The Upgrade of the Belle II experiment at SuperKEKB

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on Flavor Physics and
CP violation
FPCP

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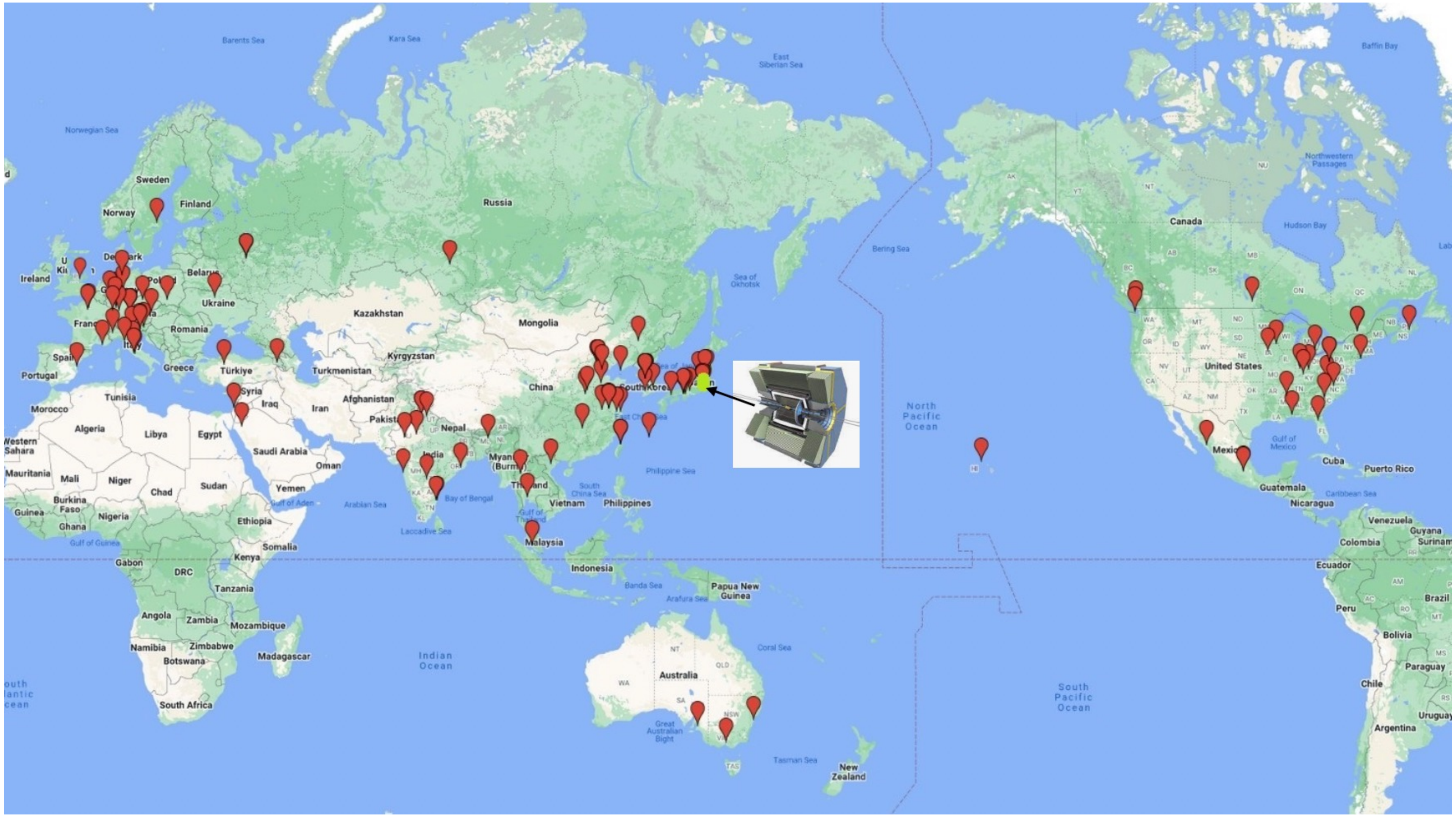
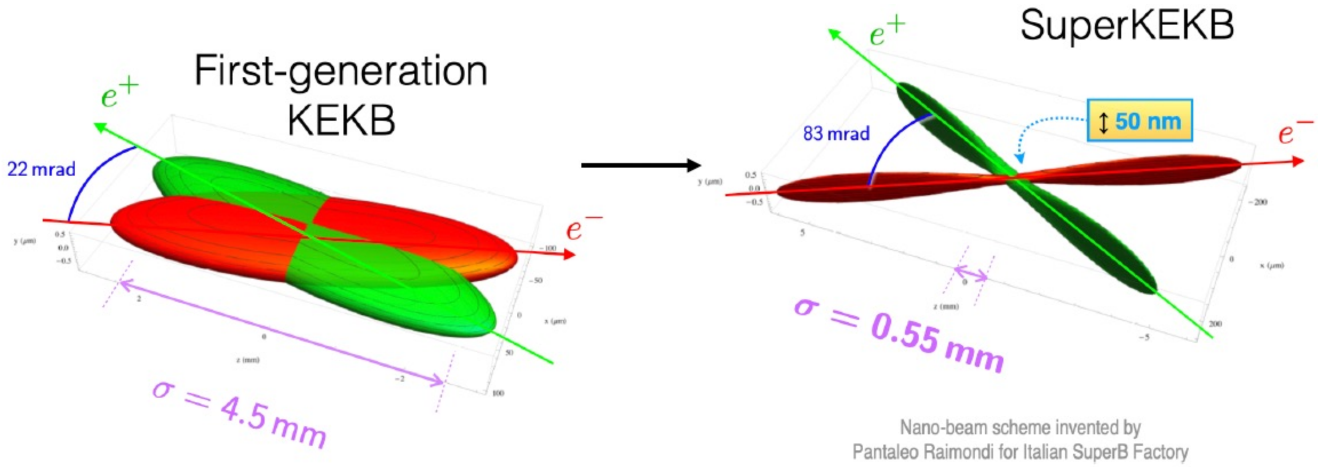
Belle II

The Belle II Collaboration



~1200 physicist and engineers from 122 institutions in 28 countries/regions

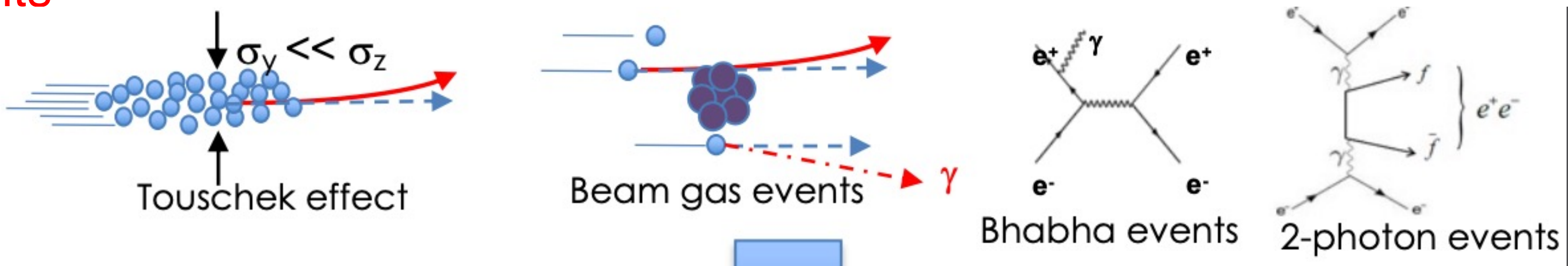
The SuperKEKB



- Upgrade of KEKB accelerator to achieve 30x instantaneous luminosity and multi-ab^{-1} sample
- In the nominal configuration:
  - x1.5 by increasing beam currents
  - x20 by nano-beam scheme

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

Induces parasitic particles → **beam backgrounds**



Constraints on detector

- Low boost (ß ↘.28) → Better vertexing
- High trigger rate
- High background rate

→ Faster detectors

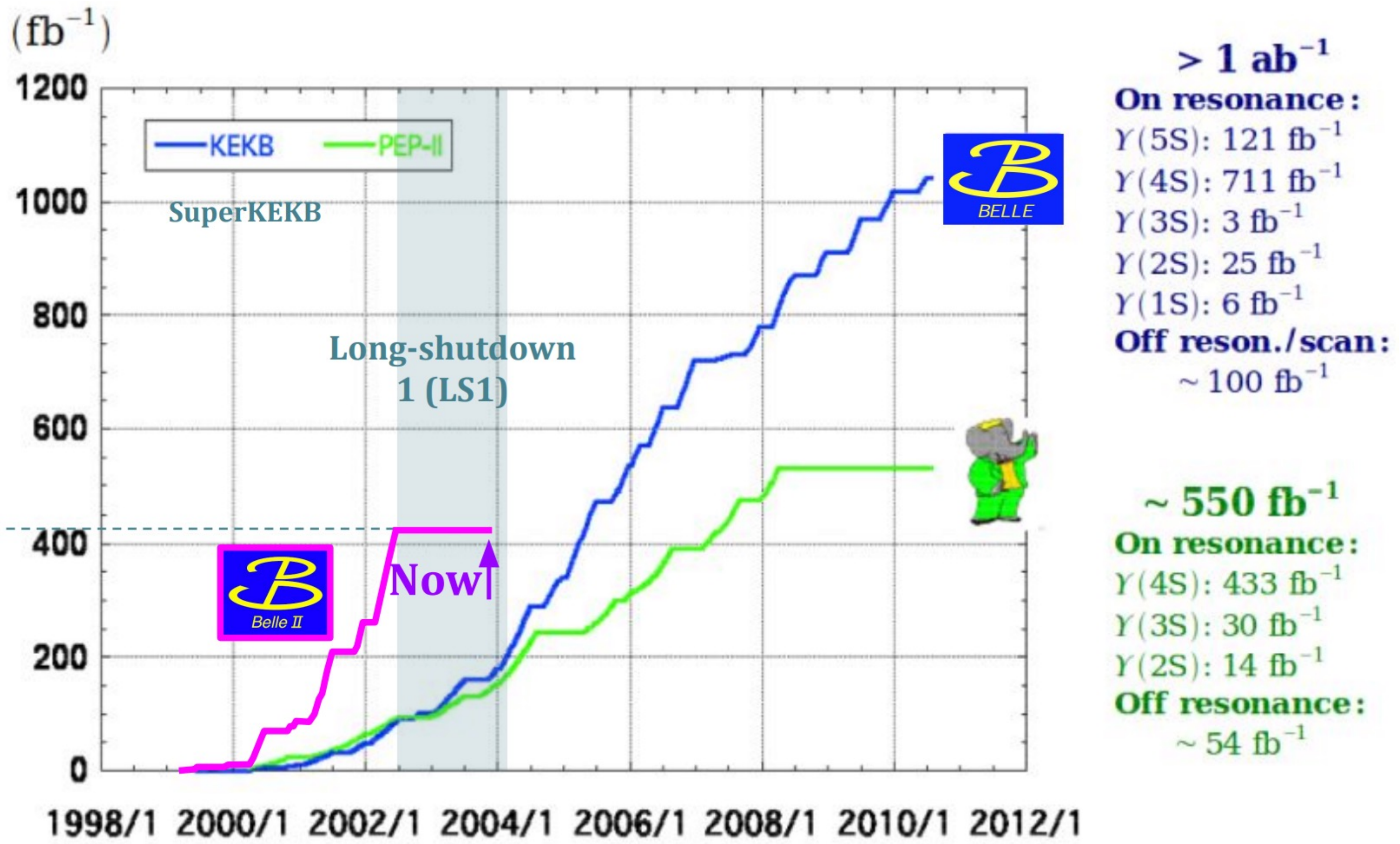
Luminosity status

World record luminosity 4.7×10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

LS1 completed

- installation of the complete 2-layer pixel detector and other detector works
- improvements on accelerator side to reach higher luminosities and mitigate machine background

Integrated luminosity
~430 fb^{-1}

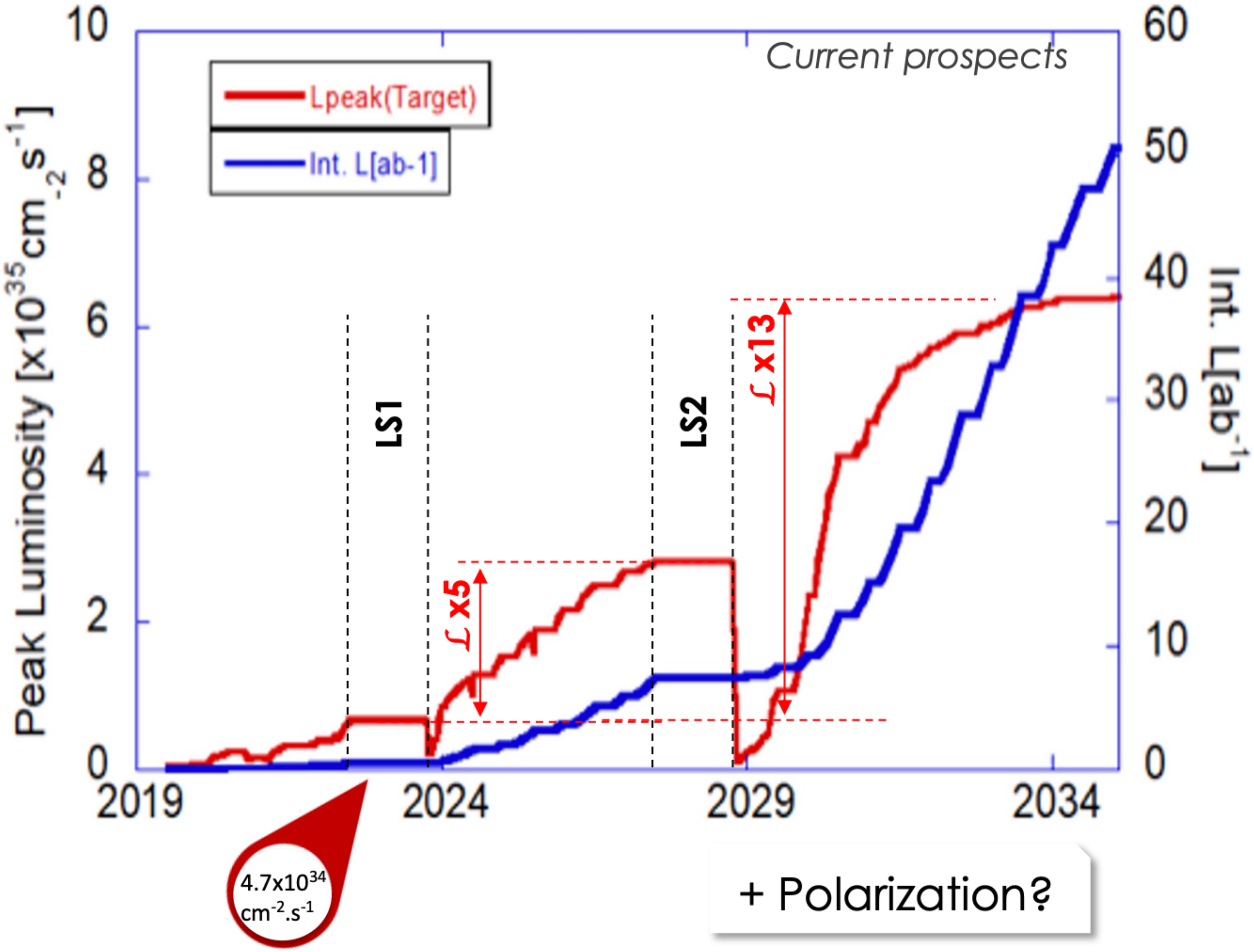


+ 20 years

Projected luminosity

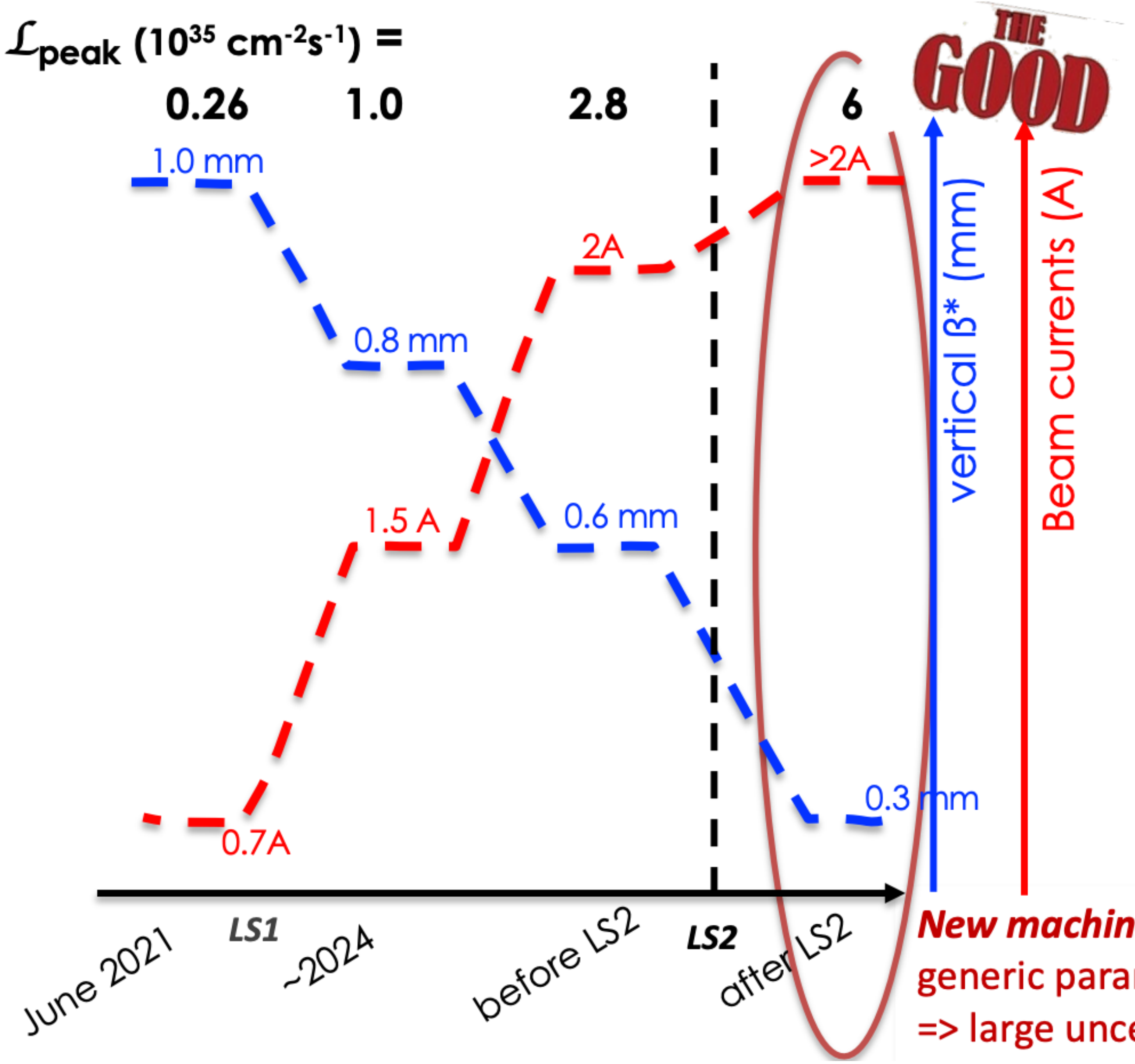
- 120-fold increase in integrated luminosity (0.4 → 50 ab − 1)
- 13-fold increase in instantaneous luminosity (0.5 → 6×10^{35} cm^{-2} s^{-1})

- Get the luminosity higher
  - SuperKEKB improvements in LS1
    - Mitigate various background sources
  - SuperKEKB upgrade in LS2
    - Large impact on Interaction Region (IR)
- Cope with higher background
- Get more physics per ab^{-1}
- Big challenge both for **Accelerator Detector**



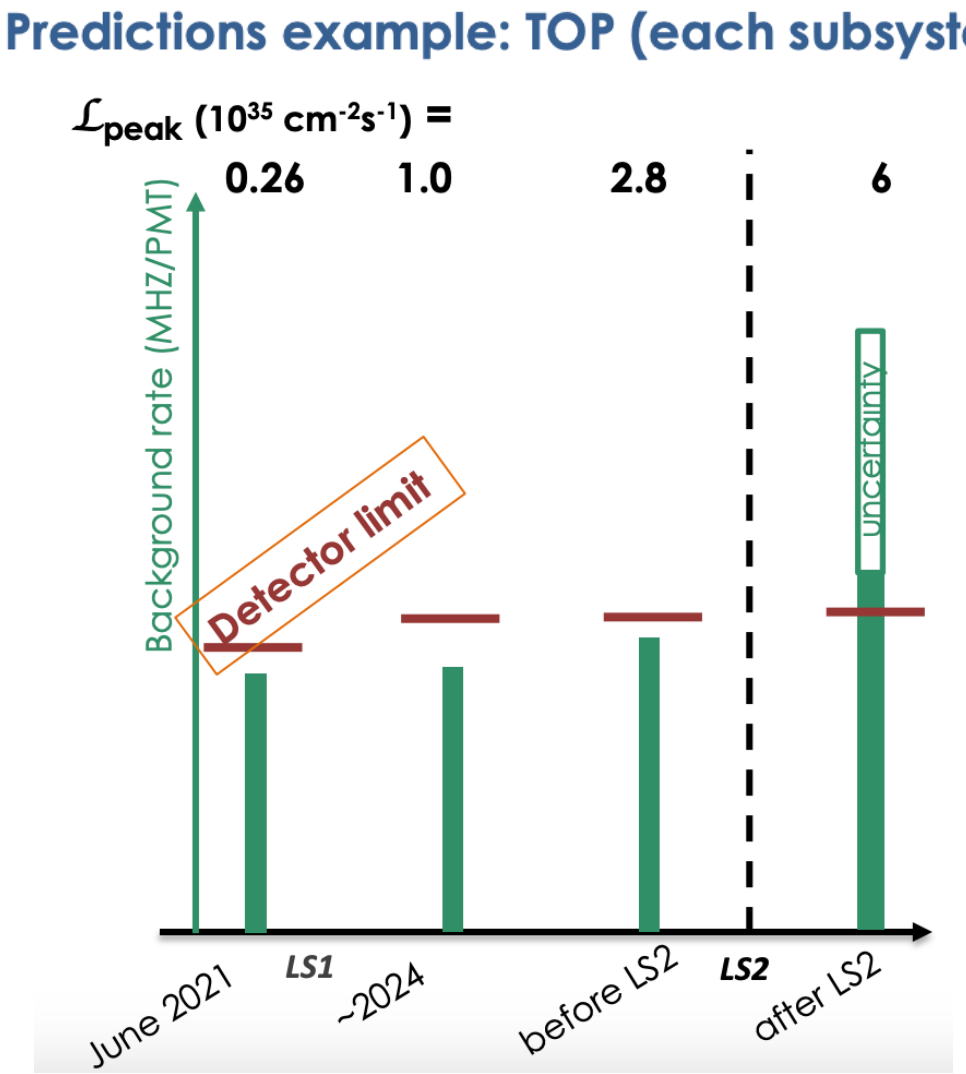
Projected luminosity for SuperKEKB

Luminosity vs Beam Background



New machine lattice:
generic parameters used here
=> large uncertainties on background

Luminosity vs Beam Background



Operational conditions:

- Complex collimator system
- Injection background from new bunch
- Sudded beam loss events

Continuos improvement process

Present knowledge:

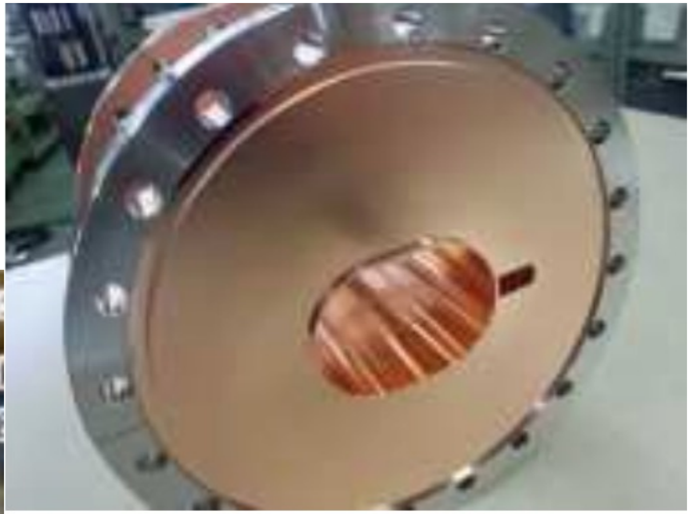
- From LS1 to LS2: $1x10^{35}$ < Lpeak < $2.8x10^{35}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
  - Beam background high but tolerable without performance loss
- Beyond LS2: up to $6x10^{35}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
  - Systems getting close or reaching current limits:
  - Main tracker (CDC), central PID (TOP), Silicon tracker (SVD)

Long Shutdown1（LS1）

Started in July 2022 - motivated by the installation of the completed PXD

- Consolidation machine
  - Counteracts against sudden beam loss
    - Real time monitoring
    - Faster abort system
  - Collimator head should survive severe beam loss
    - Harder head material, better resistance
    - NLC for background mitigation
  - Improved neutron shielding
    - Around final focus magnets (QCS)
    - Around endcaps
  - RF cavity replacement
    - More stable operation
    - higher currents
  - Injection → higher efficiency and mitigated background
    - faster kicker magnet
    - new quadrupole focusing magnet
    - new large aperture beam pipe
  - Operations restarted in January 2024

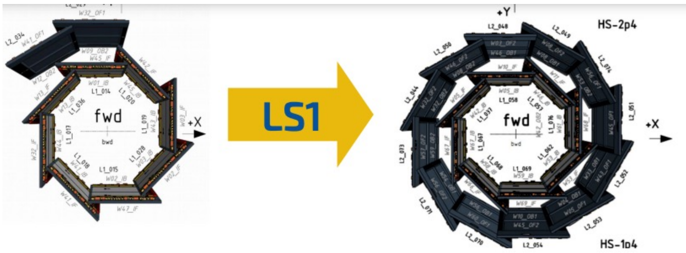
Shielding on QCS bellow

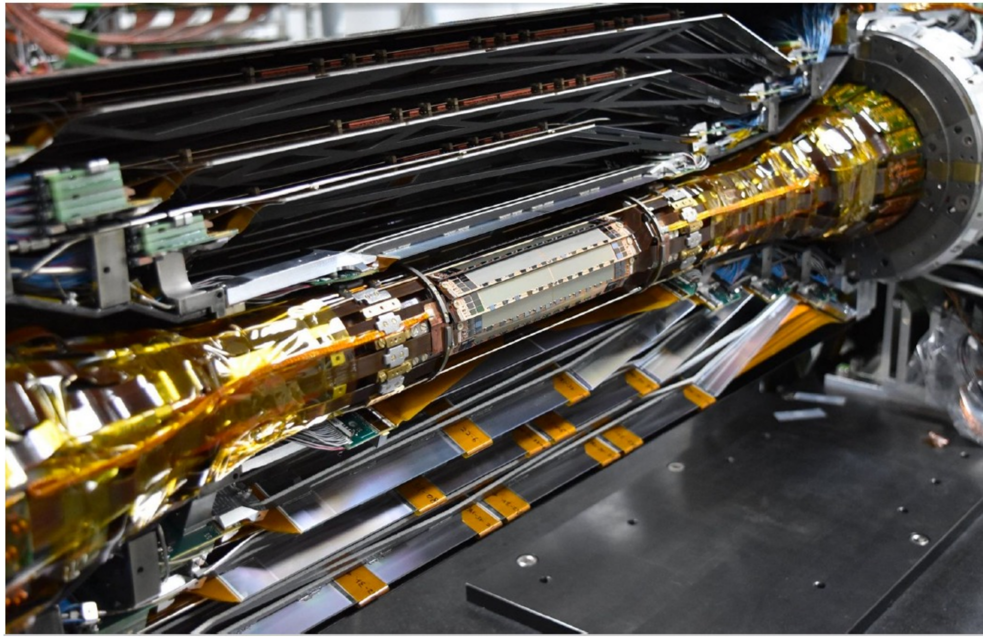


Larger pipe injection

Carbon collimator head

Long Shutdown1 (LS1)



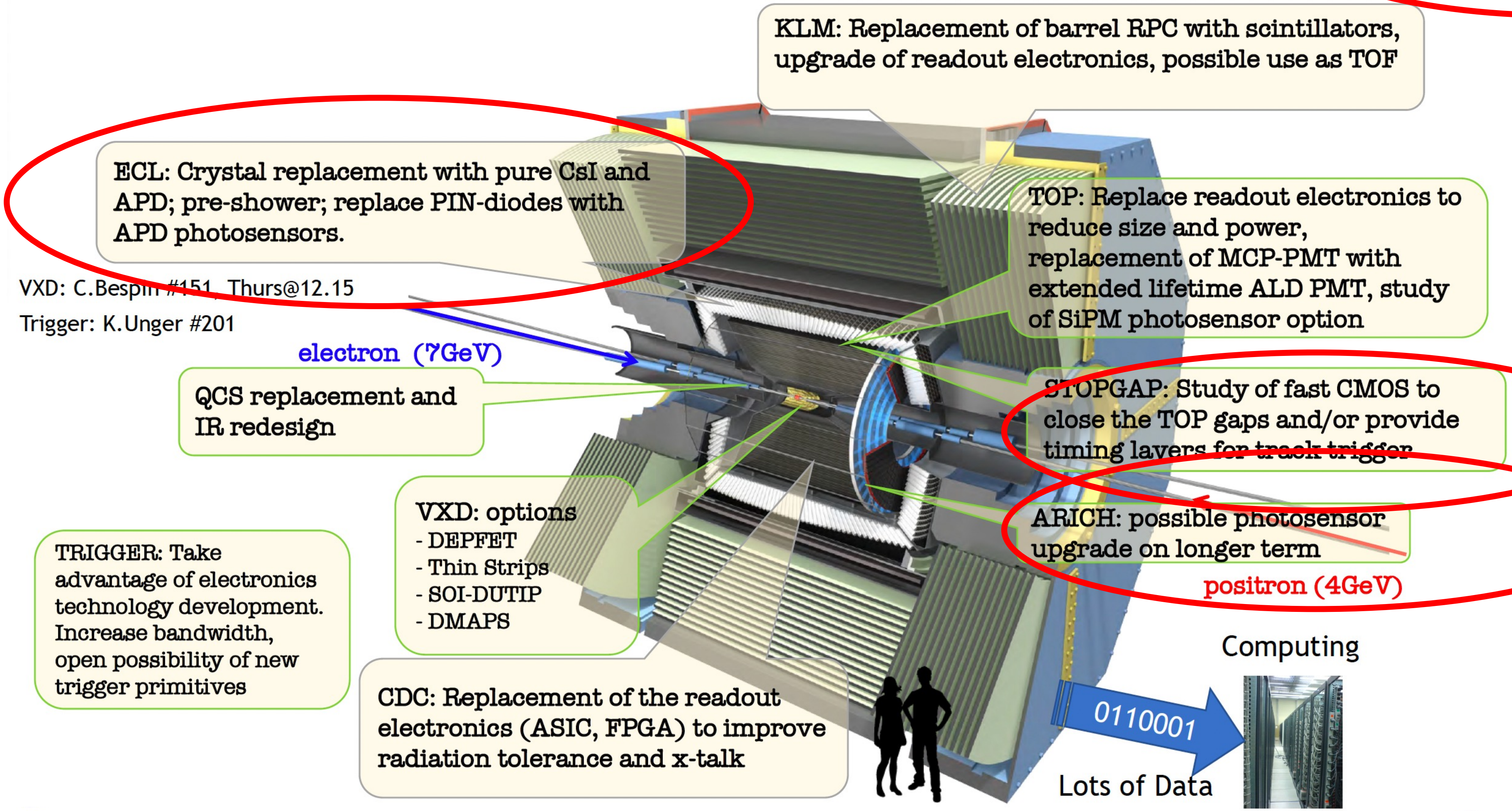


- Detector upgrade
  - Installation of complete pixel detector
    - 2 new complete layers of DEPFET sensors (second layer was 17% complete)
  - Replacement of ~50% of TOP to Life Extended Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) MCP-PMTs
    - Increased lifespan & hit rate limit (3 ⟶5 MHz/cm^2)
  - Improved CDC gas distribution and monitoring system
    - Better gain stability
  - DAQ system upgrade to PCIe40 for all subsystem
    - But PXD (specific data path)

Belle II Upgrade schedule from LS2

Longer term Upgrades.
Behind LS2

VXD: C.Bespin #151, Thurs@12.15
Trigger: K.Unger #201

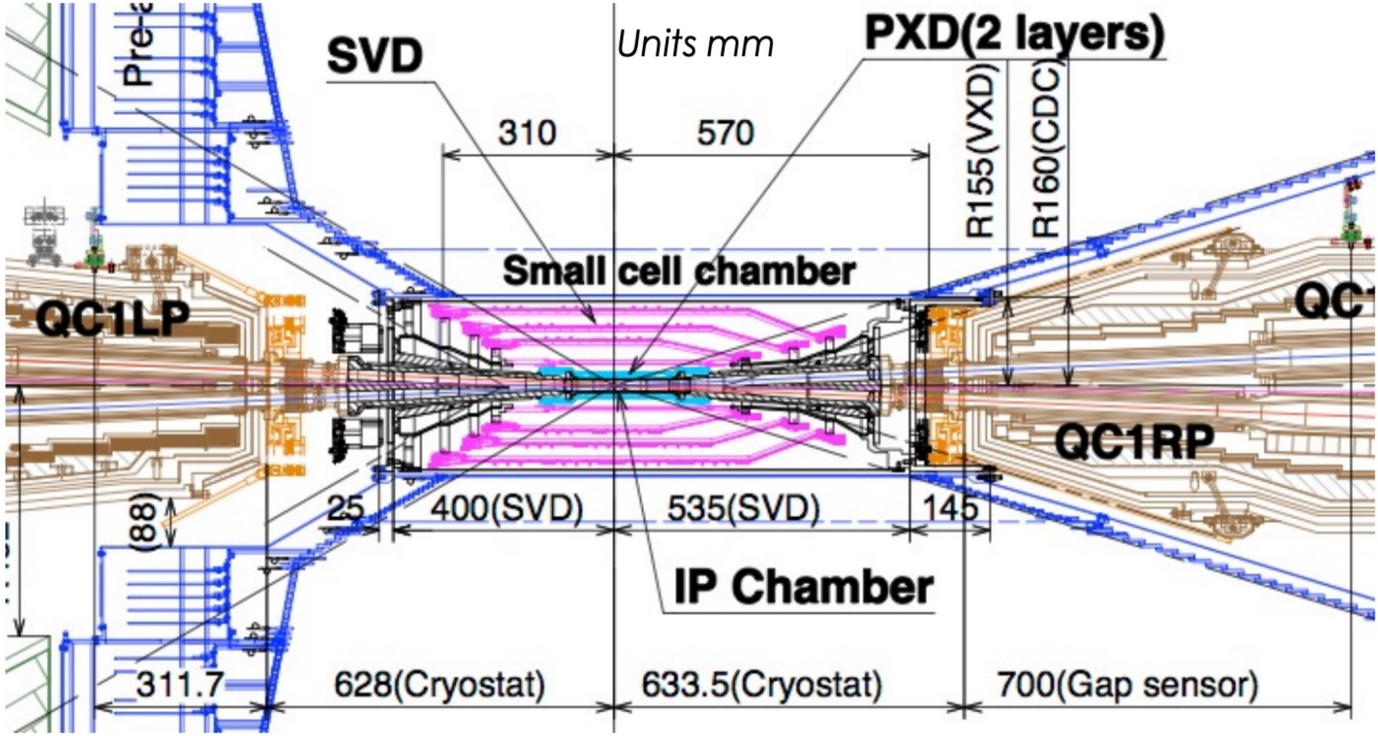


Belle II Upgrade for LS2

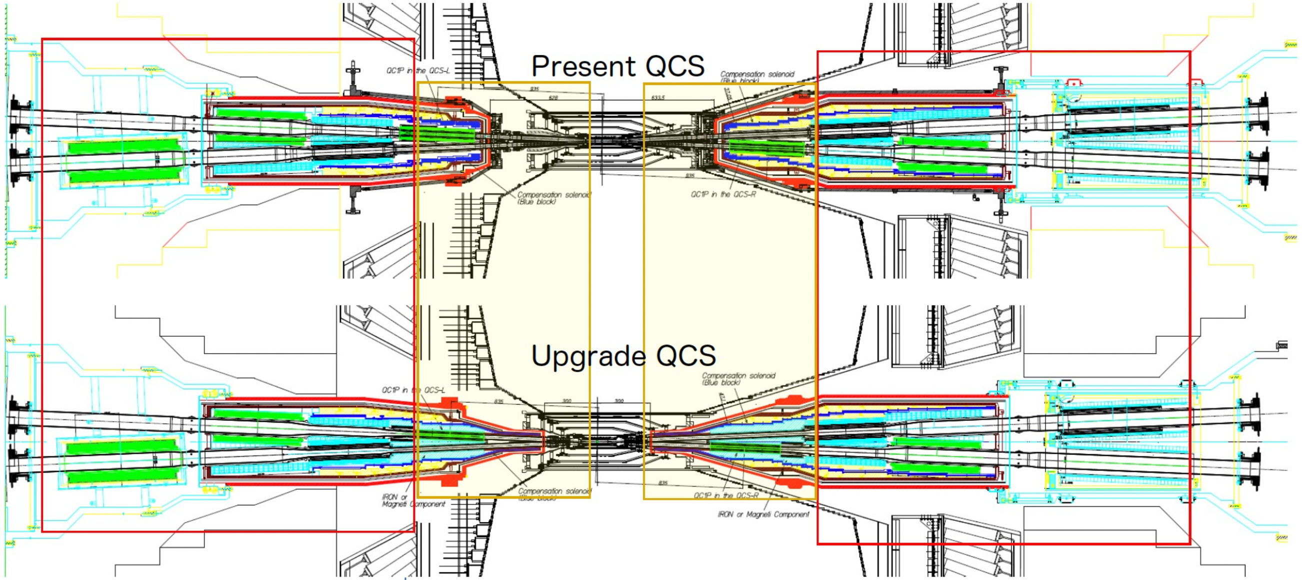
GOAL: higher luminosity while limiting beam
beam effects & preserving beam lifetime

IR has various options:

- Position of final focusing magnets (QC) closer to IP
- New QC magnets
- Additional solenoid for lower emittance while compensating Belle II field
- Need feed-back from 2024 beam operation
- **Belle II envelope in interaction region still under study → schedule for LS2 is indicative**



Interaction Region Upgrade



Motivations:

- Limit beam-beam effects, preserve beam lifetime

Three scenarios are under consideration.

Fits “Option 1” introduced @ Jan.27 IR Upgrade Mini workshop

1. Moderate scale modification around 2027 (more than 1 year shutdown):
   New QC1 with larger physical aperture, installed closer to the IP for larger dynamic aperture, keeping the boundary as is.
   - R&D work on Nb_3Sn quadrupole magnet is necessary.
   - Evaluate the impact of modifications on machine performance by 2025 at the latest.

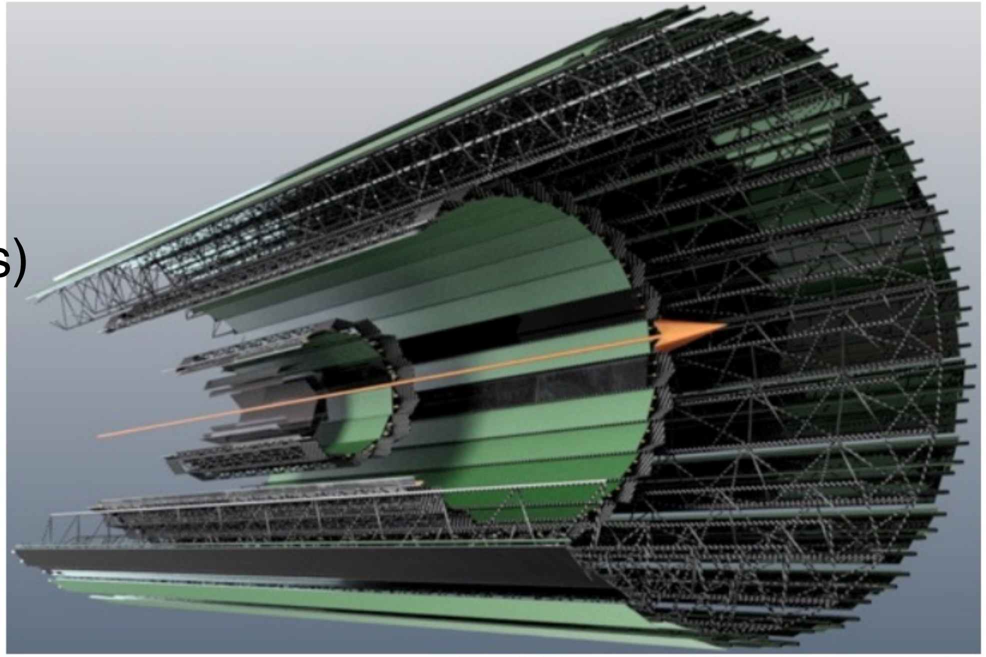
Fits “Option 2” Jan.27 IR Upgrade Mini workshop

2. Larger scale modification, in addition to 1:
   New anti-solenoid configuration, which probably requires detector modifications.
   - Optical evaluation of the anti-solenoid field profile and coil design needed.
   - R&D work on Nb_3Sn thin solenoid is necessary.
   - New cryostats and a cryogenic system for anti-solenoid coils need to be designed and fabricated.
3. Much Larger scale modification sometime later (~203x)
   New ideas to be sought for, by the ITF, for example.

VXD Upgrade requirements → new VTX

Motivations:

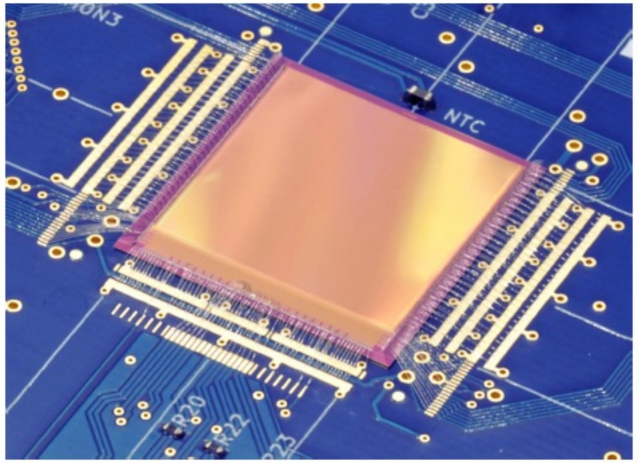
- Cope with larger background rates
- Improve momentum and impact parameter resolution at low p_T
- Simplify vertex system (pixels + strips → pixels)
- Contribution to L1 trigger
- Operation without data reduction



Diam. 28 cm
length 70 cm
=> 1 m^2

Concept:

- 5 layers with high space-time granularity & low material budget
  - Robustness against high radiation environment (innermost layer) - occupancy < $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$
  - Higher vertexing precision
- Lighter services and simpler design
  - adaptable to potential change of interaction region

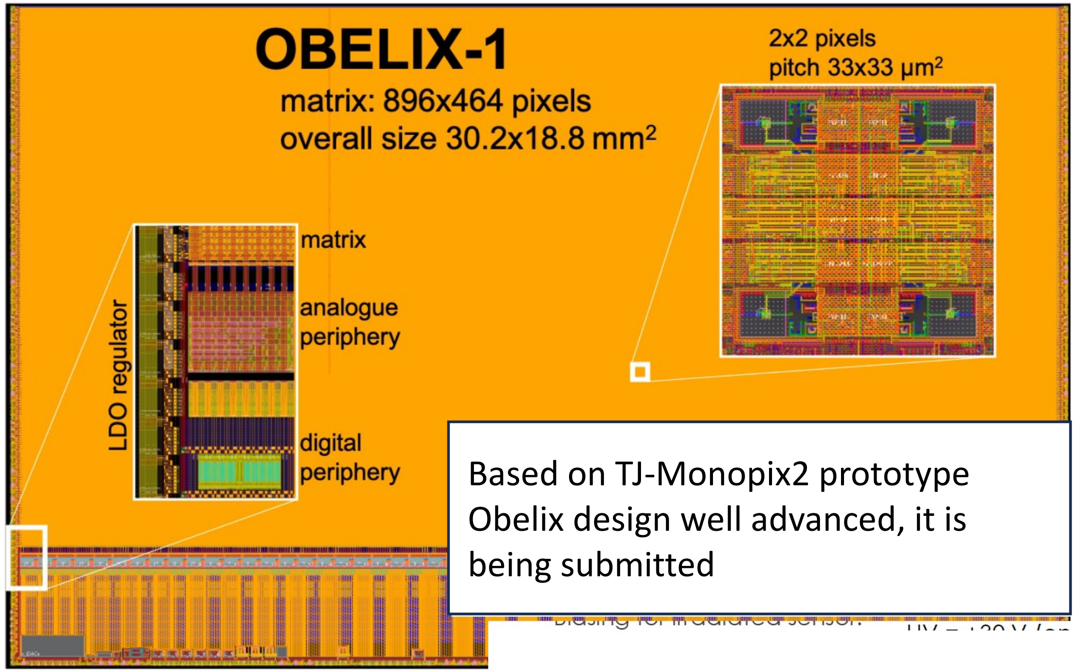


VTX Upgrade Specifications

- Depleted monolithic active CMOS pixels
- Sensitive layer thickness < 30 µm (~2500e from MIPs vs. 200-250e threshold)
- Sensor thickness < 50 µm
- iVTX: innermost 2 layers, self-supported, cooling under study
- oVTX: outer 3 layers, CF structure, single-phase coolant
- Prototype (TJMonopix2, developed for ATLAS) has largely met these specifications, including irradiation tests
- New OBELIX DMAPS sensor, targeting Belle II specific application, now in final design phase

OBELIX-1 specifications & layout

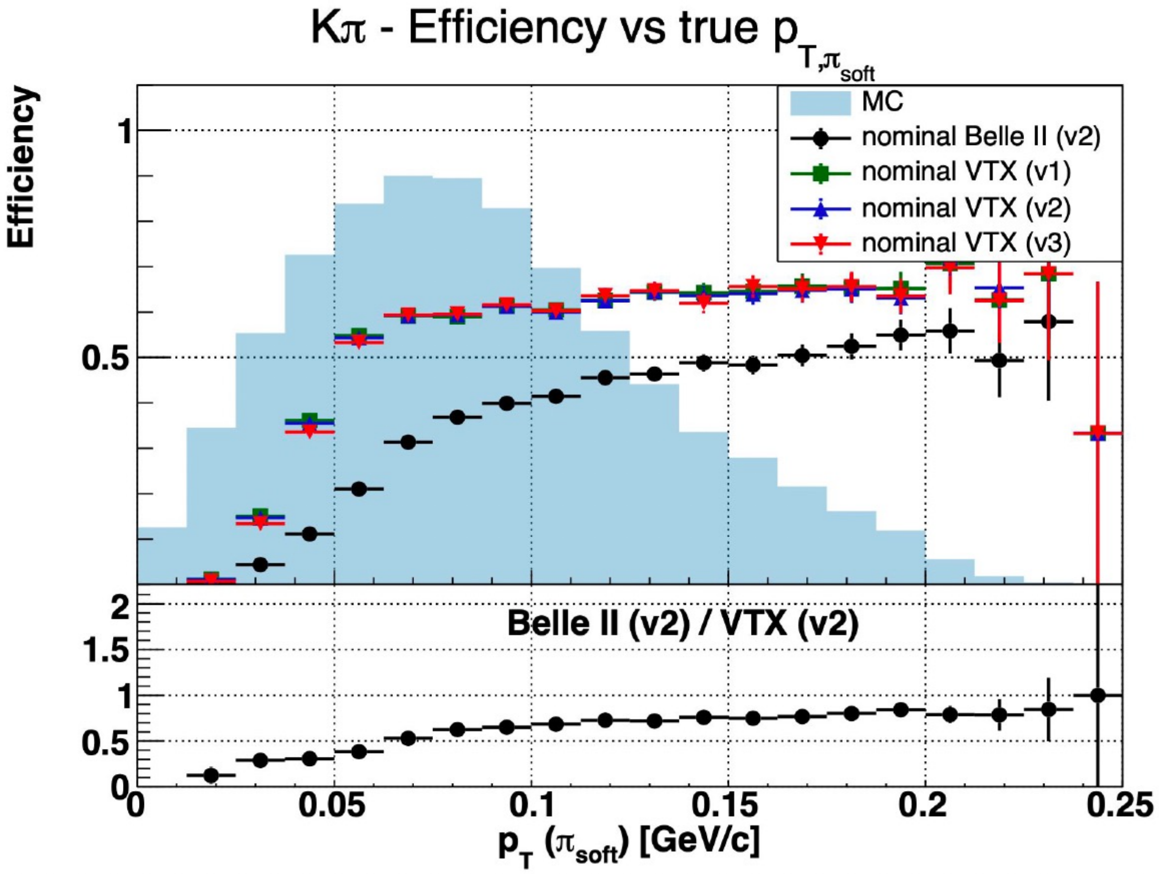
Pitch	33 µm
Signal ToT	7 bits
Integration time	50 To 100 ns
Time stamping	~5 ns for hit rate < 10 MHz/cm^2
Hit rate max for 100% eff.	120 MHz/cm^2
Trigger handling	30 KHz with 10 µs delay
Trigger output	~10 ns resolution with low granularity
Power (with hit rate)	120 to 200 mW/cm^2 (1 to 120 MHz/cm2)
Bandwidth	1 output 320 MHz



Based on TJ-Monopix2 prototype Obelix design well advanced, it is being submitted

VTX Upgrade Physics Impact

- $B^0 \rightarrow D^* l \nu$: "bread-and-butter" physics for Belle II (R(D*), angular analysis, |Vcb|, B-tagging, …)
- Slow pion from D* decay: low-p → low-efficiency
- ~70% improvement in efficiency
- ~35% better B-decay vertex resolution



CDC Upgrade – new FE electronics

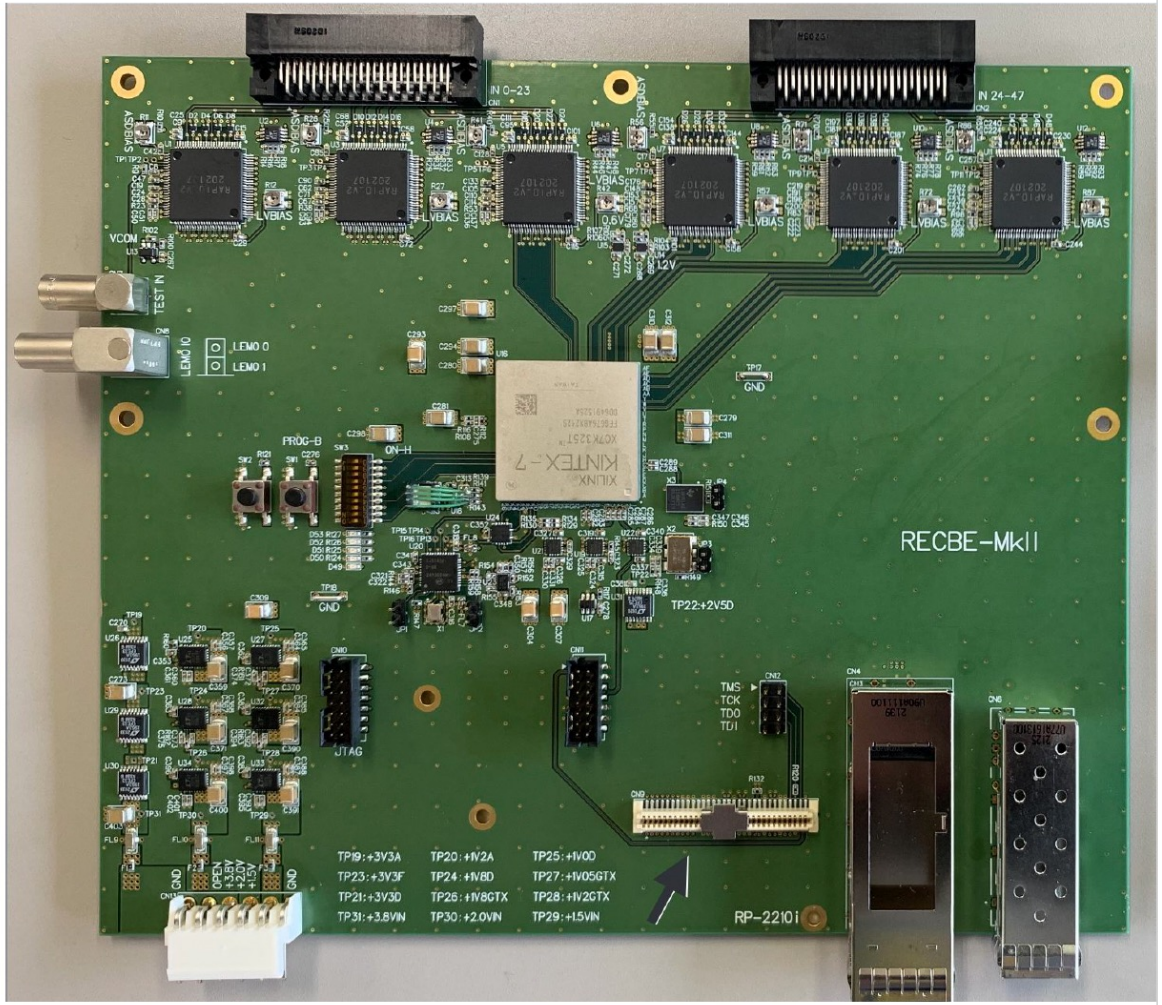
Motivations:

- Towards better tracking performance
- Reduce cross-talk, power consumption, and increase output bandwidth
- Improve radiation tolerance

Concept:

- New: ASICs, FPGA, optical module
  - ASIC chips to measure signal timing and digitize waveform
  - FPGA for online data processing and for the trigger and data acquisition systems
  - Rad-hard fiber transceivers, QSFP for data transfer to the trigger and DAQ

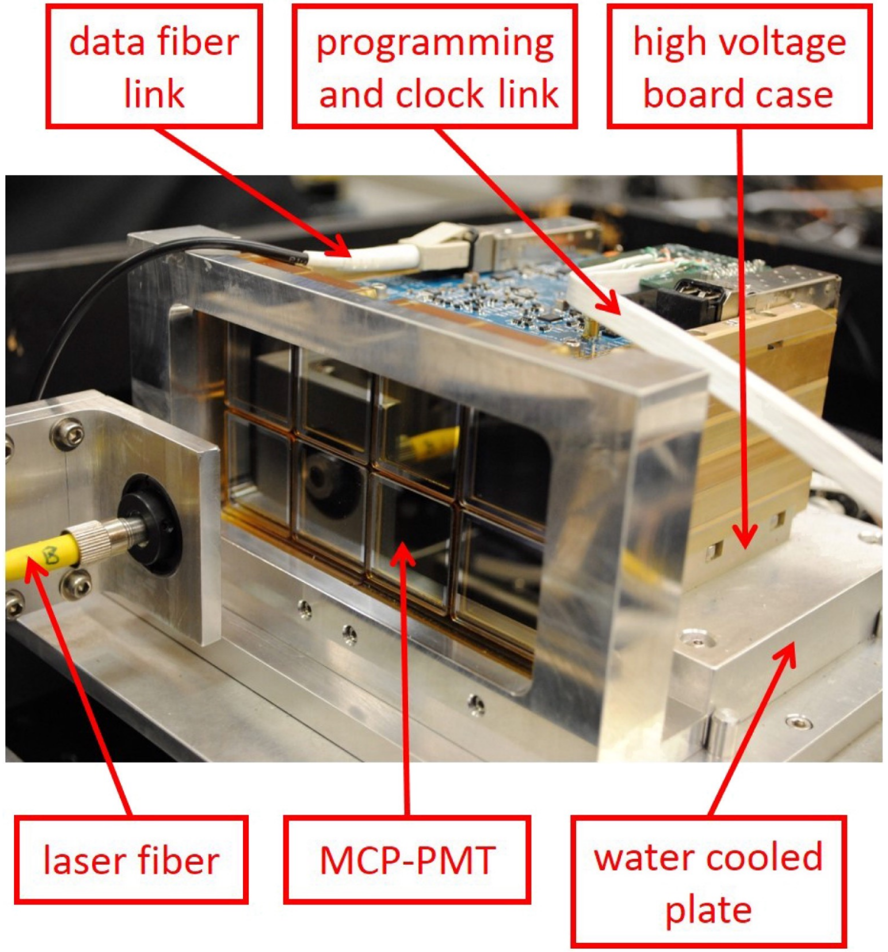
Prototype front-end board upgrade



PID Upgrade: Time of Propagation counter

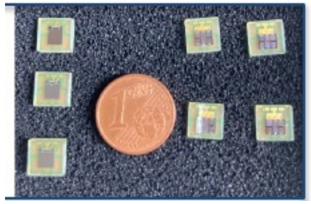
Motivations:

- MCP-PMTs degrading under higher-than-expected backgrounds
- Performance improvements
- Better particle-ID performance
- Feature extraction inside ASIC
- Reduced power consumption



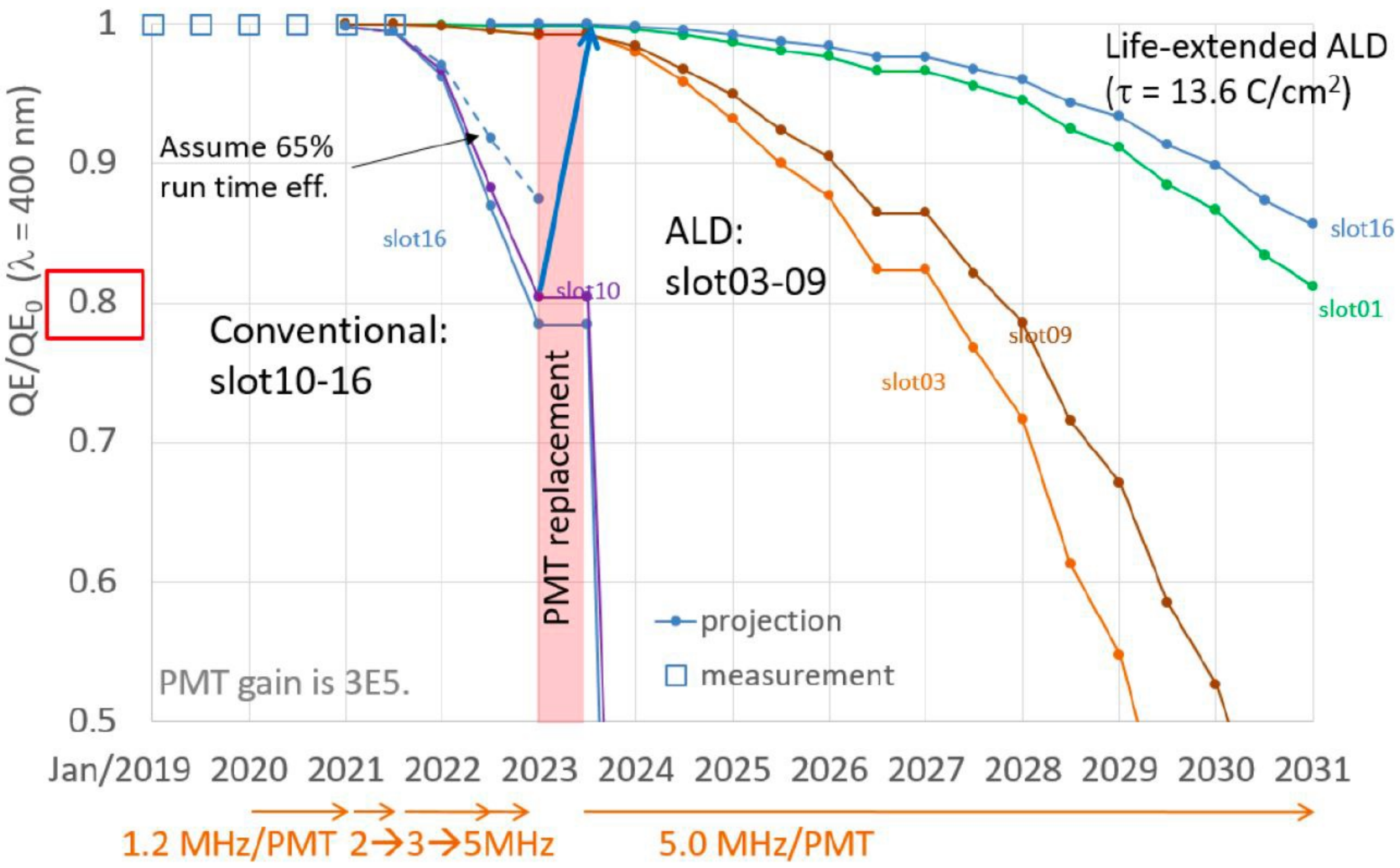
Concept:

- Technology implementation for LS2
  - Complete 50% MCP-PMT's upgrade with Lifetime-extended ALD-PMTs with better radiation tolerance
  - Redesign front-end boards (ASoC) with Gbps to FPGA Lower power budget and more compact design (to accommodate potential SiPM's)

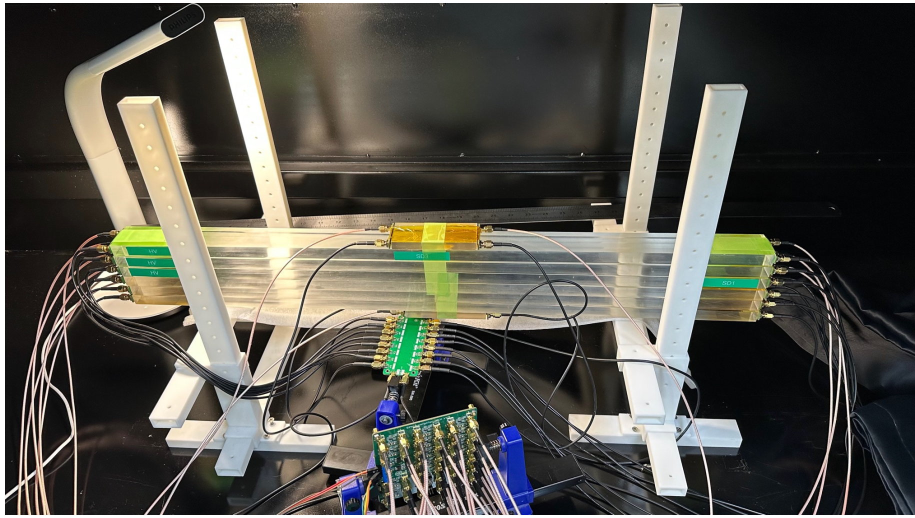


- Beyond LS2: R&D for SiPM photosensors

PID Upgrade: QE degradation



KLM Upgrade: K_L^0 and muon detector

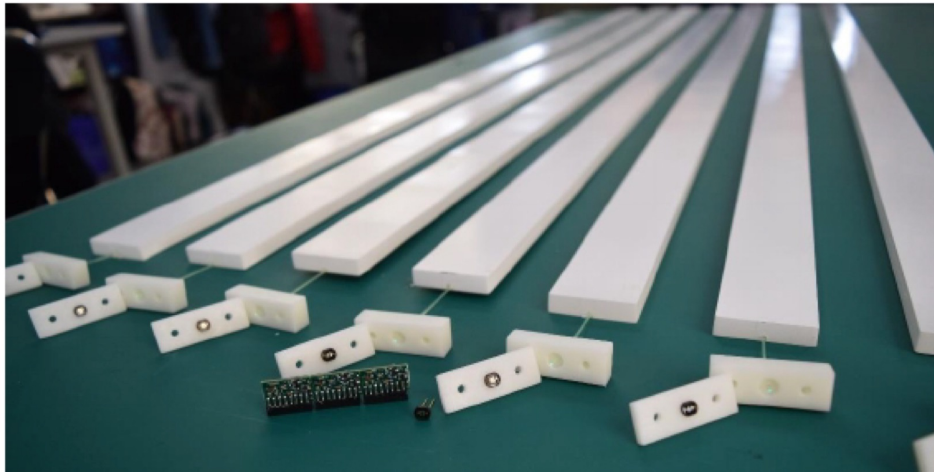


New capability: K_L^0 energy measurement

- Replace remaining RPC's in barrel with scintillators + SiPM's (very complex operation)
- Fast timing (~100 ps) gives K_L^0 E via TOF (13% momentum resolution @1.5 GeV)
- Not settled: physics impact still under study

Readout upgrades

- Re-design electronics layout with feature-extraction ASIC inside panel, only digital I/O (optical)
- Replace many km of twisted-pair ribbon cables with a few fibers

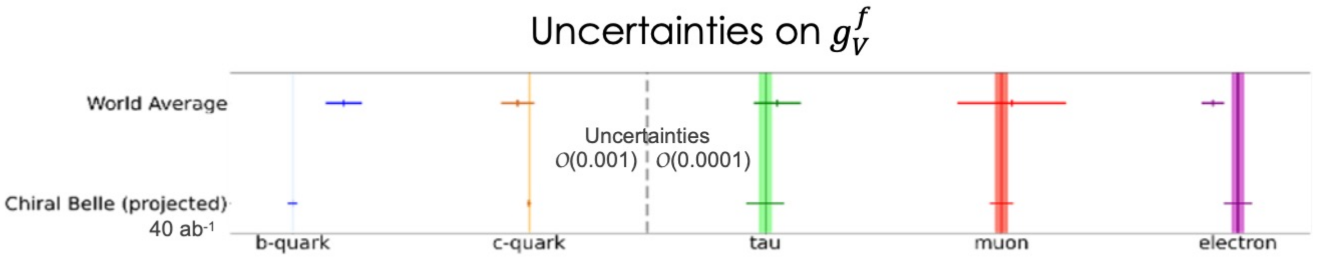


RPC in avalanche mode

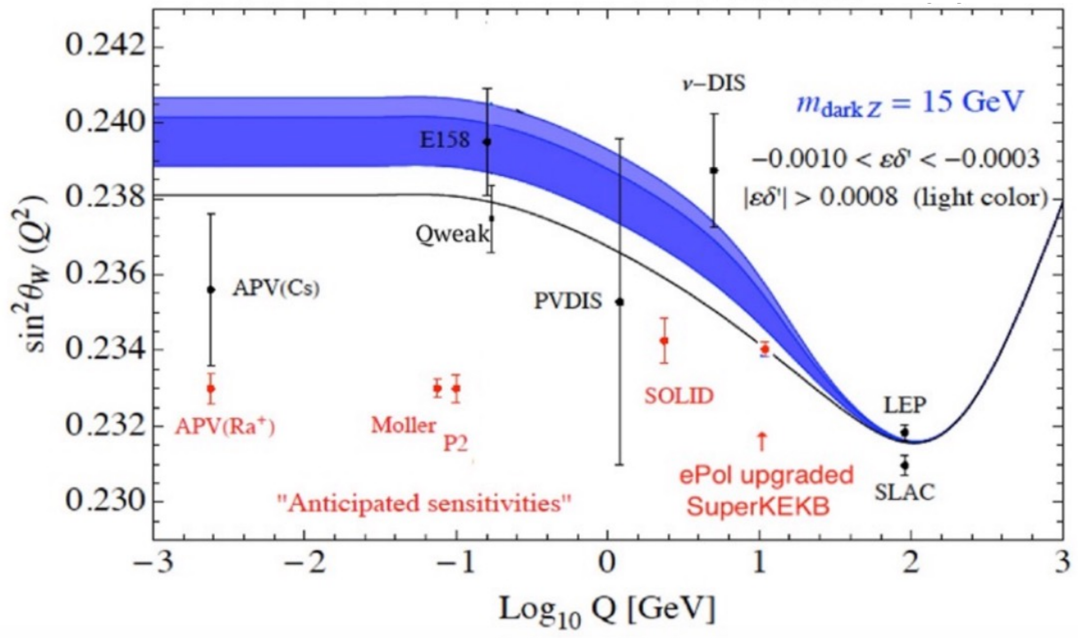
- From streamer to avalanche → less charge → larger rate capability
- Gas composition with electronegative element SF_6 to be studied →
- Overall efficiency only slightly lower
- Amplification of the signal → new FE boards
- Method applied for ATLAS RPC – new SiGe preamp (ϵ = 95% with <Q> $\simeq$ 2 pC)

Chiral Belle II – potential physics reach

- Electroweak vector neutral current
  - Tensions in $A_{FB}^{0,b}$ (LEP) / A_{LR}(SLC)
  - Left-right asymmetries with 5 fermions: b, c, e, μ, τ
- Dark sector
  - Sensitivity to light Z_{dark} through $\sin^2\theta_W$
- Tau physics
  - Unique place for g-2
    - Sensitivity ~O(10^{-5}) with 50 ab^{-1}
  - Additional background suppression in LFV channels
    - Using helicity distributions
    - $\tau \rightarrow \ell\gamma$

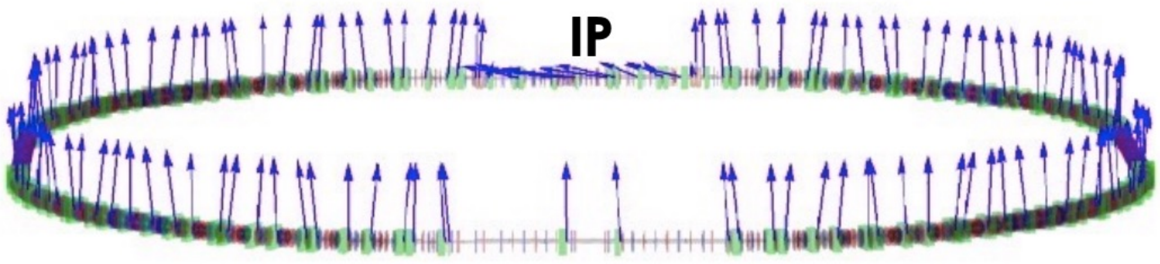


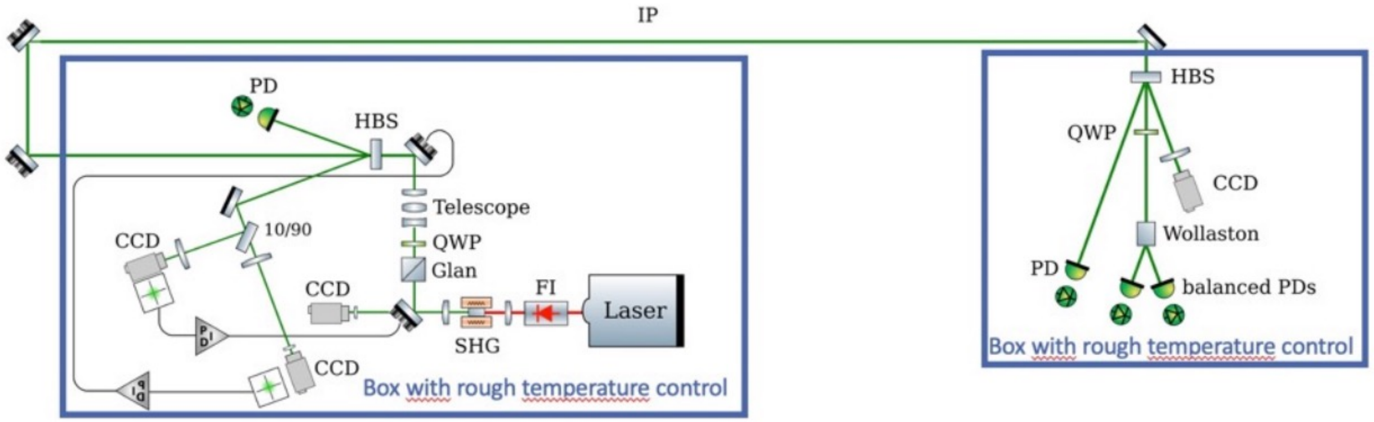
From PRD 92 055005 (2015)



Chiral Belle II – installation during LS2

- Low emittance polarised source
  - Laser on GaAs cathodes under development
  - Need transverse polarization for injection in HER
- Spin rotators
  - Get longitudinal polarization electrons before IP
  - Option1: additional spin-rotator magnets => repositioning of some magnets
  - Option 2: replace two magnets with new combined-magnets dipole + rotator
- Compton polarimeter
  - Follows HERA experience
  - Monitor polarization at 0.5% absolute precision





Summary

- Restarted data taking for Run2 February 2024 after upgrades in LS1
  - PXD2
  - IR work to improve beam stability, background control and higher luminosity
- Rich upgrade program in the LS2 – CDR (Conceptual Design Report) under publication

- New Run2
  - First collision at LER/HER $\boldsymbol{\beta}^*$ = 8 mm on Feb. 20th at 22:13 (JST)
  - Physics run at $\boldsymbol{\beta}^*$ = 1 mm – reached March 7th (goal is $\boldsymbol{\beta}^*$ = 0.6 mm)
  - Collected abuout 50 fb^{-1}; goal is to reach 1.5 fb^{-1} lumi /day
- Looking forward to new physics results before the LS2
  which will prepare the machine and the Belle II detector
  for its absolute best performance → exciting times ahead!

Backup slides

Belle II Upgrade schedule from LS2

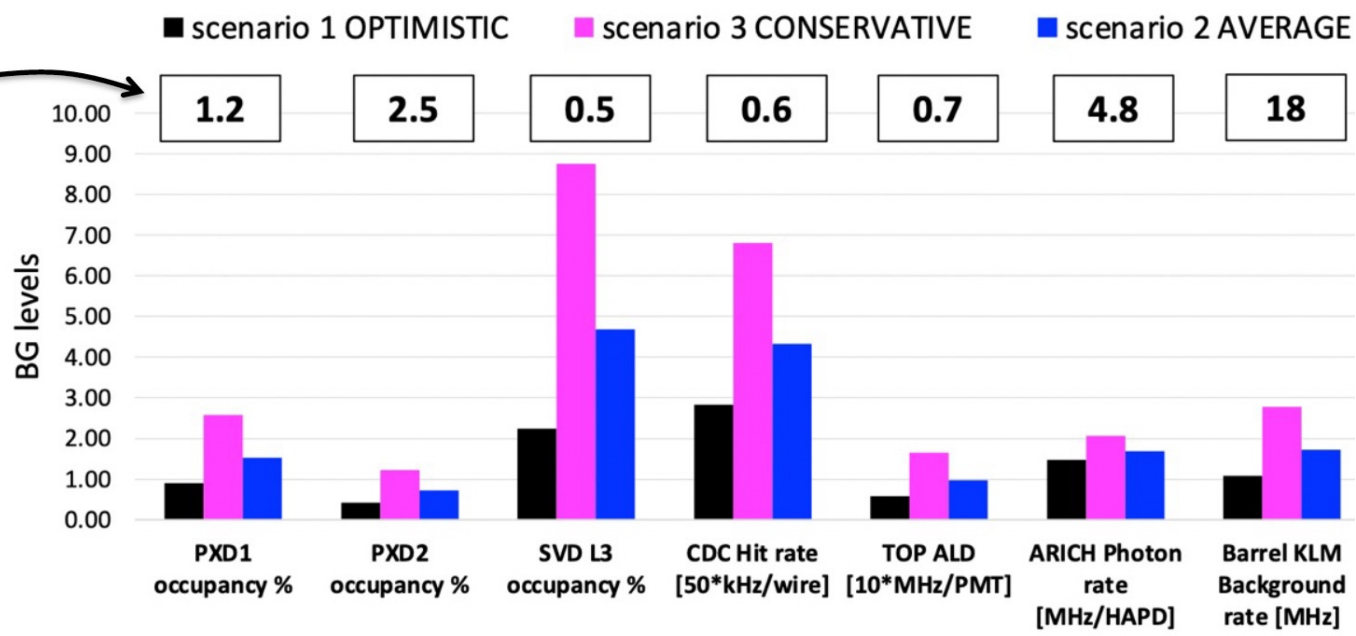
EOI	Upgrade ideas scope and technology	Time scale
DMAPS	Fully pixelated Depleted CMOS tracker, replacing the current VXD. Evolution from ALICE ITS developed for ATLAS ITK.	LS2
SOI-DUTIP	Fully pixelated system replacing the current VXD based on Dual Timer Pixel concept on SOI	LS2
Thin Strips	Thin and 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 + SiPM; pre-shower; add SiPM photodetectors to the actual PiN-diodes	> 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

New Si vertex & tracker

Long term options

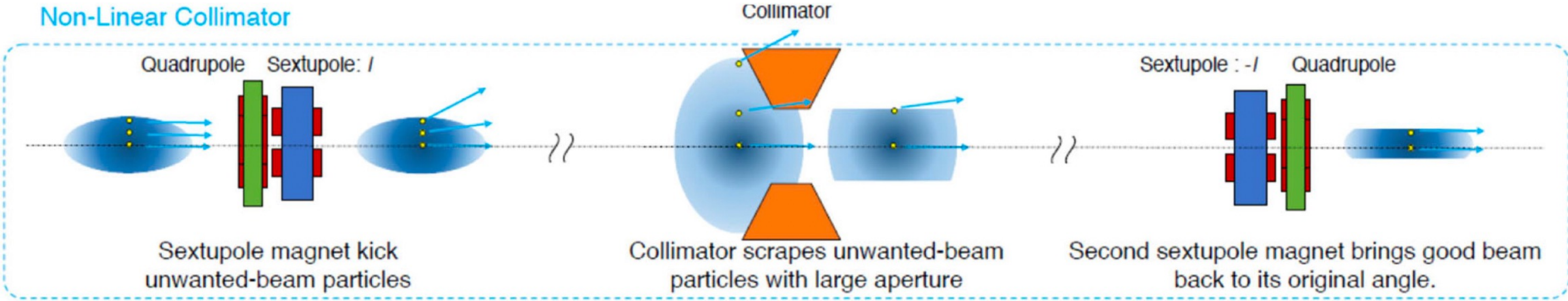
Beam Background scenarii for L = 6 *10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

Safety factor = $\frac{\text{detector limit}}{\text{Background rate}}$
(conservative scenario)



Detector	BG rate limit		Measured BG
Diamonds	1–2 rad/s		< 130 mrad/s
PXD	3 %		0.1 %
SVD L3, L4, L5, L6	4.7 %, 2.4 %, 1.8 %, 1.2 %		< 0.22 %
CDC	200 kHz/wire		27 kHz/wire
ARICH	10 MHz/HAPD		0.5 MHz/HAPD
Barrel KLM L3	50 MHz		4 MHz
	non-luminosity BG		
	before LS1	after LS1	
TOP ALD	3 MHz/PMT	5 MHz/PMT	1.7 MHz/PMT
	+ luminosity BG		

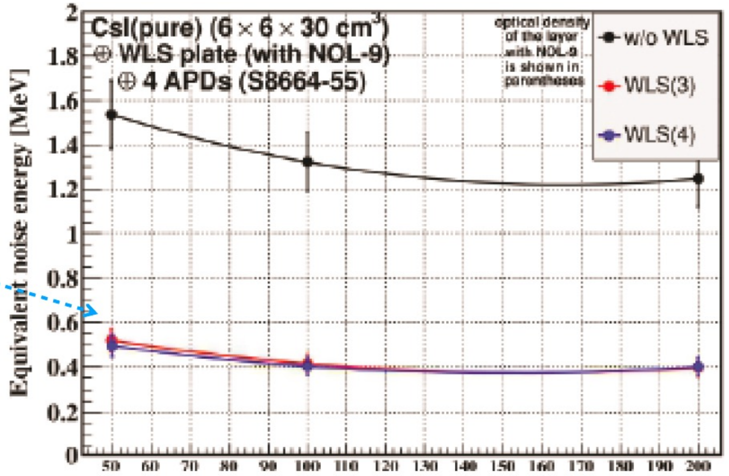
Non Linear Collimators (NLC)

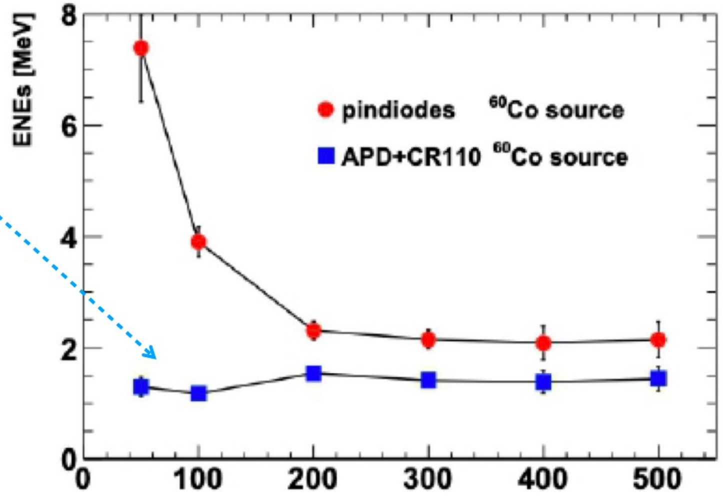


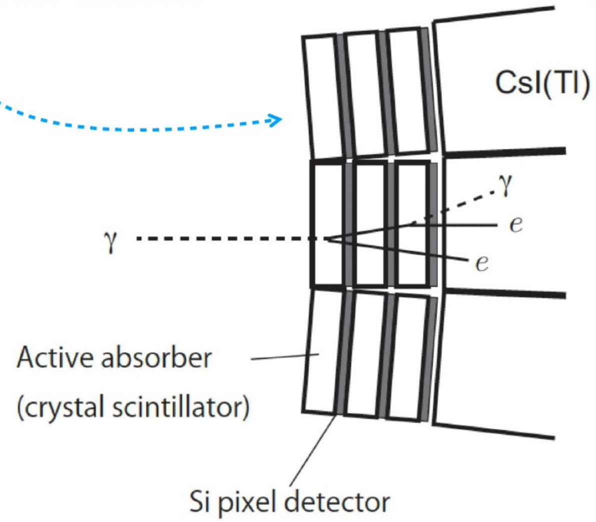
ECL Upgrade

✓ **beyond LS2 …**

- replace CsI(Tl) with pure CsI (or LYSO or $LaBr_3$) for shorter pulses & less pile-up
- add wavelength-shifting plate for better energy resolution
- replace PIN-diode sensors with APDs (or SiPMs) for better energy resolution
- front-end readout re-design
- add pre-shower detector



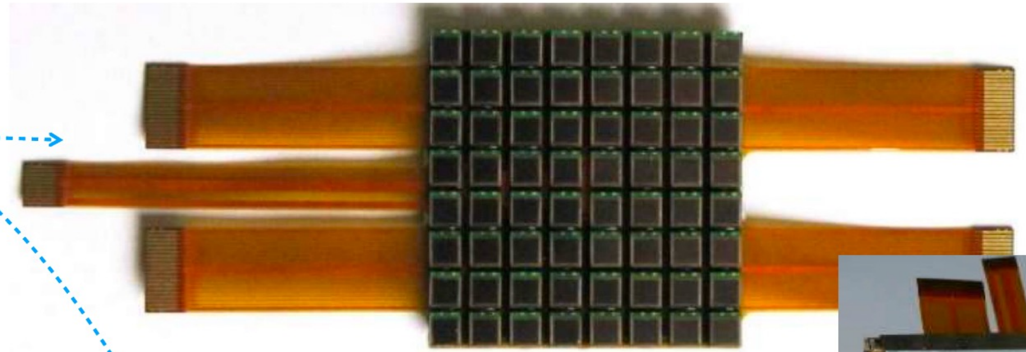


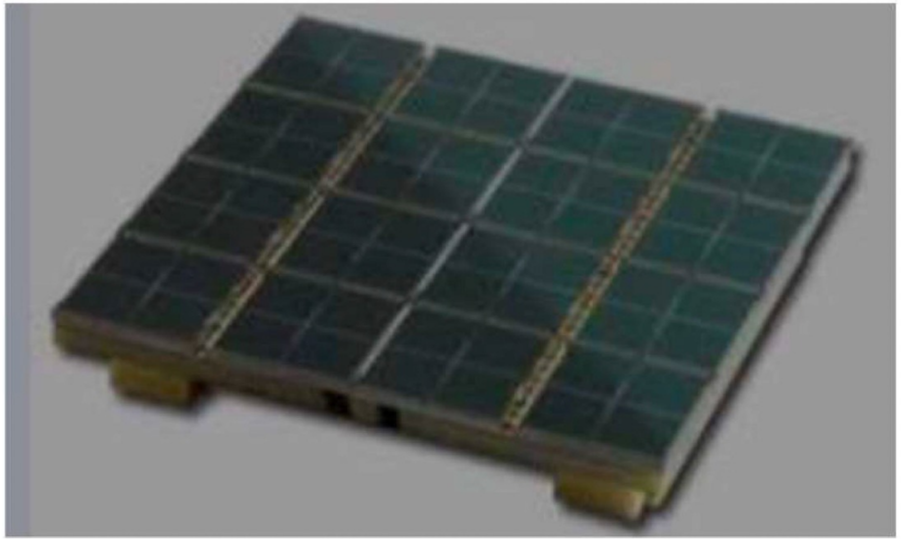


ARICH Upgrade

✓ **beyond LS2 …**

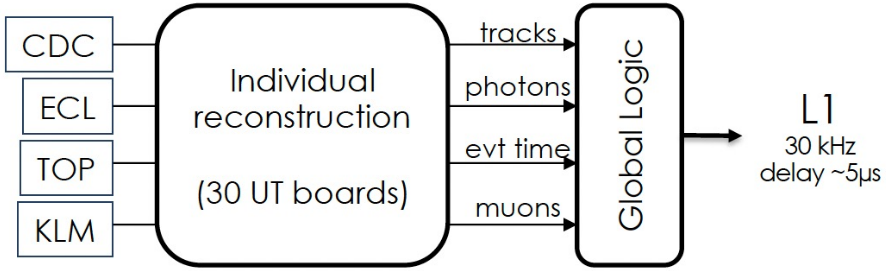
- R&D for SiPM photosensors or MCP-PMTs / LAPPD
- R&D for compatible readout (custom or FASTiC from LHCb)
- R&D for aerogel upgrade





- STOPGAP proposal
  - target **long term**
  - Fill-in gaps between TOP quartz bar
  - CMOS-MAPS with 50 ps timing

Trigger Belle II Upgrade



UT generation	UT3	UT4	UT5
Main FPGA (Xilinx)	Virtex6 XC6VHX380-565	Virtex Ultrascale XCVU080-190	Varsal
Sub FPGA (Xilinx)	−−	Artex7	Artex7, Zynq
# Logic gate	500k	2000k	8000k
Optical transmission rate	8 Gbps	25 Gbps	58 Gbps
RAM	−−	DDR4	DDR4, UltraRAM
# UT boards	30	30	10
Cost per a board (k$)	15	30	50
Time schedule	2014-	2019-2026	2024-2032

- More powerful hardware UT4 and UT5 trigger boards

- Avoid merger boards, more bandwidth
  - Using all CDC TDC and ADC information → Vertex resolution improved x2 and 50% trigger rate reduction

- Keep high-efficiency on hadronic events and improve on low-multiplicity

Component	Feature	Improvement	Time	#UT
CDC cluster finder	transmit TDC and ADC from all wires with the new CDC front end	beamBG rejection	2026	10
CDC 2Dtrack finder	use full wire hit patterns inside clustered hit	increase occupancy limit	2022	4
CDC 3Dtrack finder	add stereo wires to track finding	enlarge θ angle acceptance	2022	4
CDC 3Dtrack fitter (1)	increase the number of wires for neural net training	beamBG rejection	2025	4
CDC 3Dtrack fitter (2)	improve fitting algorithm with quantum annealing method	beamBG rejection	2025	4
Displaced vertex finder	find track outside IP originated from long loved particle	LLP search	2025	1
ECL waveform fitter	improve crystal waveform fitter to get energy and timing	resolution	2026	–
ECL cluster finder	improve clustering algorithm with higher BG condition	beamBG rejection	2026	1
KLM track finder	improve track finder with 2D information of hitting layers	beamBG rejection	2024	–
VXD trigger	add VXD to TRG system with new detector and front end	BG rejection	2032	–
GRL event identification	implement neural net based event identification algorithm	signal efficiency	2025	1
GDL injection veto	improve algorithm to veto beam injection BG	DAQ efficiency	2024	–