

Search for $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ Decays at the Belle Experiment

A. Sibidanov,^{1,*} K. E. Varvell,¹ I. Adachi,^{2,3} H. Aihara,⁴ S. Al Said,^{5,6} D. M. Asner,⁷ T. Aushev,⁸ R. Ayad,⁵ V. Babu,⁹ I. Badhrees,^{5,10} S. Bahinipati,¹¹ A. M. Bakich,¹ V. Bansal,⁷ E. Barberio,¹² P. Behera,¹³ B. Bhuyan,¹⁴ J. Biswal,¹⁵ A. Bozek,¹⁶ M. Bračko,^{17,15} T. E. Browder,¹⁸ D. Červenkov,¹⁹ P. Chang,²⁰ V. Chekelian,²¹ A. Chen,²² B. G. Cheon,²³ K. Chilikin,^{24,25} K. Cho,²⁶ S.-K. Choi,²⁷ Y. Choi,²⁸ D. Cinabro,²⁹ T. Czank,³⁰ N. Dash,¹¹ S. Di Carlo,²⁹ Z. Doležal,¹⁹ Z. Drásal,¹⁹ D. Dutta,⁹ S. Eidelman,^{31,32} D. Epifanov,^{31,32} J. E. Fast,⁷ T. Ferber,³³ B. G. Fulsom,⁷ V. Gaur,³⁴ N. Gabyshev,^{31,32} A. Garmash,^{31,32} P. Goldenzweig,³⁵ D. Greenwald,³⁶ Y. Guan,^{37,2} E. Guido,³⁸ J. Haba,^{2,3} K. Hayasaka,³⁹ H. Hayashii,⁴⁰ M. T. Hedges,¹⁸ S. Hirose,⁴¹ W.-S. Hou,²⁰ C.-L. Hsu,¹² T. Iijima,^{42,41} K. Inami,⁴¹ G. Inguglia,³³ A. Ishikawa,³⁰ R. Itoh,^{2,3} M. Iwasaki,⁴³ Y. Iwasaki,² W. W. Jacobs,³⁷ I. Jaegle,⁴⁴ H. B. Jeon,⁴⁵ Y. Jin,⁴ K. K. Joo,⁴⁶ T. Julius,¹² J. Kahn,⁴⁷ A. B. Kaliyar,¹³ K. H. Kang,⁴⁵ G. Karyan,³³ T. Kawasaki,³⁹ C. Kiesling,²¹ D. Y. Kim,⁴⁸ J. B. Kim,⁴⁹ S. H. Kim,²³ Y. J. Kim,²⁶ K. Kinoshita,⁵⁰ P. Kodyš,¹⁹ S. Korpar,^{17,15} D. Kotchetkov,¹⁸ P. Križan,^{51,15} P. Krokovny,^{31,32} T. Kuhr,⁴⁷ R. Kulasiri,⁵² R. Kumar,⁵³ A. Kuzmin,^{31,32} Y.-J. Kwon,⁵⁴ J. S. Lange,⁵⁵ I. S. Lee,²³ C. H. Li,¹² L. Li,⁵⁶ L. Li Gioi,²¹ J. Libby,¹³ D. Liventsev,^{34,2} M. Lubej,¹⁵ T. Luo,⁵⁷ M. Masuda,⁵⁸ T. Matsuda,⁵⁹ M. Merola,⁶⁰ K. Miyabayashi,⁴⁰ H. Miyata,³⁹ R. Mizuk,^{24,25,8} G. B. Mohanty,⁹ H. K. Moon,⁴⁹ T. Mori,⁴¹ R. Mussa,³⁸ E. Nakano,⁴³ M. Nakao,^{2,3} T. Nanut,¹⁵ K. J. Nath,¹⁴ Z. Natkaniec,¹⁶ M. Nayak,^{29,2} M. Niiyama,⁶¹ N. K. Nisar,⁵⁷ S. Nishida,^{2,3} S. Ogawa,⁶² S. Okuno,⁶³ H. Ono,^{64,39} P. Pakhlov,^{24,25} G. Pakhlova,^{24,8} B. Pal,⁵⁰ C.-S. Park,⁵⁴ C. W. Park,²⁸ H. Park,⁴⁵ S. Paul,³⁶ T. K. Pedlar,⁶⁵ R. Pestotnik,¹⁵ L. E. Piilonen,³⁴ M. Ritter,⁴⁷ A. Rostomyan,³³ M. Rozanska,¹⁶ Y. Sakai,^{2,3} M. Salehi,^{66,47} S. Sandilya,⁵⁰ Y. Sato,⁴¹ V. Savinov,⁵⁷ O. Schneider,⁶⁷ G. Schnell,^{68,69} C. Schwanda,⁷⁰ Y. Seino,³⁹ K. Senyo,⁷¹ M. E. Sevir,¹² V. Shebalin,^{31,32} C. P. Shen,⁷² T.-A. Shibata,⁷³ J.-G. Shiu,²⁰ F. Simon,^{21,74} A. Sokolov,⁷⁵ E. Solovieva,^{24,8} M. Starič,¹⁵ J. F. Strube,⁷ J. Stypula,¹⁶ M. Sumihama,⁷⁶ K. Sumisawa,^{2,3} T. Sumiyoshi,⁷⁷ M. Takizawa,^{78,79,80} U. Tamponi,^{38,81} K. Tanida,⁸² F. Tenchini,¹² K. Trabelsi,^{2,3} M. Uchida,⁷³ S. Uehara,^{2,3} T. Uglov,^{24,8} Y. Unno,²³ S. Uno,^{2,3} P. Urquijo,¹² C. Van Hulse,⁶⁸ G. Varner,⁴⁹ V. Vorobyev,^{31,32} C. H. Wang,⁸³ M.-Z. Wang,²⁰ P. Wang,⁸⁴ M. Watanabe,³⁹ S. Watanuki,³⁰ E. Widmann,⁸⁵ E. Won,⁴⁹ Y. Yamashita,⁶⁴ H. Ye,³³ J. Yelton,⁴⁴ C. Z. Yuan,⁴⁴ Y. Yusa,³⁹ Z. P. Zhang,⁵⁶ V. Zhilich,^{31,32} V. Zhukova,^{24,25} V. Zhulanov,^{31,32} and A. Zupanc^{51,15}

(The Belle Collaboration)

¹School of Physics, University of Sydney, New South Wales 2006²High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba 305-0801³SOKENDAI (The Graduate University for Advanced Studies), Hayama 240-0193⁴Department of Physics, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0033⁵Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Tabuk, Tabuk 71451⁶Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah 21589⁷Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington 99352⁸Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow Region 141700⁹Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai 400005¹⁰King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology, Riyadh 11442¹¹Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Satya Nagar 751007¹²School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria 3010¹³Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai 600036¹⁴Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Assam 781039¹⁵J. Stefan Institute, 1000 Ljubljana¹⁶H. Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Krakow 31-342¹⁷University of Maribor, 2000 Maribor¹⁸University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822¹⁹Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, 121 16 Prague²⁰Department of Physics, National Taiwan University, Taipei 10617²¹Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, 80805 München²²National Central University, Chung-li 32054²³Hanyang University, Seoul 133-791²⁴P.N. Lebedev Physical Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow 119991²⁵Moscow Physical Engineering Institute, Moscow 115409²⁶Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Daejeon 305-806

- ²⁷Gyeongsang National University, Chinju 660-701
²⁸Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon 440-746
²⁹Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202
³⁰Department of Physics, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8578
³¹Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics SB RAS, Novosibirsk 630090
³²Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk 630090
³³Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron, 22607 Hamburg
³⁴Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061
³⁵Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik, Karlsruher Institut für Technologie, 76131 Karlsruhe
³⁶Department of Physics, Technische Universität München, 85748 Garching
³⁷Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47408
³⁸INFN—Sezione di Torino, 10125 Torino
³⁹Niigata University, Niigata 950-2181
⁴⁰Nara Women's University, Nara 630-8506
⁴¹Graduate School of Science, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8602
⁴²Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8602
⁴³Osaka City University, Osaka 558-8585
⁴⁴University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611
⁴⁵Kyungpook National University, Daegu 702-701
⁴⁶Chonnam National University, Kwangju 660-701
⁴⁷Ludwig Maximilians University, 80539 Munich
⁴⁸Soongsil University, Seoul 156-743
⁴⁹Korea University, Seoul 136-713
⁵⁰University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221
⁵¹Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana, 1000 Ljubljana
⁵²Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, Georgia 30144
⁵³Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana 141004
⁵⁴Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749
⁵⁵Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Gießen
⁵⁶University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026
⁵⁷University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
⁵⁸Earthquake Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Tokyo 113-0032
⁵⁹University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki 889-2192
⁶⁰INFN—Sezione di Napoli, 80126 Napoli
⁶¹Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502
⁶²Toho University, Funabashi 274-8510
⁶³Kanagawa University, Yokohama 221-8686
⁶⁴Nippon Dental University, Niigata 951-8580
⁶⁵Luther College, Decorah, Iowa 52101
⁶⁶University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur
⁶⁷École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne 1015
⁶⁸University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU, 48080 Bilbao
⁶⁹IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, 48013 Bilbao
⁷⁰Institute of High Energy Physics, Vienna 1050
⁷¹Yamagata University, Yamagata 990-8560
⁷²Beihang University, Beijing 100191
⁷³Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo 152-8550
⁷⁴Excellence Cluster Universe, Technische Universität München, 85748 Garching
⁷⁵Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino 142281
⁷⁶Gifu University, Gifu 501-1193
⁷⁷Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo 192-0397
⁷⁸Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo 194-8543
⁷⁹J-PARC Branch, KEK Theory Center, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), Tsukuba 305-0801
⁸⁰Theoretical Research Division, Nishina Center, RIKEN, Saitama 351-0198
⁸¹University of Torino, 10124 Torino
⁸²Advanced Science Research Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Naka 319-1195
⁸³National United University, Miao Li 36003
⁸⁴Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049
⁸⁵Stefan Meyer Institute for Subatomic Physics, Vienna 1090

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We report the results of a search for the rare, purely leptonic decay $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ performed with a 711 fb^{-1} data sample that contains 772×10^6 $B\bar{B}$ pairs, collected near the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance with the Belle detector at the KEKB asymmetric-energy e^+e^- collider. The signal events are selected based on the presence of a high momentum muon and the topology of the rest of the event showing properties of a generic B -meson decay, as well as the missing energy and momentum being consistent with the hypothesis of a neutrino from the signal decay. We find a 2.4 standard deviation excess above background including systematic uncertainties, which corresponds to a branching fraction of $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) = (6.46 \pm 2.22 \pm 1.60) \times 10^{-7}$ or a frequentist 90% confidence level interval on the $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ branching fraction of $[2.9, 10.7] \times 10^{-7}$.

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In the standard model (SM), the branching fraction for the purely leptonic decay of a B^- meson [1], assuming a massless neutrino, is

$$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell) = \frac{G_F^2 m_B m_\ell^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_\ell^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 f_B^2 |V_{ub}|^2 \tau_B, \quad (1)$$

where G_F is the Fermi constant, m_B and m_ℓ are the masses of the B meson and charged lepton, respectively, f_B is the B -meson decay constant obtained from theory, τ_B is the lifetime of the B meson, and V_{ub} is the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix element governing the coupling between the u and b quarks. The FLAG [2] average of lattice QCD calculations gives $f_B = 0.186 \pm 0.004 \text{ GeV}$, the world-average value of τ_B is $1.638 \pm 0.004 \text{ ps}$ [3], and the value of $|V_{ub}|$ is $(3.736 \pm 0.142) \times 10^{-3}$, obtained by the fit procedure described in Ref. [4], equipped with the most recent lattice QCD calculation by the FNAL and MILC collaborations [5]. Using these values as input parameters for Eq. (1), the expected branching fraction for $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ is $(3.80 \pm 0.31) \times 10^{-7}$ and the event yield in the full Belle data set is 301 ± 25 (for both charges).

Because of the relatively small theoretical uncertainties within the SM framework, $B^- \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decays are good candidates for testing SM predictions and searching for phenomena that might modify them. For instance, the effects of charged Higgs bosons in two-Higgs-doublet models of type II [6], the R -parity-violating minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) [7], or leptoquarks [8] may significantly change the $B^- \rightarrow \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decay rates.

Moreover, by taking the ratios of purely leptonic B^- decays, most of the input parameters in Eq. (1) cancel, and very precise values are predicted. Predictions of the ratios

$\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)/\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e)$ and $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)/\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ obtained within a general MSSM at large $\tan\beta$ [9] with heavy squarks [10] deviate from the SM expectations, and the deviation can be as large as an order of magnitude in the grand unified theory framework [11].

There have been several searches for the decay $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ to date [12–16], and no evidence of the decay has been found, with the most stringent limit of $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) < 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ at 90% confidence level set by the BABAR Collaboration [14]. Searches for the $B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$ decay by the Belle [17,18] and BABAR [19,20] experiments have found evidence for the decay with an average PDG [3] branching fraction of $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}_\tau) = (1.09 \pm 0.24) \times 10^{-4}$, consistent with the SM prediction.

We present a search for the decay $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ using the *untagged* method. In such a method, the candidate decay products of the other B meson are required to satisfy generic kinematic requirements, consistent with the B -decay hypothesis. This study is based on a 711 fb^{-1} data sample that contains $(772 \pm 11) \times 10^6$ $B\bar{B}$ pairs, collected at a center-of-mass energy of $\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$, corresponding to the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance, with the Belle detector at the KEKB asymmetric-energy e^+e^- (3.5 on 8 GeV) collider [21].

The Belle detector is a large-solid-angle magnetic spectrometer that consists of a silicon vertex detector, a 50-layer central drift chamber (CDC), an array of aerogel threshold Cherenkov counters (ACCs), a barrel-like arrangement of time-of-flight (TOF) scintillation counters, and an electromagnetic calorimeter composed of CsI(Tl) crystals (ECL) located inside a superconducting solenoid coil that provides a 1.5 T magnetic field. An iron flux-return yoke located outside of the coil is instrumented to detect K_L^0 mesons and to identify muons (KLM). The detector is described in detail elsewhere [22].

The event sample obtained at the $\Upsilon(4S)$ resonance contains not only a large sample of $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ events but also a background arising from so-called continuum processes: annihilation into lighter fermions $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ ($q = u, d, s, c$, and τ, μ) and two-photon production $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^- \gamma^* \gamma^*$, $\gamma^* \gamma^* \rightarrow q\bar{q}$. To characterize the

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contribution of these events in our search, which is substantial, we use a 79 fb^{-1} sample collected 40 MeV below the $B\bar{B}$ production threshold.

We use Monte Carlo (MC) samples based on the detailed detector geometry description implemented with the GEANT3 package [23] to establish the analysis technique and study major backgrounds. Events with B -meson decays are generated using EVTGEN [24]. The generated samples include 2×10^6 signal events, a sample of generic $B\bar{B}$ decays corresponding to 10 times the integrated luminosity of the data, $c\bar{c}$ production as well as $u\bar{u}$, $d\bar{d}$, and $s\bar{s}$ (or, for short, uds) corresponding to 6 times the data, $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_u \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decays corresponding to 20 times the data, other B decays with probability $\lesssim 4 \times 10^{-4}$ corresponding to 50 times the data, and $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ corresponding to 5 times the data, as well as other QED and two-photon processes with various multiples of the data. The simulation accounts for the evolution in background conditions and beam collision parameters over the course of the data-taking period. Final-state radiation from charged particles is modeled using the PHOTOS package [25].

In addition, 8×10^6 MC events of one of the largest backgrounds, $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$, are generated uniformly as a function of q^2 . These events are reweighted to the most recent lattice QCD form-factor calculation, in order to decrease MC statistical fluctuations at high q^2 and to study the behavior of the fit procedure described below when form factors are varied within uncertainties.

Finally, 10^6 events of the three-body decay $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \gamma$ are generated with photon energy above 25 MeV in the B decay frame with the form-factor parameters $R = 3$ and $m_b = 5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ based on the work in Ref. [26].

The muon in $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay is monochromatic in the absence of radiation, with a momentum in the B -meson rest frame $p_\mu^B \approx m_B/2$. In the $\Upsilon(4S)$ center-of-mass frame, where the B meson is in motion, the boost smears the momentum of the muon, p_μ^* , to the range (2.476, 2.812) GeV/c . We select well-reconstructed muon candidates in the wider region of (2.2, 4.0) GeV/c to include enough data to validate the analysis procedure and estimate backgrounds. To reduce potential bias, the $\Upsilon(4S)$ data in the p_μ^* interval (2.45, 2.85) GeV/c was not considered until the analysis procedure was finalized. Signal muons are identified by a standard procedure based on their penetration range and degree of transverse scattering in the KLM detector with an efficiency of $\sim 90\%$ [27]. An additional selection is applied with information from the CDC, ECL, ACC, and TOF subdetectors, combined using an artificial neural network, to reject the charged-kaon muonic decay in flight. Background suppression of 33% is achieved by this procedure, with a signal-muon selection efficiency of 97%.

Charged particles, including the signal-muon candidate, are required to originate from the region near the interaction point (IP) of the electron and positron beams. This region is

defined by $|z_{\text{PCA}}| < 2 \text{ cm}$ and $r_{\text{PCA}} < 0.5 \text{ cm}$, where z_{PCA} is the distance of the point of closest approach (PCA) from the IP along the z axis (opposite the positron beam), and r_{PCA} is the distance from this axis in the transverse plane. The charged daughters of reconstructed long-lived neutral particles (converted γ , K_S^0 , and Λ) are included in this list even if they fail the IP selection. All other charged particles are ignored when constructing the B -meson kinematic variables. We discard the event if the total momentum of these ignored particles exceeds $1.3 \text{ GeV}/c$ to suppress the background from misreconstructed long-lived neutral particles.

Each surviving track that is not classified as a long-lived neutral-particle daughter is assigned a unique identity. Electrons are identified using the ratio of the energy detected in the ECL to the track momentum, the ECL shower shape, position matching between the track and the ECL cluster, the energy loss in the CDC, and the response of the ACC [28]. Muons are identified as described earlier for the signal-muon candidates. Pions, kaons, and protons are identified using the responses of the CDC, ACC, and TOF. In the expected momentum region for particles from B -meson decays, charged leptons are identified with an efficiency of about 75%, while the probability of misidentifying a pion as an electron (muon) is 1.9% (5%). Charged pions (kaons, protons) are selected with an efficiency of 86% (75%, 98%) and a pion (kaon, proton) misidentification probability of 6% (13%, 72%).

Photon candidates are selected using a polar-angle-dependent energy threshold chosen such that a photon with energy above (below) the threshold is more likely to originate from B -meson decay (calorimeter noise). In the barrel calorimeter, the energy threshold is about 40 MeV; in the forward and backward end caps, it rises to 110 and 150 MeV, respectively. Additionally, we require the total energy deposition in the calorimeter not associated with charged particles or recognized as photons to be under 0.6 GeV.

The neutrino in $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decay is not detected. The photons and surviving charged particles other than the signal muon should come from the companion B meson in the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+B^-$ process. We select companion B -meson candidates that have invariant mass close to the nominal B -meson mass and total energy close to the nominal B -meson energy from the $\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B\bar{B}$ decay. These quantities are represented by the beam-constrained mass and energy

$$M_{\text{bc}} = \sqrt{E_{\text{beam}}^2/c^4 - \left| \sum_i \vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^*/c \right|^2}, \quad (2)$$

$$E_B = \sum_i \sqrt{(m_i c^2)^2 + |\vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^* c|^2}, \quad (3)$$

where E_{beam} is the beam energy in the $\Upsilon(4S)$ center-of-mass frame, and $\vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^*$ and m_i are the center-of-mass frame

momentum and mass, respectively, of the i th particle that makes up the accompanying B -meson candidate. We retain events that satisfy $M_{bc} > 5.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ and $-3 \text{ GeV} < E_B - E_{\text{beam}} < 2 \text{ GeV}$.

To exploit the jetlike structure of the continuum background, where particles tend to be produced collinearly, we define the direction \hat{n} of the thrust axis by maximizing the quantity

$$\frac{\sum_i (\hat{n} \cdot \vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^*)^2}{\sum_i |\vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^*|^2}, \quad (4)$$

while satisfying the condition $\hat{n} \cdot (\sum_i \vec{\mathbf{p}}_i^*) > 0$. We require $\hat{n} \cdot \hat{p}_\mu^* > -0.8$, where \hat{p}_μ^* is the signal-muon direction, to remove muons collinear and oppositely directed with respect to the other particles in the event.

The missing energy of a neutrino from semileptonic decays of B or D mesons can be similar to that of the signal, and an excess of reconstructed charged leptons is a signature of these decays. We therefore require no more than one additional lepton in the event besides the signal muon.

The information from the KLM detector subsystem is also used to improve signal purity. The KLM cannot measure the K_L^0 energy—only the interaction position—and this can lead to an incorrect estimation of the missing energy to be attributed to the signal neutrino. We require no more than one K_L^0 cluster in the KLM and no K_L^0 clusters associated with ECL clusters. This selection rejects about 24% of the background events and keeps about 90% of the signal. The K_L^0 detection efficiency is calibrated using a $D^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S^0$, $\phi \rightarrow K_S^0 K_L^0$ control sample.

The total signal selection efficiency for $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ decays is estimated to be around 38% at this stage, with an expected signal yield of 115 ± 9 . However, the remaining background is still more than 3 orders of magnitude larger than the expected signal yield. A multivariate data analysis is therefore employed to further separate signal from background. We combine various kinematic variables of an event into a single variable o_{nn} using an artificial neural network. We choose 14 input variables that are uncorrelated with the absolute value of the muon momentum and that collectively yield the best signal to background ratio. These variables are five event-shape moments, the polar angle of the missing momentum vector, the angle between the thrust axis and the signal-muon direction, the energy difference $E_B - E_{\text{beam}}$, the angle between the signal-muon direction and the thrust axis calculated using only photons, the angle between the momentum of the companion B meson and the signal-muon direction, the z -axis distance between the signal muon's z_{PCA} and the reconstructed vertex of the companion B meson, the square of the thrust as defined in Eq. (4), the sum of charges of charged particles in an event, and the polar angle of the muon momentum vector.

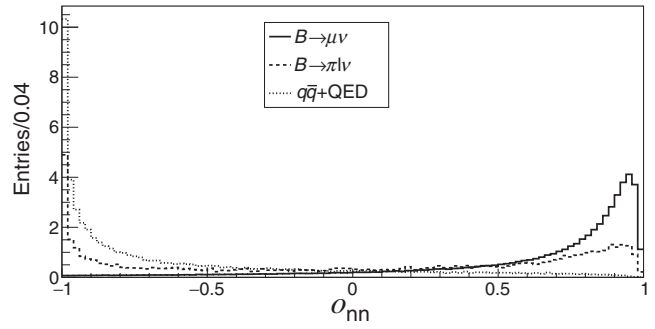


FIG. 1. The distributions of the neural network output variable for the signal and major background processes predicted by MC in the signal-enhanced region $2.644 \text{ GeV}/c < p_\mu^* < 2.812 \text{ GeV}/c$ (the relative normalization of these distributions is arbitrary).

The distributions of the neural network output variable in the signal-enhanced region in p_μ^* are shown in Fig. 1. The only background components peaking in the signal region are $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ and, much less prominently, $\bar{B} \rightarrow \rho \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$. All other major backgrounds decrease significantly approaching the $o_{\text{nn}} \sim 1$ region and do not have a peaking behavior in the o_{nn} variable that can mimic the signal.

The signal yield is extracted by a binned maximum-likelihood fit in the $p_\mu^* - o_{\text{nn}}$ plane using the method described in Ref. [29], taking into account the uncertainty arising from the finite number of events in the template MC histograms. The fit region covers muon momenta from 2.2 to 4 GeV/c with 5 MeV/c bins and the full range of the o_{nn} variable from -1 to 1 with 0.04 bins. The region at high muon momentum p_μ^* and high o_{nn} is sparsely populated; to avoid bins with zero or a few events, which are undesirable for the fit method employed, we increased the bin size in this region. The fine binning in the signal region is preserved. After the rebinning, the $p_\mu^* - o_{\text{nn}}$ histogram is reduced from 1800 to 1226 bins. The fit method tends to scale low-populated templates to improve the fit to data; because of this, background components with the predicted fraction of under 1% of the total number of events are fixed in the fit to the MC prediction. The fitted-yield components are the signal, $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$, $\bar{B} \rightarrow \rho \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$, the rest of the charmless semileptonic decays, $B\bar{B}$, $c\bar{c}$, uds , $\tau^+\tau^-$, and $e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$. The fixed-yield components are $\mu^+\mu^-$, $e^+e^-e^+e^-$, $e^+e^-u\bar{u}$, $e^+e^-d\bar{d}$, $e^+e^-s\bar{s}$, and $e^+e^-c\bar{c}$. The $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ component is composed of both $B^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ and $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell$ decays, with the ratio fixed by isospin symmetry and assuming $\mathcal{B}(\Upsilon(4S) \rightarrow B^+ B^-) = 0.514$ since, in our untagged analysis, they are indistinguishable.

To obtain the signal branching fraction, we fit for the ratio $R = N_{B \rightarrow \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu} / N_{B \rightarrow \pi \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell}$. This ratio also helps to reliably estimate the fit uncertainty. The result of the fit is $R = (1.66 \pm 0.57) \times 10^{-2}$, which is equivalent to a signal yield of $N_{B \rightarrow \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu} = 195 \pm 67$ and the branching fraction ratio of $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) / \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell) = (4.45 \pm 1.53_{\text{stat}}) \times 10^{-3}$. This result can be compared to

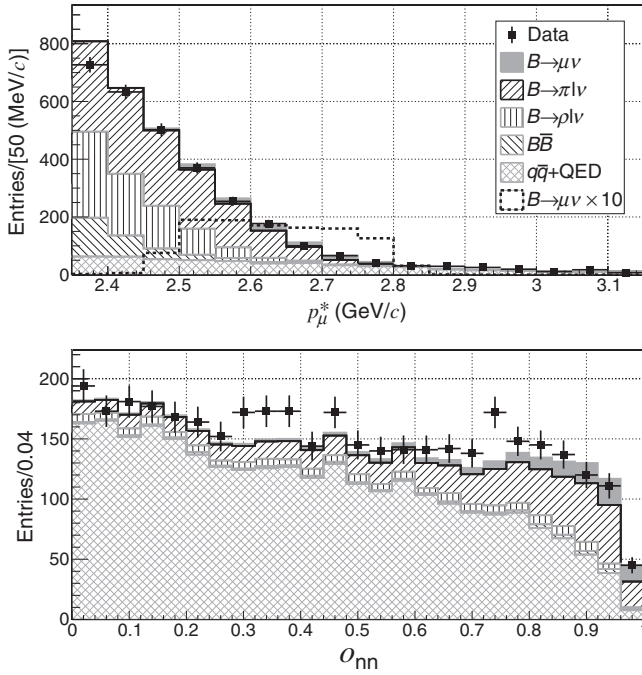


FIG. 2. Projections of the fitted distribution to data onto the histogram axes in the signal-enhanced regions (top panel) $0.84 < o_{\text{nn}}$ and (bottom panel) $2.6 \text{ GeV}/c < p_{\mu}^* < 2.85 \text{ GeV}/c$.

the MC prediction of this ratio $R_{\text{MC}} = 114.6/11746 = 0.976 \times 10^{-2}$, obtained assuming $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \mu \bar{\nu}_{\mu}) = 3.80 \times 10^{-7}$ and $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}) = 1.45 \times 10^{-4}$ (the PDG average [3]). The fitted value of R results in the branching fraction $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \mu \bar{\nu}_{\mu}) = (6.46 \pm 2.22) \times 10^{-7}$, where the quoted uncertainty is statistical only. The statistical significance of the signal is 3.4σ , determined from the likelihood ratio of the fits with a free signal component and with the signal component fixed to zero. The fit result of the reference process $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ agrees with the MC prediction to better than 10%. The projections of the fitted distribution in the signal-enhanced regions are shown in Fig. 2. The fit qualities of the displayed projections are $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 27.6/16$ (top panel) and $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 29.1/25$ (bottom panel), taking into account only data uncertainties.

The double ratio R/R_{MC} benefits from substantial cancellation of the systematic uncertainties from muon identification, lepton and neutral-kaon vetos, and the companion B -meson decay mismodeling, as well as partially canceling trigger uncertainties and possible differences in the distribution of the o_{nn} variable.

In the signal region, the main background contribution comes from charmless semileptonic decays; in particular, the main components $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ and $\bar{B} \rightarrow \rho \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$, which peak at high o_{nn} values, are carefully studied. With soft and undetected hadronic recoil, these decays are kinematically indistinguishable from the signal in an untagged analysis. For the $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ component, we vary the form-factor shape within uncertainties obtained with the new lattice

QCD result [5] and the procedure described in Ref. [4], which was used to estimate the value of $|V_{ub}|$. Since the form factor is tightly constrained, the contribution to the systematic uncertainty from the $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ background is estimated to be only 0.9%. For the $\bar{B} \rightarrow \rho \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ component, the form factors at high q^2 or high muon momentum have much larger uncertainties and several available calculations are employed [30–32], resulting in a systematic uncertainty of 12%. The $\bar{B} \rightarrow \rho \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ decays are a significant part of the background in the low muon momentum region, and form-factor mismodeling may lead to a worse description of the data in this region.

The rare hadronic decay $B^- \rightarrow K_L^0 \pi^-$, where K_L^0 is not detected and the high momentum π is misidentified as a muon, is also indistinguishable from the signal decay and has a similar o_{nn} shape. This contribution is fixed in the fit and the signal yield difference, with and without the $B^- \rightarrow K_L^0 \pi^-$ component, of 5.5% is taken as a systematic uncertainty since GEANT3 poorly models K_L^0 interactions with materials.

The not-yet-discovered process $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu} \gamma$ with a soft photon can mimic the signal decay. To estimate the uncertainty from this hypothetical background, we perform the fit with this contribution fixed to half of the best upper limit $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu} \gamma) < 3.4 \times 10^{-6}$ at 90% C.L. by Belle [33] and take the difference of 6% as the systematic uncertainty.

In the region $p_{\mu}^* > 2.85 \text{ GeV}/c$, where only continuum events are present, we observe an almost linearly growing data-fit difference as a function of o_{nn} with a maximum deviation of $\sim 20\%$ at $o_{\text{nn}} \sim 1$. To estimate the potential bias due to this dependence, we rescale linearly with o_{nn} the continuum histograms used in the fit and refit, obtaining a 15% lower value of R . For peaking components such as the signal $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ and the normalization decay $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$, we use the fit-to-data ratio in the region $p_{\mu}^* < 2.5 \text{ GeV}/c$ and apply it to the peaking components in the signal-region histograms ($B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$, $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$, and $\bar{B} \rightarrow \rho \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$). Refitting produces an 11% higher value of R . Simultaneously applying both effects leads to only a 2% shift in the refitted central value; thus, we include the individual deviations as systematic uncertainties in the continuum and signal peak descriptions.

In some cases, the signal muon and detected fraction of the particles from the companion B -meson decay do not provide enough particles for an event to be identified as a B -meson decay and hence to be recorded. The efficiency for recording these events is 84%, as calculated using MC, and we take the event-recording uncertainty to be half of the inefficiency (8%) since it will be partially canceled by taking the ratio with the normalization process $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$.

The branching fraction of the normalization process $\bar{B} \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell}$ is known with 3.4% precision [3], and this is included as a systematic uncertainty.

The total systematic uncertainty of 25% is obtained by summing the individual contributions discussed above in quadrature.

Incorporating systematic uncertainties, the final branching fraction for the signal decay is $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) = (6.46 \pm 2.22_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.60_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-7} = (6.46 \pm 2.74_{\text{tot}}) \times 10^{-7}$. This result supersedes the previous Belle untagged search [13]. The systematic uncertainties reduce the fit statistical signal significance from 3.4 to 2.4 standard deviations. A confidence interval using a frequentist approach based on Ref. [34] is evaluated with systematic uncertainties included and found to be $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) \in [2.9, 10.7] \times 10^{-7}$ at the 90% C.L., consistent with the SM prediction $\mathcal{B}_{\text{SM}}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) = (3.80 \pm 0.31) \times 10^{-7}$.

In conclusion, we have performed an untagged search for the process $B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ using the full Belle $\Upsilon(4S)$ data sample, finding a 2.4 standard deviation excess above background, with a measured branching fraction of $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) = (6.46 \pm 2.22_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.60_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-7}$ and a ratio of $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) / \mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \pi \ell^- \bar{\nu}_\ell) = (4.45 \pm 1.53_{\text{stat}} \pm 1.09_{\text{syst}}) \times 10^{-3}$. The 90% confidence interval for the obtained branching fraction in the frequentist approach is $\mathcal{B}(B^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu) \in [2.9, 10.7] \times 10^{-7}$. The forthcoming data from the Belle II experiment [35] should further improve the measurement.

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*Present address: University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P6.

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