Update on $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ searches

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Status

1fb^{-1} analysis of $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ and $\tau \to p\mu\mu$ appeared in PLB.

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Searches for violation of lepton flavour and baryon number in tau lepton decays at LHCb ☆

LHCb Collaboration

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ABSTRACT

Searches for the lepton flavour violating decay $\tau^- \to \mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$ and the lepton flavour and baryon number violating decays $\tau^- \to \bar{p}\mu^+\mu^-$ and $\tau^- \to p\mu^-\mu^-$ have been carried out using proton–proton collision data, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 1.0 fb^{-1}, taken by the LHCb experiment at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. No evidence has been found for any signal, and limits have been set at 90% confidence level on the branching fractions: $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \to \mu^-\mu^+\mu^-) < 8.0 \times 10^{-8}$, $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \to \bar{p}\mu^+\mu^-) < 3.3 \times 10^{-7}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \to p\mu^-\mu^-) < 4.4 \times 10^{-7}$. The results for the $\tau^- \to \bar{p}\mu^+\mu^-$ and $\tau^- \to p\mu^-\mu^-$ decay modes represent the first direct experimental limits on these channels.

2011 results:

1. Obtained limit for $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$: 8.0×10^{-8}.
2. Belle(BaBar) results: $2.1(3.2) \times 10^{-8}$ at 90% CL.
3. For 2012 + 2011 planned to implement several improvements.

Generated MC samples

1. In 2011 analysis one of the biggest contributions to the systematic error from MC was the reweighting the MC signal for the correct cross section.
2. For 2012 we solved this problem by simulating signal in 5 parts. One for each production channel:

$$\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu = \begin{cases} \mathrm{B} \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu & 11.6\% \\ \mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{D_s} \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu & 8.7\% \\ \mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{D} \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu & 0.2\% \\ \mathrm{D_s} \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu & 75.0\% \\ \mathrm{D} \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu & 4.4\% \end{cases}$$

MC Generator Cuts

In order to use computing resources in more efficient way we introduced generator level cuts.

Signal sample[1]		Background sample(Dimuon)[2]	
$p_{t\mu}$	$> 250 MeV$	$p_{t\mu}$	$> 280 MeV$
p_{μ}	$> 2.5 GeV$	p_{μ}	$> 2.9 GeV$
		$m(\mu\mu)$	$< 4.5 GeV$
		DOCA$(\mu\mu)$	$< 0.35 mm$

Gain a factor of $\sim 2-3$ in signal statistics compared to 2011.

[1] $X \to \tau \to 3\mu$, $D_s \to \eta(\mu\mu\gamma)\mu\nu$, $D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$
[2] $c\bar{c}$, $b\bar{b}$

Trigger lines

In 2011 we took all trigger lines into account. Studies shown we can gain on limiting our self to specific lines (2011 data sample).

Line Name	ϵ[%]	ϵ'[%]	β[%]	β'[%]
Hlt2CharmSemilepD2HMuMu	81.7	81.7	56.8	56.8
Hlt2DiMuonDetached	75.0	12.5	54.1	17.6
Hlt2TriMuonTau	66.3	2.9	60.0	12.2
Others	–	2.2	–	11.6

, where ϵ is the signal efficiency, ϵ' is the gain of the efficiency, β is the efficiency of background and β' is the gain of the bck efficiency

Rule of thumb (using Punzi FOM) tells us that we can gain $\mathcal{O}(5\%)$.

Normalization channel

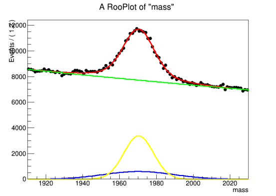
As last year we will use $D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$.Similar as signal channels we produced them with correct proportion:

1. $cc \to D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$ 89.7%
2. $bb \to D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$ 10.3%

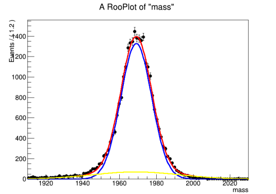
We avoid reweighing of the samples as in 2011.

Mass correction

$D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$ in data.



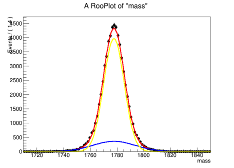
$D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$ in MC.



- mean $= 1970.3 \pm 0.9 MeV$
- mean $= 1969.1 \pm 0.60 MeV$
- $m_{\tau\to 3\mu} = \dfrac{1970.3}{1969.1} \times 1777.7 = 1778.8 \pm 1.1 MeV$

  In agreement with 2011.

Fit $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ in MC.



Cross section update

Analysis uses the knowledge of $c\bar{c}$ and $b\bar{b}$ cross sections. In 2011 both were measured by LHCb. For 2012 for the moment we assume:

- $\sigma_{b\bar{b}}^{8\,TeV} = 298 \pm 36\mu b$ form LHCB-PAPER-2013-016
- $\sigma_{c\bar{c}}^{8\,TeV} = \sigma_{c\bar{c}}^{7\,TeV} \times \frac{8}{7} = 6950 \pm 1100\mu b$

Cross checks on $c\bar{c}$

1. Comparing D_s yields in data.
2. Pythia cross section calculation.

Background samples normalization

For the normalization of background samples($c\bar{c}$ and $b\bar{b}$) we used generator cuts efficiencies and corrected the nominal cross section accordingly:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_{MC}}{\varepsilon_{acc} \times \varepsilon_{gen} \times \sigma_{LHCb}}$$

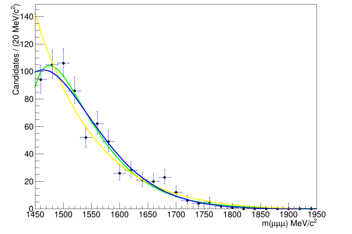
The obtained luminosities(per 1M events):

1. $\mathcal{L}_{cc} = 0.25 \pm 0.04 pb^{-1}$
2. $\mathcal{L}_{bb} = 1.20 \pm 0.15 pb^{-1}$

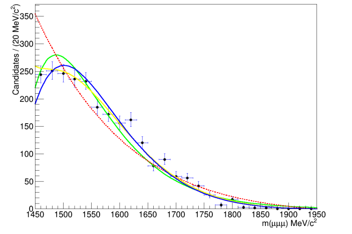
Dominant uncertainty from the cross section.

$D_s \to \eta(\mu\mu\gamma)\mu\nu$

1. The dominant background source of peaking background in this analysis is $D_s \to \eta(\mu\mu\gamma)\mu\nu$
2. In 2011 we suffered from lack of MC statistics.
3. Thanks to generator cuts our pdfs became more stable.



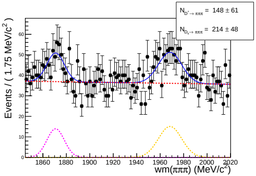
PID:**0.65**; **0.725**,GEO:−**0.48**; **0.05**

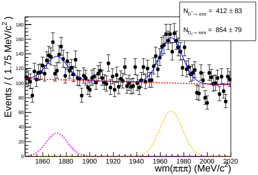


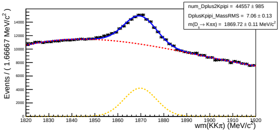
PID:**0.725**; **0.0.86**,GEO:**0.35**; **0.65**

$D \to$ hhh

In 2011 we saw a triple miss-ID background: $D^+ \to K\pi\pi$. Luckily this background was in trash-bins that were not used in the analysis.





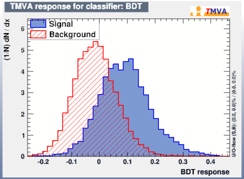


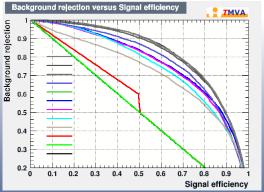
- 2011 data
- 2012 data
- 2012 data

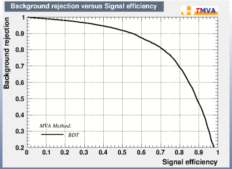
In 2012 there is still no significant amount of triple mis-ID background in the bins important to the analysis.

Isolating parameters

1. In 2011 we used the isolation parameter developed for $B_s^0 \to \mu\mu$. For 2012 data we optimised the isolation parameter for our channel based on MVA(BDT).
2. We follow two approaches: train a MVA on signal vs. bkg tracks, and the isolating vs. non-isolating tracks.
3. We see big improvement compared to old isolation.



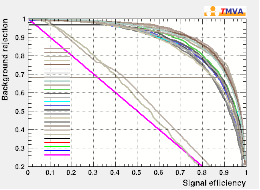




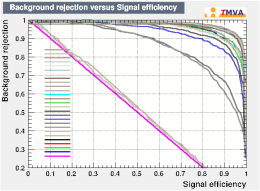
Ensemble Selection

1. In the last few years people winning leading machine learning contests started to combine their classifiers to squeeze the best out of them.
2. This technique/method is know as Ensemble Selection or Blending.
3. The plan for $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ is to take it to the next level.
4. Combine not only different signal sources, but also different τ sources(slide 4).
5. Allows for usage different isolating parameters for each channel.

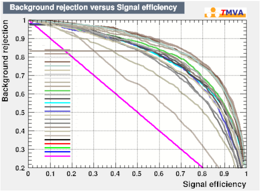
Ensemble Selection



- $B \to D \to \tau$

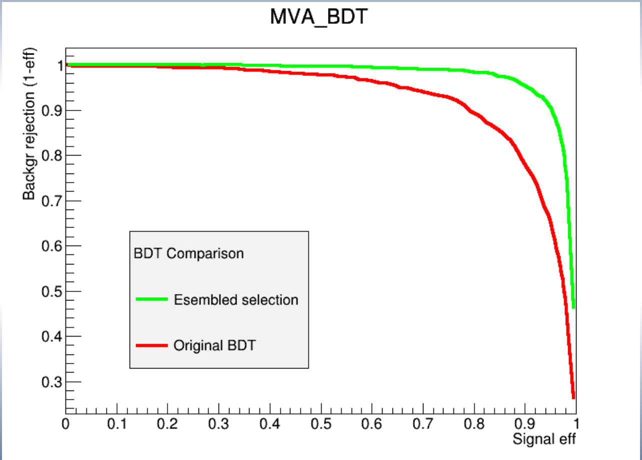


- $D \to \tau$



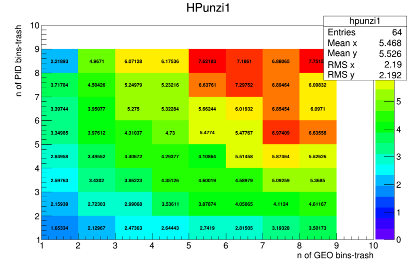
- $B \to D_s \to \tau$

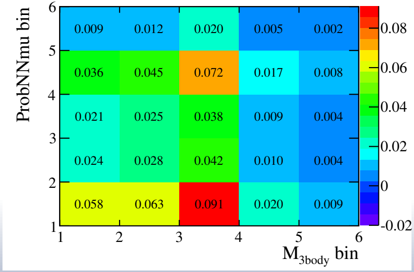
Ensemble Selection



Binning optimisation

For the 2011 analysis we had two classifiers: *PIDNN* and M_{GEO}. Each of them we optimised separately. For the 2012 analysis we are performing a simultaneous 2D optimisation.





- FOM as a function of N. of bins.
- Signal efficiency in 2011 binning.

Model dependence

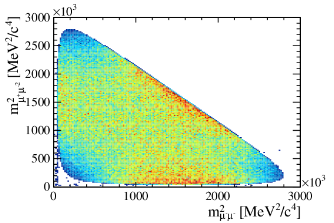
Minimal Lepton Flavour Violation Model[a]

[a] arXiv:0707.0988

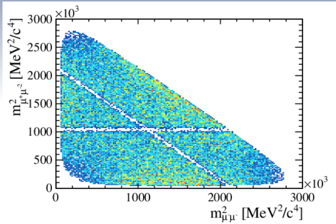
- In effective-field-theory we introduce new operators that at electro-weak scale are compatible with $SU(2)_L \times U(1)$.
- Left handed lepton doublets add right handed lepton singlets follow the group symmetry: $G_{LF} = SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_E$.
- LFV arises from breaking this group.
- We focus on three operators that have dominant contribution to NP:
  1. Purely left handed iterations: $(\bar{L}\gamma_\mu L)(\bar{L}\gamma^\mu L)$
  2. Mix term: $(\bar{R}\gamma_\mu R)(\bar{L}\gamma^\mu L)$
  3. Radiative operator: $g'(\bar{L}H\sigma_{\mu\nu}R)B^{\mu\nu}$

Reweighting MC samples

Reconstruction:



Offline:

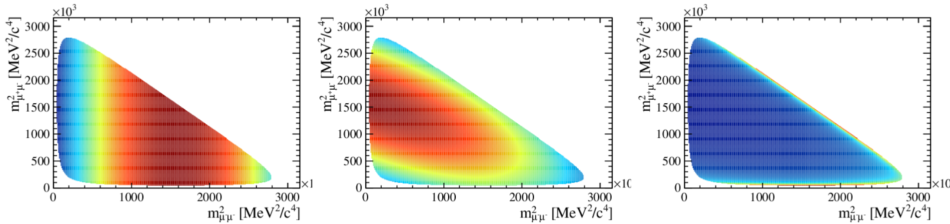


$$\epsilon_{gen\&rec} = C\epsilon_{gen\&rec}^{LHCbMC} \sum \rho^{model}(m_{12}, m_{23}) \quad (1)$$

- Simulated signal events with PHSP
- Take into account reconstruction and selection.
- Reweigh accordingly to a given distribution.

Reweighting MC samples

$(\overline{L}\gamma_\mu L)(\overline{L}\gamma^\mu L)$ $(\overline{R}\gamma_\mu R)(\overline{L}\gamma^\mu L)$ $g'(\overline{L}H\sigma_{\mu\nu}R)B^{\mu\nu}$

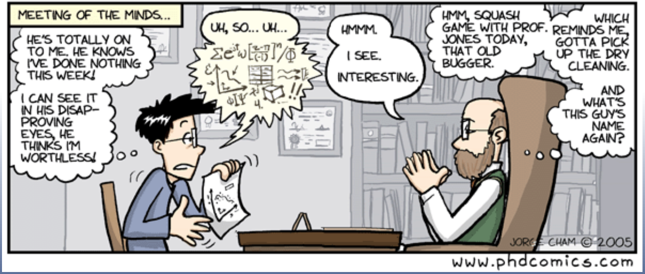


$$\epsilon_{gen\&rec} = C\epsilon^{LHCbMC}_{gen\&rec} \sum \rho^{model}(m_{12}, m_{23}) \tag{1}$$

- Simulated signal events with PHSP
- Take into account reconstruction and selection.
- Reweigh accordingly to a given distribution.

Conclusions

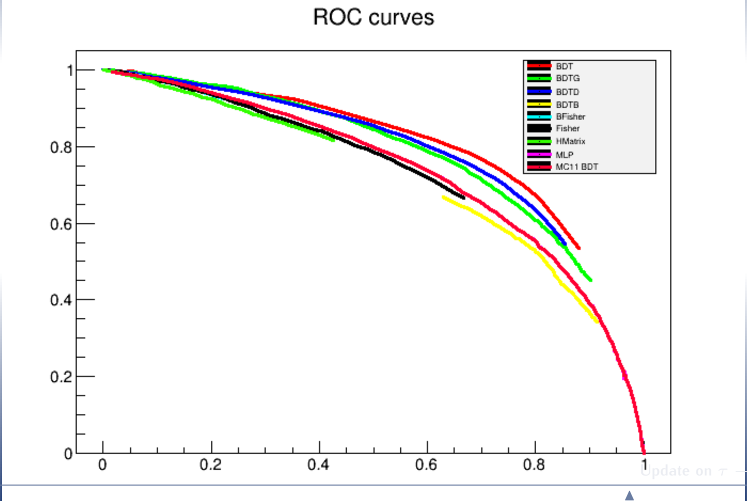
1. Analysis is well underway.
2. More efficient use of computing resources and increased MC statistics helps at all ends
3. Hope to improve the selection.



BACKUP

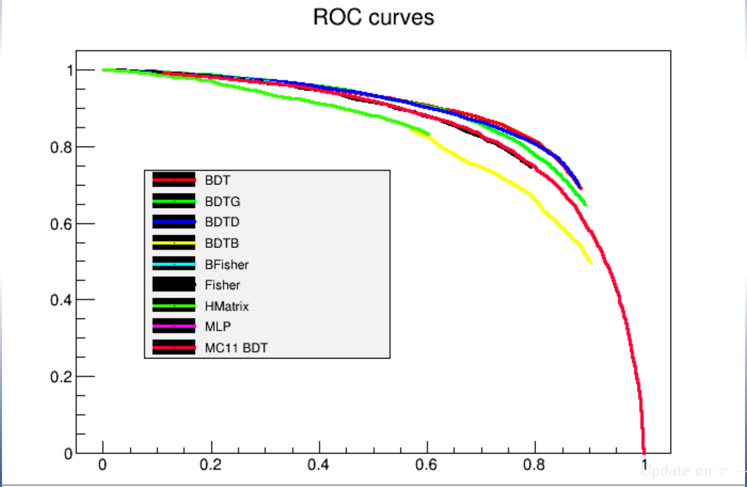
$B \to \tau$

We really suck in selecting this channel.



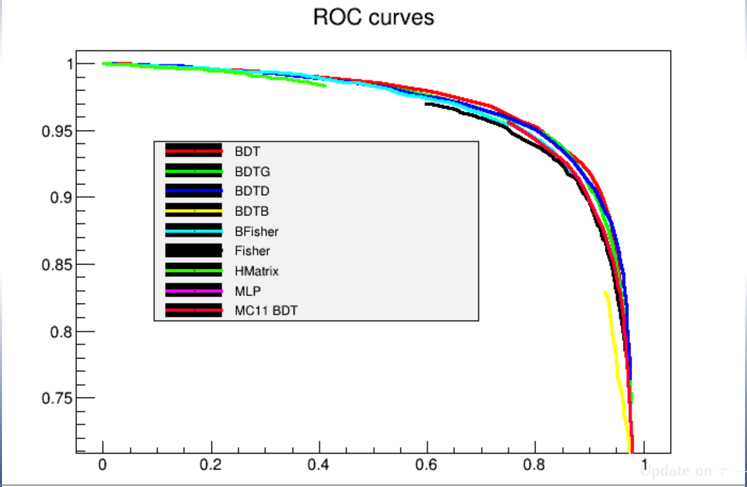
$B \to D_s \to \tau$

On the biggest contributing channel we are quite optimal.



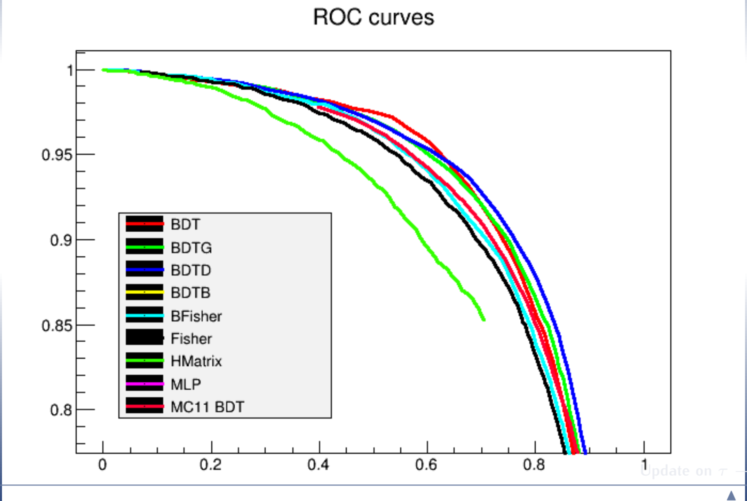
$D_s \to \tau$

On the biggest contributing channel we are quite optimal.



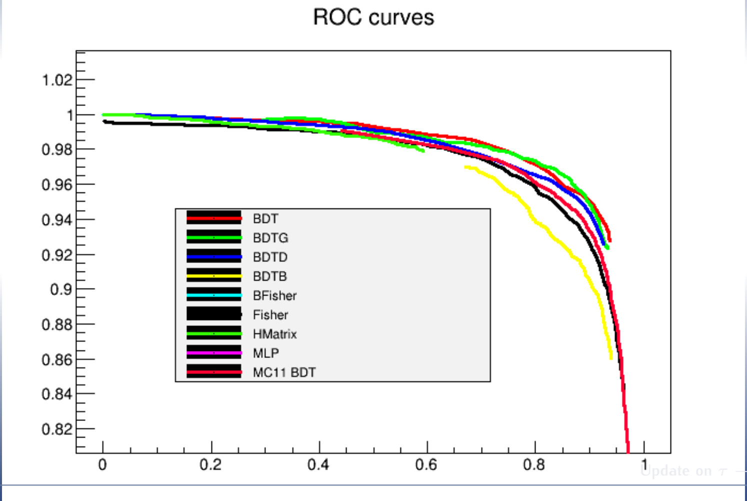
$B \to D^+ \to \tau$

On the biggest contributing channel we are quite optimal.



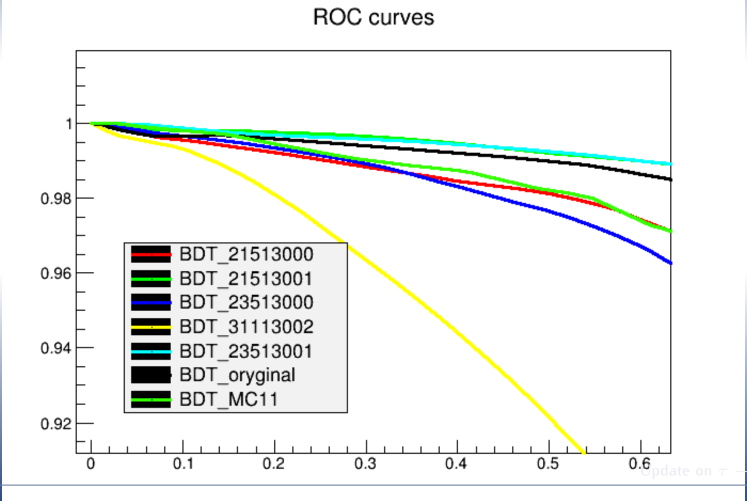
$D^+ \to \tau$

On the biggest contributing channel we are quite optimal.



Comparison on mix sample

On the biggest contributing channel we are quite optimal.



Conclusions on TMVA

- Each of the signal components is enormously larger than MVA trained on mix.
- Method looks very promising if we can find a nice blending method(work for next week).
- Mayby discusion on TMVA/MatrixNet/Neurobayes is next to leading order effect compared to this method?

Comparison on mix sample