

Prospects of Tau CLFV at BelleII

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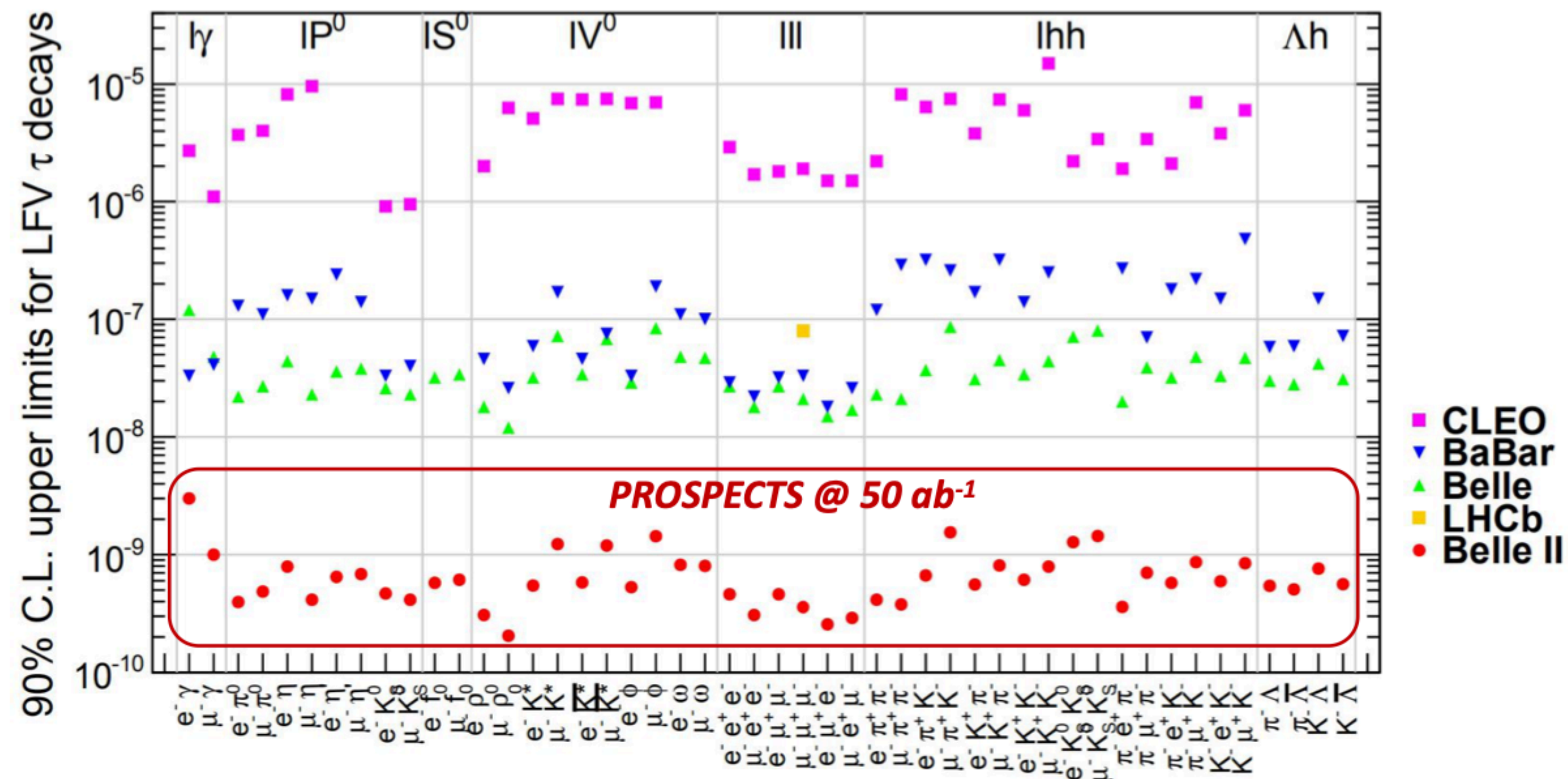
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Tau CLFV Coffee Hour
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Golden modes for discovery



Test the SM in a variety of ways

- ➔ radiative ($\tau \rightarrow \ell \gamma$)
- ➔ leptonic decays ($\tau \rightarrow \ell \ell \ell$)
- ➔ a large variety of LFV and LNV semi-leptonic decays
- ➔ $\tau \rightarrow \mu$ and $\tau \rightarrow e$: test of the lepton flavour structure

- ➔ One of the factors pushing up the sensitivity of probes is the increase of the luminosity
- ➔ Equally important is the increase of the signal detection efficiency
 - ➔ high trigger efficiencies; improvements in the vertex reconstruction, charged track and neutral-meson reconstructions, particle identification, refinements in the analysis techniques...

$\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\mu$

Signal-background discrimination using kinematics of the event

μID - the most powerful discriminating variable

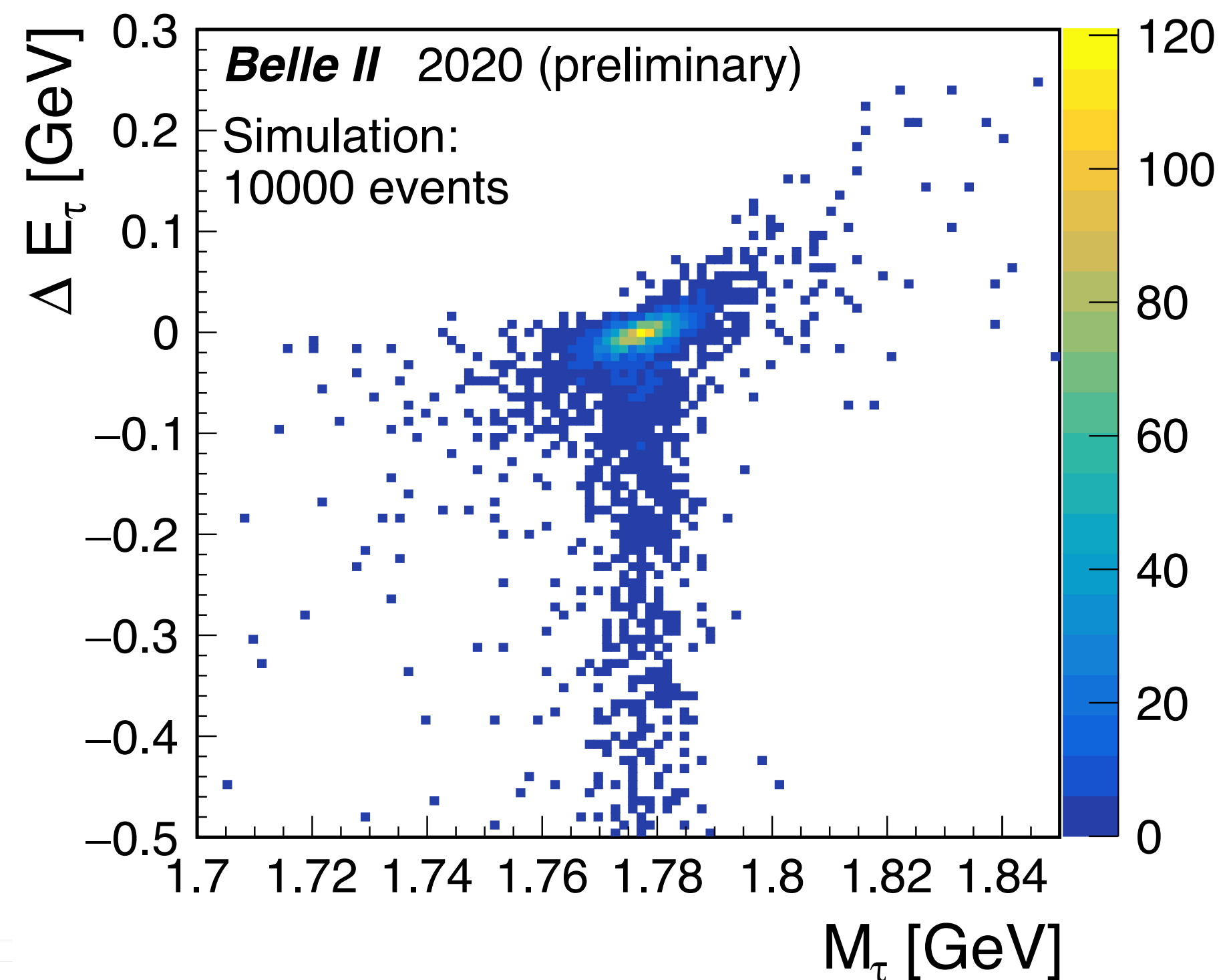
Momentum dependent optimisation of the muID requirement

- $P_\mu < 0.7$ GeV
- μ do not reach the μ detector (KLM)
- $0.7 < P_\mu < 1$ GeV
- μ reach KLM but not many layers are crossed
- $P_\mu > 1$ GeV
- μ reach KLM and many layers are crossed

Other requirement used @Belle but not @Belle II:

- μ veto on tag track
- $P_\mu > 0.6$ GeV

Higher efficiency is foreseen @Belle II than @Belle or @BaBar



Two independent variables:

$$M_\tau = \sqrt{E_{\mu\mu\mu}^2 - P_{\mu\mu\mu}^2}$$

$$\Delta E = E_{\mu\mu\mu}^{CMS} - E_{beam}^{CMS}$$

- For signal → ΔE close to 0 and $M_{\mu\gamma}$ close to τ mass