Lepton Flavour Violation at LHCb

Marcin Chrząszcz[1,2]

on behalf of the LHCb collaboration

[1] University of Zurich,

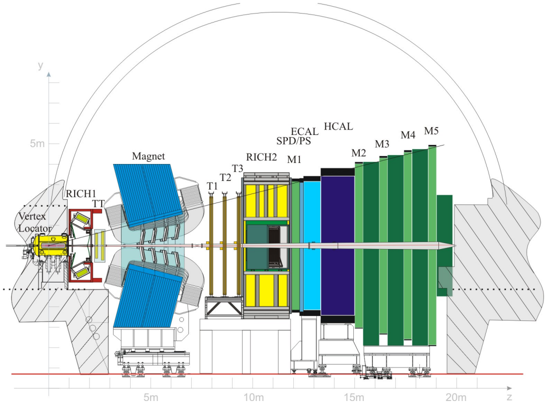
[2] Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow

International Workshop on Tau Lepton Physics 2014,
Aachen, Germany

September 8, 2014

Outline

LHCb detector



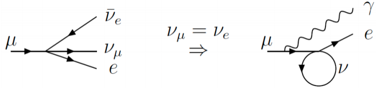
LHCb is a forward spectrometer:

- Excellent vertex resolution.
- Efficient trigger.
- High acceptance for τ and B.
- Great Particle ID

Lepton Flavour/Number Violation

Lepton Flavour Violation(LFV):
After μ^- was discovered (1936) it was natural to think of it as an excited e^-.

- Expected: $B(\mu \to e\gamma) \approx 10^{-4}$
- Unless another ν, in intermediate vector boson loop, cancels.



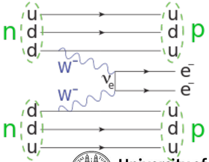
I.I.Rabi:

"Who ordered that?"

- Up to this day charged LFV is being searched for in various decay modes.
- LFV was already found in neutrino sector (oscillations).

Lepton Number Violation (LNV) (see J. Harrison talk)

- Even with LFV, lepton number can be a conserved quantity.
- Many NP models predict it violation(Majorana neutrinos)
- Searched in so called Neutrinoless double β decays.

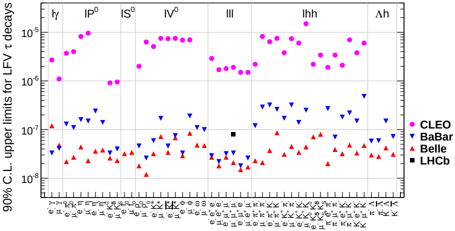


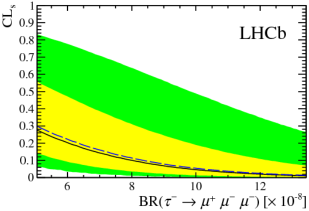
University of Zurich[UZH]

Status of $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ in Tau 2012

current limits (90 % CL)

BaBar	3.3×10^{-8}
Belle	2.1×10^{-8}
LHCb	8.0×10^{-8} (1fb^{-1})





Today: Update with full LHCb data sample (3fb^{-1})!

University of Zurich[UZH]

Strategy

- Blind analysis.
- Loose selection.
- Multivariate classification in: mass, PID, "geometry/topology".
- Binning optimisation.
- Consider 2012(8 TeV) and 2011(7 TeV) data separately.
- Relative normalisation ($D_s \to \phi(\mu\mu)\pi$).
- Invariant mass fit for expected background in each likelihood bin: fit in $|m - m_\tau| > 30$ MeV.
- "middle sidebands" for classifier evaluation and tests: (20 MeV $< |m - m_\tau| <$ 30 MeV).
- CLs for limit calculation.

University of Zurich[UZH]

τ production

- τ's in LHCb come from five main sources:

Mode	7 TeV	8 TeV
Prompt $D_s \to \tau$	$71.1 \pm 3.0\,\%$	$72.4 \pm 2.7\,\%$
Prompt $D^+ \to \tau$	$4.1 \pm 0.8\,\%$	$4.2 \pm 0.7\,\%$
Non-prompt $D_s \to \tau$	$9.0 \pm 2.0\,\%$	$8.5 \pm 1.7\,\%$
Non-prompt $D^+ \to \tau$	$0.18 \pm 0.04\,\%$	$0.17 \pm 0.04\,\%$
$X_b \to \tau$	$15.5 \pm 2.7\,\%$	$14.7 \pm 2.3\,\%$

$\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{D}^+ \to \boldsymbol{\tau})$

- There is no measurement of $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \tau)$.
- One can calculate it from: $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \mu\nu_\mu)$ + helicity suppression + phase space.
- `hep-ex:0604043`.
- $\mathcal{B}(D^+ \to \tau\nu_\tau) = (1.0 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-3}$.

Triggers at LHCb

- LHCb uses complicated trigger[1]
- $\mathcal{O}(100)$ trigger lines.
- Lines change with data taking.
- Optimized choice of triggers based on $\frac{s}{\sqrt{b}}$ FOM.
- Evaluated different triggers used in 2012 data taking.
- Found negligible differences in trigger efficiencies.

[1] arxiv 1211.3055

Geometric likelihood

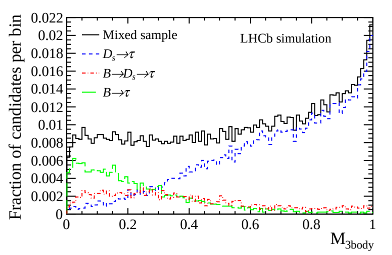
- As mentioned in LHCb we have different production sources of τ's.
- Each source has different detector response signature.
- To maximise our performance we trained classifiers for each of the τ sources using:
  - Kinematic properties of τ candidate.
  - Geometric properties of τ candidate, like pointing angle, DOCA, Vertex χ^2, flight distance.
  - Isolations, for vertex and individual tracks.
- After training the individual classifiers one that combines all this information in a single classifier on mixed sample of τ's.
- This technique is known as Blending or
- Using this approach we gain 6% sensitivity!

University of Zurich[UZH]

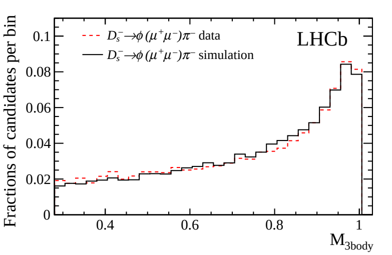
Performance of Blend classifier

- Classifier prefers τ's from prompt D_s, the dominant channel.

MC response for different τ production channels



Response for $D_s \to \phi\pi$ data and MC



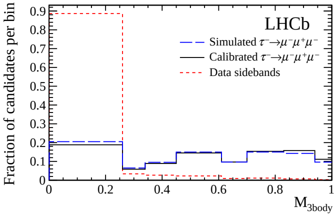
University of Zurich[UZH]

Calibration

- Assume all differences between $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$ and $D_s \to \phi\pi$ come from kinematics (mass, resonance, decay time), which is correct in MC.
- Get correction $D_s \rightsquigarrow \tau$ from MC.
- Apply corrections to $D_s \to \phi\pi$ on data.

validation

- done for 2011 analysis, treating smeared MC as data



- $D_s \to \phi\pi$ well modelled in MC.

PID calibration

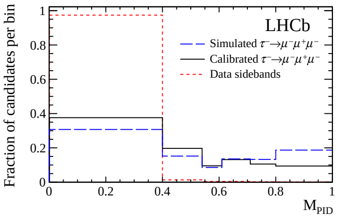
Phenomenological treatment

- correlations are small in $D_s \to \phi\pi$ data and MC: $\varepsilon(\text{cut on one muon})^2 = \varepsilon(\text{cut on two muons})$

$\Rightarrow$ use $c^3 = (\varepsilon(\text{cut and fit})/\varepsilon(\text{PIDCalib}))^3$ as correction to PIDCalib for $\tau \to \mu\mu\mu$

- assign error of 0.02 for c.

- Many cross-checks done.
- Everything works fine.

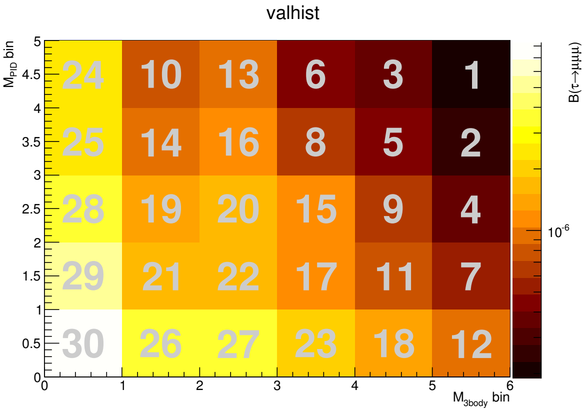


Binning optimisation

- How to optimise the binning in two classifiers?
- 1 fb^{-1} CONF note: two one-dimensional optimisations as in $B_s^0 \to \mu\mu$.
- 1 fb^{-1} PAPER: iterative loop of one-dimensional optimisations optimising one classifier on the sensitive range of the other classifier.
- Now: optimise two-dimensions (optimise bin boundaries in both dimensions simultaneously).
- Unchanged: don't use lowest likelihood bins (reflection backgrounds, no sensitivity gain).

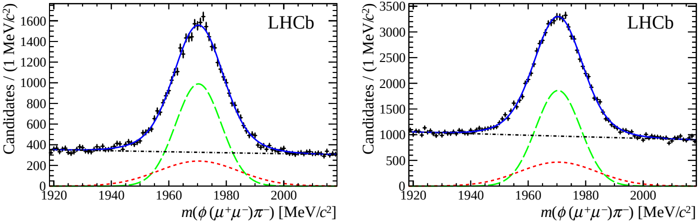
- Removal of tiny bins which contribute negligible sensitivity.
- Colour: limit obtained, using only this particular bin.
- Number: rank of that bin (1=best sensitivity bin).

Bin sensitivity (2011 data)



- Double-Gaussian with fixed fraction (70 % inner Gaussian).
- Fix fraction to ease calibration.
- Correct mass by MC:

$$\sigma^{\tau}_{data} = \frac{\sigma^{\tau}_{MC}}{\sigma^{D_s}_{MC}} \times \sigma^{D_s}_{data}$$



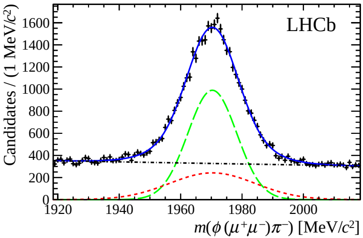
Calibrated τ Mass shape	7 TeV	8 TeV
Mean (MeV)	1779.1 ± 0.1	1779.0 ± 0.1
σ_1 (MeV)	7.7 ± 0.1	7.6 ± 0.1
σ_2 (MeV)	12.0 ± 0.8	11.5 ± 0.5

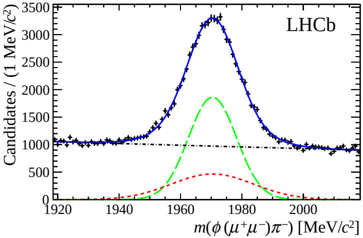
University of Zurich[UZH]

Relative normalisation

$$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu\mu\mu) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{D_s}\to\phi\pi)}{\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{D_s}\to\tau\nu_\tau)} \times f^{\tau}_{\mathrm{D_s}} \times \frac{\varepsilon_{\mathrm{norm}}}{\varepsilon_{\mathrm{sig}}} \times \frac{N_{\mathrm{sig}}}{N_{\mathrm{norm}}} = \alpha \times N_{\mathrm{sig}}$$

- where ε stands for trigger, reconstruction, selection,
- $f^{\tau}_{\mathrm{D_s}}$ is the fraction of τ coming from $\mathrm{D_s}$,
- norm = normalisation channel $\mathrm{D_s} \to \phi\pi$
  i.e. $(83 \pm 3)\,\%$ for 2012.





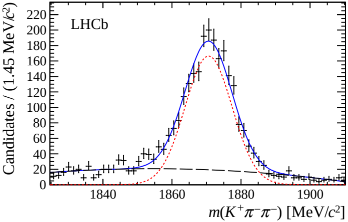
Normalisation in numbers I

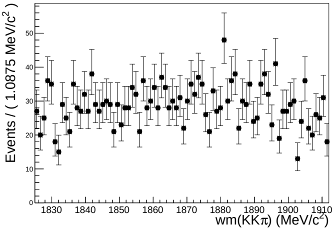
	7 TeV	8 TeV
${\epsilon_{\rm sig}}^{\rm GEN}(\%)$	8.989 ± 0.40	9.21 ± 0.35
${\epsilon_{\rm cal}}^{\rm GEN}(\%)$	11.19 ± 0.34	11.53 ± 0.32
${\epsilon_{\rm sig}}^{\rm REC,isMuon,SEL}(\%)$	9.927 ± 0.028	9.261 ± 0.023
${\epsilon_{\rm cal}}^{\rm REC,isMuon,SEL}(\%)$	7.187 ± 0.022	6.690 ± 0.022
$\frac{{c_{\rm cal}}^{\rm track}}{{c_{\rm sig}}^{\rm track}}$	$0.997 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.026$	$0.996 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.026$
$\frac{{c_{\rm cal}}^{\mu\rm ID}}{{c_{\rm sig}}^{\mu\rm ID}}$	$0.9731 \pm 0.0031 \pm 0.0264$	$1.0071 \pm 0.0022 \pm 0.0204$
c^{ϕ}	0.98 ± 0.01	
c^{τ}	1.032 ± 0.006	1.026 ± 0.006
$c^{\rm trash}$	1.89 ± 0.12	1.96 ± 0.12
${\epsilon_{\rm sig}}^{\rm TRIG}(\%)$	$35.52 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.14$	$39.3 \pm 1.7 \pm 2.0$
${\epsilon_{\rm cal}}^{\rm TRIG}(\%)$	$23.42 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.09$	$20.62 \pm 0.76 \pm 1.07$

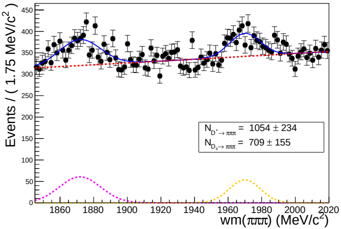
Normalisation in numbers II

	7 TeV	8 TeV
$\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{D_s} \to \phi\pi)$	$(1.317 \pm 0.099) \times 10^{-5}$	
$f^{\tau}_{D_s}$	0.78 ± 0.04	0.80 ± 0.03
$\mathcal{B}(\mathrm{D_s} \to \tau\nu_\tau)$	0.0561 ± 0.0024	
${\epsilon_{\rm cal}}^{\rm REC\&SEL} / {\epsilon_{\rm sig}}^{\rm REC\&SEL}$	0.898 ± 0.060	0.912 ± 0.054
${\epsilon_{\rm cal}}^{\rm TRIG} / {\epsilon_{\rm sig}}^{\rm TRIG}$	0.6593 ± 0.0058	0.525 ± 0.040
N_{cal}	$28,207 \pm 440$	$52,131 \pm 695$
α	$(3.81 \pm 0.46) \times 10^{-9}$	$(1.72 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-9}$
α^{trash}	$(7.20 \pm 0.98) \times 10^{-9}$	$(3.37 \pm 0.50) \times 10^{-9}$

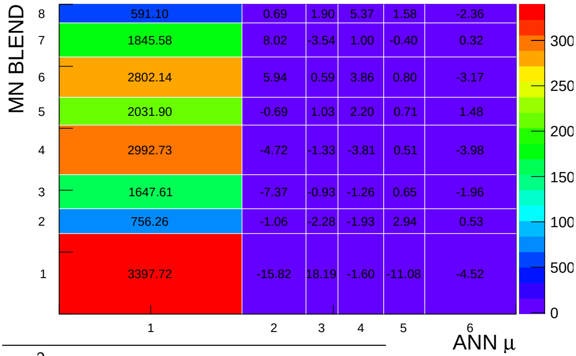
- Most dominant: $D^+ \to K\pi\pi$.
- Also seen $D^+ \to \pi\pi\pi$ and $D_s \to \pi\pi\pi$.
- Looked in all mass hypothesis combinations.







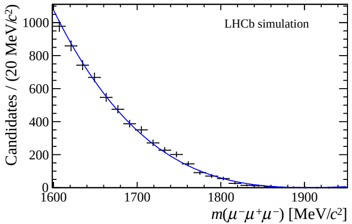
- Many tests were performed to be sure we are safe from $D_x \to 3h$.
- Tested both on MC and data.
- Referees also suggest looking into semileptonic decays.
- Our background is safely contained in "trash"[2] bins.

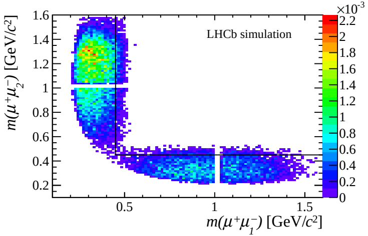


[2] Lowest *ProbNNmu* and M_{blend} bins, not taken for limit calculation.

Dangerous backgrounds

- $\phi \to \mu\mu + X$: narrow veto on dimuon mass.
- $D_s \to \eta(\mu\mu\gamma)\mu\nu_\mu$: not so easy:
  - Modelled in CONF note.
  - Optimised veto in PAPER.
  - Both versions in the ANA note.
- Baseline: veto $m_{\mu^+\mu^-} < 450$ MeV:
  - Fits better understood.
  - Sensitivity unchanged when removing veto.
  - Smaller uncertainty on expected background.



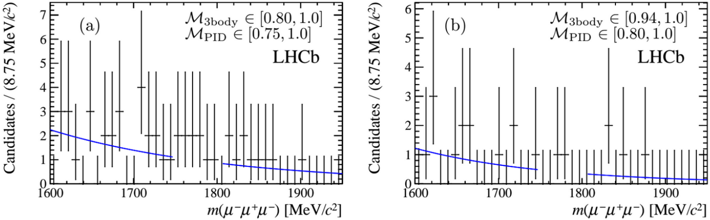


Remaining backgrounds

- Fit exponential to invariant mass spectrum in each likelihood bin.
- Don't use blinded region (±30 MeV).

→ Compatible results blinding only ±20 MeV[3]

Example of most sensitive regions in 2011 and 2012

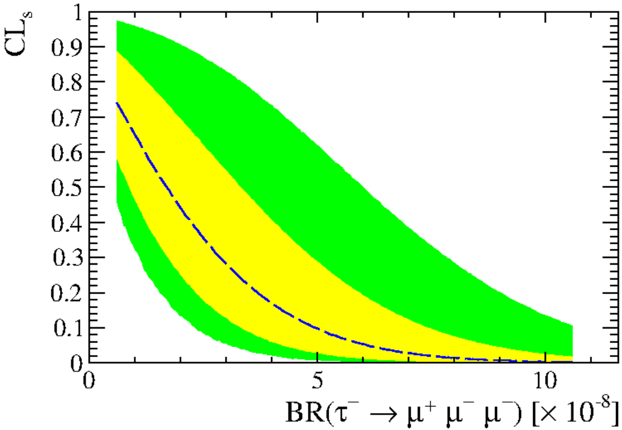


[3] partially used in classifier development

Expected limit

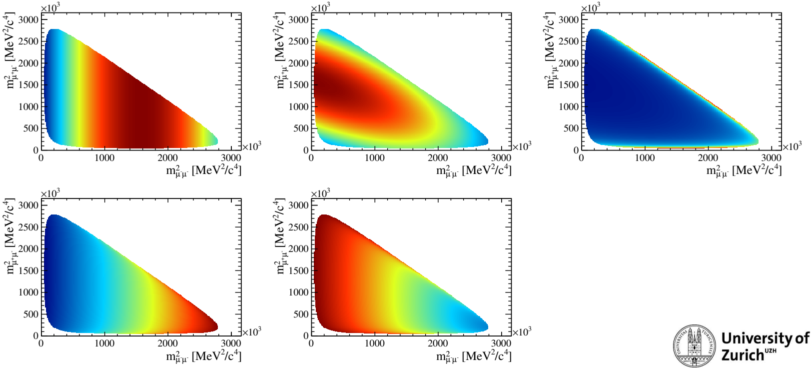
- Consider nuisance parameters from background fit, signal pdf calibration, normalisation.
- Nuisance parameters due to τ production, normalization.
- Limit for combined 2011+2012 analysis.

$\mathcal{B}(\tau \to \mu\mu\mu) < 5.0 \times 10^{-8}$ at 90% CL



Model dependence

- η veto $\Rightarrow$ our limit not constraining to New Physics with small $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$.
- Model description in `arXiv:0707.0988`.
- 5 relevant Dalitz distributions: 2 four-point operators, 1 radiative operator, 2 interference terms.



University of Zurich[UZH]

Model dependence

- η veto $\Rightarrow$ our limit not constraining to New Physics with small $m_{\mu^+\mu^-}$.
- Model description in `arXiv:0707.0988`.
- 5 relevant Dalitz distributions: 2 four-point operators, 1 radiative operator, 2 interference terms.

- With radiative distribution limit gets worse by a factor of 1.5 (dominantly from the η veto).
- The other four Dalitz distributions behave nicely (within 7 %).

Unblinding 1

" THERE came a day at summer's full
Entirely for us
I thought that such were for the saints,
Where revelations be. "[a]

[a] E.Dickinson

On Monday 4^{th} of August we were given the permission to unblind.

Unblinding 2

- Unfortunately no big "revelations" were there.
- 2011 numbers:

ProbNNmu	M_{blend}	Estimated	Observed
0.4, 0.45	0.28, 0.32	3.172 ± 0.661	4
0.4, 0.45	0.32, 0.46	9.242 ± 1.129	6
0.4, 0.45	0.46, 0.54	2.894 ± 0.632	6
0.4, 0.45	0.54, 0.65	3.173 ± 0.661	4
0.4, 0.45	0.65, 0.80	3.637 ± 0.716	2
0.4, 0.45	0.80, 1.0	3.787 ± 0.802	3
0.45, 0.54	0.28, 0.32	4.223 ± 0.779	6
0.45, 0.54	0.32, 0.46	8.345 ± 1.077	10
0.45, 0.54	0.46, 0.54	2.317 ± 0.568	4
0.45, 0.54	0.54, 0.65	2.828 ± 0.632	8
0.45, 0.54	0.65, 0.80	2.718 ± 0.688	5
0.45, 0.54	0.80, 1.00	4.825 ± 0.900	7

ProbNNmu	M_{blend}	Estimated	Observed
0.54, 0.63	0.28, 0.32	2.327 ± 0.584	6
0.54, 0.63	0.32, 0.46	8.324 ± 1.077	8
0.54, 0.63	0.46, 0.54	2.068 ± 0.534	1
0.54, 0.63	0.54, 0.65	3.291 ± 0.675	1
0.54, 0.63	0.65, 0.80	2.962 ± 0.646	4
0.54, 0.63	0.80, 1.00	3.114 ± 0.687	3
0.63, 0.75	0.28, 0.32	2.688 ± 0.616	1
0.63, 0.75	0.32, 0.46	7.541 ± 1.023	5
0.63, 0.75	0.46, 0.54	2.059 ± 0.534	3
0.63, 0.75	0.54, 0.65	1.996 ± 0.549	5
0.63, 0.75	0.65, 0.80	3.164 ± 0.661	2
0.63, 0.75	0.80, 1.00	4.674 ± 0.836	2
0.75, 1.0	0.28, 0.32	2.192 ± 0.551	2
0.75, 1.0	0.32, 0.46	3.384 ± 0.755	5
0.75, 1.0	0.46, 0.54	1.517 ± 0.457	3
0.75, 1.0	0.54, 0.65	1.280 ± 0.469	1
0.75, 1.0	0.65, 0.80	2.780 ± 0.645	1
0.75, 1.0	0.80, 1.00	4.421 ± 0.833	7

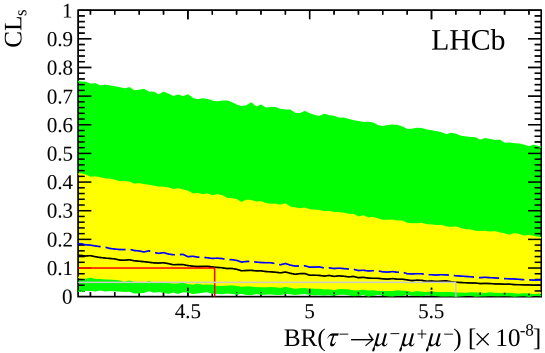
Unblinding 3

- Unfortunately no big "revelations" were either in 2012 data:

ProbNNmu	M_{blend}	Estimated	Observed
0.4, 0.54	0.26, 0.34	39.6 ± 2.3	39
0.4, 0.54	0.34, 0.45	32.2 ± 2.1	34
0.4, 0.54	0.45, 0.61	28.7 ± 2.0	28
0.4, 0.54	0.61, 0.7	9.72 ± 1.22	5
0.4, 0.54	0.7, 0.83	11.38 ± 1.26	7
0.4, 0.54	0.83, 0.94	7.34 ± 1.10	6
0.4, 0.54	0.94, 1.0001	5.98 ± 0.95	0
0.54, 0.61	0.26, 0.34	13.6 ± 1.37	8
0.54, 0.61	0.34, 0.45	12.1 ± 1.29	12
0.54, 0.61	0.45, 0.61	8.32 ± 1.086	13
0.54, 0.61	0.61, 0.7	2.595 ± 0.616	1
0.54, 0.61	0.7, 0.83	1.833 ± 0.601	5
0.54, 0.61	0.83, 0.94	2.929 ± 0.724	6
0.54, 0.61	0.94, 1.0001	2.693 ± 0.632	3

ProbNNmu	M_{blend}	Estimated	Observed
0.61, 0.71	0.26, 0.34	13.457 ± 1.366	7
0.61, 0.71	0.34, 0.45	10.852 ± 1.23	11
0.61, 0.71	0.45, 0.61	9.661 ± 1.18	12
0.61, 0.71	0.61, 0.7	3.346 ± 0.69	2
0.61, 0.71	0.7, 0.83	4.600 ± 0.888	5
0.61, 0.71	0.83, 0.94	4.091 ± 0.809	4
0.61, 0.71	0.94, 1.0001	2.780 ± 0.680	1
0.71, 0.8	0.26, 0.34	7.808 ± 1.067	6
0.71, 0.8	0.34, 0.45	7.001 ± 0.985	8
0.71, 0.8	0.45, 0.61	6.170 ± 0.945	6
0.71, 0.8	0.61, 0.7	1.570 ± 0.556	2
0.71, 0.8	0.7, 0.83	2.987 ± 0.717	0
0.71, 0.8	0.83, 0.94	3.929 ± 0.806	0
0.71, 0.8	0.94, 1.0001	3.222 ± 0.676	1
0.8, 1.0	0.26, 0.34	5.123 ± 0.861	3
0.8, 1.0	0.34, 0.45	4.435 ± 0.792	6
0.8, 1.0	0.45, 0.61	3.802 ± 0.784	5
0.8, 1.0	0.61, 0.7	2.649 ± 0.676	2
0.8, 1.0	0.7, 0.83	3.053 ± 0.674	2
0.8, 1.0	0.83, 0.94	1.740 ± 0.543	2
0.8, 1.0	0.94, 1.0001	3.361 ± 0.702	3

Unblinding 4

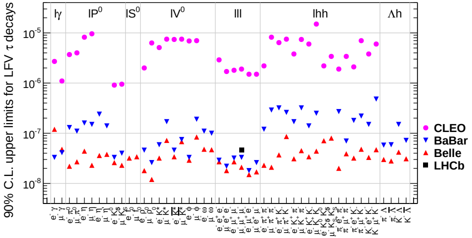


Limits(PHSP):
Observed(Expected)
4.6 (5.0) $\times 10^{-8}$ at 90% CL
5.6 (6.1) $\times 10^{-8}$ at 95% CL

Dalitz distribution	$\times 10^{-8}$
$\varrho_V^{(LL)(LL)}$	4.2 (4.7)
$\varrho_V^{(LL)(RR)}$	4.1 (4.6)
$\varrho_{rad}^{(LR)}$	6.8 (7.6)
$\varrho_{mix}^{(LL)(LL)}$	4.4 (5.1)
$\varrho_{mix}^{(LL)(RR)}$	4.6 (5.0)

University of Zurich UZH

- We didn't find NP (yet).
- Limits set with full LHCb dataset.
- We wait for the Run 2 dataset!



- We would like to thank our referees for very friendly,thorough and fruitful review.
- With this presentation we ask collaboration for approval.