

Stripping selection for $B \rightarrow K\phi\phi$

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Why this channel?

You can measure CP and T violation in one go =)

$$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \phi \phi$$

$$B^\pm \rightarrow \eta_c K^\pm \quad \eta_c \rightarrow \phi \phi$$

$$b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s \quad \text{penguin}$$

$$b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s \quad \text{transition}$$

Both channels look similar in the detector: 5 charged kaons.

Direct measurements of CP violation:

$$A_{cp} = \frac{N(B^-) - N(B^+)}{N(B^-) + N(B^+)}$$

$$\arg \left(\frac{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*}{V_{cb} V_{cs}^*} \right) \approx 0$$

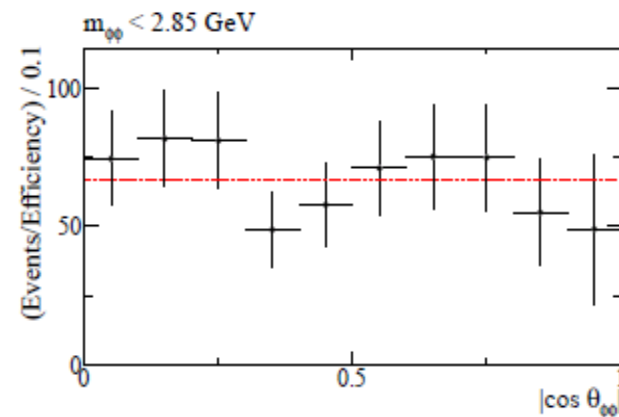
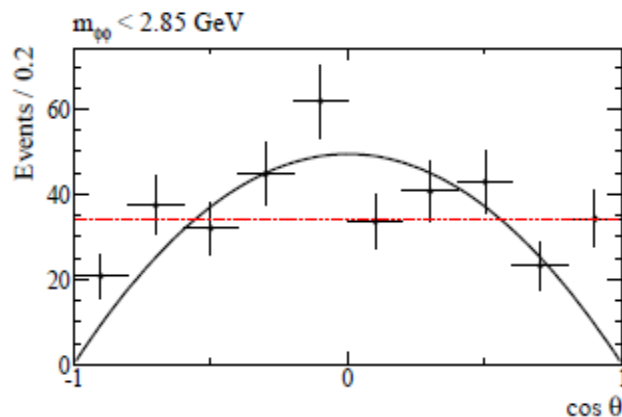
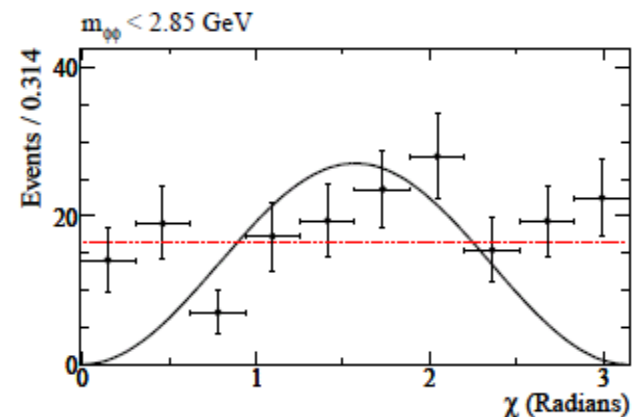
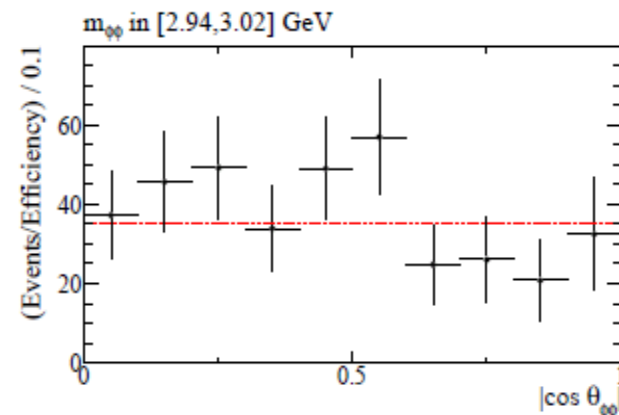
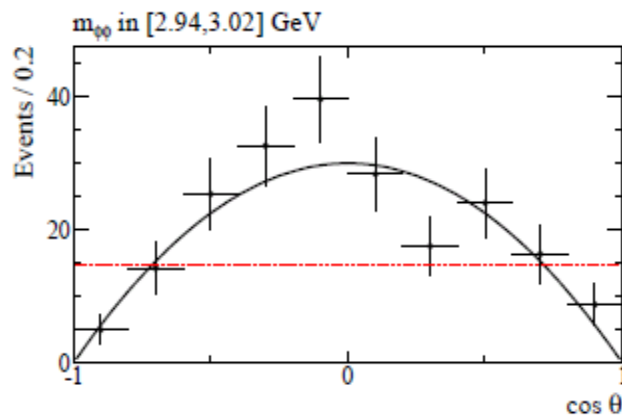
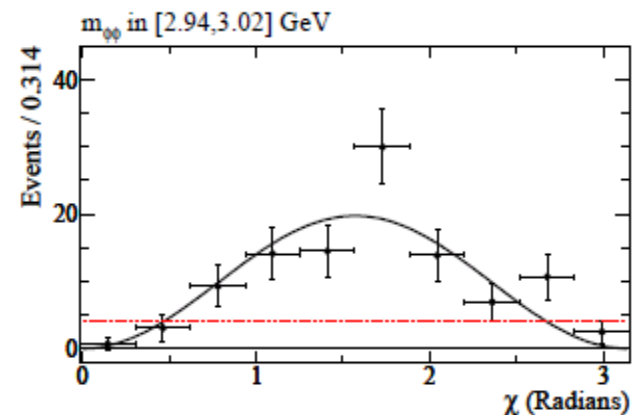


CP violation - BaBar results

BaBar Collaboration found: $BR(B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \phi\phi) = (5.6 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.3 \pm) 10^{-6}$

The calculated CP violation (η_c resonance) was:

arXiv:1105.5159v1 $A_{CP} = -0.10 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.02$





T violation

The dominating process for this decay is the loop $b \rightarrow s\bar{s}s$.

Since ϕ decays mostly into two Kaons, one can connect the T violating phase to the angular distributions of Kaons, which can be calculated.

This time we run below η_c resonance ($m_{\phi\phi} < 2.85 \text{ GeV}$).



Motivation

T-Odd correlations $\vec{p} \cdot (\vec{\epsilon} \times \vec{\epsilon}')$ in two body decays were studied by BaBar Collaboration[1].

Three body decays provide more T-odd correlations, one of the simplest is: $\vec{s} \cdot (\vec{p}_i \times \vec{p}_j)$.

An example decay which provides this kind of correlation is:

$$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \phi \phi$$

By studying helicity angles one can measure T violation.

We don't need to know strong phases.

Details in backup slides.

[1] BABAR Collaboration, J.G. Smith, hep-ex/0406063, contribution to Moriond QCD proceedings; BELLE Collaboration, K. Abe et al., hep-ex/0408141.



Background

Possible background:

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow \phi K^{\pm} K^{-} K^{+}$$

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow K^{\pm} K^{-} K^{+} K^{-} K^{+}$$

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow f_0 K \phi$$

$$B^{\pm} \rightarrow f_0 K^{\pm} K^{-} K^{+}$$

These decays can also be studied with this channel.



Stripping selection, cuts

Cut	Value
Kaons:	-----
Pt	300 MeV
$\chi^2 IP$	>6
$\chi^2 Track$	<5
Φ meson	-----
Pt	300 MeV
$\chi^2 IP$	>6
$\chi^2 Vertex$	<25
Mass	<1080 MeV
VDZ	>0



Stripping selection, cuts

Cut	Value
B meson:	-----
Δm	500 MeV
$\cos(pt, track)$	>0.999
$\chi^2 Vertex$	< 5
$\frac{\chi^2 Lifetime}{NDOF}$	>64



Results of stripping testing

rate:	0.02%
time	0.628 ms

Matches the stripping requirements.



Backup



Theoretical concepts 2/2

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{T-odd}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \phi, Q^2)}{dQ^2 d\cos\theta_1 d\cos\theta_2 d\phi} = \frac{9}{4} \frac{G_F^2}{2^{11} \pi^4 m_B} B^2(\phi \rightarrow KK) \left(1 - \frac{Q^2}{m_B^2}\right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{(2m_\phi)^2}{Q^2}} \times \left\{ - \left[\frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 \text{Im}(H_0(H_-^* - H_+^*)) d\cos\theta \right] \sin 2\theta_1 \sin 2\theta_2 \sin \phi + \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \text{Im}(H_+ H_-^*) d\cos\theta \right] \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin^2 \theta_2 \sin 2\phi \right\},$$

Branching ratio

Angle between two decaying planes

Longitudinal and transverse polarizations

$$H_0 = H(0,0) = p_B \cdot (p_1 - p_2) \frac{Q^2}{(2m_\phi)^2} \times \left[2m_1 \left(1 - \frac{2m_\phi^2}{Q^2}\right) + m_2 \left(1 - \frac{(2m_\phi)^2}{Q^2}\right) \right],$$

Helicity angles of kaons in phi1(2) rest frames

$$H_\pm = H(\pm, \pm) = -m_1 p_B \cdot (p_1 - p_2) \mp 2m_4 |\vec{p}_\phi| E_B \mp m_5 |\vec{p}_\phi| \sqrt{Q^2},$$

$$Q = p(\phi_1) + p(\phi_2)$$

arXiv:hep-ph/0412180



T-odd observables

Statistical significance:

Sign function

$$\bar{\epsilon}_i = \frac{\int \mathcal{O}_i \omega_i(\vec{u}_{\theta_{K_1}}, \vec{u}_{\theta_{K_2}}) d\Gamma}{\sqrt{\int d\Gamma \cdot \int \mathcal{O}_i^2 d\Gamma}} \quad \cdot \quad u_{\theta_i} \text{ being } \cos \theta_i$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{T_1} = |\vec{p}_B| \frac{\vec{p}_{K_1} \cdot (\vec{p}_B \times \vec{p}_{K_2})}{|\vec{p}_B \times \vec{p}_{K_1}| |\vec{p}_B \times \vec{p}_{K_2}|} = \sin \phi,$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{T_2} = |\vec{p}_B| \frac{(\vec{p}_B \cdot \vec{p}_{K_2} \times \vec{p}_{K_1})(\vec{p}_B \times \vec{p}_{K_1}) \cdot (\vec{p}_{K_2} \times \vec{p}_B)}{|\vec{p}_B \times \vec{p}_{K_1}|^2 |\vec{p}_{K_2} \times \vec{p}_B|^2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\phi,$$



T violation phase

$$\bar{\epsilon}_i(B) + \bar{\epsilon}_i(\bar{B}) \propto \sin(\theta_W + \theta_s) + \sin(-\theta_W + \theta_s) = 2 \cos \theta_W \sin \theta_s,$$

$$\bar{\epsilon}_i(B) - \bar{\epsilon}_i(\bar{B}) \propto \sin(\theta_W + \theta_s) - \sin(-\theta_W + \theta_s) = 2 \sin \theta_W \cos \theta_s.$$

Second non vanishing eq. => T violating phase