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First evidence for direct *CP* violation in beauty to charmonium decays

LHCb collaboration[†]

Abstract

The *CP* asymmetry and branching fraction of the CKM-suppressed decay $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ are precisely measured relative to the favoured decay $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$, using a sample of proton-proton collision data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $5.4\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ recorded at center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV during 2016–2018. The results of the *CP* asymmetry difference and branching fraction ratio are

$$\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} \equiv \mathcal{A}^{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi\,\pi^+) - \mathcal{A}^{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi\,K^+) = (1.29 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-2},$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+)} = (3.852 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.018) \times 10^{-2}.$$

where the first uncertainties are statistical and the second systematic. A combination with previous LHCb results based on data collected at 7 and 8 TeV in 2011 and 2012 yields $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} = (1.42 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-2}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} = (3.846 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.018) \times 10^{-2}$. The combined $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ value deviates from zero by 3.2 standard deviations, providing the first evidence for direct *CP* violation in the amplitudes of beauty decays to charmonium final states.

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Violation of the charge-parity (CP) symmetry is one of the conditions necessary to generate the matter-antimatter asymmetry in the Universe [1]. Beauty decays to charmonium final states, governed by $b \to c\bar{c}q$ quark-level transitions (where $q = s, d$), play a pivotal role in the study of CP violation. In general, CP violation can arise directly from the interference of the leading-order W-emission (tree) amplitude and the loop (penguin) amplitudes of such decays, manifesting as a small decay-rate asymmetry between two CP-conjugated processes, referred to as direct CP violation. For neutral B mesons, CP violation can also arise from the interference of the direct decay and the decay after flavor mixing, manifesting as a time-dependent decay-rate asymmetry. Precision measurements of the weak phases $2\beta = 2\phi_1 \equiv 2\arg[-(V_{cd}V_{cb}^*)/(V_{td}V_{tb}^*)]$ and $2\beta_s \equiv 2\arg[-(V_{ts}V_{tb}^*)/(V_{cs}V_{cb}^*)]$, where V_{ij} are elements of the CKM matrix [2, 3], from the time-dependent CP asymmetries in the the golden channels $B^0 \to J/\psi K^0$ [4–6] and $B_s^0 \to J/\psi K^+K^-$ [7–10], respectively, have provided stringent tests of the Standard Model (SM). An open issue in the $2\beta_{(s)}$ determination is related to the effects of the subleading contributions from highly suppressed penguin diagrams in $b \to c\bar{c}s$ transitions, which need to be fully understood for more precise tests of the SM, but are difficult to calculate reliably in theory. Such effects can be eventually controlled with measurements of penguin-enhanced $b \to c\bar{c}d$ transitions, such as $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ decays,[1] as detailed in Refs. [11–14]. Specifically, measurements of the direct CP violation and decay rate of the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ process, together with time-dependent CP asymmetries measured in both $B^0 \to J/\psi\pi^0$ and $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\overline{K}^0$ decays, allow the penguin effects in $B^0 \to J/\psi K^0$ to be included in the determination of the phase 2β, using approximate SU(3) flavor symmetry [11–14].

Unlike the case of $b \to c\bar{c}s$ transitions, the penguin contributions in $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ are not CKM-suppressed with respect to the leading-order tree diagram. Thus, sizable direct CP violation up to the percent level could arise from interference between the tree and penguin contributions [15, 16], which is within reach of the LHCb experiment, though unobserved to date. In order to subtract the small difference between the production cross-sections of B^- and B^+ mesons, the asymmetry is measured with respect to that of the $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decay, where direct CP violation is expected to be negligible due to the dominance of the tree diagram, namely

$$\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} \equiv \mathcal{A}^{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+) - \mathcal{A}^{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+). \quad (1)$$

Here $\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ is the decay rate asymmetry between B^- and B^+ mesons. In addition, information on the penguin contributions can be obtained from the ratio of branching fractions [17],

$$\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+)}, \quad (2)$$

where the systematic uncertainties related to the trigger, reconstruction and selection efficiencies largely cancel out. The LHCb collaboration has previously measured $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} = (1.82 \pm 0.86\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.14\,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-2}$, consistent with CP conservation, and $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} = (3.83 \pm 0.03\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.03\,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-2}$ [18], using proton-proton (pp) collision data collected at center-of-mass energies of 7 and 8 TeV from 2011–2012 (Run 1), corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $3\,\text{fb}^{-1}$.

Many efforts have also been made to search for direct CP violation in other $b \to c\bar{c}d$ processes, such as $B^0 \to J/\psi\pi^0$ [19, 20], $B_s^0 \to J/\psi\overline{K}^0$ [21], $B^0 \to J/\psi\rho^0$ [22, 23],

[1] Unless otherwise stated, the inclusion of charge-conjugate processes is implied throughout.

$B_s^0 \to J/\psi \overline{K}^{*0}$ [24], $B^+ \to \psi(2S)\pi^+$ [25, 26], $B^+ \to J/\psi \rho^+$ [23, 27], $B^+ \to \chi_{c1}(1P)\pi^+$ [28], and $\Lambda_b^0 \to J/\psi p\pi^-$ [29] decays. However, due to the limited sensitivity, no evidence for direct *CP* violation has been found in beauty hadron to charmonium decays so far. This Letter presents updated measurements of $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ using data recorded by LHCb at 13 TeV in 2016–2018 (Run 2), corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $6\,\text{fb}^{-1}$.

The LHCb detector is a single-arm forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$, described in detail in Refs. [30, 31]. The magnetic-field polarity is reversed periodically during data taking to mitigate the differences of reconstruction efficiencies of particles with opposite charges. Data sets corresponding to about half of the total integrated luminosity are recorded with each magnetic-field configuration.

Samples of simulated events are used to study the properties of the signal mode $B^+ \to J/\psi(\to\mu^+\mu^-)\pi^+$ and the control mode $B^+ \to J/\psi(\to\mu^+\mu^-)K^+$. These simulated events are produced with the software described in Refs. [32–36]. The momentum and transverse momentum (p_{T}) spectra of the B^+ mesons as well as the track multiplicity in simulation are corrected to match those in data. Additionally, the particle identification (PID) performance of the simulation is also calibrated to match that in data evaluated with large control samples [37, 38]. The corrections are determined in the initial phase of the analysis and are included in all subsequent steps.

The online event selection used in this study is performed by a trigger system [38] consisting of a hardware stage that selects events containing at least one muon candidate, and two software trigger stages in which events with two tracks identified as muons with $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 500\,\text{MeV}/c$ are selected. The muon pair is required to have an invariant mass within $\pm150\,\text{MeV}/c^2$ of the known J/ψ mass [39].

In the offline selection, the $B^+ \to J/\psi h^+$ candidates (where $h = \pi, K$) are formed by combining a J/ψ with a hadron candidate with p_{T} above $1\,\text{GeV}/c$. The selection criteria for the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays are similar except those related to the identification of the kaon and pion hadrons in the final states. The accompanying hadron is mutually exclusively identified as a pion or kaon using information from the ring-imaging Cherenkov detectors [40], and required to be inconsistent with originating from any primary pp collision vertex (PV) and consistent with originating from the J/ψ decay vertex. The particle identification criteria achieve a signal efficiency of 96% (92%) for the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ ($B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$) decay, while rejecting 97% (99%) of the misidentified cross-feed background coming from the $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ ($B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$) decay.

Each B^+ candidate must be consistent with originating from a PV. A kinematic fit [41] to the signal decay, where the J/ψ mass is constrained to its known value [39], is performed to achieve a better

resolution of the reconstructed B mass. The remaining B^+ candidates with $\cos\theta_h < 0$ are rejected to ensure a clear separation of the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ mass peaks in the $J/\psi\pi^+$ mass spectrum, where θ_h is the angle between the momentum of the accompanying hadron in the B^+ rest frame and the B^+ momentum in the laboratory frame. Fiducial-volume requirements are also imposed to exclude those B^+ candidates with accompanying hadrons at the boundaries of the detector acceptance, where the detection asymmetry is particularly large. Such requirements retain more than 95% of the $B^+ \to J/\psi h^+$ signals.

In order to further suppress the background from random combinations of tracks (combinatorial background), a boosted decision tree (BDT) classifier [42, 43] is trained for each of the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decay modes and each year of data taking. The

Table 1: Signal yields and raw charge asymmetries for $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays determined from the mass fits, where the uncertainties are statistical only.

	2016	2017	2018
$N_{J/\psi\pi}$	$15\,500 \pm 140$	$15\,140 \pm 140$	$18\,130 \pm 150$
$N_{J/\psi K}$	$371\,700 \pm 600$	$367\,300 \pm 600$	$454\,100 \pm 700$
$a^{\rm raw}_{J/\psi\pi}$ $[10^{-2}]$	0.91 ± 0.85	0.50 ± 0.85	1.42 ± 0.78
$a^{\rm raw}_{J/\psi K}$ $[10^{-2}]$	-1.35 ± 0.17	-1.12 ± 0.17	-1.07 ± 0.15

BDT classifier is trained using simulated $B^+ \to J/\psi h^+$ decays as a signal proxy and a sample of data candidates in the upper mass sideband [5500, 5700] MeV/c^2 above the fit range as a background proxy. The kinematic and geometrical variables used as inputs to the BDT classifier include: measures of the likelihood that the h^+, $\mu^\pm$, J/ψ or B^+ candidate comes from the PV; transverse momentum of the h^+, J/ψ and B^+ candidates; flight distance and vertex fit quality of the B^+ candidate. The B^+ candidates with a BDT response below a certain threshold are rejected. This threshold for the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ mode is chosen to optimize the signal significance. For $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays, the threshold is chosen to obtain the same BDT selection efficiency as that for the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ mode. The optimized BDT selection retains about 95% of both signals, while rejecting more than 90% of the combinatorial backgrounds.

An unbinned extended maximum-likelihood fit is performed simultaneously to the mass distributions of the selected B^+ and B^- candidates in the mass range [5050, 5500] MeV/c^2, for each decay mode and each year. For both decay modes, the signal shape is described by a Hypatia function [44]; the combinatorial background is modeled by an exponential function; partially reconstructed B-meson decays, such as $B \to J/\psi h\pi$ with the π meson missing, which contribute in the low-mass region, are described by an ARGUS function [45] convolved with a Gaussian function. For the CKM-suppressed $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ mode, a cross-feed background from the favored $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays with the kaon misidentified as a pion is described by a double-sided Crystal Ball (DSCB) [46] function. The cross-feed background from $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ decays is conversely negligible for the $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ mass fit. All shape and position parameters are shared between the B^+ and B^- decays in the baseline fit. The tail parameters of the Hypatia and DSCB functions are fixed to the values obtained from simulation.

Denoting the signal yields for $B^\pm \to J/\psi h^\pm$ decays as $N_{J/\psi h^\pm}$, their sum $N_{J/\psi h}$, and raw charge asymmetries, $a^{\rm raw}_{J/\psi h} \equiv (N_{J/\psi h^-} - N_{J/\psi h^+})/(N_{J/\psi h^-} + N_{J/\psi h^+})$, are obtained from the mass fits and reported in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the mass distributions of the selected $B^\pm \to J/\psi\pi^\pm$ and $B^\pm \to J/\psi K^\pm$ candidates, together with the fit projections.

The ratio of the branching fractions of $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays is determined according to

$$\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} = \frac{N_{J/\psi\pi}}{N_{J/\psi K}} \times \frac{\varepsilon_{J/\psi K}}{\varepsilon_{J/\psi\pi}}, \quad (3)$$

where $\varepsilon_{J/\psi K}$ and $\varepsilon_{J/\psi\pi}$ stand for the total efficiencies, including those of the detector acceptance, trigger and offline selection. All efficiencies are estimated from simulation after corrections are applied, except the PID efficiency. The latter is obtained for the accompanying hadron using dedicated control samples where pions and kaons are selected without PID requirements and weighted to match the hadron kinematic spectra and

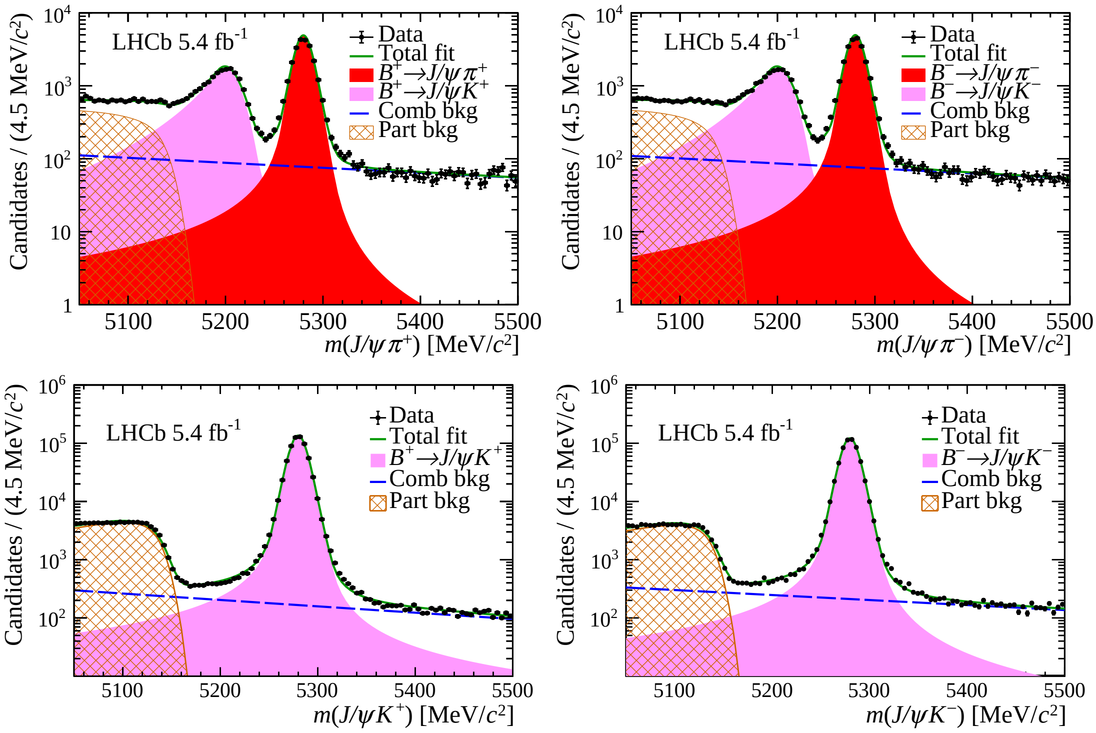

Figure 1: Mass distributions of the (top left) $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$, (top right) $B^- \to J/\psi\pi^-$, (bottom left) $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ and (bottom right) $B^- \to J/\psi K^-$ candidates in the combined data sample collected in 2016–2018, with the fit projections also shown.

event multiplicity in the calibrated signal simulation. The ratio of the total efficiencies, $\varepsilon_{J/\psi\pi}/\varepsilon_{J/\psi K}$, is found to be 0.935 ± 0.004, 0.936 ± 0.004 and 0.953 ± 0.005 for the 2016, 2017 and 2018 data samples, respectively. Here the uncertainties are due to the limited sizes of the simulation and control samples, and are propagated to the statistical uncertainties of the $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ measurements.

The difference in CP asymmetries between $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays is obtained from the raw-charge asymmetries after correcting for the accompanying-hadron detection asymmetries, $a^{\text{det}}_{J/\psi h}$, and PID efficiency asymmetries, $a^{\text{pid}}_{J/\psi h}$, following

$$\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} = \left(a^{\text{raw}}_{J/\psi\pi} - a^{\text{raw}}_{J/\psi K}\right) - \left(a^{\text{det}}_{J/\psi\pi} - a^{\text{det}}_{J/\psi K}\right) - \left(a^{\text{pid}}_{J/\psi\pi} - a^{\text{pid}}_{J/\psi K}\right). \tag{4}$$

The effects of different production cross-sections of B^- and B^+ mesons are largely canceled in the $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ measurement, and further reduced by weighting the $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ sample to eliminate a small difference with the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ sample in the B^+ kinematic distributions. The difference of the pion and kaon detection asymmetries as a function of the kaon momentum is determined from the raw asymmetries of the decays $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ and $D^+ \to K^0_S\pi^+$ measured with Run 2 data, following the method described in Refs. [47, 48]. Using the kaon momentum spectrum in the selected $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ sample, the average detection asymmetry difference, common to all years of data taking, is computed to be

$$a^{\text{det}}_{J/\psi\pi} - a^{\text{det}}_{J/\psi K} = (0.84 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}, \tag{5}$$

where the uncertainty also accounts for the difference between the pion momentum spectra in $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+$ decays.

The hadron PID asymmetries are obtained by measuring separately the PID efficiencies for negative and positive hadrons using Run 2 control samples following the method described in Refs. [37, 38]. Their values are

$$a^{\rm pid}_{J/\psi\pi} = \begin{cases} (-0.01 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-2} & (2016), \\ (+0.00 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2} & (2017), \\ (+0.02 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-2} & (2018), \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

and

$$a^{\rm pid}_{J/\psi K} = \begin{cases} (+0.00 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-2} & (2016), \\ (+0.03 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2} & (2017), \\ (-0.05 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-2} & (2018), \end{cases} \tag{7}$$

The systematic uncertainties in the branching fraction ratio $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ and CP asymmetry difference $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ for each data-taking year are summarized in Table 2. Sources of systematic uncertainties associated with the mass fits, the efficiency evaluation, and the nuisance asymmetries are considered. Due to the inevitability of mass mismodeling whenever such sizable yields are present, associated systematic uncertainties are evaluated by increasing signal and background model sophistication. Mitigating changes include the use of alternative functions to describe the signal and background shapes and fit configurations that allow the position and width parameters of the B^+ and B^- signal decays to take separate values within the nominal model. The systematic uncertainty associated with the trigger efficiency is determined by comparing the trigger efficiency ratio between the $B^+\to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+\to J/\psi K^+$ modes obtained from simulation to that obtained from control samples consisting of events triggered independently of the signal decays using a data-driven method [49]. The systematic uncertainty due to imperfect description of the detector material, which affects the K/π tracking efficiency from simulation, is estimated by varying the amount of material in the relevant detector volumes by about $\pm10\%$ [18]. The systematic uncertainty associated with the corrections to the signal simulation is estimated by resampling the relevant simulation and data samples with replacement [50] and repeating the kinematic weighting and efficiency estimation procedure multiple times. The standard deviation of the efficiency ratio $\varepsilon_{J/\psi\pi}/\varepsilon_{J/\psi K}$ is propagated to the $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ measurement. A systematic uncertainty in $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ related to the PID efficiency calibration is also evaluated by changing the hadron $p_{\rm T}$ and η bin widths used to divide the control samples.

The uncertainties of the estimated detection asymmetry difference in Eq. 5 and PID asymmetries in Eqs. 6 and 7 are propagated to $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ as systematic uncertainties. For the baseline result of $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$, the $B^+\to J/\psi\pi^+$ sample is weighted to match the kinematic distribution of the $B^+\to J/\psi K^+$ sample in order to cancel the effect of the B^+/B^- production asymmetry on the measurement. The difference of the $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ values obtained with and without this weighting step is taken as a systematic uncertainty.

Robustness of the fit procedure is tested by splitting the data samples according to magnet polarity and by tightening the BDT-output requirements. The results are consistent in all checks.

Using the estimated signal yields, efficiency ratios, raw-charge and efficiency asymmetries, the ratio of branching fractions and CP asymmetry difference between $B^+\to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+\to J/\psi K^+$ decays are determined for each year to be

Table 2: Relative systematic uncertainties on the branching fraction ratio $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ and absolute systematic uncertainties on the CP-asymmetry difference $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ from each source and their quadratic sum.

	Branching fraction ratio			CP-asymmetry difference		
	2016 [%]	2017 [%]	2018 [%]	2016 [10^{-2}]	2017 [10^{-2}]	2018 [10^{-2}]
Mass fit	0.22	0.16	0.21	0.04	0.06	0.04
Trigger efficiency	0.40	0.39	0.37	–	–	–
Material budget	0.30	0.30	0.30	–	–	–
Simulation correction	0.17	0.15	0.14	–	–	–
PID	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.06	0.07	0.08
Detection asymmetry	–	–	–	0.05	0.05	0.05
Production asymmetry	–	–	–	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total	0.64	0.58	0.61	0.09	0.11	0.11

$$\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} = \begin{cases} (3.900 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.025) \times 10^{-2} & (2016), \\ (3.858 \pm 0.039 \pm 0.022) \times 10^{-2} & (2017), \\ (3.805 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.023) \times 10^{-2} & (2017), \end{cases}$$
$$\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} = \begin{cases} (1.43 \pm 0.87 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-2} & (2016), \\ (0.81 \pm 0.87 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-2} & (2017), \\ (1.58 \pm 0.80 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-2} & (2018), \end{cases}$$

where the first uncertainties are statistical and the second systematic. The measurements for each year are combined using the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator method [51, 52] to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} &= (3.852 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.018) \times 10^{-2}, \\ \Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} &= (1.29 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

The Run 2 results are further combined with the LHCb Run 1 measurements [18] using the same method, yielding

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_{\pi/K} &= (3.846 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.018) \times 10^{-2}, \\ \Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP} &= (1.42 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

In the above combinations, the systematic uncertainties related to the material budget and hadron detection asymmetries are considered to be fully correlated between different data-taking periods. The inputs and outcomes of the combination are displayed in Fig. 2. The significance of the nonzero $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ value is evaluated to be 3.2 standard deviations (σ), representing the first evidence for direct CP violation in beauty to charmonium decays.

Using the LHCb measurement of the CP asymmetry in the $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decay [48] and taking into account its correlation with the $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ measurement from this analysis due

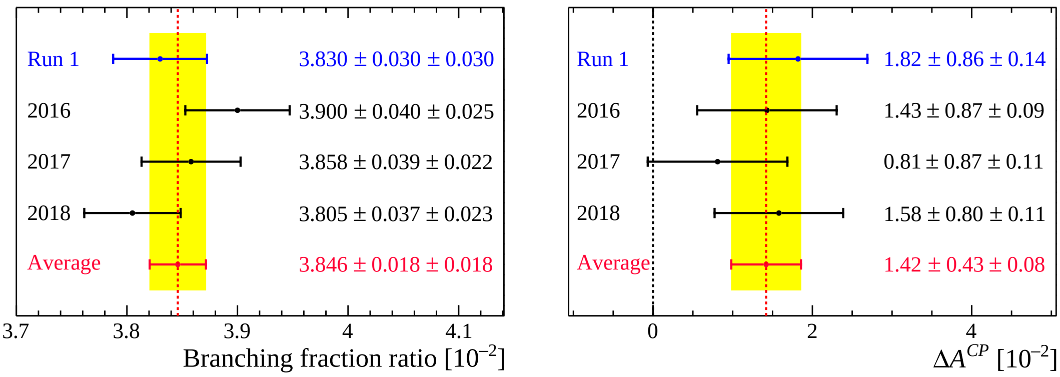

Figure 2: Comparison of the $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ and $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ measurements from Run 1, 2016, 2017 and 2018 data, and the average values. The error bars correspond to the sum of the statistical and systematic uncertainties in quadrature.

to the overlap in data sets, the CP asymmetry in the $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ decay is determined to be $\mathcal{A}^{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+) = (1.51 \pm 0.50 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-2}$.

In summary, the most precise measurements of the CP-asymmetry difference between $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ and $B^+ \to J/\psi K^+$ decays and their branching fraction ratio are obtained using LHCb data collected at 13 TeV during 2016–2018, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5.4 fb^{-1}. These results are then combined with the previous LHCb Run 1 measurements. The combined CP asymmetry difference shows a 3.2σ deviation from zero, providing the first evidence for direct CP violation in beauty decays to charmonium final states. This effect can be attributed to the enhanced penguin to tree ratio in $B^+ \to J/\psi\pi^+$ decays compared to that in $b \to c\bar{c}s$ transitions. The $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ measurements serve to control the effects of the penguin contributions in the golden channel $B^0 \to J/\psi K^0$ affecting the determination of the CP-violating phase 2β, using approximate SU(3) flavor symmetry. Constraints on the size and strong phase of the penguin contribution relative to the tree obtained using the $\Delta\mathcal{A}^{CP}$ and $\mathcal{R}_{\pi/K}$ measurements can be found in the Supplemental Material [53].

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