

Search for BSM with $L > 10^{35}$ KEKB

素核研 研究計画委員会

2002年 2月

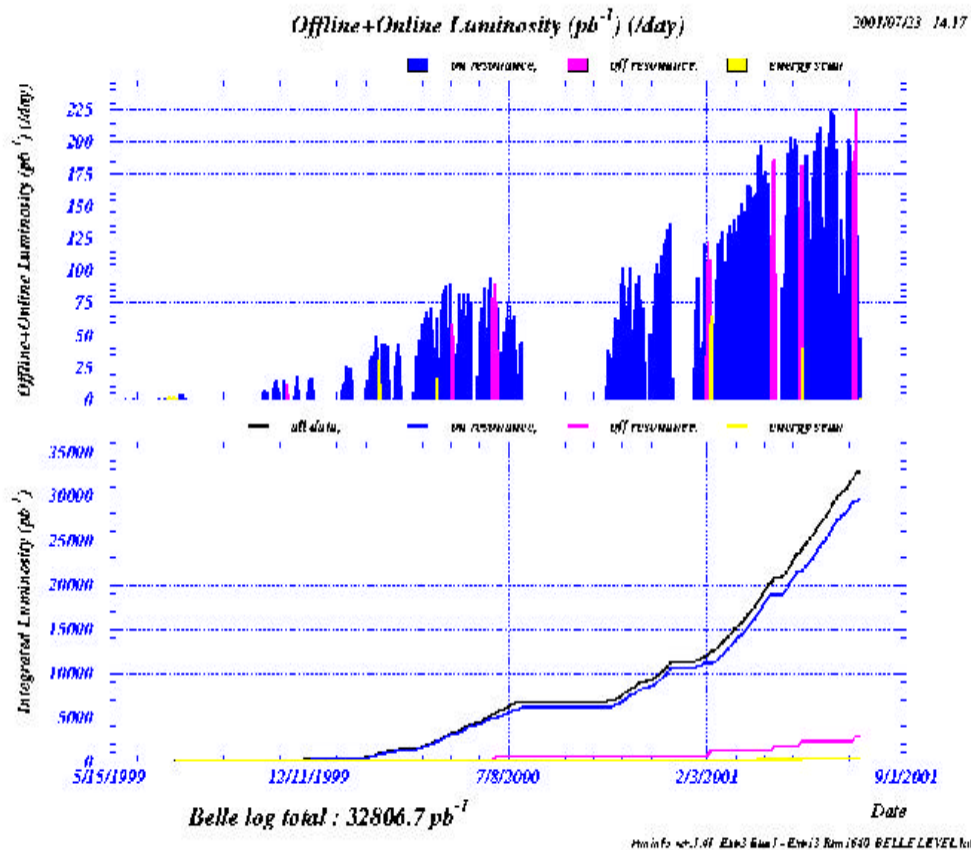
山内正則

KEK - IPNS

Outline

- Introduction – where we are
- Approaches to BSM in B decays
 - Effects on rare B decays
 - Effects on τ decays
- Accelerator design
- Detector design
- Schedule
- Summary

KEKB luminosity



$L_{\text{peak}} = 5.4 \times 10^{33} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$
(World record)

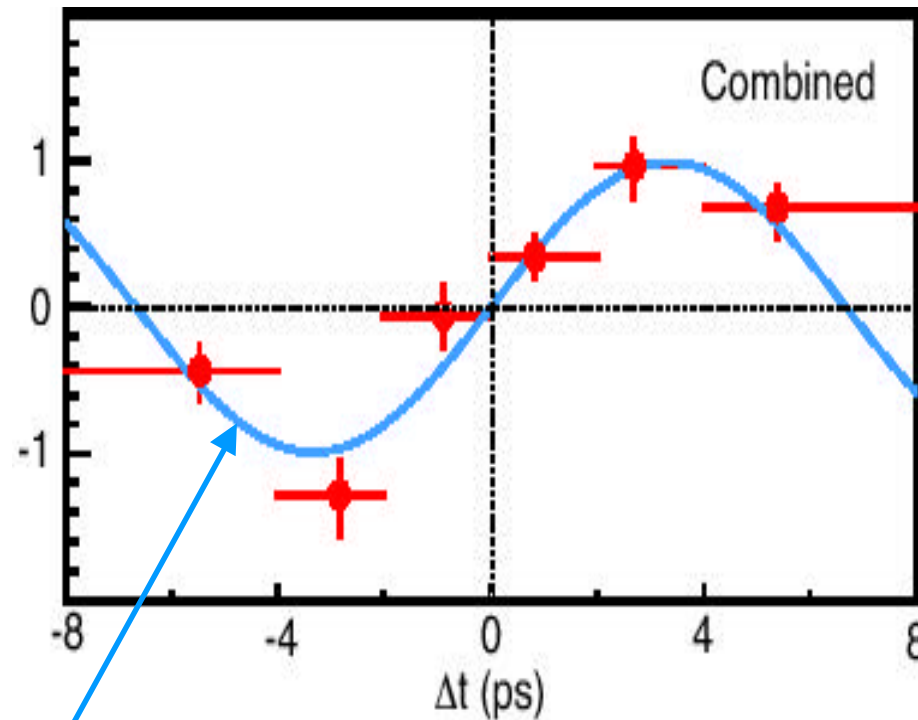
Max $L_{\text{day}} = 280 \text{pb}^{-1}$

Total integ. L = 32.8 fb^{-1}
(before summer 01)

CP violation in $B^0\bar{B}^0$ system

$$A_{CP}(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S; t) - \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S; t)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S; t) + \Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S; t)}$$
$$= \sin 2f_1 \sin \Delta m t$$

↓
CP asymmetry
and meas. of ϕ_1 .



Result from global fit ($\sin 2f_1 = 0.99$)

Three phases of KEKB

Phase-1
"Discovery of
 CP in B system"

Phase-2
"Precise test
of KM scheme"

Phase-3
"Supersymmetric
flavor physics"



30 fb^{-1}

300 fb^{-1}

$> 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



$L=5 \times 10^{33}$

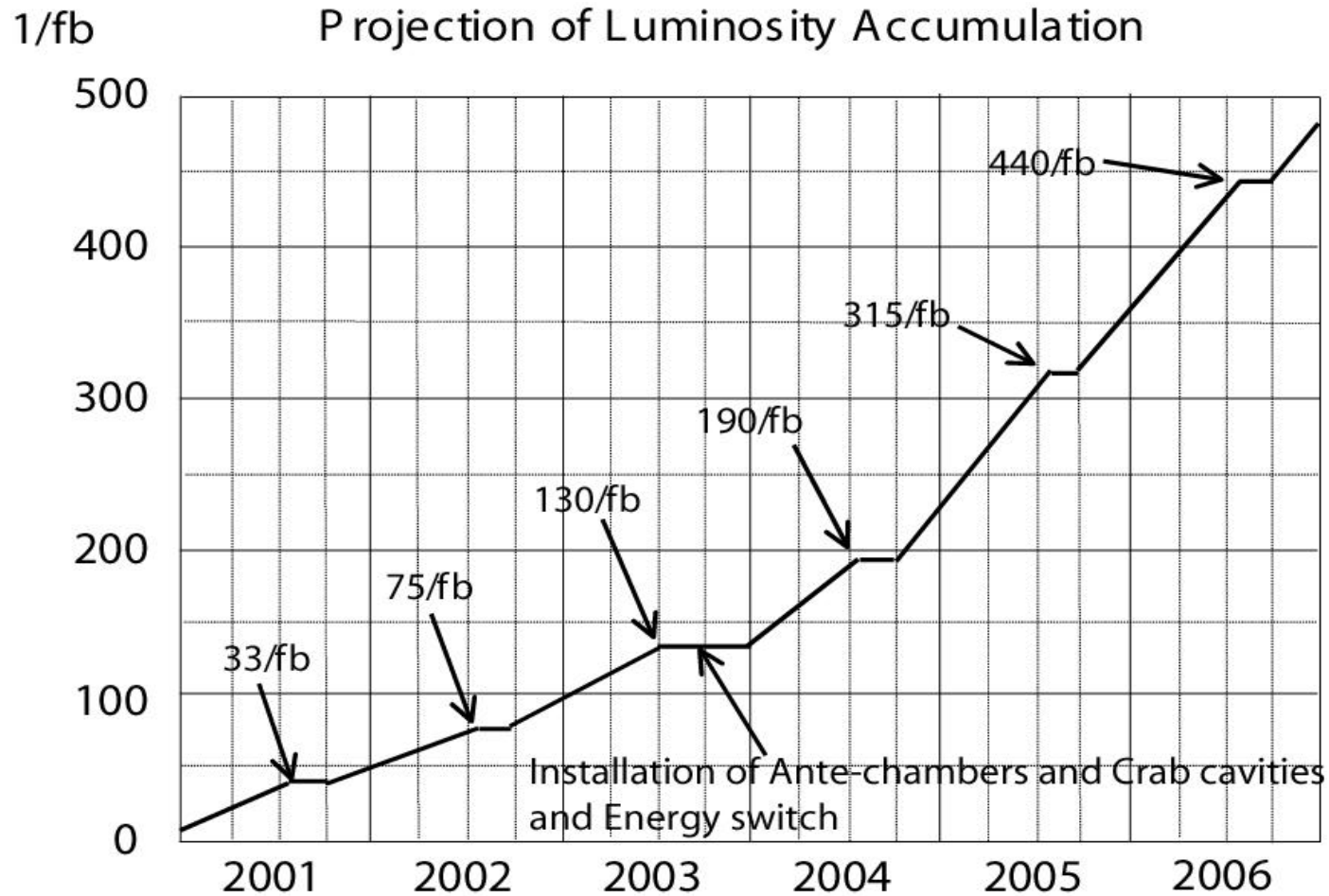


10^{34}



$> 10^{35}$

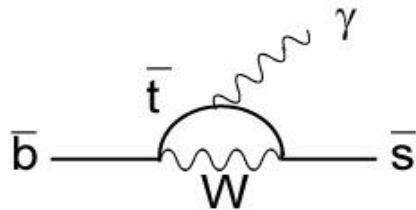
KEKB in near future



The triangle in 2006

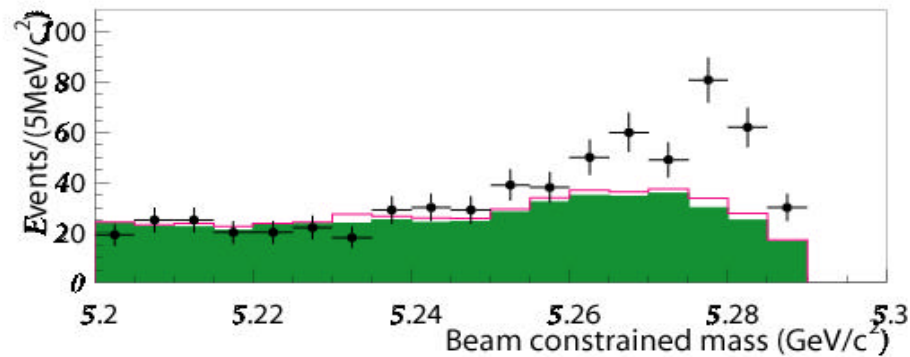
Element	Method	Meas. err. w/300fb ⁻¹
V _{cb}	B → D ^(*) lν	10%
V _{ub}	B → X _u lν	15%
V _{td}	Δm, B → ργ	5%, if f _B is determined
φ ₁	J/ψKs etc.	1.5deg.
φ ₂	B → ππ, ρπ	δA _{CP} =20%
φ ₃	B → Kπ, ππ	δA _{CP} =3%
	B → D _{CP} K	δA _{CP} =10%
φ ₁ +φ ₂ +φ ₃		13deg.

SUSY in EW penguin (1)



+ H^+ , SUSY particles??

- Dataset
5.3 million $B\bar{B}$
- Signal yield
 106.5 ± 16.8 events



$$Br(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma) = (3.36 \pm 0.53(stat) \pm 0.42(sys)_{-0.54}^{+0.50}(th)) \times 10^{-4}$$

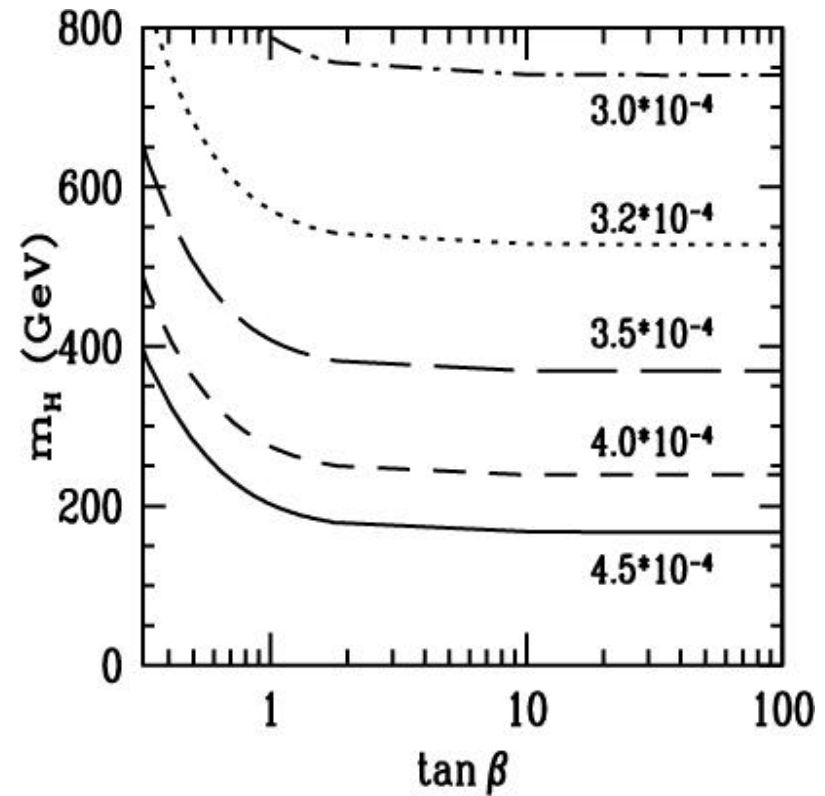
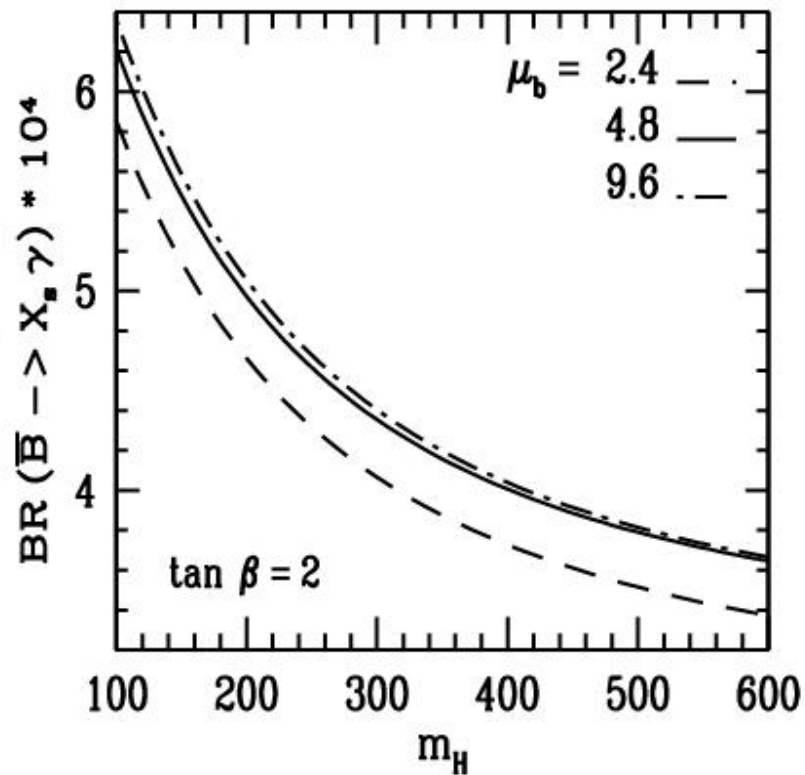
[PL B511, 151 (2001)]



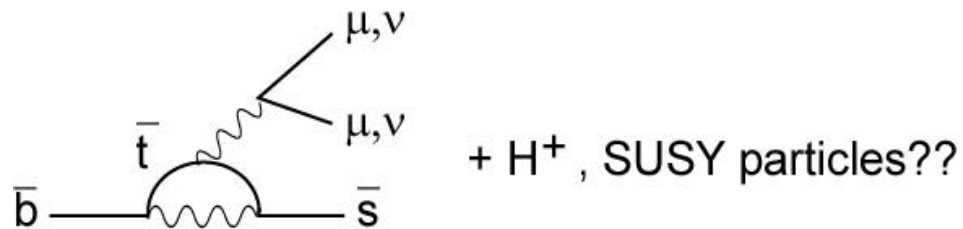
SM: $Br = \sim 3 \times 10^{-4}$ with 10% uncertainty
 $A_{CP} = 0.5\%$
 (to be measured with 1% error
 with 1000fb^{-1} .)

$B \rightarrow X_s g$ and $H^{+/-}$

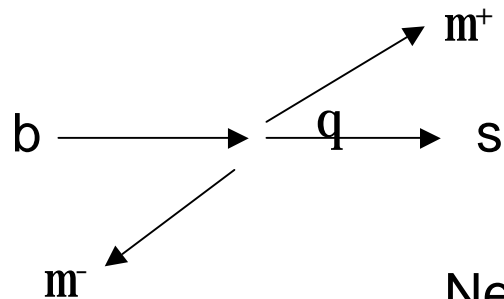
Borzumati and Greub



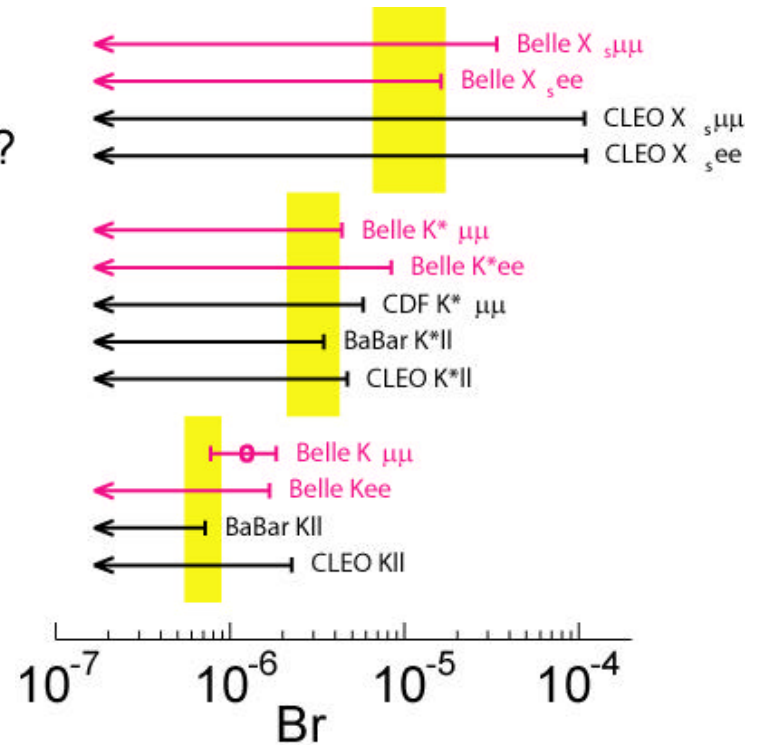
SUSY in EW penguin (2)



- Precise Br
- $M_{\mu\mu}$, $M_{\nu\nu}$ distributions
- F/B charge asymmetry

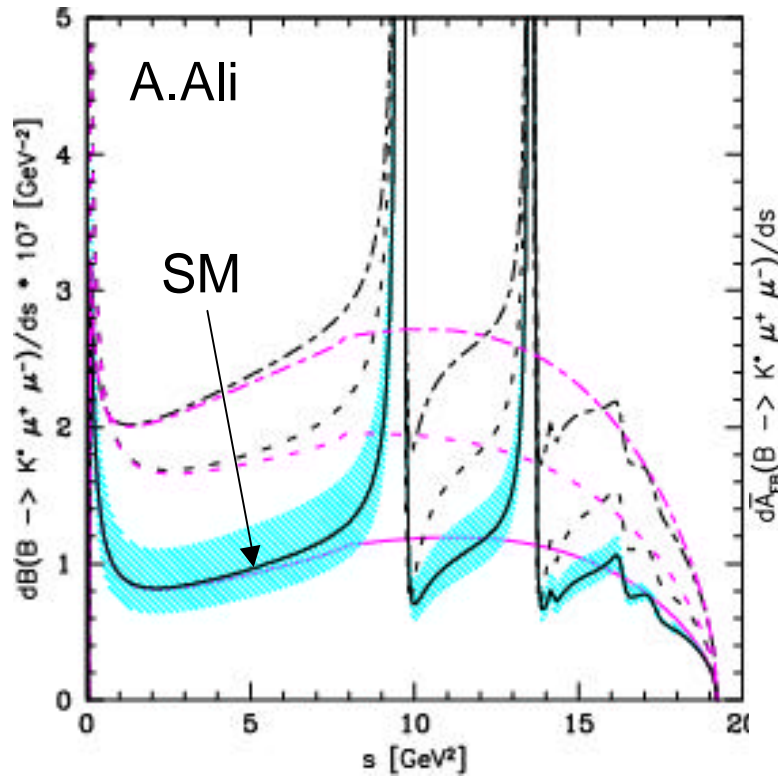


Need a few $\times 1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

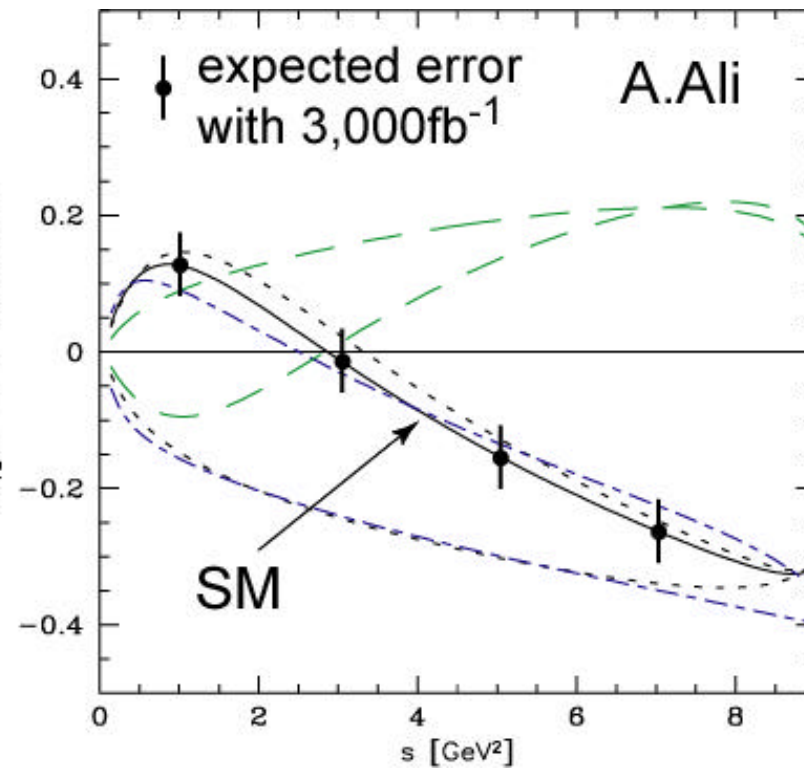


$B \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$

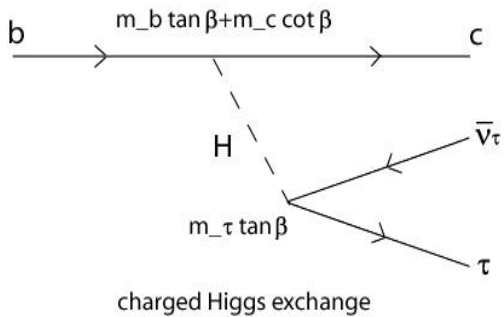
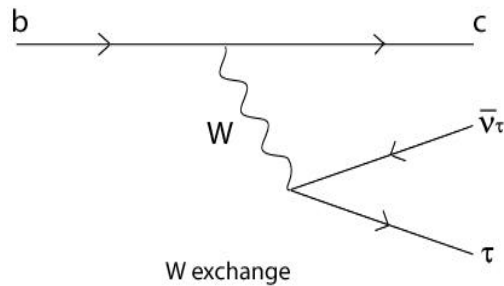
$m(\mu\mu)^2$ distribution



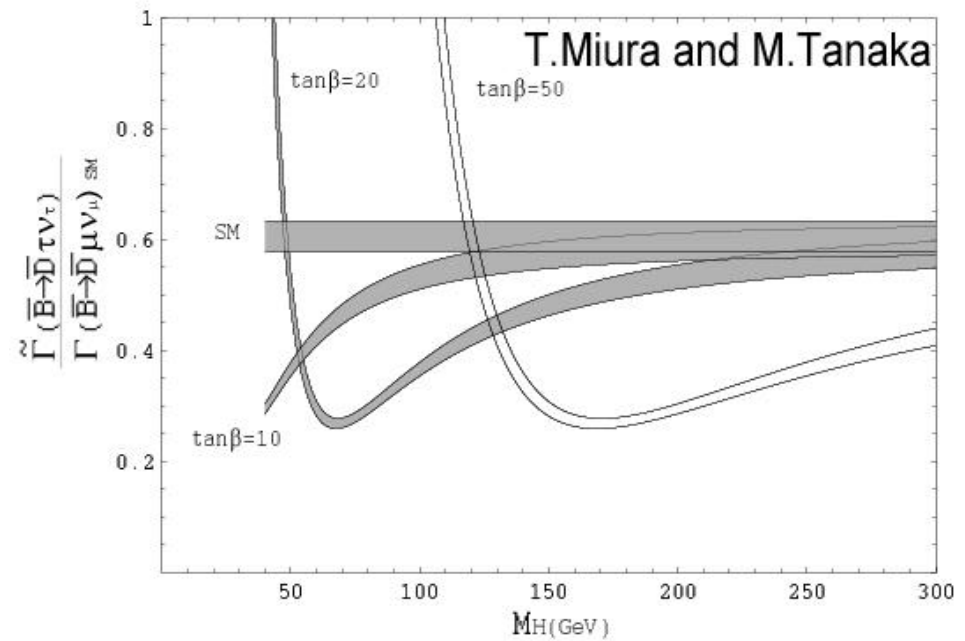
F/B asymmetry



BSM in tree decay

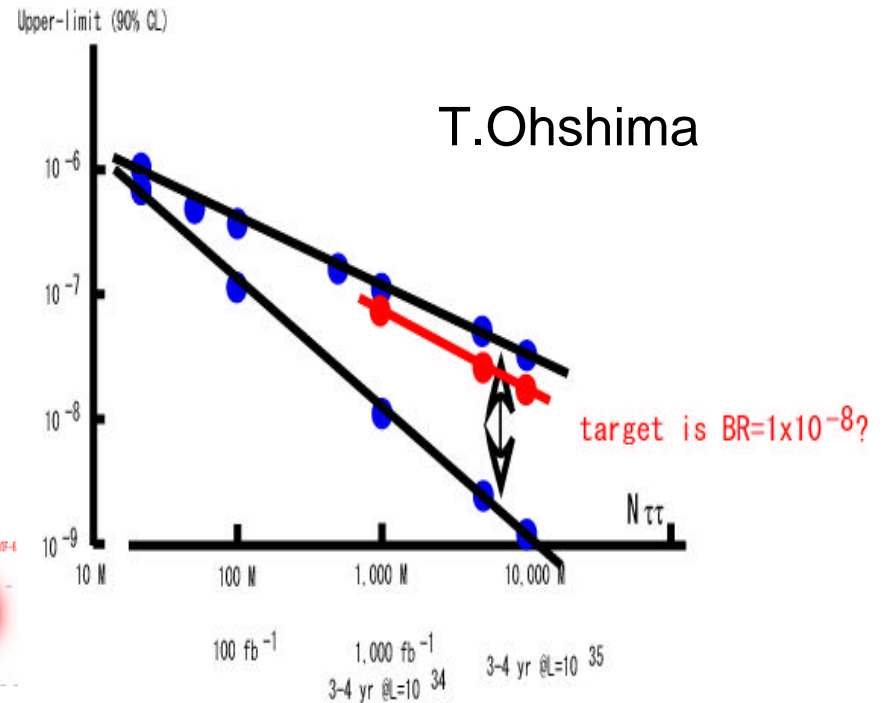
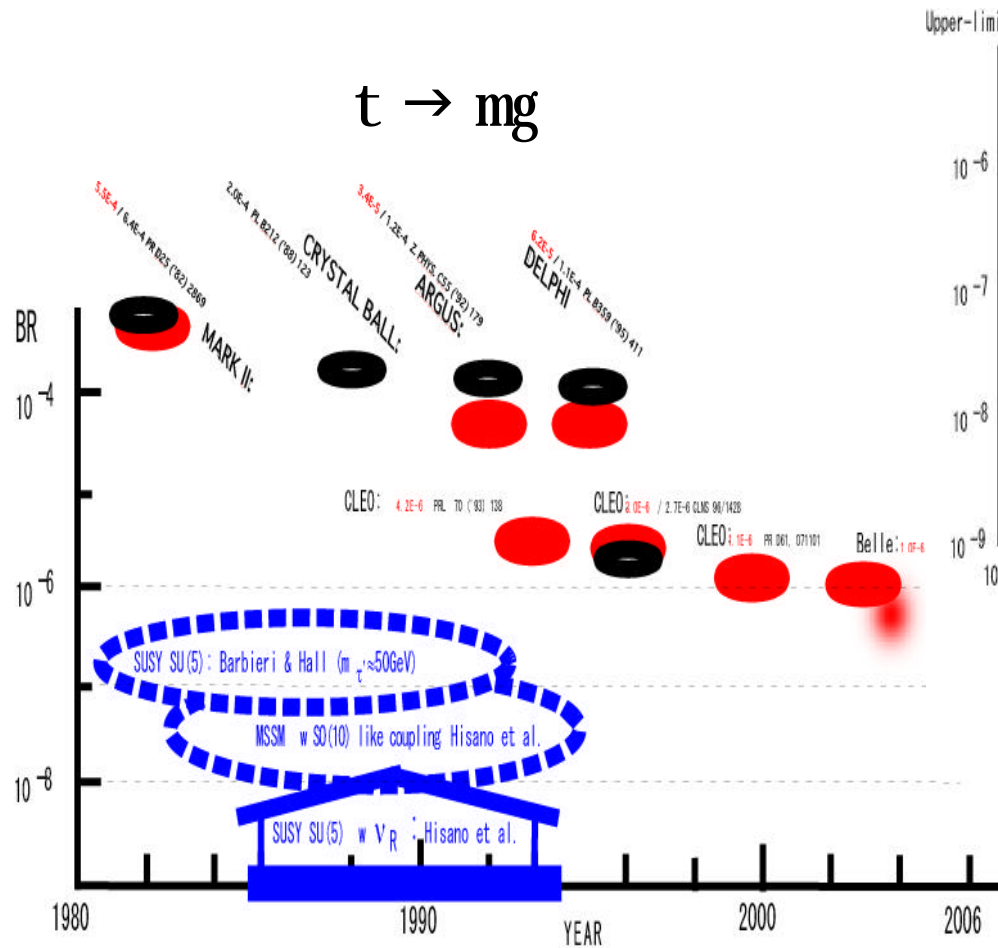


- Large Br of O(1)%
- Uncertainty in form factor cancels.
- τ polarization: exp. challenge



Need $>1000\text{fb}^{-1}$

BSM in t decay



Need $> 1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$

Competition with hadron B factories

LHC b Collaboration

45 institutes
14 countries

Hadron calorimeter
Preshower counter
Ring Imaging Cherenkov Counters
Vertex detector
Magnet
Tracking chambers
Muon system
Electromagnetic calorimeter

Participating Countries:

- Brazil
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Poland
- PRC
- Netherlands
- Romania
- Russia
- Spain
- Ukraine
- UK
- Switzerland

Logos: LHCb, CERN

Footer: LHCb, 5-7 January 2001, CRACOW EPIPHANY CONFERENCE, Andreas Schopper, 2

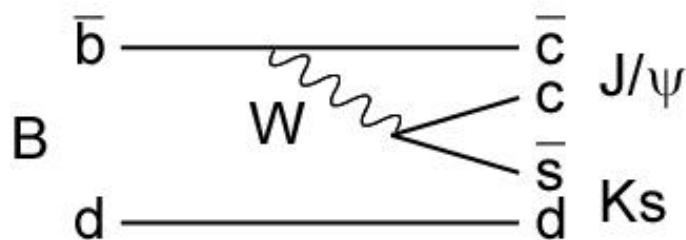
Hadron and e^+e^- B Factories

- ▶ Hadronic B factories have much higher B production rate.
- ▶ The e^+e^- machines are advantageous in the measurements of:
 - B decays including γ / π^0 or (multiple) ν 's or ϕ , and
 - inclusive BF's, e.g. $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ and $b \rightarrow s^+t^-$.
- ▶ A possible scenario of e^+e^- B factories:
 - Before the discovery of SUSY at LHC/ LC: Search for the hints in B and t decays and give constraints to the models.
 - After SUSY is discovered: Measure SUSY couplings including complex phases. \longrightarrow SUSY \not{CP}

Looking at SUSY \mathcal{CP}

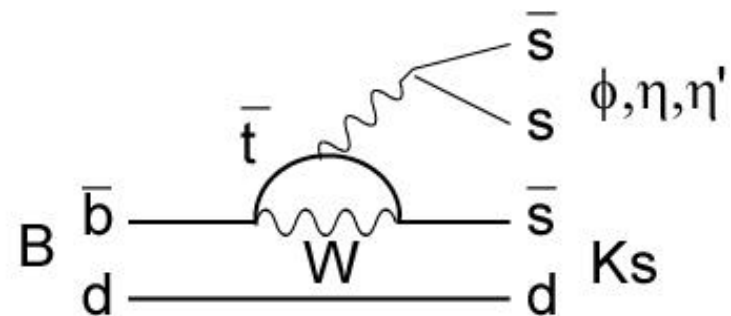
Test the difference between the tree and penguin phases.

$$\phi_1(B \rightarrow J/\psi K_s) \stackrel{?}{=} \phi_1(B \rightarrow \phi K_s) \quad : \text{YES in KM}$$



$$\delta \sin 2\phi_1 \cong 0.02$$

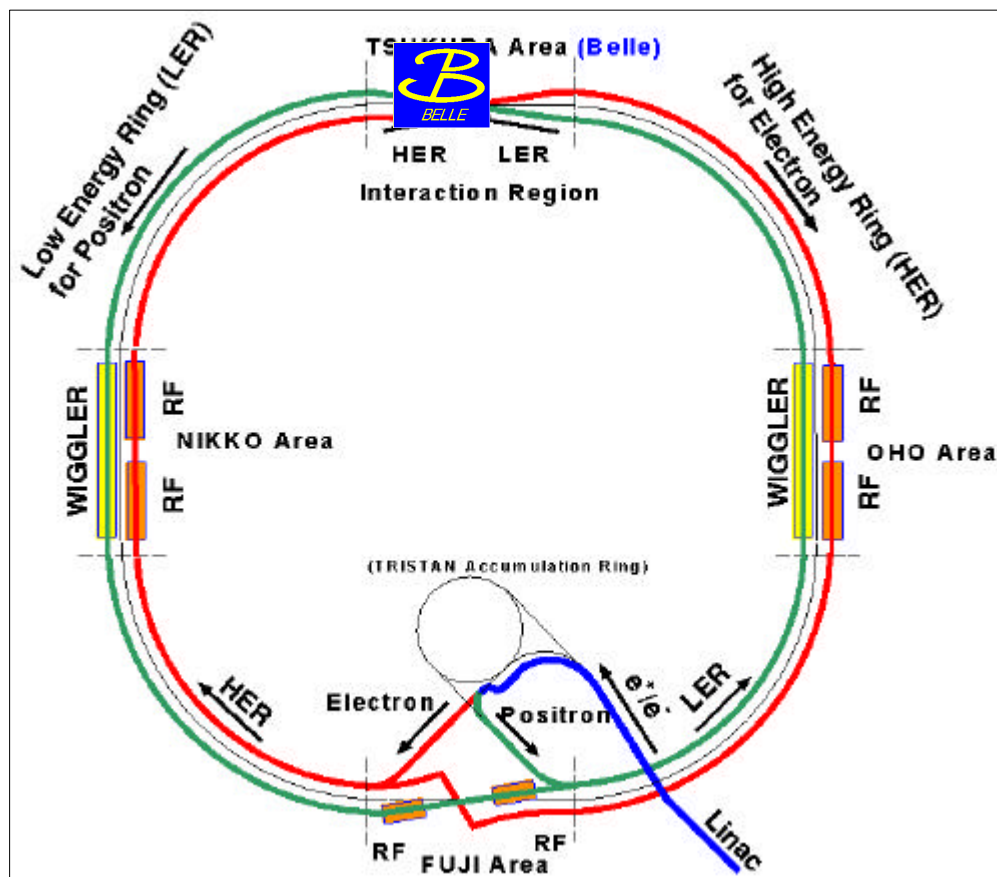
with 3000 fb^{-1}



$$\delta \sin 2\phi_1 \cong 0.05$$

with 3000 fb^{-1}

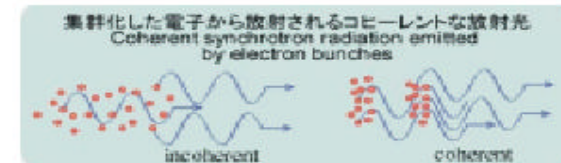
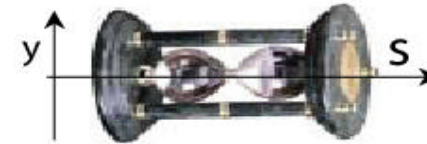
KEKB collider at present



- Two separate rings
 - e^+ (LER) : 3.5 GeV
 - e^- (HER) : 8.0 GeV
- E_{CM} : 10.58 GeV at U(4S)
- Luminosity
 - target: $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
 - achieved: $5.4 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- ± 11 mrad crossing angle
- Small beam sizes:
 - $S_y \gg 3 \text{ mm}$; $S_x \gg 100 \text{ mm}$

Accelerator design – parameters

- To achieve $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$:
 - Squeeze β at I.P: $\beta_y^* = 3 \text{ mm}$
 - Bunch length: $\sigma_z = 3 \text{ mm}$
 - To reduce hourglass effect.
 - Is coherent radiation OK ?
 - Crossing angle: $2 \times 15 \text{ mrad}$
 - Higher beam current: **10 A for LER** and **3 A for HER**
 - Need **higher emittance** optics (?)
 - **Particle exchange** may become essential.



Ring	KEKB 2001		KEKB (design)		Super KEKB	
	LER	HER	LER	HER	LER	HER
Particle type	positron	electron	positron	electron	electron	positron
Beam energy (GeV)	3.5	8.0	3.5	8.0	3.5	8.0
Beam current (A)	0.96	0.78	2.6	1.1	10	3
Beam-beam (γ)	0.05	0.03	0.05		0.03-0.05	
y (mm)	6.5		10		3	
Bunch length (mm)	5.5	5.7	4		3	
Emittance (nm)	18	24	18		18-54	
Number of bunches	1153		5120		5120	
Luminosity (/nb/s)	4.5		10		100	

Accelerator upgrade

Upgrade issues

⁷
Y.Onishi

- IR design
 - Configuration for special magnets(QCS, QC1, QC2).
 - IR aperture
- Optics
 - High emittance optics, IR optics, dynamic aperture.
- R F
 - HOM damper, couplers, etc. for higher beam current.
- Vacuum
 - Ante-chamber, photon stop, masks, etc.
- FB/Monitor
 - Bunch-by-bunch feedback, BPMs
- Injector
 - C-band acceleration
 - Recirculation with damping ring
- Cooling and electricity as institute

Injection linac – requirements

	KEKB	→	SuperKEKB
Beam Energy (e ⁻)	8.0 GeV	→	3.5 GeV
(e ⁺)	3.5 GeV	→	8.0 GeV !!

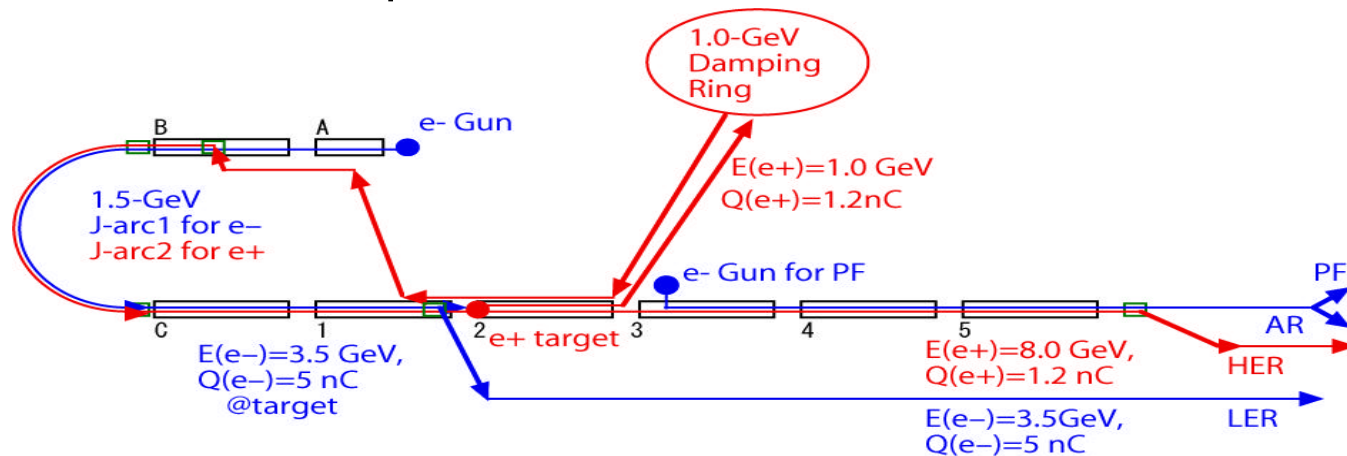
NEED Energy upgrade for e⁺ !

	July 2001	→	KEKB design	→	SuperKEKB
stored current (e ⁻)	0.8 A	→	1.1 A	→	10.0 A !!
(e ⁺)	0.9 A	→	2.6 A	→	3.0 A !!

NEED Intensity upgrade for e⁻/e⁺ !

Injection linac – possible solutions

- C-band option 21 → 40MV/m
- Recirculation option

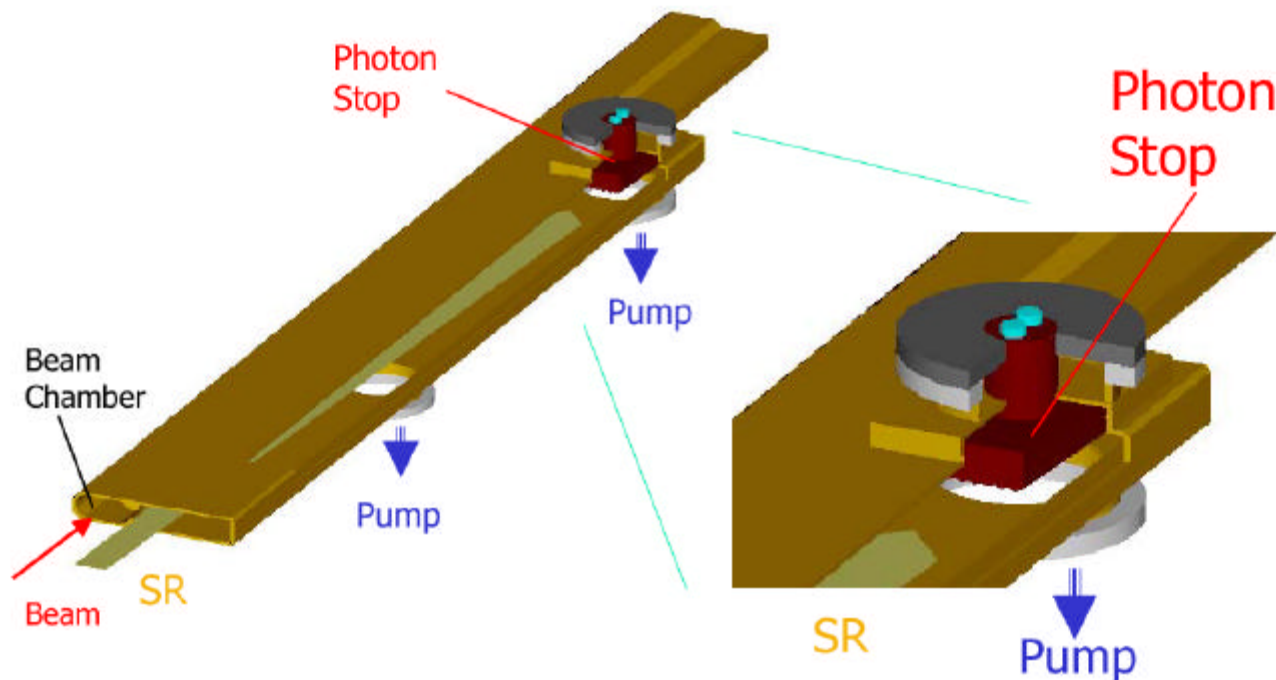


- e⁻ injection @ 15mA/s has no problem.
- e⁺ injection @ 6mA/s: need two bunch accel. and larger e⁺ acceptance

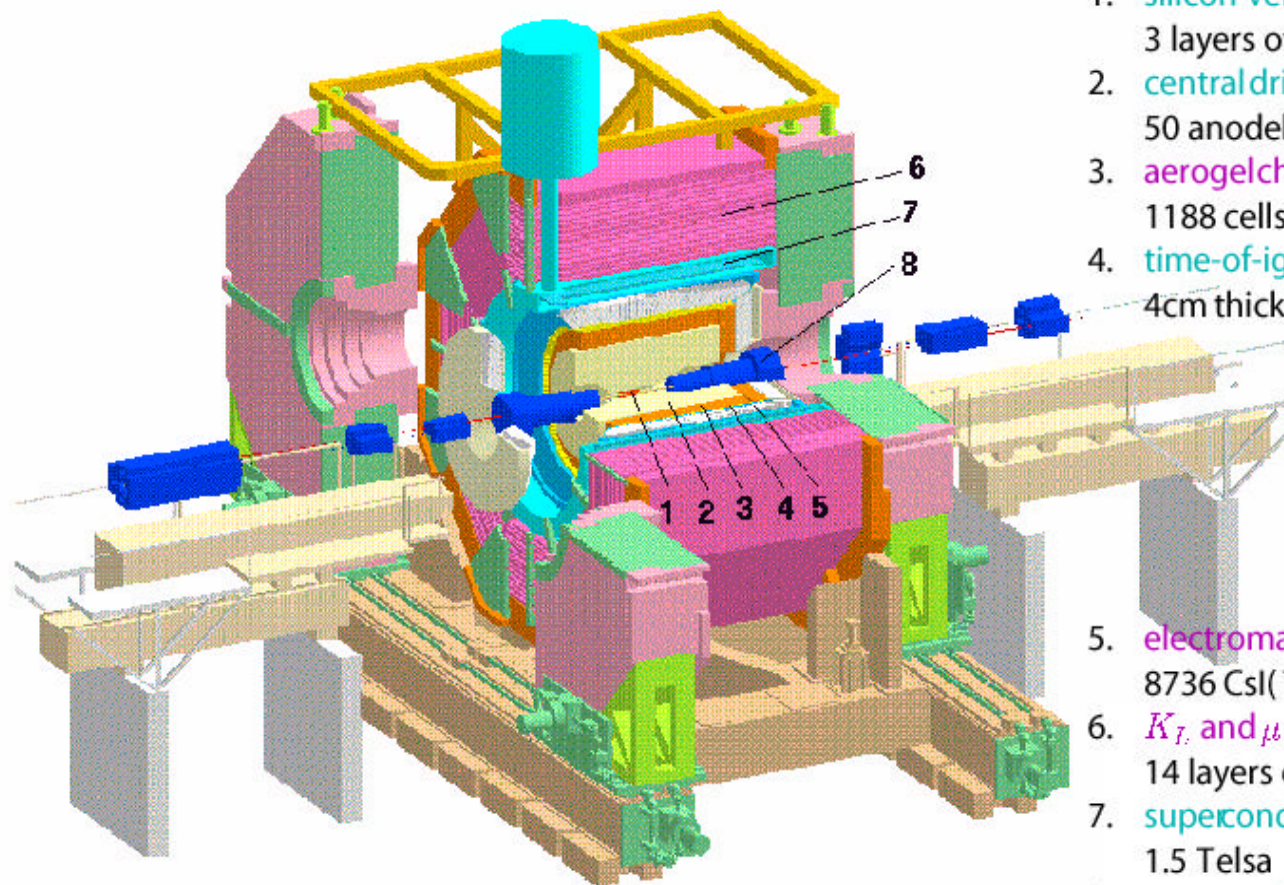
Vacuum system – photon stop

Ante Chamber and Photon Stop

Y.Suetsugu



Detector – present Belle

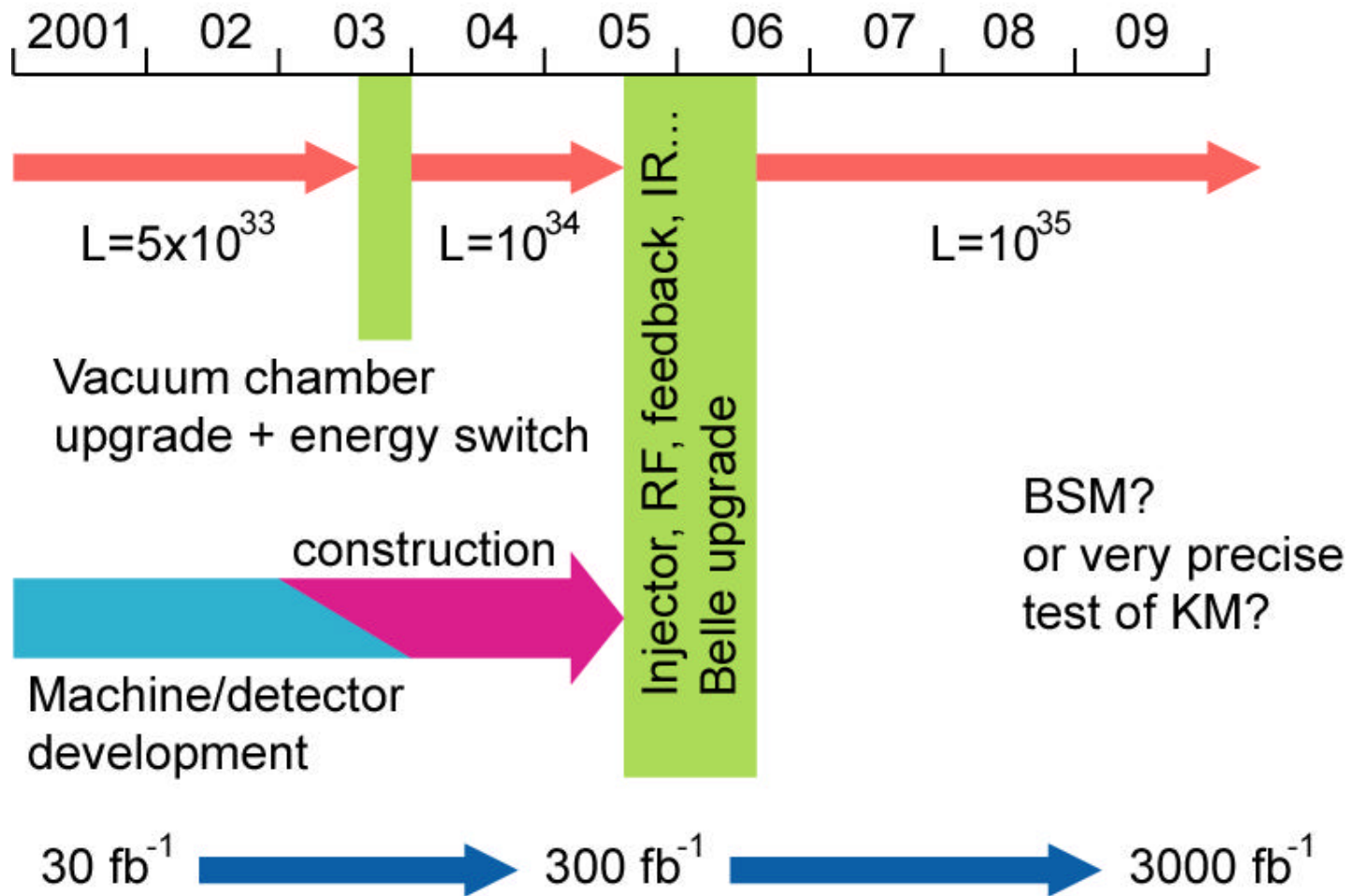


1. silicon vertex detector(SVD)
3 layers of doublesided sensors
2. central drift chamber(CDC)
50 anodelayers
3. aerogelcherenkov counters(ACC)
1188 cells, $n = 1.01$ to 1.03
4. time-of-ight counters(TOF)
4cm thick scintillator, 128 in ϕ
5. electromagnetic calorimeter(ECL)
8736 CsI(Tl) crystals
6. K_L and μ detector(KLM)
14 layers of glass RPC in iron yoke
7. superconducting solenoid
1.5 Telsa
8. extreme-forward calorimeter(EFC)
320 BGO on top of nal focus quad

Detector upgrade

Component	Upgrade requirements
Vertex meas.	$\sigma=100\mu\text{m}\rightarrow 30\mu\text{m}$, smaller radius pixel?
Tracking	Probably OK
Calorimetry	Fake photons \rightarrow shorter shaping time?
π/K separation	Various new ideas
μ ID	RPC \rightarrow wire chamber?
Electronics	Fully pipelined digitizer
DAQ	x20 throughput
Computing	x100 computing power

Schedule – an example



Summary

- KEKB/Belle has been running successfully, and discovered CP violation in B meson system.
 - A possible extension of KEKB/Belle is considered to search for BSM in B and τ decays.
 - Precise test of the KM unitarity triangle.
 - Test of SUSY effects in the penguin loop.
 - Search for $H^{+/-}$ in B decays.
 - LFV τ decays.
- These are competitive with the hadron B factories.
- Machine/detector design is going on. The target date will be ~2006.