Belle II physics: a brief tour

Jim Libby

Indian Institute of Technology Madras

Outline

1. **The why:** flavour physics in e^+e^- and Belle II
2. **The what:** general methods and recent highlights
   - *B*-physics primer
   - *B*-physics
     - Time-dependent *CP* violation example
     - Evidence for $B^+ \to K^+ \nu\nu$
   - More than *B* physics
     - τ lepton-flavour violation
     - hadronic cross sections for hadronic vacuum polarization to g−2
3. **The how:** a manager's guide to how to do an analysis

Part I: the why

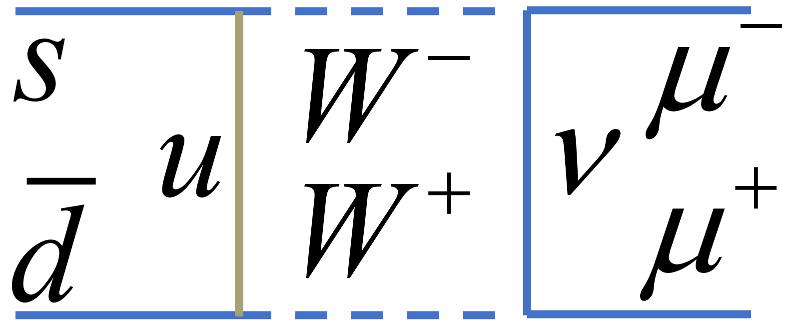
e^+e^- flavour physics and Belle II

Why flavour physics? – history of discovery

- Particle zoo of mesons and baryons discovered in 1950s and early 1960s lead to the quark model
  - up (u)
  - down (d)
  - strange (s)
- An allowed but rare decay such as

$$K_L^0(s\bar{d}) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$

was predicted **but not seen!**



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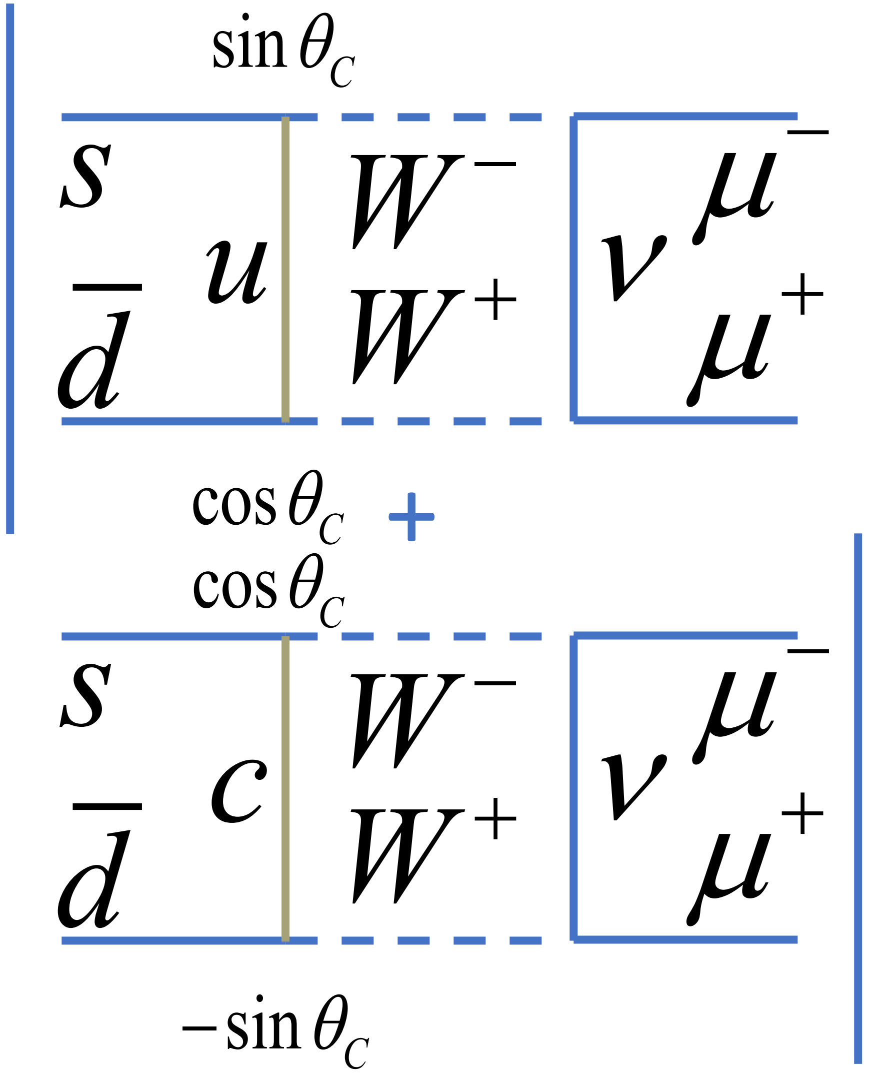


$^2 \propto \text{Rate} \sim 0$

Glashow

Iliopoulos

Maiani

Phys. Rev. **D** 2, 1285 (1970)

$m_c \sim 3\ m_K$

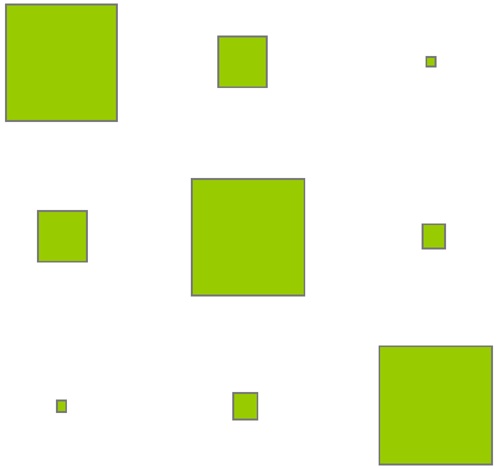
Such rare virtual processes tell you about higher energy particles

CKM matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & c & t \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

- Two by two mixing matrix proposed by Cabibbo
  - Kobayashi-Maskawa proposed third generation to explain observed CP violation by Cronin and Fitch
- 3×3 unitary complex matrix
  - 4 parameters
  - 3 mixing angle and 1 phase
- Intergenerational coupling disfavoured

Relative magnitude of elements



Responsible for CP violation

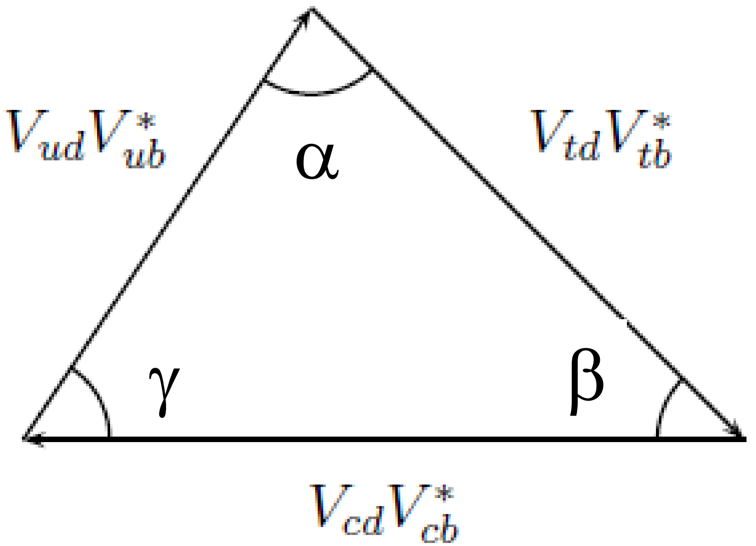
Visualising CP violation: the unitarity triangle

$\lambda = \sin\theta_c = 0.22$

1) $$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3\left[1-(\rho - i\eta)\right] & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$$

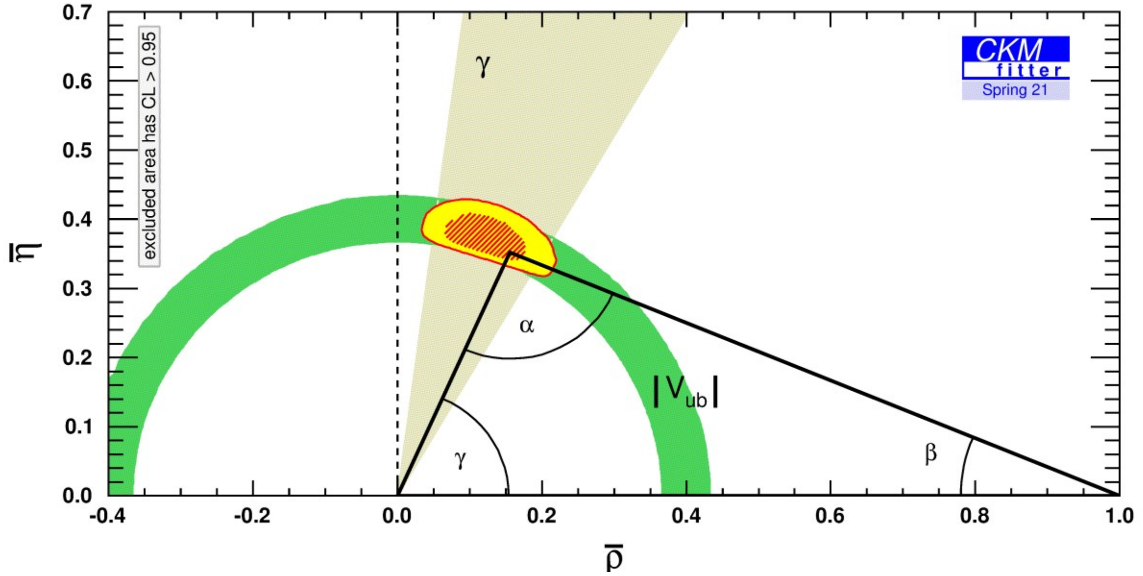
2) Exploit unitarity (1st and 3rd col.) $$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$

3)

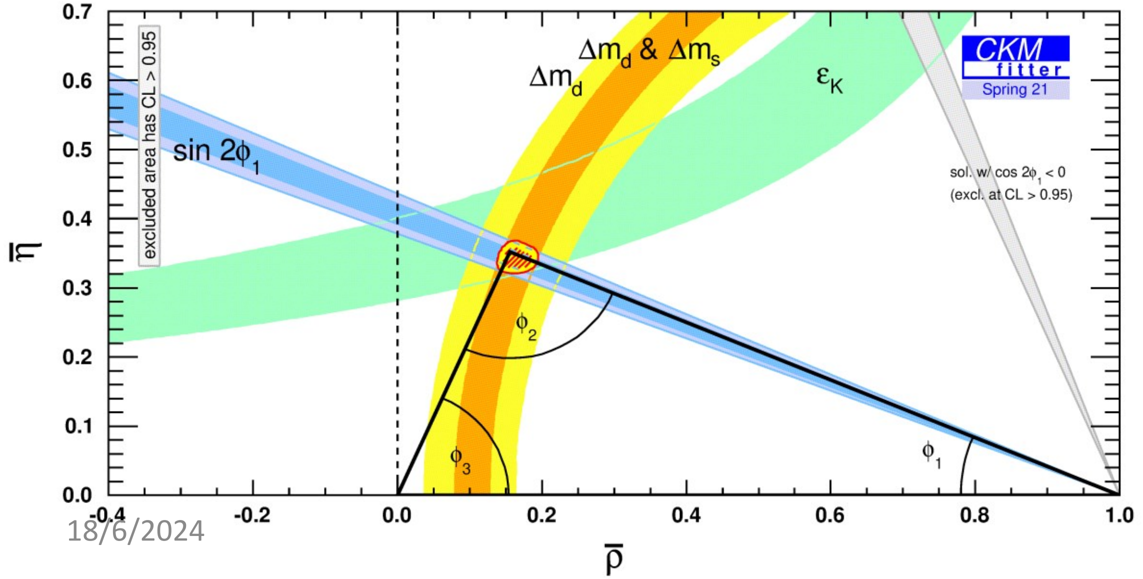


$$\phi_1 = \beta$$
$$= \arg\left(-\frac{V_{cd}V_{cb}^*}{V_{td}V_{tb}^*}\right)$$
$$\simeq \arg\left(\frac{1}{1-\rho-i\eta}\right)$$

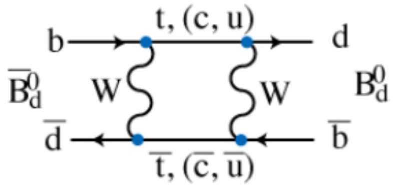
Over constraint – loop sensitivity



Tree level only



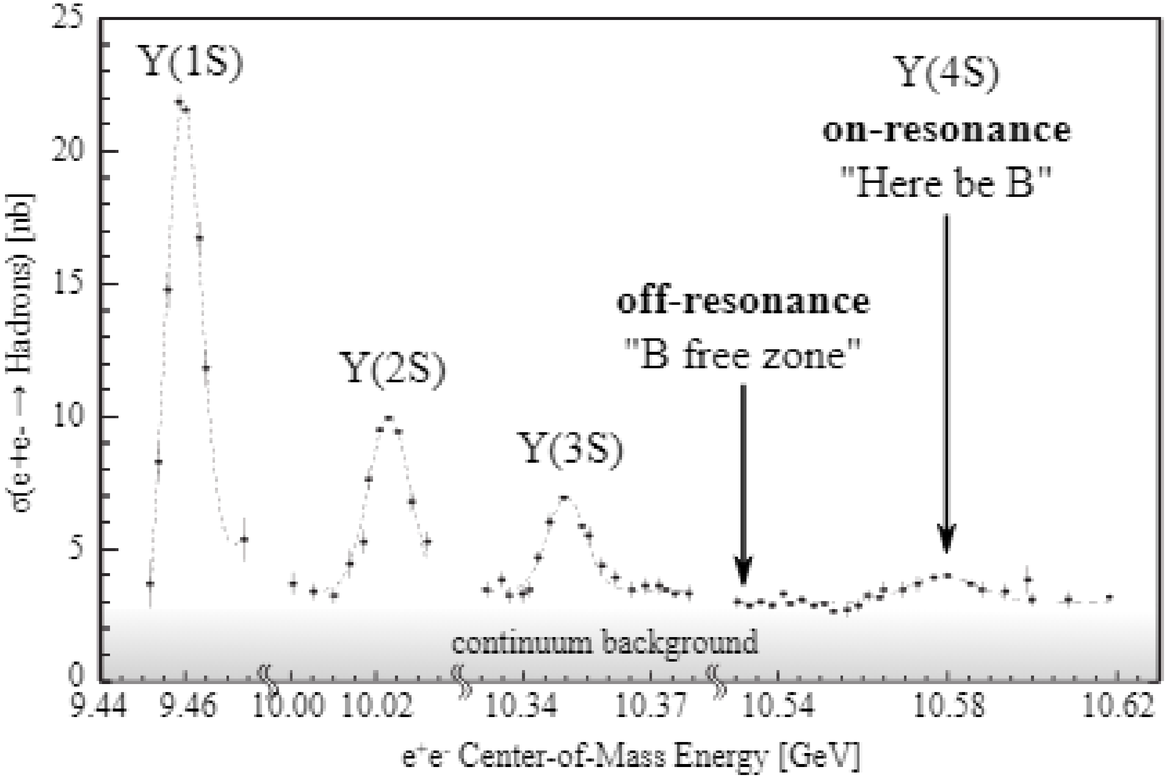
Loop-level only



NP at O(>TeV)?

Why *B* physics at the Υ(4S)?

- The process $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ has comparable cross section to $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}, q = u, d, s, c$ a.k.a. continuum



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- **Advantages compared to proton-proton**
  - Low average multiplicity – neutral reconstruction
  - Constrained kinematics – good missing momentum reconstruction
  - Correlated $B^0\bar{B}^0$ - high flavour-tagging efficiency
  - Open trigger – 100% efficient for almost all *B* decays

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  - Open trigger – 100% efficient for almost all *B* decays
- **Disadvantages compared to proton-proton**
  - **Cross section – 150,000 times smaller**
  - No B_s, B_c, or Λ_b produced – can run at Υ(5S) for B_s
  - No boost in the c.m. frame – **partially overcome by the asymmetric beams**

Detectors and data samples

- Belle + BaBar collected $0.71+0.43=1.14\ \text{ab}^{-1}$ $\Upsilon(4S)$ samples
  - Many achievements: confirmation of KM mechanism, $b \to c\tau\nu$, direct CPV in B decay

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- SuperKEKB + Belle II@KEK, Tsukuba
  - nanobeam scheme to increase instantaneous luminosity by factor 30 to collect multi-ab^{-1} sample
  - **World record 4.7×10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$**
  - Target 6×10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
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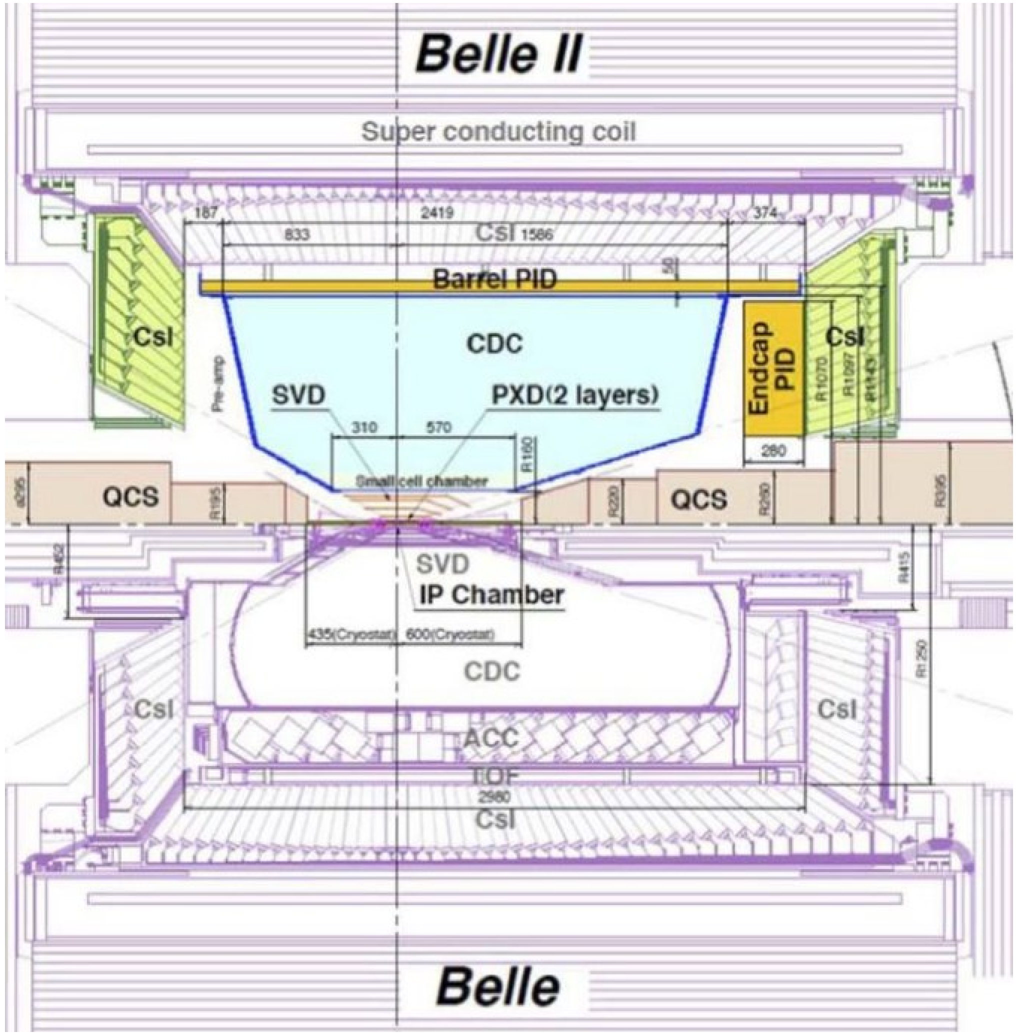
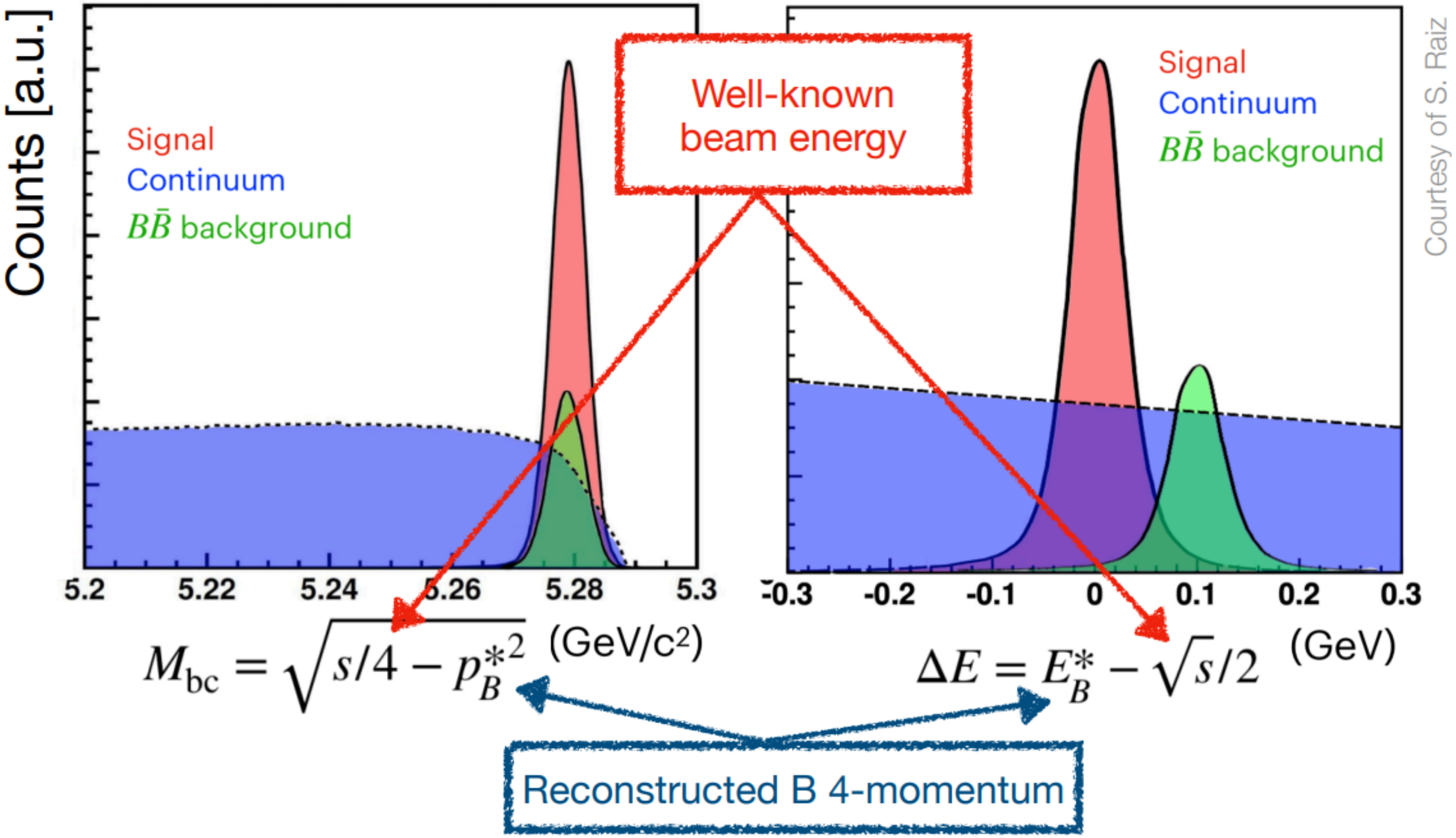


Part II: the what

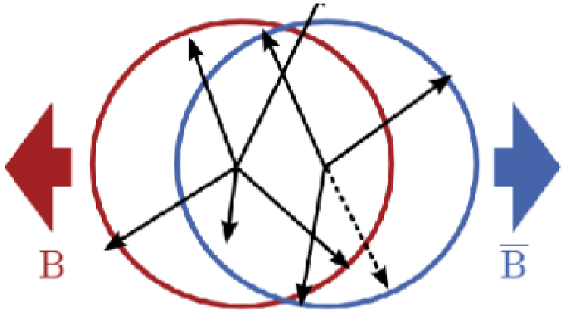
Recent highlights

B-factory analysis essentials 1 – beam constrained kinematics

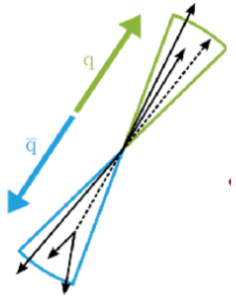


B-factory analysis essentials 2 – continuum suppression

- In the c.m. frame B mesons almost at rest when they decay
  - isotropic distribution of particles
- In the c.m. frame continuum qq back-to-back
  - jetlike distribution of particles



vs.



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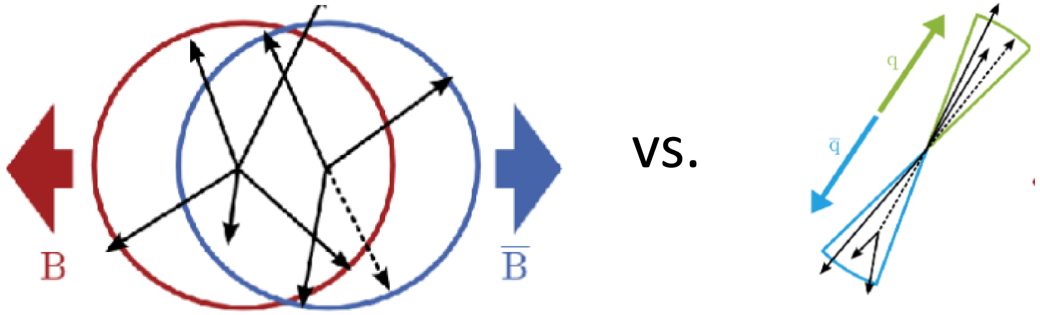
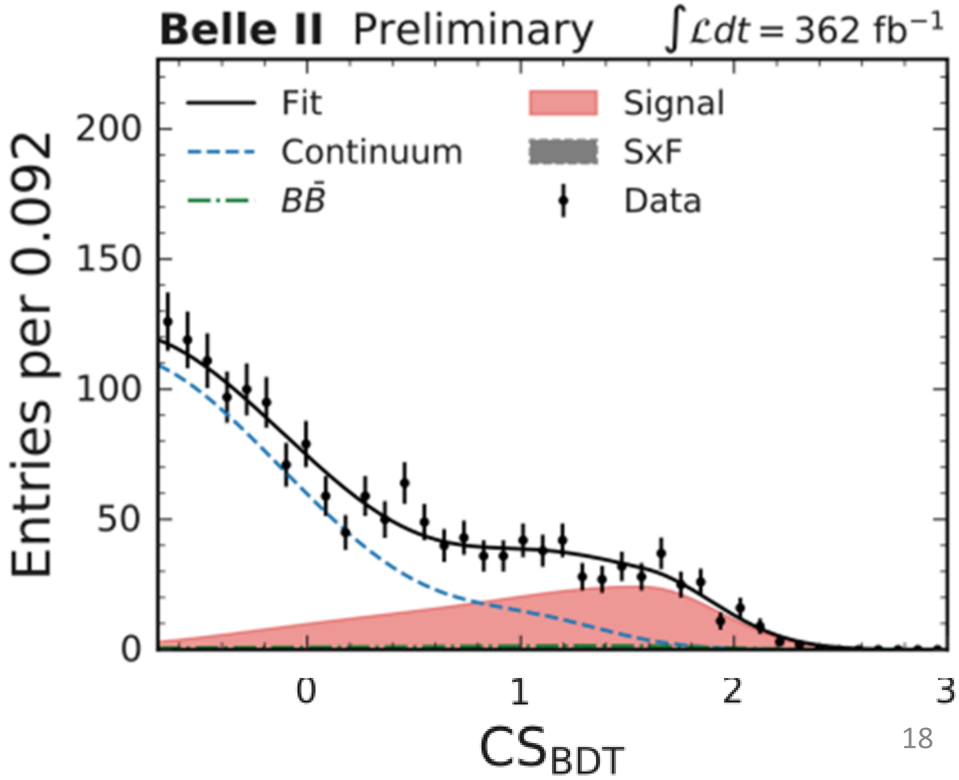
- In the c.m. frame continuum qq back-to-back
  - jetlike distribution of particles
- Shape variables, e.g., thrust and Fox-Wolfram moments, help distinguish topologies
- Ideal task for machine-learning
- Output oft used as a fit variable





B-factory analysis essentials 3: hadronic tag

- Full-reconstruction of one B decay in a large number of high BF modes on one side
  - $B \rightarrow D^{(*)0}\, m\pi^{\pm} n\pi^{0}$, where $m \geq 1$ $n \geq 0$
- Reconstruct other B as signal with missing energy

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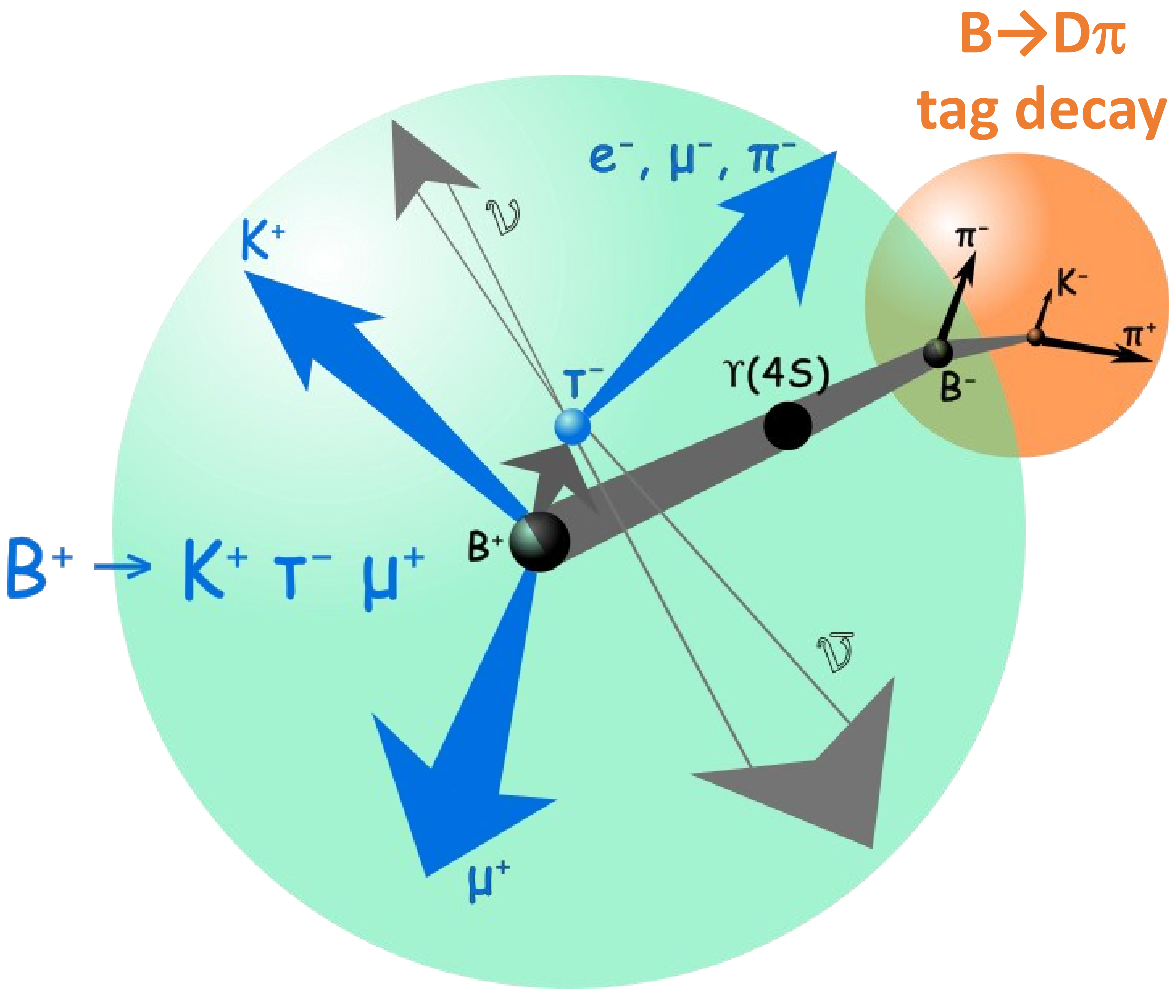

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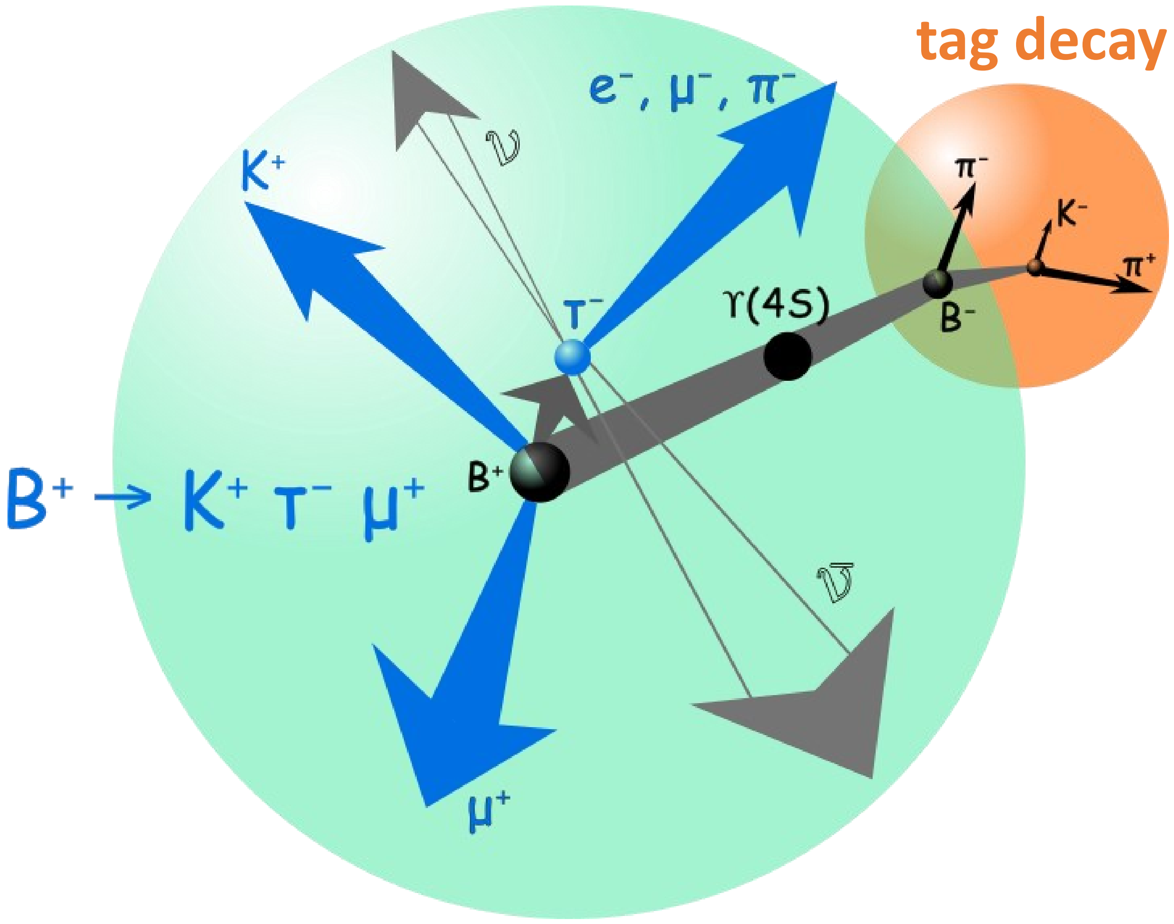
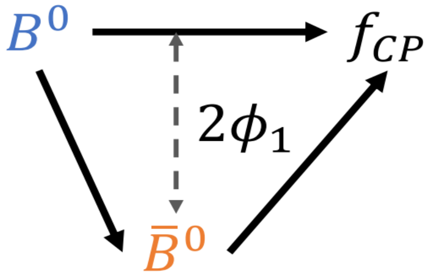
- Reconstruct other B as signal with missing energy
- Machine learning algorithm used to boost efficiency as much as possible
  - [Comput. Softw. Big Sci. 3 (2019) 1, 6]
- Total efficiency < 1% but a powerful tool
- Requires calibration



B-factory analysis essentials 4 – vertexing and flavour tagging



$$\propto \; |V_{td}|^2 e^{2i\phi_1}$$

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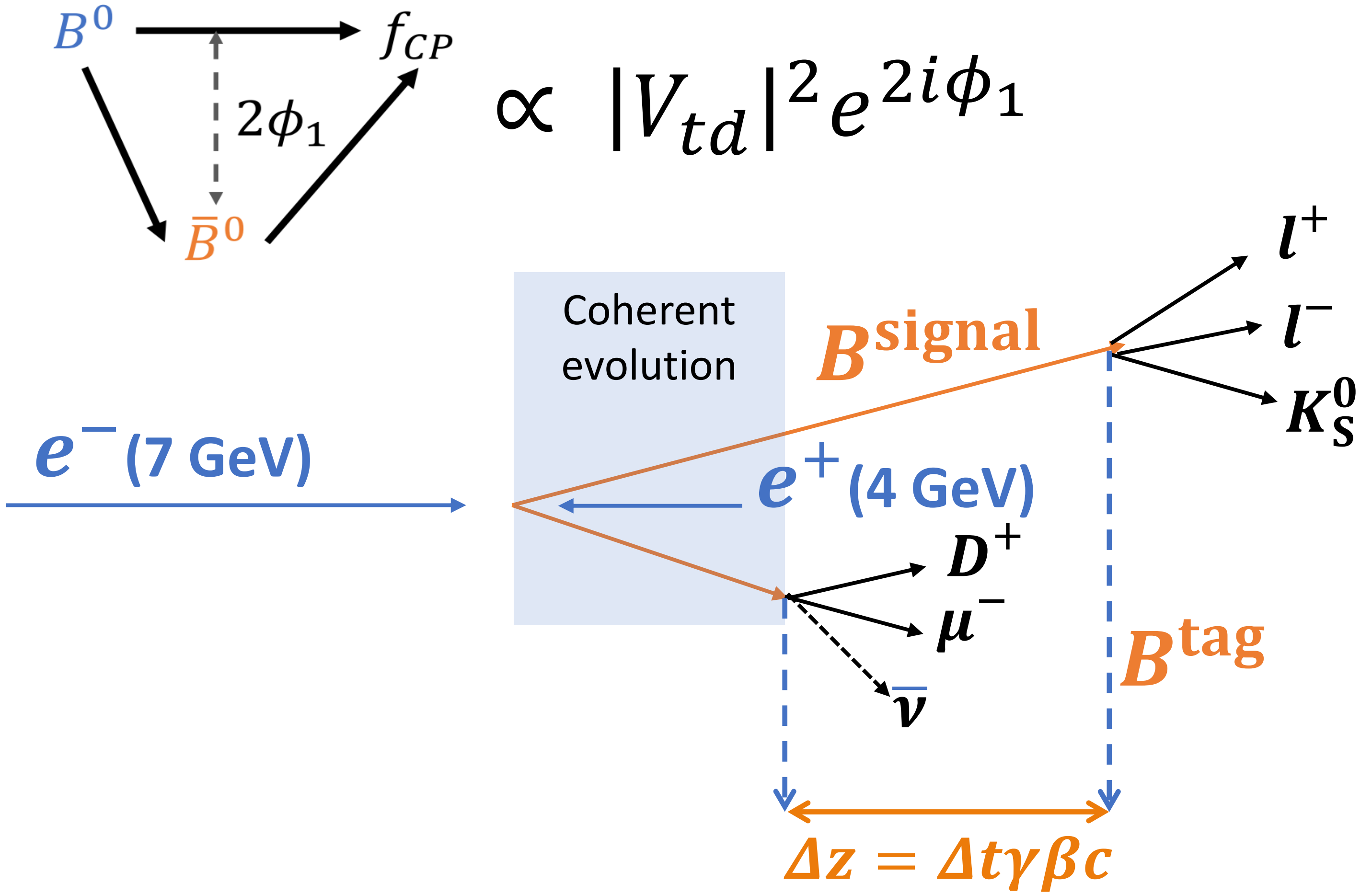

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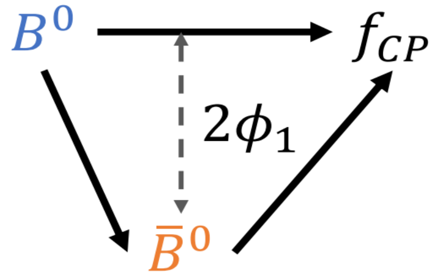

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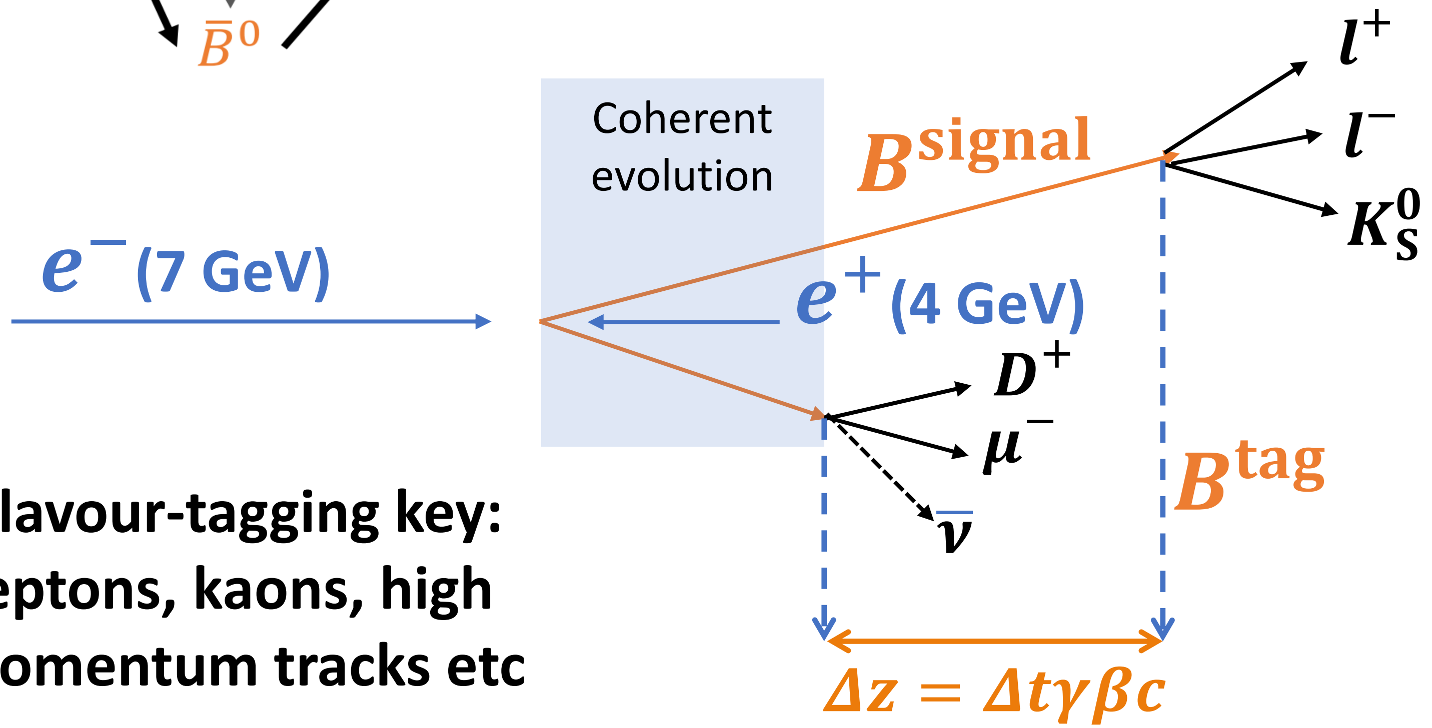
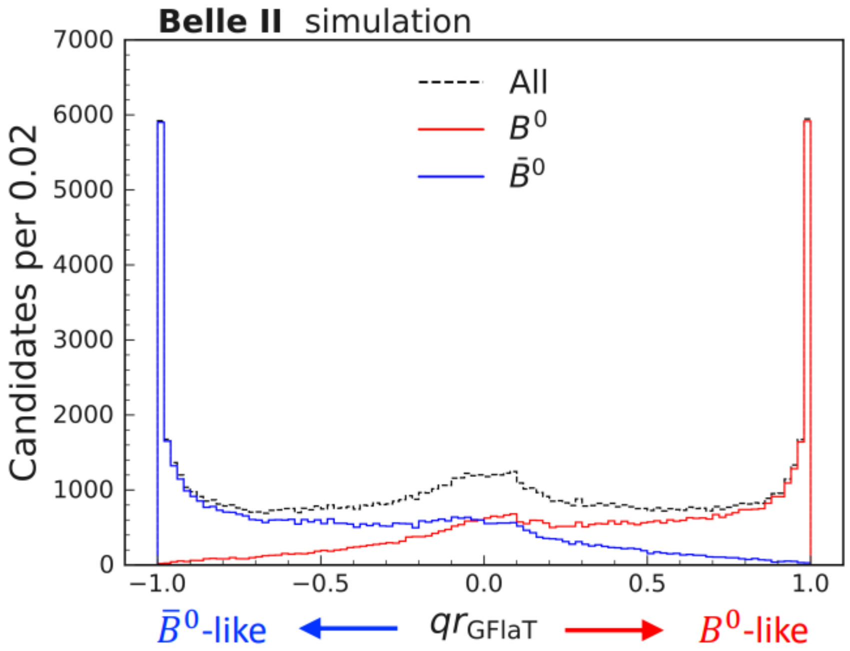


Flavour-tagging key: leptons, kaons, high momentum tracks etc



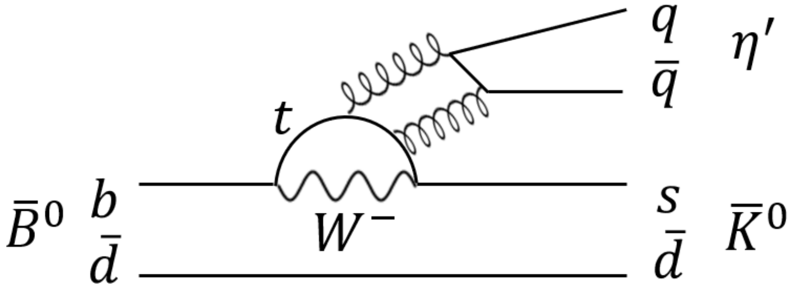
Graph-neural-network approach has improved our tagging by 18%

$$\epsilon(1 - 2\omega) = 37.4\%$$

arXiv:2402.03713 [hep-ex]

Time-dependent *CP* violation - $\boldsymbol{B^0 \to \eta' K_S^0}$

- Decay may also have a BSM phase as it is a gluonic penguin
  - alter the value of ϕ_1 from that measured in $b \to c\bar{c}s$ transitions such as $B^0 \to J/\psi K_S^0$



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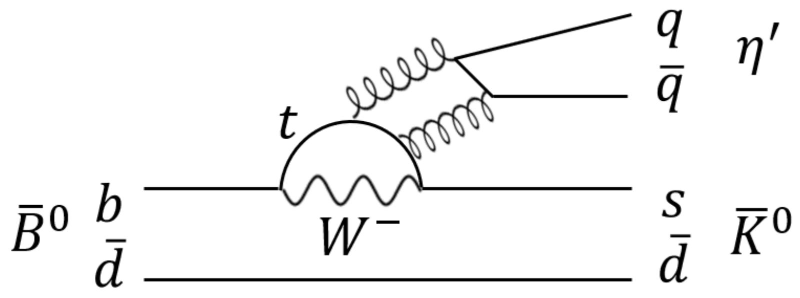
- Reconstructing $\eta' \to \eta(\gamma\gamma)\pi^+\pi^-$ and $\eta' \to \rho(\pi^+\pi^-)\gamma$ we select 829 ± 35 events in 362 fb^{-1} sample
  - 3D fit to ΔE, m_{BC} and continuum suppression output



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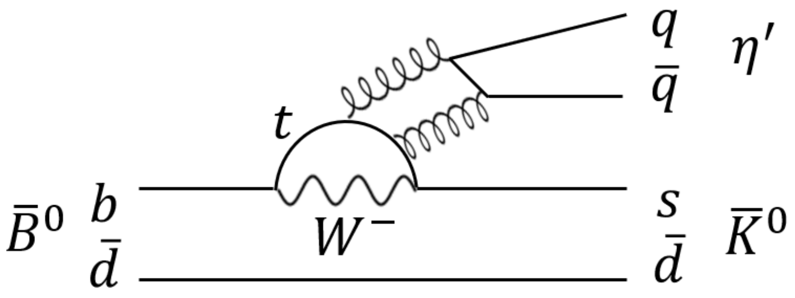
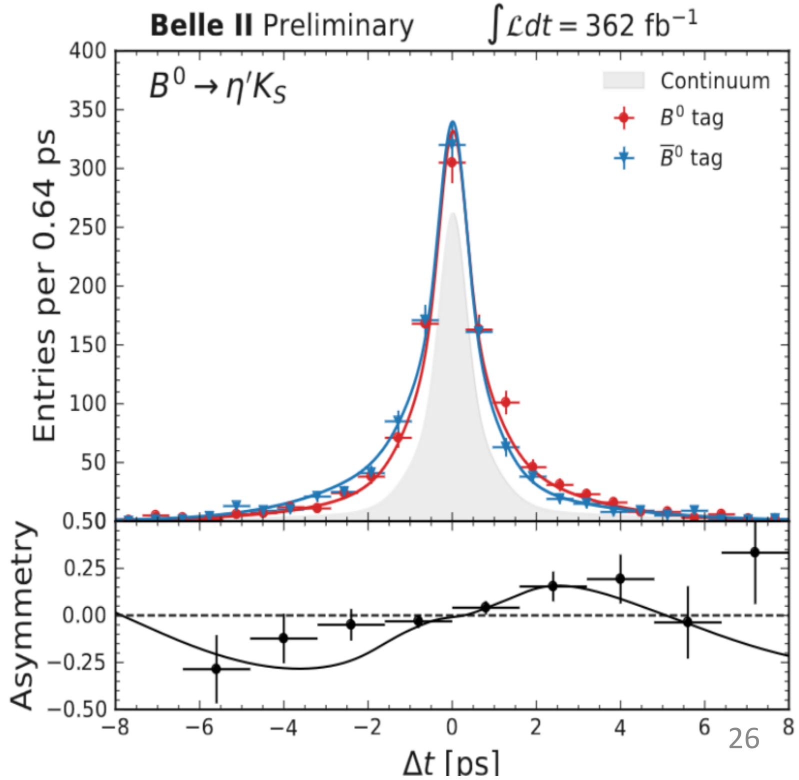
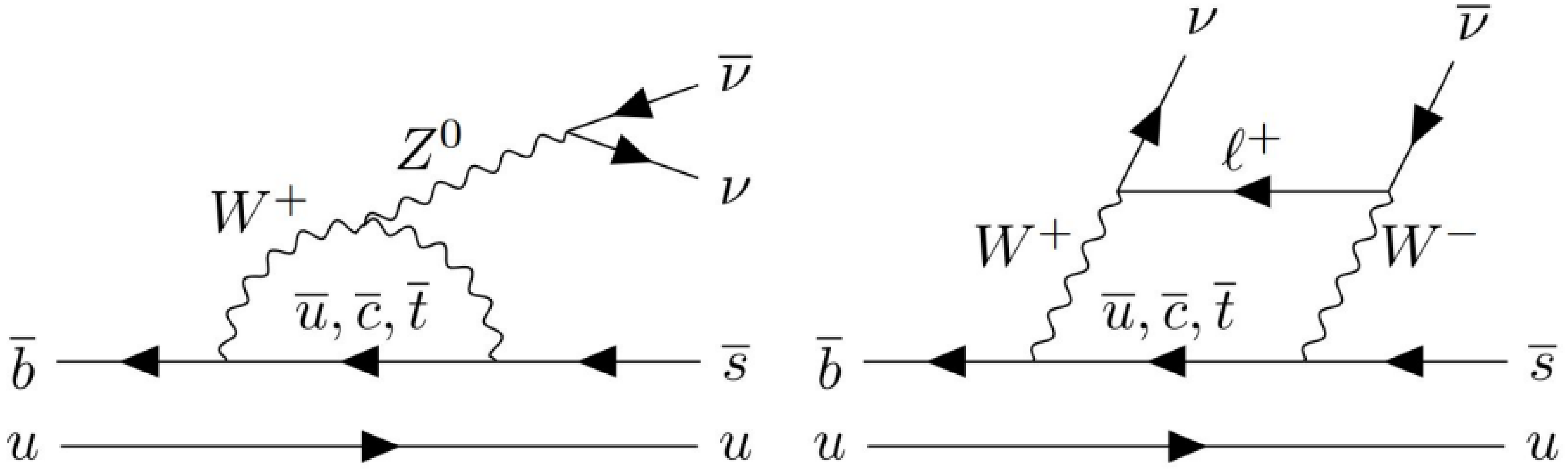
  - 3D fit to ΔE, m_{BC} and continuum suppression output
- **sin $2\phi_1$ = 0.67±0.10±0.04**
- Consistent with current HFLAV average and that from $b \to c\bar{c}s$ result





$B^+ \to K^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$: Motivation



- Well known in SM but very sensitive to BSM enhancements – 3rd gen
  - $B(B \to K^+ \nu\nu) = (5.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-6}$ [arXiv:2207.13371]

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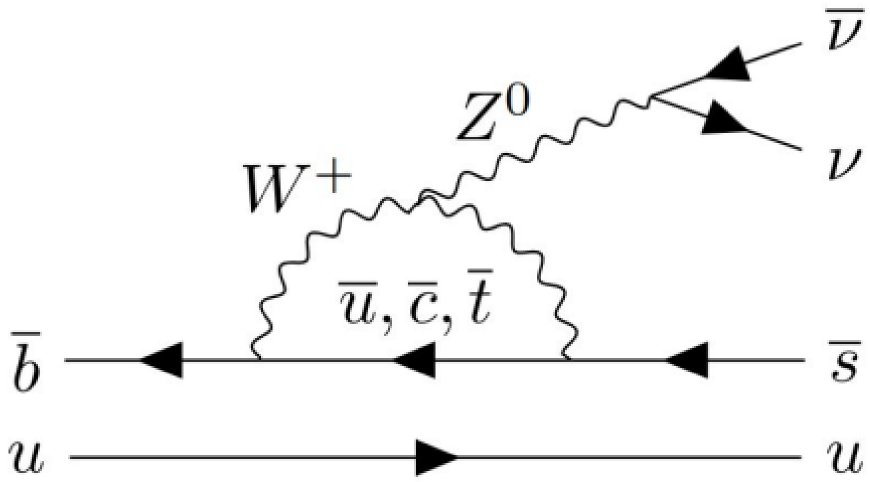

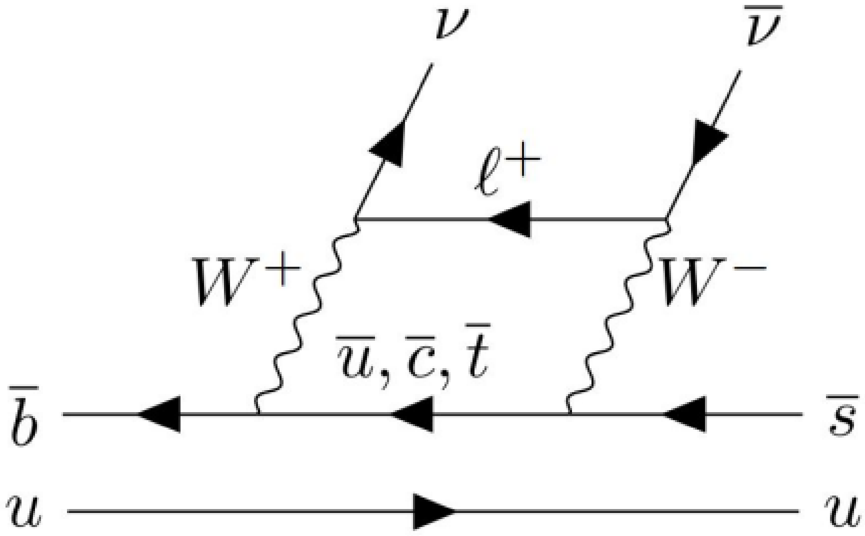

- Well known in SM but very sensitive to BSM enhancements – 3rd gen
  - $\mathcal{B}(B \to K^+\nu\nu) = (5.6 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-6}$ [arXiv:2207.13371]
- Challenging experimentally
  - Low branching fraction with large background
  - No peak – two neutrinos leads to no good kinematic constraint

$B^+ \to K^+\nu\bar{\nu}$: Analysis strategy

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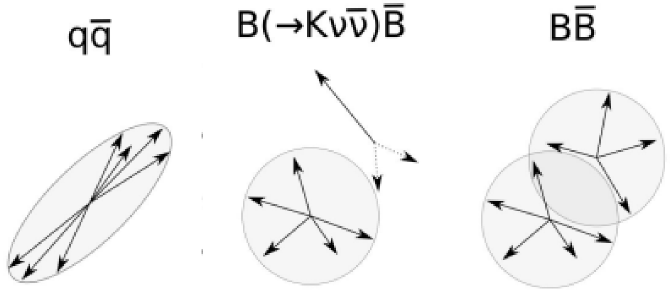
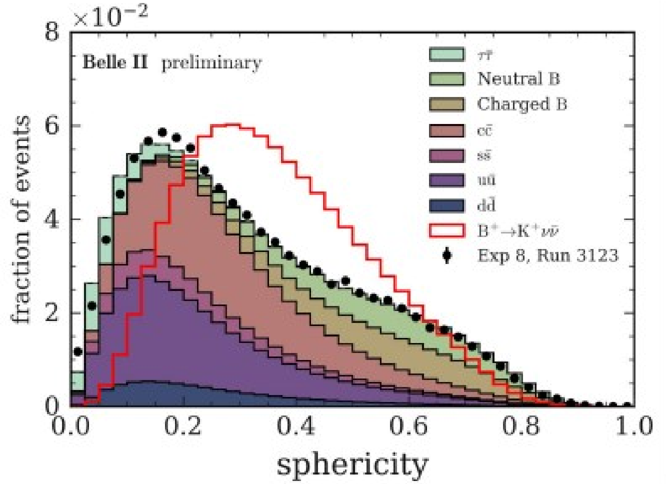
    3. Second BDT2: 35 variables – 3 times sensitivity





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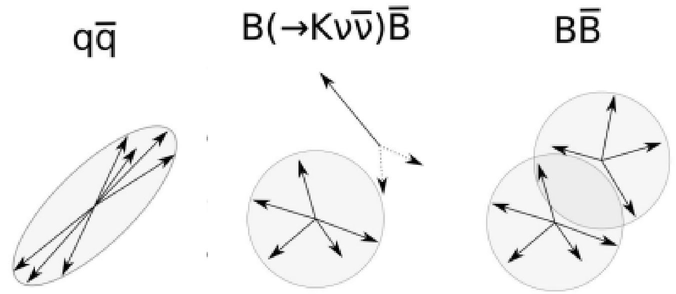
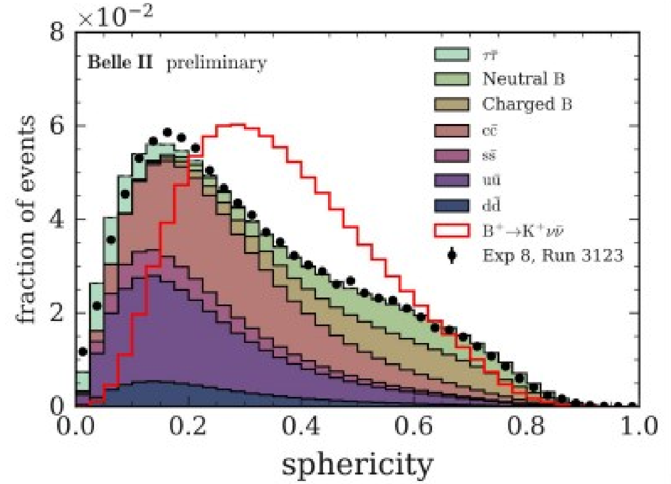
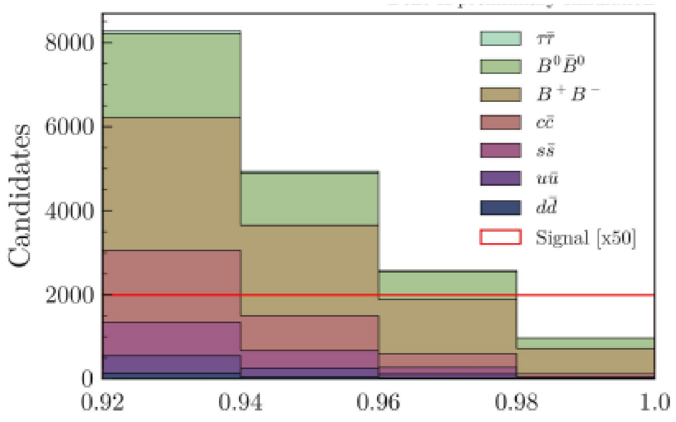
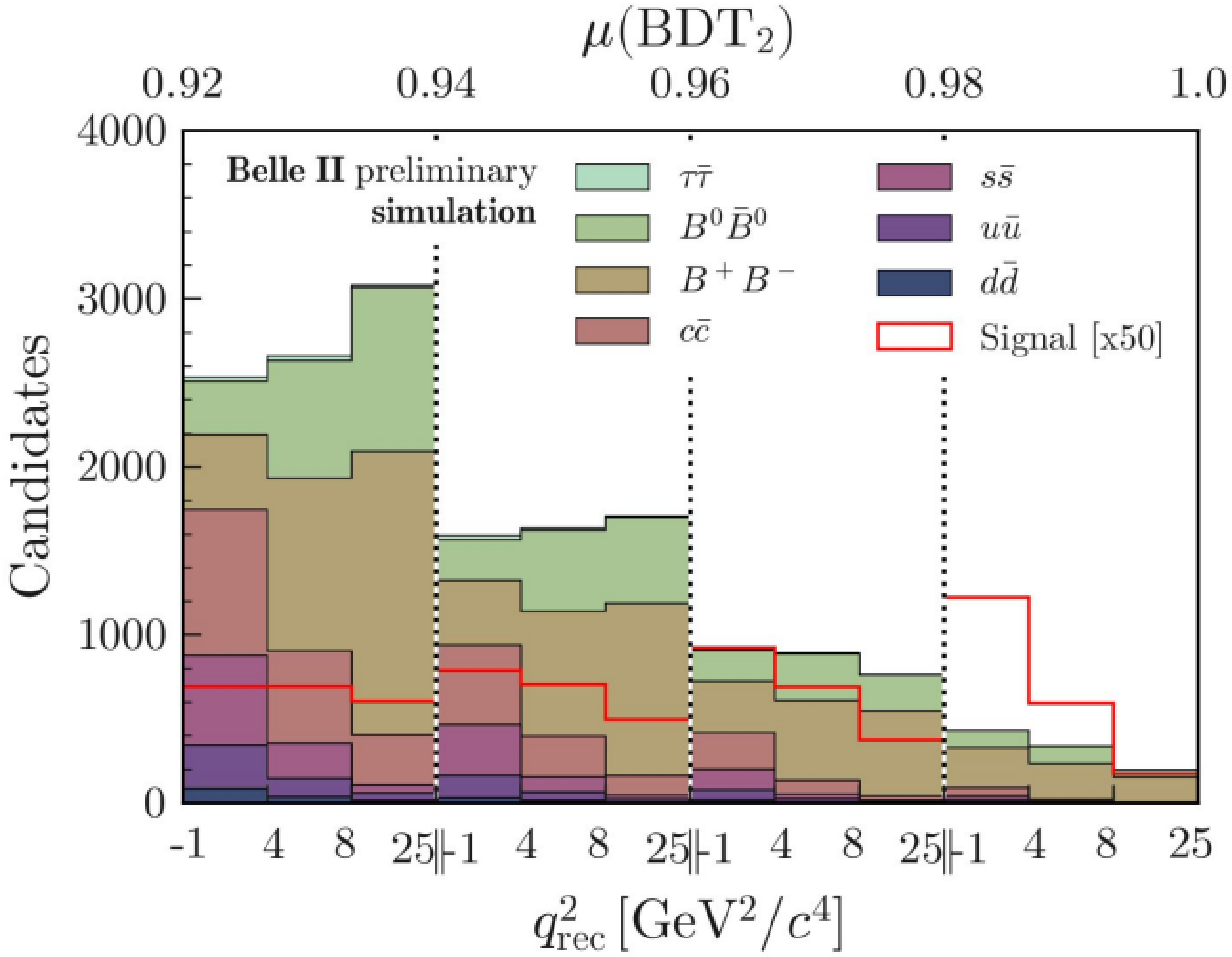
    4. BDT2 fit extraction variable in bins of $\nu\bar{\nu}$ mass-squared – q^2
  - Hadronic tag: single BDT for fit
    - key variable any additional calorimeter energy other than K+tag







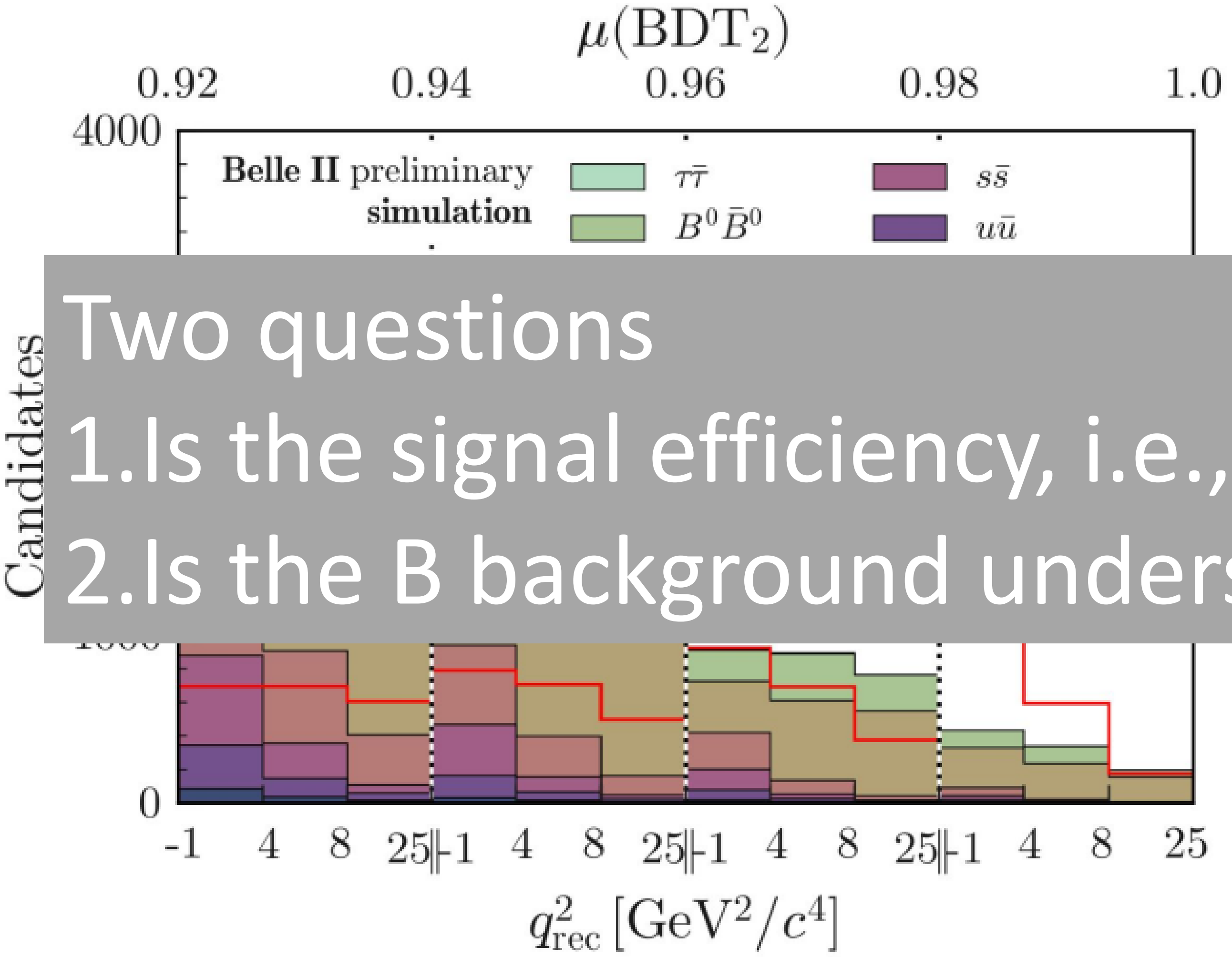
$B^+ \to K^+\nu\bar{\nu}$: Inclusive signal extraction



(3 bins in q^2_{rec}) x (4 bins in $\mu(\text{BDT}_2)$)

- 1 signal and 7 background templates from simulation
  - corrected using control samples
- Profile maximum likelihood fit inc. systematic uncertainties
- Continuum template constrained by off-resonance

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$: Inclusive signal extraction



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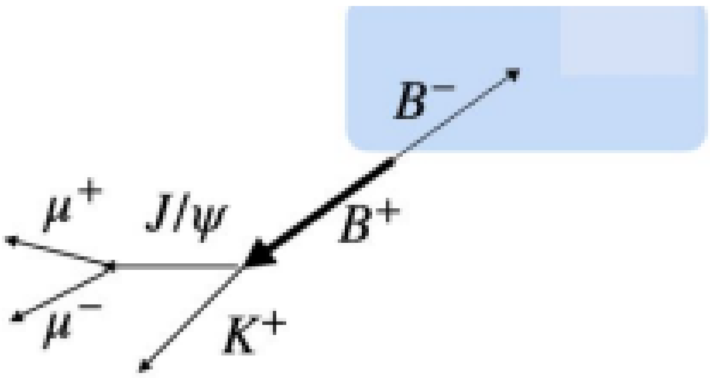
Two questions

1. Is the signal efficiency, i.e., BDT, well modelled?
2. Is the B background understood?

- Continuum template constrained by off-resonance

$B^+ \to K^+\nu\bar{\nu}$: Efficiency validation

Rest of the event



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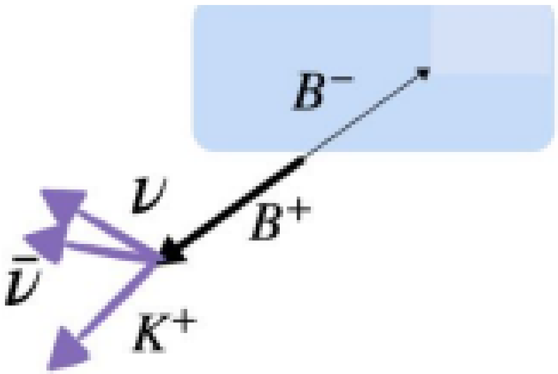

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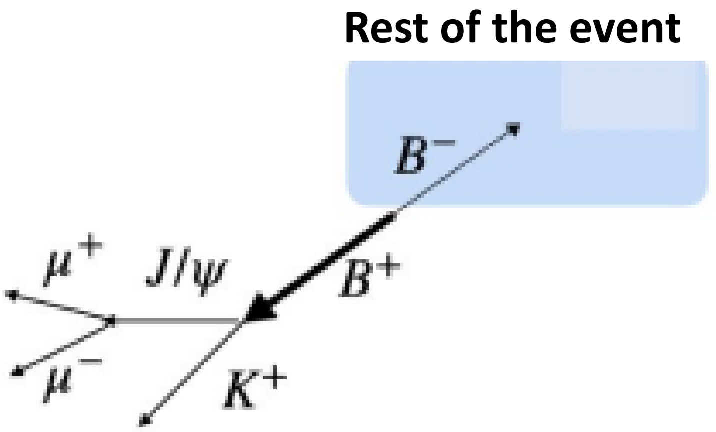

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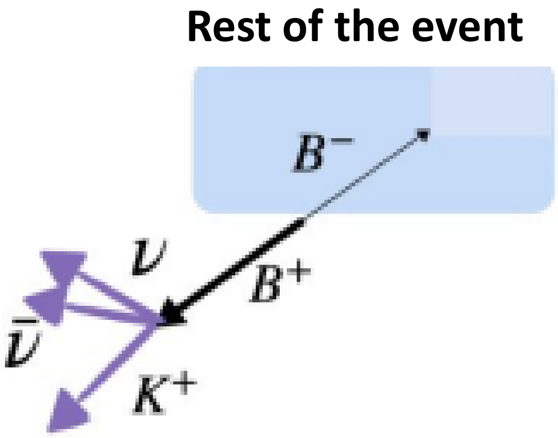
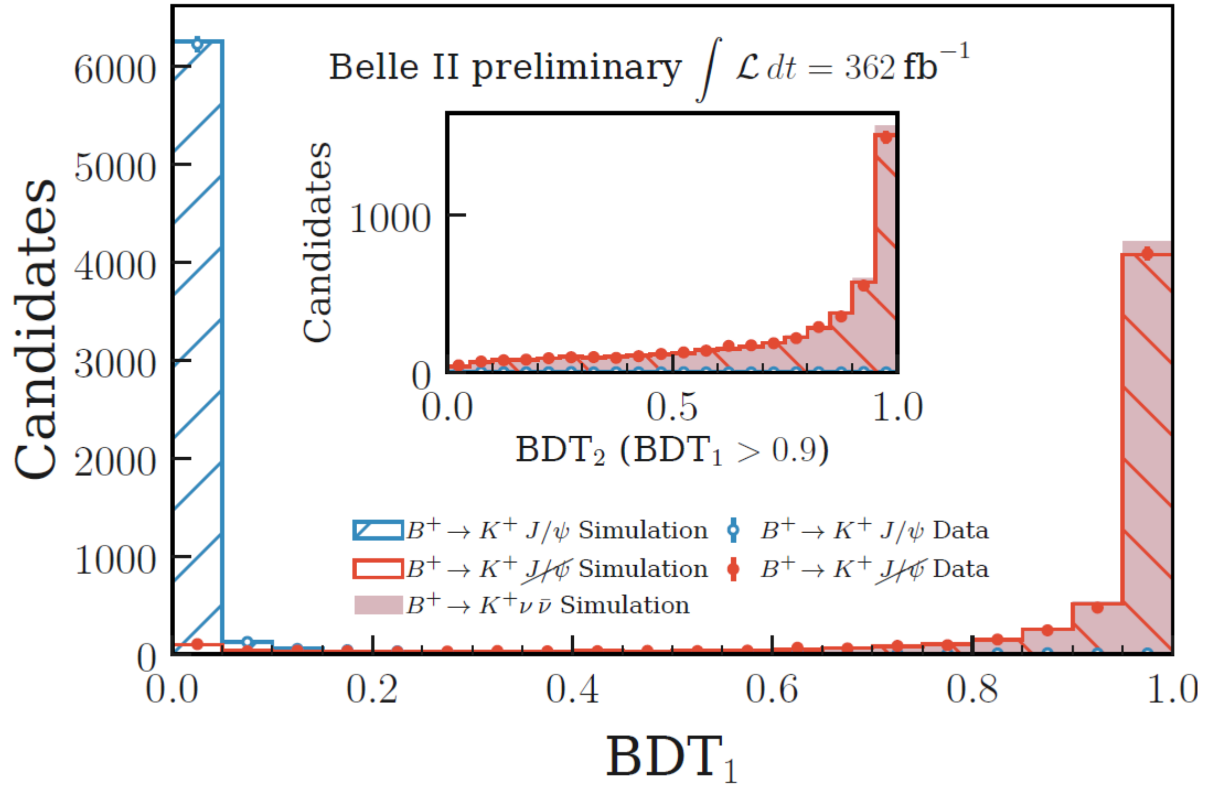
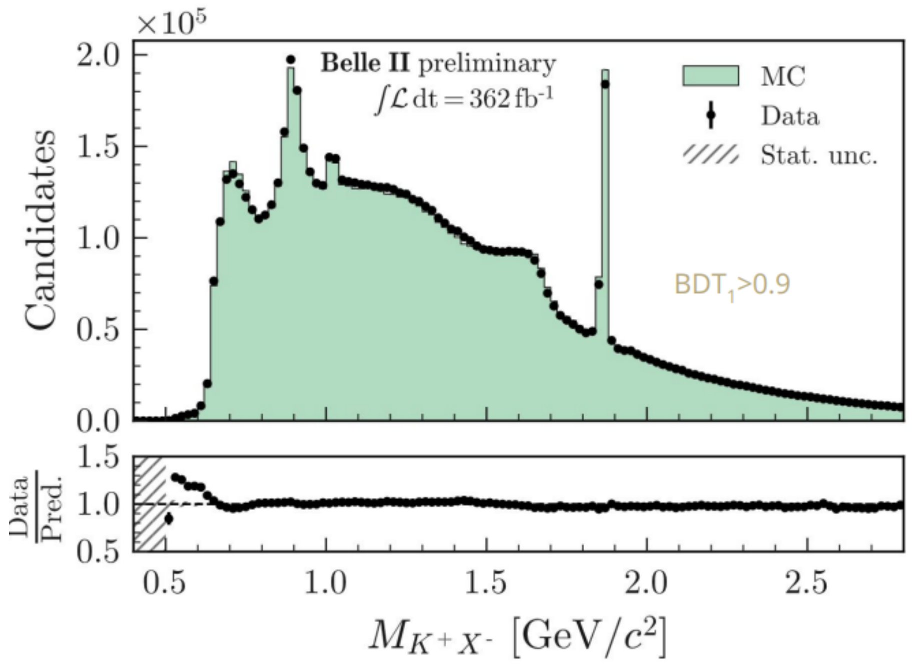
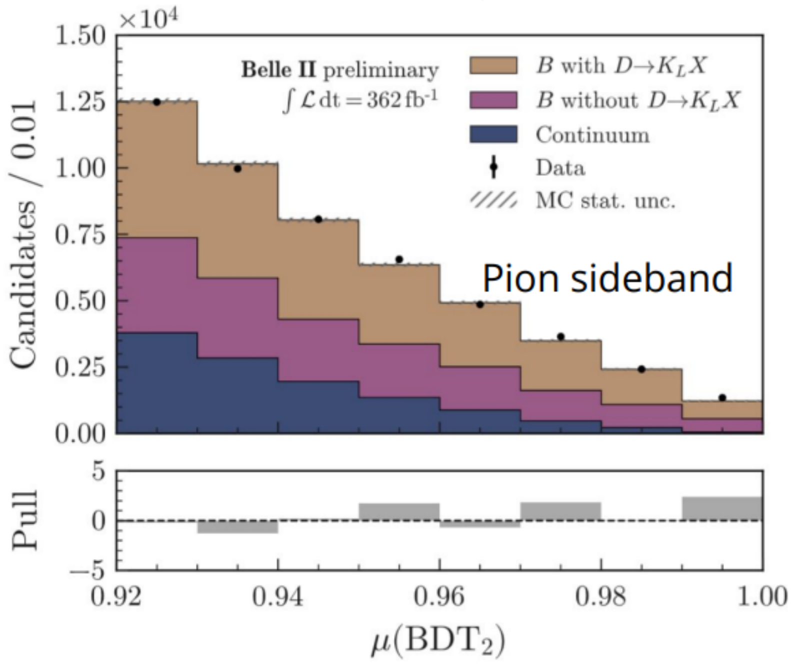




Ratio between selection on data and simulation for the control sample 1 with 3% uncertainty

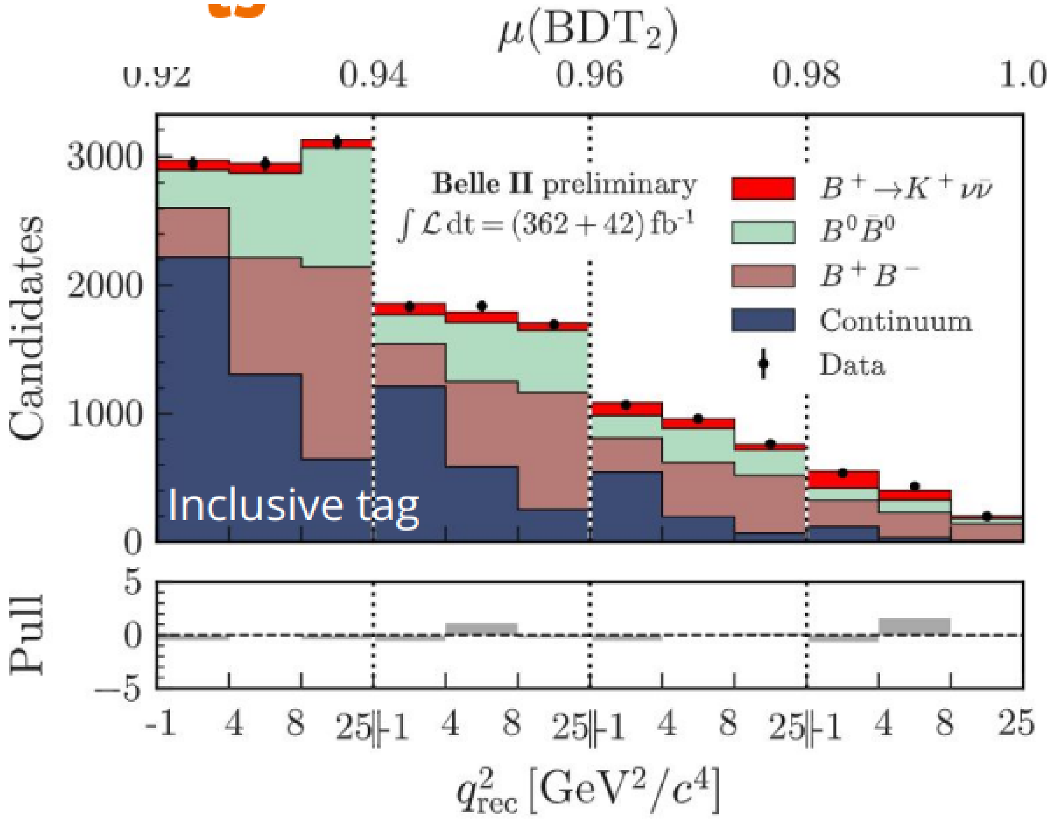
$B^+ \to K^+\nu\bar{\nu}$:
>90% background from B→D(K$^+$X)lν + B →D(K_LX)K^+

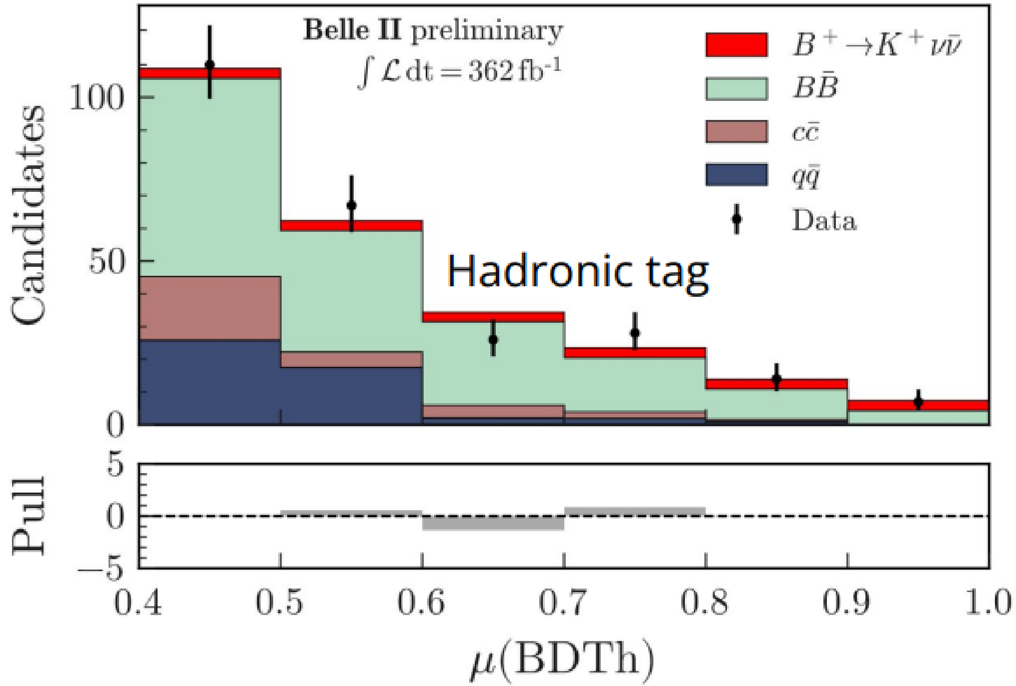




- KX system agrees well between data and MC
- Prompt K$^+$ production studied using prompt π^+ from $B^+ \to \pi^+ X$ decays
- Systematic uncertainties on decay branching fractions, enlarged for D→K_LX and B →D**l ν

$B^+ \to K^+\nu\bar{\nu}$: Results





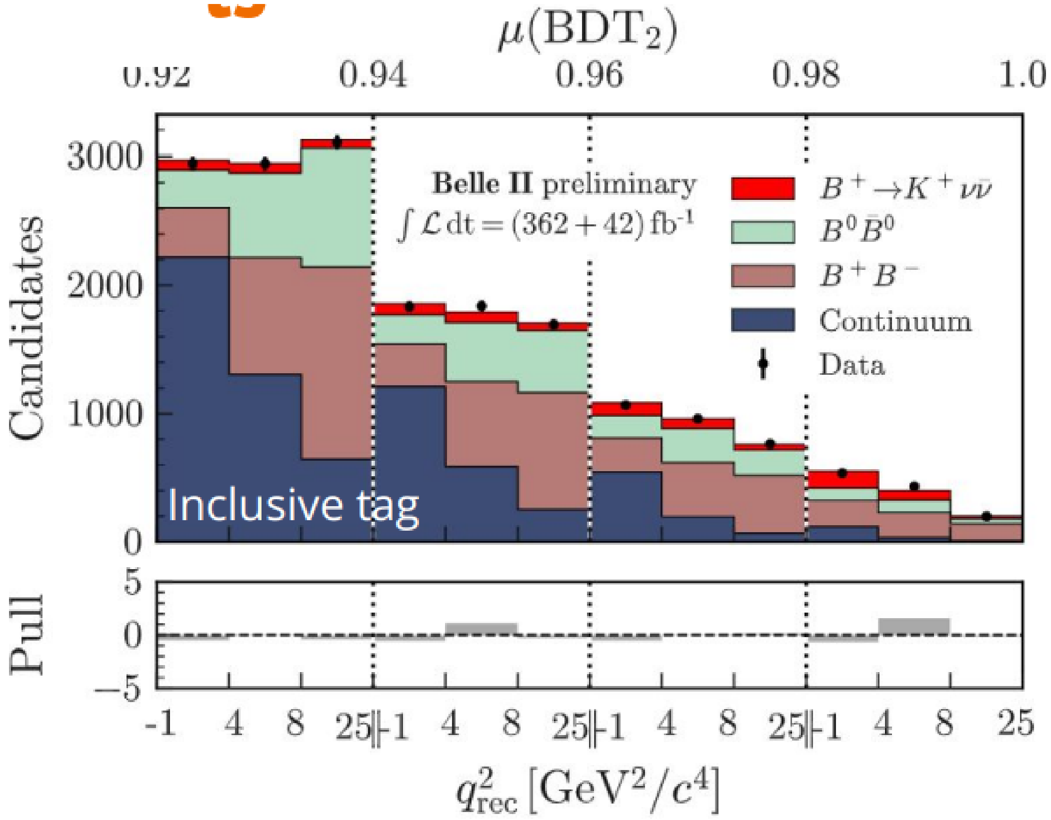
$$\mathrm{BF_{inc}} = (2.8 \pm 0.5(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.5(\mathrm{syst})) \times 10^{-5}$$

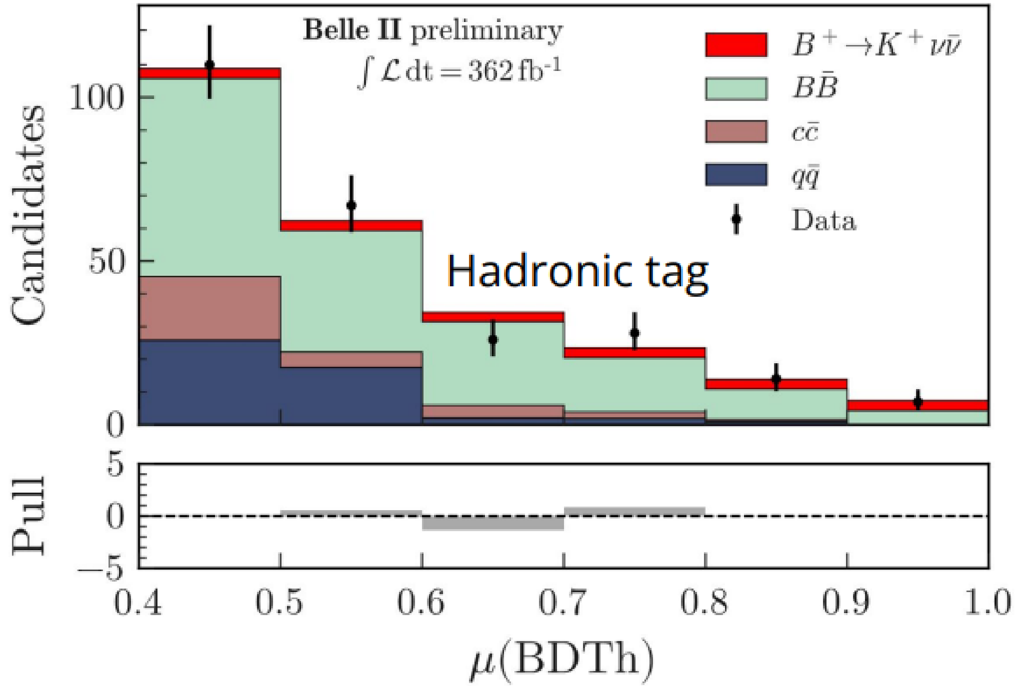
$$\mathrm{BF_{had}} = \left(1.1^{+0.9}_{-0.8}(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.8}_{-0.5}(\mathrm{syst})\right) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\mathrm{BF_{comb}} = \left(2.4 \pm 0.5(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.5}_{-0.4}\,(\mathrm{syst})\right) \times 10^{-5}$$

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$: Results

Published by PRD
arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]





$$\mathrm{BF_{inc}} = (2.7 \pm 0.5(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.5(\mathrm{syst})) \times 10^{-5}$$

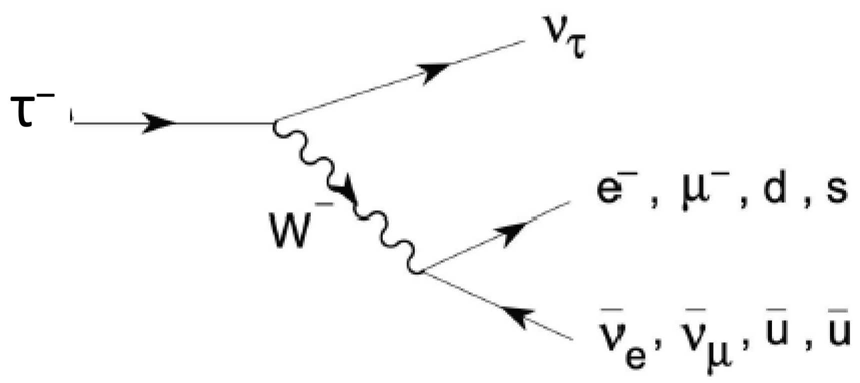
$$\mathrm{BF_{had}} = \left(1.1^{+0.9}_{-0.8}(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.8}_{-0.5}(\mathrm{syst})\right) \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\mathrm{BF_{comb}} = \left(2.3 \pm 0.5(\mathrm{stat})^{+0.5}_{-0.4}(\mathrm{syst})\right) \times 10^{-5}$$

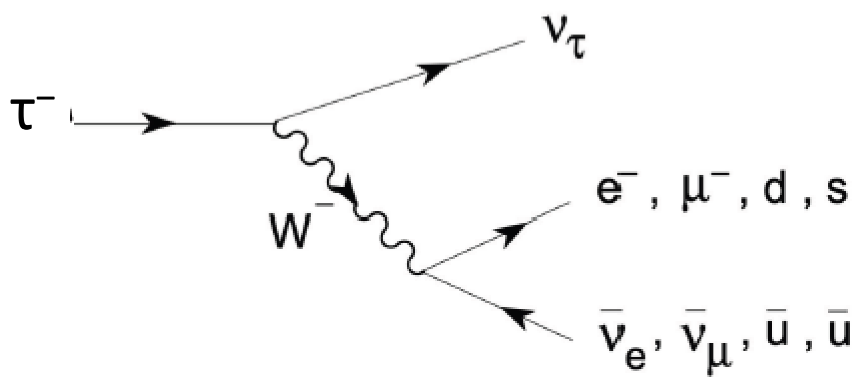
Combined result
Evidence @ 3.5σ
Tension with SM (0.6×10^{-5}) @ 2.7σ

Tau physics motivation I

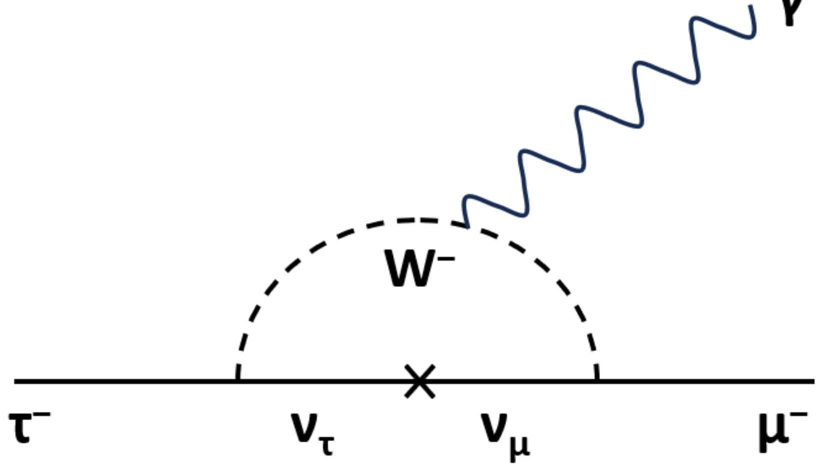
- 185 standard model decay modes studied
  - **principally hadronic final states**
- Unique laboratory to study weak interaction



Tau physics motivation I



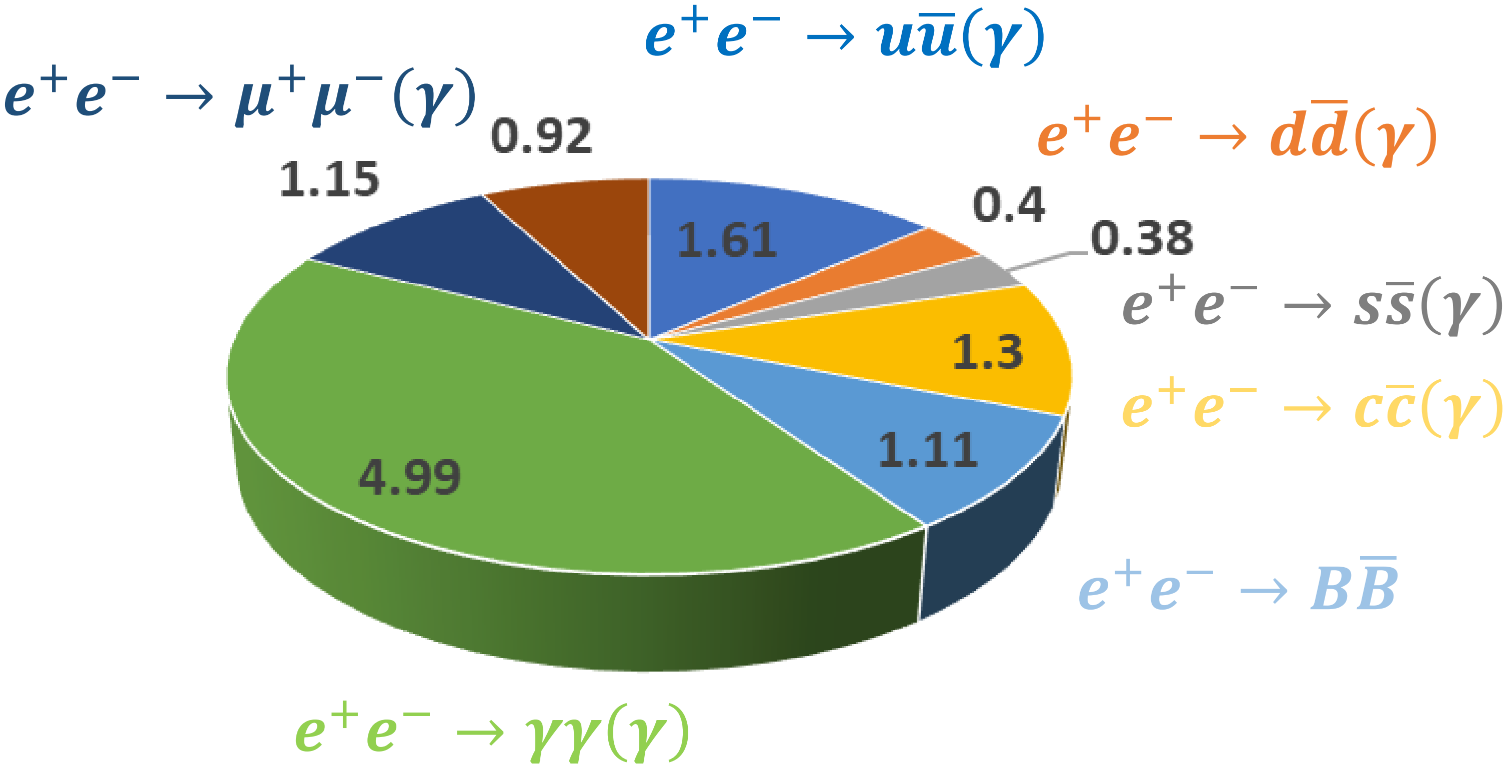
- 185 standard model decay modes studied
  - **principally hadronic final states**
- Unique laboratory to study weak interaction
- Third-generation therefore beyond-SM-sensitivity anticipated
  - Any observation of lepton-flavour violation in **τ→3μ**, τ→μγ, τ→lϕ etc **new physics**
  - SM highly suppressed
- Connections to g-2 and lepton universality violation in b decay



Why τ physics at the $\Upsilon(4S)$?

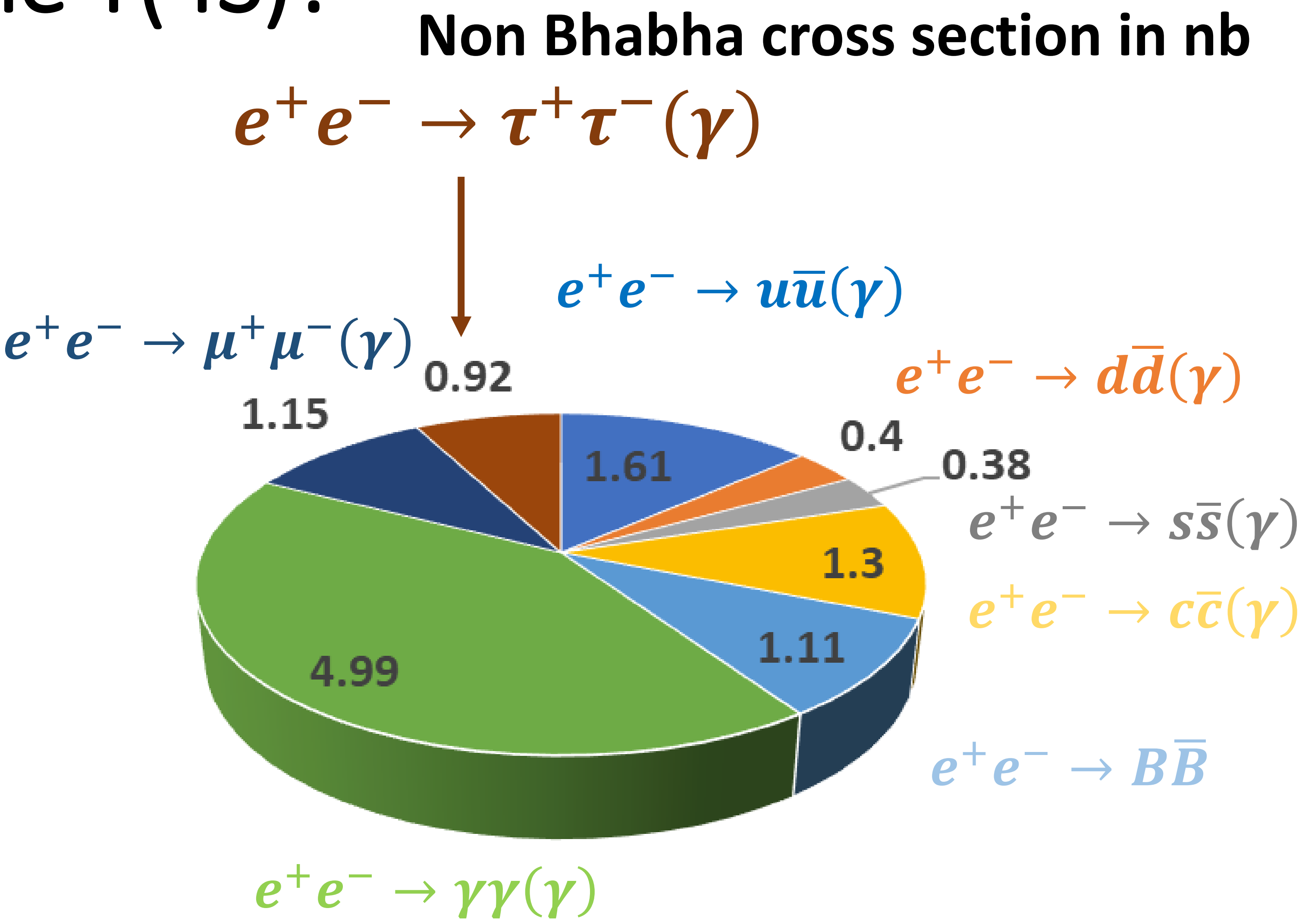
- The centre-of-mass energy of the B factories process $e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S) \to B\bar{B}$ has comparable cross section to $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}, q = u, d, s, c$ a.k.a. continuum

Non Bhabha cross section in nb



Why τ physics at the Υ(4S)?

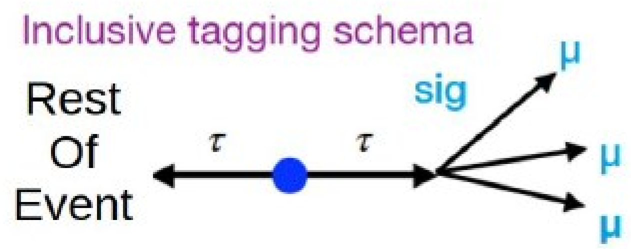
- The centre-of-mass energy of the B factories process $e^+e^- \to \Upsilon(4S) \to B\bar{B}$ has comparable cross section to $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}, q = u, d, s, c$ a.k.a. continuum
- Similar cross section for $e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-$
- 920 million tau pairs per ab^{-1} of integrated luminosity



$\tau \to 3\mu$ – lepton flavour violation search

Submitted to JHEP
arXiV:2405.07386

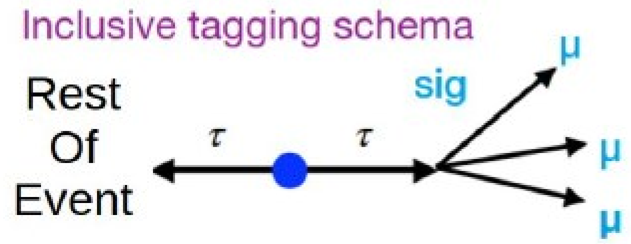
- Inclusive tag of the non-signal τ to increase efficiency – multivariate

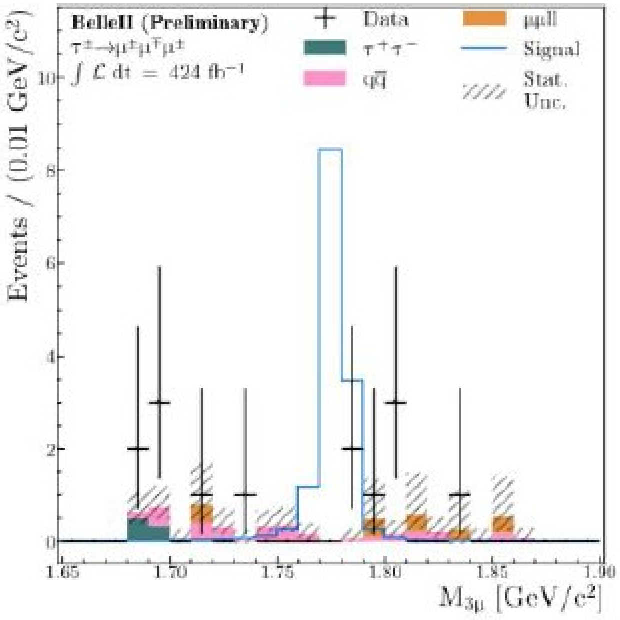


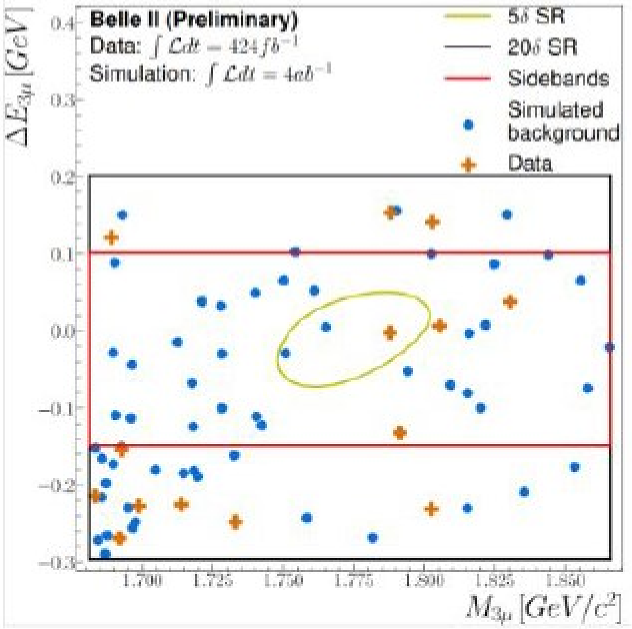
Submitted to JHEP
arXiV:2405.07386

τ→3μ– lepton flavour violation search

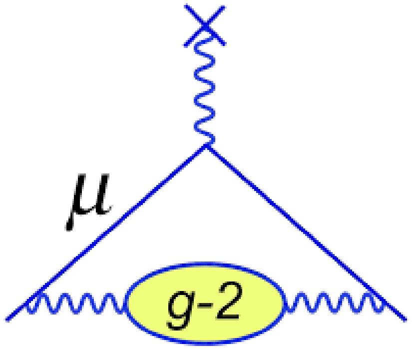
- Inclusive tag of the non-signal τ to increase efficiency – multivariate
- Cut ‘n’ count in 2D plane of
  - $M_{3\mu}$ and $\Delta E = E_{3\mu} - E_{beam}$ (in c.m.)
  - Sideband derived background estimate $0.5^{+1.4}_{-0.5}$ events
- One event observed
- World best limit
  - **BF < 1.9×10^{-8} (90% c.l.)**
- Area of competition
  - LHCb BF < 4.1×10^{-8} (Run 1 only)
  - CMS BF < 2.9×10^{-8} (Run 1+2)

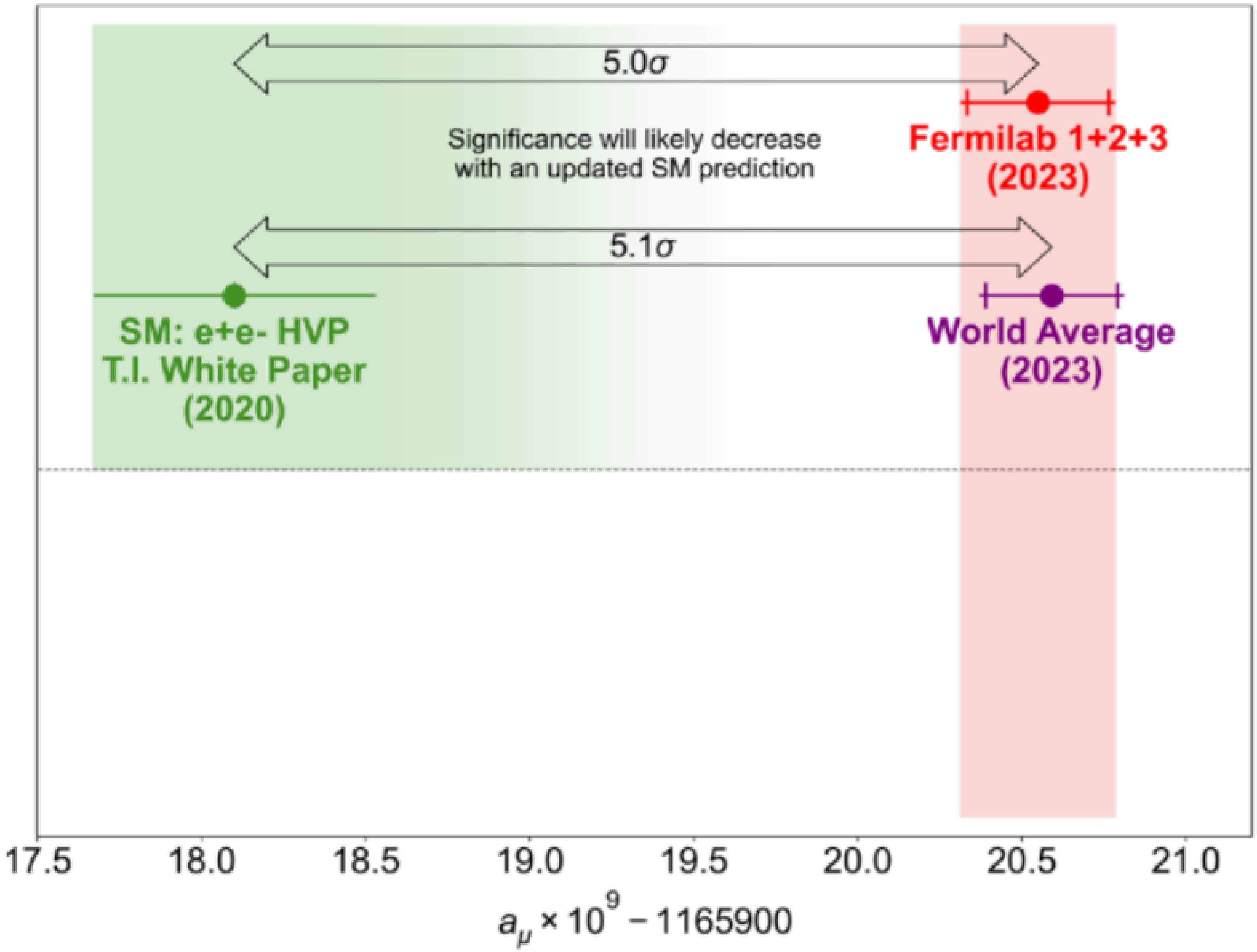






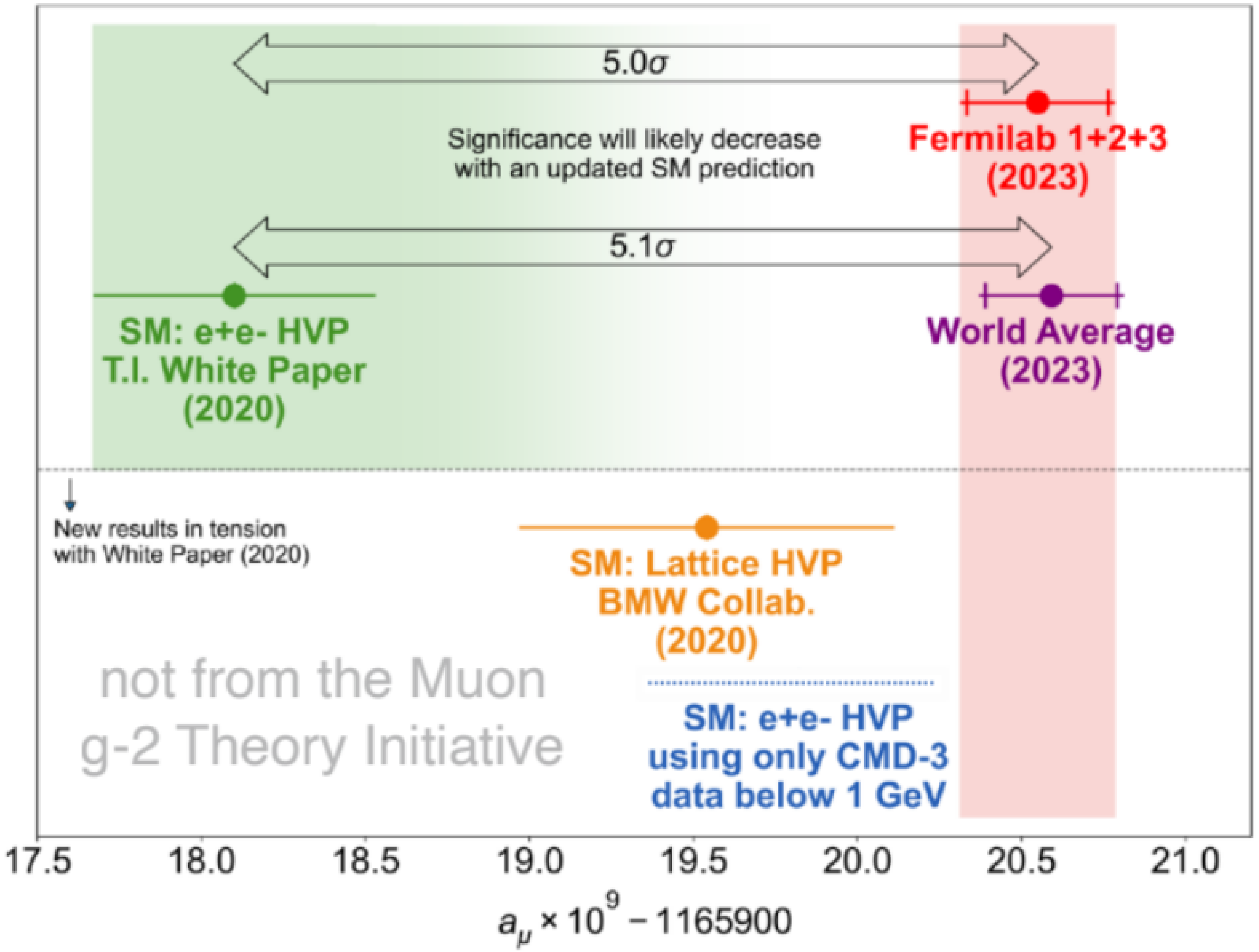
...away from heavy flavour muon g−2





Plot from A. Keshavarzi talk at Lattice 2023

…away from heavy flavour muon g–2



Plot from A. Keshavarzi talk at Lattice 2023

arXiv:2404.04915 [hep-ex]

$\sigma(e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$

Muon anomalous magnetic moment

$$a_\mu = \frac{g-2}{2} = a_\mu^{\mathrm{QED}} + a_\mu^{\mathrm{EW}} + a_\mu^{\mathrm{QCD}}$$

Hadron contribution term

$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{QCD}} = a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP}} + a_\mu^{\mathrm{HLbL}}$$

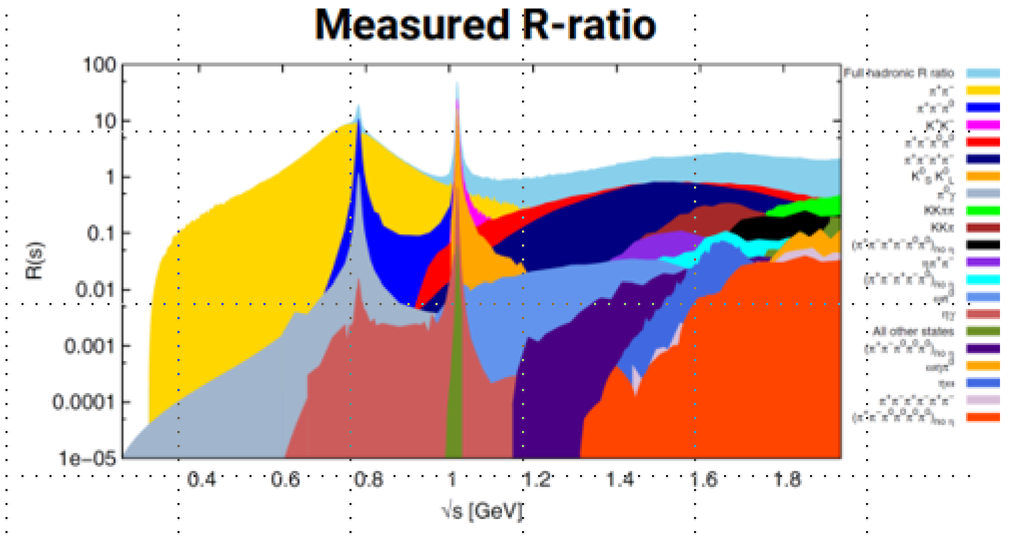
Leading-order HVP rerm

$$a_\mu^{\mathrm{HVP,LO}} = \frac{\alpha^2}{3\pi^2}\int_{m_\pi^2}^{\infty}\frac{ds}{s} R(s)K(s)$$

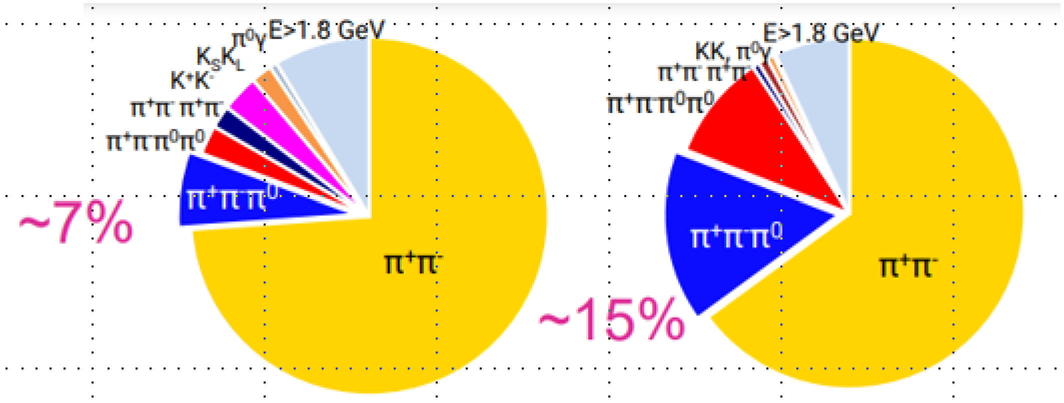
Hadronic R-ratio

$$R(s) = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \to hadrons\,)}{\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

2nd largest contribution to the hadronic vacuum polarization estimate as region below 1 GeV in c.m. energy dominates



(a) The hadronic R-ratio.



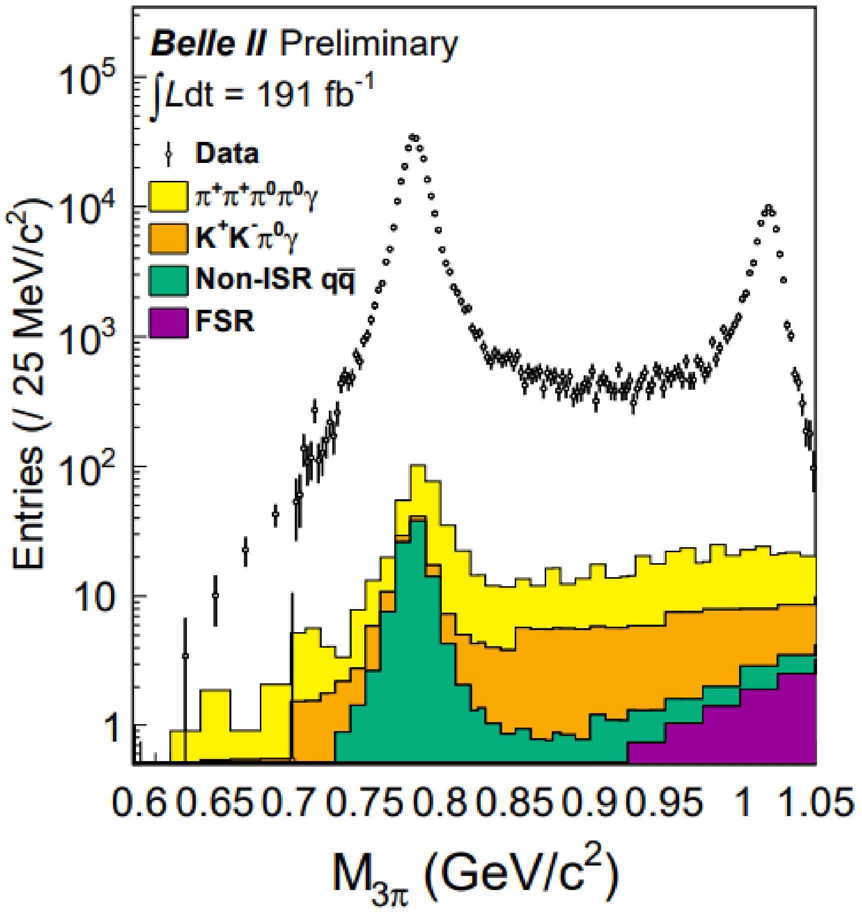
$\boldsymbol{\sigma(e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)}$

Signal process : $e^+e^- \to \gamma_{\text{ISR}}\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0(\to \gamma\gamma)$

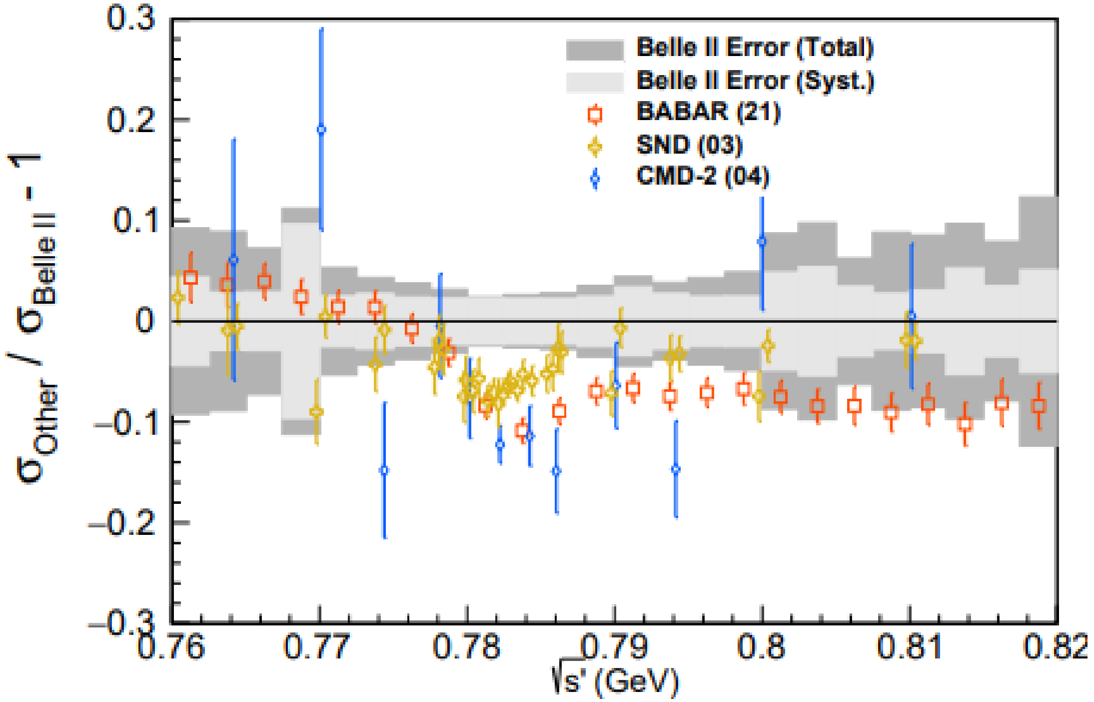
$$\frac{dN_{\text{signal}}}{dm} = \sigma_{ee\to 3\pi} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}}{dm}$$

Signal spectrum — **Efficiency** — **Cross section** — **Effective luminosity** — **3π mass**

- Initial-state radiation technique – wide invariant mass range
- Partial Run 1 data set – 191 fb^{-1}
- Selection via kinematic fits
- Key challenge is π^0 efficiency
  - Custom determination using ω decay
- Background control samples for $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\,\pi^0\gamma_{ISR}$, $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}\gamma_{ISR}$ and $e^+e^- \to K^+K^-\pi^0\gamma_{ISR}$



$\sigma\left(e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\right)$



Source	0.62–1.05 GeV/c^2	
Trigger	0.1	(−0.09)
ISR photon detection	0.7	(+0.15)
Tracking	0.8	(−1.35)
π^0 detection	1.0	(−1.43)
Kinematic fit (χ^2)	0.6	(+0.0)
Event selection	0.2	(−1.90)
Generator	1.2	
Integrated luminosity	0.6	
Radiative corrections	0.5	
MC statistics	0.2	
Background subtraction	0.3–0.5	
Unfolding	0.7–15	
Total uncertainty	2.2-15	
(Total correction $\varepsilon/\varepsilon_{MC} - 1$)		(−4.61)

$$a_\mu^{3\pi} = (49.02 \pm 0.23 \pm 1.07) \times 10^{-10},$$

2.6σ tension with BaBar

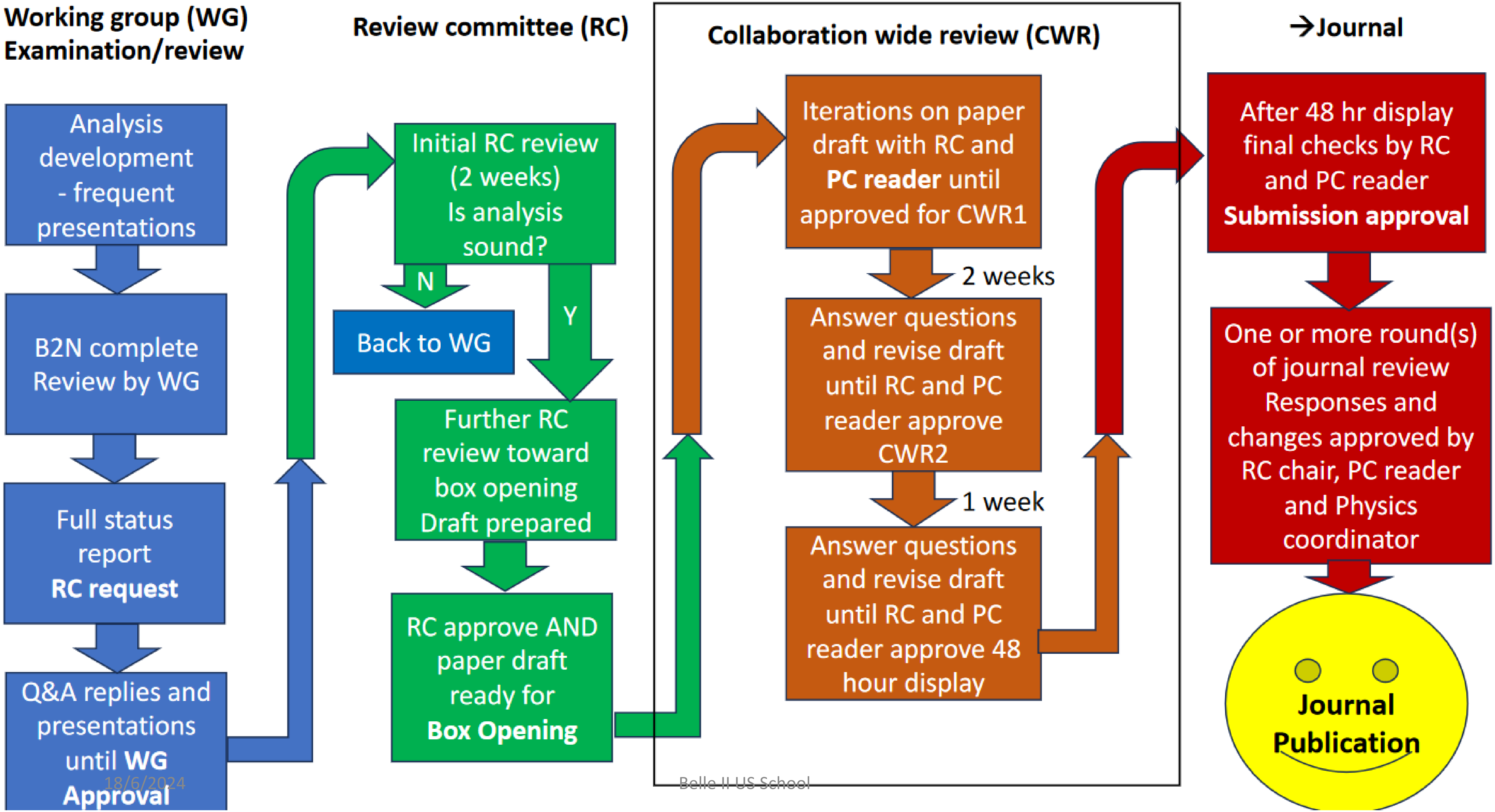
Part III: the how

A manager's guide to how to do an analysis

Working groups: an analysis' home

- Eight working groups
  - Half are related to B physics
  - The rest not
- An analysis must present regularly in WG until it reaches a level of maturity for a 'Full status report'
  - see details in a couple of slides
- Important:
  1. a new analysis should present just the idea or very early studies in the WG – this will help align with other efforts and ensure the physics motivation is strong
  2. think whether your analysis will benefit from adding Belle data early on
     - i.e., not done at Belle or better technique
  3. **don't present a fully formed analysis at the first presentation**
     - **This can lead to disappointment and delay when the conveners and experts in the group point out problems**

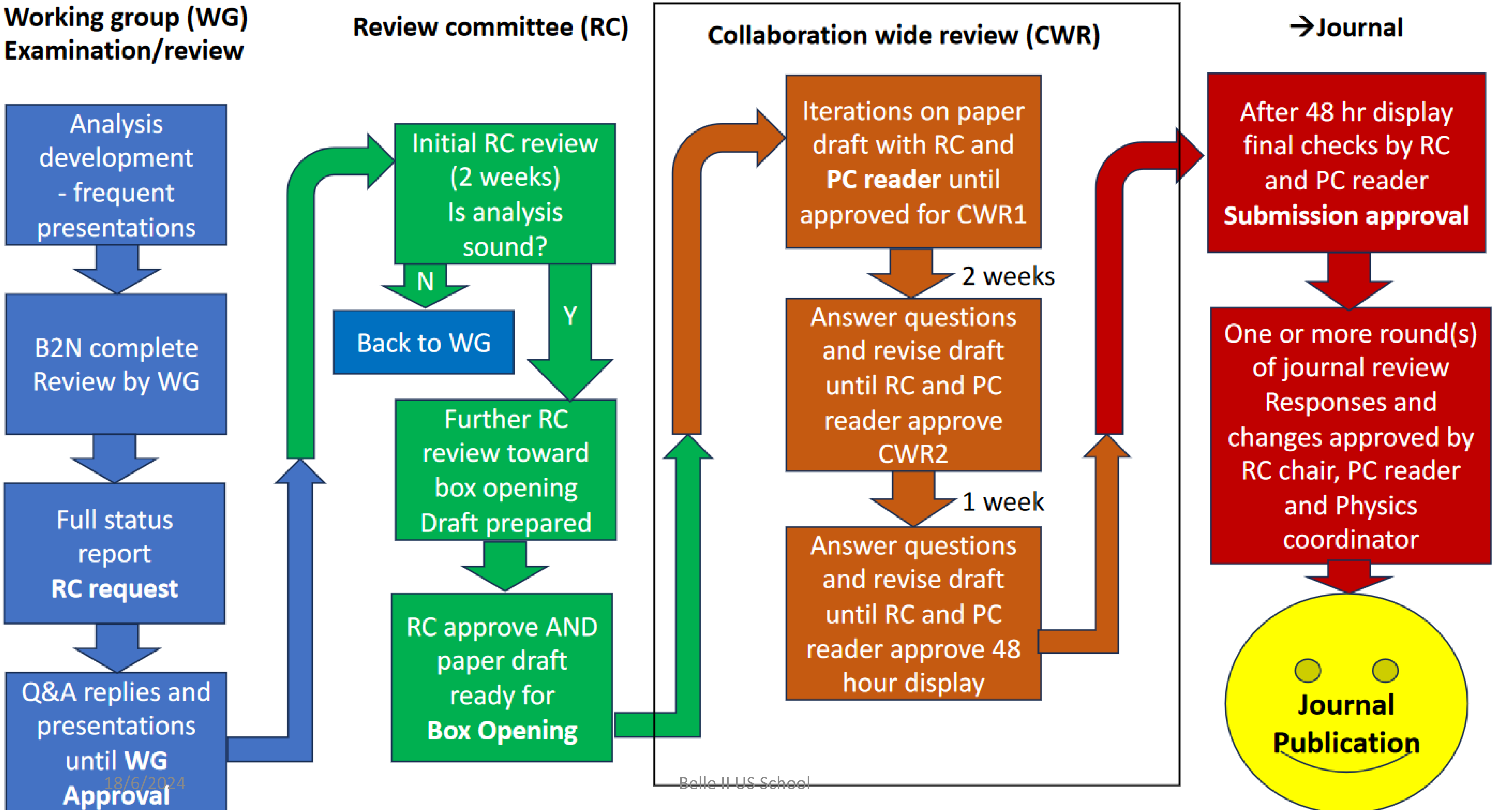
- Semileptonic and missing energy
  - Vxb and lepton universality
- Electroweak penguin and rare decay
  - Lepton flavour violation
- Time-dependent *CP* violation
- Hadronic *B* decay
  - inc. direct CPV
- Charm
- τ physics
- Quarkonium
- Dark sector and low multiplicity


Working group (WG) Examination/review
Review committee (RC)
Collaboration wide review (CWR)
→Journal
Analysis development - frequent presentations
B2N complete Review by WG
Full status report RC request
Q&A replies and presentations until WG Approval
Initial RC review (2 weeks) Is analysis sound?
N
Back to WG
Y
Further RC review toward box opening Draft prepared
RC approve AND paper draft ready for Box Opening
Iterations on paper draft with RC and PC reader until approved for CWR1
2 weeks
Answer questions and revise draft until RC and PC reader approve CWR2
1 week
Answer questions and revise draft until RC and PC reader approve 48 hour display
After 48 hr display final checks by RC and PC reader Submission approval
One or more round(s) of journal review Responses and changes approved by RC chair, PC reader and Physics coordinator
Journal Publication

When is an analysis ready for WG full status?

Six questions to which the answer should be **yes**

1. Is the selection procedure optimized?
2. Is the observable extraction method complete and shown to be unbiased and give correct coverage? If biased, is how it will be corrected defined?
3. Have control samples and sidebands been used to test data-simulation agreement?
4. Are the dominant sources of systematic uncertainty identified and estimated?
5. Is the signal-box opening strategy defined?
6. Is it all comprehensively documented in the Belle II note?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Journal Publication

Physics is not in a vacuum

- **Data production**
  - preparation of data, simulation and skims
  - take help from the data production liaison in each working group
- Analysis relies on **software** (report help fix bugs) and **distributed computing**
- **Performance**
  - key inputs to analyses related to: tracking, particle ID, neutrals, event properties (e.g. luminosity and trigger) and analysis tools (e.g. tagging)
  - analysts should consider working on some study if needed for their analysis
    - bonus: authorship qualification
- Dedicated groups to work on **generators**, **amplitude analyses** and **statistics**
- **The review process relies on Publication Committee**
  - **work with the RC and PC reader**

Conclusion

- A brief tour of the why, what and how of Belle II physics
- Lot’s to be done with the Run 1 data + Belle
  - likely standard sample until spring next year but with Release 8 and MC16rd
- Planning for Run 2
  - summer 2025 onward
- Participate in
  - your WG meetings,
  - Physics Meeting (2130 JST on Monday) and
  - reviews as WG reader, RC member and institute readers to improve our analysis

Backup

Belle II upgrade

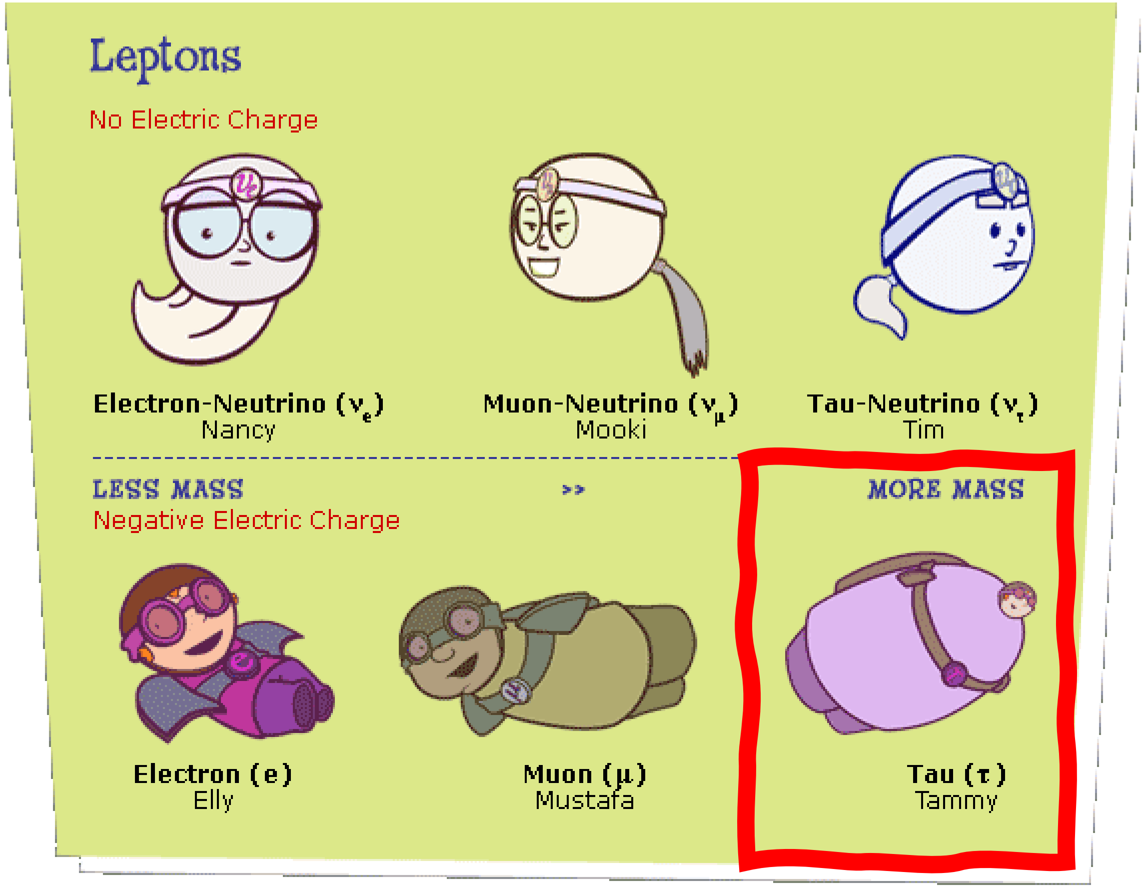
Belle III + ChiralSuperKEKB > 2030+

- Many plans and possibilities
- Work on a Conceptual Design Report begun to be delivered in 2023
- Followed by a Technical Design Report in 2024
- Shutdown end of 2027 for installation
- Accumulate 10s of ab^{-1} into the 2030s

EOI	Upgrade ideas scope and technology	Time scale
DMAPS	Fully pixelated Depleted CMOS tracker, replacing the current VXD. Evolution from ALICE ITS developed for ATLAS ITK.	LS2
SOI-DUTIP	Fully pixelated system replacing the current VXD based on Dual Timer Pixel concept on SOI	LS2
Thin Strips	Thin and fine-pitch double-sided silicon strip detector system replacing the current SVD and potentially the inner part of the CDC	LS2
CDC	Replacement of the readout electronics (ASIC, FPGA) to improve radiation tolerance and x-talk	< LS2
TOP	Replace readout electronics to reduce size and power, replacement of MCP-PMT with extended lifetime ALD PMT, study of SiPM photosensor option	LS2 and later
ECL	Crystal replacement with pure CsI and APD; pre-shower; replace PIN-diodes with APD photosensors.	> LS2
KLM	Replacement of barrel RPC with scintillators, upgrade of readout electronics, possible use as TOF	LS2 and later
Trigger	Take advantage of electronics technology development. Increase bandwidth, open possibility of new trigger primitives	< LS2 and later
STOPGAP	Study of fast CMOS to close the TOP gaps and/or provide timing layers for track trigger	> LS2
TPC	TPC option under study for longer term upgrade	> LS2

J. Baudot FPCP 2023

https://www.quarked.org/



2) Why τ? Why Belle (II)?

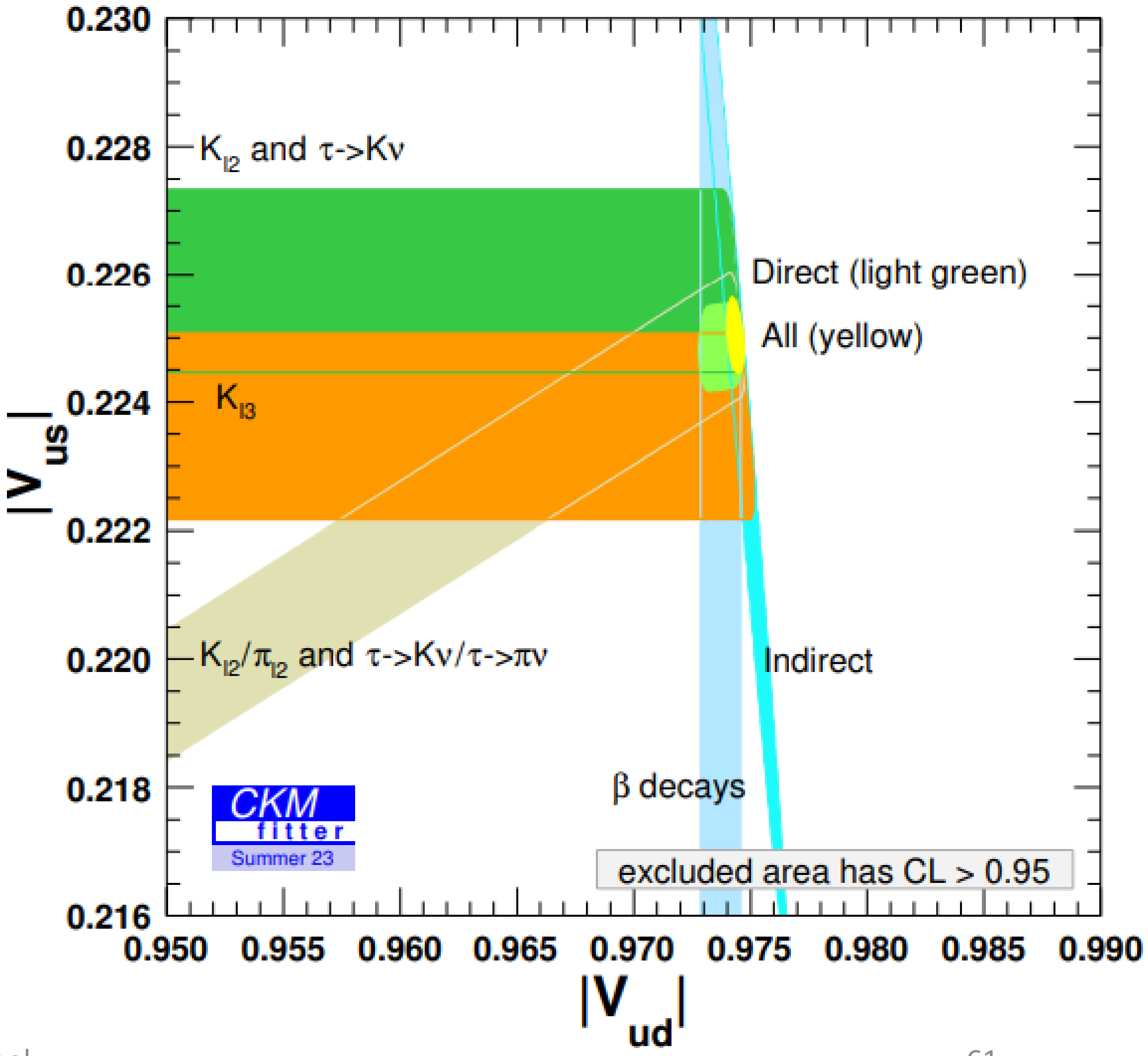
Tau physics motivation II

- **Precision measurements** of the τ lepton can have significant impact

Tau physics motivation II

- **Precision measurements** of the τ lepton can have significant impact
- Example:
  - first row unitarity of CKM matrix – ‘Cabibbo angle anomaly’
  - B(τ→Kν)/B(τ→πν) proportional to $|V_{us}/V_{ud}|^2$
  - Combine with lattice QCD information to provide additional constraint

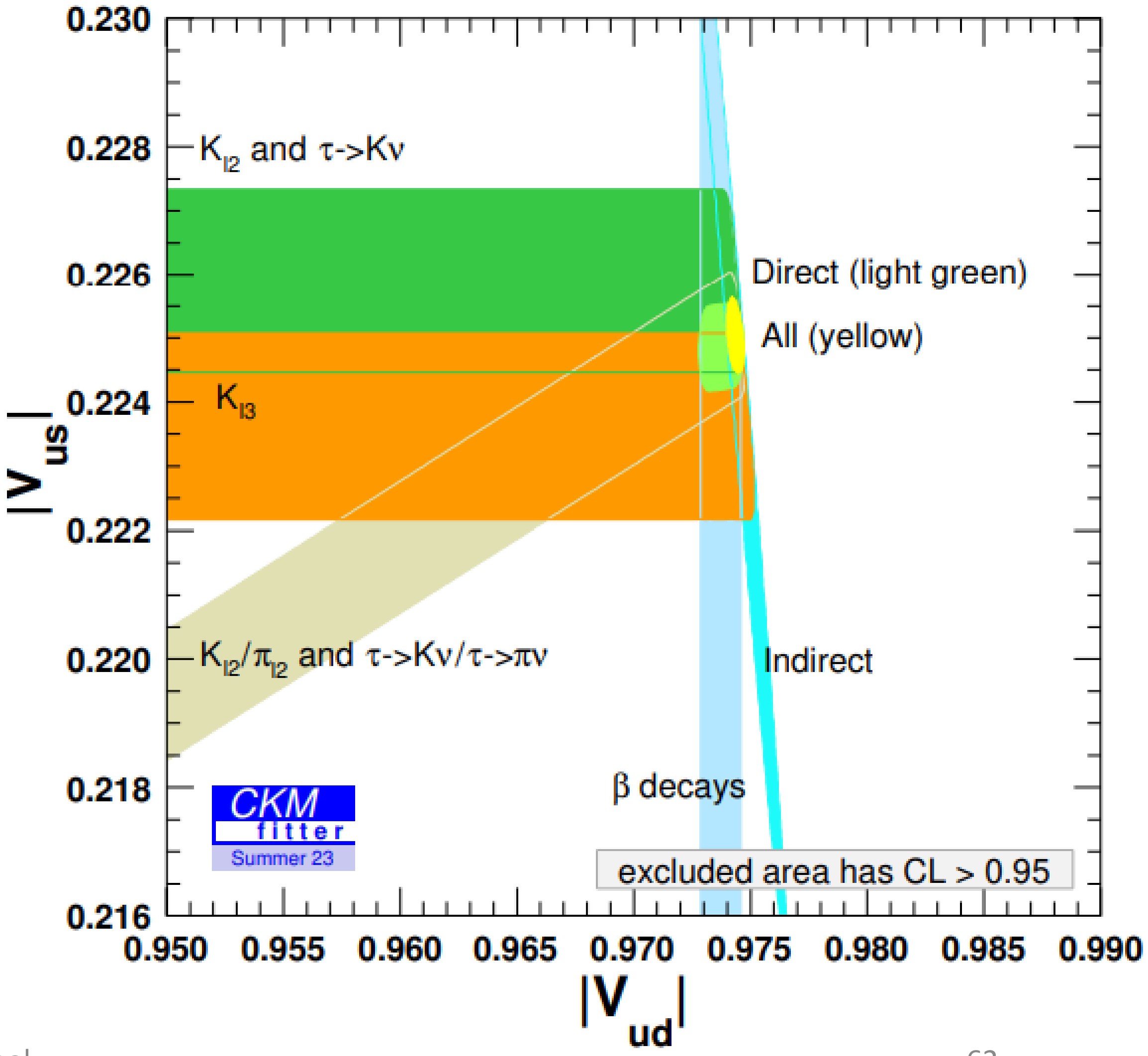
Luiz Vale Silva (CKM 2023)



Tau physics motivation II

- **Precision measurements** of the τ lepton can have significant impact
- Example:
  - first row unitarity of CKM matrix – ‘Cabibbo angle anomaly’
  - $B(\tau \to K\nu)/B(\tau \to \pi\nu)$ proportional to $|V_{us}/V_{ud}|^2$
  - Combine with lattice QCD information to provide additional constraint
- Additionally, lepton-flavour universality and dipole moments
- **Mass** and lifetime important inputs to these calculations

Luiz Vale Silva (CKM 2023)



Phys. Rev. D **108**, 032006 (2023)

τ mass measurement

- Fundamental parameter of the standard model
  - Important input to lepton-flavour universality tests

$$R_e = \frac{\mathcal{B}[\tau^- \to e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau]}{\mathcal{B}[\mu^- \to e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu]} \qquad \left(\frac{g_\tau}{g_\mu}\right)_e = \sqrt{R_e \frac{\tau_\mu}{\tau_\tau} \frac{m_\mu^3}{m_\tau^3} (1 + \delta_W)(1 + \delta_\gamma)}$$

(δs are radiative corrections)

Phys. Rev. D **108**, 032006 (2023)

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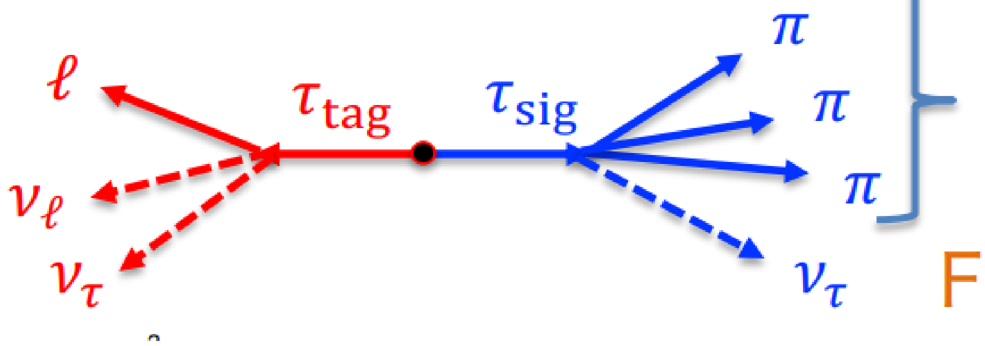
(δs are radiative corrections)

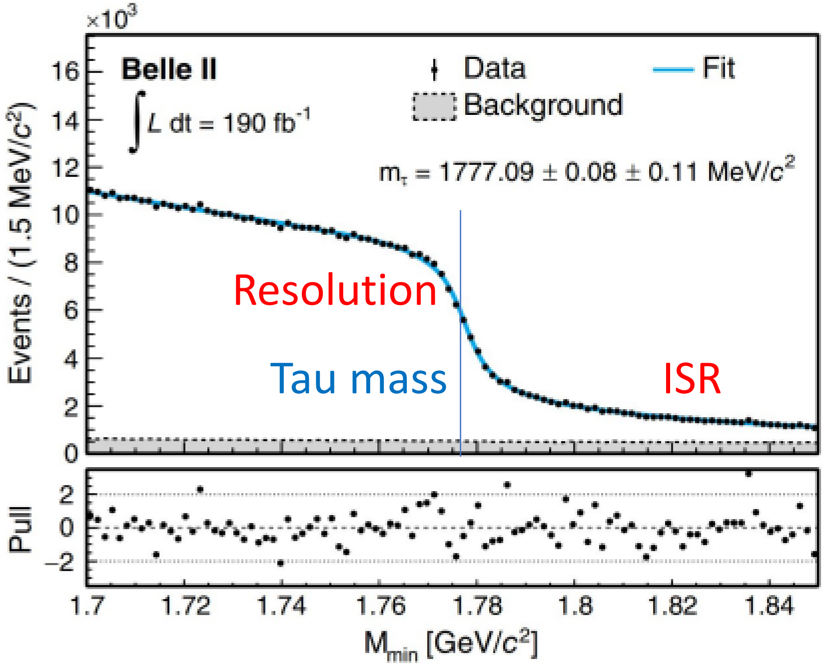
- We use the pseudomass variable to determine mass



$$M_{\text{min}} = \sqrt{m_{3\pi}^2 + 2(\sqrt{s}/2 - E_{3\pi})(E_{3\pi} - |\vec{p}_{3\pi}|)} \leq m_\tau$$

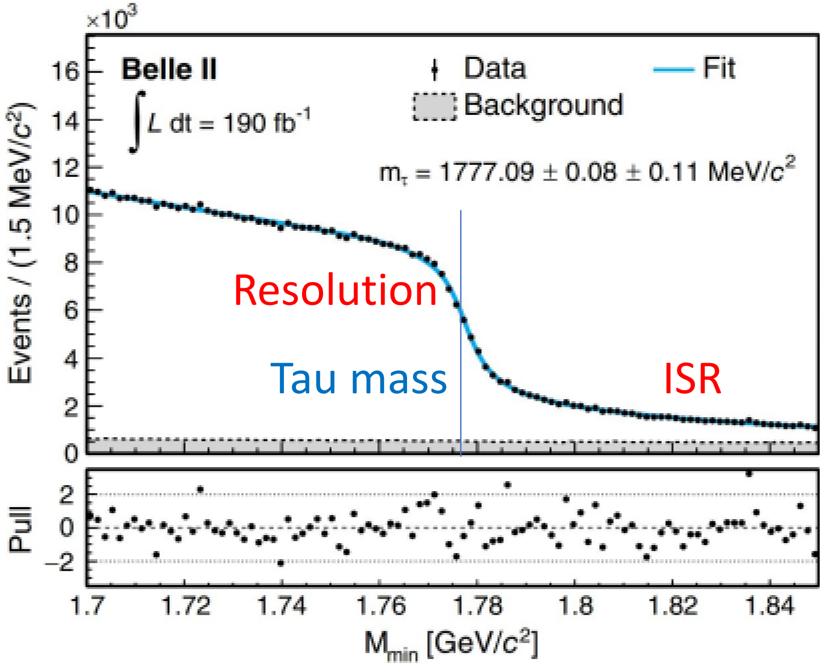
Fit to the endpoint with empirical function

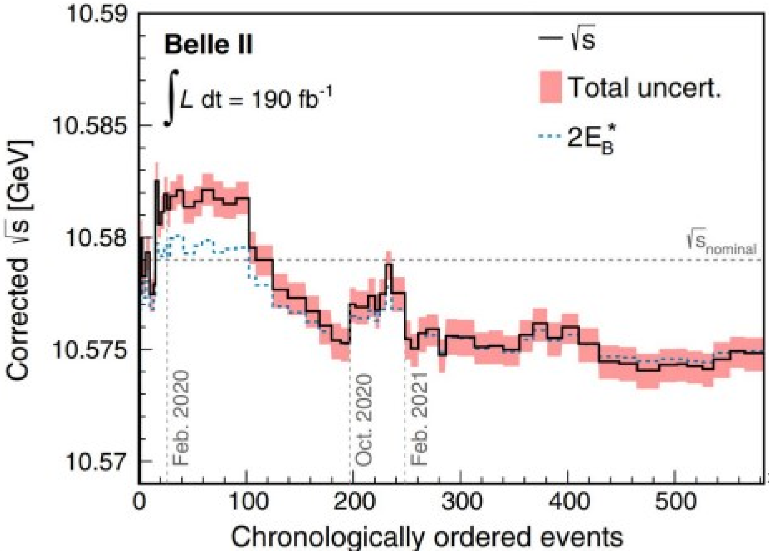
τ mass measurement

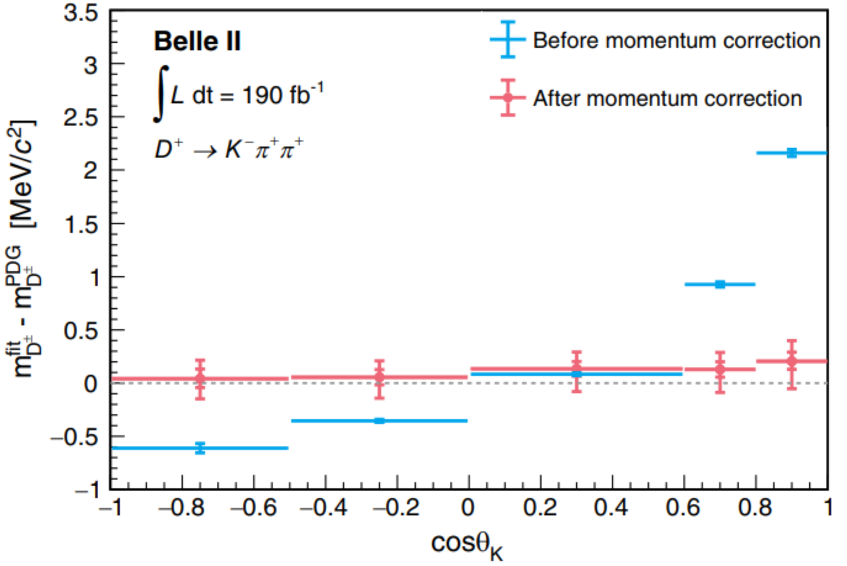


- Fit to distribution with analytic form that accounts for ISR and resolution

τ mass measurement

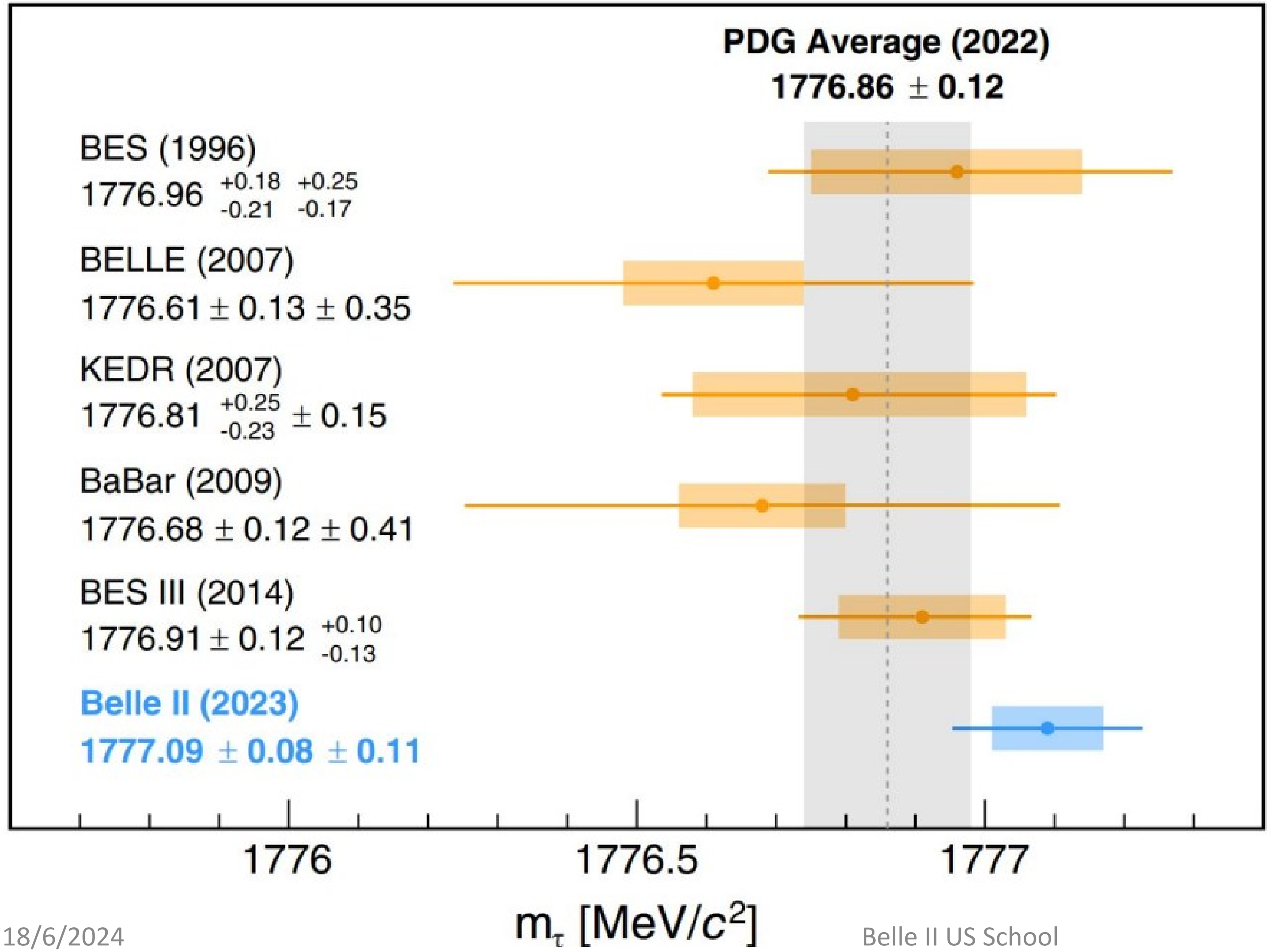






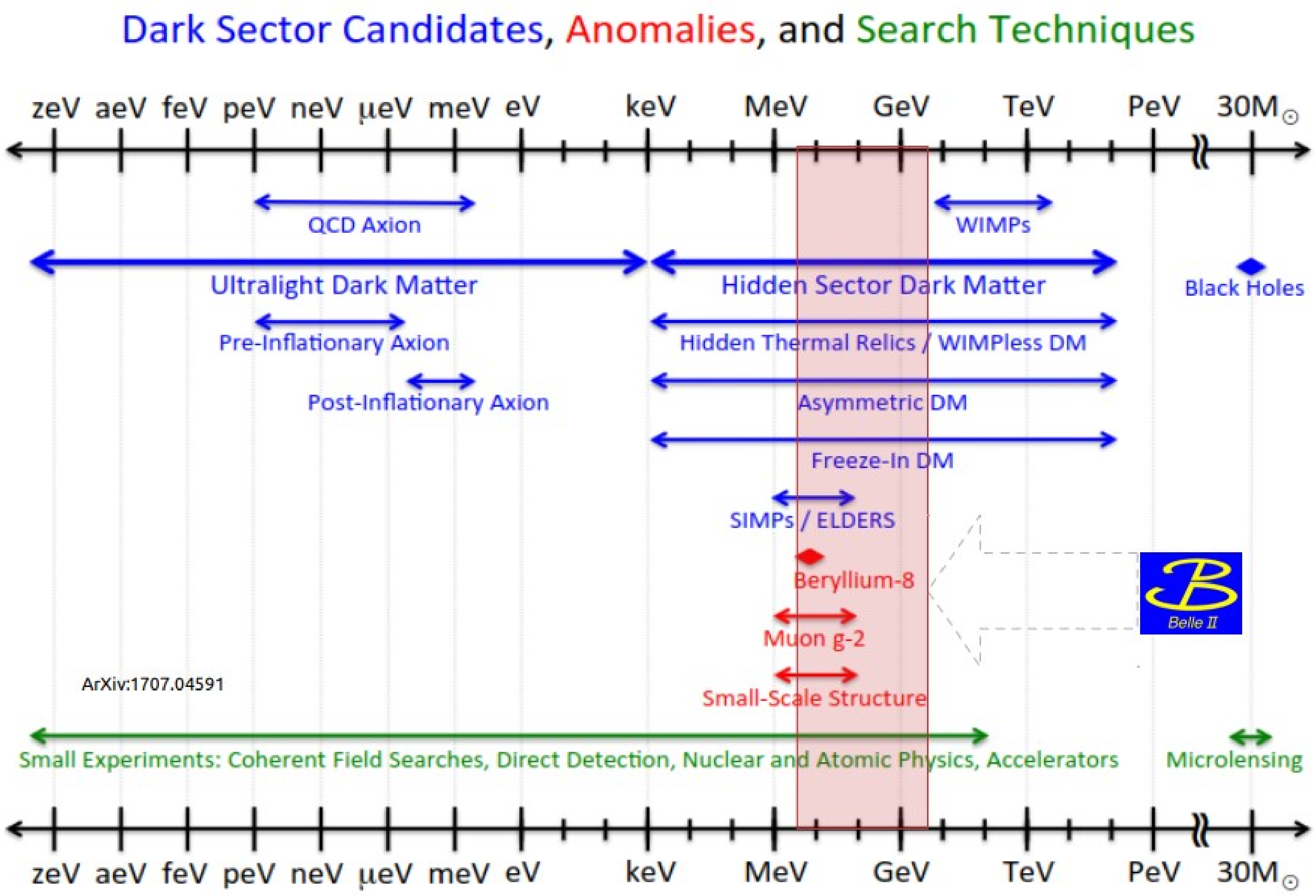
- Fit to distribution with analytic form that accounts for ISR and resolution
- Knowing the scale key: beam energy (from E_B*) and momentum (from D mass)

τ mass measurement



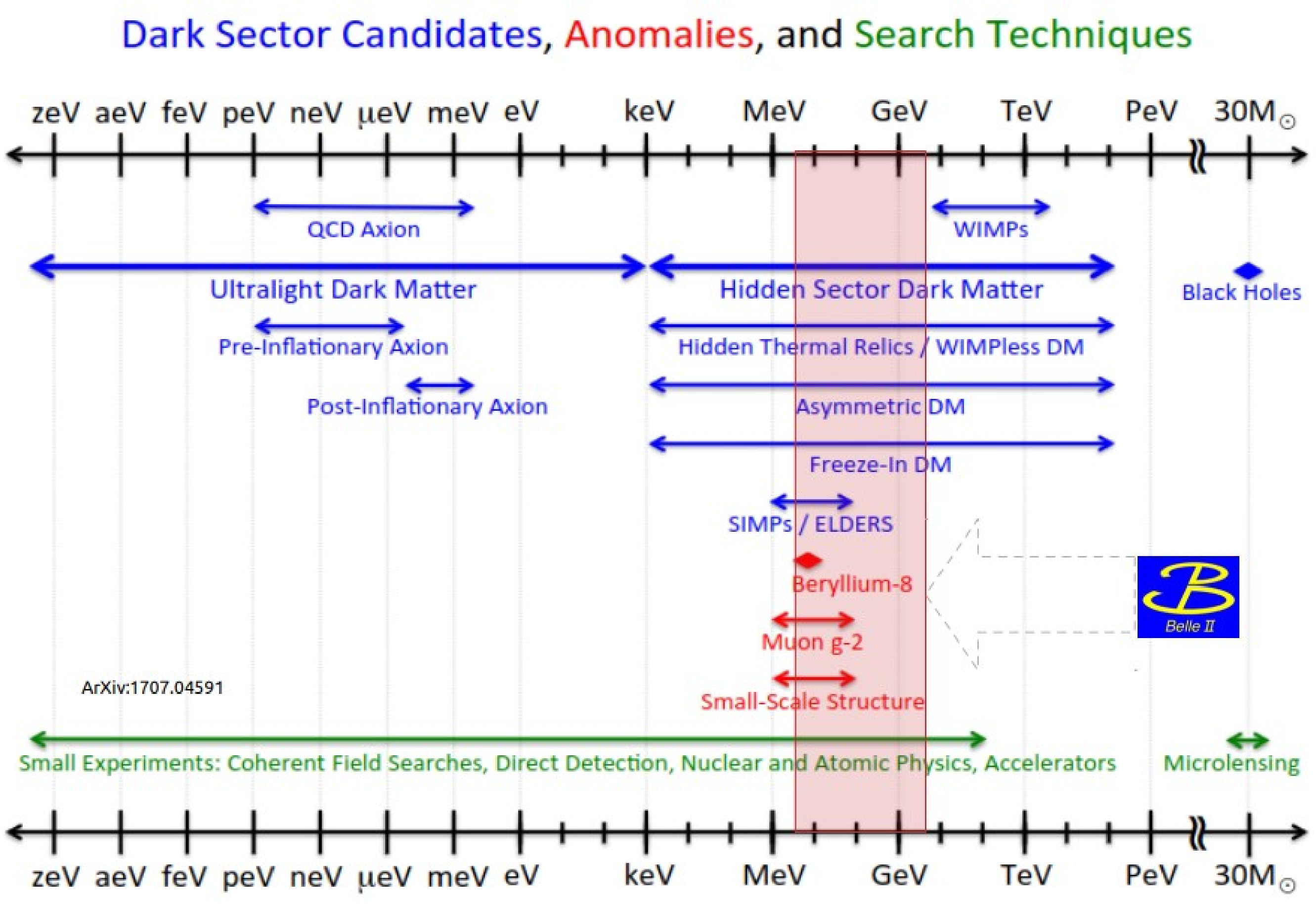
World's most precise measurement to date - dominant systematics from beam energy and momentum scale

Light dark sector searches



- Can access the mass range favored by light dark sector
  - Possible sub-GeV scenario

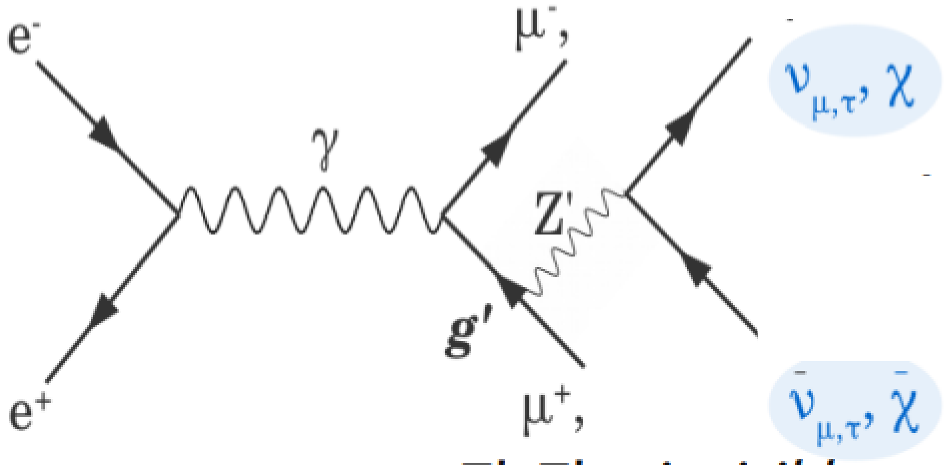
Light dark sector searches



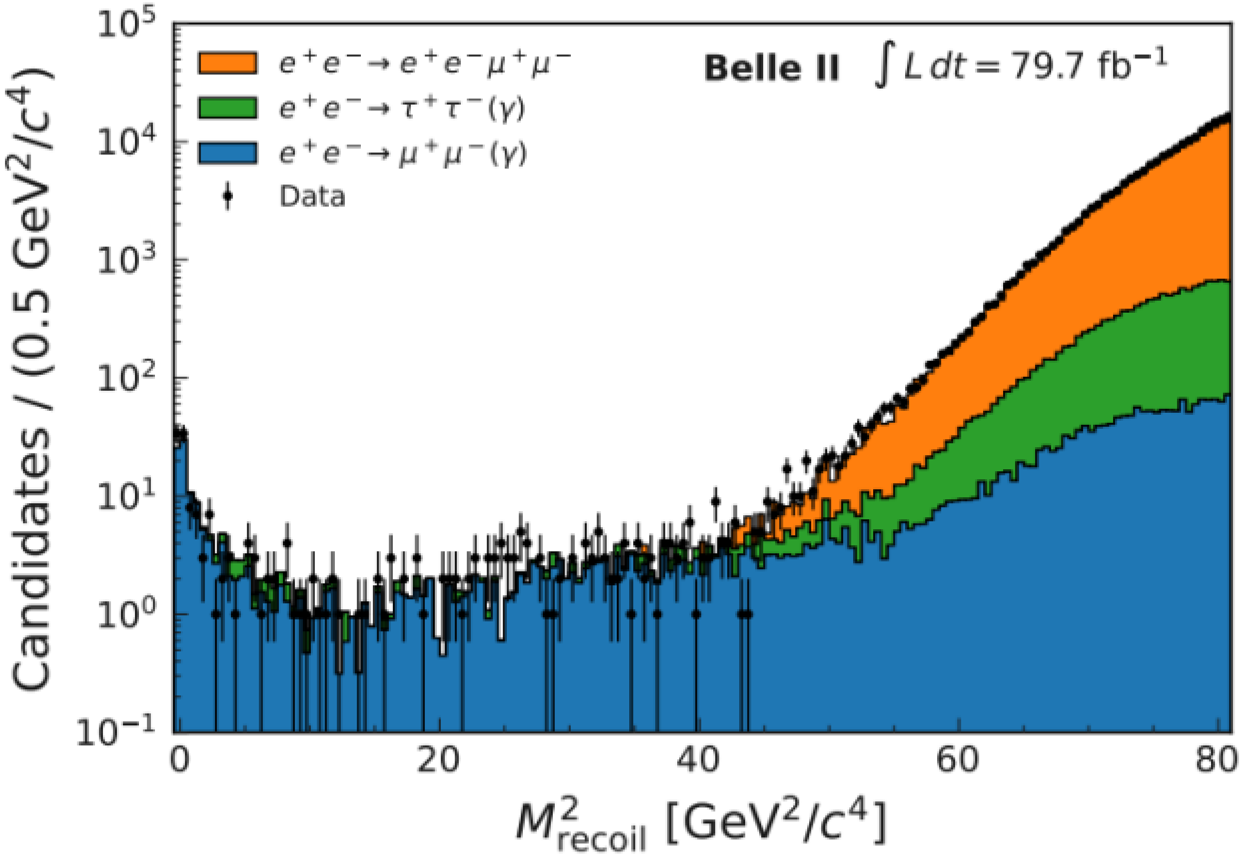
- Can access the mass range favored by light dark sector
  - Possible sub-GeV scenario
- DM weakly coupled to SM through a light mediator X:
  - vector (Z’/dark photon), axion like particles (ALPs), scalar (dark Higgs) or fermions (sterile ν)
- Some links to anomalies, e.g., g−2

Invisible decay of Z' to dark matter

- Search for narrow peak in the recoil mass of dimuon pairs



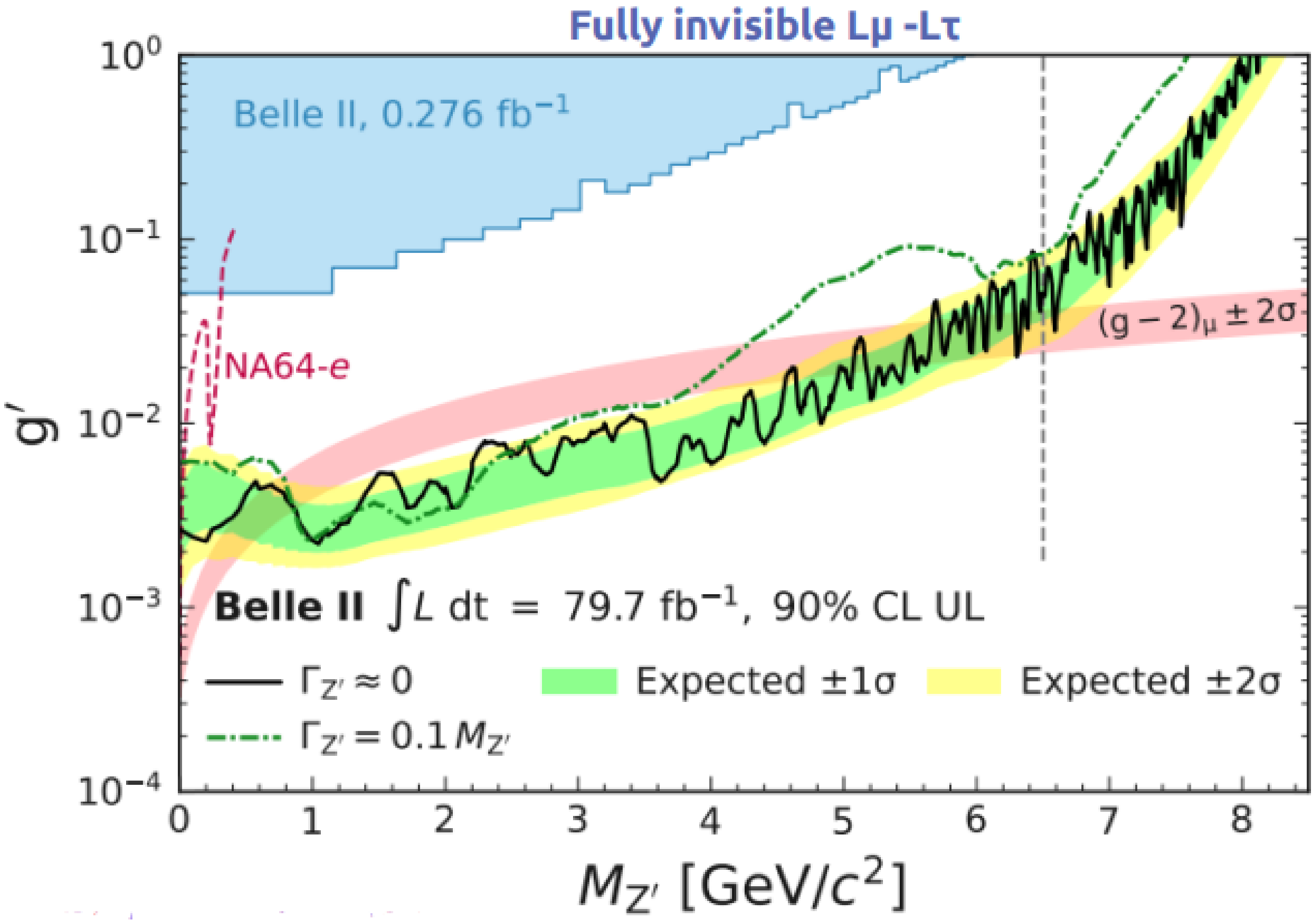
$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^- Z'$; $Z' \to$ *invisible*



Invisible decay of Z’ to dark matter

- Limits on Z’ coupling g’ and mass
- g_{μ}-2 region ruled out for masses from 0.8 to 5 GeV

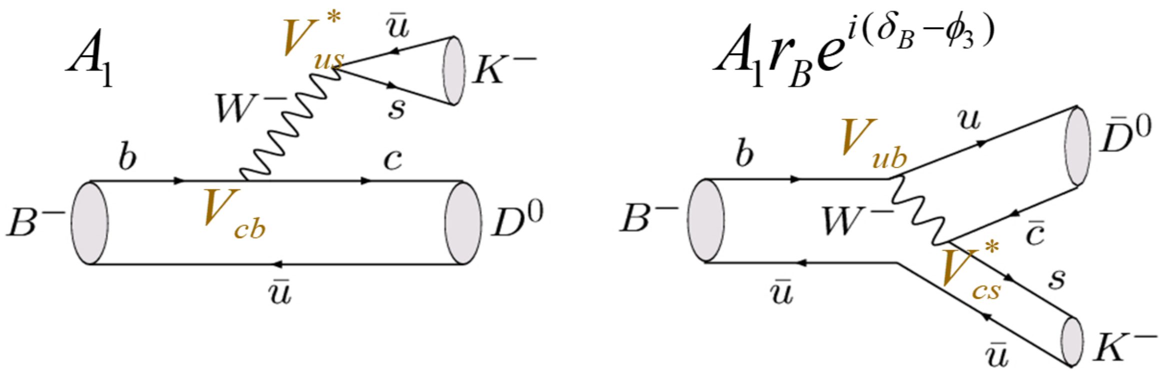
Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 231801 (2023)



Paper in preparation

γ/ϕ_3: power of Belle + Belle II

- Standard candle in the SM
  - Tree-level only + no theory unc.
- LHCb leads the way: γ=(63.8±3.6)°
  - LHCB-CONF-2022-003

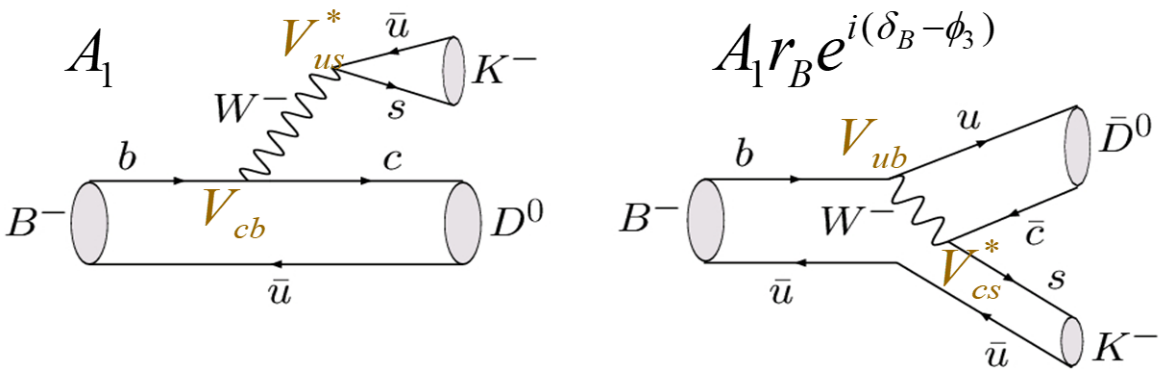


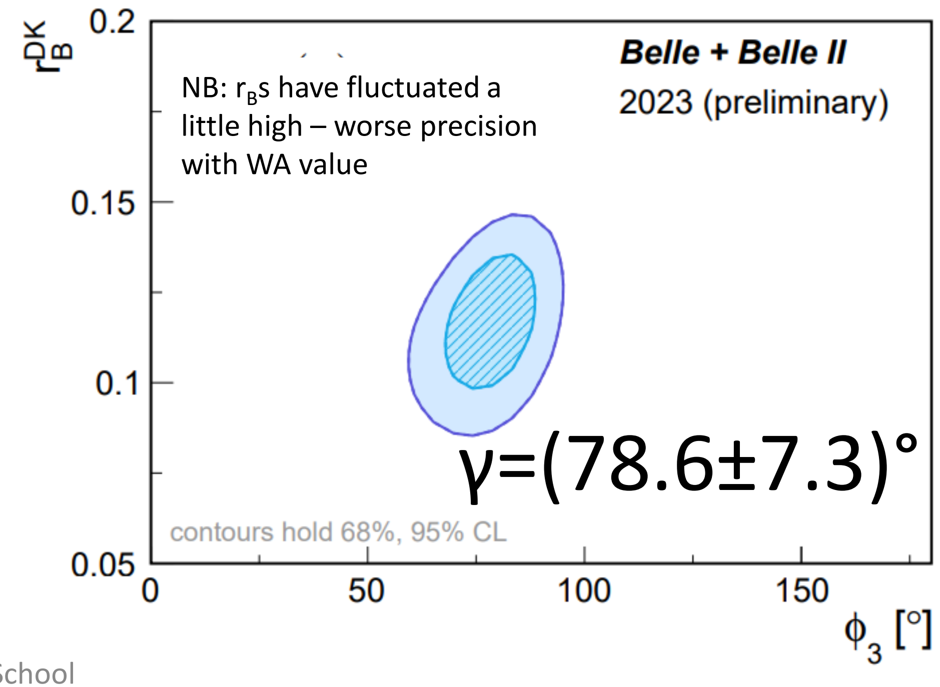
Paper in preparation

More on γ Y. Shimizu thesis

γ/ϕ_3: power of Belle + Belle II

- Standard candle in the SM
  - Tree-level only + no theory unc.
- LHCb leads the way: γ=(63.8±3.6)°
  - LHCB-CONF-2022-003
- Several Belle (711 fb^{-1}) + Belle II measurements (varying sample size) – total O(1 ab^{-1})
  - $D \to K^0_S hh$ - JHEP 02 (2022) 063
  - $D \to K^0_S K\pi$ - accepted by JHEP
  - $D \to K^0_S \pi^0$, KK - arXiv:2308.05048
  - + Belle-only $D \to K\pi$ and others
- A few ab^{-1} will give a good cross check of this SM parameter





Phys. Rev. D 109, 012001 (2024) **and** Phys. Rev. Lett. 131, 111803 (2023)

B→Kπ isospin sum rule

- Relates these various penguin modes to give a null test of the SM with O(1%) SM precision – PRD **59,** 113002 (1999)

$$I_{K\pi} = \mathcal{A}_{K^+\pi^-} + \mathcal{A}_{K^0\pi^+}\frac{\mathcal{B}(K^0\pi^+)}{\mathcal{B}(K^+\pi^-)}\frac{\tau_{B^0}}{\tau_{B^+}} - 2\mathcal{A}_{K^+\pi^0}\frac{\mathcal{B}(K^+\pi^0)}{\mathcal{B}(K^+\pi^-)}\frac{\tau_{B^0}}{\tau_{B^+}} - 2\mathcal{A}_{K^0\pi^0}\frac{\mathcal{B}(K^0\pi^0)}{\mathcal{B}(K^+\pi^-)}$$

- All inputs measured at Belle II including 'no vertex' time-dependent *CP* asymmetry for B→ $K^0_S\pi^0$ – 362 fb^{-1} sample

Belle II paper in preparation and PRL 131, 111803 (2023)

M. Dorigo's talk – WG5

B→Kπ isospin sum rule

- Relates these various penguin modes to give a null test of the SM with O(1%) SM precision – PRD **59**, 113002 (1999)

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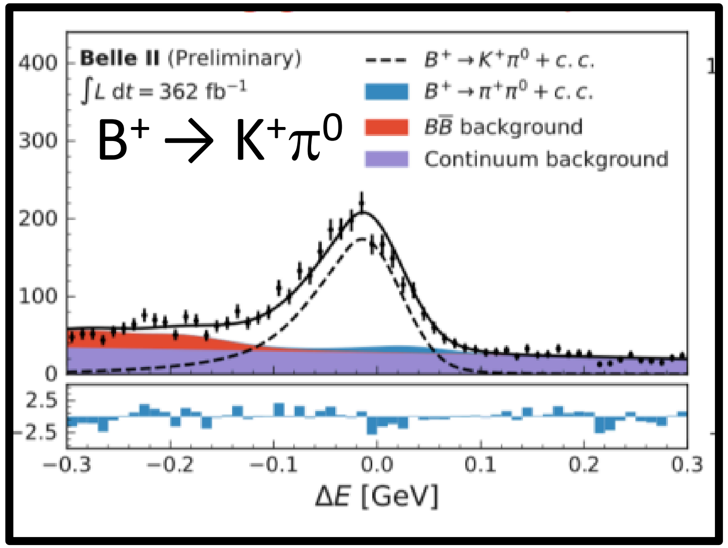
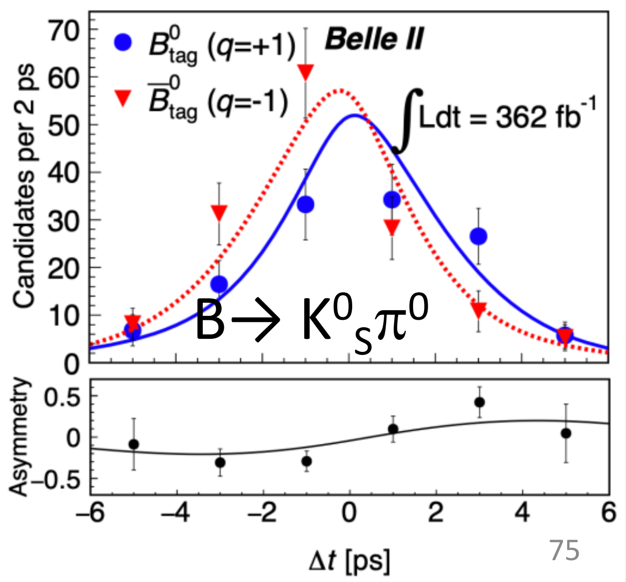


$B = (14.2 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-6}$

Large π^0 efficiency syst.

$A_{K^0} = -0.01 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05$

Combination of time-dependent and time-integrated analyses



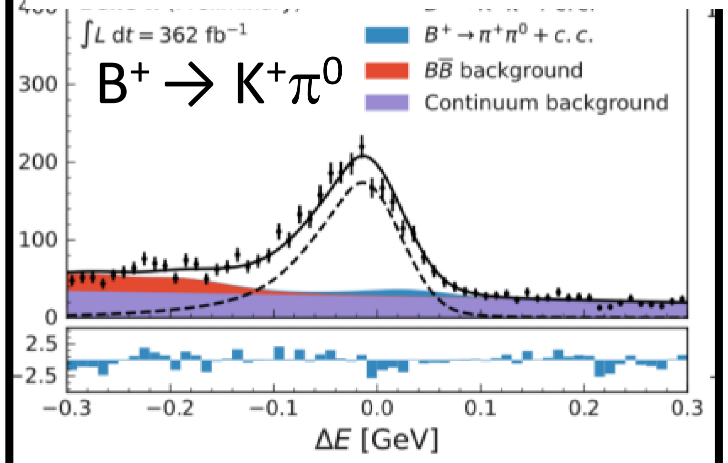
Belle II paper in preparation and arXiv:2305.07555 (accepted PRL)

B→Kπ isospin sum rule

- Relates these various penguin modes to give a null test of the SM with O(1%) SM precision – PRD **59**, 113002 (1999)

$$I_{K\pi} = (-3 \pm 13 \pm 5)\,\%$$

Agrees with SM. Competitive with WA: $(-13 \pm 11)\,\%$.



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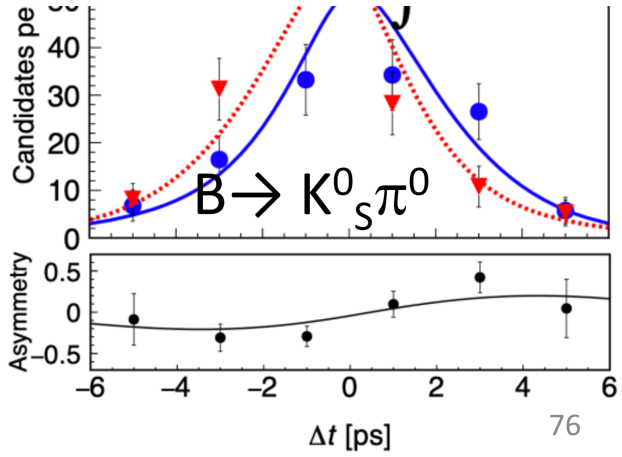
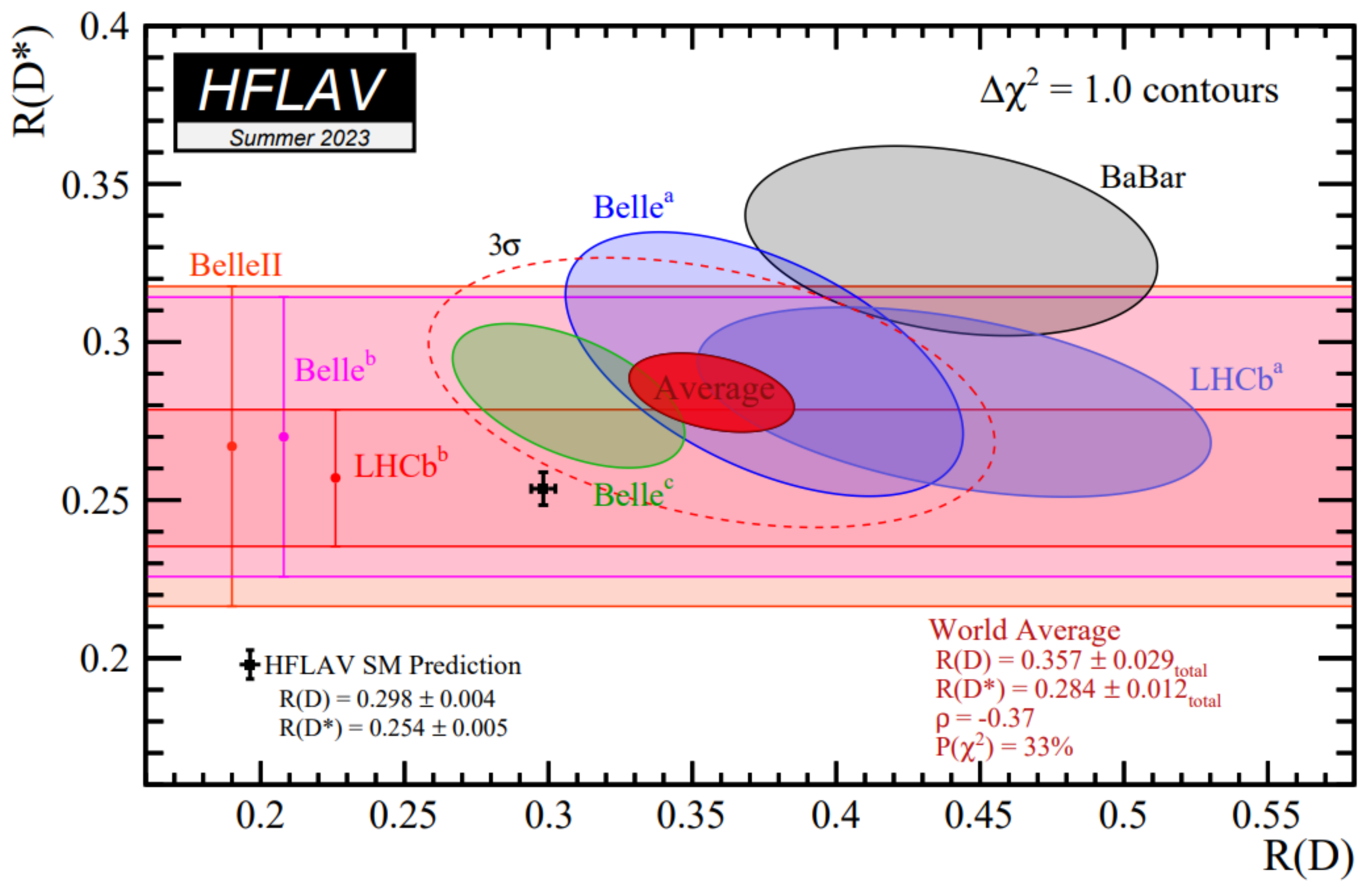


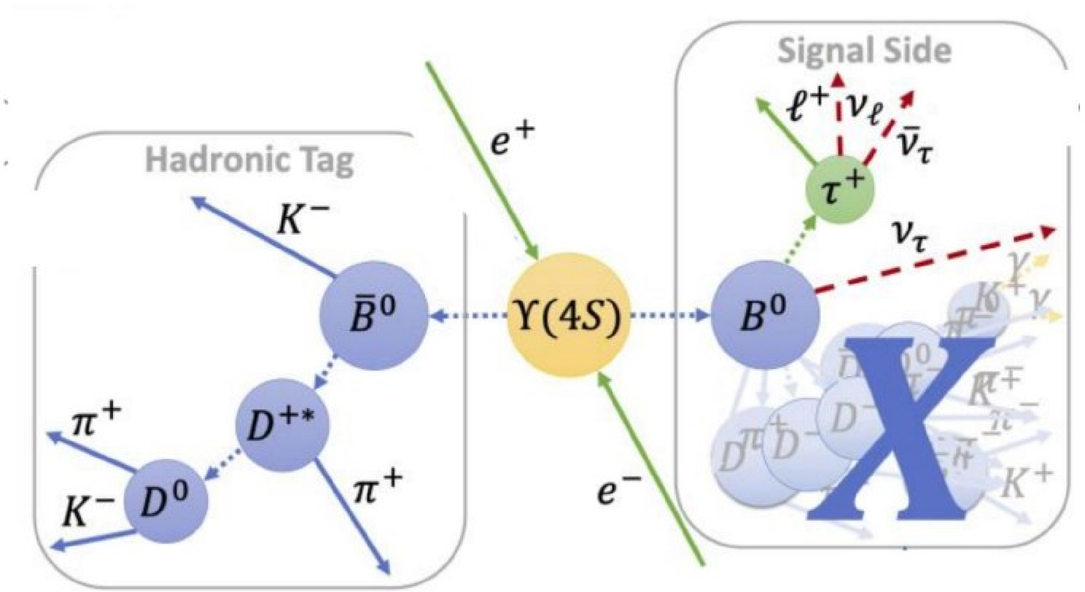


4) Lepton flavour/universality violation and rare decays

arXiv:2311.07248 [hep-ex]

Measurement of R(X)

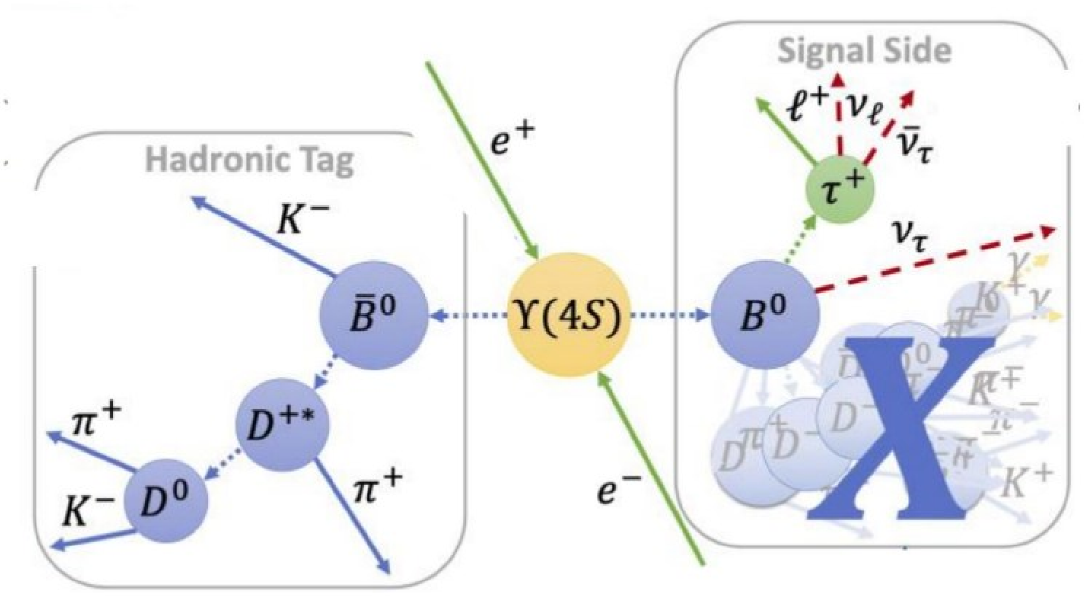
- Inclusive ratio $R(X) = \frac{BF(B\rightarrow X\tau\nu)}{BF(B\rightarrow Xl\nu)}$
  - A complementary alternative to $R(D^{(*)})$
- Hadronic-tagging method with a 189 fb^{-1} Belle II sample

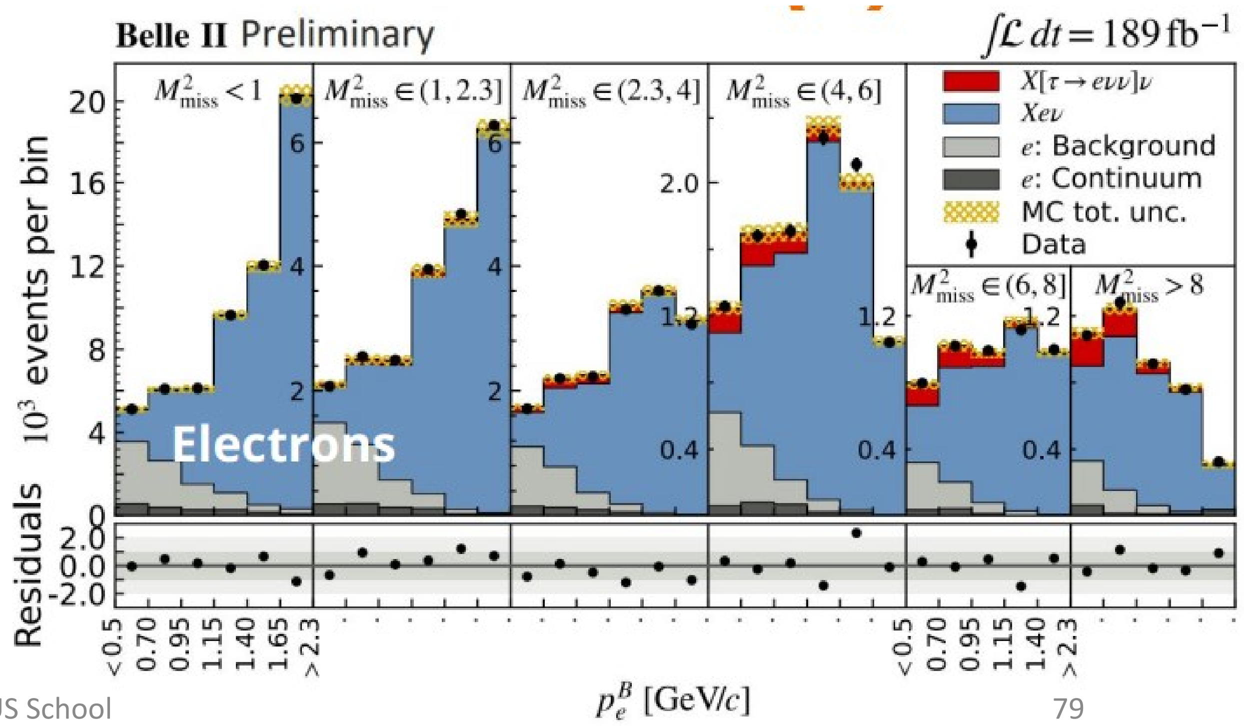


arXiv:2311.07248 [hep-ex]

Measurement of R(X)

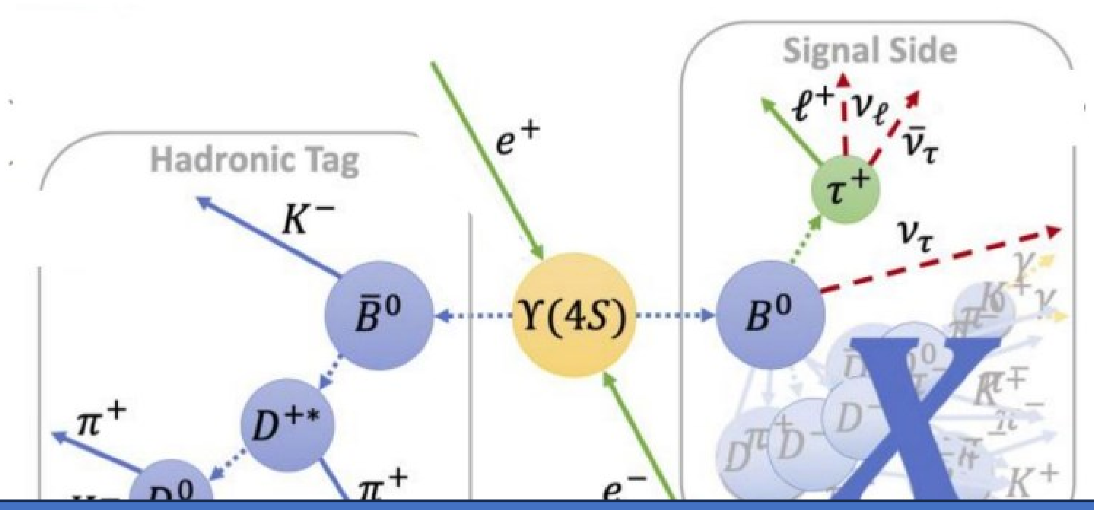
- Inclusive ratio $R(X) = \frac{BF(B \to X\tau\nu)}{BF(B \to Xl\nu)}$
  - A complementary alternative to $R(D^{(*)})$
- Hadronic-tagging method with a 189 fb^{-1} Belle II sample
- Use missing-mass squared and lepton momentum to isolate signal above B→Xlν background
- Background templates calibrated to control samples and sidebands





arXiv:2311.07248 [hep-ex]

Measurement of R(X)



- Inclusive ratio $R(X) = \frac{BF(B\to X\tau\nu)}{BF(B\to Xl\nu)}$
  - A complementary alternative to $R(D^{(*)})$

R(X)=0.228±0.016 (stat) ±0.036 (syst)

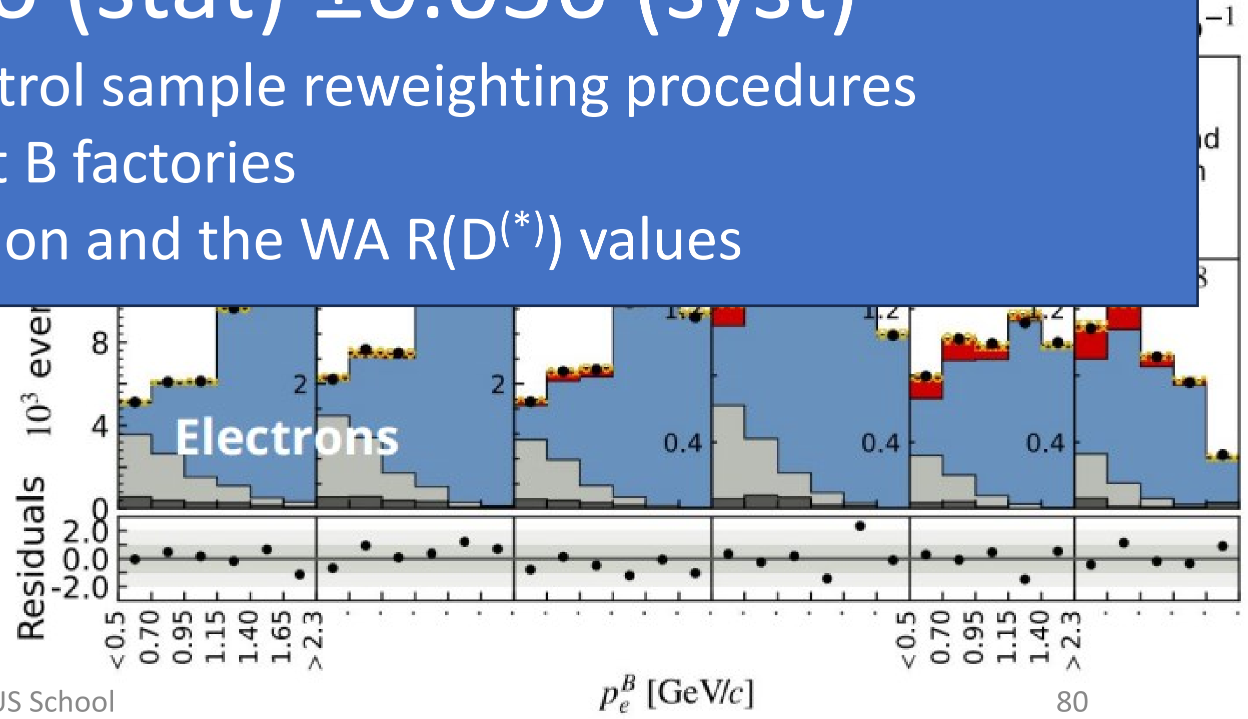
Systematics dominated by control sample reweighting procedures

First at B factories

Agrees with SM prediction and the WA $R(D^{(*)})$ values

signal above $B\to Xl\nu$ background

- Background templates calibrated to control samples and sidebands

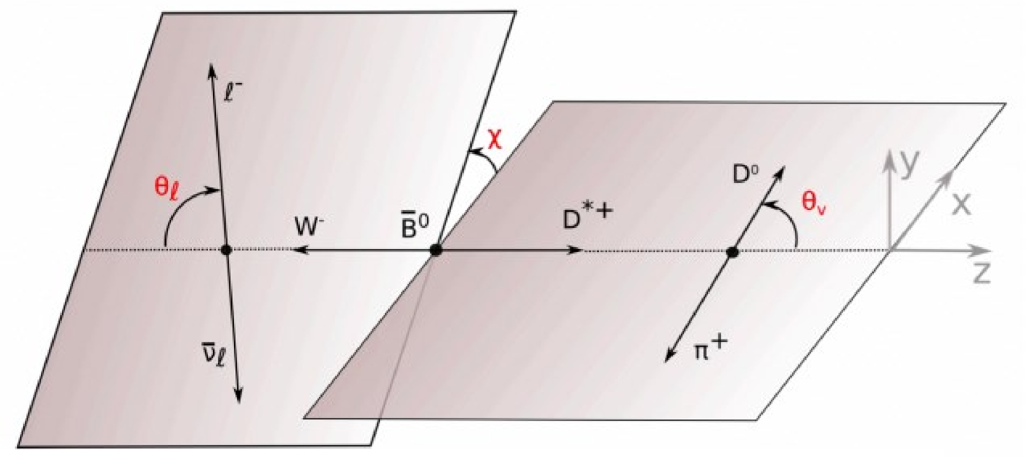


Belle paper in preparation

C. Schwanda talk – WG2

Angular coefficients in B→D*lν and V_{cb}

- Measure 4D-differential distribution in terms of decay angles and w
  - overall proportionality to $|V_{cb}|^2$
  - w≥1 is the hadronic recoil parameter – relates to mom. transfer to the leptonic system



Belle paper in preparation

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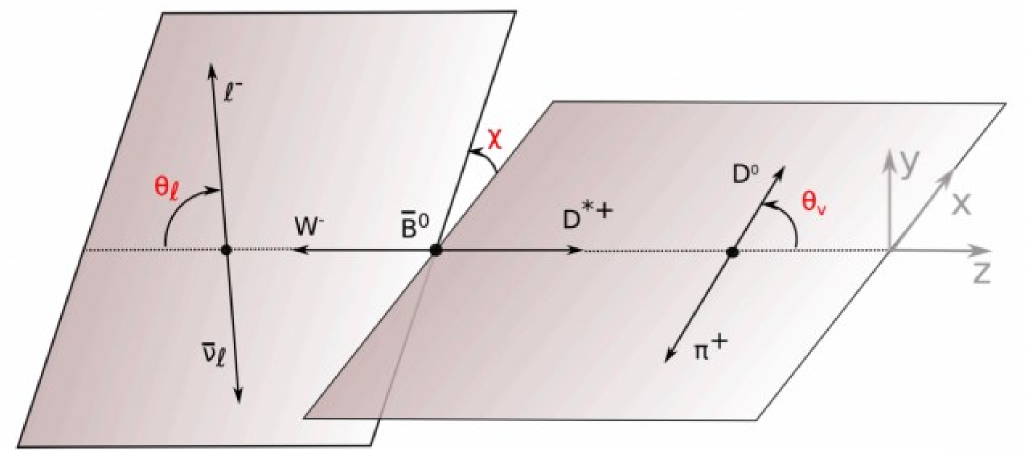
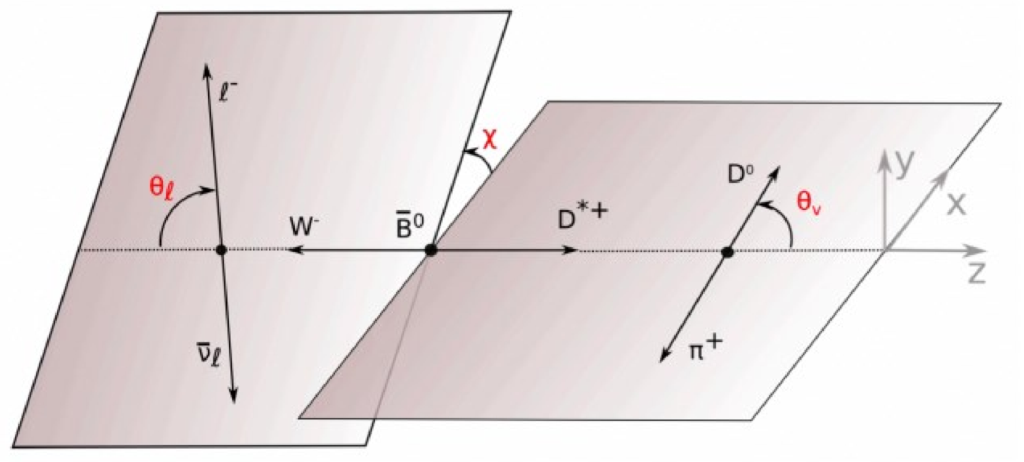
- Extract 12 angular coefficients of the distribution in bins of w for the first time using full Belle 711 fb^{-1} sample
  - hadronically tagged

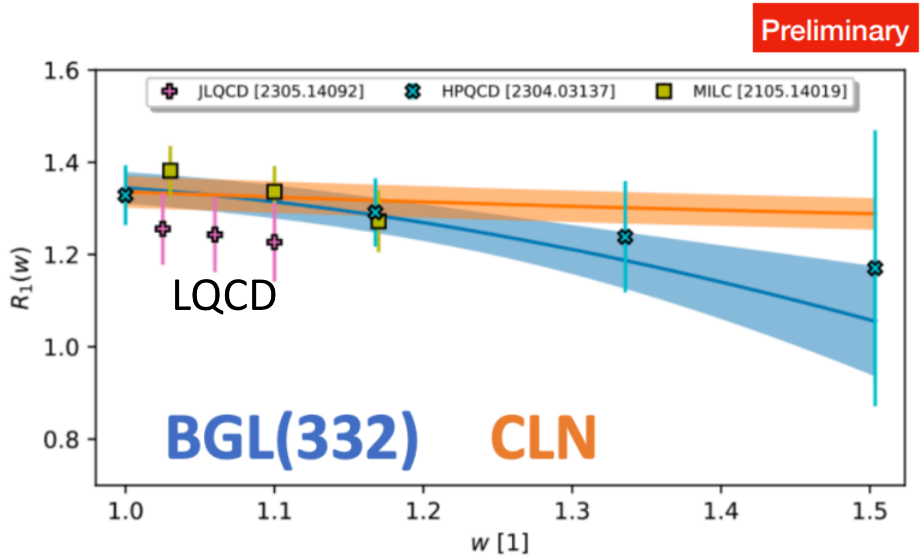


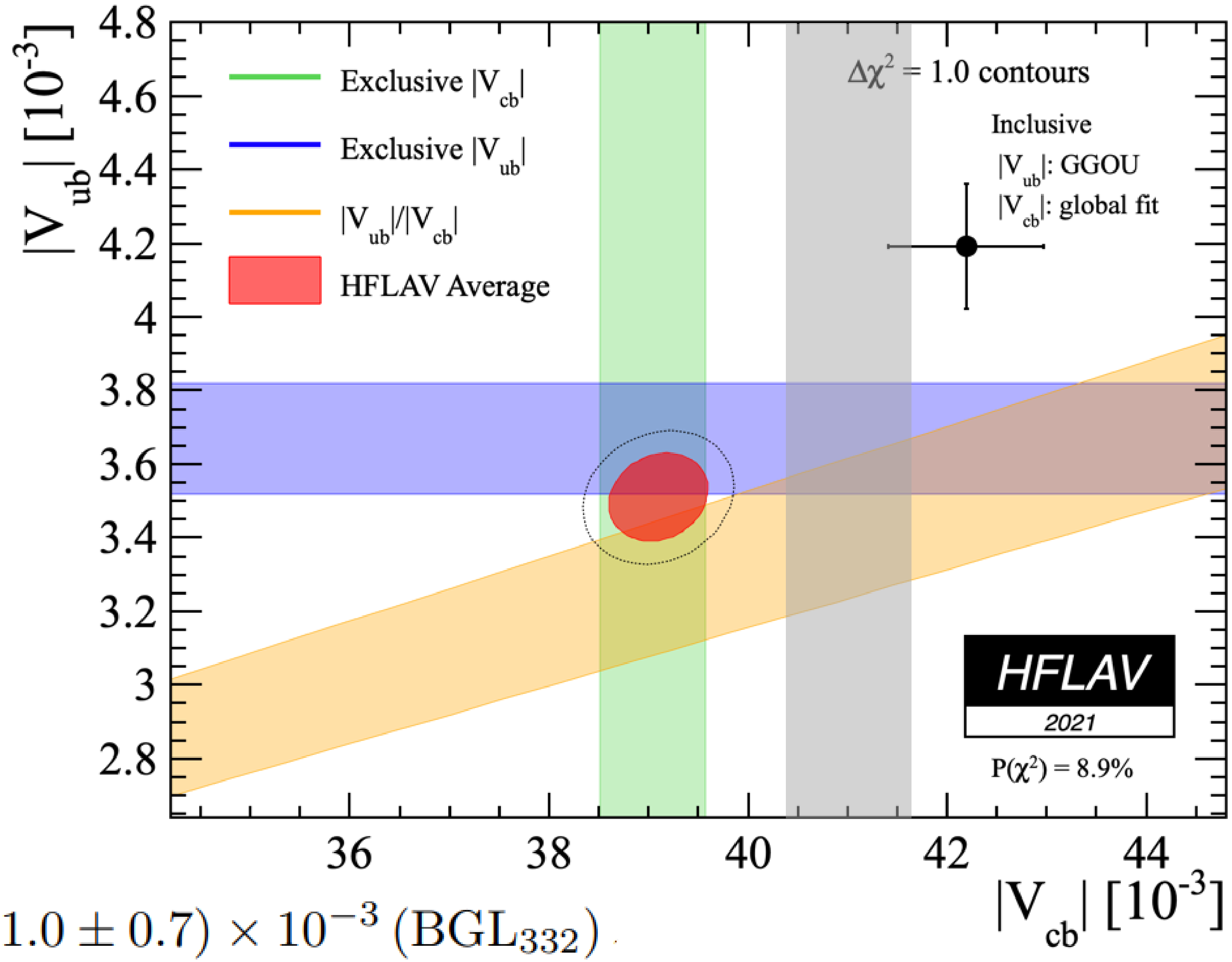
Belle paper in preparation

Angular coefficients in B→D*lν and V_{cb}

- Measure 4D-differential distribution in terms of decay angles and w
  - overall proportionality to $|V_{cb}|^2$
  - $w \geq 1$ is the hadronic recoil parameter – relates to mom. transfer to the leptonic system
- Extract 12 angular coefficients of the distribution in bins of w for the first time using full Belle 711 fb^{-1} sample
  - hadronically tagged
- Fit performed to coefficients in different form-factor parameterizations and with LQCD inputs to extract V_{cb} as well as parameters of the form-factor model
  - WA BF also taken externally







$$|V_{\rm cb}| = (41.0 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}\,({\rm BGL}_{332})$$

$$|V_{\rm cb}| = (40.9 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-3}\,({\rm CLN})$$

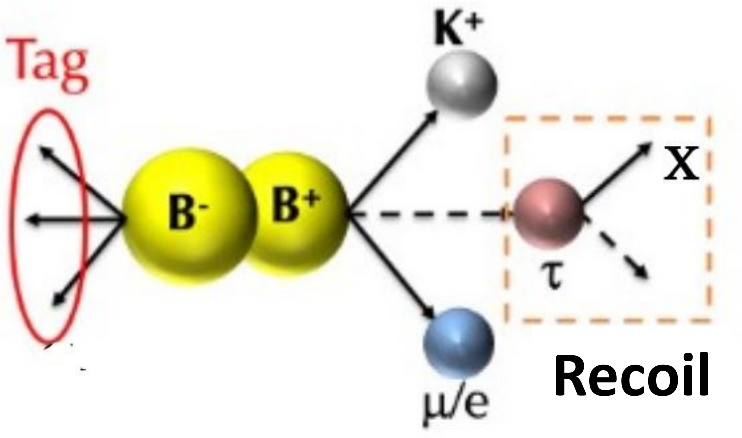
PRL 130, 261802 (2023)

Belle search for $\boldsymbol{B^+ \to K^+ \tau^\pm l^\mp}$

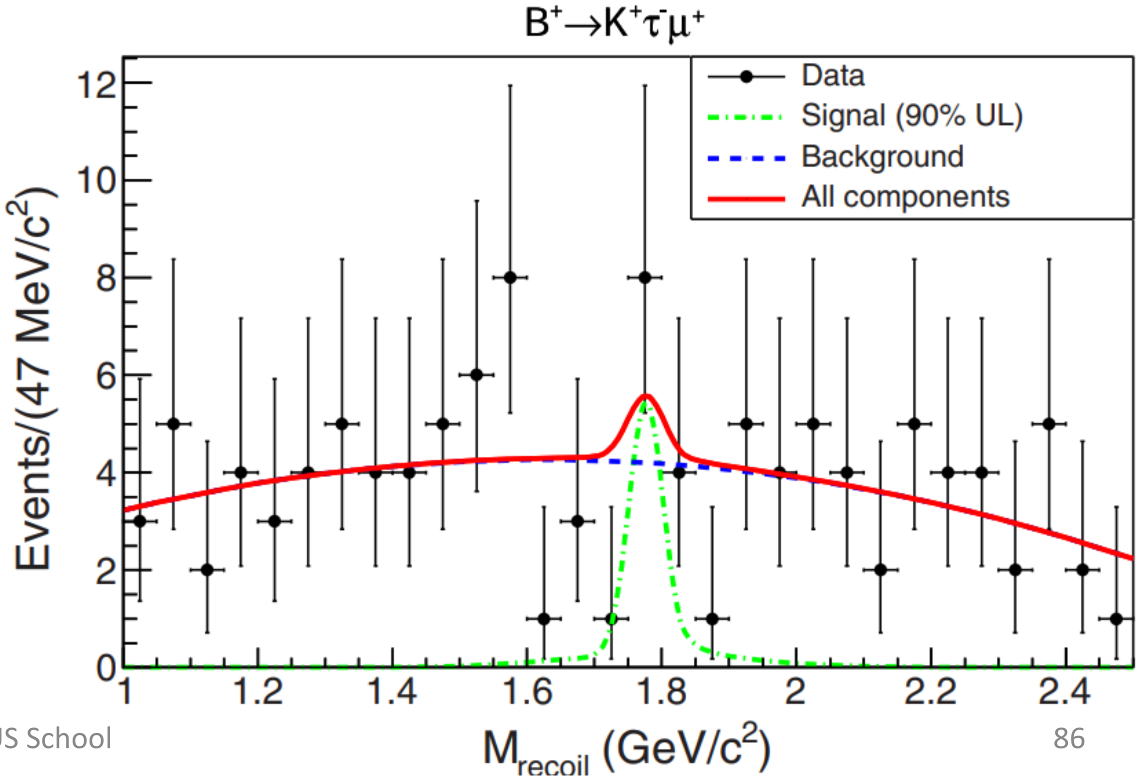
- Lower bounds on branching fractions in U(1) leptoquark models at O(10^{-7})
  - PRD 104, 055017 (2021)

PRL 130, 261802 (2023)

Belle search for $B^+ \to K^+\tau^\pm l^\mp$



- Lower bounds on branching fractions in U(1) leptoquark models at $O(10^{-7})$
  - PRD 104, 055017 (2021)
- Belle 711 fb^{-1} data sample
- Hadronic tagging – then use tag, kaon and lepton four momentum to workout recoil mass



PRL 130, 261802 (2023)

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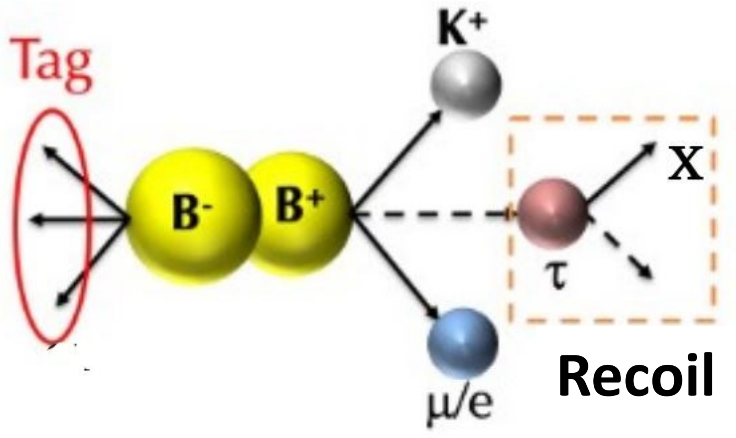
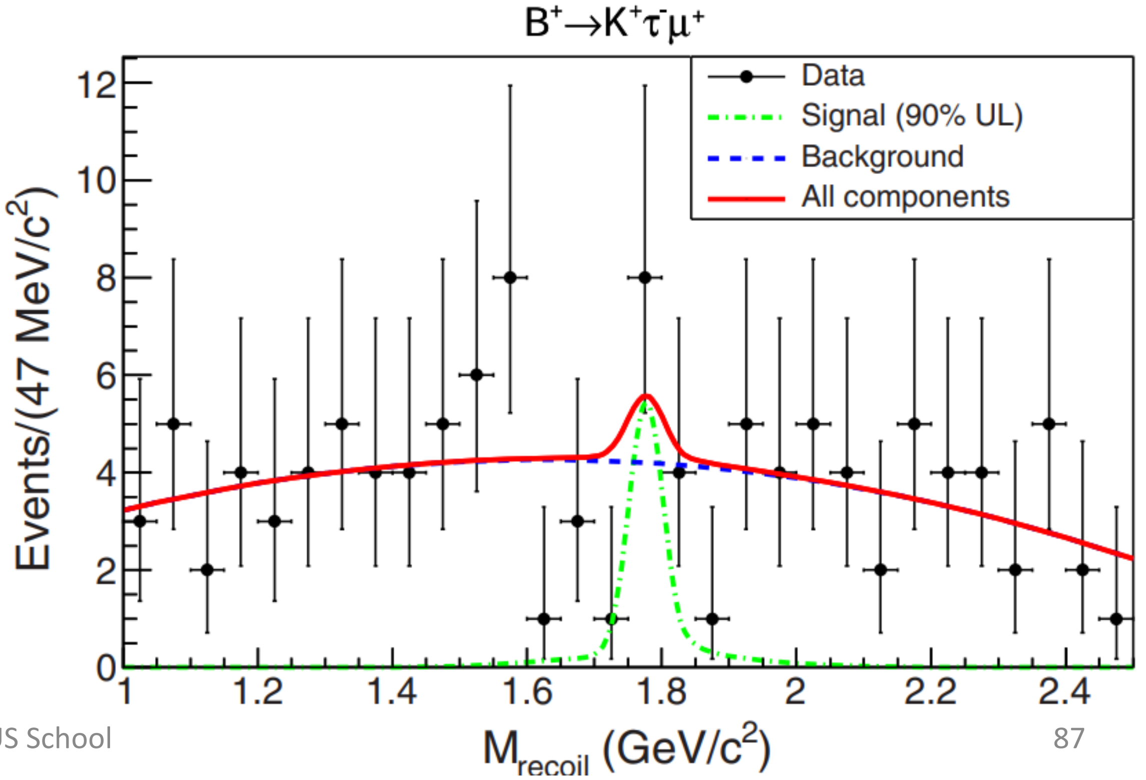


- Lower bounds on branching fractions in U(1) leptoquark models at $O(10^{-7})$
  - PRD 104, 055017 (2021)
- Belle 711 fb^{-1} data sample
- Hadronic tagging – then use tag, kaon and lepton four momentum to workout recoil mass

$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to K^+\tau^+\mu^-) < 0.59 \times 10^{-5}$$
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to K^+\tau^+e^-) < 1.51 \times 10^{-5}$$
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to K^+\tau^-\mu^+) < 2.45 \times 10^{-5}$$
$$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to K^+\tau^-e^+) < 1.53 \times 10^{-5}$$

World leading



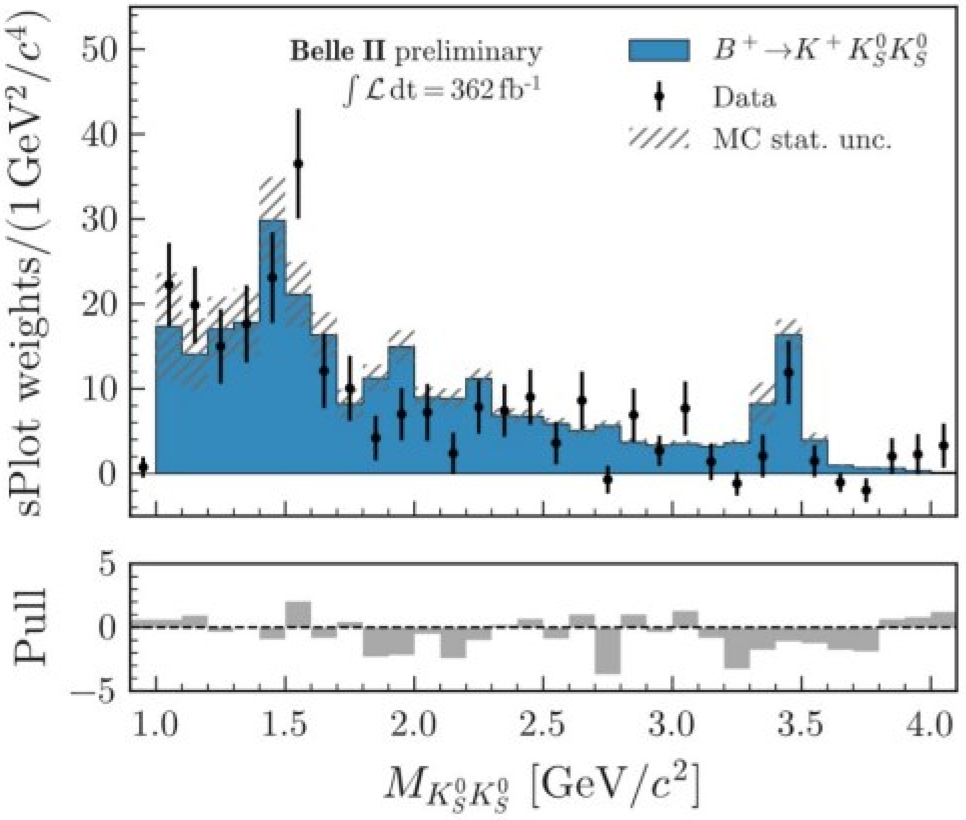
arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]

$B^+ \to K^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$: Background validation example

- An example of a difficult background is charmless $B^+ \to K^+ K_L^0 K_L^0$, where K_L^0 mesons escape detection
  - has an order of magnitude larger BF than signal

arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]

$B^+ \to K^+\nu\bar{\nu}$: Background validation example



- An example of a difficult background is charmless $B^+ \to K^+K_L^0K_L^0$, where K_L^0 mesons escape detection
  - has an order of magnitude larger BF than signal
- Dedicated studies $B^+ \to K^+K_S^0K_S^0$ show good modelling
  - generous systematics assigned
- Similar studies for $B^+ \to K^+n\bar{n}, B^+ \to K^+K_L^0K_S^0$

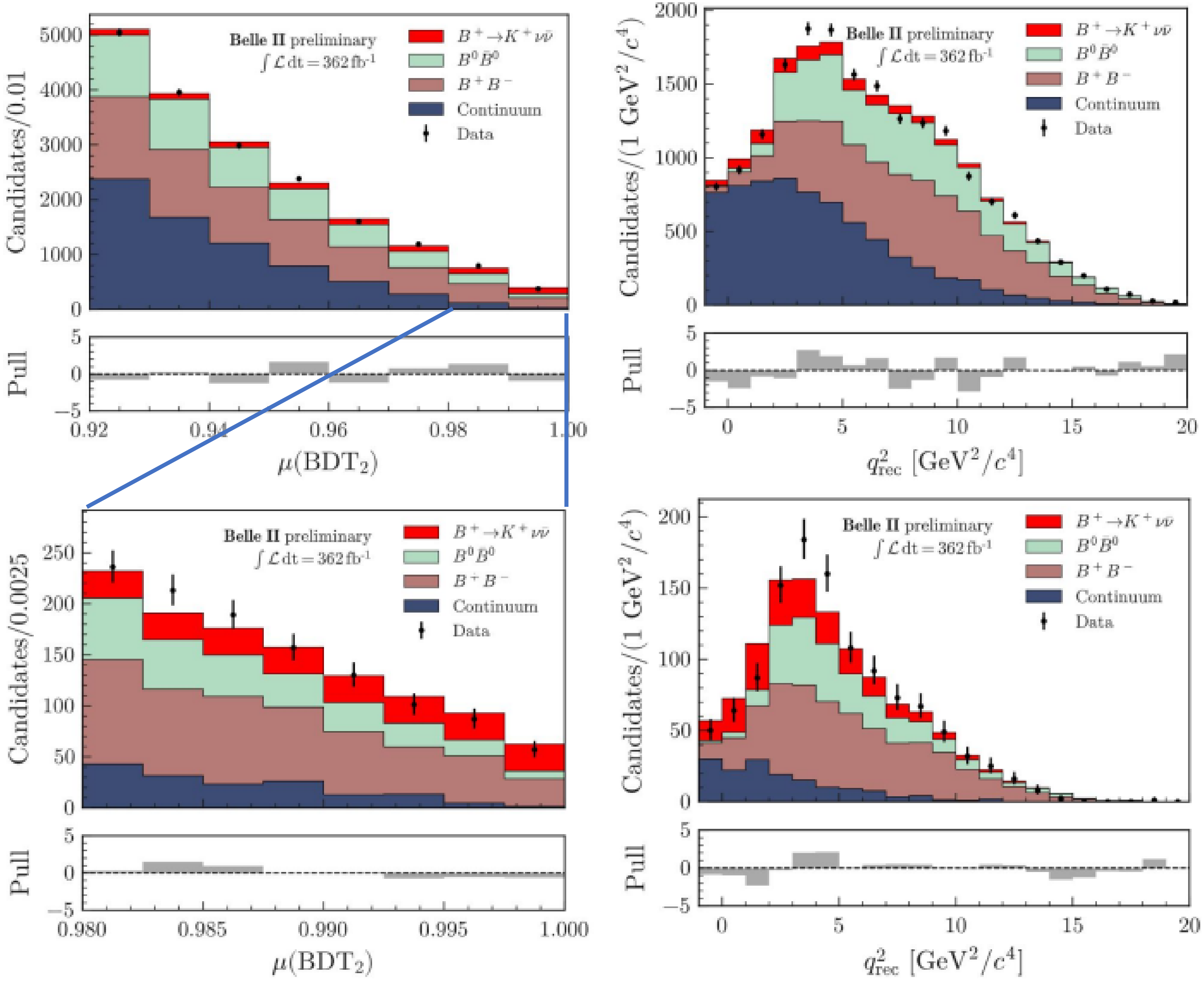
$B^+ \to K^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$: Systematic uncertainties

Source	Correction	Uncertainty type	Uncertainty size	Impact on σ_μ
Normalization of $B\bar{B}$ background	—	Global, 2 NP	50%	0.88
Normalization of continuum background	—	Global, 5 NP	50%	0.10
Leading B-decays branching fractions	—	Shape, 5 NP	$O(1\%)$	0.22
Branching fraction for $B^+ \to K^+ K^0_L K^0_L$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1 NP	20%	0.49
p-wave component for $B^+ \to K^+ K^0_S K^0_L$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1 NP	30%	0.02
Branching fraction for $B \to D^{(**)}$	—	Shape, 1 NP	50%	0.42
Branching fraction for $B^+ \to n\bar{n}K^+$	q^2 dependent $O(100\%)$	Shape, 1 NP	100%	0.20
Branching fraction for $D \to K_L X$	+30%	Shape, 1 NP	10%	0.14
Continuum background modeling, BDT$_c$	Multivariate $O(10\%)$	Shape, 1 NP	100% of correction	0.01
Integrated luminosity	—	Global, 1 NP	1%	< 0.01
Number of $B\bar{B}$	—	Global, 1 NP	1.5%	0.02
Off-resonance sample normalization	—	Global, 1 NP	5%	0.05
Track finding efficiency	—	Shape, 1 NP	0.3%	0.20
Signal kaon PID	p, θ dependent $O(10-100\%)$	Shape, 7 NP	$O(1\%)$	0.07
Photon energy scale	—	Shape, 1 NP	0.5%	0.08
Hadronic energy scale	−10%	Shape, 1 NP	10%	0.36
K^0_L efficiency in ECL	−17%	Shape, 1 NP	8%	0.21
Signal SM form factors	q^2 dependent $O(1\%)$	Shape, 3 NP	$O(1\%)$	0.02
Global signal efficiency	—	Global, 1 NP	3%	0.03
MC statistics	—	Shape, 156 NP	$O(1\%)$	0.52

Post-fit distributions

Upper: full fit region

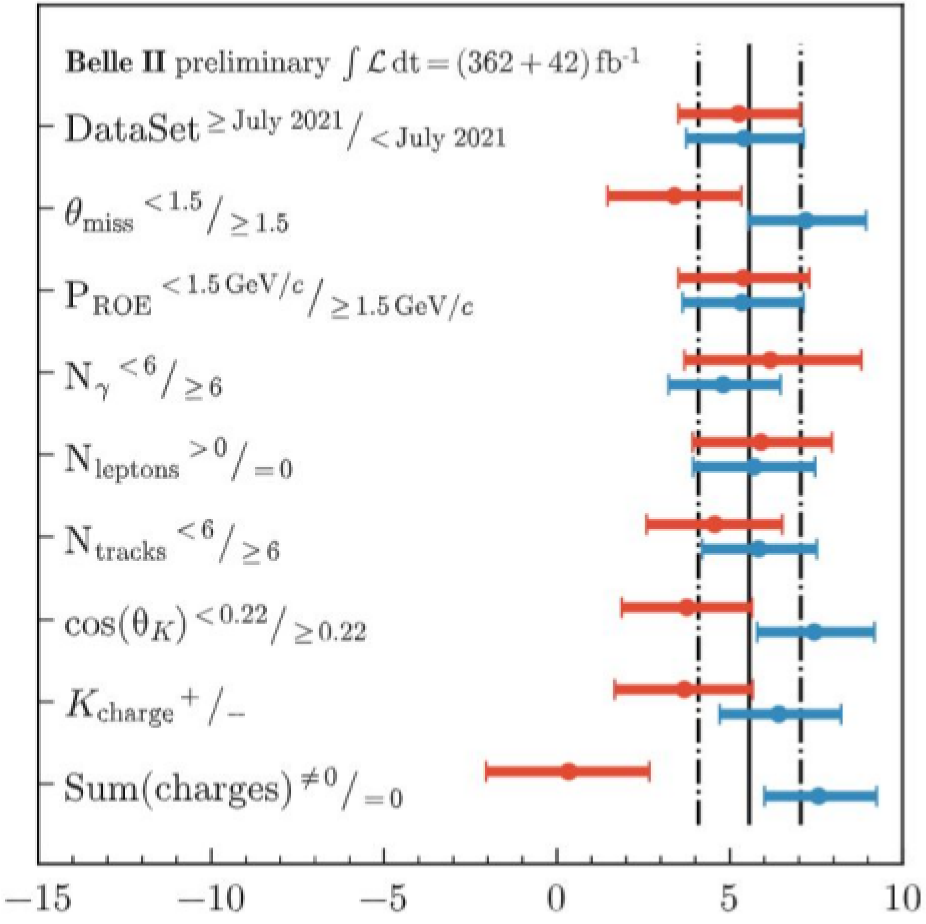
Lower: most sensitive region



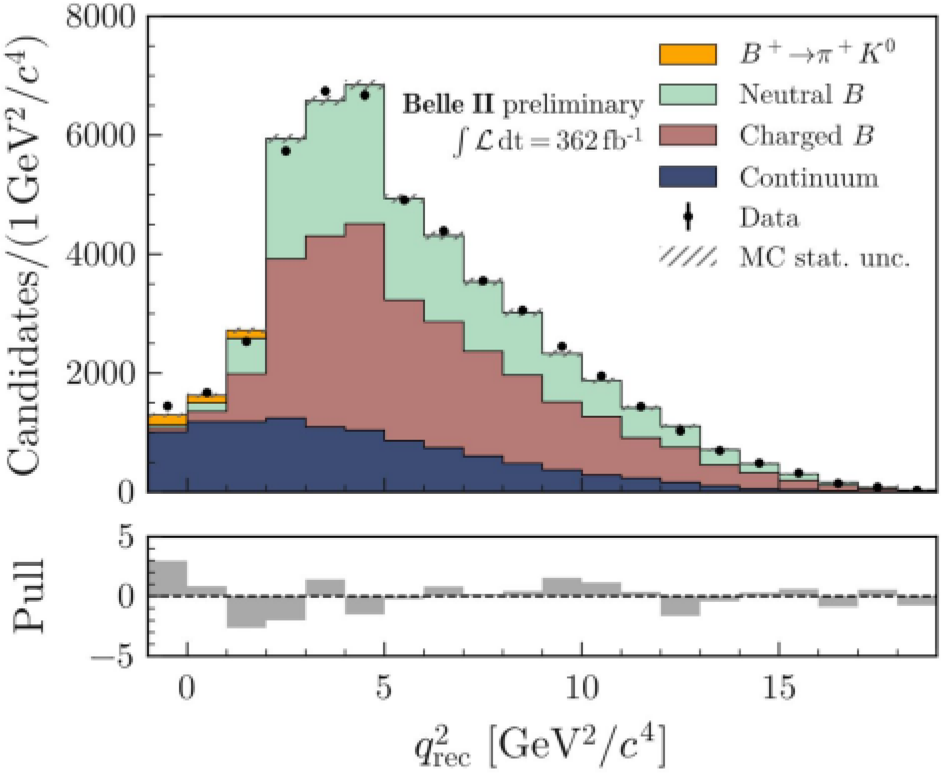
arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]

Cross checks

arXiv:2311.14647 [hep-ex]



μ =B/B$_{SM}$



$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \pi^+ K^0) = (2.5 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-5}$

PDG: $(2.38 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$

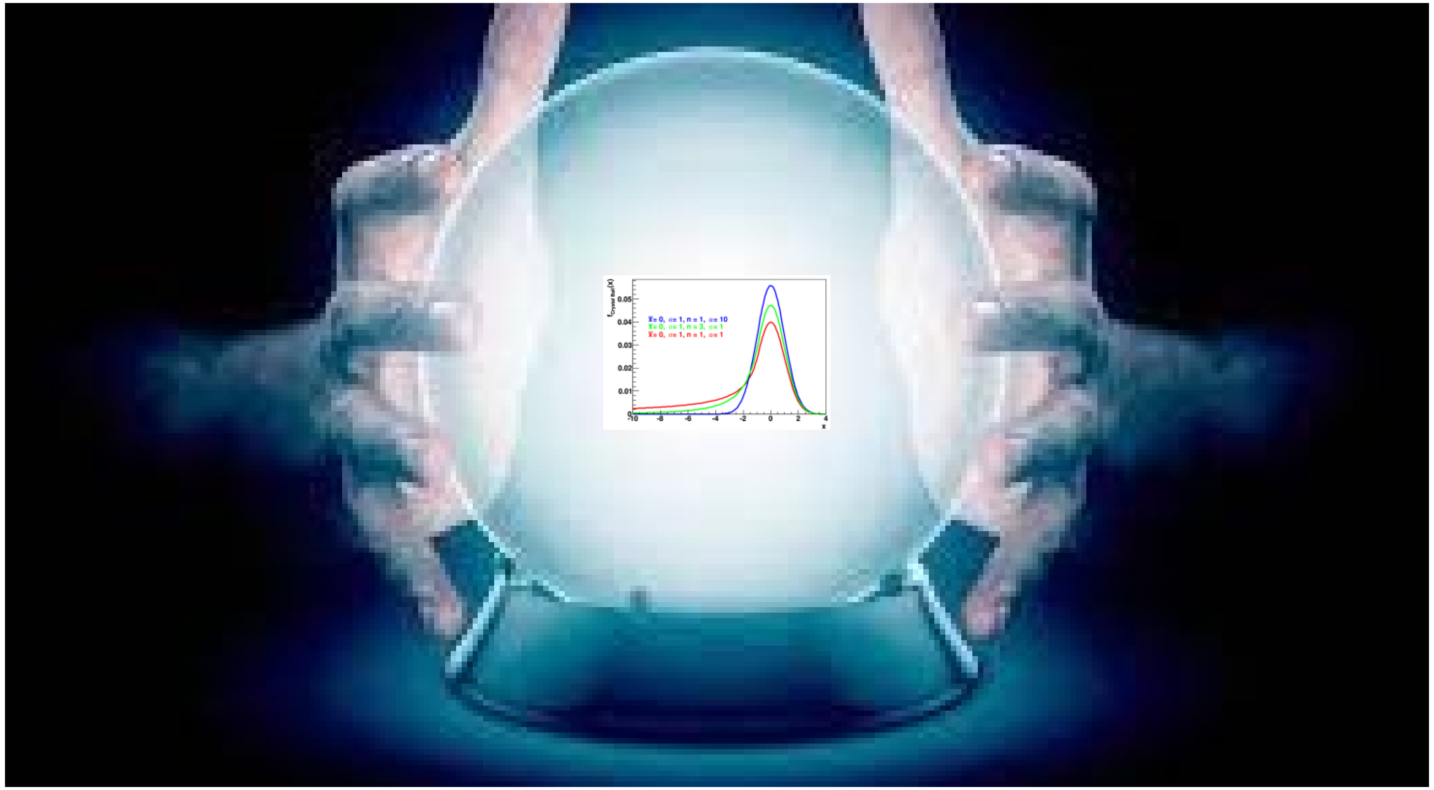
- Multiple checks of the analyses stability, including tests dividing data into approximately equal sub-samples. Reported here as measured branching fraction divided by SM expectation, μ=B/B$_{SM}$.
- Control measurement of $B^+ \to \pi^+ K^0$ decay

Slide from S. Glazov EPS

2023 results

1. Measurement of the Ds lifetime — world leading, arXiv: 2306.00365. Accepted
2. Y(nS) dipion transitions— unique, paper in preparation
3. Search for $ee \to \omega\eta_b$ at 10.75 GeV — unique, paper in preparation
4. CPV in $B^0 \to \eta' K_S$— unique, paper in preparation
5. CPV in $B^0 \to K_S\pi^0\gamma$— unique and world leading, paper in preparation
6. Improved B flavor tagging and sin2phi$_1$— paper in preparation
7. R(D*) — high profile — paper in preparation
8. R(X) — high profile, unique — paper in preparation
9. Evidence for $B^+ \to K^+ \nu\bar{\nu}$ — high profile, unique — paper in preparation
10. BF and asymmetries in $B \to \rho\gamma$ — unique, Belle +Belle II — paper in preparation
11. Search for Z' → μμ — paper in preparation
12. Energy-dependence of $B(*)B(*)$bar cross section — unique — paper in preparation
13. Test of light-lepton universality in $B \to D^*\ell\nu$ decays — unique — arXiv: 2308.02023. Accepted.
14. Determination of the CKM angle γ from a combination of Belle and Belle II results— paper in preparation
15. Measurement of CKM angle γ using GLW — Belle + Belle II, arXiv: 2308.05048
16. Measurement of CKM angle γ using GLS — Belle + Belle I, JHEP 09 (2023) 146
17. Search for long-lived spin-0 mediator in b → s transitions— world leading, arXiv: 2306.02830
18. Measurement of of the τ mass — world leading, PRD 108, 032006 (2023)
19. BF and ACP in $B^0 \to h^+h^{0-}$ decays and isospin sum rule — world leading — paper in preparation
20. ACP in $B^0 \to K^0_S K^0_S K^0_S$ — paper in preparation
21. |Vcb| using untagged $B \to D^*\ell\nu$ decays — competitive — paper in preparation
22. CPV in $B^0 \to K^0\pi^0$ decays — competitive, PRL 131, 111803 (2023)
23. CPV in $B^0 \to \phi K^0_S$ – arXiv: 2307.02802. Accepted
24. Novel method for charm flavor tagging — unique, PRD 107, 112010 (2023)
25. Search for $\tau \to \ell\phi$ — arXiv: 2305.04759 (conf note)
26. Observation of B -> $D(*)KKs$ — world leading arXiv: 2305.01321 (conf note)

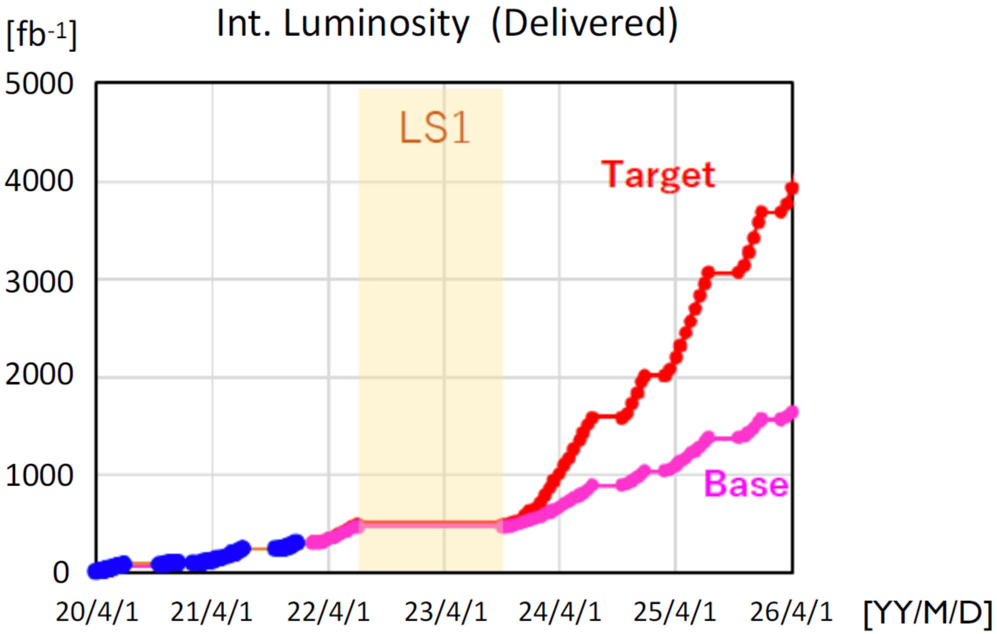
From Diego Tonelli



5) Prospects and conclusion

Belle II: after current shutdown

- We have not collected the sample size planned to date
  - Beam conditions
- Since summer 2022 until **last week** shutdown for accelerator upgrades to mitigate background and increase luminosity
- Detector upgrades too
  - two-layer pixel detector installed
- On target to restart SuperKEKB in December
- **Path to 2×10^{35} cm $^{-2}$s^{-1} but new final focus to go beyond**
- **Proposed upgrade from 2028+**
  - J. Baudot FPCP 2023



Conclusion

- e^+e^- has an important role to play and a bright future in flavour
  - Belle II is catching up to first generation sample size, we are producing competitive and exciting results
  - A lot more to come once we enter the "10^{35} era"
  - Not discussed today: dark sector, charm and spectroscopy
- Upgrade plans for reaching the 10s of ab^{-1}