

# News from the $\tau$ -lepton

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**Decay parameters review** Achim Stahl

## $\tau$ -Mass

- Best result is still threshold scan from BES (1996)
- Competitive result from KEDR (Novosibirsk, 2007)
- Competitive result also from BELLE with reconstruction method (2007)
- All results are consistent

## $\tau$ -Lifetime

- Significant results from LEP (+CLEO)
- Last publication 2004
- All results consistent

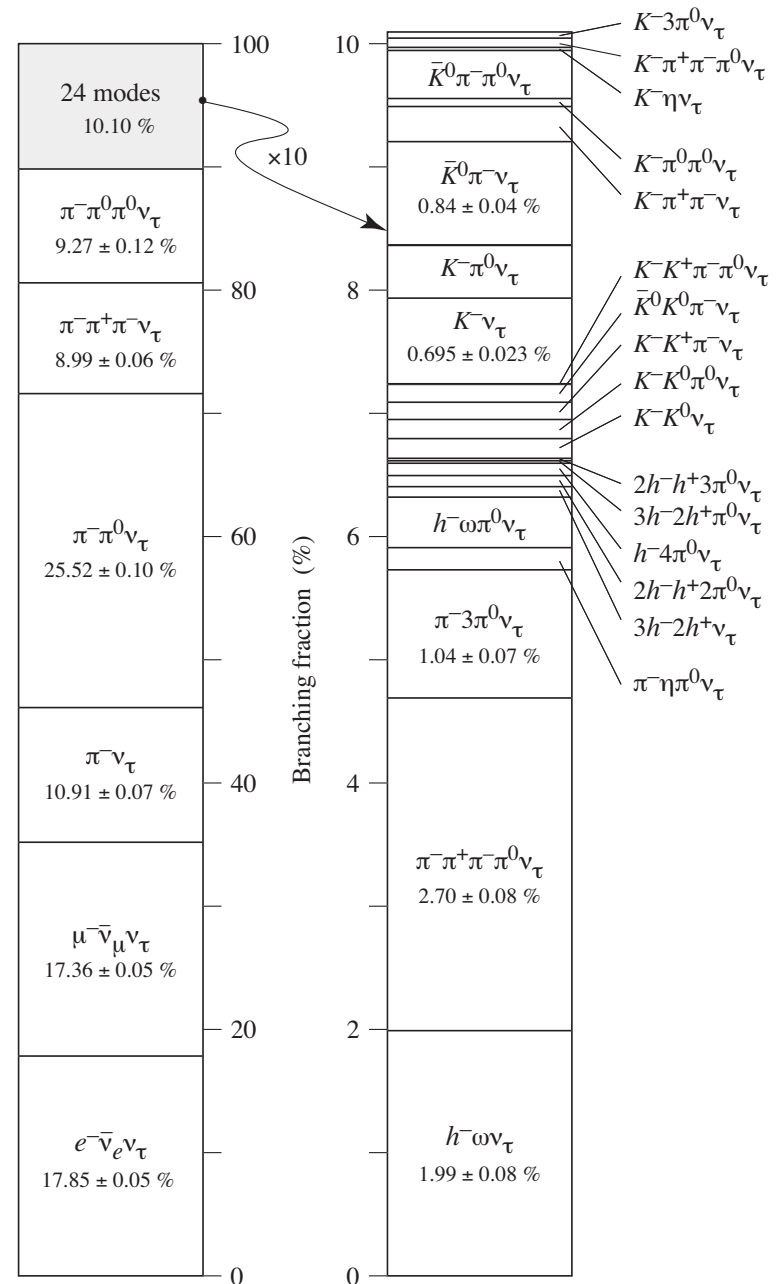
## Decay (Michel) parameters

- Main input still LEP (+CLEO, ARGUS)
- Last publication 2001
- Expert average (Achim Stahl) including all correlations

# $\tau$ -Branching Ratios

## Measurements:

- Measurements of branching ratios are still dominated by LEP
- 1st very precise results with identified  $\pi^\pm$  and  $K^\pm$  from Barbar and Belle
- Branching ratios are determined with a constraint fit with 31 basis modes  
**Philosophy:** all decays into particles which themselves decay largely electroweak (incl.  $\eta, \omega$ )
- Fit quality good ( $\chi^2/\text{ndf} = 95.7/100$ ) although many modes with error scaling
- Currently miss modes with  $\Sigma BR = (0.08 \pm 0.01)\%$ , 0.055% of this would be relatively easy to include



## Basis modes in fit

$$e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$$

$$\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0)$$

$$\pi^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0)$$

$$h^- 4\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \eta)$$

$$K^- \nu_\tau$$

$$K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$K^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0)$$

$$K^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \eta)$$

$$\pi^- \bar{K}^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- \bar{K}^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- K_S^0 K_S^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- K_S^0 K_L^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$K^- K^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$K^- K^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \omega)$$

$$\pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \omega)$$

$$K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0)$$

$$K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \eta)$$

$$K^- K^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$$

$$K^- K^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$h^- h^- h^+ 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0, \omega, \eta)$$

$$h^- h^- h^+ 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$3h^- 2h^+ \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0)$$

$$3h^- 2h^+ \pi^0 \nu_\tau \text{ (ex. } K^0)$$

$$h^- \omega \nu_\tau$$

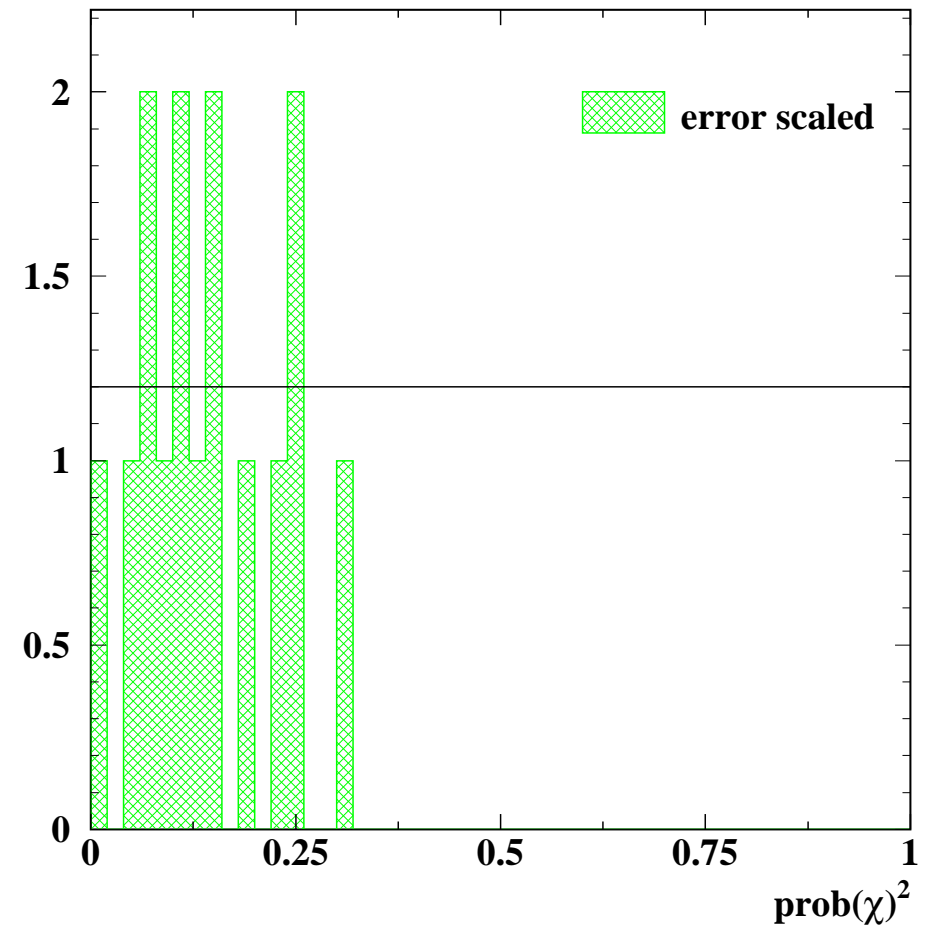
$$h^- \omega \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\eta \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$$

$$\eta K^- \nu_\tau$$

## A word on error scaling

- Many modes have few (two or three) measurements
- In this case the  $\chi^2/\text{ndf}$  can go significantly above 1 with a large probability
- Some mode with a probability of  $\geq 30\%$  get rescaled
- In total 15 out of 60 modes get rescaled
- The probability distribution for these modes looks ok
- The lowest probability is 1%
- Maybe we should base the scaling decision on probability and not on  $\chi^2/\text{ndf}$



## Limits:

- Limits exist for most forbidden modes
- The interesting ones have been remeasured by Barbar and Belle
- Typical limits now are  $10^{-8}$  to  $10^{-7}$   
(this is typically an improvement by more than a factor 10!)

## Conclusions

- The  $\tau$  is still an active field
- The b-factories have the statistics for large improvements if they find the manpower and get the systematics under control
- We have to adapt our procedures accordingly