

# violazione di CP nei $B^0$

# CP è violata solo nei $K^0$ ?

- Nel 1964 viene scoperta la violazione di CP nel mescolamento dei K neutri (si invoca un'interazione debole superweak che interviene nelle transizioni con  $\Delta S=2$ ).
- La violazione diretta di CP ( $\Delta S=1$ ) viene verificata sperimentalmente solo 30 anni dopo.
- Nel 1973 K. e M. ipotizzano una matrice di mescolamento di 3 famiglie di quark per introdurre la violazione di CP nel Modello Standard attraverso una fase presente nella matrice
- Nel 1974 viene scoperto il quark c e nel 1977 il quark b
- Negli anni 80 inizia la ricerca del mescolamento (mixing) di mesoni neutri contenenti il quark b
- fine anni 90 inizia la ricerca della violazione di CP nei  $B^0$ .

# Mixing di mesoni neutri

- Oltre ai  $K^0$ , altri mesoni neutri possono “mescolarsi”

	$u$	$c$	$t$
$\bar{u}$	$\times$	$D^0$	$\diamond$
$\bar{c}$	$\overline{D^0}$	$\times$	$\diamond$
$\bar{t}$	$\diamond$	$\diamond$	$\times$

	$d$	$s$	$b$
$\bar{d}$	$\times$	$K^0$	$B^0$
$\bar{s}$	$\overline{K^0}$	$\times$	$B_s$
$\bar{b}$	$\overline{B^0}$	$\overline{B_s}$	$\times$

- Need to be neutral and have distinct anti-particle ( $\times$ )
- Needs to have a non-zero lifetime
  - top is so heavy, it decays long before it can even form a meson ( $\diamond$ )
- That leaves four distinct cases...

# Mixing: Kaons vs. B mesons

- The difference between K mixing and 'the rest':  $\Gamma_{12}$

$$\Gamma_{12} = \Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2$$

- A large fraction of Kaon decays produce CP eigenstates:

- all decays *without* leptons are CP eigenstates..

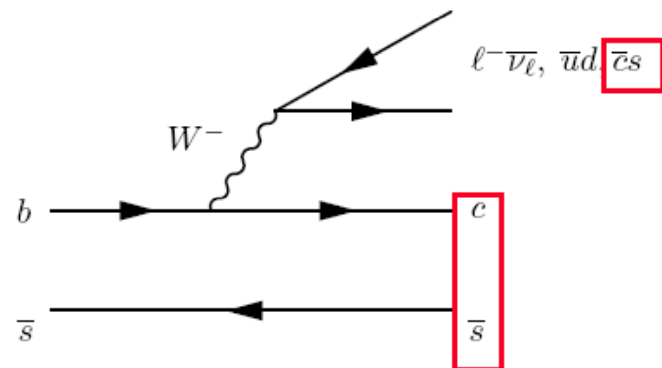
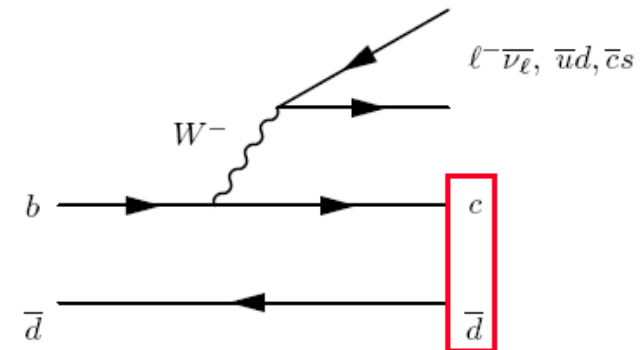
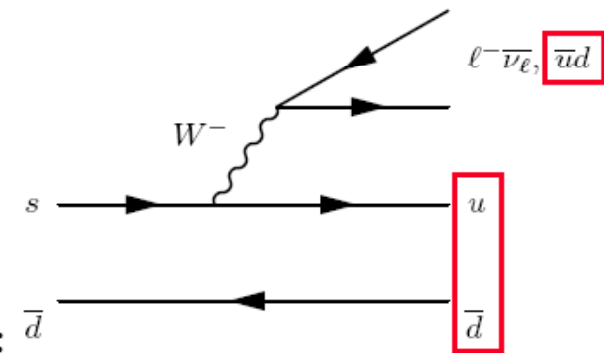
- the CP even ones have more phase-space

- Hence the lifetime difference (large  $\Gamma_{12}$ !)

- For  $B^0$ , (and, to a somewhat lesser extent,  $B_s$ ), the dominant decays are *not* CP eigenstates

- hence  $\Delta\Gamma=0$  (smallish), and  $\Gamma_{12}$  does *not* contribute to  $B^0$  mixing

- note: as a result labeling eigenstates as 'S'hort and 'L'ong doesn't make sense -- hence the 'H'avy and 'L'ight



Dominant decay amplitudes

# Solving the Schrödinger Equation

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(t) = \begin{pmatrix} M - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma & M_{12} - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12} \\ M_{12}^* - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12}^* & M - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma \end{pmatrix} \psi(t)$$

Solution (in terms of eigenvectors):

$$\psi(t) = a |B_H(t)\rangle + b |B_L(t)\rangle$$

(a and b determined by initial conditions)

Eigenvectors:

$$\begin{aligned} |B_H\rangle &= p|B\rangle + q|\bar{B}\rangle \\ |B_L\rangle &= p|B\rangle - q|\bar{B}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

From the eigenvector calculation:

$$\frac{q}{p} = \sqrt{\frac{M_{12}^* - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12}^*}{M_{12} - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12}}}$$

Evolution of eigenvectors:

$$\begin{aligned} |B_H(t)\rangle &= |B_H\rangle e^{-i(M + \frac{1}{2}\Delta m - \frac{i}{2}(\Gamma - \Delta\Gamma))t} \\ |B_L(t)\rangle &= |B_L\rangle e^{-i(M - \frac{1}{2}\Delta m + \frac{i}{2}(\Gamma + \Delta\Gamma))t} \end{aligned}$$

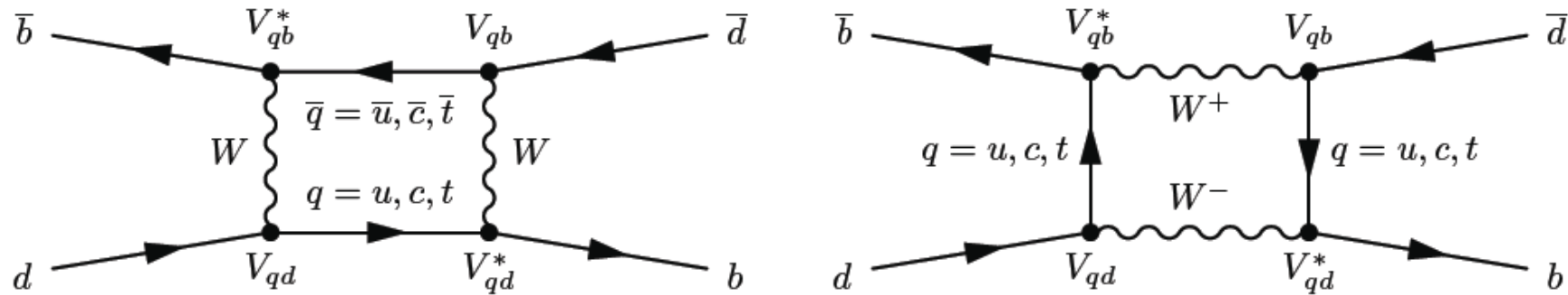
$\Delta m$  and  $\Delta\Gamma$  follow from the eigenvalues:

$$\Delta m + \frac{i}{2}\Delta\Gamma = 2\sqrt{\left(M_{12} - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12}\right)\left(M_{12}^* - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12}^*\right)}$$

$$\text{if: } \Gamma_{12} = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta\Gamma = 0, \left|\frac{q}{p}\right| = 1$$

# Mixing: Box diagrams

N.B. L'accoppiamento ai vertici si ottiene attraverso la matrice CKM



$$t - \bar{t} : \quad \propto m_t^2 |V_{tb} V_{td}^*|^2 \quad \propto m_t^2 \lambda^6$$

$$c - \bar{c} : \quad \propto m_c^2 |V_{cb} V_{cd}^*|^2 \quad \propto m_c^2 \lambda^6$$

$$c - \bar{t}, \bar{c} - t : \quad \propto m_c m_t V_{tb} V_{td}^* V_{cb} V_{cd}^* \quad \propto m_c m_t \lambda^6$$

GIM ( $V_{CKM}$  unitarity):  
if u, c, t same mass, everything  
cancels by construction!

Dominated by top quark mass:

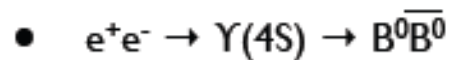
$$\Delta m_B \approx 0.00002 \cdot \left( \frac{m_t}{\text{GeV}/c^2} \right)^2 \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

reference:  $\tau_B \sim 1.5 \text{ ps}$

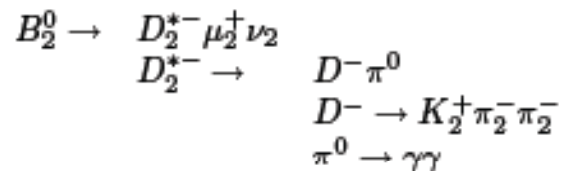
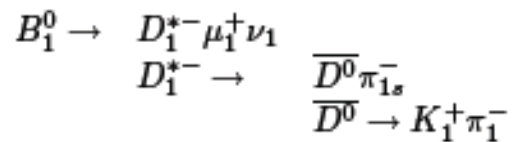
# B<sup>0</sup> Mixing: ARGUS, 1987

Integrated luminosity 1983-87: 103 pb<sup>-1</sup>

- Produce an  $b\bar{b}$  bound state,  $\Upsilon(4S)$ , in  $e^+e^-$  collisions:

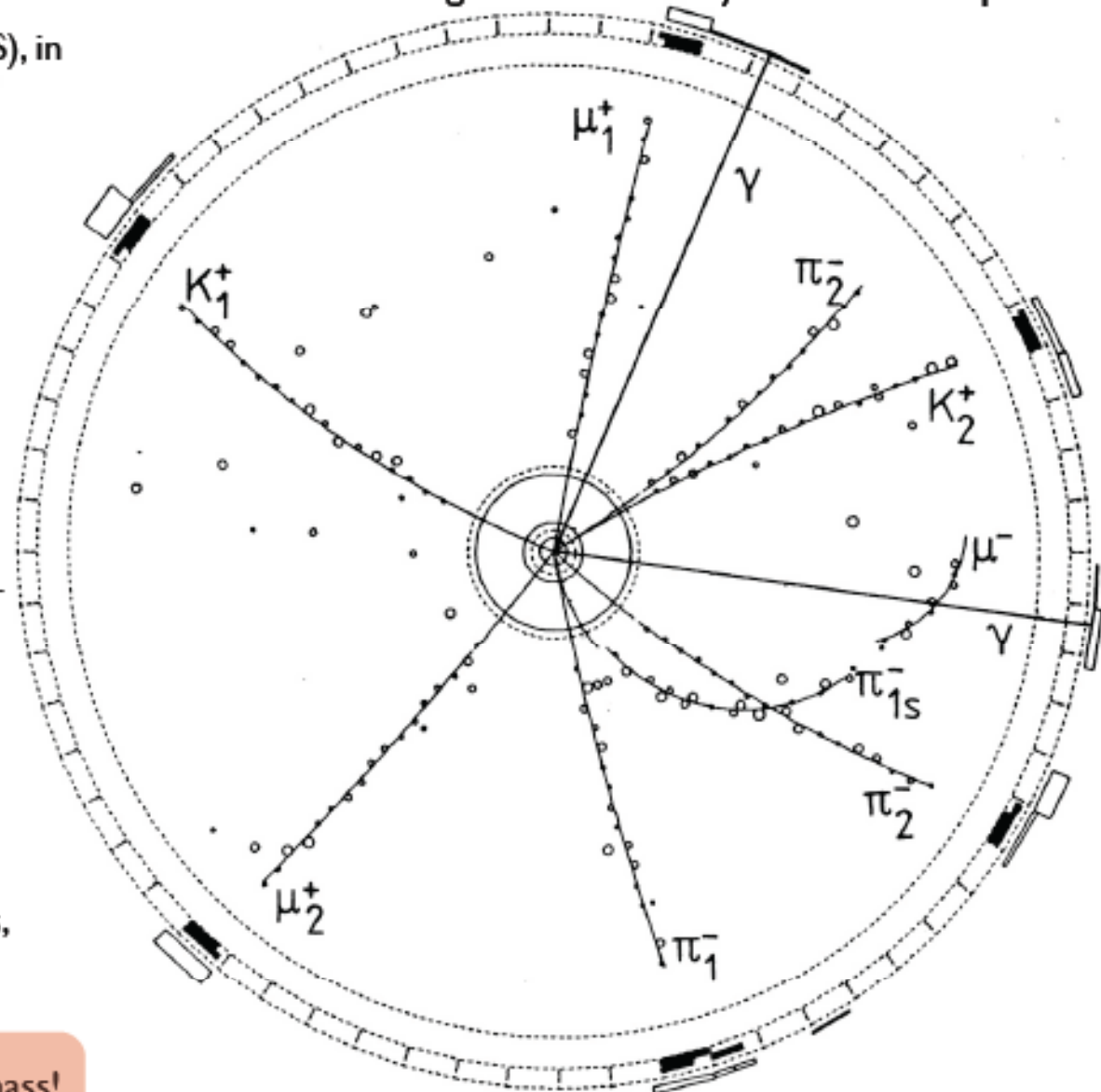


- and then observe:



- measure that  $\sim 17\%$  of  $B^0$  and  $\bar{B}^0$  mesons oscillate before they decay

- $\tau_B \sim 1.5 \text{ ps} \Rightarrow \Delta m_d \sim 0.5/\text{ps}$ ,



First evidence of a really large top mass!

# Misura della violazione di CP nei $B^0$ ?

- Ricordiamo la tecnica usata per misurare la violazione di CP nei K:
  1. Si ottiene un fascio puro di  $K_2$  (questo è possibile per via della grande differenza nella vita media tra i due autostati di CP  $K_1$  e  $K_2$ , quindi è sufficiente avere un lungo tunnel di decadimento per la componente  $K_1$ )
  2. Si cercano decadimenti del  $K_2$  nello stato con autovalore di CP sbagliato.
- La stessa tecnica non si può utilizzare per studiare la violazione di CP nel B, perché la vita media dei due autostati di CP è circa la stessa e quindi non c'è modo di separare le due componenti “aspettando abbastanza”.
- Occorre quindi utilizzare un altro “trucco”. Si studia l'evoluzione temporale della coppia  $B^0$  anti- $B^0$  e si cercano degli osservabili che dipendono dalla violazione di CP. Ad esempio si cercano delle differenze nel rate di decadimento del  $B^0$  e del anti- $B^0$  in alcuni stati finali che hanno lo stesso autovalore di CP

$$B.R.(B^0 \rightarrow f) \neq B.R.(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f)$$



# Come si fa ad avere violazione di CP

$$B.R.(B^0 \rightarrow f) \neq B.R.(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f)$$

- Se l'ampiezza di decadimento contiene una fase che cambia segno per via dell'applicazione di CP, allora:

$$A = |A| e^{i\phi} \xrightarrow{CP} \bar{A} = |A| e^{-i\phi}$$

- Ma questo non è sufficiente per avere la violazione di CP, perché:

$$A^* A = |A| e^{-i\phi} |A| e^{i\phi} = \bar{A}^* \bar{A} = |A| e^{i\phi} |A| e^{-i\phi} = |A|^2$$

- Per avere violazione di CP dobbiamo avere:

a) due ampiezze

b) due fasi (fase debole, fase forte)

c) solo una fase cambia segno sotto CP (fase debole)

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = |A_1| e^{i\phi_w} e^{i\phi_s} + |A_2| \quad \bar{A} = \bar{A}_1 + \bar{A}_2 = |A_1| e^{-i\phi_w} e^{i\phi_s} + |A_2|$$

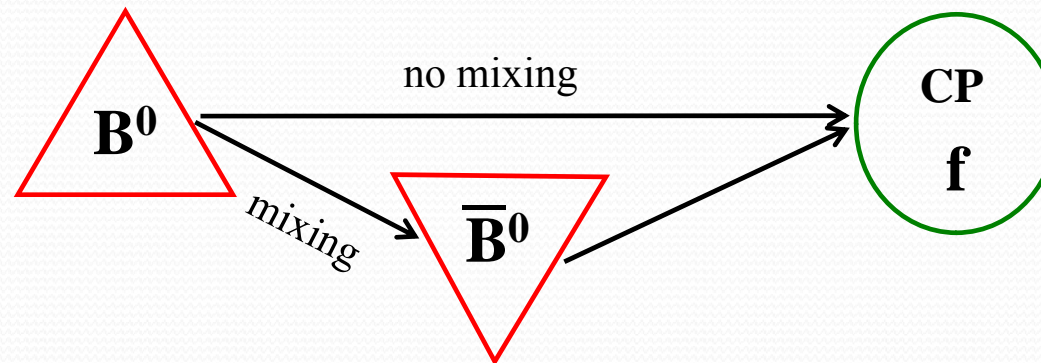
$$A^* A = |A_1|^2 + |A_2|^2 + 2 |A_1| |A_2| \cos(\phi_s + \phi_w)$$

$$\bar{A}^* \bar{A} = |A_1|^2 + |A_2|^2 + 2 |A_1| |A_2| \cos(\phi_s - \phi_w)$$

Le  $\Gamma$  dipendono dalle fasi relative

# Violazione di CP nel mixing

- Per misurare la differenza di fase occorre ricorrere ad un fenomeno di interferenza, ad esempio il decadimento del  $B^0$  in uno stato  $f$  con CP definita, che può avvenire direttamente oppure dal  $B^0$  ottenuto attraverso il mescolamento  $B^0$  - anti  $B^0$ :



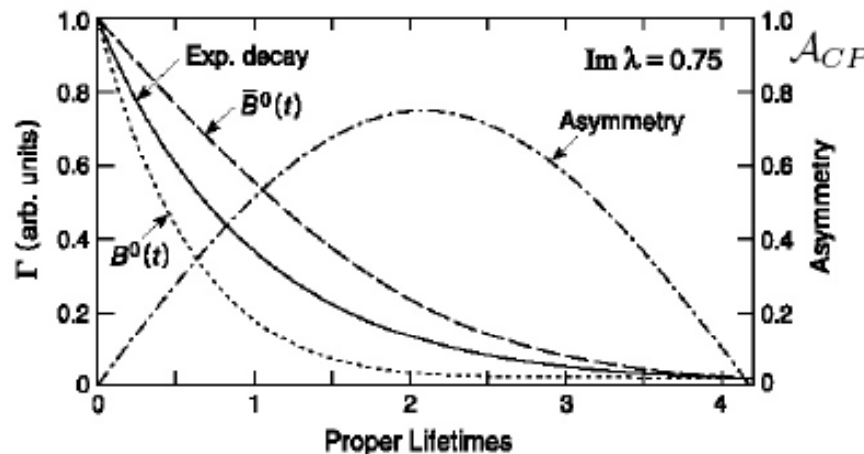
- In questo caso si hanno due ampiezze che interferiscono
- N.B. si può avere anche la violazione diretta di CP se le ampiezze di decadimento del  $B^0$  e dell'anti- $B^0$  sono diverse.

# Violazione di CP nell'interferenza

Interference!

$$\lambda_{f_{CP}} = \frac{q}{p} \frac{\bar{A}_{f_{CP}}}{A_{f_{CP}}}$$

$t = 0$	$t$	Rate
$B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{-\Gamma t}$	$\left[ 1 + \left( \frac{1 -  \lambda ^2}{1 +  \lambda ^2} \right) \cos(\Delta mt) - \left( \frac{2\mathcal{I}(\lambda)}{1 +  \lambda ^2} \right) \sin(\Delta mt) \right]$
$\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{-\Gamma t}$	$\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1 -  \lambda ^2}{1 +  \lambda ^2} \right) \cos(\Delta mt) + \left( \frac{2\mathcal{I}(\lambda)}{1 +  \lambda ^2} \right) \sin(\Delta mt) \right]$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{CP} &\equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})} \\ &= -C_{f_{CP}} \cos(\Delta mt) + S_{f_{CP}} \sin(\Delta mt) \end{aligned}$$

↑ CP in decay                      ↑ CP in interference between decay and mixing

Next: find the right  $f_{CP}$ ...

# Matrici CKM e violazione di CP

$$\begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

Gli autostati delle interazioni deboli non sono uguali agli autostati delle interazioni forti.

- Riscriviamo la matrice CKM nella formulazione di Wolfstein, utile per descrivere la violazione di CP:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2 / 2 & \lambda & \overbrace{A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta)}^{V_{ub}} \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 / 2 & A\lambda^2 \\ \underbrace{A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta)}_{V_{td}} & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$$

$V_{td}$  e  $V_{ub}$  forniscono la fase debole necessaria per la violazione di CP nei decadimenti dei mesoni B

# Unitarietà della matrice: $VV^\dagger=1$

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{cd}|^2 + |V_{td}|^2 = 1$$

$$|V_{us}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 = 1$$

$$|V_{ub}|^2 + |V_{cb}|^2 + |V_{tb}|^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

The 6 complex “Unitarity Triangles” involve different physics processes

$$V_{us}^* V_{ud} + V_{cs}^* V_{cd} + V_{ts}^* V_{td} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{O}(\lambda) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^5) = 0$$

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

$$\mathcal{O}(\lambda^3) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^3) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^3) = 0$$

$$V_{ub}^* V_{us} + V_{cb}^* V_{cs} + V_{tb}^* V_{ts} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{O}(\lambda^4) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2) = 0$$

$$V_{ud} V_{cd}^* + V_{us} V_{cs}^* + V_{ub} V_{cb}^* = 0$$

$$V_{ud} V_{td}^* + V_{us} V_{ts}^* + V_{ub} V_{tb}^* = 0$$

$$V_{cd} V_{td}^* + V_{cs} V_{ts}^* + V_{cb} V_{tb}^* = 0$$

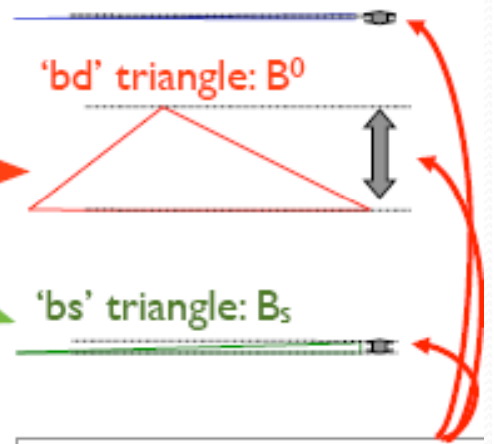
Queste relazioni si possono rappresentare come un triangolo in un piano complesso.

‘sd’ triangle:  $K^0$

‘bd’ triangle:  $B^0$

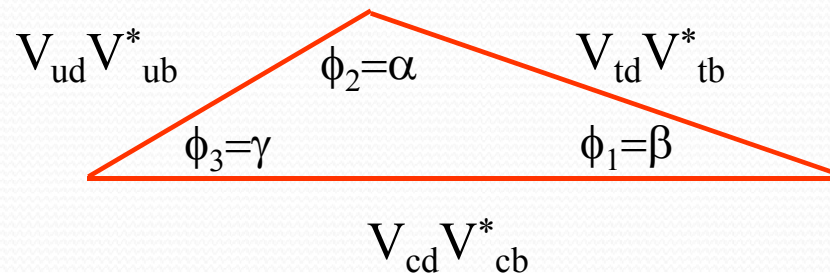
‘bs’ triangle:  $B_s$

relative size of CP-violating effects

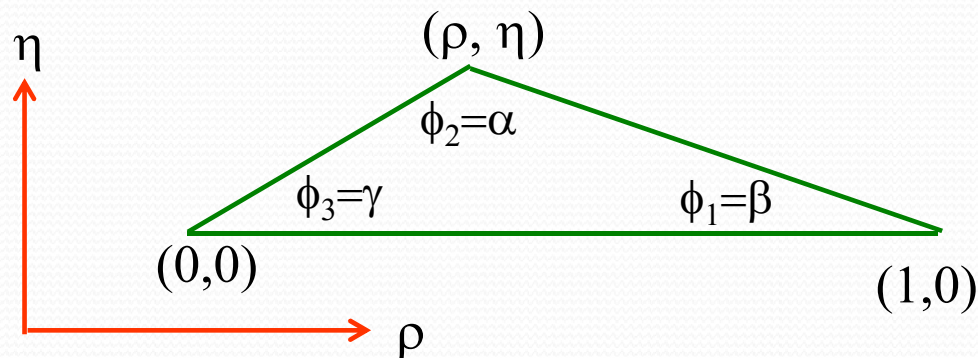


# Triangolo di unitarietà

- Prendiamo il triangolo relativo ai mesoni  $B_d$  :  $V_{ub}^* V_{ud} + V_{cb}^* V_{cd} + V_{tb}^* V_{td} = 0$



È conveniente normalizzare tutti i lati del triangolo di unitarietà rispetto alla base del triangolo ( $V_{cd} V_{cb}^* = A\lambda^3$ ). Nel piano  $(\rho, \eta)$  il triangolo diventa:



Un altro modo di verificare la violazione di CP nel sistema dei B è verificare che l'area di questo triangolo sia diversa zero.

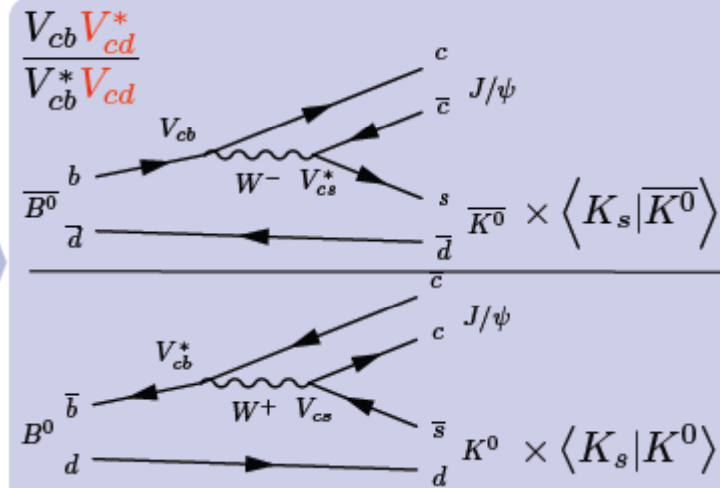
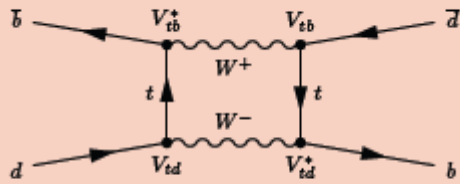
Misurando in maniera indipendente tutti gli angoli ed i lati del triangolo, si può controllare sperimentalmente se il triangolo si “chiude”. Se così non fosse sarebbe un'evidenza di una nuova fisica non prevista dal Modello Standard.

# Golden channel: $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$

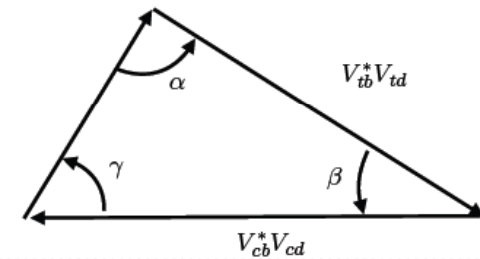
$$\lambda_{J/\psi K_S} \equiv \frac{q \bar{A}_{J/\psi K_S}}{p A_{J/\psi K_S}}$$

$$= \frac{q \bar{A}_{J/\psi \bar{K}^0, \bar{K}^0 \rightarrow K_S}}{p A_{J/\psi K^0, K^0 \rightarrow K_S}}$$

$$\frac{V_{tb}^* V_{td}}{V_{tb} V_{td}^*}$$



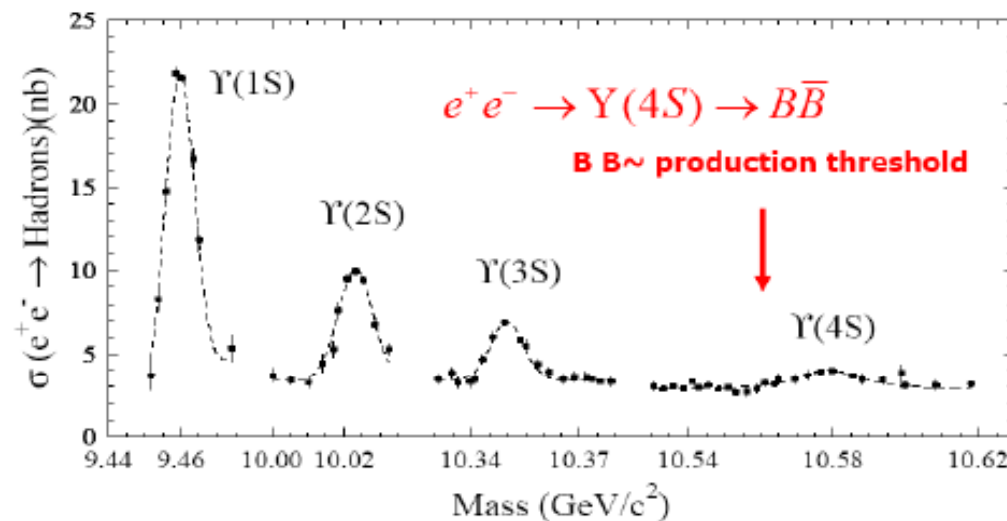
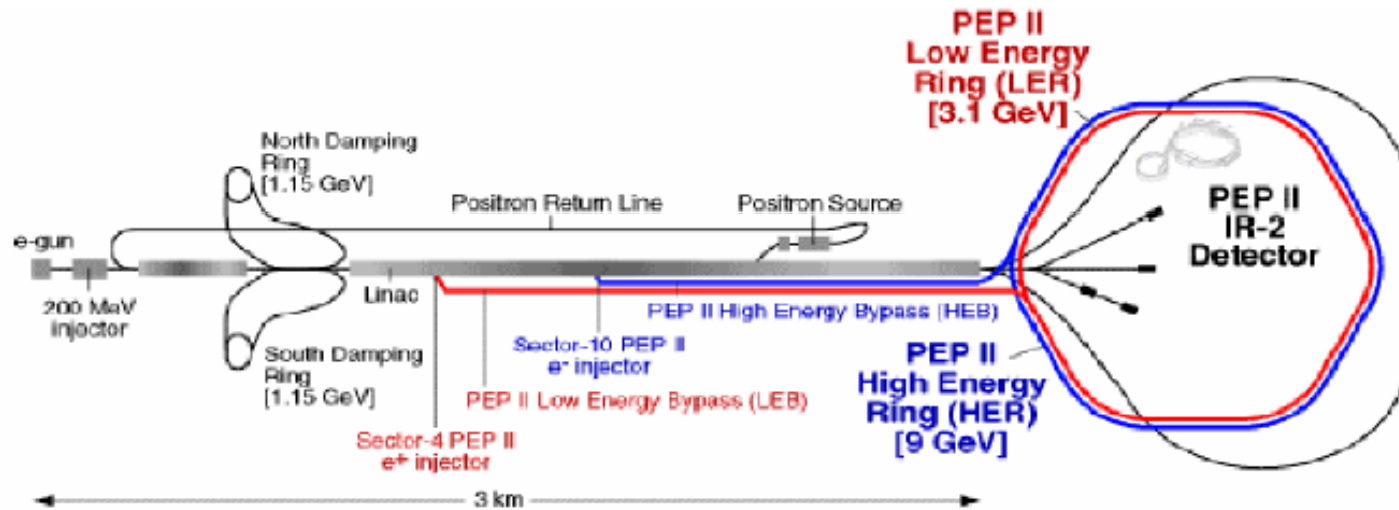
$$\lambda_{J/\psi K_S} = -e^{-2i\beta}$$



$$A_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S)} = \sin(2\beta) \sin(\Delta mt)$$

# Problema: come distinguere $B^0$ da anti- $B^0$ ?

## PEP-II Asymmetric B-Factory at SLAC



- 9 GeV  $e^-$  on 3.1 GeV  $e^+$
- $Y(4S)$  boost in lab frame
  - $\beta\gamma = 0.55$



## Quantum Entanglement in $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0$ Decays

$$\text{Spin} = \begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon(4s) & \rightarrow & B^0 \bar{B}^0 \\ 1 & & 0 \quad 0 \end{array} \quad \text{With } L = 1$$

- Strong interaction: CP is and flavor beauty number are conserved
  - Must have one **b** and one **anti-b** quarks in final state

$$|B_{\text{phys}}^0 \bar{B}_{\text{phys}}^0\rangle = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} |B_L B_H\rangle + \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}} |B_H B_L\rangle$$

- Time evolution given by mass eigenstates

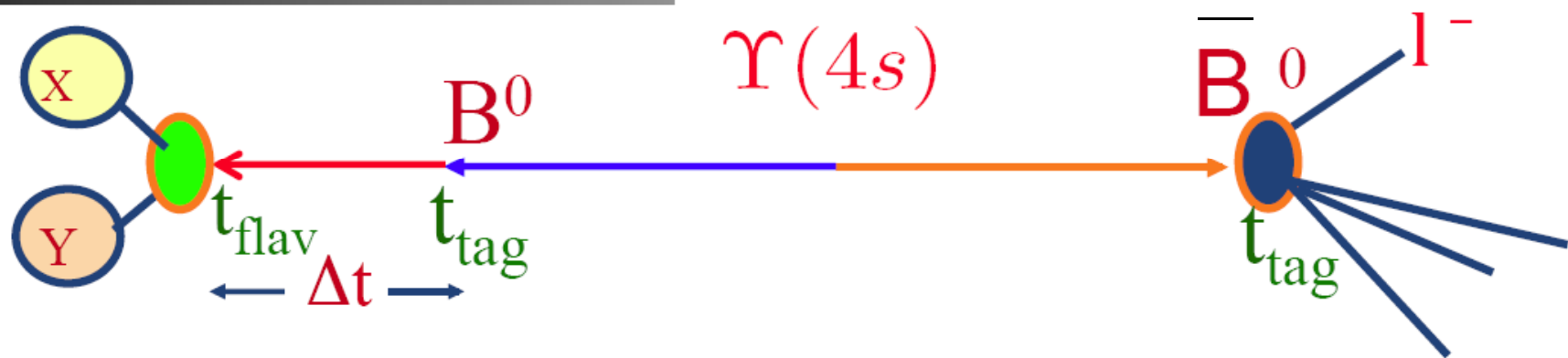
$$|B_{\text{phys}}^0 \bar{B}_{\text{phys}}^0; t_1, t_2\rangle = a e^{i\lambda+t_1} e^{i\lambda-t_2} |B_L B_H\rangle + b e^{i\lambda-t_1} e^{i\lambda+t_2} |B_H B_L\rangle$$

- Bose-Einstein Statistics requires wave function  $|\Psi\rangle$  to be symmetric at all times

$$|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi_{\text{flavor}}\rangle |\Psi_{\text{space}}\rangle$$

- L=-1 implies asymmetric spatial wave function
- We need a=-b which means a  $B^0$  and a  $\bar{B}^0$  meson at all times until one of them decays!
  - Example of Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen Paradox

## Quantum Correlation at $\Upsilon(4S)$

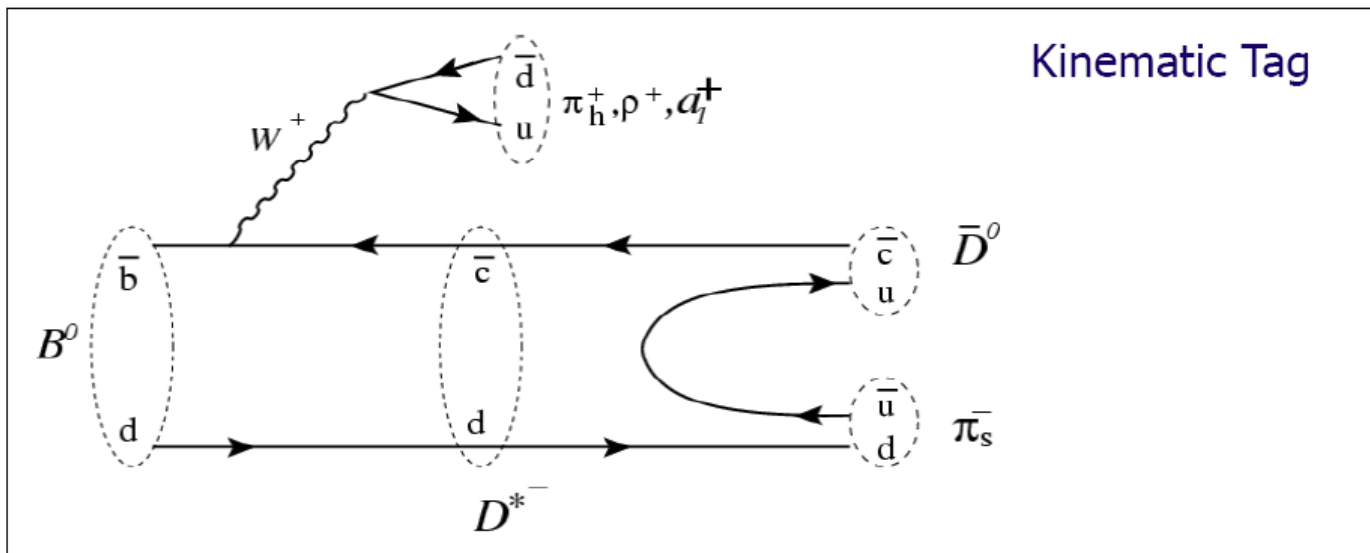
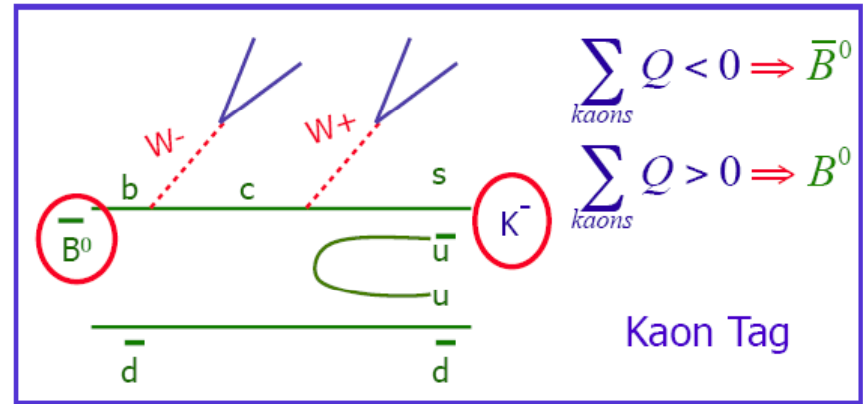
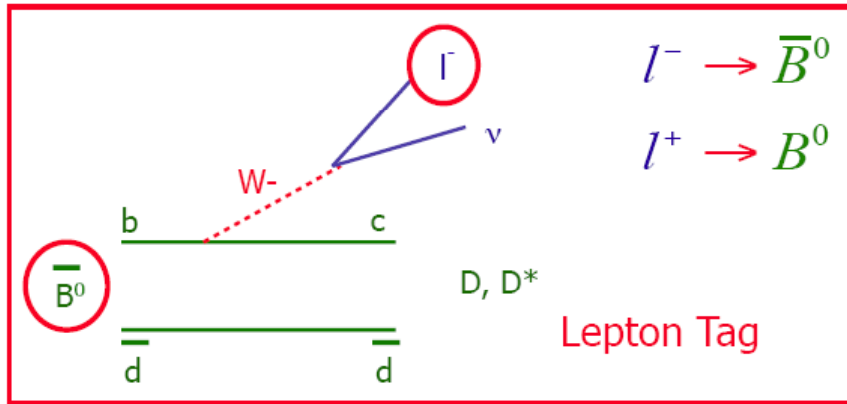


- Decay of first B ( $B^0$ ) at time  $t_{\text{tag}}$  ensures the other B is  $\bar{B}^0$ 
  - End of Quantum entanglement ! Defines a ref. time (clock)
- At  $t > t_{\text{tag}}$ ,  $B^0$  has some probability to oscillate into  $\bar{B}^0$  before it decays at time  $t_{\text{flav}}$  into a flavor specific state
- Two possibilities in the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  event depending on whether the 2<sup>nd</sup> B oscillated or not:

no oscillation/mixing  $\Rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0$  in final state

oscillation/mixing  $\Rightarrow \bar{B}^0 \bar{B}^0$  in final state

# Separating $B^0$ and $\bar{B}^0$ mesons



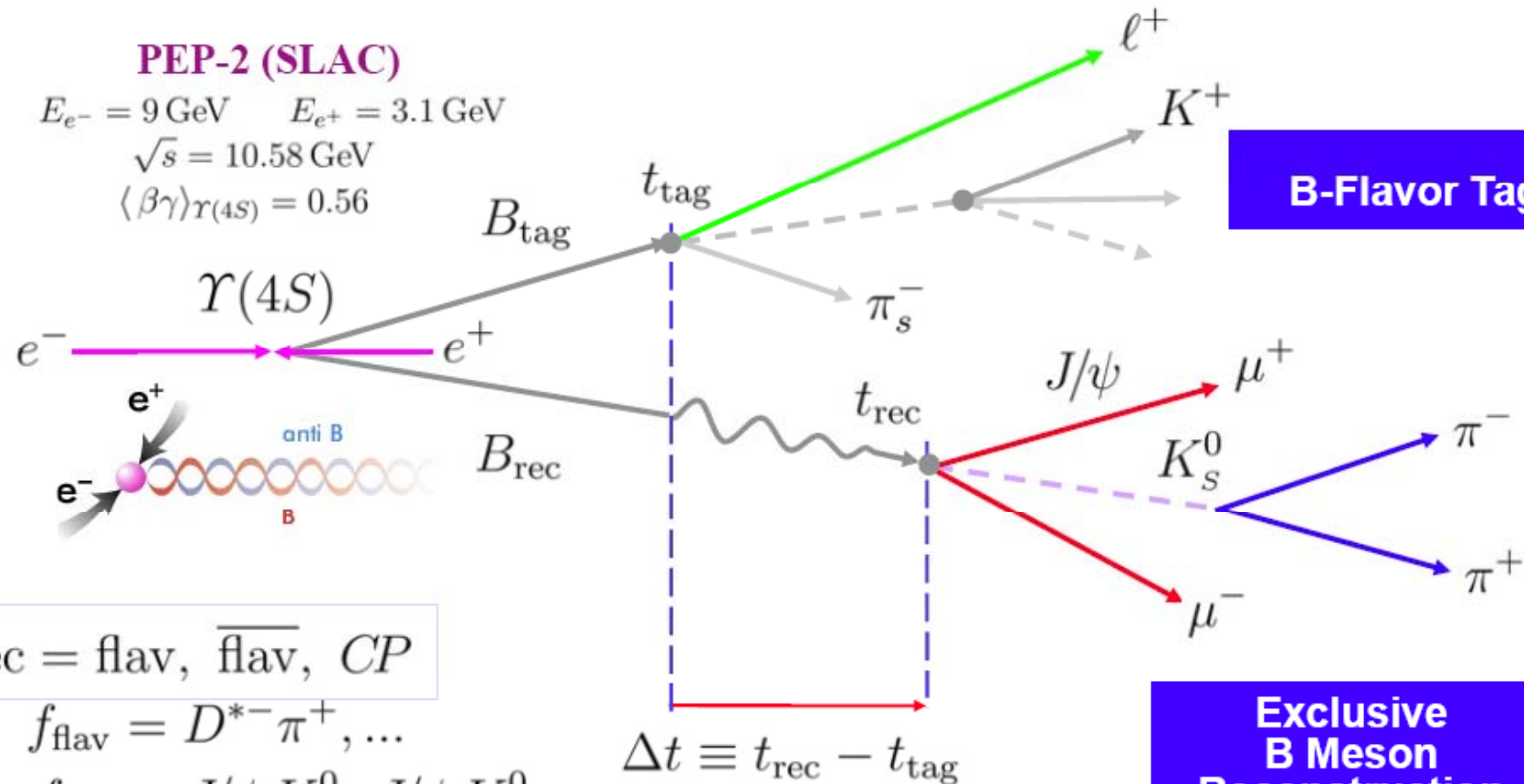
# Ingredients of the measurements

## PEP-2 (SLAC)

$$E_{e^-} = 9 \text{ GeV} \quad E_{e^+} = 3.1 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\langle \beta\gamma \rangle_{r(4S)} = 0.56$$



**B-Flavor Tagging**

$$\text{rec} = \text{flav}, \overline{\text{flav}}, CP$$

$$f_{\text{flav}} = D^{*-} \pi^+, \dots$$

$$f_{CP} = J/\psi K_S^0, J/\psi K_L^0, \dots$$

$$\text{tag} = B^0, \overline{B}^0$$

$$f_{B^0} = X \ell^+ \nu, XK^+, X \pi_s^-, \dots$$

**Vertexing &  
Time Difference  
Determination**

**Exclusive  
B Meson  
Reconstruction**

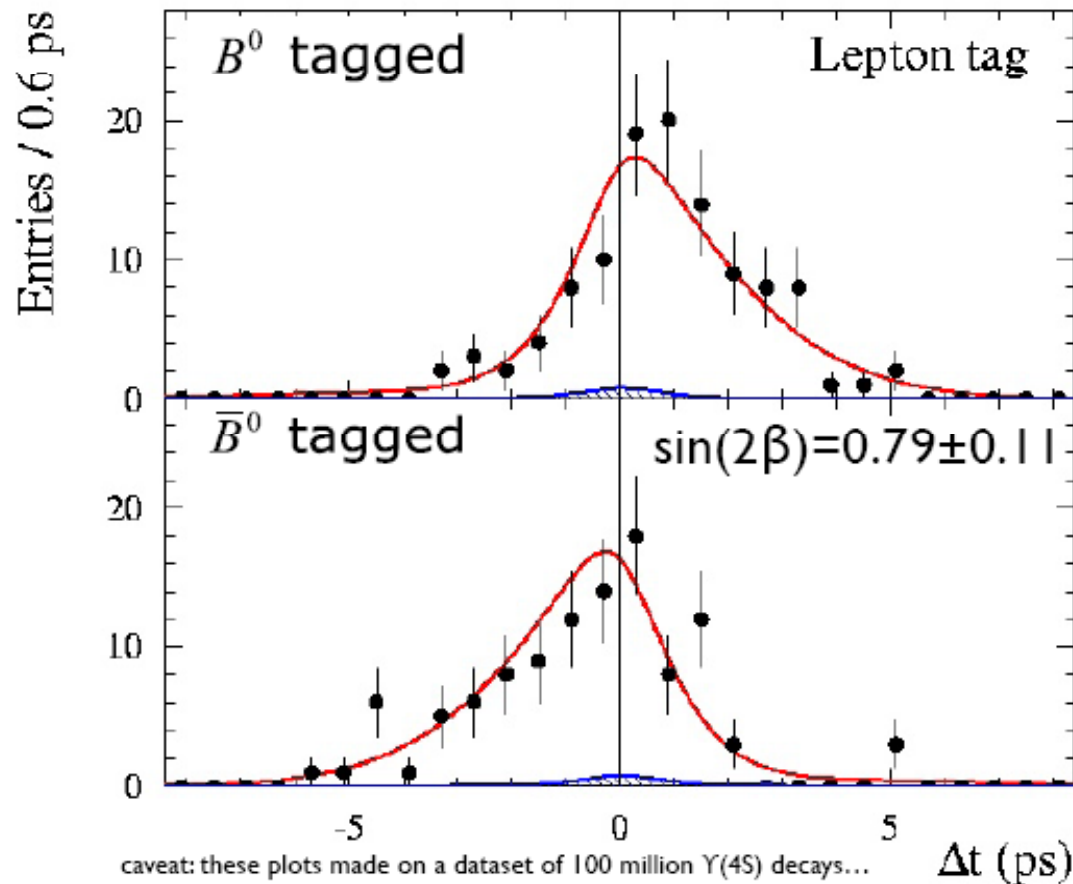
$$\Delta t \approx \Delta z / c \langle \beta\gamma \rangle_{r(4S)}$$

$$\langle \Delta z \rangle_{B\overline{B}} \approx 260 \mu\text{m}$$

# Risultato:

## CP violation in B system!

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B_{\text{rec}}B_{\text{tag}} \quad \begin{array}{l} B_{\text{rec}} \rightarrow J/\psi K_S \\ B_{\text{tag}} \rightarrow \ell^\pm X \end{array}$$



**220 events**

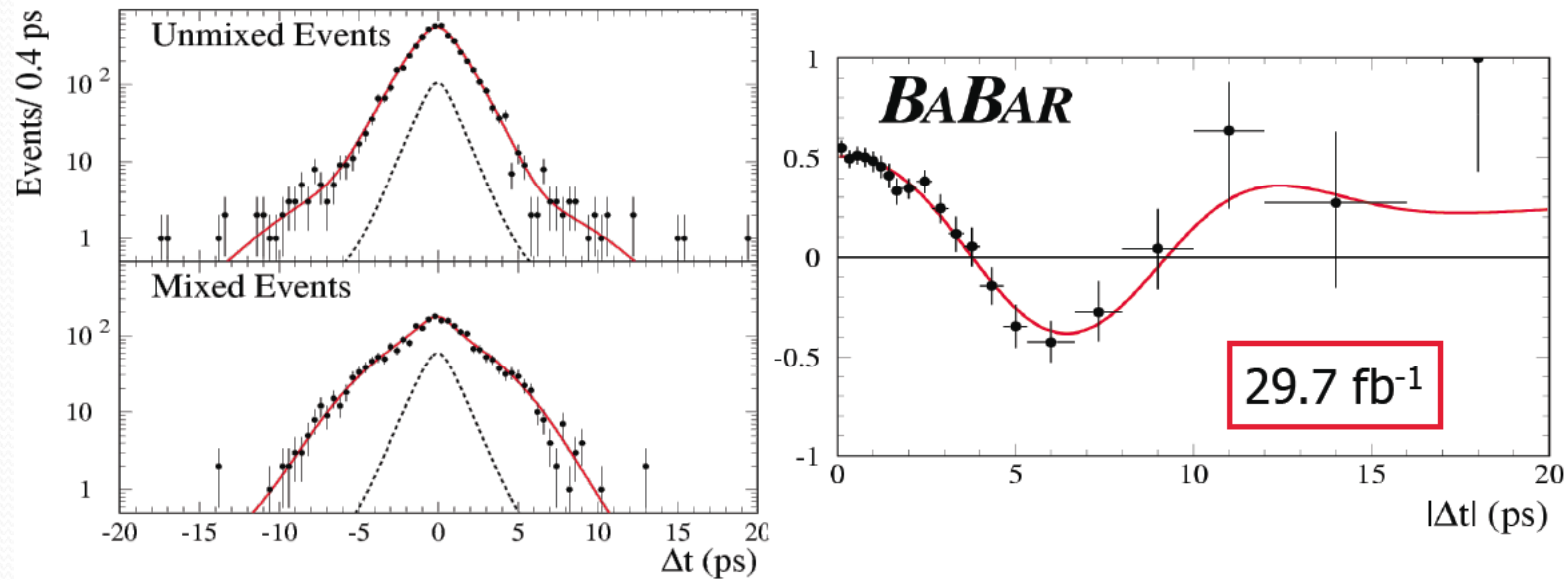
98% signal purity!

3.3% mistag rate!

20% better  $\Delta t$  resolution!

## $\overline{B^0}B^0$ Mixing Fit Result

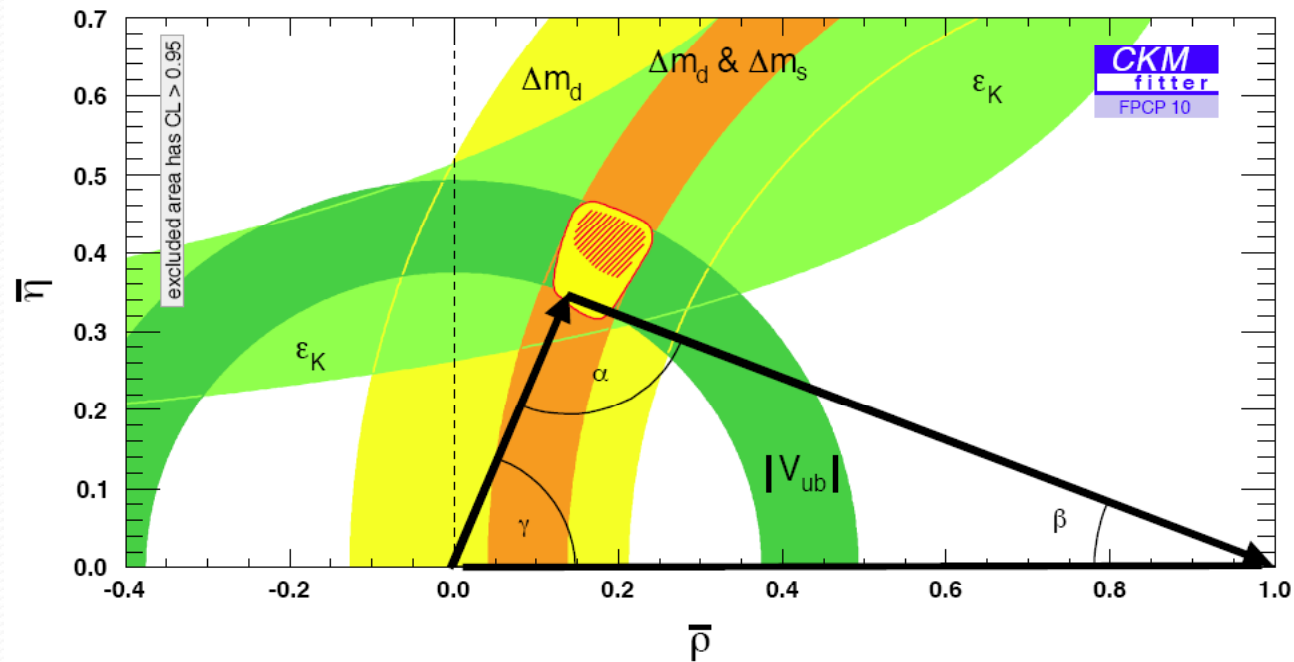
$$Asym(\Delta t) = \frac{N(\text{unmixed}) - N(\text{mixed})}{N(\text{unmixed}) + N(\text{mixed})} \sim (1 - 2\langle w \rangle) \times \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$$



$$\Delta m_d = 0.516 \pm 0.016 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.010 \text{ (syst)} \text{ ps}^{-1}$$

hep-ex/0112044  
Published in PRL

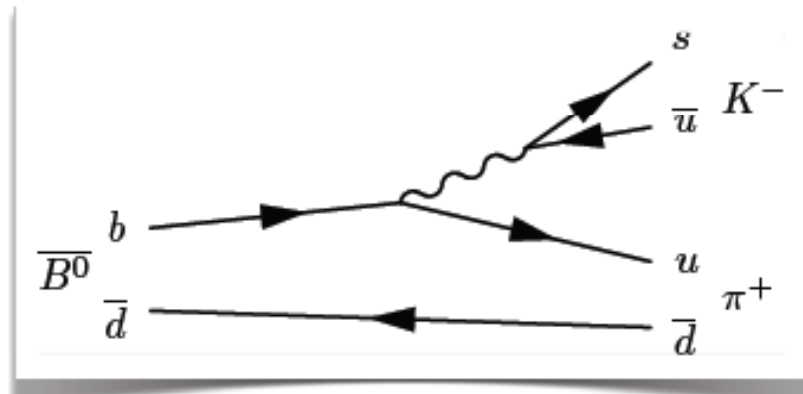
$(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta})$ : the magnitudes and  $\epsilon_K$ ...



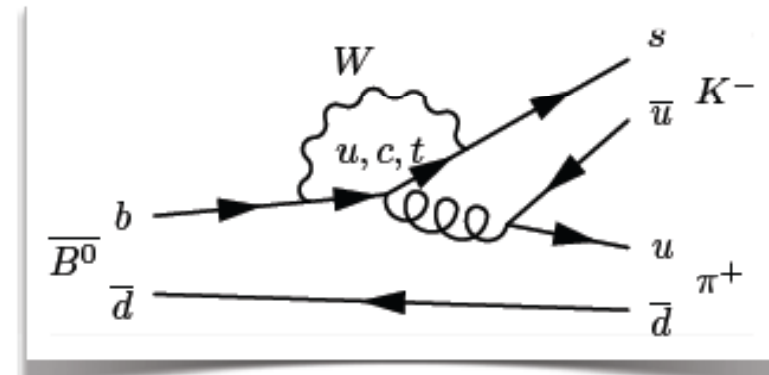
# Direct CP violation: $\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f) \neq \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})$

needs (at least!) 2 interfering amplitudes

## Amplitude 1



## Amplitudes 2,3 and 4...



$$A_{\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+} = V_{ub} V_{us}^* (T + P_u - P_t) + V_{cb} V_{cs}^* (P_c - P_t)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{relative phase: } \gamma} \quad = \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)$$

Now the otherwise dominant tree diagram is suppressed by  $\lambda^2$ !

potentially  $\sim$ equal amplitudes with *both* different strong and weak phases!  
 $\rightarrow \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow f) \neq \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \bar{f})$



# Observation of Direct CPV in $B^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+$

$$A_{K^- \pi^+} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) - \Gamma(B \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}$$

$$n_{K\pi} = 1606 \pm 51$$

$$A_{K\pi} = -0.133 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.009$$

$$n(B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) = 910$$

$$n(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+) = 696$$

