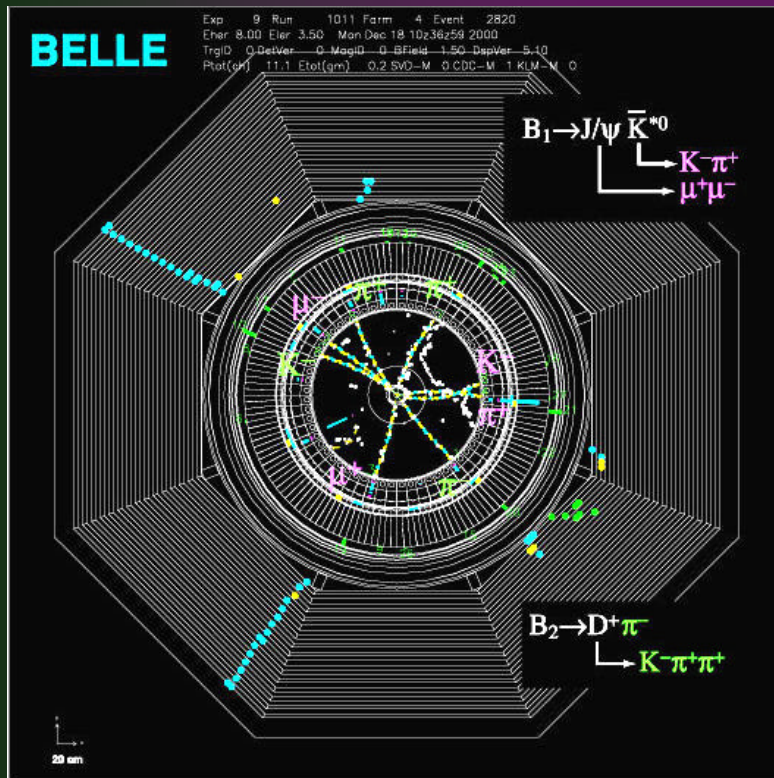
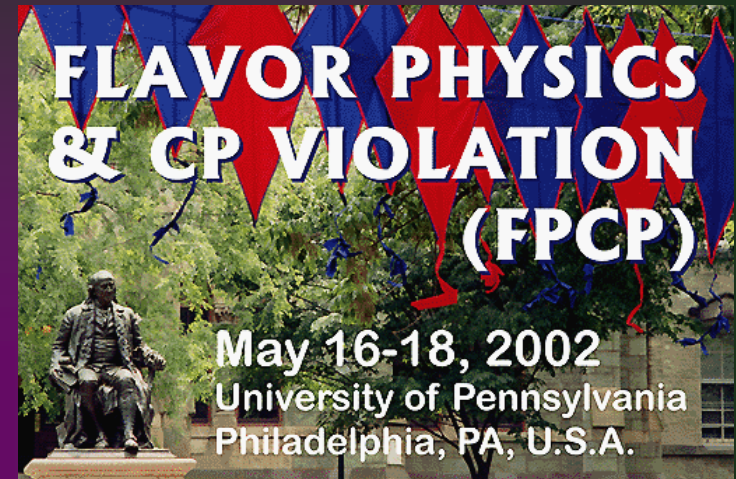




$\sin 2f_1$ at Belle

Masashi Hazumi (KEK)

for the Belle Collaboration



Outline

- ◆ Status of KEKB and Belle
- ◆ $\sin 2f_1$ Winter '02 Update
- ◆ Conclusion



The *Belle* Collaboration

A World-Wide Activity Involving ~50 Institutions

Aomori University
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics
Chiba University
Chuo University
University of Cincinnati
University of Frankfurt
Gyeongsang National University
University of Hawaii
Hirishima Institute of Technology
IHEP, Beijing
ITEP, Moscow
Kanagawa University
KEK
Korea University
Krakow Institute of Nuclear Physics
Kyo to University
Kyungpook National University
University of Lausanne
Ljubljana
University of Melbourne
Nagoya University
Nara Women's University
National Central University
National Kaoshing Normal University
National Lien-Ho College of Technology
National Taiwan University
Nihon Dental College
Niigata University
Osaka University
Osaka City University
Panjab University
Peking University
Princeton University
Saga University
University of Science and Technology of China
Seoul National University
Sungkyunkwan University
University of Sydney
Tata University
Toho University
Tohoku University
Tohoku Gakuin University
University of Tokyo
Tokyo Institute of Technology
Tokyo Metropolitan University
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology
Toyama National College of Maritime Technology
University of Tsukuba
Utkal University
IHEP, Vienna
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Yokkaichi University
Yonsei University

~300 members

May 16 - 18, 2002

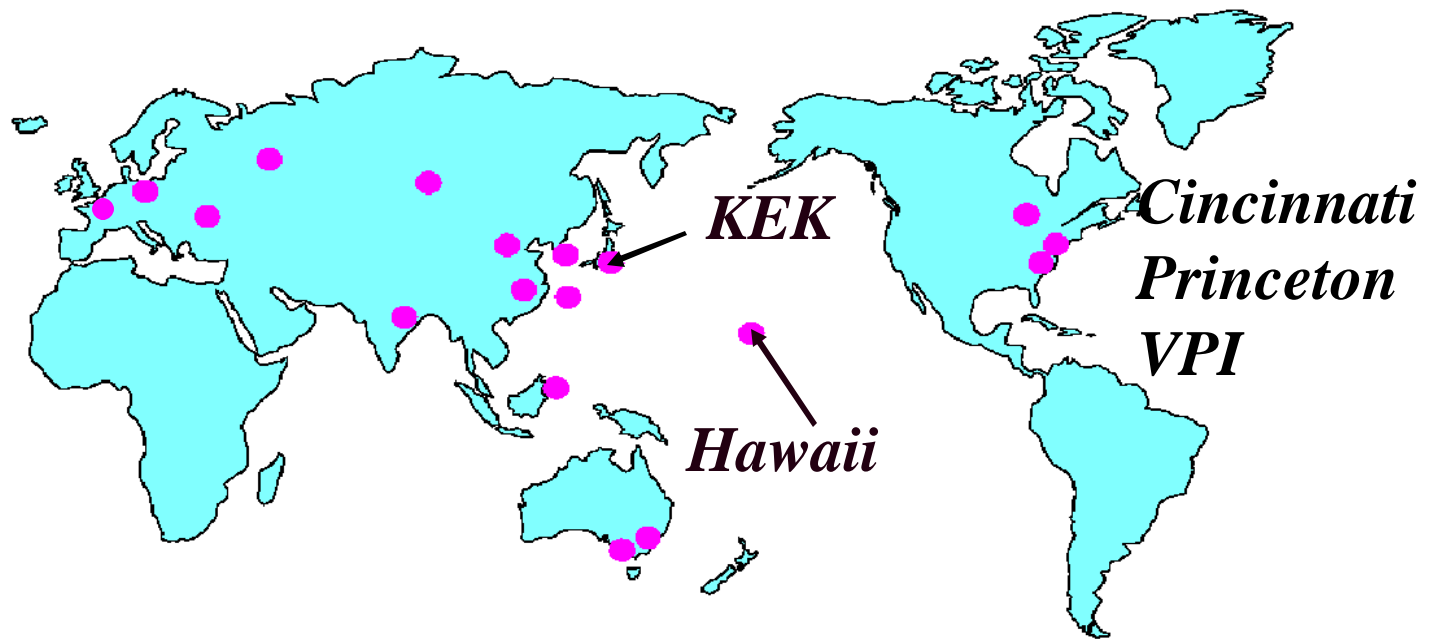
FPCP02, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Masashi Hazumi (KEK)



The *Belle* Collaboration

A World-Wide Activity Involving ~50 Institutions

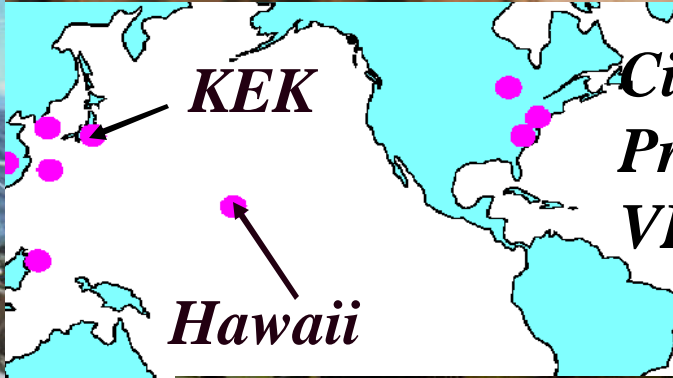
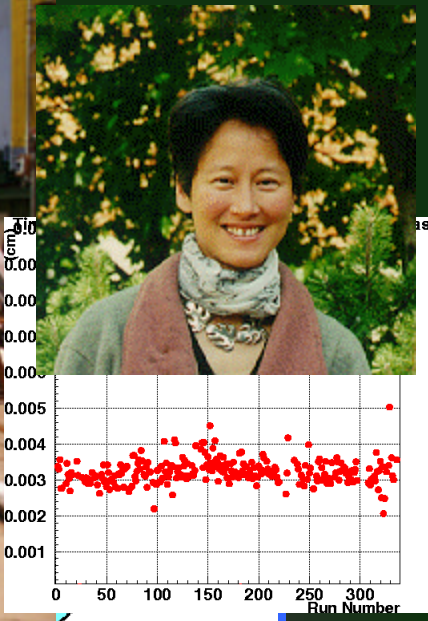


~300 members



The Belle

A World-Wide Adventure



Ma

Philadelphia, U

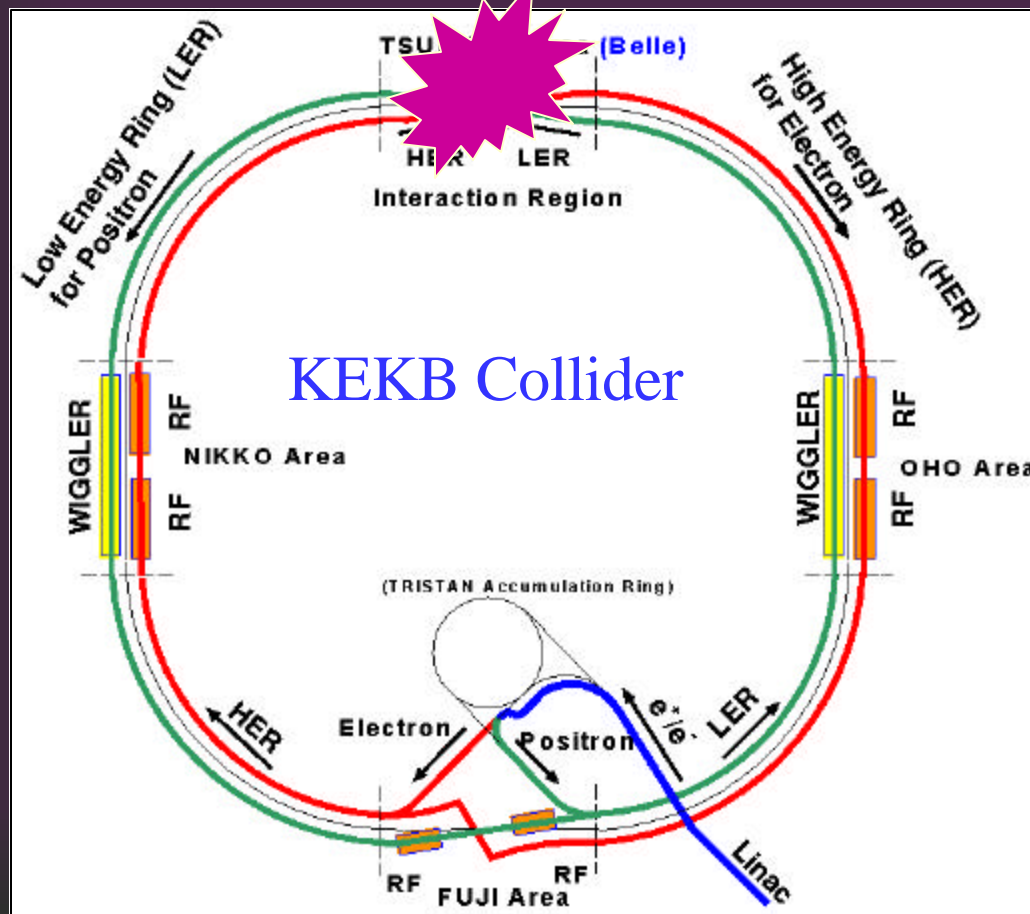


B Factory at KEK: 1-page Introduction

8GeV electron



3.5GeV positron





B Factory at KEK: 1-page Introduction

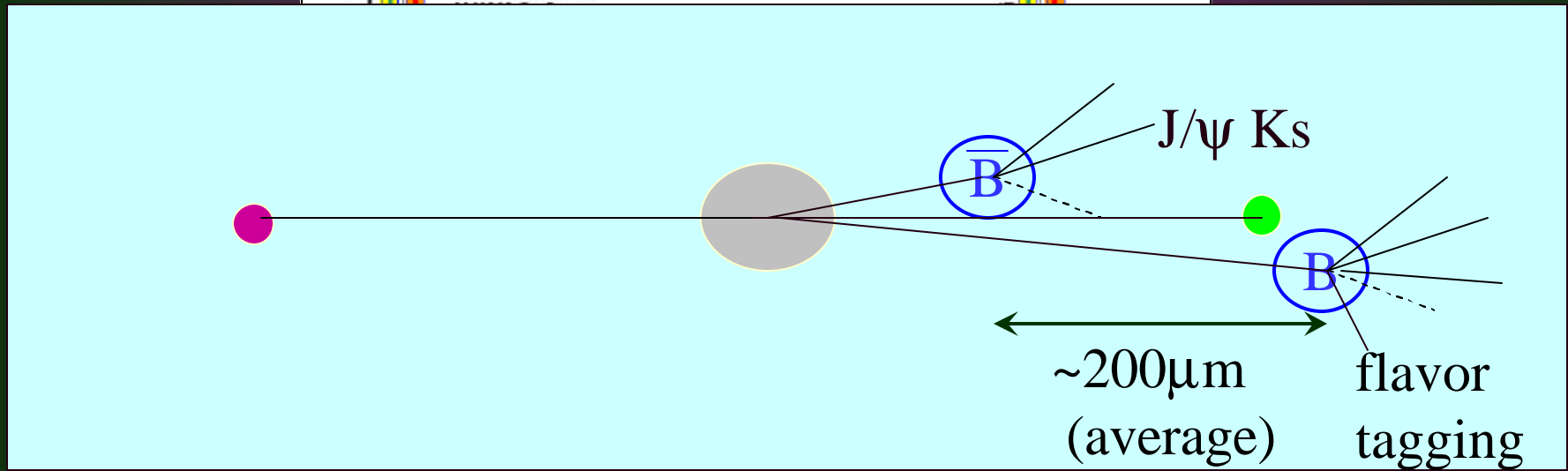
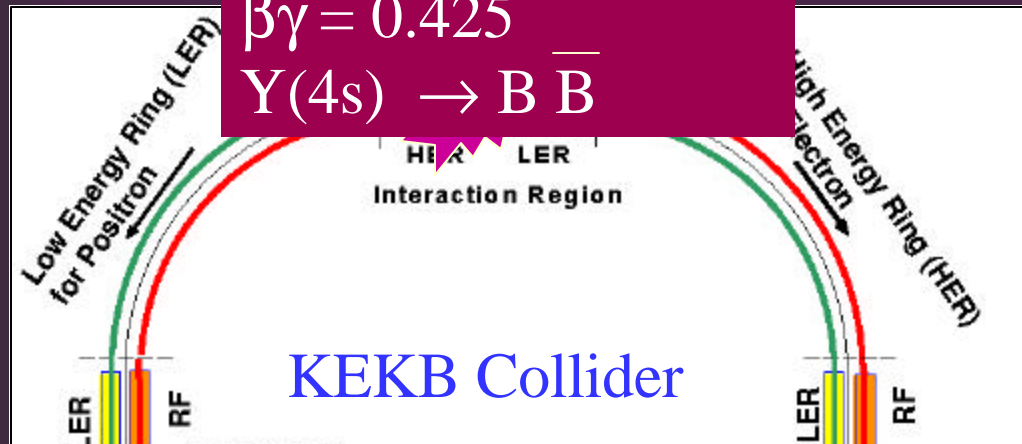
8GeV electron

$Y(4s)$ ($10.58\text{GeV}/c^2$)

3.5GeV positron

$\beta\gamma = 0.425$

$Y(4s) \rightarrow B \bar{B}$





B Factory at KEK: 1-page Introduction

8GeV electron

$Y(4s)$ ($10.58\text{GeV}/c^2$)

3.5GeV positron

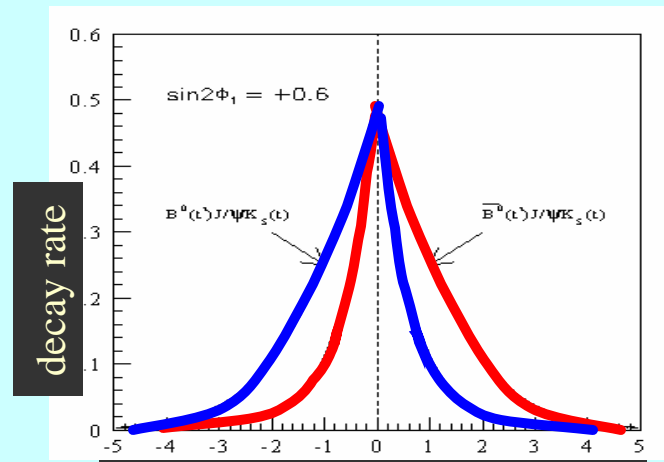
$\beta\gamma = 0.425$

$Y(4s) \rightarrow B \bar{B}$

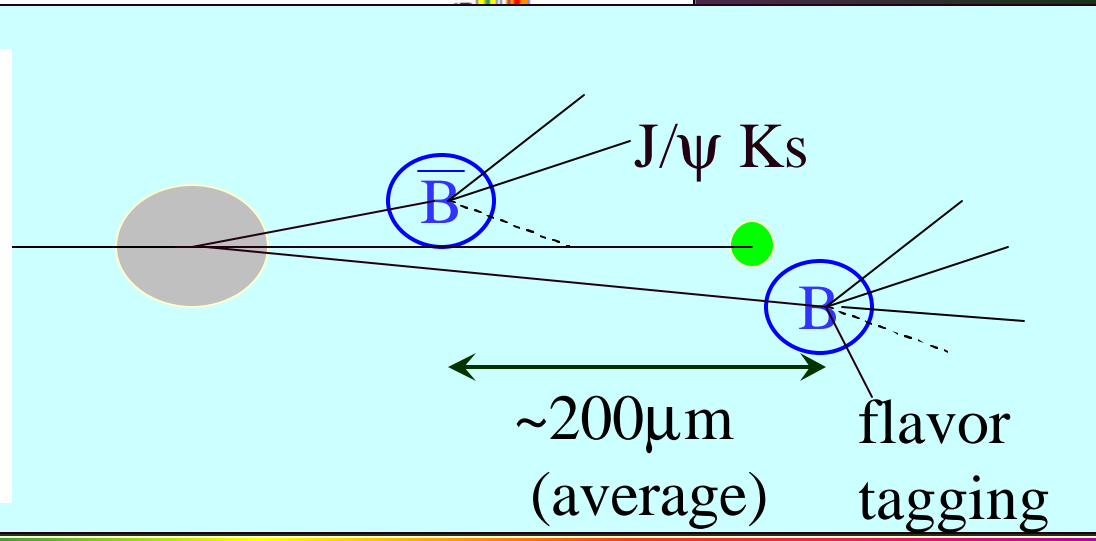
$$\text{Rate} = \exp(-|\Delta t|/\tau_B)/2\tau_B \times \{1 - (\xi q)\sin 2f_1 \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)\}$$

ξ : CP eigenvalue (e.g. -1 for $J/\psi K_s$)

q : Flavor tagging ($= +1$ for $B^0\text{-bar}(\Delta t)$)



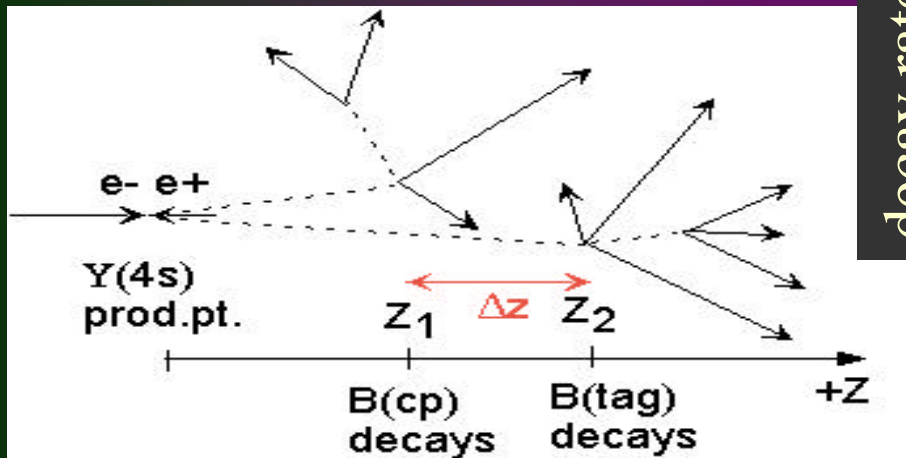
proper time difference Δt (ps)



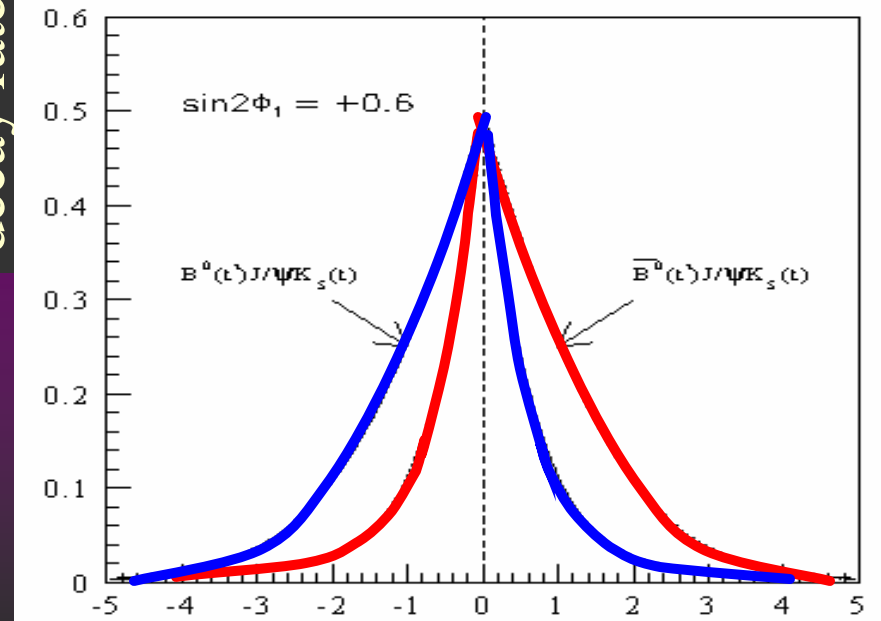


Experimental Challenges

- 1) Copious B pair production, efficient B reconstruction
- 2) Efficient and correct flavor tagging
- 3) Observation of time-dependent CP asymmetry in B decays to a CP eigenstate with good vertex resolution



decay rate



? $z \gg c\beta$? ? t
 (~200mm at Belle)

proper time difference Δt (ps)



July 2001 : the Beginning of New Age

$$\sin 2f_1 = 0.99 \pm 0.14(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{sys}) \text{ (Belle, July 2001)}$$

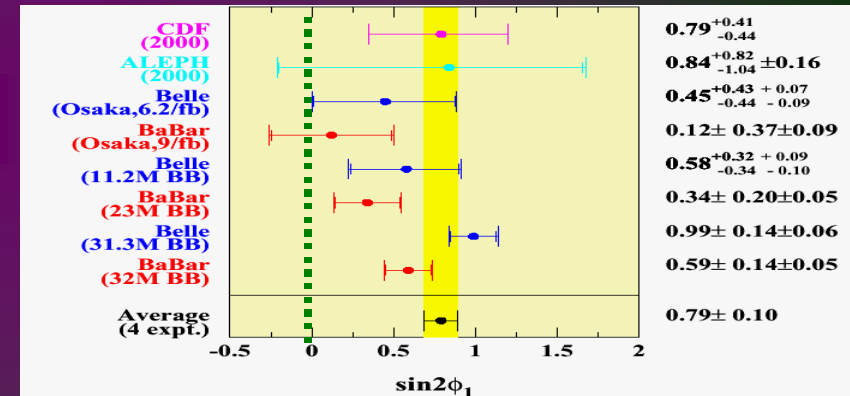
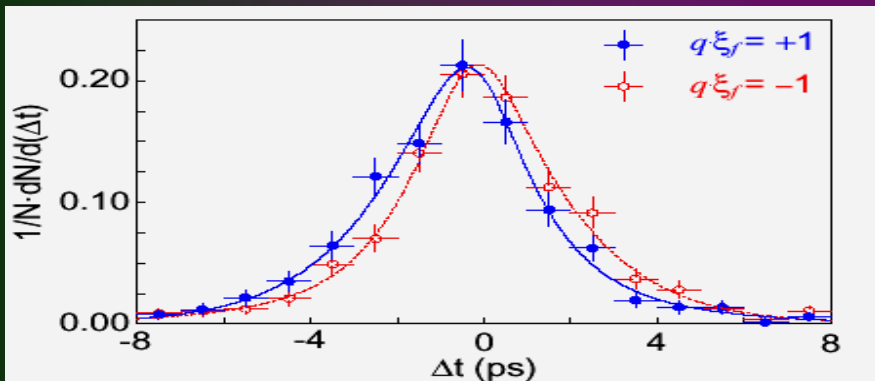
29.1fb⁻¹ (31.3 million B pairs)

PRL 87, 091802 (2001)

hep-ex/0202027 (submitted to PRD)

World average (as of July 2001)

$$\sin 2f_1 = 0.79 \pm 0.10$$

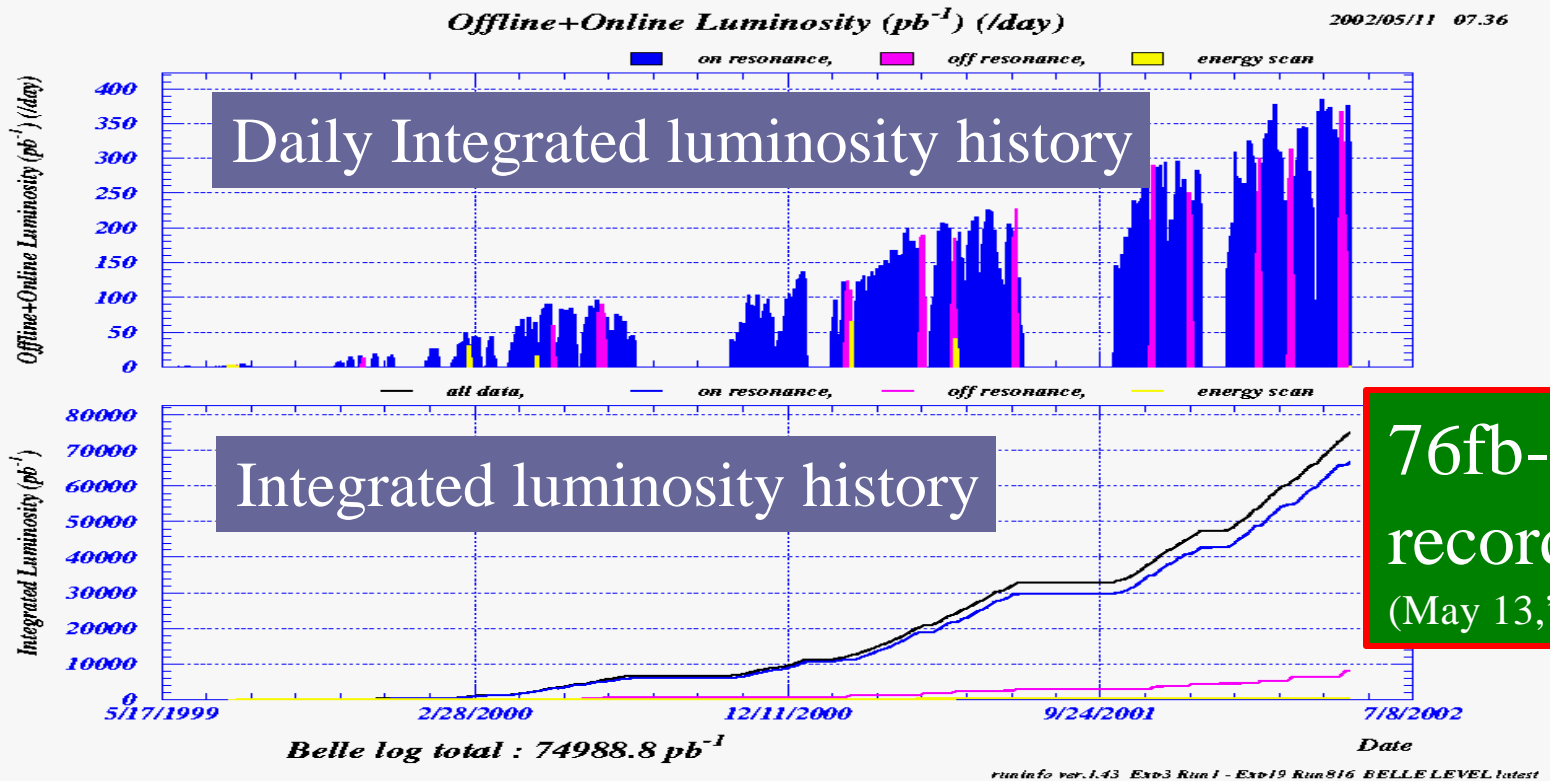


- First CPV observed outside the kaon system
- Strongly support the KM mechanism of CPV
 - CP is not an approximate symmetry anymore



KEKB Luminosity: the world's best !

- ◆ Peak L $7.25 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Mar. 28, '02)
- ◆ Daily Integrated L $387 \text{ pb}^{-1}/\text{day}$ (May. 11, '02)
- ◆ Weekly Integrated L $2.14 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{week}$ (Apr. 28, '02)





Belle Detector

Quite stable performance up to now

Silicon Vertex Detector (SVD)

Impact parameter resolution

→ 55mm for p=1GeV/c at normal incidence

Central Drift Chamber (CDC)

$$(\sigma_{Pt}/Pt)^2 = (0.0019Pt)^2 + (0.0034)^2 \quad (Pt \text{ in GeV}/c)^2$$

K/p separation with

dE/dx in CDC ($\sigma_{dE/dx} = 6.9\%$)

TOF ($\sigma_{TOF} = 95ps$)

Aerogel Cerenkov (ACC)

Efficiency = ~90%,

Fake rate = ~6% up to 3.5GeV/c

η, e^\pm with CsI crystals (ECL)

$\sigma_{E/E} \sim 1.8\%$ @ $E=1GeV$

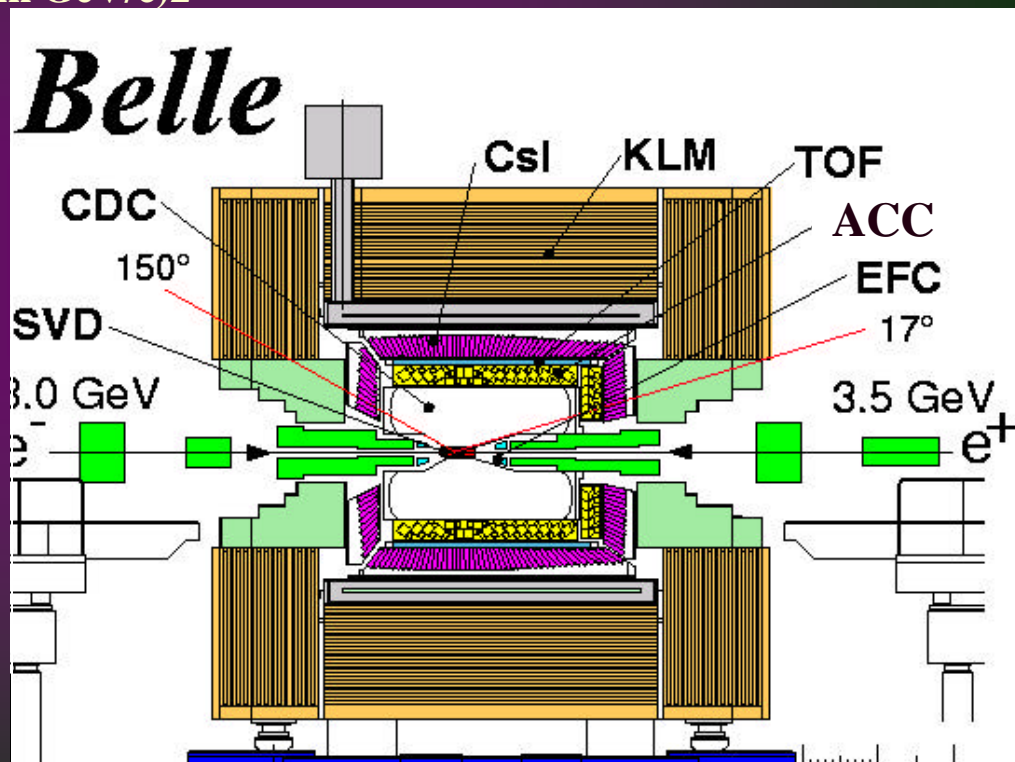
e^\pm : efficiency > 90%

(~0.3% fake for $p > 1GeV/c$)

KL and m^\pm with KLM (RPC chambers)

m^\pm : efficiency > 90%

(<2% fake at $p > 1GeV/c$)



All components are important for the $\sin 2\phi_1$ measurement.



Silicon Vertex Detector (SVD)

Impact parameter resolution

→ 55mm for p=1GeV/c at non

Central Drift Chamber (CDC)

$$(sPt/Pt)^2 = (0.0019Pt)^2 + (0.001)^2$$

K/p separation with

dE/dx in CDC ($s dE/dx = 6.9\%$)

TOF ($s TOF = 95ps$)

Aerogel Cerenkov (ACC)

Efficiency = ~90%,

Fake rate = ~6% up to 3.5GeV/c

e^\pm with CsI crystals (ECL)

$sE/E \sim 1.8\%$ @ $E=1GeV$

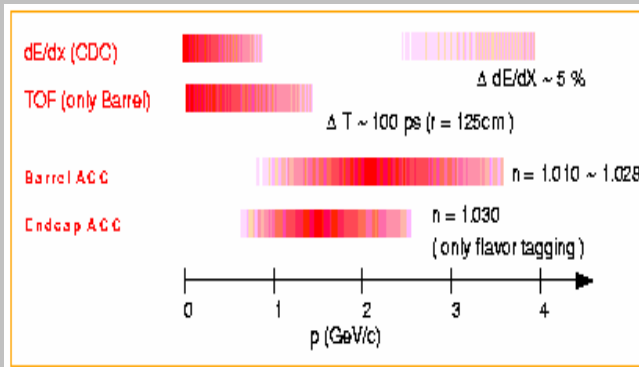
e^\pm : efficiency > 90%

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KL and m^\pm with KLM (RPC chambers)

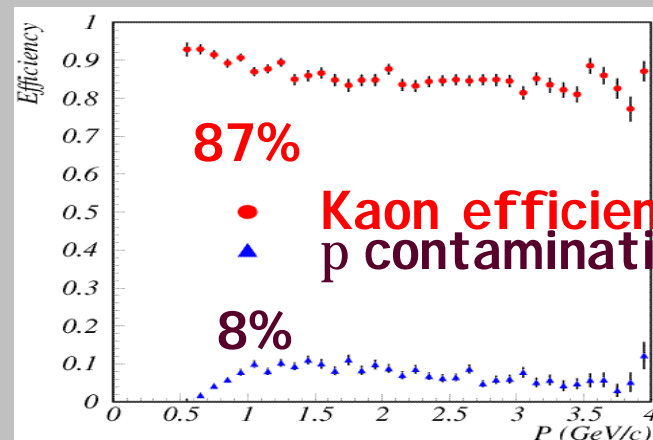
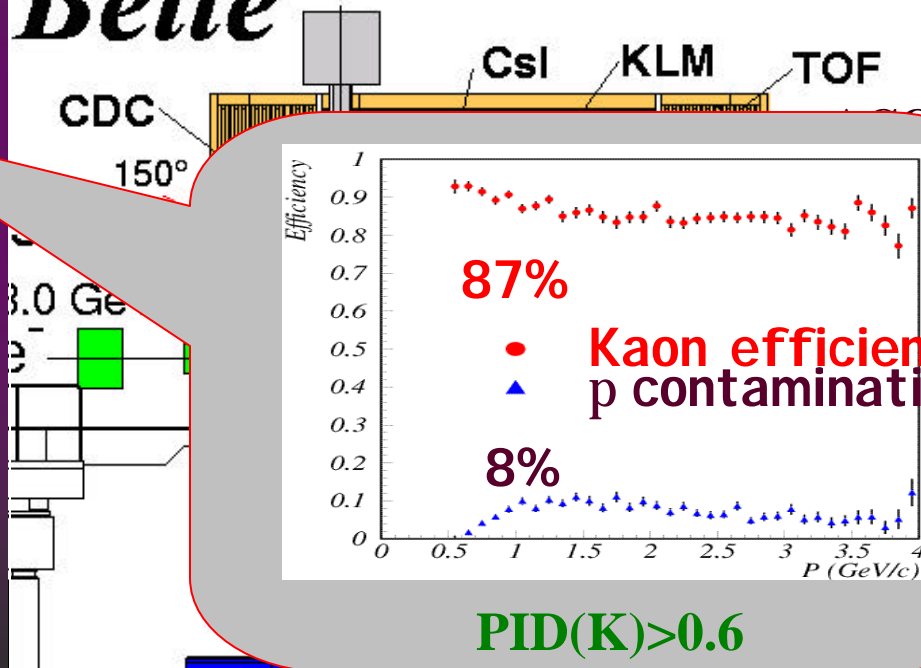
m^\pm : efficiency > 90%

(<2% fake at $p > 1GeV/c$)



...ance up to now

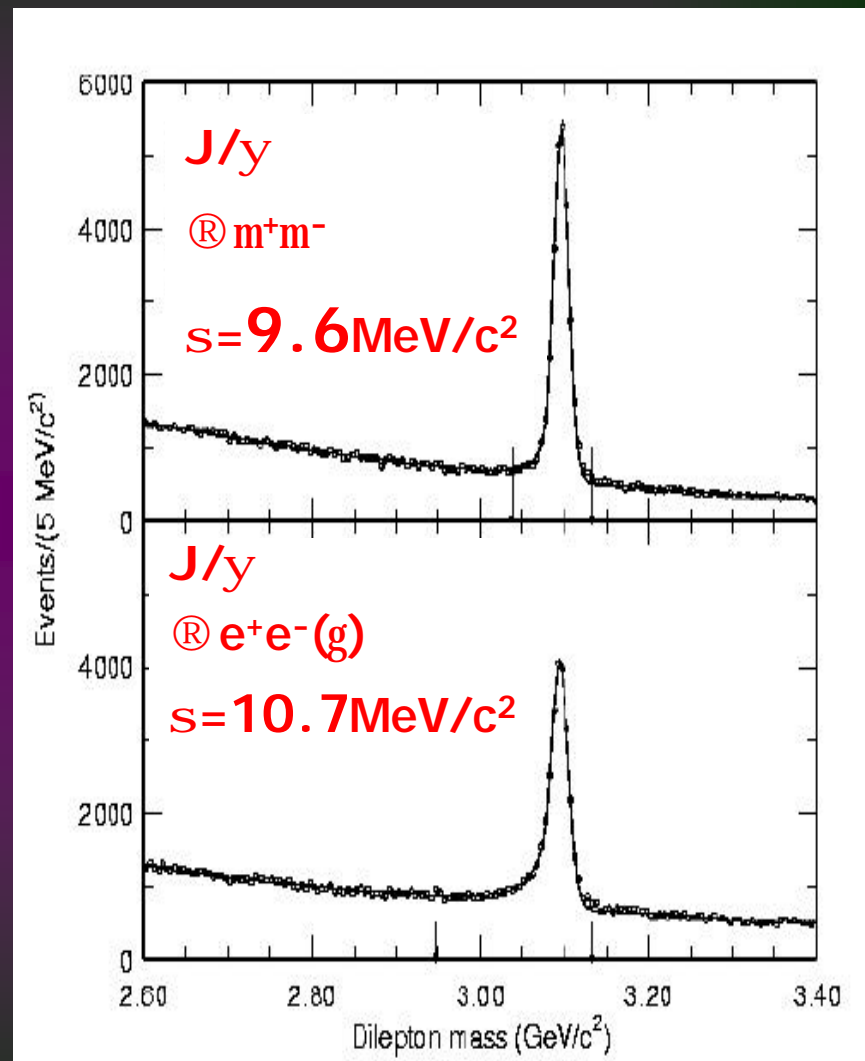
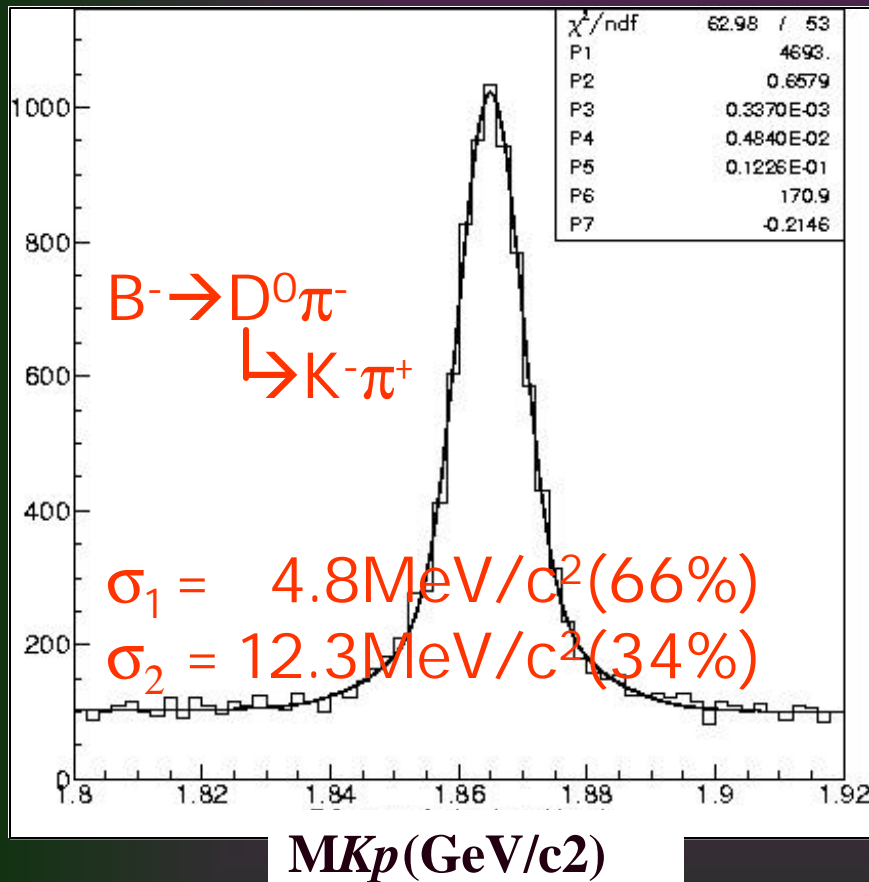
Belle



PID(K) > 0.6

All components are important for the $\sin 2\phi_1$ measurement.

Mass Resolutions (1)



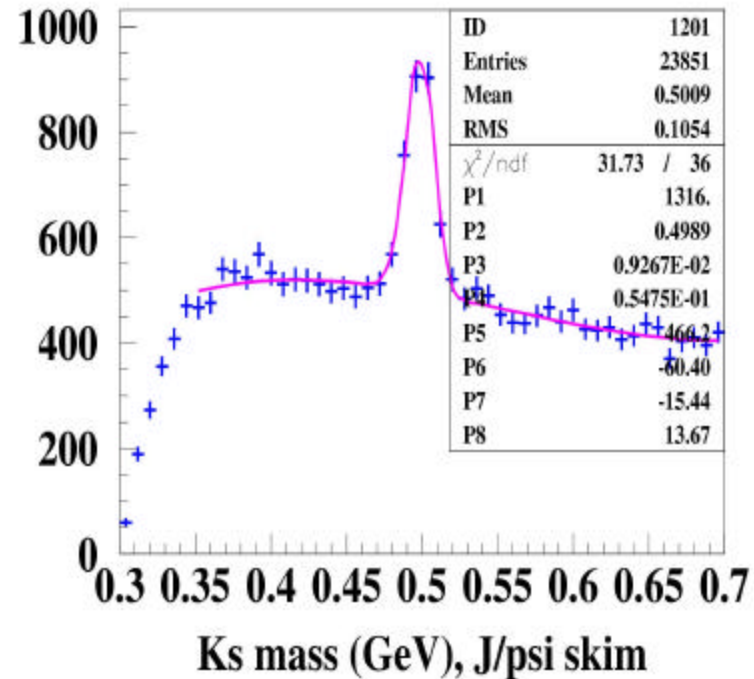
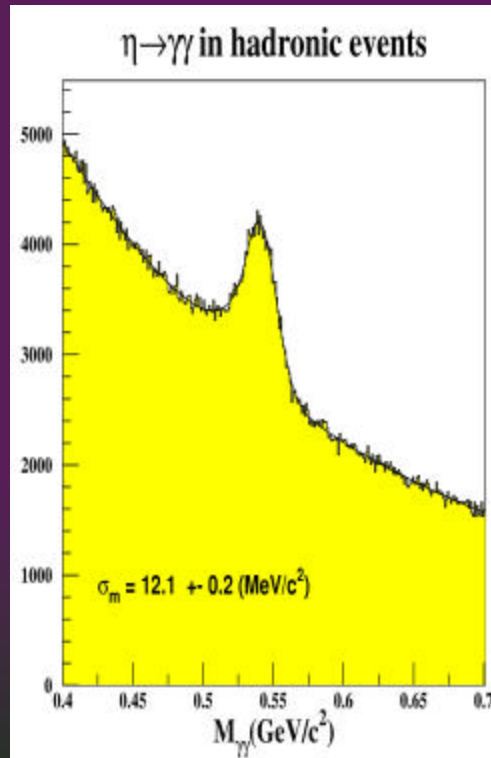
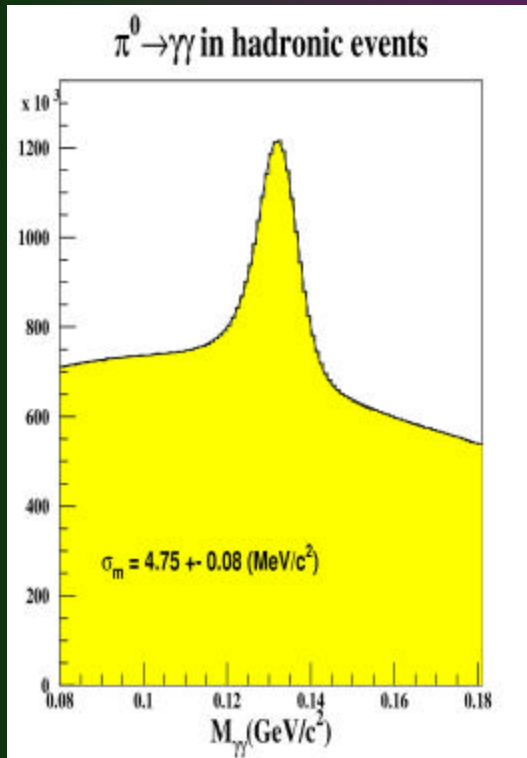


Mass Resolutions (2)

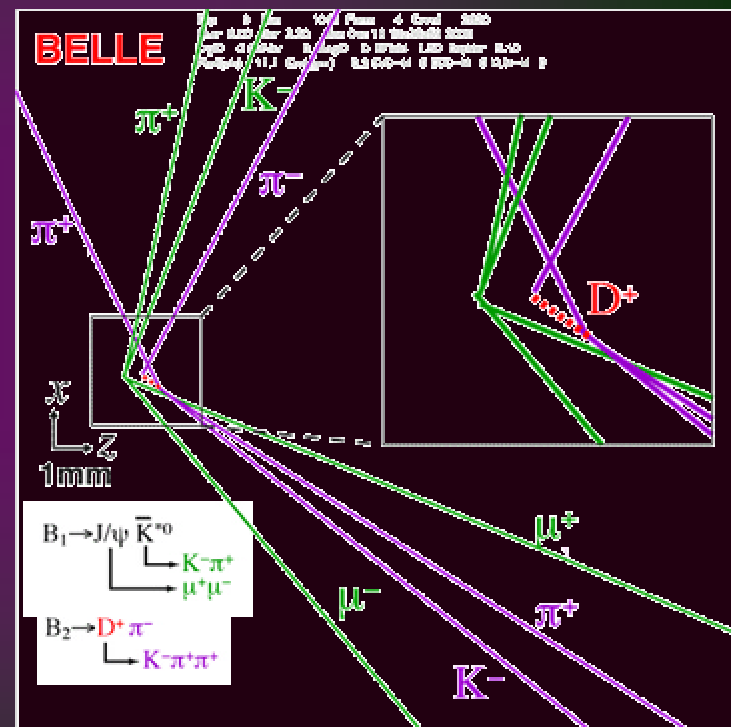
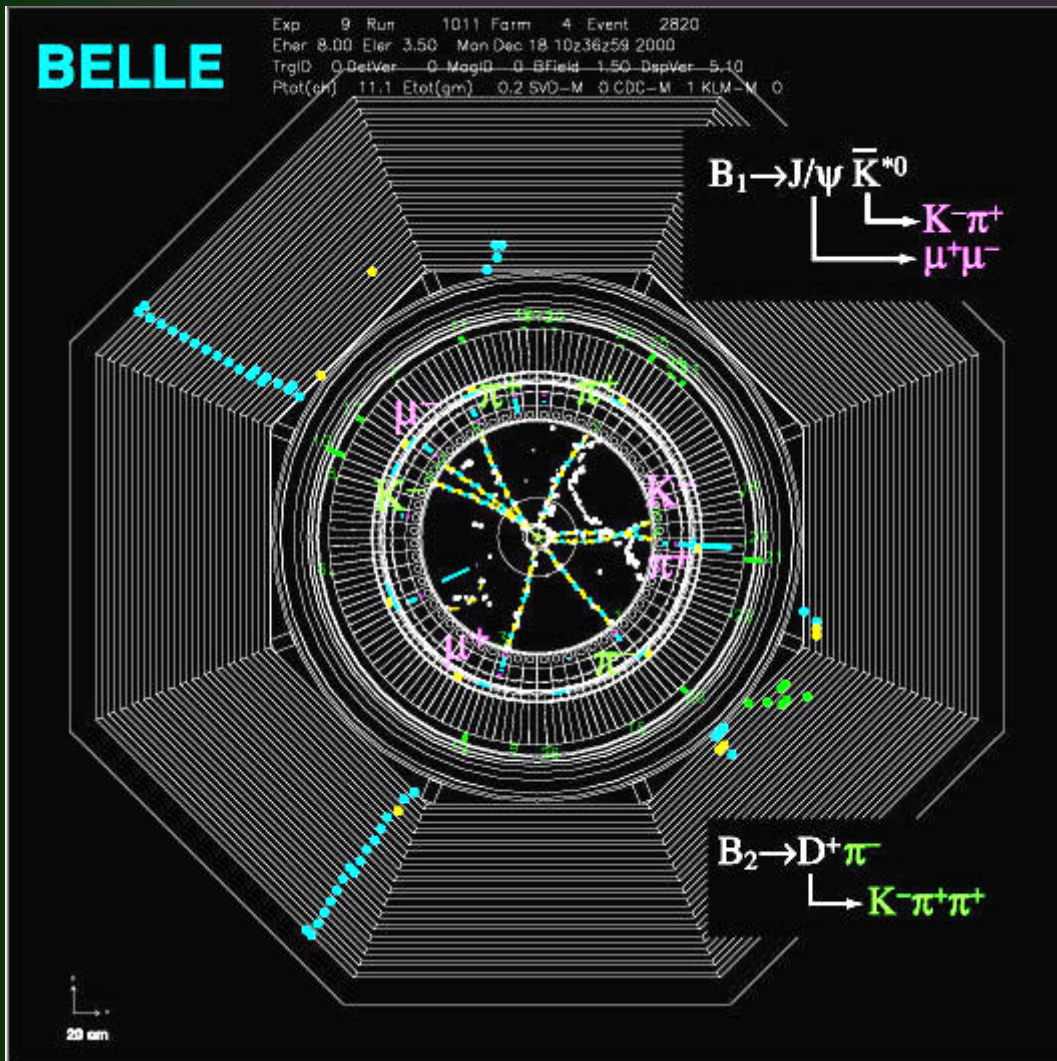
$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 $\sigma = 4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
 $\sigma = 12.1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

$K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$
 $\sigma = 12.1 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



Fully-reconstructed Event Example



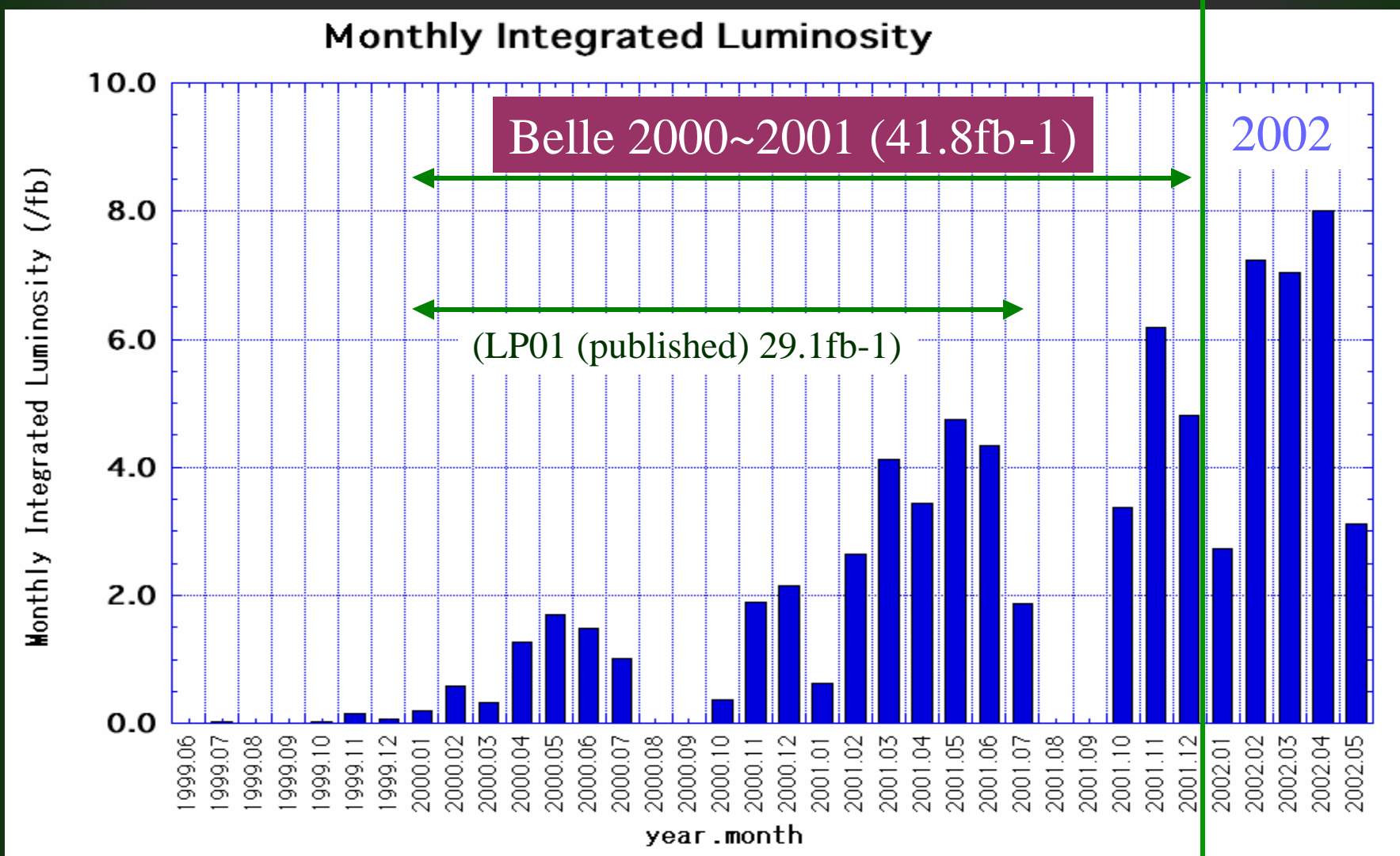


$\sin^2 f_1$ Winter '02 Update

[Major update \rightarrow Summer 2002 ($\sim 90\text{fb}^{-1}$)]



Data Set





Reconstruction of CP Eigenstates

Mode	# of Ev.	Purity	
$J/\psi K_S(p^+p^-)$	636	0.95	CP-odd ($\xi = -1$)
$J/\psi K_S(p^0p^0)$	102	0.80	
$\psi(2S)(l^+l^-)K_S$	49	0.95	
$\psi(2S)(J/\psi p^+p^-)K_S$	57	0.93	
$c_{c1}(J/\psi g)K_S$	34	0.93	
$h_c(K_S K^+ p^-)K_S$	39	0.72	
$h_c(K^+ K^- p^0)K_S$	33	0.73	
$J/\psi K^{*0}(K_S p^0)$	55	0.89	even/odd mix.
$J/\psi K_L$	767	0.60	CP-even ($\xi = +1$)
Total	1772		



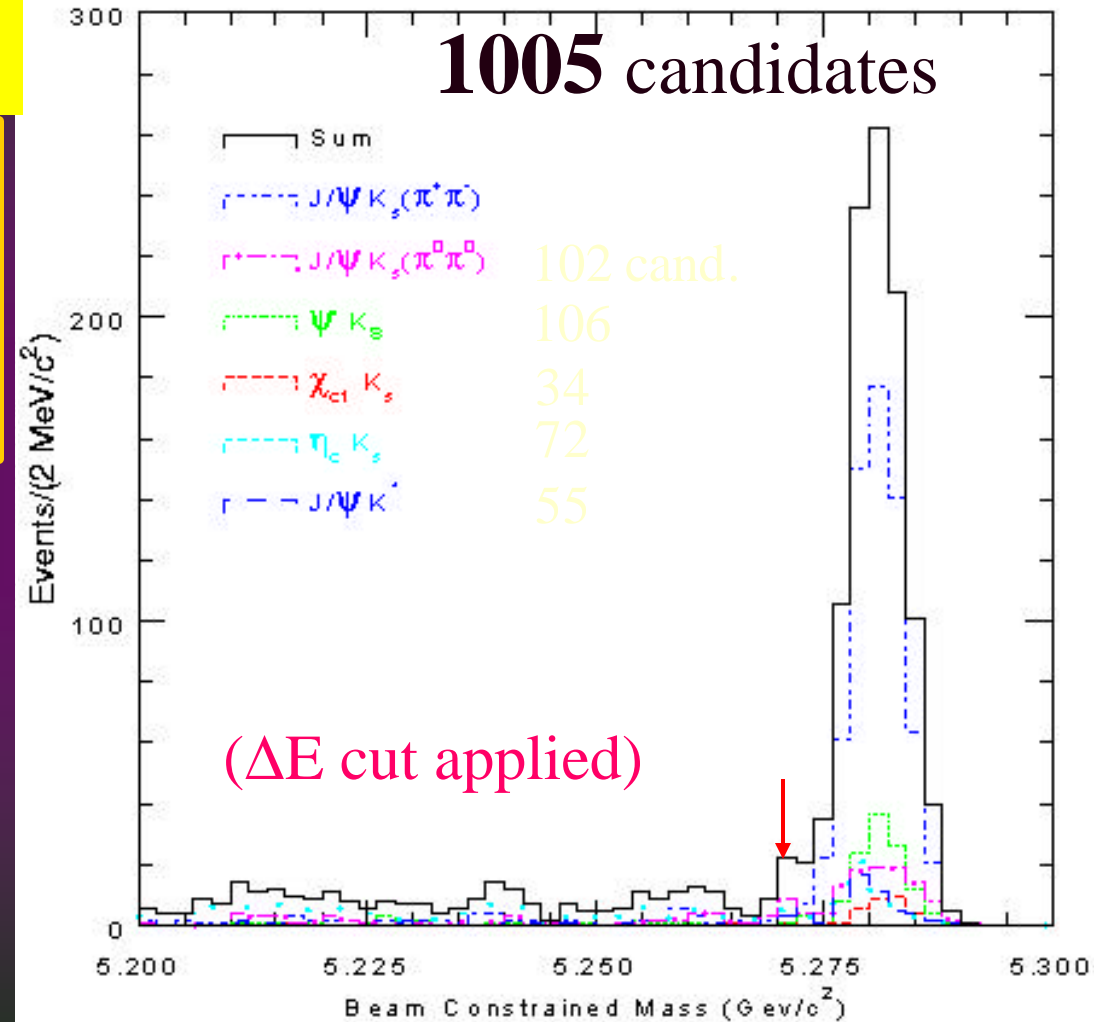
All Modes (except $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_L$)

$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S(\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$

636 candidates
~31 background
(Purity = 95%)

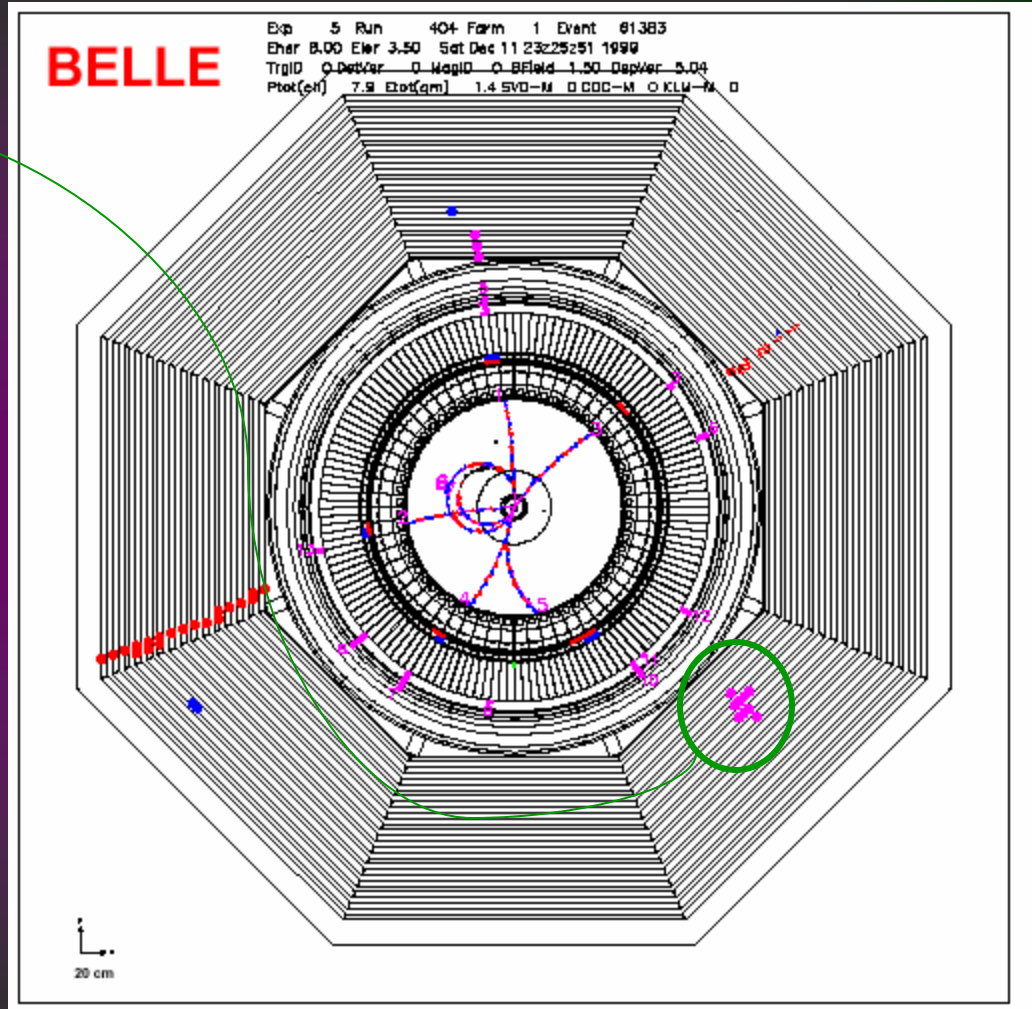
$B^0 \rightarrow$ other modes

369 candidates
~59 background
(Purity = 84%)



- 1) $J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^- + K_L$
- 2) Assume $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_L$:
compute \vec{P}_{K_L}
- 3) Remove reconstructed $B \rightarrow J/\psi K, J/\psi K^*, \dots$
- 4) Cut on a likelihood based on kinematical and shape quantities
- 5) Plot $P_B^* = |\vec{P}_{J/\psi} + \vec{P}_{K_L}|$

K_L direction + 2-body decay kinematics

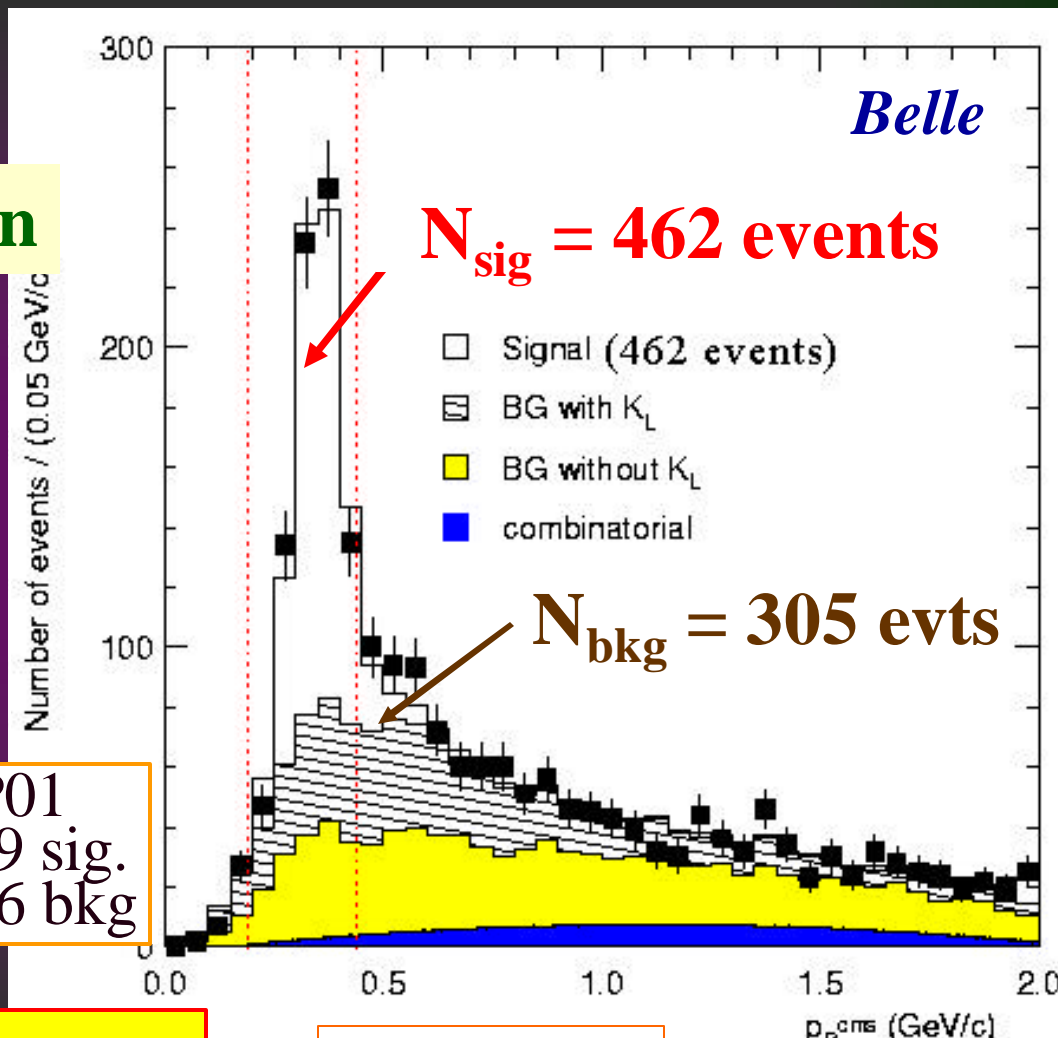




$B^0 @ J/\psi K_L$

$$P_B^* = |\vec{P}_{J/\psi}^* + \vec{P}_{K_L}^*|$$

run-dep. E_{beam} correction



$B^0 @ J/\psi K_L$

767 total events
 462 signal
 (Purity = 60%)

LP01
 569 sig.
 346 bkg

Total 1772 CP events

1316 LP01

$P_B(\text{cms})$



Flavor Tagging (no change from LP01)

Use *inclusive* flavor-specific properties:

▪ *Inclusive Leptons:*

▪ *high-p* l^-



▪ *intermed-p* l^+



▪ *Inclusive Hadrons:*

▪ *high-p* p^+



▪ *intermed-p* K^+



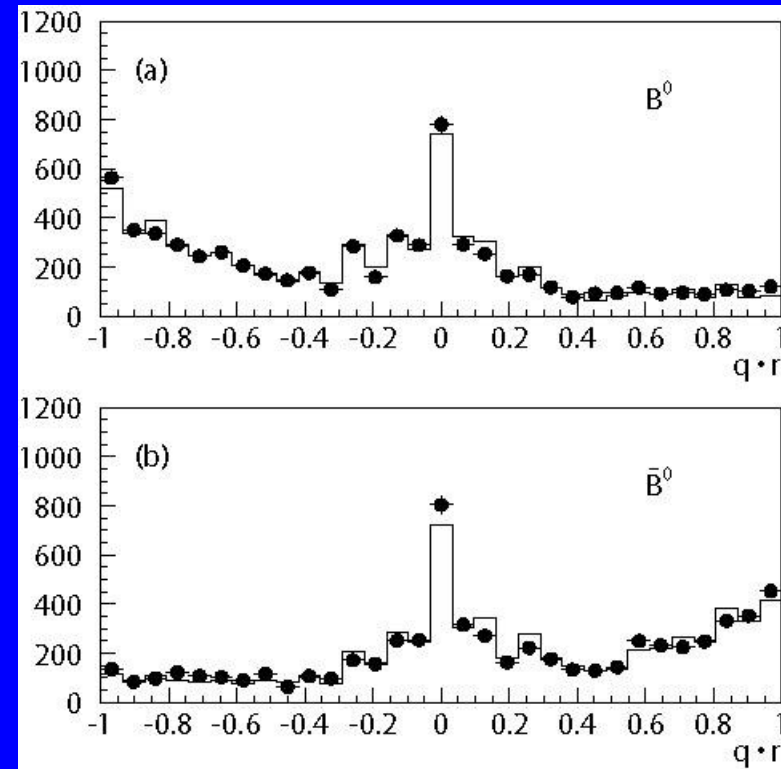
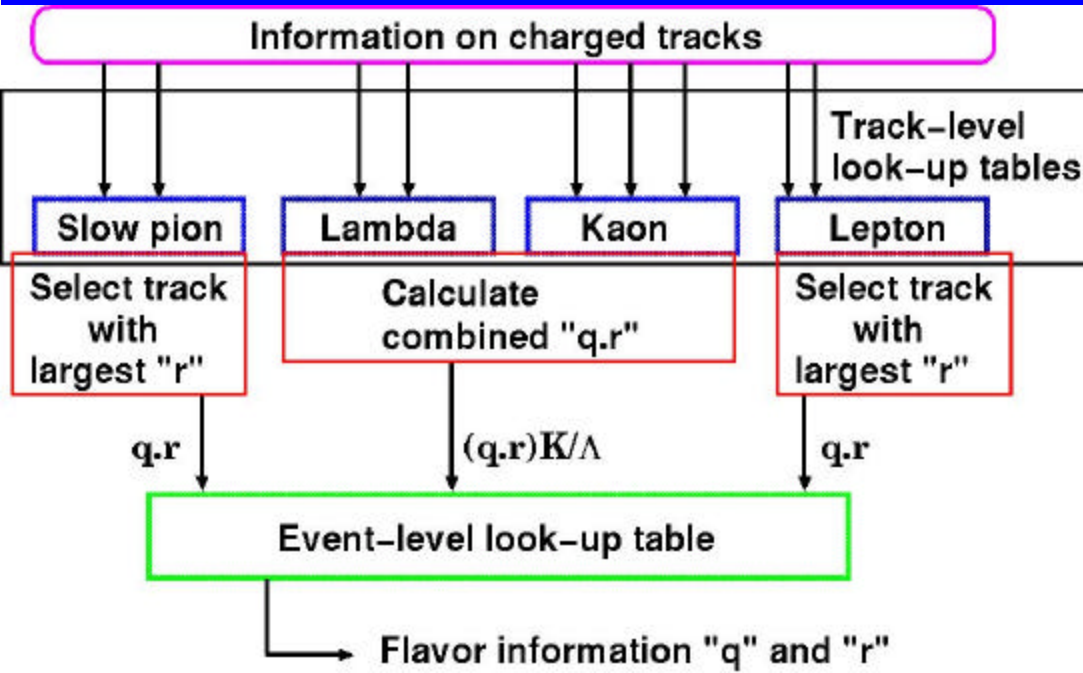
▪ *low-p* p^-



Also include *correlations*

Belle Flavor Tagging Method

Look-up tables





Wrong-tag Fraction Determination

Wrong tag fractions in 6 tagging categories

Flavor specific decays + Tagging

$B^0 \rightarrow D^* l n, D^{(*)} \pi / \rho$ (\rightarrow mixing)

$$\text{Asym} = \frac{\text{OF} - \text{SF}}{\text{OF} + \text{SF}}$$

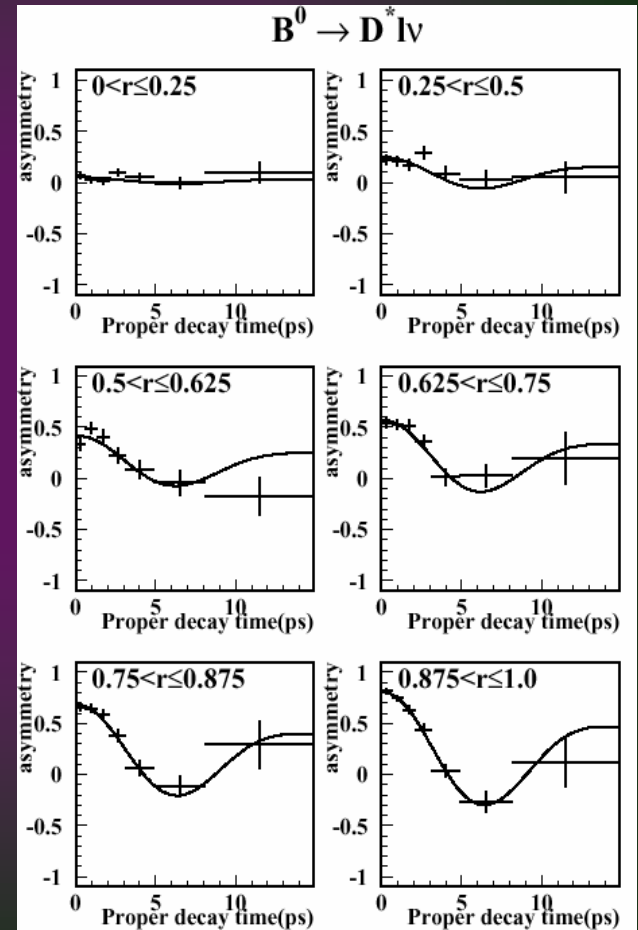
OF = Opposite Flavor

SF = Same Flavor (i.e. oscillated)

determined by data

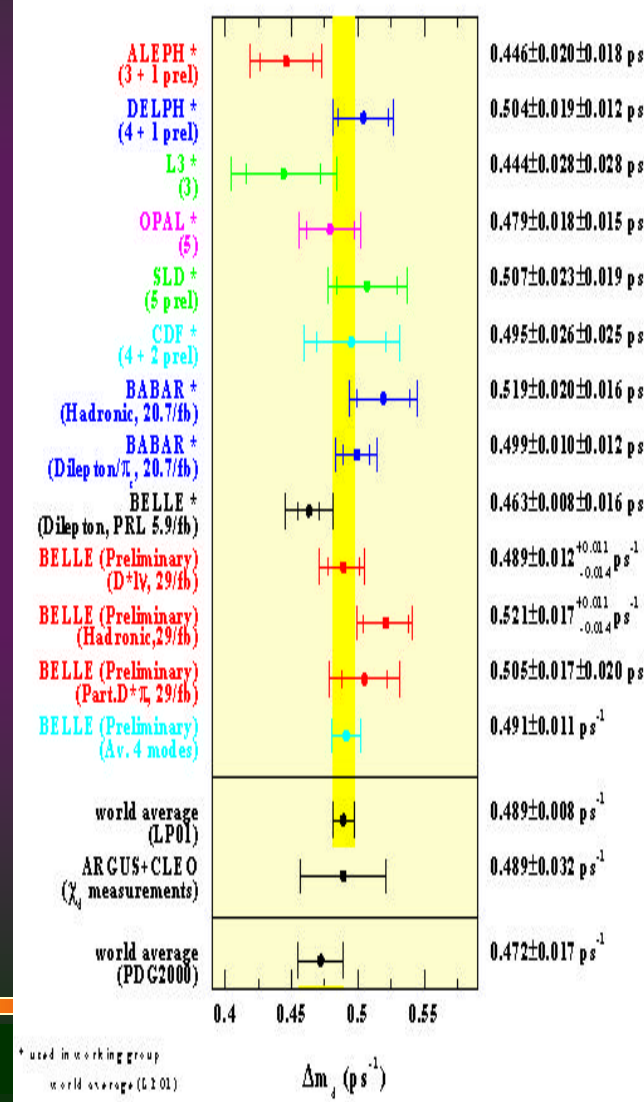
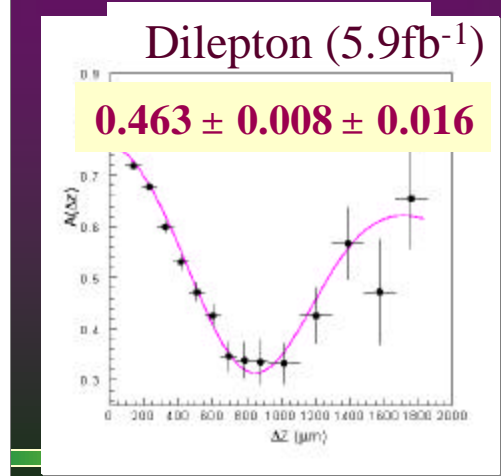
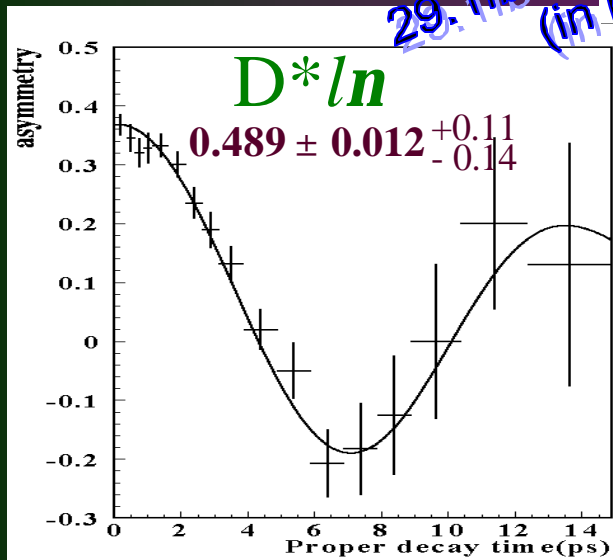
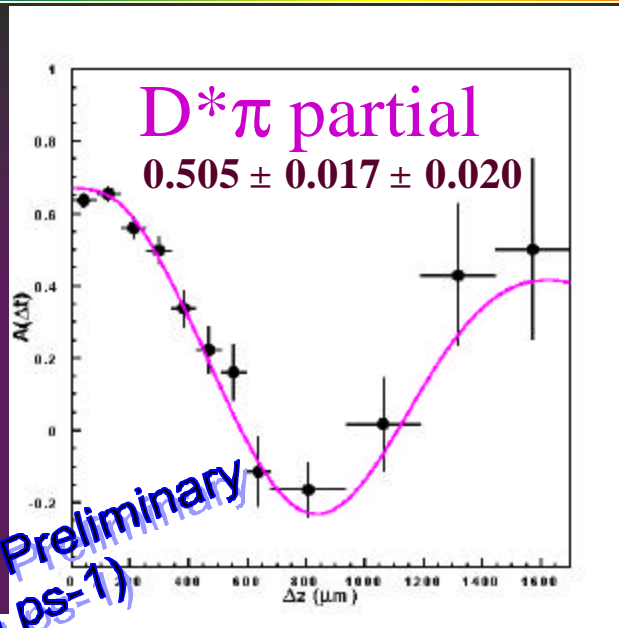
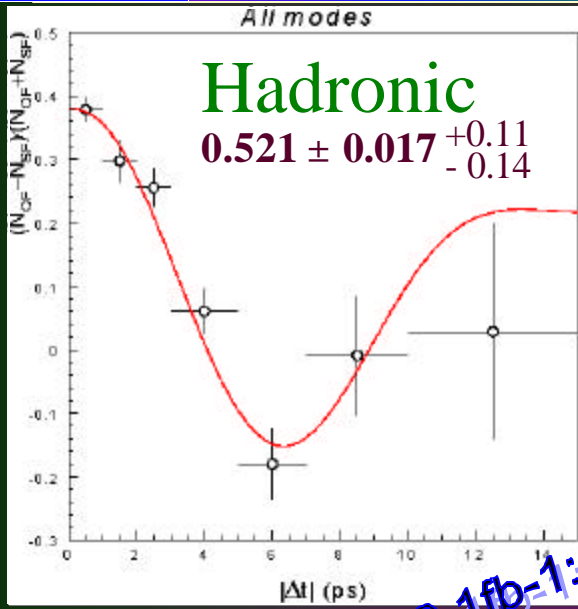
Efficiency > 99.5%

$e_{\text{effective}} = 27.0 \pm 1.2\%$





Related topic: Dm_d (4 methods)



Philadelphia, U.S.A.

* used in working group
 world average (LPO)

Event-by-event Likelihood

double Gaussian

$$L_i = (1 - f_{ol}) \left\{ \int ((1 - f_{bk}) P_{sig}(\Delta t') \otimes R_{sig}(\Delta t - \Delta t') + f_{bk} P_{bk}(\Delta t') \otimes R_{bk}(\Delta t - \Delta t')) d\Delta t' \right\} + f_{ol} P_{ol}(\Delta t)$$

Taken from data

$$P_{sig}(\Delta t) = \frac{1}{2t_B} e^{-|\Delta t|/t_B} (1 - \mathbf{x}_f q (1 - 2w)) \times \sin(2\mathbf{f}_1) \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$$

$$P_{bk}(\Delta t) = f_t e^{-|\Delta t|/t_{bkg}} / 2t_{bkg} + (1 - f_t) \mathbf{d}(\Delta t)$$



Improved Resolution Functions

- Separate response functions for “vtx with 1-track + IP constraint” and other
- Outlier treatment
- Already adopted for the B lifetime analysis

$$\text{Pdf}(\Delta t) = P_{\text{sig}} \otimes R_{\text{sig}} + P_{\text{BG}} + P_{\text{OL}}$$

$$R_{\text{sig}} = R_{\text{det}} \otimes R_{\text{NP}} \otimes R_{\text{Kin}}$$

More sensitive to $R(\Delta t)$

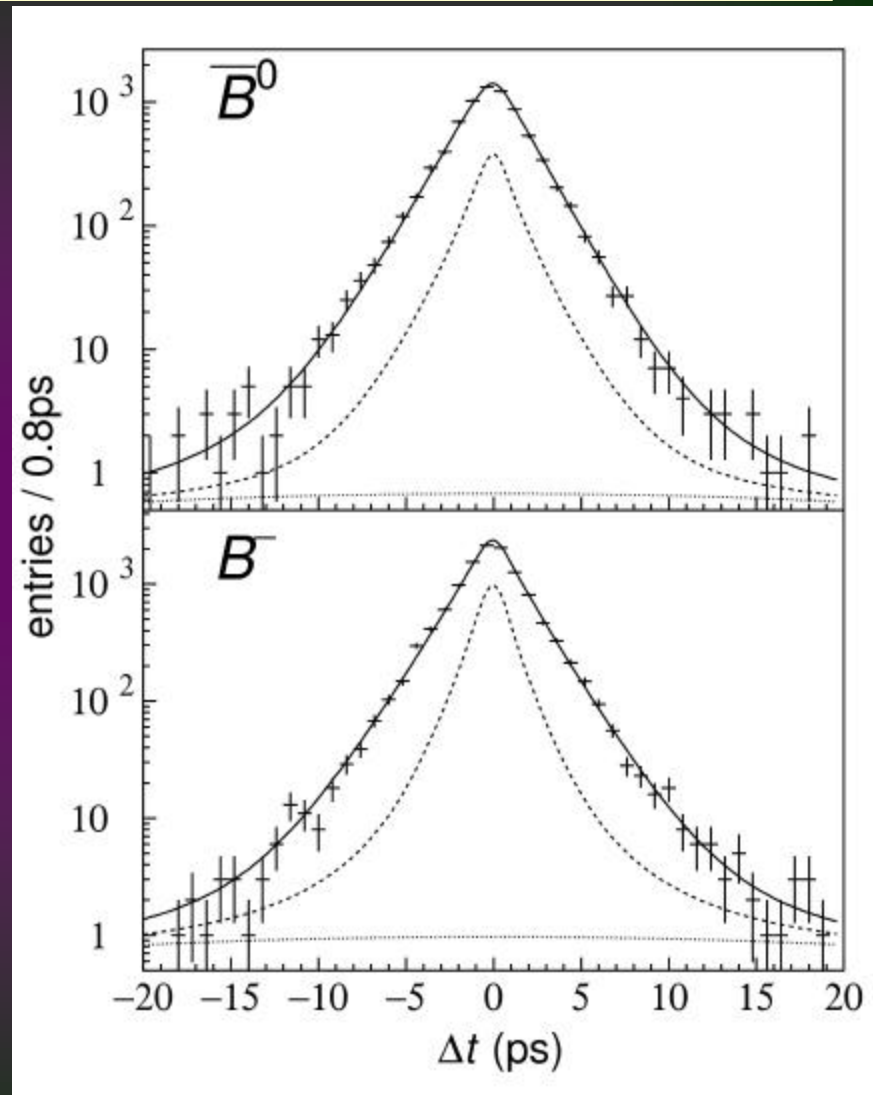
Simultaneous fit to B^0, B^- 

$$\tau(B^0) = 1.554 \pm 0.030 \pm 0.019 \text{ (ps)}$$

$$\tau(B^-) = 1.695 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.015 \text{ (ps)}$$

$$\tau(B^-) / \tau(B^0) = 1.091 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.014$$

PRL 88, 171801 (2002)





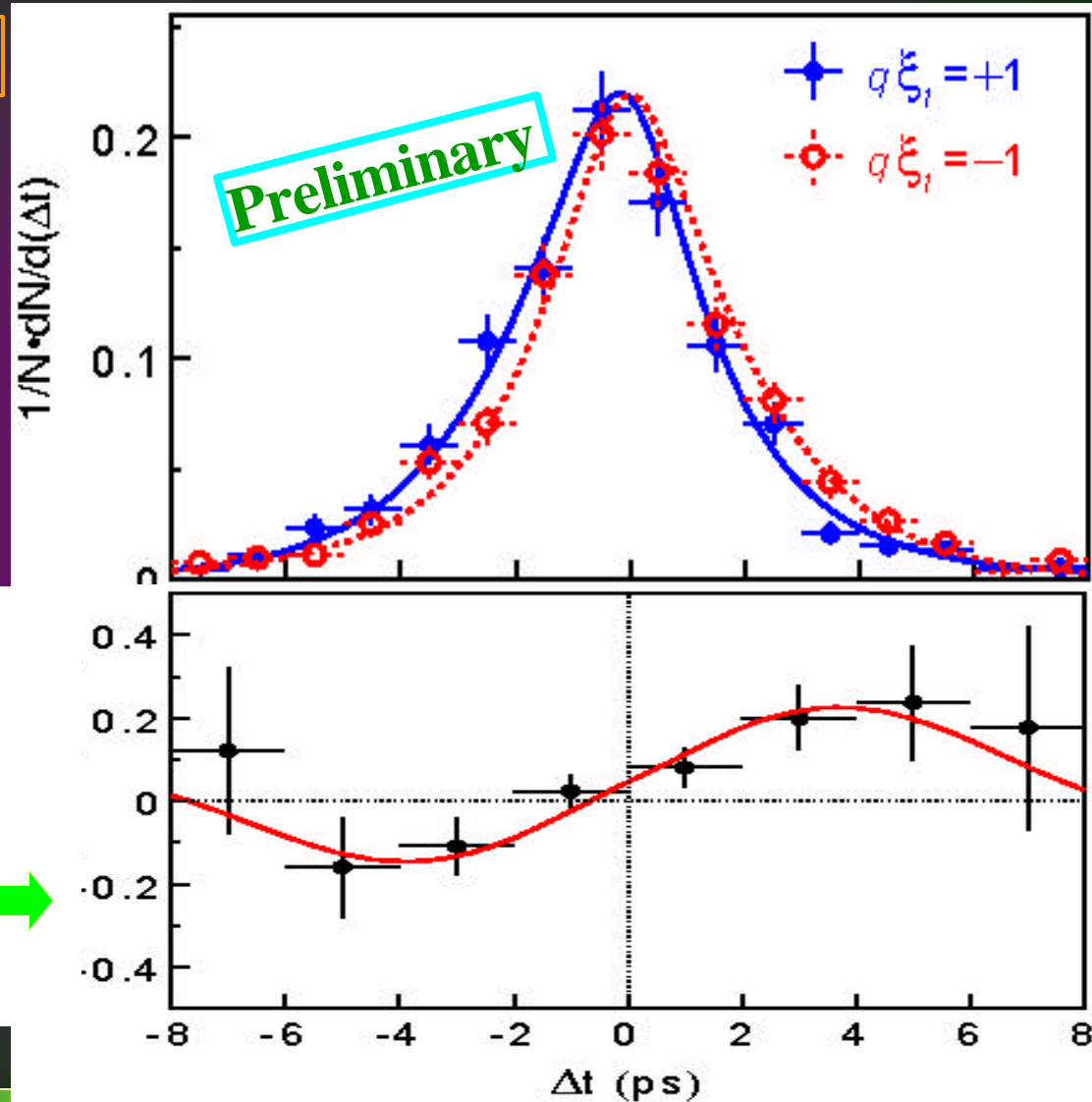
$\sin 2\phi_1$: Unbinned Maximum-likelihood Fit

1550 events 1137 LP01

$\sin 2f_1 =$
 0.82 ± 0.12 (stat)
 ± 0.05 (sys)

Raw data
Asymmetry !

$$\frac{N(qX_f=-1) - N(qX_f=+1)}{N(qX_f=-1) + N(qX_f=+1)}$$



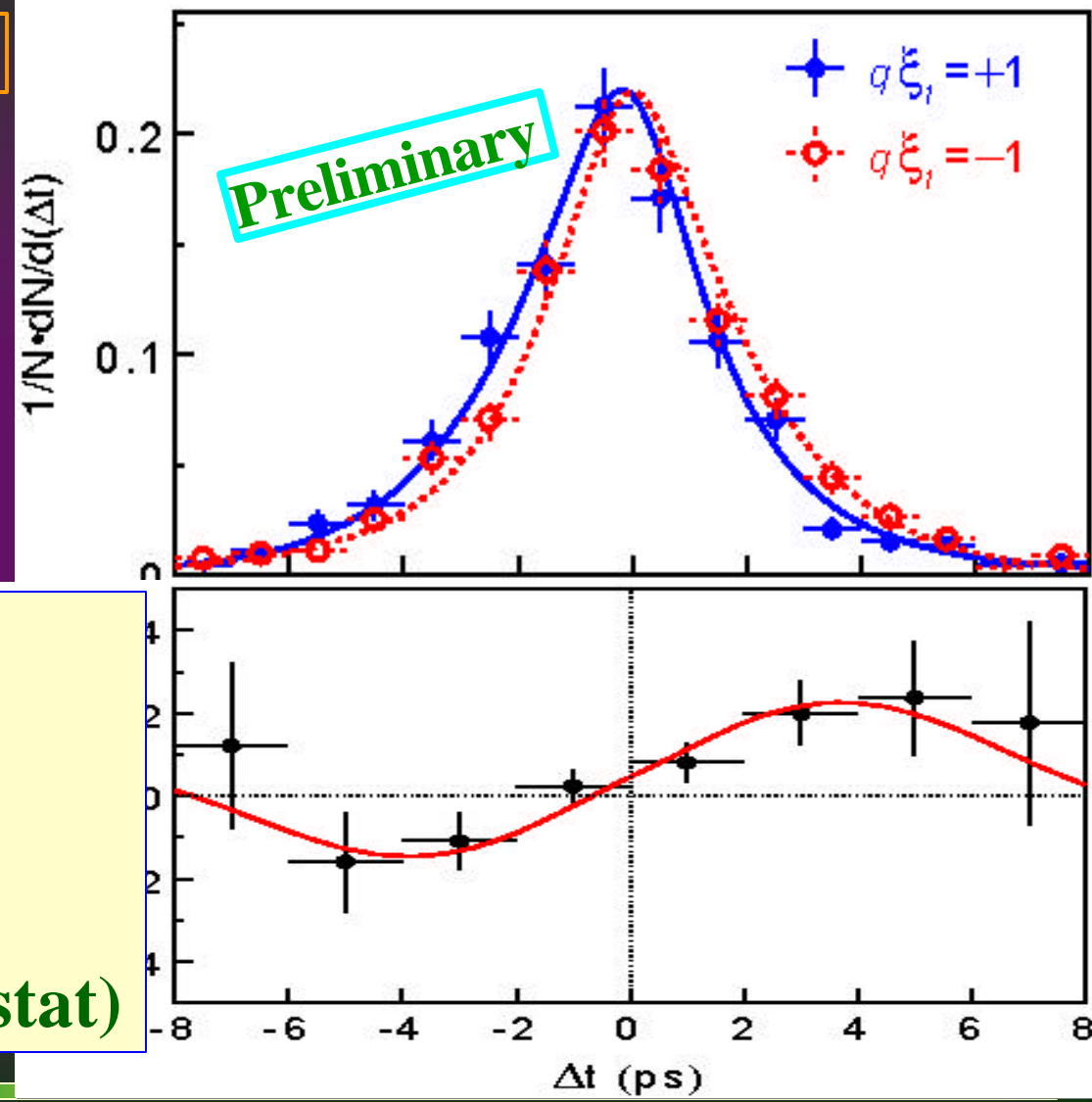


$\sin 2\phi_1$: Unbinned Maximum-likelihood Fit

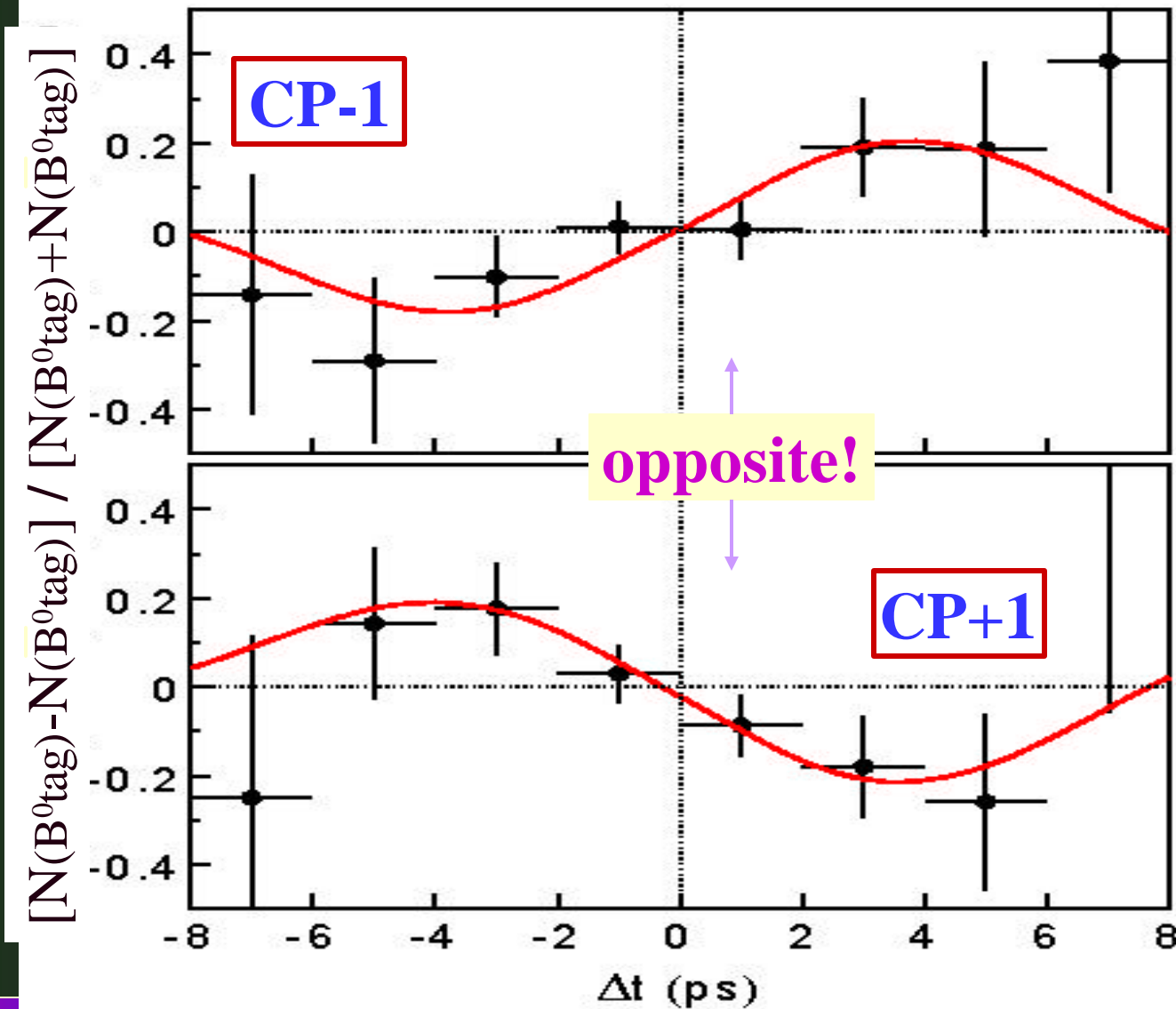
1550 events 1137 LP01

$\sin 2f_1 =$
 0.82 ± 0.12 (stat)
 ± 0.05 (sys)

Test of direct CPV
 $|1| = 1.01^{+0.08}_{-0.07}$ (stat)
“ $\sin 2f_1$ ” = 0.82 ± 0.12 (stat)



Raw Asymmetries



$\sin 2f_1$

$0.69 \pm \begin{matrix} 0.15 \\ 0.16 \end{matrix}$

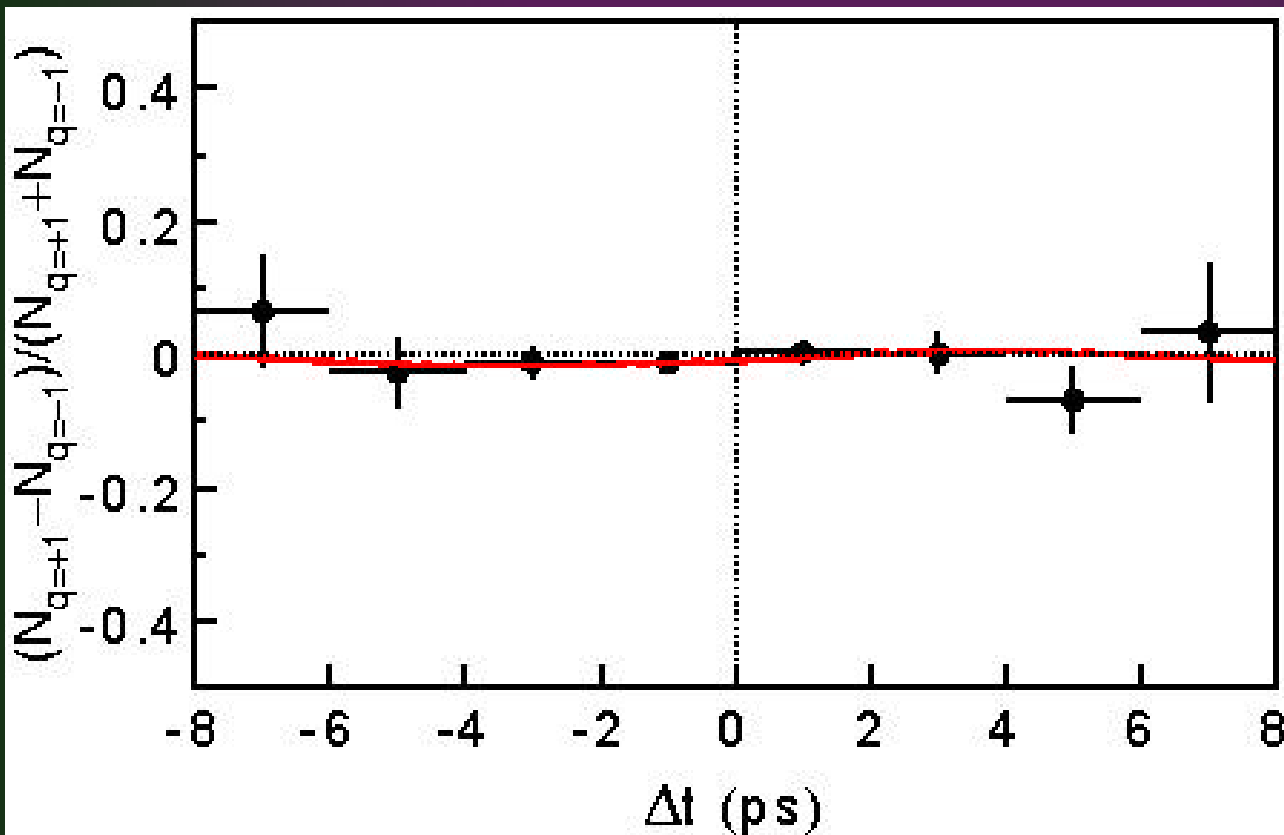
$1.14 \pm \begin{matrix} 0.22 \\ 0.24 \end{matrix}$

(statistical errors only)



Test of Null Asymmetry

use: $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-} p^+, D^{*-} r^+, J/\psi K^*(K^+ p^-)$



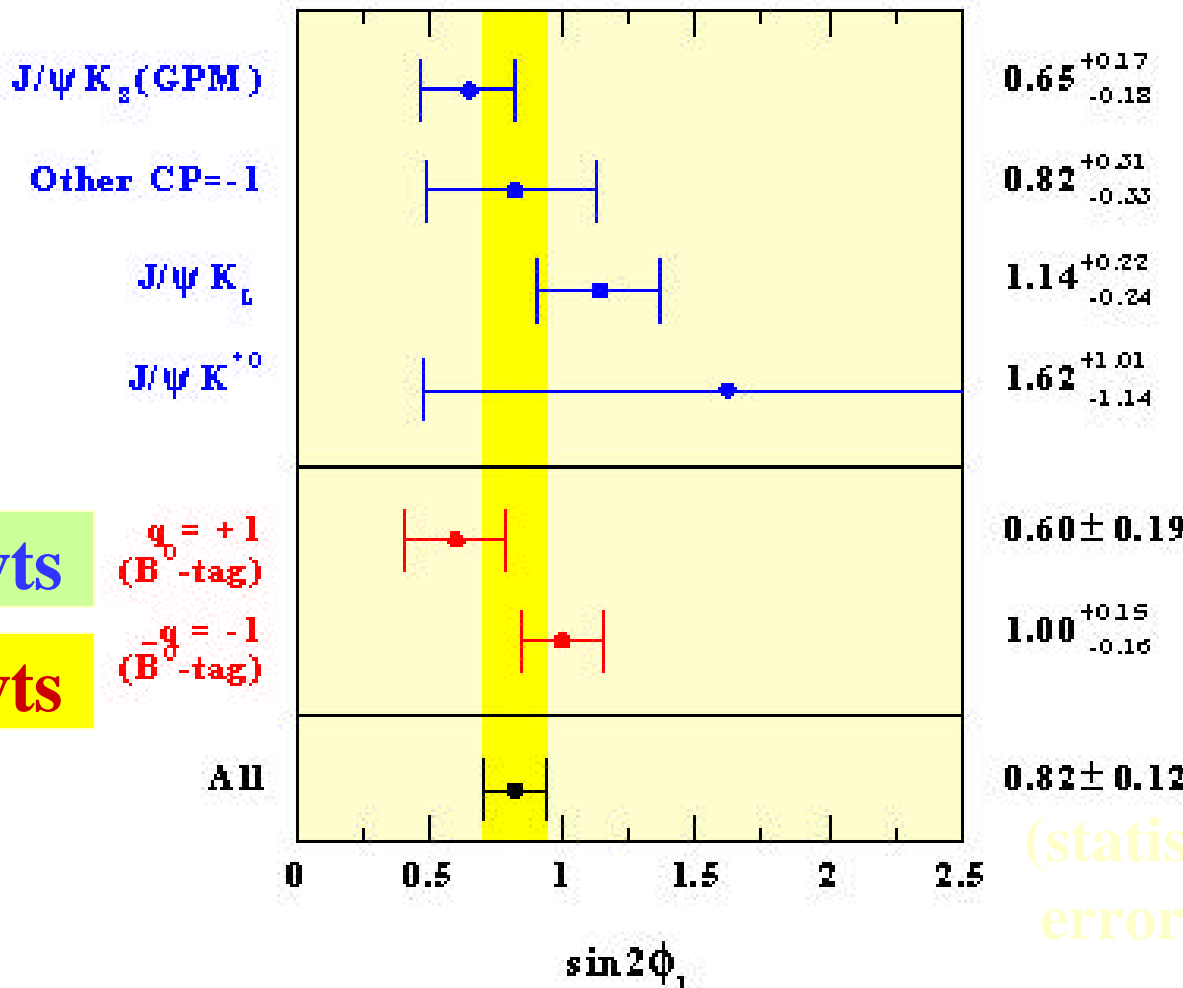
“ $\sin 2f_1$ ”

0.05 ± 0.04

(statistical error only)



$\sin 2\phi_1$ from various subsamples



$q=+1$ 785 evts

$q=-1$ 765 evts

$q=+1$
(B_0^- -tag)

$q=-1$
(\bar{B}_0^- -tag)

(statistical errors only)



sin2f1 : Systematic Errors

Vertexing	± 0.03	LP01 0.04
Flavor tagging	± 0.024 ± 0.026	+0.022 -0.025
Resolution function	± 0.022 ± 0.019	+0.022 -0.032
Background fraction(K_L)	± 0.014 ± 0.015	0.02
Background (non K_L)	± 0.007 ± 0.006	0.01
Dm_d and t_{B0} errors	± 0.007 ± 0.006	0.01
Total	± 0.048	0.06

Preliminary



Why better precision required ?

- $\sin 2f_1$ in $J/\psi K_s$ (and related)
 - Insensitive to New Physics: Boring ? No !
 - Important as the Standard Model “Anchoring Point”
 - Combination with other rare-decay CPV: a promising road to the Physics beyond the Standard Model
- Examples of rare decays
 - $B^0 @ h' K_s$: New CPV phase search in penguin decays
 - $\sin 2\phi_1(J/\psi K_s) = \text{“}\sin 2\phi_1(h' K_s)\text{”} ??$
 - Talk by K-F. Chen in the “hot topics” session with 73 signal events
 - One of the most important inputs to the CKM fit



Conclusion

- KEKB: Great Achievement !
 - $L_{\text{peak}} = 7.25 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Belle: Very Stable Operation
- $\sin 2\phi_1 = \mathbf{0.82 \pm 0.12 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.05 \text{ (sys)}} \text{ (41.8fb}^{-1}\text{)}$
 - Summer update with $\sim 90\text{fb}^{-1}$!
 - Test the SM with other CPV in rare B decays !

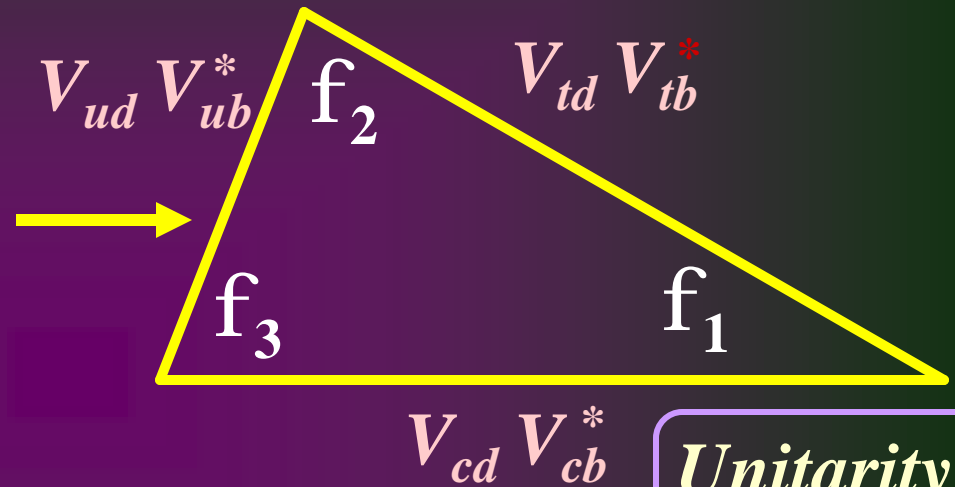
Exciting time will yet to come !



Backup Slides

CPV due to the complex phase in CKM matrix

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



Unitarity triangle

Physics at Belle

- ◆ Discover CPV in B meson system (done !)
- ◆ Measure CKM elements (angles and lengths) with unprecedented precision to overconstrain CKM
- ◆ Beyond the SM (e.g. a new CPV phase)

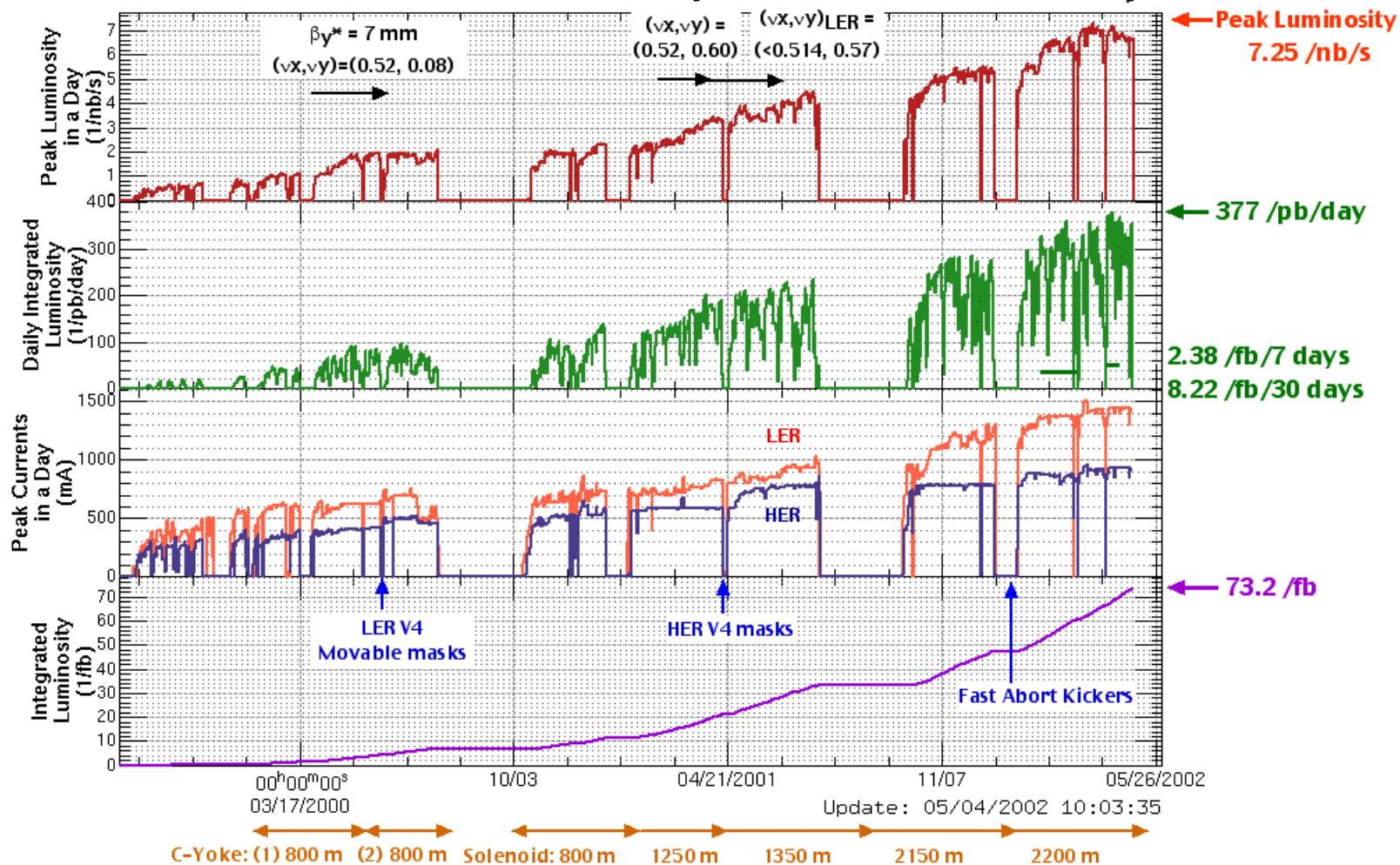




KEKB Luminosity

Luminosity of KEBK
Oct. 1999 - May 2002

$(v_x, v_y)_{HER} =$
 $(<0.514, 0.59)$

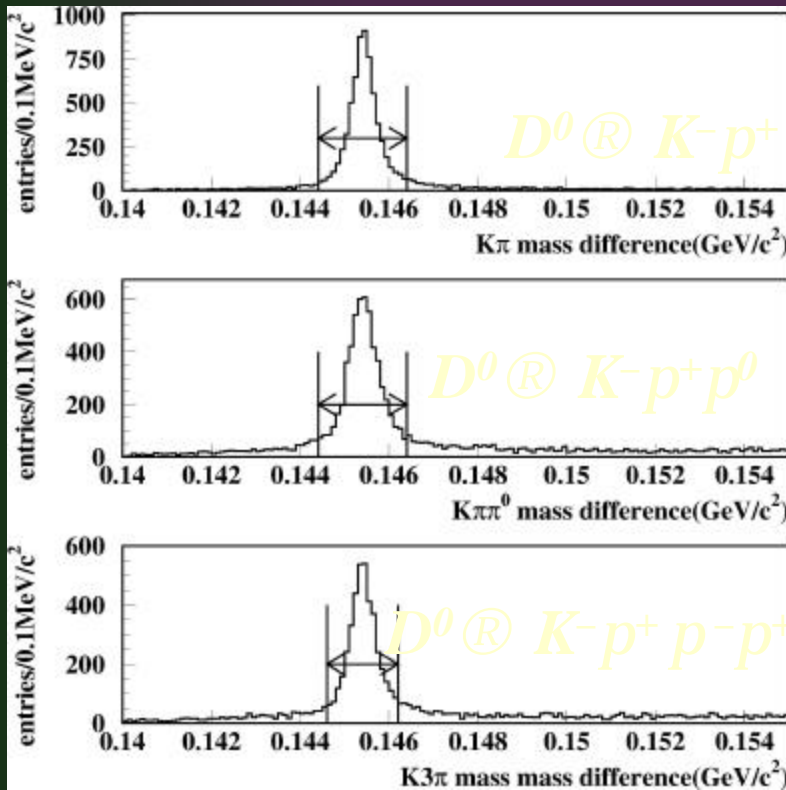




Control Samples

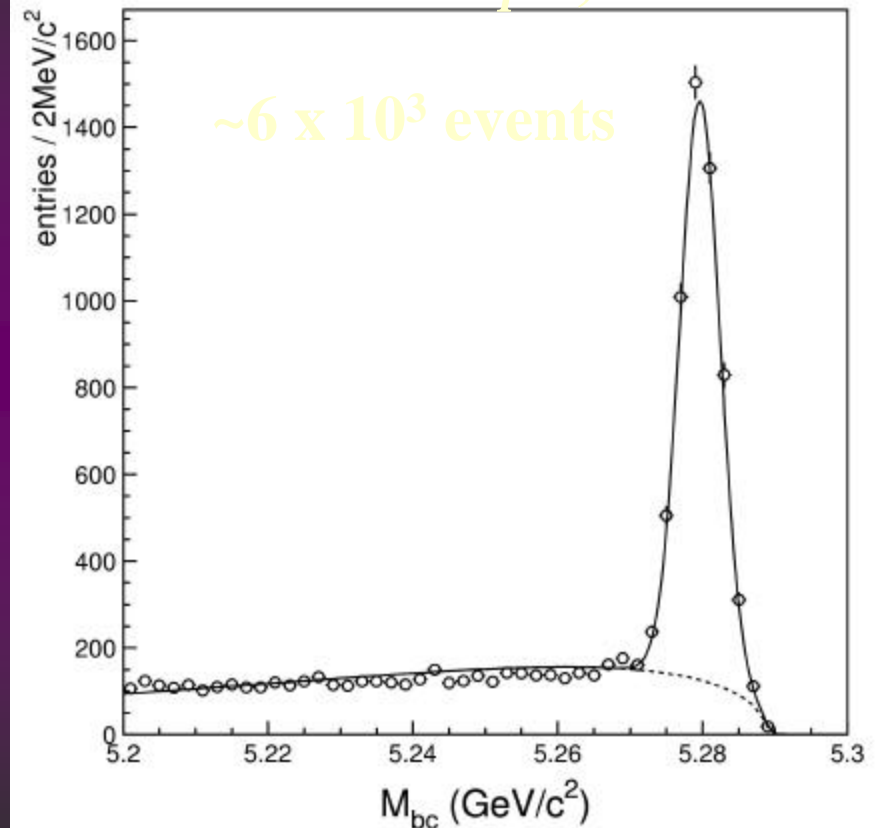
Semileptonic decays

$\bar{B}^0 \text{ (} \otimes \text{)} D^{*+} \text{ (} \otimes \text{)} D^0 p^+ l^- n$



Hadronic decays

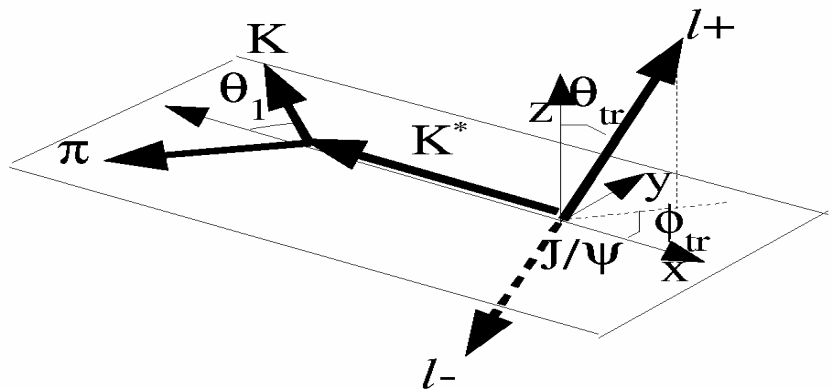
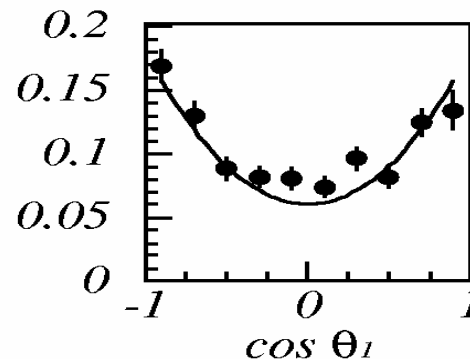
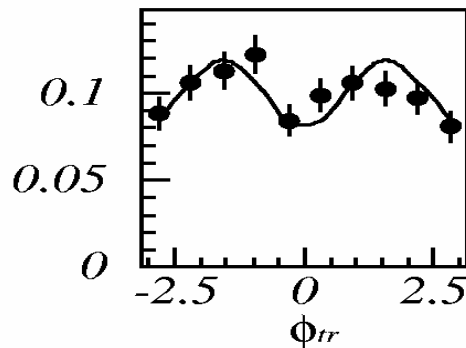
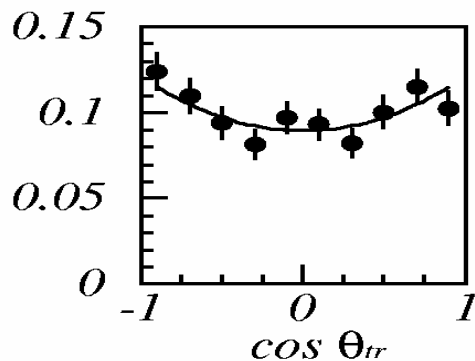
$B^0 \text{ (} \otimes \text{)} D^{(*)+} p^-, D^{*+} r^-$



Used to evaluate performance of flavor tagging

J/ψK* Transversity Analysis

B → VV usable !

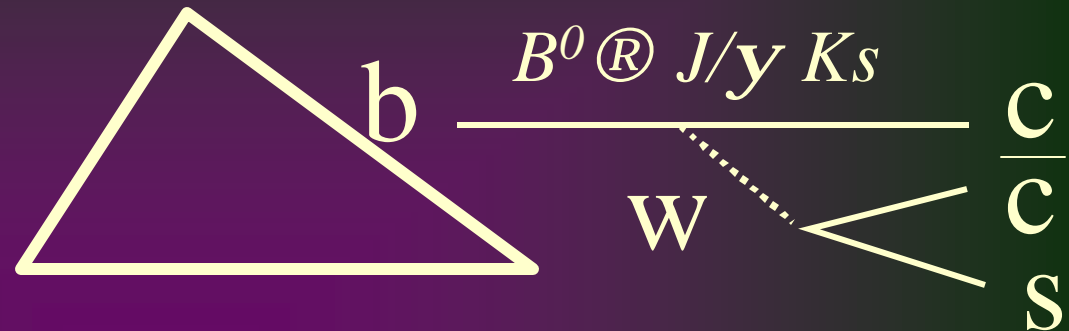


$CP\ odd = 19 \pm 4\%$

(See BELLE-CONF-0105)

$$P_{sig}(Dt, \mathbf{q}_{tr}) = (1 - R_T) P_{CP=-1} (1 + \cos^2 \mathbf{q}_{tr}) \frac{3}{8} + R_T P_{CP=+1} (\sin^2 \mathbf{q}_{tr}) \frac{3}{4}$$

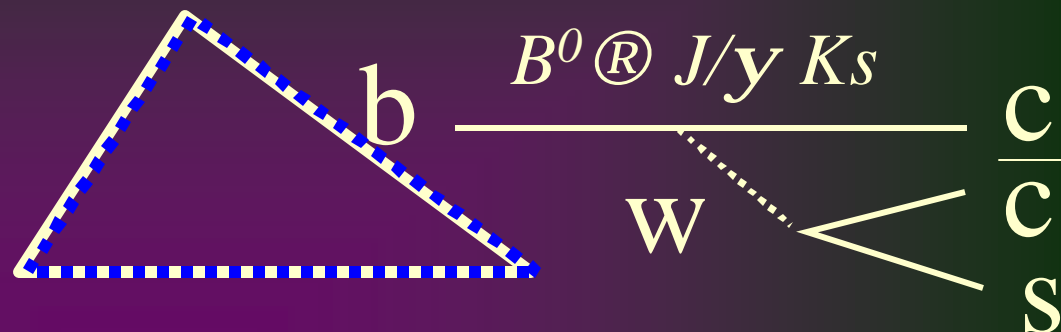
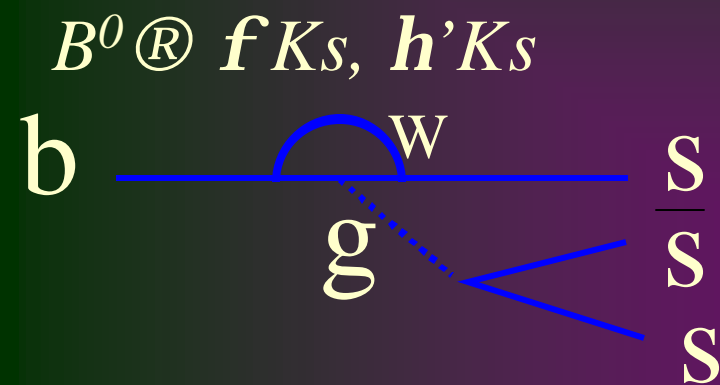
Motivation



$$A_{CP}(Dt) = -x_f \sin 2\beta_1 \sin(Dm_d Dt)$$

- Precise measurement of CPV in penguin decays : a powerful tool to search for a new CPV phase beyond the Standard Model (SM)
- Large branching fractions for inclusive and exclusive $B \rightarrow h'$ transition may be a hint.

Motivation

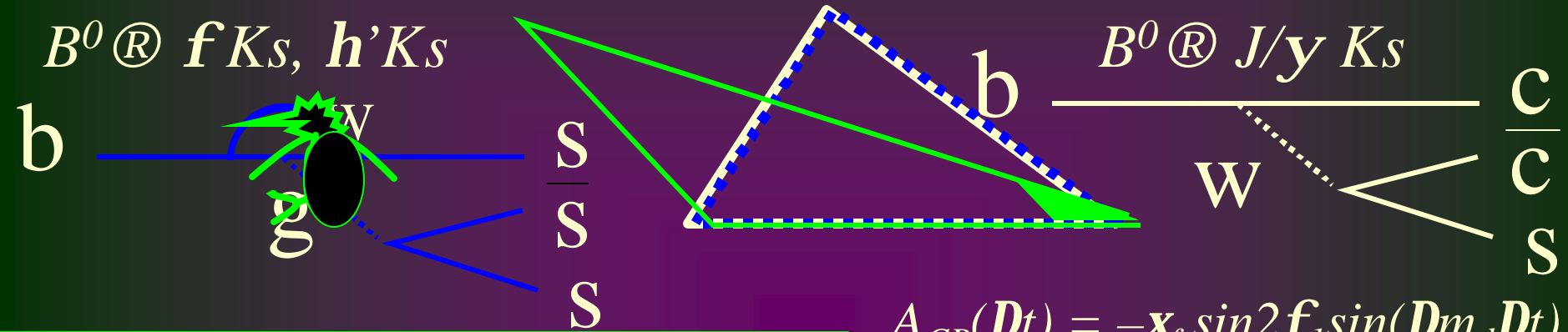


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$B^0 @ h' K_s$ Time-dependent CPV

Motivation



$$A_{CP}(Dt) = -x_f \sin 2(f_1 + f_{NP}) \sin(Dm_d Dt)$$

$$A_{CP}(Dt) = -x_f \sin 2 f_1 \sin(Dm_d Dt)$$

New diagram and phase

- Precise measurement of CPV in penguin decays : a powerful tool to search for a new CPV phase beyond the Standard Model (SM)
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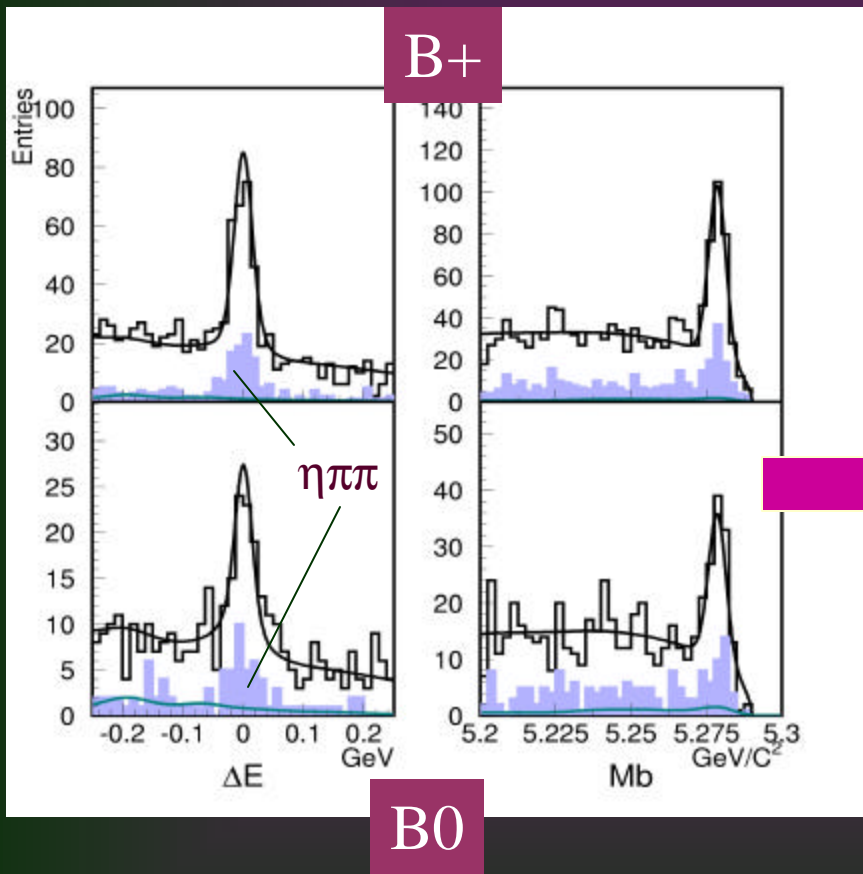
Reconstruction

Belle 41.8fb⁻¹

$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_s$ — $\pi^+\pi^-$ (68.60 ± 0.27)%

$\rho\gamma$ (29.5 ± 1.0)%
 $\pi^+\pi^-$ (~100)%

$\eta\pi^+\pi^-$ (44.3 ± 1.5)%
 $\gamma\gamma$ (39.33 ± 0.25)%



B⁰ Yields

$$N(\rho\gamma K_s) = 45.5^{+8.6}_{-7.9}$$

$$N(\eta\pi\pi K_s) = 27.7^{+6.2}_{-5.5}$$

More will be given in the “hot topic” session (K-F. Chen)