Background simulations on Charged-Lepton Flavor Violation (CLFV) in the Leptoquark framework at the EIC

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Charged-Lepton Flavor Violation in the leptoquark framework

Leptoquarks are color triplet bosons that carry both lepton (L) and baryon (B) numbers, coupling leptons to quarks and mediating the $e + p \rightarrow \tau + X$ CLFV process at tree-level



We carry out the simulation analysis for determining sensitivity to the CLFV process $e+p \rightarrow \tau + X$ in the leptoquark framework.

Simulation

- The goal of this work is to study charged lepton flavor violations at the EIC based on the real **ePIC** detector simulations concentrating on three main background events:
- 1. Charged Current Deep Inelastic Scattering (CC DIS)
- 2. Neutral Current Deep In- elastic Scattering (NC DIS)
- 3. Photoproduction

 Study the potential of searching for e- → τ- conversion event by ECCE indicates that the dominant τ decay modes can be categorized into "1-prong" and "3-prong"

DIS background NC and CC events generated with **Djangoh** Photoproduction background generated using **Pythia**

What is done so far!

reco primary vertex x

reco primary vertex x





reco primary vertex x

Number of tracks < else

To reconstruct the secondary vertex, we first look for $3-\pi$ candidates.

dl 12

0.8 6000 0.7 0.6 5000 0.5 4000 0.4 3000 0.3 0.2 2000 0.1 1000 -0.1 0.8 -0.20.2 0.4 0.6 0 -0.6-0.4

Coincidence between two of the three "intermediate" vertices (either left or right half) is usually enough to indicate a "3-prong" secondary vertex.

Coincidence among three "intermediate" vertices for $3-\pi$ event identification

Sensitivity to Leptoquarks

The sensitivity to the leptoquark signal cross section based on simulations of the 3-prong decay mode of the tau lepton



1M MC event samples are generated for each of the four processes: the leptoquark mediated signal process $e + p \rightarrow \tau + X$, and three backgrounds.

Sensitivity to Leptoquarks

Number of Events vs Cuts



the e $\rightarrow \tau$ events can be effectively selected with these preliminary cuts

using *decayL* as one of the event selection criteria , which is the average of the reconstructed decay lengths from three pair combinations of the $3-\pi$ candidate



comparison between the true decay length from the generator and the decay length reconstructed from tracks at the detector level

Planning for the future work

- higher statistics up to 10M background events from input files provided by ECCE work
- output files for background simulation for higher statistics are ready but running the event generation in **Djangoh** and **Pythia**, then pass those events through the **ePIC** detector simulation is not done yet
- Optimize selection criteria of events
- Compare S/B by using for example multivariable technique (Machine learning with ROOT) TMVA <u>https://root.cern/manual/tmva/</u>
- Working towards "1-prong" modes which are more demanding to identify experimentally