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Challenges of B Physics

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Contents

- Highlights from B factories (+ a little bit of history)
- Physics case for a next generation B physics experiment
- Super B factory
- Accellerator
- Detector
- Status and outlook

A little bit of history...

CP violation: difference in the properties of particles and their anti-particles – first observed in 1964 in the decays of neutral kaons.

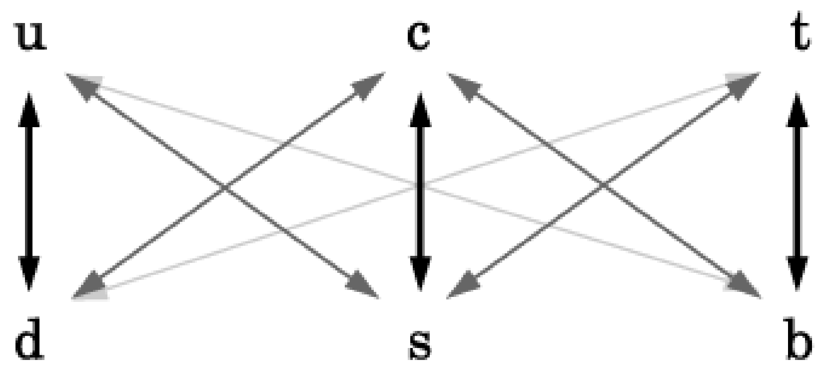
M. Kobayashi and T. Maskawa (1973): CP violation in the Standard model – related to the weak interaction quark transition matrix

Their theory was formulated at a time when three quarks were known – and they requested the existence of three more!

The last missing quark was found in 1994.

... and in 2001 two experiments – Belle and BaBar at two powerfull accelerators (B factories) - have further investigated CP violation and have indeed proven that it is tightly connected to the quark transition matrix

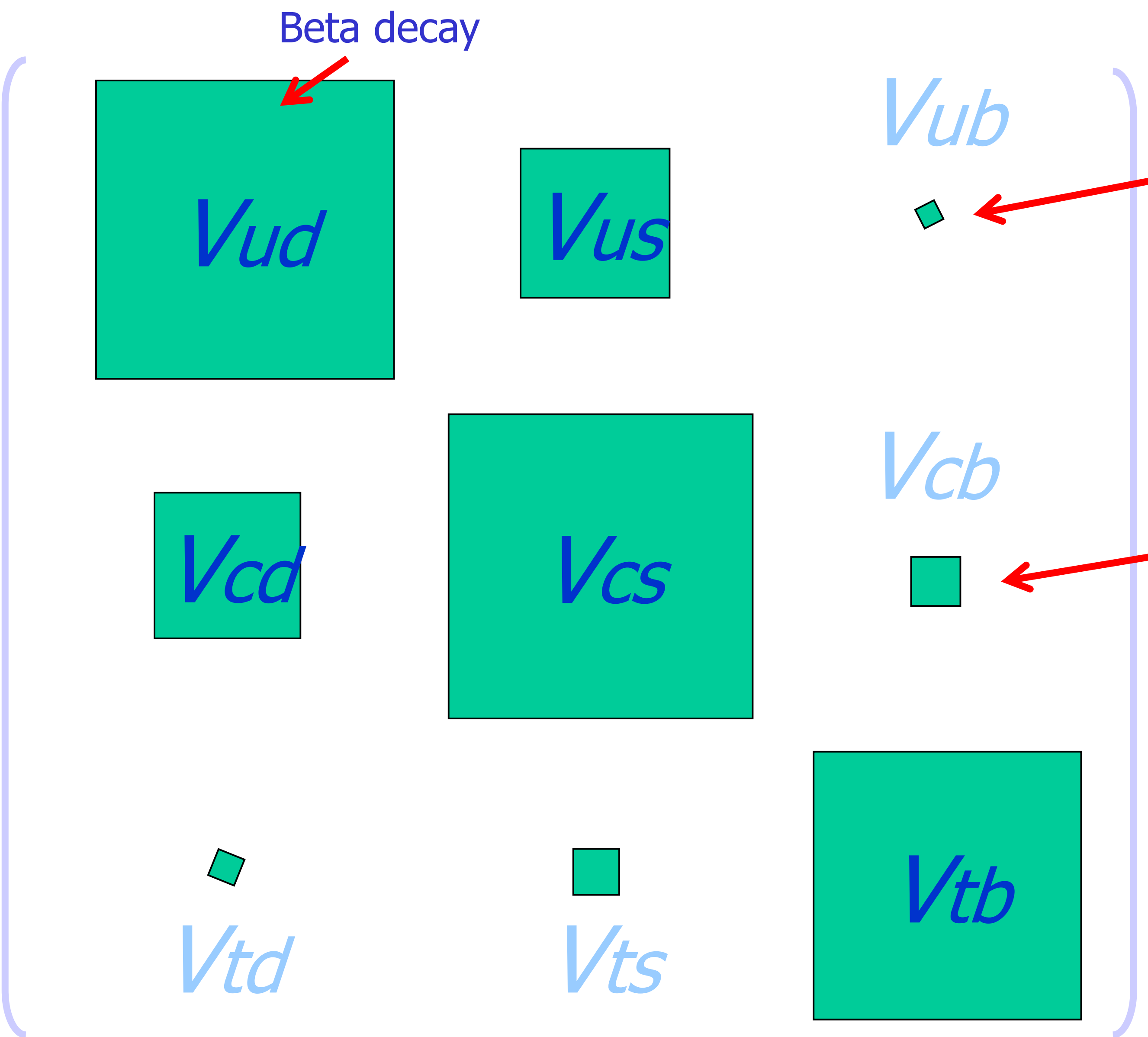
M. Kobayashi and T. Maskawa: CP violation in the Standard model is related to the weak interaction quark transition matrix



Transitions between members of the same family much more probable (=thicker lines) than others

CKM - Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (quark transition) matrix:

unitary matrix, almost real and almost diagonal, but not completely!



Amplitude for the b → u transition

Amplitude for the b → c transition

- Area of each square area: size of the matrix element
- Angle: phase

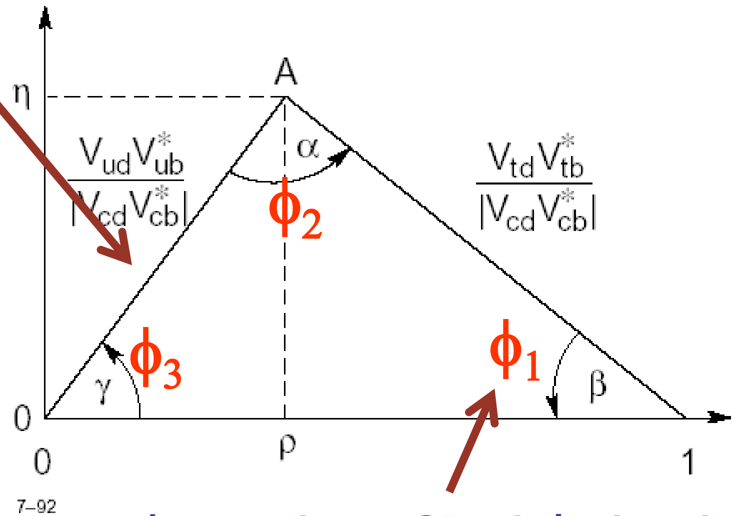
CKM matrix: determines charged weak interaction of quarks

Wolfenstein parametrisation: expand the CKM matrix in the parameter λ (=$\sin\theta_c$=0.22)

A, ρ and η: all of order one

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\frac{\lambda^2}{2} & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$$

determines probability of b→u transitions



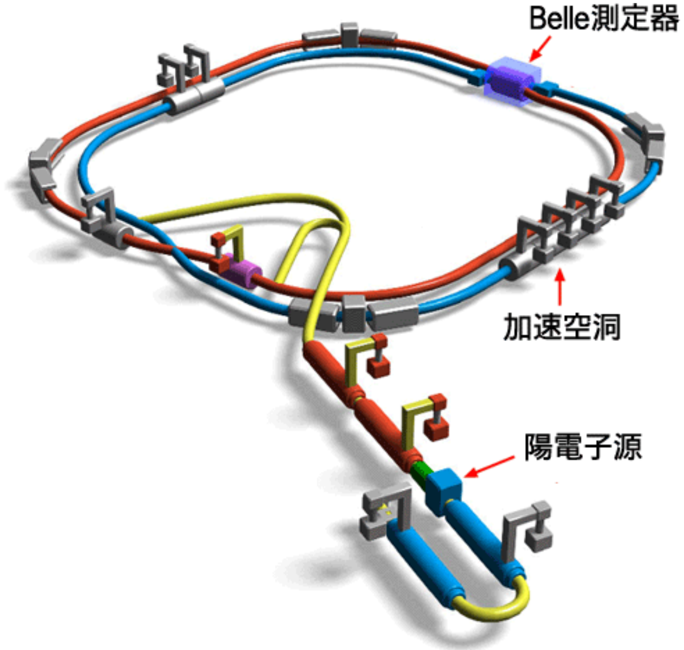
determines CP violation in B→J/ψ K_S decays

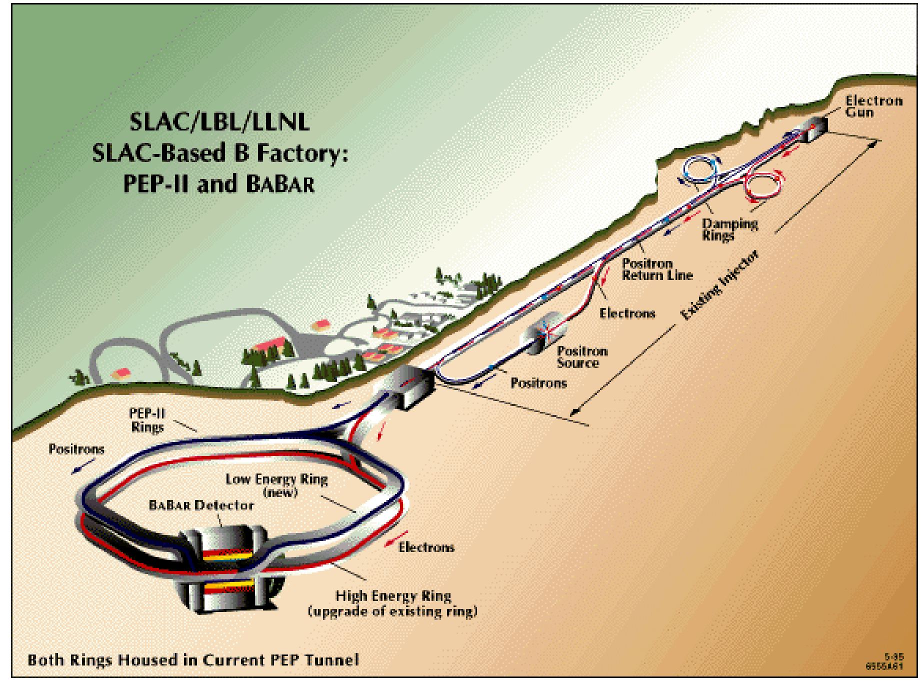
Unitarity condition:

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

Goal: measure sides and angles in several different ways, check consistency →

Asymmetric B factories





$\sqrt{s}$=10.58 GeV

$e^+ \rightarrow \Upsilon(4s) \leftarrow e^-$

$\Upsilon(4s) \rightarrow B \bar{B}$

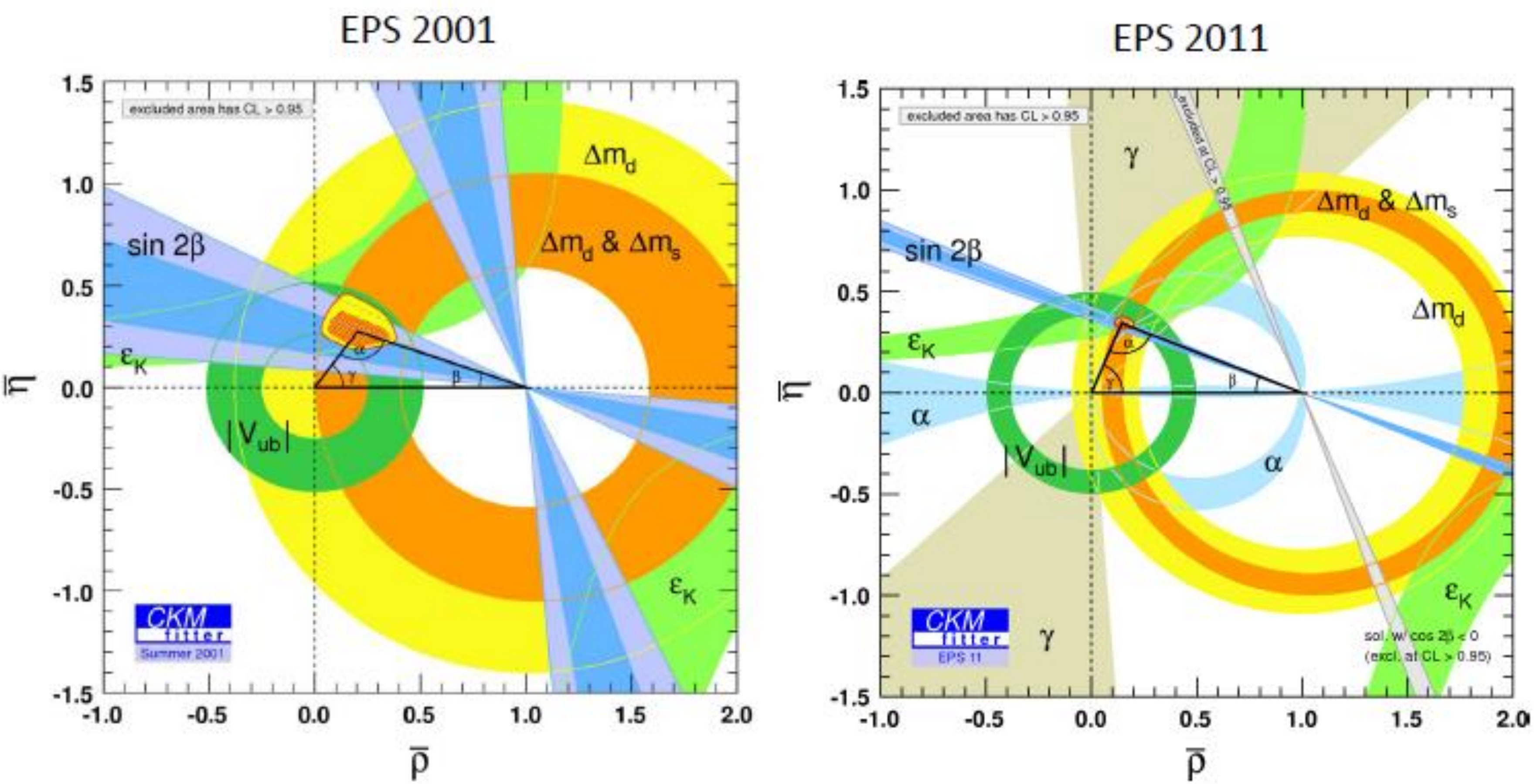
$\Delta z \sim c\beta\gamma\tau_B \sim 200\mu m$

BaBar p(e^-)=9 GeV p(e^+)=3.1 GeV $\beta\gamma$=0.56

Belle p(e^-)=8 GeV p(e^+)=3.5 GeV $\beta\gamma$=0.42

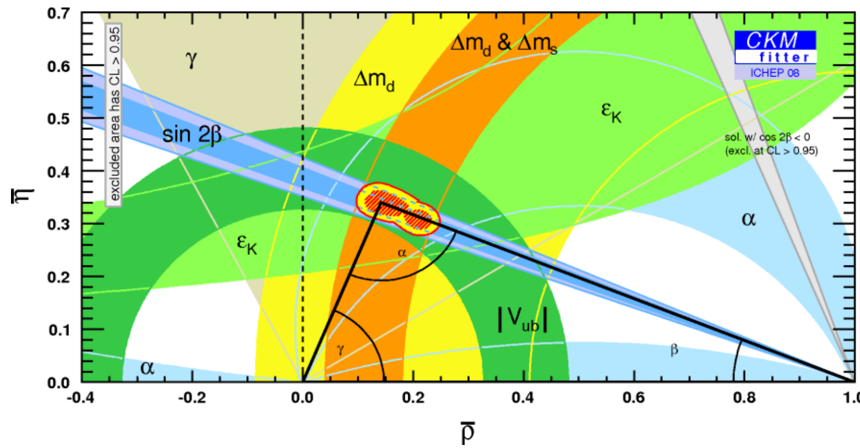
Unitarity triangle – 2011 vs 2001

CP violation in the B system: from the discovery (2001) to a precision measurement (2011).



KM's bold idea verified by experiment

Relations between parameters as expected in the Standard model →



Nobel prize 2008!

→ With essential experimental confirmations by BaBar and Belle! (explicitly noted in the Nobel Prize citation)

B factories: a success story

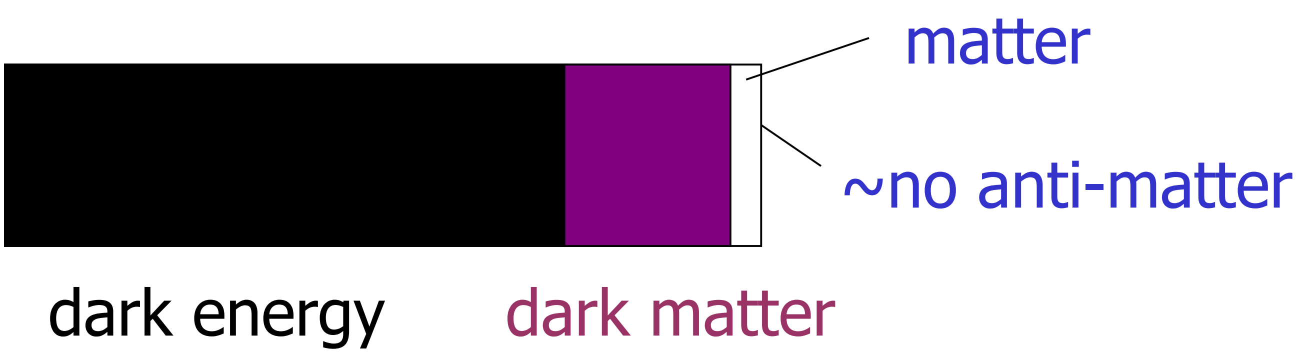
- Measurements of CKM matrix elements and angles of the unitarity triangle
- Observation of direct CP violation in B decays
- Measurements of rare decay modes (e.g., $B \to \tau\nu$, $D\tau\nu$)
- $b \to s$ transitions: probe for new sources of CPV and constraints from the $b \to s\gamma$ branching fraction
- Forward-backward asymmetry (A_{FB}) in $b \to sl^+l^-$ has become a powerfull tool to search for physics beyond SM.
- Observation of D mixing
- Searches for rare τ decays
- Observation of new hadrons

The KM scheme is now part of the Standard Model of Particle Physics

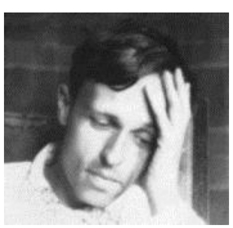
•However, the CP violation of the KM mechanism is too small to account for the <u>asymmetry between matter and anti-matter</u> in the Universe (falls short by 10 orders of magnitude !)

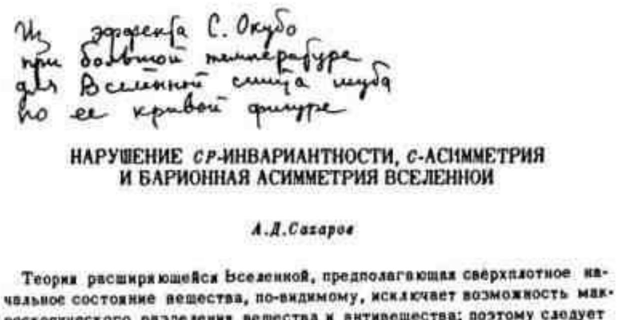
•SM does not contain the fourth fundamental interaction, gravitation

•Most of the Universe is made of stuff we do not understand...



Are we done ? (Didn't the B factories accomplish their mission, recognized by the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physics ?)




Из эффекта С. Окубо
при большой температуре
для Вселенной сшита шуба
по ее кривой фигуре

НАРУШЕНИЕ CP-ИНВАРИАНТНОСТИ, C-АСИММЕТРИЯ И БАРИОННАЯ АСИММЕТРИЯ ВСЕЛЕННОЙ

А.Д.Сахаров

Теория расширяющейся Вселенной, предполагающая сверхплотное начальное состояние вещества, по-видимому, исключает возможность макроскопического разделения вещества и антивещества; поэтому следует

Matter - anti-matter asymmetry of the Universe: KM (Kobayashi-Maskawa) mechanism still short by 10 orders of magnitude !!!

Two frontiers

Two complementary approaches to study shortcomings of the Standard Model and to search for the so far unobserved processes and particles (so called New Physics, NP). These are the **energy frontier** and the **intensity frontier** .

Energy frontier : direct search for production of unknown particles at the highest achievable energies.

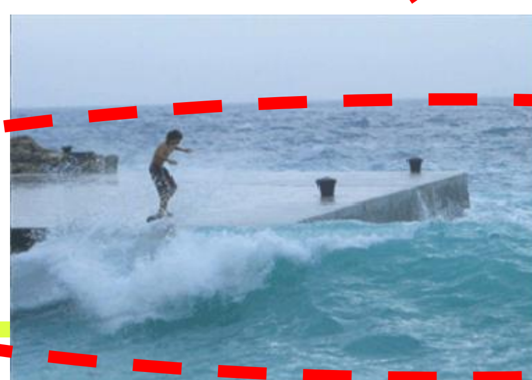
Intensity frontier : search for rare processes, deviations between theory predictions and experiments with the ultimate precision.

→for this kind of studies, one has to investigate a very large number of reactions events → need accelerators with ultimate **intensity** (= luminosity)

Comparison of **energy** /**intensity** frontiers

To observe a large ship far away one can either use **strong binoculars** or observe **carefully the direction and the speed of waves** produced by the vessel.

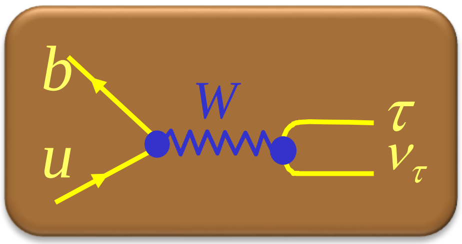
Energy frontier (LHC)



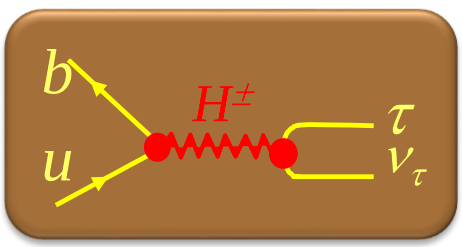
Luminosity frontier (Belle and Belle II)

An example: Hunting the charged Higgs in the decay $B^- \to \tau^- \nu_\tau$

In addition to the Standard Model Higgs – most probably just discovered at the LHC - in New Physics (e.g., in supersymmetric theories) there could also be a charged Higgs.



The rare decay $B^- \to \tau^- \nu_\tau$ is in SM mediated by the W boson

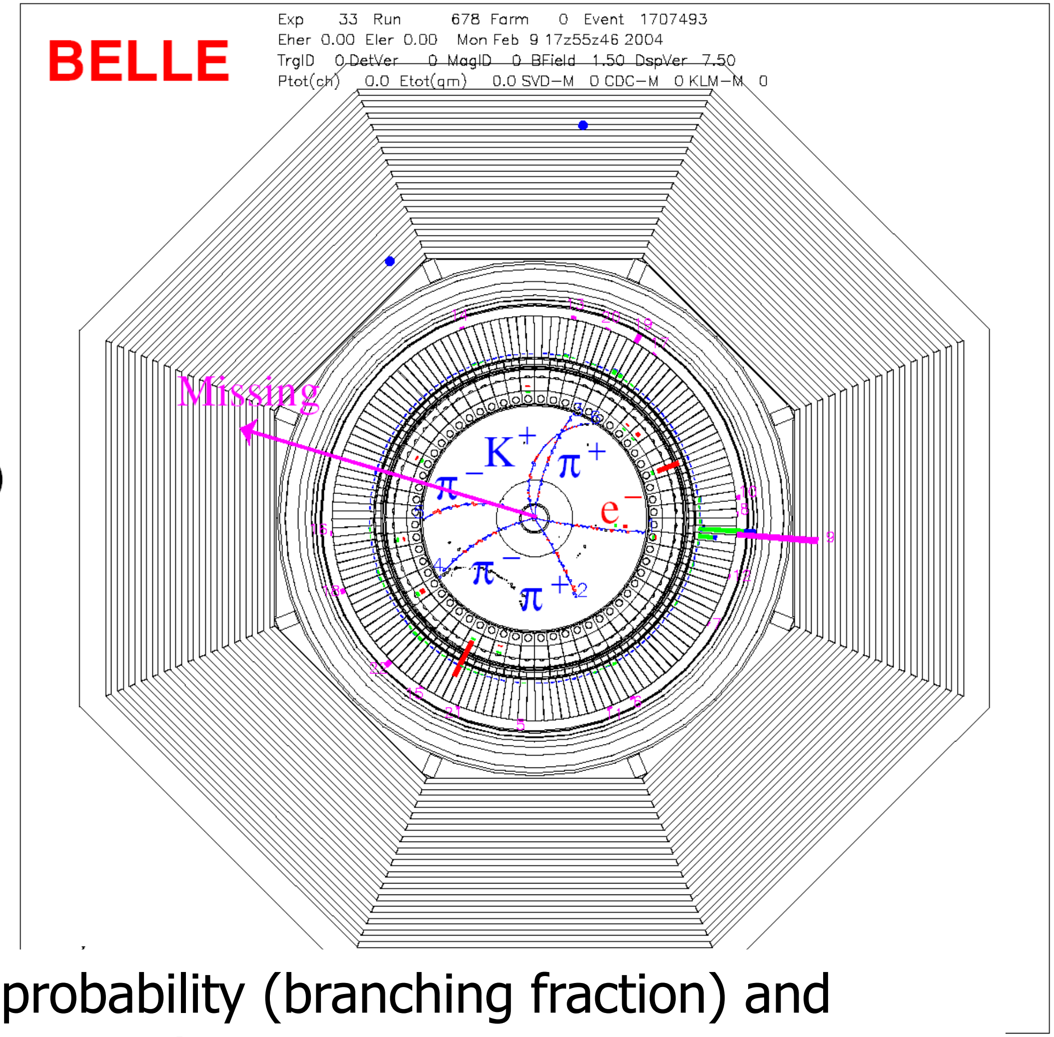


In some supersymmetric extensions it can also proceed via a charged Higgs

The charged Higgs would influence the decay of a B meson to a tau lepton and its neutrino, and modify the probability for this decay.

Missing Energy Decays: $B^- \to \tau^- \nu_\tau$

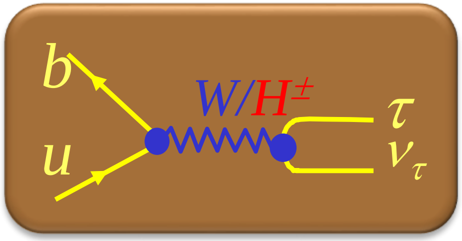
$$B^+ \to D^0\pi^+$$
$$(\to K\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-)$$
$$B^- \to \tau(\to e\nu\bar{\nu})\nu$$



By measuring the decay probability (branching fraction) and comparing it to the SM expectation:

→ Properties of the charged Higgs (e.g. its mass)

Charged Higgs limits from $B \to \tau^- \nu_\tau$



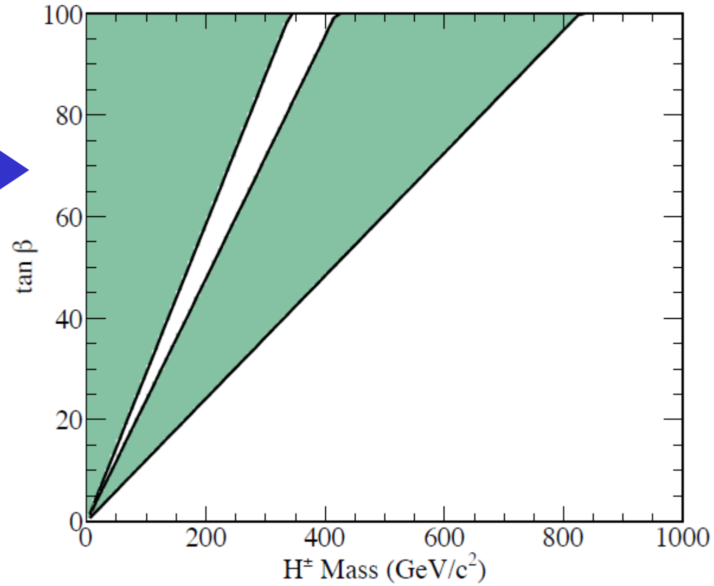
Measured value

$$r_H = \frac{BF(B \to \tau\nu)}{BF(B \to \tau\nu)_{SM}} = \left(1 - \frac{m_B^2}{m_H^2}\tan^2\beta\right)^2$$

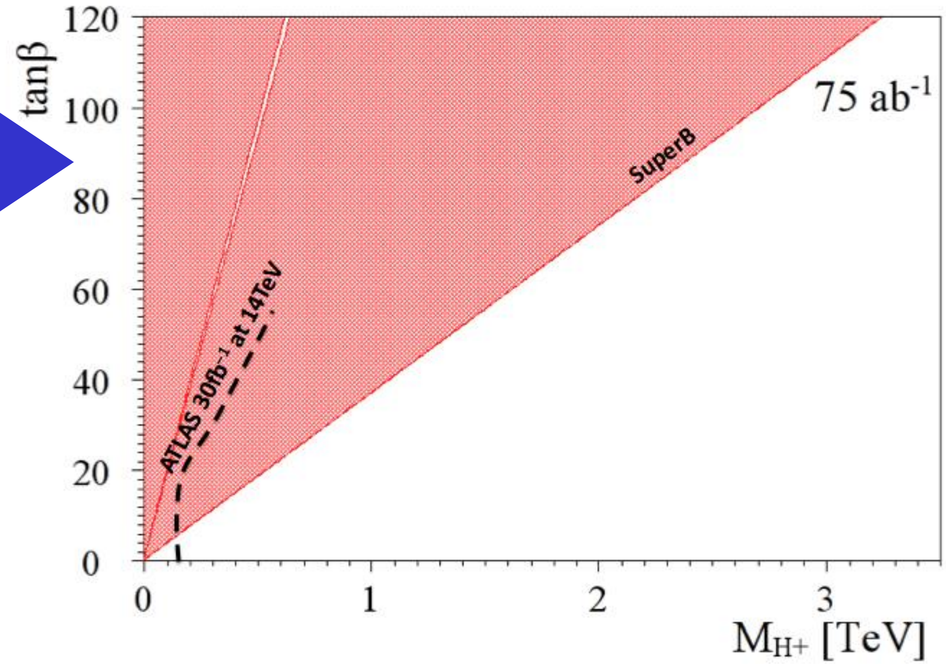
→ limit on charged Higgs mass vs. tanβ

(for type II 2HDM)

B factories: Exclusion plot



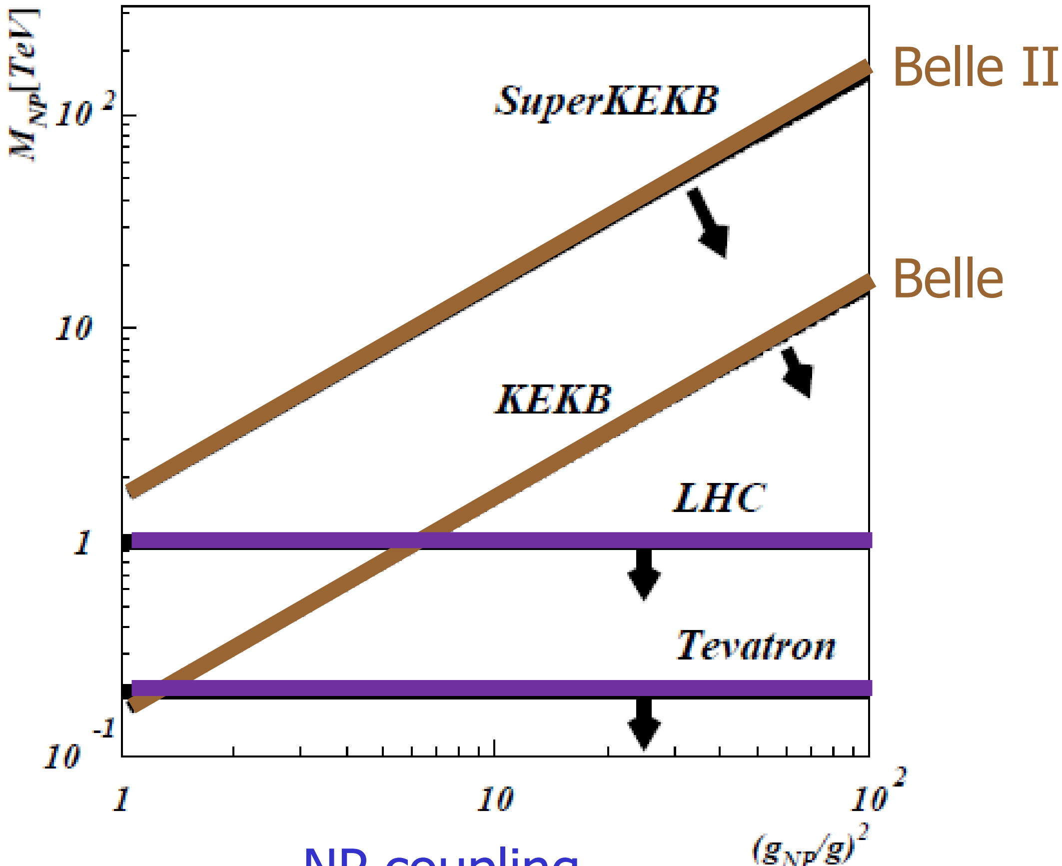
Super B factory: Discovery plot: very much competitive with LHC!



New Physics reach

energy frontier vs. **intensity frontier**

NP mass scale (TeV)

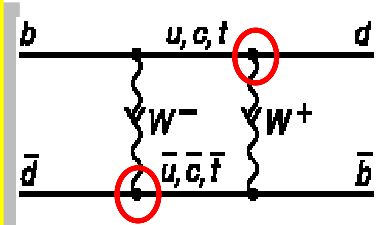


NP coupling

Super B Factory Motivation 2

- Lessons from history: the top quark

<u>Physics of top quark</u>
First estimate of mass: BB mixing → ARGUS
Direct production, Mass, width etc. → CDF/D0
Off-diagonal couplings, phase → BaBar/Belle

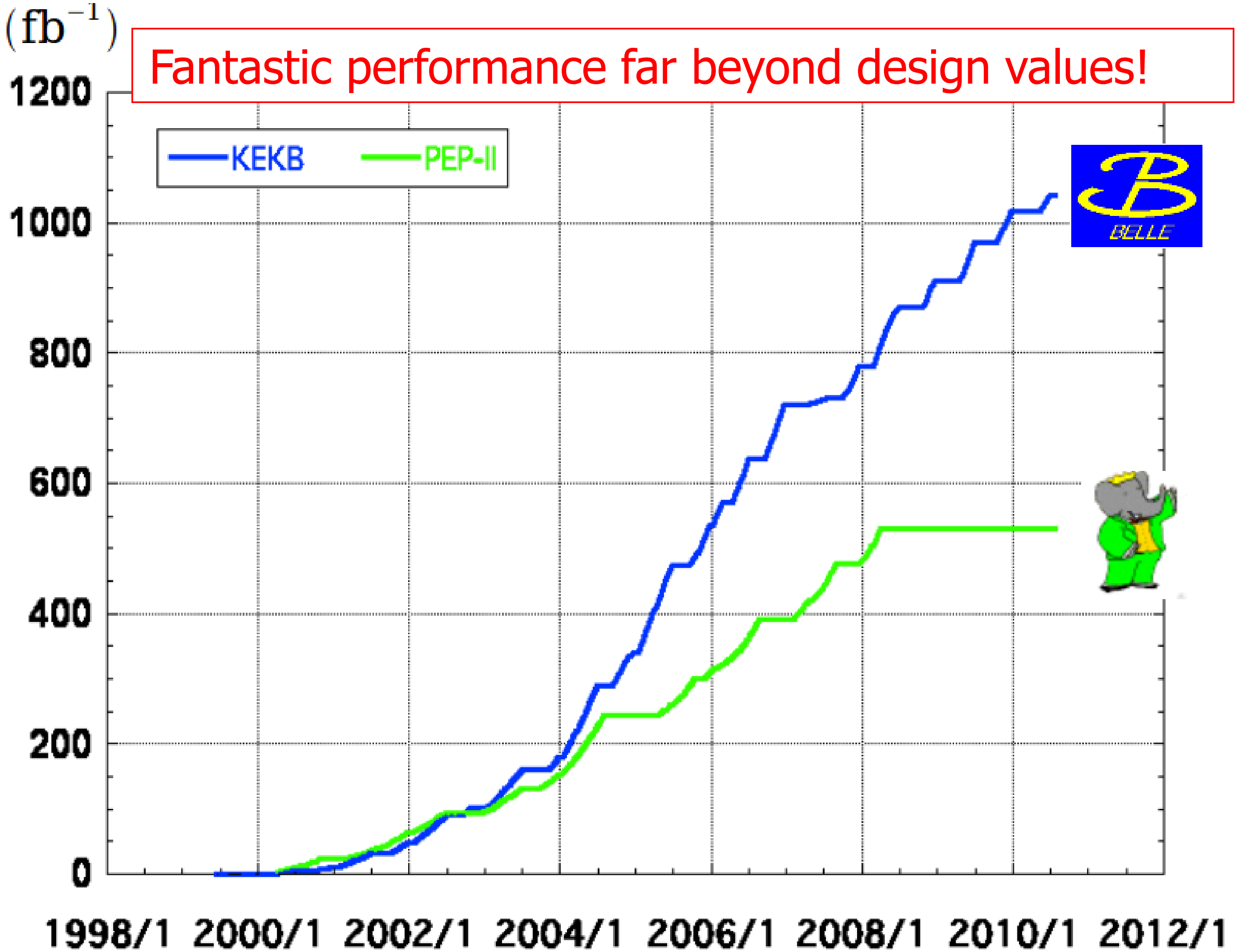


$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Even before that: prediction of charm quark from the GIM mechanism, and its mass from K^0 mixing

Integrated luminosity at B factories

Fantastic performance far beyond design values!



> 1 ab^{-1}

On resonance:

$\Upsilon(5S)$: 121 fb^{-1}

$\Upsilon(4S)$: 711 fb^{-1}

$\Upsilon(3S)$: 3 fb^{-1}

$\Upsilon(2S)$: 25 fb^{-1}

$\Upsilon(1S)$: 6 fb^{-1}

Off reson./scan:

~ 100 fb^{-1}

~ 550 fb^{-1}

On resonance:

$\Upsilon(4S)$: 433 fb^{-1}

$\Upsilon(3S)$: 30 fb^{-1}

$\Upsilon(2S)$: 14 fb^{-1}

Off resonance:

~ 54 fb^{-1}

What next?

To search for NP effects, need much more data (two orders!) → Luminosity frontier experiment

→ LHCb

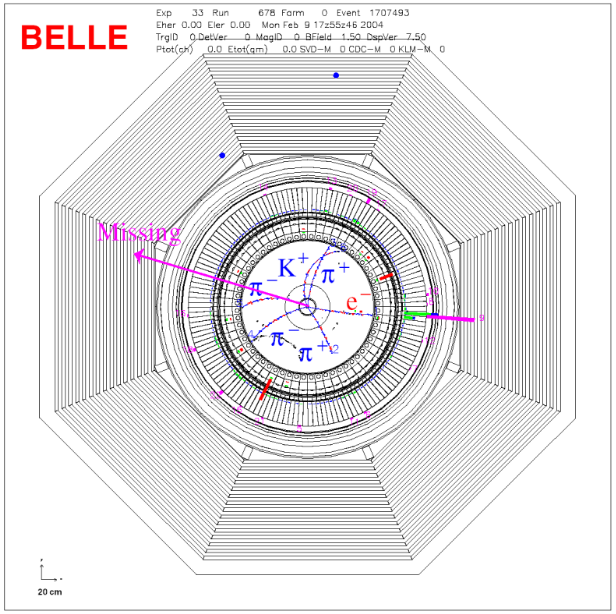
→ Super B factory

LHCb: well underway, doing excellent physics

An e^+e^- machine running at (or near) Υ(4s) will have considerable advantages in several classes of measurements, and will be complementary in many more

Advantages of B factories in the LHC era

$$B^+ \to D^0\pi^+$$
$$(\to K\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-)$$
$$B^- \to \tau(\to e\nu\bar{\nu})\nu$$



Unique capabilities of B factories:

→ Exactly two B mesons produced (at Υ(4S))

→ High flavour tagging efficiency

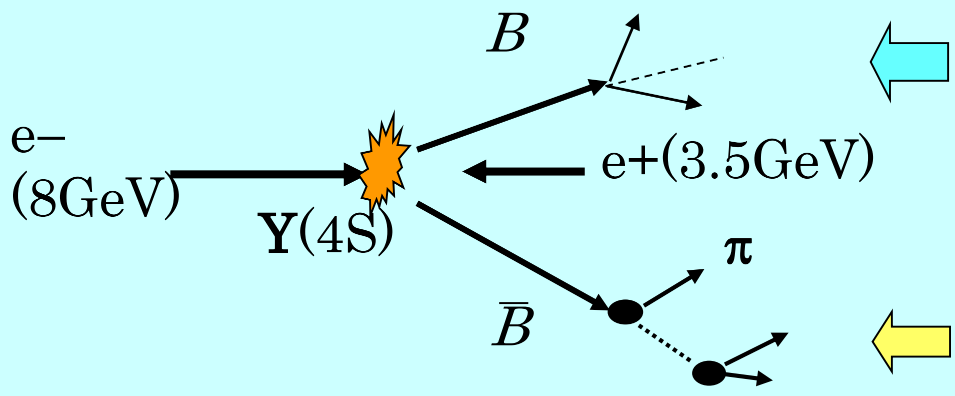
→ Detection of gammas, π^0s, K_Ls

→ Very clean detector environment (can observe decays with several neutrinos in the final state!)

→ Well understood apparatus, with known systematics, checked on control channels

(Super) B factory advantages: Full Reconstruction Method

- Fully reconstruct one of the B's to
  - Tag B flavor/charge
  - Determine B momentum
  - Exclude decay products of one B from further analysis



Decays of interest
$B \to X_u\, l\, \nu$,
$B \to K\, \nu\, \nu$
$B \to D\tau\nu,\ \tau\nu$

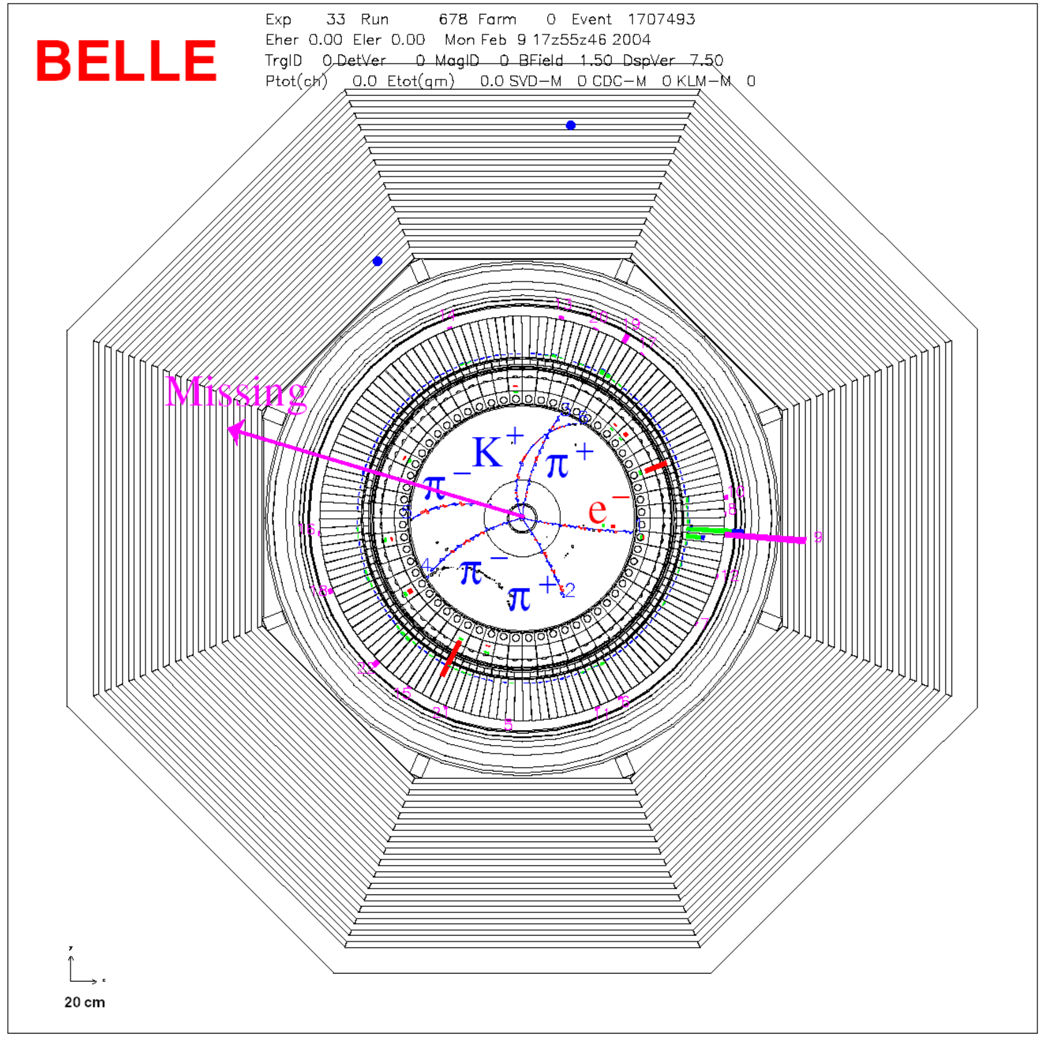
full reconstruction
$B \to D\pi$ etc. (0.1~0.3%)

→ Offline B meson beam!

Powerful tool for B decays with neutrinos

Missing Energy Decays: $B^- \to \tau^- \nu_\tau$

$$B^+ \to D^0\pi^+$$
$$(\to K\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-)$$
$$B^- \to \tau(\to e\nu\bar{\nu})\nu$$



$B \to \nu\,\nu$ decay

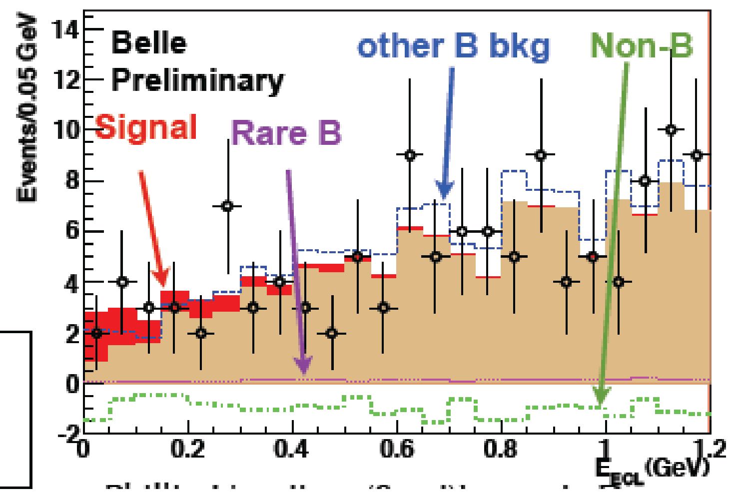
$B \to \nu\,\nu$ similar as $B \to \mu\,\mu$ a very sensitive channel to NP contributions

Even more strongly helicity suppressed by $\sim(m_\nu/m_B)^2$

$\to$ Any signal = NP

Unique feature at B factories: use tagged sample with fully reconstructed B decays on one side, require no signal from the other B.

Use rest energy in the calorimeter and angular distribution as the fit variables.



90% C.L. BR < 1.3×10^{-4}

Belle Preliminary 657M BBbar

c.f. (Babar) BR < 2.2×10^{-4}

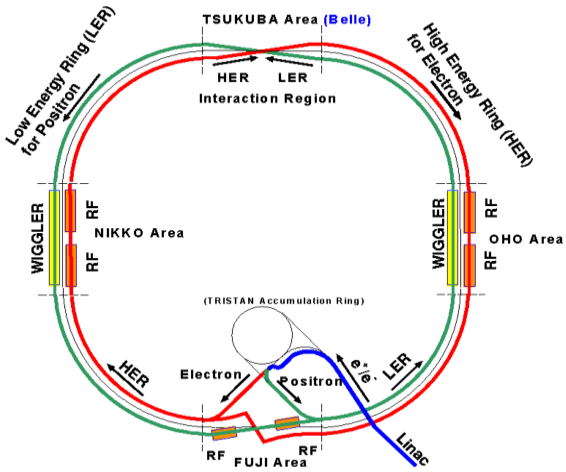
Physics at a Super B Factory

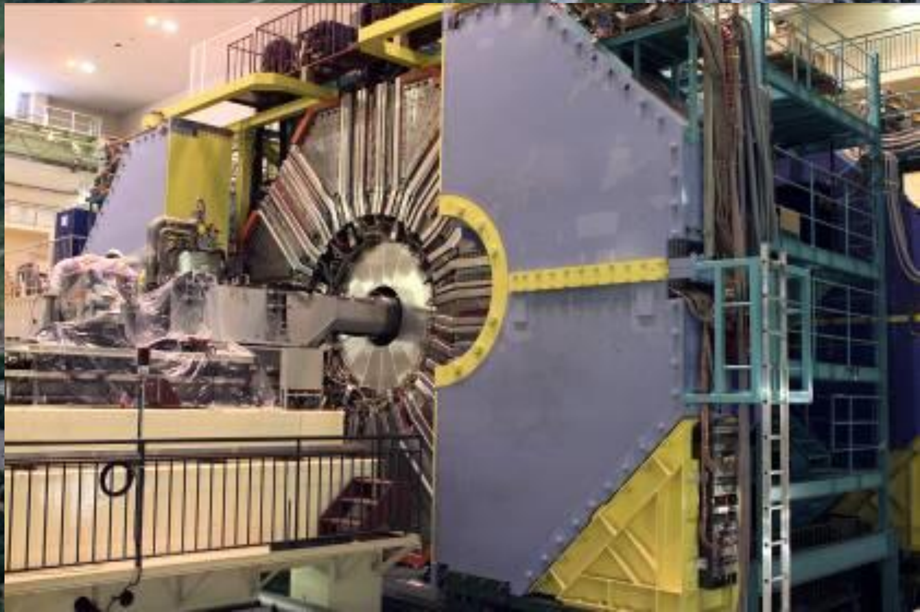
- There is a good chance to see new phenomena;
  - **CPV in B decays from the new physics (non KM).**
  - **Lepton flavor violations in τ decays.**
- They will help to diagnose (if found) or constrain (if not found) new physics models.
- $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$, $D\tau\nu$ can probe the charged Higgs in large $\tan\beta$ region.
- **Physics motivation is independent of LHC.**
  - If LHC finds NP, precision flavour physics is compulsory.
  - If LHC finds no NP, high statistics B/τ decays would be a unique way to search for the >TeV scale physics (=TeV scale in case of MFV).

Physics reach with 50 ab^{-1}:

- Physics at Super B Factory (Belle II authors + guests) hep-ex arXiv:1002.5012

How to do it?
Upgrade KEKB and Belle
→ SuperKEKB and Belle II

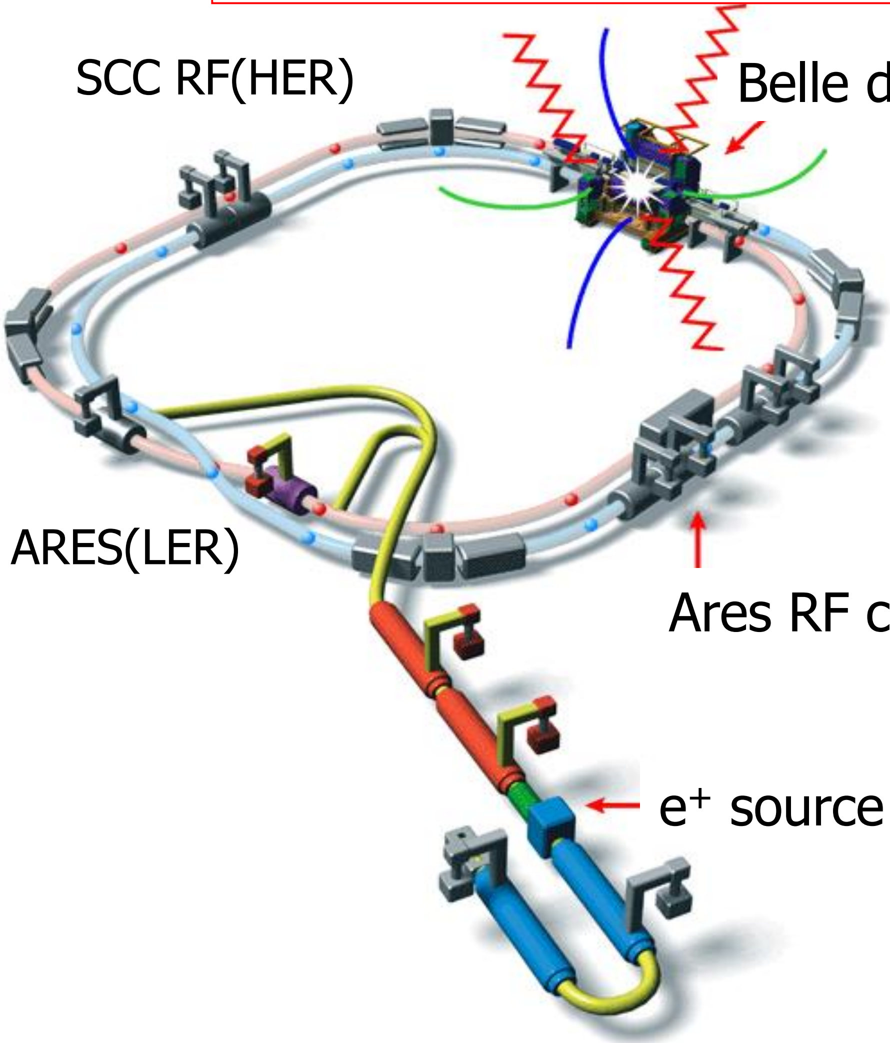




Accelerator

The KEKB Collider

Fantastic performance far beyond design values!



- e^- (8 GeV) on e^+(3.5 GeV)
  - $\sqrt{s} \approx m_{\Upsilon(4S)}$
  - Lorentz boost: $\beta\gamma=0.425$
- 22 mrad crossing angle

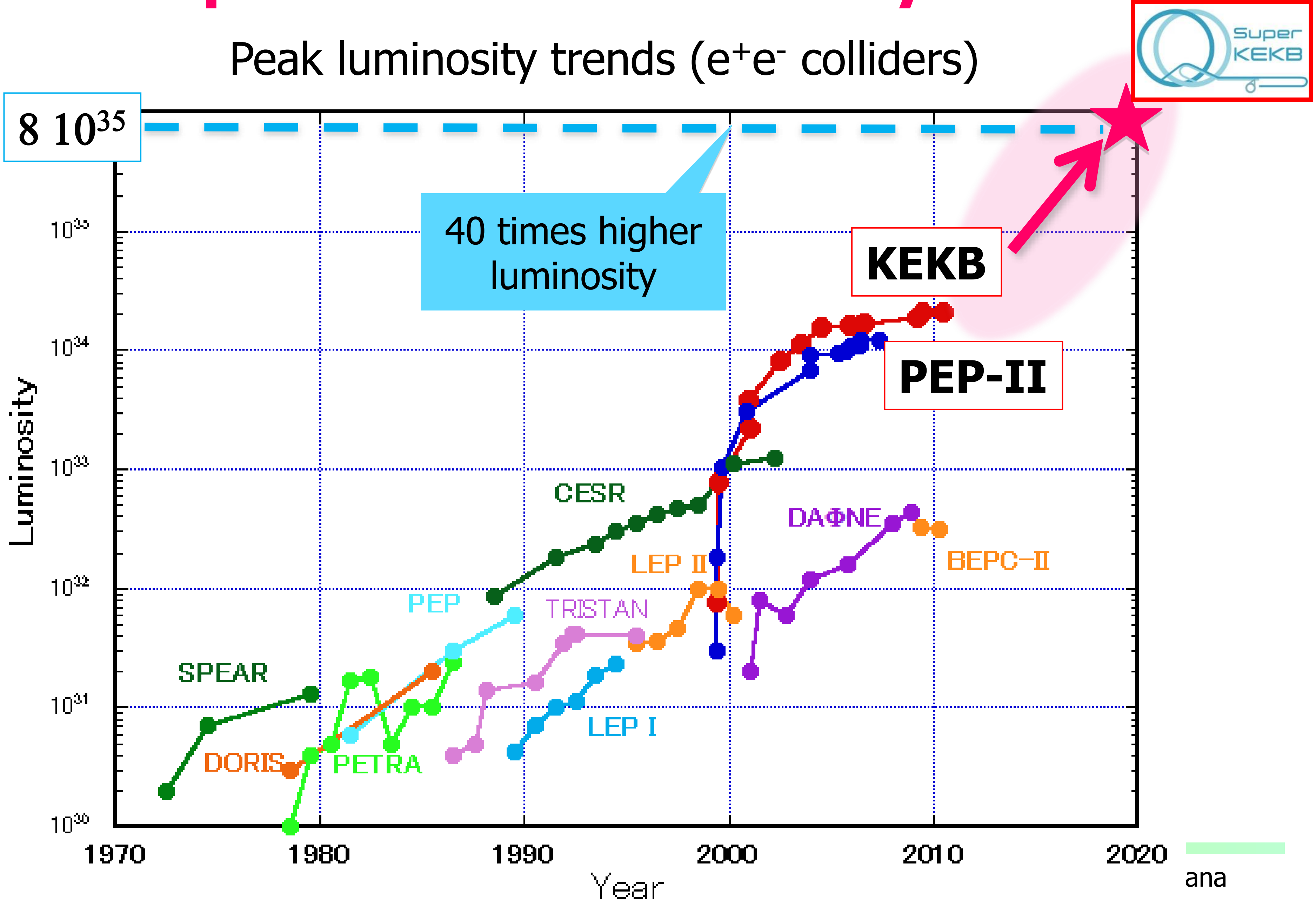
Peak luminosity (WR!) :

$2.1 \times 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

=2x design value

First physics run on June 2, 1999
Last physics run on June 30, 2010
$L_{peak} = 2.1 \times 10^{34}/cm^2/s$
$L > 1ab^{-1}$

SuperKEKB is the intensity frontier



How to increase the luminosity?

Lorentz factor

Beam current

Beam-beam parameter

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

Classical electron radius

Beam size ratio@IP
1 - 2 % (flat beam)

Vertical beta function@IP

Lumi. reduction factor (crossing angle)&
Tune shift reduction factor (hour glass effect)
0.8 - 1
(short bunch)

(1) Smaller β_y^*
(2) Increase beam currents
(3) Increase ξ_y

"Nano-Beam" scheme

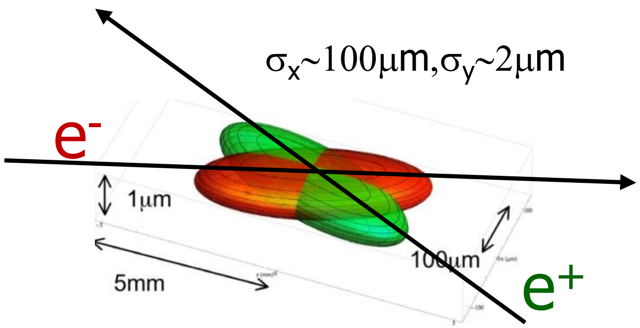
Collision with very small spot-size beams

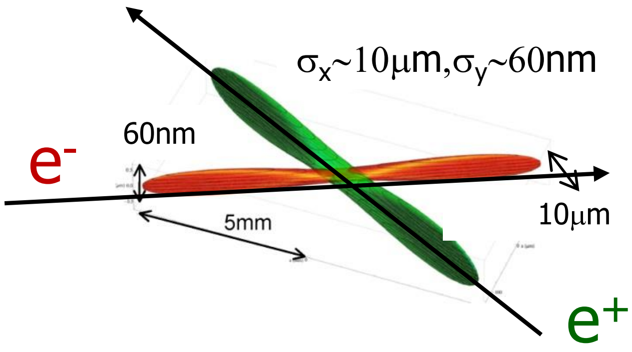
Invented by Pantaleo Raimondi for SuperB – 'spin-off' of linear collider studies

How big is a nano-beam ?

How to go from an excellent accelerator with world record performance – KEKB – to a 40x times better, more intense facility?

In KEKB, colliding electron and positron beams are much thinner than the human hair...





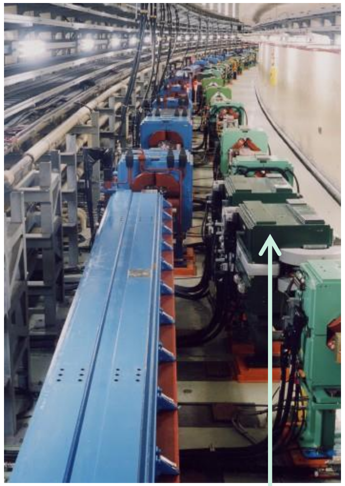
... For a 40x increase in intensity you have to make the beam as thin as a few 100 atomic layers!

Machine design parameters

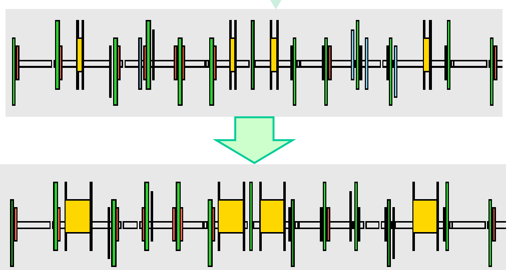
parameters		KEKB		SuperKEKB		units
		LER	HER	LER	HER	
Beam energy	E_b	3.5	8	4	7	GeV
Half crossing angle	φ	11		41.5		mrad
Horizontal emittance	ε_x	18	24	3.2	4.6	nm
Emittance ratio	κ	0.88	0.66	0.37	0.40	%
Beta functions at IP	β_x^*/β_y^*	1200/5.9		32/0.27	25/0.30	mm
Beam currents	I_b	1.64	1.19	3.60	2.60	A
beam-beam parameter	ξ_y	0.129	0.090	0.0881	0.0807	
Luminosity	**L**	**2.1×10^{34}**		**8×10^{35}**		**$cm^{-2}s^{-1}$**

- **Nano-beams and a factor of two more beam current** to increase luminosity
- **Large crossing angle**
- **Change beam energies** to solve the problem of short lifetime for the LER

KEKB to SuperKEKB

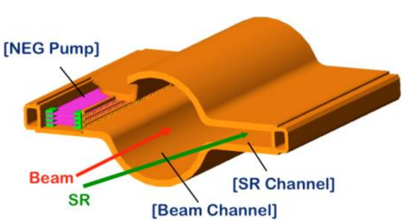


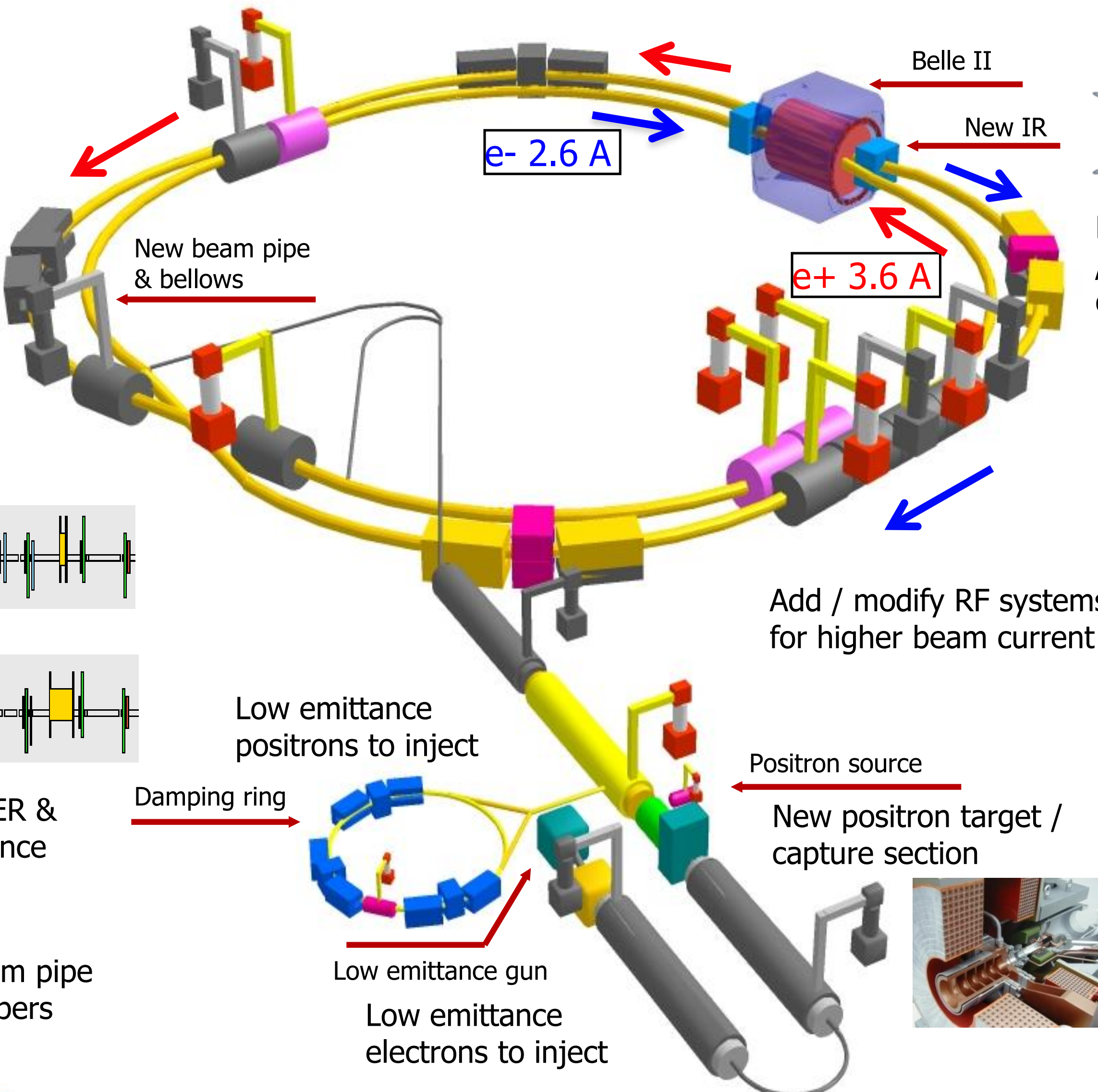
Replace short dipoles with longer ones (LER)



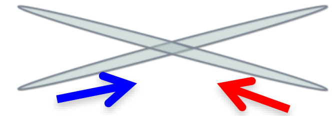
Redesign the lattices of HER & LER to squeeze the emittance

TiN-coated beam pipe with antechambers





Colliding bunches



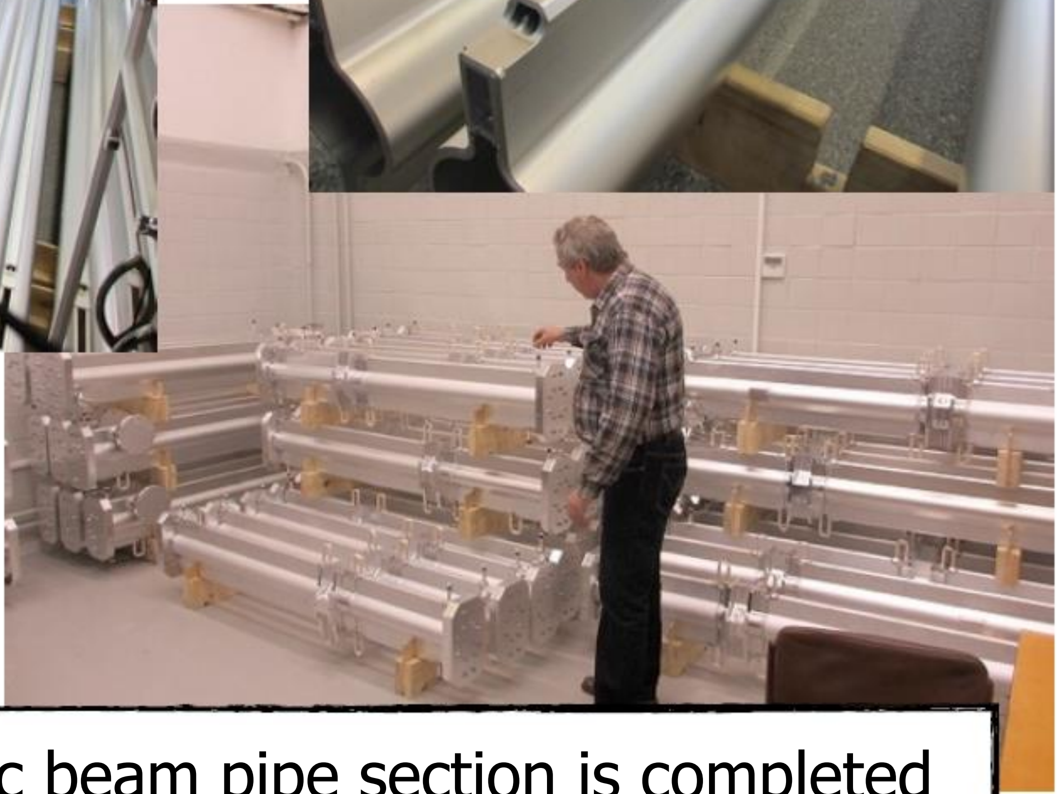
New superconducting /permanent final focusing quads near the IP

Add / modify RF systems for higher beam current

New positron target / capture section

To obtain x40 higher luminosity

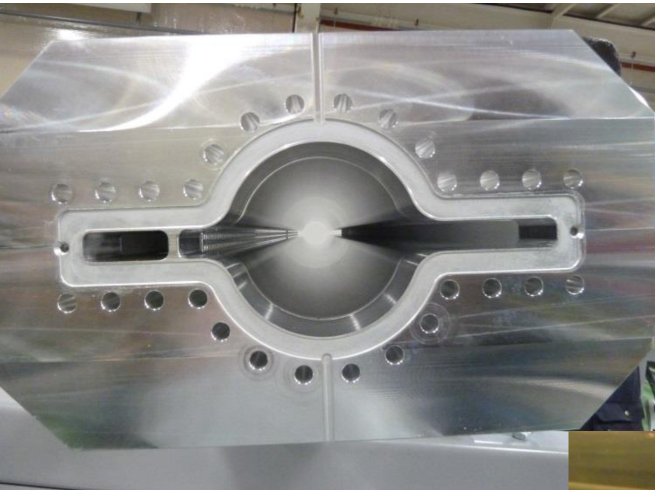
Entirely new LER beam pipe with ante-chamber and Ti-N coating

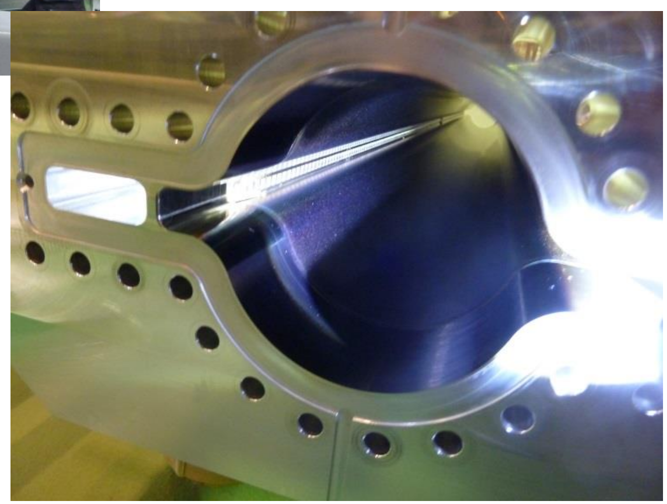


Beam pipe is made of aluminum.

Fabrication of the LER arc beam pipe section is completed

Al ante-chamber before coating





After TiN coating
before baking

After baking

All 100 4 m long dipole magnets have been successfully installed in the low energy ring (LER)!

Three magnets per day !

Installing the 4 m long LER dipole **over** the 6 m long HER dipole (remains in place).

Magnet installation

field measurement

move into tunnel

Installation of 100 new LER bending magnets done

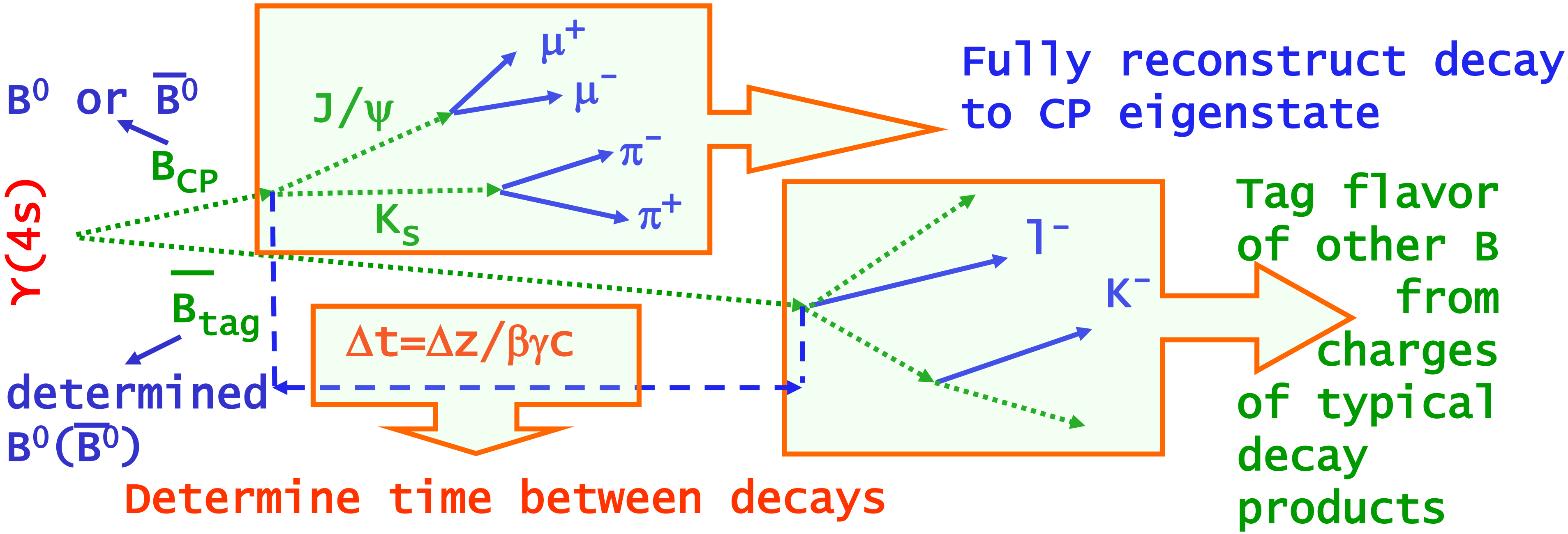
carry on an air-pallet

carry over existing HER dipole

installation done

Experimental apparatus

Typical measurement



Components of an experimental apparatus (‘spectrometer’)

- Tracking and vertexing systems
- Particle identification devices
- Calorimeters (measurement of energy)

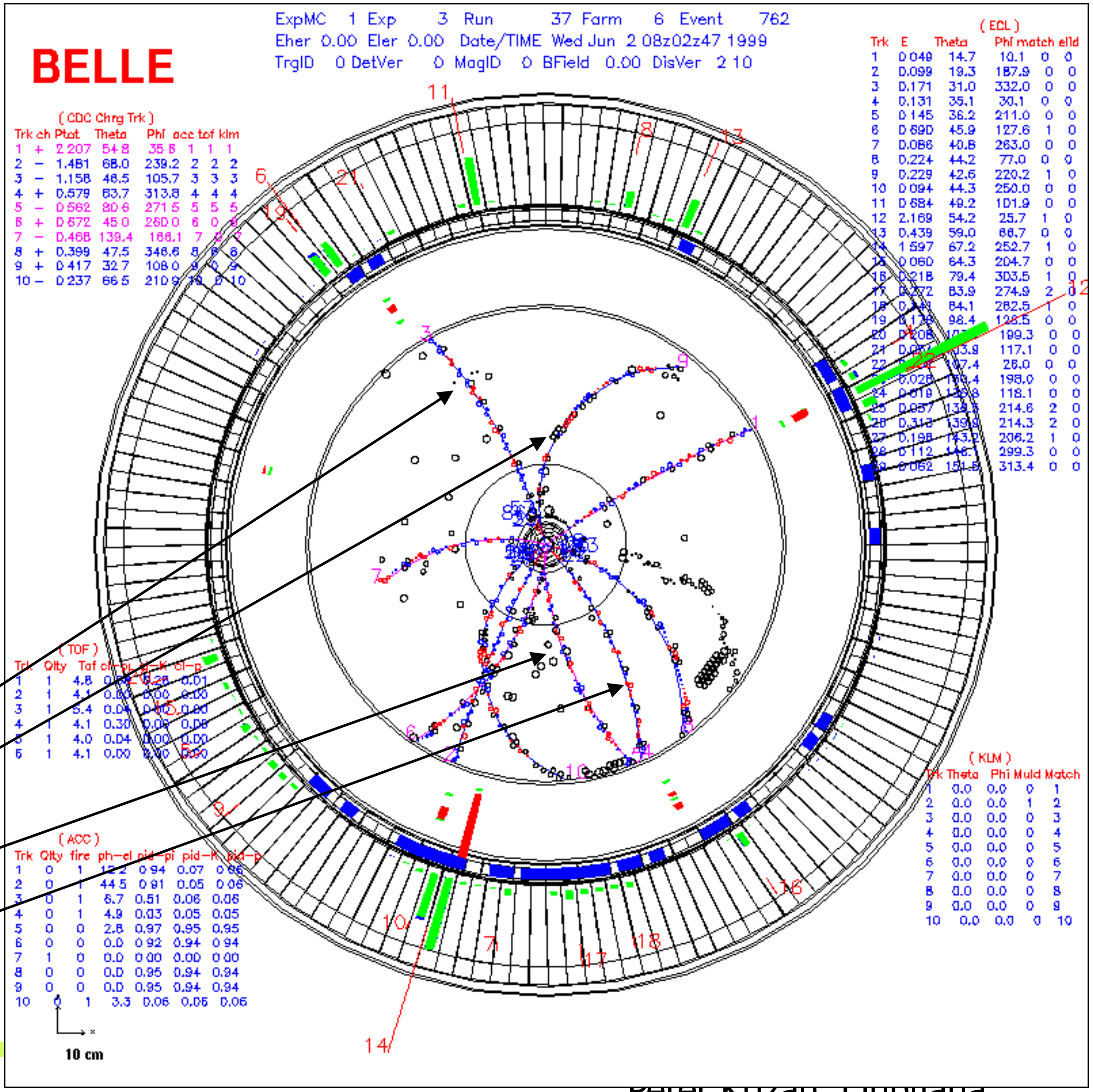
How to understand what happened in a collision?

Illustration on an example recorded with the Belle detector:

$B^0 \rightarrow K^0_S\, J/\psi$

$K^0_S \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+$

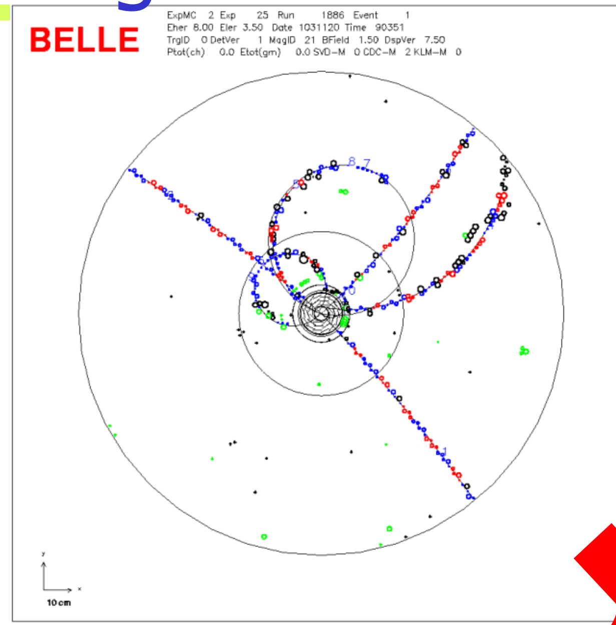
$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+$

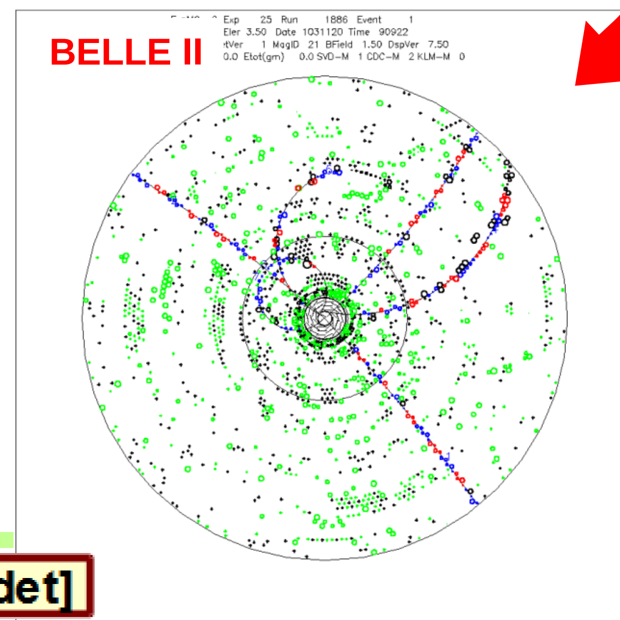


Belle II: Need to build a new detector to handle higher backgrounds

Critical issues at L= 8 x $10^{35}/cm^2/sec$

- **Higher background (×10-20)**
  - radiation damage and occupancy
  - fake hits and pile-up noise in the EM
- **Higher event rate (×10)**
  - higher rate trigger, DAQ and computing
- **Require special features**
  - low *p* μ identification ← sμμ recon. eff.
  - hermeticity ← ν “reconstruction”

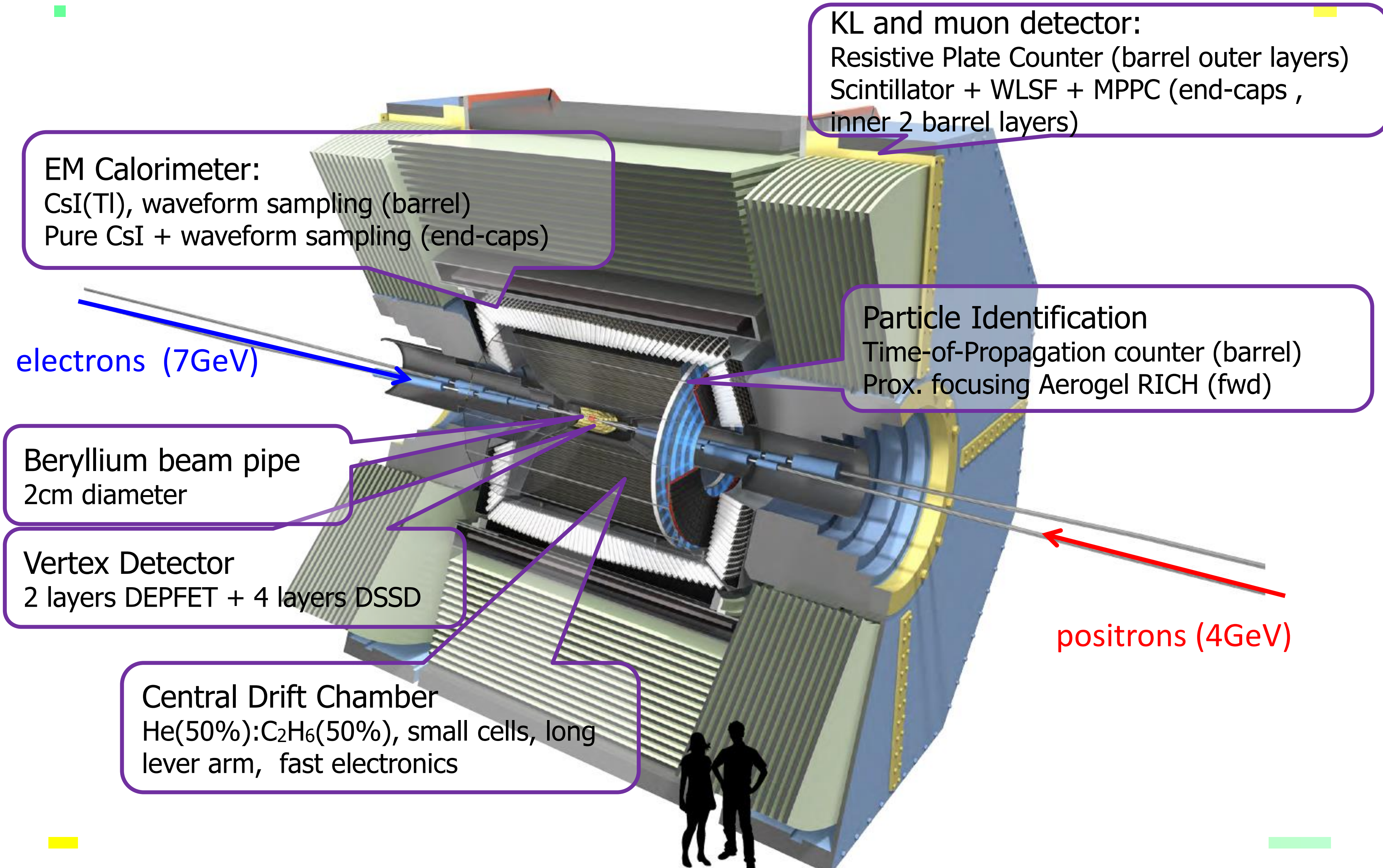




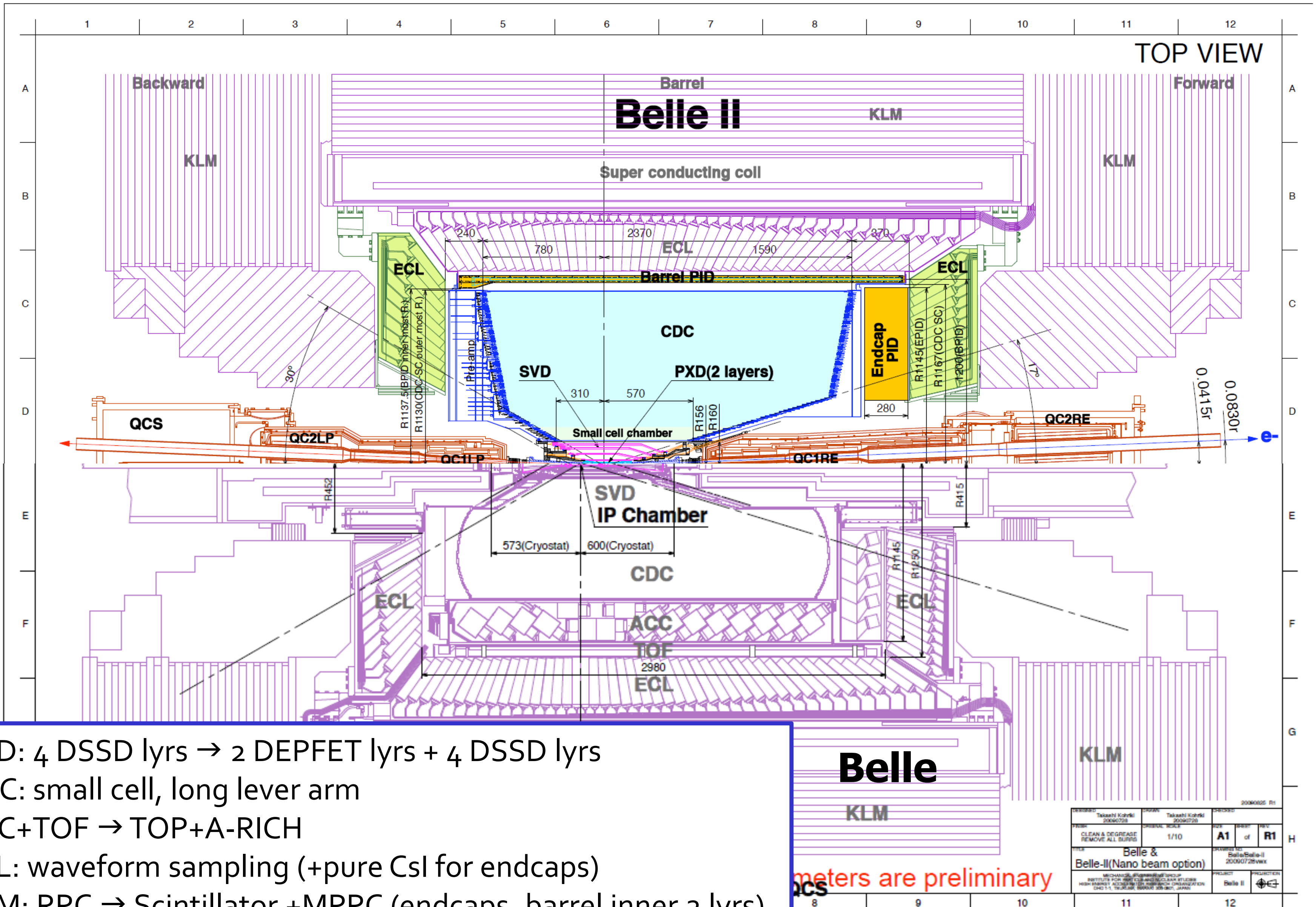
Have to employ and develop new technologies to make such an apparatus work! →

TDR published arXiv:1011.0352v1 [physics.ins-det]

Belle II Detector

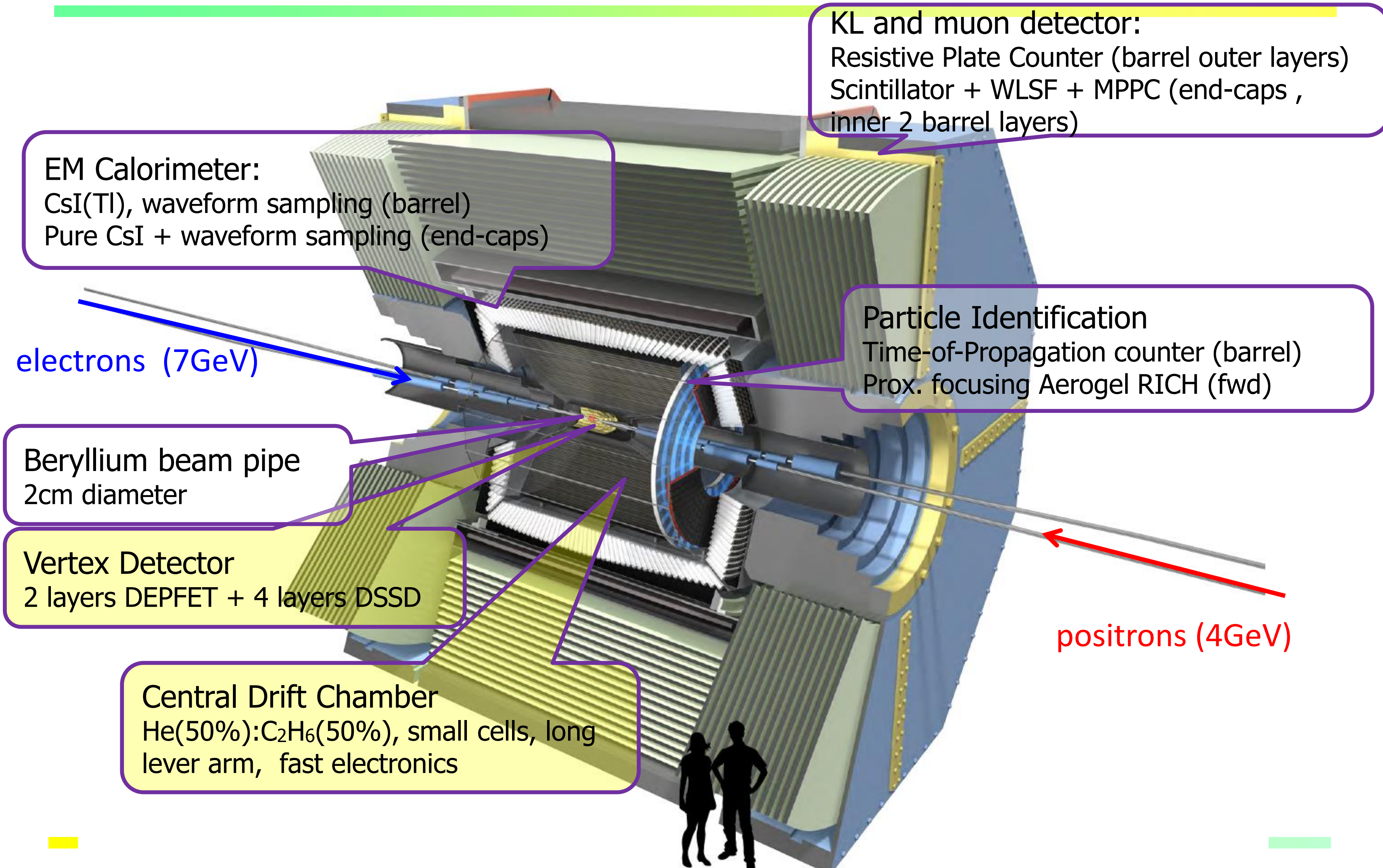


Belle II Detector (in comparison with Belle)

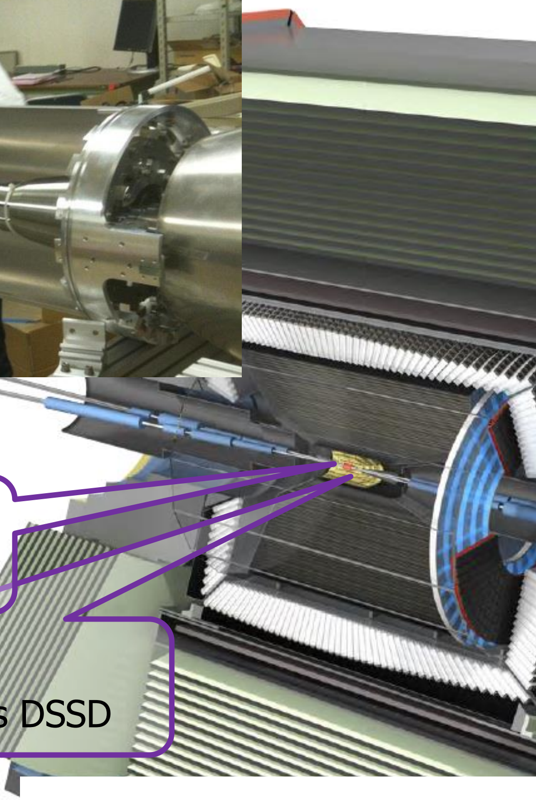


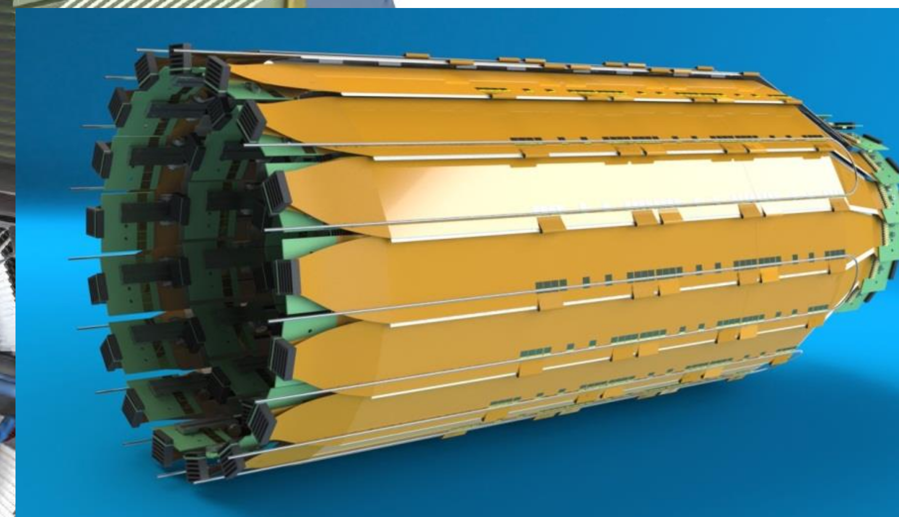
SVD: 4 DSSD lyrs → 2 DEPFET lyrs + 4 DSSD lyrs
CDC: small cell, long lever arm
ACC+TOF → TOP+A-RICH
ECL: waveform sampling (+pure CsI for endcaps)
KLM: RPC → Scintillator +MPPC (endcaps, barrel inner 2 lyrs)

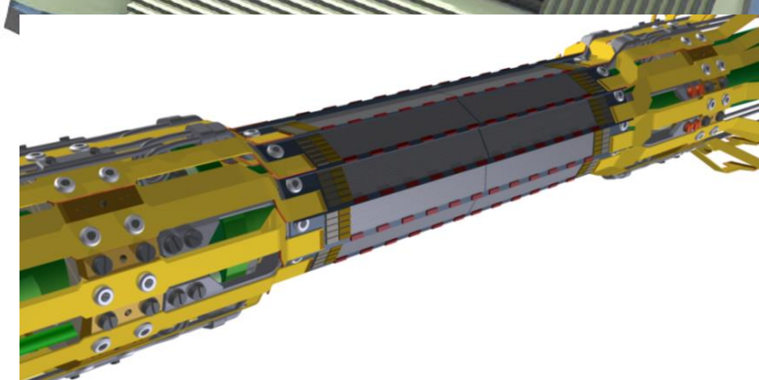
Tracking and vertex systems in Belle II



Belle II Detector – vertex region



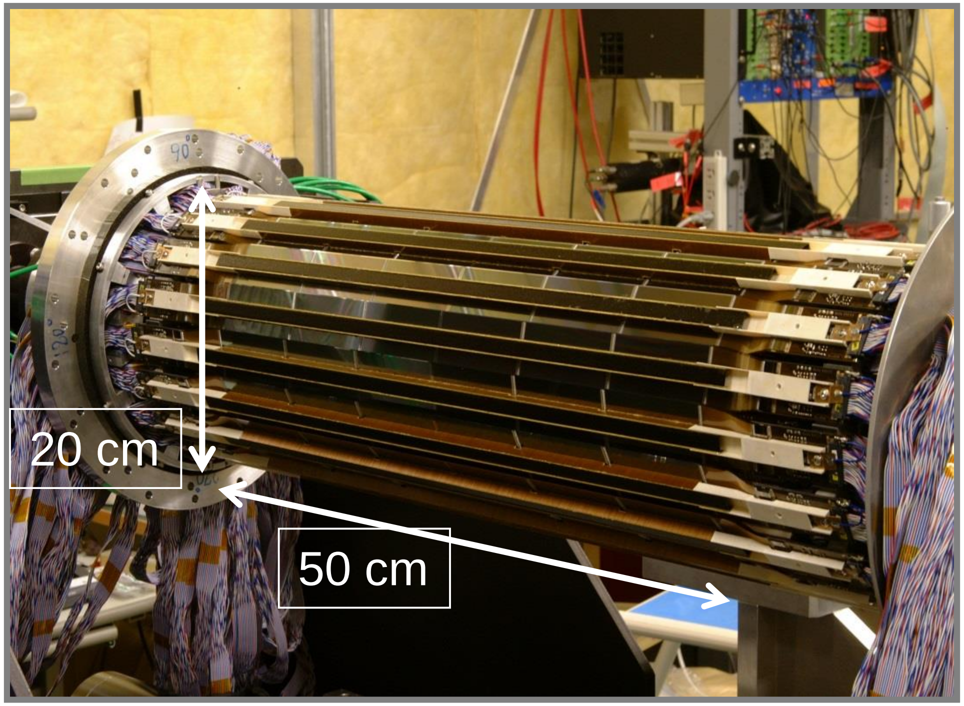


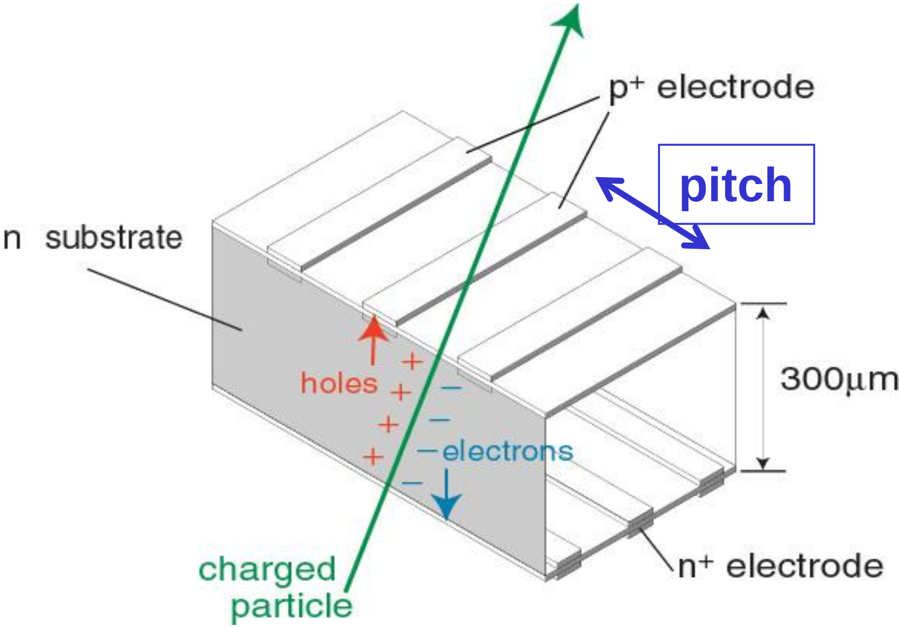


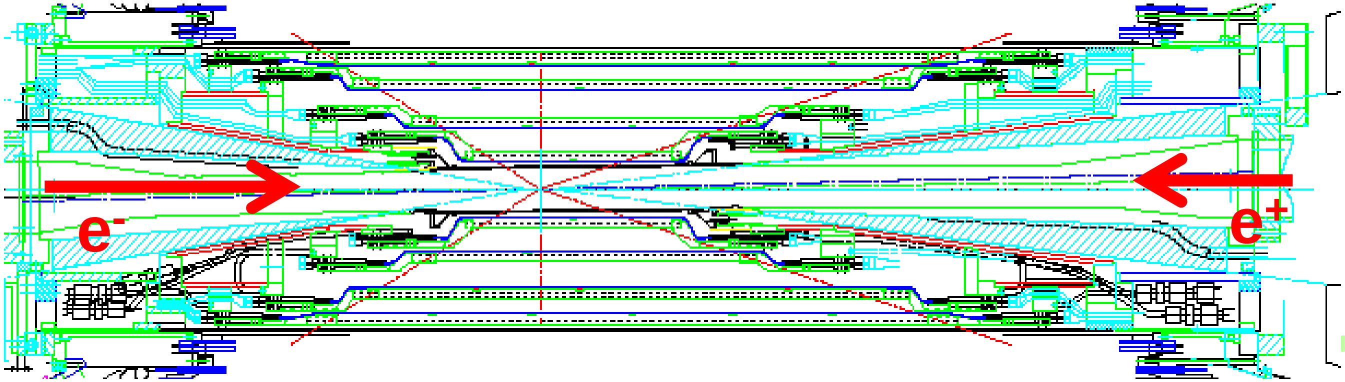
Beryllium beam pipe
2cm diameter

Vertex Detector
2 layers DEPFET + 4 layers DSSD

Silicon vertex detector (SVD)







Two coordinates measured at the same time;

strip pitch: 50μm (75μm);

resolution 15μm (20μm).

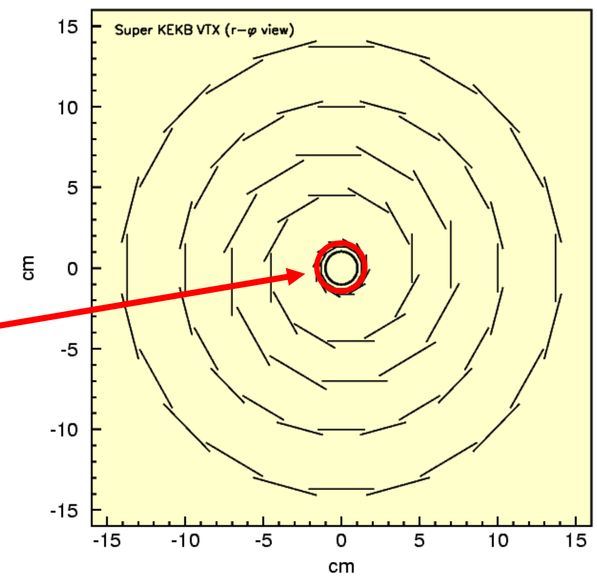
→ Silicon detectors, Ninković, Tuesday

Belle II Vertex detector SVD+PXD

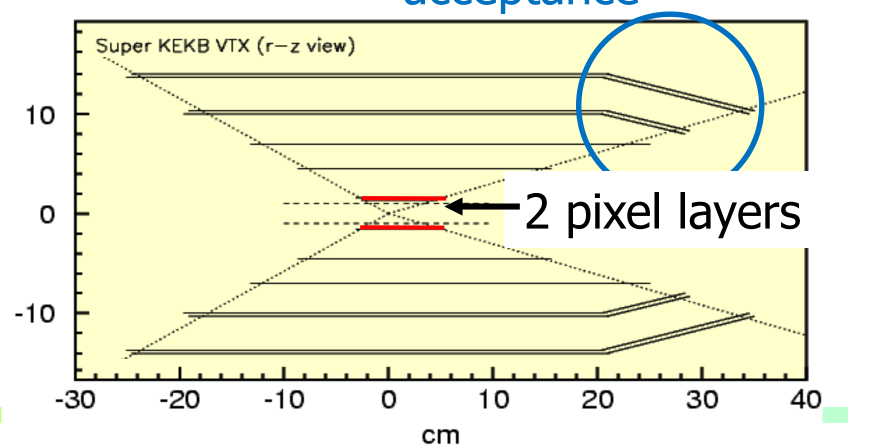
- Sensors of the innermost layers:

  Normal double sided Si detector (DSSD) → DEPFET Pixel sensors

- Configuration: 4 layers → 6 layers (outer radius = 8cm→14cm)
  - More robust tracking
  - Higher Ks vertex reconstruction efficiency
- Inner radius: 1.5cm → 1.3cm
  - Better vertex resolution
- Strip Readout chip: VA1TA → APV25
  - Reduction of occupancy coming from beam background.
  - Pipeline readout to reduce dead time.



Slant layer to keep the acceptance



Pixel vertex detector PXD principle: DEPFET

p-channel FET on a completely depleted bulk

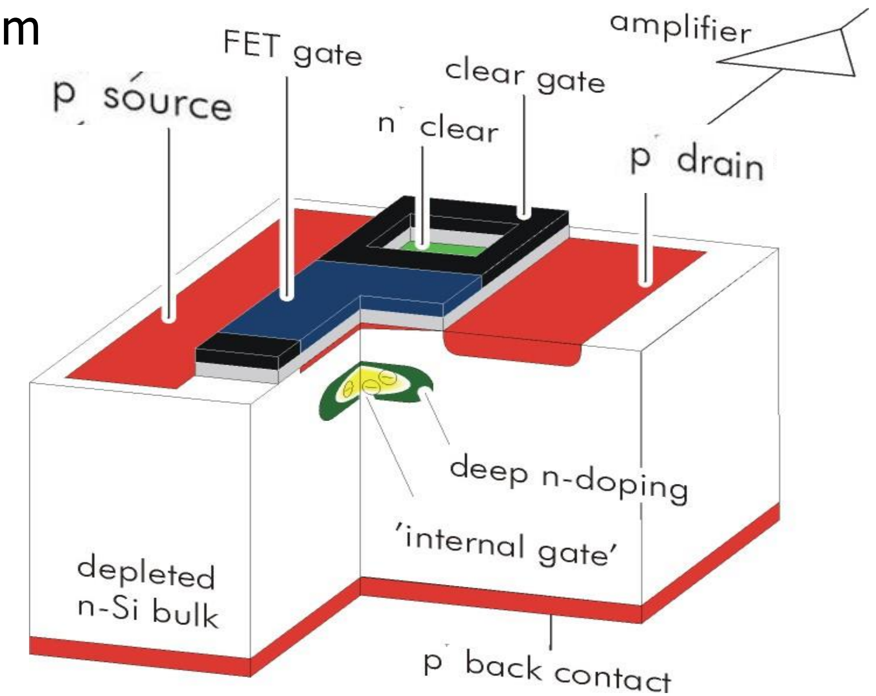
A deep n-implant creates a potential minimum for electrons under the gate ("internal gate")

Signal electrons accumulate in the internal gate and modulate the transistor current ($g_q \sim 400$ pA/e^-)

Accumulated charge can be removed by a clear contact ("reset")

Invented in MPI Munich

Depleted p-channel FET



Fully depleted:
→ large signal, fast signal collection

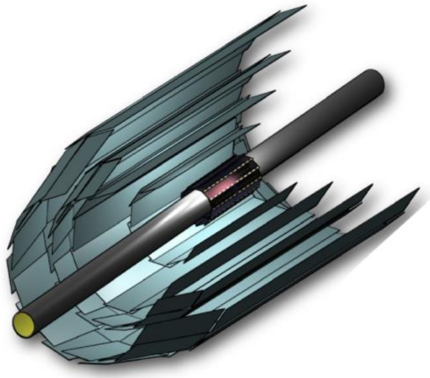
Low capacitance, internal amplification → low noise

Transistor on only during readout: low power

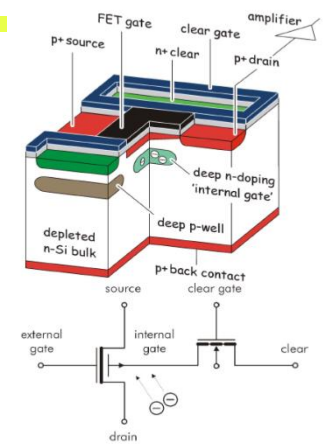
Complete clear → no reset noise

Vertex Detector

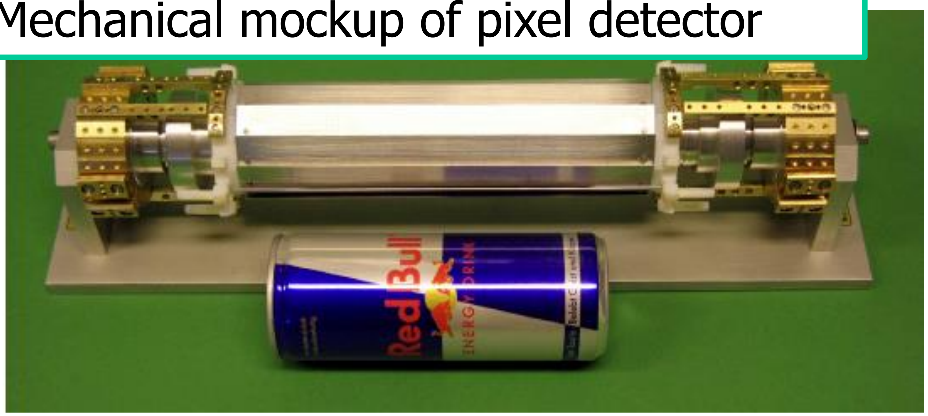
DEPFET:
http://aldebaran.hll.mpg.de/twiki/bin/view/DEPFET/WebHome

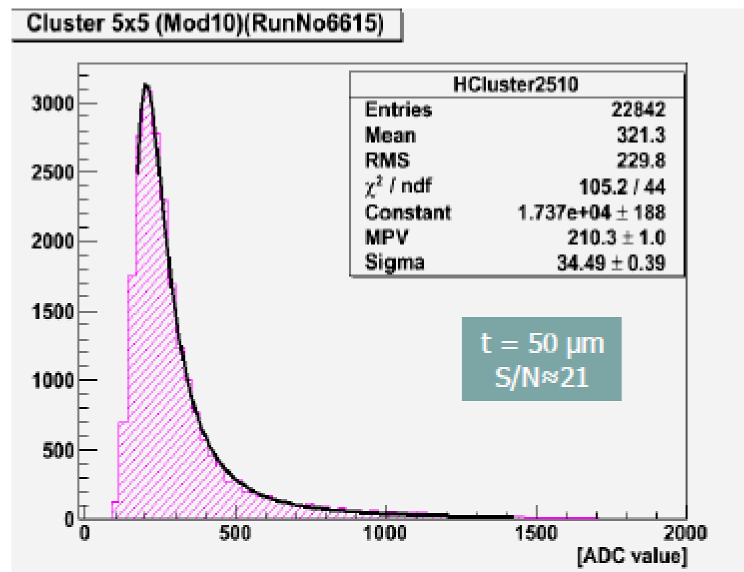


Beam Pipe		**r = 10mm**
DEPFET		
	Layer 1	**r = 14mm**
	Layer 2	**r = 22mm**
DSSD		
	Layer 3	**r = 38mm**
	Layer 4	**r = 80mm**
	Layer 5	**r = 115mm**
	Layer 6	**r = 140mm**



Mechanical mockup of pixel detector





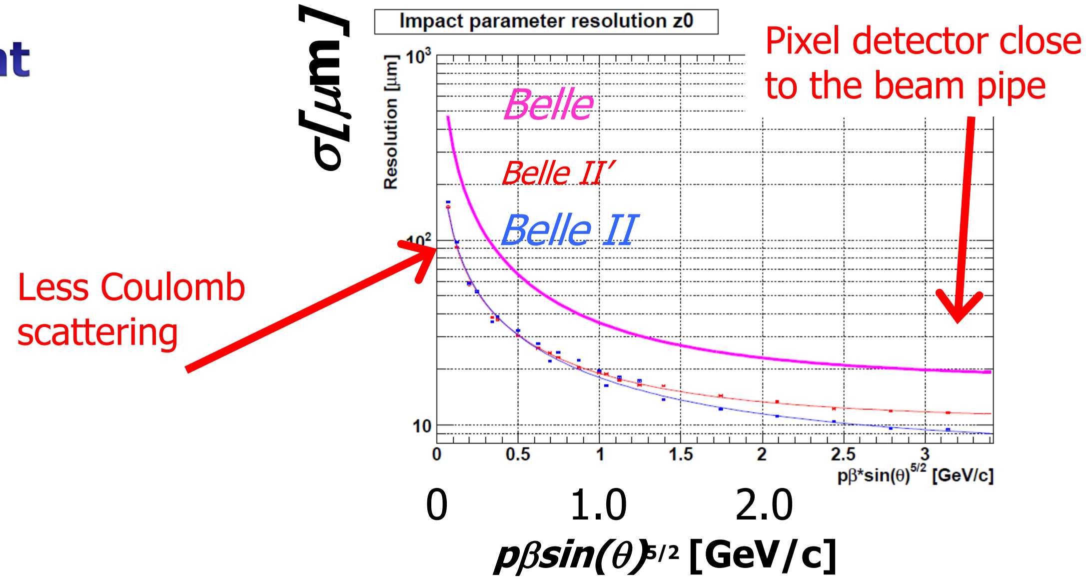
DEPFET pixel sensor

DEPFET sensor: very good S/N

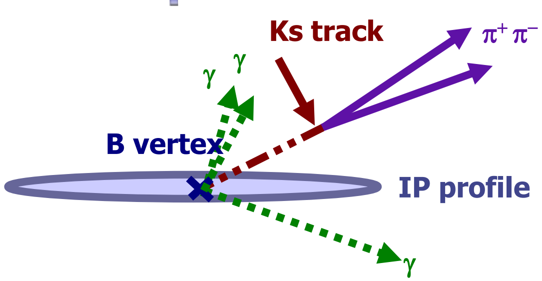
Expected performance

$$\sigma = a + \frac{b}{p\beta \sin^{\nu}\theta}$$

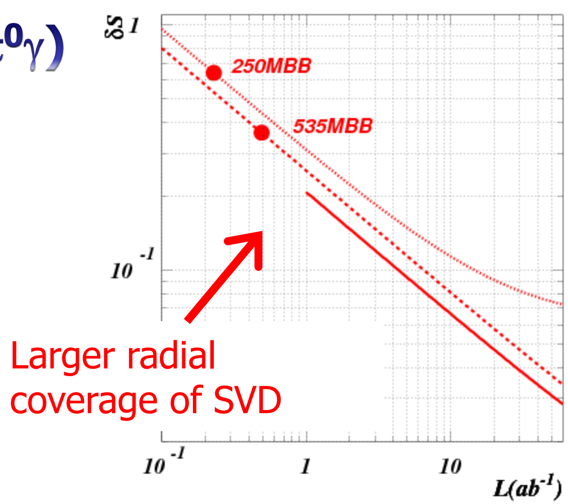
Significant improvement in vertex resolution!



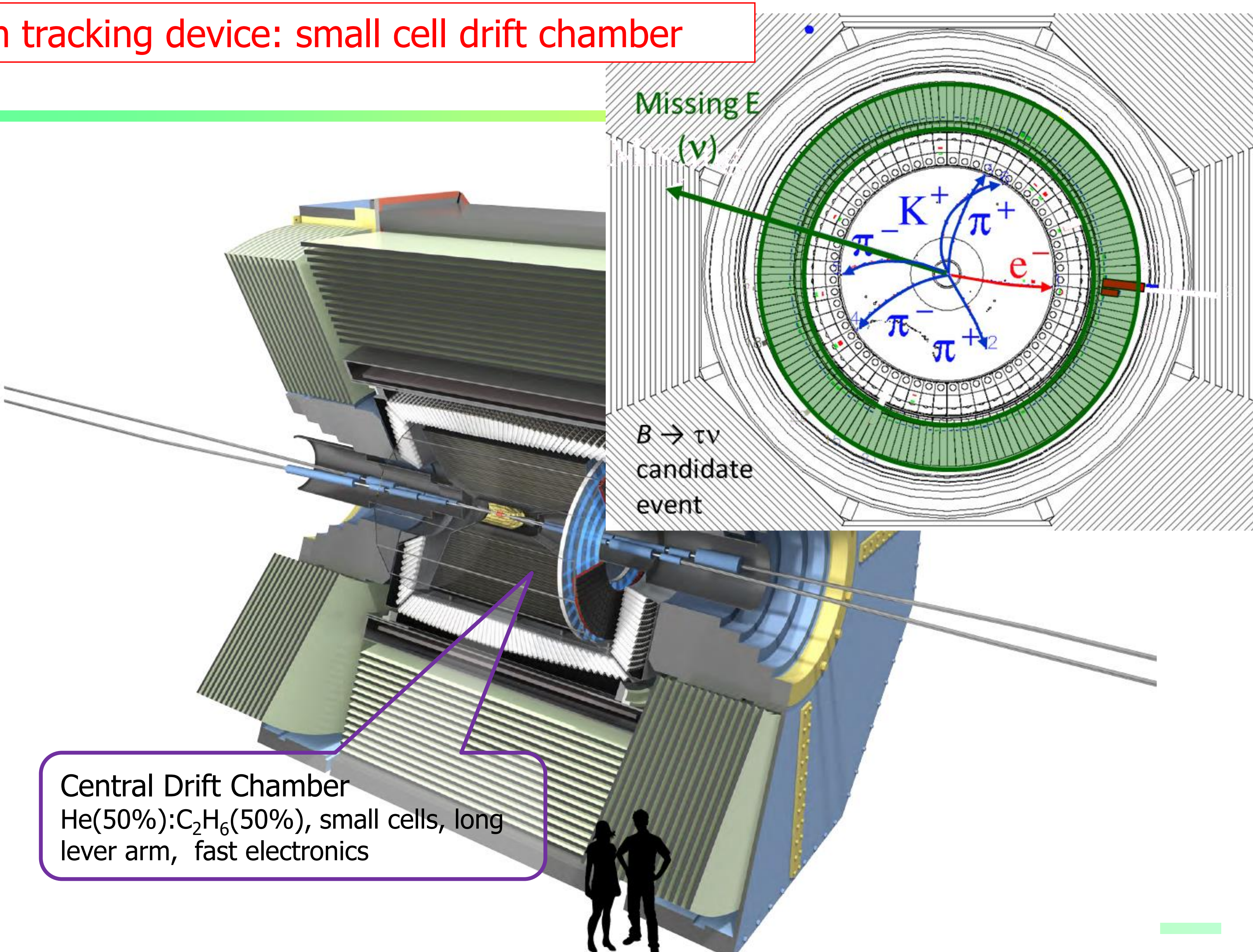
Significant improvement in $\delta S(K_S\pi^0\gamma)$



B decay point reconstruction with K_S trajectory



Main tracking device: small cell drift chamber



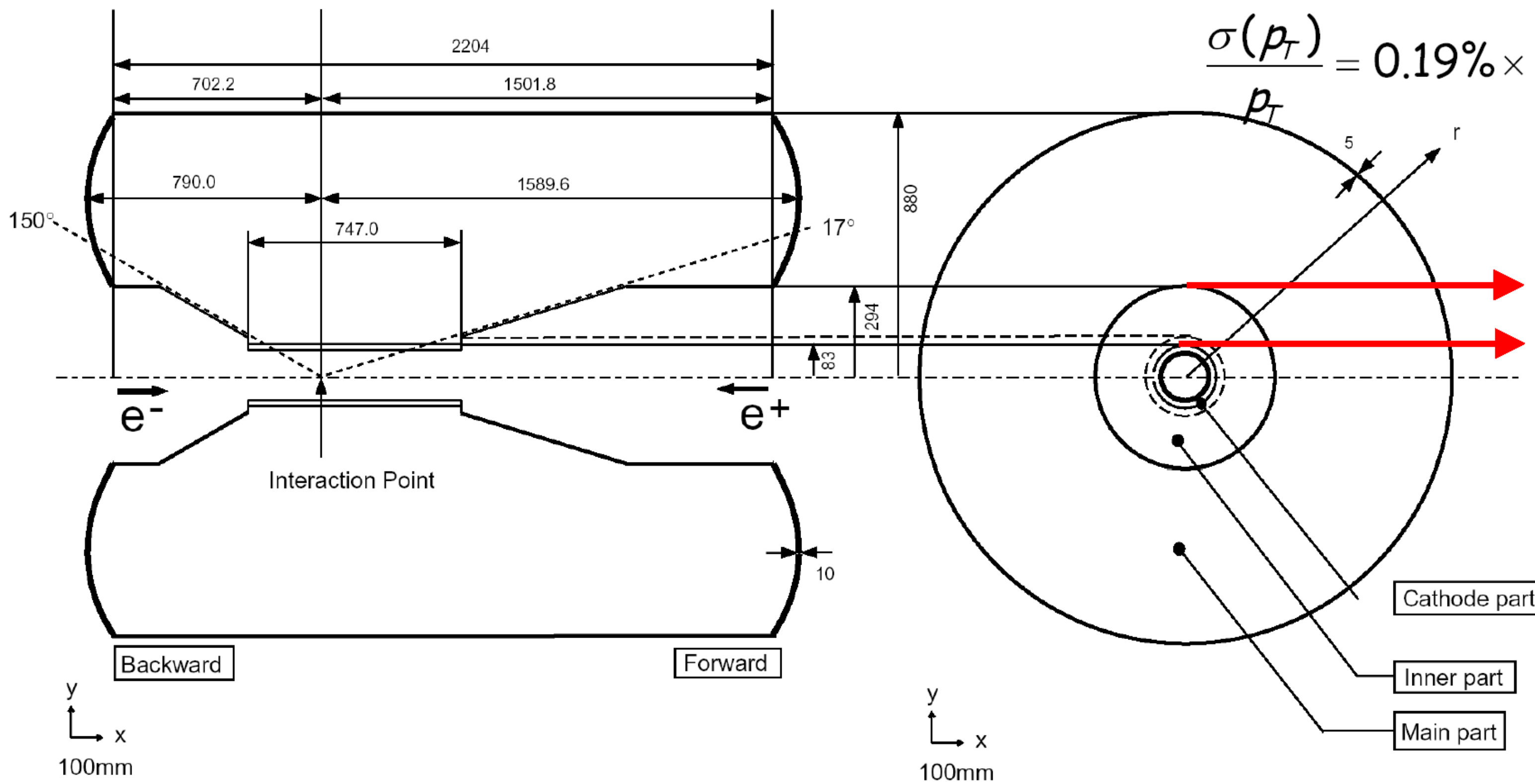
Central Drift Chamber

He(50%):C_2H_6(50%), small cells, long lever arm, fast electronics

Tracking: Belle central drift chamber

- 50 layers of wires (8400 cells) in 1.5 Tesla magnetic field
- Helium:Ethane 50:50 gas, W anode wires, Al field wires, CF inner wall with cathodes, and preamp only on endplates
- Particle identification from ionization loss (5.6-7% resolution)

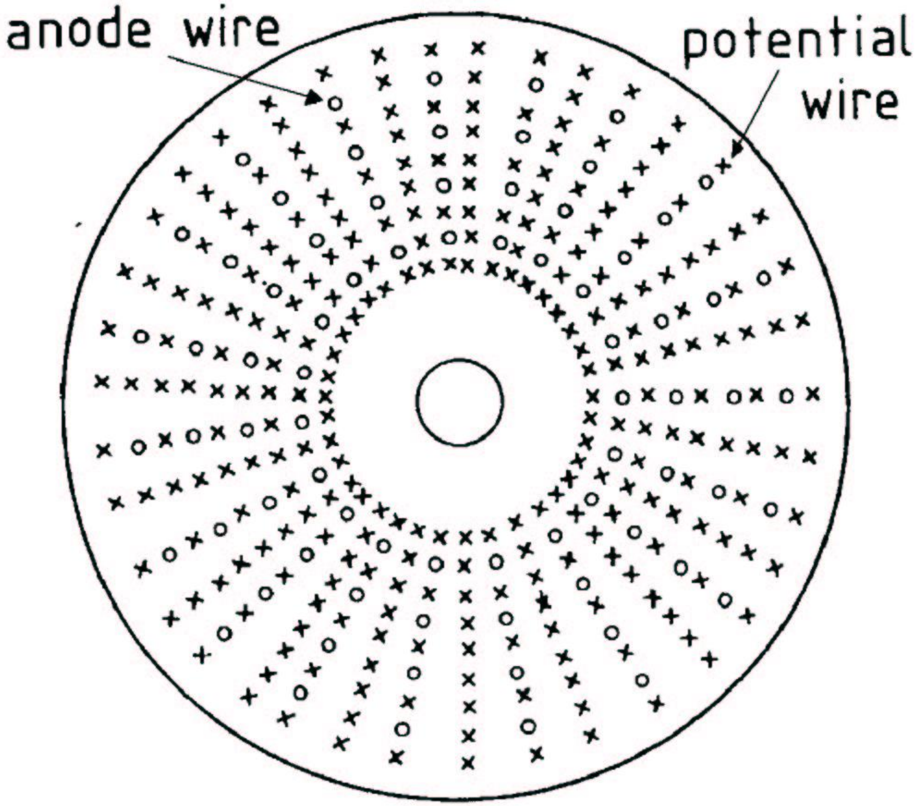
$$\frac{\sigma(p_T)}{p_T} = 0.19\% \times p_T \oplus \frac{0.30\%}{\beta}$$

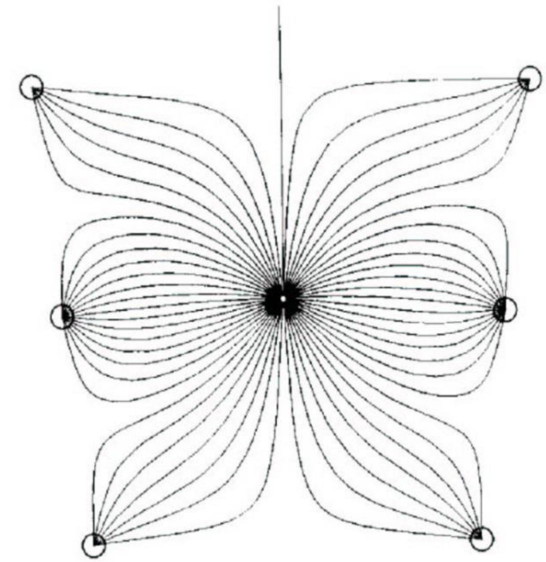


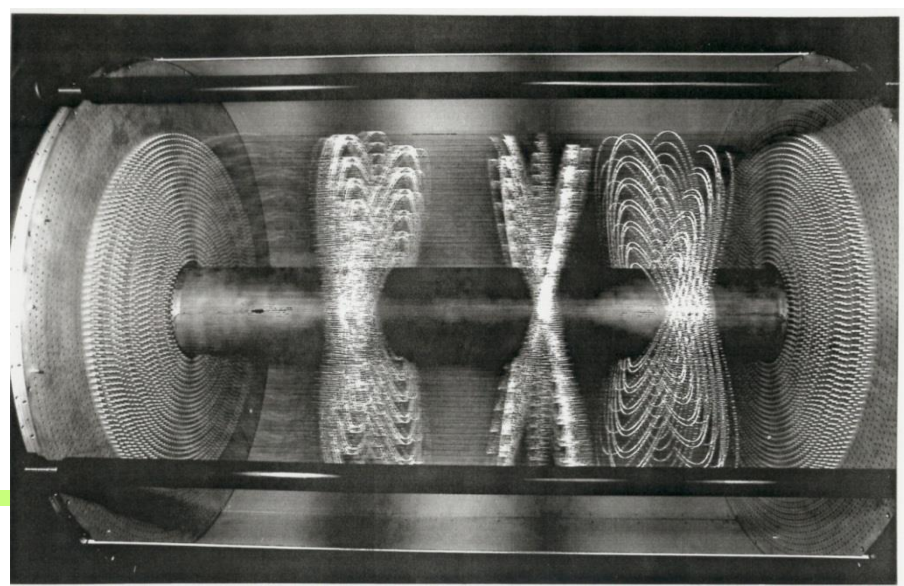
15 layers: 8.8-22.4 cm radius

Drift chamber with small cells

One big gas volume, small cells defined by the anode and field shaping (potential) wires

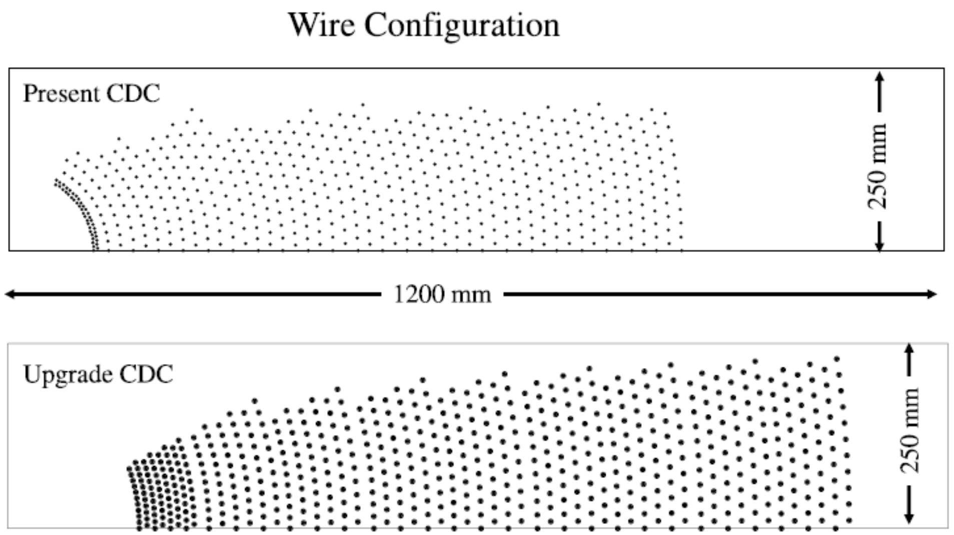


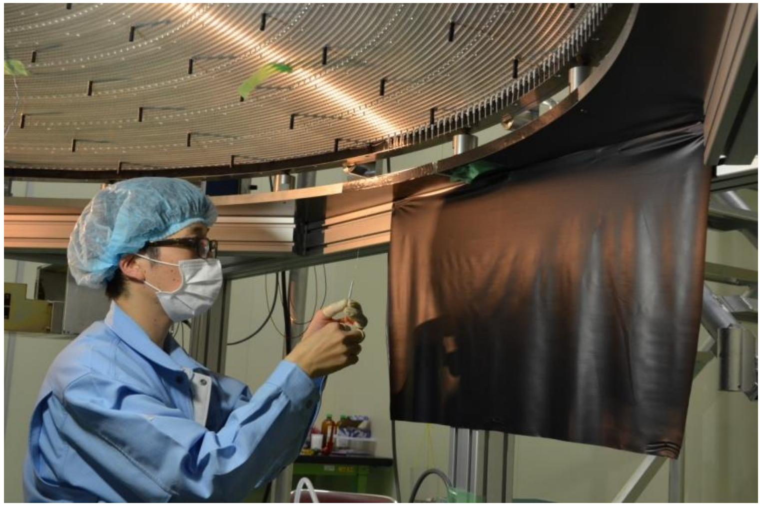




→ Gaseous detectors, Titov, Friday

Belle II CDC



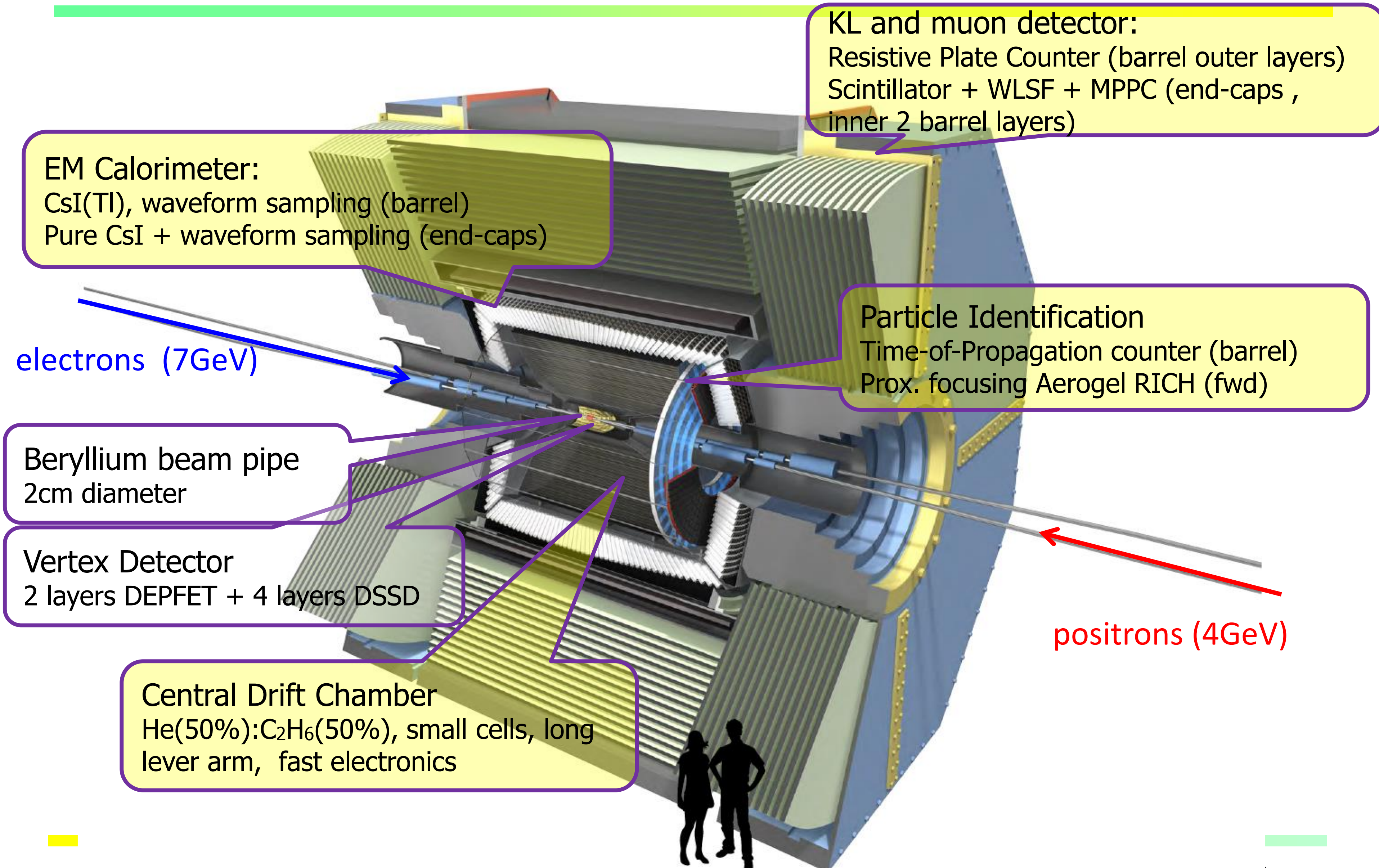


Wire stringing in a clean room

- thousands of wires,
- 1 year of work...

- Done!

Particle identification systems in Belle II



Identification of charged particles

Particles are identified by their mass or by the way they interact.

Determination of mass: from the relation between momentum and velocity, $p=\gamma mv$.

Momentum known (radius of curvature in magnetic field)

→Measure velocity:

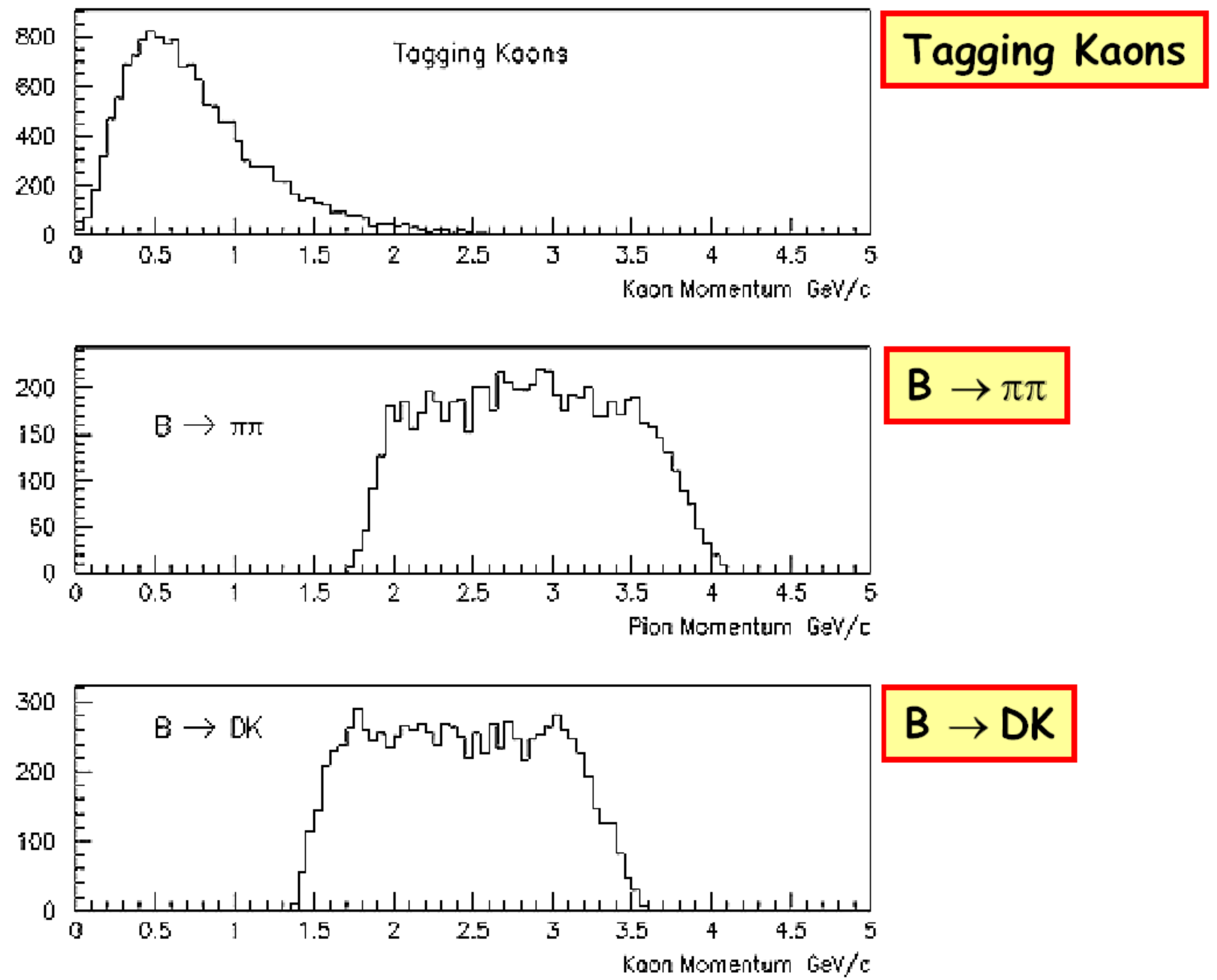
- time of flight
- ionisation losses dE/dx
- Cherenkov angle
- transition radiation

Mainly used for the identification of hadrons.

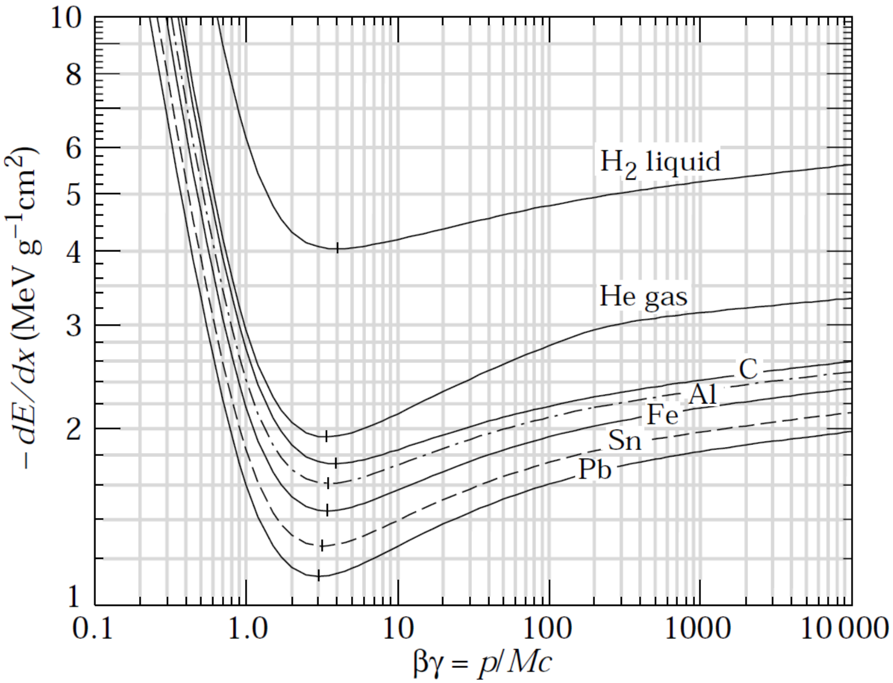
Identification through interaction: electrons and muons

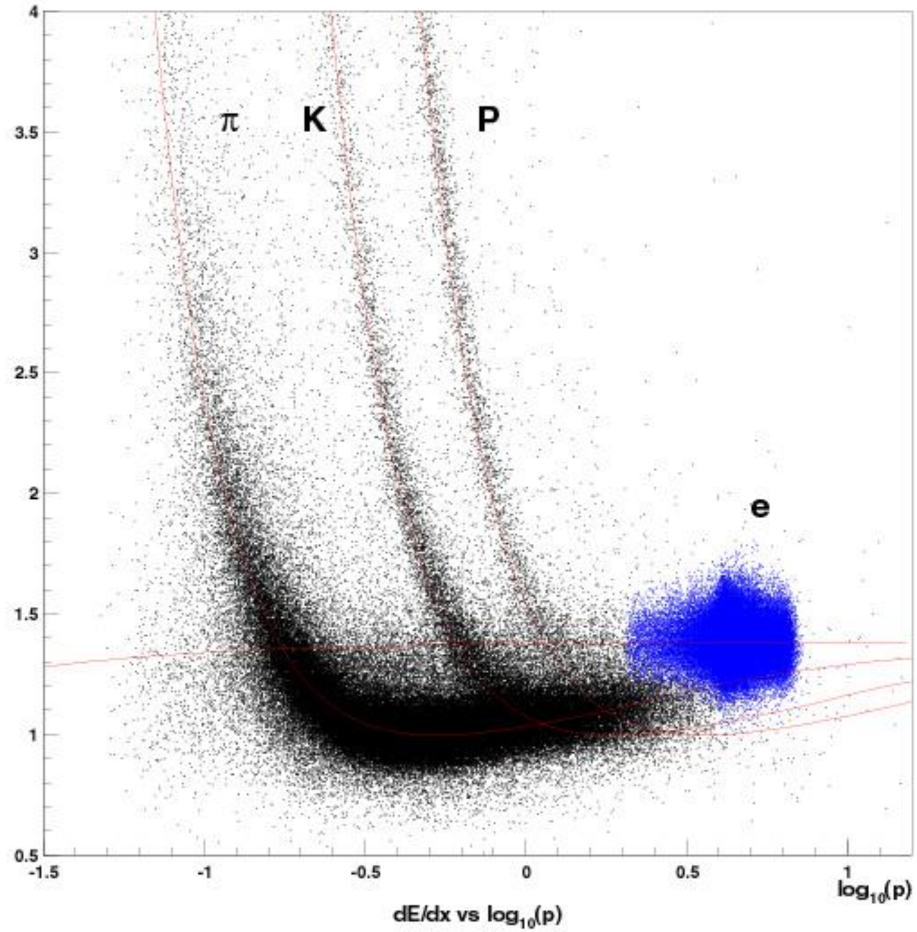
→ Particle identification, Korpar, Thursday

Particle identification: pions and kaons



Identification with the dE/dx measurement



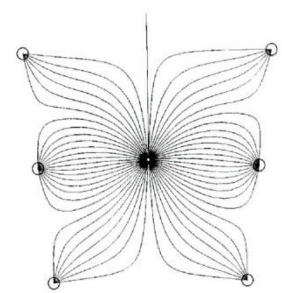


dE/dx is a function of velocity β

For particles with different mass the
Bethe-Bloch curve gets displaced
if plotted as a function of p

For good separation: resolution should be ~5%

Measure in each drift chamber layer – use truncated mean



Cherenkov detectors

Barrel PID: Time of Propagation Counter (TOP)

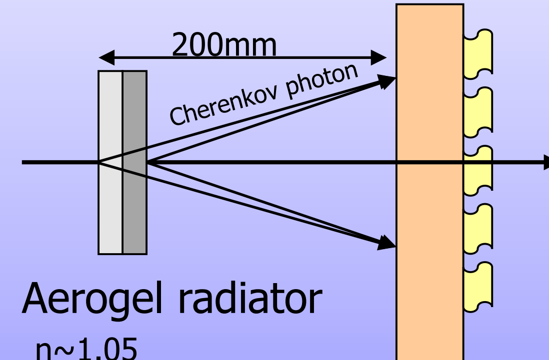
Quartz radiator

Focusing mirror

Small expansion block

Hamamatsu MCP-PMT (measure t, x and y)

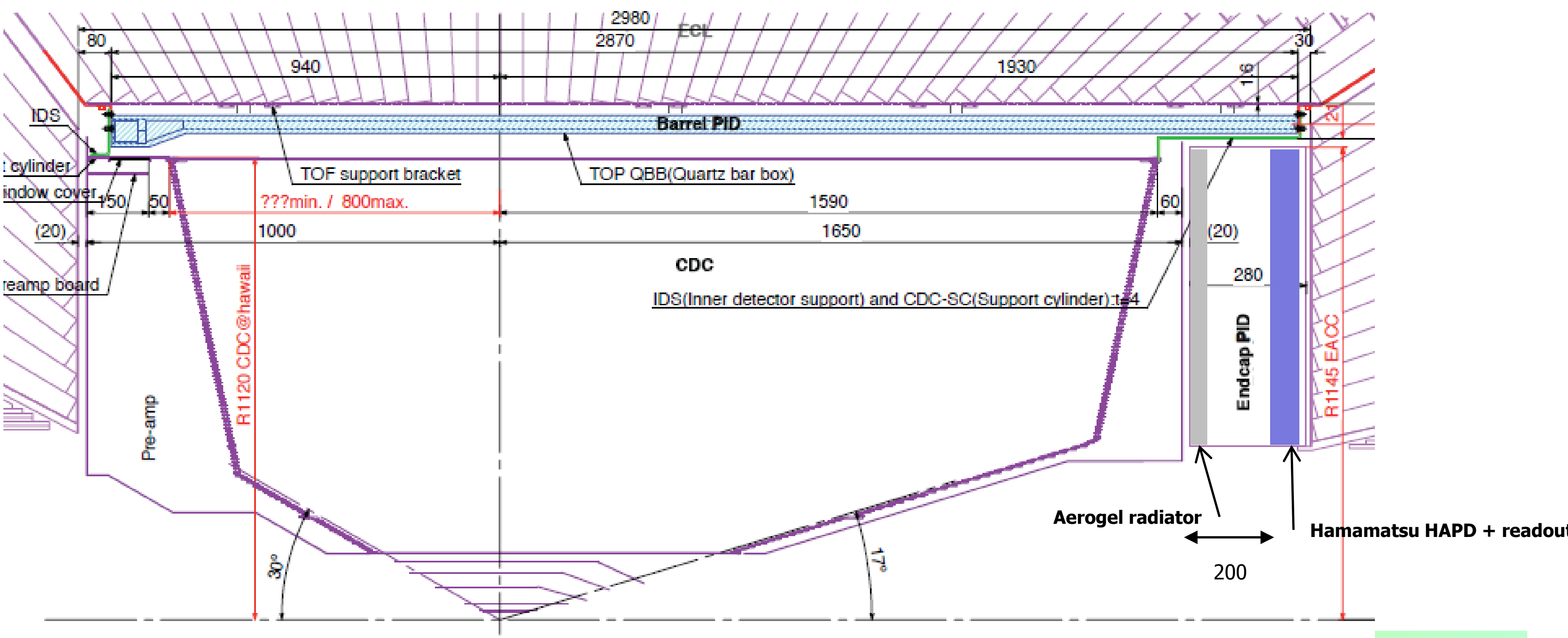
Endcap PID: Aerogel RICH (ARICH)



Aerogel radiator

n~1.05

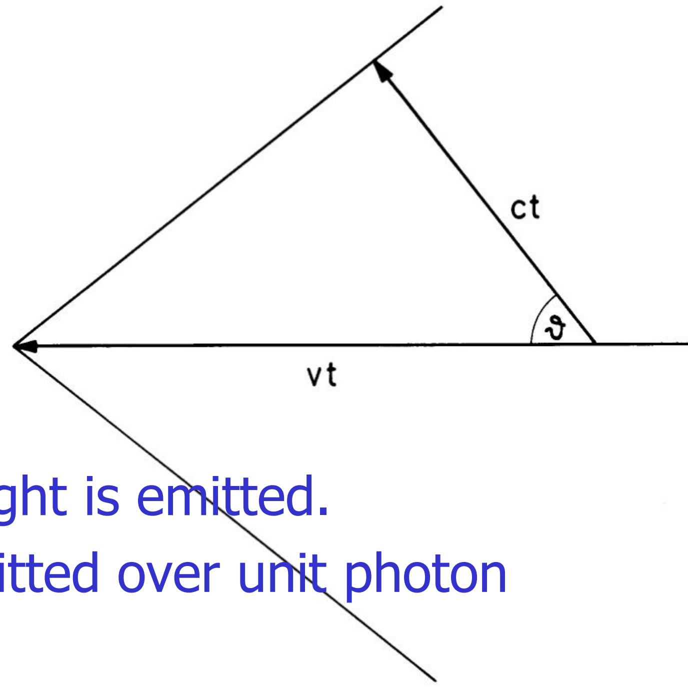
Hamamatsu HAPD
+ new ASIC



Cherenkov radiation

A charged track with velocity $v=\beta c$ exceeding the speed of light c/n in a medium with refractive index n emits polarized light at a characteristic (Cherenkov) angle,

$\cos\theta = c/nv = 1/\beta n$



Two cases:

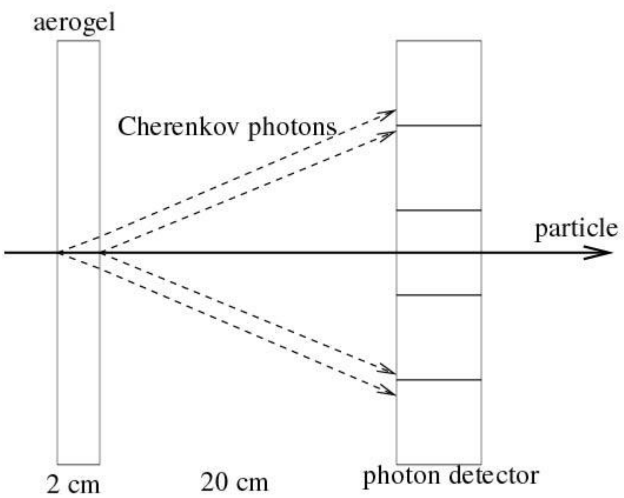
→ $\beta < \beta_t = 1/n$: below threshold no Cherenkov light is emitted.

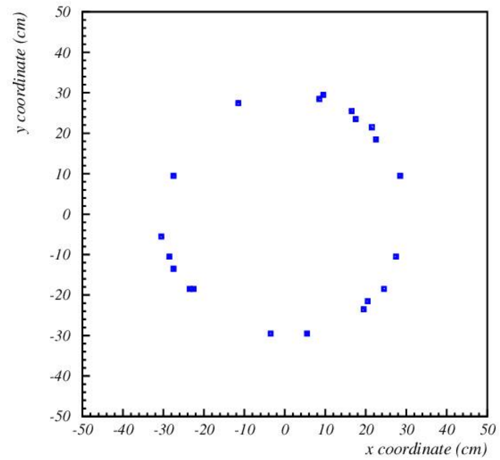
→ $\beta > \beta_t$: the number of Cherenkov photons emitted over unit photon energy $E=h\nu$ in a radiator of length L:

$$\boxed{\frac{dN}{dE} = \frac{\alpha}{\hbar c} L \sin^2\theta = 370 (cm)^{-1} (eV)^{-1} L \sin^2\theta}$$

→Few detected photons

Measuring the Cherenkov angle



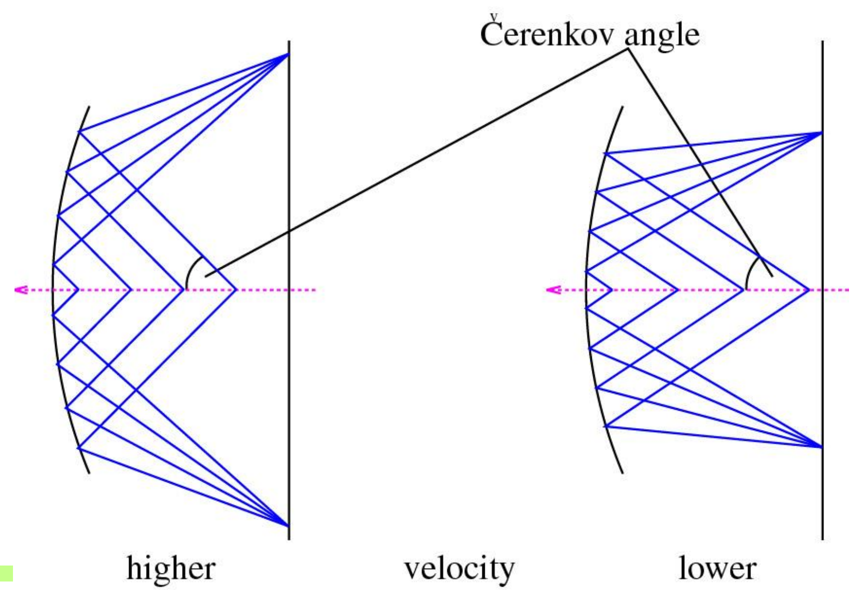


Idea: transform the direction into a coordinate → ring on the detection plane

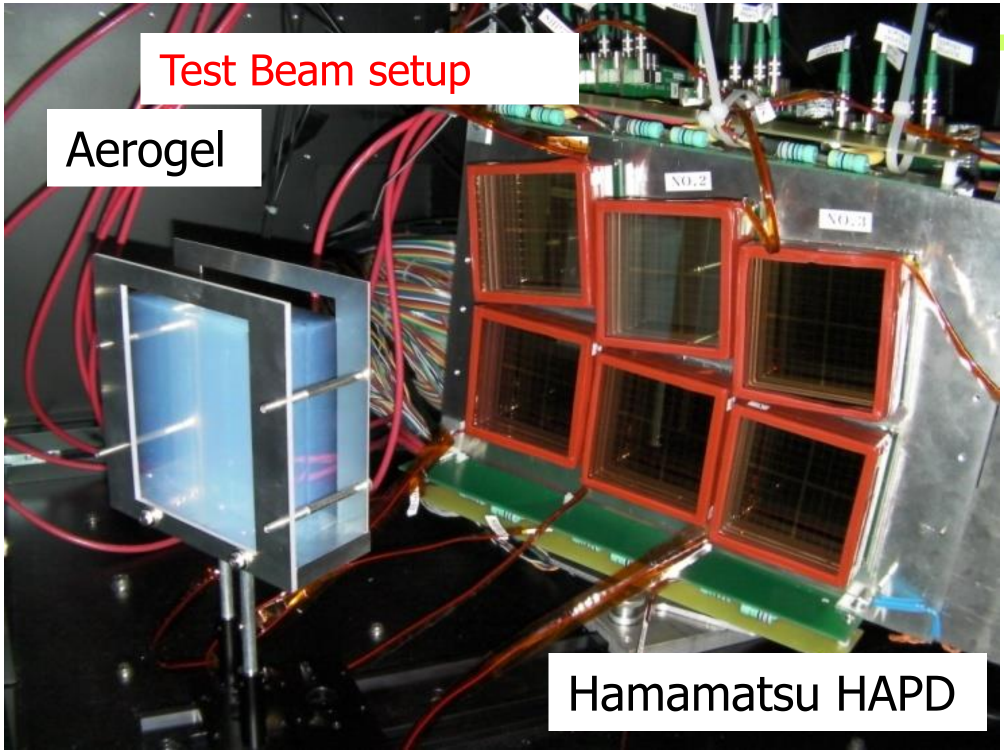
→ Ring Imaging Cherenkov (RICH) counter

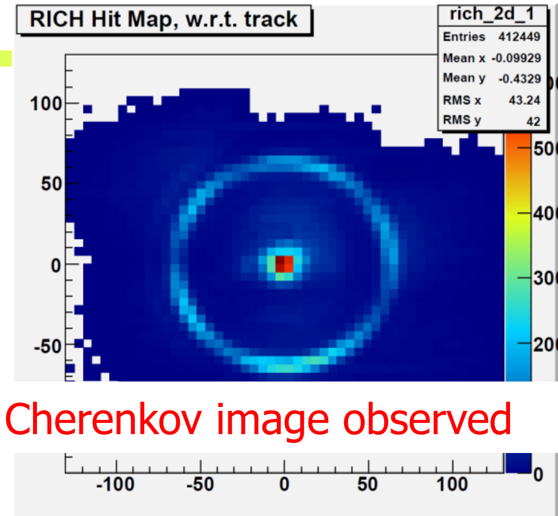
Proximity focusing RICH

RICH with a focusing mirror



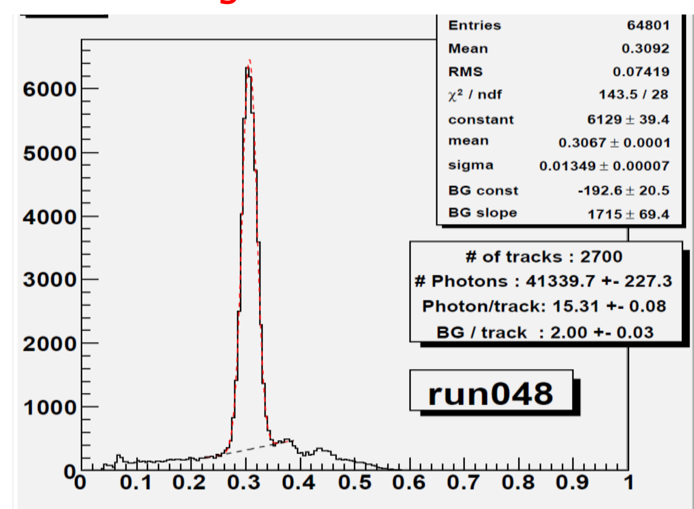
Aerogel RICH (endcap PID)



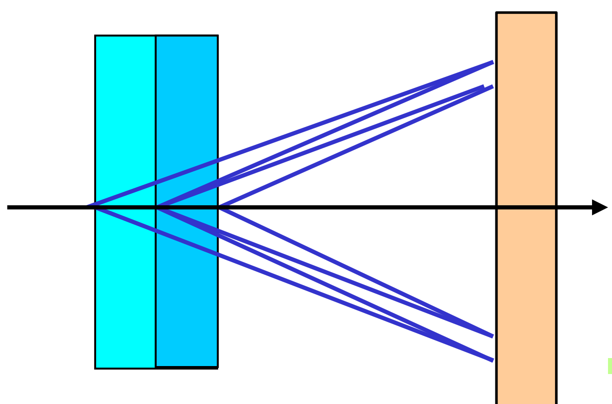


Clear Cherenkov image observed

Cherenkov angle distribution



RICH with a novel "focusing" radiator – a two layer radiator



Employ multiple layers with different refractive indices→ Cherenkov images from individual layers overlap on the photon detector.

6.6 σ π/K at 4GeV/c !

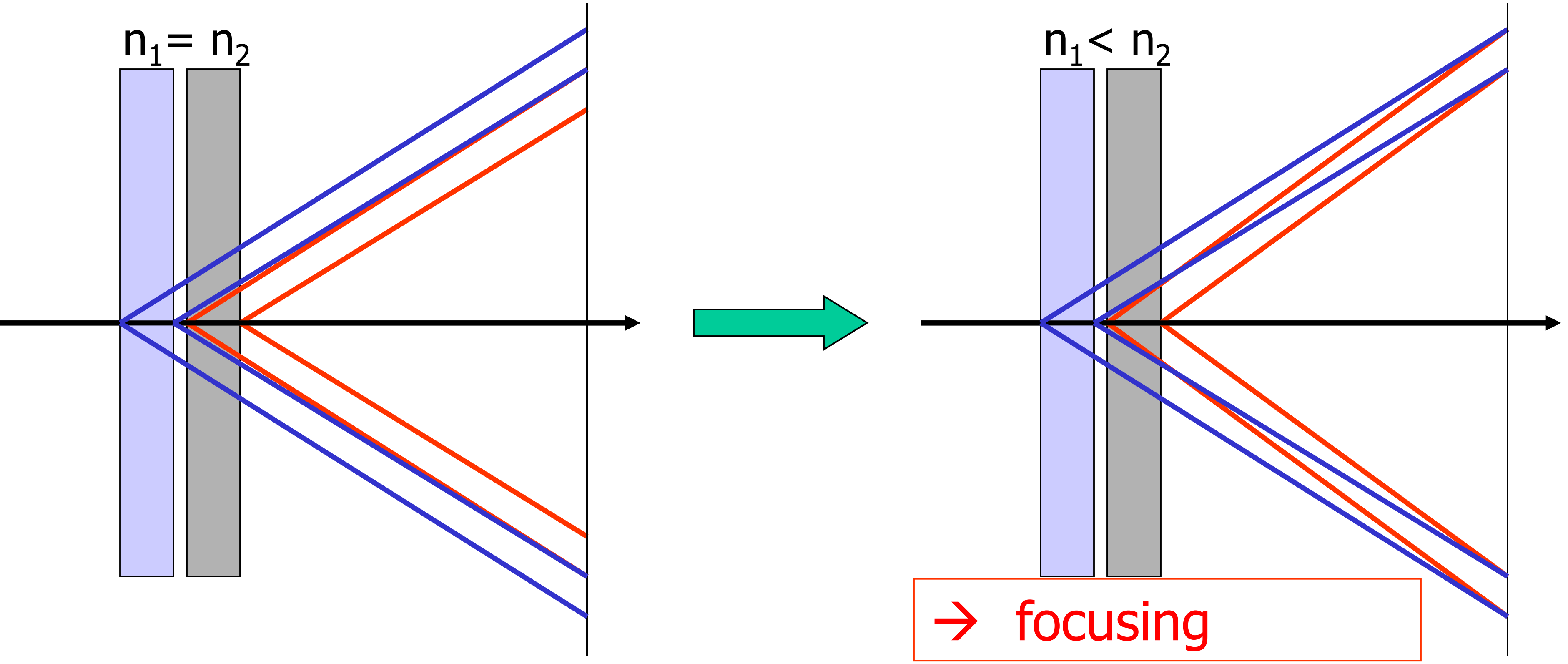
Peter Križan, Ljubljana

Radiator with multiple refractive indices

How to increase the number of photons without degrading the resolution?

normal

→ stack two tiles with different refractive indices: "focusing" configuration

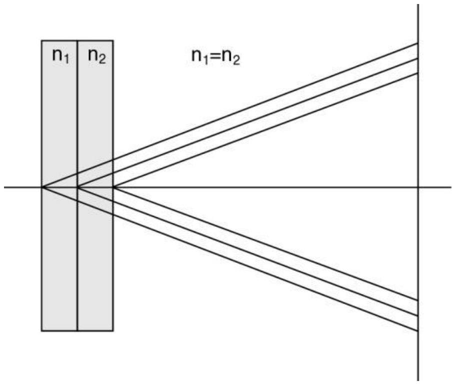


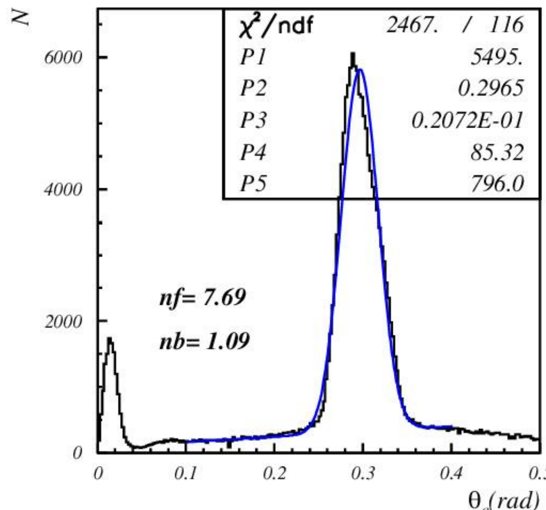
Such a configuration is only possible with aerogel (a form of Si_xO_y) – material with a tunable refractive index between 1.01 and 1.13.

Focusing configuration – data

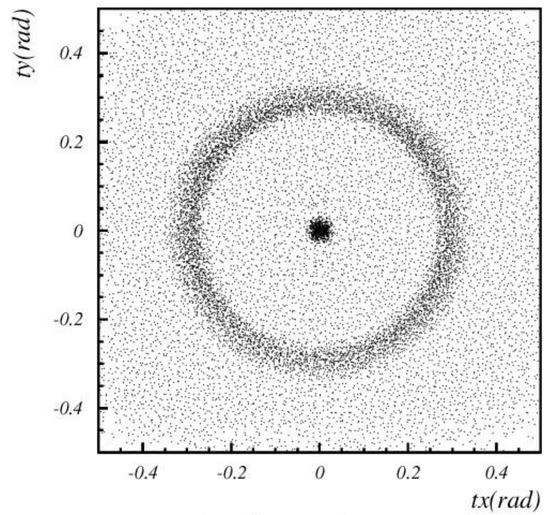
Increases the number of photons without degrading the resolution

4cm aerogel single index



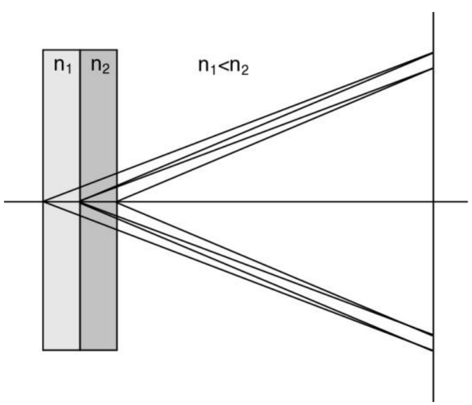


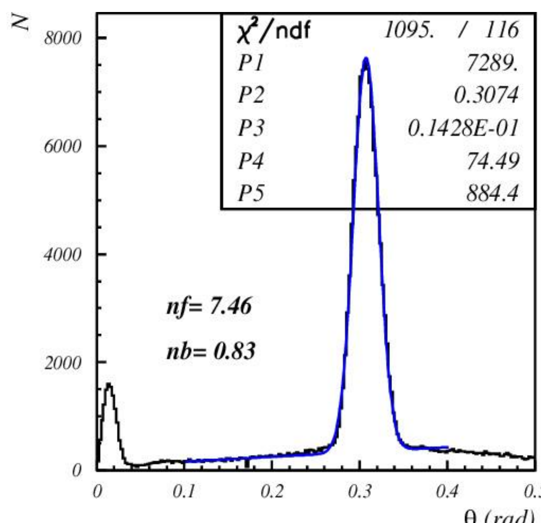
theta cerenkov

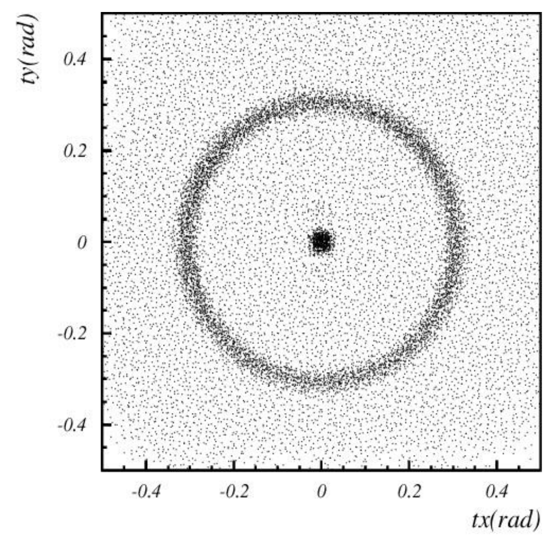


ring in cerenkov space

2+2cm aerogel







→NIM A548 (2005) 383

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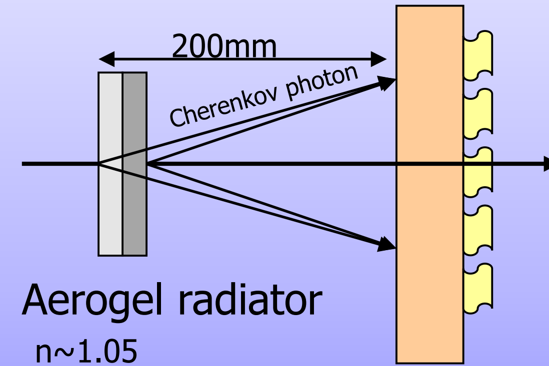
Endcap PID: Aerogel RICH (ARICH)



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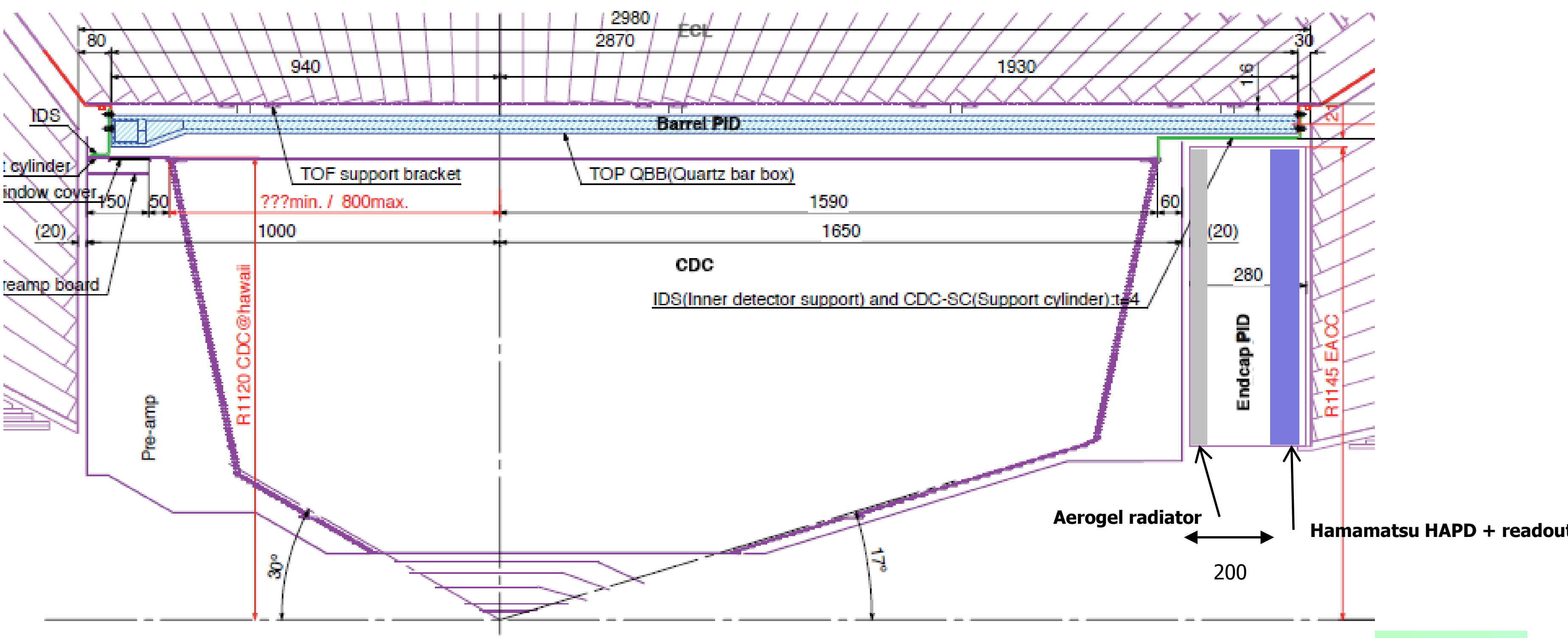
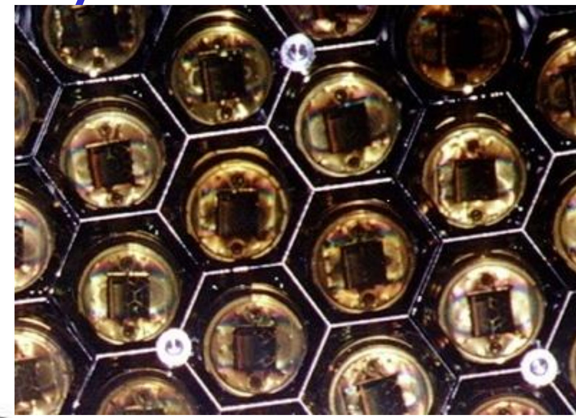
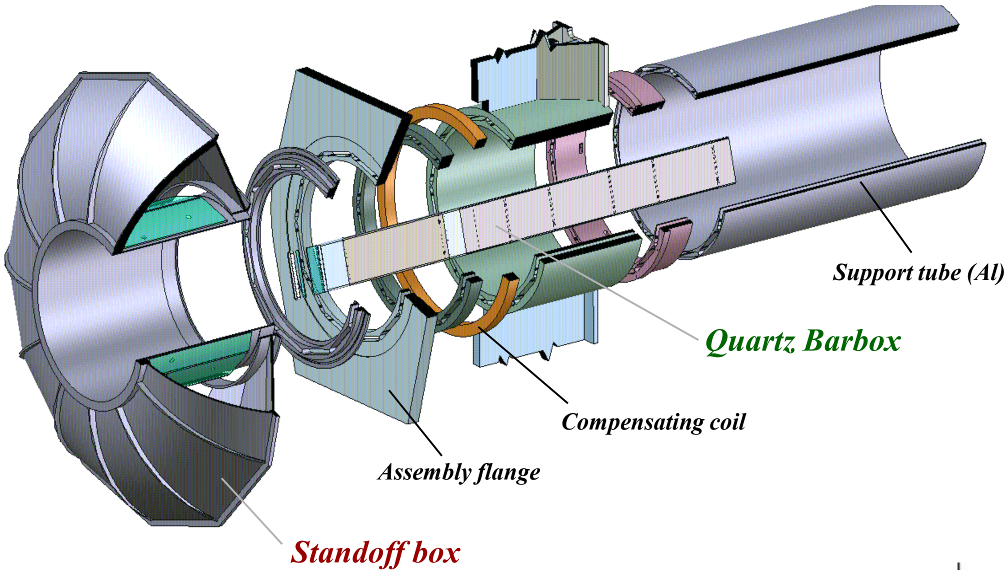
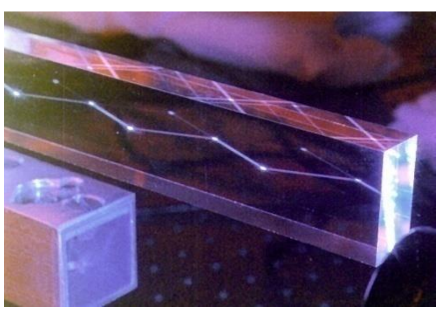
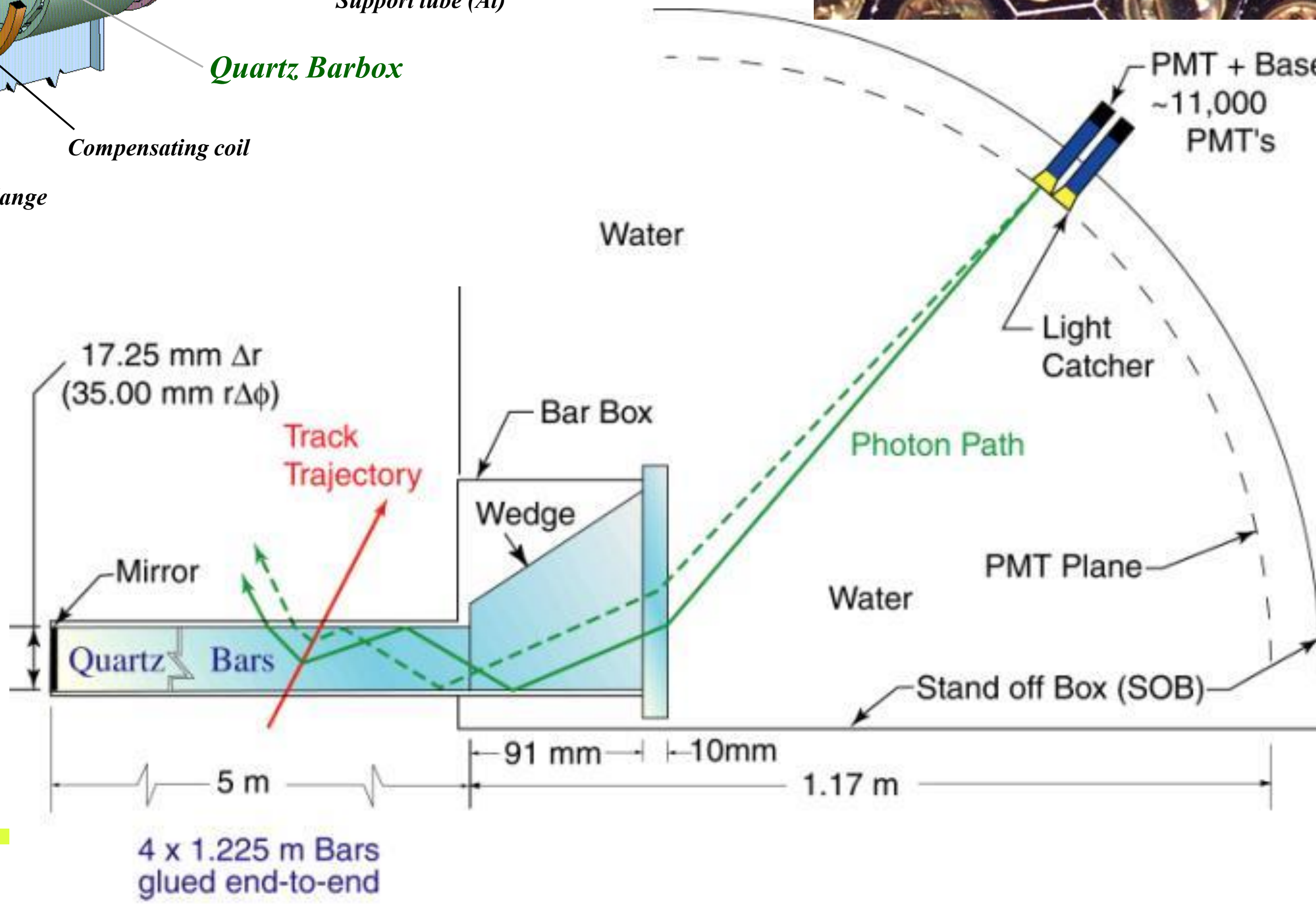


DIRC (@BaBar) - detector of internally reflected Cherenkov light

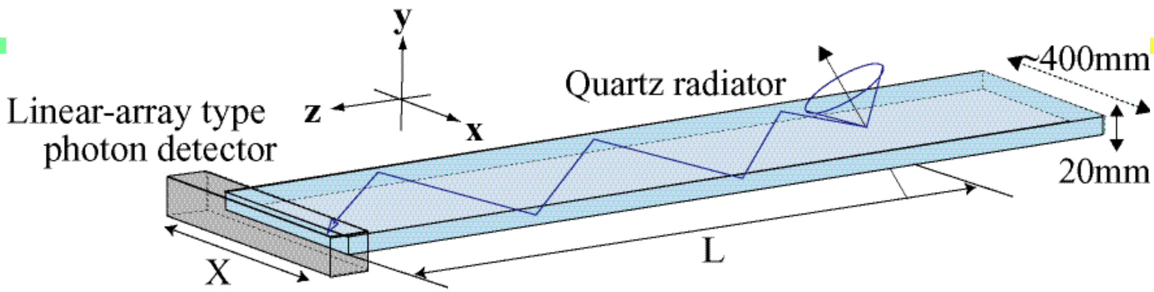


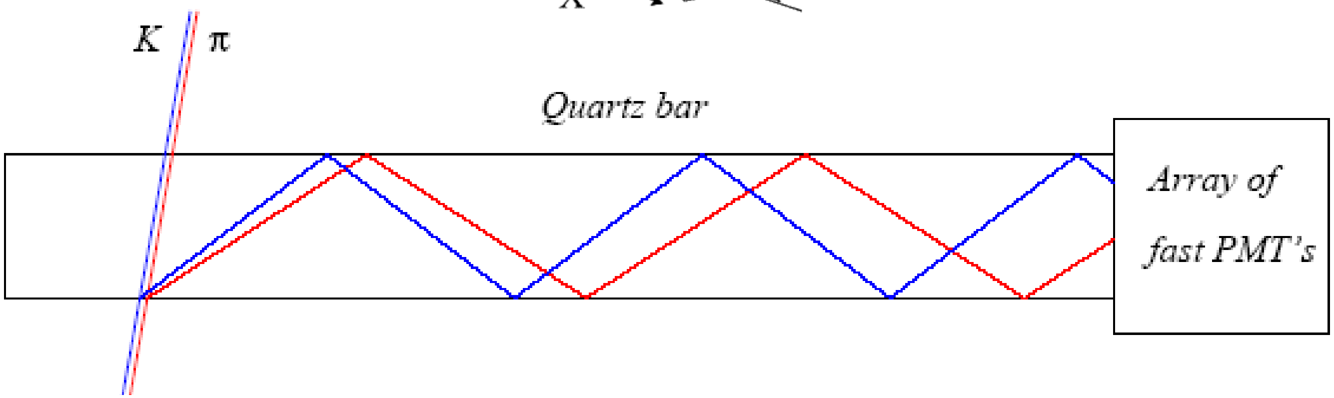


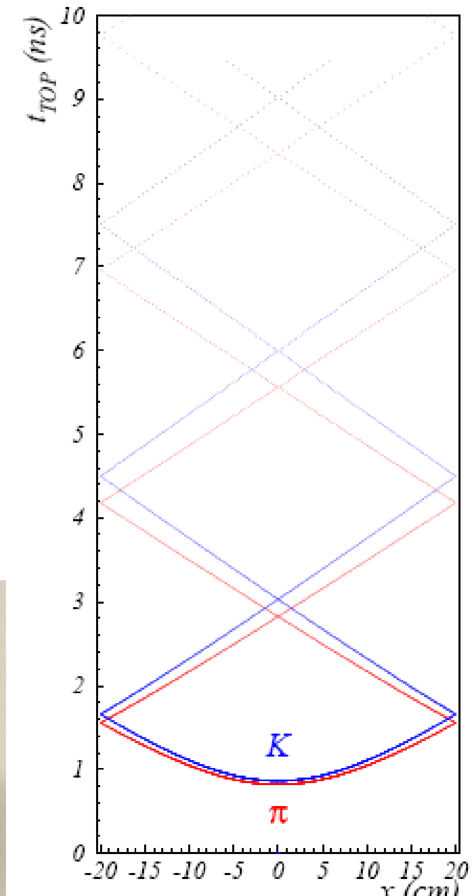




Belle II Barrel PID: Time of propagation (TOP) counter



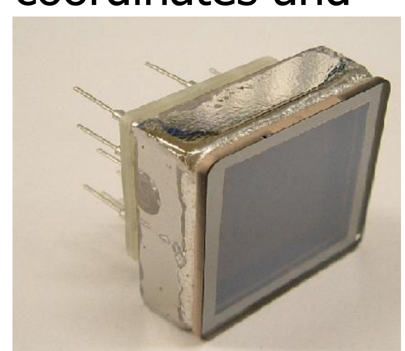




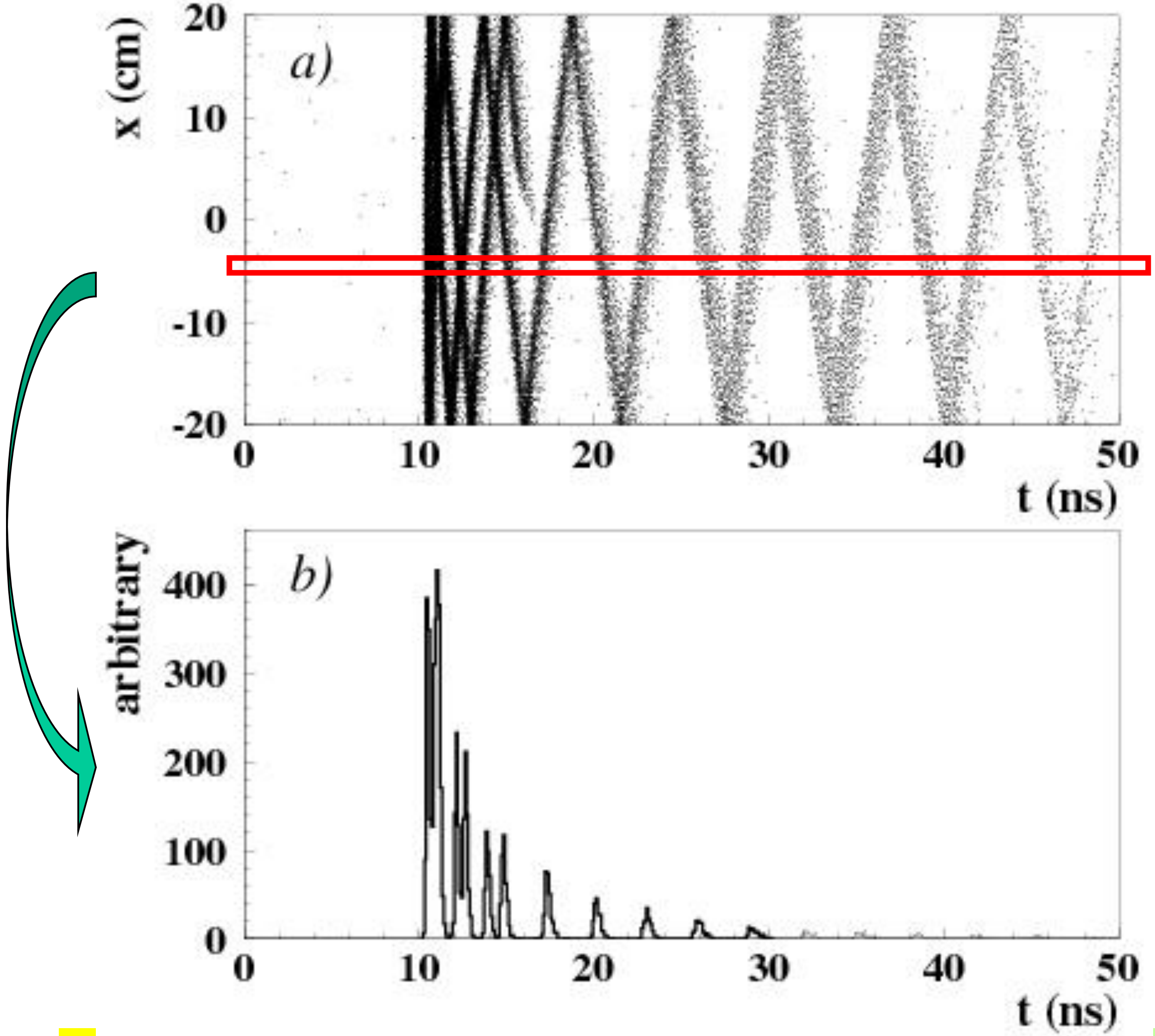
- Cherenkov ring imaging with precise time measurement.
- Device uses internal reflection of Cerenkov ring images from quartz like the BaBar DIRC.
- Reconstruct Cherenkov angle from two hit coordinates and

the time of propagation of the photon

   – Quartz radiator (2cm)
   – Photon detector (MCP-PMT)
      - Excellent time resolution ~ 40 ps
      - Single photon sensitivity in 1.5



TOP image



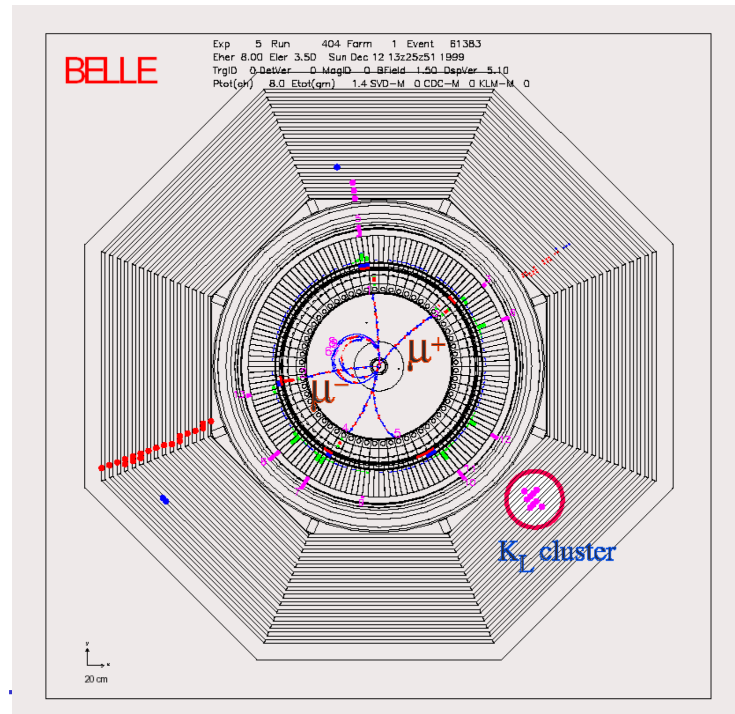
Pattern in the coordinate-time space ('ring') of a pion hitting a quartz bar with ~80 MAPMT channels

Time distribution of signals recorded by one of the PMT channels: different for π and K (~shifted in time)

Muon (and K_L) detector

Separate muons from hadrons (pions and kaons): exploit the fact that muons interact only e.m., while hadrons interact strongly → need a few interaction lengths (about 10x radiation length in iron, 20x in CsI)

Detect K_L interaction (cluster): again need a few interaction lengths.



→ Put the detector outside the magnet coil, and integrate into the return yoke

Some numbers: 3.9 interaction lengths (iron)

Interaction length: iron 132 g/cm^2, CsI 167 g/cm^2

$(dE/dx)_{min}$: iron 1.45 MeV/(g/cm^2), CsI 1.24 MeV/(g/cm^2) → ΔE_{min} = (0.36+0.11) GeV = 0.47 GeV → identification of muons above ~600 MeV

Muon and K_L detector

Example:

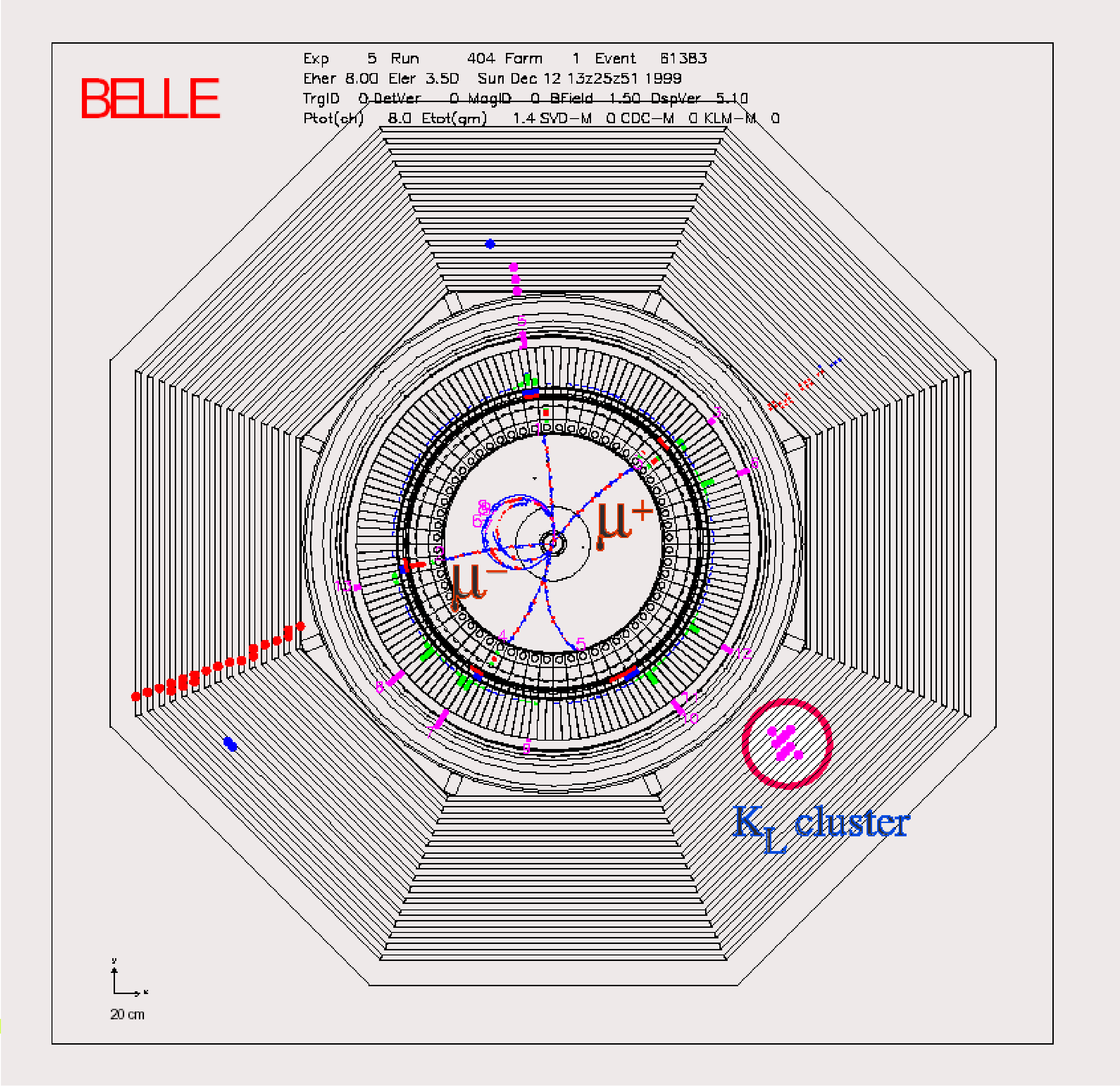
event with

•two muons and a

•K_L

and a pion that partly penetrated.

Detector: resistive plate chambers (RPC) in the slits between ion plates



Muon and K_L detector performance

Muon identification >800 MeV/c

efficiency

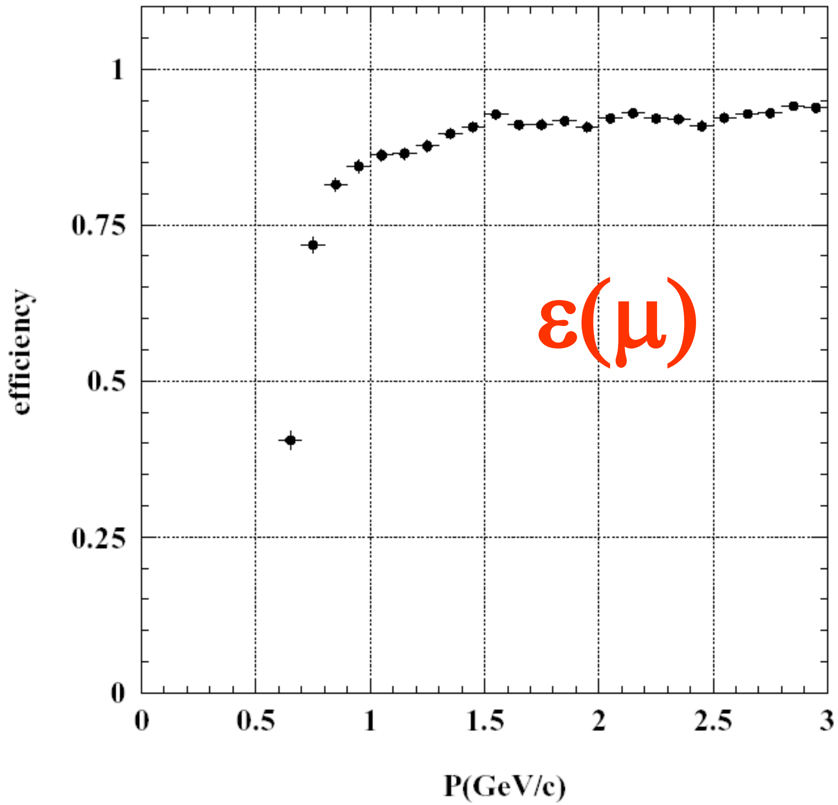


Fig. 109. Muon detection efficiency vs. momentum in KLM.

fake probability

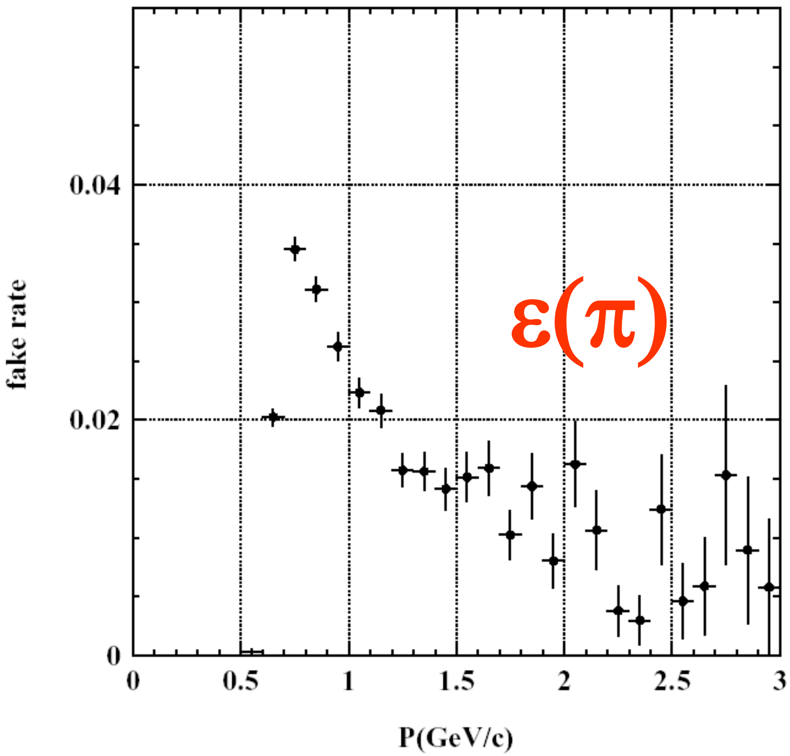


Fig. 110. Fake rate vs. momentum in KLM.

Muon and K_L detector performance

K_L detection: resolution in direction →

K_L detection: also possible with electromagnetic calorimeter (0.8 interactin lengths)

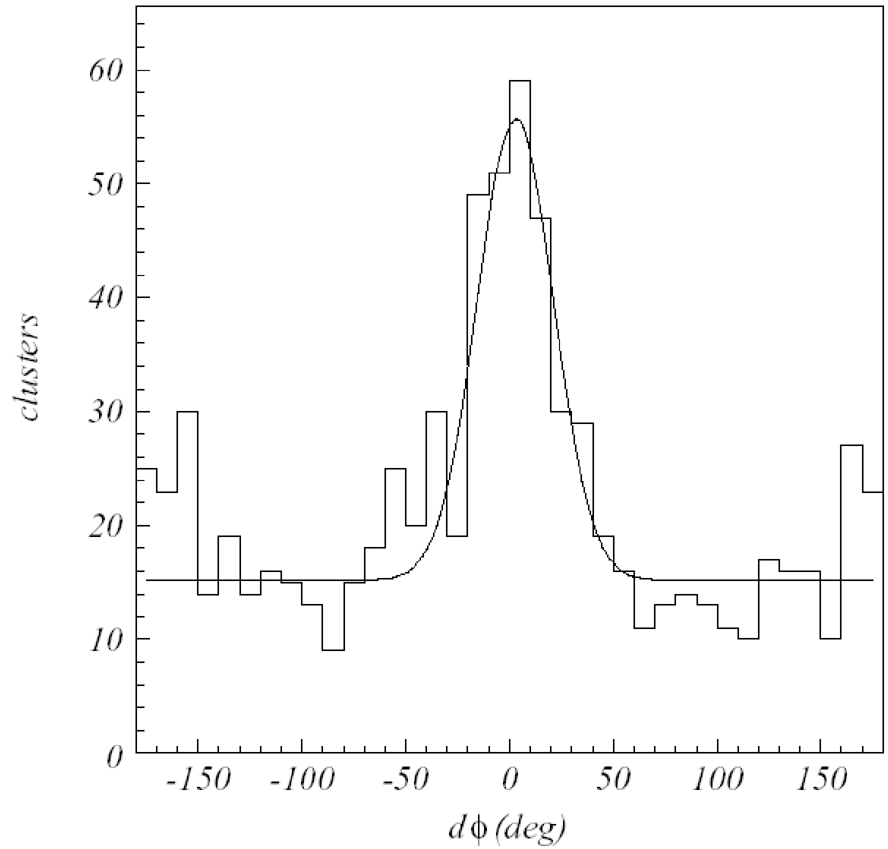
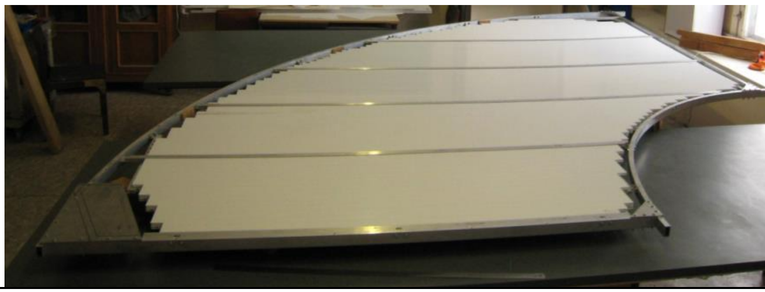
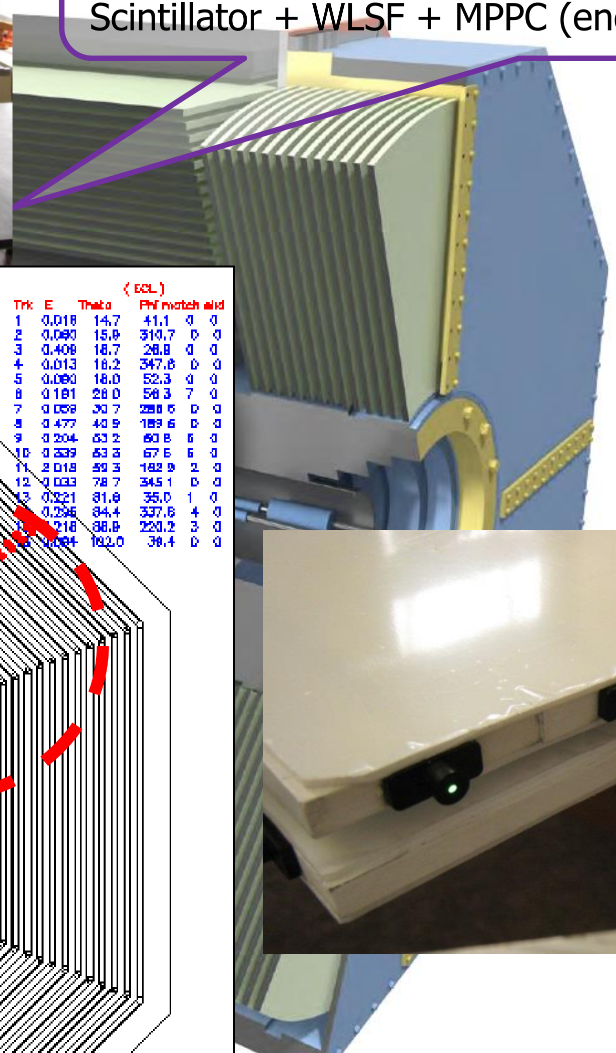


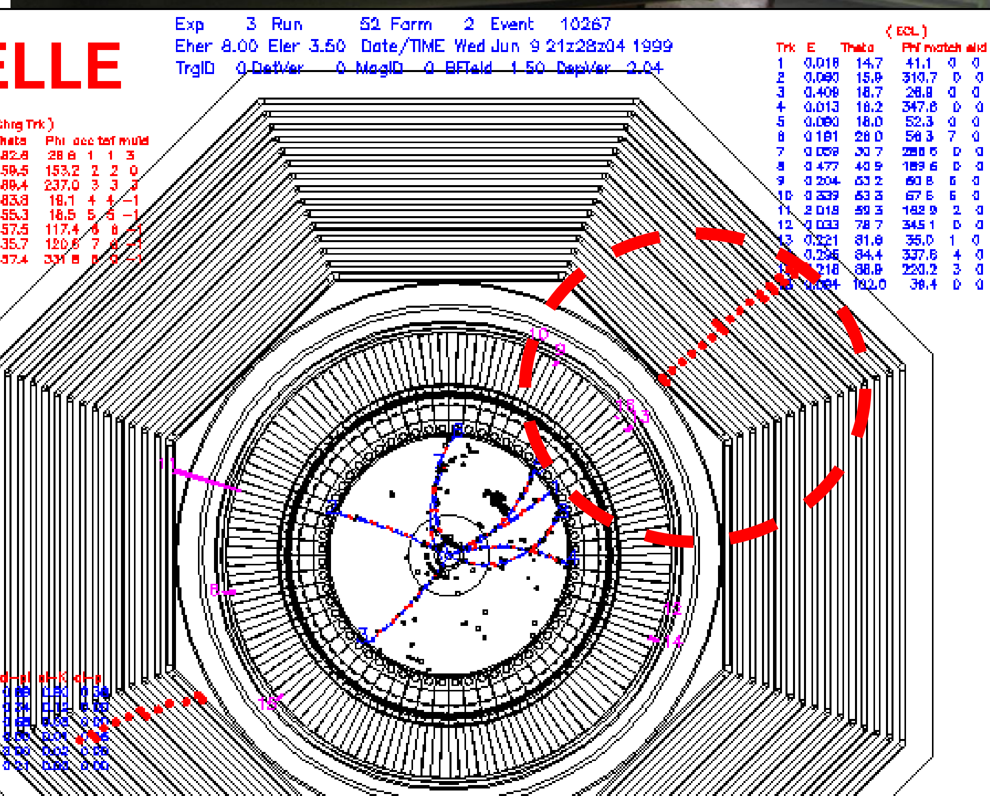
Fig. 107. Difference between the neutral cluster and the direction of missing momentum in KLM.

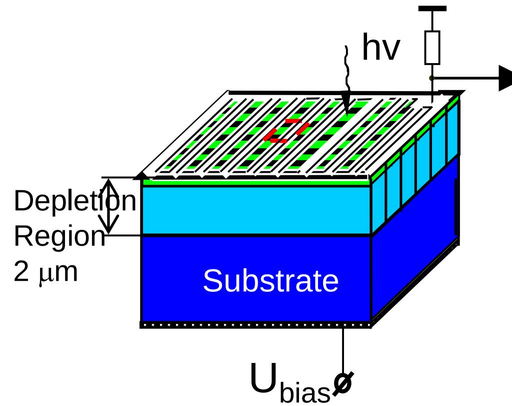
Belle II, detection of muons and K_Ls: Parts of the present RPC system have to be replaced to handle higher backgrounds (mainly from neutrons).

K_L and muon detector:
Resistive Plate Chamber (barrel)
Scintillator + WLSF + MPPC (end-caps + barrel 2 inner layers)







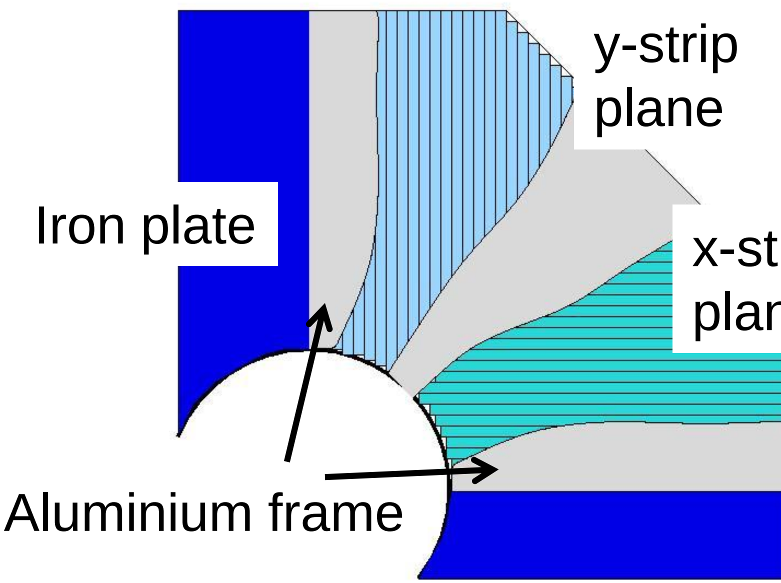


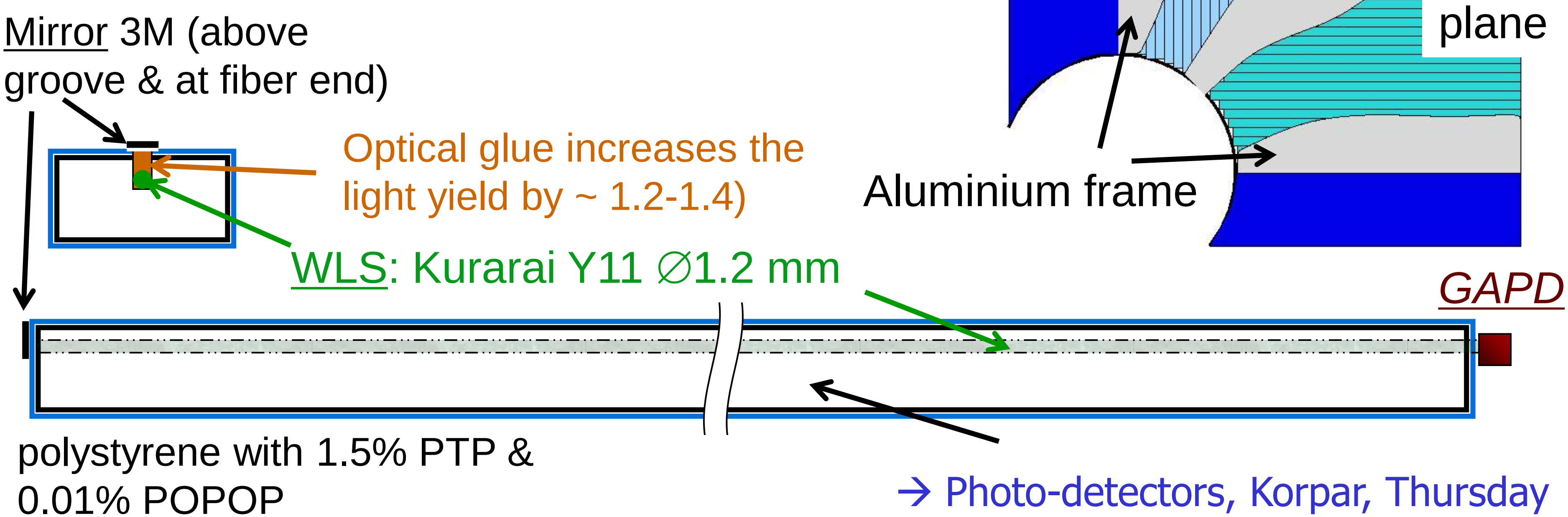
Ljana

Muon detection system upgrade in the endcaps

Scintillator-based KLM (endcap and two layers in the barrel part)

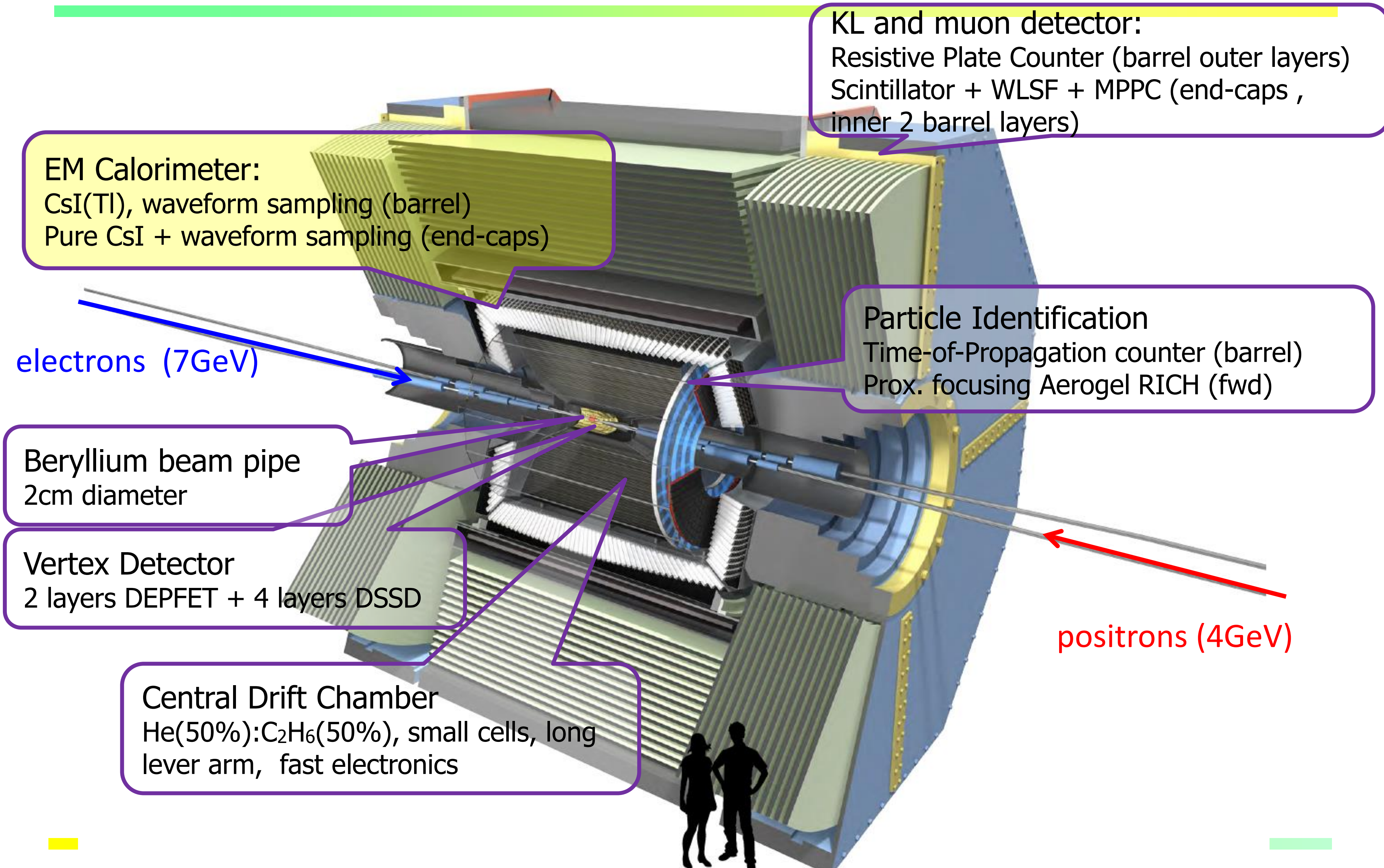
- Two independent (x and y) layers in one superlayer made of orthogonal strips with WLS read out
- Photo-detector = avalanche photodiode in Geiger mode (G-APD or SiPM)
- ~120 strips in one 90º sector (max L=280cm, w=25mm)
- ~30000 read out channels
- Geometrical acceptance > 99%



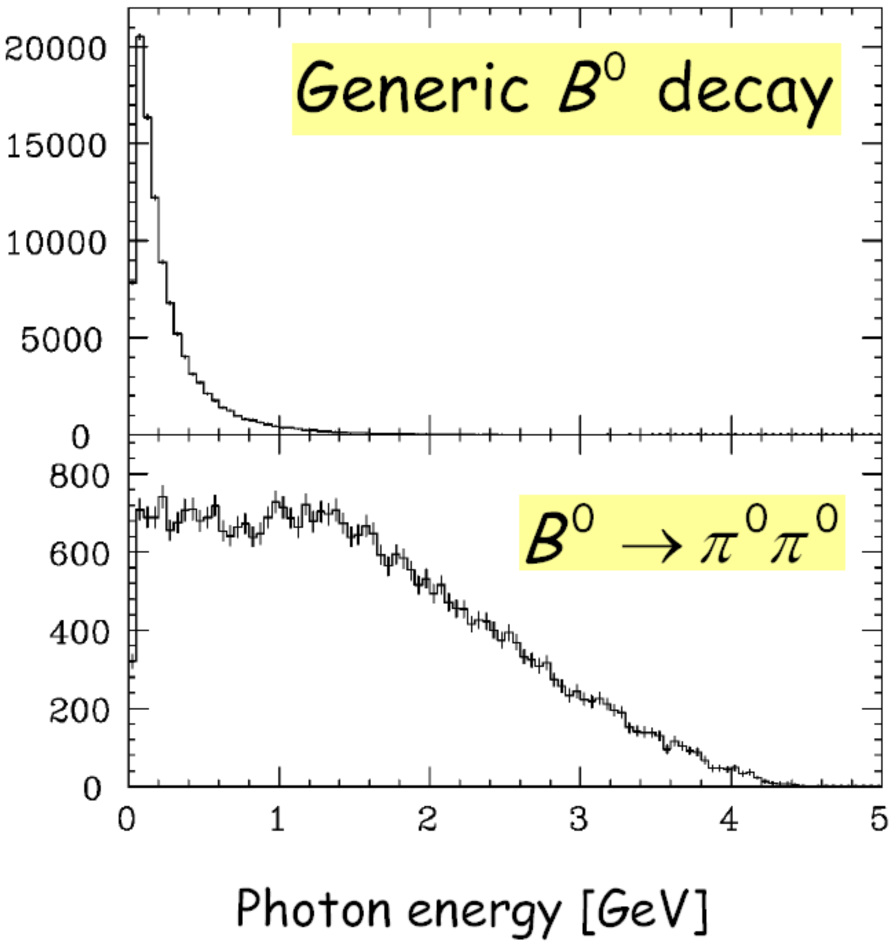


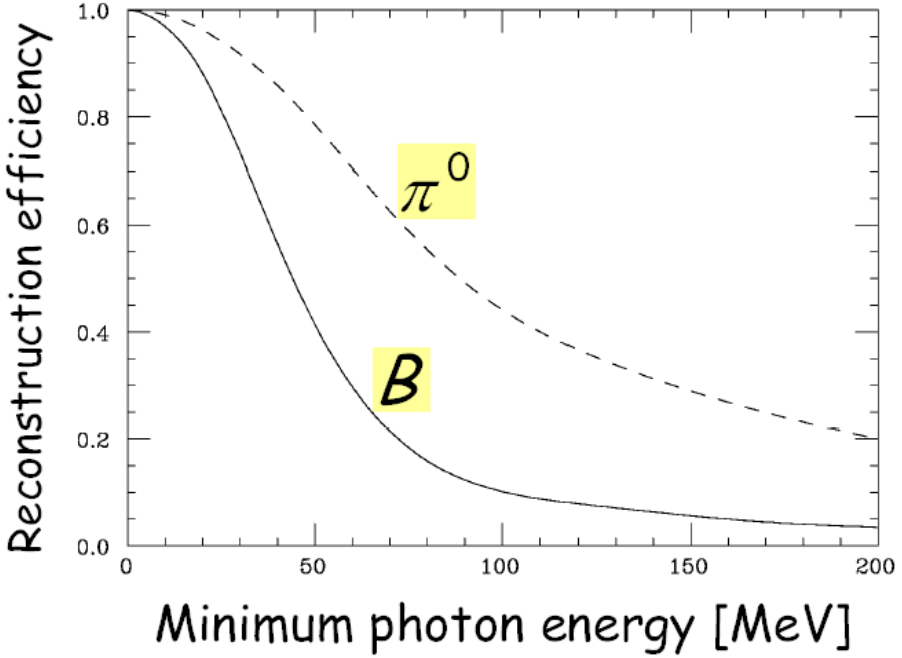
→ Photo-detectors, Korpar, Thursday

Calorimetry in Belle II

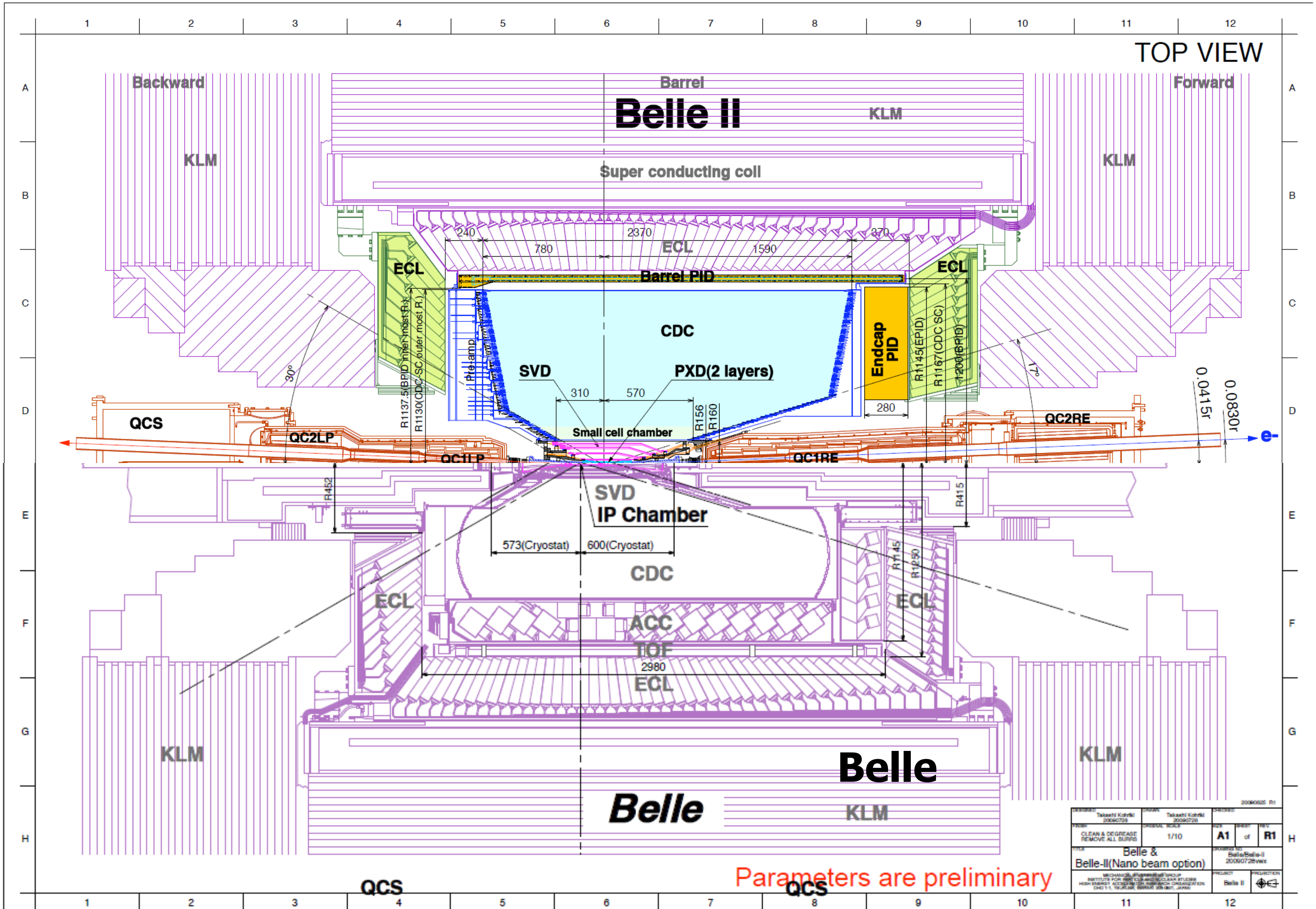


Requirements: Photons

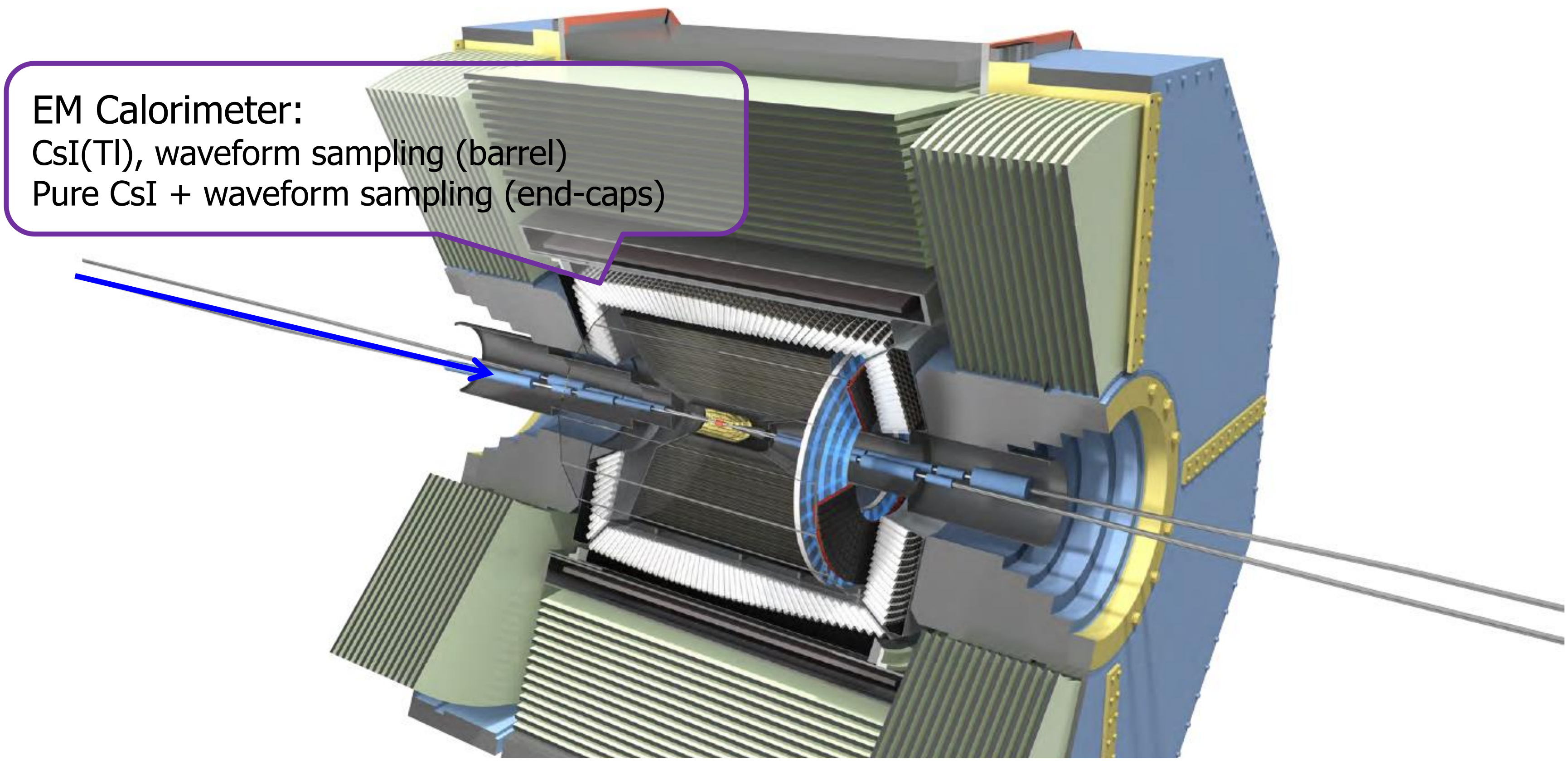




Belle II Detector (in comparison with Belle)



EM calorimeter: upgrade needed because of higher rates and radiation load



Present calorimeter:

- Scintillator: CsI(Tl)
- Photosensor: photodiode

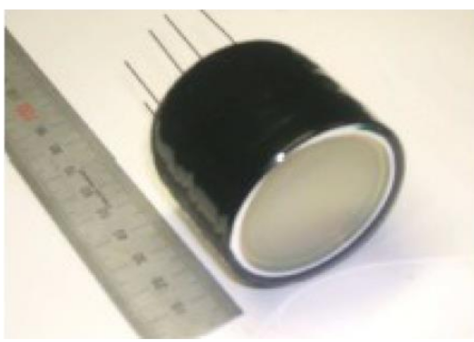
… by far the most expensive single component

→ Calorimeters, Paramatti, Thursday

EM calorimeter: upgrade needed because of

- higher rates (barrel: electronics, endcap: electronics and CsI(Tl) → pure CsI), and
- radiation load (endcap: CsI(Tl) → pure CsI)

Pure CsI is faster, but has a smaller light yield...
→replace photodiodes with a special kind of PMT (photopentode) that can be operated in magnetic field

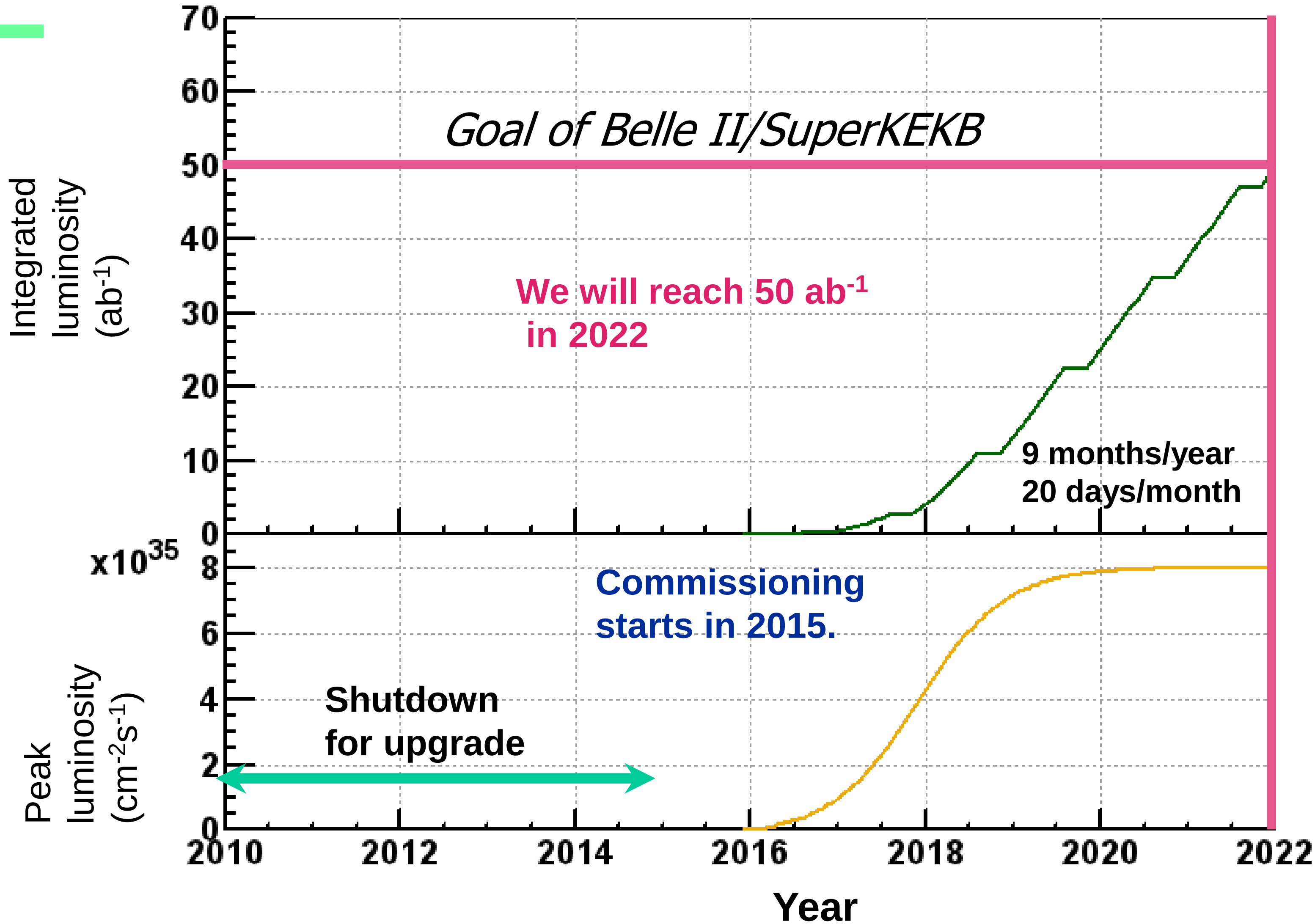


Status of the project

The Belle II Collaboration

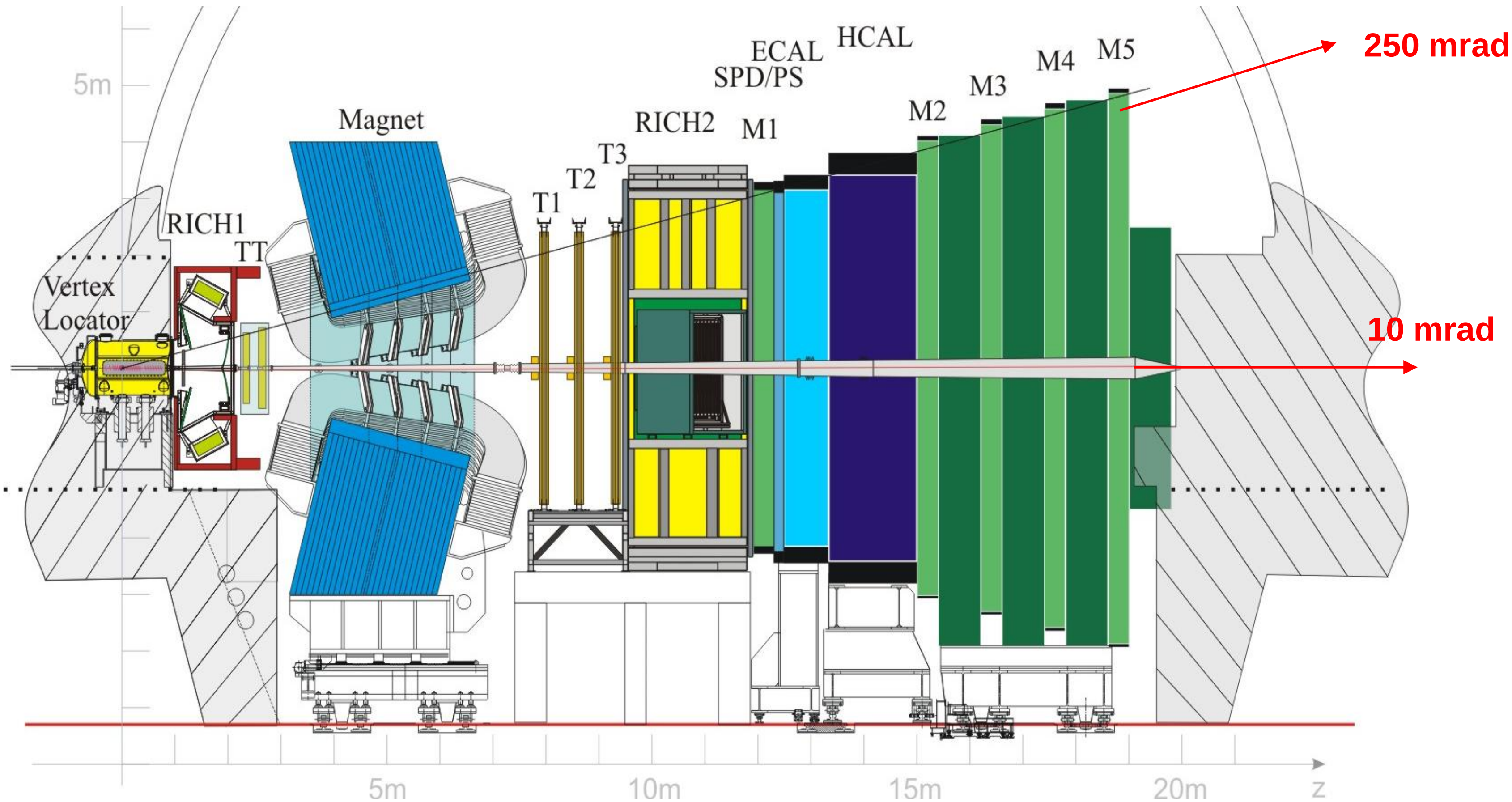
A very strong group of ~600 highly motivated scientists!

Schedule



The schedule is likely to shift by a few months because of a new construction/commissioning strategy for the final quads.

The competition: LHCb



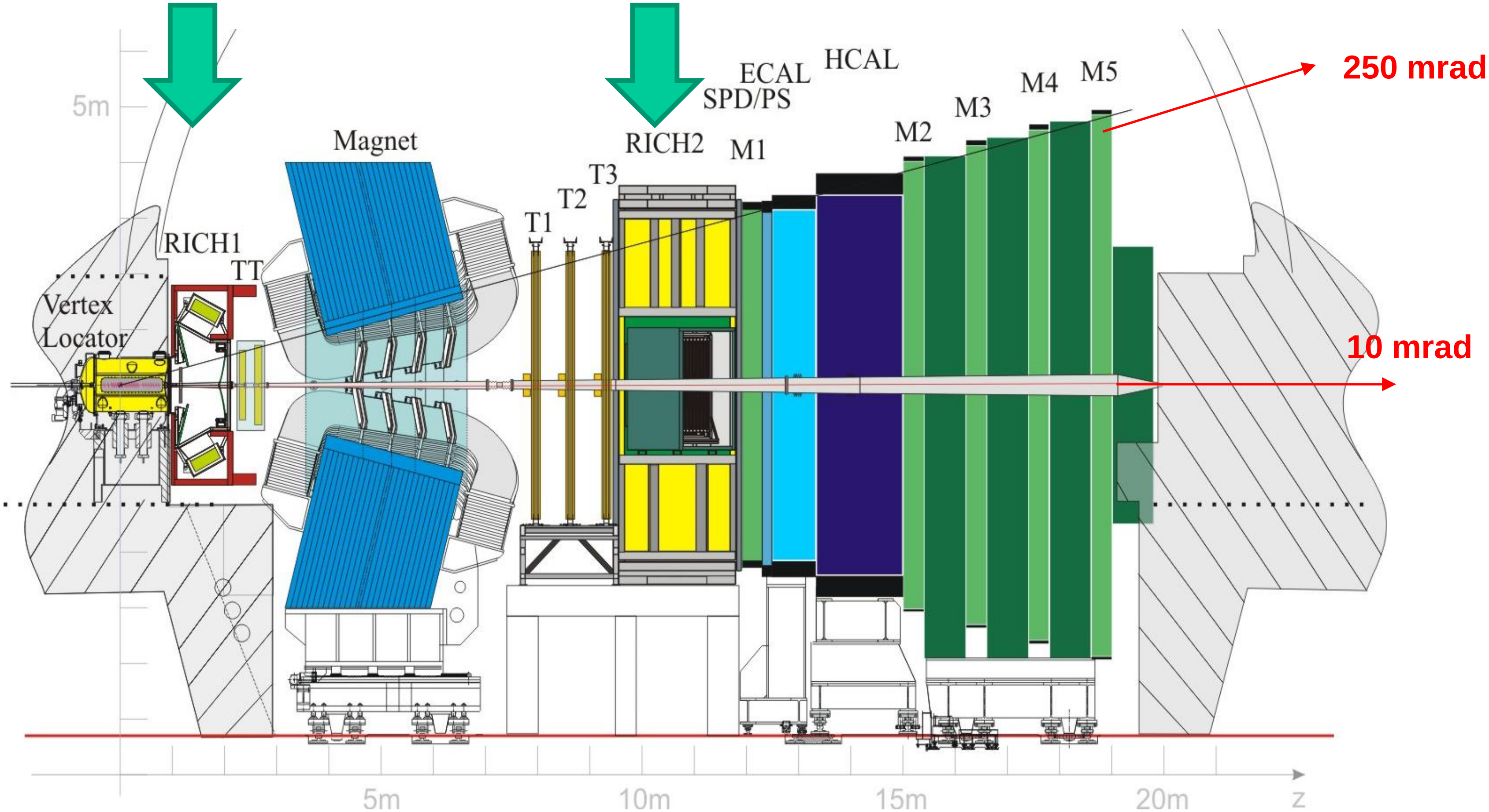
Vertex reconstruction:
VELO

Trigger:
Muon Chambers
Calorimeters
Tracker

PID:
RICHes
Calorimeters
Muon Chambers

Kinematics:
Magnet
Tracker
Calorimeters

The LHCb RICH counters



Vertex reconstruction:
VELO

Trigger:
Muon Chambers
Calorimeters
Tracker

PID:
RICHes
Calorimeters
Muon Chambers

Kinematics:
Magnet
Tracker
Calorimeters

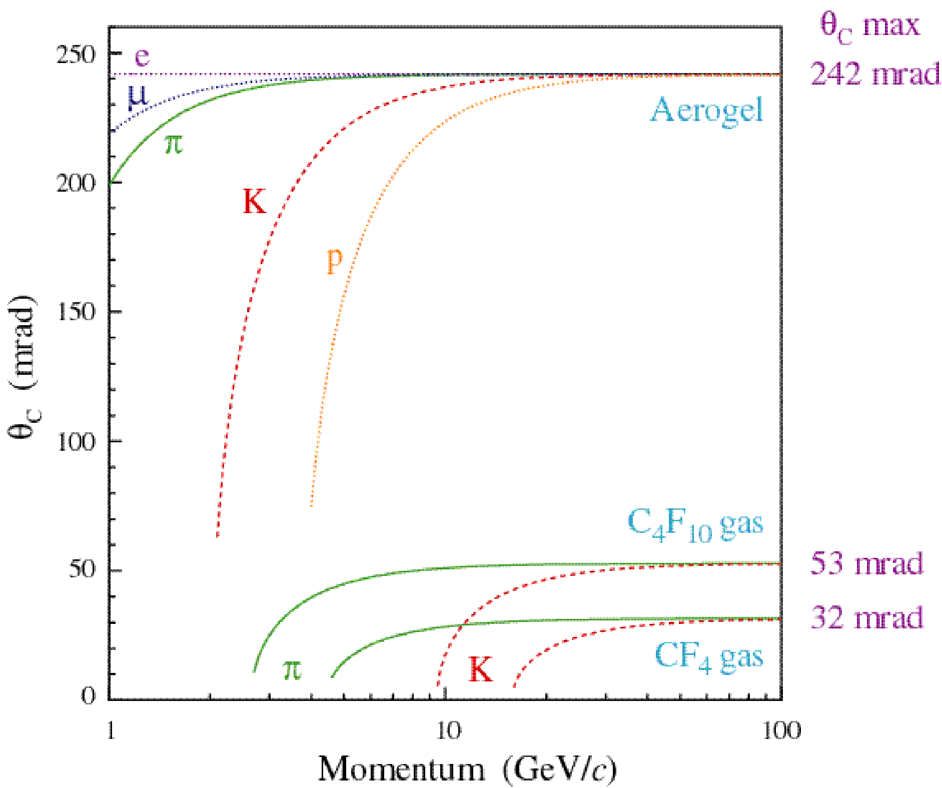
LHCb RICHes

Need:

- Particle identification for momentum range ~2-100 GeV/c
- Granularity $2.5x2.5mm^2$
- Large area ($2.8m^2$) with high active area fraction
- Fast compared to the 25ns bunch crossing time
- Have to operate in a small B field

→3 radiators

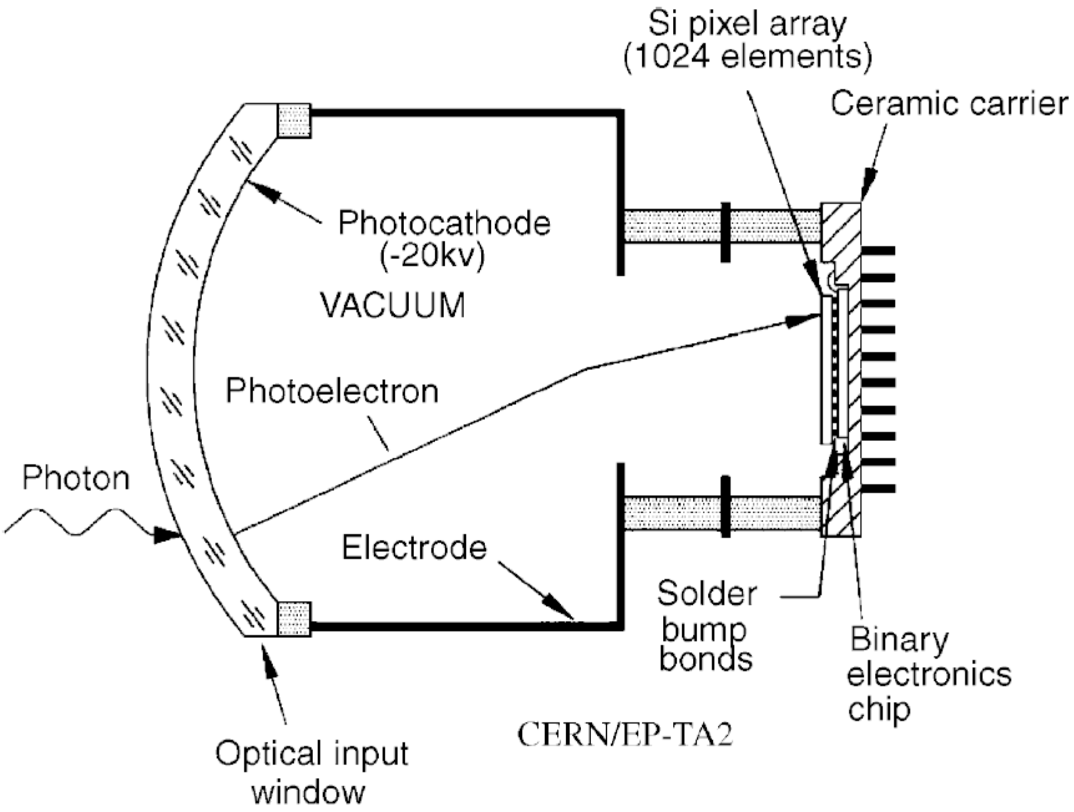
- Aerogel
- C_4F_{10}
- CF_4



LHCb RICHes

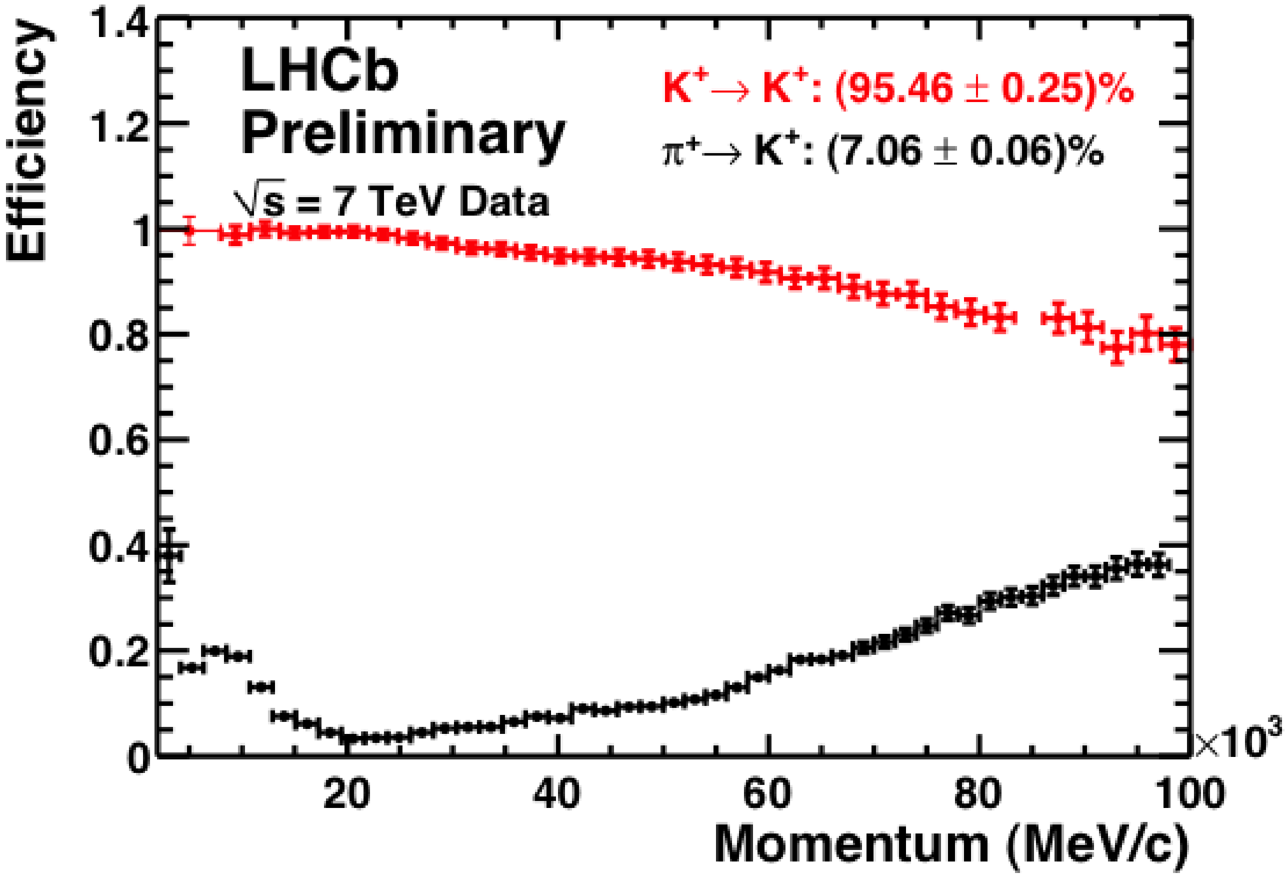
Photon detector: hybrid PMT (R+D with DEP) with 5x demagnification (electrostatic focusing).

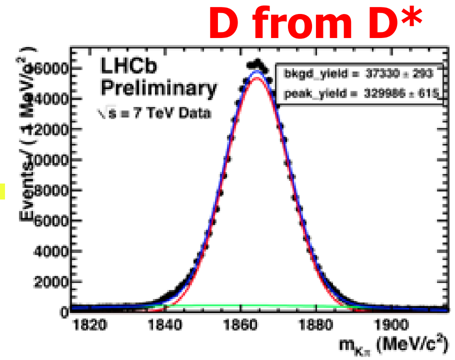
Hybrid PMT: accelerate photoelectrons in electric field (~20kV), detect it in a pixelated silicon detector.

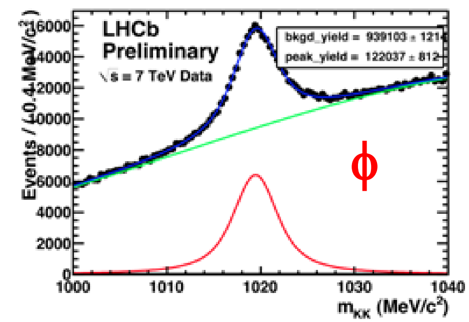


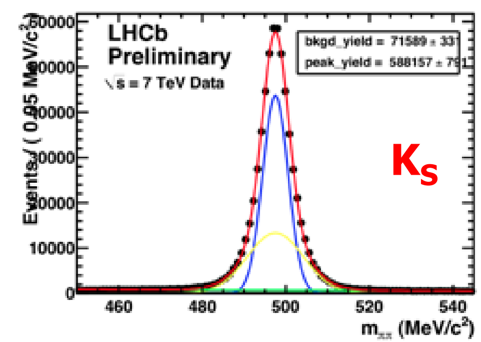
NIM A553 (2005) 333

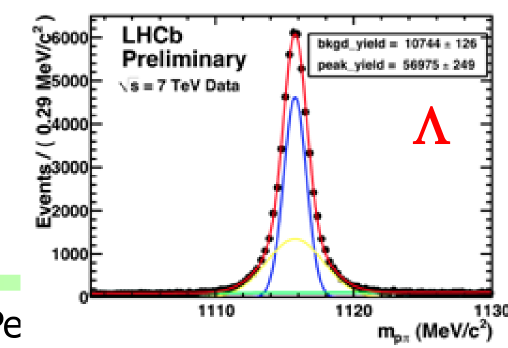
LHCb RICHes: performance







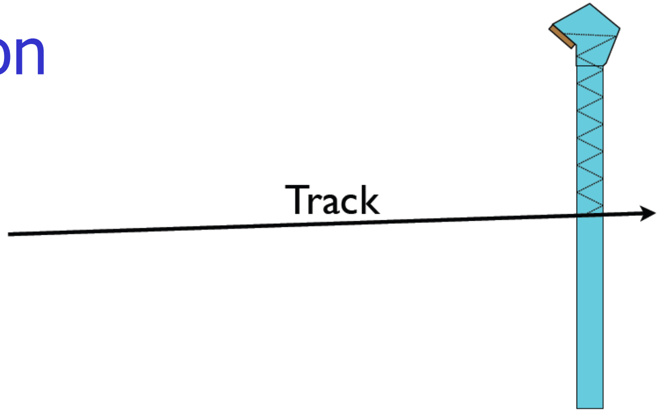


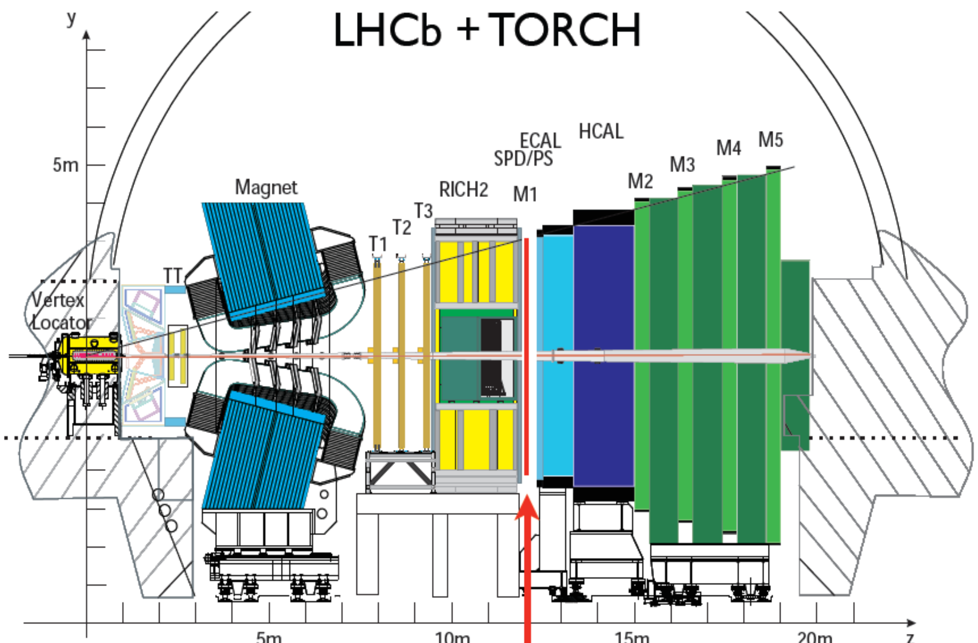


Efficiency and purity from data → excellent agreement with MC

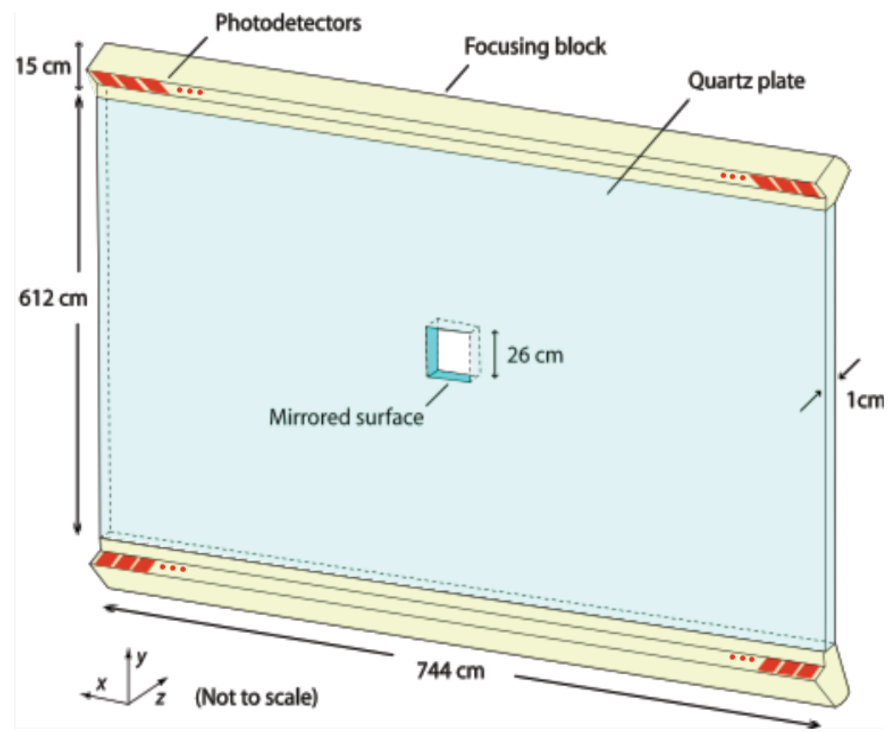
LHCb PID upgrade: TORCH

A special type of Time-of-Propagation counter for the LHCb upgrade



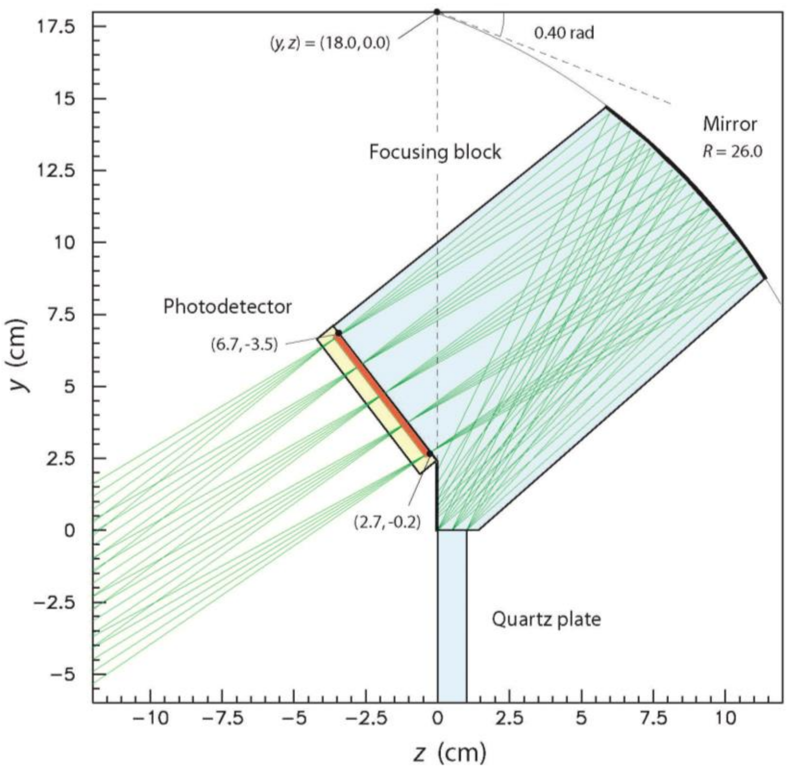


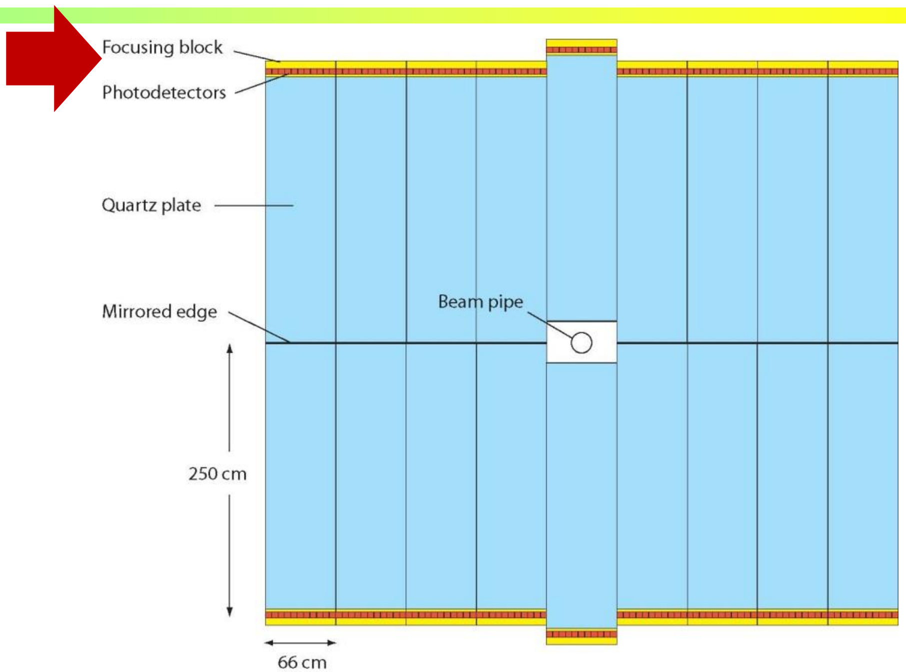
1cm-thick quartz plate at z=12m



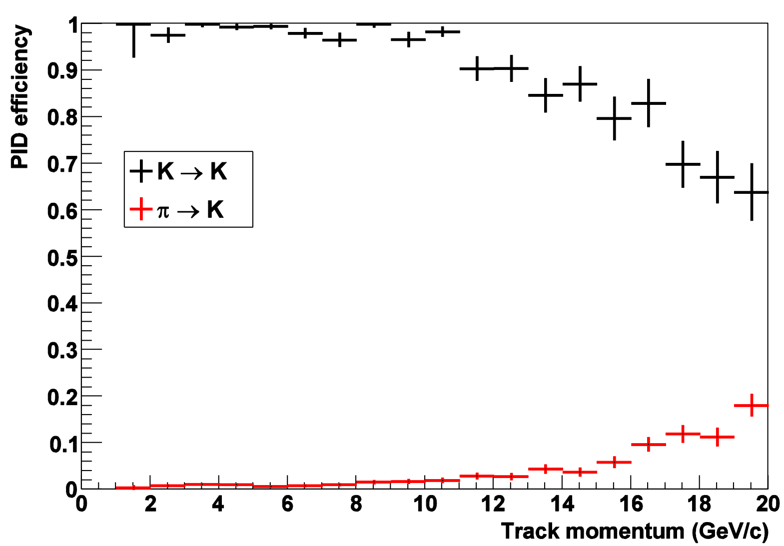
Sides are instrumented too (not shown)

LHCb PID upgrade: TORCH





Expected performance with Photonis Planacon MCP PMTs



Conclusion

- KEKB has proven to be an excellent tool for flavour physics, with reliable long term operation, breaking world records, and surpassing its design perfomance by a factor of two.
- Major upgrade at KEK in 2010-15 → SuperKEKB+Belle II, with 40x larger event rates, construction well under way
- Expect a new, exciting era of discoveries, complementary to the LHC
- There is still a lot of work to be done – if you are interested, join us!

More slides...

Search for particles which decayed close to the production point

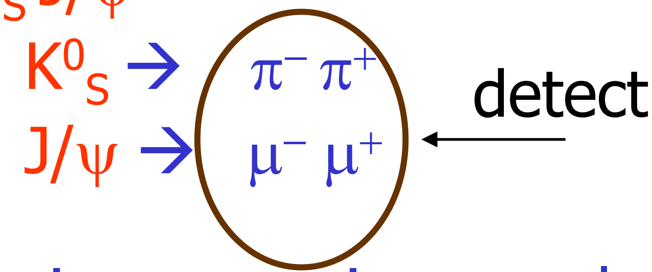
How do we reconstruct final states which decayed to several stable particles (e.g., 1,2,3)?
From the measured tracks calculate the invariant mass of the system (i= 1,2,3):

$$Mc^2 = \sqrt{(\sum E_i)^2 - (\sum \vec{p}_i)^2 c^2}$$

The candidates for the X→123 decay show up as a peak in the distribution on (mostly combinatorial) background.
The name of the game: have as little background under the peak as possible without loosing the events in the peak (=reduce background and have a small peak width).

How do we know it was precisely this reaction?

$B^0 \rightarrow K^0_S \, J/\psi$

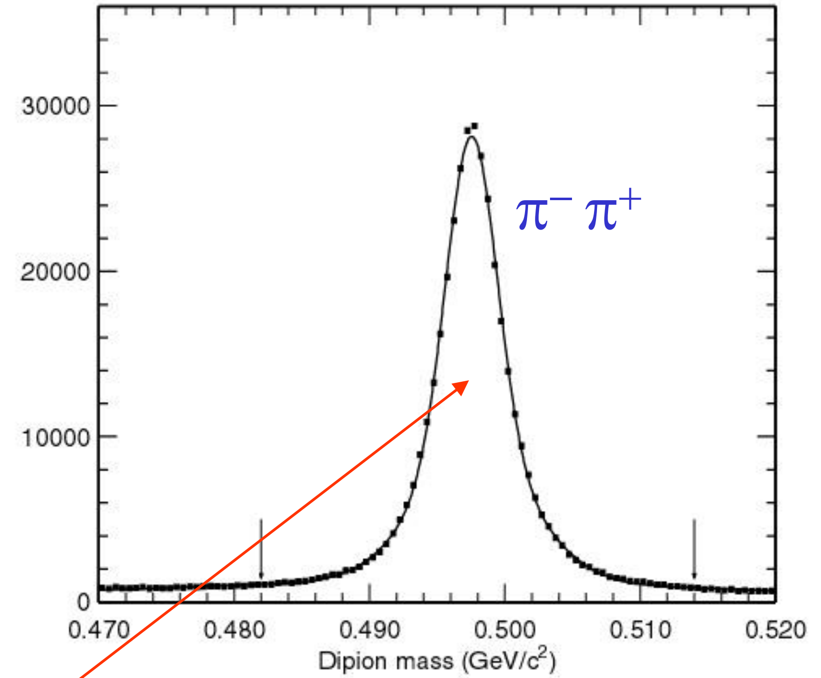


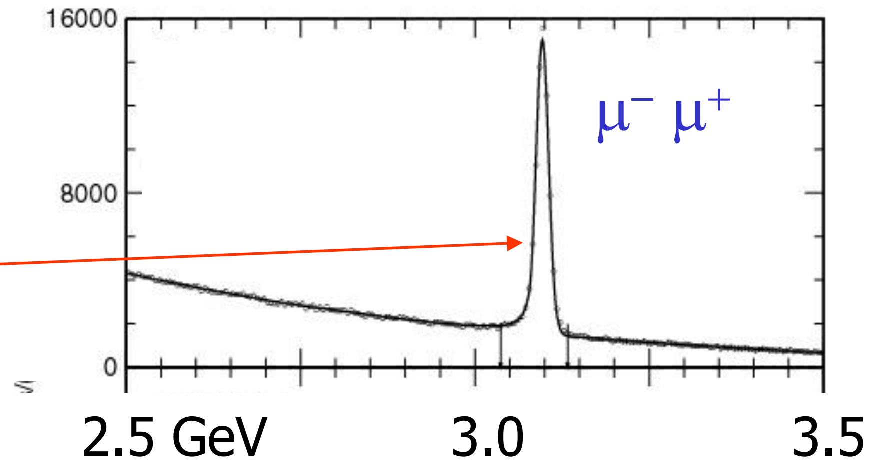
For $\pi^- \pi^+$ in $\mu^- \mu^+$ pairs we calculate the invariant mass:

$M^2c^4=(E_1+ E_2)^2- (p_1+ p_2)^2$

Mc^2 must be for K^0_S close to 0.5 GeV,

for J/ψ close to 3.1 GeV.

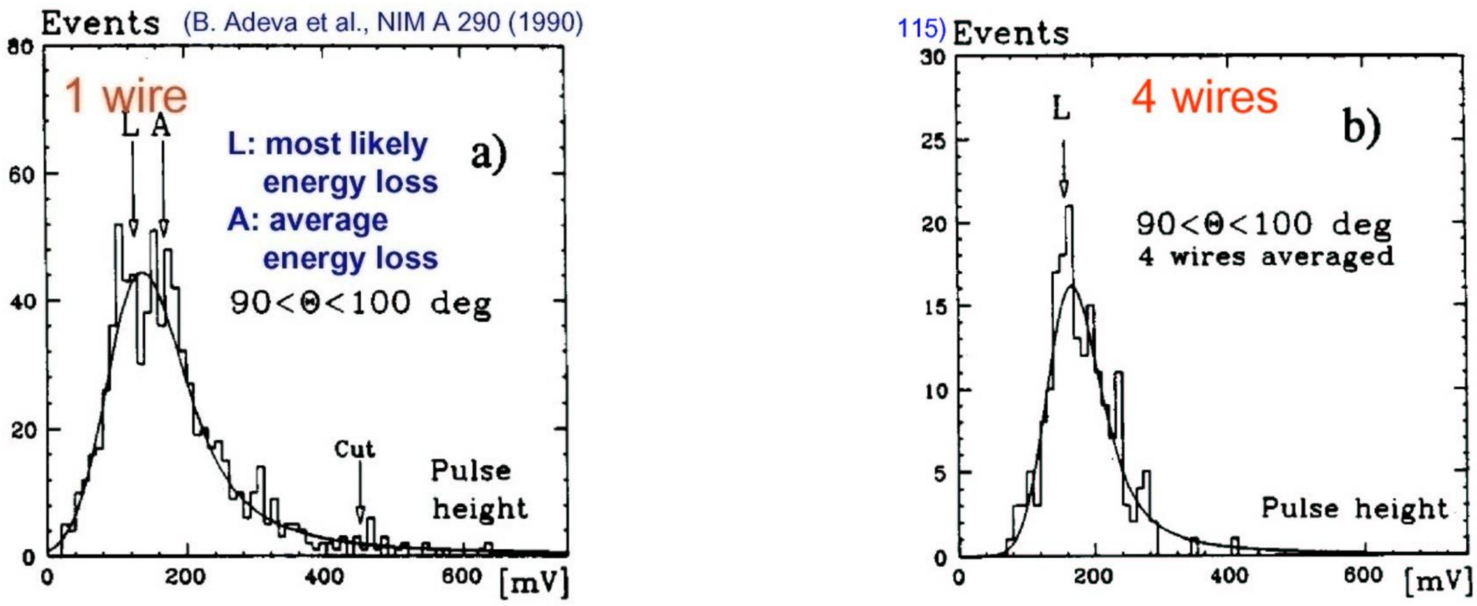




Rest in the histrogram: random coincidences ('combinatorial background')

Identification with dE/dx measurement 2

Problem: long tails (Landau distribution, not Gaussian)

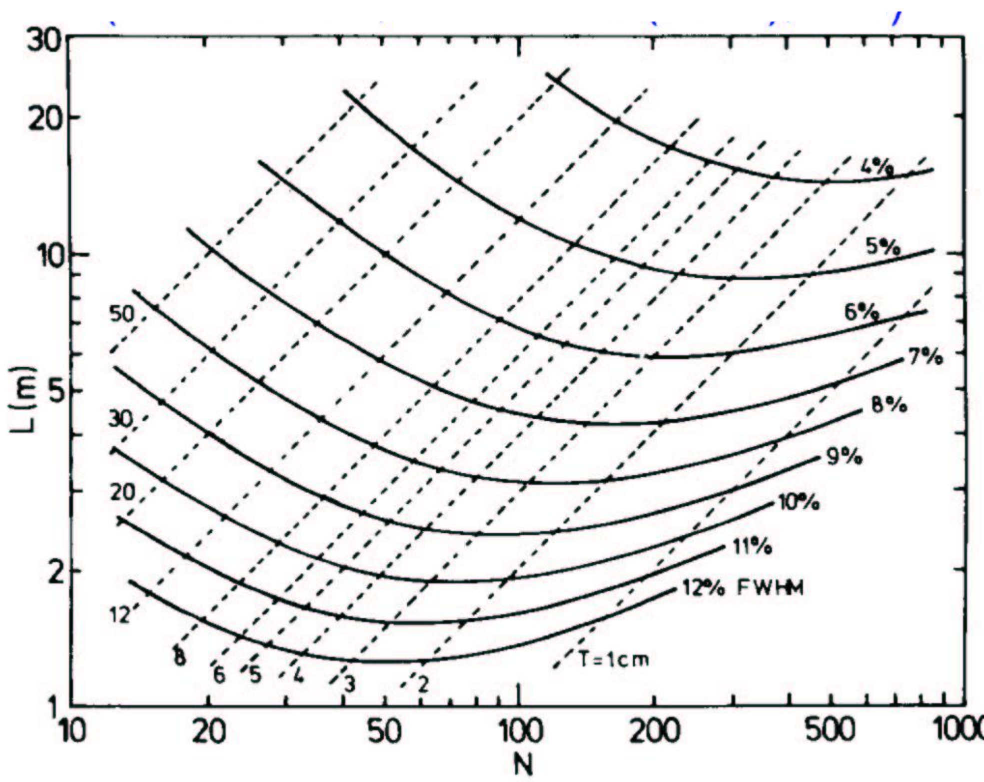


Identification with dE/dx measurement 3

Optimisation of the counter: length L, number of samples N, resolution (FWHM)

If the distribution of individual measurements were Gaussian, only the total sample thickness would be relevant.

Tails: eliminate the largest 30% values → the optimumm depends also on the number of samples.

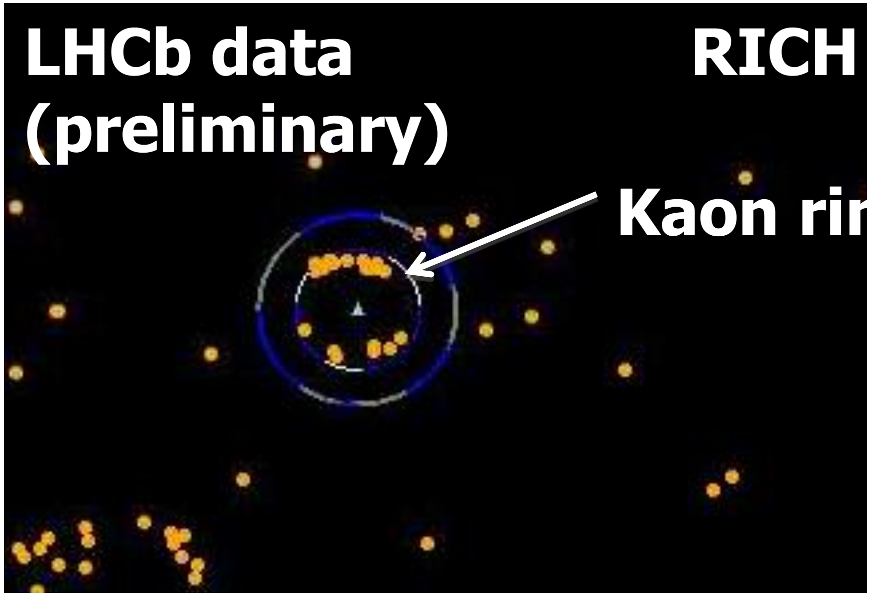


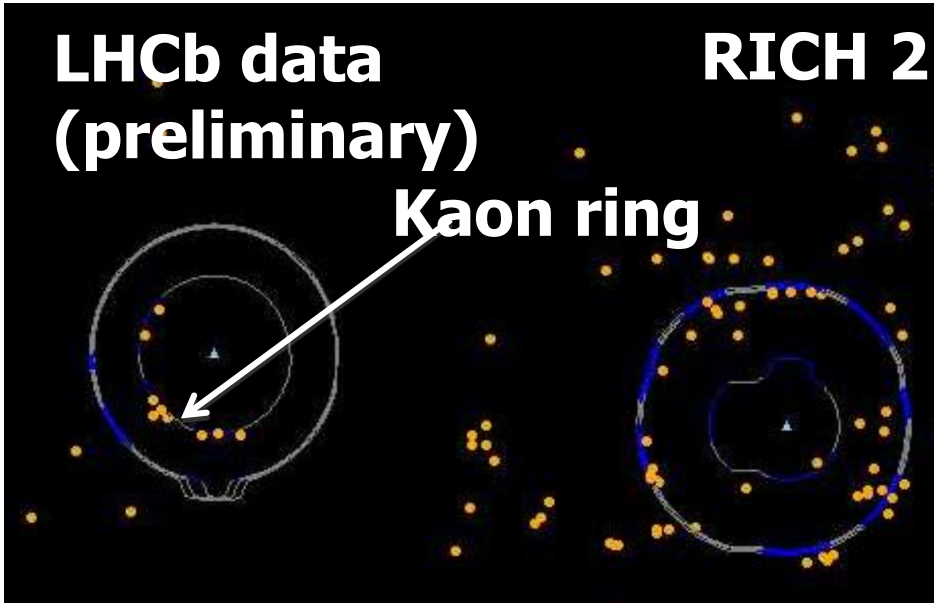
LHCb Event Display

RICH1

Early data, Nov/Dec 2009
LHC beams $\sqrt{s}$ = 900 GeV

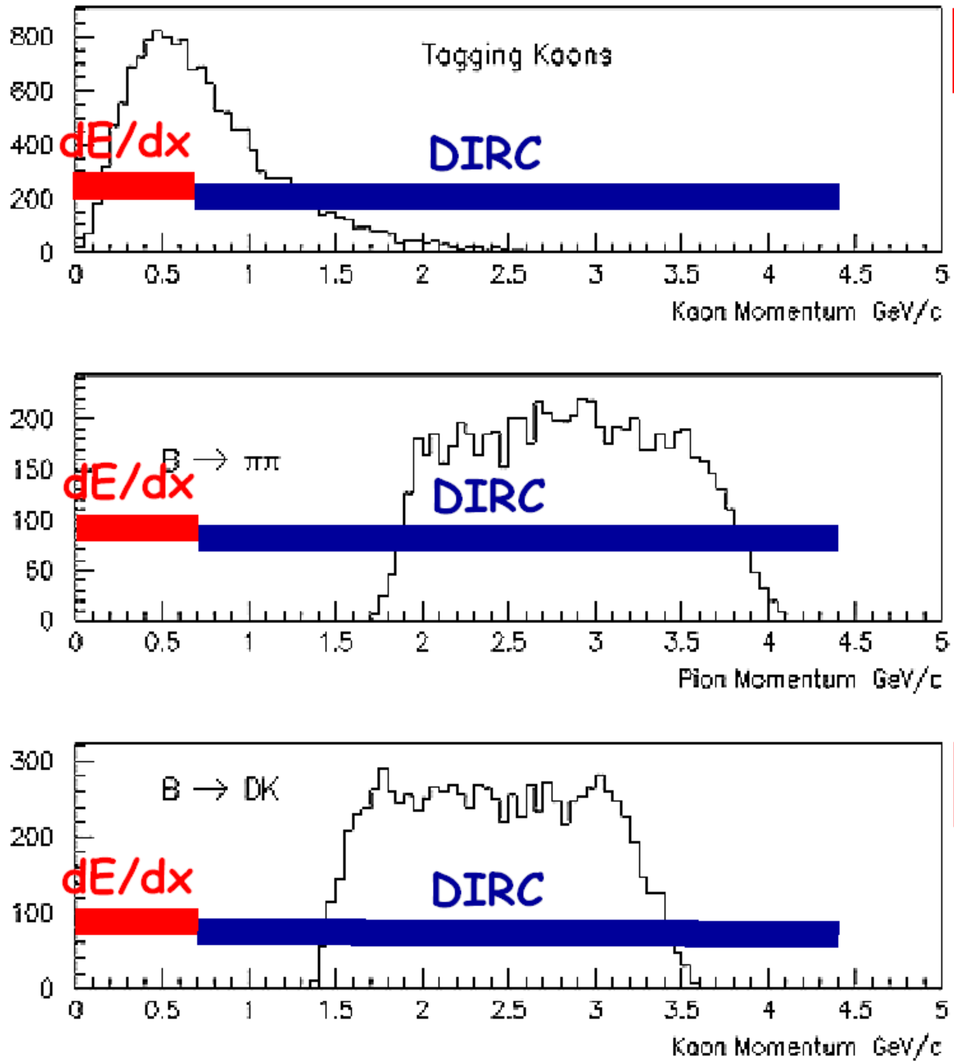
RICH2





- Orange points → photon hits
- Continuous lines → expected distribution for each particle hypothesis

PID coverage of kaon/pion spectra

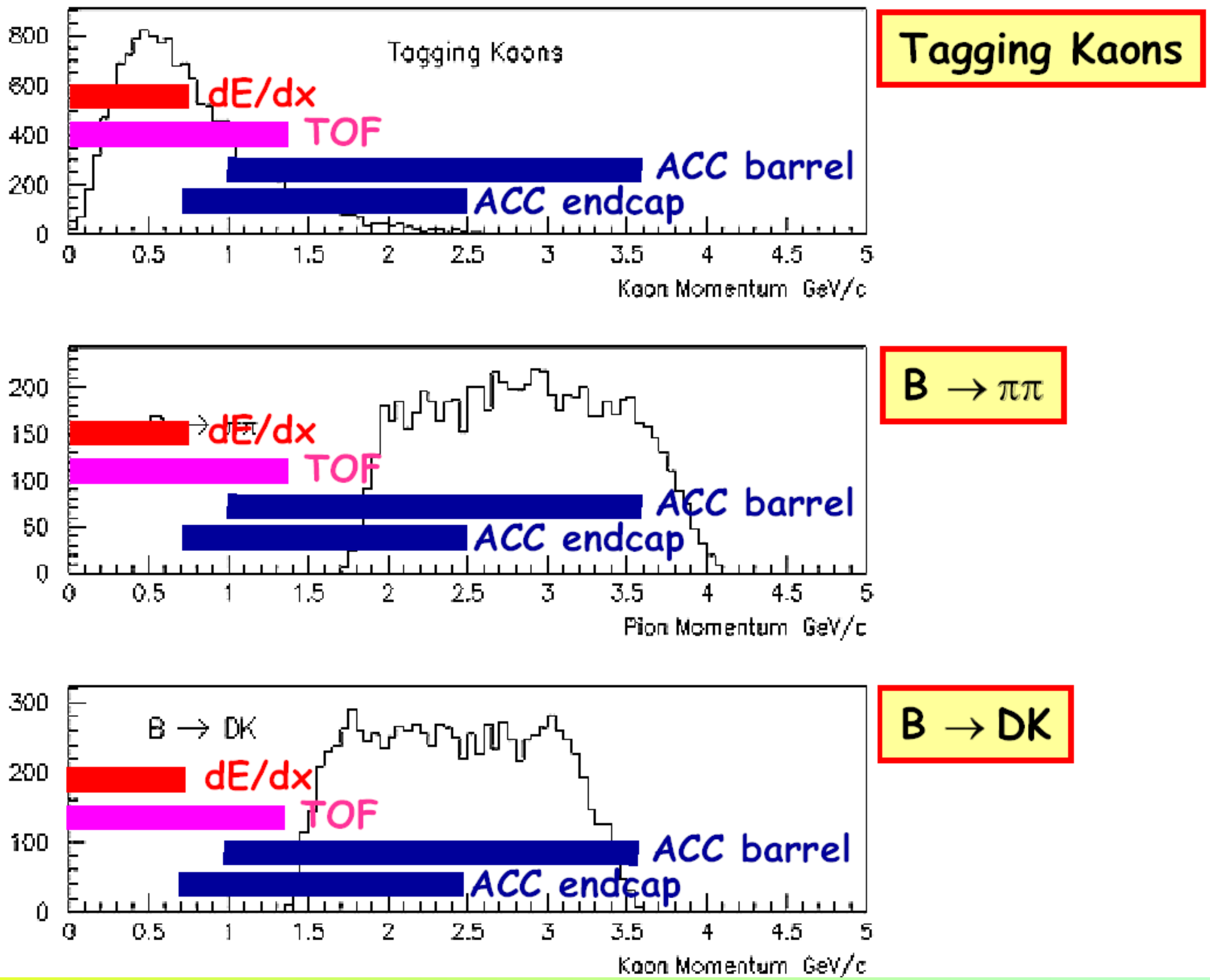


Tagging Kaons

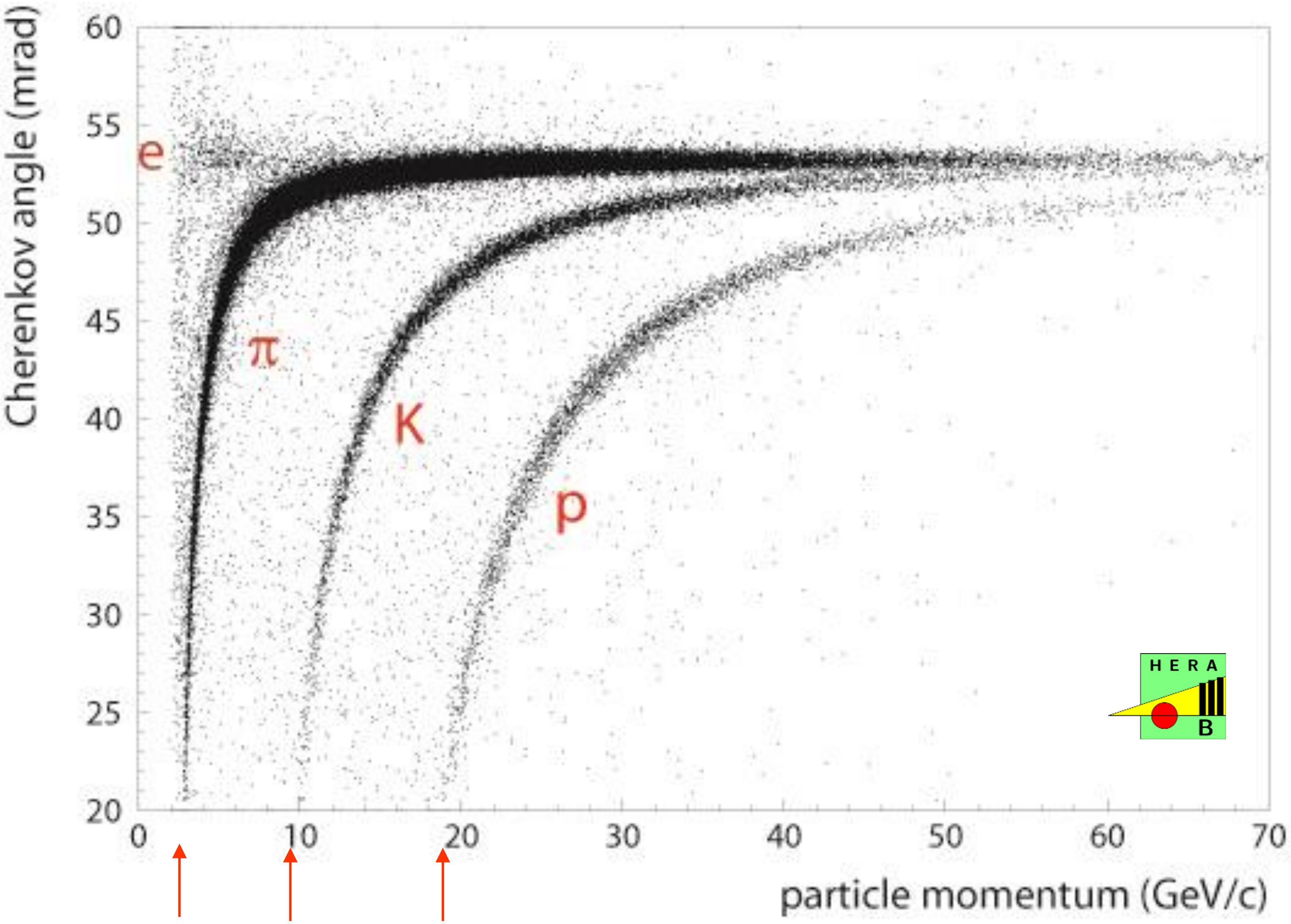
B $\rightarrow \pi\pi$

B $\rightarrow$ DK

PID coverage of kaon/pion spectra



Measuring Cherenkov angle



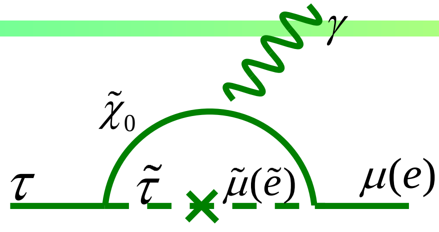
π K p

thresholds

Radiator:
C_4F_{10} gas

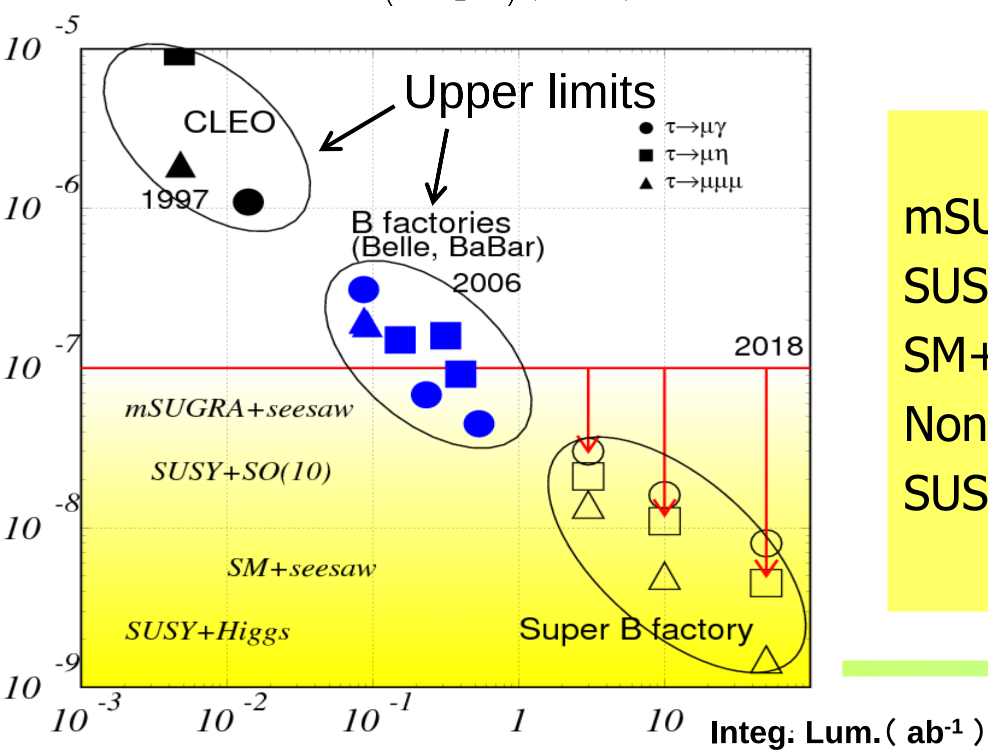
LFV and New Physics

$\tau \to l\gamma$

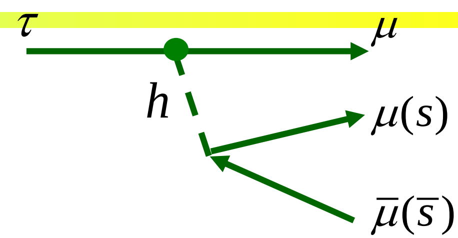


- SUSY + Seasaw $(m^2_{\tilde{l}})_{23(13)}$
- Large LFV $Br(\tau \to \mu\gamma) = O(10^{-7\sim 9})$

$$Br(\tau \to \mu\gamma) \simeq 10^{-6} \times \left(\frac{(m^2_{\tilde{L}})_{32}}{\bar{m}^2_{\tilde{L}}}\right)\left(\frac{1\,TeV}{m_{SUSY}}\right)^4 \tan^2\beta$$



$\tau \to 3l, l\eta$



- Neutral Higgs mediated decay.
- Important when M_{SUSY} >> EW scale.

$$Br(\tau \to 3\mu) = 4\times 10^{-7} \times \left(\frac{(m^2_{\tilde{L}})_{32}}{\bar{m}^2_{\tilde{L}}}\right)\left(\frac{\tan\beta}{60}\right)^6\left(\frac{100\,GeV}{m_A}\right)^4$$

model	$Br(\tau\to\mu\gamma)$	$Br(\tau\to lll)$
mSUGRA+seesaw	10^{-7}	10^{-9}
SUSY+SO(10)	10^{-8}	10^{-10}
SM+seesaw	10^{-9}	10^{-10}
Non-Universal Z'	10^{-9}	10^{-8}
SUSY+Higgs	10^{-10}	10^{-7}