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Global fits to D^0 CPV parameters using an HFAG like fit

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Abstract

The new $D^0 \to K\pi$ result from LHCb provides a credibly powerful constraint on mixing parameters. This note describes a fit in the style of HFAG to combine our result with previous measurements.

Contents

1 Introduction

To fully understand the global impact of the updated WS $D^0 \to K\pi$ analysis, a combination of global results of the neutral D system is necessary. We present an HFAG-like fit for the underlying parameters $|q/p|$, ϕ, x and y using the updated 2011+2012 LHCb $D^0 \to K\pi$ results.

2 Chi-square calculation

The purpose of our fit is to combine the errors on several different measurements of the same parameters, where each measurement may have a different relation to the underlying true mixing parameters (eg measuring (x'^2, y') in place of (x, y)), and where the numbers in each measurement may be strongly correlated. To do so we construct an overall χ^2 for all the results:

$$\chi^2 = \vec{\epsilon}^T \sigma^{-1} \vec{\epsilon} \tag{1}$$

where the elements of $\vec{\epsilon}$ are given by $\epsilon_i = m_i - p_i$. Here $\vec{m}$ is the list of measured values from experiments, and $\vec{p}$ is a set of "proposed" values for the mixing parameters; we use MINUIT to vary $\vec{p}$ so as to minimise χ^2. Finally, σ is an $N \times N$ matrix where N is the number of measurements, with $\sigma_{ij} = e_i c_{ij} e_j$. Here e_i is the reported error on measurement i, and c_{ij} is the correlation coefficient between measurements i and j.

Notice that, if the measurements are uncorrelated, then σ reduces to a diagonal matrix where the elements are the squares of the measurement errors. In this case χ^2 is simply the sum $\sum_i \epsilon_i^2/e_i^2$, that is, each element is the difference between a measurement and the corresponding prediction, divided by the error on the measurement, squared. In other words, if there are no correlations we recover the usual chi-square goodness-of-fit metric.

3 Fit variants

In full generality, we wish to fit for no less than seven underlying related mixing parameters:

- x and y, the normalised mass and width differences
- R_D^+ and R_D^-, the ratios of rates
- δ, the strong phase difference
- $|q/p|$ and ϕ, the magnitude and phase of the indirect CP violation.

The observed inputs, however, are not all direct measurements of these quantities. From $D^0 \to K_S\pi\pi$ we get direct measurements of x, y, $|q/p|$ and ϕ; $D^0 \to K\pi$ results also yield $R_D^{\pm}$ directly, although sometimes quoted as $R_D = \frac{1}{2}(R_D^+ + R_D^-)$ and $A_D = \frac{R_D^+ - R_D^-}{R_D^+ + R_D^-}$. However, we also measure the derived parameters $x'^{2(\pm)}$, $y'^{(\pm)}$, y_{CP}, and A_Γ, defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= x\cos\delta + y\sin\delta && (2)\\ y' &= y\cos\delta - x\sin\delta && (3)\\ x'^{\pm} &= \left(\frac{1 \pm A_M}{1 \mp A_M}\right)^{1/4} (x'\cos\phi \pm y'\sin\phi) && (4)\\ y'^{\pm} &= \left(\frac{1 \pm A_M}{1 \mp A_M}\right)^{1/4} (y'\cos\phi \mp x'\sin\phi) && (5)\\ 2y_{CP} &= (|q/p| + |p/q|)\, y\cos\phi - (|q/p| - |p/q|)\, x\sin\phi && (6)\\ 2A_\Gamma &= (|q/p| - |p/q|)\, y\cos\phi - (|q/p| + |p/q|)\, x\sin\phi && (7)\\ & && (8) \end{aligned}$$

where the helper quantity A_M is given by

$$A_M = \frac{|q/p|^2 - |p/q|^2}{|q/p|^2 + |p/q|^2}. \tag{9}$$

To calculate $\vec{\epsilon}$, then, we take in a vector of proposed mixing parameters from MINUIT, calculate the resulting observable parameters from the equations above, and subtract the actually observed numbers.

In addition to the fully-general fit allowing all these variables to float, there are some variants imposing different no-CPV constraints:

- No CP violation. In this fit we set $|q/p| = 1$, $\phi = 0$, and $R_D^+ = R_D^-$, and fit only for x, y, δ, and R_D.

- No direct CP violation. With no direct CP violation, $R_D^+ = R_D^-$; in addition, the four parameters x, y, ϕ and $|q/p|$ are related (in the limit that CPV is small) by the constraint

$$
\begin{aligned}
|q/p| &= 1 - \frac{y}{x}\tan\phi && (10)\\
\phi &= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1-|q/p|^2}{1+|q/p|^2}\frac{x}{y}\right) && (11)
\end{aligned}
$$

  Thus we have two variants on this fit:

  2a Here we allow $|q/p|$ to float and calculate ϕ from the constraint.

  2b We allow ϕ to float and calculate $|q/p|$ from the constraint.

- All CPV allowed. As A_D is quite small, the contribution of a new physics phase to ϕ is far below our current sensitivity; consequently the constraint above is a reasonable approximation. We therefore run three variants of the all-CPV-allowed scenario:

  3a All parameters float, no constraint.

  3b ϕ is calculated from $|q/p|$ as above, rather than allowed to float. R_D^+ and R_D^- are both free, as before.

  3c As in 3b, but with $|q/p|$ calculated from the constraint and ϕ allowed to float.

In addition, we do a fit not allowing direct CP violation, in which the free parameters are the underlying[1] x_{12}, y_{12}, and ϕ. These parameters are related (in the limit of no direct CP violation) to $|q/p|$, x, y and ϕ (no subscripts!) as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathrm{sg}(\cos\phi_{12})\sqrt{x_{12}^2 - y_{12}^2 + |x_{12}^2 + y_{12}^2| - 4x_{12}^2 y_{12}^2 \sin^2(\phi_{12})} && (12)\\
y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{y_{12}^2 - x_{12}^2 + |x_{12}^2 + y_{12}^2| - 4x_{12}^2 y_{12}^2 \sin^2(\phi_{12})} && (13)\\
|q/p| &= \left(\frac{x_{12}^2 + y_{12}^2 + 2x_{12}y_{12}\sin(\phi_{12})}{x_{12}^2 + y_{12}^2 - 2x_{12}y_{12}\sin(\phi_{12})}\right)^{1/4} && (14)\\
\phi &= -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\sin(2\phi_{12})}{\cos(2\phi_{12}) + \frac{y_{12}^2}{x_{12}^2}}. && (15)
\end{aligned}
$$

Our approach in this fit is to allow MINUIT to believe that the parameters x_{12}, y_{12}, and ϕ_{12} are free, but interpret them internally as giving rise to the non-underlying parameters x, y, ϕ, and $|q/p|$, and use these values in the calculation of χ^2, as outlined for the other fits.

[1] See Kagan and Sokoloff, `http://arxiv.org/abs/0907.3917`.

4 Measurements Used

Of all of the current measurements available, only a few are resonable for certain fits. Table 1 lists all the possible measurements pertaining to fits excluding CP Violation. Table 2 corresponds to measurements allowing only direct CP violation, and Table 3 lists all measurments pertaining to both direct and indirect CP violation allowed.

Result	Value	Correlation Coefficients		
HFAG y_{CP}	$(8.66 \pm 1.55) \times 10^{-3}$			
LHCb R_D	$(3.568 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.033) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.869	-0.953
LHCb $x'^2(K\pi)$	$(5.5 \pm 4.2 \pm 2.6) \times 10^{-5}$		1	-0.967
LHCb $y'(K\pi)$	$(4.81 \pm 0.85 \pm 0.53) \times 10^{-3}$			1
HFAG $x(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(4.19 \pm 2.11 \pm 0) \times 10^{-3}$			
HFAG $y(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(4.56 \pm 1.86) \times 10^{-3}$			
CLEO $\cos(\delta)(K\pi)$	$0.81 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.06$			
CLEO $\sin(\delta)(K\pi)$	$-0.01 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.04$			
CDF R_D	$(3.04 \pm 0.55) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.923	-0.87
CDF $x'^2(K\pi)$	$(-1.2 \pm 3.5 \pm 0) \times 10^{-4}$		1	-0.984
CDF $y'(K\pi)$	$(8.5 \pm 7.6) \times 10^{-3}$			1
Belle R_D	$(3.64 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.655	-0.834
Belle $x'^2(K\pi)$	$(1.8 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-4}$		1	-0.909
Belle $y'(K\pi)$	$(0.6 \pm 4.0) \times 10^{-3}$			1
BaBar R_D	$(3.03 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.77	-0.87
BaBar $x'^2(K\pi)$	$(-2.2 \pm 3.0 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-4}$		1	-0.94
BaBar $y'(K\pi)$	$(9.7 \pm 4.4 \pm 3.1) \times 10^{-3}$			1

Table 1: No CPV allowed inputs. Correlation coefficients follow the listing in the first column.

5 Results

The results are split into subsections depending on the type of CP Violation allowed. Additonally, results are presented using a variety of different combinations of the available data. Figure 1 shows all variations for the no CPV allowed fits. Figure 3 shows the results for a subset of variations on All CPV allowed fits.

5.1 No CP Violation Allowed

Table 4 lists the results from the No CP Violation allowed global fit. As $A_\Gamma = 0$ in the the case of No CPV, the data is not included in this fit. Additionally, we take subsets of

Result	Value	Correlation Coefficients				
HFAG y_{CP}	$(8.66 \pm 1.55) \times 10^{-3}$					
HFAG A_Γ	$(-0.22 \pm 1.61) \times 10^{-3}$					
LHCb $A_\Gamma(KK)$	$(-0.35 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$					
LHCb $A_\Gamma(\pi\pi)$	$(0.33 \pm 1.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$					
LHCb R_D	$(3.568 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.033) \times 10^{-3}$	1	-0.902	0.773	-0.902	0.777
LHCb $y'^{+}(K\pi)$	$(4.46 \pm 0.89 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-3}$		1	-0.948	0.795	-0.686
LHCb $x'^{2+}(K\pi)$	$(7.7 \pm 4.6 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-5}$			1	-0.684	0.591
LHCb $y'^{-}(K\pi)$	$(5.17 \pm 0.89 \pm 0.58) \times 10^{-3}$				1	-0.950
LHCb $x'^{2-}(K\pi)$	$(3.2 \pm 4.7 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-5}$					1
Belle $x(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(8.11 \pm 3.34) \times 10^{-3}$					
Belle $y(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(3.09 \pm 2.81) \times 10^{-3}$					
Belle $\lvert q/p \rvert$	$0.95 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.1$					
Belle ϕ	$-0.035 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.09$					
CLEO R_D	$(5.33 \pm 1.07 \pm 0.45) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.000	0.000	-0.420	0.010
CLEO $x'^{2}(K\pi)$	$(0.6 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$		1	-0.730	0.390	0.020
CLEO $y'(K\pi)$	$(4.2 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-2}$			1	-0.530	-0.030
CLEO $\cos(\delta)(K\pi)$	$0.81 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.06$				1	0.040
CLEO $\sin(\delta)(K\pi)$	$-0.01 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.04$					1
CDF R_D	$(3.04 \pm 0.55) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.923	-0.971		
CDF $x'^{2}(K\pi)$	$(-1.2 \pm 3.5) \times 10^{-4}$		1	-0.984		
CDF $y'(K\pi)$	$(8.5 \pm 7.6 \pm 0) \times 10^{-3}$			1		
Belle R_D	$(3.64 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.655	-0.834	0.655	-0.834
Belle $x'^{2-}(K\pi)$	$(0.6 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-4}$		1	-0.909		
Belle $y'^{-}(K\pi)$	$(2.0 \pm 5.4) \times 10^{-3}$			1		
Belle $x'^{2+}(K\pi)$	$(3.2 \pm 3.7) \times 10^{-4}$				1	-0.909
Belle $y'^{+}(K\pi)$	$(-1.2 \pm 5.8) \times 10^{-3}$					1
BaBar R_D	$(3.03 \pm 0.189) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.77	-0.87	0.77	-0.87
BaBar $x'^{2-}(K\pi)$	$(-2.0 \pm 5.0) \times 10^{-4}$		1	-0.94		
BaBar $y'^{-}(K\pi)$	$(9.6 \pm 7.5) \times 10^{-3}$			1		
BaBar $x'^{2+}(K\pi)$	$(-2.4 \pm 5.2) \times 10^{-4}$				1	-0.909
BaBar $y'^{+}(K\pi)$	$(9.8 \pm 7.8) \times 10^{-3}$					1
BaBar $x(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(1.6 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$	1	0.0615			
BaBar $y(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(5.7 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$		1			

Table 2: No Direct CPV allowed inputs. Correlation coefficients follow the order listed in the first column.

the data which do not include results from Belle, BaBar and CDF in order to explore the change in χ^2/ndf of the global fit.

Result	Value	Correlation Coefficients
HFAG y_{CP}	$(8.66 \pm 1.55) \times 10^{-3}$	
HFAG A_Γ	$(-0.22 \pm 1.61) \times 10^{-3}$	
LHCb $A_\Gamma(KK)$	$(-0.35 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$	
LHCb $A_\Gamma(\pi\pi)$	$(0.33 \pm 1.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$	
LHCb R_D^+	$(3.523 \pm 0.081 \pm 0.047) \times 10^{-3}$	1 −0.947 0.866 −0.006 −0.007 0.006
LHCb $y'^+(K\pi)$	$(5.1 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}$	1 −0.968 −0.007 0.007 −0.007
LHCb $x'^{2+}(K\pi)$	$(4.9 \pm 6.0 \pm 3.6) \times 10^{-5}$	1 0.006 −0.007 0.008
LHCb R_D^-	$(3.613 \pm 0.082 \pm 0.047) \times 10-3$	1 −0.946 0.862
LHCb $y'^-(K\pi)$	$(4.5 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10-3$	1 −0.966
LHCb $x'^{2-}(K\pi)$	$(6.0 \pm 5.8 \pm 3.6) \times 10^{-5}$	1
Belle $x(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(8.1 \pm 3.0 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-3}$	1 −0.007 −0.510 0.216
Belle $y(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(3.7 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$	1 −0.038 −0.280
Belle $\|q/p\|$	$0.86 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1$	1 −0.266
Belle ϕ	$-0.244 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.09$	1
CLEO R_D	$(5.33 \pm 1.07 \pm 0.45) \times 10^{-3}$	1 0.000 0.000 −0.420 0.010
CLEO $x^2(K\pi)$	$(0.6 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-3}$	1 −0.730 0.390 0.020
CLEO $y(K\pi)$	$(4.2 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-2}$	1 −0.530 −0.030
CLEO $\cos(\delta)(K\pi)$	$0.81 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.06$	1 0.040
CLEO $\sin(\delta)(K\pi)$	$-0.01 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.04$	1
CDF R_D	$(3.04 \pm 0.55) \times 10^{-3}$	1 0.923 −0.971
CDF $x'^2(K\pi)$	$(-1.2 \pm 3.5) \times 10^{-4}$	1 −0.984
CDF $y'(K\pi)$	$(8.5 \pm 7.6) \times 10^{-3}$	1
Belle R_D^-	$(3.6 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3}$	1 0.655 −0.834
Belle $x'^{2-}(K\pi)$	$(0.6 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-4}$	1 −0.909
Belle $y'^-(K\pi)$	$(2.0 \pm 5.4) \times 10^{-3}$	1
Belle R_D^+	$(3.68 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3}$	1 0.655 −0.834
Belle $x'^{2+}(K\pi)$	$(3.2 \pm 3.7) \times 10^{-4}$	1 −0.909
Belle $y'^+(K\pi)$	$(-1.2 \pm 5.8) \times 10^{-3}$	1
BaBar R_D^-	$(3.03 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1) \times 10-3$	1 0.77 −0.87
BaBar $x'^{2-}(K\pi)$	$(-2.0 \pm 4.1 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-4}$	1 −0.94
BaBar $y'^-(K\pi)$	$(9.6 \pm 6.4 \pm 4.5) \times 10^{-3}$	1
BaBar R_D^+	$(3.03 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-3}$	1 0.77 −0.87
BaBar $x'^{2+}(K\pi)$	$(-2.4 \pm 4.3 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-4}$	1 −0.94
BaBar $y'^+(K\pi)$	$(9.8 \pm 6.1 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-3}$	1
BaBar $x(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(1.6 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-3}$	1 0.0615
BaBar $y(K^0_S\pi\pi)$	$(5.7 \pm 2.0 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$	1

Table 3: All CPV allowed inputs. Correlation coefficients follow the order listed in the first column.

5.2 No Direct CP Violation Allowed

Table 5 lists the results of the global fit of no direct CP violation. The final three columns of the table represent the effect of the inclusion of the preliminary LHCb A_Γ result in the global fit. The inlcusion of this result does not change the central values or errors

	All Results	No Belle, BaBar	No Belle, BaBar, CDF
$x(\times 10^{-3})$	3.677 ± 1.815	4.497 ± 1.912	4.515 ± 1.919
$y(\times 10^{-3})$	6.504 ± 1.006	6.856 ± 1.040	6.876 ± 1.041
$\delta_{K\pi}(\times 10^{-1})$	2.210 ± 2.638	3.3407 ± 2.131	3.253 ± 2.141
$R_D(\times 10^{-3})$	3.497 ± 0.041	3.552 ± 0.046	3.552 ± 0.047
χ^2/ndf	34.5065/13	14.8181/7	4.04354/4

Table 4: Output values of No CPV allowed global fit. Different columns list subsets of allowed data.

substantially.

	All Measurements	No Belle, BaBar	No Belle, BaBar, $A_{\Gamma\ \mathrm{LHCb}}$	No Belle, BaBar, CDF,$A_{\Gamma\ \mathrm{LHCb}}$
$x(\times 10^{-3})$	5.191 ± 1.746	4.843 ± 1.782	4.845 ± 1.782	4.844 ± 1.787
$y(\times 10^{-3})$	6.343 ± 0.905	6.797 ± 1.029	6.797 ± 1.030	6.809 ± 1.031
$\delta_{K\pi}(\times 10^{-1})$[rad]	2.468 ± 1.763	3.187 ± 2.021	3.188 ± 2.021	3.084 ± 2.040
$R_D(\times 10^{-3})$	3.571 ± 0.046	3.555 ± 0.046	3.556 ± 0.046	3.556 ± 0.047
$\lvert q/p\rvert(\times 10^{-1})$	9.931 ± 0.125	9.935 ± 0.135	9.929 ± 0.131	9.930 ± 0.130
χ^2/ndf	24.8569/28	19.0559/13	19.3925/15	8.61793/12

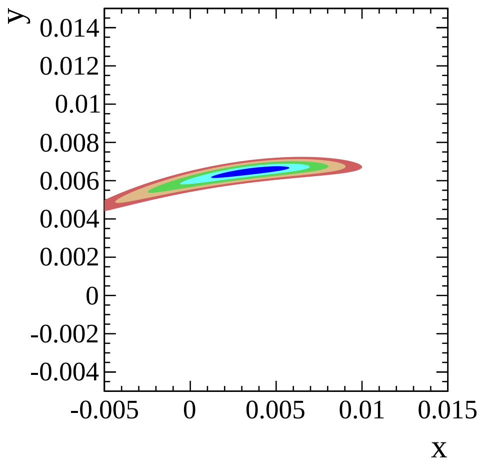
Table 5: Output values of No Direct CPV allowed global fit. Different columns list subsets of allowed data.

5.3 All CP Violation Allowed

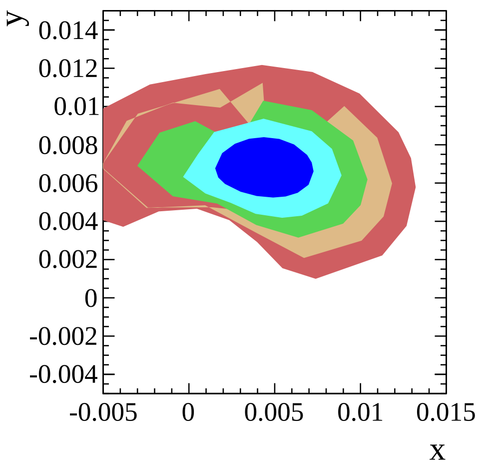
Table 6 lists the results of the global All CP Violation allowed fit. Again, the latter columns list the differing subsets of the data to explore the variation in global χ^2/ndf. The most noticable difference between all fits is the evaluation of x, which varies quite a bit with the inclusion of differing datasets.

	All Measurements	No Belle, BaBar	No Belle, BaBar, $A_{\Gamma\ \mathrm{LHCb}}$	No Belle, BaBar, CDF,$A_{\Gamma\ \mathrm{LHCb}}$
$x(\times 10^{-3})$	3.737 ± 1.630	4.817 ± 1.688	4.772 ± 1.685	4.601 ± 1.664
$y(\times 10^{-3})$	6.128 ± 0.743	6.868 ± 0.984	6.908 ± 0.963	6.956 ± 0.867
$\delta_{K\pi}(\times 10^{-1})$[rad]	1.146 ± 2.127	3.246 ± 1.935	3.329 ± 1.891	3.250 ± 1.756
$\phi(\times 10^{-1})$[rad]	-0.642 ± 1.255	-0.623 ± 1.055	-0.651 ± 1.046	-1.534 ± 1.712
$R_D^-(\times 10^{-3})$	3.501 ± 0.040	3.568 ± 0.049	3.567 ± 0.049	3.582 ± 0.055
$R_D^+(\times 10^{-3})$	3.496 ± 0.036	3.547 ± 0.044	3.548 ± 0.043	3.533 ± 0.046
$\lvert q/p\rvert(\times 10^{-1})$	9.631 ± 0.693	9.513 ± 0.823	9.474 ± 0.800	8.880 ± 1.082
χ^2/ndf	59.9402/29	18.8317/11	19.1817/14	7.72181/9

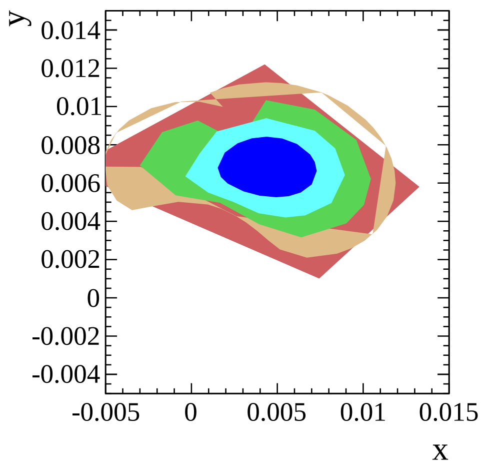
Table 6: Output of the All CP Violation allowed global fit. Different Columns list differing subsets of data included in the fit.



(a) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y using all available measurements.



(b) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle and BaBar $K\pi$ results.



(c) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle, BaBar and CDF measurements.

Figure 1: Two dimensional error ellipses of x and y from fit for No CPV. Exclusion of the Belle and BaBar results drastically change the slope of the error ellipses. The differing colors represent the 1-5σ contours.

5.4 All CP Violation Allowed, Fit for $x_{12}, y_{12}, \phi_{12}$

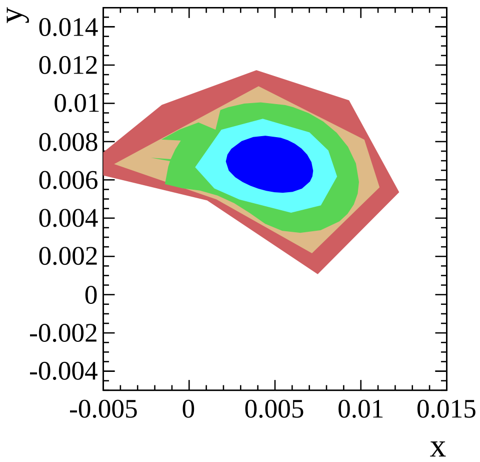
Table 7 lists the results for the All CPV allowed fit with the substitution of x and y for the underying parameters x_{12}, y_{12} and ϕ_{12}.

	All Measurements	No Belle, BaBar	No Belle, BaBar, $A_{\Gamma\ \text{LHCb}}$	No Belle, BaBar, CDF,$A_{\Gamma\ \text{LHCb}}$
$x_{12}(\times 10^{-3})$	3.789 ± 1.627	4.842 ± 1.693	4.842 ± 1.693	4.853 ± 1.694
$y_{12}(\times 10^{-3})$	6.365 ± 0.953	6.851 ± 0.099	6.851 ± 0.994	6.863 ± 0.994
$\delta_{K\pi}(\times 10^{-1})$[rad]	1.855 ± 2.523	3.237 ± 1.949	3.237 ± 1.949	3.191 ± 1.950
$\phi_{12}(\times 10^{-2})$[rad]	-0.304 ± 4.277	-0.210 ± 3.416	-0.210 ± 3.416	-0.249 ± 3.380
$R_D^-(\times 10^{-3})$	3.501 ± 0.038	3.556 ± 0.043	3.556 ± 0.043	3.556 ± 0.043
$R_D^+(\times 10^{-3})$	3.505 ± 0.038	3.558 ± 0.043	3.558 ± 0.043	3.558 ± 0.043
χ^2/ndf	50.73/27	19.5825/15	19.5825/15	8.62343/12

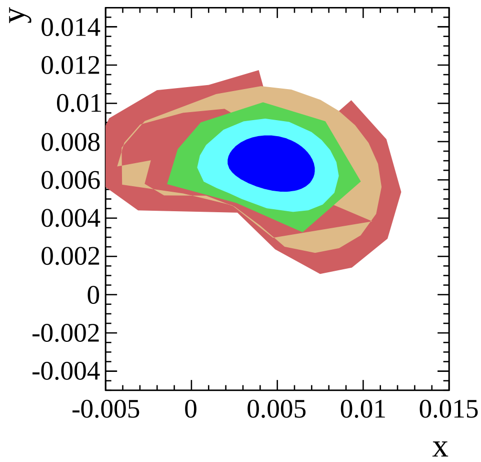
Table 7: Output of the All CP Violation allowed global fit when fitting for the underlying parameters x_{12} and y_{12}. Different Columns list differing subsets of data included in the fit.

6 Conclusion

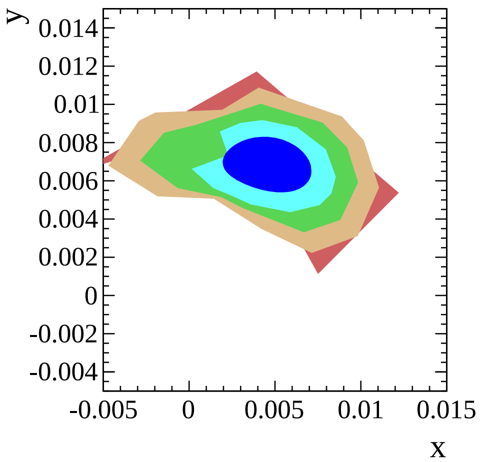
By utilizing a global, HFAG-like fit, we constrain to be $|q/p| = xxxxx \pm yyyyy$ and $\phi = zzzzzzz \pm qqqqqqqqqqqq$, in the case of all CPV allowed. Allowing only direct CPV, $|q/p| = xxxxx \pm yyyyy$ and $\phi = zzzzzzz \pm qqqqqqqqqqqq$. These measurements represent the most precise determination of the CP violating parameters of the netural D meson system



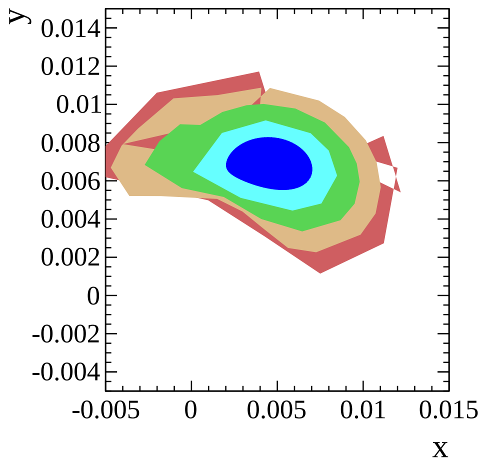
(a) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle and BaBar $K\pi$ results. Does not include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.



(b) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle and BaBar $K\pi$ results. Include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.

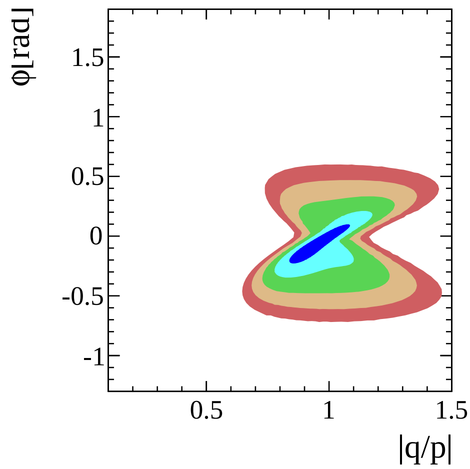


(c) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle, BaBar and CDF $K\pi$ results. Does not include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.

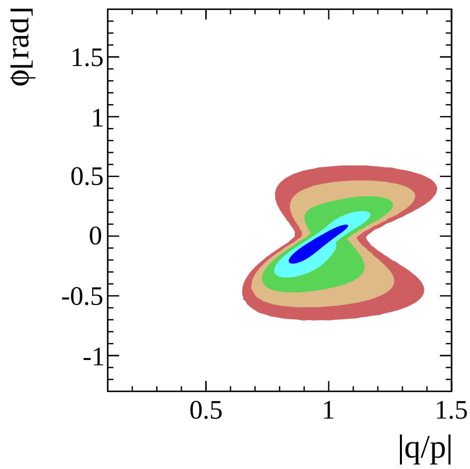


(d) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle, BaBar and CDF $K\pi$ results. Include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.

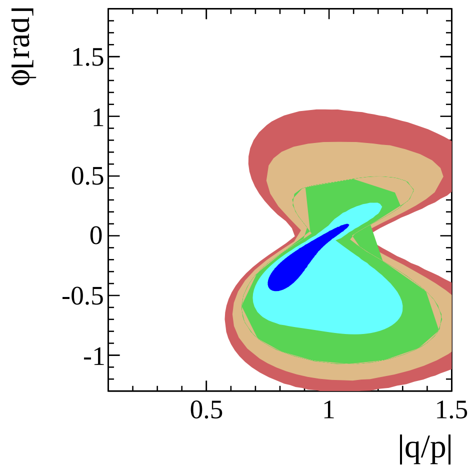
Figure 2: Two dimensional error ellipses of fit for All CPV including differing sets of data for x vs y. The biggest differences come from including the CDF result, which elongates the error ellipses. The differing colors represent the 1-5σ contours.



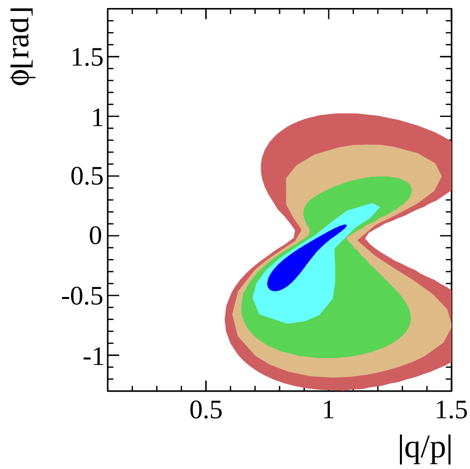
(a) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle and BaBar $K\pi$ results. Does not include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.



(b) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle and BaBar $K\pi$ results. Include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.



(c) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle, BaBar and CDF $K\pi$ results. Does not include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.



(d) Two dimensional error ellipses for x and y from fit excluding Belle, BaBar and CDF $K\pi$ results. Include latest A_Γ result of LHCb.

Figure 3: Two dimensional error ellipses of fit for All CPV including differing sets of data for ϕ vs q/p. The biggest differences come from including the CDF result, which elongates the error ellipses. The differing colors represent the 1-5σ contours.