



Risultati di KLOE sui K neutrini

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per la collaborazione
KLOE

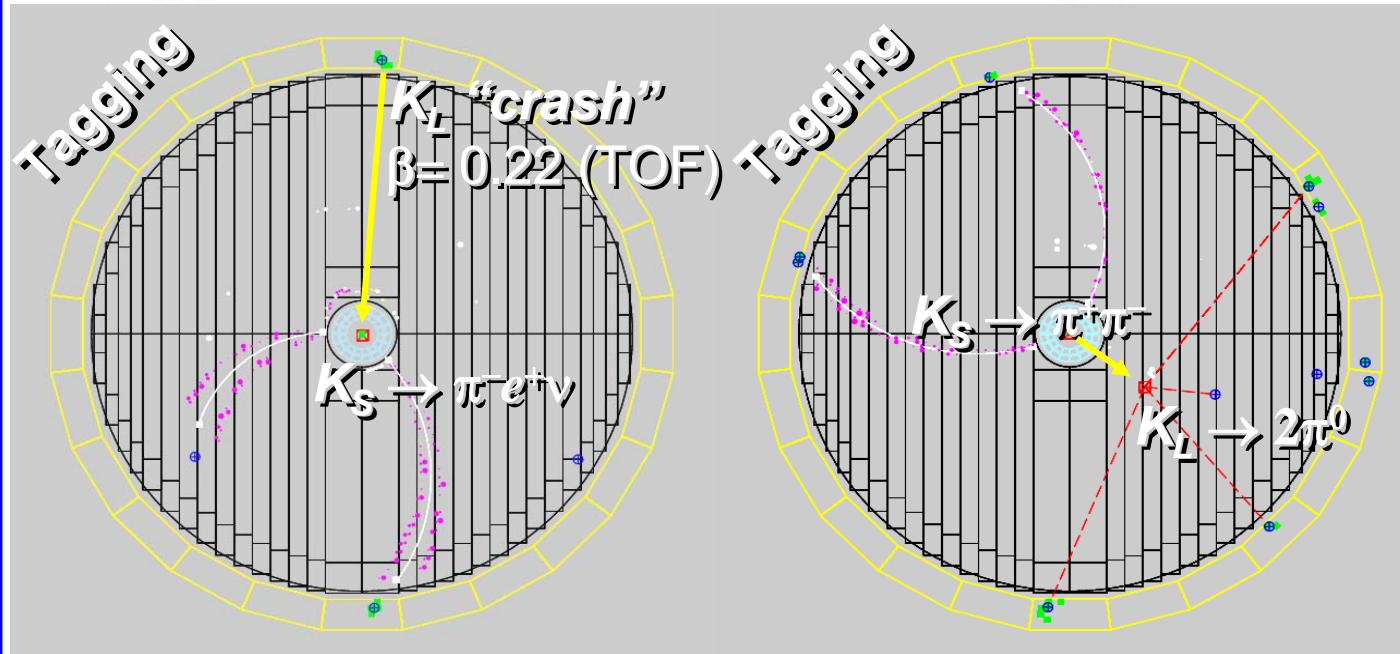
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K neutri in una ϕ -factory



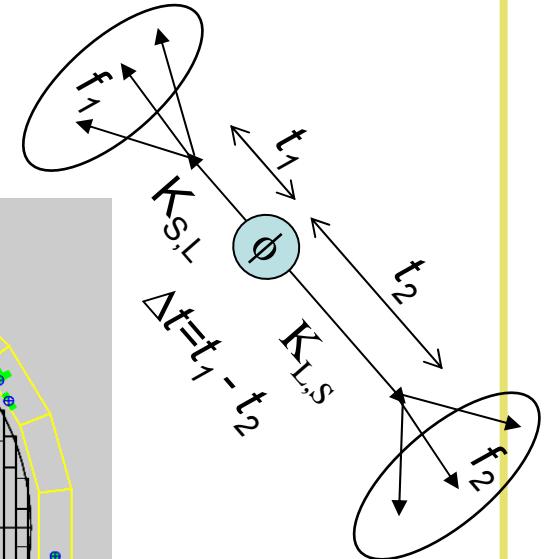
- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi \quad \sigma_\phi \sim 3 \text{ } \mu\text{b} \quad BR(\phi \rightarrow K_S K_L) = 34.1\%$
- $\sim 10^6$ coppie di K neutri per pb^{-1} prodotti nello stato quantico $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$

$$|i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|K_s(\vec{p})\rangle |K_l(-\vec{p})\rangle - |K_l(\vec{p})\rangle |K_s(-\vec{p})\rangle]$$



K_S identificato dall'interazione nel EMC di un K_L
Efficienza $\sim 30\%$

K_L identificato dal decadimento $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ all'IP.
Efficienza $\sim 70\%$



$K_s \rightarrow e^+ e^-$



Predizione SM $\text{BR}(K_s \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = 1.6 \times 10^{-15}$ [Ecker, Pich 91]

Selezione eventi (1.32 fb⁻¹)

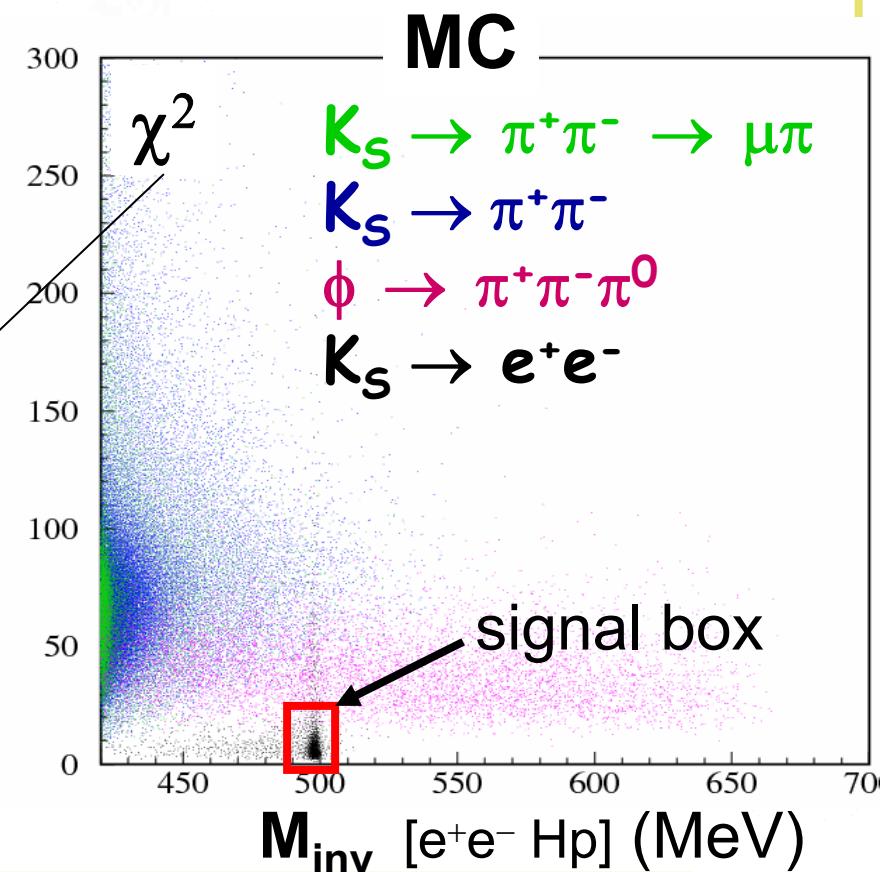
- K_s identificato da K_L crash
- 2 tracce dall'IP all'EmC con $M_{\text{inv}} [e^+ e^- \text{ Hp}] > 420$ MeV

Pseudo χ^2 basato su informazioni EmC:

- Σ e Δ di $(T_{\text{clu}} - L/\beta c)$ per le due particelle
- E/p
- distanza trasversa tra il punto d'impatto delle tracce ed i cluster EmC.

Reiezione fondo

- P^* (π ipo) in K_s CM > 220 MeV
- $M_{\text{miss}} > 380$ MeV ($\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ residui)





$K_s \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

- Ottimizzazione dei tagli sul MC: $(492 < M_{inv} < 504)$ MeV e $\chi^2 < 20$
- Nella regione di segnale si ottiene $N_{obs} = 3$ con $N_{BKG} = 7.1 \pm 3.6$
- Da questo si ricava $UL(N_{sig}) = 4.3$ @ 90% CL
(senza la sottrazione del fondo $UL(N_{sig}) = 6.68$ @ 90% CL)
- normalizzando il conteggio al numero di $K_s \rightarrow \pi\pi(\gamma)$ nello stesso campione

$$UL(BR) = UL(N_{sig}) \times \frac{\varepsilon_{\pi\pi}}{\varepsilon_{sig}} \times \frac{BR_{\pi\pi}}{N_{\pi\pi}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{sig} = \varepsilon_{presel} \times \varepsilon_{sel} \times \alpha\gamma\text{-rad } (E_{\gamma}^* < 6 \text{ MeV}) = 0.785 \times 0.888 \times 0.8 = 0.558$$

$$\varepsilon_{\pi\pi} = 0.6, N_{\pi\pi} \sim 1.5 \times 10^8$$

Preliminare KLOE:

$BR(K_s \rightarrow e^+ e^-(\gamma)) < 2.1 \times 10^{-8}$ @ 90% CL

CPLEAR: $< 1.4 \times 10^{-7}$

$BR(K_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$



$BR(K_s \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$ costituisce un importante test per χ PT [PRD 49 (1994) 2346]

Selezione campione (**1.6 fb⁻¹**)

- K_S identificati da K_L crash
- 2 e solo 2 γ con
 $E_\gamma > 7\text{MeV}$
 $\cos(\theta_{\gamma\gamma}) > 0.95$
 $(T_\gamma - R/c) < 5\sigma_t$

$$BR = N_{\gamma\gamma} \times \frac{\varepsilon_{2\pi^0}}{\varepsilon_{sig}} \times \frac{BR_{2\pi^0}}{N_{2\pi^0}}$$

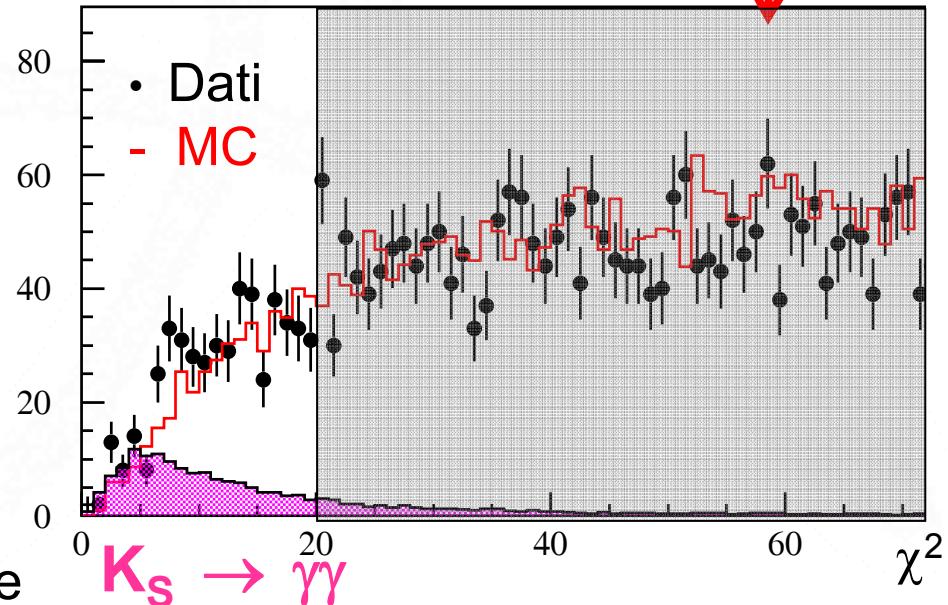
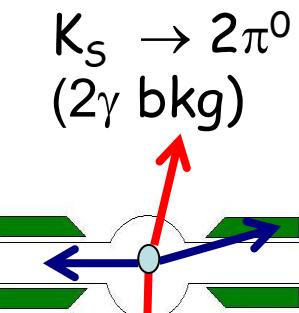
$$\varepsilon_{sig} = \varepsilon_{presel} \times \varepsilon_{sel} = 0.83 \times 0.63 = \mathbf{0.52}$$

$$\varepsilon_{2\pi^0} = \mathbf{0.65}$$

- $\varepsilon(\text{QCAL veto}) \sim 100\%$ sul segnale

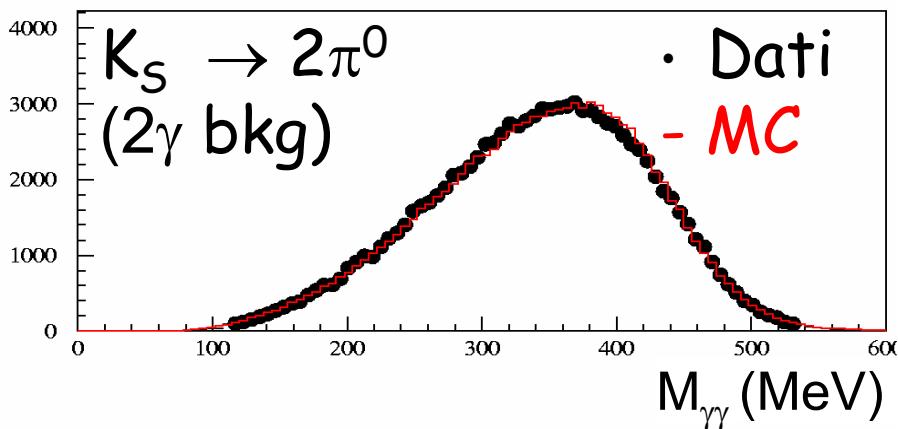
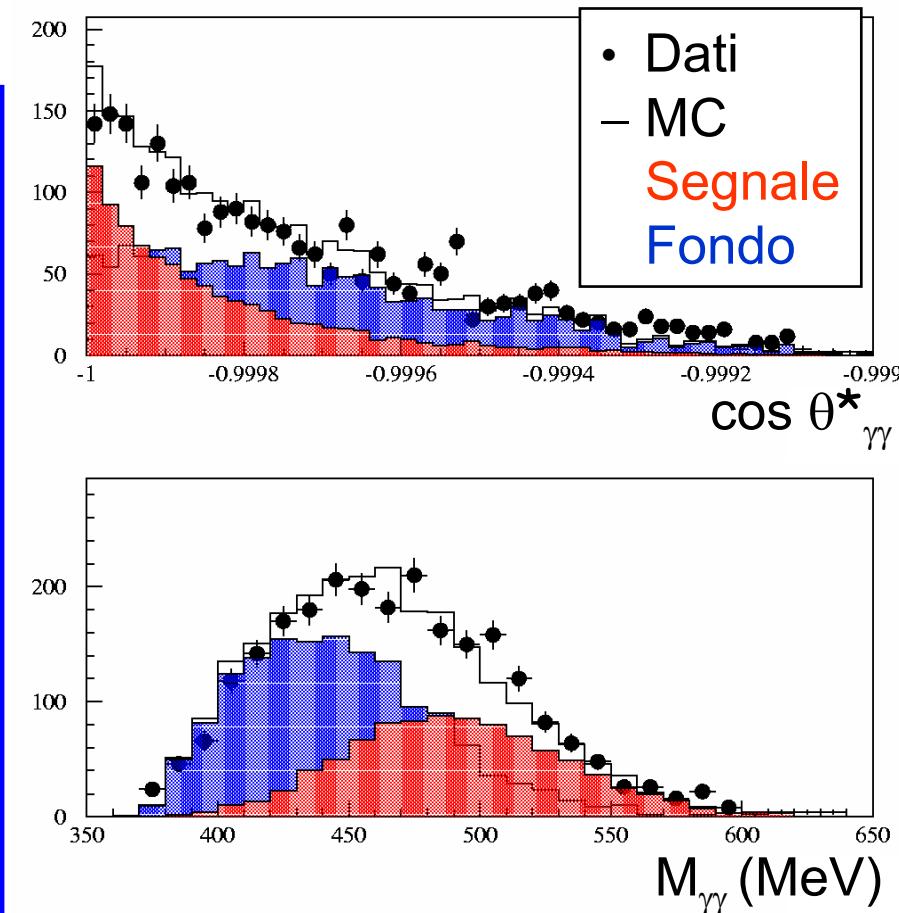
Tagli d'analisi

- fit cinematico:
 $P_{KS}(K_L \text{ crash}) = P_{KS}(\gamma\gamma)$
 $M_{\gamma\gamma} = M_{KS}$
 $T_\gamma = R/c$ per i due γ
- QCAL veto



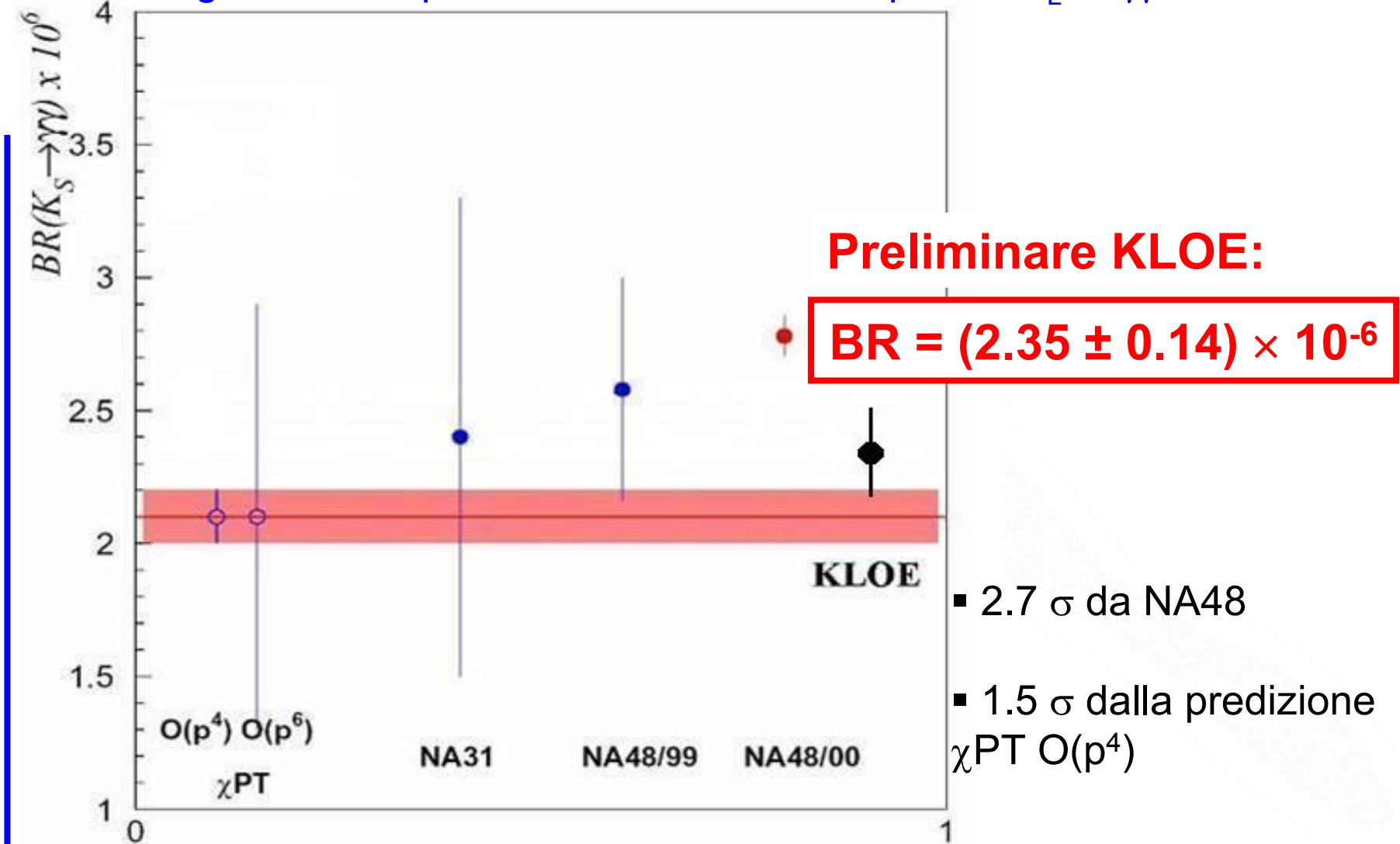


Conteggio eventi da 2D fit nel piano $M_{\gamma\gamma} / \cos\theta^*_{\gamma\gamma}$ in the K_S CM





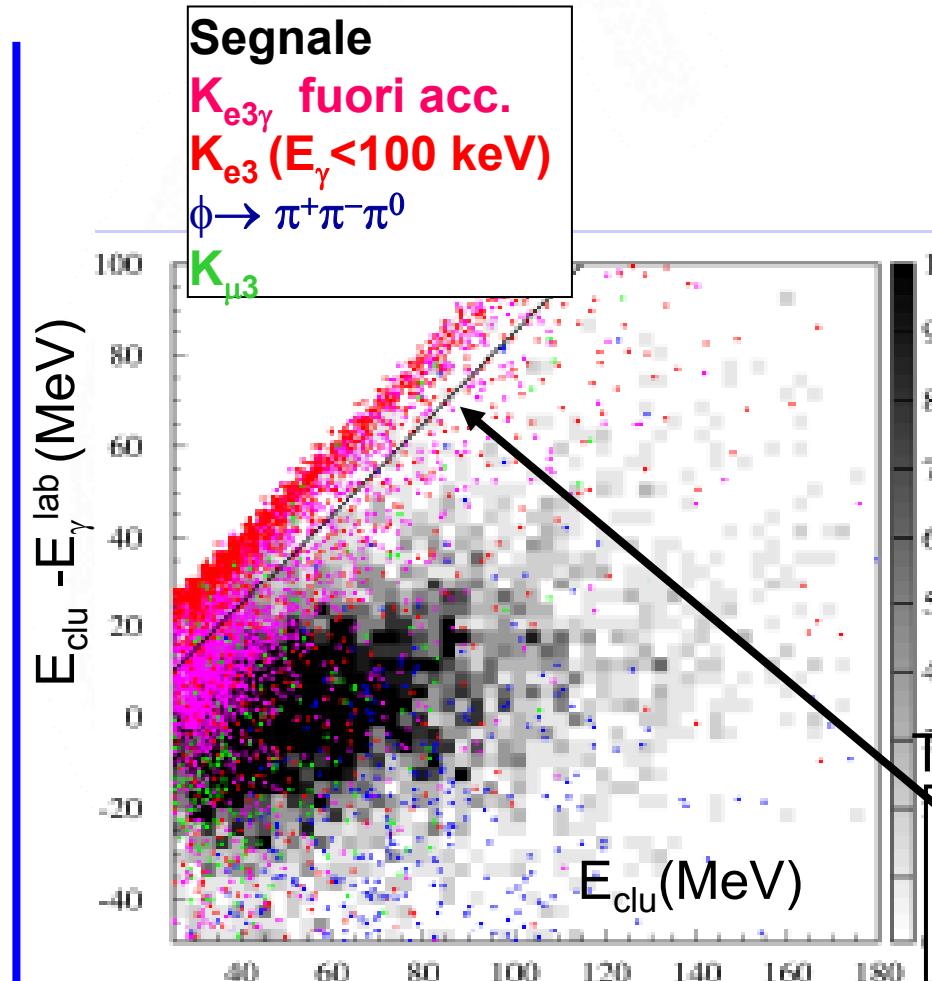
KLOE: segnale e campione di normalizzazione privi di $K_L \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$



$K_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu \gamma$

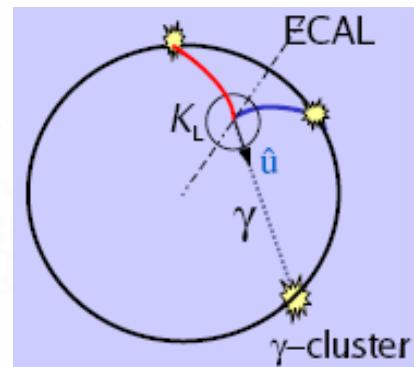


$$R = \frac{\text{BR}(K_{e3}\gamma; E_\gamma^* > 30 \text{ MeV}, \theta_{e\gamma}^* > 20^\circ)}{\text{BR}(K_{e3}(\gamma))}$$



Selezione campione (328 pb^{-1}):

- K_L identificato da $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$
- $(E_{\text{miss}} - |P_{\text{miss}}|)$ (90% reiezione fondo)
- ToF per separazione e/π
(contaminazione $\sim 0.7\%$)
- Vertice $K_L \gamma \rightarrow K_L$ -ToF e tempo del γ
- $E_\gamma \rightarrow p_v^2 = 0 = (p_K - p_\pi - p_e - p_\gamma)^2$



Tagli d'analisi

- reiezione K_{e3} non radiativi
- $E_{\text{clu}} > 25 \text{ MeV}$ (accidentali)
- NN (EmC info) ($K\mu 3$ and $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$)

$K_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu \gamma$



$$R = \frac{\text{BR}(K_{e3}\gamma; E_\gamma^* > 30 \text{ MeV}, \theta_{e\gamma}^* > 20^\circ)}{\text{BR}(K_{e3}(\gamma))}$$

Predizione teorica
[Gasser et al., EPJ 40C (2005)205]:
 $R = (0.96 \pm 0.01)\%$

Preliminare KLOE :

$R = (0.92 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.02_{\text{syst}})\%$

con $2.5 \text{ fb}^{-1} \rightarrow \pm 0.01_{\text{stat}}\%$

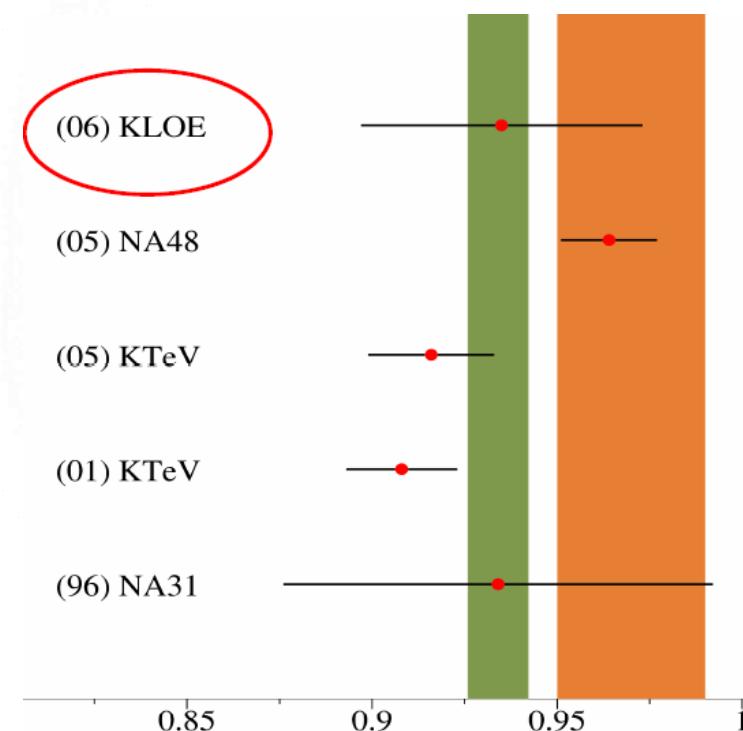
(06) KLOE

(05) NA48

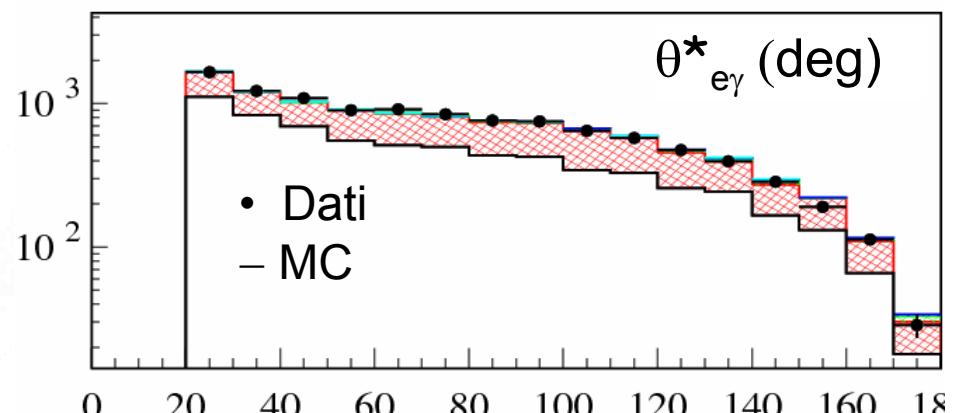
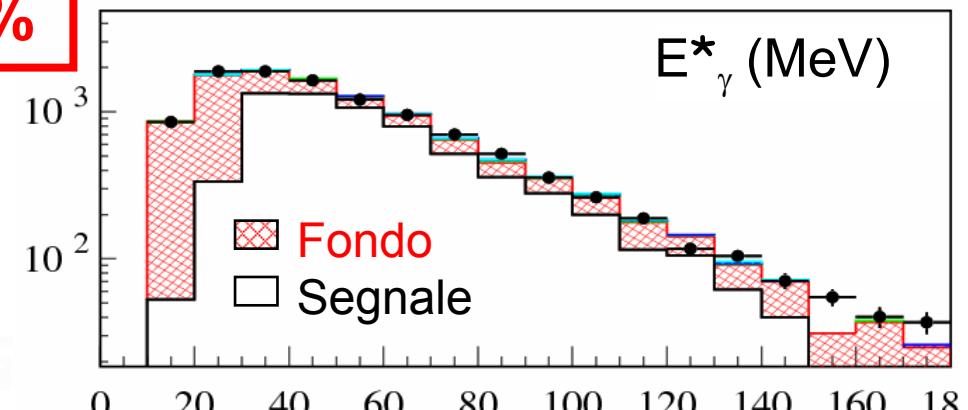
(05) KTeV

(01) KTeV

(96) NA31



Fit 2D nel piano $E_\gamma^*/\theta_{e\gamma}^*$



$K_{L\mu 3}$: determinazione di λ_0



Importante per V_{us} e per test di universalità e/ μ

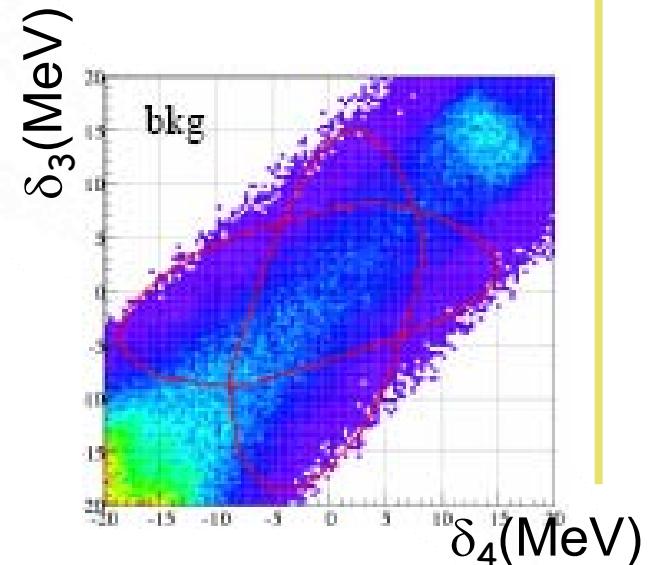
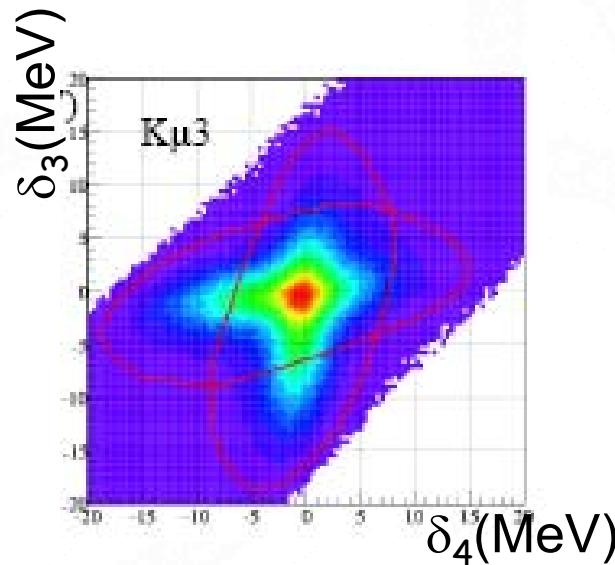
Selezione campione (328 pb^{-1}):

- $\pi^+\pi^-$ veto: $\left| \sqrt{E_{miss}^2 + p_{miss}^2} \right|_{\pi\pi Hp} > 10 \text{ MeV}$
- K_L da $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ ■ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ veto: $E_{miss}(\pi, \pi)^2 - p_{miss}^2 - m_{\pi^0}^2 > 10^{-3} \text{ MeV}^2$
- K_{e3} veto: $\min(|\delta_1|, |\delta_2|) > 10 \text{ MeV}$
 $(\delta_1 = E_{miss}(\pi^+, e^-) - |\vec{p}_{miss}|, \delta_2 = E_{miss}(\pi^-, e^+) - |\vec{p}_{miss}|)$

Altri tagli su:

$$\delta_3 = E_{miss}(\pi^+, \mu^-) - |\vec{p}_{miss}|$$

$$\delta_4 = E_{miss}(\pi^-, \mu^+) - |\vec{p}_{miss}|$$



- contaminazione finale 1.5% usando NN e TOF

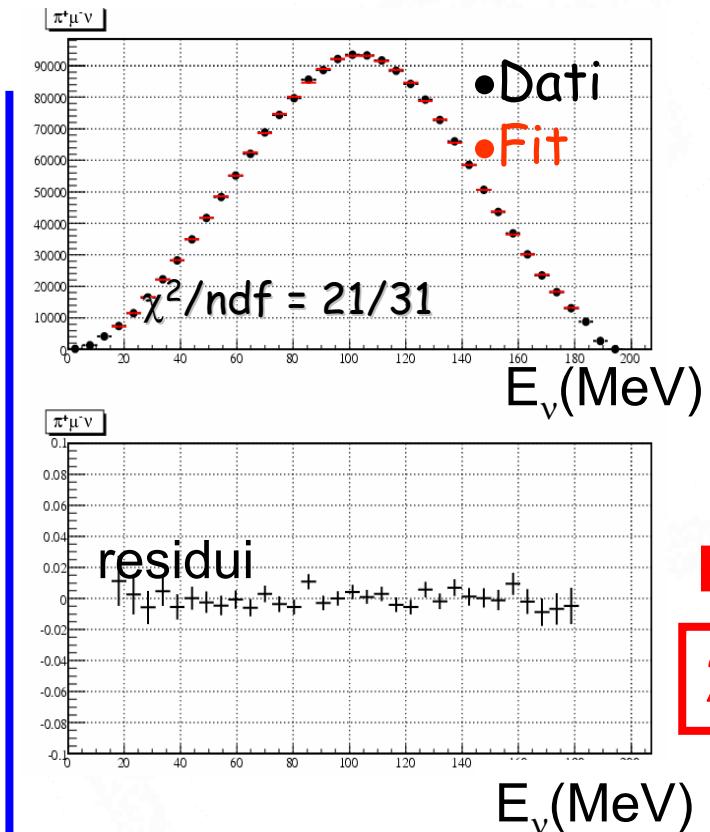


$K_{L\mu 3}$: determinazione di λ_0

λ_0 viene ricavato dal fit della distribuzione di E_ν , combinato con λ'_+ , λ''_+ ricavati da KLOE per K_{Le3} [PLB 636 (2006) 166]

$$\lambda'_+ = (25.6 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\lambda''_+ = (1.44 \pm 0.79) \times 10^{-3}$$



matrice di correlazione

	λ'_+	λ''_+	λ_0
1		-0.95	0.31
X		1	-0.41
X		X	1

Preliminare KLOE:

$$\lambda_0 = (15.6 \pm 1.8_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.9_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$$

$\delta\lambda_0/\lambda_0 \sim 5-10\%$ con 2.5 fb^{-1}

Ignorate le correlazioni

KTeV PRD 70(2004) $\lambda_0 = (12.8 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-3}$ ISTRA+ PLB 589(2004) $\lambda_0 = (17.1 \pm 2.2) \times 10^{-3}$

NA48 hep-ex/0703002 $\lambda_0 = (9.1 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-3}$



$$\left(\frac{\Gamma_S + \Gamma_L}{\Gamma_S - \Gamma_L} + i \tan \phi_{SW} \right) \left(\frac{\text{Re}(\epsilon)}{1 + |\epsilon|^2} - i \text{Im}(\delta) \right) = \frac{1}{\Gamma_S - \Gamma_L} \sum_f \mathcal{A}_L(f) \mathcal{A}_S^*(f)$$

~~CP~~ ~~CPT~~

Principali input sperimentali di KLOE:

- BR assoluti del K_L [PLB632(2006) 43]
- Vita media del K_L [PLB626(2005) 15]
- $\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi \mu \nu)$ [PLB638(2006) 140]
- $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$ [EPJC48 (2006) 767]
- $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi e \nu)$ [PLB636(2006) 173]
- $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0)$ [PLB619(2005) 61]

Test CPT: relazione di Bell-Steinberger



Risultato KLOE [JHEP12(2006) 011] :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re } \varepsilon &= (159.6 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-5} \\ \text{Im } \delta &= (0.4 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

CLEAR:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re } \varepsilon &= (164.9 \pm 2.5) \times 10^{-5} \\ \text{Im } \delta &= (2.4 \pm 5.0) \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

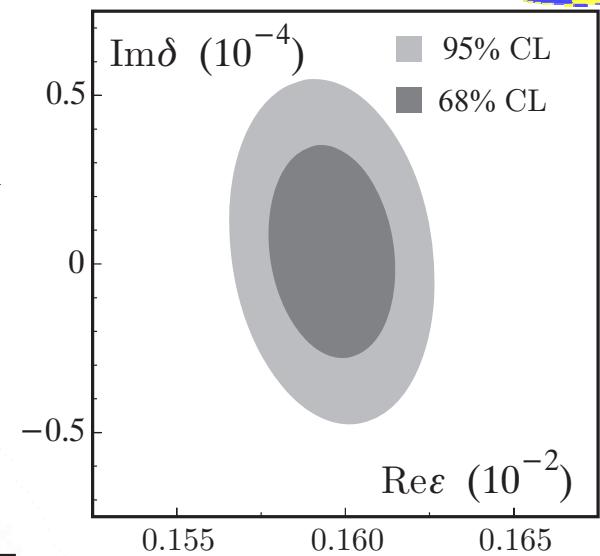
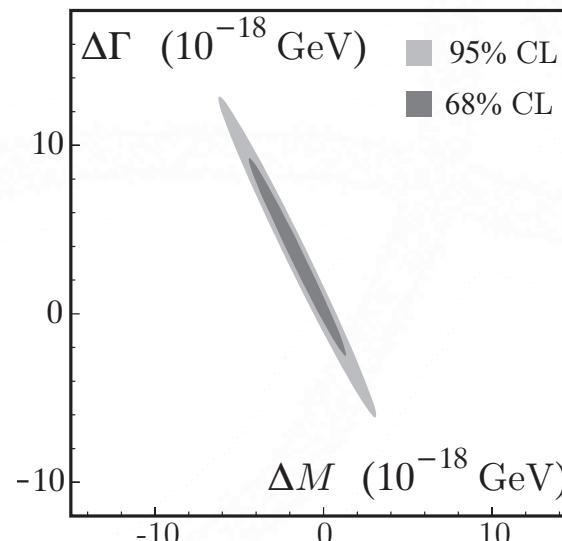
$$\Delta\Gamma = \Gamma(K^0) - \Gamma(\bar{K}^0)$$

$$\Delta M = M(K^0) - M(\bar{K}^0)$$

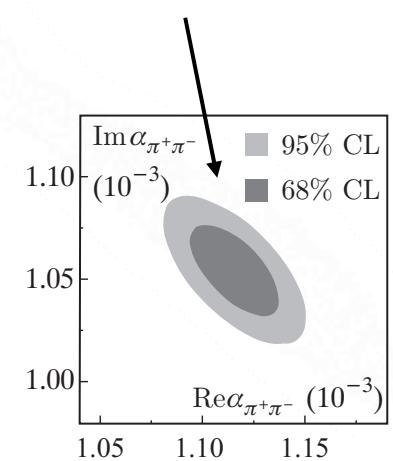
$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta M - \frac{i}{2} \Delta\Gamma}{(M_L - M_S) + \frac{i}{2} (\Gamma_S - \Gamma_L)}$$

Assumendo $\Delta\Gamma=0$:

$-5.3 \times 10^{-19} \text{ GeV} < \Delta M < 6.3 \times 10^{-19} \text{ GeV}$ at 95% C.L.

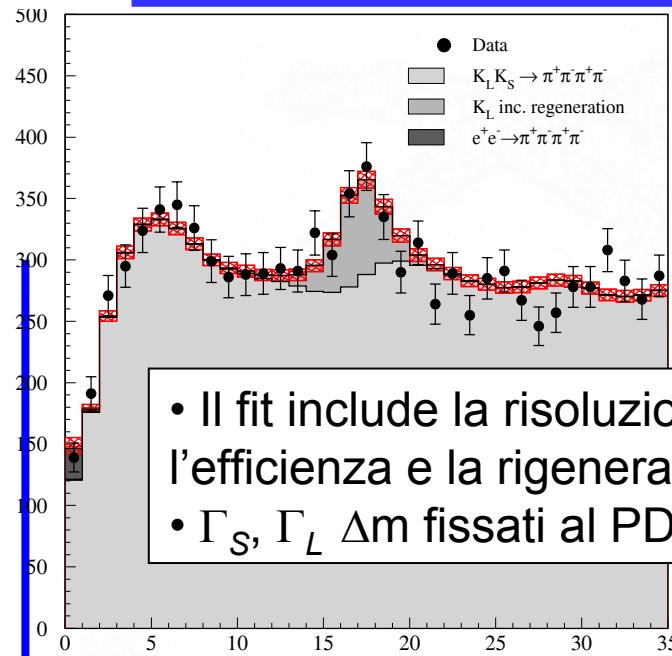


La maggiore incertezza viene da η_+





$\phi \rightarrow K_S K_L \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+$: test della MQ



$$I(4\pi; \Delta t) = \frac{N}{2} \left[\left| \langle 4\pi | K^0 \bar{K}^0(\Delta t) \rangle \right|^2 + \left| \langle 4\pi | \bar{K}^0 K^0(\Delta t) \rangle \right|^2 - (1 - \zeta_{0\bar{0}}) \cdot 2\Re \left(\langle 4\pi | K^0 \bar{K}^0(\Delta t) \rangle \langle 4\pi | \bar{K}^0 K^0(\Delta t) \rangle^* \right) \right]$$

Parametro di decoerenza:

$$\zeta_{0\bar{0}} = 0 \rightarrow \text{QM}$$

$$\zeta_{0\bar{0}} = 1 \rightarrow \text{Decoerenza totale}$$

Risultato di KLOE [PLB 642(2006) 315] :

$$\zeta_{0\bar{0}} = (1.0 \pm 2.1_{\text{STAT}} \pm 0.4_{\text{SYST}}) \times 10^{-6}$$

Con 2.5 fb^{-1} : $\pm 0.8_{\text{STAT}} \times 10^{-6}$

From CPLEAR data, Bertlmann et al.
(PR D60 (1999) 114032) obtain:

$$\zeta_{0\bar{0}} = 0.4 \pm 0.7$$

Nel sistema del mesone B, BELLE
(quant-ph/0702267)

$$\zeta_{0\bar{0}}^B = 0.029 \pm 0.057$$



KLOE ha ricavato nuovi risultati preliminari su:

- $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow e^+ e^- (\gamma)) < 2.1 \times 10^{-8}$ @ 90% CL
- $\text{BR} (K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (2.35 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-6}$
- $K_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu \gamma$ da cui $R = (0.92 \pm 0.02_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.02_{\text{syst}})\%$,
- Fattore di forma di $K_{L\mu 3}$: $\lambda_0 = (15.6 \pm 1.8_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.9_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$
- KLOE è in grado di verificare possibili violazioni di CPT e della MQ;
- Le misure di KLOE saranno ulteriormente migliorate dall'analisi completa dei 2.5 fb^{-1} di dati acquisiti



The end . . .