

1999/09/20 BELLE analysis meeting @KEK

## Tau event study

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    - $\rho^0, a_1$  in  $\tau$  decay (1-3 topology event)
    - $\tau$  pseudo-mass
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  - Test of T/CP invariance
    - in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$  reaction
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- Summary and plan

-  $\tau$  related things

“ $\tau$ ” at BELLE

- High luminosity ( $10 \sim 100 \text{fb}^{-1}$ )  
 $\leftrightarrow$  CLEO  $\sim 19 \text{fb}^{-1}$
- Cross-section of  $\tau$  pair ( $0.91 \text{nb}$ )  
 almost same as BB ( $1.05 \text{nb}$ )

→ High statistics as well as B  
 10M  $\sim$  100M sample

Data was collected  $\sim 25 \text{pb}^{-1}$   
 →  $\tau$  pair events exist?

### 1-3 topology event search

- good charged track definition  
 $P_t \geq 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$   
 $|dr| < 0.5 \text{ cm}, -2(\text{or } 1) < dz < 2(\text{or } 3) \text{ cm}$  (IP shift)
  - good gamma definition  
 $E > 0.1 \text{ GeV}/c$
  - electron ID  
 $\text{eid.le\_noeop} > 0.6, E/p > 0.6$
  - muon ID  
 $\text{mu2.flag} \geq 2$
- Others are defined as pion.

## 1-3 topology event search

### - sample

Data	20.8pb <sup>-1</sup>			
MC	$\tau$ pair	cont.	BB	2photon
	400k	500k	100k	800k

### - selection criteria

# of charged track = 4

# of gamma = 0

net charge = 0

$\Sigma P_{cm} < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$  \*

\* is pre-selection

$\Sigma E(\text{ECL}) < 10 \text{ GeV}$  \*

$P_t > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$  for at least 1 track \*

$\Sigma P > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$

- 1-prong ID

maximum  $\Sigma \text{angle}(i,j)$

angle(i,j) means the angle between  
i-th and j-th charged particle

1-prong particle consists with lepton(e/ $\mu$ )

3-prong particles consist with hadrons.

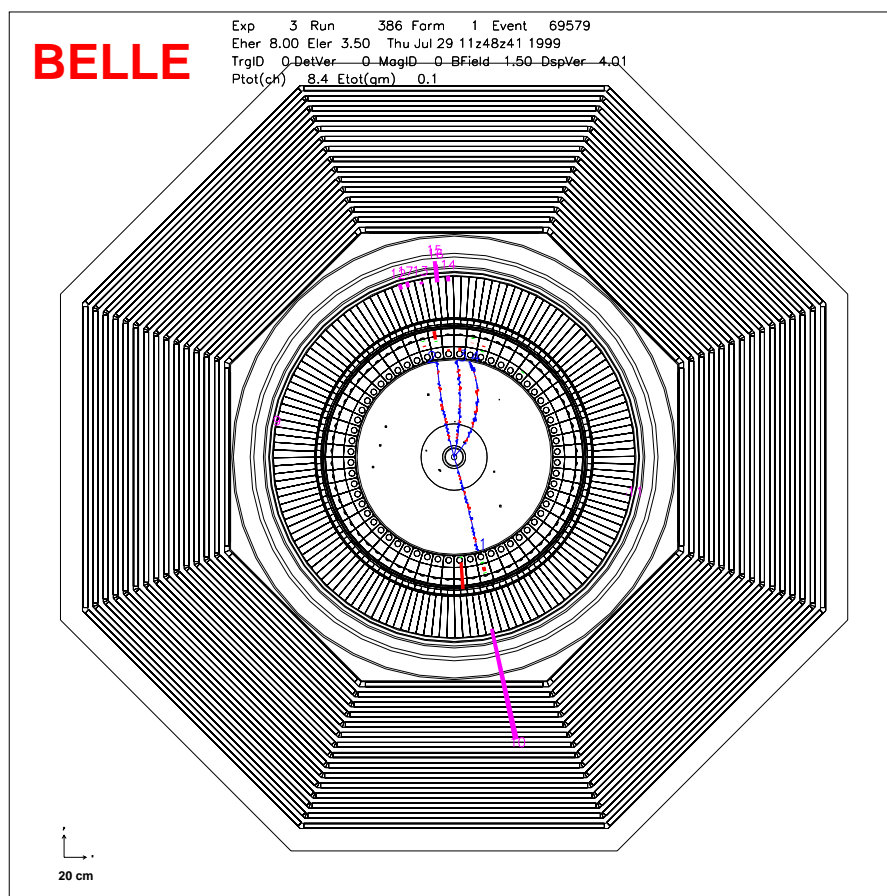
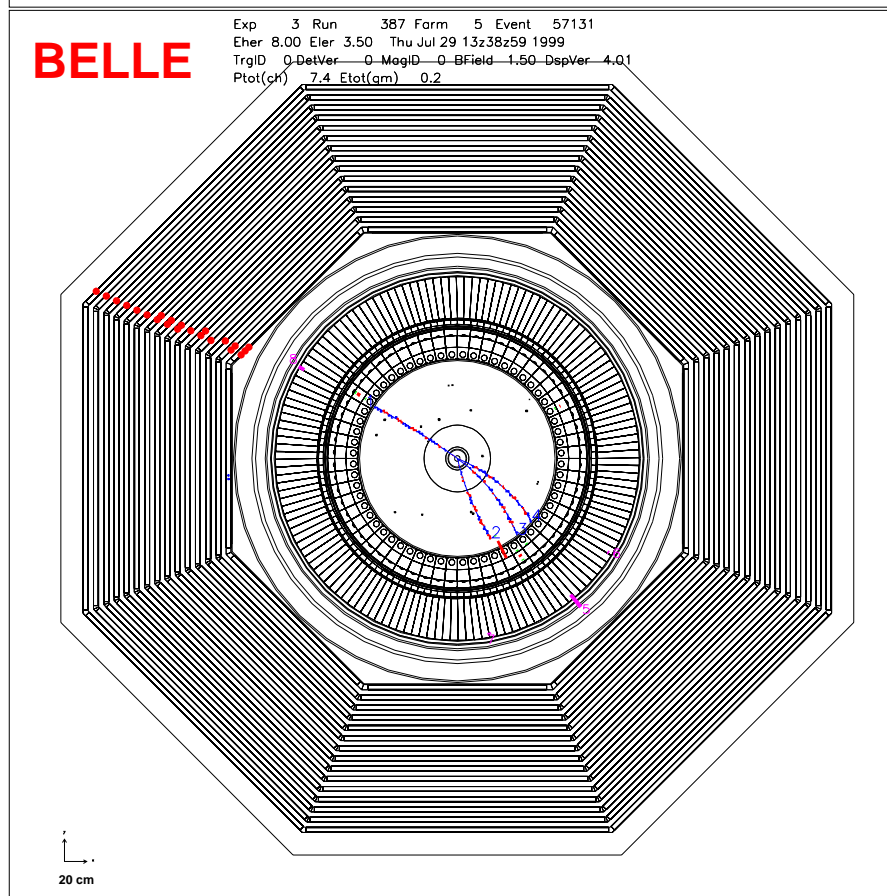


### - selected samples

	e - 3h	$\mu$ - 3h
Data(20.8pb <sup>-1</sup> )	83	52
MC expectation		
$\tau$ pair	130	103
hadronic	0.3	0.3

## 1-3 topology event search

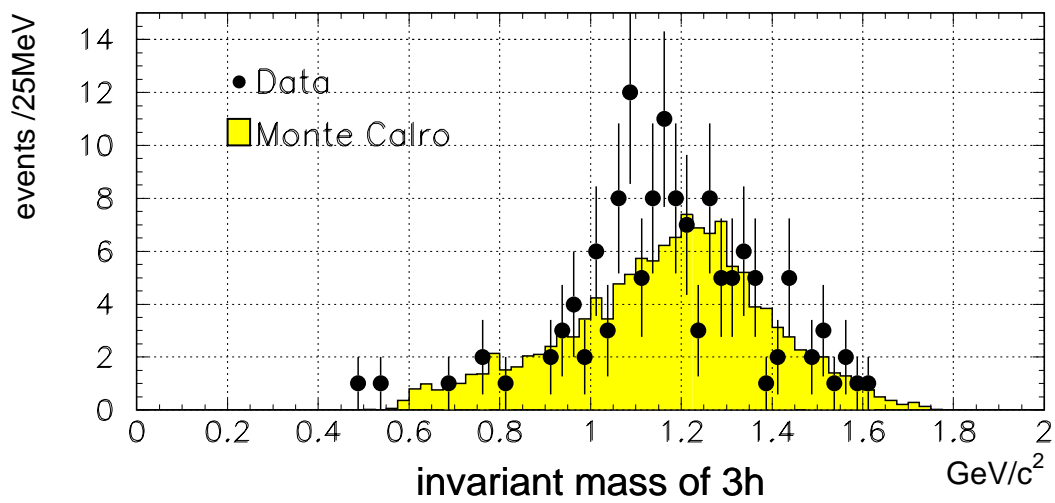
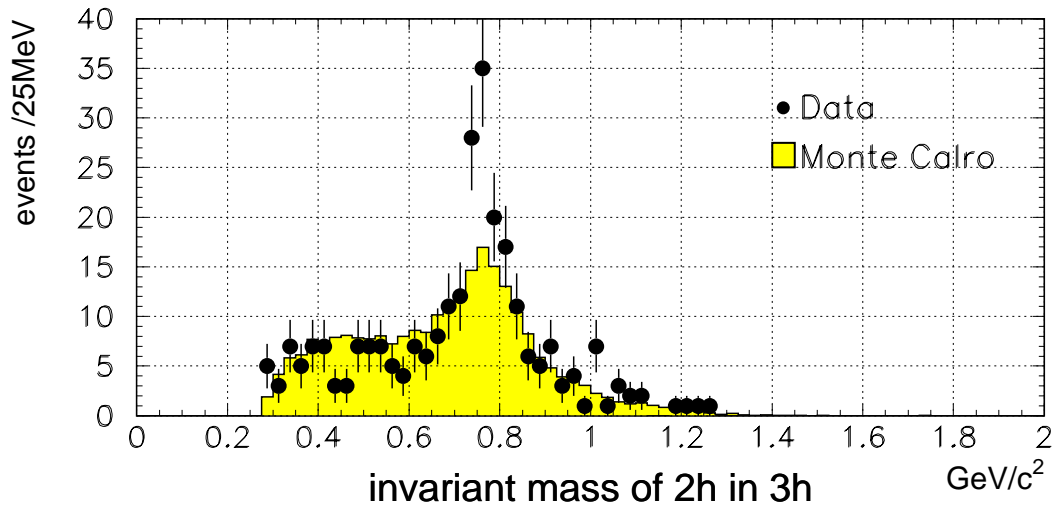
e - 3h

 $\mu$  - 3h

## 1-3 topology event search

### $\rho$ , $a_1$ resonance

invariant mass of 2 hadrons, 3 hadrons



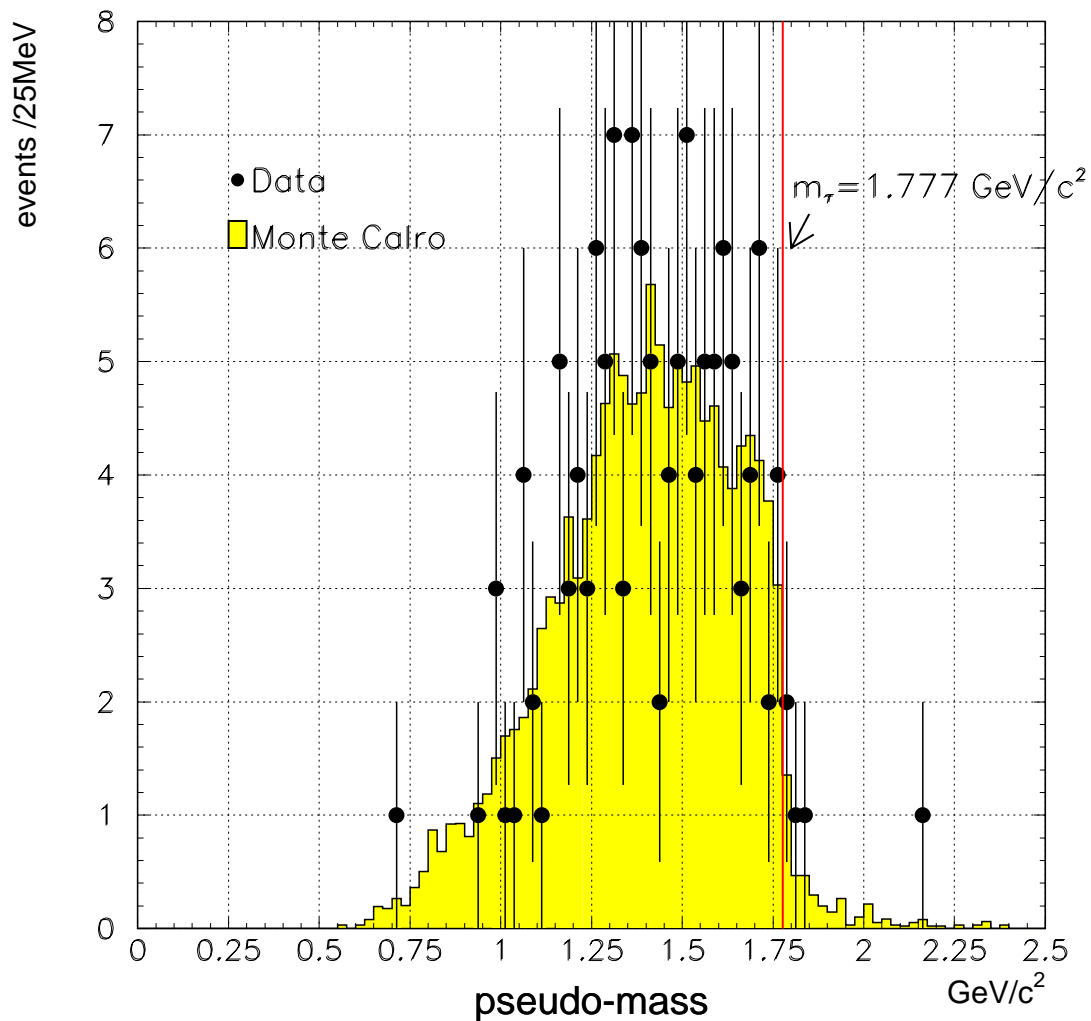
- unknown sharp peak  
Background of other mode?

## 1-3 topology event search

pseudo-mass  $m_\tau^*$

$$m_\tau^{*2} = 2 (E_\tau - E_{3\pi}) (E_{3\pi} - P_{3\pi}) + m_{3\pi}^2$$

← Kinematical limit is  $\tau$  mass



-  $\tau$  mass limit was seen.

-  $\pi^0, \rho^\pm$  in  $\tau$  decay

by Hayashii

- Data: run114 - 498
- Code: b19990903
  
- Separate two hemisphere in the c.m. system
- Select 1-1 and 1-3 topology
- $E_\gamma > 20$  MeV
- Selection Efficiency  $\sim 40\%$

- result

	Data	MC
$m_{\pi^0}$	$133 \pm 0.2$ MeV	132.9 MeV
$\sigma_{\pi^0}$	5.4 MeV	5.1 MeV
$\rho(\pi^\pm\pi^0)$		
$M_\rho$	$746 \pm 4$ MeV	$762 \pm 1.5$ MeV
$\Gamma$	164 MeV	152 MeV
Yield	$1385 \pm 80$	$\sim 1500$

- Test of T/CP invariance  
in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$  reaction

- Introduction

CP violation exists in  $K^0$  system,  
 BELLE confirm CP violation exists in B system,  
 and KM mechanism.

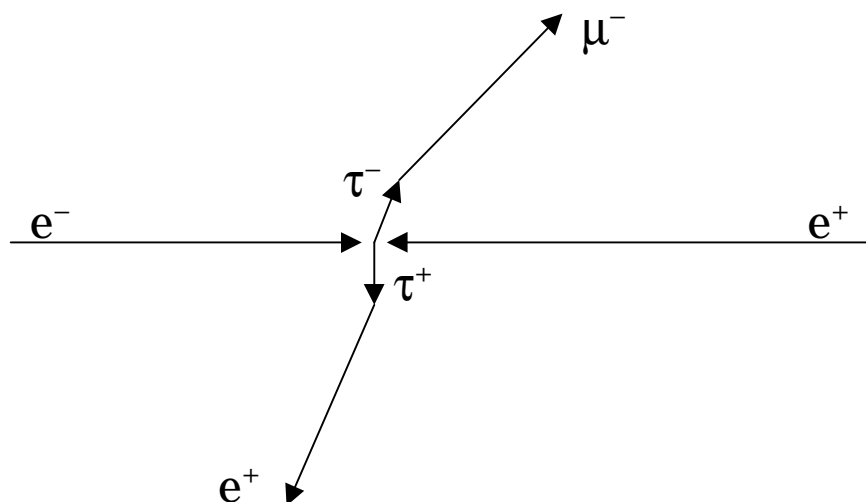
In the lepton sector,

we can expect the existence of CP violation.  
 $\tau$ , the heaviest lepton, could exhibit a larger  
 violation than others, like B.

- Reaction

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow (e^+/\mu^+) \nu \nu (e^-/\mu^-) \nu \nu$$

measure directions of 2 leptons(e/ $\mu$ )





# Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction

## - Introduction

## - T/CP transformation

### triple momentum correlation $A$

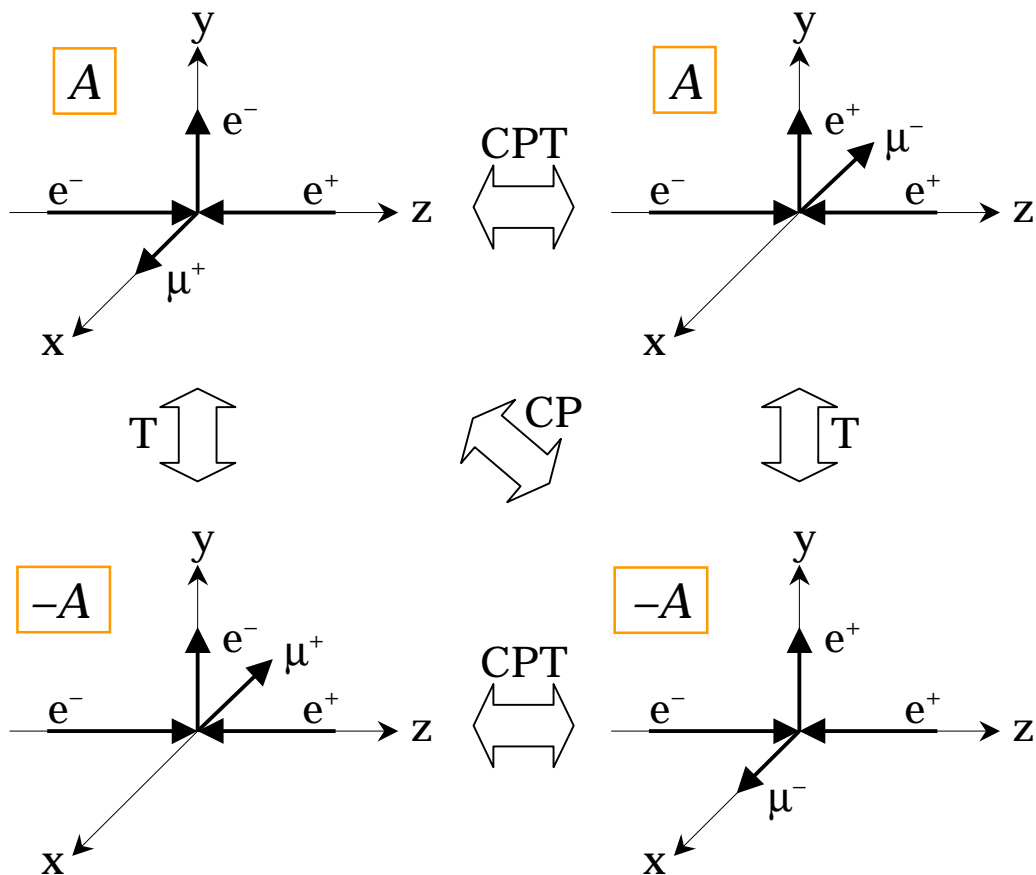
$$A = \mathbf{p}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{p}_2 \times \mathbf{p}_3)$$

$p_1$ : unit vector of  $e^-$  beam momentum

$p_2$ : unit vector of  $e^+/\mu^+$  momentum

$p_3$ : unit vector of  $e^-/\mu^-$  momentum

$A$  is odd under P and T transformation.



## Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction

### - Introduction

### - Measurement

$N(l_2^+l_3^- ; >) \leftarrow$  the number of samples with  $A > 0$   
 $N(l_2^+l_3^- ; <) \leftarrow$   $A < 0$

$$R^T(\mu^+e^-) = \frac{N(\mu^+e^- ; >)}{N(\mu^+e^- ; <)} = 1+2\delta \quad N(\mu^+e^- ; >) = N_0(1+\delta)$$

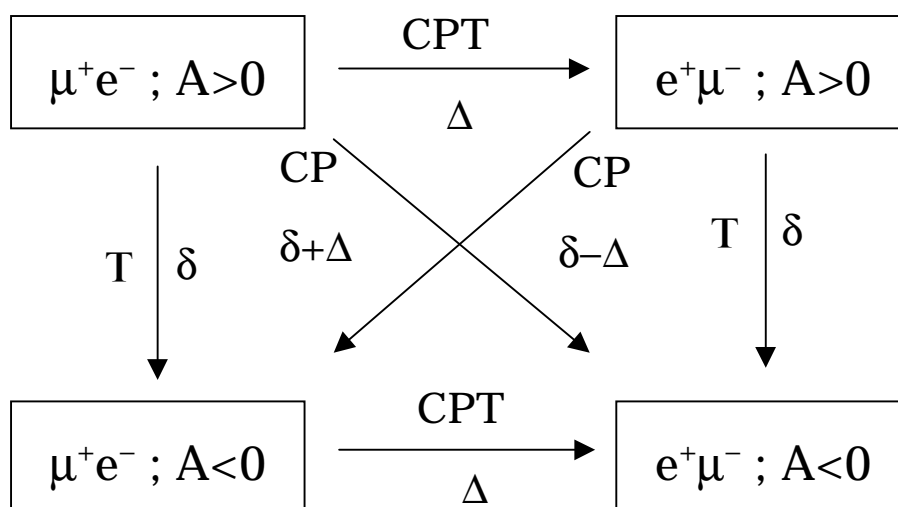
$$R^T(e^+\mu^-) = \frac{N(e^+\mu^- ; >)}{N(e^+\mu^- ; <)} = 1+2\delta$$

$$R^{CP}(\mu^+e^-) = \frac{N(\mu^+e^- ; >)}{N(e^+\mu^- ; <)} = 1+2(\delta+\Delta)$$

$$R^{CP}(e^+\mu^-) = \frac{N(e^+\mu^- ; >)}{N(\mu^+e^- ; <)} = 1+2(\delta-\Delta)$$

$\delta$  denotes T violation portion.

$\Delta$  denotes CPT violation portion.



## Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction - Introduction

When CPT holds ( $\Delta=0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} R^T(\mu^+e^-) &= R^T(e^+\mu^-) \\ &= R^{CP}(\mu^+e^-) = R^{CP}(e^+\mu^-) = 1 + 2\delta \end{aligned}$$

$\delta$  denotes T/CP violation portion.

In order to control the systematic uncertainty (the geometrical acceptance, detection and reconstruction efficiency, ...)

$$\begin{aligned} R &= R^T(\mu^+e^-)R^T(e^+\mu^-) = R^{CP}(\mu^+e^-)R^{CP}(e^+\mu^-) \\ &= 1 + 4\delta \\ &= \frac{N(\mu^+e^- ; >) N(e^+\mu^- ; >)}{N(\mu^+e^- ; <) N(e^+\mu^- ; <)} \end{aligned}$$

Deviation of  $R$  from 1 indicates T/CP violation.

- Statistical sensitivity

$$\left(\frac{\Delta R}{R}\right)^2 = 4 \left[ \left(\frac{\Delta N_0}{N_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta N_{BG}}{N_{BG}}\right)^2 \right]$$

$N_0$ : average of  $N(I^+I^-)$

When  $\Delta N_{BG} \ll \Delta N_0$

$$\Delta R = 2 \frac{R}{\sqrt{N_0}} \quad \Delta \delta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{N_0}}$$

## Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction

### - Simulation study

Main backgrounds are

- 2 photon( $ee\mu\mu$ ) process
- mis-PID of  $\pi$  as  $\mu$

### - selection criteria

cut-1 (multiplicity)

# of good charged track = 2

Net charge = 0

# of good gamma = 0

cut-2 (momentum)

$\Sigma P_{cm} < 9 \text{ GeV}/c$

$P_{cm} < 5 \text{ GeV}/c$  for all track

$-0.950 < \cos(\theta_{P_{miss}}) < 0.985$   $\rightarrow$  2photon

cut-3 (PID)

$-0.60 < \cos(\theta_{P_{lab}}) < 0.83$   $\rightarrow$  2photon

(barrel region)

muon ID:

$P_{lab} > 1.2 \text{ GeV}/c$

$\text{mu2.flag} \geq 2$

electron ID:

$P_{lab} > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$

$\text{eid.le\_noep} > 0.6, E/p > 0.6$

## Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction

### Simulation result

\* Old MC data

mode	$\tau\tau$	$ee\mu\mu$	BB	conti.	$\mu\mu$	bhabha
Generated	400k	1M	500k*	700k*	500k*	500k*
Pre-selected	0.91nb	18.80nb	1.05nb	3.39nb	0.94nb	1249nb
Passed cut-1	76.3%	22.3%	--	--	5.5%	0.5%
cut-2	14.2%	17.7%	0	0.7%	2.2%	0.3%
	12.2%	7.7%	0	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%

### observed cross-section (pb)

$e^+\mu^-$	4.7pb	0.1	0	0	0	0
$\mu^+e^-$	4.7	0.1	0	0	0	0
$e^+e^-$	5.9	0	0	0	0	20
$\mu^+\mu^-$	3.5	3.4	0	0	1.9	0

for $\tau\tau$	accepted rates	mis-PID rate	accepted rate=	# of selected samples	# of generated events
$e^+\mu^-$	0.52%	<u>2.5%</u>			
$\mu^+e^-$	0.52%	<u>1.6%</u>			
$e^+e^-$	0.65%	0.3%			
$\mu^+\mu^-$	0.41%	7.6%			

# Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction

## - Simulation result

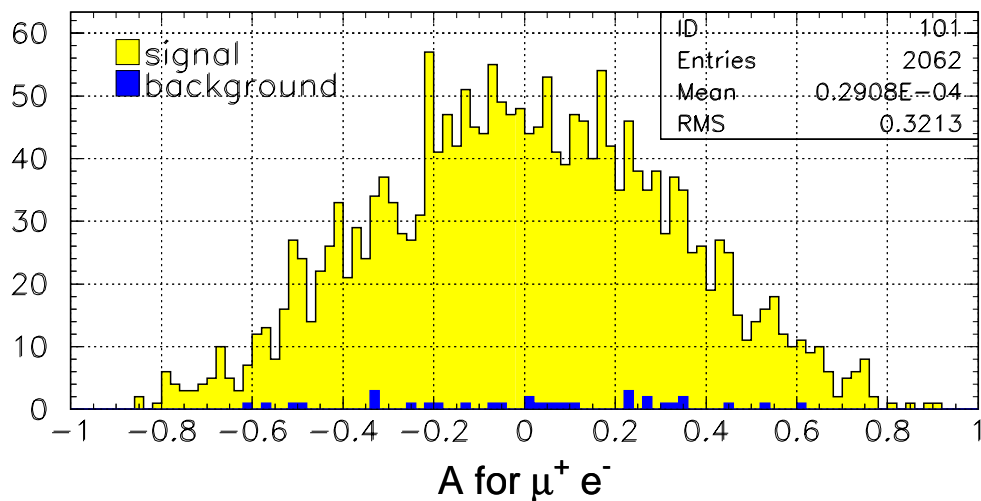
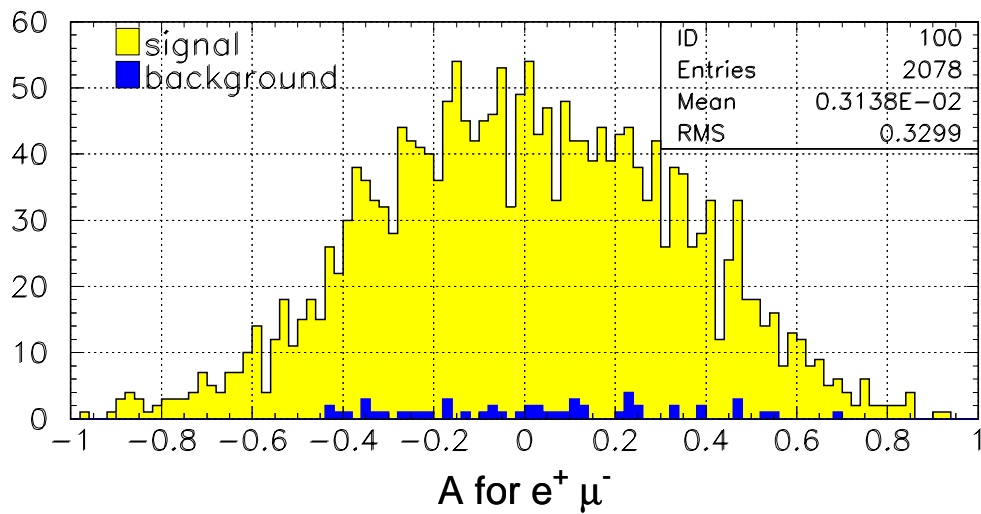
triple momentum correlation  $A = \mathbf{p}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{p}_2 \times \mathbf{p}_3)$

$p_1$ : unit vector of  $e^-$  beam momentum

$p_2$ : unit vector of  $e^+/\mu^+$  momentum

$p_3$ : unit vector of  $e^-/\mu^-$  momentum

### Triple momentum correlation A for MC



- A distribution is symmetric.
- Background is small and also symmetric.
- Background does not affect  $R$ .

## Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction - Simulation result

for  $\tau\tau$  400k sample ( $0.44\text{fb}^{-1}$ )

$e^+\mu^-$  2078 events

$A > 0$  1041

$A < 0$  1037

$\mu^+e^-$  2062 events

$A > 0$  1024

$A < 0$  1038

### Backgrounds

$ee\mu\mu$   $\sim 2\%$   $(\Delta N_{BG}/\Delta N_0)^2 \sim 0.02$

mis-PID  $\sim 2\%$   $(\Delta N_{BG}/\Delta N_0)^2 \sim 0.02$

Others are less than the above.

$$\Delta R = 2 \frac{R}{\sqrt{N_0}} \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\Delta N_{BG}}{\Delta N_0} \right)^2}$$

→ not effective to  $R$  and  $\delta$ .

$$\underline{R = 0.990 \pm 0.062}$$

$$\underline{\Delta\delta = 0.016 \quad \text{at } 0.44\text{fb}^{-1}}$$

## Test of T/CP invariance in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ reaction

### - Data analysis

Data  $20.8\text{pb}^{-1}$

- selected samples

	$e^+\mu^-$	$\mu^+e^-$
Data	77	85
$A > 0$	42	45
$A < 0$	35	40
MC expectation		
$\tau$ pair	98	96
$e\mu\mu$	3.9	5.9

$$\underline{R = 1.35 \pm 0.42}$$

$$\underline{\Delta\delta = 0.079}$$

→ # of selected sample difference (Data ↔ MC)

- Hardware trigger effect

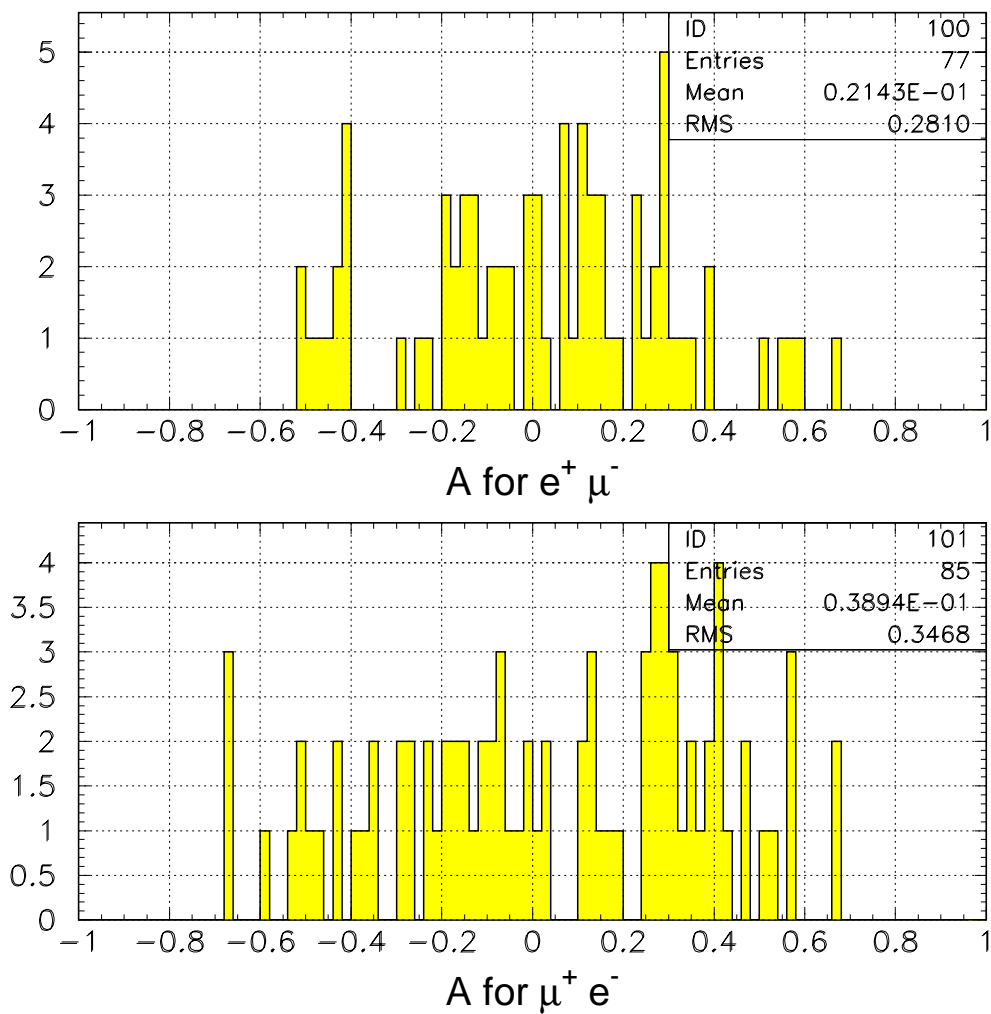
→ use trigger simulator for MC.



Test of T/CP invariance in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$  reaction  
- Data analysis result

triple momentum correlation A

**Triple momentum correlation A for data**



Statistics is low...

## - Summary and plan

### - $\tau$ related things

clear  $\rho^\pm$  resonance from  $\tau$

pseudo-mass distribution  $\rightarrow \tau$  mass

- need more event selection study (1-3)

### - Test of T/CP invariance

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- \rightarrow e \mu 4\nu$  (pure leptonic reaction)

triple momentum correlation  $A$

$\rightarrow R$  ratio

### - Simulation study

$N_{e+\mu^-} + N_{\mu+e^-} \sim 4,000$  events at  $0.44\text{fb}^{-1}$

Background 2 photon( $ee\mu\mu$ )  $\sim 2\%$

mis-PID ( $\mu/\pi$ )  $\sim 2\%$

$$R = 0.990 \pm 0.062$$

$$\underline{\Delta\delta = 0.016}$$

### - Data analysis ( $20.8\text{pb}^{-1}$ )

$N_{e+\mu^-} + N_{\mu+e^-} = 162$  events

$$R = 1.35 \pm 0.42$$

$$\underline{\Delta\delta = 0.079}$$

### - Plan

- use trigger simulator for MC

- Background study

2 photon background in real data

Muon ID study (by  $\tau \rightarrow$  hadrons)