

$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau$   
A way to test Lepton Flavor Violation  
@ BESIII

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# LF Universality Violation

Lepton Flavor Universality violation accessed by BaBar and Belle studying the ratio:

$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu)}, \quad (\ell = e, \mu)$$

EXP:  $R(D) = 0.403 \pm 0.047, \quad R(D^*) = 0.310 \pm 0.017,$

SM:  $R(D) = 0.300 \pm 0.008, \quad R(D^*) = 0.252 \pm 0.003.$

**The combined results show a deviation from SM prediction of a level of  $3.9\sigma$**

- new physics only in the  $\tau$  channel decay

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*IDEA:*  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau$

New observables for test the LFU violation: non-universality in leptonic decays of  $\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  quarkonia

- same mechanism as for the  $R(D^{(*)})$
- only the  $V \rightarrow \tau\tau$  decay is affected by NP

$$R_{\tau/\ell}^V \equiv \frac{\Gamma(V \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)}{\Gamma(V \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-)}, \quad (V = \psi, \Upsilon; \ell = e, \mu),$$

$V(nS)$	SM prediction	Exp. value $\pm \sigma_{\text{stat}} \pm \sigma_{\text{syst}}$
$\Upsilon(1S)$	$0.9924 \pm \mathcal{O}(10^{-5})$	$1.005 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.022$
$\Upsilon(2S)$	$0.9940 \pm \mathcal{O}(10^{-5})$	$1.04 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.05$
$\Upsilon(3S)$	$0.9948 \pm \mathcal{O}(10^{-5})$	$1.05 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.05$
$\psi(2S)$	$0.390 \pm \mathcal{O}(10^{-4})$	$0.39 \pm 0.05$

Depending of the model, LFU violation for  $\psi(2S)$  at 95% C.L. is predicted to be:

$$R_{\tau/\ell}^{\psi(2S)} = 0.389 - 0.390.$$

# LFU violation at BESIII?

Rinaldo's suggestion

BR7's talk in Perugia

## BESII/BESIII on $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau$

BESII : arXiv:hep-ex/0609023v1 13 Sep 2006 (PRD74,112003)

- BESII:
    - 14 M  $\psi(2S)$
    - Looking to  $\tau\tau \rightarrow \mu e$  not aligned events
    - $BR(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau) = (3.1 \pm 0.21_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.38_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$
    - Systematic error mostly due to lack of continuum data (10%)
  - BESIII:
    - 550 M  $\psi(2S)$
    - $BR(\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau) \approx (3.1 \pm 0.03_{\text{stat}} \pm ?) \times 10^{-3}$  [0.03/3.1  $\approx$  1%]
    - Looking also to other  $\tau$  decay modes
    - $\psi(2S)$  scan  $\rightarrow$  systematic error more under control
    - can we achieve  $\approx$  1%, testing LFU violation?
- Diagram: A vertical flow with arrows pointing down. The top node is '0.21\_stat' circled in yellow. An arrow points down to a yellow oval containing '6 times lower'. Another arrow points down to '0.03\_stat' circled in yellow.*

# Analysis: event and track selection

## Study of $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu 4\nu$ decay

### Charged tracks

- Vertex cut:  $R_{xy} < 1\text{cm}$  and  $R_z < 10\text{cm}$
- polar angle of tracks in MDC:  
 $|\cos\theta| < 0.93$
- $p_{\text{trk}} < 1.2\text{ GeV}$  (remove Bhabha and dimuon events)
- $p_t > 0.2\text{ GeV}/c$
- $n_{\text{Charged}} = 2$

### Neutral candidates

- EMC time cut:  $0 < t_{\text{TDC}} < 14 (/50\text{ns})$
- $E_\gamma > 0.025\text{ GeV}$  for the barrel ( $|\cos(\theta)| < 0.8$ ),  
and  $E_\gamma > 0.050\text{ GeV}$  for the endcap ( $0.86 < |\cos(\theta)| < 0.92$ )
- Isolated  $\gamma$ : opening angle between photon and its nearest charged tracks  $\theta_{\gamma\text{-tr}} > 20^\circ$
- $n_{\text{Gamma}} = 0$
- $E_{\text{el}} < 0.2\text{ GeV}$

- Release 664p03
- 200000 events simulated:  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e^\mp \mu^\pm 4\nu$
- 2009 MC inclusive  $\psi(2S)$  sample
- 2009  $\psi(2S)$  data sample

```
Decay psi(2S)
  1.0000 tau+ tau-          PHOTOS VLL;
Enddecay

Decay tau+
  1.0000 e+ nu_e anti-nu_tau PHOTOS TAULNUNU;
Enddecay

Decay tau-
  1.0000 mu- anti-nu_mu nu_tau PHOTOS TAULNUNU;
Enddecay

End
```

```
Decay psi(2S)
  1.0000 tau+ tau-          PHOTOS VLL;
Enddecay

Decay tau+
  1.0000 mu+ nu_mu anti-nu_tau PHOTOS TAULNUNU;
Enddecay

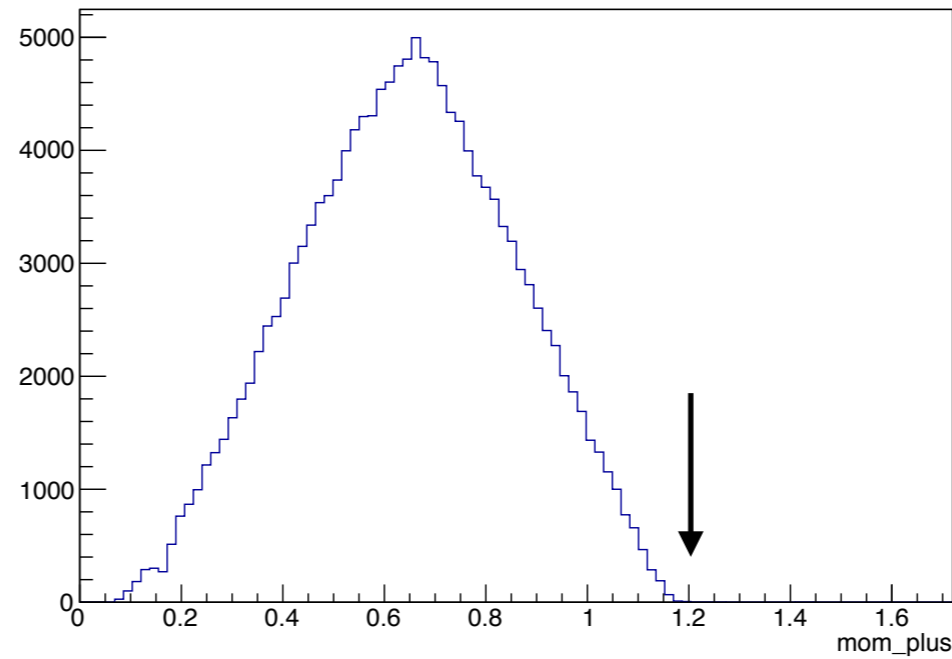
Decay tau-
  1.0000 e- anti-nu_e nu_tau PHOTOS TAULNUNU;
Enddecay

End
```

# Some distributions I

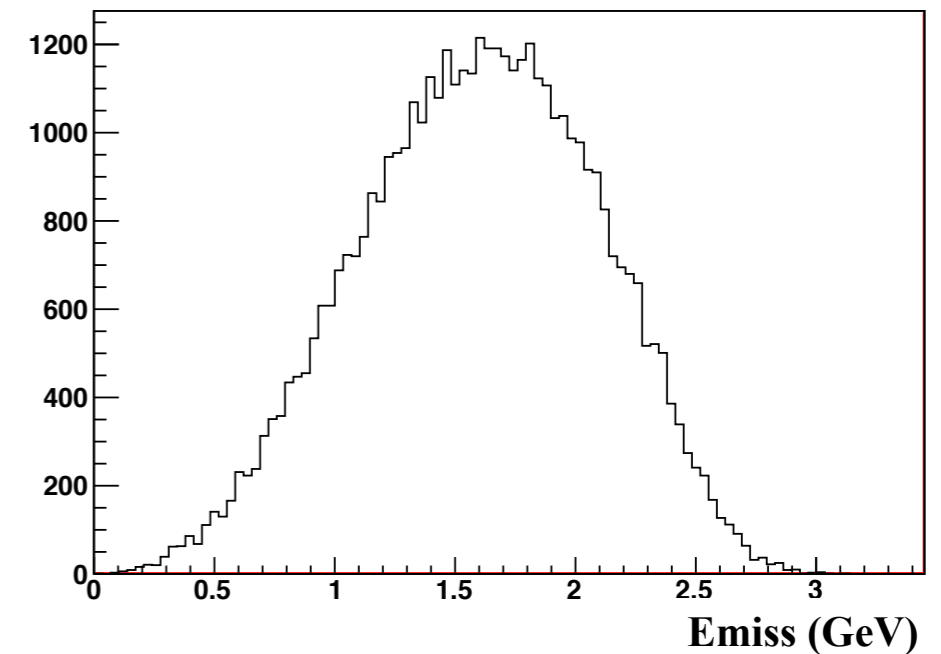
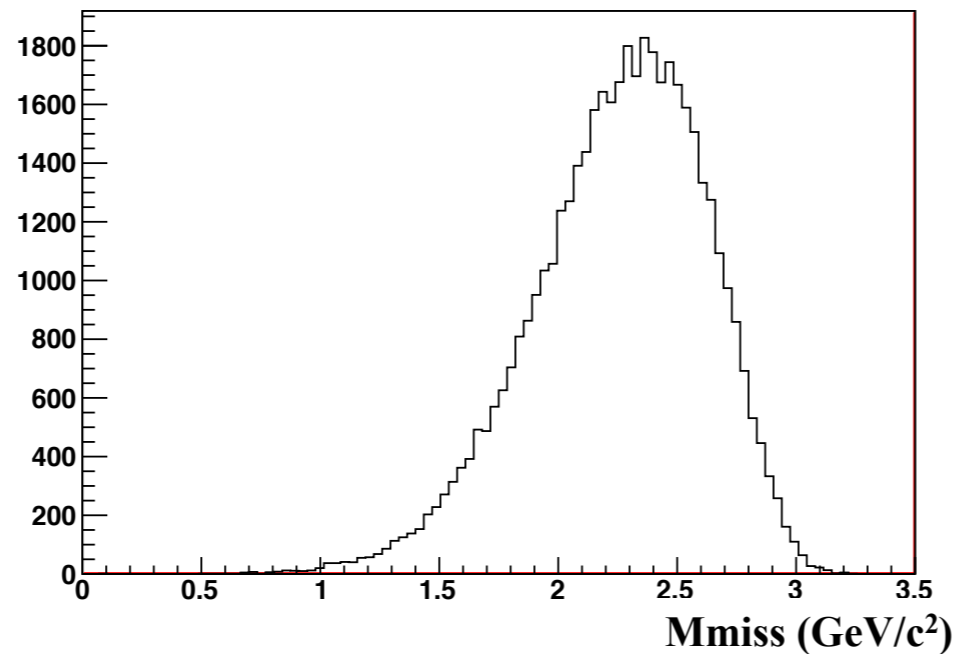
$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau\tau \rightarrow e\mu 4\nu$  signal

Momentum of  
charged tracks



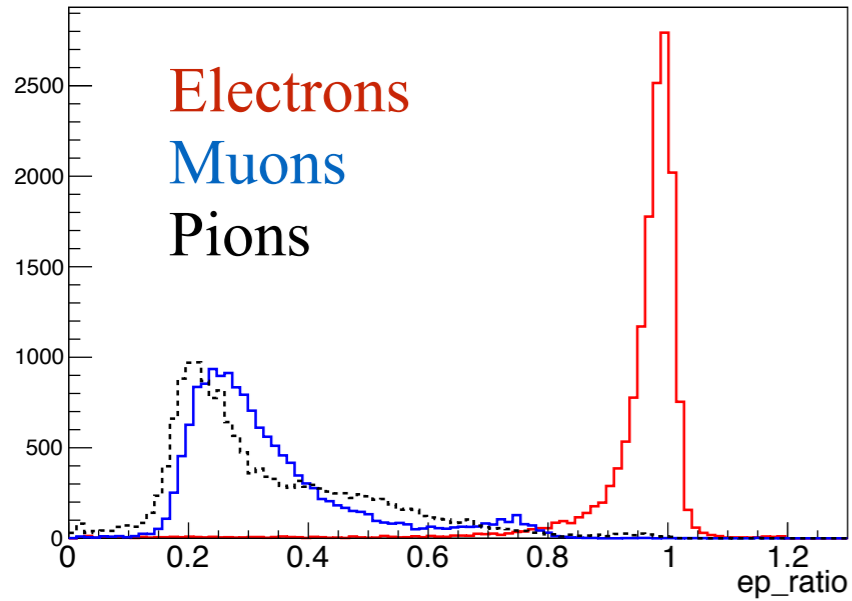
Missing energy and  
missing mass:

- $4mom_{miss} = 4mom_{\psi 2s} - 4mom_{ll}$
- $U = E_{miss} = 4mom_{miss}.e() - |4mom_{miss}.p()|$

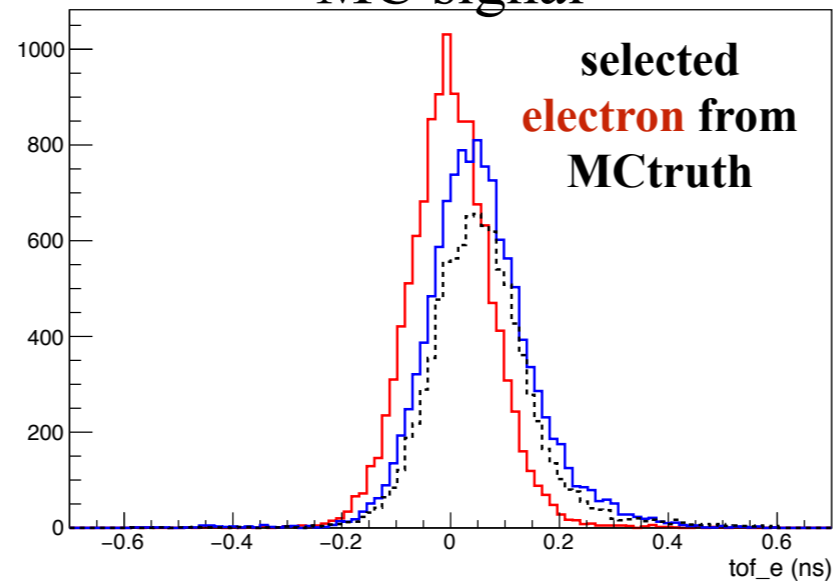


# PID studies

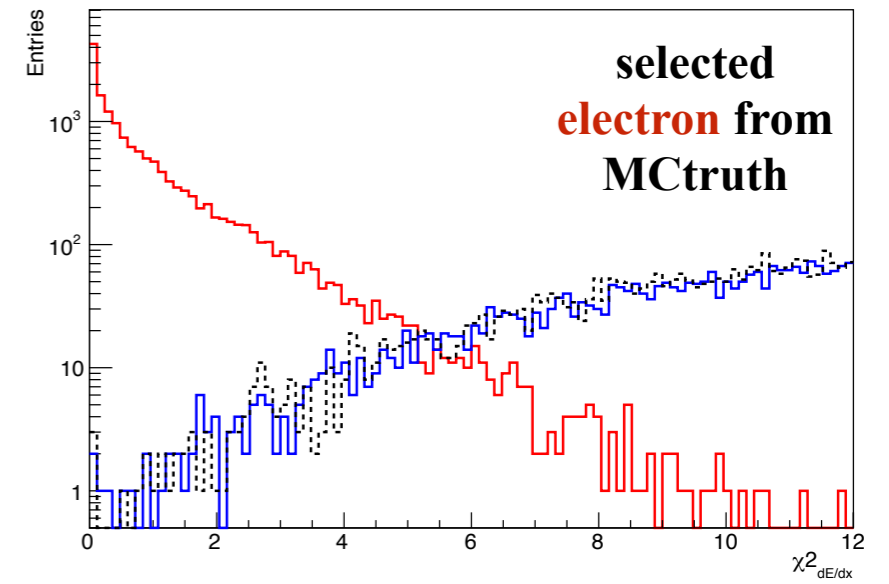
E/p ratio from MC signal



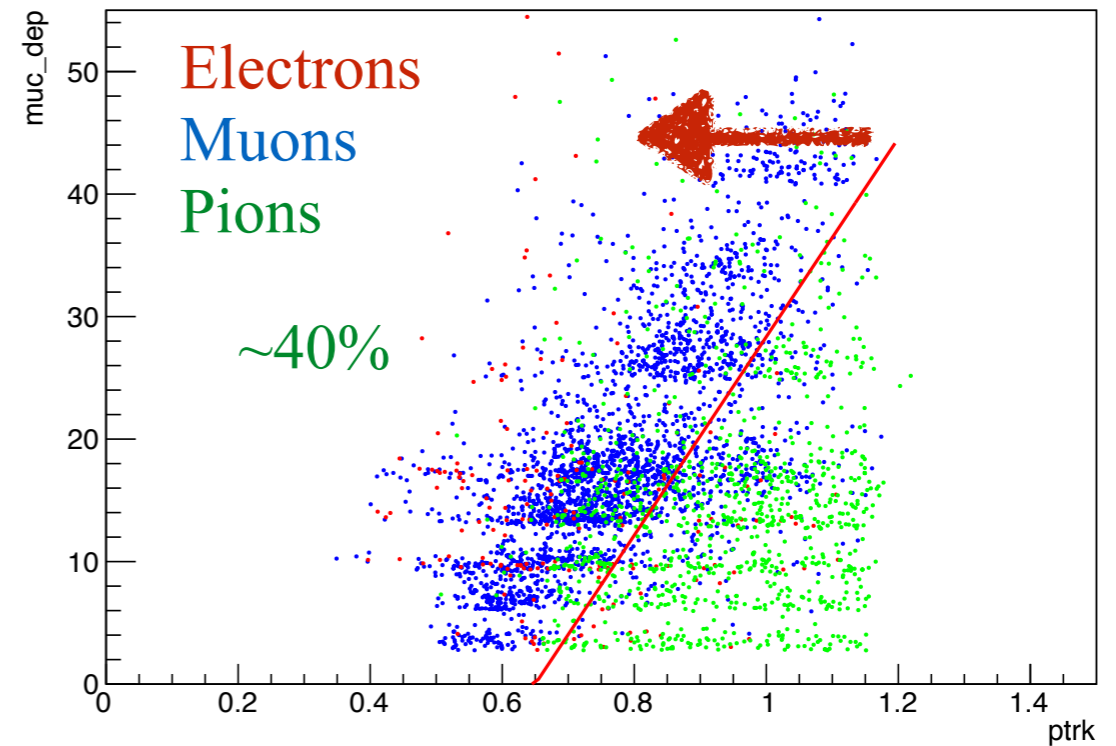
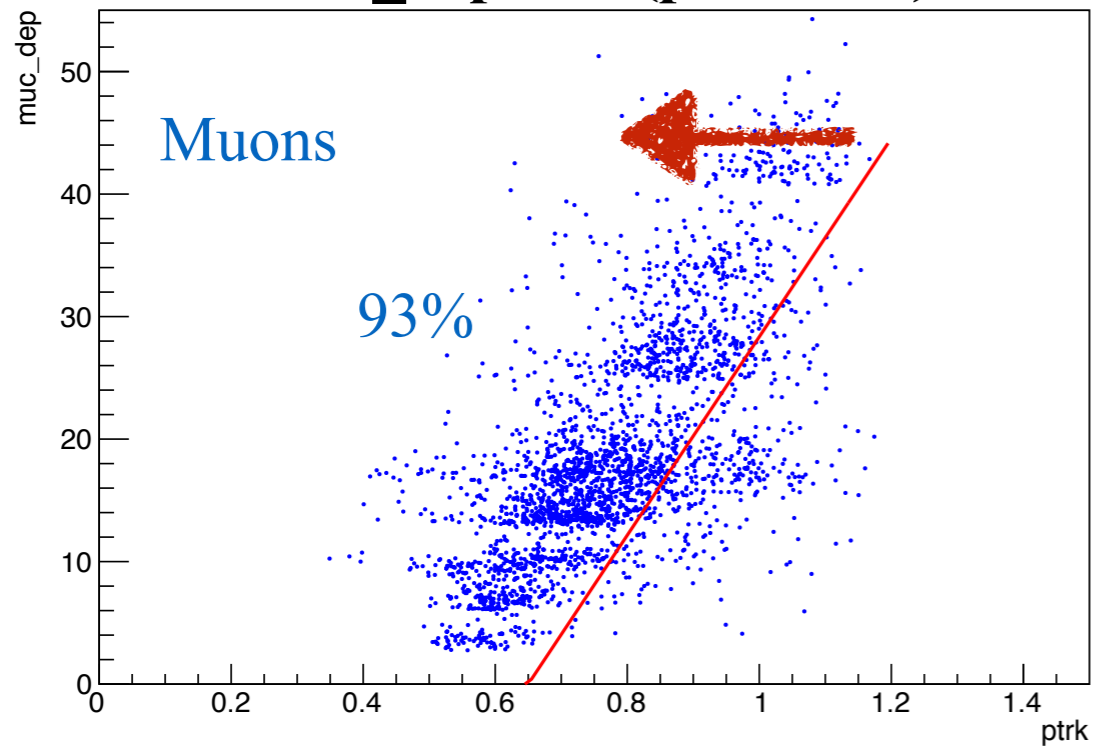
(exp-tof - tof\_calc) from MC signal



chi2-dEdx from MC signal



$\text{muc\_dep} > 81 * (\text{ptrk} - 0.65)$



# Some numbers

## Electron PID

- $0.8 < E/p < 1.1$
- $\chi^2_{dE/dx}(e) < 4$
- $|\Delta\text{tof}(e)| < 0.3 \text{ ns}$

## Muon PID

- $E/p < 0.7$
- $\chi^2_{dE/dx}(\mu) < 4$
- $|\Delta\text{tof}(\mu)| < 0.3 \text{ ns}$
- $\text{muc\_dep} > 81 * (\text{ptrk} - 0.65)$

numbers after  
each cut:  
MC signal

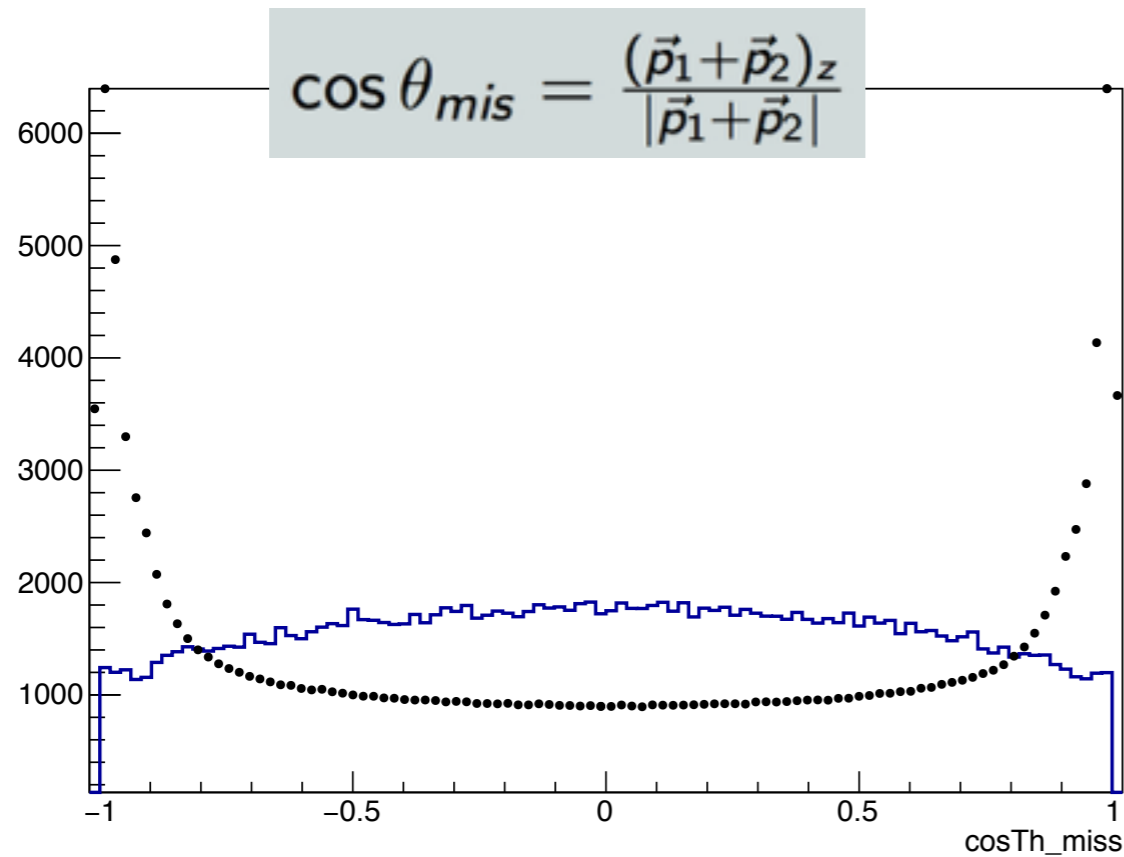
numbers after each cut:  
data09 subsample

numbers after each cut:  
InclMC09 subsample

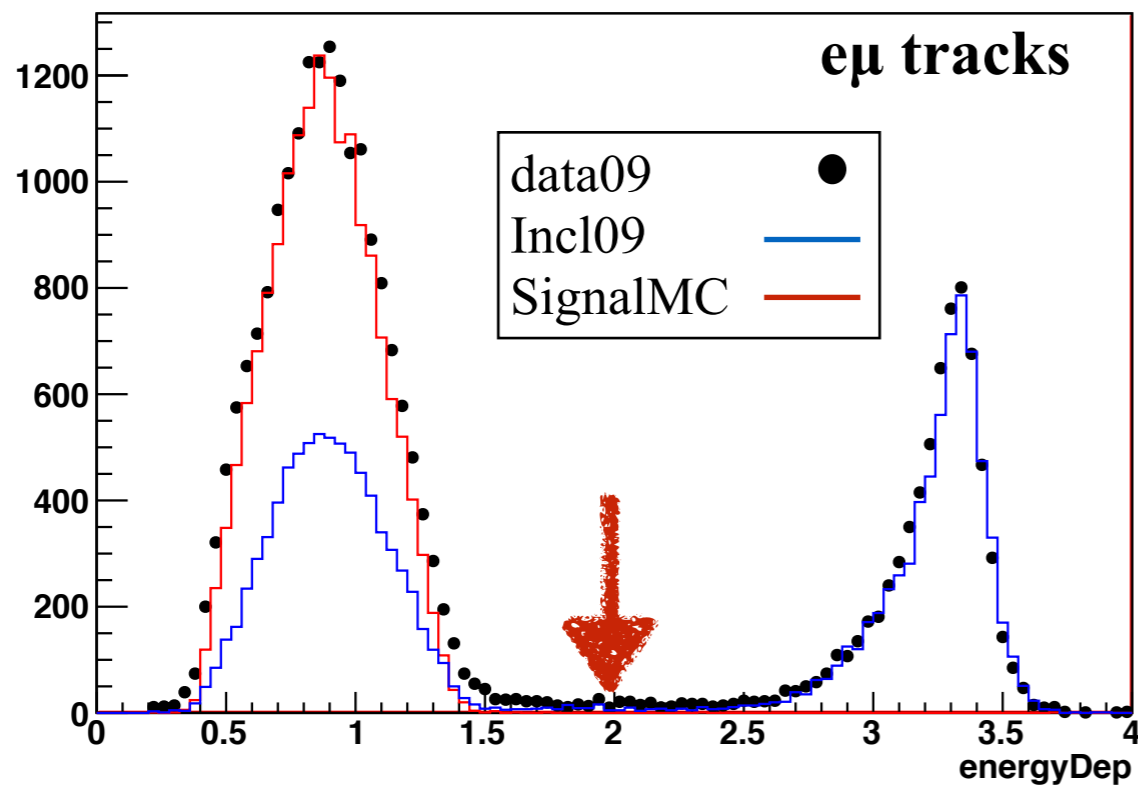
total number	80000	16960604	6616952
<code>iGood.size()==2</code>	60390	224222	1142300
<code>EMCch &gt; 25 MeV</code>	60383	222152	1136424
<code>nGamma = 0</code>	54312	26847	41251
<code>n_emu</code>	19975	258	901
<code>n_mumu</code>	0	1367	3186
<code>n_ee</code>	6	2130	288

?

# Additional cuts I



- $|\cos \theta_{mis}| < 0.8$  or  $0.86 < |\cos \theta_{mis}| < 0.92$
- $energyDep < 2$  (sum of deposit energy of the two tracks)

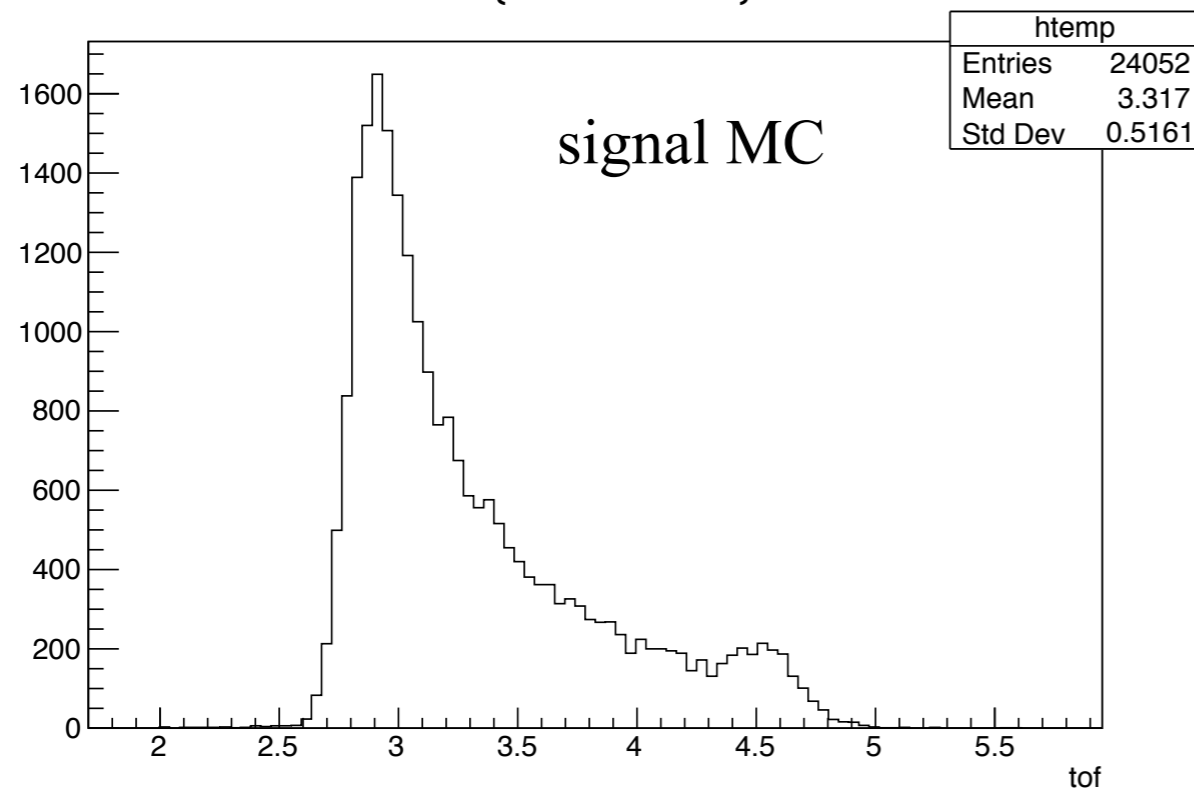


- Full data09 and incl109 MC sample analyzed
- evident discrepancy between the two samples in the signal region

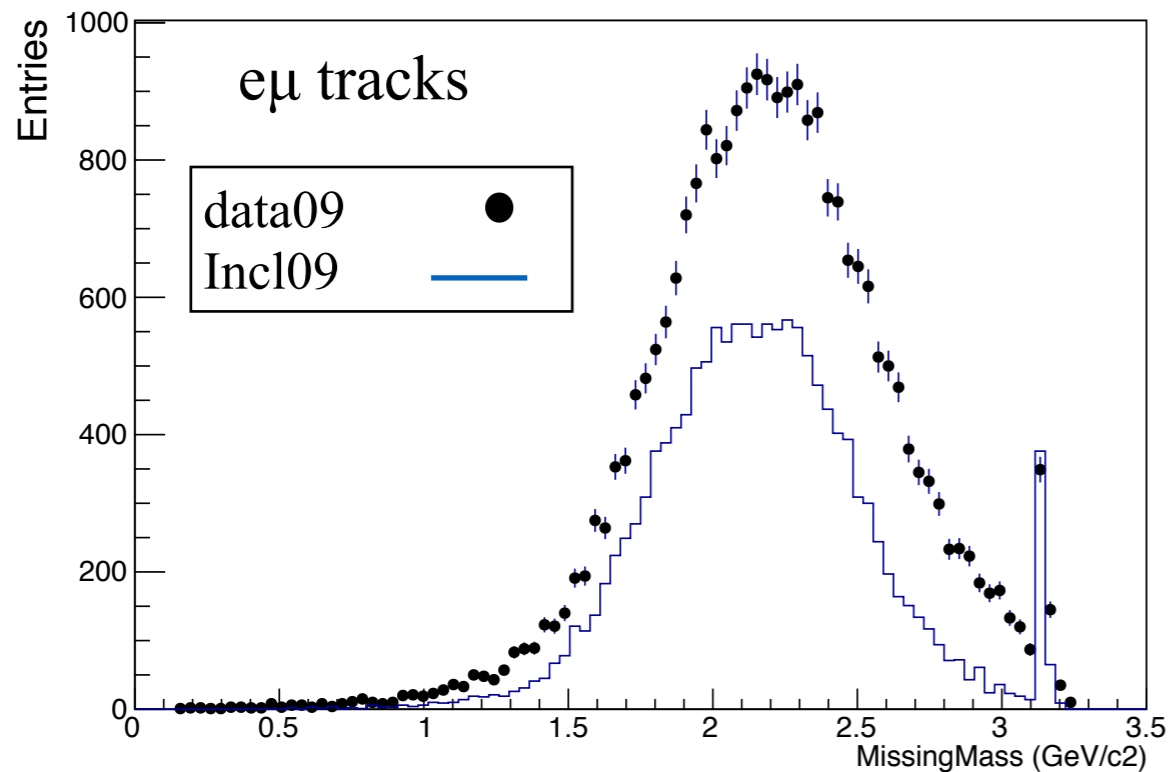


# Additional cuts II

tof {tof<6&&tof>2}



- $|\cos\theta_{\text{miss}}| < 0.8$  or  $0.86 < |\cos\theta_{\text{miss}}| < 0.92$
- energyDep < 2 (sum of deposit energy of the two tracks)
- $2.5 < \text{tof} < 5$  ns



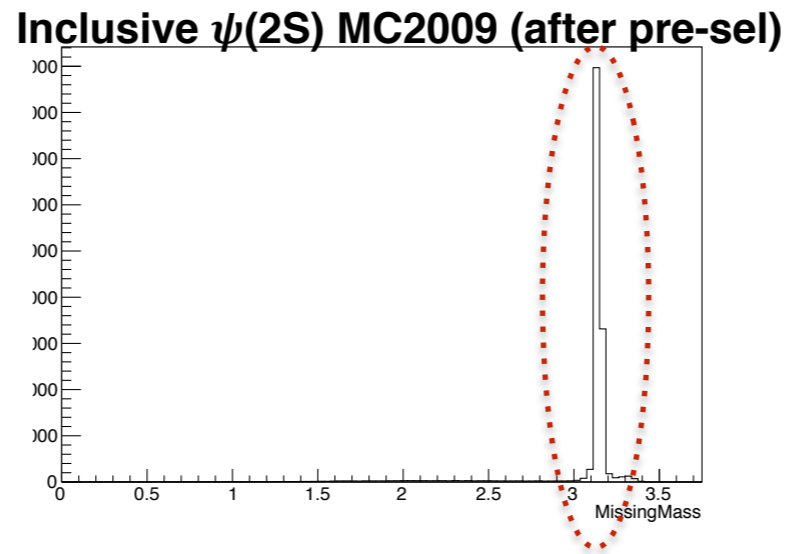
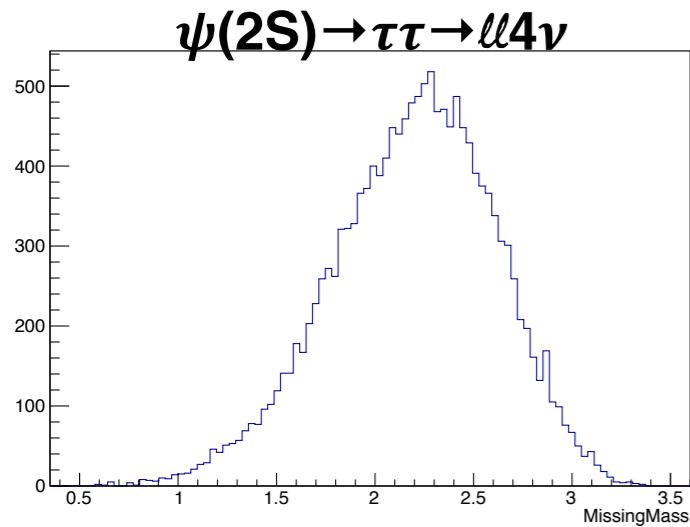
- MissingMass < 3.1
- $2.5 < \text{tof} < 5$  (ns)

# Plans and Conclusions

- Event and track selection optimization almost finished
- Check on 2012 data set ongoing
  - Data-MC comparison: try to understand the observed discrepancies
- Study of background sources
  - Evaluation of continuum contribution

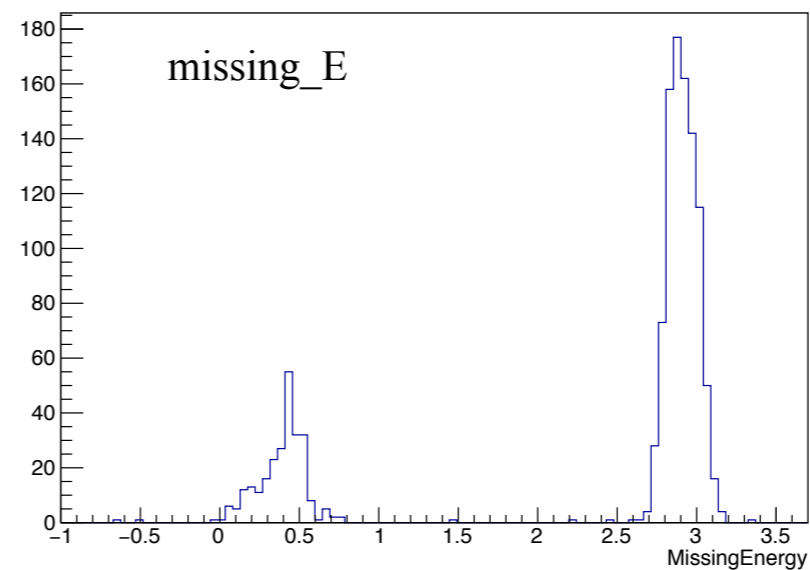
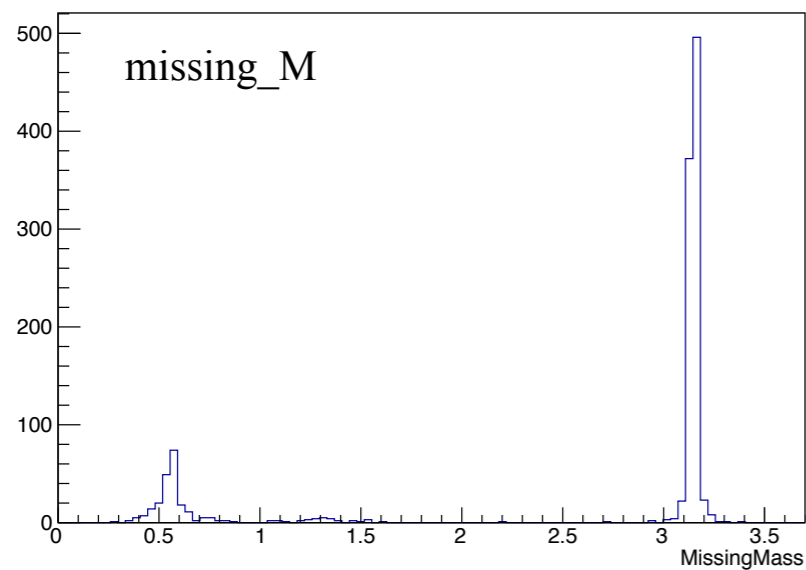
Thanks for your attention

# Background sources



peak due to  
 $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi\pi$   
 $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell$

In order to check what stated, we simulate a small MC sample of  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow J/\psi \pi\pi$ ,  $J/\psi \rightarrow \ell\ell$  events. We applied the same event and track selection described before and we looked at the missing mass and energy distributions:



Other background sources:

$\psi(2S) \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow e\nu\pi\pi$