

ALEPH τ analysis: sensitivity to MC generators

Michel Davier

τ miniworkshop, December 9 2024

- Follow up from November 8 meeting
- For details on the ALEPH analysis see my talk posted then

ALEPH: τ Decay channels

Class label	Reconstruction criteria	Generated τ decay
e	$1 e$	$\tau \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$
μ	1μ	$\tau \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$
h	$1 h$	$\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- K^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- K^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^{*-} \nu_\tau$
$h \pi^0$	$1 h + \pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow \rho^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 K^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^{*-} \nu_\tau$
$h 2\pi^0$	$1 h + 2\pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow a_1^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \omega \nu_\tau$ ⁽²⁾ $\tau \rightarrow K^{*-} \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- K^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- K^0 \nu_\tau$
$h 3\pi^0$	$1 h + 3\pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow \pi^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 K^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \eta \nu_\tau$ ⁽³⁾
$h 4\pi^0$	$1 h + \geq 4\pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow \pi^- 4\pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \eta \nu_\tau$ ⁽⁴⁾ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- K^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$
$3h$	$2 - 4h$	$\tau \rightarrow a_1^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- K^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^{*-} \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- K^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow K^- K^0 \nu_\tau$
$3h \pi^0$	$2 - 4h + \pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow 2\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ ⁽⁵⁾ $\tau \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 K^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$
$3h 2\pi^0$	$3h + 2\pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow 2\pi^- \pi^+ 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau$ ⁽⁶⁾ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \eta \nu_\tau$ ⁽⁷⁾ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- K^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$
$3h 3\pi^0$	$3h + \geq 3\pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow 2\pi^- \pi^+ 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau$
$5h$	$5h$	$\tau \rightarrow 3\pi^- 2\pi^+ \nu_\tau$ $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- K^0 \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$
$5h \pi^0$	$5h + \pi^0$	$\tau \rightarrow 3\pi^- 2\pi^+ \pi^0 \nu_\tau$

- Monte Carlo generator KORALZ 07 with TAOLA (Z. Was), FSR generated by PHOTOS
- Reconstruction level:
 - paired γ 's (π^0 identified)
 - unpaired γ : π^0 with lost γ or radiative decay (LH identified) or merged γ 's (π^0 identified)
 - remaining unpaired γ counted as π^0 in classification
 - account of fake γ from hadron interactions in calorimeter (LH identif.)

² With $\omega \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma$

³ With $\eta \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

⁴ With $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$

⁵ This channel includes $\tau \rightarrow \pi \omega \nu_\tau$ with $\omega \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0$

⁶ This channel includes $\tau \rightarrow \pi \pi^0 \omega \nu_\tau$ with $\omega \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0$

⁷ With $\eta \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \gamma$

ALEPH global BR measurement

$$n_i^{obs} - n_i^{bkg} = \sum_j \varepsilon_{ji} N_j^{prod}$$

$$B_j = \frac{N_j^{prod}}{\sum_j N_j^{prod}}$$

- Efficient $\tau\tau$ selector exploiting topology, missing energy
- Efficiency matrix ε_{ji} : decay generated in class j , reconstructed in class i , 13 classes up to 5 charged hadrons, 3 π^0
- Determined with simulation
- Corrected for data/simulation differences (few per mil)
- FSR included for all channels

	e	μ	h	$h\pi^0$	$h2\pi^0$	$h3\pi^0$	$h4\pi^0$	$3h$	$3h\pi^0$	$3h2\pi^0$	$3h3\pi^0$	$5h$	$5h\pi^0$
e	73.26	0.01	0.41	0.45	0.34	0.25	0.74	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
μ	0.01	74.49	0.63	0.22	0.07	0.21	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
h	0.25	0.75	65.03	3.56	0.34	0.06	0.00	1.44	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.80	0.00
$h\pi^0$	1.02	0.26	4.70	68.19	11.31	2.15	0.49	0.48	1.28	0.62	0.05	0.24	0.00
$h2\pi^0$	0.12	0.01	0.33	5.67	57.68	23.13	7.57	0.08	0.39	1.48	0.24	0.04	0.00
$h3\pi^0$	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.41	6.92	43.06	38.15	0.01	0.10	0.37	0.71	0.04	0.00
$h4\pi^0$	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.67	6.25	25.26	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.19	0.00	0.00
$3h$	0.01	0.02	0.25	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.00	67.98	6.77	0.80	0.03	22.11	2.52
$3h\pi^0$	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.56	0.27	0.06	0.06	7.29	58.90	16.53	4.46	7.07	16.04
$3h2\pi^0$	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.41	6.02	40.42	25.02	0.28	0.65
$3h3\pi^0$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.41	6.19	28.98	0.00	0.00
$5h$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	38.70	4.58
$5h\pi^0$	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.08	2.99	38.72
Class 14	3.27	4.17	6.38	0.73	1.08	1.71	1.75	0.80	3.66	9.96	13.87	5.03	9.75
sum	77.06	79.72	78.08	79.97	78.81	76.97	74.42	78.56	77.71	76.64	73.64	77.30	72.26

- Large selection efficiency: overall 78.9%, 91.7% in polar angle acceptance
- Rather independent of decay channel ($\pm 5\%$)
- Non- τ background (1.2%) subtracted

Sensitivity of ALEPH analysis to $\tau\tau$ generator

- Selection efficiency matrix between generated and reconstructed τ decay modes determined using $\tau\tau$ event generator KORALZ with τ decay library TAOLA (Z. Was et al.)
- By construction matrix independent of BR used in the MC generator
- MC dependence only through assumed final-state dynamics in each decay mode
- For feedthrough affecting the $\pi\pi^0$ mode, dominant contributions from π and $\pi 2\pi^0$
- π mode is model-independent, except for FSR (PHOTOS tests by Z. Was, comparison of rates for $\tau \rightarrow \nu_\tau \pi^- \pi^0 \gamma$ in KORALZ and radiative calculation (Cirigliano et al))
$$E_\gamma > 350 \text{ MeV} \quad (2.91 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-3} \quad 2.9 \times 10^{-3}$$
- $\pi 2\pi^0$ depends on a_1 decay dynamics (mostly $\rho\pi$): studies performed with different final-state dynamics leading to a systematic uncertainty of 0.04% on $\text{BR}(\pi 2\pi^0)$, similar tests done for higher multiplicity modes, albeit with smaller contributions
- Corresponding systematic uncertainty on $\text{BR}(\pi\pi^0)$ from $\pi 2\pi^0$ feedthrough is one order of magnitude smaller
- Conclusion: systematic effects from imperfect knowledge of dynamics is negligible compared to experimental systematics

Sensitivity of ALEPH analysis to detector effects

- Feedthrough originates from detector effects
- Loss of tracks (tracking inefficiency, secondary interactions, acceptance edges)
- Mostly photon/ π^0 book-keeping
- Corrections to MC obtained through detailed comparisons between data and MC
- Separation between real/fake γ with multivariate likelihood
- data/simulation rate of fake γ studied and correction applied
- Likelihood separation between radiative and π^0 -produced single photons
- Complete π^0 reconstruction: $\gamma\gamma$ invariant mass, overlapping γ showers (unresolved high-energy π^0 , signal from mass obtained through transverse shower extent), single unpaired γ (loss of low-energy second γ below detection threshold)
- Studies and systematic uncertainties well documented (54 pages in [hep-ex/0506072](https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ex/0506072))
- Made possible by the unique properties of the ALEPH EM calorimeter for τ decays
 - transverse granularity: pointing towers $0.9^\circ \times 0.9^\circ$ (OPAL $3^\circ \times 3^\circ$)
 - longitudinal segmentation: 3 sections (OPAL no segmentation)
- Consistency check of BR unitarity using class 14 (3.7%, hemispheres with PID problems or rejected by cuts for high multiplicity): BR_{14} indeed consistent with 0, $(0.058 \pm 0.039)\%$

Systematic uncertainties on measured branching ratios

- Summary of detailed studies on the possible sources of systematic biases
- Dominated by γ/π^0 reconstruction, MC uncertainties sub-dominant
- Systematic and statistical uncertainties comparable
- Absolute uncertainties in %

Topology	π^0	sel	bkg	pid	int	trk	dyn	mcs	total
e	0.011	0.021	0.029	0.019	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.045
μ	0.004	0.020	0.020	0.021	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.039
h	0.071	0.016	0.010	0.022	0.022	0.014	0.000	0.019	0.083
$h\pi^0$	0.063	0.027	0.019	0.011	0.045	0.009	0.000	0.027	0.090
$h2\pi^0$	0.089	0.021	0.014	0.004	0.007	0.003	0.040	0.028	0.105
$h3\pi^0$	0.056	0.012	0.015	0.000	0.008	0.001	0.008	0.030	0.068
$h4\pi^0$	0.029	0.005	0.011	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.040
$3h$	0.047	0.021	0.018	0.004	0.012	0.014	0.006	0.015	0.059
$3h\pi^0$	0.033	0.017	0.029	0.002	0.041	0.009	0.007	0.018	0.066
$3h2\pi^0$	0.027	0.008	0.015	0.000	0.009	0.003	0.012	0.014	0.038
$3h3\pi^0$	0.010	0.012	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.010	0.006	0.019
$5h$	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.004
$5h\pi^0$	0.002	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.007
Class 14	0.013	0.003	0.022	0.002	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.037

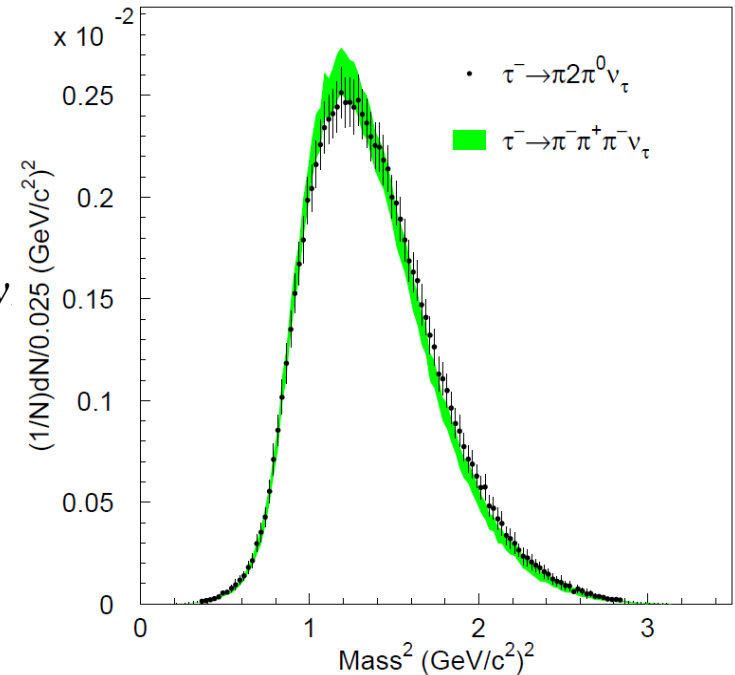
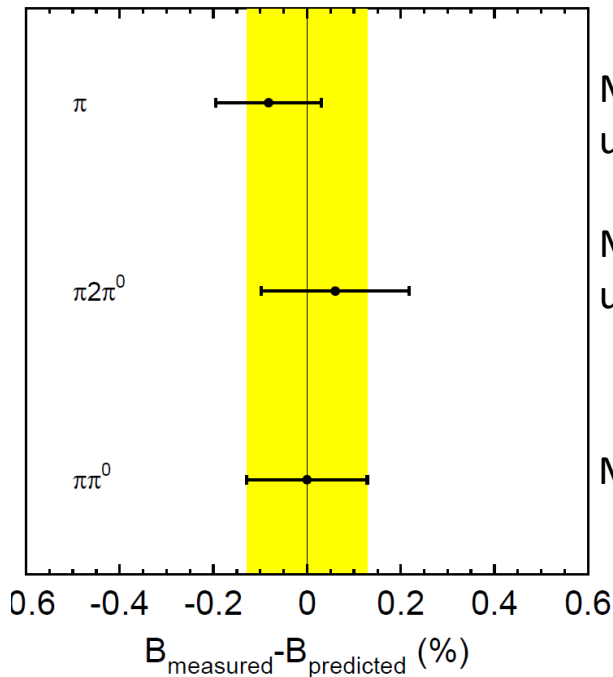
A posteriori checks of the feedthrough treatment

- Compare measurements of ‘adjacent’ channels $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$, $\tau \rightarrow \pi^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau$ with predictions based on lepton universality and isospin, respectively
- Test of feedthrough in the classification according to number of γ/π^0
- Consistent within uncertainties (0.1%)

BR

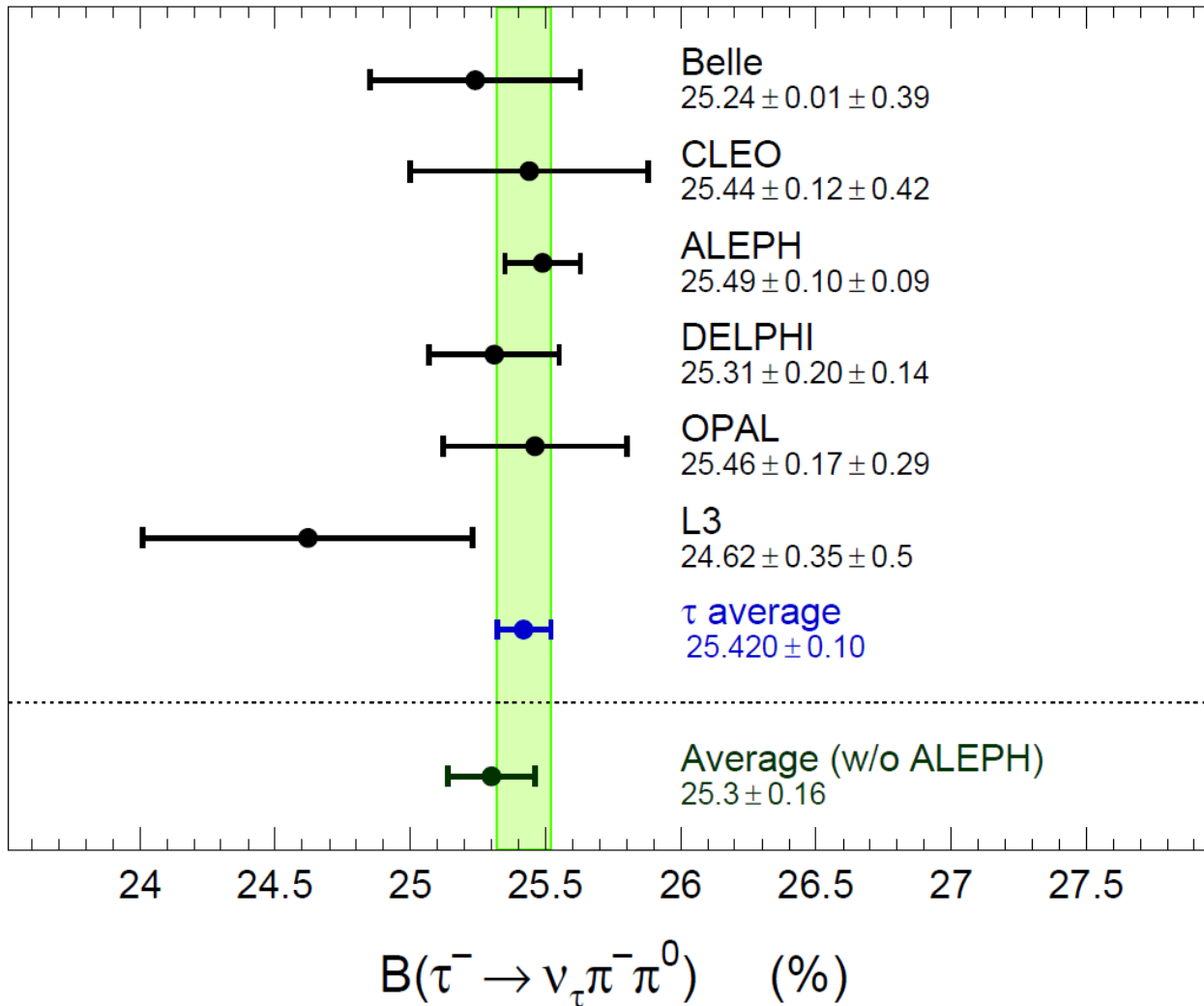
2005 Phys.Rep.

3π spectral functions



BR measurements

- $B_{\pi\pi 0}$ strongly dominated by ALEPH
- However average of other measurements consistent with ALEPH with comparable accuracy



2005 Phys.Rep.
plot updated

Consistency ALEPH vs
average w/o ALEPH
 $\chi^2 = 0.85$ (NDF=1)

BR uncertainty contributions:
 $B_{\pi\pi 0}$ 3.9 per mil
 $B_{e\text{ uni}}$ 1.8 per mil using only
 ALEPH BRs and WA $\tau_\tau < 2017$
 conservative