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Three-Pion Decays of the tau Lepton, the $a_1(1260)$ Properties, and the a_1 -rho-pi Lagrangian

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We show that the a_1 -rho-pi Lagrangian is a decisive element for obtaining a good phenomenological description of the three-pion decays of the tau lepton. We choose it in a two-component form with a flexible mixing parameter $\sin(\theta)$. In addition to the dominant $a_1 \rightarrow \rho + \pi$ intermediate states, the $a_1 \rightarrow \sigma + \pi$ ones are included. When fitting the three-pion mass spectra, three data sets are explored: (1) ALEPH 2005 $\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$ data, (2) ALEPH 2005 $\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$ data, and (3) previous two sets combined together and supplemented with the ARGUS 1993, OPAL 1997, and CLEO 2000 data. The corresponding confidence levels are (1) 28.3%, (2) 100%, and (3) 7.7%. After the inclusion of the $a_1(1640)$ resonance, the agreement of the model with data greatly improves and the confidence level reaches 100% for each of the three data sets. From the fit to all five experiments [data set (3)] the following parameters of the $a_1(1260)$ are obtained $m_{a_1} = (1233 \pm 18)$ MeV, $\Gamma_{a_1} = (431 \pm 20)$ MeV. The optimal value of the Lagrangian mixing parameter $\sin(\theta) = 0.459 \pm 0.004$ agrees with the value obtained recently from the e^+e^- annihilation into four pions.

Primary author: Prof. LICHARD, Peter (Silesian University in Opava)

Co-author: Dr VOJIK, Martin (Silesian University in Opava)

Presenter: Prof. LICHARD, Peter (Silesian University in Opava)

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