



# STUDIES OF RADIATIVE CHARM DECAYS AT BELLE

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on behalf of the Belle Collaboration

Les Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste

8 March 2016

# Outline of the talk

We present:

- **Preliminary** results of the measurement of

branching fraction and  $CP$  asymmetry in decays

$$D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma \quad V = \phi, \bar{K}^{*0}, \rho^0$$

on  $943 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of Belle data.

- **Final** results of the study of the rare decay

$$D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

on  $832 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of Belle data.



# Analysis $D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma$

## Motivation:

- Decays  $D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$  not yet observed
- Sensitive to New Physics in terms of  $A_{CP}$  measurement:
  - SM prediction:  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
  - SM extension with chromomagnetic dipole operators: up to several % for  $V = \phi, \rho^0$  (Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 171801)
- No  $A_{CP}$  measurement yet in  $D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma$

## Decay chains:

$$D^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma \rightarrow K^+K^-\gamma$$

$$D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}\gamma \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\gamma$$

$$D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$$

## Normalisation channels:

$$D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-$$

$$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$$

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

# Analysis method

- $Br$  and  $A_{CP}$  extracted through **normalisation channels** to avoid several sources of systematic uncertainties

- **Branching fraction:**

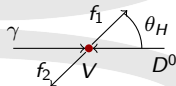
$$Br_{sig} = Br_{norm} \times \frac{N_{sig}}{N_{norm}} \times \frac{\epsilon_{norm}}{\epsilon_{sig}}$$

- **CP asymmetry:**

$$A_{raw} = \frac{N(D^0) - N(\overline{D^0})}{N(D^0) + N(\overline{D^0})} = A_{CP} + A_{FB} + A_{\epsilon}^{\pm}$$

$$A_{CP}^{sig} = A_{raw}^{sig} - A_{raw}^{norm} + A_{CP}^{norm}$$

- Flavour tag:  $D^0$  from decay  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi_S^+$
- Signal extraction: **simultaneous 2d fit** in  $m(D^0)$  and  $\cos(\theta_H)$

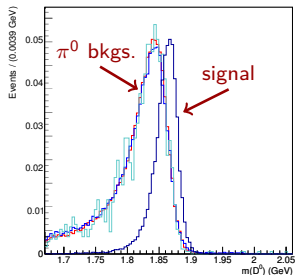


- **Normalisation modes:**

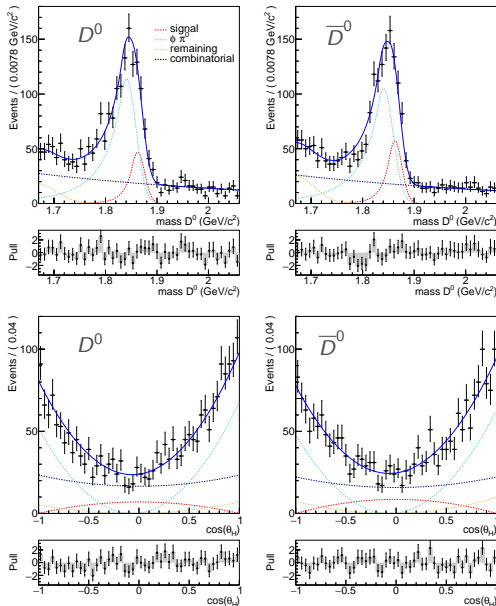
- Based on previous Belle analysis of same modes (Phys.Lett. B753, 412 (2016))
- Signal extraction: **background subtraction** in signal window

# Dominant background

- From decays with  $\pi^0(\rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ , one photon missed in reconstruction
- Main peak in  $m(D^0)$  overlapping with signal peak
- Lots of decay modes (especially  $\bar{K}^{*0}, \rho^0$ ), high  $\mathcal{B}rs$
- Devise dedicated  $\pi^0$  veto to suppress:
  - combine photon with all others, take diphoton mass closest to  $M(\pi^0)$
  - require once  $E_{\gamma_2} > 75$  MeV and once  $E_{\gamma_2} > 30$  MeV
  - feed these two variables to the neural network
- Final veto rejects 60% of background and 15% of signal



# Fit results $\phi$ mode



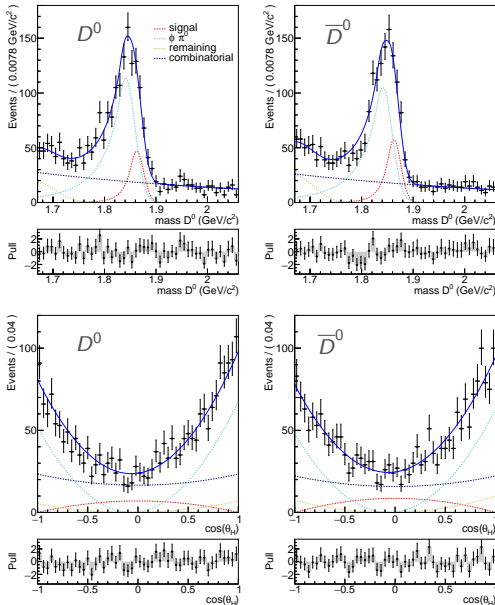
Signal yield:  $524 \pm 35$

Raw asymmetry:  $-0.091 \pm 0.066$

Efficiency: 9.6%



# Fit results $\phi$ mode

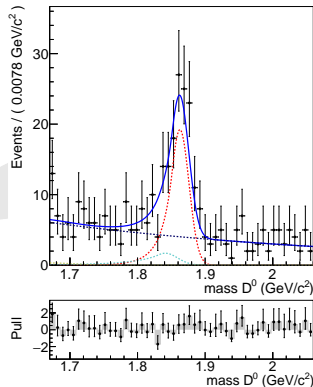


Signal yield:  $524 \pm 35$

Raw asymmetry:  $-0.091 \pm 0.066$

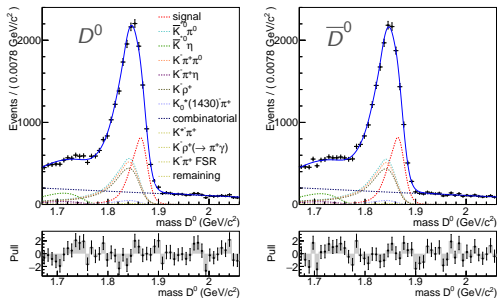
Efficiency: 9.6%

**Signal enhanced:**



$0.0 < \cos(\theta_H) < 0.2$

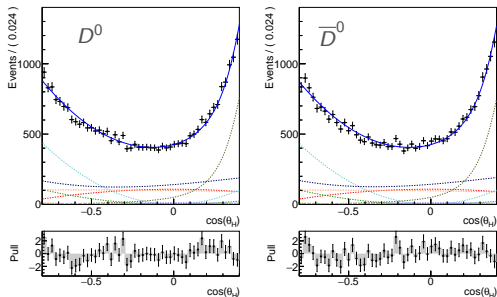
# Fit results $\bar{K}^{*0}$ mode



Signal yield:  $9104 \pm 396$

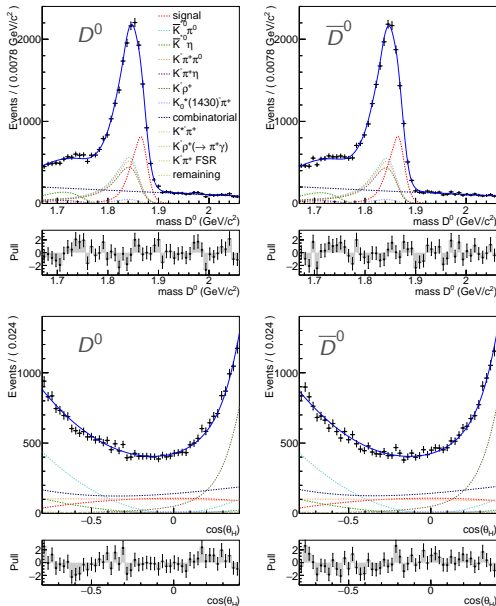
Raw asymmetry:  $-0.002 \pm 0.020$

Efficiency: 7.8%





# Fit results $\overline{K}^{*0}$ mode

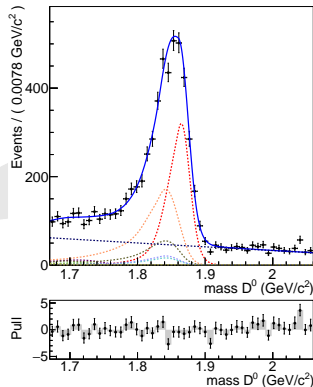


Signal yield:  $9104 \pm 396$

Raw asymmetry:  $-0.002 \pm 0.020$

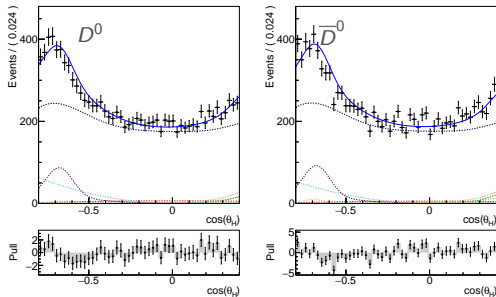
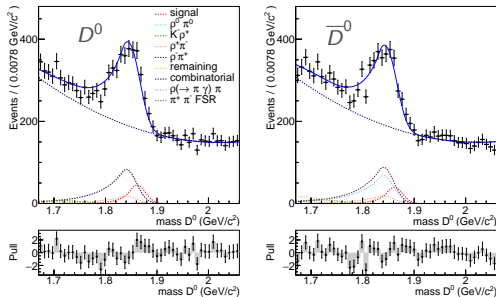
Efficiency: 7.8%

**Signal enhanced:**



$-0.2 < \cos(\theta_H) < 0.0$

# Fit results $\rho^0$ mode



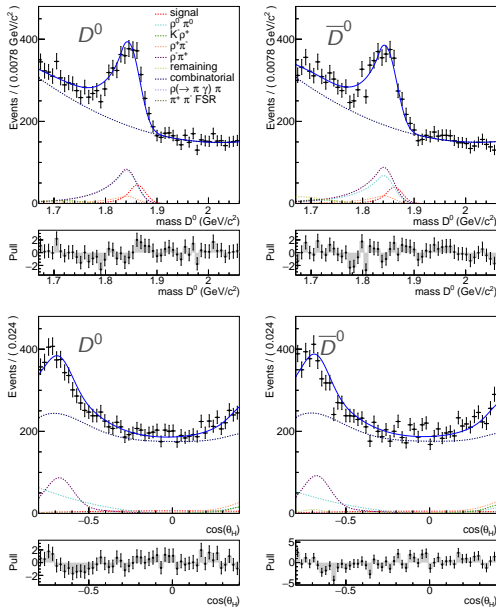
Signal yield:  $500 \pm 85$

Raw asymmetry:  $0.056 \pm 0.151$

Efficiency: 6.8%



# Fit results $\rho^0$ mode

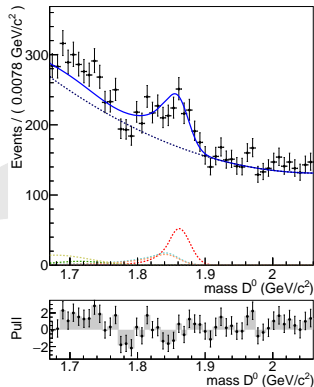


Signal yield:  $500 \pm 85$

Raw asymmetry:  $0.056 \pm 0.151$

Efficiency: 6.8%

**Signal enhanced:**



$-0.3 < \cos(\theta_H) < 0.3$

# Normalisation channels

Estimate background in signal window(SW) from sidebands(LSB, USB):

$$f = \frac{(N_{SW}^{bkg})_{MC}}{(N_{LSB} + N_{USB})_{MC}}$$

$$(N_{SW}^{bkg})_{DATA} = f \times (N_{LSB} + N_{USB})_{DATA}$$

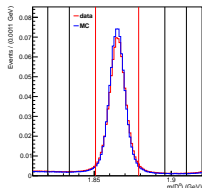
get on MC

use on data

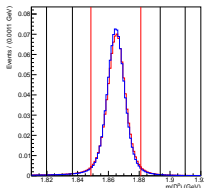
	SW [MeV]	sidebands [MeV]	Efficiency	Yield	$A_{raw} [\times 10^{-3}]$
$K^+K^-$	$\pm 14.0$	$\pm(31-45)$	22.7%	362274	$2.2 \pm 1.7$
$K^-\pi^+$	$\pm 16.2$	$\pm(28.8-45)$	27.0%	$4.02 \times 10^6$	$1.3 \pm 0.5$
$\pi^+\pi^-$	$\pm 15.0$	$\pm(20-35)$	21.4%	127683	$8.2 \pm 3.0$

Table: Analysis of normalisation modes.

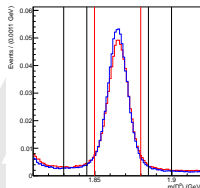
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-$



$D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$



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



# Systematic uncertainties

	$\phi$		$\bar{K}^{*0}$		$\rho^0$	
	$Br[\%]$	$A_{CP} [\times 10^{-3}]$	$Br[\%]$	$A_{CP} [\times 10^{-3}]$	$Br[\%]$	$A_{CP} [\times 10^{-3}]$
$\gamma$ rec. eff.	2	–	2	–	2	–
$q$	1.16	–	1.16	–	1.16	–
$\pi^0$ veto	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.5	–
$E_0/E_{25}$	0.96	–	0.96	–	0.96	–
signal parametrisation	1.39	0.32	–	–	2.33	4.29
$\pi^0$ bkg. parametrisation	0.95	0.30	2.79	0.36	2.97	3.78
fixed bkg. yields	–	–	0.37	0.20	0.45	0.00
norm. modes systematics	0.05	0.46	0.00	0.01	0.14	0.54
<b>total</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>5.74</b>

Table: Systematic uncertainties.

# Results (PRELIMINARY)

Branching fractions:

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma) = (2.76 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}\gamma) = (4.66 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) = (1.77 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$$

consistent with results  
by Belle, BaBar

3.3 $\sigma$  away from BaBar result

first observation

> 5 $\sigma$  significance

$CP$  asymmetries:

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma) = -(0.094 \pm 0.066 \pm 0.001)$$

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}\gamma) = -(0.003 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.000)$$

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) = 0.056 \pm 0.151 \pm 0.006$$

First measurement of  $A_{CP}$ .

Results consistent with no  $CP$  violation.

# Analysis $D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

arXiv:1512.02992 (Accepted by PRD)

## Motivation:

- Decay not observed yet
- Sensitive to New Physics:
  - SM prediction:  $Br \approx (1 - 3) \times 10^{-8}$  (Phys. Rev. D 66, 014009 (2002))
  - MSSM model, gluino exchange:  $Br \approx 6 \times 10^{-6}$  (Phys. Lett. B 500, 304 (2001))

## Analysis method:

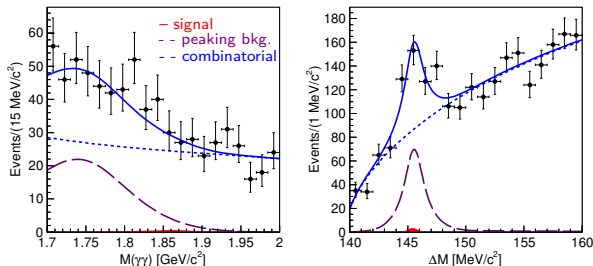
- $D^0$  from decay  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi_s^+$
- 2d fit in  $m(D^0)$  and  $\Delta m$
- normalise  $Br$  w.r.t decay  $D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0\pi^0$

## Peaking background:

- From decays with  $\pi^0$  and/or  $\eta$  decaying to  $\gamma\gamma$
- $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0, D^0 \rightarrow \eta\pi^0, D^0 \rightarrow \eta\eta, D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0(\rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)\pi^0, D^0 \rightarrow K_L^0\pi^0$
- Suppress with  $\pi^0(\eta)$  veto and suppression of merged ECL clusters

# Signal extraction

- Signal fit on data:



- Efficiency: 7.3%
- Signal yield:  $4 \pm 15$
- Same fit on normalisation mode:
  - Efficiency: 7.2%
  - Signal yield:  $343050 \pm 673$
- Calculation of upper limit:
  - use frequentist method to estimate 90% C.L. upper limit



# Systematics and result

Systematic uncertainties:

cut variation	$\pm 6.8\%$
signal PDF shape	$+4.0$ $-2.4$ events
$\gamma$ rec. eff.	$\pm 4.4\%$
$K_S^0$ reconstruction	$\pm 0.7\%$
$\pi^0$ identification	$\pm 4.0\%$
$Br(D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0)$	$\pm 3.3\%$

Table: Systematic uncertainties.

Previous best result:

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ at } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

BaBar collaboration (Phys. Rev. D 85, 091107 (2012))

Final result:

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 8.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ at } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

- most stringent upper limit to date

# Summary

$D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma$  (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

Branching fractions

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma) = (2.76 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}\gamma) = (4.66 \pm 0.21 \pm 0.18) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) = (1.77 \pm 0.30 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$$

first observation!

$CP$  asymmetries:

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma) = -(0.094 \pm 0.066 \pm 0.001)$$

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^{*0}\gamma) = -(0.003 \pm 0.020 \pm 0.000)$$

$$A_{CP}(D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma) = 0.056 \pm 0.151 \pm 0.006$$

First  $A_{CP}$  measurement.  
No  $A_{CP}$  observed.

$D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$$Br(D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) < 8.4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ at } 90\% \text{ C.L.}$$

Most stringent limit to date.

# Backup



# Current world average values for $Br(D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma)$

	$Br \times 10^{-5}$ (PDG)
$\phi\gamma$	$(2.70 \pm 0.35)$
$\overline{K}^{*0}\gamma$	$(32.7 \pm 3.4)$
$\rho^0\gamma$	$< 24$
$\omega\gamma$	$< 24$

Table: World average values of branching fractions of  $D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma$  decays.

# Selection criteria

$$D^0 \rightarrow V\gamma$$

	all	$\phi$	$\bar{K}^{*0}$	$\rho^0$
Flavour tag vertex fit	$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi_S^+$ p value $> 10^{-3}$			
$p_{CMS}(D^{*+})$ [GeV/c]		$>2.42$	$>2.17$	$>2.72$
window in $q$ [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	$\pm 0.6$			
window in $m(V)$ [MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]		$\pm 11$	$\pm 60$	$\pm 150$
$E_\gamma$ [GeV]	$>0.54$			
$E_9/E_{25}$	$>0.94$			
$m(D^0)$ [GeV/c <sup>2</sup> ]	[1.67, 2.06]			
$\cos\theta_H$		[-1,1]	[-0.8, 0.4]	[-0.8, 0.4]

$$D^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$p_{CMS}(D^{*+})$	$> 2.93$ GeV/c
$\frac{ E_{\gamma_1} - E_{\gamma_2} }{(E_{\gamma_1} + E_{\gamma_2})}$	$< 0.5$ GeV
$E_\gamma$	$> 1$ GeV
Prob( $\pi^0$ )	$< 0.2$
$dr$	$< 1$ cm
$ dz $	$< 3$ cm