



# ***New Results on Kaon Decays from KTeV and NA48***

**Rainer Wanke**

Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz

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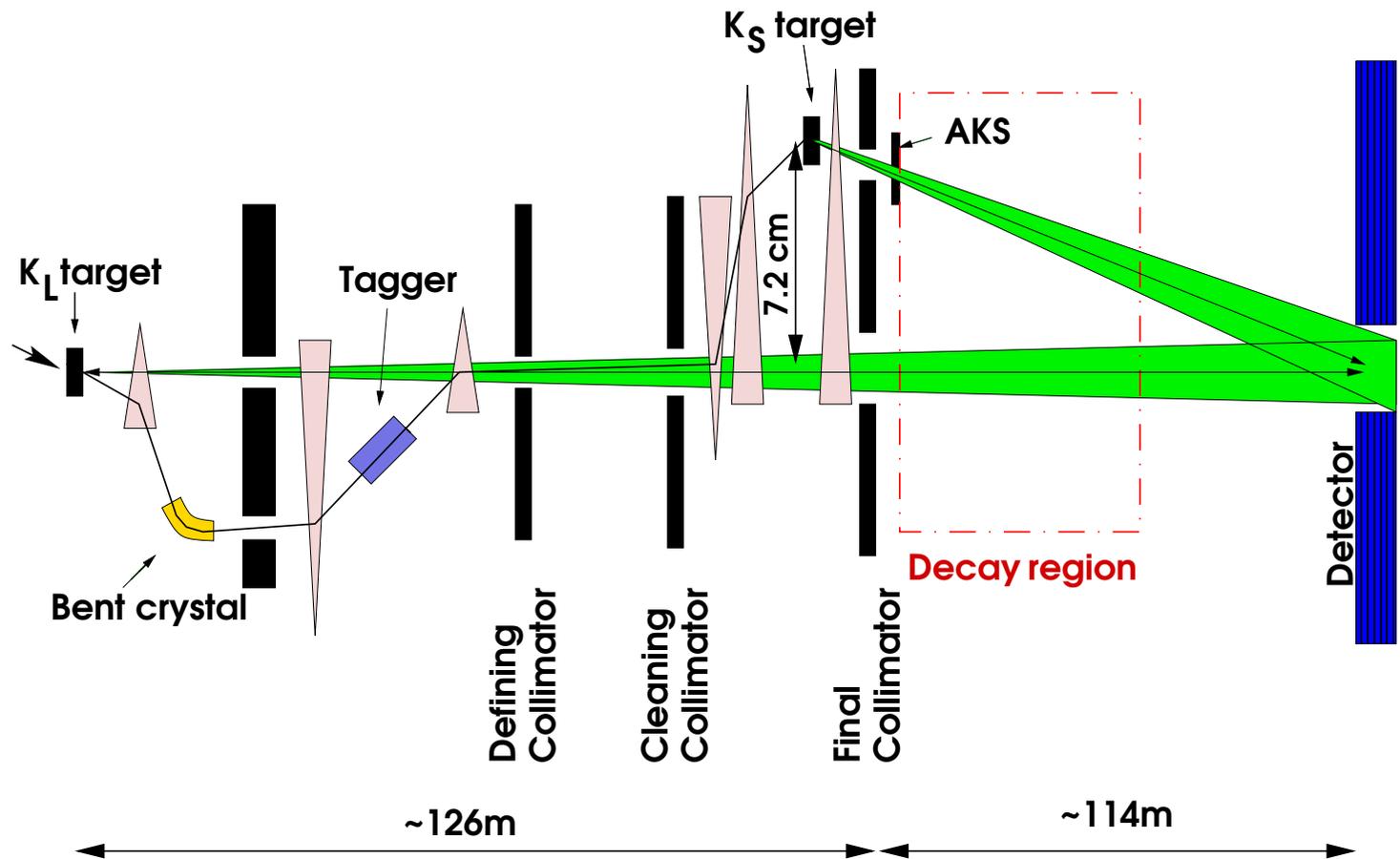
Zeuthen, June 27, 2003

- Direct **CP Violation**
  - Results on  $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$
- Rare  $K_L$  Decays
  - Measurement of  $K_L \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-/\mu^+\mu^-e^+e^-$
  - Search for **direct CP violation** in  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0e^+e^-$
- Rare  $K_S$  Decays
  - First observation of  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0e^+e^-$
  - Search for **CP violation** in  $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$
  - ChPT Tests from  $K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ,  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$
- $K^\pm$  Decays
  - Current NA48 program
- Summary



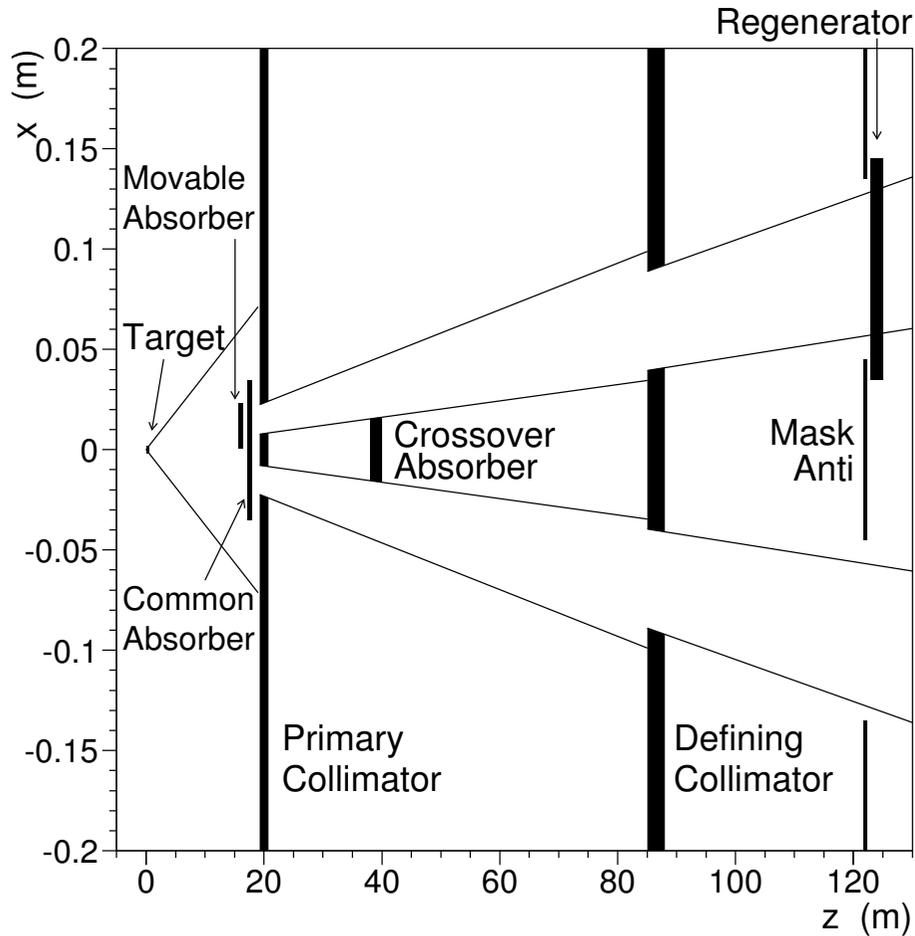
# The Experiments

# NA48 Beam-Line



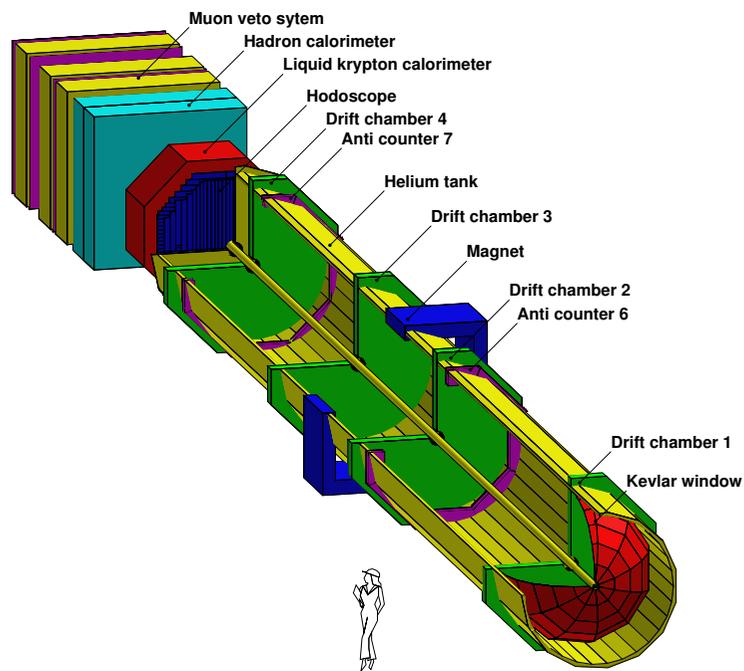
- Simultaneous beams of  $K_L$  and  $K_S$ .
- Same interaction point in the detector.  
( $K_S$  identification by *proton tagging*.)

# KTeV Beam-Line

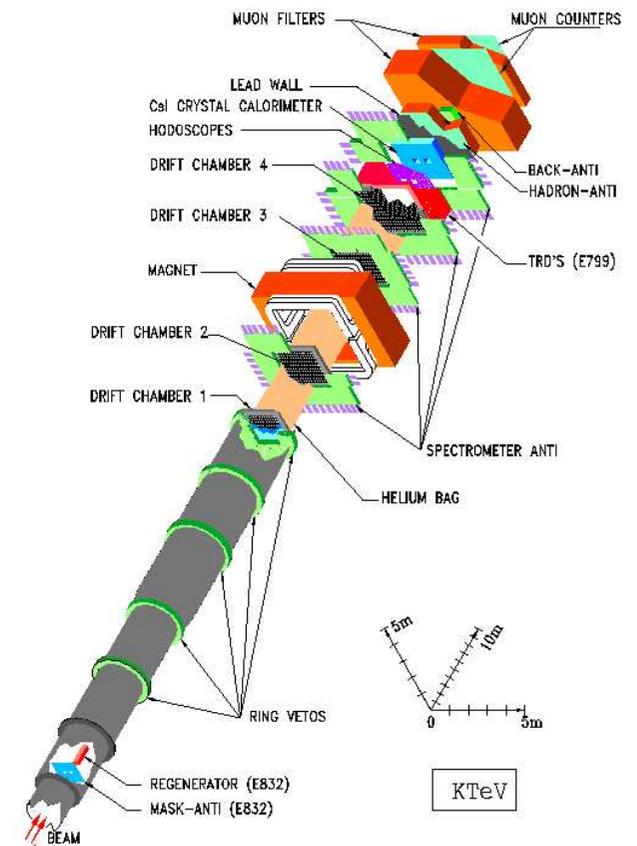


- Simultaneous beams of  $K_L$  and  $K_S$ .
- Regenerator before the decay volume ( $\rightarrow K_S$  beam).
- $K_L$ ,  $K_S$  beams divergent  $\rightarrow K_S$  identification by extrapolated line-of-flight.

## NA48:



## KTeV:

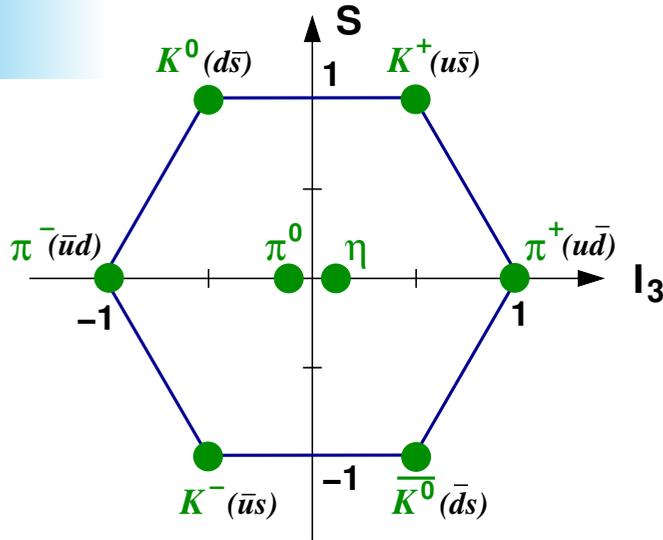




# **Direct CP Violation**

## **Measurement of $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$**

# K Mesons



$$\underline{K^+, K^-}: (\bar{s}u), (s\bar{u})$$

$$\text{Lifetime: } 1.24 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$\underline{K^0, \bar{K}^0}: (\bar{s}d), (sd\bar{d})$$

$$\text{Lifetimes: } K_S: 0.89 \times 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

$$K_L: 5.17 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

- Flavor eigenstates  $|K^0\rangle, |\bar{K}^0\rangle$   
different from CP eigenstates  $|K_1\rangle, |K_2\rangle$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CP } |K^0\rangle = |\bar{K}^0\rangle \\ \text{CP } |\bar{K}^0\rangle = |K^0\rangle \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |K_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|K^0\rangle + |\bar{K}^0\rangle) \quad \text{CP} = +1 \\ |K_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|K^0\rangle - |\bar{K}^0\rangle) \quad \text{CP} = -1 \end{array} \right.$$

- CP  $|\pi\pi\rangle = +1 \Rightarrow$  Decay  $K_2 \rightarrow \pi\pi$  **CP-forbidden**

$$\tau(K_L) \sim 600 \times \tau(K_S)$$

# Indirect CP Violation

- Indirect CP Violation: (Christenson, Cronin, Fitch, Turlay, 1964)

Mass/Decay eigenstates  $|K_L\rangle$ ,  $|K_S\rangle$  contain small admixture of  $|K_1\rangle$  or  $|K_2\rangle$ , resp.:

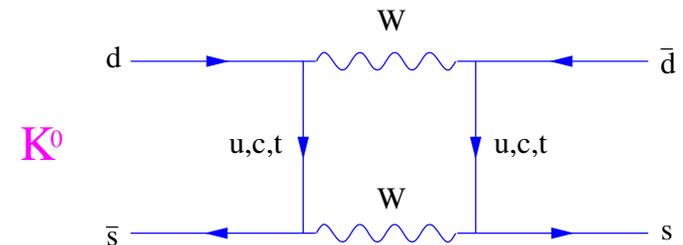
$$\begin{aligned} |K_L\rangle &\propto |K_2\rangle + \epsilon |K_1\rangle \\ |K_S\rangle &\propto |K_1\rangle + \epsilon |K_2\rangle \end{aligned} \quad |\epsilon| = (2.28 \pm 0.02) \times 10^{-3}$$

$\Rightarrow K_L \rightarrow \pi\pi$  **indirectly** via  $\epsilon$  contribution of  $K_1$

- Standard model:

Complex phase in CKM matrix responsible for CP violation

$K^0 \bar{K}^0$  oscillations via box diagrams.



- Other possibility:

Transitions  $K^0 \rightarrow \bar{K}^0$  and  $\bar{K}^0 \rightarrow K^0$  via “super weak” interaction.

# Direct CP Violation

## ■ Direct CP violation:

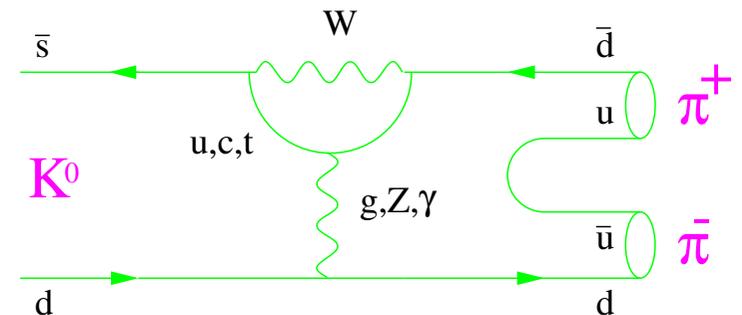
$K_2 \rightarrow \pi\pi$  **directly** (not via  $K_1$  admixture)

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(K^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi) \neq \Gamma(\overline{K}^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi)$$

Strength:  $\rightarrow$  Parameter  $\epsilon'$  ( $\sim \mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$ )

## ■ Standard model:

Decay via **penguin diagrams**.



$\Rightarrow$  Different for  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  und  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ !

# Measurement of $\epsilon'$

- **Amplitude ratios** for  $K_{L,S} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- / \pi^0 \pi^0$ :

( $\epsilon' \ll \epsilon$ )

$$\eta_{+-} = |\eta_{+-}| e^{i\phi_{+-}} = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)}{A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} \simeq \epsilon + \epsilon'$$
$$\eta_{00} = |\eta_{00}| e^{i\phi_{00}} = \frac{A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)}{A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)} \simeq \epsilon - 2\epsilon'$$

- Measurement of  $\epsilon'$ : Build **double ratio**

$$R \equiv \frac{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)}{\Gamma(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)} / \frac{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} \simeq 1 - 6 \times \text{Re} \left( \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} \right)$$

Analysis principle: simple **counting experiment**

Statistically limited by  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$  decays.

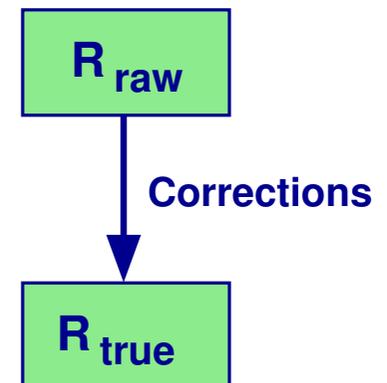
NA48 (total):  $5 \times 10^6$   $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$

KTeV (96/97):  $3.4 \times 10^6$   $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$  (1999: again as much)

Systematic effects:

Corrections on “raw” double ratio  $R_{\text{raw}}$ :

- Trigger inefficiencies
- Reconstruction inefficiencies
- **Detector acceptances**
- Background from  $K_{e3}$ ,  $K_{\mu3}$ ,  
 $K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$
- Accidentally overlapping events
- ...



## Main correction:

Detector acceptance is function of kaon lifetime

→  $K_S$  and  $K_L$  have different acceptances.

## NA48: Weighting

Weight  $K_L$  events with  $\tau(K_S)$ .

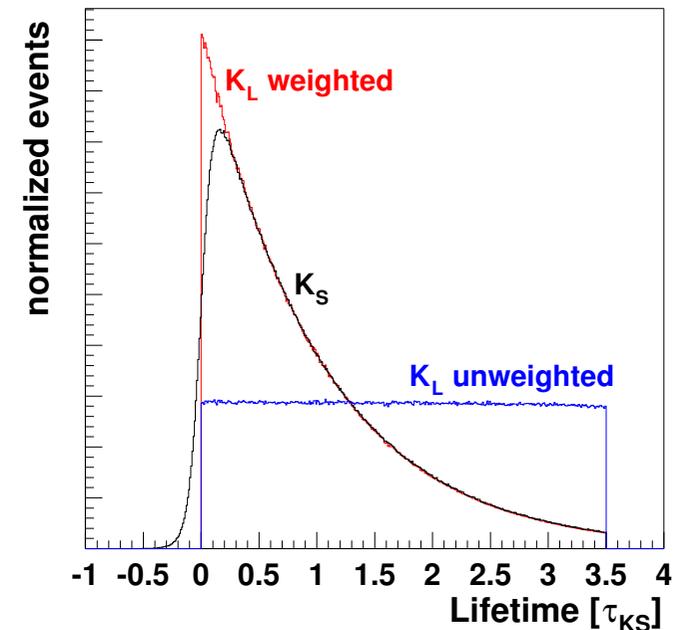
- Acceptance differences only from beam geometry.

$$\Delta\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) \approx 3.7 \times 10^{-4}$$

- Loss of 70% of  $K_L$  statistics.

## KTeV: Monte Carlo correction

- Full statistics can be used.
- Acceptance correction:  $\Delta\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) \approx 80 \times 10^{-4}$



# $\epsilon'/\epsilon$ : **Systematics**

## Systematic uncertainties on $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ [ $10^{-4}$ ]:

	<b>NA48 (2001)</b>	<b>KTeV (96/97)</b>
Trigger efficiency	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 0.6$
$\pi^+\pi^-$ reconstruction	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.3$
$\pi^0\pi^0$ reconstruction	$\pm 0.9$	$\pm 1.5$
Background	$\pm 0.7$	$\pm 1.1$
Accidental activity	$\pm 0.6$	—
$K_S$ tagging	$\pm 0.7$	—
Acceptance	$\pm 0.7$	$\pm 0.9$
MC statistics	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 0.6$
Fit procedure	—	$\pm 0.3$
<b>Total</b>	<b><math>\pm 1.8</math></b>	<b><math>\pm 2.4</math></b>

# $\epsilon'/\epsilon$ : Results

## $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ :

NA48, only 2001:  $(13.7 \pm 2.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.9_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-4}$  (published July 2002)

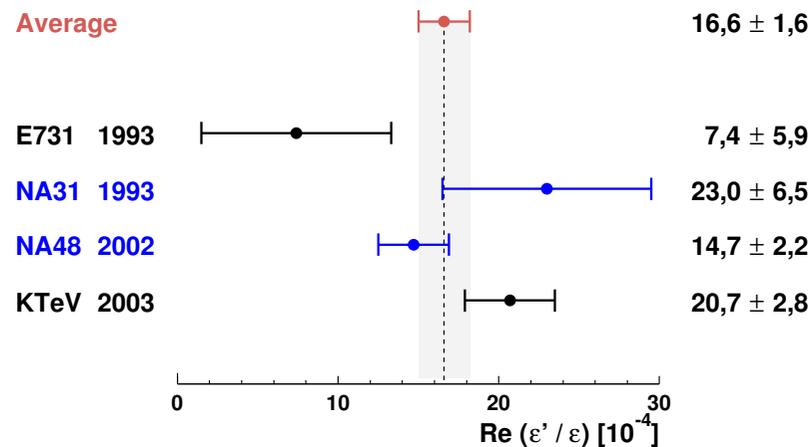
97–2001:  $(14.7 \pm 1.4_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.7_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-4}$

KTeV, 96/97:  $(20.7 \pm 1.5_{\text{stat}} \pm 2.4_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-4}$  (published Jan 2003)

World average:

$$\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) = (16.6 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$$

$(\chi^2/d.o.f. = 6.3/3)$



# $\epsilon'/\epsilon$ : Predictions

Theoretical predictions of  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$  notoriously difficult.

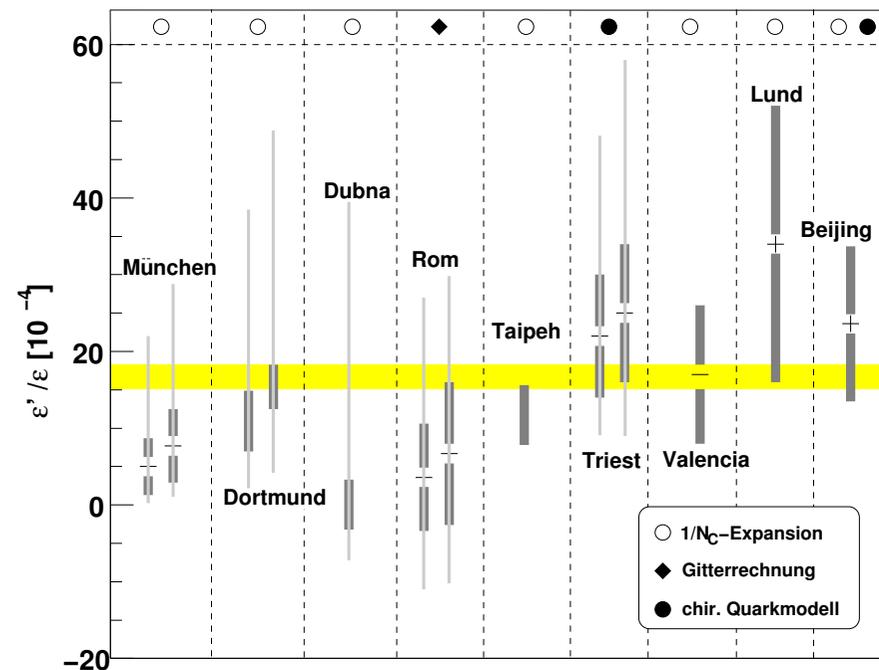
$$\epsilon' \propto \frac{\text{Re } A_2}{(\text{Re } A_0)^2} \left( \underbrace{\frac{\text{Re } A_2}{\text{Re } A_0} \text{Im } A_0}_{\sim \text{QCD penguin}} - \underbrace{\text{Im } A_2}_{\sim \text{EW penguin}} \right)$$

$A_0$ :  $I=0$  amplitude

$A_2$ :  $I=2$  amplitude

- Long range contributions dominate.
- QCD- and EW penguin almost cancel.
- Strong dependence from *strange quark mass* and other parameters.

⇒ Measured value within uncertainties.





# Rare $K_L$ Decays

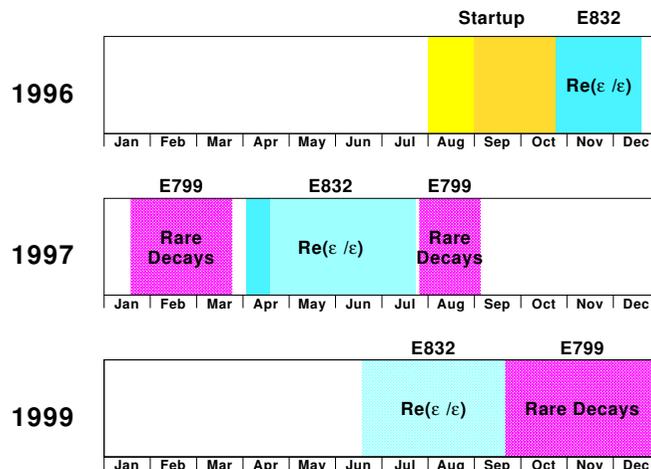
# Rare $K_L$ and $K_S$ Decays

## Main interests:

- Further understanding and search for **CP violation**.
- Understanding of the **weak vertex structure**  
 $\implies$  **Chiral Perturbation Theory (ChPT)**

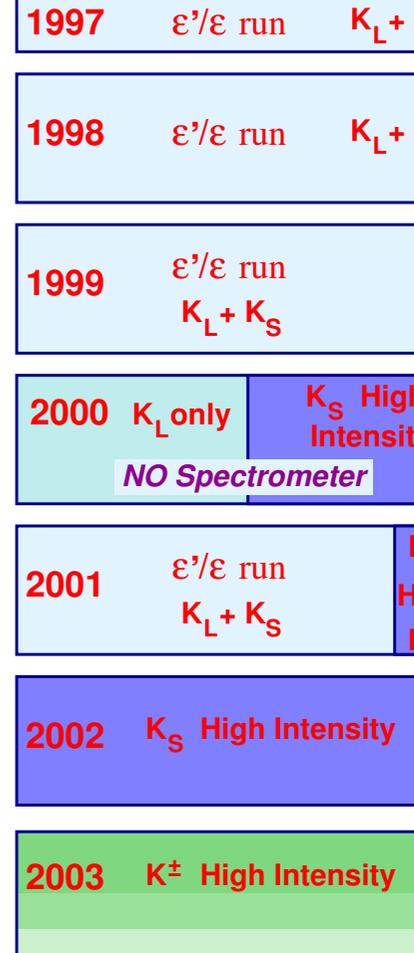
## KTeV:

- *Rare-Decay* run periods for  $K_L$  decays.
- Low  $K_S$  statistics



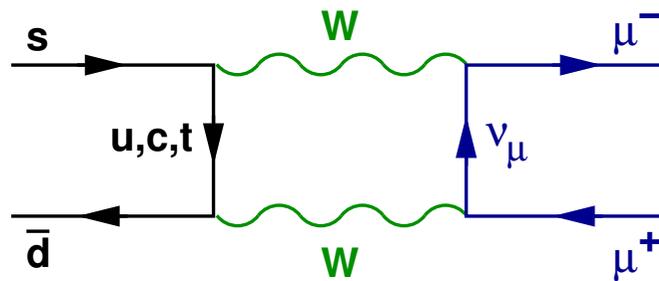
## NA48:

- $K_L$  decays from  $\epsilon'$  runs.
- Special  $K_S$  runs with high intensity.

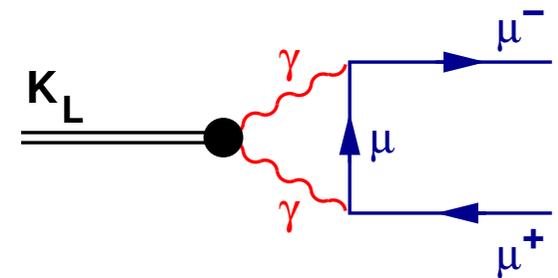


# $K_L \rightarrow l^+ l^- l^+ l^-$ Decays

- Interest in  $K_L \rightarrow 4$  leptons because of  $K_L \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^{(*)}$  form factor  
 $\Rightarrow$  Long distance contribution to  $K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ .



Short distance contribution

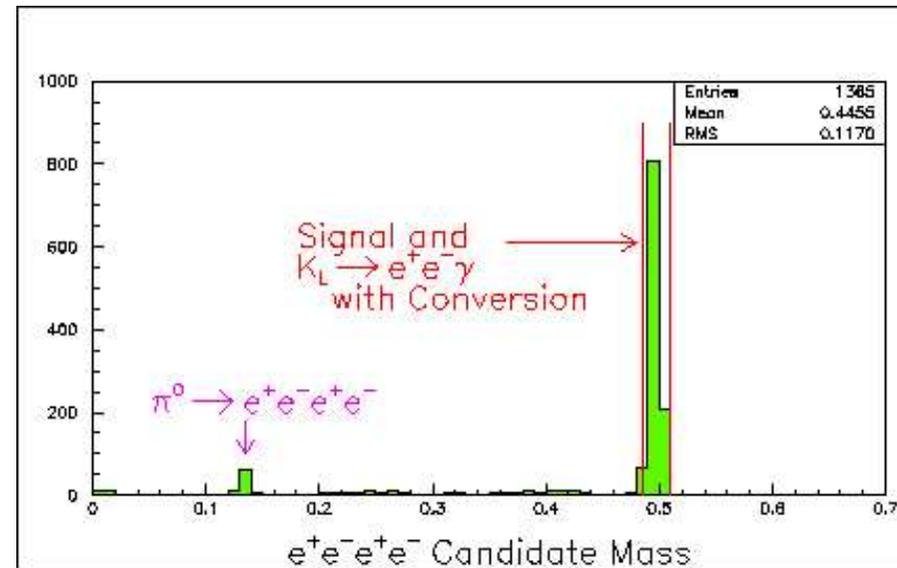


Long distance contribution

- $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- e^+ e^-$ ,  $K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-$  best suited  
 (but low branching fractions)
- Also: Angle between  $l^+ l^- - l^+ l^-$  decay planes gives CP value  
 $\Rightarrow$  Limit on CP violation in  $K_L \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^{(*)}$  decays
- KTeV:** 97 and 99 data analyzed  $\rightarrow$  Full KTeV data set

# Measurement of $K_L \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$

- Full 97 and 99 KTeV data sample:  
**1056 events observed**
- Background expectation:  
**5 events from**  
 $K_L \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma$  + conversion



$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-) = (4.07 \pm 0.12_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.11_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.16_{\text{norm}}) \times 10^{-8}$$

*(KTeV, preliminary)*

- Form factor evaluation in progress.
- **NA48**: Analysis in progress, but less statistical power.

# Measurement of $K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-$

■  $K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-$  even more rare than  $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- e^+ e^-$

■ Combined **97** and **99 KTeV** statistics:

**132 signal events**

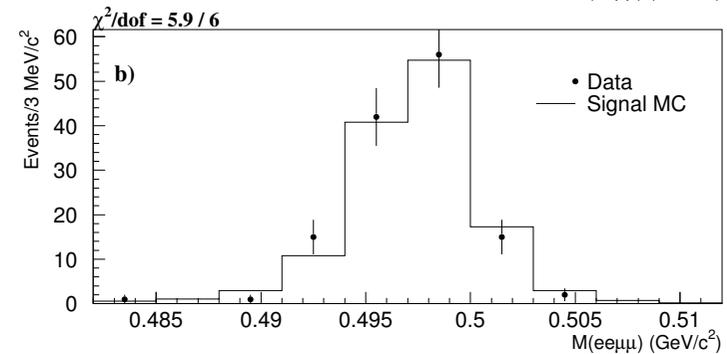
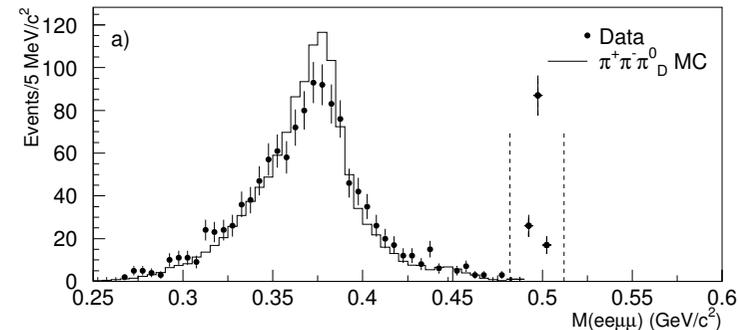
(0.8 expected background)



$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- e^+ e^-) = (2.69 \pm 0.24_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.12_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-9}$$

■ Form factor measurement agrees with other  $K_L \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^{(*)}$  modes (but low statistics).

■ No evidence for CP violation in  $K_L \rightarrow \gamma^* \gamma^{(*)}$ .



# Search for $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

Three amplitudes contribute to  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ :

## ■ Direct CP violating:

Proportional to  $\eta$  or

$$\text{Im}(\lambda_t) = \text{Im}(V_{td}V_{ts}^*) = \eta A^2 \lambda^5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)_{\text{direct CPV}} \sim \text{few} \times 10^{-12}$$

## ■ Indirect CP violating:

$$\Rightarrow \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)_{\text{indirect CPV}} = |\epsilon|^2 \frac{\tau_L}{\tau_S} \times \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)$$

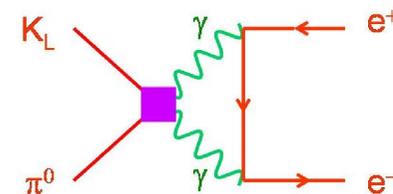
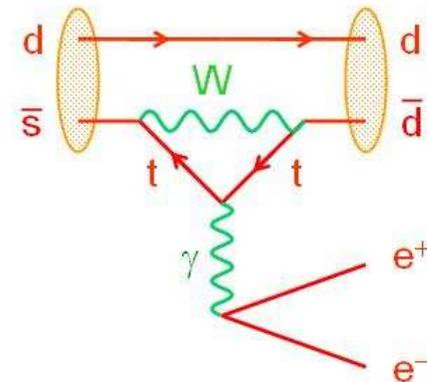
... in 5 minutes ...

## ■ CP conserving:

Determined by  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ .

Measurements from **KTeV** and **NA48**:

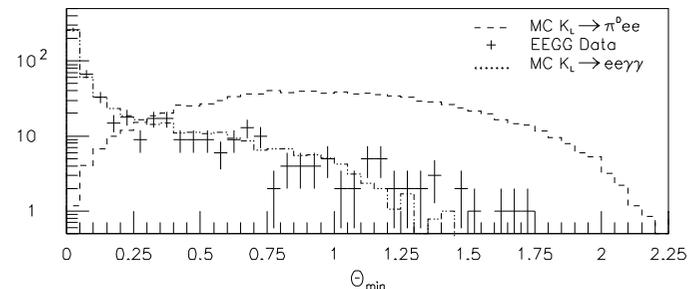
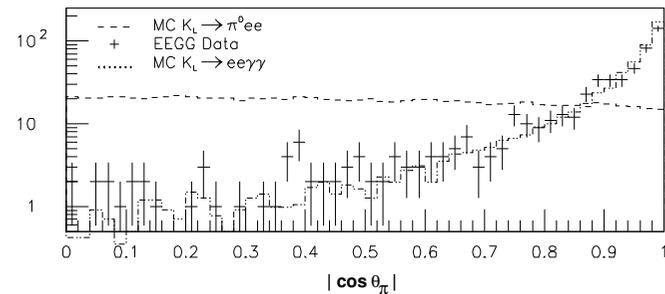
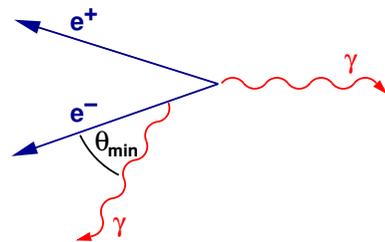
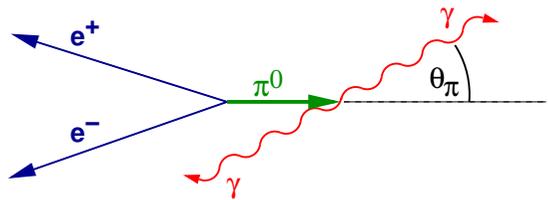
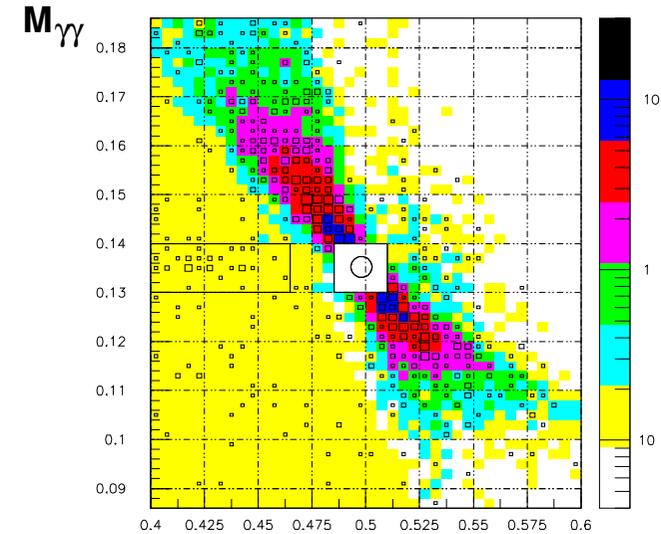
$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)_{\text{CP cons.}} = (0.5 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-12}$$



# KTeV: Search for $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

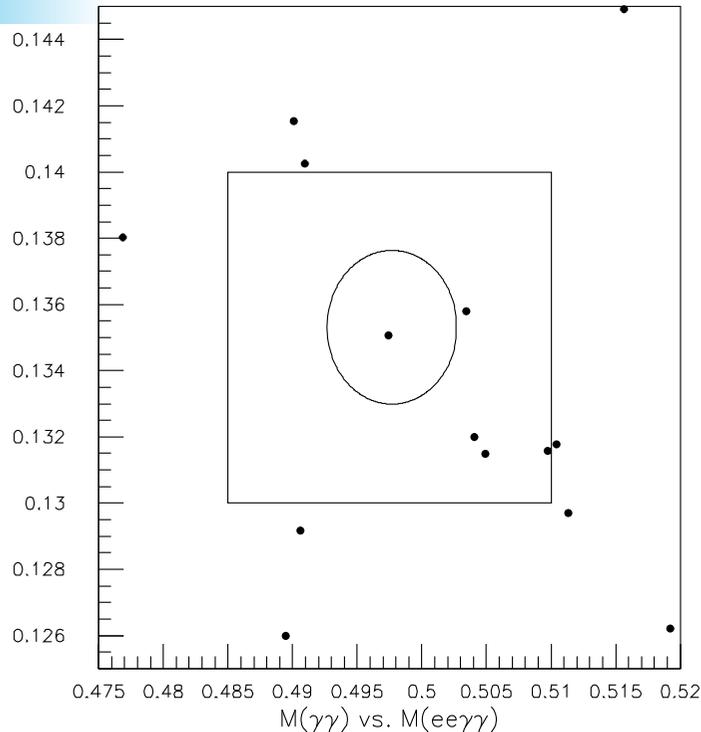
**Main Background:**  $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$

- Same signature if  $m_{\gamma\gamma} \approx m_{\pi^0}$
- $\text{Br} \sim 6 \times 10^{-7}$
- Suppressed with kinematic cuts on photon angles.



# KTeV: Search for $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

## KTeV 1999 data sample



## KTeV 1999 data:

1 event observed in signal box

Expected background:  $0.99 \pm 0.35$  events

(mostly  $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ )



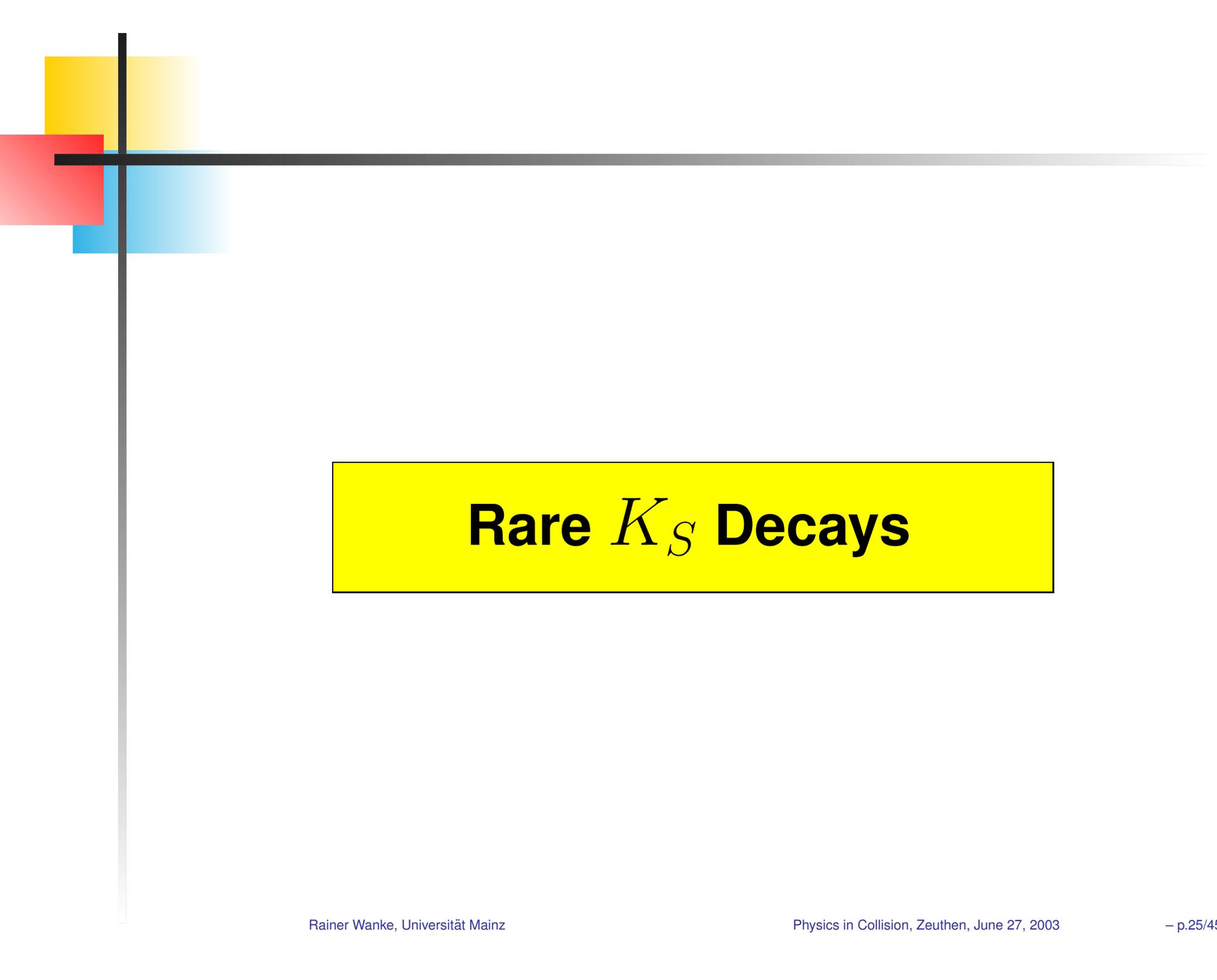
$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 3.5 \times 10^{-10}$$

(1999, preliminary)

Published result on 97 data:  $\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 5.1 \times 10^{-10}$

⇒ Combined limit:  $\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 2.8 \times 10^{-10}$

(full KTeV data set, preliminary)



# Rare $K_S$ Decays

# NA48 Data Taking Periods for Rare

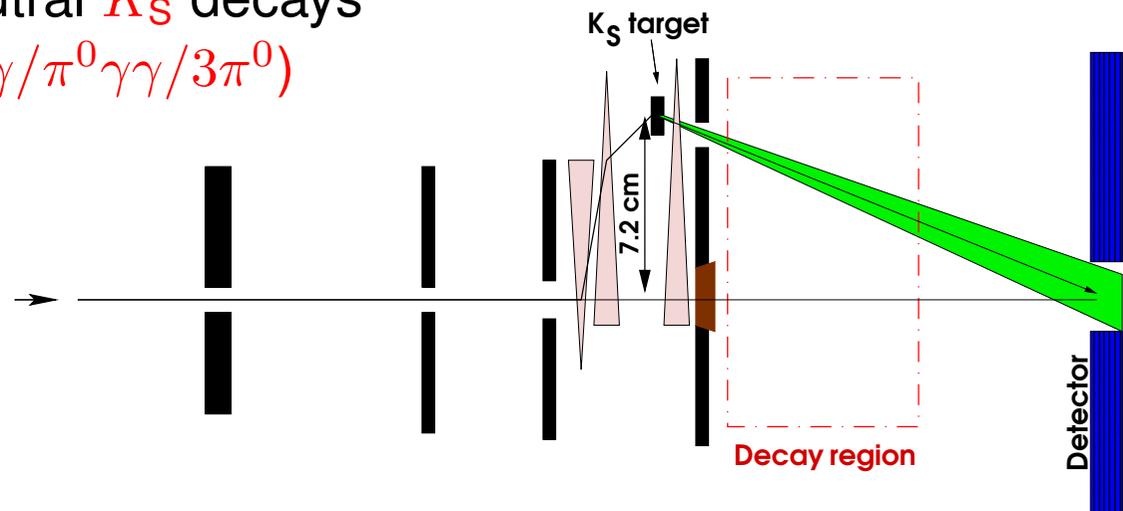
## $K_S$ Decays

2000:

- No drift chambers.
- One half of run-period pure  $K_L$  beam  
⇒ Systematics for  $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$
- One half of run-period high-intensity  $K_S$  target beam  
⇒ Rare neutral  $K_S$  decays  
( $K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma/\pi^0\gamma\gamma/3\pi^0$ )

2002:

- **NA48/1 experiment**
- Rare  $K_S$  decays  
(Total flux:  $4 \times 10^{10} K_S$ )
- Rare neutral **hyperon** decays  
(e.g.  $\Xi^0$  beta decay)



# Measurement of $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

## Theoretical prediction:

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = (5 - 50) \times 10^{-9} \quad (\text{Ecker, Pich, De Rafael})$$

## Connection to $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ :

Interference of **direct** and **indirect CP violating** amplitudes:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)_{\text{CP viol.}} \\ = \left( 15.3 a_s^2 \pm 6.8 \frac{\text{Im}(\lambda_t)}{10^{-4}} |a_s| + 2.8 \left( \frac{\text{Im}(\lambda_t)}{10^{-4}} \right)^2 \right) \times 10^{-12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = 5 \times 10^{-9} |a_s|^2 \implies \text{determines } |a_s|$$

## Experiment: $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ so far not observed.

Best limit:  $\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 1.4 \times 10^{-7}$  (NA48, 2-day test run 1999)

# Analysis of $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$

## Strategy:

- Signal region ( $2.5 \sigma_{m_K} \times 2.5 \sigma_{m_{\pi^0}}$ ) and control region ( $6 \sigma_{m_K} \times 6 \sigma_{m_{\pi^0}}$ ) masked.
- Study backgrounds with data and MC simulation
  - fix analysis cuts
- Unmask control region → check background estimate
- Unmask signal region  $\implies$  **Result**

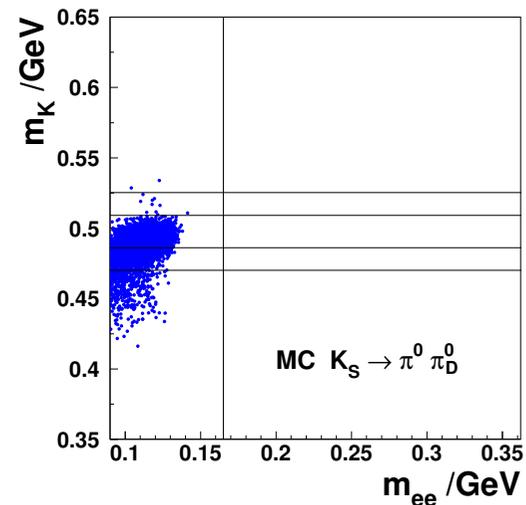
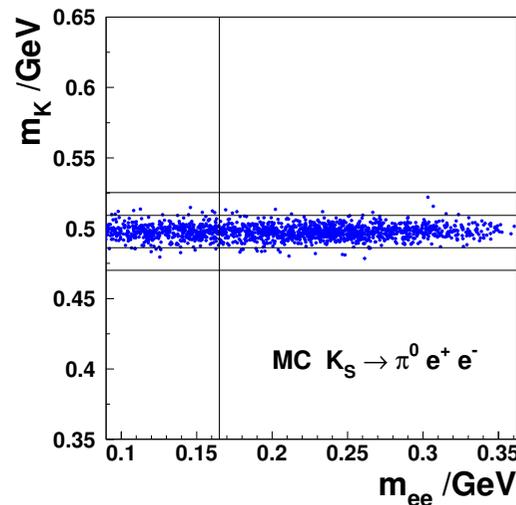
## Backgrounds:

- $K_S$  decays:  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0$  (+ conversions),  $K_S \rightarrow \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0 \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0, \dots$
- $K_L$  decays:  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ ,  $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma, \dots$
- $\Xi^0$  decays:  $\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(p \pi^-) \pi^0$ ,  $\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Lambda(p e^- \nu) \pi^0, \dots$
- **Overlapping fragments** of two decays

# Backgrounds to $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ (I)

Main background from  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0$  ( $\pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ ):

- About  $3 \times 10^8$   $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0$  decays in fiducial volume.
- Indistinguishable if one soft photon is lost, but  $m_{ee} \leq m_{\pi^0}$ :



- Require conservatively:  $m_{ee} > 165 \text{ MeV}$ 
  - ⇒ No remaining background from  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0$   
but:  $\sim 50\%$  loss in acceptance

# Backgrounds to $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ (II)

## Significant contributions to the background:

Remaining background:

- $K_S \rightarrow \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0 \pi_{\text{Dalitz}}^0$  with two lost soft electrons

→ Reject events with both  $m_{e\gamma} < 165 \text{ MeV}$

0.007 events

- $K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma \gamma$

→ Irreducible for  $m_{\gamma\gamma} = m_{\pi^0}$ , but well-known

0.075 events

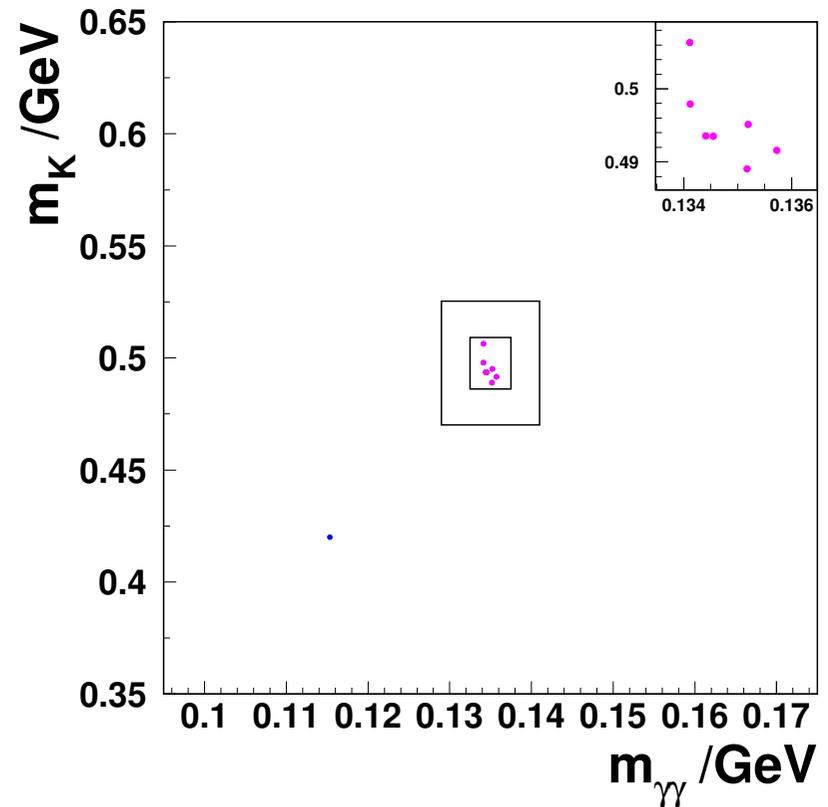
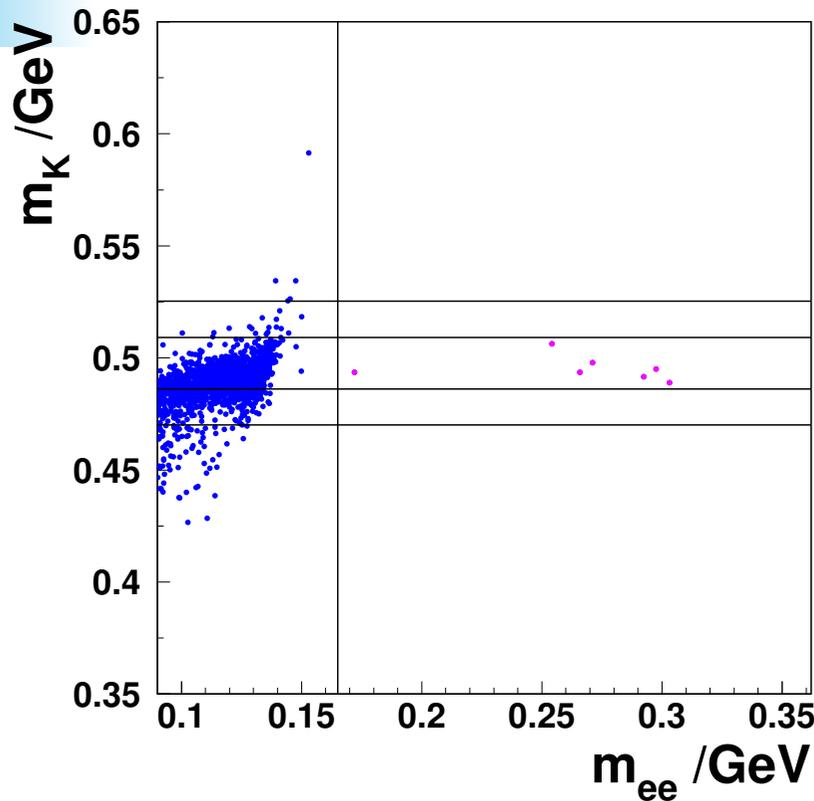
- Overlapping fragments of  $\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu$  and  $\pi^0 \pi^0 (\pi^0)$

0.069 events

⇒ Total background estimation:

**0.15<sup>+0.05</sup><sub>-0.03</sub> events**

# Result on $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$



⇒ **7 events** in signal region (0.15 expected background)

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)_{m_{ee} > 165 \text{ MeV}} = (3.0^{+1.5}_{-1.2 \text{ stat}} \pm 0.2_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-9}$$

(preliminary)

# Implications from $Br(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)$

- Extrapolation to all  $m_{ee}$ :

Matrix element from D'Ambrosio *et al* (JHEP 08 (1998) 004) with form factor = 1:

$$Br(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = (5.8_{-2.3}^{+2.8} \text{stat} \pm 0.3_{\text{syst}} \pm 0.8_{\text{theo}}) \times 10^{-9}$$

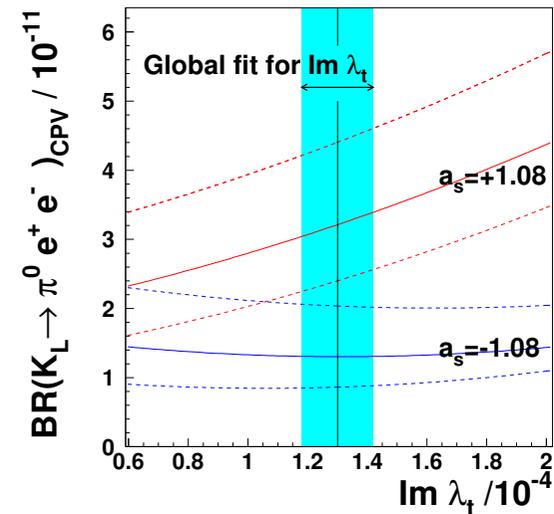
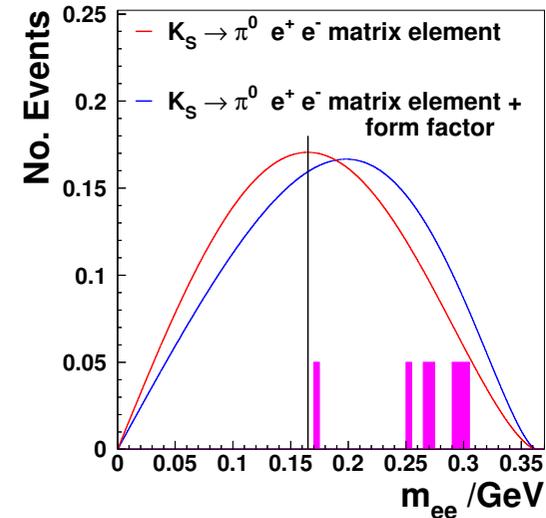
- $Br(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = 5 \times 10^{-9} |a_s|^2$

$$\Rightarrow |a_s| = 1.08_{-0.21}^{+0.26}$$

- With  $Im(\lambda_t) = (1.3 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4}$  (global fit):

$$Br(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-)_{\text{CP viol.}} = (\underbrace{17.7}_{\text{indirect}} \pm \underbrace{9.5}_{\text{interference}} + \underbrace{4.7}_{\text{direct}}) \times 10^{-12}$$

$\Rightarrow$  Indirect CPV dominates  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ !



# 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 and some other assumptions):

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

⇒ 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):

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

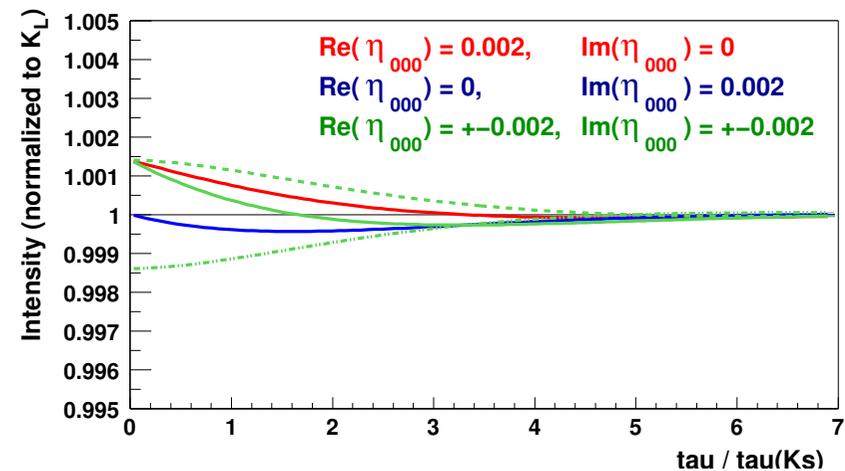
# Search for $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow$  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

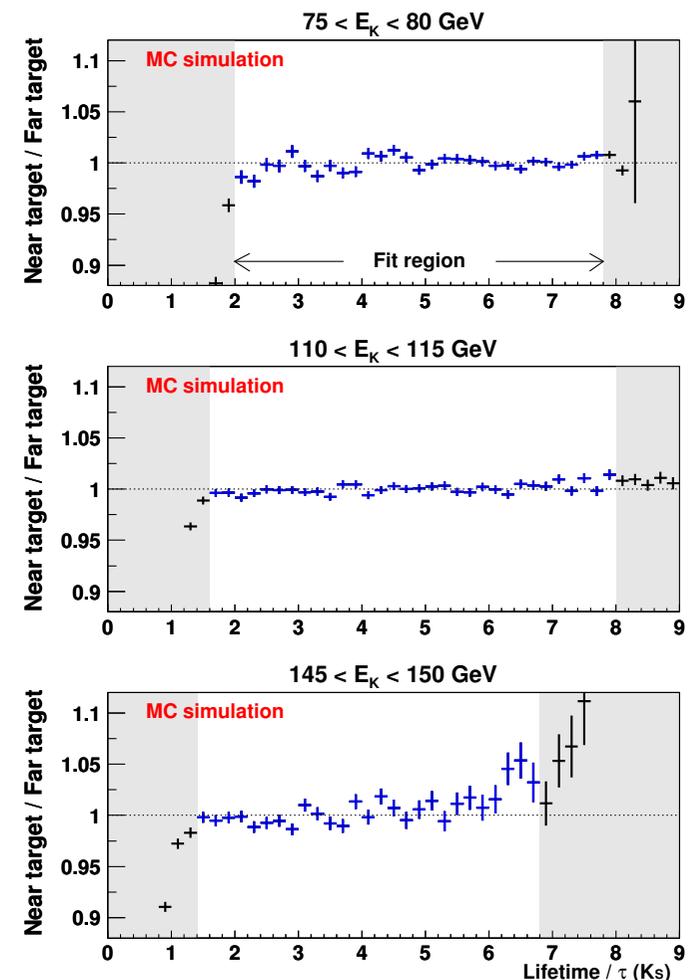
⇒ Ideal environment for neutral decays!

Two different set-ups:

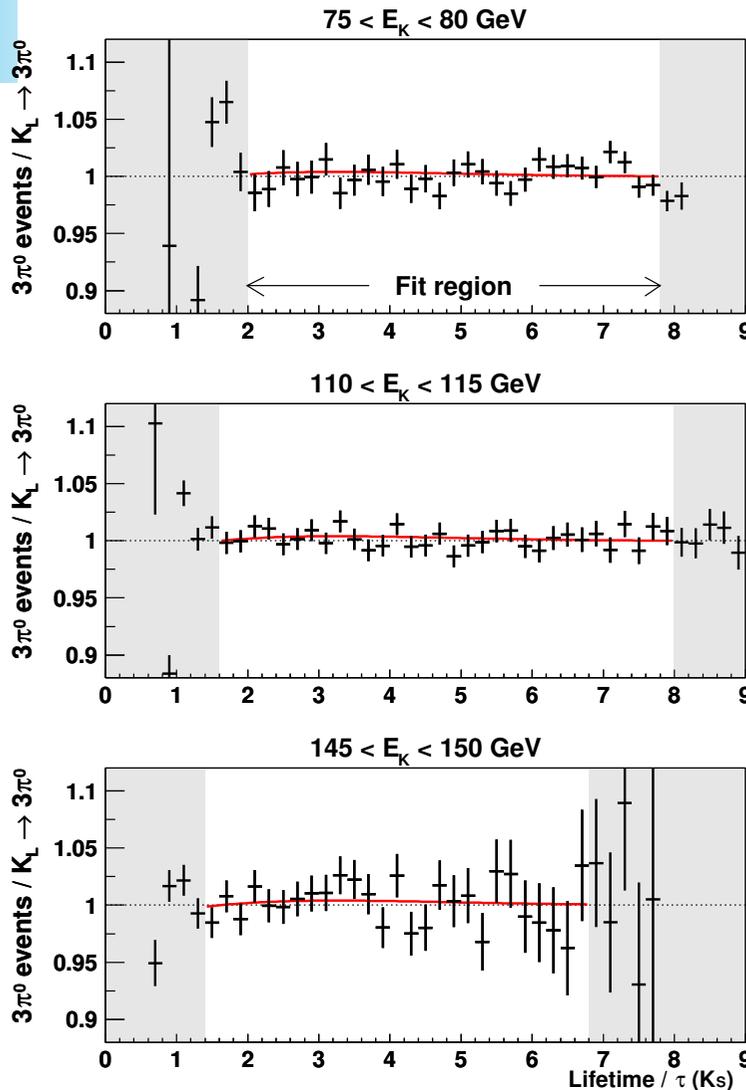
- Far-target  $K_L$  run for  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$  systematics.
- Near-target  $K_S$  run for  $K_S$  high-intensity.

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.



# 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):

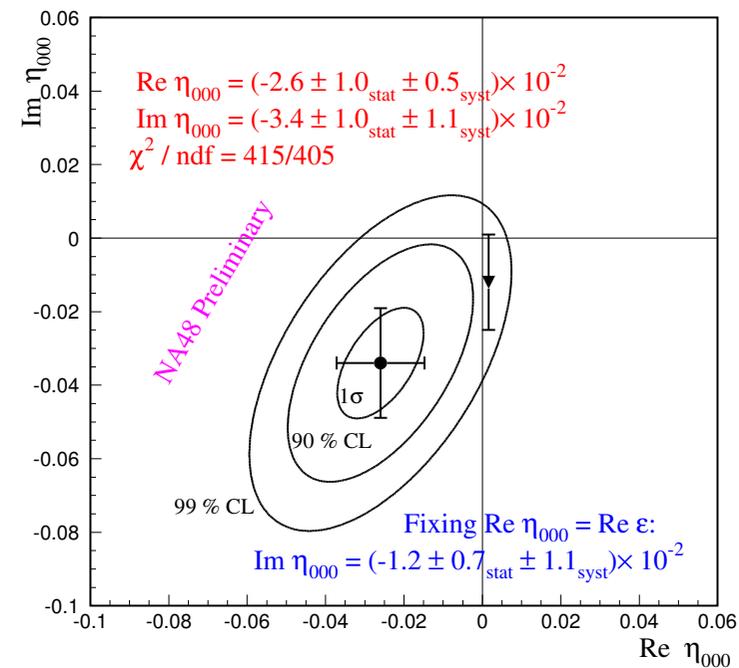
$$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = -0.012 \pm 0.007_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.011_{\text{sys}}$$

Branching fraction: *(preliminary)*

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

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

$\alpha_f$	$10^3 \times \text{Re}(\alpha_f)$	$10^3 \times \text{Im}(\alpha_f)$
$\alpha_{+-} = \eta_{+-} \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$	$1.136 \pm 0.013$	$1.071 \pm 0.013$
$\alpha_{00} = \eta_{00} \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$	$0.517 \pm 0.010$	$0.486 \pm 0.010$
$\alpha_{+-\gamma} = \eta_{+-\gamma} \text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma)$	$0.003 \pm 0.000$	$0.003 \pm 0.000$
$\alpha_{l3}$	$0.004 \pm 0.000$	$0.003 \pm 0.005$
$\alpha_{+-0} = \frac{\tau_S}{\tau_L} \eta_{+-0}^* \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$	$0.000 \pm 0.002$	$0.000 \pm 0.002$
$\alpha_{000} = \frac{\tau_S}{\tau_L} \eta_{000}^* \text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$	$0.029 \pm 0.040$	$-0.026 \pm 0.058$

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

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

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

# Chiral Perturbation Theory (ChPT)

Low momentum transfers:

Lagrange function  $\mathcal{L}_{QCD}$  cannot be directly computed from QCD.

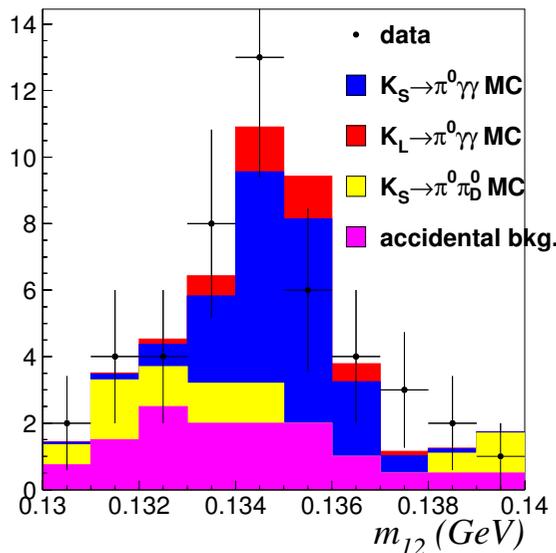
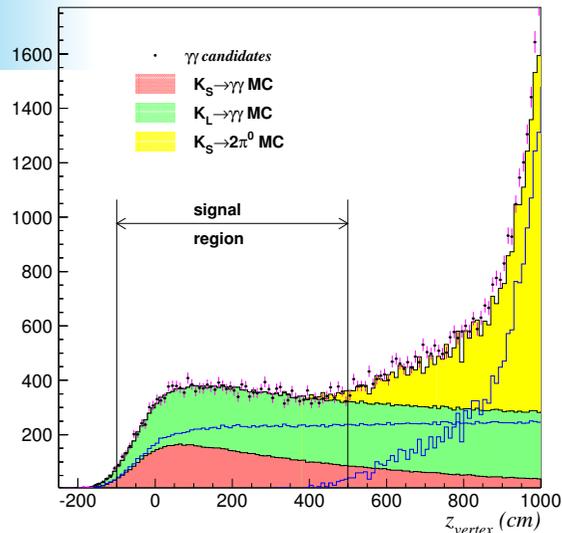
⇒ Introduce **effective Lagrangian**  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$

⇒ Expand in the meson momenta  
( $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ , ...)

Disadvantage: Expansion coefficients (*“effective couplings”*) cannot be computed and have to be measured.

- Different reactions can have same chiral couplings.
  - Predictions possible.
- But very many couplings for higher orders ( $\geq \mathcal{O}(p^6)$ ).
  - Cannot be calculated.

# Chiral Perturbation Theory Tests



## $K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ :

- $\mathcal{O}(p^2) = 0$ ,  $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$  known
- $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$  prediction:  $\text{Br} = 2.1 \times 10^{-6}$
- **NA48 (2000 data):**  $\sim 20000$   $\gamma\gamma$  events

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (2.78 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-6}$$

$\Rightarrow \approx 30\%$  contribution from  $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$

## $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma$ :

- Prediction (Ecker, Pich, De Rafael):  
 $\text{Br} = 3.8 \times 10^{-8}$  for  $z = m_{\gamma\gamma}^2 / m_K^2 > 0.2$
- **NA48 (2000 data):** 31  $\pi^0 \gamma\gamma$  candidates  
Background exp.:  $13.6 \pm 2.8$  events

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma\gamma)|_{z>0.2} = (4.9 \pm 1.6 \pm 0.8) \times 10^{-7}$$

(preliminary)

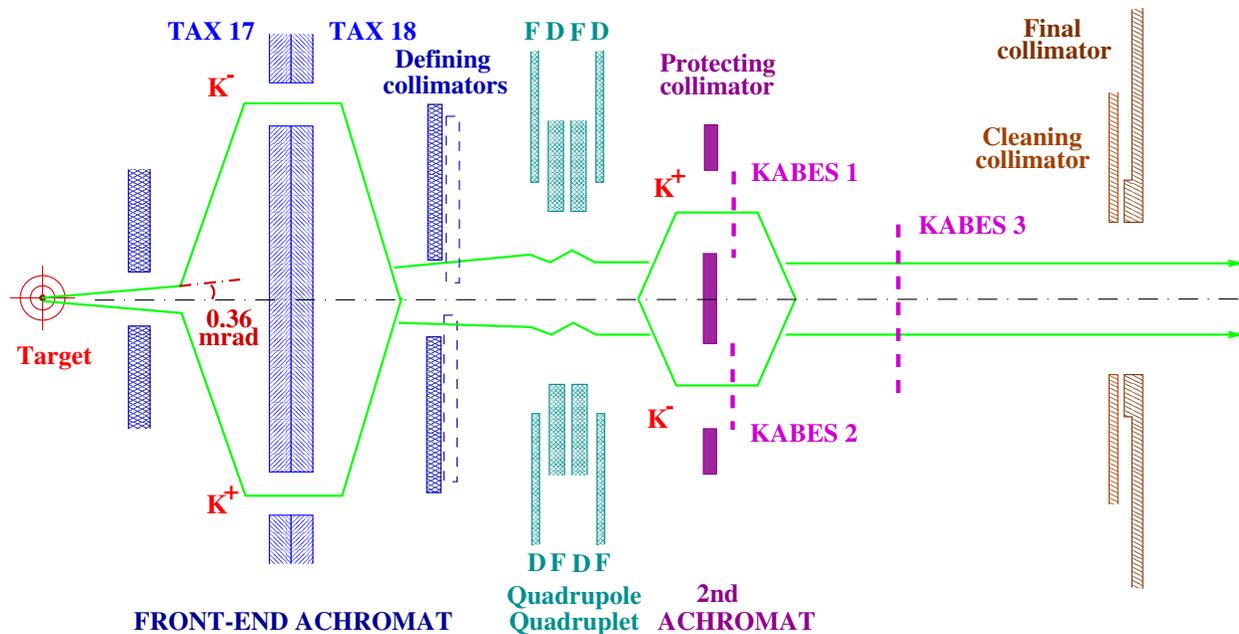


# NA48/2: $K^\pm$ Decays

# NA48/2: $K^\pm$ Decays

## NA48/2 experiment in 2003:

- High intensity data taking with simultaneous  $K^+$  and  $K^-$  beams.
- New beam spectrometer (Micromesh gas chambers)  
⇒  $K^\pm$  momentum resolution  $\sim 1\%$
- Expectation:  $\approx 3 \times 10^{11}$   $K^\pm$  decays in fiducial volume.



## Goals of NA48/2:

- **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

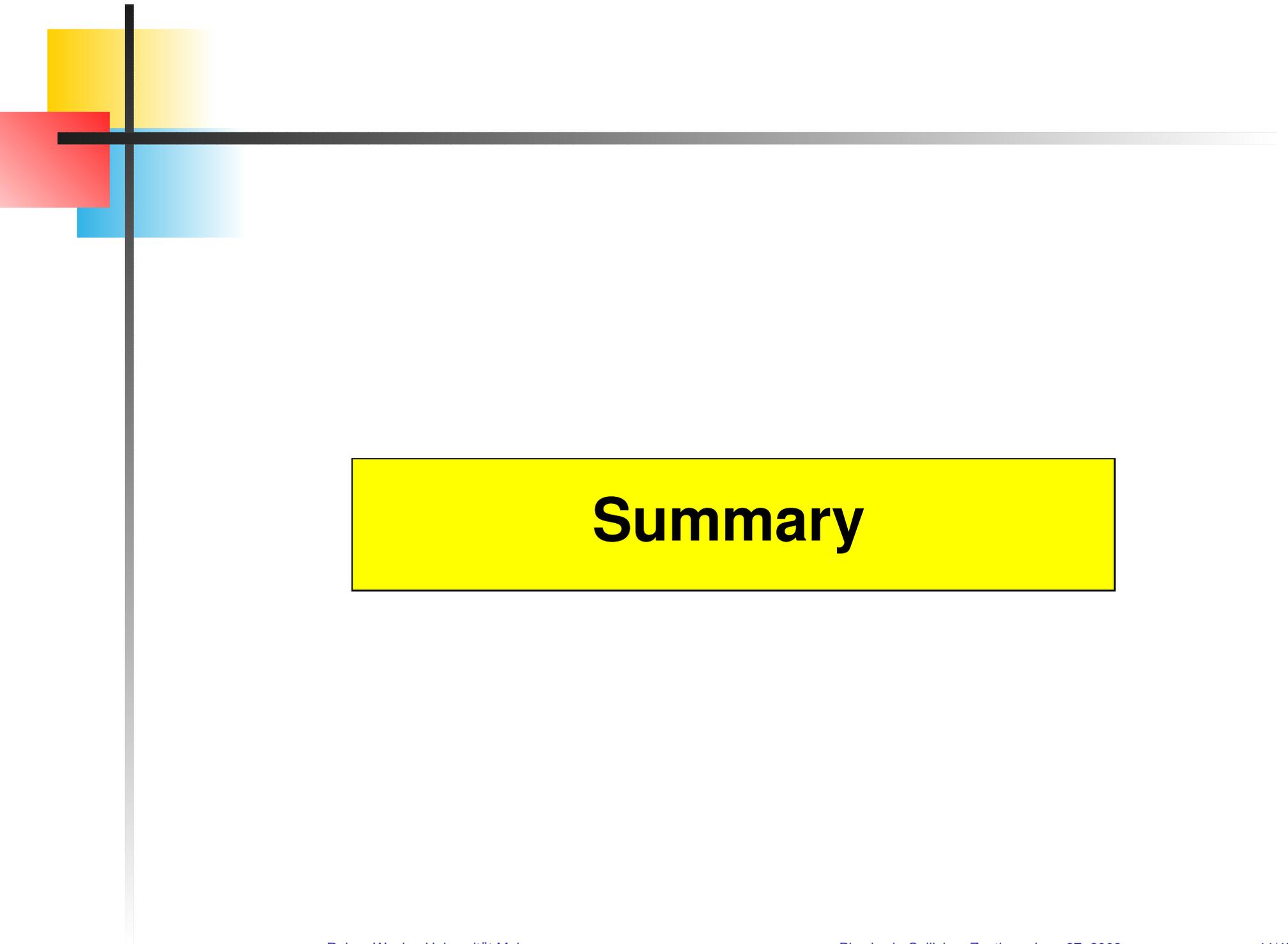
⇒ **Quark condensate**  $\langle 0 | \bar{q}q | 0 \rangle$ , fundamental parameter of ChPT:

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

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

⇒  $V_{us}$  **determination**

- Rare  $K^+$  decays



# Summary

Combined **NA48** and **KTeV** result on **direct CP violation**:

$$\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) = (16.6 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-4}$$

**Exciting and fruitful field of Rare Kaon Decays:**

■ New results on  **$K_L$  decays** from **KTeV**:

- Precise measurements of  $K_L \rightarrow e^+e^-e^+e^-$ ,  $K_L \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-e^+e^-$
- New limit on  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0e^+e^-$

■ New results on  **$K_S$  decays** from **NA48**:

- First observation of  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0e^+e^-$
- New limit on  $K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$
- ChPT tests from  $K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ ,  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\gamma\gamma$

■ **NA48 program** on  **$K^\pm$  decays** just started.