

Rare decays at Super-KEKB

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- $B \rightarrow \gamma X_s$ (inclusive and exclusive)
- $B \rightarrow \ell\ell X_s$ (inclusive and exclusive)
- $B \rightarrow \nu\nu K$
- $B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$



P.Koppenburg

Super-KEKB



More about Super-KEKB in Katayama-san's "Belle Workshop Report" at the Monday Plenary Session.

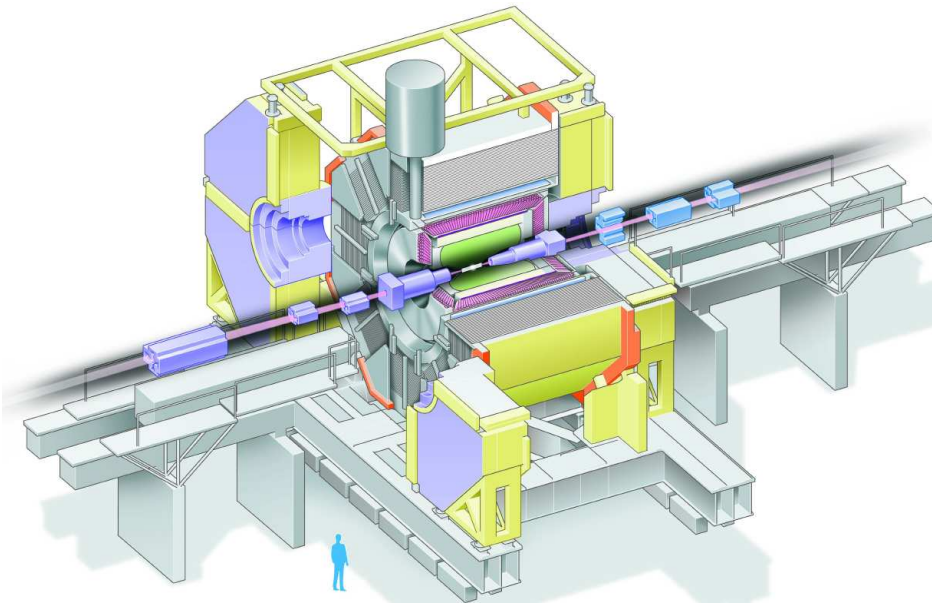
All plots and numbers are taken from Nakao-san and Nishida-san's talks at the 5th Workshop at Izu.

See <http://belle.kek.jp/superb/>



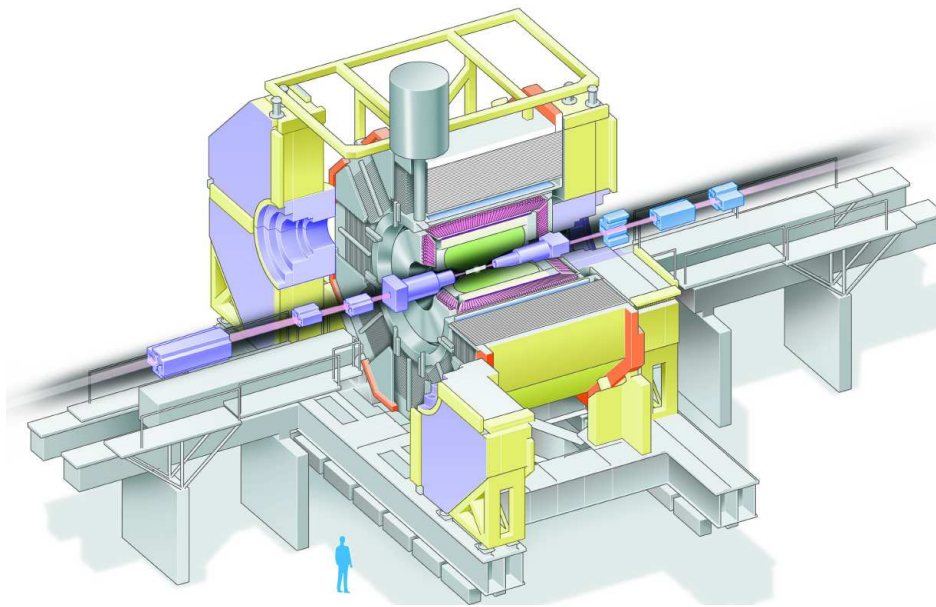
Super-Belle

- Better Particle ID
- Better Calorimeter
- But much more beam background



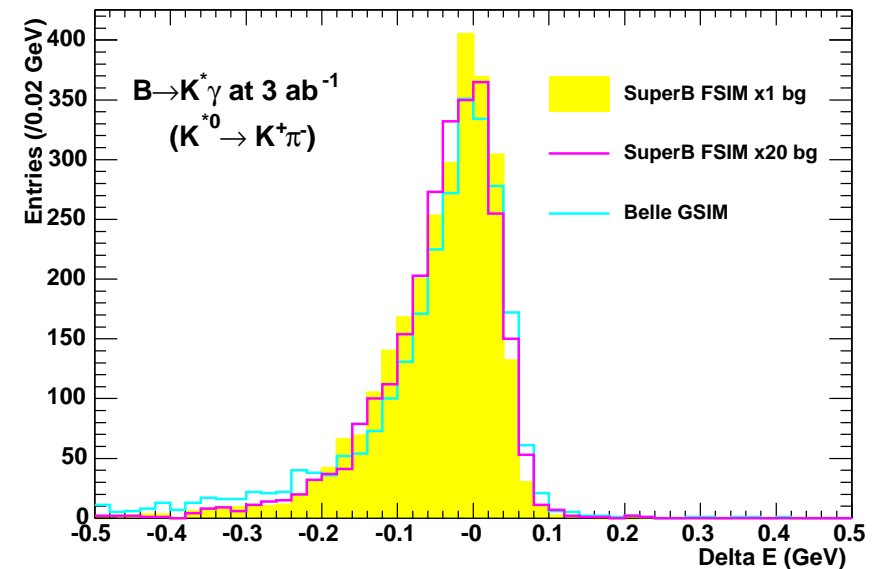
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Some results are extrapolated from present yields, some come from FSIM.

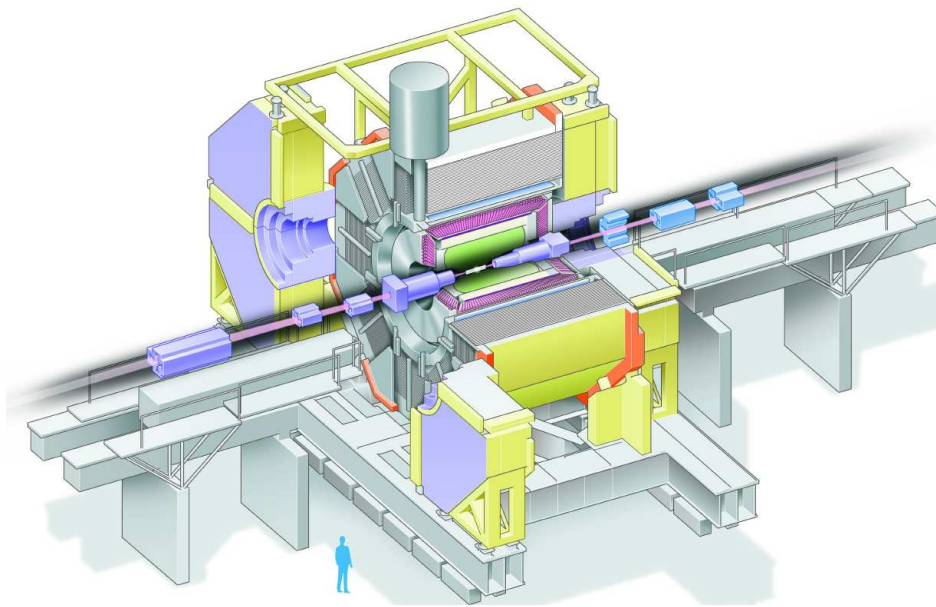
Similar efficiency for $K^* \gamma$



Super-Belle

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- Better Calorimeter
- But much more beam background

Some results are extrapolated from present yields, some come from FSIM.



3 ab^{-1} and 30 ab^{-1}
are used as benchmarks.



$$b \rightarrow s\gamma$$

Shopping List:

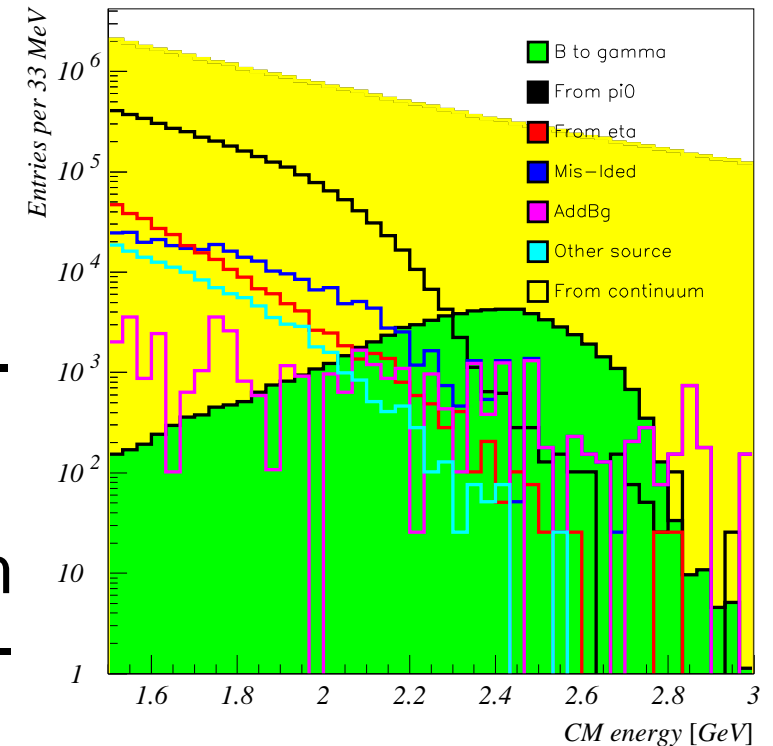
- Inclusive branching fraction
 - Direct CP asymmetries
 - Mixing-induced CP asymmetries
- + Search for exclusive modes
(also $b \rightarrow d\gamma$)...



Inclusive $b \rightarrow \gamma s$

- Measure γE^* spectrum
- Subtract continuum
- Subtract B backgrounds
- Extract BR from sensitivity region. CLEO $E^* > 2.0$ GeV.

Hard to extrapolate to high \mathcal{L} : Beam background increases. Error dominated by OFF-resonance statistics.



No cuts. 140 fb^{-1} .

Wild guess: $E^* > 1.5$ GeV at $\mathcal{O}(1 \text{ ab}^{-1})$

Small model error, 1–2% γ eff. error, small stat. error

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}(5\%)$ total error?



CP in Semi-Inclusive $B \rightarrow \gamma X_s$

140 fb⁻¹ (LP'03, preliminary), $m_{X_s} < 2.1$ GeV:

$$A_{\text{CP}}(B \rightarrow X_s \gamma) = (-0.4 \pm 5.1 \pm 3.8) \%$$

Can we achieve
0.6% (max. SM
prediction)?



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Present systematics are:

- 0.8% signal shape ← inclusive analysis
- 2.0% from A_{CP} in backgrounds → will improve with measurements
- 2.9% Charge asymmetry in cuts → scales with statistics



CP in Semi-Inclusive $B \rightarrow \gamma X_s$

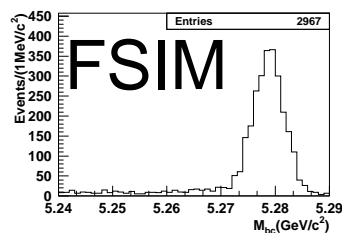
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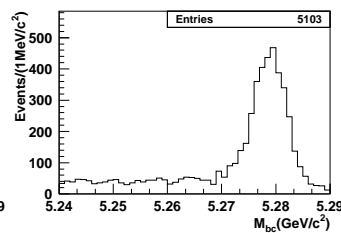
Can we achieve
0.6% (max. SM
prediction)?

Future systematics may be:

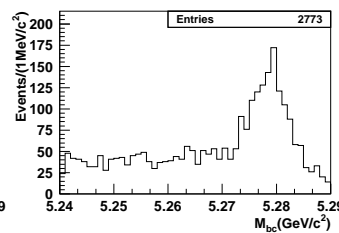
- 3 ab⁻¹: ($\pm 1.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$) %
- 30 ab⁻¹: ($\pm 0.4 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3$) %
- Last error for model-dependence (?)



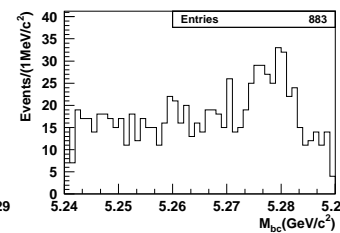
$K\pi\gamma$



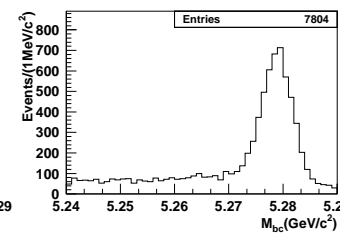
$K2\pi\gamma$



$K3\pi\gamma$



$K4\pi\gamma$



$3K(\pi)\gamma$

and
more?



Time-dependent CP in $B \rightarrow \gamma X_s$

Copy $\sin 2\phi_1$ analysis for radiative decays:

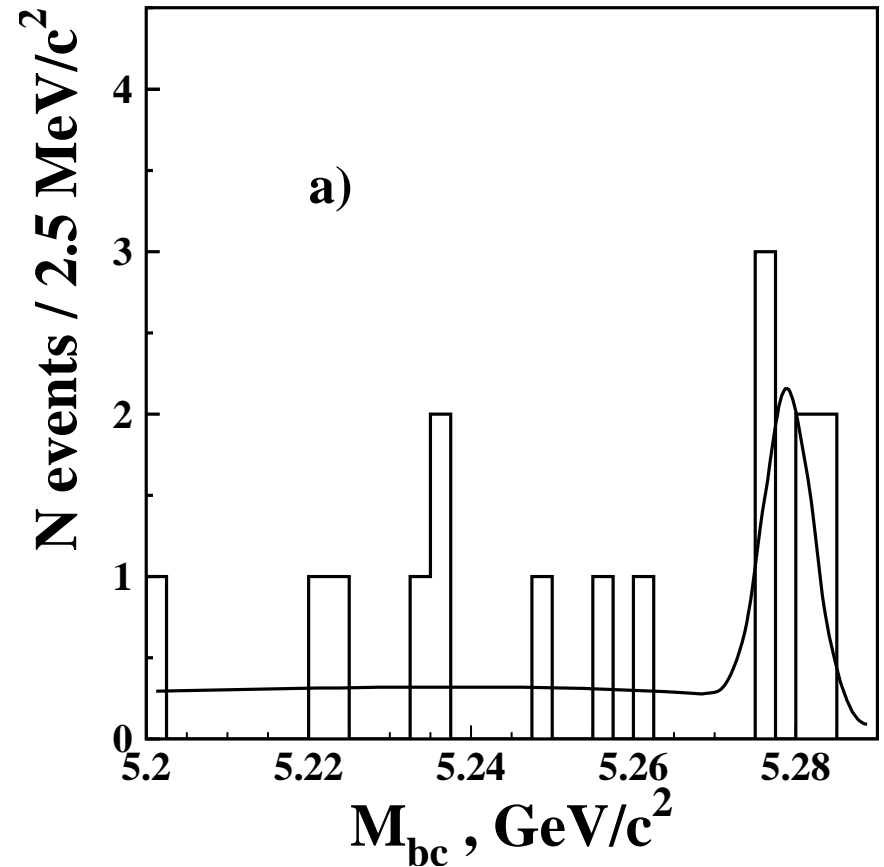
- $B \rightarrow K^*(K_S^0\pi^0)\gamma$
 - CP eigenstate
 - needs K_S^0 vertex



Time-dependent CP in $B \rightarrow \gamma X_s$

Copy $\sin 2\phi_1$ analysis for radiative decays:

- $B \rightarrow K^*(K_S^0\pi^0)\gamma$
 - CP eigenstate
 - needs K_S^0 vertex
- $B \rightarrow \phi K_S^0\gamma$
 - Mixed CP state \rightarrow angular analysis
 - Very clean
 - 100 events at 3 ab^{-1}



$B \rightarrow \phi K_S^0\gamma: 3\sigma \text{ at } 90 \text{ fb}^{-1}.$



$$b \rightarrow ll s$$

Shopping List:

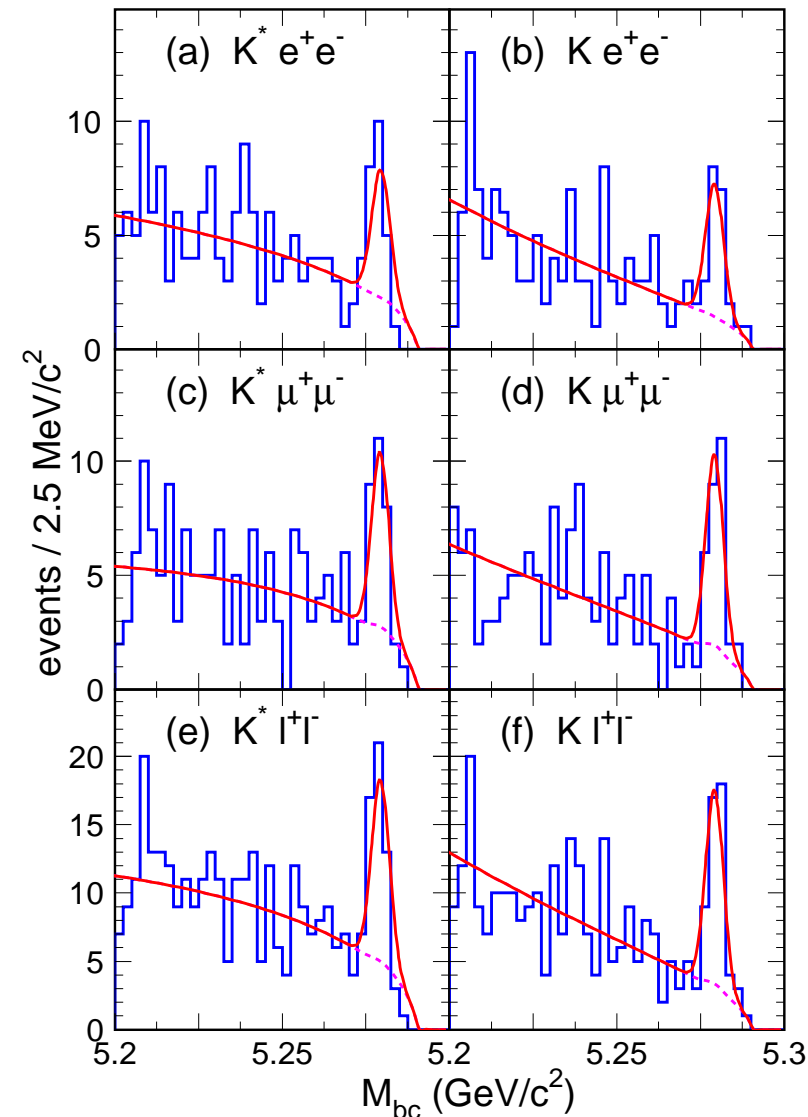
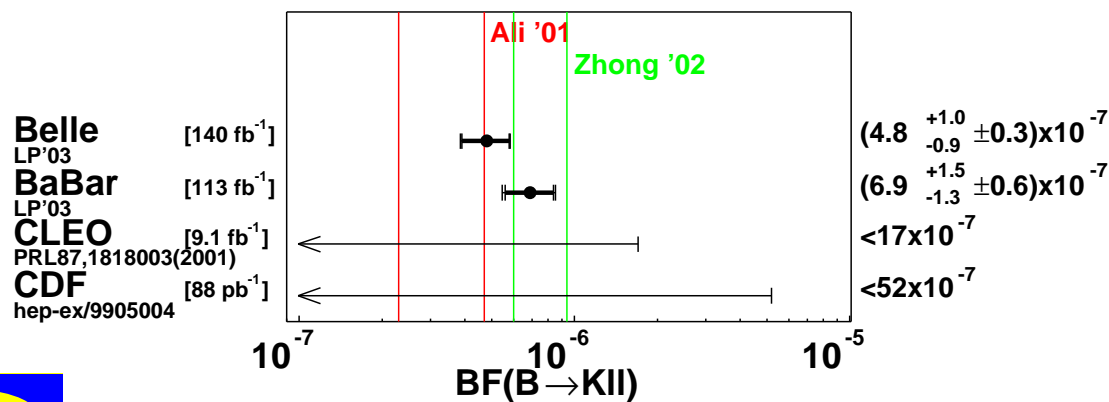
- Forward-backward charge asymmetry
- ee versus $\mu\mu$
- + Search for exclusive modes (also $b \rightarrow lld$)...



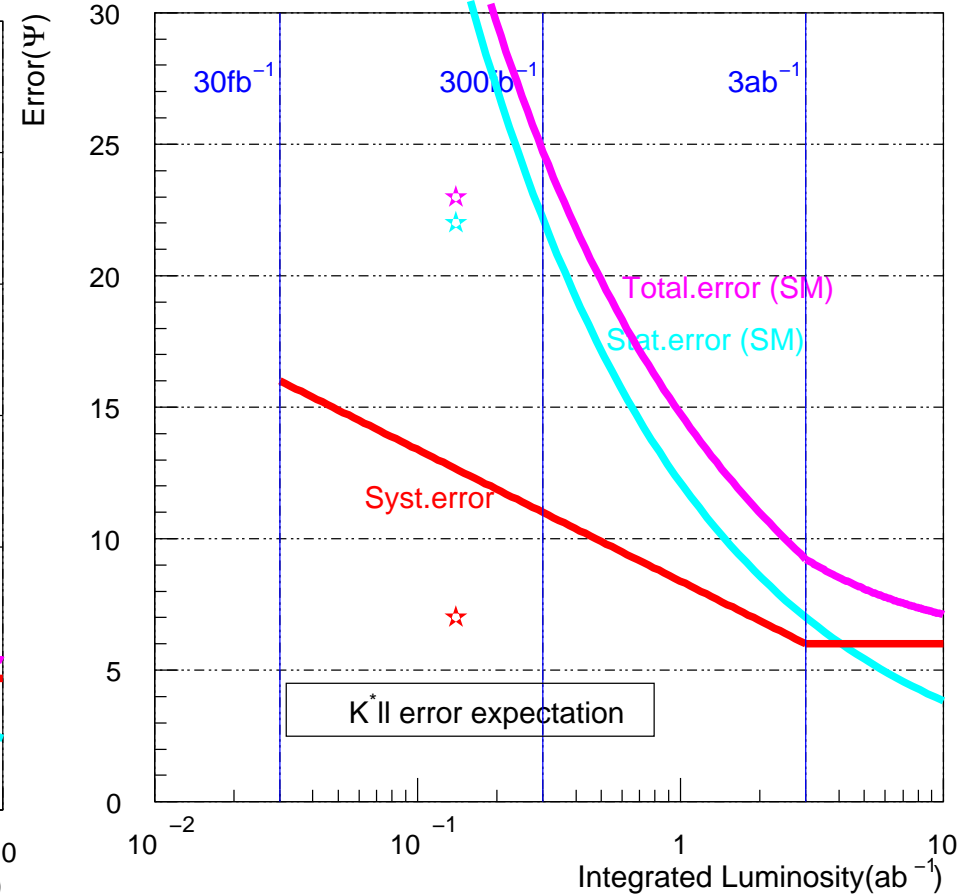
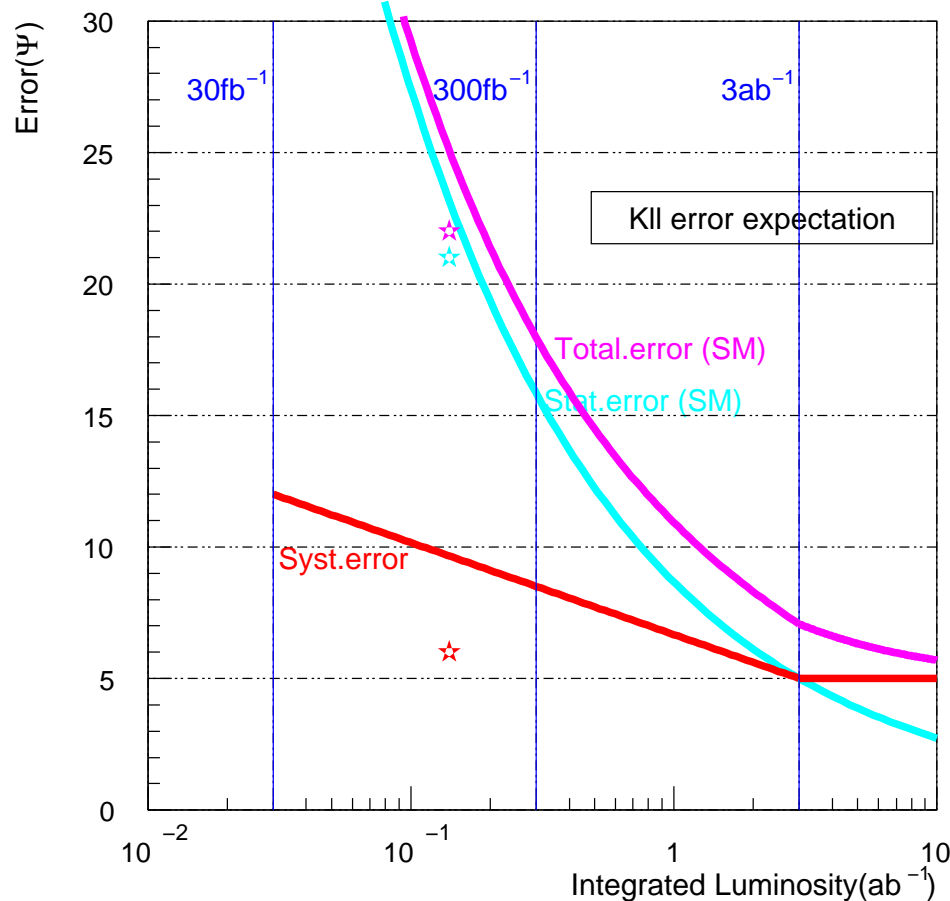
$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell \ell$ today

First observation of $B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$
(LP'03, 140 fb^{-1})

- $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell) = \left(11.5^{+2.6}_{-2.4} \pm 0.8 \pm 0.2 \right) \cdot 10^{-7}$
- $\text{BR}(B \rightarrow K \ell \ell) = \left(4.8^{+1.0}_{-0.9} \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1 \right) \cdot 10^{-7}$



$B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \ell \ell$ extrapolation

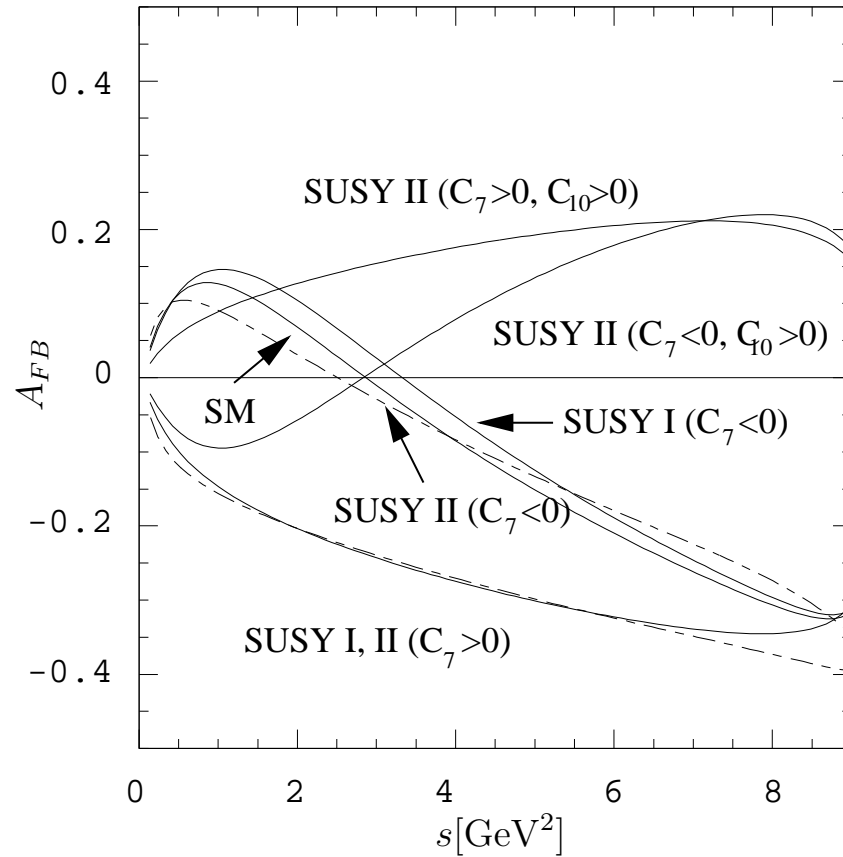


Extrapolations from two years ago.

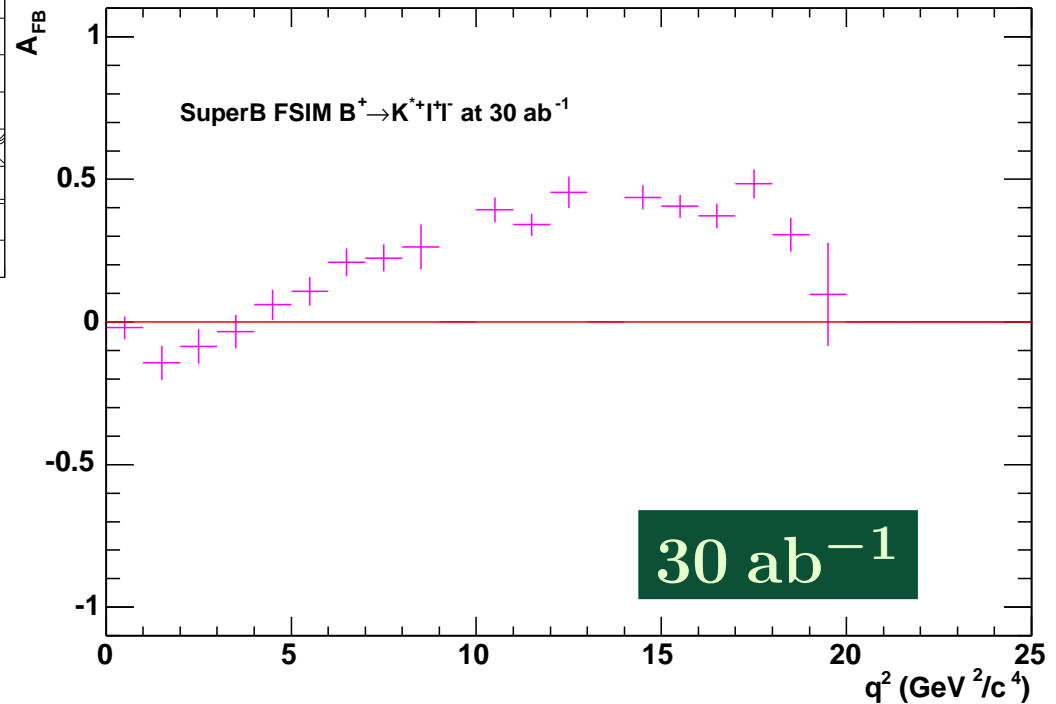
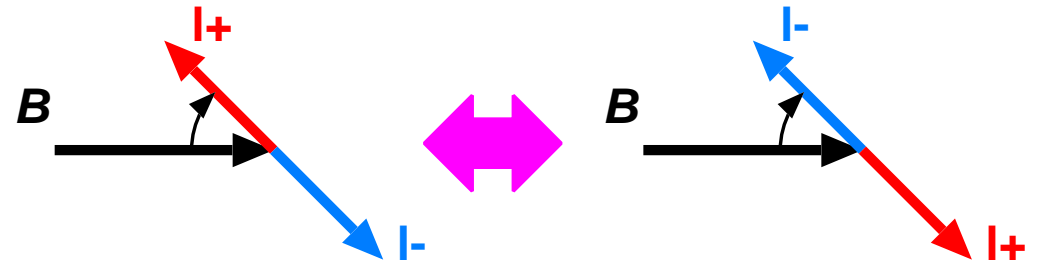
Stars indicate where we are now \rightarrow much better systematic error



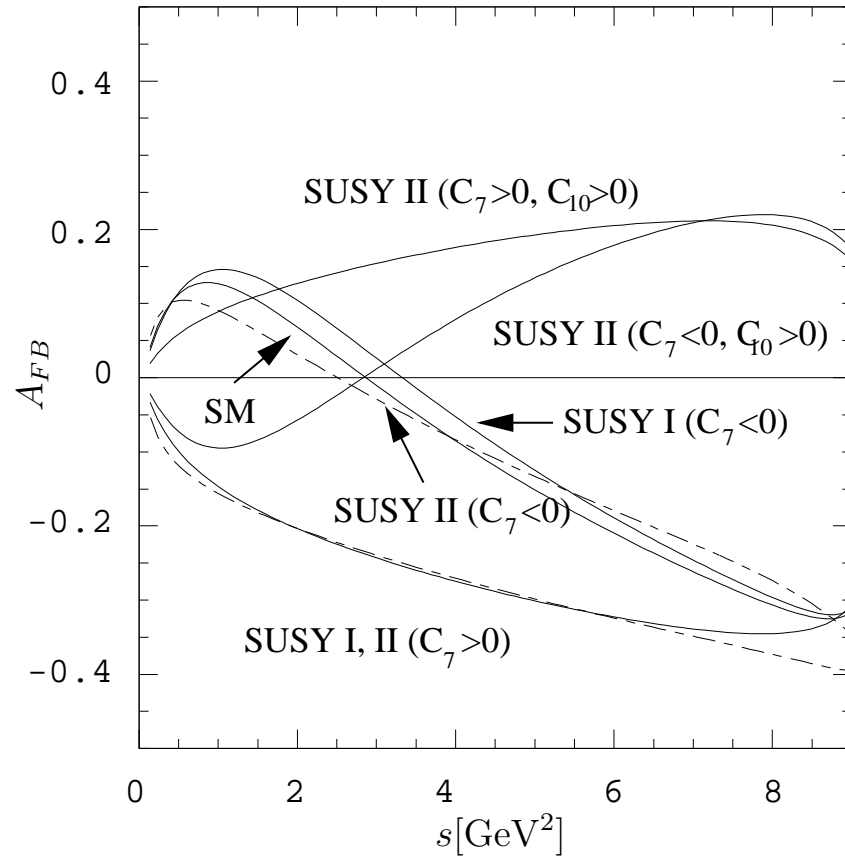
$B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$ FB asymmetry



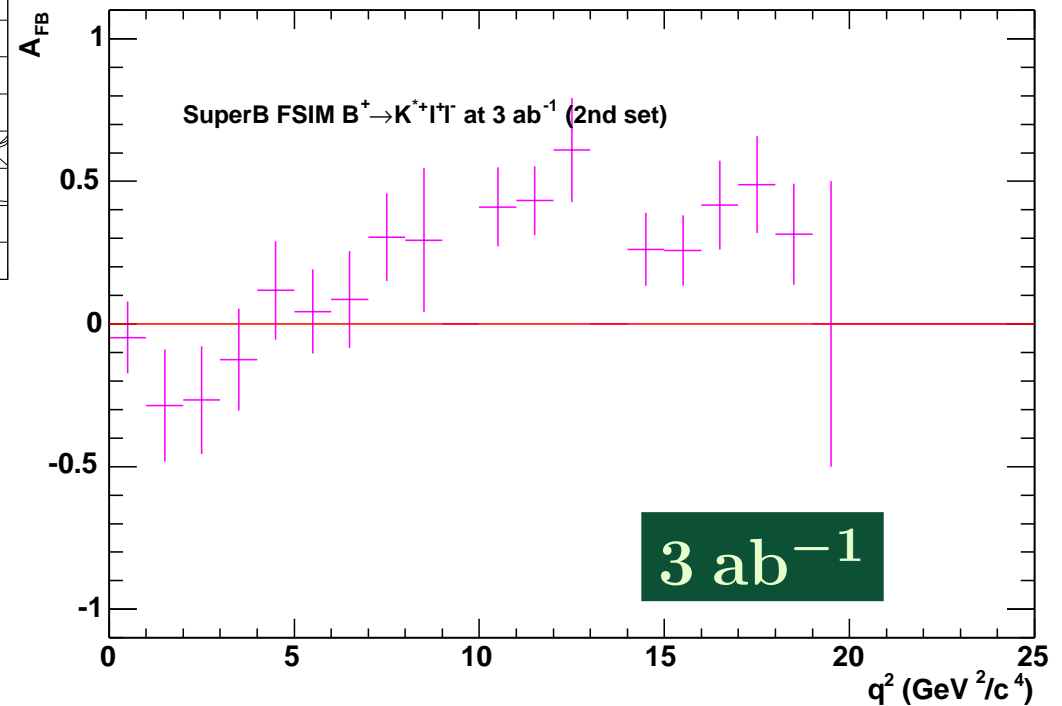
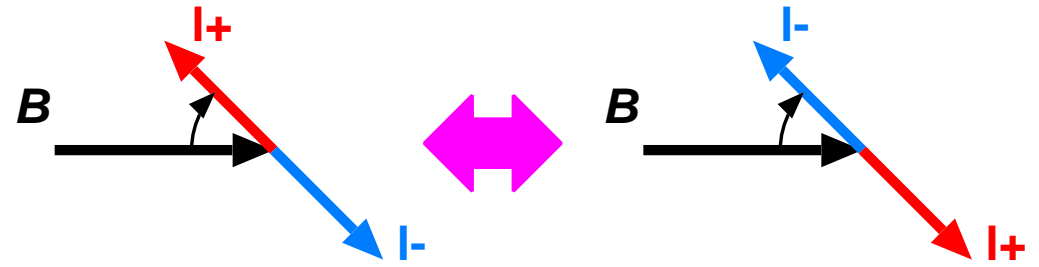
$l+l-$ rest frame



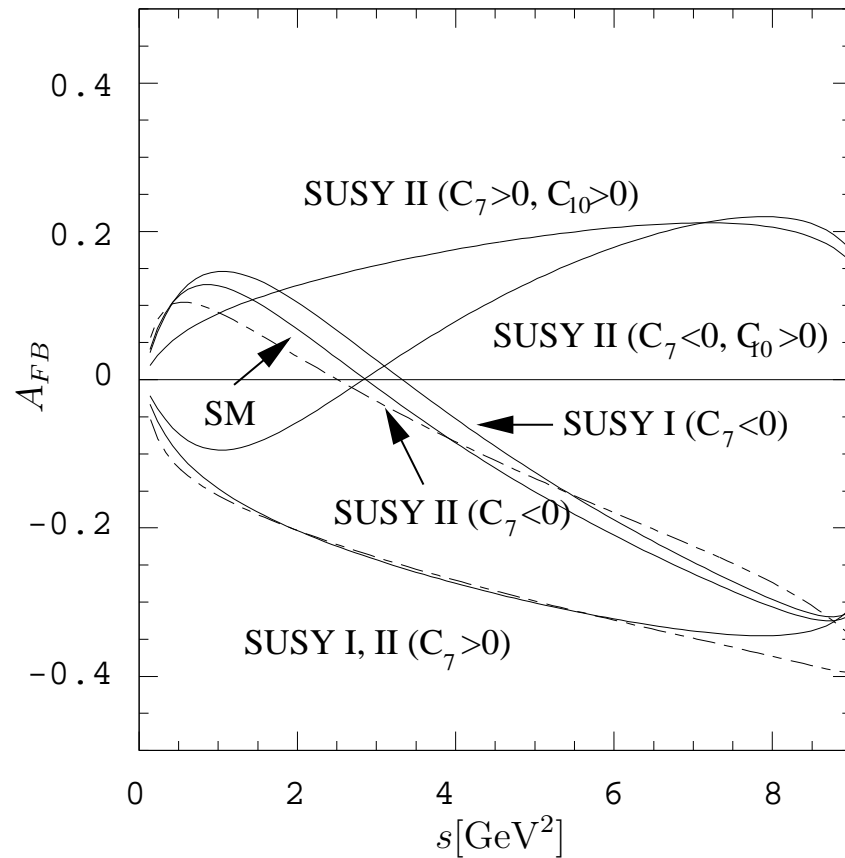
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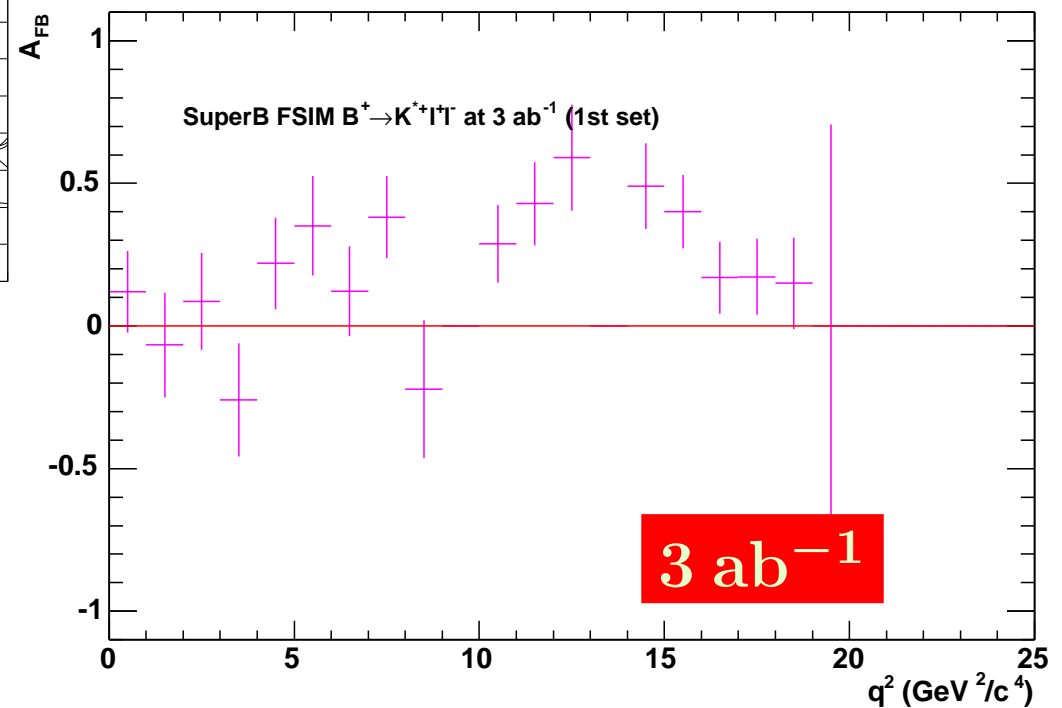
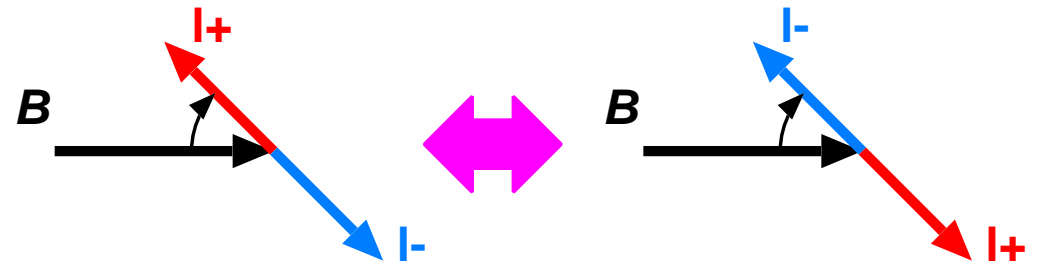
$l+l-$ rest frame



$B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$ FB asymmetry



$l+l-$ rest frame



$B \rightarrow K e e$ versus $B \rightarrow K \mu \mu$

Hiller & Krüger, [[hep-ph/0310219](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0310219)]: SM: $\text{BR}(K e e) = \text{BR}(K \mu \mu)$
New Physics may make it different

Now:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{BR}(K e e) &= \left(4.8^{+1.5}_{-1.3} \pm 0.3 \pm 0.1 \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \\ \text{BR}(K \mu \mu) &= \left(4.8^{+1.2}_{-1.1} \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2 \right) \cdot 10^{-7} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} R < 1.8 \\ (90\% \text{ CL}) \end{array}$$

Future:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ ab}^{-1} &\rightarrow R < 1.18 \\ 30 \text{ ab}^{-1} &\rightarrow R < 1.06 \end{aligned}$$



$$B \rightarrow K \nu \nu$$

$$B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$$

See Nishida-san's talk at Izu
for details

<http://belle.kek.jp/superb/>



$B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$ and $B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$

$B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$

- BR = $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ (theory)
- BR < $7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ (BaBar)
- Clean one-loop diagram
- Sensitive to New Physics

$B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$

- BR = $7 \cdot 10^{-5}$ (theory)
- BR < $4.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (BaBar)
- Clean measure of $f_B \rightarrow V_{td}$ from $\Delta m_s / \Delta m_d$
- Limit on charged Higgs mass

→ Different motivations.



$B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$ and $B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$

$B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$

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- Limit on charged Higgs mass

→ Different motivations.

Similar analysis:
One track and nothing else on one side,
Fully reconstructed B on the other side.



$B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$ and $B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$

Very preliminary study.

Assumes present full-reconstruction efficiency (0.1%).
This is going to improve a lot (but at what price?).

$B \rightarrow K\nu\nu$

- Probably nothing at 3 ab^{-1}
- Could be seen 30 ab^{-1}

$B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$

- No hope at 3 ab^{-1}
- Could be seen 30 ab^{-1}



Conclusions

At 3 ab^{-1} we expect:

- Almost full $b \rightarrow \gamma$ spectrum
- 100 $B \rightarrow \phi K_S^0$ events
- May see A_{FB} in $B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$



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At 30 ab^{-1} we expect:

- $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma \Delta A_{\text{CP}} < 0.6\%$
- Clearly see A_{FB} in $B \rightarrow K^* \ell \ell$
- Maybe $B \rightarrow K \nu \nu$ and $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$



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Hear about what Hadron Colliders can do on Friday Morning

