Charm and beauty hadron decays at Belle and Belle II

Justin Skorupa, on behalf of the Belle II collaboration

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MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR PHYSIK

Belle II

Disclaimer

Too many results to fit all into this presentation

Search for $B^- \to \Xi_c^0 \overline{\Lambda}_c^-$	2401.04807	Belle
Measurements of $B^0 \to \omega\omega$	2401.04646	Belle
Search for $D^0 \to p\ell$	PRD 109, L031101 (2024)	Belle
Evidence of $B^0 \to p\Sigma\pi^-$	PRD 108, 052011 (2023)	Belle
Search for CP violation in $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$, $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$, and $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^0$ decays	2305.12806	Belle
Search for CP violation in $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+K^0_S h^+h^-$ and observation of $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+K^-K^0_S\pi^+$	PRD 108, L111102 (2023)	Belle
Search for $B_s \to \pi^0\pi^0$	PRD 107, L051101 (2023)	Belle
Study of $B^+ \to p\bar{n}\pi^0$	2211.11251	Belle
Determination of the CKM angle ϕ_3 from a combination of Belle + Belle II results		Belle + Belle II
BF and CP violation in $B^+ \to D_D K^+$ with $D \to K^0_S K^+\pi^-$	JHEP 09 2023, 146 (2023)	Belle + Belle II
BF and CP violation in $B^+ \to D_{CP\pm}K^+$	2308.05048	Belle + Belle II
Precise measurement of the D_s^+ lifetime	PRL 131, 171803 (2023)	Belle II
BF and CP violation for $B \to K\pi$ and $B \to \pi\pi$	PRD 109, 012001 (2024)	Belle II
Observation of $B \to D^{(*)}K^-K^0_S$	2305.01321	Belle II
Novel method for charm flavor tagging	PRD 107, 112010 (2023)	Belle II

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Too many results to fit all into this presentation

Japanese dish: *Okonomiyaki*; *okonomi* "as you wish"

Presenting my own heavily biased *okonomiyaki* of charm and beauty results

Outline

Charm Decays:

- CP violation in charm
- Charm flavor tagging

Hadronic *B* Decays:

- Hadronic *B* decays as tools for Semileptonic *B* decays
- Determination of CKM angle ϕ_3/γ and ϕ_2/α
- SM null tests

CP violation in charm

Triple product asymmetries

PRD 108, L111102 (2023)

B Factories are also charm factories 1.3 M $c\bar{c}$ events per 1 fb^{-1} (1.1 M for $B\bar{B}$)

Search for CP violation in $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+K^0_S h^+h^-$ at Belle

Measure asymmetry in triple products

$C_T = v_1 \cdot (v_2 \times v_3)$

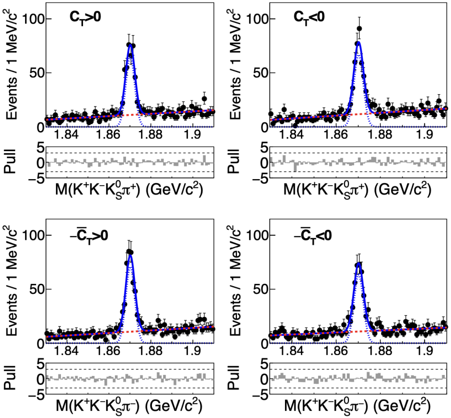
$$A_T = \frac{\Gamma(C_T>0)-\Gamma(C_T<0)}{\Gamma(C_T>0)+\Gamma(C_T<0)}; \quad \overline{A}_T = \frac{\Gamma(-\overline{C}_T>0)-\Gamma(-\overline{C}_T<0)}{\Gamma(-\overline{C}_T>0)+\Gamma(-\overline{C}_T<0)}$$

$A_T \neq 0$ also due to final state interaction

Define $a_{CP}^{T\text{-odd}} = 0.5(A_T - \overline{A}_T)$ to remove this effect

Mode	$N(D^+_{(s)})$	$a_{CP}^{T\text{-odd}}$ (%)
$D^+ \to K^+K^0_S\pi^+\pi^-$	18632 ± 214	$(0.34 \pm 0.87 \pm 0.32)$
$D^+_s \to K^+K^0_S\pi^+\pi^-$	70080 ± 676	$(-0.46 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.38)$
$D^+ \to K^+K^-K^0_S\pi^+$	1425 ± 44	$(-3.34 \pm 2.66 \pm 0.35)$

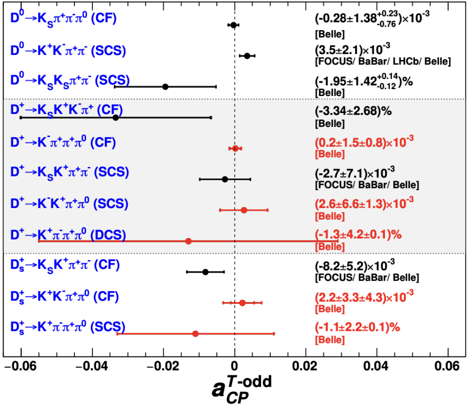
$\Rightarrow$ All results consistent with no CP violation



Triple product asymmetries

2305.12806

Using same approach as before: Search for *CP* violation in $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+K^-\pi^+\pi^0$, $D^+_{(s)} \to K^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$, and $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^0$ decays at Belle



CF: Cabibbo-favored
SCS: singly Cabibbo-suppr.
DCS: doubly Cabibbo-suppr.

$\Rightarrow$ First measurements for these decays; All results consistent with no *CP*-violation

Charm flavor tagging

Charm flavor tagging

PRD 107, 112010 (2023)

Need to know D^0 flavor for *CP* violation measurements

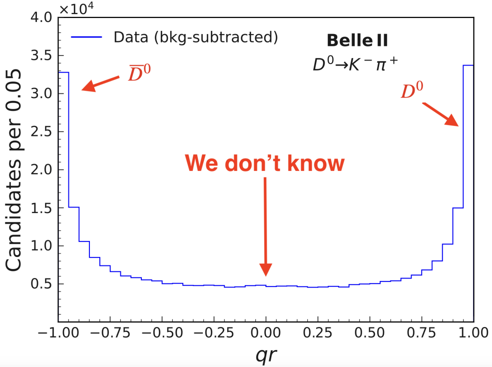
Since 1977, at *B* factories mainly achieved reconstructing $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$

$\Rightarrow$ Clean sample **but** low efficiency

New approach: Train BDT based on kinematic and particle identification information from opposite side *c* (inspired by *b* flavor tagging)

$$\epsilon = (47.91 \pm 0.07(\text{stat}) \pm 0.51(\text{syst}))\%$$

- Doubles sample size compared to old method



Hadronic B decays as tool for semileptonic B decays

Measurement of $B \to D^{(*)}K^- K^0_S$

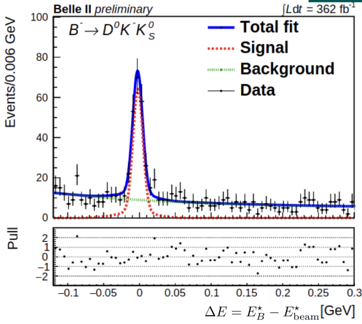
2305.01321

Roughly 30% of B $\to$ hadron decays are not measured

$\Rightarrow$ Limits performance of the hadronic tag

Total BF of $B \to D^{(*)}K^{(*)}K^{(*)}$ could be up to 6%, but only 0.3% is known + High purity

$\Rightarrow$ Candidates to be included in hadronic tag



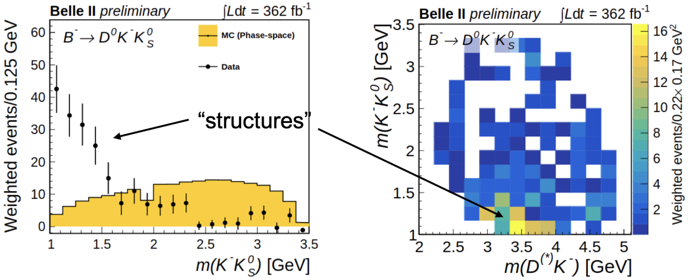
$\mathcal{B}(B^- \to D^0 K^- K^0_S) = (1.89 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-4}$

$\mathcal{B}(\overline{B}^0 \to D^+ K^- K^0_S) = (0.85 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$

$\mathcal{B}(B^- \to D^{*0} K^- K^0_S) = (1.57 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-4}$

$\mathcal{B}(\overline{B}^0 \to D^{*+} K^- K^0_S) = (0.96 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-4}$

3 first observations



Determination of CKM angle ϕ_3/γ and ϕ_2/α

Determination of CKM angle ϕ_3/γ

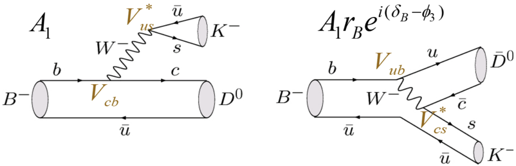
phase between $b \to u$ and $b \to c$ transitions

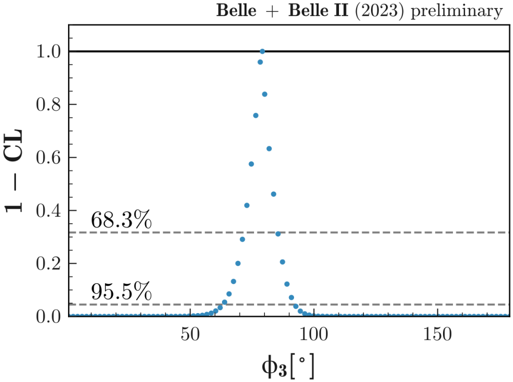
tree level only, negligible theory uncertainty

Several Belle + Belle II measurements:

- $D \to K_S^0 hh$ [JHEP 02 (2022) 063]
- $D \to K_S^0 K\pi$ [JHEP09(2023)146]
- $D \to K_S^0 \pi^0, KK$ [2308.05048]

New determination of γ using only Belle and Belle II measurements: $\gamma = (78.6 \pm 7.3)^\circ$



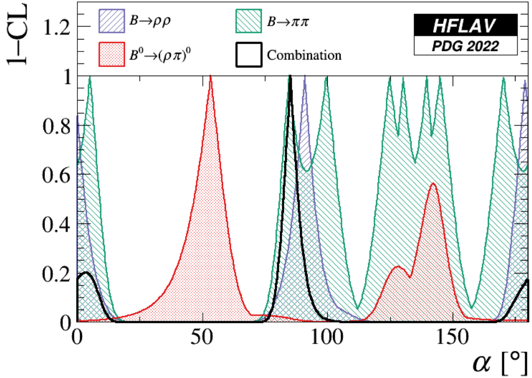


Towards CKM angle ϕ_2/α

Least well known angle of CKM triangle

Accessible in tree level $B^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$ transitions but sizable loop level contribution introduces shift

Remove shift using $\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{CP}}$ of isospin related $B^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$ and $B^0 \to \pi^0\pi^0$

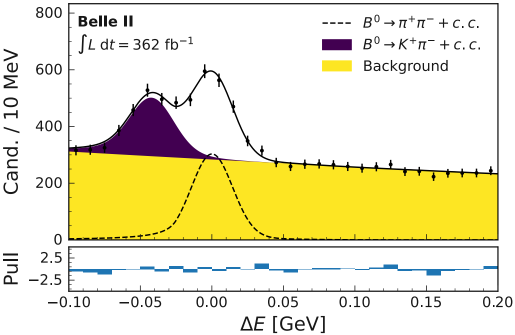


Belle II is a unique place to measure all involved decays!

Towards CKM angle ϕ_2/α

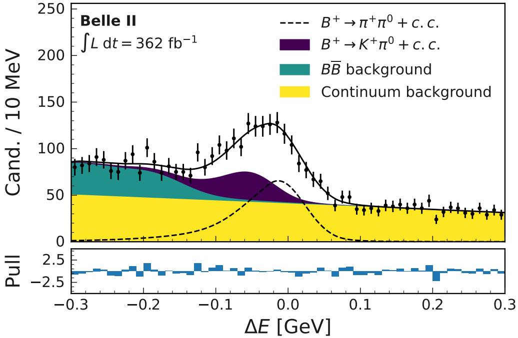
PRD 109, 012001 (2024)

$B^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$



$\mathcal{B} = (5.83 \pm 0.33\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.17\,(\text{syst})) \times 10^{-6}$

$B^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$



$\mathcal{A}^{CP} = 0.081 \pm 0.54\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.008\,(\text{syst})$

$\mathcal{B} = (5.10 \pm 0.29\,(\text{stat}) \pm 0.32\ (\text{syst})) \times 10^{-6}$

World best result for $\mathcal{B}$ of $B^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$

Result for $\mathcal{B}$ of $B^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$ limited by π^0 systematic uncertainty

SM null tests

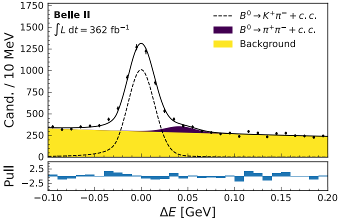
Isospin sum-rule

PRD 109, 012001 (2024)

Combination of $B \to K\pi$ decays offers SM null test [Phys.Lett.B 627 (2005) 82-88]:

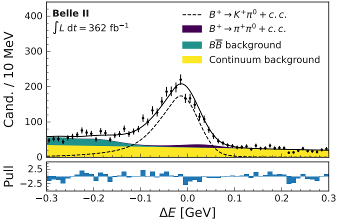
$$\mathcal{A}^{CP}_{K^+\pi^-} + \mathcal{A}^{CP}_{K^0\pi^+}\frac{\mathcal{B}_{K^0\pi^+}}{\mathcal{B}_{K^+\pi^-}}\frac{\tau_{B^0}}{\tau_{B^+}} - 2\mathcal{A}^{CP}_{K^+\pi^0}\frac{\mathcal{B}_{K^+\pi^0}}{\mathcal{B}_{K^+\pi^-}}\frac{\tau_{B^0}}{\tau_{B^+}} - 2\mathcal{A}^{CP}_{K^0\pi^0}\frac{\mathcal{B}_{K^0\pi^0}}{\mathcal{B}_{K^+\pi^-}} \approx 0$$

Theoretical precision: $\mathcal{O}(0.01)$, Experimental precision: $\mathcal{O}(0.1)$



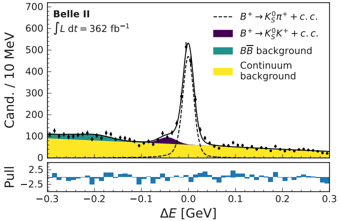
$\mathcal{A}^{CP} = (-7.2 \pm 1.9\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.7\ \text{(syst)})\%$

$\mathcal{B} = (20.67 \pm 0.37\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.6\ \text{(syst)}) \times 10^{-6}$



$\mathcal{A}^{CP} = (1.3 \pm 2.7\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.5\ \text{(syst)})\%$

$\mathcal{B} = (14.21 \pm 0.38\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.85\ \text{(syst)}) \times 10^{-6}$



$\mathcal{A}^{CP} = (4.6 \pm 2.9\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.7\ \text{(syst)})\%$

$\mathcal{B} = (24.40 \pm 0.71\ \text{(stat)} \pm 0.86\ \text{(syst)}) \times 10^{-6}$

Understanding of K^0_S and π^0 systematic at 2% and 5%

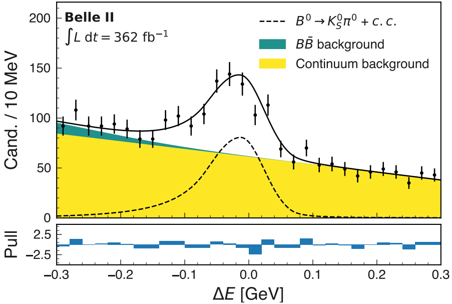
Isospin sum-rule

PRD 109, 012001 (2024)

Two analyses of $B^0 \to K^0_S \pi^0$ one time-dependent [PRL 131, 111803 (2023)] and one time-integrated. Both are combined to enhance sensitivity.

$$\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{CP}} = -0.01 \pm 0.12\,(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.05\,(\mathrm{syst})$$
$$\mathcal{B} = (10.50 \pm 0.62\,(\mathrm{stat}) \pm 0.67\,(\mathrm{syst})) \times 10^{-6}$$

World's best result on $\mathcal{A}^{\mathrm{CP}}$



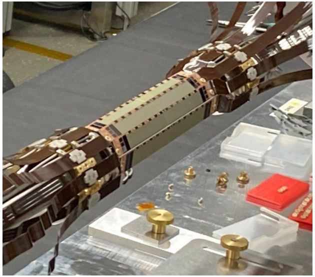
Putting all together for the null test:

$$-0.03 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.05$$

Competitive with world average -0.13 ± 0.11

Conclusion

Belle is still providing exciting results both standalone and also in combined Belle + Belle II analyses



Belle II is improving its tools

- Development of new tools using novel ideas
- (Re)measurements to improve hadronic tagging

Belle II isospin sum-rule result and input measurements for ϕ_2/α already on par with world average

$\Rightarrow$ Sum-rule result is statistically limited, input from Belle II crucial to enhance sensitivity