

Belle II

2024/10/09 CNRS-JSPS-JST Celebration Event for the 50th Anniversary of France-Japan Scientific Cooperation @Miraikan

Fumiaki Otani

fumiaki.otani@ipmu.jp

What we know,

Standard model

- In particle physics, the Standard Model predicts the behavior of particles.
 Very consistent with experiment results...
- For every particle, there exists an antiparticle which has an opposite electric charge



What we know, What we don't know

Standard model

- In particle physics, the Standard Model predicts the behavior of particles.
 Very consistent with experiment results...
- ✓ For every particle, there exists an antiparticle which has an opposite electric charge

Disappeared anti-matter (antiparticle)

- In the early universe, it is believed that particles and antiparticles were created in equal amounts, but now particles vastly outnumber antiparticles.
- CP asymmetry, the physical landscape differs through quarks and antiquarks can be the reason
 - Belle experiment contributed to the discovery of large CP asymmetry in *b*-quark
- However the measured amplitude of CP asymmetry is still insufficient to explain why antimatter disappeared.



What we know, What we don't know

Standard model

- In particle physics, the Standard Model predicts the behavior of particles.
 Very consistent with experiment results...
- For every particle, there exists an antiparticle which has an opposite electric charge

Disappeared anti-matter (antiparticle)

- In the early universe, it is believed that particles and antiparticles were created in equal amounts, but now particles vastly outnumber antiparticles.
- CP asymmetry, the physical landscape differs through quarks and antiquarks can be the reason
 - Belle experiment contributed to the discovery of large CP asymmetry in *b*-quark
- However the measured amplitude of CP asymmetry is still insufficient to explain why antimatter disappeared.





Need a new physics theory beyond the standard model

How to explore the new physics? One approach

Search for "Quantum imprint" in B meson decay

Quantum imprint

- directly search
- If new physics appears in the process of particle decay, a discrepancy will arise between the theoretical and measured values in some observable. "Imprint"
- particle decay processes are inherently quantum, so higher-energy scale particles or phenomena that appear to violate the energy conservation can contribute to the decay process.
- Through finding imprint. We can investigate contributions from new physics at energy scales that we currently cannot directly to produce.
- Observations to date suggest that the contribution from new physics is small
 → need a precise measurement with large statistics
- Why *B* meson? \rightarrow \checkmark Includes *b*-quark \rightarrow accessible CP violation
 - \checkmark various decay channels \checkmark Mass-producible with a collider \rightarrow suitable for Quantum imprint



Belle II experiment = SuperKEKB collider + Belle II detector



SuperKEKB collider

- It collides a 7 GeV electron beam with a 4 GeV positron beam
- The collision rate of beams is increased by squeezing the beam to an ultra-small size.
 the world's highest collision performance.
- Possible to provide a vast number of *B* mesons and its anti-particle *B* meson pair



Belle II detector

- The Belle II detector is placed at the collision point of SuperKEKB and measures the particles yielded from the beam collisions
- It is composed of 7 sub-detectors that work together to measure the physical properties of particles
- It can efficiently and precisely measure the vast number of provided *B* mesons

One showcase; $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ photon polarization measurement



- Photon has a physical property of being left-handed or right-handed
- $\overline{B^0}$ -meson decays into X_s with left-handed photon B^0 -meson decays into X_s with right-handed photon
- $\overline{B^0} \to X_S \gamma_L$ and $\overline{B^0} \to X_S \gamma_R$ are independent \to no CP violation can be seen \to measurable CP violation factor $S_{CP} \sim 0$ in the standard model

- If new physics makes photons indifferent to left and right-handedness, CP Violation can be seen $\rightarrow S_{CP} \neq 0$ (become larger)
- Newest result from Belle II *arXiv:*2407.09139 (2024): $B \rightarrow K^*(K_s^0 \pi^0) \gamma$:

$$S_{\rm CP} = 0.00^{+0.27}_{-0.26} \pm 0.03$$

 Good agreement with the standard model still have not see new physics → wait for more data!

Belle II: The Quest for New Physics is ongoing







Belle II mind map

