

2nd year PhD report

Stefano Moneta

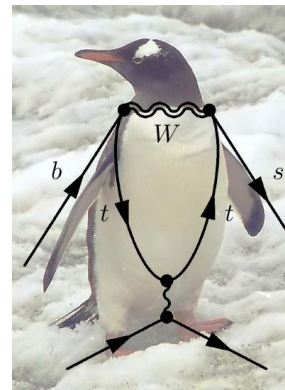
Tutor: Claudia Cecchi



Recap of 2022 activities

Mostly work on “research side”

- Electroweak penguins B -decays at Belle II
 - $B \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau \tau$ with hadronic tag (main analyst, [PhD thesis](#))
 - Contribution to $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \nu$ with hadronic tag (PG group)
 - Several talks at internal Belle II meetings (plenary talk at B2 general meeting in Rome)
- Hardware and calorimetry
 - **Detector maintenance** and **repair** (during shut-down) + **shift** turns (during data-taking)
 - R&D work for possible **calorimeter upgrade**
- Others
 - *XXXIII International School of Nuclear and Subnuclear Physics "Francesco Romano"* (June, 2022, Otranto)
 - Teaching activity at Dipartimento di Matematica (Fisica 2)



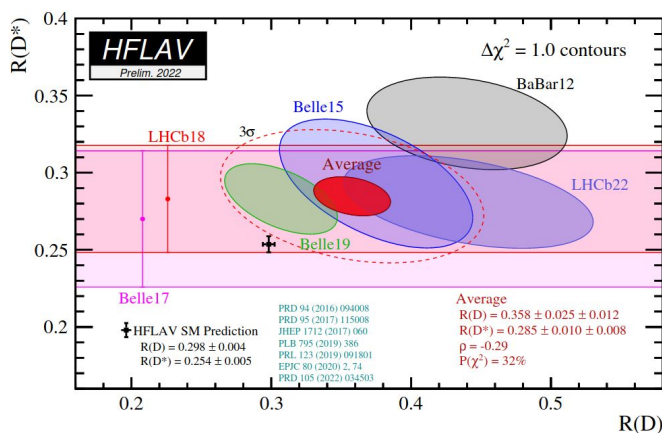
Physics analysis status



Target flavor anomalies

Global tension in semileptonic and $b \rightarrow sll$ decays

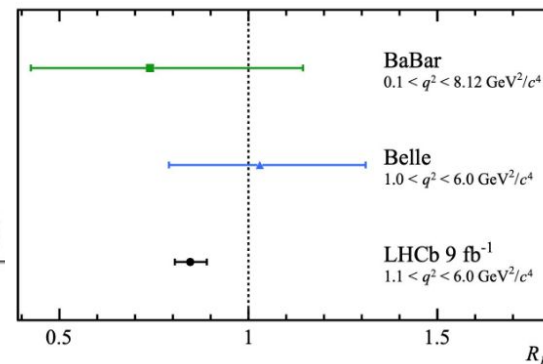
- Belle II can play a major role to study **anomalies** in **B -decays**
- B -decays with missing energy expected to be complementary to observed anomalies
 - $B \rightarrow K^* \tau \tau$, $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \nu$



$$R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell)}$$

$(\ell = e, \mu)$

$$R_K = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-)}$$

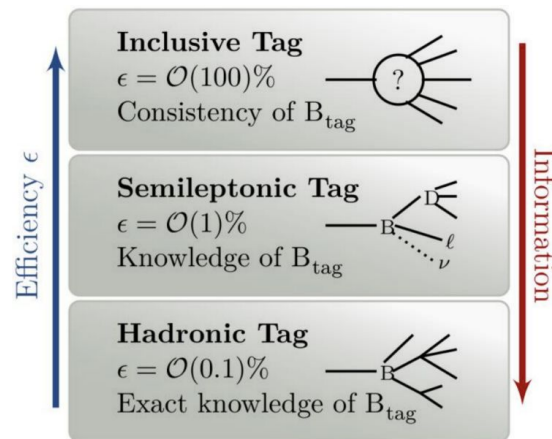
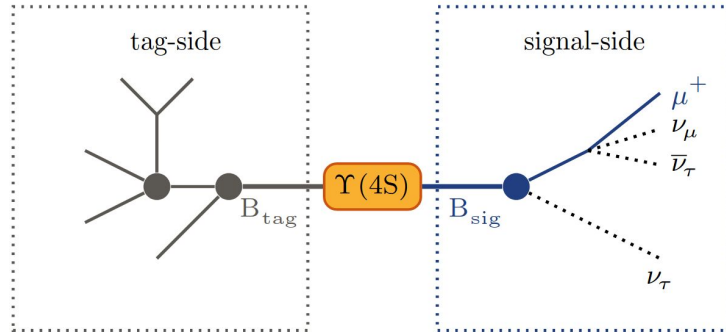


BB reconstruction techniques

Measurements of **inclusive B -decays** or with **neutrinos** need knowledge of **initial kinematics**

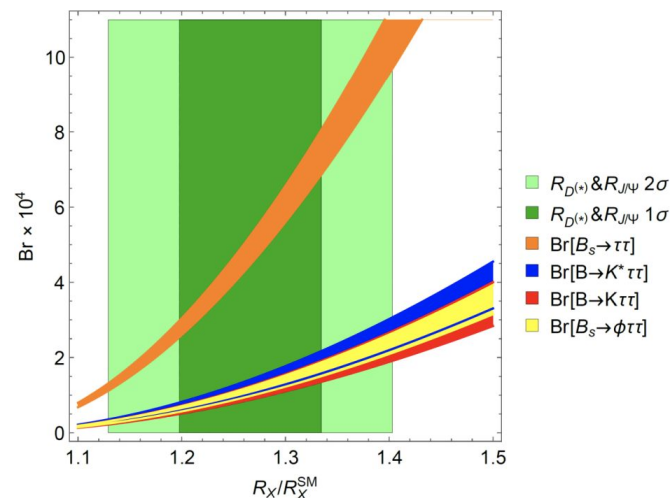
⇒ Information from partner B_{tag} provides insight about signal B_{sig}

- Different possible algorithms to **reconstruct B_{tag} candidates**
- Methods specific to B -factory experiments



Search for $B \rightarrow K^* \tau \tau$ decay

- FCNC decay involving **3rd generation leptons**
 - In SM: $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^* \tau \tau) \approx 10^{-7}$
 - Enhanced by NP models coupling only to 3rd generation or with coupling proportional to particle mass
- **Belle** (preliminary) [[arXiv](#)] (*)
 - Observed $\text{BR}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau \tau) < 2.0 \times 10^{-3}$ @90% CL
 - 711 fb^{-1}
 - Hadronic tag ([NeuroBayes](#) algorithm)
 - Both τ decay 1-prong (e, μ or π)



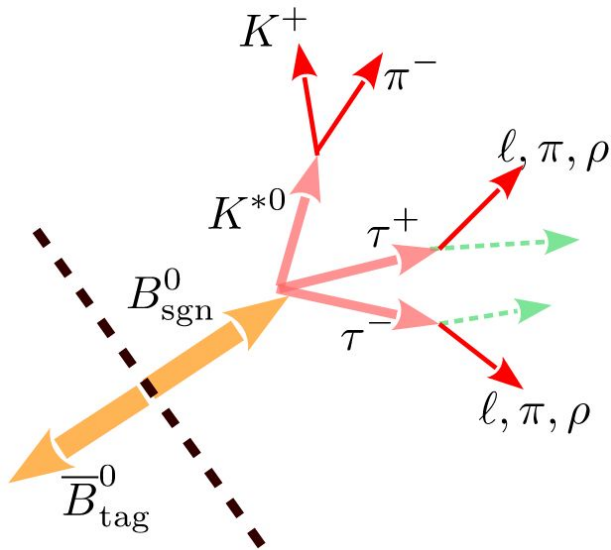
B. Capdevila, A. Crivellin, S. Descotes-Genon, L. Hofer, et al. Matias, [arXiv:1712.01919](#), *PRL* **120**, 181802

(*) not published yet. Expected upper limit is $\text{BR} < 3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ @90% CL

Analysis overview

Study **neutral channel** $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau \tau$

- B-tag with hadronic Full Event Interpretation (FEI)
- Reconstruct $K^{*0} \rightarrow K\pi$
- Reconstruct all $\tau \rightarrow 1$ -prong combinations
 - $\tau \rightarrow l\nu\nu$, $\tau \rightarrow \pi\nu$ (same as Belle)
 - $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu$ (new w.r.t. Belle)
- No extra tracks in the rest of event



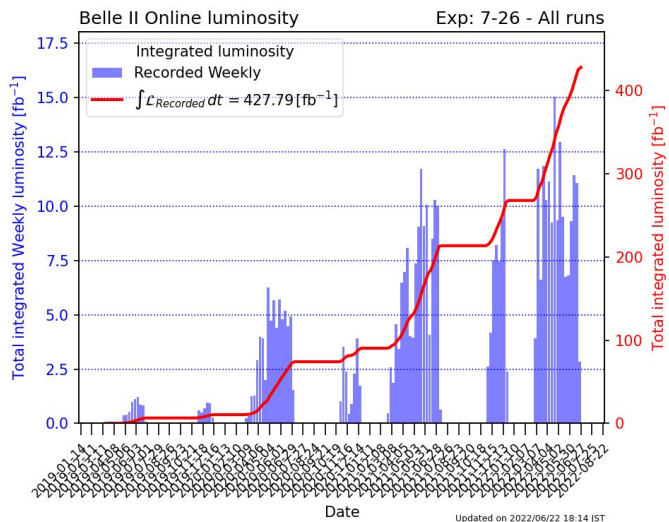
Samples

MonteCarlo (MC)

- 50M signal $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau \tau$
- 1 ab^{-1} generic background
 - BB (neutral + charged)
 - continuum (u,d,s,c)

Data

- Full pre-LS1 (2022) data sample
 - 362 fb^{-1} at Y(4S)
 - 42 fb^{-1} off-resonance

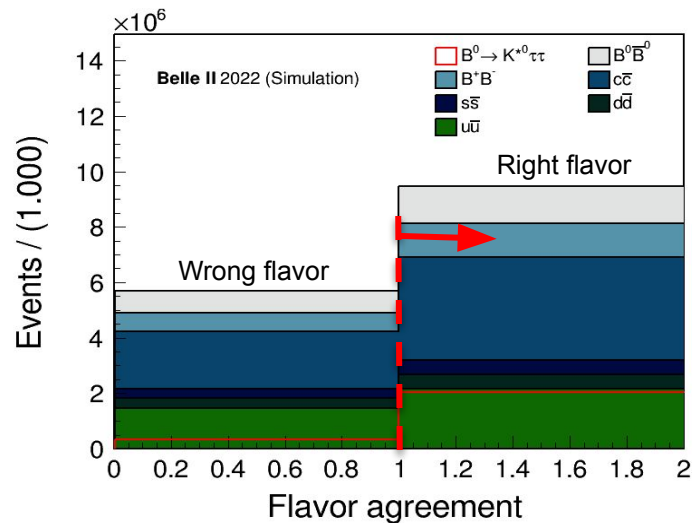
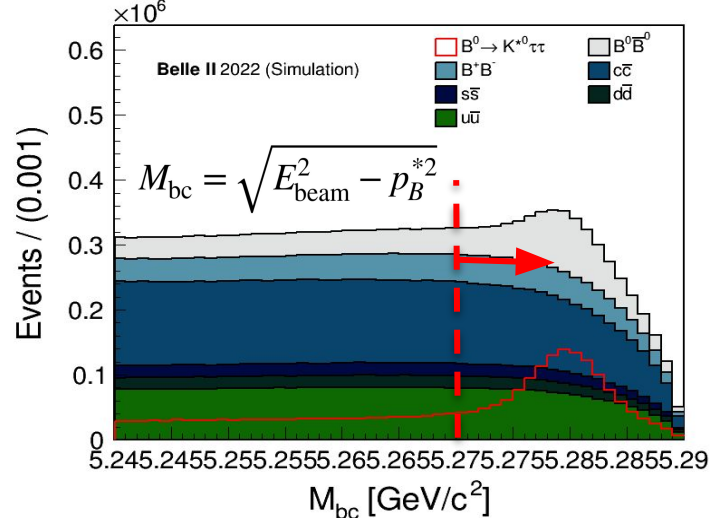


Event preselection

- $M_{bc} > 5.27 \text{ GeV}$
- B_{tag} flavor opposite to K^{*0} (from K^\pm sign)

After preselection :

- $\epsilon_{\text{sgn}} = 2.74 \times 10^{-3}$
- Reject 75% of background



Background validation

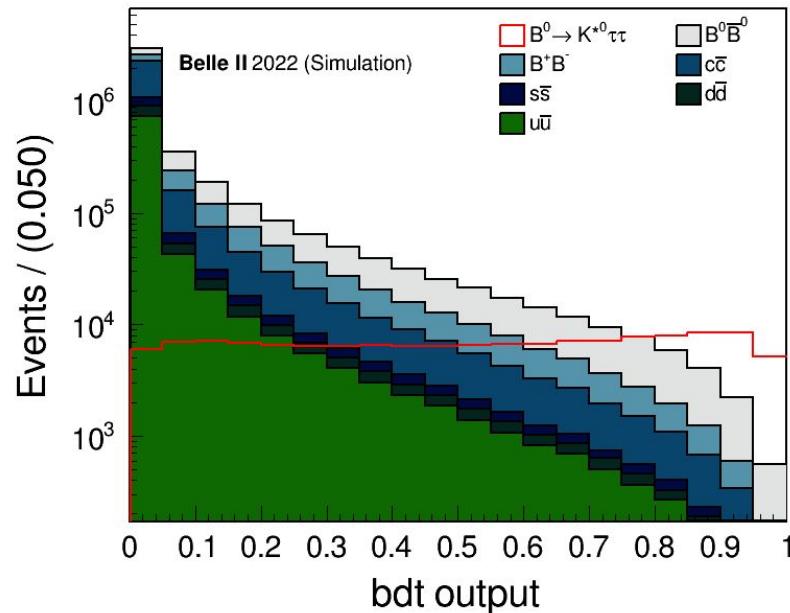
- Y(4S) sideband to validate peaking background:
 - **sideband** region → wrong flavor reconstructed events
 - Correct **qq** background comparing MC with **off-resonance** data
 - For **BB** background, apply **corrections** to account for different MC/data **FEI efficiency**
- Data/MC = 0.954 ± 0.010 (*)
 - Residual ~5%
 - Need to include charged PID and neutral clusters efficiency corrections

(*) statistical uncertainty only

Signal selection

Train XGBoost **BDT** to discriminate signal against all backgrounds

- Exploit ~ 30 variables (kinematics, event-shape, vertices, ...)
- Distinguish $\tau\tau$ decay topologies during the training
- Dominant backgrounds are BB and $c\bar{c}$



Upper limit (projections)

Extract upper-limit, assuming different systematics scenarios

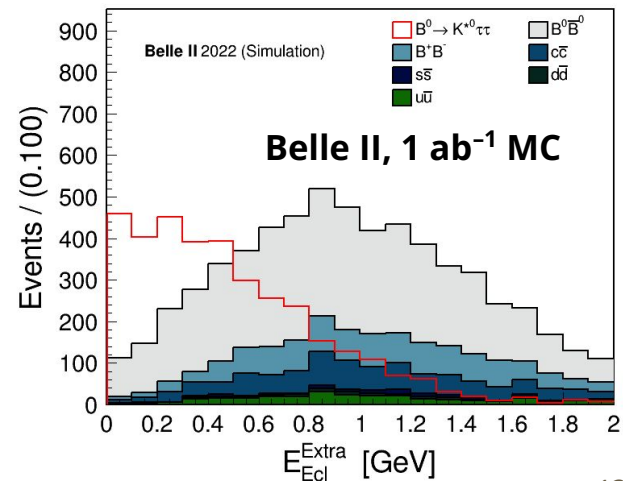
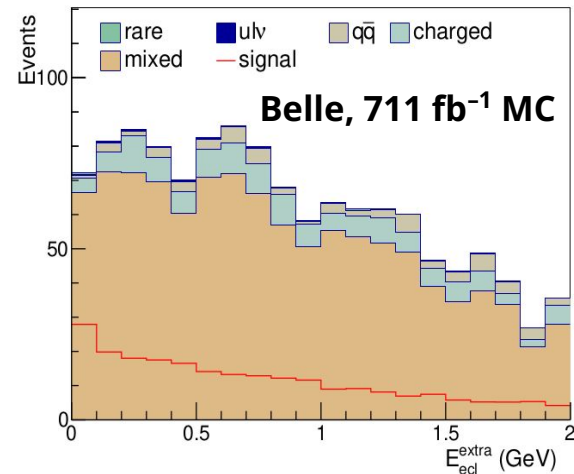
	Bkg systematics	$\epsilon_{\text{sgn}} \times 10^{-5}$	Bkg yields (/100 fb ⁻¹)	Expected UL BR($B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \tau \tau$)
Belle (cut-based)	5%	1.24	21.4	3.0×10^{-3} @711 fb⁻¹
Belle II (BDT>0.94)	5%	13.6	87.5	1.1×10^{-3} @360 fb⁻¹
Belle II (BDT>0.96)	10%	7.26	31.2	1.3×10^{-3} @360 fb⁻¹
Belle II (BDT>0.98)	30%	2.23	5.1	1.7×10^{-3} @360 fb⁻¹

- Optimize BDT cut to cope with higher background uncertainties
- Final strategy is to **fit BDT output** in a wider signal region

Comparison with Belle

The improvement in the expected upper limit w.r.t. Belle, comes from various sources:

- Hadronic **B-tag efficiency** (FEI)
 - $\sim 0.5\%$ vs $\sim 0.2\%$ @Belle
- **BDT** signal selection, instead of cut & count
 - Factor $\times 2$ in $\epsilon_{\text{sgn}}/b^{1/2}$ according to Belle II simulation study
- $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu$ additional decay mode considered
- Better **ECL extra energy** signal/background shape separation



Next analysis steps

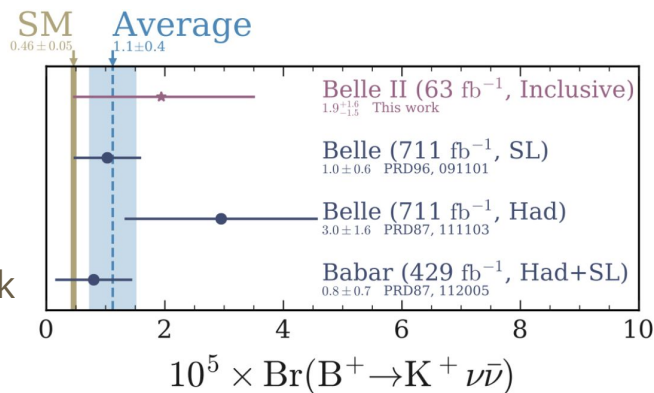
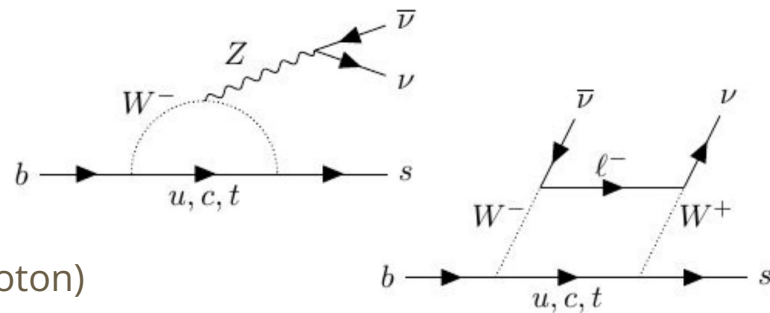
- Finalize validation of backgrounds
- Perform **signal validation** on “embedded” control channel
 - reconstruct $B \rightarrow K^* J/\psi$ on data, substitute J/ψ with simulated τ -pair
- Upper limit extraction
 - Binned fit in a signal region of BDT output (using pyhf)
 - Optimize BDT cut with Punzi FOM

Some missing steps will be completed in synergy with $K\nu\nu$ analysis

→ see next slides

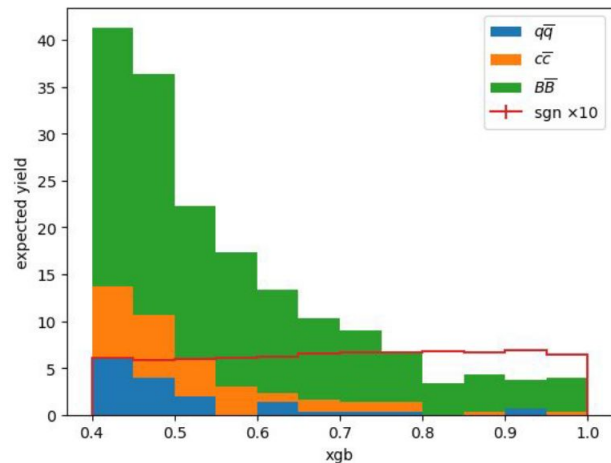
Search for $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ decay

- Analysis unique at B -factories
 - Test SM, complementary to $b \rightarrow s \ell \ell$ anomalies
 - Reliable prediction (no amplitudes with virtual photon)
- Upper limit set by Belle II in 2021 ([PRL](#))
 - Exploit a new **inclusive tag** method
 - Use only 63 fb^{-1} of statistics
 - Expect world-leading result with 2022 data sample
- Combined **inclusive+hadronic tag** analysis for the 2022 data sample (362 fb^{-1})
 - Use hadronic tag analysis (robust method) as cross check for the inclusive one
 - Perugia group involved in this effort



$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \nu$ with hadronic tag: overview

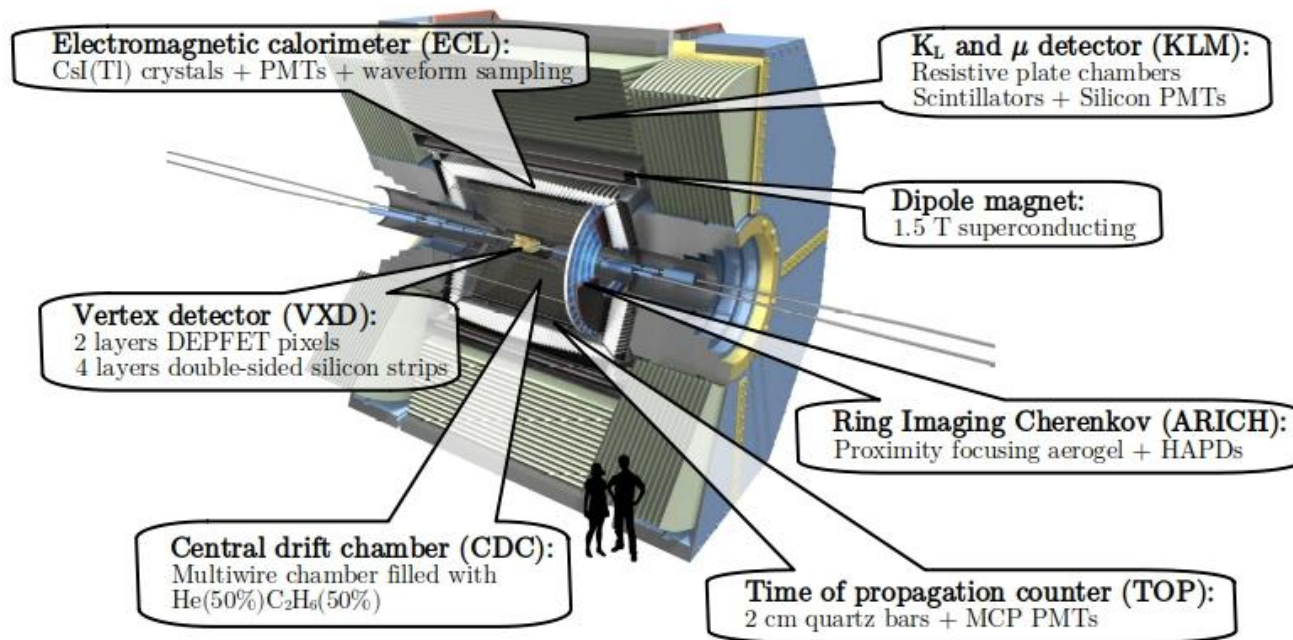
- Reconstruct B_{tag} with **hadronic FEI**
- Select K^+ and require no extra tracks/ π^0
- Train **XGBoost** to separate signal from background
- **Fit of BDT output** signal region
 - Two components (sgn and bkg) in 12 bins
- Set **upper limit**
 - Projection with 400 fb^{-1} (including all systematics)
 - **Expected:** $\text{BR}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \nu \nu) < 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$ @90% C.L.



Hardware and laboratory



Belle II detector

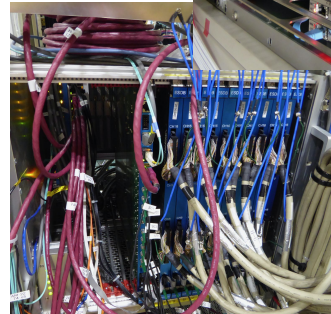
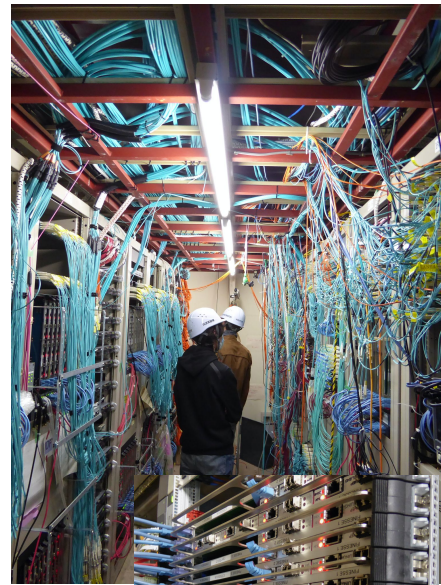


Data-taking stopped
for intermediate
detector work (**LS1**)

- Upgrade
 - VXD completion
 - new beam pipe
- Maintenance of other sub-detectors
 - PMTs replacement
 - Repair modules
- Will resume running by 2023

Belle II Electromagnetic CaLorimeter (ECL)

- In 2019–2022 data taking period → reached luminosity $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Target luminosity will be x6 higher
- High level of electromagnetic background → ECL stressed
 - Need to replace some damaged modules
 - Substitute readout system for deal with higher event rate (COPPER → PCIe40)
 - Other minor interventions
 - Open ECL endcaps to access VXD



Explore possible calorimeter upgrades

Beam-background can become problematic (particularly in endcaps)

⇒ Faster crystals: pure CsI instead of Thallium-doped CsI

	ρ , g/cm ³	X_0 , cm	λ_{em} , nm	$n(\lambda_{em})$	N_{ph}/MeV	τ_d , ns	dL/dT , %/° 20°C
pCsI	4.51	1.85	305	2.0	2000	20/1000	- 1.3
CsI(Tl)	4.51	1.85	550	1.8	52000	1000	0.4



- ~10 times lower light output → need photosensors with internal gain
- Explored two main alternatives:
 - APD → readout with preamplifier + shaper, similar to present Belle II electronics
 - SiPM → no need of signal shaping

Thank you!

