Time-dependent CP violation measurements in radiative penguin decays of B mesons at Belle and Belle II

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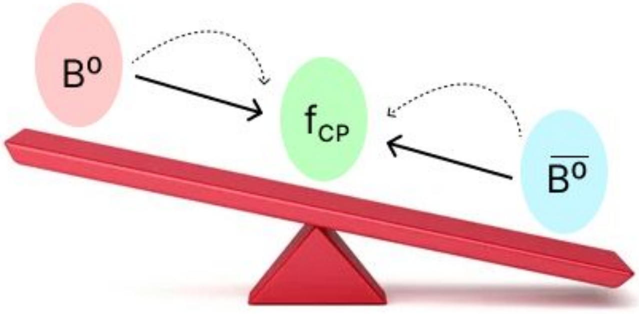
On behalf of Belle II Collaboration

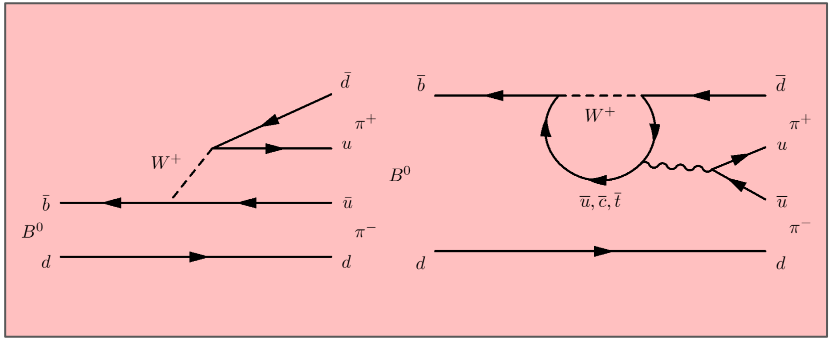
CP violation in B^0 decays



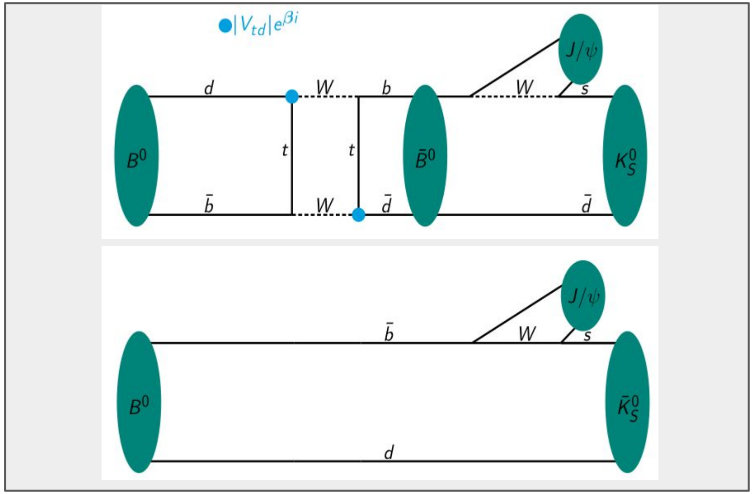
Interference between two paths (amplitudes).

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

The CKM quark mixing matrix



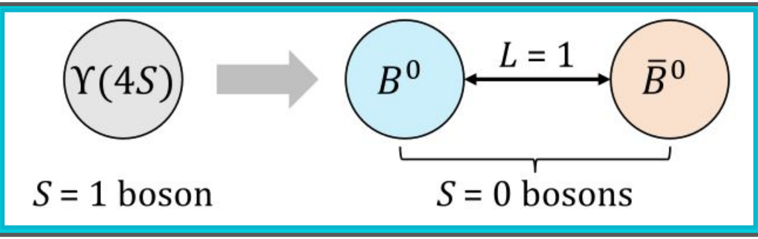
Direct CP Violation (C)



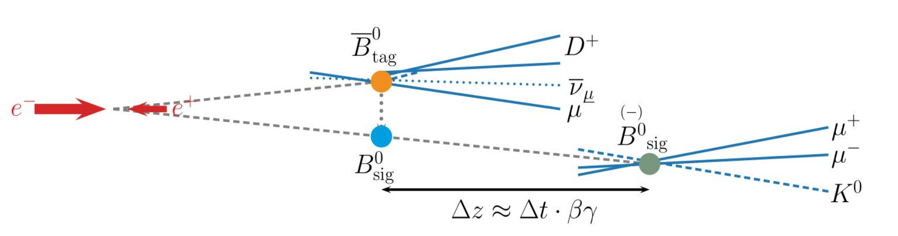
Mixing Induced CP Violation (S)

TDCPV analyses in B factories

Pair produced neutral BBbar mesons are in coherence until one of them decays.



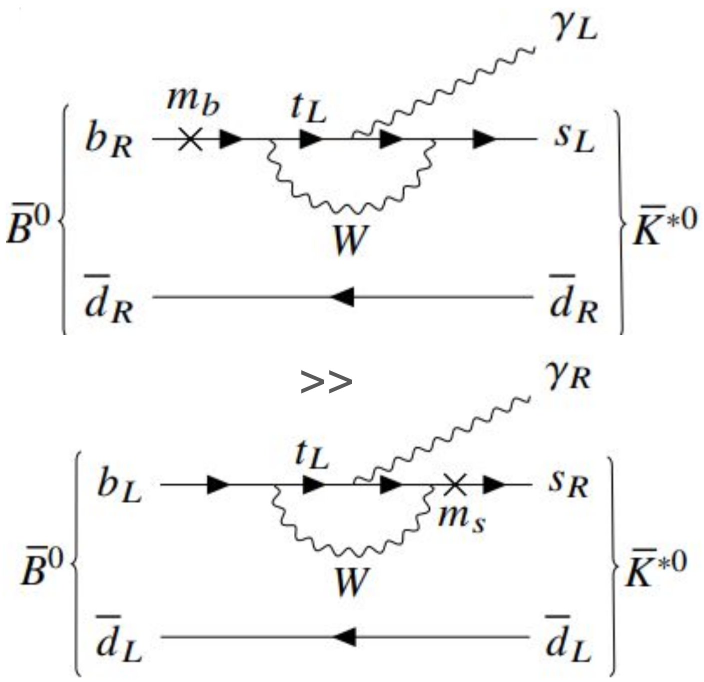
Boosted B mesons in the lab frame: easier tag and signal side vertex resolution.



Decay time distribution encodes CP violation parameters.

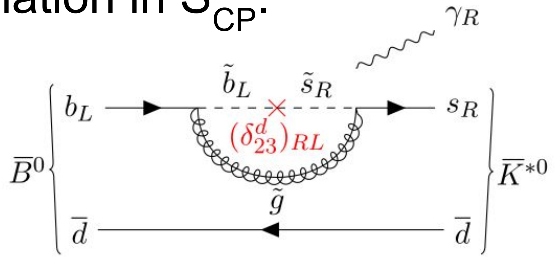
$$\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\Delta t) = \frac{N(B^0 \to f_{CP}) - N(\overline{B}^0 \to f_{CP})}{N(B^0 \to f_{CP}) + N(\overline{B}^0 \to f_{CP})}(\Delta t) = (S_{CP}\sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t) - C_{CP}\cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t))$$

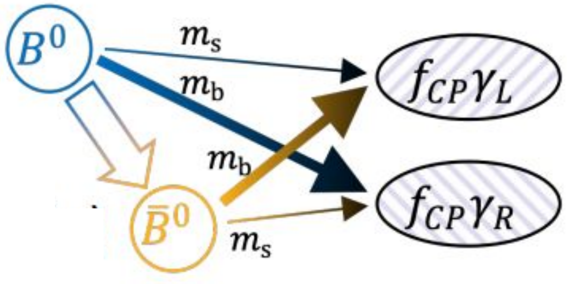
Radiative Penguin Decays



- ➔ Proceeds via one-loop diagrams at the lowest order.
- ➔ Final state not a proper CP eigenstate due to photon polarisation.
- ➔ S_{CP} helicity suppressed as $b_L \rightarrow s_R \gamma_R$ is ms /mb suppressed compared to $b_R \rightarrow s_L$ γ_L
- ➔ NP processes could contribute to a significant deviation in S_{CP}.

NP Eg: MSSM





SuperKEKB and Belle II

SuperKEKB: an asymmetric e^+e^- collider with electron (positron) beam energies at 7 (4) GeVs.

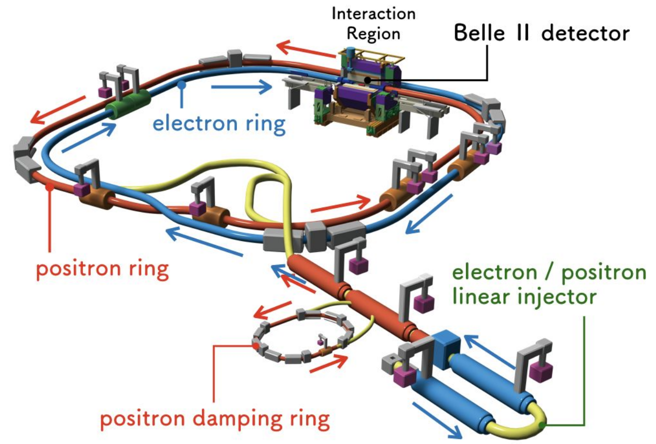
➔ World record for the highest instantaneous luminosity!

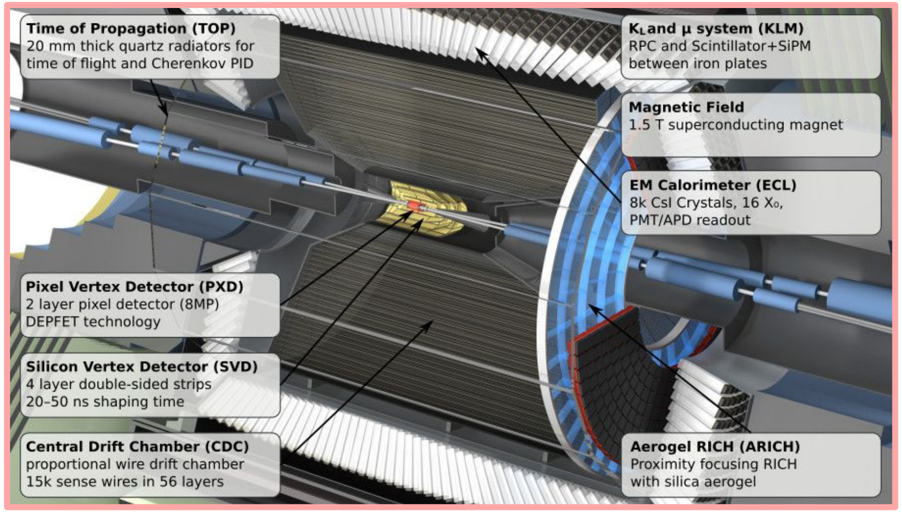
➔ Total $\Upsilon(4s)$ data: 365 fb^{-1}

Belle II: detector built around the interaction point of the two beams.

➔ ~2x impact parameter resolution as compared to Belle

➔ Better reconstruction efficiency of neutrals eg K_s, π^0 etc.





$K_s\pi^0\gamma$: Introduction

- b $\rightarrow s\gamma$ decay, proceeds via one loop FCNC process at the leading order.
- C_{CP} suppressed by $(m_s/m_b)^2$, while S_{CP} suppressed by (m_s/m_b).
- Largest branching fraction ($K^*\gamma$) amongst radiative penguin modes and hence highest potential for NP search.
- Theoretical uncertainty of a few % due to charm loop effect.
  - $S^{SM} = -(2.3 \pm 1.6)\%$

$K_s\pi^0\gamma$: Event Selection

K_s selection:

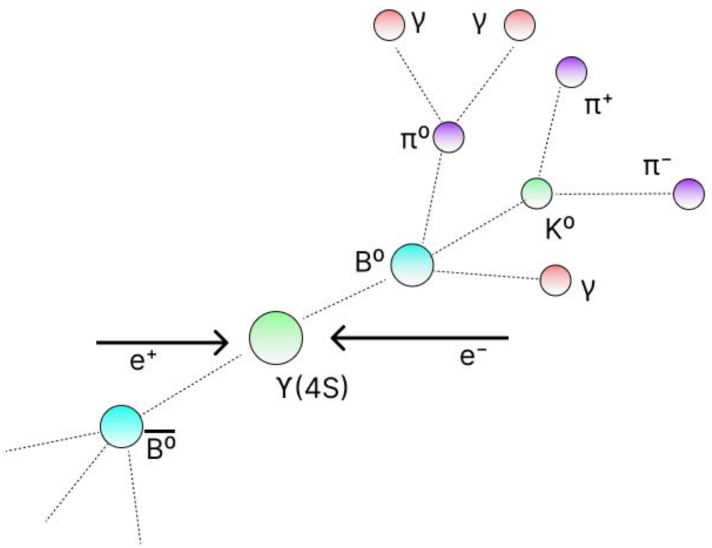
- Use two charged tracks with pion mass hypothesis to reconstruct a Ks.
- Use BDT classifiers for removal of fake candidates.

π^0 selection:

- Use two photon clusters from ECL to form the pi0 candidate.
- Use BDT classifier for removal of fake candidates.

Prompt γ selection:

- Use the highest energy photon cluster from ECL.
- Use BDT based classifier for removal of pi0/n daughters.

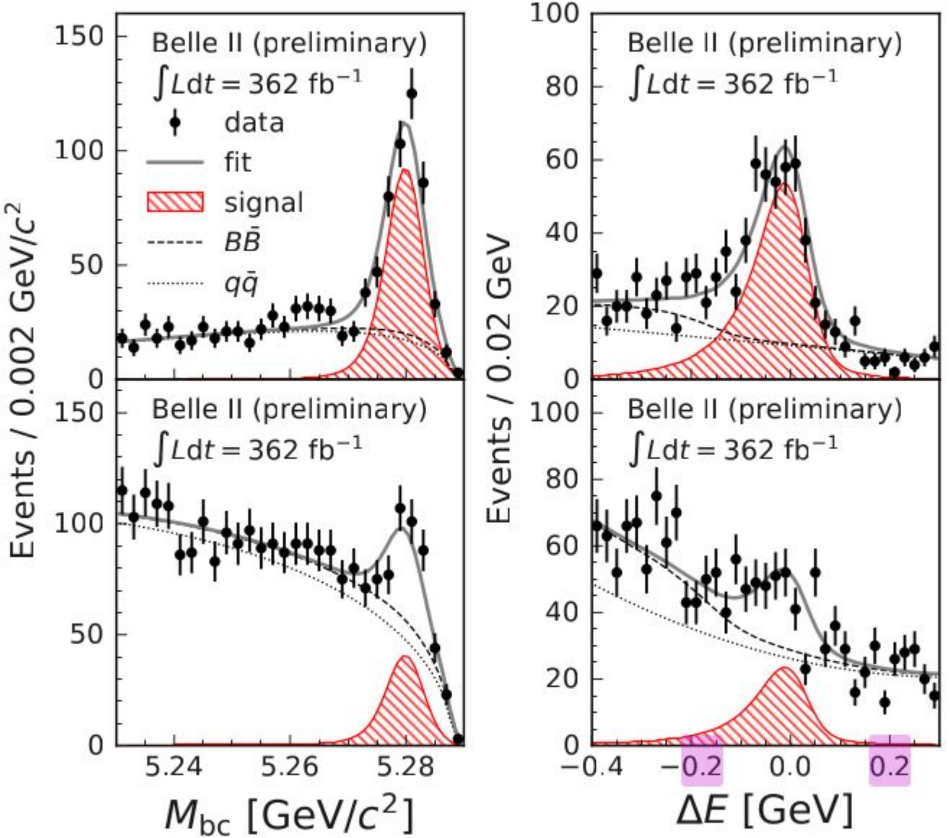


Event selection:

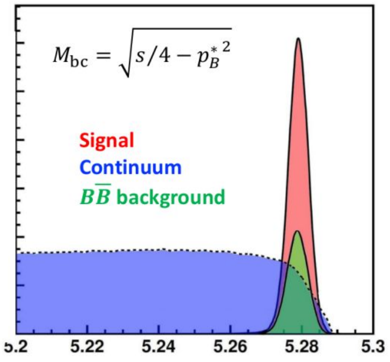
- BDT classifier to suppress continuum background.
- Divide events into two regions:
  - MR1 (K*gamma) $M_{Ks\pi 0} \in [0.8,1]$ GeV/c^2
  - MR2 ($Ks\pi 0\gamma$) $M_{Ks\pi 0} \in [0.6,0.8], [1,1.8]$GeV/$c^2$

$K_s\pi^0\gamma$: Signal Extraction

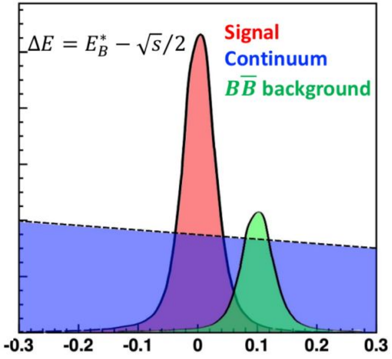
- 2-D fit to M_{bc} - ΔE
- 3 components:
  - signal,
  - qqbar background,
  - BBbar background



Sample	Signal yield	$B\bar{B}$ bkg yield	S/N
$B^0 \to K_S^0\pi^0\gamma$ in MR1	385 ± 24	20 ± 8	2.36
$B^0 \to K_S^0\pi^0\gamma$ in non-MR1	171 ± 23	69 ± 19	0.34



Beam-constrained mass [GeV/c²]



Energy difference [GeV]

Detour: Flavor Tagging at Belle II

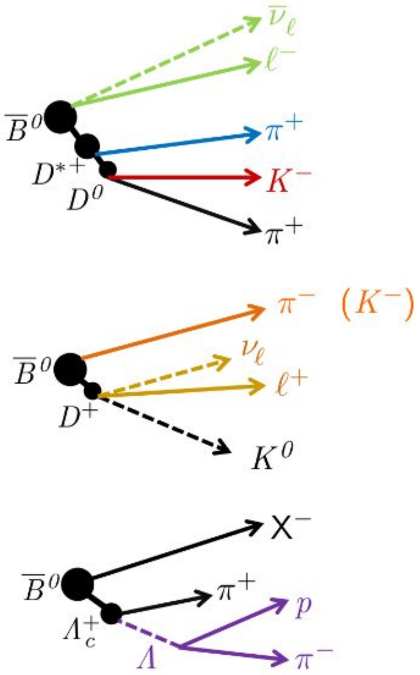
➔ Determine the flavor of tag side B (the other B) at the time of decay.

➔ Accomplished using multivariate methods:

- ◆ Different categories for different signatures of flavor-specific decays.
- ◆ Returns the tag flavor q and the dilution factor r.

➔ Most efficient B flavor-tagger: 33% tagging efficiency (to be superseded by a newly developed GNN based flavor tagger)

Categories	Targets
Electron	e^-
Intermediate Electron	e^+
Muon	μ^-
Intermediate Muon	μ^+
KinLepton	e^-
Intermediate KinLepton	ℓ^+
Kaon	K^-
KaonPion	K^-, π^+
SlowPion	π^+
FastHadron	π^-, K^-
MaximumP	ℓ^-, π^-
FSC	ℓ^-, π^+
Lambda	Λ
Total= 13	



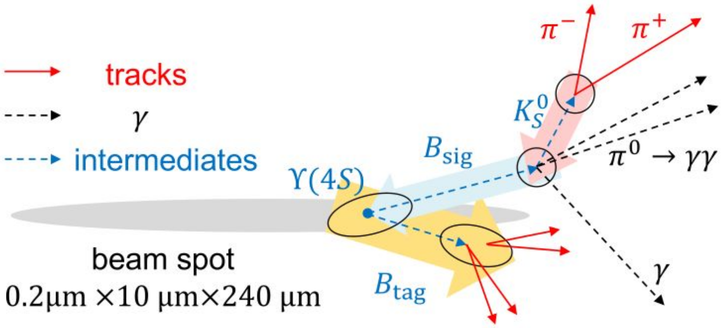
Detour: Vertexing at Belle II

Signal B:

- Uses TreeFitter algorithm to simultaneously fit an entire decay chain.
- Vertexed by using only track information from Ks pions.
- Nano-beam scheme helps in precise determination of beam spot used to further constrain thee vertex.
- Events with poor vertex quality reserved for time-integrated fit.

Tag B:

- Uses KFit algorithm to fit the vertex using tracks in thee rest of the event.



$K_s\pi^0\gamma$: CPV parameter extraction

- Fit Δt distribution in seven bins of r values.

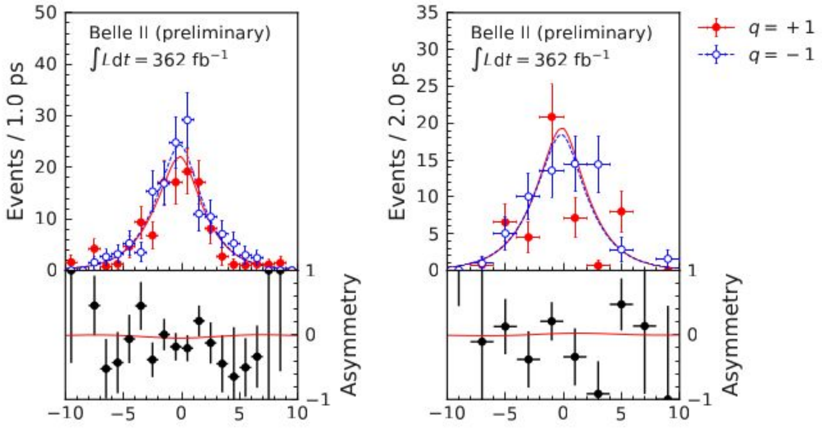
Param	Belle II	HFalv
S	$0.00^{+0.27}_{-0.26} \pm 0.03$	−0.16 ± 0.22
C	0.10 ± 0.13 ± 0.03	−0.04 ± 0.14

CPV in $K^*\gamma$

Param	Belle II	HFalv (*incl $K^*\gamma$)
S	$0.04^{+0.45}_{-0.44} \pm 0.10$	−0.15 ± 0.20
C	0.10 ± 0.13 ± 0.03	−0.07 ± 0.12

CPV in $K_s\pi^0\gamma$

MR1 MR2



$$\mathcal{P}(\Delta t, q) = \frac{e^{-|\Delta t|/\tau_{B^0}}}{4\tau_{B^0}}\{1 + q \cdot [S \cdot \sin(\Delta m \Delta t) - C \cdot \cos(\Delta m \Delta t)]\}$$

Most precise result till date!

More potential modes at Belle II

$K_S \eta \gamma$	BaBar N(BB)=465M	$-0.18\ ^{+0.49}_{-0.46} \pm 0.12$	$-0.32\ ^{+0.40}_{-0.39} \pm 0.07$
	Belle N(BB)=772M	$-1.32 \pm 0.77 \pm 0.36$	$0.48 \pm 0.41 \pm 0.07$
	Average	-0.49 ± 0.42	0.06 ± 0.29
$K_S \rho^0 \gamma$ (*)	BaBar N(BB)=471M	$-0.18 \pm 0.32\ ^{+0.06}_{-0.05}$	$-0.39 \pm 0.20\ ^{+0.03}_{-0.02}$
	Belle N(BB)=657M	$0.11 \pm 0.33\ ^{+0.05}_{-0.09}$	$-0.05 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.06$
	Average(*)	-0.06 ± 0.23	-0.22 ± 0.14
$K_S \varphi \gamma$	Belle N(BB)=772M	$0.74\ ^{+0.72}_{-1.05}\ ^{+0.10}_{-0.24}$	$-0.35 \pm 0.58\ ^{+0.10}_{-0.23}$

Conclusion and Outlook

- ★ Time-dependent study of radiative penguin modes provide a rich ground for search for New Physics.
- ★ Belle II is the most promising experiment for study of these modes due to a clean environment and good neutrals reconstruction.
- ★ We present the most precise results to date for time-dependent study of $K_s\pi^0\gamma$ decays of B mesons, by Belle II.
- ★ The results agree with SM within uncertainty.

Thank You

Backup

$K_s\pi^0\gamma$: Resolution Function Modelling

- Need to model the detector and other effects on decay time difference to get the true deltat distribution.

1. Kinematic approximation: corrects the bias from small B^0 momentum in the CM frame.
2. Sig B decay vertex resolution: accounts for the smearing of the decay vertex position by the finite detector resolution,
3. Tag B decay vertex resolution: consists of the detector resolution and the bias from non-primary decay vertices.