

# The Search for Charged Lepton Flavour Violation at Belle II

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction - The Collider and the Detector
  - SuperKEKB
  - Belle II
- 2 Searching for the Decay Mode  $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$  ( $\ell = e, \mu$ )
  - What is Charged Lepton Flavour Violation?
  - Motivation and New Predictions
  - Previous Searches
  - Our Strategy
  - Current Status
- 3 Summary and Outlook

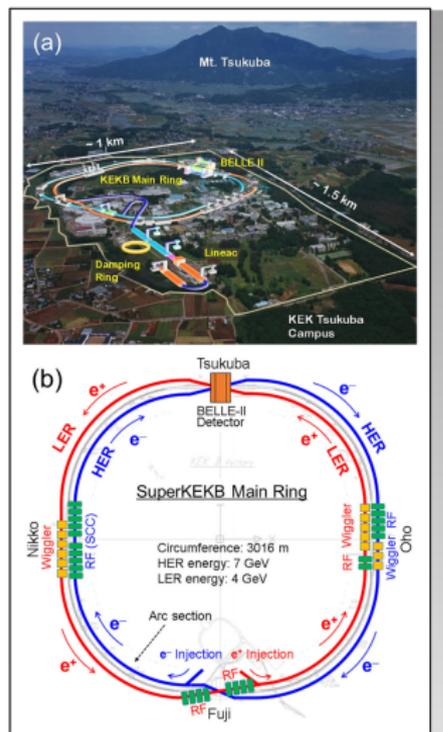
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# Introduction - The Collider and the Detector

- **Belle II** is located in Tsukuba, Japan at the **SuperKEKB** accelerator
- Belle (1999-2010) was originally commissioned to look for **CP violation** via  $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^0 \overline{B^0}$ 
  - ▶ First found in 2001, Kobayashi and Maskawa awarded **Nobel Prize** in 2008
- **Intensity Frontier** (complementary to energy frontier)
  - ▶ Belle II recently set the world record for instantaneous luminosity at  $3 \times 10^{34} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$



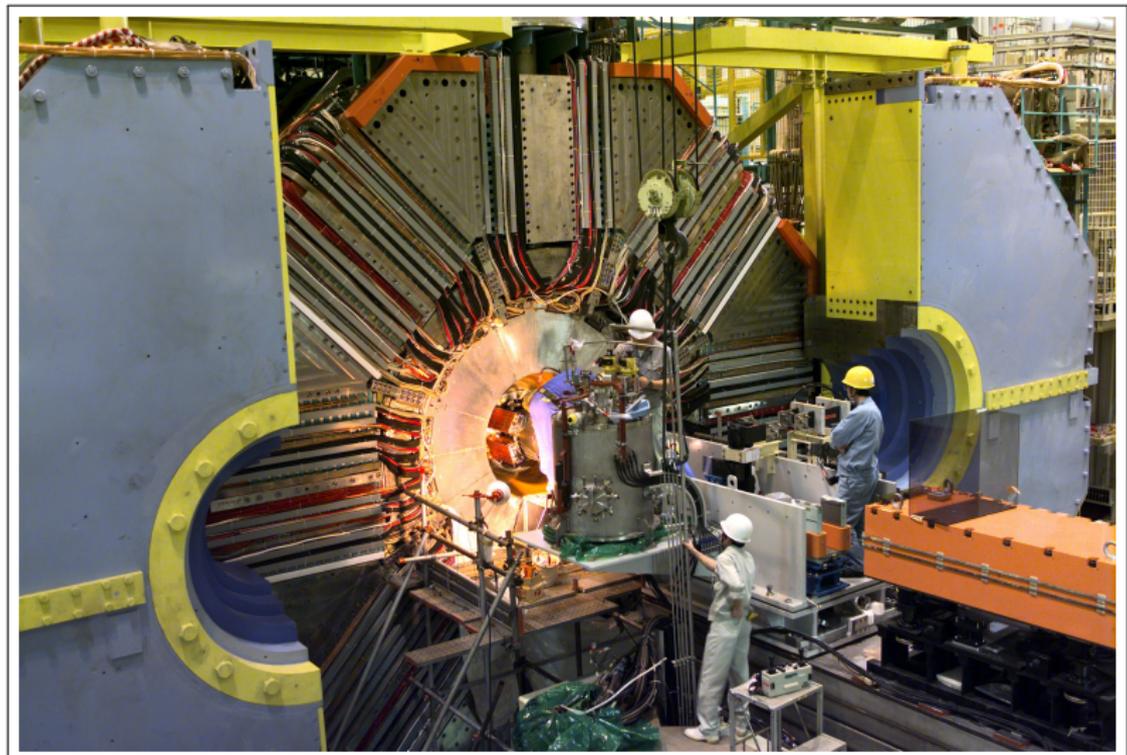
# SuperKEKB: The Collider



- Asymmetric  $e^+e^-$  collider
- 3 km circumference
- Started operations in 2018
- **40x higher luminosity** than KEKB
  - ▶ 2x beam currents
  - ▶ 20x smaller beam spot
- Operates at 10.58 GeV
  - ▶ Mass resonance of the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  meson
  - ▶  $\Upsilon(4S)$  decays 96% of the time to  $B\bar{B}$  pairs

\*. Source : J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A 37, 021602 (2019); <https://doi.org/10.1116/1.5083928>

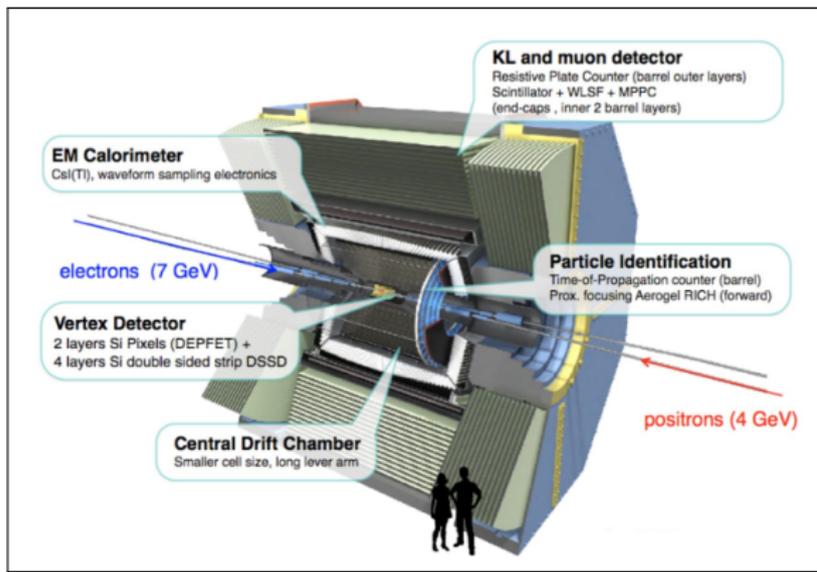
# Belle II: The Detector



†. Source : <https://physicsworld.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/BELLE-II.jpg>

# Belle II: The Detector

- **50x more data** than Belle
- Belle II is a **Super B factory**
  - ▶ 40 billion B meson pairs (vs 800 million at Belle)
- ...but also a charm/tau factory
  - ▶ 65 billion ccbar pairs
  - ▶ 45 billion tau pairs
- Full dataset by 2030
  - ▶  $50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  total
  - ▶ Currently at  $180 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
  - ▶ vs  $711 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @Belle
  - ▶ vs  $429 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @BaBar

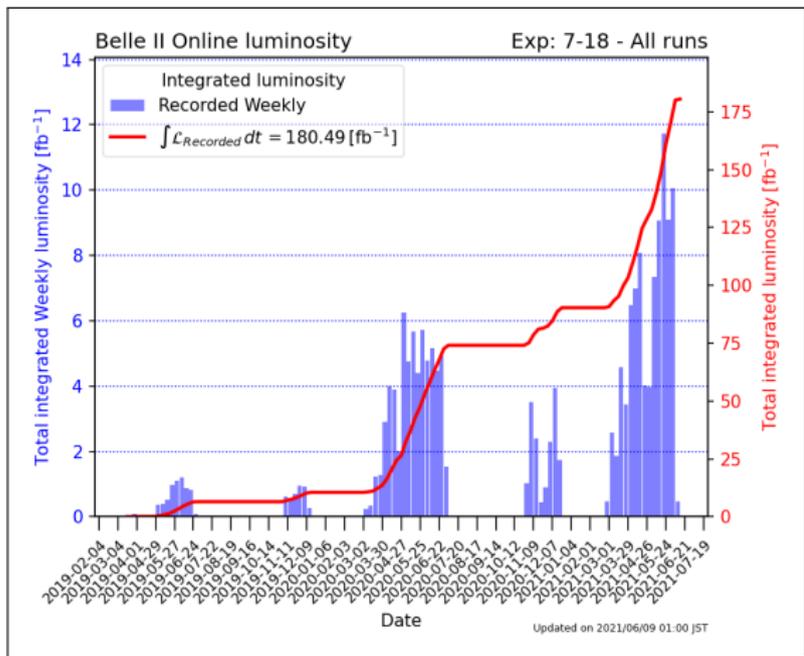


‡

‡. source : Matvienko, Dmitry. (2018). The Belle II experiment : status and physics program. EPJ Web of Conferences. 191. 02010. 10.1051/epjconf/201819102010.

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# What is Charged Lepton Flavour Violation (CLFV)?

- 3 generations (flavours) of leptons
- Each flavour gets a number associated with it
  - +1 for particles
  - 1 for anti-particles
- These 3 numbers are conserved in the Standard Model
  - Stems from the assumption that neutrinos have no mass

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

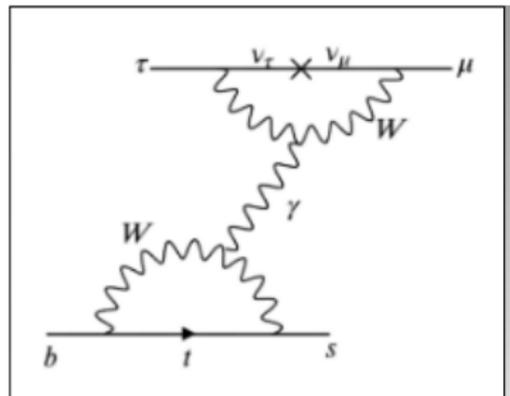
LHS:  $L_e = 0, L_\mu = 0, L_\tau = 0$   
 RHS:  $L_e = 1, L_\mu = 0, L_\tau = -1$

$Q/e$	$L_e = -1$	$L_\mu = -1$	$L_\tau = -1$
0	$\left(\bar{\nu}_e\right)$	$\left(\bar{\nu}_\mu\right)$	$\left(\bar{\nu}_\tau\right)$
+1	$\left(e^+\right)$	$\left(\mu^+\right)$	$\left(\tau^+\right)$
$Q/e$	$L_e = 1$	$L_\mu = 1$	$L_\tau = 1$
0	$\left(\nu_e\right)$	$\left(\nu_\mu\right)$	$\left(\nu_\tau\right)$
-1	$\left(e^-\right)$	$\left(\mu^-\right)$	$\left(\tau^-\right)$

Source: <https://www.nuclear-power.net/laws-of-conservation/law-conservation-lepton-number/>

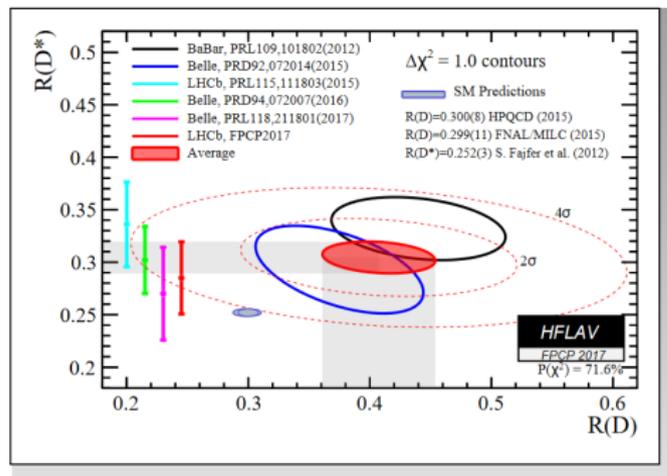
# What is Charged Lepton Flavour Violation (CLFV)?

- But neutrinos **DO** have mass, and LFV is known to exist via **neutrino oscillation**
  - ▶ e.g.  $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_\mu$
- Even with neutrino oscillations, the Standard Model predicts LFV in the charged sector at a level that is **far below experimental observation**
  - ▶ Suppressed by a factor of  $\frac{m_\nu^2}{m_W^2}$
- So why are we so motivated?



Example of a SM allowed loop level  $B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$  Feynman diagram

# Motivation: Lepton Flavour (non)-Universality



§ Recent hints of Lepton Flavour non-universality via

$$R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\bar{\nu})}$$

- **Lepton Flavour Universality (LFU)**
  - ▶ All three flavours have the same coupling to the electroweak gauge bosons  $Z$  and  $W^\pm$
  - ▶ Branching fractions involving leptons do not depend on flavour
- Recent results such as the B-anomalies ( $R(D^{(*)}), R(K)$ ) show tension with the SM and hint at lepton flavour non-universality
- **There is no known way to include lepton flavour non-universality without inducing CLFV ¶**

§. source : Li, Y. Lü, C.-D. Recent anomalies in B physics. Sci. Bull. 63, 267–269 (2018)

¶. Glashow et al., 2014

# Motivation: New Physics

Model	Decay Mode	Branching Fraction Limits
Singlet Vector Leptoquark $U_1$ (Angelescu et al., 2018)	$B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$	$\gtrsim \text{few} \times 10^{-7}$
Triplet Vector Leptoquark (Bečirević et al., 2016)	$B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$	$\lesssim 3 \times 10^{-6}$
Triplet Vector Leptoquark with $R_{\mu\nu} < 1.2$ (Bečirević et al., 2016)	$B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$	$\gtrsim 5 \times 10^{-9}$
Two Scalar Leptoquark (Bečirević et al., 2018)	$B \rightarrow K\tau^\pm\mu^\mp$	$\gtrsim 1.1 \times 10^{-7}$ and $\lesssim 6.5 \times 10^{-7}$
Three-site Pati-Salam Gauge Model (PS <sup>3</sup> ) (Bordone et al., 2018)	$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm\tau^\pm\mu^\mp$	$> 10^{-6}$
Three-site Pati-Salam Gauge Model (PS <sup>3</sup> ) (Bordone et al., 2018)	$B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm\tau^\mp\mu^\pm$	$\approx 0$
Pati-Salam with Minimal Matter Content (Heeck & Teresi, 2018)	$B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$	$\gtrsim 10^{-6}$
Gauged Horizontal $SU(2)$ Symmetry (Guadagnoli et al., 2018)	$B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$	$\gtrsim 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$ and $\lesssim 5.2 \times 10^{-6}$
Belle II Limit at $50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$	2 to $3 \times 10^{-6}$

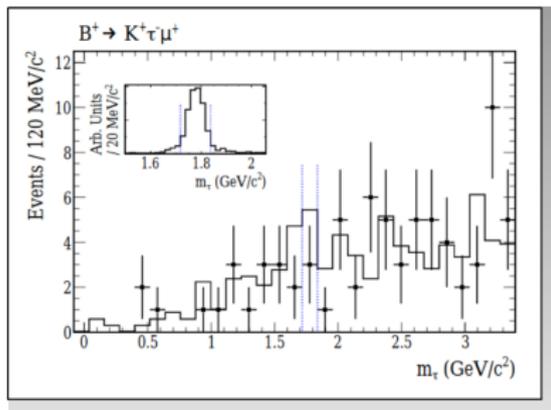
- Various predictions on the branching fraction of  $B \rightarrow K\tau\mu$ . Note that some of these are highly dependent on other observables.
- Some models predict  $BR(B \rightarrow K\tau\ell)$  to be as high as  $10^{-6}$ , within reach of Belle II

# $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$ ( $\ell = e, \mu$ ): Previous Searches

- BaBar 2012 <sup>||</sup>
  - ▶ Found no evidence for  $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$  with  $429 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data
  - ▶ Set a 90% CL upper limit on each branching fraction at the level of a few  $\times 10^{-5}$

- LHCb 2020 <sup>\*\*</sup>
  - ▶ Found no evidence for  $B^+ \rightarrow K^+\mu^-\tau^+$  using  $B_{s2}^{*0}$  decays
  - ▶ Set a 90% CL upper limit on the branching fraction at  $< 3.9 \times 10^{-5}$

- Belle II will be able to get down to at least  $\mathcal{O}(10^{-6})$

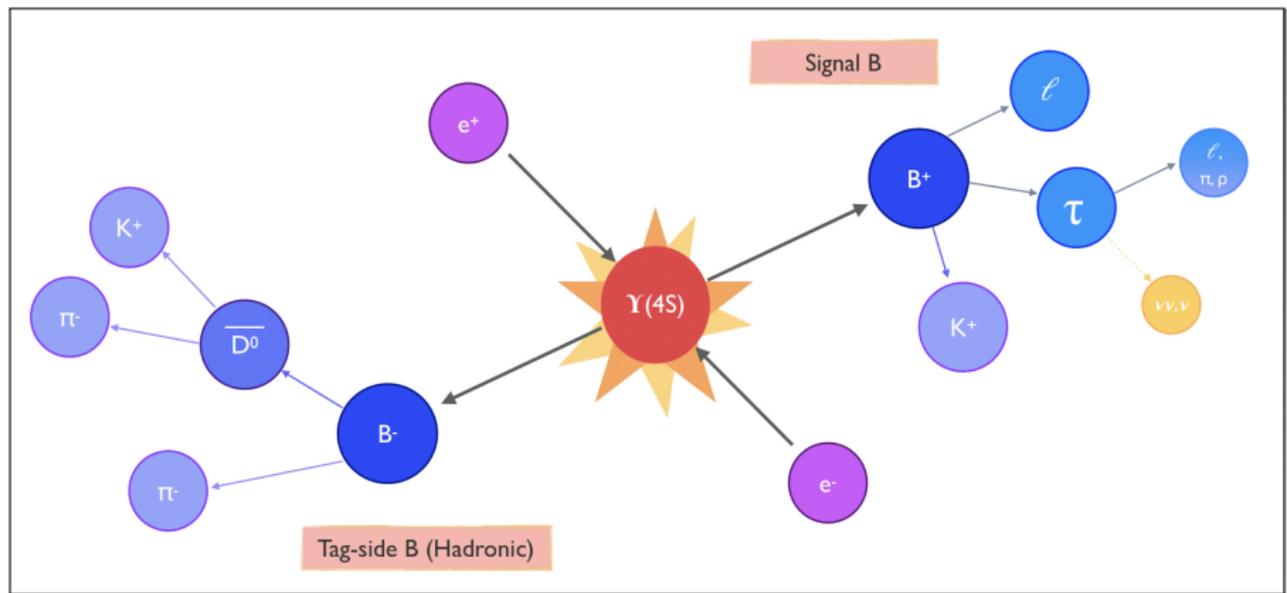


Some results from BaBar (2012)

<sup>||</sup>. Lees, J. P. et al. Search for the decay modes  $B^\pm \rightarrow h^\pm \tau \ell$ . Phys. Rev. D 86, (2012).

<sup>\*\*</sup>. LHCb collaboration. Search for the lepton flavour violating decay  $B^+ \rightarrow K^+\mu^-\tau^+$  using  $B_{s2}^{*0}$  decays. JHEP 06 (2020) 129

# $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$ ( $\ell = e, \mu$ ): Our Strategy



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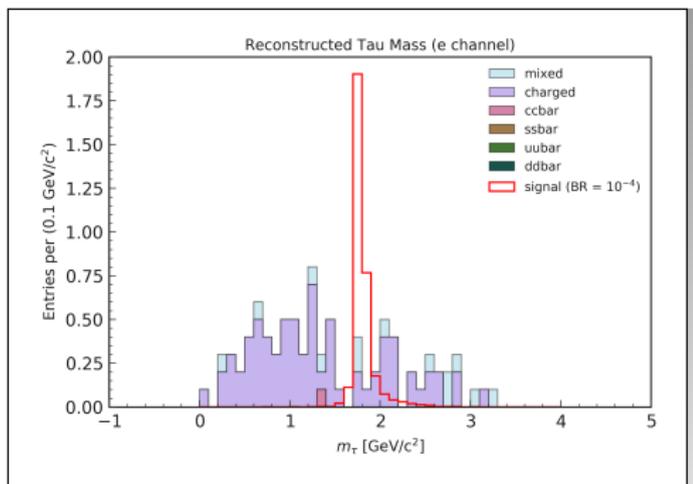
- 1 Use the Full Event Interpretation (FEI)<sup>††</sup> algorithm to reconstruct the "tag-side" B-meson,  $B_{tag}$ 
  - ▶ Utilises a neural network to train on  $\mathcal{O}(10^8)$  MC events
  - ▶ Uses thousands of decay channels to reconstruct  $B_{tag}$
- 2  $\vec{p}_{B_{tag}} = -\vec{p}_{B_{sig}}$
- 3 Combine this with the kaon and primary lepton to reconstruct the tau

$$m_\tau = \sqrt{E_\tau^2 - |\vec{p}_\tau|^2},$$

$$E_\tau = E_{beam} - E_K - E_\ell,$$

$$\vec{p}_\tau = -\vec{p}_{tag} - \vec{p}_K - \vec{p}_\ell$$

- 4 The tau mass is our signal variable, which peaks sharply for signal and is relatively flat for background



Reconstructed tau mass for  $B^+ \rightarrow K^+\tau^+e^-$  in the  $\tau \rightarrow e\nu\nu$  channel using 2 ab<sup>-1</sup> of generic MC and 50 million signal MC events<sup>‡‡</sup>, both scaled to 200 fb<sup>-1</sup>

<sup>††</sup>. Keck, T., Abudín, F., Bernlochner, F.U. et al. The Full Event Interpretation. Comput Softw Big Sci 3, 6 (2019).

<sup>‡‡</sup>. assuming a BR = 10<sup>-4</sup>

# $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$ ( $\ell = e, \mu$ ): Current Status



§§

- Currently focused on the mode  $B^+ \rightarrow K^+\tau^+e^-$
- Working with MC samples to optimize search and reduce backgrounds such as:
  - ▶ photon conversion events
  - ▶ charmonium background
  - ▶ semi-leptonic D decays
- Possibility of running on a small dataset this summer ( $180\text{-}200 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ )

§§. Cover art for David Bowie's single "Where Are We Now?". Copyright Columbia or the graphic artist.

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# $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$ ( $\ell = e, \mu$ ): Summary and Outlook

- Belle II is a state-of-the-art Super B factory with a **rich physics program**
- The large  **$50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$  dataset** allows us to probe for New Physics beyond the Standard Model
- $B \rightarrow K\tau\ell$  ( $\ell = e, \mu$ ) is a prime place to look for **New Physics**
- If found, it is **direct evidence** of physics beyond the Standard Model
- If not, it can help place strict limits on new models
- Exciting decade for flavour physics - Stay tuned !!

**Thank you :)**

# Back-up Slides

## Back-up Slides

# $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \tau^+ e^-$ Tau Mass Plots for $2 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ of MC

