

# Searching for lepton flavour violating decays in $B^0 \rightarrow \tau^{\pm} \ell^{\mp}$ ( $\ell = e / \mu$ ) channel

Belle

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previous studies by CLEO(2004), Babar(2008), LHCb(2019) and Belle(2021)

decay sensitive to New Physics e.g. leptoguarks

Standard Model decay via neutrino oscillations is highly

**Motivation** 

most stringent upper limits:

suppressed ( $B \approx 10^{-50}$ )

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 $(B \approx 10^{-9})$ 

- ▶  $B(B^0 \to \tau^{\pm} e^{\mp}) < 1.6 \cdot 10^{-5}$  at 90% CL (Belle) ▶  $B(B^0 \to \tau^{\pm} \mu^{\mp}) < 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  at 90% CL (LHCb)

















tag-side B meson reconstructed with FEI in hadronic decay modes







- hierarchical machine learning approach to identify B meson decay reconstruction in approx. 10,000 channels
- kinematics and vertex information in each reconstruction step used to limit the number of reconstructed candidates
- each reconstructed B meson candidate gets a signal probability

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- tag-side B meson reconstructed with FEI in hadronic decay modes
- high momentum of lepton to identify signal
- lepton mono-energetic in B<sub>sig</sub> rest frame
- ▶ No additional particles in event after  $\Upsilon(4S)$  for signal events







 $\thickapprox$  90% of all  $\tau$  decay modes are reconstructed











## Reduction of Background Contributions





	MC Event Type	Multiplicity of $\Upsilon(4S)$
$Multiplicity = \frac{\text{Number of reconstructed } \Upsilon(4S)}{\text{Number of events}}$	signal	4.35
	charm	8.12
	uds	7.99
	$B^0(b \rightarrow c)$	7.62
	$B^+(b \rightarrow c)$	6.45
	$B^0 \rightarrow rare$	5.42
	$B^+ \rightarrow rare$	5.59
	$B^0(b \to u\ell \nu)$	6.38
	$B^+(b \to u\ell \nu)$	5.35

Cross-feed between the  $\tau$  decay modes is the dominant source of the high multiplicity.

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- $\Delta E_{\tau} = E_H + |p_{\nu}| m_{\tau}$  with  $\vec{p_{\nu}} = -\vec{p_H}$
- select hadronic  $\tau$  with smallest  $\Delta E_{\tau}$
- events with hadronic and leptonic  $\tau$  candidate
  - if  $\Delta E_{\tau} \ge 0.1$  GeV for hadronic  $\tau \rightarrow$  leptonic  $\tau$  if  $\Delta E_{\tau} < 0.1$  GeV for hadronic  $\tau \rightarrow$  hadronic  $\tau$









Signal region of lepton momentum: 2.20 - 2.42 GeV in B<sub>sig</sub> rest frame.





Rest of the event: all particles not associated with  $B_{siq}$  or  $B_{taq}$  reconstruction.



For correctly reconstructed signal events the rest of the event is empty.

 $\Rightarrow$  Trained boosted decision trees to reduce the background contributions in the signal region.





# Fit of the Lepton Momentum Distribution

with a binned maximum likelihood fit implemented with pyhf

## **Pre-fit Distribution of Lepton Momentum** MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN





The fit is tested on Asimov data containing zero signal events.

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	Belle data	
n <sub>siq</sub>	-15.07 ± 18.61	
$n_{u\ell v}$	598.04 ± 49.12	
n <sub>other</sub>	4121.01 ± 71.53	
goodness of fit p-value	0.61	



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	Belle data
n <sub>siq</sub>	6.71 ± 12.48
$n_{u\ell v}$	239.08 ± 27.65
nother	451.20 ± 27.92
goodness of fit p-value	0.53





















The systematic uncertainties only have a small impact on the upper limit of the branching ratios.





## Summary

- $B^0 \rightarrow \tau^{\pm} \ell^{\mp}$  sensitive to New Physics
- high lepton momentum in the signal B rest frame
- B<sub>tag</sub> reconstructed with hadronic FEI
- applied best candidate selection to reduce the multiplicity
- ► trained BDT to reduce the B meson background contribution in the signal region
- ▶ fitted the lepton momentum distribution of the Belle data (consistent with zero signal events)
- determined the upper limits on the branching ratios
- ▶ best upper limit  $B(B^0 \rightarrow \tau^{\pm} e^{\mp}) < 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  at 90% CL





# Thank you for your attention