Searches for Quantum Decoherence at Belle and Belle II

Entanglement of B-Mesons in Υ(4s) decays
(Super)KEKB and Belle (II)
B^0 Oscillations and CP Violation
Can Bell's Inequality be checked?

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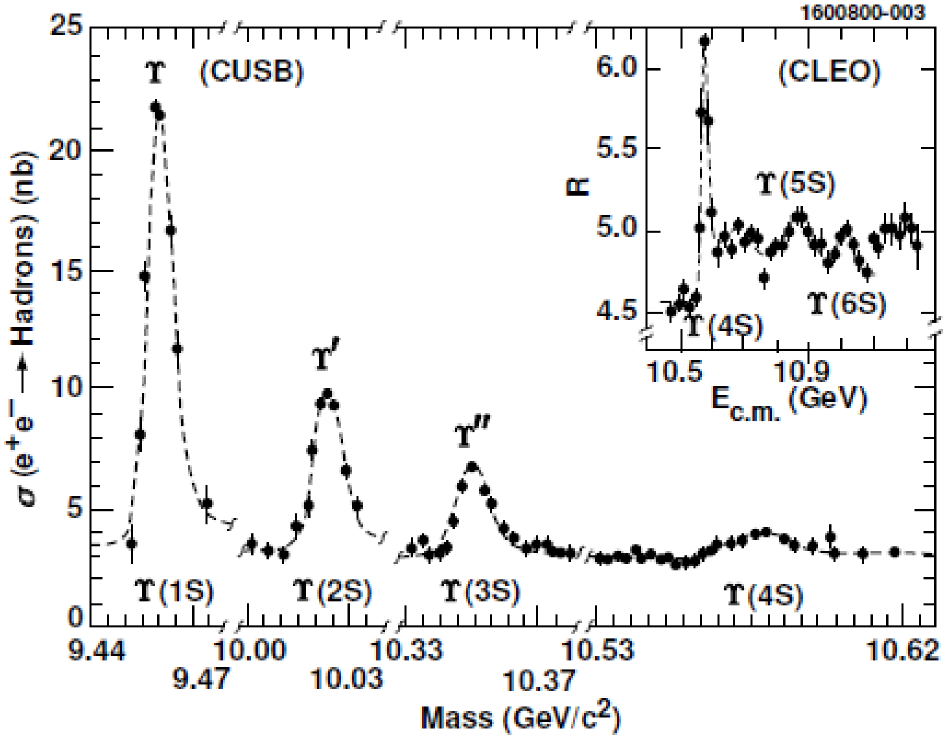
On behalf of Belle and Belle II

Effects of decoherence on time dependent measurements
Indirect indicators
Measurement at Belle
Plans at Belle II
Conclusions

Υ(4s)



e+ e- → Υ(4s) → B^0 $\bar{B}^0$

m(Υ(4s)) = 10.579 (Γ=0.0205) GeV
2 x m(B^0) = 10.558 GeV
ΔE = 21 MeV
m(B*) - m(B) = 45.2 MeV

Entanglement in $\Upsilon(4s)$ decays

$B^0/\overline{B}^0$ from a $\Upsilon(4s)$ decay are supposed to be in an entangled state

$$\Psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[|B^0(p)\rangle |\overline{B}^0(-p)\rangle - |\overline{B}^0(p)\rangle |B^0(-p)\rangle \right]$$

If one B decays, the common wave function collapses and the $B^0/\overline{B}^0$ are in a defined state.

$\gamma\beta c\tau/r(B^0) \sim 5\text{x}10^{10}$ => well separated spatially

Our measurements of Δm_d and TDCPV are based on the entanglement (B-tag)

1) Can we demonstrate the entanglement (e.g. checking Bell's inequality ?)

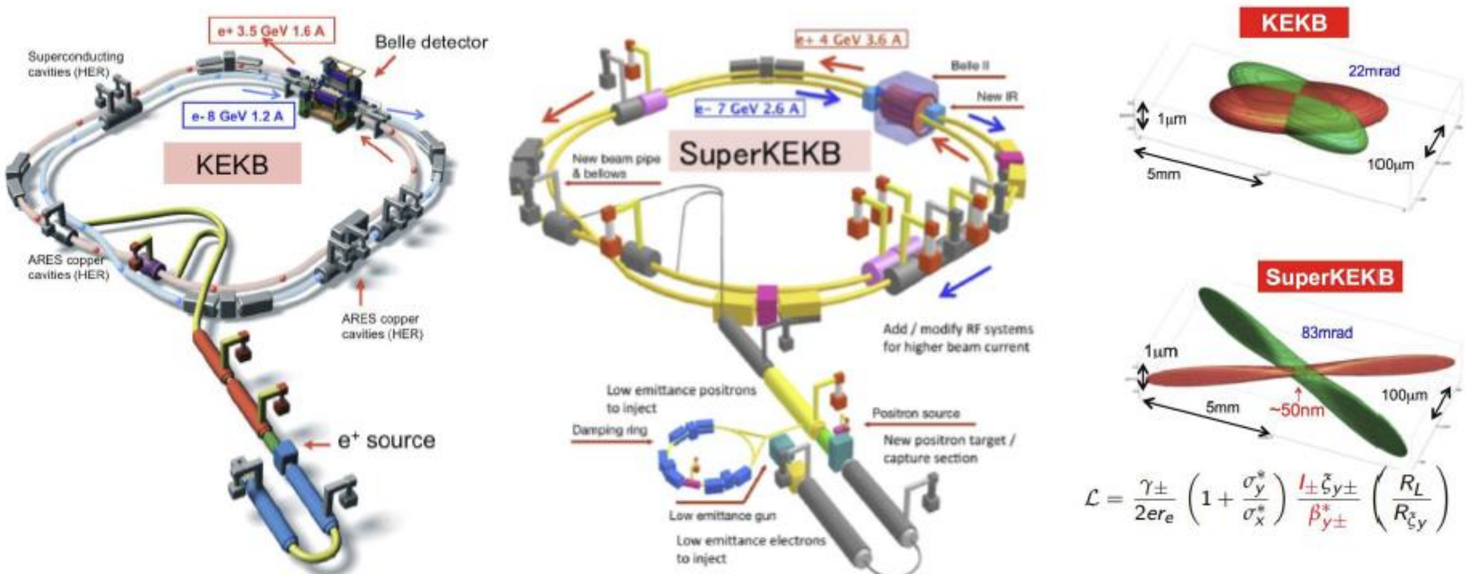
2) How certain are we that the entanglement is always 100% ?

$\Upsilon(4s) \rightarrow B^0 \overline{B}^0 \gamma$
decoherence due to interaction with (BSM) background fields

Such effects could lead to systematic errors of our TDCPV measurements

Accelerator

From KEKB to SuperKEKB



$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\gamma_\pm}{2er_e}\left(1+\frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*}\right)\frac{I_\pm \xi_{y\pm}}{\beta_{y\pm}^*}\left(\frac{R_L}{R_{\xi y}}\right)$$

- moderately increased beam currents
- Squeeze beams @IP by ~1/20

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{II}}^{\mathrm{peak}} \approx 30 \times \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{peak}}$$

$$\int^{\mathrm{goal}} \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{II}}\, dt = 50\ \mathrm{ab}^{-1} \approx 50 \int \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{I}}\, dt$$

3

KEKB:
1999-2010

$\beta\gamma = 0.42$ (8 GeV, 3.5 GeV)

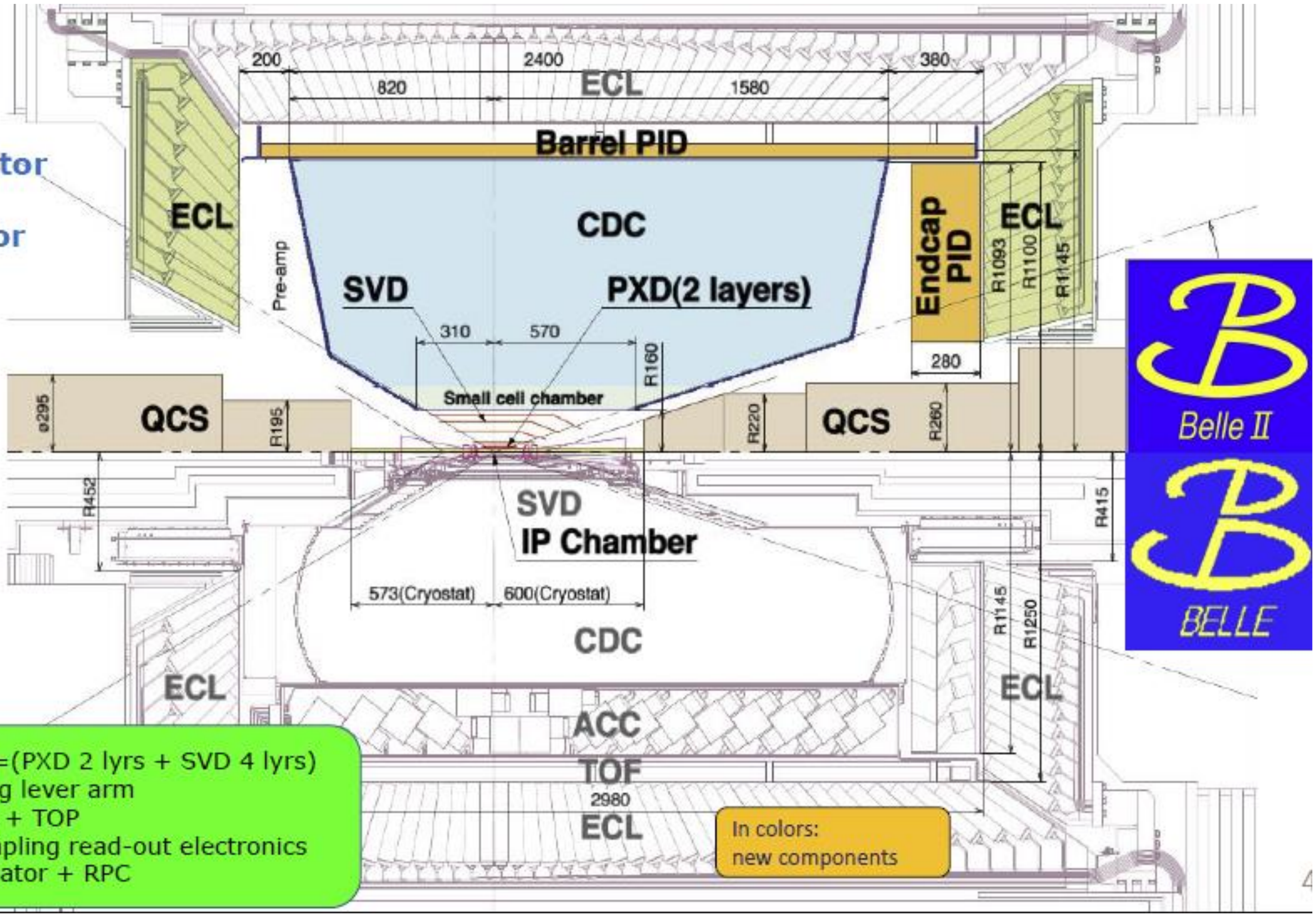
	KEKB/Belle	SuperKEKB/Belle II	
		achieved	target
$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{peak}}$ $[\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}]$	2.1×10^{34}	**4.7×10^{34} world record**	$\sim6\times10^{35}$
$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{int}}$ $[\mathrm{fb}^{-1}]$	1,004 ($711_{\Upsilon(4S)}$)	**424 ($362_{\Upsilon(4S)}$)**	50,000
$N(B\bar{B})_{\Upsilon(4S)}$	772×10^6	**387×10^6**	$\sim5\times10^{10}$

superKEKB:
2019 - …..

$\beta\gamma = 0.28$ (7 GeV, 4 GeV)

Belle (II)

Belle II detector
Vs.
Belle detector



SVD: 4 lyrs → VXD=(PXD 2 lyrs + SVD 4 lyrs)
CDC: small cell, long lever arm
ACC+TOF → ARICH + TOP
ECL: waveform sampling read-out electronics
KLM: RPC → Scintillator + RPC

In colors:
new components

$B^0\ \overline{B}^0$ mixing

Due to weak interaction a B^0 can transform into its antiparticle
Formally this is described by a new (weak) base of B^0_L and B^0_H

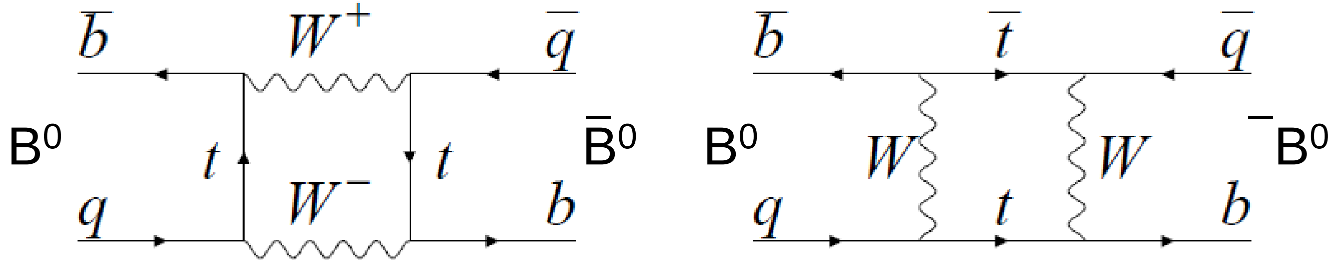
$$|B_{\mathrm{L,H}}\rangle = p|B_q^0\rangle \pm q|\overline{B}_q^0\rangle \qquad |p/q| = 1 \text{ (CP cons.)}$$

These two states interfere and resulting in time dependent oscillations

$$P(B^0 \to \overline{B}^0) = \tfrac{1}{2}\,\Gamma \exp(-\Gamma t)\,(1-\cos(\Delta m\, t))$$

$$P(B^0 \to B^0) = \tfrac{1}{2}\,\Gamma \exp(-\Gamma t)\,(1+\cos(\Delta m\, t))$$

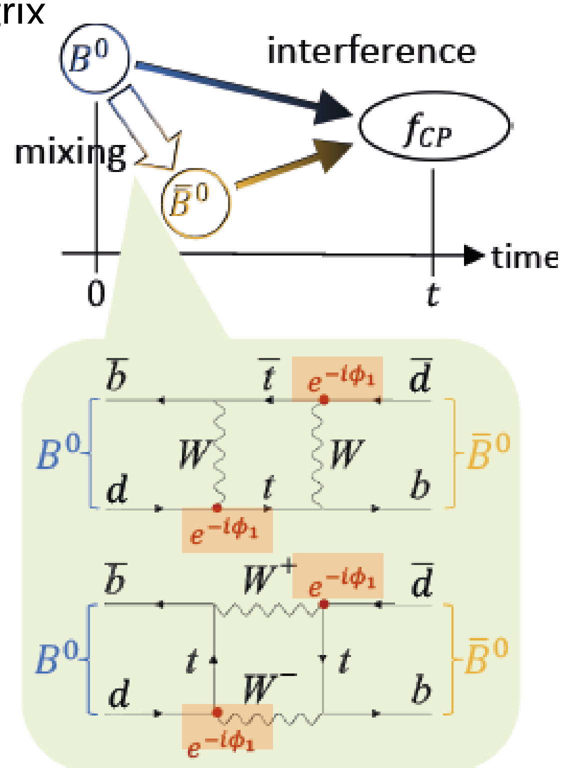
Δm: mass difference of B^0_H and B^0_L



CP violation

Weak interaction is also a source for CP violation

CP violation is a consequence of the complex phase of the CKM matrix



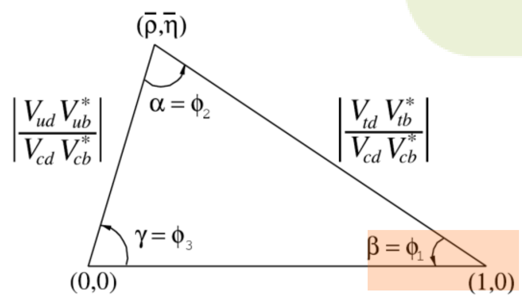
It happens if two (or more) weak amplitudes interfere

$A_f(B^0 \to f) = A_1 \exp(i\phi_w) + A_2 \exp(i\phi_s)$
$A_b(\bar{B}^0 \to \bar{f}) = A_1 \exp(-i\phi_w) + A_2 \exp(i\phi_s)$ $\quad\Rightarrow |A_f|^2 \neq |A_b|^2$

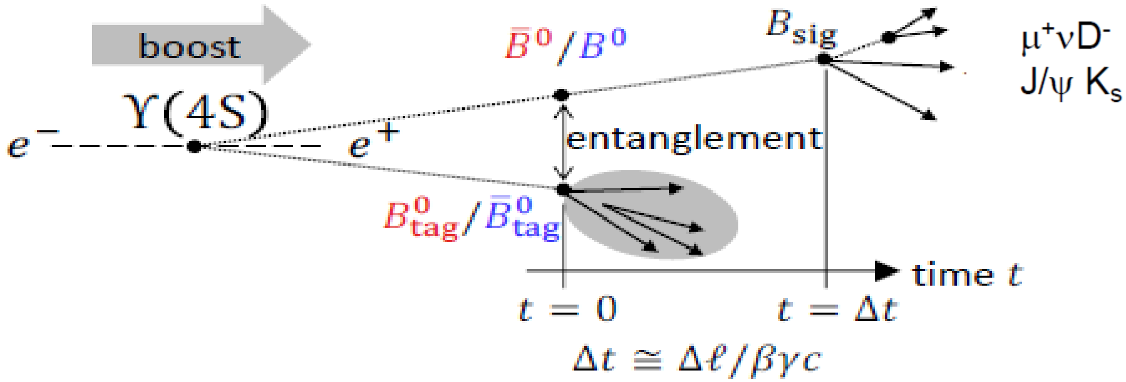
In decays this happens either by interference of different decay amplitudes (tree and penguin)
or (more important) by interference of mixing and decay

Precise measurements of CP violation are the primary goals of the Belle and Belle II experiments

$$V_{\mathrm{CKM}} \equiv V_L^u V_L^{d\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$



Phenomenology



Υ(4s) created at t=0 and decays in $B^0/\bar{B}^0$

Tag: one B^0 decays at t_1 in a way that we know whether it is B^0 or $\bar{B}^0$ (e.g. $\mu^+\nu D^-$)
(in practice: use a BDT or NN to determine the decay state)

The otherB^0 (always in the opposite state because of entanglement) starts oscillating

Sig: the other B^0 decays at t_2 in the signal mode we are interested in

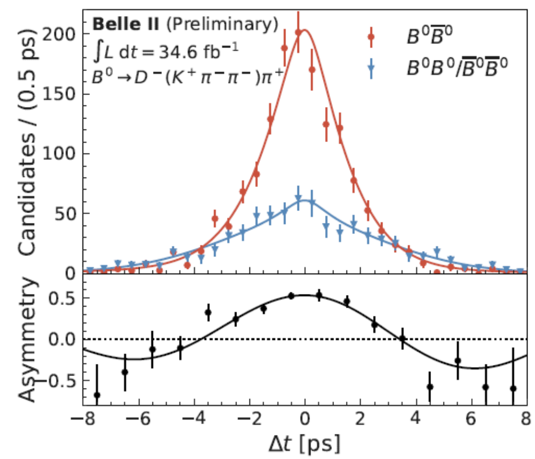
oscillation (Δm) measurement: $\mu^+\nu D^-$
CP violation (sin(2β)): $J/\psi\ K_s$

From the spatial separation and the known boost we determine $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$

Phenomenology

Oscillations:

$$P(B^0 \to \overline{B}^0) = ½\,\Gamma\,\exp(-\Gamma\Delta t)\,(1-\cos(\Delta m\,\Delta t))$$



$$A_{osc} = \frac{N(B^0 \to B^0) - N(B^0 \to \overline{B^0})}{N(B^0 \to B^0) + N(B^0 \to \overline{B^0})} = \cos(\Delta m \Delta t)$$

In reality: take into account mistag, resolution, background

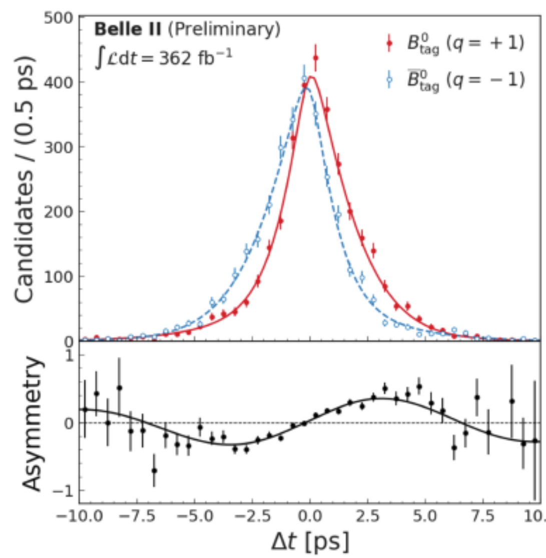
Mixing ind<u>u</u>ced (or time dependent) CP violation (TDCPV):

‘Golden mode’ $\overline{B}^0(q=+1);\ B^0(q=-1) \to J/\psi\ K_s$

$$P(\Delta t,q) = ¼\,\Gamma\,\exp(-\Gamma\Delta t)\,\{1 + q\,[S\sin(\Delta m\Delta t) - C\cos(\Delta m\Delta t)]\}$$

For $J/\psi\ K_s$ $S = \sin(2\beta)$ $C \sim 0$

$$a_{CP} = \frac{N(\overline{B^0} \to f_{CP}) - N(B^0 \to f_{CP})}{N(\overline{B^0} \to f_{CP}) + N(B^0 \to f_{CP})} = S\sin(\Delta m\Delta t)$$

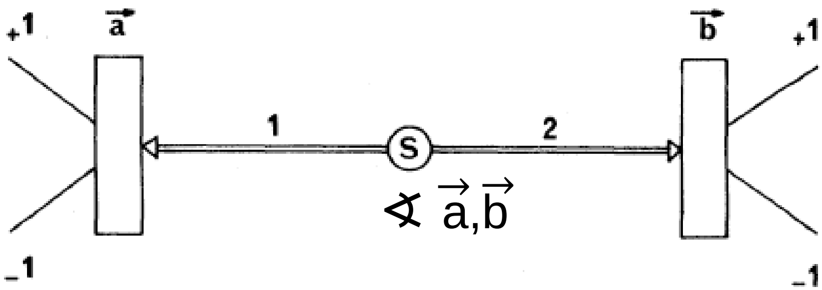


Can we check Bell's inequality?

Classical Aspect type correlation experiment
A. Aspect et al, Phys. Rev. Lett 49, 1804 (1982)

correlation coeffs in data *vs* QM
optimum relative angles 22.5° and 67.5°

spin-singlet state of photons or particles: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[|\Uparrow\rangle_1\,|\Downarrow\rangle_2 - |\Downarrow\rangle_1\,|\Uparrow\rangle_2\right]$



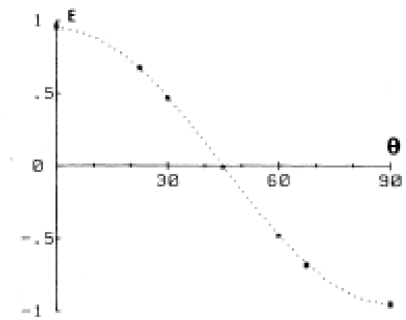


FIG. 3. Correlation of polarizations as a function of the relative angle of the polarimeters. The indicated errors are ±2 standard deviations. The dotted curve is not a fit to the data, but quantum mechanical predictions for the actual experiment. For ideal polarizers, the curve would reach the values ±1.

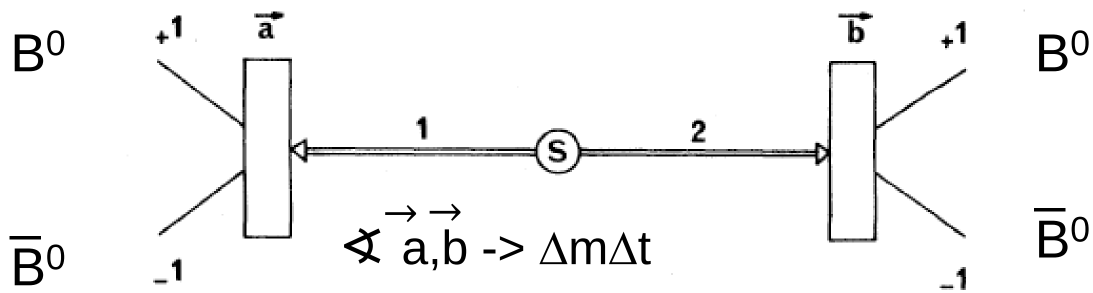
- Bell's Theorem (via Clauser, Horne, Shimony, and Holt):
  - correlation coeff: $E(\vec{a},\vec{b}) = \frac{R_{++}(\vec{a},\vec{b})+R_{--}(\vec{a},\vec{b})-R_{+-}(\vec{a},\vec{b})-R_{-+}(\vec{a},\vec{b})}{R_{++}(\vec{a},\vec{b})+R_{--}(\vec{a},\vec{b})-R_{+-}(\vec{a},\vec{b})+R_{-+}(\vec{a},\vec{b})}$
  - $S = E(\vec{a},\vec{b}) - E(\vec{a},\vec{b}') + E(\vec{a}',\vec{b}) + E(\vec{a}',\vec{b}')$
  - $|S| \leq 2$ for any local realistic model; $S_{QM} = \pm 2\sqrt{2}$ for optimal settings

$S = 2.697 \pm 0.015$; *cf.* $S_{QM} = 2.70 \pm 0.05$

Replace $\uparrow$ by B^0 and $\downarrow$ by $\bar{B}^0$

Bell's inequality with $B^0\overline{B}^0$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left[\,|B^0(p)\rangle|\overline{B}^0(-p)\rangle - |\overline{B}^0(p)\rangle|B^0(-p)\rangle\,\right]$$



Replace the angle between the polarizers by Δm Δt

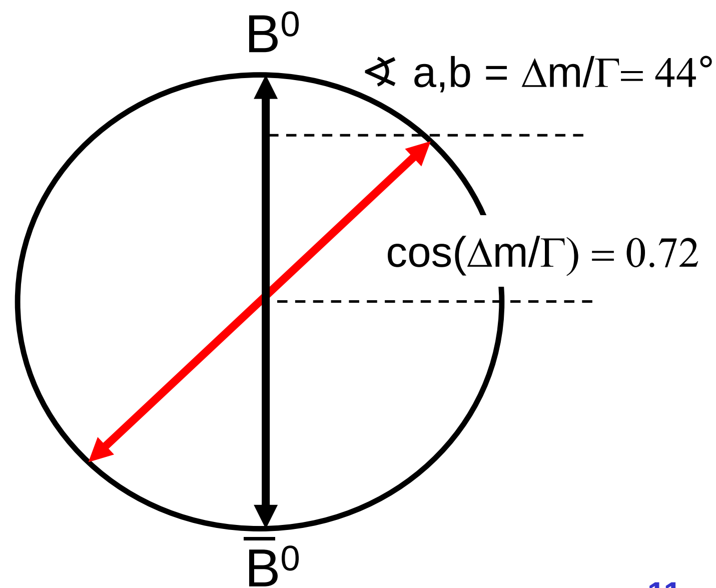
S = 2.70 (for 22.5 and 67.5°)

(A. Go & Chung Li, quant-ph/0310192v1 (2003):
S = 2.725 ± 0.167 ± 0.092 (Belle data))

Non QM test: Assume complete decoherence
(both B oscillate independently from t=0)

S = 2.61 S(decoherent) < 2 for Δm/Γ > 2

What's wrong? => high correlation due to short lifetime



No way for Bell at Belle (II)

Bertlmann, Bramon, Garbarino, Hiesmayr, Phys. Lett. A 332, 355-360 (2004)

crucial parameter $x_d = \Delta m_d / \Gamma_d$:
rate of oscillation relative to decay

Bell test impossible if $x < 2.0$:

system	x
$B^0/\overline{B}^0$	0.77
$K^0/\overline{K}^0$	0.95
$D^0/\overline{D}^0$	< 0.03
$B_s^0/\overline{B}_s^0$	~ 26

Furthermore:

we rely on the random decays of both B
no (reasonable) way to **actively** determine ∢ a,b -> $\Delta m \Delta t$

A kind of Maxwell's demon could tune hidden parameters (t_1,t_2, decay type) so that QM and Bell's inequality is emulated, despite it's not QM and local.
No practical way to close this loophole

What's left to be done

We can still calculate effects of special decoherent or non local models
Fit (modified) time dependence to data

- Spontaneous decoherence (SD):

  entanglement is lost at t=0 for a certain fraction of events
  decoherence fraction ζ

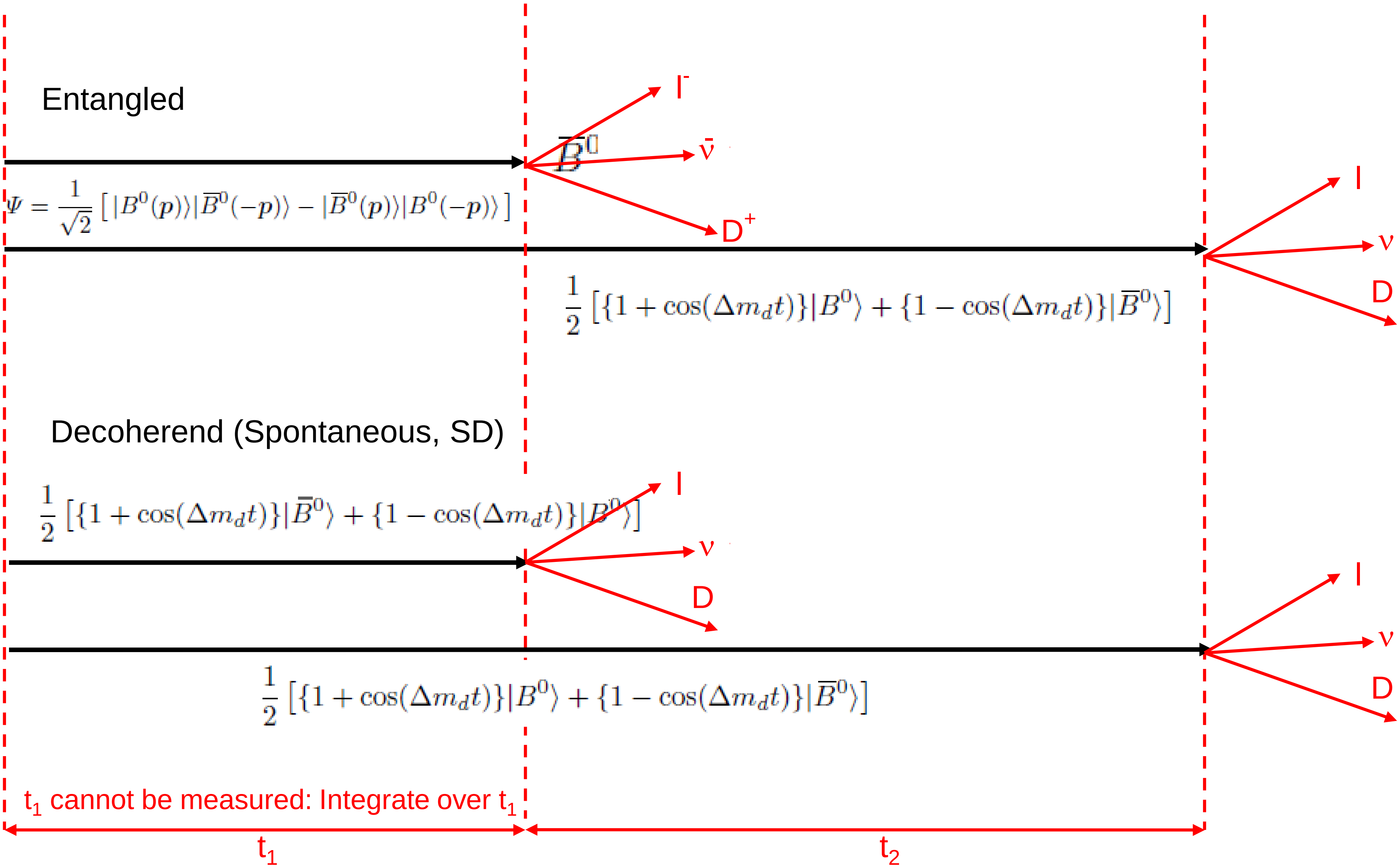
- Pompili Selleri model (PS) (Eur. Phys. J. C14, 469 (2000)):

  local realism, which reproduces oscillation phenomenology

- Lindblad type decoherence

  coherence is gradually lost within a certain decoherence time

Time dependence if decoherent



Spontaneous Decoherence

$B^0/\overline{B}^0$ Oscillations: Probability to measure a same sign (SS) event:

a) Full coherence:

$$P(B^0B^0,\overline{B^0B^0}) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma\exp(-\Gamma t_2)(1-\cos\Delta m t_2)$$

b) Full decoherence (Spontaneos decoherence, SD)

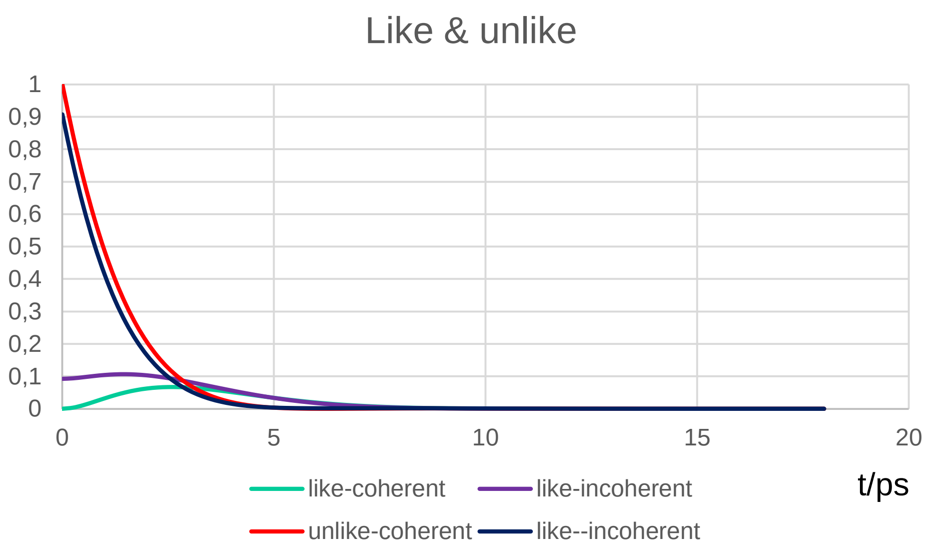
$$P(B^0B^0,\overline{B^0B^0}) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma\exp(-\Gamma t_2)(1-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\Delta m+2\Gamma^2}{\Gamma^2+\Delta m^2}\cos\Delta m t_2+\frac{1}{2}\frac{\Gamma\Delta m}{\Gamma^2+\Delta m^2}\sin\Delta m t_2)$$

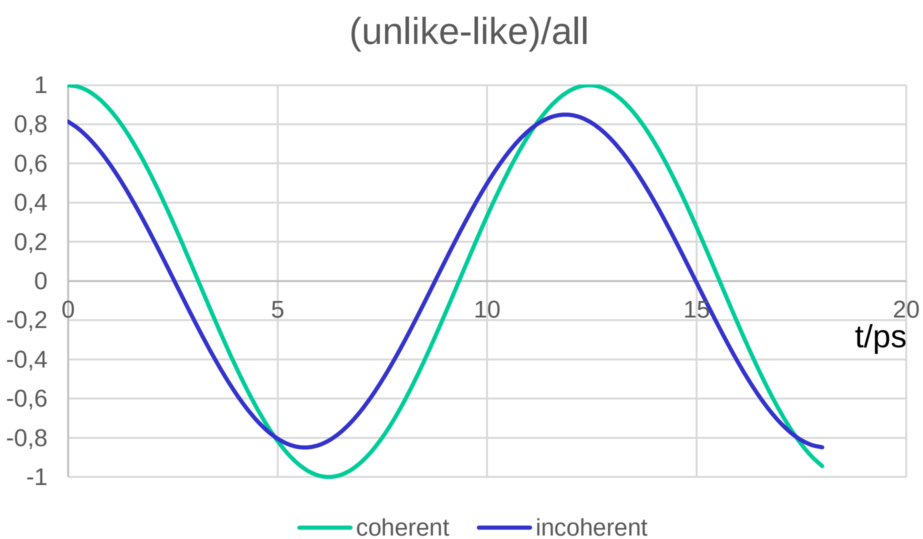
Damping by $\frac{1}{2}\frac{\Delta m+2\Gamma^2}{\Gamma^2+\Delta m^2}$ ~ 0.81

Additional SIN-term: $\frac{1}{2}\frac{\Gamma\Delta m}{\Gamma^2+\Delta m^2}$ ~ 0.24

(using PDG averages: Δm = 0.505 +- 0.002 ps^{-1}, Γ = 0.658 +- 0.002 ps^{-1})

Time Dependence (SD)





The damping is probably difficult to measure, as it could be interpreted as mistag

The SIN term (or phase shift) should be measurable

Similar damping and phase shifts occur in measurements of TDCPV

In principle the damping (if ignored) would lead to a wrong measurement of sin(2β), This might be compenated out if the mistag is taken from the oscillation measurement (same damping)

The phase shift would lead to a cross talk between S and C terms

Indirect Indicator: χ

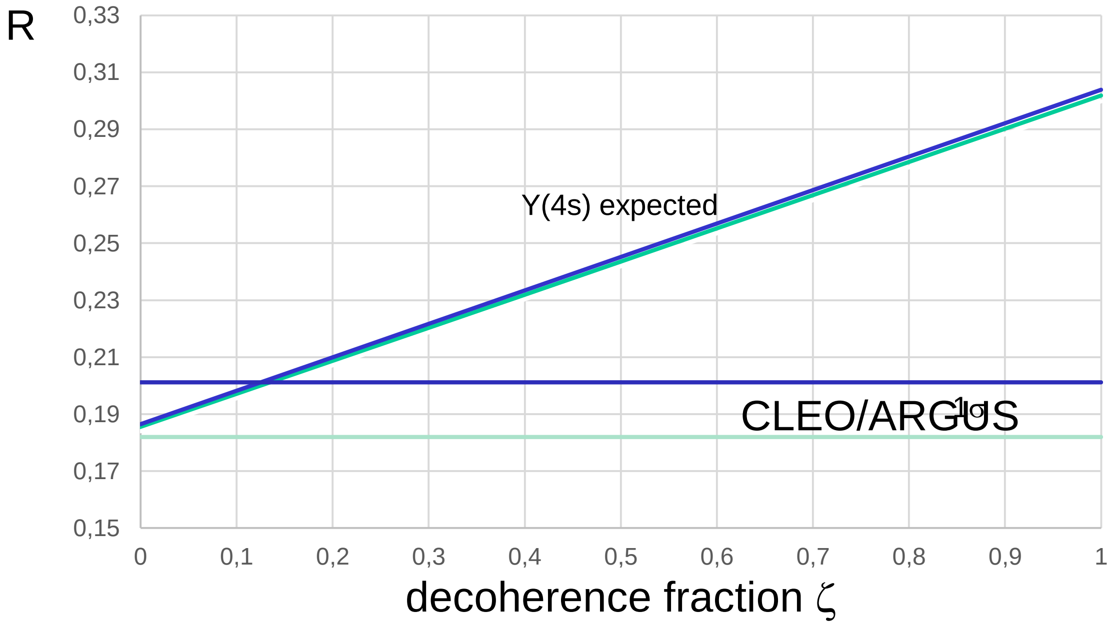
Time integrated oscillations: measure $\chi = \frac{1}{2}\,\Delta m^2/(\Delta m^2 + \Gamma^2)$ using dilepton events

Use Δm from LHCb as reference (no coherence at LHCb!)

Coherence: $R = (N^{++} + N^{--})/(N^{++} + N^{--} + N^{+-}) = \chi$

SD: $R = (N^{++} + N^{--})/(N^{++} + N^{--} + N^{+-}) = 2(\chi - \chi^2)$

Use χ calculated from LHCb's Δm measurement (always decoherent)

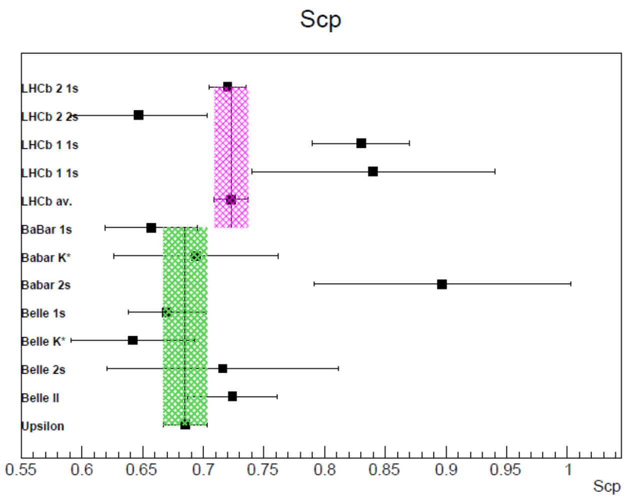


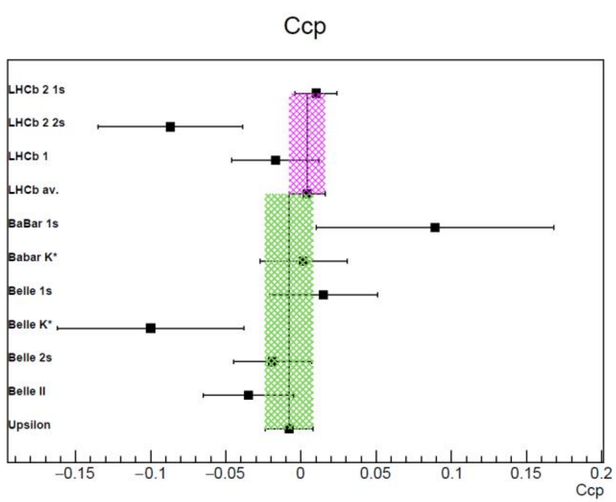
Old CLEO/ARGUS measurement of $R = 0.182 \pm 0.015$ (PDG) still comparable with ~10% decoherence

Should be able to do much better

Indirect Indicators: TDCPV

Compare S_{CP} and C_{CP} measurements at LHCb (always decoherent) and at Υ(4s)



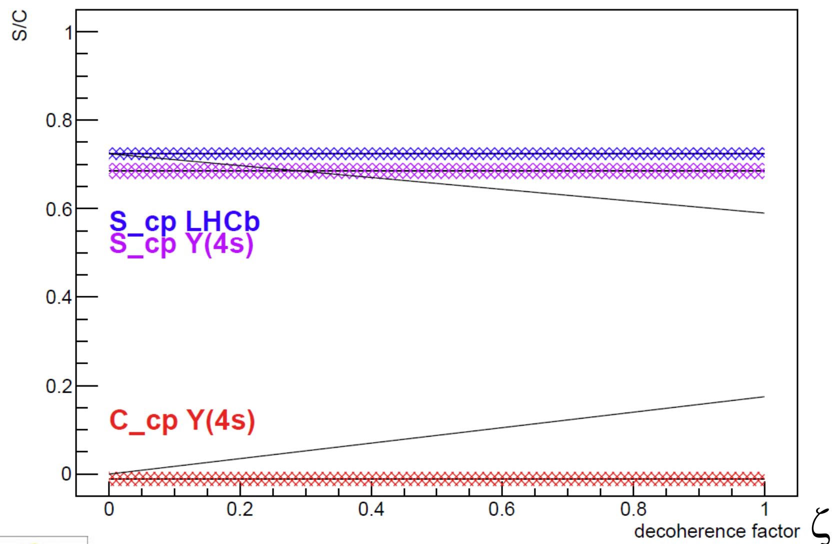


$$(1 + q[S \sin \Delta m t - C \cos \Delta m t])$$

$$\left(1 + q\left[\frac{\Delta m \Gamma}{2(\Gamma^2 + \Delta m^2)} C + \frac{\Delta m^2 + 2\Gamma^2}{2(\Gamma^2 + \Delta m^2)} S\right] \sin \Delta m t_2 + q\left[\frac{\Delta m \Gamma}{2(\Gamma^2 + \Delta m^2)} S - \frac{\Delta m^2 + 2\Gamma^2}{2(\Gamma^2 + \Delta m^2)} C\right] \cos \Delta m t_2\right)$$

Same damping (0.81) and x-talk factors (0.24) as on slide 3

Compatible with up to 5-20% decoherence, preferred: 10% (1.7σ)



My averages, no correlations!

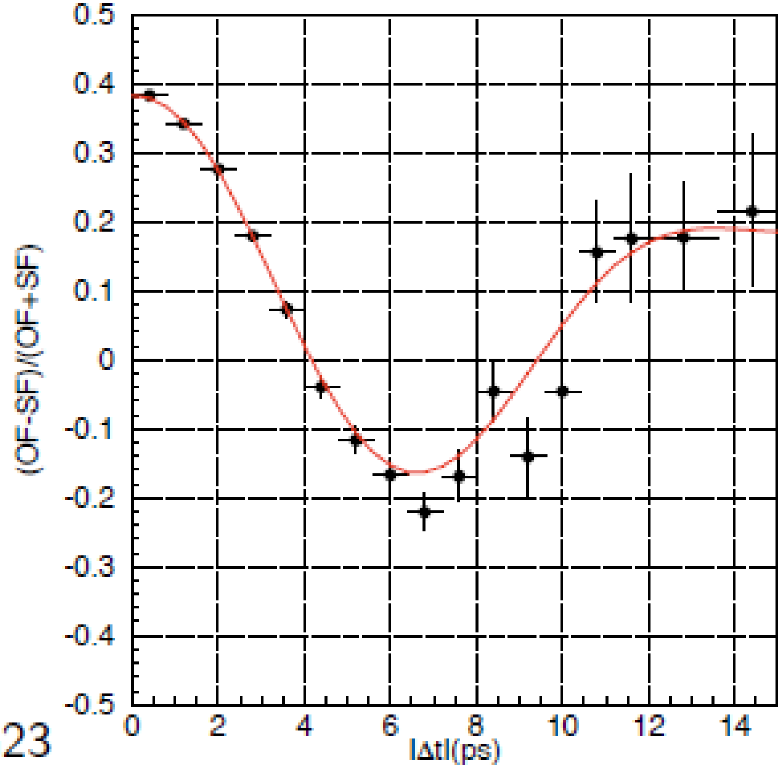
mistag calibration could cancel damping partially!

Belle Analysis

A.Go & Belle, Phys. Rev. Lett 99 (2007) 131802

Belle's most current $\sin 2\phi_1$, $|\lambda|$, τ_B, Δm_d measurement at the time:

- 152×10^6 $B\overline{B}$ pairs
  - $5\times$ the discovery dataset
  - $\frac{1}{5}\times$ the eventual dataset
- 5417 CP- and 177368 flavour-eigenstate B-decay candidates
- sample purities vary 63–98% depending on the decay mode
- multivariate flavour-tagging of the other B decay; $\epsilon_{eff} = 28.7\%$
- $\Delta m_d = (0.511 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.006)\,\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$
  cf. $(0.5065 \pm 0.0019)\,\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$ PDG23

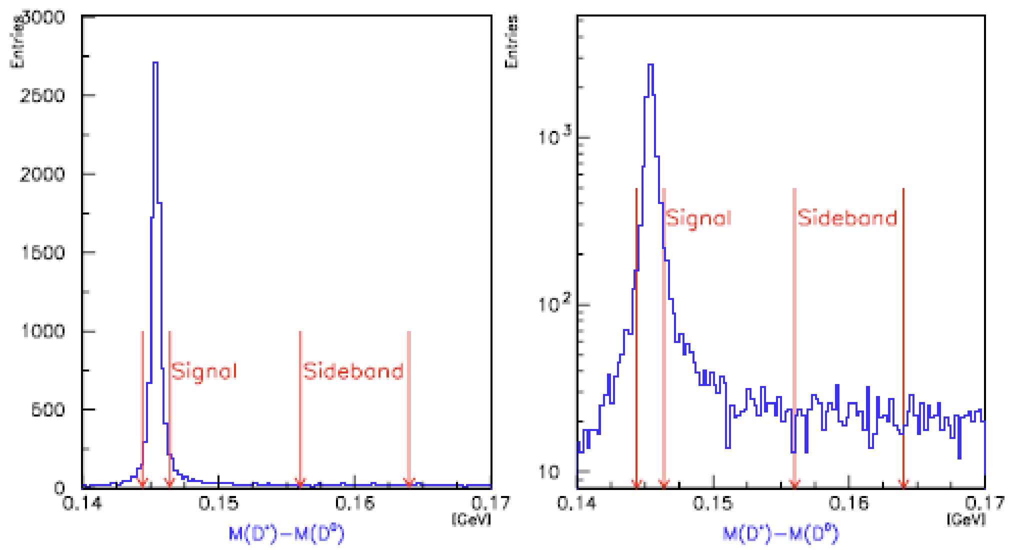


We then adapted this in various ways ...

Event Selection

- restrict 177368 $\to$ 84823 flavour eigenstates, choosing only $B^0 \to D^{*-}\ell^+\nu$ where the lepton explicitly determines the B-flavour
- restrict 84823 $\to$ 8565 by choosing only the best flavour tags of the other B: highest of 7 purity categories; leptons only

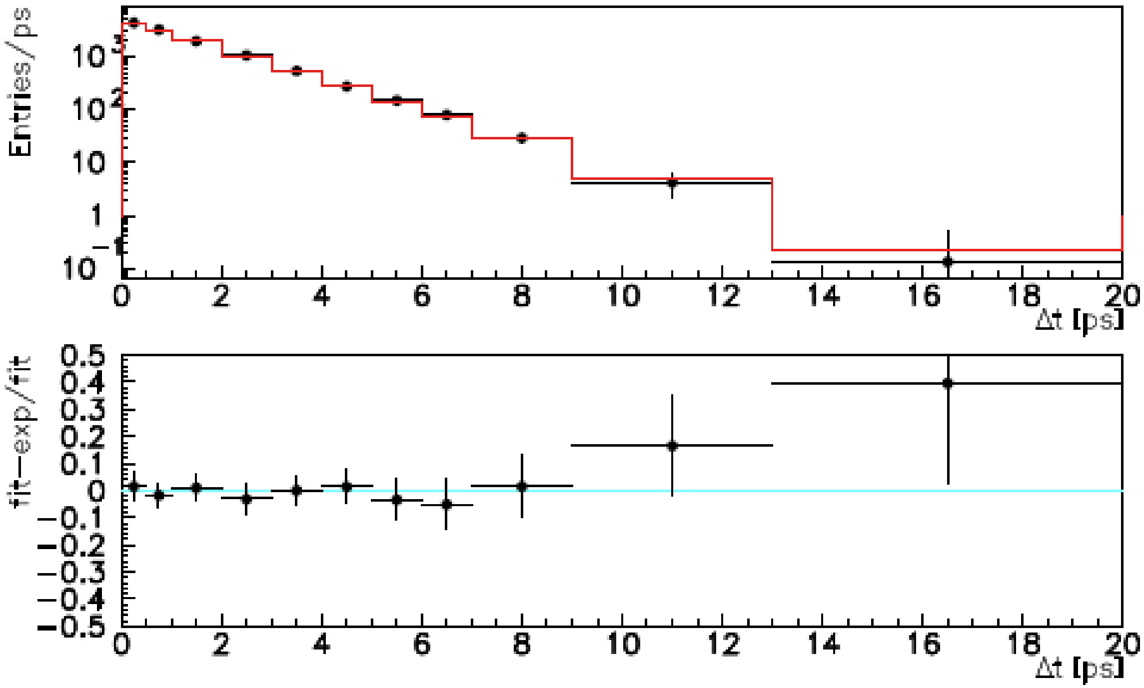
- signal relies on $D^{*-} \to \overline{D}^0\pi^-$ tag: energy release $Q \ll m_\pi \ll m_D$
- estimate background under peak using sideband region:



Check: fit B^0 lifetime

- Background subtraction, deconvolution of Δt resolution, mistag…..

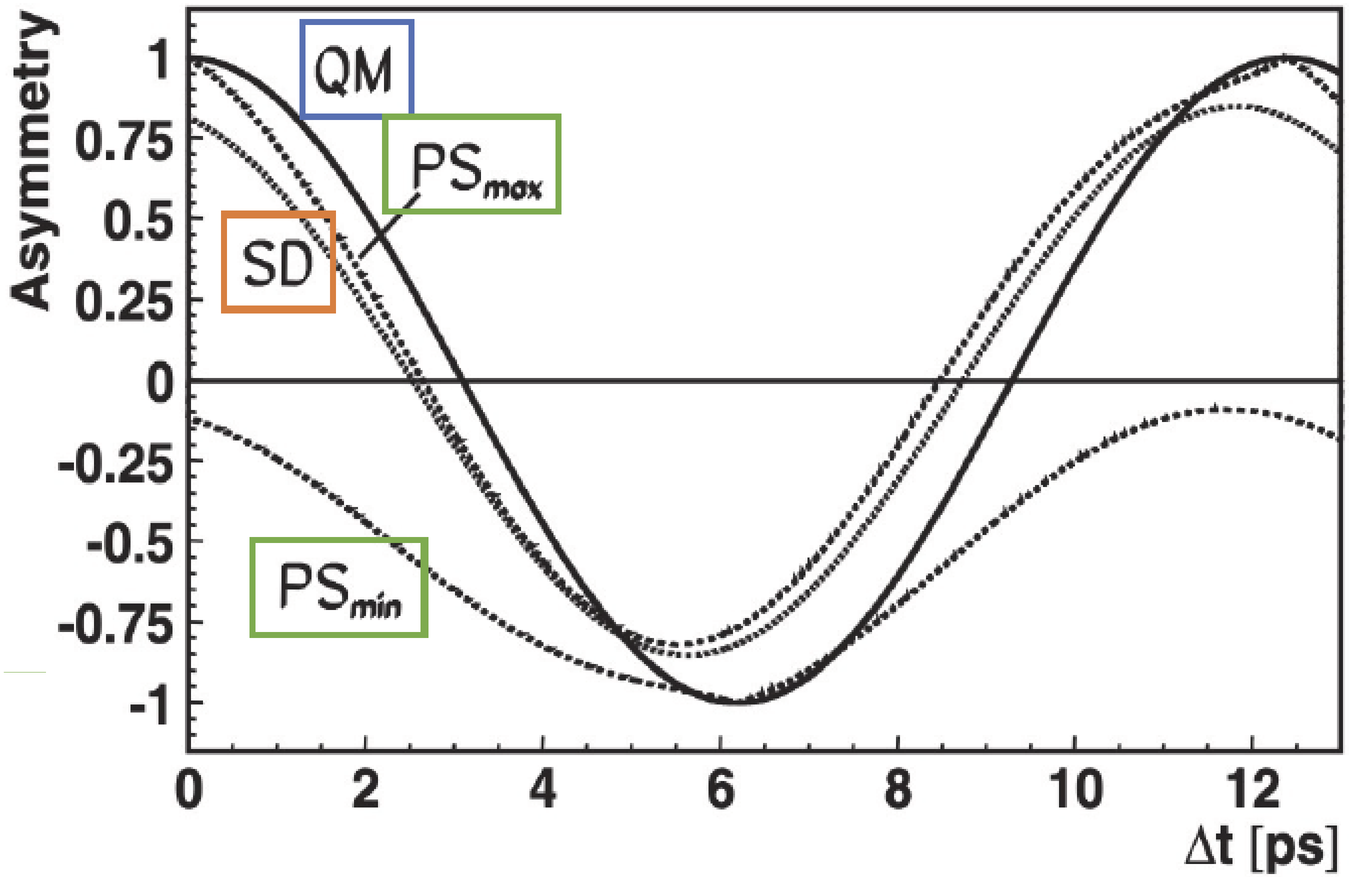
. . . and fitting for the B^0 lifetime:



finds lifetime $\tau_B^0 =$ $(1.532 \pm 0.017)\,\mathrm{ps}$, with $\chi^2/n_{dof} = 3/11$

cf. world average $(1.530 \pm 0.009)\,\mathrm{ps}$ from PDG2006

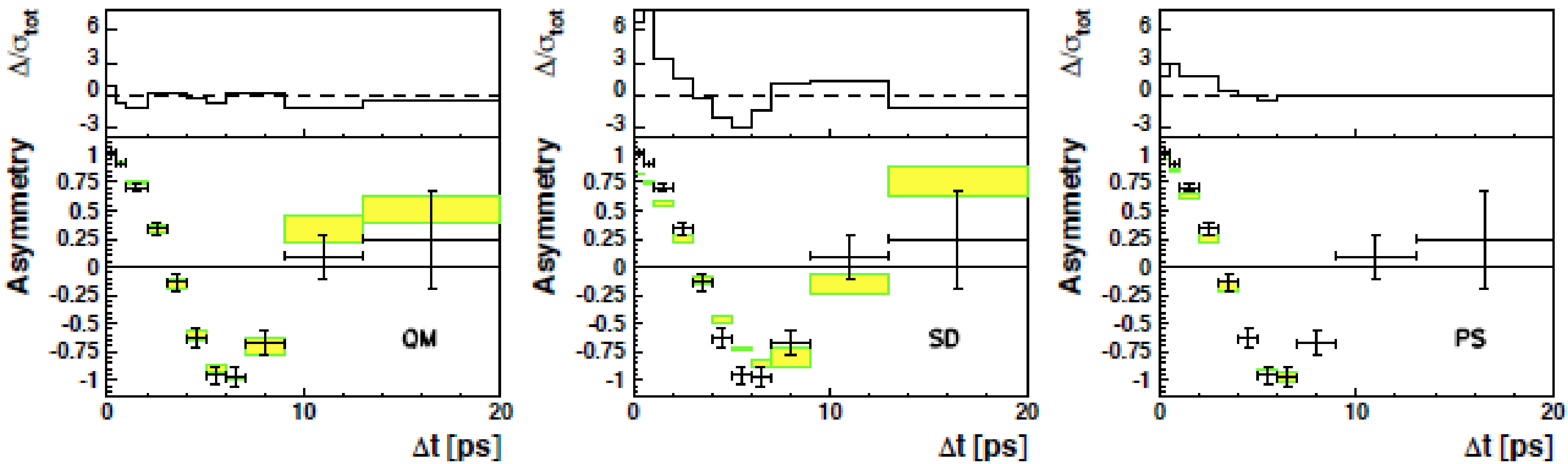
Fit functions



QM: standard quantum mechanical entanglement
SD: spontaneous decoherence
PM: A. Pompili & F. Selleri, Eur. Phys. J. C14, 469 (2000)

Results

fit: float Δm_d subject to WA-*sans*-(Belle+BaBar): $(0.496 \pm 0.014)\,\mathrm{ps}^{-1}$



QM fits well | SD disfavoured: 13σ | PS disfavoured: 5.1σ

$\chi^2/n_{dof} = 5/11$ | $\chi^2/n_{dof} = 174/11$ | $\chi^2/n_{dof} = 31/11$

- "SD fraction": $(1 - \zeta_{B^0\overline{B}^0})A_{QM} + \zeta_{B^0\overline{B}^0}A_{SD}$, $\zeta_{B^0\overline{B}^0} = 0.029 \pm 0.057$
- Pompili-Selleri class: QM-like states, stable mass, flavor correlations; QM predictions for *single B-mesons* preserved

What do we learn?

SD excluded by 13σ, but more relevant is the fraction of decoherent events

$f = (1-\zeta)\, A_{QM} + \zeta\, A_{SD}$ $\zeta = 0.029 \pm 0.057$

A fraction of ~10% is still possible!

This could lead to shift of our S_{cp} measurements by

$\Delta S_{cp} \sim 0.012$ (@ $\Upsilon(4s)$)

The total systematic errors of the Belle II $J/\psi\, K_s$ analysis is 0.014 !

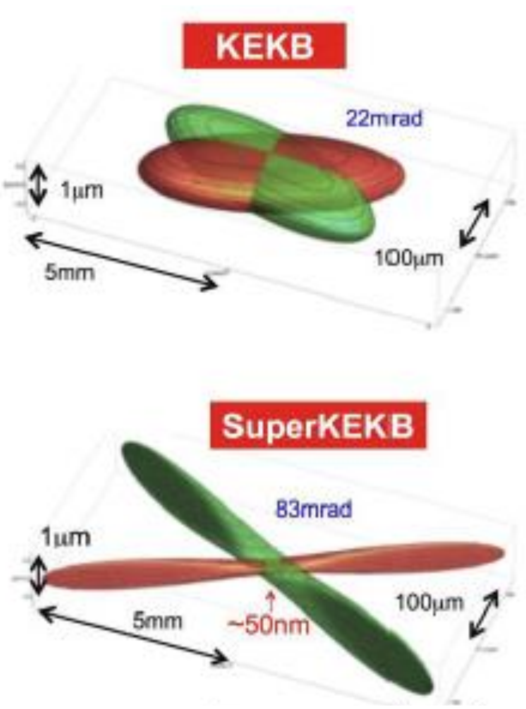
largest single systematic error?

Source	$\sigma(\varepsilon_{tag})$ [%]	$\sigma(S_{CP})$	$\sigma(C_{CP})$
$B^0 \to D^{(*)-}\pi^+$sample size	0.43	0.004	0.007
$B^0 \to J/\psi K^0_S$ sample size		0.035	0.026
Fit model			
Analysis bias	0.02	0.002	0.005
Fixed resolution parameters	0.07	0.004	0.004
τ & Δm_d	0.06	0.001	0.000
$\sigma_{\Delta t}$ binning	0.04	0.000	0.000
Δt measurement			
Alignment	0.06	0.005	0.003
Beam spot	0.16	0.002	0.002
CMS Energy	0.03	0.000	0.001
Backgrounds			
$B^0 \to D^{(*)-}\pi^+$sWeight bias	0.24	0.001	0.001
$B^0 \to D^{(*)-}\pi^+ \Delta E$ background	0.11	0.001	0.001
Signal ΔE shape	0.08	0.002	0.000
Tag-side interference	—	0.010	0.007
Total systematic	0.34	0.014	0.012

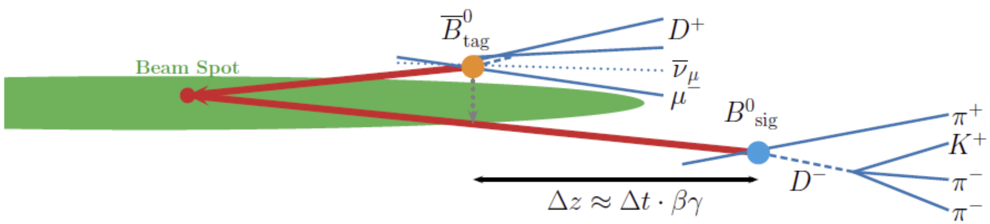
Repeat Belle analysis with higher statistics, more channels, better resolution

$$B^0 \to D^-\pi^+, D^{*-}\pi^+, D^{*-}\rho^+$$

Make use of better vertex resolution and smaller interaction region:



	KEKB	superKEKB
σ_x	150 µm	10 µm
σ_y	940 nm	50 nm
σ_z, eff	7 mm	0.25 mm



$\gamma\beta\tau c$ = 0.125 mm

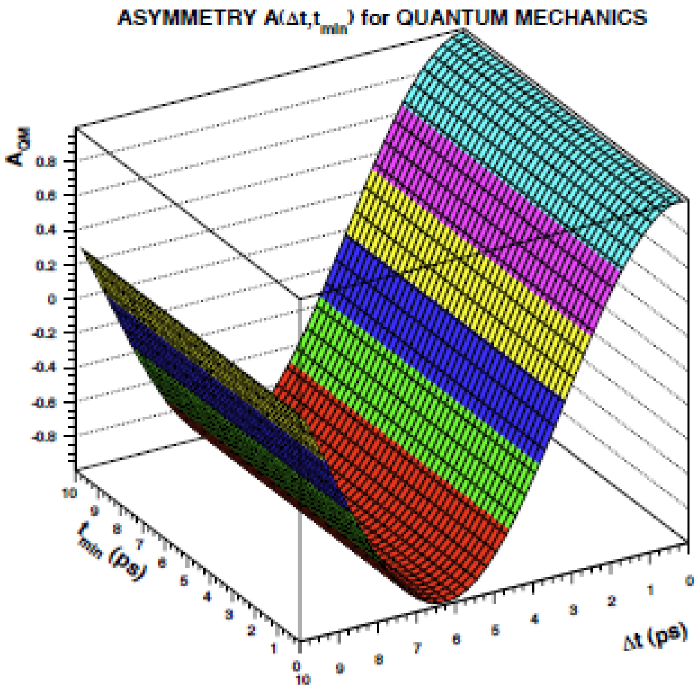
Not perfect yet, but some chance to limit t_1

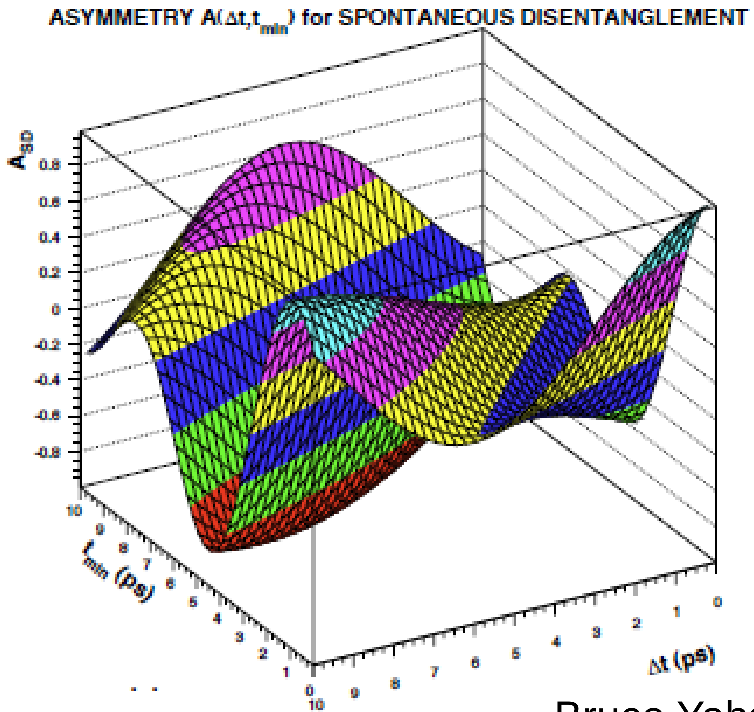
Transverse separation ~50 µm

Vertex resolution $\sigma r_e s$ ~20 µm

Discrimination Power

Access to t_1 adds a new dimensions and should result higher sensitivity





Bruce Yabsley

Entanglement: depends only on Δt

Decoherence: depends on t_1 and Δt

Setting a lower limit on t_1 could also make a EPR type measurements possible (randomize)

Conclusions

- ‘Ascent’ style experiments to check Bell’s inequality are not possible with $\Upsilon(4s) \rightarrow B^0 \bar{B}^0$
  - no active measurement (random decay of the B^0): conspiracy loophole!
  - short B^0 lifetime induces correlations which violate Bell’s inequality even for a local realistic scenario
- QM and alternative models can be tested fitting the time dependence of B^0 oscillations. Belle analysis: alternative scenarios excluded by 13σ (SD) and 5.1σ (PS)
- A fraction of ~10% of decoherent events is still compatible with the data
- Possible systematic error to out TDCPV measurements (so far not taken into account!)
- Belle II has the potential to improve on this
- Questions to theory: what mechanisms (SM or BSM) could lead to a loss of coherence?

With contributions from Sven Vahsen & team (Hawaii), Bruce Yabsley (Sidney), Fumiaki Otani, Takeo Higuchi (IPMU)