



Belle II highlights on first B -physics results

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on behalf of Belle II

FPCP conference
June 8, 2020

- 1 B^0 lifetime
- 2 $B \rightarrow J/\psi K$
- 3 Charmless B -decays
- 4 η and η' mesons



The SM: extremely successful but not the full story ...

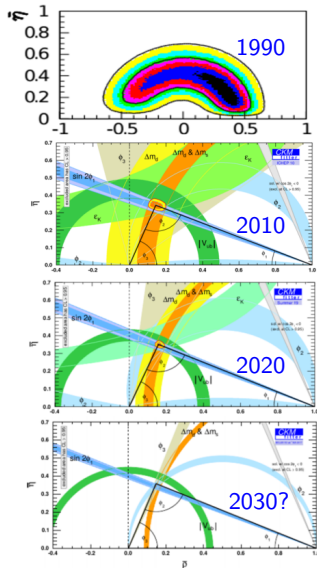
⇒ Flavor might bring us to the next page.

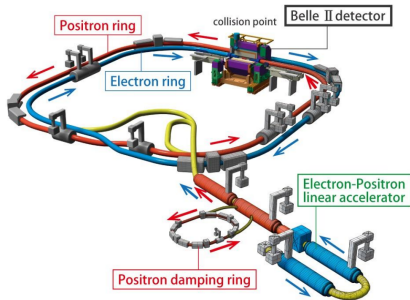
Some of the hot topics on the menu:

- CKM angles and coefficients *M. Merola*
- Lepton flavor violation ($\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma, \dots$) *M. Hernandez*
- Charm and charmonium ($X(3872), \dots$), *R. Briere*
- New physics in penguins ($B \rightarrow K^* \nu \bar{\nu}, \dots$) *S. Halder*
- Full event reco. for $B \rightarrow X + \text{missing energy}$, *S. Stefkova*

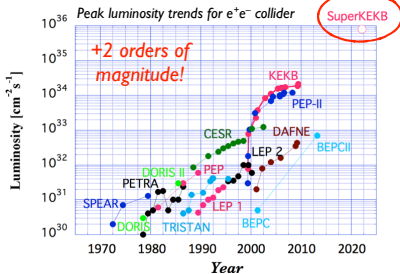
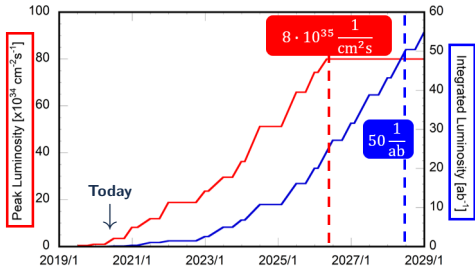
⇒ Belle II expected to lead where precise knowledge on initial state and low backgrounds are key.

Now: *B*-physics highlights of 2019 Belle II data.



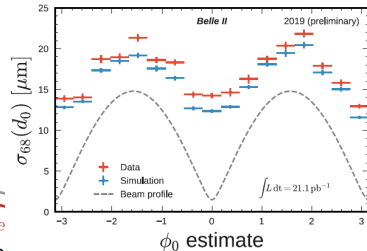
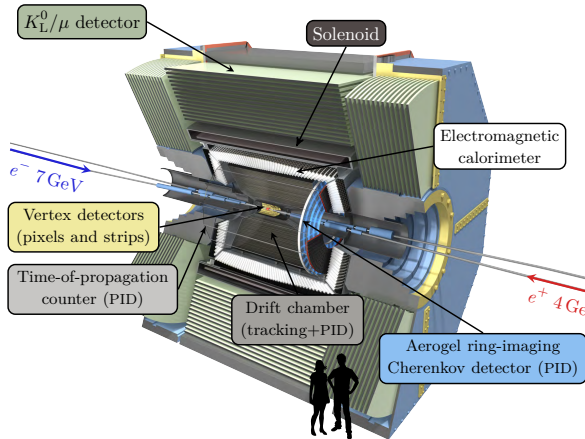


Goal: $2 \times \text{Current}$, $\frac{\text{Beamsize}}{20} \Rightarrow 40 \times \text{Lumi.}$



Today: $\mathcal{L} = 1.8 \cdot 10^{34} \frac{1}{\text{cm}^2 \text{s}} \approx \text{KEKB Lumi.}$

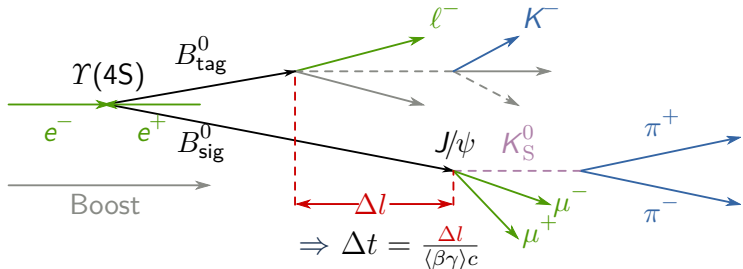
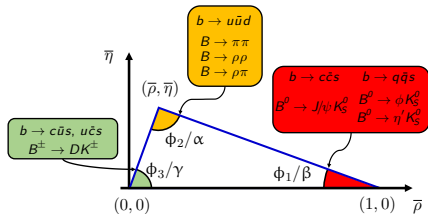
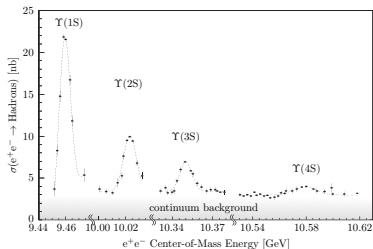
\Rightarrow with half of KEKB current.



$\sigma(d_0) \approx 2 \times \text{better than Belle.}$

Improved vertexing, tracking and particle-identification (PID) detectors.

Challenges: increased backgrounds, higher trigger rates.

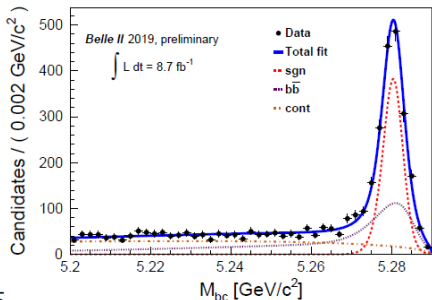


High-performance in signal B -decay and vertex reconstruction are **key**.

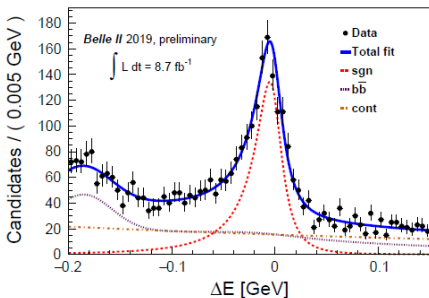
Benchmarks vertex reconstruction and time-resolution models.

- Reconstruct $B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)-} \pi^+ (\rho^+)$ decays.
- Separate **signal** from $B\bar{B}$ and **continuum** backgrounds performing a 2D fit to the ΔE and M_{bc} distributions.

$$M_{bc} \equiv \sqrt{s/(4c^4) - (p_B^*/c)^2}$$



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

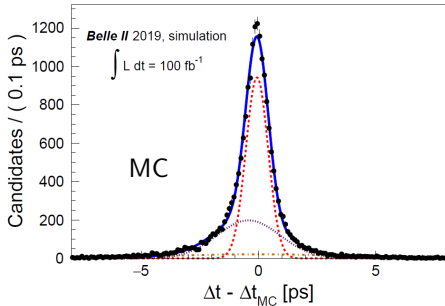


$\mathcal{R}(\Delta t - \Delta t_{\text{true}})$ modeled with 3 Gaussian functions:

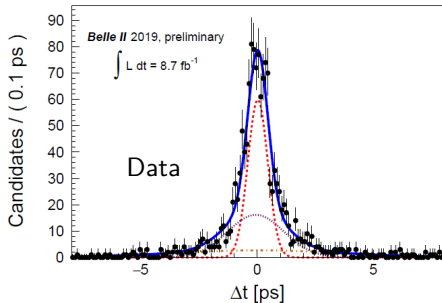
⇒ Relative fractions, shifts and width scaling factors from simulation.

⇒ Global shift $\mu_{\Delta t}$ and width $\sigma_{\Delta t}$ from data.

Signal: fit to MC.



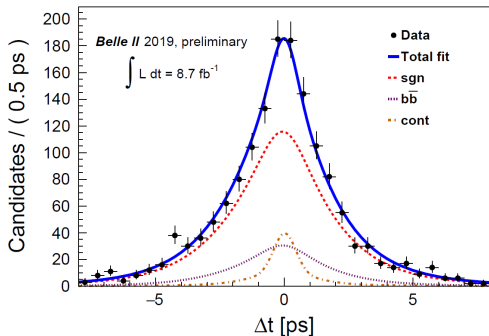
$q\bar{q}$: fit to sideband.



	Data	MC
$\mu_{\Delta t}$ [ps]	-0.03 ± 0.06	-0.09 ± 0.02
$\sigma_{\Delta t}$ [ps]	0.56 ± 0.18	0.44 ± 0.09

$B\bar{B}$: τ_{eff} from fit to MC, same resolution as **signal**.

$$\mathcal{P}^{\text{Obs}}(\Delta t, \tau_{B^0}) \propto e^{-\frac{|\Delta t|}{\tau_{B^0}}} \otimes \mathcal{R}(\Delta t - \Delta t_{\text{true}})$$



Systematic uncties. [ps]

Fit bias	0.05
τ_{eff}	0.01
Calibration	0.03

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{B^0} = 1.48 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.06 \text{ ps}$$

\Rightarrow compatible with world average $1.519 \pm 0.004 \text{ ps}$.

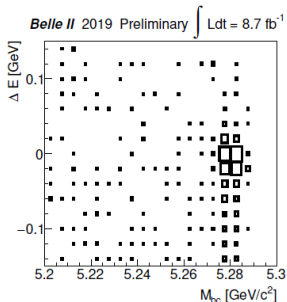
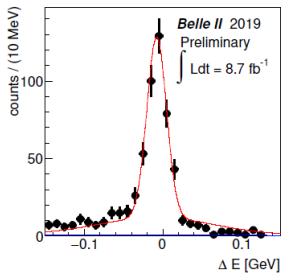
BELLE2-CONF-PH-2020-003 [arXiv:2005.07507]

\Rightarrow Preliminary resolution-model explored.

\Rightarrow Good understanding of basic ingredients for Δt -dep. analyses.

Key to validate
 $J/\psi K_S^0$ analysis.
 Useful to study
 flavor symmetries.

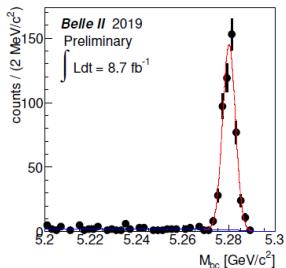
BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2020-004



Signal yield

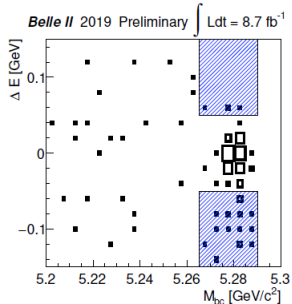
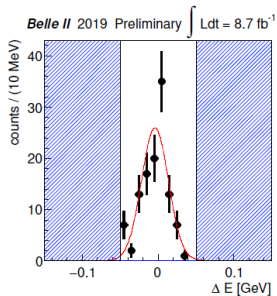
B-decay mode	Data	MC
$J/\psi(\rightarrow e^+e^-)K^+$	176 ± 13	190.0 ± 10
$J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)K^+$	322 ± 17	290.3 ± 18
$J/\psi(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)K^+$	496 ± 22	480.3 ± 21

⇒ Good data/MC agreement.



Golden mode for $\sin(2\phi_1)$.

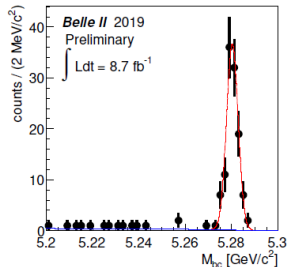
BELLE2-NOTE-PL-2020-004



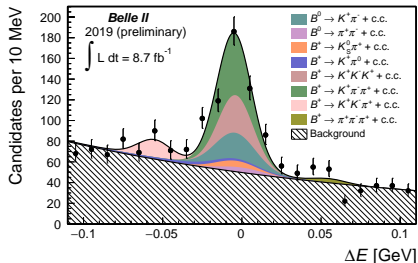
Signal yield

<i>B</i> -decay mode	Data	MC
$J/\psi(\rightarrow e^+e^-)K_S^0$	38 ± 6.3	39 ± 3
$J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)K_S^0$	75 ± 8.5	65 ± 5
$J/\psi(\rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)K_S^0$	114 ± 11	103 ± 6

⇒ Good data/MC agreement.



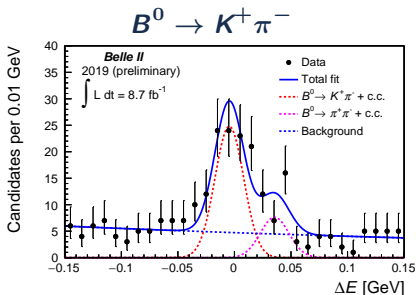
- Key for ϕ_2 and isospin sum rules.
- Sensitive to new loop contributions.
- Suppressed with $\mathcal{B} \lesssim 10^{-5}$.



Belle II has reconstructed
400 charmless B decays.

BELLE2-CONF-PH-2020-001 [arXiv:2005.13559]

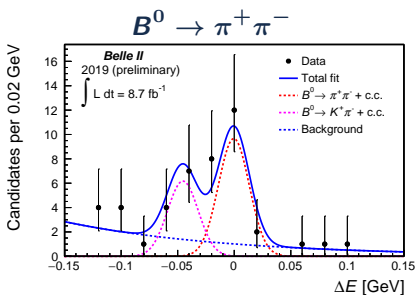
⇒ **Impose challenges on:**
particle identification,
reconstruction of neutral particles,
and suppression of large backgrounds.



Signal yield	79 ± 11
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Signal yield/ fb^{-1}

Data	9.1 ± 1.3
MC	7.4 ± 0.5



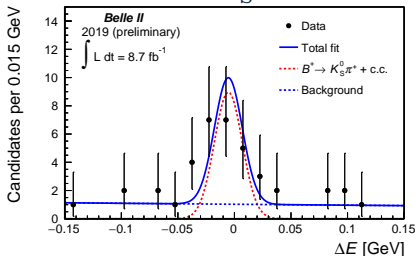
Signal yield	16 ± 5
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Signal yield/ fb^{-1}

Data	1.8 ± 0.6
MC	1.6 ± 0.2

⇒ $\approx 2 \times$ yield/ fb wrt. BEAUTY 2019.

⇒ Proved PID capabilities.

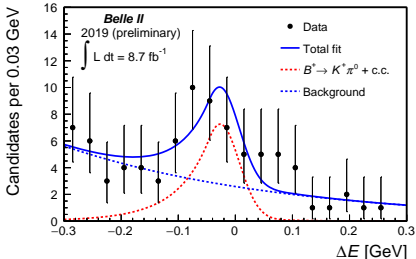


Signal yield	18 ± 5
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Signal yield/ fb^{-1}

Data	2.1 ± 0.6
MC	1.7 ± 0.2

⇒ Clean K_S^0 reconstruction.

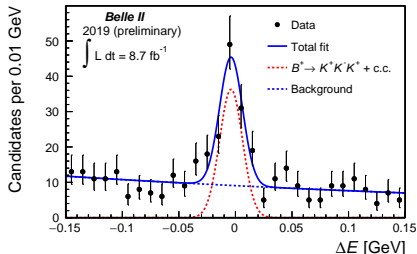


Signal yield	27 ± 8
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Signal yield/ fb^{-1}

Data	3.1 ± 0.9
MC	3.8 ± 0.4

⇒ Good perf. on π^0 reco.

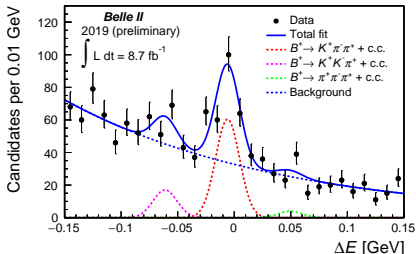


Signal yield	92 ± 12
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Signal yield/ fb^{-1}

Data	10.6 ± 1.4
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MC	11.2 ± 0.6
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Signal yield	160 ± 19
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Signal yield/ fb^{-1}

Data	18.4 ± 2.2
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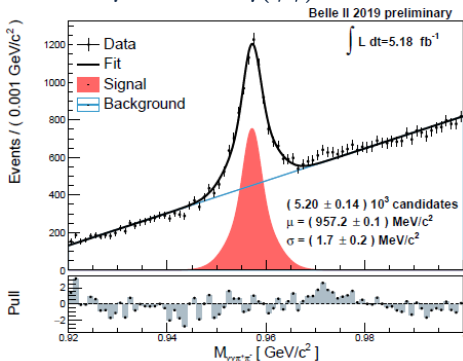
MC	20.2 ± 0.9
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⇒ Good agreement between data and simulation.

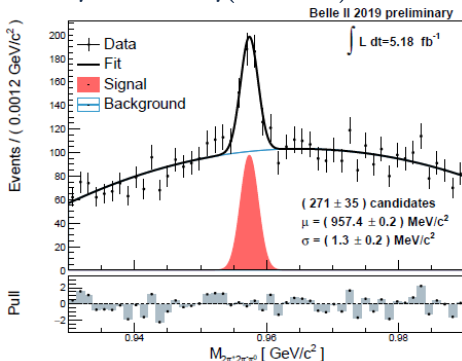
$B^0 \rightarrow \eta' K^{(*)0}, \eta K^{(*)0}$: highly sensitive to new $b \rightarrow q\bar{q}s$ loops.

⇒ First milestone reached by reconstructing η and η' mesons.

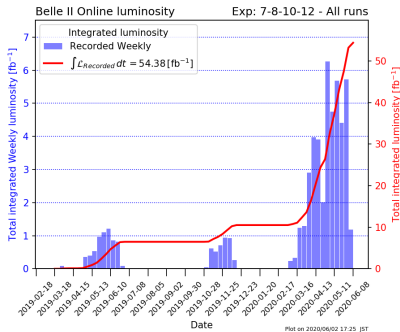
$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta(\gamma\gamma)$



$\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$



- Good performance confirmed by benchmarking to well-known physics.
- Overall good agreement between data and simulation proves good understanding of detector and tools.
- Performance already comparable with Belle.



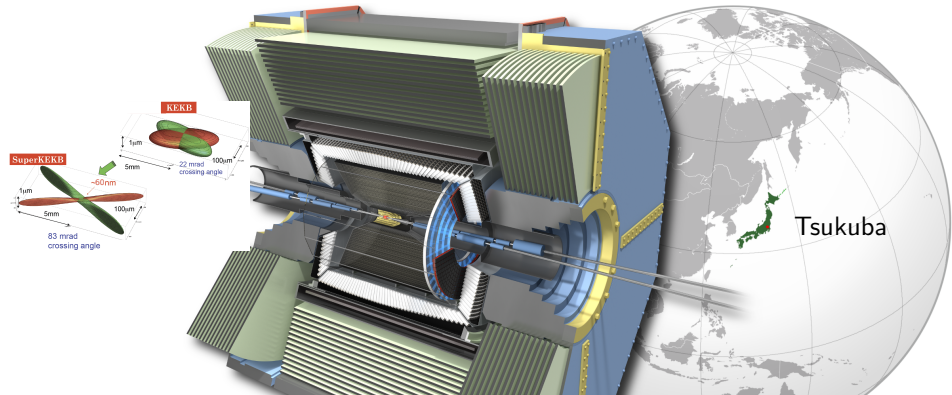
- ⇒ Updates in progress.
- ⇒ Stay tuned!

⇒ Belle II on track to probe non-standard model physics in B dynamics.

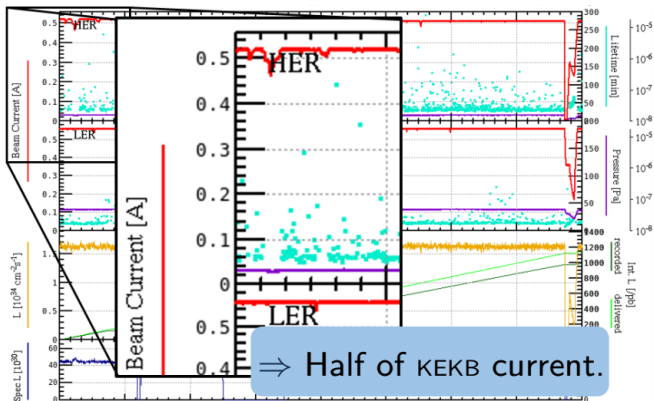
Backup:

Decay	Belle II		Belle PRD.87.031103	
	Yield/fb ⁻¹	Purity	Yield/fb ⁻¹	Purity
$B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	9.1 ± 1.3	≈ 10	10.6 ± 0.18	≈ 5
$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	1.8 ± 0.6	≈ 5.5	2.96 ± 0.12	≈ 2.4
$B^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	2.1 ± 0.6	≈ 10	4.5 ± 0.1	≈ 12
$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0$	3.1 ± 0.9	≈ 3.6	5.2 ± 0.13	≈ 3.5

⇒ Performance qualitatively comparable with Belle.

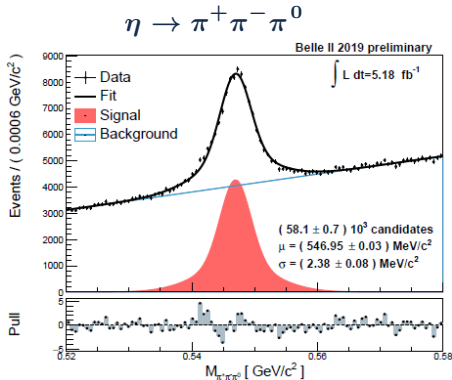
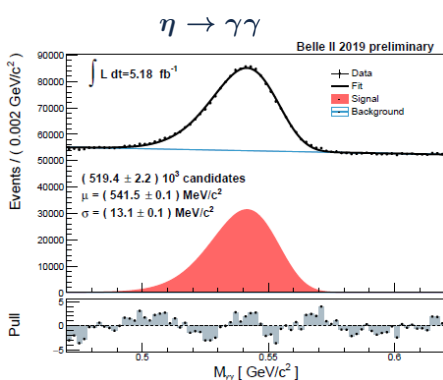


	KEKB/Belle	SuperKEKB/Belle II
operation	1999 – 2010	2019 – 2027
e^-/e^+ beam E	8/3.5 GeV	7/4 GeV
e^-/e^+ beam I	1.2/1.6 A	2.6/3.6 A
Inst. Lumi. \mathcal{L}	$2.11 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$8 \cdot 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
$\int \mathcal{L} \cdot dt$	$\sim 0.8 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ ($772 \cdot 10^6 B \bar{B}$ pairs)	50 ab^{-1}



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