

A search for $\tau \rightarrow \ell \gamma$ at Belle

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Introduction

$$\tau \rightarrow \ell \gamma \quad (\ell = \mu, e)$$

- immeasurably small branching fraction via SM processes
- lepton flavour violation (LFV) is predicted to appear in a wide variety of New Physics (NP) processes
- of the τ processes, decays $\tau \rightarrow \ell \gamma$ predicted to be most dominant

Introduction

Literature

Review:

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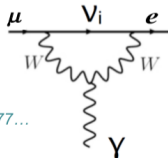
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E.g.: $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma$

$$Br(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) = \frac{3\alpha}{32\pi} \left| \sum_{i=2,3} U_{\mu i}^* U_{ei} \frac{\Delta m_{1i}^2}{M_W^2} \right|^2 < 10^{-54}$$

Petcov'77, Marciano & Sanda'77, Lee & Shrock'77...

$$[Br(\tau \rightarrow \mu \gamma) < 10^{-10}]$$



- In the SM with massive neutrinos, the LFV vertices are tiny due to GIM suppression!
- LFV has unobservably small rates via these processes

Observation of LFV of this type would be
an unambiguous signature of NP!

Obligatory Belle slides

Obligatory Belle slides

Literature

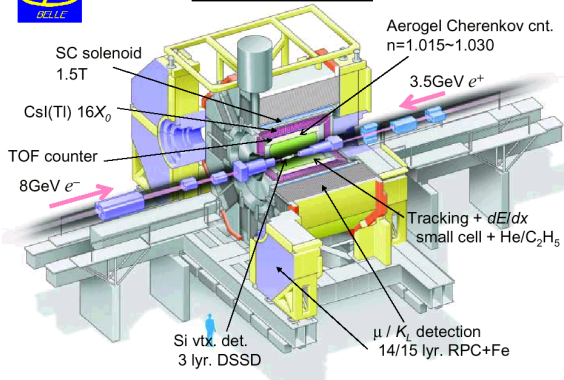
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Belle Detector



Obligatory Belle slides

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- Belle experiment ran from 1998-2011 and collected 1000 fb^{-1} of data
- e^+e^- asymmetric beam collider (8 GeV and 3.5 GeV)
- can produce other tau-pairs via

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$$

The Standard Model

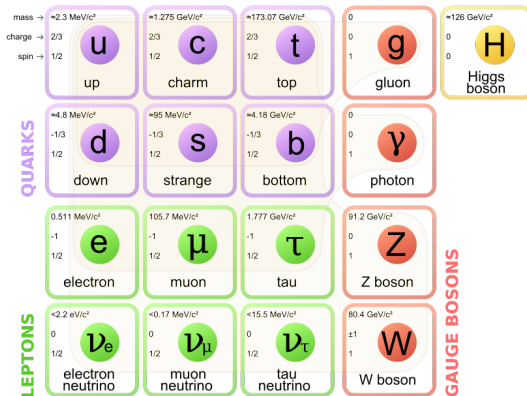
Standard Model (SM)

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Standard Model (SM)

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- SM predicts charge-parity (CP) conservation
- SM predicts massless neutrinos
- Both these are experimentally violated

Beyond the Standard Model

Beyond the Standard Model - CP Violation

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Beyond the Standard Model - Neutrino masses

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- Nobel Prize awarded in 2015 for "*the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass*"
- SM does not predict massive neutrinos
- We need NP to explain neutrino mass generation
- These NP mechanisms introduce LFV!

Motivation

Motivation for the search

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- LFV probes GUT scale loops (high mass)
- LFV is automatically introduced by neutrino mass generation mechanisms
- Anomalies!

Anomalies

Anomaly #1: CMS Higgs excess ($h \rightarrow \tau\mu$)

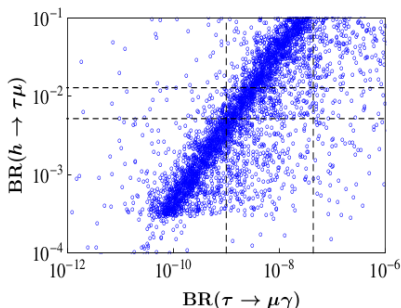
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- CMS detected a 2.4σ excess in the branching fraction of $h \rightarrow \tau\mu$
- *Aristizabal Sierra, D. and Vicente, A. (2014)* propose an explanation of the excess
 - Type-III Two Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM)



Anomaly #2: Neutrino masses

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- in the SM with massive neutrinos, LFV is heavily suppressed by neutrino mass, proportional to GIM factor $\left(\frac{m_\nu}{M_W}\right)^2$

- W and ν in the SM with $\Lambda_{NP} \equiv M_R \equiv \Lambda_{see-saw}$

$$Br(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) \sim \frac{v^4}{M_R^4} \leq 10^{-50} \quad \text{GIM}$$

- If $\Lambda_{NP} \ll \Lambda_{see-saw}$ ($\Lambda_{NP} \equiv m_{susy}$ in the MSSM)

$$Br(\mu \rightarrow e \gamma) \sim \frac{v^4}{\Lambda_{NP}^4}$$

Lepton-Flavour Changing Processes

Lepton-Flavour Changing Processes - Overview

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- LFV is introduced in NP by neutrino mass generation mechanisms
- Some major models include ???
-

Other searches

Other searches - overview

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- Belle (2007)
 - $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma) < 4.5 \times 10^{-8}$
 - $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \gamma) < 12 \times 10^{-7}$
- BaBar (2010)
 - $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma) < 4.4 \times 10^{-8}$
 - $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \gamma) < 3.3 \times 10^{-8}$

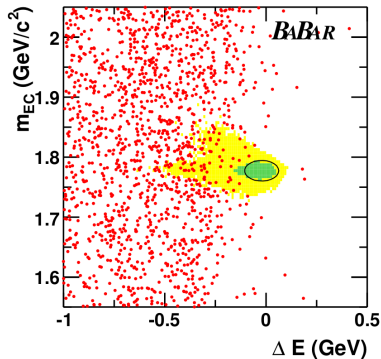
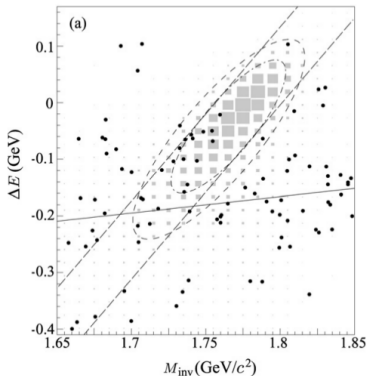
Other searches - overview

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Other searches - overview

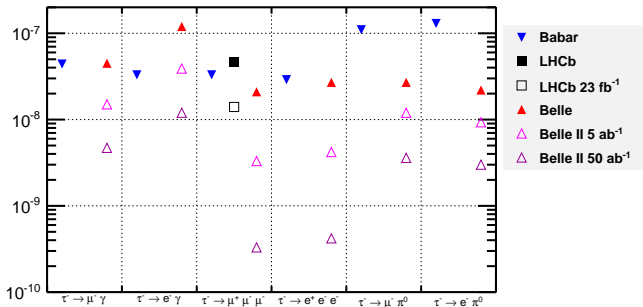
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90% C.L. upper limits for LFV τ Decays



Current progress

Current progress - selection

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```
//Selection criteria - defining the cuts
//Bhabha and mumu suppression
const int cut0 = ( p_muCM.P() < 4.5 );
const int cut1 = ( p_tagtrackCM.P() < 4.5 );
const int cut2 = ( p_mu.Pt() > 0.1 );
const int cut3 = ( p_tagtrack.Pt() > 0.1 );
const int cut4 = ( ( -0.866 < TMath::Cos( p_mu.Theta() ) )
                    && ( TMath::Cos( p_mu.Theta() ) < 0.956 ) );
const int cut5 = ( ( -0.866 < TMath::Cos( p_tagtrack.Theta() ) )
                    && ( TMath::Cos( p_tagtrack.Theta() ) < 0.956 ) );
const int cut6 = ( p_gamma.E() > 0.1 );
const int cut7 = ( p_totalCM.E() < 11 );

//Mumu and qq suppression
const int cut8 = ( 0.9 < signalThrust && signalThrust < 0.98 );

//Particle identification
// Signal muon/electron
const int cut9 = ( isEventMu ) ? ( signalPID > 0.95 ) : ( signalPID > 0.9 );
const int cut10 = ( p_mu.P() > 1.0 );

// Tag not-muon/not-electron
const int cut11 = ( isEventMu ) ? ( tagPID < 0.8 ) : ( tagPID < 0.1 );

//Signal photon
const int cut12 = ( p_gamma.E() > 0.5 );
const int cut13 = ( ( -0.602 < TMath::Cos( p_gamma.Theta() ) )
                    && ( TMath::Cos( p_gamma.Theta() ) < 0.829 ) );
```

24 selection criteria, taken from previous Belle search (currently unoptimised).

Current progress - selection

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```

//Rejecting tautau background with Pi0's
const int cut14 = ( { 0.4 < TMath::Cos( opening_mugammaCM ) }
                  && { TMath::Cos( opening_mugammaCM ) < 0.8 } );

//Rejecting mu mu events
const int cut15 = ( p_sumCM.E() < 9.0 );

//Removing mu gamma combinations from BG
const int cut16 = ( opening_tracksCM > TMath::Pi() );
const int cut17 = ( TMath::Cos( opening_tamu ) < 0.4 );

//Constraints on missing particles
const int cut18 = ( p_missing.P() > 0.4 );
const int cut19 = ( { -0.866 < TMath::Cos( p_missing.Theta() ) }
                  && { TMath::Cos( p_missing.Theta() ) < 0.956 } );
const int cut20 = ( isEventMu ?
                  ( { 0.4 < TMath::Cos( opening_missingtagCM ) }
                    && { TMath::Cos( opening_missingtagCM ) < 0.98 } ) :
                  ( { 0.4 < TMath::Cos( opening_missingtagCM ) }
                    && { TMath::Cos( opening_missingtagCM ) < 0.99 } );
const int cut21 = ( { p_missing.P() > -5*m_miss2 - 1 } && { p_missing.P() > 1.5*m_miss2 - 1 } );

//Constraints on missing neutrinos (tag side missing particles)
const int cut22 = ( isEventMu ?
                  ( { -1.0 < m_nu2 } && { m_nu2 < 2.0 } ) :
                  ( { -0.5 < m_nu2 } && { m_nu2 < 2.0 } );

//An additional cut on number of tracks
const int cut23 = ( nTracks == 2 || nTracks == 4 );

```

24 selection criteria, taken from previous Belle search (currently unoptimised).

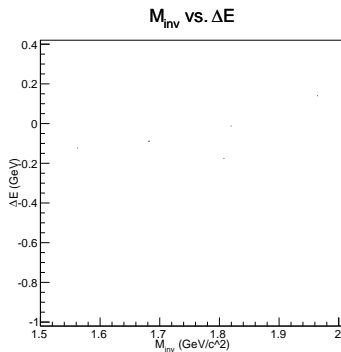
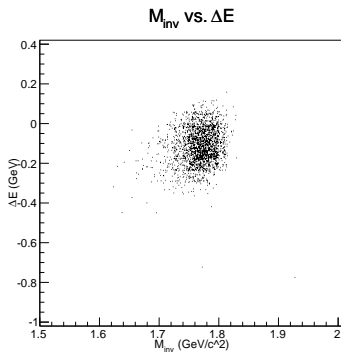
Current progress - fitting region

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We will select a region in our M_{inv} vs. ΔE plots as our Grand Signal Region (where events will be selected from data).

Summary

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Thanks.