



Rare B Decays at Belle II

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On Behalf of the Belle II Collaboration

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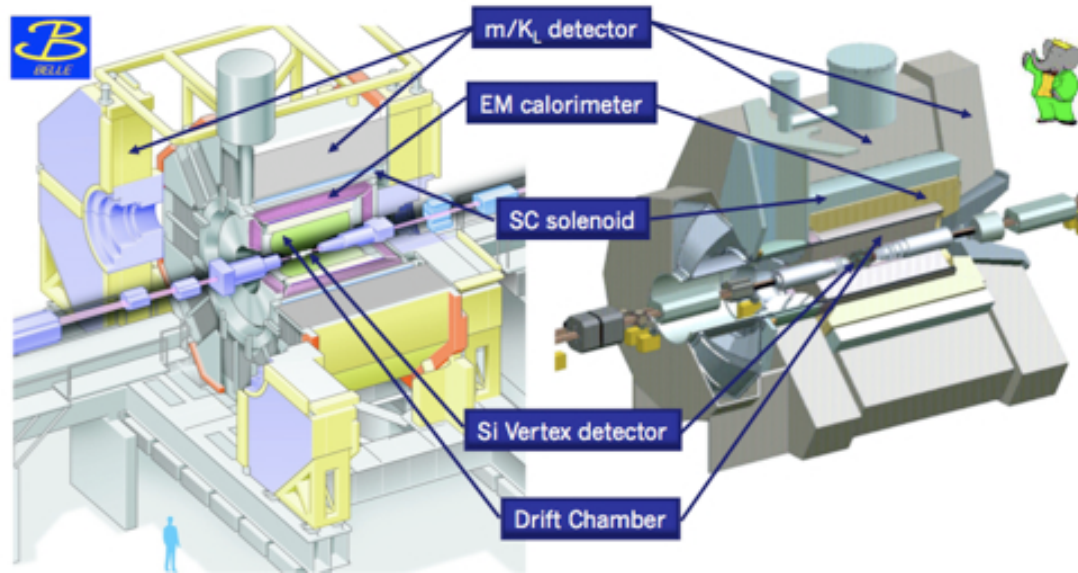


Outline

- Motivation for the $e^+ e^- B$ factory
- The **SuperKEKB** collider
- The **Belle II** detector
- The **Prospects of rare B decays at Belle II**

The 1st-generation B factories

“ B factory”: High-luminosity, asymmetric-energy e^+e^- collider operating at $\sqrt{s} = 10.59$ GeV to produce $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$



<https://www2.kek.jp/proffice/archives/feature/2010/BelleBaBarBook.html>

Belle in Japan
1999-2010
 $\sim 1000 fb^{-1} = 1 ab^{-1}$

BaBar in the US
1999-2008
 $\sim 500 fb^{-1} = 0.5 ab^{-1}$

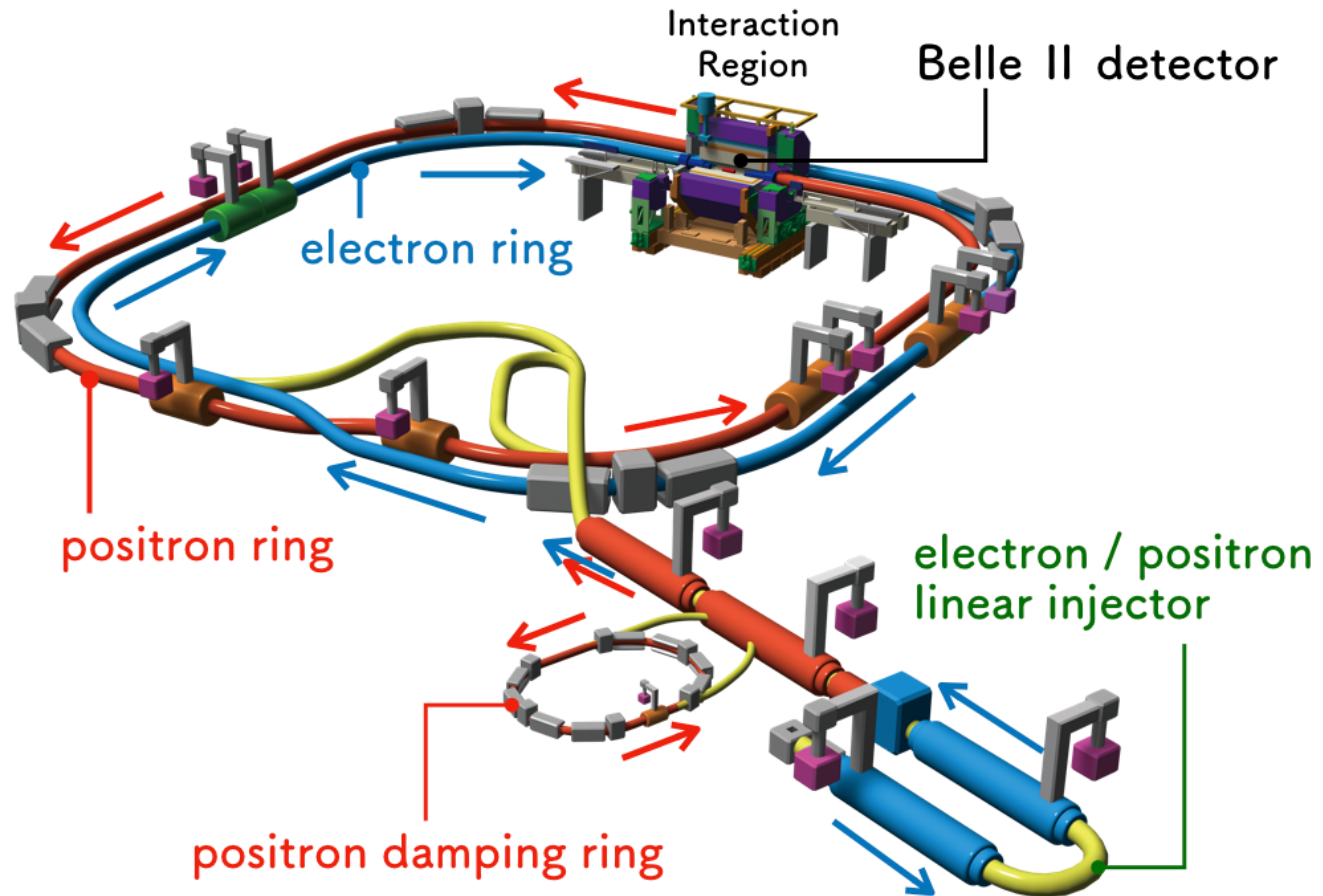
Initial goal: test the CP-violation mechanism of the SM

The 2nd-generation *B* factories: Belle II and LHCb

Property	LHCb	Belle II
$\sigma_{\bar{b}b} (nb)$	~150,000	~ 1
$\int Ldt (fb^{-1})$ by 2027	~ 25	~50,000
Background level	High	Low
Typical efficiency	Low	High
π^0, K_S efficiency	Low	High
Initial state	Not well known	Well known
Decay-time resolution	Excellent	Good
Collision spot size	Large	Tiny
Heavy bottom hadrons	B_S, B_C, b -baryons	Partly B_S
τ physics capability	Limited	Excellent
B-flavor tagging efficiency	3.5-6%	36%

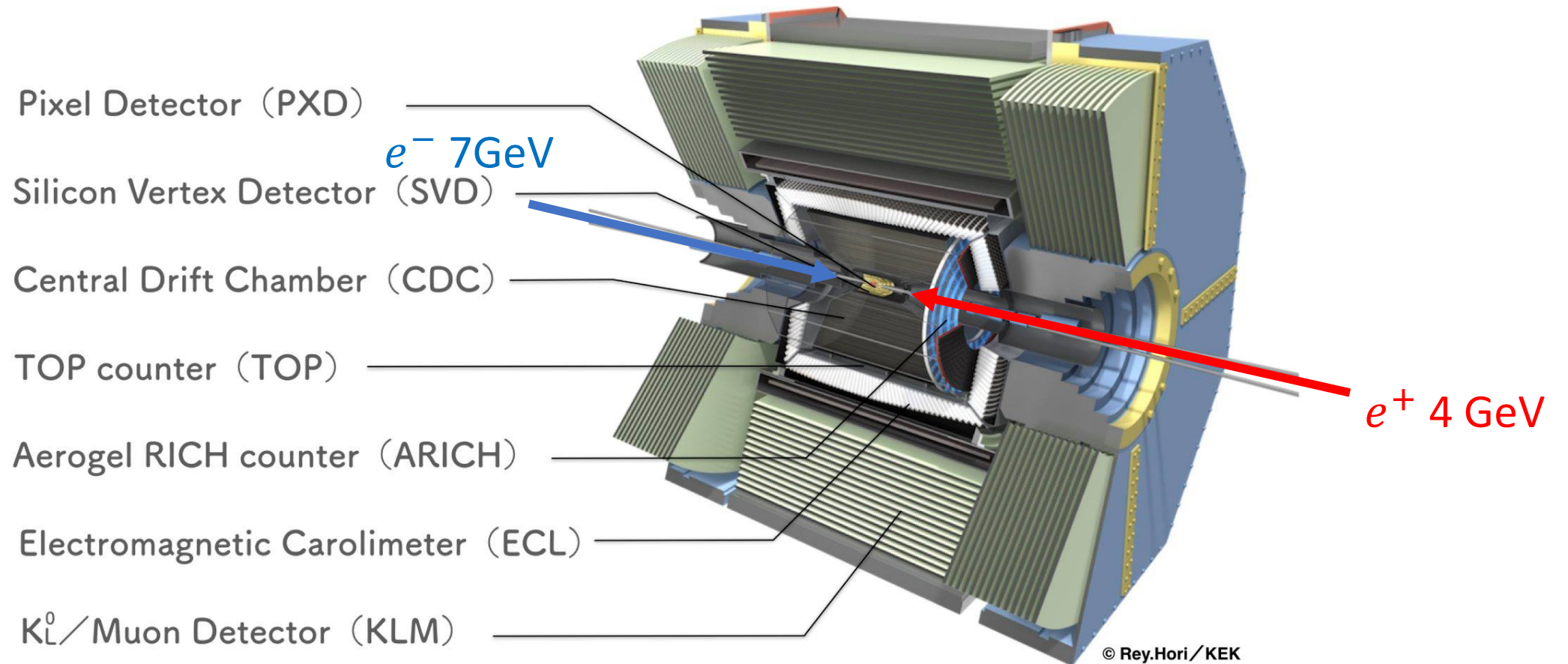
Reference: Abi Soffer, Intensity Frontier in Particle Physics, October 2019, Taipei

SuperKEKB collider



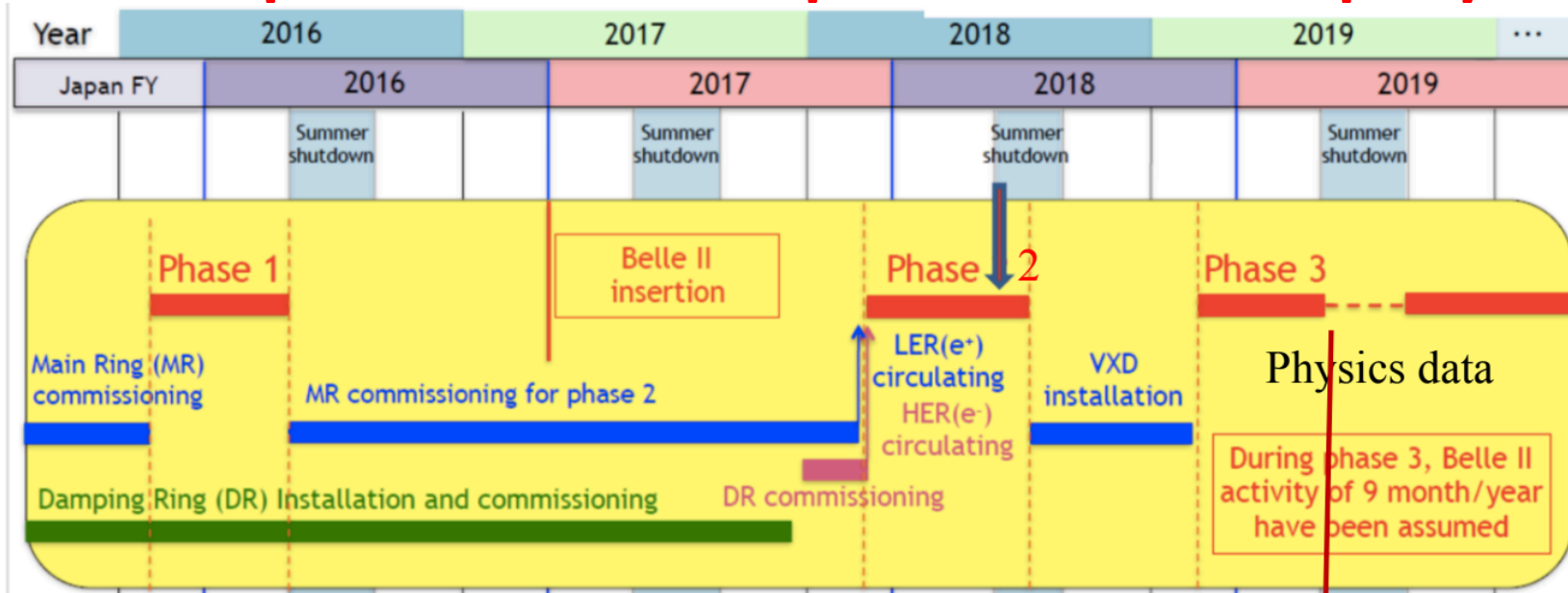
The electron and positron rings are about **3-km-long**. The tunnel used for SuperKEKB is the same as KEKB.

Belle II detector



PXD, TOP and ARICH are new designs; SVD, CDC, ECL and KLM are upgraded from original designs in Belle.

Start-up schedule, phase 3 for physics data



First collisions, 26 April, 2018



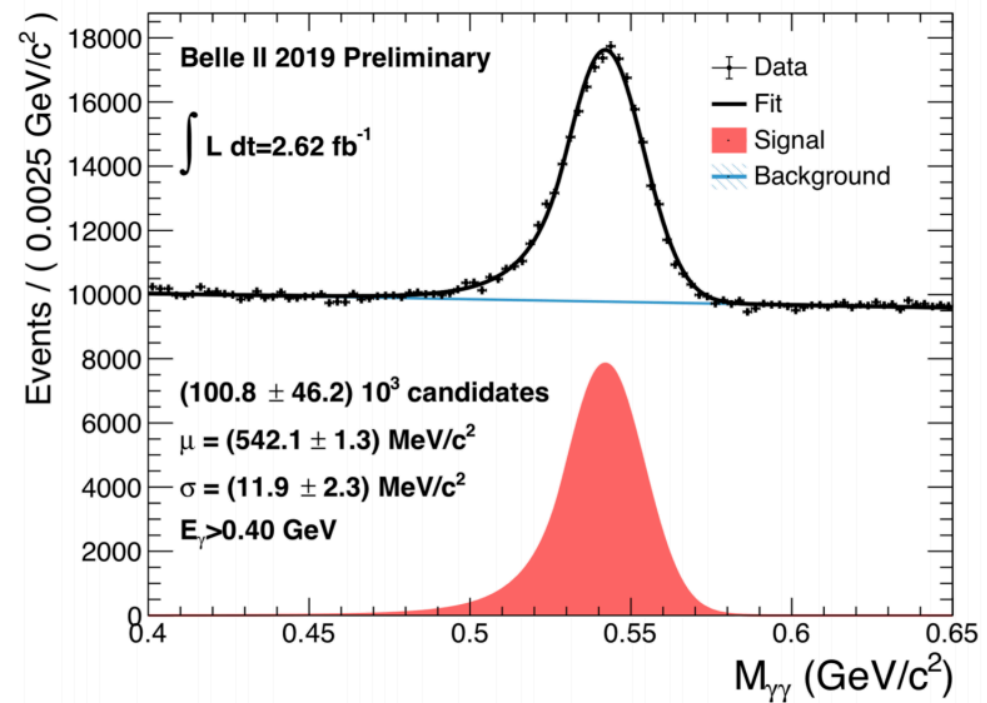
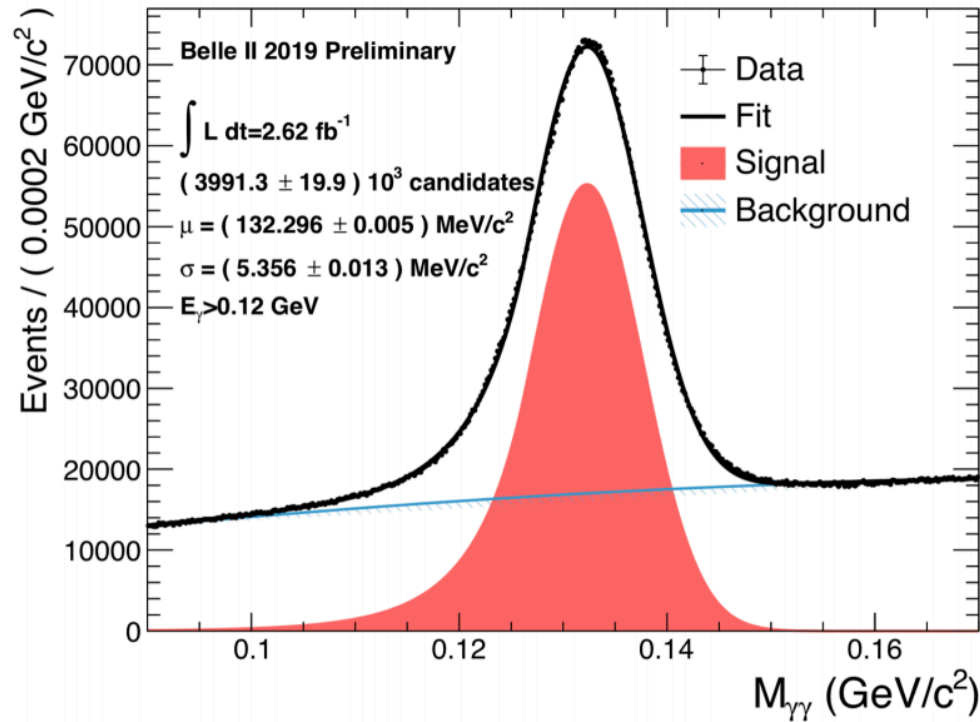
- Collected $\sim 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
 - 0.5% of Belle
- Mostly at $L \sim 0.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - 25% of KEKB
- Reached $L \sim 1.2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - With high background
 - Ongoing work on background

Detector performance and rediscovery of known physics

- Current integrated luminosity, $\sim 5 fb^{-1}$ is similar to that of CLEO in mid-90's
- Used mostly for **validating detector performance and commissioning**
- Please check the talks:
 - **Belle II Status and prospects, Speaker:** Tadeas Bilka
 - **First results on DM searches at Belle II, Speaker:** Michael de Nuccio

π^0 and $\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

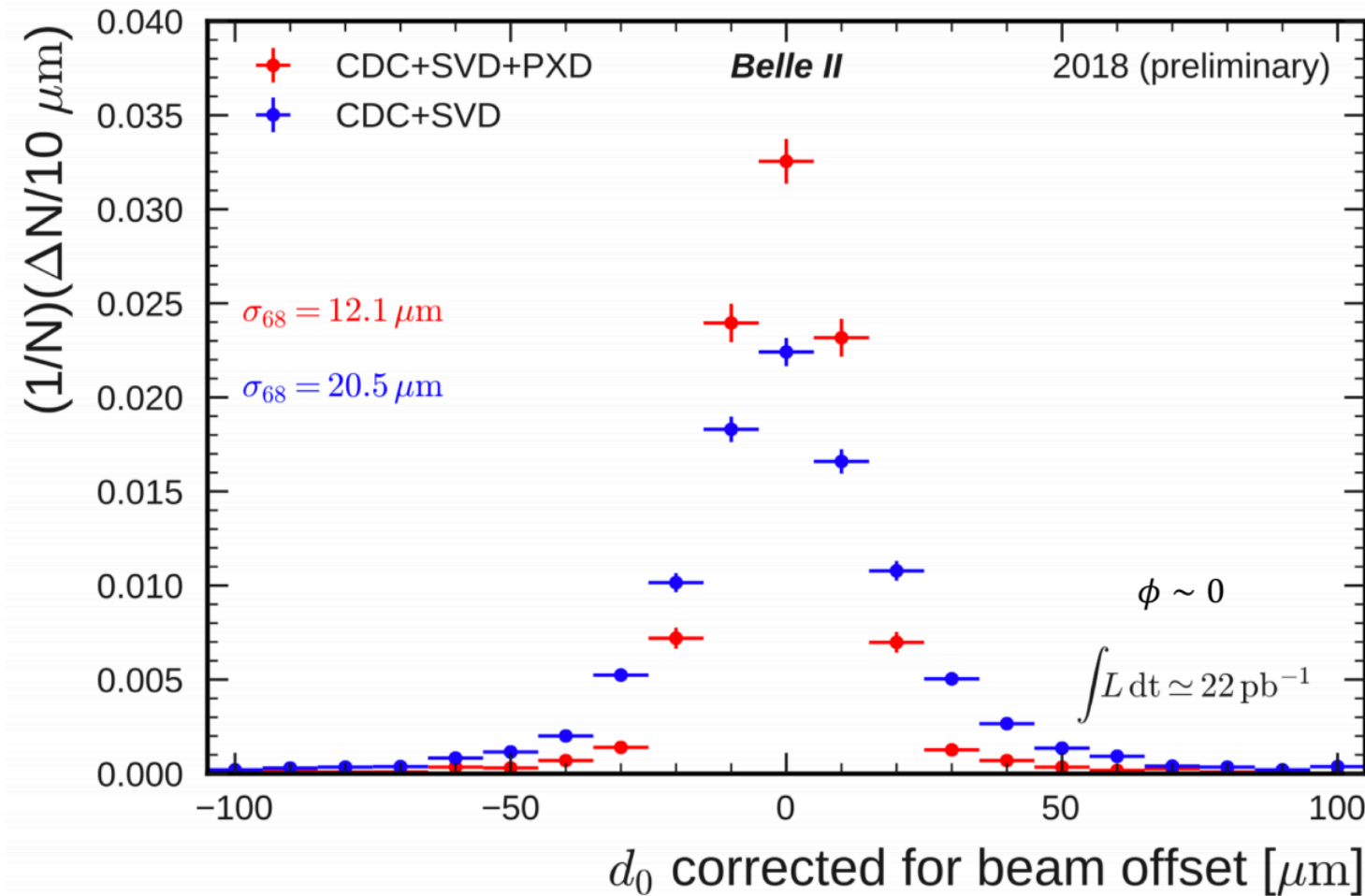
BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2019-019



- Photon selection:
 E_9/E_{21} (energy in 9 crystals / energy in 21 crystals) > 0.9

Tracking resolution

BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2018-037



d_0 corrected for beam offset [μm]
= Impact parameter of track wrt. the beam.

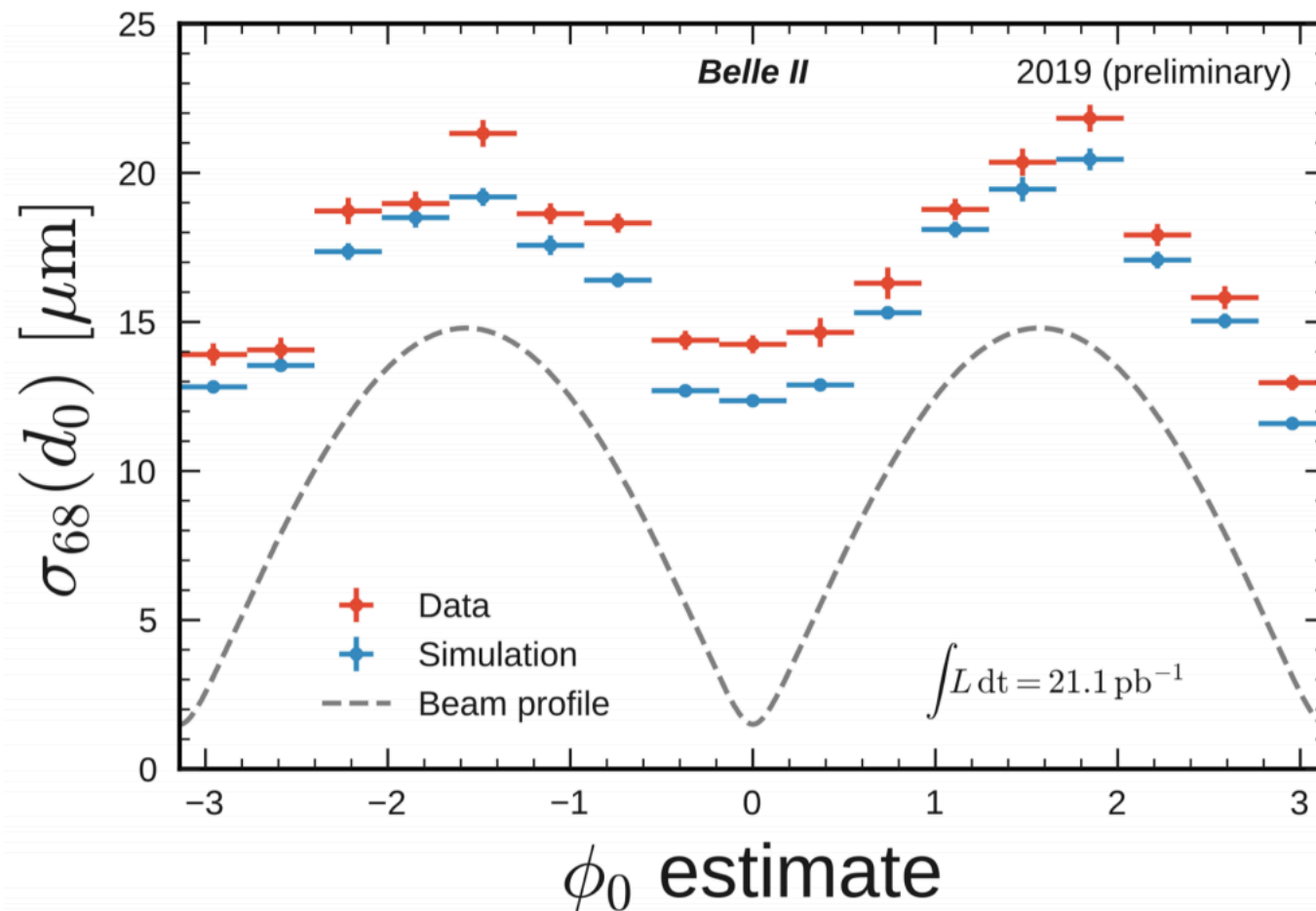
Sign(d_0) = sign of track “angular momentum” in \hat{z}

d_0 resolution $\sim 12.1 \mu\text{m}$ in data,
 $10 \mu\text{m}$ in simulation

Tracking resolution

BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2019-011

Difference wrt. expected beam profile gives the ϕ -dependent detector resolution

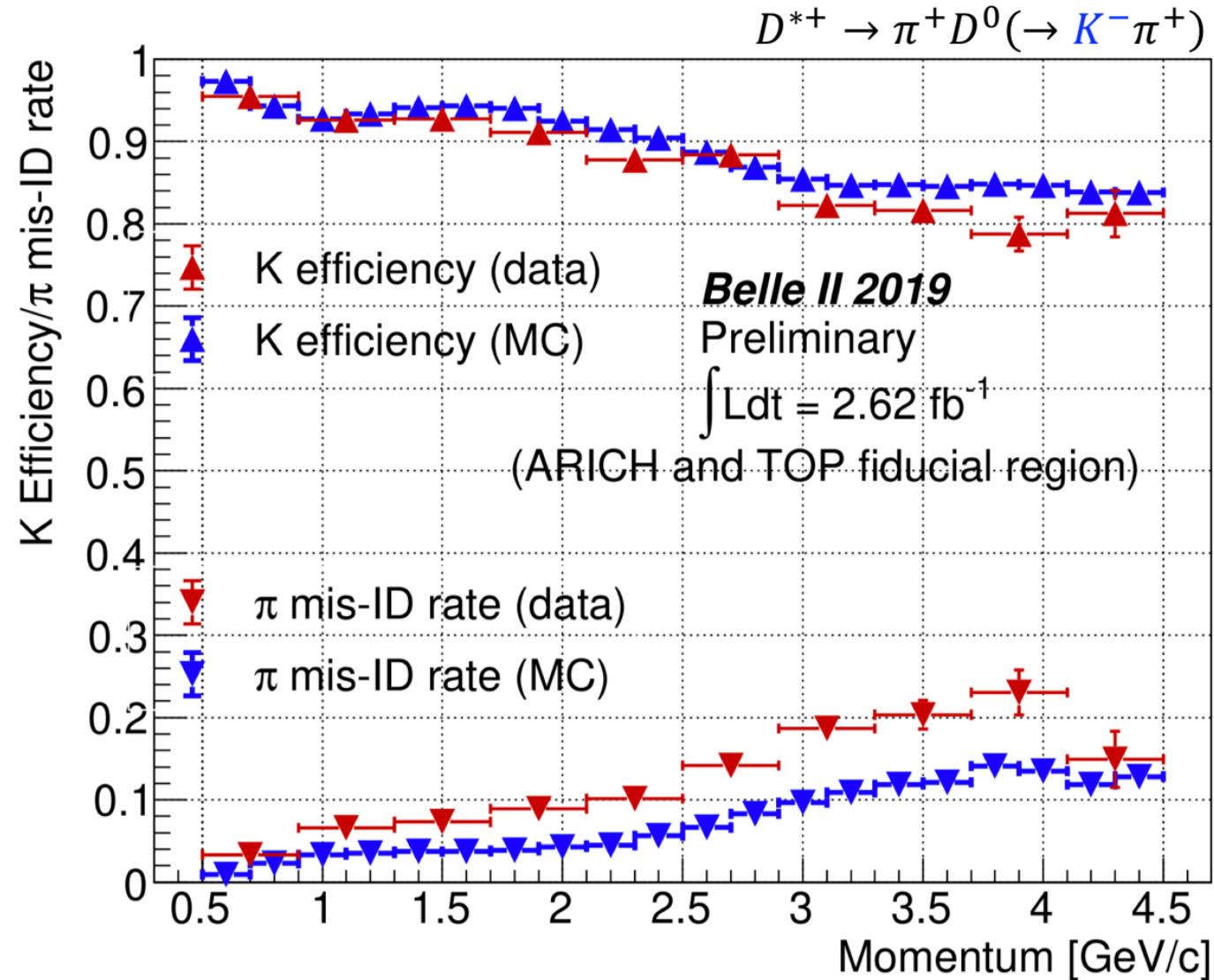


Hadron-ID performance

BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2019-022

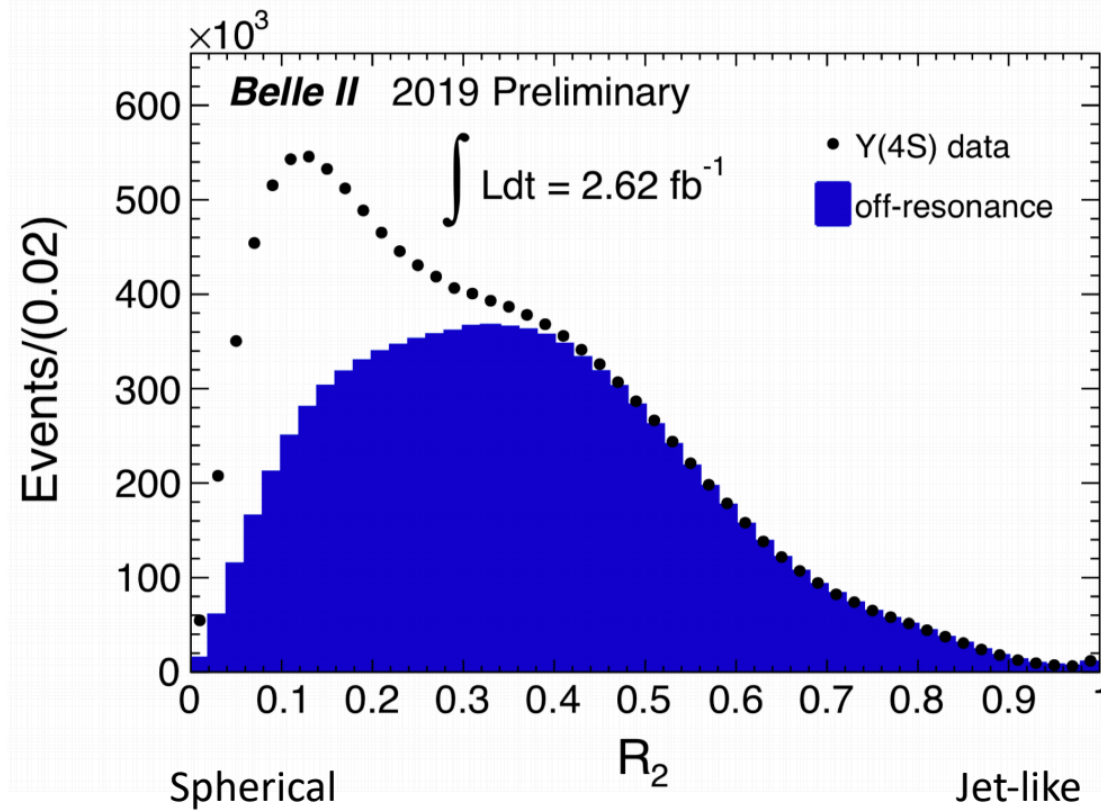
Kaon candidate selection:

$$\frac{L_K}{L_K + L_\pi} > 0.5$$

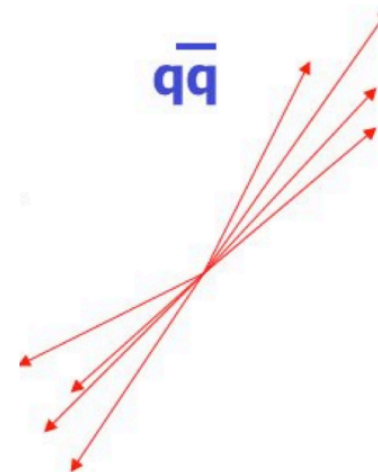
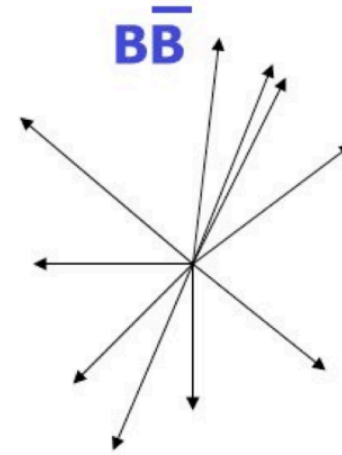


Event Topology tells us we are producing B's

BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2019-017



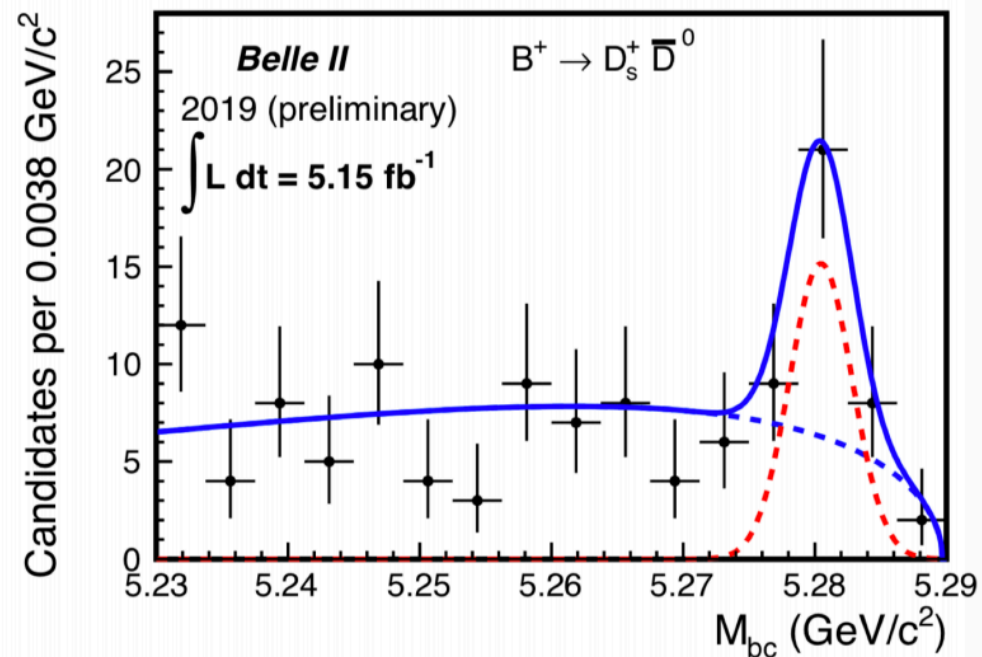
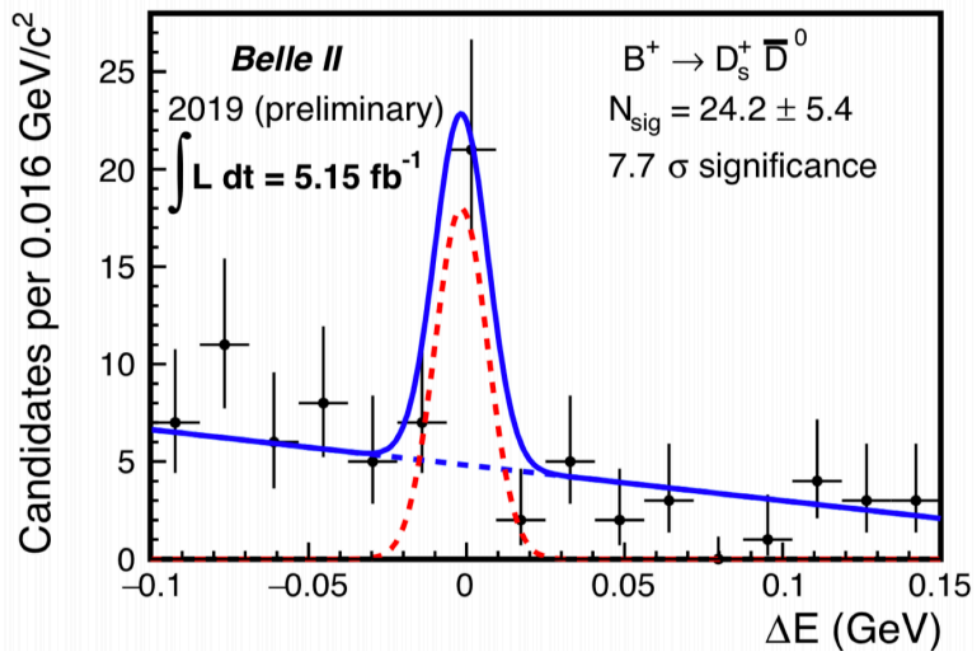
→ We are running on the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance



B-meson decays

BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2019-026

- $B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 D_s^+$



$$\Delta E \equiv E_B^* - \sqrt{s}/2$$

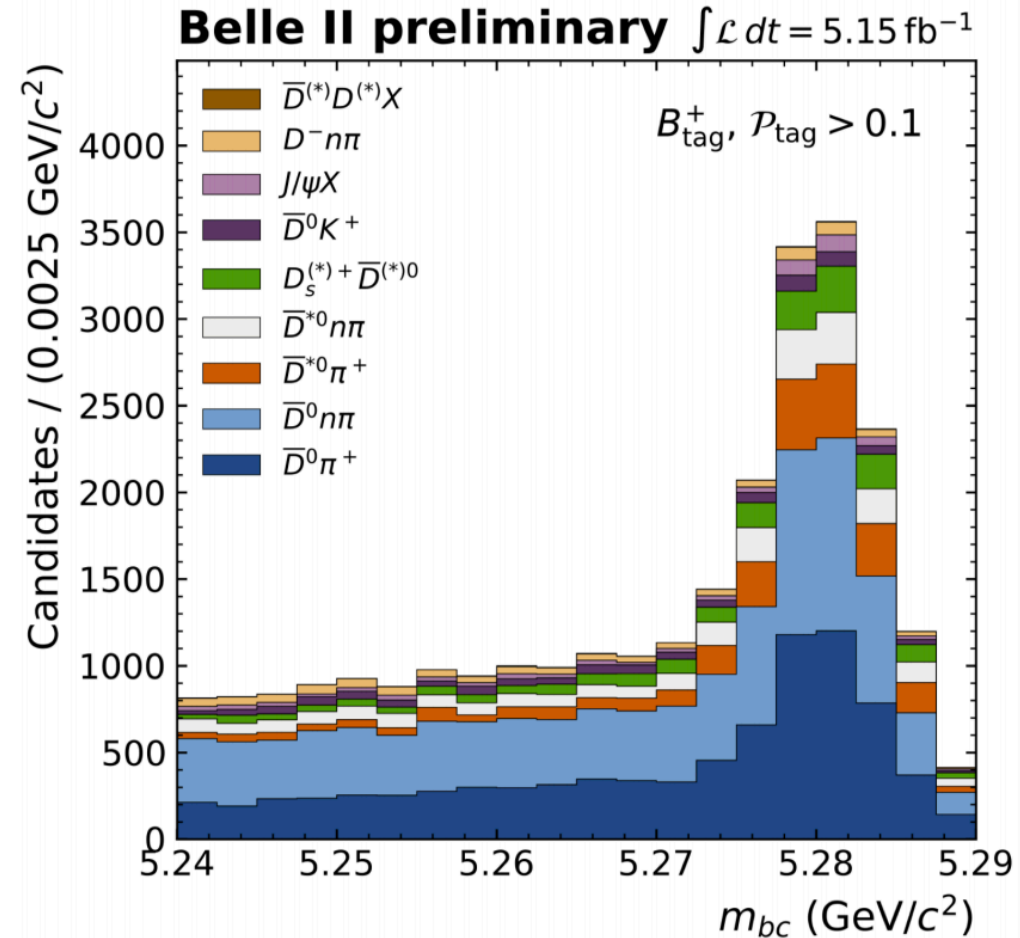
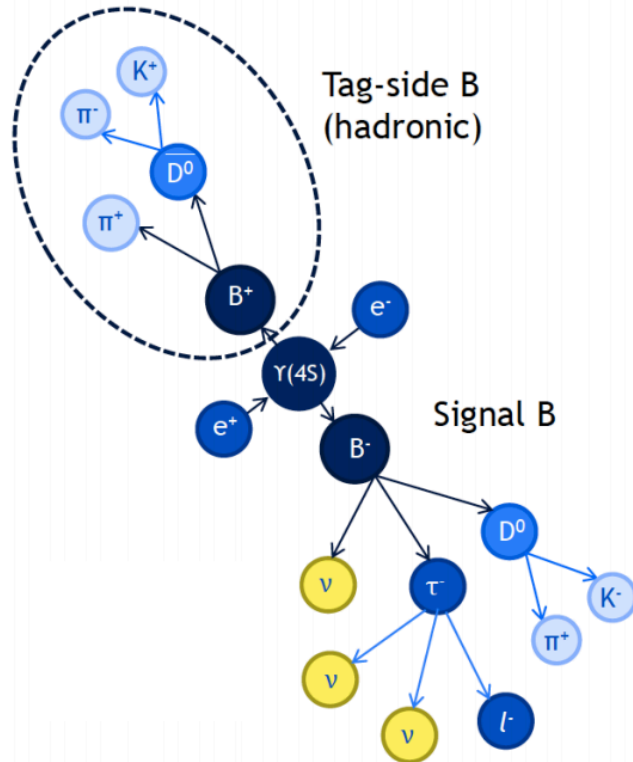
$$M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{s}{4} - p_B^{*2}}$$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ full-event interpretation (FEI)

BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2019-030

Important B -factory technique:

- Reconstruct one the “tag” B meson to detect the “signal” B in multiple-neutrino modes ($B \rightarrow \tau\nu, D\tau\nu, D^*\tau\nu, \tau\tau, K\nu\bar{\nu}, K\tau\tau\dots$) or inclusive studies ($KX_{c\bar{c}}, X_u\ell\bar{\nu}\dots$)



Expected Luminosity in the **Near Term**

	Until 2020/7/1				Until 2021/3/31			
	Int. L [fb ⁻¹]	L_p [E34]	I_{\max} [A]	β_y^* [mm]	Int. L [fb ⁻¹]	L_p [E34]	I_{\max} [A]	β_y^* [mm]
Base (conservative) plan	100	2.2	0.8	1				
Possible (expected) plan	150	3.5	0.9	1				
Case N1: 6.5 months operation	150	3.5	0.9	1	500	9.5	1.1	0.5
Case N2: 5.4 months operation	150	3.5	0.9	1	320	8.1	1	0.5

Reference: Y. Suetsugu, B2GM, 2020.Feb.03

The Int. L will be **100 - 150 fb⁻¹** until 2020/7/1 (**10%~15%** of Belle), and **320 - 500 fb⁻¹** until 2021/3/31 (**32%~50%** of Belle).

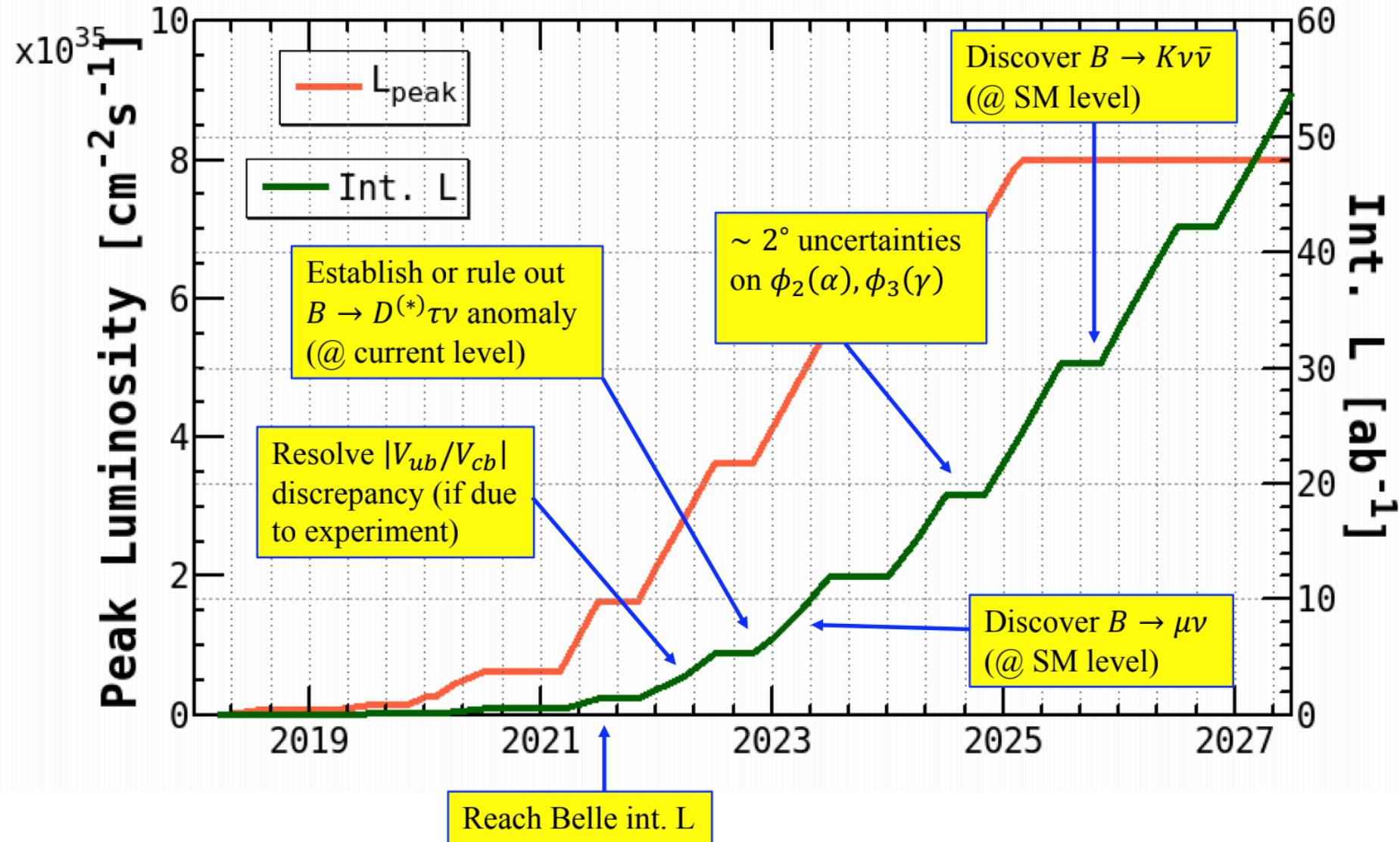
Expected Luminosity in the **Middle Term**

	Until 2022/3/1				Until 2023/3/31			
	Int. L [ab^{-1}]	L_p [E34]	I_{max} [A]	β_y^* [mm]	Int. L [ab^{-1}]	L_p [E34]	I_{max} [A]	β_y^* [mm]
Case M1: FY2020 6.5 months PXD exc. 2022	1.5	19	1.3	0.3	3.4	26	1.7	0.3
Case M2: FY2020 5.4 months PXD exc. 2021	0.6	16	1.1	0.3	3.4	25	1.6	0.3
Case M3: FY2020 5.4 months PXD exc. 2022	1.2	17	1.2	0.3	2.7	24	1.6	0.3

Reference: Y. Suetsugu, B2GM, 2020.Feb.03

The Int. L will be **0.6 – 1.5 ab^{-1}** until 2022/3/1 (**60%~150%** of Belle), and **2.7 – 3.4 ab^{-1}** until 2023/3/31 (**270%~340%** of Belle).

Guaranteed physics



Prospects of rare B decays at Belle II

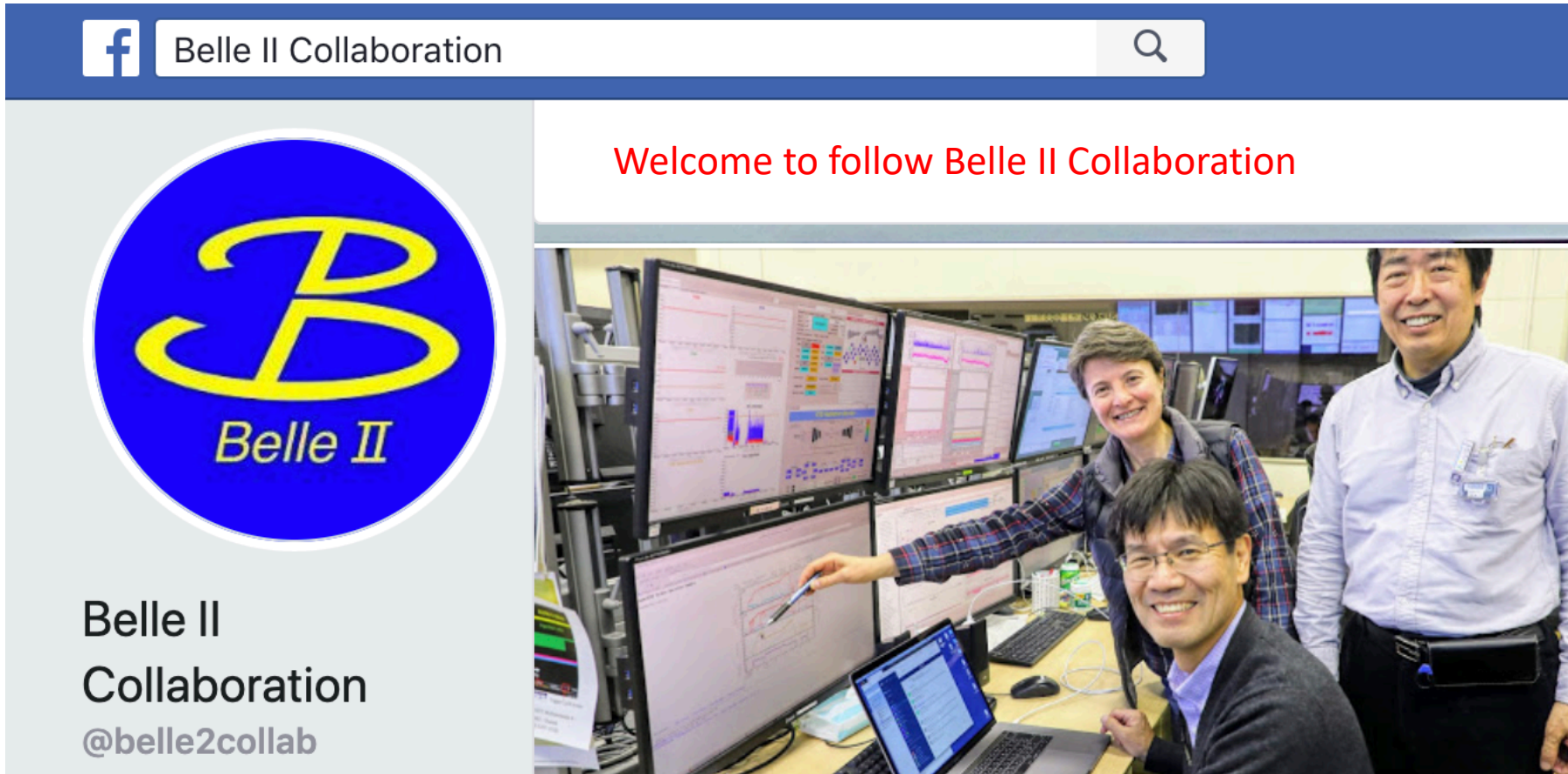
- Established or rule out $B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu$ anomaly
- Discover $B \rightarrow \mu\nu$
- Discover $B \rightarrow K\bar{\nu}\nu$
- Many more unclear B decays listed in the PDG

Summary

- Belle II began taking physics data in **2019**, involving significant improvements over BaBar and Belle
- Peak luminosity already **~25%** that of KEKB
- Integrated luminosity $\sim 5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ used for commissioning and some unique measurements
- Will reach Belle's integrated luminosity in **2022**
- The experiment is on its way to groundbreaking measurements

Backup

The new record of the peak luminosity



The photograph indicates the peak luminosity of Belle II experiment reached $105.43 \times 10^{32} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{sec}$ in the evening of December 3, 2019. Credit: KEK Outreach Committee.