

EPS-HEP Conference 2021

European Physical Society conference on high energy physics 2021

Online conference, July 26-30, 2021

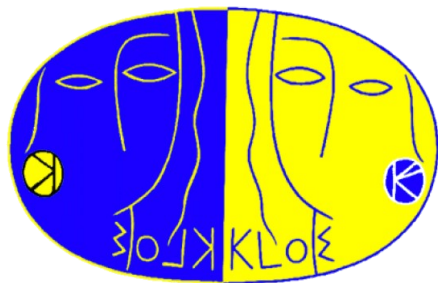
Flavour Physics and CP Violation at KLOE-2

28.07.2021

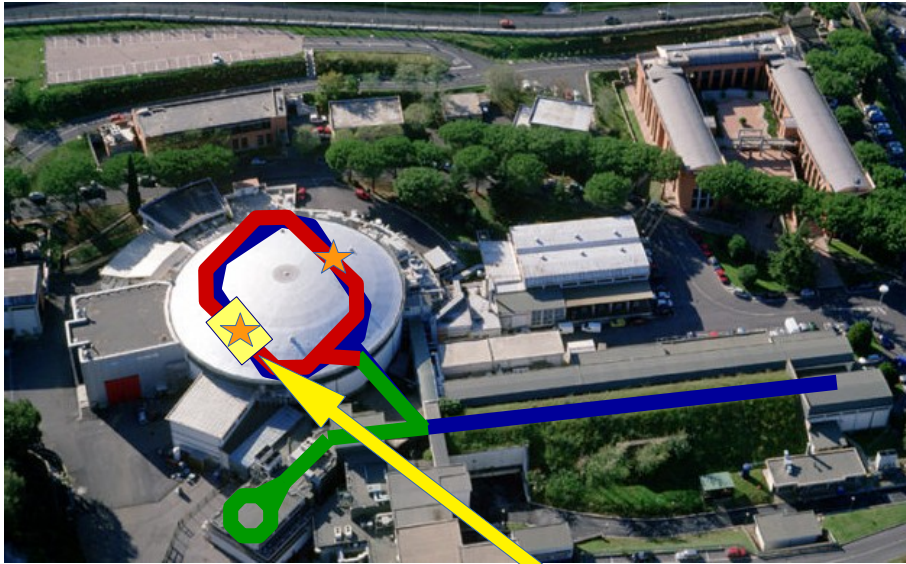
Aleksander Gajos

Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

on behalf of the KLOE-2 Collaboration



KLOE and KLOE-2 at the DAΦNE ϕ -factory



- Location: Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy
- DAΦNE: e^+e^- collider and a „*Phi factory*”
 - $\sqrt{s} = M_\phi \approx 1020$ MeV
(off-peak operation possible as well)
 - neutral kaon pairs produced in ϕ decays in an entangled state
 - the only existing setup of this kind

KLOE/KLOE-2 timeline:

- KLOE @ DAΦNE

- 2001-2002 $L_{\text{peak}} = 1.5 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- 2005-2006: $\int L dt = 8.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ per day

KLOE → KLOE-2 & DAΦNE upgrades

KLOE-2 datataking campaign:

- Nov 2014 – Mar 2018

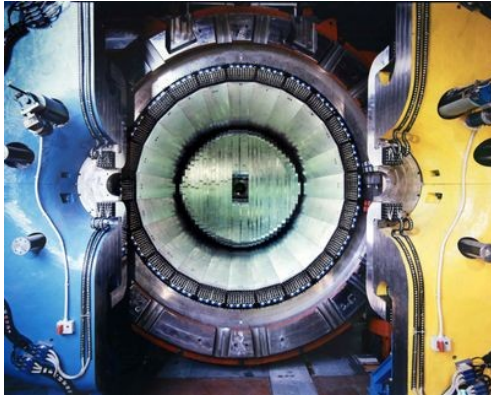
$$L_{\text{peak}} = 2.4 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$$
$$\int L dt = 14 \text{ pb}^{-1} \text{ per day}$$



The **K L**ong **E**xperiment – detector

Superconducting magnet

- $B = 0.52 \text{ T}$



Electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC)

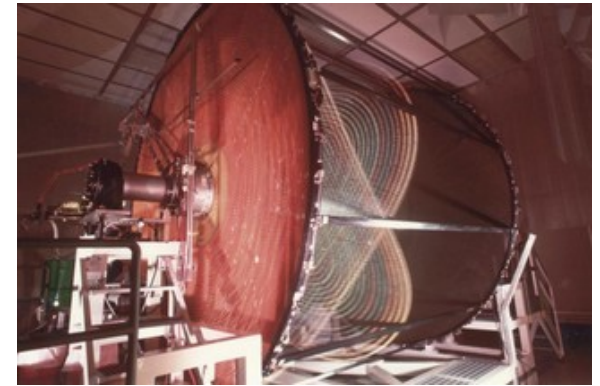
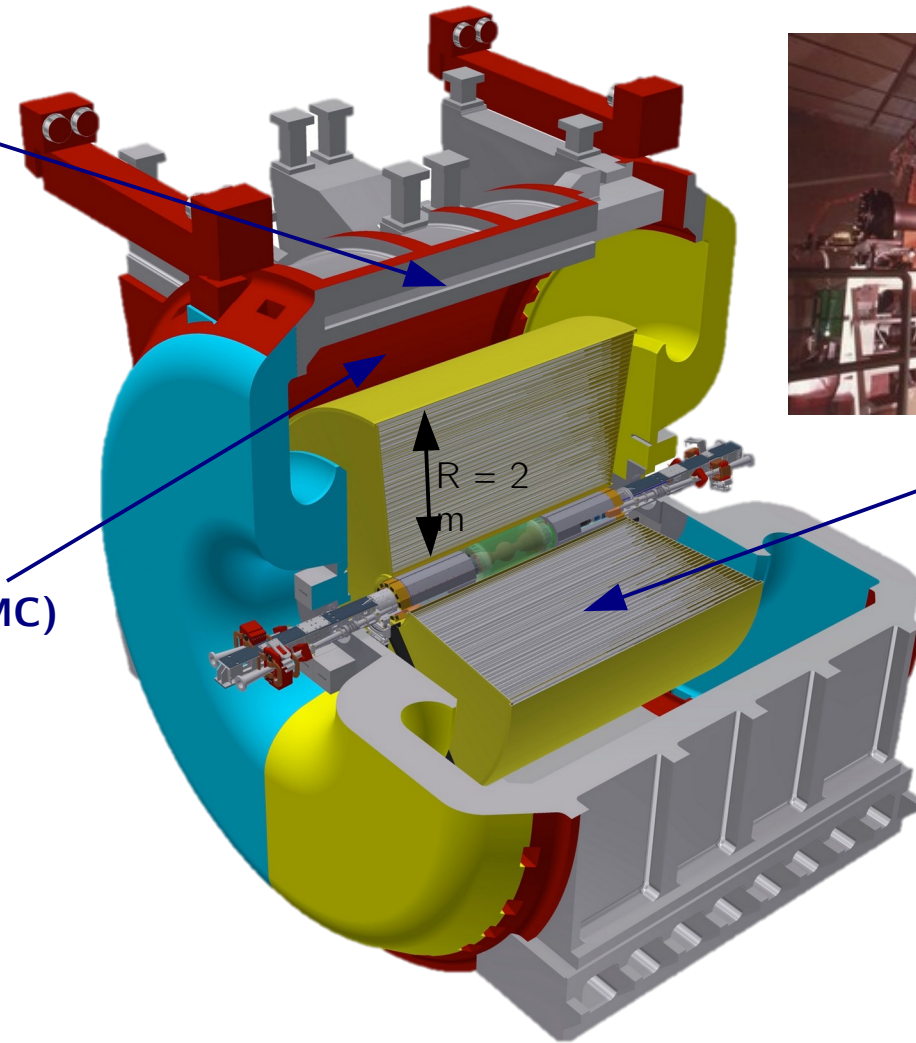
- barrel with C-shaped endcaps
- lead and scintillating fibers
- hermetic coverage (98% 4π)

$$\sigma_t = \frac{54 \text{ ps}}{\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]}} \oplus 140 \text{ ps}$$

$$\sigma_E = \frac{5.7\% E}{\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]}}$$

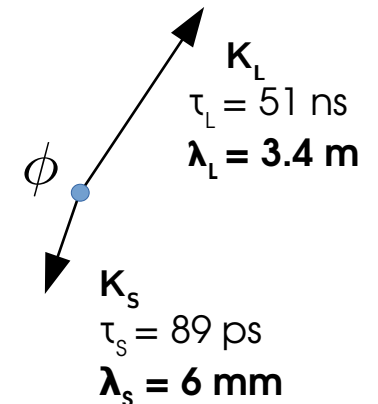
$$\sigma_x = \sigma_y = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{1.2 \text{ cm}}{\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]}}$$



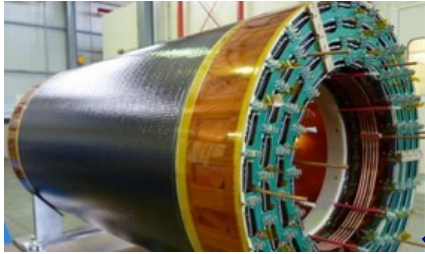
Drift Chamber (DC)

- gas: 90% He + 10% C_4H_{10}
- $R_{\text{IN}} = 25 \text{ cm}$, $R_{\text{OUT}} = 2 \text{ m}$
- $\sigma_{xy} \approx 150 \mu\text{m}$,
 $\sigma_z \approx 2 \text{ mm}$
- $\sigma(p_T)/p_T = 0.4\%$



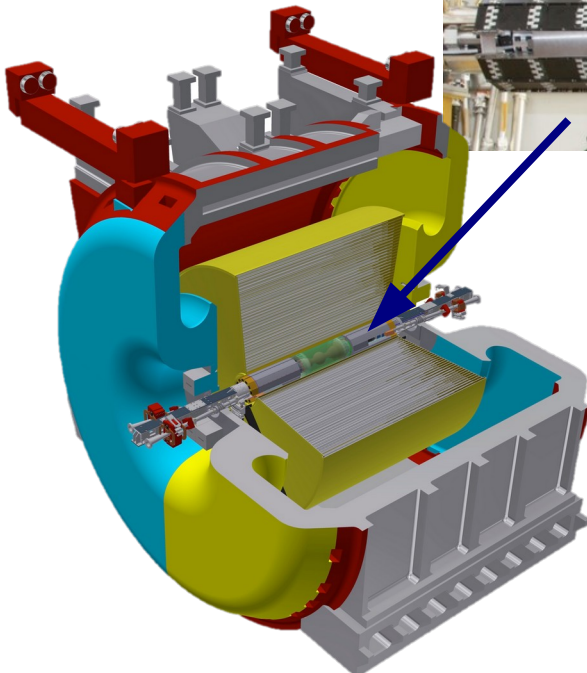
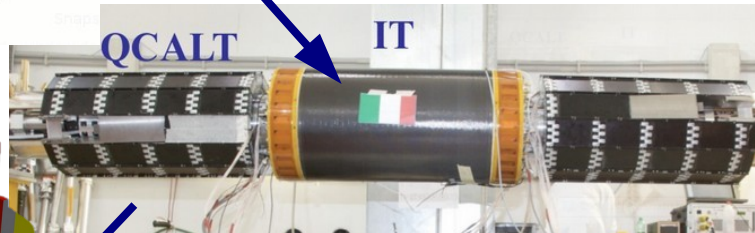
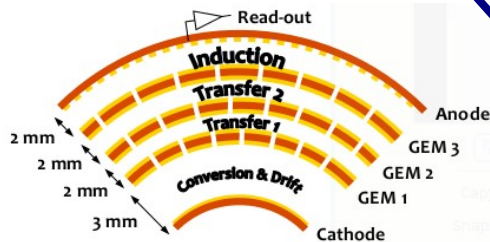
KLOE-2 upgrade and datataking

Inner Tracker



- First cylindrical GEM detector in a HEP experiment
- 4 layers of triple-GEM
- Increasing vertexing resolution and efficiency
- Very low material budget ($2\% X_0$)

NIMA 628 (2011), 194,
NIM A 958 (2020), 162366



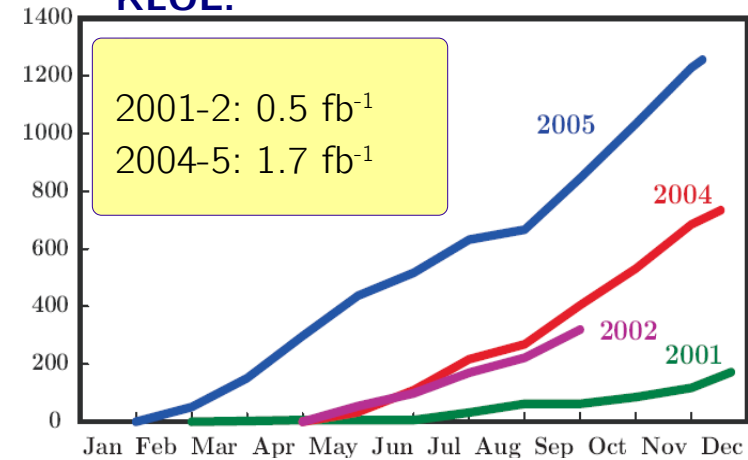
New calorimeters around the final focusing magnets

- Photon veto and energy measurement at low angles

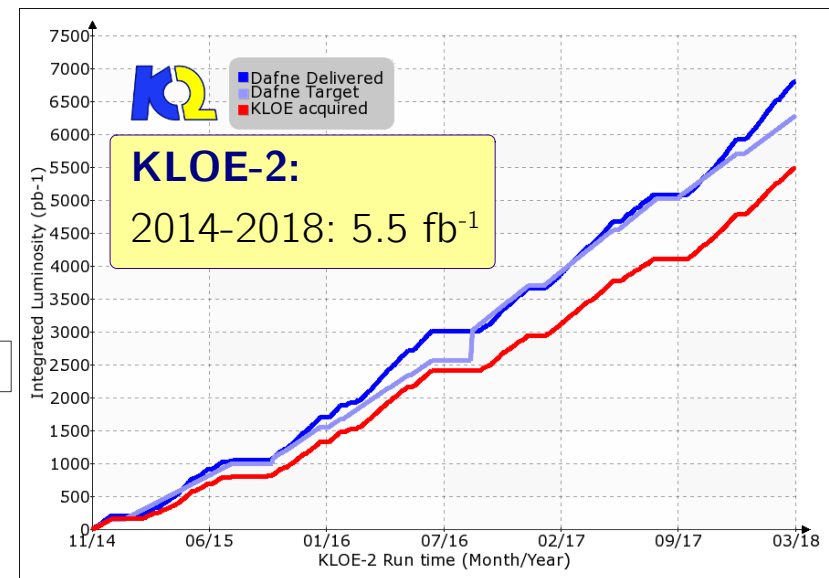
NIMA 617 (2010), 105 NPB 197 (2009), 215



KLOE:



+



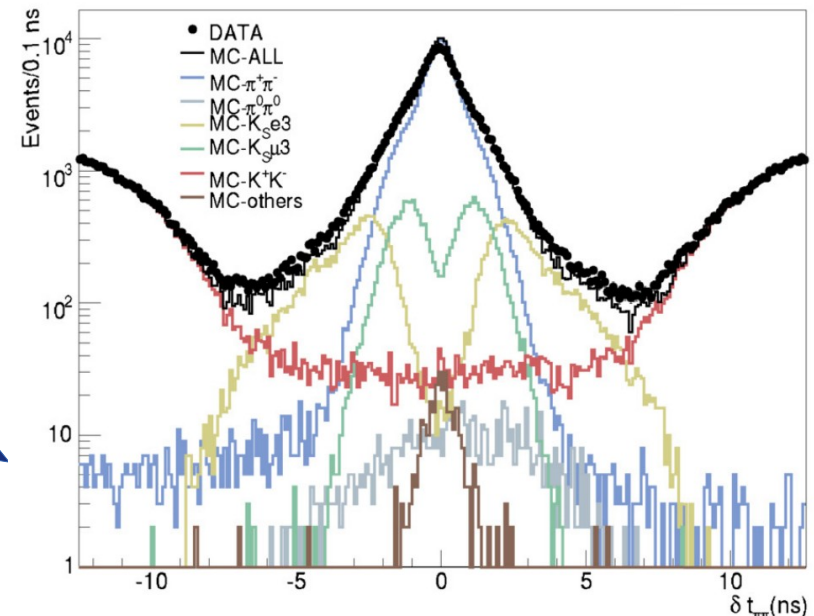
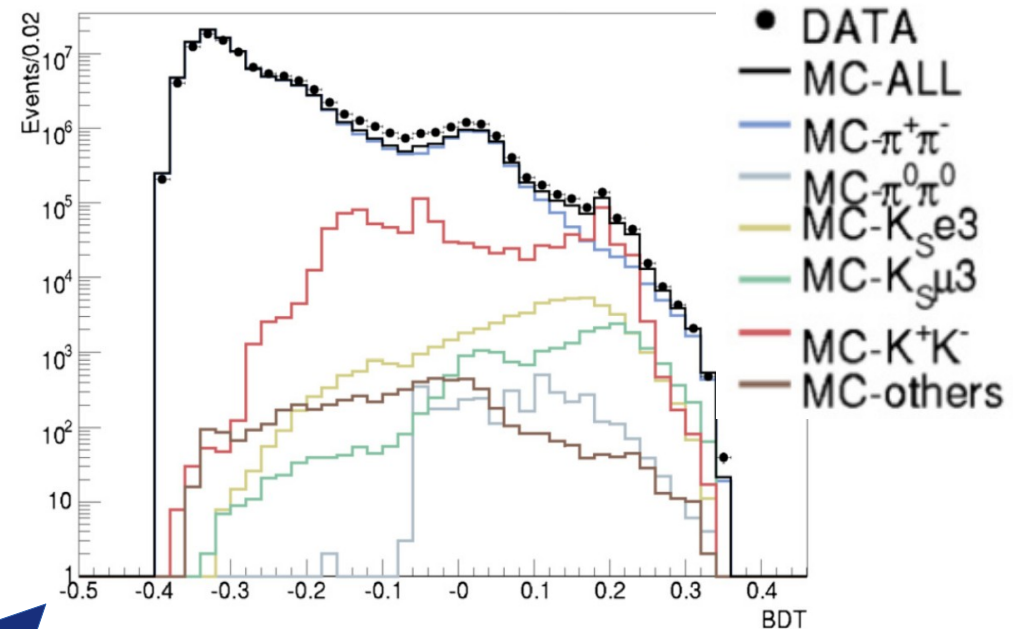
Measurement of the $K_S \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu$ branching ratio

Motivation:

- $BR(K_S \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu)$ was never measured before
- Independent determination of $|V_{us}|$
- Test of the lepton-flavour universality

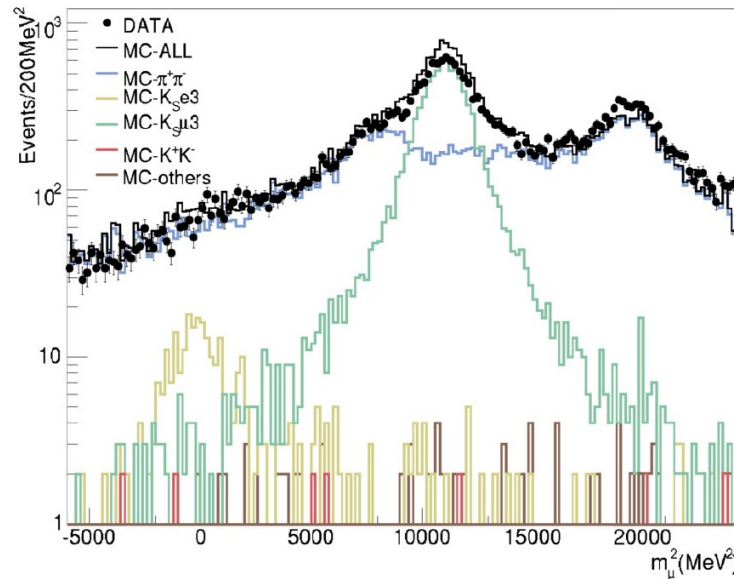
Analysis:

- Performed with the complete KLOE dataset (1.7fb^{-1})
- Presence of K_S tagged by interaction of K_L in the calorimeter
- event selection based on:
 - BDT using kinematic variables
 - time-of-flight analysis
- Signal efficiencies obtained using $K_L \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu$ events

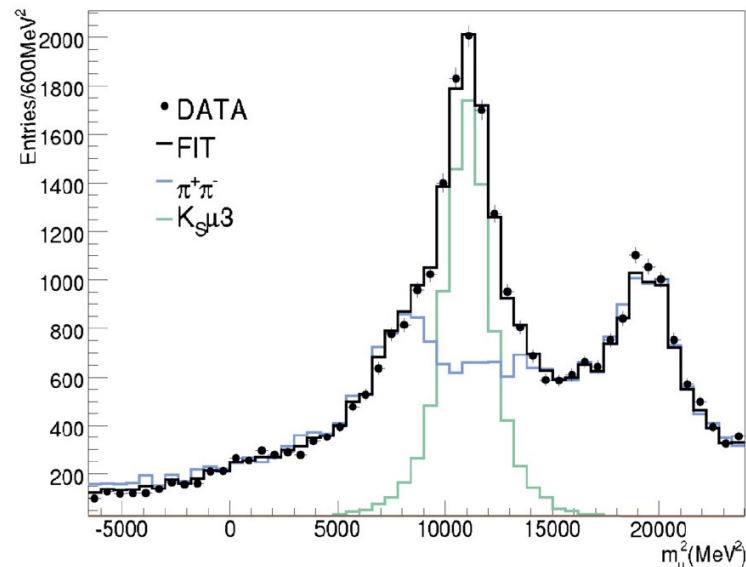


Measurement of the $K_S \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu$ branching ratio

- $K_S \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu$ events counted using a fit to the spectrum of reconstructed muon mass squared
- $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ used as a normalization sample
- 7223 ± 180 signal events found



$$m_\mu^2 = (E_{K_S, tag} - E_\pi - p_{miss})^2 - \vec{p}_\mu^2$$



First ever measurement:

$$\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu) = (4.56 \pm 0.11_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.17_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-4}$$

in agreement with the expected value assuming lepton-flavour universality:

$$\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu) = (4.69 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}$$

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_9 / Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-4})

EVTs

DOCUMENT ID

TECN

COMMENT

4.56 ± 0.20 OUR FIT

$4.56 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.17$

7223

¹ BABUSCI

20

KLOE

direct measurement

¹ Value obtained by normalizing to the KLOE measurement $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) = (69.196 \pm 0.051)\%$. Also comparison with the PDG 18 based derived value leads to a lepton flavor universality test $|V_{us} f_+(0)|_{K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu}^2 / |V_{us} f_+(0)|_{K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi e \nu}^2 = 0.975 \pm 0.044$.

Measurement of the charge asymmetry in $K_S \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

Charge asymmetry in semileptonic decays of neutral kaons:

$$A_{S,L} = \frac{\Gamma(K_{S,L} \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \nu) - \Gamma(K_{S,L} \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(K_{S,L} \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \nu) + \Gamma(K_{S,L} \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu})}$$

S = decays of K_S L = decays of K_L

$A_{S,L} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ CP violation

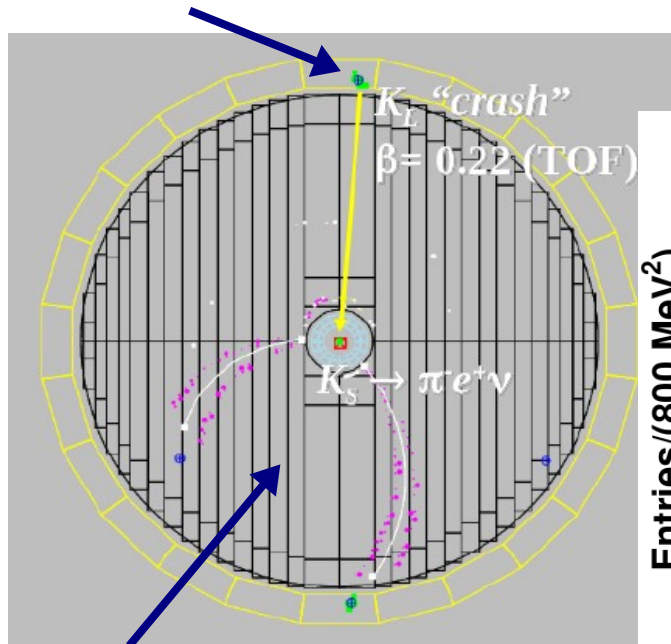
$A_S \neq A_L \Rightarrow$ CPT violation

Assuming CPT invariance:

$$A_S = A_L = 2\text{Re}(\varepsilon_K) \approx 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

Analysis:

K_S tagged by K_L interaction
in the calorimeter



Time of flight analysis
for the K_S decay products

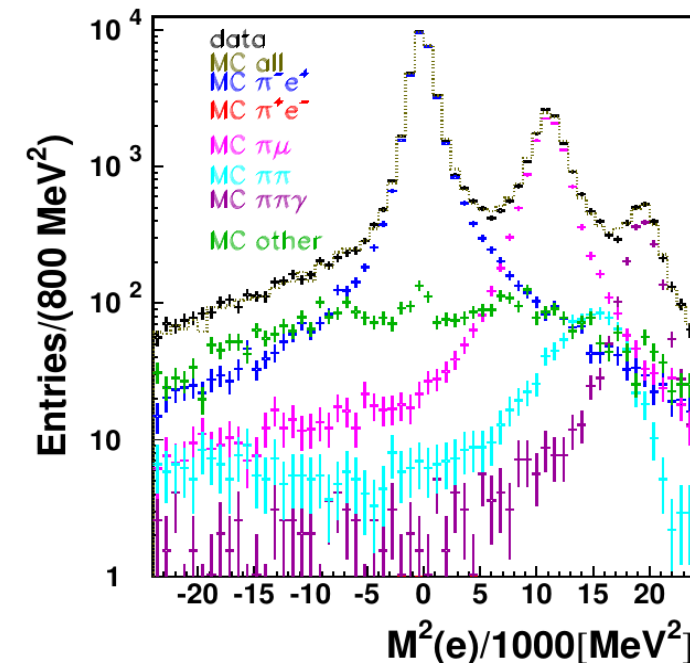
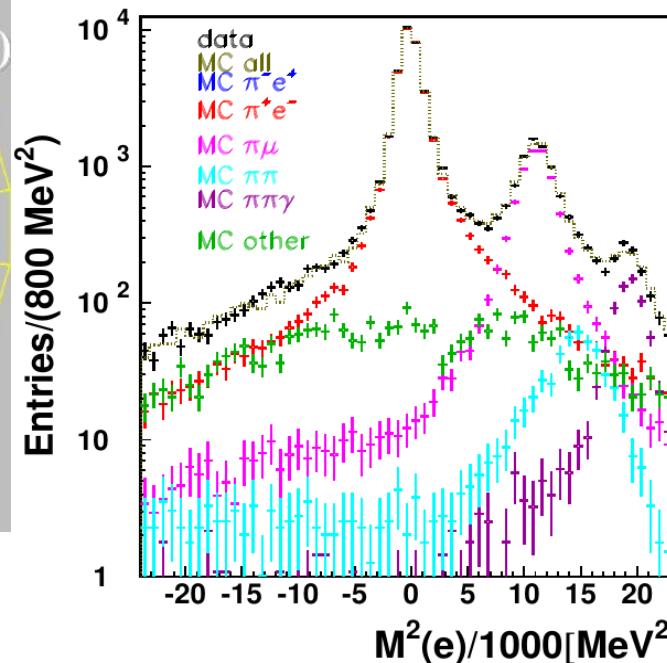
Signal: $\Phi \rightarrow K_S K_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu K_L$ (EMC)

Main backgrounds:

$K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- (\gamma)$

$K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu$ (pion decay)

Signal event counting on $M^2(e) = [E_{K_S} - E(\pi) - E_\nu]^2 - p^2(e)$



New result on charge asymmetry in $K_S \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

New most precise A_S measurement:

$$A_S = (-4.9 \pm 5.7_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.6_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

Previous KLOE measurement:

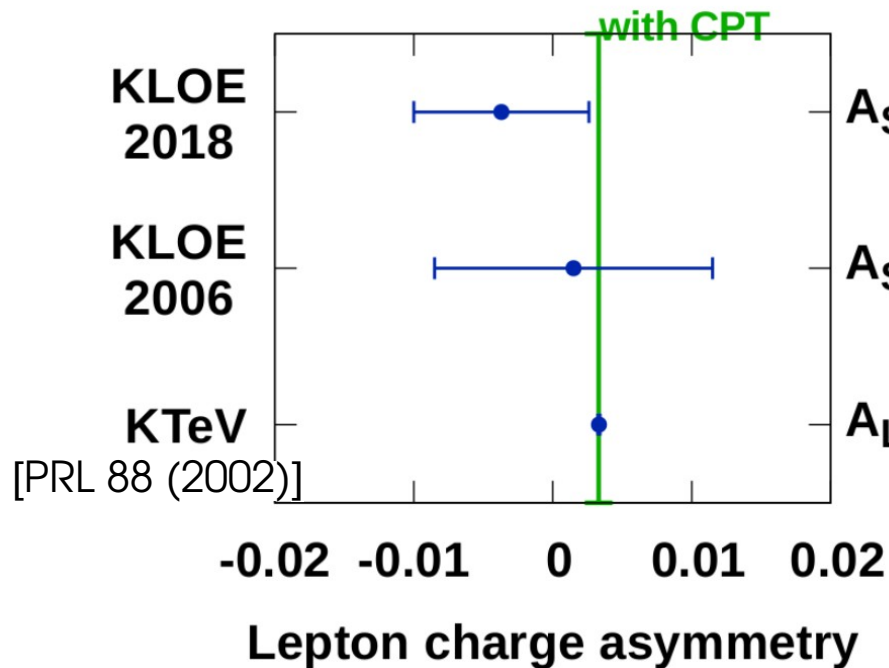
$$A_S = (1.5 \pm 9.6_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.9_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

(~4x smaller sample)
[PLB 636 (2006) 173]

Combined result on A_S :

$$A_S = (-3.8 \pm 5.0_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.6_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

JHEP 1809 (2018) 021



$$A_S - A_L = 4[\boxed{\text{Re}(\delta_K)} + \text{Re}(x_-)]$$

$$A_S + A_L = 4[\boxed{\text{Re}(\epsilon_K)} - \text{Re}(y)]$$

known from other measurements

The most precise determination of $\text{Re}(x_-)$ and $\text{Re}(y)$:

$$\text{Re}(x_-) = (-2.0 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{Re}(y) = (1.7 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-3}$$



Perspectives:

Using over 5 fb^{-1} of KLOE-2 data, the statistical uncertainty on A_S can be reduced to 3×10^{-3}

Search for CP violation with rare K_S decays

$$\eta_{+-0} = \frac{\langle \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 | H | K_S \rangle}{\langle \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 | H | K_L \rangle} = \varepsilon + \varepsilon'_{+-0}$$

$$\eta_{000} = \frac{\langle \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 | H | K_S \rangle}{\langle \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 | H | K_L \rangle} = \varepsilon + \varepsilon'_{000}$$

In the lowest order of χ PT: $\varepsilon'_{000} = \varepsilon'_{+-0} = -2\varepsilon'$

$$\text{Im}(\eta_{+-0}) = -0.002 \pm 0.009$$

$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = (-0.1 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-2}$$

$K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ – a genuine CP-violating decay

- SM prediction: $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 1.9 \times 10^{-9}$
- Best upper limit comes from **KLOE**:
 - $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0) < 2.6 \times 10^{-8}$
 - $|\eta_{000}| < 0.0088$ @ 90% C.L.

$K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

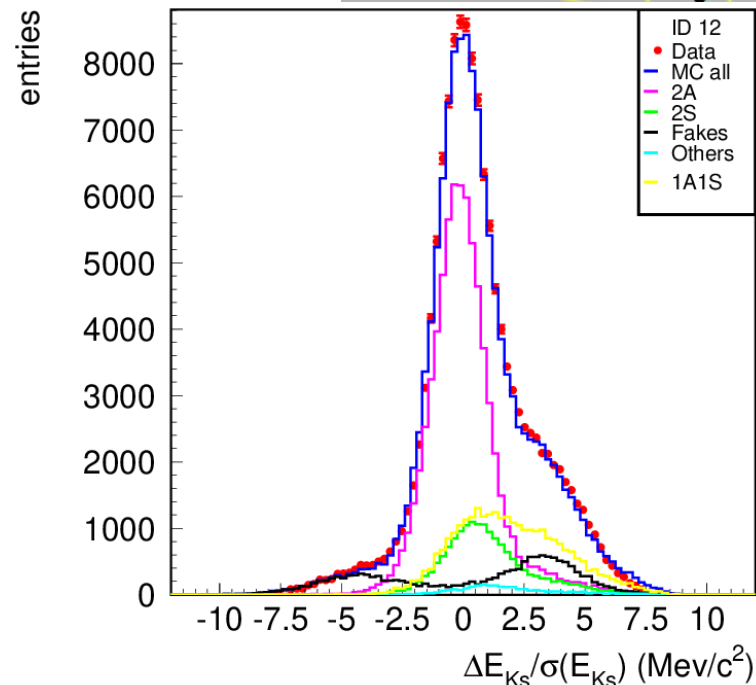
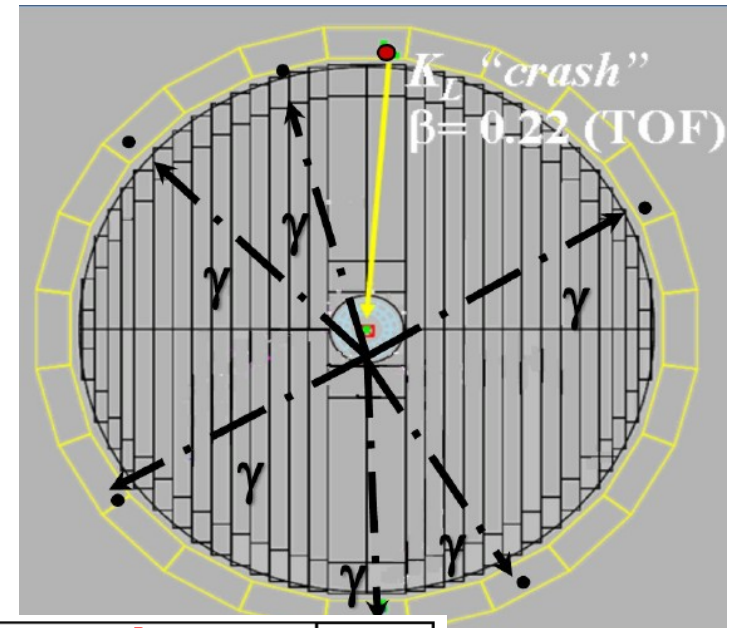
- CP-violating only for $L=0, 2$
- current accuracy $\sim 30\%$
- search for $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ with the KLOE dataset is in progress

Phys Lett. B 723 (2013) 54

Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ with KLOE-2

$K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ at KLOE-2

- KLOE-2 data analysis ongoing
 - about 5 fb^{-1}
- Tagging of K_S with K_L interaction in the calorimeter
- $K_S \rightarrow 2\pi^0$ (4 prompt photons) used as normalization sample
- Main background:
 $K_S \rightarrow 2\pi^0$ with 2 split/accidental calorimeter clusters
- Also testing an MVA approach
- **Expected sensitivity with full KLOE-2 statistics & optimized analysis $\lesssim 10^{-8}$**

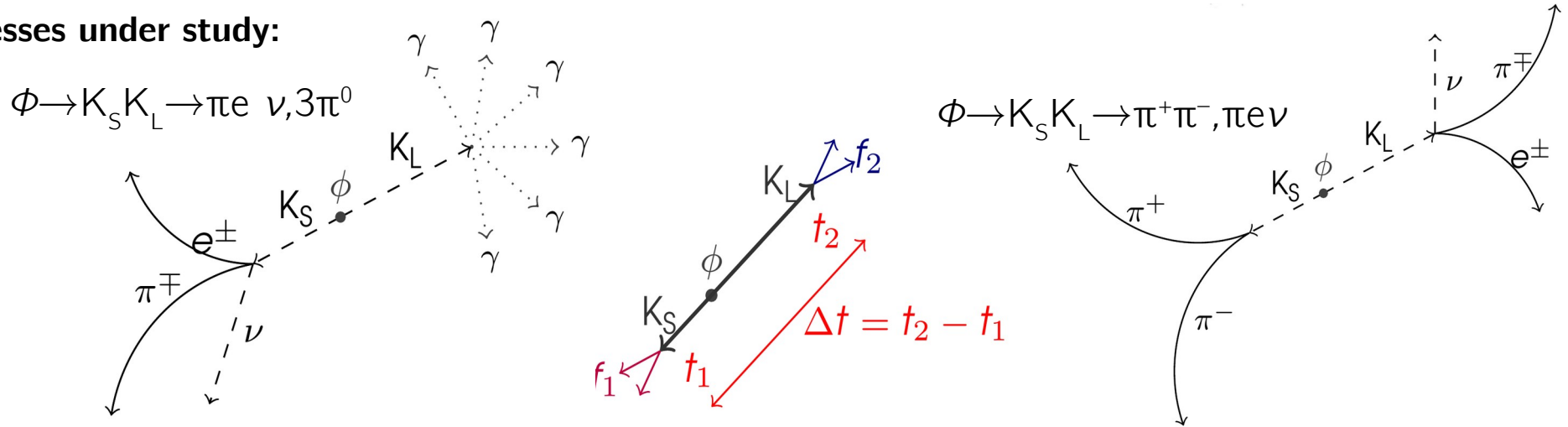


Direct T and CPT tests in transitions of neutral kaons

- direct, model independent tests
- only feasible with entangled neutral mesons
- the only measurement to date: T violation @ BaBar (B mesons) $>5\sigma$ [PRL 109 (2012) 211801]

Nucl. Phys. B 868 (2013) 102
JHEP 1510 (2015) 139

Processes under study:



Observables of the tests (we focus on the asymptotic region):

T-violation
sensitive

$$R_2^T(\Delta t) \sim \frac{I(\pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}, 3\pi^0; \Delta t)}{I(\pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^- e^+ \nu; \Delta t)}$$

$$R_4^T(\Delta t) \sim \frac{I(\pi^- e^+ \nu, 3\pi^0; \Delta t)}{I(\pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}; \Delta t)}$$

Double
ratios:

$$\frac{R_2^T}{R_4^T}(\Delta t) = \frac{I(3\pi^0, e^-) I(\pi^+ \pi^-, e^-)}{I(3\pi^0, e^+) I(\pi^+ \pi^-, e^+)}$$

CPT-violation
sensitive

$$R_2^{CPT}(\Delta t) \sim \frac{I(\pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}, 3\pi^0; \Delta t)}{I(\pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}; \Delta t)}$$

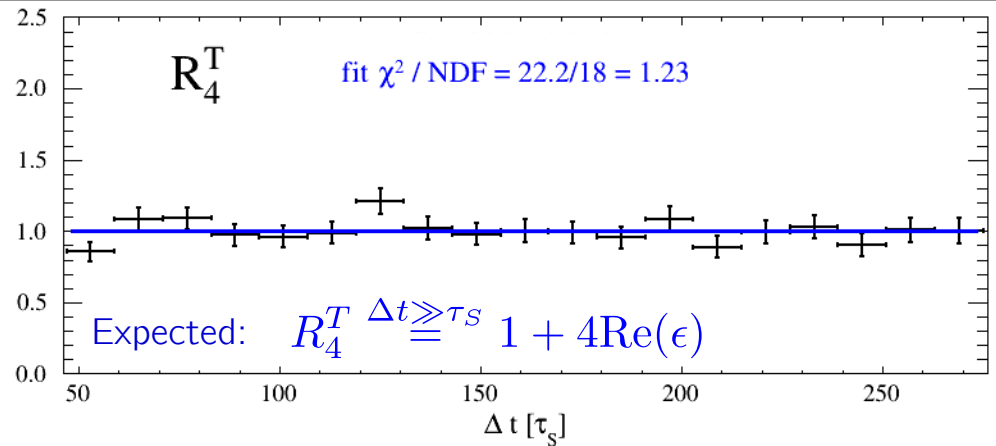
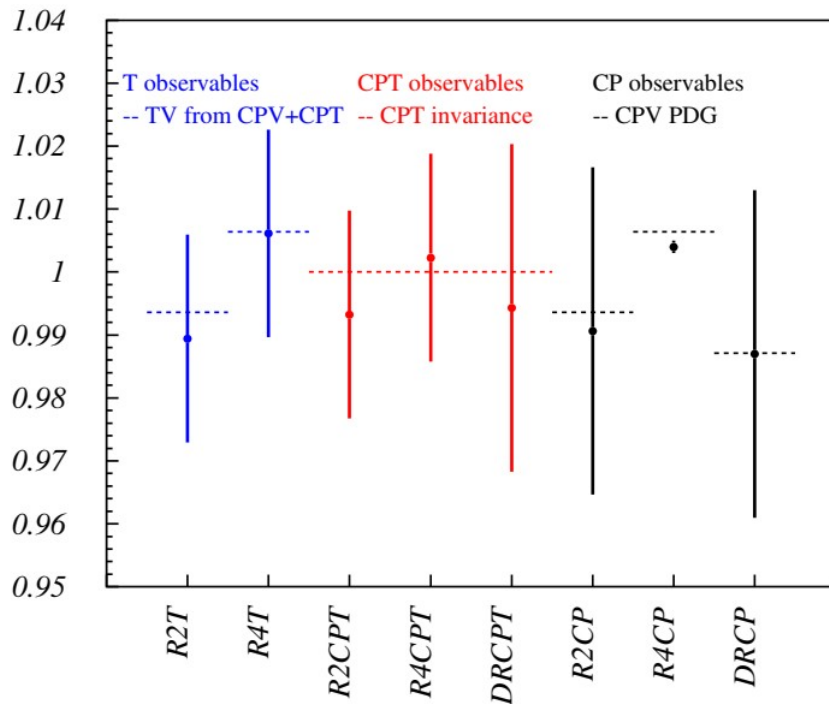
$$R_4^{CPT}(\Delta t) \sim \frac{I(\pi^- e^+ \nu, 3\pi^0; \Delta t)}{I(\pi^+ \pi^-, \pi^- e^+ \nu; \Delta t)}$$

$$\frac{R_2^{CPT}}{R_4^{CPT}}(\Delta t) = \frac{I(3\pi^0, e^-) I(\pi^+ \pi^-, e^+)}{I(3\pi^0, e^+) I(\pi^+ \pi^-, e^-)}$$

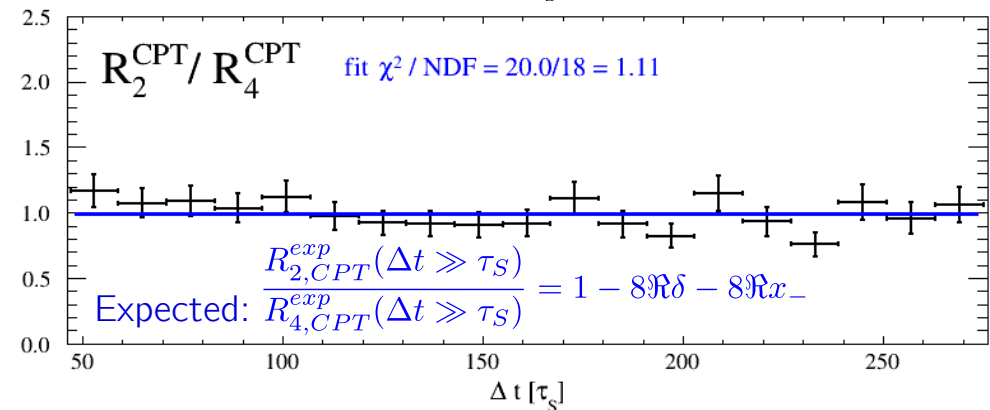
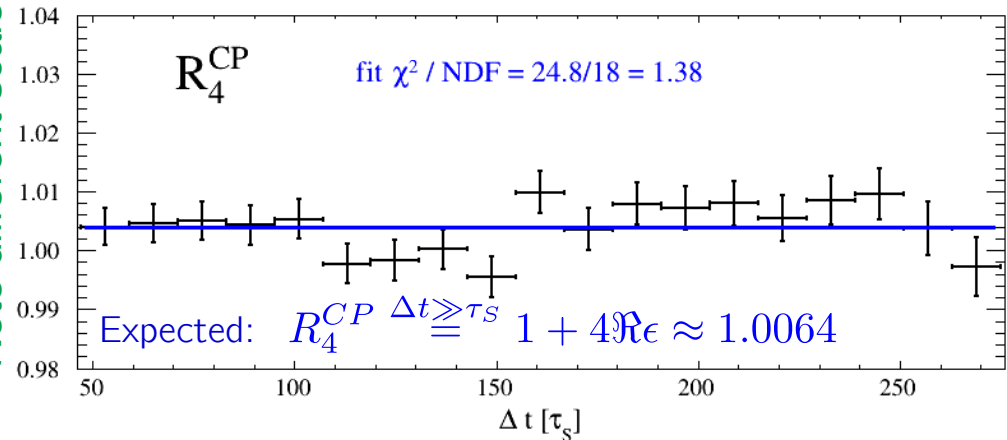
Direct T and CPT tests in transitions of neutral kaons

- Analysis at the final stage

Preliminary results
(statistical uncertainty only)



Note different scale!



Summary and perspectives

- **KLOE & KLOE-2 data sample** = $\sim 8 \text{ fb}^{-1} = \sim 2.4 \times 10^{10}$ of Φ meson decays recorded
 - Worldwide-unique data sample
 - Neutral kaon pairs – especially useful for CP violation studies and strangeness physics
- **Results are still obtained from KLOE data:**
 - Improved determination of charge asymmetry in K_S semileptonic decays
 - First measurement of $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi\mu\nu)$
 - Direct T and CPT tests in transitions of neutral kaons
- **First KLOE-2 data analyses are in progress:**
 - Search for the CP-violating $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay
- **More new and improved results expected from KLOE-2**

Also see the poster

Tests of CPT symmetry and quantum coherence with entangled neutral kaons at KLOE-2
by Riccardo D'Amico

KLOE-2 Physics programme:

KLOE-2 Collaboration: EPJ **C68** (2010) 619

Proceedings: EPJ WoC 166 (2018)

<https://agenda.infn.it/event/kloe2ws>

*Thank you
for your attention!*