

Search for Lepton Flavor Violating (LFV) $B \rightarrow K\tau l$ decays at *Belle* and *Belle II*

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Outline

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- Initial results for control channel modes
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Motivation

- Lepton Flavor (LF) is a conserved quantum number in standard model (SM), however its conservation is challenged in various measurements [1].
- Its violation in the neutral lepton sector is confirmed [2].
- In the minimal extension of the SM, charged LFV (CLFV) is enabled, however it is heavily suppressed by GIM mechanism leading to branching ratios $\sim 10^{-50}$.
- Some vector lepto-quark models predict the lower bound on the branching ratios $\sim 10^{-7}$ for CLFV processes [3].
- Searching for these processes, will provides us important insight about these models.

1. D. London and J. Matias, "B Flavour Anomalies: 2021 Theoretical Status Report," Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 72 (2022) 37–68, [2110.13270].

2. Y. Fukuda, et al., "Evidence for oscillation of atmospheric neutrinos," Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 81, no. 8, p. 1562, 1998.

3. A. Angelescu, et al., "Single leptoquark solutions to the B-physics anomalies," Phy. Rev. D 104, 055017 (2021).

Motivation

- B-factories provide very clean environment to study the CLFV processes in the B-physics.

- We are searching for the following decays

$$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm \tau^\pm l^\mp \quad (l = e, \mu)$$

$$\tau^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$$

- Upper limit on branching ratios for them, is $(0.59-2.45) \times 10^{-5}$ (main contributions by the τ leptonic decay modes) [4], calculated by using hadronic tagging.
- With more Belle II data at our hand, we are expecting interesting results for this search.
- Any evidence for such decays will be a direct evidence of physics beyond SM.

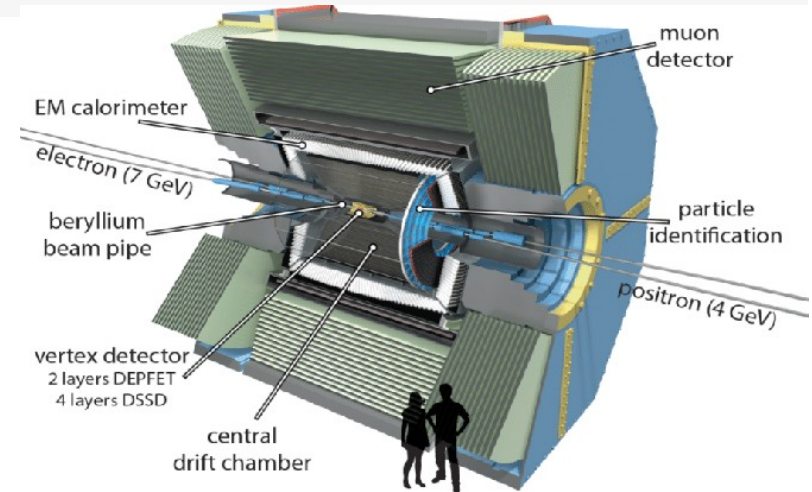
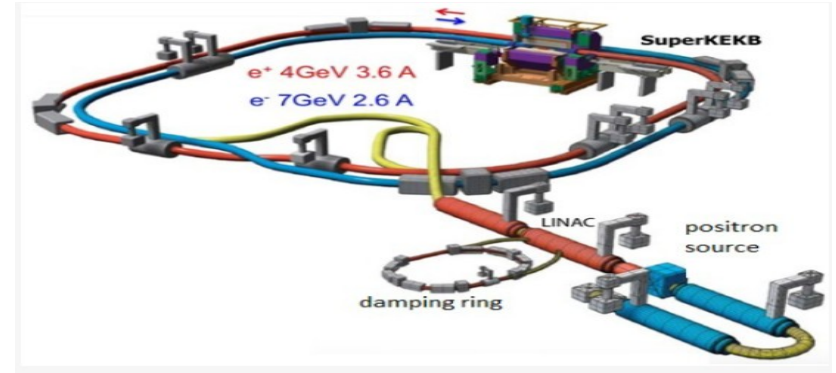
4. S. Watanuki et al.(Belle Collaboration), Search for the Lepton Flavor Violating Decays $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \tau^\pm \ell^\mp$ ($\ell = e, \mu$) at Belle PhysRevLett.130.261802

Belle II Experimental setup

- Based on an asymmetric e^+e^- collider.

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Y(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$$

- One B is named as signal B (B_{sig}) and the other as tag B (B_{tag}).
- We use the information from the B_{tag} when B_{sig} is not fully reconstructable.
- Belle has collected 772 millions $B\bar{B}$ pairs data and Belle II has an ambitious goal of collecting multi- ab^{-1} data.
- Belle II has achieved the peak luminosity of $4.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ which is current world record.



Reconstruction of B_{sig}

- In B factories, when we have a single missing particle, we can constrain the momentum of the missing particle on a cone. e.g

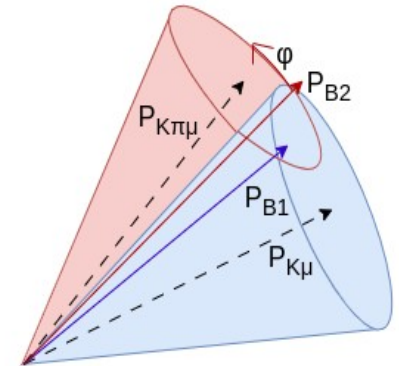
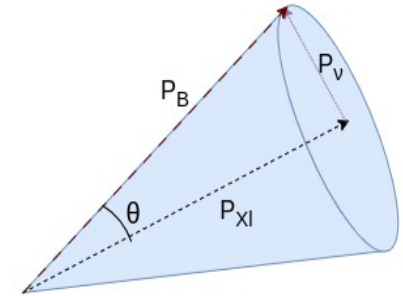
$$B^+ \rightarrow Xl^+\nu_l \quad E_\nu = E_B - E_{Xl}$$

- In our case

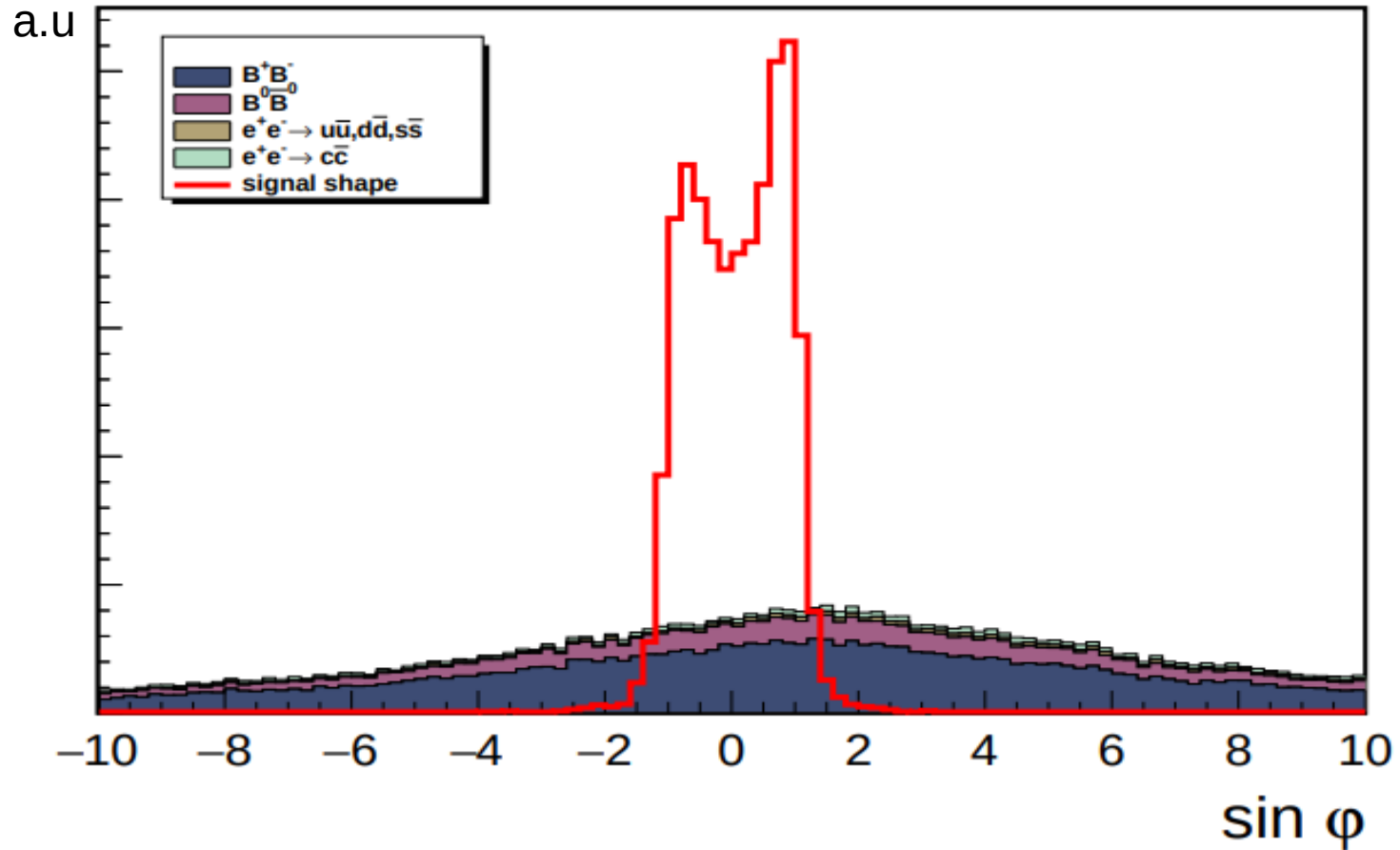
$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \tau \mu^+$$

$$\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau \quad (\text{single missing neutrino})$$

- We can reconstruct the B_{sig} momentum from the two cones and their intersection leads to two possible solutions.
- By this approach, **we can recover the B_{sig} momentum without reconstructing the B_{tag} .**
- Intersection of two cones, gives us a discriminator variable which can be used for background suppression((0.5-0.7)% background, signal eff:77%) [5].

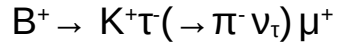


$$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \tau^-(\rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau) \mu^+$$



Signal Vs Inclusive hadronic tag side

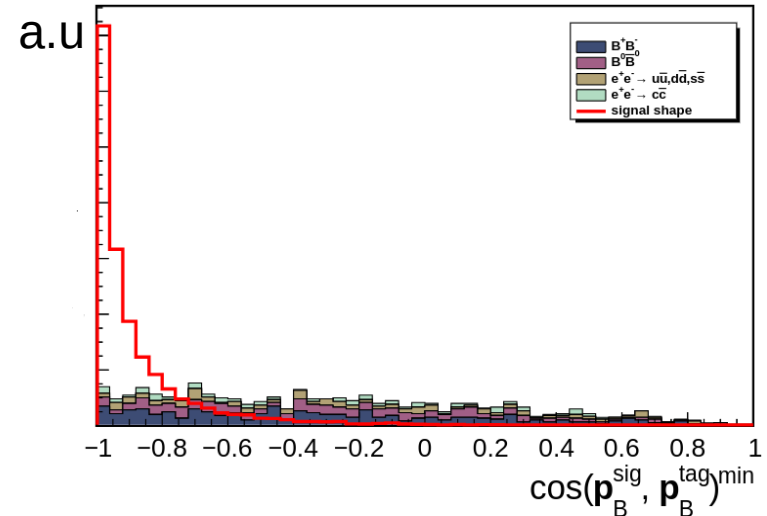
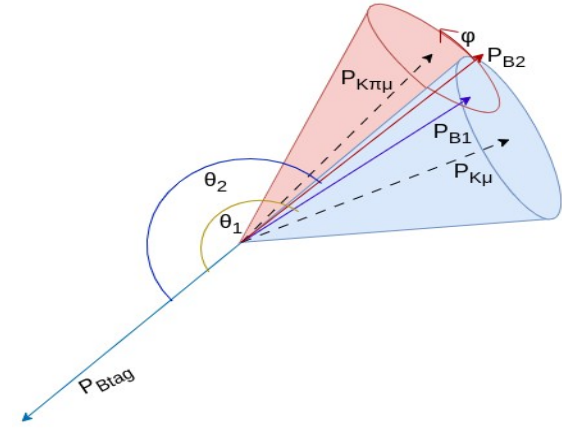
- In this case, B_{sig} is reconstructed first and then we combine all the remaining tracks and clusters (rest of events (ROE)) to form the B_{tag} candidate.



$B^- \rightarrow$ all possible final states(ROE)

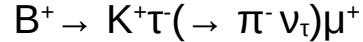
- When B_{tag} decays hadronically, we have the complete information about the B_{tag} momentum.
- Based on the best cosine angle distribution for θ_1 and θ_2 , we can further suppress the background events and extract the signal.

$$\cos(\mathbf{p}_R^{\text{sig}}, \mathbf{p}_R^{\text{tag, min}}) = \min(\cos\theta_1, \cos\theta_2)$$

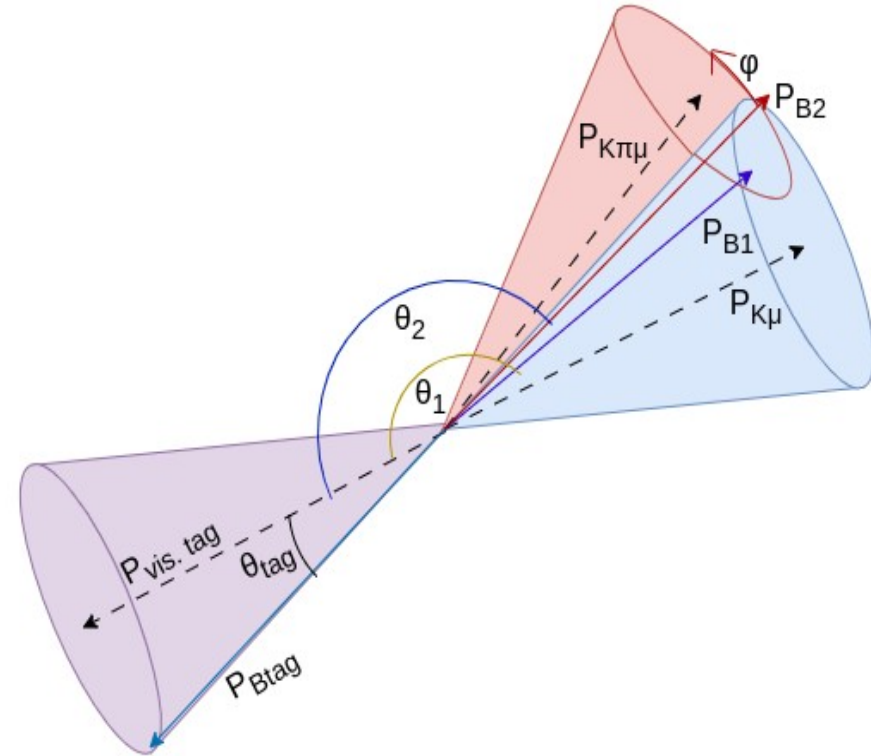


Signal Vs Inclusive semi-leptonic tag side

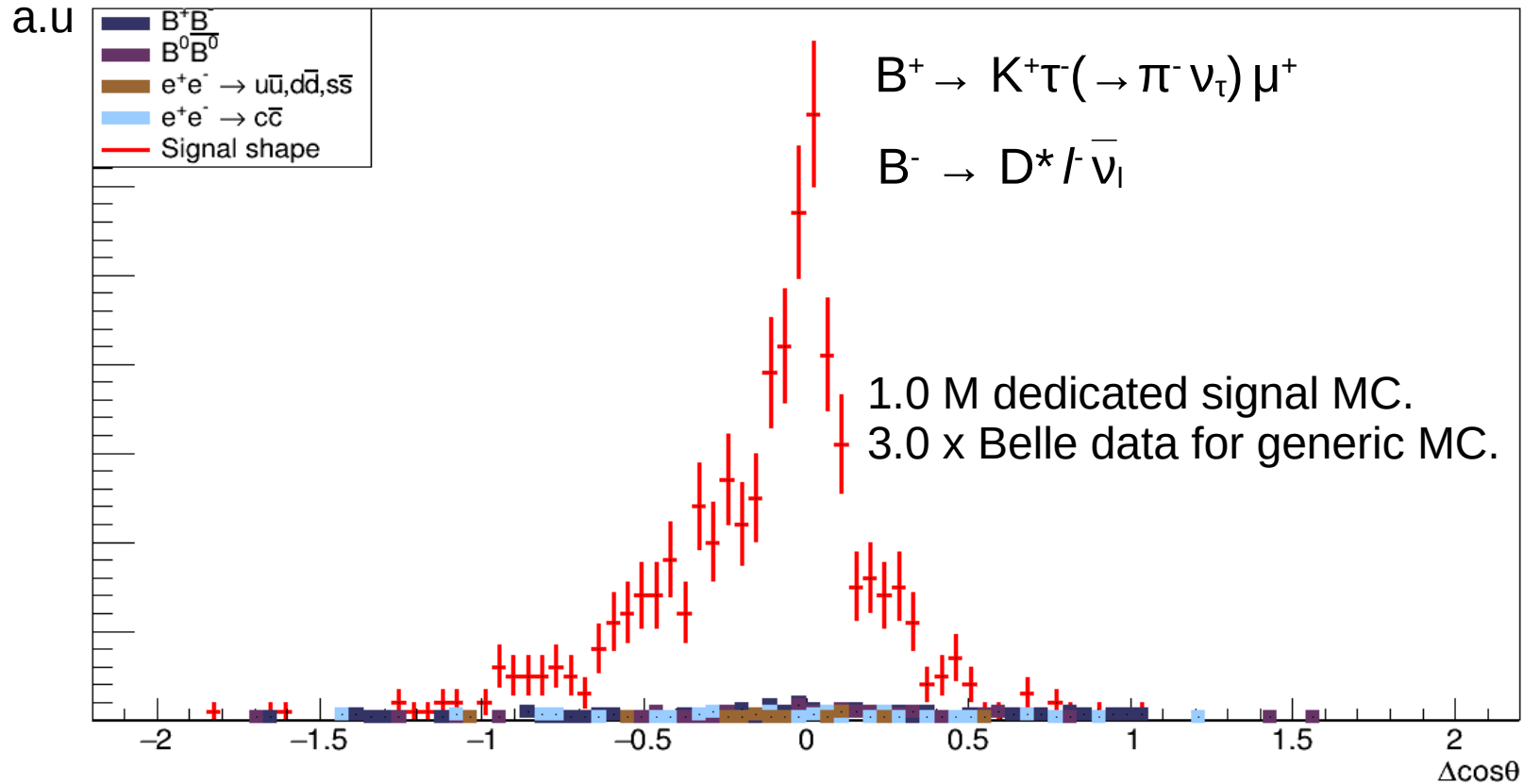
- In this case the B_{tag} decays to a hadron, lepton and a neutrino. For example



- Because of a missing neutrino on the tag side, we can only partially reconstruct B_{tag} momentum (cone around the visible momentum on tag side).
- Based on the sum of $\cos\theta_1, \cos\theta_2$ and $\cos\theta_{\text{tag}}$, we expect the signal should peak at zero and by using this fact we can suppress the background and extract signal.



Signal Vs Inclusive semi-leptonic tagging



Control channel modes

- To validate our results we use the different control channel modes.

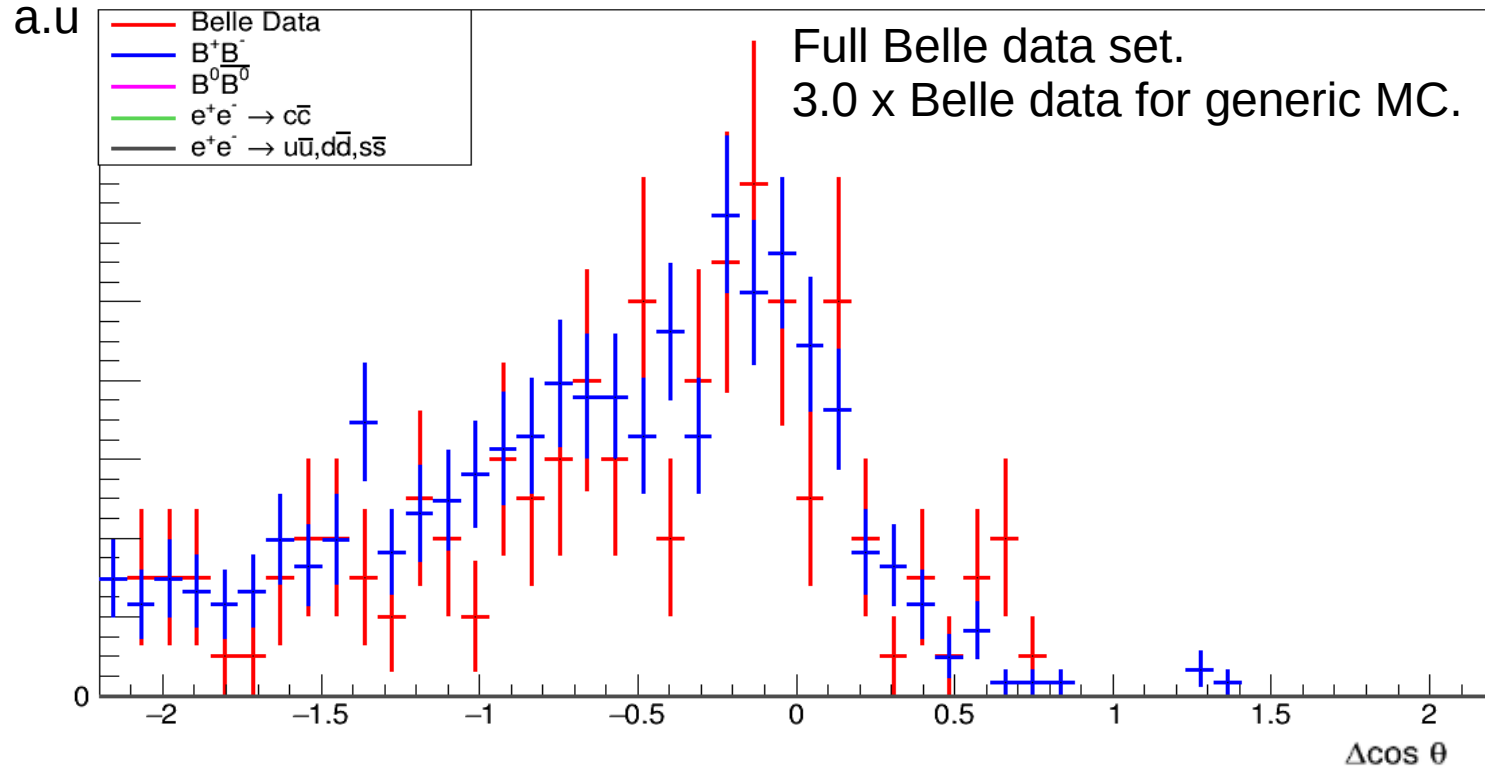
$$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) K^+$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) (\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) K^+$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow \psi(2S) (\rightarrow J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^+ \pi^-) K^+$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 (\rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) \pi^+$$

$$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) K^+$$



Summary

- By using the semi-leptonic tau decay ($\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$) mode and exploiting the kinematic conditions of the experiment, we have found the promising results for this approach in the Belle MC and data studies.
- We will include more decay modes in this study and validate our results on more control channel modes.
- Finally, we will apply this approach on the complete Belle and Belle II available dataset to get our final results.

