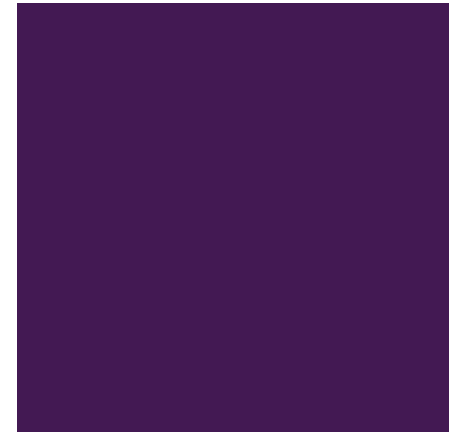




Study of tau-pair production at HERA



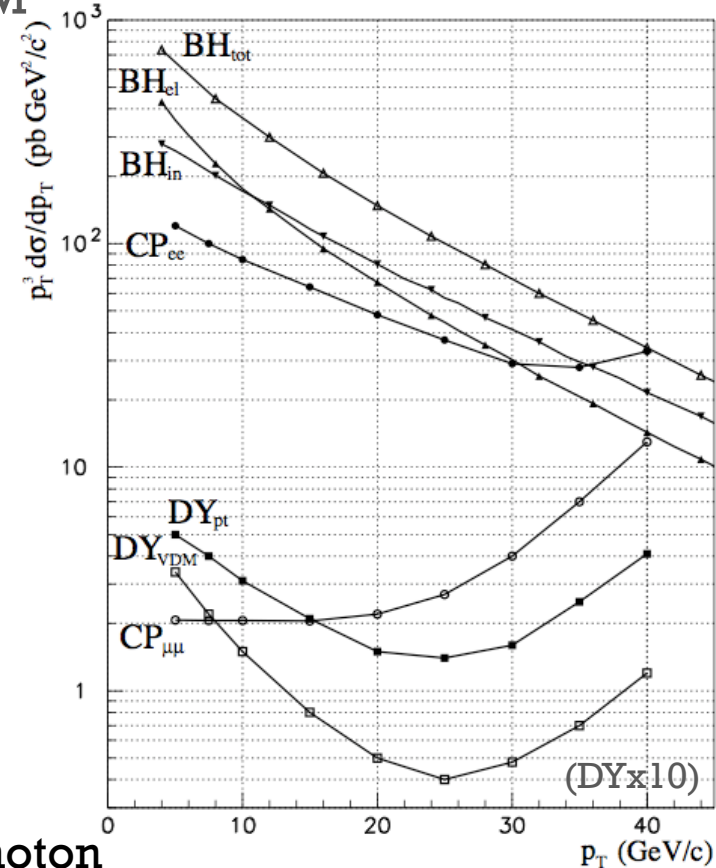
Masaki Ishitsuka
Tokyo Institute of Technology
for the ZEUS collaboration

36th International Conference
on High Energy Physics
4-11 July 2012 at Melbourne, Australia

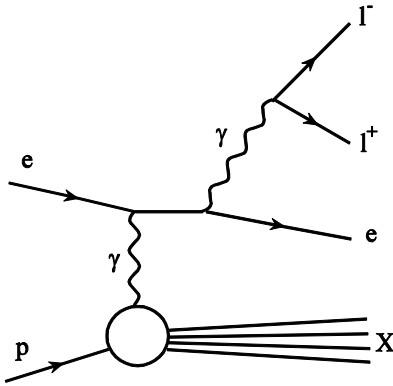
+ Lepton-pair production at HERA

- Lepton-pair production at ep collision
 - 27.5 GeV electron or positron + 920 GeV proton
 - Main process: photon-photon collision
 - Can be test of electroweak interaction in SM
 - Deviation from SM \rightarrow hint for new physics

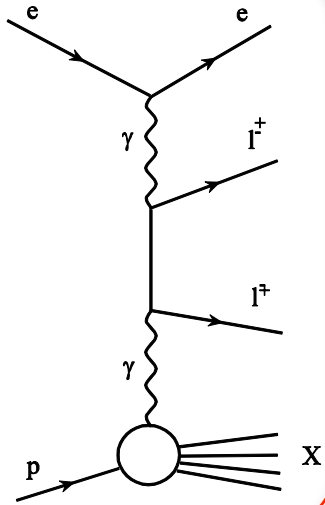
Lepton-pair production cross-section at HERA



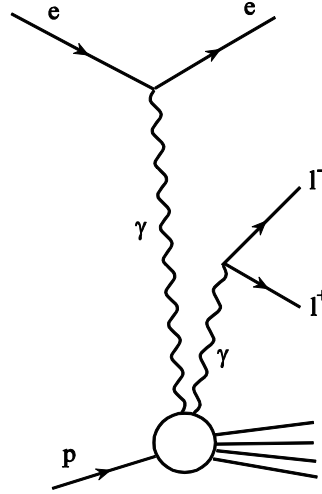
Cabbibo-Parisi QED-Compton



Bethe-Heitler $\gamma (Z^0) - \gamma (Z^0)$ collision



Drell-Yan Pair production from radiated photon



+ tau-pair production at HERA

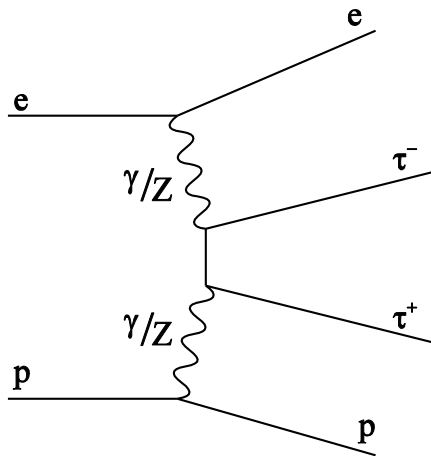
■ Lepton-pair production at ep collision

- 27.5 GeV electron or positron + 920 GeV proton
- Main process: photon-photon collision
- Can be test of electroweak interaction in SM
- Deviation from SM \rightarrow hint for new physics

Hardly distinguishable from di-electron and di-muon

■ tau channel

- Signal: combinations of e, μ and jet from τ decay



$$\sigma \sim 10 \text{ pb } (p_T^\tau > 5 \text{ GeV})$$

$$\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{--- } e^\pm + e^\mp + \nu' s + \dots \text{ (BR: 3\%)} \text{ ---} \\ \text{--- } \mu^\pm + \mu^\mp + \nu' s + \dots \text{ (BR: 3\%)} \text{ ---} \\ e^\pm + \mu^\mp + \nu' s + \dots \text{ (BR: 7\%)} \\ e^\pm + h^\mp + \nu' s + \dots \text{ (BR: 23\%)} \\ \mu^\pm + h^\mp + \nu' s + \dots \text{ (BR: 22\%)} \\ h^\pm + h^\mp + \nu' s + \dots \text{ (BR: 42\%)} \end{array} \right.$$

+ tau-pair study at ZEUS

■ Lepton-pair production at ep collision

- 27.5 GeV electron or positron + 920 GeV proton
- Main process: photon-photon collision
- Can be test of electroweak interaction in SM
- Deviation from SM \rightarrow hint for new physics

Hardly distinguishable from
di-electron and di-muon

■ tau channel

- Signal: combinations of e, μ and jet from τ decay

■ Study at ZEUS

- 0.33fb^{-1} HERA II data (2004-2007)
 - electron + proton: 0.18fb^{-1}
 - positron + proton: 0.15fb^{-1}

$$\tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cancel{e^\pm + e^\mp + \nu's + \dots} \text{ (BR: 3\%)} \\ \cancel{\mu^\pm + \mu^\mp + \nu's + \dots} \text{ (BR: 3\%)} \\ e^\pm + \mu^\mp + \nu's + \dots \text{ (BR: 7\%)} \\ e^\pm + h^\mp + \nu's + \dots \text{ (BR: 23\%)} \\ \mu^\pm + h^\mp + \nu's + \dots \text{ (BR: 22\%)} \\ h^\pm + h^\mp + \nu's + \dots \text{ (BR: 42\%)} \end{array} \right.$$

+

tau-pair selection

5

(1) Low track multiplicity

- Number of tracks: $2 \leq N_{\text{trk}} \leq 7$

(2) (Quasi-)elastic selection

- No energy deposit ($< 1 \text{ GeV}$) in forward calorimeter
- Suppress NC DIS ($e p \rightarrow e X$) and photoproduction ($\gamma p \rightarrow X$) BG

(3) Identification of tau decay

(3a) tau-jet identification

- Multi variable discrimination

(3b) Electron identification

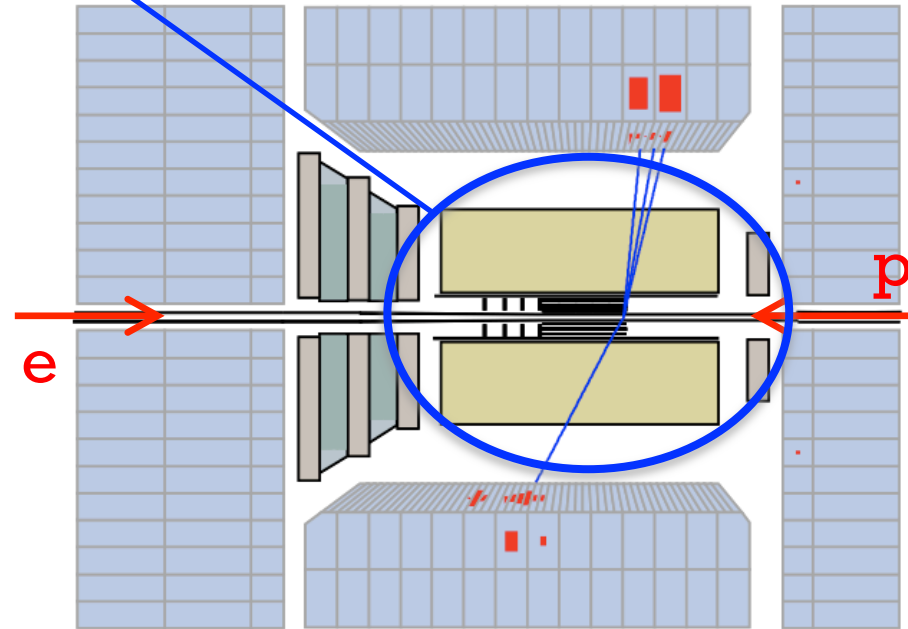
- Track and calorimeter matching

(3c) Muon identification

- Track, calorimeter and muon chamber matching

(4) Charge cut

- Two decay candidates should have opposite charge



+ tau-pair selection

(1) Low track multiplicity

- Number of tracks: $2 \leq N_{\text{trk}} \leq 7$

(2) (Quasi-)elastic selection

- No energy deposit ($< 1 \text{ GeV}$) in forward calorimeter
- Suppress NC DIS ($e p \rightarrow e X$) and photoproduction ($\gamma p \rightarrow X$) BG

(3) Identification of tau decay

(3a) tau-jet identification

- Multi variable discrimination

(3b) Electron identification

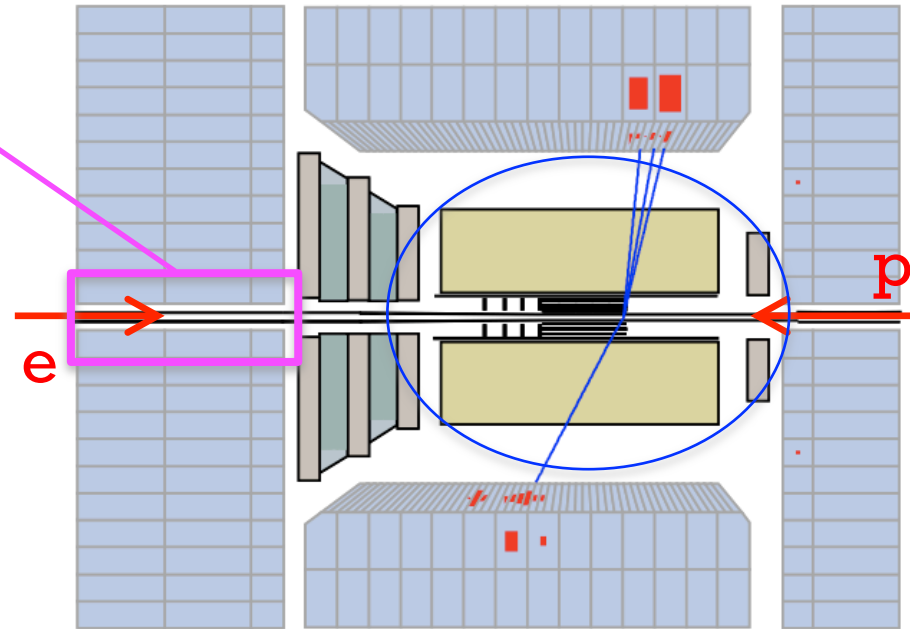
- Track and calorimeter matching

(3c) Muon identification

- Track, calorimeter and muon chamber matching

(4) Charge cut

- Two decay candidates should have opposite charge



+

tau-pair selection

7

(1) Low track multiplicity

- Number of tracks: $2 \leq N_{\text{trk}} \leq 7$

(2) (Quasi-)elastic selection

- No energy deposit ($< 1 \text{ GeV}$) in forward calorimeter
- Suppress NC DIS ($e p \rightarrow e X$) and photoproduction ($\gamma p \rightarrow X$) BG

(3) Identification of tau decay

(3a) tau-jet identification

- Multi variable discrimination

(3b) Electron identification

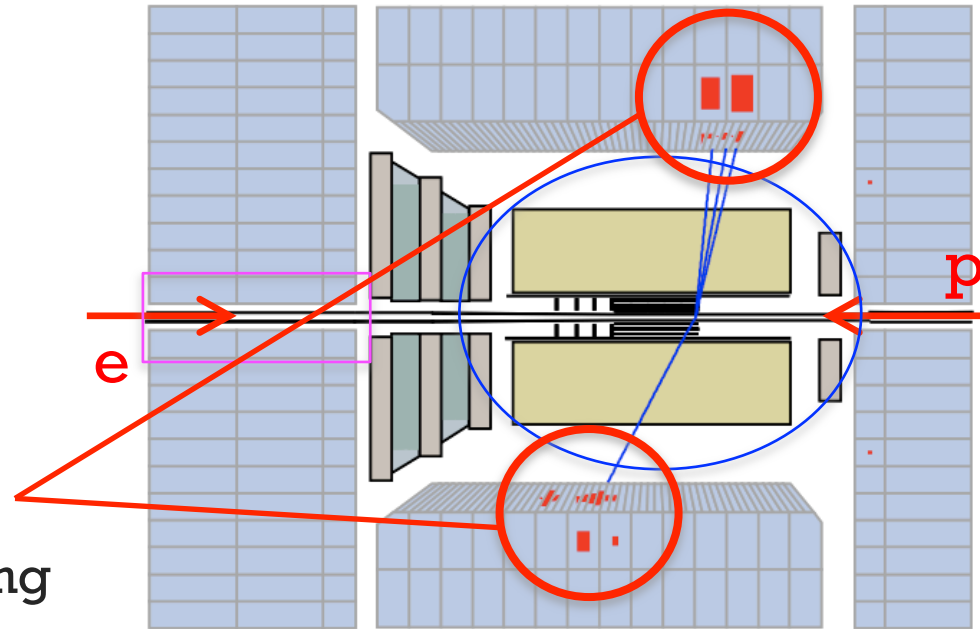
- Track and calorimeter matching

(3c) Muon identification

- Track, calorimeter and muon chamber matching

(4) Charge cut

- Two decay candidates should have opposite charge



+ tau-pair selection

(1) Low track multiplicity

- Number of tracks: $2 \leq N_{\text{trk}} \leq 7$

(2) (Quasi-)elastic selection

- No energy deposit ($< 1 \text{ GeV}$) in forward calorimeter
- Suppress NC DIS ($e p \rightarrow e X$) and photoproduction ($\gamma p \rightarrow X$) BG

(3) Identification of tau decay

(3a) tau-jet identification

- Multi variable discrimination

(3b) Electron identification

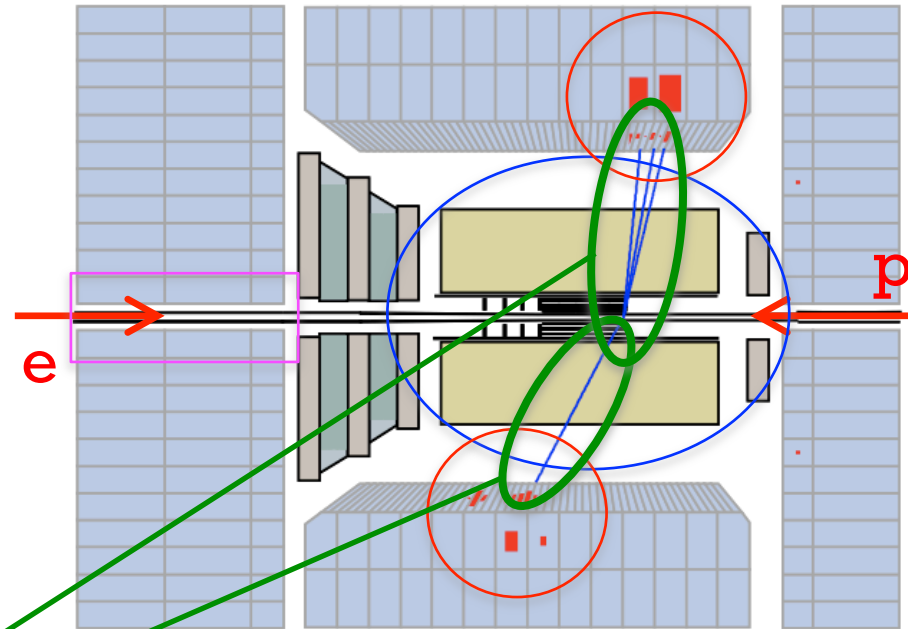
- Track and calorimeter matching

(3c) Muon identification

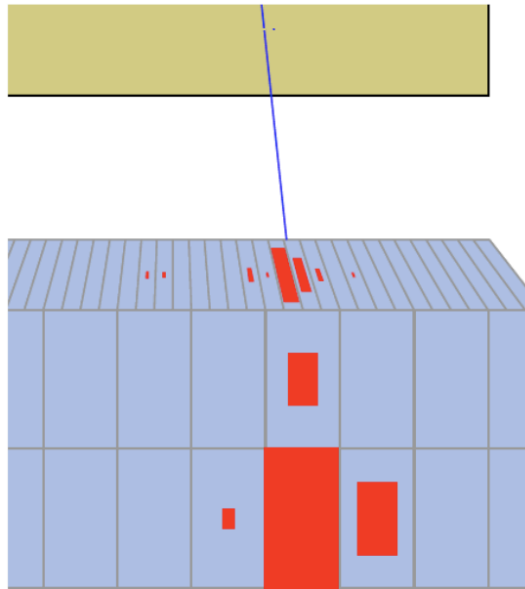
- Track, calorimeter and muon chamber matching

(4) Charge cut

- Two decay candidates should have opposite charge

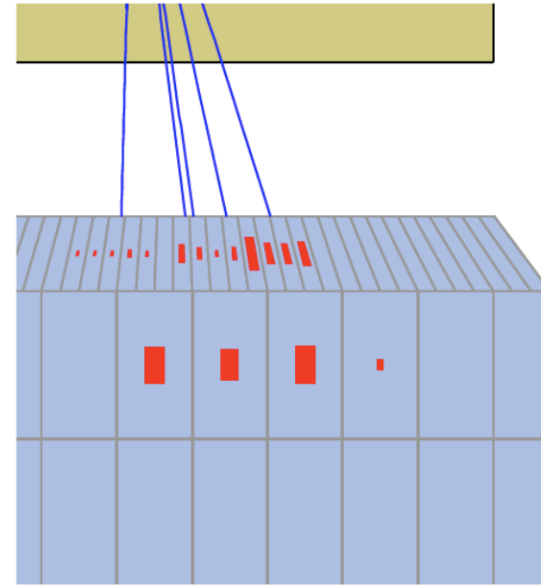


+ tau-jet identification



■ tau-jet

- Low multiplicity
- Pencil-like shape
- Track charge = ± 1



■ QCD jet

- High multiplicity
- Broad shape

→ Identify hadronic tau decay by a multi-variable discrimination technique based on the characteristics

+ tau-jet identification

10

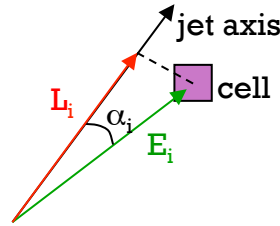
Signal: tau-jet
Background: QCD-jet

- 1st and 2nd moment of radial extension

$$R_{mean} = \langle R \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \{E_i \cdot R_i\}}{\sum_i E_i}, \quad R_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot (\langle R \rangle - R_i)^2}{\sum_i E_i}}$$

- 1st moment of longitudinal extension

$$L_{mean} = \langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



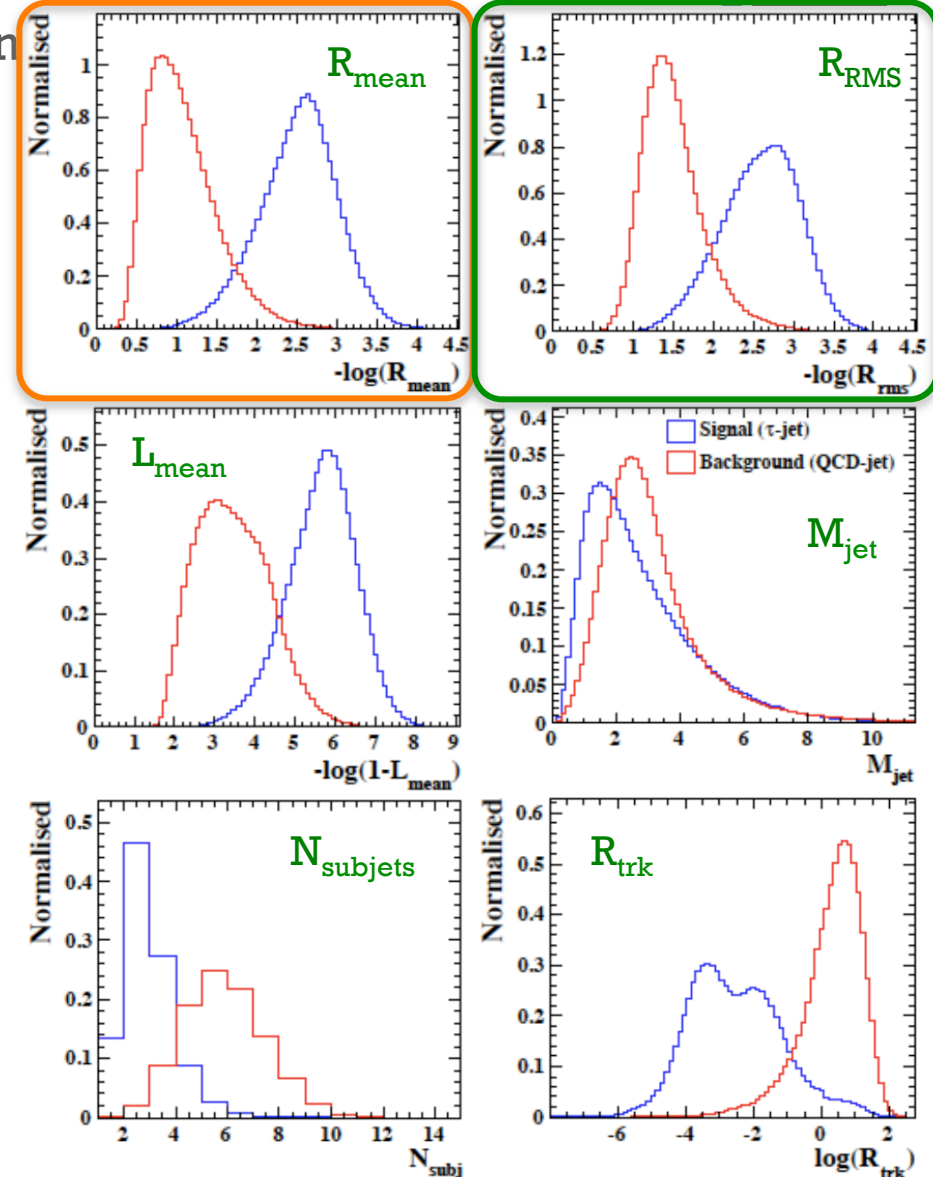
- Invariant mass clustered CAL cells

$$M_{jet} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,x}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,y}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,z}\right)^2}$$

- No. of subjets ($y > 5 \times 10^{-4}$) $N_{subjets}$

- Sum of distance between jet axis and tracks associated with jet

$$R_{trk} = \sum_i^{N_{trk}} \sqrt{(\Delta \eta_i^2 + \Delta \phi_i^2)}$$



+ tau-jet identification

11

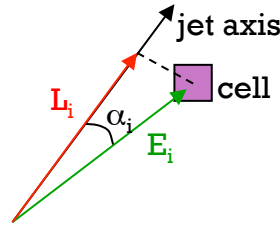
Signal: tau-jet
Background: QCD-jet

- 1st and 2nd moment of radial extension

$$R_{mean} = \langle R \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \{E_i \cdot R_i\}}{\sum_i E_i}, \quad R_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot (\langle R \rangle - R_i)^2}{\sum_i E_i}}$$

- 1st moment of longitudinal extension

$$L_{mean} = \langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



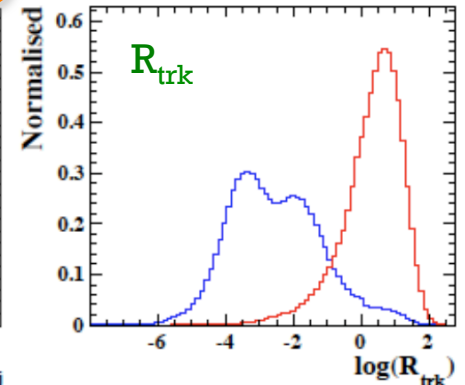
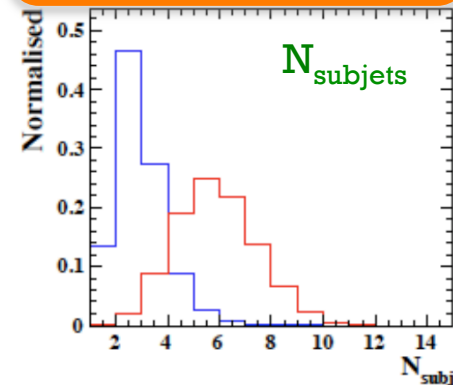
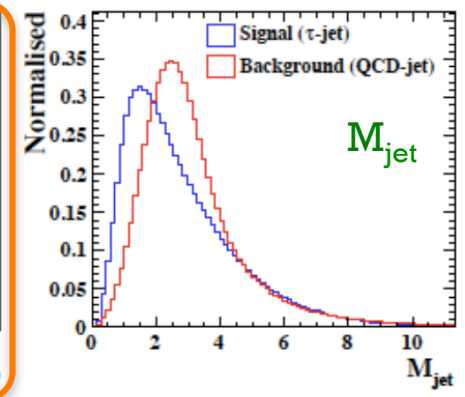
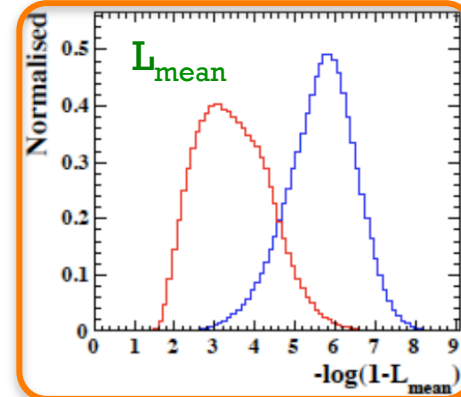
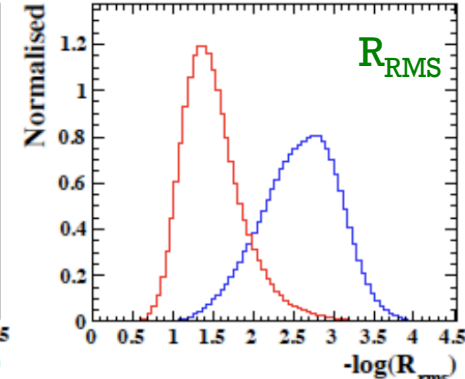
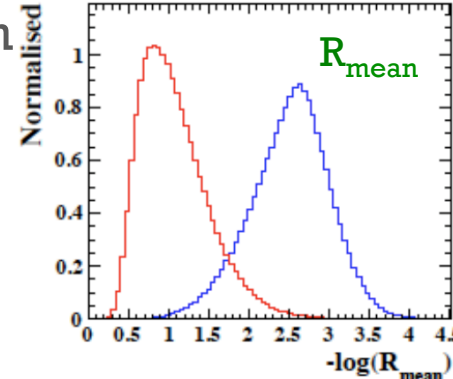
- Invariant mass clustered CAL cells

$$M_{jet} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,x}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,y}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,z}\right)^2}$$

- No. of subjets ($y > 5 \times 10^{-4}$) $N_{subjets}$

- Sum of distance between jet axis and tracks associated with jet

$$R_{trk} = \sum_i^{N_{trk}} \sqrt{(\Delta \eta_i^2 + \Delta \phi_i^2)}$$



+ tau-jet identification

12

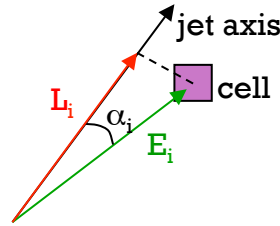
Signal: tau-jet
Background: QCD-jet

- 1st and 2nd moment of radial extension

$$R_{mean} = \langle R \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \{E_i \cdot R_i\}}{\sum_i E_i}, \quad R_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot (\langle R \rangle - R_i)^2}{\sum_i E_i}}$$

- 1st moment of longitudinal extension

$$L_{mean} = \langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



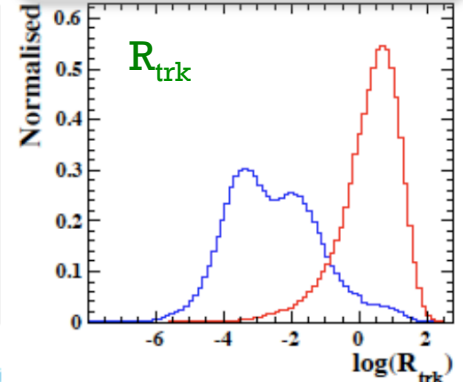
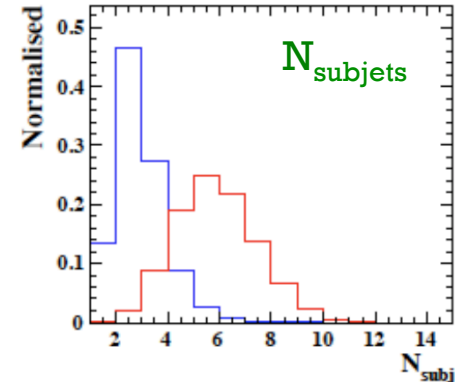
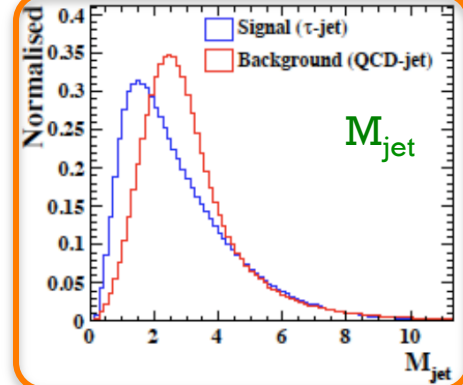
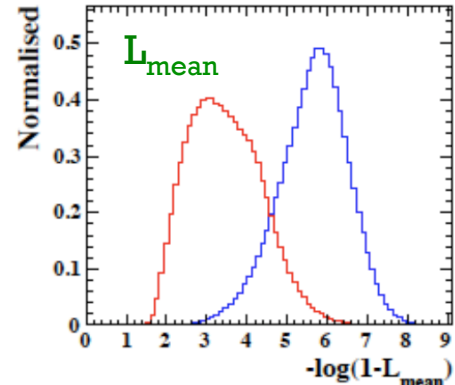
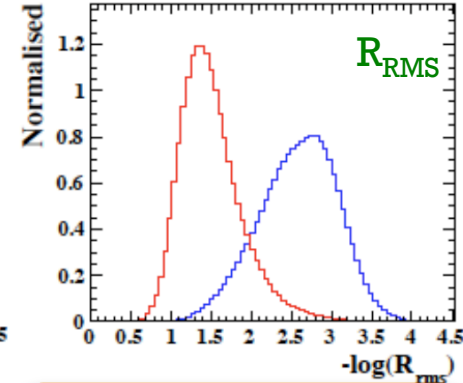
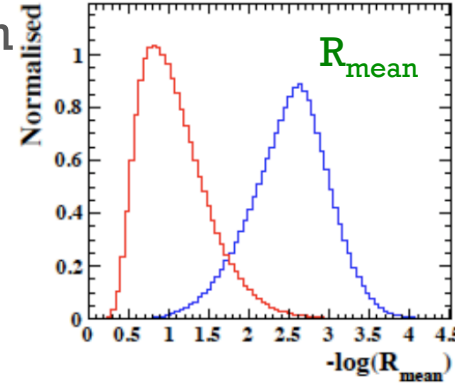
- Invariant mass clustered CAL cells

$$M_{jet} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,x}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,y}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,z}\right)^2}$$

- No. of subjets ($y > 5 \times 10^{-4}$) $N_{subjets}$

- Sum of distance between jet axis and tracks associated with jet

$$R_{trk} = \sum_i^{N_{trk}} \sqrt{(\Delta \eta_i^2 + \Delta \phi_i^2)}$$



+ tau-jet identification

13

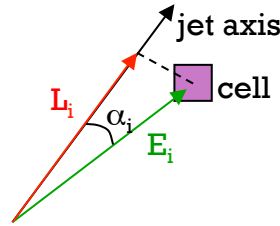
Signal: tau-jet
Background: QCD-jet

- 1st and 2nd moment of radial extension

$$R_{mean} = \langle R \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \{E_i \cdot R_i\}}{\sum_i E_i}, \quad R_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot (\langle R \rangle - R_i)^2}{\sum_i E_i}}$$

- 1st moment of longitudinal extension

$$L_{mean} = \langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



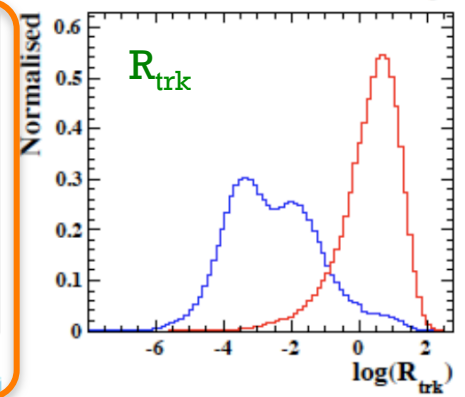
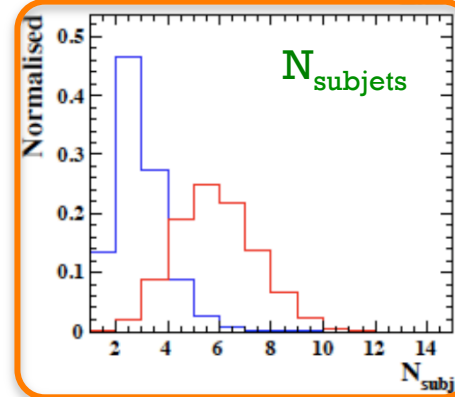
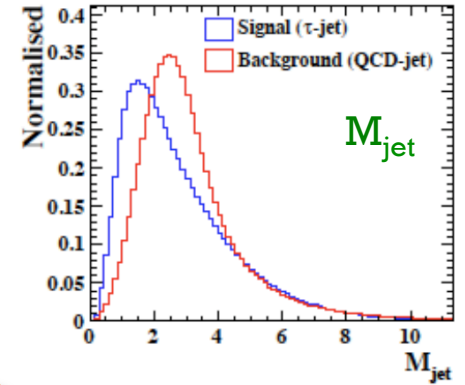
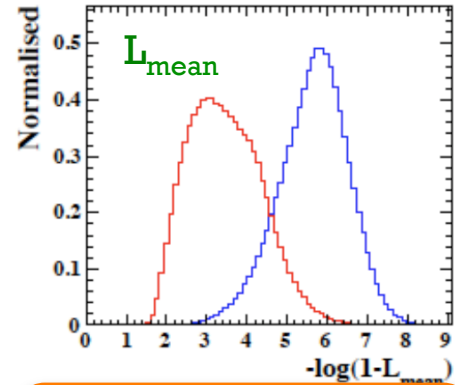
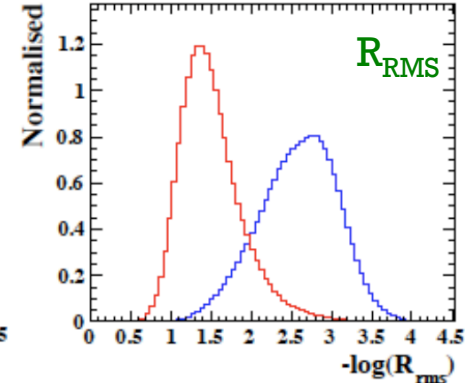
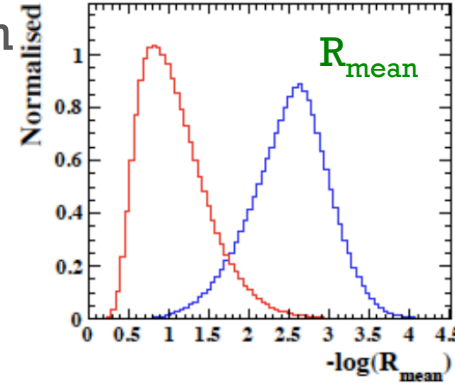
- Invariant mass clustered CAL cells

$$M_{jet} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,x}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,y}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,z}\right)^2}$$

- No. of subjets ($y > 5 \times 10^{-4}$) $N_{subjets}$

- Sum of distance between jet axis and tracks associated with jet

$$R_{trk} = \sum_i^{N_{trk}} \sqrt{(\Delta \eta_i^2 + \Delta \phi_i^2)}$$



+ tau-jet identification

14

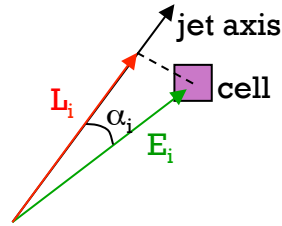
Signal: tau-jet
Background: QCD-jet

- 1st and 2nd moment of radial extension

$$R_{mean} = \langle R \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \{E_i \cdot R_i\}}{\sum_i E_i}, \quad R_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot (\langle R \rangle - R_i)^2}{\sum_i E_i}}$$

- 1st moment of longitudinal extension

$$L_{mean} = \langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



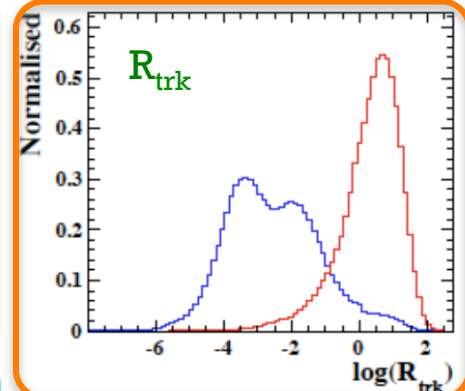
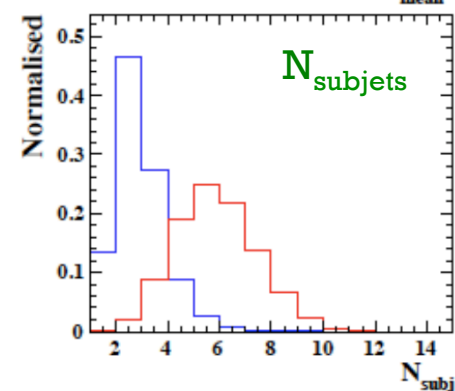
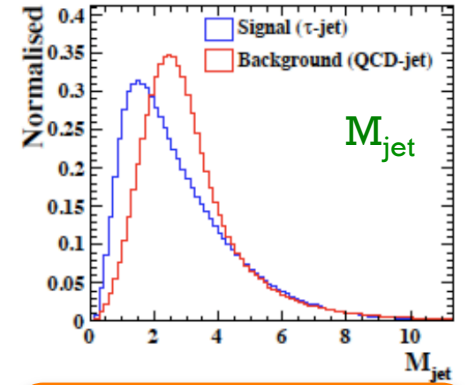
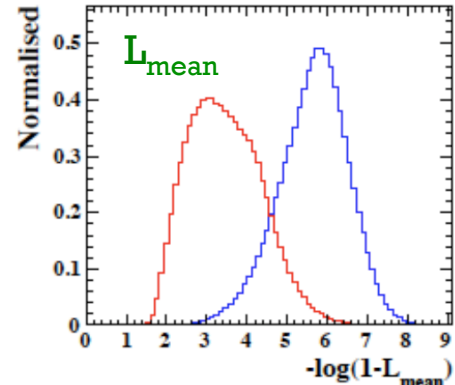
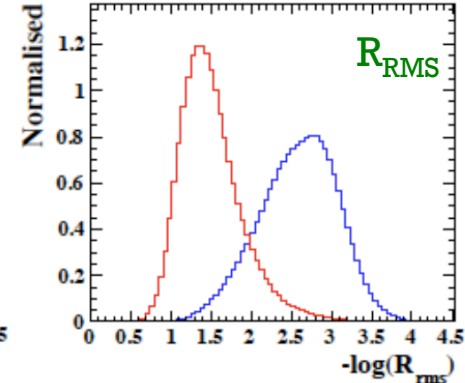
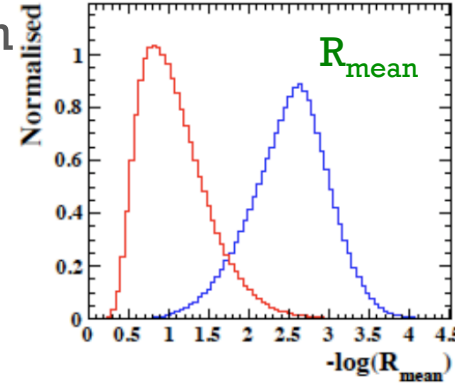
- Invariant mass clustered CAL cells

$$M_{jet} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,x}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,y}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,z}\right)^2}$$

- No. of subjets ($y > 5 \times 10^{-4}$) $N_{subjets}$

- Sum of distance between jet axis and tracks associated with jet

$$R_{trk} = \sum_i^{N_{trk}} \sqrt{(\Delta \eta_i^2 + \Delta \phi_i^2)}$$



+ tau-jet identification

Data (ZEUS 0.33fb⁻¹)

Total SM

$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$

15

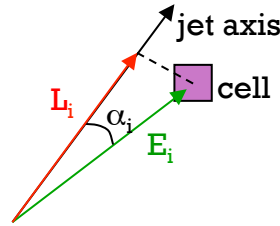
ZEUS

- 1st and 2nd moment of radial extension

$$R_{mean} = \langle R \rangle = \frac{\sum_i \{E_i \cdot R_i\}}{\sum_i E_i}, \quad R_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot (\langle R \rangle - R_i)^2}{\sum_i E_i}}$$

- 1st moment of longitudinal extension

$$L_{mean} = \langle L \rangle = \frac{\sum_i E_i \cdot \cos \alpha_i}{\sum_i E_i}$$



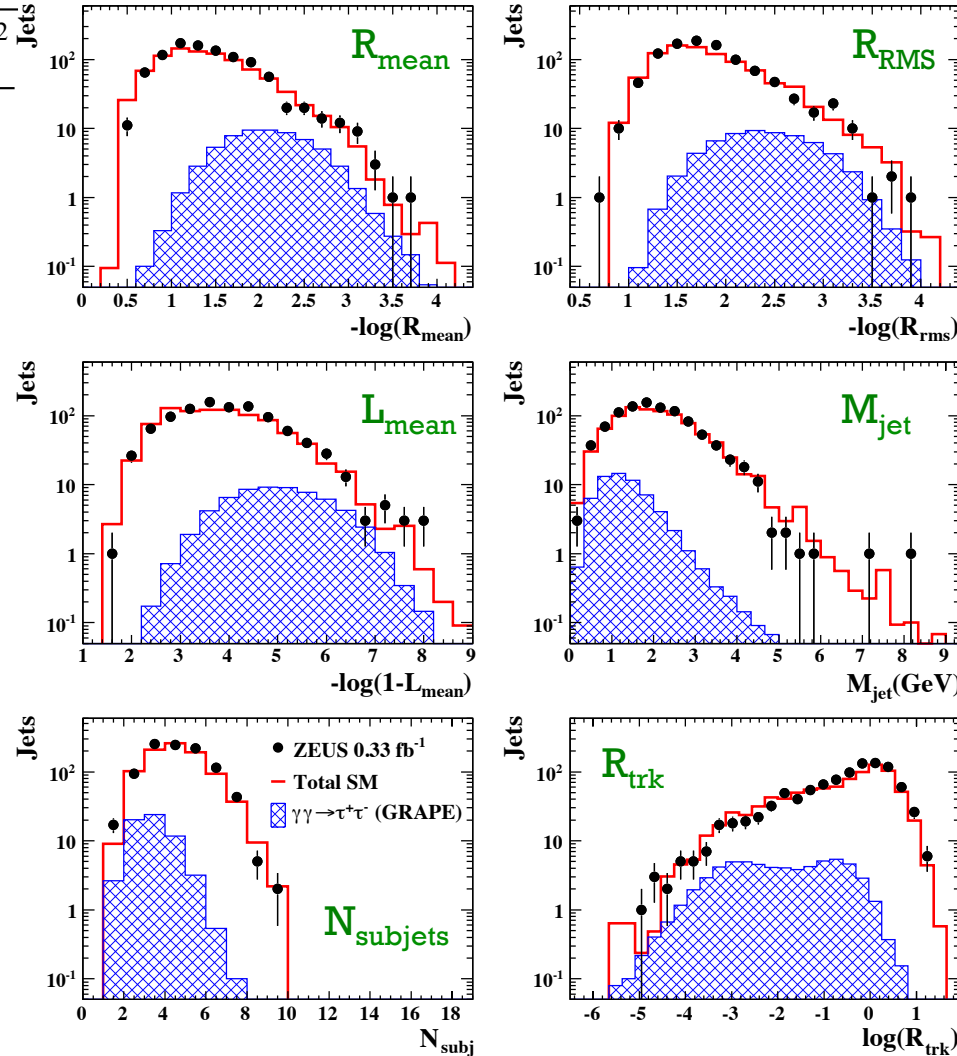
- Invariant mass clustered CAL cells

$$M_{jet} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,x}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,y}\right)^2 - \left(\sum_i p_{i,z}\right)^2}$$

- No. of subjets ($y > 5 \times 10^{-4}$) $N_{subjets}$

- Sum of distance between jet axis and tracks associated with jet

$$R_{trk} = \sum_i^{N_{trk}} \sqrt{(\Delta \eta_i^2 + \Delta \phi_i^2)}$$



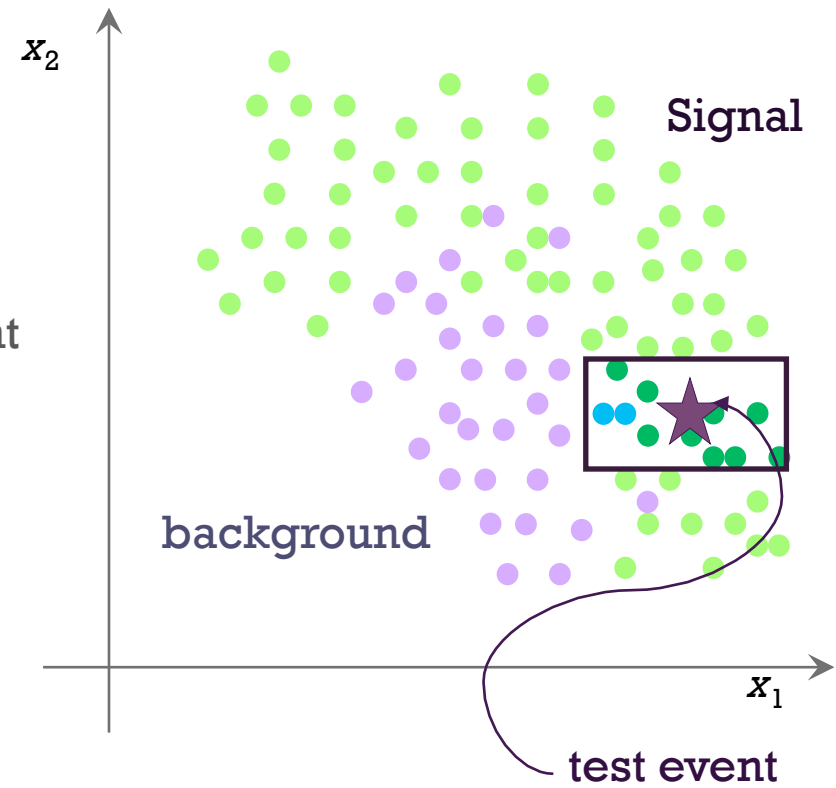


Discriminant for tau jets

16

- Expansion of likelihood approach to n-dimensions
- Count number of signal and background events (training sample) nearby test event

$$D(\vec{x}) = \frac{\rho_{sig}(\vec{x})}{\rho_{sig}(\vec{x}) + \rho_{bkg}(\vec{x})}$$



+

(e)-jet-jet channel (BR: 42%)

17

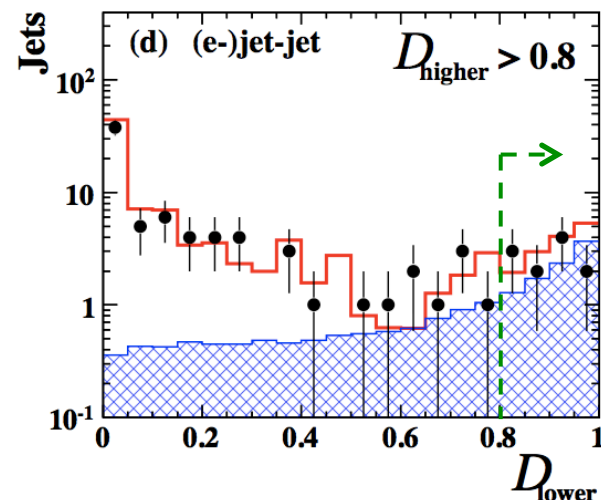
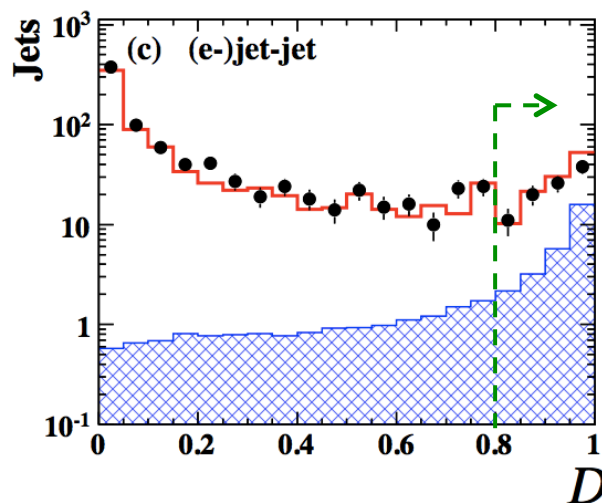
Data (ZEUS 0.33fb⁻¹)

Total SM

 $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$

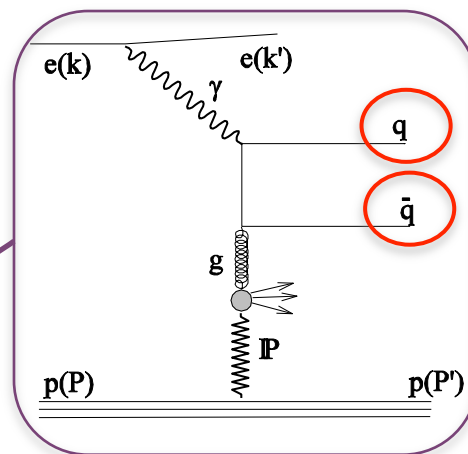
Selection criteria

- Jet
 - $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$
 - $|\eta| < 2$
 - $D > 0.8$
- Opposite charge for two jets

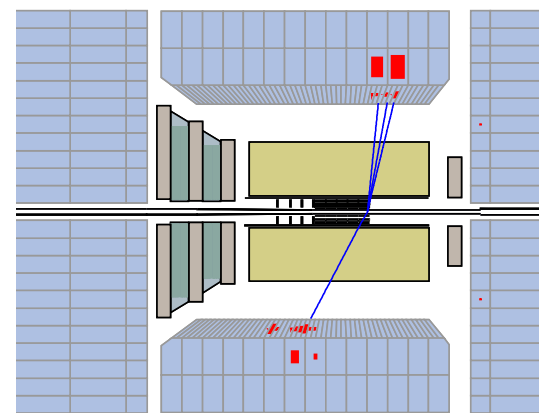


Results

- $14.4^{+2.2}_{-3.5}$ events expected
- $9.0^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$ tau-pair (purity 63%)
- BG: photoproduction
- 10 events observed



Example of jet-jet event



ZR View

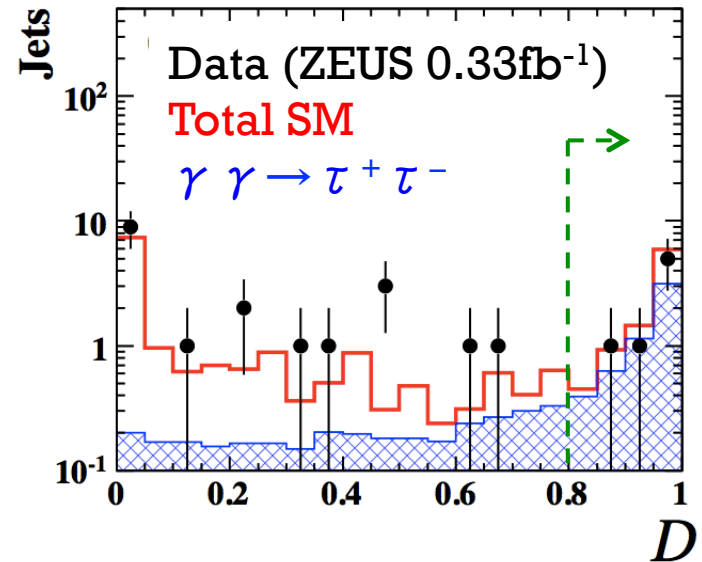
+ (e)-e-jet channel (BR: 23%)

Selection criteria

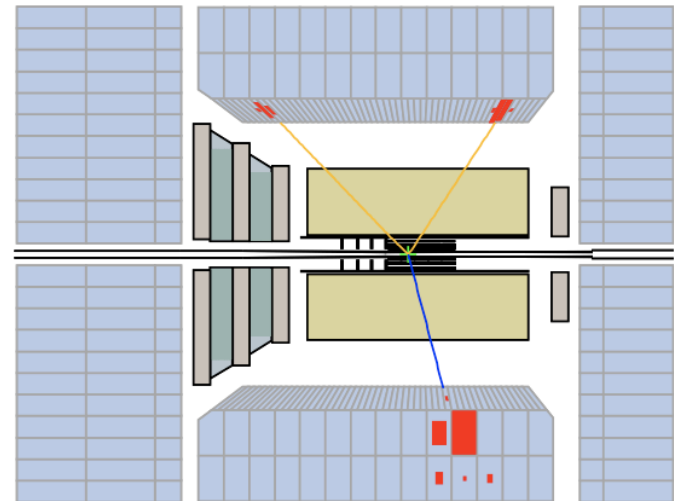
- Electron
 - $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$, $17^\circ < \theta < 160^\circ$
 - Opposite charge to beam ($\theta > 1$)
- Jet
 - $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2$
 - $D > 0.8$
- Opposite charge for e and jet

Results

- $8.8^{+1.8}_{-0.8}$ events expected
 - $5.3^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ tau-pair (purity 60%)
 - BG: di-electron, DIS
- **7 events observed**



Example of e-e-jet event



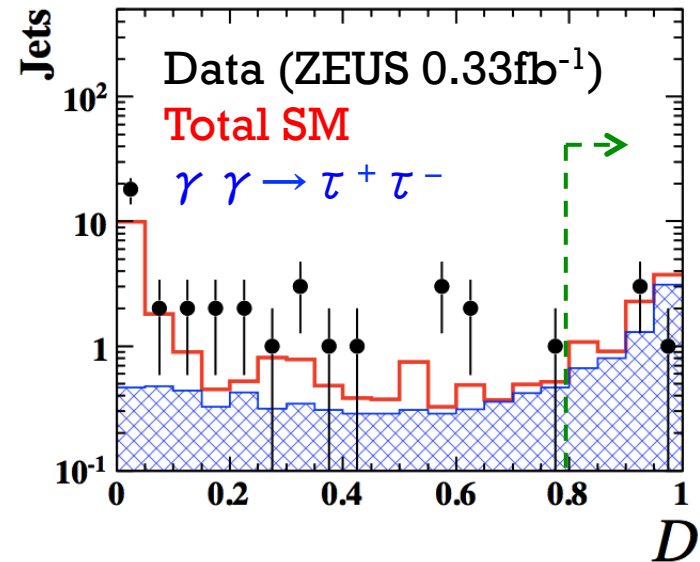
+ (e)- μ -jet channel (BR: 22%)

Selection criteria

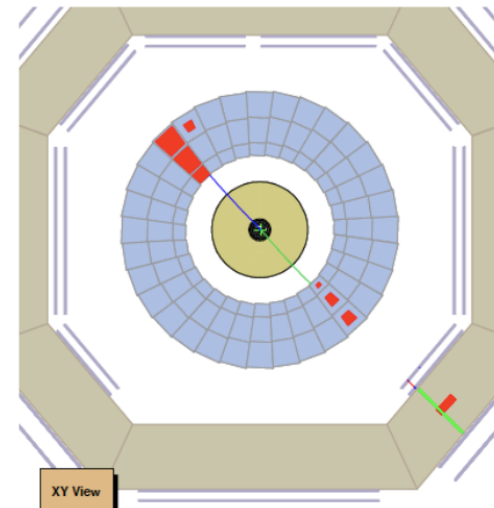
- Muon
 - $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$, $34^\circ < \theta < 157^\circ$
- Jet
 - $p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2$
 - $D > 0.8$
- Opposite charge for μ and jet

Results

- $8.0^{+2.2}_{-1.2}$ events expected
 - $5.9^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$ tau-pair (purity 73%)
 - BG: di-muon, photoproduction
- **4 events observed**



Example of μ -jet event



+ (e)-e- μ channel (BR: 7%)

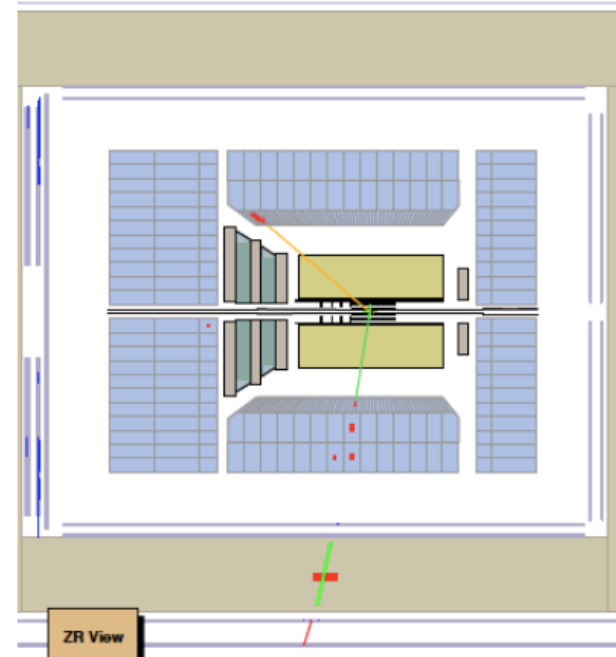
Selection criteria

- Electron
 - $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$, $17^\circ < \theta < 160^\circ$
 - Opposite charge to beam ($\theta > 1$)
- Muon
 - $p_T > 2 \text{ GeV}$, $34^\circ < \theta < 157^\circ$
- Opposite charge for e and μ

Results

- $3.6^{+1.3}_{-0.3}$ events expected
 - $3.0^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ tau-pair (purity 82%)
 - BG: di-muon, DIS
- 4 events observed

Example of e- μ event



+ Results (all channels)

■ tau-pair events at HERA II ($L=0.33\text{fb}^{-1}$)

■ $\sigma = 3.26 \pm 1.30(\text{stat.})^{+0.99}_{-0.73}(\text{syst.}) \text{ pb}$

■ Kinematic region:

$$p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}, \quad 17^\circ < \theta < 160^\circ$$

■ SM prediction: $5.67 \pm 0.16 \text{ pb}$

■ Data agree with SM prediction

Topology	(e-)e- μ	(e-)e-jet	(e-) μ -jet	(e-)jet-jet	Total
Data	4	7	4	10	25
Total MC	$3.6^{+1.3}_{-0.3}$	$8.8^{+1.8}_{-0.8}$	$8.0^{+2.2}_{-1.2}$	$14.4^{+2.2}_{-3.5}$	$34.8^{+3.9}_{-3.8}$
$\tau^+ \tau^-$ MC	$3.0^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$5.3^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$	$5.9^{+0.5}_{-0.5}$	$9.0^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$	$23.2^{+0.7}_{-0.7}$
Purity	82%	60%	73%	63%	67%

+ Results (all channels)

■ tau-pair events at HERA II ($L=0.33\text{fb}^{-1}$)

■ $\sigma = 3.26 \pm 1.30(\text{stat.})^{+0.99}_{-0.73}(\text{syst.}) \text{ pb}$

■ Kinematic region:

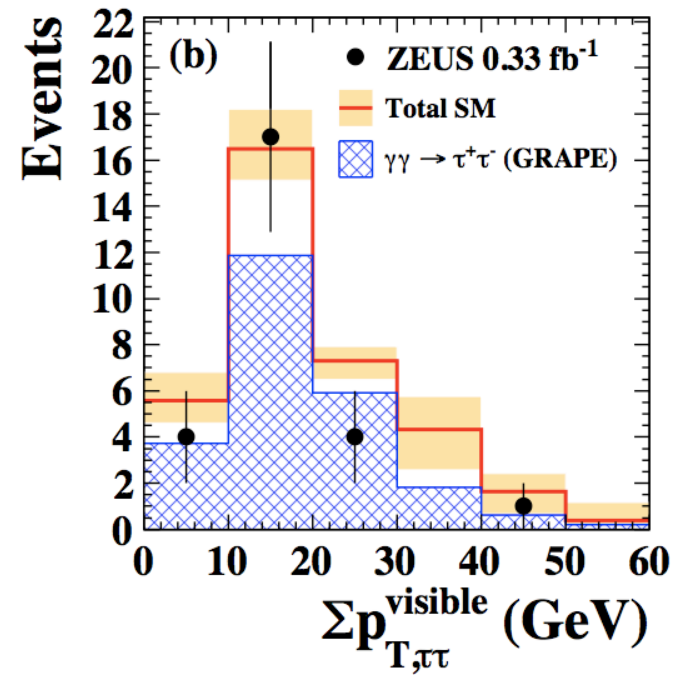
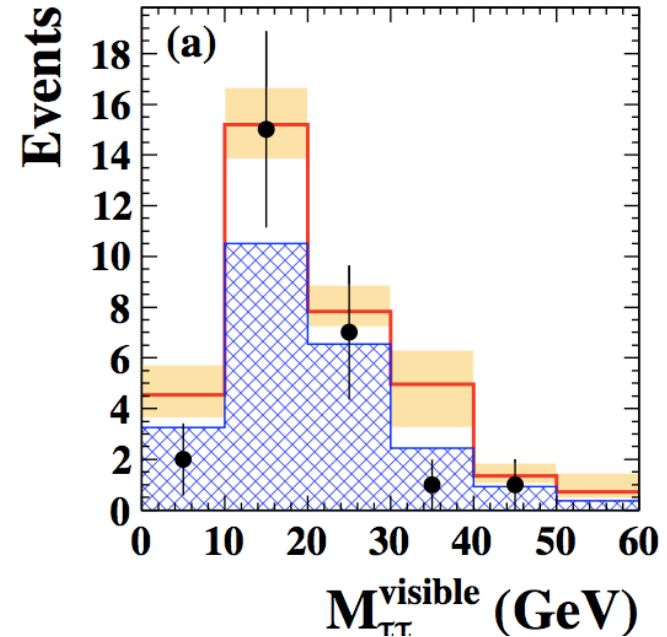
$$p_T > 5 \text{ GeV}, \quad 17^\circ < \theta < 160^\circ$$

■ SM prediction: $5.67 \pm 0.16 \text{ pb}$

■ Data agree with SM prediction

■ No excess at high p_T and $M_{\tau\tau}$

■ No evidence of physics beyond SM



- tau-pair production at electron(positron)-proton collision was studied at ZEUS
 - Integrated luminosity of 0.33fb^{-1} at HERA II
 - Beam energy: 27.5GeV (e^{\pm}) and 920GeV (p)
- 25 tau-pair candidates were found with 67% purity
- Cross-section was measured in kinematic region:
 $p_T(\tau) > 5\text{GeV}$, $17^\circ < \theta(\tau) < 160^\circ$ (acceptance of 1.23% due to p_T cut)
 - $\sigma = 3.26 \pm 1.30(\text{stat.})^{+0.99}_{-0.73}(\text{syst.}) \text{ pb}$
(SM prediction: $5.67 \pm 0.16 \text{ pb}$ (theor.))