

Study of potential of Super*B* experiment to discover lepton flavour violation with the decays

$$\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$$

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Event Preselection

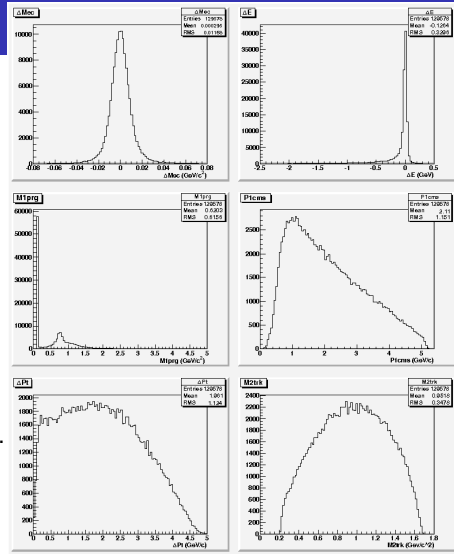
I use different cuts created by Adrian:

- ▶ BGFMultiHadron Filter
- ▶ L3OutDch or L3OutEmc triggers
- ▶ Total momentum: $p < 10$ GeV
- ▶ for each tracks:
 - ▶ Polar Angle: $0.41 < \theta < 2.46$ rad
 - ▶ Transverse momentum: $p_T > 0.1$ GeV
- ▶ Total charge for the tracks equal zero
- ▶ Reconstructed 1-3 Topology
- ▶ Mass of the reconstructed particle: $1.70 < \tau Mass < 1.85$



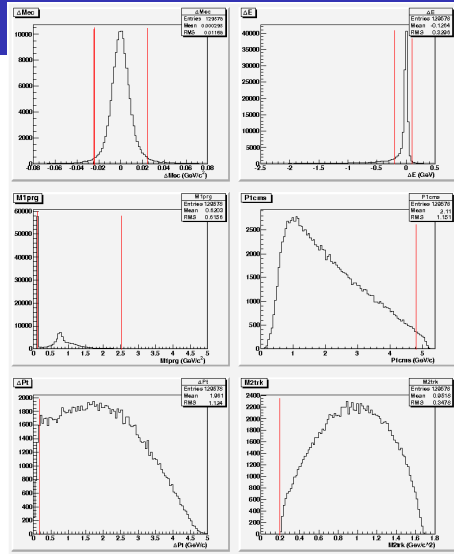
The 6 variables:

- ▶ $\Delta E = E_{rec} - E_{beam}$
- ▶ $\Delta M_{ec} = \sqrt{E_{rec}^2 - \vec{p}_{rec}^2} - m_\tau$
- ▶ M_{2trk} : signal hemisphere two track invariant mass.
- ▶ M_{1prg} : 1 prong hemisphere invariant mass.
- ▶ p_1^{cms} : 1 prong hemisphere momentum.
- ▶ Δp_T : missing transverse momentum.

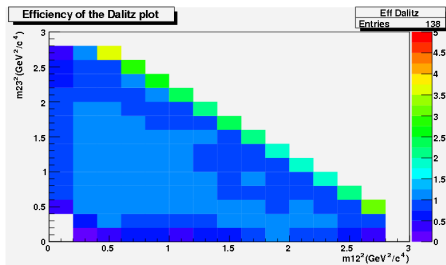
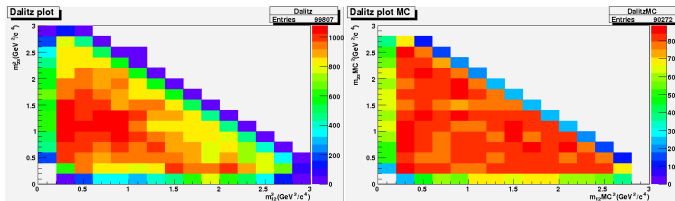


The 6 variables:

- ▶ $-0.025 < \Delta M_{ec} < 0.025 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- ▶ $-0.2 < \Delta E < 0.1 \text{ GeV}$
- ▶ $0.1 < M_{1prg} < 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
- ▶ $p_1^{cms} < 4.8 \text{ GeV}/c$
- ▶ $\Delta p_T > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$
- ▶ $M_{2trk} > 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



Dalitz plot



Particle Identification

I use the performance of Muon BDT Selectors found in:



C. O. Vuosalo, A. V. Telnov, K. T. Flood

Muon Identification Using Decision Trees.

BABAR Analysis Document #1853, Version 3, March 18, 2010.

And I obtained a efficiency of $10,60 \pm 0.013$ % for the *BABAR*'s configuration and $12,94 \pm 0.013$ % with the Super*B*'s configuration.



I use FastSim (version V0.2.4) to create the file of events.

	number of events	configuration of SVT	configuration of DCH	efficiency for the Data (in%)
SuperB	500K	baseline	baseline	12.94 ± 0.013
	100K			12.92 ± 0.028
	50K			12.90 ± 0.04
	50K	baseline	longbwdfwd	12.58 ± 0.04
			longbwd	13.09 ± 0.04
			longfwd	12.60 ± 0.04
			shortfwd	12.81 ± 0.04
	50K	long barrel	baseline	13.29 ± 0.04
			longbwdfwd	13.01 ± 0.04
			longbwd	13.24 ± 0.04
			longfwd	12.97 ± 0.04
			shortfwd	12.69 ± 0.04
	50K	lampshade	baseline	12.93 ± 0.04
			longbwdfwd	13.12 ± 0.04
			longbwd	13.19 ± 0.04
			longfwd	13.15 ± 0.04
shortfwd			12.91 ± 0.04	



The background

I study the decay $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi$ like background.

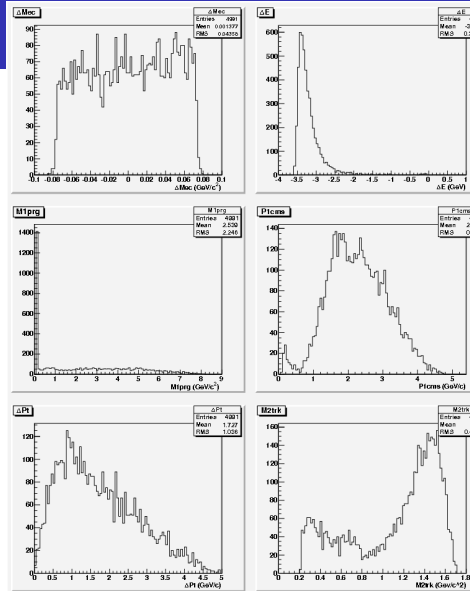
I obtained only 2 events form a 2 million events file. Corresponding to the efficiency of reconstruction: ε_{rec} .

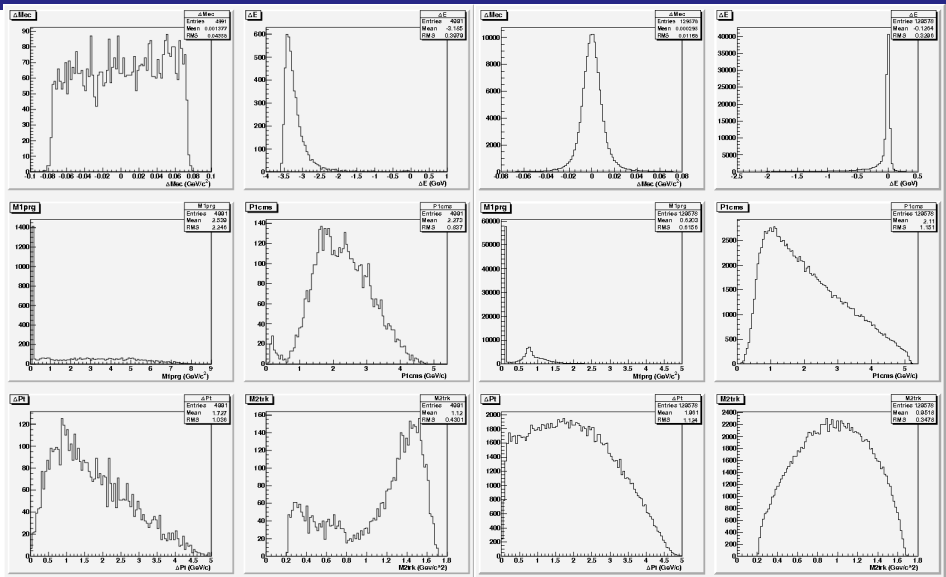
Finally I compute the $N_{expect}(\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi)$ define like:

$$N_{expect}(\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi) = 2 \times N_{\tau^+\tau^-} \times \varepsilon_{MID}^3 \times \varepsilon_{rec} \times \mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi)$$

$$N_{expect}(\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi) = 1.63 \text{ events}$$

where ε_{MID} is the efficiency for fake rate selector for a muon.





I use the software AFit (using version 5.26 of ROOT).

I compute the upper limits at 90% of confidence with $N_{expect}^{sign} = 3.62$ and $N_{expect}^{back} = 1.63$ and I obtained:

$N_{90}^{UL} = 11.89$ for the signal and $N_{90}^{UL} = 6.23$ for the background.

Corresponding to $B_{90}^{UL} = 6.56 \times 10^{-10}$ for the signal.

Finally I compute the upper limit in assuming that I have only the signal, I obtain: $N_{90}^{UL} = 6.99$



Conclusion

We can see a great difference between upper limit with the signal and background ($N_{90}^{UL} = 11.89$) and with only the signal ($N_{90}^{UL} = 6.99$).

Thus this decay is very sensitive to background and so this decay needs more study for the different backgrounds for a 75ab^{-1} data sample.

