New measurement of ϵ'/ϵ by NA48 experiment at CERN

Massimo Lenti
INFN Firenze

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On behalf of the NA48 Collaboration:
Cagliari Cambridge CERN Dubna Edinburgh
Ferrara Firenze Mainz Orsay Perugia Pisa Saclay
Siegen Torino Vienna Warsaw

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Plan of the presentation

- Physics motivation
- NA48 as a "Perturbative Expansion" experiment:
  - 1st order: the NA48 "magic" recipe
  - 2nd order: corrections
- Result from 98 and 99 data
- Result including 97 data
- Conclusions

Physics motivation

Strangeness eigenstates:

$$\mathrm{K}^0(\bar{\mathrm{s}}\mathrm{d}) \quad (S=+1)$$
$$\overline{\mathrm{K}^0}(\mathrm{s}\bar{\mathrm{d}}) \quad (S=-1)$$

CP eigenstates:

$$\mathrm{K}_1 = (\mathrm{K}^0 + \overline{\mathrm{K}^0})/\sqrt{2} \quad (CP=+1)$$
$$\mathrm{K}_2 = (\mathrm{K}^0 - \overline{\mathrm{K}^0})/\sqrt{2} \quad (CP=-1)$$
$$\pi^+\pi^-, \pi^0\pi^0 \quad (CP=+1)$$

Mass and Lifetime eigenstates:

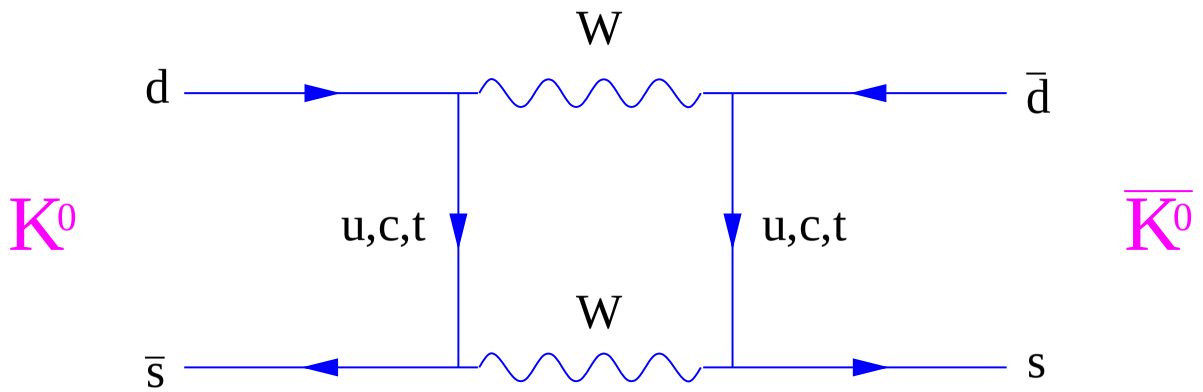
$$\mathrm{K_S} \simeq \mathrm{K}_1 + \varepsilon \mathrm{K}_2 \quad (\mathrm{c}\tau_\mathrm{S} = 2.67 \text{ cm})$$
$$\mathrm{K_L} \simeq \mathrm{K}_2 + \varepsilon \mathrm{K}_1 \quad (\mathrm{c}\tau_\mathrm{L} = 15.5 \text{ m})$$

$\mathrm{K_S}$		$\mathrm{K_L}$	
69 %	$\pi^+\pi^-$	21 %	$3\pi^0$
31 %	$\pi^0\pi^0$	13 %	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
		27 %	$\pi\mu\nu$
		39 %	$\pi e\nu$
		0.2 %	$\pi^+\pi^-$
		0.1 %	$\pi^0\pi^0$

$$\varepsilon = (2.28 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-3}$$

Physics motivation, contd.

$\varepsilon \Rightarrow$ Indirect CP violation via $K^0/\overline{K^0}$ mixing



Is there also a component of CP violation in the decay process?

$$K_L = K_2^{-1} + \varepsilon\, K_1^{+1} \qquad \pi^+\pi^-,\ \pi^0\pi^0$$

CP = +1

Need interference of two decay amplitudes

$\pi\pi$ from K^0 can have I=0,2 $\Rightarrow$ amplitudes A_0, A_2

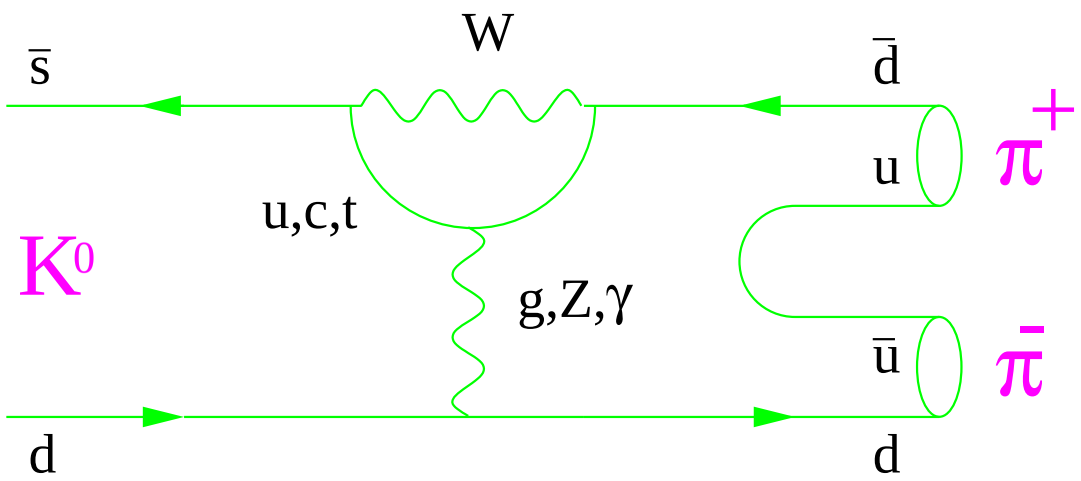
$$A(K^0 \rightarrow \pi\,\pi\,, I) = A_I \exp(i\delta_I)$$

$$A(\overline{K^0} \rightarrow \pi\,\pi\,, I) = A_I^* \exp(i\delta_I)$$

Physics motivation, contd.

$$\varepsilon' = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \mathfrak{Im} \frac{A_2}{A_0} \exp(i(\delta_2 - \delta_0))$$

$\varepsilon' \Rightarrow$ Direct CP violation:



$$\eta_{+-} \equiv \frac{A(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{A(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^+\pi^-)} \simeq \varepsilon + \varepsilon'$$

$$\eta_{00} \equiv \frac{A(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^0\pi^0)}{A(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^0\pi^0)} \simeq \varepsilon - 2\,\varepsilon'$$

$$\mathrm{R} = \frac{\frac{\Gamma(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^0\pi^0)}{\Gamma(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^0\pi^0)}}{\frac{\Gamma(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^+\pi^-)}} \simeq 1 - 6\,\mathrm{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon)$$

R is called the Double Ratio

Experimental results on $\mathrm{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon)$

First generation of experiments:

- NA31: $(23.0 \pm 6.5) \times 10^{-4}$;
- E731: $(7.4 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-4}$;

Second generation of experiments
(published results):

- KTEV: $(28.0 \pm 4.1) \times 10^{-4}$ (20% 96-97 data)
- NA48: $(18.5 \pm 7.3) \times 10^{-4}$ (97 data)

Preliminary NA48 result on 98 data:

- NA48: $(14.0 \pm 4.3) \times 10^{-4}$ (combined with 97)

World average: $(19.2 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-4}$ BUT
$\chi^2/\mathrm{ndf}=10.4/3$

Typical theoretical predictions:
from -1×10^{-3} to about 4×10^{-3}

Double Ratio

$$\mathrm{R} = \frac{\Gamma(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^0\pi^0)\,\Gamma(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^0\pi^0)\,\Gamma(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^+\pi^-)} \simeq$$

$$\frac{N(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^0\pi^0)\,N(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{N(\mathrm{K_S} \to \pi^0\pi^0)\,N(\mathrm{K_L} \to \pi^+\pi^-)}$$

IF the 4 modes are taken

- simultaneously
- in the same decay region

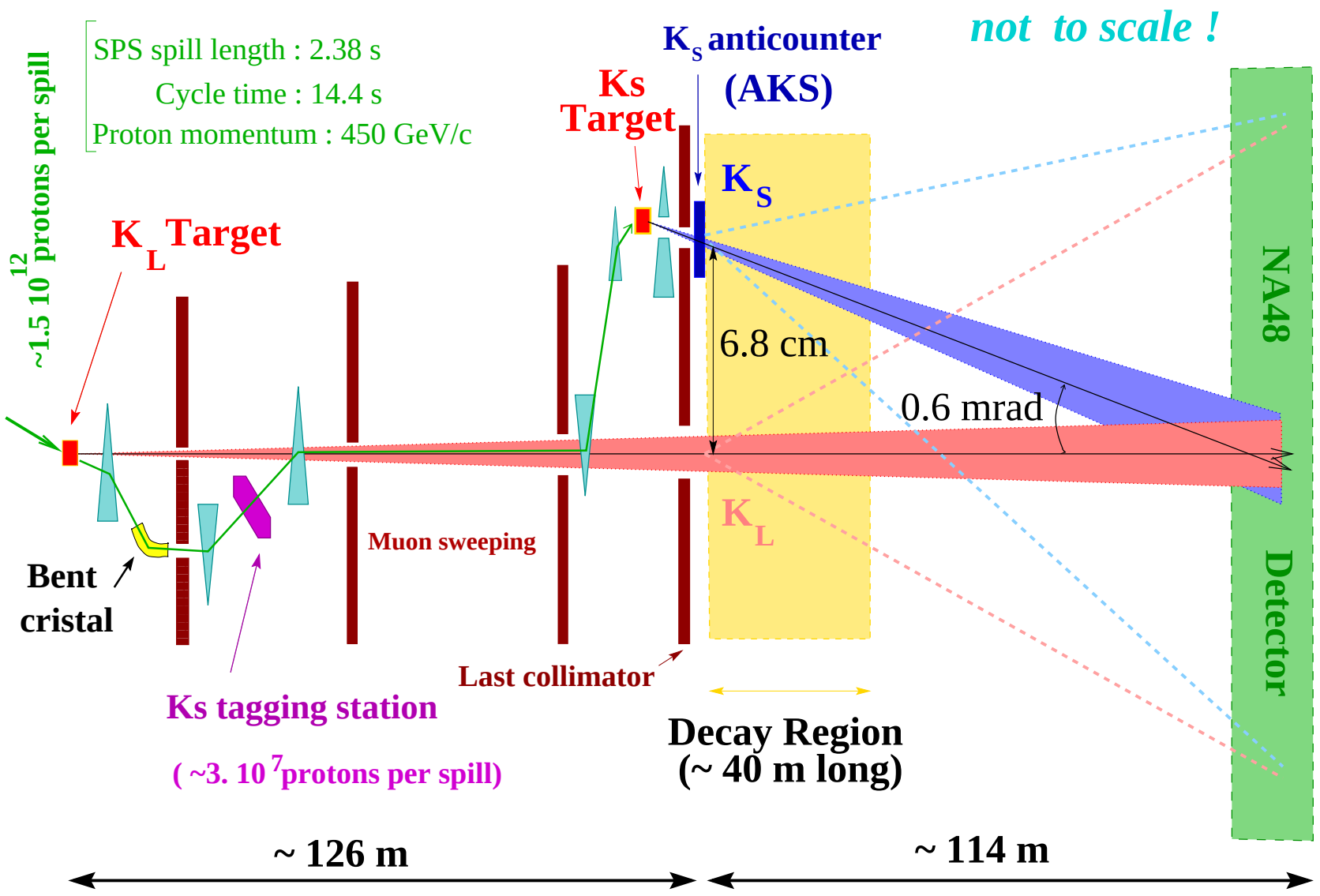
$\Rightarrow$ "just" count number of events

NA48 is a "Perturbative Expansion" experiment:

$$\mathrm{R} = 1 - \Delta\mathrm{R}^{(1)} + \Delta\mathrm{R}^{(2)}$$

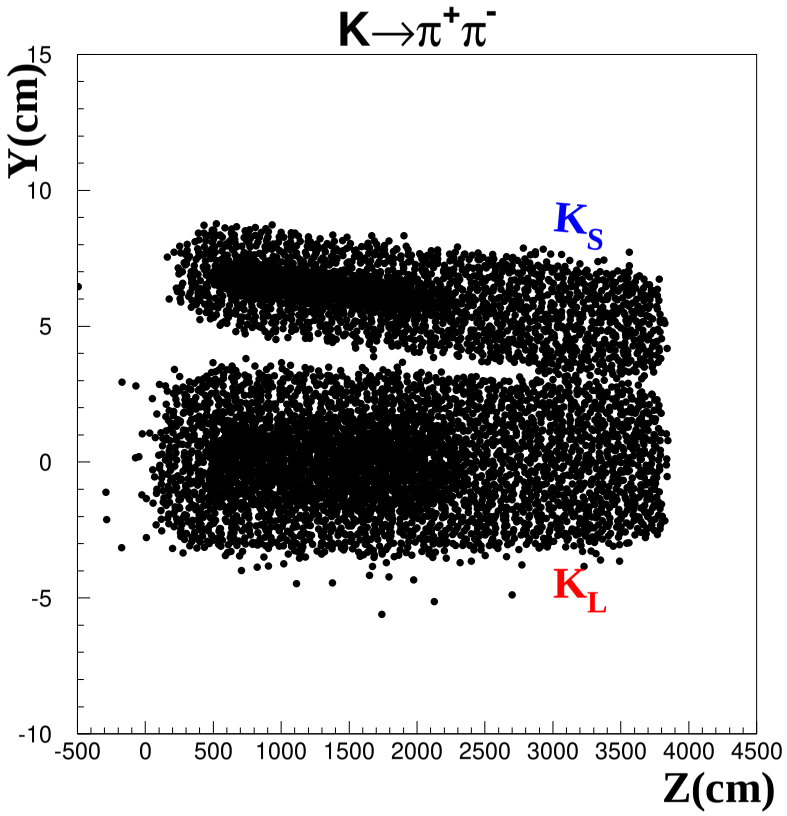
- $\Delta\mathrm{R}^{(1)}$: 1st order term ($\approx 1\%$)
  $\Rightarrow$ NA48 "magic" recipe;
- $\Delta\mathrm{R}^{(2)}$: 2nd order term ($\approx$ few‰)
  $\Rightarrow$ small corrections;

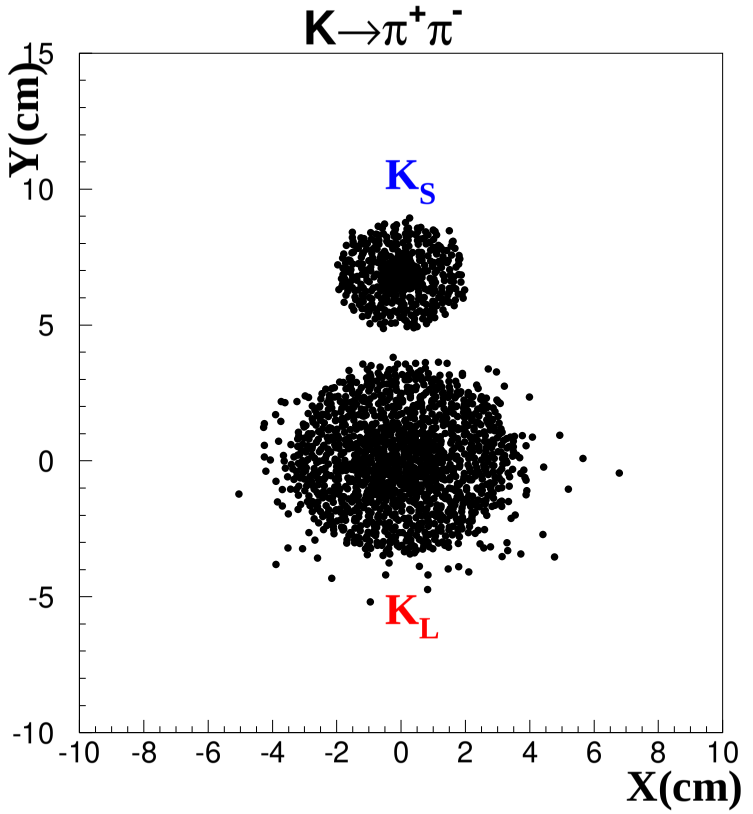
Simultaneous and collinear K_L and K_S beams



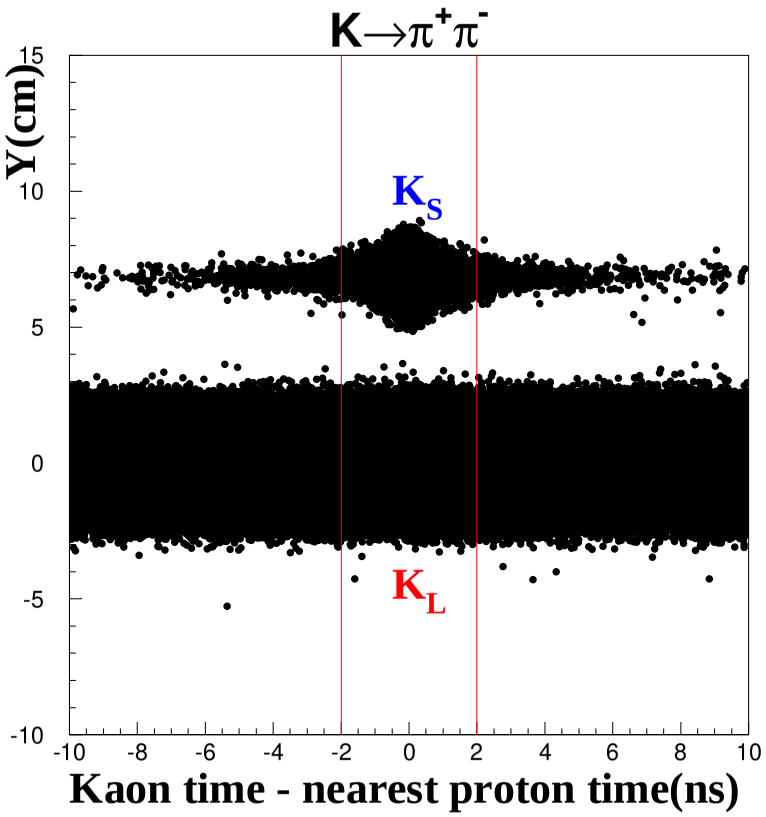
K_S and K_L are distinguished by proton tagging upstream of the K_S target

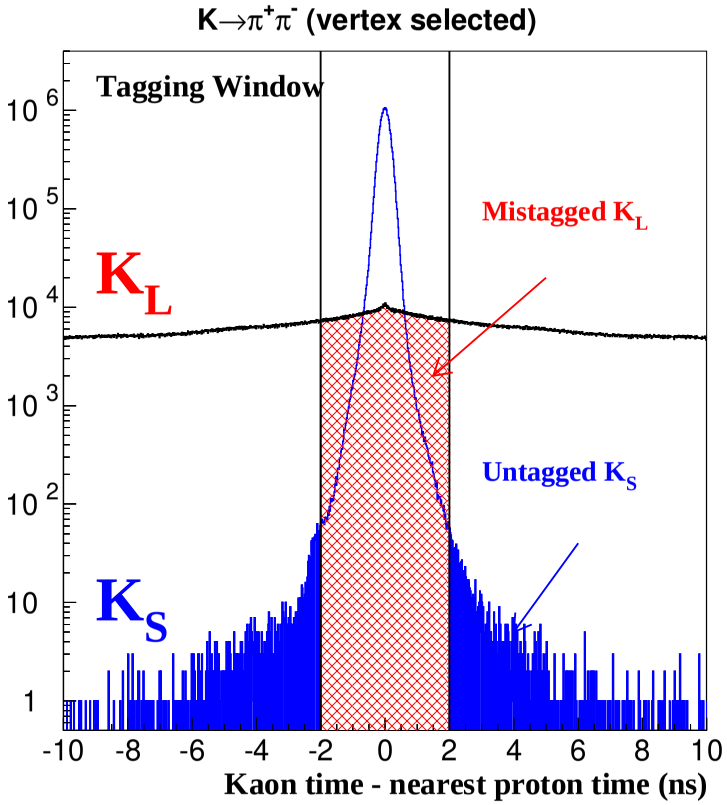
Almost collinear K_L and K_S beams





Tagging


K→π+π-
Y(cm)
15
10
5
0
-5
-10
K_S
K_L
-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10
Kaon time - nearest proton time(ns)


K→π+π- (vertex selected)
Tagging Window
Mistagged K_L
K_L
Untagged K_S
K_S
10^6
10^5
10^4
10^3
10^2
10
1
-10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10
Kaon time - nearest proton time (ns)

Tagging principle

IF at least one proton is in coincidence
(within ± 2 ns)
with the event time $\Rightarrow$ identified as K_S

ELSE $\Rightarrow$ identified as K_L

Tagging inefficiency
$P(K_S \rightarrow K_L) : \alpha_{SL}^{+-} = (1.6 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$

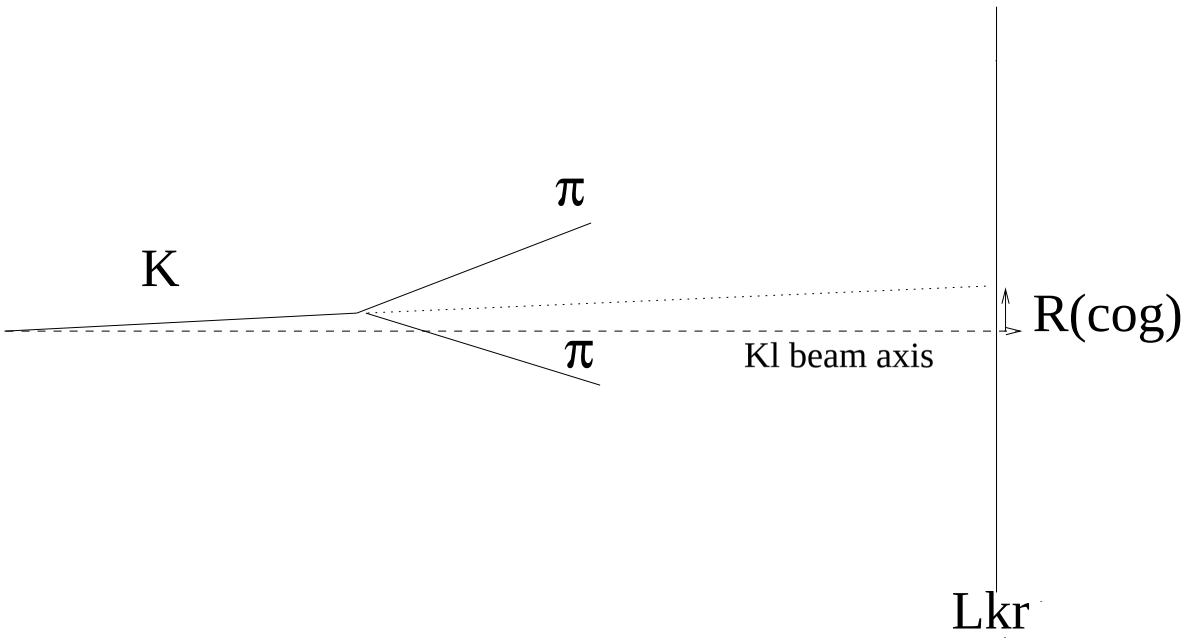
Accidental tagging
$P(K_L \rightarrow K_S) : \alpha_{LS}^{+-} = (10.649 \pm 0.008)\%$

In the Double Ratio we account for the
accidental tagging

Decay region definition

- $0 \leq \tau \leq 3.5$
  - τ = proper time along the beam axis, in K_S lifetime units
  - $\tau = (z_{vertex} - z_0) \frac{M_K}{E_K} \frac{1}{c\tau_{K_S}}$
  - For K_S beginning of decay region is defined by AKS anticounter
- $70 \leq E_K \leq 170$ GeV (K_L/K_S variations$< 20\%$)
- Centre of gravity $R_{COG} \leq 10$ cm

R_{COG} is the K impact point extrapolated to the calorimeter



Lifetime weighting principle

At the same z $\Rightarrow$ Acceptance K_S $= K_L$

But very different decay lenghts: $\tau_{K_L} \approx 600 \times \tau_{K_S}$

$\Rightarrow$ Different total acceptance for K_S and K_L

$\Rightarrow$ large correction on R

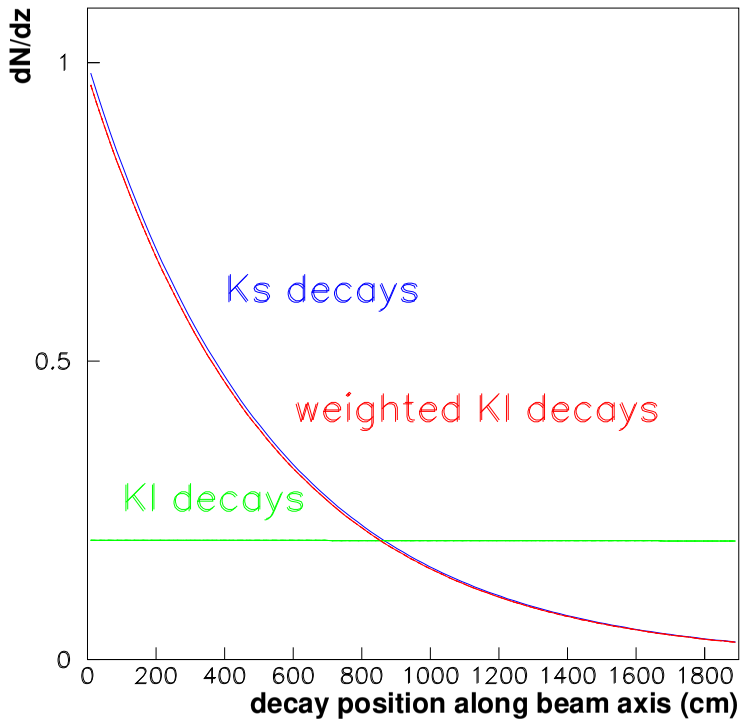
Solution: Weight K_L events with:

$$w = \frac{\pi\pi \text{ decay rate in } K_S}{\pi\pi \text{ decay rate in } K_L} \approx e^{-z/(\beta\gamma c)(1/\tau_{K_S} - 1/\tau_{K_L})}$$

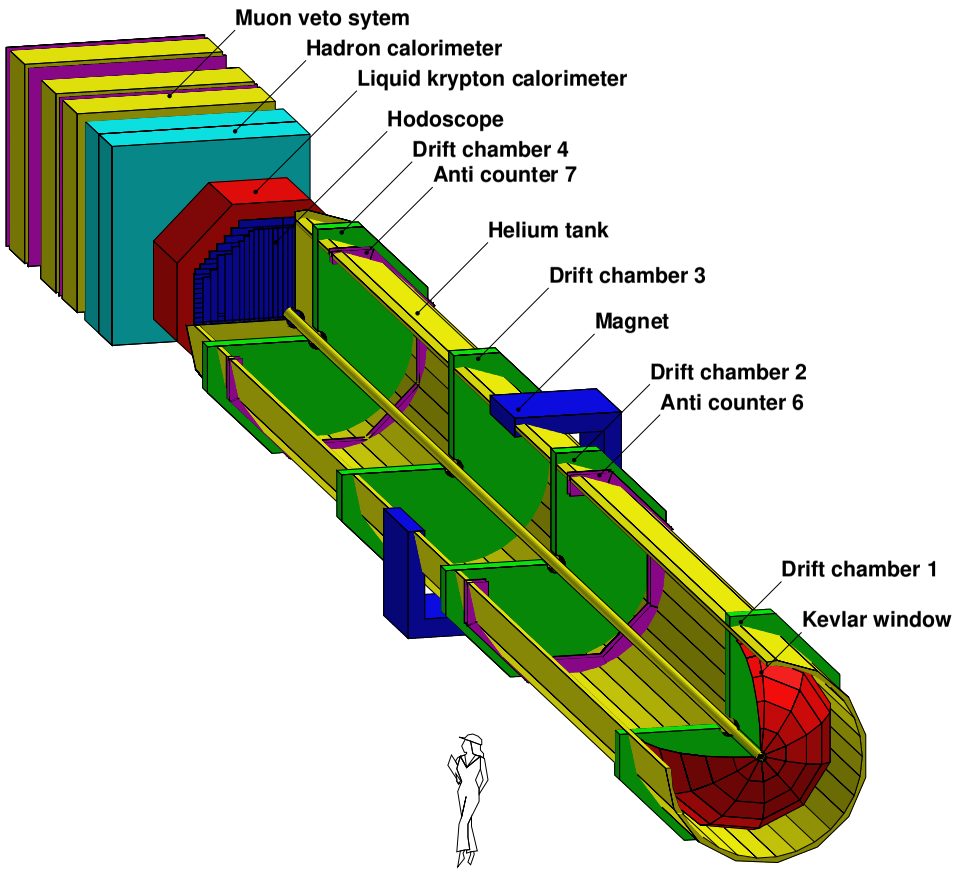
Same decay vertex distribution for K_S and weighted K_L

Acceptance correction cancels

Price: Increase in statistical error ($\approx 35\%$)



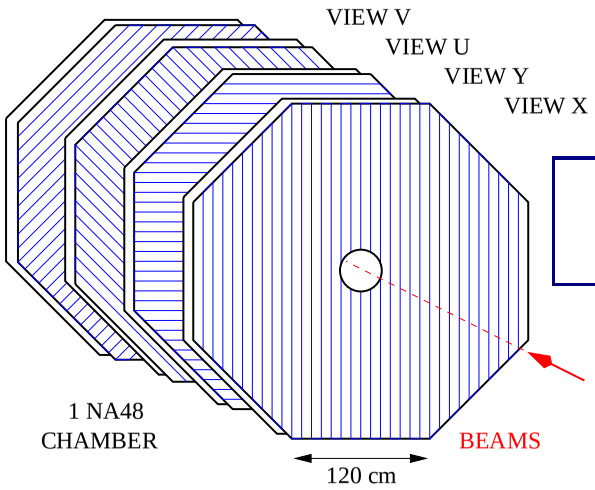
NA48 detectors



- $K_{L,S} \to \pi^+\pi^-$
  - magnetic spectrometer
  - scintillators hodoscope
- $K_{L,S} \to \pi^0\pi^0$
  - quasi-homogeneous Liquid Krypton e.m. calorimeter
  - scintillating fibers hodoscope

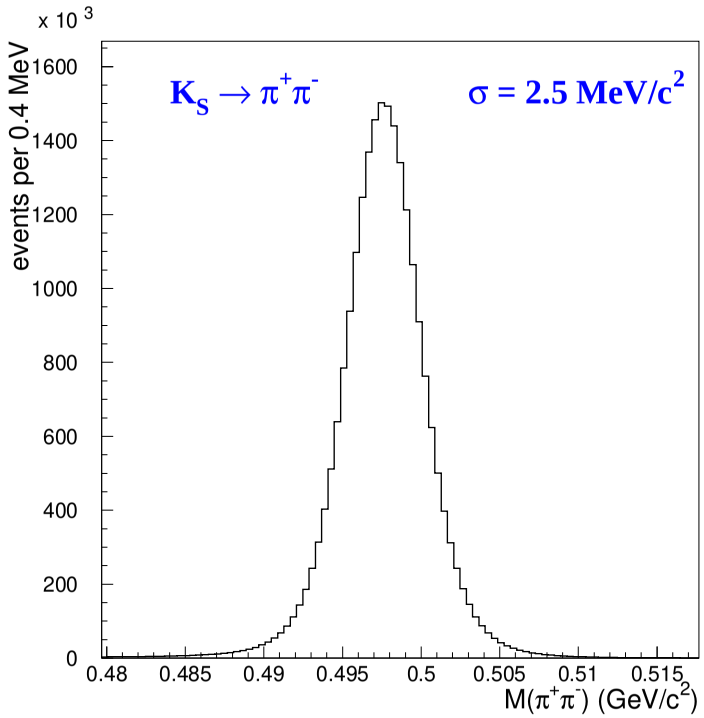
Magnetic Spectrometer

$2+2$ drift chambers + magnet $\longrightarrow$ 265 MeV p_t kick



$$\frac{\sigma(p)}{p} \simeq 0.5\% \oplus 0.009\ p\%$$

p in GeV/c

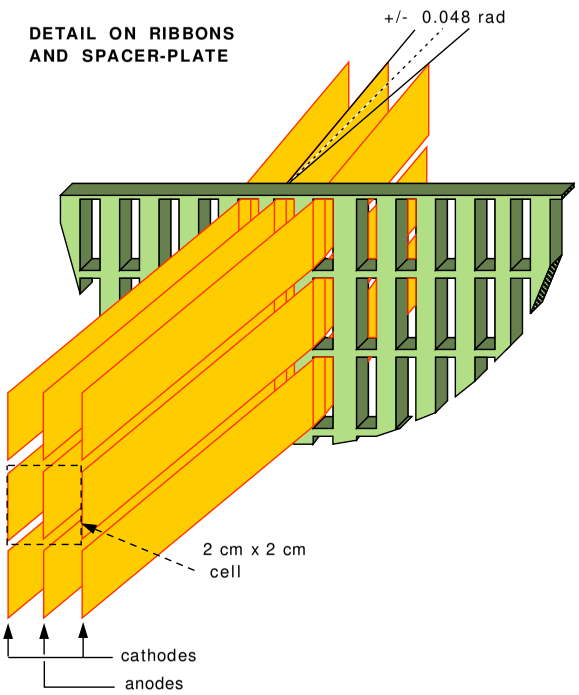


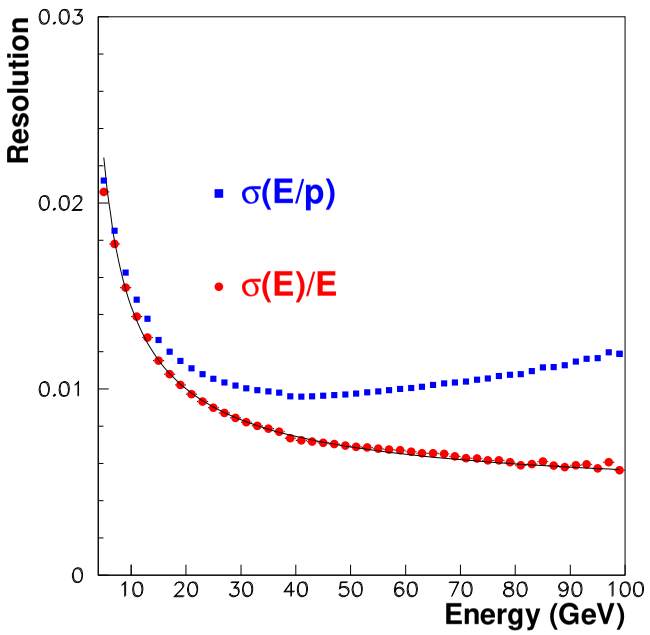
Background rejection:
No hits in the μ counters
$E/p < 0.8$
$|M_{\pi\pi} - M_K| < 3\sigma$
$P_T'^2 < 200$ (MeV/c)^2
$\frac{|p_1 - p_2|}{p_1 + p_2} < f(E_K)$

$\pi^+\pi^-$ energy: opening angle and tracks energy ratio
$E_K^2 = (C/\theta^2)\left\{m_K^2 - C\ m_\pi^2\right\}$
$C = 2 + E_{\pi 1}/E_{\pi 2} + E_{\pi 1}/E_{\pi 2}$
$\Rightarrow$ geometry of the drift chambers

Liquid Kripton Calorimeter

- Quasi-homogeneous detector: 10 m^3 lkr ($X_0 = 4.7$ cm)
- 13212 cells
  - Granularity $2 \times 2\,cm^2$
  - Depth 1.25 m ($\approx 27\ X_0$)
- Projective geometry pointing to decay region ($\approx$ 114 m upstream)
- Accordion geometry





Use $K_L \to \pi e \nu$

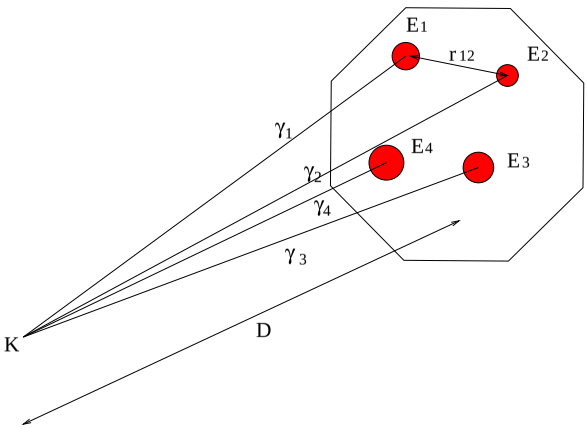
Compare p from spectrometer and E from the calorimeter

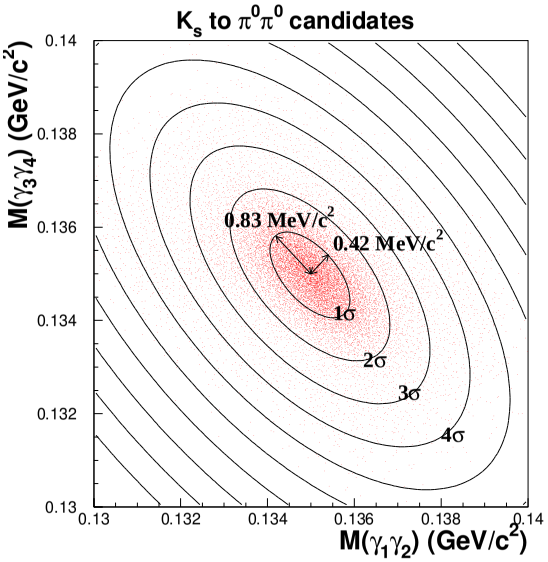
Unfold spectrometer resolution

$$\frac{\sigma(E)}{E} = \frac{3.2\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus \frac{0.09}{E} \oplus 0.42\%$$ (E in GeV)

Neutral Reconstruction

$K^0 \rightarrow 2\ \pi^0 \rightarrow 4\gamma$

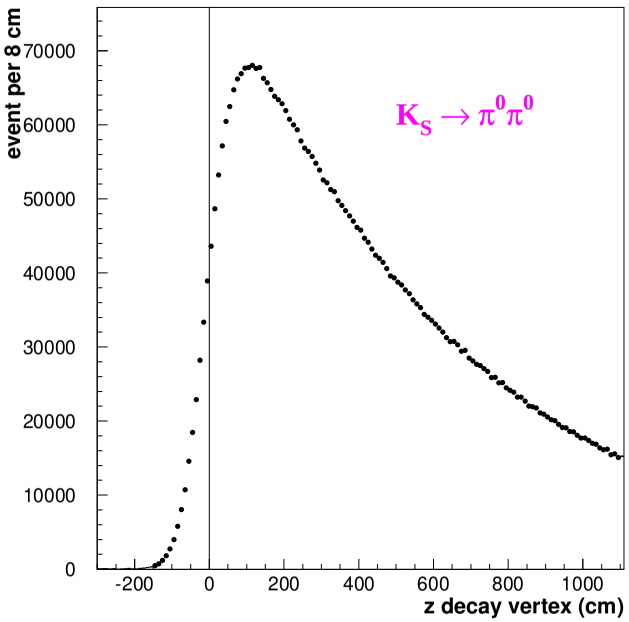




$$D = \frac{\sqrt{\sum E_i E_j \times (r_{ij})^2}}{M_K}$$

$$m_{ij} = \frac{\sqrt{E_i E_j} \cdot r_{ij}}{D}$$

- Cut on χ^2 from π^0 masses
- Veto events with 5th cluster in time



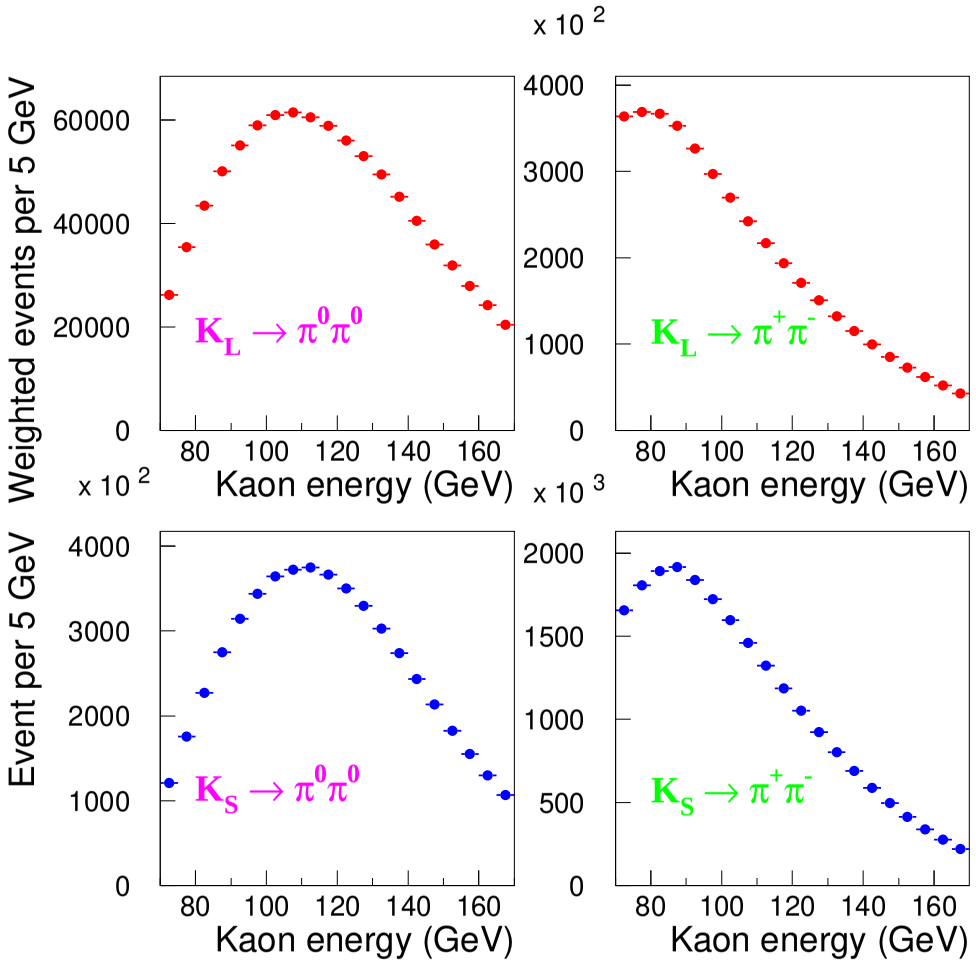
Use K_S events to adjust energy scale $\Rightarrow$ match the AKS nominal position

energy$\Rightarrow$geometry

Final Cooking...

- Measure R in K energy bins (5 GeV wide)
  $\Rightarrow$ insensitive to $K_S - K_L$ energy spectrum difference
- Record dead time conditions
  $\approx 1.5\%$ from $\pi^+\pi^-$ trigger
  $\approx 20\%$ from drift chamber multiplicity limit
  and apply them offline to all events
- Account for K_S/K_L variations
  $\Rightarrow$ reweight K_S events to keep K_S/K_L constant
  $\Rightarrow$ cancel bias due to occasional coupling of K_S/K_L and neutral/charged variation

First Order Result



1998+1999 Statistics:
(corrected for mistagging)

$K_L \to \pi^0\pi^0 : 3.29\times10^6$, $K_S \to \pi^0\pi^0 : 5.21\times10^6$
$K_L \to \pi^+\pi^-$:14.45×10^6, $K_S \to \pi^+\pi^-$:22.22×10^6

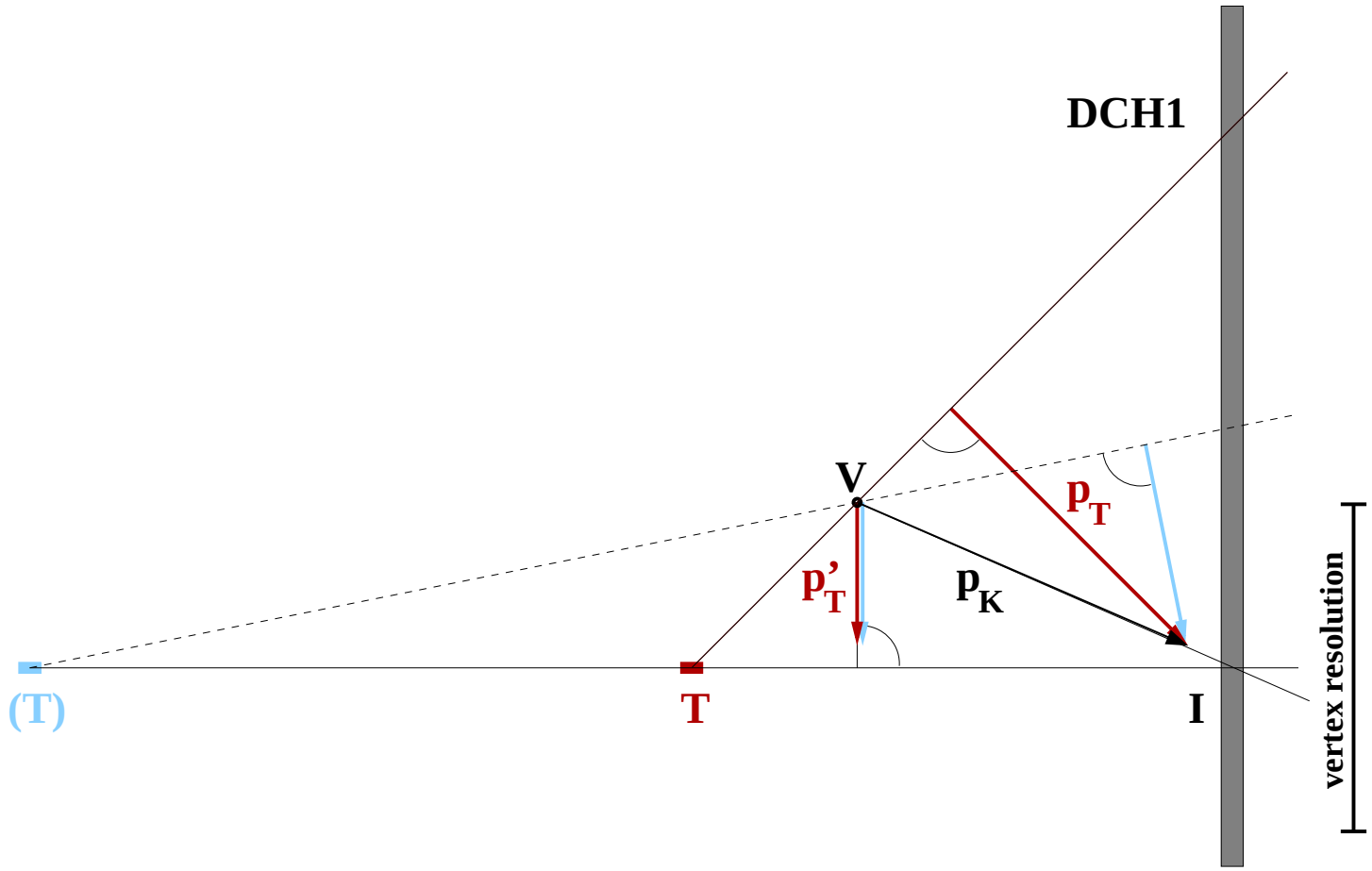
$$R = 1 - (1.261 \pm 0.101)\% + \Delta R^{(2)}$$

Second Order Result

Corrections to the first order result

- Charged Background
- Neutral Background
- Beam Scattering Background
- Tagging (Neutral-Charged difference)
- Triggers inefficiency
- AKS veto inefficiency
- Energy scale uncertainty
- Acceptance
- Accidental activity induced losses

$P_T'^2$ definition

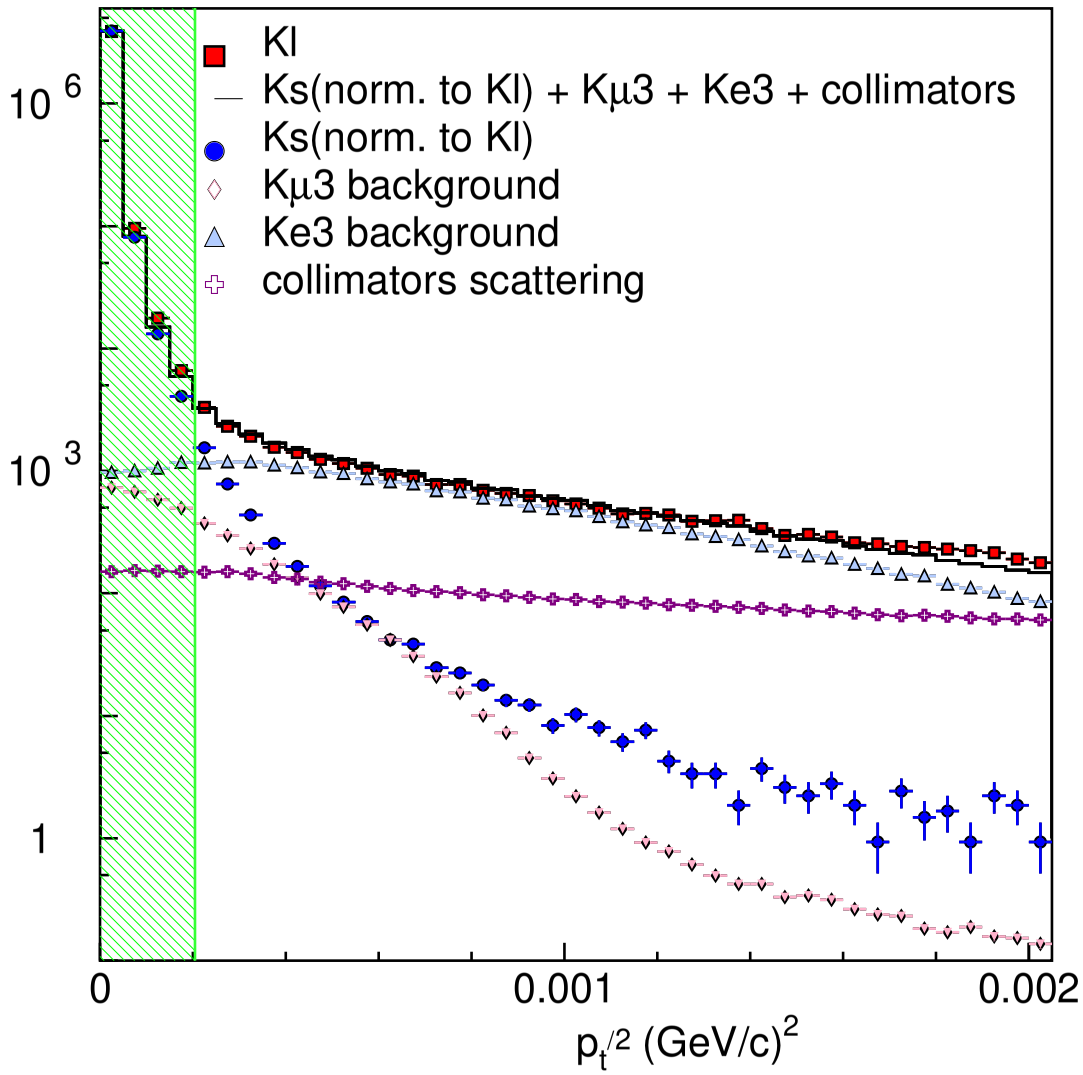


- Targets distance is ≈120 m ⇒ very different for K_S and K_L
- $P_T'^2$: same resolution for K_S and K_L (dominated by vertex resolution)

$\pi^+\pi^-$ background subtraction

The residual K_L background is estimated:

- using control region in $M_{\pi\pi}$ and $P_T'^2$;
- using sample of identified $Ke3$ and $K\mu3$ decays



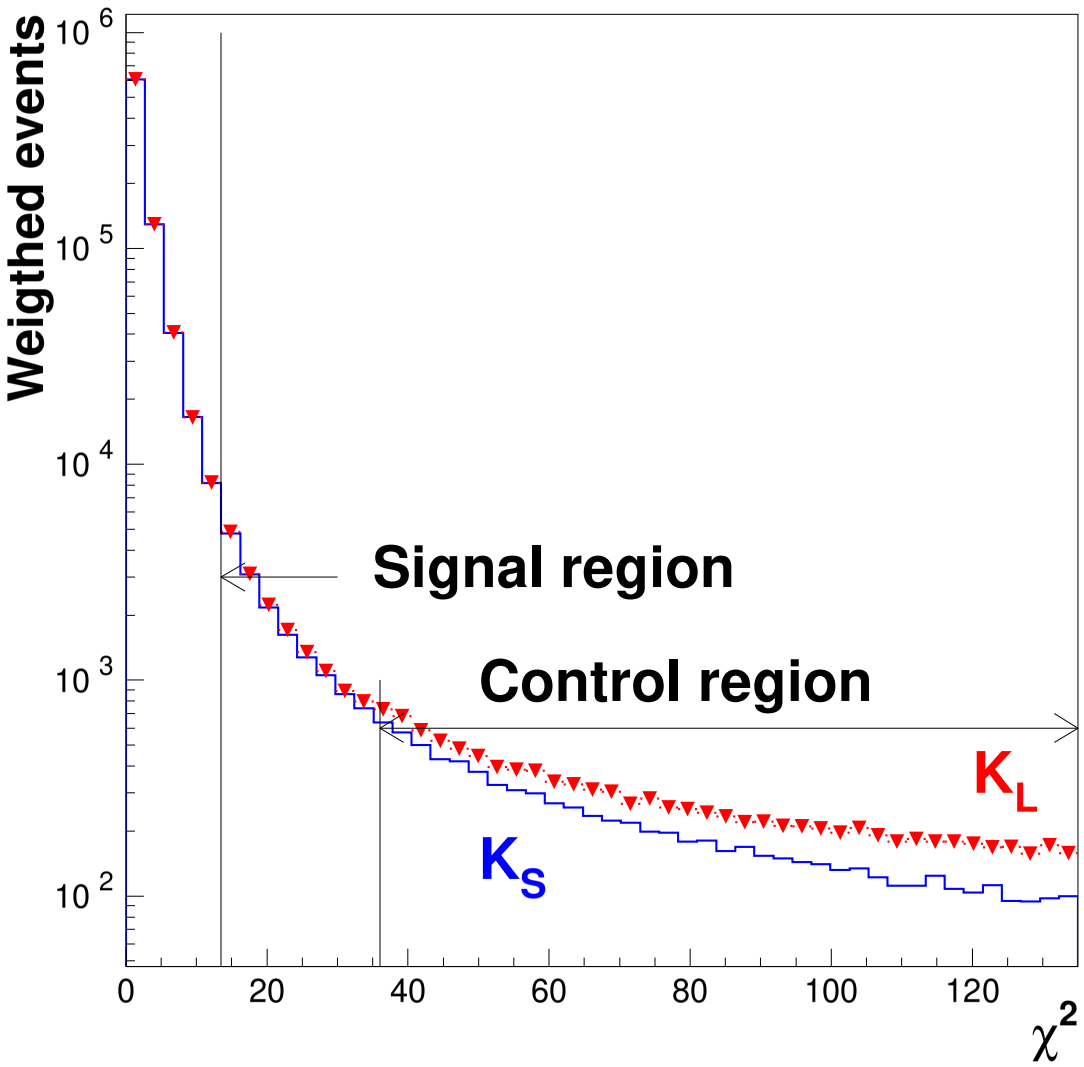
Background $= (16.9 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-4}$

(systematic error: variation of control regions, modelling of $P_T'^2$ shape)

$\pi^0\pi^0$ background subtraction

The residual K_L background is estimated:

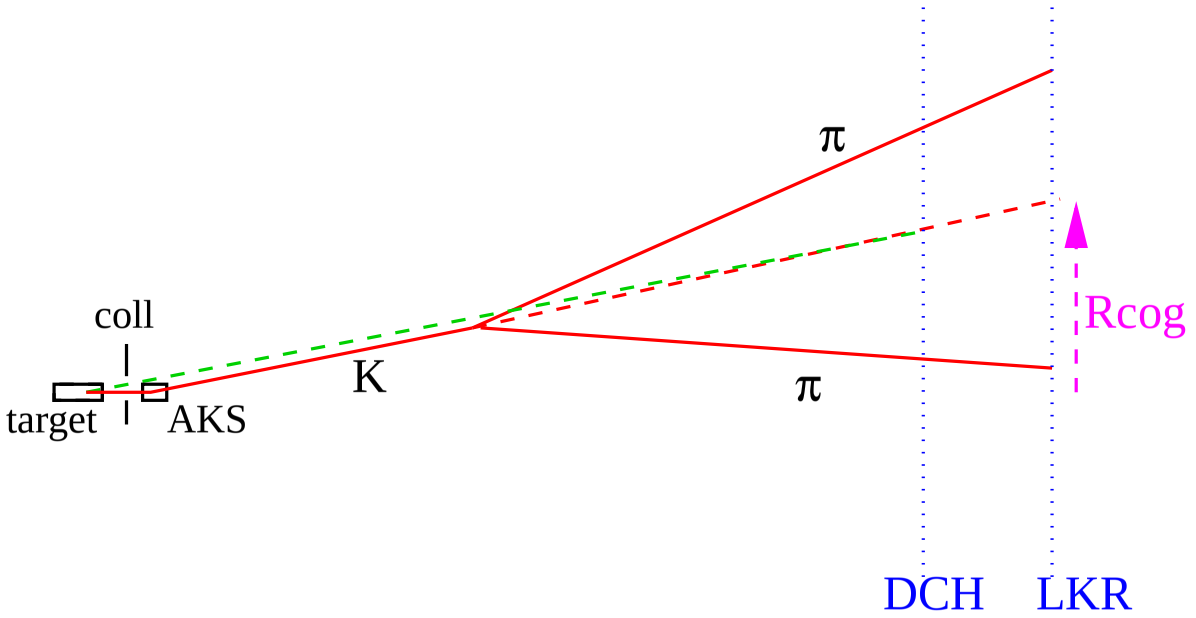
- using control region in χ^2
  ($3\pi^0$ background is almost flat)
- using K_S events to evaluate resolution tails



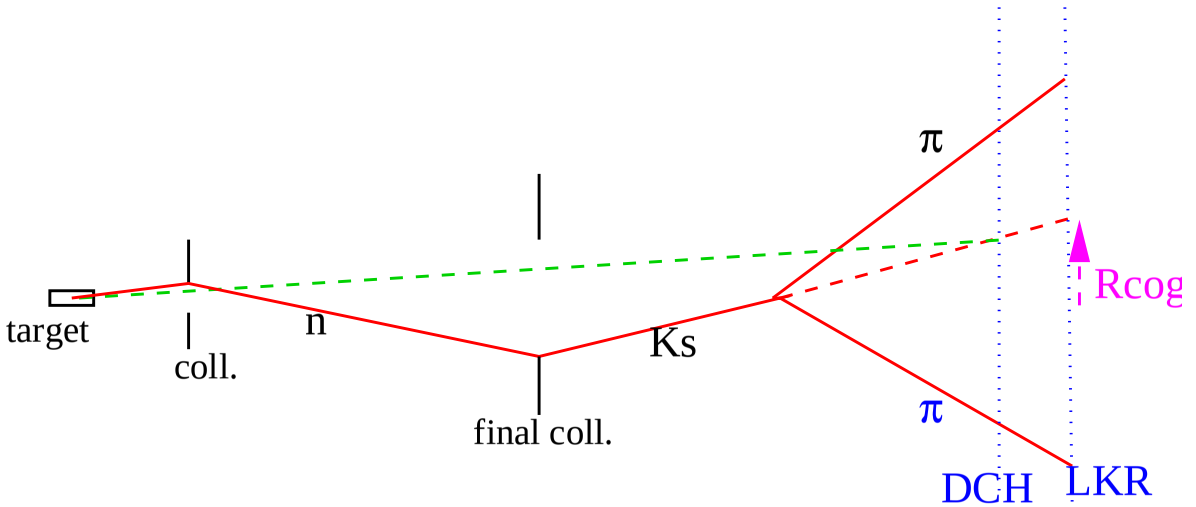
Background $= (5.9 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-4}$

(systematic error: uncertainty in background extrapolation from MC)

Beam Scattering Background



K_S scattering removed by R_{COG} cut
$\Rightarrow$ $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\pi^0\pi^0$ symmetric $\Rightarrow$ no effect on R

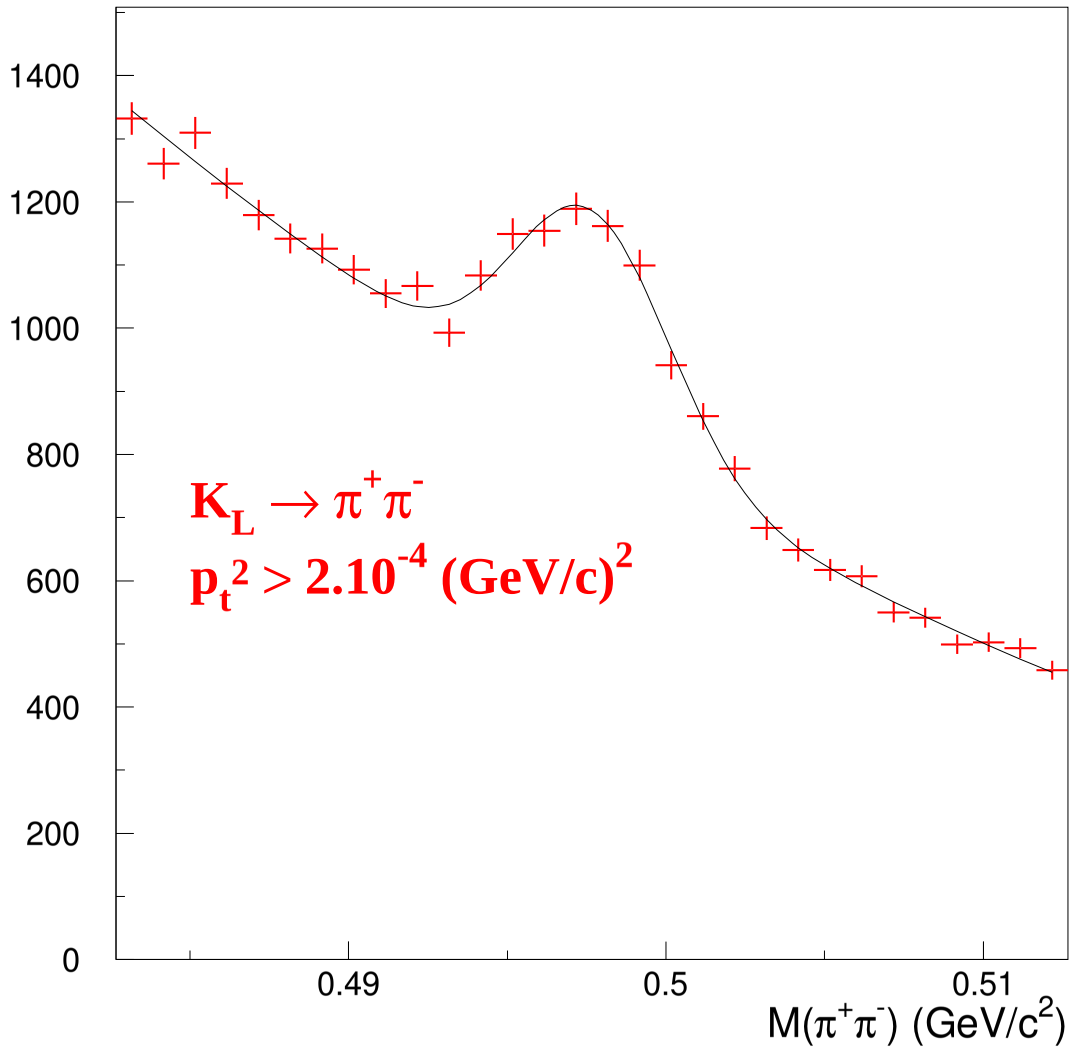


Background from beam scattering produces
K_S in final collimator
Removed by $\pi^+\pi^-$ sample by $P_T'^2$ cut
Kept in $\pi^0\pi^0$ sample $\Rightarrow$ correction on R

Beam Scattering Background, cont'd

The collimator background is estimated:

- using $\pi^+\pi^-$ events with $P_T'^2 > 200$ (MeV/c)^2 with $M_{\pi\pi} = M_K$
- cross-check in $\pi^0\pi^0$ $\mathrm{R_{COG}}$ distribution



Background in $\pi^0\pi^0 = (9.6 \pm 2.0) \times 10^{-4}$

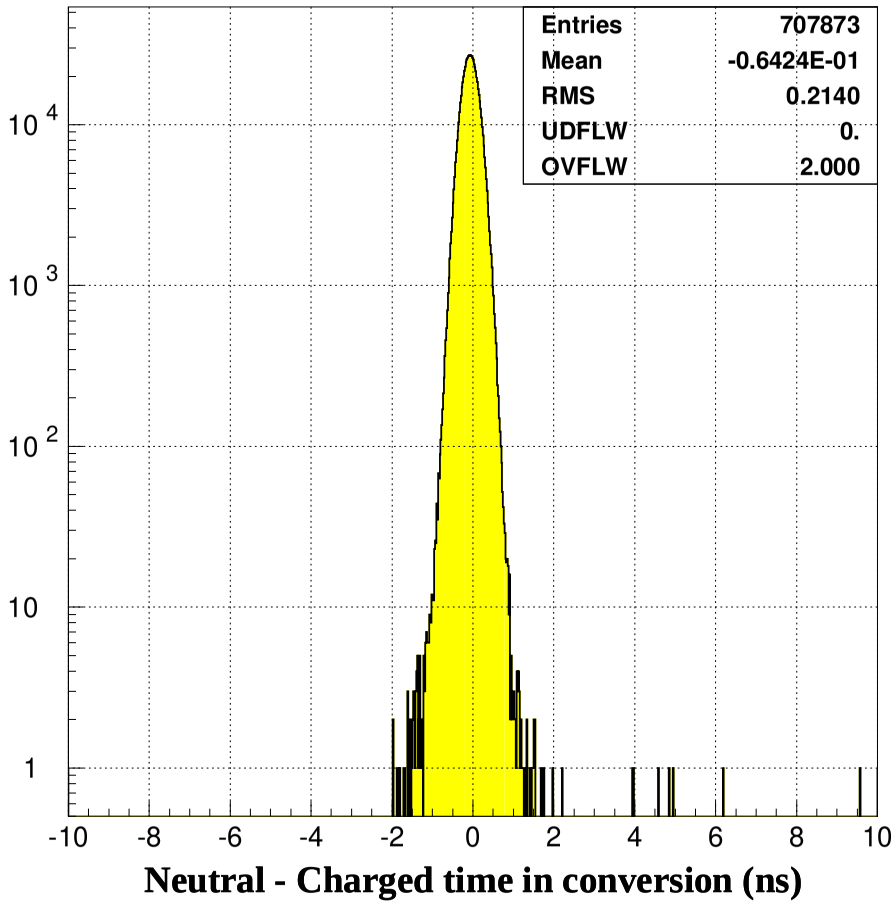
Tagging Inefficiency

$P(K_S \rightarrow K_L) : \alpha_{SL}^{+-} = (1.6 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$

α_{SL}^{+-} dominated by tagger inefficiency
($\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\pi^0\pi^0$ symmetric)

$\Delta\alpha_{SL} = \alpha_{SL}^{00} - \alpha_{SL}^{+-} \Rightarrow$ Difference in tails between $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\pi^0\pi^0$ event time measurements

$\Rightarrow$ Compare directly charged and neutral measurements using events with γ's and e^+e^-



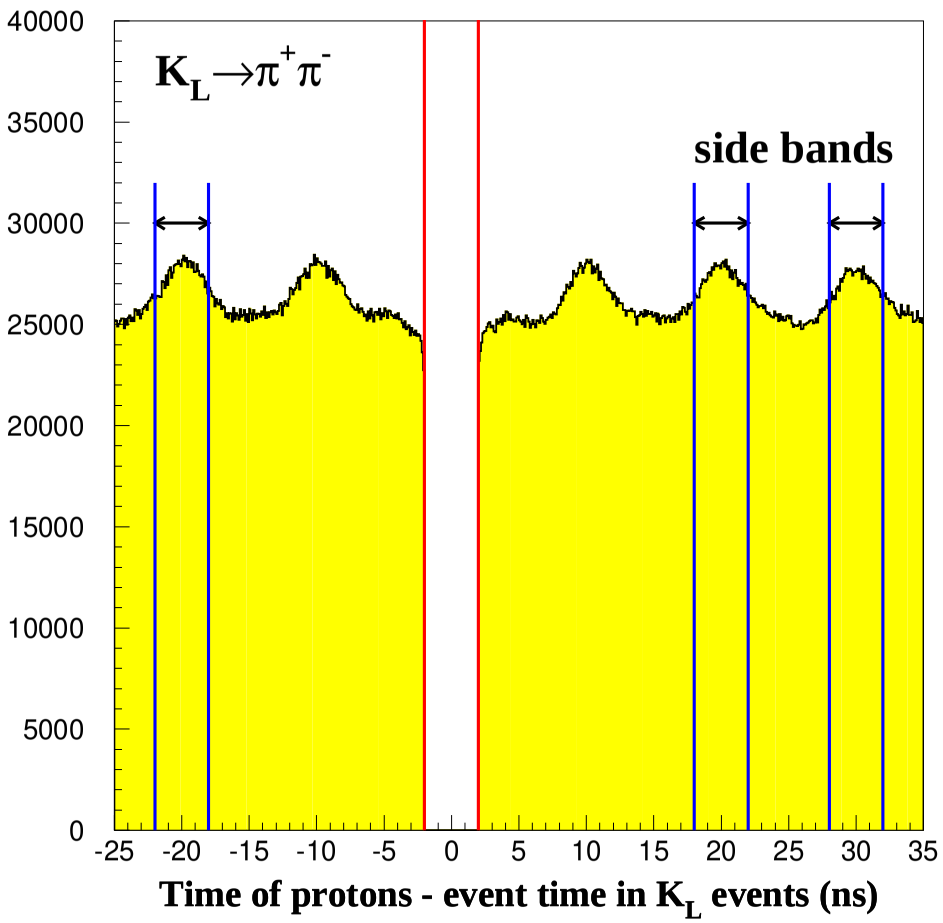
$$\Delta\alpha_{SL} = (0 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta R = (0 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-4}}$$

Accidental Tagging

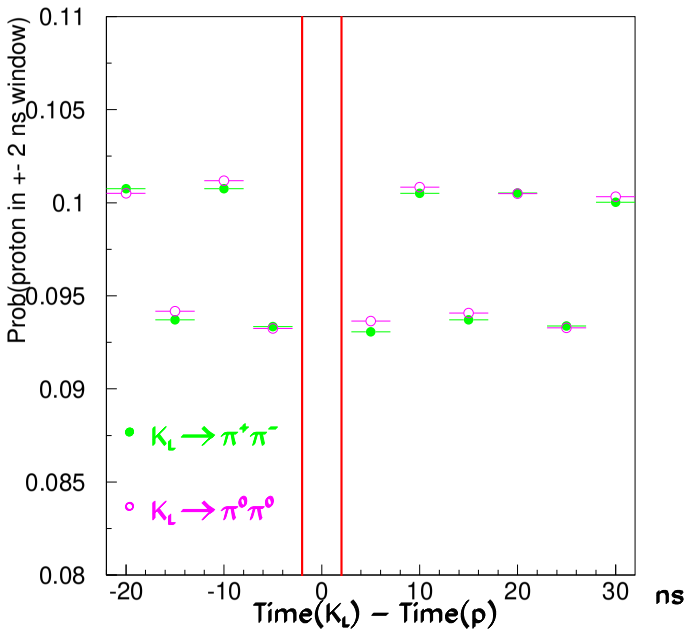
$P(K_L \rightarrow K_S) : \alpha_{LS}^{+-} = (10.649 \pm 0.008)\%$

α_{LS} comes from accidental coincidence in tagger
it should depend only on proton intensity
$\Rightarrow$ estimate $\Delta\alpha_{LS} = \alpha_{LS}^{00} - \alpha_{LS}^{+-}$ using
coincidence rate in tagging windows offset from
the event time ("sidebands")

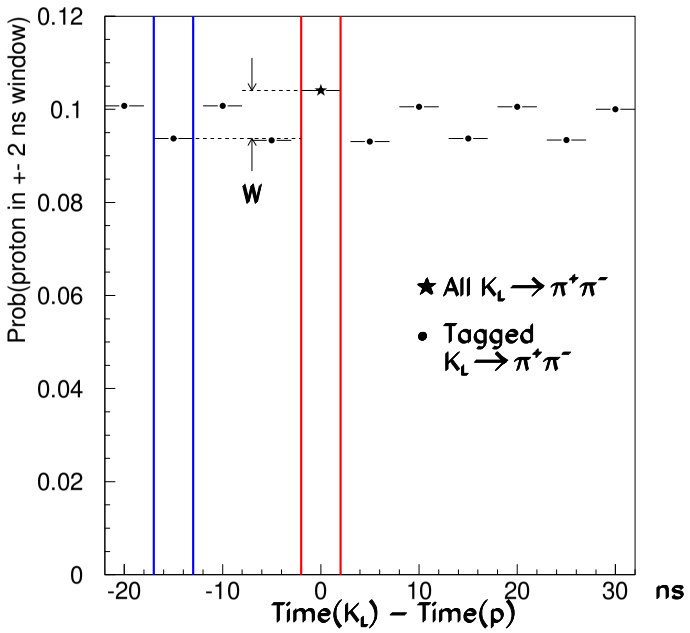


This is done for events tagged as K_L
(no proton in the central window)

Accidental Tagging, cont'd



Using sidebands of tagger selected K_L to $\pi^0\pi^0$ and $\pi^+\pi^-$:
$\Delta\alpha_{LS}^{\text{sidebands}} =$
$(3.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-4}$



Extrapolation to central window (W)
$\pi^+\pi^-$: use vertex selected K_L
$\pi^0\pi^0$: use $3\pi^0$ events (only K_L)
$\Delta W =$
$(1.3 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-4}$

$$\Delta\alpha_{LS} = (4.3 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$$

$(\pm 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ added, from choice of sidebands)

$$\boxed{\Delta R = (8.3 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-4}}$$

Triggers inefficiency

Rate of K_L decays $\approx$ 500 kHz

$\pi^0\pi^0$ trigger

- Based on LKr infos summed into projections
- Cut on total energy, decay vertex and n. of γ's
- Fully pipelined, no dead time
- Output rate $\approx$ 2 kHz
- Efficiency: $(99.920 \pm 0.009)\%$
- ΔR negligible

$\pi^+\pi^-$ trigger

Level 1:

- Scintillator hodoscope + Total energy + hits in drift chambers
- Output rate $\approx$ 100 kHz
- Dead time: 0.5%
- Efficiency: $(99.535 \pm 0.011)\%$

Level 2:

- Fast track reconstruction
- Cut on decay vertex position and $M_{\pi\pi}$
- Output rate $\approx$ 2 kHz
- Dead time: 1.1%
- Efficiency: $(98.353 \pm 0.022)\%$

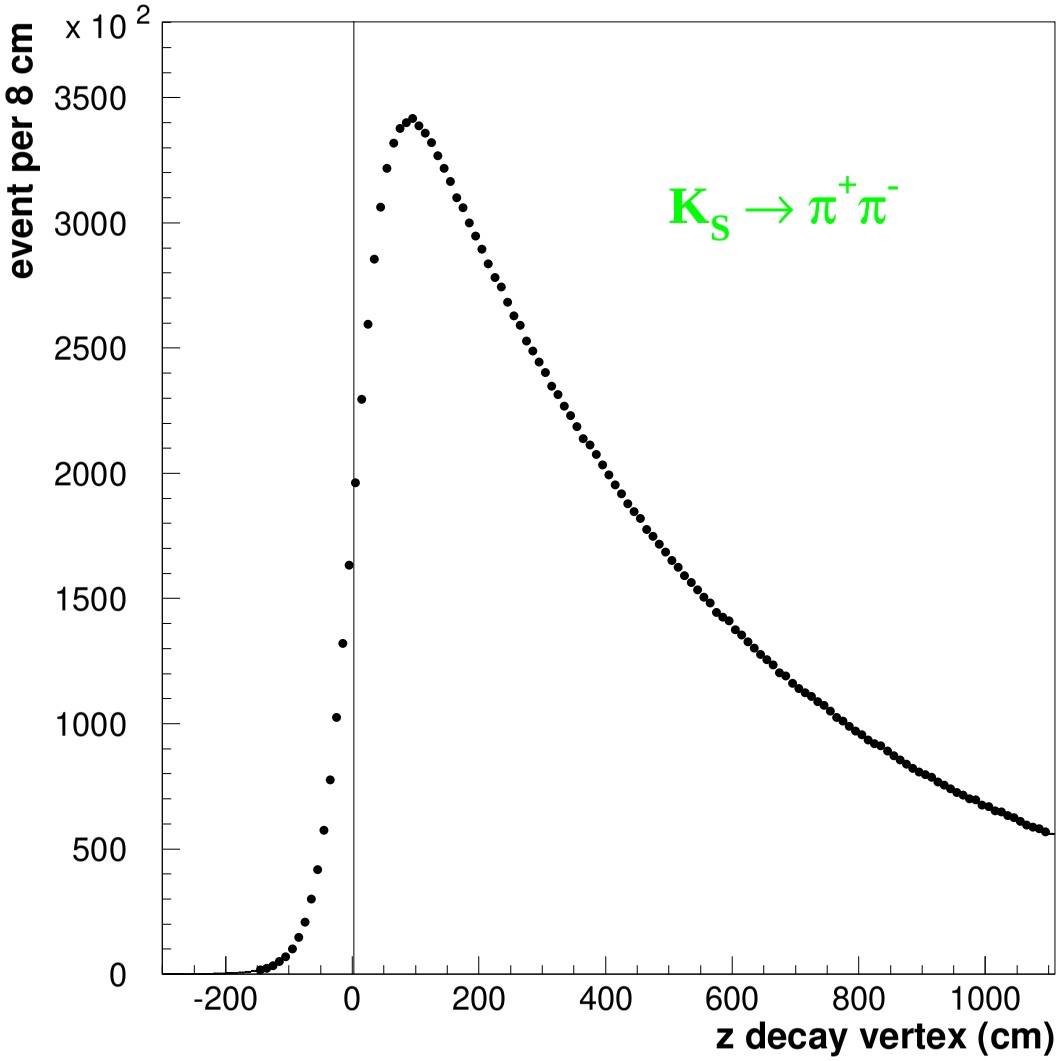
$$\Delta R = (-3.6 \pm 5.2) \times 10^{-4}$$

The AKS veto

- Defines beginning of decay region for $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\pi^0\pi^0$ K_S decays
- Used to fix the energy scale for $\pi^0\pi^0$ events
- Photon converter:
  - iridium cristal 3 mm thick, (22 ± 0.5) mm upstream of counter
  - 1.79 X_0 at 0 angle (instead of 0.98 X_0 for amorphous iridium)
- very small veto inefficiency

$$\Delta R = (1.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$$

Reconstruction of AKS position

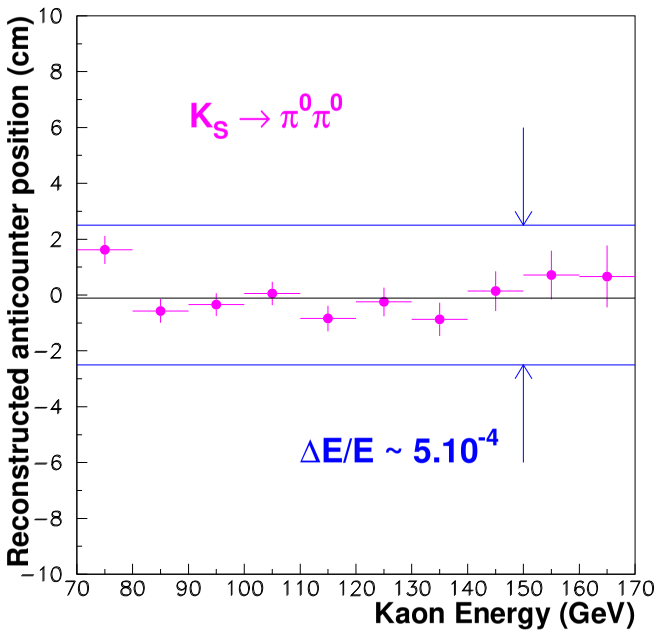


$\pi^+\pi^-$: check of geometry and reconstruction

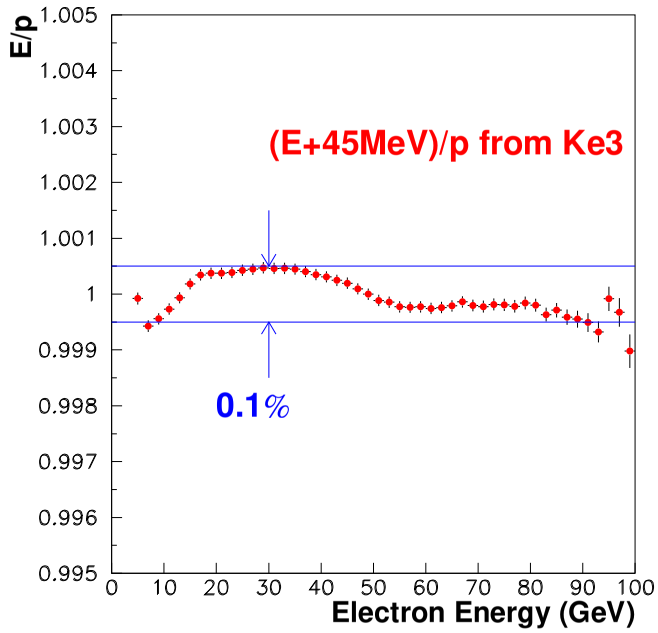
$\Rightarrow \Delta z = 2$ cm

$$\Delta R = (2.0 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-4}$$

Energy scale checks

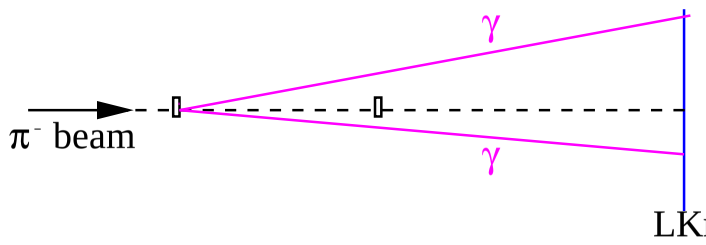


$\pi^0\pi^0$: energy scale independent of K energy (non linearity check)



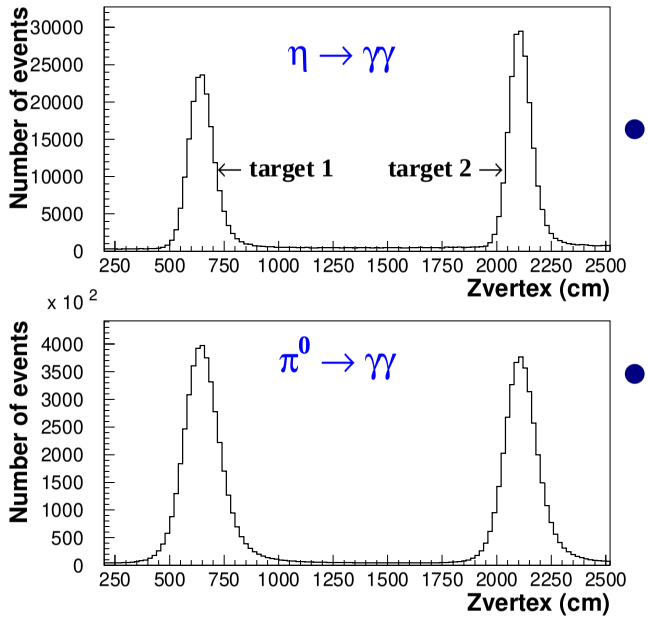
Electrons from Ke3 decays E/p constant within $\approx 0.1\%$ between a few GeV and 100 GeV

Energy scale checks, contd.



Special run π^- beam directed to two thin targets

- Produce π^0 and η with known decay position



- Use $\gamma\gamma$ decays to reconstruct vertex (assuming π^0 or η masses)
- Using $\eta \to 3\pi^0 \to 6\gamma$ $\Rightarrow$ measure M_η / M_{π^0}

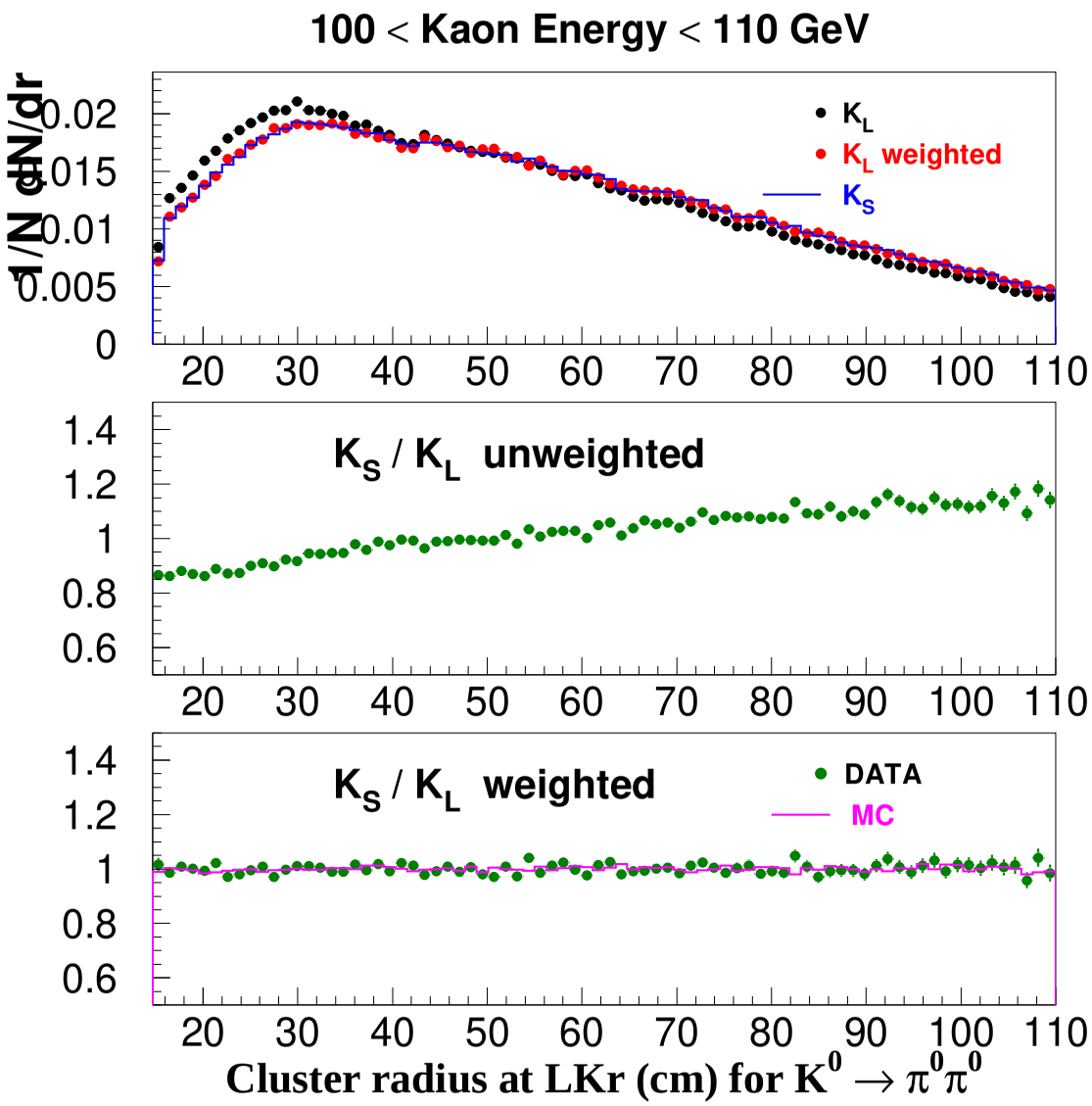
NEW Preliminary result:
$M_\eta = (547.823 \pm 0.020_{stat} \pm 0.055_{syst})$ MeV

Total uncertainties on neutral energy scale

$$\Delta R = \pm 5.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

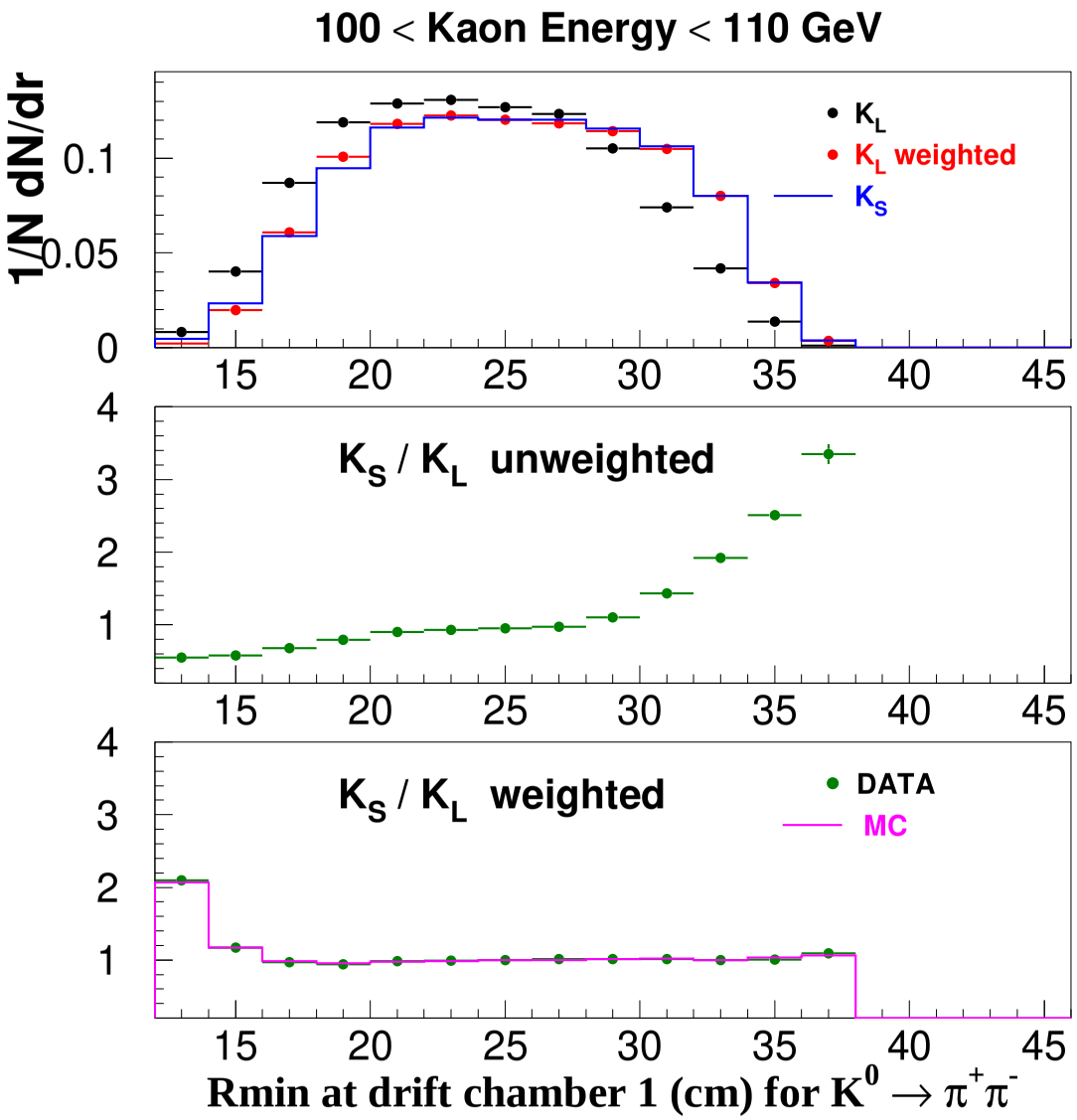
Acceptance Correction: $\pi^0\pi^0$

K_L lifetime weighting
$\Rightarrow$ minimize $K_L - K_S$ detector illumination difference and acceptance correction

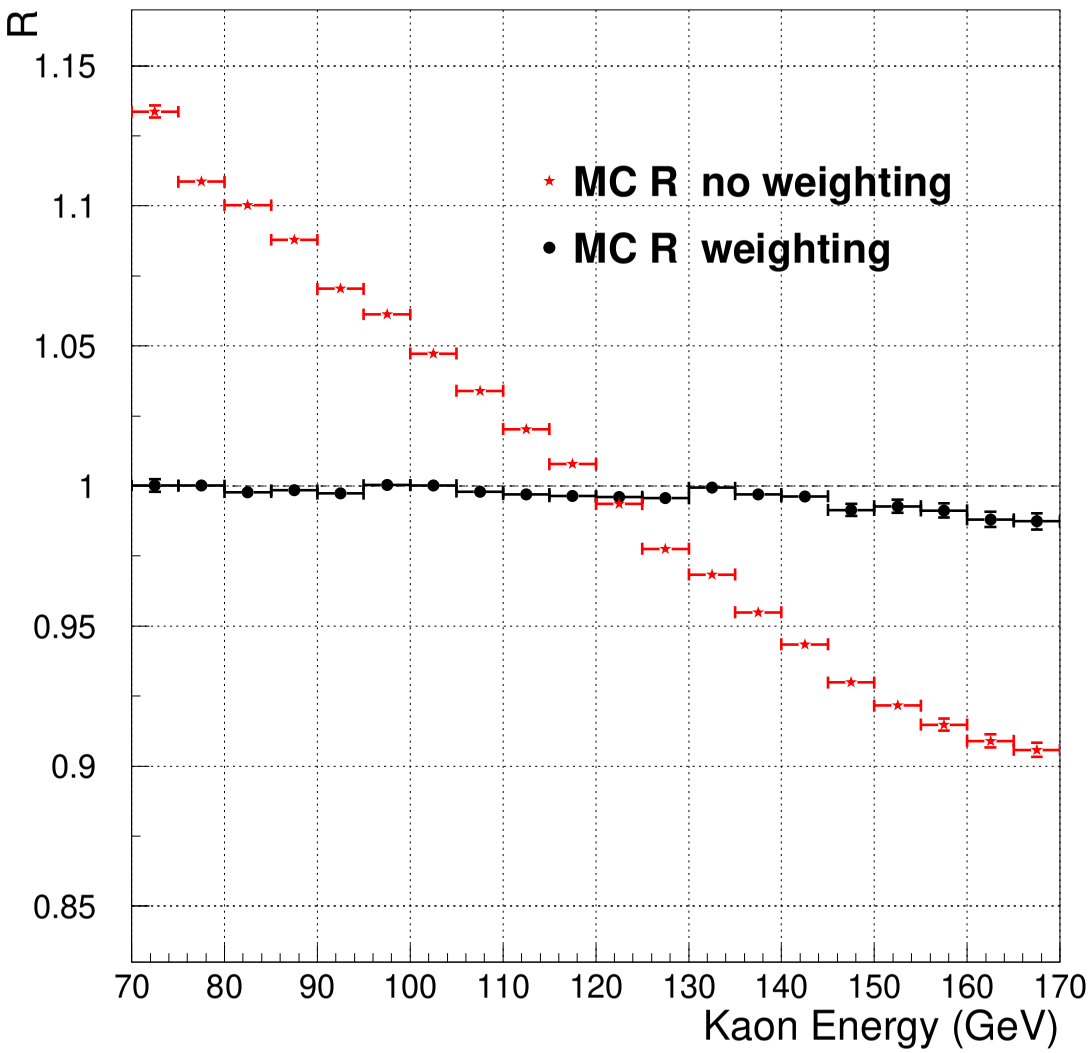


Acceptance Correction: $\pi^+\pi^-$

Small residual effect from 0.6 mrad angle between K_L and K_S beams



Acceptance Correction



$$\Delta R = (26.7 \pm 4.1_{\mathrm{MCstat}} \pm 4.0_{\mathrm{syst}}) \times 10^{-4}$$

Sistematic error comes from:

- beam positions and shapes knowledge
- comparison of fast MC/GEANT based simulation

Accidental activity

Accidental activity from beam $\Rightarrow$ Event losses
Cancel at first order in R

Residual effect:

$\Delta R \approx \Delta(\pi^+\pi^- - \pi^0\pi^0) \times \Delta(K_L - K_S)$

- $\Delta(\pi^+\pi^- - \pi^0\pi^0)$: difference between neutral and charged losses;
  minimized by applying dead time conditions to all modes: $(1.4 \pm 0.7)\%$
- $\Delta(K_L - K_S)$: difference in accidental activity seen by K_L and K_S;
  small by design of the experiment:
  - Simultaneous beams $\Rightarrow$ K_L and K_S events see the same activity, within 1% (checked directly in data)
  - Lifetime weighting $\Rightarrow$ K_L and K_S events illuminate the same parts of the detector

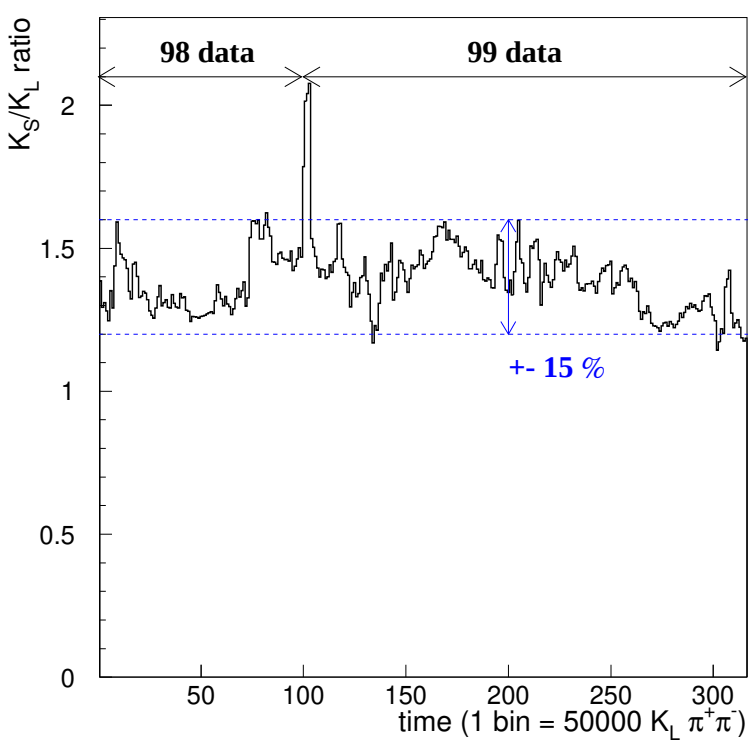
Uncertainty on R:

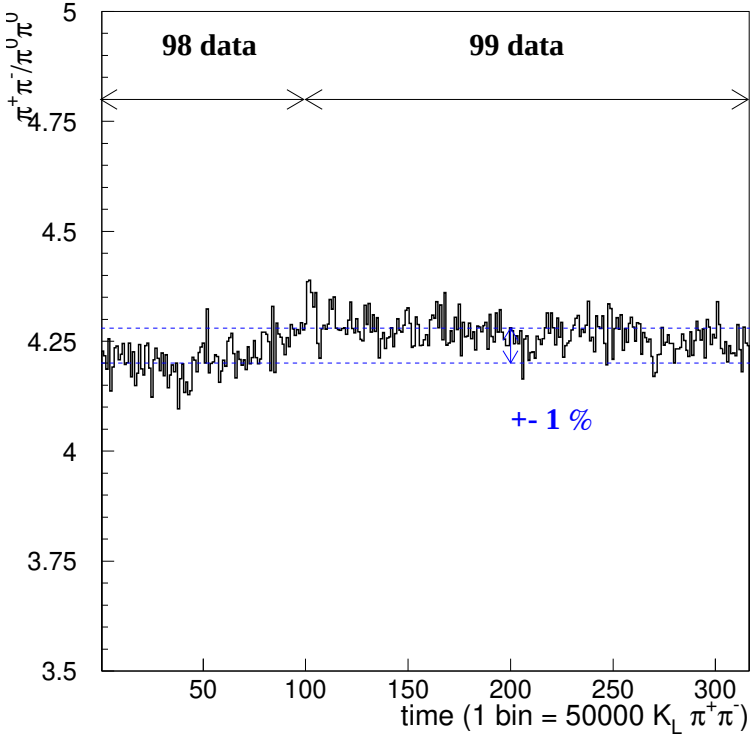
- Intensity difference $\Rightarrow \Delta R = (0 \pm 3) \times 10^{-4}$
- Residual illumination difference
  $\Rightarrow \Delta R = (0 \pm 3) \times 10^{-4}$ (studied using random event overlays to $\pi\pi$ MC and data)

$$\boxed{\Delta R = \pm 4.4 \times 10^{-4}}$$

K_S /K_L and $\pi^+\pi^-$ / $\pi^0\pi^0$ stability vs time

K_S events before reweighting





Variation in K_S /K_L with time (RMS $\approx 9\%$)

Variation in $\pi^+\pi^-/\pi^0\pi^0$ with time

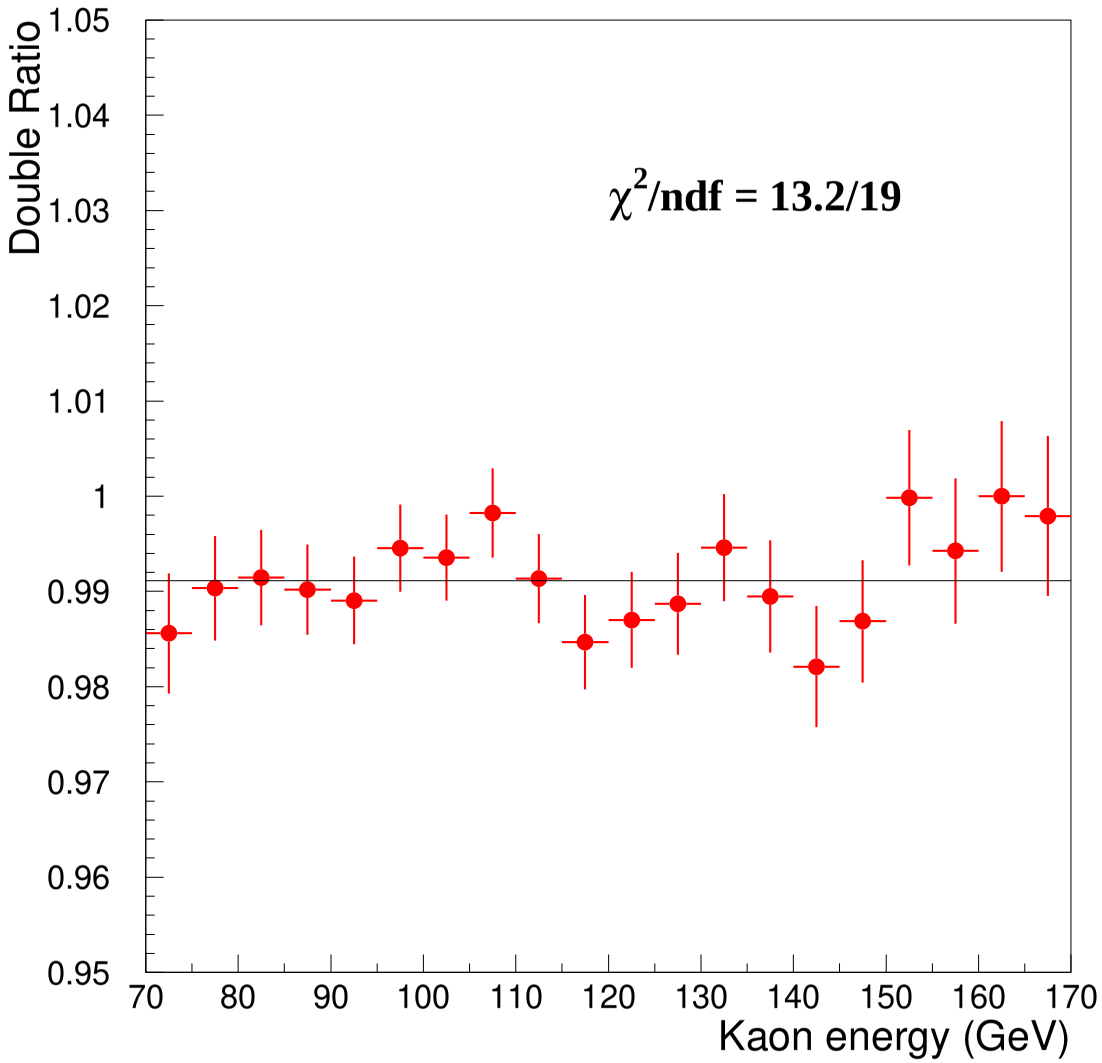
In practice, K_S reweighting is a small effect on R ($\approx 3 \times 10^{-4}$)

Second Order Corrections

Corrections and systematic uncertainties on R (Units = 10^{-4})		
$\pi^+\pi^-$ background	16.9	$\pm$ 3.0
$\pi^0\pi^0$ background	-5.9	$\pm$ 2.0
beam scattering	-9.6	$\pm$ 2.0
Tagging inefficiency		$\pm$ 3.0
Accidental tagging	8.3	$\pm$ 3.4 (part. stat)
$\pi^+\pi^-$ scale	2.0	$\pm$ 2.8
$\pi^0\pi^0$ scale		$\pm$ 5.8
AKS inefficiency	1.1	$\pm$ 0.4
Acceptance correction	26.7	$\pm$ 4.1 (MC stat)
		$\pm$ 4.0 (syst)
$\pi^+\pi^-$ trigger	-3.6	$\pm$ 5.2 (stat)
Accidental event losses		$\pm$ 4.4 (part. stat)
Total	+35.9	$\pm$ 12.6

$$R = 1 - (1.261 \pm 0.101)\% + (3.59 \pm 1.26)‰$$

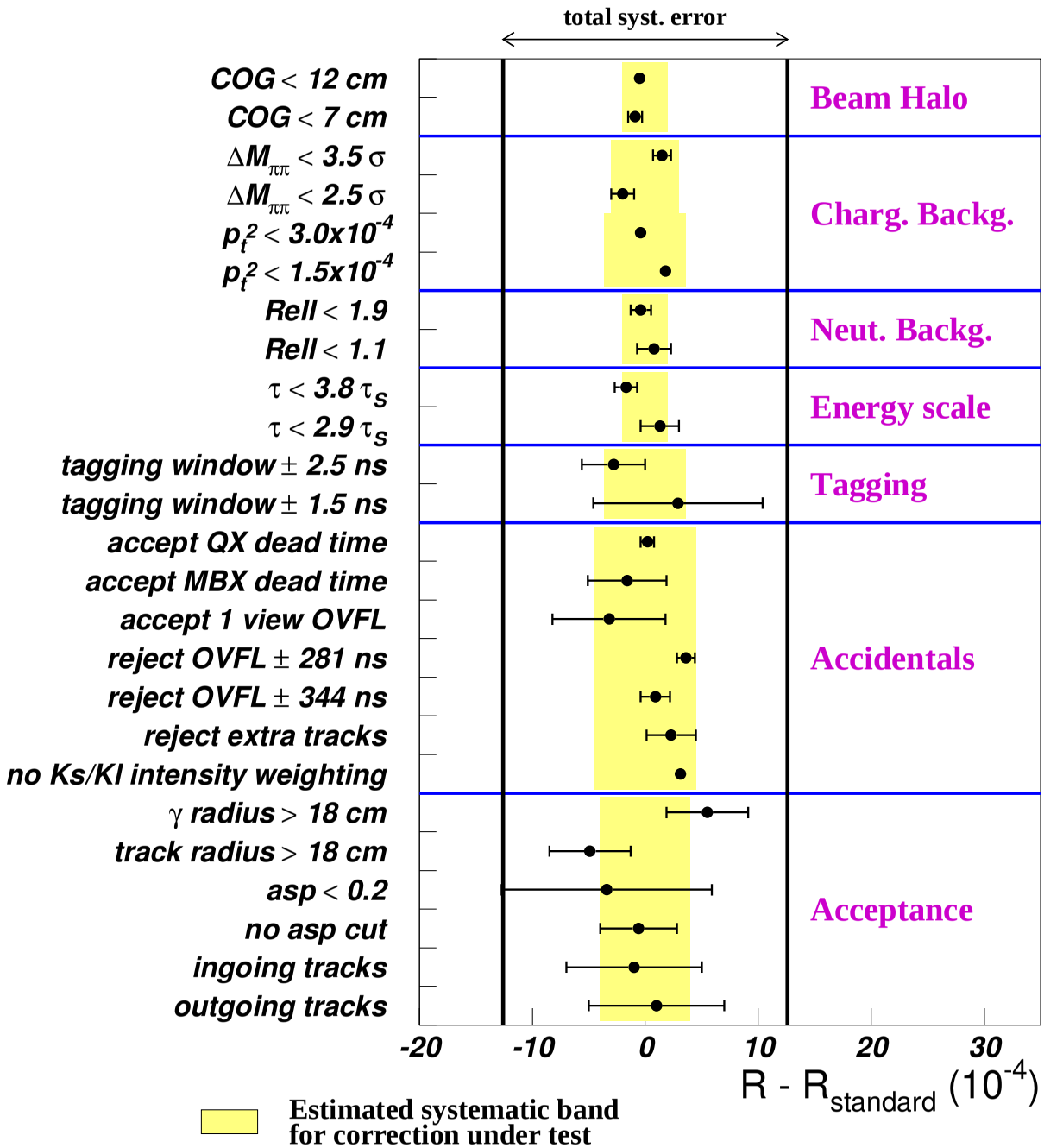
The Double Ratio



$$\mathrm{R} = 0.99098 \pm 0.00101_{stat} \pm 0.00126_{syst}$$

Checks

R stability against cut variations



Final Result

From $98 + 99$ data:

$$\mathrm{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (15.0 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-4}$$

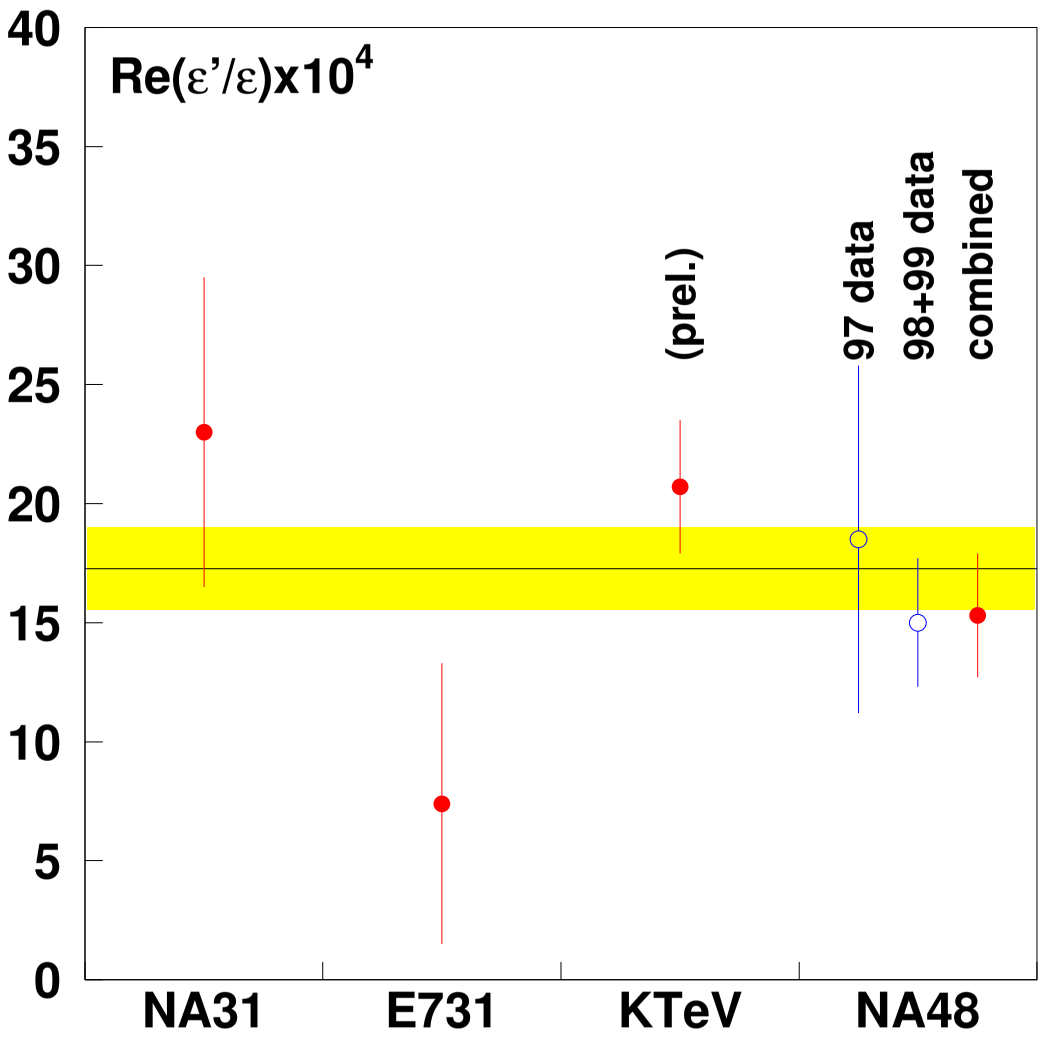
Combining with 97 result
$(18.5 \pm 7.3) \times 10^{-4}$

$$\boxed{\mathrm{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (15.3 \pm 2.6) \times 10^{-4}}$$

(5.9σ away from 0)

Experimental result comparison

KTeV new result: $(20.7 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-4}$



World average: $\mathrm{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (17.2 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$
with χ^2/ndf=5.5/3 (14% probability)
$\Rightarrow$ Error scaling: $\pm 1.8 \times 10^{-4} \rightarrow \pm 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$

Summary and Perspectives

- 1997: ≈ 0.5 million $K_L \to \pi^0\pi^0$
  Result published in 1999
- 1998: ≈ 1 million $K_L \to \pi^0\pi^0$
  Several improvements (trigger, DAQ, LKr)
- 1999: ≈ 2 million $K_L \to \pi^0\pi^0$
  Further improvements in trigger and DAQ
  better data taking efficiency
- November 1999: Beam tube implosion $\Rightarrow$
  Drift chambers damaged
- 2000: only neutral events data (cross-checks + high intensity K_S runs)
- 2000-2001: Drift chambers being repaired
- mid july-mid october 2001: new ε'/ε run:
  - Different beam conditions (spill):
    97-99: 2.4 s every 14.4 s ($E_p = 450$ GeV)
    2001: 5.2 s every 16.8 s ($E_p = 400$ GeV)
    $\Rightarrow$ better duty cycle
  - Expect $> 1.5 \times 10^6$ $K_L \to \pi^0\pi^0$
    at lower instantaneous intensity
  - complete statistics and verify result under different conditions

Conclusions

New NA48 result from 3 years of data taking

$$\mathrm{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (15.3 \pm 2.6) \times 10^{-4}$$

Direct CP violation in K^0 system:

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-) - \Gamma(\bar{K}^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(K^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-) + \Gamma(\bar{K}^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-)} = (5.0 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-6}$$