



$\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$  decays with hadronic and  
semileptonic tagging at Belle

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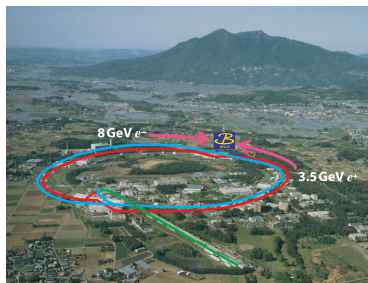
Moriond EW

La Thuile, Italy  
March 12-19, 2016

-  Review of Belle's 2015 result of  $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$  with hadronic tagging, and the current world average.
-  Introduce Belle's new measurement of  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$  with the semileptonic tagging method and compatibility with New Physics models.

## The KEKB accelerator

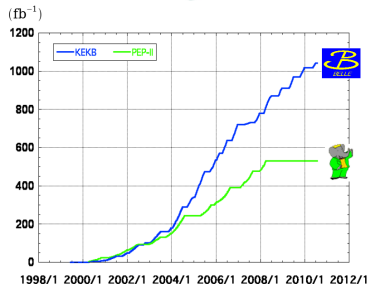
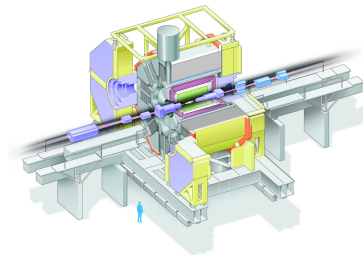
- Asymmetric  $e^+e^-$  collider
- Mainly operates at the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  resonance



## Final data sample

- $711 fb^{-1}$   $\Upsilon(4S)$  resonance
- $121 fb^{-1}$   $\Upsilon(5S)$  resonance

## The Belle detector



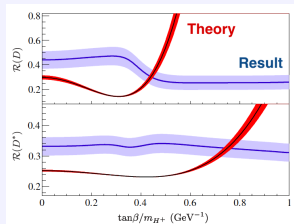
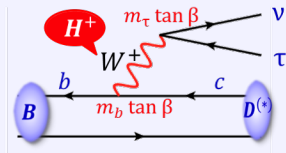
Semitauonic  $B$  decays of type  $b \rightarrow c \tau \nu_\tau$  are sensitive probes to search for New Physics. NP could change  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\tau$  polarization. Effect could be different for  $D$  and  $D^*$ .

## 2HDM of type II

- A charged Higgs of spin 0 couples to the  $\tau$ .
- Could enhance or decrease the ratios  $\mathcal{R}(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu)}$  depending on  $\tan^2 \beta / m_{H^\pm}^2$ .

BaBar 2013: The combination of  $\mathcal{R}(D)$  and  $\mathcal{R}(D^*)$  excludes the type II 2HDM charged Higgs boson at 99.8% confidence level for any value of  $\tan \beta / m_{H^\pm}$ .

Phys. Rev. D **78** 072012 (2013)



Measure the ratios:

$$\mathcal{R}(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu)}{\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu)} = \frac{\text{signal}}{\text{normalization}} \quad (\ell = e, \mu)$$

$\tau$  reconstructed only using leptonic decays,  $\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu_{\tau} \nu_{\ell}$ :

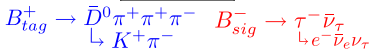
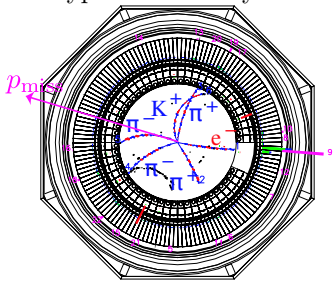
- Signal and normalization are identified by the same particles in the final state.
- Leads to cancellation of dependence on form factors, the CKM matrix element  $|V_{cb}|$ , and on various sources of uncertainty in the ratios  $\mathcal{R}(D^{(*)})$ .
- Also allows for precise SM predictions with uncertainties 2% (6%) for  $\mathcal{R}(D)$  ( $\mathcal{R}(D^{*})$ ). *Phys. Rev. D* **78**, 014003 (2008), *Phys. Rev. D* **85**, 094025 (2012)

**Experimentally challenging: Neutrinos in the final state prohibit direct signal-side reconstruction**

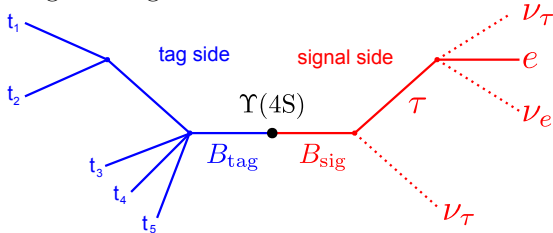
*$\Rightarrow$  Must fully reconstruct  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B_{tag}B_{sig}$  events*

# The Full Reconstruction method

Typical  $B$  factory event

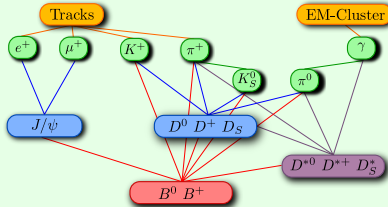


Tag- and signal-side of the full reconstruction

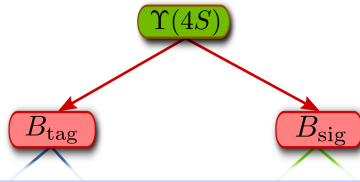


- Hierarchical reconstruction of the  $B_{tag}$  using NeuroBayes<sup>1</sup>.
- Check if the remaining particles in the detector are consistent with the signal signature.

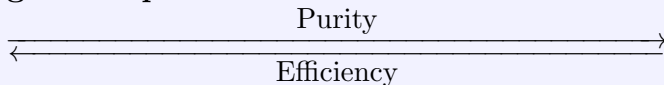
<sup>1</sup>Nucl. Instrum. Meth. A654: 432 (2011)



# Which tag-side reconstruction?



## Tagging techniques



### Inclusive

$B \rightarrow \text{anything}$   
 $\epsilon \approx \mathcal{O}(2\%)$

Very large statistics;  
Also very large background

### Semileptonic

$B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu_\ell$   
 $\epsilon \approx \mathcal{O}(0.2\%)$

Mid-range reconstruction  
efficiency;  
Less information about  
 $B_{\text{tag}}$  due to neutrino

### Hadronic

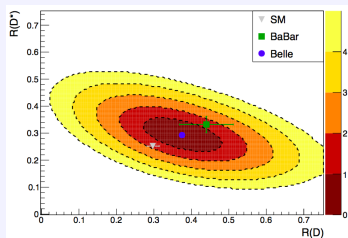
$B \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$   
 $\epsilon \approx \mathcal{O}(0.1\%)$

Cleaner sample  
Knowledge of  $p(B_{\text{sig}})$ ;  
Lower tagging efficiency

Phys. Rev. D 92, 072014

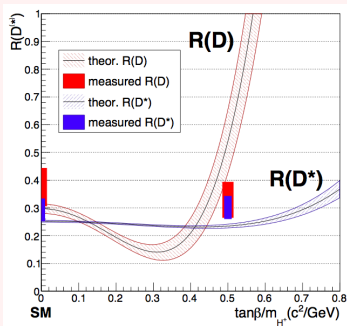
$$R(D) = 0.375 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.026$$

$$R(D^*) = 0.293 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.015$$



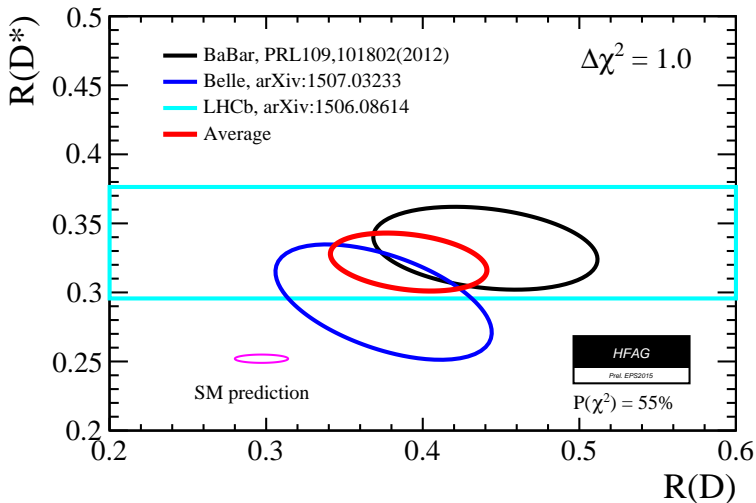
*Belle result lies between the SM prediction ( $1.4\sigma$  away) and BaBar's hadronic tag result ( $1.8\sigma$  away)* Phys. Rev. D 88, 072012 (2013)

Fit is repeated with PDF generated for type II 2HDM with  $\tan\beta/m_H = 0.5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$



*Compatible with type II 2HDM around  $\tan\beta/m_H = 0.5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$*

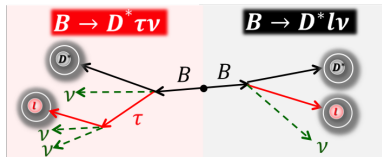




*3.9 $\sigma$  combined deviation (including correlations) from the SM*

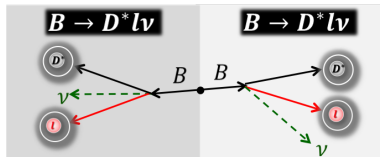
# New measurement of $\mathcal{R}(D^*)$ with SL tag

Semitauconic signal-side decay and semileptonic tag-side.



*Numerator in  $\mathcal{R}(D^*)$*

Normalization events are double semileptonic decays.

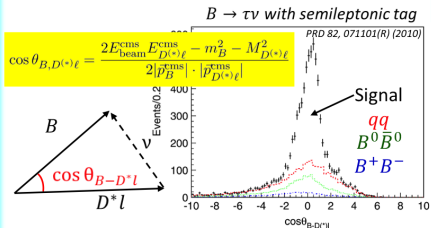


*Denominator in  $\mathcal{R}(D^*)$*

**$D^*$  reconstruction:**

- ▶  $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0\pi^+, D^+\pi^0$  ( $\sim 100\%$ )
- $D^0$ : 10 modes ( $\sim 37\%$ )
- $D^+$ : 5 modes ( $\sim 22\%$ )

**Tag semileptonic  $B$ -decay:** Combine  $D^{*+}$  and oppositely-charged lepton candidates and calculate the cosine of the angle between the  $B$  momentum and the  $D^*l$  in the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  frame.



✓ tag candidates:  $\cos\theta_{B-D^*l} \in [-1, 1]$

Image credits: Y. Sato (Nagoya)

Separate correctly reconstructed signal and normalization events using NeuroBayes **NN** with the following variables:

- Missing mass squared:  $M_{\text{miss}}^2 = \sqrt{(2E_{\text{beam}} - \sum_i E_i)^2 - |\sum_i \vec{p}_i|^2}$
- Visible energy:  $E_{\text{vis}} = \sum_i E_i$ , where  $(\vec{p}_i, E_i)$  is the reconstructed four-momentum at the  $\Upsilon(4S)$  rest frame of particles used in the reconstruction.
- $\cos \theta_{B-D^* \ell}$

$\Rightarrow$  Trained on MC samples of signal and normalization.

## Dominant backgrounds:

- Fake (falsely reco'd)  $D^*$ .
- $B \rightarrow D^{**} l \nu_l$ , with  $D^{**} \rightarrow D^{(*)}$
- $B \rightarrow X_c D^*$ , with  $X_c \rightarrow$  decaying semileptonically.

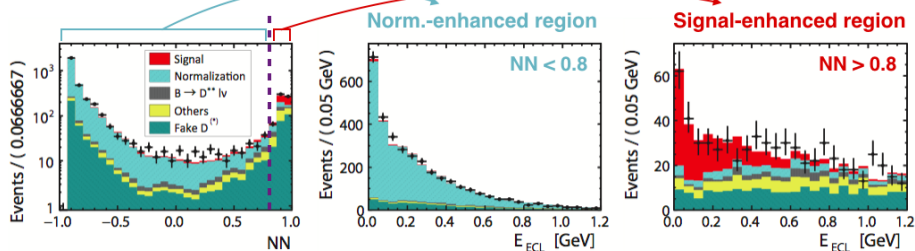
Separated from signal and normalization using the sum of energies of neutral clusters not associated with reco'd particles:  **$E_{ECL}$**

2D fit to **NN** and  **$E_{ECL}$**  to extract signal and normalization

Component	Yield	Shape
Signal	Float	1D X 1D
Normalization	Float	2D
Fake $D^{(*)}$	Fix	2D
$B \rightarrow D^{**} l \nu$	Float	2D
Other	Fix	2D

2D fit to NN and  $E_{ECL}$ :

Preliminary



$$\mathcal{R}(D^*) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow l^- \bar{\nu}_l \nu_\tau)} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon_{\text{norm}}}{\varepsilon_{\text{sig}}} \cdot \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{N_{\text{norm}}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{norm}}/\varepsilon_{\text{sig}} = 1.289 \pm 0.015 \quad (\text{from MC simulation})$$

$$\mathcal{R}(D^*) = 0.302 \pm 0.030(\text{stat}) \pm 0.011(\text{syst}) \quad (13.8\sigma)$$

Sources	$\mathcal{R}(D^*)$ [%]		
	$\ell^{\text{sig}} = e, \mu$	$\ell^{\text{sig}} = e$	$\ell^{\text{sig}} = \mu$
MC statistics for PDF shape	2.2%	2.5%	3.9%
PDF shape of the normalization	+1.1% -0.0%	+2.1% -0.0%	+2.8% -0.0%
PDF shape of $B \rightarrow D^{**} \ell \nu_\ell$	+1.0% -1.7%	+0.7% -1.3%	+2.2% -3.3%
PDF shape and yields of fake $D^{(*)}$	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%
PDF shape and yields of $B \rightarrow X_c D^*$	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Reconstruction efficiency ratio $\varepsilon_{\text{norm}}/\varepsilon_{\text{sig}}$	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Modeling of semileptonic decay $\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell \nu_\tau)$	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Total systematic uncertainties	+3.4% -3.5%	+4.1% -3.7%	+5.9% -5.8%

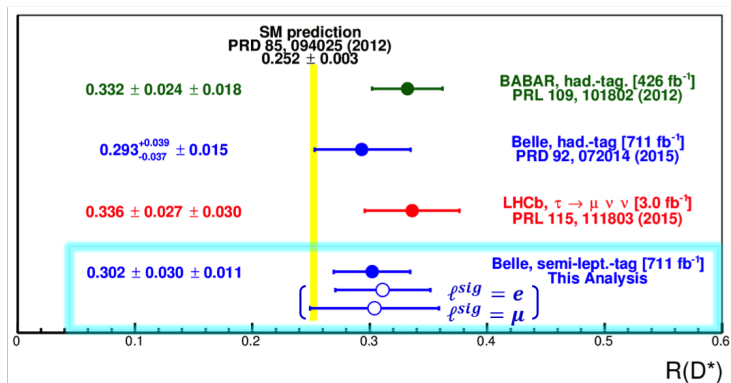
- Dominant uncertainty arises from the limited size of the MC samples for the PDF shapes.  $\Rightarrow$  *Evaluated with Toy MC studies.*
- Large error due to poorly known  $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{**} \ell \nu_\ell)$  and of the  $D^{**}$  decay.  $\Rightarrow$  *Varied within their uncertainties.*

Consistent results for individual samples (separated @  $B_{\text{sig}}$ )

$$\mathcal{R}(D^*) = 0.311 \pm 0.038 \pm 0.013 \quad (\ell^{\text{sig}} = e)$$

$$\mathcal{R}(D^*) = 0.304 \pm 0.051 \pm 0.018 \quad (\ell^{\text{sig}} = \mu)$$

Preliminary



**Central value** close to Belle hadronic tag result.

**Precision** improvement over Belle hadronic tag and LHCb results.

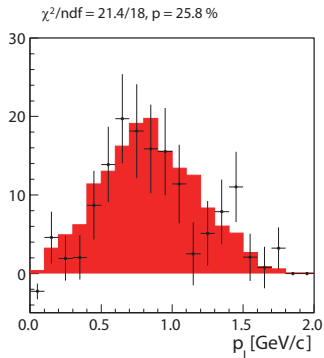
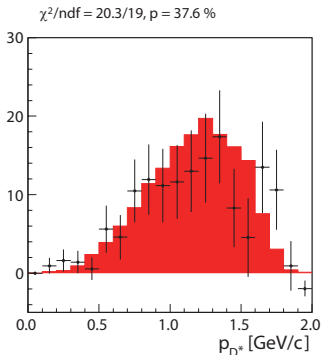
## Kinematic variables:

Preliminary

- The momentum transfer  $q^2 \equiv (p_B - p_{D^{(*)}})^2$  cannot be calculated with a semileptonic tag due to a neutrino on the tag side (employed in the hadronic analyses).
- ⇒ Use the background-subtracted momenta of  $D^*$  and lepton in the CM frame in the signal region:  $NN > 0.8$  and  $E_{ECL} < 0.5$

+ Measured

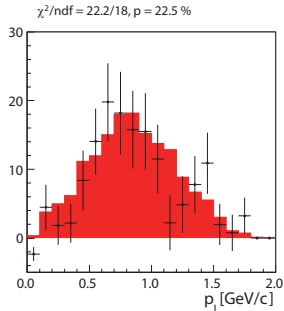
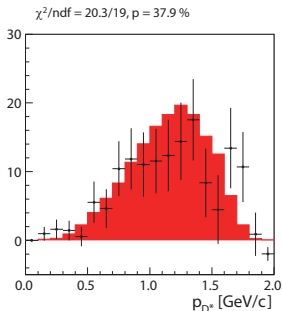
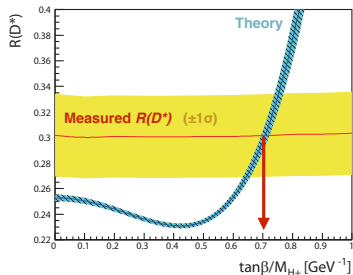
Expected



## Compatibility test:

Preliminary

- 1) Construct a PDF for signal events for a *scan* of  $\tan\beta/m_{H^\pm} \in [0, 1]\text{GeV}^{-1}$ .
- 2) Find that the measured value of  $\mathcal{R}(D^*)$  matches the theoretical prediction at  $\frac{\tan\beta}{m_{H^\pm}} \approx 0.7 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
- 3) *P-values of  $p_{D^*}$  and  $p_l$  similar to SM case.*





- **Bosons** which couple to a **lepton-quark** pair.
- Carry color & electric charge, baryon & lepton #.
- **Unified** description of **leptons and quarks**.

$$-\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = 2\sqrt{2}G_F V_{cb} \sum_{l=e,\mu,\tau} [(\delta_{lr} + C_{V_1}^l) \mathcal{O}_{V_1}^l + C_{V_2}^l \mathcal{O}_{V_2}^l + C_{S_1}^l \mathcal{O}_{S_1}^l + C_{S_2}^l \mathcal{O}_{S_2}^l + C_T^l \mathcal{O}_T^l]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \begin{array}{c} b \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \tau \quad \nu_\tau \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{O}_{V_1}^l \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \nu_l \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{O}_{V_2}^l \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \nu_l \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{O}_{S_1}^l \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \nu_l \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{O}_{S_2}^l \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \nu_l \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{O}_T^l \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \nu_l \end{array}$$

			$\mathcal{O}_{V_1}^l$	$\mathcal{O}_{V_2}^l$	$\mathcal{O}_{S_1}^l$	$\mathcal{O}_{S_2}^l$	$\mathcal{O}_T^l$
		Scalar	$S_1$	●			●
		$S_3$	●				
		$R_2$				●	●/4
Six LQ Models		Vector	$V_2^\mu$		●		
		$U_1^\mu$	●		●		
		$U_3^\mu$	●				

Assignment of Quantum Numbers

	$S_1$	$S_3$	$V_2$	$R_2$	$U_1$	$U_3$
spin	0	0	1	0	1	1
$F = 3B + L$	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
$SU(3)_c$	$3^*$	$3^*$	$3^*$	3	3	3
$SU(2)_L$	1	3	2	2	1	3
$U(1)_{Y=Q-T_3}$	1/3	1/3	5/6	7/6	2/3	2/3

## 6 LQ models in $b \rightarrow c \tau \nu_\tau$ decays

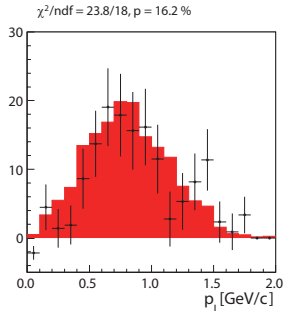
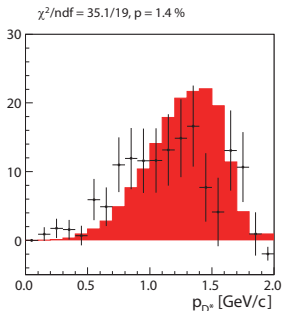
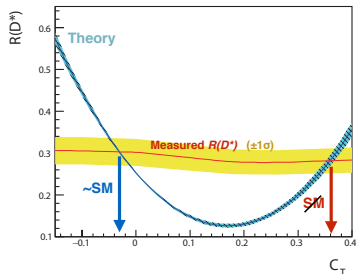
- $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \nu$  is sensitive to the **tensor operator**.
- **$R_2$ -type** LQ model good candidate for compatibility test.
- Relative Wilson coeffs.  $C_{S_2} = +7.8 C_T$  at the  $b$  mass scale, assuming  $M_{LQ} = O(1)$  TeV.

## Compatibility test:

Preliminary

- Two favored regions found:  
 SM-like @  $C_T = -0.03$   
 Non-SM-like @  $C_T = +0.36$   
 (shown below)

$\Rightarrow$  Large disagreement in  $D^*$  momentum distribution



- ▶  $\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$  results with hadronic tag compatible with type II 2HDM around  $\tan\beta/m_H = 0.5 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
- ▶ First result of  $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow D^{*+} \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$  with the semileptonic tagging method shown today.
  - **Central value** close to Belle hadronic tag result. **Precision** improvement over Belle hadronic tag and LHCb results.
  - Compatible with the SM and type-II 2HDM around  $\tan\beta/m_H = 0.7 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
  - $R_2$  type leptoquark model with  $C_T = +0.36$  is disfavored.
  - To be submitted to PRD this month.