

Status of Belle II and super KEK

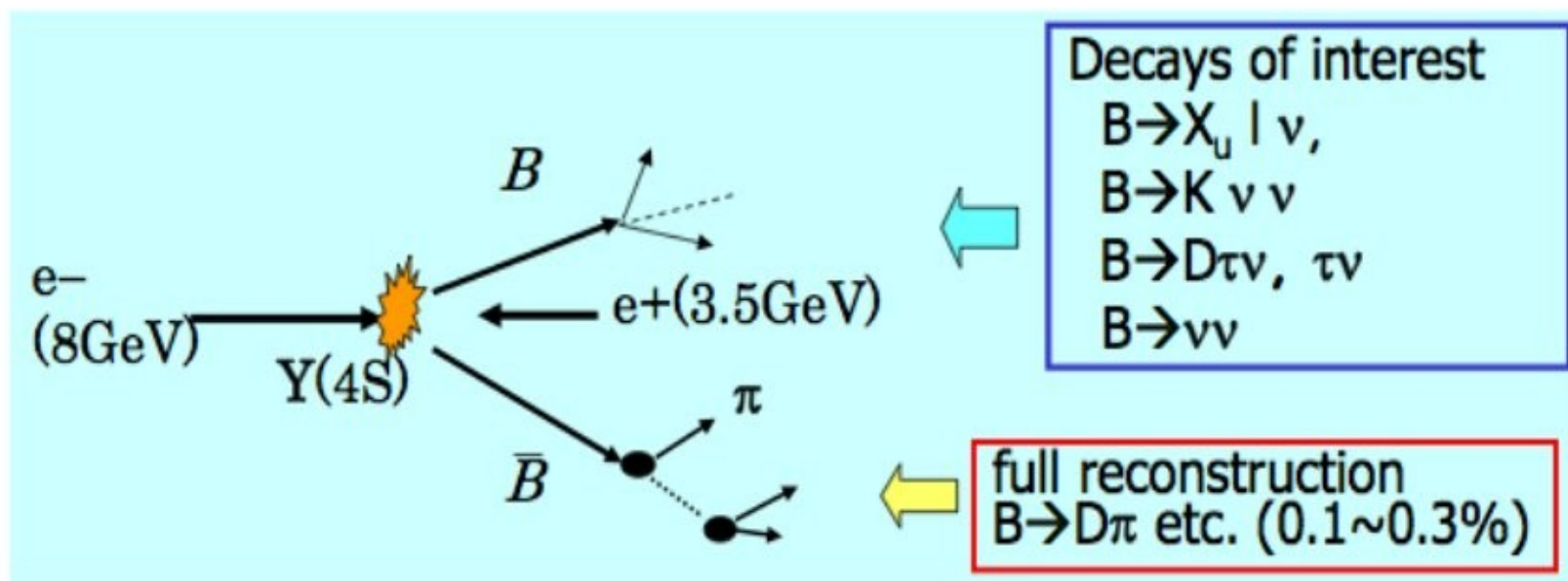
Pedro Podesta
Universidad Autonoma de Sinaloa (UAS)

Outline

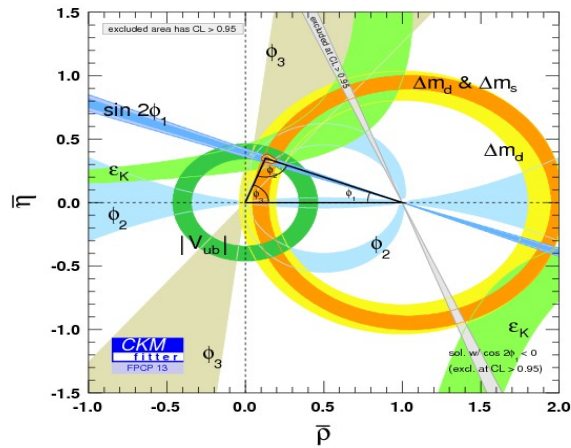
- Physics
- Accelerator status
- Detector Status
- Conclusions

The unique capabilities of $e^+ e^-$

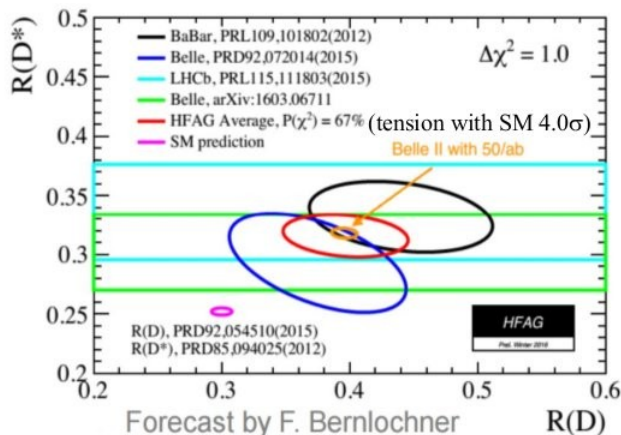
- Very low multiplicities
- Full reconstruction
- Allows to detect neutrinos and missing energy !!
- B tagging
- Offline B beam
- Rare Decays



Physics possibilities



CKM matrix overconstrains



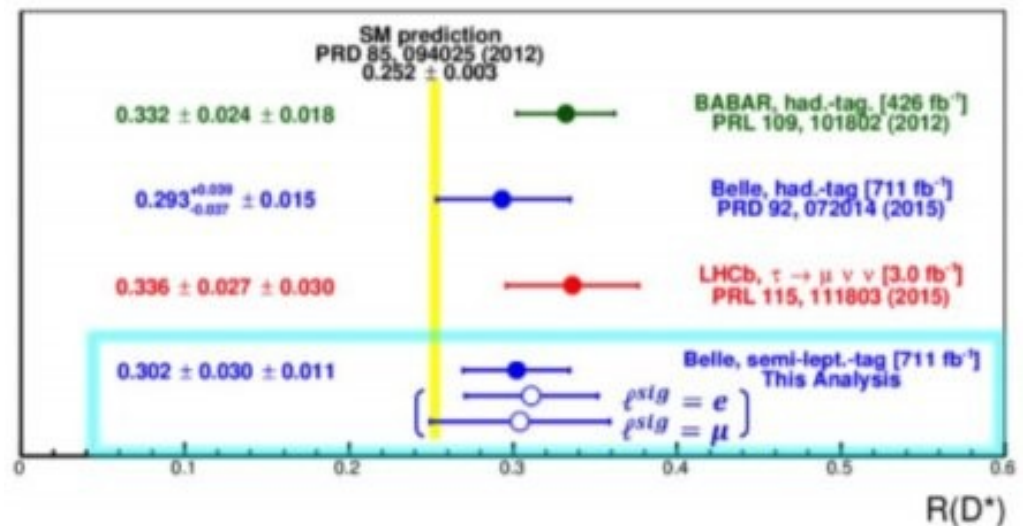
Belle II will be able to solve the tension

$$R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow D^{(*)} l \nu)_{l=\mu, e}}$$

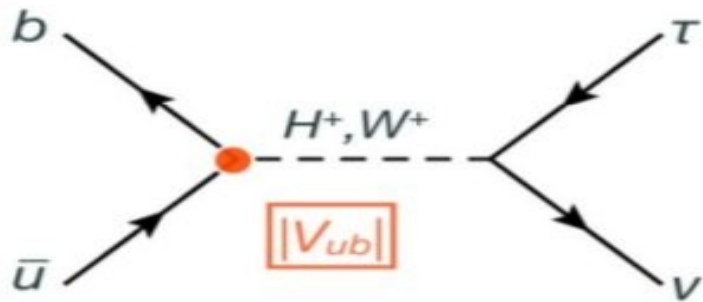
larger BF in the SM ($\sim 1\%$)

smaller theoretical uncertainty of $R(D)$

discrimination of W and H by differential distribution



τ & LFV



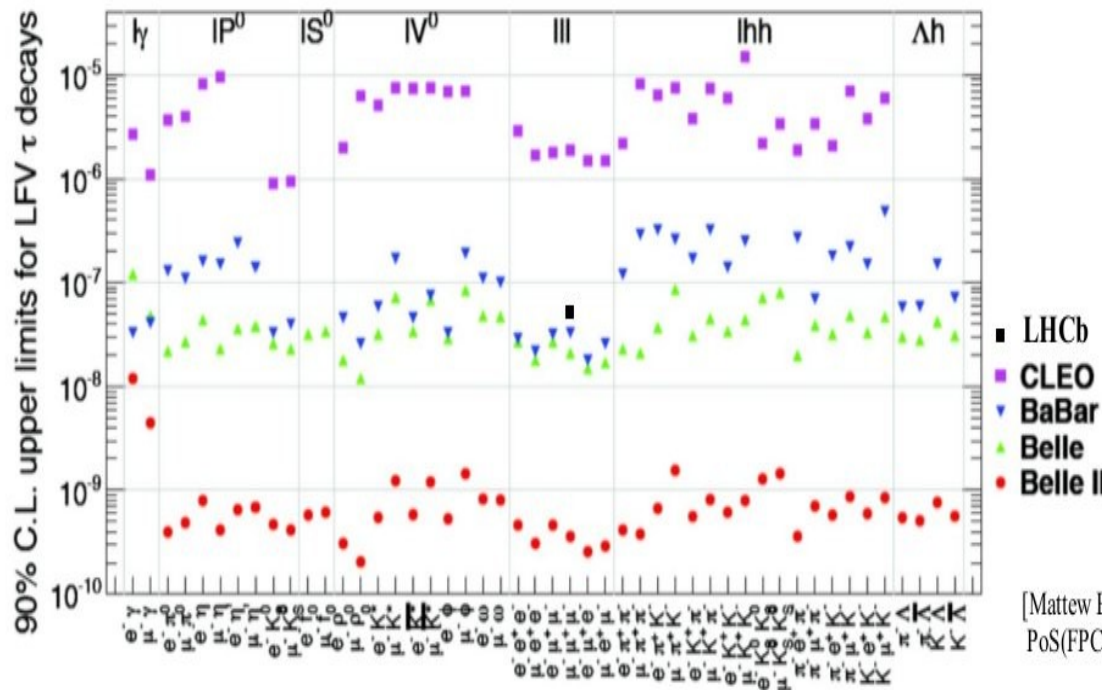
sensitive to existence of
a charged Higgs (H-b-u)

$$BR(B \rightarrow \tau \nu) = BR_{SM} \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{m_B^2}{m_H^2} \right) \lambda_H \right]^2$$

$$\lambda_H = \tan^2(\beta) \text{ for type II 2HDM}$$

$$BR_{SM} = 0.75 \times 10^{-4}$$

current measurement $(1.14 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-4}$



Lepton flavor violation
In 2, 3, 4 body decay

One order of
improvement !!!

[Matthew Barrett
PoS(FPCP2015)049]

NP in τ

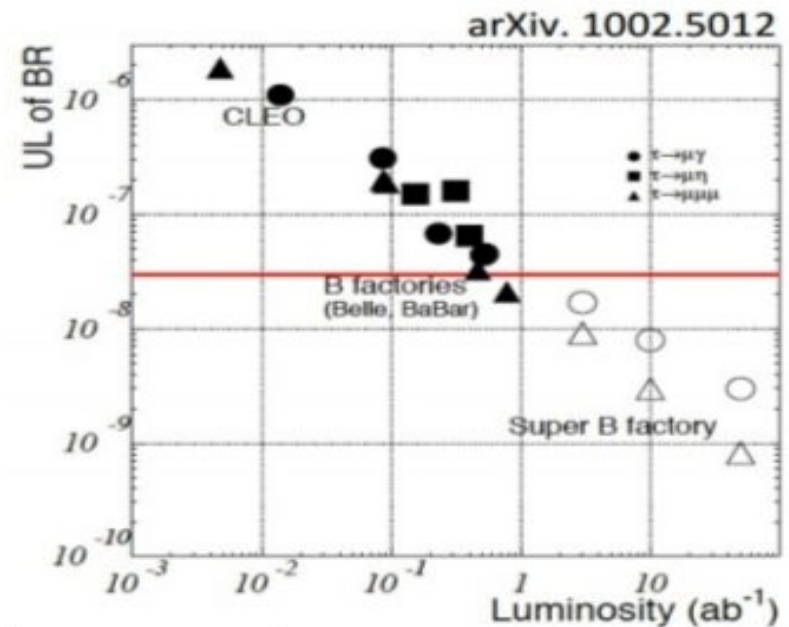
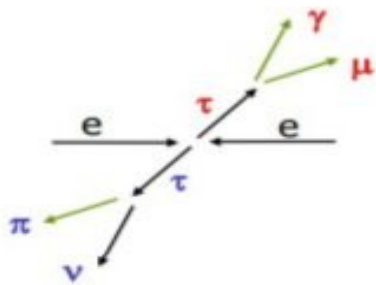
Belle II physics prospect – tau physics

$$\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma$$

main background from $ee \rightarrow \mu \mu \gamma_{\text{ISR}}$
possible to reduce sensitivity by a factor ~ 7

$$\tau \rightarrow \mu \mu \mu$$

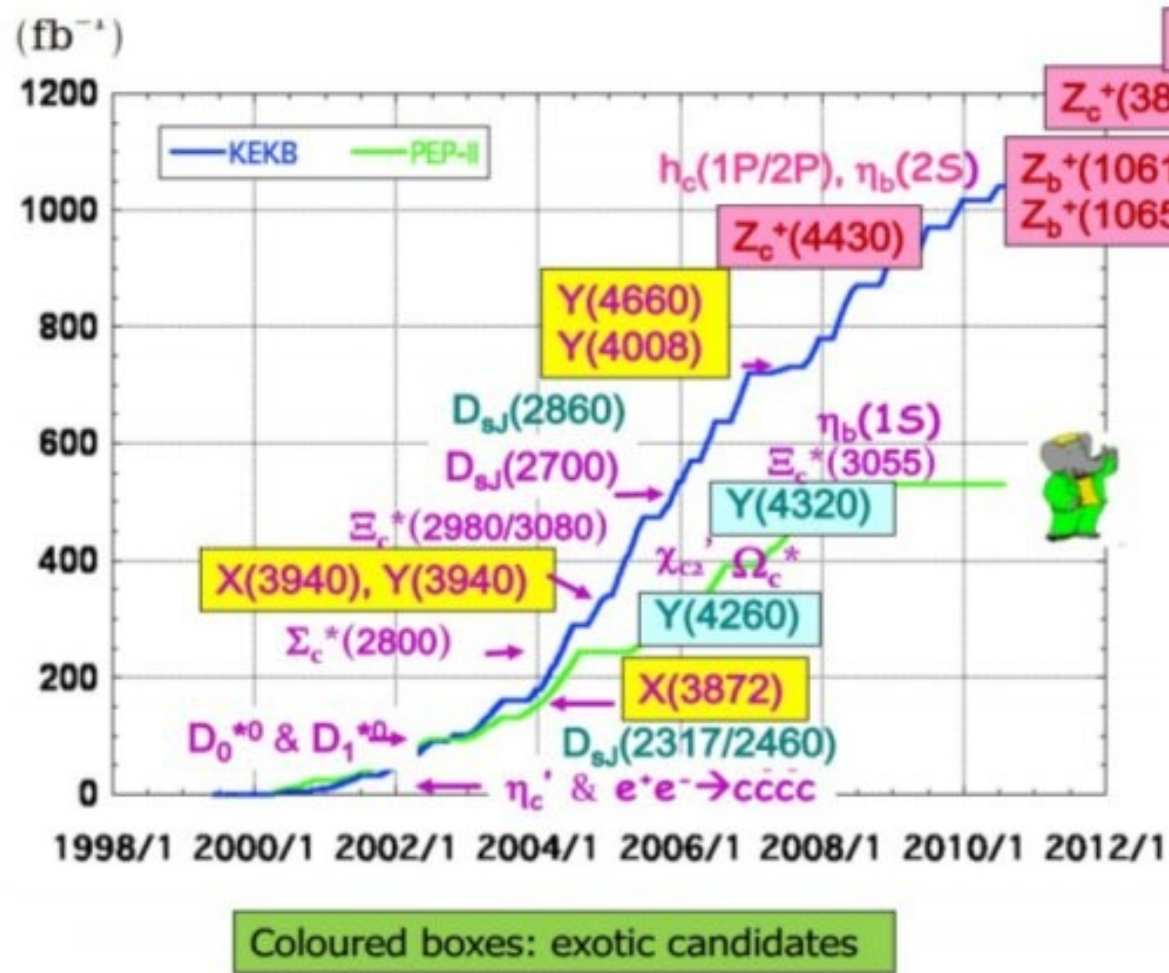
very clean mode
possible to reduce sensitivity by a factor of 50



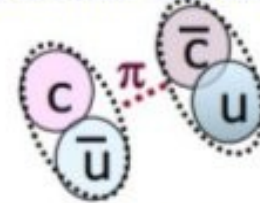
	$\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma)$	$\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \mu \mu \mu)$	
mSUGRA+seesaw	10^{-7}	10^{-9}	PRD 66(2002) 115013
SUSY+SO(10)	10^{-8}	10^{-10}	PRD 68(2003) 033012
SM+seesaw	10^{-9}	10^{-10}	PRD 66(2002) 034008
Non-Universal Z'	10^{-9}	10^{-8}	PLB 547(2002) 252
SUSY+Higgs	10^{-10}	10^{-7}	PLB 566(2003) 217

possible reach by Belle II (50 ab^{-1}) $< 10^{-9}$ $< 10^{-10}$ $\rightarrow$ good to test NP models

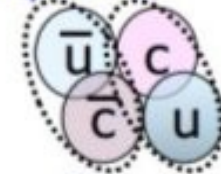
Spectroscopy, maybe new creatures



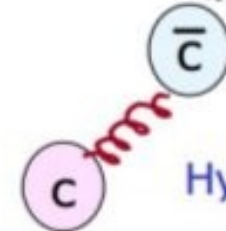
Molecular states?



Tetra-quarks?



Hybrids?



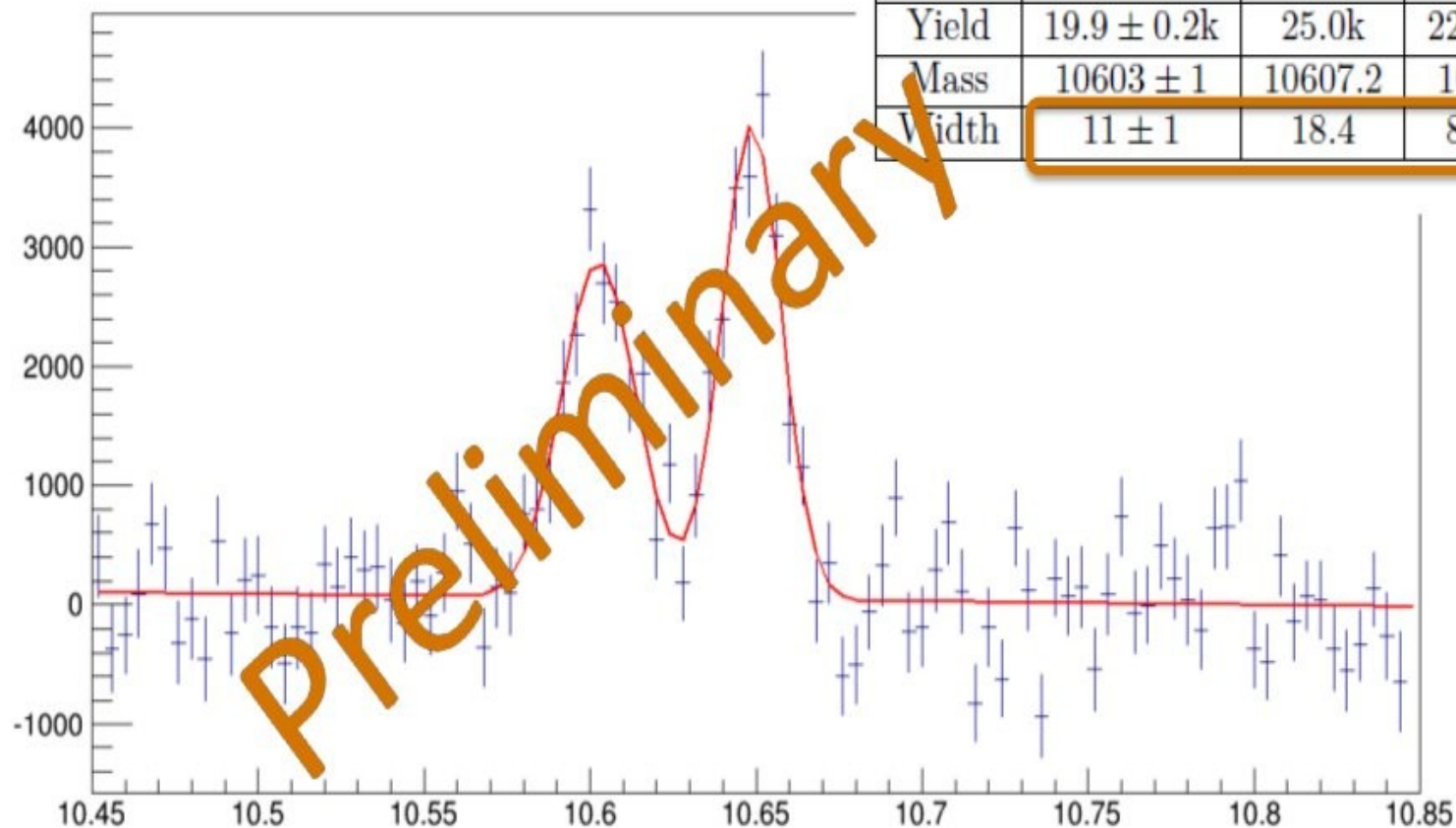
We require 20 fb⁻¹ to perform this analysis, more to come

► $\Upsilon(6S) \rightarrow \pi^\mp Z_b^\pm(10610/50) \rightarrow \pi^\pm h_b(1P)$

■ Fitted width better than generated?!

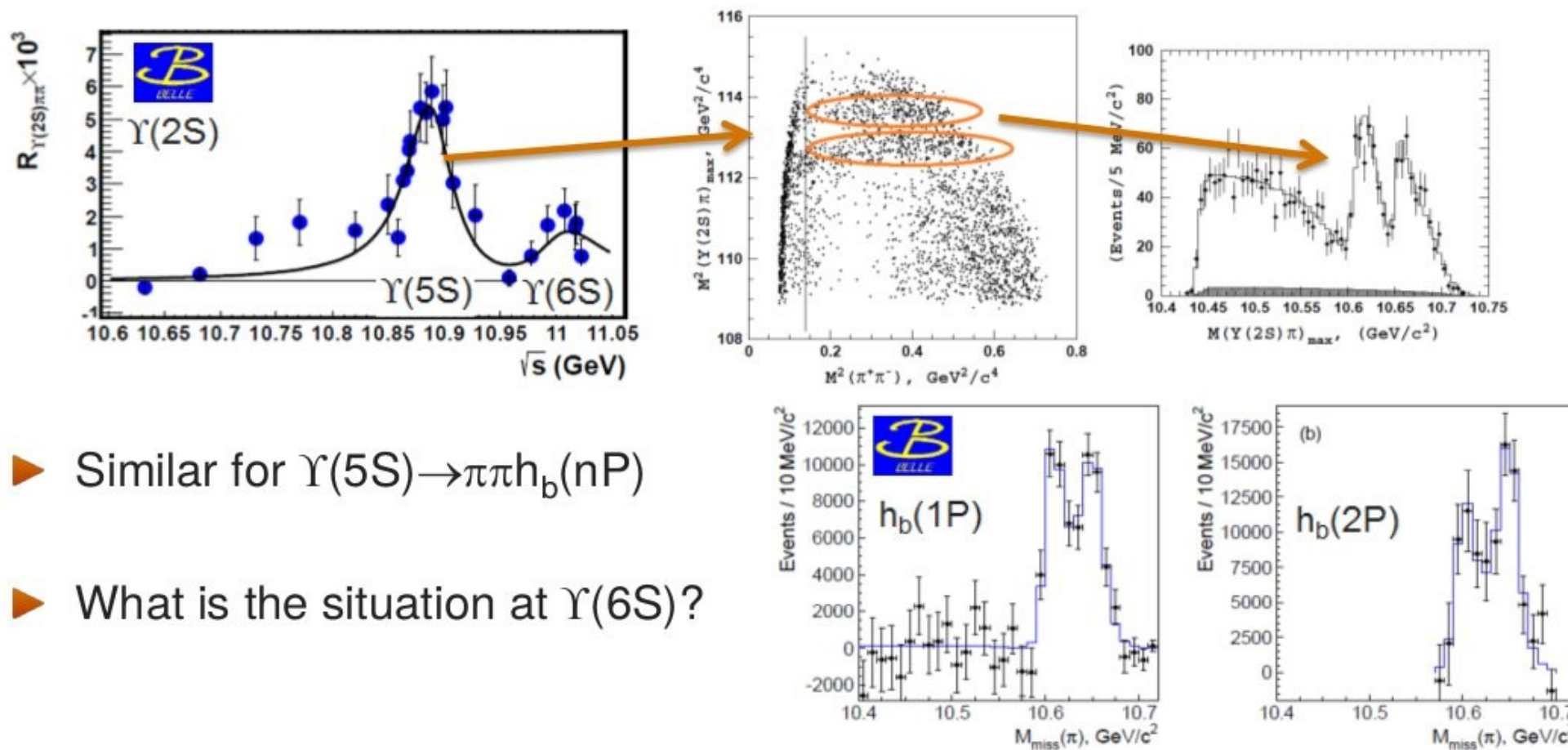
■ Minor concern about yield/efficiency

	10610		10650	
	Fit	Gen	Fit	Gen
Yield	$19.9 \pm 0.2k$	25.0k	$22.3 \pm 0.2k$	25.0k
Mass	10603 ± 1	10607.2	10649 ± 1	10652.2
Width	11 ± 1	18.4	8.9 ± 0.5	11.5



First physics one example

- ▶ Anomalous $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \pi\pi\Upsilon(pS)$ transitions led to discovery of $Z_b^\pm(106XX)$



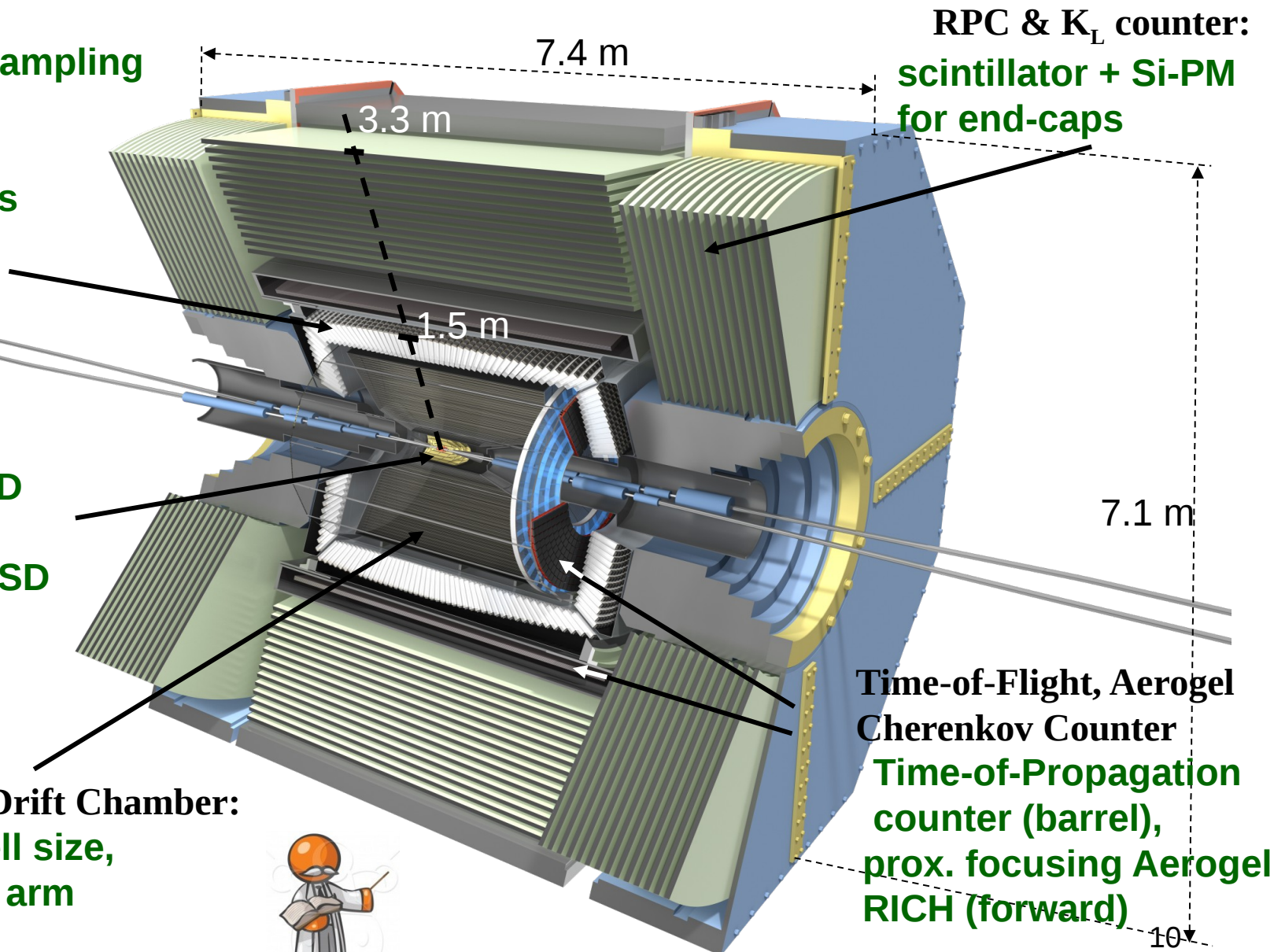
- ▶ Similar for $\Upsilon(5S) \rightarrow \pi\pi h_b(nP)$
- ▶ What is the situation at $\Upsilon(6S)$?

Belle II detector upgrade

Belle II
 waveform sampling
 electronics,
 pure CsI
 for end-caps

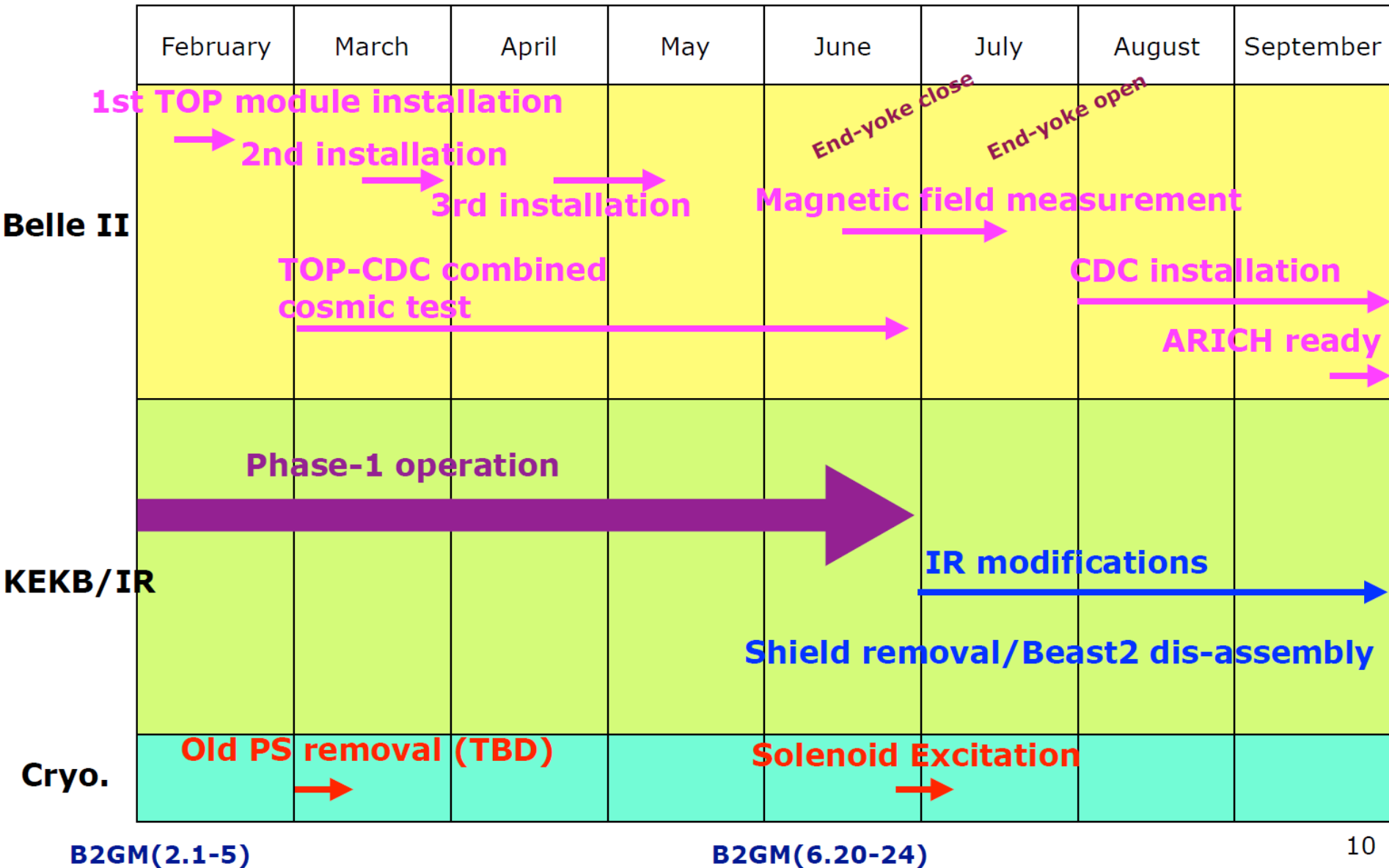
VXD
 2 layers PXD
 (DEPFET) +
 4 layers DSSD

Central Drift Chamber:
 smaller cell size,
 long lever arm





2016 Schedule



Belle II Detector – vertex region

VXD

Beam Pipe $r = 10\text{mm}$

DEPFET (PXD)

Layer 1 $r = 14\text{mm}$

Layer 2 $r = 22\text{mm}$

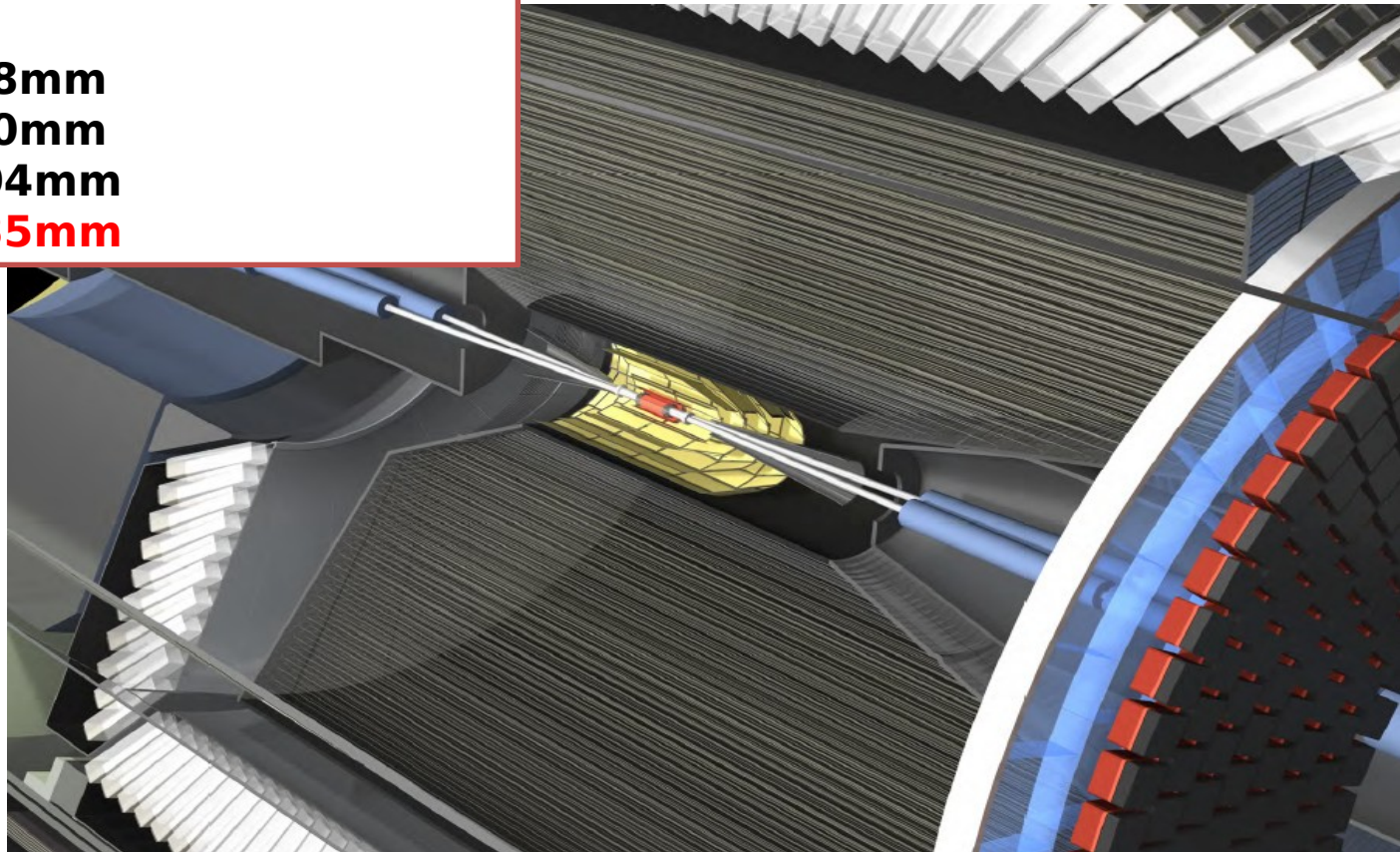
DSSD (SVD)

Layer 3 $r = 38\text{mm}$

Layer 4 $r = 80\text{mm}$

Layer 5 $r = 104\text{mm}$

Layer 6 $r = 135\text{mm}$



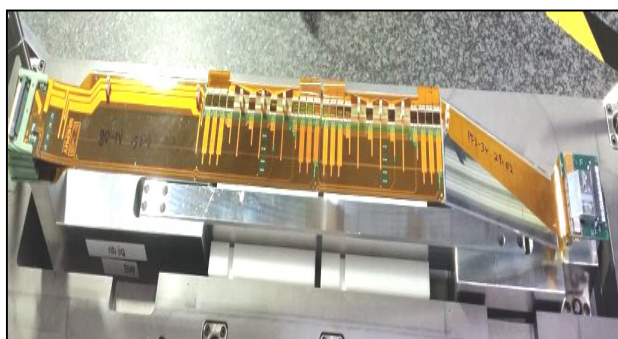
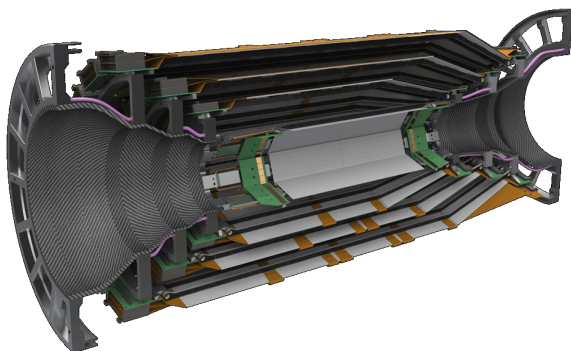
A detailed 3D rendering of a LEGO Technic model of a space station module. The model is primarily yellow and green, with a long central grey section. It features various mechanical details, including gears, axles, and connectors, suggesting a complex internal structure. The model is shown from a perspective view, highlighting its length and the intricate details of its construction.



DEPFET

Layer 1 r = 14mm

Layer 2 r = 22mm



SVD

DSSD

Layer 3 r = 38mm

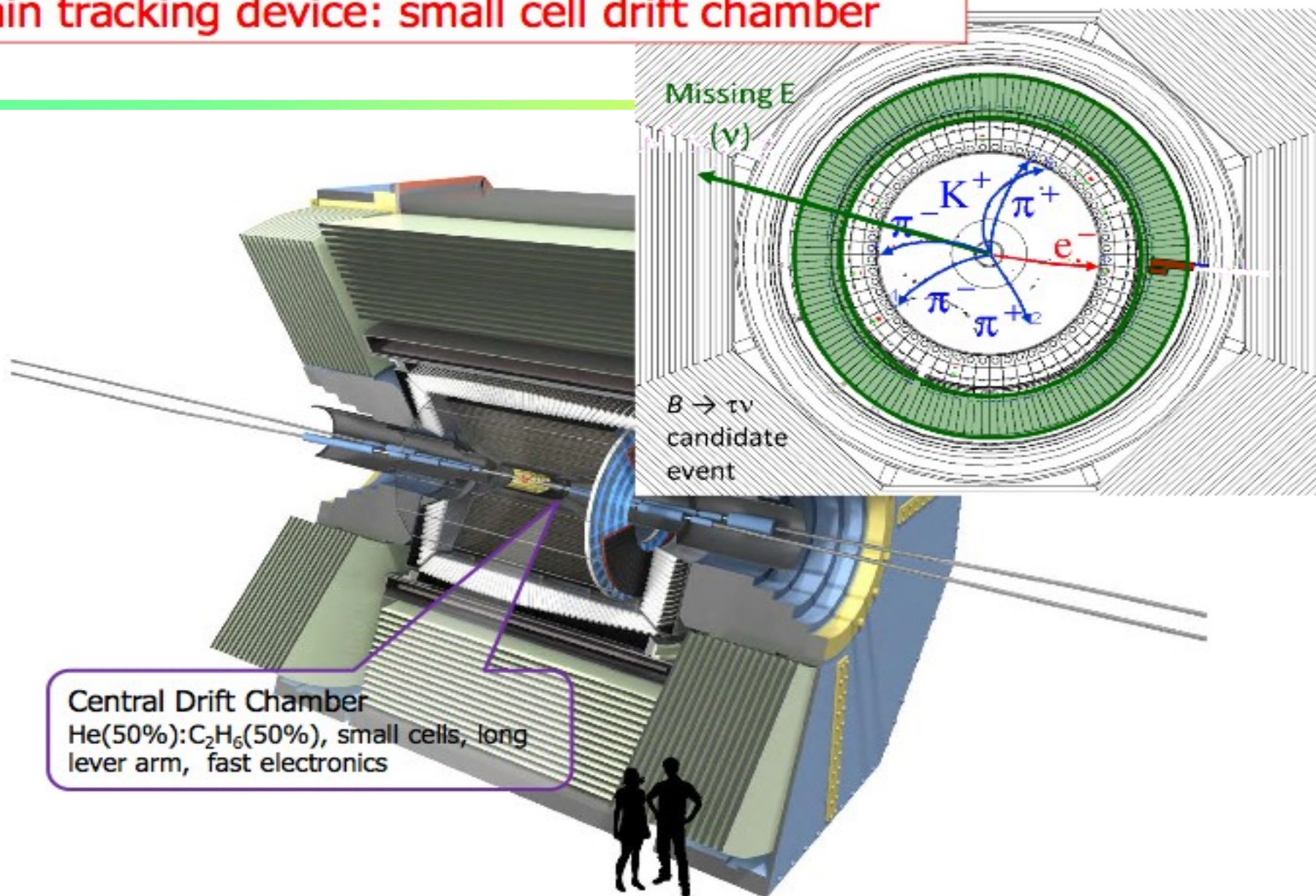
Layer 4 r = 80mm

Layer 5 $r = 104\text{mm}$

Layer 6 r = 135mm

[illegible]

Main tracking device: small cell drift chamber



CDC status



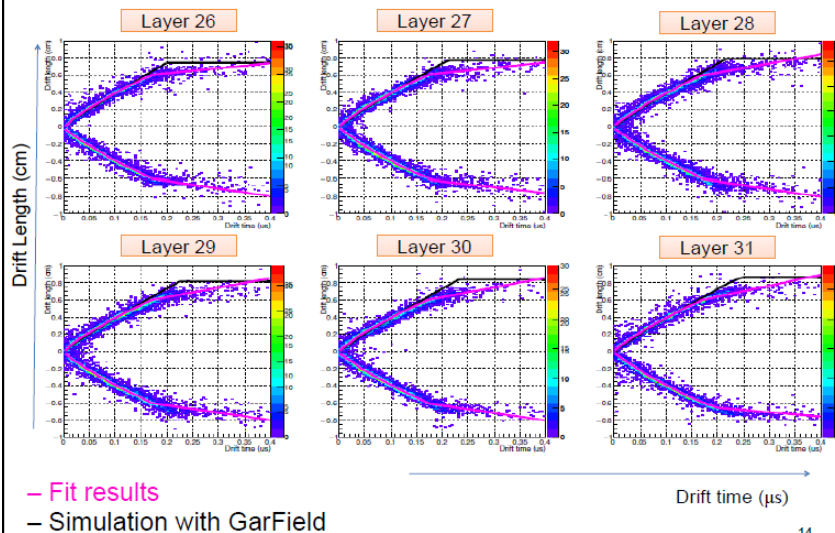
- 14336 drifts cell with sense wires
Spatial resolution 100 μm
- Smaller cell in innermost layer
- Fully constructed
- Cosmic data validation

CDC: cosmic ray tests

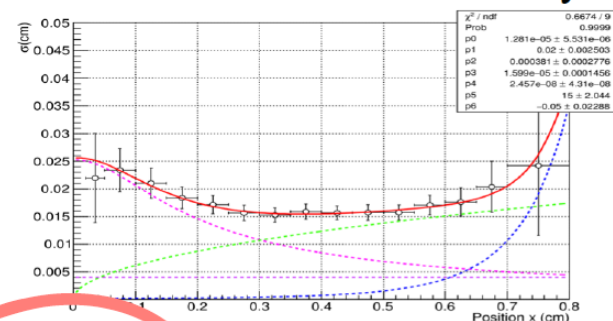
D.V.Thanh

Cosmic ray data analysis

Calibration of x-t parameters Real data



Intrinsic resolution for 6 layers



sigma at best region: $\sim 155 \mu\text{m}$.
- From Monte-Carlo simulation:
magnitude of sigma degradation
20-30 μm .
 $\Rightarrow \text{Sigma} \approx 135 \mu\text{m}$

Intrinsic resolution is decomposed into 4 terms.

They are added in quadrature:

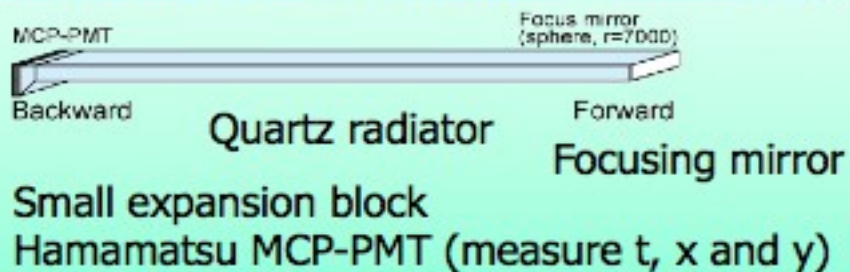
1. Primary ion statistics: $[0] \sin(\arctan(\frac{[1]}{x}))$
2. Longitudinal diffusion of drift electron: $[2] \sqrt{x}$
3. Fluctuations due to electronics: $[3]$
4. Distortion of electric field: $[4] e^{([5](x-[6])^2)}$

t0 correction is done

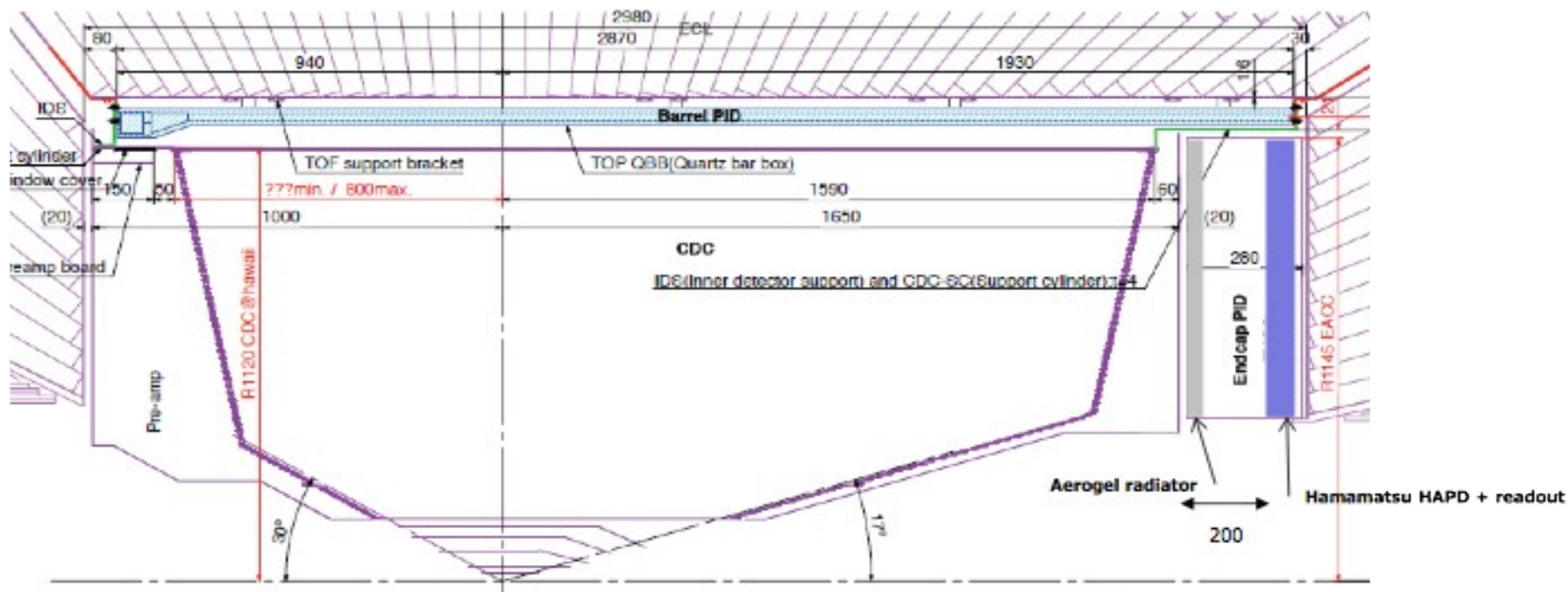
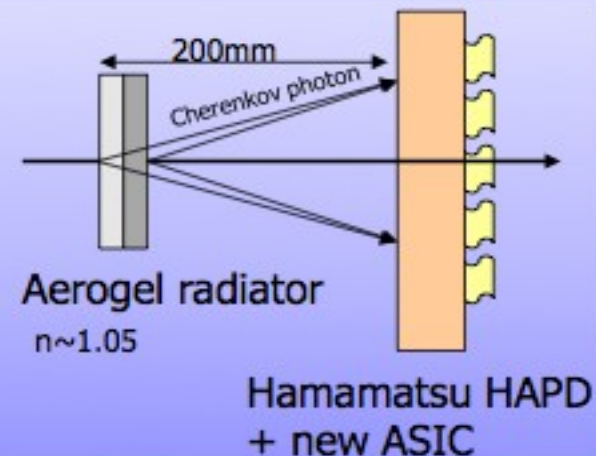
Next step $\Rightarrow$ full layer data analysis

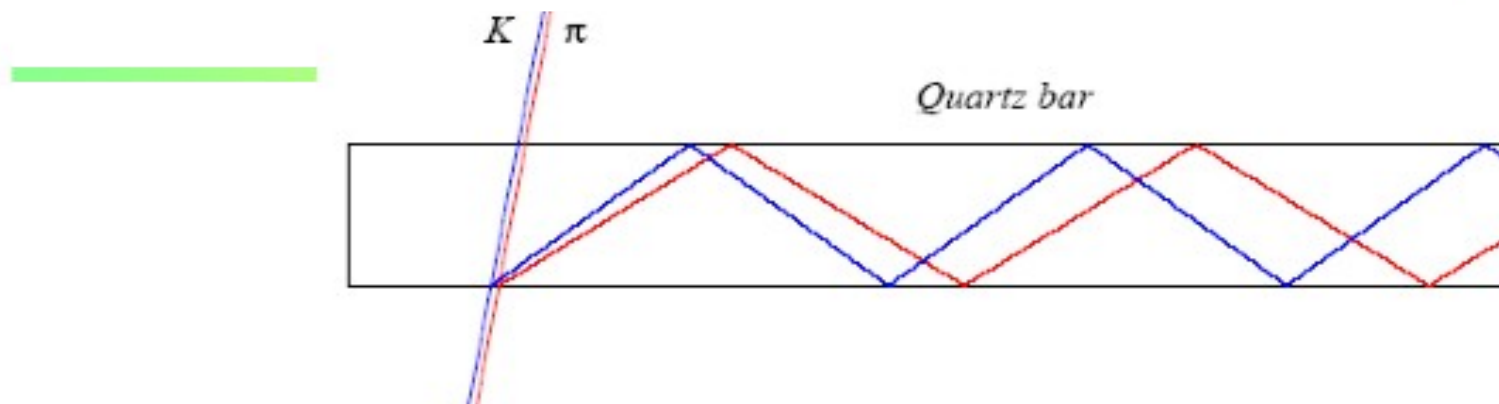
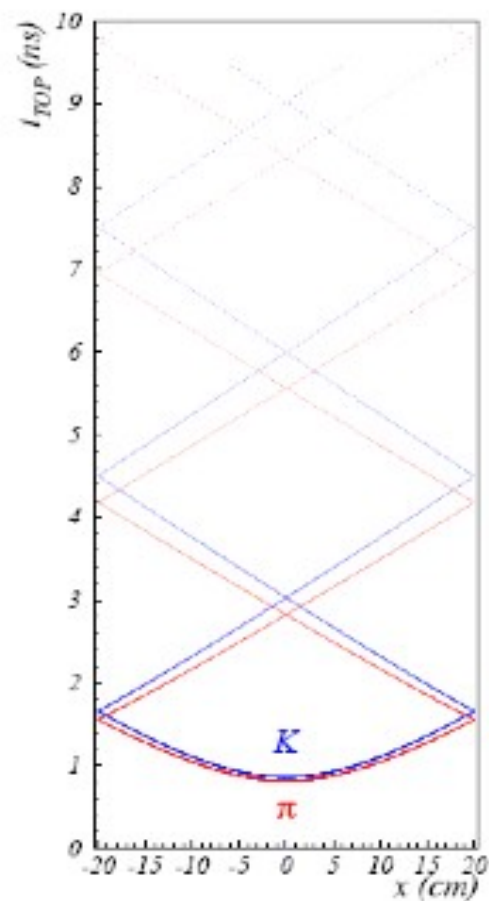
6

Barrel PID: Time of Propagation Counter (TOP)



Endcap PID: Aerogel RICH (ARICH)

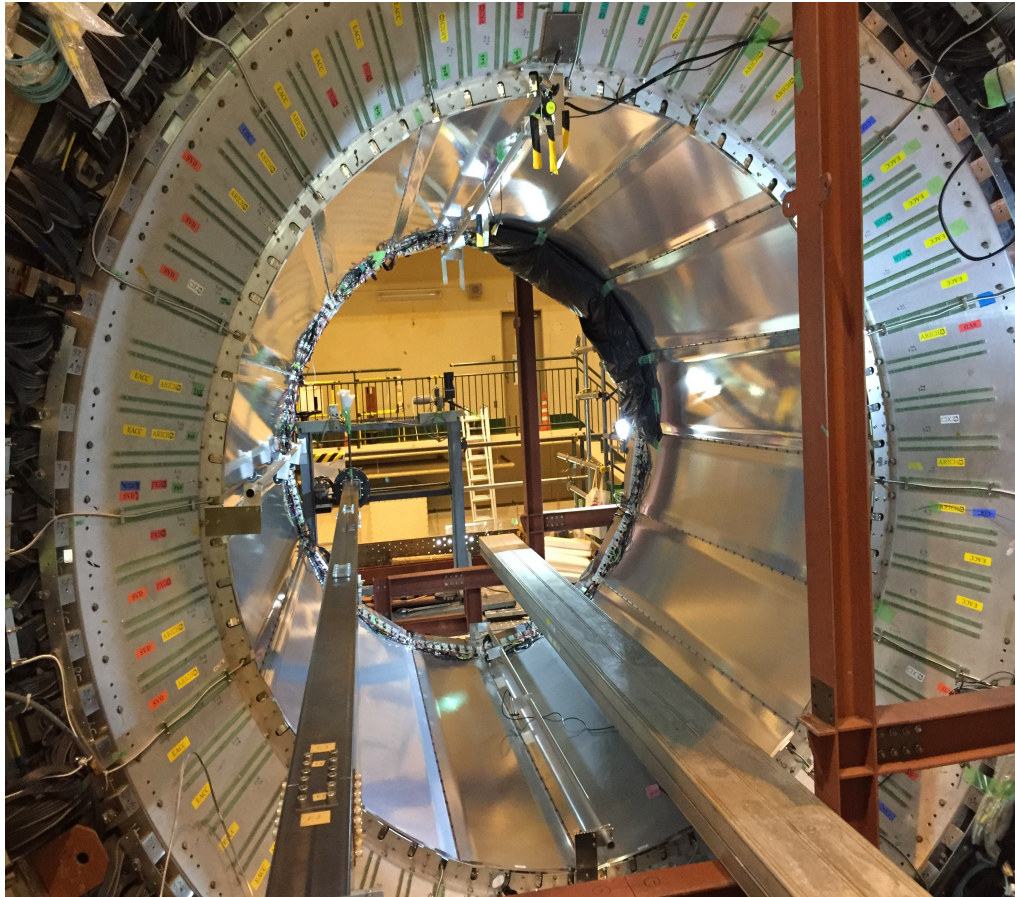




- Cherenkov ring imaging with precise time measurement.
- Device uses internal reflection of Cerenkov ring images from quartz like the BaBar DIRC
- Reconstruct Cherenkov angle from two hit coordinates and the time of propagation of the photon
 - Quartz radiator (2cm)
 - Photon detector (MCP-PMT)
 - Good time resolution ~ 40 ps
 - Single photon sensitivity in 1.5 T field
 - Hamamatsu SL10

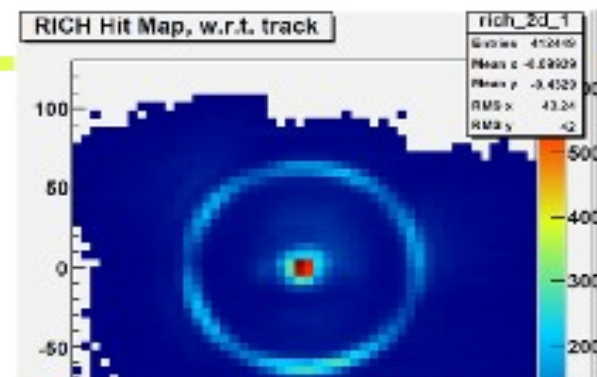
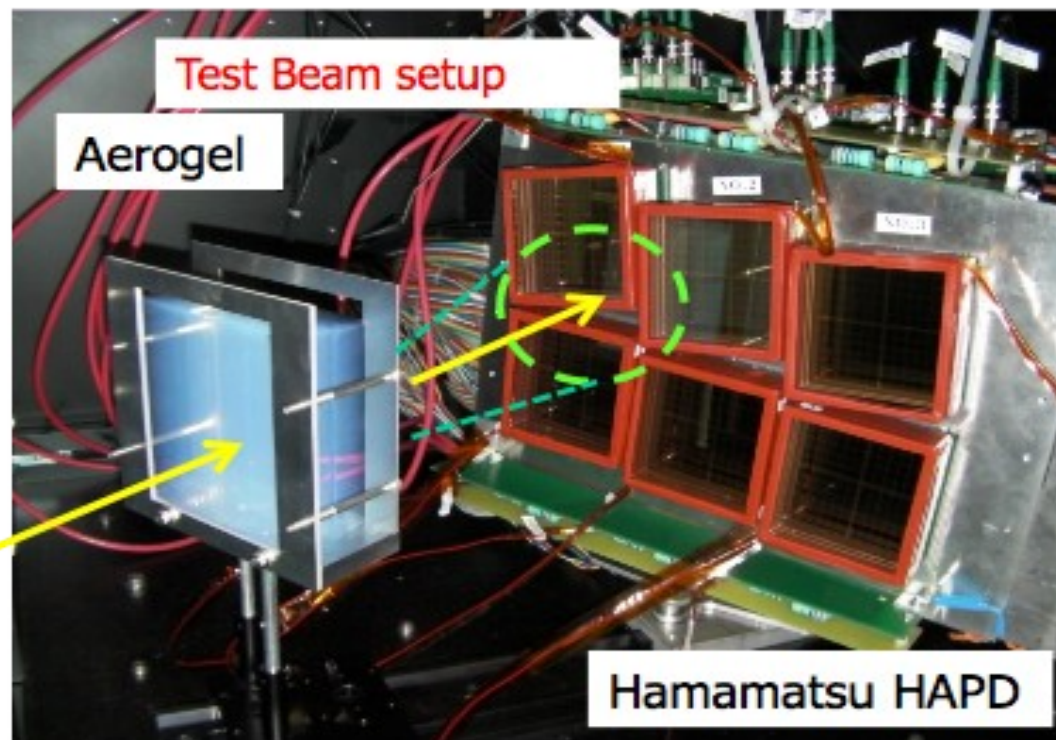


TOP status



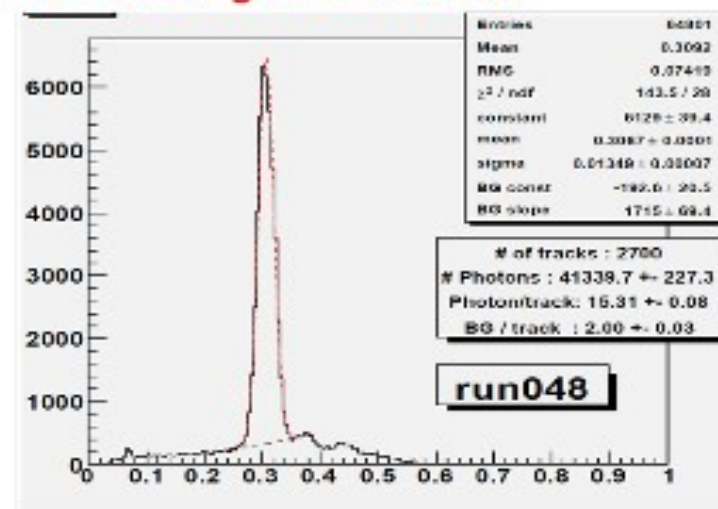
- Installation completed on may 12th
- It is being prepared to be tested with cosmic runs
- Check stability under fast removal performance going well

AEROGEL RICH (end cap PID)

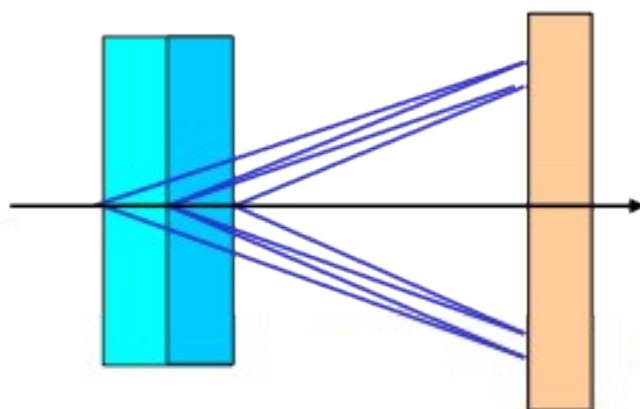


Clear Cherenkov image observed

Cherenkov angle distribution

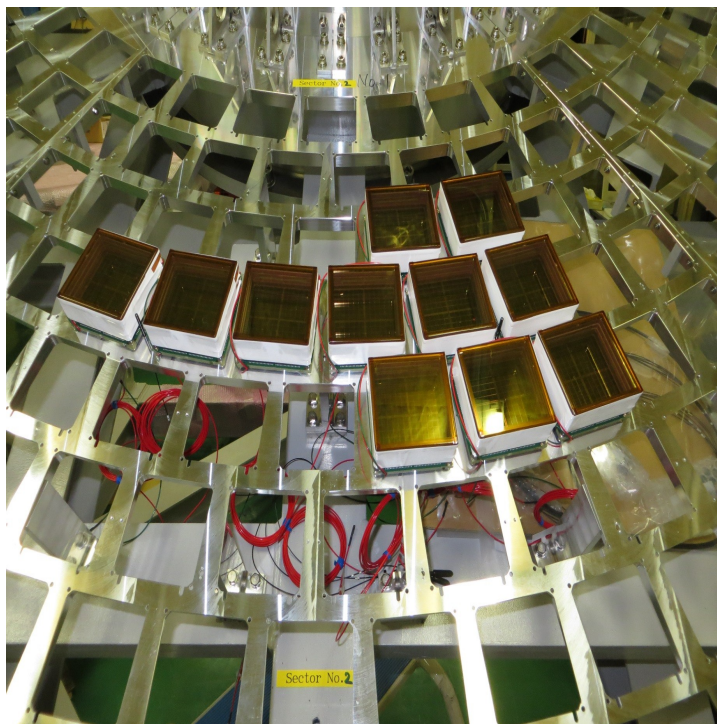


$6.6 \sigma \pi/K$ at 4GeV/c !



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.



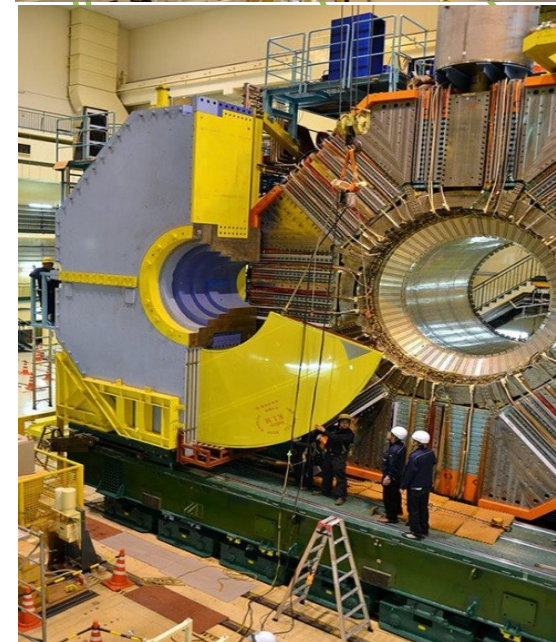
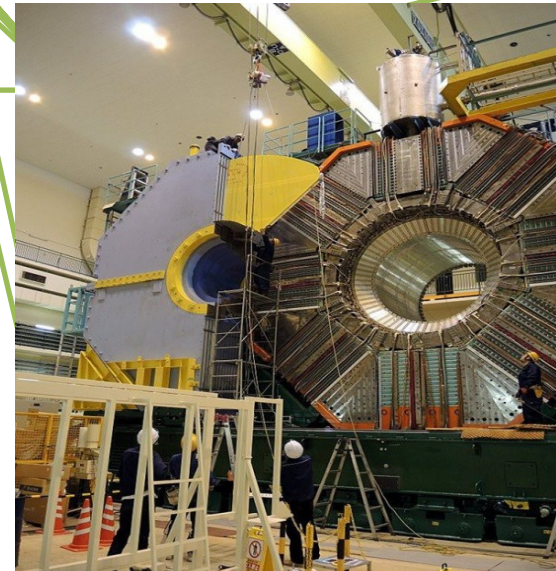
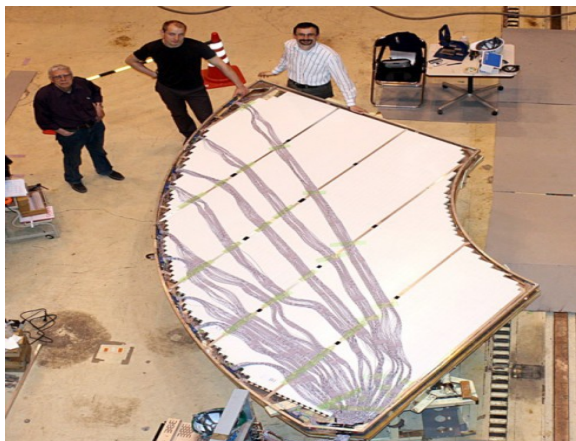
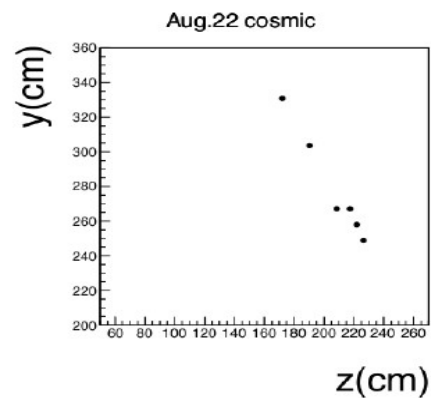
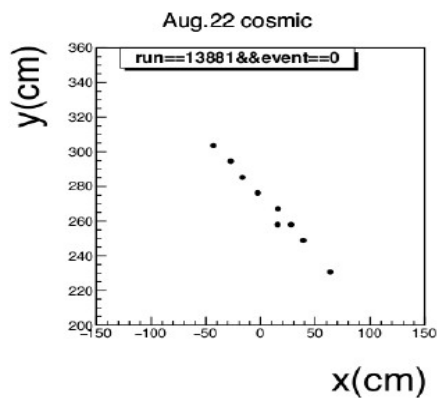
2016											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Aerogel installation								
	Module Installation (first sector)										
			Module Installation (Rest)								
	Merger Installation										
			Cabling & Piping								
			System Test								
			Connect to Endcap ECL								

- Tests with a partially equipped detector + cosmons

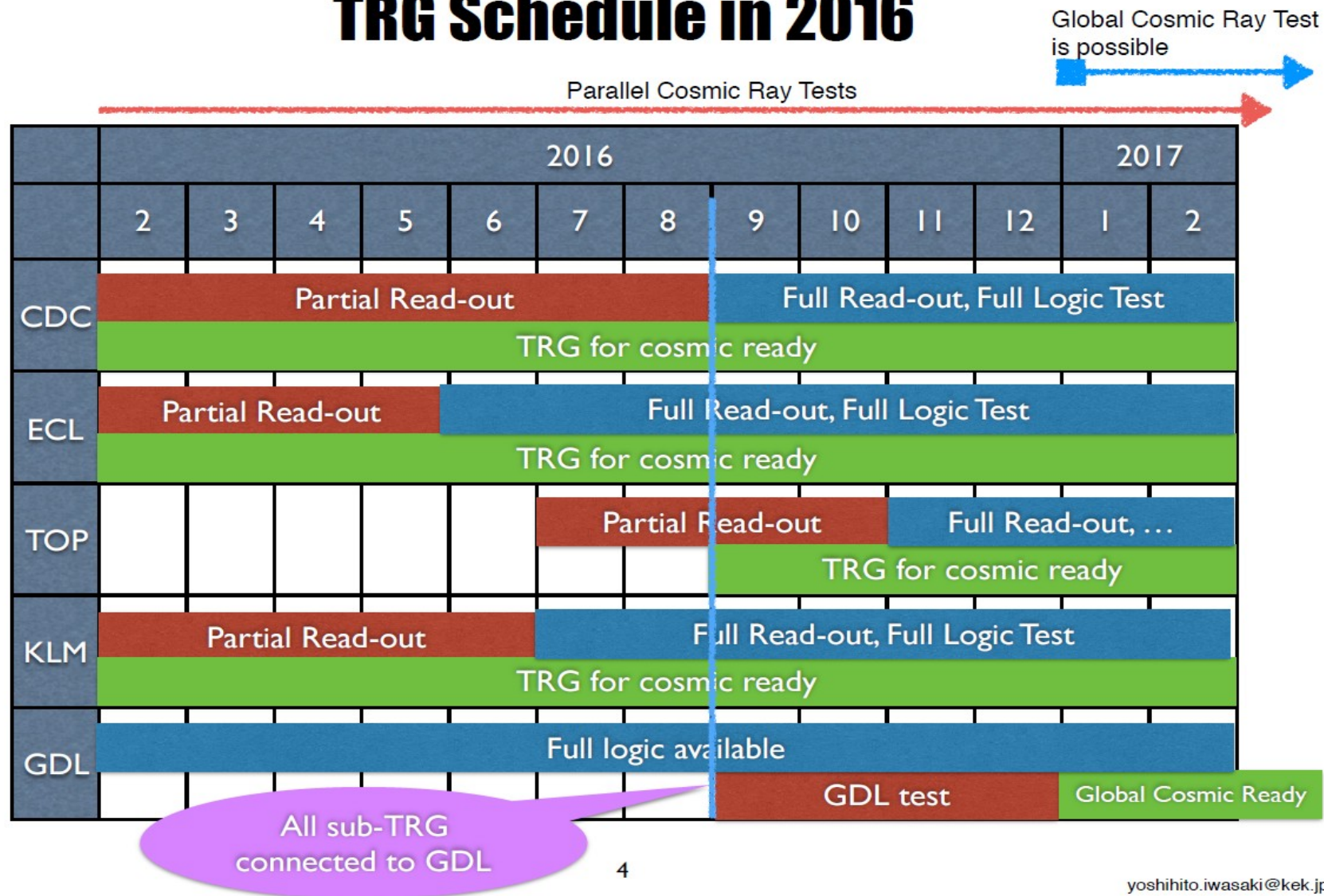
KLM status

KLM

- Hardware and DAQ is in place and installed
- Taking cosmic data
- Implementing trigger with TOP

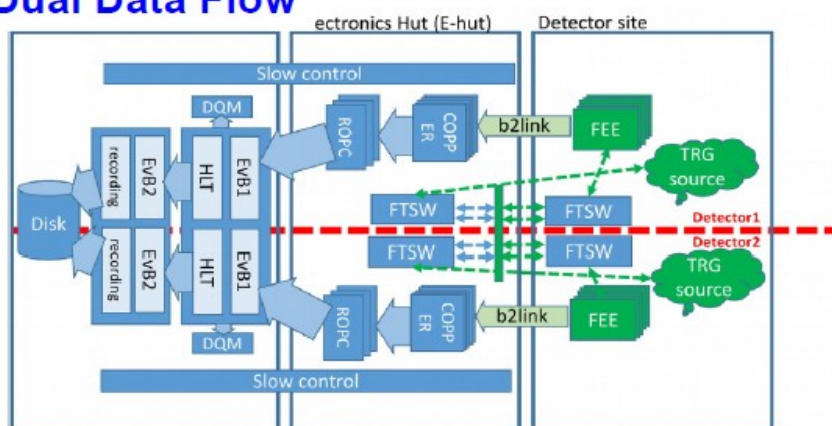


TRG Schedule in 2016

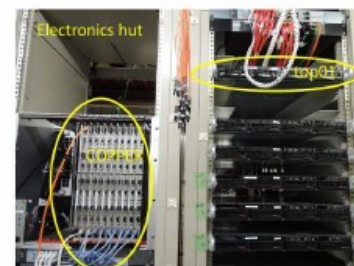


We are ready for multi-ring CRT circus + DESY TB!!

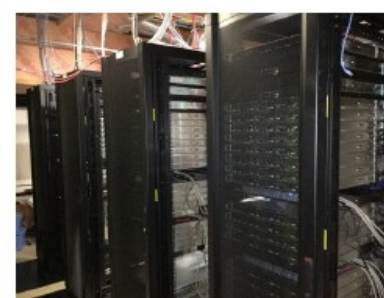
Dual Data Flow



CDC COPPERs



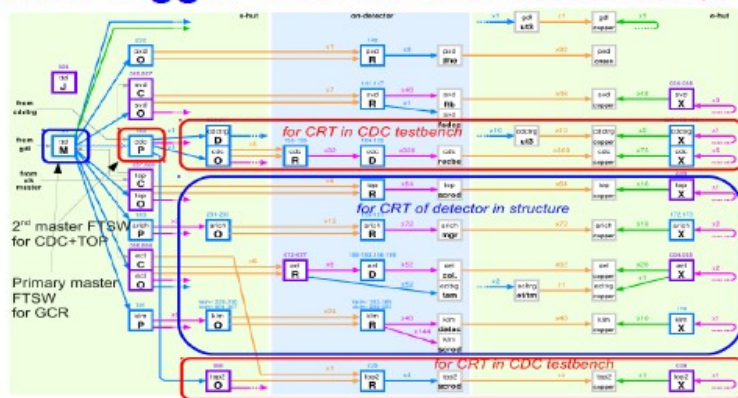
TOP COPPERs



2 HLT+ Storage

Dual Trigger Distribution

This diagram is now in TWiki
<http://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/view/BelleII/DAQ/TB1a/point>

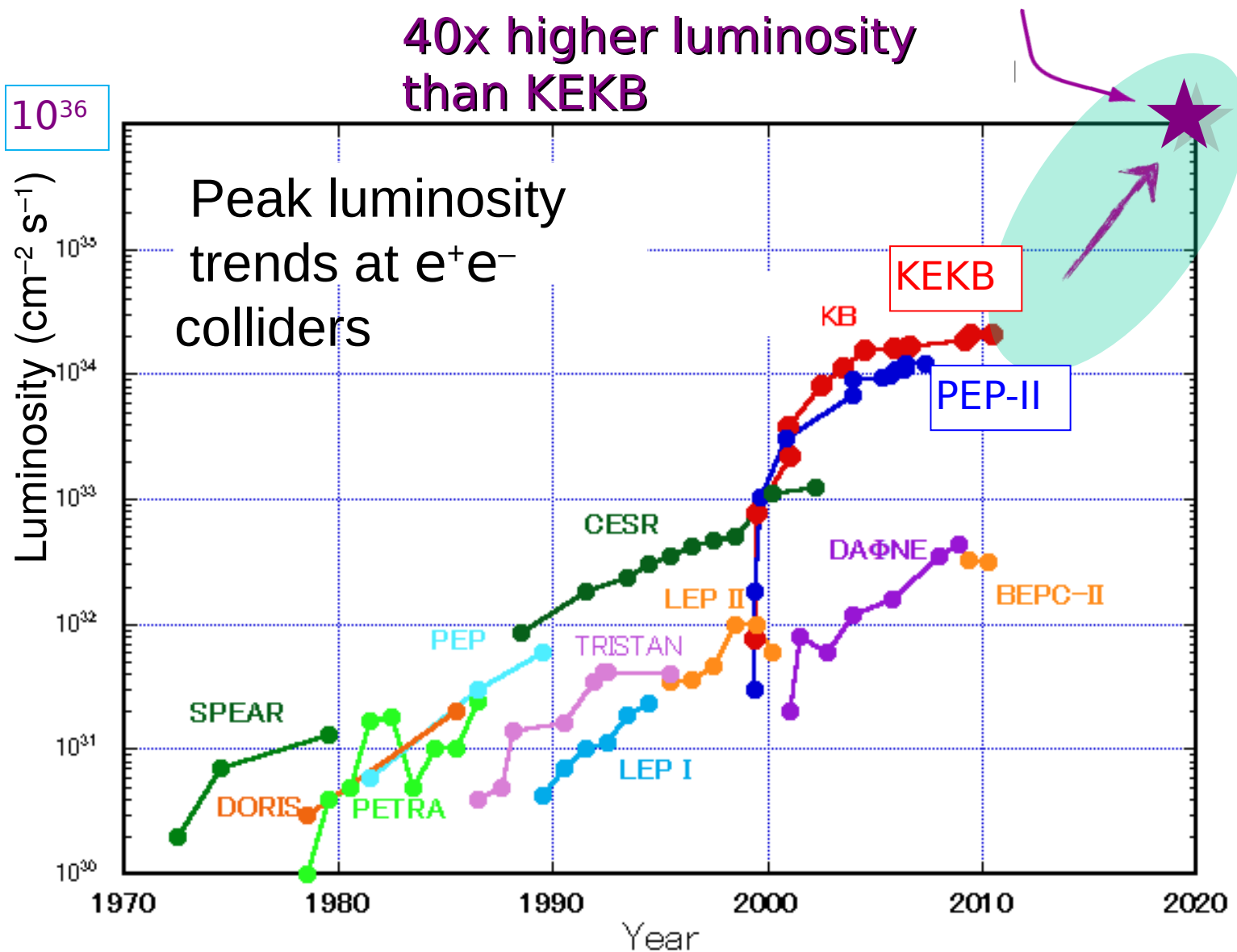


Control GUI (data flow panel)



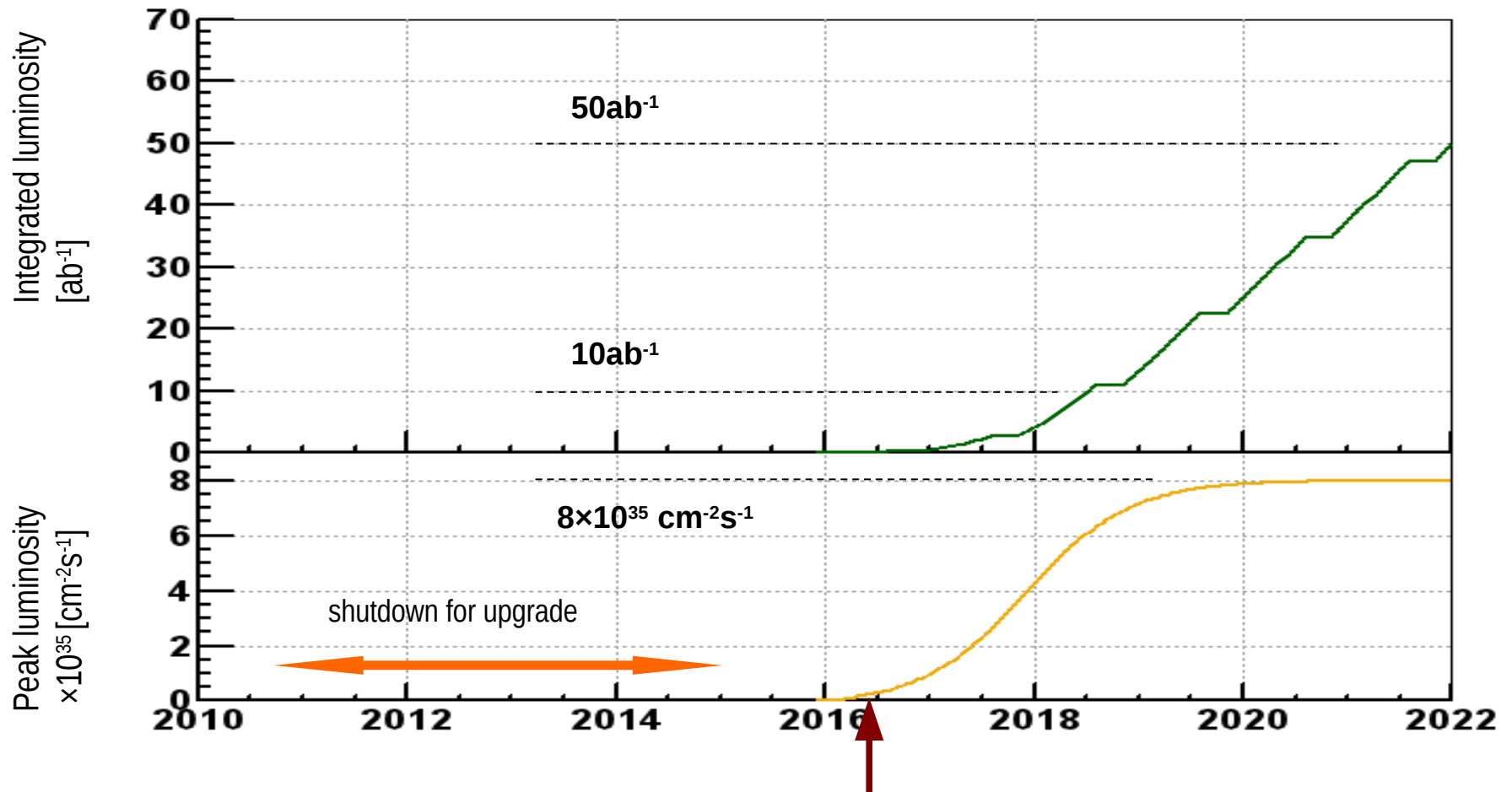
ACCELERATOR

SuperKEKB is the intensity frontier



11

Luminosity prospects at SuperKEKB

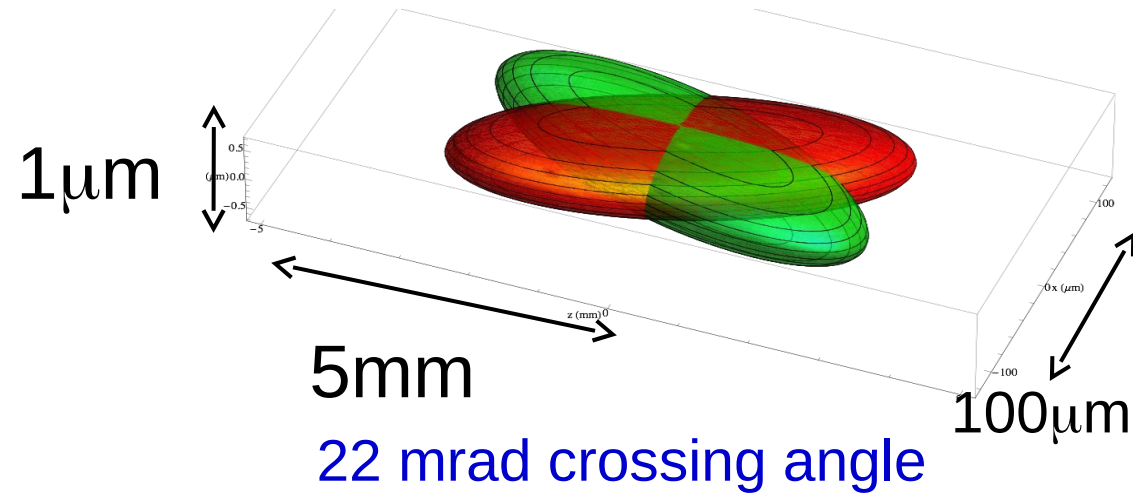


We are here, here, already data taking, physics runs around the corner

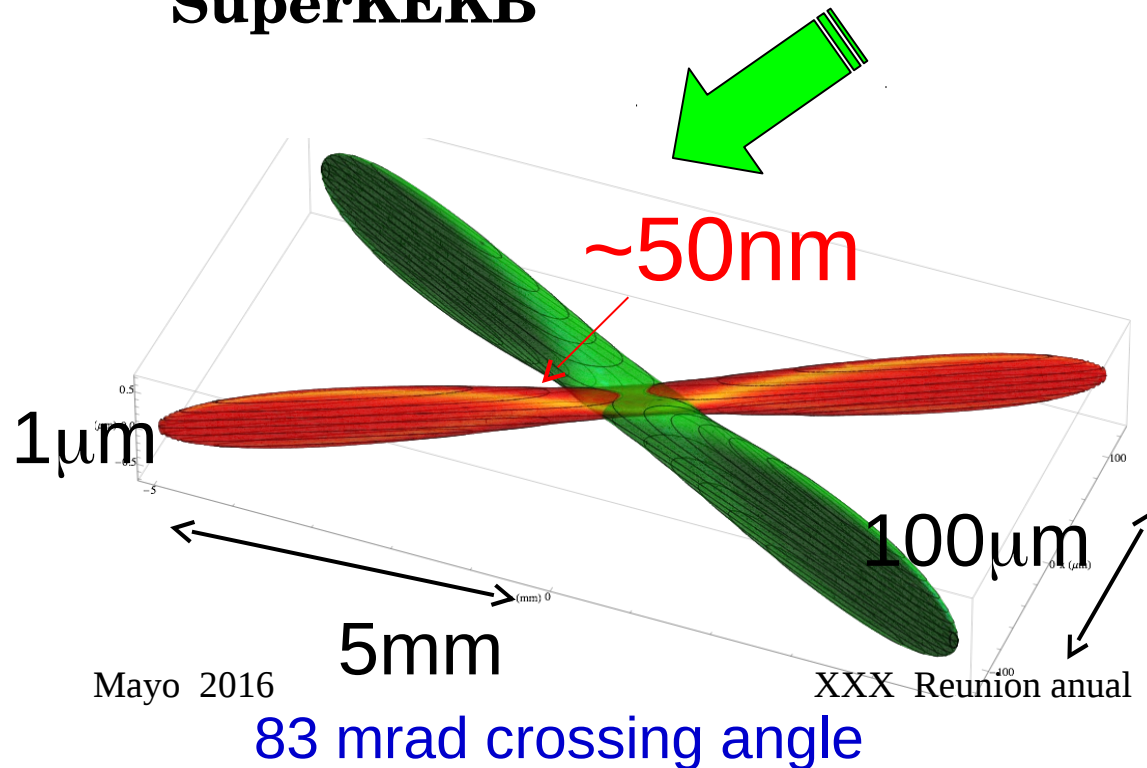
Nano-Beam implies quite a challenge in monitor and control of beam parameters

(without crab)

KEKB



SuperKEKB



$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2e r_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{\pm y}}{\beta_y^*} \left(\frac{R_L}{R_y} \right)$$



$$L = \frac{N_+ N_- f}{4\pi \sigma_x^* \sigma_y^*} R_L$$

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}		$\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

- **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

SuperKEKB and Belle II x40 Higher luminosity!!

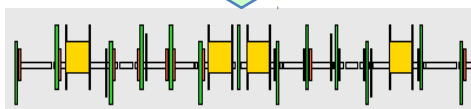
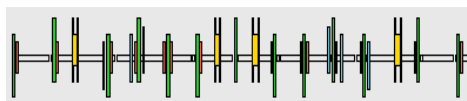
Belle II

$e^+ 4\text{GeV } 3.6\text{ A}$

$e^- 7\text{GeV } 2.6\text{ A}$

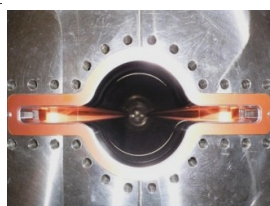
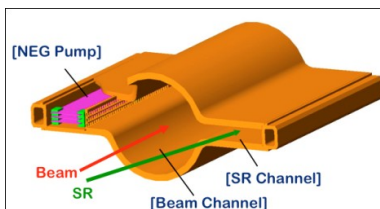
Target: $L = 8 \times 10^{35} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$

Replace short dipoles with longer ones (LER)



Redesign the lattices of HER & LER to squeeze the emittance

TiN-coated beam pipe with antechambers



Damping ring

Low emittance positrons to inject

$$L = \frac{\gamma_{\pm}}{2e r_e} \left(1 + \frac{\sigma_y^*}{\sigma_x^*} \right) \frac{I_{\pm} \xi_{\pm y}}{\beta_y^*} \left(\frac{R_L}{R_y} \right)$$

Low emittance gun

Low emittance electrons to inject

Add / modify RF systems for higher beam current

New superconducting / permanent final focusing

quads near the IP

Colliding bunches



Positron source
New positron target / capture section

Task before first injection

- Alignment for beam pipes and beam transport lines
- Beam collimator
- Hardware ; pumps , gate valves , temperature sensors, flows sensors, compress air lines, etc.
- Safety check: Control and monitor software, operation check, beam abort signals and beams stoppers
- MR magnet system
- RF system: adding klystrons, power supplies, cavity conditioning



LLRF Status



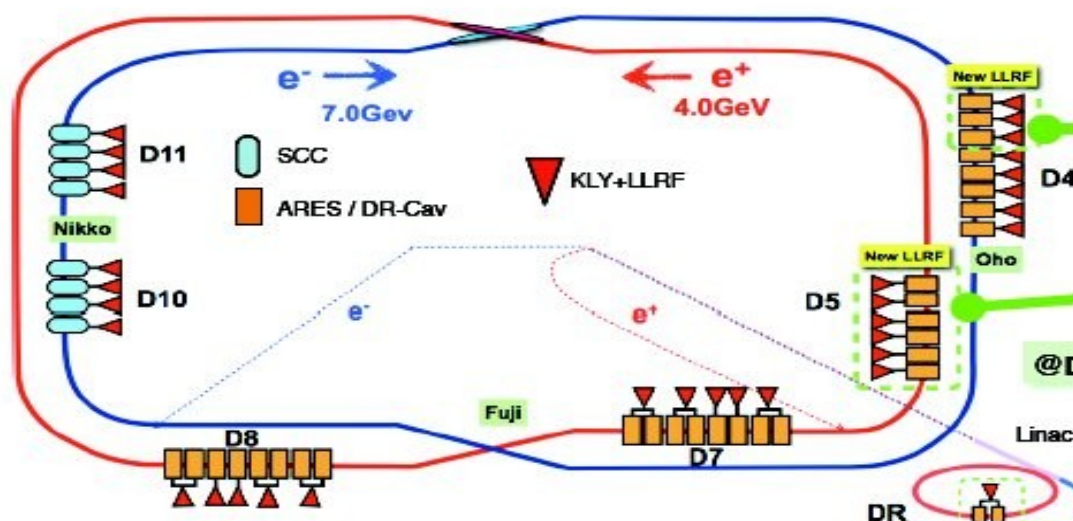
- LLRF Control System was updated to a digital system.
- The new system consists of μ TCA-platformed FPGA board (AMC), PLC and EPICS-IOC embeded with Linux-OS in each of them.
- Nine new systems were installed at Oho D4 and D5, and the DR-LLRF control system was also fabricated and installed.
- Performance of existing systems was also proofed. All MR-LLRF control systems are almost ready for the operation.

Existing KEKB Analog LLRF System



Replace

New LLRF Control System



K. AKAI, SuperKEKB status, schedule and plans, Feb. 1, 2016 @B2GM

@OHO D4 Control Room



D4 stations will be operated with mixed systems of old and new.

3 new LLRF systems

3 old systems are remaining

@OHO D5 Control Room



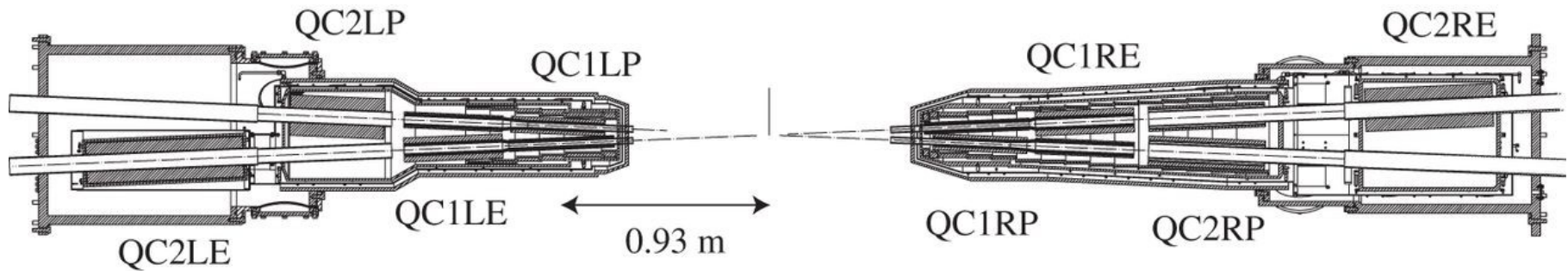
6 new LLRF systems

@DR Control Room

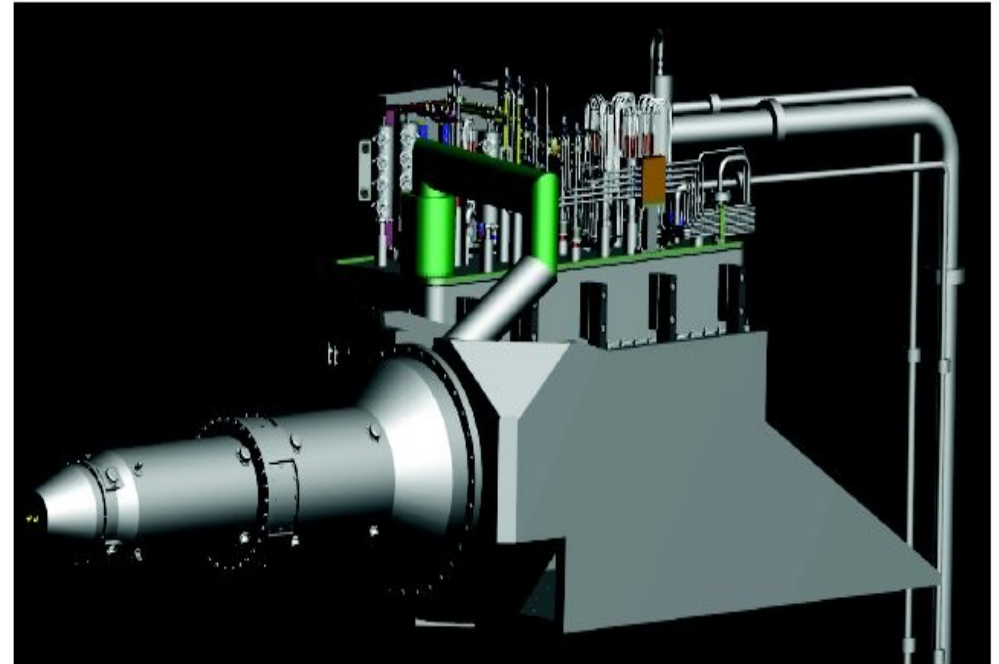


T. Kobayashi, RF gr.

Final focusing magnets (QCS)



QCSL already being tested

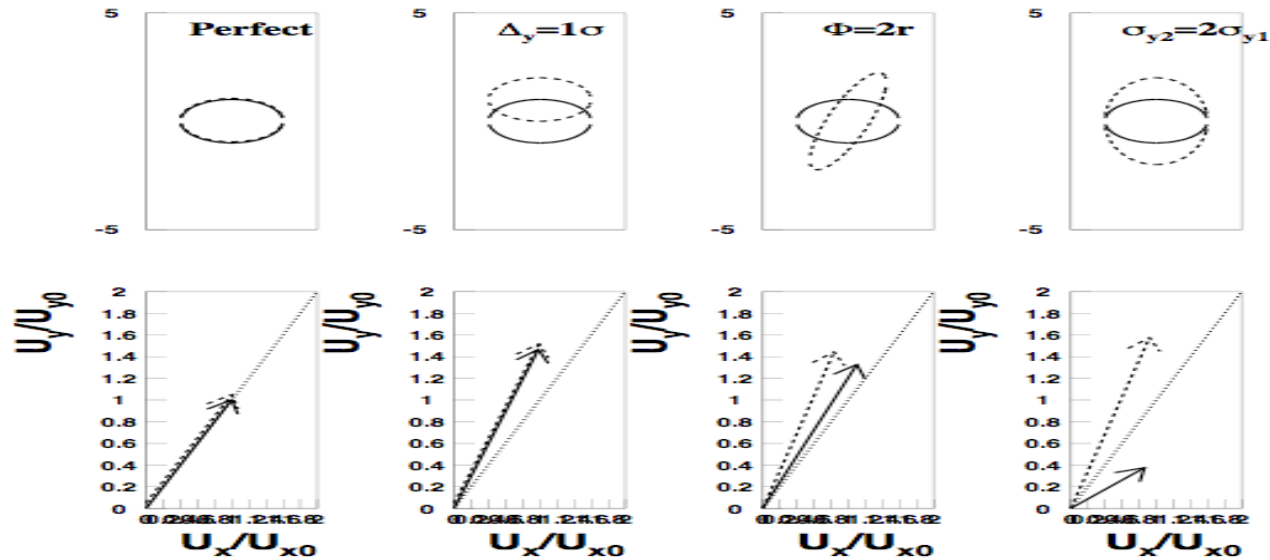


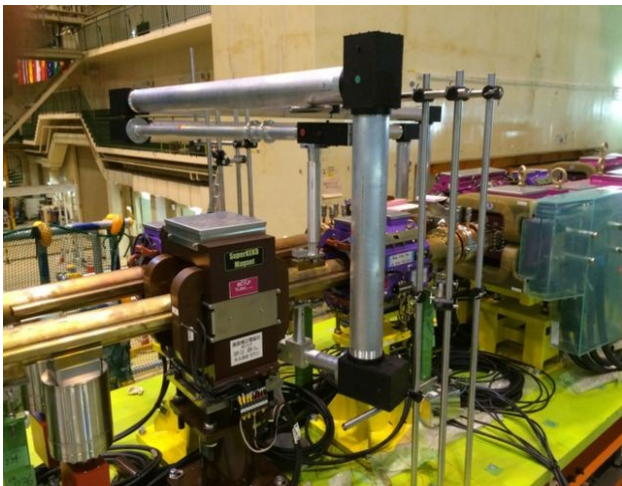
QCSR final design, september 2016 to be delivered

LABM

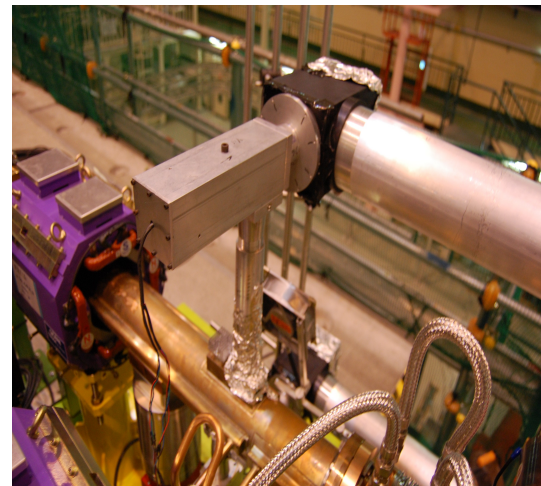
Some examples of Large Angle BMST pattern recognition
(collinear beams case)

3 asymmetries are defined (4 are possible)

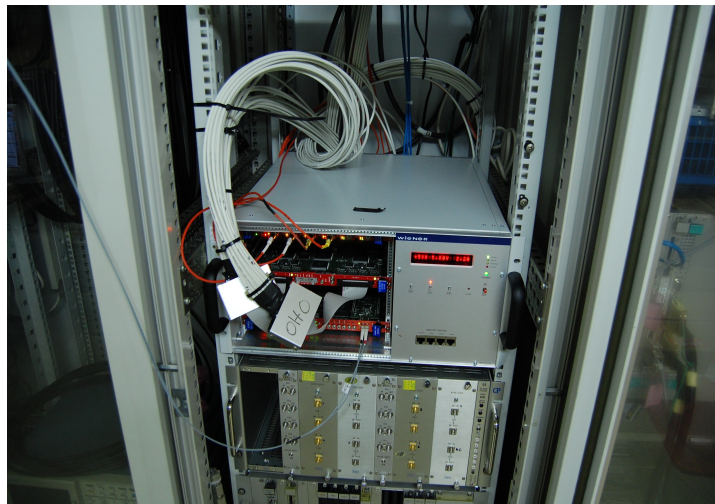




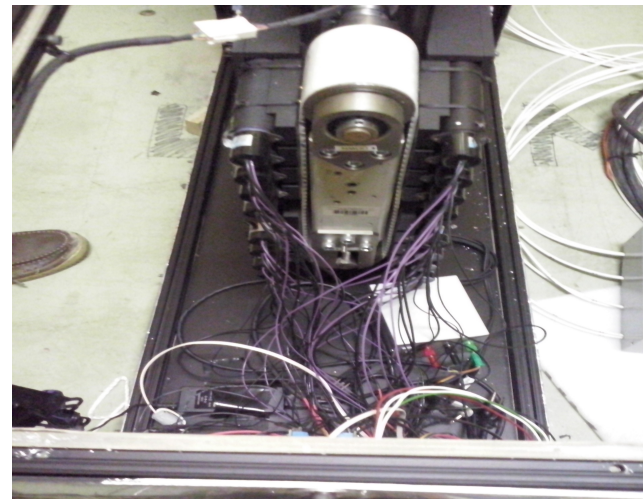
Installation before shielding



Primary mirror slow control

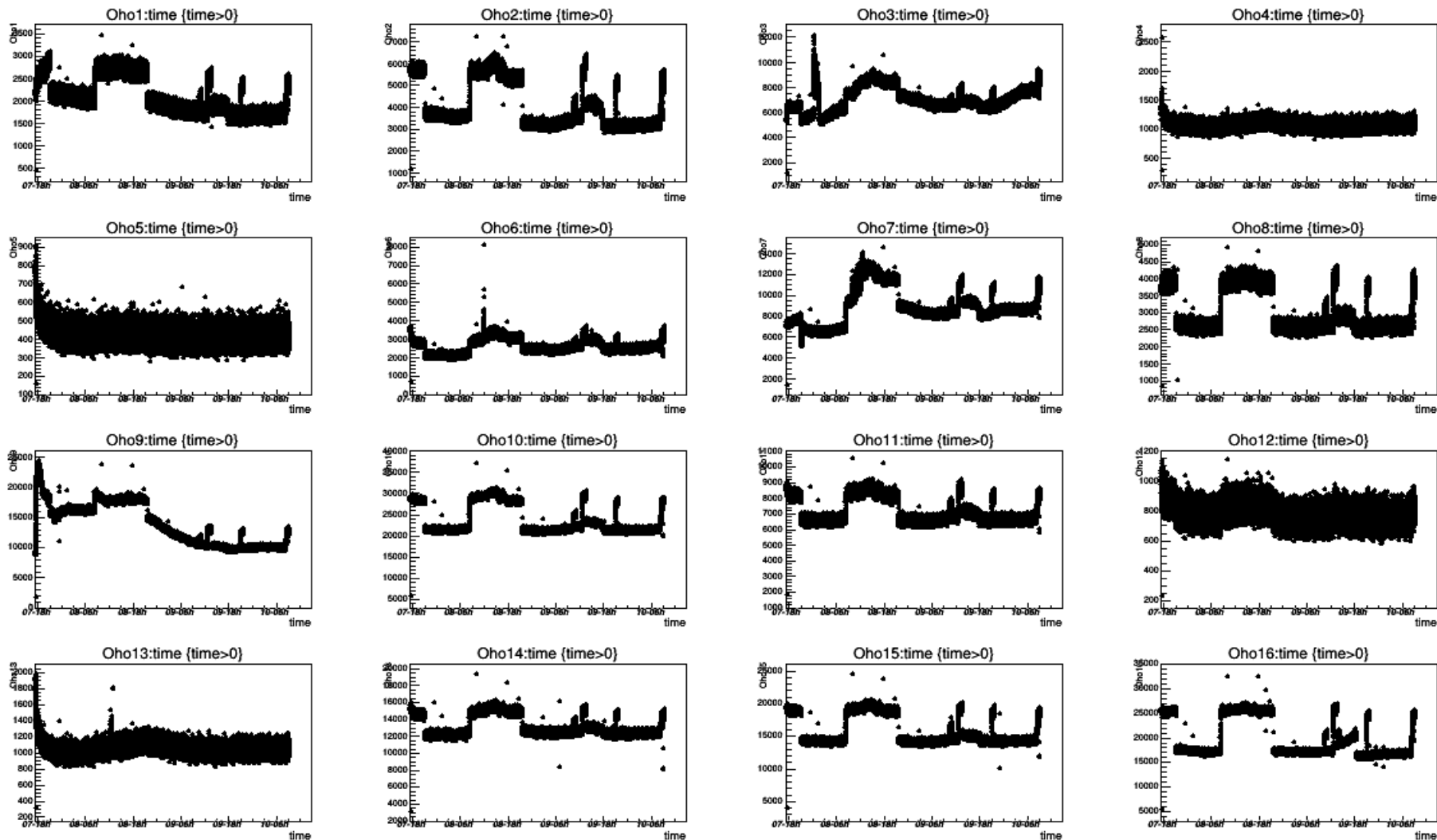


VME electronics and HV



Conveyor belt control, HV, light shielded

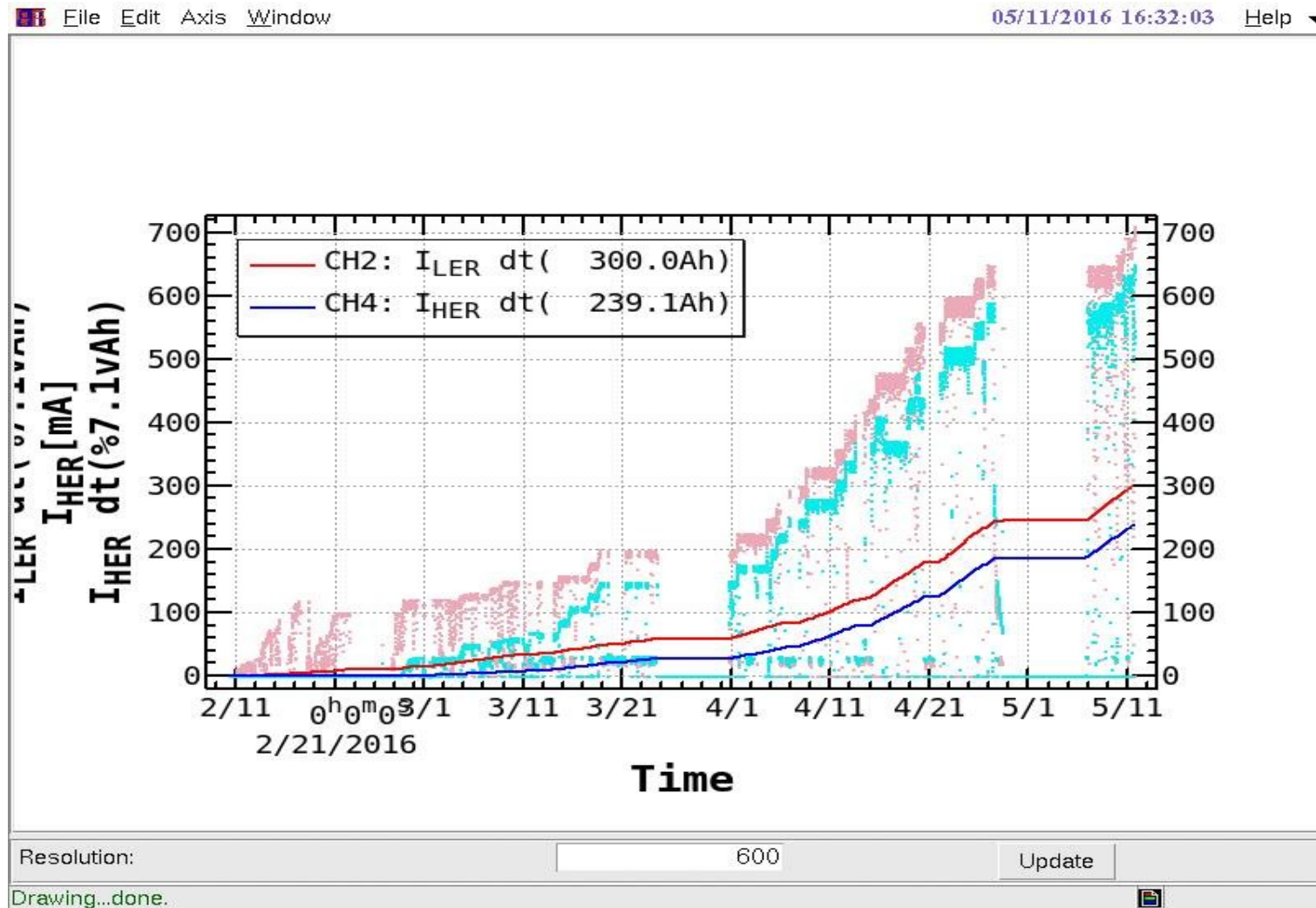
Rate monitoring



LABM plans

- We are taking data from February to June
- We got very good results
- As soon as they are approved, a note and a paper is expected
- Upgrade for phase 2, replace PMTs for SiPM

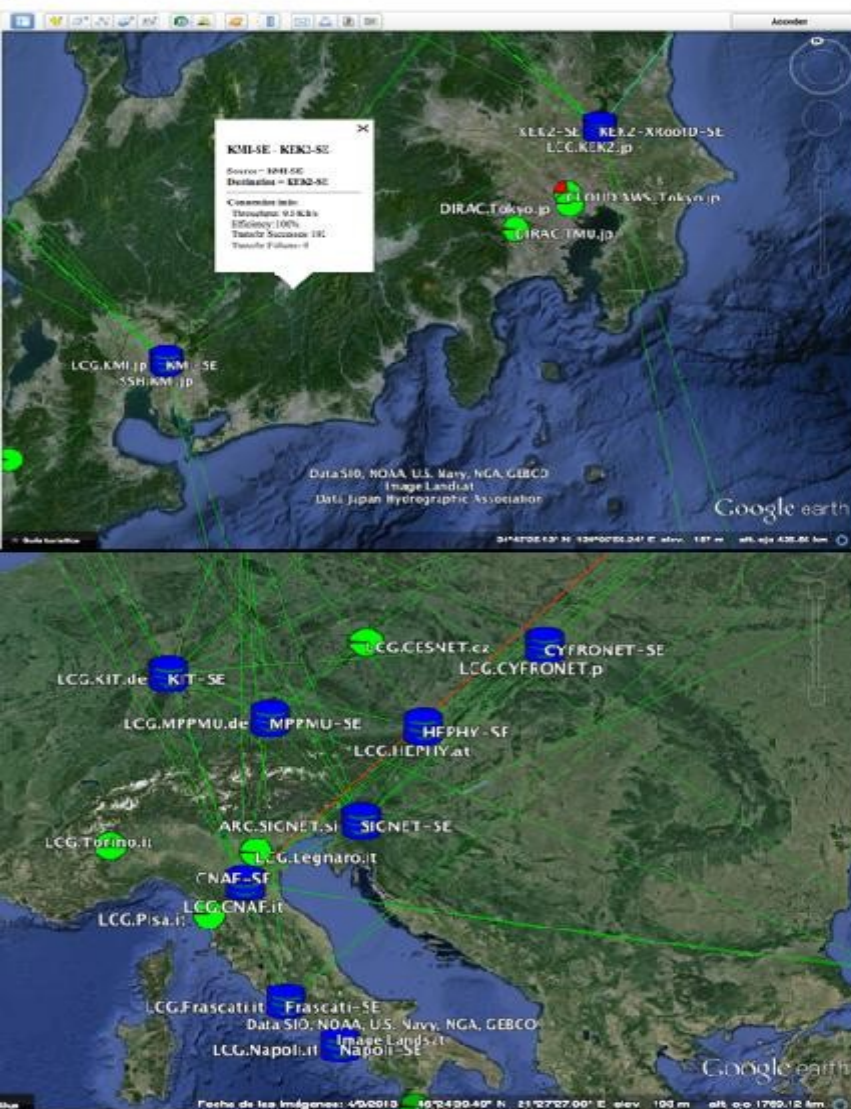
Great milestones 300 mA reached for LER (positrons) and 239 por HER(electrons)



Computing and software

- Basf2 the computing framework is advanced to detector relates issues, geometry from DB, alignment, calibration, trigger simulation, beam background overlay,
- Last tuning of MC tools.
- GRID sites already developed, 17 countries, 20 K jobs, two sites in Mexico, CINVESTAV and UAS.
- Data transfer rehearsal successful (100 Gps Japan-US, 20 Gps Japan-EU).
- KekCC the main computer center in japan, upgraded form 4k to 10k cpus, from 24 to 84 Pb data.

Visualization of the Network connection



We have several network monitors

FTS3, PerfSONAR, MaDDash, etc.

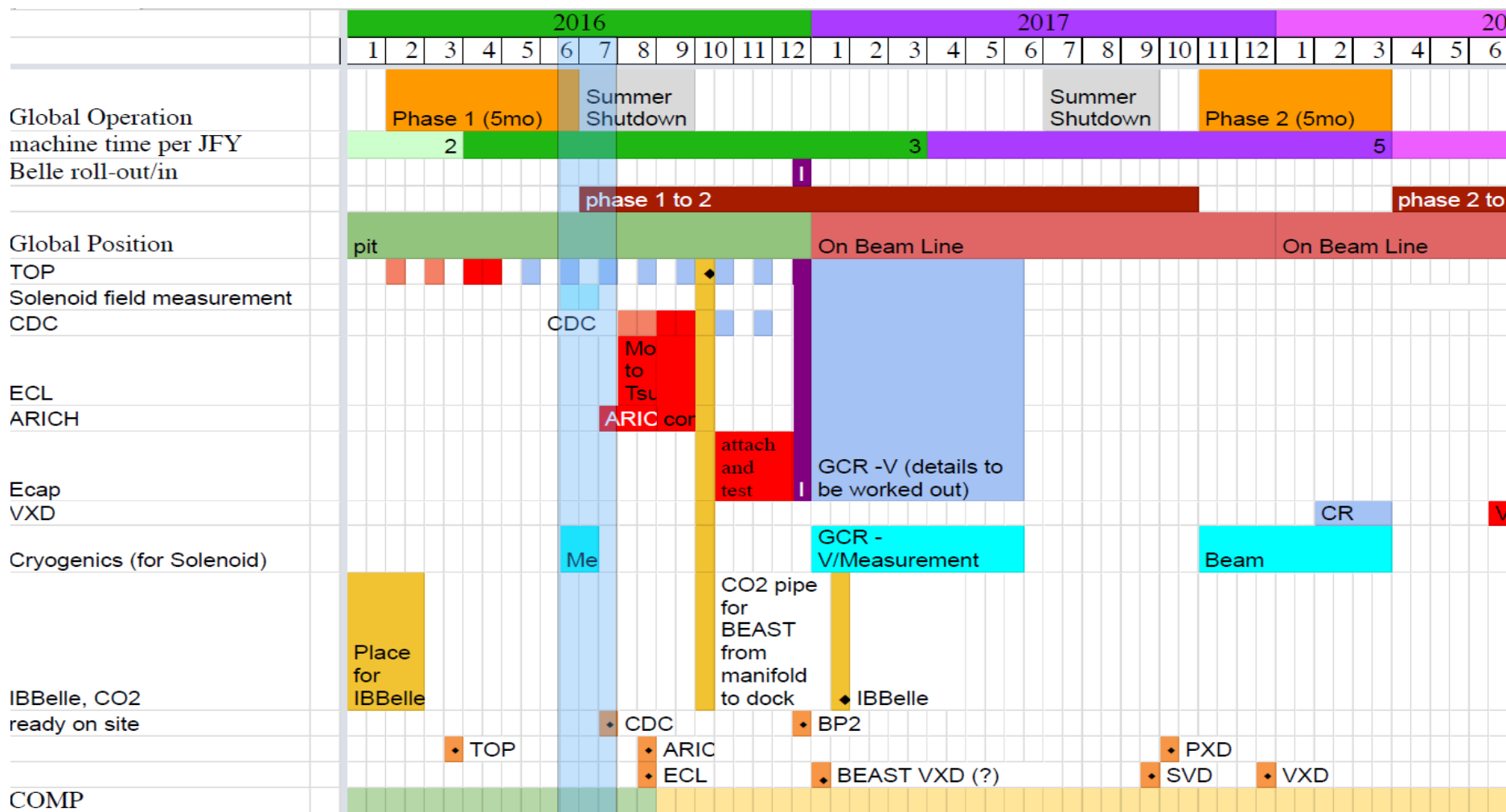
Now, we have a nice visualization tool

to watch the present network connection

Michel HERNÁNDEZ VILLANUEVA (CINVESTAV)



Updated Installation Schedule



04.02.16: B2GM TB B-Field Measurement

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Belle II Collaboration



23 countries/regions, 98 institutions, 638 collaborators

Conclusions

- Physics goals are very well established, still opportunity for new ideas, BTIP is the perfect forum
- The accelerator is working very well at phase 1.
- Sub detectors are started to go in full installation, no major trouble.
- Mexican participation is going as planned.
- Very exciting times, new results to come.