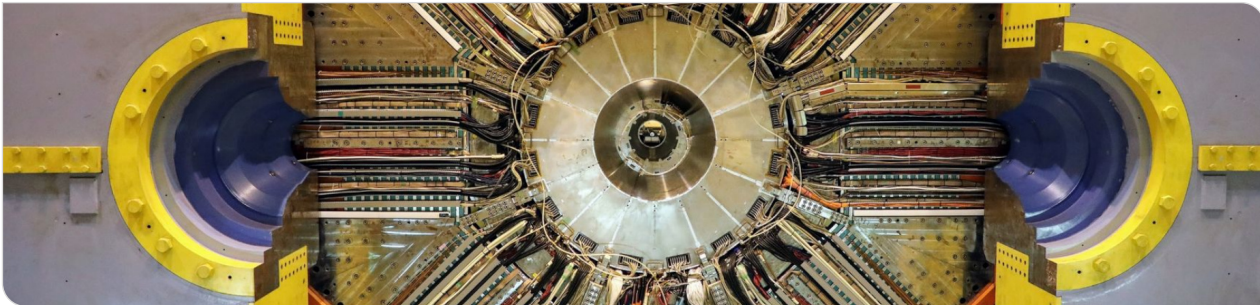


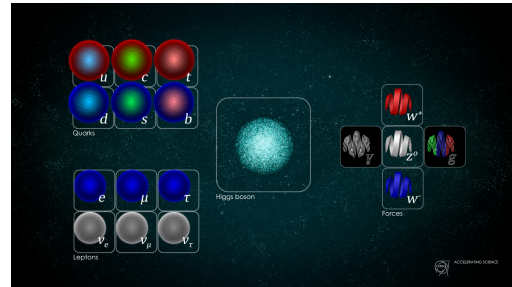
Belle II on NEMO: Flavour and Dark Matter Physics

Patrick Ecker, **Matthias J. Schnepf** | 25. September 2024



Particle Physics

- the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics
 - world is built of elementary particles
 - mesons: made of quarks-antiquark pair
 - baryons: made of three quarks, e.g., proton, neutron
 - describes the forces and interactions of particles
 - complete since the discovery of the Higgs Boson ("God Particle")
- some parameters need to be measured, e.g. masses



<https://home.cern/science/physics/standard-model>

Open Questions

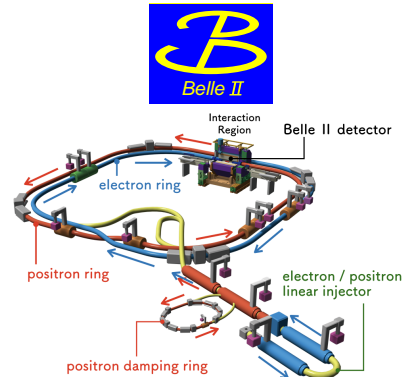
- Where is the antimatter?
- What is the invisible mass in the universe (dark matter)?
- Is there a universal force?



NASA picture of the day 26.7.24

Belle II

- Belle II particle physics experiment at SuperKEKB accelerator in Japan near Tokyo
- collision of electrons and positrons to create other particles
- clean collision events
- B-factory: creates mostly B mesons
- worldwide collaboration
 - more than 1000 people in 28 countries
 - KIT is in the top 10 of the biggest groups
- will collect 50 times more data than Belle

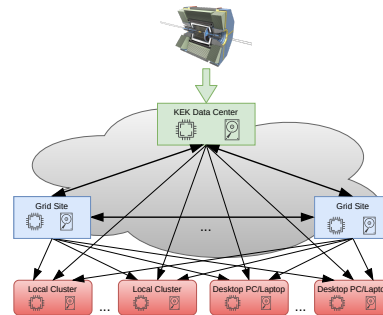


www.kek.jp

Physics Analysis Workflow

- collaboration
 - record collision events
 - simulate events
 - reconstruct recorded and simulated events
 - study detector and machine effects
 - mostly done on worldwide distributed computing infrastructure, so-called Grid (common resources)

- analyst
 - select events necessary for the analysis
 - analyze data, mainly compare distributions via statistical methods
 - mostly done on local/institute resources, e.g., NEMO (premium resources)



Physics Analysis Workflow

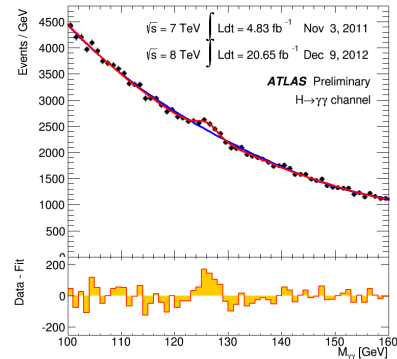
- collaboration
 - record collision events
 - simulate events
 - reconstruct recorded and simulated events
 - study detector and machine effects
 - mostly done on worldwide distributed computing infrastructure, so-called Grid (common resources)
- analyst
 - select events necessary for the analysis
 - analyze data, mainly compare distributions via statistical methods
 - mostly done on local/institute resources, e.g., NEMO (premium resources)

cds.cern.ch ATLAS-PHOTO-2012-001

Physics Analysis Workflow

- collaboration
 - record collision events
 - simulate events
 - reconstruct recorded and simulated events
 - study detector and machine effects
 - mostly done on worldwide distributed computing infrastructure, so-called Grid (common resources)

- analyst
 - select events necessary for the analysis
 - analyze data, mainly compare distributions via statistical methods
 - mostly done on local/institute resources, e.g., NEMO (premium resources)



cds.cern.ch ATLAS-PHOTO-2012-001

Flavor Physics at Belle II

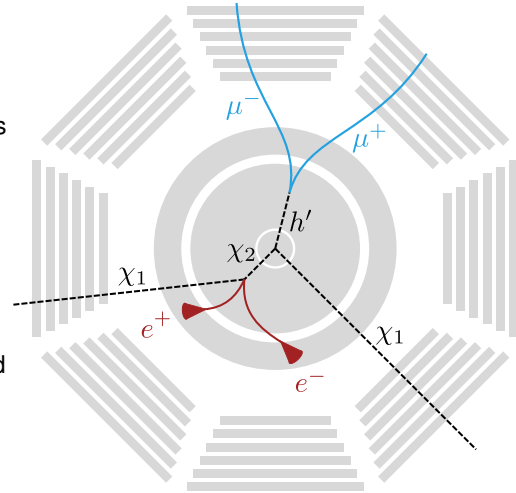
Citation: S. Nave et al. (Particle Data Group), Phys. Rev. D 110, 01001 (2024)

- flavor physics: study quarks and leptons and their bounding states
- B mesons are ideal to study flavor physics
- B meson
 - easy to detect
 - several hundred decays
- precise measurement of the decays is key to understand matter-antimatter asymmetry

# ^B DECAY MODES	Fraction (F _{ij} /Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level (MeV/c)	β
$\ell^+ \nu_\ell X$	[4] (10.33 ± 0.28) %	–	–
$e^+ \nu_e X_C$	(10.1 ± 0.4) %	–	–
$\ell^+ \nu_\ell X_C$	[4] (1.51 ± 0.10) × 10 ⁻³	–	–
$D^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell X$	[4] (0.1 ± 0.6) %	–	–
$D^- \ell^- \nu_\ell$	[4] (2.12 ± 0.06) %	2309	–
$D^- \tau^- \nu_\tau$	(0.9 ± 2.1) × 10 ⁻³	1909	–
$D^+(2010)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (4.90 ± 0.12) %	2257	–
$D^-(2010)^+ \tau^+ \nu_\tau$	(1.45 ± 0.10) %	5:1.3	1838
$\overline{D}^{*0} \rightarrow \pi^+ \ell^+ \nu_\ell (n \geq 1)$	[4] (2.3 ± 0.5) %	–	–
$\overline{D}^{*0} \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (3.64 ± 0.20) × 10 ⁻³	2308	–
$D_0^{*0}(2300)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] < 4.4 × 10 ⁻⁴ CL=90%	–	–
$D_0^{*-} \rightarrow \overline{D}^0 \pi^-$	–	–	–
$D_2^-(2460)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (1.41 ± 0.20) × 10 ⁻³	5:1.7	2065
$D_2^{*-} \rightarrow \overline{D}^0 \pi^-$	–	–	–
$\overline{D}^{*0} \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (5.44 ± 0.28) × 10 ⁻³	2256	–
$D_2^-(2420)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (2.85 ± 0.25) × 10 ⁻³	–	–
$\overline{D}^{*0} \pi^-$	–	–	–
$D_2^-(2420)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (1.02 ± 0.16) × 10 ⁻³	–	–
$D_1^-(2430)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (1.02 ± 0.16) × 10 ⁻³	–	–
$D_1^-(2430)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (2.5 ± 0.6) × 10 ⁻³	–	–
$\overline{D}^{*0} \pi^-$	–	–	–
$D_2^-(2460)^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (6.6 ± 1.1) × 10 ⁻⁴	2065	–
$\overline{D}^{*0} \pi^-$	–	–	–
$D^- \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (1.45 ± 0.22) × 10 ⁻³	2299	–
$D^{*-} \pi^+ \pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (5.1 ± 2.3) × 10 ⁻⁴	2247	–
$\pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (2.04 ± 0.21) × 10 ⁻⁴	2638	–
$\pi^- \ell^+ \nu_\ell$	[4] (1.50 ± 0.09) × 10 ⁻⁴	2638	–
$\pi^- \tau^+ \nu_\tau$	< 2.5 × 10 ⁻⁴ CL=90%	2319	–
Inclusive modes			
$K \neq X$	(76 ± 8) %	–	–
$D^0 X$	(8.1 ± 1.5) %	–	–
$\overline{D}^0 X$	(47.4 ± 2.6) %	–	–
$D^+ X$	< 3.9 %	CL=90%	–
$D^+ X$	(36.0 ± 3.3) %	–	–
$D_s^+ X$	(10.3 ± 1.6) %	–	–
$D_s^+ X$	< 2.6 %	CL=90%	–
$A_c^+ X$	< 3.1 %	CL=90%	–

Dark Matter at Belle II

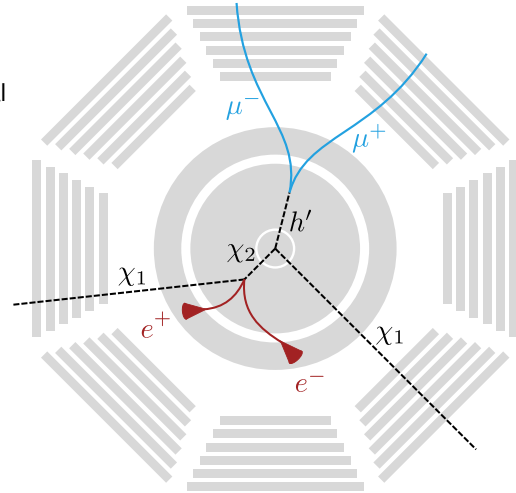
- some theory models predict a "dark Higgs" (Higgs boson that does not interact much with "visible" particles)
- electron-positron collision results in dark matter particles and a dark Higgs boson, which decay in SM particles
- SM particles can be reconstructed to determine their daughter particles' position, momentum, and energy



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

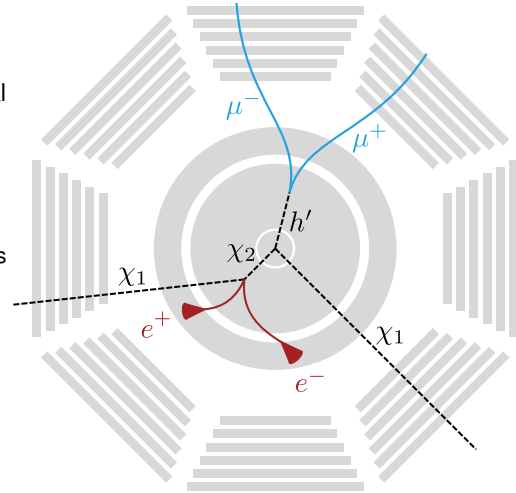
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

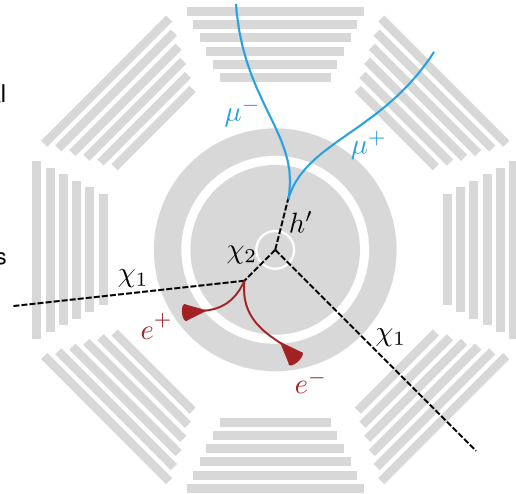
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods
- Dark Higgs events can be simulated
 - seven parameters of the dark Higgs process are not defined by models
 - more than 35000 different parameter combinations were simulated



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

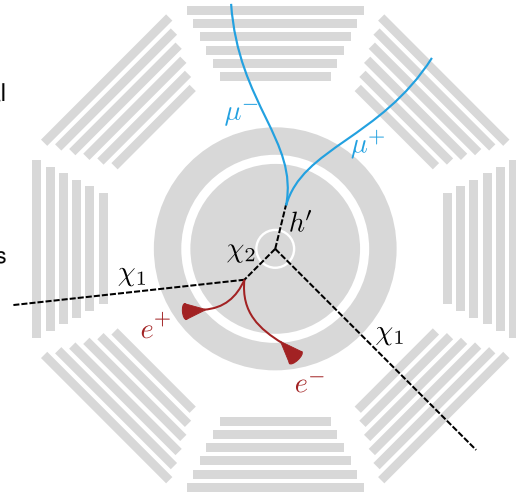
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods
- Dark Higgs events can be simulated
 - seven parameters of the dark Higgs process are not defined by models
 - more than 35000 different parameter combinations were simulated



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

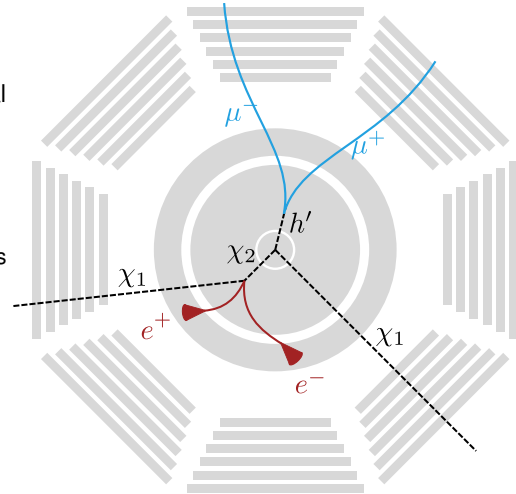
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods
- Dark Higgs events can be simulated
 - seven parameters of the dark Higgs process are not defined by models
 - more than 35000 different parameter combinations were simulated



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

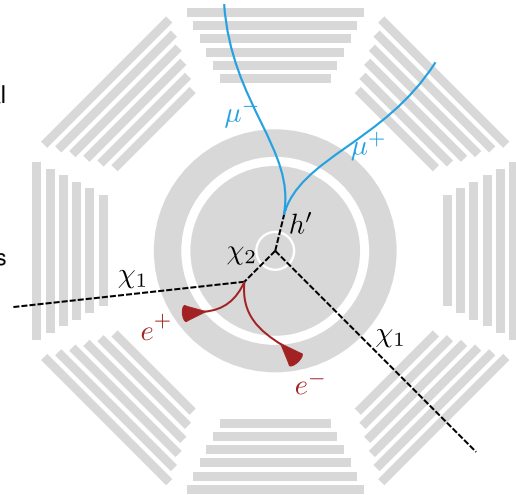
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods
- Dark Higgs events can be simulated
 - seven parameters of the dark Higgs process are not defined by models
 - more than 35000 different parameter combinations were simulated



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

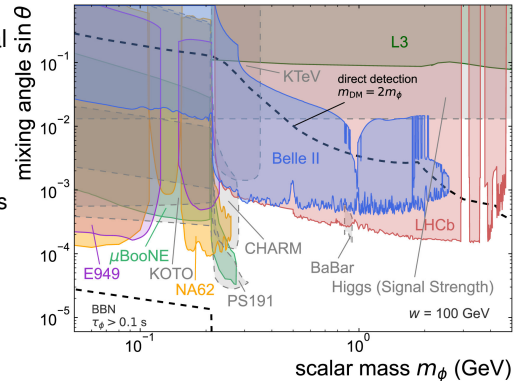
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods
- Dark Higgs events can be simulated
 - seven parameters of the dark Higgs process are not defined by models
 - more than 35000 different parameter combinations were simulated
- about 100 TB storage space and 1.2mil CPUh needed



PhD Thesis Patrick Ecker

Search for Dark Matter at Belle II

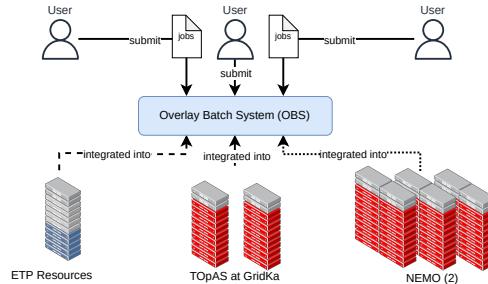
- PhD Thesis of Patrick Ecker (KIT)
- compare distributions of recorded events with simulated SM and dark Higgs events via statistical methods
- Dark Higgs events can be simulated
 - seven parameters of the dark Higgs process are not defined by models
 - more than 35000 different parameter combinations were simulated
- about 100 TB storage space and 1.2mil CPUh needed
- result
 - will be published
 - discovery of dark Higgs or (more likely) new exclusion limits on dark Higgs



Dark Higgs bosons at colliders, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnpnp.2024.104105>

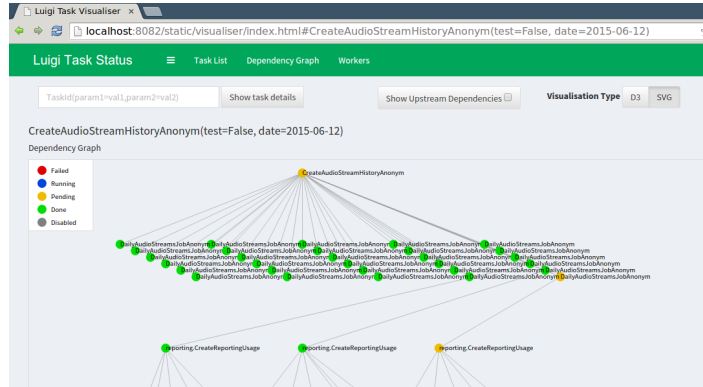
Computing Infrastructure

- users submit jobs to Overlay Batch System (OBS)
- different resources are (dynamically) integrated into the OBS (several thousand cores)
- resources provide a homogeneous software environment via container
- Grid storage
 - accessible on all resources via Grid protocols
 - 250 TB for KIT Belle II group



b2luigi

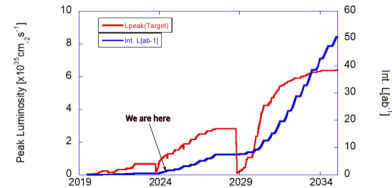
- Analyses contain complex workflows and should be reproducible
- Workflow Management Tool [Luigi from Spotify](#)
- b2luigi** add Grid and Batch System support to Luigi



Luigi, Spotify

Conclusion and Outlook

- Belle II studies the fundamental principles of the universe
- Belle II at KIT does several analyses on different topics, e.g., flavor physics, and dark matter search
- NEMO helped a lot to analyze data and produce simulations
- Happy to use NEMO 2 for further analysis with more data



<https://www.belle2.org/research/luminosity/>

Backup