Measurements of CP violation in charmless 2-body B-meson decays at LHCb

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Measurements of CP violation in charmless 2-body B-meson decays at LHCb

- Measurement of CP violation in the decay $B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0$



[Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 091802 (2021)]

- Observation of CP violation in 2-body B⁰_(s)-meson decays to charged pions and kaons [JHEP 03 (2021) 075]



Measurement of CP violation in the decay $B^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^0$ - Introduction and motivations

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 091802 (2021)]

 $B \to K\pi$ decays dominated by hadronic loop amplitudes in the Standard Model

Contributions from tree-level and electroweak loop-level process \rightarrow sensitivity to new physics

CP-asymmetries resulting from interference between tree- and loop-level amplitudes

 $B \rightarrow K\pi$ amplitudes obey isospin relations

→ Inconsistent with the difference between $B^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^0$ and $B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$ CP-asymmetries

Before this analysis $\rightarrow A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^0) = 0.040 \pm 0.021$; $A_{CP}(B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-) = -0.084 \pm 0.004$ [HFLAV]

Difference is nonzero with 5.5σ

Key inputs to understand the $K\pi$ -puzzle

 $K\pi$ -puzzle sum rule:

$$A_{CP}(K^{+}\pi^{-}) + A_{CP}(K^{0}\pi^{+}) \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{+})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\tau_{0}}{\tau_{+}} = A_{CP}(K^{+}\pi^{0}) \frac{2\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\tau_{0}}{\tau_{+}} + A_{CP}(K^{0}\pi^{0}) \frac{2\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{+}\pi^{-})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})} \frac{\mathcal{B}(K^{0}\pi^{0})}{\mathcal{B}(K^{$$

$B^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \,{\to}\, K^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \pi^0 \,{-}\,$ Data samples and observables

Data sample of 5.4 fb⁻¹, 2016-2018



[Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 091802 (2021)]

Signal yield

16 683 ± 719 B⁺

Direct CP-asymmetry in the $B^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \! \rightarrow \! K^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \pi^{\scriptscriptstyle 0} \, decay$

$$A_{CP} = \frac{\Gamma(B^- \to K^- \pi^0) - \Gamma(B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0)}{\Gamma(B^- \to K^- \pi^0) + \Gamma(B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0)}$$
$$A_{CP}(B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0) = A_{\rm raw}(B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0) - A_{\rm prod.}^B - A_{\rm det.}^K$$

 $A^{B}_{prod} \rightarrow production asymetry of B^{\pm} mesons$

 $A_{det}^{\kappa} \rightarrow asymmetry$ in detection, triggering and reconstruction of the K^{\pm} mesons

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THCP CPV in 2-body B-meson decays

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$B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0 \text{ - Results}$

Nuisance asymmetries measured with B⁺ \rightarrow (J/ ψ \rightarrow μ^+ μ^-) K⁺ decays control sample \rightarrow purity \sim 99%

$$A_{\text{prod.}}^B + A_{\text{det.}}^K = A_{\text{raw}}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+) - A_{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+)$$

 $A_{CP}(B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0) = A_{\rm raw}(B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0) - A_{\rm raw}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+) + A_{CP}(B^+ \to J/\psi K^+)$

From [PDG] $A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+) = 0.002 + 0.003$



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$B^+ \to K^+ \pi^0 - Results$

Measurement exceeds the precision of the current world average $A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\pi^0) = 0.040 \pm 0.021$ [HFLAV]

New world average $\rightarrow A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0) = 0.031 \pm 0.013$

CP-asymmetry difference $\Delta A_{CP}(K\pi) \equiv A_{CP}(B^+ \to K^+\pi^0) - A_{CP}(B^0 \to K^+\pi^-)$

$$\rightarrow \Delta A_{CP}(K\pi) = 0.115 \pm 0.014$$

Nonzero with a significance greater the 8σ

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 091802 (2021)]

Sum rule prediction of
$$A_{CP}(B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^0)$$
 = – 0.138 ± 0.025

Measurements of CP violation in charmless 2-body B-meson decays - Introduction and motivations

Contribution from tree and penguin process \rightarrow sensitivity to new physics

Neutral B-mixing process → time-dependent CP-asymmetry

B-meson CP-asymmetries can help constrain CKM quantities $\rightarrow \alpha$, -2β s, γ

Data sample of 2 fb⁻¹, 2015-2016

Combined with Run1 analysis, data sample of 3 fb⁻¹, 2011-2012 [Phys. Rev.D98(2018) 032004]

Measured time-integrated CP violation in $B^0_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi$ decays

Measured time-depedent CP-asymmetry in $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and $B^0_{s} \rightarrow K^+K^-$ decays

[JHEP 03 (2021) 075]



$$B^{0}_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}, B^{0}_{s} \rightarrow K^{+}K^{-}-Observables$$

Measured time-integrated CP violation in $B^0_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi$ decays

$$A_{CP} = \frac{\left|\overline{A}_{\overline{f}}\right|^2 - \left|A_f\right|^2}{\left|\overline{A}_{\overline{f}}\right|^2 + \left|A_f\right|^2} \qquad \overline{A}_{\overline{f}} \text{ is the } \overline{\mathsf{B}}_{(s)}^{\circ} \to \overline{\mathsf{f}} \text{ decay amplitude} \\ A_f \text{ is the } \mathsf{B}_{(s)}^{\circ} \to \mathsf{f} \text{ decay amplitude}$$

f is the final state of the decay

Measured time-dependent CP-asymmetry in $B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ and $B^0_{\ s} \rightarrow K^+K^-$ decays



 $(C_f)^2 + (S_f)^2 + (A_f^{\Delta\Gamma})^2 = 1$ Used as a cross-check

 $B^{0}_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}, B^{0}_{s} \rightarrow K^{+}K^{-}$ – Flavour tagging



 $B^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ decays used to recalibrated the OS and SSc combinations in the fit to correct for correlations between the algorithms



The CP-violation parameters are determined from a simultaneous fit to $B^0_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi$, $B^0_{s} \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$, $B^0_{s} \rightarrow K^+K^-$ mass distributions, neutral B-meson decay times, tagging decisions and mis-tag probabilities

 $B^{0}_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}, B^{0}_{s} \rightarrow K^{+}K^{-} - \text{Results}$

Time integrated CP-asymmetries ($B^{0}_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi$) have to be corrected for selection asymmetries

 \rightarrow determined using control samples

Corrected
$$A_{CP}$$
 are
 $A_{CP}^{B_0^0} = -0.0824 \pm 0.0033 \pm 0.0033$
 $A_{CP}^{B_s^0} = 0.236 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.011$
Statistical Systematic

Assuming U-spin symmetry, Standard Model predictions can be tested with:

$$\Delta \equiv \frac{A_{CP}^{B^0}}{A_{CP}^{B^0_s}} + \frac{\mathcal{B}\left(B_s^0 \to K^- \pi^+\right)}{\mathcal{B}\left(B^0 \to K^+ \pi^-\right)} \frac{\Gamma_s}{\Gamma_d} = 0 \qquad \Delta = -0.085 \pm 0.025 \pm 0.035$$

 $B^{0}_{(s)} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow K\pi, B^{0} \rightarrow \pi^{+}\pi^{-}, B^{0}_{s} \rightarrow K^{+}K^{-} - \text{Results}$



First observation of time-dependent CP violation in B⁰,-meson decays

 $\sqrt{(C_{KK})^2 + (S_{KK})^2 + (\mathcal{A}_{KK}^{\Delta\Gamma})^2} = 0.93 \pm 0.08 \rightarrow \text{ unitarity relation preserved}$

[JHEP 03 (2021) 075]

Summary

Challenging time-dependent and time-integrated analyses were performed to better understand CP violation in charmless 2-body Bmeson decays



[JHEP 03 (2021) 075]

- Most precise measurement from a single experiment of $C_{\pi\pi}$, $S_{\pi\pi}$, $A_{CP}(B^0)$, $A_{CP}(B^0_s)$
- First observation of time-dependent CP violation in B⁰,-meson decays
 - (C_{KK}, S_{KK}) differ from (0, 0) with a significance >6 σ

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