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arXiv:1503.05613v1 [hep-ex] 18 Mar 2015
In the Standard Model (SM), the branching fraction of the purely leptonic decay $B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ is given by

$$B(B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau)_{\text{SM}} = \frac{G_F^2 m_B m_\tau^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2 \tau_B,$$

where $G_F$ is the Fermi coupling constant, $V_{ub}$ the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix element, $m_B$ and $m_\tau$ the masses of the $B$ meson and the $\tau$ lepton, respectively, $\tau_B$ the lifetime of the $B$ meson, and $f_B$ the $B$-meson decay constant. The branching fraction depends strongly on the mass of the lepton due to helicity suppression, and thus $B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ is expected to have the largest leptonic branching fraction of the $B^+$ meson and is the only decay of this kind for which there is experimental evidence. All of the inputs of Eq. (1) are measured experimentally except for $f_B$, which is calculated in the framework of lattice quantum-chromodynamics. An estimate of the branching fraction, which uses a unitarity-constrained $V_{ub}$ value aggregated from other measurements and lattice calculations of $f_B$, gives $B(B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = (0.75^{+0.30}_{-0.27}) \times 10^{-4}$. This result is in good agreement with previous measurements and the expectation from the calculation based on the Standard Model.

PACS numbers: 13.20.He, 14.40.Nd

We report a measurement of the branching fraction of $B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ decays using a data sample of $772 \times 10^6 BB$ pairs, collected at the Y(4S) resonance with the Belle detector at the KEKB asymmetric-energy $e^+e^-$ collider. We reconstruct the accompanying $B$ meson in a semileptonic decay and detect the recoiling $B$ candidate in the decay channel $B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau$. We obtain a branching fraction of $B(B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = (0.75^{+0.30}_{-0.27}) \times 10^{-4}$. This result is in good agreement with previous measurements and the expectation from the calculation based on the Standard Model.
\[ \tau^+ \nu_\tau = (1.14 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-4} \] shows no sign of physics beyond the SM.

The analysis described here contains the following improvements over our previous measurement \cite{7}: an improved semileptonic tagging method; the reconstruction of an additional \( \tau \) decay channel; a newly optimized selection, including a dedicated suppression of background containing converted photons and a multivariate suppression of continuum \( e^+ e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q} \) \((q = u, d, s, c)\) background; the inclusion of a second variable, the momentum of the decay product of the \( \tau \), in the final fit; and the usage of the full Belle data set, which contains almost 20% more data than in the previous analysis.

The measurement is performed using the final Belle data sample consisting of an integrated luminosity of 711 fb\(^{-1}\), containing \((772 \pm 11) \times 10^6 B\bar{B} \) pairs, collected at the \( \Upsilon(4S) \) resonance at the KEKB asymmetric-energy \( e^+ e^- \) collider \cite{8}. We use a smaller data sample with an integrated luminosity of 379 fb\(^{-1}\) taken at an energy of 60 MeV below the \( \Upsilon(4S) \) mass to study background from continuum \( e^+ e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q} \) events. We generate Monte Carlo (MC) samples of signal and background events. We model the decays of unstable particles using the software package EvtGen \cite{13} and we simulate the detector response using GEANT3 \cite{14}. The simulated signal events are overlaid with beam-related background events that were recorded with a random trigger.

The Belle detector is a large-solid-angle magnetic spectrometer that consists of a silicon vertex detector (SVD), a 50-layer central drift chamber (CDC), an array of aerogel threshold Cherenkov counters (ACC), a barrel-like arrangement of time-of-flight scintillation counters (TOF), and an electromagnetic calorimeter (ECL) composed of CsI(Tl) crystals located inside a superconducting solenoid coil that provides a 1.5 T magnetic field. An iron flux-return located outside the coil (KLM) is instrumented to detect \( K_S \) mesons and to identify muons. The detector is described in detail elsewhere \cite{14}. Two SVD configurations were used. A 2.0 cm beam pipe and a 3-layer SVD were used for the first sample of 152 \( \times 10^6 B\bar{B} \) pairs, while a 1.5 cm beam pipe, a 4-layer SVD and a small-cell inner drift chamber were used to record the remaining 620 \( \times 10^6 B\bar{B} \) pairs \cite{15}.

Since the detectable signature of a \( B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+\nu_\tau \) decay is often only a single charged track and thus inadequate for an efficient signal-background discrimination, we reconstruct the accompanying \( B \) meson (referred to as \( B_{tag} \)) in the semileptonic decay channels \( B^+ \rightarrow D^{(*)0}\ell^-\nu_\ell \) and \( D^{(*)0}\ell^+\nu_\ell \), where \( \ell \) can be an electron or muon. The \( D^{(*)0} \) mesons are reconstructed through the decays \( D^{(*)0} \rightarrow D^0\pi^0, D^0\gamma \) and the \( D^0 \) mesons through the decays \( D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+\pi^0, K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^- \), \( K^0_S\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \), \( K^-\pi^+, K^0_S\pi^+\pi^- \), \( \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 \), \( K^0_S\pi^0 \), \( K^0_SK^-\pi^-+K^-+K^- \), and \( \pi^+\pi^- \). Neutrion pairs are reconstructed as \( \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) and \( K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- \).

To maximize the efficiency in identifying \( B_{tag} \) candidates, loose selection criteria are applied throughout their reconstruction. Charged final state particles are selected from well-measured tracks and are required to have a distance to the interaction point along (perpendicular to) the beam direction, denoted as \( dz \) \((dr)\), of less than 4 \( (2) \) cm. Photons used for the reconstruction of neutral pions are required to have an energy of at least 30 MeV and the invariant mass of the two-photon system \( (M_{\gamma\gamma}) \) must satisfy \(|M_{\gamma\gamma} - m_{\pi^0}| < 19 \) MeV/c\(^2\); this corresponds to a width of 3.2 standard deviations \( (\sigma) \). The invariant mass of the two charged tracks that are used to form \( K_S^0 \) candidates must lie within 30 MeV/c\(^2\) \((4.5\sigma)\) of the nominal \( K_S^0 \) mass. The momenta of \( D^{(*)0} \) meson candidates are required to be below 2.5 GeV/c to reject \( D^{(*)0} \) mesons from \( e^+ e^- \rightarrow c\bar{c} \) events.

All further selections related to the \( B_{tag} \) candidate are performed by training multiple instances of a multivariate selection (MVS) method based on the NeuroBayes package \cite{16}. An MVS classifier is trained for each of the reconstructed decay channels, where a large sample of simulated \( B \) mesons that decay generically is used. The variables used in the training of the MVS related to the intermediate particles are identical to those used for the hadronic full-reconstruction method \cite{17} and the same hierarchical approach is used. The mass, momentum, and decay channel of the particle candidate, as well as the momenta, angles, and the output of the separately-trained MVS of daughter particles are used in the training, if applicable, in addition to particle-specific information like the output of the particle identification. The training related to the \( B_{tag} \) candidate is performed using the following information, sorted by their discriminating power in descending order: the outputs of the MVS of the decay products; the mass of the \( D^0 \) meson candidate or the difference of the masses of the \( D^{(*)0} \) and the \( D^0 \) meson candidates, depending on the decay channel; the angle between the \( D^{(*)0} \) meson candidate and the lepton in the center-of-mass system of the \( \Upsilon(4S) \) \((CM)\); the angle between the \( B_{tag} \) candidate and the \( D^{(*)0} \) meson candidate in the center-of-mass system of the \( B_{tag} \) candidate; the distance of minimum approach between the \( D^{(*)0} \) decay vertex and the trajectory of the lepton; the decay channel of the \( D^{(*)0} \) meson; and the angle of the reconstructed \( B_{tag} \) candidate with respect to the beam axis in the \( CM \).

The training variables were chosen to be uncorrelated with the cosine of the angle between the momentum of the \( B \) meson and the \( D^{(*)}\ell \) system, calculated under the assumption that only one massless particle is not reconstructed. It is given by

\[
\cos \theta_{B,D^{(*)}\ell} = \frac{2E_{\text{beam}}E_{D^{(*)}\ell} - m_B^2 c^4 - m_{D^{(*)}\ell}^2 c^4}{2p_B^*p_{D^{(*)}\ell}^* c^2},
\]

where \( p_B^* \) is the nominal \( B \) meson momentum calculated from the beam energy and the nominal mass, \( E_{D^{(*)}\ell} \), \( m_{D^{(*)}\ell} \), and \( p_{D^{(*)}\ell}^* \) are the energy, mass, and momentum of the \( D^{(*)}\ell \) system, respectively, and \( E_{\text{beam}} \) is the energy of the beam (all in the \( CM \)). Since this angle is uncorrelated with the output of the MVS, it can be used to produce signal-free sideband samples that are used
to study backgrounds and to extract the number of correctly reconstructed $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidates. It is also used later for a refined selection since correctly reconstructed $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidates have values between $-1$ and $1$ while background events, where the assumption of only one missing massless particle fails, have a much larger range of values. Some $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidates are reconstructed partially because of a missing slow pion or soft photon and lie in a broader range that still peaks around the signal region.

The $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidates are combined with $B$ mesons reconstructed in the decay $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_{\tau}$; the latter are denoted as $B_{\text{sig}}$. The $\tau$ lepton is reconstructed as $\tau^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \nu_{\mu}, e^+ \nu_e \nu_{\tau}, \pi^+ \nu_\tau$, with $\rho^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$. Since the neutrinos cannot be detected, the $B_{\text{sig}}$ candidate consists of a single charged track or a $\rho^+$ candidate. The $\rho^+$ candidate is required to have an invariant mass within 195 MeV/$c^2$ of the nominal $\rho^+$ mass. The signal-side decay modes are separated based on particle identification variables. The pion and kaon separation uses information from the ACC, TOF, and the $dE/dx$ measurement in the CDC; the electron identification is based on the same information in addition to the shape of the shower and the energy measurement in the ECL; and muon candidates are identified using hits in the KLM matched to a charged track. The selections of the signal-side decay modes are mutually exclusive. The momentum of the signal-side particle $(e^+, \mu^+, \pi^+, \rho^+)$ in the CM $(p^*_{\text{sig}})$ must be in the range $0.5 \text{GeV}/c < p^*_{\text{sig}} < 2.4 \text{GeV}/c$.

The combination of a $B_{\text{tag}}$ and a $B_{\text{sig}}$ candidate provides a $\Upsilon(4S)$ candidate. The fact that the $\Upsilon(4S)$ is produced without any accompanying particles allows for a powerful selection: we reject events with additional $\pi^0$ candidates or charged tracks with $|dz| < 100$ cm and $|dr| < 20$ cm. We also perform a selection in the remaining energy in the ECL ($E_{\text{ECL}}$), defined as the sum of the energies of clusters in the ECL that are not associated with final state particles of the reconstructed $\Upsilon(4S)$ candidate. To mitigate beam-induced background in the energy sum, only clusters satisfying minimum energy thresholds of 50, 100, and 150 MeV are required for the barrel, forward, and backward end-cap calorimeter, respectively. Signal events peak near low values of $E_{\text{ECL}}$ as only photons from beam-related background and misreconstructed events contribute, while the background is distributed over a much wider range. We require $E_{\text{ECL}}$ to be smaller than 1.2 GeV.

In the decay channel $\tau^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e \nu_{\tau}$, a significant background arises from events containing converted photons. To suppress this, we combine the electron used in the reconstruction of either $B_{\text{sig}}$ or $B_{\text{tag}}$ with every other oppositely-charged track in the event. Using the electron mass hypothesis for the second track, we require the invariant mass of the electron-track pair to be greater than 200 MeV/$c^2$ for any of the pairs. To suppress background from continuum events, we train another MVS with the following input variables: the angle of the $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidate with respect to the beam direction in the CM; the angle between the thrust axis of the $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidate and the remaining tracks in the event in the CM; 16 modified Fox-Wolfram moments [18]; and the momentum flow in nine concentric cones around the thrust axis of the $B_{\text{tag}}$ candidate [19]. The background contributions differ significantly between the $\tau$ decay channels. Therefore, the requirements on the output of the two MVS (for the $B_{\text{tag}}$ and continuum suppression) depend on the $\tau$ decay channel. This is also true for the requirement on $\cos \theta_{B,D(\bar{D})\ell}$; it must be less than 1 in all channels and greater than $-1.7, -1.9, -1.3,$ and $-2.6$ for the $\tau$ decay channels to muon, electron, pion, and $\rho$, respectively.

The selections related to the output of the two MVS classifiers, $\cos \theta_{B,D(\bar{D})\ell}$, the particle identification of the $\pi^+$ from hadronic $\tau$ decay channels, and $M_{\pi^+\pi^0}$ are optimized using samples of simulated signal and background events to give the highest figure-of-merit $N_S/\sqrt{N_S + N_B}$, where $N_S$ and $N_B$ are the number of expected signal and background events in the region $E_{\text{ECL}} < 0.2 \text{ GeV}$, respectively.

The fraction of signal events having multiple candidates is 7%. In such events, we choose the candidate with the maximal value of the tag-side MVS classifier output. From MC simulation, we find that this method selects the correct candidate 70% of the time. The overall reconstruction and selection give a total reconstruction efficiency of $\epsilon = (23.1 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4}$, where the uncertainty is due to MC statistics only. It is described in detail in Table I. The given efficiencies contain all relevant branching fractions, including the corresponding branching fractions of the $\tau$ lepton.

| Final State | $e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$ | $\mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e$ | $\pi^+ \bar{\nu}_e$ | $\pi^+ \pi^\pm \bar{\nu}_e$ |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| $e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$ | 6.6 $\pm$ 0.1 | 0.1 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.2 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.1 $\pm$ 0.0 |
| $\mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e$ | 0.1 $\pm$ 0.0 | 4.7 $\pm$ 0.1 | 0.6 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.2 $\pm$ 0.0 |
| $\pi^+ \bar{\nu}_e$ | 0.0 $\pm$ 0.0 | 1.6 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.5 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.0 $\pm$ 0.0 |
| $\pi^+ \pi^\pm \bar{\nu}_e$ | 0 $\pm$ 0.0 | 1.4 $\pm$ 0.0 | 4.9 $\pm$ 0.1 | 0.0 $\pm$ 0.0 |
| $\pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_e$ | 0 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.2 $\pm$ 0.0 | 1.3 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.0 $\pm$ 0.0 |
| Other | 0 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.1 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.2 $\pm$ 0.0 | 0.0 $\pm$ 0.0 |
| All | 6.8 $\pm$ 0.1 | 5.1 $\pm$ 0.1 | 4.0 $\pm$ 0.0 | 7.2 $\pm$ 0.1 |
| Total | 23.1 $\pm$ 0.1 |

To study possible differences between real and simulated data, we use samples where $B_{\text{sig}}$ is reconstructed in the decays $B^+ \rightarrow D^{0*}e^+\nu_e$ and $B^+ \rightarrow D^0\pi^+$ (further denoted as double-tagged samples). The $D^{0*}$ mesons are reconstructed as $D^{0*} \rightarrow D^0\pi^0$ and $D^{0*}\gamma$, and the $D^0$ meson as $D^0 \rightarrow K^-\pi^+$. The $D^0$ meson candidates are selected based on their mass. For the $D^{0*}$ meson candidates, additionally, the mass difference between the $D^{0*}$ and the $D^0$ meson candidates is used for
selection. We apply the same four sets of different criteria on \( \cos \theta_{B, D^{(*)} \ell} \) and the two MVS classifiers corresponding to the four \( \tau \) decay channels of the nominal analysis to each of the double-tagged \( B \)-decay samples. We measure the branching fractions of the \( B_{\text{sig}} \) decays, determine the ratios with respect to the world average values \(^2\), and calculate weighted averages of the ratios of the \( B \)-decay channels. The reconstruction efficiency is found to be overestimated in MC simulation by a factor of 1.09 \( \pm \) 0.09, 1.08 \( \pm \) 0.08, 1.17 \( \pm \) 0.22, and 1.02 \( \pm \) 0.10 for the \( \tau \) decay channels to muon, electron, pion, and \( \rho \), respectively. The reconstruction efficiency is corrected based on this ratio, depending on the decay channel of the \( B_{\text{sig}} \) and the \( \tau \).

To extract the number of reconstructed signal events, we perform an extended two-dimensional unbinned maximum-likelihood fit in \( p_{\text{ECL}} \) and \( E_{\text{ECL}} \). We use smoothed histogram probability density functions (PDFs) \(^2\) obtained from MC simulation to describe the signal and background components arising from events containing a \( BB \) pair. We use the product of one-dimensional PDFs for all components except for the signal in \( \tau^+ \to \pi^+ \nu_\tau \) and \( \tau^+ \to \rho^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \). In these modes, there is a significant cross-feed from channels with additional undetected neutral pions, resulting in a correlation between \( E_{\text{ECL}} \) and \( p_{\text{ECL}} \) that is taken into account by using two-dimensional histogram PDFs. The continuum background, including \( e^+e^- \to q \bar{q} (q = u, d, s, c) \), \( \tau^+ \tau^- \), and two-photon events, is described using the off-resonance data and is scaled according to the relative luminosities. Since the off-resonance data sample is very limited, its \( E_{\text{ECL}} \) distribution is described by a signal-mode-specific linear function. The slope of these functions is compatible with zero in all but the \( \tau^+ \to \rho^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \) decay channel, which shows a slope of 37 events per GeV. The uncertainties are 14, 6, 16, and 14 events per GeV, corresponding to a relative uncertainty of 20, 16, 25, and 13% on the number of events in the range \( E_{\text{ECL}} < 0.2 \) GeV for the \( \tau^+ \to \mu^+ \nu_\tau \nu_\mu \), \( \tau^+ \to e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \), \( \tau^+ \to \tau^+ \tau^- \), and \( \tau^+ \to \rho^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \) decay channels, respectively. The relative uncertainty on the normalization is about 10% due to the limited size of the data sample.

The ratio of the normalizations of the background components is fixed in the fit. We compare the data and MC distribution of the signal component in \( E_{\text{ECL}} \) and \( p_{\text{ECL}} \) using the double-tagged sample, which reveals no significant difference. This is illustrated in two representative plots in Fig. 1. To validate the \( p_{\text{ECL}} \) distributions, we treat the lepton from the \( B \) decay as the \( \tau \)-decay product. We apply the same validation to other control samples and variables such as \( \cos \theta_{B, D^{(*)} \ell} \), the outputs of the MVS classifiers, and the missing energy in the event.

The following five parameters vary in our final fit to the data: \( \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau) \) and the normalization of the background in each of the four \( \tau \) decay channels. The relative signal yields in the \( \tau \) decay channels are fixed to the ratios of the reconstruction efficiencies. We obtain a total signal yield of \( N_{\text{sig}} = 222 \pm 50 \), and this results in a branching fraction of \( \mathcal{B}(B^+ \to \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = (1.25 \pm 0.28) \times 10^{-4} \), where the uncertainties are statistical only. The signal yields and branching fractions, obtained from fits for each of the \( \tau \) decay modes separately, are given in Table II. The projections of the fitted distributions are shown in Fig. 2.

### TABLE II. Signal yields and branching fractions, obtained from fits for the \( \tau \) decay modes separately and combined. Errors are statistical only.

| Decay Mode          | \( N_{\text{sig}} \) | \( \mathcal{B}(10^{-4}) \) |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| \( \tau^+ \to \mu^+ \nu_\tau \nu_\mu \) | 134\pm21 | 0.34\pm0.55 |
| \( \tau^+ \to e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \) | 47\pm25 | 0.90\pm0.47 |
| \( \tau^+ \to \pi^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \) | 57\pm21 | 1.82\pm0.68 |
| \( \tau^+ \to \rho^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau \) | 119\pm33 | 2.16\pm0.60 |
| Combined            | 222\pm50 | 1.25\pm0.28 |

The list of systematic uncertainties is given in Table III. The following systematic uncertainties are determined by varying the corresponding parameters by their uncertainty, repeating the fit and taking the difference to the nominal fit result as the systematic uncertainty: the normalization and slope of the continuum background component, where the dominant uncertainty originates from the error on the shape; the signal reconstruction efficiency; the branching fractions of the dominant background decays, e.g., \( B^+ \to D^0 \ell^+ \nu_\ell \) followed by \( D^0 \to K_L K_L \) or \( D^0 \to K_L K_L \); the correction of the tagging efficiency, obtained from the double-tagged samples; and the branching fractions of the \( \tau \) lepton. For branching fractions of \( D \) mesons with multiple \( K_L \) mesons in the final state, we use the values for corresponding decays with \( K_S \) and take 50% of the value as the uncertainty.

To estimate the effect of the uncertainty on the shape of the histogram PDFs due to the statistical uncertainty in the MC, the content of each bin is varied following a Poisson distribution with the initial value as the mean. This is repeated 1000 times and the standard deviation of the distribution of branching fractions is taken as sys-
FIG. 2. Distributions for (a) $\tau^+ \rightarrow e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$, (b) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$, (c) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu}_\pi \nu_\tau$, (d) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \rho^+ \bar{\nu}_\rho \nu_\tau$, and (e) the sum of them. The left and right columns show the distributions of $E_{\text{ECL}}$ and $p_{\text{T}}^\ast$ projected in the region $E_{\text{ECL}} < 0.2$ GeV, respectively. The markers show the data distribution, the solid line the total fitted distribution, and the dashed line the signal component. The orange (red) filled distribution represents the $B \bar{B}$ (continuum) background.

double-tagged sample by comparing the number of additional charged tracks in MC and data events. We find that it agrees well and so take the relative statistical uncertainty on the control sample as the systematic uncertainty. We also test an alternative description of the continuum background in $E_{\text{ECL}}$ by using a polynomial of second order but the deviation is well covered by the related systematic uncertainty so we do not include it separately. The quadratic sum of all contributions is 21.2%.

We find evidence for $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ decays with a significance of 3.8 $\sigma$, by convolving the likelihood profile with a Gaussian whose width is equal to the systematic uncertainty. The significance is given by $\sqrt{2 \ln(L/L_0)}$, where $L(L_0)$ is the value of the likelihood function when the signal yield is allowed to vary (set to 0).

In summary, we report the measurement of the branching fraction of $B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau$ decays using a sample of $772 \times 10^6$ $B \bar{B}$ pairs, which we analyze with the semileptonic tagging method. Our result is $B(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = [1.25 \pm 0.28(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.27(\text{syst.})] \times 10^{-4}$ with a significance of 3.8 $\sigma$. This result is consistent with our previous measurement based on the semileptonic tagging method of $B(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = [1.54 \pm 0.38(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.37(\text{syst.})] \times 10^{-4}$ [9] and supersedes it. A combination with the recent Belle measurement based on the hadronic tagging method [19] of $[0.72^{+0.27}_{-0.25}(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.})] \times 10^{-4}$, taking into account all correlated systematic uncertainties, gives a branching fraction of $B(B^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu_\tau) = [0.91 \pm 0.19(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.})] \times 10^{-4}$ with a combined significance of 4.6 $\sigma$. This value is consistent with the SM expectation based on a fit using independent experimental input [3].

We thank the KEKB group for the excellent operation of the accelerator: the KEK cryogenics group for the efficient operation of the solenoid; and the KEK computer group, the National Institute of Informatics, and the PNNL/EMSL computing group for valuable computing and SINET4 network support. We acknowledge support from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science,
and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and the Tau-Lepton Physics Research Center of Nagoya University; the Australian Research Council and the Australian Department of Industry, Innovation, Science and Research; Austrian Science Fund under Grant No. P 22742-N16 and P 26794-N20; the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Contracts No. 10575109, No. 10775142, No. 11175187, and No. 11475187; the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic under Contract No. LG14034; the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the VolkswagenStiftung; the Department of Science and Technology of India; the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare of Italy; National Research Foundation (NRF) of Korea Grants No. 2011-0029457, No. 2012-0008143, No. 2012R1A1A2008330, No. 2013R1A1A3007772, No. 2014R1A2A2A1005286, No. 2014R1A2A2A1002734, No. 2014R1A1A2006456; the Basic Research Lab program under NRF Grant No. KRF-2011-0020333, No. KRF-2011-0021196, Center for Korean J-PARC Users, No. NRF-2013K1A3A7A06056592; the Brain Korea 21-Plus program and the Global Science Experimental Data Hub Center of the Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information; the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the National Science Center; the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; the Slovenian Research Agency; the Basque Foundation for Science (IkerBASQUE) and the Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea (UPV/EHU) under program UFI 11/55 (Spain); the Swiss National Science Foundation; the National Science Council and the Ministry of Education of Taiwan; and the U.S. Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation. This work is supported by a Grant-in-Aid from MEXT for Science Research in a Priority Area (“New Development of Flavor Physics”) and from JSPS for Creative Scientific Research (“Evolution of Tau-lepton Physics”).

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