

# $D^0$ mixing at Belle

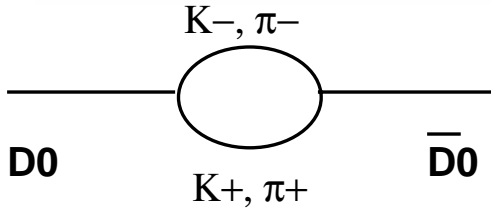
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## Topic

- $D^0(t) \rightarrow K^+K^- / \pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $540 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
measures  $y_{CP}$
- $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^+\pi^-$ ,  $540 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
measures  $x, y$

# $D^0-\bar{D}^0$ mixing



- Only mixing via light quark intermediate states
- doubly-Cabibbo-suppressed with respect to  $\Gamma_D$
- long-distance contributions

	c	d,s,(b)	u
D0	W	W	D0
$\bar{D}^0$	$\bar{u}$	d,s,(b)	$\bar{c}$

Flavor eigenstates are not mass eigenstates:

$$|D_{1,2}\rangle = p|D^0\rangle + q|\bar{D}^0\rangle$$

$$|D_{1,2}(t)\rangle = e_{1,2}(t)|D_{1,2}\rangle \quad e_{1,2}(t) = e^{-(\Gamma_{1,2}/2 + im_{1,2})t}$$

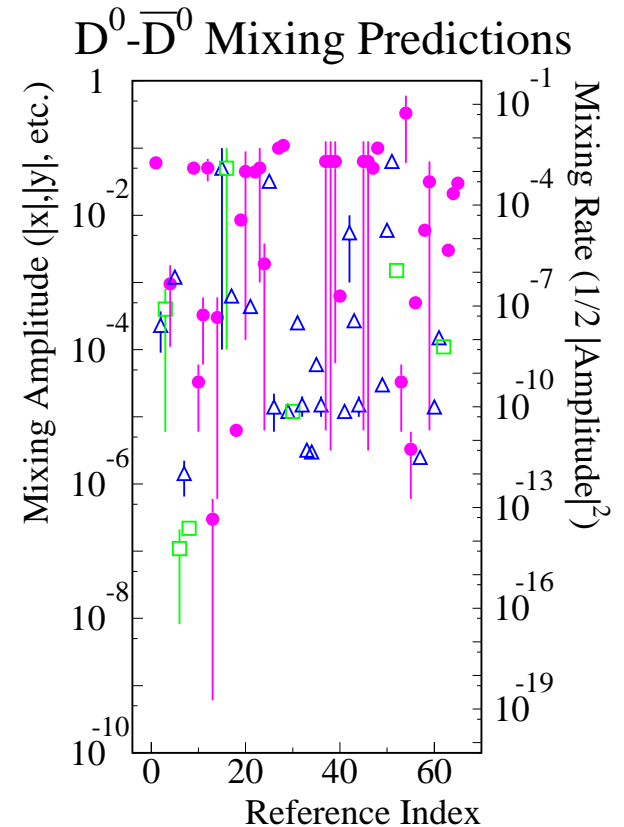
$$|D^0(t)\rangle = |D^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) + e_2(t)}{2} + \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) |\bar{D}^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) - e_2(t)}{2}$$

$$|\bar{D}^0(t)\rangle = |\bar{D}^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) + e_2(t)}{2} + \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) |D^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) - e_2(t)}{2}$$

Mixing parameters:  $x = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{\bar{\Gamma}}$      $y = \frac{\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2}{2\bar{\Gamma}}$      $\bar{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2}{2}$

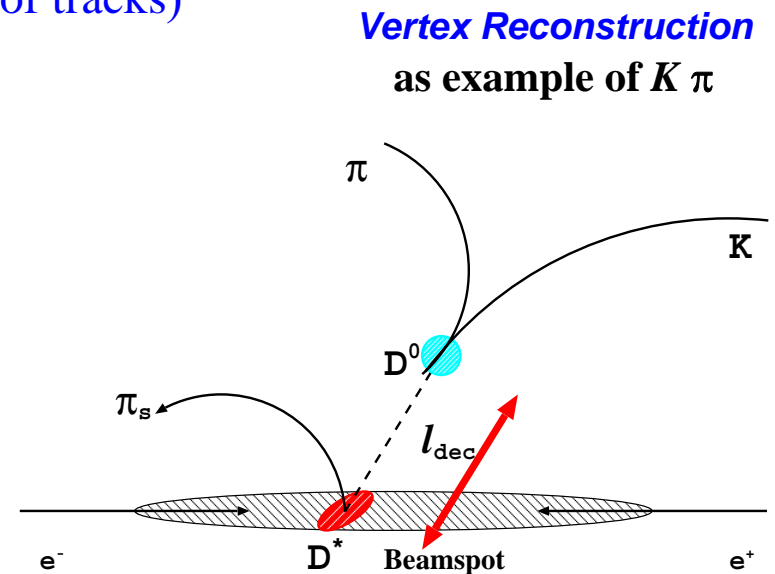
Expect in SM:  $|x| \lesssim |y| \sim \begin{matrix} 10^{-6} - 10^{-3} \text{ (short distance)} \\ 10^{-3} - 10^{-2} \text{ (long distance)} \end{matrix}$

• If obtain  $|x| \gg |y|$  or CPV  $\Rightarrow$  New Physics



# Common features of analyses

- Initial flavor of  $D^0$  is determined from  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$  or  $D^{*-} \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \pi^-$   
 Background largely reduced:  $Q = m_{K\pi\pi^-} - m_{K\pi^-} - m_\pi$  only 6 MeV (very near threshold)
- Common backgrounds:
  - Random  $\pi$  combined with real  $D^0$  decays
  - Combinatorial (random combinations of tracks)
- $p_{D^*}$  cut to eliminate  $D^{*}$ 's from  $B$  decays
- Signal/background yields obtained from  $m-Q$  fit
- (Unbinned) ML fit to  $t = (l_{\text{dec}}/p)(m/c)$



# $D^0(t) \rightarrow CP$ eigenstates $K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

M. Staric *et al.* (Belle Collaboration), PRL 98, 211803 (2007)

- Measurement of lifetime difference between  $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$  and  $K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-$

- mixing parameter:  $y_{CP} = \frac{\tau(K^-\pi^+)}{\tau(K^+K^-)} - 1 \approx y \cos \phi$

- in  $CP$  conservation limit:  $y_{CP} = y$

- If  $CP$  not conserved

- $CP$  violating parameter:

$$A_\Gamma = \frac{\tau(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+) - \tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+)}{\tau(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+) + \tau(D^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+)}$$

### Previous Measurements

E791, PRL 83, 32 (1999)

FOCUS, PLB 485, 62 (2000)

CLEO, PRD 65, 092001 (2002)

Belle, PRL 88, 162001 (2002)

Babar, PRL 91, 121801 (2003)

$$y_{CP} = (1.09 \pm 0.46)\% \text{ [average]}$$

$$y_{CP} = y \cos \phi - \frac{1}{2} A_M x \sin \phi$$

$$A_\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} A_M y \cos \phi - x \sin \phi$$

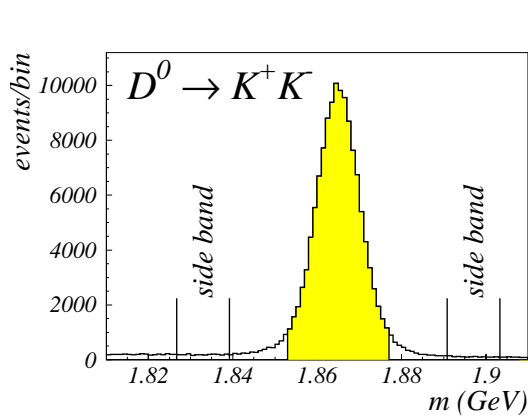
$$|q/p|^2 = 1 + A_M$$

$$\arg(q/p) = \phi$$

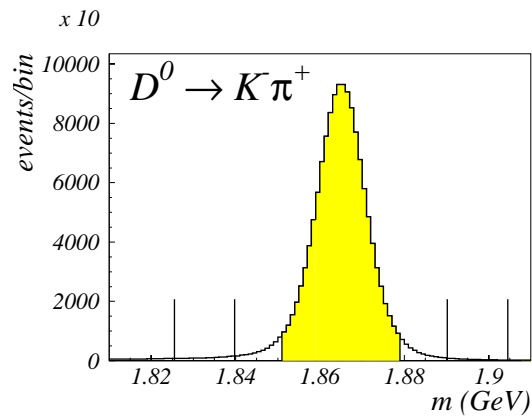
(S. Bergmann *et al.*, PLB 486, 418 (2000))

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-, \text{Data distributions}$

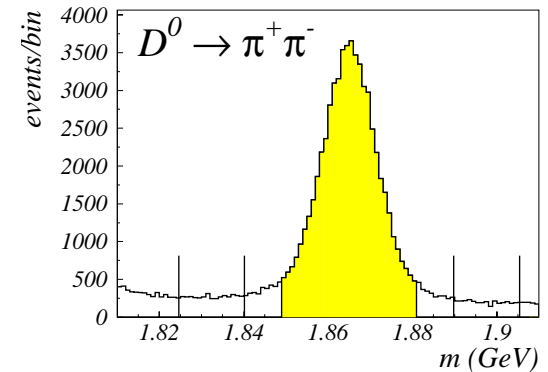
- Analysis cuts
  - Figure of merit: statistical error on  $y_{CP}$
- Background estimated from sidebands in  $m$



110k events  
99% pure



1200k events  
98% pure



50k events  
92% pure

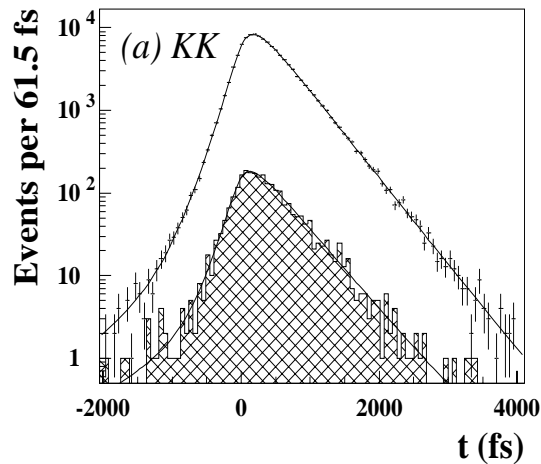
# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-, \text{Timing fits}$

- Parameterization of proper decay time distribution

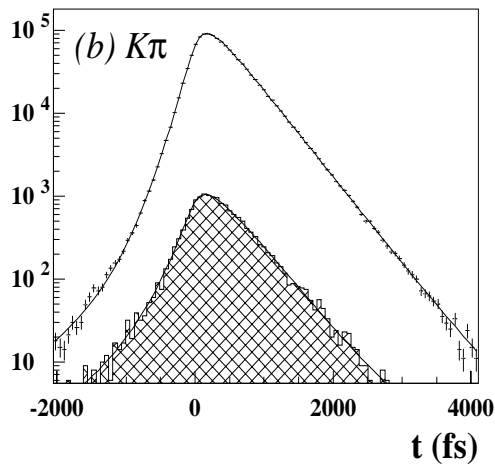
$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{N}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} \otimes R(t) + B(t)$$

resolution function:  
triple Gaussian with  
offset  $t_0$

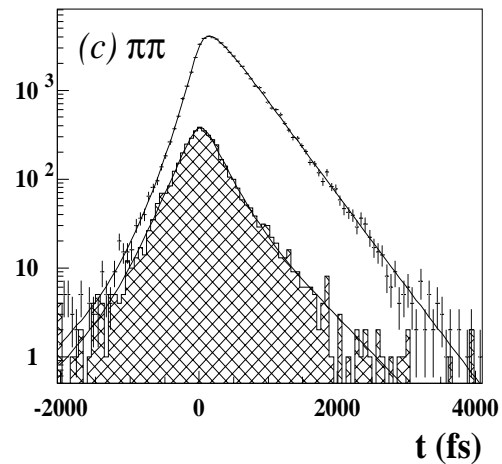
background  
component



$\tau = 403.7 \pm 1.4 \text{ fs}$   
(110k events)



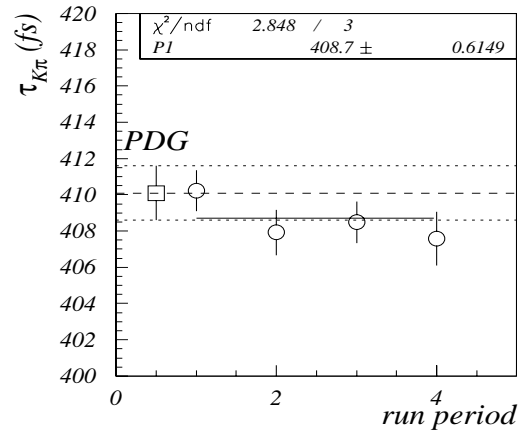
$\tau = 408.7 \pm 0.6 \text{ fs}$   
(1200k events)



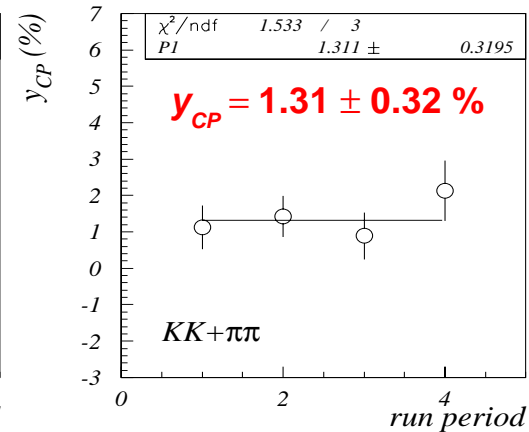
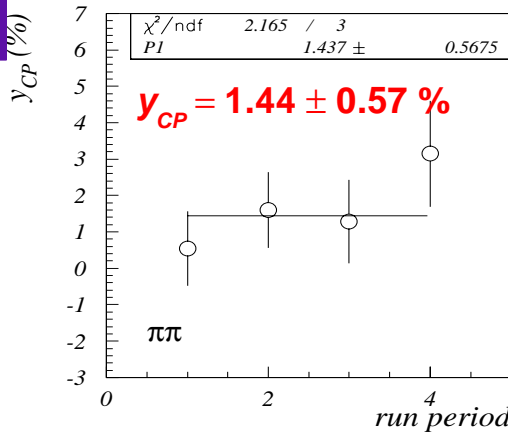
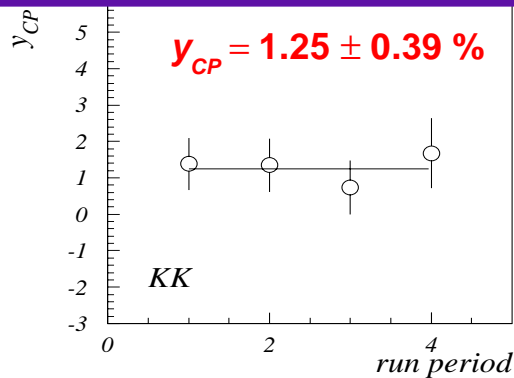
$\tau = 402.9 \pm 2.2 \text{ fs}$   
(50k events)

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-, \text{Checks}$

Divide the data into sub-samples:



$$y_{CP} = \tau(K^-\pi^+) / \tau(K^+K^-) - 1 :$$



# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-, Systematics$

## Cross-checks:

- MC test:  $y_{CP}(\text{out}) - y_{CP}(\text{input}) < 0.04\%$
- Independent of  $R(t)$  parameterization:  
 $R(t) = \text{single Gaussian: } \Delta\tau = 3.5\%, \Delta y_{CP} = 0.01\%$
- Exchange data sideband with background from MC  
 $\Delta y_{CP} = -0.04\%$

## Systematic errors:

	$y_{CP}$	$A_{\Gamma}$
acceptance	0.12%	0.07%
equal $t_0$ assumption	0.14%	0.08%
mass window position	0.04%	0.003%
difference btw background and sidebands	0.09%	0.06%
difference btw final states opening angles	0.02%	
background parameterization	0.07%	0.07%
resolution function	0.01%	0.01%
analysis cuts	0.11%	0.05%
binning	0.01%	0.01%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>0.15%</b>



# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-, Results$

Final result:

$$y_{CP} = 1.31 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.25 \%$$

$> 3\sigma$  above zero  
(first evidence for  $D^0$ - $\bar{D}^0$  mixing)

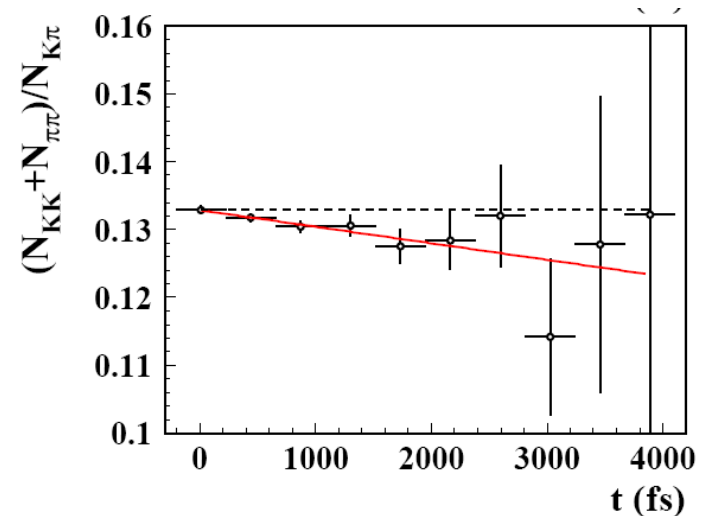
Search for CP violation:

$$A_\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-) - \Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-)}{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-) + \Gamma(\bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-)}$$

$$A_\Gamma = 0.01 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.15 \%$$

no evidence for CP violation

There is a difference between  $K^-\pi^+$  and  $K^+K^+$



# Dalitz plot analysis of $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$

L.M.Zhang *et al.* (Belle Collaboration), arXiv:0704.1000v2 (submitted to PRL)

- Difference decays identified through Dalitz plot

– CF:  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*-} \pi^+$     DCS:  $D^0 \rightarrow K^{*+} \pi^-$     CP:  $D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 K_S^0$

- Formula

$$|f\rangle = |K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-\rangle$$

$$\langle f|H|D^0(t)\rangle = \langle f|H|D^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) + e_2(t)}{2} + \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) \langle f|H|\bar{D}^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) - e_2(t)}{2}$$

$$\langle f|H|\bar{D}^0(t)\rangle = \langle f|H|\bar{D}^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) + e_2(t)}{2} + \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \langle f|H|D^0\rangle \frac{e_1(t) - e_2(t)}{2}$$

$$\langle f|H|D^0\rangle = \mathcal{A}(m_-^2, m_+^2) = \sum_r a_r e^{i\phi_r} \mathcal{A}_r(m_-^2, m_+^2) + a_{\text{NR}} e^{i\phi_{\text{NR}}}$$

$$\langle f|H|\bar{D}^0\rangle = \bar{\mathcal{A}}(m_-^2, m_+^2) = \sum_r \bar{a}_r e^{i\bar{\phi}_r} \mathcal{A}_r(m_+^2, m_-^2) + \bar{a}_{\text{NR}} e^{i\bar{\phi}_{\text{NR}}}$$

where  $m_{\pm}^2 \equiv m^2(K_S^0 \pi^{\pm})$

$$|\langle f|H|D^0(t)\rangle|^2 \equiv |A_1 e_1(t) + A_2 e_2(t)|^2$$

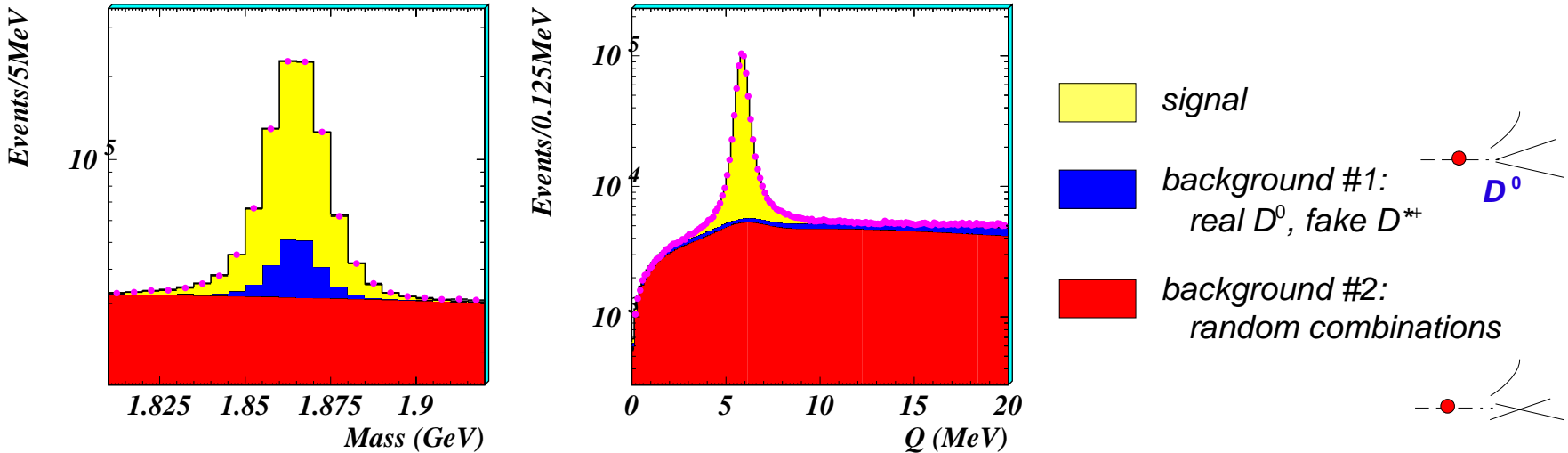
$$= |A_1|^2 e^{-\bar{\Gamma}(1+y)t} + |A_2|^2 e^{-\bar{\Gamma}(1-y)t} + 2e^{-\bar{\Gamma}t} [\text{Re}(A_1 A_2^*) \cos(\mathbf{x}\bar{\Gamma}t) + \text{Im}(A_1 A_2^*) \sin(\mathbf{x}\bar{\Gamma}t)]$$

- $\implies$  fit  $\{m_-^2, m_+^2, t\}$  together

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ , Data distribution

## Reconstruction

- $K_S^0$  reconstruction
- $D^0$  decay vertex from  $\pi^+ \pi^-$
- $D^0$  mass constraint for  $K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$
- $p_{D^*} > 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c$



534k events

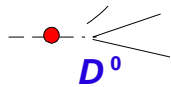
95% pure

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ , Fit PDFs

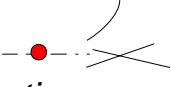
## PDFs:

signal

- theoretical function convolved with time and Dalitz plot resolution functions

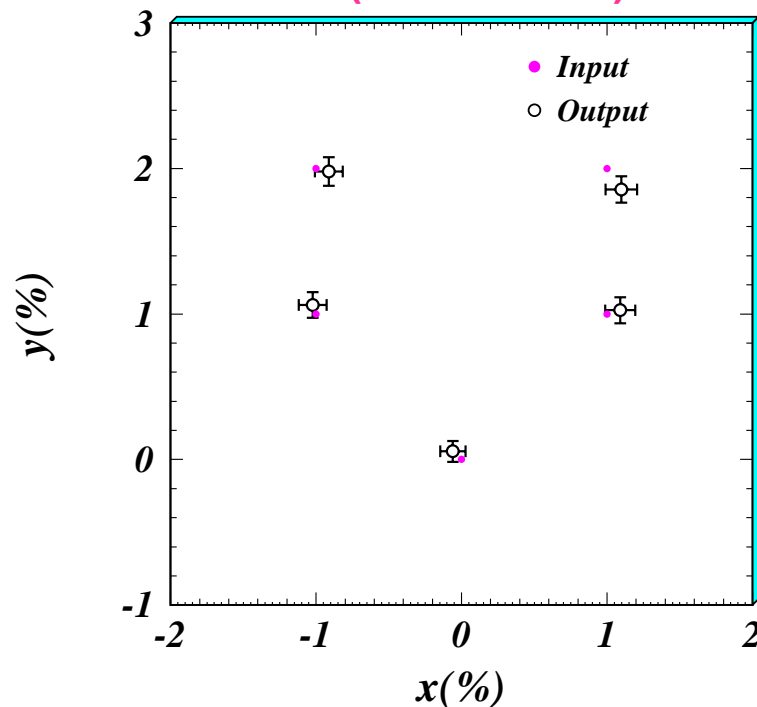
background #1:   $D^0$   
real  $D^0$ , fake  $D^{*+}$

- contains wrong-taged  $\bar{D}^0$  events (fraction  $0.452 \pm 0.005$ )
- Sum of  $D^0$  and  $\bar{D}^0$  signal PDFs

background #2:   
random combinations

- production of Dalitz-plot and decay time PDFs

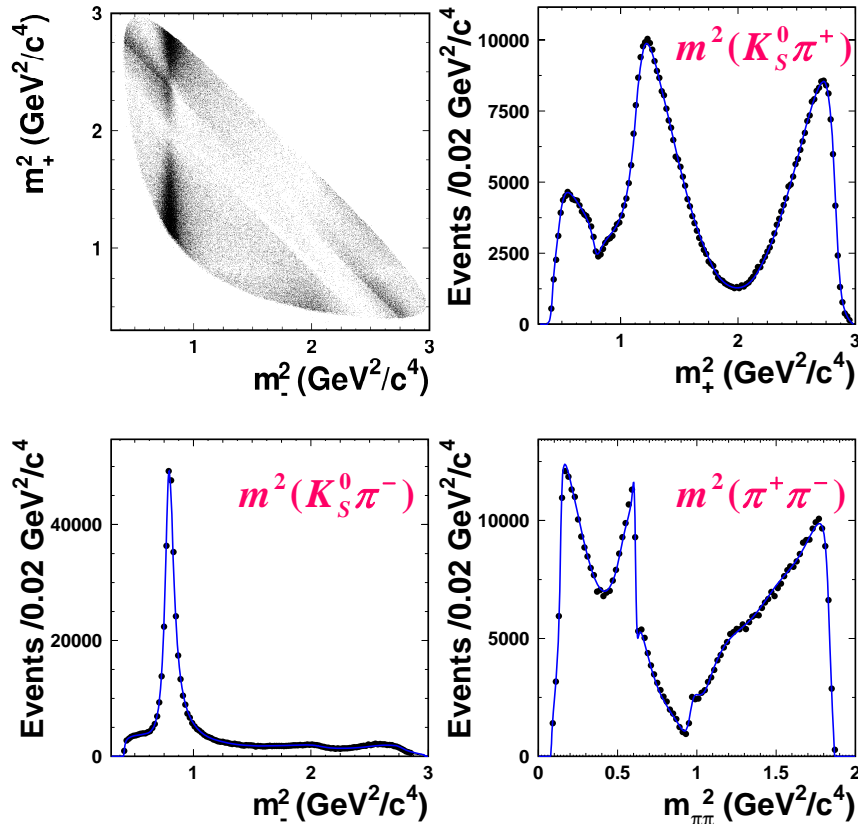
## Full Geant MC test (x10 datasize)



Free parameters are  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $R(t)$ ,  $\tau_D$  and Dalitz-plot parameters ( $a_r$ ,  $\phi_r$ )

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ , No-CPV fit

Fit (1): No CPV ( $a_r = \bar{a}_r$ ,  $\phi_r = \bar{\phi}_r$ ,  $q/p = 1$ )



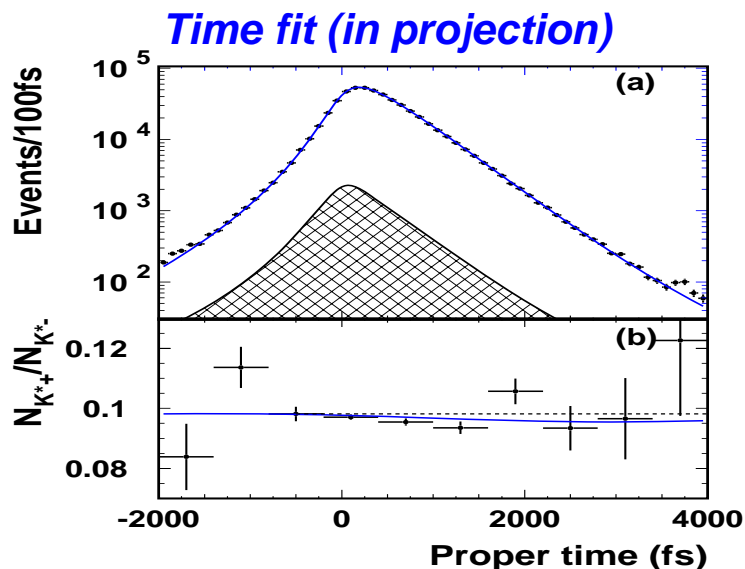
Resonance	Amplitude	Phase ( $^\circ$ )	Fit fraction
$K^*(892)^-$	$1.629 \pm 0.006$	$134.3 \pm 0.3$	0.6227
$K_0^*(1430)^-$	$2.12 \pm 0.02$	$-0.9 \pm 0.8$	0.0724
$K_2^*(1430)^-$	$0.87 \pm 0.02$	$-47.3 \pm 1.2$	0.0133
$K^*(1410)^-$	$0.65 \pm 0.03$	$111 \pm 4$	0.0048
$K^*(1680)^-$	$0.60 \pm 0.25$	$147 \pm 29$	0.0002
$K^*(892)^+$	$0.152 \pm 0.003$	$-37.5 \pm 1.3$	0.0054
$K_0^*(1430)^+$	$0.541 \pm 0.019$	$91.8 \pm 2.1$	0.0047
$K_2^*(1430)^+$	$0.276 \pm 0.013$	$-106 \pm 3$	0.0013
$K^*(1410)^+$	$0.33 \pm 0.02$	$-102 \pm 4$	0.0013
$K^*(1680)^+$	$0.73 \pm 0.16$	$103 \pm 11$	0.0004
$\rho(770)$	1 (fixed)	0 (fixed)	0.2111
$\omega(782)$	$0.0380 \pm 0.0007$	$115.1 \pm 1.1$	0.0063
$f_0(980)$	$0.380 \pm 0.004$	$-147.1 \pm 1.1$	0.0452
$f_0(1370)$	$1.46 \pm 0.05$	$98.6 \pm 1.8$	0.0162
$f_2(1270)$	$1.43 \pm 0.02$	$-13.6 \pm 1.2$	0.0180
$\rho(1450)$	$0.72 \pm 0.04$	$41 \pm 7$	0.0024
$\sigma_1$	$1.39 \pm 0.02$	$-146.6 \pm 0.9$	0.0914
$\sigma_2$	$0.267 \pm 0.013$	$-157 \pm 3$	0.0088
NR	$2.36 \pm 0.07$	$155 \pm 2$	0.0615

1.19

18 quasi-two-body resonances  
consistent with PRD 73, 112009  
(2006) ( $\phi_3$  measurement)

$$\text{Fit Fraction} \equiv \frac{\int |a_r \mathcal{A}_r(m_-^2, m_+^2)|^2 dm_-^2 dm_+^2}{\int |\mathcal{A}(m_-^2, m_+^2)|^2 dm_-^2 dm_+^2}$$

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ , No-CPV fit



$\tau_D = 409.9 \pm 1.0$  fs  
(consistent with PDG)

$x = (0.80 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.16)\%$   
 $y = (0.33 \pm 0.24 \pm 0.14)\%$

(most stringent limit on  $x$ )

CLEO, PRD 72, 012001 (2005):  
 $x = (1.8 \pm 3.4 \pm 0.6)\%$   
 $y = (-1.4 \pm 2.5 \pm 0.9)\%$

Main systematic errors	$\Delta x(\%)$	$\Delta y(\%)$
$p_{D^*}$ cut	+0.076	-0.078
BG Dalitz - $t$ correlation	+0.016 -0.056	+0.044 -0.057
Eff. Par.	+0.004	-0.009
BG $t$ par.s	$\pm 0.037$	$\pm 0.063$
$M_r$ & $\Gamma_r$ err.s	$\pm 0.020$	$\pm 0.010$
Form factor	-0.031	+0.006
No $q^2$ dependence	-0.051	-0.041
K-Matrix model	$\pm 0.073$	$\pm 0.058$
No NR	-0.015	+0.003
No $K^*(1680)^+$	-0.003	-0.008
No $\rho(1450)$	-0.005	-0.006
$K_0^*(1430)^+$ bias	-0.103	+0.001
$K_2^*(1430)^+$ bias	+0.069	-0.025
$K^*(1410)^\pm$ bias	-0.016	-0.009
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+0.13</b> <b>-0.16</b>	<b>+0.10</b> <b>-0.14</b>

# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ , CPV fits

**Fit (2): Allow for CPV ( $a_r \neq \bar{a}_r, \phi_r \neq \bar{\phi}_r, q/p \neq 1$ )**

Two solutions:  $\{x, y, \phi\}$  and  $\{-x, -y, \phi+\pi\}$ , where  $\phi = \arg(q/p)$

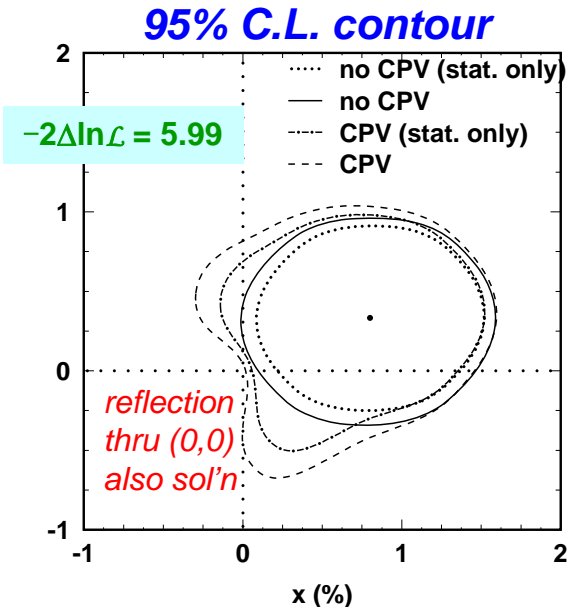
$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= (0.81 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.17)\% \\
 y &= (0.37 \pm 0.25 \pm 0.15)\% \\
 |q/p| &= 0.86_{-0.29}^{+0.30} {}_{-0.09}^{+0.10} \\
 \phi &= (-14_{-18}^{+16} \pm 5)^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

- $a_r, \phi_r$  consistent with  $\bar{a}_r, \bar{\phi}_r \Rightarrow$  *no direct CPV*
- $|q/p| \phi \Rightarrow$  *consistent with CP conservation*

**Fit (3): No Direct CPV ( $a_r = \bar{a}_r, \phi_r = \bar{\phi}_r$ ):**

further  
  
 constrain

$$\begin{aligned}
 |q/p| &= 0.95_{-0.20}^{+0.22} \\
 \phi &= (-2_{-11}^{+10})^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$



Including systematics by rescaling factor  $\sqrt{1+r^2}$   
 $r = \text{syst./stat. errors}$

No mixing point (0,0) corresponds to  
 $-2\Delta\ln\mathcal{L}=7.33 \Rightarrow \text{CL} = \text{only } 2.6\%$

# Summary

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- Two recent Belle measurements of  $D^0$  mixing parameters presented

- Evidence for  $D^0$  mixing found in decays to  $CP$  eigenstates

$$y_{CP} = 1.31 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.25 \% (3.2\sigma)$$

- The most sensitive measurement of  $x$  up to now from time-dependent Dalitz-plot analysis :

$$x = 0.80 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.16 \% (2.4\sigma)$$

- CPV search: no evidence found



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***BACKUP***

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# $D^0(t) \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ , Sensitive region for mixing

$$|\langle f | H | D^0(t) \rangle|^2 \approx |\mathcal{A}(m_-^2, m_+^2)|^2 \times \left\{ 1 + [\text{Im}(\chi)x - \text{Re}(\chi)y](\bar{\Gamma}t) + |\chi|^2 \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} (\bar{\Gamma}t)^2 \right\}$$

$x$  and  $y$  modulated by  $\chi = \frac{q \bar{\mathcal{A}}(m_-^2, m_+^2)}{p \mathcal{A}(m_-^2, m_+^2)}$

No CPV:  $\chi = \frac{\mathcal{A}(m_+^2, m_-^2)}{\mathcal{A}(m_-^2, m_+^2)}$

