



Charm Physics Prospects at the *Belle II* Experiment

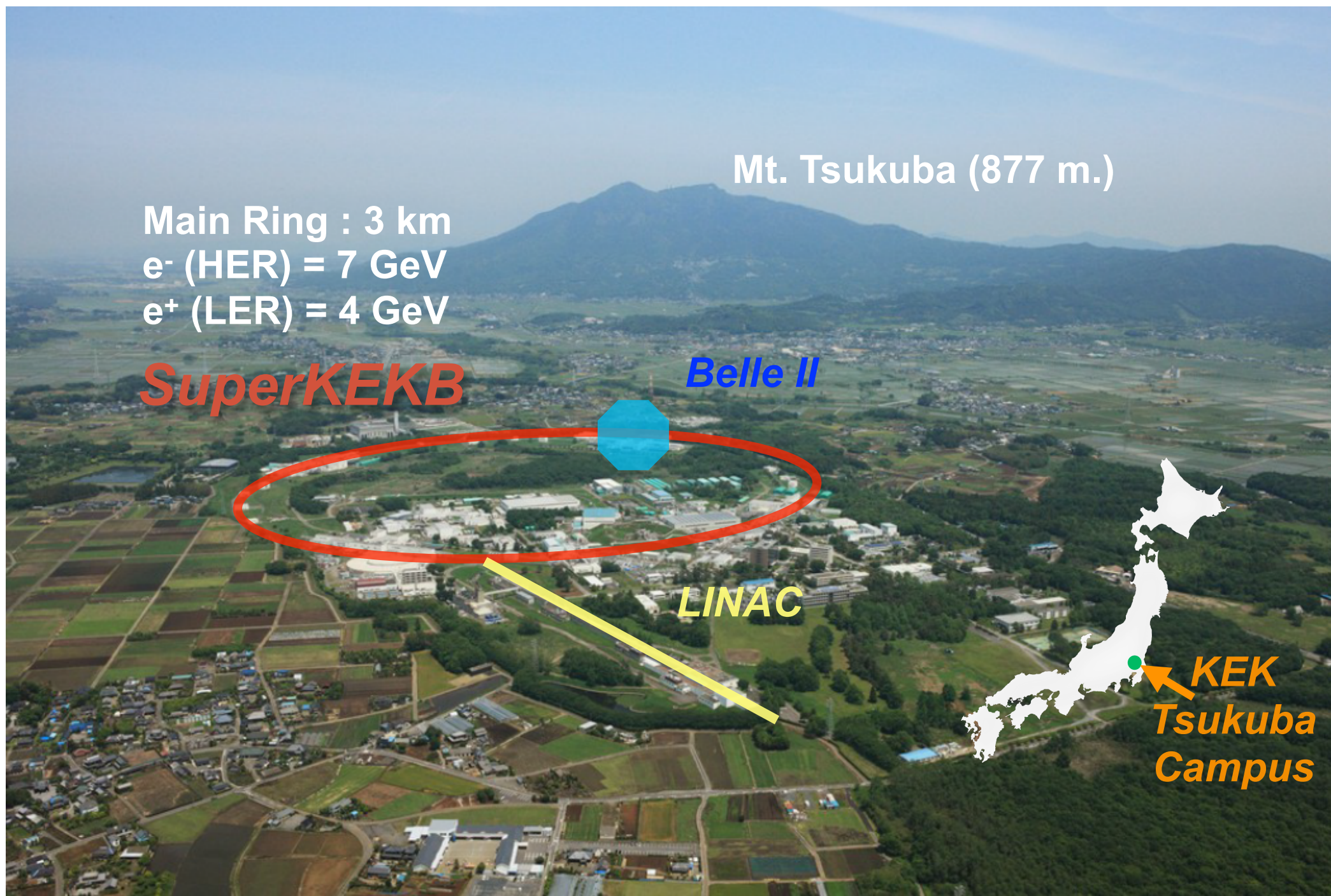
Hülya Atmacan

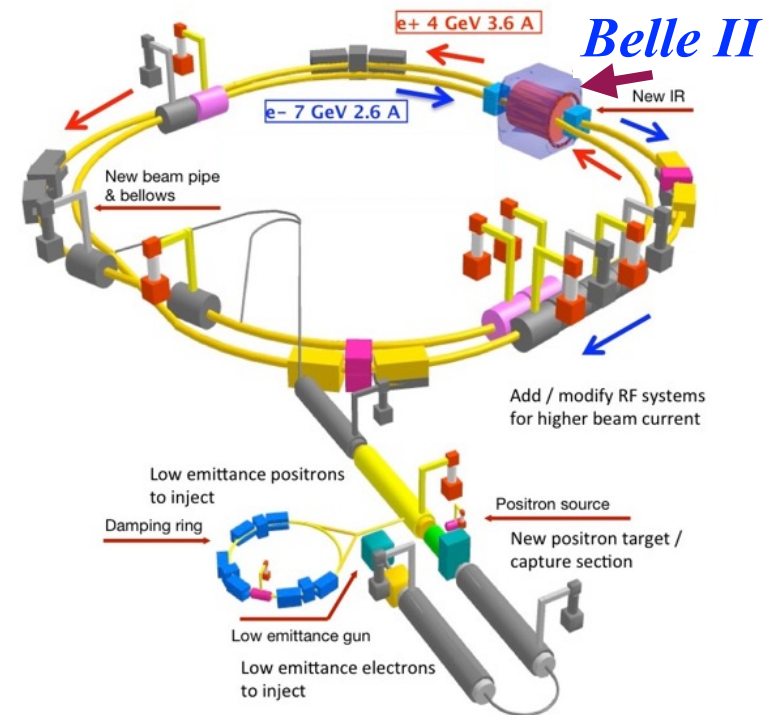
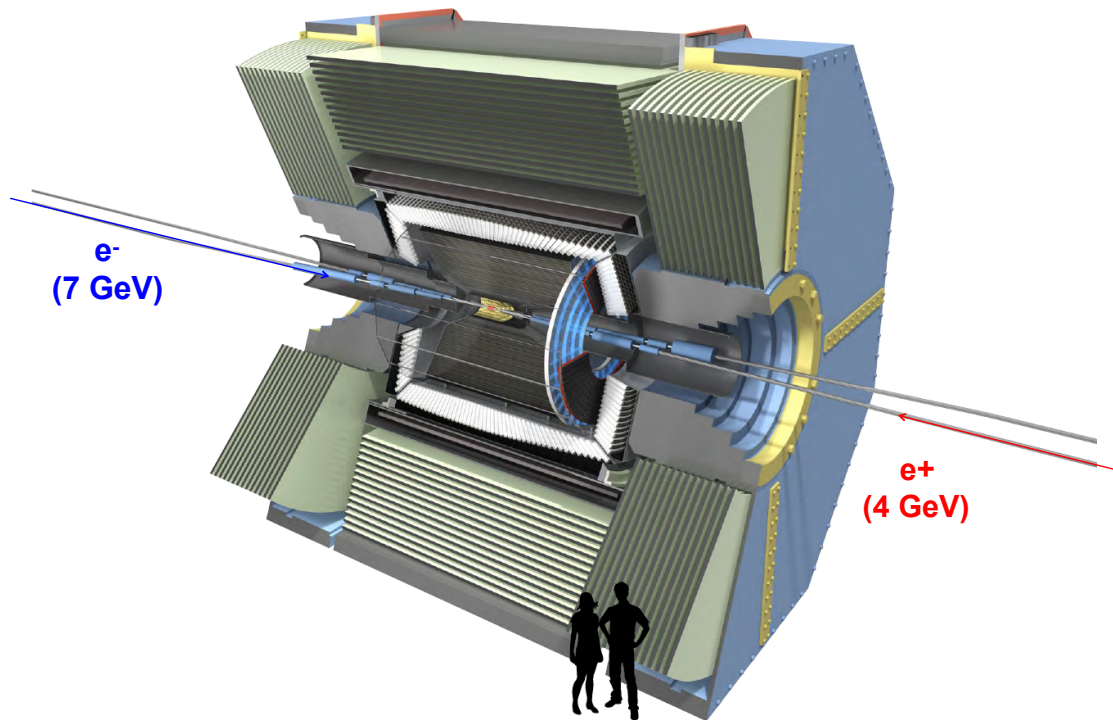
University of Cincinnati

On Behalf of the Belle II Collaboration

July 6, 2018

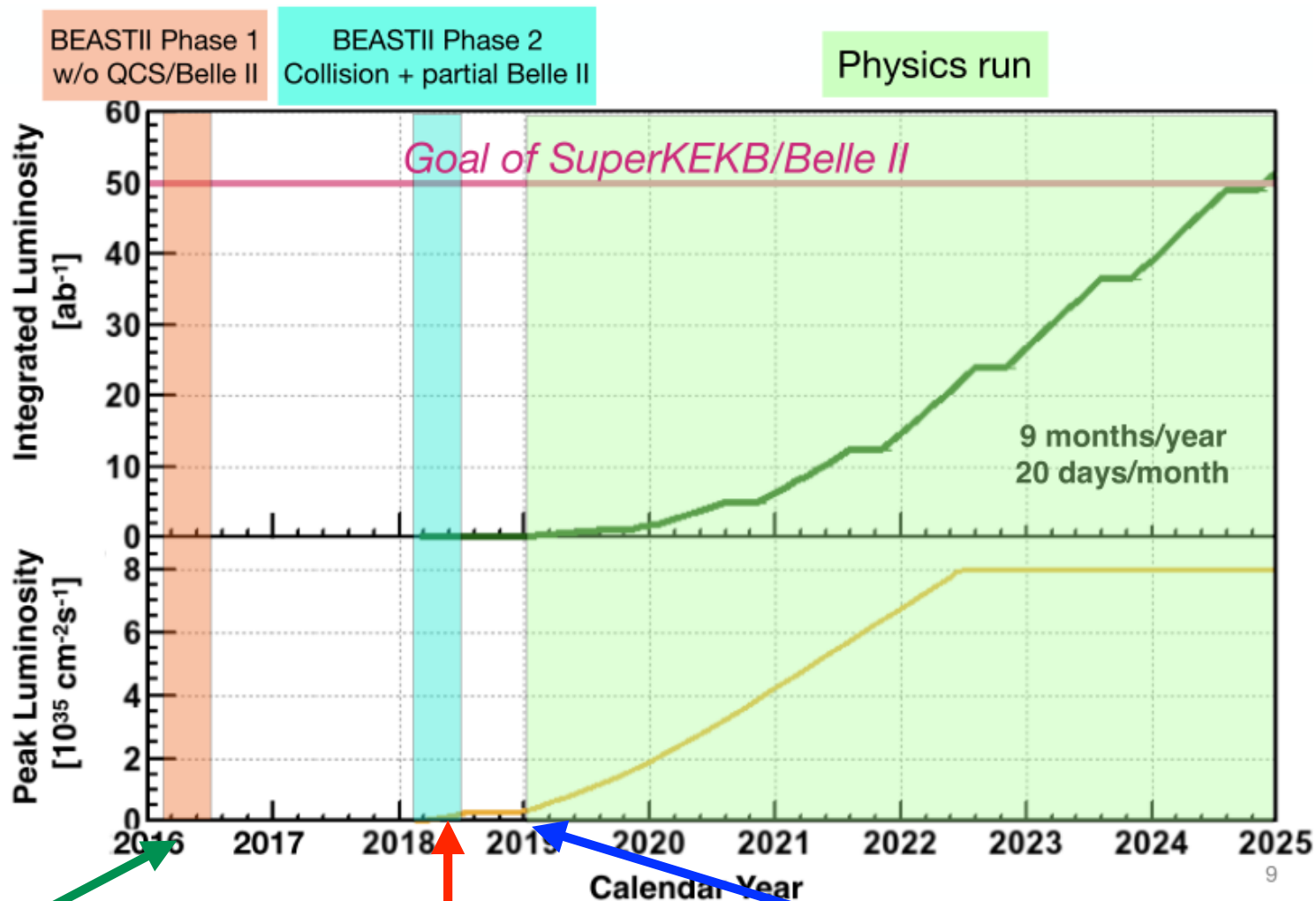






**More Details on July 7 2018, 9:12 am
- Detector Session -
by SHUJI TANAKA**

Schedule



Phase I
w/o Belle II
(2016... done)

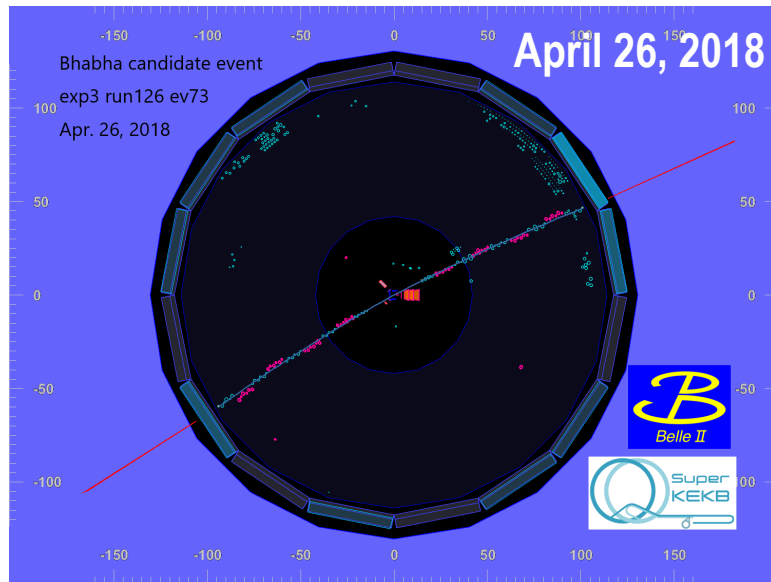
We are here
Phase II
partial Belle II
(early 2018 - until July 17, 2018)

Phase III
with Belle II
(plan for early 2019)

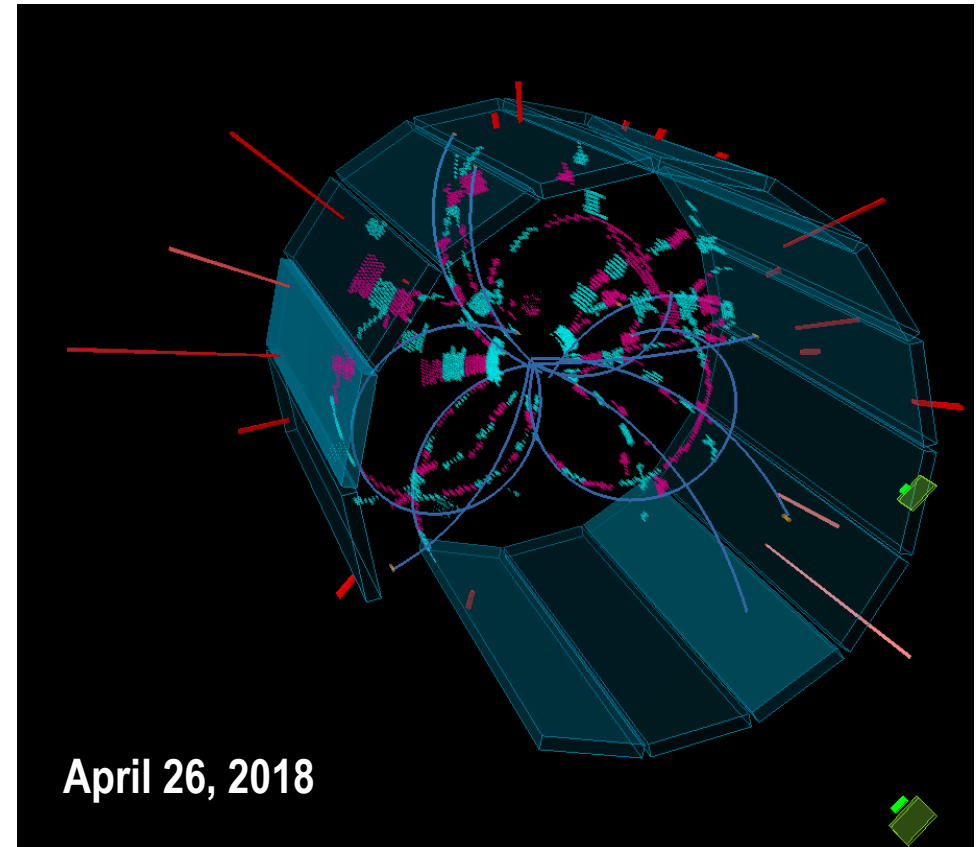
First Collision at April 26!



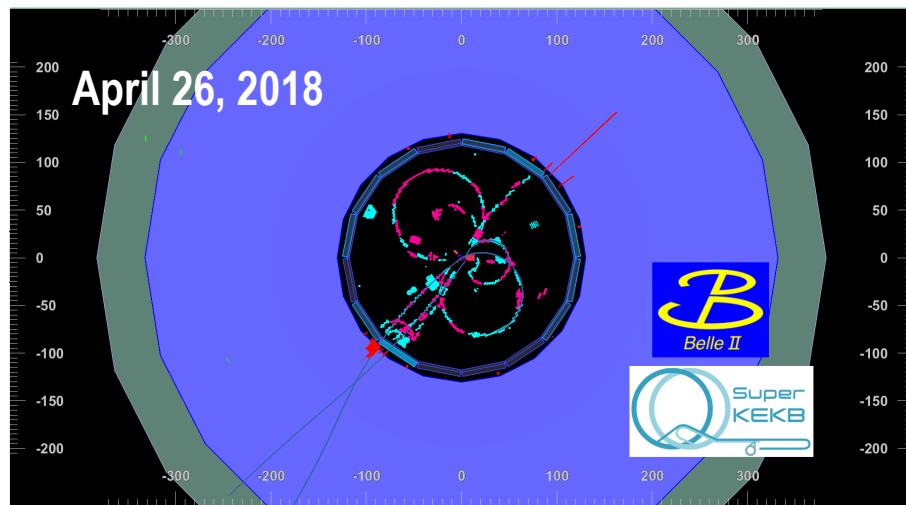
Some "First" Events



Bhabha event



$B\bar{B}$ like event



Hadronic event

- Data sample taken between April 26 - June 10, 2018.

$$\int \mathcal{L} dt = 250 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

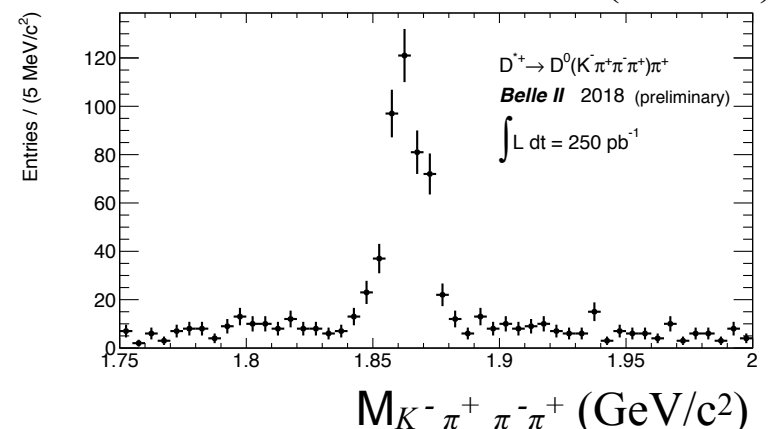
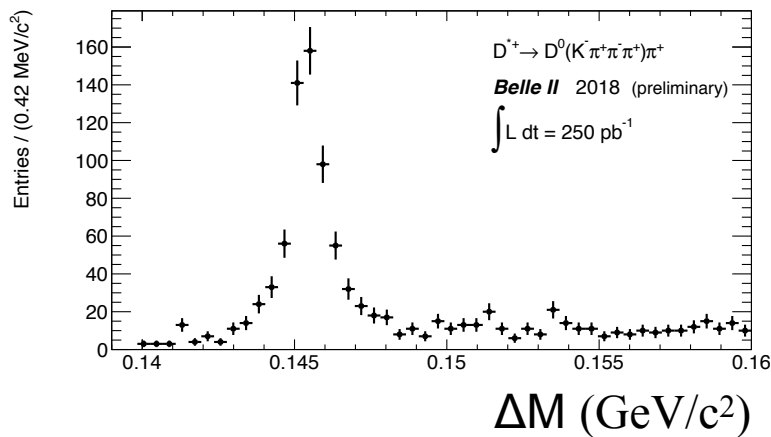
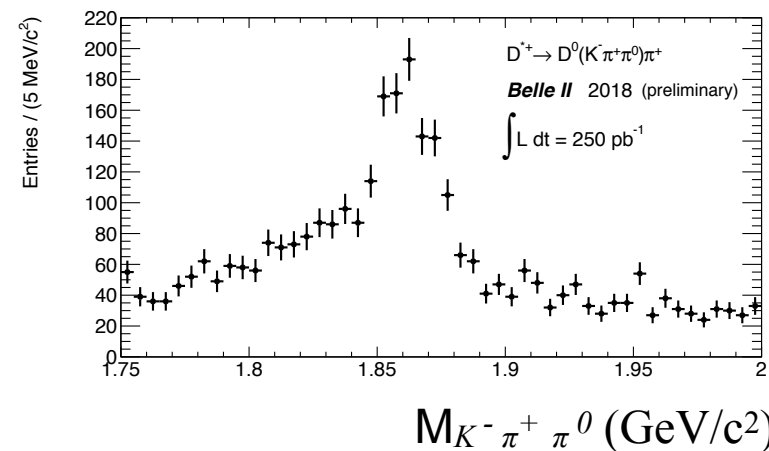
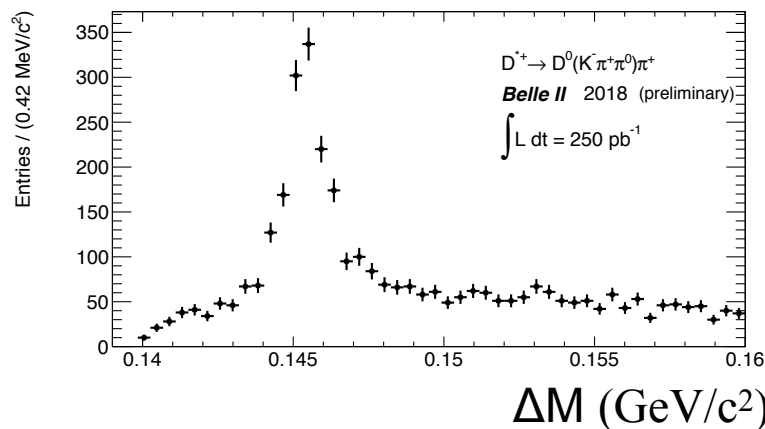
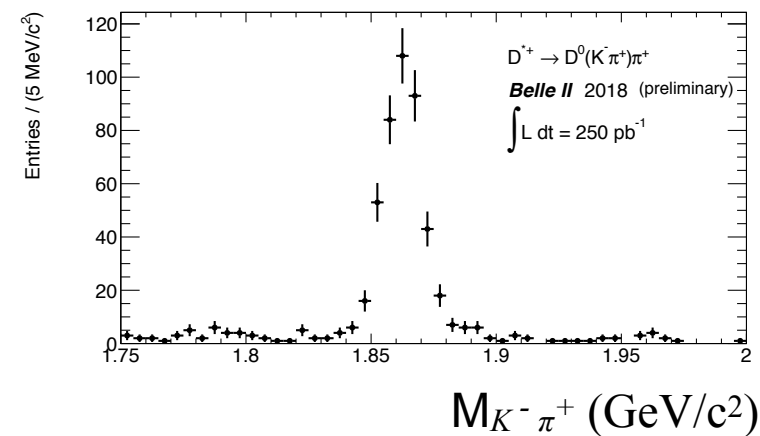
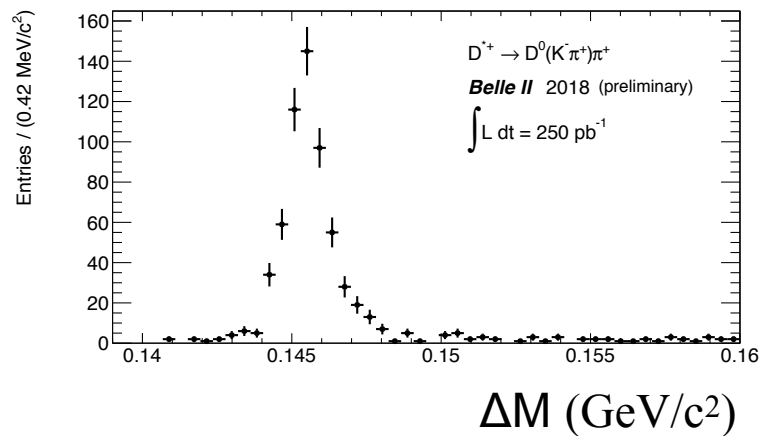
N.B.

- *Plots which will be shown on next pages are prepared by using events*
 - *with at least three tracks from the IP region while veto Bhabha events.*

REDISCOVERIES with Phase II Collision Data Sample

- Cabibbo Favored (CF) D decays $K \pi$, $K \pi \pi^0$ and $K \pi \pi \pi$ are observed.

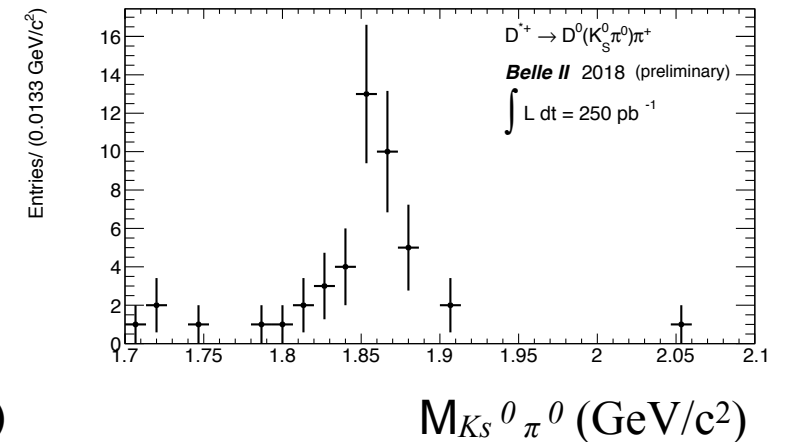
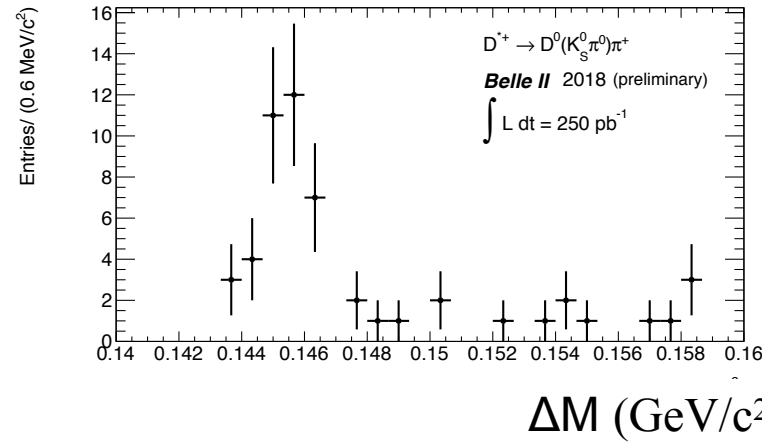
$$\Delta M = M(D^*) - M(D)$$



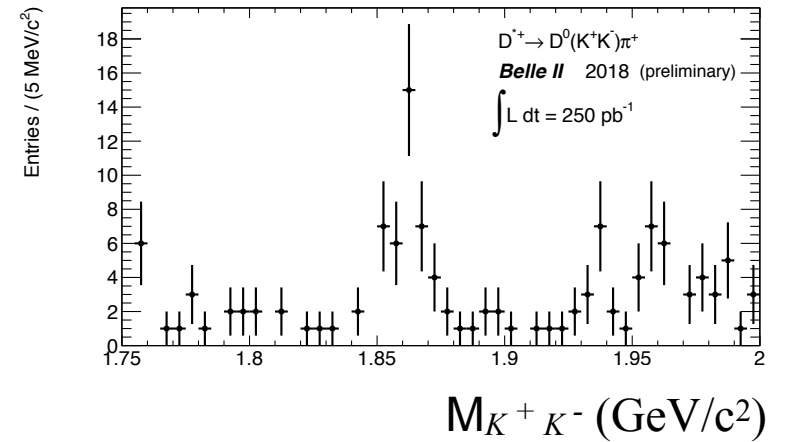
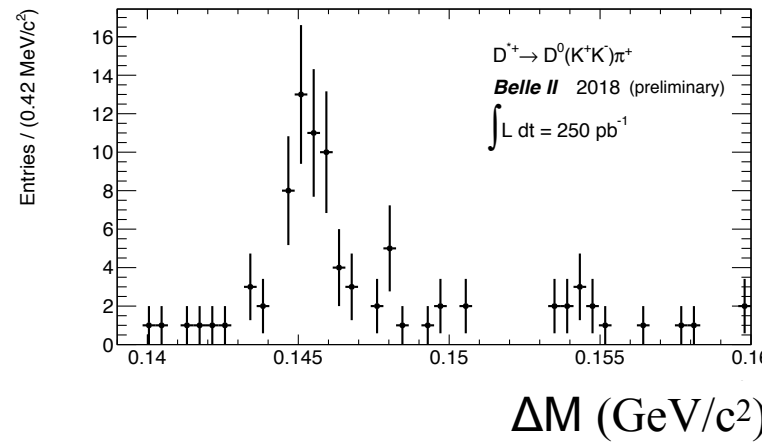
REDISCOVERIES with Phase II Collision Data Sample

- CP eigenstates $K_S^0 \pi^0$ and $K^+ K^-$ (Singly Cabibbo Suppressed) of D decay are observed.

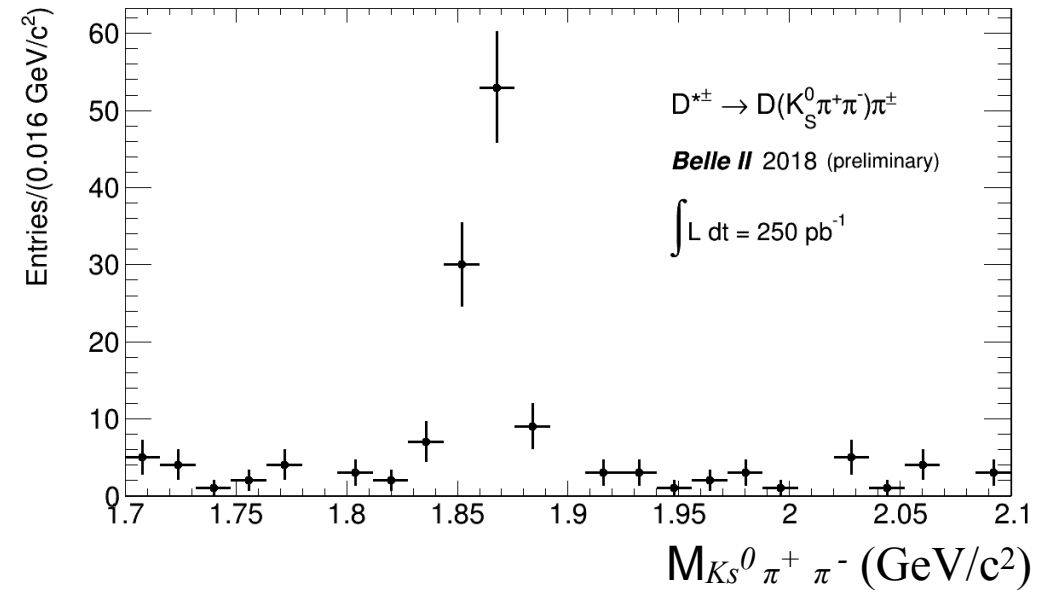
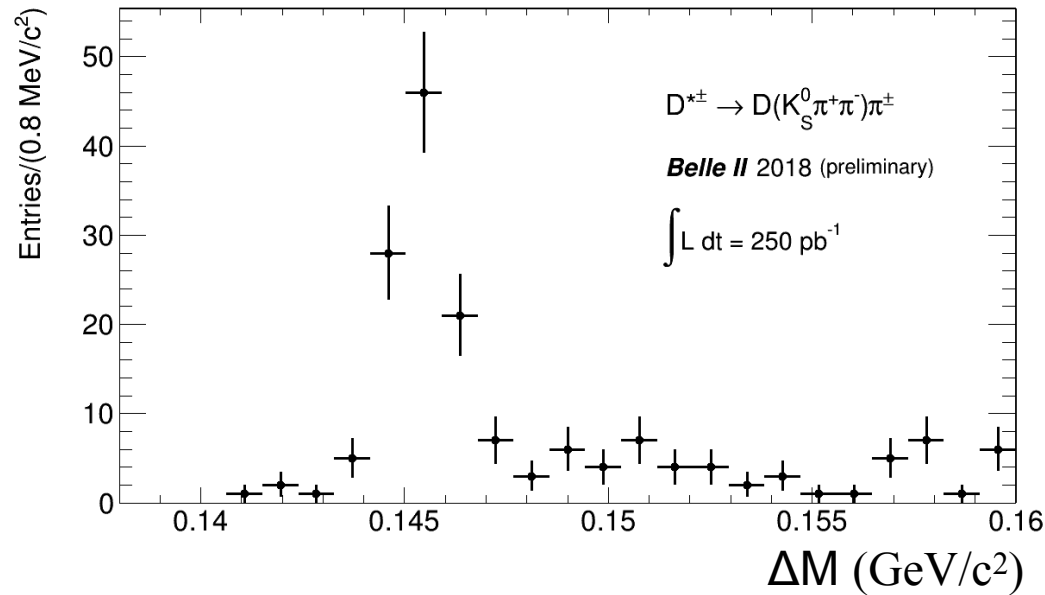
$$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D (K_S^0 \pi^0) \pi^\pm$$



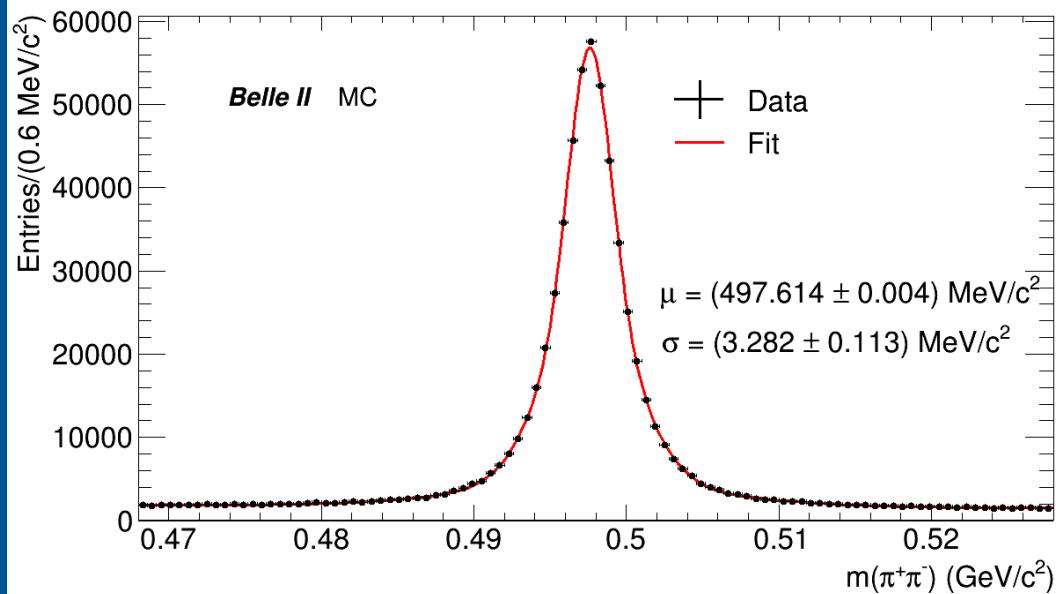
$$D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D (K^- K^+) \pi^\pm$$



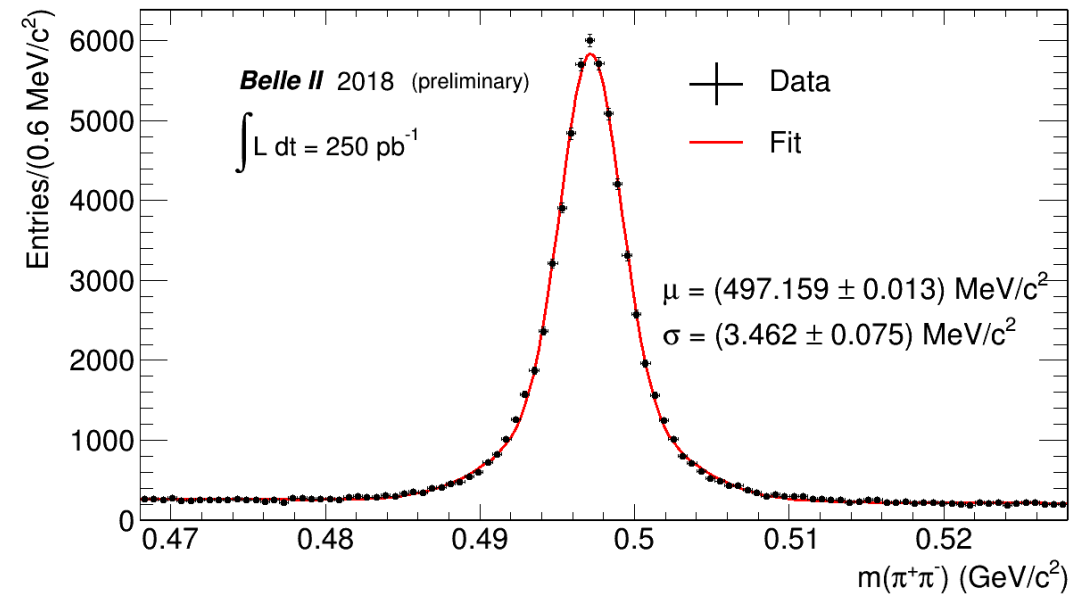
- $D^{*\pm} \rightarrow D (K_S \pi^+ \pi^-) \pi^\pm$ is observed.
- Important D final state for γ/ϕ_3 measurement from $B \rightarrow DK$.



Belle II MC



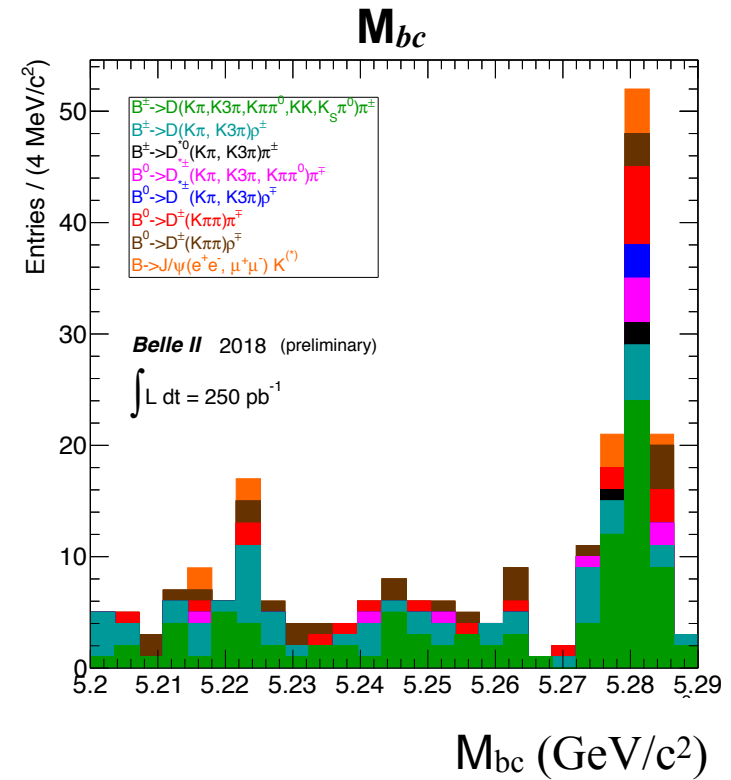
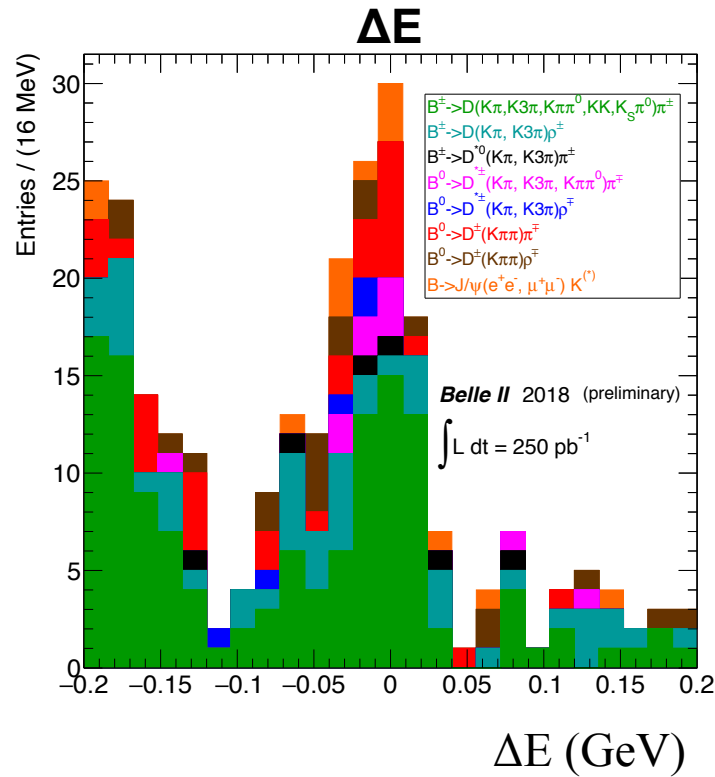
Collision Data



- MC sample is produced in a way to mimic the real data [$e^+e^- \rightarrow qq$ (where $q = b, c, s, d, u$) $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$].
- Mass resolution difference already is order of 5 %.
- Tracking efficiency measurements are ongoing.

REDISCOVERIES with Phase II Collision Data Sample

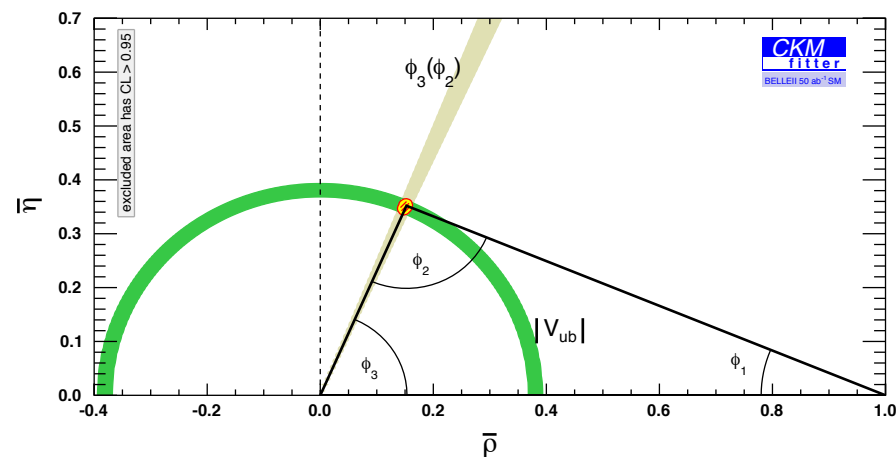
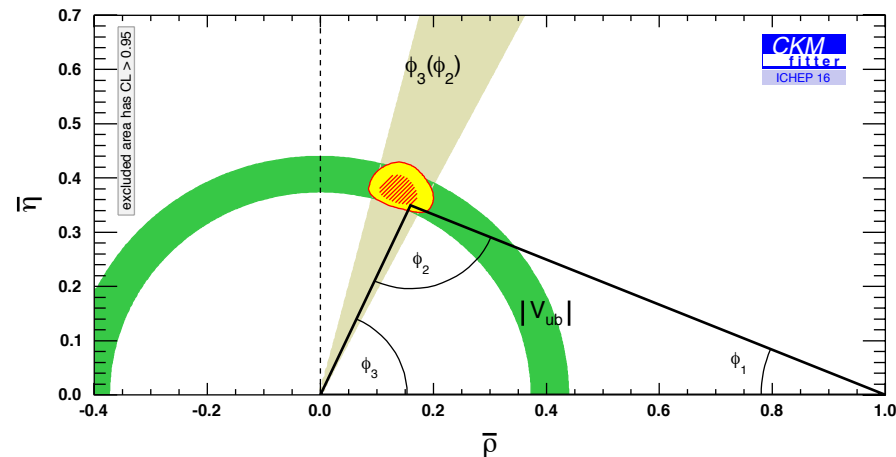
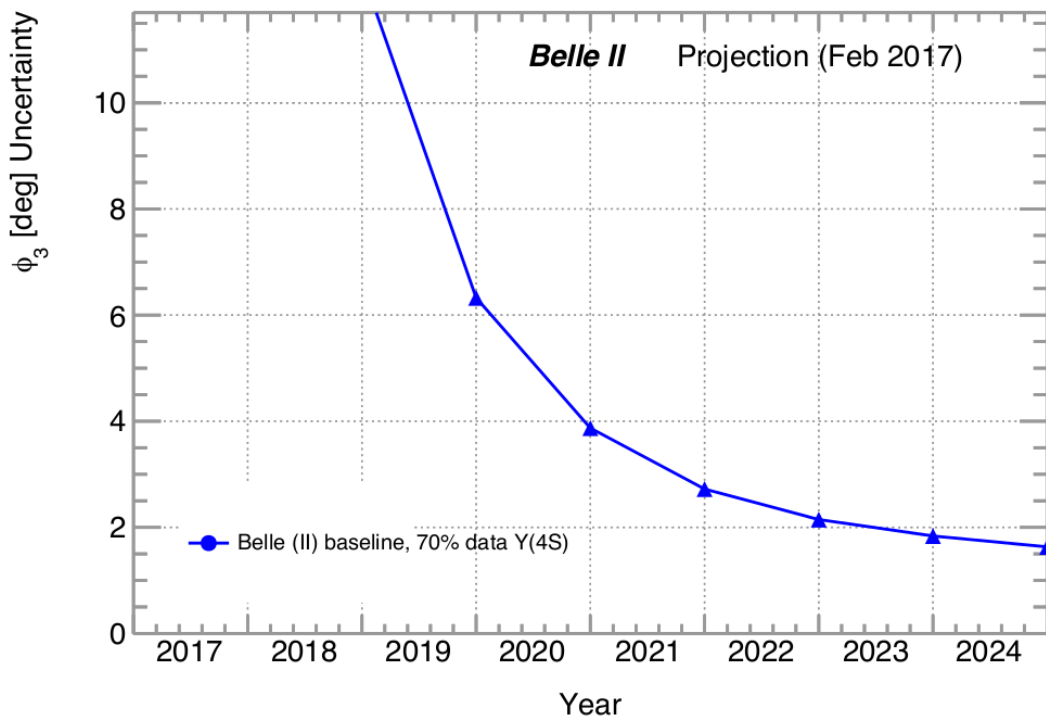
- $B \rightarrow D$ hadron rediscoveries:



Mode	yield
$B^\pm \rightarrow D\pi^\pm$	51
$B^\pm \rightarrow D\rho^\pm$	16
$B^\pm \rightarrow D^*\pi^\pm$	3
$B^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\pi^\mp$	7
$B^0 \rightarrow D^{*\pm}\rho^\mp$	3
$B^0 \rightarrow D^\pm\pi^\mp$	13
$B^0 \rightarrow D^\pm\rho^\mp$	8
$B \rightarrow J/\psi K^{(*)}$	8

- γ/ϕ_3 precision is now better than 5° .
- $B^\pm \rightarrow D (\rightarrow K_s^0 \pi^+ \pi) K^\pm \rightarrow$ the most sensitive single analysis in Belle II.
- Conservatively, combined sensitivity:

$$\delta(\gamma / \phi_3)^{50 ab^{-1}} = 1.6^\circ$$



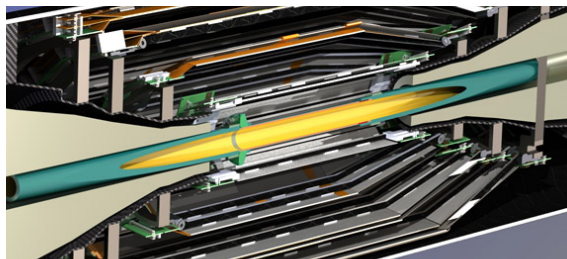
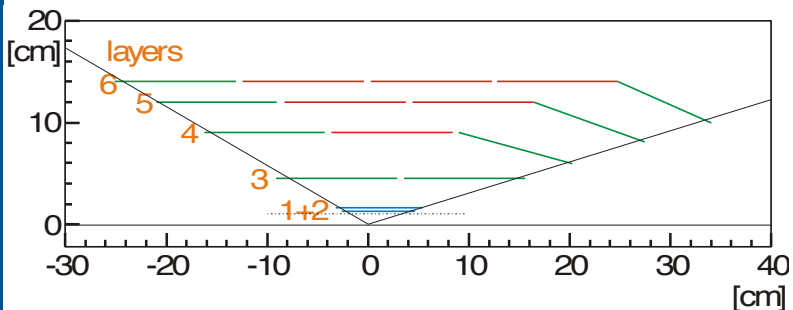
CKM constraints from tree-dominated decays. Now and at 50 ab⁻¹

- The following projections are extrapolated from Belle measurements:

$$\sigma_{BelleII} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{stat}^2 + \sigma_{sys}^2) \cdot \frac{\mathcal{L}_{Belle}}{50ab^{-1}} + \sigma_{irreducible}^2}$$

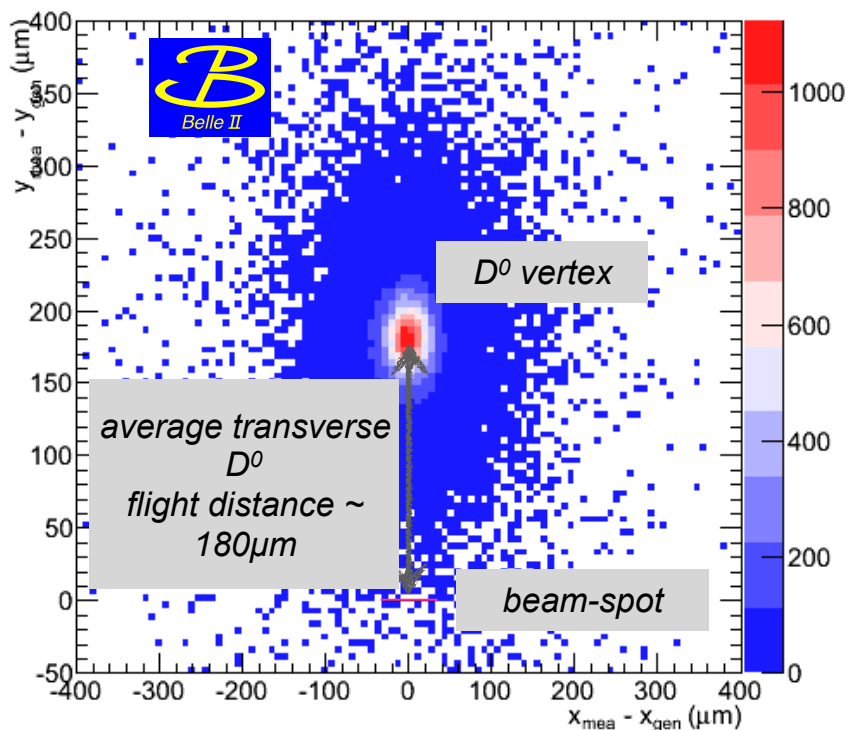
- Assumption : most of the systematics scale with statistics.
 - Maybe (other) sources of systematic errors that do not scale with statistics, that show up only in very high statistics samples.
 - *Belle II* will have high statistics control samples to keep them under control
- The detector improvements w.r.t. *Belle* will be helpful, but their effect is not included in these extrapolations unless otherwise stated.

D⁰ Decay Vertex Resolution

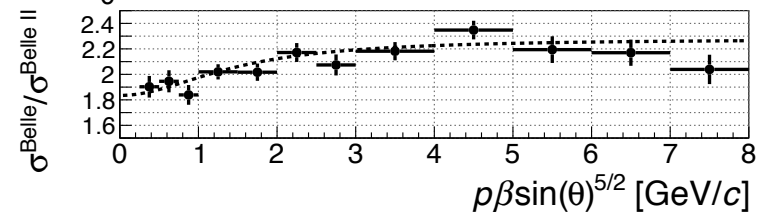
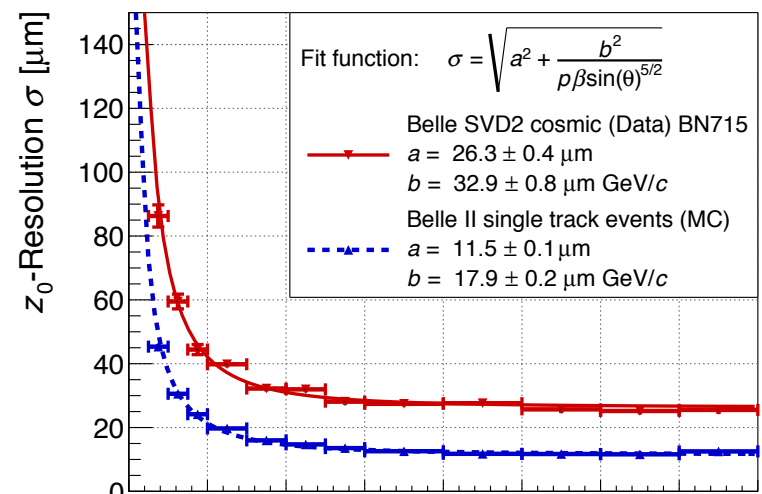
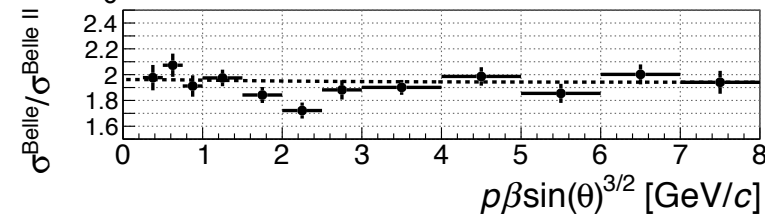
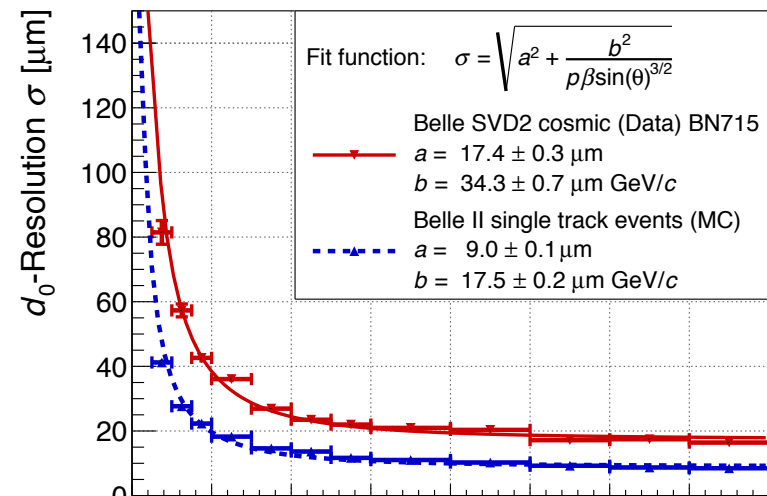


Vertex detector:
double layer of DEPFET pixels + 4 layers DS Si strips

vertex resolution BelleII MC PRELIMINARY



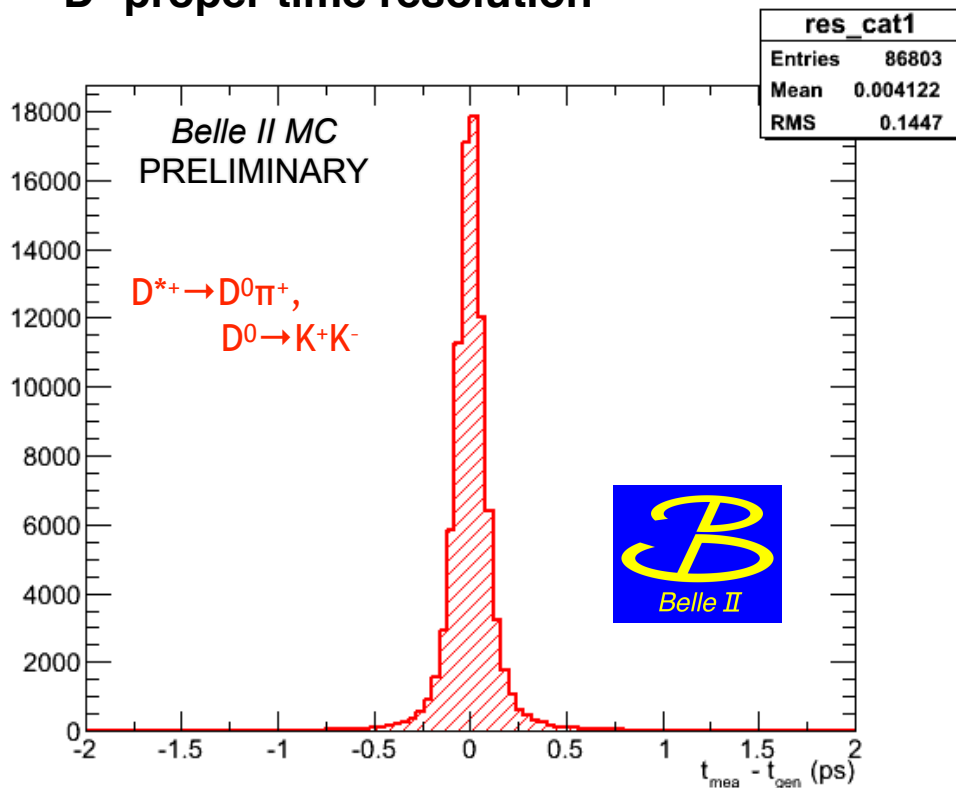
Belle II:
 $\sigma \approx 40 \mu\text{m}$



D^0 Proper Time Resolution

$$t = \frac{\ell}{\beta\gamma c} = \frac{\ell m_D}{c |\vec{p}|}$$

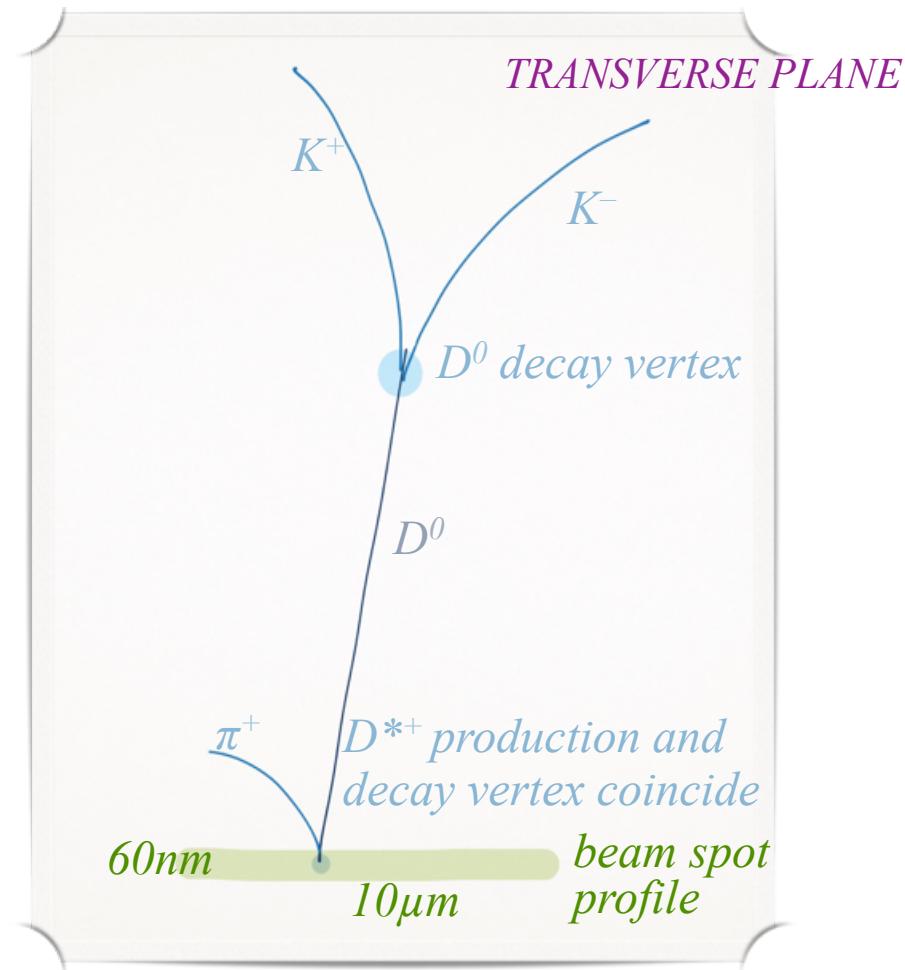
D^0 proper time resolution



resolution = 0.14 ps

(2 times better than Belle/BABAR (0.27 ps))

$K\pi$, $\pi\pi$ results are similar



Mixing and Indirect CPV

$$\sigma_{BelleII} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{stat}^2 + \sigma_{sys}^2)} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{L}_{Belle}}{50ab^{-1}} + \sigma_{irreducible}^2$$

	Mode	observable	Belle	Belle II	
			~ 1 ab ⁻¹	50 ab ⁻¹	
systematics free measurement	D⁰ → K⁺π⁻	x' ² (%)	± 0.022	± 0.003	~ factor 8-10 better
		y' (%)	± 0.34	± 0.04	
		q/p	± 0.6	± 0.06	
		φ	± 25°	± 2.3°	
comparable contributions from statistical and systematic errors	D⁰ → π⁺π⁻	y _{CP} (%)	± 0.22	± 0.04	~ factor 6 better
	D⁰ → K⁺K⁻	A _Γ (%)	± 0.20	± 0.03	
limited by systematics related to DP model. will be improved by model-independent approach	D⁰ → K_Sπ⁺π⁻	x (%)	± 0.19	± 0.08	~ factor 3 better
		y (%)	± 0.15	± 0.05	
		q/p	± 0.16	± 0.06	
		φ	± 11°	± 4°	

Time-integrated CP Asymmetry

$$A_{CP}^f = \frac{\Gamma(D \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{D} \rightarrow \bar{f})}{\Gamma(D \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{D} \rightarrow \bar{f})} = a_d^f + a_{ind}^f$$

$$\sigma_{BelleII} = \sqrt{(\sigma_{stat}^2 + \sigma_{sys}^2) \cdot \frac{\mathcal{L}_{Belle}}{50ab^{-1}} + \sigma_{irreducible}^2}$$

Channel	$\mathcal{L}(/fb)$	Current measurement value(%)	References	Belle II 50 ab^{-1} (%)
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$	966	$-0.03 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.10$	PRL 112 , 211601 (2014)	± 0.09
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0$	921	$-0.02 \pm 1.53 \pm 0.17$	PRL 119 , 171801 (2017)	± 0.20
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^0$	966	$-0.21 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.07$	PRL 112 , 211601 (2014)	± 0.03
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \eta$	791	$+0.54 \pm 0.51 \pm 0.16$	PRL 106 , 211801 (2011)	± 0.07
$D^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 \eta'$	791	$+0.98 \pm 0.67 \pm 0.14$	PRL 106 , 211801 (2011)	± 0.09
$D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	532	$+0.43 \pm 0.41 \pm 1.23$	PLB 662 , 102 (2008)	± 0.13
$D^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	281	-0.60 ± 5.30	PRL 95 , 231801 (2005)	± 0.40
$D^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^+$	921	$+2.31 \pm 1.24 \pm 0.23$	Belle Preliminary	± 0.40
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta \pi^+$	791	$+1.74 \pm 1.13 \pm 0.19$	PRL 107 , 221801 (2011)	± 0.14
$D^+ \rightarrow \eta' \pi^+$	791	$-0.12 \pm 1.12 \pm 0.17$	PRL 107 , 221801 (2011)	± 0.14
$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	977	$-0.363 \pm 0.094 \pm 0.067(3.2\sigma)$	PRL 109 , 021601 (2012)	± 0.03
$D^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	977	$-0.25 \pm 0.28 \pm 0.14$	JHEP 02 (2013) 098	± 0.05
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^+$	673	$+5.45 \pm 2.50 \pm 0.33$	PRL 104 , 181602 (2010)	± 0.29
$D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+$	673	$+0.12 \pm 0.36 \pm 0.22$	PRL 104 , 181602 (2010)	± 0.05

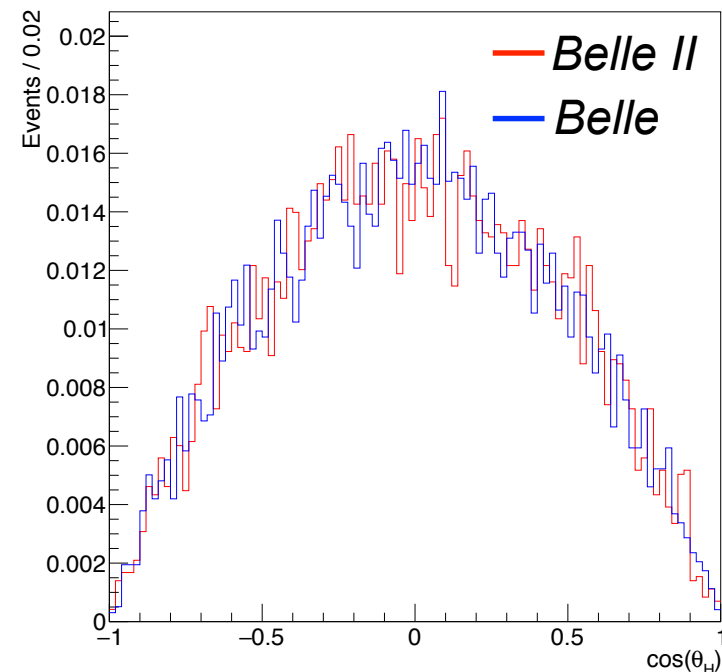
- *Belle II* has advantages of excellent γ and π^0 reconstruction.
- A_{CP} precision will reach $\mathcal{O}(0.01\%)$.

Direct CPV in $D^0 \rightarrow \phi \gamma$ and $D^0 \rightarrow \rho \gamma$

- Sensitive to New Physics (NP) in terms of A_{CP} .
 - Standard Model (SM) prediction: $\mathcal{O}(10^{-3})$
 - NP contributions: up to several % . [\[Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 171801 \(2012\)\]](#)

- A_{CP} and branching fraction (β) \rightarrow completed at *Belle*.
- *Belle II* sensitivity estimation for A_{CP} based on MC study

- Statistical error is dominant for A_{CP} .

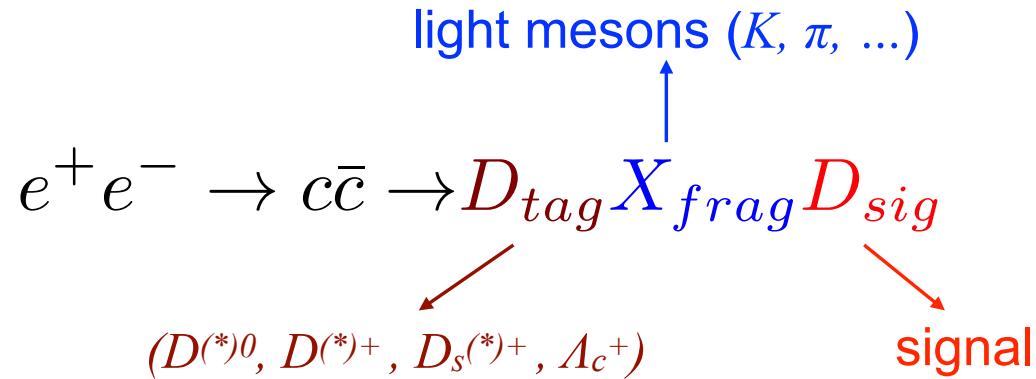


Radiative Decays	<i>Belle</i> A_{CP} Results	<i>Belle II</i> Uncertainty		
	976 fb ⁻¹	5 ab ⁻¹	15 ab ⁻¹	50 ab ⁻¹
$D^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \gamma$	$+0.056 \pm 0.152 \pm 0.006$	± 0.07	± 0.04	± 0.02
$D^0 \rightarrow \phi \gamma$	$-0.094 \pm 0.066 \pm 0.001$	± 0.03	± 0.02	± 0.01

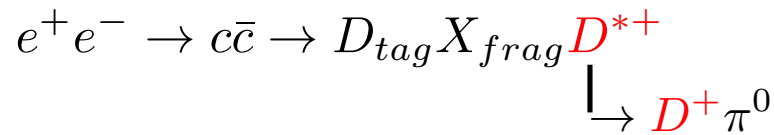
[\[Phys.Rev.Lett.118,051801 \(2017\)\]](#)

- Use energy and momentum conservation to search for rare $D^+ \rightarrow l^+ \nu$ and $D^0 \rightarrow \nu \nu$ etc.

[JHEP 09, 139 (2013)]



- Example:** Leptonic decay $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$

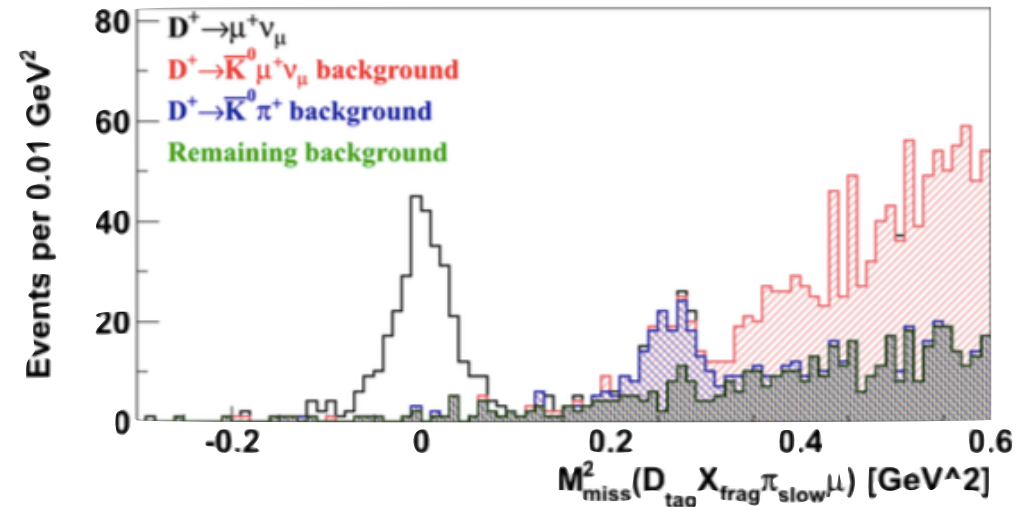


- missing quantities are computed for the system

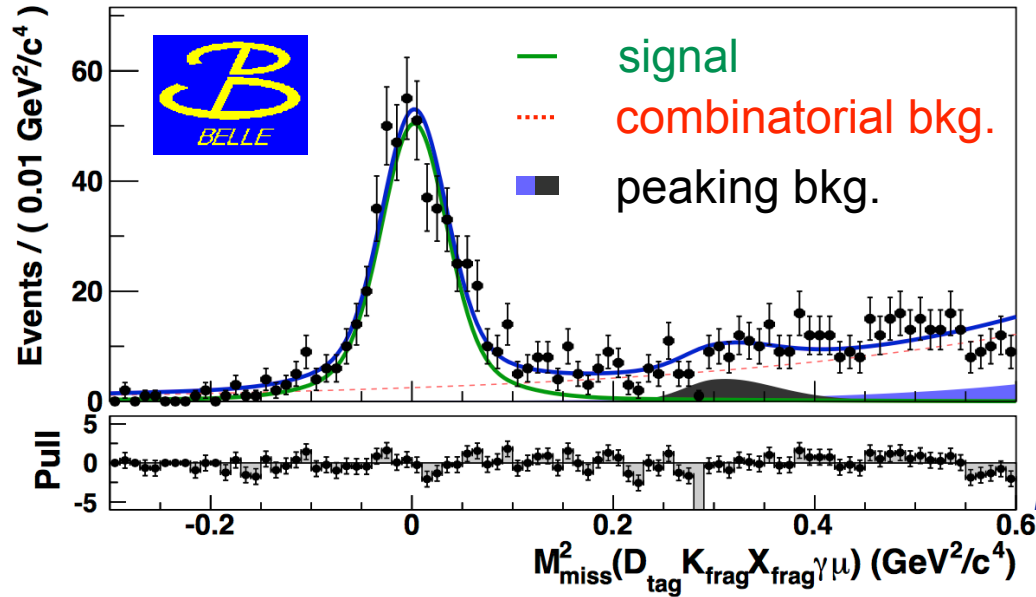
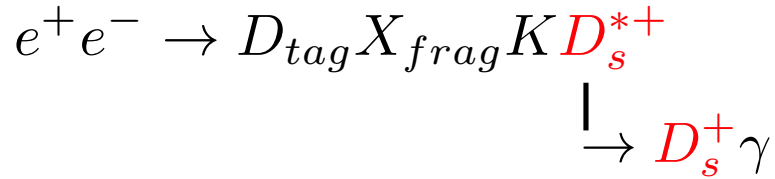
$$D_{tag} + X_{frag} + \pi_{slow} + \mu^+$$

$$M_{miss}^2(\nu) = (E_{miss} - |\vec{p}|_{miss})(E_{miss} + |\vec{p}|_{miss})$$

Belle MC Simulation [5.5 ab⁻¹]



Leptonic Decays $D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$



[JHEP 09, 139 (2013)]

- Require one charged track passing μ ID and pointing to IP
- Fit to missing mass distribution
- Same analysis procedure for $D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$

• Belle simulation with 5.5 ab^{-1} , scaled to 50 ab^{-1} , yields:

	$D_s^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ (yields)		$D^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ (yields)	
	inclusive	exclusive	inclusive	exclusive
Belle, 913 fb^{-1}	94400	490	–	–
BelleII, 50 ab^{-1}	5.2×10^6	27×10^3	3.5×10^6	1250

$$\delta(|V_{cs}|) = 0.004(\text{stat})$$

$$\delta(|f_{D_s}|) = 0.9(\text{stat})$$

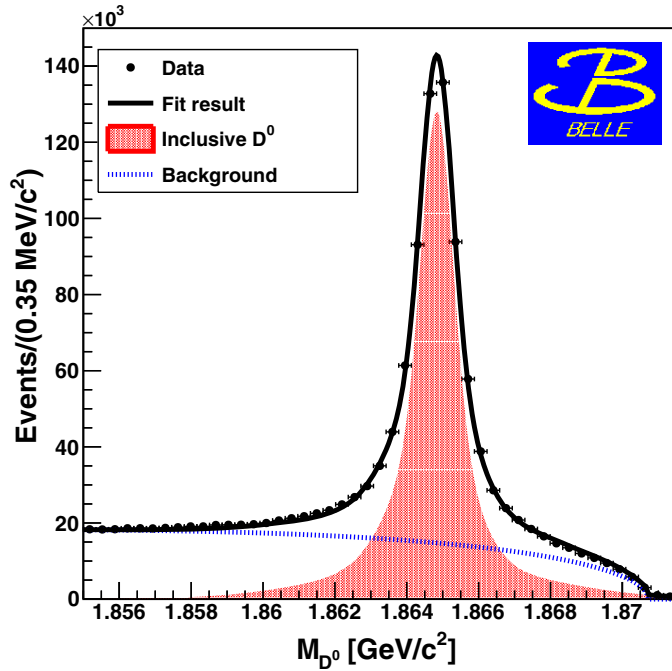
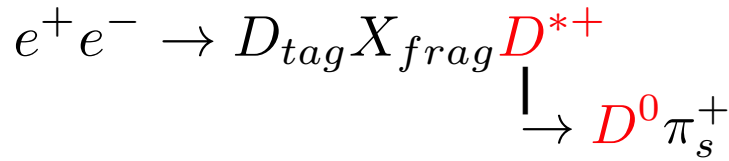
$\sim 1/3$ of the theory error

$$\delta(f_D | V_{cd}) = 1.3$$

competitive with CLEOc (1.2)

and BESIII (1.9)

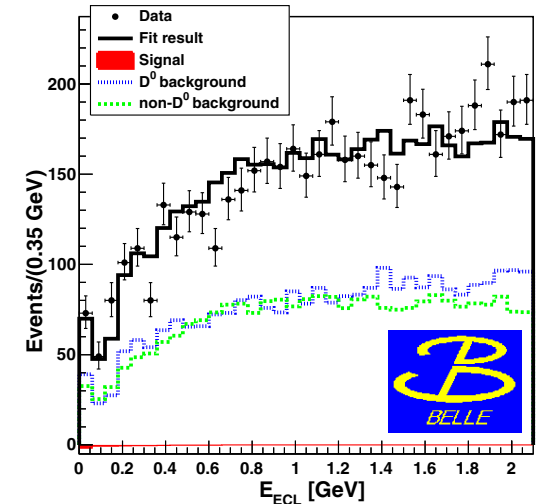
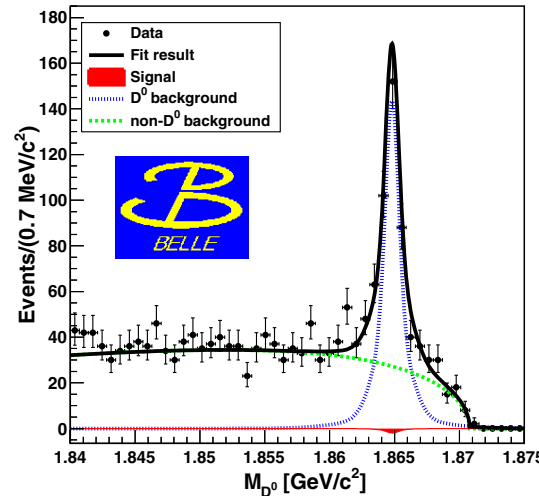
D^0 Decays to Invisible : $D^0 \rightarrow \nu\nu$



$$M_{D^0} \equiv M_{miss}(D_{tag}^{(*)} X_{frag} \pi_s^-)$$

1D fit on recoil D^0 mass

- 924 fb⁻¹ Belle data
- no remaining final state particles associated with D^0_{sig} .
- 2D fit: M_D (recoil D^0 mass) and E_{ECL} (residual energy on calorimeter)



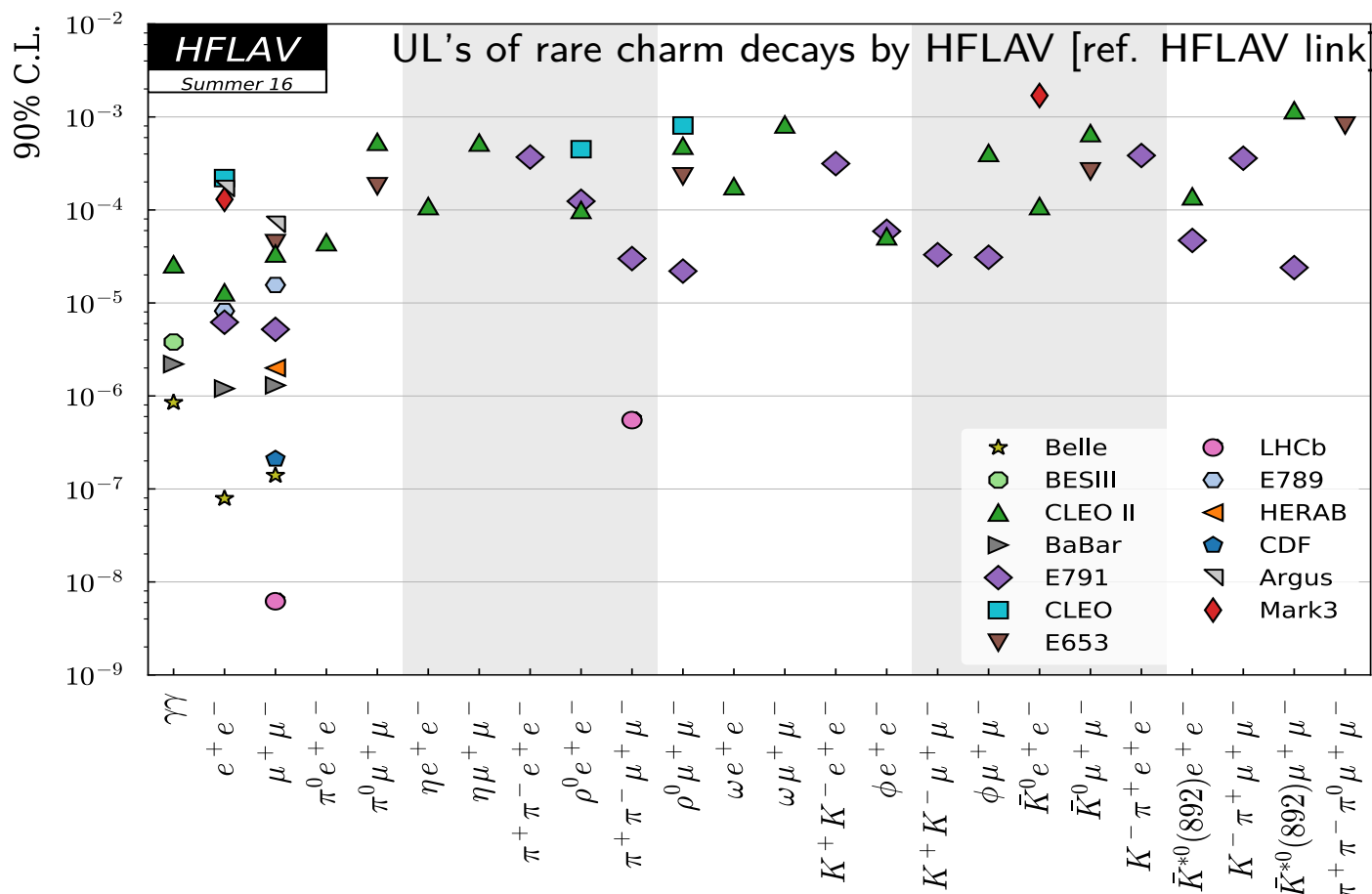
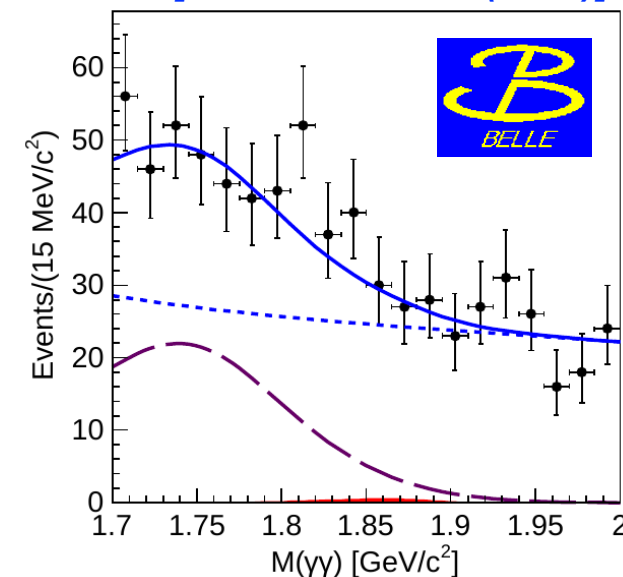
$$N_{sig} = -6.3^{+22.5}_{-21.0} \text{ consistent with zero.}$$

	inclusive D^0 yield
Belle, 924 fb ⁻¹	695000
BelleII, 50 ab ⁻¹	38 x 10 ⁶

Rare Radiative Decay of $D^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

- $D^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ a sensitive probe to NP.
- *Belle* 832 fb⁻¹ data:
 $\mathcal{B} < 8.5 \times 10^{-7}$ at 90% CL approaching SM prediction (10^{-8})
- *Belle II* at 50 ab⁻¹ : 10^{-7} to 10^{-8}

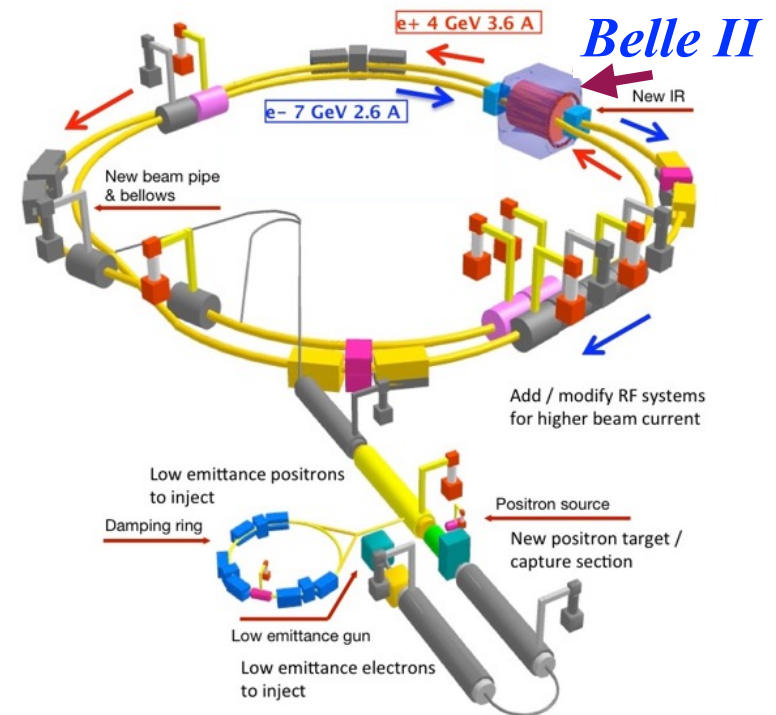
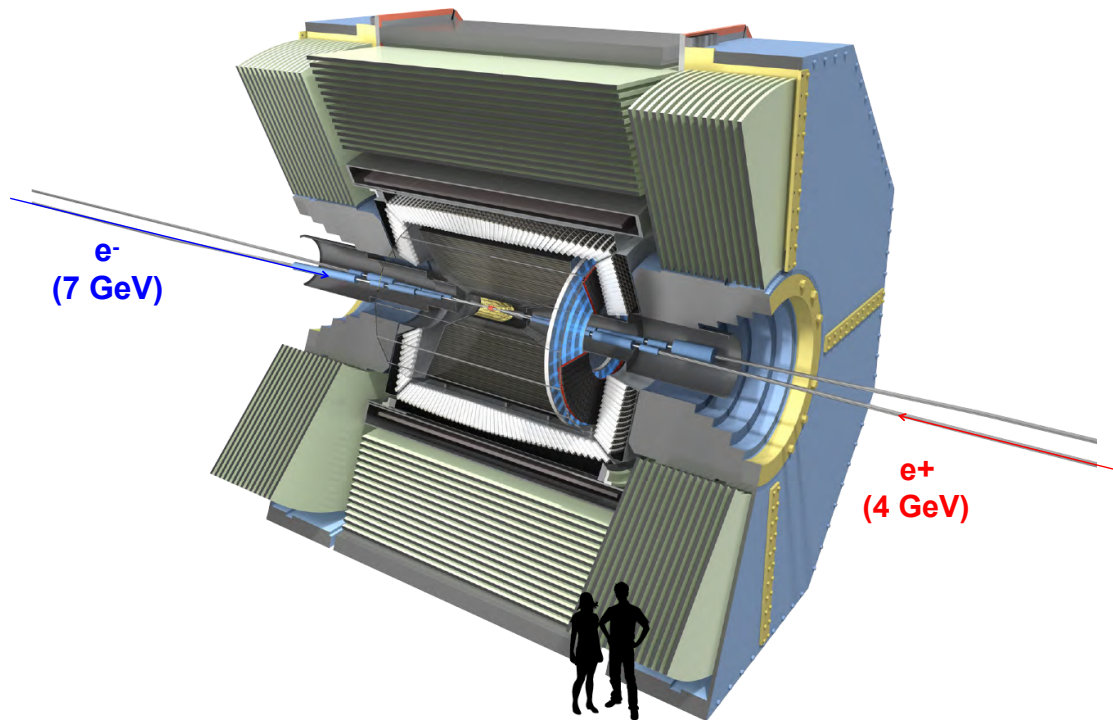
[PRD 93, 051102 (2016)]



- Decays involving π^0 , η and ω were mostly done by CLEO.
- *Belle II* can improve these UL by several orders of magnitude.

- First collision → April 26, 2018
- Phase II (partial *Belle II*) data taking is ongoing
 - will end on July 17, 2018.
- Physics Run (Phase III) will start in less than a year.
- γ/ϕ_3 precision at 50 ab^{-1} : $\sim 1.6^\circ$ from $B \rightarrow D K$ decays.
- A rich *Belle II* charm physics program will
 - improve precision of
 - mixing and CPV parameters, direct CP asymmetries,
 - V_{cd} and V_{cs} from (semi)leptonic decays, decay constants f_D , f_{D_s} .
 - lower limits more on rare and forbidden decays.

EXTRA



- full solid angle detector; clean event environment; well defined initial state.
- Increase K_s^0 efficiency.
- improved K / π separation.
- improved reconstruction, selection and tagging algorithms.
-

- $\mathcal{L}_{peak} = 8 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (40 x *KEKB*)
- $\mathcal{L}_{int} > 50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ by 2025 (50 x *Belle*)
- Each 1 ab^{-1} experimental data
 - $\sim 1.1 \times 10^9 B\bar{B} \Rightarrow$ a super B-factory;
 - $\sim 1.3 \times 10^9 c\bar{c} \Rightarrow$ a super charm-factory;
 - $\sim 0.9 \times 10^9 \tau^+ \tau^- \Rightarrow$ a super τ -factory;