

Belle and Belle II

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November 18, 2022

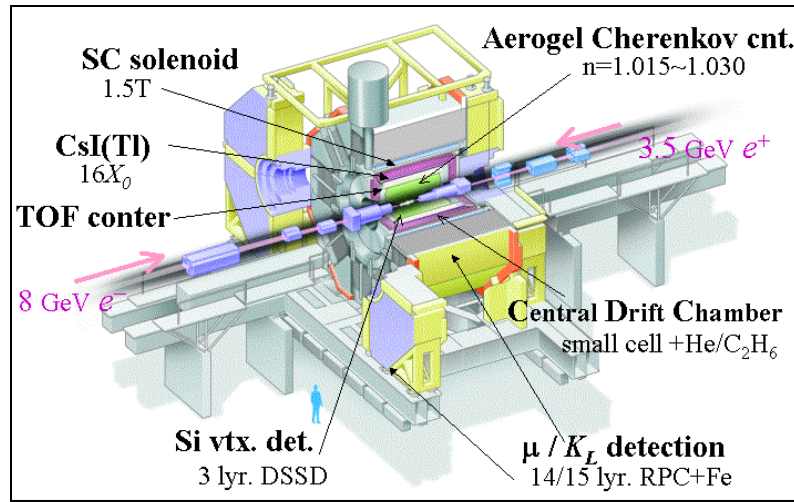
KSHEP 2022 Fall Meeting

Pusan National University

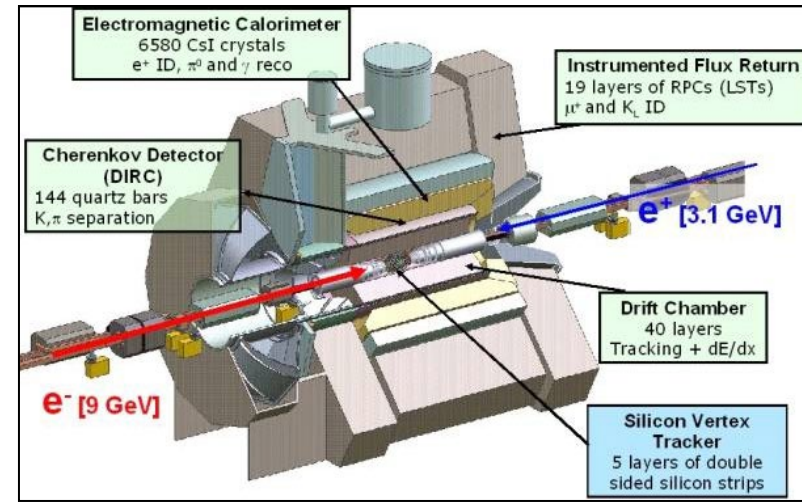


Two B Factories from 1999

Belle / KEKB



BABAR / PEP II

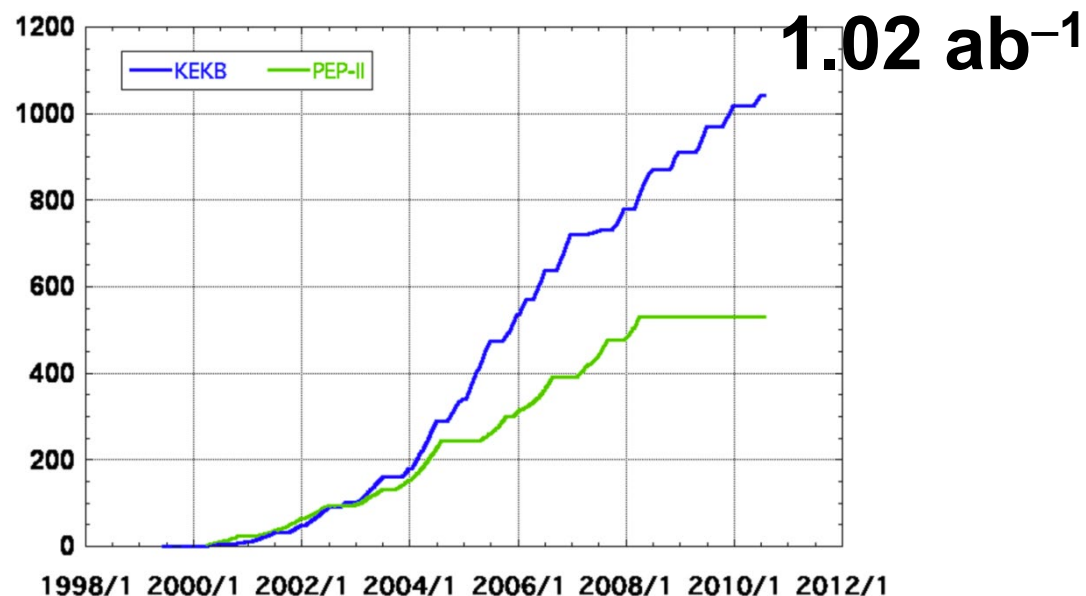


- **CP Violation in the B section confirmed.**
- **Precision measurement of the CKM matrix. X(3872) and exotic particles.**
- **2008 Nobel Prize, Kobayashi-Maskawa**
- **2017 Hoam Prize (Korea), Sookyung Choi**



Belle: Excellent Data Set

- The largest data samples at Y(5s), Y(4s), Y(2s), Y(1s)

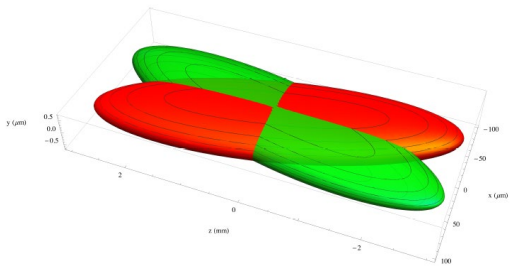


Energy	Size
Y(5s)	121 fb^{-1}
Y(4s)	711 fb^{-1}
Y(3s)	3 fb^{-1}
Y(2s)	25 fb^{-1}
Y(1s)	6 fb^{-1}
Off-resonance/ Scan	155 fb^{-1}

KEKB to SuperKEKB: Accomplished

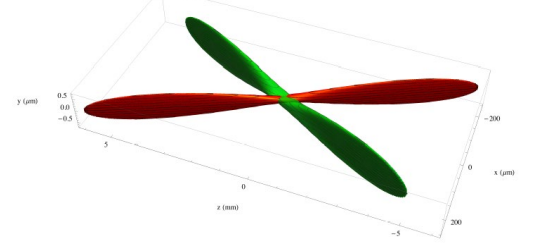
- Nano beam scheme + Crab waist optics
- Target: vertical beta function β_y^* 5.9 mm (KEKB) to 0.3 mm (SuperKEKB)
- Increase beam currents $I_{e\pm}$
- Increase beam-beam interaction ξ_y

KEKB beams



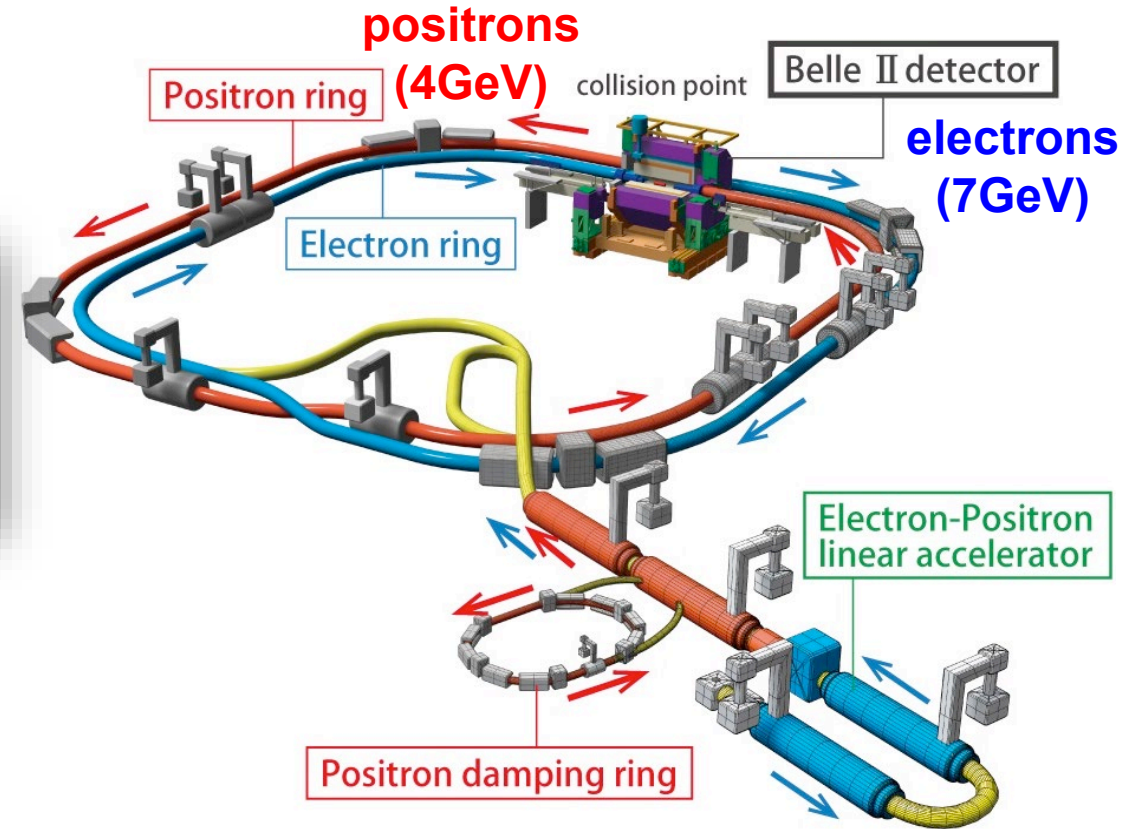
Beam crossing angle 22mrad

SuperKEKB nanobeams

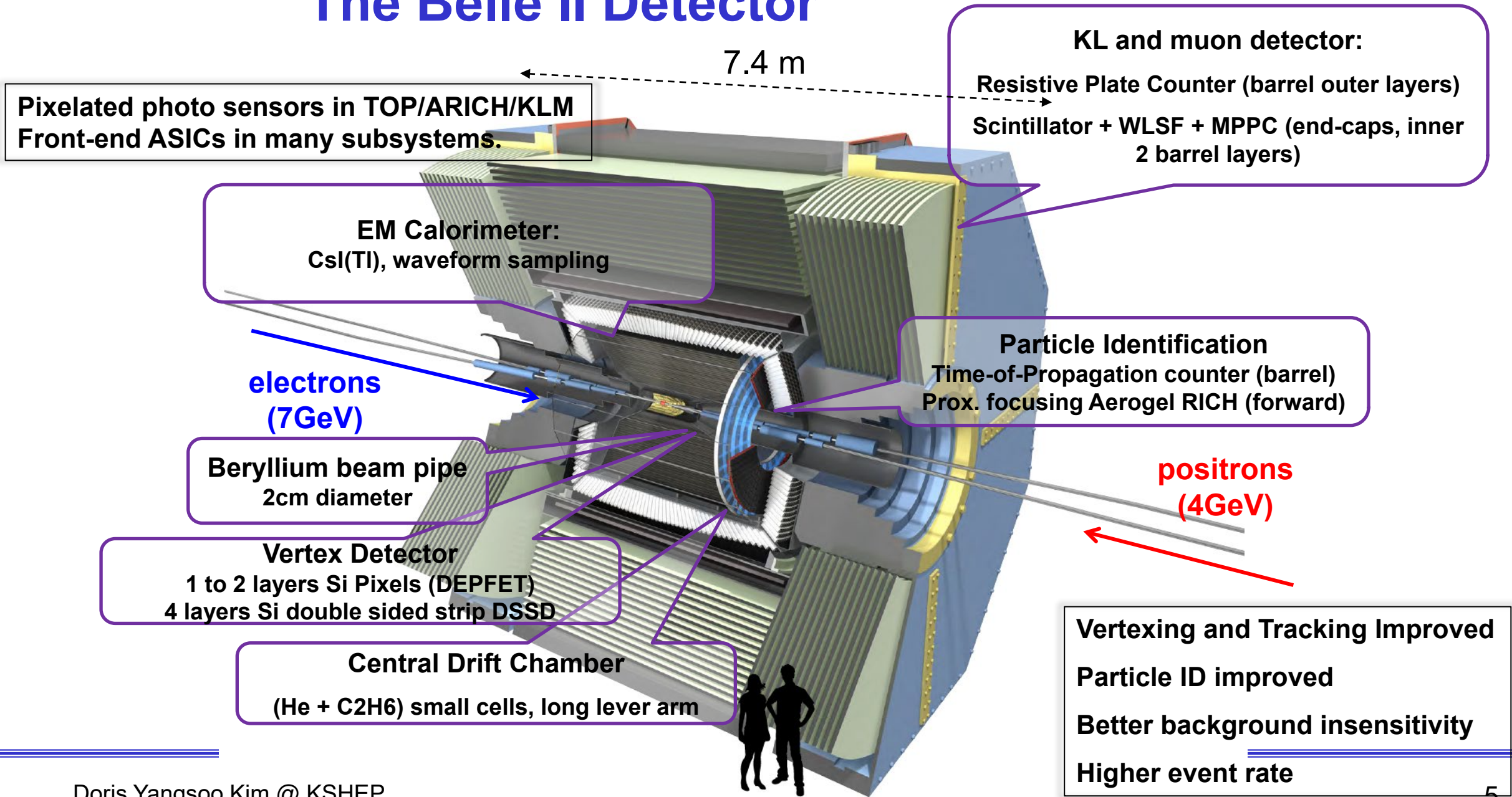


Beam crossing angle 83mrad

$$L = \frac{\gamma_{e\pm}}{2er_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \left(\frac{I_{e\pm} \cdot \xi_{y,e\pm}}{\beta_y^*} \right) \left(\frac{R_L}{R_{\xi_y}} \right)$$



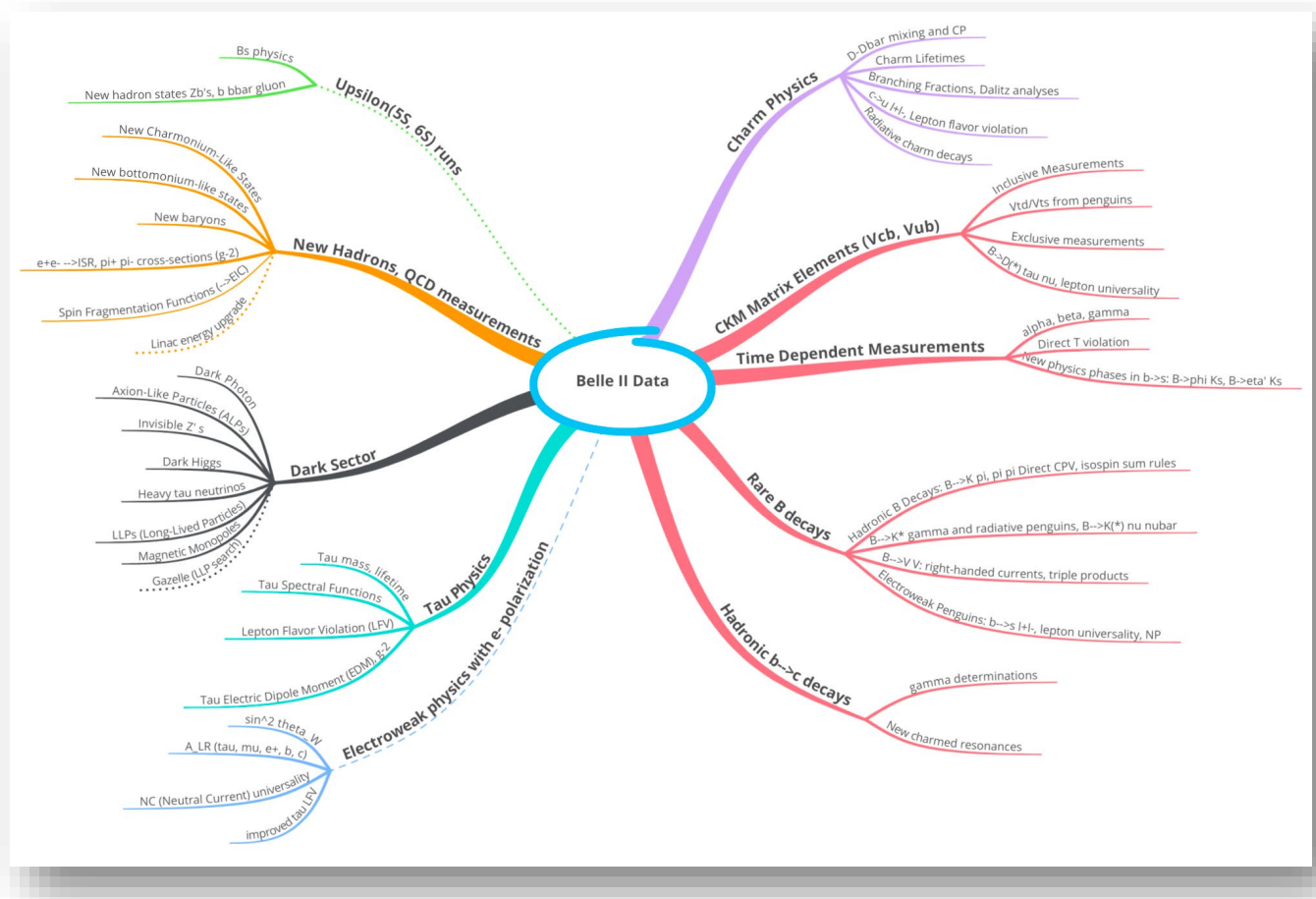
The Belle II Detector



Belle II Physics Prospects

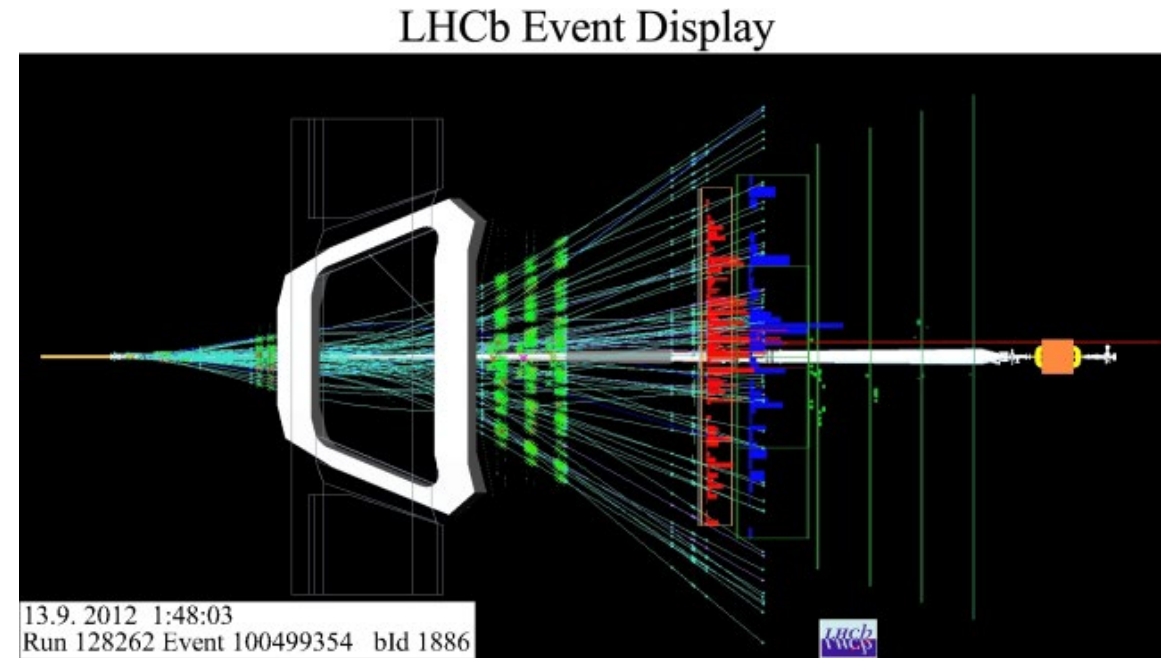
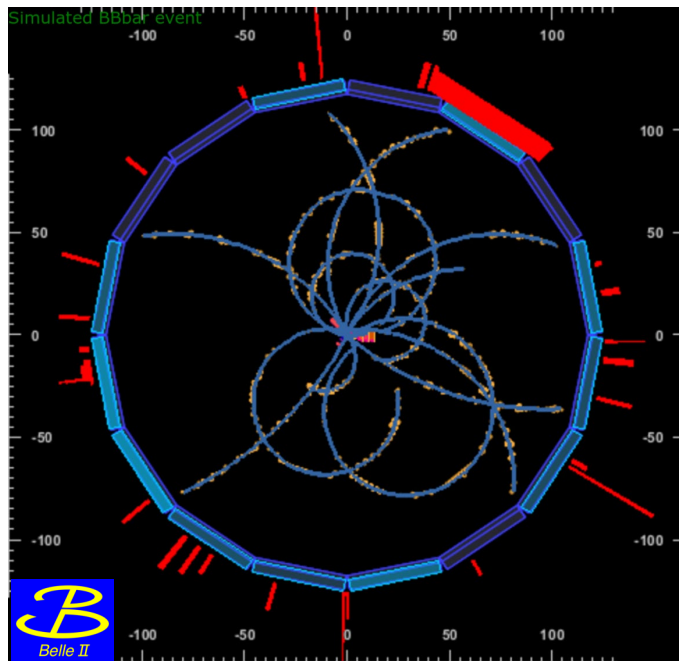
- Charm decays
- Next precision CKM matrix
 - Semileptonic B decays (CKM elements)
 - Hadronic B decays (angles and CPV)
 - Time dependent CP violation
- τ physics
- Hadron spectroscopy
- Rare decays, FCNC
- New physics
 - Lepton flavor violation
 - Dark sector, Long lived particles

<https://confluence.desy.de/display/BI/Snowmass+2021>



Belle (II) and LHCb

- Belle (II) and LHCb have different systematics
 - Two experiments are required to establish NP.
 - LHCb: large $b\bar{b}$ cross-section (LHCb $1 \text{ fb}^{-1} \sim$ Belle II 1 ab^{-1}). Good sensitivity and S/N with di-muon modes and charged tracks with a vertex.

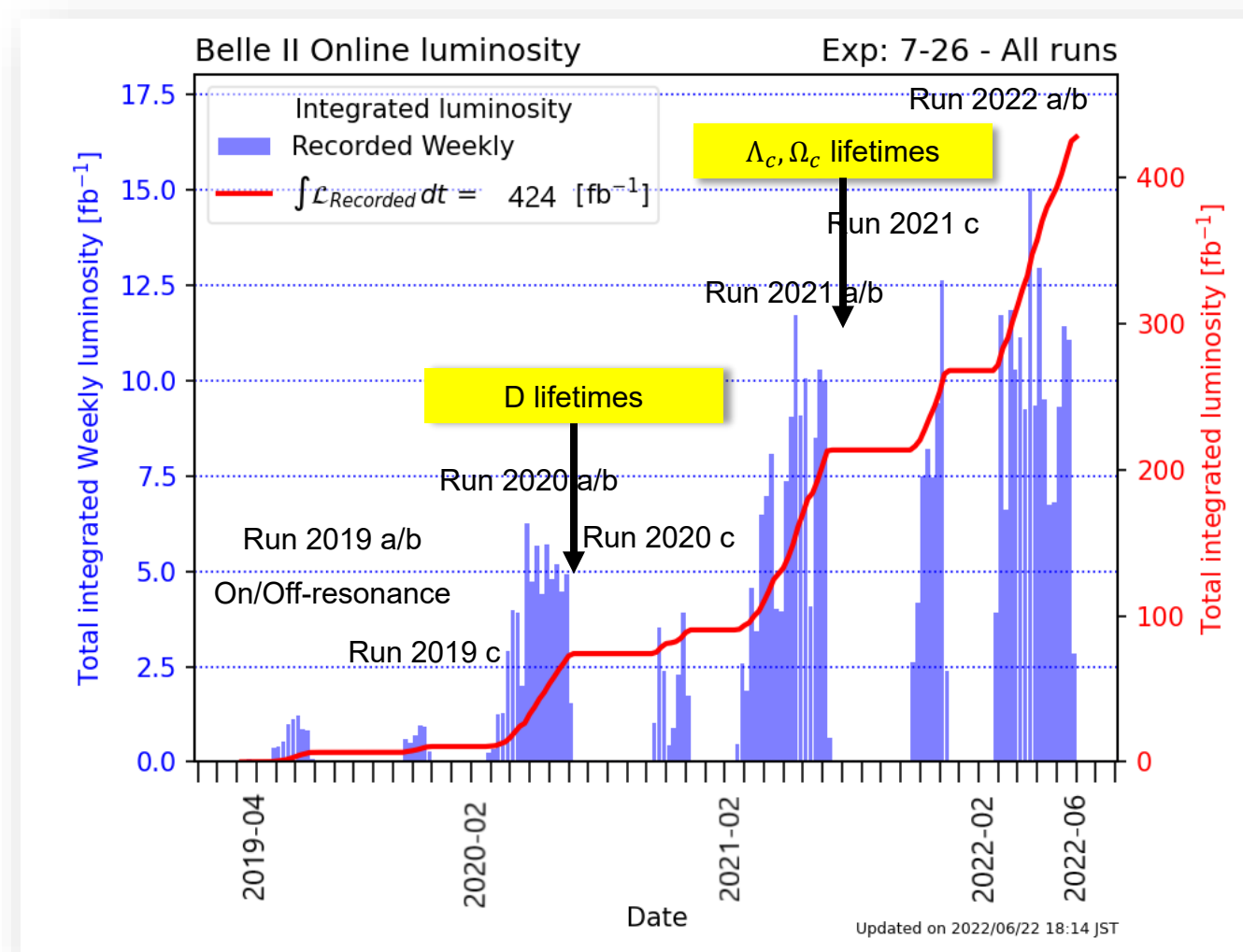


The Belle II Collaboration (This is not Belle!)



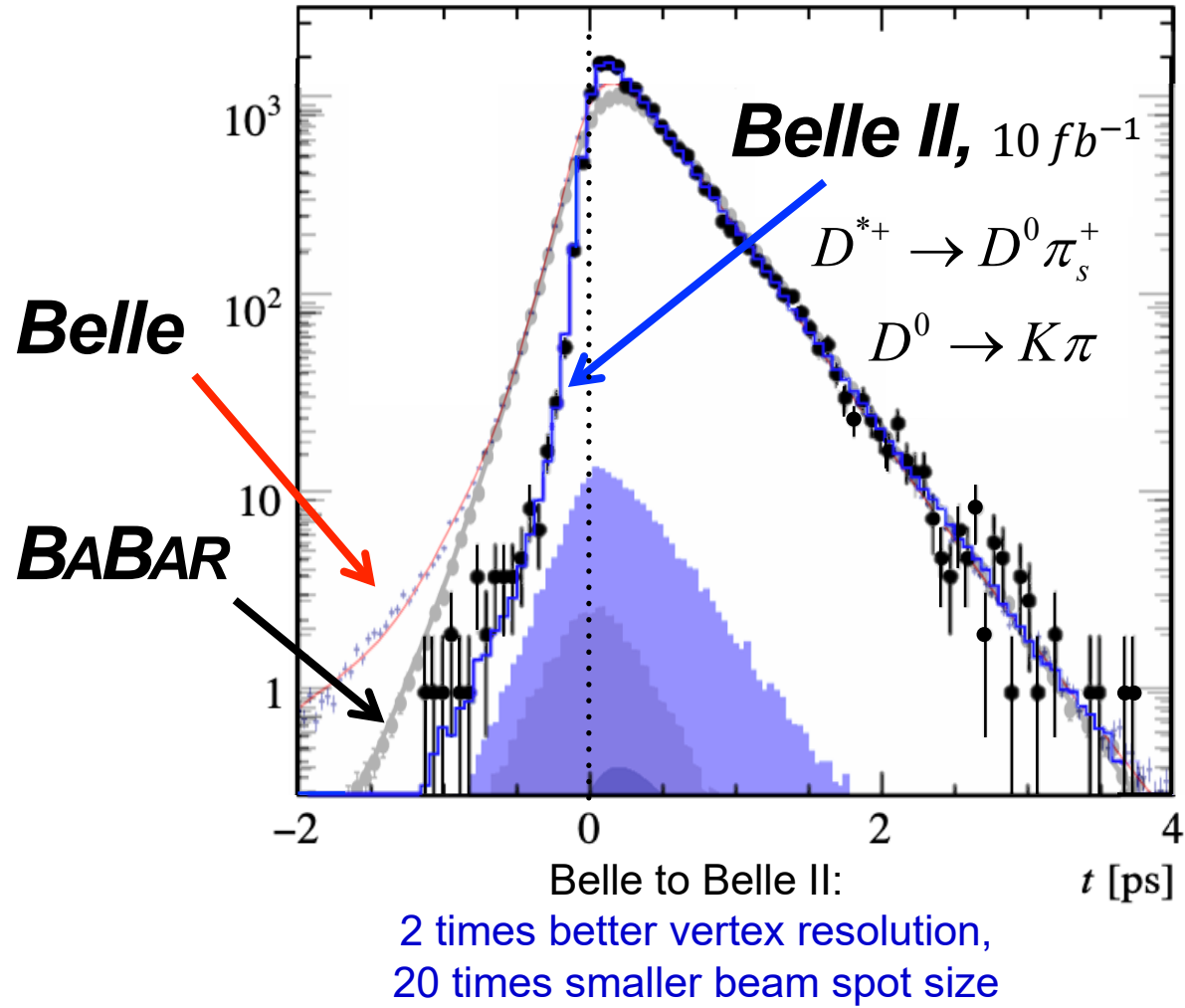
SuperKEKB Luminosity: Current Status

- After the commission phases, physics runs started spring 2019.
- Reclaimed the luminosity record June 2020! (Previously held by LHC.)
- Spring/summer 2022 run ended June.
 - Peak luminosity at $L_{peak} = 4.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, the current world record on June 22nd.
 - Current integrated luminosity at $\int L_{recorded} dt = 424 \text{ fb}^{-1}$. (~ Babar, ~ 1/2 Belle)
- Long shutdown 1 (LS1) just started for upgrades (pixel, TOP MPT, etc).



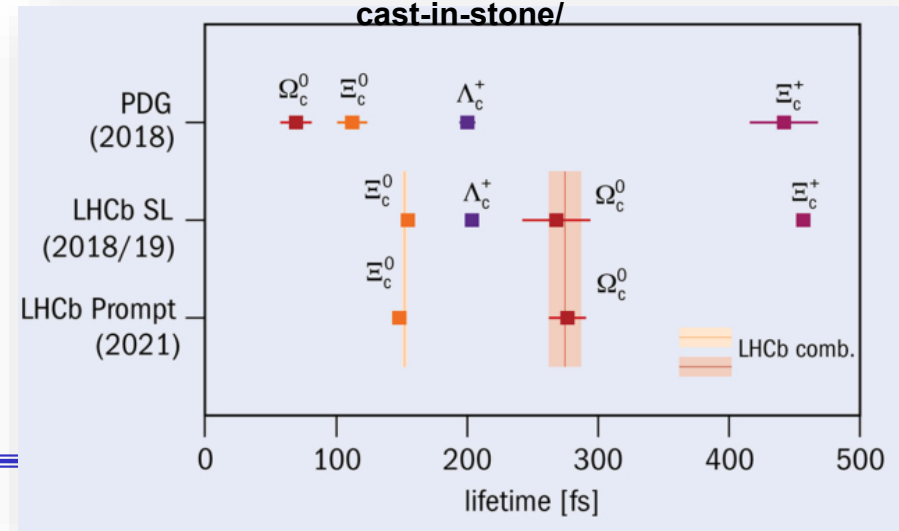
Charm Particle Lifetime

D^0 lifetime distribution comparison



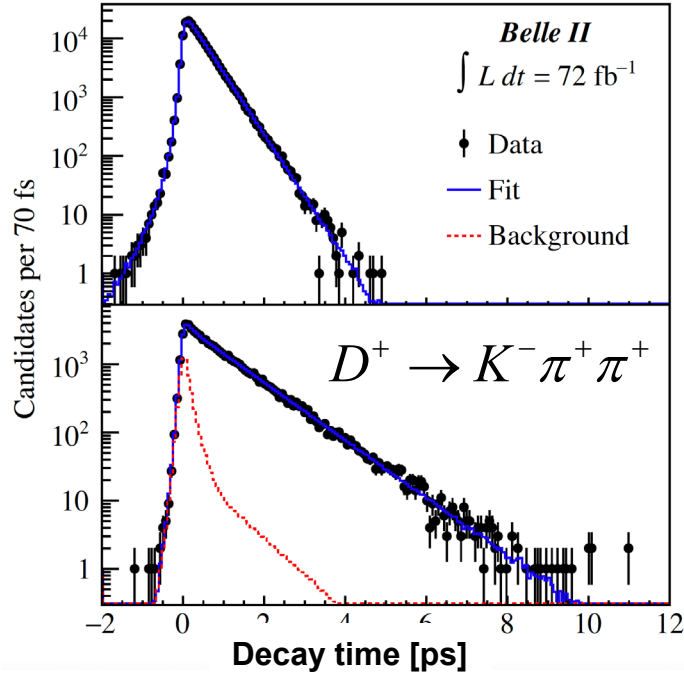
- Charm particles @ low-energy QCD calculation (non-perturbative and high order correction). The effective models do have uncertainties.
- Measurements of charm lifetimes can test the models.
- SuperKEKB gives a great opportunity to measure the world best charm lifetimes.

<https://cerncourier.com/a/new-charmed-baryon-lifetime-hierarchy-cast-in-stone/>

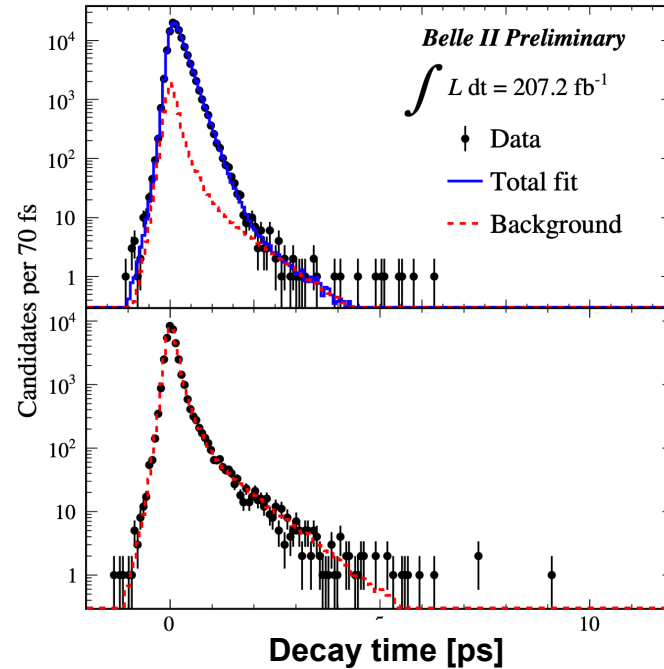


D^0 , D^+ , Λ_c^+ , Ω_c^0 Lifetimes

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

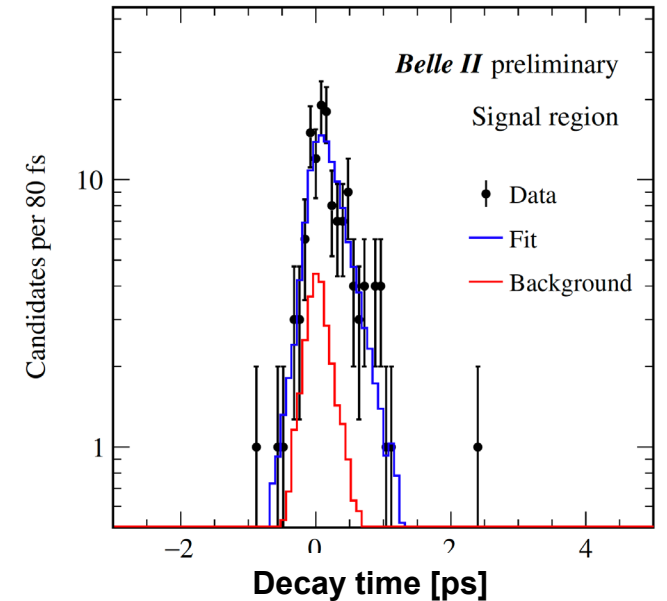


$$\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow p K^- \pi^+$$



$$\Omega_c^0 \rightarrow \Omega^- \pi^+,$$

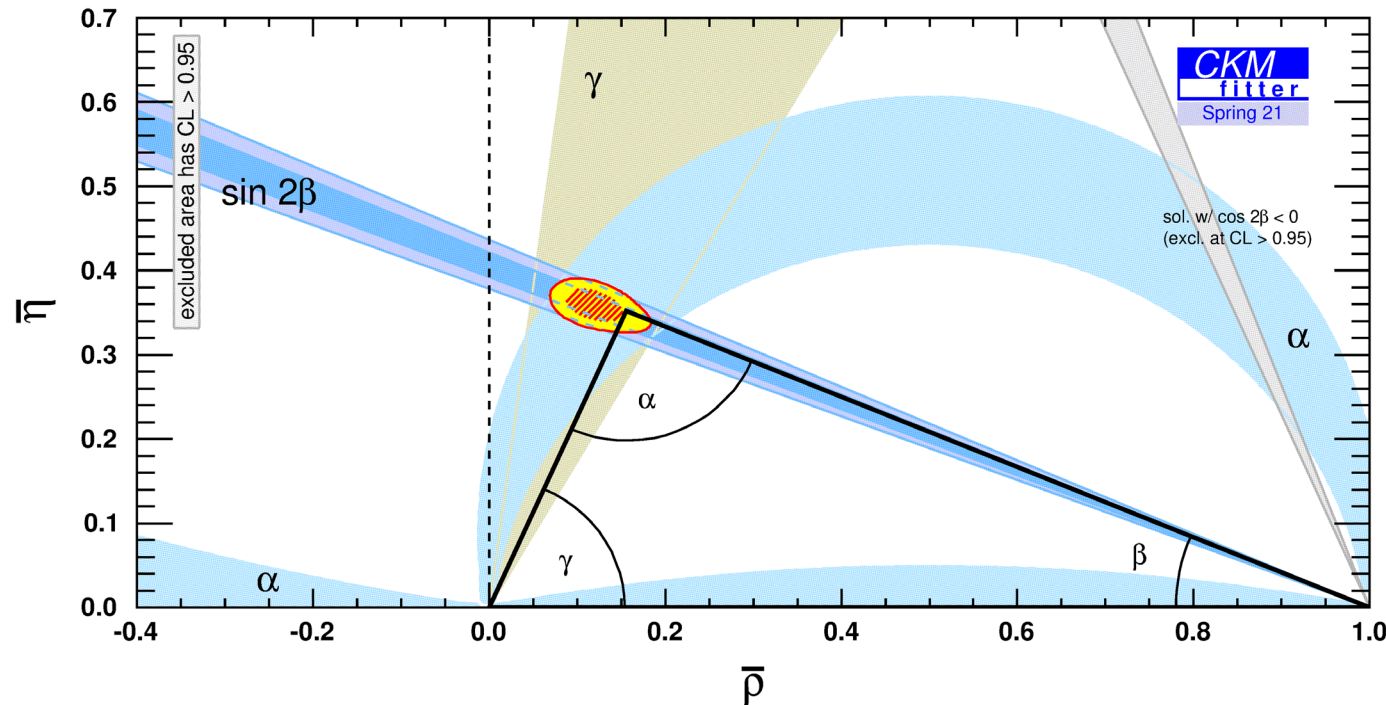
$$\Omega^- \rightarrow \Lambda^0 K^-, \quad \Lambda^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$$



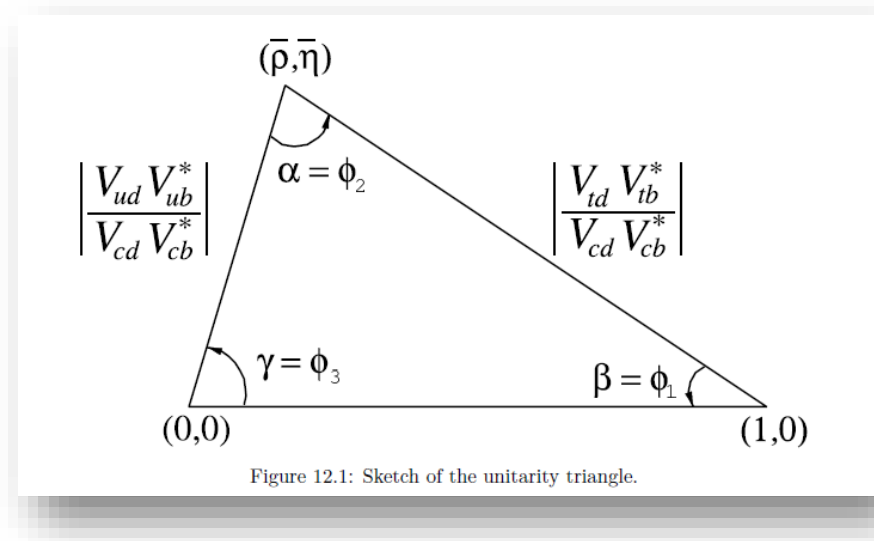
Mode	Belle II (fs)	Previous WA (fs)	Ref.
D^0	$410.5 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.8$	410.1 ± 1.5	Phys. Rev. Lett. 127 (2021), 211801
D^+	$1030.4 \pm 4.7 \pm 3.1$	1040 ± 7	
Λ_c^+	$203.2 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.8$	202.4 ± 3.1	arXiv: 2206.15227v1 , PRL accepted
Ω_c^0	$243 \pm 48 \pm 11$	$268 \pm 24 \pm 10$ LHCb 69 ± 12 pre-LHCb	arXiv: 2208.08573 , PRD accepted

Why CKM Matrix?

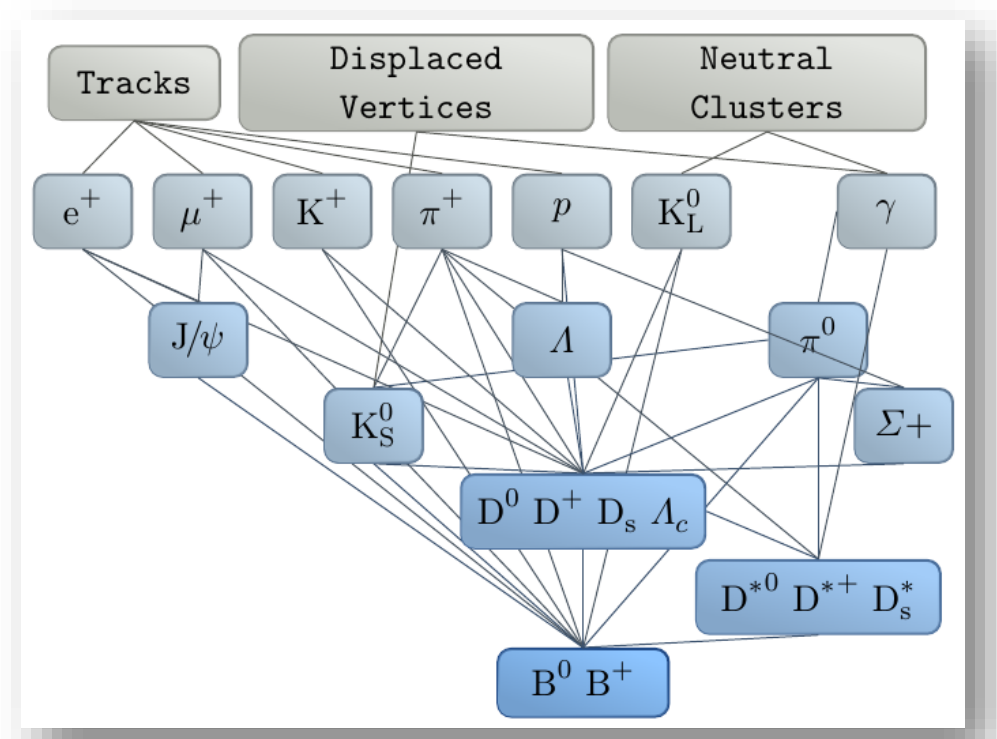
- Unitary triangle constraints are powerful test of the SM.
 - Precision on α and γ angles are much less than β .
- Predicting rare decays involves $V_{qq'}$. Needed for NP searches.
 - Use semi-leptonic, leptonic decays of mesons.



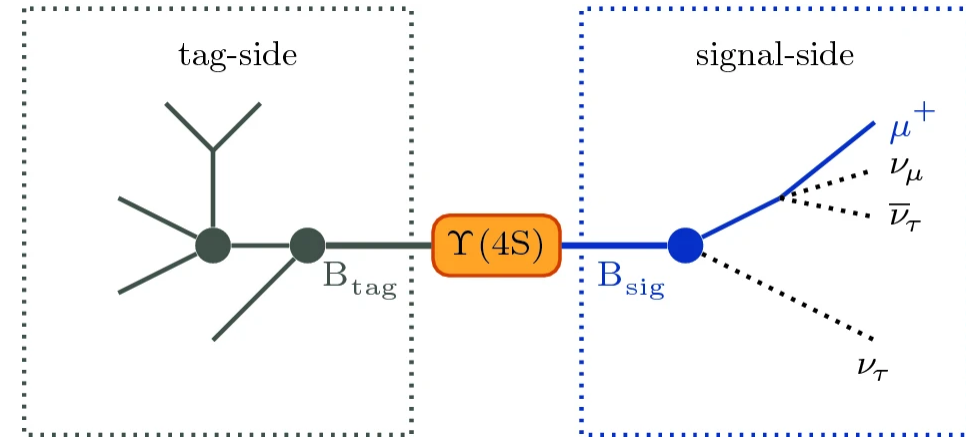
To be published,
 Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys. 2022 083C01 (2022)
 aka PDG 2022



Full Event Interpretation



Hierarchical reconstruction is performed to obtain B (tag) meson exclusively. Then use the Upsilon(4S) constraint to get the B (sig) meson.



- Traditionally, at Upsilon(4s), one B (tag) is reconstructed first. The rest of the event is considered as a signal B.
[arXiv.org: 2008.02707](https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.02707)
- An improved tool (FEI) is developed based on Boosted Decision Tree.
[T. Keck et al., Comput. Softw. Big Sci. 3, 6 \(2019\)](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csb.2019.06.001)
- MVA based. $O(10^4)$ decay channels.
- Max. tag side efficiency: $\epsilon_{\text{had}} \approx 0.5\%$ and $\epsilon_{\text{SL}} \approx 2\%$

The CKM Matrix elements

- The $\sim 3\sigma$ tension between inclusive and exclusive measurements in $|V_{cb}|, |V_{ub}|$ is still going on.
- Preliminary Belle II exclusive results, based on 190 fb^{-1} samples.
 - The results are consistent with the previous measurements.

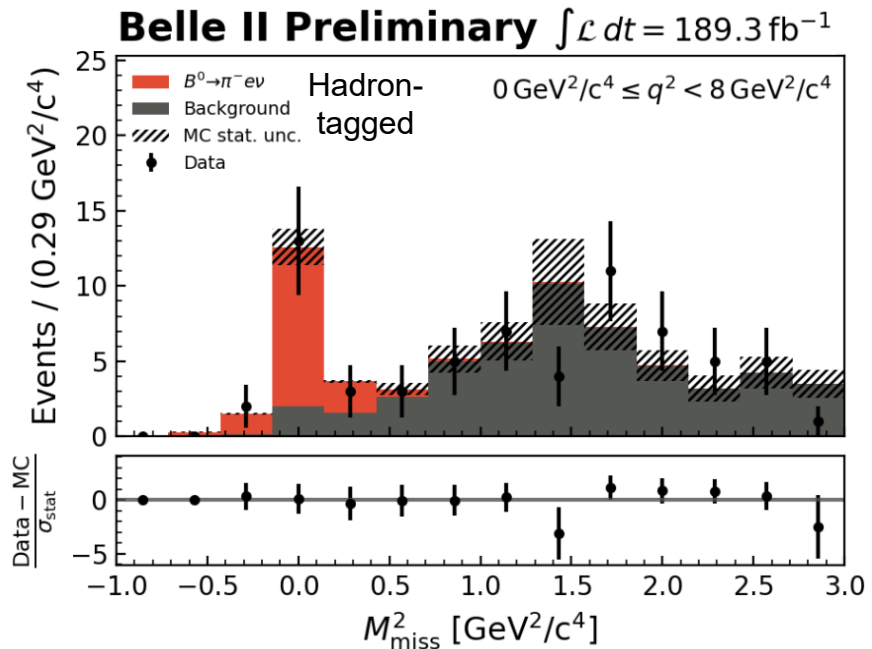
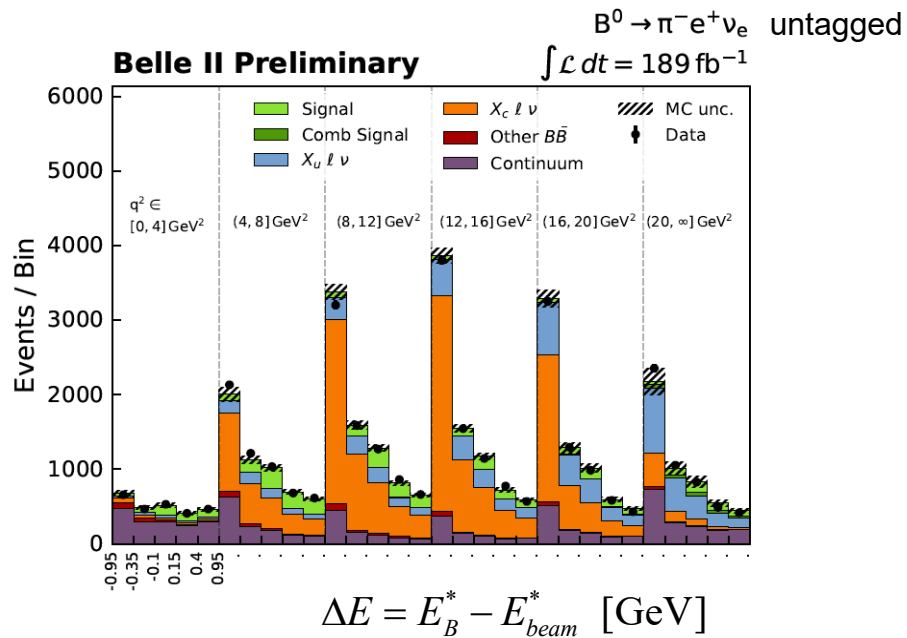
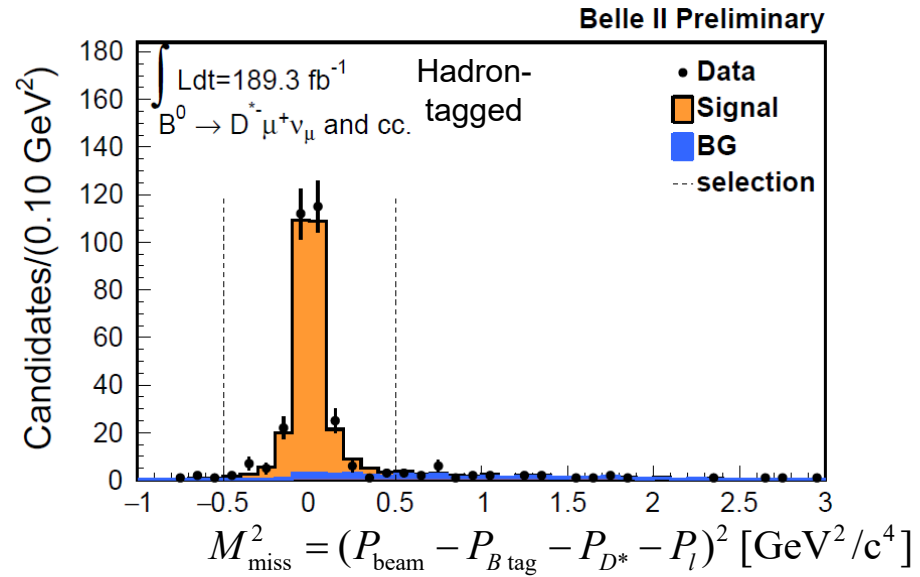
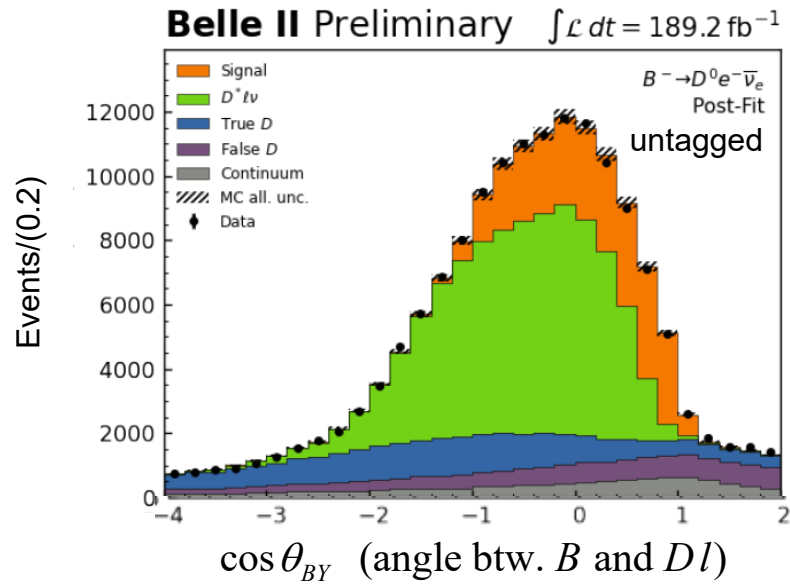
Matrix elem.	Signal B	Other B	Meas.	Ref.
$ V_{cb} $	$B \rightarrow D l \nu, (l = e, \mu)$	Untagged	$(38.53 \pm 1.15 (\text{stat.} + \text{sys.} + \text{theo.})) \times 10^{-3}$	ICHEP 2022
	$B^0 \rightarrow D^* l \nu, (l = e, \mu)$	Hadronic	$(38.2 \pm 2.8 (\text{stat.} + \text{sys.} + \text{theo.})) \times 10^{-3}$	Moriond 2022
$ V_{ub} $	$B^0 \rightarrow \pi l \nu, (l = e, \mu)$	Untagged	$(3.54 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3}$	ICHEP 2022
	$B \rightarrow \pi e \nu$	hadronic	$(3.88 \pm 0.45 (\text{stat.} + \text{sys.} + \text{theo.})) \times 10^{-3}$	Moriond 2022

The CKM Matrix elements

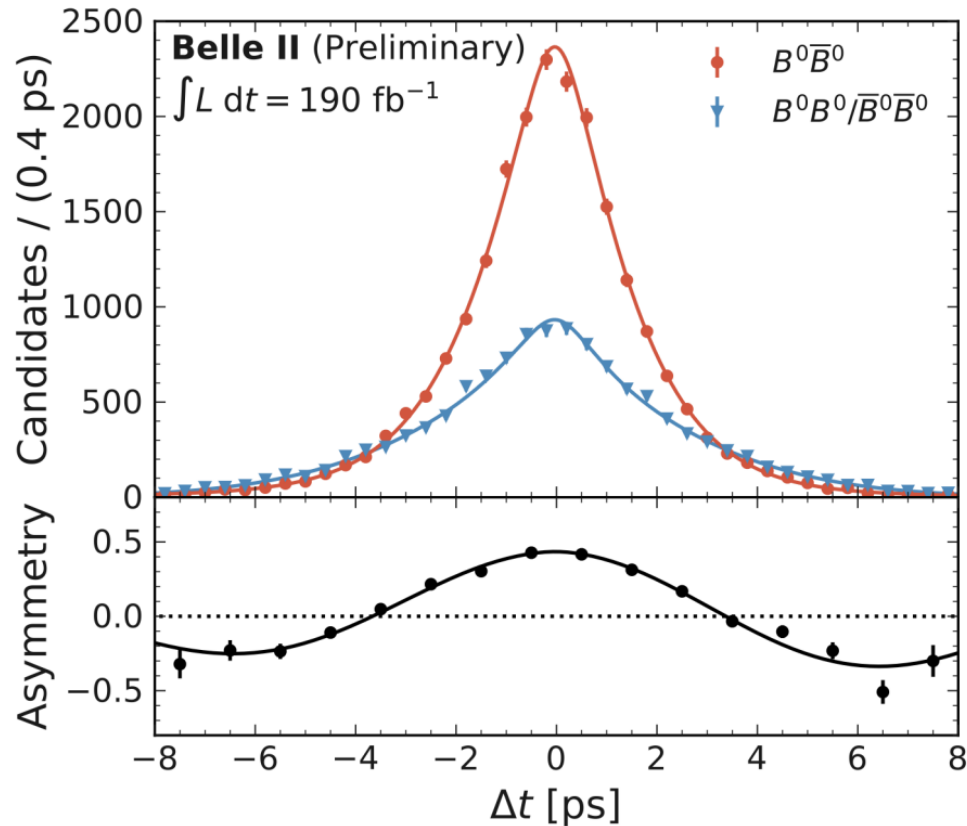
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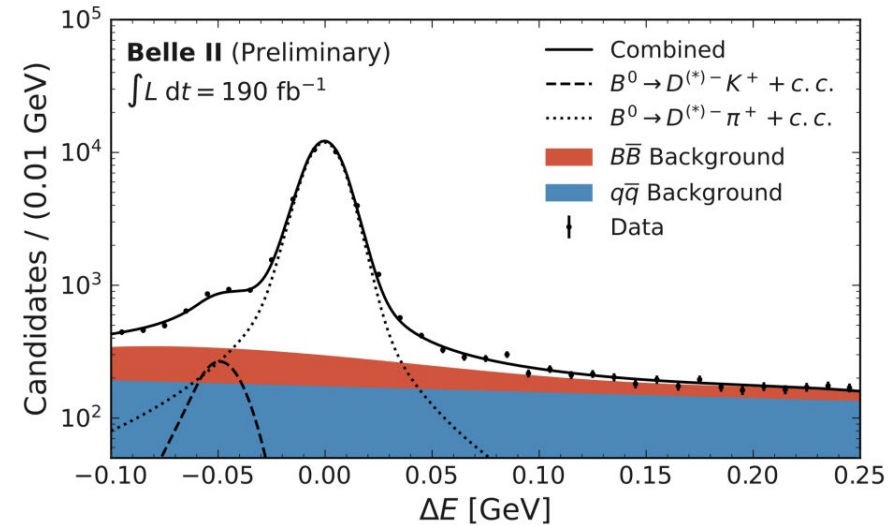
Signal Selection of SL modes



Time Dependent CPV and Mixing



- Belle II flavor tagging $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = (30.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 0.4)\%$ Eur. Phys. J. C 82, 283(2022).
- The 190 fb^{-1} sample was studied to extract B^0 lifetime and mixing frequency.
- 30k $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)}h^+$ decays are used for this result.



Belle II: $\tau_{B^0} = 1.499 \pm 0.013 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.008 \text{ (syst)} \text{ ps}$

W. A.: $1.510 \pm 0.004 \text{ ps}$

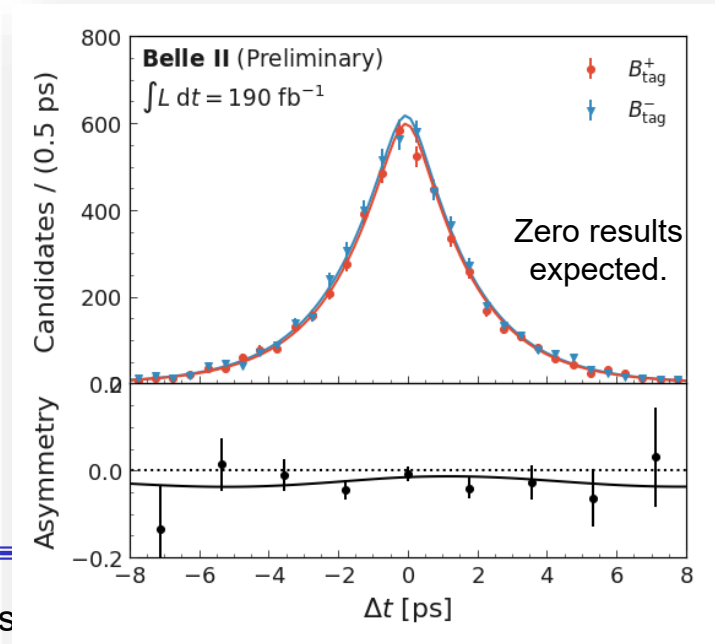
Belle II: $\Delta m_d = 0.516 \pm 0.008 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.005 \text{ (syst)} \text{ ps}^{-1}$

W. A.: $0.50665 \pm 0.0019 \text{ ps}^{-1}$

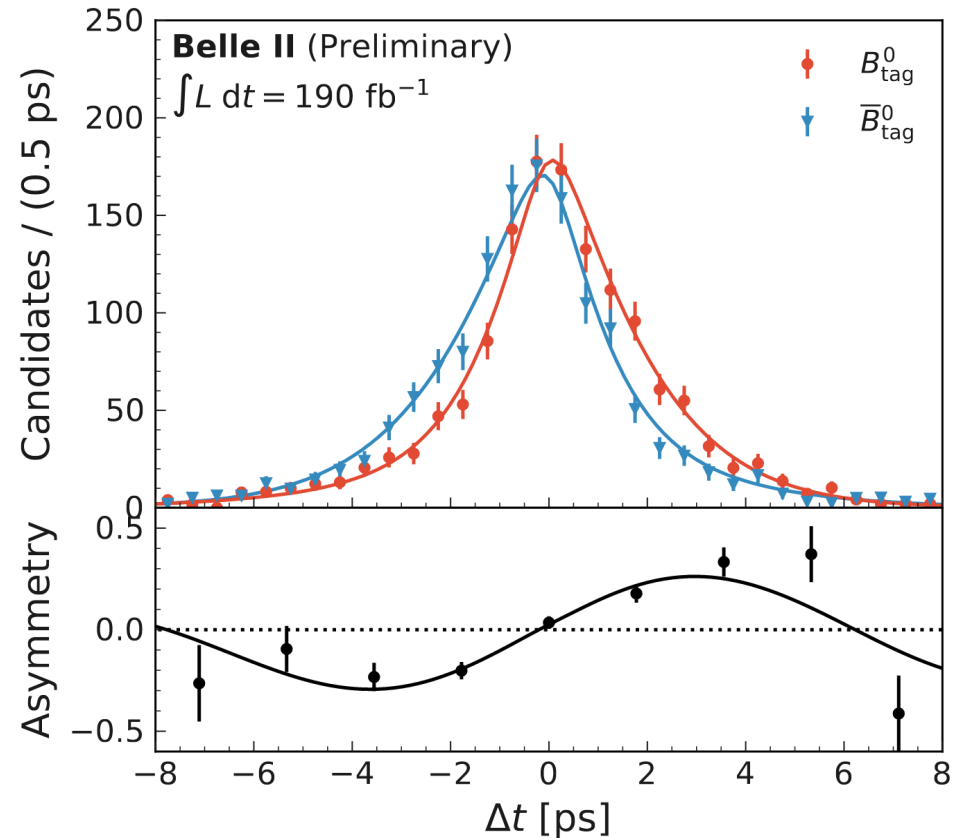
Next, Measure $\sin 2\beta$

- Apply the strategy to the golden mode: $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$. This **tree** mode should be precisely measured, to compare with the **penguin** decays.
- NP can appear in the **penguin** decays such as $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 K_S^0$.

$\sin 2\beta$ validation from $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$



$\sin 2\beta$ results from $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0$



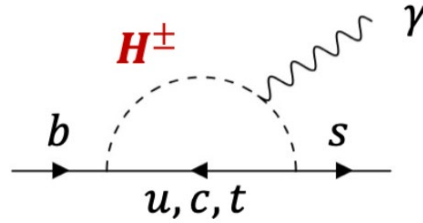
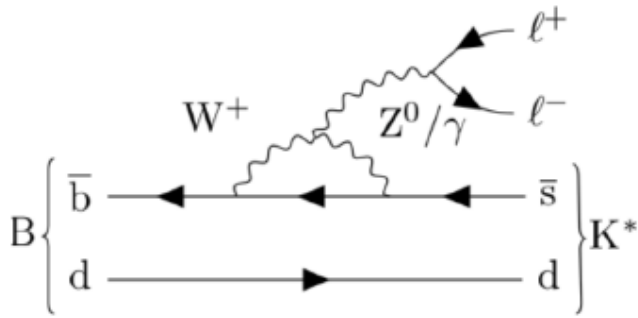
$$S_{CP} (\approx \sin 2\beta) = 0.720 \pm 0.062 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.016 \text{ (syst)}$$

$$A_{CP} = 0.094 \pm 0.044 \text{ (stat)}^{+0.042}_{-0.017} \text{ (syst)}$$

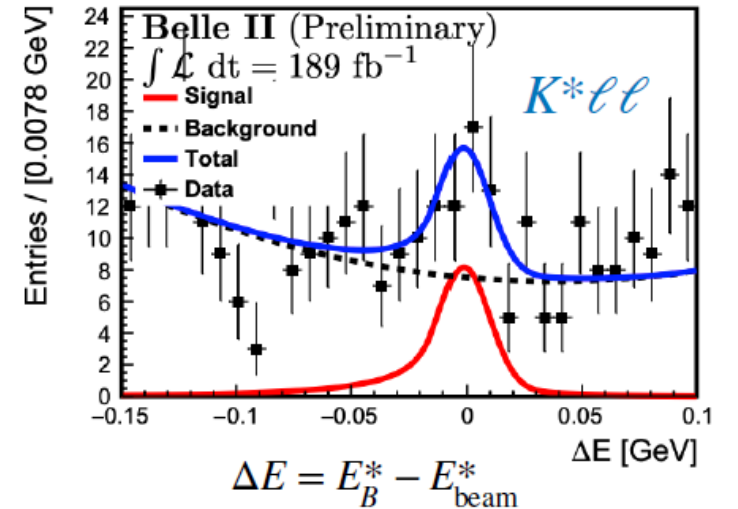
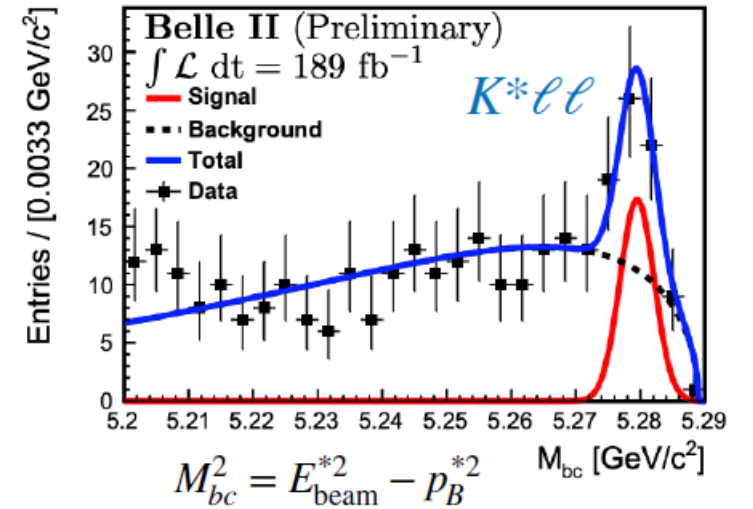
Rare B decays: Overview

- FCNC $b \rightarrow s$ transitions are suppressed in the SM. A good place to look for NP.
 - The 10 to 30% uncertainty in the SM BR (10^{-5} to 10^{-7}) can be supplemented by ratios, asymmetries, and angular distributions.
- A decay channel involving leptons is an excellent place to test LFU or LFV.
 - Belle II have similar detector performances between electron and muon.
- The results from the initial physics sample are shown here.

$B^+ \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$



- R_{K^*} measurements have a 2-3 σ discrepancies between e and μ .
- The first Belle II report on 190 fb^{-1} sample.
- Background suppressed by BDT, and veto on J/ψ , $\psi(2S)$ mass.
- 2D fit to M_{bc} and ΔE .



Modes	Belle II	WA
$B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$	$(1.19 \pm 0.31_{-0.07}^{+0.08}) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.06 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-6}$
$B \rightarrow K^* e^+ e^-$	$(1.42 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.09) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.19 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-6}$
$B \rightarrow K^* l^+ l^-$	$(1.25 \pm 0.30_{-0.07}^{+0.08}) \times 10^{-6}$	$(1.05 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-6}$

$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ with Inclusive Tagging

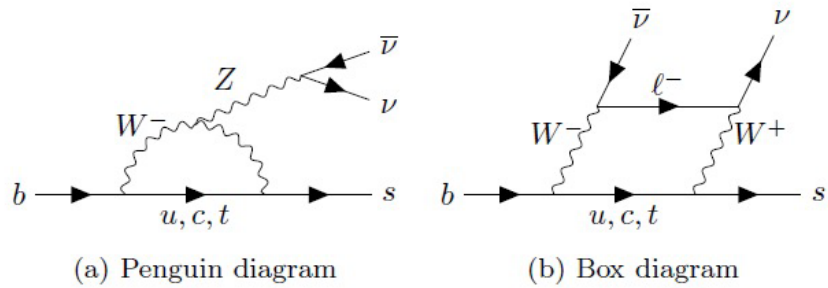
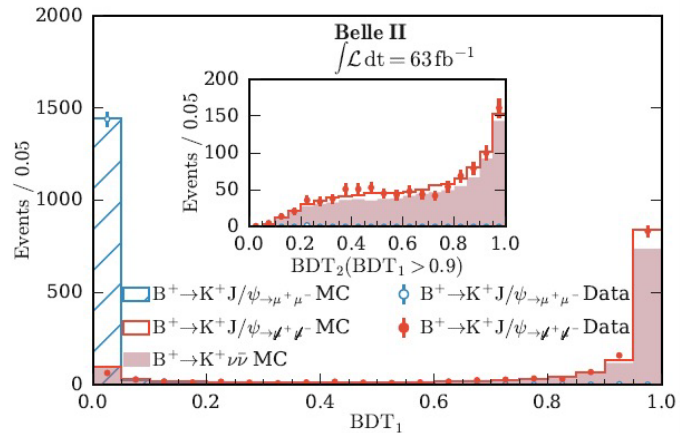
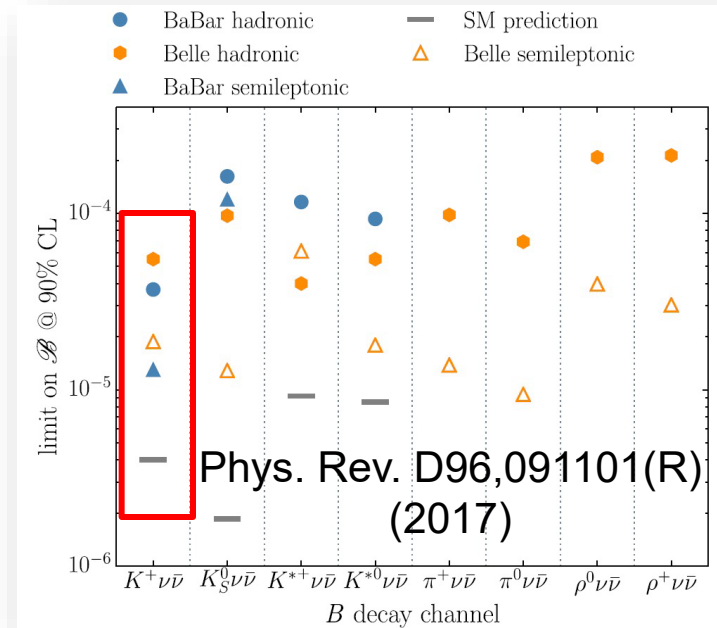
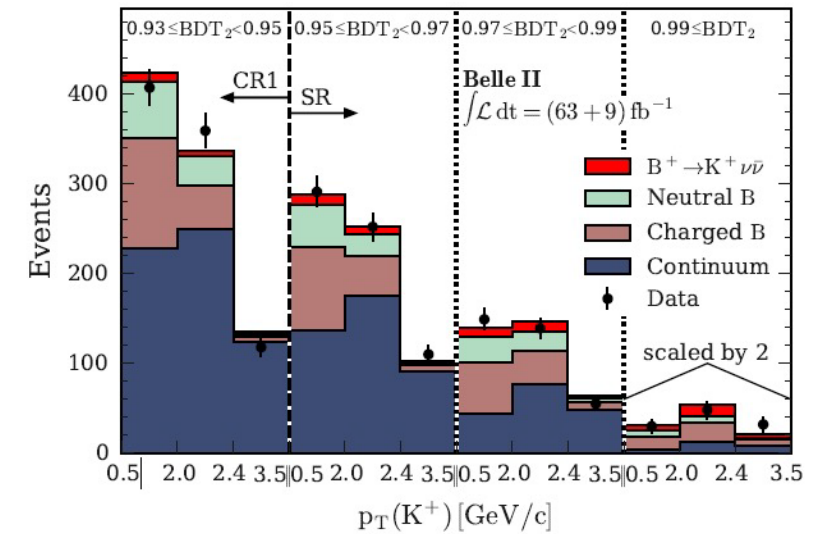


FIG. 1: Lowest-order quark-level diagrams for the $b \rightarrow s \nu \bar{\nu}$ transition in the SM.



Boosted Decision Tree Outputs



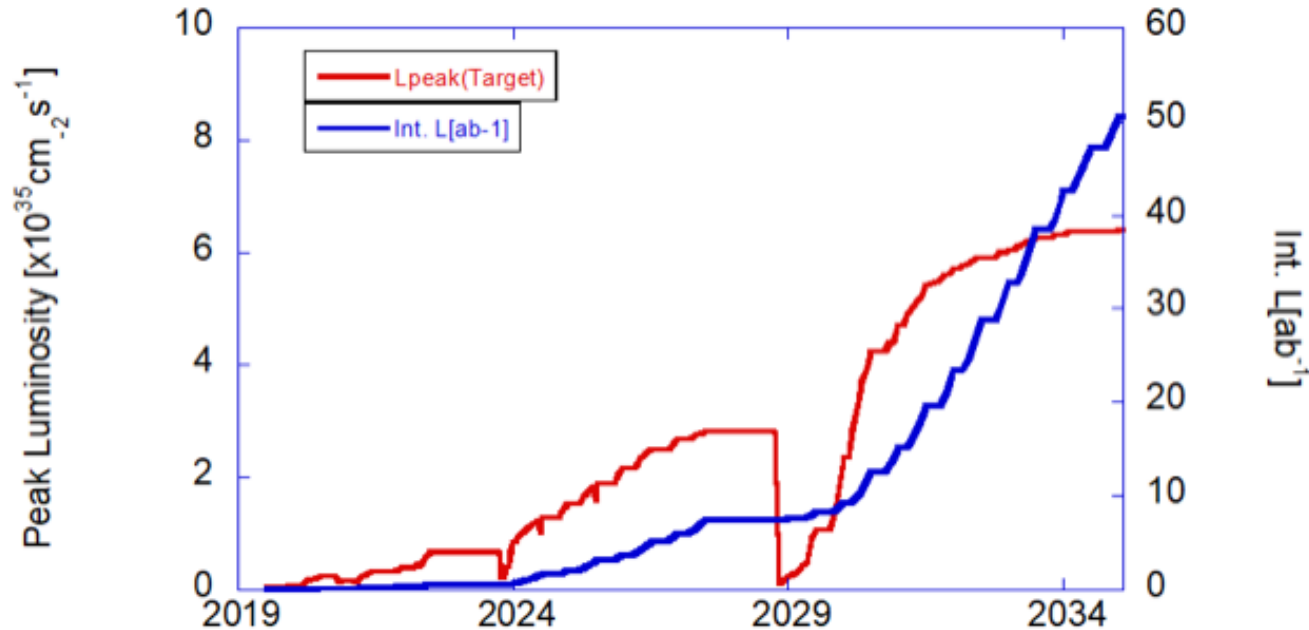
- The Belle II measurement at 63 fb^{-1} is comparable to the previous Babar/Belle measurements.
- Next step: 424 fb^{-1} sample, hadronic/semileptonic taggings, more channels (K^* , K_S)

Babar	$< 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$ (90% C.L.)	Phys. Rev. D87,112005 (2013)
Belle	$< 1.9 \times 10^{-5}$ (90% C.L.)	Phys. Rev. D96,091101(R) (2017)
Belle II	$< 4.1 \times 10^{-5}$ (90% C.L.)	Phys. Rev. Lett. 127, 181802 (2021)

Summary I

- SuperKEKB has achieved $L_{peak} = 4.7 \times 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$, the world record on June 22nd, 2022.
 - It is a super B factory now.
- Belle II has started producing new results with the initial sample, including a world leading results in charm lifetime.
 - More updates are coming with the $424 fb^{-1}$ sample!
 - Planning to merge Belle and Belle II data and analysis flow.
- Even in 2022, 26 new results from Belle and Belle II.
 - Only a few selected topics are shown here.
 - Further reports shown at ICHEP 2022, Moriond 2022.

Summary: For the future



LS1: New pixel detector, replacement of MCP-PMT for TOP, DAQ replaced by faster PCIe40 cards, etc.

- Belle II is in the first long shutdown period (LS1).
- Planning to resume the run late next year.
- Another long shutdown is being considered to increase luminosity.
- 50 ab^{-1} will be collected total.
- This is a very exciting time to do flavor physics, looking for physics beyond the Standard Model.

EXTRA

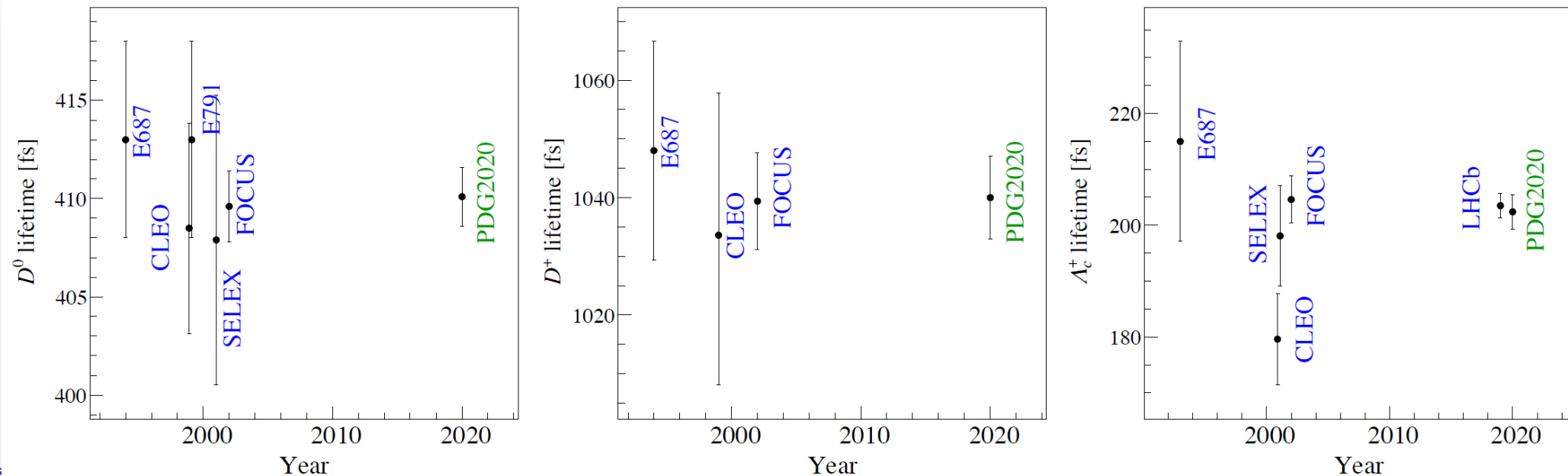
Belle II Experiment in a Nutshell

- HEP experiments have seen huge accomplishments during the last decades.
 - CPV/CKM, discovery of XYZ/tetra/penta particles, discovery of Higgs, etc.
 - Next major theme: New Physics, requiring more precision and larger samples.
- Belle II/SuperKEKB is the upgrade of Belle/KEK.
- Upsilon(4S) decays into $B \bar{B}$ meson pairs, coherently with no additional fragments.
 - Full event reconstruction tagging possible
- Direct detection of neutrals such as γ , π^0 , K_L .
- A hermetic detector:
 - Detection of neutrinos or invisibles as missing energy/momentum.
- Large continuum charm and τ samples in addition to B samples.
 - Detect both e and μ with similar performance.
 - For example, search for LFV τ decays at $O(10^{-9})$ possible.

A Brief History of Charm Lifetime Measurements

Previously, charm particle lifetimes are dominated by

- D0 and D+
 - FOCUS (photon beam), SELEX (hyperon beam), CLEO (e+e-)
- Charm baryons
 - Dominated by LHCb, but its measurements are relative to D+ lifetime.



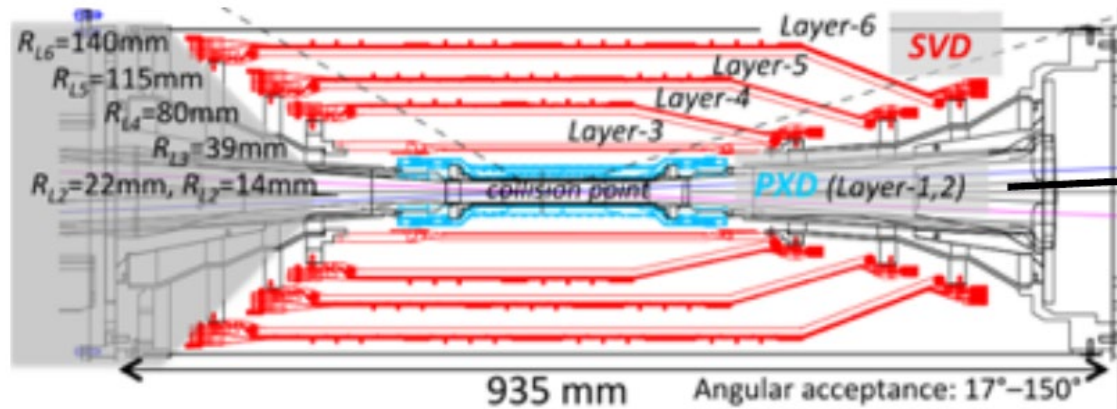
Belle II Vertex Detector

Inner most vertex detector consists of

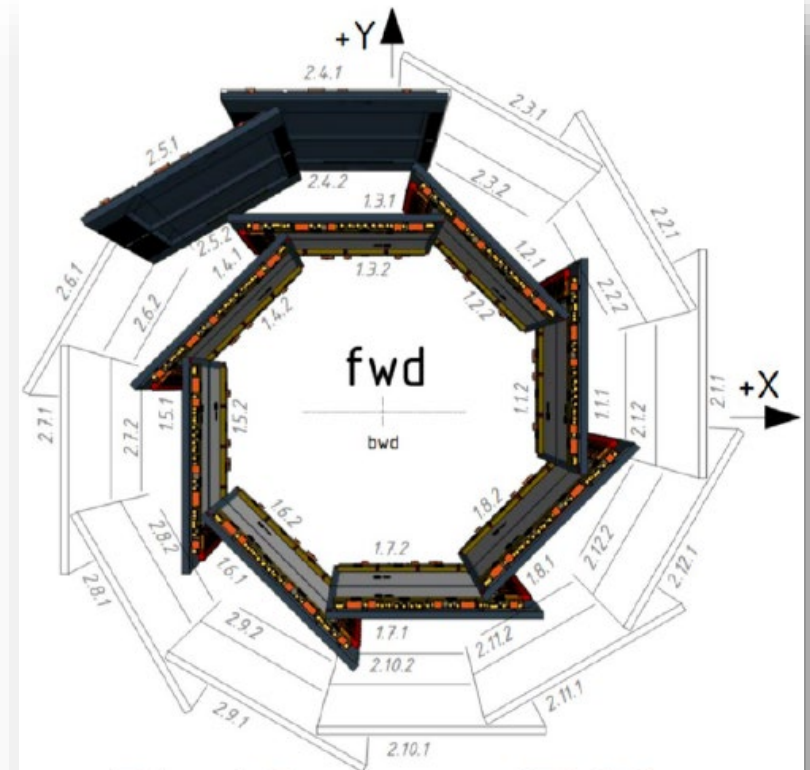
- 1 DEPFET layer (2nd layer will be completed in 2023) and 4 DSSD layers
- Resulting in two times better vertex resolution, improved efficiency for slow pions and Ks's, and better tracking against beam backgrounds w.r.t. Belle.

Alignment is crucial for lifetime measurements.

- Checked thoroughly during analysis.



Silicon Vertex Detector (SVD)



Pixel Detector (PXD)