

Charm physics

Marco Gersabeck
The University of Manchester

UK HEP Forum - Quarks and Leptons
Abingdon - 15 November 2013

The very beginning

Prog. Theor. Phys. Vol. 46 (1971), No. 5

A Possible Decay in Flight of a New Type Particle

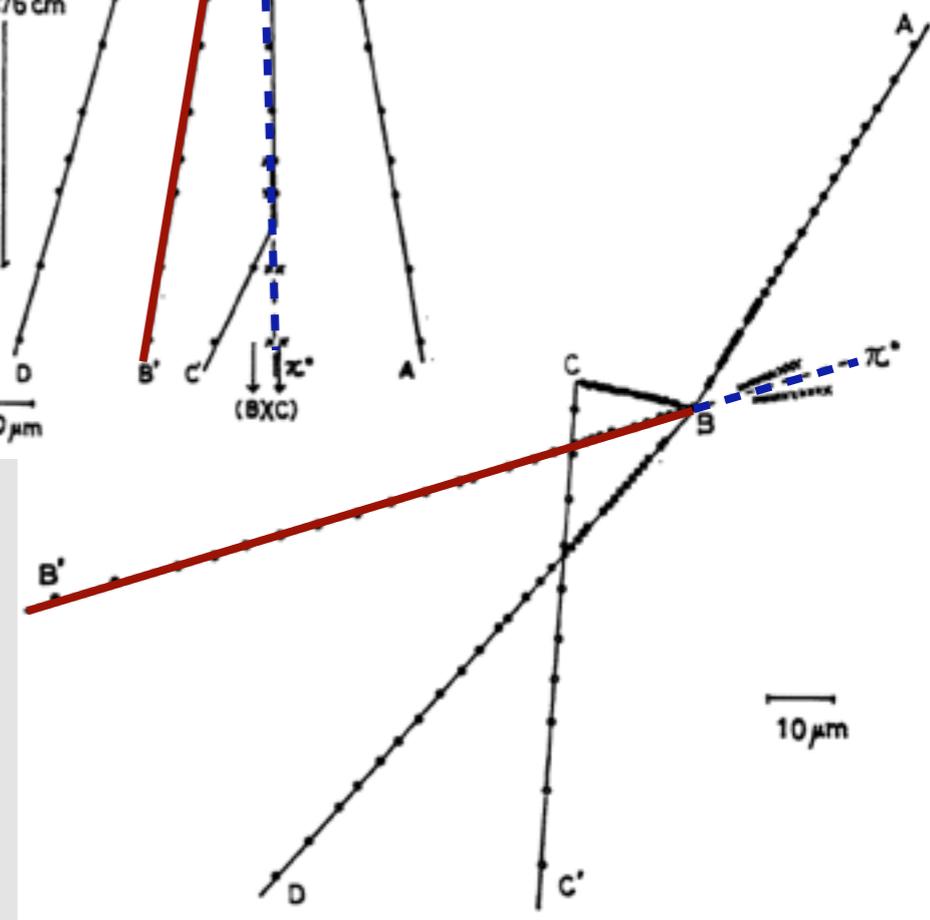
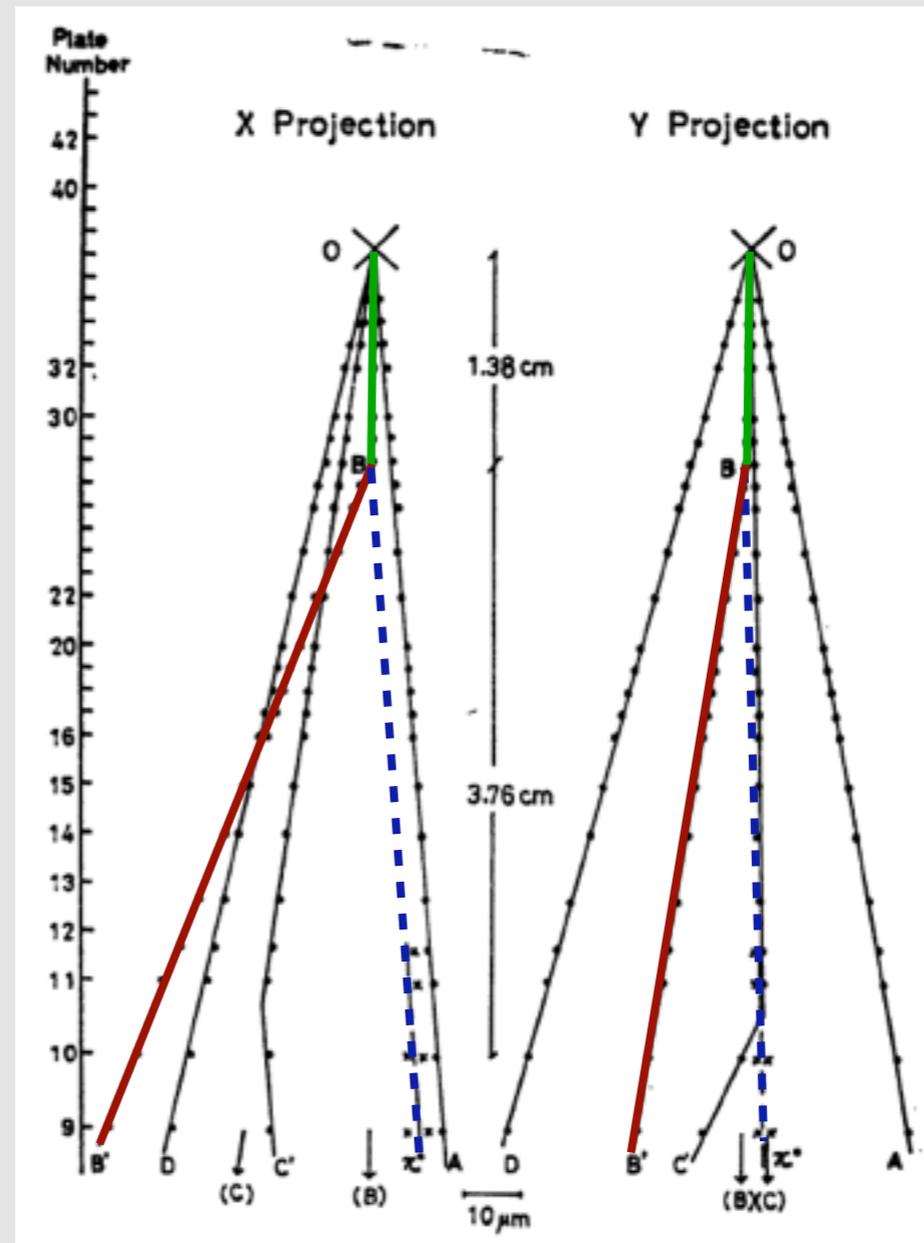
Kiyoshi NIU, Eiko MIKUMO and Yasuko MAEDA*

*Institute for Nuclear Study
University of Tokyo*

**Yokohama National University*

August 9, 1971

- Cosmic showers
- Observed in emulsion chambers
- 500 hours aboard a cargo plane



Assumed decay mode	M_x GeV	T_x sec
$X \rightarrow \pi^0 + \pi^\pm$	1.78	2.2×10^{-14}
$X \rightarrow \pi^0 + p$	2.95	3.6×10^{-14}

Summary of Charm Physics 25 minutes:

$\mathcal{O}(40)$ exp. presentations

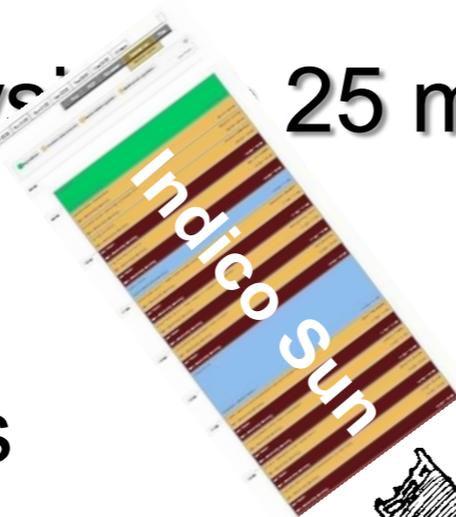
with $\langle N_{res} \rangle \sim 5$

$\mathcal{O}(30 \text{ s})$ / present.

$\mathcal{O}(5 \text{ s})$ / result

useless to try to give an
overview of presentations

\Rightarrow completely personal(ized)
view and summary



Please refer to Bostjan's
CHARM conference summary
and references therein

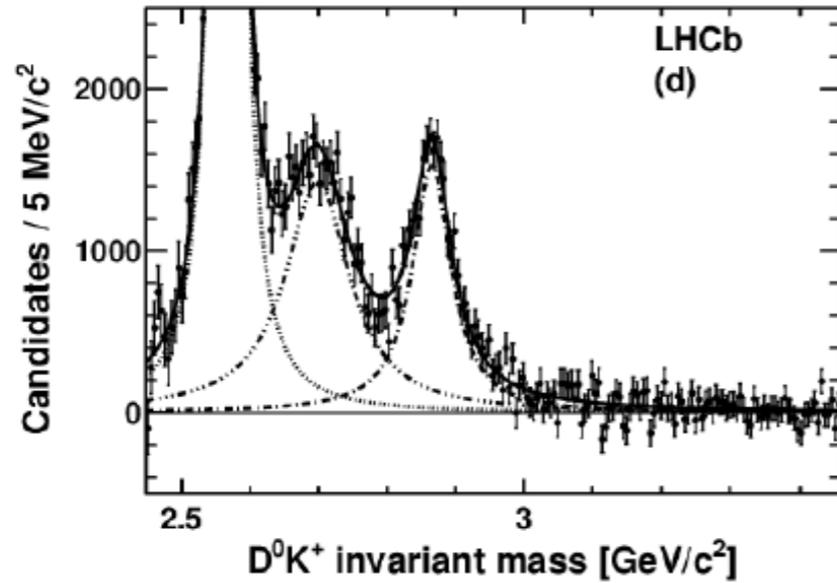
CHARM 2013



What I will not cover

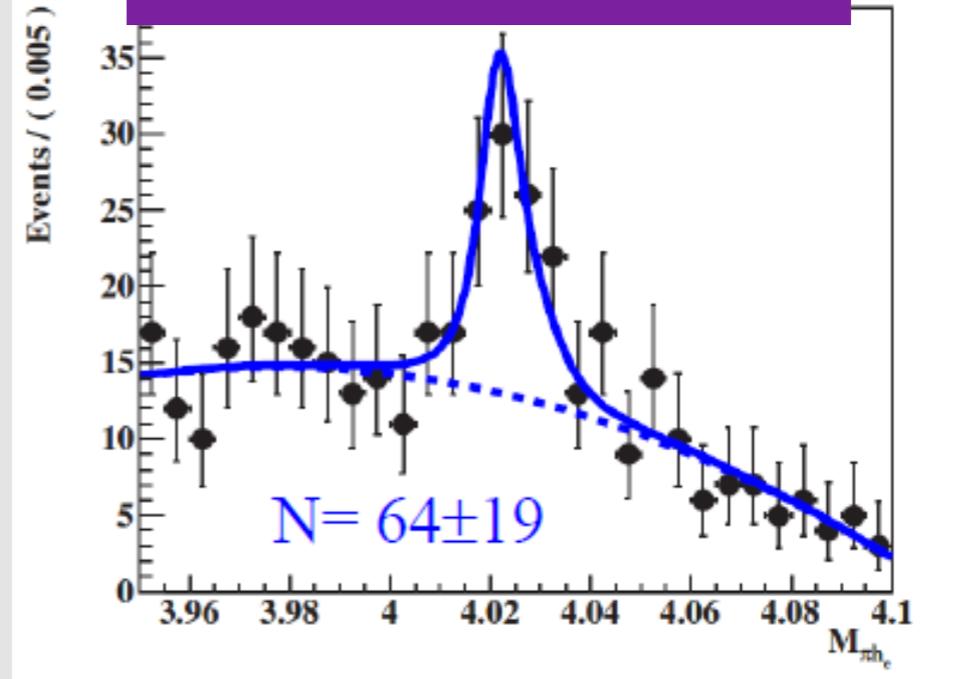
Spectroscopy

JHEP 1210, 151 (2012)

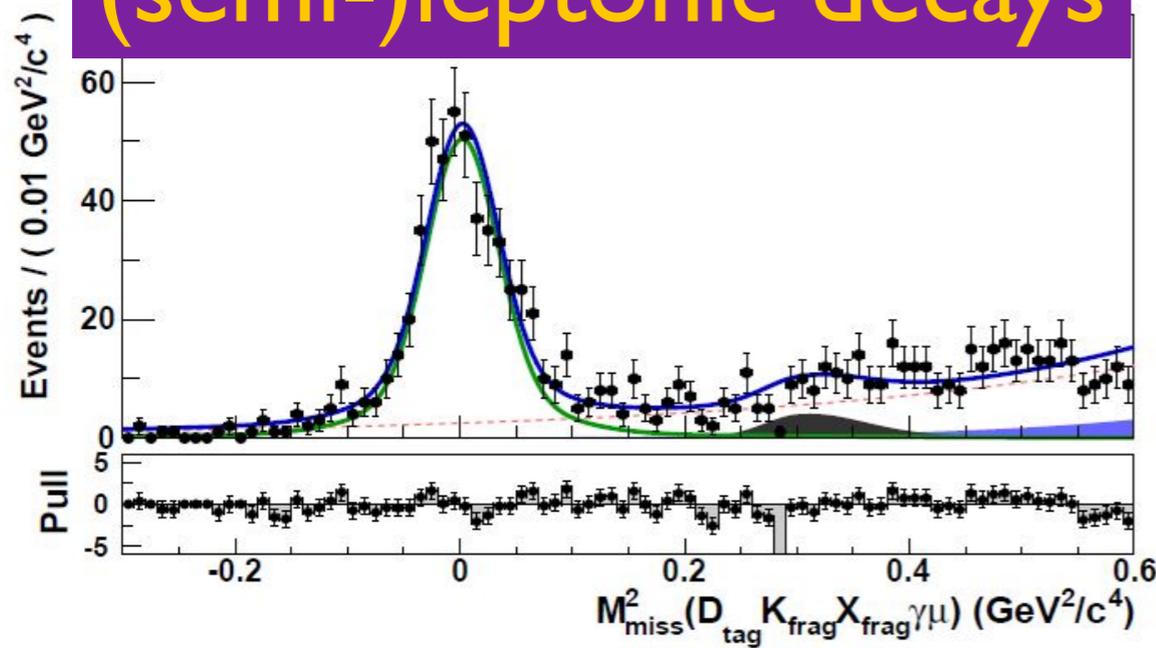


Exotic charm

BESIII, preliminary



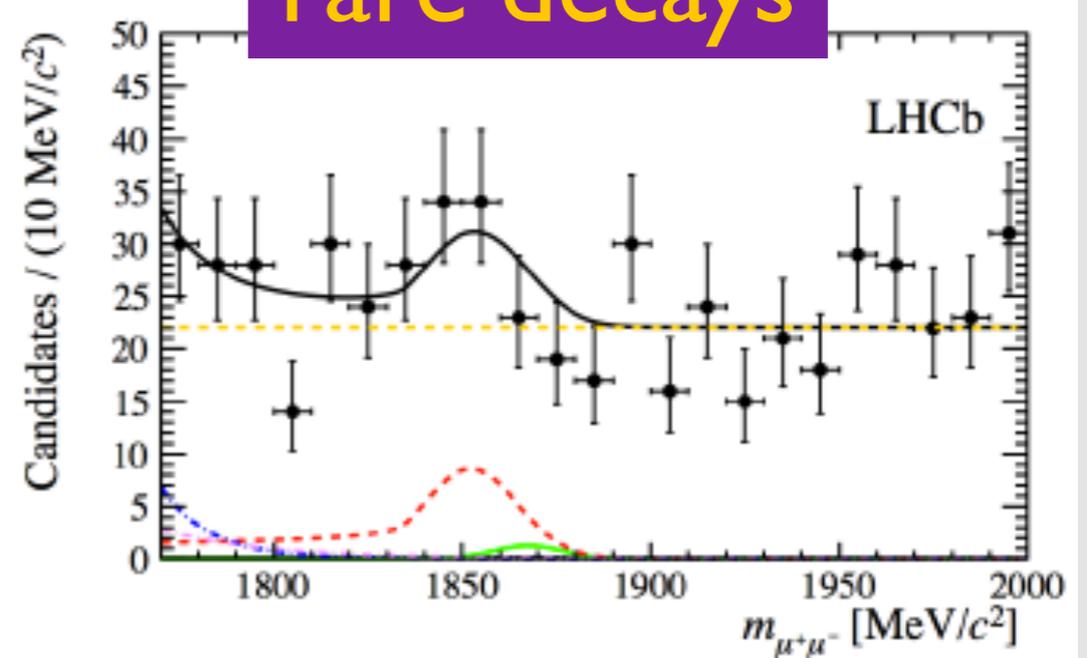
(semi-)leptonic decays



see Christine Davies' talk

rare decays

PLB 725 (2013) I



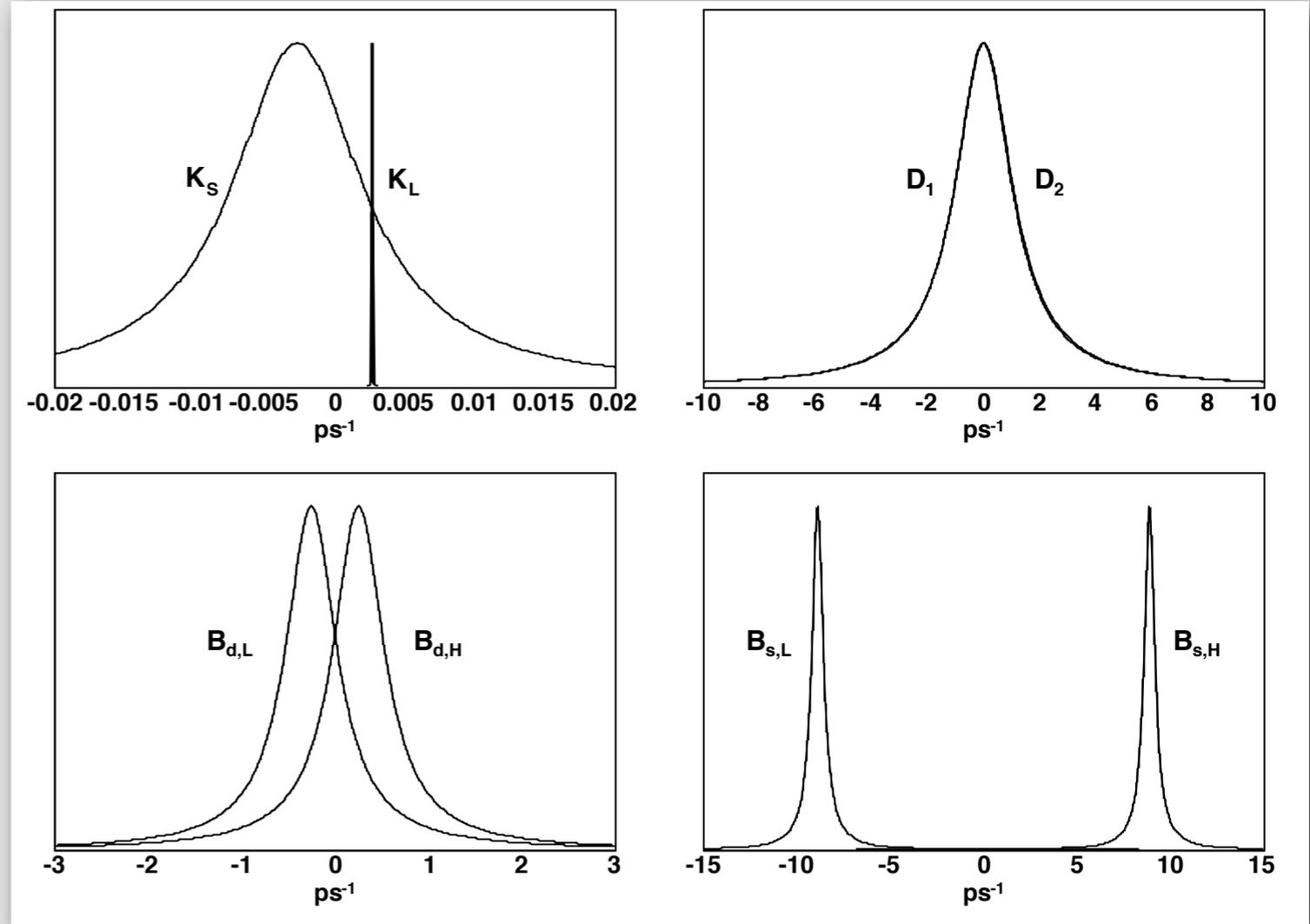
Mixing and CP violation

Mixing

$$|M_{1,2}\rangle = p|M^0\rangle \pm q|\bar{M}^0\rangle$$

Mass eigenstates

Flavour eigenstates



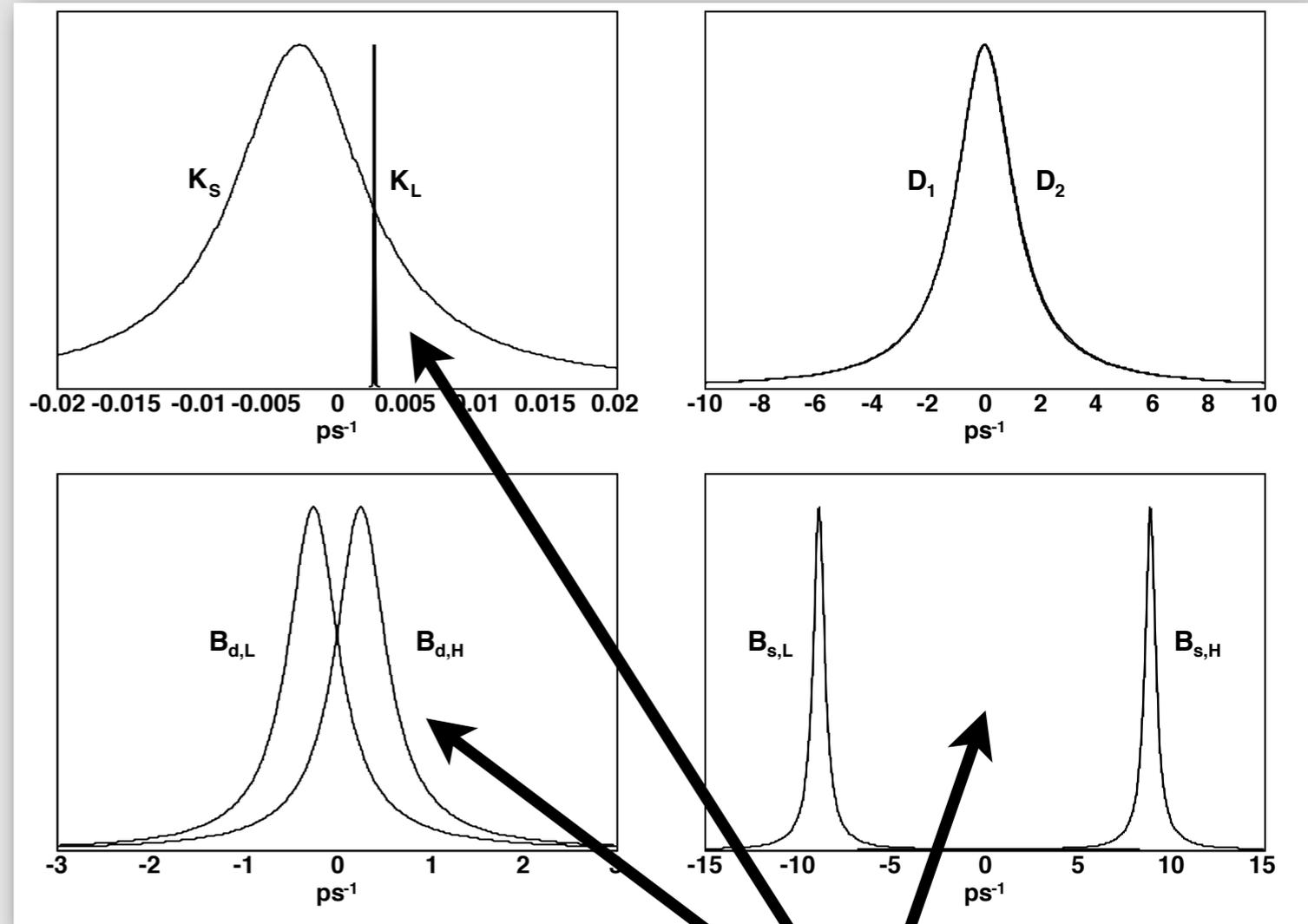
$$P(M^0 \rightarrow \bar{M}^0, t) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{q}{p} \right|^2 e^{-\Gamma t} (\cosh(y\Gamma t) - \cos(x\Gamma t))$$

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Mass difference

→ Oscillation

$$\Delta m \equiv m_2 - m_1$$

$$x \equiv \Delta m / \Gamma$$

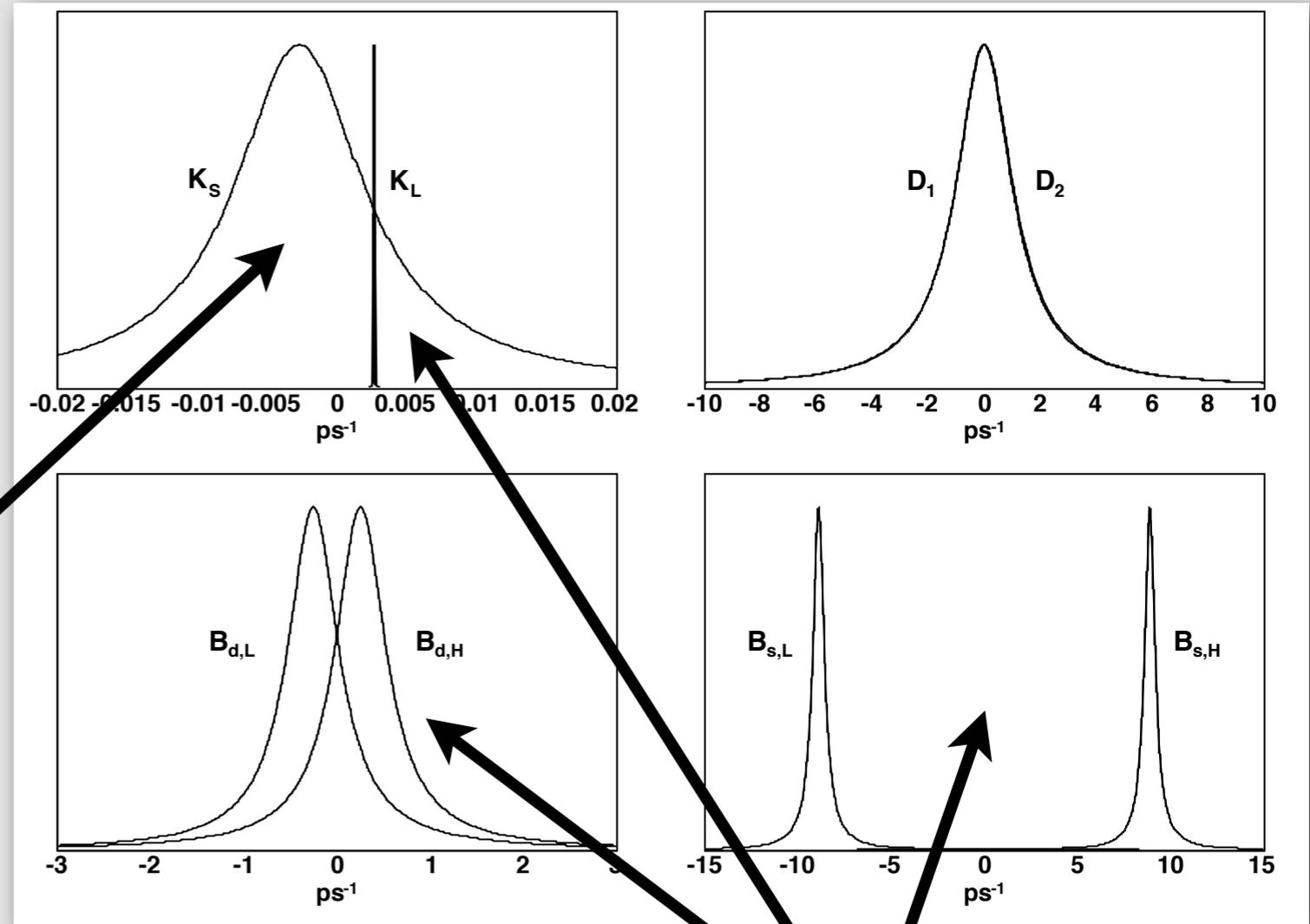
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Width difference

→ Lifetime difference

$$\Delta\Gamma \equiv \Gamma_2 - \Gamma_1$$

$$y \equiv \Delta\Gamma / (2\Gamma)$$

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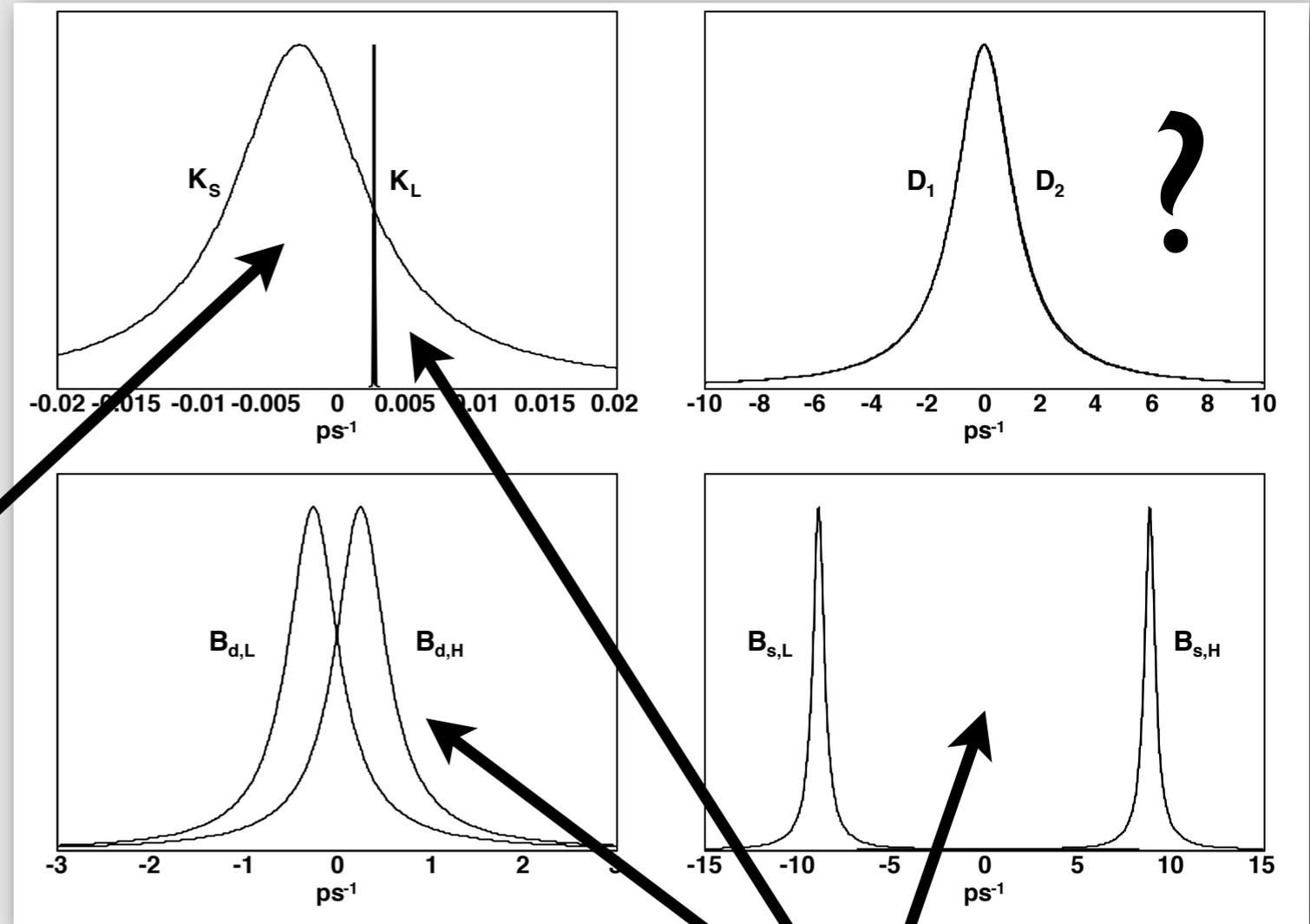
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CP violation in mixing

- CP conservation implies that mass eigenstates are CP eigenstates

$$CP|M_{1,2}\rangle = \pm|M_{1,2}\rangle$$

$$|M_{1,2}\rangle = p|M^0\rangle \pm q|\bar{M}^0\rangle$$

CP violation in mixing

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- CP violation in mixing if $q \neq \pm p$
- Two possibilities $|q/p| \neq 1$ $\Im(q/p) \neq 0$

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- CP violation in mixing if

$$q \neq \pm p$$

- Two possibilities

$$|q/p| \neq 1$$

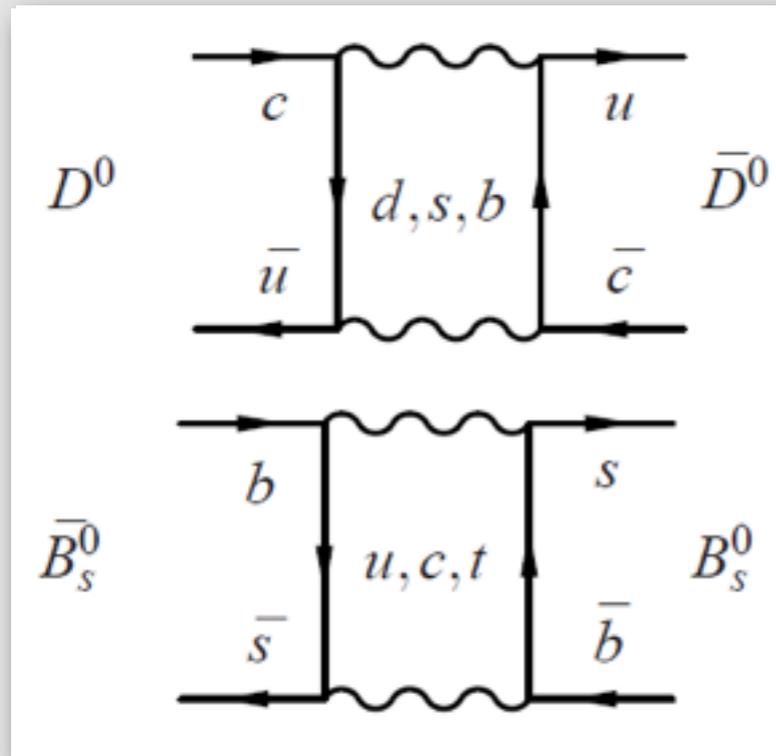
$$\Im(q/p) \neq 0$$

- Mass eigenstates and CP eigenstates no longer the same

$$CP|M_{1,2}\rangle \neq \pm|M_{1,2}\rangle$$

- Decays to CP eigenstates now possible from both mass eigenstates

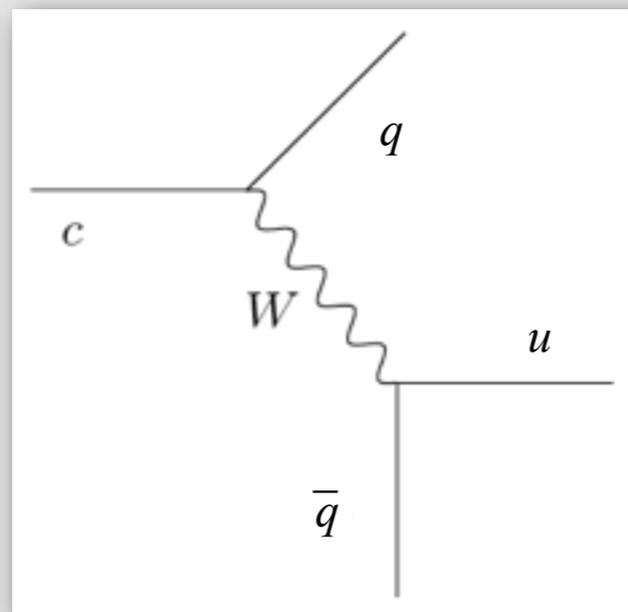
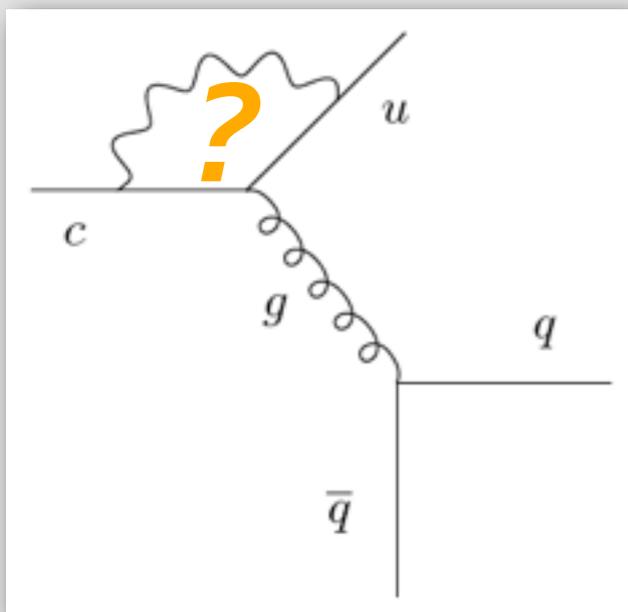
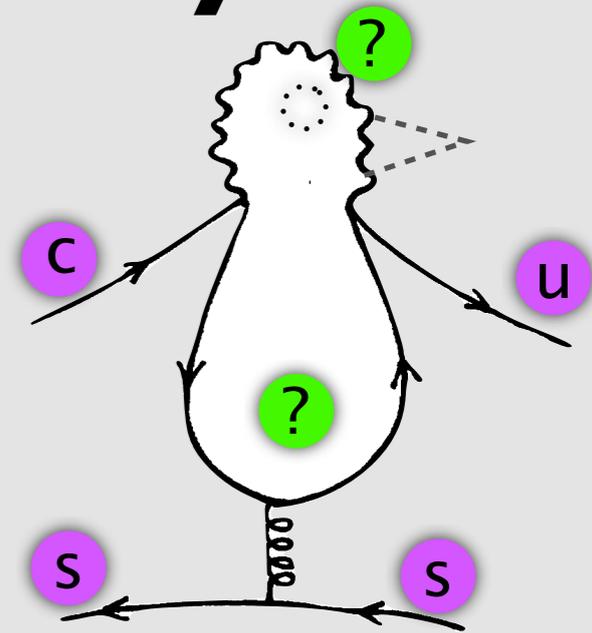
D^0 mixing theory



- Mixing box contains down-type quarks
 - No dominance of top mass as in B sector
 - CKM-suppression balances GIM cancellation
 - Charm mass neither small nor large
- Huge cancellations
 - ➔ Long-distance effects become important
 - Over 1000 lifetimes for 1 full oscillation
 - Difficult to measure
 - ➔ CP violation even more tricky to discover

CP violation in decay

- CP violation in decays requires interference of several amplitudes
- Example:
 - ➔ singly Cabibbo-suppressed (SCS) decays
 $c \rightarrow d\bar{d}u$ ($D^0 \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+$) or $c \rightarrow s\bar{s}u$ ($D^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+$)
- Only SCS decays have gluonic penguin contributions (need $q\bar{q}$)
- Penguins can carry strong and weak phase w.r.t. trees



$$V_{CKM} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda - iA^2\lambda^5\eta & 1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \hat{\rho} - i\hat{\eta}) & -A\lambda^2 - iA\lambda^4\eta & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CP violation in decay

- Divide amplitudes into leading and sub-leading parts:

$$A(D \rightarrow f) = C(1 + re^{i(\delta + \phi)})$$

$$A(\bar{D} \rightarrow f) = C(1 + re^{i(\delta - \phi)})$$

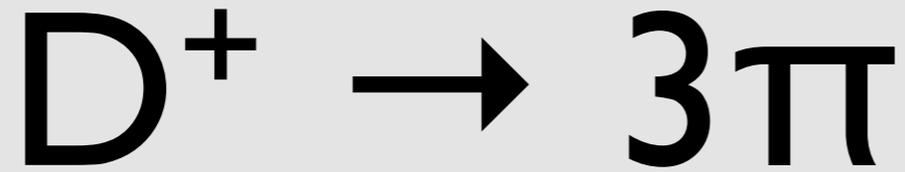
- r is the ratio of sub-leading over leading amplitude
- CP violation requires difference in strong (δ) and weak phase (ϕ):

$$a_{CP} \equiv [\Gamma(D \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{D} \rightarrow f)] / [\Gamma(D \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{D} \rightarrow f)]$$

$$= 2r \sin(\delta) \sin(\phi)$$

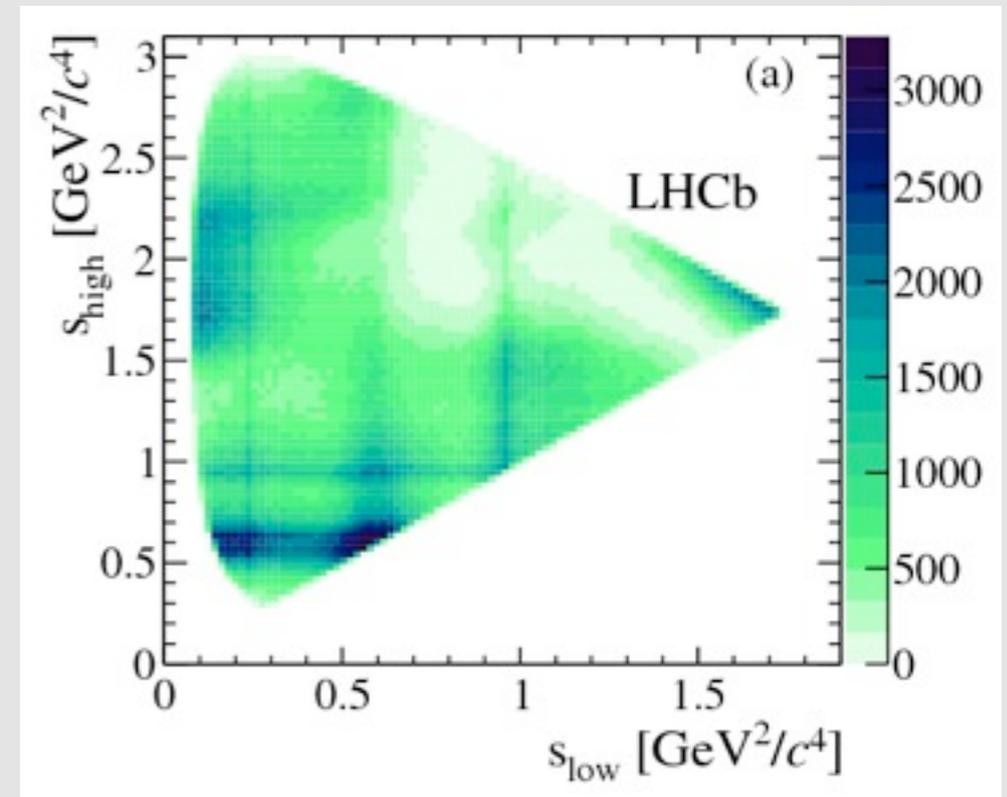
with $\Gamma(D \rightarrow f) = \int_0^\infty \Gamma(D(t) \rightarrow f) dt \propto |A|^2$

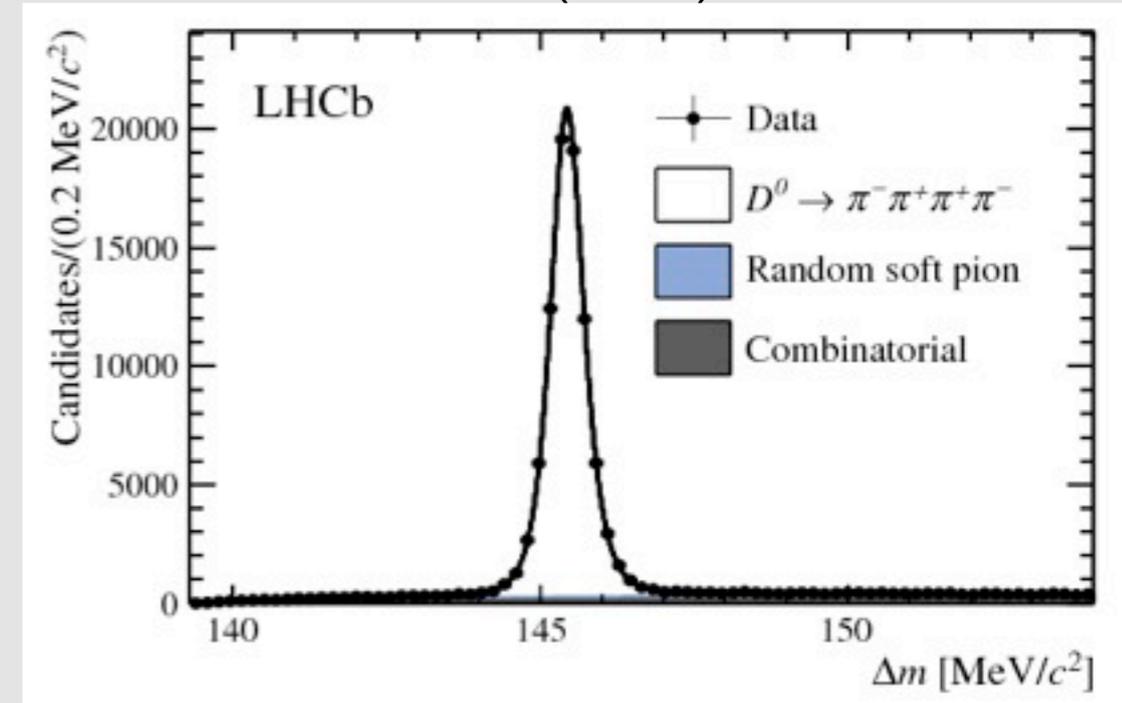
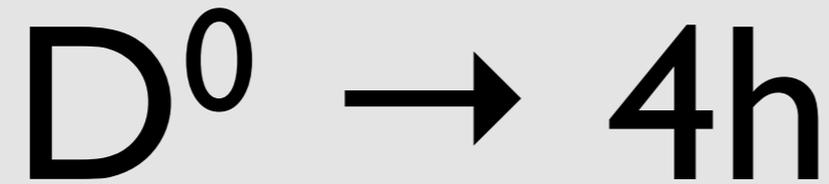
Latest results



- Model-independent searches for CP violation

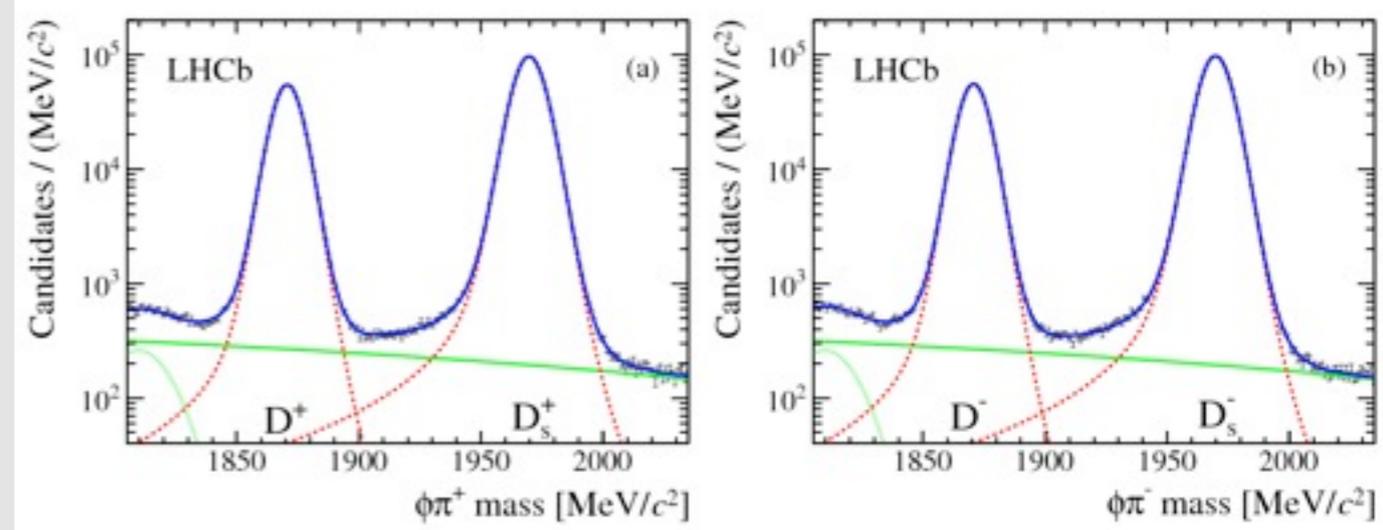
- ➔ Over 3M D^+ & D^- decays in 1 fb^{-1}
- ➔ Search for asymmetry significances in bins of phase space
- ➔ Search for local asymmetries through unbinned comparison with nearest neighbours





- 4-body phase space has 5 dimensions!
- Analyse 1 fb^{-1} of $D^0 \rightarrow 4\pi/KK\pi\pi$ decays
 - ➔ Use search for asymmetry significances in 128/32 bins of 5D phase space
 - ➔ Local CP asymmetry never exceeds 5%

2-body CP violation



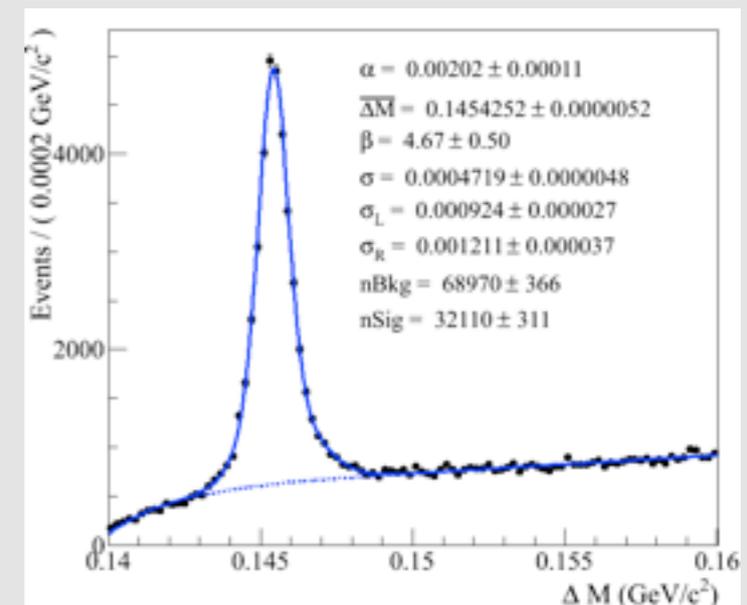
JHEP 06 (2013) 112

- LHCb: high precision charged particles
(based on 1 fb^{-1})

$$\rightarrow A_{\text{CP}}(D^+ \rightarrow \Phi \pi) = (-0.04 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.14)\%$$

- Belle: neutral final states
(expected precision for 966 fb^{-1})

$$\rightarrow \sigma(A_{\text{CP}}(D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)) = 0.6\%$$



CP violation in decay

- Range of new measurements with increasing precision in several decay modes
- Route forward:
 - ➔ Need measurements in several modes to identify potential sources of CP violation
 - ➔ Model-independent measurements are discovery strategies
 - ➔ Need model-dependent measurements for quantitative interpretation

Indirect CP violation

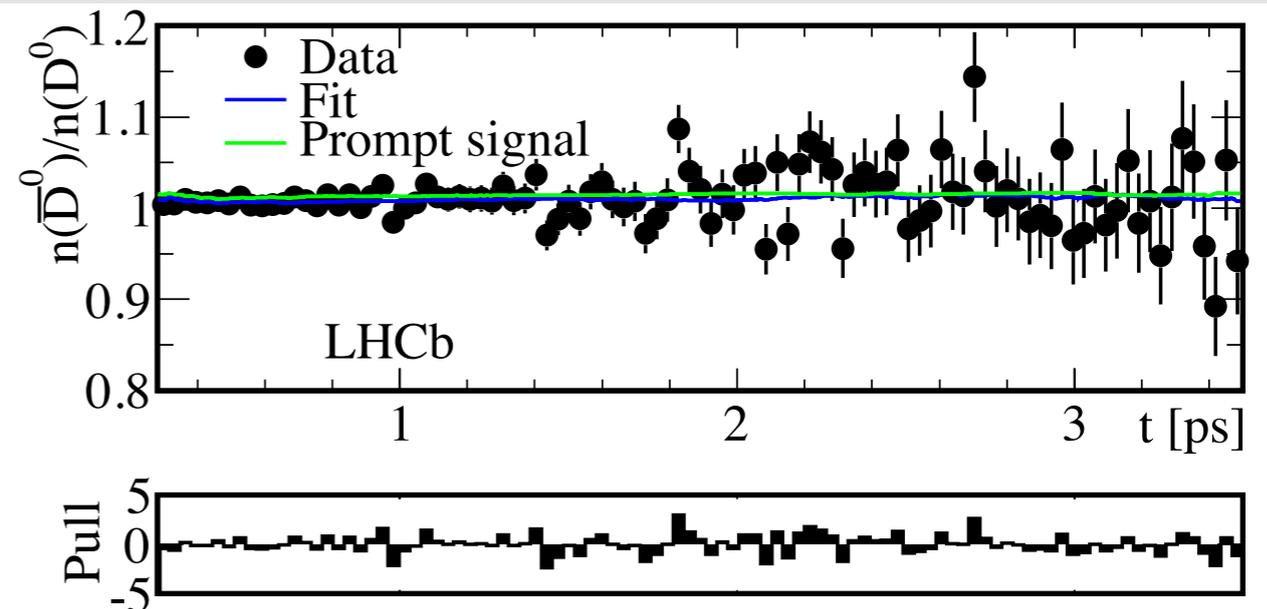
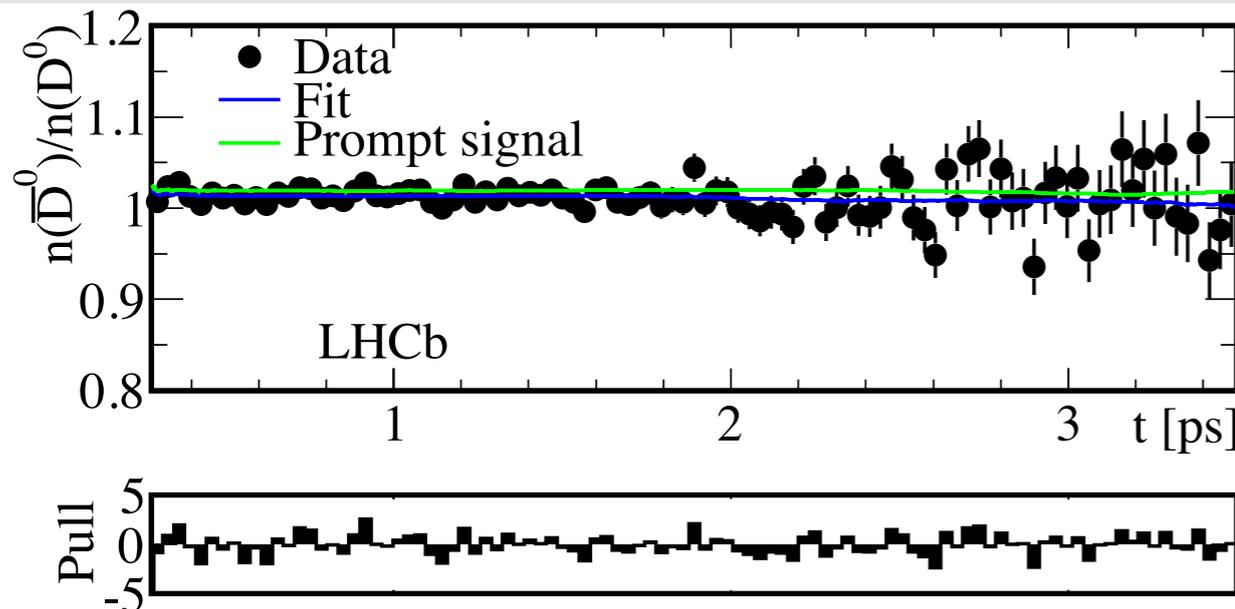
- Measure asymmetries of effective lifetimes of decays to CP eigenstates:

$$\rightarrow A_{\Gamma} \approx A_M \gamma \cos\Phi + x \sin\Phi \equiv A_{CP}^{\text{ind}}$$

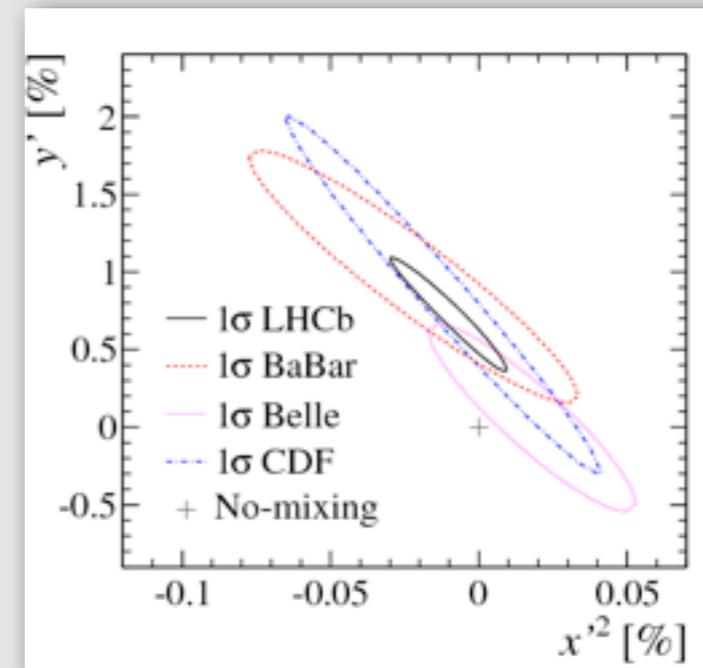
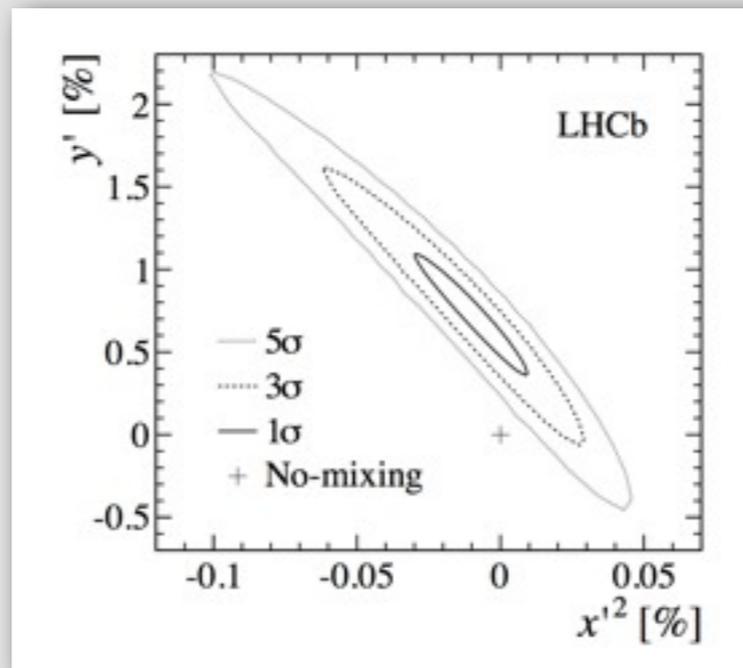
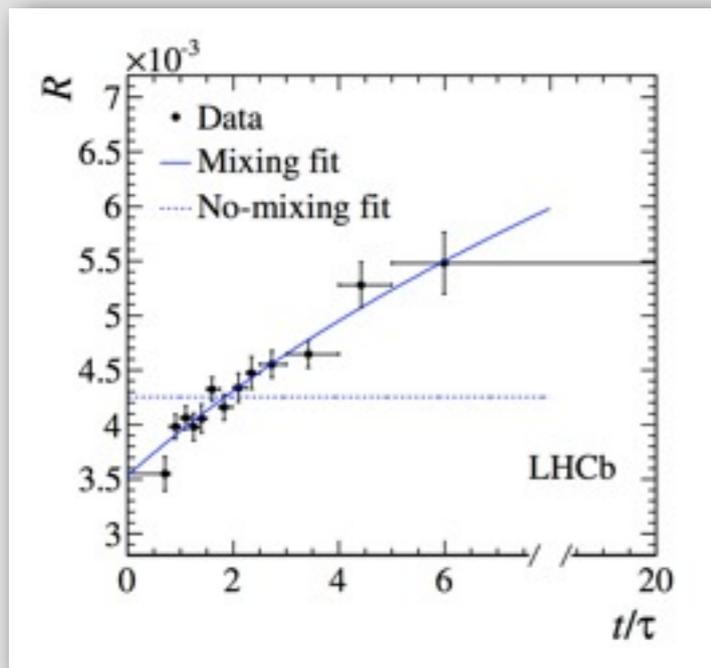
- Measurements use $D^0 \rightarrow K^-K^+$ and $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^+$ decays (1 fb^{-1})

$$\rightarrow A_{\Gamma}(KK) = (-0.35 \pm 0.62 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\rightarrow A_{\Gamma}(\pi\pi) = (0.33 \pm 1.06 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-3}$$

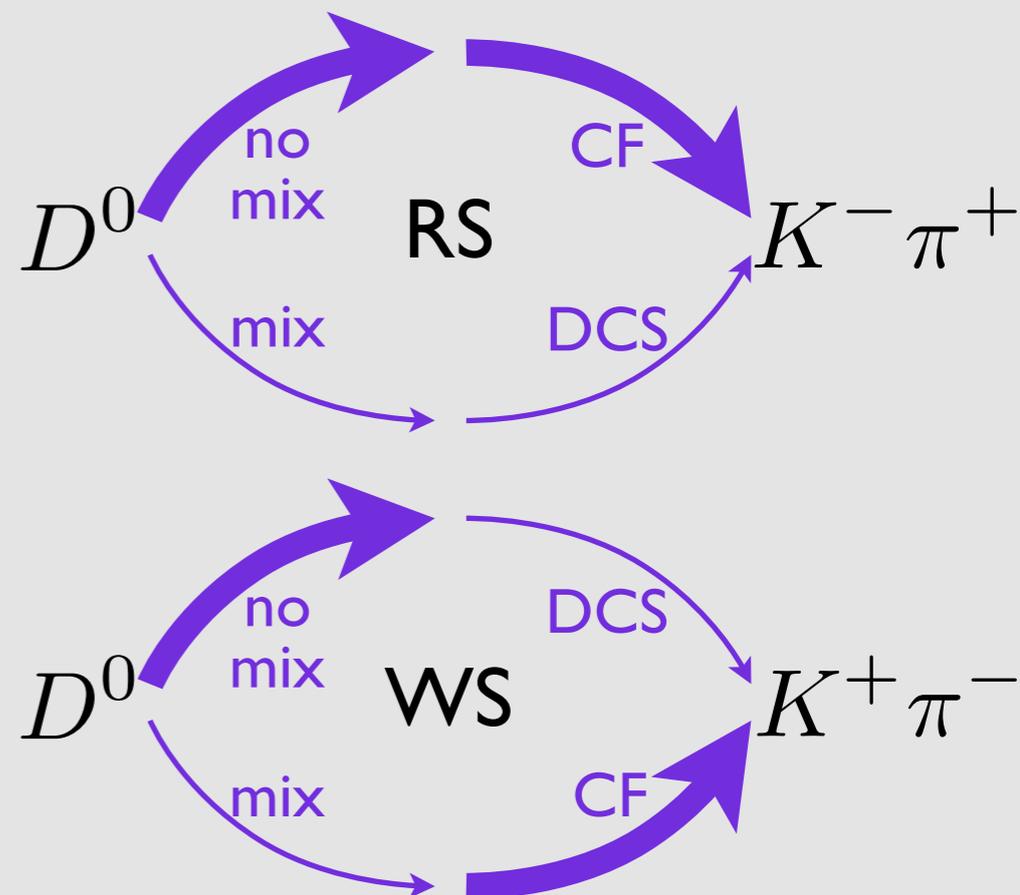


Mixing discovery

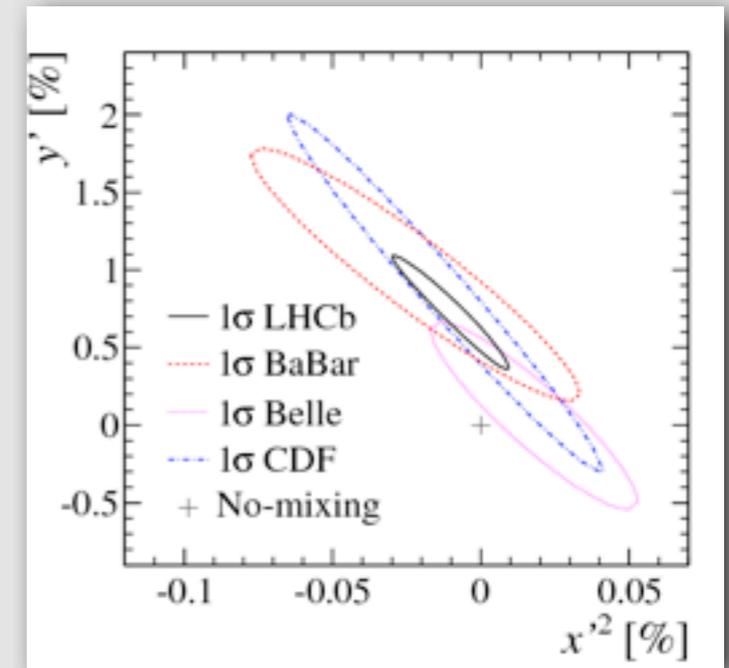
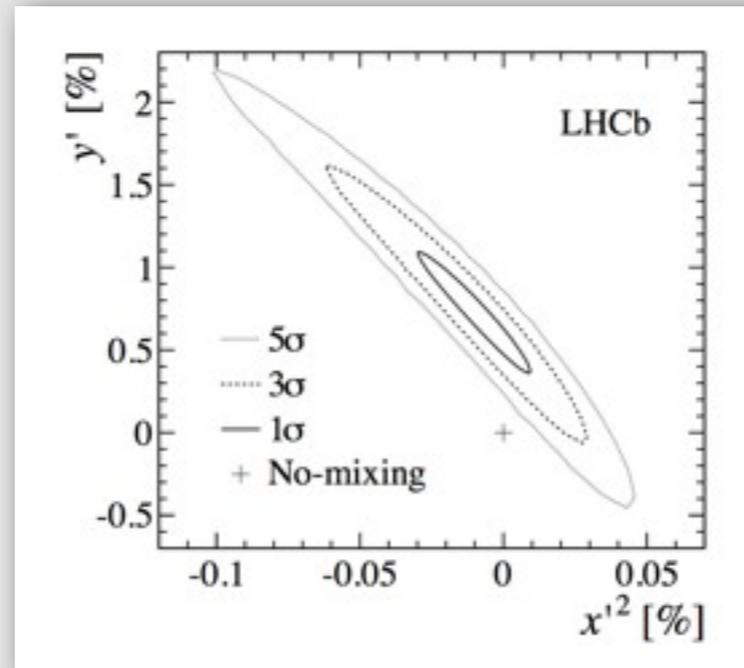
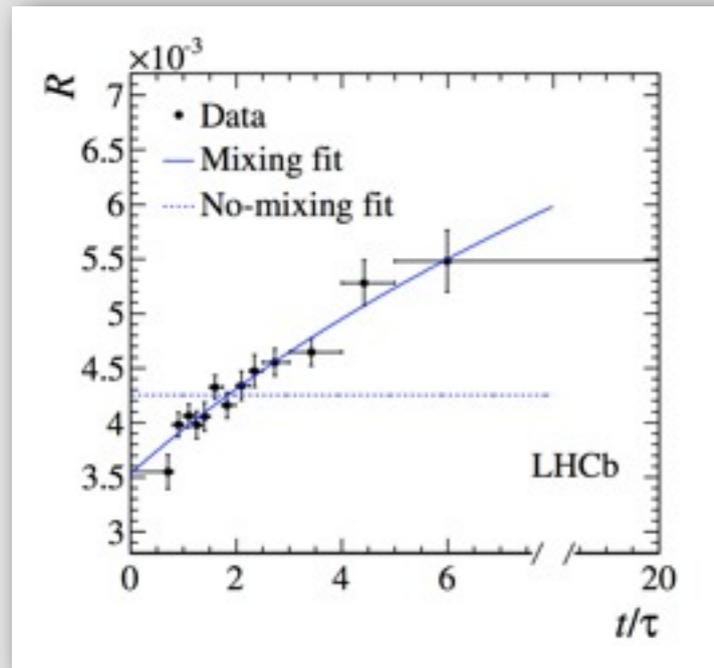


$$R(t) \equiv \frac{N_{WS}(t)}{N_{RS}(t)} \approx R_d + \sqrt{R_D} y' \frac{t}{\tau} + \frac{x'^2 + y'^2}{4} \left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right)^2$$

- First single-experiment measurement $>5\sigma$ significance
- Rotation of mixing parameters by strong phase difference

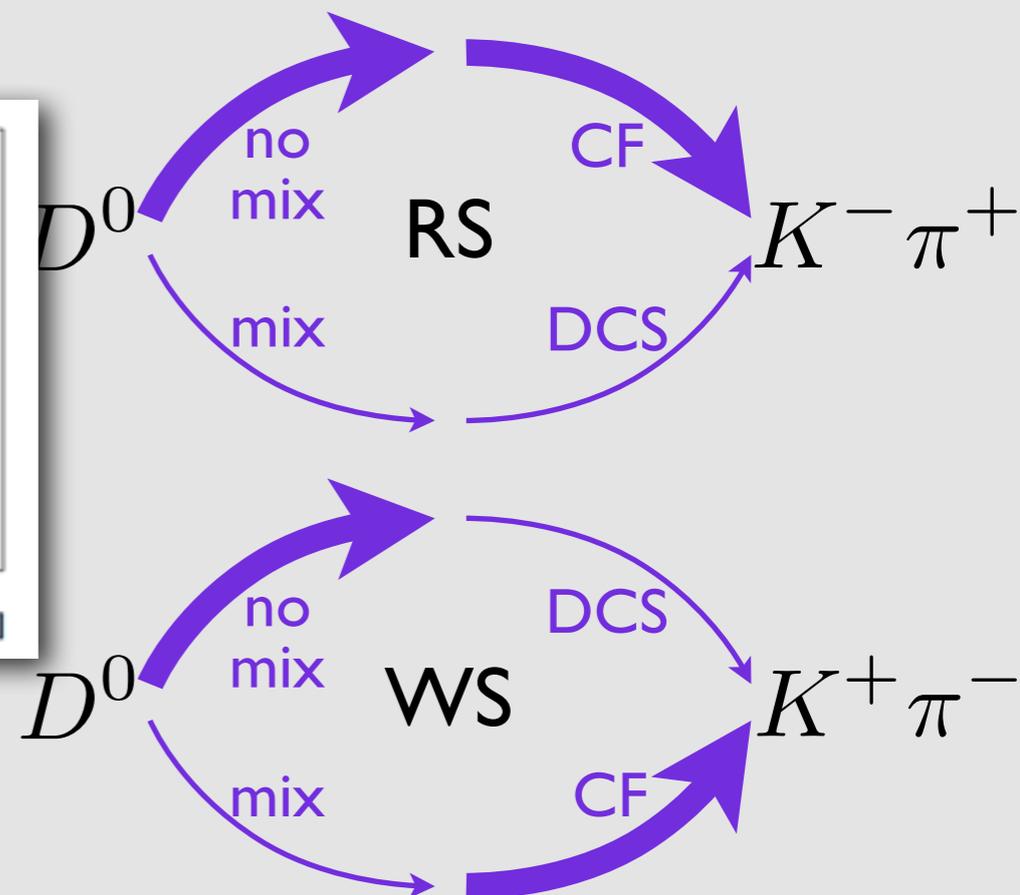
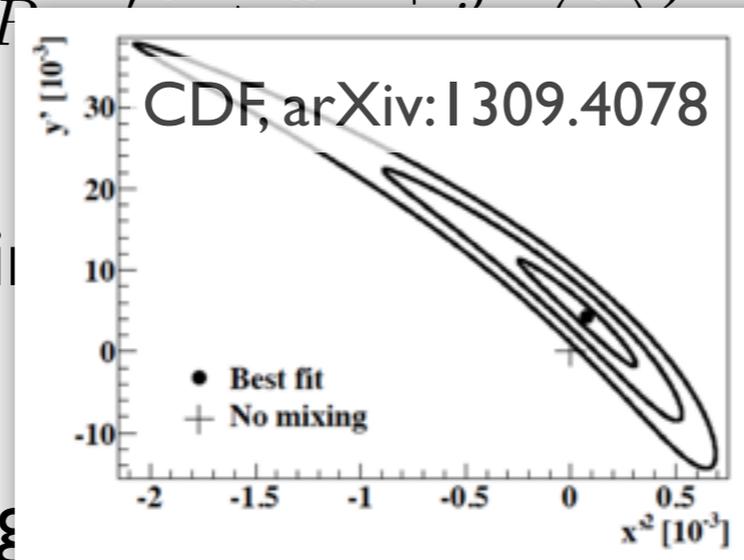


Mixing discovery



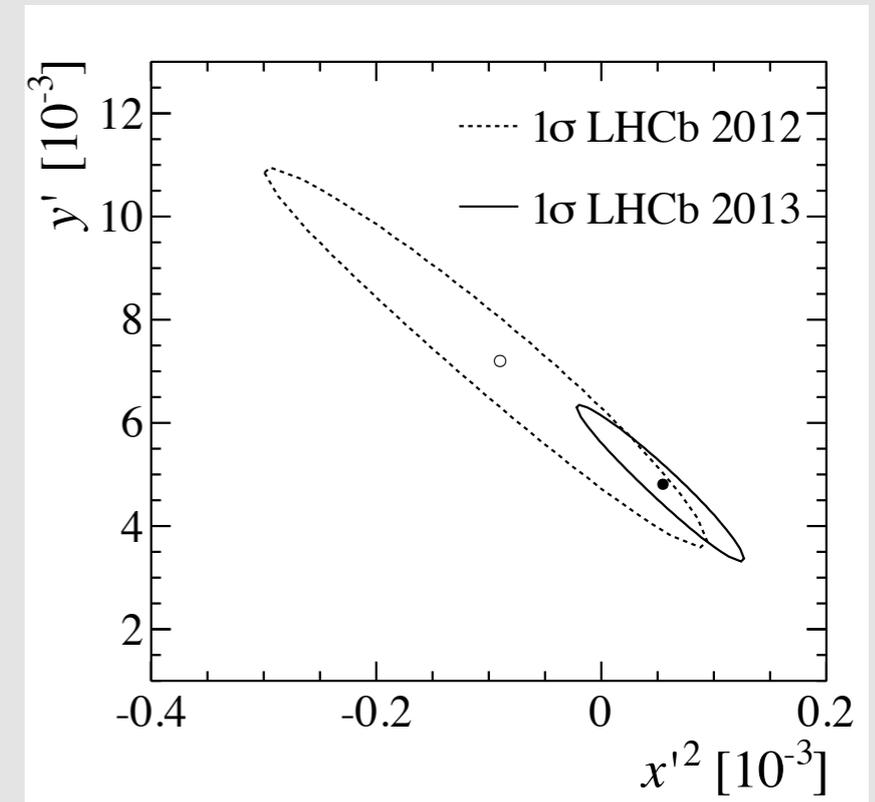
$$R(t) \equiv \frac{N_{WS}(t)}{N_{RS}(t)} \approx R_d + \sqrt{F} \cos(\phi) \left(\frac{x'^2 + y'^2}{t} \right)$$

- First single-experiment discovery of D^0 mixing with $>5\sigma$ significance
- Rotation of mixing phase ϕ to strong phase difference



Mixing and CP violation

- Update with 3 fb^{-1}
- Split by flavour to search for CP violation
 - ➔ $x'^{\pm} = |q/p|^{\pm 1} (x' \cos\Phi \pm y' \sin\Phi)$
 - ➔ $y'^{\pm} = |q/p|^{\pm 1} (y' \cos\Phi \mp x' \sin\Phi)$
- No indication for CP violation



LHCb-PAPER-2013-053

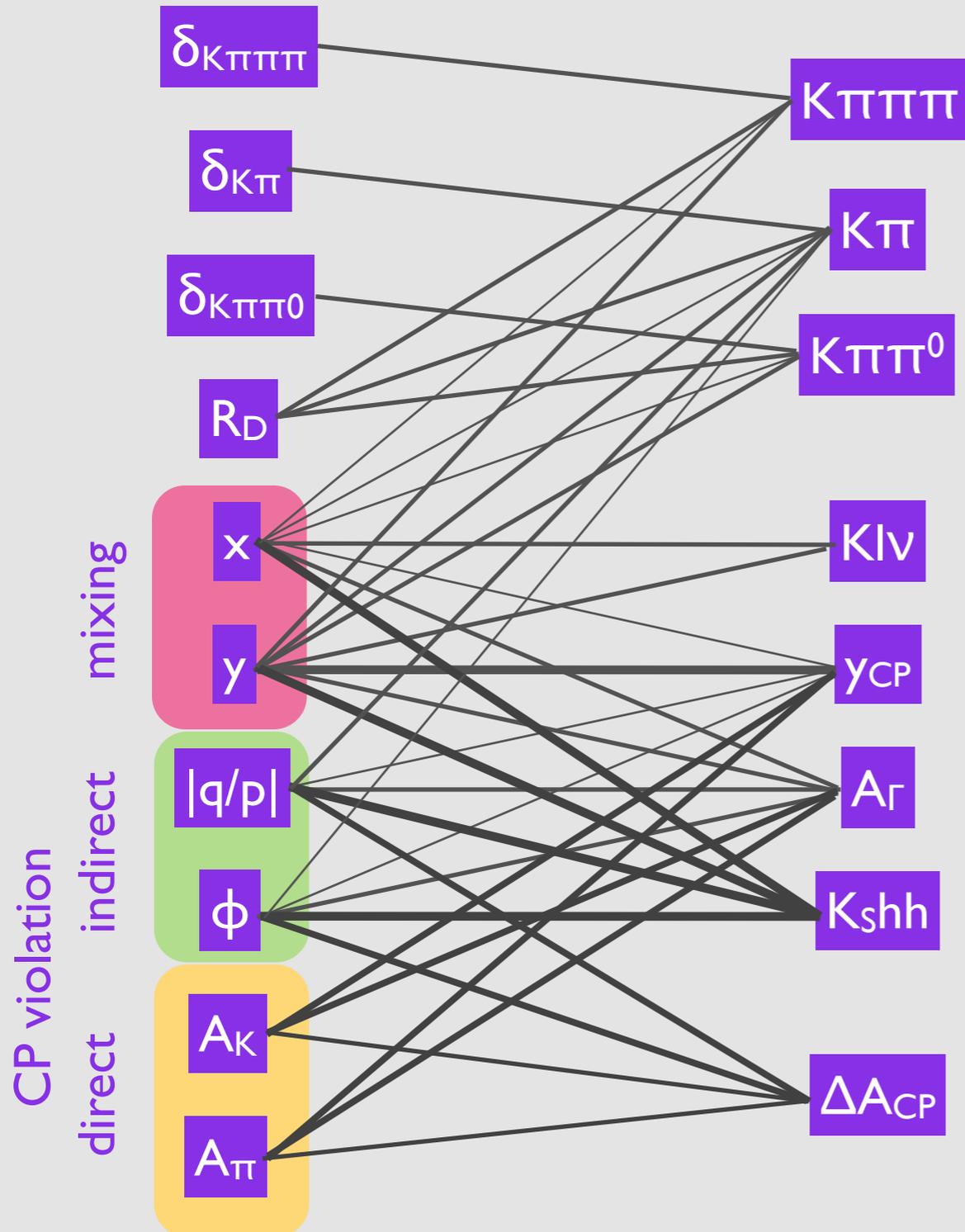
accepted by PRL

R_D^+	$[10^{-3}]$	$3.545 \pm 0.082 \pm 0.048$
y'^+	$[10^{-3}]$	$5.1 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7$
x'^{2+}	$[10^{-5}]$	$4.9 \pm 6.0 \pm 3.6$
R_D^-	$[10^{-3}]$	$3.591 \pm 0.081 \pm 0.048$
y'^-	$[10^{-3}]$	$4.5 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.7$
x'^{2-}	$[10^{-5}]$	$6.0 \pm 5.8 \pm 3.6$

Interplay

Theory

Experiment

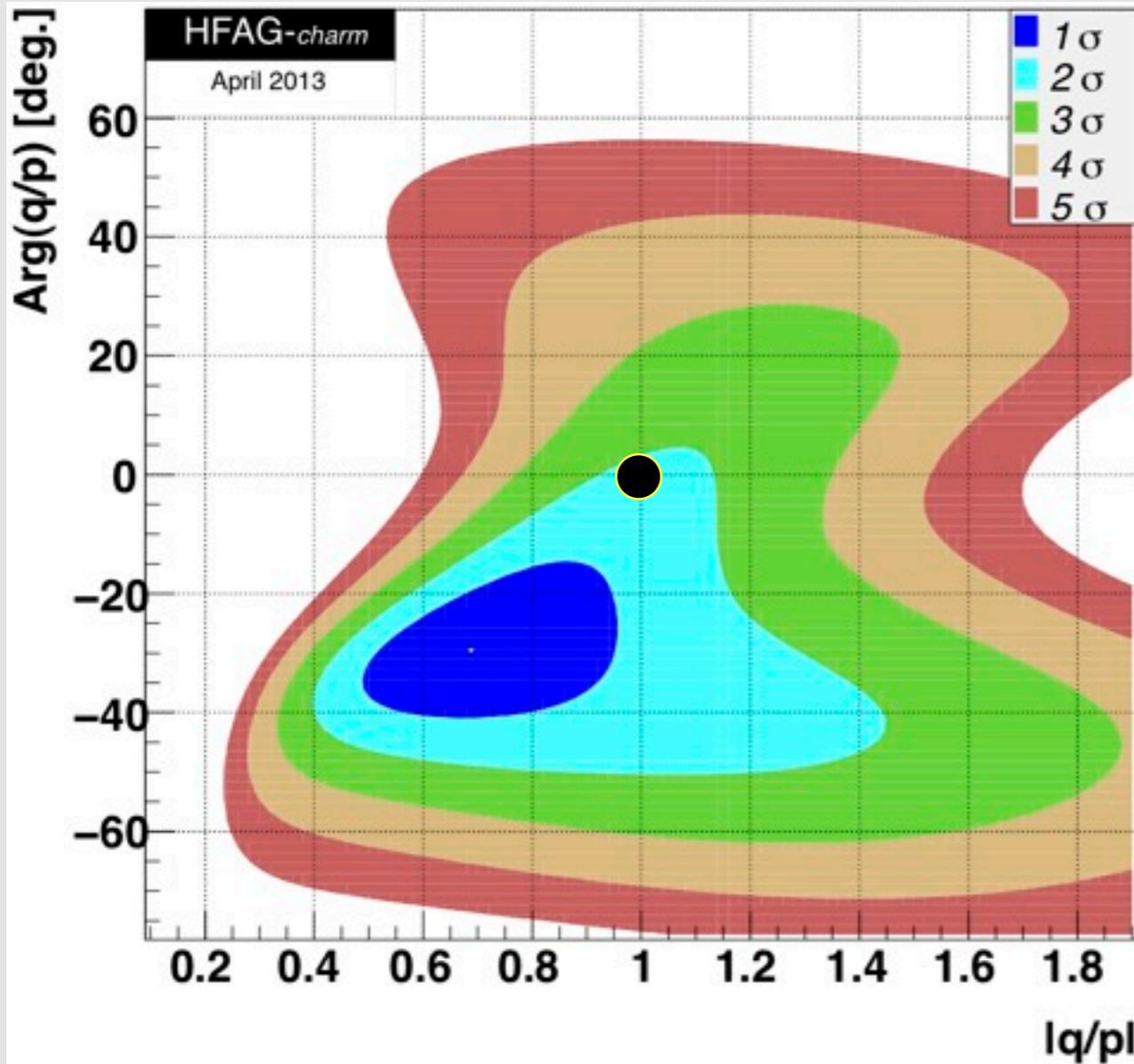


- Additional measurement possibilities available for mixing and indirect CPV
- Interplay with direct CPV
- $Kshh$ proven very powerful by B-factories
- All these measurements are ongoing or in preparation at LHCb

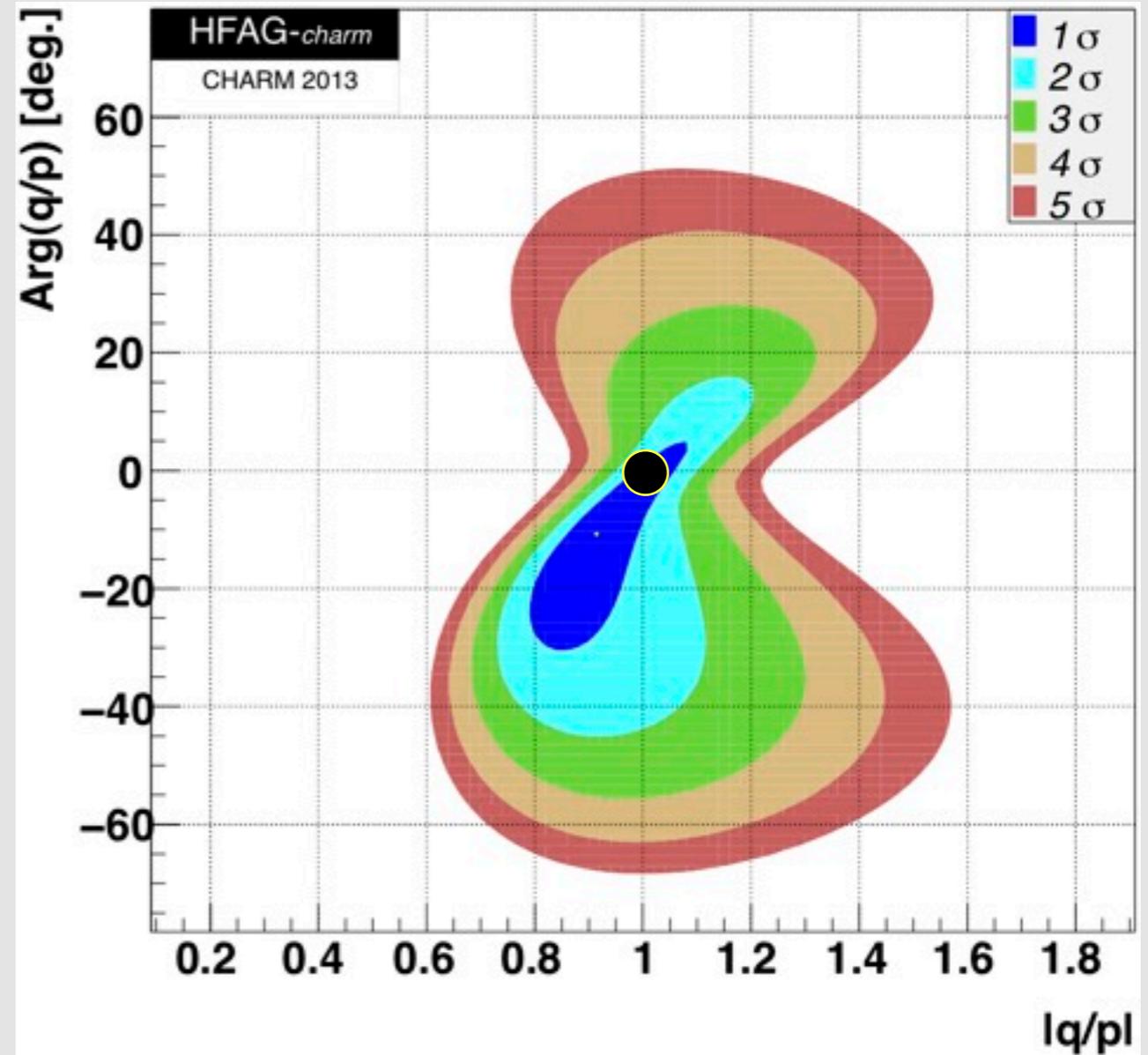
Access to theory parameters

- $A_{\Gamma} \approx A_M y \cos\Phi + x \sin\Phi$,
 $A_M \equiv (|q/p| - |p/q|) / (|q/p| + |p/q|)$
 - ➔ Need input on mixing parameters to gain sensitivity on $|q/p|$ and Φ
- $y_{CP} \approx y \cos\Phi + A_M x \sin\Phi$
 - ➔ Gives access to y for small Φ
- WS $K\pi (x', y') = (x, y)$ rotated by δ
 - ➔ Good access to $|q/p|$

CHARM (r)evolution



BEFORE

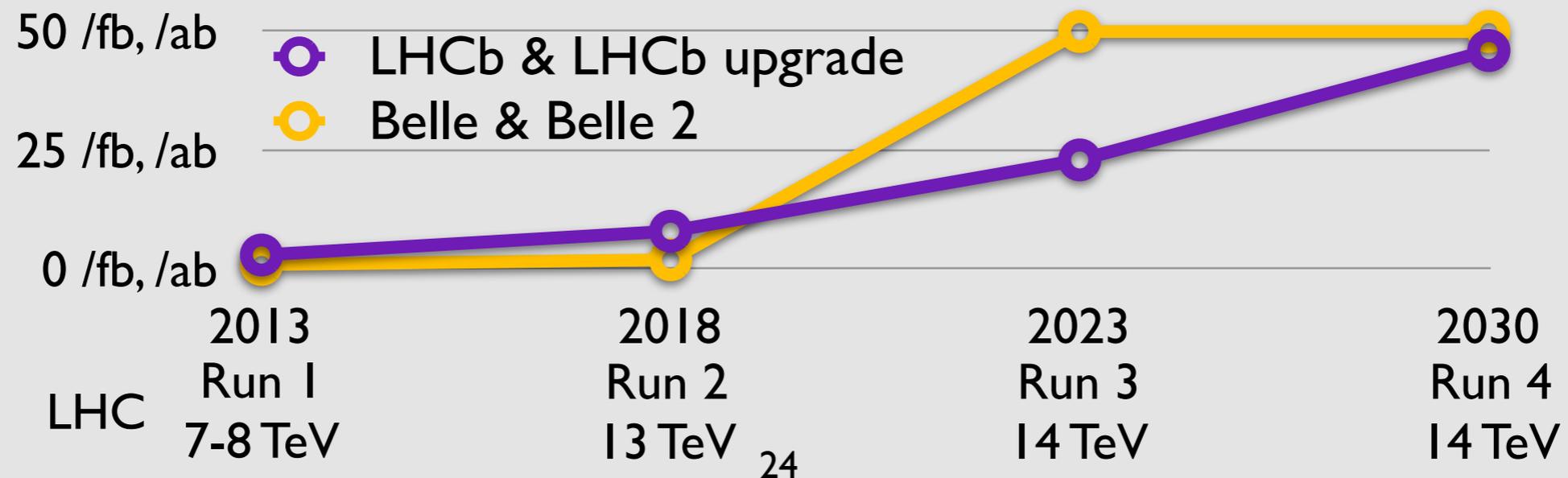


AFTER

Towards a charming future

The agenda

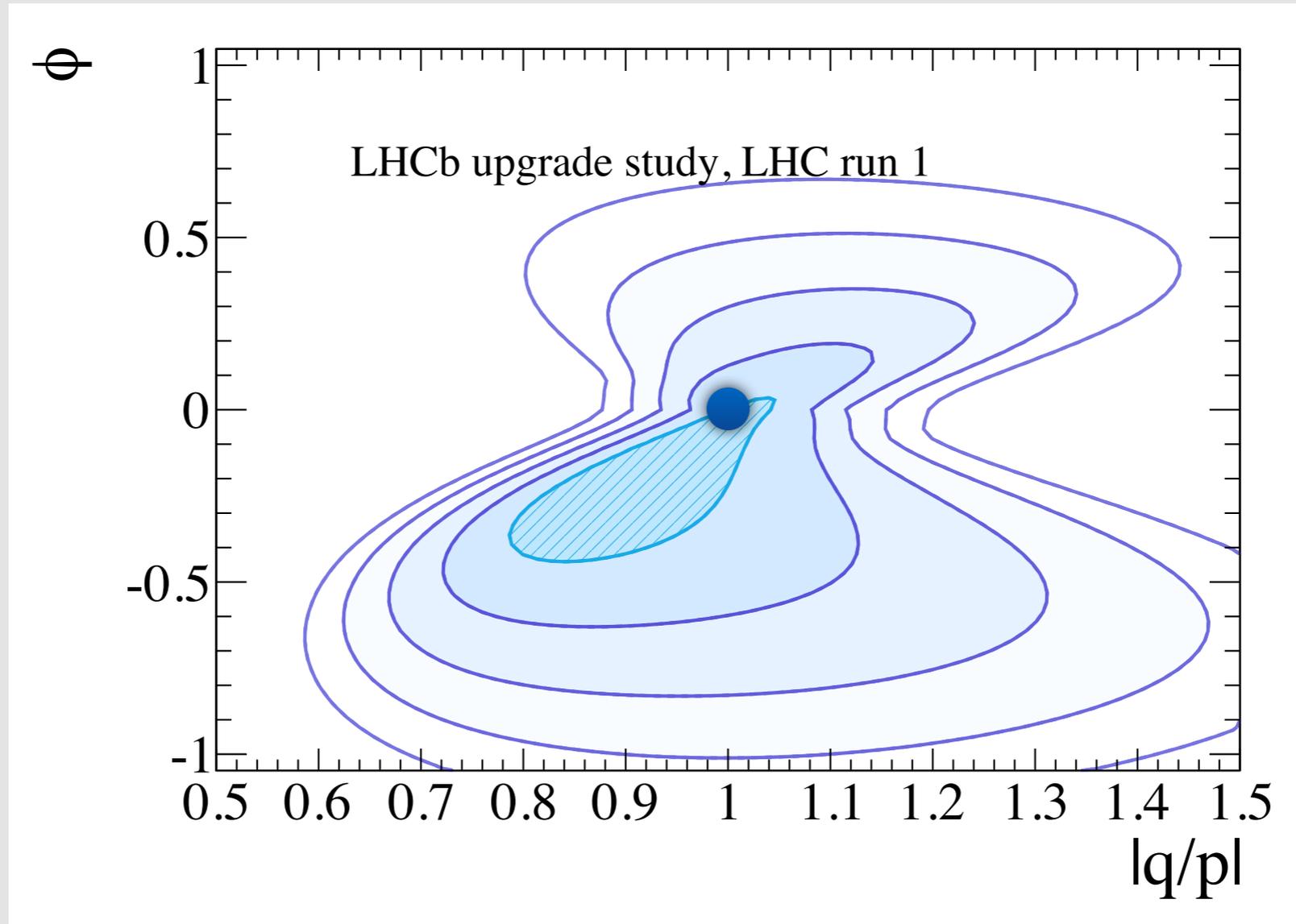
- Charm physics has proven to be successful at both e^+e^- and hadron colliders
- Expect most measurements to be statistics limited and most question to remain open
- Next generation experiments: precision charm physics
 - ➔ Belle 2 construction underway
 - ➔ LHCb upgrade in R&D stage



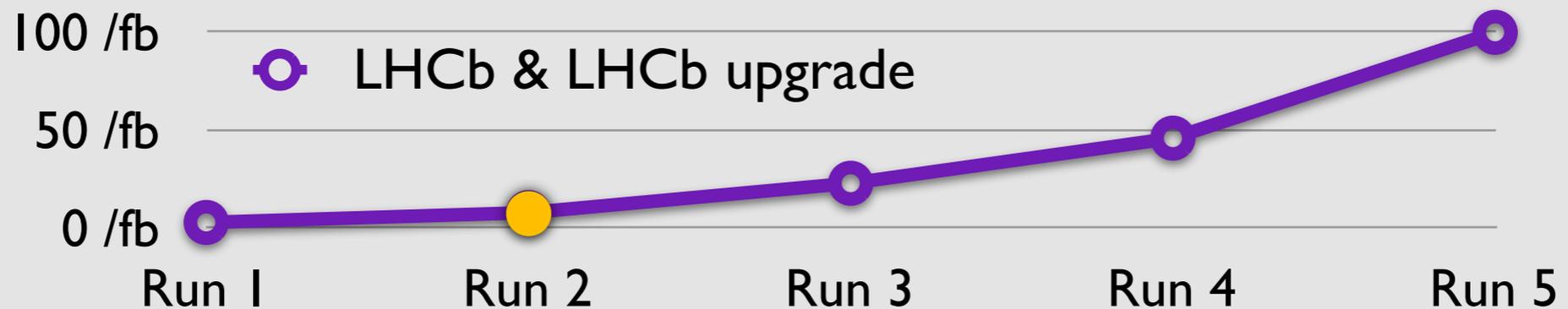
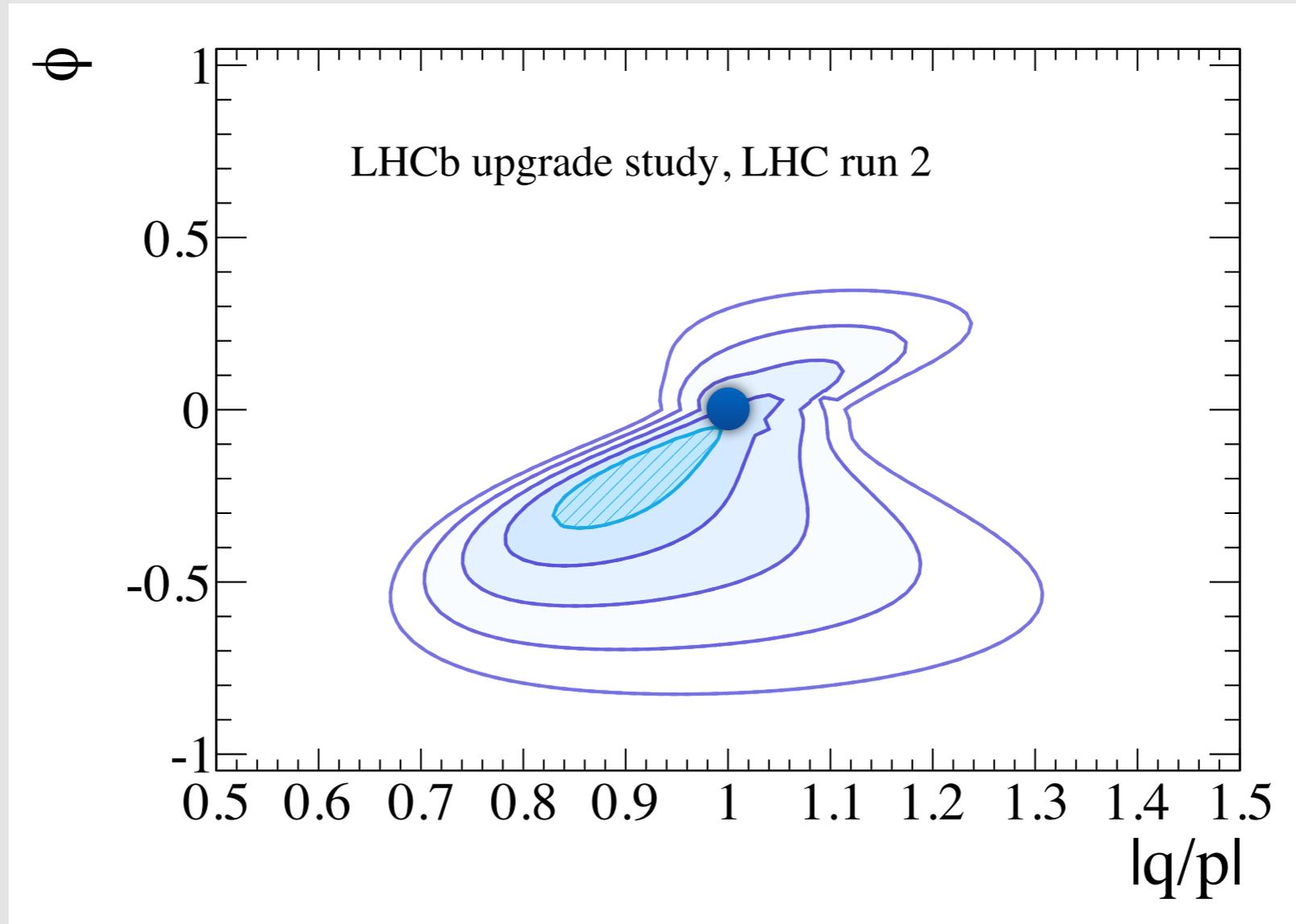
Future interplay

- Study expected LHCb-only sensitivities to indirect CP violation parameters
- Involves several measurements
 - ➔ $K_S\pi\pi\pi$
 - ➔ $A_\Gamma(KK), A_\Gamma(\pi\pi\pi)$
 - ➔ WS mixing and CPV in $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$
- Use promptly produced $D^* \rightarrow D^0\pi$ decays only
 - ➔ Large sample of $B \rightarrow D^0\mu X$ decays with complementary decay-time coverage not included
- Use statistical uncertainties only
 - ➔ Extrapolated using production cross-section increase ($\propto\sqrt{s}$) and assumed changes in trigger efficiency (worse for Run 2, better thereafter)
- Central values based on published results (LHCb-PAPER-2013-053, LHCb-PAPER-2013-054) and extrapolation from Belle $D^0 \rightarrow K_S\pi\pi\pi$ (PRL 99 (2007) 131803)

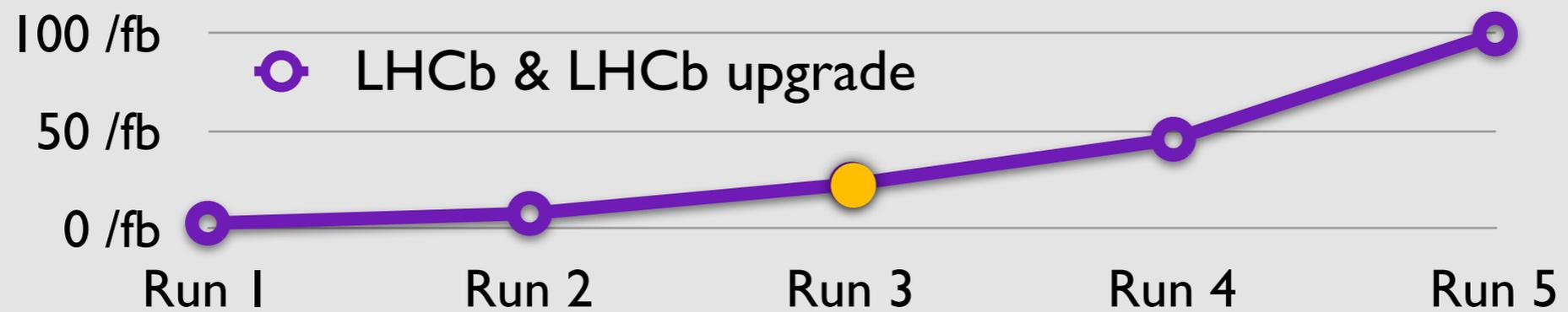
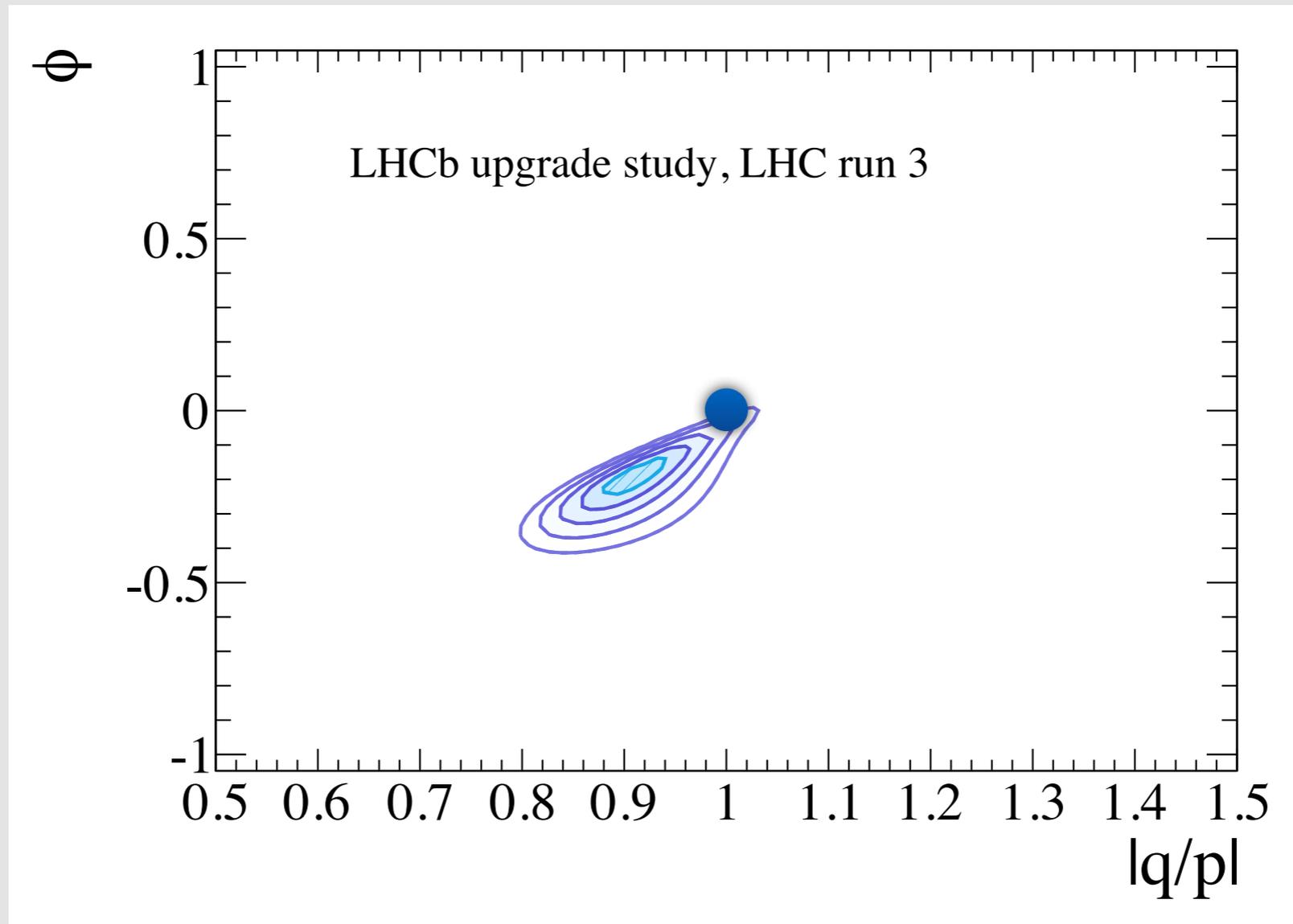
Future interplay



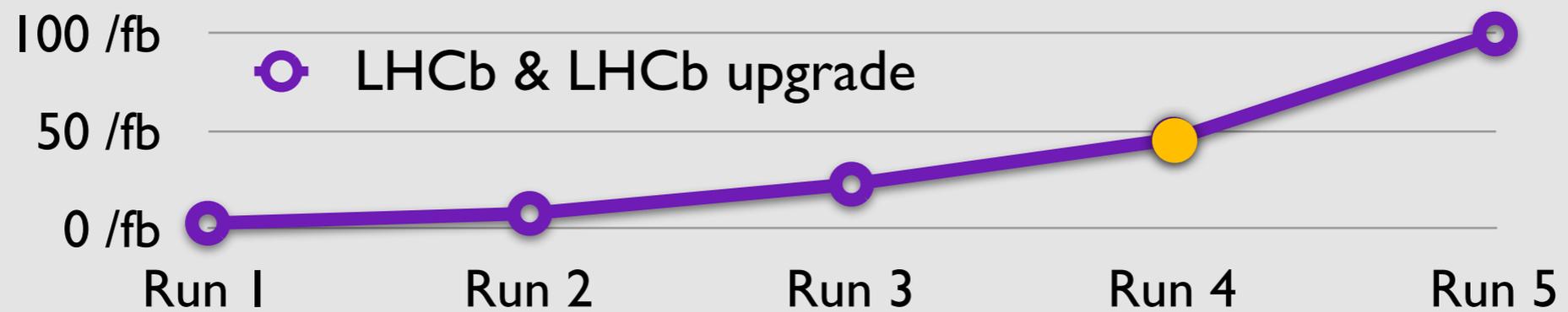
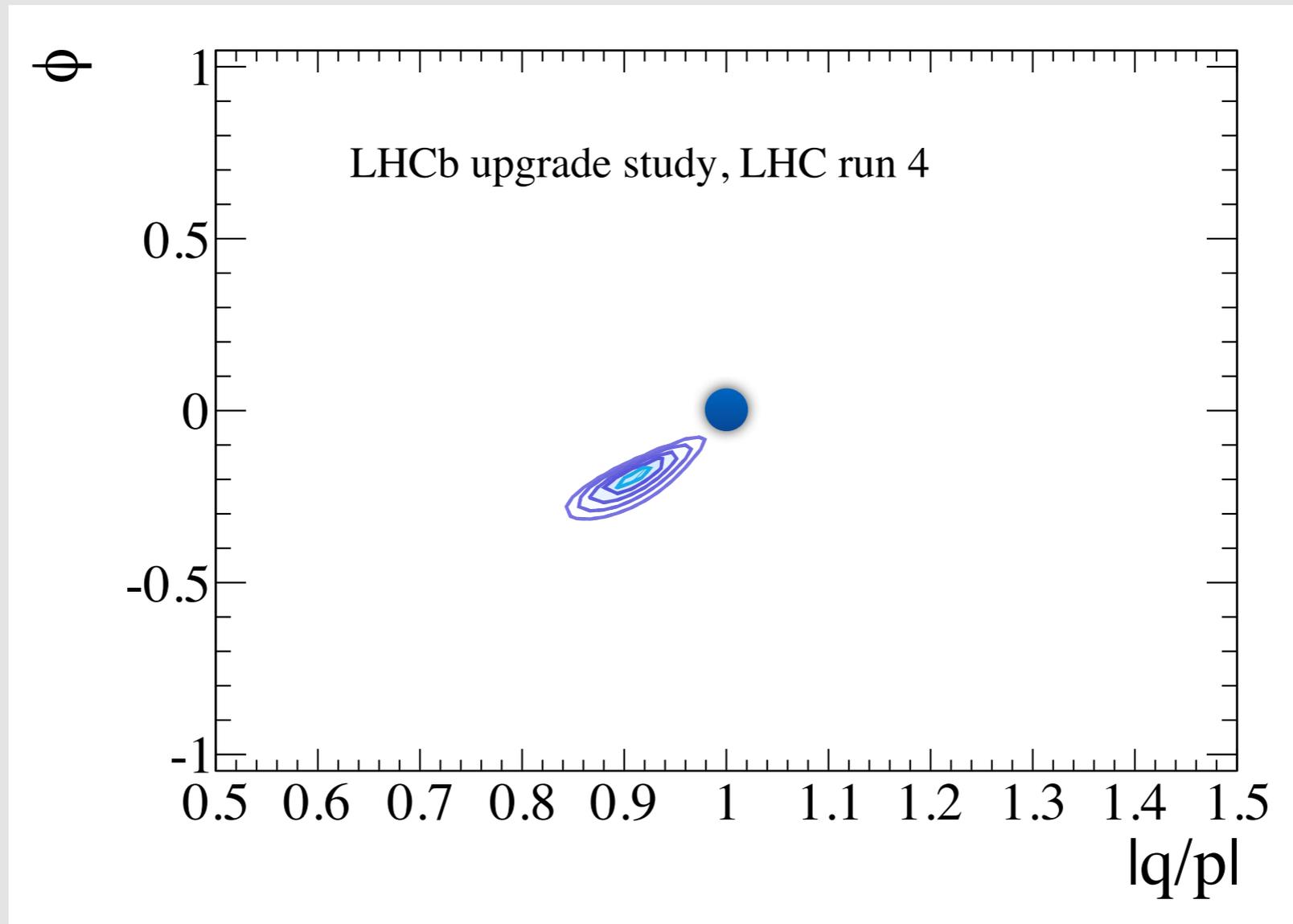
Future interplay



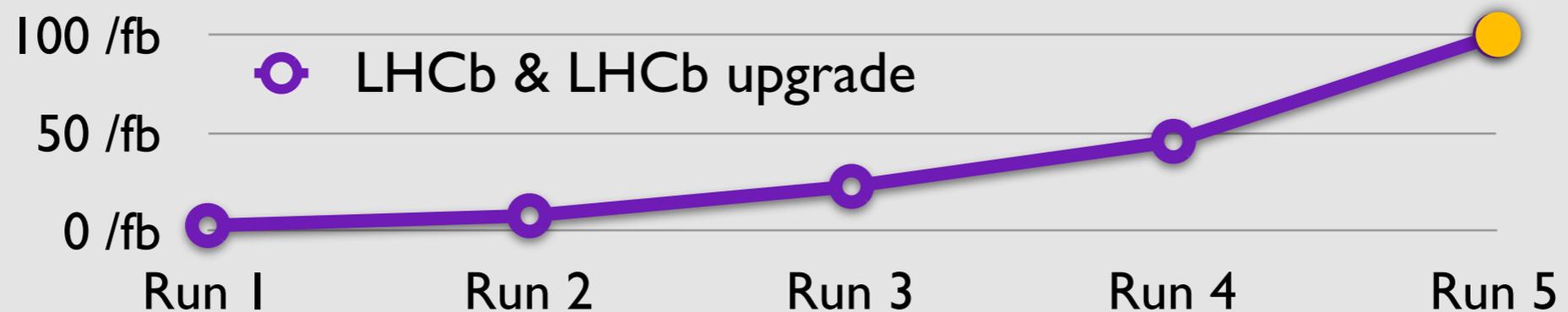
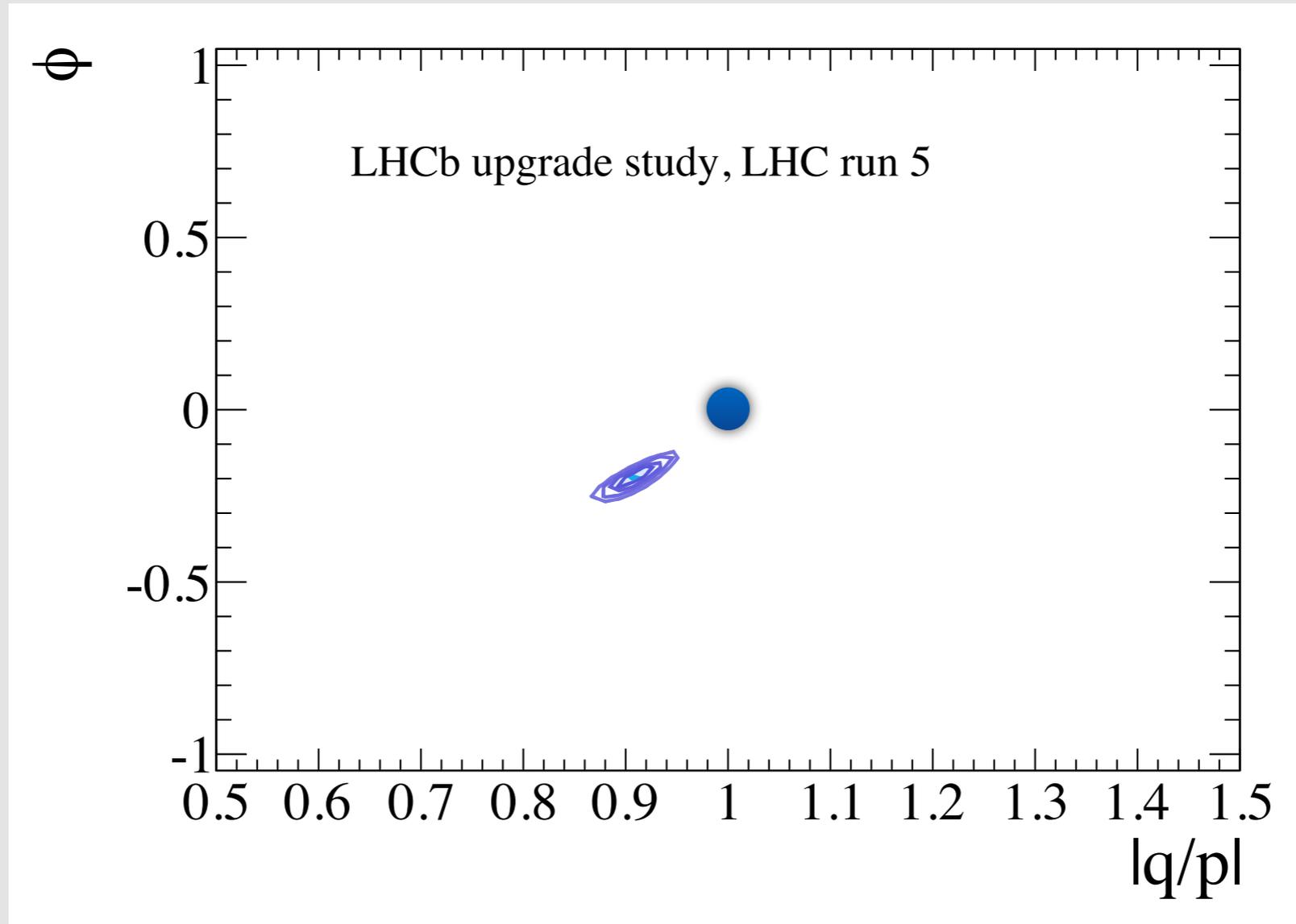
Future interplay



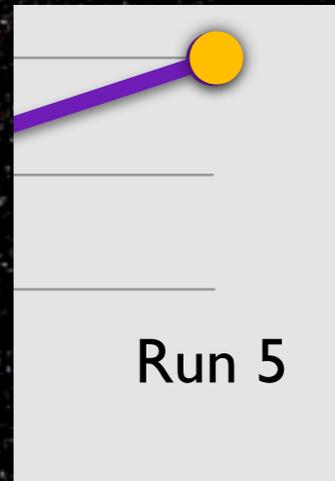
Future interplay



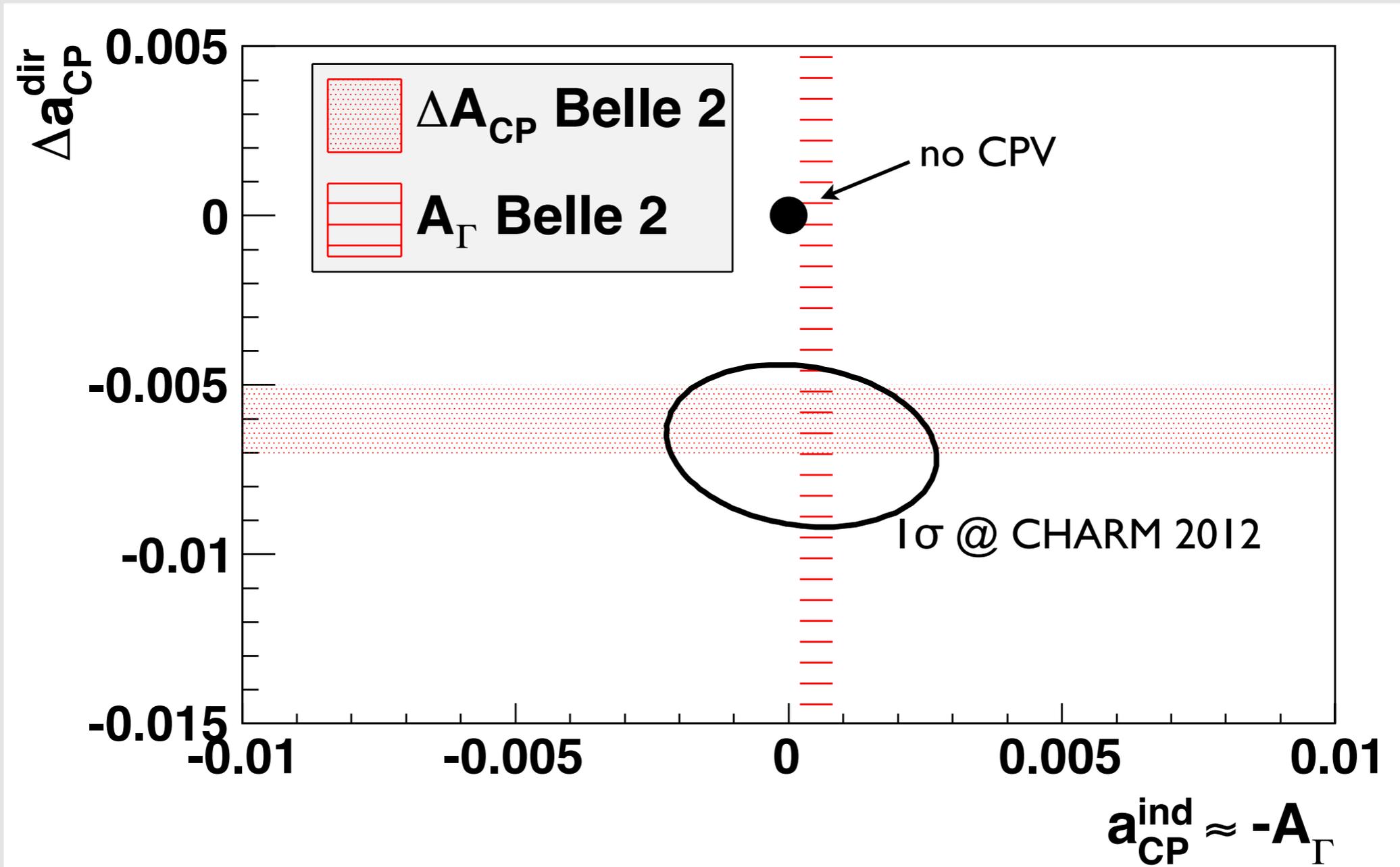
Future interplay



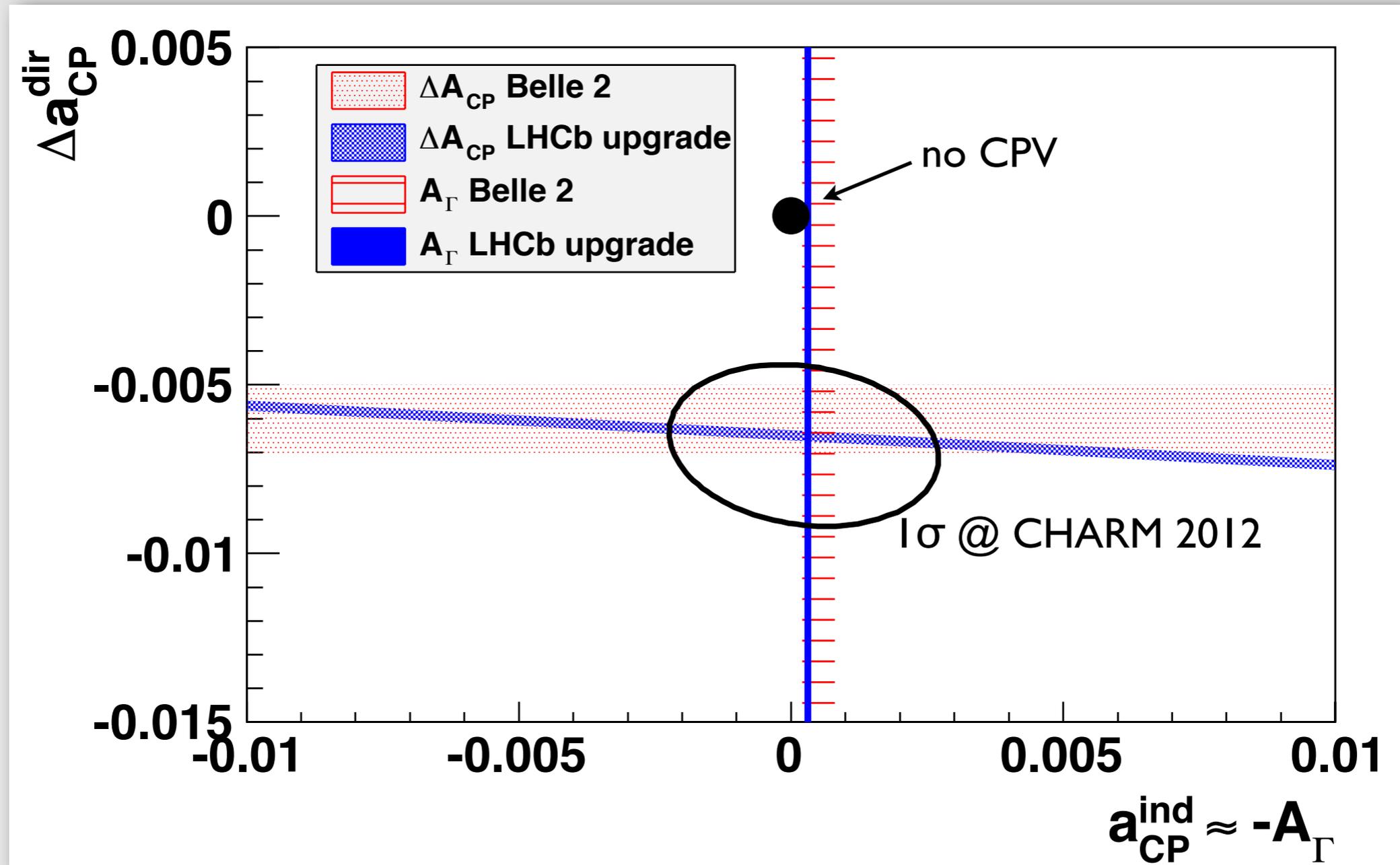
I reconstructed $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$
decay for each star in the galaxy



Future interplay - II



Future interplay - II



Conclusions

- Charm physics has received precision input from hadron colliders
- Large advances in searches for CP violation
 - ➔ Reached sub- 10^{-3} precision
 - ➔ Also large numbers of charm baryons available
- Need combination of measurements to
 - ➔ Extract mixing and indirect CPV parameters
 - ➔ Identify source of possible direct CPV
- Experimental upgrade programmes, particularly **LHCb upgrade**, vital for charm physics

Backup

