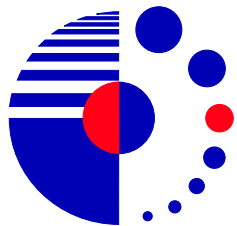


# Measurement of the Strangeness Spectral Function and the Mass of the Strange Quark with the OPAL Detector at LEP

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**Wolfgang Mader**  
*The University of Iowa*



**bmb+f** - Förderschwerpunkt  
Elementarteilchenphysik  
Großgeräte der physikalischen  
Grundlagenforschung





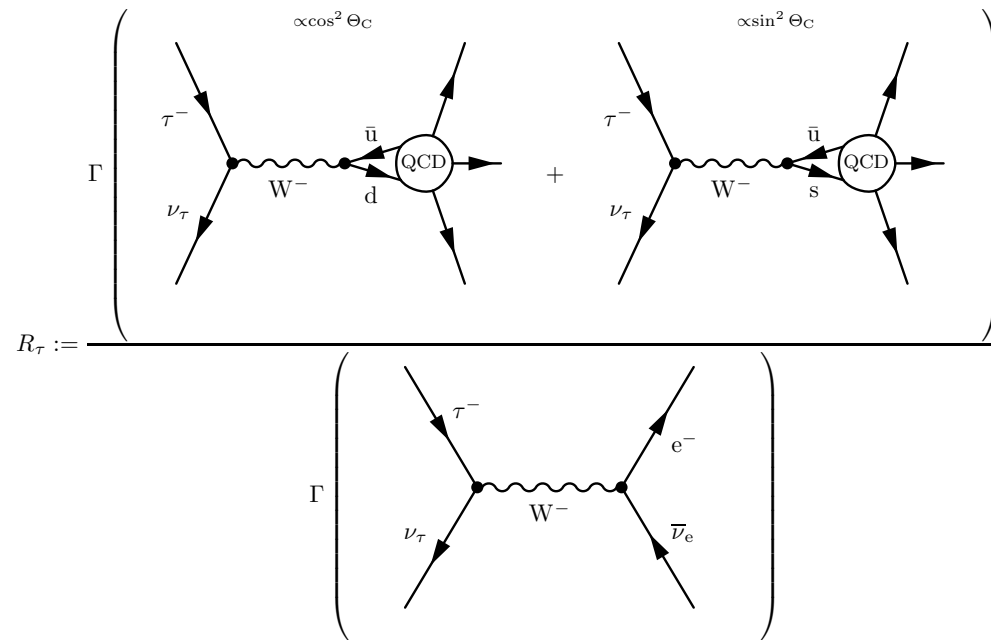
# Outline

- Introduction
- Experimental Aspects
- Selection of Signal Channels
- Results
- Conclusion

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- Introduction
  - Experimental Aspects
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  - Results
  - Conclusion

- **QCD in  $\tau$ -Decays**
- **Decay Channels with Net-Strangeness**
- **The OPAL Detector**

# QCD and $\tau$ -Decays



## $\tau$ -Hadronic Width $R_\tau$ :

- Naïve Parton Model:  $R_\tau = 3$
- Measurement:

$$R_\tau = N_c \left( |V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 \right) S_{ew} \left( 1 + \delta_{\text{pert}}(\alpha_s) + \delta_{\text{non-pert}} + \delta_{\text{ew}} \right) \approx 3.65$$

$(\approx 20\%)$   
 $(\approx 2\%)$   
 $(\approx .01\%)$

# QCD and $\tau$ -Decays

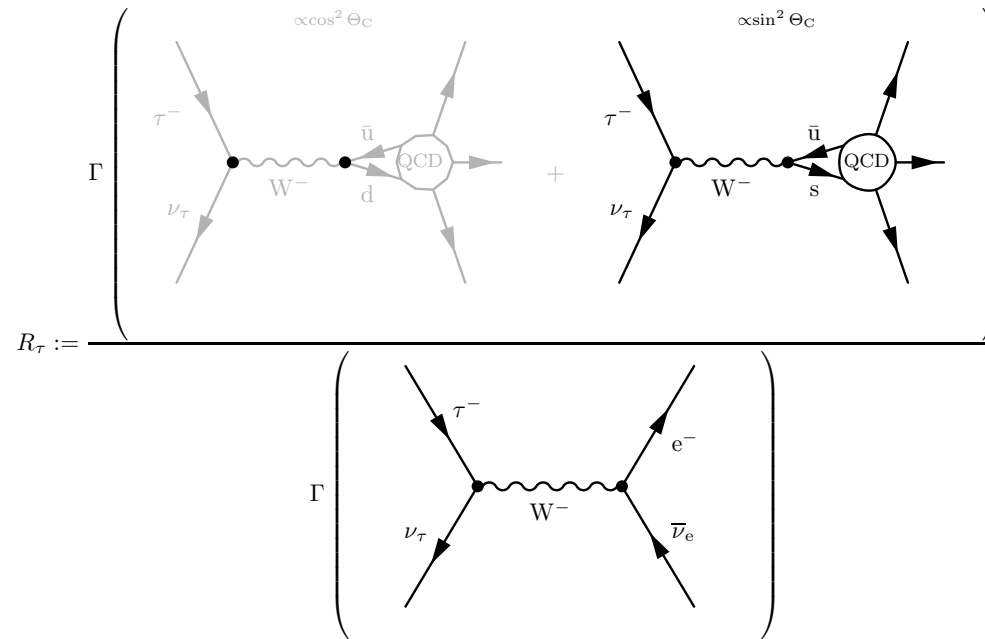
$$R_\tau := \frac{\Gamma \left( \begin{array}{c} \propto \cos^2 \theta_C \\ \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \\ W^- \\ \bar{u} \\ d \\ \text{QCD} \end{array} \right) + \Gamma \left( \begin{array}{c} \propto \sin^2 \theta_C \\ \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \\ W^- \\ \bar{u} \\ s \\ \text{QCD} \end{array} \right)}{\Gamma \left( \begin{array}{c} \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \\ W^- \\ e^- \\ \bar{\nu}_e \end{array} \right)}$$

## Input Quantities for QCD Studies:

- Spectral Functions

$$v_J^S(s)/a_J^S(s) = \frac{m_\tau^2}{6|V_{us}|^2 S_{ew}} \left(1 - \frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^{-2} \left(1 + \frac{2s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^{-J} \\ \times \frac{B(\tau \rightarrow (V/A)^{(S=-1)} \nu_\tau)}{B(\tau \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau)} \frac{1}{N_{V/A}} \frac{dN_{V/A}}{ds}$$

# QCD and $\tau$ -Decays



## Spectral Function in non-strange $\tau$ Decays:

- OPAL: (**Eur.Phys.J.C7:571-593,1999**)

$$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2) = 0.348 \pm 0.010_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.019_{\text{theo}}$$

$$\alpha_s(m_{Z^0}^2) = 0.1219 \pm 0.0010_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.0017_{\text{theo}}$$

- ALEPH: (**Eur.Phys.J.C4:409-431,1998**)

$$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2) = 0.334 \pm 0.022$$

$$\alpha_s(m_{Z^0}^2) = 0.1202 \pm 0.0027$$

# QCD and $\tau$ -Decays

$$R_\tau := \frac{\Gamma \left( \begin{array}{c} \alpha \cos^2 \theta_C \\ \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \\ W^- \\ \bar{u} \\ d \\ \text{QCD} \end{array} \right) + \Gamma \left( \begin{array}{c} \alpha \sin^2 \theta_C \\ \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \\ W^- \\ \bar{u} \\ s \\ \text{QCD} \end{array} \right)}{\Gamma \left( \begin{array}{c} \tau^- \\ \nu_\tau \\ W^- \\ e^- \\ \bar{\nu}_e \end{array} \right)}$$

## Spectral Function in strange $\tau$ -Decays:

- Existing Measurements
  - OPAL: (**Eur.Phys.J.C35:437-455,2004**)
  - ALEPH: (**Eur.Phys.J.C11:599-618,1999**)
- Depends on, e.g.
  - Measurement of  $(\alpha_s)_{\text{strange}}$
  - Determination of the Strange Quark Mass  $m_s$
  - Measurement of the CKM Matrix Element  $V_{us}$

# $\tau$ -Decays with Net-Strangeness

	Measured			Monte Carlo	
	$B_{\text{total}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$
$(K)^-$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$			$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$
$(K\pi)^-$	$1.340 \pm 0.050$				
$(K\pi\pi)^-$	$0.708 \pm 0.068$				
$(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$	$0.150 \pm 0.045$				
$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{total}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{meas}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{external}}$	

## Remarks

- $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$  from PDG



# $\tau$ -Decays with Net-Strangeness

	Measured			Monte Carlo	
	$B_{\text{total}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$
$(K)^-$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$			$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$
$(K\pi)^-$	$1.340 \pm 0.050$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.450 \pm 0.030$ $0.890 \pm 0.040$		
$(K\pi\pi)^-$	$0.708 \pm 0.068$				
$(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$	$0.150 \pm 0.045$				
$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{total}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{meas}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{external}}$	

## Remarks

- $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$  from PDG

# $\tau$ -Decays with Net-Strangeness

	$B_{\text{total}}/\%$	Measured		Monte Carlo	
		$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$
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$(K\pi)^-$	$1.340 \pm 0.050$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.450 \pm 0.030$ $0.890 \pm 0.040$		
$(K\pi\pi)^-$	$0.708 \pm 0.068$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.370 \pm 0.040$ $0.280 \pm 0.050$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$0.058 \pm 0.023$
$(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$	$0.150 \pm 0.045$				
$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{total}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{meas}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{external}}$	

## Remarks

- $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$  from PDG

# $\tau$ -Decays with Net-Strangeness

	$B_{\text{total}}/\%$	Measured		Monte Carlo	
		$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$
$(K)^-$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$			$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$
$(K\pi)^-$	$1.340 \pm 0.050$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.450 \pm 0.030$ $0.890 \pm 0.040$		
$(K\pi\pi)^-$	$0.708 \pm 0.068$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.370 \pm 0.040$ $0.280 \pm 0.050$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$0.058 \pm 0.023$
$(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$	$0.150 \pm 0.045$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$0.064 \pm 0.024$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.026 \pm 0.024$ $0.037 \pm 0.021$ $0.023 \pm 0.020$
$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{total}}$		$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{meas}}$	$2.054 \pm 0.085$	$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{external}}$	$0.144 \pm 0.044$

## Remarks

- $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$  from PDG
- For Final States  $(K\pi)^-$ ,  $(K\pi\pi)^-$  and  $(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$ , 93.4% are Reconstructed


# $\tau$ -Decays with Net-Strangeness

	$B_{\text{total}}/\%$	Measured		Monte Carlo	
		$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$	$\tau$ -Decay	$B_{\text{PDG}}/\%$
$(K)^-$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$			$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$	$0.686 \pm 0.023$
$(K\eta)^-$	$0.027 \pm 0.006$			$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \eta \nu_\tau$	$0.027 \pm 0.006$
$(K\pi)^-$	$1.340 \pm 0.050$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.450 \pm 0.030$ $0.890 \pm 0.040$		
$(K\pi\pi)^-$	$0.708 \pm 0.068$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.370 \pm 0.040$ $0.280 \pm 0.050$		
$(K^*(892)\eta)^-$	$0.029 \pm 0.009$			$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^*(892)^- \eta \nu_\tau$	$0.058 \pm 0.023$ $0.029 \pm 0.009$
$(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$	$0.150 \pm 0.045$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	$0.064 \pm 0.024$	$\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ $\tau^- \rightarrow K^0 \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$	$0.026 \pm 0.024$ $0.037 \pm 0.021$ $0.023 \pm 0.020$
$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{total}}$	$2.940 \pm 0.099$	$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{meas}}$	$2.054 \pm 0.085$	$\sum B_{\text{strange}}^{\text{external}}$	$0.200 \pm 0.045$

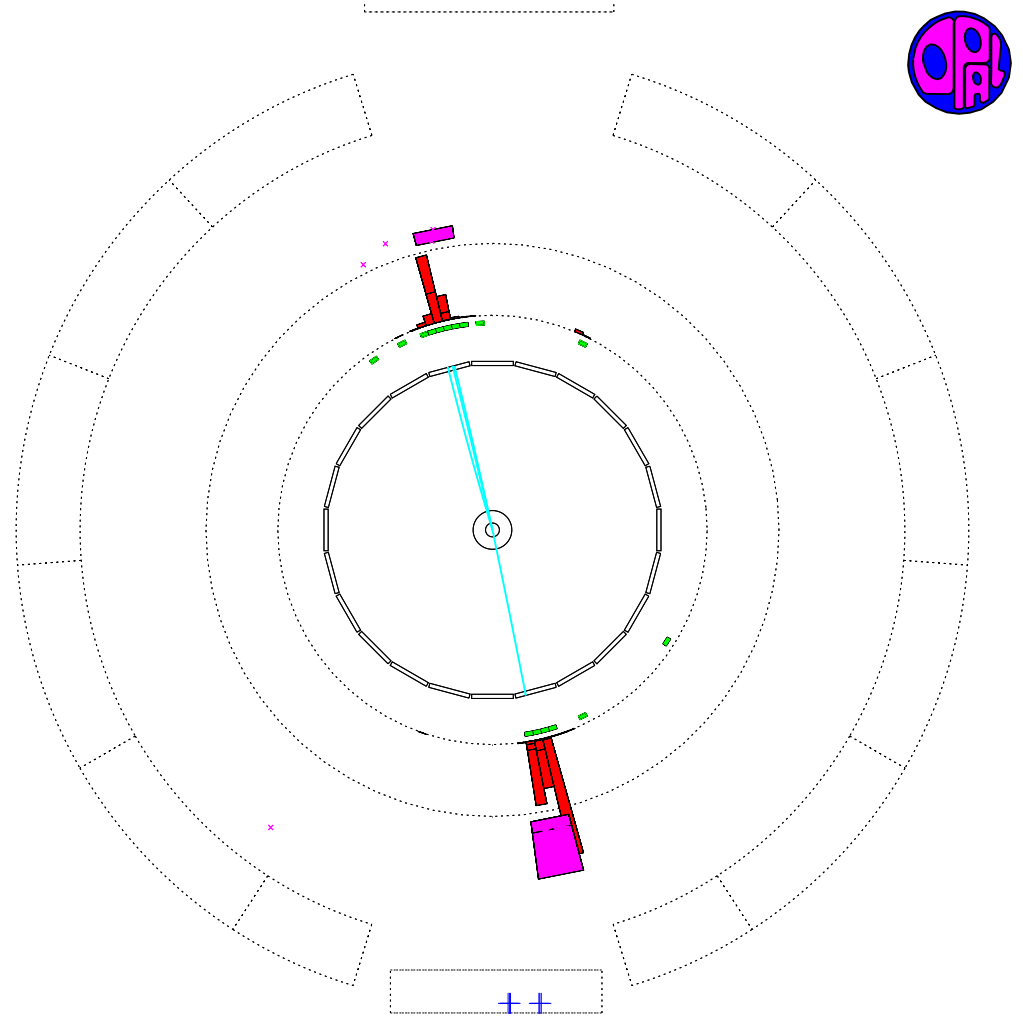
## Remarks

- $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$  from PDG
- For Final States  $(K\pi)^-$ ,  $(K\pi\pi)^-$  and  $(K\pi\pi\pi)^-$ , 93.4% are Reconstructed
- Final States  $K^- \eta \nu_\tau$  und  $K^*(892)^- \eta \nu_\tau$  from Monte Carlo



- 
- Introduction
  - Experimental Aspects
  - Selection of the Signal Channels
  - Results
  - Conclusion
- **Identification of  $K$**   
**( $dE/dx$  Measurement)**
  - **Reconstruction of Photonen**
  - **Reconstruction of  $K_S^0$**

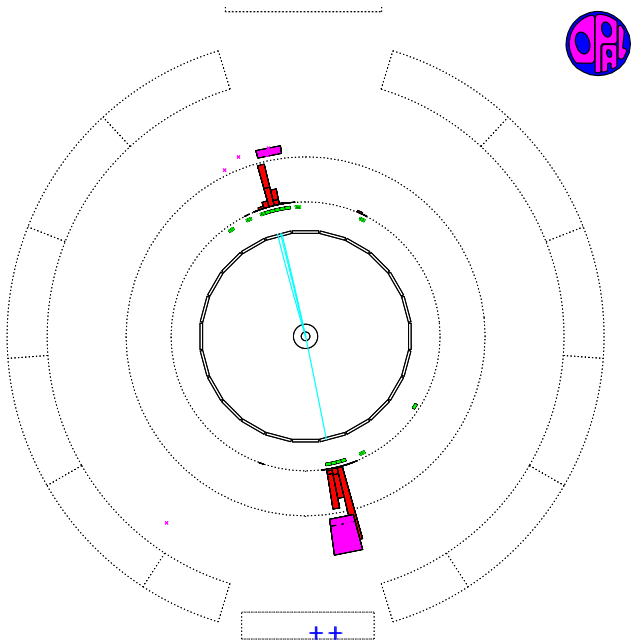
# Typical $\tau$ -Event



## ● Event Signature

- Back-to-back Jets
- Small Number of Tracks
- Strongly collimated ( $\gamma \approx 25$ )
- Energy Deposits in ECAL/HCAL

# Typical $\tau$ -Event

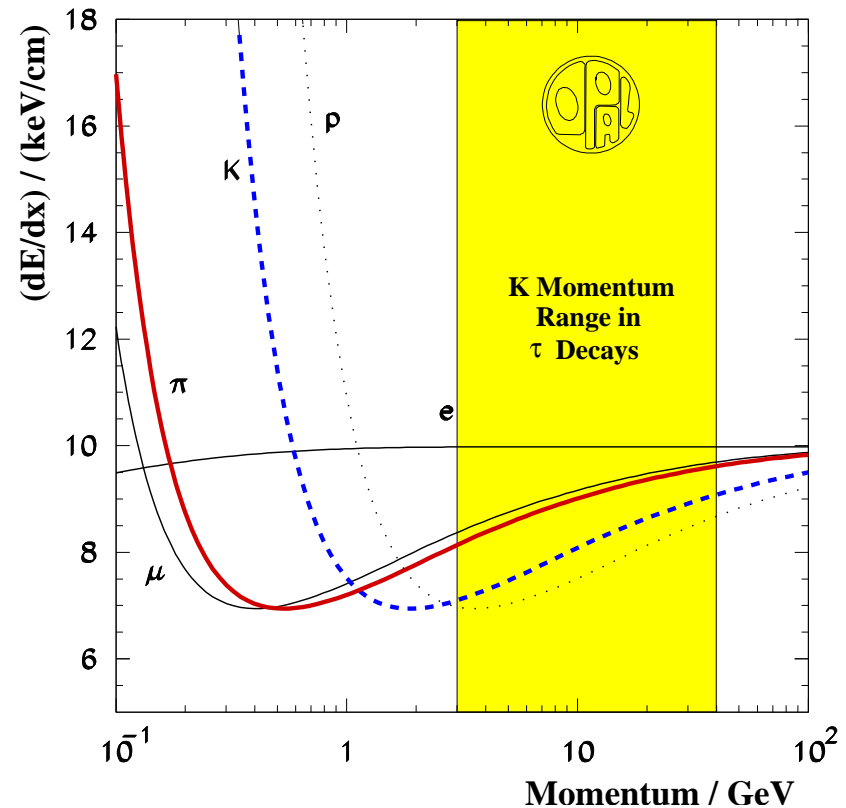


## OPAL Drift Chamber

- Optimized for Particle Identification
- Argon/Methan/IsoButan  
(88.2%/9.8%/2.0%)
- Pressure: 4bar
- 159 Measurements/Track (Barrel)

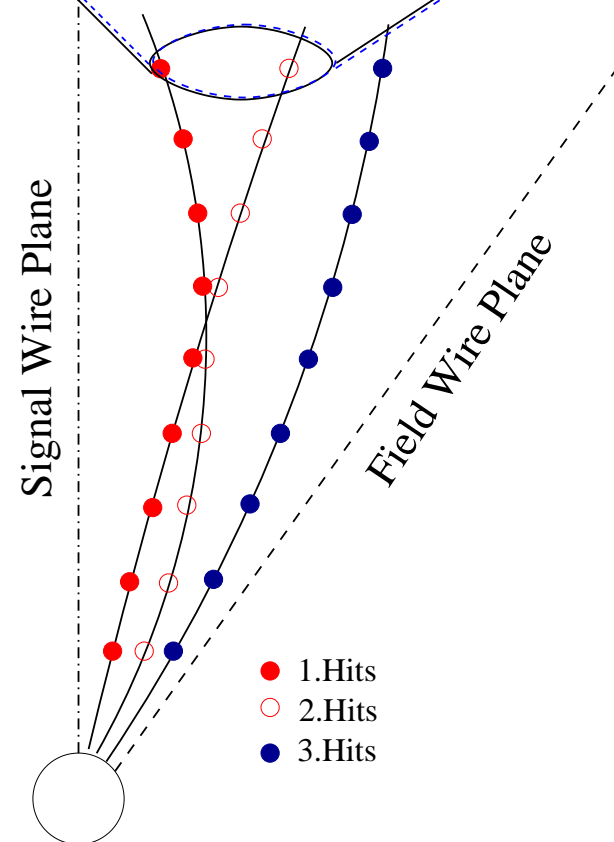
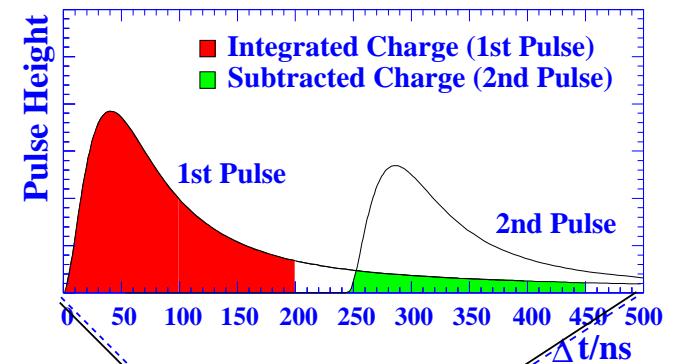
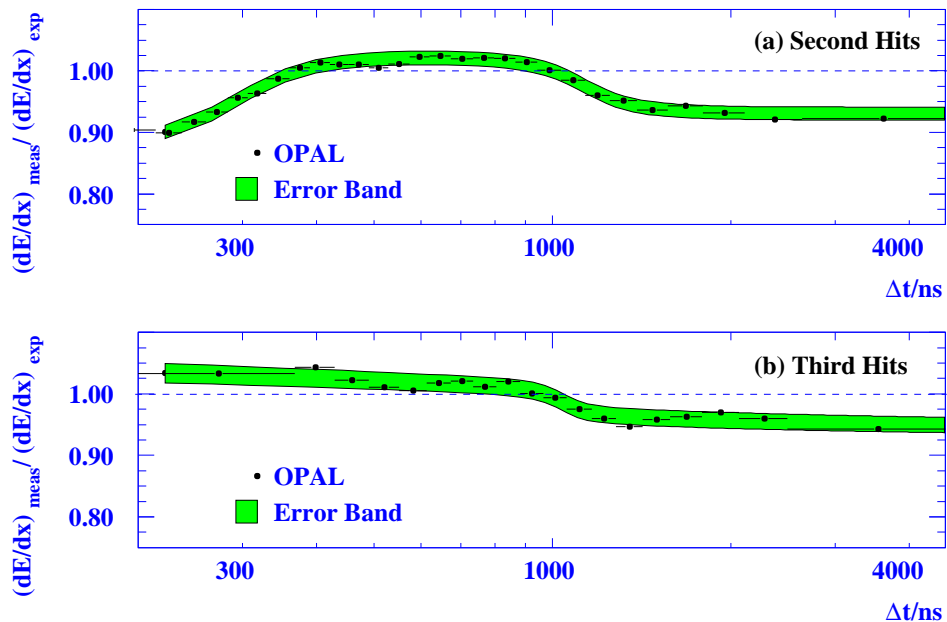
## $K^- - \pi^-$ -Identification

- Energy Loss Measurement ( $dE/dx$ )
- Momentum Range  $3 \text{ GeV} < p_K < 35 \text{ GeV}$
- Separation of  $> 2\sigma$  (10% absolute)



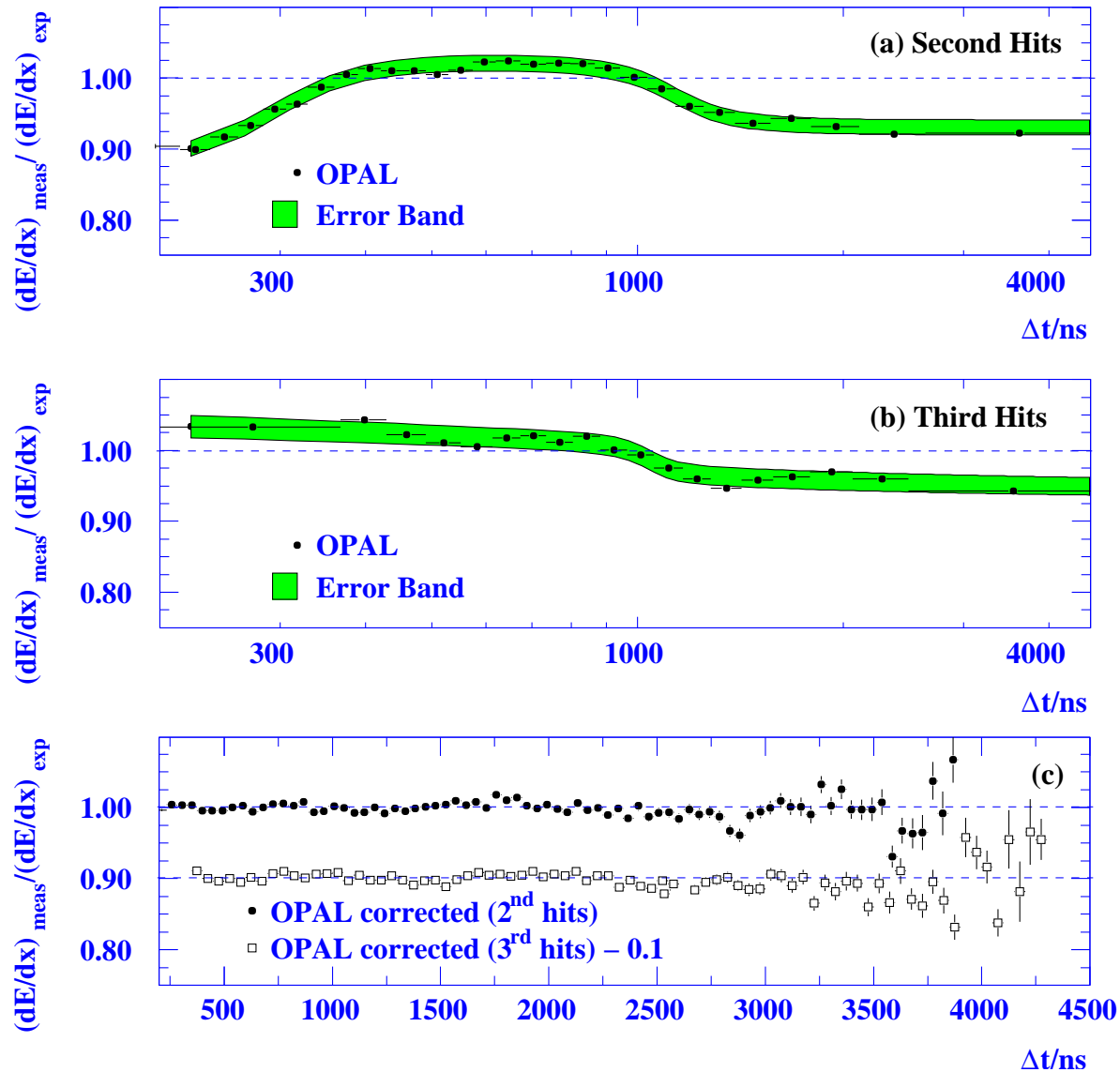


# $dE/dx$ Calibration

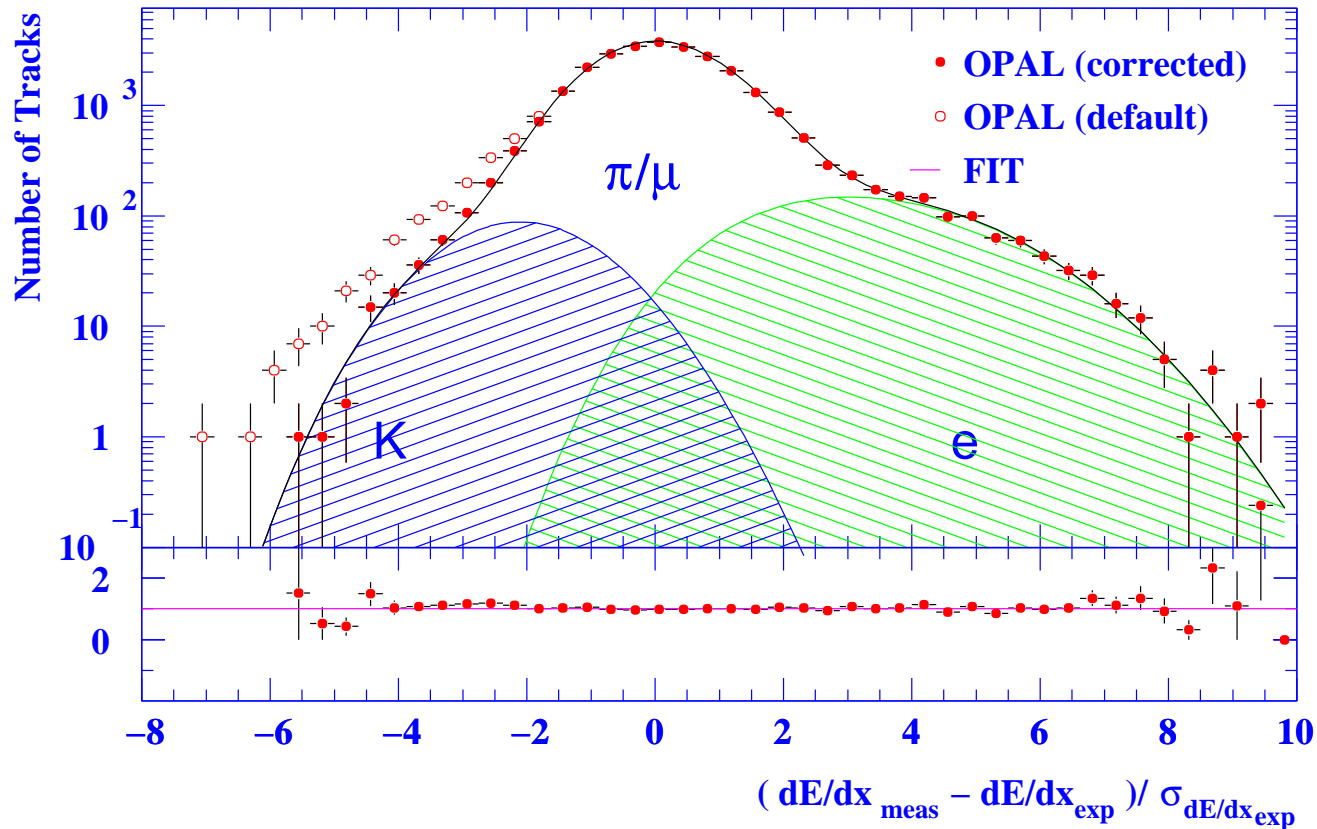


- Correction using Reference Pulse (RP)
- Systematic Deviations
  - $\Delta t = 200$  ns ( $\hat{=} 1$  cm):  $\approx 10\%$  too low
  - $400 < \Delta t < 1000$  ns:  $\approx 5\%$  too high
  - $\Delta t > 1000$  ns: (7 – 8)% too low
- Improved RP using Tracks with 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Hits

# $dE/dx$ Calibration



# $dE/dx$ Residues




## ● Events Used:

- 3-prong  $\tau$ -Decay **from DATA only**
- Momentum Range  $p > 3 \text{ GeV}$
- At least 20  $dE/dx$  Hits

## ● New Calibration:

- Good Agreement between DATA and Prediction
- Bias  $(dE/dx)_{\text{meas}} / (dE/dx)_{\text{exp}} \approx 1\%$

- 
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- **2-Meson Final States**
- **3-Meson Final States**
- **4-Meson Final States**

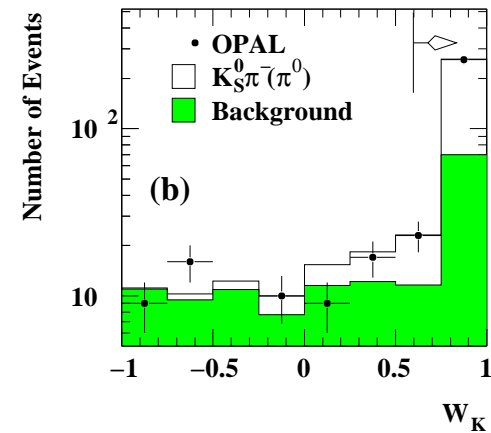
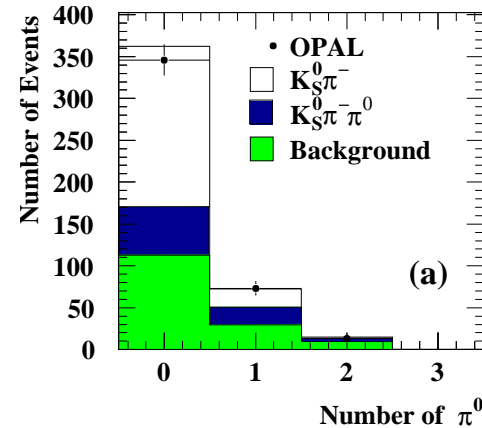
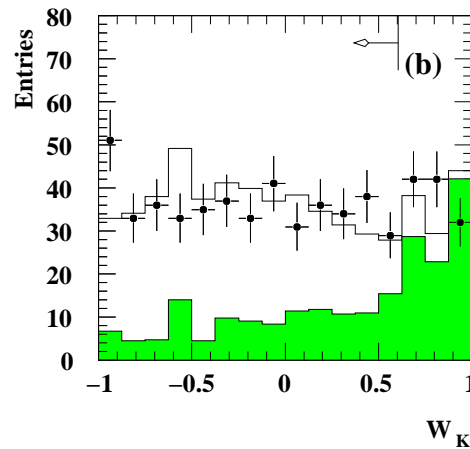
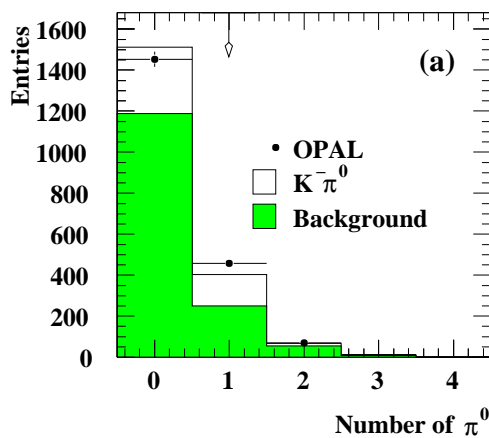
# Two-Meson Selection

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

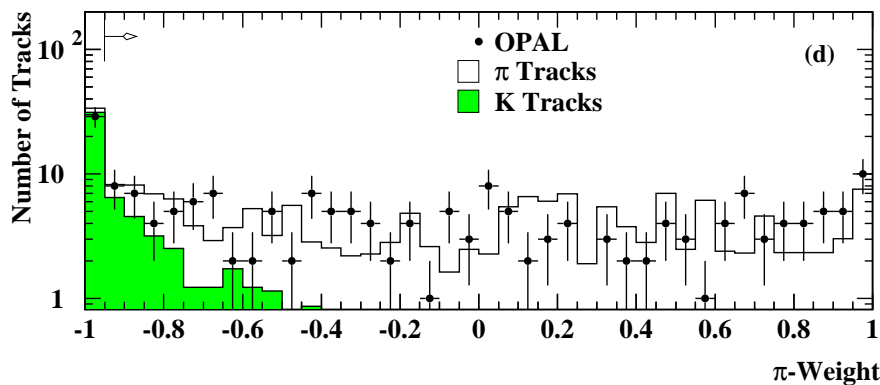
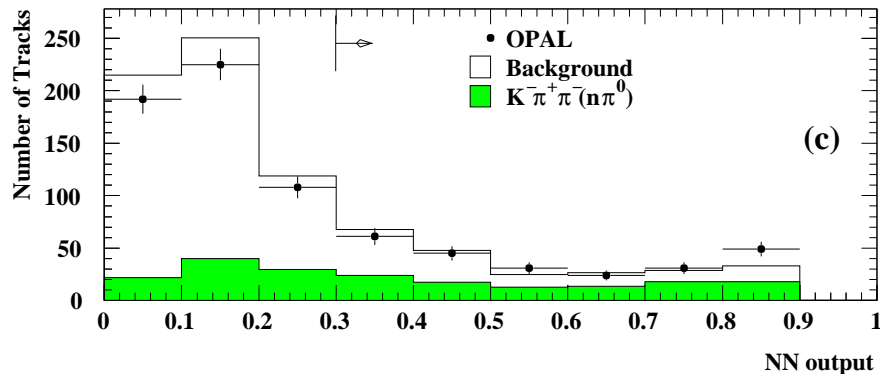
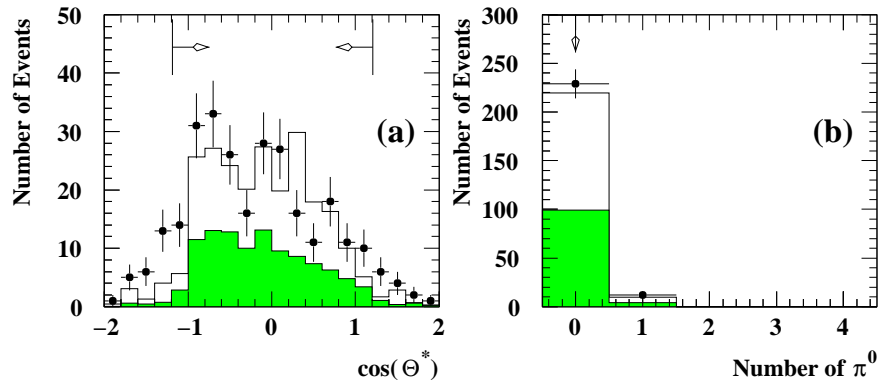
- Exactly 1  $\pi^0$  Candidate
- Exactly 1 Track
  - #  $dE/dx$ -Hits  $> 20$
  - $3 \text{ GeV} < p < 35 \text{ GeV}$
  - $\pi$ -Weight  $W_\pi < 0.98$
  - K-Weight  $W_K < 0.8$

## $K^0 \pi^- \nu_\tau (\pi^0)$ Selection

- Exactly 1  $K_S^0$  Candidate
- Momentum  $p > 3 \text{ GeV} \dots$ 
  - #  $dE/dx$  Hits  $> 20$
  - $\pi$ -Weight  $W_\pi > 0.98$
- ... or  $p < 3 \text{ GeV}$



# Three/Four-Meson Selection

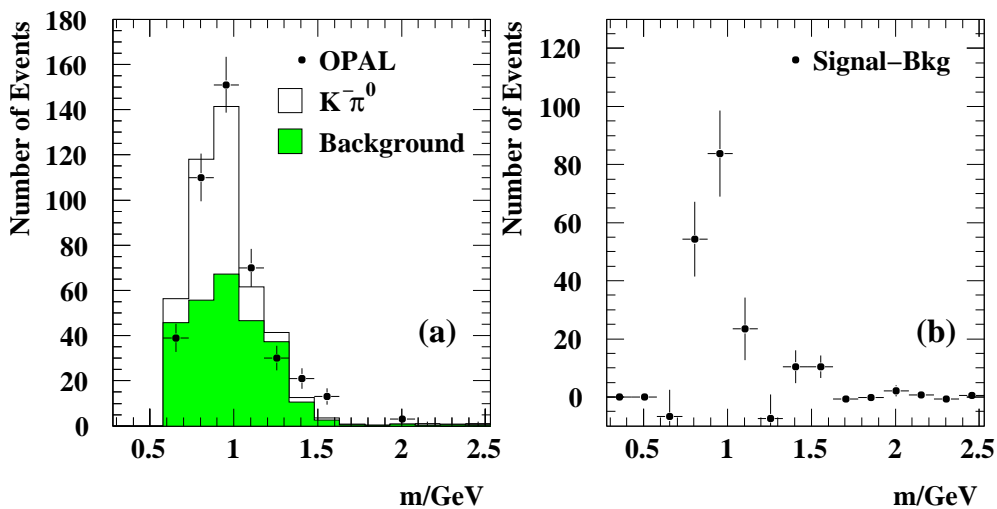


## $K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau (\pi^0)$ -Selection

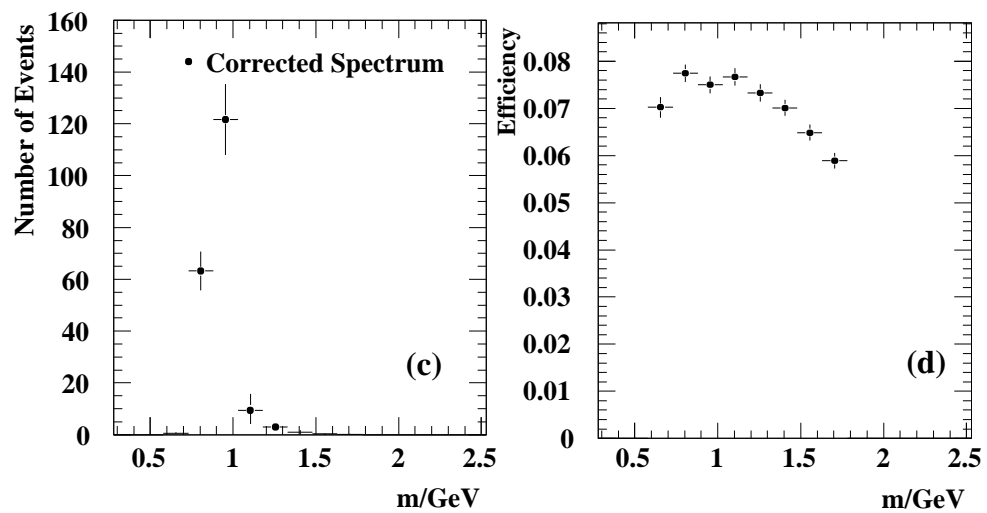
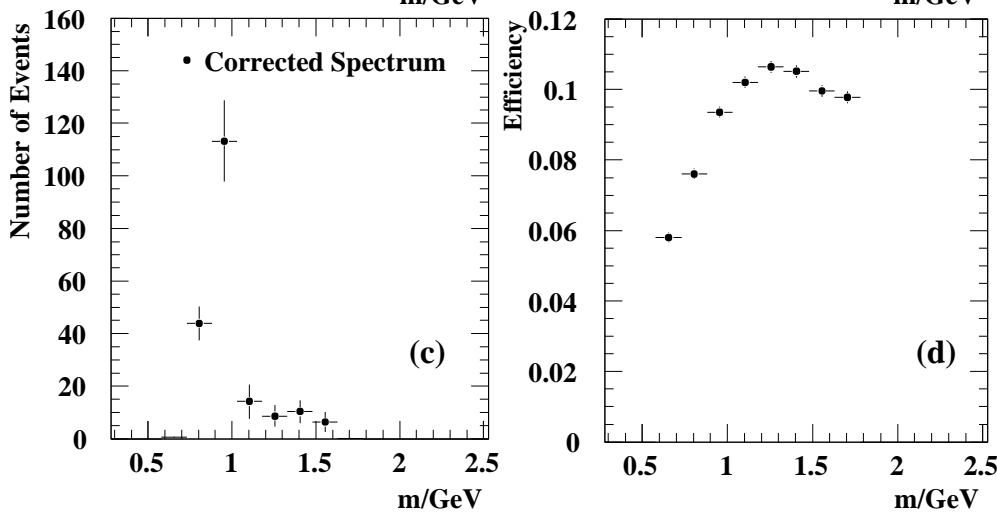
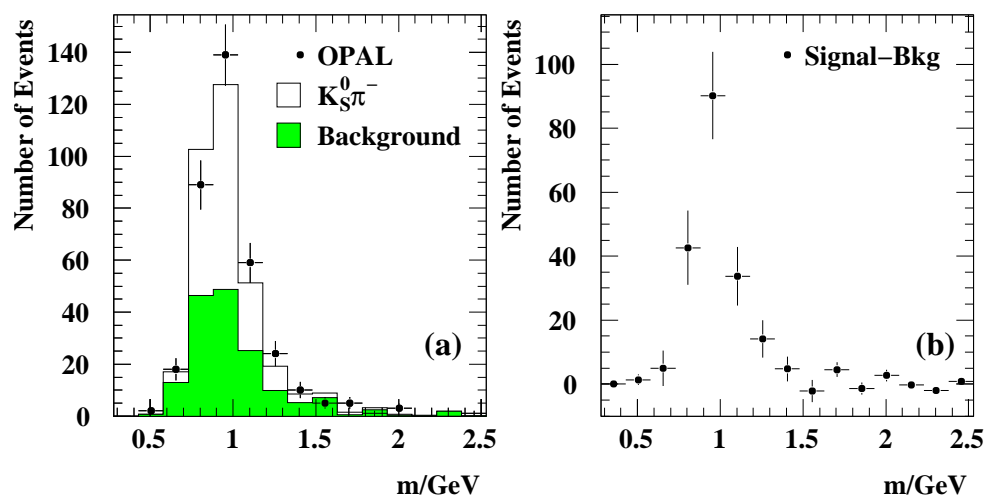
- 3prong-Vertex Fit Probability  $> 10^{-7}$
- Exactly 1  $K^-$  Candidate
  - #  $dE/dx$ Hits  $> 20$
  - $3 \text{ GeV} < p < 35 \text{ GeV}$
  - NN-Output  $> 0.3$
- Exactly 1  $\pi^+$  Candidate ( $W_\pi > -0.95$ )
- GOTTFRIED-JACKSON Angle  $|\cos \Theta^*| < 1.2$
- No/One Reconstructed  $\pi^0$  ( $E_{\pi^0} > 2 \text{ GeV}$ )

# Two-Meson Spectra

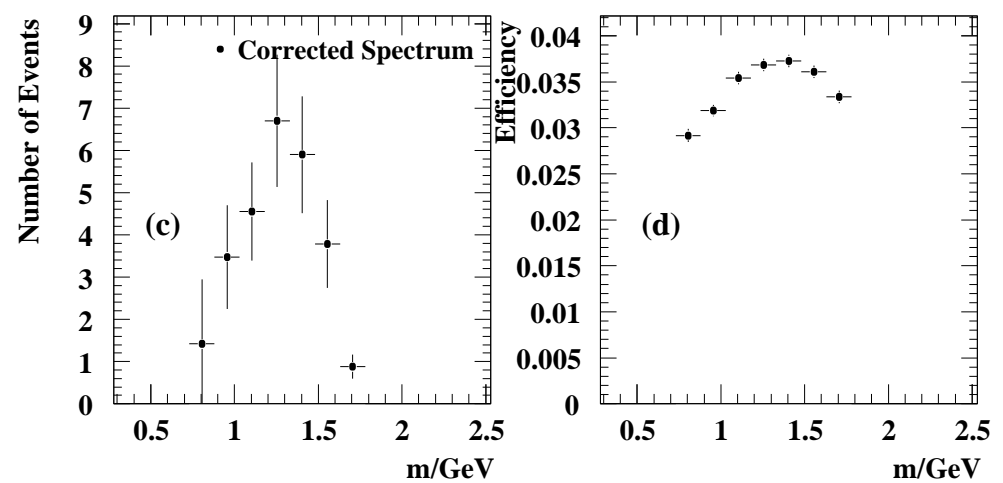
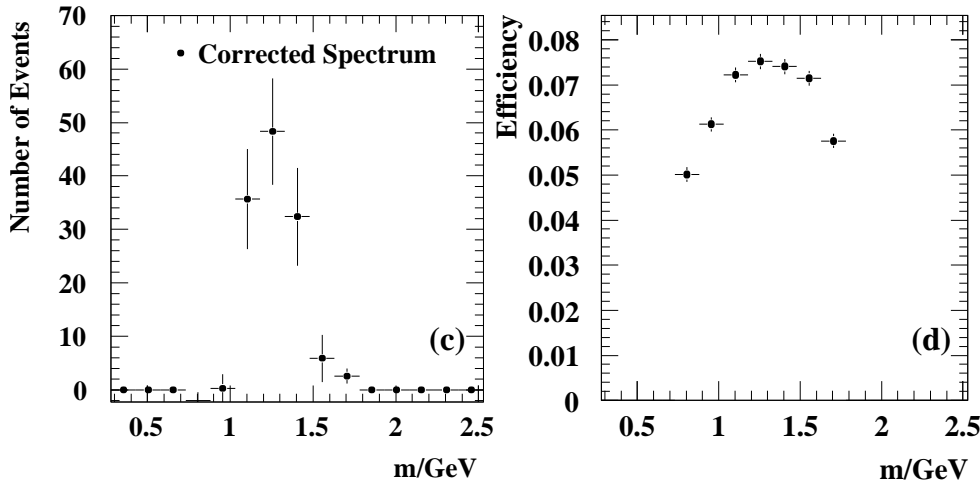
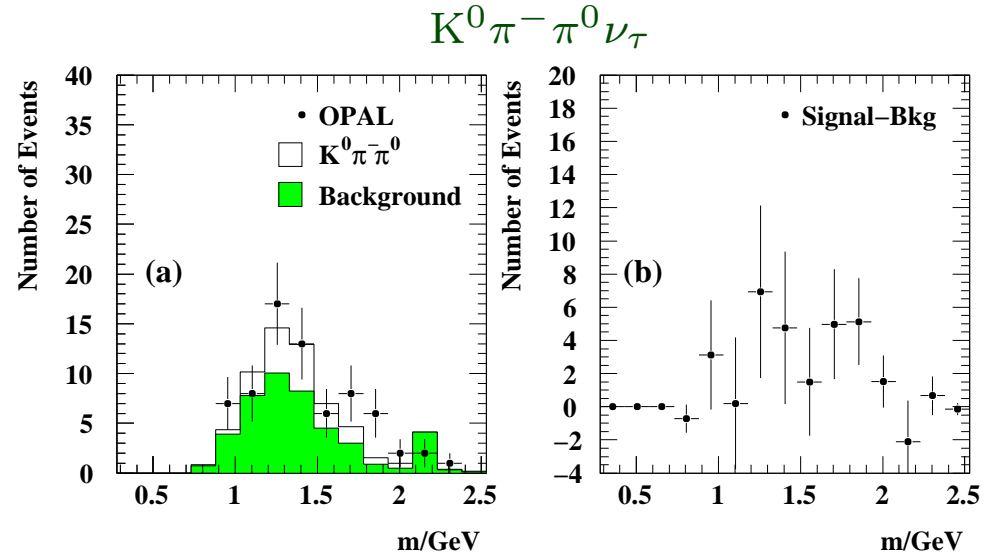
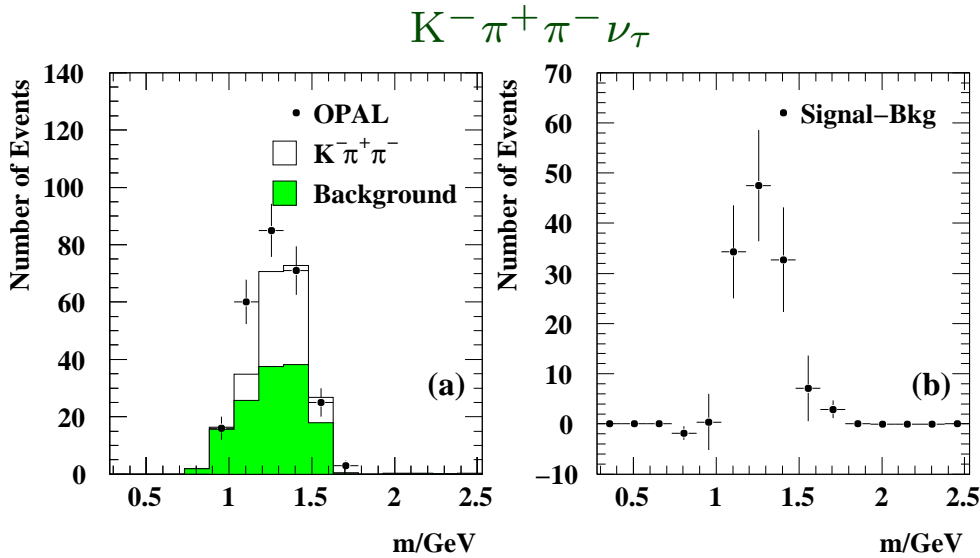
$K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$



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

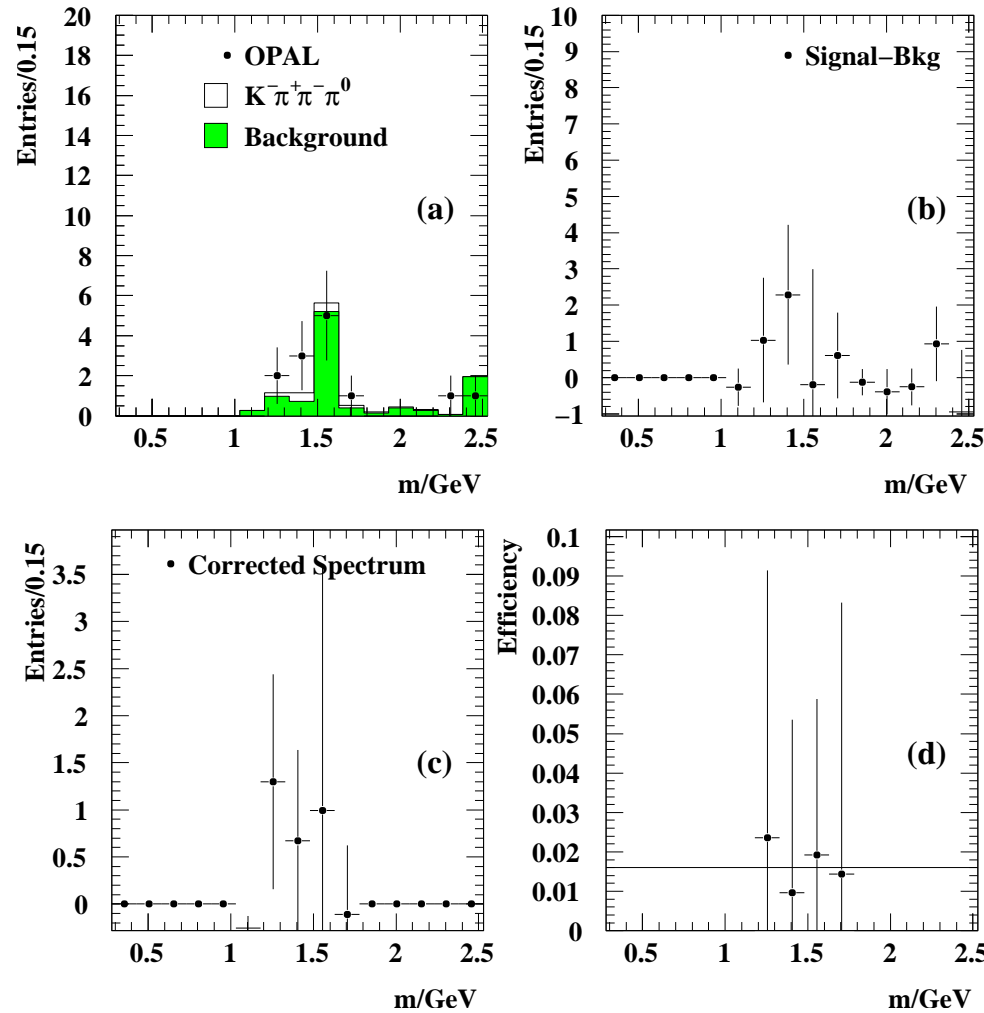


# Three-Meson Spektren






# Four-Meson Spectra



- Statistically **not** Significant
- Replaced with Monte Carlo Prediction

- 
- Introduction
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- **Branching Fractions**
- **Spectral Function**
- **Spectral Moments**
- **Mass of the Strange Quark**

# Branching Fractions

- Number of Expected Events

$$N_i = N_i^{\not{\tau}} + (1 - f_{\text{bkg}}^{\not{\tau}}) \cdot N^{\tau} \sum_j \varepsilon_{ij} B_j F_j^{\text{Bias}}$$

- $N_i^{\not{\tau}}$ : non- $\tau$  Background

- $f_{\text{bkg}}^{\not{\tau}}$ : Fraction of non- $\tau$  Background

- $N^{\tau}$ : Number of  $\tau$ -Events

- $\varepsilon_{ij}$ : Efficiency

- $F_j^{\text{Bias}}$ : Bias Factor

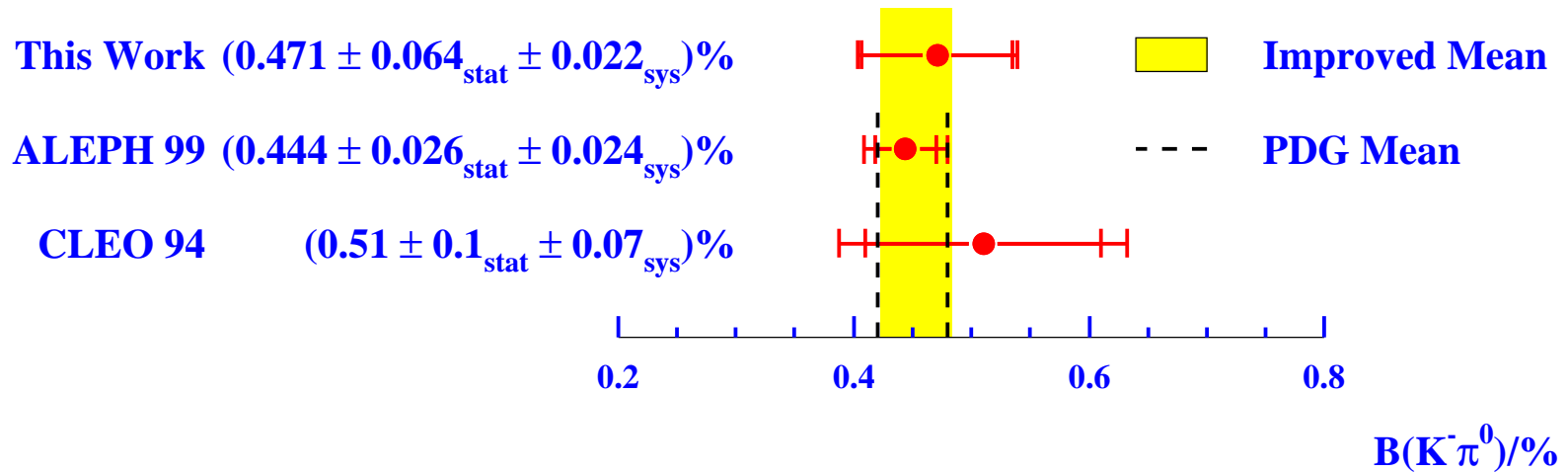
- $B_j$ : Branching Fraction

- Simultaneous  $\chi^2$ -Fit:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\text{K}^- \pi^0 \nu_{\tau} \text{ K}^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_{\tau}} \left( \frac{N_{\text{meas}} - N_{\text{exp}}}{\sigma} \right)^2 + \sum_{j \in \text{Other}} \left( \frac{B_j - B_{j, \text{PDG}}}{\sigma_j} \right)^2$$

- Other Channels Consistent with PDG

# Branching Fraction $K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$

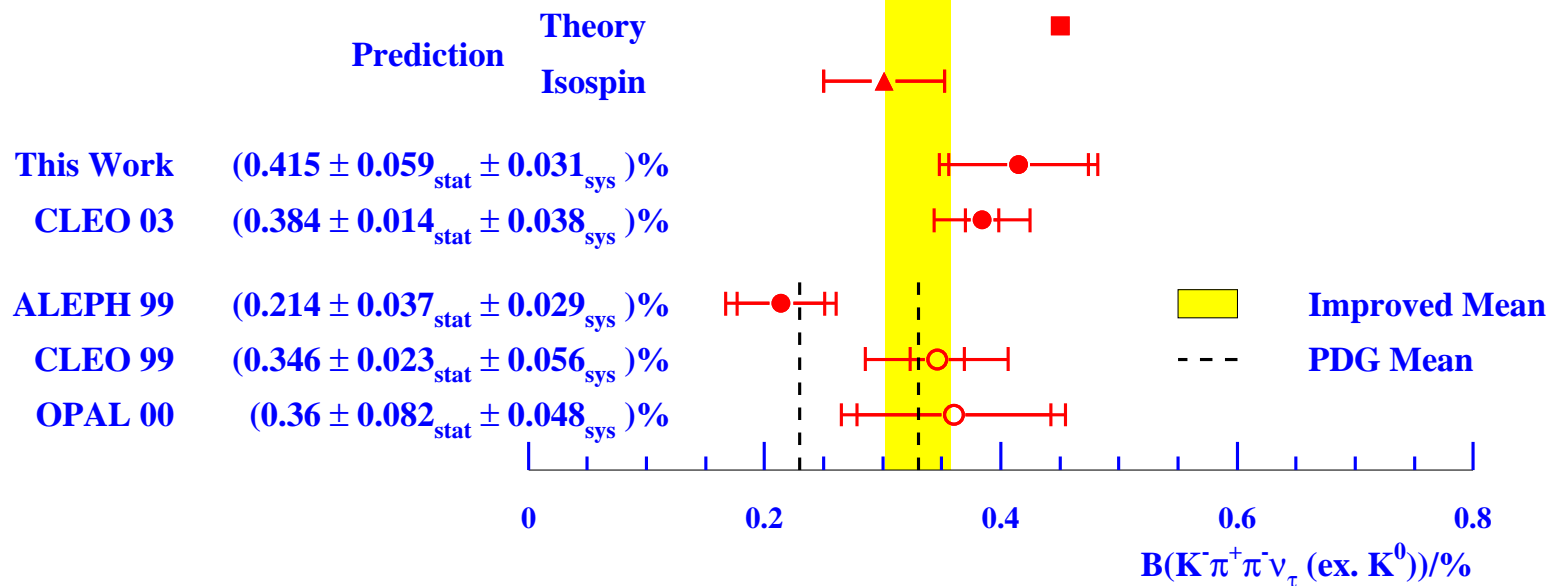


- First OPAL Measurement
- Good Agreement with PDG Average
- Use new Average for Spectral Function/Moments

$$B_{\text{av}}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau) = (0.453 \pm 0.030)\%$$

BaBar 2004:  $B(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau) = 0.438 \pm 0.004_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.022_{\text{sys}}$  (see Fabrizio's Talk)

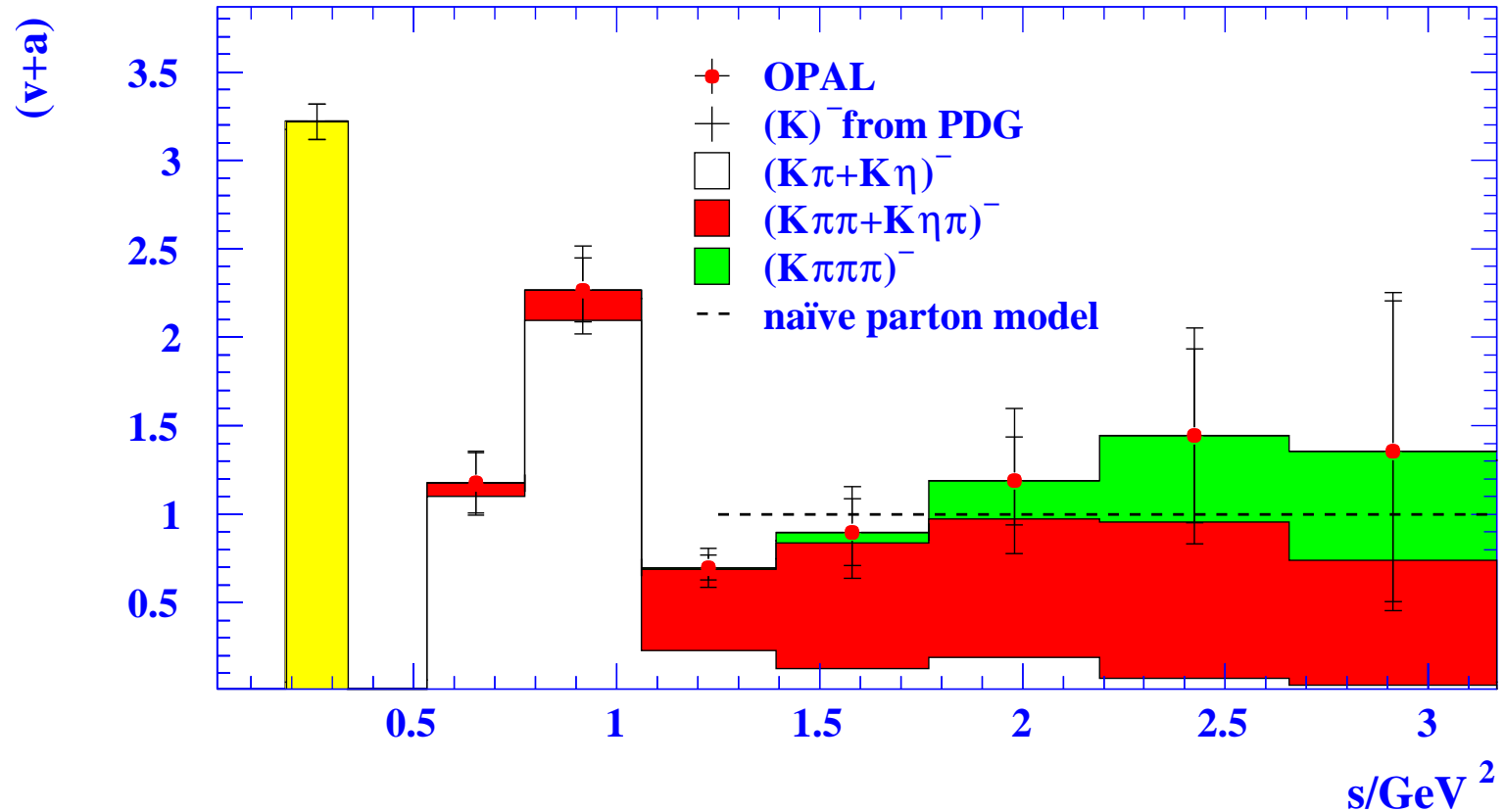
# Branching Fraction $K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$



- Result Consistent with
  - Previous OPAL Measurement
  - CLEO Measurement
- PDG Average Dominated by ALEPH-Measurement (Discrepancy  $\sim 3\sigma$ )
- Use new Average for Spectral Function/Moments

$$B_{\text{av}}(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau) = (0.330 \pm 0.028)\%$$

# The Strangeness Spectral Function



$$v_J^S(s)/a_J^S(s) = \frac{m_\tau^2}{6|V_{us}|^2 S_{ew}} \left(1 - \frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^{-2} \left(1 + \frac{2s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^{-J} \\ \times \frac{B(\tau \rightarrow (V/A)^{(S=-1)} \nu_\tau)}{B(\tau \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau)} \frac{1}{N_{V/A}} \frac{dN_{V/A}}{ds}$$

# Systematic Uncertainties

- PDG Branching Fractions  $\Delta_B$
- K- $\pi$  Separation  $\Delta_{dE/dx}$
- Identification of neutral Kaons  $\Delta_{K_S^0}$
- Energy/Momentum Scale  $\Delta_E/\Delta_p$
- Mass Correction Procedure  $\Delta_{mcorr}$

$(s\text{-range})/\text{GeV}^2$	$\Delta_B$	$\Delta_{dE/dx}$	$\Delta_{K_S^0}$	$\Delta_E$	$\Delta_p$	$\Delta_{mcorr}$	$\Delta_{\text{sys}}^{\text{tot}}$	$\Delta_{\text{stat}}$	V+A
(0.18, 0.34)	<b>0.10</b>	--	--	--	--	--	0.10	--	<b>3.22±0.10</b>
(0.53, 0.77)	0.04	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.003	<b>0.06</b>	0.07	0.17	<b>1.17±0.18</b>
(0.77, 1.06)	<b>0.13</b>	0.011	0.011	0.014	0.001	0.11	0.17	0.18	<b>2.27±0.25</b>
(1.06, 1.39)	<b>0.08</b>	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.001	0.03	0.09	0.07	<b>0.69±0.11</b>
(1.39, 1.77)	<b>0.18</b>	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.002	0.05	0.18	0.19	<b>0.90±0.26</b>
(1.77, 2.19)	<b>0.32</b>	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.003	0.06	0.33	0.25	<b>1.22±0.41</b>
(2.19, 2.66)	<b>0.35</b>	0.007	0.009	0.009	0.003	0.07	0.36	0.49	<b>1.44±0.61</b>
(2.66, 3.17)	<b>0.30</b>	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.003	0.07	0.31	0.85	<b>1.35±0.90</b>

# The Spectral Moments

$$R_{\tau, S}^{kl} = \int_0^{m_\tau^2} ds \left(1 - \frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^k \left(\frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^l \sum_{\tau^- \rightarrow \nu_\tau X_S^-} \frac{B(\tau \rightarrow (V/A)^{(S=-1, J=0/1)} \nu_\tau)}{B(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau)} \frac{dN_{V/A}}{ds} \frac{1}{N_{V/A}}$$

- $B$ : Branching Fractions
- $dN_{V/A}/ds$ : Invariant Mass Spectrum
- $\left(1 - \frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^k \left(\frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^l$ : Weighting Function



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$kl$	$R_{\tau,S}^{kl}$	$\Delta_{\text{stat}}$	$\Delta_{dE/dx}$	$\Delta_{K_S^0}$	$\Delta_E$	$\Delta_p$	$\Delta_{\text{mcorr}}$
00	$0.1677 \pm 0.0050$	0.0050	---	---	---	---	---

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00	<b>0.1677 ± 0.0050</b>	0.0050	---	---	---	---	---
10	<b>0.1161 ± 0.0038</b>	0.0035	0.0006	0.0006	0.0005	0.0002	0.0011
11	<b>0.0298 ± 0.0012</b>	0.0011	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0004
12	<b>0.0107 ± 0.0006</b>	0.0005	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002
13	<b>0.0048 ± 0.0004</b>	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001
20	<b>0.0862 ± 0.0028</b>	0.0025	0.0006	0.0006	0.0006	0.0002	0.0008
21	<b>0.0191 ± 0.0007</b>	0.0006	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
30	<b>0.0671 ± 0.0022</b>	0.0020	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0002	0.0006
40	<b>0.0539 ± 0.0018</b>	0.0016	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0001	0.0005

# SU(3)<sub>Flavor</sub> Symmetry Breaking

## CKM Weighted Difference of strange and non-strange Moments

$$\delta R_{\tau}^{kl} = \frac{R_{\tau, \text{non-S}}^{kl}}{|V_{ud}|^2} - \frac{R_{\tau, S}^{kl}}{|V_{us}|^2}$$

•  $R_{\tau, \text{non-S}}^{kl}$  updated from **Eur.Phys.J.C7:571-593,1999**

• CKM Inputs

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2196 \pm 0.0023$$

$$|V_{ud}| = 0.9734 \pm 0.0008$$

$kl$	OPAL			ALEPH		
	$\delta R_{\tau, S}$	$\Delta_{\text{exp}}$	$\Delta V_{us} $	$\delta R_{\tau, S}$	$\Delta_{\text{exp}}$	$\Delta V_{us} $
00	$0.262 \pm 0.117$	0.102	0.058	$0.374 \pm 0.133$	0.118	0.062
10	$0.278 \pm 0.088$	0.078	0.040	$0.398 \pm 0.077$	0.065	0.042
20	$0.304 \pm 0.065$	0.058	0.030	$0.399 \pm 0.054$	0.044	0.031
30	$0.325 \pm 0.051$	0.046	0.023	$0.396 \pm 0.042$	0.034	0.024
40	$0.344 \pm 0.042$	0.037	0.019	$0.395 \pm 0.034$	0.028	0.020

# SU(3)<sub>Flavor</sub> Symmetry Breaking

## CKM Weighted Difference of strange and non-strange Moments

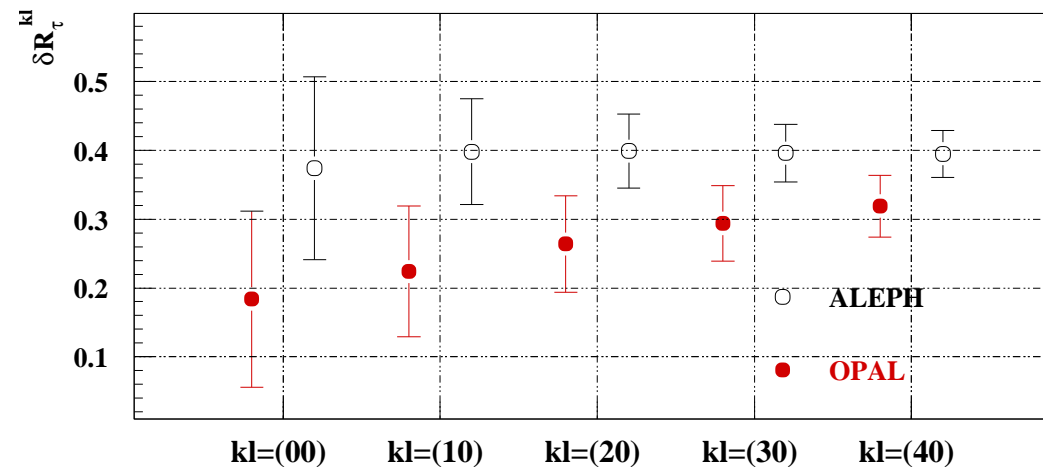
$$\delta R_{\tau}^{kl} = \frac{R_{\tau, \text{non-S}}^{kl}}{|V_{ud}|^2} - \frac{R_{\tau, S}^{kl}}{|V_{us}|^2}$$

•  $R_{\tau, \text{non-S}}^{kl}$  updated from **Eur.Phys.J.C7:571-593,1999**

• CKM Inputs

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2196 \pm 0.0023$$

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# SU(3)<sub>Flavor</sub> Symmetry Breaking

$$m_s^2(m_\tau^2) \Big|_{kl} \simeq \frac{m_\tau^2}{(1 - \epsilon_d^2) \Delta_{kl}^{(2)}(a_\tau)} \left( \frac{\delta R_\tau^{kl}}{24 S_{ew}} + 2\pi^2 \frac{\langle \delta O_4(m_\tau^2) \rangle}{m_\tau^4} Q_{kl}(a_\tau) \right)$$

- $\delta R_\tau^{kl}$ : Weighted Difference of Moments
- $S_{ew}$ : Electroweak Correction
- $\Delta_{kl}^{(2)}/Q_{kl}$ : Pert. Correction dim-2/4
- $\epsilon_d$ :  $m_d/m_s = 0.053 \pm 0.002$
- $\langle \delta O_4(m_\tau^2) \rangle = (1.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^4$   
Quark-Condensate

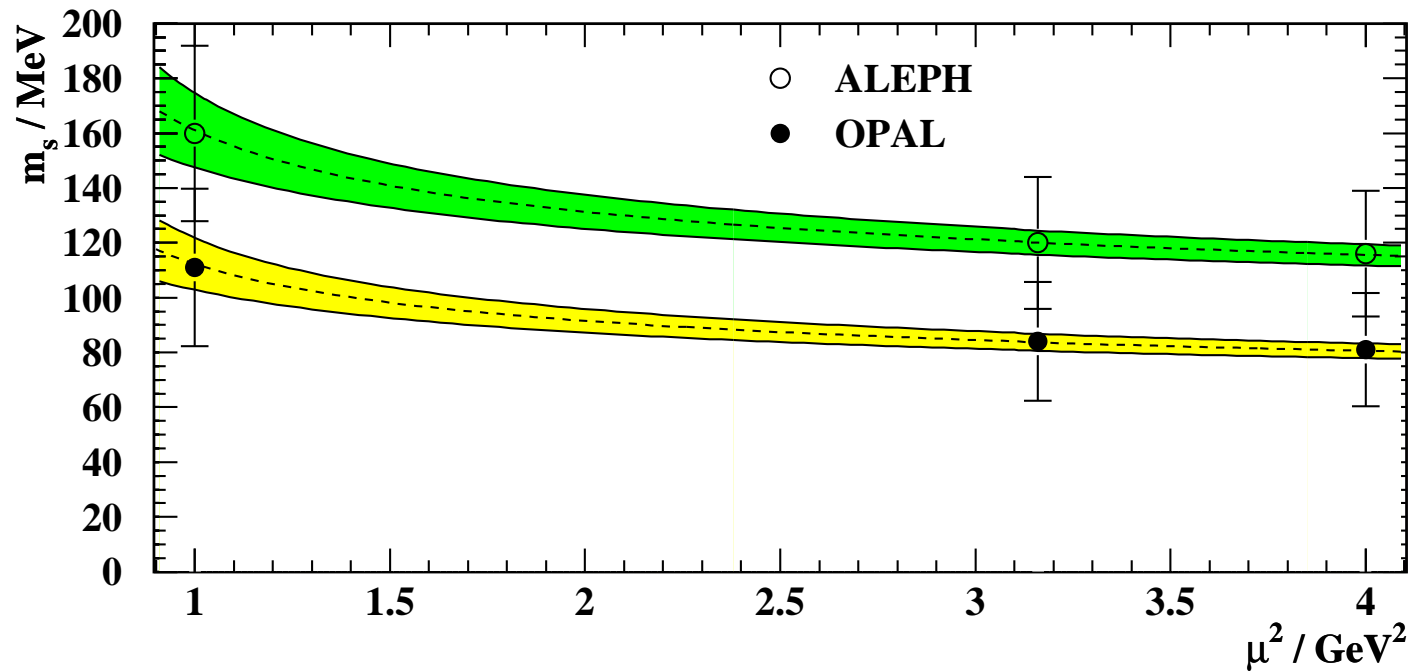
$kl$	$m_s / \text{MeV}$	$\sigma / \text{MeV}$			Korrelationen/%				
		$\sigma_{\text{theo}}$	$\sigma_{ V_{us} }$	$\sigma_{\text{exp}}$	00	10	20	30	40
00	<b>79.5 ± 49.7</b>	10.0	27.3	39.4	100	59	46	31	22
10	<b>76.0 ± 34.7</b>	12.0	16.7	26.7		100	53	38	29
20	<b>82.4 ± 29.5</b>	16.2	12.4	19.7			100	37	29
30	<b>91.1 ± 32.3</b>	24.0	10.7	17.1				100	24
40	<b>85.6 ± 30.9</b>	25.2	8.3	13.5					100

- Strange Quark Mass at  $\mu^2 = m_\tau^2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} m_s(m_\tau^2) &= (84 \pm 14_{\text{exp}} \pm 6_{V_{us}} \pm 17_{\text{theo}}) \text{ MeV} \\ &= (84_{-26}^{+20}) \text{ MeV} \end{aligned}$$

# $m_s$ at $\mu^2 = 1 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $\mu^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$

- Using Runge-Kutta Procedure
- Use 4-loop  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  Function



## Opal

$$m_s(1 \text{ GeV}^2) = (111^{+26}_{-35}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s(m_\tau^2) = (84^{+20}_{-26}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s(4 \text{ GeV}^2) = (82^{+19}_{-25}) \text{ MeV}$$

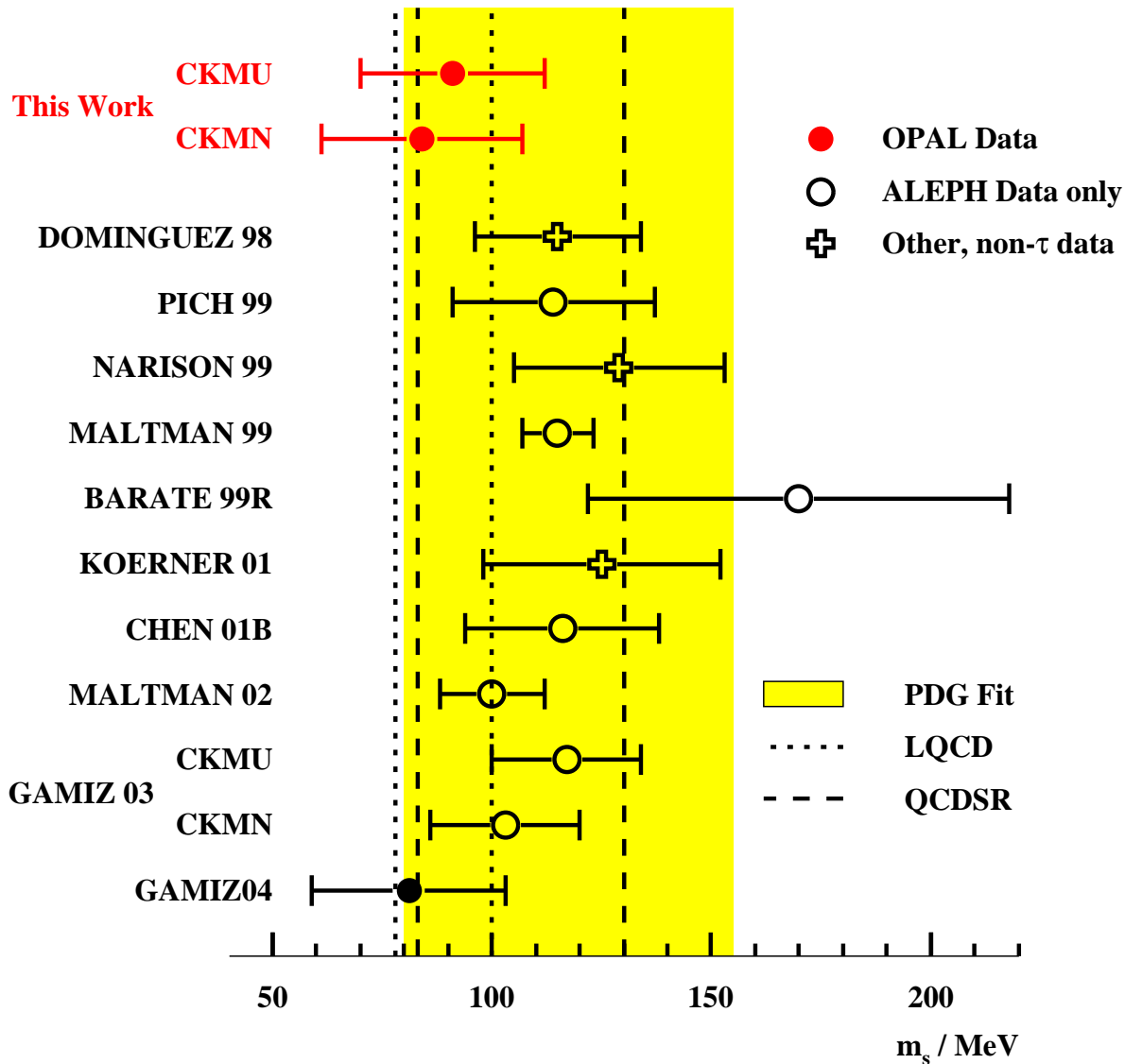
## ALEPH

$$m_s(1 \text{ GeV}^2) = (160^{+28}_{-35}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s(m_\tau^2) = (120^{+21}_{-26}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s(4 \text{ GeV}^2) = (116^{+20}_{-25}) \text{ MeV}$$

# $m_s$ Comparison ( $\mu^2 = 4 \text{ GeV}^2$ )



## Matrix Elements

● w/o CKM Unitarity (CKMN)

$$V_{ud}^{\text{CKMN}} = 0.9734 \pm 0.0008$$

$$V_{us}^{\text{CKMN}} = 0.2196 \pm 0.0023$$

$$V_{ub}^{\text{CKMN}} = (3.6 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

● w/ CKM-Unitarity (CKMU)

$$V_{ud}^{\text{CKMU}} = 0.9749 \pm 0.0004$$

$$V_{us}^{\text{CKMU}} = 0.2225 \pm 0.0019$$

$$V_{ub}^{\text{CKMU}} = (3.604 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

# Summary

- Experimental Aspects
- Selection of the Signal Channels
- Results

- **Branching Fractions**

$$B(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau) = (0.471 \pm 0.064_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.021_{\text{sys}})\%$$

$$B(\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau) = (0.415 \pm 0.059_{\text{stat}} \pm 0.031_{\text{sys}})\%$$

- **The Strangeness Spectral Function**

- **Spectral Moments**

- **Mass of the Strange Quark**

$$m_s(1 \text{ GeV}^2) = (111^{+26}_{-35}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s(m_\tau^2) = (84^{+20}_{-26}) \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s(4 \text{ GeV}^2) = (82^{+19}_{-25}) \text{ MeV}$$

- Thanks to Norbert Wermes and Achim Stahl