

Backward EMC for $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ Decay

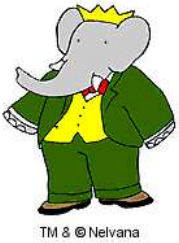
A. Chivukula, A. Rakitin

Caltech

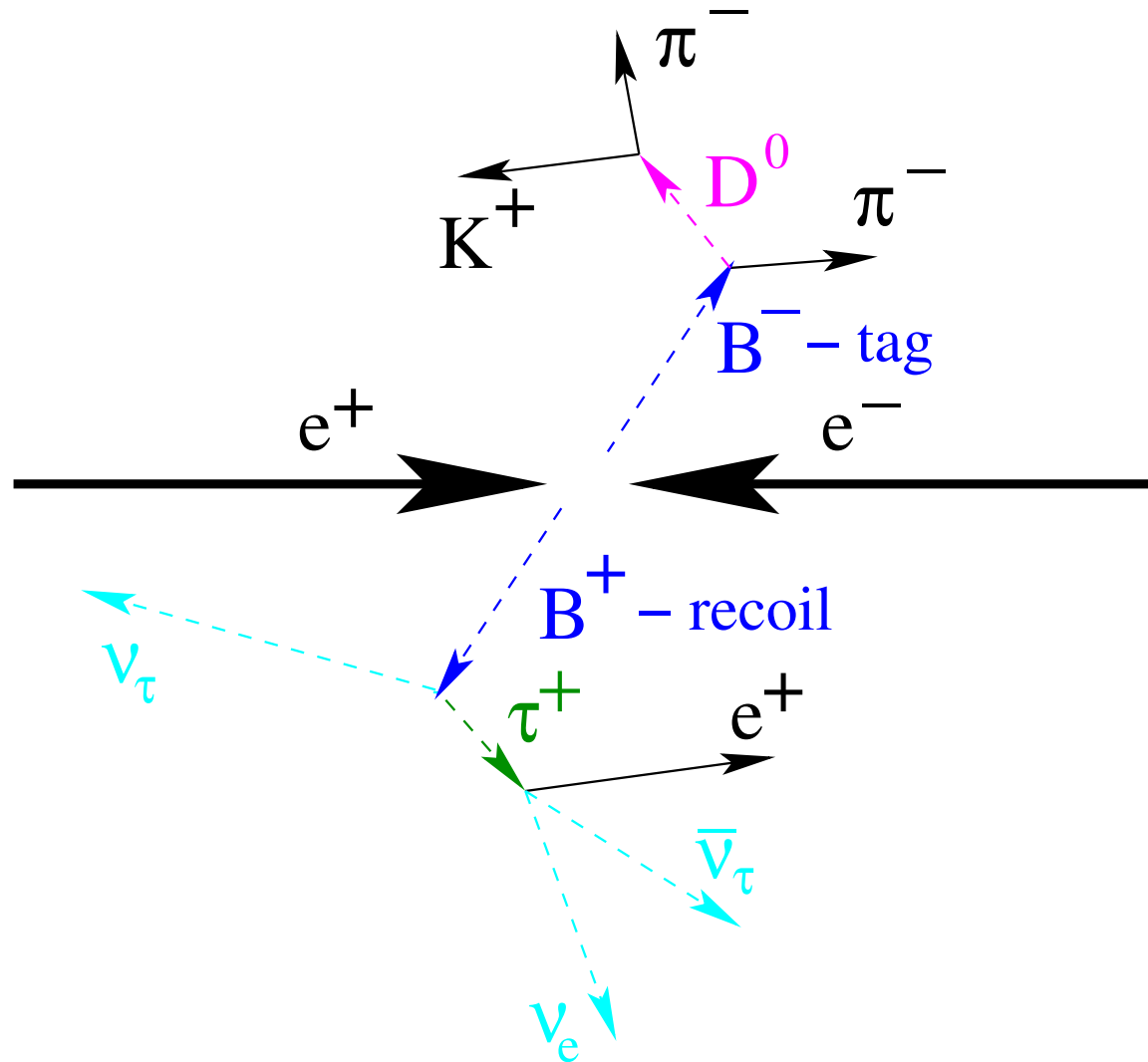
December 1, 2009

SuperB General Meeting

<http://www.hep.caltech.edu/~arakitin/tex/2009.Dec.01.SuperB/talk.pdf>



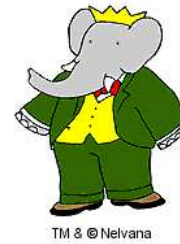
$B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ event



We use the cleanest tag $B_{tag} \rightarrow D^0 \pi, D^0 \rightarrow K \pi$ for the moment

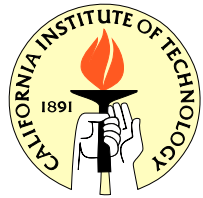


Decays of recoil B with large branching

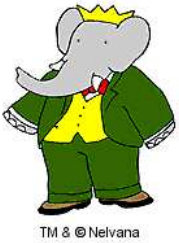


	$B \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ and then...	BF(τ) from PDG
1-prong	$\tau^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\tau$	17.85%
	$\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau$	17.36%
	$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau$	10.91%
	$\tau^+ \rightarrow \rho(\pi^+ \pi^0) \bar{\nu}_\tau$	25.51%
	$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$	9.29%
	Total 1-prong	80.92%
3-prong	$\tau^+ \rightarrow a_1(\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+) \bar{\nu}_\tau$	9.32%
	$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$	4.61%
	Total 3-prong	13.93%
	Grand total	94.85%

- These decays cover almost all τ width
- In our analysis presented last time we've covered first three lines (BF = 46.12%)
- Since then we were concentrating mostly on the fourth line (BF = 25.51%)
- Other lines are still to be done



Background



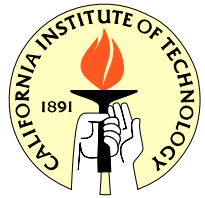
Background: any decay resembling $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ decay due to lost and/or misreconstructed decay products

Let's split possible backgrounds into types of τ decay:

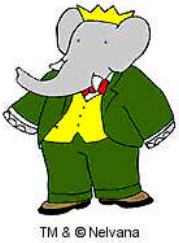
$\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu \nu, \pi \nu$			$\tau \rightarrow \rho(\pi\pi^0)\nu$			$\tau \rightarrow \pi 2\pi^0 \nu, a_1(3\pi)\nu, 3\pi\pi^0 \nu$	
Mimicking decay	Rel. BF		Mimicking decay	Rel. BF	Mimicking decay	Rel. BF	
$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu$	$\mathcal{O}(10^2-10^3)$	direct ρ	$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \rho$	$\mathcal{O}(10^2-10^3)$	Anything with final state $\pi 2\pi^0, 3\pi$ or $3\pi\pi^0$???	
$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \pi \ell \nu$	$\mathcal{O}(10^2)$		$B \rightarrow J/\psi \rho$	1.39			
$B \rightarrow \text{non-charm } \ell \nu$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$		$B \rightarrow \text{non-charm } \rho$	$\mathcal{O}(1)$			
		indirect ρ	$B \rightarrow \text{stuff},$ $\text{stuff} \rightarrow \rho + X_{\text{missed}}$???			
		$\pi^0 + \text{track}$	Anything with final state $\pi^0 + \text{track} + X_{\text{missed}}$???			
			Special case: $B \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell \nu$ (nothing is missed)	0.55			
Done, $\sim 8\%$ improvement in $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ due to bwd EMC		Partially done, $\sim 10\%$ imp. for direct ρ , need generic MC for the rest			Definitely need generic MC		

- Overwhelming background contributions are balanced by low probability to lose the decay products
- Backward EMC diminishes this probability even further

Now, after seeing the final results, let's look at the details...



Analysis strategy



➡ Reconstruct B_{tag} :

- Start with $D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$ (both are from GoodTracksLoose list)
fitted with Cascade + Geo constraints
- $1.833 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m(D^0) < 1.893 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- Add π track from GoodTracksLoose list
- $5.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2 < m_{ES} < 5.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $-0.1 \text{ GeV} < \Delta E < 0.1 \text{ GeV}$

➡ Require only one additional track (1-prong τ decay) and $Q_{tot} = 0$

- In the future we will add 3-track requirement for 3-prong τ decays

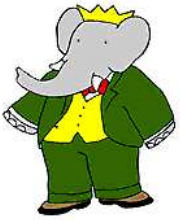
➡ Calculate E_{extra} as a sum of all clusters in EMC, not associated with tracks

- Use this E_{extra} as main discriminator between signal and background

➡ $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$ decay: if good $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and good $\rho \rightarrow \pi\pi^0$ candidate found

then remove these photons from $E_{extra} \implies$ obtain E_{extra}^{corr}

- In the future we will extend this correction onto $\pi 2\pi^0$, 3π and $3\pi\pi^0$

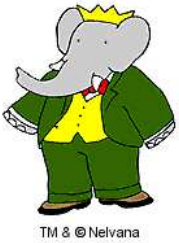


TM & © Nelvana

$\tau \rightarrow 1\text{-prong}$

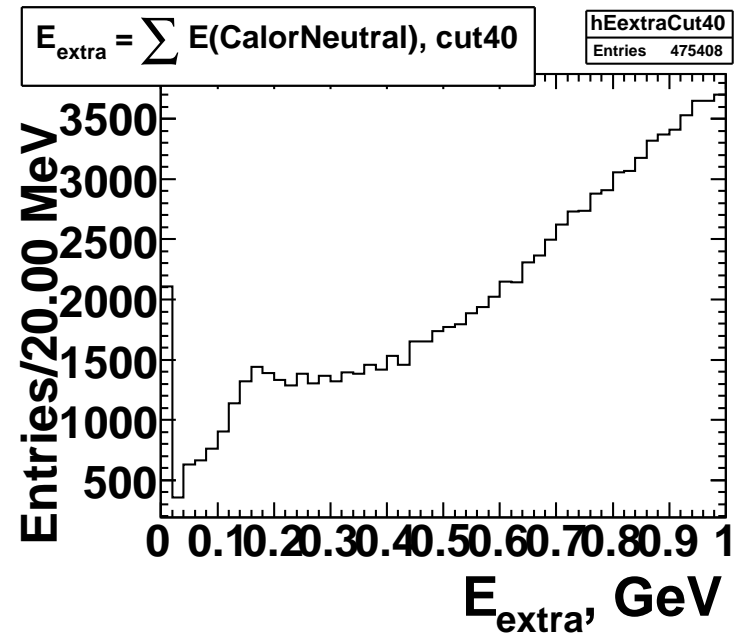
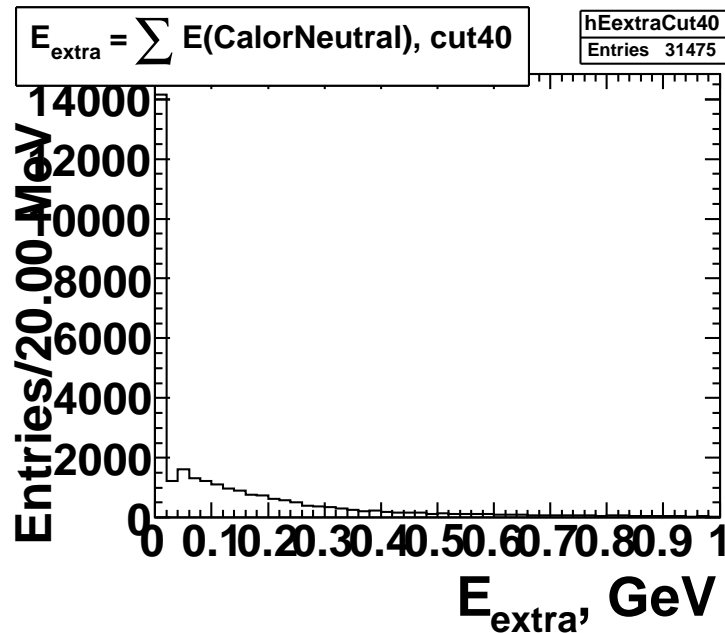


E_{extra} for $\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell \nu_\tau$ and $\tau \rightarrow \pi \nu_\tau$

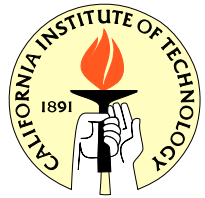


Sig : $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau, \tau \rightarrow 1\text{-prong}$

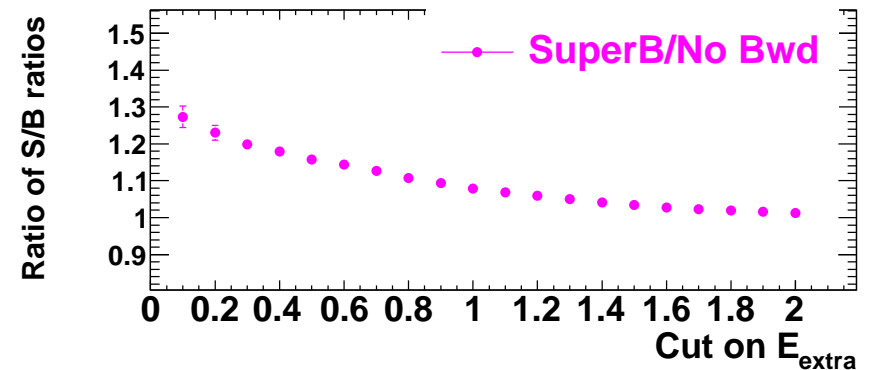
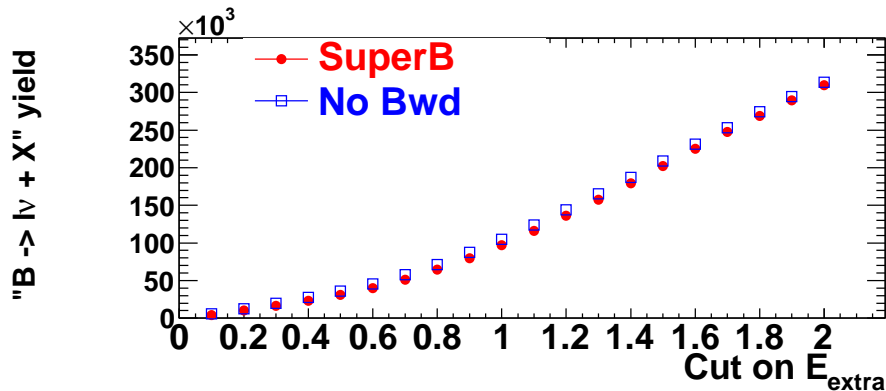
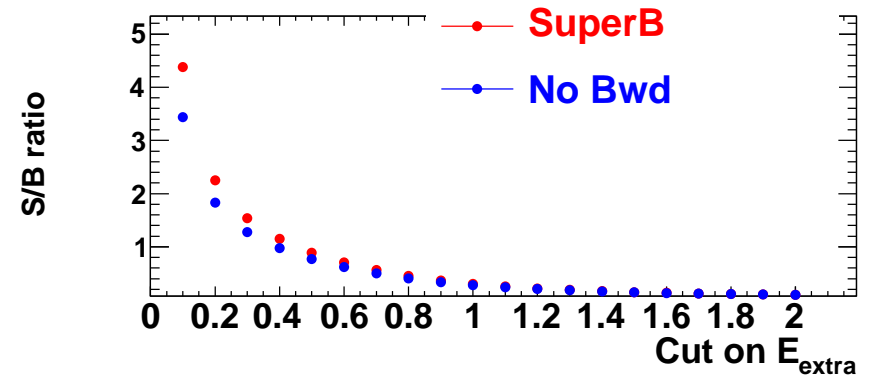
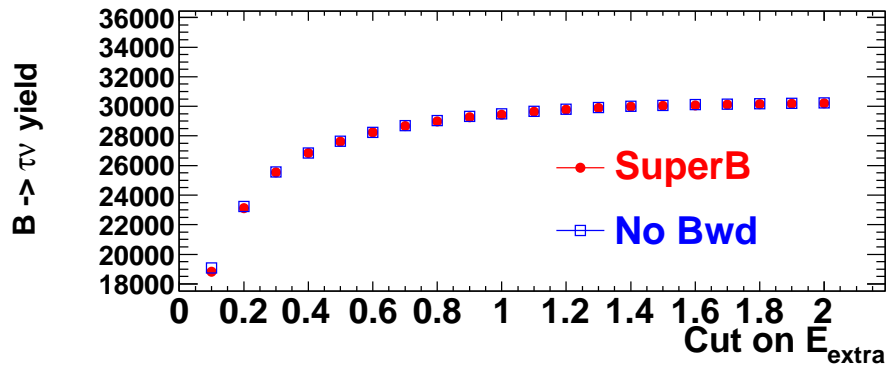
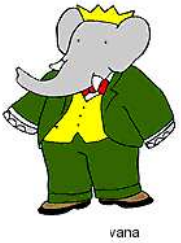
Bkg : $B \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell X_{missed}$



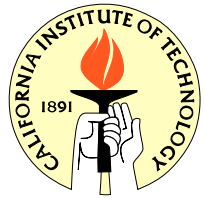
By cutting on E_{extra} we can improve S/B ratio



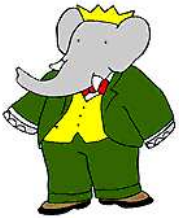
S/B for $\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell \nu_\tau$ and $\tau \rightarrow \pi \nu_\tau$



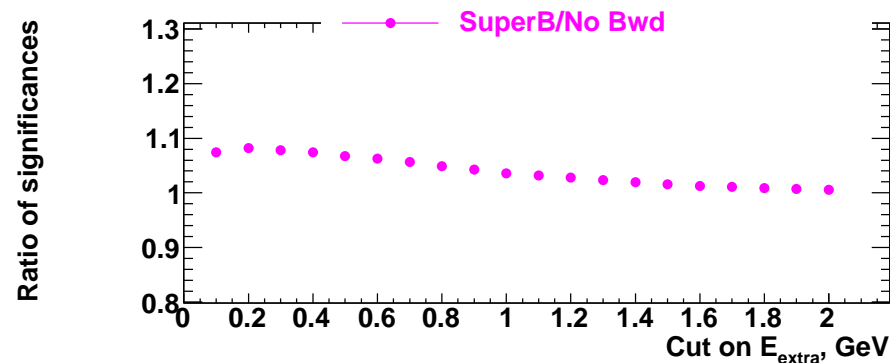
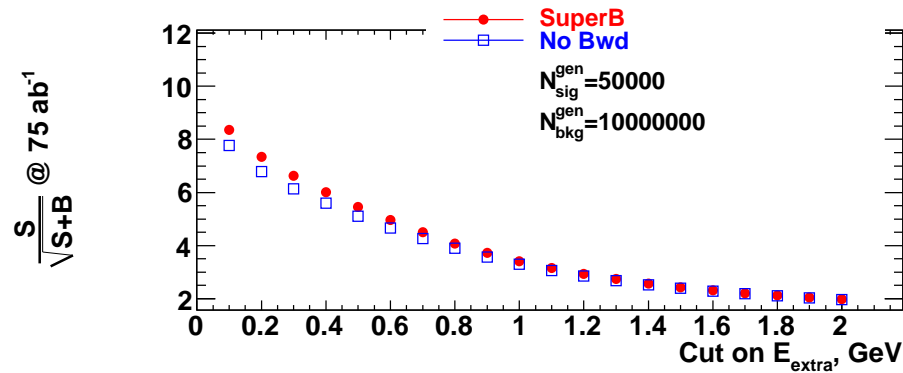
Backward EMC improves S/B ratio by about 20%



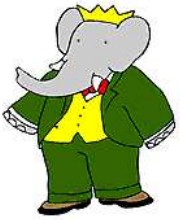
$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}} \text{ for } \tau \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell \nu_\tau \text{ and } \tau \rightarrow \pi \nu_\tau$$



TM & © Nelvana



Backward EMC improves $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$ by about 7-8%

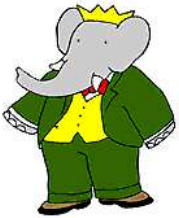


TM & © Nelvana

$$\tau \longrightarrow \rho \nu_{\tau}$$



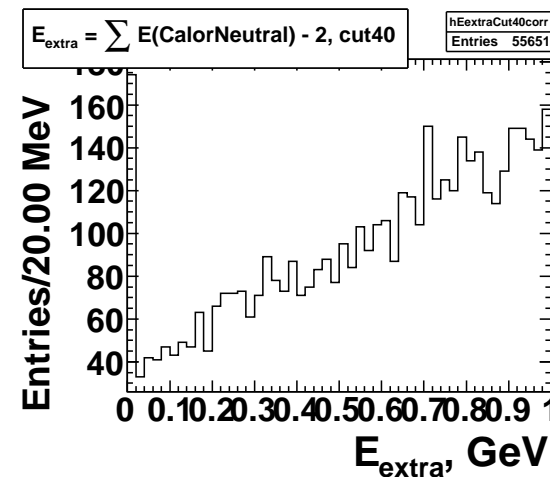
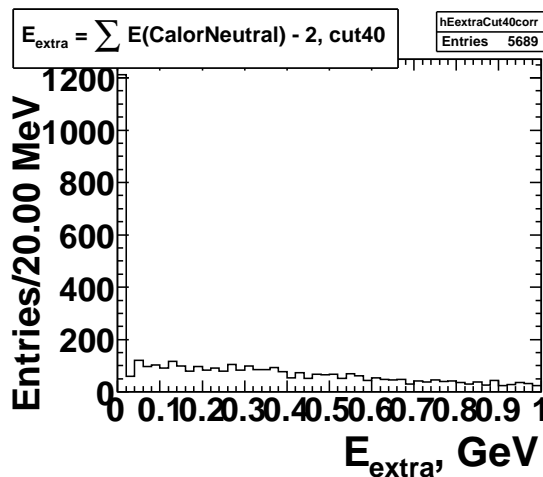
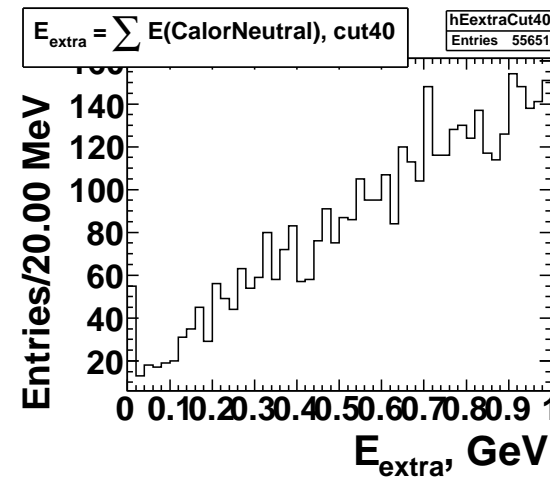
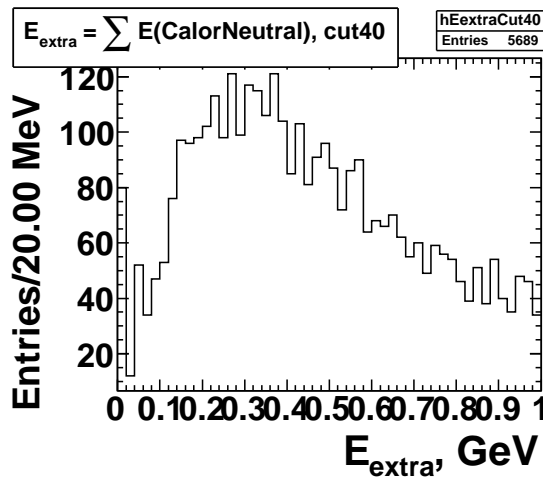
E_{extra} for $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$



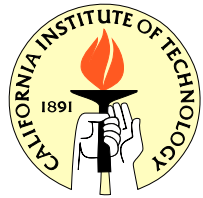
TM & © Nelvana

Sig : $B \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau, \tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$

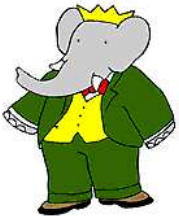
Bkg : $B \rightarrow \rho + X_{missed}$



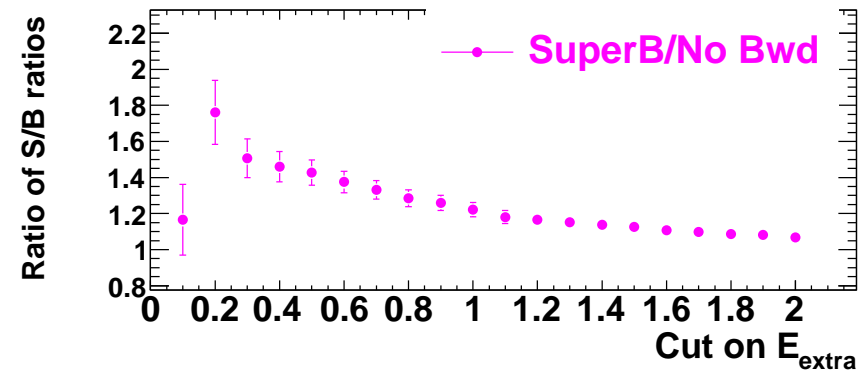
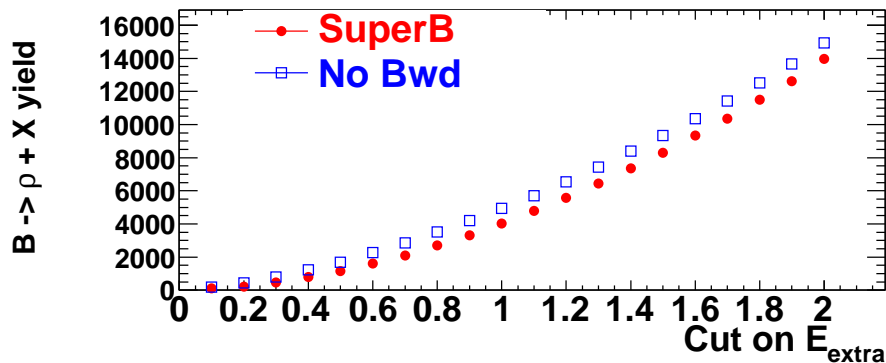
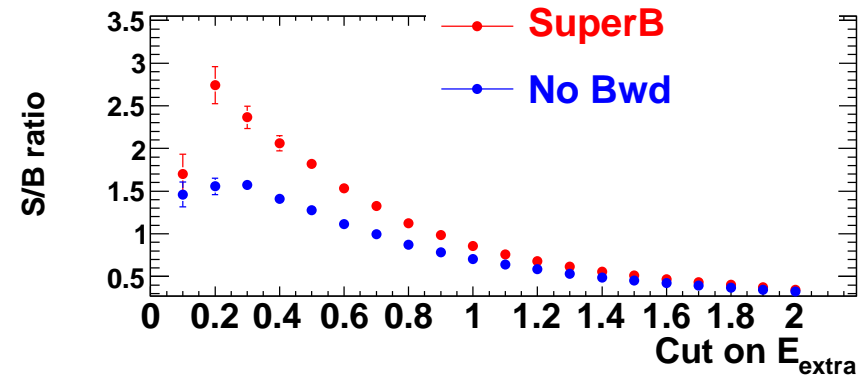
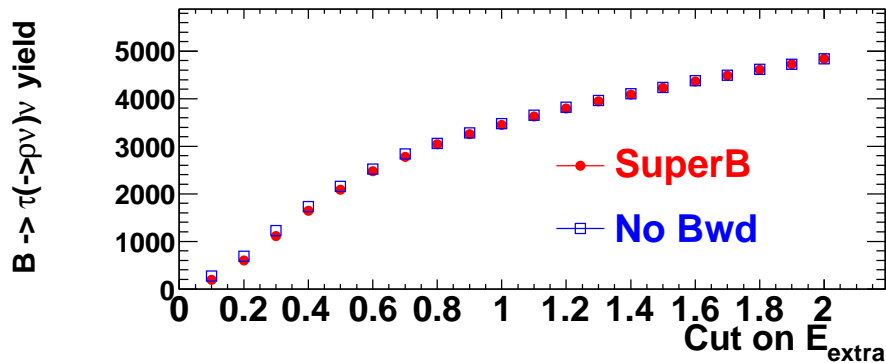
By correcting E_{extra} we can improve the discrimination power



S/B for $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$



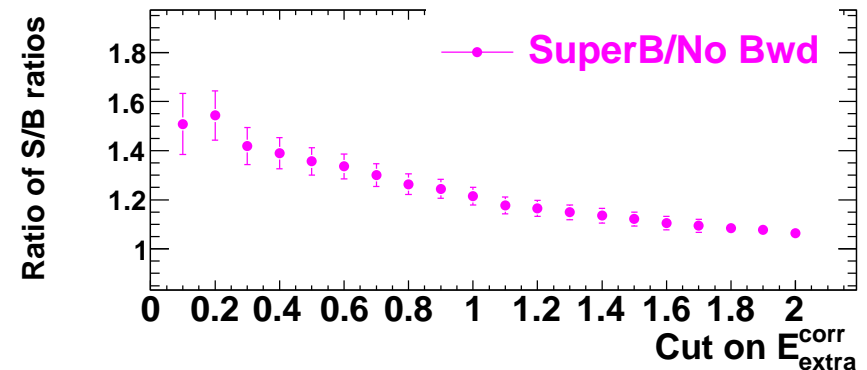
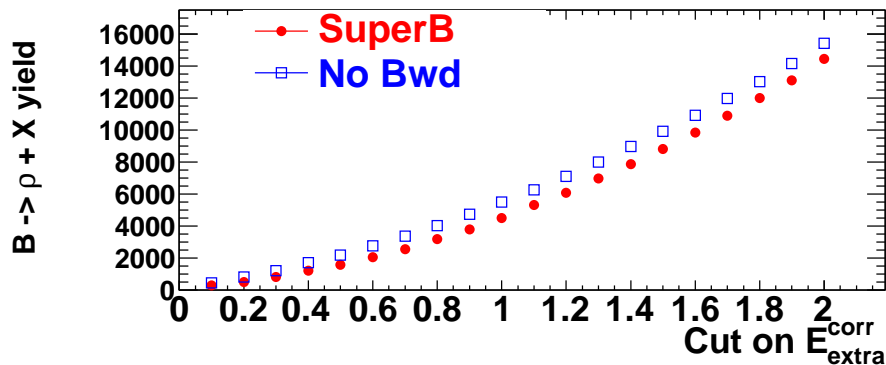
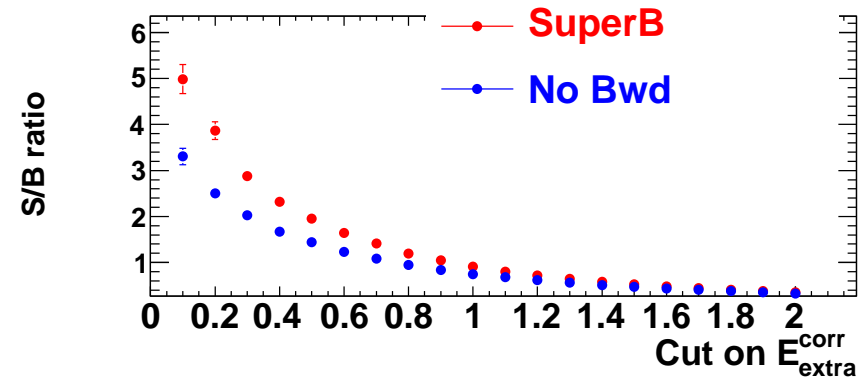
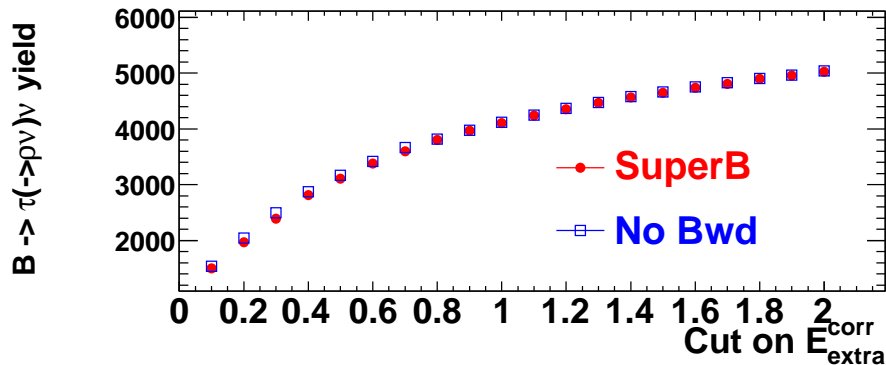
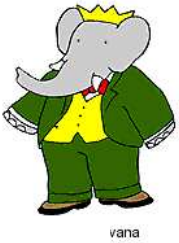
vana



Cut on E_{extra} means “photons coming from ρ are **not** subtracted”

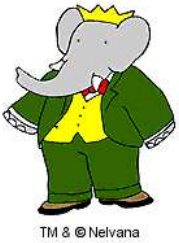
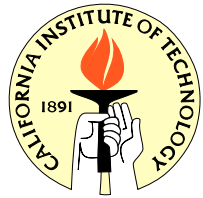


S/B for $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$



Cut on E_{extra}^{corr} means “photons coming from ρ are subtracted”

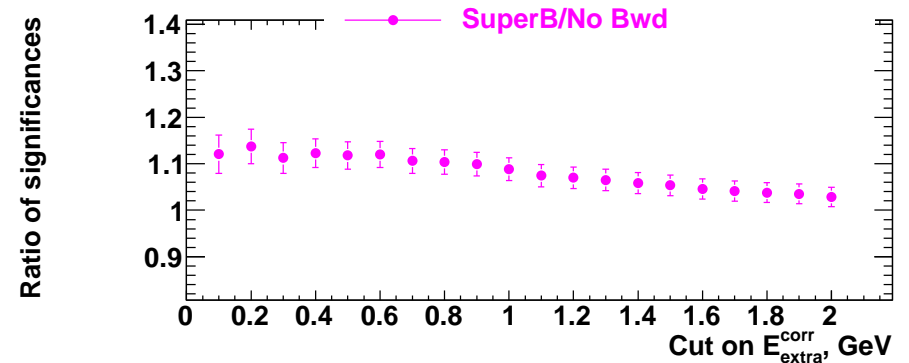
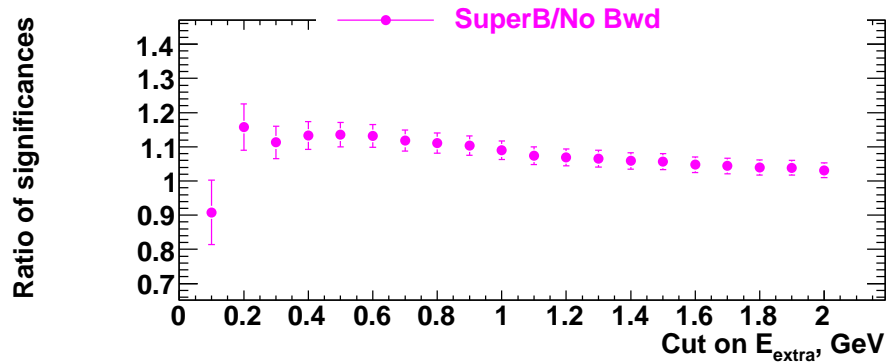
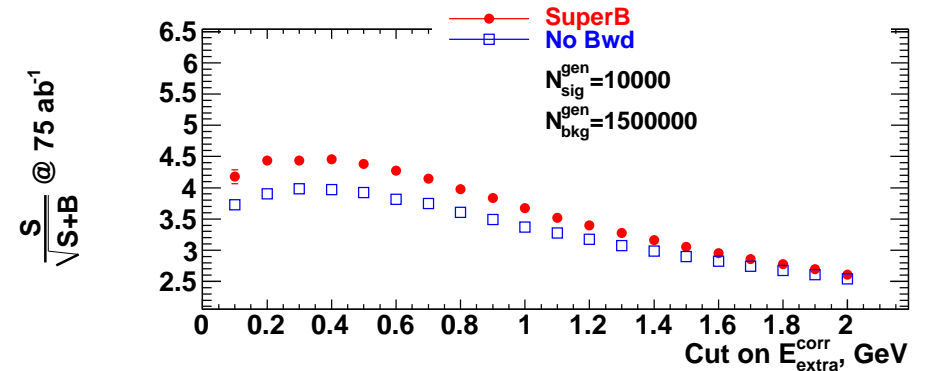
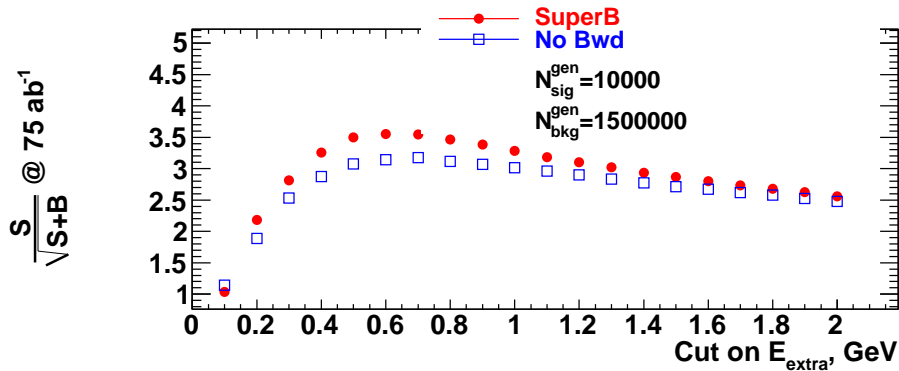
Backward EMC improves S/B ratio by about 40-50%



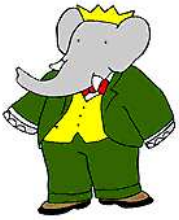
$$S/\sqrt{S+B} \text{ for } \tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$$

Before correction

After correction

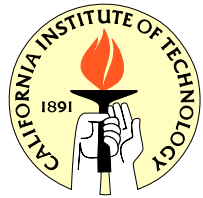


Backward EMC improves $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$ by about 12%

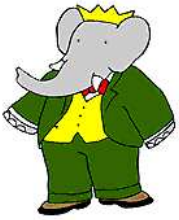


TM & © Nelvana

Special bkg: $B \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell \nu_\ell$



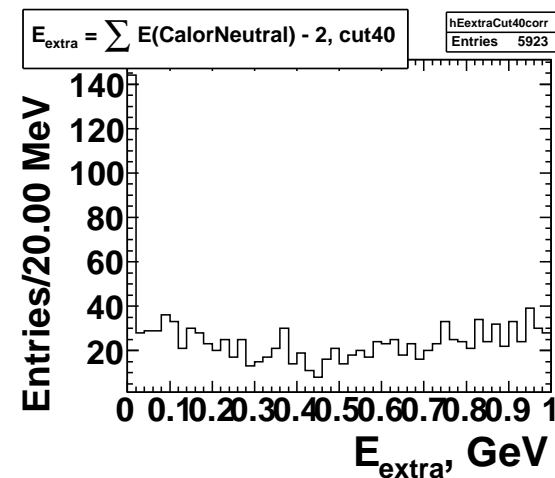
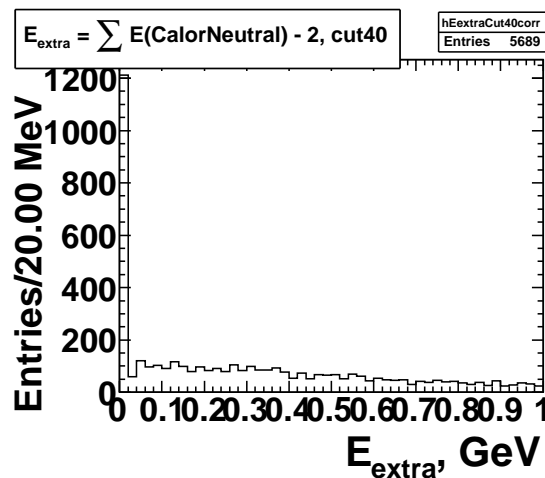
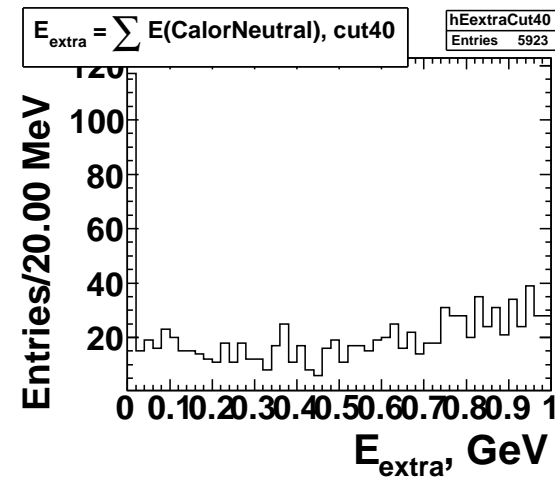
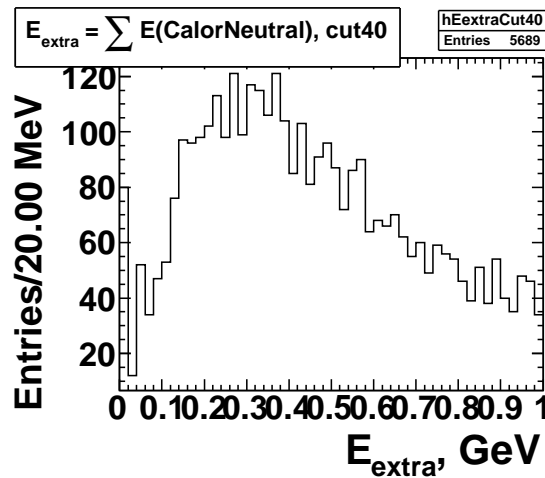
E_{extra}



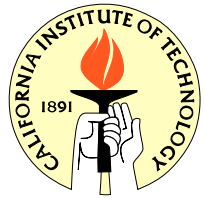
TM & © Nelvana

Sig: $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau, \tau \rightarrow \rho \nu_\tau$

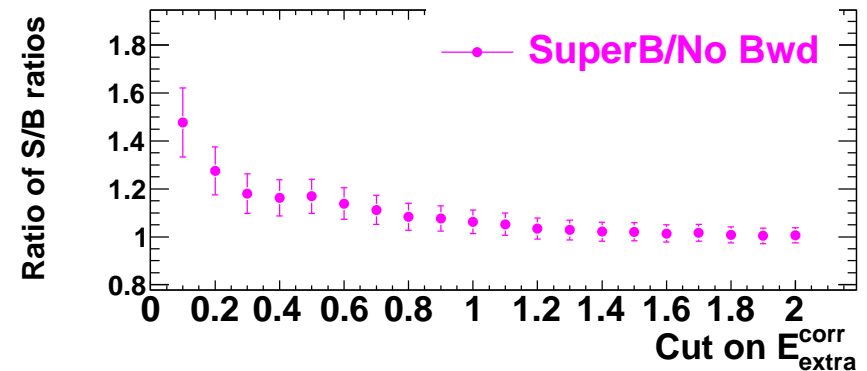
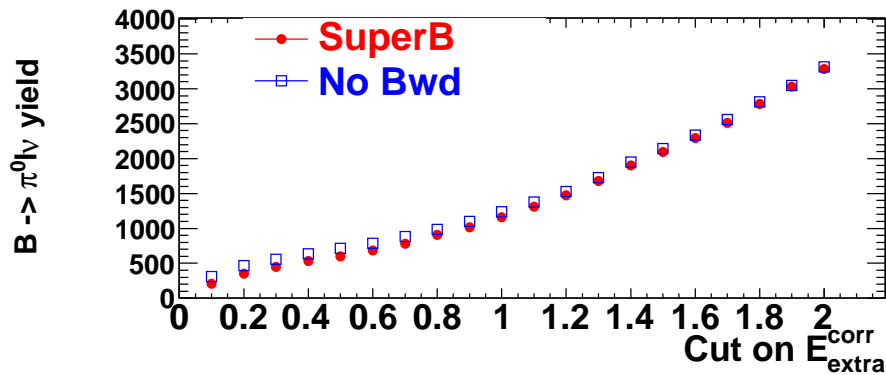
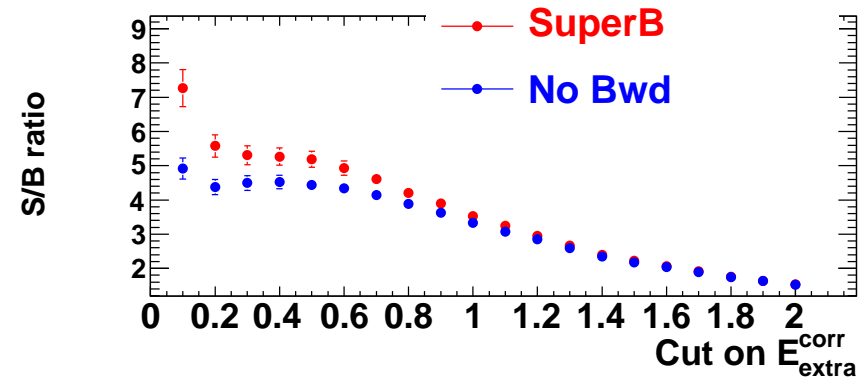
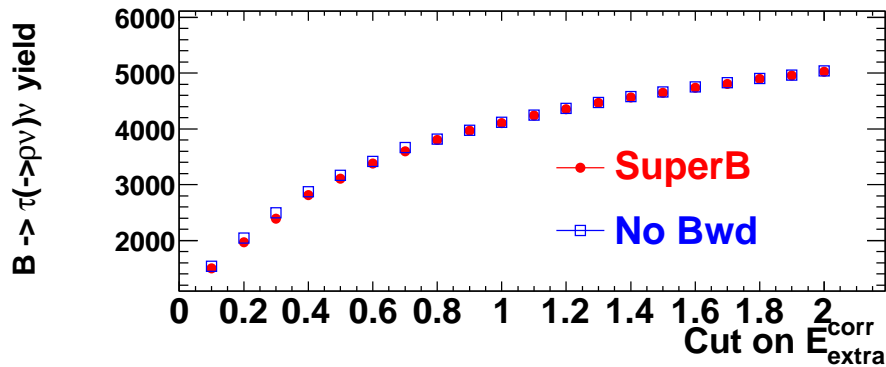
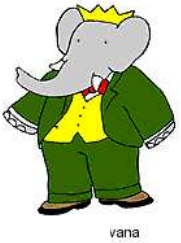
Bkg: $B \rightarrow \pi^0 l \nu_l$



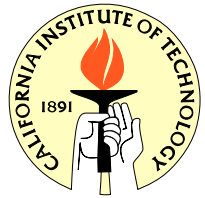
Large effect on signal, small effect on background



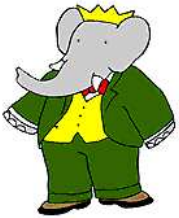
S/B for $\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$ and $B \rightarrow \pi^0\ell\nu_\ell$



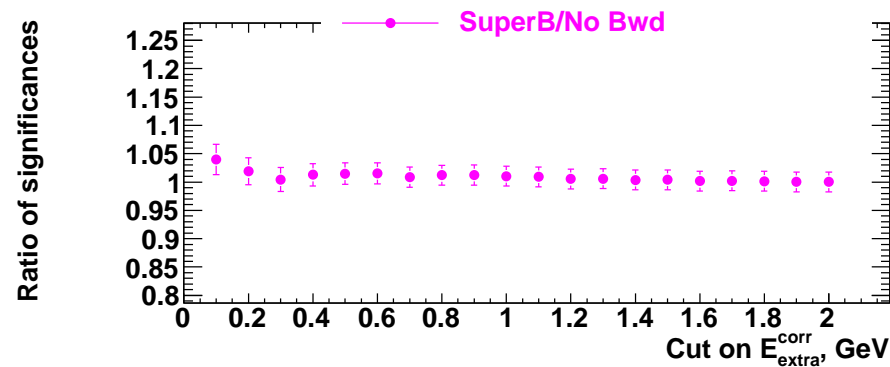
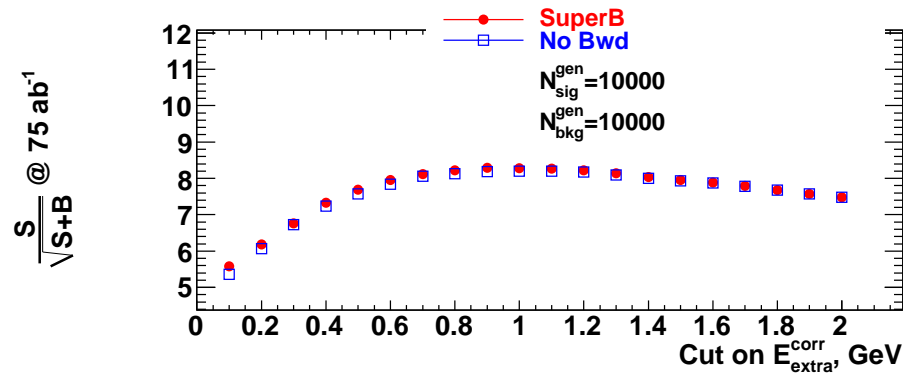
20% improvement in S/B ratio



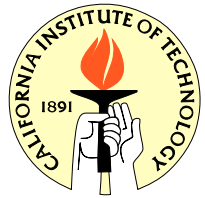
$$\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}} \text{ for } \tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau \text{ and } B \rightarrow \pi^0\ell\nu_\ell$$



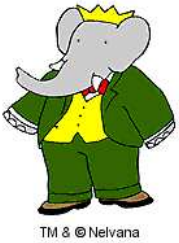
TM & © Nelvana



Very small improvement in $\frac{S}{\sqrt{S+B}}$



Conclusion



- ➔ We looked at $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ with $\tau \rightarrow 1\text{-prong}$
 - Backward EMC improves S/B ratio by about 20%
 - $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ is improved by about 8%
- ➔ We also looked at $B \rightarrow \tau \nu_\tau$ with $\tau \rightarrow \rho \nu$
 - Backward EMC improves S/B ratio by about 40-50%
 - $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ is improved by about 12%
- ➔ We also looked at special background $B \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell \nu_\ell$ where nothing is missing
 - S/B ratio improves by about 20%
 - $S/\sqrt{S+B}$ almost not improved
- ➔ Need generic MC to look at other cases