

# $\tau$ - $\mu$ lepton flavor universality in $\Upsilon(3S)$ decays at the *BABAR* experiment

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# Introduction

Vector  $q\bar{q}$  resonance decay width into  $\ell\ell$

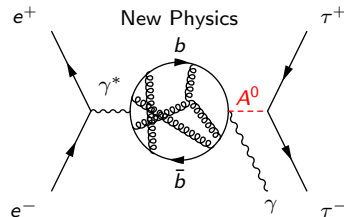
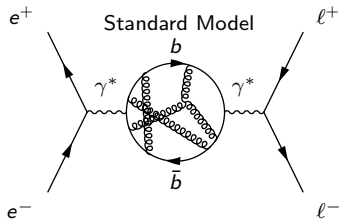
$$\Gamma_{\ell\ell} = 4\alpha^2 e_q^2 \frac{|\Psi(0)|^2}{M^2} \left(1 + 2 \frac{m_\ell^2}{M^2}\right) \sqrt{1 - 4 \frac{m_\ell^2}{M^2}}$$

$R_{\ell\ell'} = \frac{\Gamma_{\ell\ell}}{\Gamma_{\ell'\ell'}}$  – free of hadronic uncertainties, good probe of the SM.

New Physics Contribution to  $R_{\ell\ell'}$

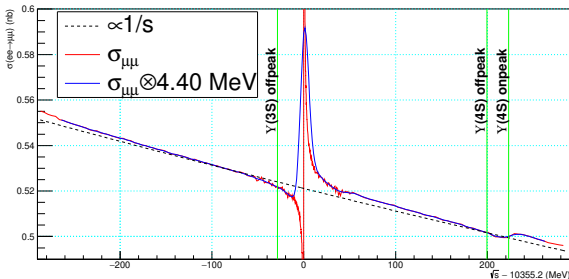
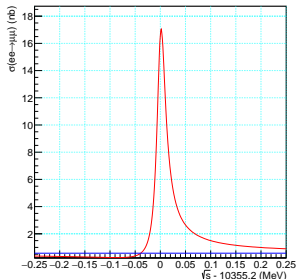
In [Phys. Lett. **B653**, 67, 2007] a light CP-odd Higgs boson  $A^0$  is proposed. In 2HDM(II) with large  $\tan\beta$  the  $A^0$  boson exclusively decays into  $\tau\tau$  pair and thus New Physics effects might modify visible  $R_{\tau\ell}$  in  $\Upsilon(nS)$  decays.

In [J. High Energ. Phys. **06**, 019 (2017)] a new physics contribution to  $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$  which explains a tension in  $R(D^{(*)})$  also necessarily modifies the  $R_{\tau\ell}$  observable.



# $ee \rightarrow \mu\mu$ cross section

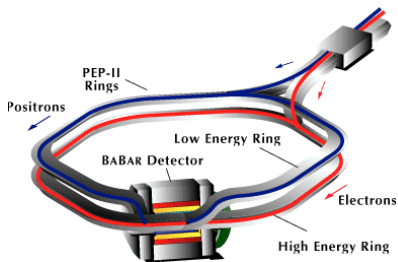
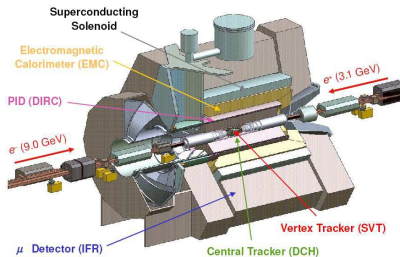
- MCGPJ, a high precision ( $< 0.2\%$ ) MC generator with radiative corrections where  $\Upsilon(nS)$  embedded via vacuum polarization, shows that the resonance production is more than 30 times larger than continuum one at  $\Upsilon(3S)$  energy.



- Due to strong interference between resonance and continuum dilepton production there is an ambiguity in how to extract the leptonic branching fractions.
- In the ratio  $R_{\tau\mu}$  the ambiguity is significantly mitigated as well as other factors e.g. instability of the collider interaction energy.
- At the peak  $\sigma(ee \rightarrow \Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \mu\mu) / \sigma(ee \rightarrow \gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu) = 1.136$  with beam spread.
- Similar continuum cross section of  $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$  is more than 500 times larger than the resonance one  $\Rightarrow$  only dimuon decays of  $\Upsilon(3S)$  are considered.

# BABAR and analyzed data

BABAR and PEP-II operated in 1999 – 2008 at SLAC.



Total data  
(Run 1-7)

On resonances:

$\Upsilon(4S)$ : 433  $\text{fb}^{-1}$

$\Upsilon(3S)$ : 28  $\text{fb}^{-1}$

$\Upsilon(2S)$ : 14  $\text{fb}^{-1}$

Off reson./scan:

54  $\text{fb}^{-1}$

Total: 529  $\text{fb}^{-1}$

Data sample	On resonance $\text{fb}^{-1}$	Off resonance $\text{fb}^{-1}$
Run 7 $\Upsilon(3S)$	$27.96 = 25.55 + 2.41$	2.62
Run 6 $\Upsilon(4S)$	78.3	7.75

- Blind analysis technique – only 2.41  $\text{fb}^{-1}$  of  $\Upsilon(3S)$  on resonance and  $\Upsilon(3S)$  and  $\Upsilon(4S)$  off resonance data are used to tune selections.
- $\Upsilon(3S)$  off-resonance statistic is low  $\Rightarrow$  Run 6  $\Upsilon(4S)$  on-resonance data with the same detector configuration is used to get the final result.

# Signal selections

## $\mu^+\mu^-$ selections

- 1 Two and only two charged particles with opposite charges
- 2  $P_{\text{high}}^{\text{cm}} > 4 \text{ GeV}/c$  and  $P_{\text{low}}^{\text{cm}} > 2 \text{ GeV}/c$
- 3  $2.8 \text{ rad} < \theta_{-}^{\text{cm}} + \theta_{+}^{\text{cm}} < 3.5 \text{ rad}$
- 4  $E_{+}^{\text{EMC}} + E_{-}^{\text{EMC}} < 2 \text{ GeV}$
- 5  $0.65 \text{ rad} < \theta_{-}^{\text{cm}} < 2.5 \text{ rad}$  and  $0.58 \text{ rad} < \theta_{+}^{\text{cm}} < 2.56 \text{ rad}$
- 6  $\psi^{\text{cm}} = \arccos \frac{\vec{p}_{+}^{\text{cm}} \cdot \vec{p}_{-}^{\text{cm}}}{|\vec{p}_{+}^{\text{cm}}| \cdot |\vec{p}_{-}^{\text{cm}}|} > 160^\circ$
- 7  $0.8 < M_{\mu\mu}/\sqrt{s} < 1.1$
- 8 At least one particle having IFR response

99.9% purity

## $\tau^+\tau^-$ selections

- 1 Two and only two charged particles with opposite charges
- 2  $41^\circ < \theta_{\pm}^{\text{cm}} < 148^\circ$ .
- 3  $\psi^{\text{cm}} > 110^\circ$
- 4  $E_{\text{tot}}^{\text{EMC}} < 0.7 \times E_{\text{PEP-II}}$
- 5 One of the particles must be an electron and the other not [ $e\bar{e}$ ]
- 6  $|\phi_{+} - \phi_{-} - 180^\circ| > 3^\circ$
- 7  $|M_{\text{miss}}^2| > 0.01 \times s$
- 8  $|\cos \theta_{\text{miss}}| < 0.85$
- 9  $P_{\pm}^{\perp} \notin \gamma^*\gamma^*$  region
- 10  $|\Delta\phi| = |\phi_{e\gamma} - \phi_{\bar{e}} - 180^\circ| > 2^\circ$  and  $|\Delta\theta| = |\theta_{e\gamma} + \theta_{\bar{e}} - 180^\circ| > 2^\circ$

99% purity

All selections are designed to be beam-energy insensitive.

# MC selection efficiency correction

Sample	$\epsilon_{\mu\mu}$	$\epsilon_{\tau\tau}$	$\epsilon_{\tau\tau}/\epsilon_{\mu\mu}$
MC $\Upsilon(3S)$	$69.951 \pm 0.018$	$7.723 \pm 0.010$	$0.11041 \pm 0.00015$
MC $\Upsilon(3S)$ off peak	$49.250 \pm 0.017$	$7.018 \pm 0.010$	$0.14249 \pm 0.00021$
MC $\Upsilon(4S)$ off peak	$48.997 \pm 0.016$	$6.979 \pm 0.007$	$0.14245 \pm 0.00015$

DATA/MC efficiency correction  $\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu} = N_{\tau\tau}/N_{\mu\mu}$

Sample	$N_{\mu\mu}^{\text{data}}$	$N_{\mu\mu}^{\text{MC}}$	$N_{\tau\tau}^{\text{data}}$	$N_{\tau\tau}^{\text{MC}}$	$\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}^{\text{data}}/\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}^{\text{MC}}$
$\Upsilon(3S)$ off peak	1,538,569	1,554,208	179,466	178,569	$1.0152 \pm 0.0030$
$\Upsilon(4S)$ off peak	4,422,407	4,398,983	515,067	505,133	$1.0143 \pm 0.0020$
Efficiency correction $C_{\text{MC}}$					$1.0146 \pm 0.0016$

## Off-peak DATA

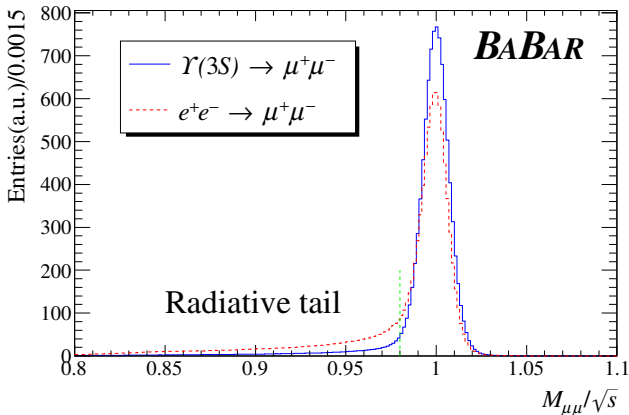
$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(3S) &= 0.11665 \pm 0.00029(0.25\%) \\ \tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(4S) &= 0.11647 \pm 0.00017(0.15\%) \\ \tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(4S)/\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(3S) - 1 &= -0.0015 \pm 0.0029\end{aligned}$$

## Off-peak MC

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(3S) &= 0.11489 \pm 0.00018(0.16\%) \\ \tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(4S) &= 0.11483 \pm 0.00014(0.13\%) \\ \tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(4S)/\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu}(3S) - 1 &= -0.0006 \pm 0.0020\end{aligned}$$

The ratio of  $\tau$ - $\mu$  candidates does not depend on energy in data and MC!

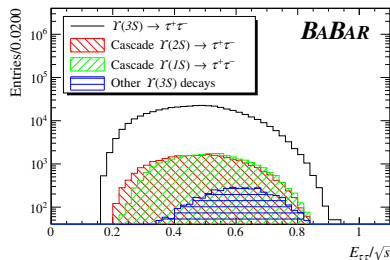
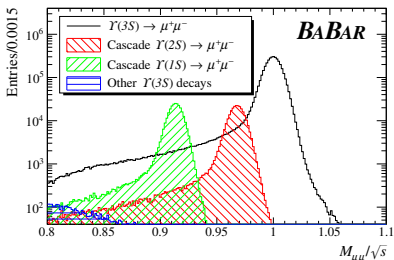
# Signal/background separation – continuum



Only about 7% of the selected dimuon events from  $\Upsilon(3S)$  decays have invariant mass  $M_{\mu\mu}$  less than 98% of interaction energy due to final state radiation whereas in the continuum selected events this fraction is 23% because of initial state radiation.

Exploit this difference in shape to distinguish resonance decays from continuum one.

# Signal/background separation – cascade decays



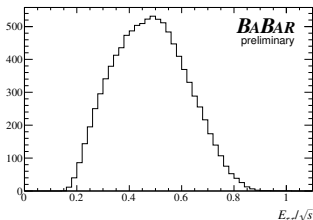
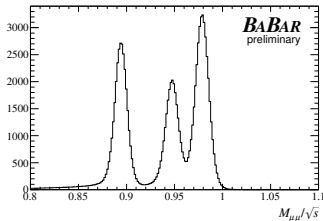
- “Cascade” decays or leptonic decays of  $\Upsilon(1S)$  or  $\Upsilon(2S)$  are also there.
- Only in the  $M_{\mu\mu}$  variable cascade decays can be separated from  $\Upsilon(3S)$  decays. In all  $\tau\tau$  distributions they are indistinguishable so use information from the  $\mu\mu$  channel to fix them in  $\tau\tau$ .
- Use off-resonance data to describe the shape of the continuum background in on-resonance data in  $M_{\mu\mu}/\sqrt{s}$  and  $E_{\tau\tau}/\sqrt{s}$  variables.
- Combine available  $M_{\mu\mu}$  shape information in a template-based fit to extract the number of  $\Upsilon(3S)$  decayed into  $\mu\mu$  and  $\tau\tau$  pairs.
- To overcome low statistic of the  $\Upsilon(3S)$  off-resonance data sample use high statistic Run 6 experimental data where about  $44 \times 10^6 \mu^+\mu^-$  and  $5 \times 10^6 \tau^+\tau^-$  pairs are selected.
- MC based cascade decay templates.

# ISR produced $\Upsilon(nS)$

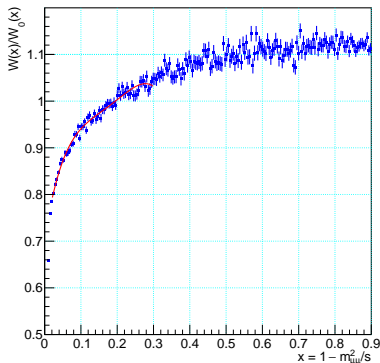
The Run 6 continuum template is corrected to take into account  $\Upsilon(nS)$  produced by the radiative return process. Total ISR cross section for a narrow resonance is

$$\sigma(s) = \frac{12\pi^2 \Gamma_{ee} \Gamma_{\mu\mu}}{sM\Gamma} W(s, x_0), \quad x_0 = 1 - \frac{M^2}{s}, \quad W_0(s, x) = \frac{\alpha}{\pi x} \left( \ln \frac{s}{m_e^2} - 1 \right) (2 - 2x + x^2),$$

where  $W_0$  is one photon radiator function, since all  $\Upsilon(nS)$  resonances are close to each other – photon emission is soft and corrections have to be evaluated.

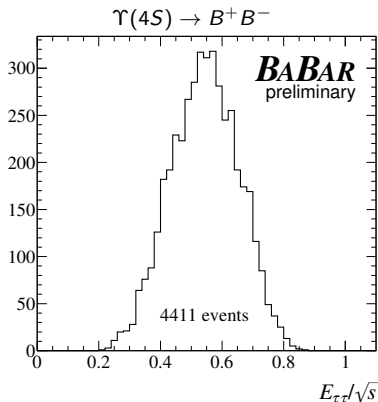
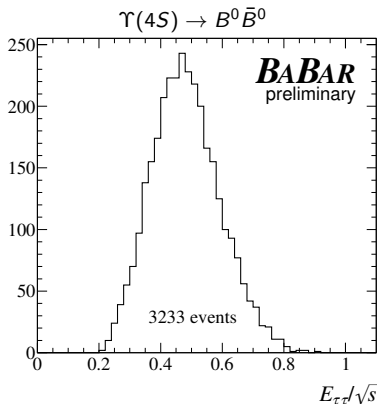


PHOKHARA10  
Correction to one-photon radiator  $W_0(x)$

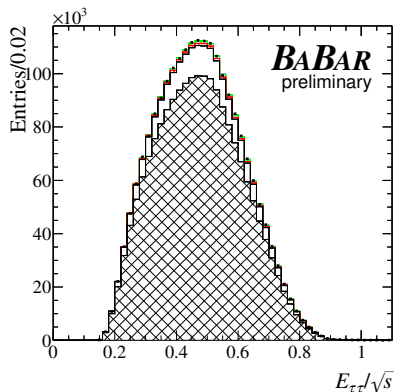
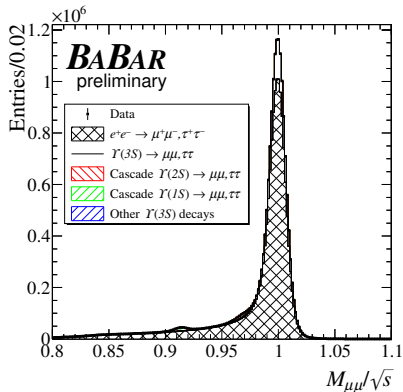


# $B\bar{B}$ correction

Since the continuum template is taken @  $\Upsilon(4S)$  – there are plenty of  $B\bar{B}$  events and some of the low multiplicity  $B$  decays (e.g. charmless semileptonic) might mimic  $\tau$  decays and modify the template. From more than 265 million of generated  $B\bar{B}$  ( $\times 3$  data) events only 15 were selected as dimuon candidates whereas 7644 were selected as  $\tau\tau$ .

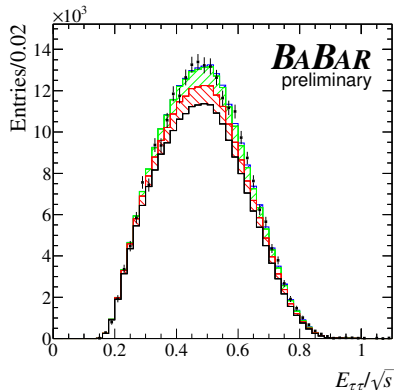
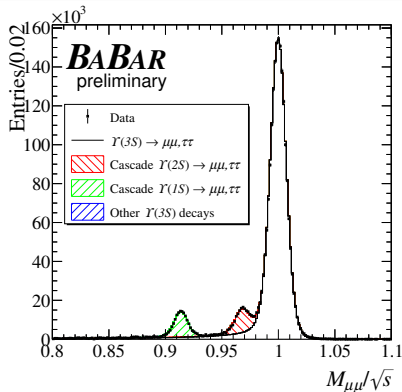


Amount of  $B\bar{B}$  misidentified as  $\tau\tau$  translates to  $\delta_{B\bar{B}} = 0.4\%$  of  $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \tau\tau$  events. This contribution is taken into account as a correction in the final result.



Dominant continuum  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$  background mainly is seen.

# Fit result – continuum subtracted



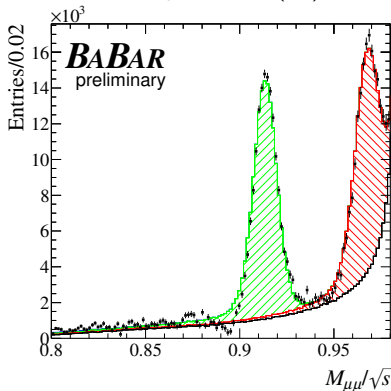
When the continuum background is subtracted the “cascade” backgrounds are clearly seen in dimuon invariant mass distribution.

The result of the fit  $\tilde{R}_{\tau\mu} = N_{\tau\tau} / N_{\mu\mu} = 0.10788 \pm 0.00091$

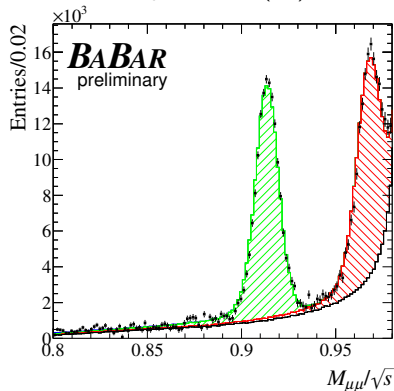
$$R_{\tau\mu} = \tilde{R}_{\tau\mu} \frac{1}{C_{MC}} \frac{\epsilon_{\mu\mu}}{\epsilon_{\tau\tau}} \cdot (1 + \delta_{B\bar{B}}) = 0.9662 \pm 0.0084_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.0135_{\text{syst}} = 0.9662 \pm 0.0159_{\text{tot}}$$

# Fit result – effect of ISR produced $\Upsilon(nS)$

The continuum template is NOT corrected for ISR produced  $\Upsilon(nS)$



The continuum template IS corrected for ISR produced  $\Upsilon(nS)$



Note that ISR produced  $\Upsilon(nS)$  are clearly seen in the continuum subtracted distribution especially  $\Upsilon(1S)$  as a statistically significant deep. Radiative tail well matches to MC prediction.

# Systematic uncertainty estimation

Source	Uncertainty (%)
Particle identification	0.9
Cascade decays	0.6
Two-photon production	0.5
$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$	0.4
MC shape	0.4
$B\bar{B}$ contribution	0.2
ISR subtraction	0.2
Total	1.4

- Various other particle identification criteria were applied to estimate the PID uncertainty e.g. explicit muon ID.
- In cascade decays the ratios for lower  $\Upsilon$  resonances were varied within experimental uncertainties around the SM value.
- Various other  $P_{\perp}$  selections are tested up to 2 times loss in efficiency.
- In order to estimate possible effect of MC shapes to the ratio radiative effects are modelled by PHOTOS and KKMC generators. Invariant mass resolution varied up to 10% off.
- $\Upsilon(nS)$  cross sections are varied according uncertainties as well as overall uncertainty of 10% applied.
- Remaining small background from  $\Upsilon(3S)$  decays fixed to MC prediction as well as  $B\bar{B}$  contribution varied as much as 50% to conservatively estimate their contribution to the systematic uncertainty.

- Dimuon process is clearly selected, background at level of  $\sim 0.1\%$ .
- $\tau\tau$  sample reaches 99% purity.
- Binned likelihood fit is developed to avoid problems with luminosity determination and to get rid of cascade decays in the ratio.
- Correction to continuum template due to background events produced via Radiative Return Process is implemented.
- Contribution of  $B\bar{B}$  events is evaluated.
- Systematic uncertainties are estimated.
- $R_{\tau\mu} = 0.9948$  in the Standard Model (radiation effects are included).
- The only measurement reported by the CLEO collaboration [Phys.Rev.Lett. 98 (2007) 052002]:  $R_{\tau\mu} = 1.05 \pm 0.08 \pm 0.05$ .
- Based on Run 7  $26.93 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  collected at  $\Upsilon(3S)$  energy as well as  $78.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of Run 6  $\Upsilon(4S)$  on-peak data the inclusive of radiation effects ratio is

$$R_{\tau\mu} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-)}{\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)} = 0.9662 \pm 0.0084_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.0135_{\text{sys}}$$

- Preprint is available [arXiv:2005.01230](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.01230) and it has been submitted to PRL.

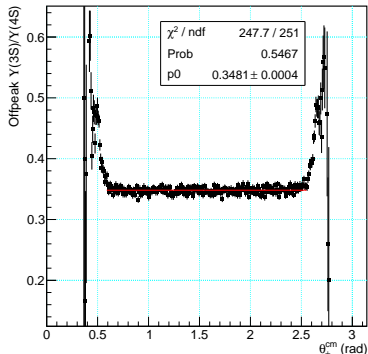
# BACKUP SLIDES

# $\mu^+\mu^-$ selection – polar angle selection

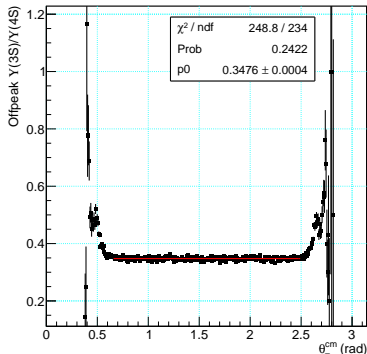
In order to maintain equal efficiency between  $\Upsilon(3S)$  and  $\Upsilon(4S)$  data samples more narrow angle selections are needed because different boost leads to different efficiency drop at the fiducial volume borders.

Selection criteria are derived from ratios of polar angle distributions for  $\Upsilon(3S)$  and  $\Upsilon(4S)$  off peak data.

Polar angle

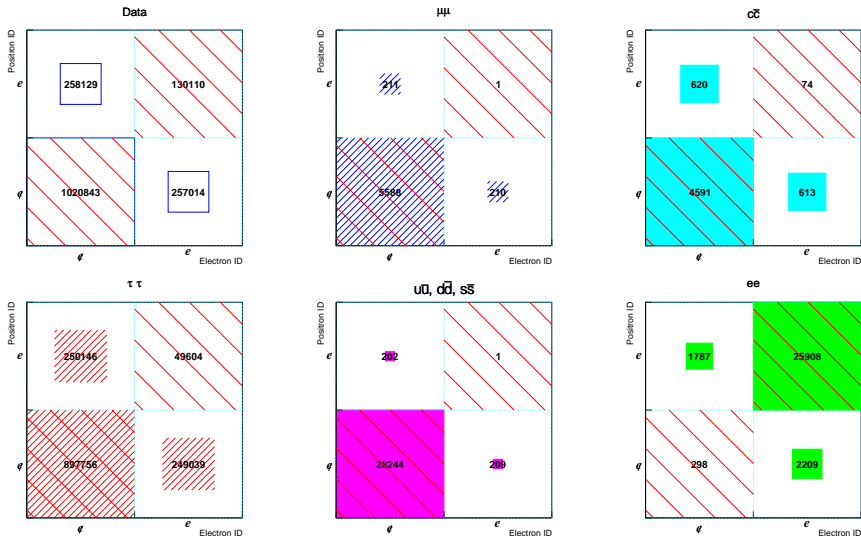


Polar angle



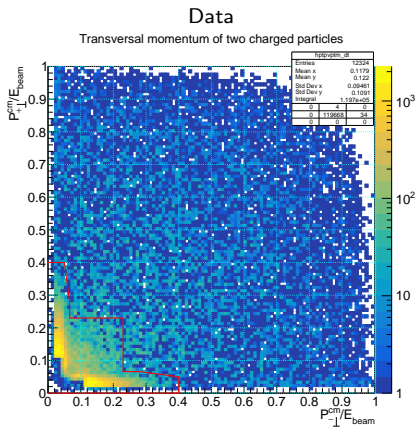
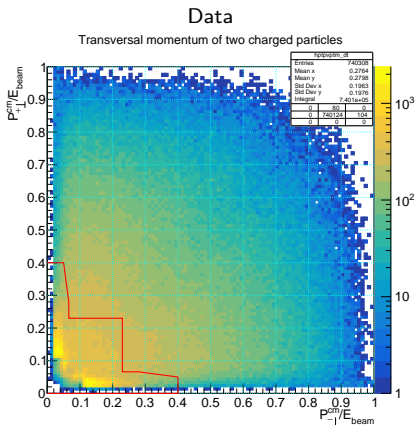
# $\tau^+\tau^-$ selection – [ $e\bar{e}$ ]

Electron identification is based on  $dE/dx$  measurements in the drift chamber and energy deposition in EMC. Among other tested PID selections it gives the best performance.



# $\tau^+\tau^-$ selection – $P_{\perp\pm} \notin \gamma^*\gamma^*$ region

Since momenta of particles of two-photon production are correlated, a two-dimensional selection is applied to maintain good efficiency for signal and reject two-photon background.

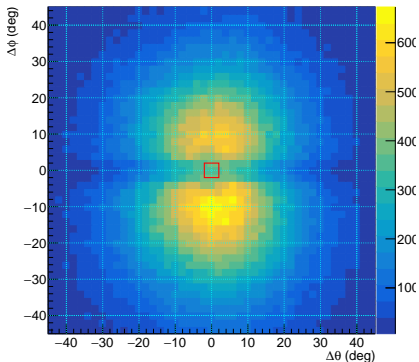


Known MC backgrounds are subtracted.

# $\tau^+\tau^-$ selection #10

To further suppress radiative Bhabha events when a hard photon is emitted at large angle the direction of the electron is corrected using the most energetic photon found in the calorimeter  $\vec{P}_{e\gamma} = \vec{P}_e + \vec{P}_\gamma$  to restore collinearity and then reject collinear events:  $|\Delta\phi| < 2^\circ$  and  $|\Delta\theta| < 2^\circ$  with  $\Delta\phi = |\phi(\vec{P}_{e\gamma}) - \phi(\vec{P}_\ell)| - 180^\circ$  and  $\Delta\theta = \theta(\vec{P}_{e\gamma}) + \theta(\vec{P}_\ell) - 180^\circ$

MC  $ee \rightarrow \tau\tau$   
Track open angle corrected



Data  
Track open angle corrected

