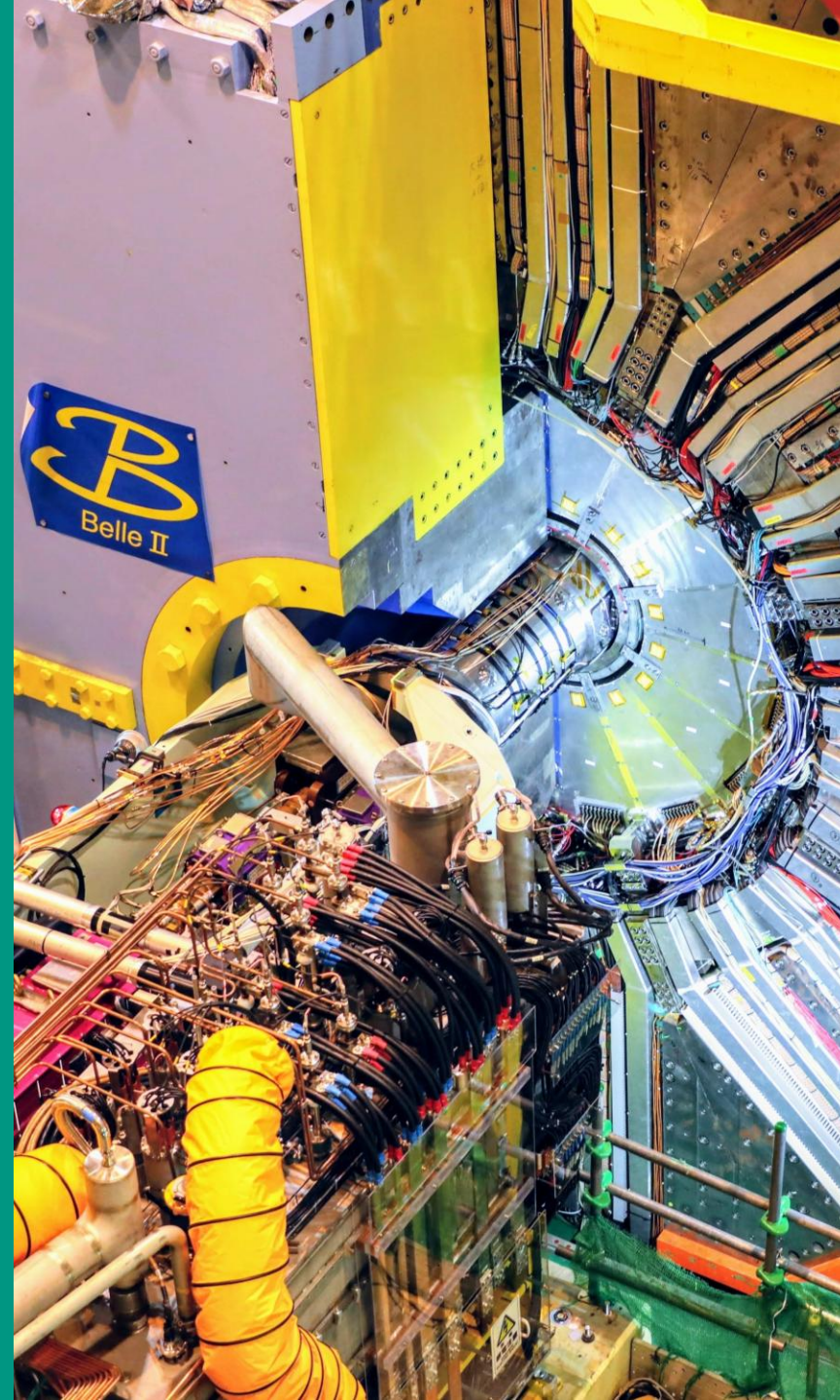


Search for ALPs with gluon couplings in $B \rightarrow Ka(\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$

57th Herbstschule HEP

Karlina Kröhnert, Priyanka Cheema, Torben Ferber

Karlina.Kroehnert@student.kit.edu | 07.09.2026



Axion-Like Particles

Strong CP Problem: why is CP violation so small in strong interaction? ($\bar{\theta} \sim 10^{-10}$)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} \supset - \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \bar{\theta} G\tilde{G}$$

Solution: **QCD Axion**

- Pseudo Nambu-Goldstone boson of spontaneously broken $U(1)_{\text{PQ}}$ symmetry
- Potential has minimum at $a = \bar{\theta} f_a$
- Fixed relation between mass and decay constant: $m_a \sim m_\pi f_\pi / f_a$
→ parameter space highly constrained



Axion-Like Particles (ALPs)

- Pseudo NG boson of any spontaneously broken $U(1)$ symmetry
- Mass and decay constant decoupled

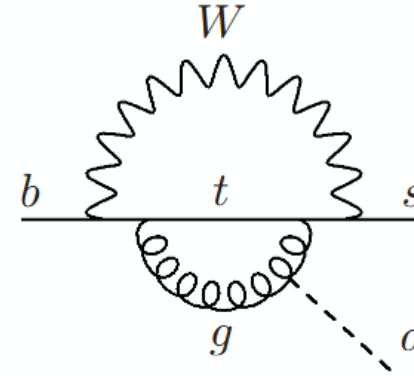
➡ possible dark matter candidate or mediator to dark sector

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} + \frac{\alpha_s}{8\pi} \frac{1}{f_a} a G\tilde{G} - \frac{m_a^2}{2} a^2$$

Heavy QCD Axion

QCD Axion:

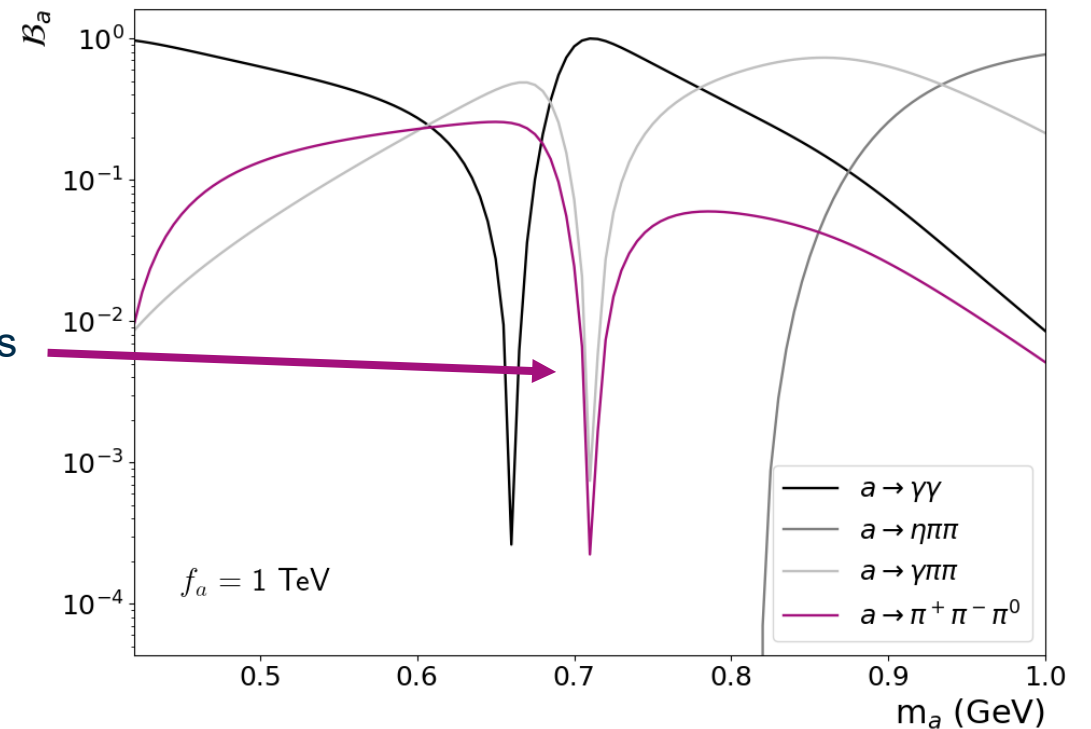
- Dominant axion-gluon coupling
→ accessible via hadronic production mode: $B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm a$



„Heavy“:

- Mass in GeV range
- m_a and f_a treated as independent parameters

→ $0.42 \leq m_a \leq 1.0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$: $a \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ one of leading contributions to total decay width



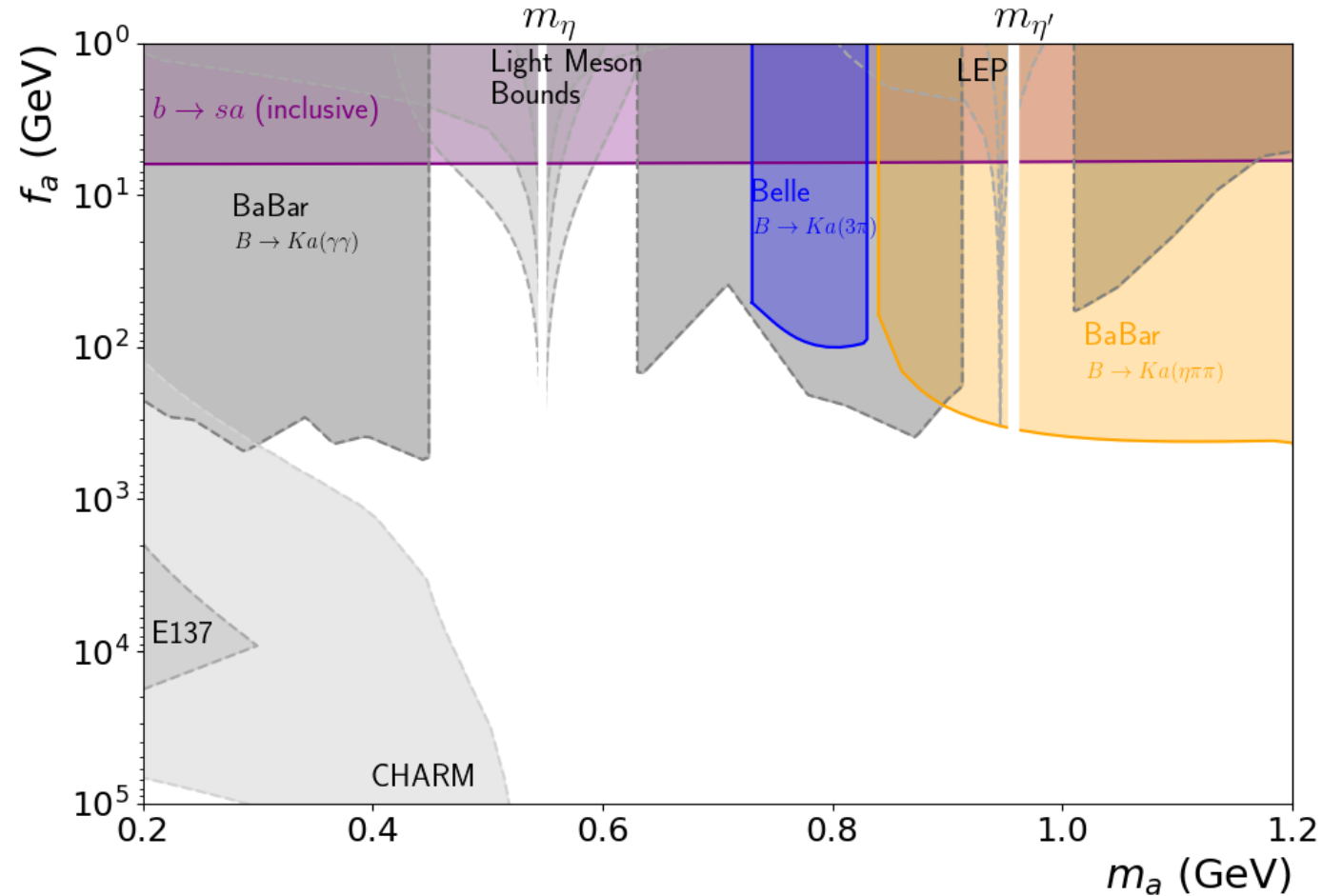
Motivation

Why $a \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$?

- Provides opportunity to extend ALP-gluon limits
- For $f_a \sim 1\text{-}10$ TeV: ALP lifetimes up to 1000 cm
→ exploiting the **displaced signature** can increase limits even further

Why Belle II?

- Gluon coupling: hadronic production predominant
→ in our mass range:
 $B \rightarrow Ka$ **strongest probe to-date**



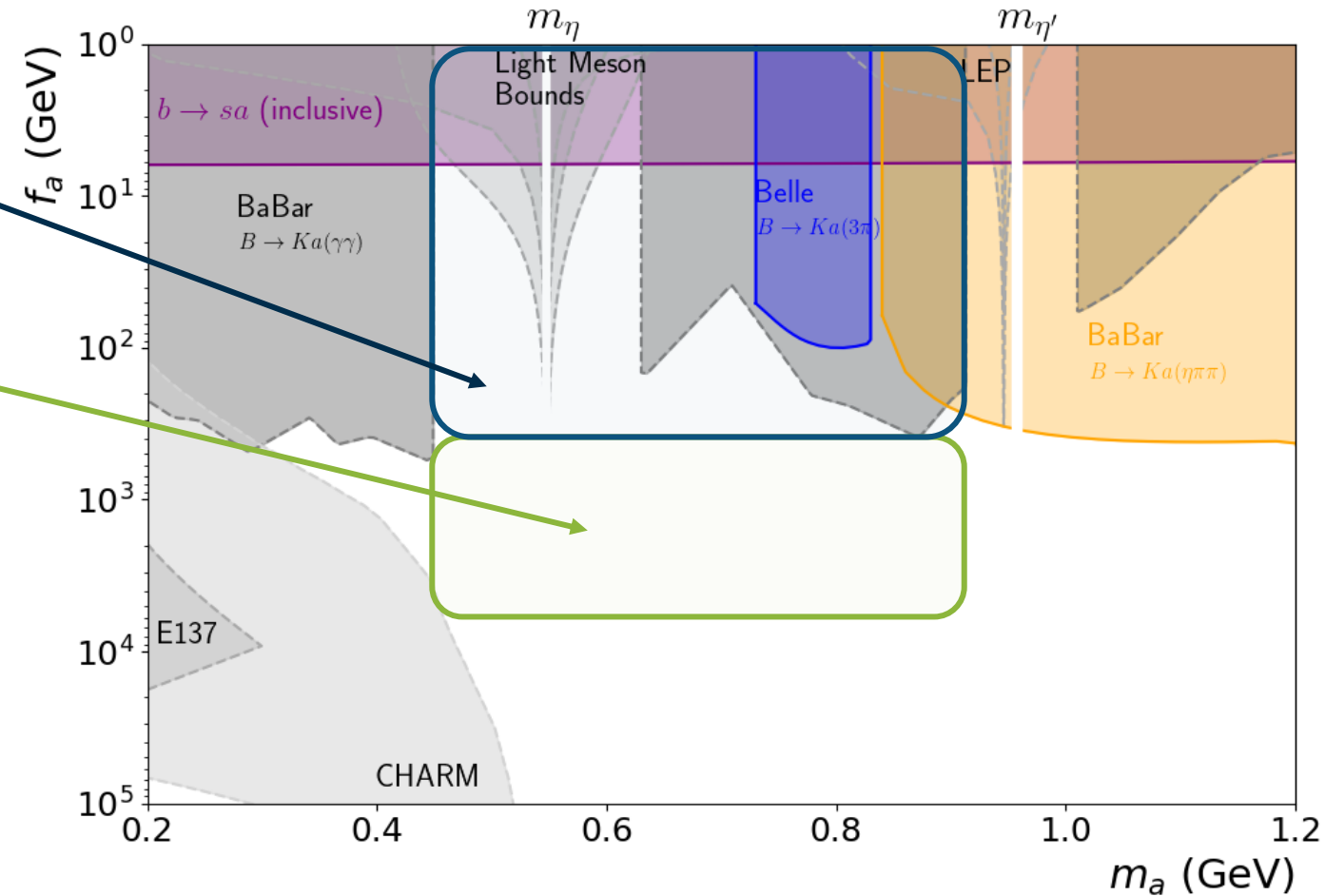
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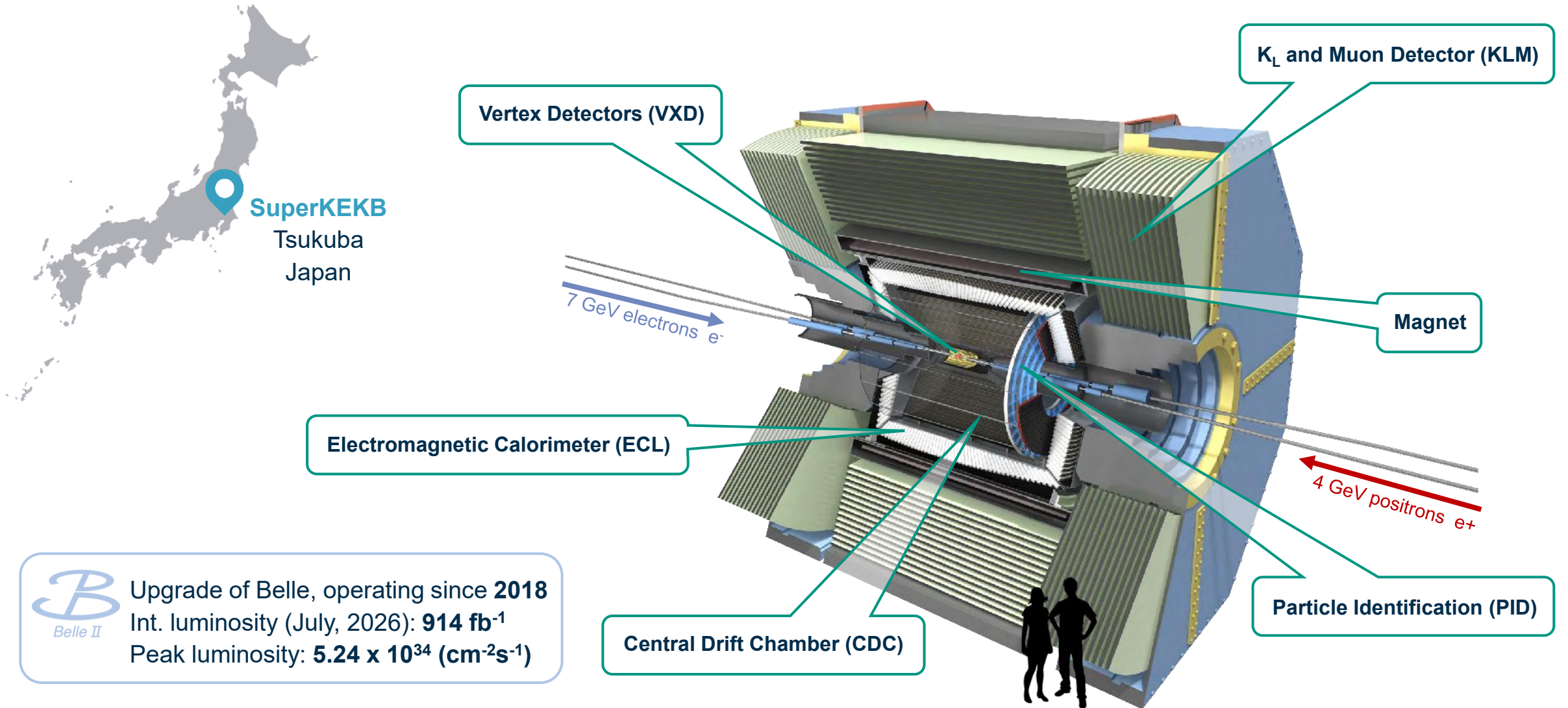
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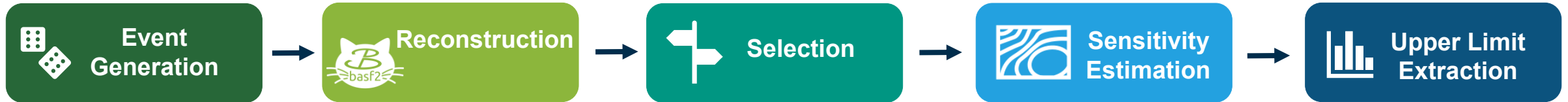
Belle II



Analysis Strategy

- Reconstruction of signal B meson:
 $B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm a (\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 (\rightarrow \gamma \gamma))$
- Decay **vertex fit** using the charged tracks

- Extraction of **signal efficiency** and background count
- Comparison with prediction from **theory model**

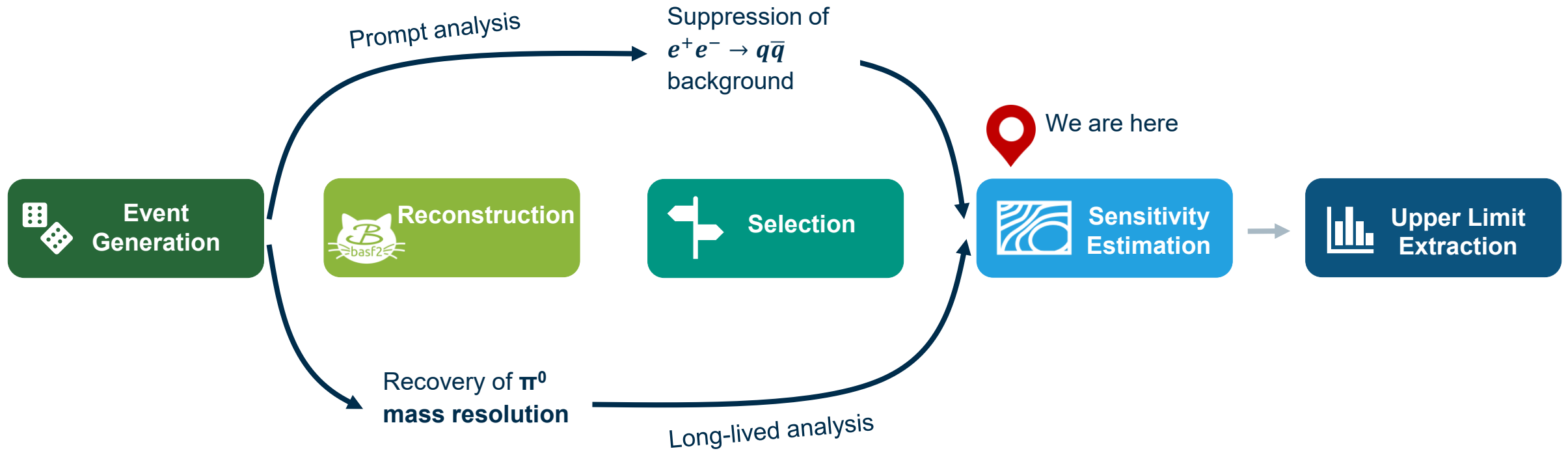


- Generator: **EvtGen**
- **Minimally model-dependent:** generic phase space model
- **Signal:**
ALP masses
in $[0.42, 1.0]$ GeV/ c^2 ,
lifetimes in $[1e-5, 100]$ cm
- **Background:**
 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow B \bar{B}, q \bar{q}, \tau^+ \tau^-$

- **MVA-based** selections

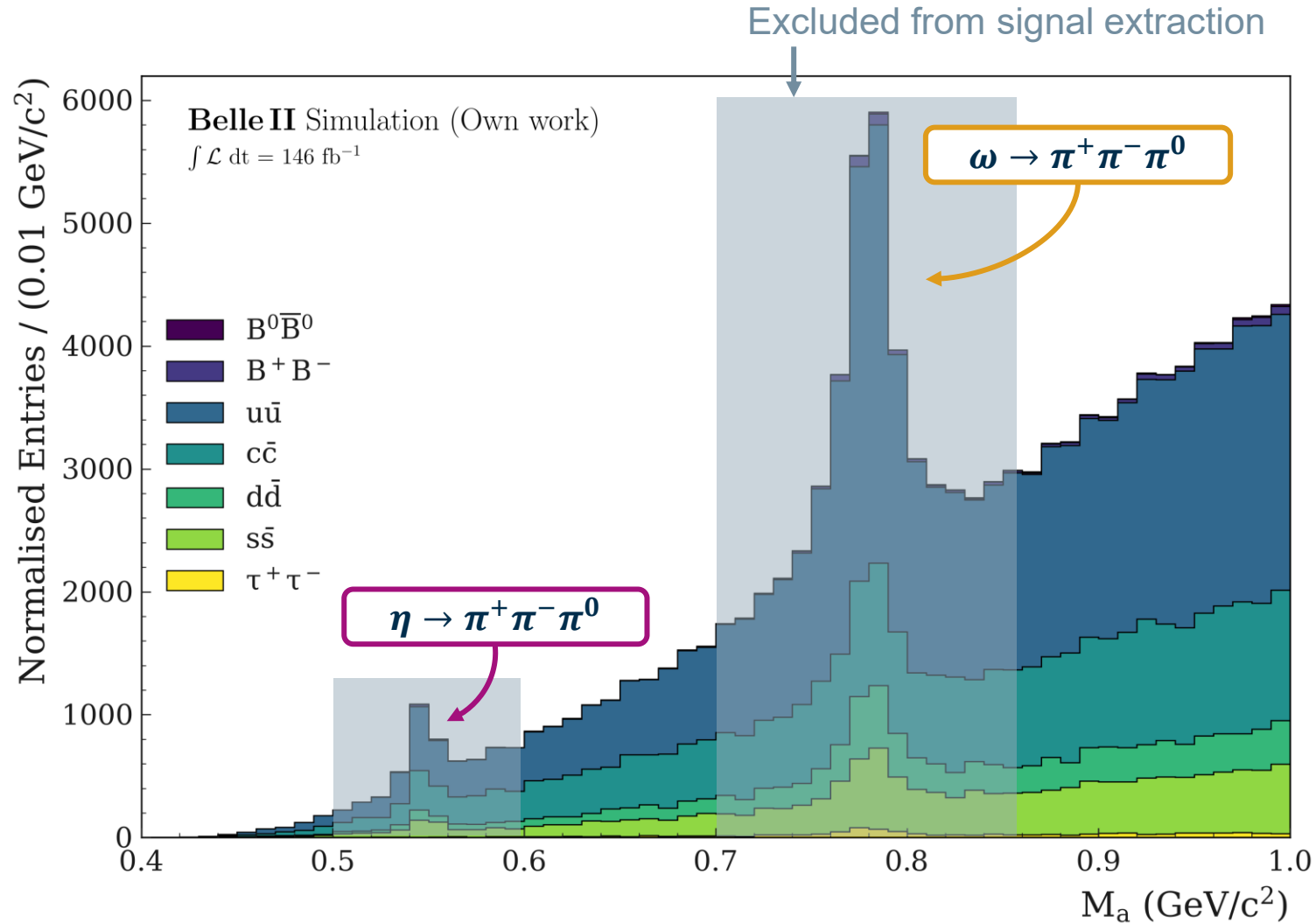
- Calculation of **upper limit** in case of no significant excess

Analysis Challenges



Prompt Analysis

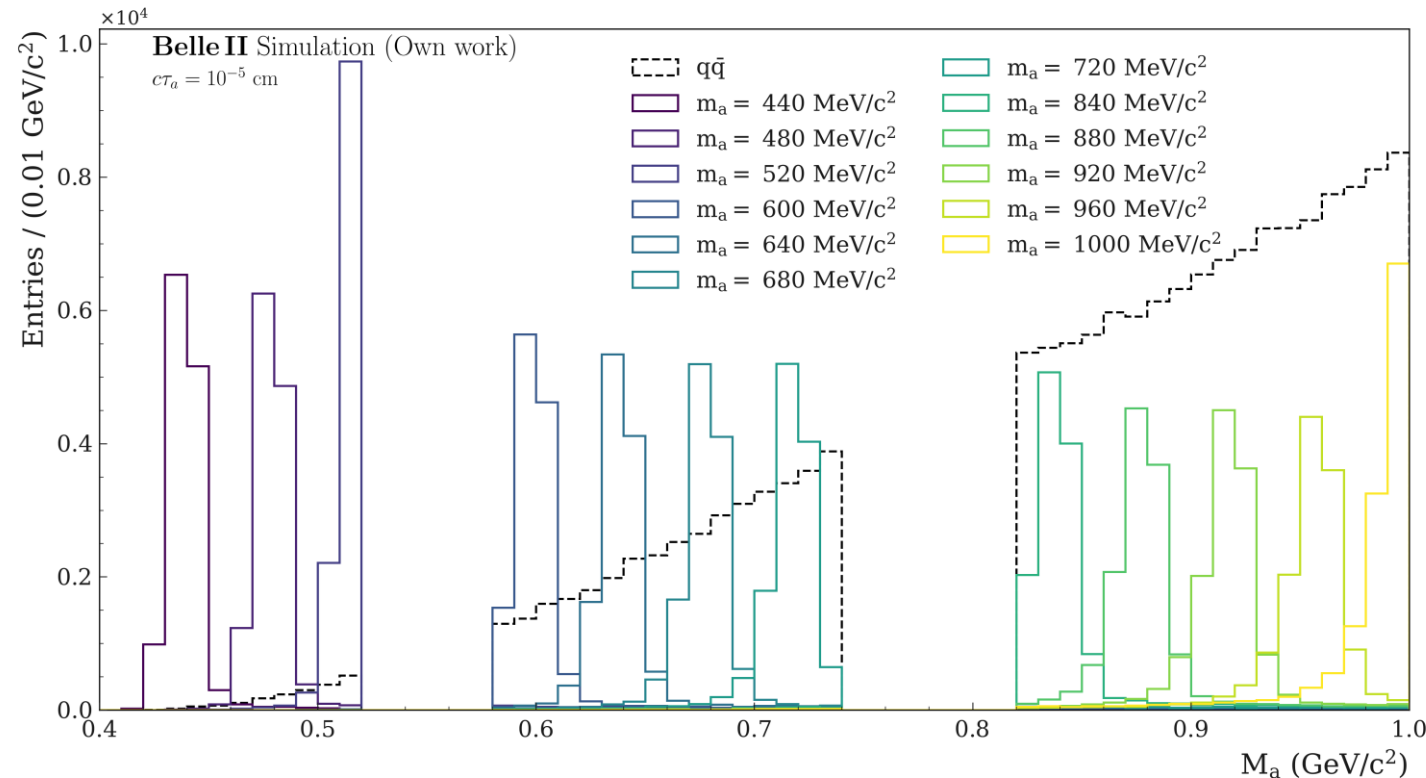
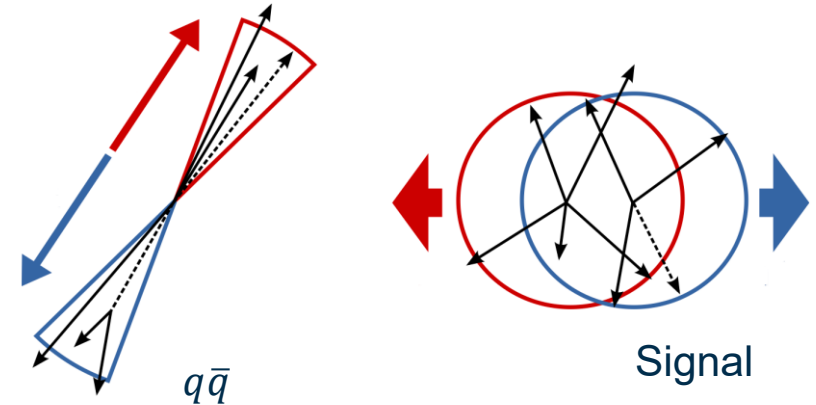
Background after Pre-Selection



Prompt Analysis

BDT for Continuum Suppression

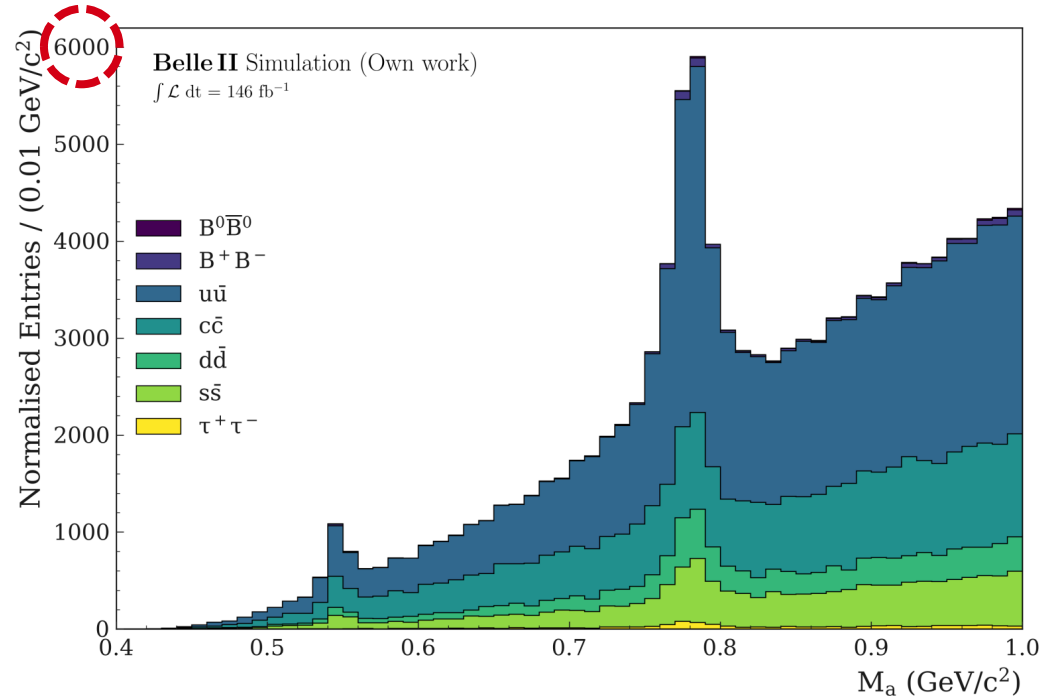
- Input features: variables describing the different event topologies
- Signal sample:
 - one combined sample with 12 different ALP masses and lifetime of 10^{-5} cm
 - same number of events per mass **after pre-selection**
- $q\bar{q}$ sample:
 - consists of simulated samples (332 / fb) **after pre-selection**
- Mass range** restricted to $M_a < 1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, excluding peaking regions



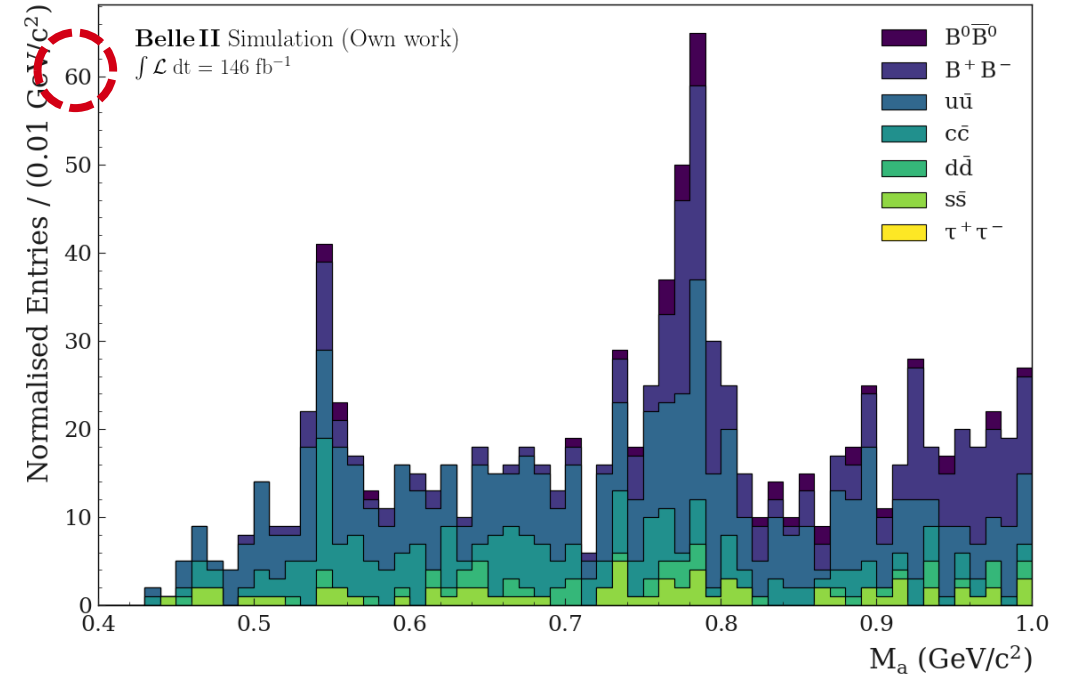
Prompt Analysis

BDT Output

- BDT output: ContinuumProbability
- Selection optimized for **each signal mass individually**
- **Below:** one example for signal with $m_a = 420 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



ContinuumProb.
< 0.04



Prompt Analysis

Minimally Model-dependent Sensitivity

= Expected upper limit on $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ a) \cdot \mathcal{B}(a \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$

- Signal generation: generic phase-space model from EvtGen
- No assumptions about specific signal model

▪ **Signal extraction:** counting events in 95 % window of signal

➡ **Signal efficiency:**

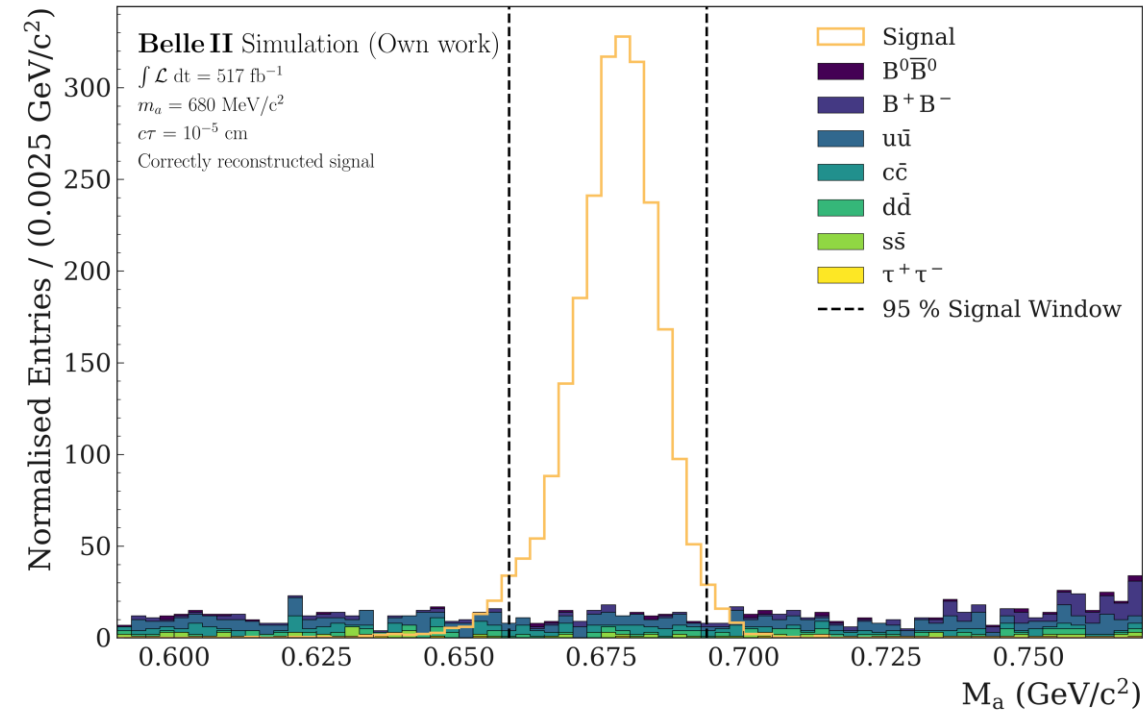
$$\varepsilon_S = \frac{\# \text{ events reconstructed}}{\# \text{ events generated}}$$

▪ **Tool:** Bayesian Analysis Toolkit (BAT)

- Poisson model counting: $P_{\text{Poisson}}(N_{\text{Obs}} | N_S + N_{\text{Bkg}})$
→ consider case of **observing no signal events** ($N_{\text{Obs}} = N_{\text{Bkg}}$)

→ get UL on branching fraction with $N_S = 2 \cdot \sigma_{B^+ B^-} \cdot \mathcal{L} \cdot \varepsilon_S \cdot \mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ a) \cdot \mathcal{B}(a \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$

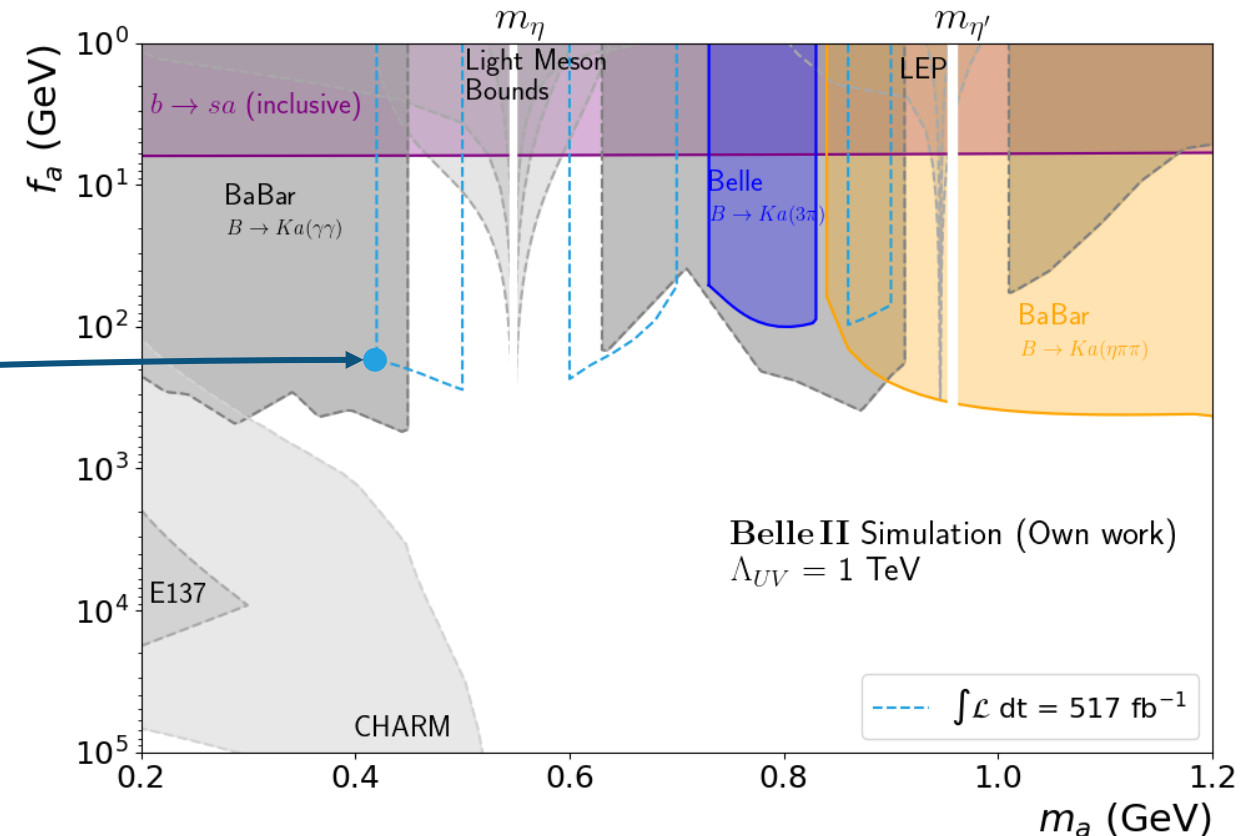
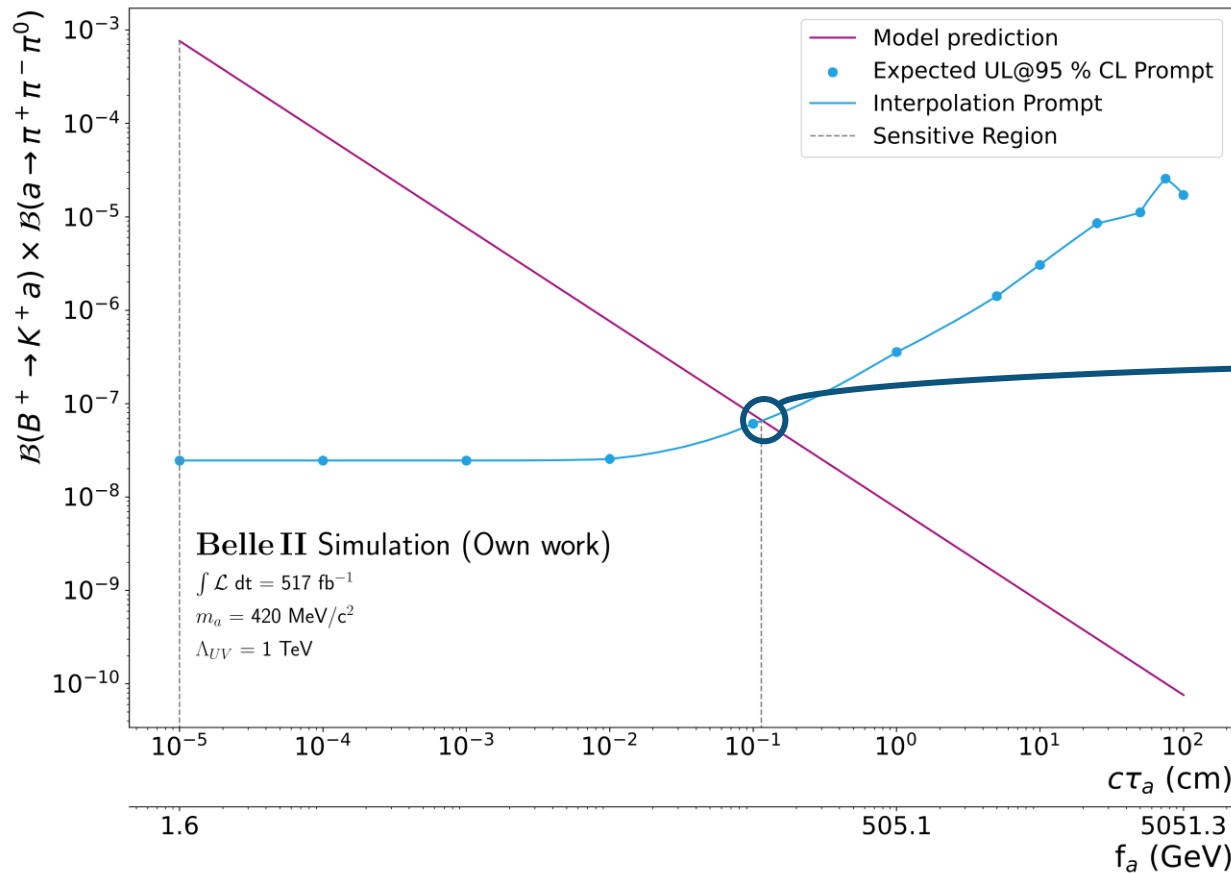
$$\mathcal{L} = 517 / \text{fb}$$



Prompt Analysis

Model-dependent Sensitivity

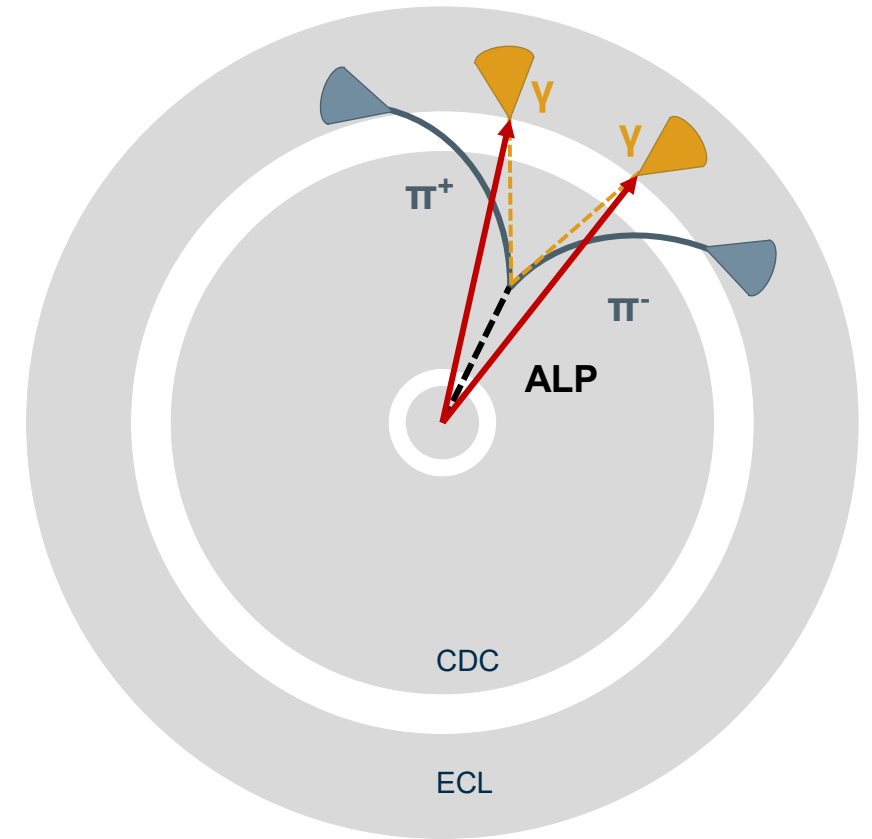
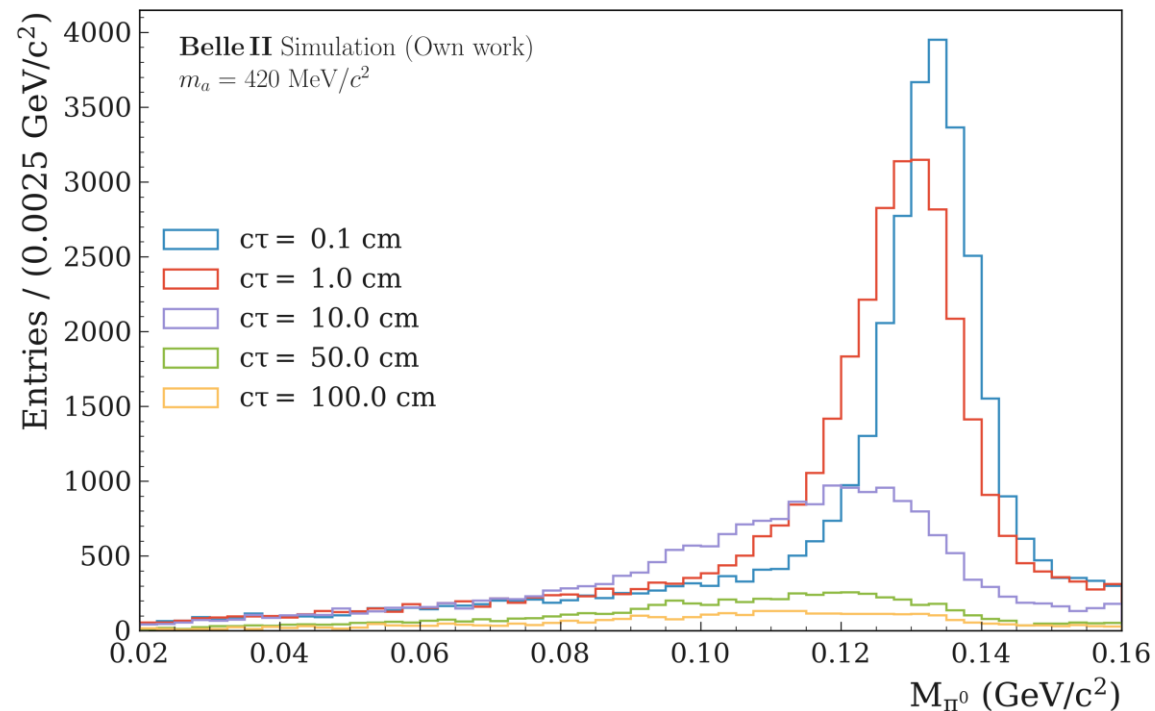
- Comparison with prediction from **theory model** for $\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ a) \cdot \mathcal{B}(a \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$



Long-lived Analysis

Degrading π^0 Resolution

Challenge: π^0 invariant mass resolution worsens with increasing ALP lifetime

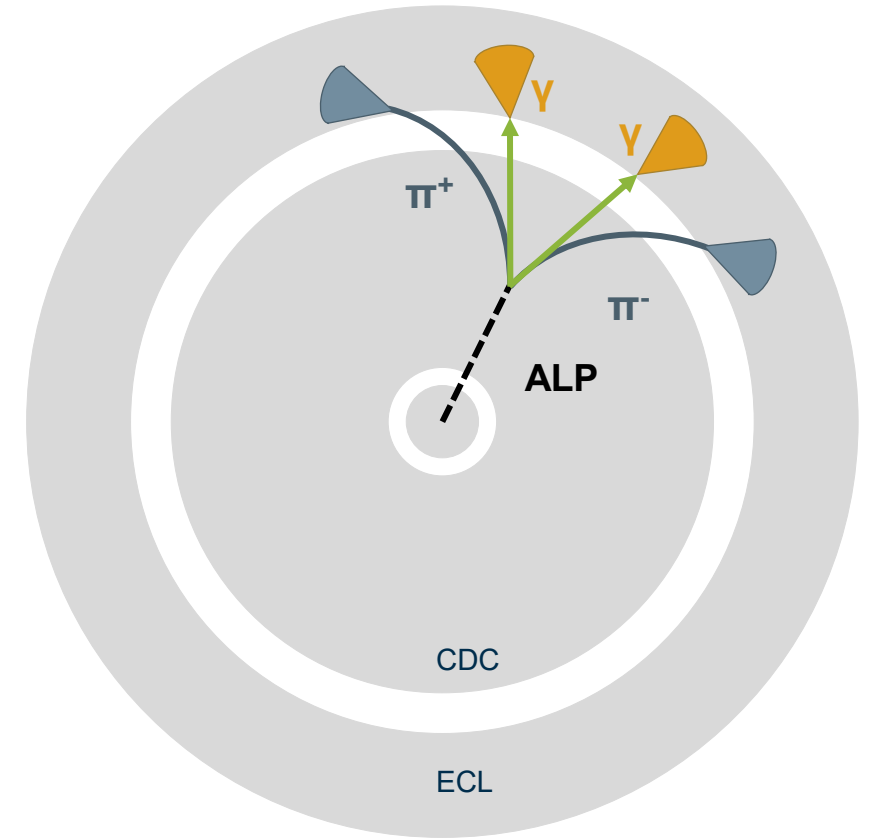
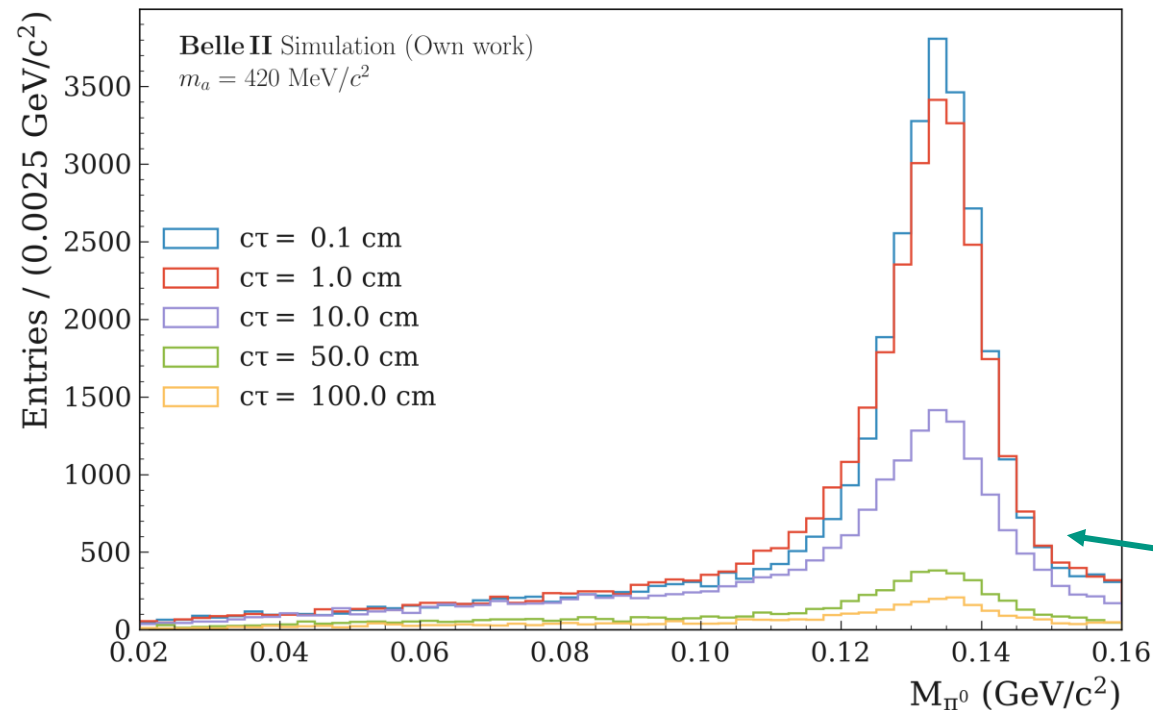


Long-lived Analysis

Degrading π^0 Resolution

Challenge: π^0 invariant mass resolution worsens with increasing ALP lifetime

Solution: first calculate the ALP vertex, then update the π^0 kinematics



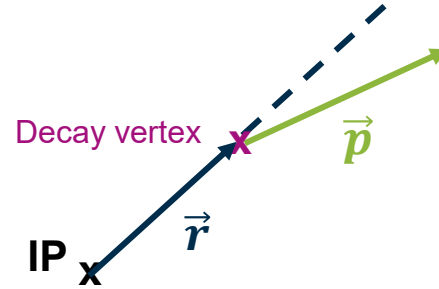
For longer ALP lifetimes:
More events decay outside detector acceptance
→ **signal efficiency decreases**

Long-lived Analysis Selection Strategy

- Prompt SM background

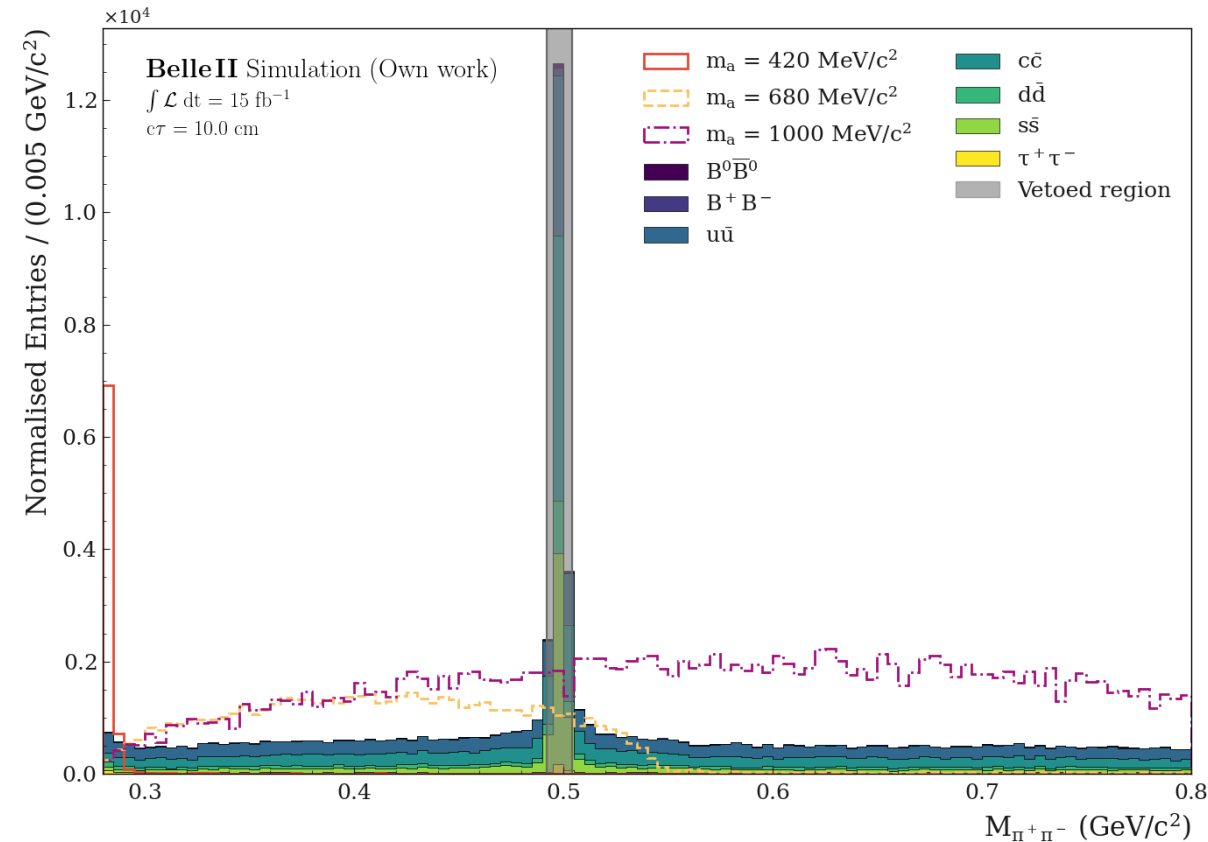
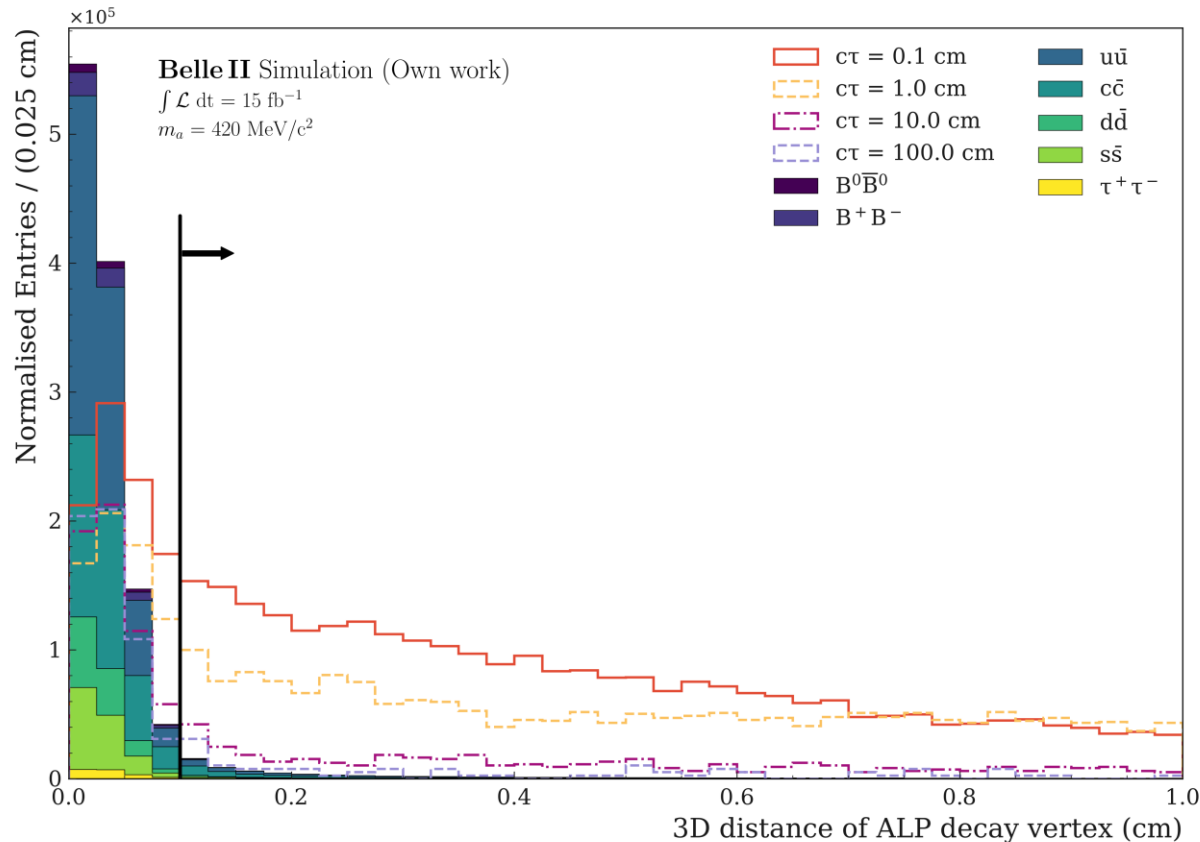
- Pointing Angle Selection

- Displacement of ALP: 3D distance of decay vertex



- $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$

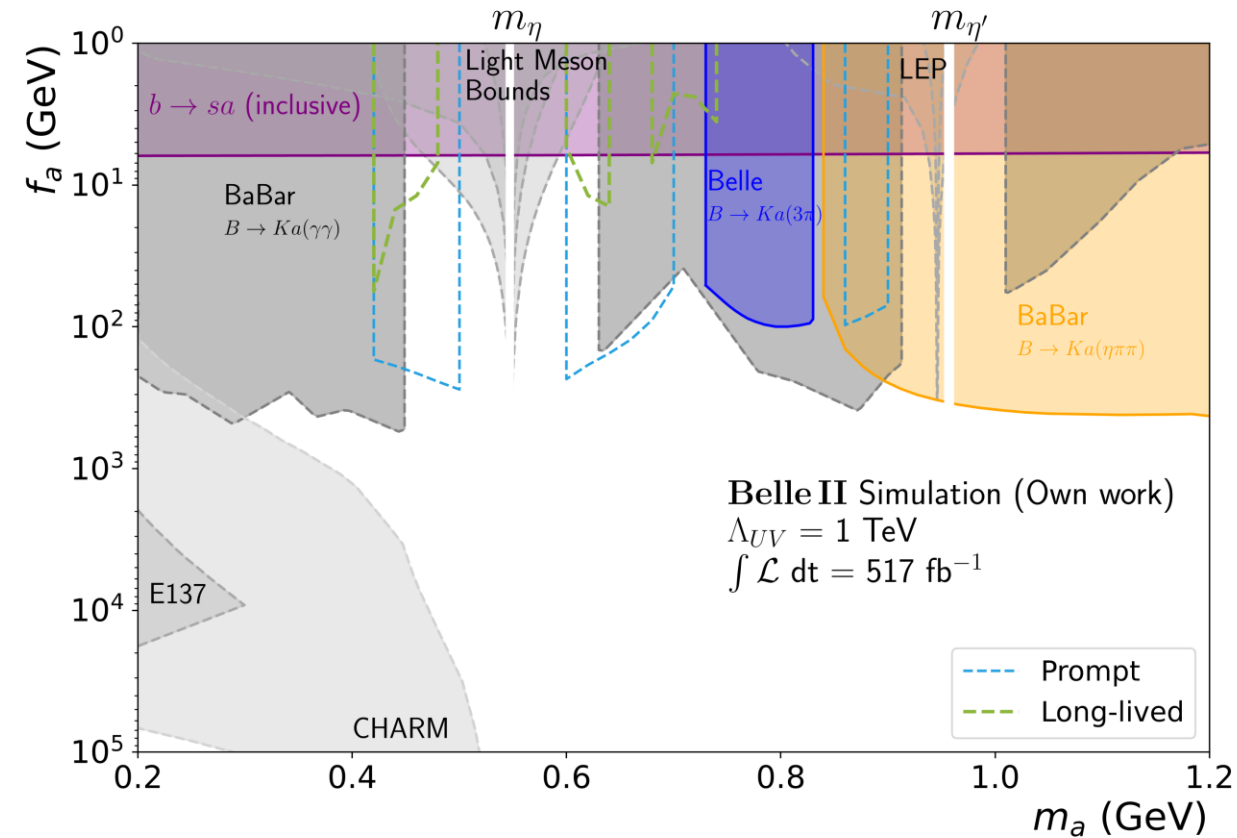
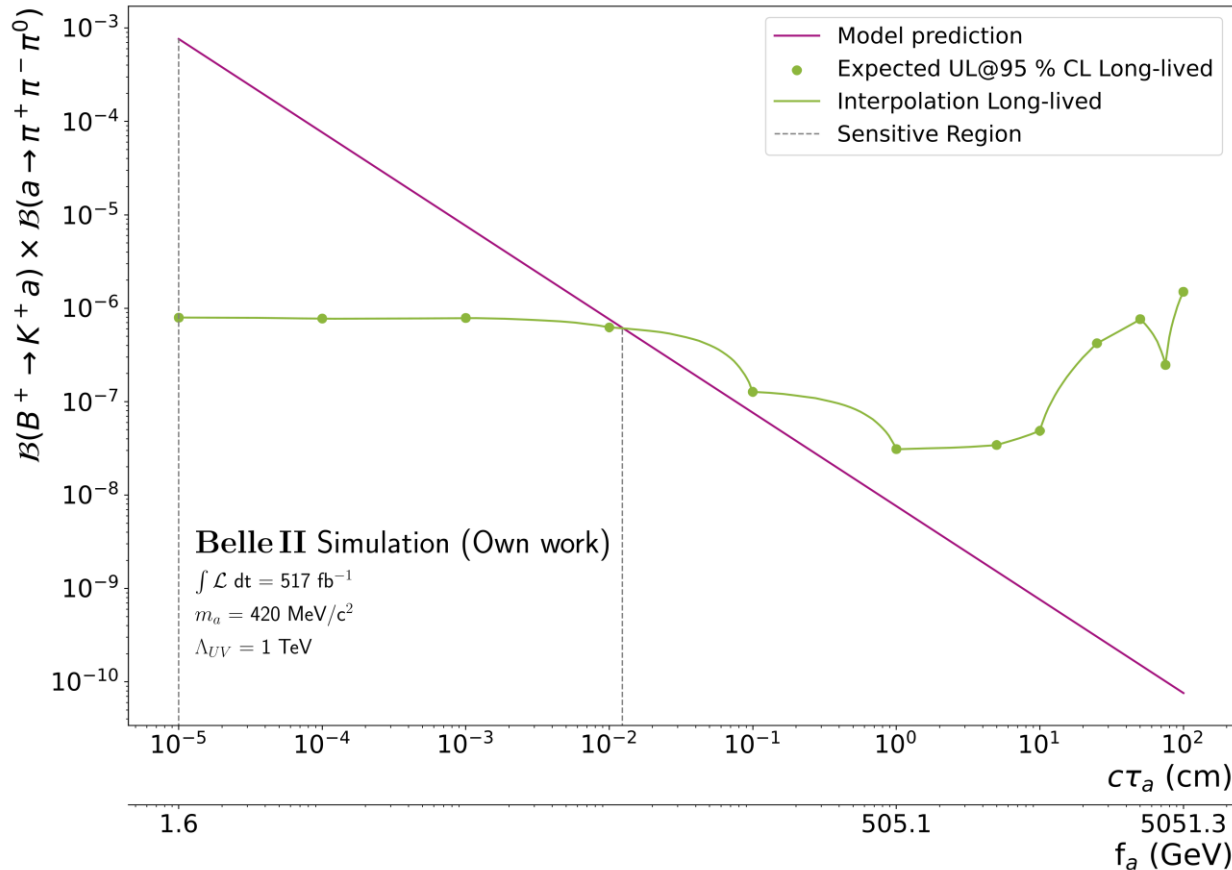
- veto 3σ mass region of peak



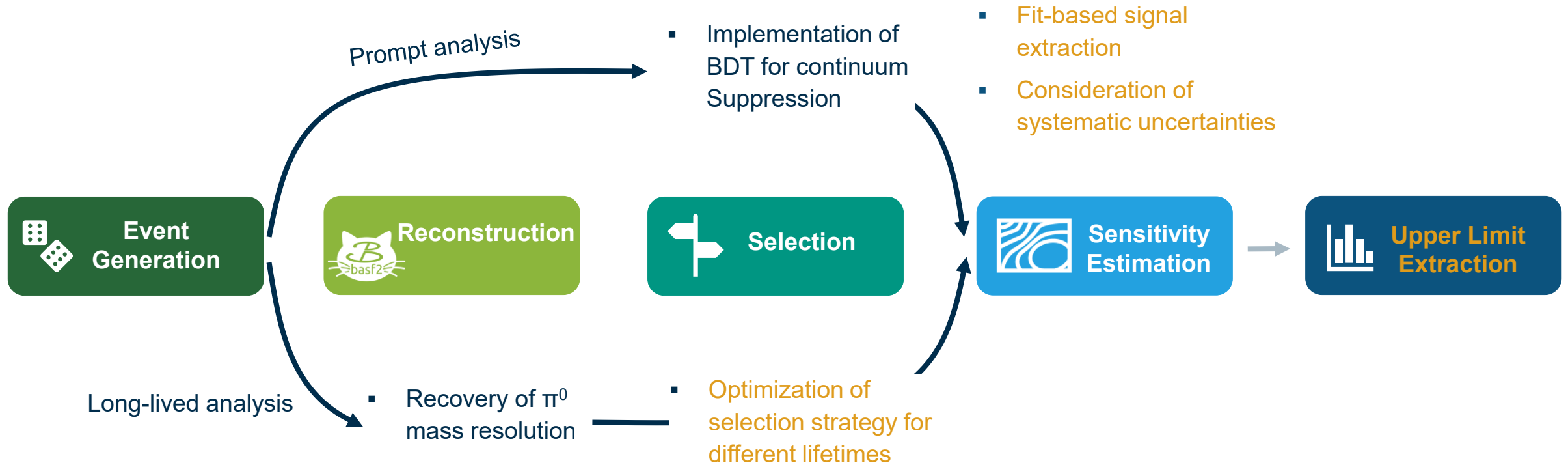
Long-lived Analysis

Model-dependent Sensitivity

- Extrapolated to $\mathcal{L} = 517 / \text{fb}$



Summary & Outlook for PhD





Backup

Prompt Analysis

BDT for Continuum Suppression

- 32 **Input features** describing the different event topologies:

- $\cos \theta_{TBTO}$ (1), $\cos \theta_{TBZ}$
- R_2
- 18 KSW moments
- 9 Cleo cones
- thrustBm (2), thrustOm

