BESIII Charm Meeting
Measurement of the CP even fraction F_+ in $D^0 \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

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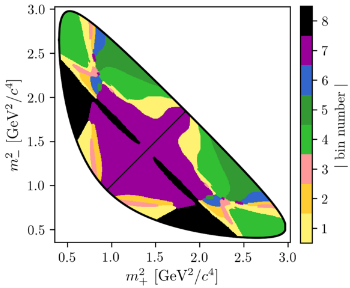
15th March 2022

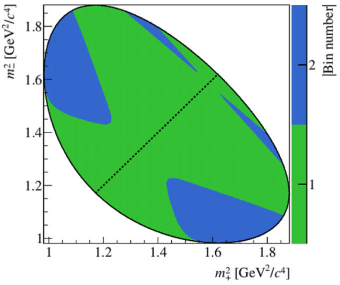
Outline

Introduction

- Perform strong-phase analysis of $D^0 \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
- This analysis: Phase space integrated analysis of $2.93\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ $\psi(3770)$ data
  - Measure CP even fraction F_+
- Future analysis: Binned phase space analysis of future $\approx 20\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ $\psi(3770)$ data
  - Measure amplitude-averaged cosine and sine of strong-phase c_i and s_i

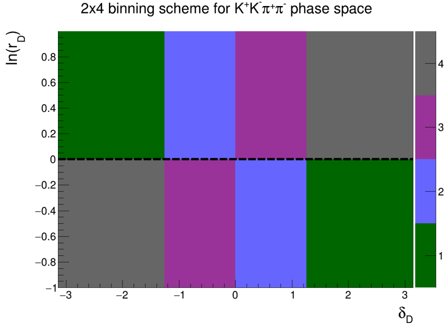
- Main motivation: Measure γ in $B^\pm \to DK^\pm$ with self-conjugate multi-body D decay
  - Model independent measurement: Split events into bins of D phase space
  - External inputs: Measure c_i and s_i at BESIII
  - Poor binning reduces statistical sensitivity $\to$ No bias!
- J. High Energ. Phys. 2021, 169 (2021): $B^\pm \to Dh^\pm$, $D \to K_S^0 h^+ h^-$
  - Single most precise measurement: $\gamma = (68.7^{+5.2}_{-5.1})^\circ$



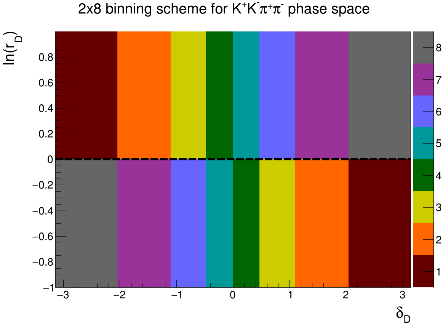


Introduction to GGSZ analysis of γ

- Our aim: Analyse $B^{\pm} \to [K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-]_D h^{\pm}$ in bins of phase space at LHCb
  - Develop binning scheme using LHCb model JHEP 02 (2019) 126
  - Simultaneously analyse c_i/s_i at BESIII and γ at LHCb
    - Expected precision $\Delta\gamma \approx 12^{\circ}$ with LHCb Run 1+2



(a) 2×4 bins



(b) 2×8 bins

Figure 1: Binning scheme for $D^0 \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$

Motivation for F_+ measurement

- F_+ describes the CP content of a self-conjugate multi-body decay
  - $F_+ = 1$ (0) for CP even (odd) final states
- F_+ can be measured with current $3\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$ dataset
  - First model independent measurement of $F_+^{KK\pi\pi}$!
  - Useful to test agreement with LHCb model prediction: $F_+ = 0.736$
- Important input to quasi-GLW analysis of the CKM angle γ
  - Current GLW modes: KK, $\pi\pi$, $\pi\pi\pi\pi$
  - Minimal effort to include $KK\pi\pi$ in GLW analyses $\implies$ More statistics
- Other F_+ measurements:
  - $D^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ JHEP 01 (2018) 144
  - $D^0 \to K_S\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ JHEP 01 (2018) 82
  - $D^0 \to h^+h^-\pi^0$ Physics Letters B 747 (2015)
  - Measurements are from CLEO-c, BESIII analyses ongoing

Strategy for strong-phase analysis

1. Select double tags of $KK\pi\pi$ vs flavour, CP and self-conjugate tags
2. Normalise double tag yields by the corresponding single tag yields6za
3. Measure flavour tag yields K_i
4. Measure c_i with CP tags:
5. Measure $c_i + s_i$ with self-conjugate tags

c_i/s_i analysis: Bins of $KK\pi\pi$ phase space

CP: $M_i \propto \left(K_i + K_{-i} - 2c_i\sqrt{K_iK_{-i}}(2F_+^{\mathrm{tag}} - 1)\right)$

Self-conjugate: $M_{ij} \propto \left(K_iK'_{-j} + K_{-i}K'_j - 2\sqrt{K_iK_{-i}K'_jK'_{-j}}(c_ic'_j + s_is'_{-j}\right)$

F_+ analysis: Sum over all $KK\pi\pi$ phase space bins

CP: $M \propto \left(1 - 2(2F_+^{KK\pi\pi} - 1)(2F_+^{\mathrm{tag}} - 1)\right)$

Self-conjugate: $M_j \propto \left(K'_j + K'_{-j} - 2c'_j\sqrt{K'_jK'_{-j}}(2F_+^{KK\pi\pi} - 1)\right)$

Selection

- Selection of charged and neutral particles follow standard track and shower requirements
- Require flight significance > 2 for K_S
- K_S veto for $KK\pi\pi$ and $\pi\pi\pi^0$ tags
- ΔE cut of 3σ
- ΔE fit for 4-body modes allows a non-smooth background at $\Delta E = 0$

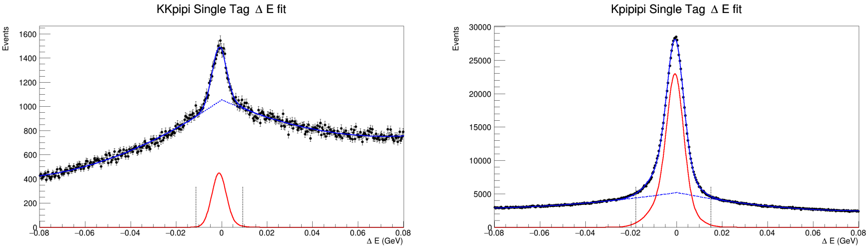
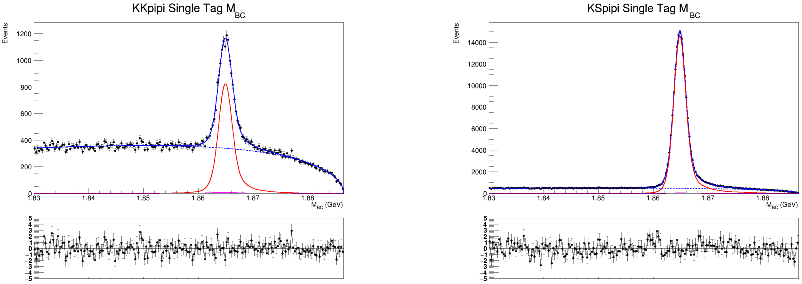


Figure 2: Double Gaussian signal and Chebychev polynomial background

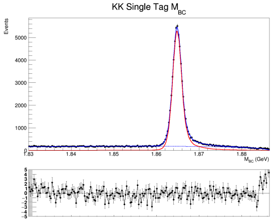
Single tag fits

- Fit strategy: Fit m_{BC}
- Fit model:
  - Signal: PDF from signal MC, convoluted with single or double Gaussian
  - Flat background: Argus PDF
  - Peaking background shape and yield fixed
    - Fit shape to dedicated MC samples
    - Calculate yield from ratios of efficiencies and branching fractions

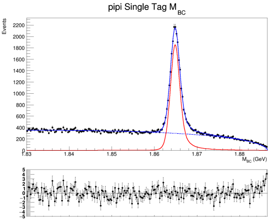


(a) $KK\pi\pi$ **(b)** $K_S\pi\pi$

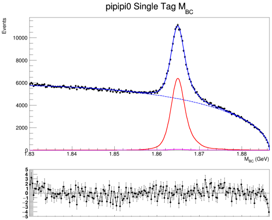
Single tag fits



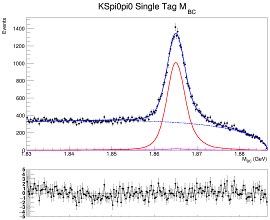
(a) KK



(b) $\pi\pi$



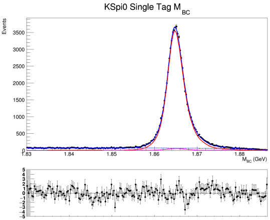
(c) $\pi\pi\pi^0$



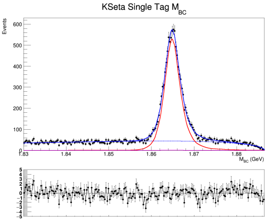
(d) $K_S\pi^0\pi^0$

Figure 4: Single tag fits of CP even tags

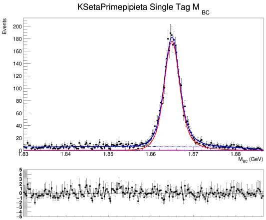
Single tag fits



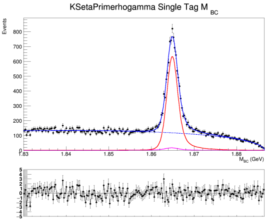
(a) $K_S\pi^0$



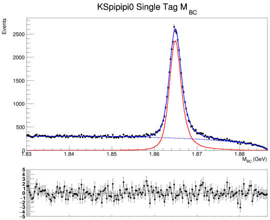
(b) $K_S\eta$



(c) $K_S\eta'(\pi\pi\eta)$



(d) $K_S\eta'(\rho\gamma)$



(e) $K_S\omega$

Figure 5: Single tag fits of CP odd tags

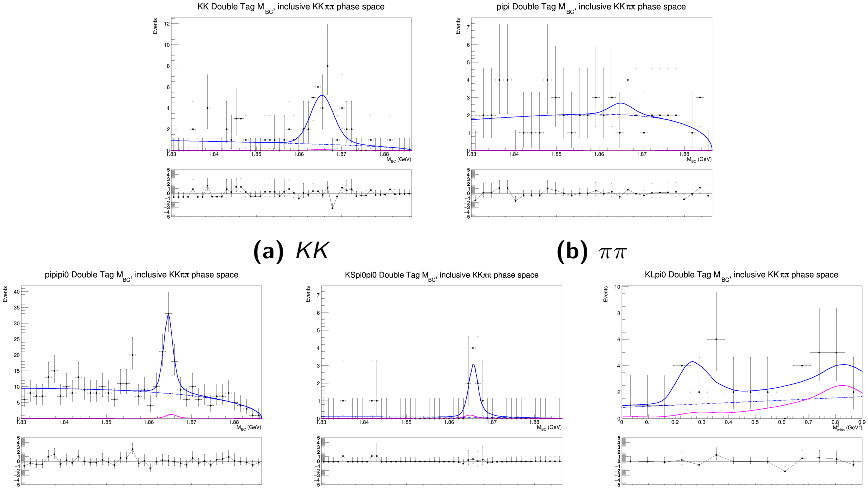
Single tag yields and efficiencies

Tag mode	Single tag yield	Single tag efficiency (%)
$K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$	10642 ± 156	19.02 ± 0.09
K^+K^-	56303 ± 262	63.41 ± 0.11
$\pi^+\pi^-$	20386 ± 179	67.41 ± 0.10
$K_S\pi^0$	67876 ± 278	38.18 ± 0.11
$K_S\pi^0\pi^0$	22392 ± 229	14.35 ± 0.08
$K_L\pi^0$	47595 ± 1653	27.83 ± 0.23
$K_S\eta$	9308 ± 113	31.78 ± 0.10
$K_S\eta'_{\pi\pi\eta}$	3213 ± 62	12.81 ± 0.07
$K_S\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$	8283 ± 116	20.80 ± 0.09
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	107504 ± 602	36.65 ± 0.11
$K_S\omega$	22068 ± 217	14.50 ± 0.08
$K_S\pi^+\pi^-$	161914 ± 440	36.40 ± 0.11
$K_S\pi^+\pi^-$ part. reco.	161899 ± 440	33.56 ± 0.26
$K_L\pi^+\pi^-$	223141 ± 2146	46.1 ± 0.3

Double tag fits

- Fit strategy: Only fit signal side m_{BC} because of low statistics
- Fit model:
  - Signal: PDF from signal MC, convoluted with single Gaussian
  - Background: Argus PDF
  - Peaking backgrounds fixed, with quantum correlated accounted for
  - Simple sideband subtraction for correct signal but wrong tag event
- For tags with multiple bins, perform a simultaneous fit of all bins
  - Shape is floated and shared across all bins
  - Yield of signal and combinatorial background is floated in each bin

Double tag fits

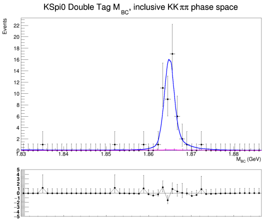


(a) KK **(b)** $\pi\pi$

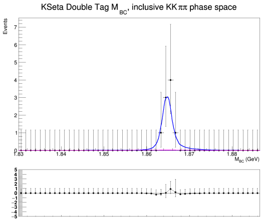
(c) $\pi\pi\pi^0$ **(d)** $K_S\pi^0\pi^0$ **(e)** $K_L\pi^0$

Figure 6: Double tag fits of CP even tags

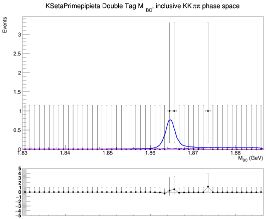
Double tag fits



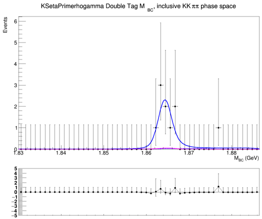
(a) $K_S\pi^0$



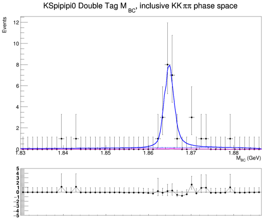
(b) $K_S\eta$



(c) $K_S\eta'(\pi\pi\eta)$



(d) $K_S\eta'(\rho\gamma)$



(e) $K_S\omega$

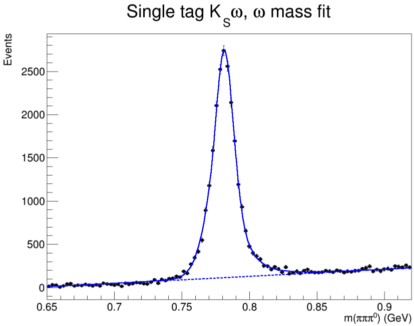
Figure 7: Double tag fits of CP odd tags

CP double tag yields and efficiencies

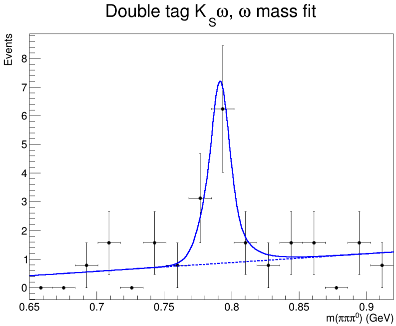
Tag mode	Double tag yield	Double tag efficiency (%)
K^+K^-	28 ± 10	14.52 ± 0.06
$\pi^+\pi^-$	2 ± 4	15.02 ± 0.06
$K_S\pi^0$	48 ± 7	6.87 ± 0.04
$K_S\pi^0\pi^0$	8.0 ± 2.8	2.873 ± 0.026
$K_L\pi^0$	7 ± 5	5.29 ± 0.04
$K_S\eta$	8.9 ± 3.0	5.72 ± 0.04
$K_S\eta'_{\pi\pi\eta}$	2.2 ± 1.6	2.024 ± 0.021
$K_S\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$	8.7 ± 3.0	3.295 ± 0.027
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	53 ± 10	7.66 ± 0.04
$K_S\omega$	9 ± 3	2.234 ± 0.022

Non-resonant background in $K_S\omega$

- $K_S\omega$ has CP-even contamination from non-resonant $K_S\pi\pi\pi^0$
  - $F_+(K_S\pi\pi\pi^0) = 0.238 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.012$ from CLEO
- From m_{BC} fit, subtract flat background using sPlot and fit $\pi\pi\pi^0$



(a) Single tag



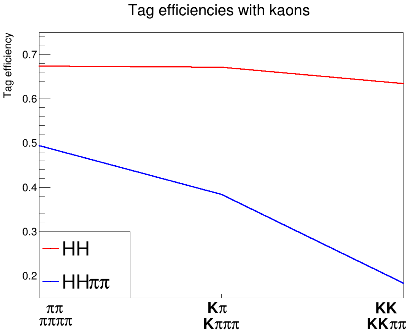
(b) Double tag

F_+ measurement with $K_S\pi\pi$ tag

- With $K_S\pi\pi$, increase sensitivity through binning of $K_S\pi\pi$ phase space

$$M_j \propto \left(K'_j + K'_{-j} - 2\sqrt{K'_j K'_{-j}} c'_j (2F_+^{KK\pi\pi - 1})\right)$$

- Problem: $KK\pi\pi$ reconstruction efficiency is too low $\rightarrow$ Low yields!



- Likely explanation: Softer kaons $\rightarrow$ Kaons get stuck inside tracker

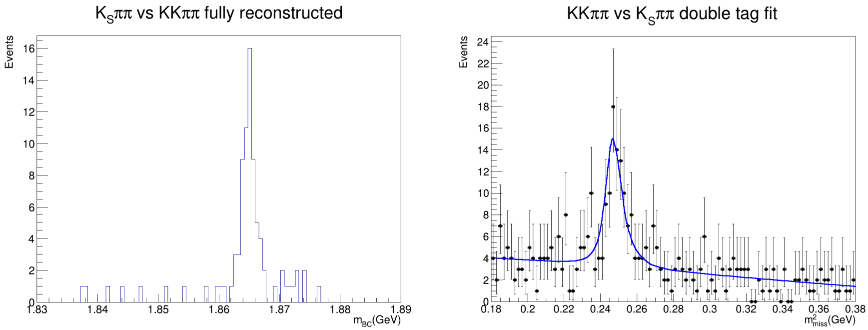
F_+ measurement with $K_S\pi\pi$ tag

- Solution: Partially reconstructed $KK\pi\pi$
- Strategy:
  1. Reconstruct $D \to K_S\pi\pi$
  2. Require 3 remaining good tracks consistent with $K\pi\pi$
  3. Use missing mass to reconstruct missing kaon

Mode	Inclusive yield	Double tag efficiency
$K_S\pi\pi$ (fully reconstructed)	69 ± 9	7.60 ± 0.04
$K_S\pi\pi$ (partially reconstructed)	91 ± 15	6.38 ± 0.04
$K_L\pi\pi$ (partially reconstructed)	158 ± 15	8.77 ± 0.04

Partially reconstructed $KK\pi\pi$ vs $K_S\pi\pi$

- Main challenge with partially reconstructed $KK\pi\pi$: $K\pi\pi\pi\pi^0$
- Require no π^0 candidates



(a) Fully reconstructed **(b)** Partially reconstructed

Figure 9: $KK\pi\pi$ vs $K_S\pi\pi$

Double tag fits

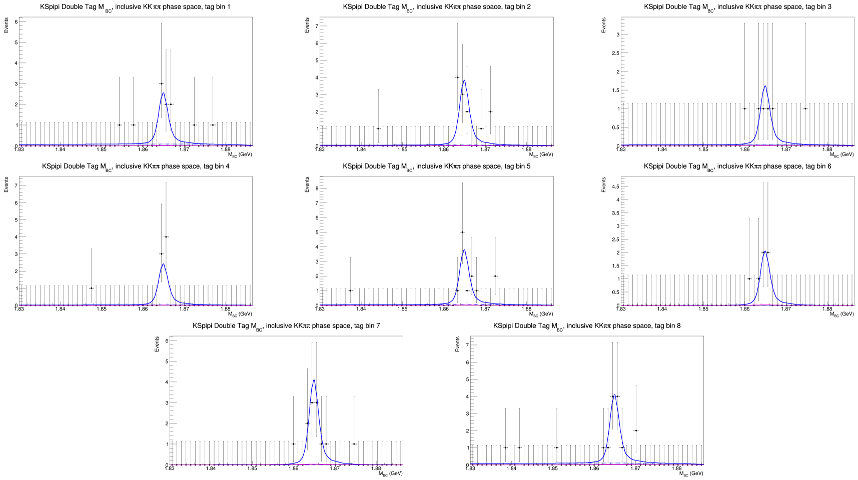


Figure 10: $KK\pi\pi$ vs $K_S\pi\pi$ simultaneous fit

Double tag fits

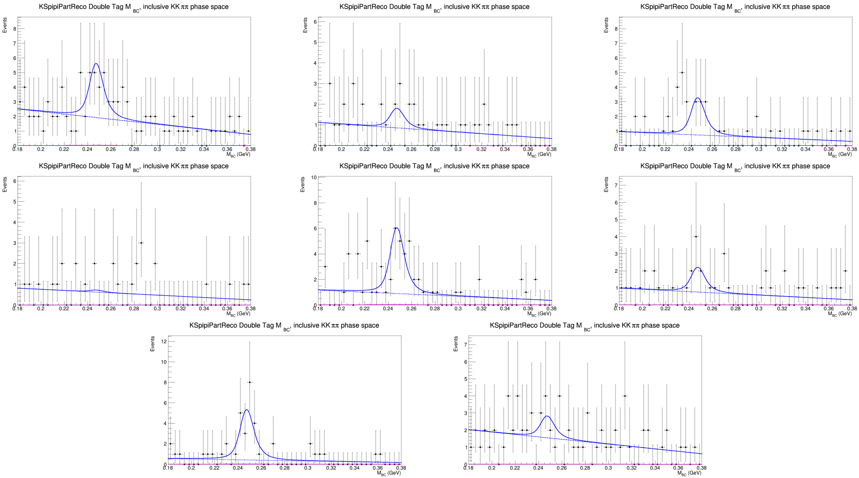


Figure 11: Partially reconstructed $KK\pi\pi$ vs $K_S\pi\pi$ simultaneous fit

Double tag fits

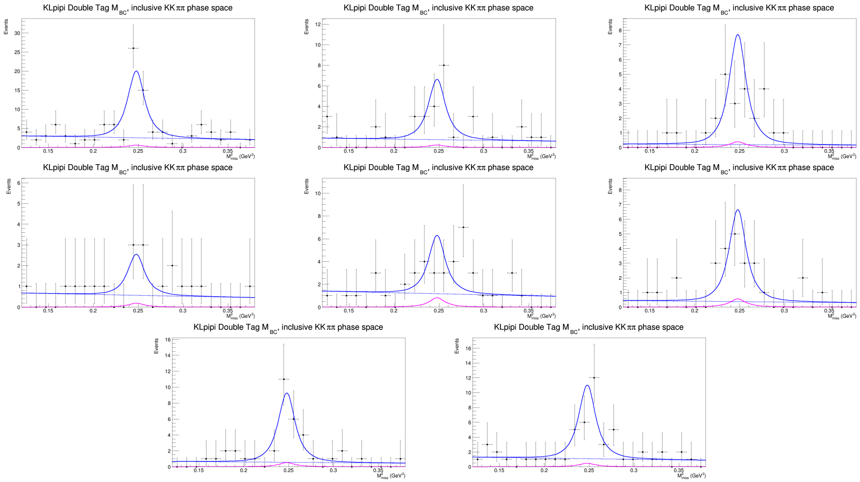


Figure 12: $KK\pi\pi$ vs $K_L\pi\pi$ simultaneous fit

F_+ measurement with CP tags

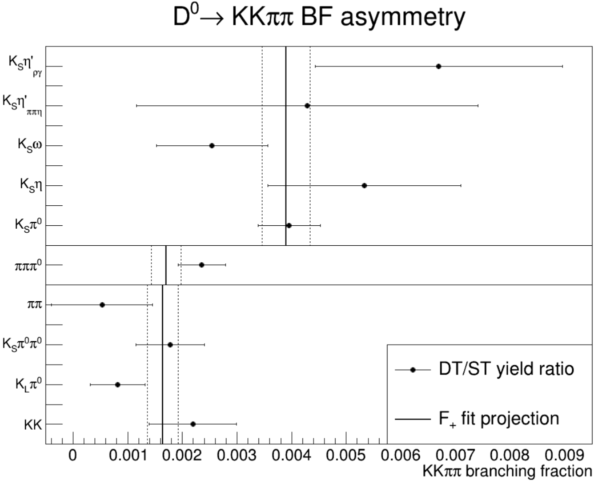
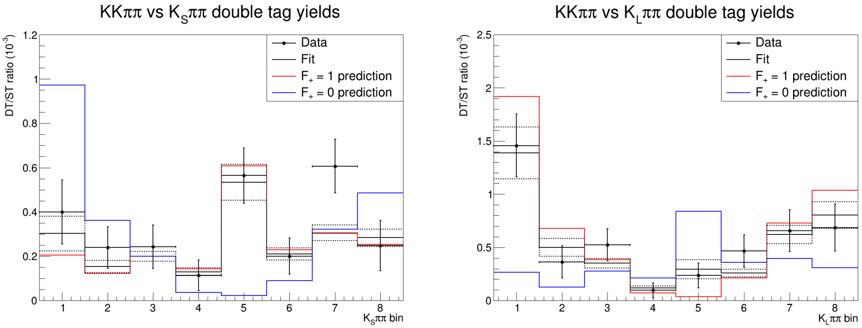


Figure 13: F_+ combination of CP tags
Fit result: $F_+ = 0.703 \pm 0.042$, $\chi^2 = 1.4$

F_+ measurement with $K_{S,L}\pi\pi$ tags



(a) Result: $F_+ = 0.872 \pm 0.091$, $\chi^2 = 1.3$ **(b)** Result: $F_+ = 0.679 \pm 0.103$, $\chi^2 = 0.8$

Figure 14: F_+ combination of $K_S\pi\pi$ (left) and $K_L\pi\pi$ (right)

F_+ combination

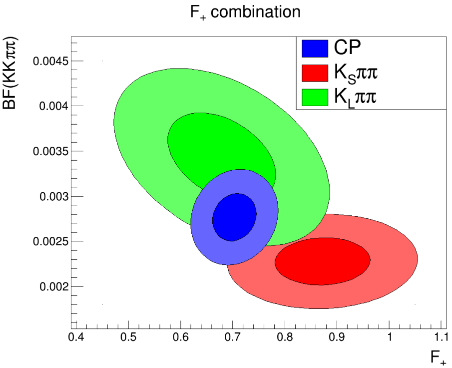


Figure 15: F_+ combination

- Observe large anti-correlation in $K_L\pi\pi$ because $F_+^{K_L\pi\pi} \approx 0.354$
  - Yield of $K_L\pi\pi$ is <u>twice</u> as large as that of $K_S\pi\pi$
  - Fractional bin yields <u>and</u> total yield contains information about F_+
  - When $K_L\pi\pi$ BF is available, combine all tags!

Summary

- First model-independent measurement of CP even fraction in $D^0 \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^-$
  - $F_+ = 0.73 \pm 0.04$

Thank you!

Backup

Tag modes

- Flavour tags:
  - $K\pi$, $K\pi\pi^0$, $K\pi\pi\pi$, $\underline{Ke\nu}$
- CP even tags:
  - KK, $\pi\pi$, $\pi\pi\pi^0$ (mostly CP even), $K_S\pi^0\pi^0$, $K_L\pi^0$
- CP odd tags:
  - $K_S\pi^0$, $K_S\eta$, $K_S\omega$, $K_S\eta'_{\pi\pi\eta}$, $K_S\eta'_{\rho\gamma}$
- Self-conjugate tags:
  - $K_S\pi\pi$, $K_L\pi\pi$

Underlined tags have not been finalized yet

Peaking backgrounds

- Strategy for fixing peaking backgrounds:
  1. Generate dedicated MC sample
  2. Obtain retention rate of peaking background
  3. Fit background with appropriate shape (Gaussian, Crystal Ball, ...)
  4. Use BFs from PDG to fix background-to-signal ratio

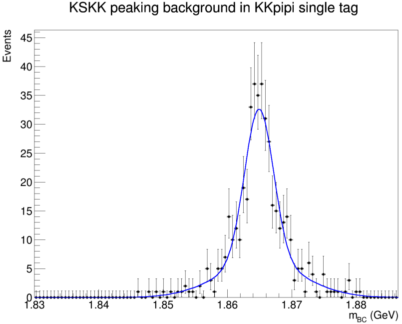


Figure 16: Double Gaussian fit of $K_S KK$ background in $KK\pi\pi$ single tag fit

Quantum correlation in peaking backgrounds

- Strategy for peaking backgrounds with different CP:
  - Correct using $F_+^{KK\pi\pi}$ from LHCb model
- Strategy for $K_S KK$ background in $KK\pi\pi$
  - $F_+^{K_S KK} = 0.524 \pm 0.018$ from Phys. Rev. D **102**, 052008
  - Use dedicated MC to find retention in each $K_S KK$ bin
  - K_S veto removes more $K_S\phi$ than $K_S a(980)^0 \implies$ Calculate effective F_+ for $K_S KK$ to $KK\pi\pi$ background