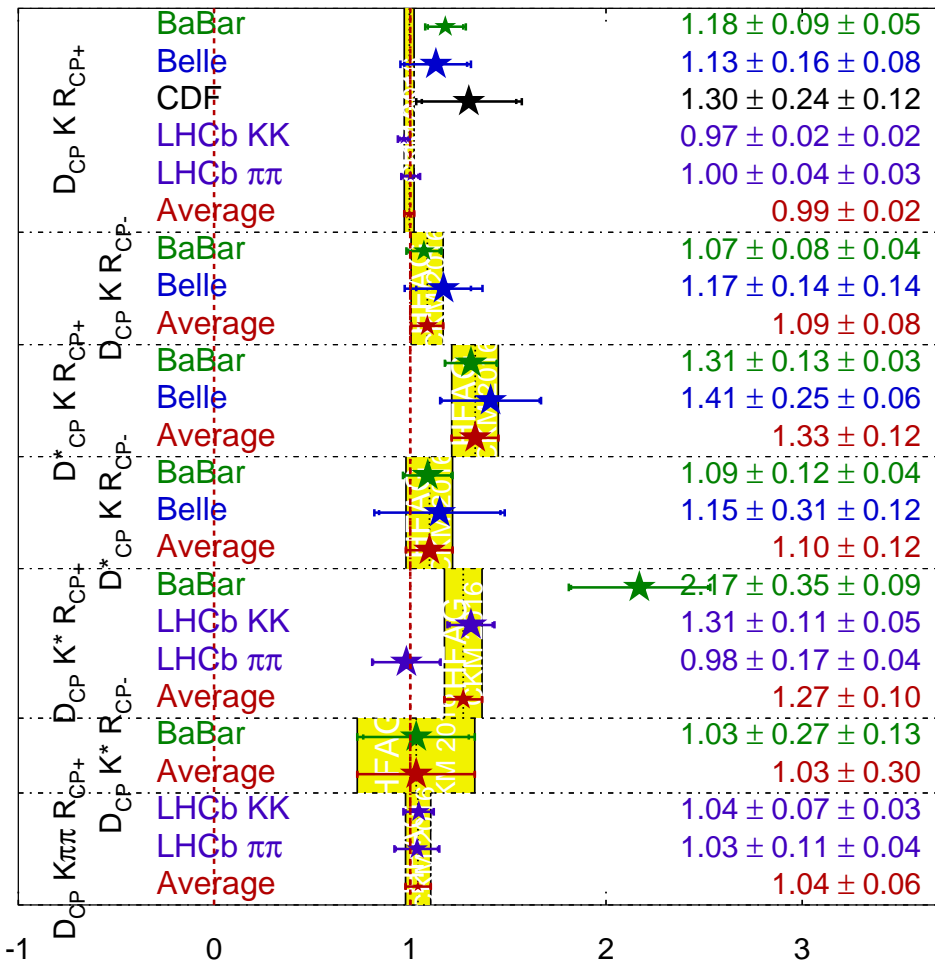
$$\mathcal{A}_{\pi\pi} = +0.08 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.02$$



# GLW Average

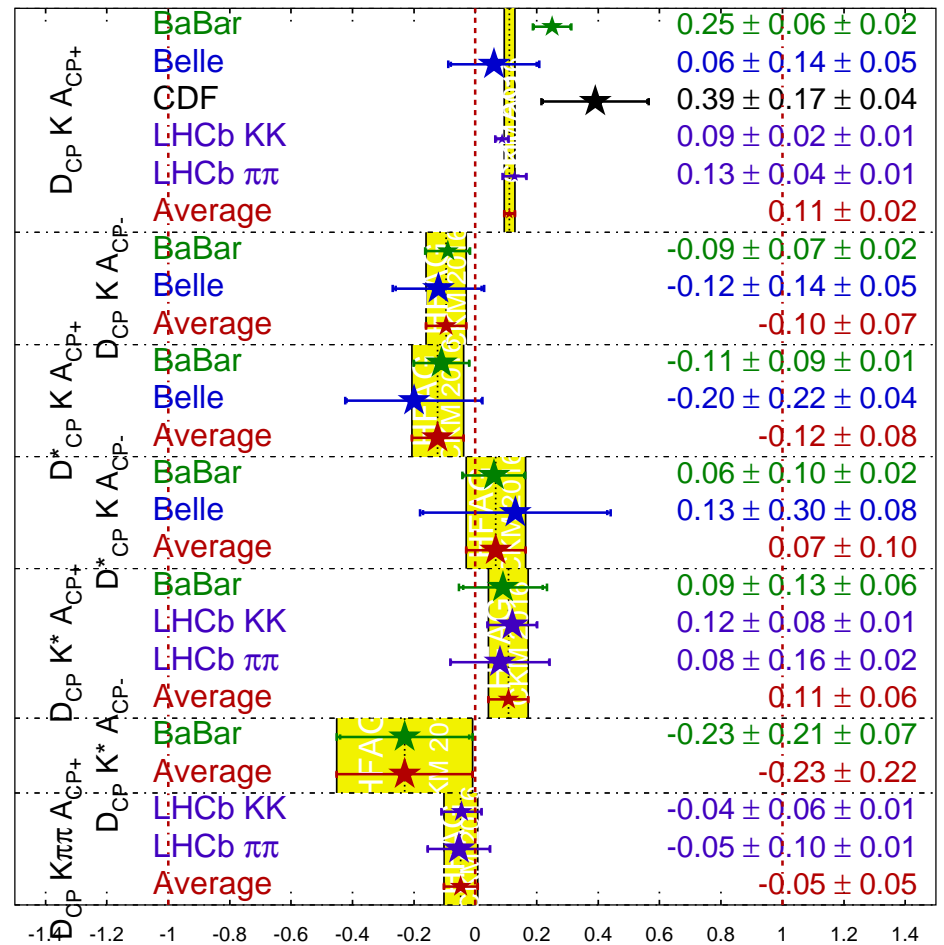
## $R_{CP}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
CKM 2016  
PRELIMINARY



## $A_{CP}$ Averages

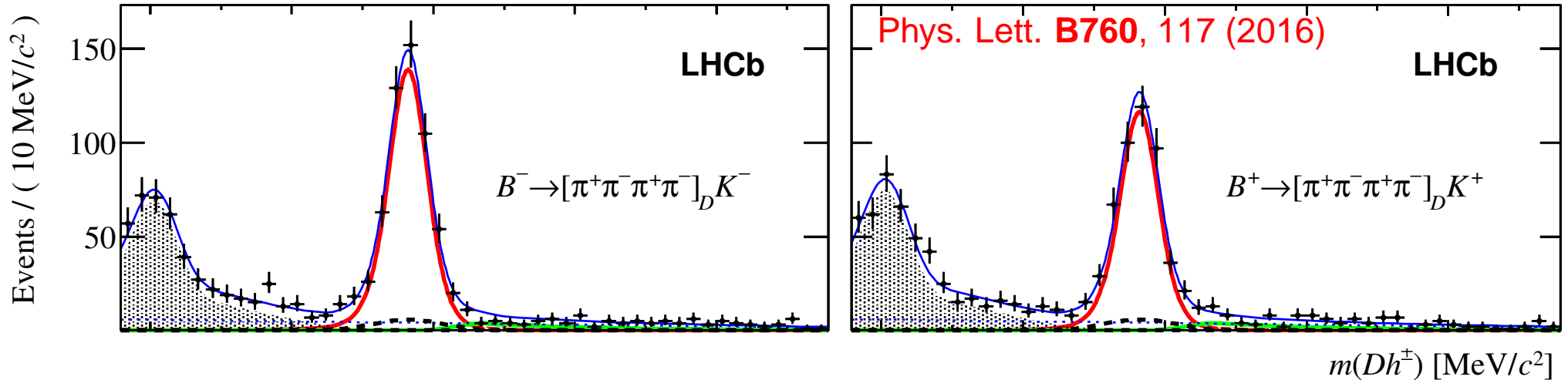
**HFAG**  
CKM 2016  
PRELIMINARY



# quasi-GLW Results

$$B^- \rightarrow D[\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^\pm]K^-$$

2011+2012:  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$$N_{4\pi} = 1497 \pm 60$$

$$A_{4\pi} = +0.100 \pm 0.034 \pm 0.018 (2.6\sigma)$$

Recall  $\gamma$  sensitivity diluted by  $CP$  admixture of final state

Fraction of  $CP$ -even content determined with  $CP$ -tagged CLEO-c data

Phys. Lett. B747, 9 (2015)

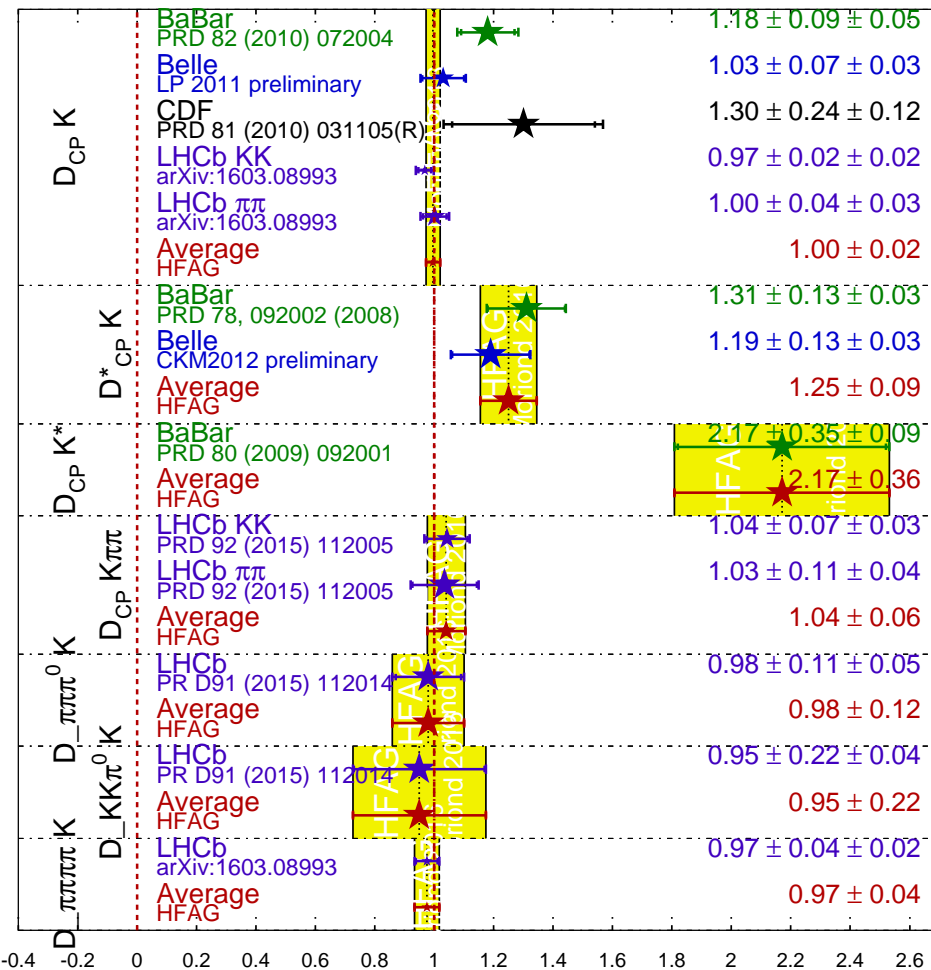
$$F_{4\pi}^+ = 0.737 \pm 0.028$$

Corresponds to a dilution  $\sim 50\%$

# quasi-GLW Average

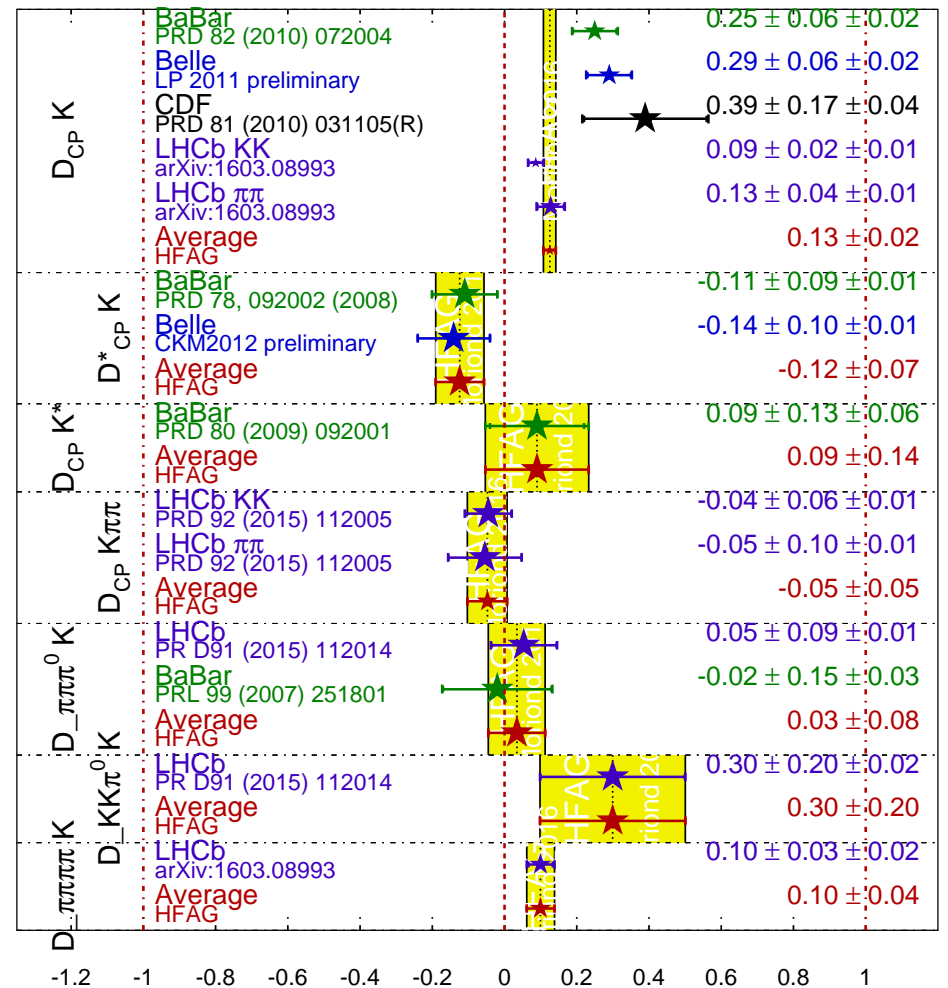
## $R_{CP+}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
Moriond 2016  
PRELIMINARY



## $A_{CP+}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
Moriond 2016  
PRELIMINARY



# GLW-Dalitzz Method

Various extensions to the GLW idea

Amplitude Analysis of  $B$  decays, eg.  $B^0 \rightarrow DK^+ \pi^-$

Dominant  $D \rightarrow K \pi$  decay

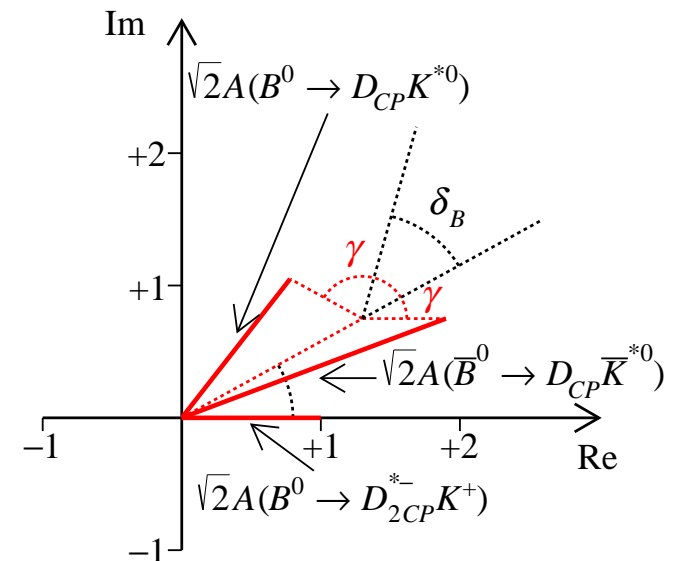
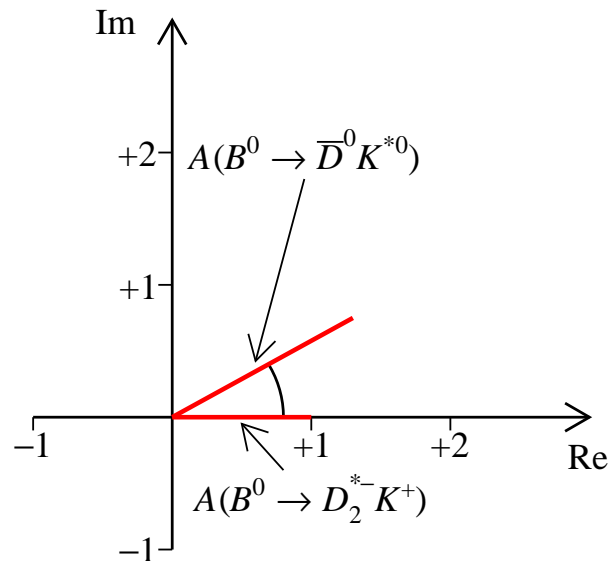
Negligible  $V_{ub}$  contribution

Determine relative amplitude

$D_{CP}$  decays,  $b \rightarrow c$  also colour-suppressed

Slow pion from  $D_2^{*-}$  tags the  $D_{CP}$  flavour

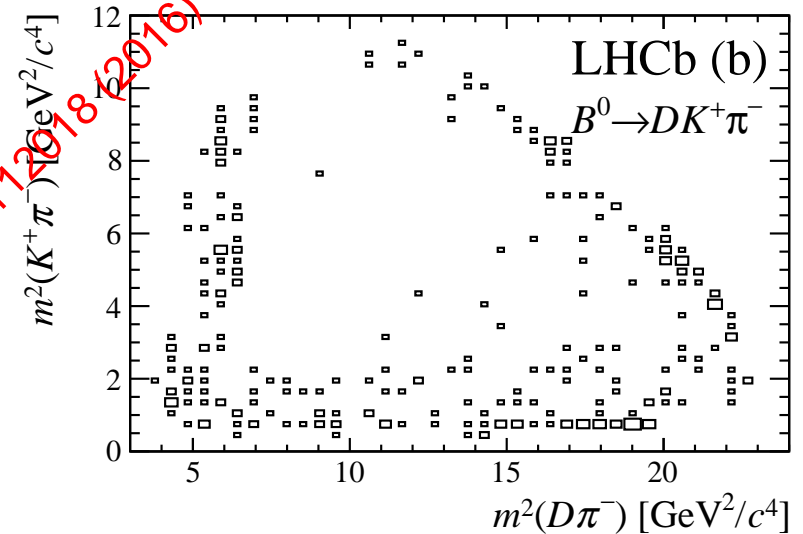
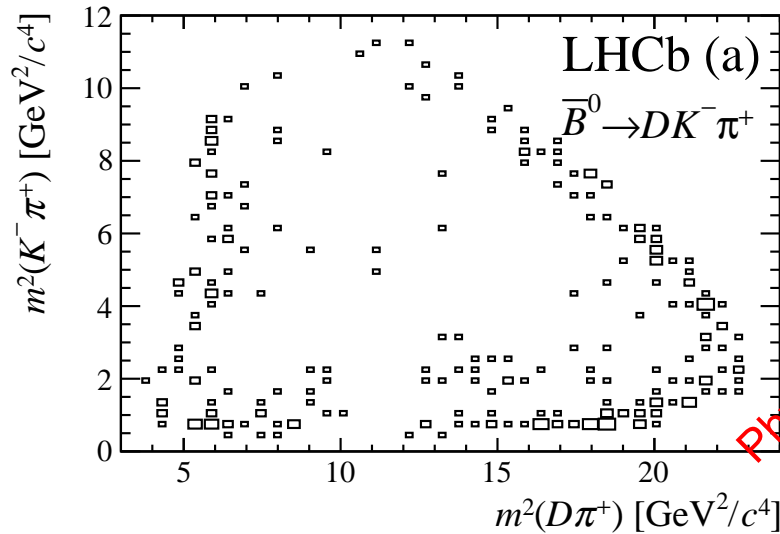
Subtracts  $CP$ -conserving  $V_{cb}$  component



Measure  $r_B$ ,  $\delta_B$  and  $\gamma$  directly, solution degeneracy reduced from  $8 \rightarrow 2$

# GLW-Dalitz Results

2011+2012:  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



Phys. Rev. D **93**, 112018 (2016)

Interference in  $D_2^{*-} - K^{*0}$  overlapping region gives sensitivity to  $\gamma$

$N_{KK} = 339 \pm 22$ ,  $N_{\pi\pi} = 168 \pm 19$  in the  $B^0$  signal region

Amplitude analysis with Isobar approach,  $A(m_{D\pi}^2, m_{K\pi}^2) \equiv \sum_i a_i F_i(m_{D\pi}^2, m_{K\pi}^2)$

$a_i$  is the relative coupling of various resonances  $F_i$

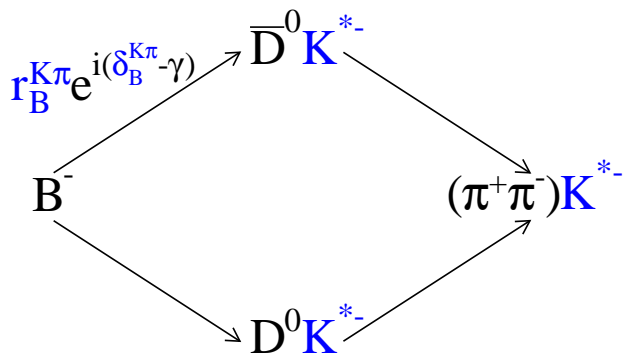
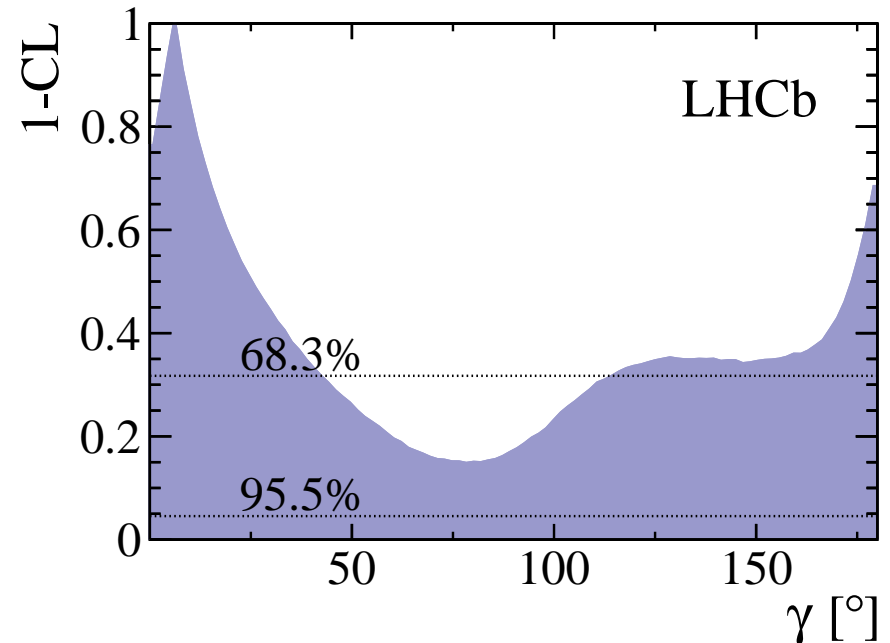
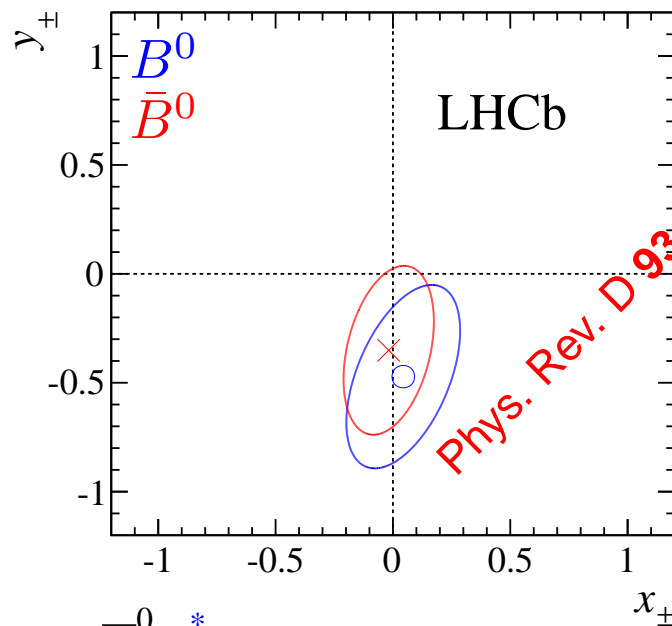
For  $D \rightarrow KK, \pi\pi$  samples with a **resonance** in  $B^0 \rightarrow DK^+ \pi^-$

$a_i \rightarrow a_i(1 + x_i^\pm + iy_i^\pm)$  where  $+(-)$  corresponds to  $B^0(\bar{B}^0)$

# GLW-Dalitz Results

Cartesian coordinates for  $K\pi$  resonance  $i$ , related to  $\gamma$

$$x_i^\pm = r_B^i \cos(\delta_B^i \pm \gamma), \quad y_i^\pm = r_B^i \sin(\delta_B^i \pm \gamma)$$



Recall quasi-GLW method with excited kaons

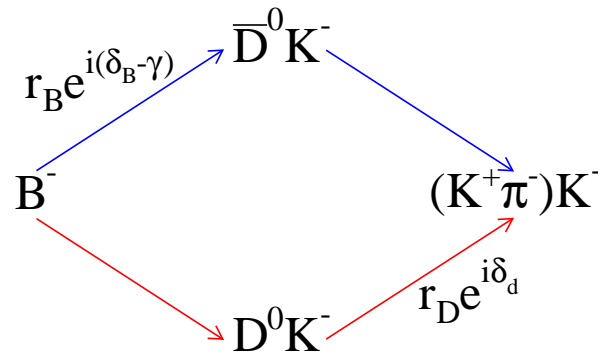
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP} = \frac{2r_B^{K\pi} \kappa (2F^+ - 1) \sin \delta_B^{K\pi} \sin \gamma}{R_{CP}}$$

Calculate  $\kappa$  from  $B^0 \rightarrow DK^+\pi^-$  amplitude model for any  $K^*$  selection

# ADS Method

Atwood, Dunietz and Soni; PRL **78**, 3257 (1997)

Matching colour-suppressed  $B$  decay with Cabibbo-favoured  $D$  decay and *vice versa*



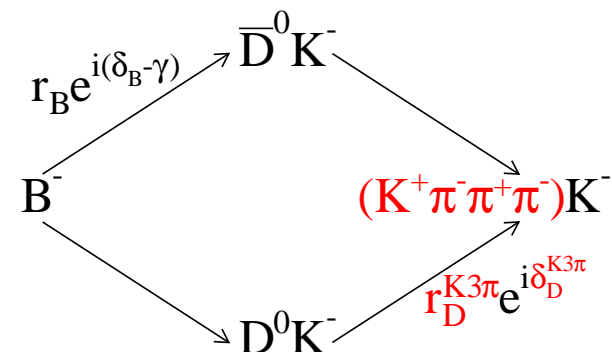
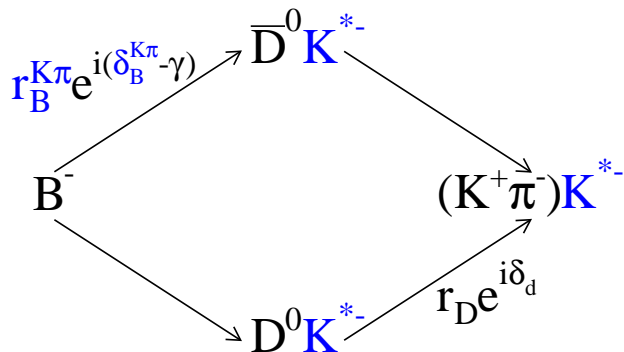
Enhancing observed asymmetries at a cost of additional  $D$  hadronic parameters

Excited kaons

Multibody  $D$  decays

Hadronic parameters averaged over phase space

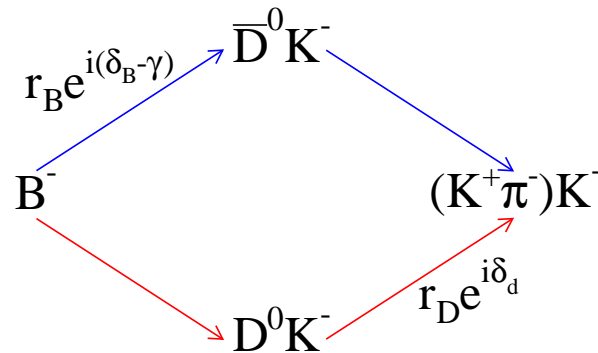
Average hadronic  $D$  decay parameters



# ADS Method

Atwood, Dunietz and Soni; PRL **78**, 3257 (1997)

Matching colour-suppressed  $B$  decay with Cabibbo-favoured  $D$  decay and *vice versa*



Enhancing observed asymmetries at a cost of additional  $D$  hadronic parameters

Excited kaons

Multibody  $D$  decays

$\kappa$ : Coherence factor from non- $K^*$  interference

Input from  $D$  Dalitz analyses

Ratios of suppressed to favoured modes give better statistically behaved observables

$$\mathcal{R}_{\mp} = \frac{\Gamma(B^{\mp} \rightarrow D_{\text{sup}} K^{(*)-})}{\Gamma(B^{\mp} \rightarrow D_{\text{fav}} K^{(*)-})} = \frac{(r_B^{K\pi})^2 + (r_D^{K3\pi})^2 + 2r_B^{K\pi} \kappa_B r_D^{K3\pi} \kappa_D \cos(\delta_B^{K\pi} + \delta_D^{K3\pi} \mp \gamma)}{1 + (r_B^{K\pi} r_D^{K3\pi})^2 + 2r_B^{K\pi} \kappa_B r_D^{K3\pi} \kappa_D \cos(\delta_B^{K\pi} - \delta_D^{K3\pi} \mp \gamma)}$$

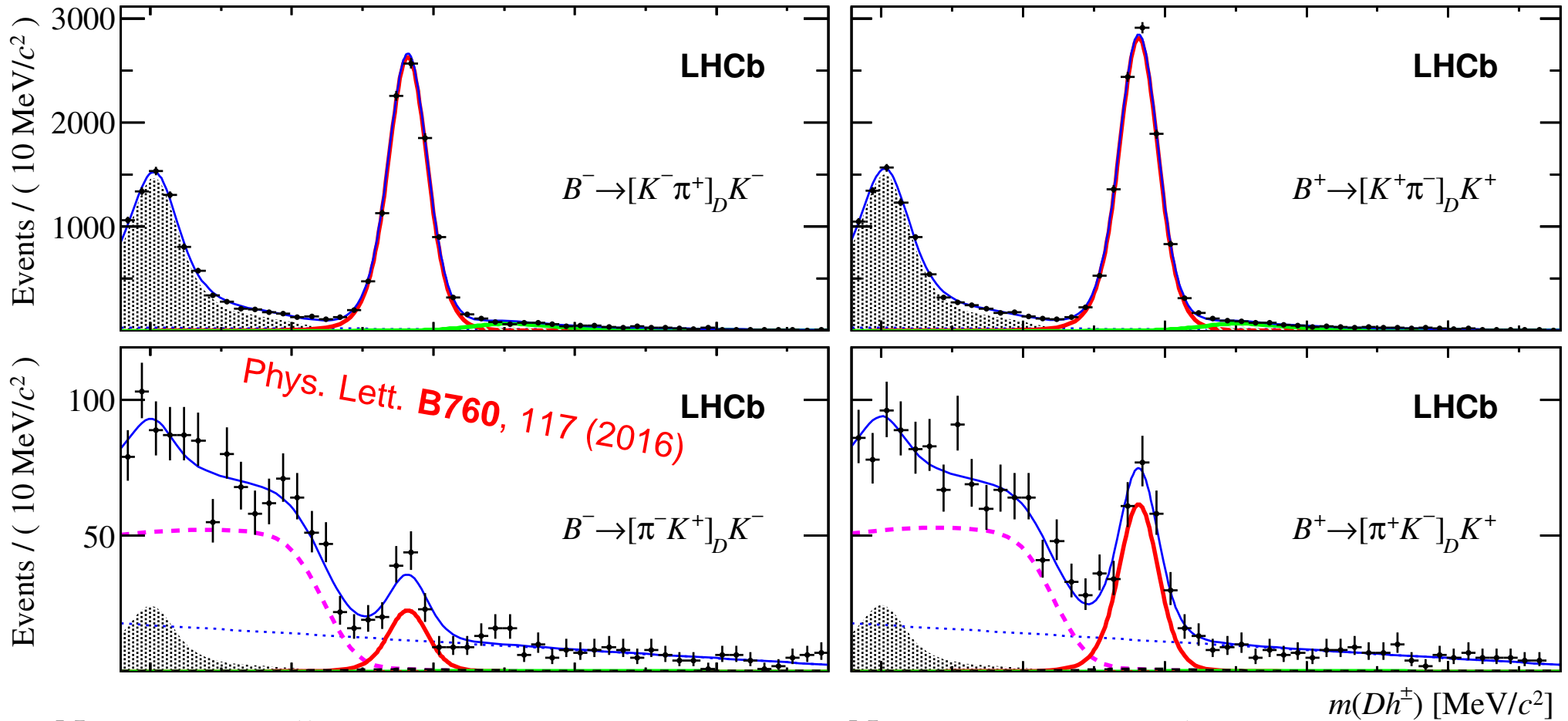
$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{ADS}} = \frac{R_- + R_+}{2}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{\text{ADS}} = \frac{R_- + R_+}{R_- + R_+},$$



# ADS Results

$$B^- \rightarrow D[K^+ K^-, \pi^+ \pi^-] K^-$$

2011+2012:  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$$N_{K^\pm \pi^\mp} = 29470 \pm 230$$

$$N_{\pi^\pm K^\mp} = 553 \pm 34$$

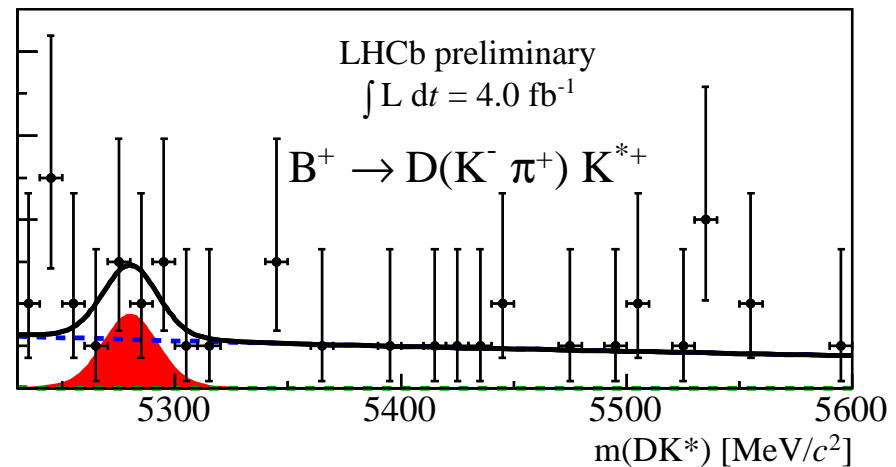
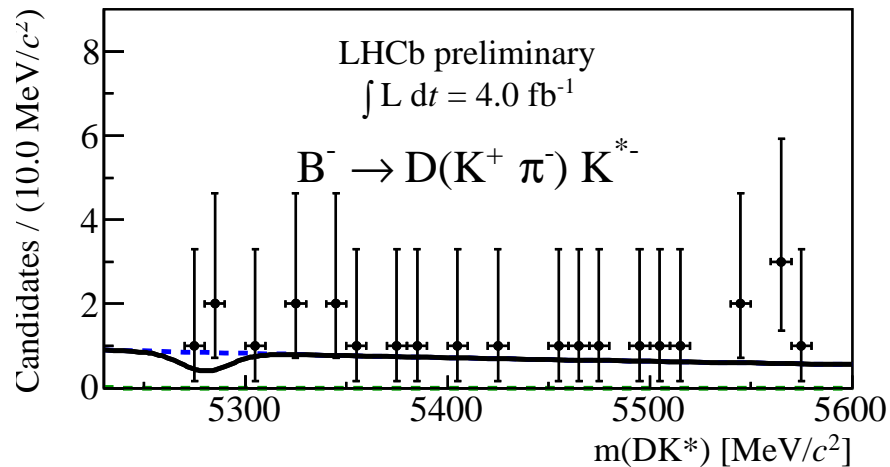
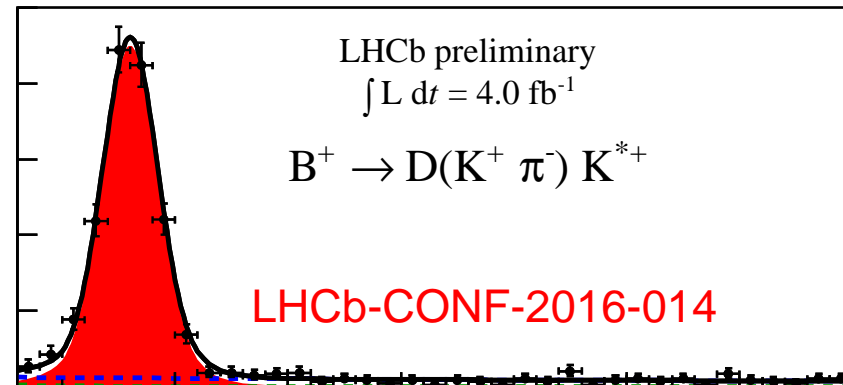
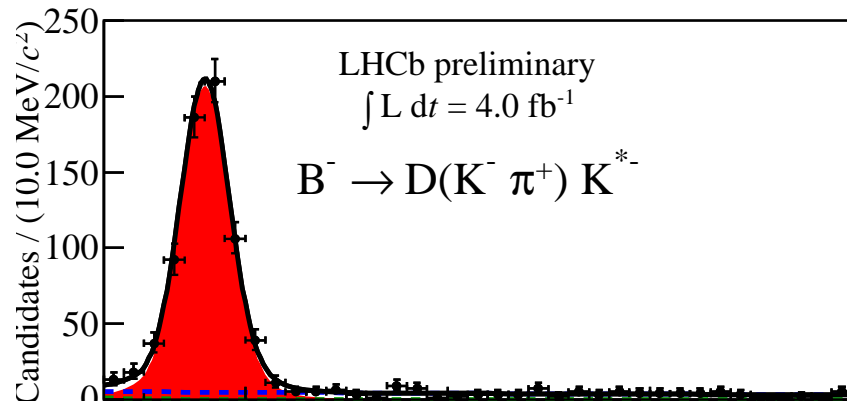
$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{ADS}}^{\pi K} = 0.0188 \pm 0.0011 \pm 0.0010$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{ADS}}^{\pi K} = -0.403 \pm 0.056 \pm 0.011 (7.0\sigma)$$

# quasi-ADS Results

New results for  $B^- \rightarrow DK^{*-}$

Run 1+2015+2016:  $4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$$N_{K^\pm \pi^\mp} = 1400 \pm 41$$

$$N_{\pi^\pm K^\mp} = 5.2 \pm 4.9$$

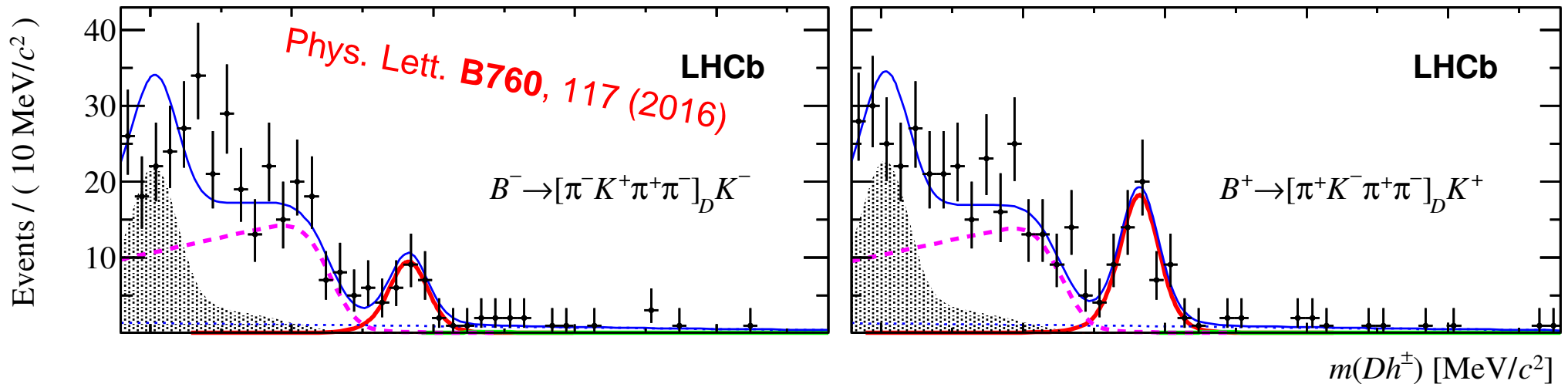
$$\mathcal{R}_+^{\pi K} = +0.009 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.002$$

$$\mathcal{R}_-^{\pi K} = -0.003 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.002$$

# quasi-ADS Results

$$B^- \rightarrow D[K^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^\pi \pi^\mp] K^-$$

2011+2012:  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$$N_{K^\pm \pi^\mp \pi^\pi \pi^\mp} = 11330 \pm 140$$

$$N_{\pi^\pm K^\mp \pi^\pi \pi^\mp} = 159 \pm 17$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{ADS}}^{\pi K \pi \pi} = 0.0140 \pm 0.0015 \pm 0.0006$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{ADS}}^{\pi K \pi \pi} = -0.313 \pm 0.102 \pm 0.038 \quad (2.9\sigma)$$

Recall  $\gamma$  sensitivity depends on amount of interference in the final state

Coherence factor and average strong phase from CLEO-c data and LHCb  $D^0$  mixing analysis

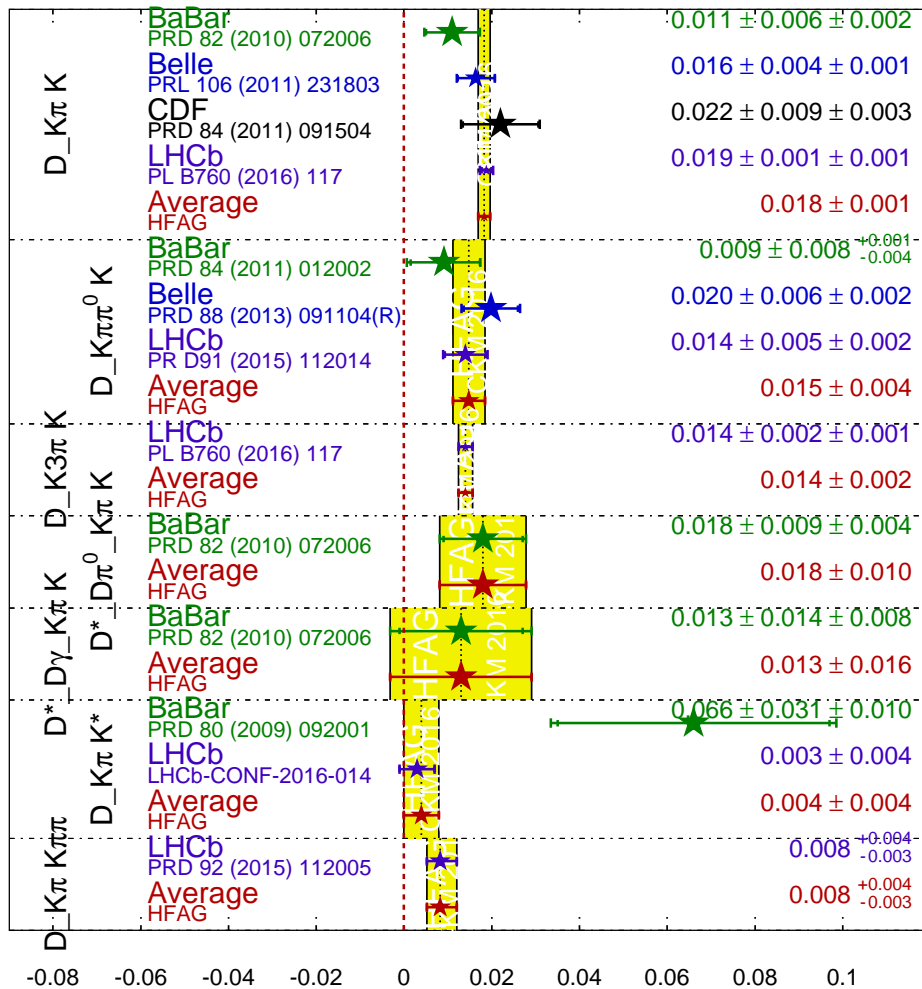
Phys. Lett. **B757**, 520 (2016)

$$\kappa_D^{K3\pi} = 0.43_{-0.13}^{+0.17}, \quad \delta_D^{K3\pi} = (128_{-17}^{+28})^\circ$$

# ADS Average

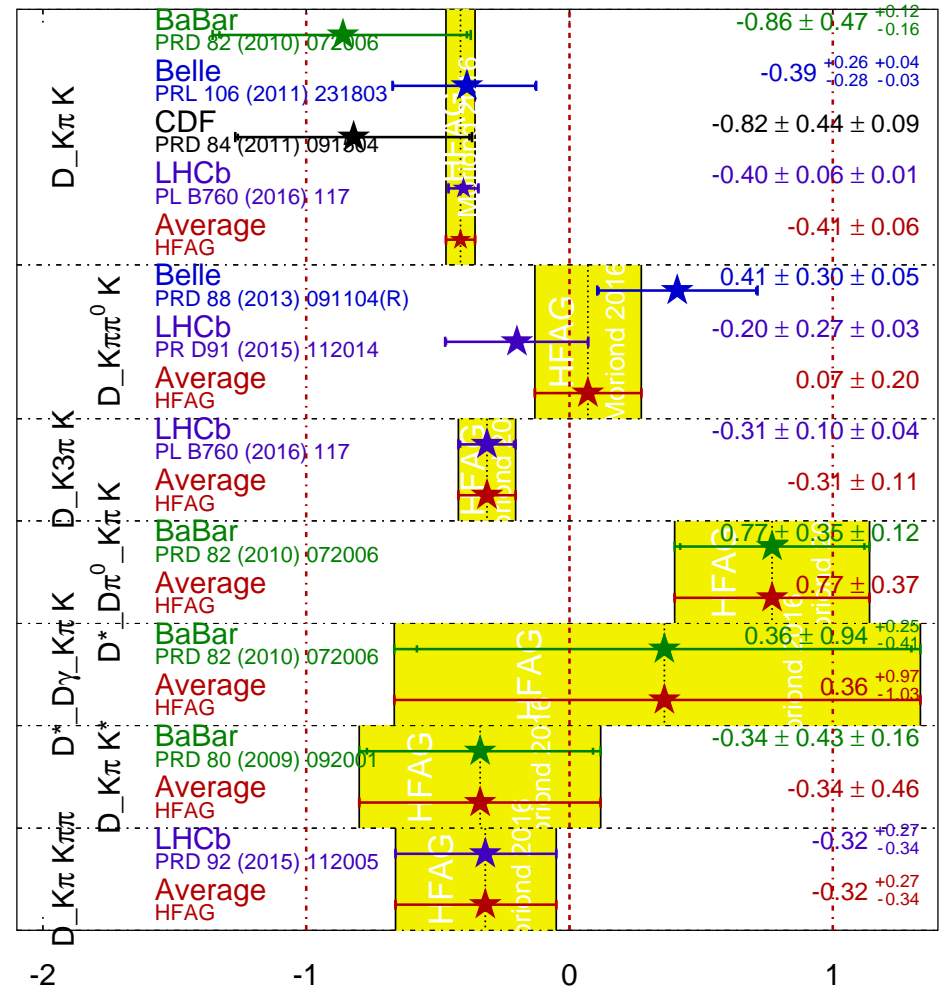
## $R_{ADS}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
CKM 2016  
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## $A_{ADS}$ Averages

**HFAG**  
Moriond 2016  
PRELIMINARY



# GGSZ Method

Giri, Grossman, Soffer, Zupan and the Belle Collaboration

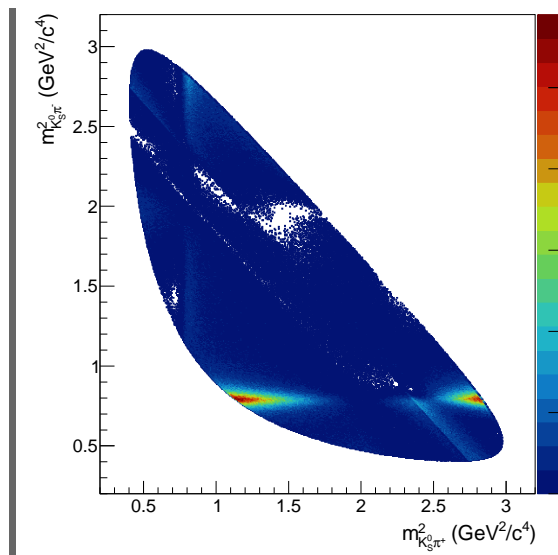
A. Bondar, Proceedings of BINP Special Meeting on Dalitz Analysis, 24-26 Sep. 2002, unpublished  
 Phys. Rev. D **68**, 054018 (2003)

Multibody  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  decays to self-conjugate final states

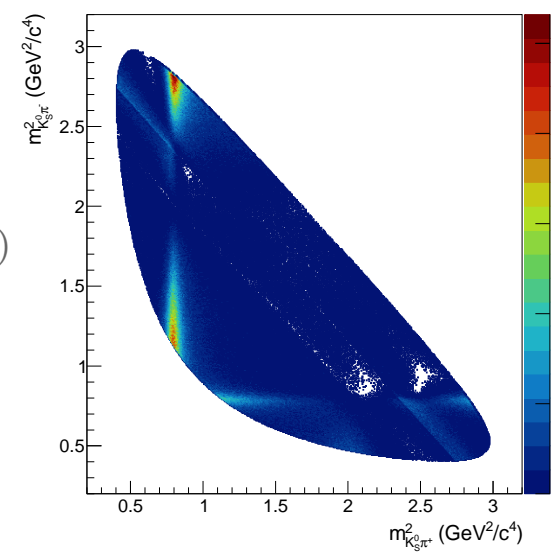
eg.  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$  and  $\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$

Provides enough degrees of freedom to determine **hadronic parameters** and  $\gamma$  at amplitude-level

$$|A(B^- \rightarrow DK^-)|^2 = |A_D^0 + r_B e^{i(\delta_B - \gamma)} A_{\bar{D}^0}|^2$$

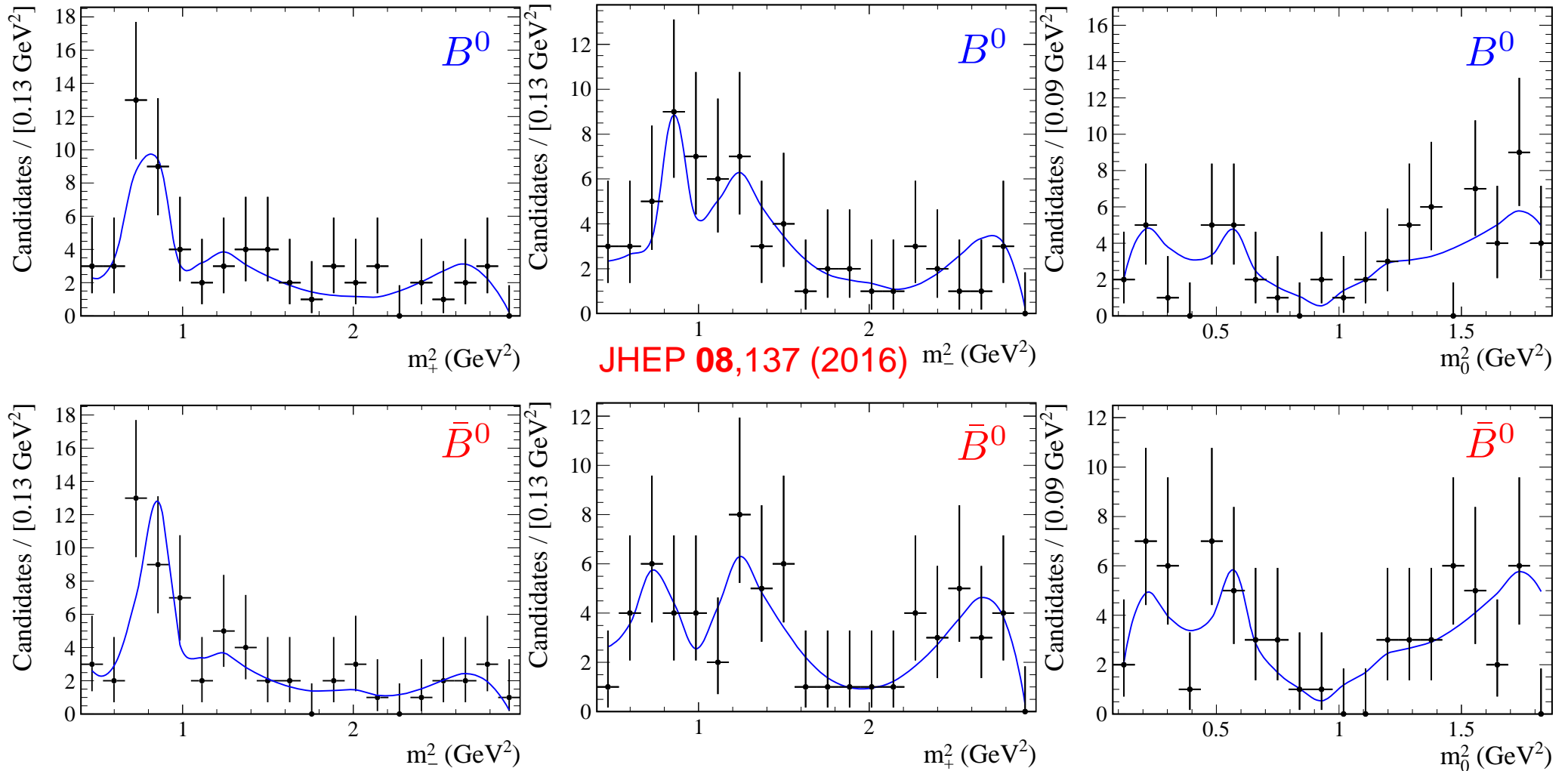


$$+ r_B e^{i(\delta_B - \gamma)}$$



# quasi-GGSZ Results

Model-dependent  $B^0 \rightarrow D[K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-] K^{*0}$  with  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at LHCb



JHEP 08,137 (2016)

$$N(B^0 \rightarrow DK^{*0}) = 90 \pm 11$$

# quasi-GGSZ Results

Take into account reduced sensitivity to  $\gamma$  from non- $K^*$  interference

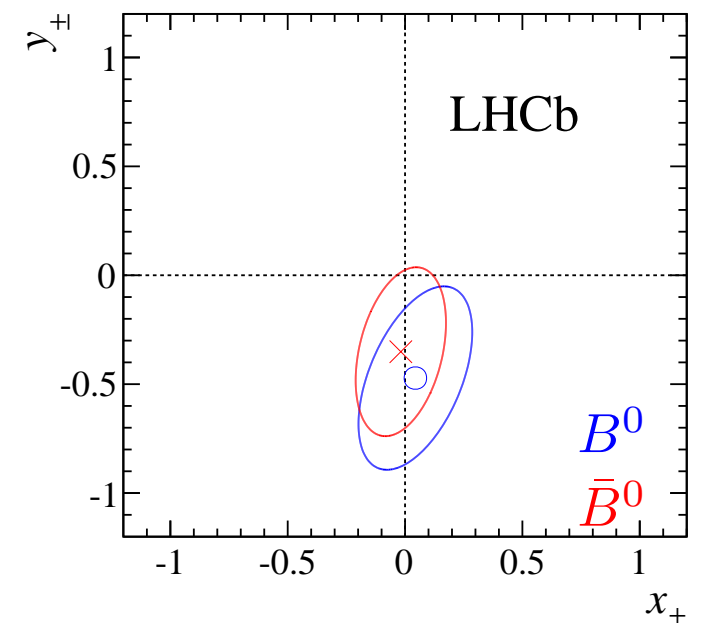
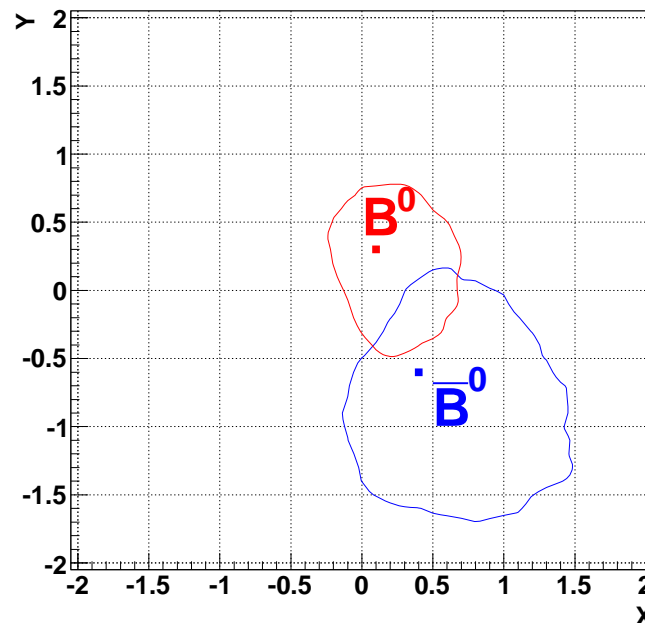
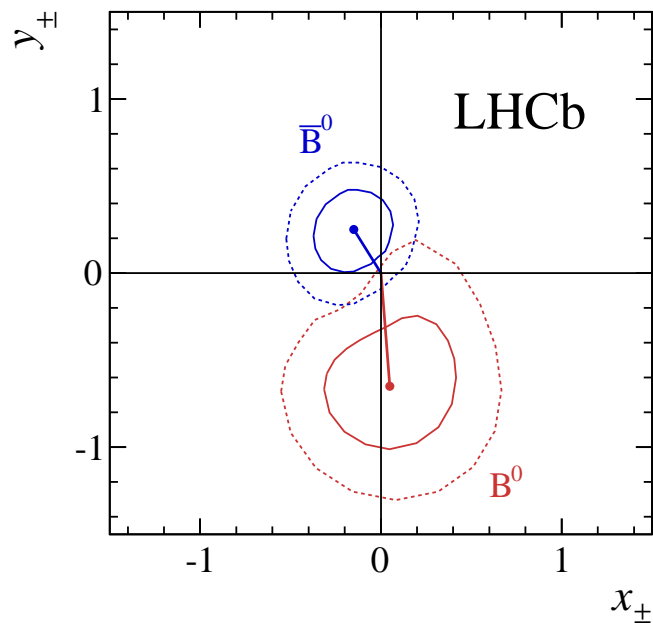
GLW-Dalitz:  $\kappa = 0.958_{-0.010-0.045}^{+0.005+0.002}$ , Phys. Rev. D **93**, 112018 (2016)

$$|A(B^- \rightarrow DK^-)|^2 = |A_{D^0}|^2 + r_B^2 |A_{\bar{D}^0}|^2 + 2r_B \kappa \Re[e^{i(\delta_B - \gamma)} A_{D^0}^* A_{\bar{D}^0}]$$

LHCb Model-dependent  
JHEP **08**,137 (2016)

Belle Model-independent  
PTEP **2016**, 043C01 (2016)

LHCb GLW-Dalitz  
 $B^0 \rightarrow D_{CP} K^+ \pi^-$



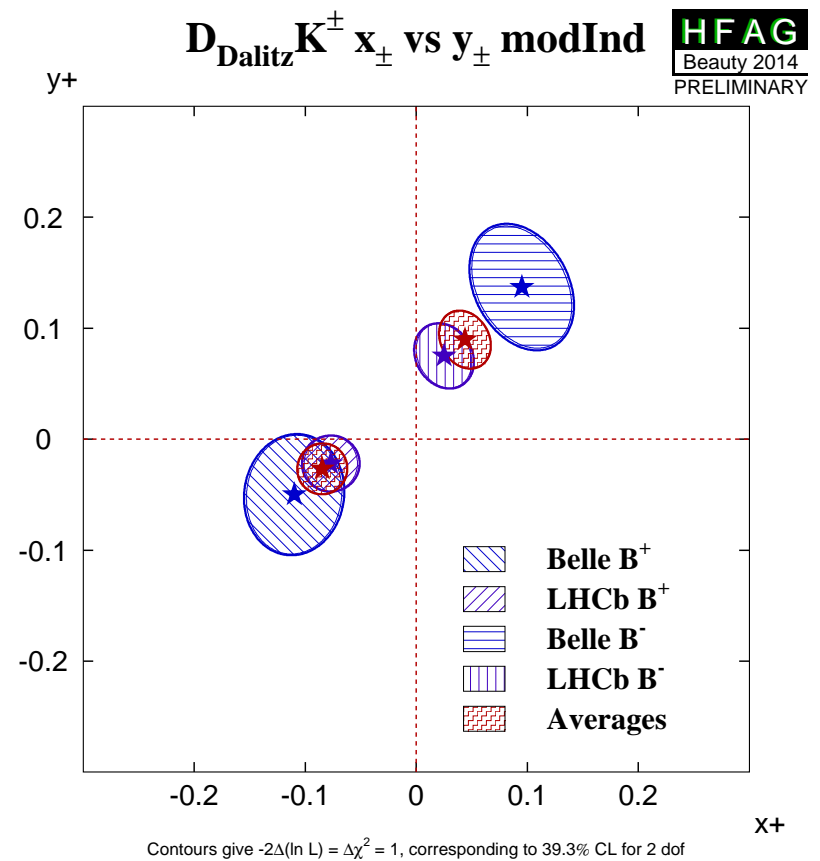
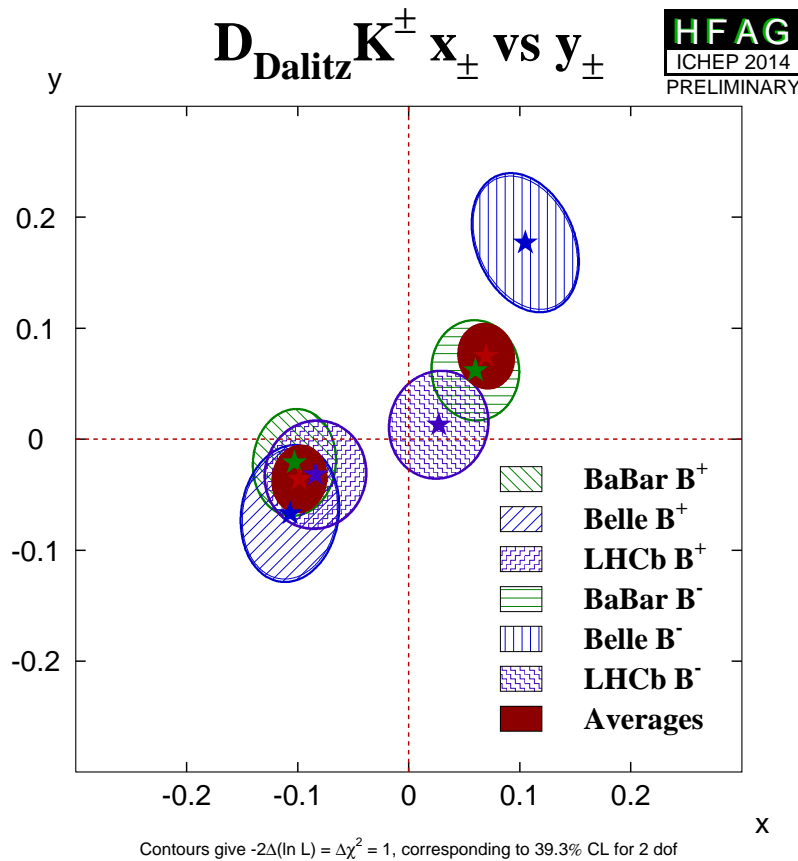
Comparable precisions

# GGSZ Average

$B^- \rightarrow D[K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-, K_S^0 K^+ K^-] K^-$  dominates the GGSZ average

Model-dependent

Model-independent



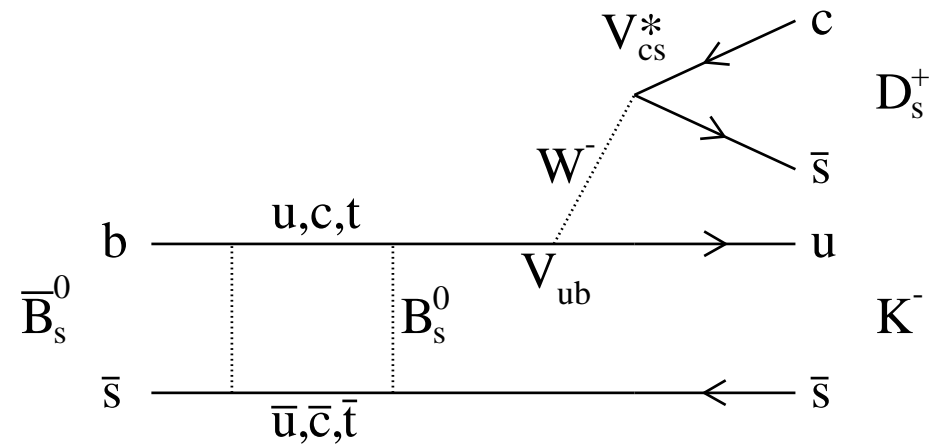
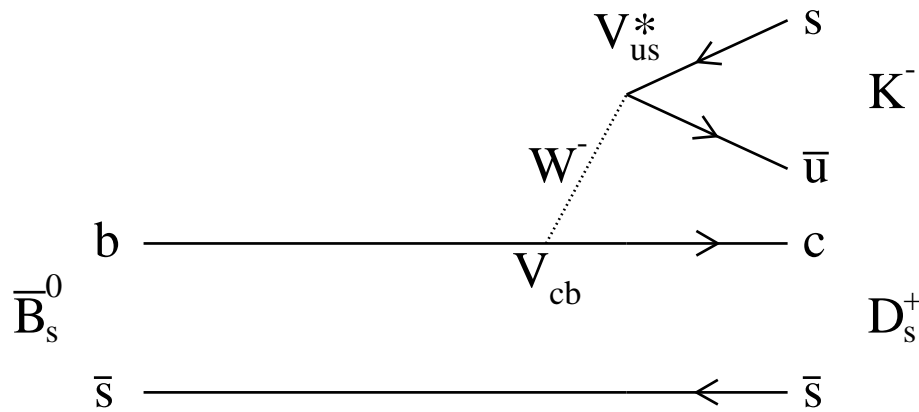
LHCb model-dependent results only based on  $1 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



# Time-dependent Method

Same order in  $\lambda$ , no colour-suppression,  $\tau_{B_s^0} \gg \Delta m_s$

Comparable amplitudes gives excellent sensitivity to  $\gamma$



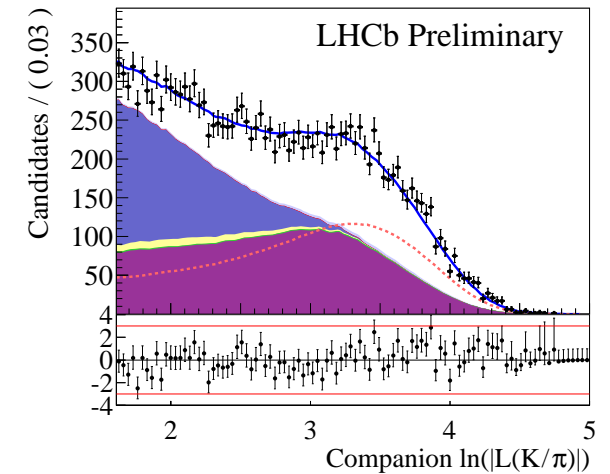
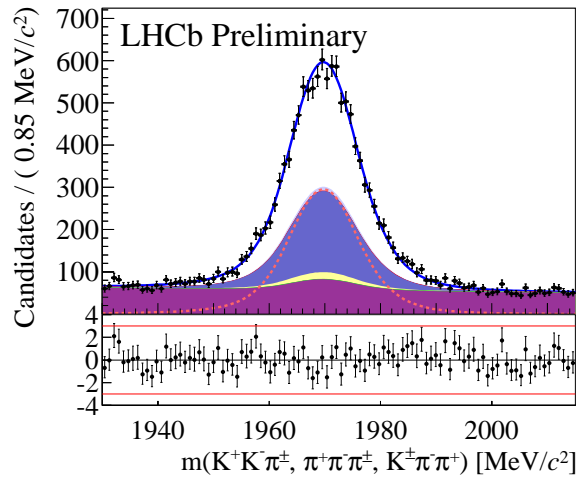
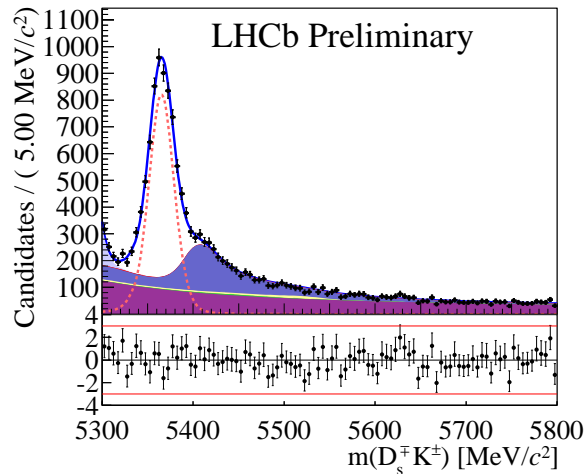
$$\frac{\Gamma(B_s^0(t) \rightarrow D_s^- K^+) - \Gamma(\bar{B}_s^0(t) \rightarrow D_s^- K^+)}{\Gamma(B_s^0(t) \rightarrow D_s^- K^+) + \Gamma(\bar{B}_s^0(t) \rightarrow D_s^- K^+)} = \frac{-\mathcal{C}_{D_s^- K^+} \cos \Delta m_s t + \mathcal{S}_{D_s^- K^+} \sin \Delta m_s t}{\cosh \Delta \Gamma_s t / 2 + \mathcal{A}_{D_s^- K^+}^{\Delta \Gamma} \sinh \Gamma_s t / 2}$$

Assuming no other contributing amplitudes,  $\mathcal{C}_{D_s^- K^+} = 1 - r_B^2 / (1 + r_B^2)$

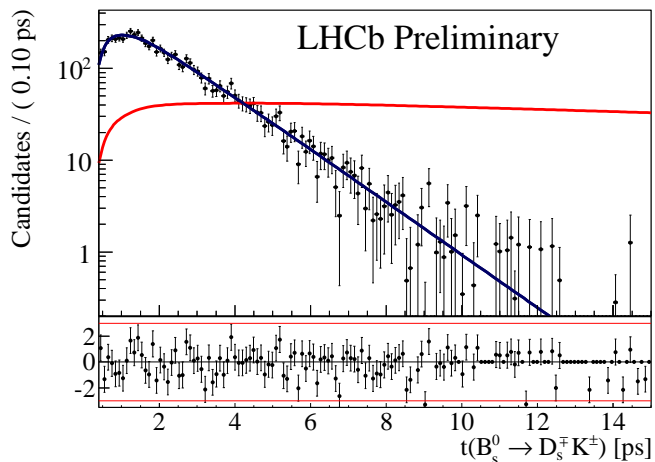
$$\mathcal{S}_{D_s^- K^+ (D_s^+ K^-)} = \frac{(-) 2r_B \sin[\delta_B - (+)(\gamma - 2\beta_s)]}{1 + r_B^2}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{D_s^- K^+ (D_s^+ K^-)}^{\Delta \Gamma} = \frac{2r_B \cos[\delta_B - (+)(\gamma - 2\beta_s)]}{1 + r_B^2}$$

# Time-dependent Results

New results for  $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- K^+$  with  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at LHCb, [LHCb-CONF-2016-015](#)



*sWeighted* fit to time-distribution, overall tagging power  $\sim (4.98 \pm 0.26)\%$



Red curve: Efficiency function

$$C_{D_s K} = +0.735 \pm 0.143 \pm 0.048$$

$$S_{D_s^- K^+} = -0.518 \pm 0.202 \pm 0.073$$

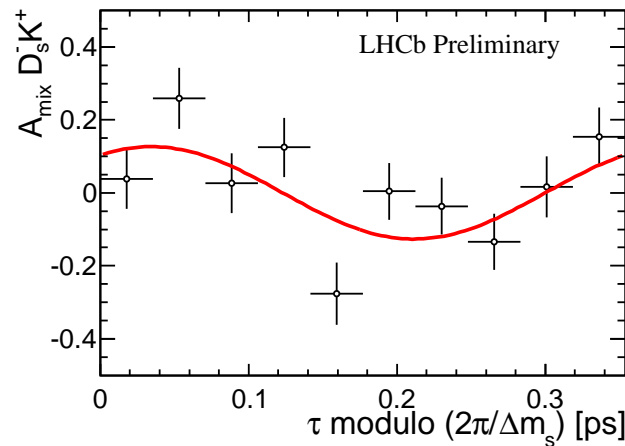
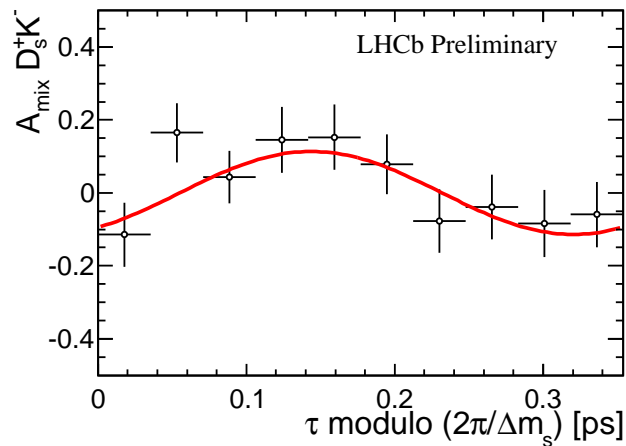
$$S_{D_s^+ K^-} = -0.496 \pm 0.197 \pm 0.071$$

$$A_{D_s^- K^+}^{\Delta\Gamma} = +0.395 \pm 0.277 \pm 0.122$$

$$A_{D_s^+ K^-}^{\Delta\Gamma} = +0.314 \pm 0.274 \pm 0.107$$

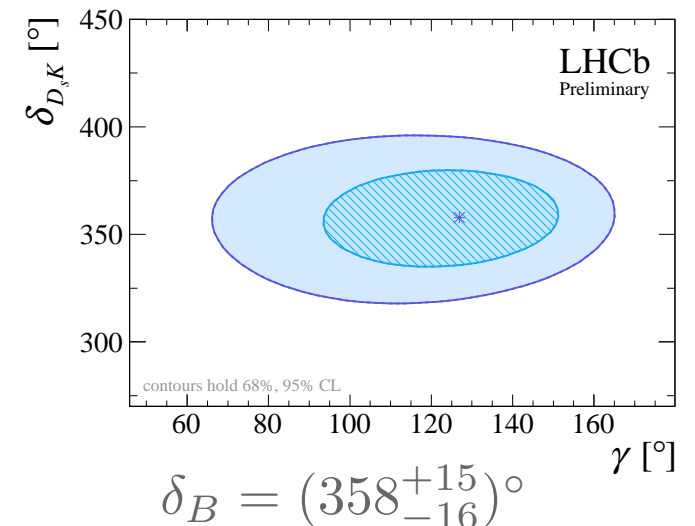
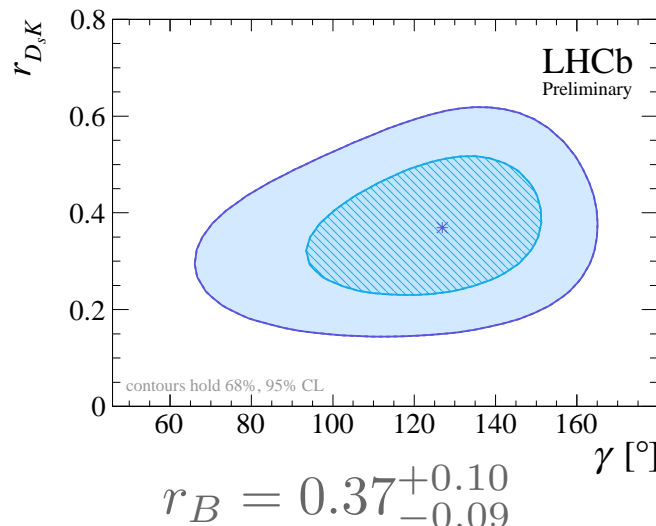
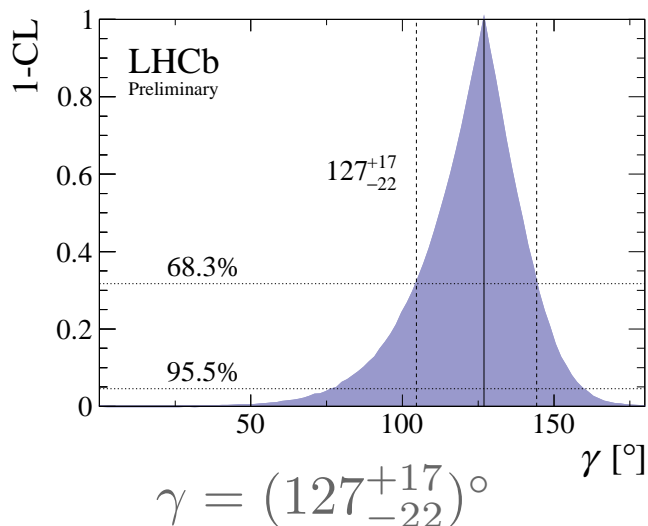
# Time-dependent Results

New results for  $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- K^+$  with  $3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at LHCb, [LHCb-CONF-2016-015](#)



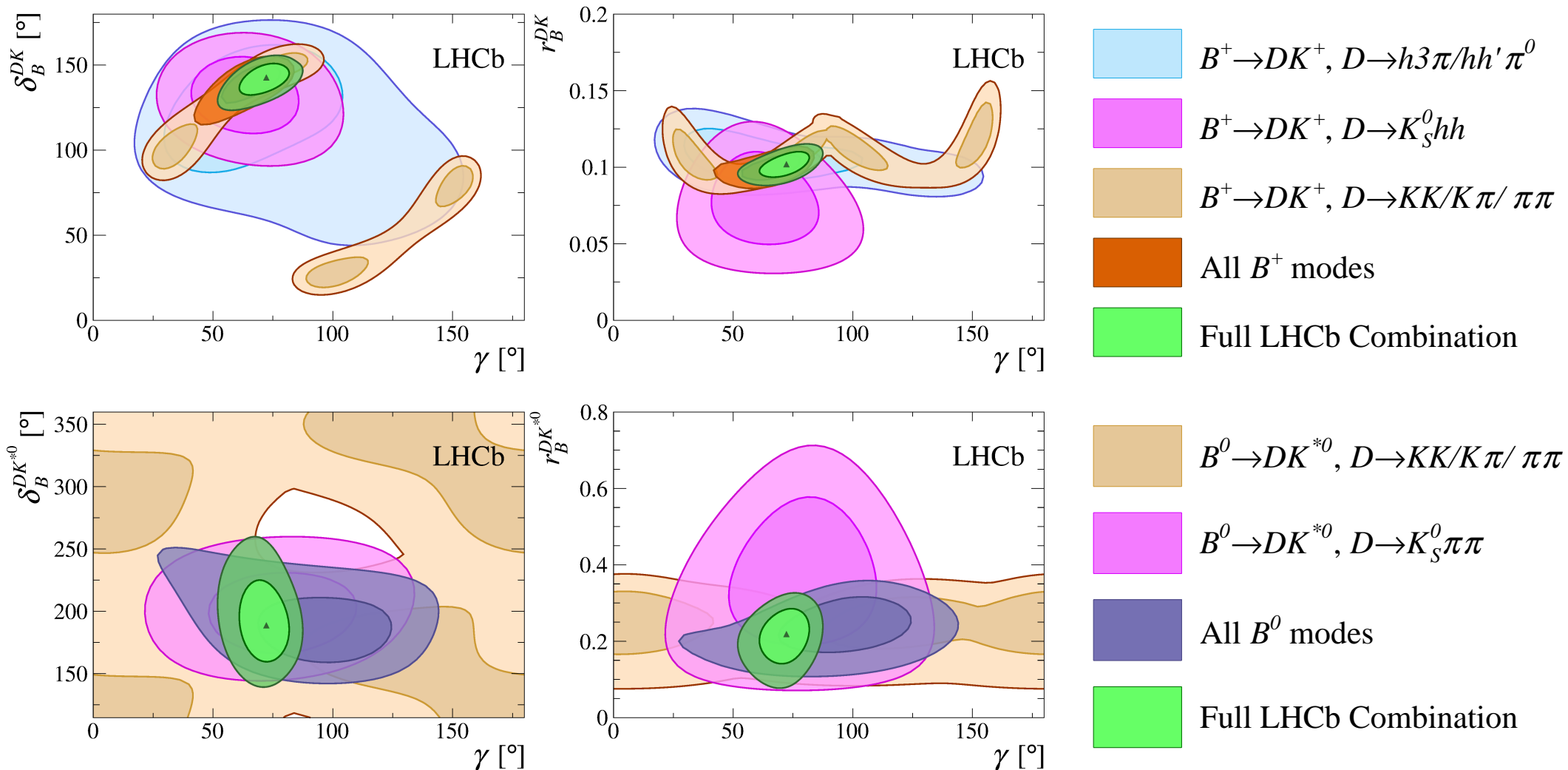
Clear  $B_s^0 - \bar{B}_s^0$  oscillations

Constrain  $-2\beta_s = \phi_s = (-0.01 \pm 0.038) \text{ rad}$ , Phys. Rev. Lett. **114** 041801 (2015)



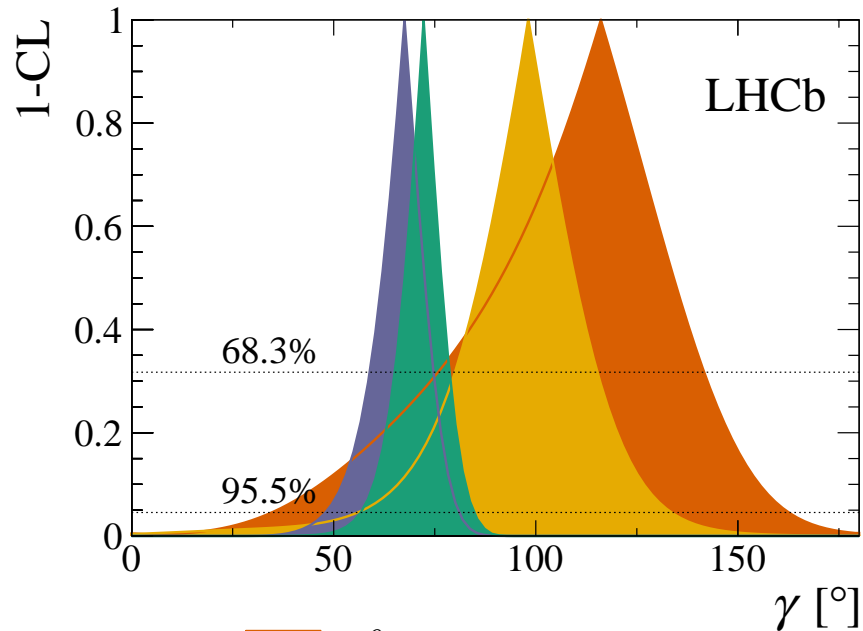
# LHCb $\gamma$ Combination

Good agreement between Frequentist and Bayesian approach, [JHEP 12 \(2016\) 087](#)

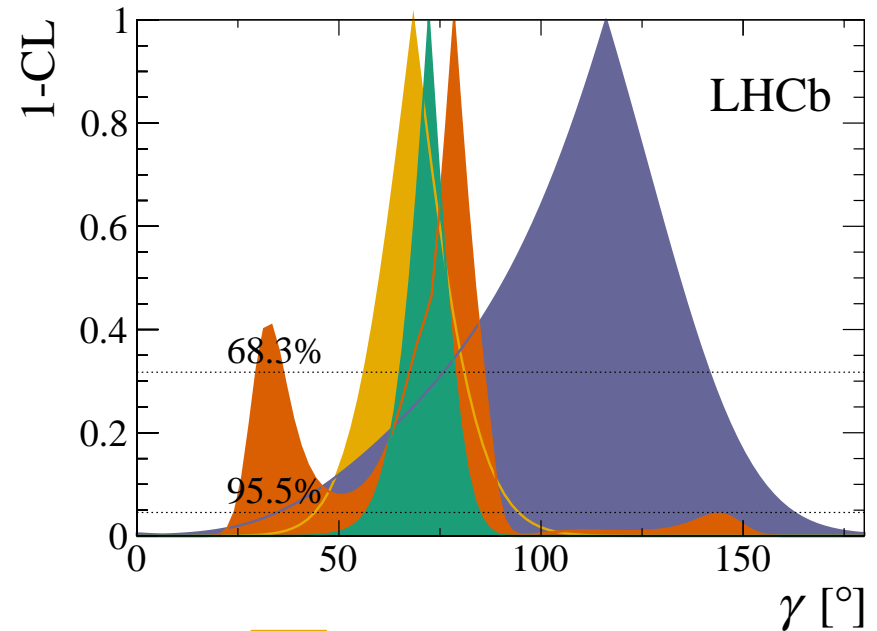


# LHCb $\gamma$ Combination

New results with quasi-GLW/ADS  $B^- \rightarrow DK^{*-}$ , time-dependent  $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- K^+$  not included



- $B_s^0$  decays
- $B^0$  decays
- $B^+$  decays
- Combination



- GGSZ
- GLW/ADS
- Others
- Combination

$$\gamma = (72.2^{+6.8}_{-7.3})^\circ$$

# Summary

BaBar:  $\gamma = (70 \pm 18)^\circ$

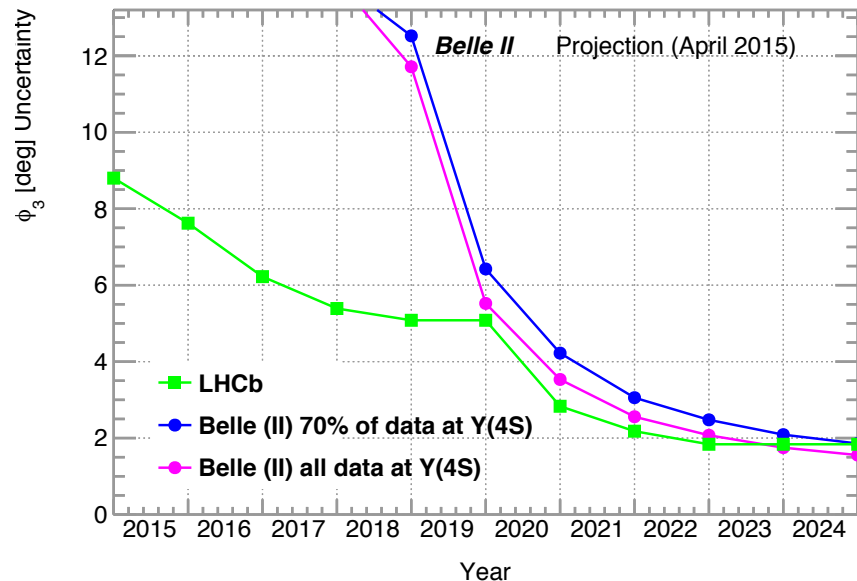
Belle:  $\phi_3 = (73_{-15}^{+13})^\circ$

LHCb:  $\gamma = (72.2_{-7.3}^{+6.8})^\circ$

New results

quasi-GLW/ADS  $B^- \rightarrow DK^{*-}$  including Run II data up to 2016

Time-dependent  $\bar{B}_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^- K^+$  updated with full Run I dataset



BelleII expected to start recording data in 2018

Will quickly become competitive with LHCb

Expected uncertainty  $\delta\phi_3 \sim 1.5^\circ$  with  $50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

LHCb will have a similar precision on the same timescale