

# New NA48 Results on Rare Kaon Decays

Rainer Wanke

(for the NA48 Collaboration)

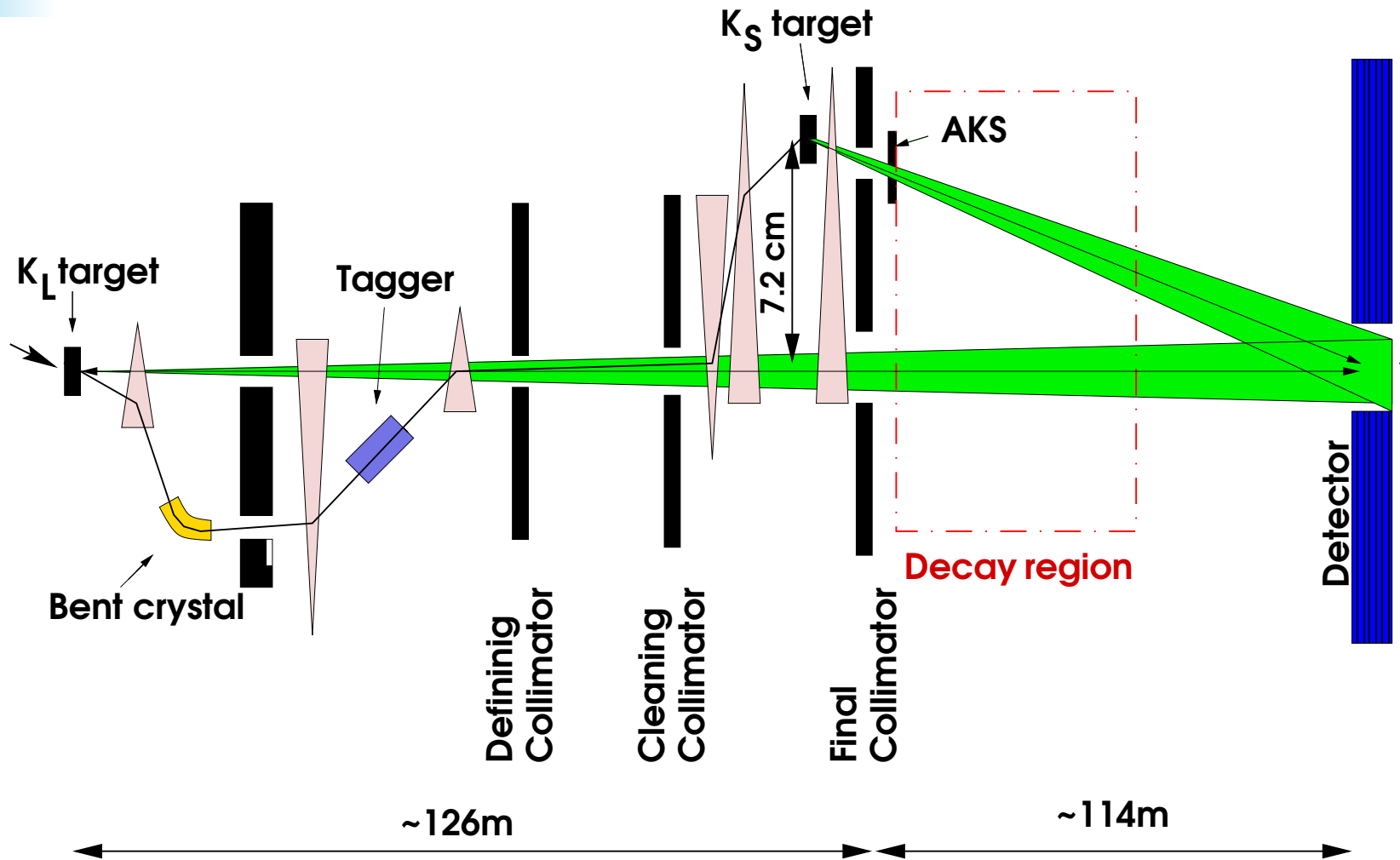
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz

Rencontres de Moriond

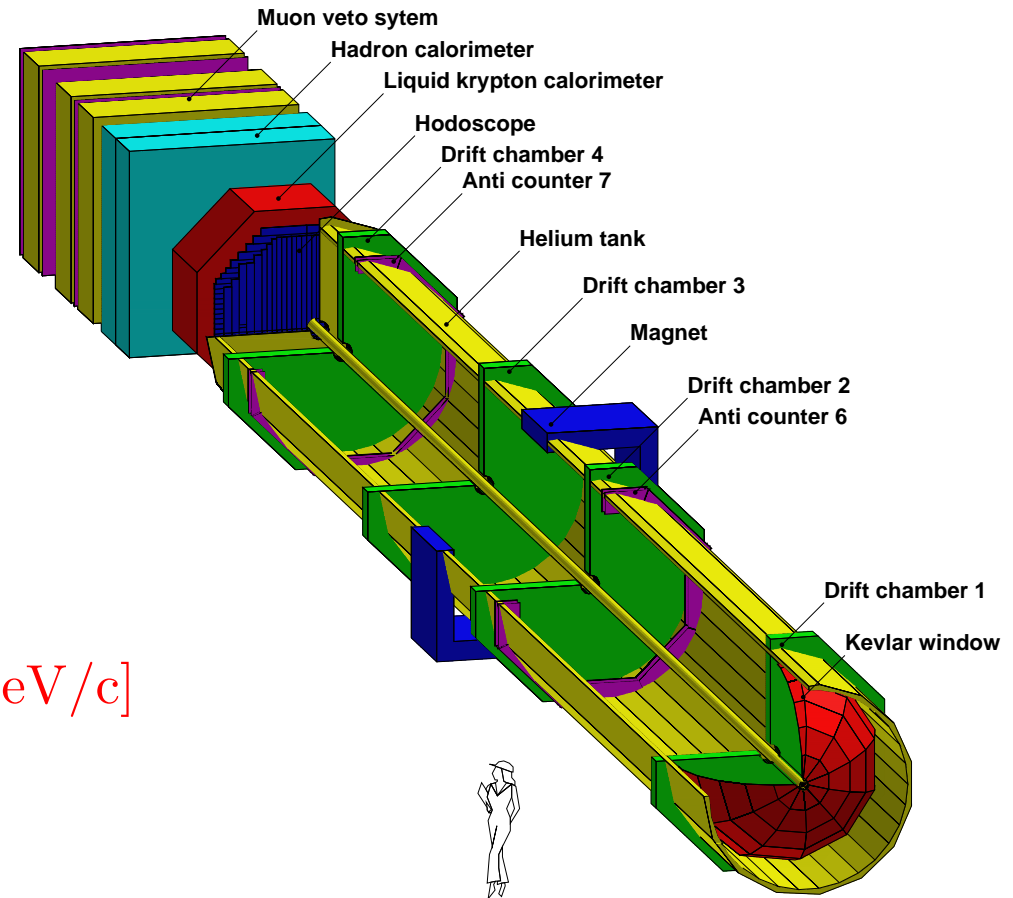
Les Arcs, March 19, 2003

- Charge Asymmetry in  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu$  ( $K_{e3}$ )
- Search for  $K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0$
- First Measurement of  $K_S \rightarrow \pi \gamma \gamma$
- Outlook on future measurements

# The NA48 Set-up



# The NA48 Detector



## Magnetic Spectrometer:

$$\Delta p/p \simeq 0.5\% \oplus 0.009\% \times p [\text{GeV}/c]$$

## Liquid Krypton Calorimeter:

$$\Delta E/E = 3.2\%/\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]} \oplus 90 \text{ MeV}/E \oplus 0.42\%$$

# NA48 Data Taking Periods

1997	$\epsilon'/\epsilon$ run	$K_L + K_S$	
1998	$\epsilon'/\epsilon$ run	$K_L + K_S$	
1999	$\epsilon'/\epsilon$ run $K_L + K_S$		$K_S$ Hi. Int.
2000	$K_L$ only	$K_S$ High Intensity	
	NO Spectrometer		
2001	$\epsilon'/\epsilon$ run $K_L + K_S$		$K_S$ High Int.
2002	$K_S$ High Intensity	$K_S$ only	

$K_{e3}$  charge asymmetry →

$K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0,$   
 $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$

# $K_{e3}$ Charge Asymmetry

- Charge Asymmetry in  $K_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$  ( $K_{e3}$ ) events:

$$\delta_L(e) = \frac{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \nu) - \Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \nu) + \Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu})} = 2 \times \text{Re}(\epsilon)$$

(if CPT is conserved)

- Previous measurements:

Geweniger *et al.*, 1973:  $\delta_L(e) = (0.341 \pm 0.018)\%$  ( $34 \cdot 10^6$  events)

World average (PDG):  $\delta_L(e) = (0.333 \pm 0.014)\%$

- NA48: Data from **2001 run period:**

⇒ Reconstructed  $\sim 10^8$   $K_{e3}$  **events** in *each* mode

$$\Rightarrow \delta_L(e) = \frac{N(\pi^- e^+) - N(\pi^+ e^-)}{N(\pi^- e^+) + N(\pi^+ e^-)}$$

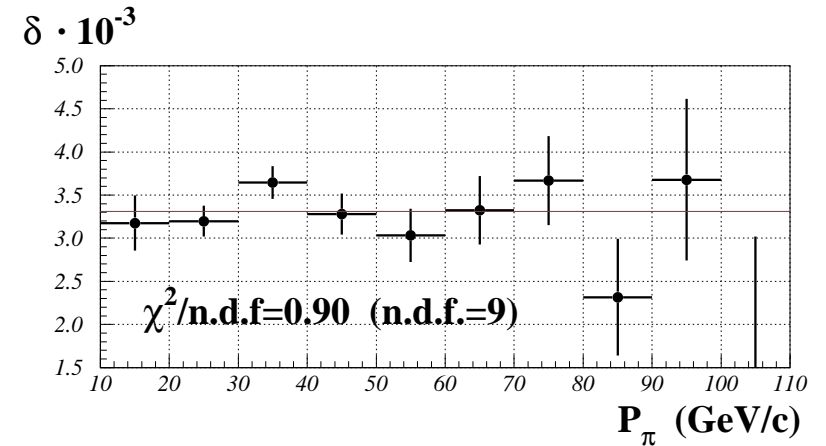
- Systematics: Asymmetry of particle interactions

⇒ Corrections due to

- Trigger efficiencies
- Pion identification

# $K_{e3}$ Charge Asymmetry

<u>Systematics:</u>	correction in $10^{-5}$
Trigger	$+26.2 \pm 6.0$
Punch through	$-1.4 \pm 3.5$
Pion ID	$-17.1 \pm 2.4$
Acceptance	$\pm 0.5$
Background	$\pm 0.5$
<hr/> Total	$+7.7 \pm 7.2$



Fit in bins of  
the pion momentum

## Preliminary result:

$$\delta_L(e) = (3.317 \pm 0.070 \pm 0.072) \times 10^{-3}$$

Consistent with world average and recent preliminary KTeV result.

# Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0$

$K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0$ : CP violating (complete analogy to  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ ):

$$CP |\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0\rangle = -|\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0\rangle, \quad CP |K_S\rangle \approx CP |K_1\rangle = +|K_1\rangle$$

Expectation (CPT invariance):

$$\eta_{000} \equiv \frac{A(K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0)}{A(K_L \rightarrow 3 \pi^0)} = \epsilon + i \frac{\text{Im}(A_1)}{\text{Re}(A_1)}$$

⇒ Real part fixed by CPT, imaginary part sensitive to direct CP violation.

Previous measurements:

■ CPLEAR (1999):

$$\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = 0.18 \pm 0.15$$

$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = 0.15 \pm 0.20$$

■ SND, Novosibirsk (1999):

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0) < 1.4 \times 10^{-5}$$

# Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$

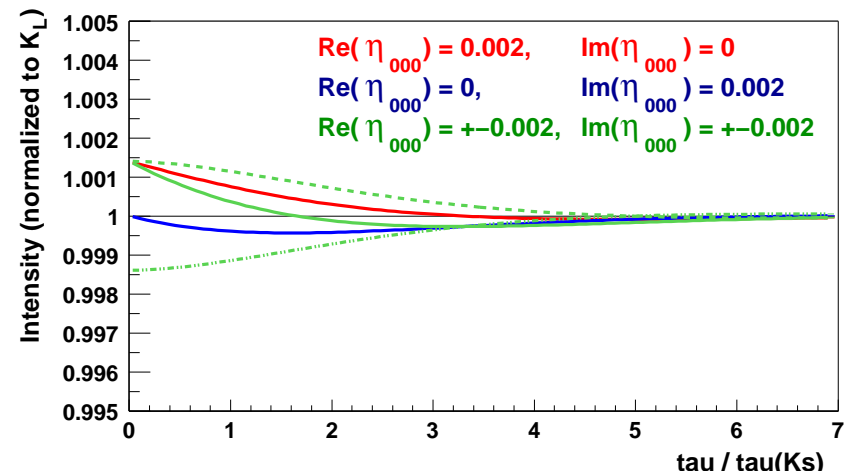
## Time evolution of $K_{L,S} \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ :

$$I_{3\pi^0}(t) \propto \underbrace{e^{-\Gamma_L t}}_{K_L \text{ decay}} + \underbrace{|\eta_{000}|^2 e^{-\Gamma_S t}}_{K_S \text{ decay}} + \underbrace{2 D(p) (\operatorname{Re}(\eta_{000}) \cos \Delta m t - \operatorname{Im}(\eta_{000}) \sin \Delta m t) e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_S + \Gamma_L) t}}_{K_L - K_S \text{ interference}}$$

**Dilution**  $D(p) = \frac{N(K^0) - N(\overline{K}^0)}{N(K^0) + N(\overline{K}^0)} \approx 0.35$  momentum dependent.

⇒ With  $|\eta_{000}| \sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$ :

Try to detect interference term.



# Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$

Run period 2000: No drift chambers

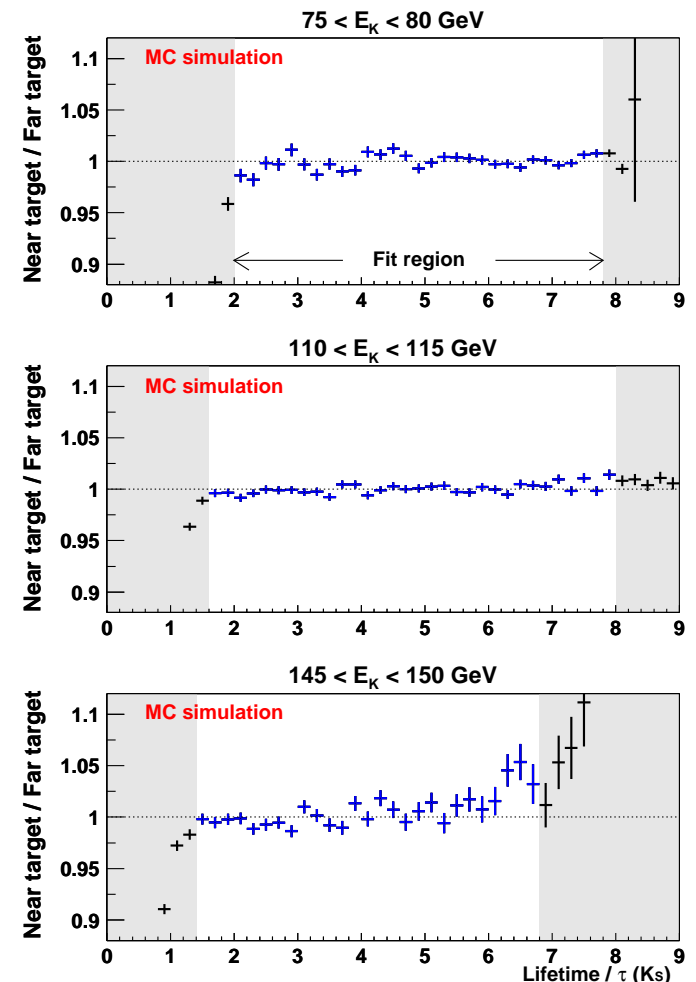
⇒ Ideal environment for neutral decays!

Two different set-ups:

- Far-target  $K_L$  run for  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$  systematics.
- Near-target  $K_S$  run for  $K_S$  high-intensity.

Method:

- Use  $3\pi^0$  events from near-target run for  $\eta_{000}$ .
- Normalize to  $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  from far-target run.
- Use Monte Carlo to correct for residual acceptance difference and Dalitz decays.



# Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$

## Data samples:

### Near-target run:

$3\pi^0$  data:

$K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  MC:

Events:

$6.5 \times 10^6$

$66 \times 10^6$

### Far-target run:

$K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  data:

$K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  MC:

$154.7 \times 10^6$

$66 \times 10^6$

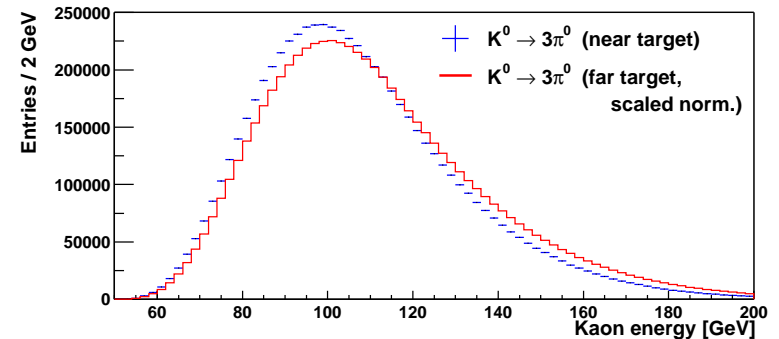
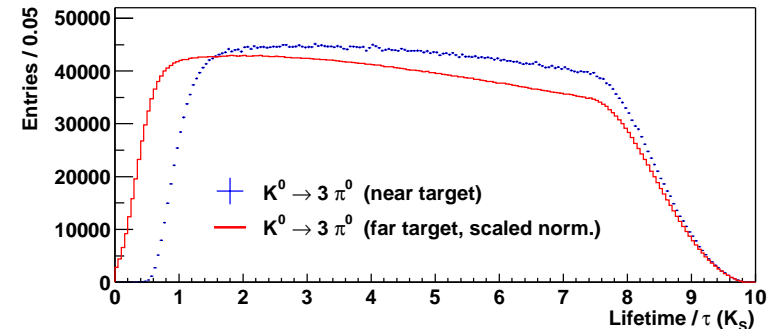
## Fit Method: Fit double ratio

$$\frac{3\pi^0 \text{ (Data, } K_S \text{ run)}}{K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0 \text{ (Data, } K_L \text{ run)}} \bigg/ \frac{K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0 \text{ (MC, } K_S \text{ run)}}{K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0 \text{ (MC, } K_L \text{ run)}}$$

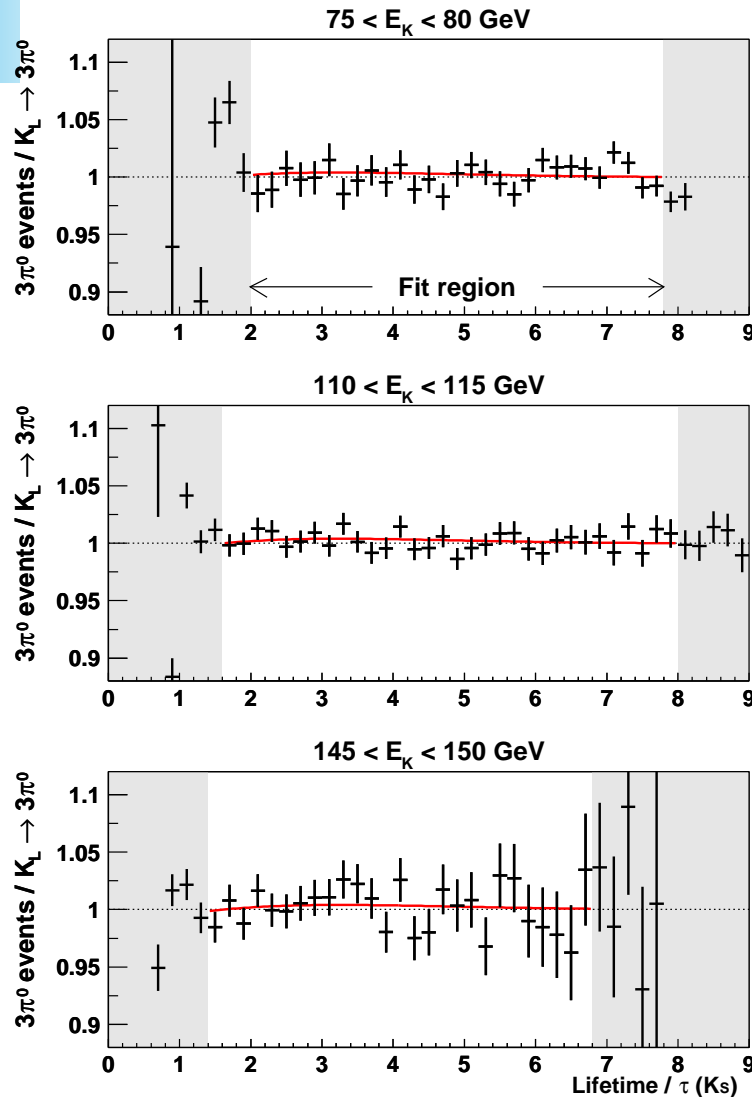
## Cross-check:

Fit far-target data ( $\eta_{000}^{\text{far target}} = 0$ ) with Monte Carlo only

$$\Rightarrow \text{Re}(\eta_{000}^{\text{far target}}) = 0.01 \pm 0.40, \quad \text{Im}(\eta_{000}^{\text{far target}}) = -0.49 \pm 0.38$$



# Fit of $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}), \text{Im}(\eta_{000})$



## Simultaneous fit in energy bins

⇒ Free parameters:  
 $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}), \text{Im}(\eta_{000}),$   
 normalizations

## Fit result:

$$\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = -0.026 \pm 0.010_{\text{stat}}$$

$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = -0.034 \pm 0.010_{\text{stat}}$$

$$\text{correlation } \rho = 0.8$$

## Systematics:

	$\text{Re}(\eta_{000})$	$\text{Im}(\eta_{000})$
Acceptance	$\pm 0.003$	$\pm 0.008$
Accidental activity	$\pm 0.001$	$\pm 0.006$
Energy scale	$\pm 0.001$	$\pm 0.001$
$K^0 \bar{K}^0$ dilution	$\pm 0.003$	$\pm 0.004$
Fit	$\pm 0.001$	$\pm 0.002$
<b>Total:</b>	<b><math>\pm 0.005</math></b>	<b><math>\pm 0.011</math></b>

# Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0$

## Preliminary NA48 result:

$$\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = -0.026 \pm 0.010_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.005_{\text{sys}}$$

$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = -0.034 \pm 0.010_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.011_{\text{sys}}$$

$$\text{(CPLEAR: } \text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = 0.18 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.06$$

$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = 0.15 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.03)$$

If  $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = \text{Re}(\epsilon)$  (CPT):

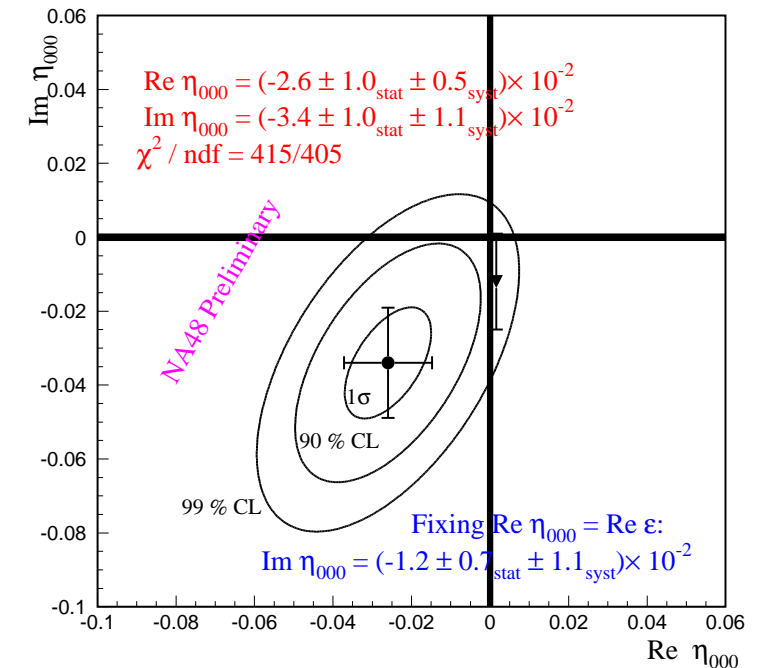
$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = -0.012 \pm 0.007_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.011_{\text{sys}}$$

Branching fraction: (preliminary)

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0) < 1.4 \times 10^{-6} \quad \text{90\% CL}$$

With  $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = \text{Re}(\eta_\epsilon)$  (CPT):

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0) < 3.0 \times 10^{-7} \quad \text{90\% CL}$$



$$\text{(SND: } \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0) < 1.4 \times 10^{-5})$$

# CPT test from $K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0$

## ■ Bell-Steinberger relation:

Connects CPT violating phase  $\delta$  with  $\eta$  parameters via unitarity:

$$(1 + i \tan \phi_{SW}) [\text{Re}(\epsilon) - i \text{Im}(\delta)] = \sum_{\substack{\text{final} \\ \text{states } f}} \alpha_f \quad (\phi_{SW} = \arctan \frac{2 \Delta m}{\Gamma_L - \Gamma_S})$$

## ■ Largest contributions:

$\alpha_f$	$10^3 \times \text{Re}(\alpha_f)$	$10^3 \times \text{Im}(\alpha_f)$
$\alpha_{+-} = \eta_{+-} \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$	$1.139 \pm 0.017$	$1.078 \pm 0.017$
$\alpha_{00} = \eta_{00} \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$	$0.520 \pm 0.010$	$0.488 \pm 0.010$
$\alpha_{+-\gamma} = \eta_{+-\gamma} \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma)$	$0.004 \pm 0.000$	$0.004 \pm 0.000$
$\alpha_{l3}$	$0.004 \pm 0.000$	$0.003 \pm 0.005$
$\alpha_{+-0} = \frac{\tau_S}{\tau_L} \eta_{+-0}^* \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$	$0.000 \pm 0.002$	$0.000 \pm 0.002$
$\alpha_{000} = \frac{\tau_S}{\tau_L} \eta_{000}^* \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow 3 \pi^0)$	$0.029 \pm 0.040$	$-0.026 \pm 0.058$

## ■ NA48: $\alpha_{000} = (-0.009 \pm 0.004) + i (0.012 \pm 0.005) \times 10^{-3}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(\delta) = (-1.2 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-5} \quad (\text{was } (2.4 \pm 5.0) \times 10^{-5})$$

$$\Rightarrow m_{K^0} - m_{\overline{K^0}} = (-1.7 \pm 4.2) \times 10^{-19} \text{ GeV}$$

# Measurement of $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$

## Prediction from ChPT:

(Ecker, Pich, De Rafael, 1987)

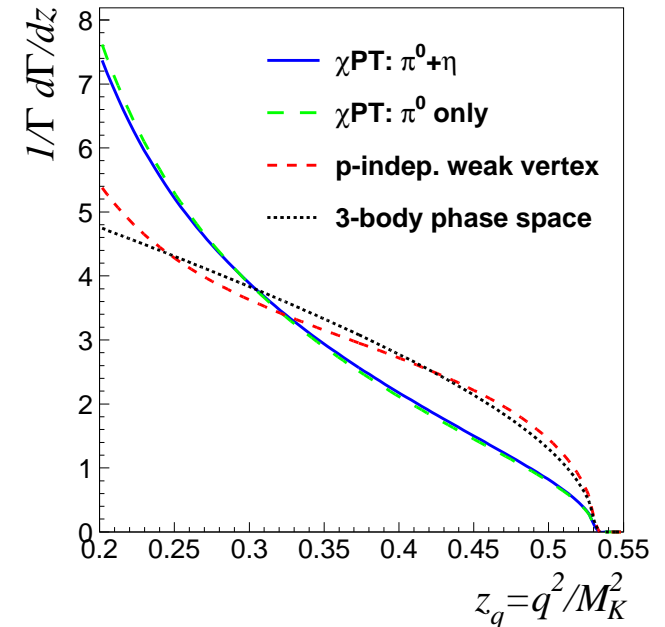
- $\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)|_{z>0.2} = 3.8 \times 10^{-8}$
- $d\Gamma/dq^2$  distribution
  - ⇒ Structure of weak vertex

## Experimental limit:

- NA48 recently (1999 test run data):
  - $\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)|_{z>0.2} < 3.3 \times 10^{-7}$

## This measurement:

- Data from 2000 near-target run (normalized to  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ )
- Background:
  - Beam activity ⇒ Veto-counter, timing
  - $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 / \pi^0 \pi_D^0$  ⇒ Kinematics
  - $\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^0 \rightarrow n \pi^0 \pi^0$  ⇒ Kinematics
  - $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$  ⇒ Irreducible



# Preliminary result on $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$

Signal candidates:

**31 events** in signal region

Background

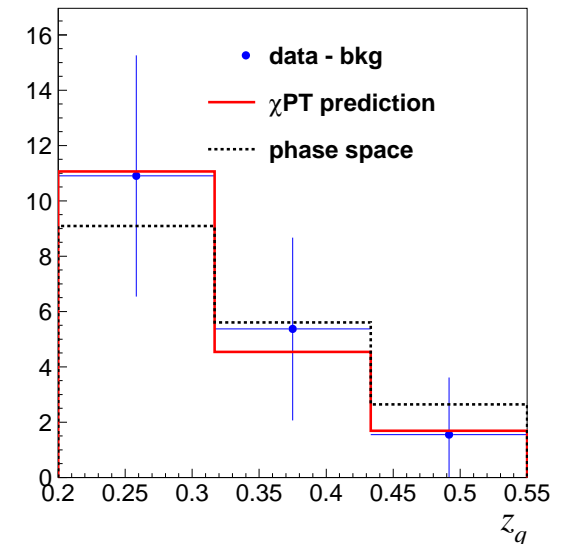
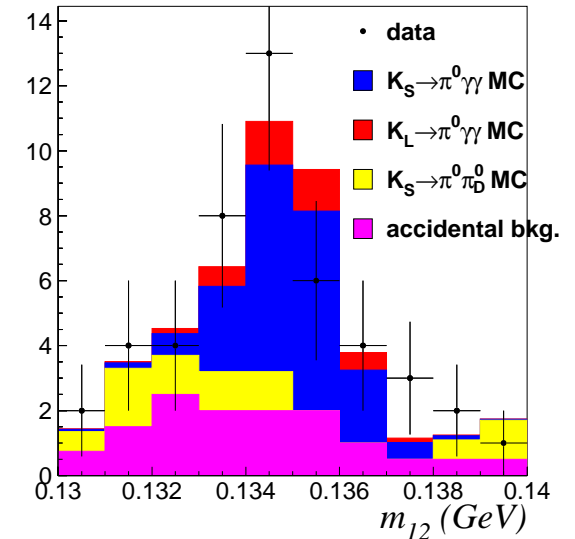
& Systematics:

	estimated events
Beam activity	$7.4 \pm 2.4$
$K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0_{\text{Dalitz}}$	$2.4 \pm 1.2$
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$	$3.8 \pm 0.0$
Acceptance	$\pm 0.7$
<b>Total</b>	<b><math>13.6 \pm 2.8</math></b>

Preliminary result:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) |_{z > 0.2} \\ = (4.9 \pm 1.6_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.8_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

Prob. for backg. fluctuation:  $< 9 \cdot 10^{-4}$



# Outlook 1: NA48/1

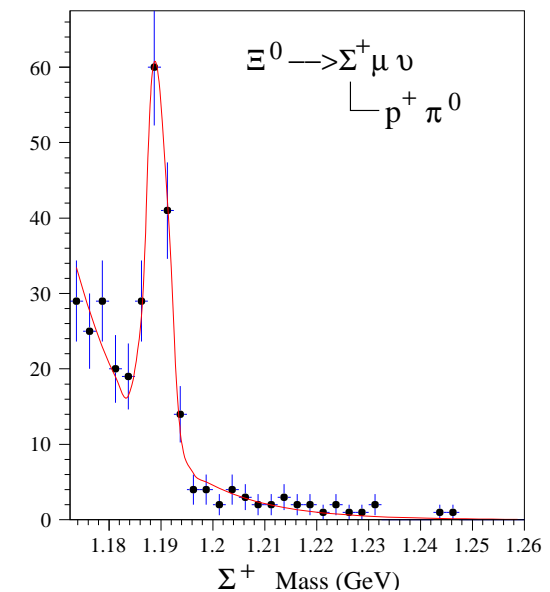
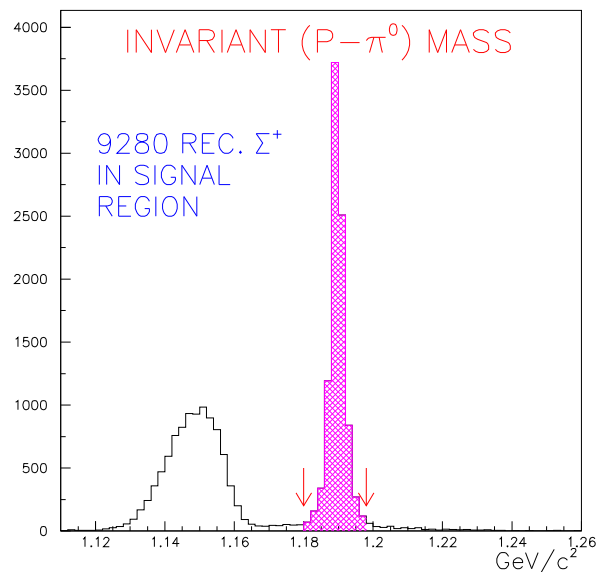
Run period 2002: High intensity  $K_S$  data taking.

⇒ Rare  $K_S$  and hyperon ( $\Xi^0$ ,  $\Lambda$ ) decays.

E.g.: — Search for  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

— Precision measurement of  $\Xi^0$  beta decays.

First look into 2002 data:  $\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^+ l^- \nu$  (with  $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p\pi^0$ ):



Run period 2003: High intensity  $K^\pm$  data taking.

Expectation:  $\approx 3 \times 10^{11}$   $K^\pm$  decays in fiducial volume

Goals: ■ **CP violation** in  $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\mp$  Dalitz plot.

Predicted between  $10^{-4}$  and  $10^{-6}$

— Sensitivity to  $< 10^{-4}$ .

■  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu$  ( $K_{e4}$ ) decay

⇒ **Quark condensate**  $\langle 0 | \bar{q}q | 0 \rangle$ , fundamental parameter of ChPT:

$$\langle 0 | \bar{q}q | 0 \rangle = - \frac{f_\pi^2}{2} \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_u + m_d}$$

■ Absolute measurement of  $\text{Br}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu)$

⇒  $V_{us}$  determination

■ Rare  $K^+$  decays

# Summary

- Measurement of  $K_{e3}$  charge asymmetry *(preliminary)*

$$\delta_L(e) = (3.317 \pm 0.070 \pm 0.072) \times 10^{-3}$$

- New stringent limit on CP violation in  $K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0$ : *(preliminary)*

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow 3 \pi^0) < 1.2 \times 10^{-6} \quad (90\% \text{ CL})$$

(even better with CPT assumption!)

- First observation of  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ : *(preliminary)*

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)|_{z>0.2} = (4.9 \pm 1.6_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.8_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-8}$$

- New results from **high intensity  $K_S$  run 2002** expected soon.