Groundbreaking Ceremony for the SuperKEKB Project, KEK, November 18, 2011

The SuperKEKB Project

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Thank you for coming, in spite of your very busy schedules!

Contents

- Scope of the project
- Accelerator upgrade → SuperKEKB
- Detector upgrade → Belle-II
- Status and outlook

A little bit of history...

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

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

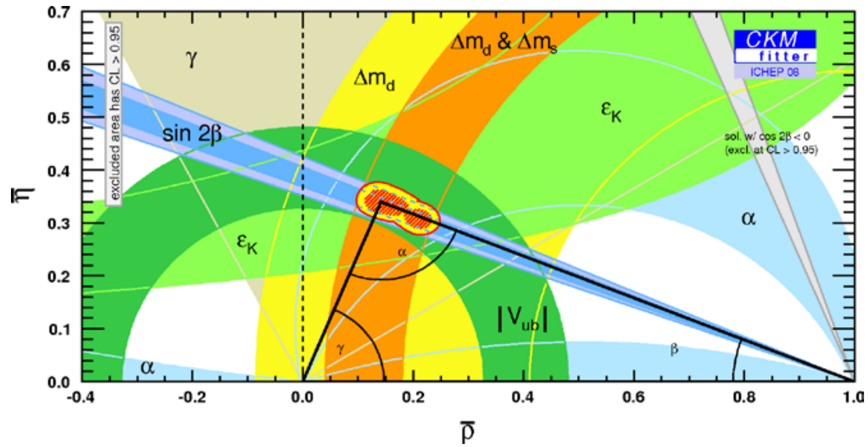
Their theory was formulated at a time when three quarks were known – and they requested the existence of three more!

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

KM’s bold idea verified by experiment

Relations between parameters as expected in the Standard model →

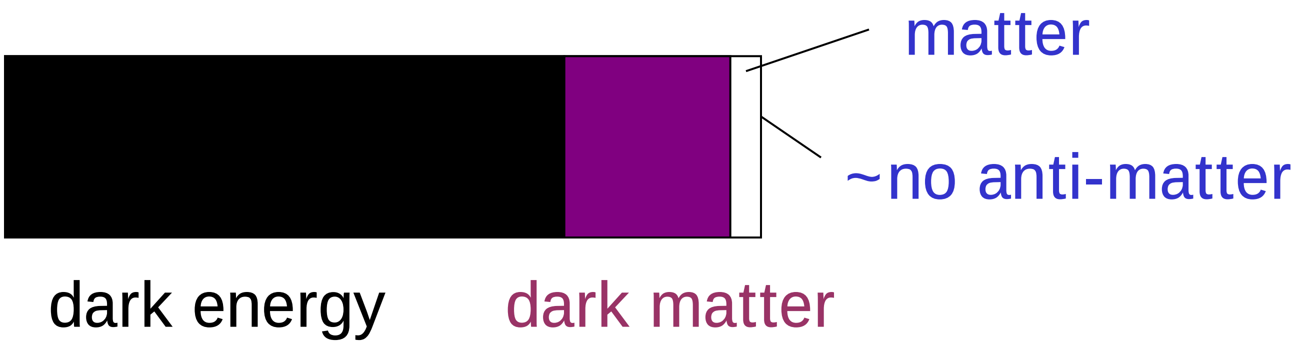


Nobel prize 2008!

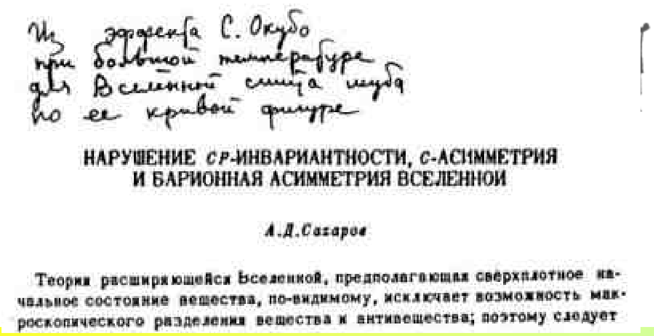
→ With essential experimental confirmations by Belle and BaBar! (explicitly noted in the Nobel Prize citation)

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 asymmetry between matter and anti-matter 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 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

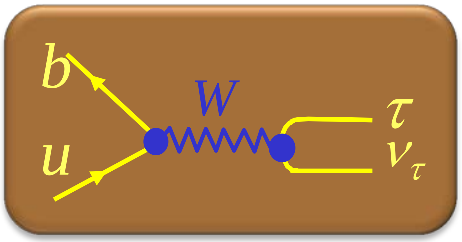
To observe a large ship far away one can either use **strong binoculars** or observe **carefully the direction and the speed of waves** produced by the vessel.

Energy frontier (LHC)

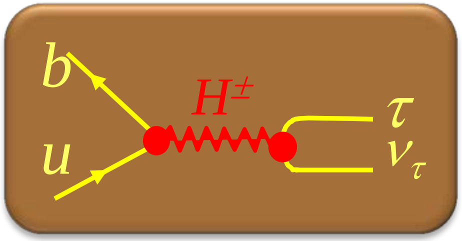
Luminosity frontier (SuperKEKB)

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

In addition to the Standard Model Higgs to be discovered at the LHC, in New Physics (e.g., in supersymmetric theories) there could be another ´God particle´– a charged Higgs.



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

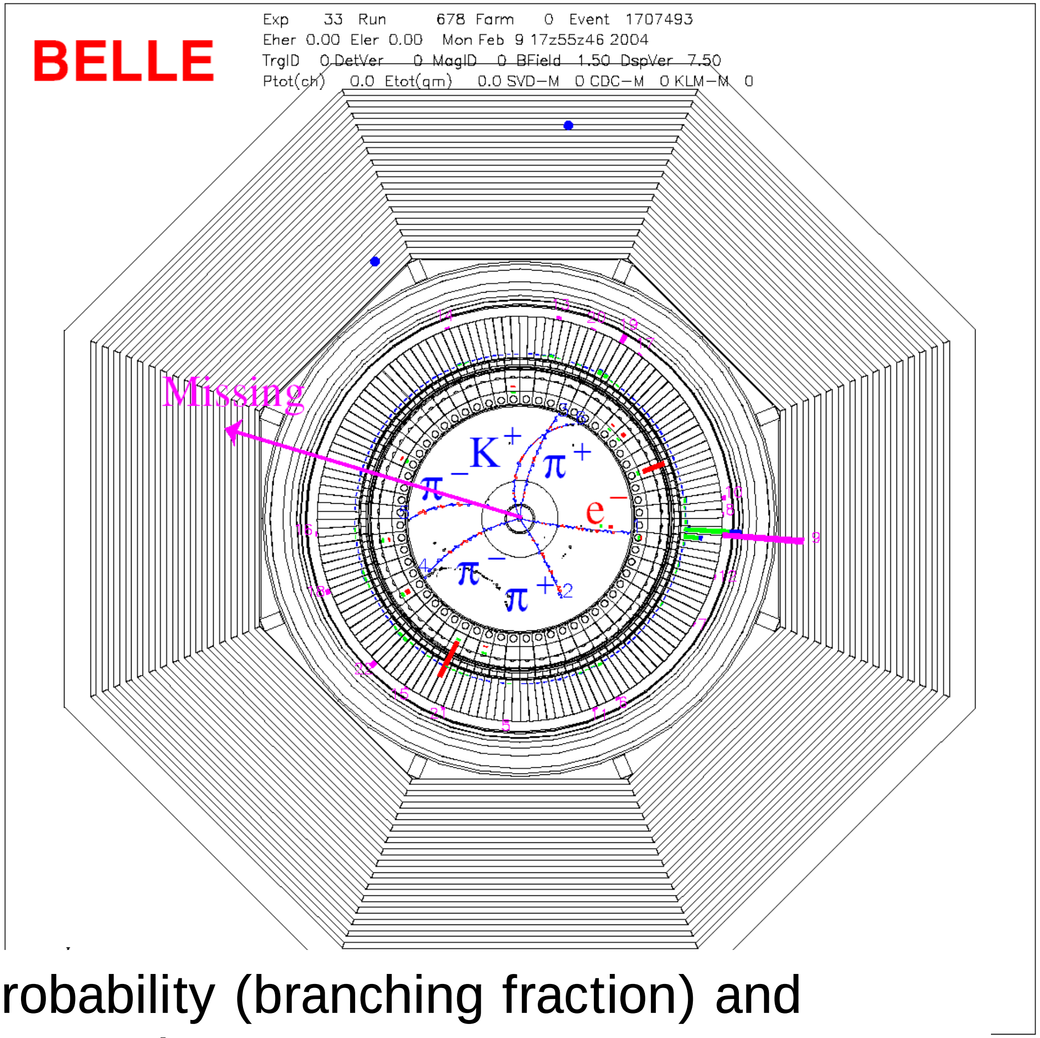


In some supersymmetric extension it can also proceed via a charged Higgs

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: $B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \nu_\tau$

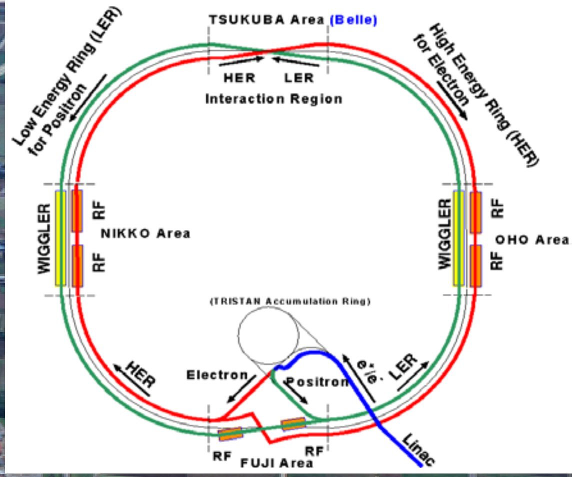
$$B^+ \to D^0 \pi^+$$
$$(\to K\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-)$$
$$B^- \to \tau(\to e\nu\bar{\nu})\nu$$

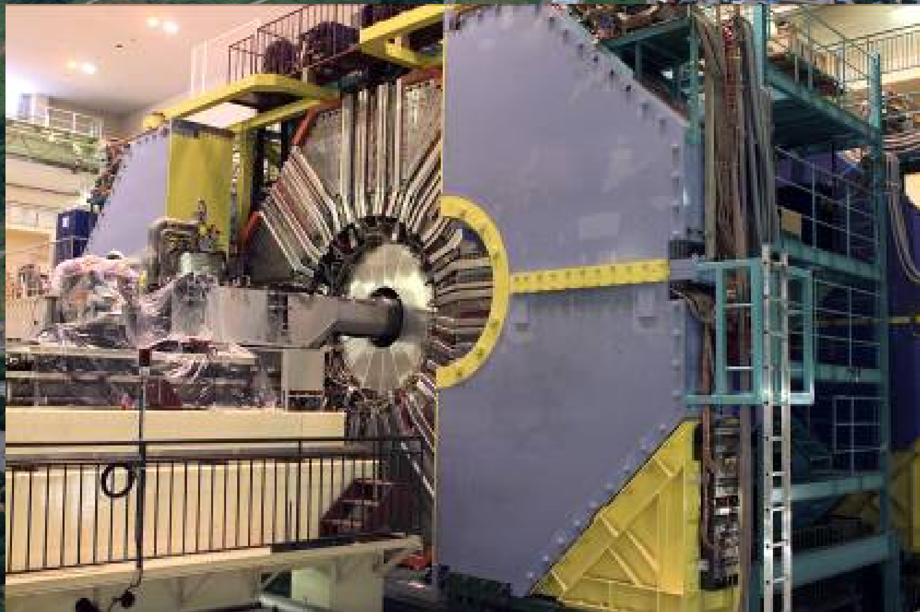


By measured the decay probability (branching fraction) and comparing it to the SM expectation:

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

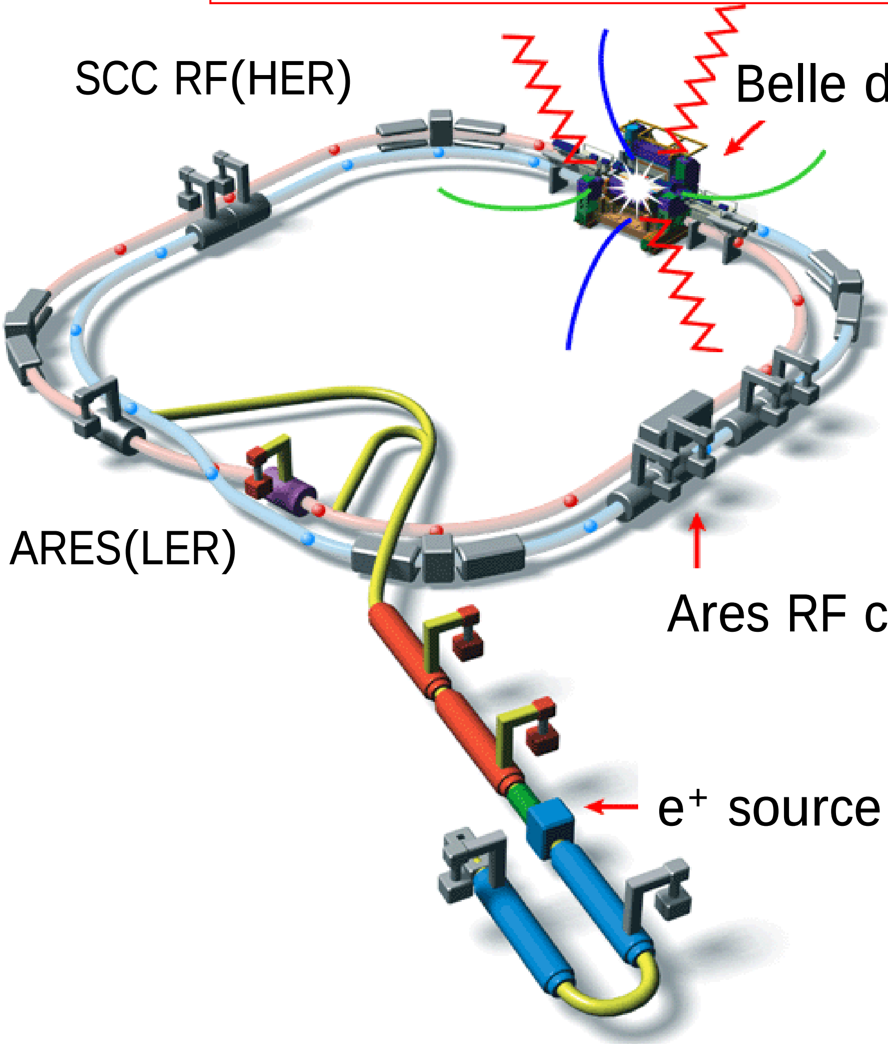
How to do it?
→ upgrade KEKB and Belle





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

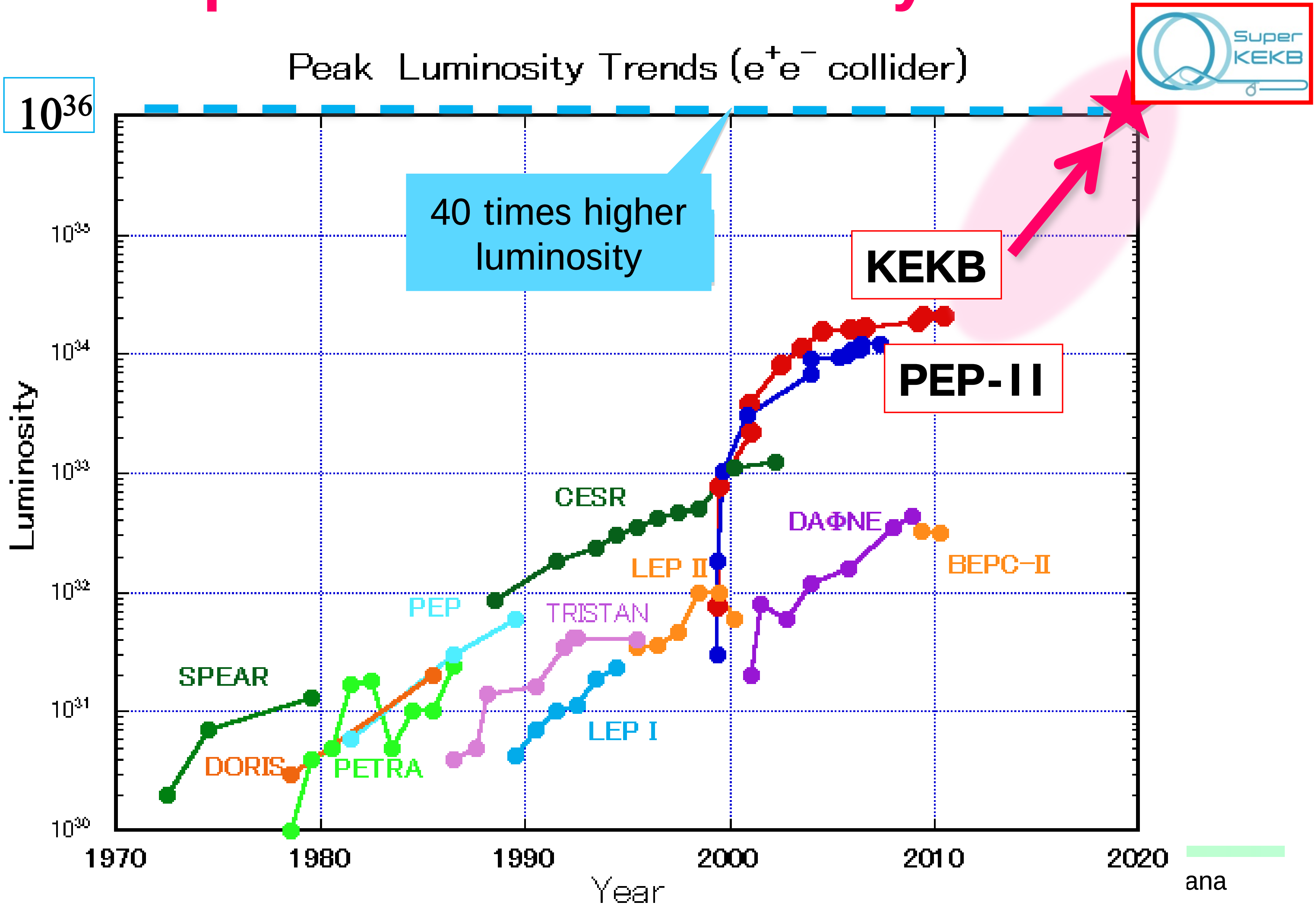
Peak luminosity (WR!) :

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

=2x design value

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

SuperKEKB is the intensity frontier



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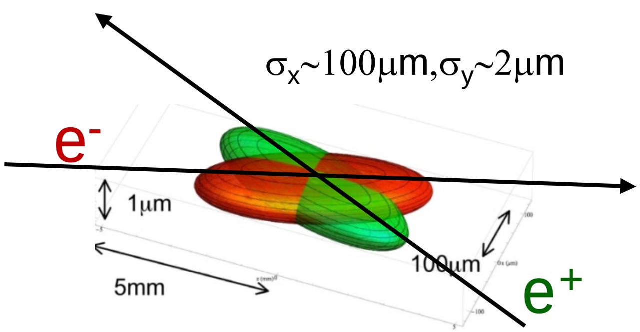
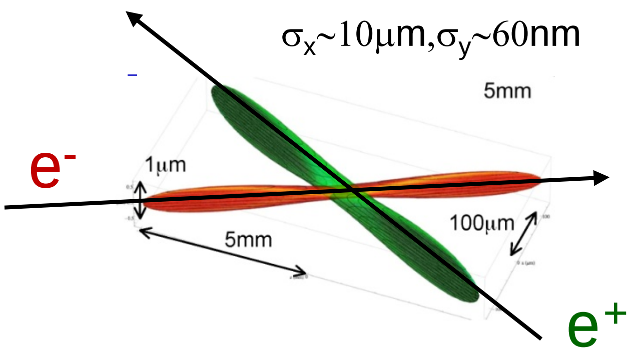
How big is a nano-beam ?

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

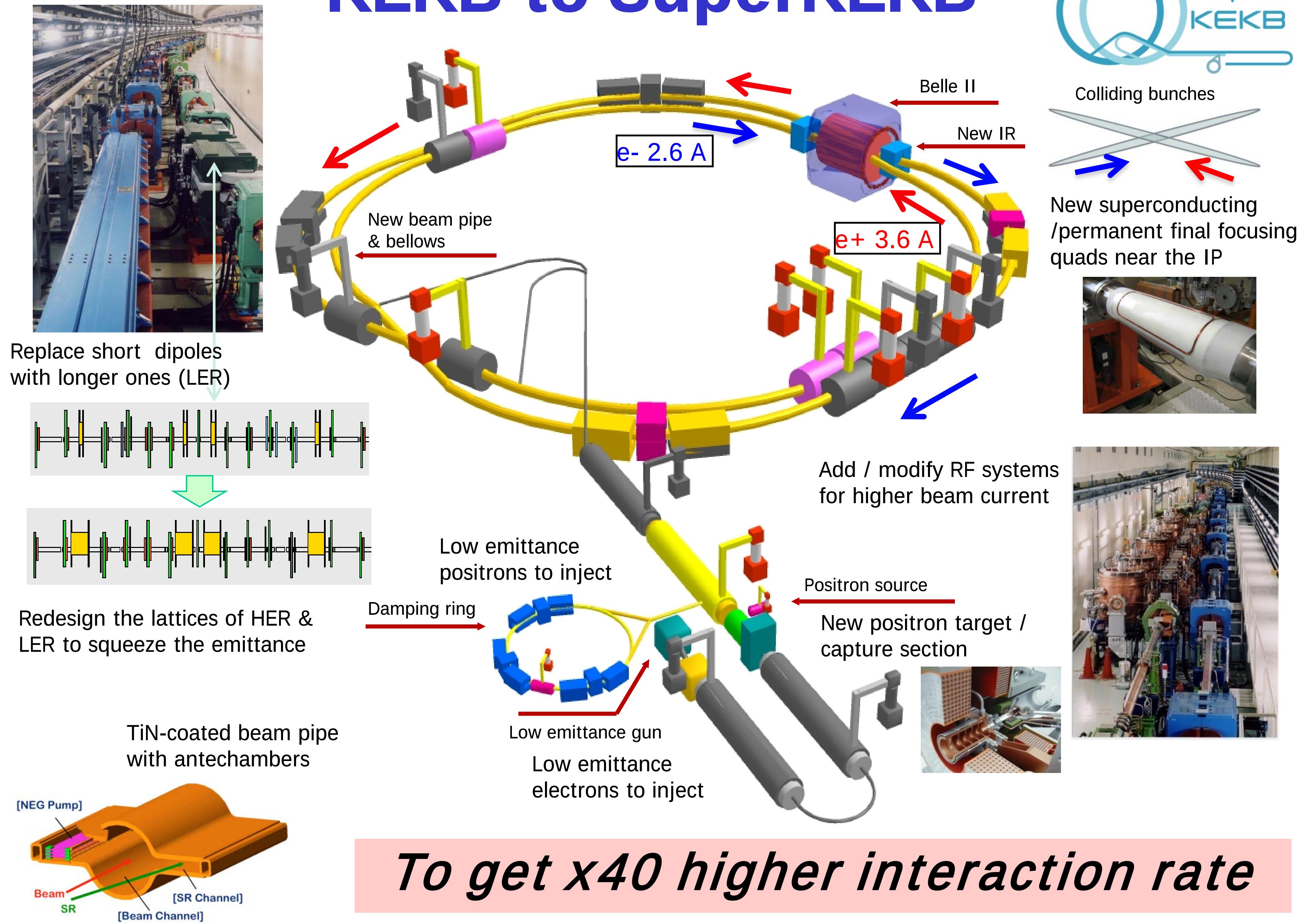
In KEKB, colliding electron and positron beams are much thinner than the human hair...





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

KEKB to SuperKEKB



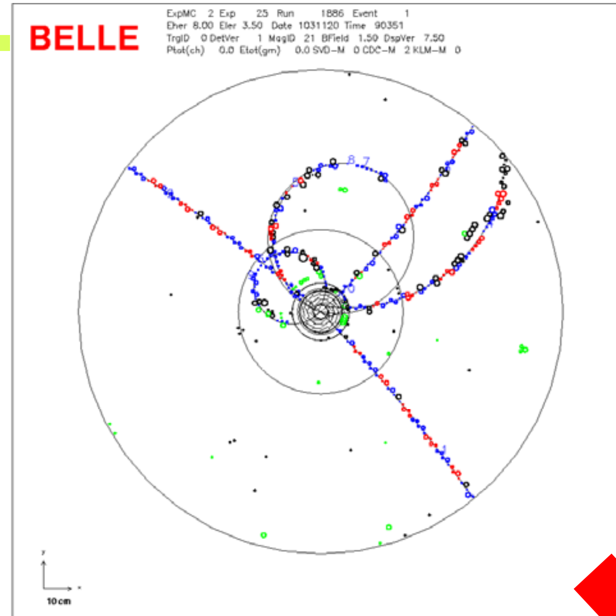
Need to build a new detector to handle higher backgrounds

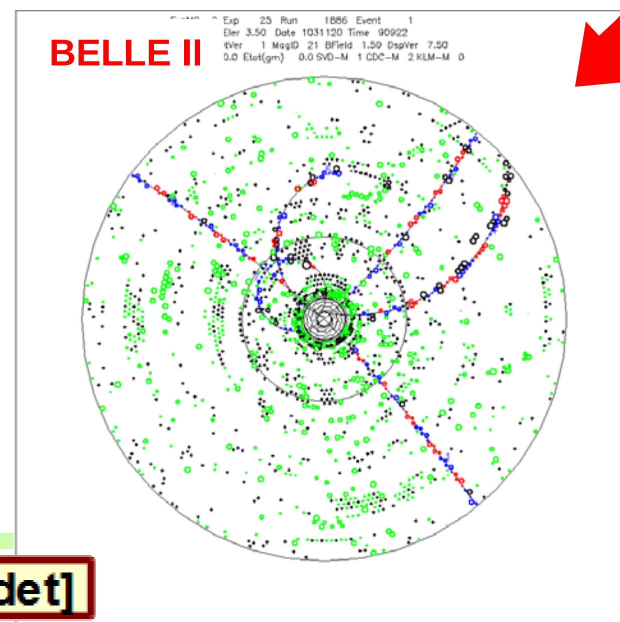
Critical issues at L= 8 x 10^{35}/cm^2/sec

- **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 ← $s\mu\mu$ recon. eff.
  - hermeticity ← ν "reconstruction"

Have to employ and develop very advanced technologies to build such an appartus!

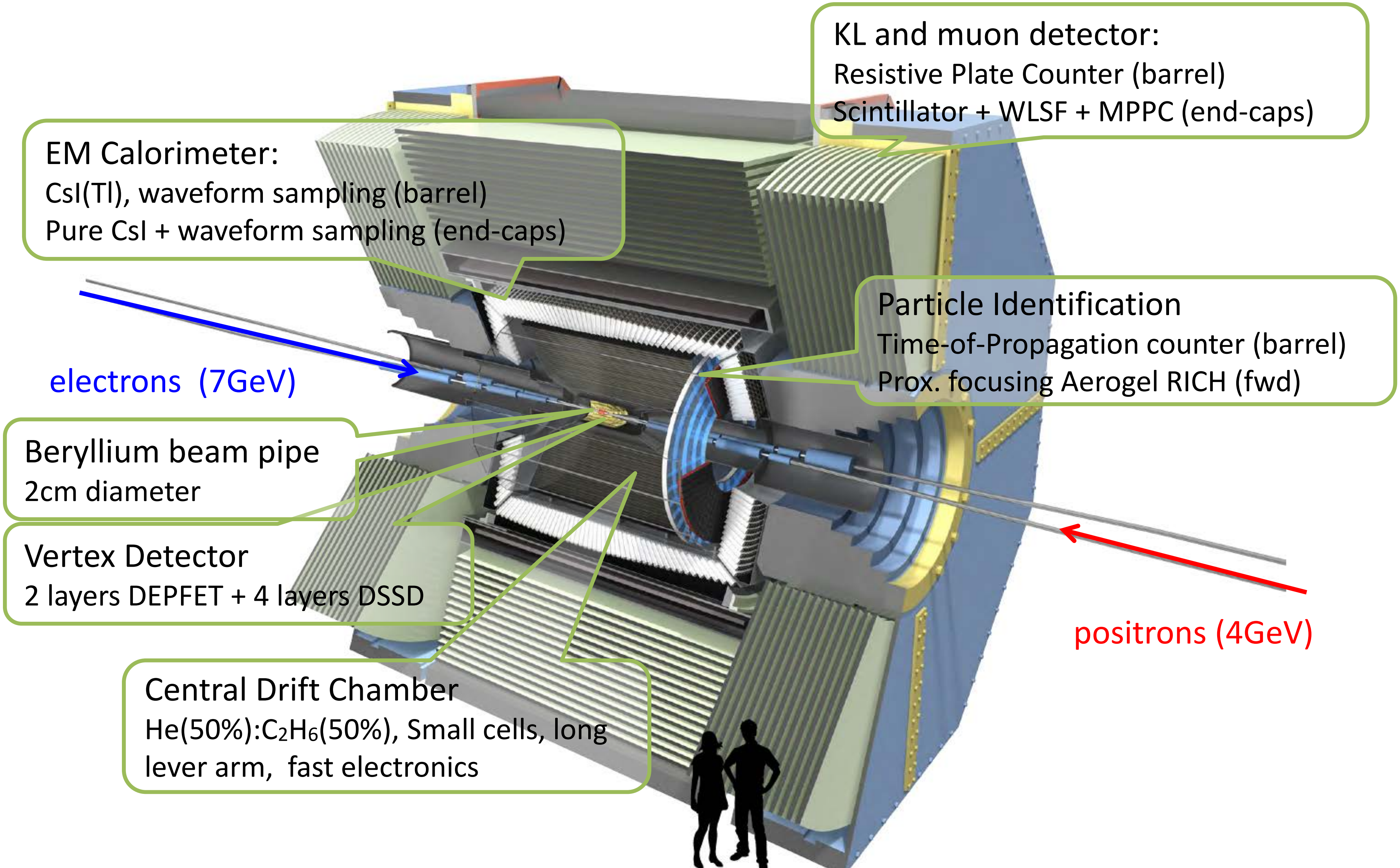
→



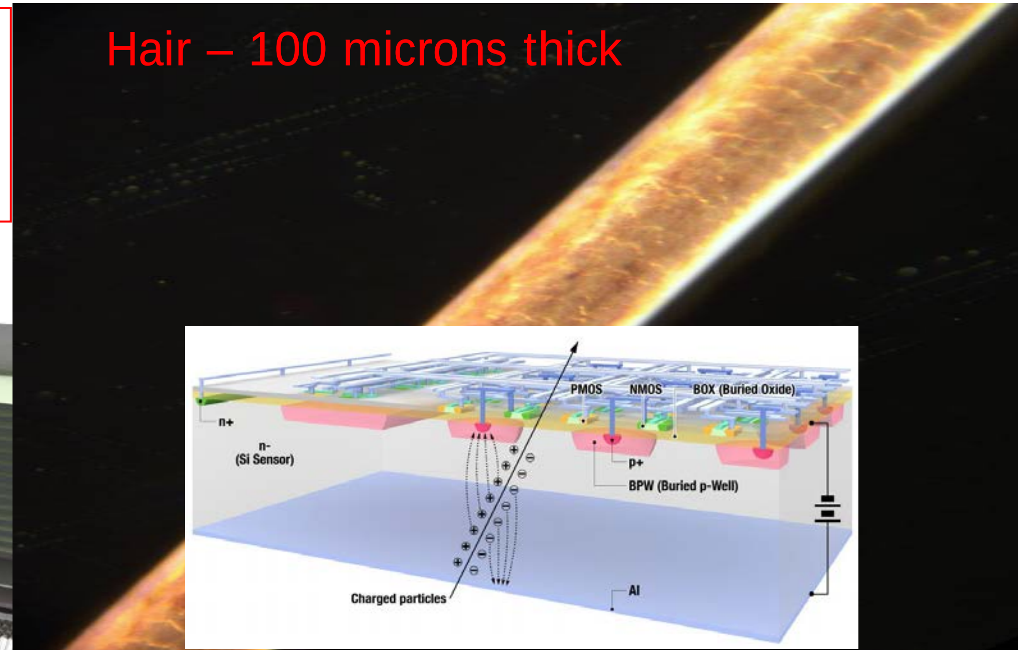


TDR published arXiv:1011.0352v1 [physics.ins-det]

Belle II Detector

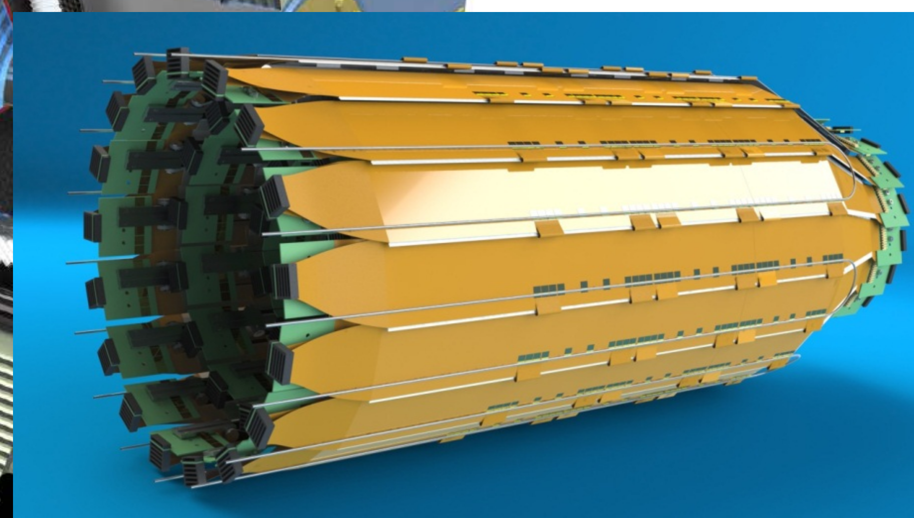


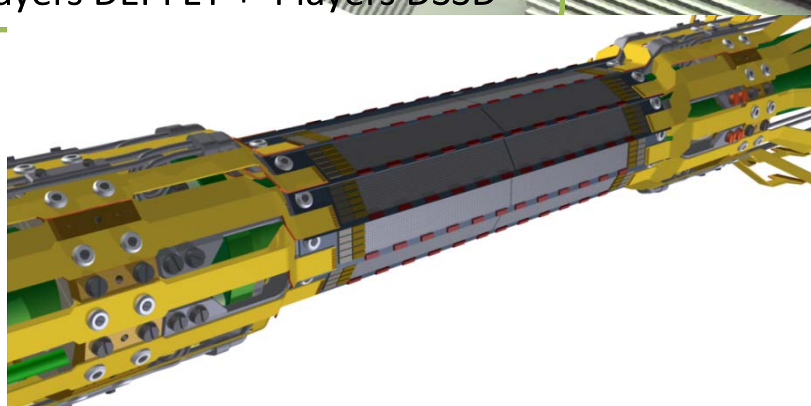
Determine the reaction point position with a fantastic precision - extremly delicate elements



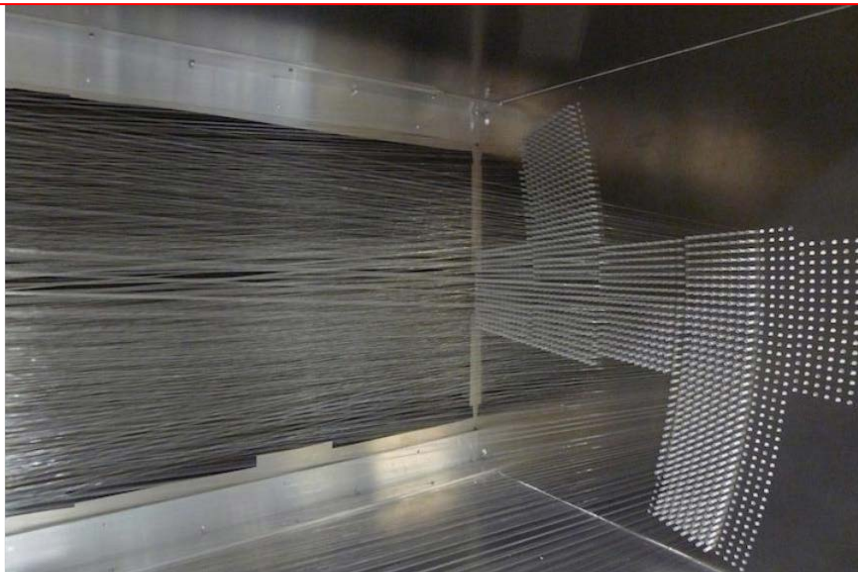
Beryllium beam pipe
2cm diameter

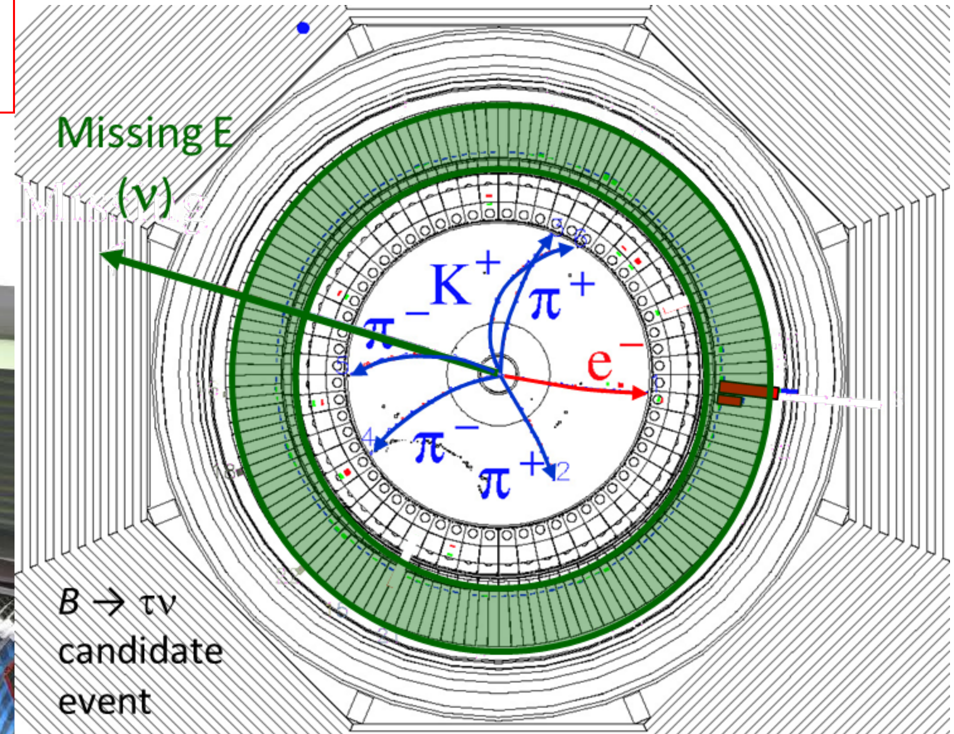
Vertex Detector
2 layers DEPFET + 4 layers DSSD

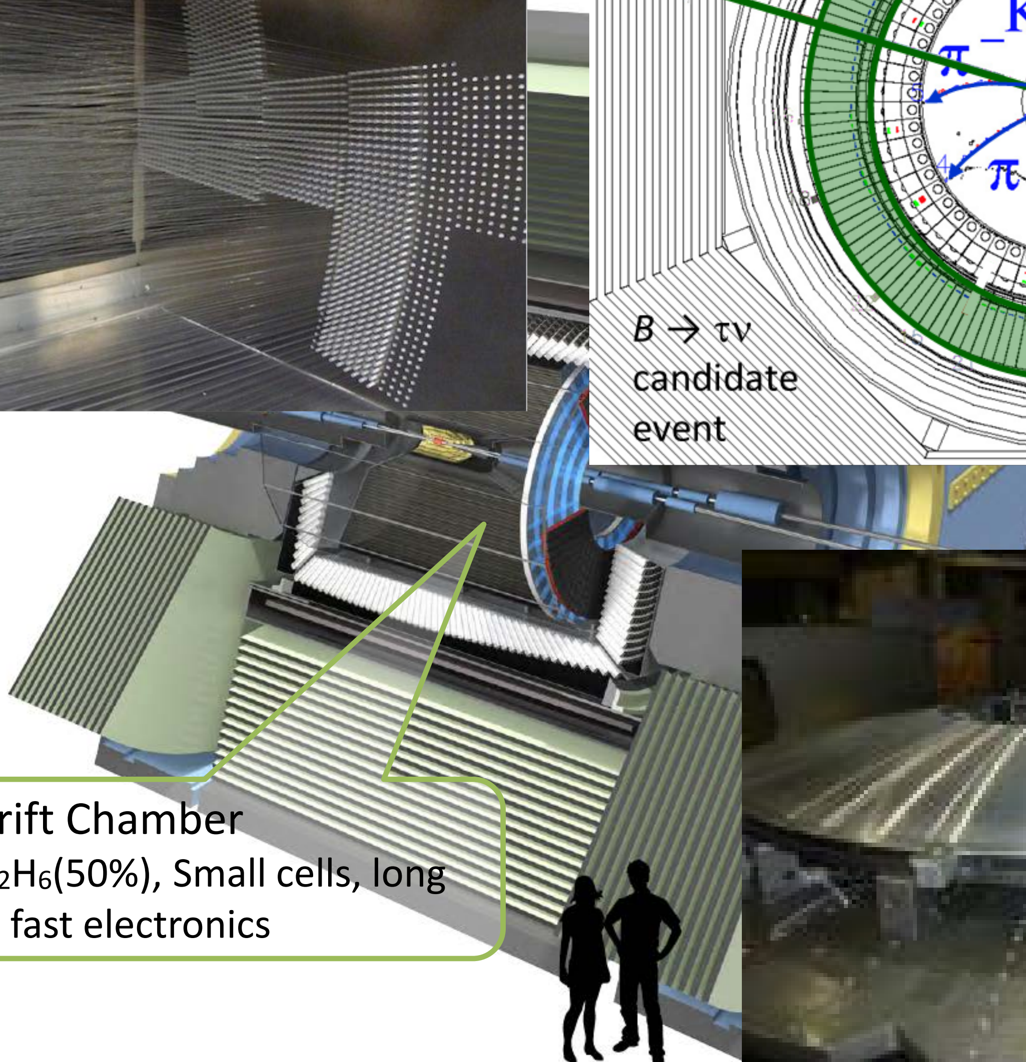




Tracking charged particles in magnetic field – measure their momenta



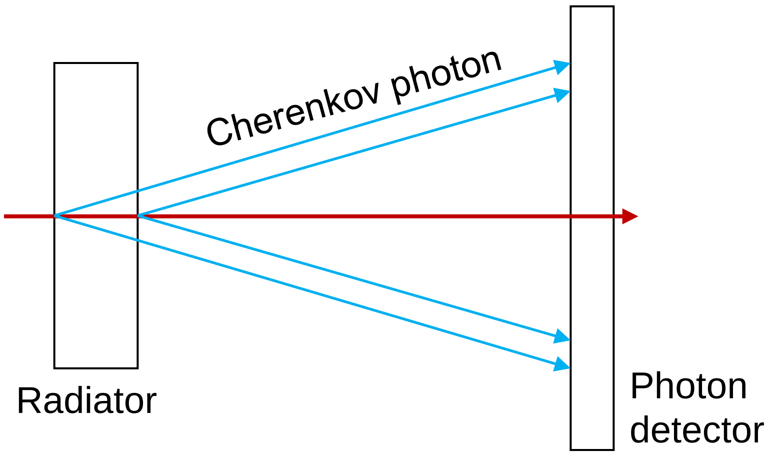


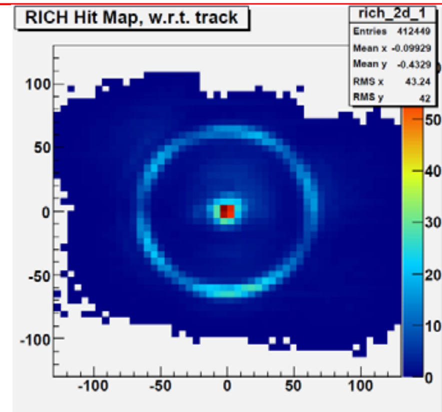


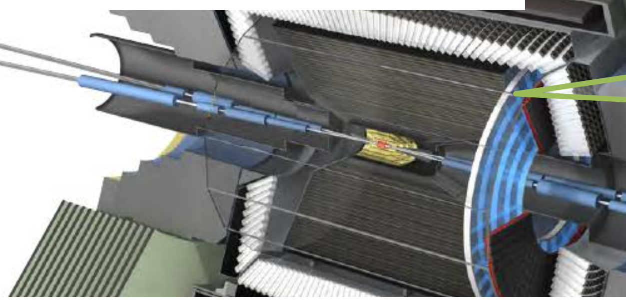
Central Drift Chamber

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

Use Cherenkov effect: light emitted by a particle faster than velocity of light in a medium - like a shock wave from a supersonic airplane!



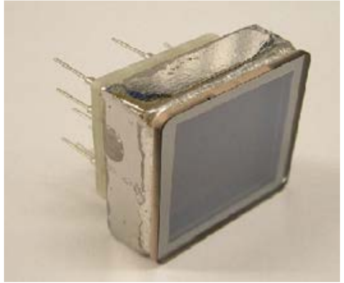


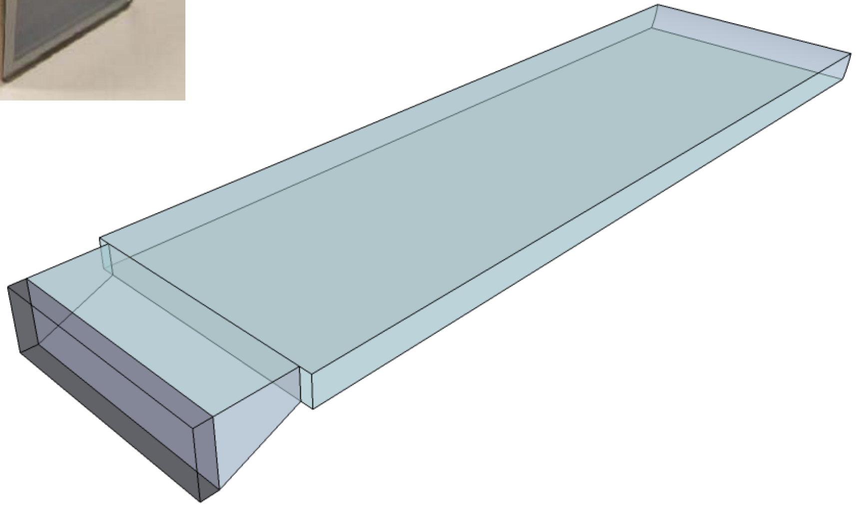


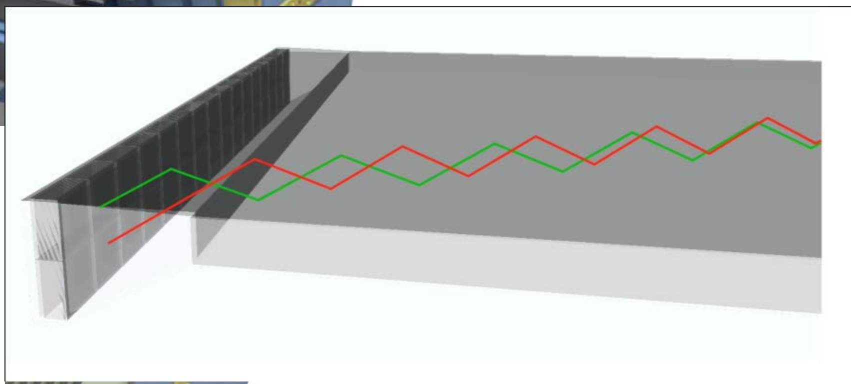
Particle Identification

Time-of-Propagation counter (barrel)

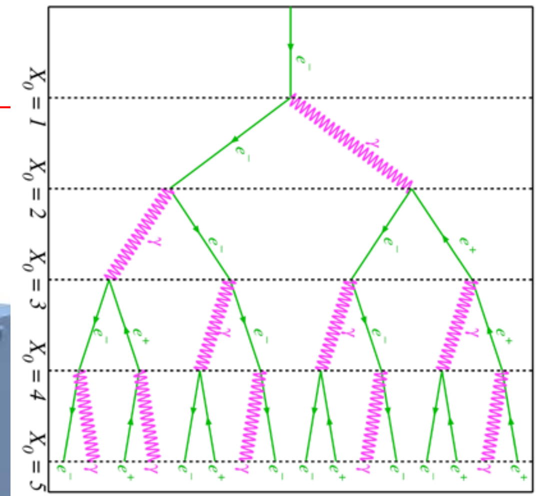
Prox. focusing Aerogel RICH (fwd)



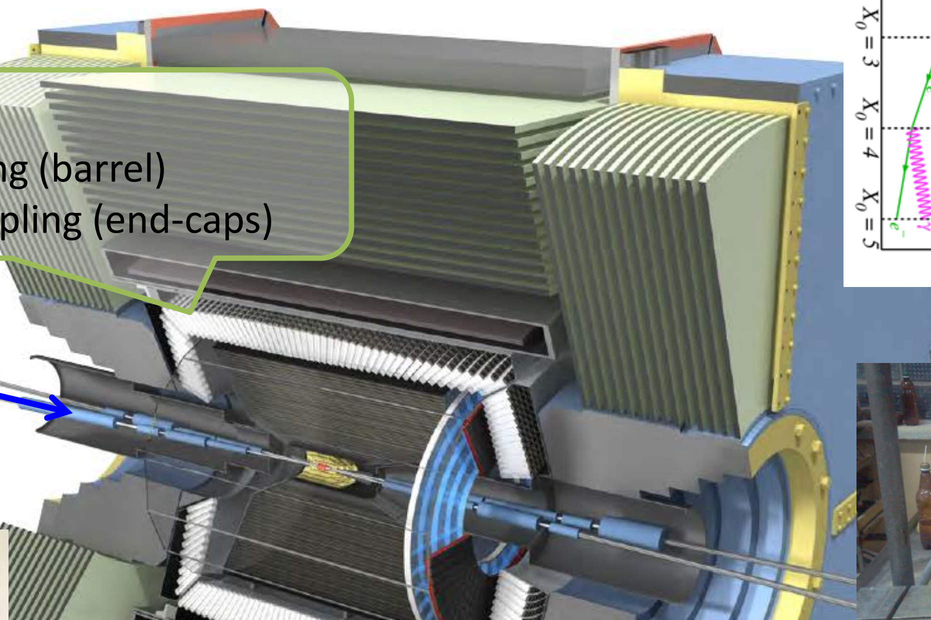


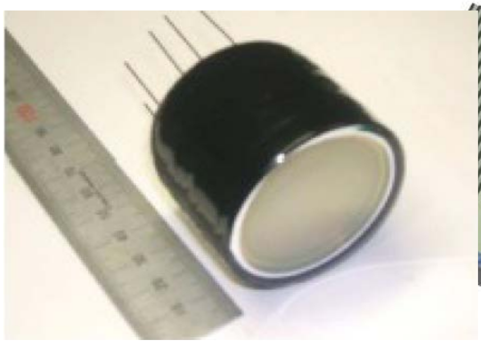


Detect electrons and high energy gamma rays by leting them produce a shower in a heavy crystal



EM Calorimeter:
CsI(Tl), waveform sampling (barrel)
Pure CsI + waveform sampling (end-caps)



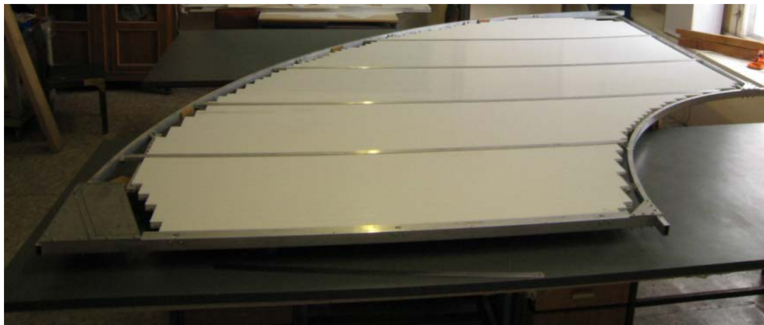


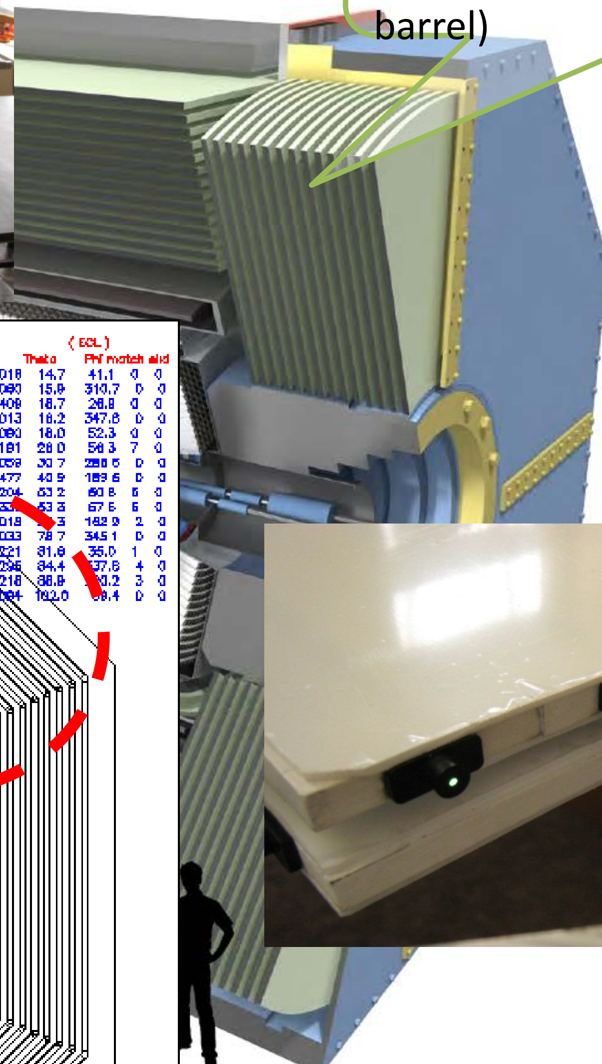
Detect muons: particles that penetrate 1m of iron

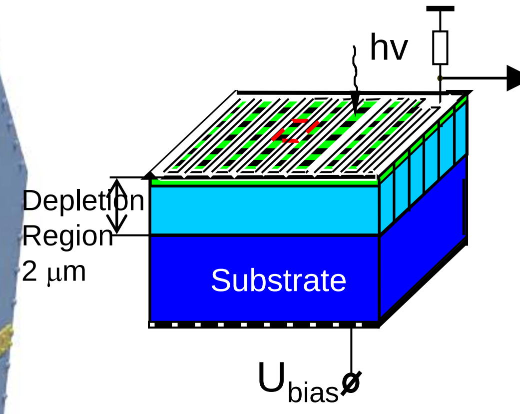
KL and muon detector:

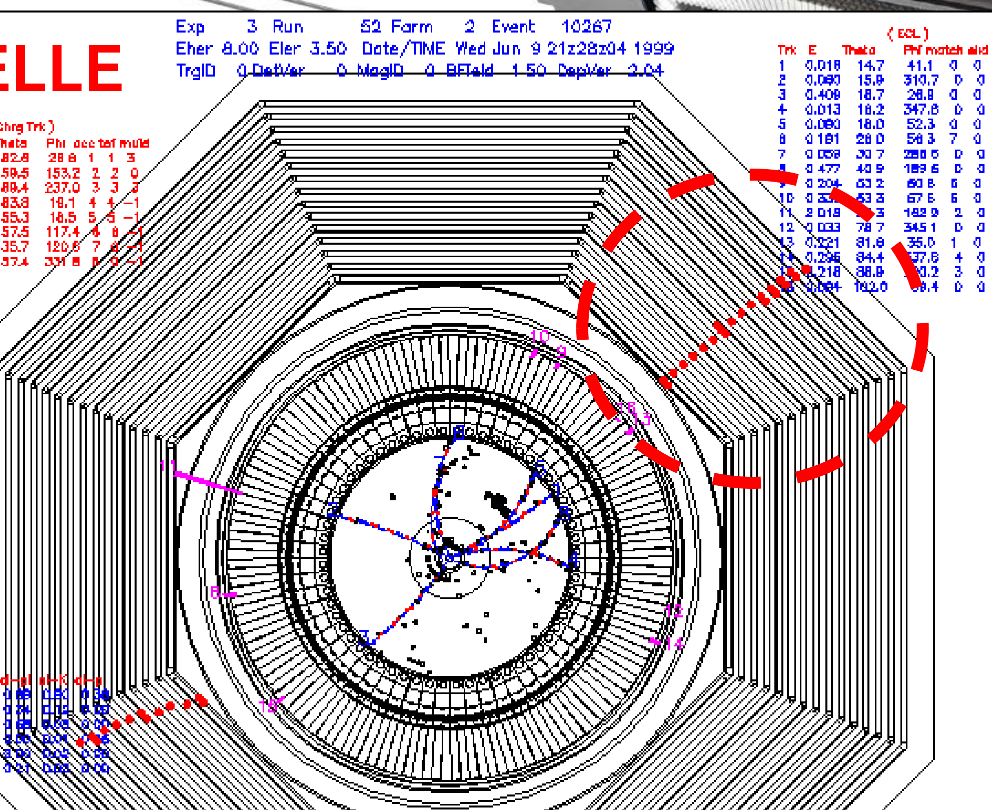
Resistive Plate Counter (barrel)

Scintillator + WLSF + MPPC (end-caps + barrel)





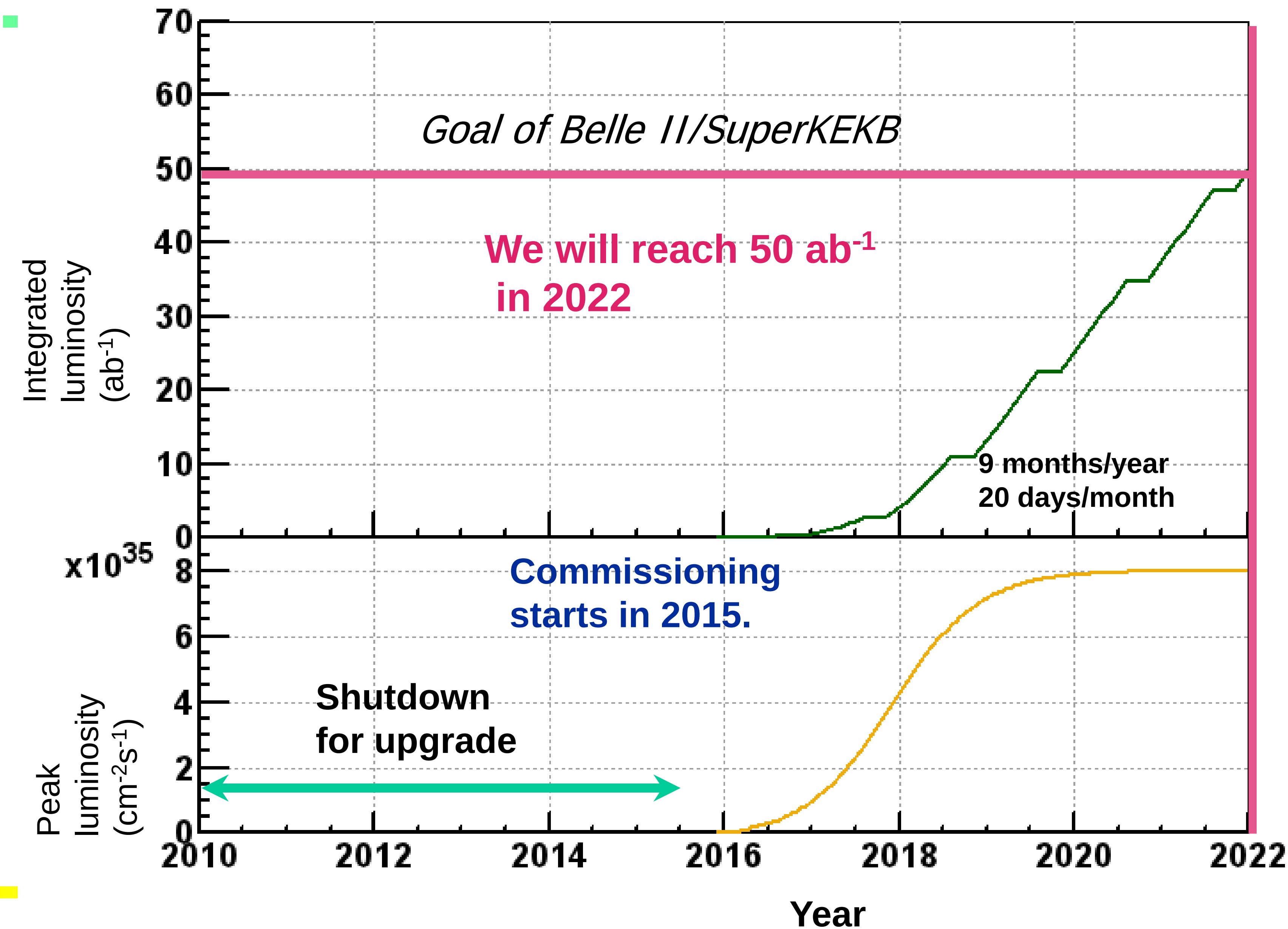




The Belle II Collaboration

A very strong group of ~400 highly motivated scientists!

Schedule (Beam starts in Fall 2014)



Conclusion

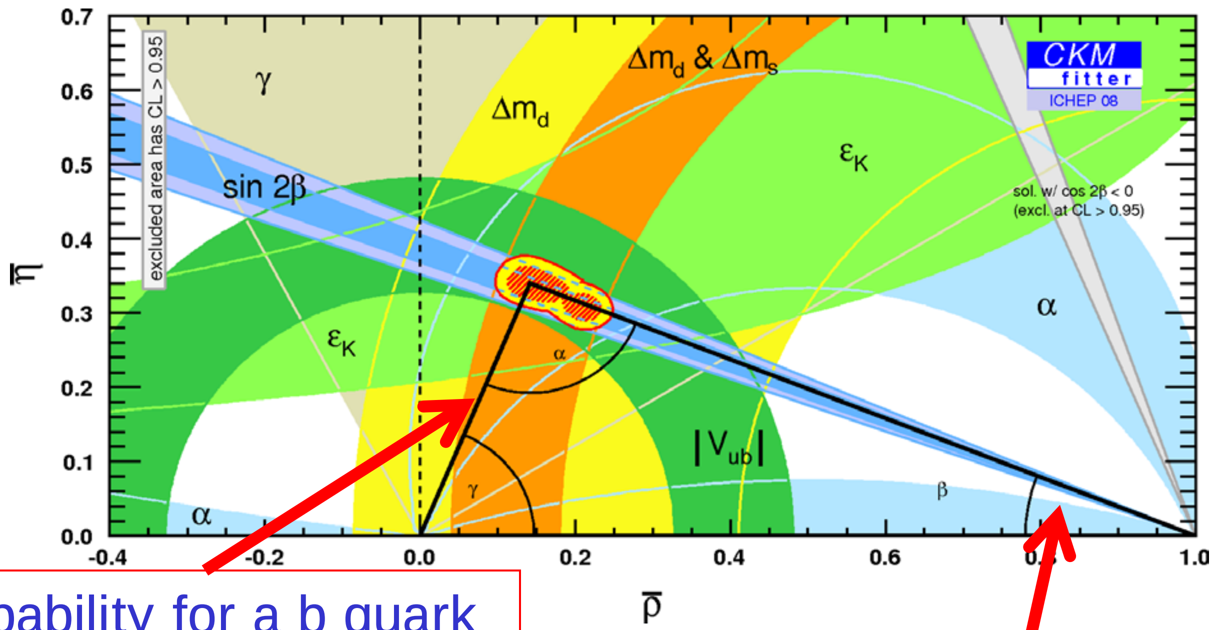
- KEKB has proven to be an excellent tool for flavour physics, with reliable long term operation, breaking world records, and surpassing its design perfomance by a factor of two.
- Major upgrade at KEK in 2010-14 → SuperKEKB+Belle II, with 40x larger event rates, construction started
- Expect a new, exciting era of discoveries, complementary to the LHC

We scientists and experts have come from all over the world to join forces in this exciting project. We are very enthusiastic about it, so let us work together and accomplish it successfully!

このエキサイティングなプロジェクトに参加するために 世界中から優秀な科学者が集まりました. みな, とても熱くなっています. このプロジェクトの成功のために共に努力したいと 思います.

More slides….

All experimental studies combined...



Probability for a b quark to turn into a u quark → determines the length of the side V_{ub}

CP asymmetry oscilation amplitude → angle $\phi_1 = \beta$

Constraints from measurements of angles and sides of the unitarity triangle

→ Remarkable agreement

B Physics @ Y(4S)

Observable	B Factories (2 ab^{-1})	Super$B$ (75 ab^{-1})
$\sin(2\beta)$ $(J/\psi K^0)$	0.018	0.005 (†)
$\cos(2\beta)$ $(J/\psi K^{*0})$	0.30	0.05
$\sin(2\beta)$ (Dh^0)	0.10	0.02
$\cos(2\beta)$ (Dh^0)	0.20	0.04
$S(J/\psi\,\pi^0)$	0.10	0.02
$S(D^+D^-)$	0.20	0.03
$S(\phi K^0)$	0.13	0.02 (∗)
$S(\eta' K^0)$	0.05	0.01 (∗)
$S(K^0_S K^0_S K^0_S)$	0.15	0.02 (∗)
$S(K^0_S \pi^0)$	0.15	0.02 (∗)
$S(\omega K^0_S)$	0.17	0.03 (∗)
$S(f_0 K^0_S)$	0.12	0.02 (∗)
γ $(B \to DK,\, D \to CP$ eigenstates)	$\sim 15^\circ$	2.5°
γ $(B \to DK,\, D \to$ suppressed states)	$\sim 12^\circ$	2.0°
γ $(B \to DK,\, D \to$ multibody states)	$\sim 9^\circ$	1.5°
γ $(B \to DK$, combined)	$\sim 6^\circ$	1–2°
α $(B \to \pi\pi)$	$\sim 16^\circ$	3°
α $(B \to \rho\rho)$	$\sim 7^\circ$	1–2° (∗)
α $(B \to \rho\pi)$	$\sim 12^\circ$	2°
α (combined)	$\sim 6^\circ$	1–2° (∗)
$2\beta+\gamma$ $(D^{(*)\pm}\pi^\mp,\, D^\pm K^0_S\pi^\mp)$	20°	5°

Observable	B Factories (2 ab^{-1})	Super$B$ (75 ab^{-1})
$\|V_{cb}\|$ (exclusive)	4% (∗)	1.0% (∗)
$\|V_{cb}\|$ (inclusive)	1% (∗)	0.5% (∗)
$\|V_{ub}\|$ (exclusive)	8% (∗)	3.0% (∗)
$\|V_{ub}\|$ (inclusive)	8% (∗)	2.0% (∗)
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \tau\nu)$	20%	4% (†)
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \mu\nu)$	visible	5%
$\mathcal{B}(B \to D\tau\nu)$	10%	2%
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \rho\gamma)$	15%	3% (†)
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \omega\gamma)$	30%	5%
$A_{CP}(B \to K^*\gamma)$	0.007 (†)	0.004 († ∗)
$A_{CP}(B \to \rho\gamma)$	~ 0.20	0.05
$A_{CP}(b \to s\gamma)$	0.012 (†)	0.004 (†)
$A_{CP}(b \to (s+d)\gamma)$	0.03	0.006 (†)
$S(K^0_S\pi^0\gamma)$	0.15	0.02 (∗)
$S(\rho^0\gamma)$	possible	0.10
$A_{CP}(B \to K^*\ell\ell)$	7%	1%
$A^{FB}(B \to K^*\ell\ell)s_0$	25%	9%
$A^{FB}(B \to X_s\ell\ell)s_0$	35%	5%
$\mathcal{B}(B \to K\nu\bar{\nu})$	visible	20%
$\mathcal{B}(B \to \pi\nu\bar{\nu})$	–	possible

Charm mixing and CP

Mode	Observable	$\Upsilon(4S)$ (75 ab^{-1})	$\psi(3770)$ (300 fb^{-1})
$D^0 \to K^+\pi^-$	x'^2	3×10^{-5}	
	y'	7×10^{-4}	
$D^0 \to K^+K^-$	y_{CP}	5×10^{-4}	
$D^0 \to K^0_S\pi^+\pi^-$	x	4.9×10^{-4}	
	y	3.5×10^{-4}	
	$\|q/p\|$	3×10^{-2}	
	ϕ	2°	
$\psi(3770) \to D^0\overline{D}^0$	x^2		$(1-2) \times 10^{-5}$
	y		$(1-2) \times 10^{-3}$
	$\cos\delta$		$(0.01-0.02)$

Charm FCNC

	Sensitivity
$D^0 \to e^+e^-$, $D^0 \to \mu^+\mu^-$	1×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to \pi^0 e^+e^-$, $D^0 \to \pi^0\mu^+\mu^-$	2×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to \eta e^+e^-$, $D^0 \to \eta\mu^+\mu^-$	3×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to K^0_S e^+e^-$, $D^0 \to K^0_S\mu^+\mu^-$	3×10^{-8}
$D^+ \to \pi^+e^+e^-$, $D^+ \to \pi^+\mu^+\mu^-$	1×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to e^\pm\mu^\mp$	1×10^{-8}
$D^+ \to \pi^+e^\pm\mu^\mp$	1×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to \pi^0 e^\pm\mu^\mp$	2×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to \eta e^\pm\mu^\mp$	3×10^{-8}
$D^0 \to K^0_S e^\pm\mu^\mp$	3×10^{-8}
$D^+ \to \pi^-e^+e^+$, $D^+ \to K^-e^+e^+$	1×10^{-8}
$D^+ \to \pi^-\mu^+\mu^+$, $D^+ \to K^-\mu^+\mu^+$	1×10^{-8}
$D^+ \to \pi^-e^\pm\mu^\mp$, $D^+ \to K^-e^\pm\mu^\mp$	1×10^{-8}

τ Physics

	Sensitivity
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu\gamma)$	2×10^{-9}
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to e\gamma)$	2×10^{-9}
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu\mu\mu)$	2×10^{-10}
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to eee)$	2×10^{-10}
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu\eta)$	4×10^{-10}
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to e\eta)$	6×10^{-10}
$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \ell K^0_S)$	2×10^{-10}

B$_s$ Physics @ Y(5S)

Observable	Error with 1 ab^{-1}	Error with 30 ab^{-1}
$\Delta\Gamma$	0.16 ps^{-1}	0.03 ps^{-1}
Γ	0.07 ps^{-1}	0.01 ps^{-1}
β_s from angular analysis	20°	8°
A^s_{SL}	0.006	0.004
A_{CH}	0.004	0.004
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \mu^+\mu^-)$	-	$< 8 \times 10^{-9}$
$\|V_{td}/V_{ts}\|$	0.08	0.017
$\mathcal{B}(B_s \to \gamma\gamma)$	38%	7%
β_s from $J/\psi\phi$	10°	3°
β_s from $B_s \to K^0\bar{K}^0$	24°	11°

Relation between the Super B Factory and the LHC

- **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).

How big is a nano-beam ?

Beam-beam parameter

Lorentz factor

Beam current

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

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

Classical electron radius

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

Vertical beta function@IP

(1) Smaller β_y^*

(2) Increase beam currents

(3) Increase ξ_y

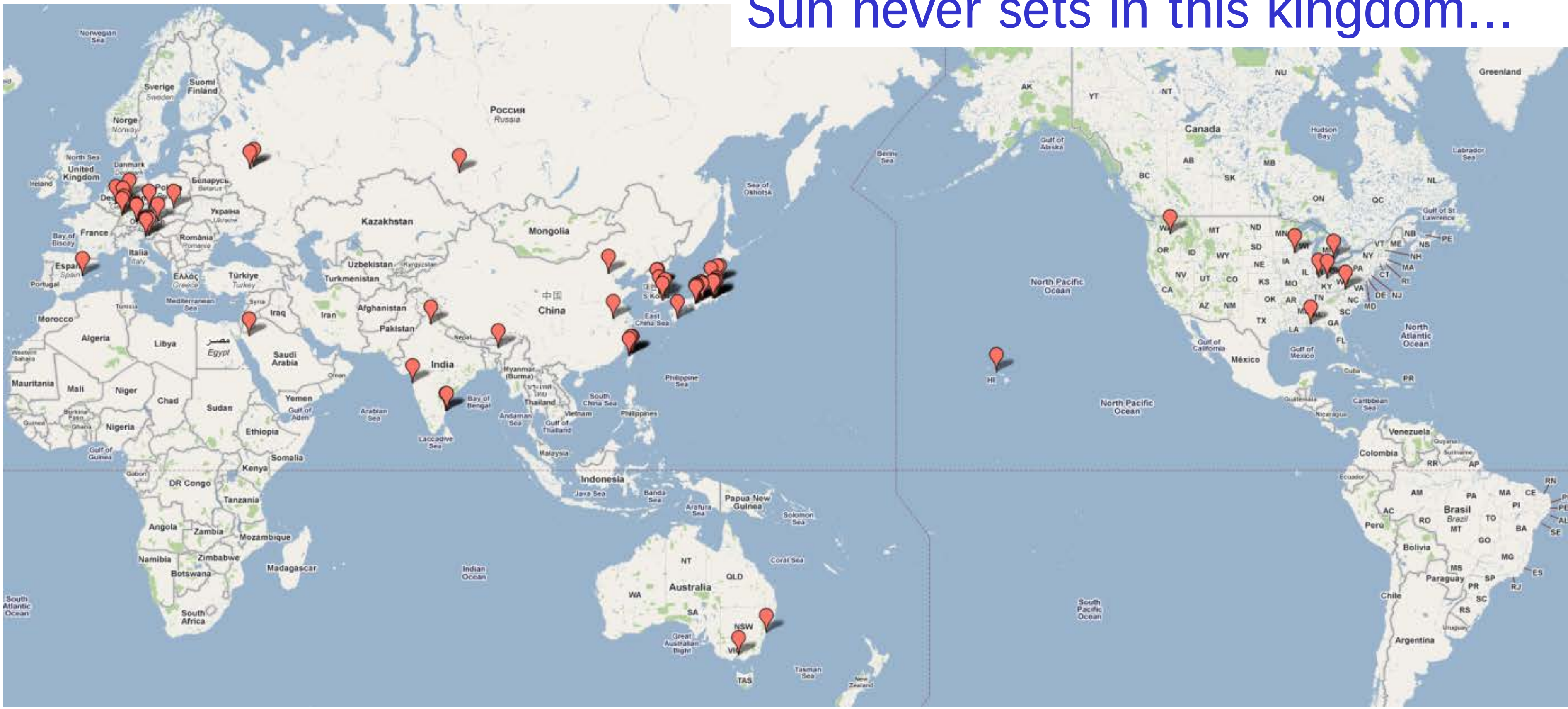
"Nano-Beam" scheme

Collision with very small spot-size beams

Invented by Pantaleo Raimondi for SuperB

Belle II International Collaboration

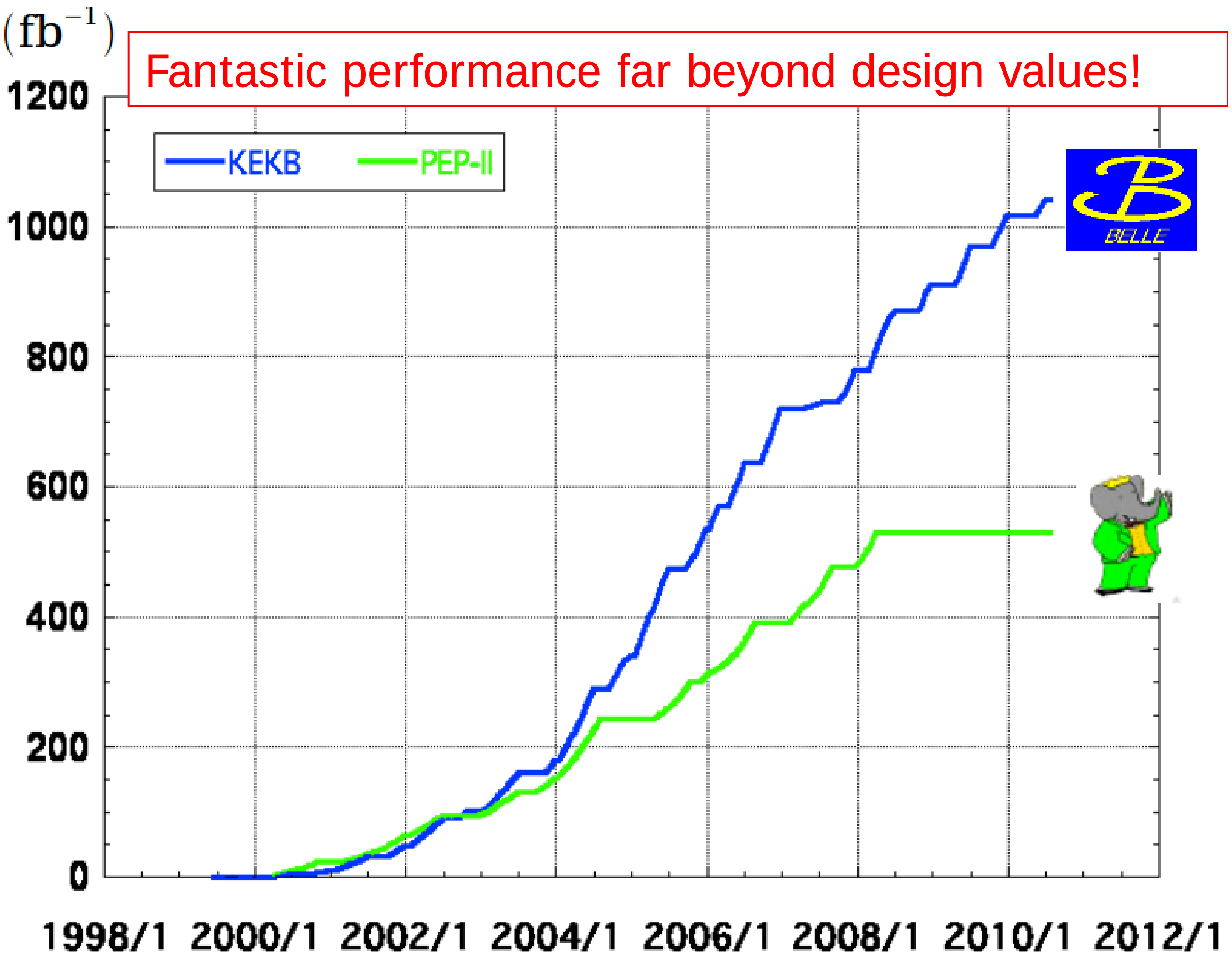
Sun never sets in this kingdom...



15 countries/regions, ~60 institutions, ~400 collaborators

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:

$\sim$ 100 fb^{-1}

$\sim$ 550 fb^{-1}

On resonance:

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

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

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

Off resonance:

$\sim$ 54 fb^{-1}