



Status of SuperKEKB and Belle II

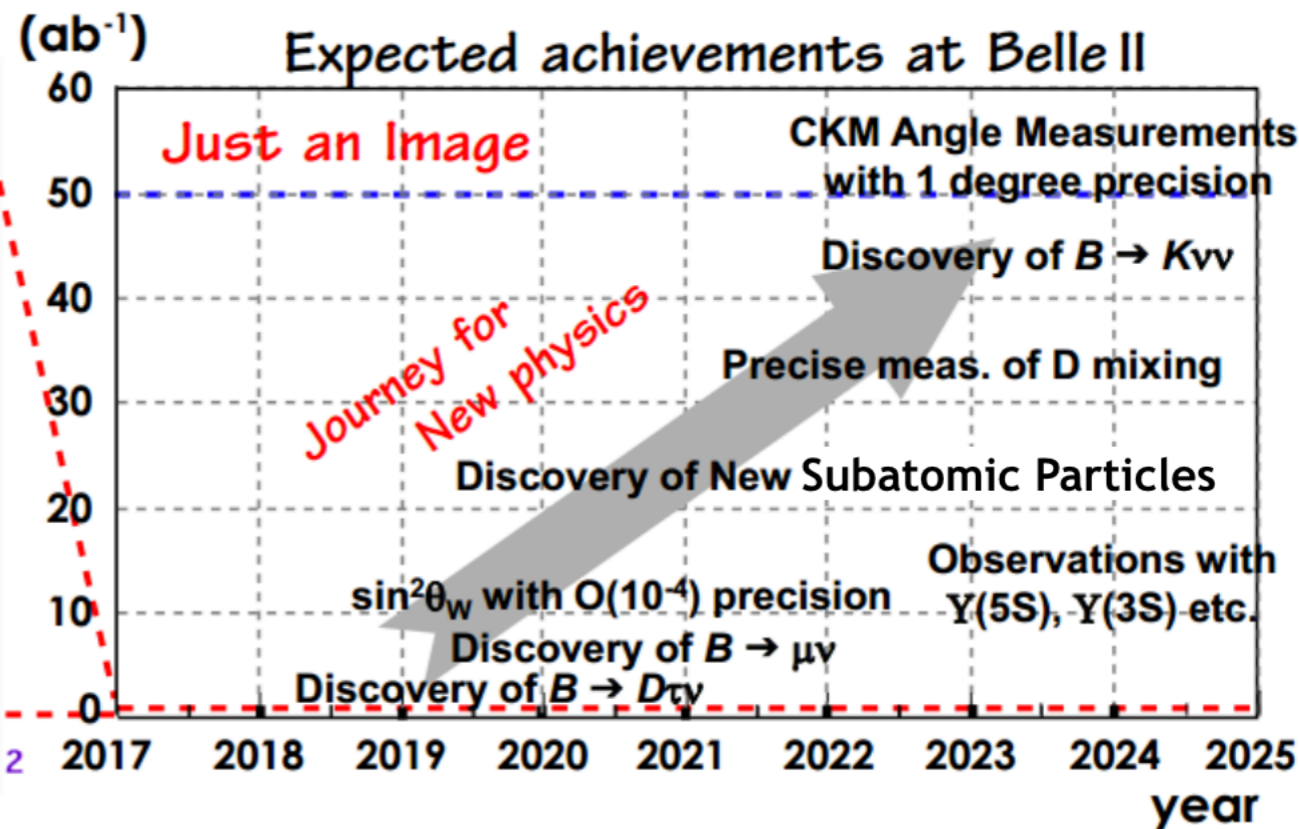
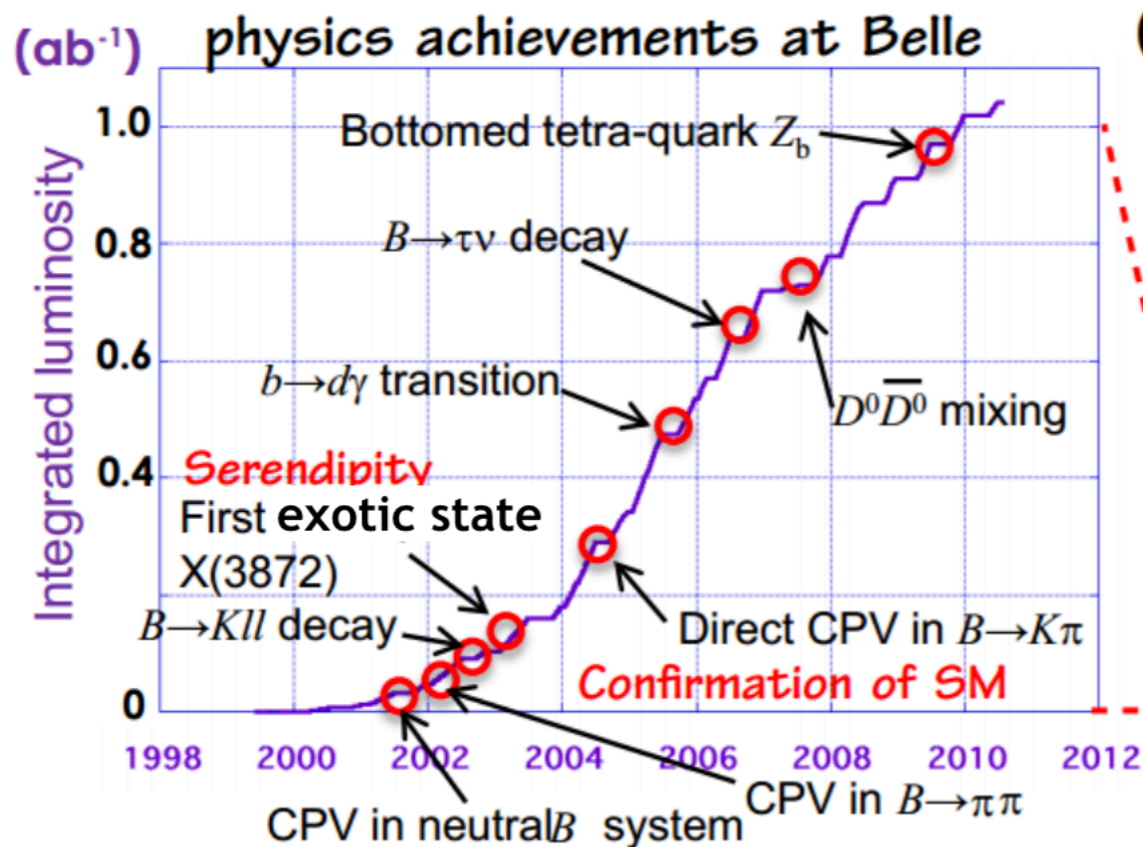
Hua Ye (DESY)

On behalf of the Belle II Collaboration



Quarkonium 2017
Nov.6-10, 2017 PKU

From Belle to Belle II



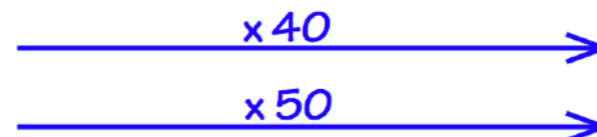
Belle achieves >500 Physics Journal Publications

Expected to gain 50ab⁻¹ sample in next decade



Accelerator
Beam Energy (GeV)
CM energy
Luminosity (cm²s⁻¹)
Total data (ab⁻¹)

KEKB
3.5 x 8 (γ = 0.425)
....., Y(4S),
2.1 x 10³⁴
1



SuperKEKB
4 x 7 (γ = 0.28)
....., Y(4S),
8 x 10³⁵
50

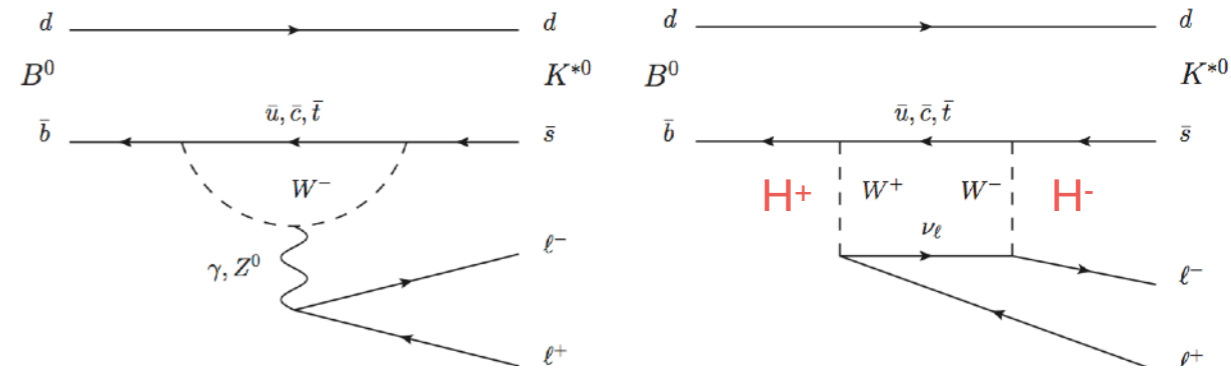


Flavour Physics @Belle II

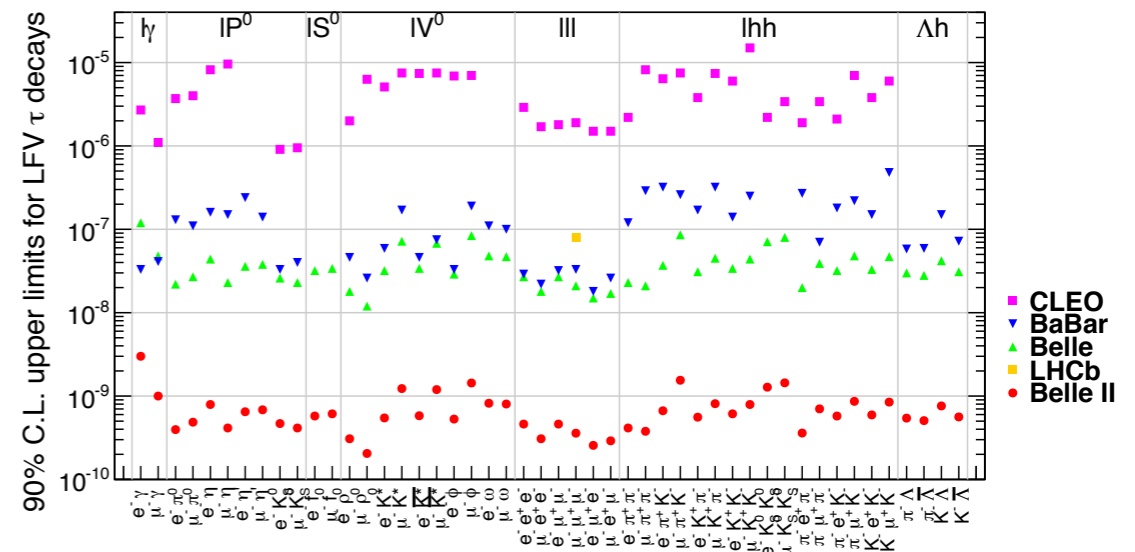


Flavour physics questions to be addressed by Belle II

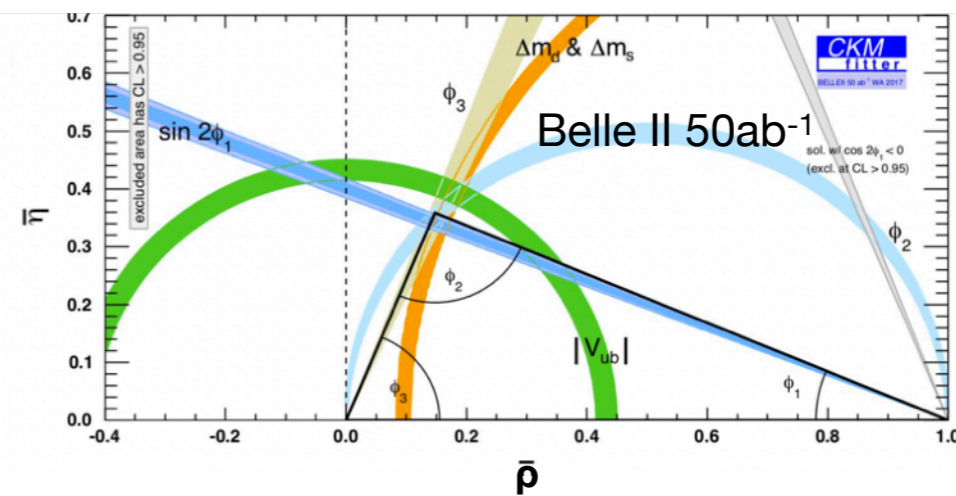
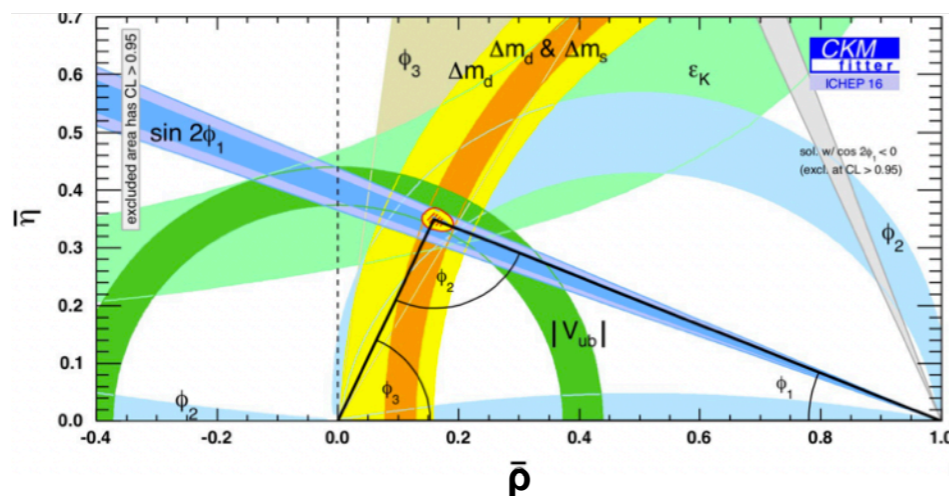
- Rare B decays
 - Multiple Higgs bosons?
 - Flavour-changing neutral currents beyond the SM?
 - Are there new CP violating phases in the quark sector?



- Lepton flavour violation (LFV)?
 - Belle II provides unique sensitivity to study τ decays via missing energy.



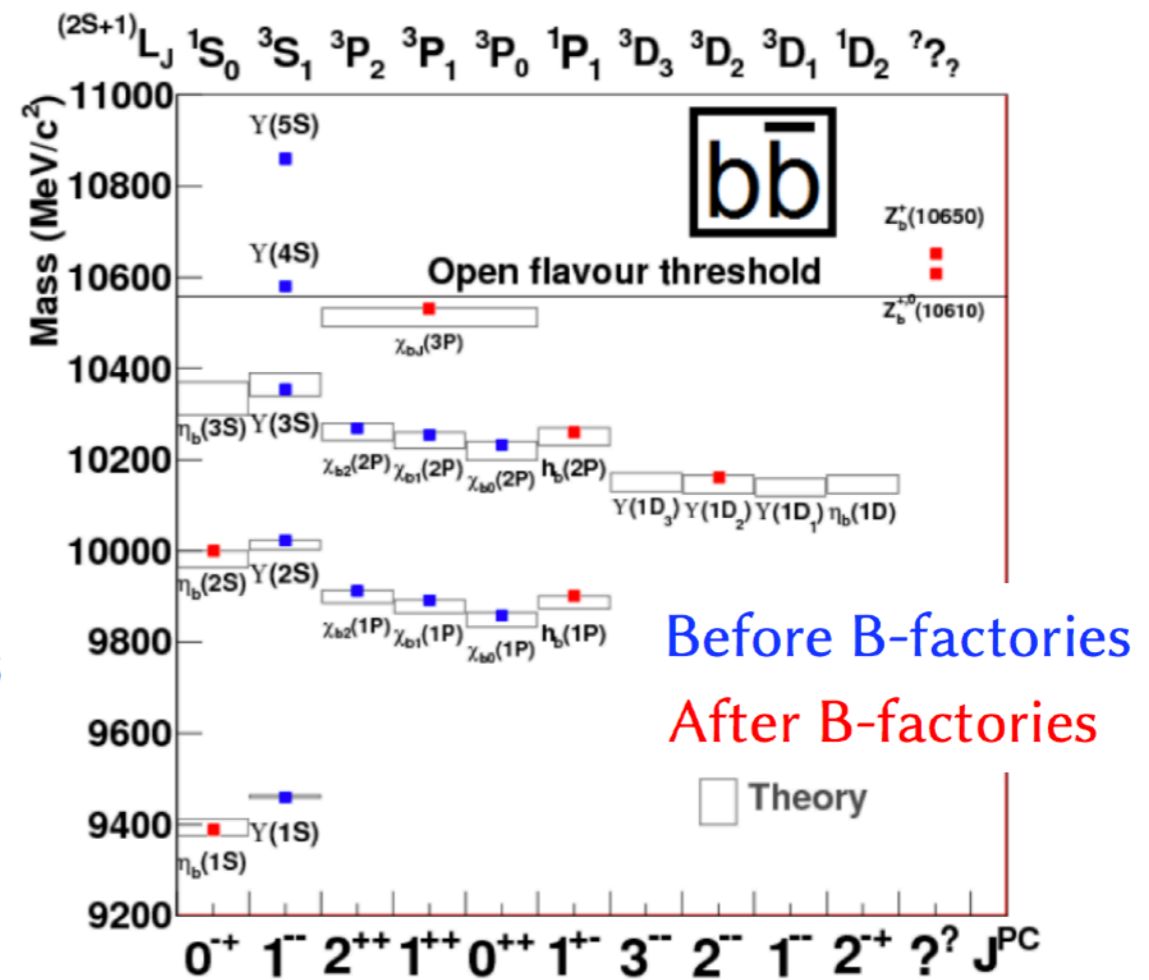
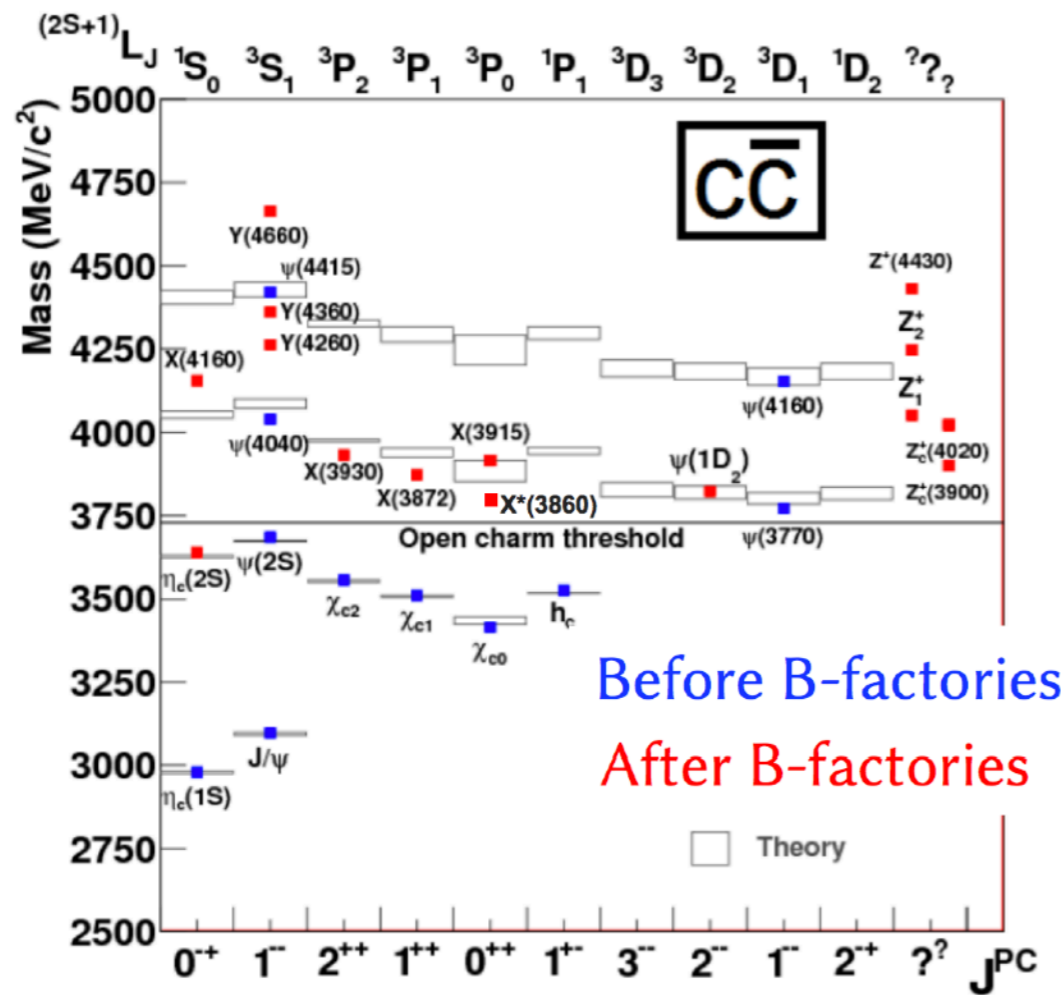
- Precise measurements of CKM matrix elements and their phases.



non-Flavour Physics @Belle II

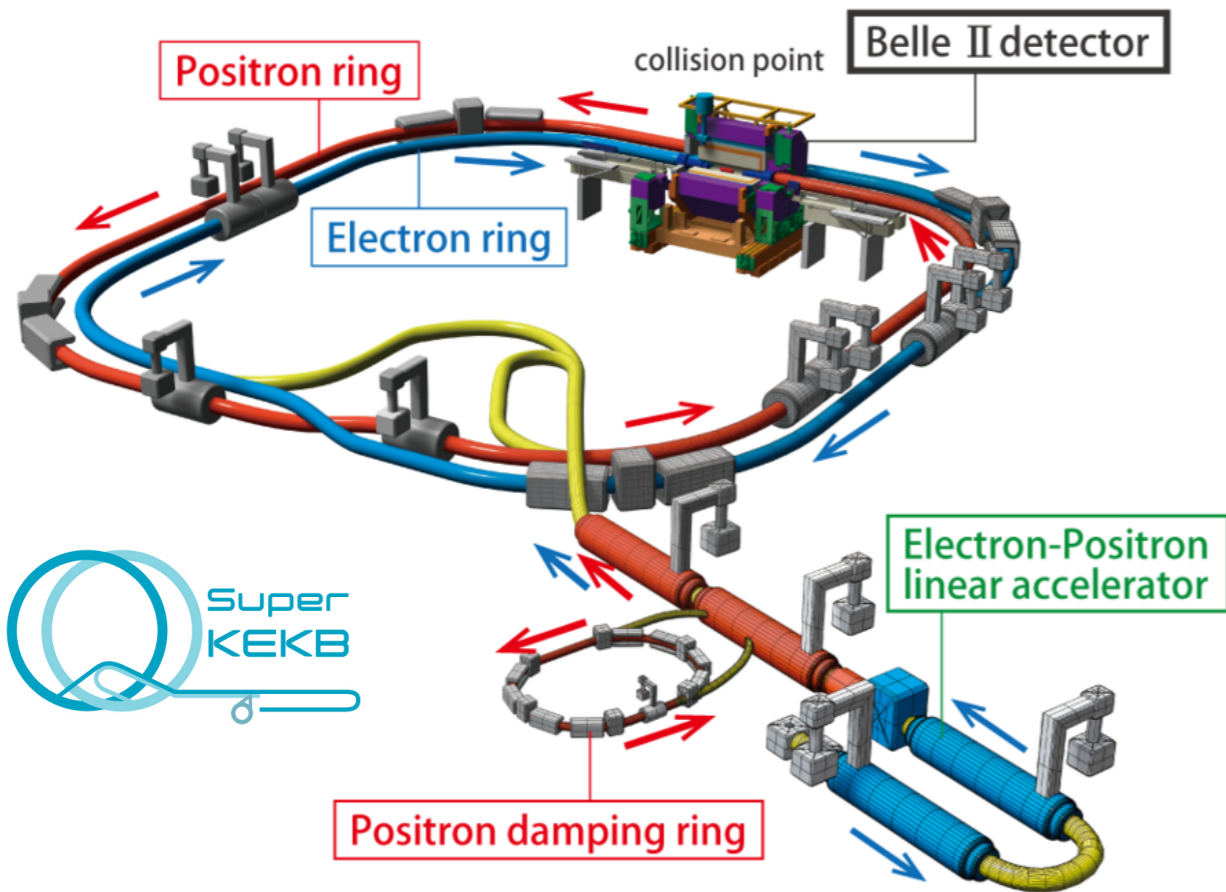


- Is there a dark sector of particle physics at the same mass scale as ordinary matter?
 - Belle II has unique sensitivity to dark matter via missing energy decays.
- What is the nature of the strong force in binding hadrons?
 - States not predicted by the conventional hadron interpretation.

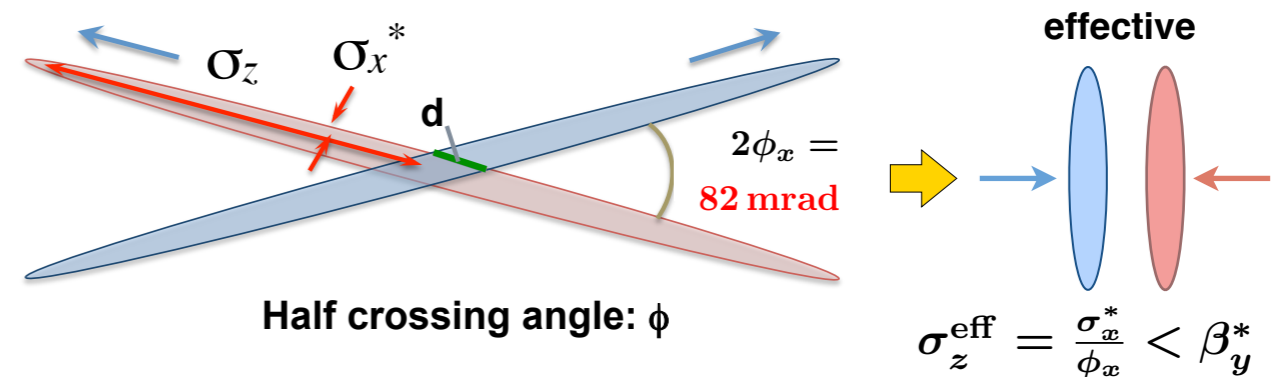


More info: Yiming Li's talk "Perspectives on spectroscopy study at Belle II"

SuperKEKB

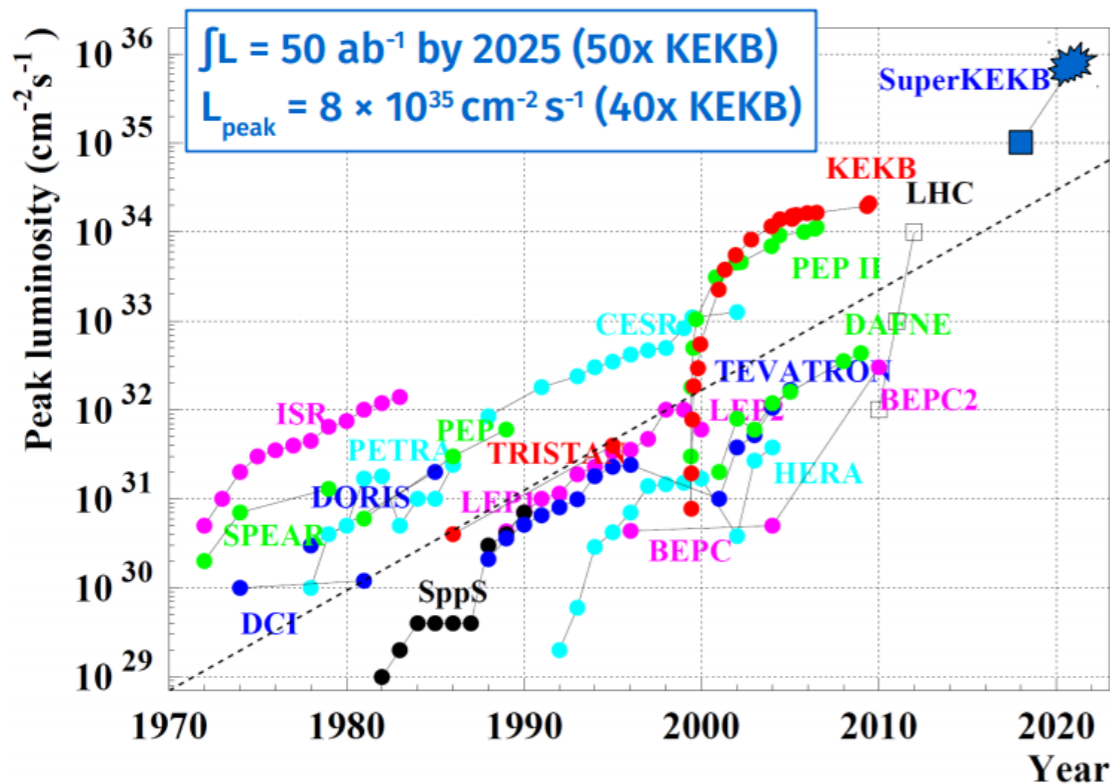


Nano-Beam scheme (P. Raimondi, DAΦNE):
Squeeze vertical beta function at the IP (β_y^*) and minimize longitudinal size of overlap region to avoid penalty from hourglass effect.



overlap region (\neq bunch length)

Strong focusing of beams down to vertical size of $\sim 50\text{nm}$ requires **low emittance beams**, very **sophisticated final focus quadrupoles (QCS)** and a **large crossing angle**.



beam current **x2** beam-beam param. **x1**

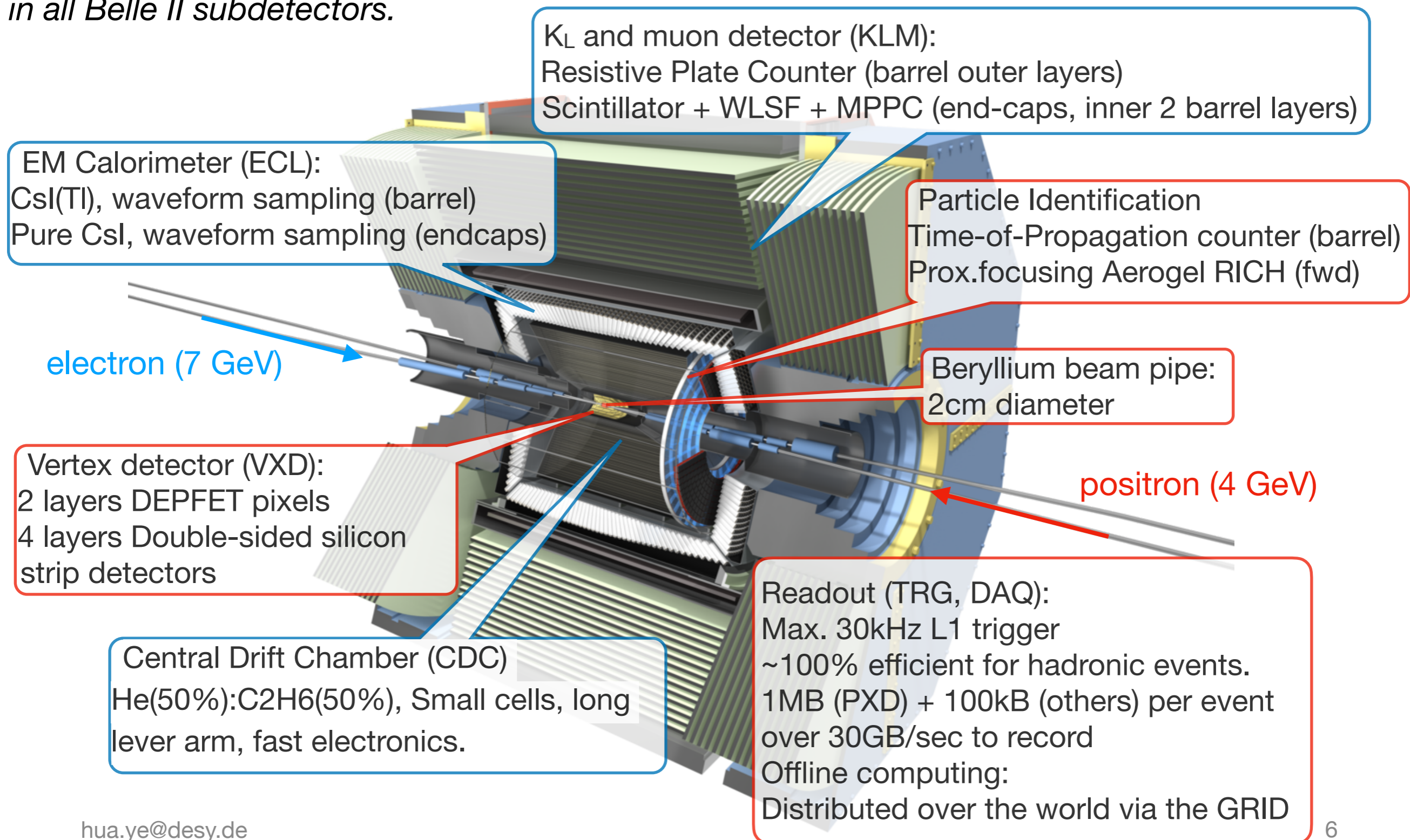
$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2er_e} (1 + a) \frac{R_L}{R_{\xi}} \left(\frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{y\pm}}{\beta_{y\pm}^*} \right)$$

vertical beta function **x20**

Belle II Detector



40x instantaneous luminosity is expected to represent *significantly higher background levels* in all Belle II subdetectors.

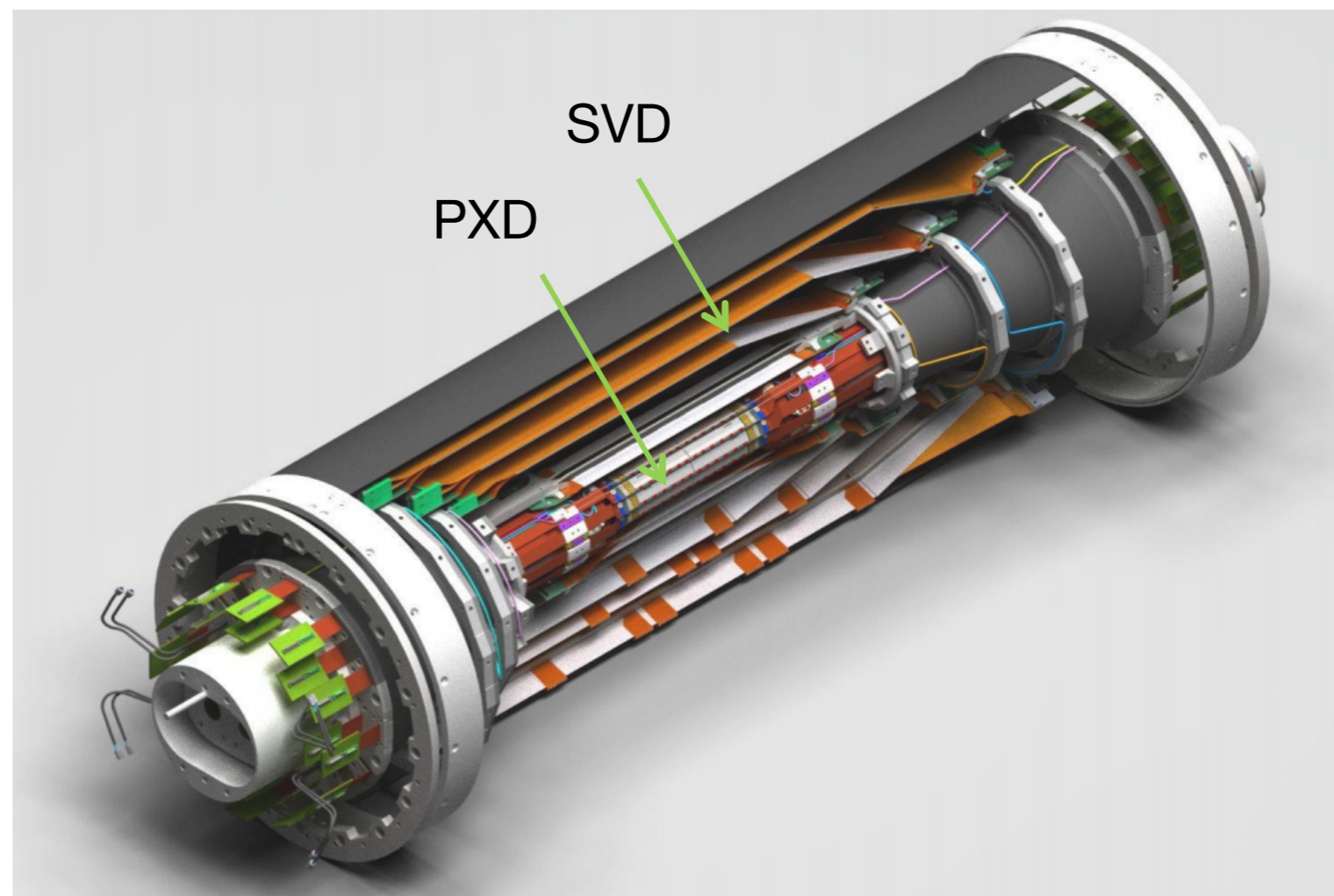


Challenges for vertex reconstruction:

- Higher backgrounds (lumi. increase, nano-beam)
=> higher occupancy
- Boost reduced from $\beta\gamma=0.42$ to 0.28
=> B-meson flight length of 125 μm

Pixel Detector (PXD)

- 40 DEPFET modules
- Pixel size: 50 x 55-85 μm^2
- Occupancy: 0.4 hits/ $\mu\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ (3% max)
- Integration time: 20 μs (rolling shutter)
- Thickness: 75 μm , 0.21% X_0 per layer

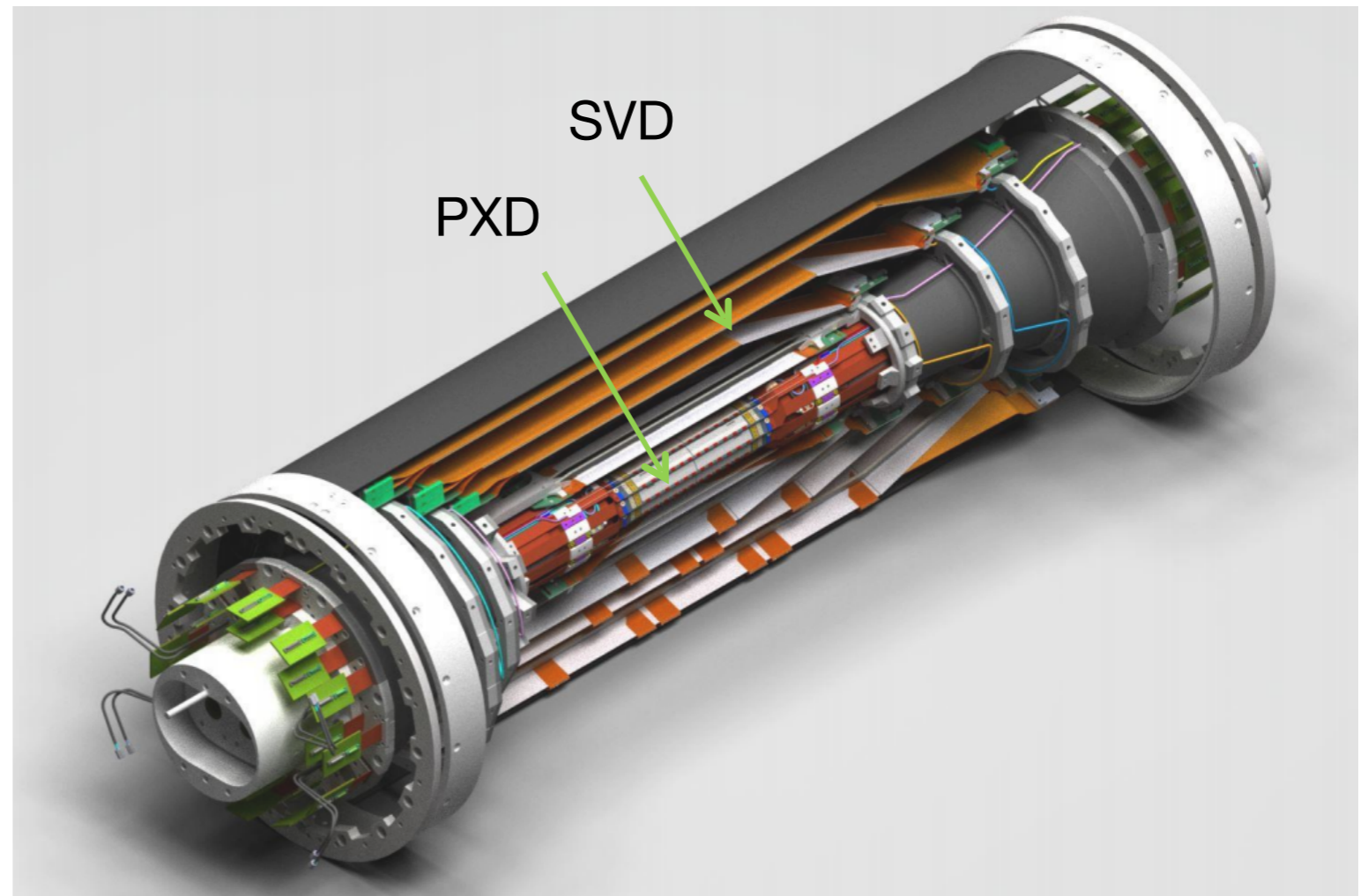
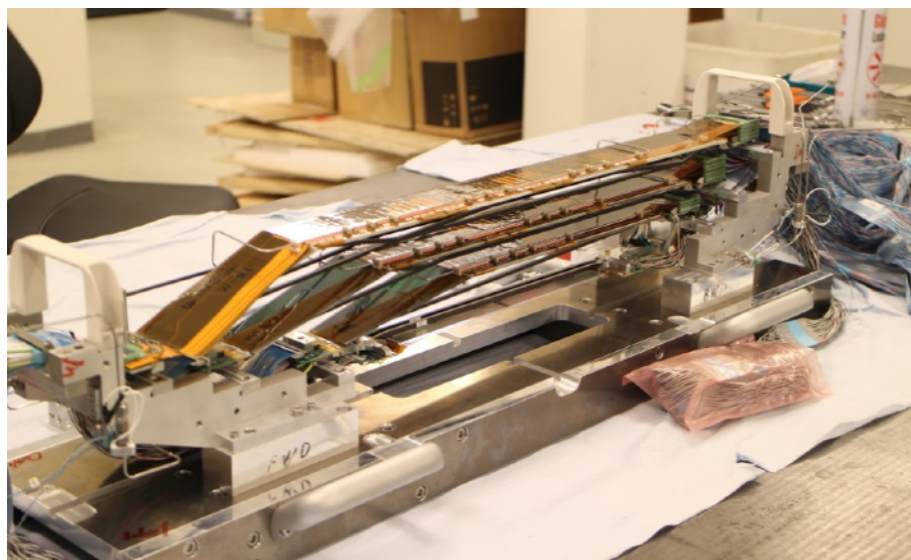


Silicon Vertex Detector(SVD)

- 172 double-sided silicon strip detectors (DSSDs);
- Slant shapes in FWD region for the material budget reduction.
- material budget: 0.7% X_0 per layer

Challenges for vertex reconstruction:

- Higher backgrounds (lumi. increase, nano-beam)
=> higher occupancy
- Boost reduced from $\beta\gamma=0.42$ to 0.28
=> B-meson flight length of 125 μm



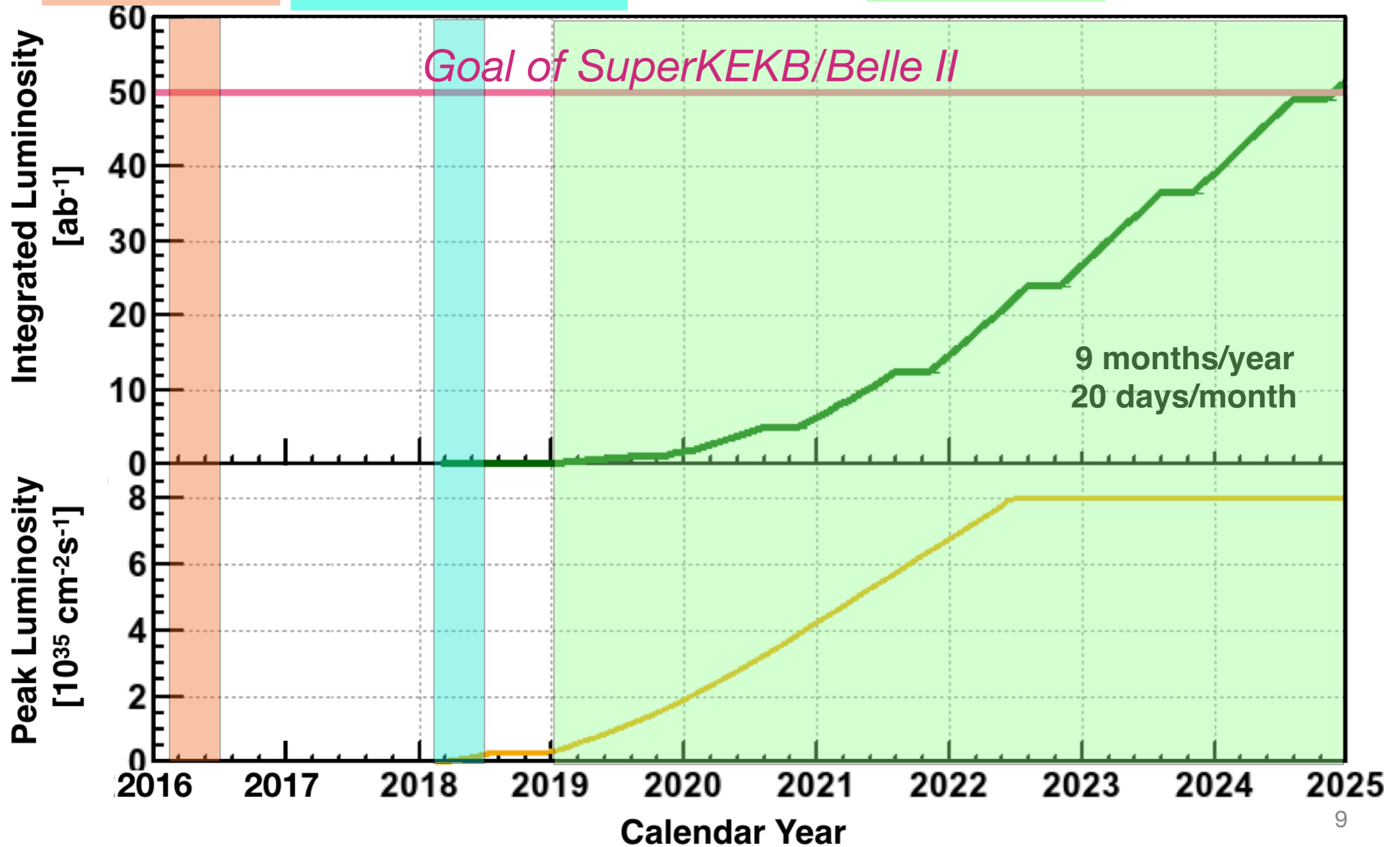
SuperKEKB&Belle II Commissioning



BEASTII Phase 1
w/o QCS/Belle II

BEASTII Phase 2
Collision + partial Belle II

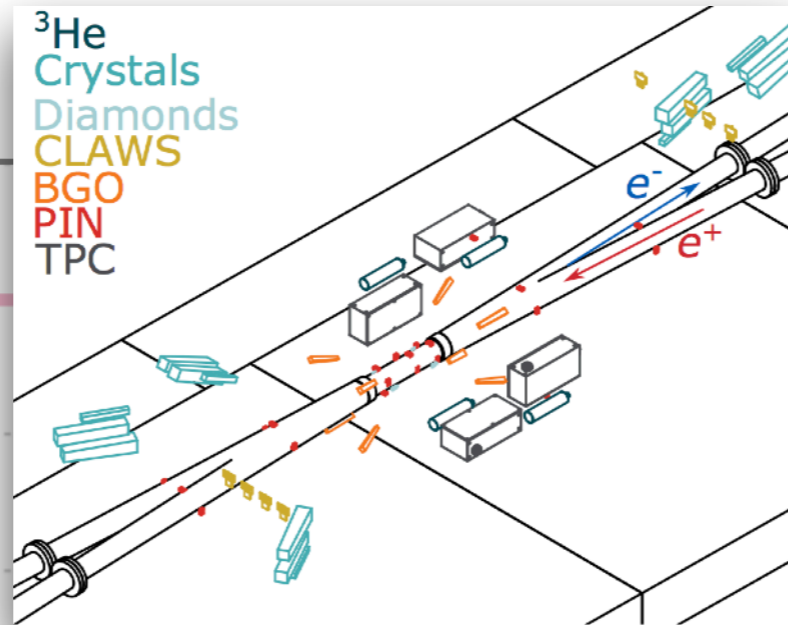
Physics run



BEAST II Phase I



BEASTII Phase 1
w/o QCS/Belle II



Integrated Luminosity
[ab⁻¹]

60
50
40
30
20
10
0



To measure the beam background relevant in Physics data taking.

Peak Luminosity
[10³⁵ cm⁻²s⁻¹]

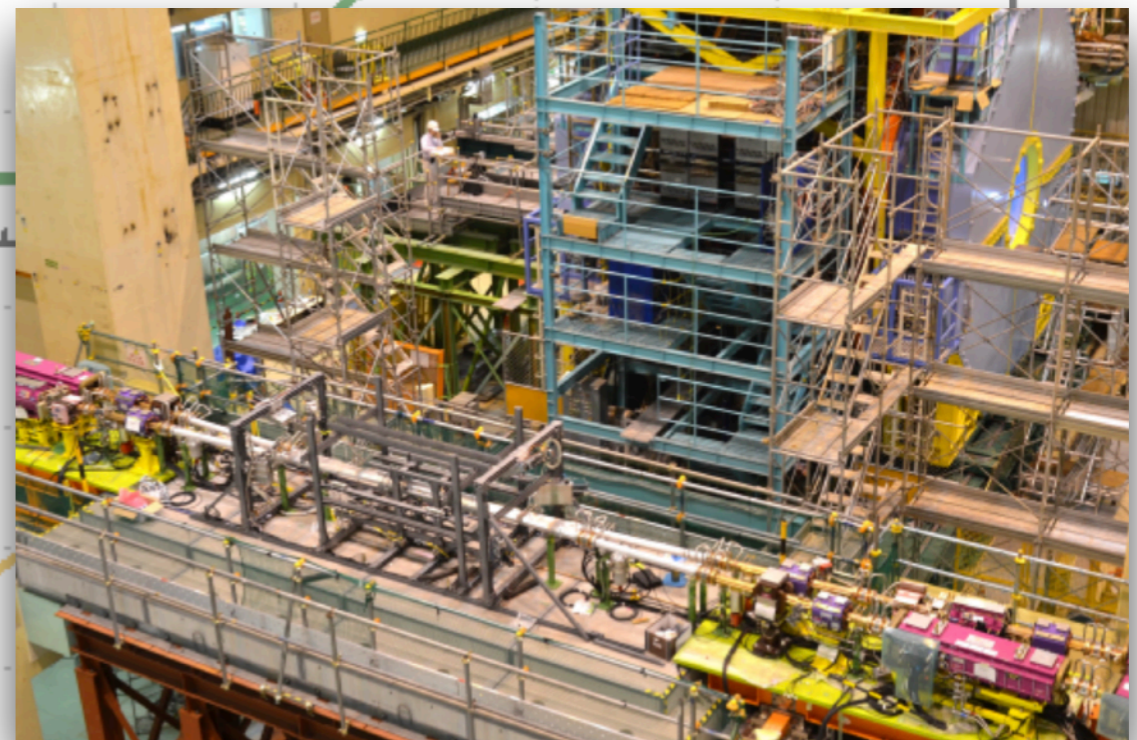
8
6
4
2
0

Beam Background

- Touschek
- Beam-gas Coulomb
- Beam-gas Bremsstrahlung
- Injection BG
- Beam dust
- + Radiative Bhabha
- + QED 2-photon
- + Synchrotron Radiation

Phase 1

Phase 2



2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

Calendar Year

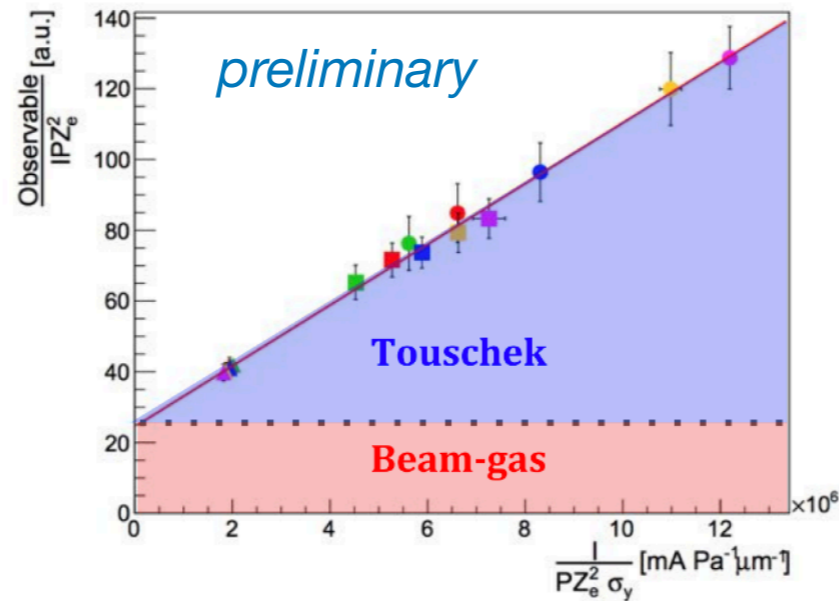
BEAST II Phase I



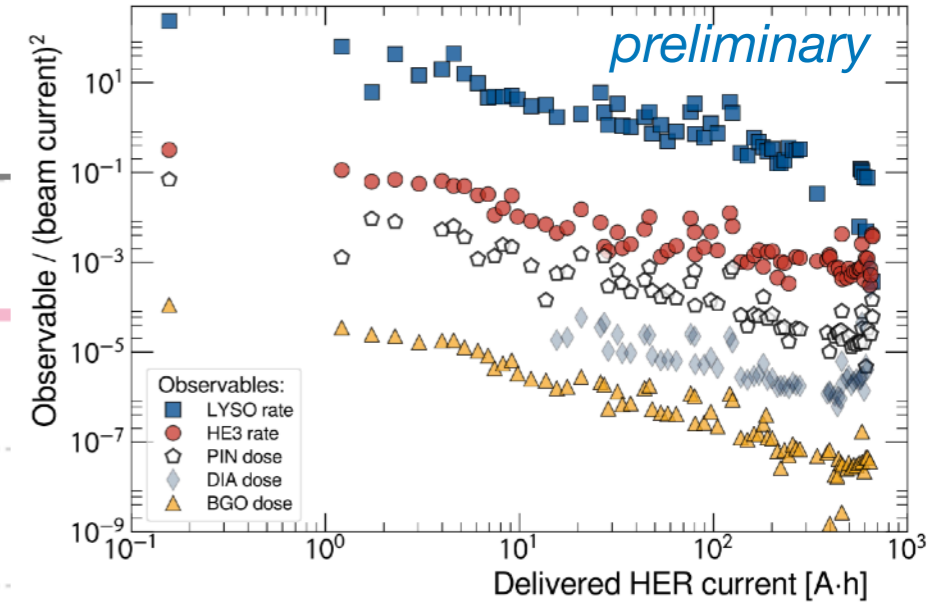
BEASTII Phase 1
w/o QCS/Belle II

Integrated Luminosity
[ab⁻¹]

Peak Luminosity
[10³⁵ cm⁻²s⁻¹]



Touschek has larger impact on Belle II,
and agrees with simulation



Measured Touschek-subtracted
electron beam-induced background
as a function of delivered current.

Beam Background

- Touschek
- Beam-gas Coulomb
- Beam-gas Bremsstrahlung
- Injection BG
- Beam dust
- + Radiative Bhabha
- + QED 2-photon
- + Synchrotron Radiation

Phase 1

Phase 2

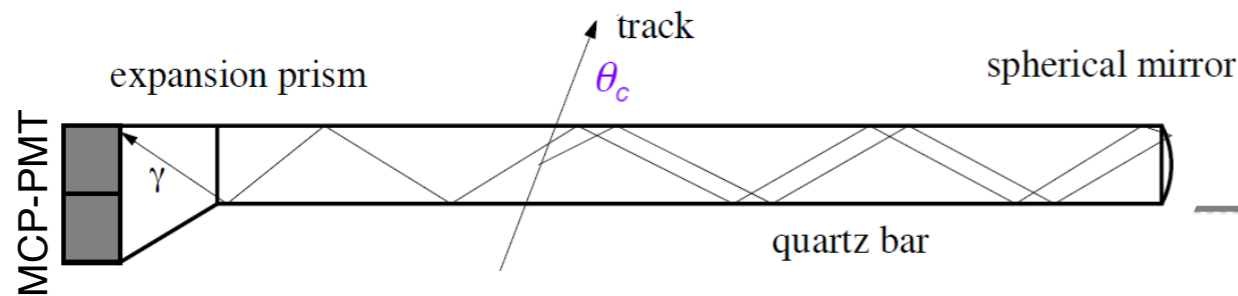
Most beam backgrounds appear safe
for Belle II when extrapolating to Phase
3, but the safety factors are small, we
must proceed cautiously.

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025

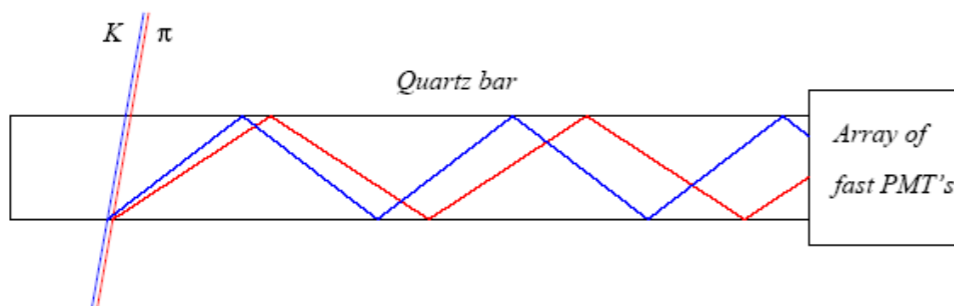
Calendar Year

Integrated Luminosity

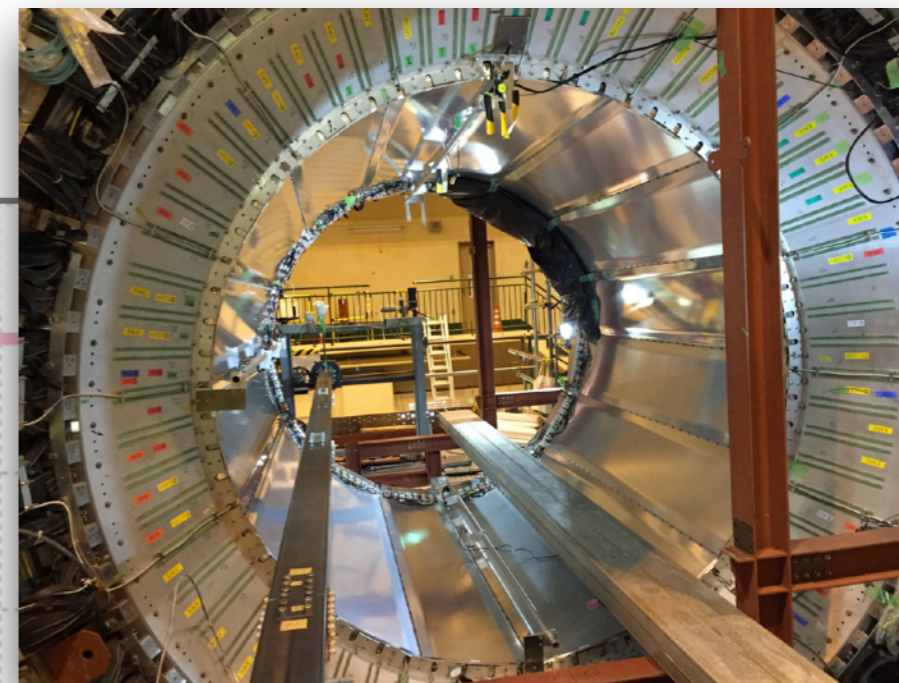
[ab^{-1}]



K/π different $\theta_c \rightarrow$ different path length \rightarrow different time of propagation.



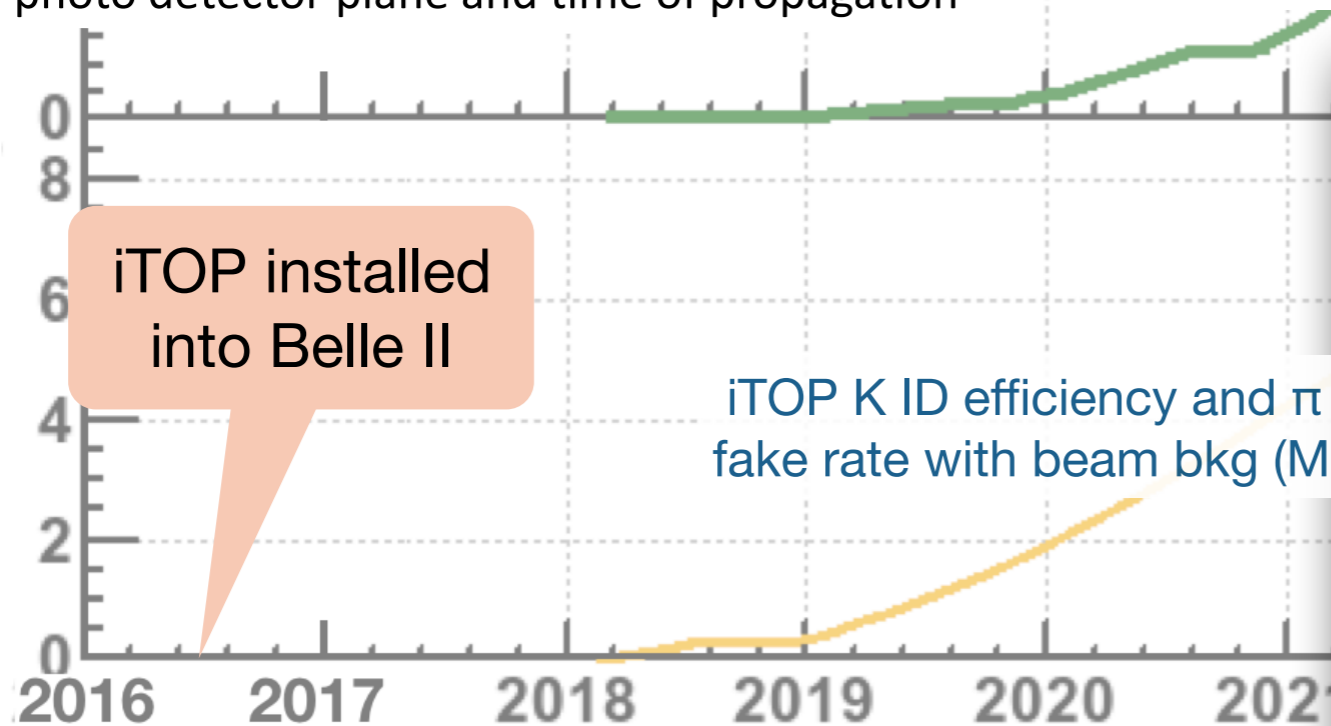
θ_c is reconstructed from: hit position (x,y) in the photo detector plane and time of propagation



- 16 quartz bars: 2x1.25 m x 0.45 m x 2 cm
- 32 (segmented anode 4x4) Micro-channel plate PMTs Hamamatsu SL-10 MCP PMT

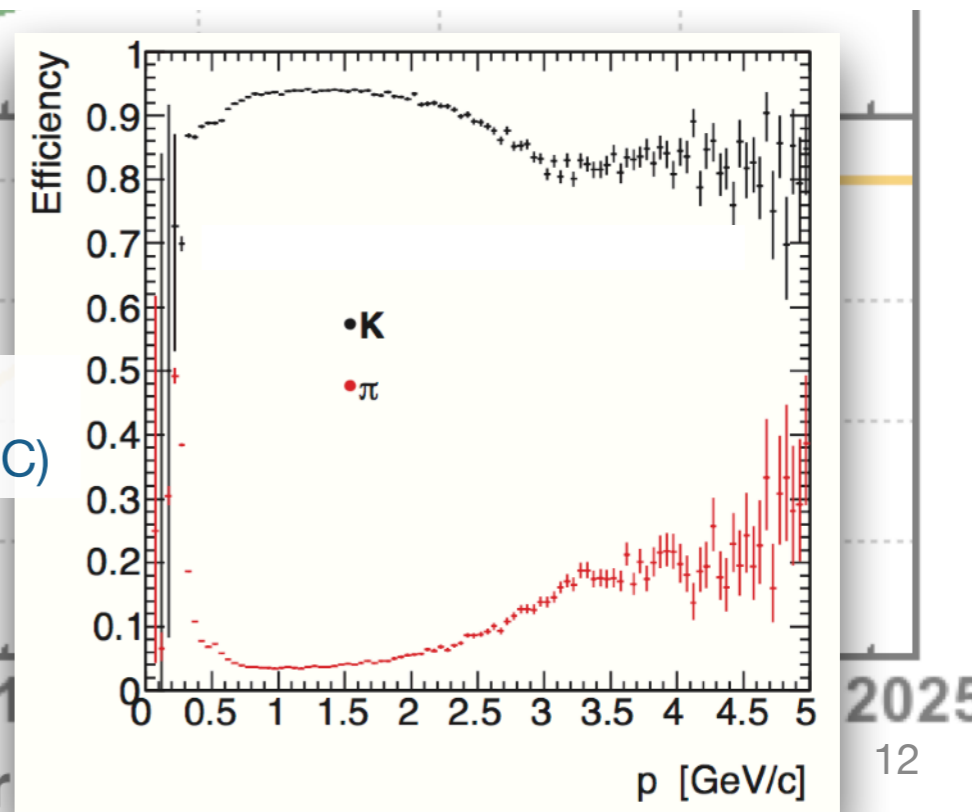
Peak Luminosity

[$10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]



iTOP installed into Belle II

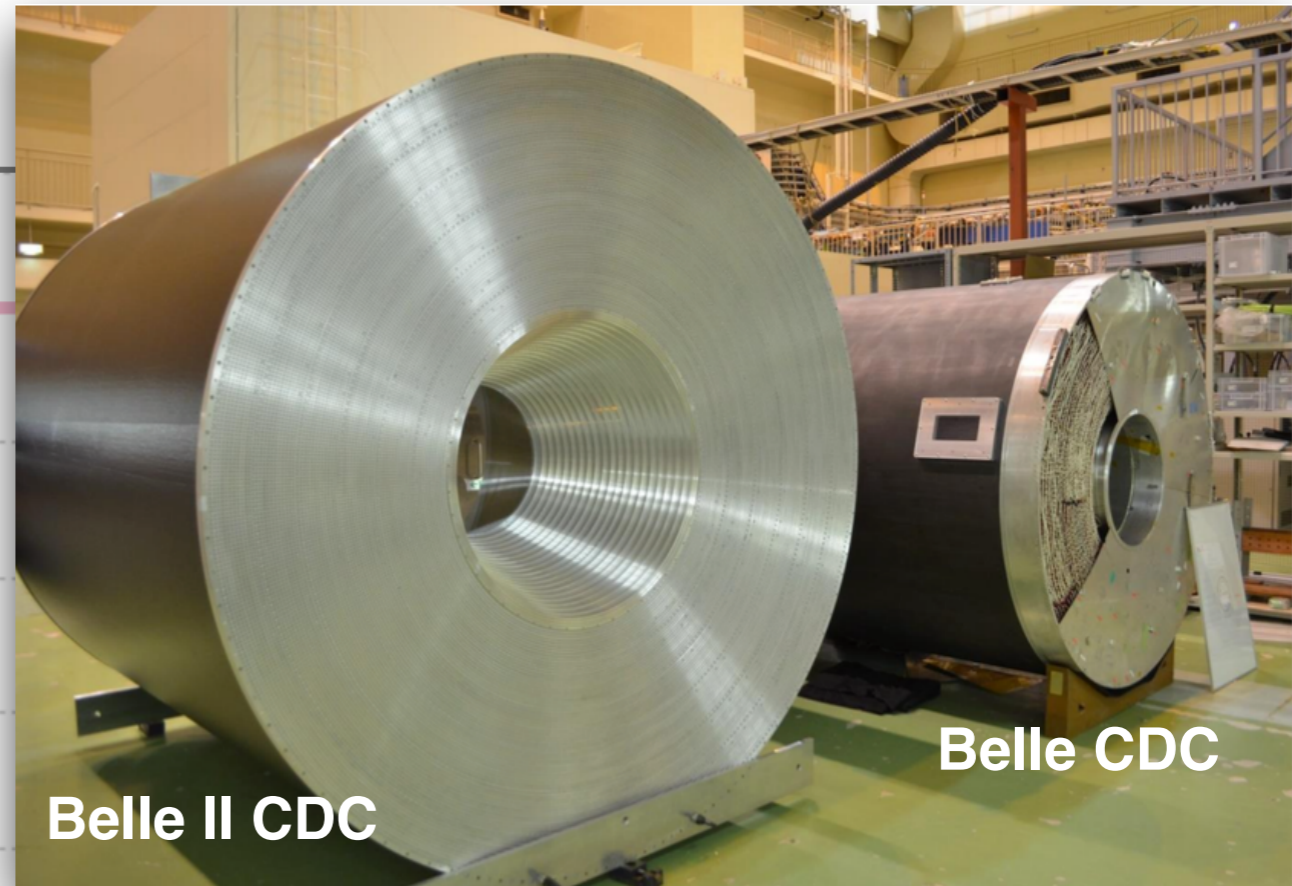
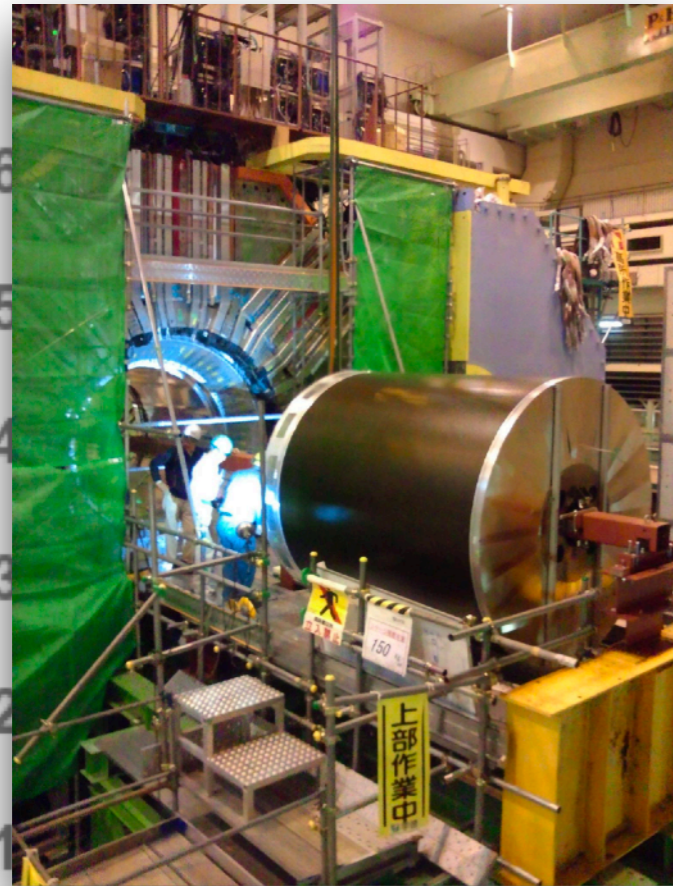
iTOP K ID efficiency and π fake rate with beam bkg (MC)



Drift Chamber integration



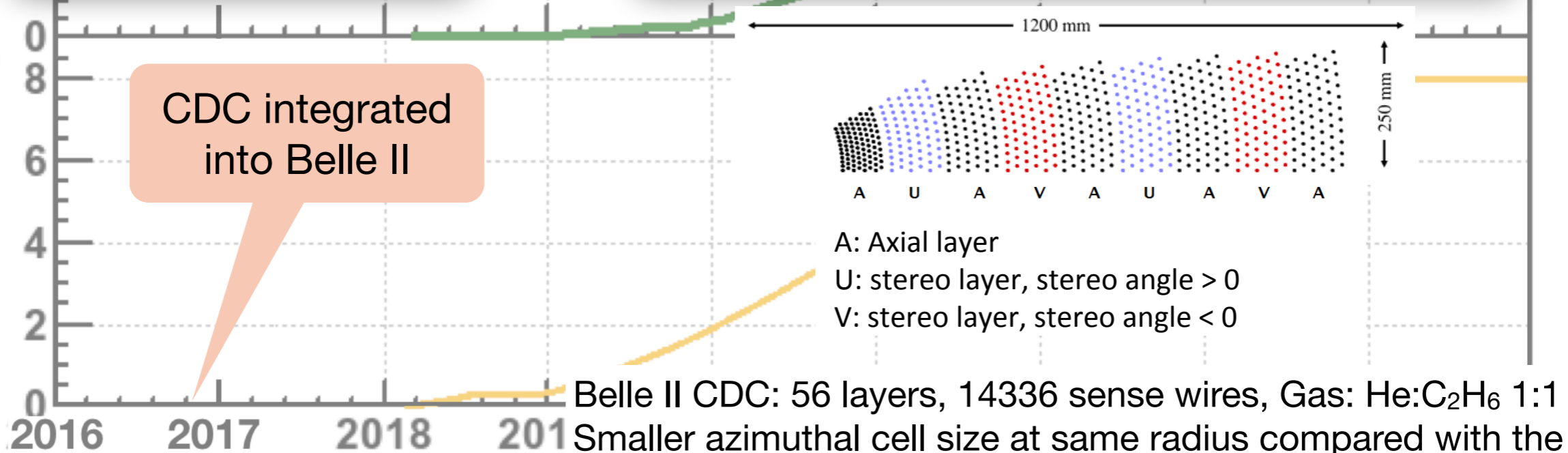
Integrated Luminosity [ab⁻¹]



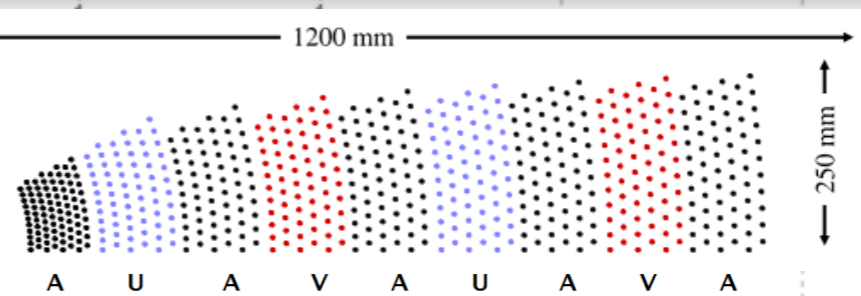
Belle II CDC

Belle CDC

Peak Luminosity [10³⁵ cm⁻²s⁻¹]



CDC integrated into Belle II



- A: Axial layer
- U: stereo layer, stereo angle > 0
- V: stereo layer, stereo angle < 0

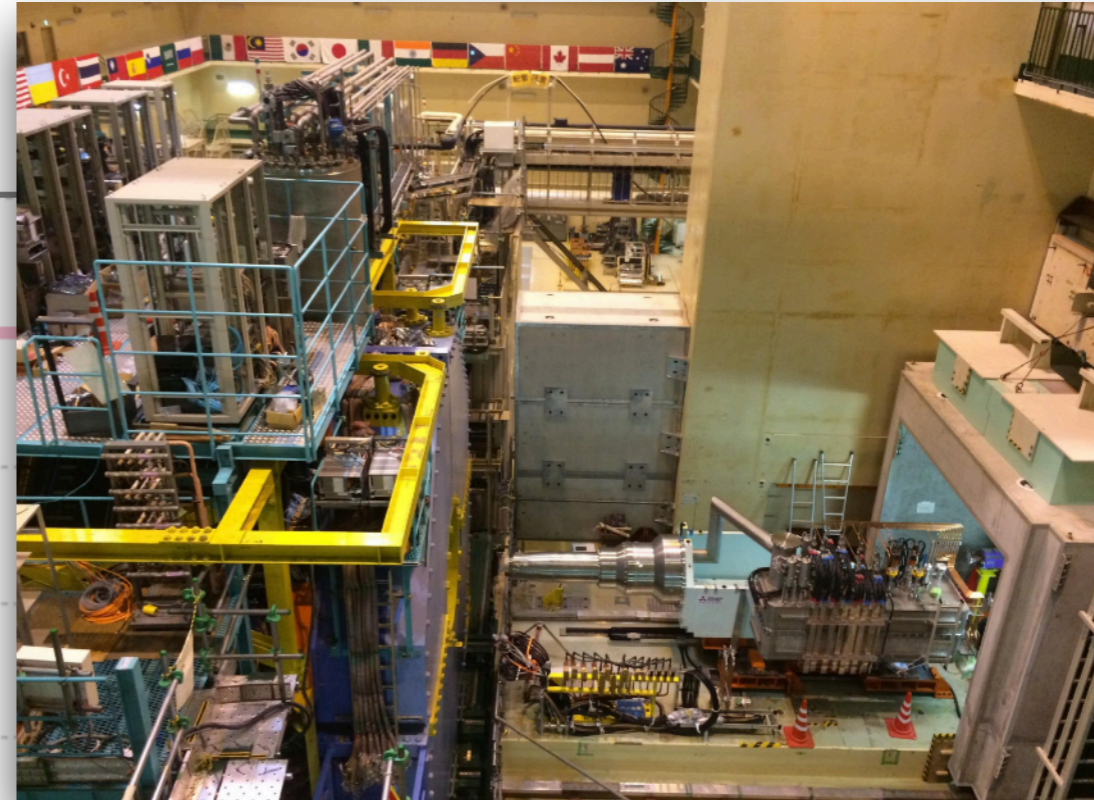
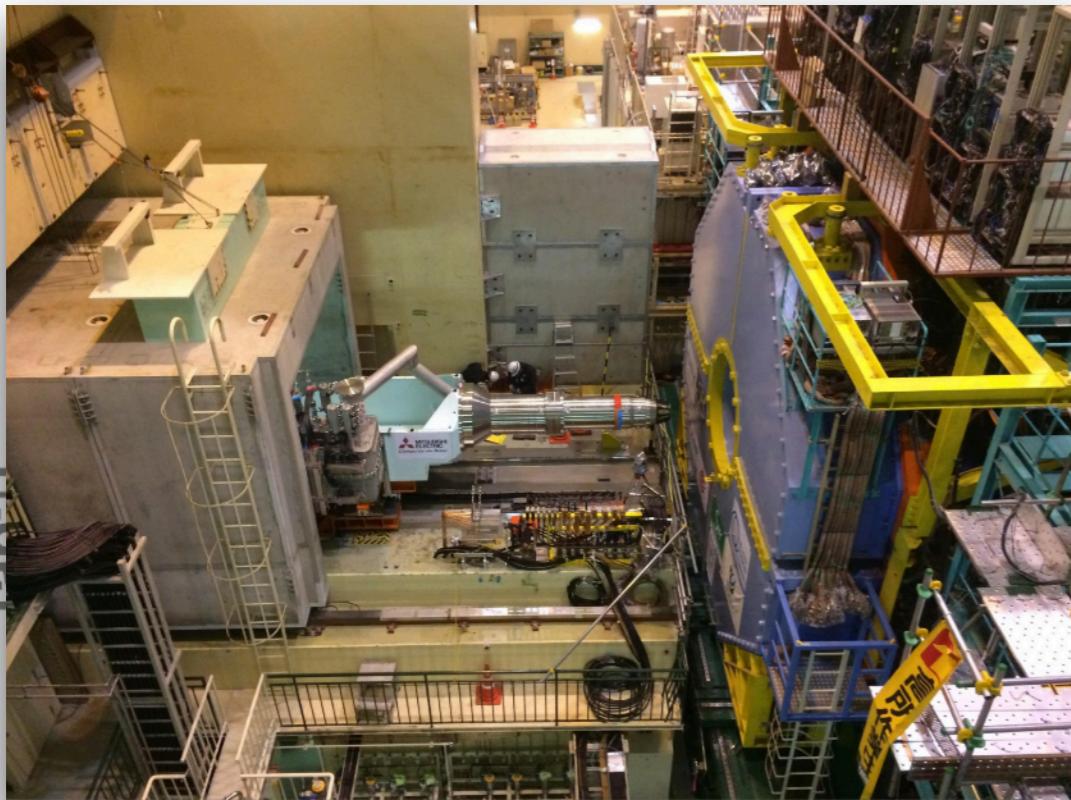
Belle II CDC: 56 layers, 14336 sense wires, Gas: He:C₂H₆ 1:1
 Smaller azimuthal cell size at same radius compared with the Belle CDC.

Final focus magnets



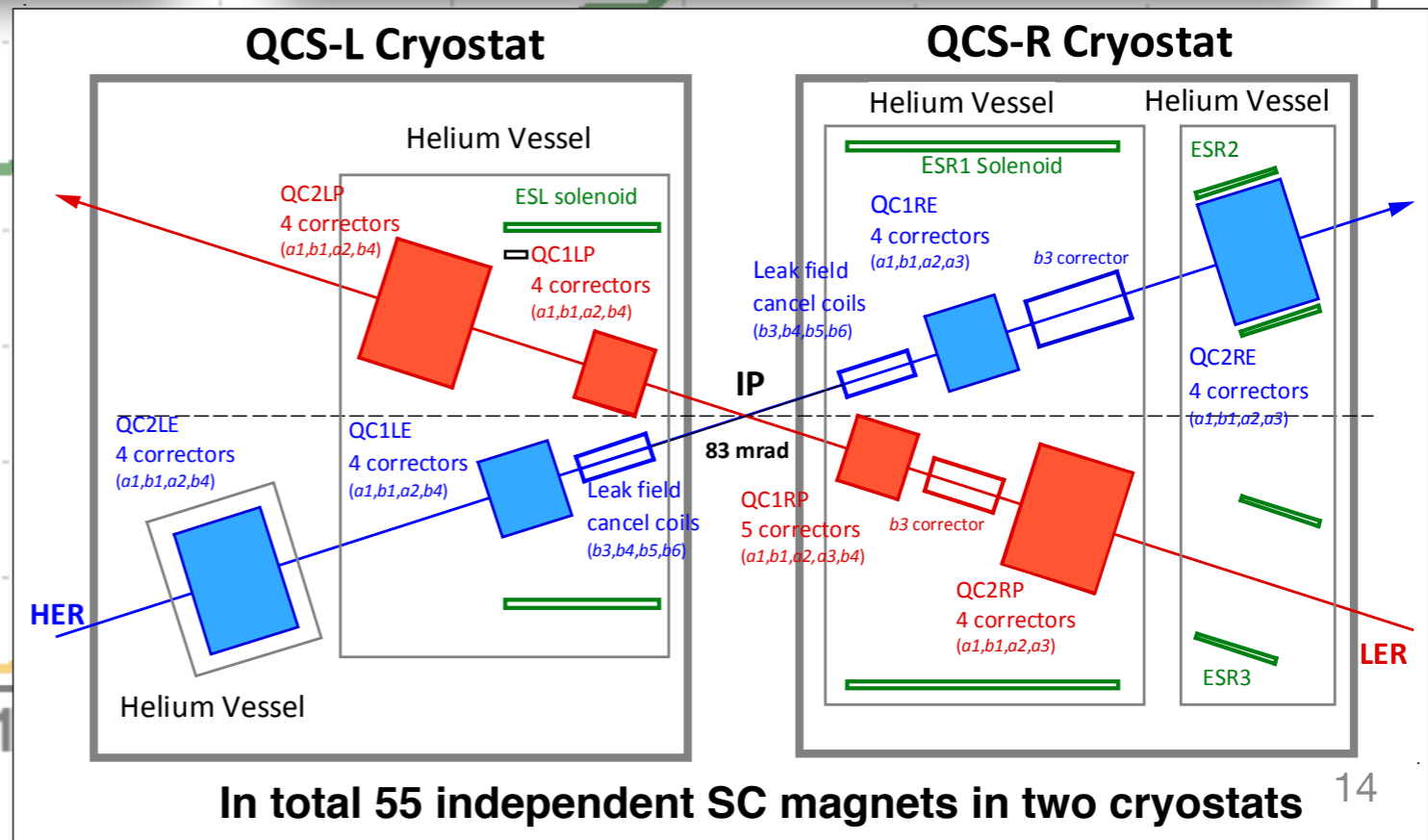
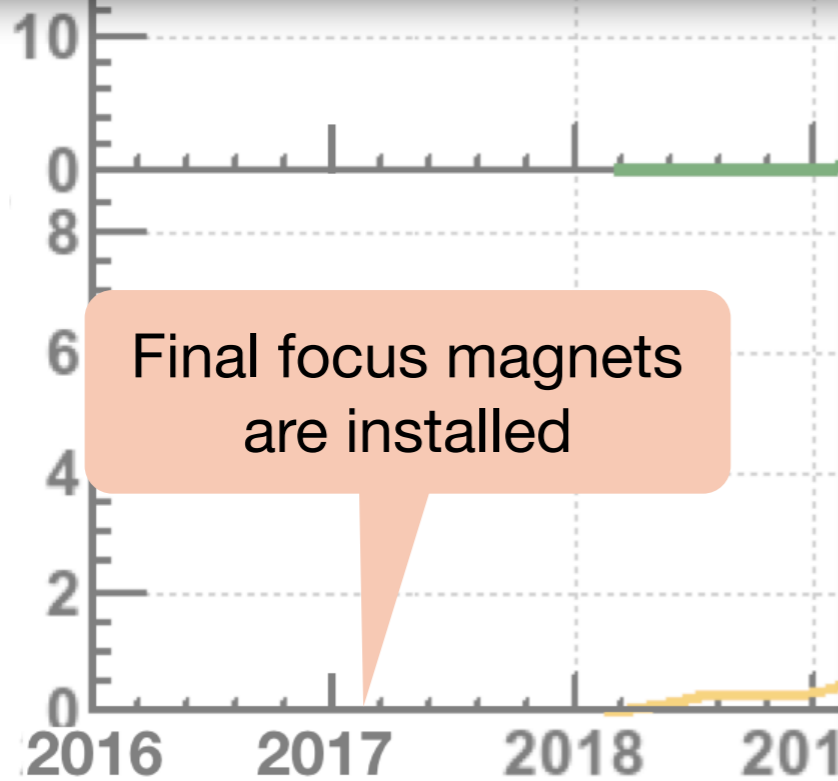
Integrated Luminosity

Lab-11



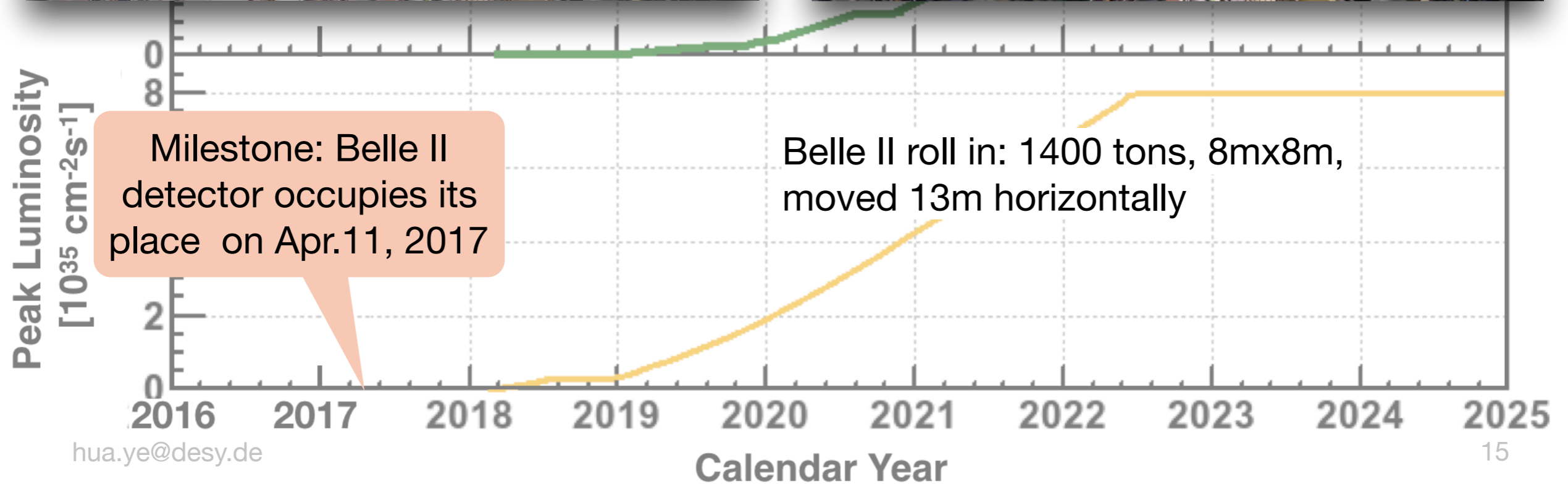
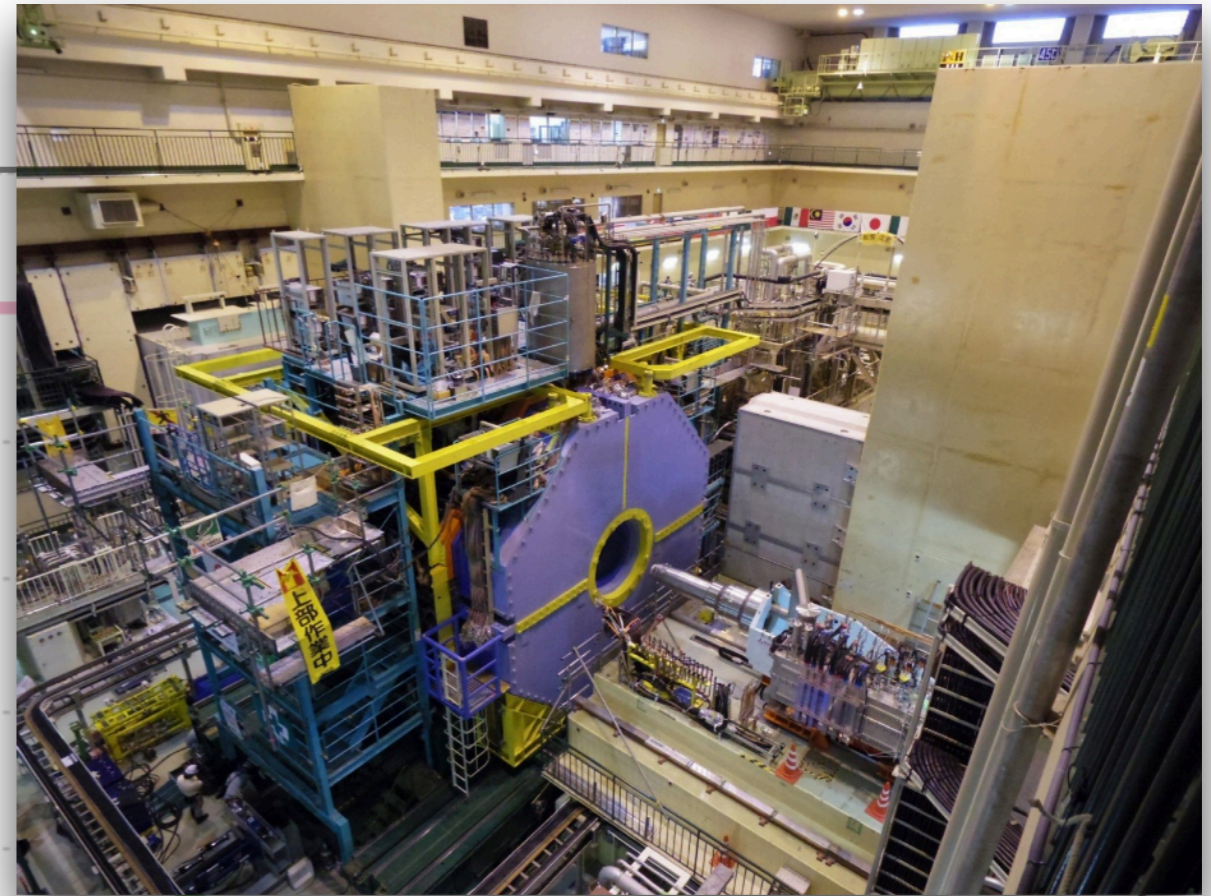
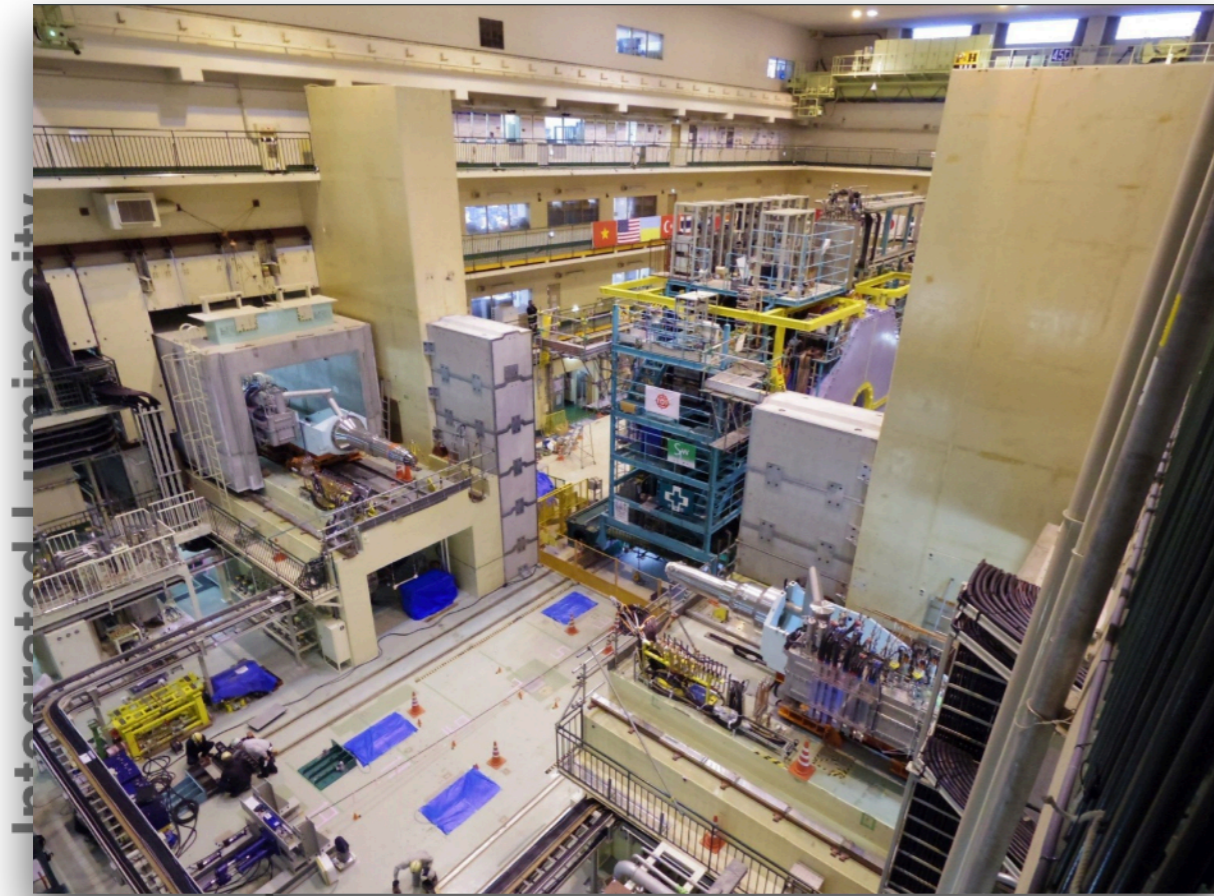
Peak Luminosity

[$10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]



In total 55 independent SC magnets in two cryostats

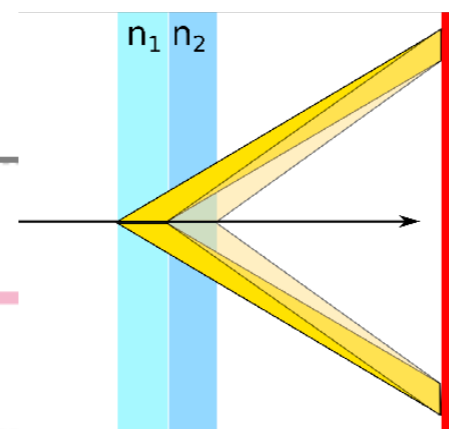
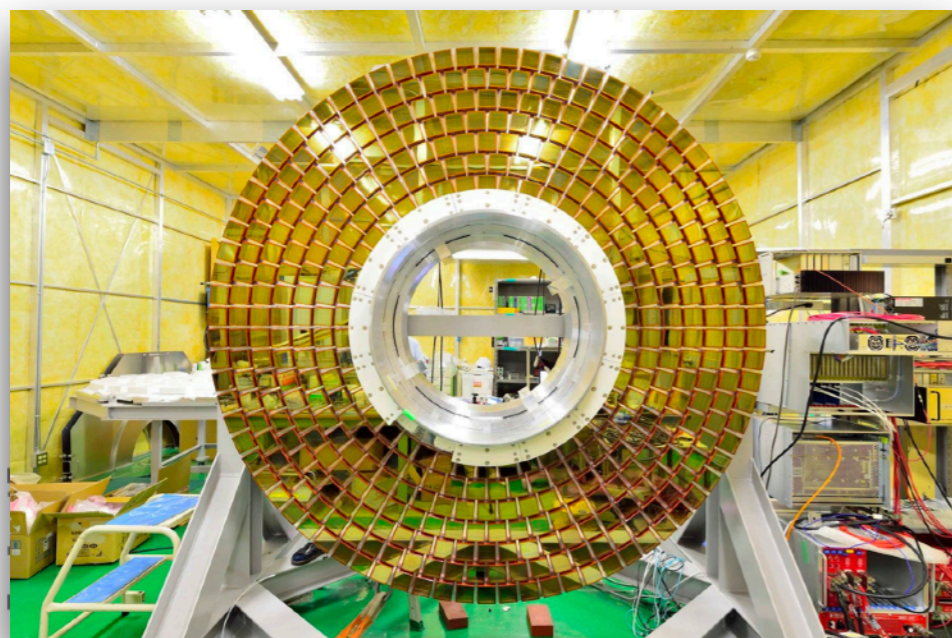
Belle II rolled in in April.2017



PID: ARICH



Integrated Luminosity



Proximity focussing



Cherenkov rings in one sector of the ARICH.

Radiator

- Silica Aerogel $n = 1.045-1.055$
- transmission length > 40 mm

Photon detection

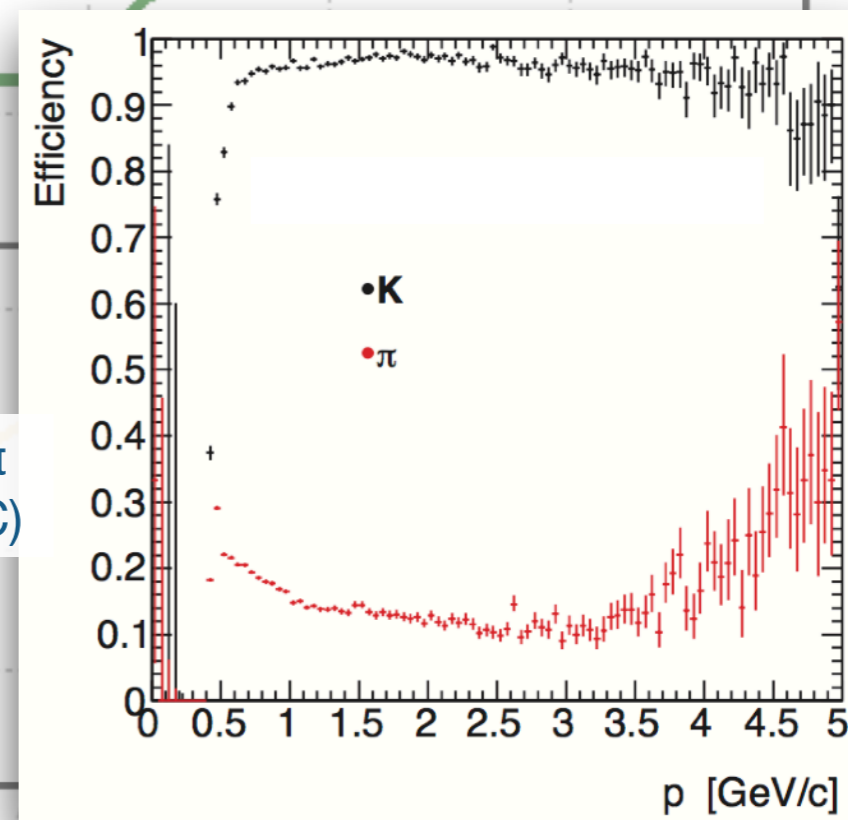
- Hybrid Avalanche Photo Detectors
- 420 units, 144 channels each, 5 mm pixelated

Peak Luminosity

$[10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}]$

ARICH is fully integrated into Belle II

ARICH K ID efficiency and π fake rate with beam bkg (MC)



BEAST II Phase II



BEASTII Phase 2 Outer Belle II + “BEAST-VXD”

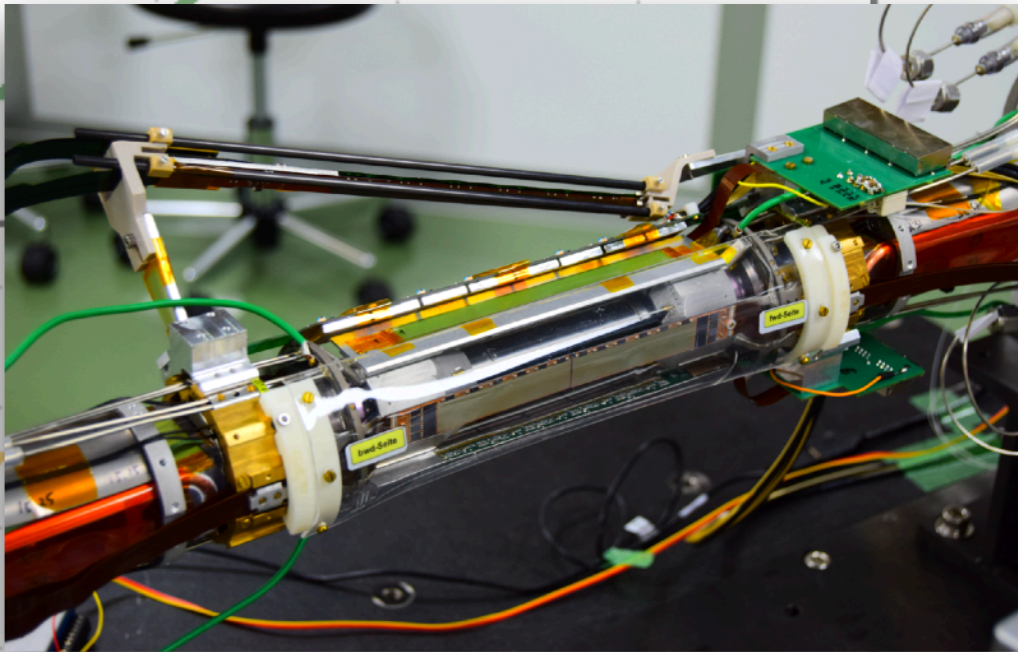
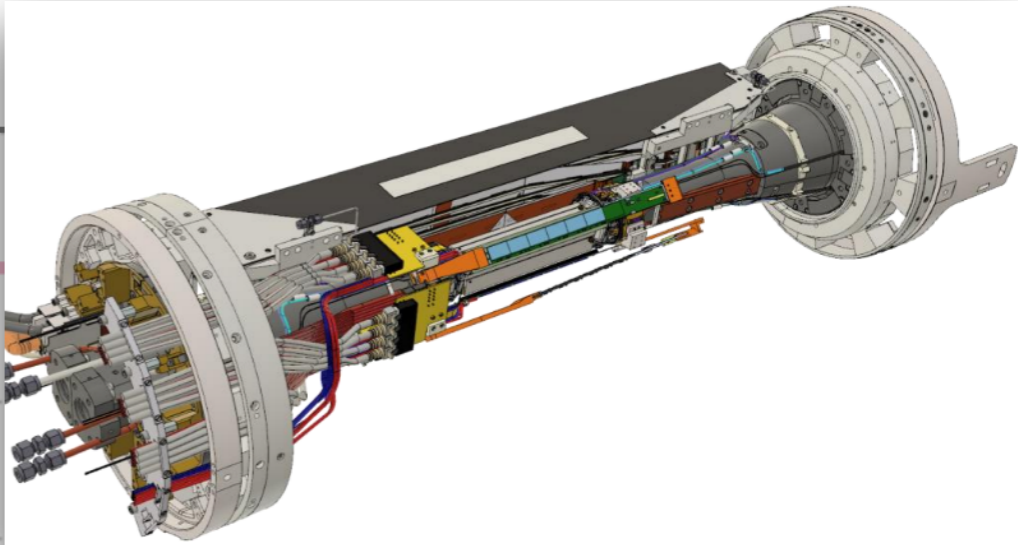
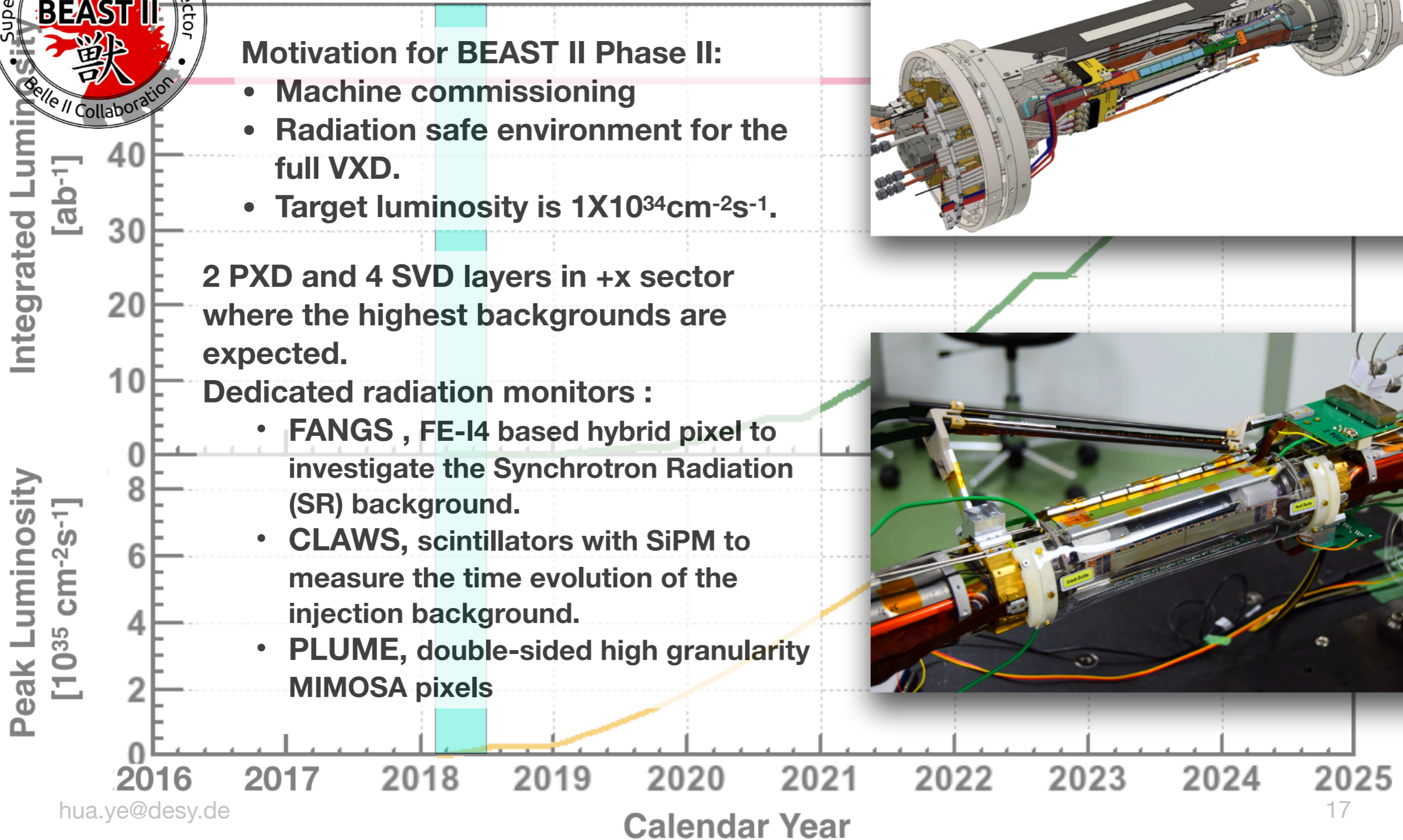
Motivation for BEAST II Phase II:

- Machine commissioning
- Radiation safe environment for the full VXD.
- Target luminosity is $1 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$.

2 PXD and 4 SVD layers in +x sector where the highest backgrounds are expected.

Dedicated radiation monitors :

- FANGS , FE-I4 based hybrid pixel to investigate the Synchrotron Radiation (SR) background.
- CLAWS, scintillators with SiPM to measure the time evolution of the injection background.
- PLUME, double-sided high granularity MIMOSA pixels



BEAST II Phase II



BEASTII Phase 2 Outer Belle II + "BEAST-VXD"

Early physics prospects

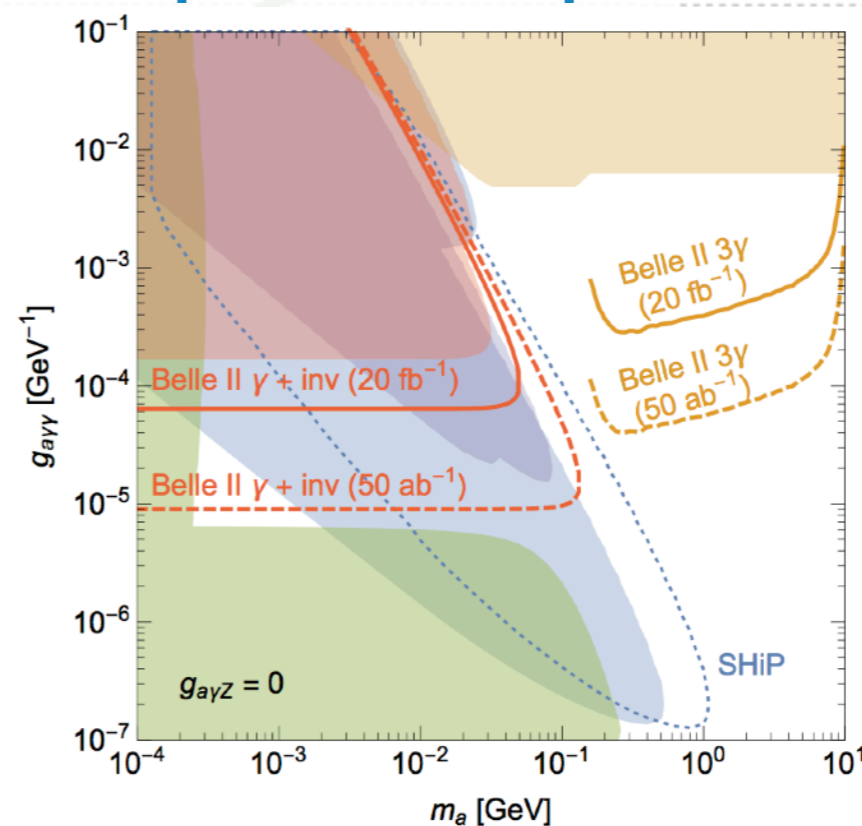
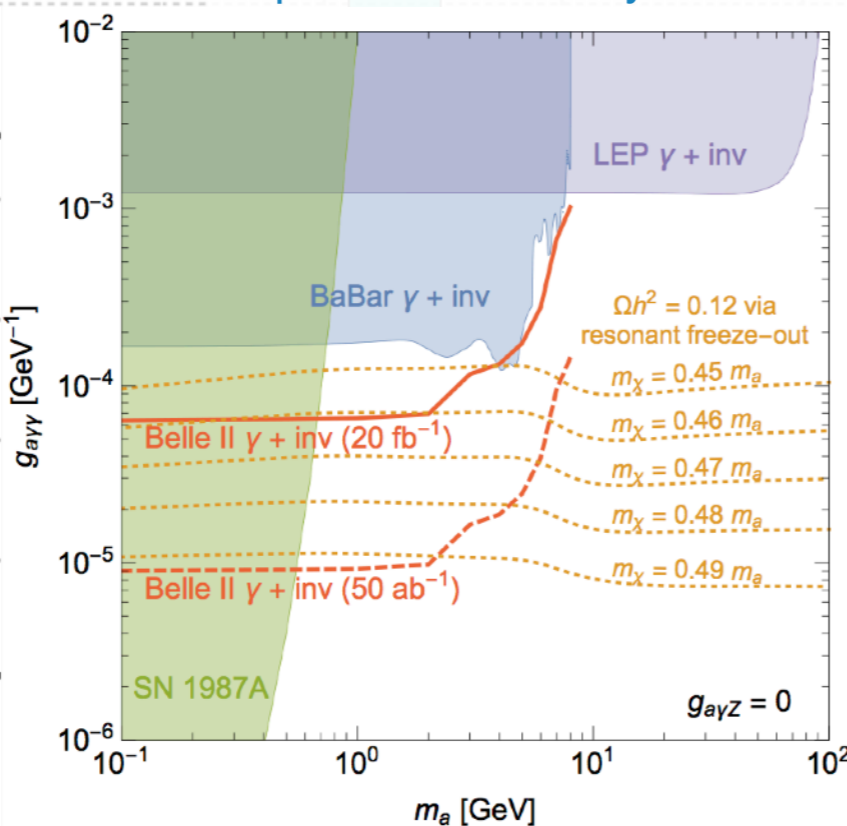
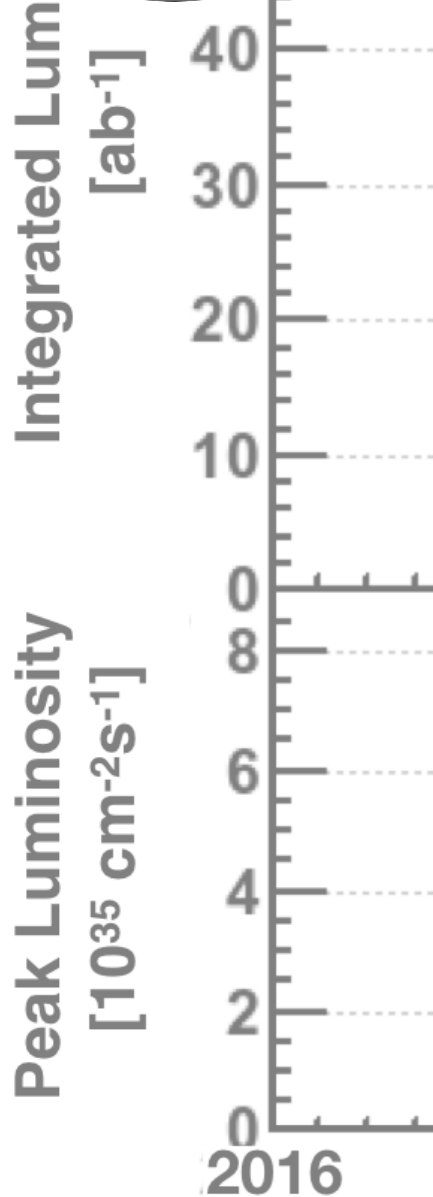
- Efficiency losses for low P_t particles,
- no appreciable losses in photon efficiency.
- **Estimate of integrated luminosity ($20 \pm 20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$)**
- Potential for low-multiplicity / dark channels studies.

Dark sector research

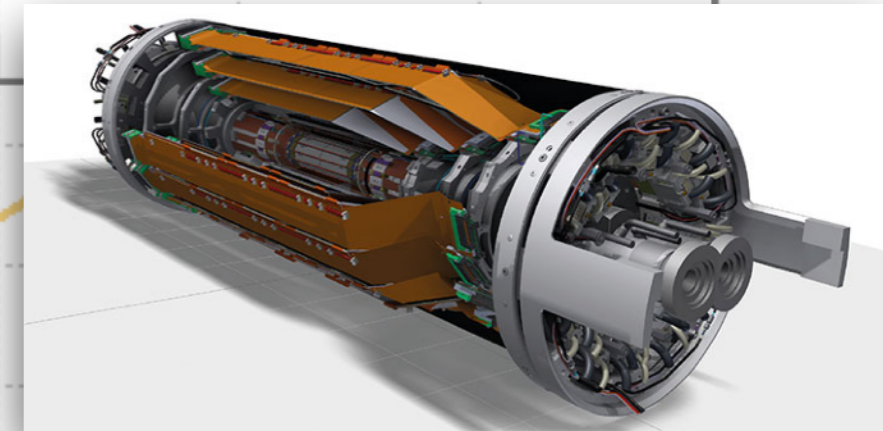
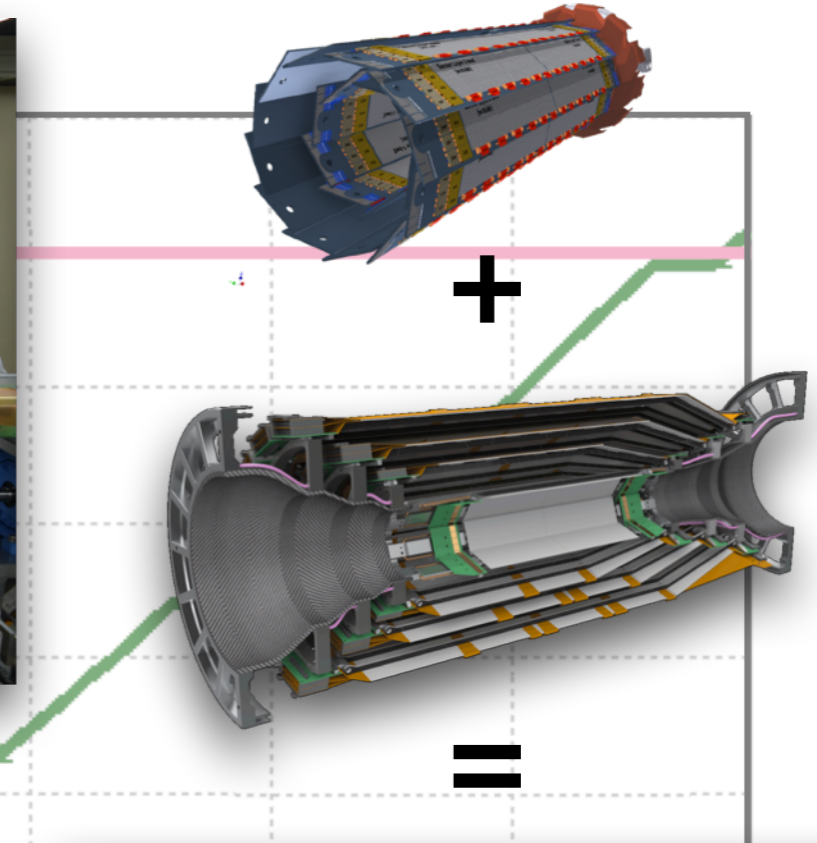
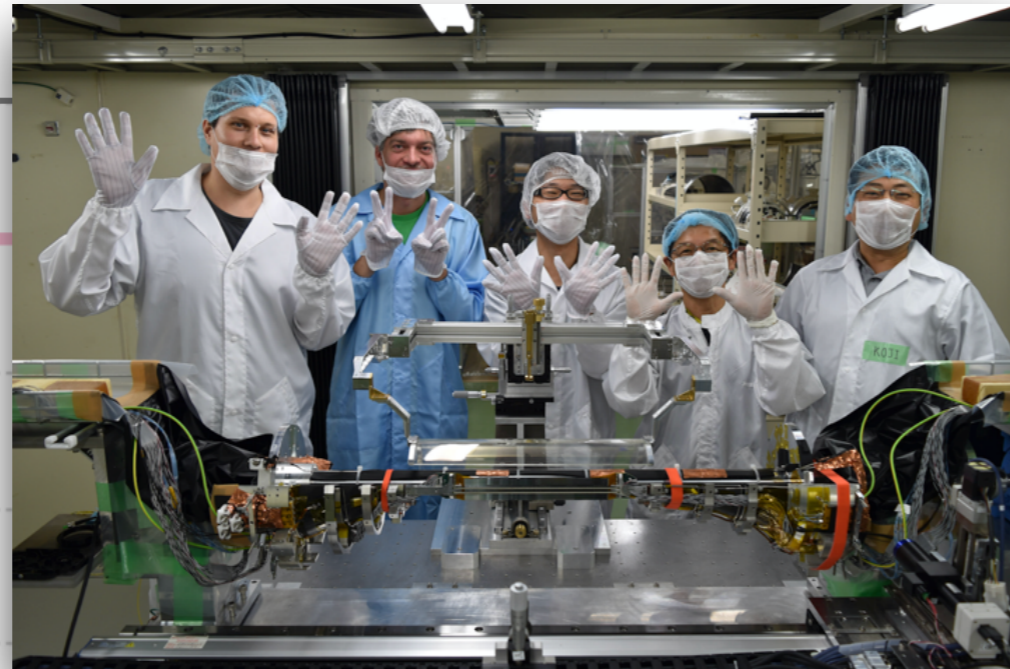
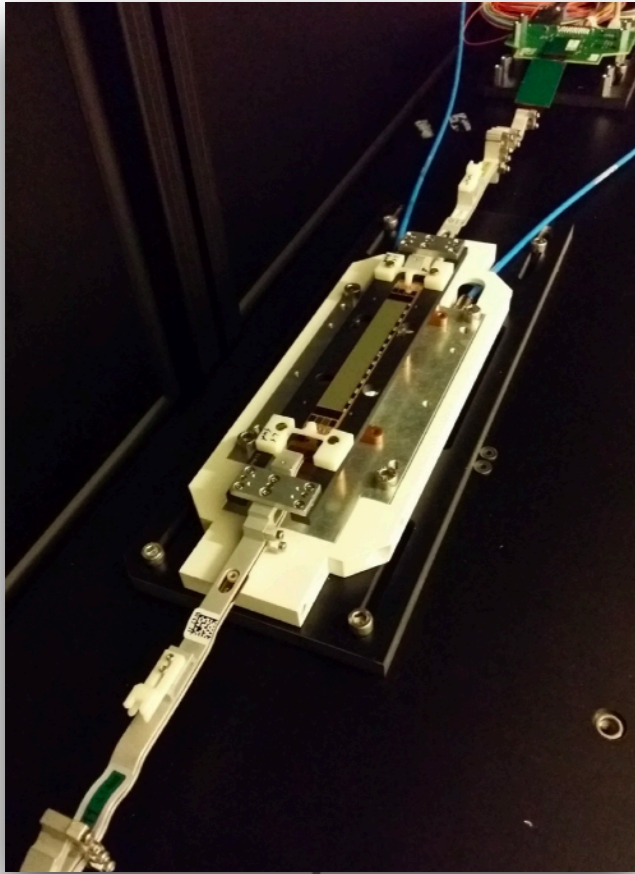
- Axion-like particles (ALPs) produced in ALP-strahlung, then decays into DM or into two photons.

Expected sensitivity of Belle II.

[arxiv: 1709.00009]



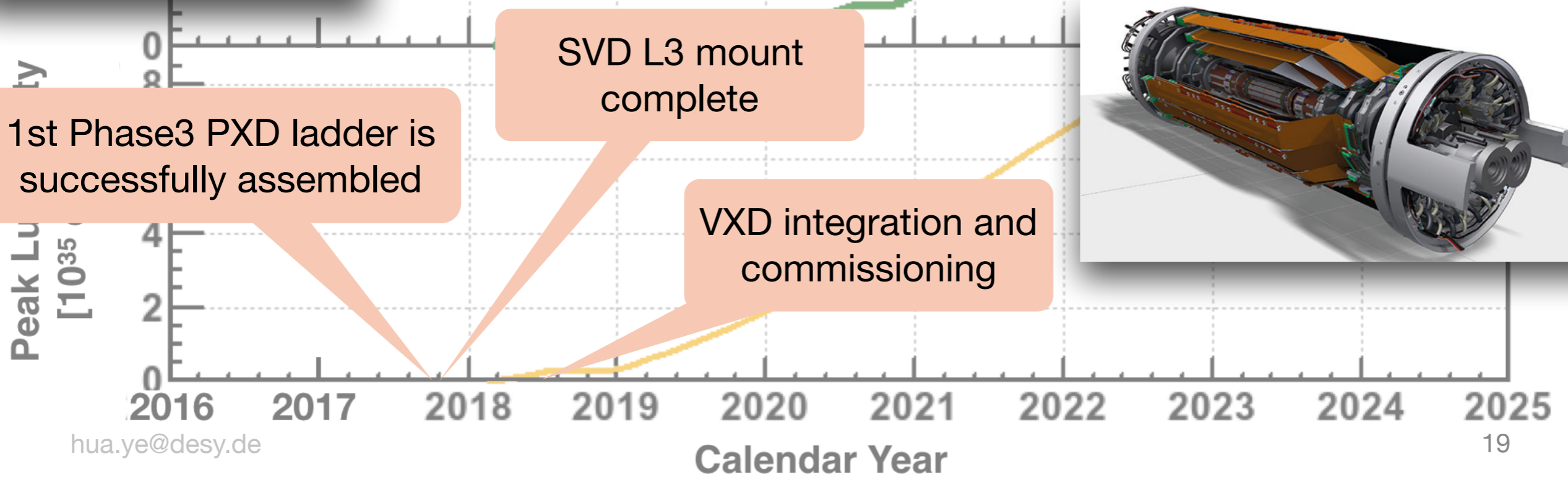
VXD Commissioning



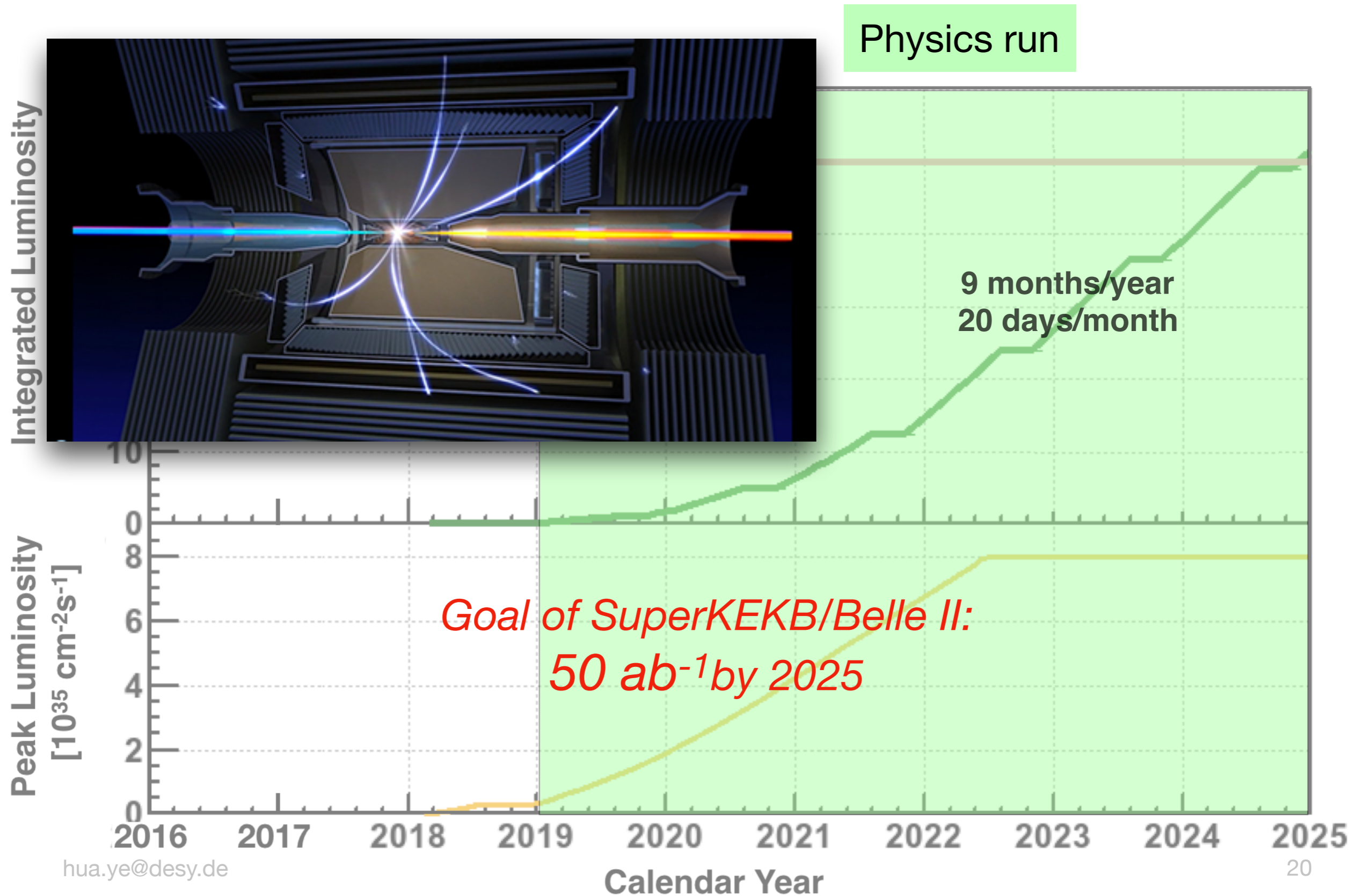
1st Phase3 PXD ladder is successfully assembled

SVD L3 mount complete

VXD integration and commissioning



Physics data taking



Summary



- Belle II has a rich physics program.
- SuperKEKB upgrades are on-target, Belle II detector construction is on going.
- BEAST2 Phase2 will start in Feb.2018, to further investigate the beam background, and probably first data for physics studies.
- Physics data taking with full Belle II detector will start in the beginning of 2019!



Backup

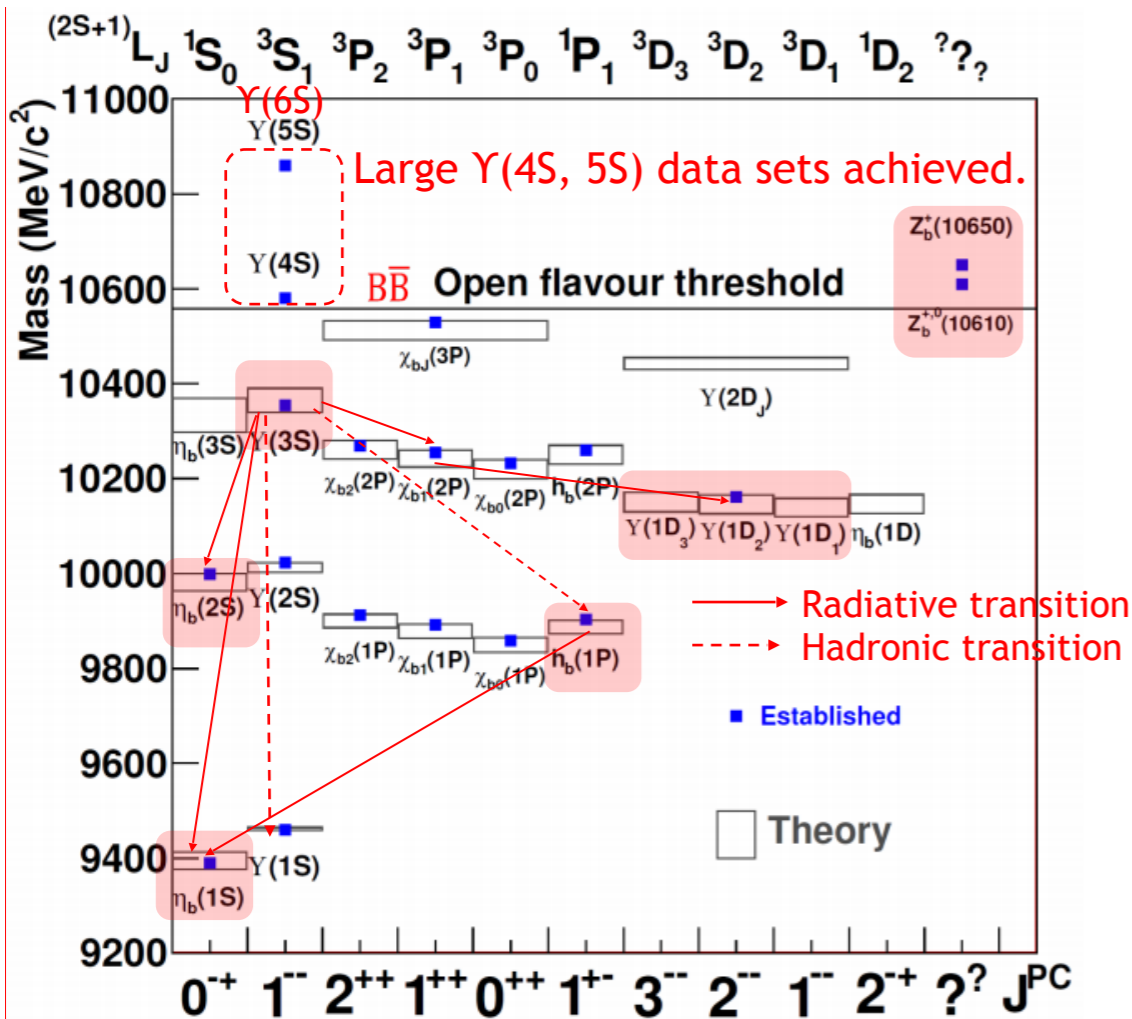
Early Physics of Bottomonium Spectroscopy



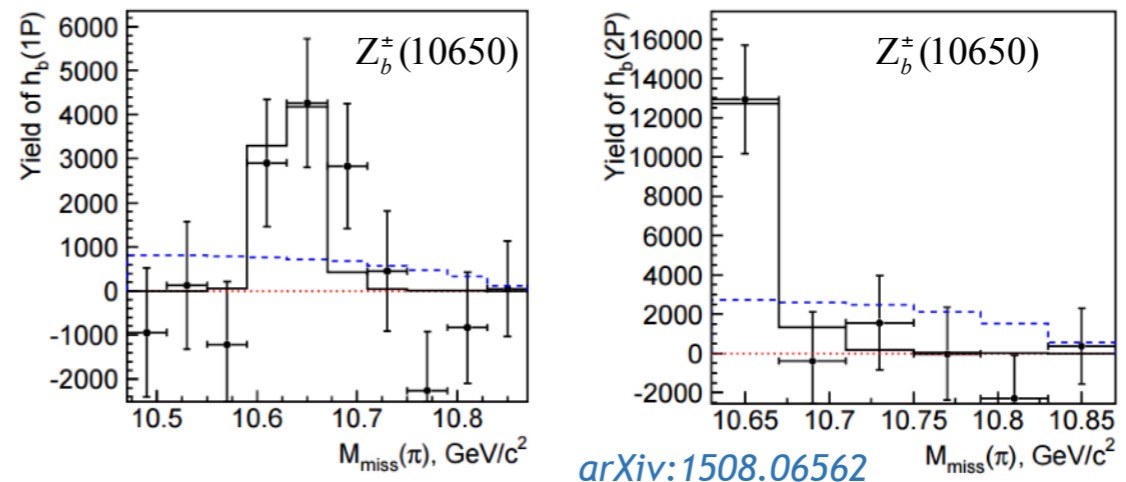
Existing e^+e^- datasets collected near Υ resonances.

Experiment	Scans/Off. Res.	$\Upsilon(5S)$		$\Upsilon(4S)$		$\Upsilon(3S)$		$\Upsilon(2S)$		$\Upsilon(1S)$	
		10876 MeV	fb ⁻¹ 10 ⁶	10580 MeV	fb ⁻¹ 10 ⁶	10355 MeV	fb ⁻¹ 10 ⁶	10023 MeV	fb ⁻¹ 10 ⁶	9460 MeV	fb ⁻¹ 10 ⁶
CLEO	17.1	0.4	0.1	16	17.1	1.2	5	1.2	10	1.2	21
BaBar	54	R_b scan		433	471	30	122	14	99	—	
Belle	100	121	36	711	772	3	12	25	158	6	102

Potential impact above $\Upsilon(5S)$ and below $\Upsilon(4S)$ with $O(10-100)$ fb⁻¹



Base on the 6fb⁻¹ $\Upsilon(6S)$ data of Belle
 Z_b is favored by 3.4σ and 4.7σ for the $h_b(1P)$ and $h_b(2P)$
 $\Upsilon(6S) \rightarrow \pi\pi\Upsilon(nS)$ decays are not fully studied.



The $\Upsilon(3S)$ offers greatest access to lower bottomonium states

- $\eta_b(1S, 2S)$, $h_b(1P)$ and $Y(n^3D_1)$ Studies
- Hadronic/Radiative transitions.
- ...