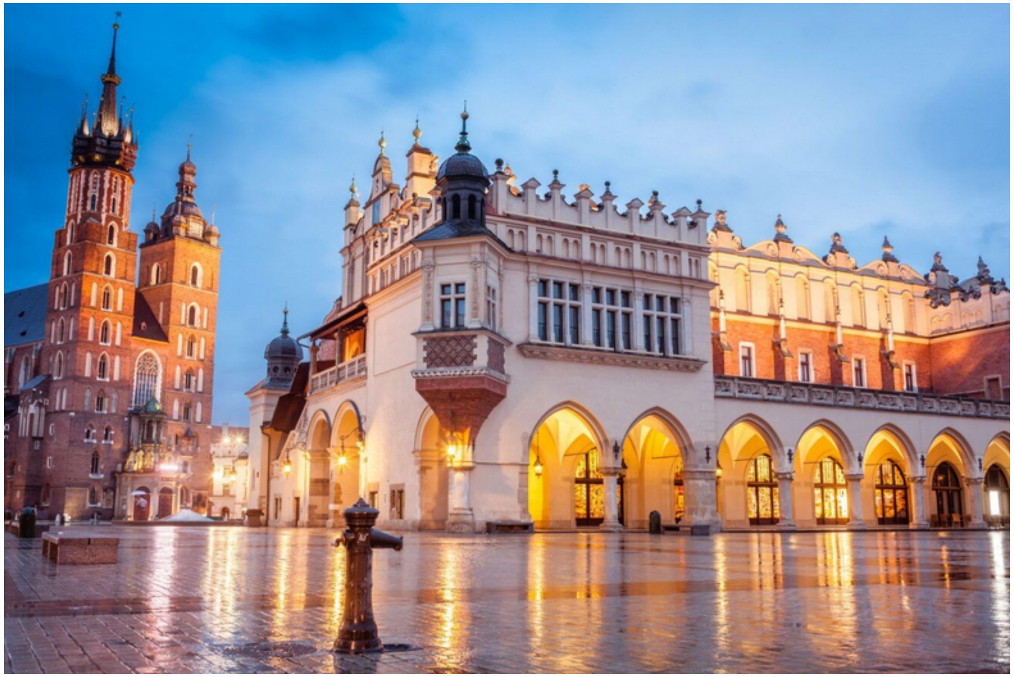
Recent results from Belle and Belle II



Alessandro Gaz
University of Padova and INFN

on behalf of the Belle and Belle II Collaborations

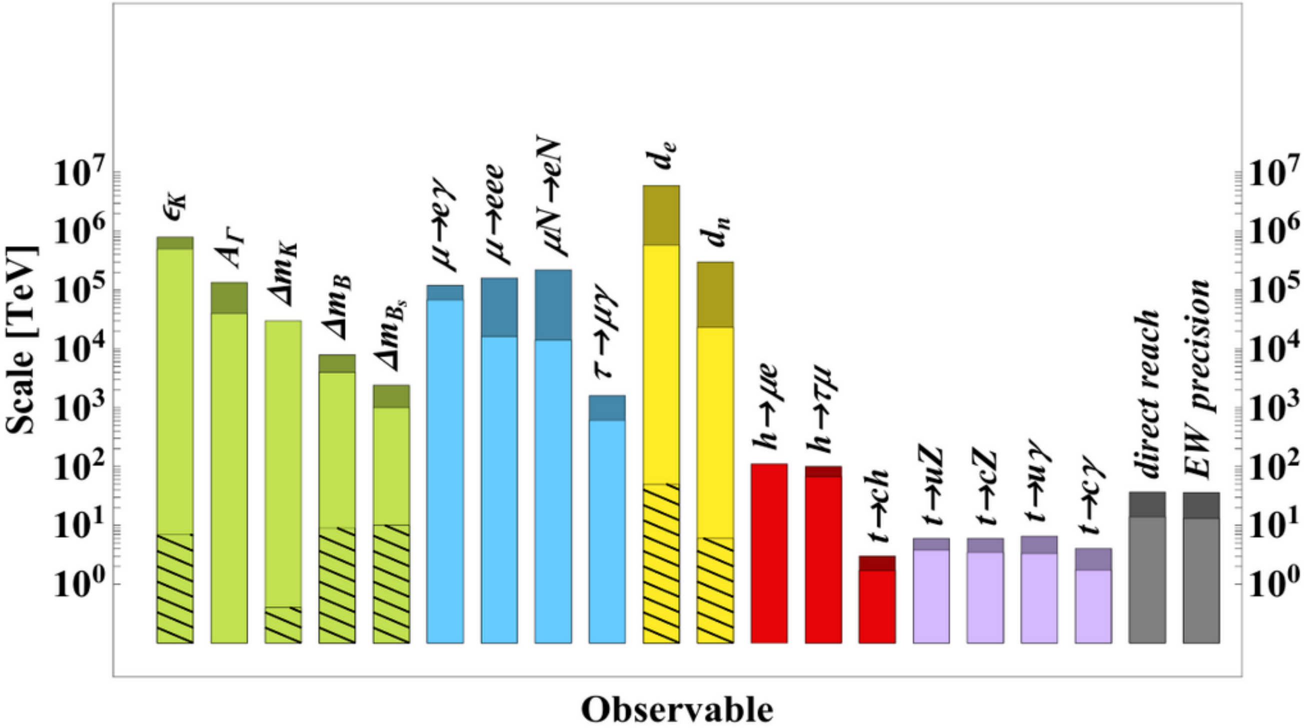
"XXX Cracow EPIPHANY Conference"

Krakow, January 8th 2024

Our mission

- Finding evidence of physics beyond the standard model, **especially looking at indirect effects** signaling the presence of new particles, interactions, coupling, phases…;
- Enormous reach for many observables in flavor physics, probing scales of new physics orders of magnitude beyond the current limits for direct production:

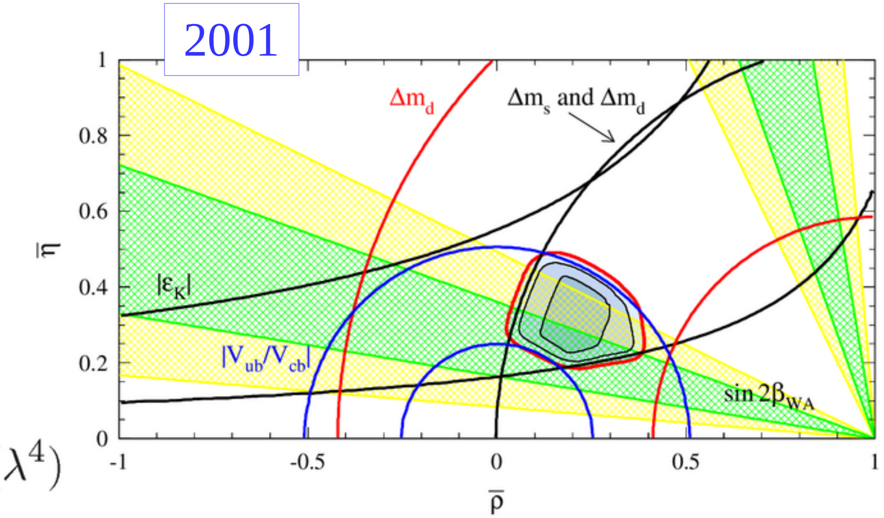
European Strategy for Particle Physics Preparatory Group, arXiv:1910.11775 [hep-ex]

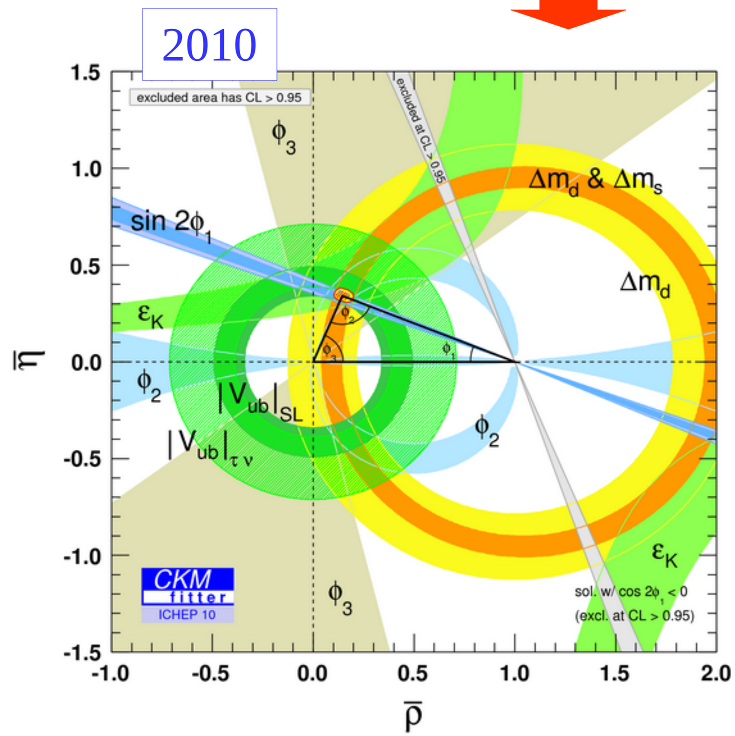


The first generation of B factories

- Spectacular confirmation of the CKM paradigm, all CP violation phenomena can be accounted for by the nontrivial phase in the CKM quark mixing matrix:

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$





- But we know that the standard model cannot be the full story, it cannot explain the matter/anti-matter imbalance, the dark matter/energy, neutrino masses, etc… ;
- There must be something else, hopefully within our reach of the running or planned experiments.

Flavor physics at e+e- colliders

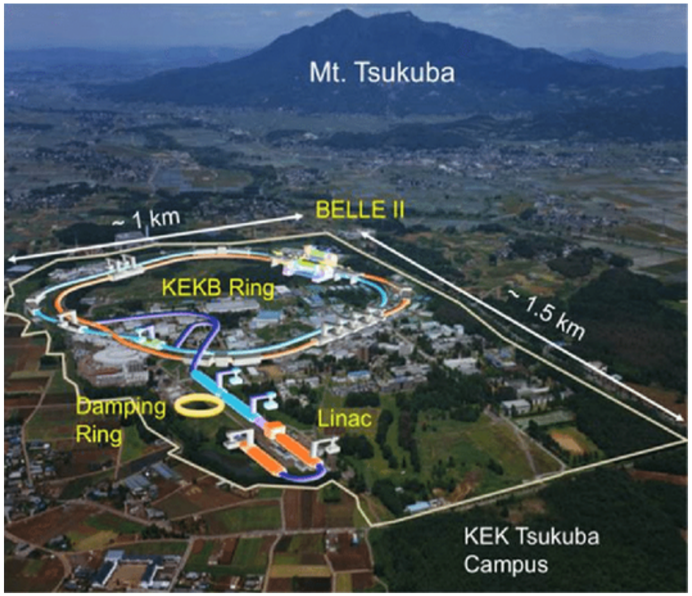
- The first generation of B-factories integrated ~1.5 ab^{-1};
- For the past 15 years the LHC experiments enjoyed the very large cross sections and luminosity of the World’s most powerful accelerator;

- Is it worth continuing along the e^+e^- path?

- Many of the interesting modes are unique to B factories:
  - ➔ channels with π^0, K_L, $\eta^{(\prime)}$, … ;
  - ➔ final states with one or more ν’s (or other elusive particles);
  - ➔ modes affected by “difficult” backgrounds, where the full knowledge of the kinematics in the event is the only way to control them;
  - ➔ τ and dark sector low multiplicity final states;
  - ➔ … ;

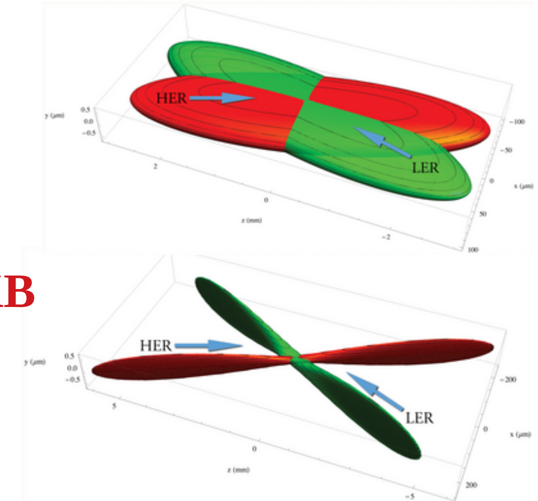
- In general: a wider spectrum of measurements allows for a better understanding (or highlights our lack of…).

The SuperKEKB Collider

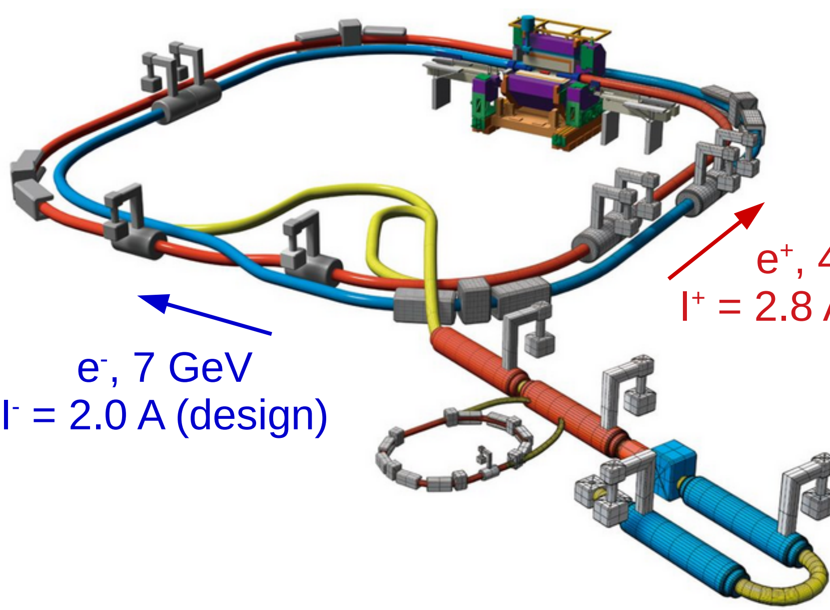


KEKB

SuperKEKB



$$L = \frac{N_+ N_- n_b f_0}{4\pi \sigma^*_{x,\mathrm{eff}} \sqrt{\varepsilon_y \beta^*_y}}$$



e^+, 4 GeV
I^+ = 2.8 A (design)

e^-, 7 GeV
I^- = 2.0 A (design)

Improvements over KEKB:

x20 by ‘nanobeam scheme’;

x1.5 by increasing beam currents.

Goals:

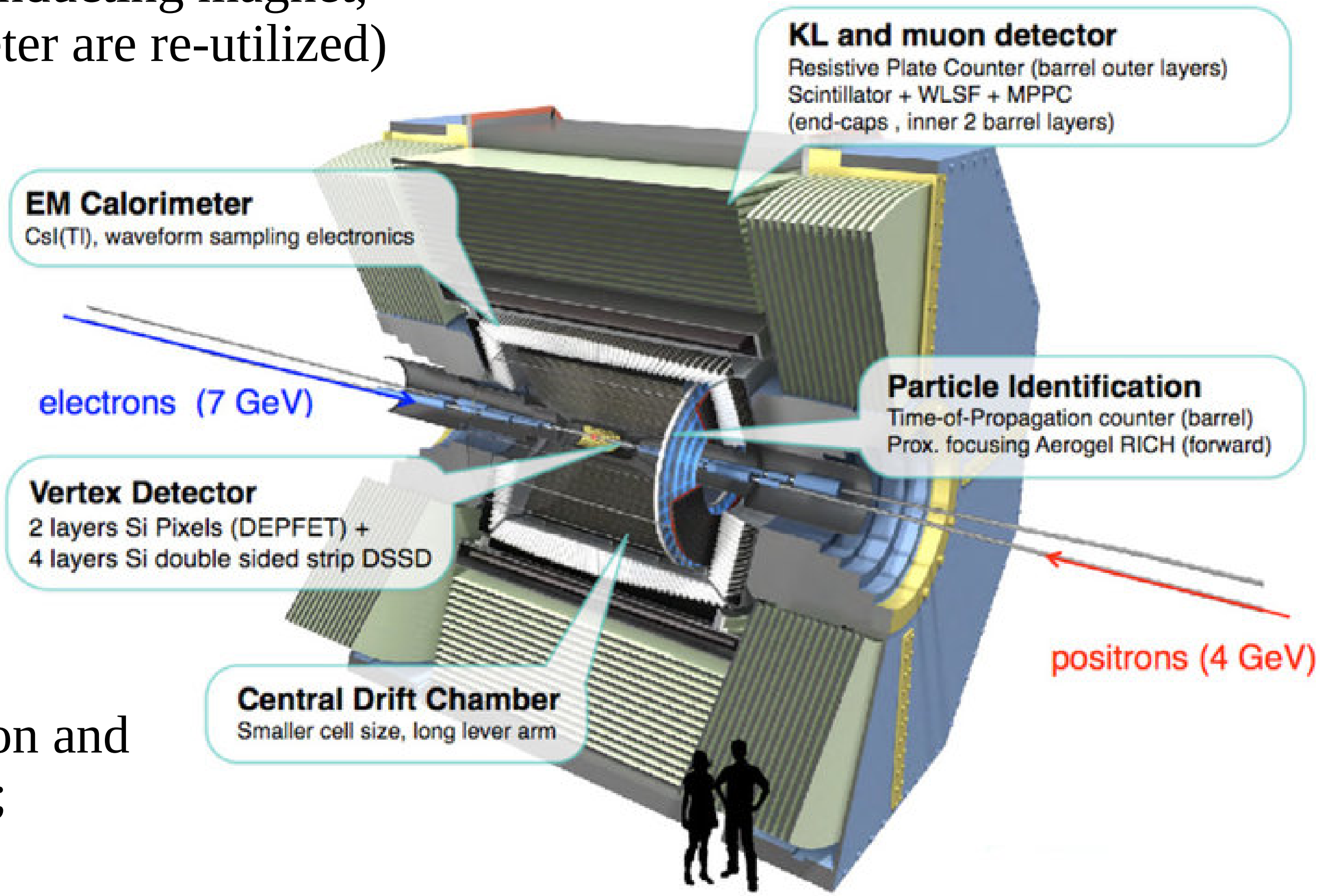
Instantaneous lumi: ~6 x 10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

Integrated lumi: 50 ab^{-1}

The Belle II Detector

It looks like the old Belle, but practically it is a brand new detector!

(only the structure, the superconducting magnet,
and the crystals of the calorimeter are re-utilized)

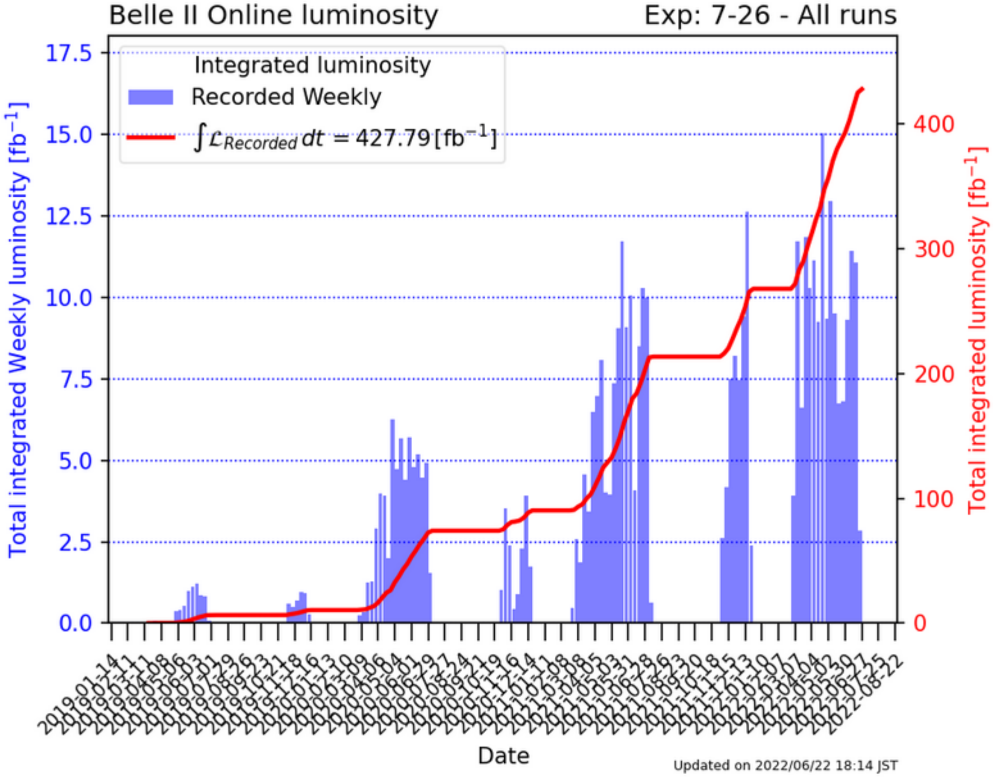


Upgrade highlights:

- improved vertexing resolution and K_S reconstruction efficiency;
- enhanced K/π separation;
- new trigger lines for Dark Sector searches, first Neural Network single track trigger;
- more efficient analysis tools, thanks to widespread use of machine learning techniques.

Belle II data taking

- Thanks to the dedication of people based at KEK, we could keep taking data even during the worst of the pandemic;
- Record instantaneous luminosity (of any collider): 4.71 x 10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1};
- Recorded in total **~424 fb^{-1}**, of which:
  - **~362 fb^{-1}** taken at a CM energy of 10.58 GeV, corresponding to the mass of the Y(4S), which dominantly decays to $B\bar{B}$;
  - **~42 fb^{-1}** taken 60 MeV below the Y(4S) peak (for continuum background studies);
  - **~19 fb^{-1}** taken around 10.75 GeV for exotic hadron searches.



In June 2022 we started the Long Shutdown 1 period, dedicated to maintenance and upgrade work. We plan to resume operations at the end of this month!

Many of the results I will show today are based on the full statistic, plus in some cases we also add the Belle data (still Belle II x 2)!

Outline

I will not be able to show all the results, I will focus on:

- time dependent CP violation on $B^0 \to J/\psi\, K_S$ and $\eta'\, K_S$;
- measurements of ϕ_3/γ;
- evidence for $B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$;
- $R(D^*) = BR(B \to D^* \tau \nu) / BR(B \to D^* l \nu)$;
- dark sector searches;

Please also attend the talks from my Belle (II) colleagues:

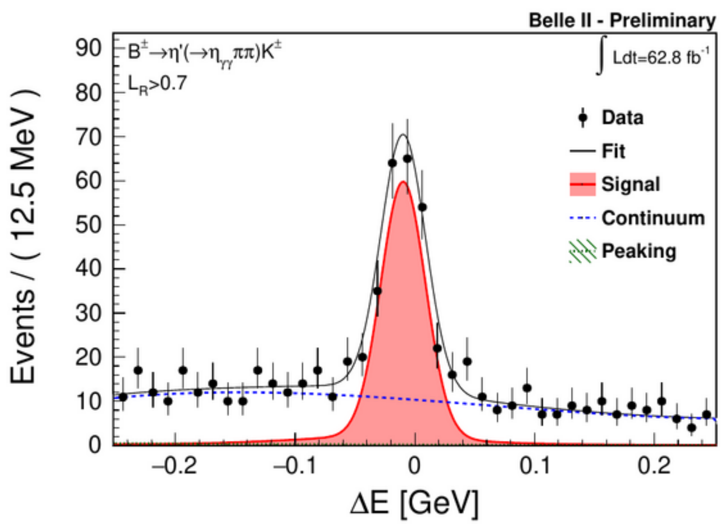
- **K. Lautenbach, "τ physics at Belle and Belle II", today at 15:45;**
- **M. Bauer, "V_{cb} and V_{ub} measurements at Belle and Belle II", Friday at 9:30.**

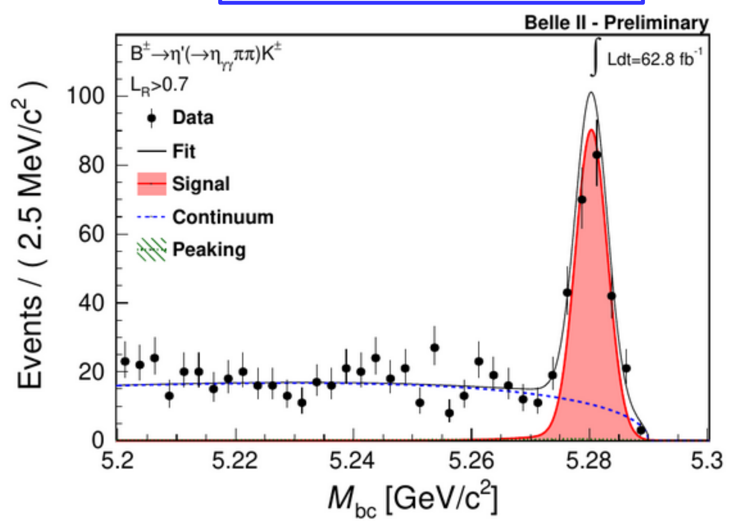
B factory variables

Two key variables discriminate against background for fully reconstructed (hadronic) final states:

$$\Delta E = E_B^* - \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}$$

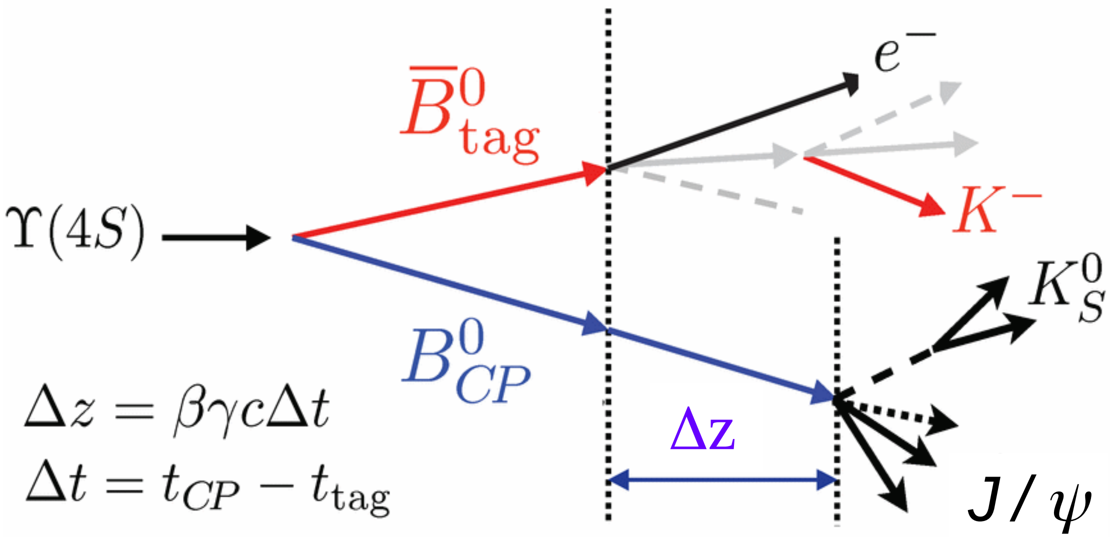
$$M_{bc} = \sqrt{\frac{s}{4} - p_B^{*2}}$$





For many final states, the dominant source of background is the '$q\bar{q}$ continuum', which is suppressed based on the different topology with respect to $B\bar{B}$ events:

Time dependent analyses



Flagship measurement of the B Factories, still very important at Belle II;

$$\mathcal{A}_f(\Delta t) = \frac{\Gamma(\overline{B}^0(\Delta t) \to f) - \Gamma(B^0(\Delta t) \to f)}{\Gamma(\overline{B}^0(\Delta t) \to f) + \Gamma(B^0(\Delta t) \to f)} = S_f \sin(\Delta m_B \Delta t) - C_f \cos(\Delta m_B \Delta t)$$

<Δz> ~ 130 μm at Belle II

S_f : time dependent asymmetry
C_f : time integrated (or direct) asymmetry

Quite complicated analysis, several ingredients must be in place:

1) ability to identify the flavor (B^0 or $\overline{B}^0$) of the unreconstructed B (flavor tagging);
2) B-decay vertices resolution;
3) signal side efficiency, background modeling.

Fully exploiting the quantum entanglement of the two B mesons!

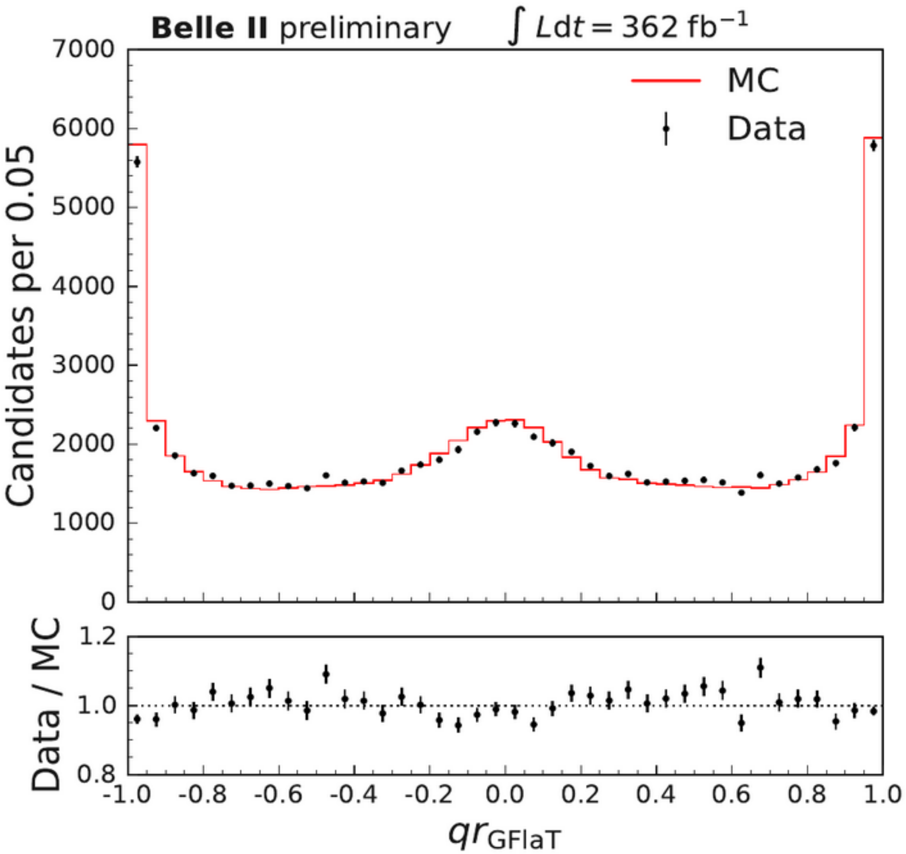
Progress in B flavor tagging

- The first CP violation analyses in Belle II relied on a category-based (CB) algorithm [Eur. Phys. J 82, 283 (2022)];
- We explored a more advanced algorithm, GFlaT, based on a graph convolutional neural network, exploiting 25 variables for each track from the unreconstructed B decay (for up to 16 tracks);
- The performance is evaluated from a time dependent analysis of self-tagging $B^0 \to D^{(*)-}\pi^+$ decays;
- We measure an impressive increase in the effective tagging efficiency, compared to the previous algorithm:

$$\varepsilon_{\rm tag,CB} = (31.7 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.4)\%$$

$$\varepsilon_{\rm tag,GFlaT} = (37.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.3)\%$$

Y. Uematsu, CKM 2023



This corresponds to ~18% more luminosity available for CP violation analyses!

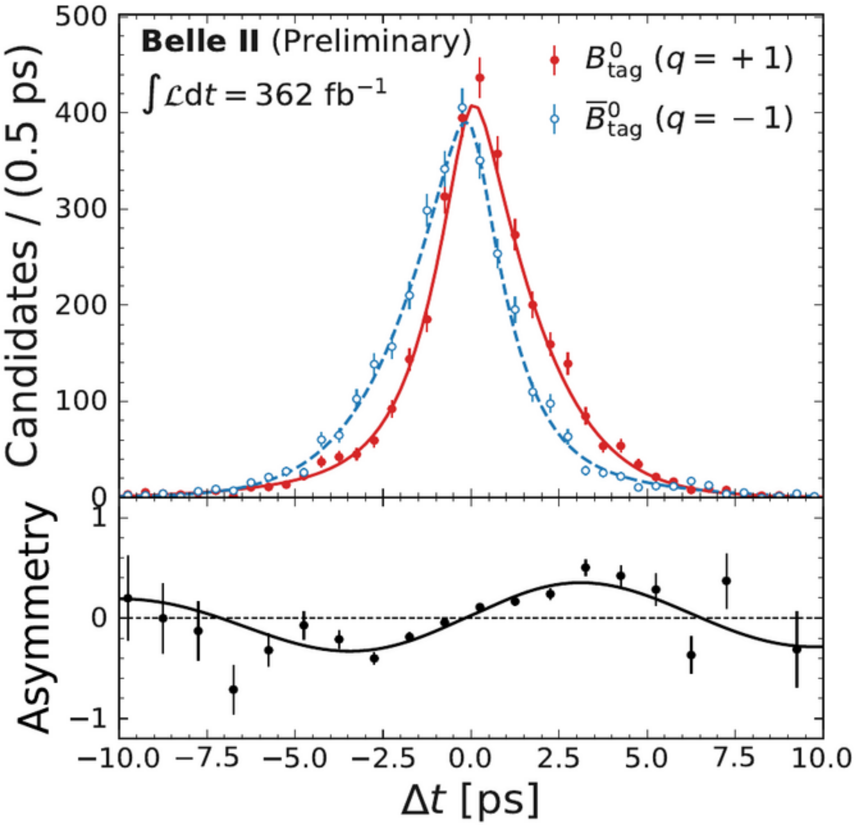
$\sin 2\phi_1$ / $\sin 2\beta$ from $B^0 \to J/\psi K_S$

- We update the flagship measurement of the B factories using the full Belle II data set and the GFlaT flavor tagger;
- We fit the ΔE distribution of the selected candidates in order to subtract the backgrounds;
- We then fit the background subtracted Δt distributions and measure the CP violating parameters:

$$S = 0.724 \pm 0.035 \pm 0.014$$
$$C = -0.035 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.013$$

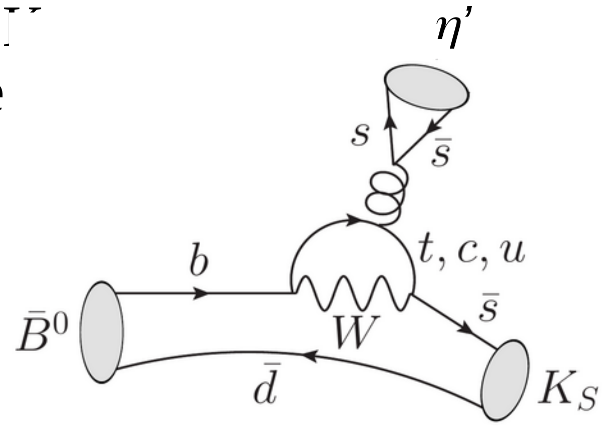
- This is well compatible with the world averages and the latest LHCb result (which is a factor ~2 more precise).

Y. Uematsu, CKM 2023



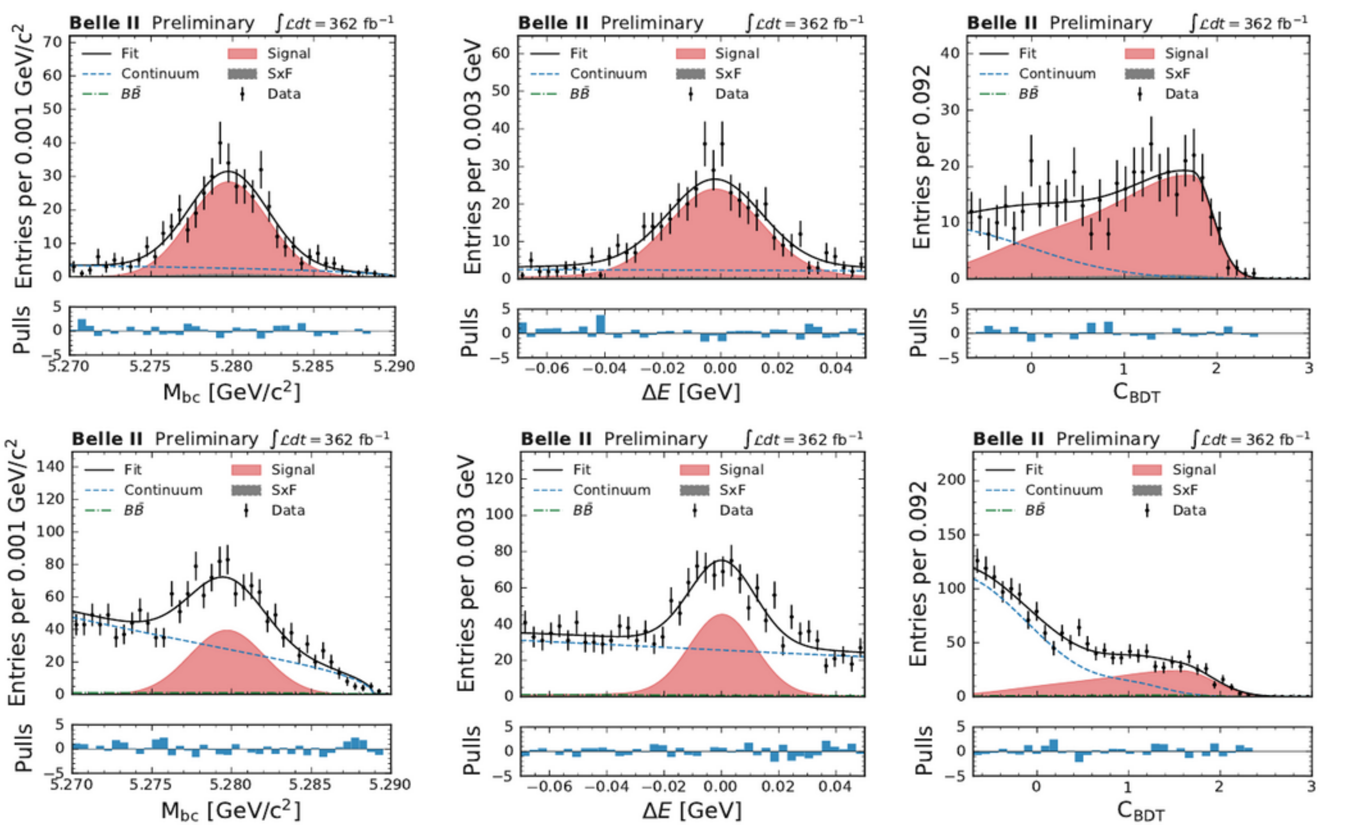
$\sin 2\phi_1$ / $\sin 2\beta$ from $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_S$

- Motivations: the time dependent CP violation in $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K$ (proceeding through loop diagrams) is expected to be the same observed in $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\, K_S$ (tree);
- Any significant deviation would be an indication of new physics;
- We reconstruct the sub-channels: $\eta' \rightarrow \eta(\rightarrow\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$, and determine their yields with a three dimensional fit:



$\eta' \rightarrow \eta(\rightarrow\gamma\gamma)\,\pi^+\pi^-$

$\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\,\gamma$

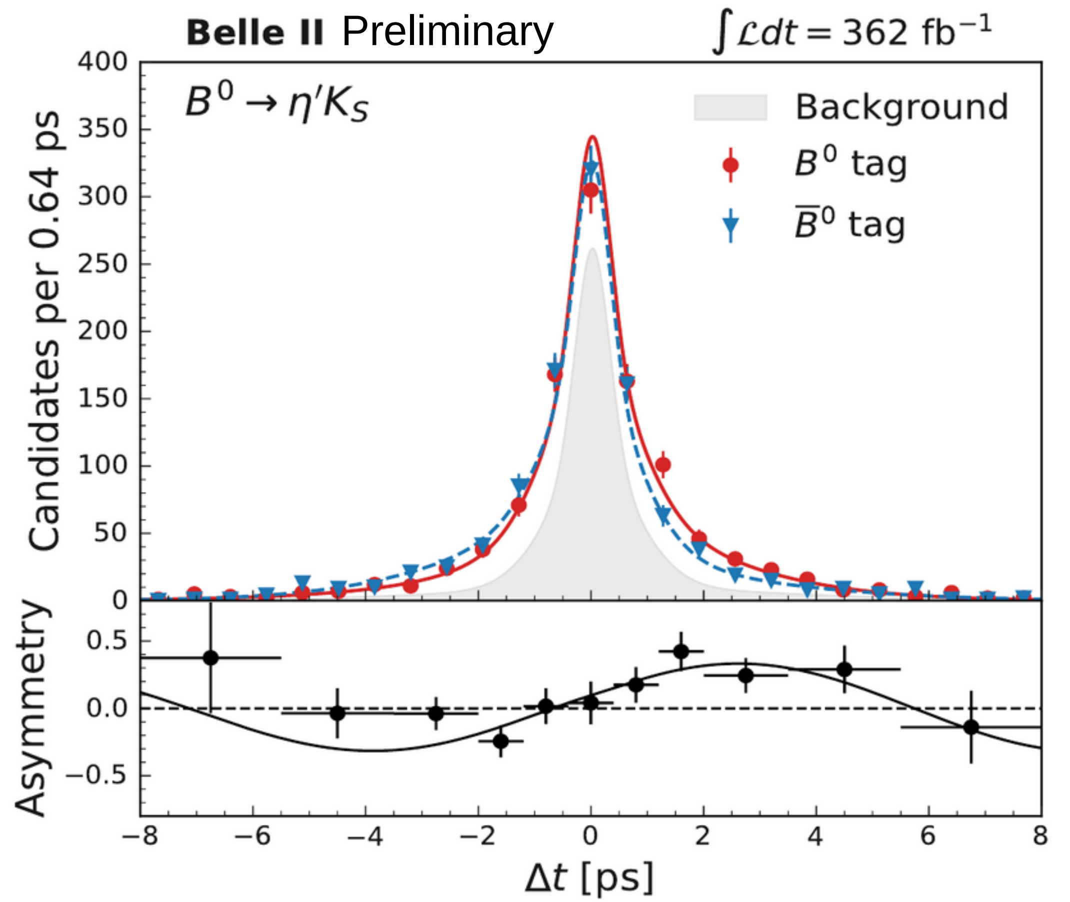


Y. Uematsu, CKM 2023

January 8th 2024

$\sin 2\phi_1$ / $\sin 2\beta$ from $B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K_S$

- With the yields (~800 signal events in total) fixed from the previous step, we perform the time dependent fit:



- We find:

$$C_{\eta' K_S^0} = -0.19 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$$
$$S_{\eta' K_S^0} = 0.67 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04$$

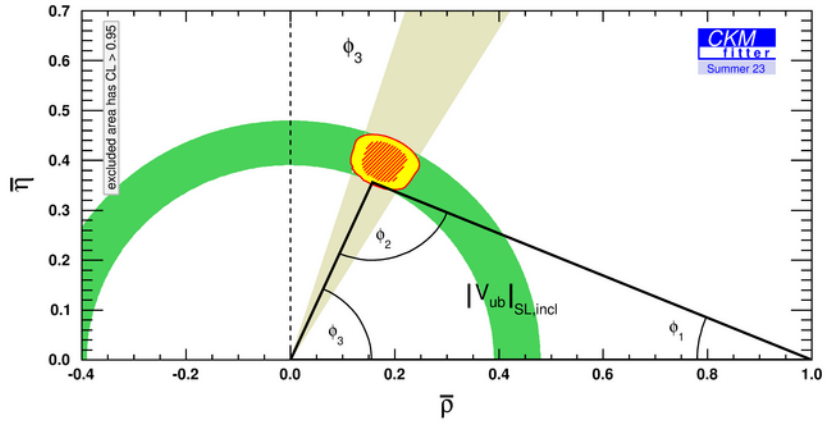
which is in good agreement with both the world average and the $B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ result.

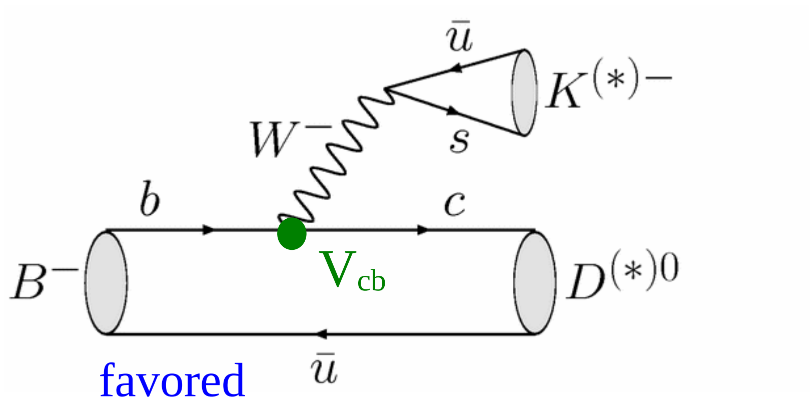
Measurements of ϕ_3 / γ

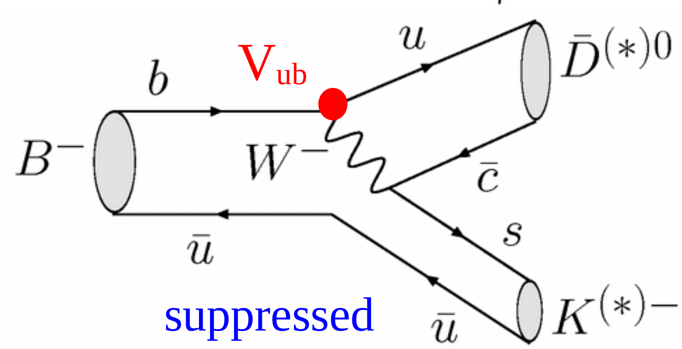
- ϕ_3/γ is one of the fundamental inputs of the CKM Unitarity Triangle fit, as it comes from the interference of tree level amplitudes;

$$\gamma = \phi_3 \equiv \arg\left[-\frac{V_{ud}V_{ub}^*}{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*}\right]$$

Current precision: ~3.5°



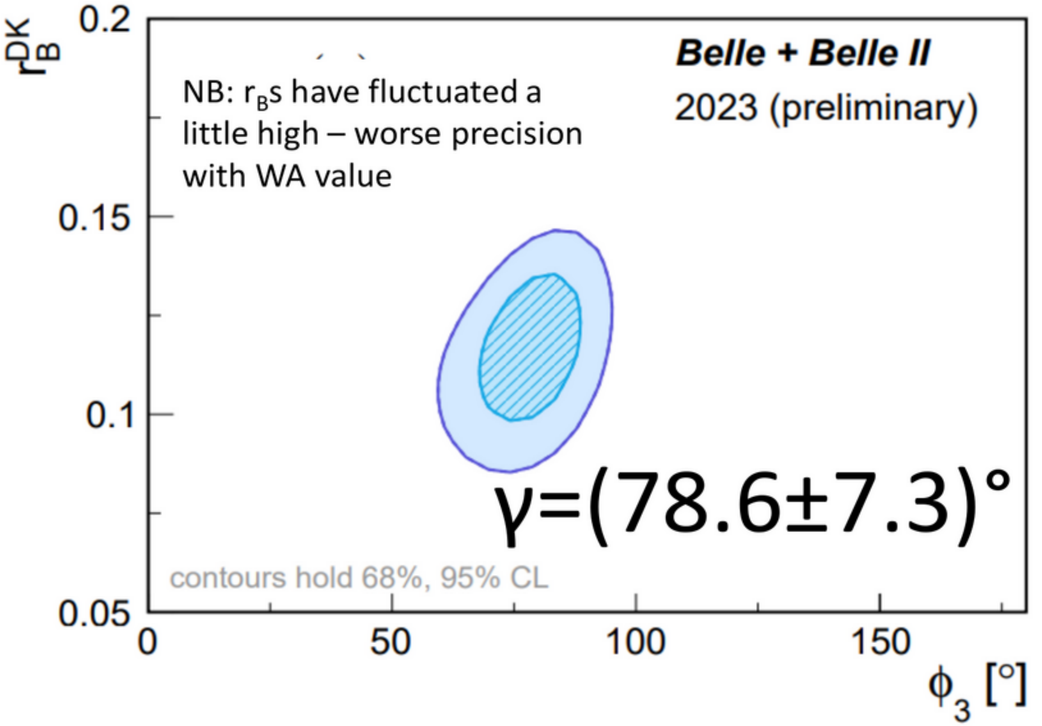




- The precision of LHCb will be out of reach for quite a few years, but the importance of the parameters calls from a substantial effort from Belle + Belle II. There are many methods to access ϕ_3/γ, some unique to LHCb, some in which Belle (II) will have an edge.

Measurements of ϕ_3 / γ

- Several papers based on the full Belle + a fraction of Belle II data sets:
  - (BPGGSZ) $D^0 \to K_S h^+ h^-$
    J. High Energ. Phys. 2022, 63 (2022)
  - (GLS) $D^0 \to K_S K \pi$
    arXiv:2306.02940 [hep-ex]
  - (GLW) $D^0 \to KK, K_S \pi^0$
    arXiv:2308.05048 [hep-ex]



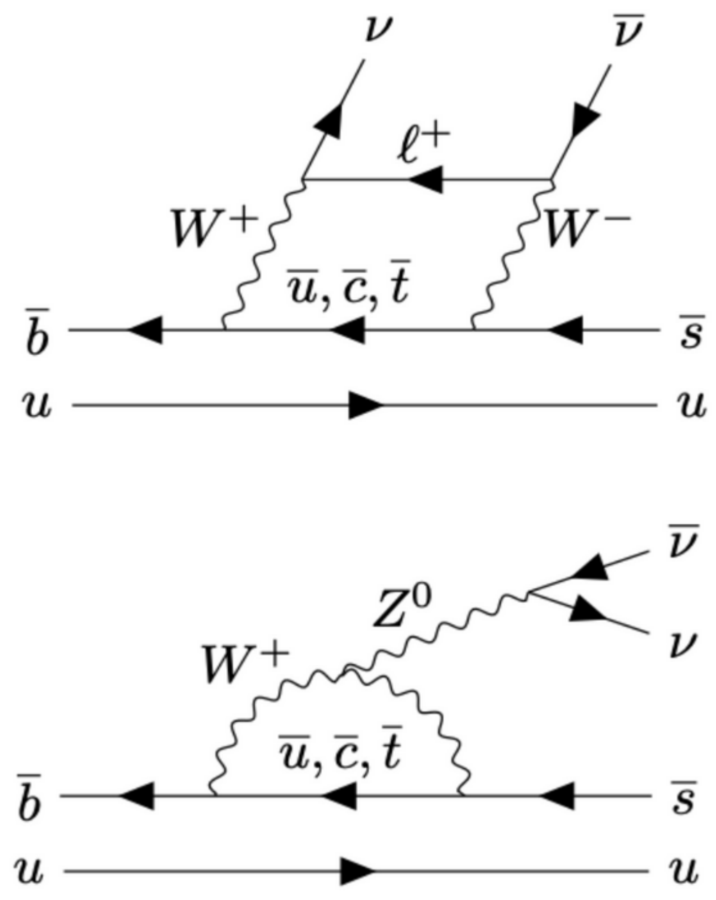
- Current LHCb precision:

  $\phi_3/\gamma = (63.8 \pm 3.6)^o$ LHCb-CONF-2022-003

We need a few ab^{-1} in order to have a meaningful comparison

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – motivations

- Very suppressed in the SM, proceeding only through box/loop diagrams;
- Expected BR: (5.6 ± 0.4) x 10^{-6} [Phys. Rev. D 107, 014511 (2023)];
- It could be enhanced by new physics contributions, and be connected to other anomalies seen in $b \to s\, l^+ l^-$, $R(D^{(*)})$, $(g-2)_\mu$, … ;
- Very challenging from the experimental point of view. At least two ν's in the final state, controlling the backgrounds is crucial;
- Upper limits provided by BaBar [HAD, SL] and Belle [HAD, SL], exploiting the reconstruction of the other B in the event in a hadronic or semileptonic final state.

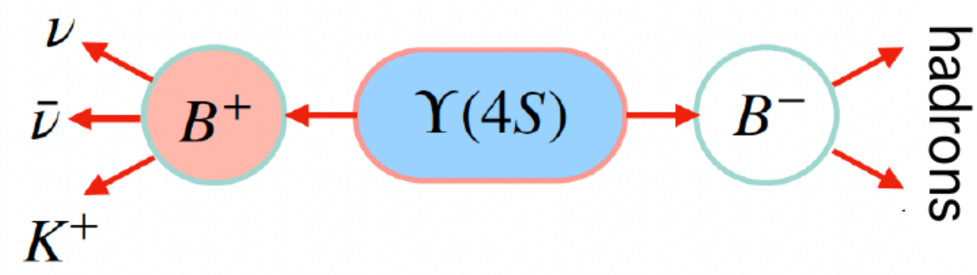


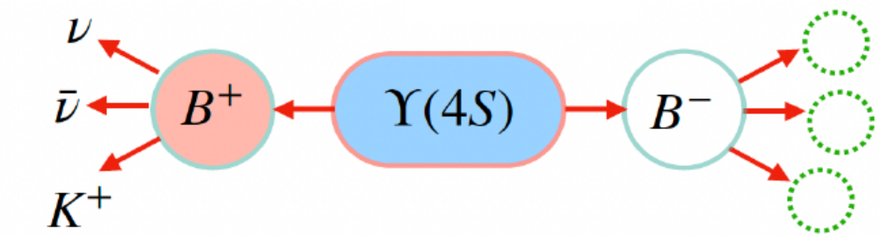
Diagrams for short distance contributions
(long distance: 10% of the total branching fraction)

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – experimental approaches

Two techniques utilized in parallel at Belle II:

arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]





More "conventional"

Efficiency →

← Purity

More sensitive

Hadronic Tag Analysis (HTA): stronger control of the backgrounds, but lower efficiency. Relying on the Full Event Interpretation (FEI) algorithm [Comput. Softw. Big Sci 3, 6 (2019)]

Inclusive Tag Analysis (ITA): first tried at Belle II, background suppression relies on the properties of the *Rest Of the Event (ROE)*, which should correspond to the other B in the event

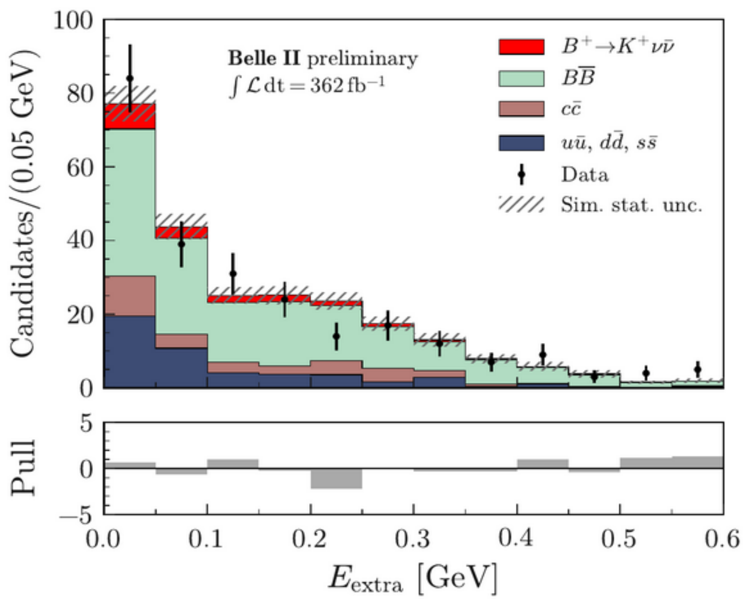
The two analyses are (almost) statistically independent

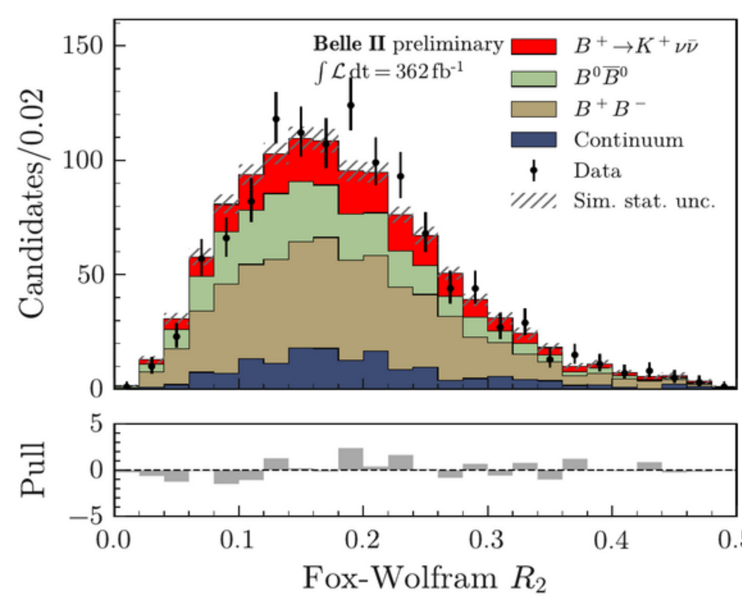
$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – selection

arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]

- We select a kaon candidate track
  (PID efficiency ~68%, $\pi \to K$ mis-ID rate 1.2%);
- If two K candidates are present in the ITA, we select that with the lowest q^2:
  $q^2_{\rm rec} = s/(4c^4) + M_K^2 - \sqrt{s}E_K^*/c^4$ (the choice is correct in ~96% of the cases)
- Variables sensitive to the signal properties, event shape, extra particles in the event, … , are combined in one (for HTA) or two successive (for ITA) BDT's;

HTA



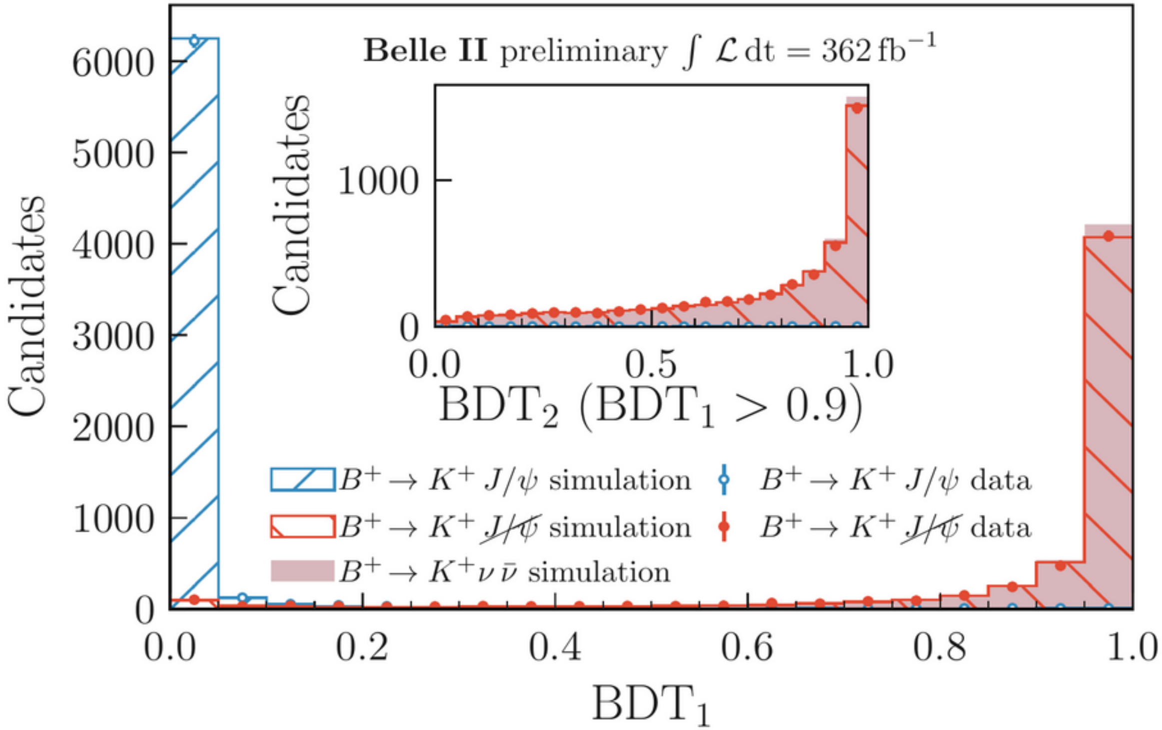


ITA

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – validation

- We validate the ITA procedure and signal efficiency using $B^+ \to K^+ J/\psi(\to \mu^+\mu^-)$;

- We see very good agreement in the BDT output between data and signal simulation;



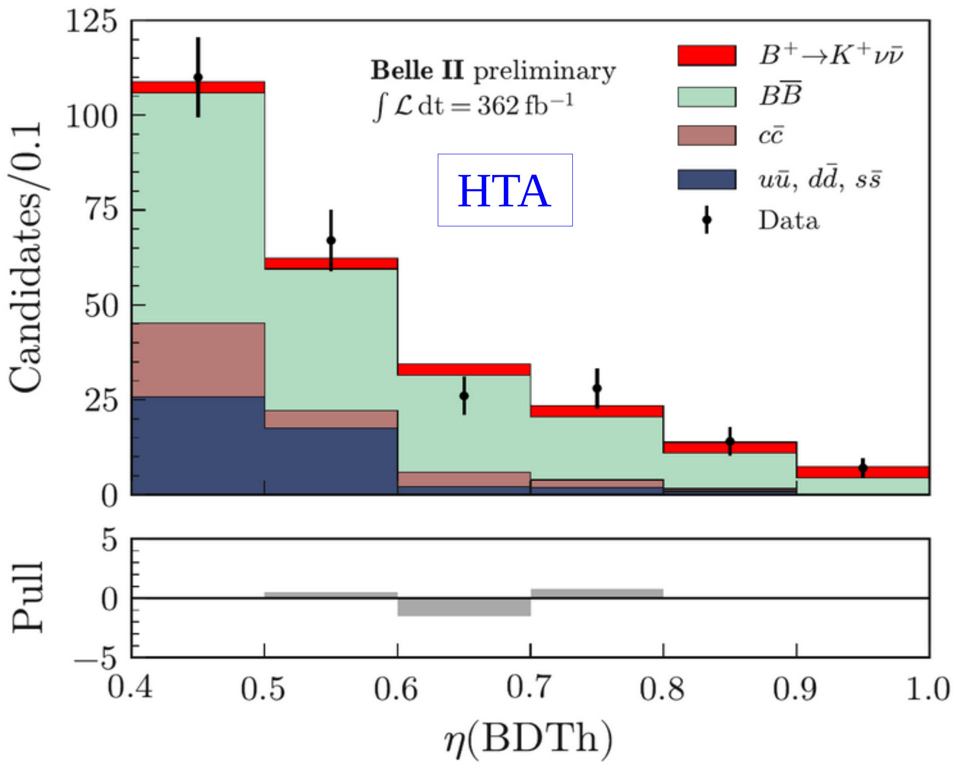
- Other checks from:
  - study of off-resonance data;
  - pion enriched control samples;
  - measurement of $B^+ \to \pi^+ K^0$;
  - … ;

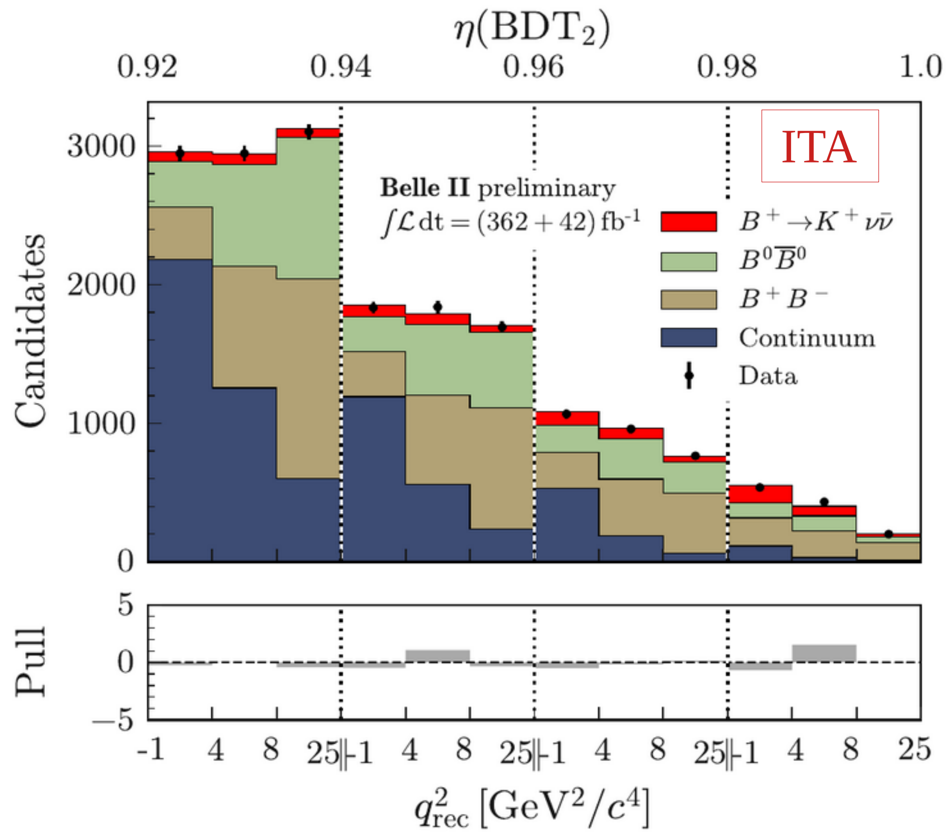
Data/MC differences observed in the normalization of the control samples contribute to the systematic uncertainties

arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – results

The signal is extracted in bins of the transformed (flat in efficiency) output η of the BDT (and q^2 for ITA):





$$\mu_{\rm HTA} = 2.2^{+1.8}_{-1.7}({\rm stat})^{+1.6}_{-1.1}({\rm syst})$$

$$\mu_{\rm ITA} = 5.4 \pm 1.0({\rm stat}) \pm 1.1({\rm syst})$$

1.1σ above the background only hypothesis
0.6σ above the SM expectation

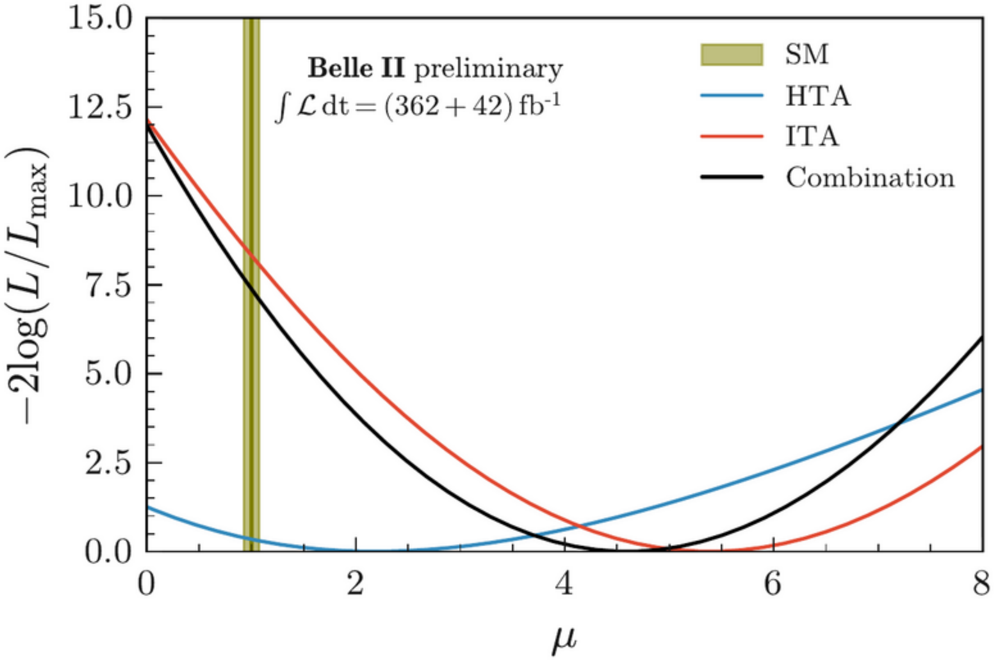
3.5σ above the background only hypothesis
2.9σ above the SM expectation

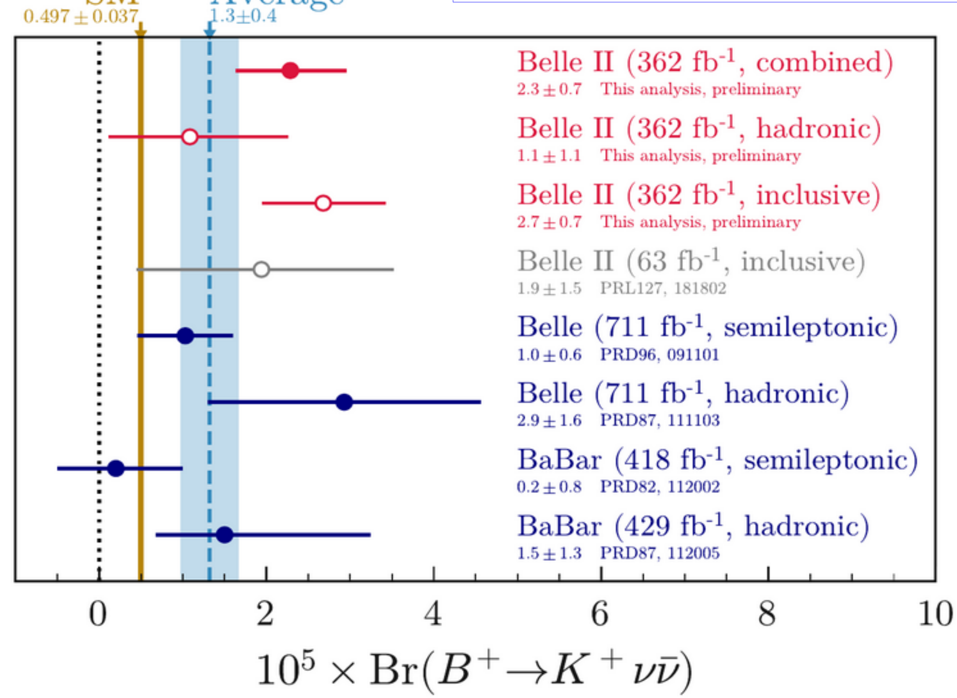
arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]

$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \nu$ – results

Combining the results of ITA and HTA:

arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]





$$\mu = 4.6 \pm 1.0(\text{stat}) \pm 0.9(\text{syst})$$

$$BR(B^+ \to K^+ \nu\nu) = [2.4 \pm 0.5(\text{stat})^{+0.5}_{-0.4}(\text{syst})] \times 10^{-5}$$

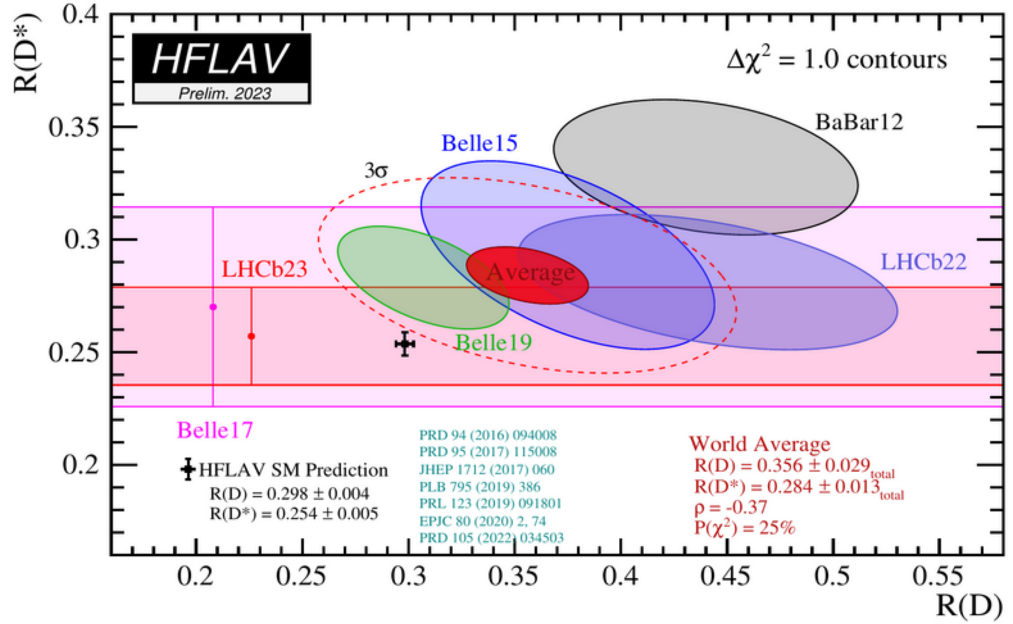
3.5σ above the background only hypothesis
2.7σ above the SM expectation

Exciting result, to be confirmed with Belle ITA, semileptonic tagged analysis and the investigation of more $B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \nu$ modes.

First R(D*) measurement at Belle II

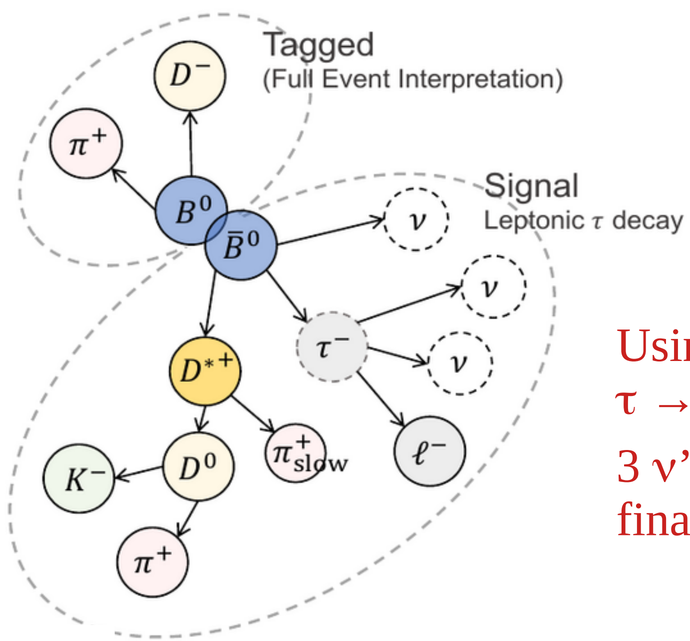
- One of the outstanding anomalies, pointing towards a violation of the Lepton Flavor Universality:

$$R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\overline{B} \to D^{(*)}\tau^-\overline{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\overline{B} \to D^{(*)}\ell^-\overline{\nu}_\ell)}$$



- Experimental challenges: backgrounds are difficult to control, due to at least two ν's in the final state, no clear signal peak;

- First Belle II measurement of $R(D^*)$: we use the Full Event Interpretation (same as $B \to K\nu\nu$ HTA), to have the strongest control of the backgrounds, at the price of reducing the statistics.



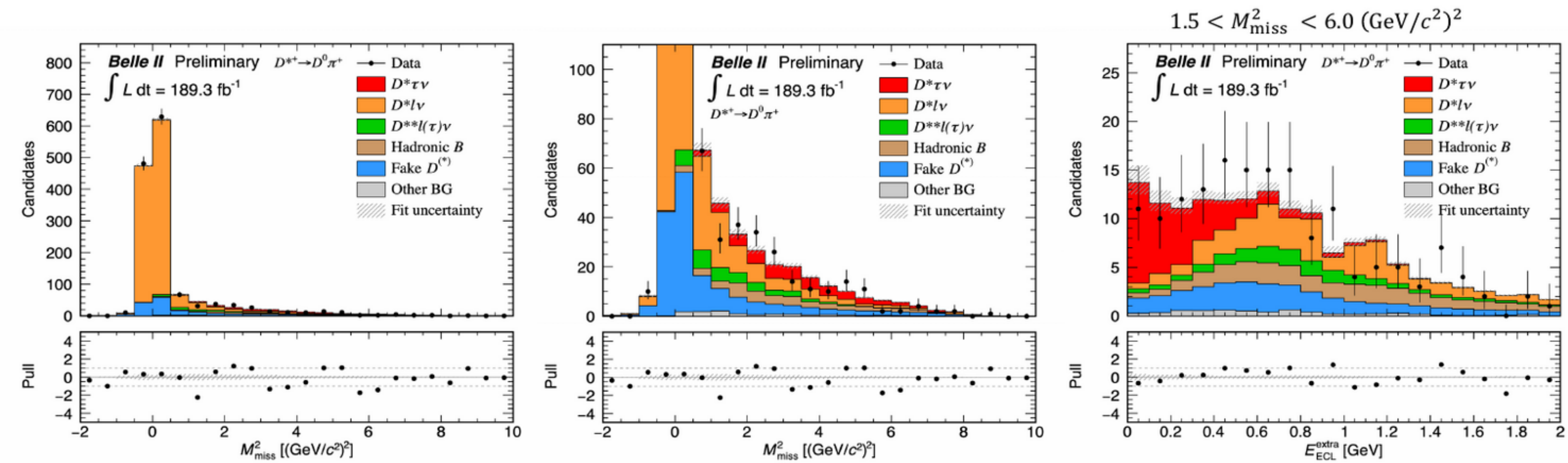
Using only $\tau \to l\nu\nu$, 3 ν's in the final state!

K. Kojima, Lepton Photon 2023

First R(D*) measurement at Belle II

- Analysis strategy: we extract the signal from a 2D fit on the variables:
  - ➔ missing mass squared: $M^2_{\text{miss}} = (p_{e^+e^-} - p_{B_{tag}} - p_{D^*} - p_\ell)^2$
  - ➔ extra energy on the calorimeter: $E^{\text{extra}}_{\text{ECL}}$

K. Kojima, Lepton Photon 2023



- The major backgrounds are validated on data sidebands:
  - ➔ low q^2 sideband ($D^*\ l\ \nu$ enhanced);
  - ➔ extra π^0 selection ($D^{**}\ l\ \nu$ enriched);
  - ➔ $\Delta m = m(D^*) - m(D)$ sideband (fake D^*).

Using only ~50% of the statistics available at Belle II

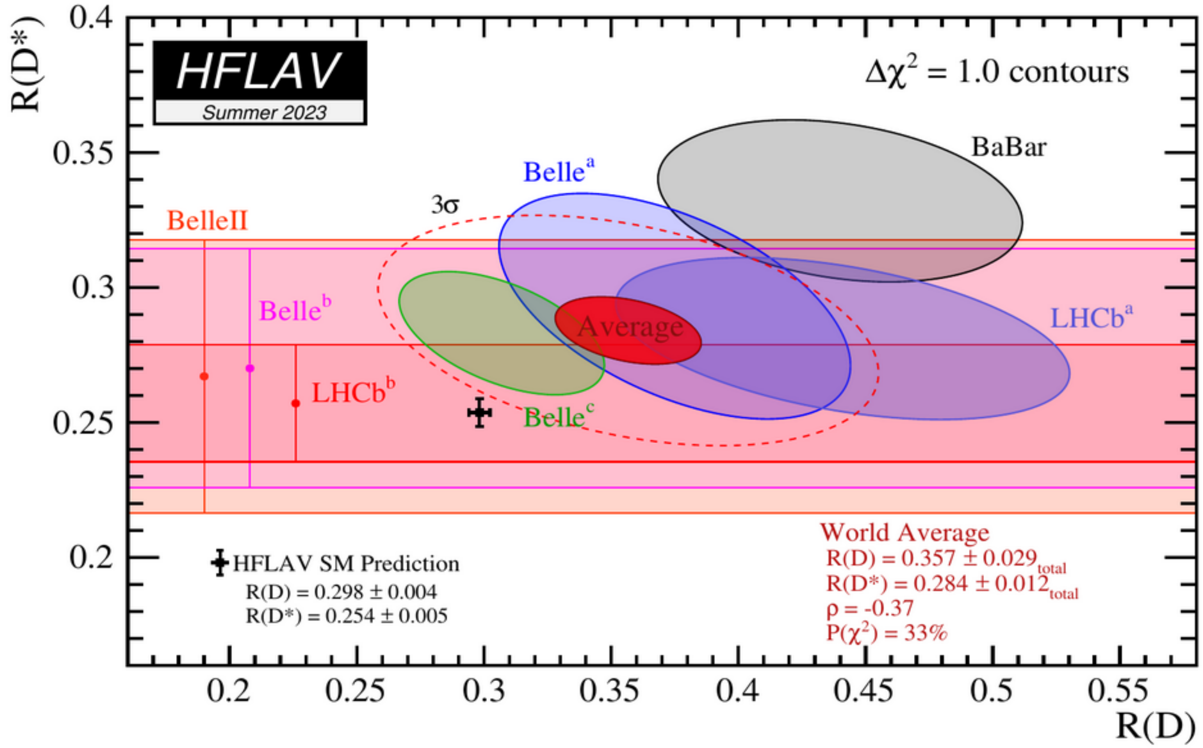
First $R(D^*)$ measurement at Belle II

Result:

K. Kojima, Lepton Photon 2023

$$R(D^*) = 0.262 \; ^{+0.041}_{-0.039}(\text{stat.}) \; ^{+0.035}_{-0.032}(\text{syst.})$$

40% improvement in the statistical precision compared to Belle with the same luminosity



Performed also the first inclusive measurement of:

$$R(X) = \frac{BF(B \to X\tau\nu)}{BF(B \to Xl\nu)}$$

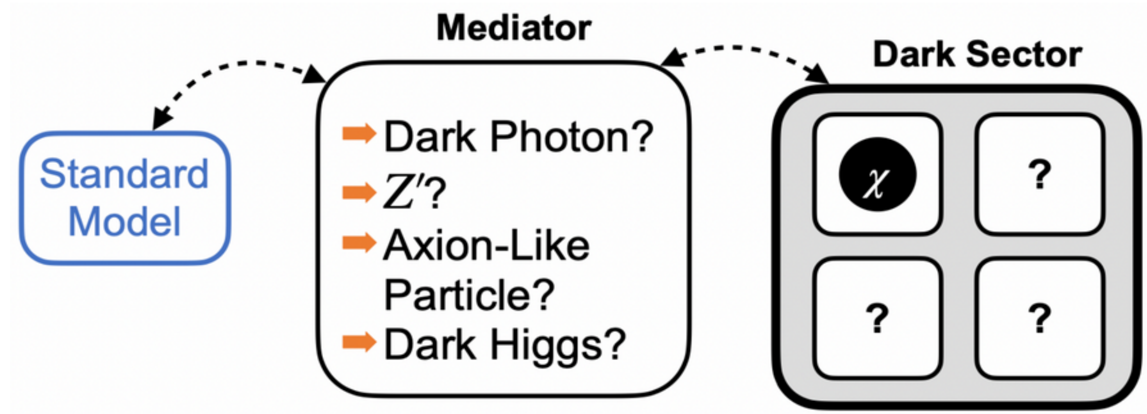
Results consistent with both SM and $R(D^*)$ world average

arXiv:2311.07248 [hep-ex]

Compatible with both the SM predictions and the World average, we need more data, and also the measurement of R(D), to shed more light on this problem.

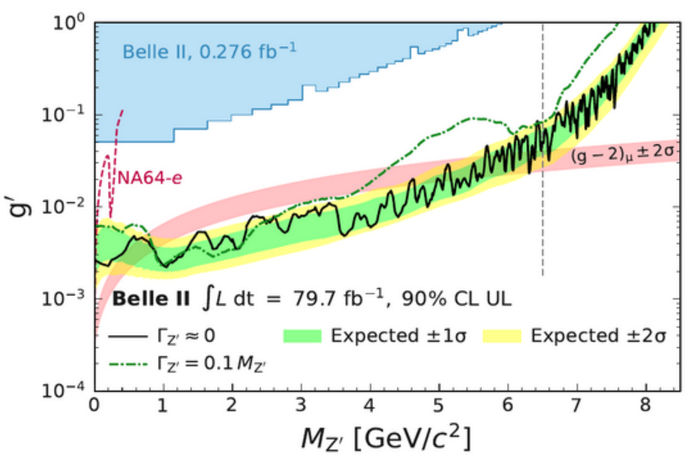
Dark sector searches

- In many extensions of the SM, there exist a dark sector, that interacts with the SM particles via a weakly coupled mediator;
- If the mass of the mediator is in the [0.01 – 10] GeV range, this could be accessible to Belle II;



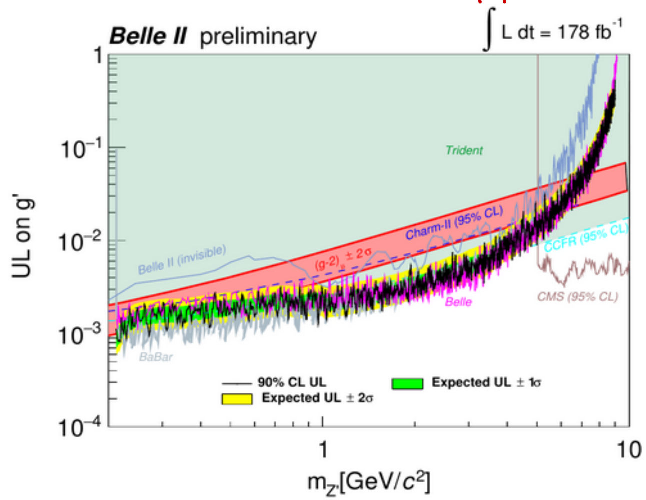
- Belle II implements trigger strategies that were not available to Belle, thus opening new territories even with smaller luminosity:

Search for Z' → invisible



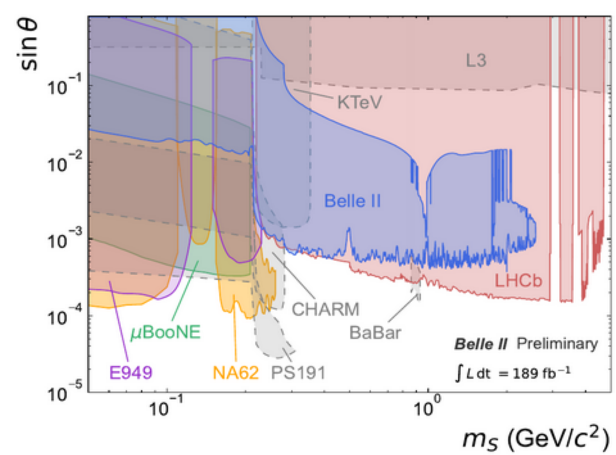
Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 231801 (2023)

Search for Z' → μμ



M. Laurenza, DMNET 2023

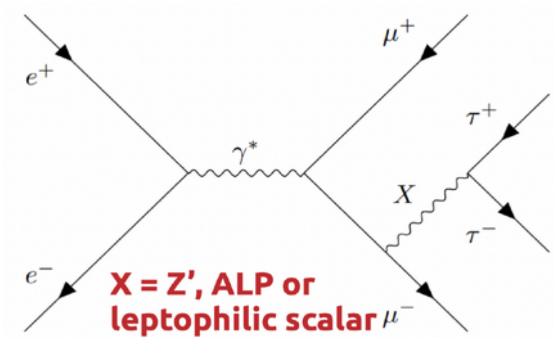
Search for Long Lived Particles



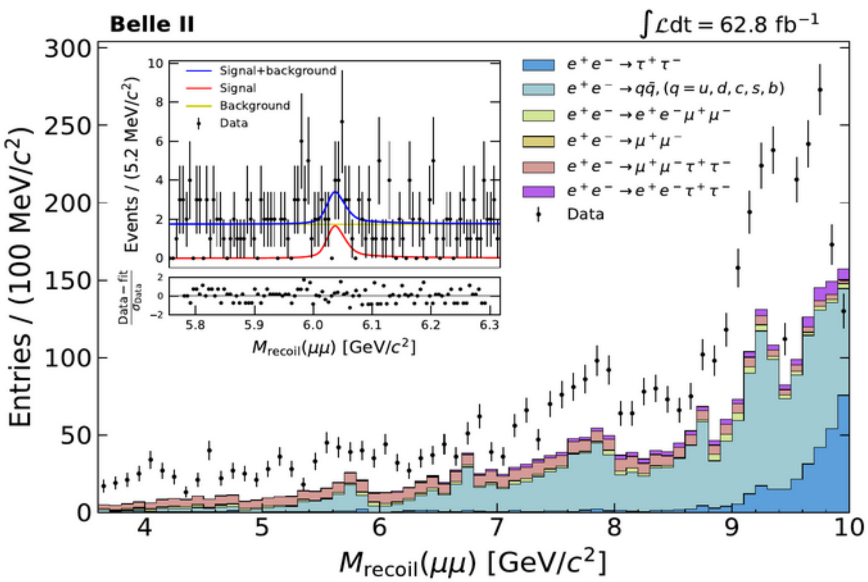
Phys. Rev. D 108, L111104 (2023)

Dark sector searches

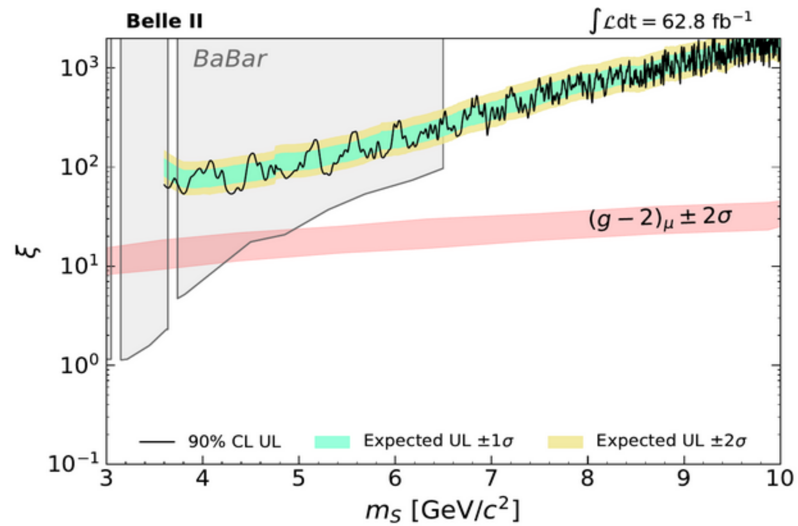
- Search for a ττ resonance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- X$, $X \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$;

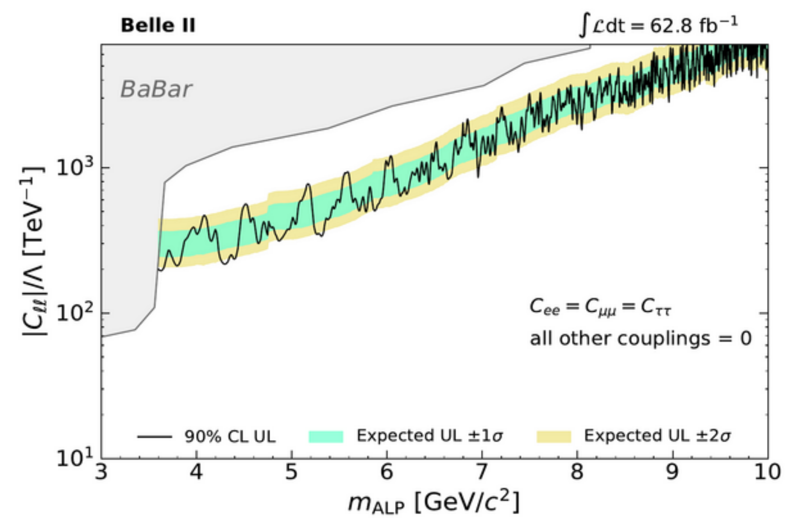


- Looking for a narrow peak in the mass recoiling against the dimuons:



Part of the $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ backgrounds are not covered by the simulation





Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 121802 (2023)

Conclusions

- After many years from the beginning, the e^+e^- path to flavor physics continues to bear fruits;
- Belle II successfully concluded Run1 and the first results show significant better performance compared to its predecessor;
- Not a lot of integrated luminosity (yet), but we are also exploring new analysis techniques, ideas, final states, … ;
- Belle II Run2 is about to start, expect many more results to come!

Backup slides

sin(2β/ϕ_1) outlook

- sin(2β) from J/ψ K^0 will be systematics dominated @50 ab^{-1};
- Irreducible systematic uncertainties from alignment of the vertex detector and Doubly Cabibbo Suppressed Decays on the tag side;

Belle II Physics Book

	No improvement	Vertex improvement	Leptonic categories
$S_{c\bar{c}s}$ (50 ab^{-1}) time dependent CP parameter			
stat.	0.0027	0.0027	0.0048
syst. reducible	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026
syst. irreducible	0.0070	0.0036	0.0035
$A_{c\bar{c}s}$ (50 ab^{-1}) direct CP asymmetry			
stat.	0.0019	0.0019	0.0033
syst. reducible	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014
syst. irreducible	0.0106	0.0087	0.0035

- *Penguin pollution* can no longer be ignored and must be constrained from B → J/ψ π^0 and other SU(3) related channels.

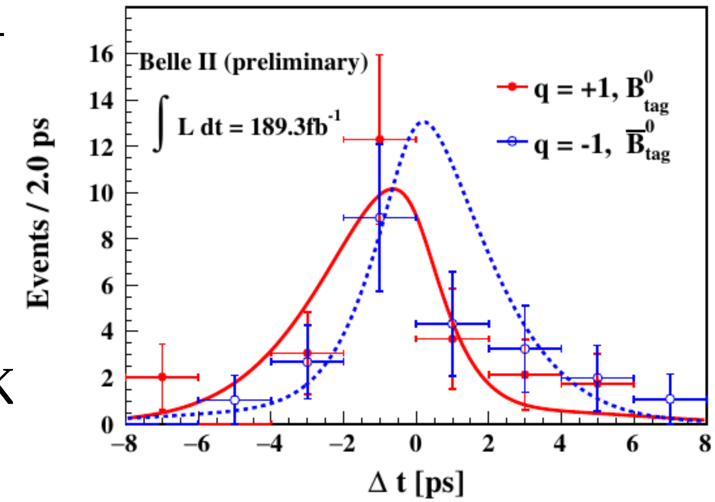
The Belle II Collaboration

- ➔ 28 countries/regions;
- ➔ 122 institutions;
- ➔ ~1200 active members.

$B \to K_S K_S K_S$

C. La Licata @ ICHEP 2022

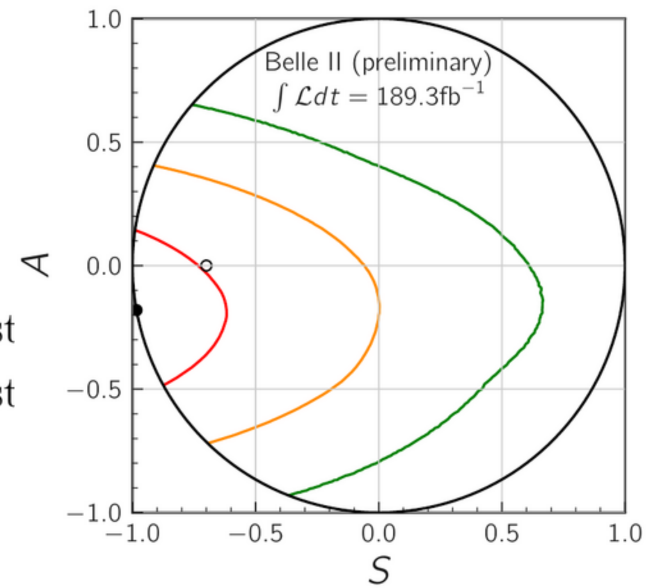
- Decay proceeding through penguin loop diagrams, potentially sensitive to New Physics and theoretically very clean;
- No prompt tracks from signal B decay vertex, $K_S \to \pi^+\pi^-$ flight direction must be extrapolated back;
- Only candidates with sufficient hits on the silicon vertex detectors are used for the time dependent analysis (the others contribute to the direct CP asymmetry);
- Signal extracted from 3-dimensional fit to M_{bc}, $M(K_S K_S K$ and output of continuum suppression BDT;

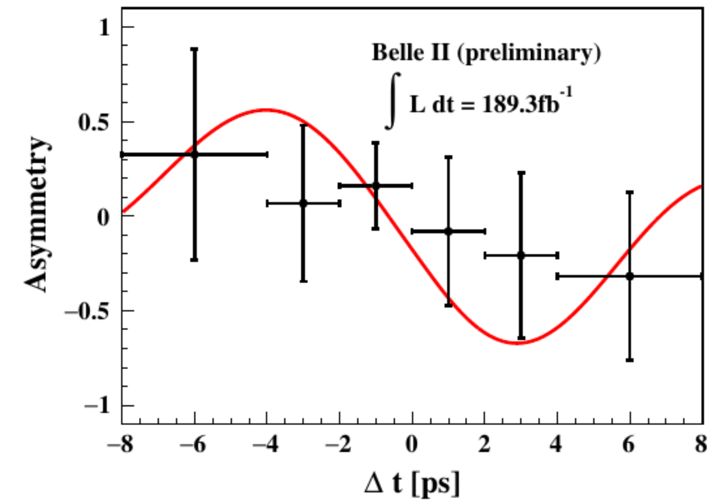


- Results:

nSig = 53 ± 8

$$\mathcal{S} = -1.86\ ^{+0.91}_{-0.46}\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.09\ \text{(syst}$$
$$\mathcal{A} = -0.22\ ^{+0.30}_{-0.27}\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.04\ \text{(syst}$$





$B \to K_S \pi^0 \gamma$

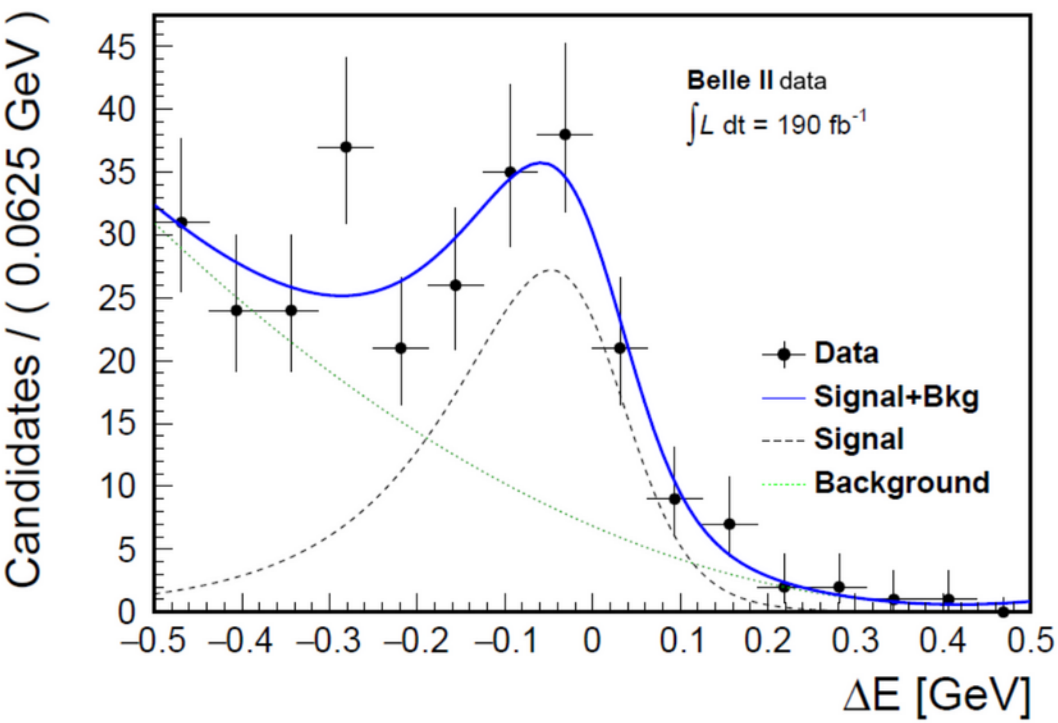
arXiv:2206.08280 [hep-ex]

- In the $B \to K_S\pi^0\gamma$ decay, the SM predicts the photon to be ~100% polarized;
- A sizable time dependent CP asymmetry, would be a sign of New Physics;
- We measure the branching ratio of this decay, selecting events with:

  $1.4 < E(\gamma) < 4.0$ GeV

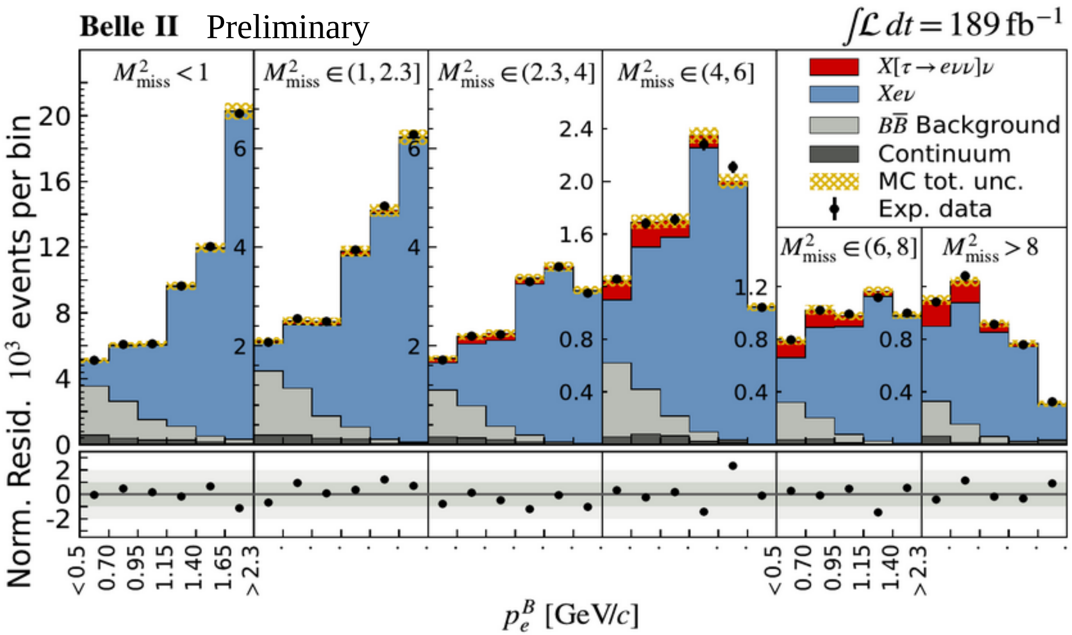
  $M(K_S\pi^0) < 1.1$ GeV/c^2

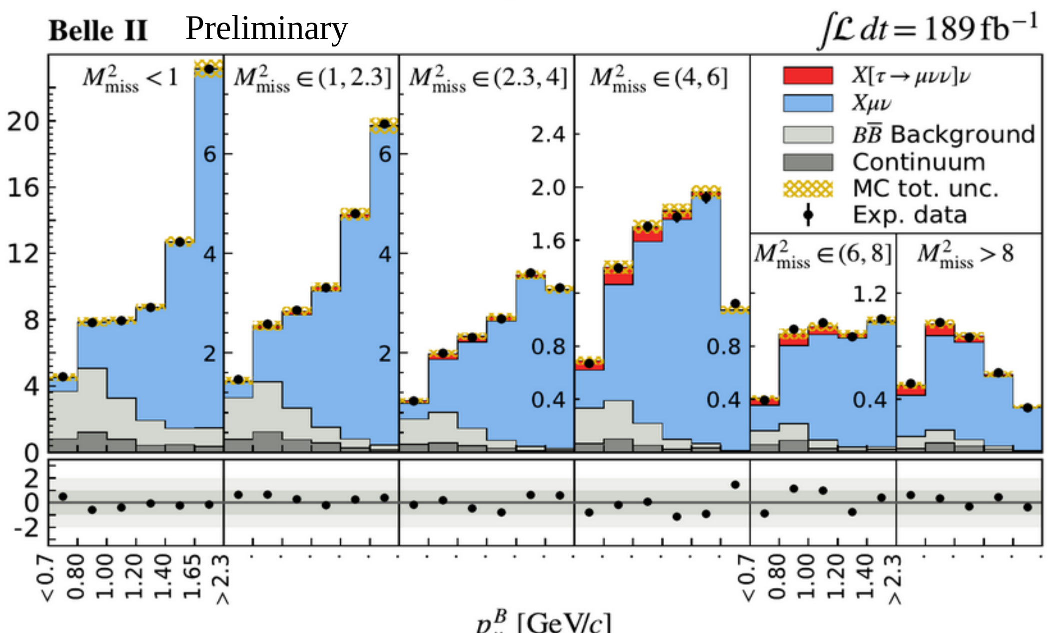
- We fit the ΔE distribution, and find ~120 signal events;
- This gives:



$$\mathcal{B}\left(B^0 \to K_S^0\pi^0\gamma\right) = (7.3 \pm 1.8\,(\text{stat}) \pm 1.0\,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-6}$$

Measurement of inclusive R(X)



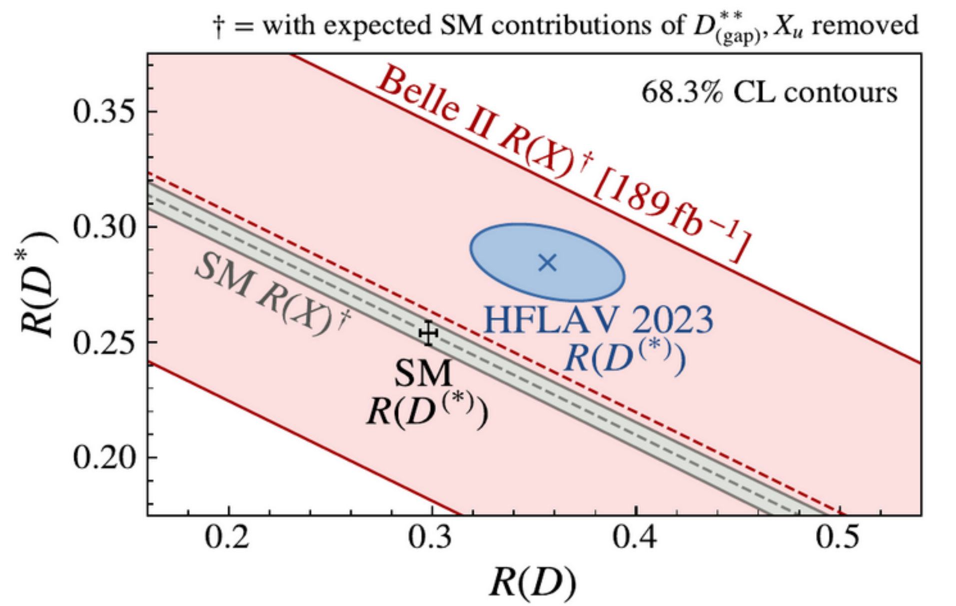


arXiv:2311.07248 [hep-ex]

$$R_{\tau/\ell}\,(X) = 0.228 \pm 0.016(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.036\,(\mathrm{sys})$$

$$R_{\tau/e}\,(X) = 0.232 \pm 0.020(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.037\,(\mathrm{sys})$$

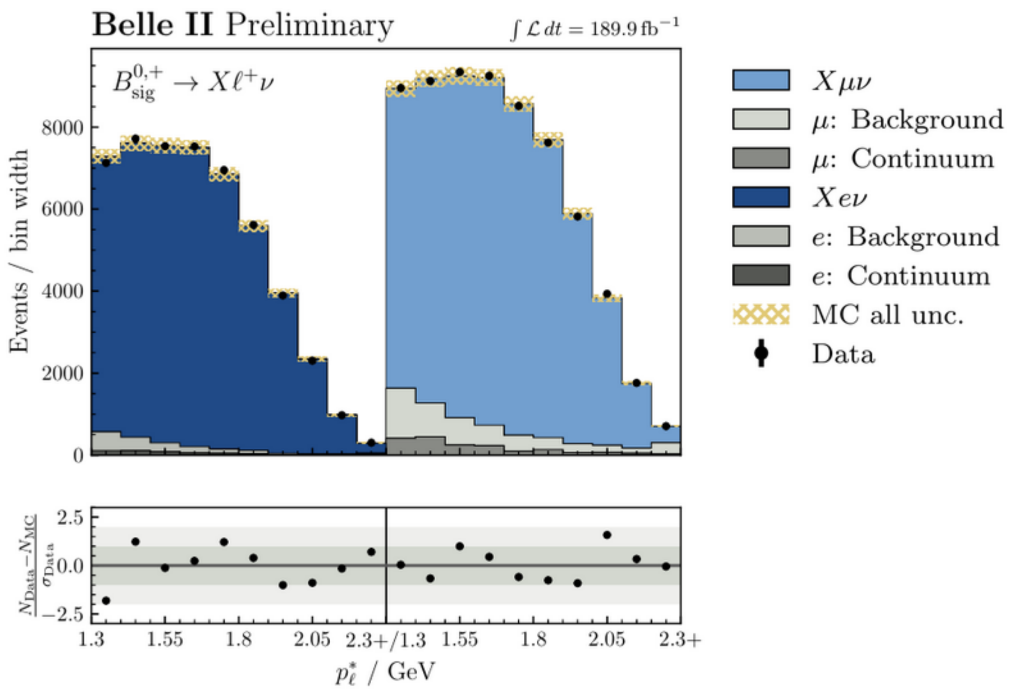
$$R_{\tau/\mu}\,(X) = 0.222 \pm 0.027(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.050\,(\mathrm{sys})$$



Test of LFU

H. Junkerkalefeld @ ICHEP 2022

- We measure: $R(X_{e/\mu}) = \mathcal{B}(B \to Xe\nu)/\mathcal{B}(B \to X\mu\nu)$ in semileptonic B decays;
- Template fit on CM frame lepton momentum p^*_l, with $p^*_l > 1.3$ GeV;
- Two main sources of background:
  1) continuum, constrained with off-resonance data;
  2) other B decays (fake leptons, leptons arising from decay of charmed hadrons, …), constrained from background enriched control regions;



- Result:

$$R(X_{e/\mu}) = 1.033 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.020$$

To date the most precise measurement, in good agreement with the SM.
Dominant systematic uncertainty from lepton identification (1.8%).

- This paves the way to the first measurement of: $R(X) = \dfrac{\mathcal{B}(B \to X\tau\nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \to X\ell\nu)}$

Measurements of ϕ_3 / γ

- Best sensitivity from the BPGGSZ method, exploiting the interference in the $D^0 \to K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$ Dalitz plot:

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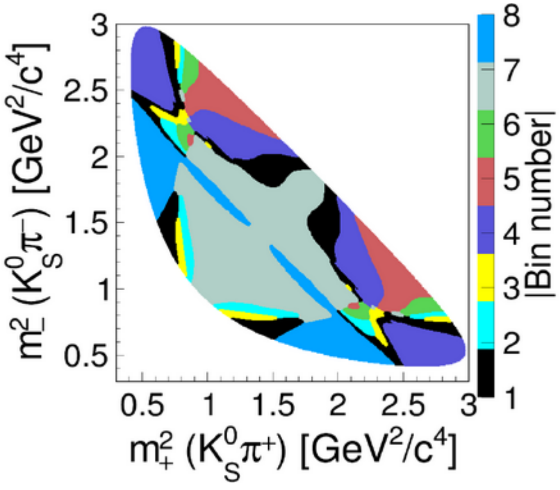
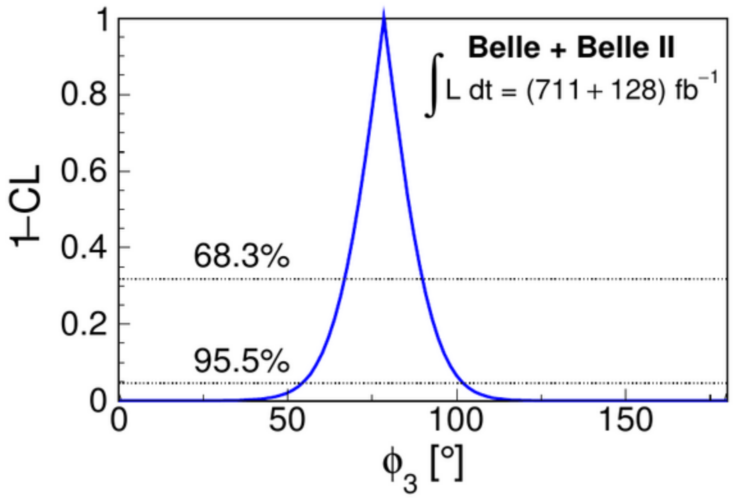




$$\phi_3 = (78.4 \pm 11.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.0)^\circ\,,$$
$$r_B^{DK} = 0.129 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.002,$$
$$\delta_B^{DK} = (124.8 \pm 12.9 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.7)^\circ\,,$$
$$r_B^{D\pi} = 0.017 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.001 \pm 0.001,$$
$$\delta_B^{D\pi} = (341.0 \pm 17.0 \pm 1.2 \pm 2.6)^\circ\,.$$

- GLW method [Phys.Lett.B 253 (1991) 483-488, Phys.Lett.B 265 (1991) 172-176]: consider decays of the D^0 to odd (-) and even (+) CP eigenstates and measure the observables:

$$\mathcal{A}_{CP\pm} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \to D_{CP\pm}K^-) - \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to D_{CP\pm}K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \to D_{CP\pm}K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to D_{CP\pm}K^+)} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{CP\pm} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^- \to D_{CP\pm}K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to D_{CP\pm}K^+)}{\mathcal{B}(B^- \to D_{\rm flav}K^-) + \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to D_{\rm flav}K^+)}$$

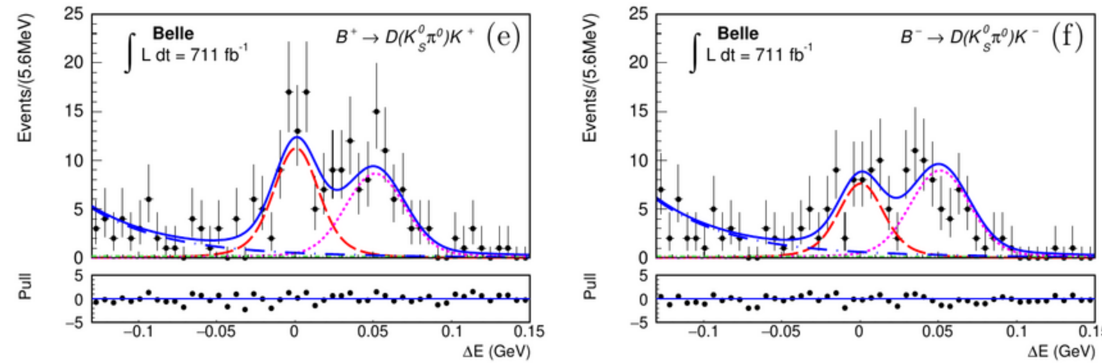
which are related to ϕ_3:

$$\mathcal{R}_{CP\pm} = 1 + r_B^2 \pm 2 r_B \cos\delta_B \cos\phi_3$$
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP\pm} = \pm 2 r_B \sin\delta_B \sin\phi_3 \,/\, \mathcal{R}_{CP\pm}$$

Measurements of ϕ_3 / γ

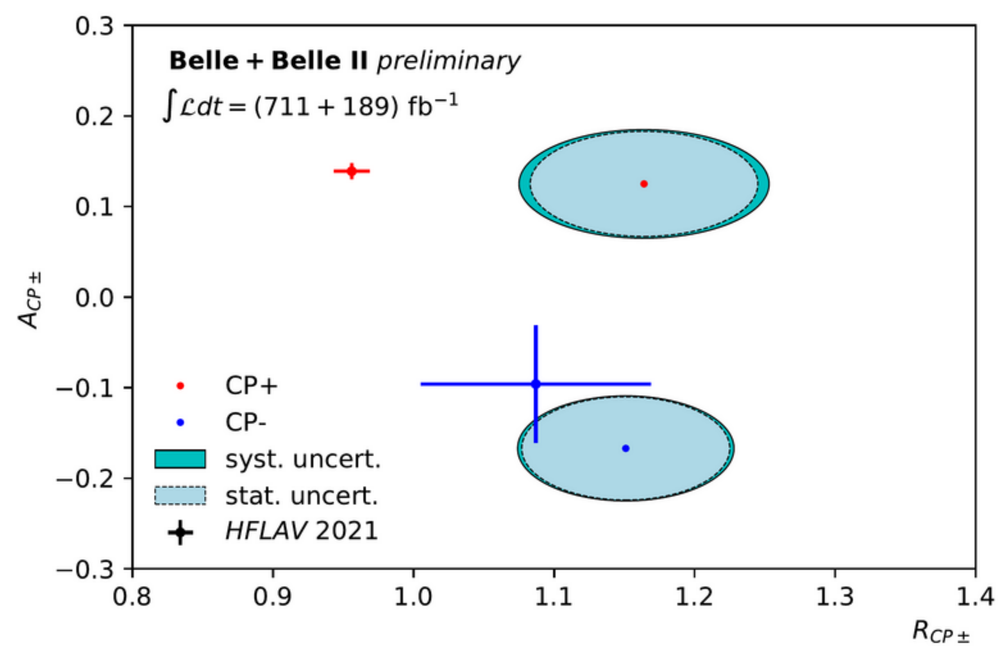
- Considering $D^0 \to K^+K^-$ as CP+, $D^0 \to K_S\pi^0$ as CP-, and $D^0 \to K^-\pi^+$ as flavor specific final state, we measure (on the Belle + Belle II data set):

$$\mathcal{R}_{CP+} = 1.164 \pm 0.081 \pm 0.036,$$
$$\mathcal{R}_{CP-} = 1.151 \pm 0.074 \pm 0.019,$$
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP+} = (+12.5 \pm 5.8 \pm 1.4)\%,$$
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP-} = (-16.7 \pm 5.7 \pm 0.6)\%.$$



- The A_{CP}'s differ from each other at ~3.5σ;
- This translates into constraints on ϕ_3:

	68.3% CL	95.4% CL
ϕ_3 (°)	[8.7, 20.5] [83.8, 96.1] [163.4, 173.1]	[4.7, 175.8]
r_B	[0.282, 0.489]	[0.069, 0.560]



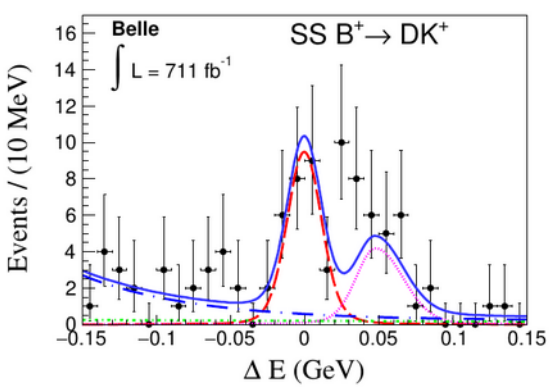
arXiv:2308.05048 [hep-ex]

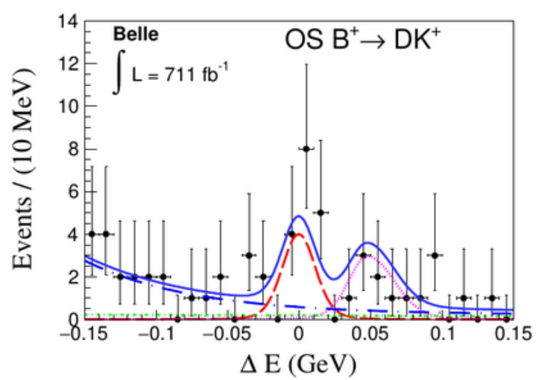
Measurements of ϕ_3 / γ

- Other constraints on ϕ_3 can come with the GLS method [Phys. Rev. D 67, 071301(R) (2003)];
- We use the Belle + Belle II data sets to reconstruct $B^\pm \to D^0[K_S K^+ \pi^-]\, h^\pm$ events;
- Events are split into SS (K and h have same charge) and OS (K and h have opposite charge). We reconstruct the observables:

$$\mathcal{A}_m^{Dh} \equiv \frac{N_m^{Dh^-} - N_m^{Dh^+}}{N_m^{Dh^-} + N_m^{Dh^+}} \qquad \mathcal{R}_m^{DK/D\pi} \equiv \frac{N_m^{DK^-} + N_m^{DK^+}}{N_m^{D\pi^-} + N_m^{D\pi^+}} \qquad \mathcal{R}_{\mathrm{SS/OS}}^{D\pi} \equiv \frac{N_{\mathrm{SS}}^{D\pi^-} + N_{\mathrm{SS}}^{D\pi^+}}{N_{\mathrm{OS}}^{D\pi^-} + N_{\mathrm{OS}}^{D\pi^+}}$$

m = SS, OS





$$\begin{aligned}
A_{\mathrm{SS}}^{DK} &= -0.089 \pm 0.091 \pm 0.011, \\
A_{\mathrm{OS}}^{DK} &= 0.109 \pm 0.133 \pm 0.013, \\
A_{\mathrm{SS}}^{D\pi} &= 0.018 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.009, \\
A_{\mathrm{OS}}^{D\pi} &= -0.028 \pm 0.031 \pm 0.009, \\
R_{\mathrm{SS}}^{DK/D\pi} &= 0.122 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.004, \\
R_{\mathrm{OS}}^{DK/D\pi} &= 0.093 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.003, \\
R_{\mathrm{SS/OS}}^{D\pi} &= 1.428 \pm 0.057 \pm 0.002.
\end{aligned}$$

ϕ_3 determination requires also input from BESIII on D decay parameters (work in progress)

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$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – HTA systematics

Source	Correction	Uncertainty type, parameters	Uncertainty size	Impact on σ_μ
Normalization of $B\overline{B}$ background	—	Global, 1	30%	0.91
Normalization of continuum background	—	Global, 2	50%	0.58
Leading B-decay branching fractions	—	Shape, 3	$O(1\%)$	0.10
Branching fraction for $B^+ \to K^+ K^0_L K^0_L$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1	20%	0.20
Branching fraction for $B \to D^{**}$	—	Shape, 1	50%	< 0.01
Branching fraction for $B^+ \to K^+ n\bar{n}$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1	100%	0.05
Branching fraction for $D \to K^0_L X$	+30%	Shape, 1	10%	0.03
Continuum-background modeling, $\mathrm{BDT_c}$	Multivariate $O(10\%)$	Shape, 1	100% of correction	0.29
Number of $B\overline{B}$	—	Global, 1	1.5%	0.07
Track finding efficiency	—	Global, 1	0.3%	0.01
Signal-kaon PID	p, θ dependent $O(10-100\%)$	Shape, 3	$O(1\%)$	< 0.01
Extra-photon multiplicity	$n_{\gamma\mathrm{extra}}$ dependent $O(20\%)$	Shape, 1	$O(20\%)$	0.61
K^0_L efficiency	—	Shape, 1	17%	0.31
Signal SM form-factors	q^2 dependent $O(1\%)$	Shape, 3	$O(1\%)$	0.06
Signal efficiency	—	Shape, 6	16%	0.42
Simulated-sample size	—	Shape, 18	$O(1\%)$	0.60

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu \nu$ – ITA systematics

Source	Correction	Uncertainty type, parameters	Uncertainty size	Impact on σ_μ
Normalization of $B\overline{B}$ background	—	Global, 2	50%	0.90
Normalization of continuum background	—	Global, 5	50%	0.10
Leading B-decay branching fractions	—	Shape, 5	$O(1\%)$	0.22
Branching fraction for $B^+ \to K^+ K^0_L K^0_L$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1	20%	0.49
p-wave component for $B^+ \to K^+ K^0_S K^0_L$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1	30%	0.02
Branching fraction for $B \to D^{**}$	—	Shape, 1	50%	0.42
Branching fraction for $B^+ \to K^+ n\bar{n}$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1	100%	0.20
Branching fraction for $D \to K^0_L X$	+30%	Shape, 1	10%	0.14
Continuum-background modeling, $\mathrm{BDT_c}$	Multivariate $O(10\%)$	Shape, 1	100% of correction	0.01
Integrated luminosity	—	Global, 1	1%	< 0.01
Number of $B\overline{B}$	—	Global, 1	1.5%	0.02
Off-resonance sample normalization	—	Global, 1	5%	0.05
Track-finding efficiency	—	Shape, 1	0.3%	0.20
Signal-kaon PID	p, θ dependent $O(10-100\%)$	Shape, 7	$O(1\%)$	0.07
Photon energy	—	Shape, 1	0.5%	0.08
Hadronic energy	−10%	Shape, 1	10%	0.37
K^0_L efficiency in ECL	−17%	Shape, 1	8%	0.22
Signal SM form-factors	q^2 dependent $O(1\%)$	Shape, 3	$O(1\%)$	0.02
Global signal efficiency	—	Global, 1	3%	0.03
Simulated-sample size	—	Shape, 156	$O(1\%)$	0.52

R(D*) – systematics

Source	Uncertainty
PDF shapes	+9.1% −8.3%
MC statistics	+7.5% −7.5%
$\overline{B} \to D^{**}\ell^- \overline{\nu}_\ell$ branching fractions	+4.8% −3.5%
Fixed backgrounds	+2.7% −2.3%
Hadronic B decay branching fractions	+2.1% −2.1%
Reconstruction efficiency	+2.0% −2.0%
Kernel density estimation	+2.0% −0.8%
Form factors	+0.5% −0.1%
Peaking background on ΔM_{D^*}	+0.4% −0.4%
$\tau^- \to \ell^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\ell$ branching fractions	+0.2% −0.2%
$R(D^*)$ fit method	+0.1% −0.1%
Total systematic uncertainty	+13.5% −12.3%