
CPV Search in $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0\nu_\tau$ Decays

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Introduction

Familiar story:

- CPV observed in K-system (K_S, K_L)
- CPV sought/expected in B-system ($B \rightarrow \psi K_S$)
- CPV searches in μ, τ decays less popular

➔ Novel CPV search technique in τ decays

- Overall technique is general
- Easily interpretable in MHDM
- Search done w/ CLEO detector

$$A = \text{[Diagram 1]} + \text{[Diagram 2]}$$

The diagram shows the amplitude A as the sum of two terms. The first term is a vertex with two incoming lines and two outgoing lines, connected by a dashed line labeled A_1 . The second term is a similar vertex but with a phase factor $A_2 e^{i\varphi} e^{i\delta}$ on the dashed line.

$$P \sim |A|^2 \equiv A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos\varphi \cos\delta - \underbrace{2A_1 A_2 \sin\varphi \sin\delta}_{\text{CP}_{\text{odd}}}$$

Arrows from CP_{odd} and CP_{even} point to the $\sin\varphi \sin\delta$ term and the $\cos\varphi \cos\delta$ term respectively.

$\text{CPV: } \sin\varphi \sin\delta \neq 0$

$$A = \begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \diagdown \\ \tau \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} W \text{---} \\ \bullet \\ \begin{array}{c} f_\nu \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \pi \quad \pi^0 \end{array} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \diagdown \\ \tau \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} H \text{---} \\ \bullet \\ \begin{array}{c} f_s \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \pi \quad \pi^0 \end{array} \end{array}$$

Maximize CPV sensitivity: Use specific model \rightarrow 3 Higgs Doublet Model (S. Weinberg, PRL 37 (1976) 657)

$$A_{SM} \sim J_{lep} |f_\nu| e^{i\delta_\nu} (p_\pi - p_{\pi^0}) \quad \text{CP even} \quad w/ |f_\nu| = BW[p(770)]$$

$$A_H \sim J_{lep} |\Lambda| e^{i\varphi} |f_s| e^{i\delta_s} M_{\pi\pi^0} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{CP odd} \\ \text{CP even} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w/ |f_s| \text{ model dependent:} \\ |f_s| = 1 \\ = BW[a_0(980)] \\ = BW[a_0(1450)] \end{aligned}$$

$\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0\nu$ final state:

- $BR(\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0\nu) \approx 25\%$
- High selection efficiency

Optimal CP Sensitive Variable

$$P \sim |A|^2$$

$$P = P_{\text{even}} + P_{\text{odd}}$$

P 's are computed from f_v , f_s , Λ and kinematic quantities

What CP-odd observable ξ to use?

- Choice of ξ not unique
- Select ξ for smallest statistical error

CP sensitive variable:

$$\xi = \frac{P_{\text{odd}}}{P_{\text{even}}}$$

Atwood + Soni, **PRD**, 45 (1992) 2405

Gunion + Grzadkowski, **PRD**, 77 (1992) 5172

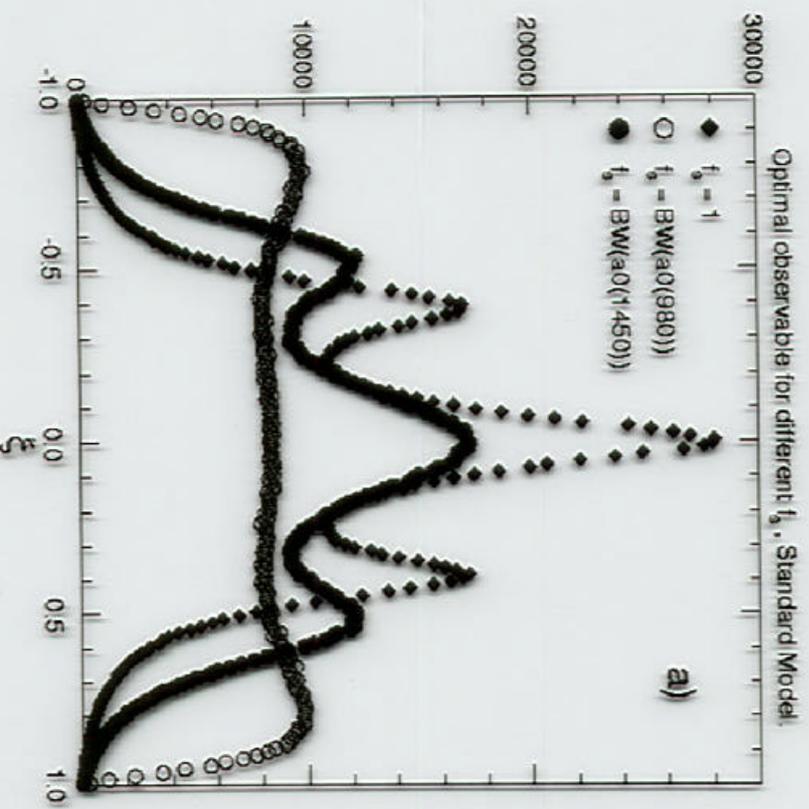
ξ is complicated function. No immediate intuitive appeal.

$$\langle \xi \rangle = \text{Im}(\Lambda) \int \underbrace{\frac{P_{\text{odd}}^2}{P_{\text{even}}}}_{\lambda} d\text{Lips}$$
$$= c_1 \lambda + c_3 \lambda^3 + c_5 \lambda^5 + \dots$$

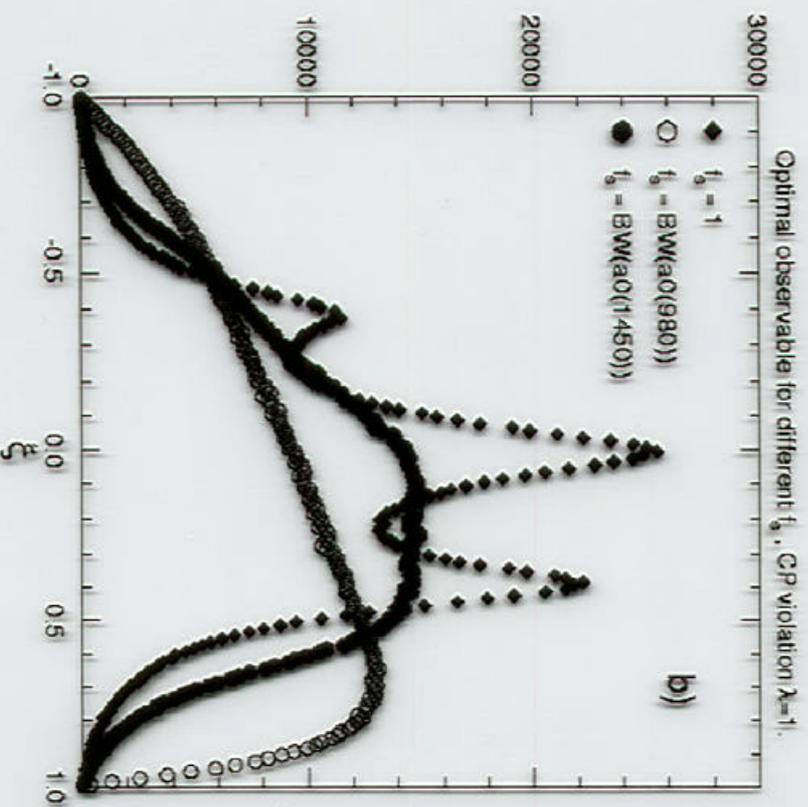
$$\langle \xi \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{CPV}$$

Monte Carlo ξ Distribution: ██████████ 3HDM

No CPV ($\lambda = 0$)



'Maximal' CPV ($\lambda = 1$)



Experimental details

- Select $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0\nu$ decays
- $\int L dt \sim 13.3 \text{ fb}^{-1} = 12.2 \times 10^6 \text{ } \tau\text{-pairs @ } \sqrt{s} \sim \Psi(4S)$
- BKG's : $ee \rightarrow \tau\tau$

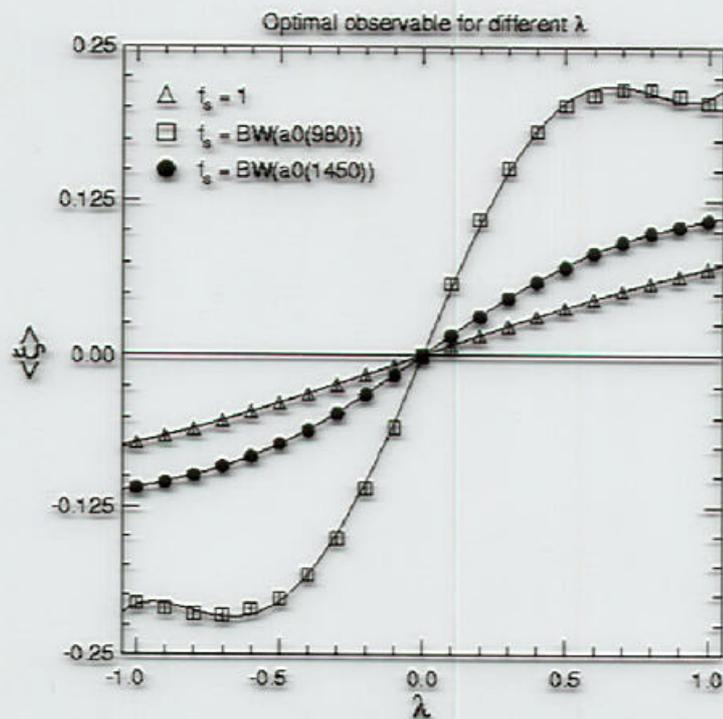


Total contamination from other τ decays = 10%

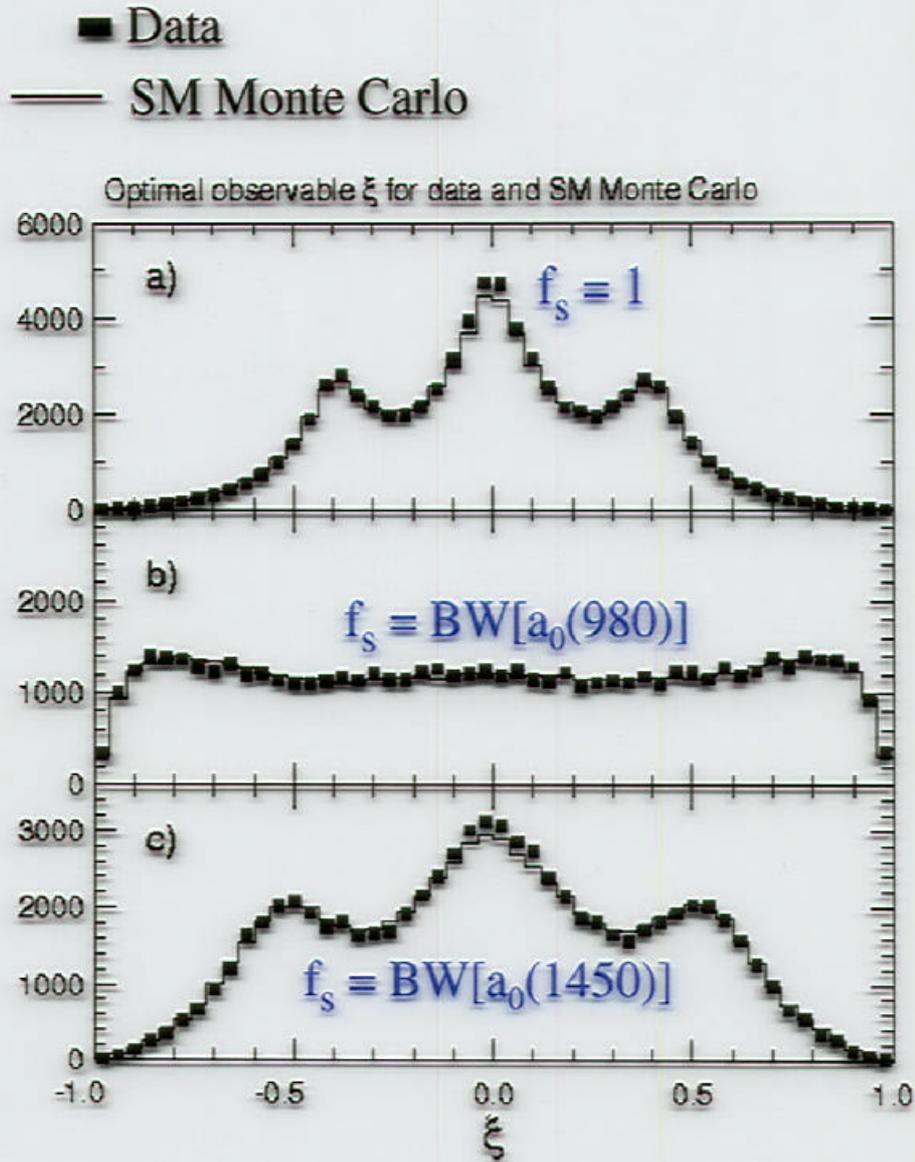
$ee \rightarrow q\bar{q}$
 $ee \rightarrow ee\gamma\gamma$ } negligible

To lowest order $\langle \xi \rangle = c\lambda$

- Use MC to determine c



ξ Distribution

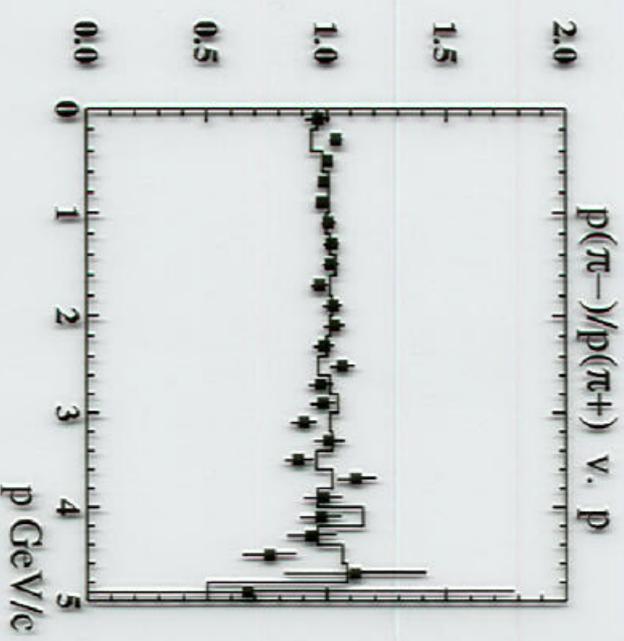


f	$\langle \xi \rangle \times 10^{-3}$	$\lambda \times 10^{-2}$	λ @ 90% CL
$f_s = 1$	-0.8 ± 1.4	-1.2 ± 2.1	$-0.046 < \lambda < 0.022$
$f_s = \text{BW}[a_0(980)]$	-0.6 ± 2.4	-0.1 ± 0.4	$-0.008 < \lambda < 0.006$
$f_s = \text{BW}[a_0(1450)]$	0.2 ± 1.2	0.1 ± 1.2	$-0.019 < \lambda < 0.021$

Systematic Error Checks

- O'all detector response asymmetry checked w/ $\tau \rightarrow q q \nu$ decays
- Track reconstruction efficiency v. $\pm q$
- $p(\pi^-)$, $p(\pi^0)$ reconstruction errors? \Rightarrow
- ξ asymmetry from BKG?

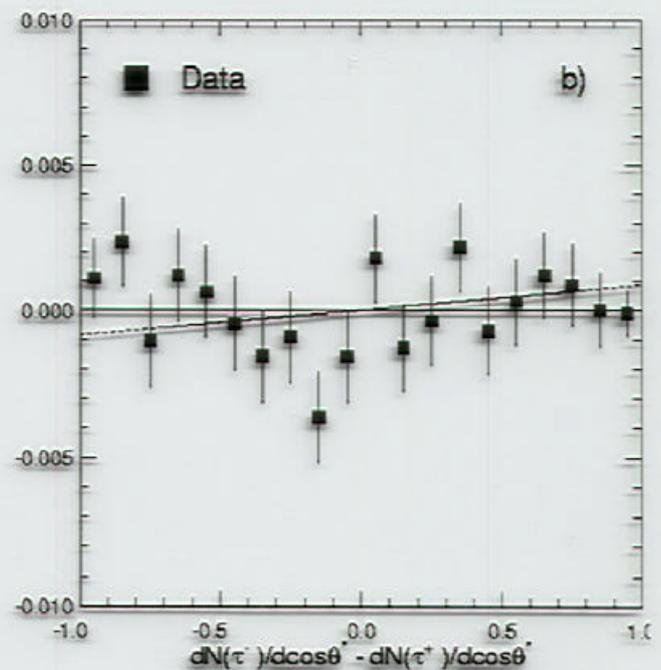
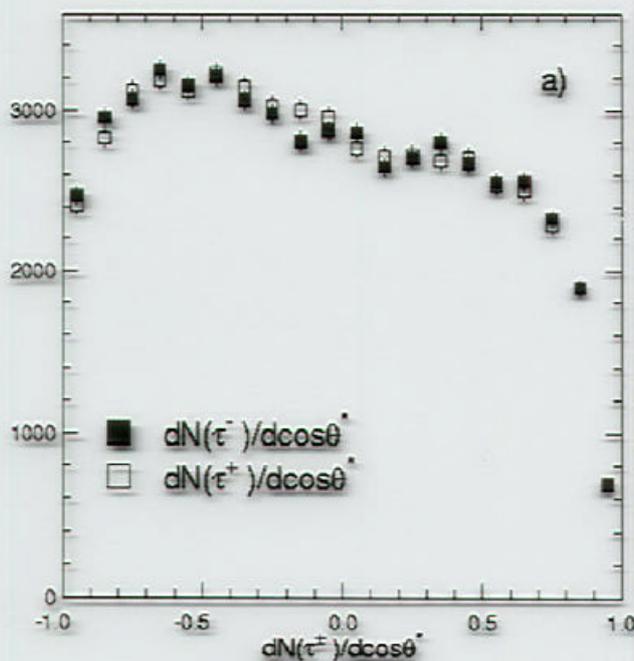
Negligible effects on $\langle \xi \rangle$



Search for Scalar Mediated τ Decays

- SM: W-exchange: $\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta_{\pi\pi 0}} \equiv a + b \cos^2 \theta_{\pi\pi 0}$
 $\theta \equiv$ helicity angle
- non-SM w/ scalar exchanges:
 $\frac{dN}{d \cos \theta_{\pi\pi 0}} \equiv a + (c_1 \text{Re}(\Lambda) + c_2 \text{Im}(\Lambda)) \cos \theta_{\pi\pi 0} + b \cos^2 \theta_{\pi\pi 0}$
- τ direction unknown, switch to θ^*

$$\frac{dN(\tau^-)}{d \cos \theta^*} - \frac{dN(\tau^+)}{d \cos \theta^*} \sim c_2 \text{Im}(\Lambda) \cos \theta^*$$



$$-0.033 < \text{Im}(\Lambda) < 0.089 \quad @ \quad 90\% \text{ CL}$$

Summary

* Search for CPV in 3HDM w/ $f_s = 1$:

– $0.046 < \text{Im}(\Lambda) < 0.022$ @ 90% CL (preliminary)

• $\langle \xi \rangle$ - technique, 1st of its type

• Improves previous CLEO result (PRL 81 (1998) 3823) by factor of ~ 4

* Pseudo-helicity angle distribution analysis

w/ single $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi^0\nu$ decays:

– $0.033 < \text{Im}(\Lambda) < 0.089$ @ 90% CL (preliminary)