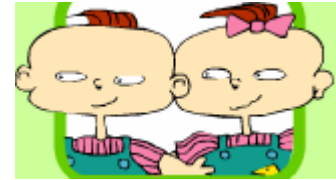


# CP Violation in D Meson Decays



Mats Selen, University of Illinois  
2002 FPCP Meeting, University of Pennsylvania

- Expectation
- Experiments
- Rate Asymmetries
- Other Approaches
- Outlook

## Indirect CPV:

$$\Gamma\left(\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{D^0} \\ \xleftarrow{\bar{D}^0} \end{array} f\right) \neq \Gamma\left(\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\bar{D}^0} \\ \xleftarrow{D^0} \end{array} f\right)$$

Very small in charm since mixing is suppressed  
(i.e. good hunting ground for new physics)

## Direct CPV:

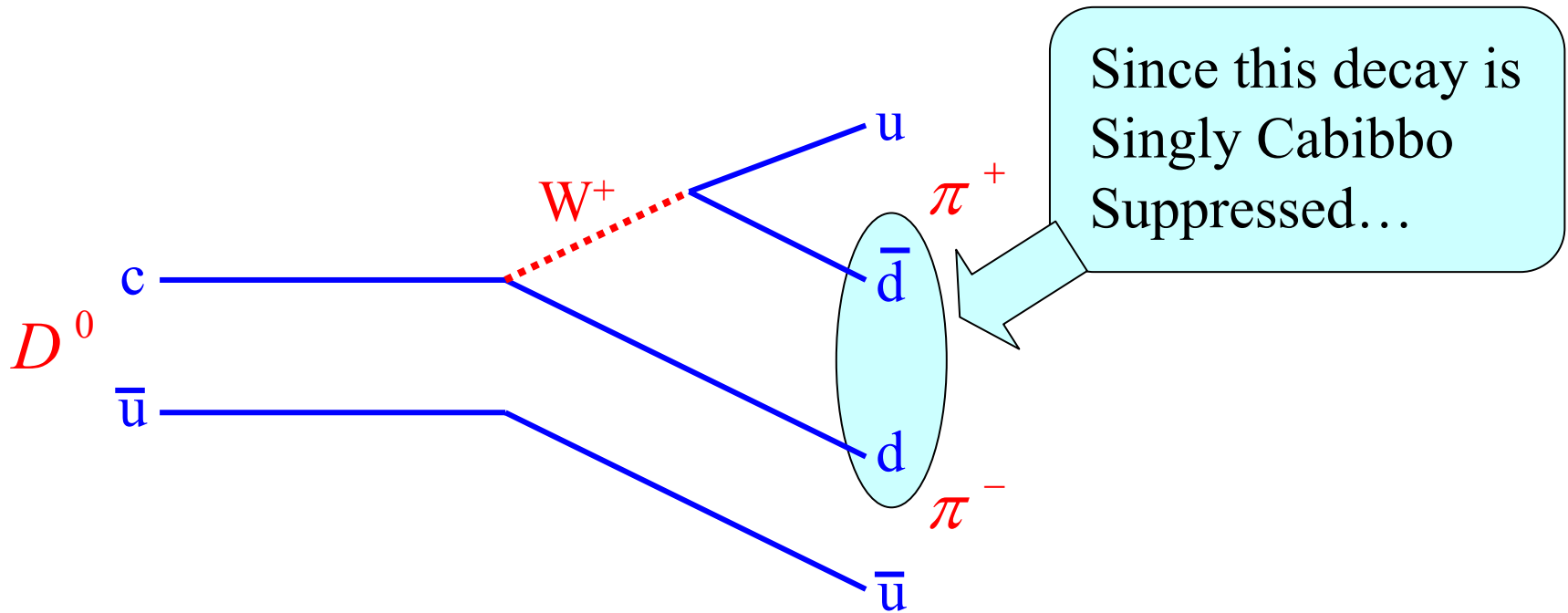
$$\Gamma\left(\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{A_1 e^{i\delta_1}} \\ \xleftarrow{A_2 e^{i\delta_2}} \end{array} f\right) \neq \Gamma\left(\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{A_1^* e^{i\delta_1}} \\ \xleftarrow{A_2^* e^{i\delta_2}} \end{array} \bar{f}\right)$$

$$A_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(f) - \Gamma(\bar{f})}{\Gamma(f) + \Gamma(\bar{f})} = \frac{2\text{Im}A_1 A_2^* \sin(\delta_1 - \delta_2)}{|A_1|^2 + |A_2|^2 + 2\text{Re}A_1 A_2^* \cos(\delta_1 - \delta_2)} < 10^{-3}$$

# Direct CPV:

1) Consider  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

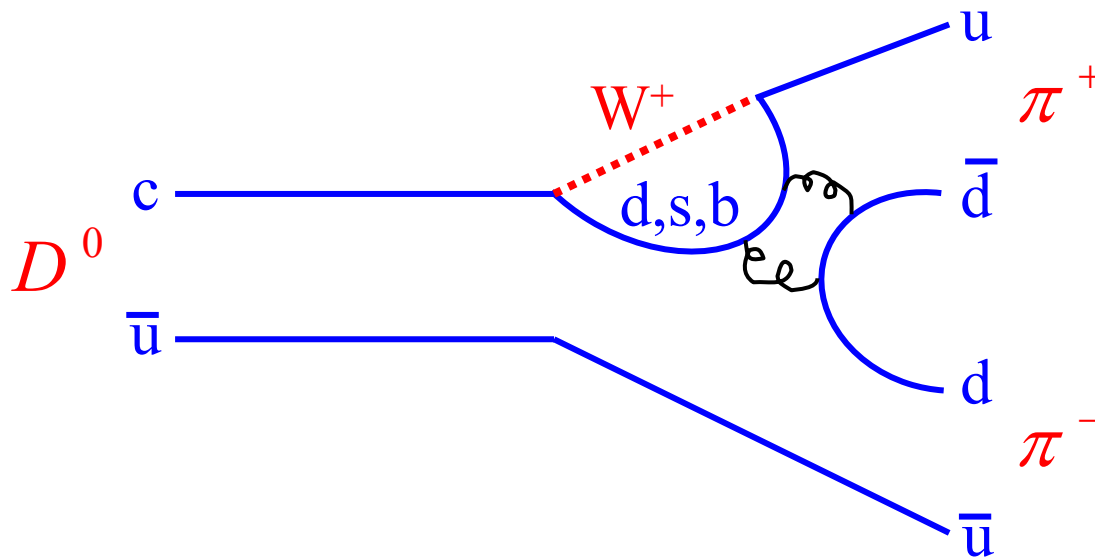
(same for  $K^+K^-$ ,  $K^+K^-\pi^+$ ,  $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ,  $\phi\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ , etc...)



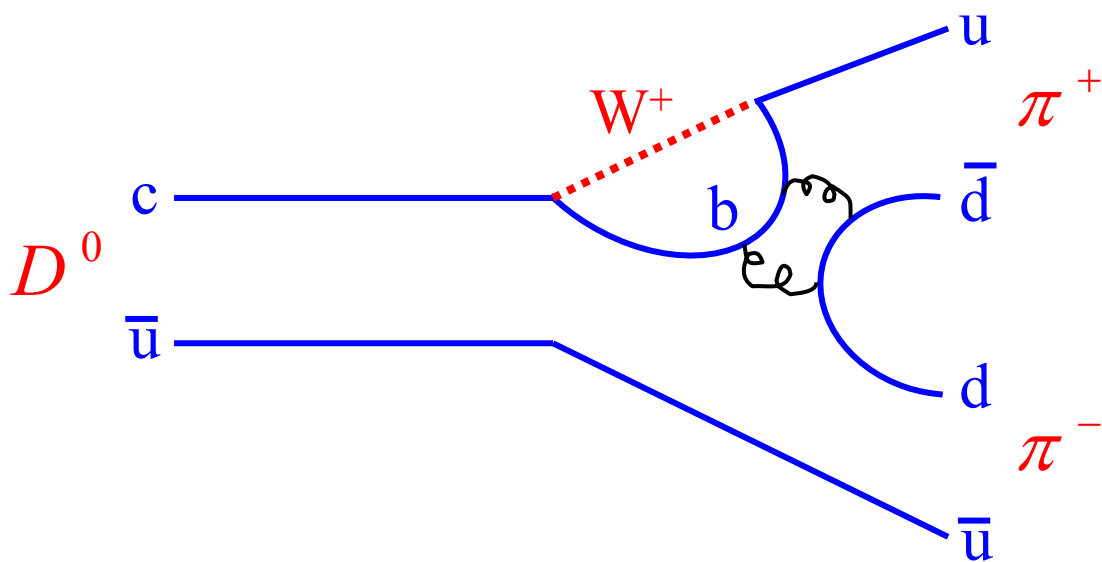
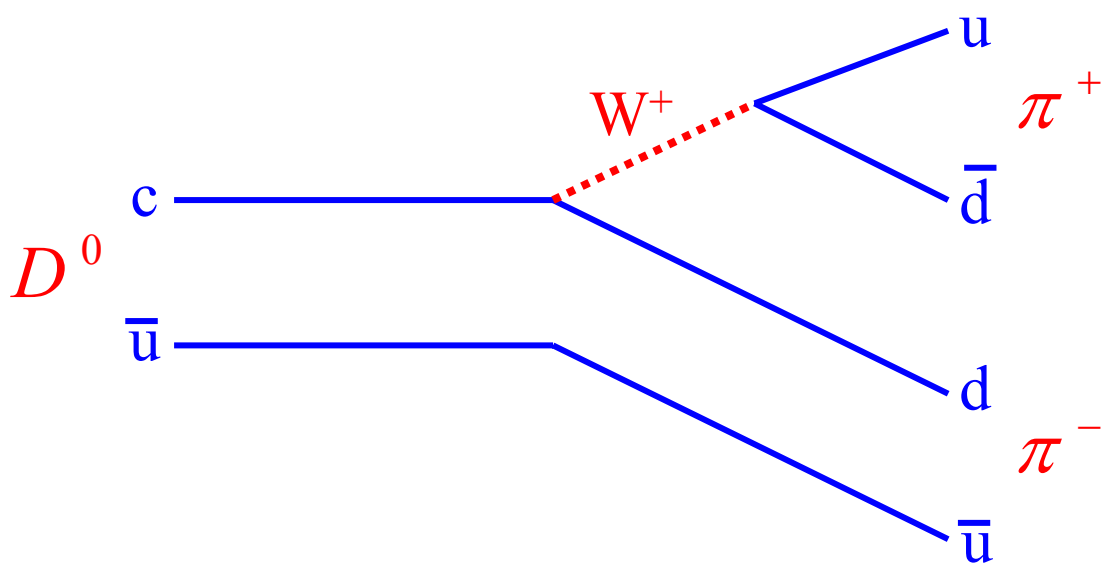
# Direct CPV:

1) Consider  $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

(same for  $K^+K^-$ ,  $K^+K^-\pi^+$ ,  $K^+K^-\pi^0$ ,  $\phi\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ , etc...)



...we can modify it's topology in a simple way to get a penguin:



We have the ingredients:

$V_{cd}^* V_{ud}$

↑

different weak phases

↓

$V_{cb}^* V_{ub}$

$\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}$

↑

different strong phases are likely

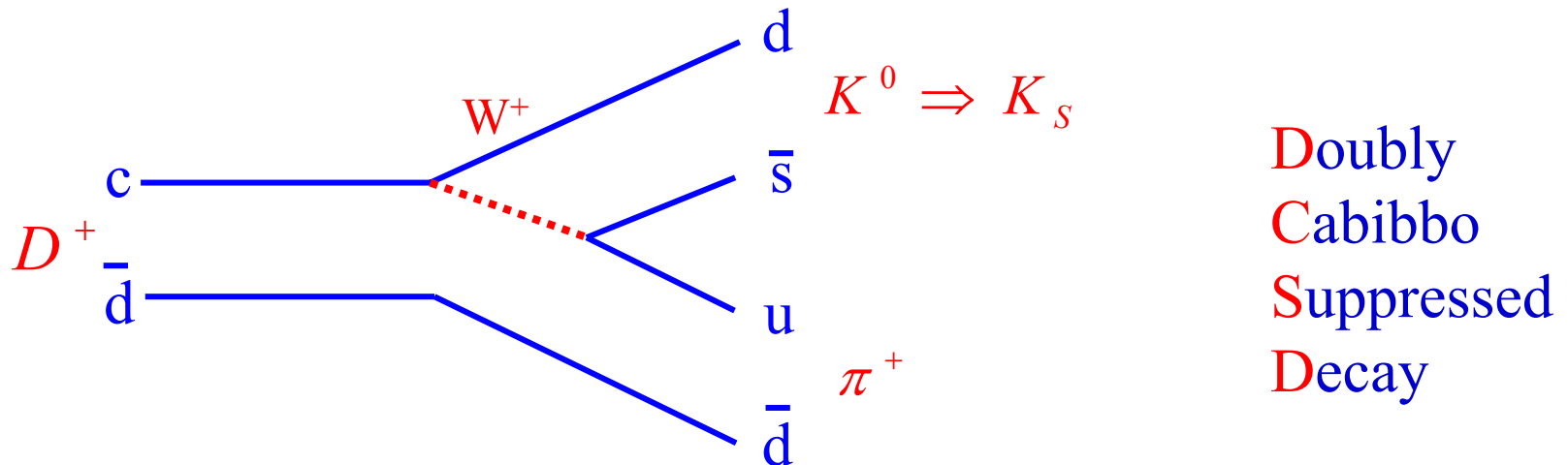
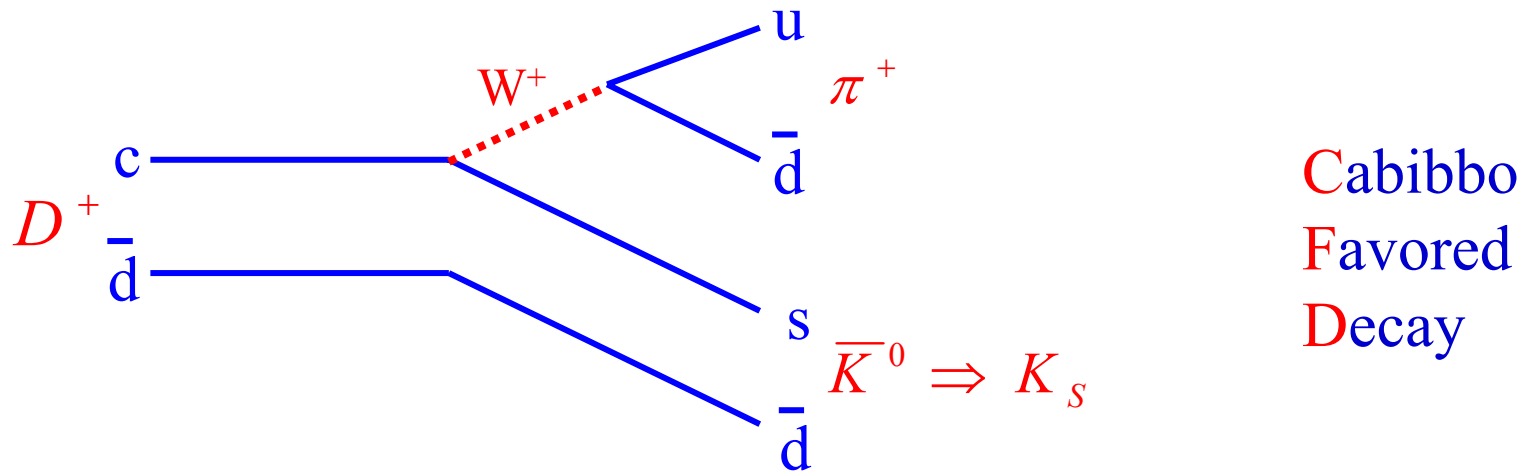
↓

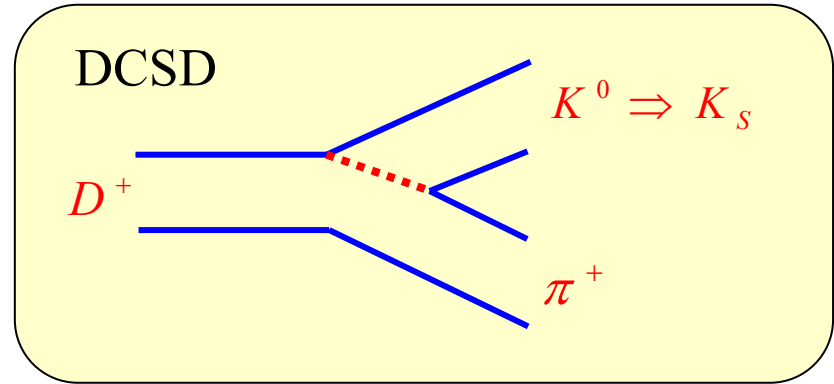
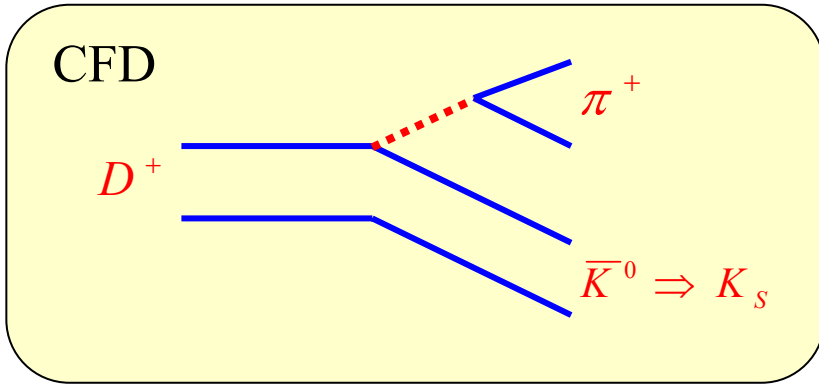
$\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$

Expect  $A_{CP} < 10^{-3}$   
in most cases

## 2) Consider $D^+ \rightarrow K_S \pi^+$

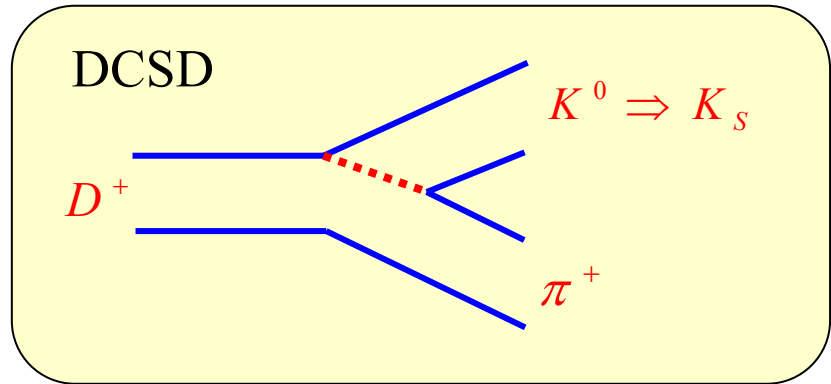
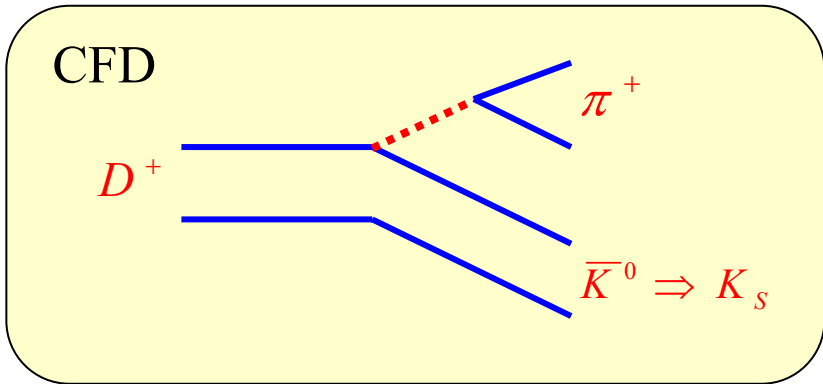
(also  $K_S \rho$ ,  $K_S a_1$ ,  $K^{*0} \pi^+$ ,  $[K_S \pi^0]_{K^*} \pi^+$ ,  $K_S \pi^0$ ,  $D_S \rightarrow K_S K^-$ ,  $[K_S \pi^0]_{K^*} K^-$ , etc...)





$$A_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(D^- \rightarrow K_s \pi^-) - \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow K_s \pi^+)}{\Gamma(D^- \rightarrow K_s \pi^-) + \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow K_s \pi^+)} = \delta_K + 2R_d \tan^2 \theta_C \sin \phi \sin \delta_d$$

Lipkin  
& Xing



$$A_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(D^- \rightarrow K_S \pi^-) - \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)}{\Gamma(D^- \rightarrow K_S \pi^-) + \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)} = \delta_K + 2R_d \tan^2 \theta_C \sin \phi \sin \delta_d$$

Lipkin & Xing

From CPV in  $K^0$  system  $\sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$

$\sim 1$

$\sim 5 \times 10^{-2}$

$\leq 10^{-3}$   
in SM  
(from data)

hopefully big  
(measurable  
in principle)

New physics could  
make this much bigger



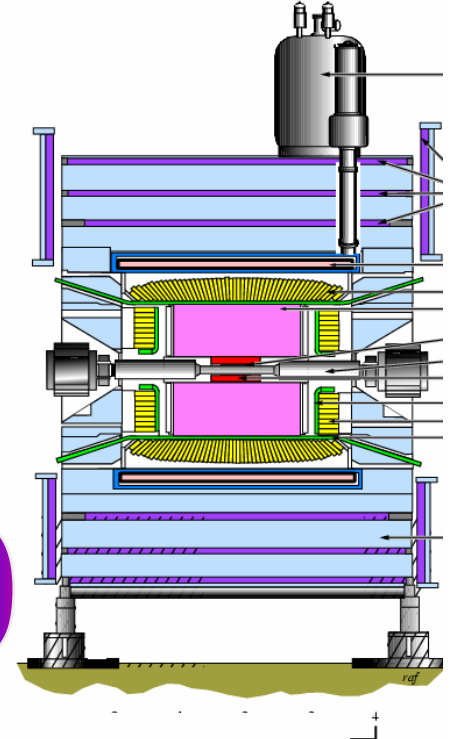
$$A_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(D^- \rightarrow K_S \pi^-) - \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)}{\Gamma(D^- \rightarrow K_S \pi^-) + \Gamma(D^+ \rightarrow K_S \pi^+)} = 3 \times 10^{-3} + \text{new physics}$$

## So what?

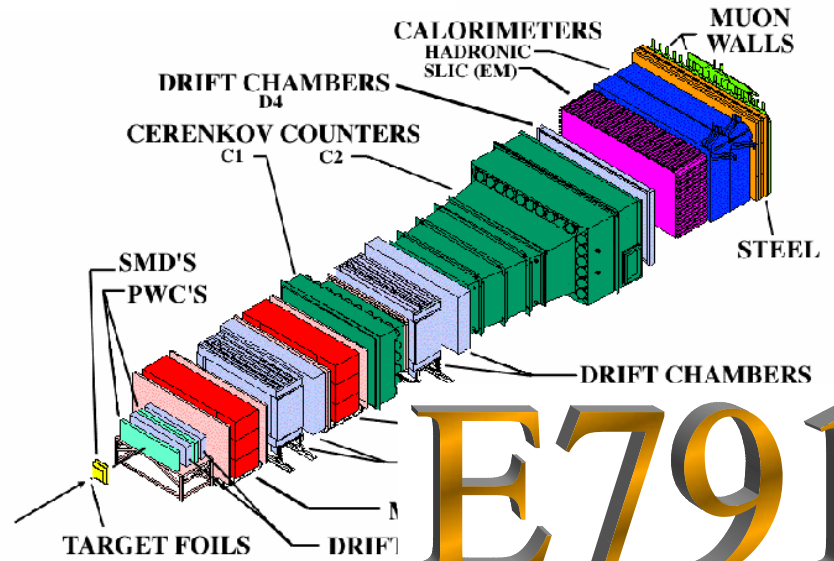
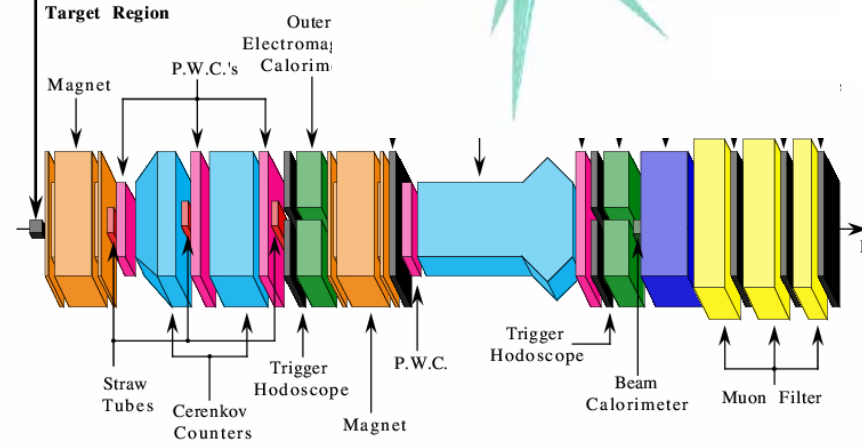
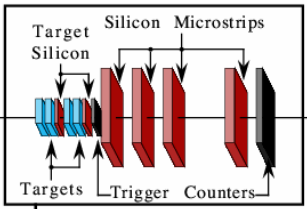
- $D^+ \rightarrow K_S \pi^+, K_S \rho^+, K_S a_1^+ \dots$
  - $D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^0, K_S \pi^+ \pi^- \dots$
- } not suppressed (big BR)
- Should be able to see  $\delta_K$  induced CPV with  $10^7$ - $10^8$  reconstructed D events.
    - This is in the ballpark for CLEO-c/Belle/BaBar
  - New physics could make this asymmetry much bigger by increasing weak (and strong) phase differences.
    - If seen, this can be studied using a suite of decays involving  $K_L$  and  $K_S$  in final state.

See Lipkin & Xing, Phys. Lett B450 (1999)  
 Bigi & Yamamoto, Phys. Lett B349 (1995)

# The usual suspects



CLEO



E791

# Comments

- Since  $D^+$  and  $D^-$  (and similarly  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$ ) are not produced in equal numbers in FOCUS and E791, these experiments normalize all asymmetries to some known Cabibbo favored mode.

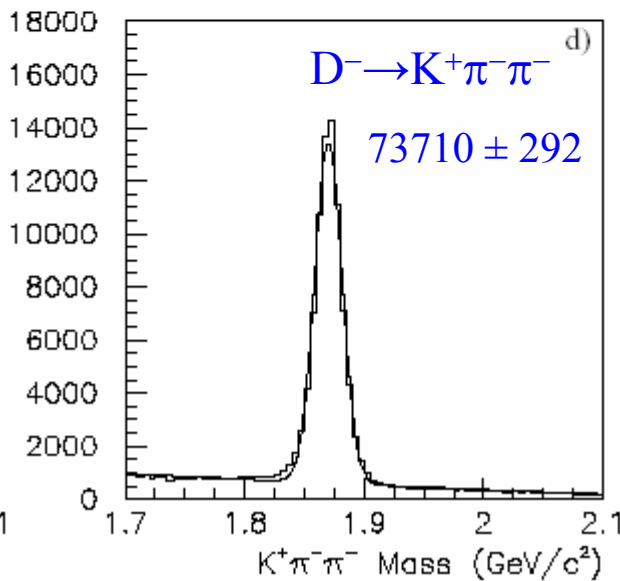
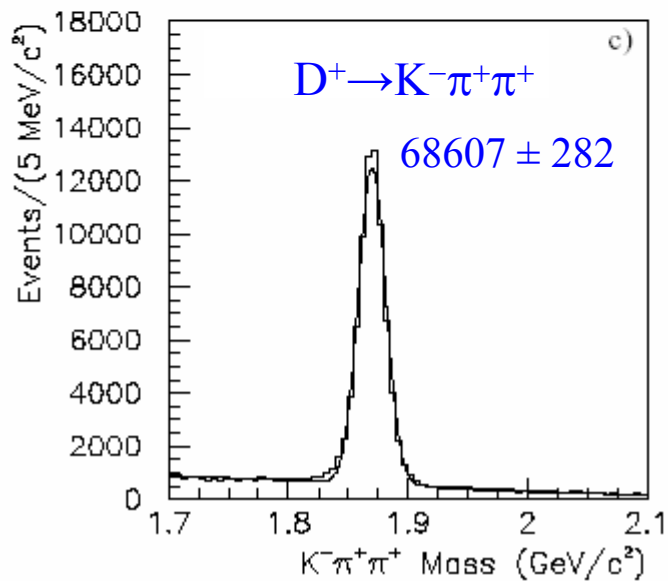
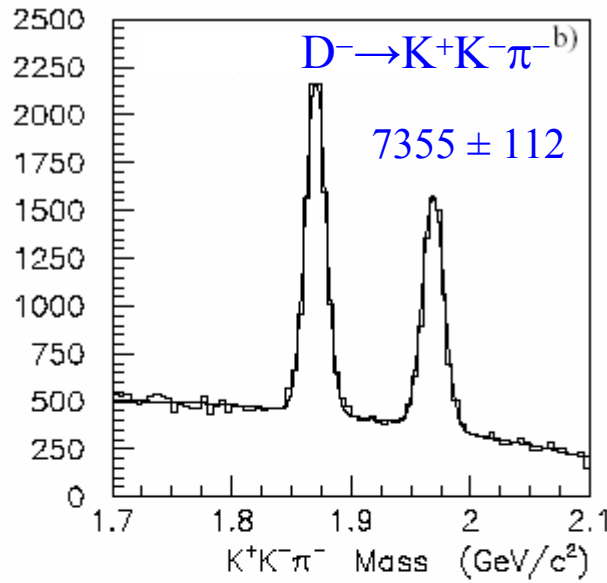
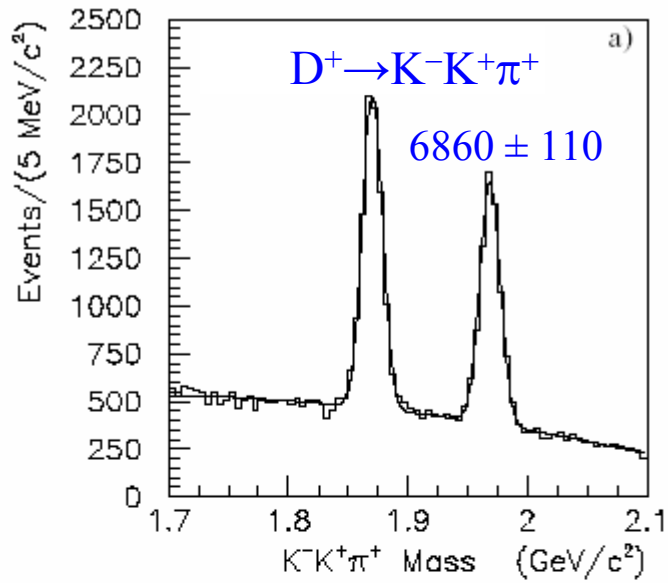
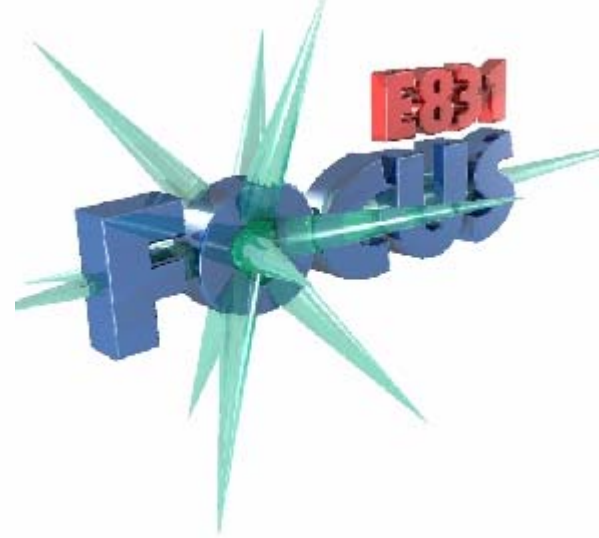
For example: 
$$A_{CP}(KK\pi) = \frac{\eta(D^+) - \eta(D^-)}{\eta(D^+) + \eta(D^-)}$$

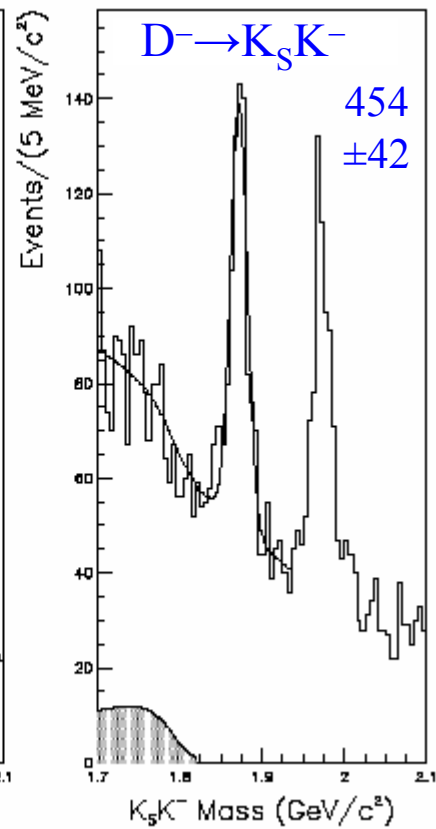
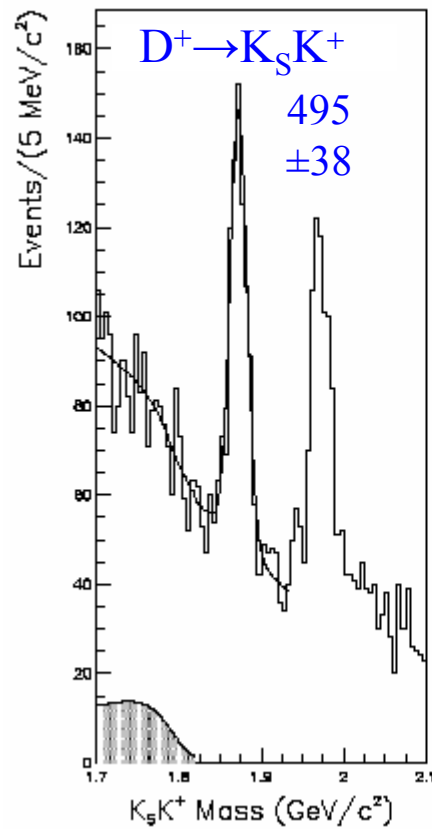
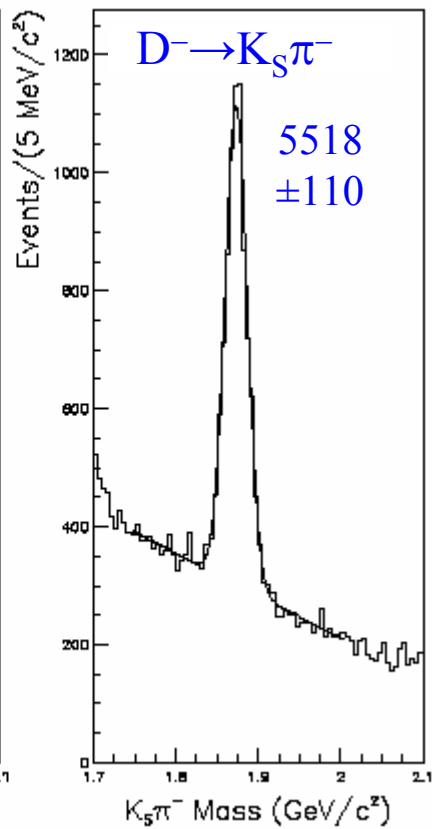
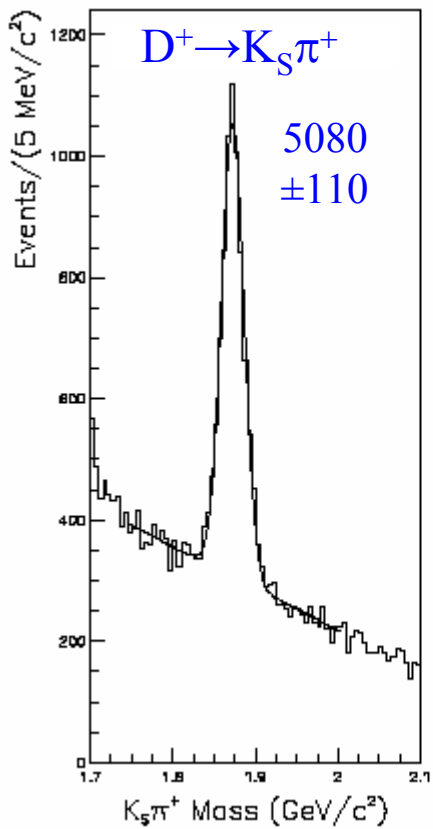
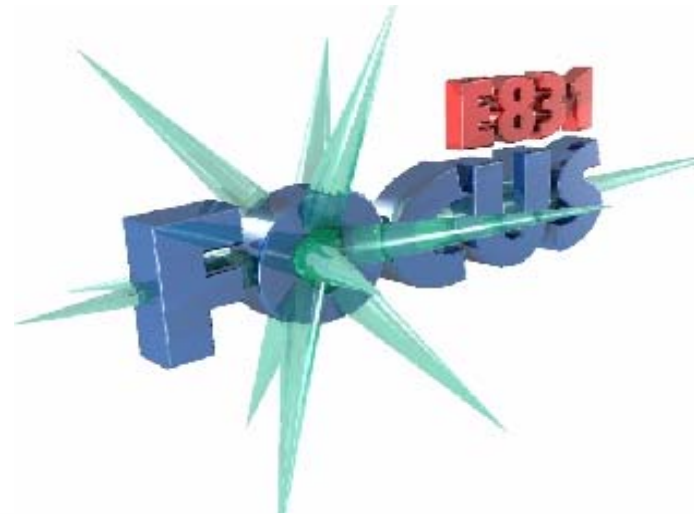
where 
$$\eta(D^\pm) = \frac{N(D^\pm \rightarrow K^\mp K^\pm \pi^\pm)}{N(D^\pm \rightarrow K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^\pm)}$$

- $e^+e^-$  experiments need to worry about,  $A_{+-}$ ,  $A_{FB}$

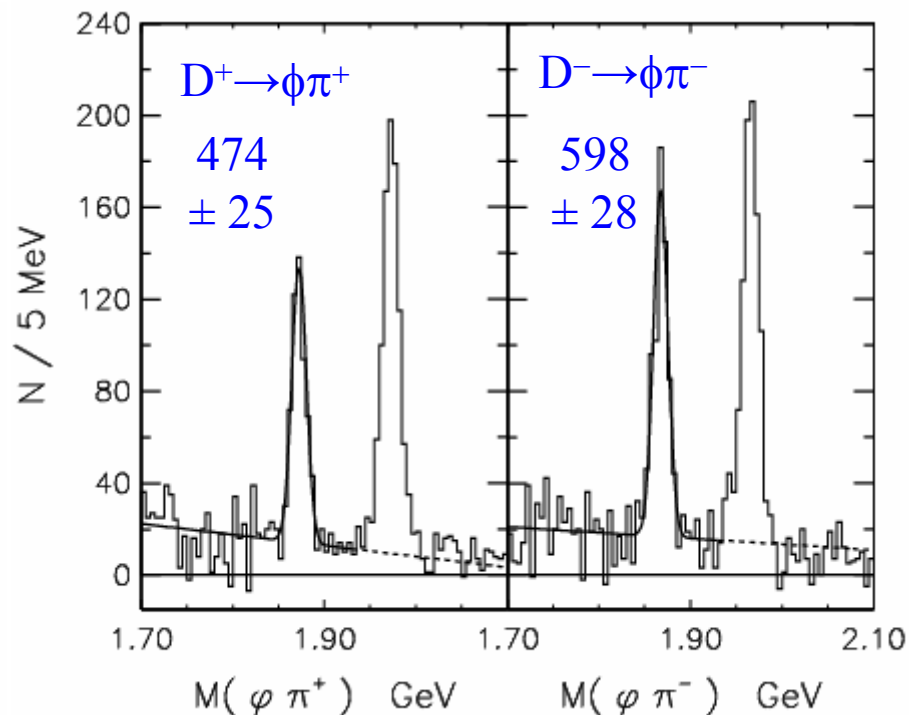
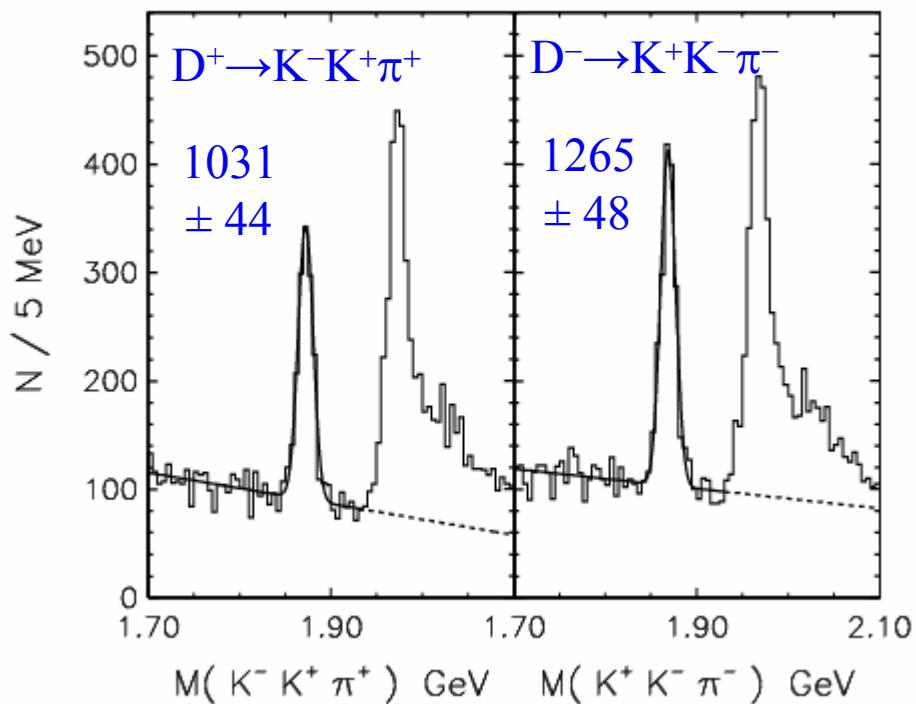
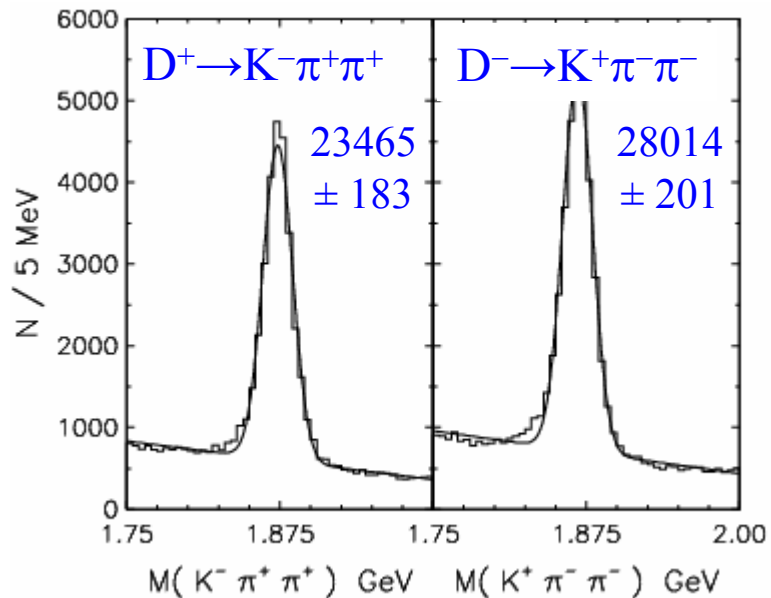
# D<sup>+</sup> Decays

- These modes are “self-tagging” (no D\* needed).
- E791
  - $D^+ \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+, \phi\pi^+, K^*(892)^0\pi^+, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+$
- FOCUS
  - $D^+ \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^+, K_S K^+, K_S \pi^+$

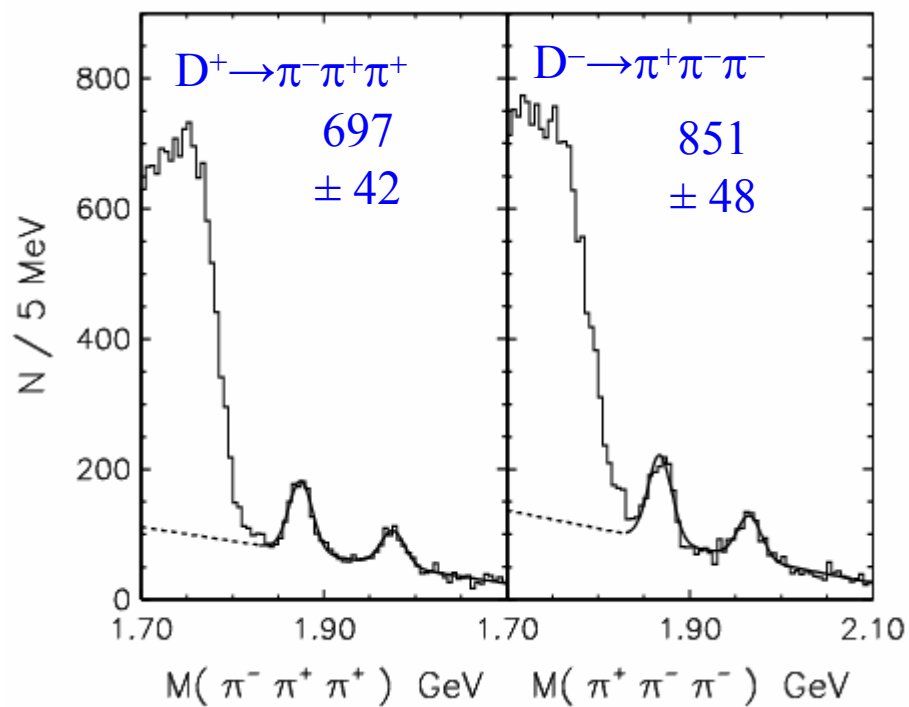
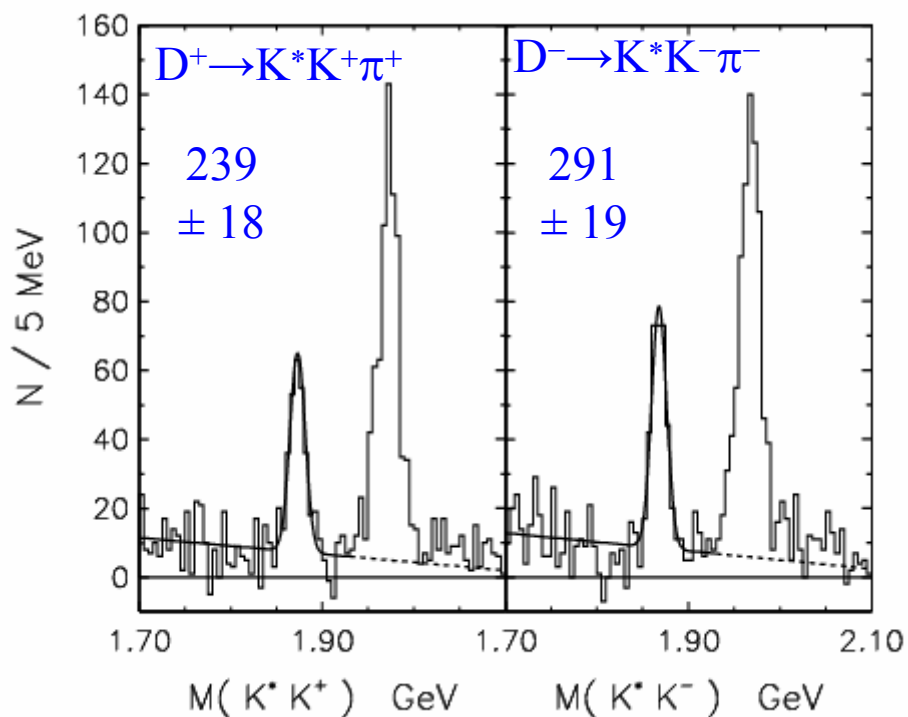




# E791



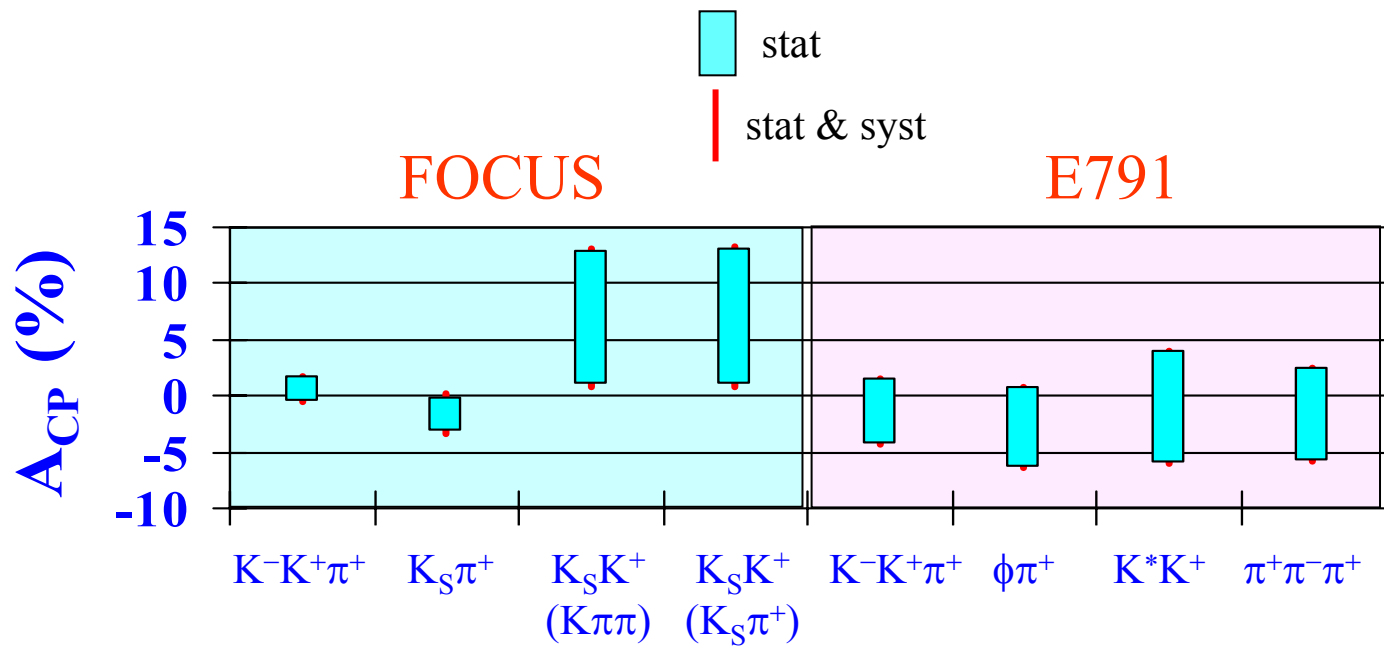
# E791





# D<sup>±</sup> A<sub>CP</sub>

## Summary

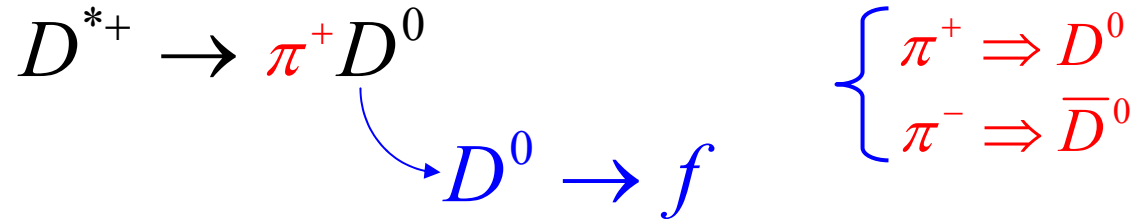


|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| K <sup>-</sup> K <sup>+</sup> π <sup>+</sup>                                  | 0.6 ± 1.1 ± 0.5  |
| K <sub>S</sub> π <sup>+</sup>   | -1.6 ± 1.5 ± 0.9 |
| K <sub>S</sub> K <sup>+</sup> (K <sup>-</sup> π <sup>+</sup> π <sup>+</sup> ) | 6.9 ± 6.0 ± 1.5  |
| K <sub>S</sub> K <sup>+</sup> (K <sub>S</sub> π <sup>+</sup> )                | 7.1 ± 6.1 ± 1.2  |
| K <sup>-</sup> K <sup>+</sup> π <sup>+</sup>                                  | -1.4 ± 2.9       |
| φ <sup>+</sup> π <sup>-</sup>   | -2.8 ± 3.6       |
| K <sup>*</sup> (892)K <sup>-</sup>  | -1.0 ± 5.0       |
| π <sup>+</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>+</sup>                                  | -1.7 ± 4.2       |

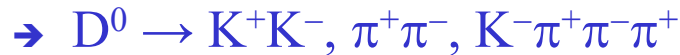
\* All analyses statistics limited.  
 \* None are background free.

# D<sup>0</sup> Decays

- Use D\* decays to tag D<sup>0</sup> flavor:



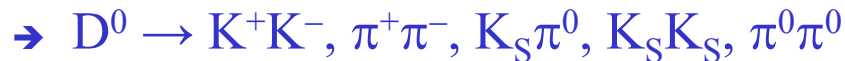
- E791



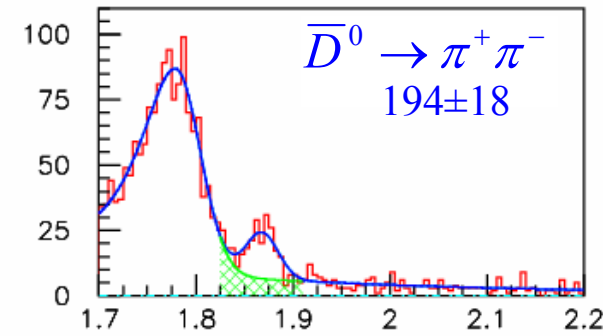
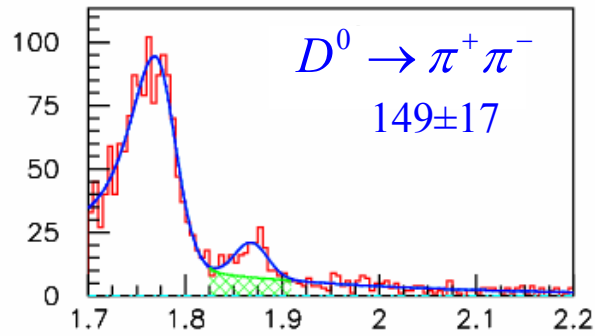
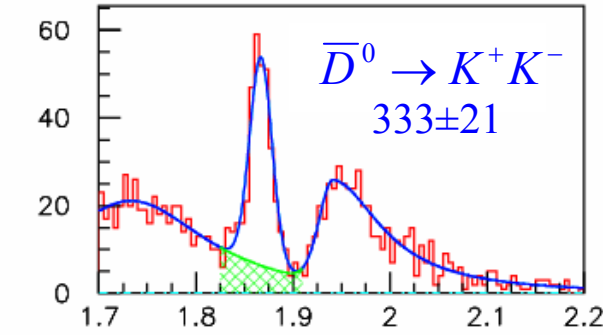
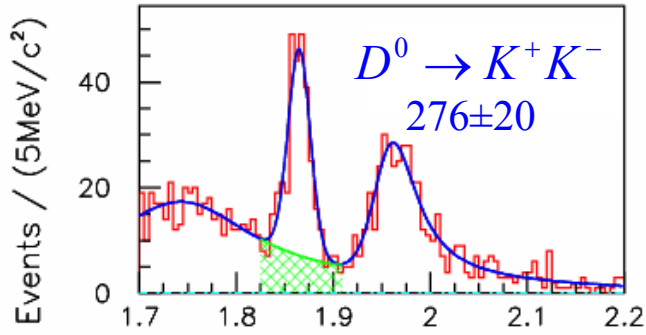
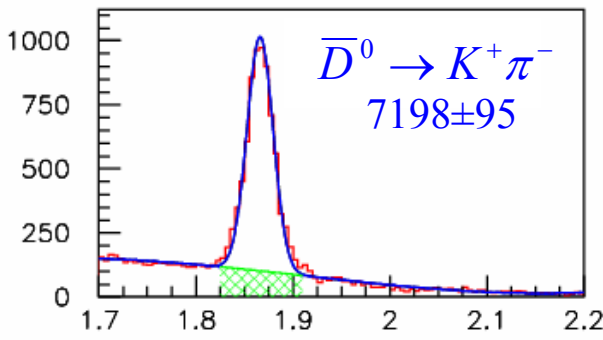
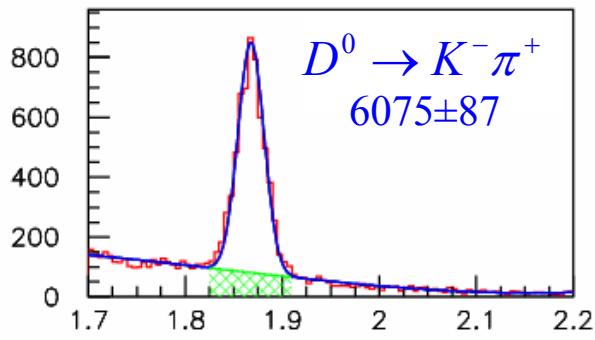
- FOCUS

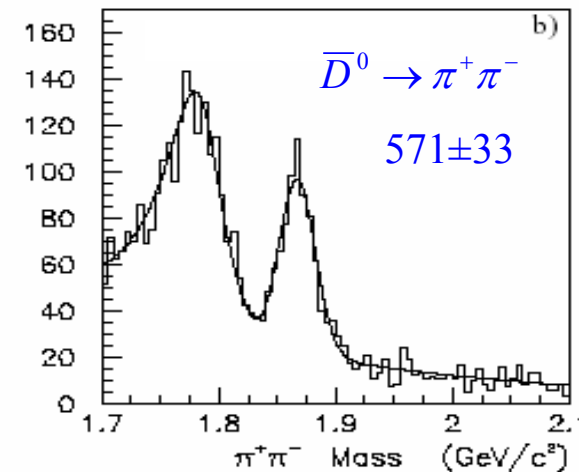
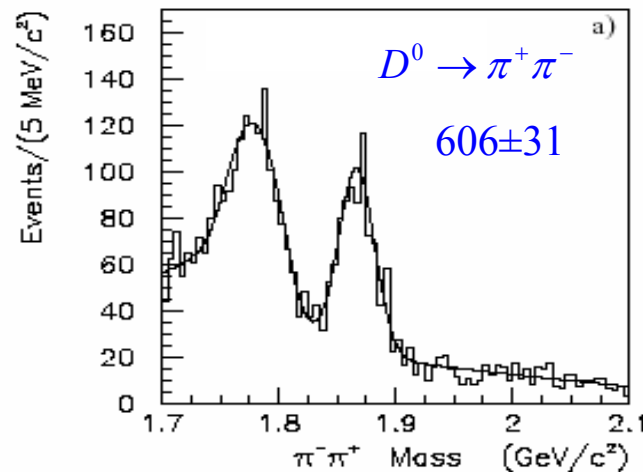
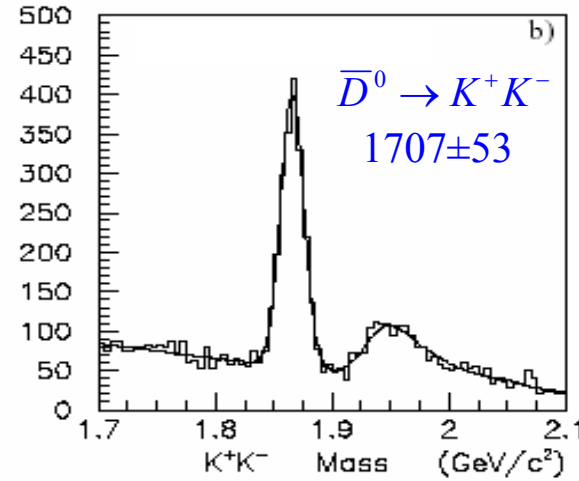
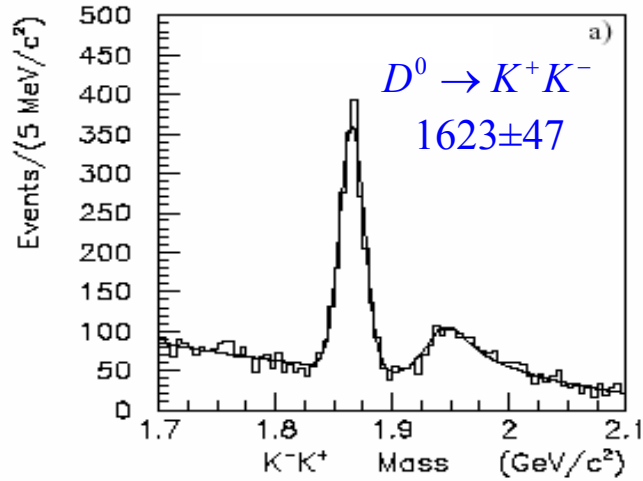
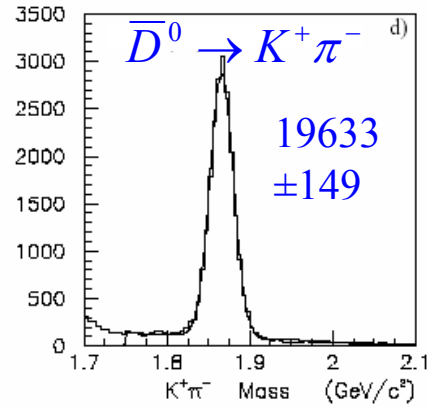
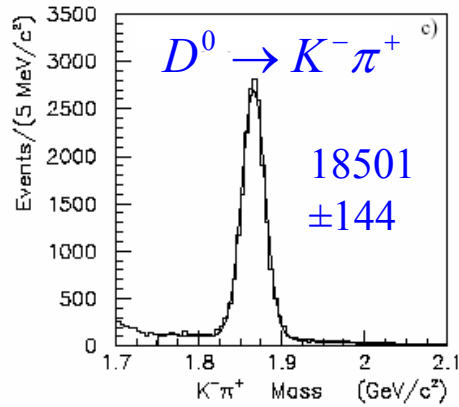
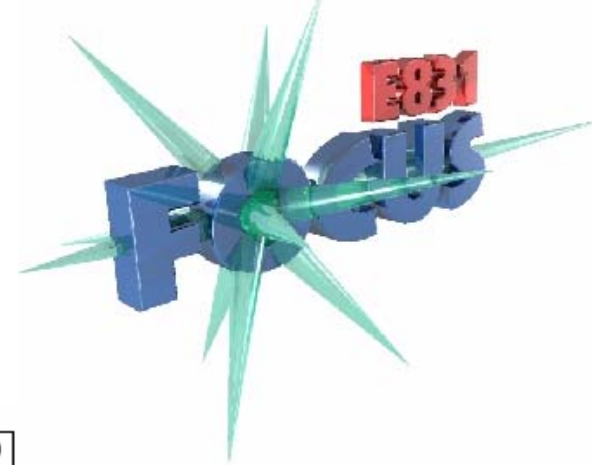


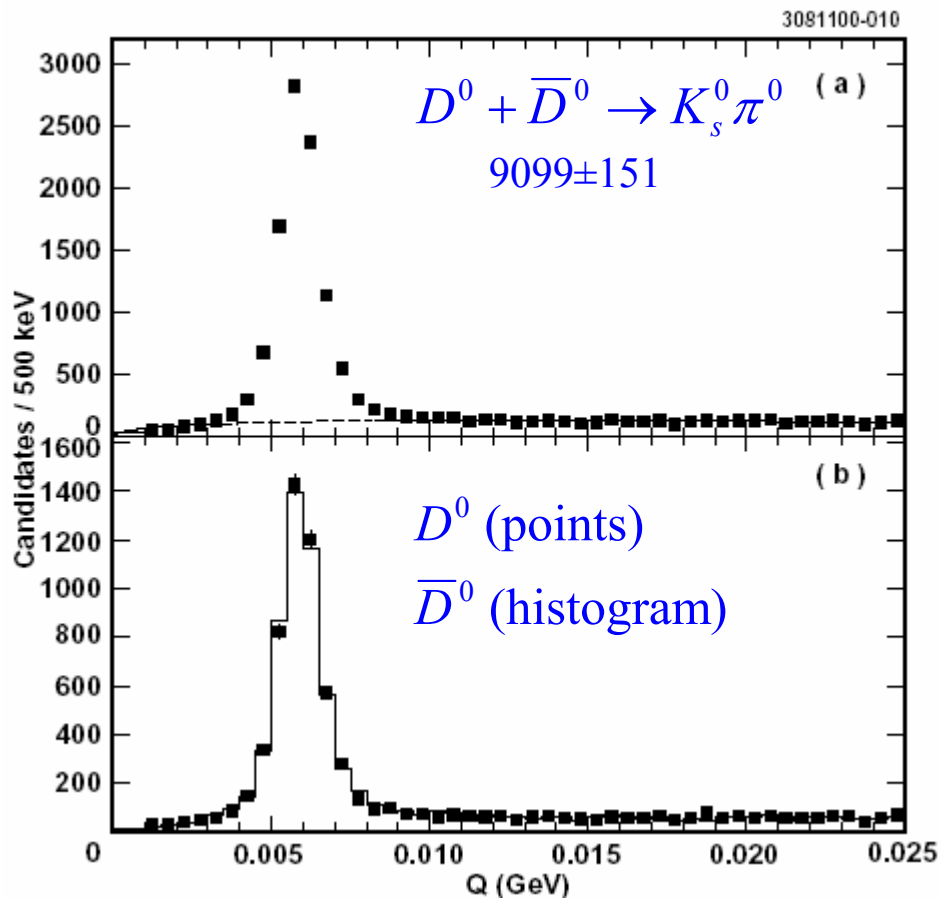
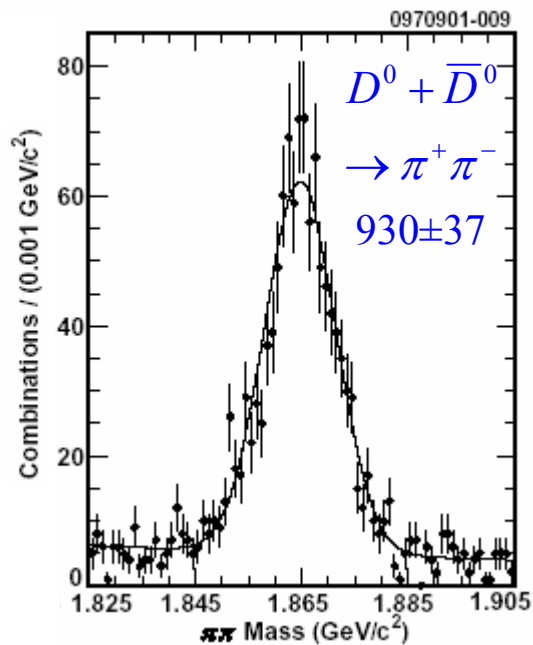
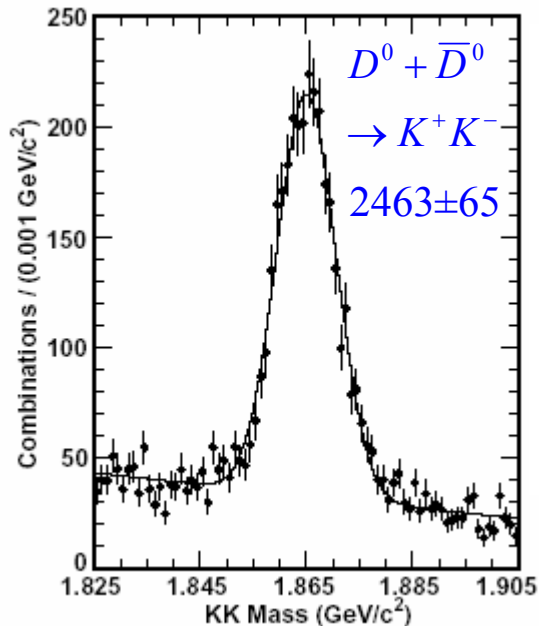
- CLEO

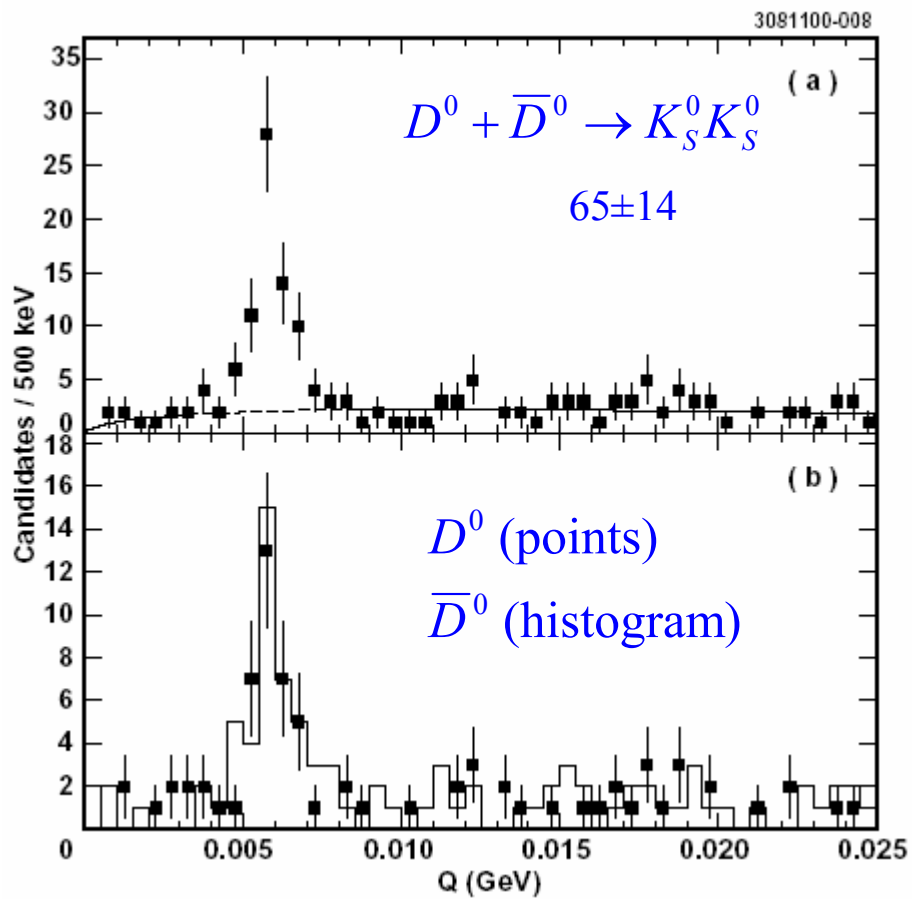
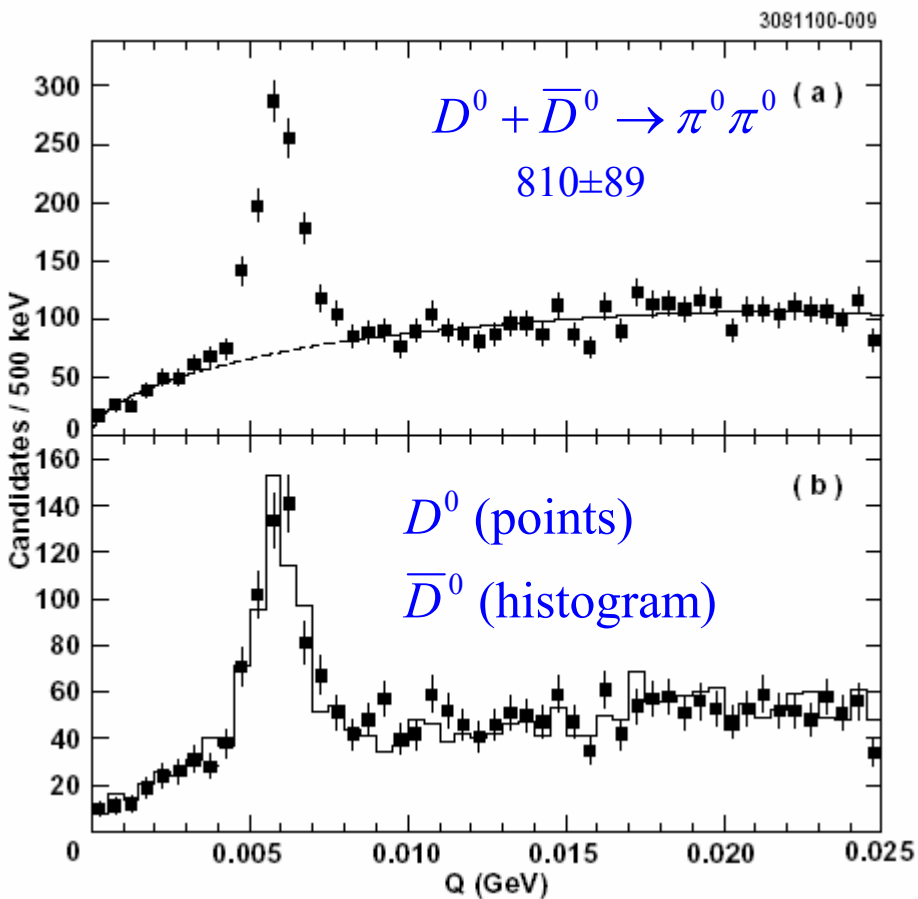


# E791

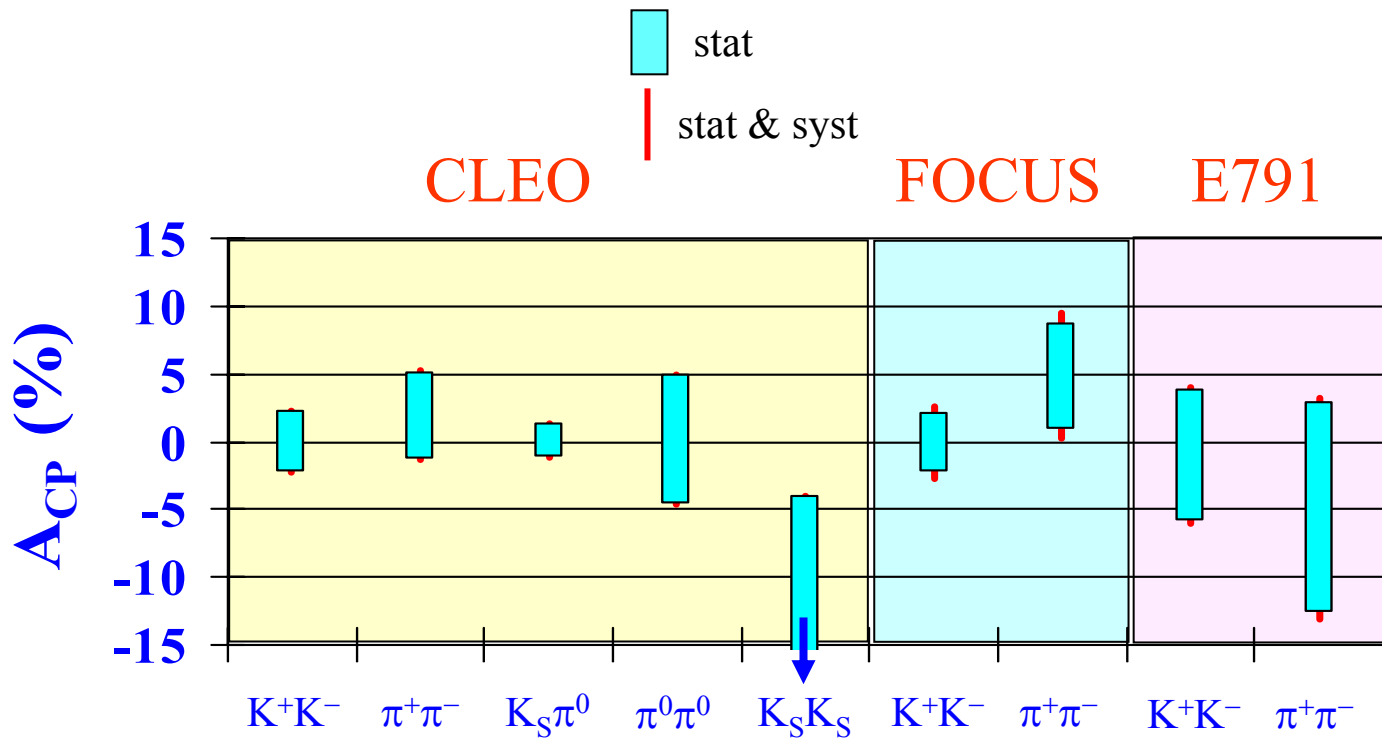








# $D^0$ $A_{CP}$ Summary



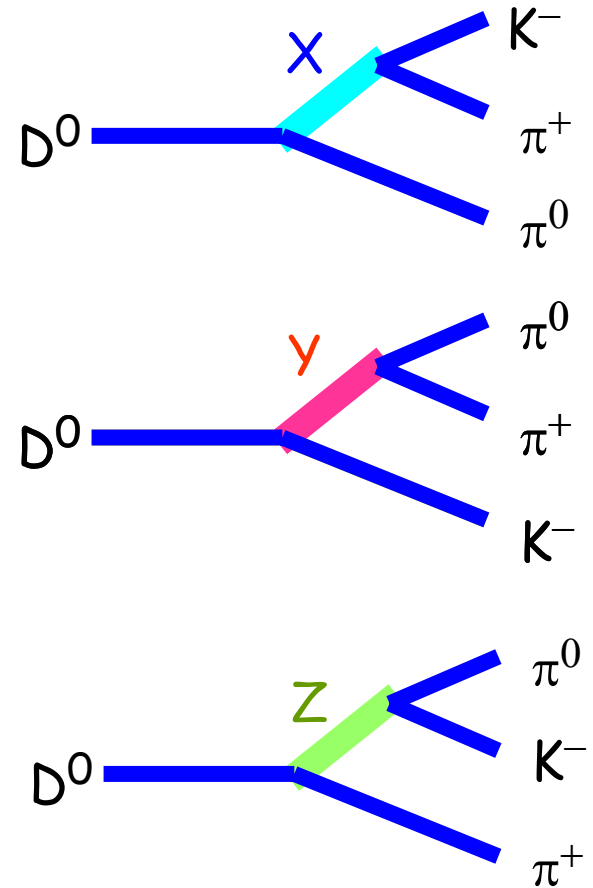
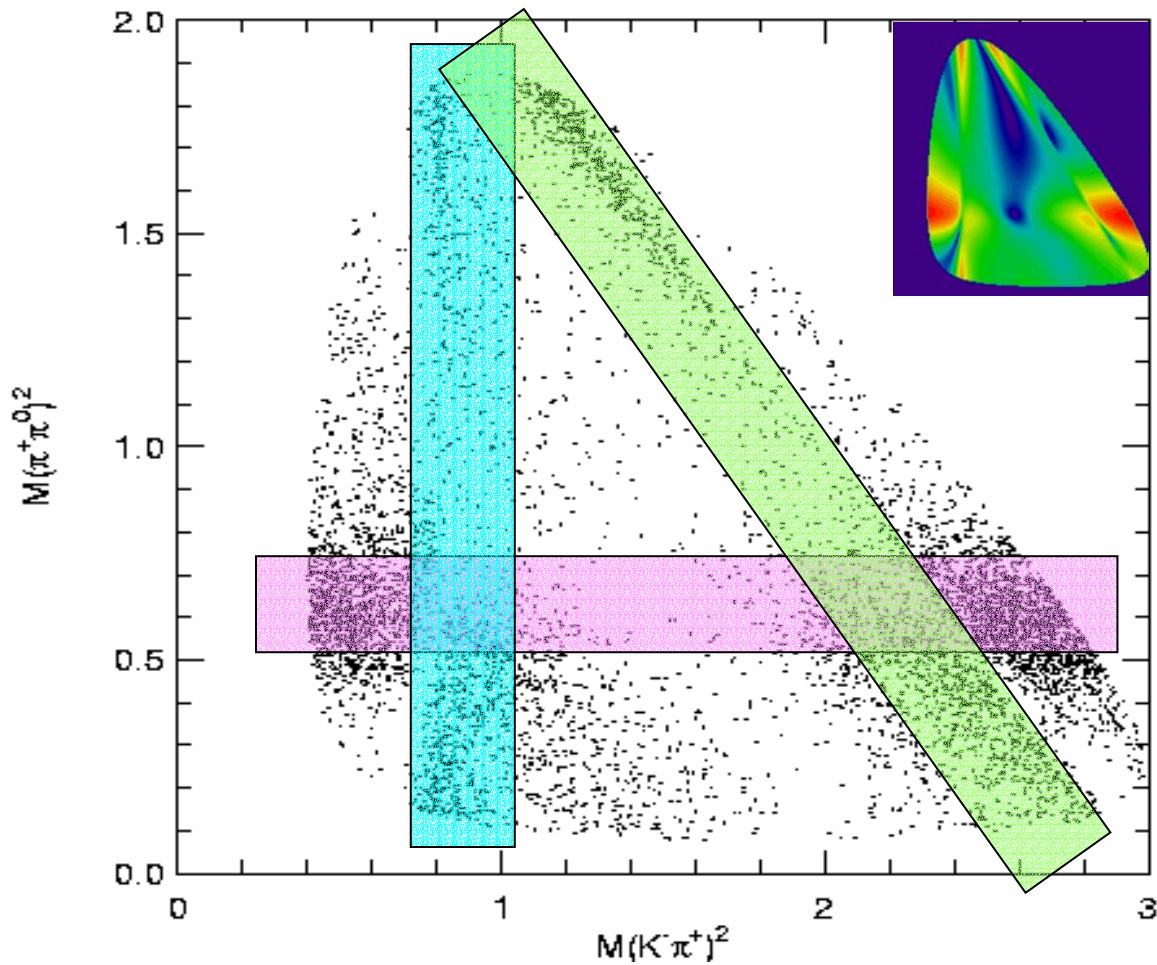
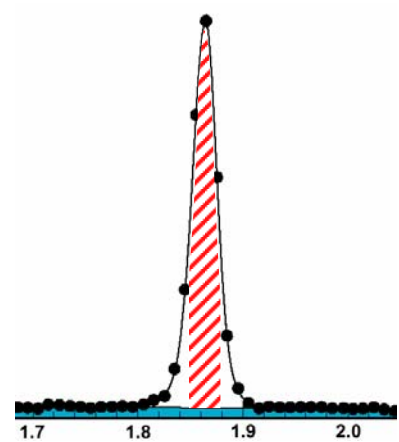
|              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| $K^+K^-$     | $0.0 \pm 2.2 \pm 0.8$  |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | $1.9 \pm 3.2 \pm 0.8$  |
| $K_S\pi^0$   | $0.1 \pm 1.3$          |
| $\pi^0\pi^0$ | $0.1 \pm 4.8$          |
| $K_S K_S$    | $-23 \pm 19$           |
| $K^+K^-$     | $-0.1 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.5$ |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | $4.8 \pm 3.9 \pm 2.5$  |
| $K^+K^-$     | $-1.0 \pm 4.9 \pm 1.2$ |
| $\pi^+\pi^-$ | $-4.9 \pm 7.8 \pm 2.5$ |

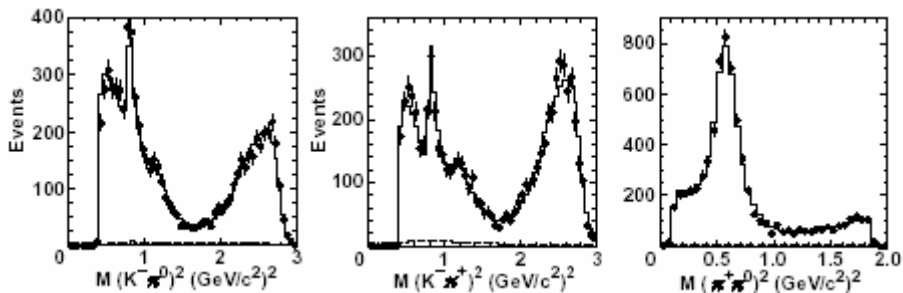
\* All analyses statistics limited.  
 \* None are background free.

# Other Promising Approaches

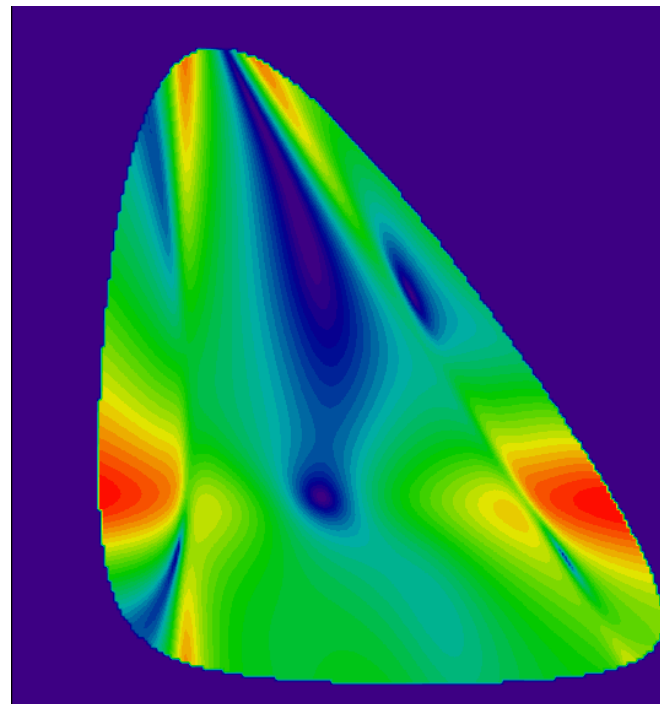
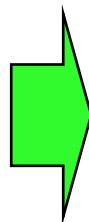
- Look for CPV in Dalitz Plots:
  - Analyze  $D$  and  $\bar{D}$  samples separately
  - Any differences in amplitudes & phases is an indication of CPV.
  - Work under way by several groups.
- Examples from CLEO
  - $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  (Published last year).
  - $D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$  (Preliminary results).
  - $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0$  (soon...)
  - $D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^0 \pi^0$  (soon...).







|   | Resonance       | Fit Fraction      | Phase        |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | $\rho(770)^+$   | $0.788 \pm 0.023$ | 0 (fixed)    |
| 2 | $K^*(892)^-$    | $0.161 \pm 0.010$ | $163 \pm 4$  |
| 3 | $K^*(892)^0$    | $0.127 \pm 0.010$ | $0 \pm 4$    |
| 4 | $\rho(1700)^+$  | $0.057 \pm 0.011$ | $171 \pm 7$  |
| 5 | $K_0^*(1430)^0$ | $0.041 \pm 0.009$ | $166 \pm 7$  |
| 6 | $K_0^*(1430)^-$ | $0.033 \pm 0.009$ | $56 \pm 7$   |
| 7 | $K^*(1680)^-$   | $0.013 \pm 0.004$ | $103 \pm 11$ |
| 8 | Non-res         | $0.075 \pm 0.011$ | $31 \pm 7$   |



(Show Movie)

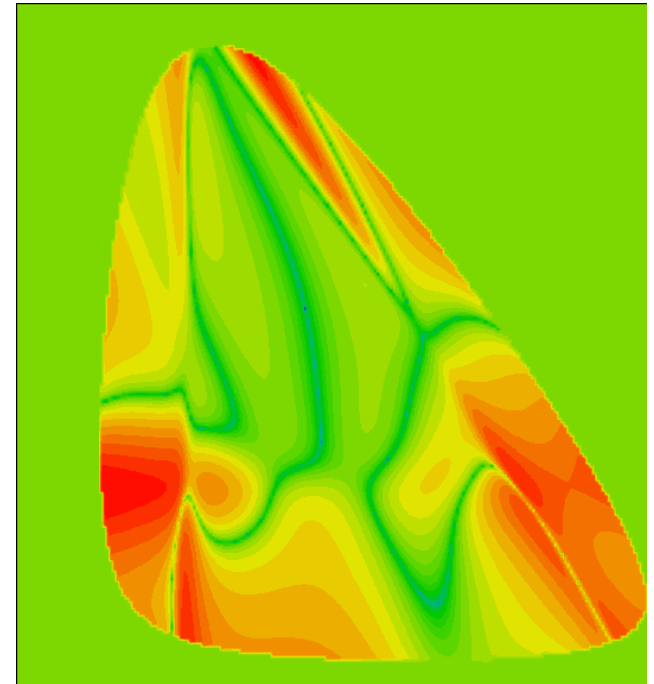
We are sensitive to the amplitude and phase of something with  $BR \sim 10^{-3}$ .

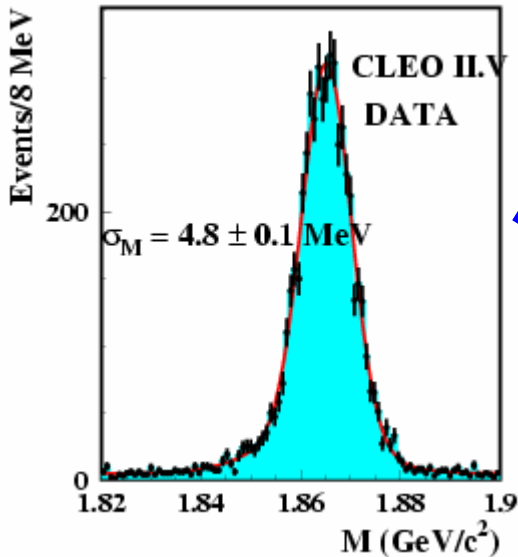
Fit  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  Dalitz Plots separately  
and look for asymmetries:

$$A_{CP} = \int \frac{|M_{D^0}|^2 - |M_{\bar{D}^0}|^2}{|M_{D^0}|^2 + |M_{\bar{D}^0}|^2} dDP$$

Find  $A_{CP} = 0.031 \pm 0.086$

(Not an optimized ACP analysis)





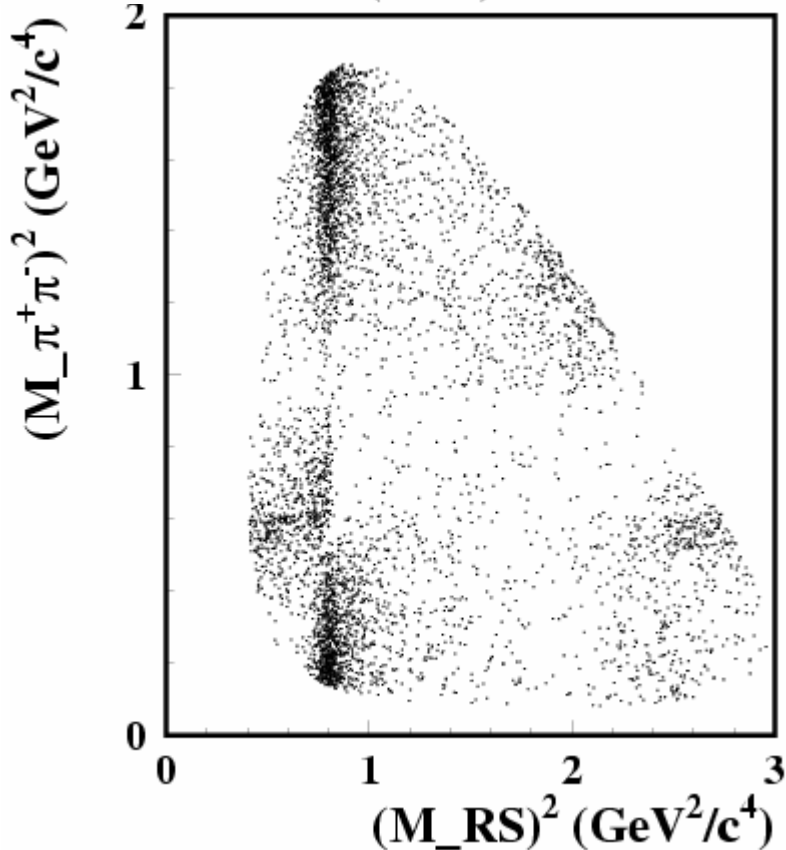
Almost no background

Fit  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  samples separately

writing

$$\begin{cases} |D^0\rangle = \frac{1}{2p} (|D_1\rangle + |D_2\rangle) \\ |\bar{D}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{2q} (|D_1\rangle - |D_2\rangle) \end{cases}$$

with  $p^2 + q^2 = 1$

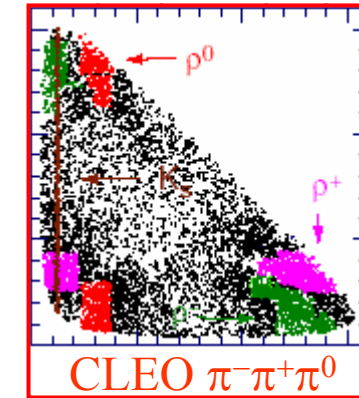
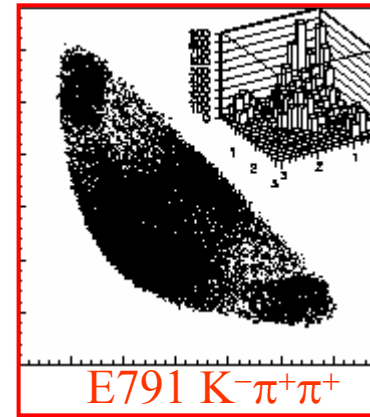


PRELIMINARY:

$$p = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - (-0.02 \pm 0.02) \right) e^{i(-0.03 \pm 0.04)}$$

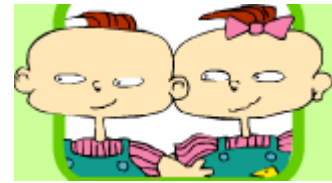
# Outlook (is interesting)

- E791 and FOCUS
  - Working on  $A_{CP}$  analyses (for example Dalitz plots).
- CLEO-c
  - Still working on analyses using CLEO-II, II.V and III data.
  - CLEO-c will turn on in about a year.
    - ◆ ~30 million DD events (and new  $A_{CP}$  search modes).
    - ◆ ~ 1.5 million  $D_s D_s$  events
- B Factories
  - In the next 5 (?) years Belle and BaBar will accumulate ~100 times the integrated luminosity that CLEO has at the Y(4S).
    - ◆ Improve on present CLEO limits by at least a factor of 10.
- Hadron Machines
  - CDF & D0 are getting into the game.
  - BTeV (& LHC-b ?) could have  $10^9$  reconstructed charm events.
  - COMPASS ? Others ?
- BES



**Extra Slides...**

# CPV through quantum coherence at CLEO-c

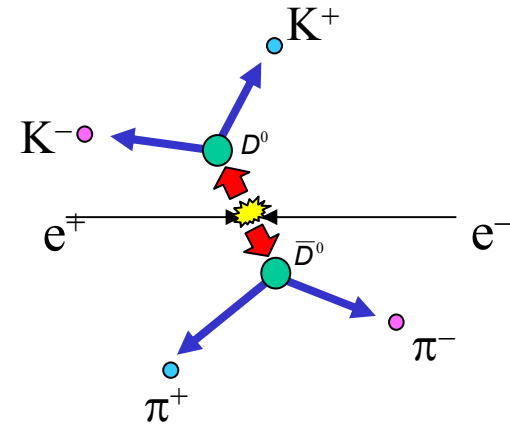


At the  $\psi''(3770)$

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \psi'' \rightarrow D^0\bar{D}^0$$

$$J^{PC} = 1^{--}$$

i.e. **CP+**



Suppose both  $D^0$ 's decay to CP eigestates  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ :  
 These can **NOT** have the **same CP** :

$$CP(f_1 f_2) = \underbrace{CP(f_1)}_{+} \underbrace{CP(f_2)}_{-} (-1)^l = \text{CP-}$$

+                      - (since  $l=1$ )

Observing this is evidence of ~~CP~~

Sensitivity to this will be at the  $\sim 1\%$  level

# $D^0 \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^0$ $A_{CP}$ Fits

| Component                | $D^0$ Sample      |                   | $\overline{D}^0$ Sample |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
|                          | Amplitude         | Phase (degrees)   | Amplitude               | Phase (degrees)   |
| $\rho(770)^+$            | $1.0 \pm 0.0$     | $0^\circ$ (fixed) | $1.0 \pm 0.0$           | $0^\circ$ (fixed) |
| $K^*(892)^-$             | $0.433 \pm 0.034$ | $168.9 \pm 3.3$   | $0.442 \pm 0.015$       | $157.8 \pm 3.4$   |
| $\overline{K}^*(892)^0$  | $0.391 \pm 0.026$ | $1.3 \pm 3.7$     | $0.410 \pm 0.022$       | $-4.9 \pm 4.9$    |
| $\rho(1700)^+$           | $2.590 \pm 0.538$ | $175.0 \pm 7.5$   | $2.720 \pm 0.272$       | $163.9 \pm 7.6$   |
| $\overline{K}_0(1430)^0$ | $0.989 \pm 0.124$ | $173.9 \pm 8.2$   | $0.774 \pm 0.089$       | $159.3 \pm 8.1$   |
| $K_0(1430)^-$            | $0.701 \pm 0.211$ | $59.0 \pm 10.0$   | $0.917 \pm 0.117$       | $55.0 \pm 7.1$    |
| $K^*(1680)^-$            | $2.567 \pm 1.540$ | $107.4 \pm 69.2$  | $2.060 \pm 0.423$       | $106.4 \pm 13.5$  |
| Non Res.                 | $1.840 \pm 0.146$ | $39.9 \pm 7.9$    | $1.780 \pm 0.160$       | $21.3 \pm 6.0$    |
| $\chi^2$                 | 227               |                   | 233                     |                   |
| $-2 \ln \mathcal{L}$     | 3237              |                   | 3302                    |                   |
| C.L.(%)                  | 93.1              |                   | 80.7                    |                   |



- E791 references:
  - Phys. Lett. B403 (1997) 377
  - Phys. Lett. B421 (1998) 405
- FOCUS references:
  - Phys. Lett. B491 (2000) 232
  - Phys. Rev. Lett. 88 (2002) 041602
- CLEO references:
  - Phys. Rev. D63 (2001) 071101
  - Phys. Rev. D65 (2002) 092001
  - T. J. Bergfeld (Ph.D. Thesis, UIUC)
- Theory references:
  - Buchella et. al., Phys. Rev. D51 (1995)
  - Burdman hep-ph/9407378
  - Bigi & Yamamoto, Phys. Lett B349 (1995)
  - Lipkin & Xing, Phys. Lett B450 (1999)