

Stato dell'Esperimento Belle II



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L'Esperimento Belle II

al collisionatore e^+e^- SuperKEKB 

- ▶ **【English】** High Energy Accelerator Research Organization
- ▶ **【Kanji】** 高エネルギー加速器研究機構
- ▶ **【Romaji】** Kou Enerugi Kasokuki Kenkyu Kikou

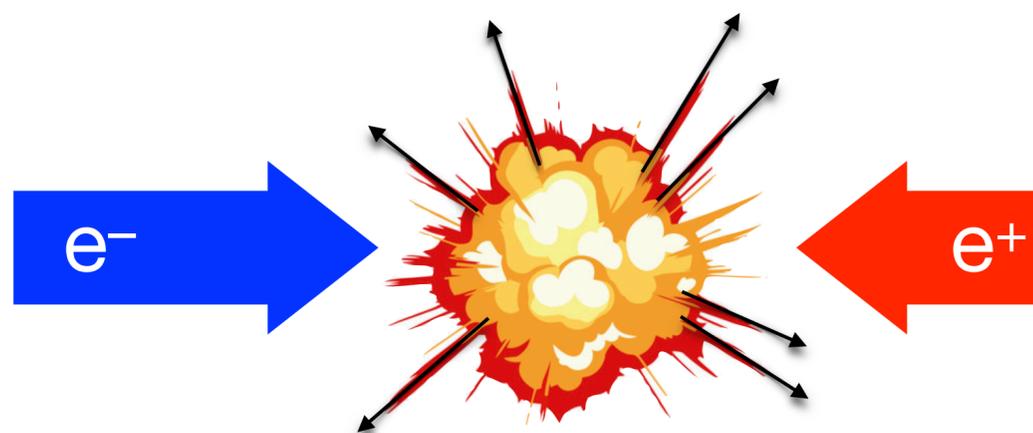
- ➔ L'esperimento si trova nel laboratorio **KEK** a Tsukuba, a 70 km da Tokyo
 - collaborazione internazionale con più di 1200 persone da 122 istituti sparsi per tutto il mondo
 - circa 20 persone della sezione direttamente coinvolte



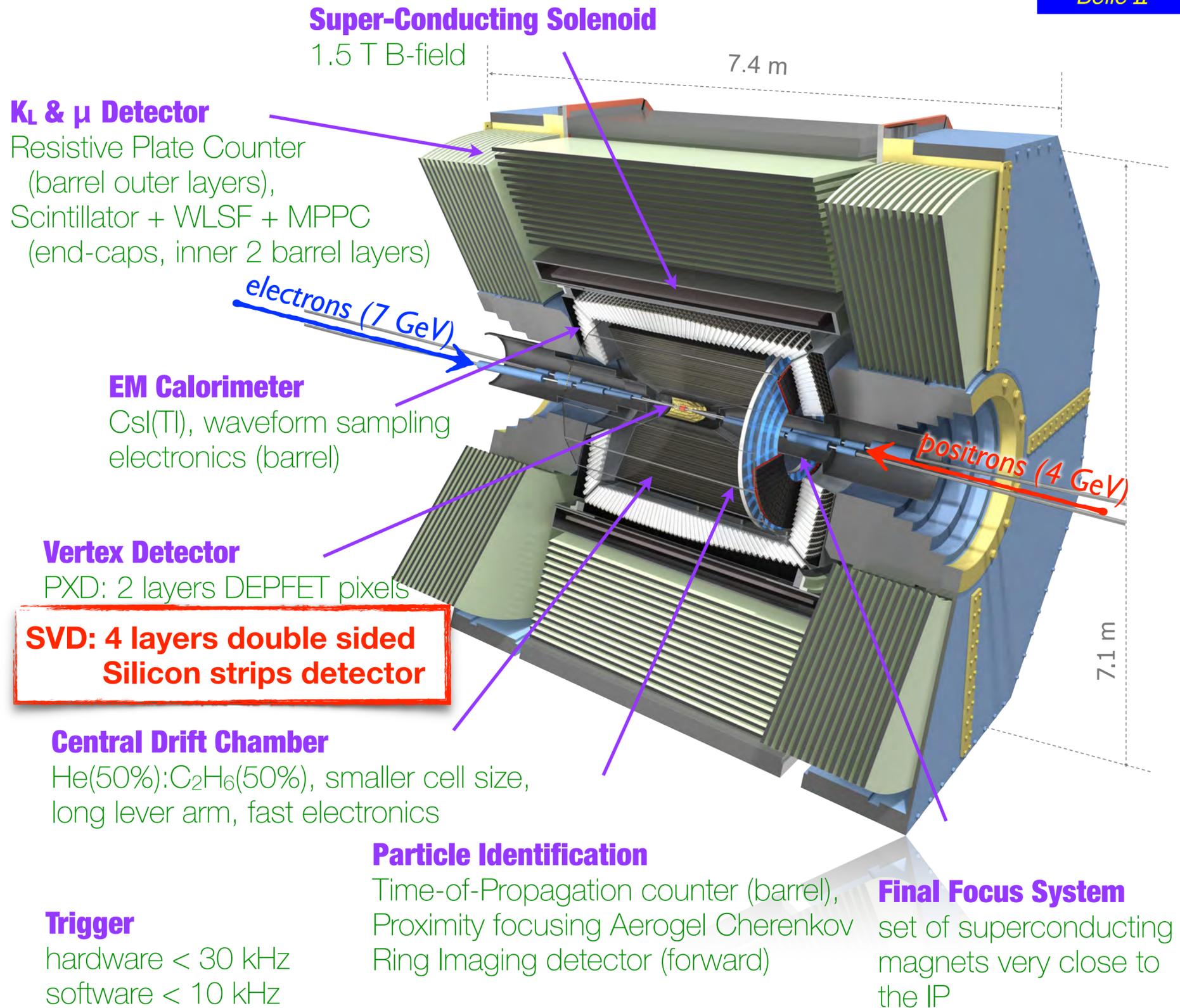
- fisici: G.Batignani, F.Forti, G.Rizzo, S.Bettarini, E.Paoloni, G.C., L.Corona, S.Mondal, A.Gabrielli, L.Massaccesi, F.Trantou, M.Carminati (laureanda)
- tecnologi: F.Bosi, M.Massa, M.Minuti, A.Moggi, E.Mazzoni, A.Paladino (INFN-BO);
- tecnici AT: A.Profeti, P.Mammini, M.Ceccanti, G. Balestri, G. Petraghani

Il Detector

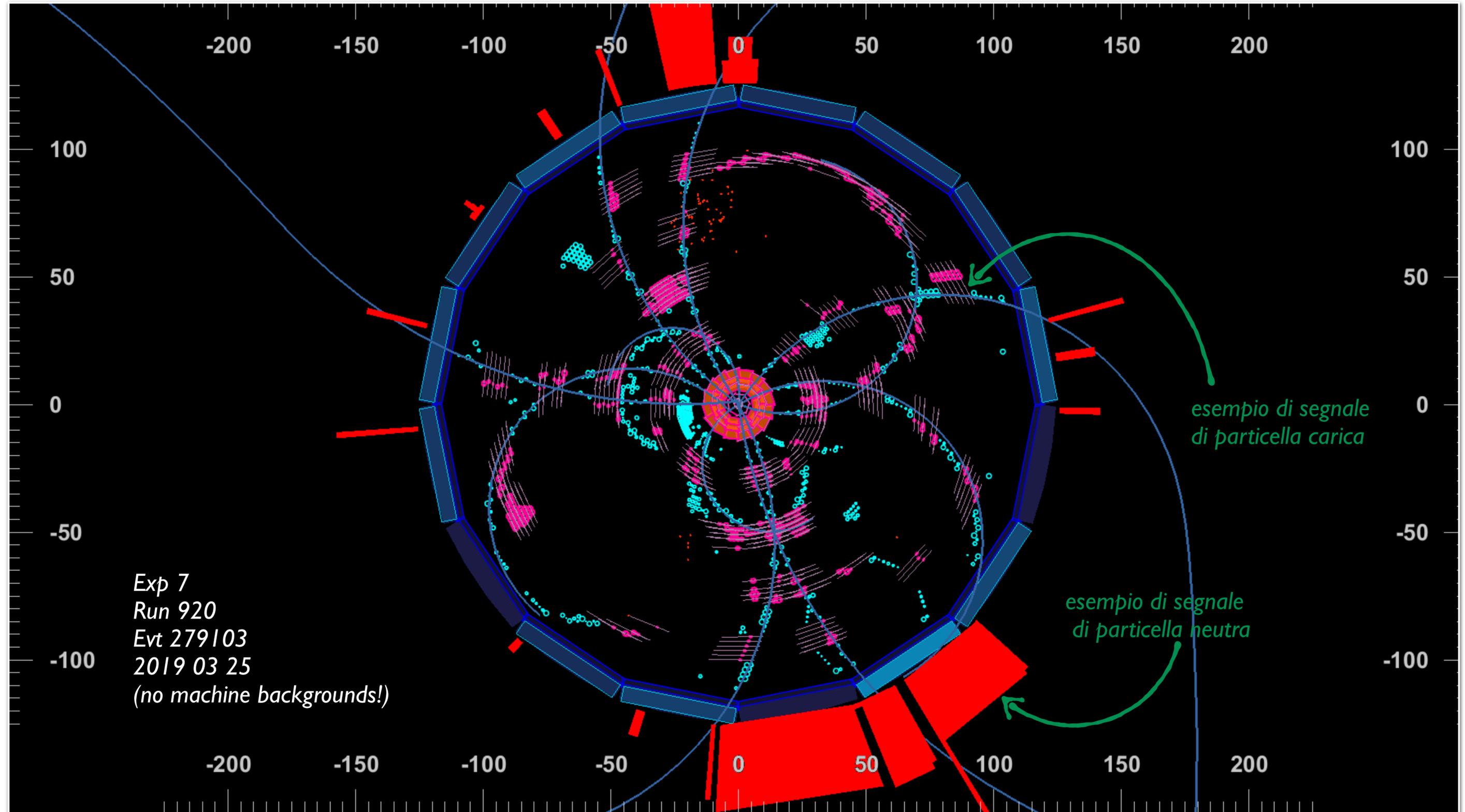
→ Il detector raccoglie i dati delle collisioni tra elettroni e positroni, accelerati e fatti scontrare (quasi) al centro dell'esperimento



→ dalla collisione sono prodotte altre particelle, di cui si studiano i decadimenti



Esempio del prodotto di una collisione tra un elettrone e un positrone

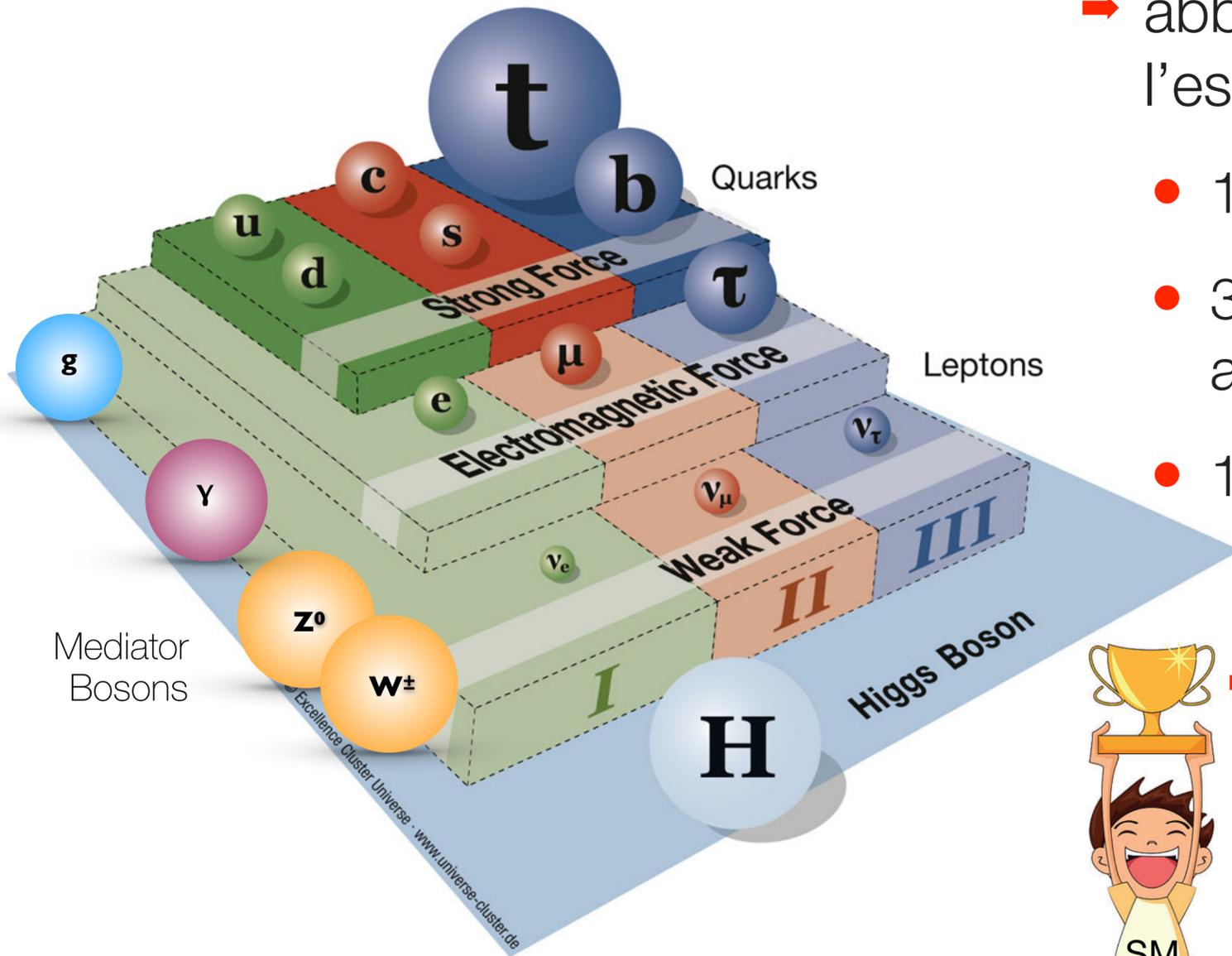


... che ci facciamo con questi dati?

Cosa sappiamo di sapere...

delle particelle elementari e delle loro interazioni fondamentali

Knowns	Known Knowns Things we are aware of and understand.	Known Unknowns Things we are aware of but don't understand.
	Unknown Knowns Things we understand but are not aware of.	Unknown Unknowns Things we are neither aware of nor understand.
	Knowns	Unknowns



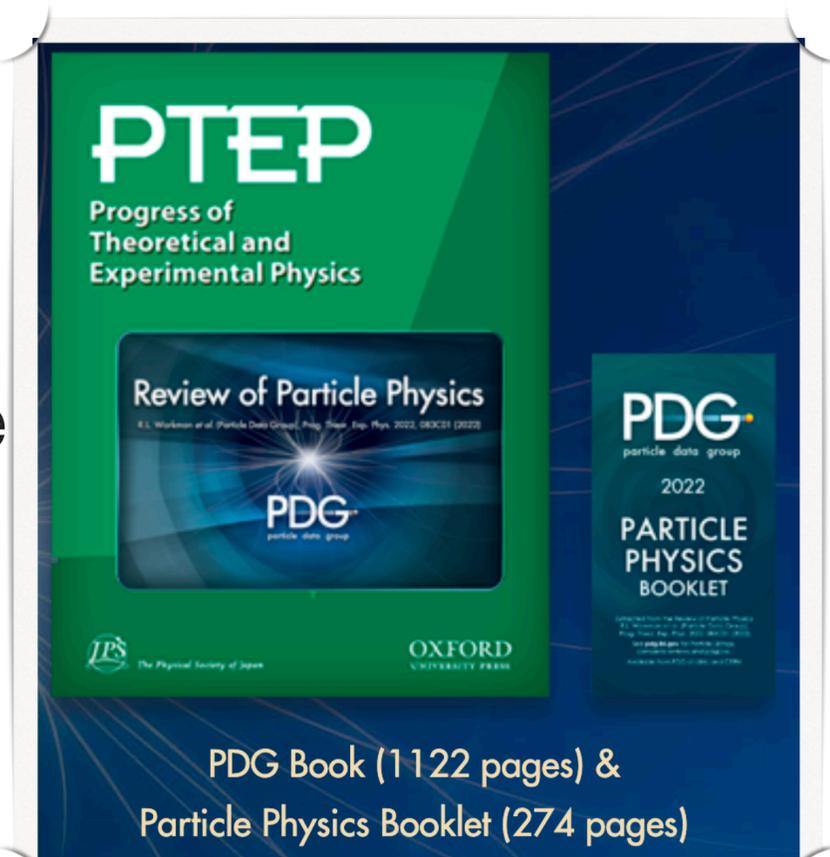
→ abbiamo una teoria, il **Modello Standard**, che prevede l'esistenza di:

- 12 particelle elementari + corrispondenti antiparticelle
- 3 tipi di interazione tra le particelle elementari mediate da altre particelle (bosoni)
- 1 Bosone di Higgs



→ decine di migliaia di misure confermano le predizioni del Modello Standard

- grande successo!!



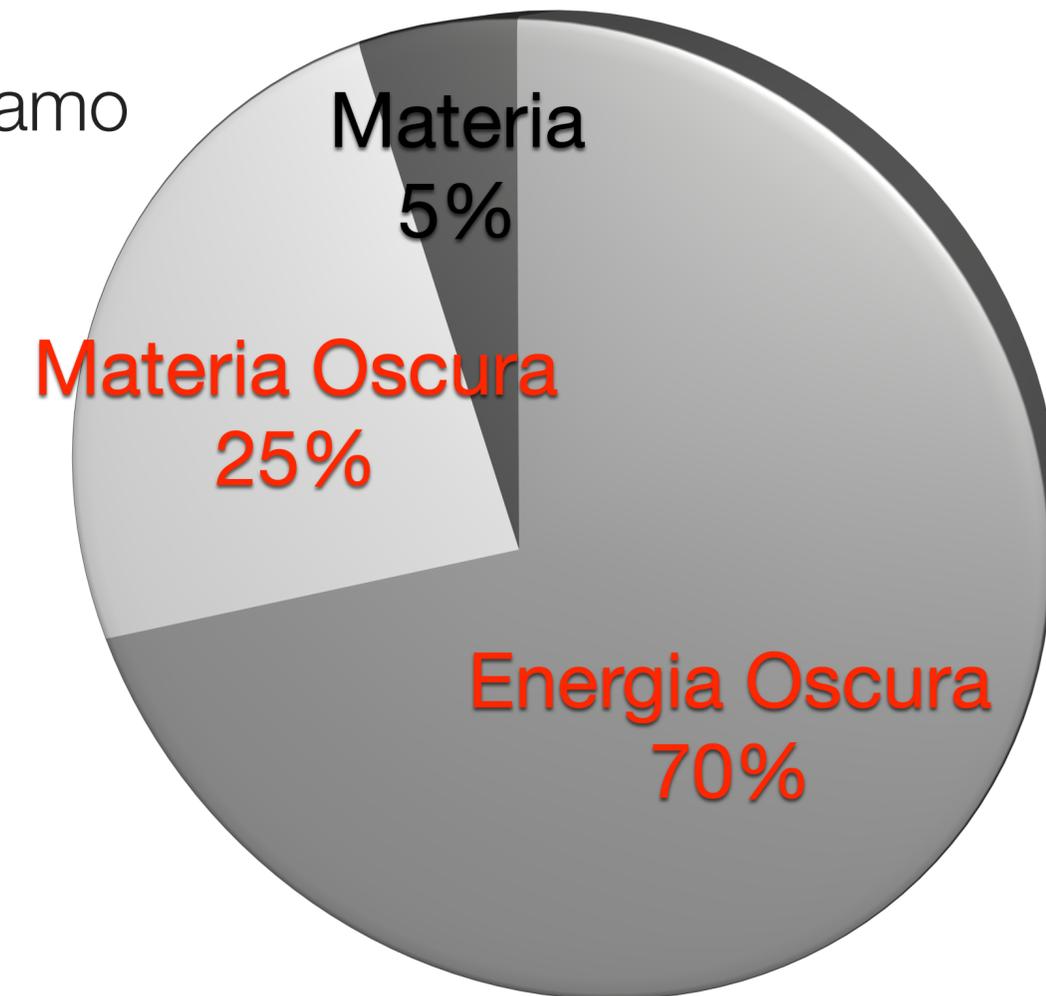
....e cosa Sappiamo di **NON** Sapere

#1

dall'osservazione dell'Universo

- la materia ordinaria (quella del Modello Standard) costituisce solo il 5% dell'universo
 - il resto (95%!) non è previsto dal Modello Standard, ma sappiamo che esiste!
- il 25% dell'universo è composto da **materia oscura**
 - materia di cui non conosciamo l'origine
- il 70% dell'universo è composto da **energia oscura**
 - responsabile dell'espansione dell'universo

Universo

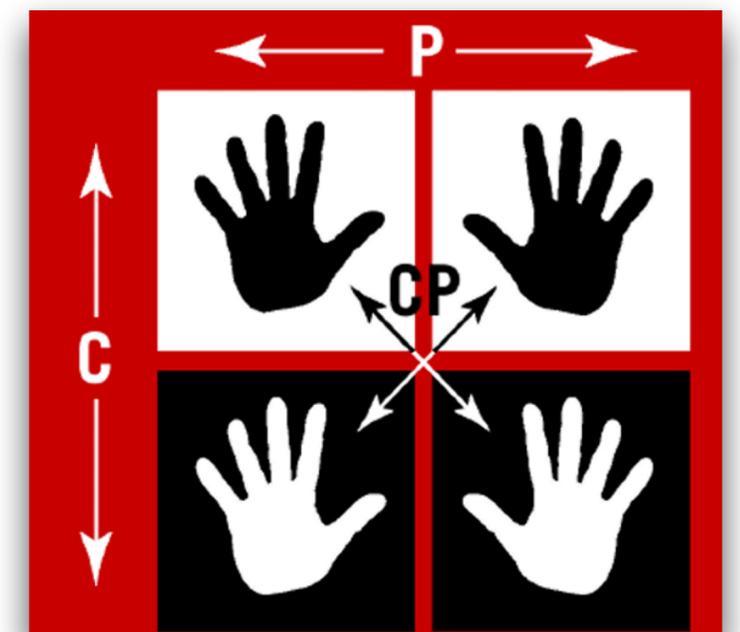


....e cosa Sappiamo di **NON** Sapere

#2

dall'osservazione dell'Universo e misure in laboratorio

- la teoria del Big Bang prevede che materia e antimateria siano state create in uguali quantità
 - osservando l'universo *vediamo* solo materia (non antimateria!)... **dove è finita l'antimateria?** scomparsa?
- Il Modello Standard effettivamente prevede una differenza tra materia e antimateria attraverso la **Violazione di CP**
 - CP è la trasformazione che scambia materia e antimateria: C = inversione della carica elettrica (e altri numeri quantici), P = riflessione allo specchio
- ma la violazione di CP del Modello Standard produce un effetto troppo piccolo per spiegare l'asimmetria tra materia e antimateria osservata nell'universo!



La Ricerca della Nuova Fisica a Belle II

un esperimento *a terra* per cercare di capire i misteri dell'universo

→ 3 metodi principali per la ricerca di Nuova Fisica:

- **ricerca di processi non permessi** dal Modello Standard: se osservati certificherebbero l'esistenza di fisica oltre il Modello Standard e darebbero indicazioni importanti per la nuova teoria
- **misure di altissima precisione di processi previsti** dal Modello Standard: se la misura è incompatibile con la predizione, allora la teoria necessita di una estensione
- **ricerca diretta di nuove particelle**, ad esempio di materia oscura

→ benefit extra:

- anche se non si trova Nuova Fisica, si fanno decine di misure più precise rispetto al passato, migliorando la conoscenza del Modello Standard

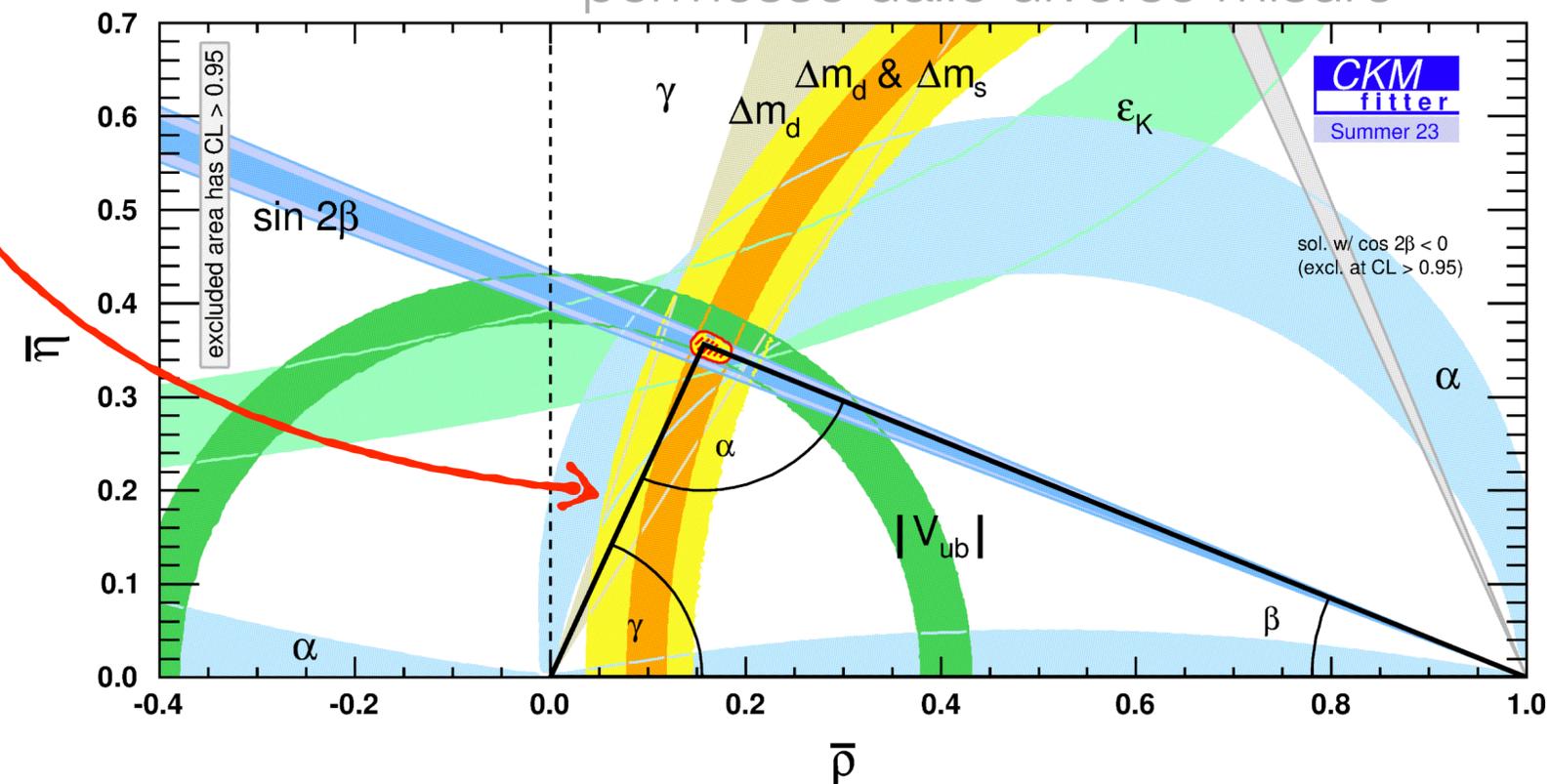
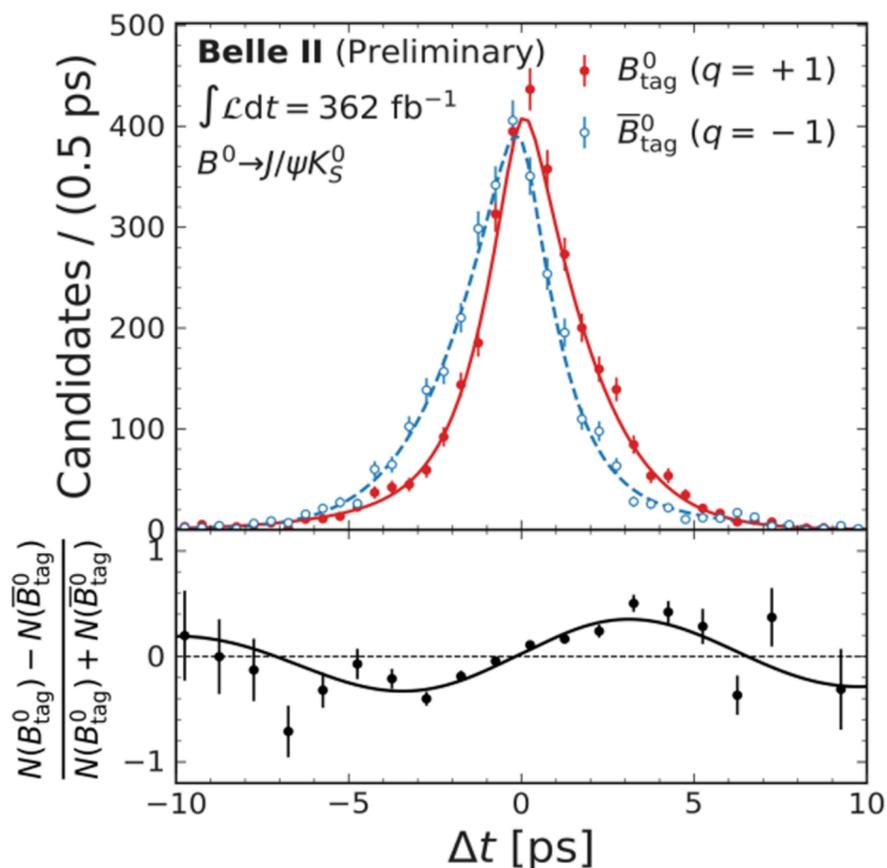


Misure di altissima precisione

e.g. Violazione di CP

- ➔ La Violazione di CP nel Modello Standard è visualizzabile come l'area del Triangolo Unitario
- ➔ la posizione del vertice alto del triangolo è determinata dalle misure degli angoli e dei lati

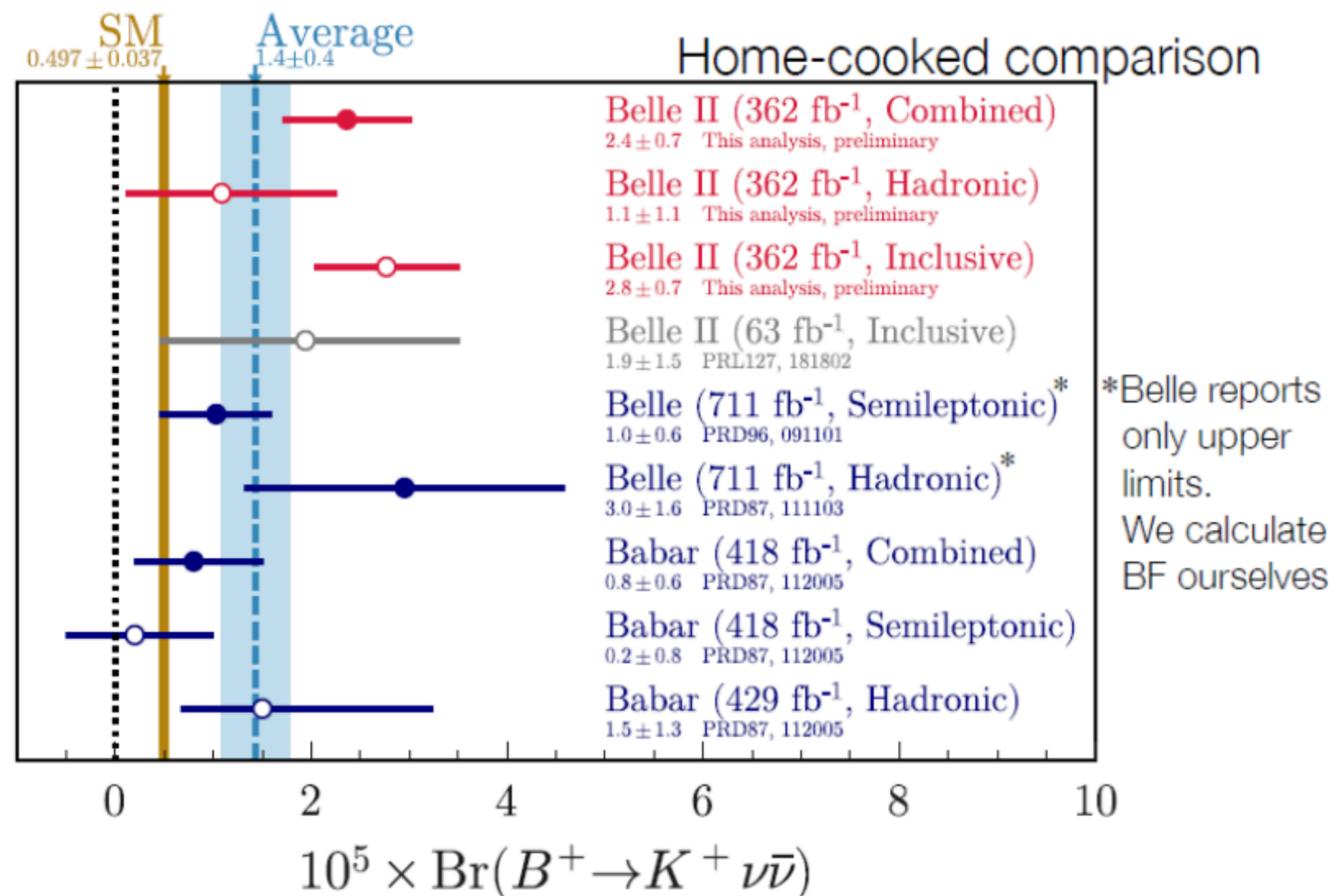
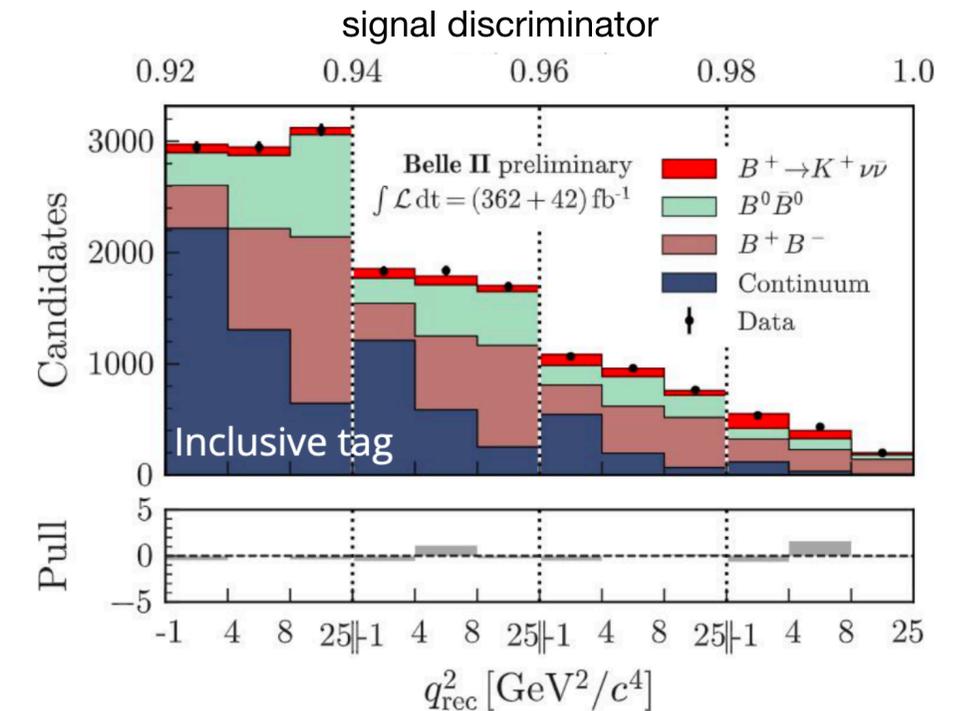
le bande colorate indicano le regioni permesse dalle diverse misure



- ➔ a Belle II, ad esempio, si possono misurare tutti gli angoli
 - la misura più famosa è quella di $\sin 2\beta$ nel canale $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ e in altri canali
- ➔ facendo misure di alta precisione, si spera di trovare una incompatibilità tra le misure che indicherebbe Nuova Fisica

Ricerca di Canale Raro: $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

- non ancora osservato, la predizione del Modello Standard della probabilità di decadimento è estremamente precisa → ottimo candidato per la ricerca di Nuova Fisica!
- la misura di Belle II è la prima evidenza del decadimento (3.6σ)
- la misura è compatibile entro 2.8σ con la predizione della teoria



- inclusive tag $\rightarrow \mu_{\text{incl}} = 5.6 \pm 1.1^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$
- hadronic tag $\rightarrow \mu_{\text{had}} = 2.2 \pm 2.3^{+1.6}_{-0.7}$
- combined $\rightarrow \mu = 4.7 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.9$

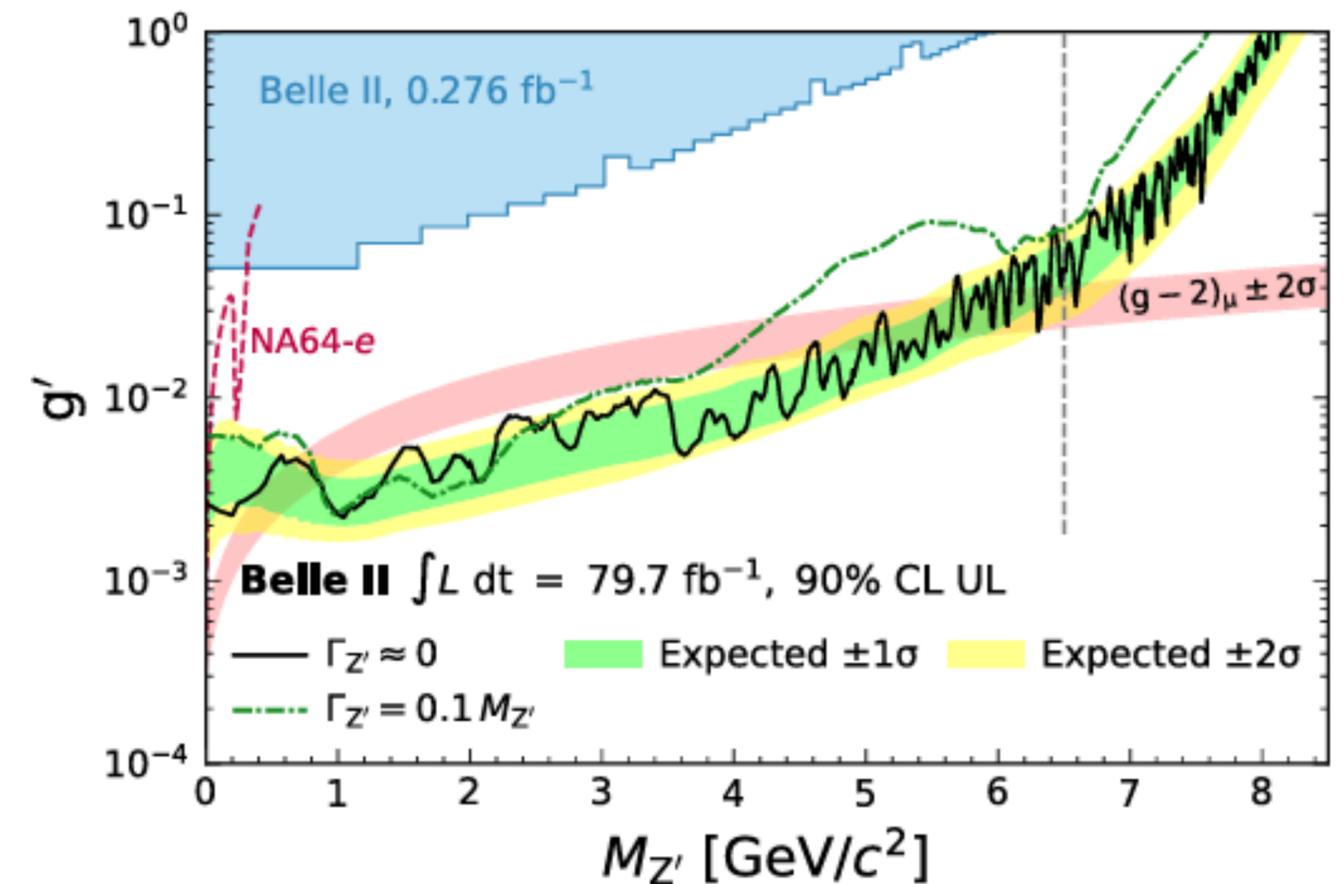
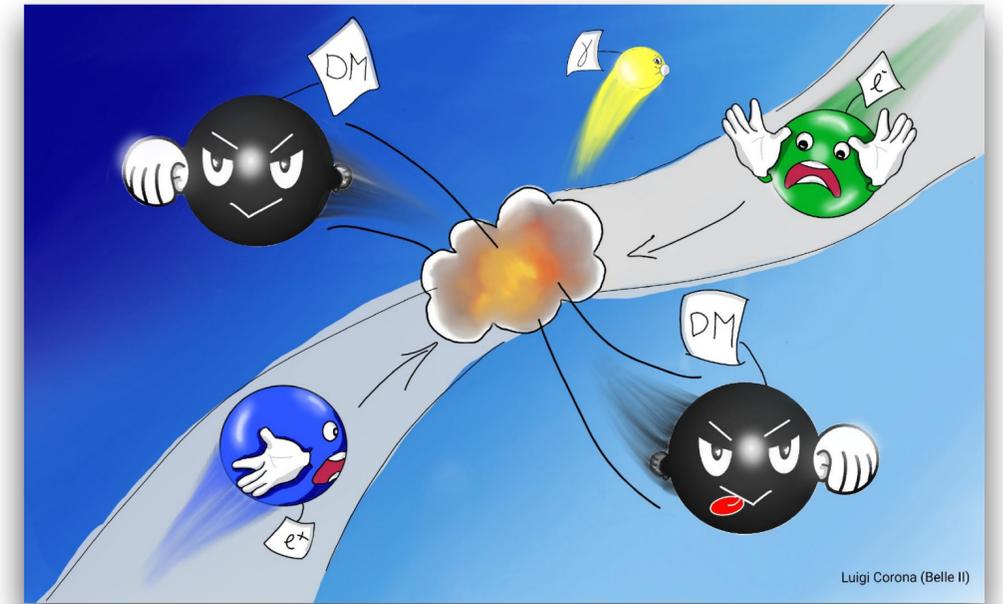
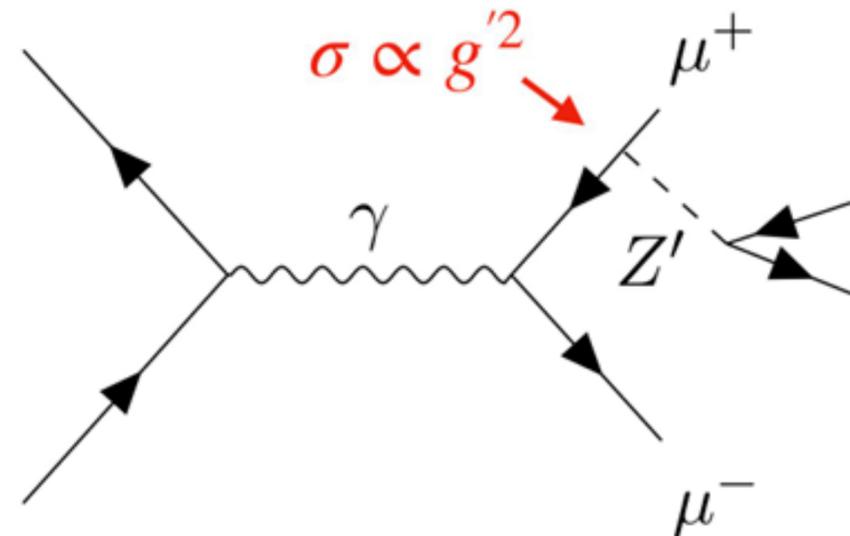
μ is the signal branching fraction in units of SM rate

Ricerca di Materia Oscura

→ estensioni del Modello Standard, e alcune nuove teorie prevedono che le particelle di materia oscura possano essere prodotte nelle collisioni e^+e^- .

→ a *Belle II*, ed esempio, si è cercata una particella ipotetica Z' emessa da un muone μ e che rimane invisibile al detector: $Z' \rightarrow \text{invisibile}$

- non si è osservato nessun segnale
- si mettono limiti ai parametri della teoria, sulla massa dello Z' e sulla costante di accoppiamento g'



Dove Siamo



→ Run1: 03/2019 → 06/2022

- raccolti **424/fb** di dati, di cui 362/fb at Y(4S) che corrispondono a ~50% del dataset di Belle e 90% del dataset di *BABAR* – alla Y(4S)
- record di luminosità istantanea più alta al mondo, circa x2 rispetto al record precedente

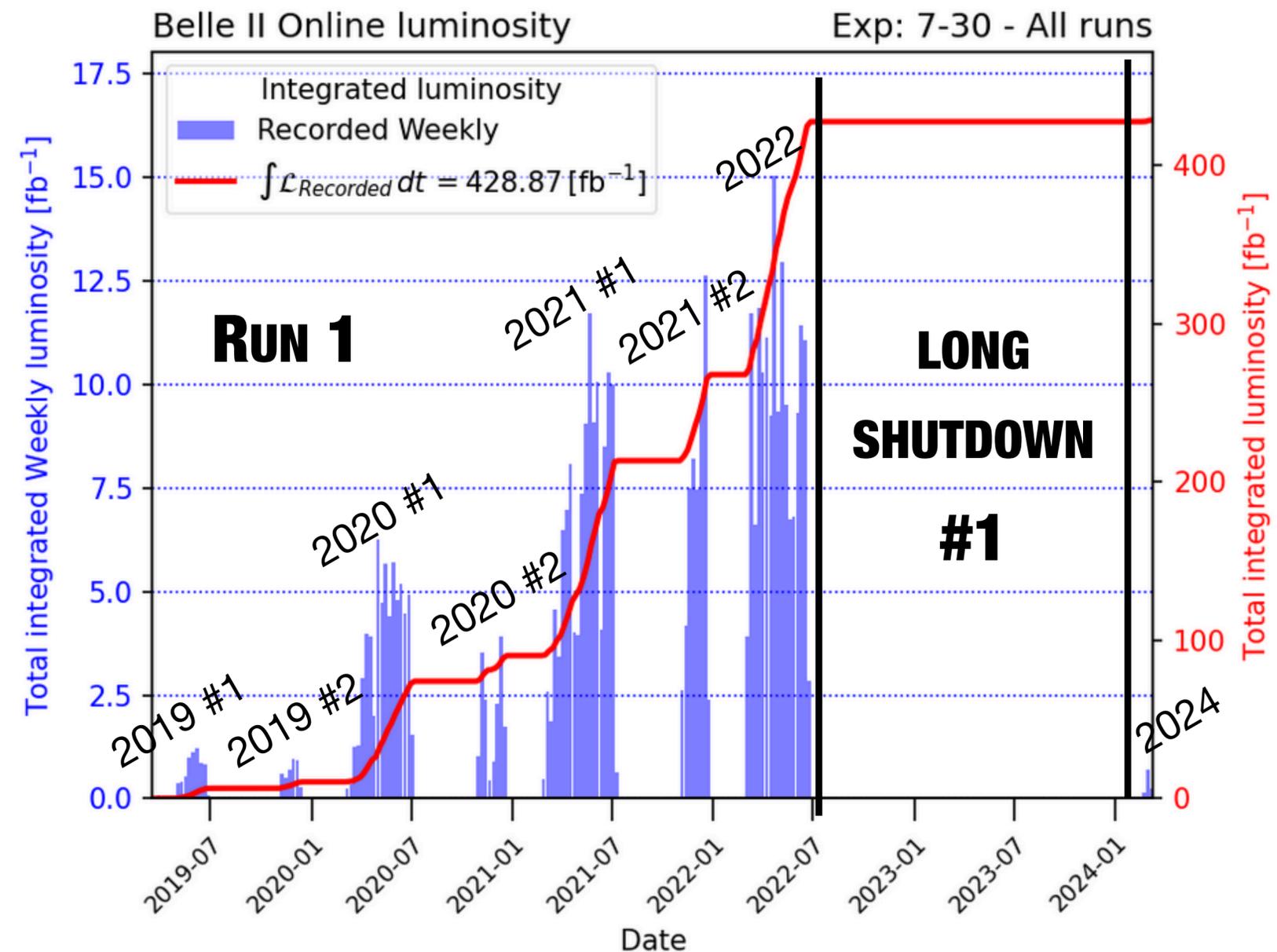
→ Long Shutdown 1: 07/2022 → 12/2023

- stop alla presa dati per fare miglioramenti all'acceleratore e al rivelatore
- in particolare: installazione di un nuovo rivelatore di vertice a pixel → **coinvolgimento importante da Pisa**

→ Run2: appena iniziato

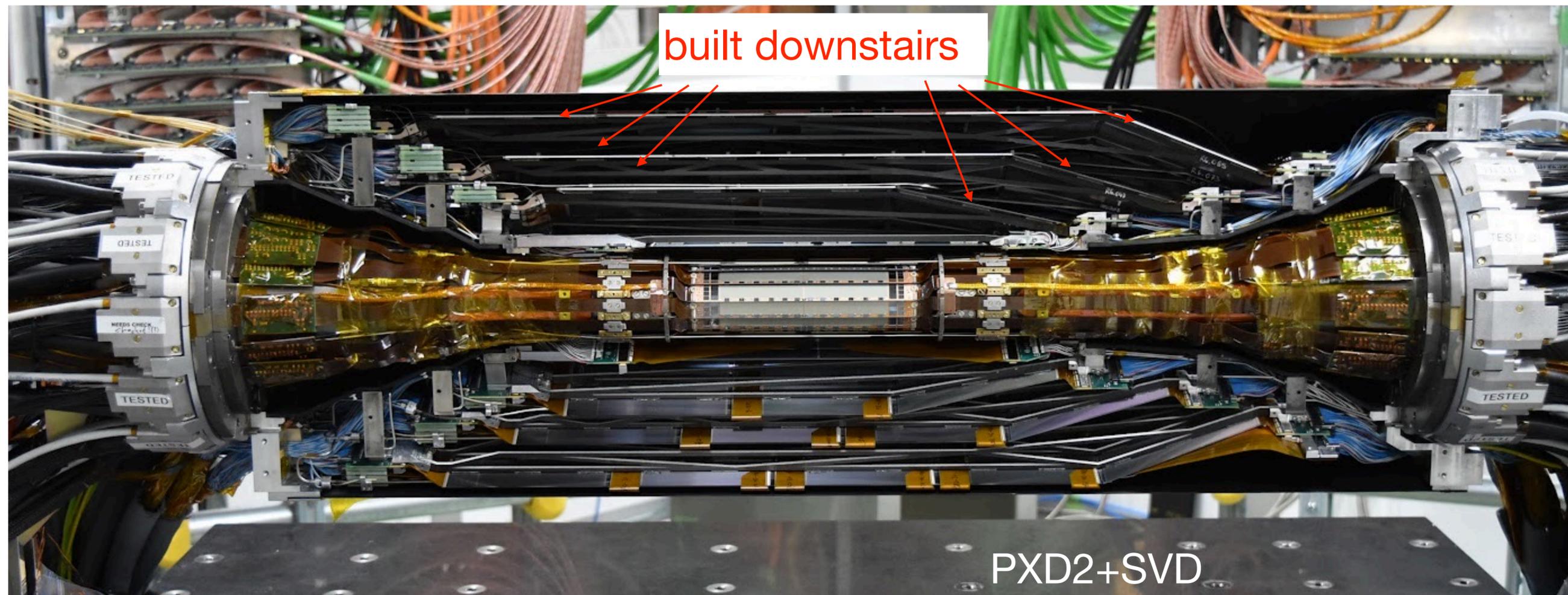
→ 27 pubblicazioni finora

- +2 accettate +9 sottomesse +20 in arrivo



Il Rivelatore di Vertice

- ➔ Il rivelatore di vertice è cruciale per la ricostruzione di particelle cariche e la misura della posizione dei vertici di decadimento delle particelle prodotte dalla collisione e^+e^-
- 4 layers esterni di rivelatori a strip (SVD)
- 2 layer interni di rivelatore a pixel (PXD)



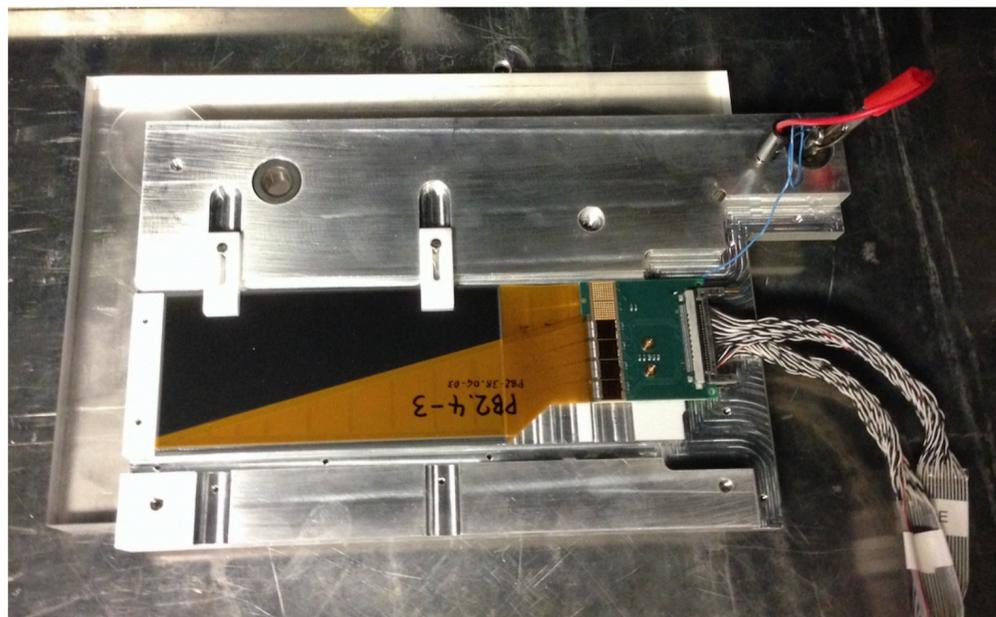
Silicon Strip Detector, SVD

uno dei sottorivelatori più affidabili e performanti di tutto Belle II

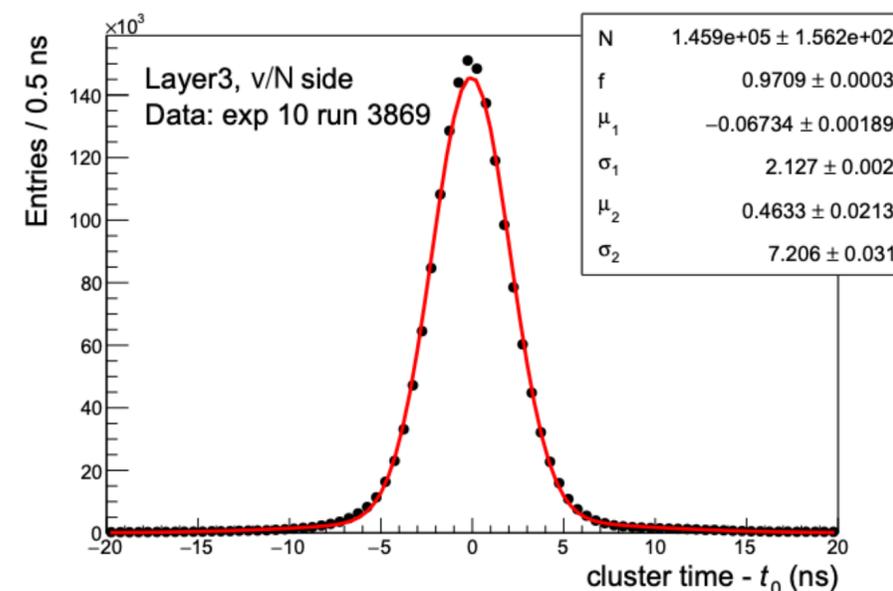
→ Pisa ha responsabilità importanti sul rivelatore a strip (SVD), a tutti i livelli

- il 76/172 dei moduli (FW, e BW dei layers 4,5,6) costruiti e testati nelle camere pulite INFN
- Giuliana è SVD System Manager
- Luigi è responsabile del software di simulazione e ricostruzione di SVD
- complesso sistema di installazione delle cooling pipes costruito nelle camere pulite INFN
- Stefano è il chair del SVD Publication Board
- c'è coinvolgimento importante nella presa dati e nello studio delle performance

un modulo BW in fase di test elettrico



risoluzione temporale sulla hit di segnale ~2.5 ns!



PAPER

The design, construction, operation and performance of the Belle II silicon vertex detector

K. Adamczyk⁹, L. Aggarwal¹⁴, H. Aihara²⁶, T. Aziz²¹, V. Babu^{21,27}, S. Bacher⁹, S. Bahinipati⁴, M. Bari²³, Ti. Baroncelli¹¹, To. Baroncelli¹¹ [+ Show full author list](#)

Published 29 November 2022 • © 2022 IOP Publishing Ltd and Sissa Medialab

[Journal of Instrumentation, Volume 17, November 2022](#)

Citation K. Adamczyk et al 2022 JINST 17 P11042

DOI 10.1088/1748-0221/17/11/P11042

documento di 200 pagine pubblicato su JINST che descrive il sistema, dal design alle performance di ricostruzione

Installazione del Nuovo Rivelatore a Pixel

durante il Long Shutdown 1

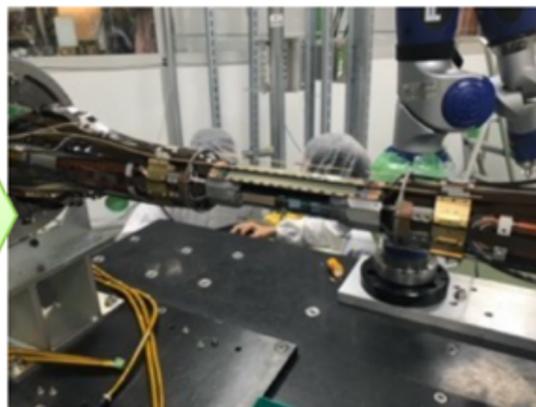
- ➔ Operazione molto delicata, portata a termine con successo alla fine del 2023
 - importante contributo da Pisa (fisici e tecnici) nelle fasi di smontaggio, test intermedi, installazione e commissioning finale
- ➔ Per accedere a PXD e sostituirlo con un rivelatore nuovo si è dovuto:
 - estrarre SVD+PXD dall'interno di Belle II
 - aprire SVD in due metà, sostituire PXD
 - richiudere e re-installare i due sistemi in Belle II

Operations done before VXD extraction

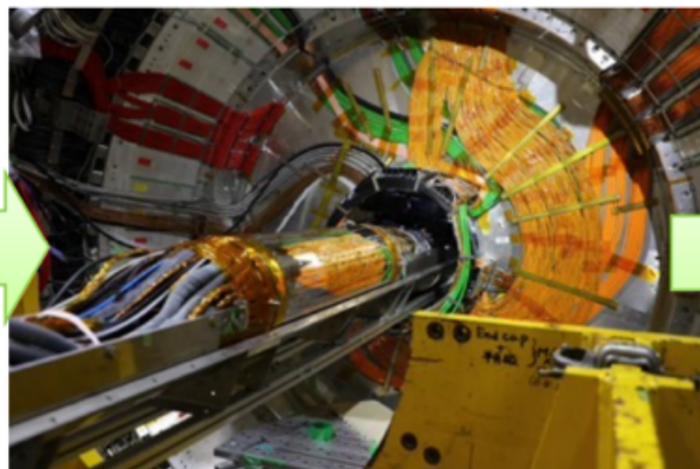
BP+HM assembly,
diamond attachment



PXD attachment



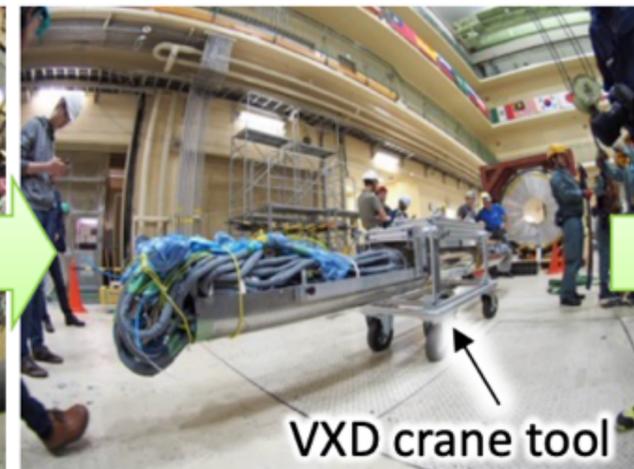
VXD extraction



Move from Belle to B4



Transportation in B4



VXD crane tool

Importation to ARICH room



VXD disassembly

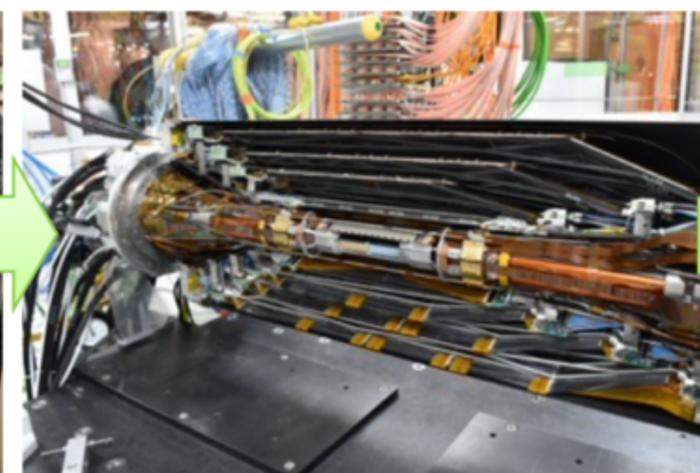


New for us!

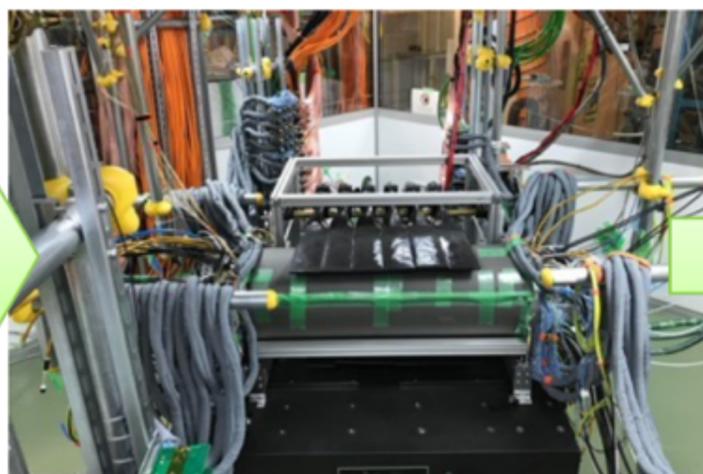
SVD commissioning



SVD attachment



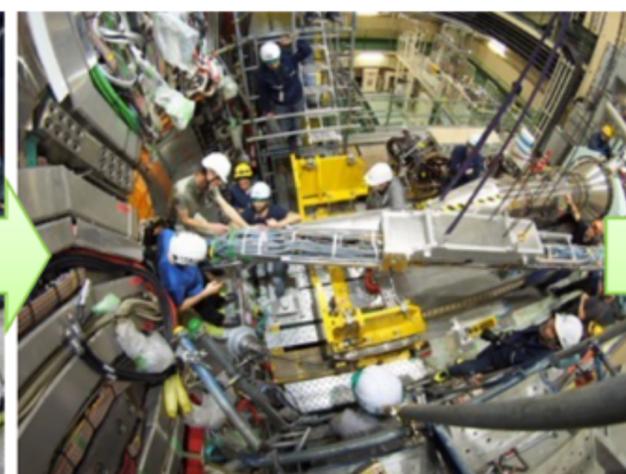
VXD commissioning



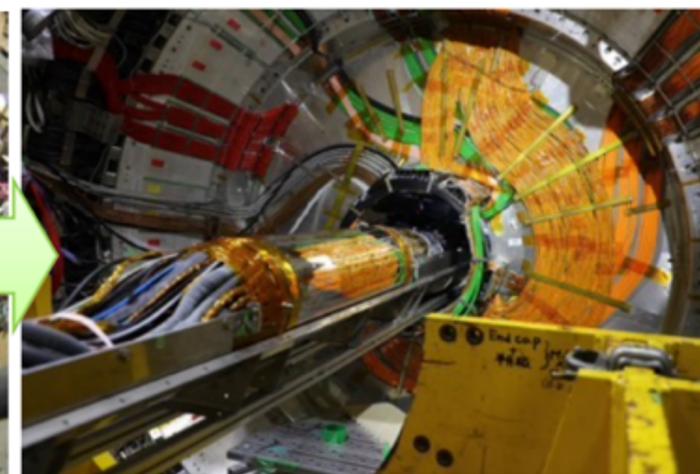
Transportation in B4



Move from B4 to Belle



VXD installation



Prospettive Future



Run1

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{peak}} = 4.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 0.424/\text{ab}$

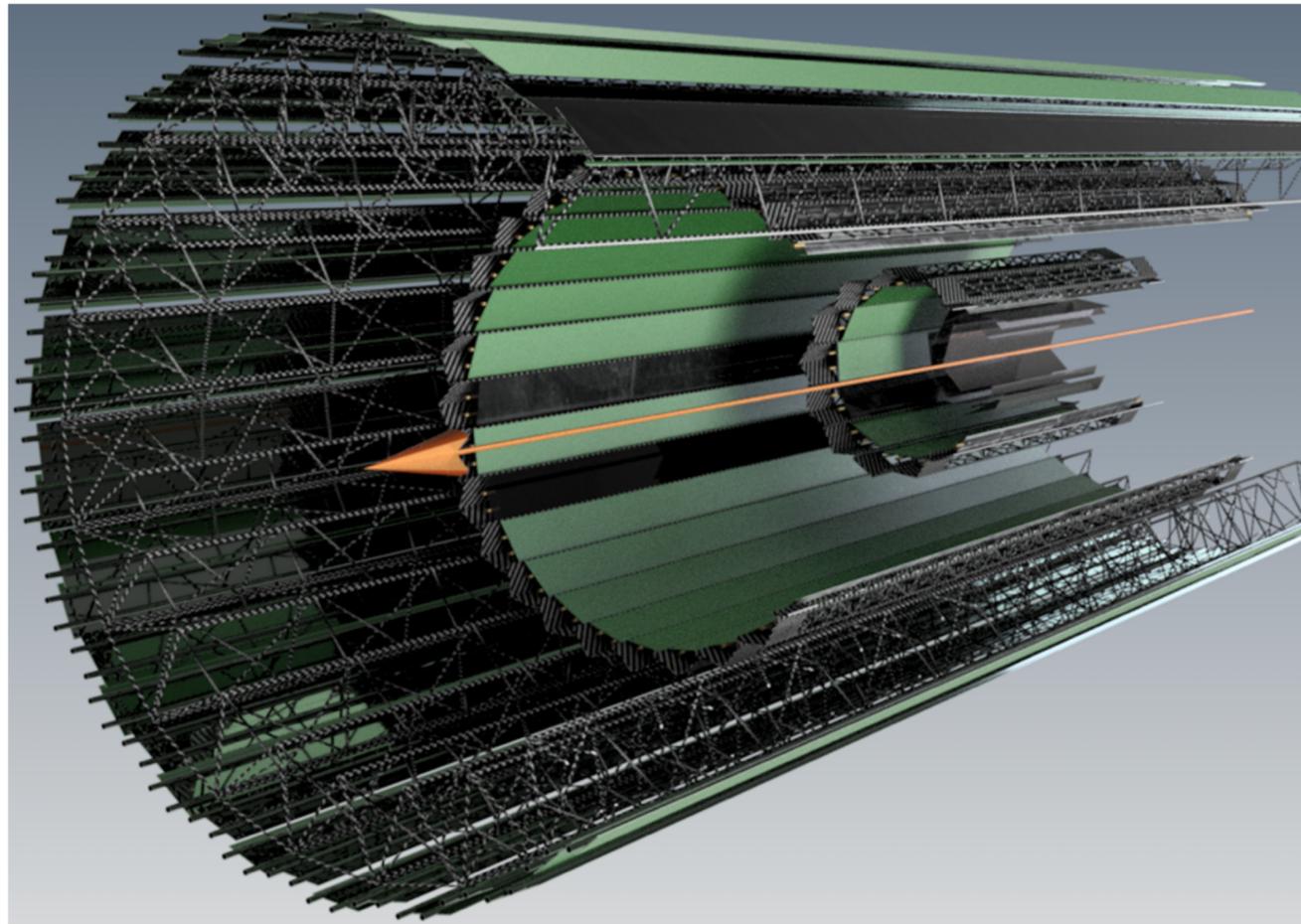
Run2 (ongoing)

- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{peak}} = 2.6 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- $\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = 0.024/\text{ab}$

→ Il goal dell'esperimento è quello di raccogliere 50/ab, corrispondenti a x50 il sample di Belle, x100 quello di BaBar

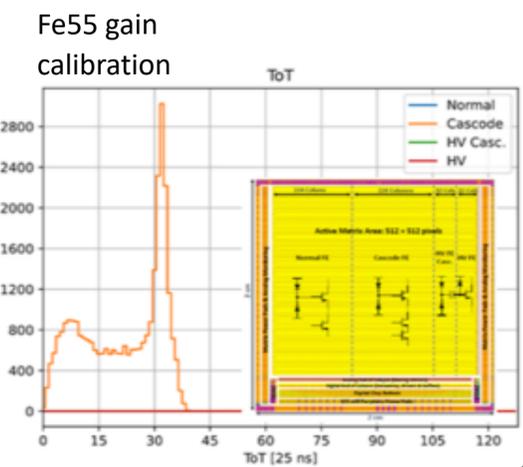
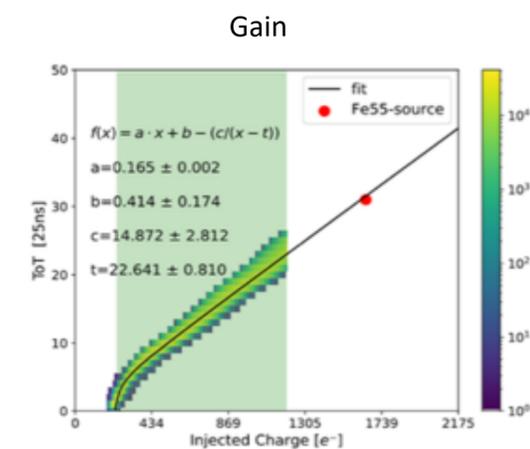
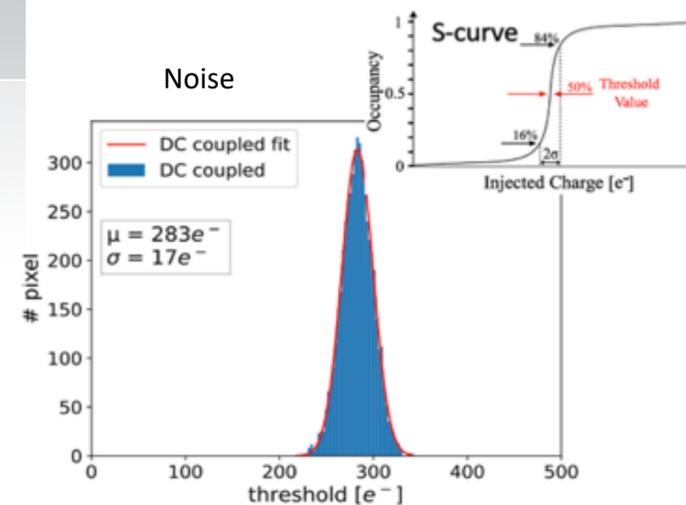
- si ritiene probabile una modifica della zona di interazione di SuperKEKB per aumentare la luminosità istantanea → LS2
- un nuovo rivelatore di vertice è necessario in caso di nuova zona di interazione
- buona opportunità per avere un rivelatore più performante e resistente al background, e come backup del rivelatore attuale

Upgrade del Rivelatore di Vertice



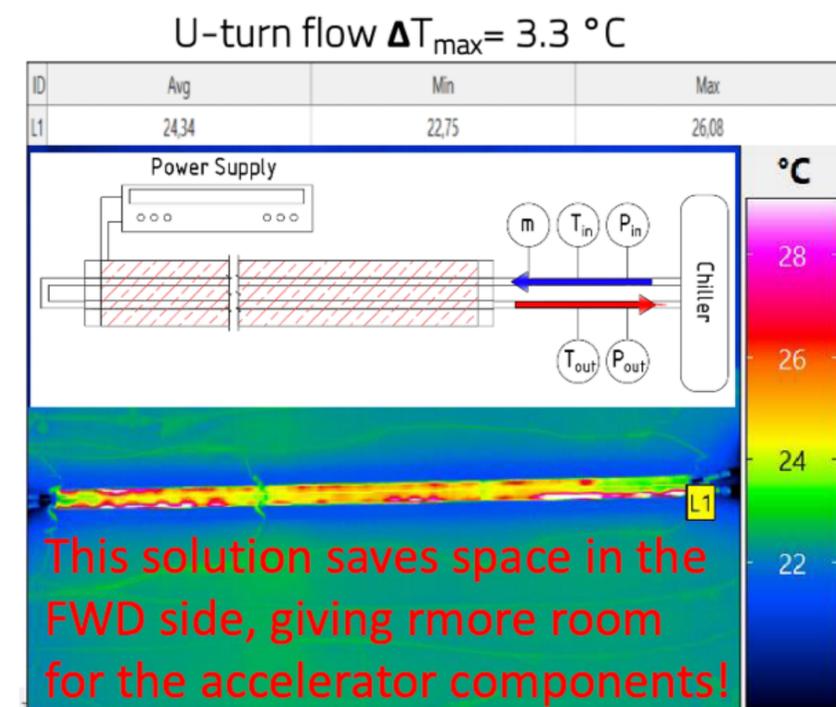
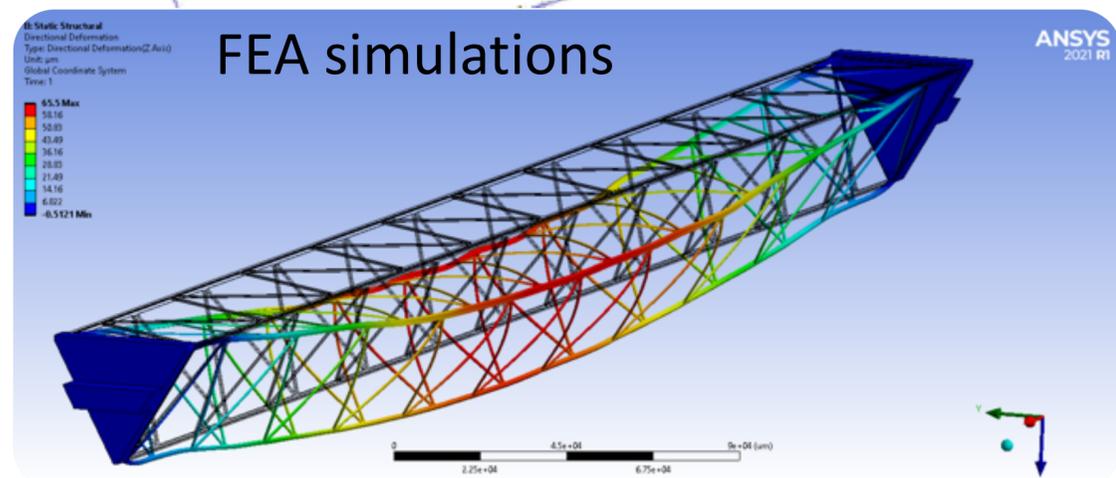
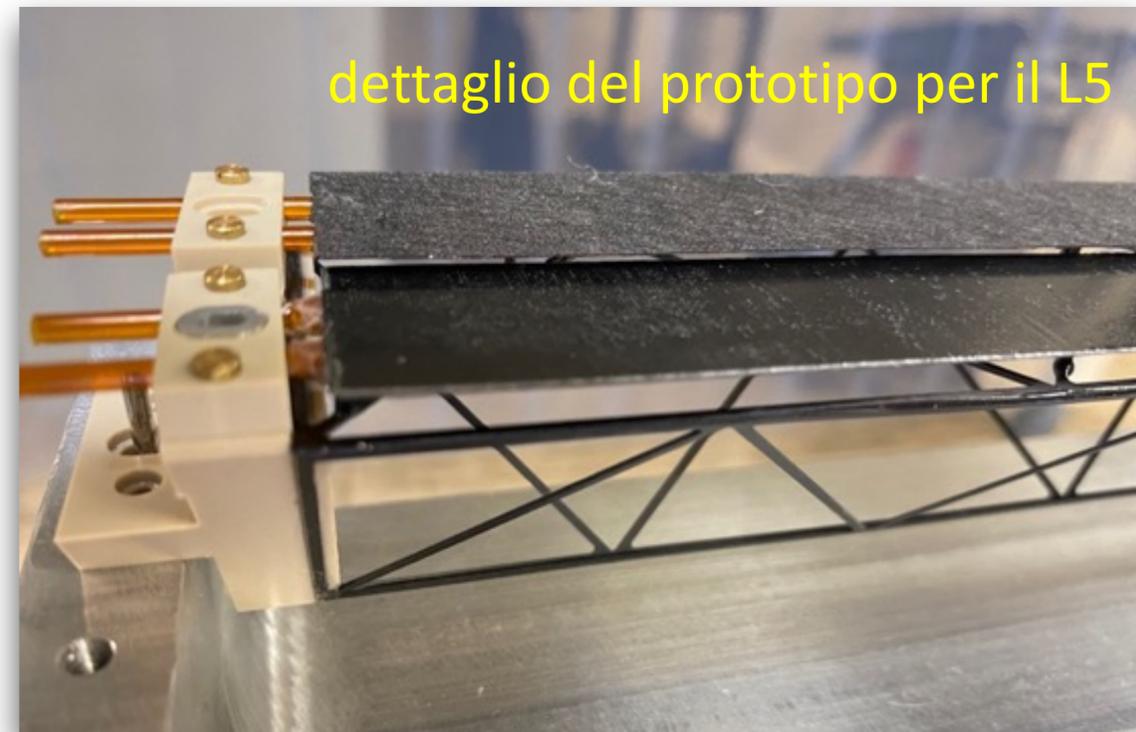
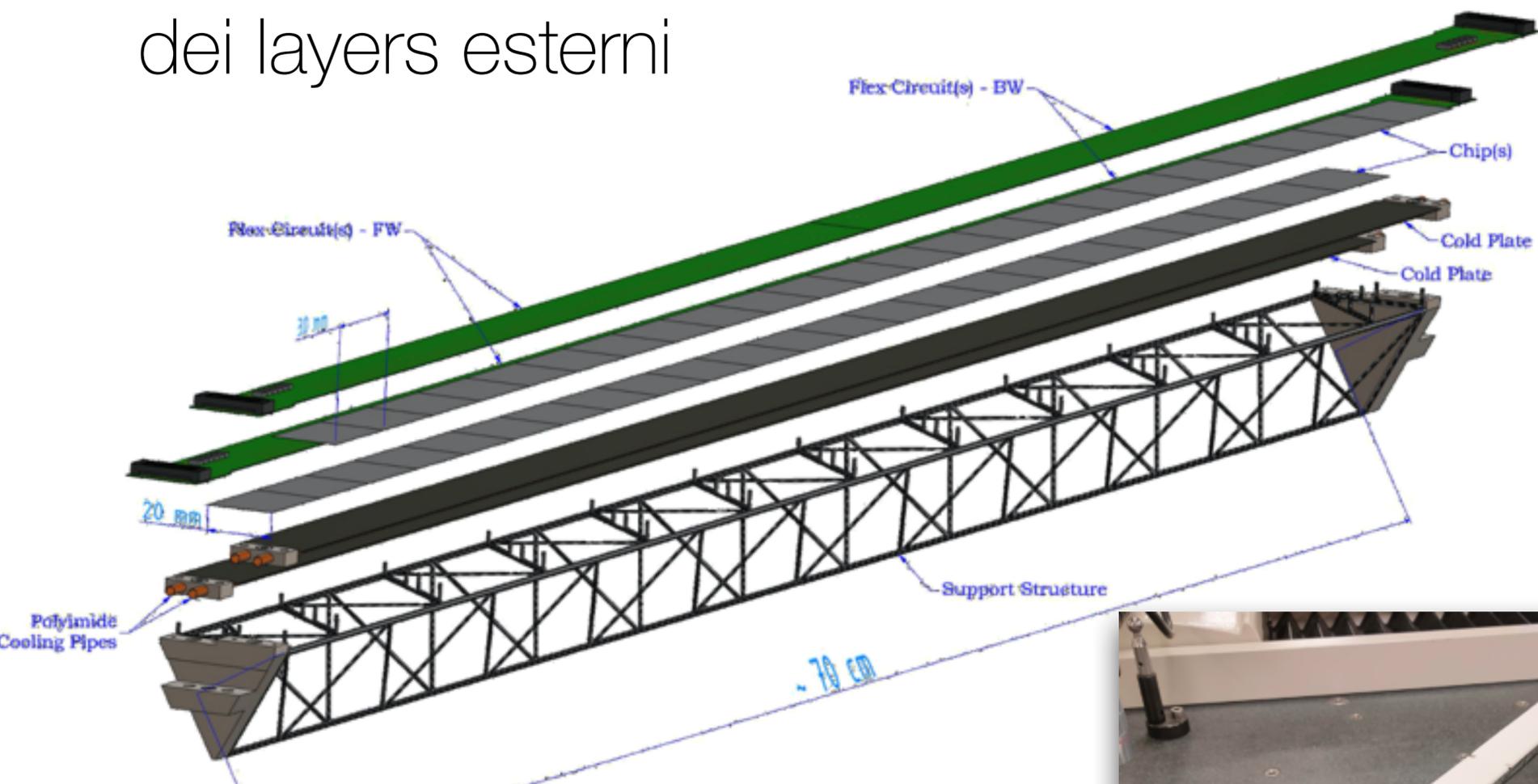
- ➔ siamo coinvolti in diverse attività, con grosso contributo della sezione:
 - studio delle performance di tracciatura attraverso la simulazione
 - R&D meccanica & cooling dei layer esterni
 - R&D su circuito flessibile
 - test dei prototipi in camera pulita, su fascio – anche con irraggiamenti, design del nuovo chip

➔ importanti sinergie con attività di R&D per FCC



Highlights sulla Termomeccanica

dei layers esterni



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Publications Committee
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Deputy:

technical board

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Integration leaders:
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Shuji Tanaka (Inner)

Operations
Run coordinator: *Kodai Matsuoka*
Deputy:
Pavel Krokovny, Kenta Uno
Shifts manager:
Alessandro Calcaterra

MDI
Coordinator: *H. Nakayama, T. Ishibashi, N. Iida*
(Deputies from machine)

BKG *A. Natochii, H. Nakayama (dep)*

Beam Loss Monitor
K. Uno

Collimator Team
I. Nakamura

upgrade

Upgrade
Coordinator: *Francesco Forti*

Physics Performance
A. Gaz

MDI
H. Nakayama, A. Natochii

Inner Detector
C. Marinas

Outer Detector
K. Yoshihara

Beam Polarization Upgrade
J. M. Roney

Data Production
Coordinator: *Stefano Lacaprara*
Deputy: *Giulio Dujany*

Data processing manager
P. Gironella, S. Watanuki (dep)

MC processing manager
G. Gaudino, G. Sharma (dep)

Skim manager
T. Shillington, V. Bertacchi (dep)

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R. Garg, U. Tamponi, M. De Nuccio (dep)

Operation manager
G. Dujany

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Deputy: *Cedric Serfontein, Michel Hernandez Villanueva*

Distributed Computing
I. Ueda

Core Computing
T. Hara

Infrastructure (network + sites) *S. Pardi*

Users Support
M. Hernandez Villanueva

Data Production Technical Manager *H. Ono*

software

Software
Coordinator: *Frank Meier*
Deputy: *Giacomo De Pietro*

Charged particle ID
A. Gaz, S. Wallner

Neutrals
D. Pitzl, E. Ganiev

Tracking & vertexing
G. Casarosa, T. Lueck

Trigger and event properties
R. Zlebckic, M. Campajola

Analysis Tools
Y. Sato, V. S. Vobbilisetti

Framework & infrastructure
T. Kuhr

Simulation
D. Y. Kim

Documentation and training
F. Meier

Database
R. Mashinistov, J. S. De Stefano

Timing & Event T0
C. Wessel

Online integration
S.-K. Park

Minor Release Manager
G. De Pietro

performance

Performance
Coordinator: *Angelo Di Canto*
Deputy: *Petar Kevin Rados*

Semileptonic & Leptonic
M. Prim, L. Cao

Radiative & Electroweak Penguin
A. Glazov, E. Manoni

Time dependent CP violation
T. Higuchi, T. Humair

Hadronic B
L. Santelj, M. Dorigo

Charm
G. Casarosa, M. Bertemes

dark sector
C. Hearty, L. Corona

Tau
L. Zani, S. Prell

HLT/Trigger Menu
C. Hearty

Physics modeling/Generators
N. Rout, S. Banerjee

physics

Physics
Coordinator: *James Frederick Libby*
Deputy: *Shohei Nishida*

Semileptonic & Leptonic
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HLT/Trigger Menu
C. Hearty

Physics modeling/Generators
N. Rout, S. Banerjee

SVD

V. Pavlov, B. Spruck, S. Tanaka (li), Y. Han (sw/perf)
SVD G. Rizzo, K. Kang (dep), K. Hara (li), L. Corona (sw/perf)
BP H. Nakayama, D. Liventsev (sw)

CDC N. Taniguchi, A. Glazov (sw/perf)

TOP K. Inami, M. Bessner (dep), K. Matsuoka (li), M. Staric (sw/perf)

ARICH S. Nishida, S. Korpar, L. Santelj (sw/perf)

ECL A. Kuzmin, I. Nakamura (li), K. Miyabayashi (sw/perf)

KLM L. Piilonen, P. Pakhlov, K. Sumisawa (li), L. Piilonen (sw), S. Prell (perf)

TRG T. Koga,

DAQ S. Yamada, R. Itoh (sw/perf)

STR I. Adachi

responsabilità

→ INFN Pisa group

→ INFN Pisa alumni

Belle II Organization

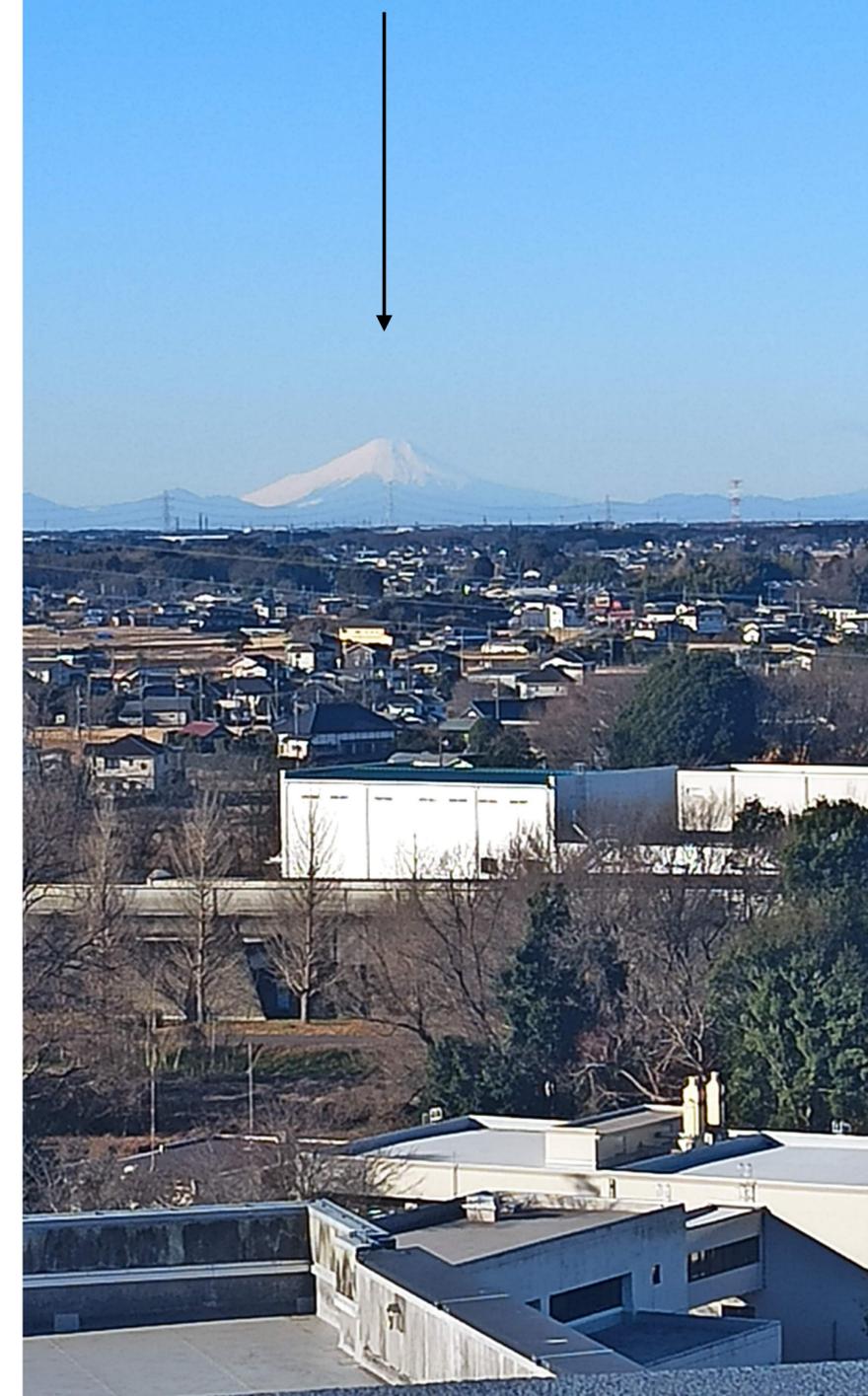
Studenti

nome	tesi	data	ora?
Giacomo De Pietro	Magistrale	23-Sep-16	in Belle II
Laura Zani	Magistrale	25-Oct-16	in Belle II
Alberto Martini	Magistrale	15-Mar-17	in Belle II
Valerio Bertacchi	Magistrale	19-Oct-17	in Belle II
Michael De Nuccio	Magistrale	19-Apr-18	left field
Laura Zani	Dottorato	14-Jan-20	in Belle II
Antonio Paladino	Dottorato	19-Feb-20	tecn. INFN-B0
Luigi Corona	Magistrale	26-Oct-18	-
Luigi Corona	Dottorato	18-Jul-22	in Belle II
Gaetano De Marino	Magistrale	15-Oct-19	in Belle II
Stefano Moneta	Magistrale	26-Oct-19	in Belle II
Ludovico Massaccesi	Magistrale	25-Oct-21	-
Silvia De Benedictis	Magistrale	24-May-22	left field
Alberto Lorenzini	Magistrale	24-May-22	left field
Eleonora Ravera	Magistrale	27-Oct-22	PhD not BelleII
Laura Salutari	Magistrale	28-Oct-22	in Belle II
Maria Antonietta Palaia	Magistrale	12-Dec-22	PhD not BelleII
Mara Calo'	Magistrale	01-Mar-24	just finished
Matilde Carminati	Magistrale		
Ludovico Massaccesi	Dottorato		
Foteini Trantou	Dottorato		

Conclusioni

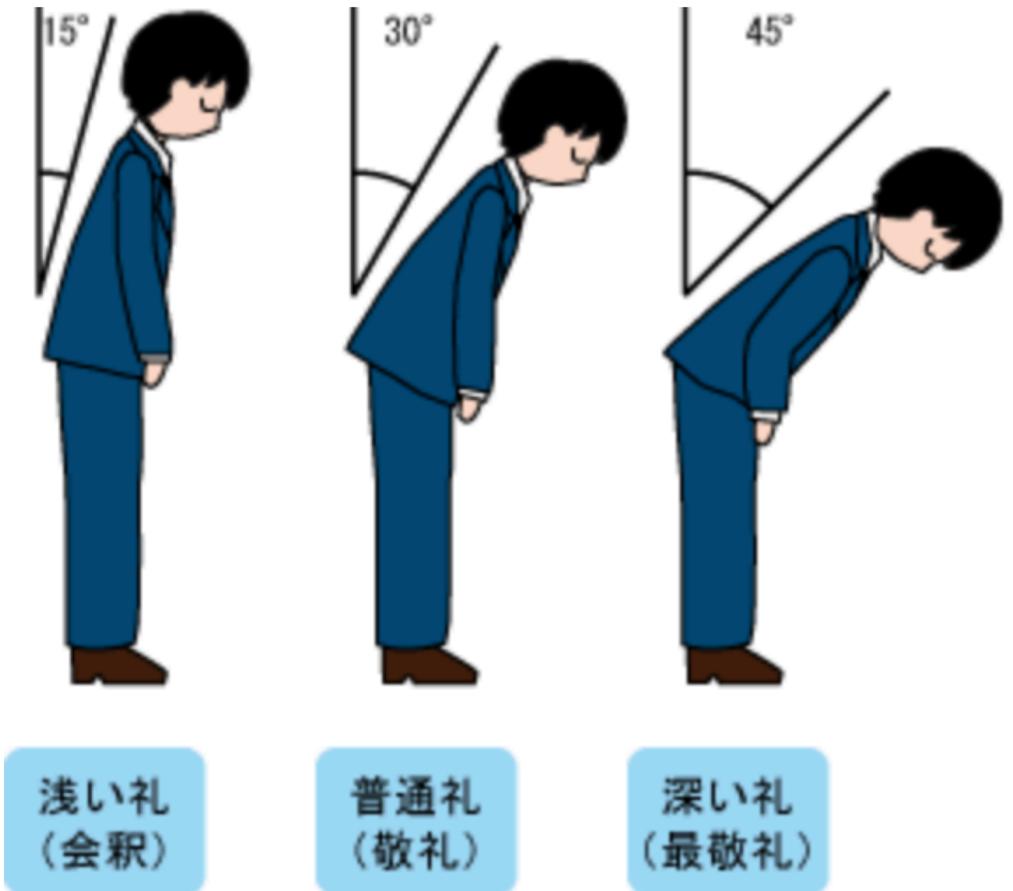
- ➔ *Belle II* è un esperimento che si propone di fare luce su domande che non trovano risposta nel Modello Standard, come
 - dov'è finita l'antimateria prodotta nel Big Bang?
 - cos'è la materia oscura?
- ➔ La presa dati è appena ripartita dopo uno shutdown che ha permesso di installare un nuovo (e completo) rivelatore a pixel
 - operazione delicata per SVD, portata a termine con successo anche grazie al sostegno della sezione!
- ➔ Importante attività su R&D e design per l'upgrade del rivelatore di vertice: necessario per nuova zona di interazione, più performante ad alto background, backup del rivelatore attuale

**Mt. Fuji visto dal
tetto del laboratorio**

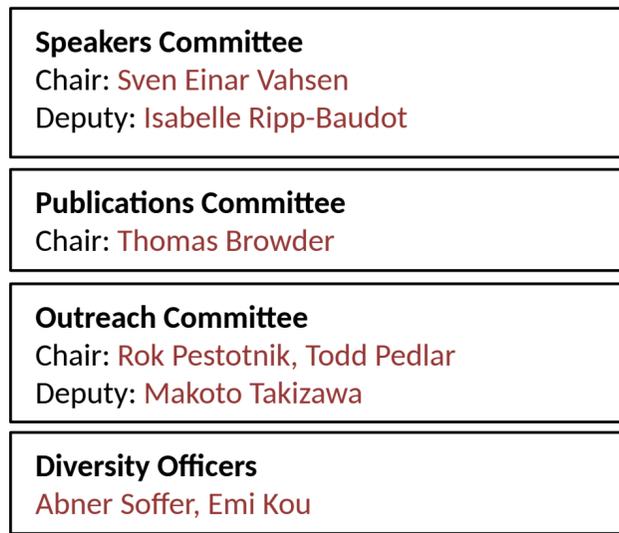


Ringraziamenti

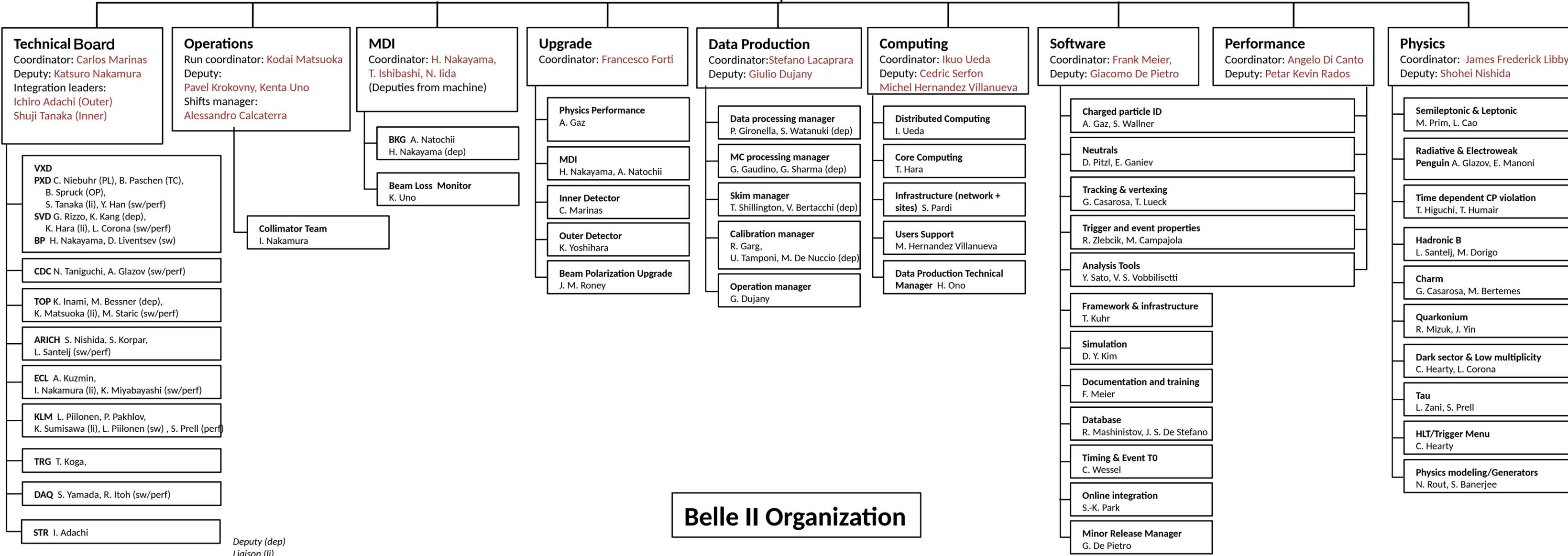
- grazie alla sezione per tutto il supporto tecnico e amministrativo!
- dal primo aprile sono diventata responsabile locale dell'esperimento
 - un grazie a **Stefano** per il grande lavoro svolto in questi 10 anni (!!)
 - un grazie (in anticipo!) alla sezione per la pazienza :)



backup slides

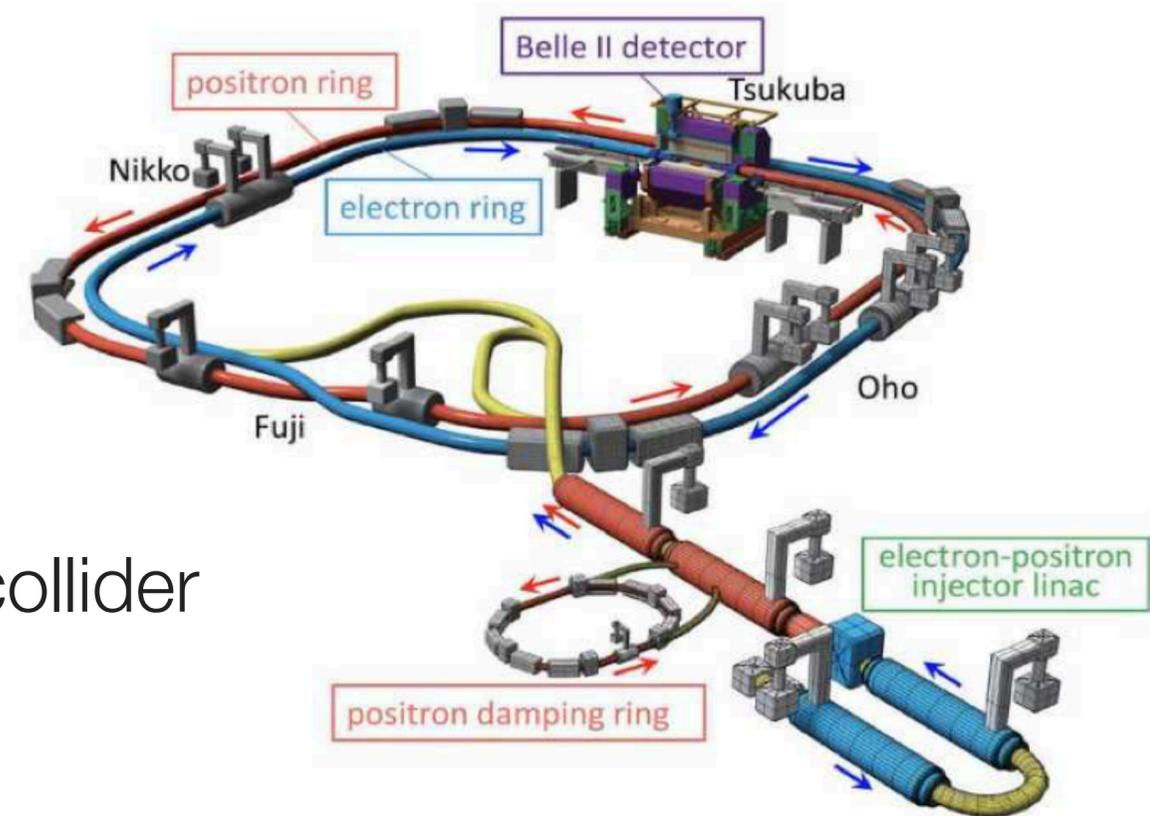


Belle II Organization



SuperKEKB

High-Luminosity B-Factory



→ SuperKEKB is a 2nd generation asymmetric e⁺e⁻ collider at the Y(4S) mass energy

→ Target instantaneous luminosity is $\mathcal{L} = 6 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (x30 w.r.t. KEKB/Belle)

- max instantaneous luminosity $\mathcal{L} = 4.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (world record)

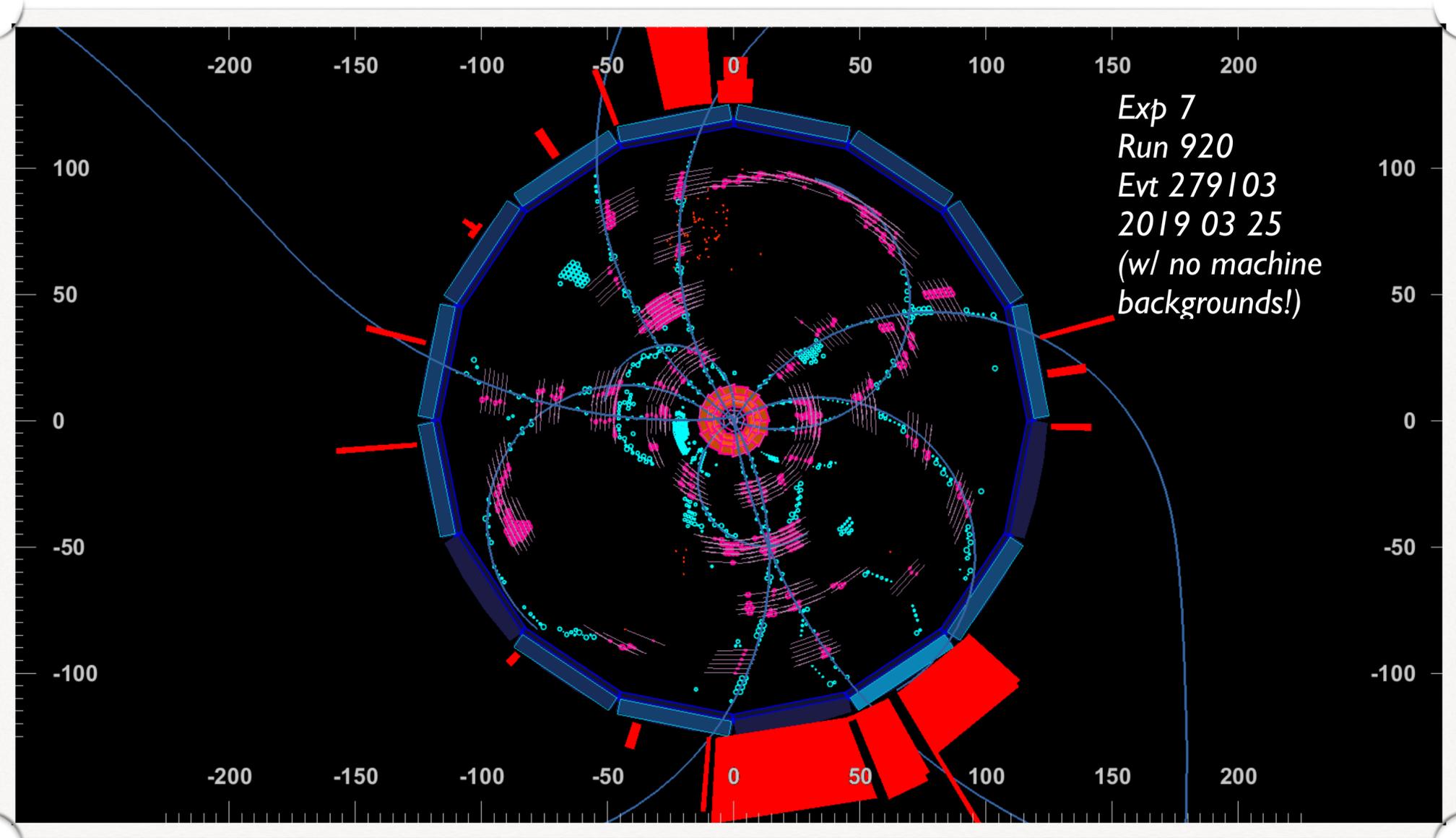
→ Achievable in the *nano-beam scheme**

- increase beam currents
- squeeze beams at the interaction point
- reduced beam energy asymmetry

$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2er_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{y\pm}}{\beta_{y\pm}^*} \left(\frac{R_L}{R_{\xi_y}} \right)$$

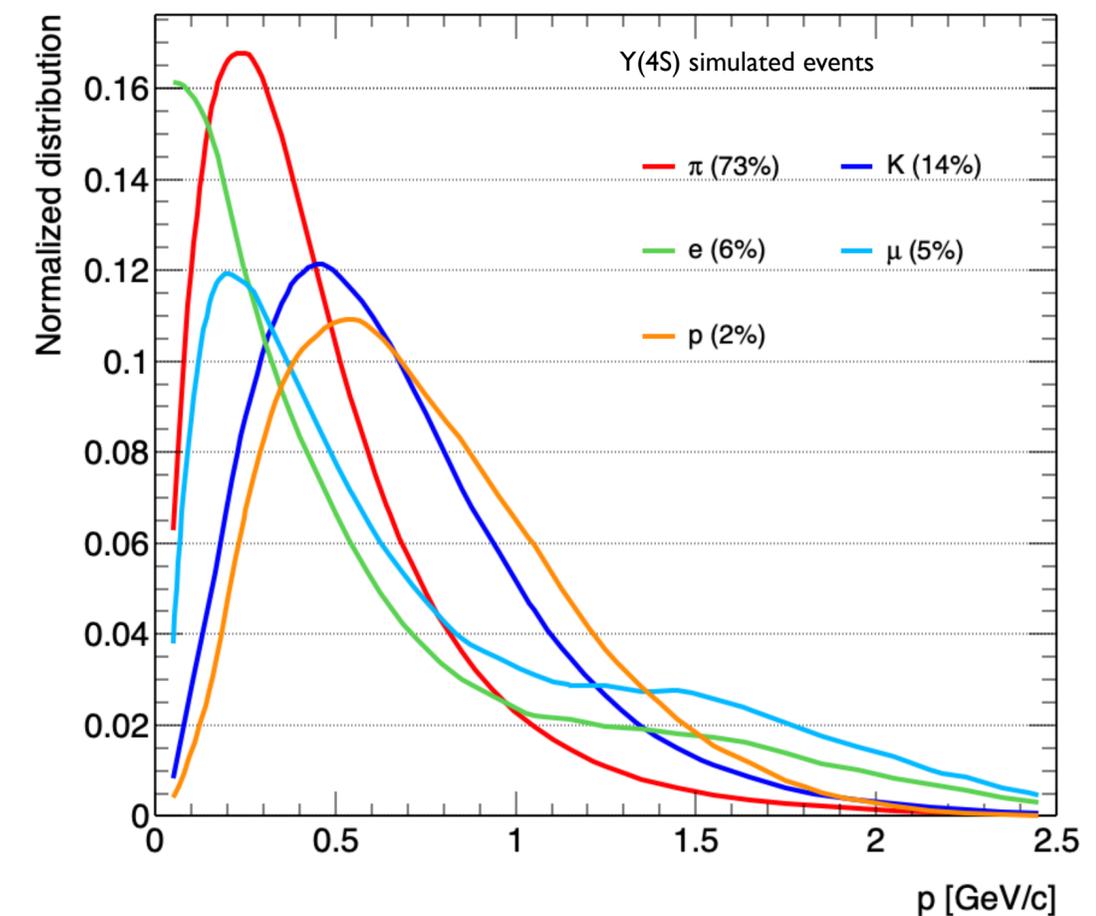
Lorentz factor γ_{\pm} (points to γ_{\pm})
 beam current I_{\pm} (points to I_{\pm})
 beam-beam parameter $\xi_{y\pm}$ (points to $\xi_{y\pm}$)
 beam aspect ratio at the IP $\frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*}$ (points to $\frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*}$)
 vertical beta-function at the IP $\beta_{y\pm}^*$ (points to $\beta_{y\pm}^*$)
 geometrical reduction factors $\left(\frac{R_L}{R_{\xi_y}} \right)$ (points to $\left(\frac{R_L}{R_{\xi_y}} \right)$)

A Candidate Hadronic Event



A Typical $Y(4S)$ Event

- ➔ average multiplicities:
 - 11 charged tracks
 - 5 neutral pions
 - 1 neutral kaon
- ➔ soft charged tracks momentum spectrum



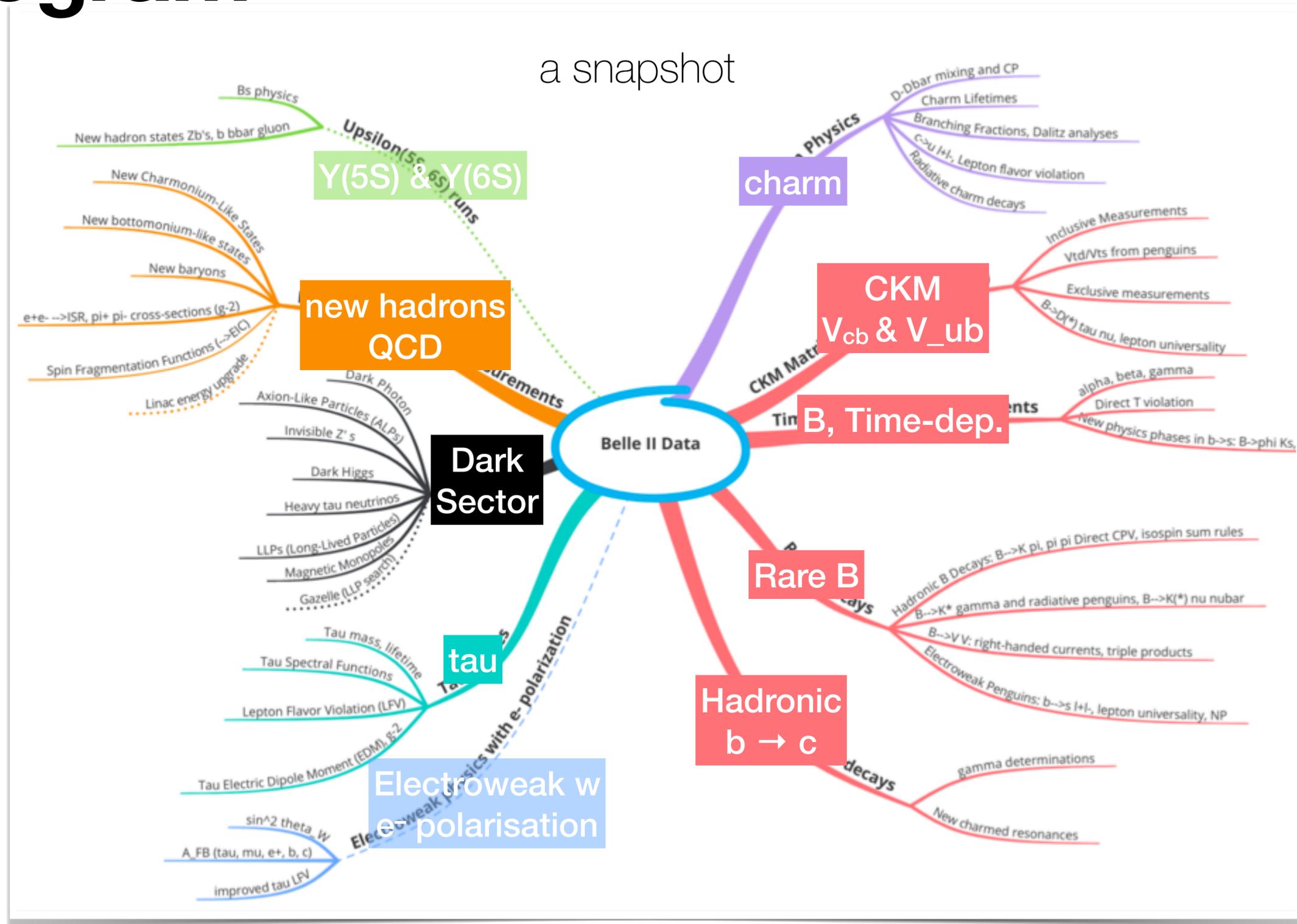
NOTE: the DAQ is not synchronous to the bunch crossing (150÷250 MHz)

➔ detectors integrate many collisions (+ beam background)

➔ reconstruction is not as easy as it may look here!

The Physics Program

- *Belle II* can access many sectors
 - Standard Model Physics, CPV
 - Dark Sector (ALPs, Z' , Dark Higgs)
 - LFU, LFV, EDM, ...
- ... with many types of analyses:
 - (many sort of) searches
 - time-dependent
 - missing energy and missing mass
 - on the Dalitz Plot (multi-body)
- complementary to LHCb: several measurements accessible to Belle II only!





Charm Lifetimes

high precision measurements

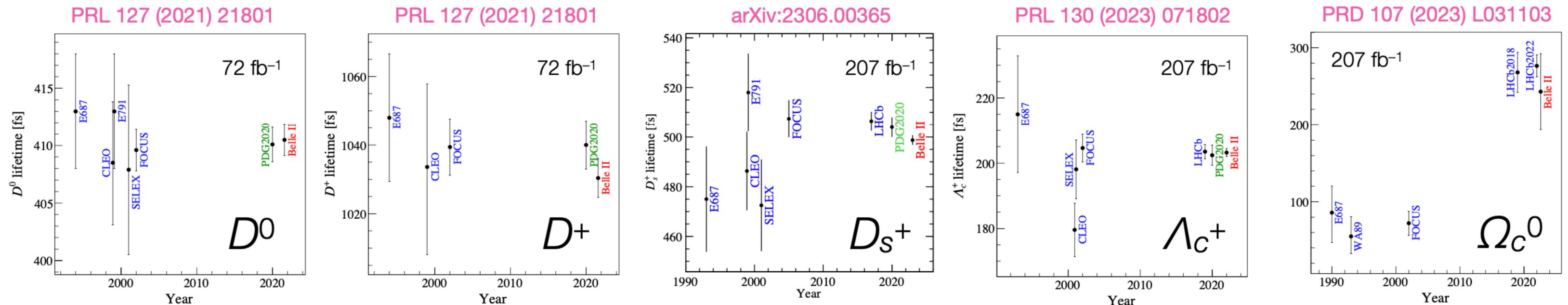
→ Belle II data allows to precisely measure *absolute* lifetimes

- not done at Belle/BaBar/LHCb due to systematic limitations
- we reach few per-mille precision in several of them

- ✓ *World's best D^0 , D^+ , D_s^+ , Λ_c lifetimes*
- ✓ *Confirmation of the LHCb results on the Ω_c^0 lifetime*

→ benchmarks for time-dependent measurements in B and charm decays

- demonstration of the excellent performance of detector & understanding of the data (tiny systematics!)



Belle II $\tau(D^0) = 410.5 \pm 1.1(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.8(\text{syst.}) \text{ fs}$

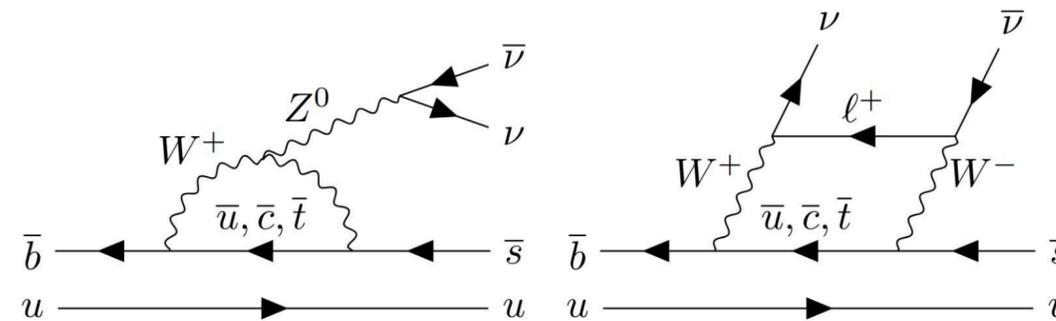
$\tau(D^+) = 1030.4 \pm 4.7(\text{stat.}) \pm 3.1(\text{syst.}) \text{ fs}$

$\tau(D_s^+) = 498.7 \pm 1.7(\text{stat.})^{+1.1}_{-0.8}(\text{syst.}) \text{ fs}$

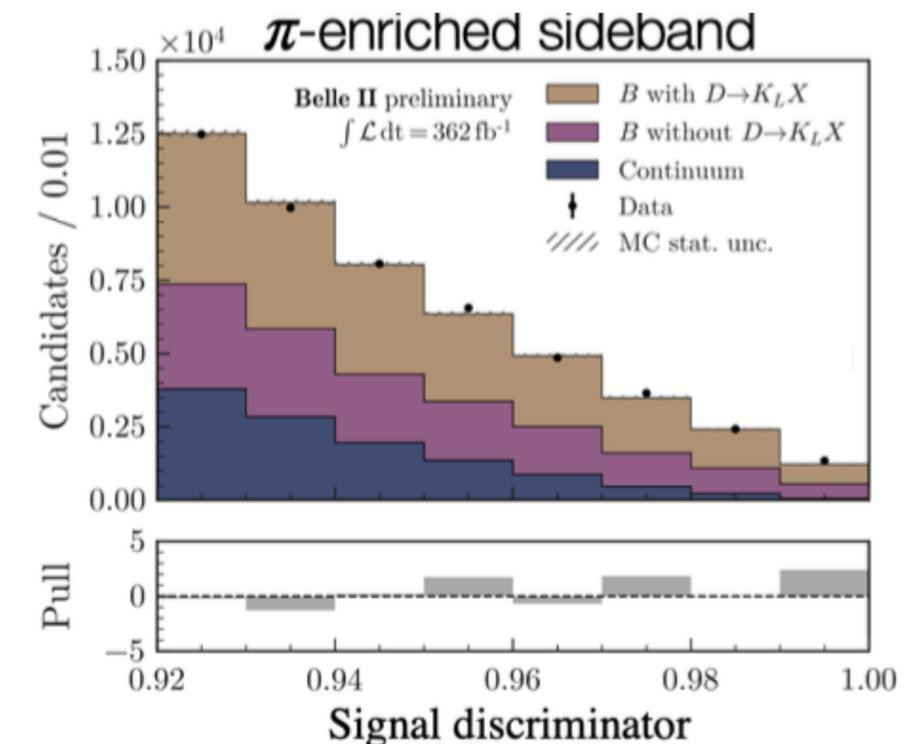
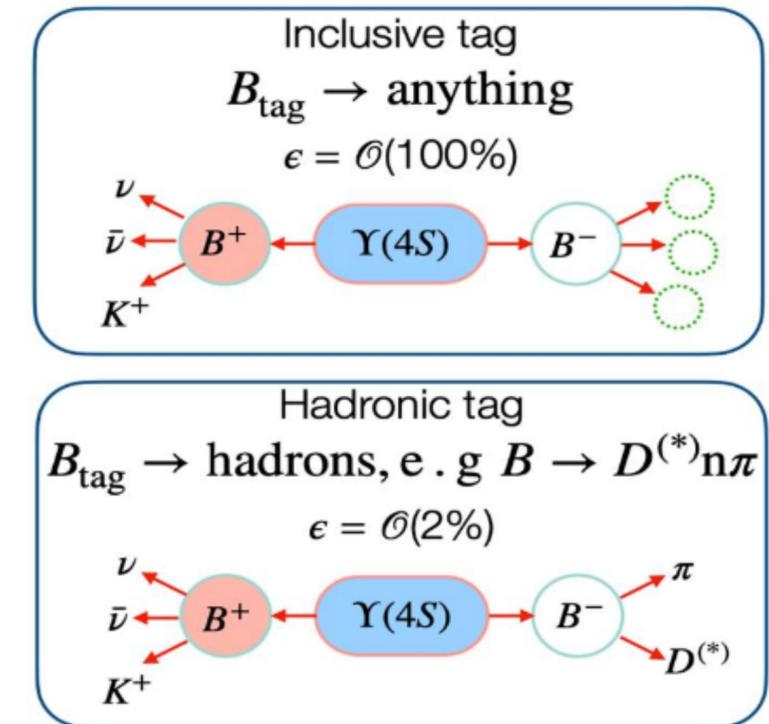
$\tau(\Lambda_c^+) = 203.20 \pm 0.89(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.77(\text{syst.}) \text{ fs}$

$\tau(\Omega_c^0) = 243 \pm 48(\text{stat.}) \pm 11(\text{syst.}) \text{ fs}$

$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$



- not observed yet, extremely precise SM prediction on the BR
→ very **sensitive to non-SM contributions via new particles**
- two neutrinos in the final state → search **unique to Belle II**
 - **inclusive-tag new** approach → innovative method guarantees a higher sensitivity
 - **hadronic-tag conventional** approach → auxiliary measurement
- exploit MVA classifiers to reject backgrounds
- signal efficiency and background estimation corrected and validated using a variety of control channels, e.g.:
 - off resonance data for the $q\bar{q}$ backgrounds; π -enriched sidebands to study the $B \rightarrow X_c (\rightarrow K_L X)$ component
 - $B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$ with J/ψ removed, to calibrate signal efficiency





B⁺ → K⁺νν̄ Results

- inclusive tag → $\mu_{\text{incl}} = 5.6 \pm 1.1^{+1.0}_{-0.9}$
- hadronic tag → $\mu_{\text{had}} = 2.2 \pm 2.3^{+1.6}_{-0.7}$
- **combined** → $\mu = 4.7 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.9$

μ is the signal branching fraction in units of SM rate

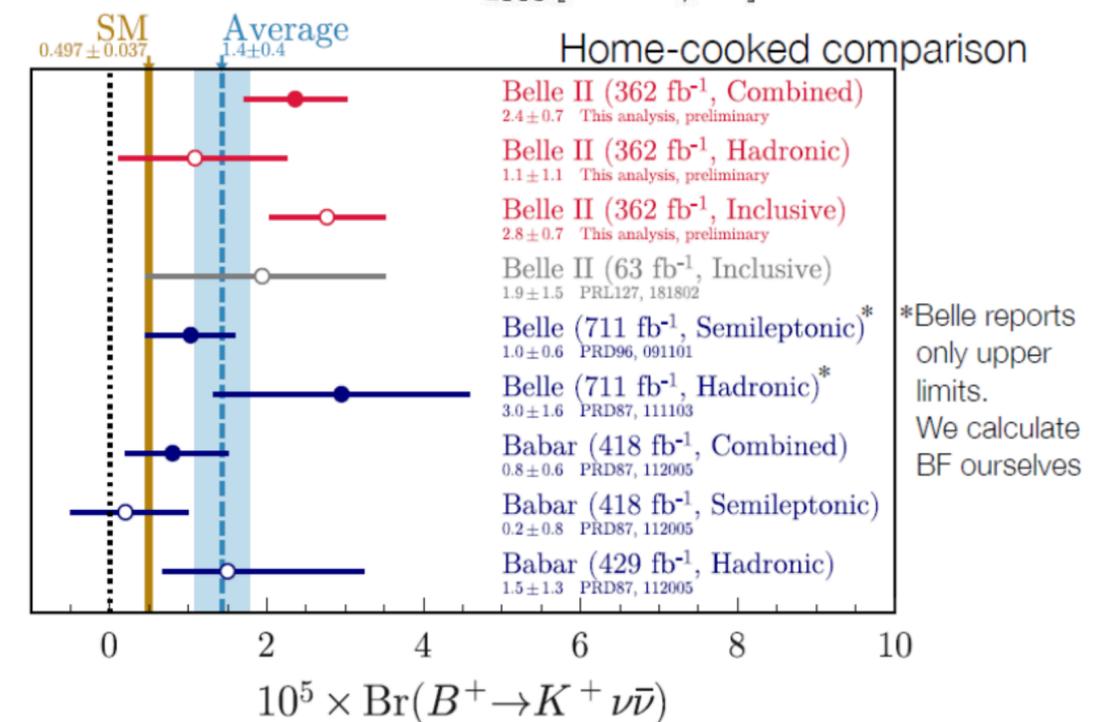
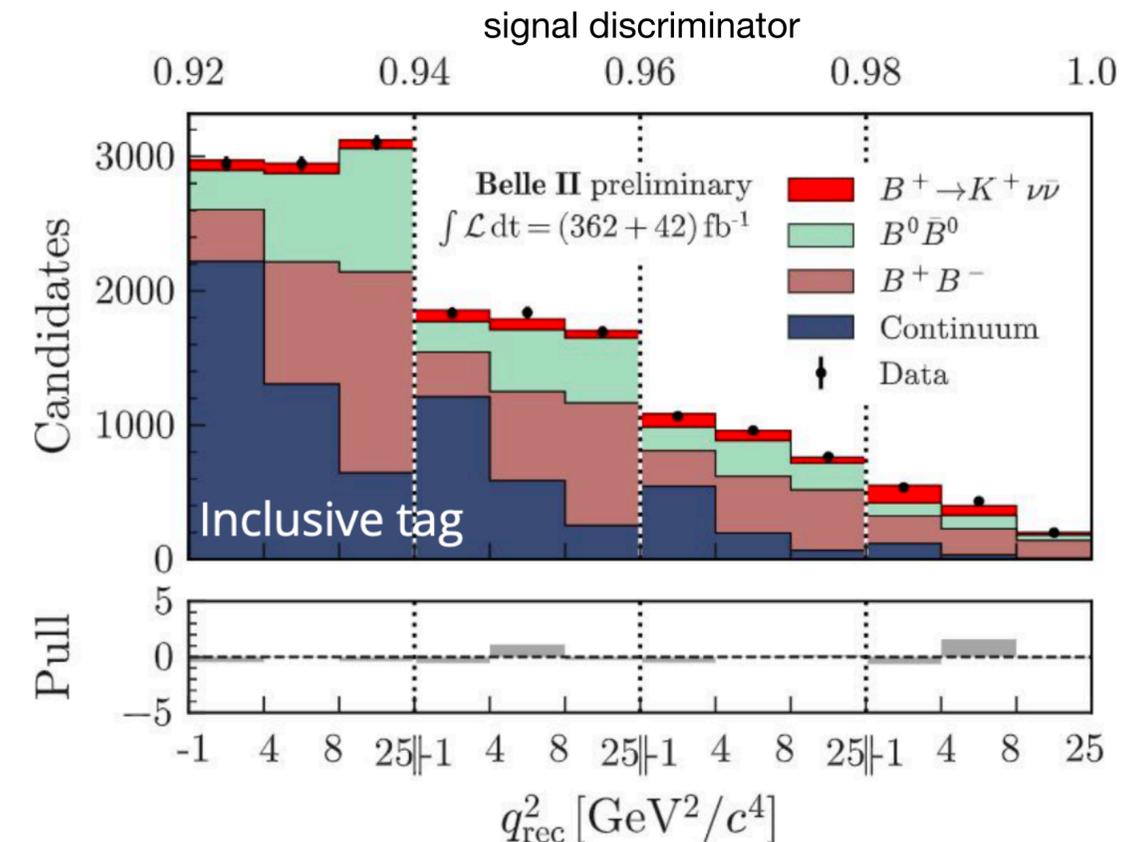
→ inclusive-tag and hadronic-tag results are consistent (1.2σ)

→ first evidence of the B⁺ → K⁺νν̄ decay:

- (the combined is) 3.6σ vs the null hypothesis
- (the combined is) 2.8σ vs SM predictions

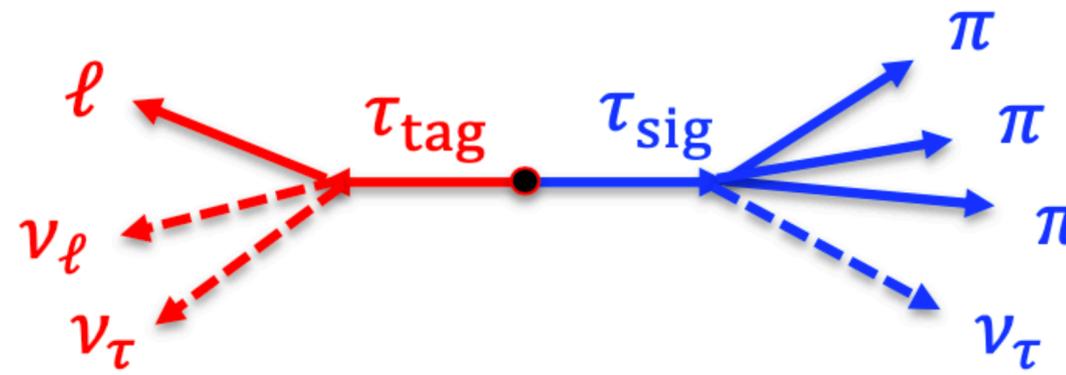
→ combined branching fraction $\mathcal{B} = [2.4 \pm 0.5^{+0.5}_{-0.4}] \times 10^{-5}$

- inclusive tag → $\mathcal{B}_{\text{incl}} = [2.5 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5] \times 10^{-5}$
- hadronic tag → $\mathcal{B}_{\text{had}} = [1.1^{+0.9+0.8}_{-0.8-0.5}] \times 10^{-5}$



good overall compatibility $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 4.3/4$

τ Mass

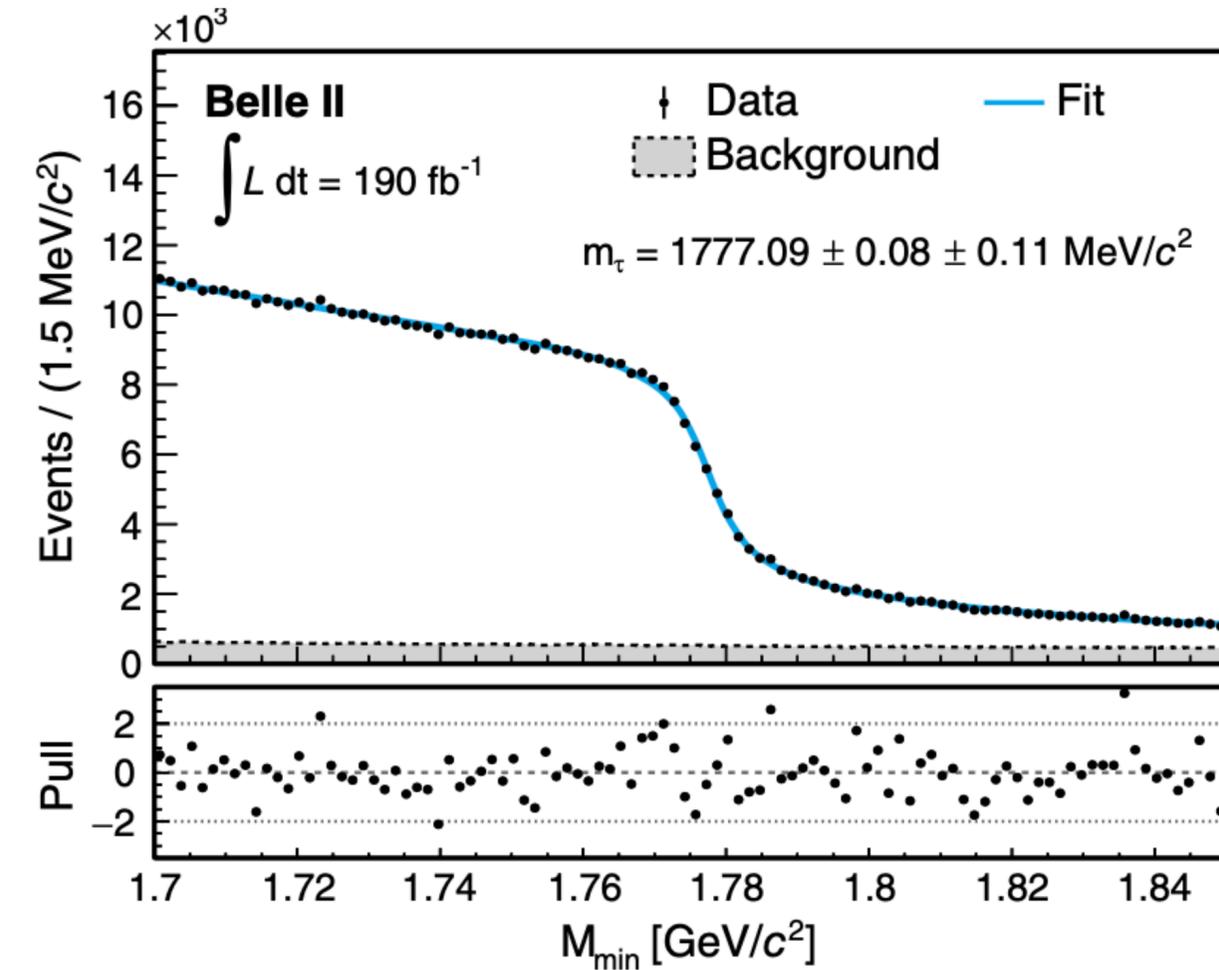
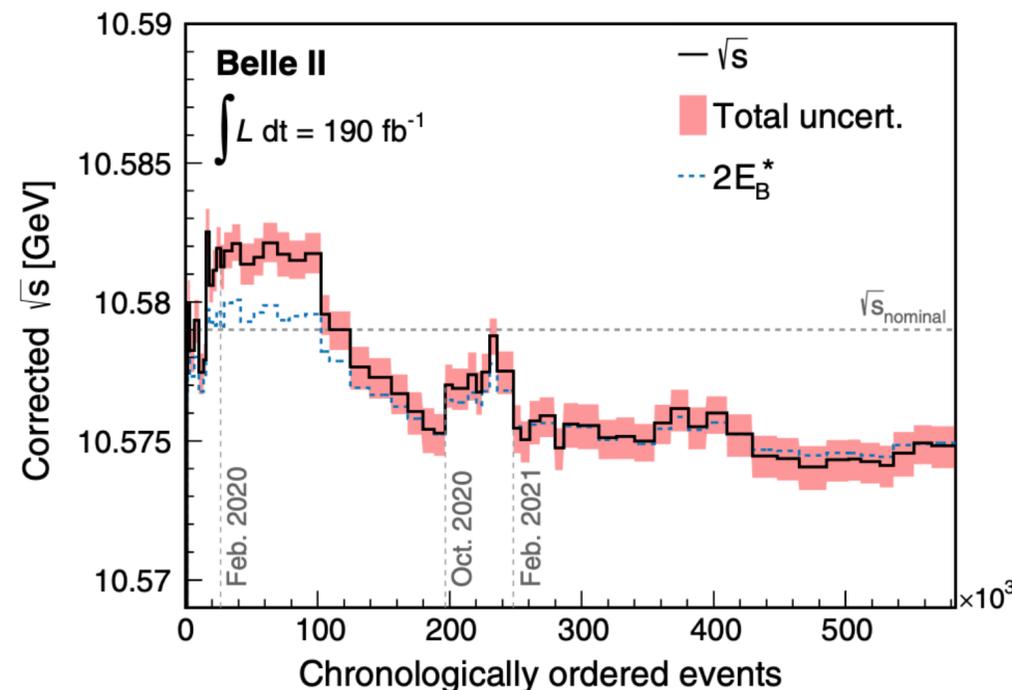


→ extracted from $\tau \rightarrow 3\pi\nu$ decays, with the “pseudo mass” method

- use beam-energy constraints and assume that the ν is collinear with the 3π direction → the τ mass is accessible as endpoint of the M_{\min} distribution

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

requires an excellent understanding of the momentum scale and the beam energy



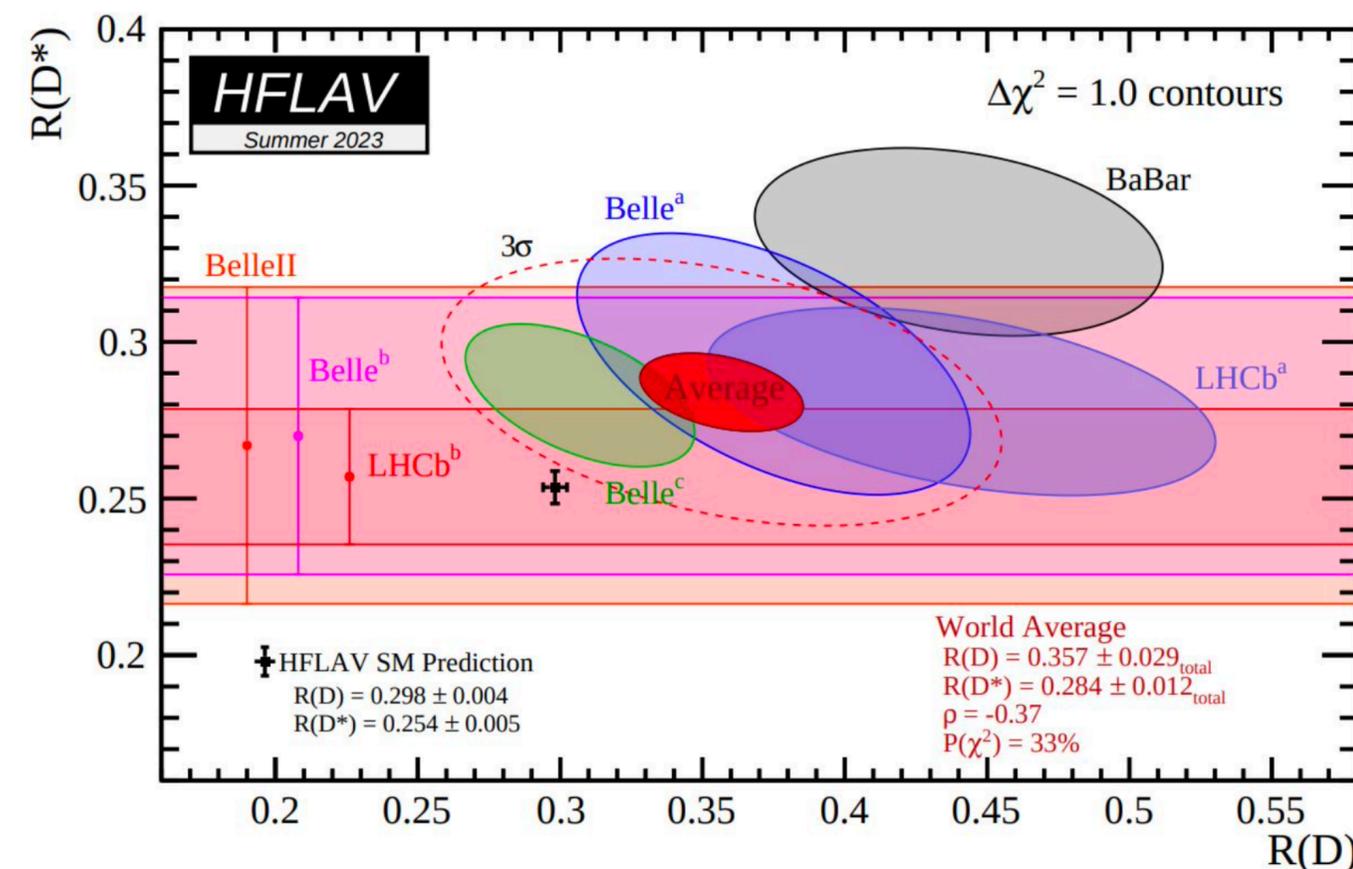
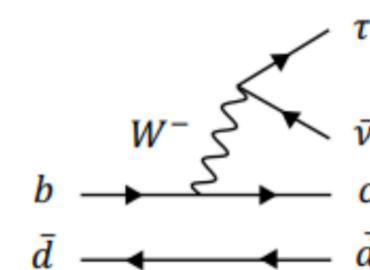
✓ *World's best τ mass:*
 $m_{\tau} = (1777.09 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.11) \text{ MeV}/c^2$

R(D*)

a test of LFU

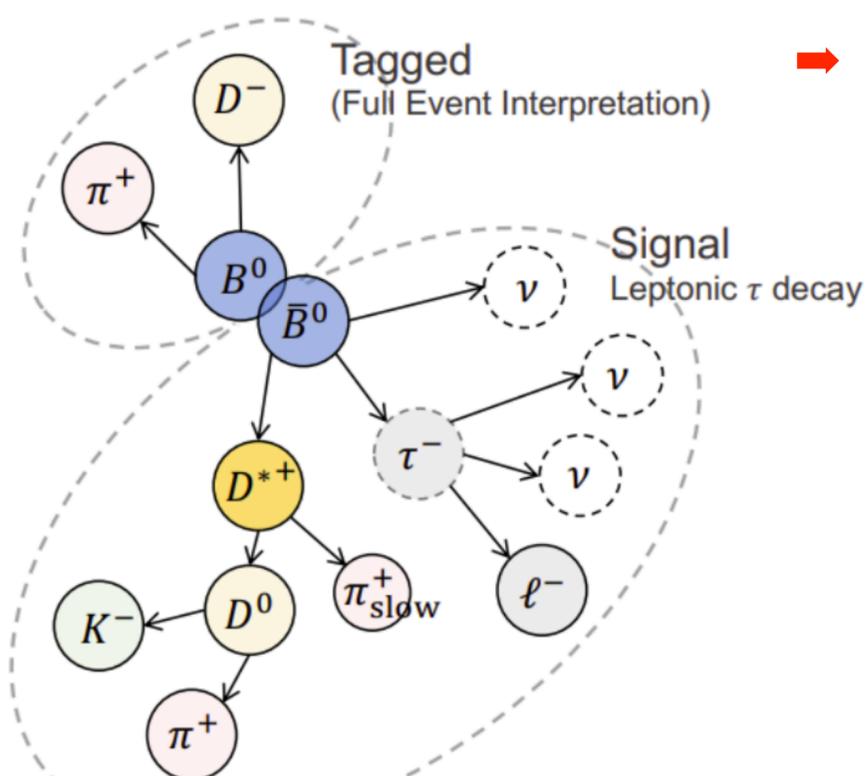
$$R(D^*) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu_\ell)}$$

- the SM predicts lepton coupling to EW gauge bosons to be flavor-universal, in tension (3σ) with experimental measurements of ($R(D^*)$, $R(D)$)
- *Belle II* can measure several observables to shed light on this tension, e.g. $R(D^*)$, but not only!



- first Belle II measurements with 189/fb
 - compatible with SM predictions
 - competitive despite the smaller dataset

$$R(D^*) = 0.267^{+0.041}_{-0.039}(\text{stat.})^{+0.028}_{-0.033}(\text{syst.})$$



- advantages of B-Factory:
 - known initial beam state & hermetic detector allows to reconstruct channels with (many) neutrinos in the final state
 - relatively clean events
 - B_{tag} fully reconstructed using machine learning (FEI)

$R(X)$ & $R(X_{e/\mu})$

unique at Belle II

$$R(X) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X\tau\nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X\ell\nu_\ell)}$$

→ Belle II can perform the analysis also *inclusively* → $R(X)$

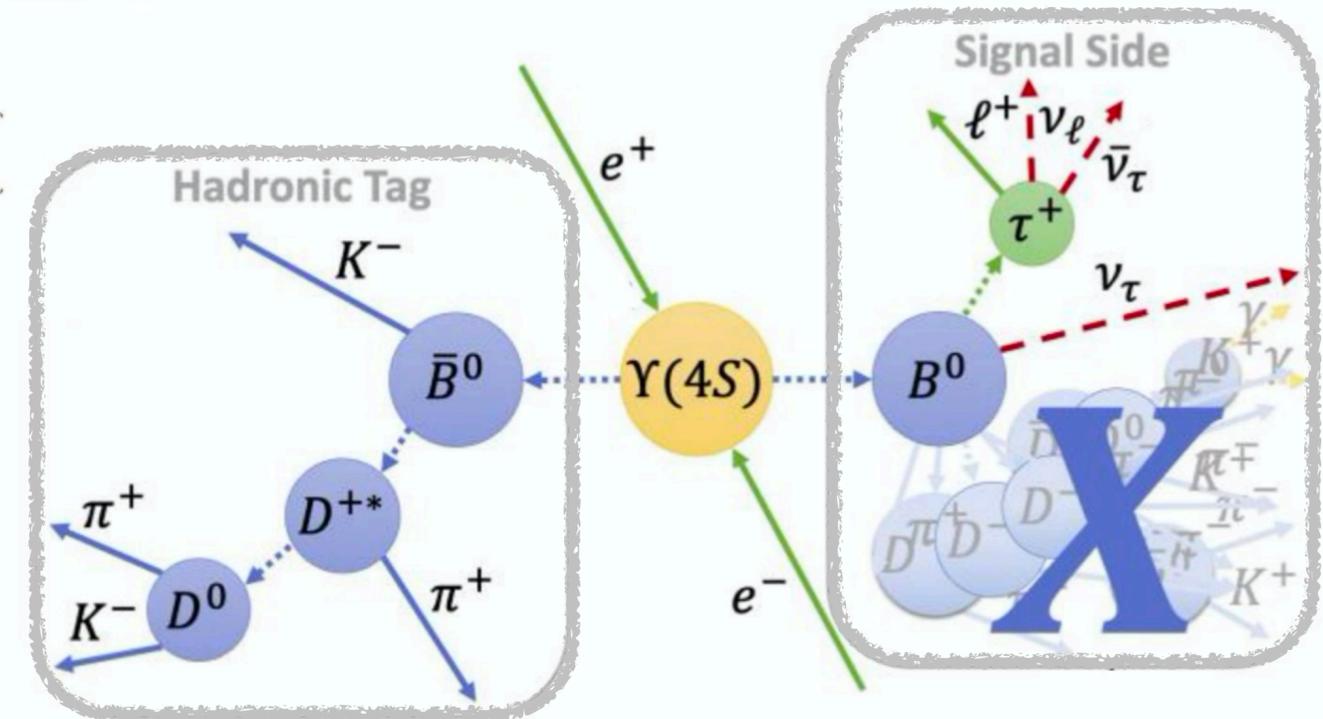
- complementary measurement to $R(D^*)$
- *unique to Belle II*

→ first result from B-Factory:

- excellent agreement of the e^- and μ^- channels
- in agreement with SM, but also with $R(D^*)$

→ similar analysis to measure $R(X_{e/\mu})$, to test LFU with light leptons

- in agreement with SM
- *most precise measurement to date*



$$R(X_{\tau/\ell}) = 0.228 \pm 0.016(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.036(\text{syst.})$$

$$\text{-e only: } R(X_{\tau/\mu}) = 0.232 \pm 0.020(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.037(\text{syst.})$$

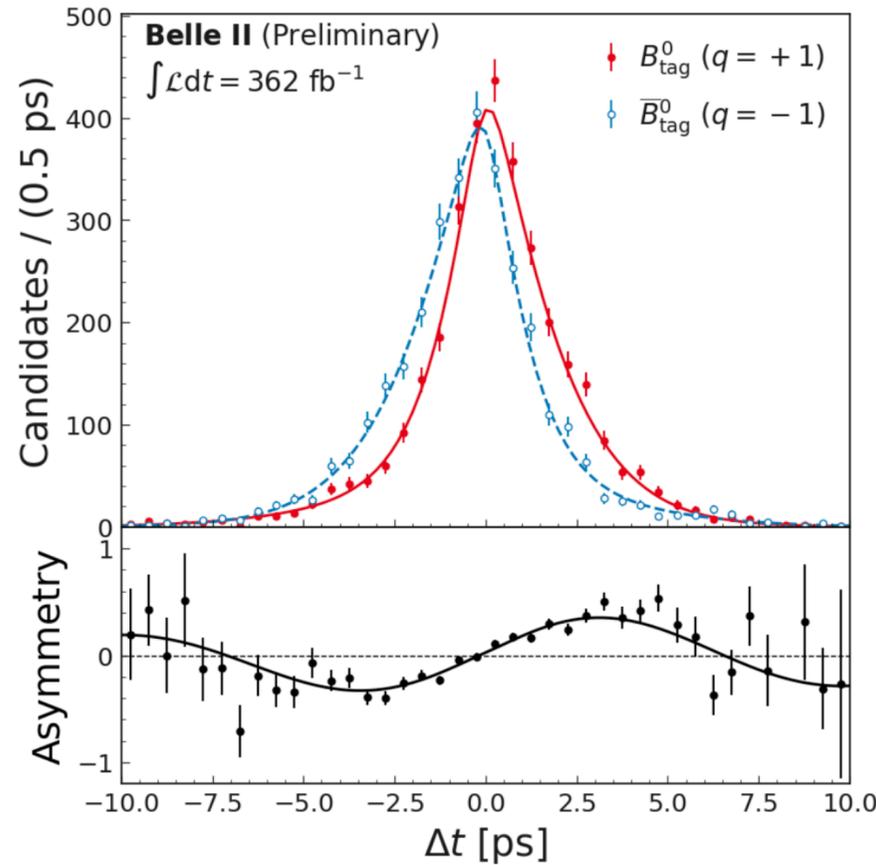
$$\text{-}\mu \text{ only: } R(X_{\tau/e}) = 0.228 \pm 0.027(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.050(\text{syst.})$$

$$R(X_{e/\mu}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow Xe\nu_e)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow X\mu\nu_\mu)}$$

$$R(X_{e/\mu}) = 1.007 \pm 0.009(\text{stat}) \pm 0.019(\text{syst})$$

$\sin 2\beta/\phi_1$ the B^0 mixing phase

$$\Delta t \simeq \Delta z / \beta\gamma c$$



$$\mathcal{A}^{\text{raw}}(\Delta t) = \frac{N(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) - N(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})}{N(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow f_{CP}) + N(B^0 \rightarrow f_{CP})}(\Delta t) = \underbrace{-C_{CP}}_{\text{direct CP asymmetry}} \cos(\Delta m_d \Delta t) + \underbrace{S_{CP}}_{\text{mixing-induced CP asymmetry}} \sin(\Delta m_d \Delta t)$$

→ $B \rightarrow J/\psi K_S$ golden channel for 1st generation B-Factories

- GNN flavour tagger improves stat. error by 8%, $\epsilon_{\text{tag}} = (37.40 \pm 0.43 \pm 0.34)\%$

$$C_{CP} = -0.035 \pm 0.026 \pm 0.012$$

$$S_{CP} = 0.724 \pm 0.035 \pm 0.014$$

HFLAV: $C_{CP} = 0.000 \pm 0.020$ $S_{CP} = 0.695 \pm 0.019$

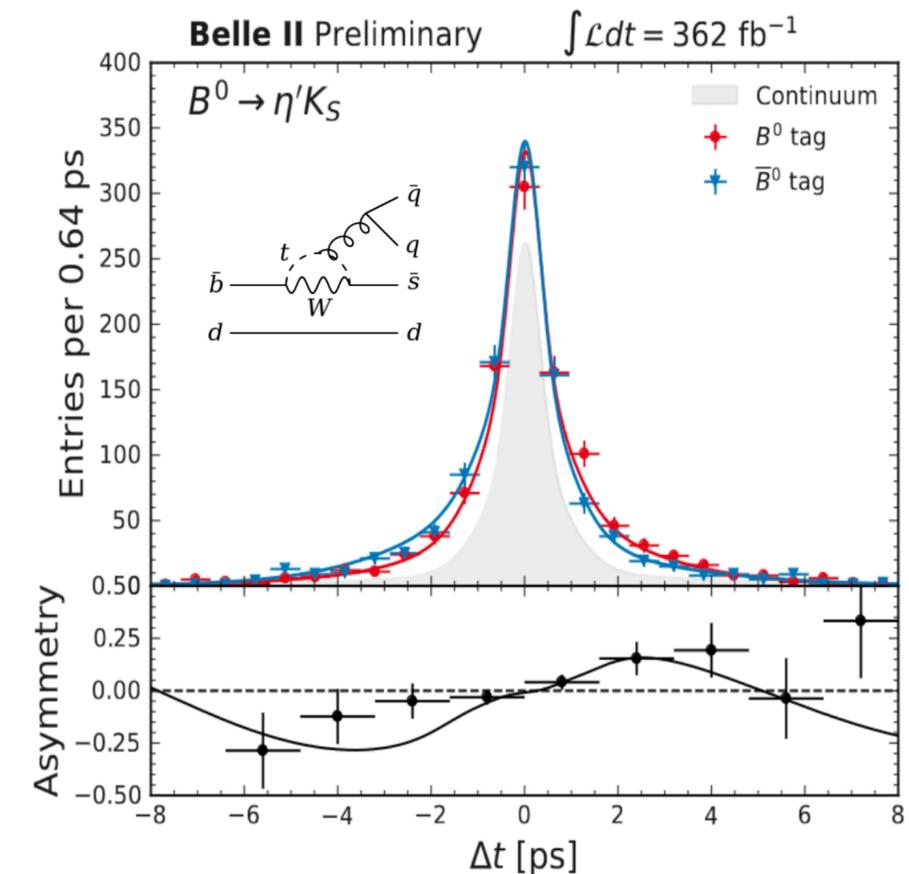
→ $B \rightarrow \eta' K_S$ proceeds with hadronic penguins → sensitive to NP

- event shape MVA trained to suppress combinatorics from $q\bar{q}$ events
- unique to Belle2

HFLAV: $C_{CP} = -0.05 \pm 0.04$ $S_{CP} = 0.63 \pm 0.06$

$$C_{CP} = 0.19 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.03$$

$$S_{CP} = 0.67 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.04$$

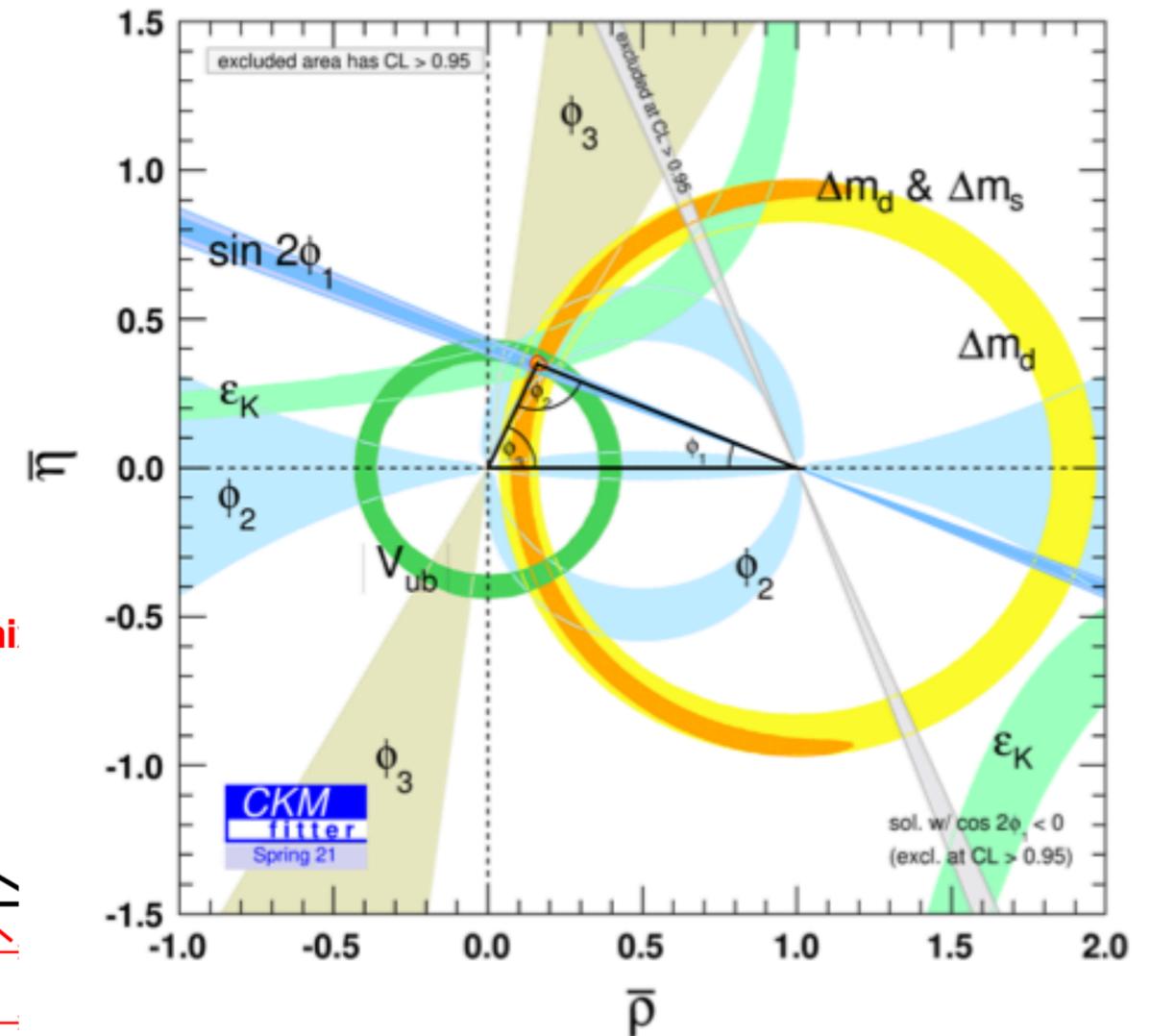
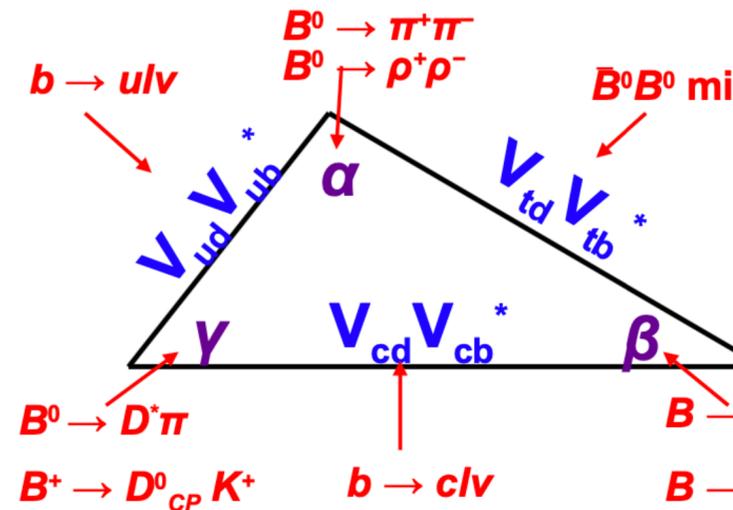
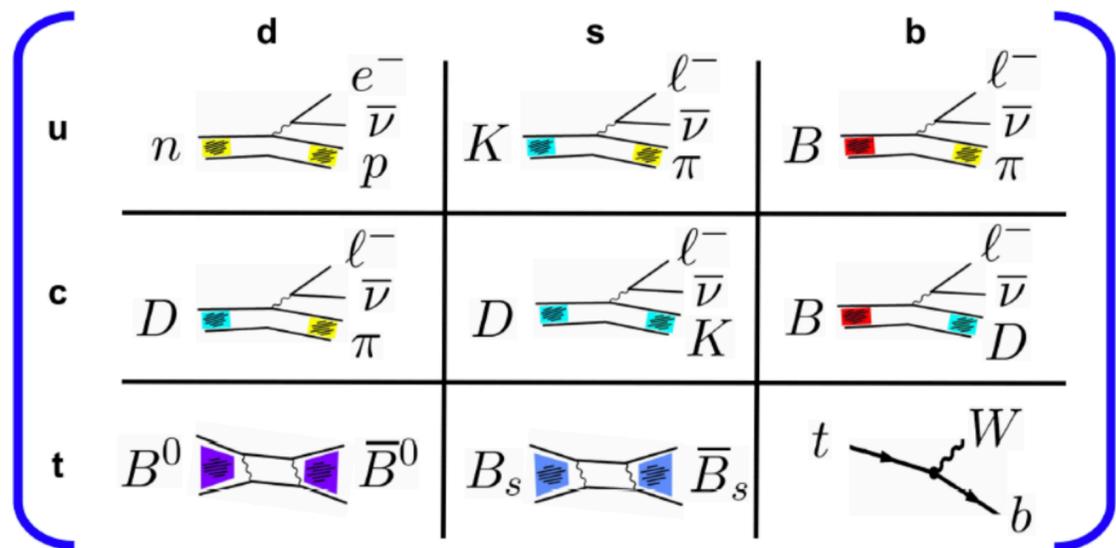


The Unitary Triangle seen by Belle II

overconstraining the UT is a very powerful test of the SM

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

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$

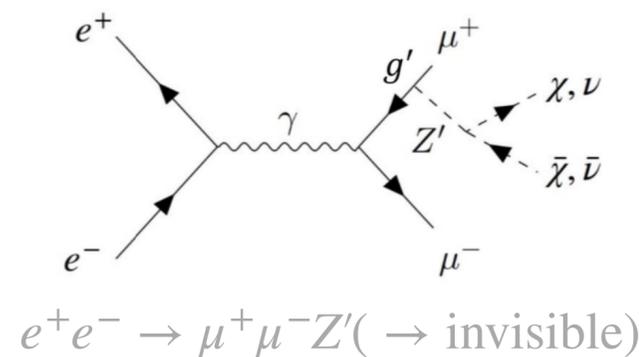
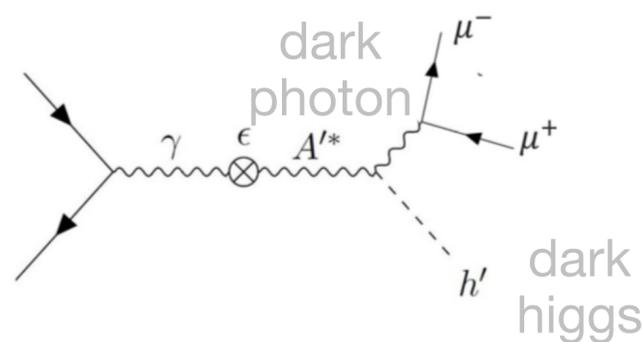
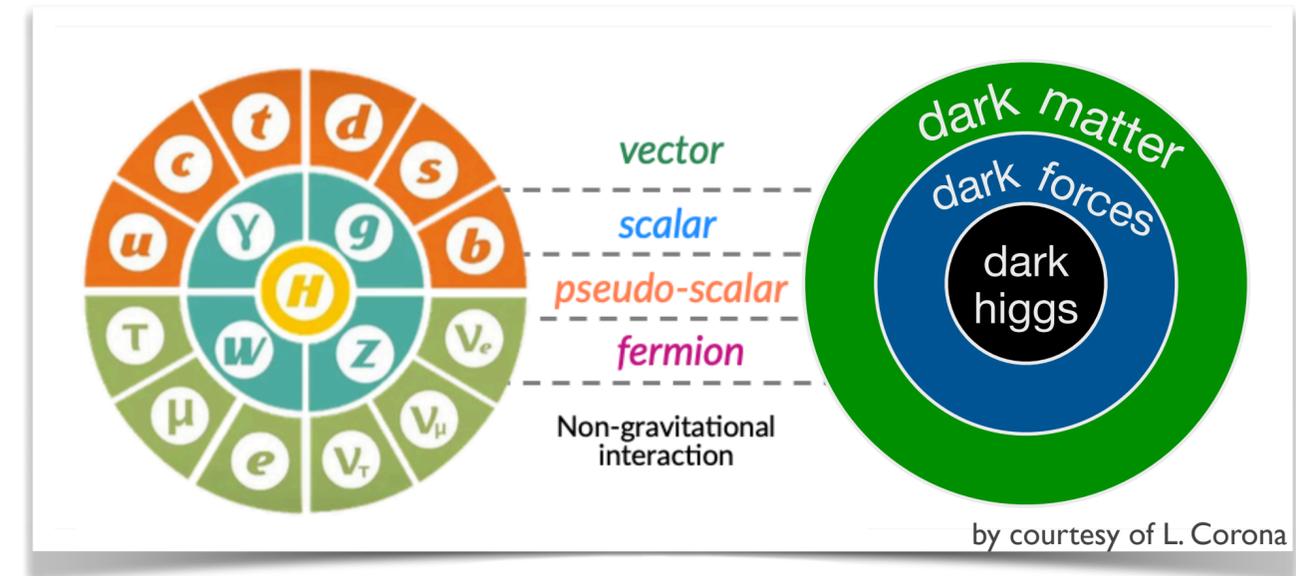


Dark Sector

search for (light) Dark Bosons & Dark Matter

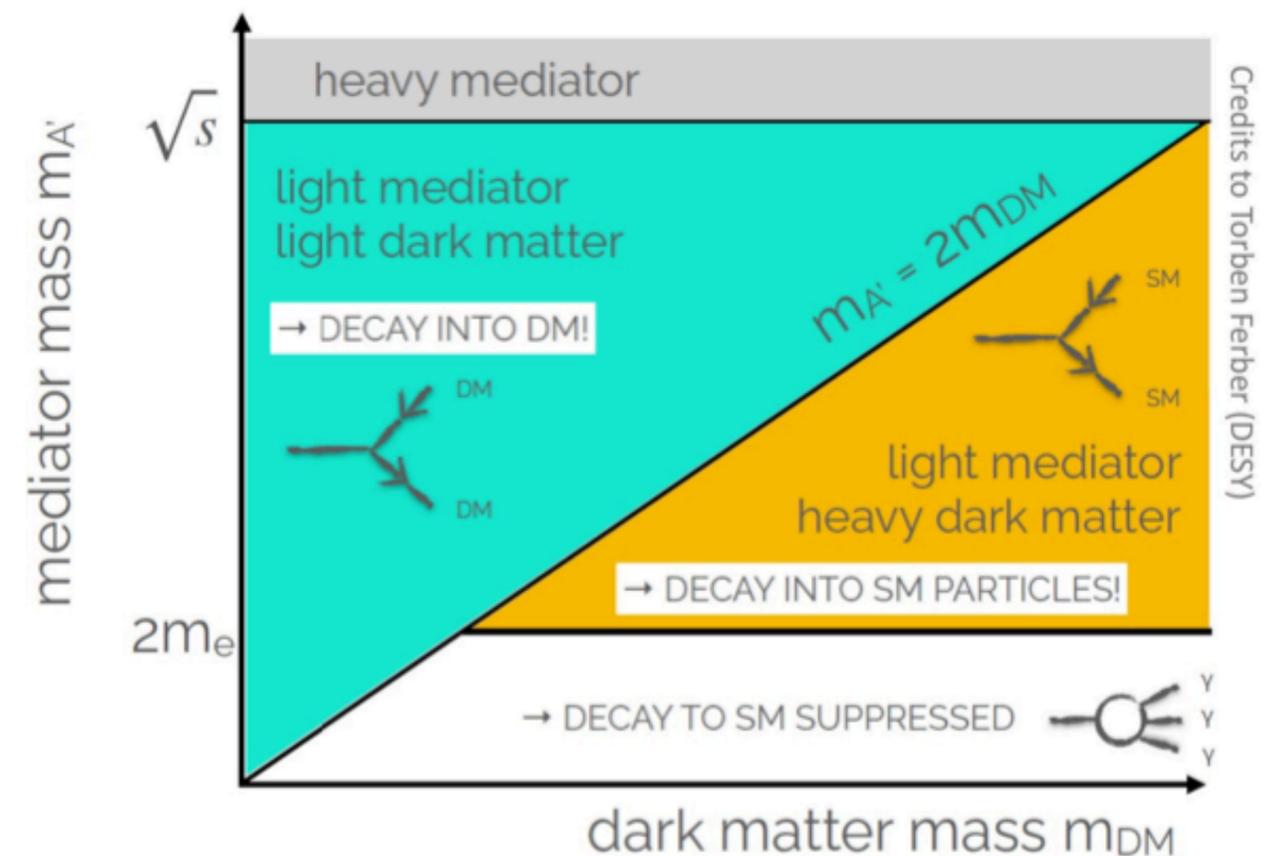
→ light DM with masses $\mathcal{O}(\text{MeV-GeV})$ can be searched at *Belle II*

- interest for models with low-mass dark matter candidates growing after null searches @ LHC & direct searches
- theoretical models predict light mediators that couples DM to SM particles



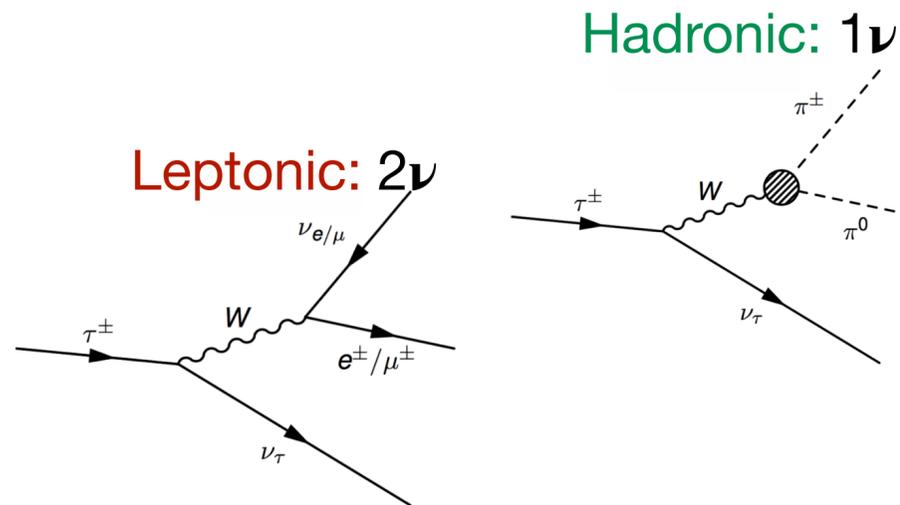
→ The main challenge at *Belle II* is to suppress the large SM background, saving the signal

- dedicated low-multiplicity triggers
- precise knowledge of acceptance and efficiency



τ Physics

at Belle II



→ rich program of high-precision measurements:

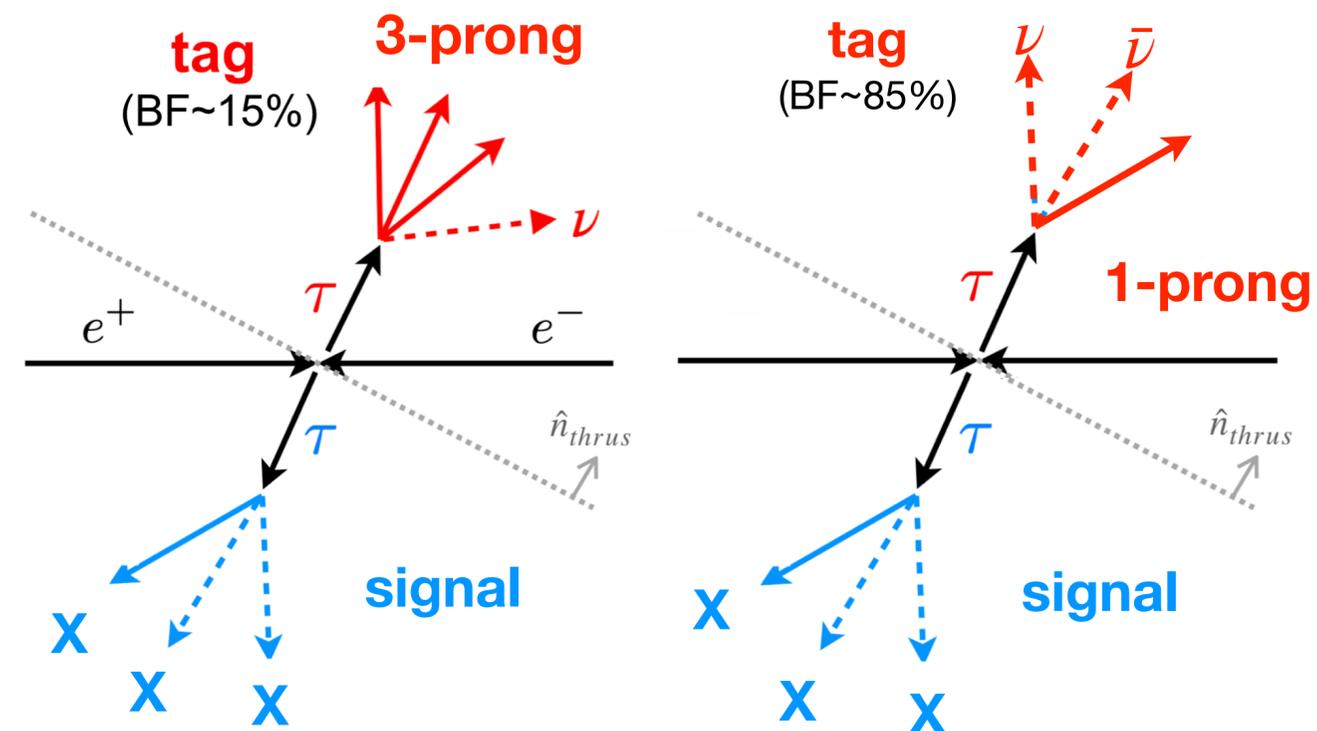
- lifetime & mass (SM)
- V_{us} , CP asymmetries e.g. $\tau \rightarrow K_S \pi \nu$
- LFV searches & LFU tests

→ main advantages of studying τ (and dark matter) physics at *Belle II*

- well defined initial state energy & clean environment
- high hermiticity of the detector & precise knowledge of acceptance and efficiency
- dedicated low-multiplicity triggers lines

→ τ events are classified by the number of tracks in the final state:

- 1-prong: 50% from hadronic decays, 35% of leptonic decays
- 3-prong: 15%, from hadronic decays



Improved Proper Time Resolution

impact on time-dependent measurements

- ➔ Proper time resolution at *Belle II* is a factor 2 better than *Belle* & *BABAR*
 - *Belle II* will improve the precision on observables extracted in time-dependent measurements, beyond the increase of luminosity, thanks to the improved resolution
 - there are ongoing studies to quantify the impact on the charm time-dependent measurements (including Dalitz analyses)

[Belle II Physics Book](#)

