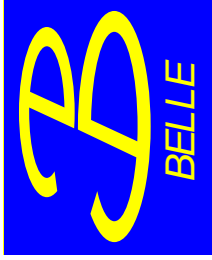


Measurement of ϕ_2/α using $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$ Decays at Belle and BaBar



Alexander Somov



CKM 06, Nagoya 2006

Introduction (CP violation in $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ decays)
Measurements in

$$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$$

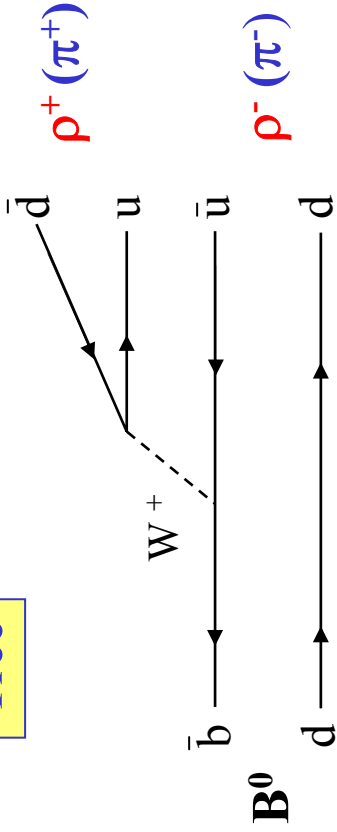
$$B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \rho^0$$

$$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$$

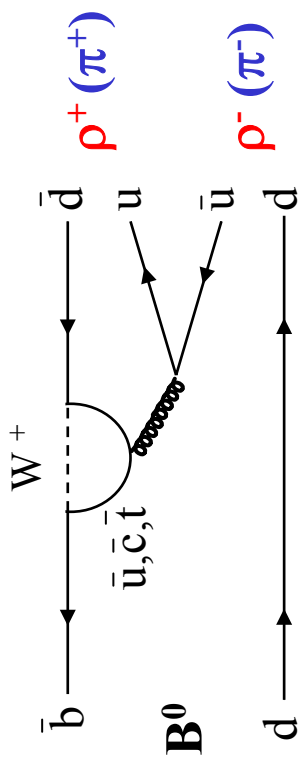
ϕ_2 constraint from an Isospin analysis

CP Violation in $B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ decays

Tree



Penguin



$$\frac{N(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-) - N(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)}{N(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-) + N(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)} = A_{\rho\rho} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + S_{\rho\rho} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

Direct CPV Mixing induced CPV

Tree only

$$A_{\rho\rho} = 0$$

Tree + Penguin

$$A_{\rho\rho} \sim \sin(\delta)$$

direct CP violation

$$S_{\rho\rho} = \sin(2\phi_2)$$

$$S_{\rho\rho} = \sqrt{1 - A_{\rho\rho}^2} \sin(2\phi_{eff})$$

→ determine ϕ_2 using isospin analysis



Three main decays used for the extraction of ϕ_2 (α)



relatively clean signal, large penguin contribution



not a CP eigenstate, time-dependent Dalitz analysis



Advantages of $\rho^+ \rho^-$:

- small penguin contribution due to relatively small

$$Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0) = (1.16_{-0.36}^{+0.37} \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-6} \quad [Babar, hep-ex/0607097]$$

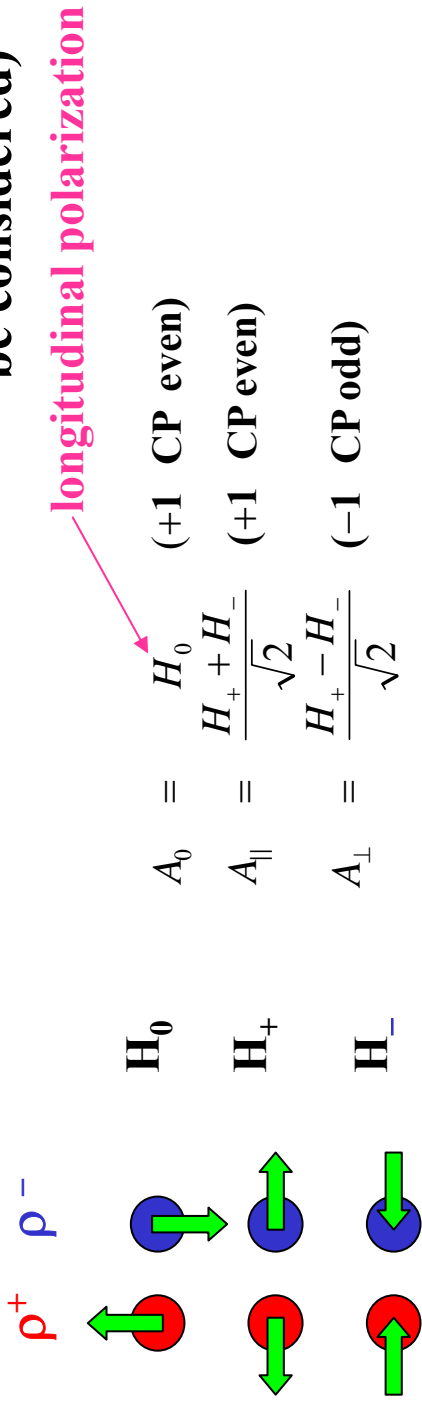
- relatively large measured branching fraction for $b \rightarrow u$ process

$$\frac{Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)}{Br(B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} \sim 4.4$$



Complications:

- $\rho^+ \rho^-$ is a VV state \rightarrow 3 helicity states (three helicity amplitudes should be considered)

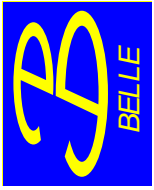


☺ Fortunately, longitudinal polarization dominates

$$f_L = 0.977 \pm 0.024^{+0.015}_{-0.013} \quad \text{BaBar: hep-ex/0607098}$$

$$f_L = 0.941^{+0.034}_{-0.040} \pm 0.030 \quad \text{Belle: PRL96, 171801 2006}$$

$$f_L = 0.967^{+0.022}_{-0.027} \quad \text{PDG}$$



CP analysis in $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ decays (cont'd)



Complications (cont'd):

- ‘Dirty’ final state $\rho^+ \rho^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^- \pi^0$; $\Gamma(\rho) = 150 \text{ MeV}$
large backgrounds
- **I = 1** contribution due to finite width of ρ
[A.F.Falk, Z.Ligeti, Y. Nir, H.Quinn PRD69, 011502, 2004]
- Contribution from EW penguin

Constraint on ϕ_2 / α



- Extract ϕ_2 using an Isospin analysis (similar to $\pi^+ \pi^-$ analysis)
 - ‘model independent’ approach
- The penguin contribution can also be bound using flavor SU(3) relations
 - [M.Beneke, M.Gronau, J.Rohrer, M.Spranger *hep-ph/0604005*]
 - [M.Gronau, O.F.Hernandez, D.London, J.L.Rosner, *Phys.Rev.D50,4529,1994*]



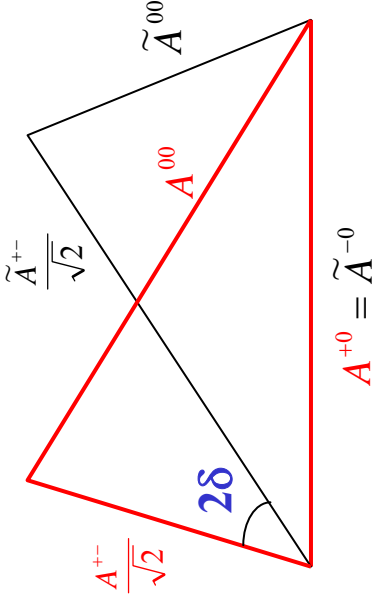
Isospin analysis in $B \rightarrow \rho\rho (\pi\pi)$

- Measure $A_{\rho\rho}$ and $S_{\rho\rho}$: $S_{\pi\pi} = \sqrt{1 - A_{\pi\pi}^2} \sin(2\phi_2^{\text{eff}})$ $\phi_2^{\text{eff}} = \phi_2 + \delta$
- Use isospin relations [M.Gronau and D.London, *Phys.Rev.Letter.* 65, 1990]

Two amplitude triangles:

$$\frac{A^{+-}}{\sqrt{2}} + A^{00} = A^{+0}, \quad \frac{\bar{A}^{+-}}{\sqrt{2}} + \bar{A}^{-00} = \bar{A}^{-0+}$$

- $A^{+-} = A(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)$
- $\bar{A}^{+-} = A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-)$
- $A^{00} = A(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0)$
- $\bar{A}^{00} = A(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0)$
- $A^{+0} = A(B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0)$
- $\bar{A}^{-0} = A(B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \rho^0)$

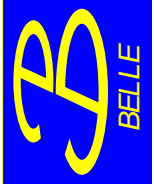


6 unknowns, and 5 observables:

Br 's, $A_{\rho\rho}$, $S_{\rho\rho}$ (+ 2, not yet measured CP asymmetries in $\rho^0\rho^0$)

- Calculate confidence level applying R-fit method (see next talks)

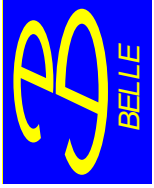
[J.Charles et. Al. *Eur.Phys.J.C41:1-131, 2005*]



Common features of $B \rightarrow \rho\rho$ measurements



- small branching fractions: $10^{-6} - 10^{-5}$
- Large background $S/B \sim O(1\%)$
- All types of background contribute: continuum, $b \rightarrow c$ and $b \rightarrow u$ continuum is a dominant background. Use Fisher or neural nets (BaBar) to discriminate
- Multiple B candidates in the same event. Best candidates selection based on best π^0 mass and best χ^2 of the vertex fit. Events with misreconstructed pions, SCF. Use separate PDFs.
- Several variables used to separate signal from backgrounds: m_{bc} , ΔE , $m_{\pi\pi}$, $\cos\theta$, event topology, flavor, Δt



Analysis strategy

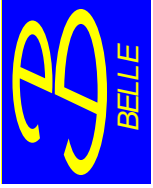


BaBar

- Determine signal yield, polarization, CP parameters simultaneously using a multidimensional fit.
- Loose cuts on kinematical variables → more signal events in the fit.
- Use PDFs for ‘all’ variables to discriminate against background
 - PDF shapes, correlations among variables (sometimes fits exhibit small bias)

Belle

- Relatively stringent cuts on kinematical variables.
- Separate fits for event yields, polarization, and CP parameters.
 - larger statistical errors



$M_{bc} - \Delta E - LR$ fit results

NEW Belle results (*preliminary*)

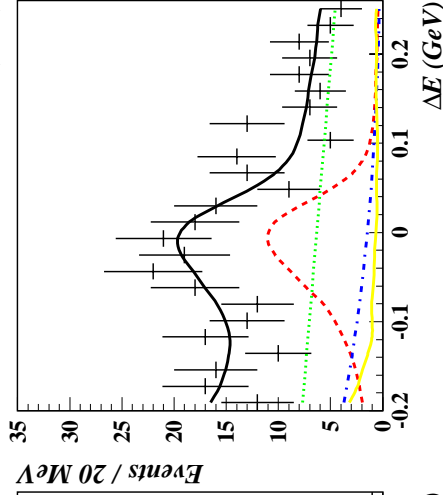
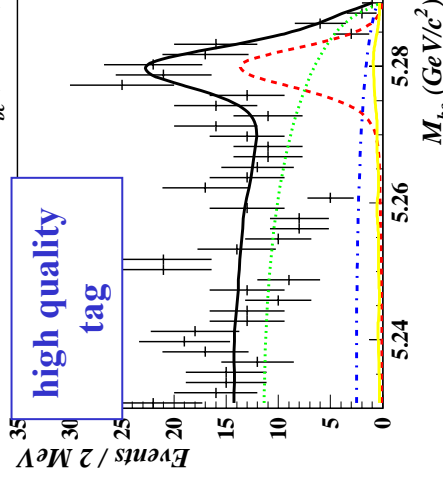
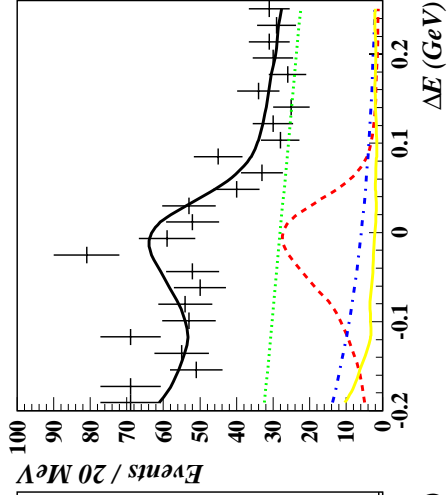
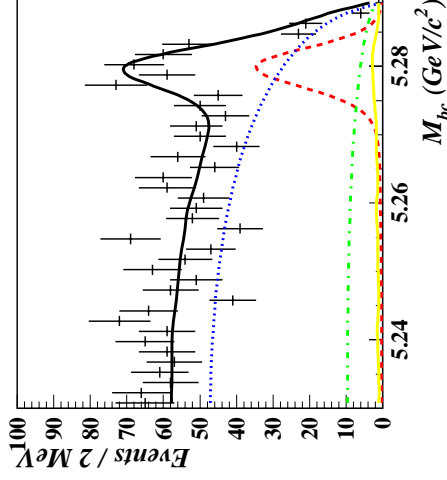
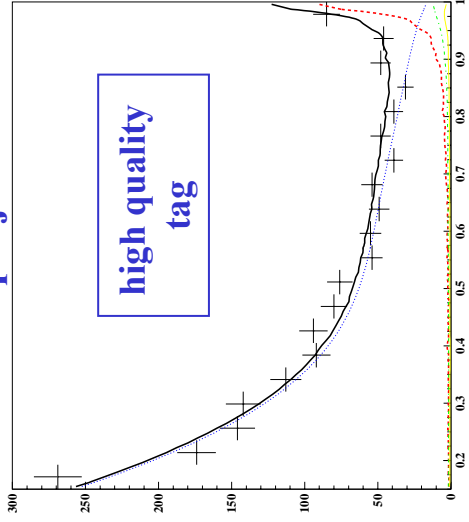
535 Million BB pairs

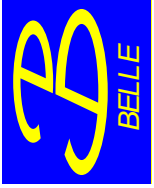
Fit results:

N_{evt} in the fit = 176843

$N_{\rho\rho+\rho\pi\pi} = 567$

LR fit projection





CP fit results

535 Million BB pairs

Signal true PDF

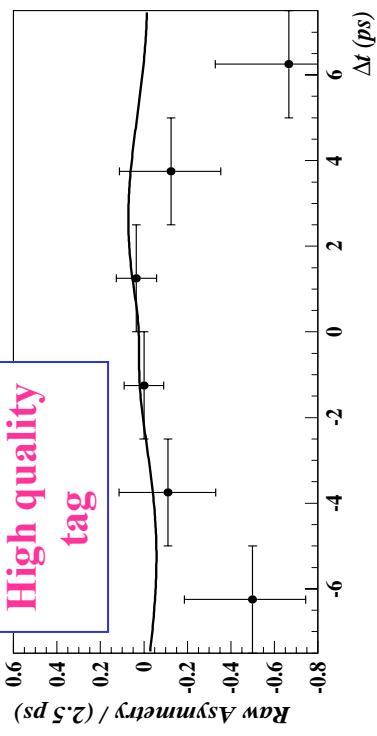
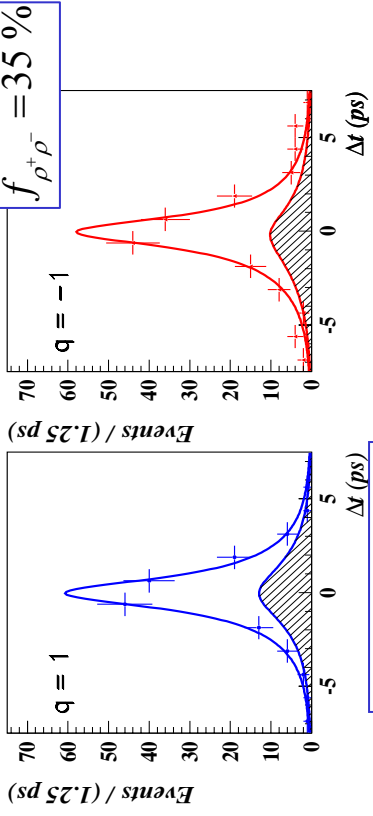
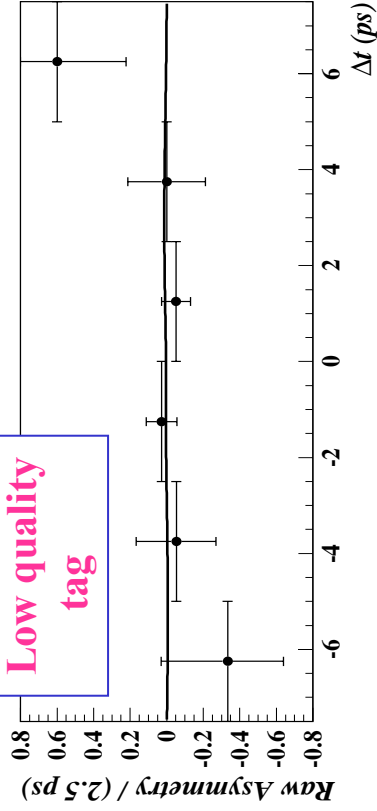
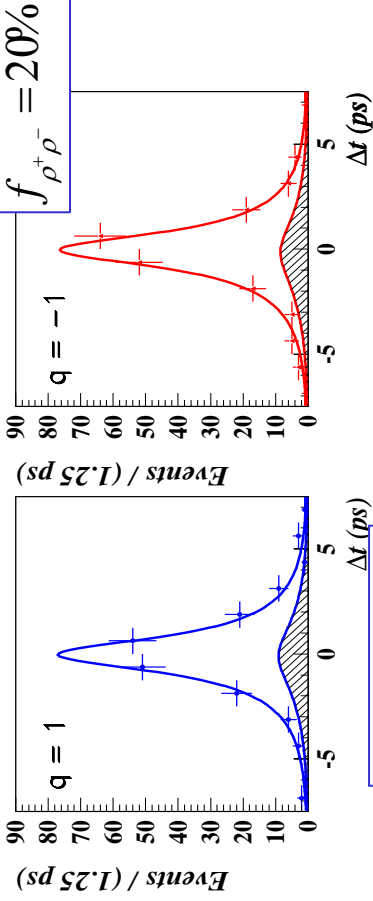
$$P_{q=\pm 1}^{\text{long}} = \frac{e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_B}}{4\tau} \{1 + q(A_{pp} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t) + S_{pp} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t))\}$$

fit for two parameters A_{pp} , S_{pp}

Preliminary

$$A_{pp} = 0.16 \pm 0.21(\text{stat}) \pm 0.07(\text{syst})$$

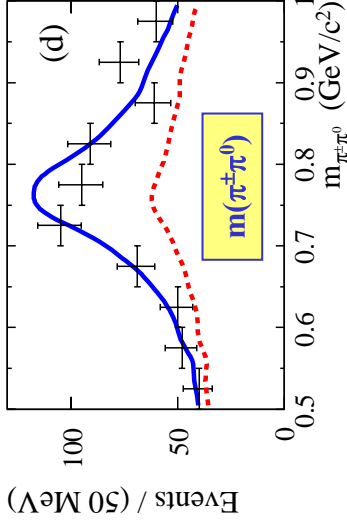
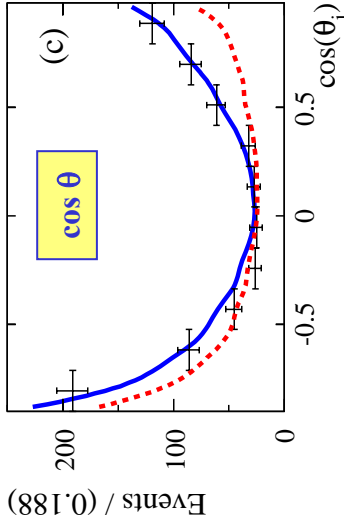
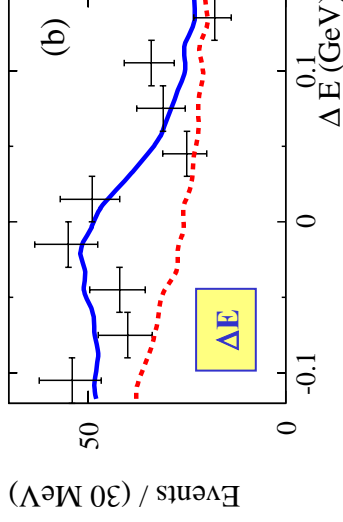
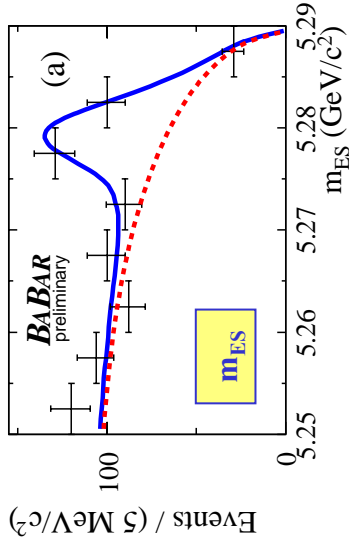
$$S_{pp} = 0.19^{+0.29}_{-0.30}(\text{stat})^{+0.07}_{-0.06}(\text{syst})$$





$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ fit results

high-purity events



347 Million BB pairs

Updated this summer
hep-ex/0607092

Simultaneous fit for the
yield, polarization, and
CP parameters **C** and **S**

$$N_{\rho^+\rho^-} = 615 \pm 57$$

$$Br = 30.0 \pm 4 \pm 5$$

Previous (PRL 95,041805, 2005)

BaBar: $f_L = 0.978 \pm 0.014_{-0.029}^{+0.021}$

(PRL 95,041805, 2005)

$$Br = 22.8 \pm 3.8_{-2.6}^{+2.3}$$

Previous Belle:

$$f_L = 0.941_{-0.040}^{+0.034} \pm 0.030$$

(PRL 96,171801, 2006)

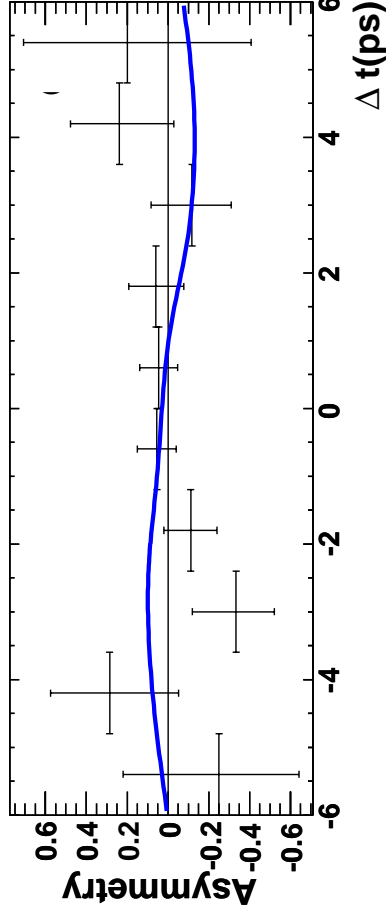
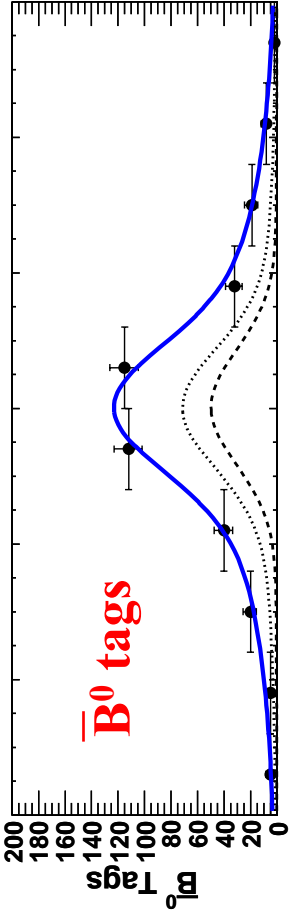
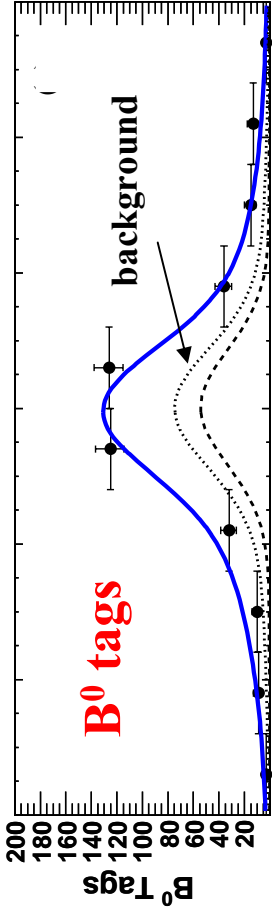
$$Br = (23.5 \pm 2.2 \pm 4.1) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$f_L = 0.977 \pm 0.024_{-0.013}^{+0.015}$$



CP Asymmetries

hep-ex/0607092



Signal true PDF

$$P_{q=\pm 1}^{\text{long}} = \frac{e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_B}}{4\tau} \{ 1 + q(S_{\rho\rho} \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) - C_{\rho\rho} \cos(\Delta m \Delta t)) \}$$

$$C_{\rho\rho} = -0.07 \pm 0.15(\text{stat}) \pm 0.06(\text{syst})$$

$$S_{\rho\rho} = -0.19(\text{stat}) \pm 0.21^{+0.05}_{-0.07}(\text{syst})$$



Measurements in $B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \rho^0$ decays

NEW measurements last summer, [hep-ex/0607092](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0607092)

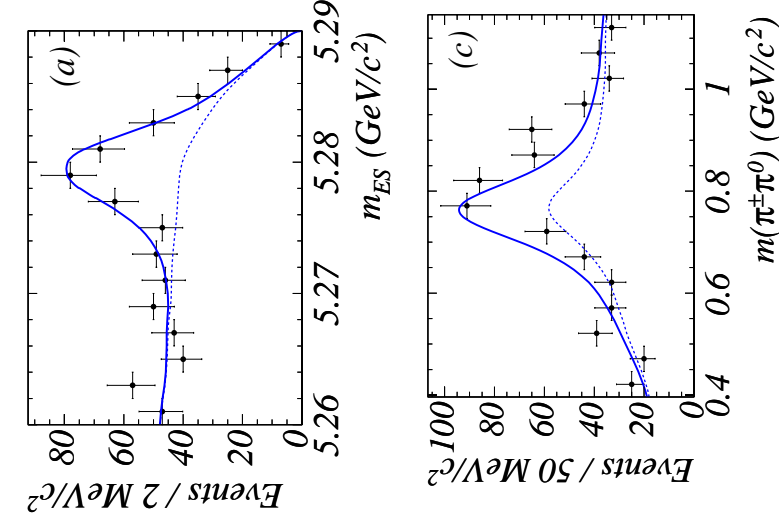
232 Million BB pairs

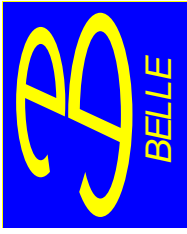
Extract signal yield, polarization and charge asymmetry using an extended unbinned (7-dimensional) ML fit to m_{ES} , ΔE , $m(\pi\pi)^{+0}$, $\cos\theta_{+0}$, x_N

Simultaneous fit for the yield, polarization, and charge asymmetry

$$N_{\text{total}} = 74293$$

$$N_{\rho^+\rho^0} = 390 \pm 49$$

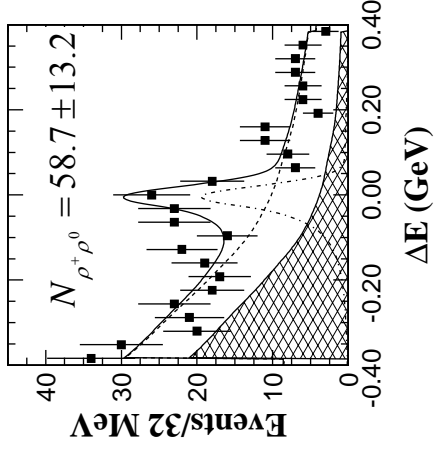




Measurements in $B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \rho^0$ decays (cont'd)

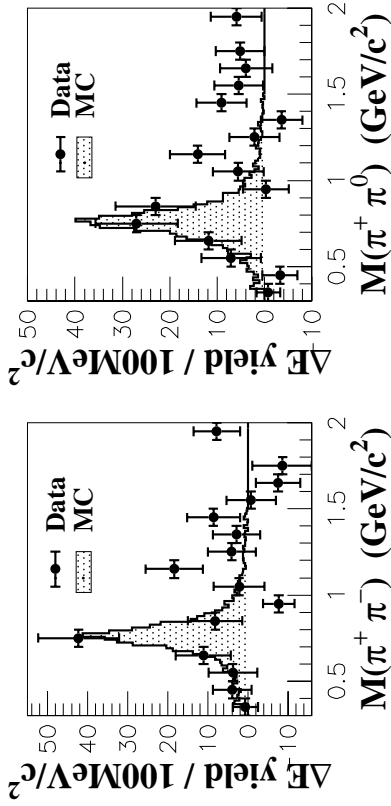
Belle results (old), *PRL 91, 221801 (2003)*

85 Million BB pairs

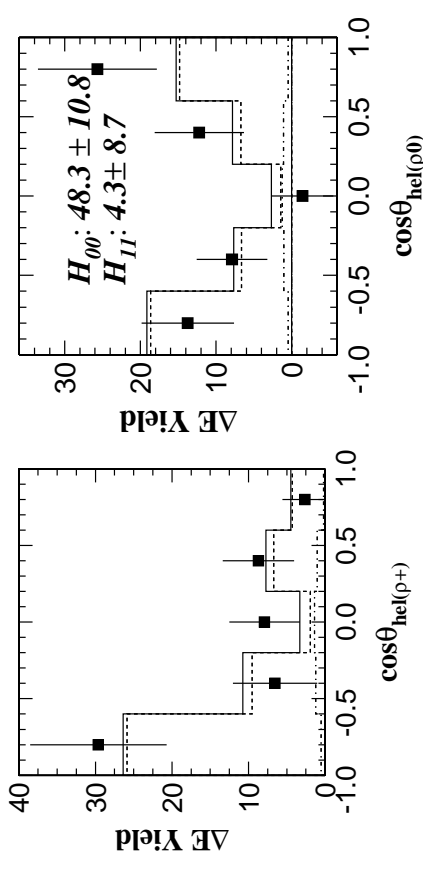


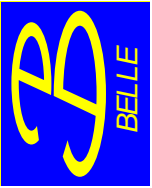
- Determine signal yield from a fit to ΔE distribution
- Obtain polarization from a simultaneous fit to background subtracted $\cos \theta_+ \cos \theta_0$ distributions
- Determine charge asymmetry from separate fits to ΔE distributions of $B^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0$ and $B^- \rightarrow \rho^- \rho^0$ candidates

Background subtracted $m(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ and $m(\pi^- \pi^0)$



Background subtracted $\cos \theta_{+} \cos \theta_0$





$B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \rho^0$ results



232 Million BB pairs



85 Million BB pairs



HFAG

Br (10^{-6})	$16.8 \pm 2.2 \pm 2.3$	$31.7 \pm 7.1^{+3.8}_{-6.7}$	18.2 ± 3.0
f_L	$0.905 \pm 0.042^{+0.023}_{-0.027}$	$0.948 \pm 0.106 \pm 0.021$	$0.912^{+0.044}_{-0.045}$
A_{CP}	$-0.12 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.10$	$0.00 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.03$	-0.08 ± 0.13

$$Br = (22.5^{+5.7}_{-5.4} \pm 5.8) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$f_L = 0.97^{+0.03}_{-0.07} \pm 0.04$$

$$A_{CP} = -0.19 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.03$$

Previous *BaBar* measurement:

Phys. Rev. Lett. **91**,
171802 (2003)



Evidence for $B \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$

348 Million BB pairs

hep-ex/0607097

Use an unbinned extended ML fit to extract signal yield and polarization

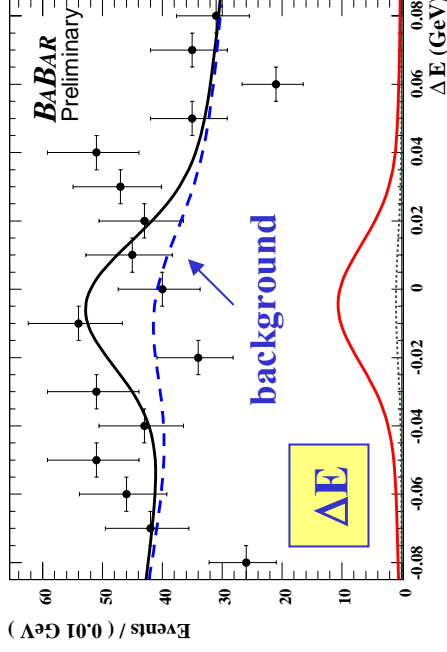
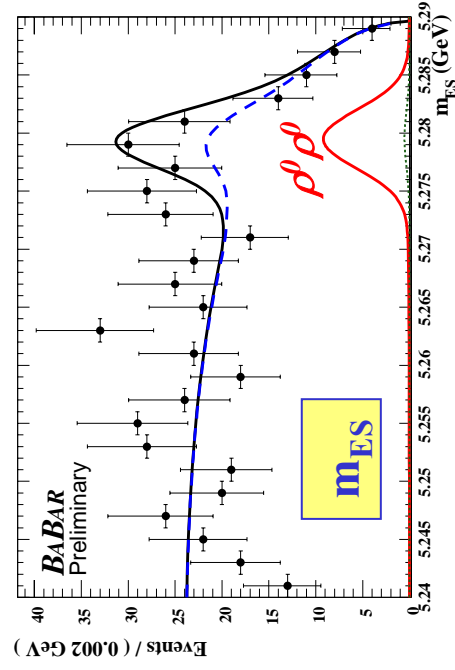
- 8 dimensional fit: m_{ES} , ΔE , $m(\pi\pi)_{1,2}$, $\cos\theta_{1,2}$, event topology, flavor tags
- total number of events in the fit 65180 , $N(\rho^0\rho^0) = 98^{+32}_{-31}$

Main components in the fit

- signal, $\varepsilon = 24.2\%$
- continuum background (use neural network and tagging information)
 - \Rightarrow float parameter values
- $b \rightarrow c$ background
- $b \rightarrow u$ background
- similar topology: $B^0 \rightarrow a_1\pi$ (dominant peaking background), $\rho^0 f^0$, $f^0 f^0$
- other modes: $\rho^0 K^{*0}$, $\rho^+ \rho^0$, $\rho\pi$, $\rho^+ \rho^-$, remaining
 - \Rightarrow float normalization



Evidence for $B \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$ (cont'd)



hep-ex/0607097

$$N_{\rho^0 \rho^0} = 98^{+32}_{-31} \pm 22(\text{syst})$$

$$Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0) = (1.16^{+0.37}_{-0.36} \pm 0.27(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$f_L = 0.86^{+0.11}_{-0.13} \pm 0.05(\text{syst})$$

Sources of dominant systematic errors:

PDF shapes, interference with $B^0 \rightarrow a_1 \pi$, fit bias

Results statistically consistent with previous BaBar measurements, *PRL* 94, 131801 (2005)

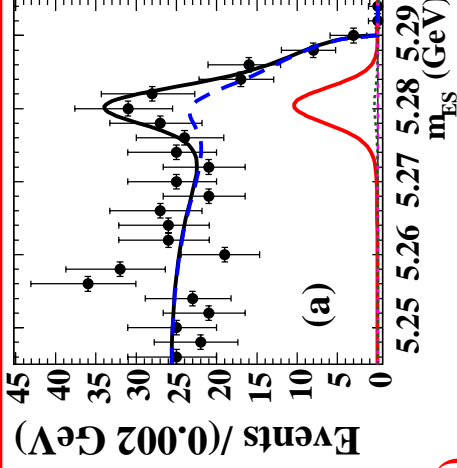
$Br < 1.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ at 90% CL



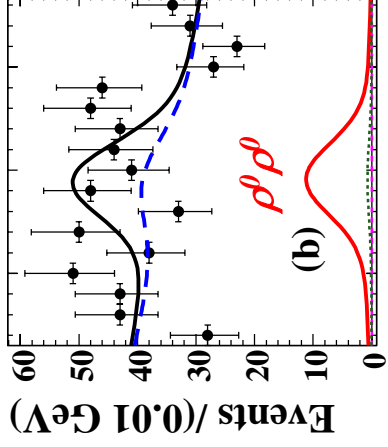
B \rightarrow $\rho^0 \rho^0$ - last minute results!

384 Million BB pairs

hep-ex/0612021
(12/11/2006)
submitted to PRL

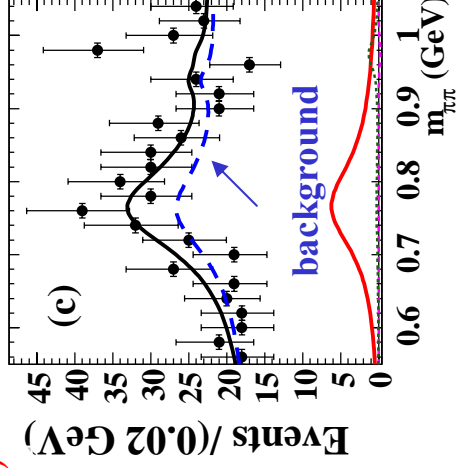


m_{ES}

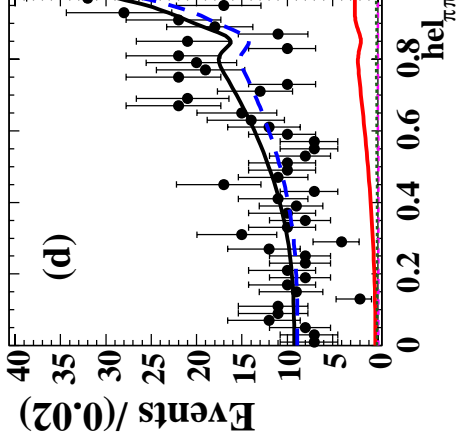


ΔE

$$N_{\rho^0 \rho^0} = 100 \pm 32 \pm 17(\text{syst})$$



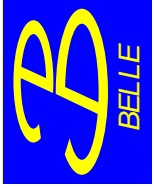
$m_{\tau\tau}$



$\cos \theta$

$$Br(B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0) = (1.07 \pm 0.33(\text{stat}) \pm 0.19(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$f_L = 0.87 \pm 13(\text{stat}) \pm 0.04(\text{syst})$$



Constraint on ϕ_2/α



Branching fractions and polarization fractions used in the calculations

(HFAG, Aug. 2006)

OLD

$$(26 \pm 6) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$(25 \pm 4) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$> 1.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$B(\rho^+ \rho^0)$	=	$(18.2 \pm 3.0) \cdot 10^{-6}$
$f_L(\rho^+ \rho^0)$	=	$0.912^{+0.044}_{-0.045}$
$B(\rho^+ \rho^-)$	=	$(23.1^{+3.2}_{-3.3}) \cdot 10^{-6}$
$f_L(\rho^+ \rho^-)$	=	0.968 ± 0.023
$B(\rho^0 \rho^0)$	=	$(1.16 \pm 0.46) \cdot 10^{-6}$
$f_L(\rho^0 \rho^0)$	=	$0.86^{+0.12}_{-0.14}$
$A(\rho^0 \rho^0)$	=	N.A.

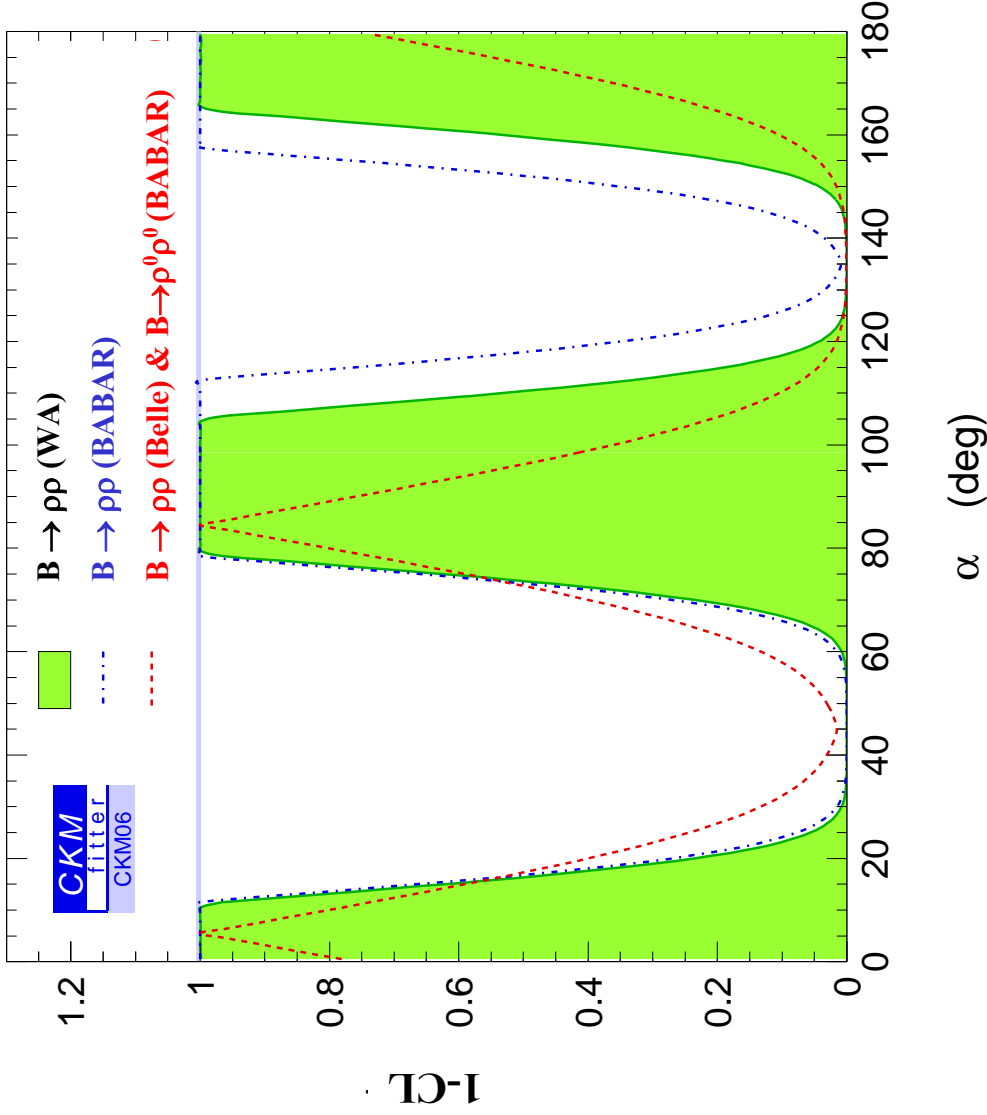
The isospin triangle is ‘closed’ with new measurements of $Br(\rho^+ \rho^-)$, $Br(\rho^+ \rho^0)$, $Br(\rho^0 \rho^0)$,

Caveats

- ignore interference with $\rho\pi\pi$, $\pi^+\pi^0\pi^-\pi^0$, $a_1\pi$
- ignore possible I = 1 contribution
- neglect EW penguin

(all believed to be small)

Constraint on ϕ_2 / α (cont'd)



Generally, Isospin analysis allows to extract ϕ_2 / α with **8-fold ambiguity**

$A_{\rho^0 \rho^0}$ ($S_{\rho^0 \rho^0}$) is not measured. We have **6 unknowns and 5 measurements.**

- leads to plateau on 1-CL plot
- the plateau width depends on $\text{Br}(\rho^0 \rho^0)$

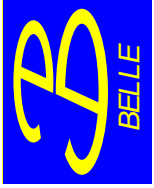
If $\text{Br}(\rho^0 \rho^0) \rightarrow 0$, Isospin triangles squashes



Squashed Isospin triangles at Belle due to large $\text{Br}(B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \rho^0) = 31.7$

- no ‘plateau’, 2-fold ambiguity

$71 < \phi_2 / \alpha < 113^\circ$ **$(92 \pm 21)^\circ$**
at 68% CL



Summary



Several new results during this year:

- Measurement of CP asymmetries in $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ at Belle
- Measurement of branching fractions, polarization fractions, and CP asymmetries in $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$ and $B \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^0$ decays at BaBar
- First evidence for $B \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$ decays at BaBar

From an Isospin analysis ϕ_2/α is constrained as

$$71 < \phi_2 / \alpha < 113^\circ$$

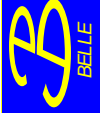
at 68% CL

New measurements are awaited to improve our knowledge on ϕ_2/α

(Belle first results on $\text{Br}(B \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0)$ will appear soon)

Backup slides

Summary of systematic errors



$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \rho^-$

	BB pairs 10^6	Value	BB pairs 10^6	Value
Br	347	4.1	274	+2.3-2.6
f_L	347	+0.015-0.013	274	0.03
$A(C)$	347	0.06	535	0.07
S	347	+0.05-0.07	535	+0.07-0.06

$B^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \rho^0$

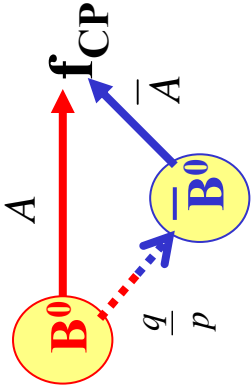
	BB pairs 10^6	Value	BB pairs 10^6	Value
Br	232	0.23	85	+3.8-6.7
f_L	232	+0.023-0.027	85	0.021
A_{CP}	232	0.10	85	0.03

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \rho^0$

	BB pairs 10^6	Value
Br	348	0.27

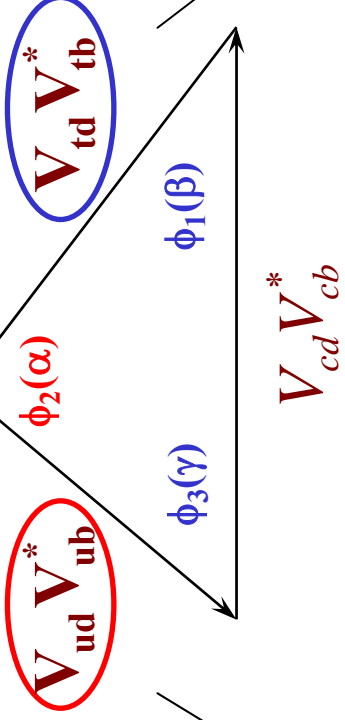


Mixing induced CP violation ($\sin 2\phi_2/\alpha$)

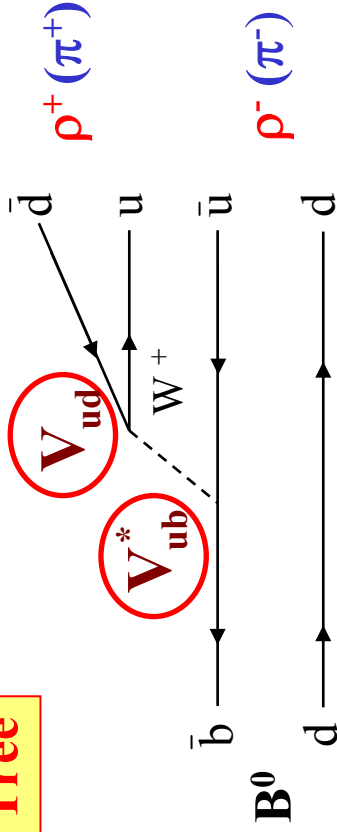


$$\phi_2 \equiv \arg\left(-\frac{V_{td} V_{tb}^*}{V_{ud} V_{ub}^*}\right)$$

$$A_{CP} = S_{pp} \frac{\sin(\Delta m \Delta t)}{S_{pp}} = \sin 2\phi_2$$



Tree



Mixing

