

New Results on \square Lepton

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Outline

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- lifetime
- hadronic decays
- lepton flavor violation decays
- summary



Introduction

- τ is the only lepton heavy enough to decay to leptons and hadrons:
 - ☆ test of electroweak interaction
 - ☆ test of QCD
 - ☆ search for forbidden decays to leptons and/or hadrons



Measurement of τ Lifetime

- motivation: test of lepton universality

$$\tau_\tau = \tau_\tau \frac{g_\tau^2 m_\tau^5}{g_e^2 m_e^5} B(\tau \rightarrow e \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau)$$

$$\tau_\tau = \tau_\tau \frac{g_e^2 m_\tau^5}{g_\tau^2 m_e^5} B(\tau \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\tau \nu_\tau) \cdot R \frac{m_\tau}{m_e}$$

★ measure: $\tau_\tau B_e$ and B_τ

⇒ test: g_τ/g_e or $g_e/g_\tau = 1?$



DELPHI: τ Lifetime Measurement

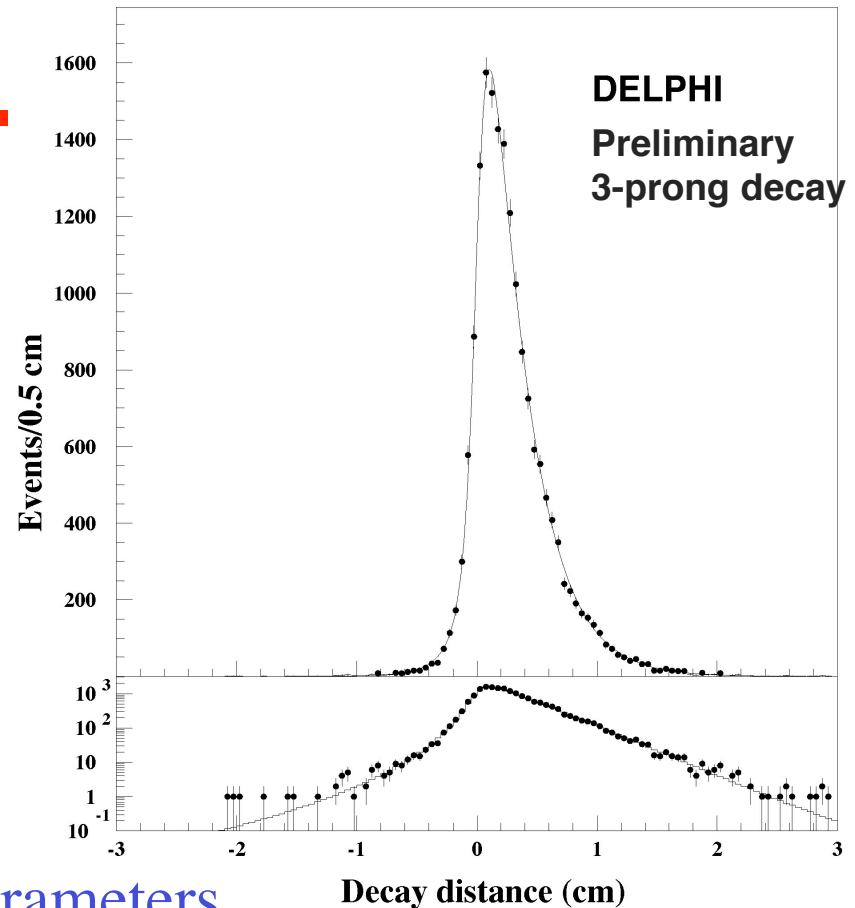
● measured with three methods:

□ 3-prong decay length

□ 1-prong vs 1-prong impact parameters

◆ impact parameter difference: $d_1 - d_2$ }
 ◆ miss distance: $d_1 + d_2$ } 36% correlation

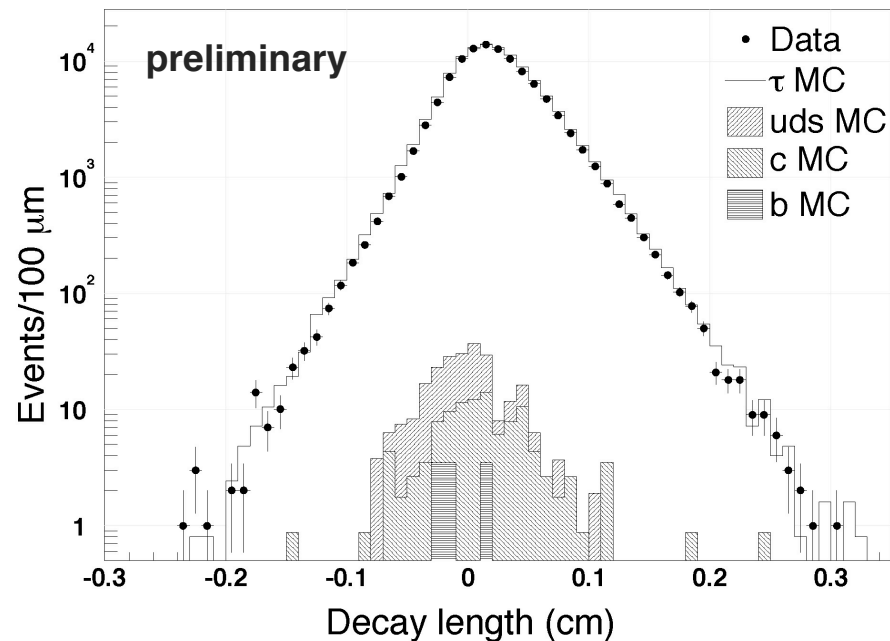
⇒ $\tau = 290.9 \pm 1.4 \pm 1.0$ fs





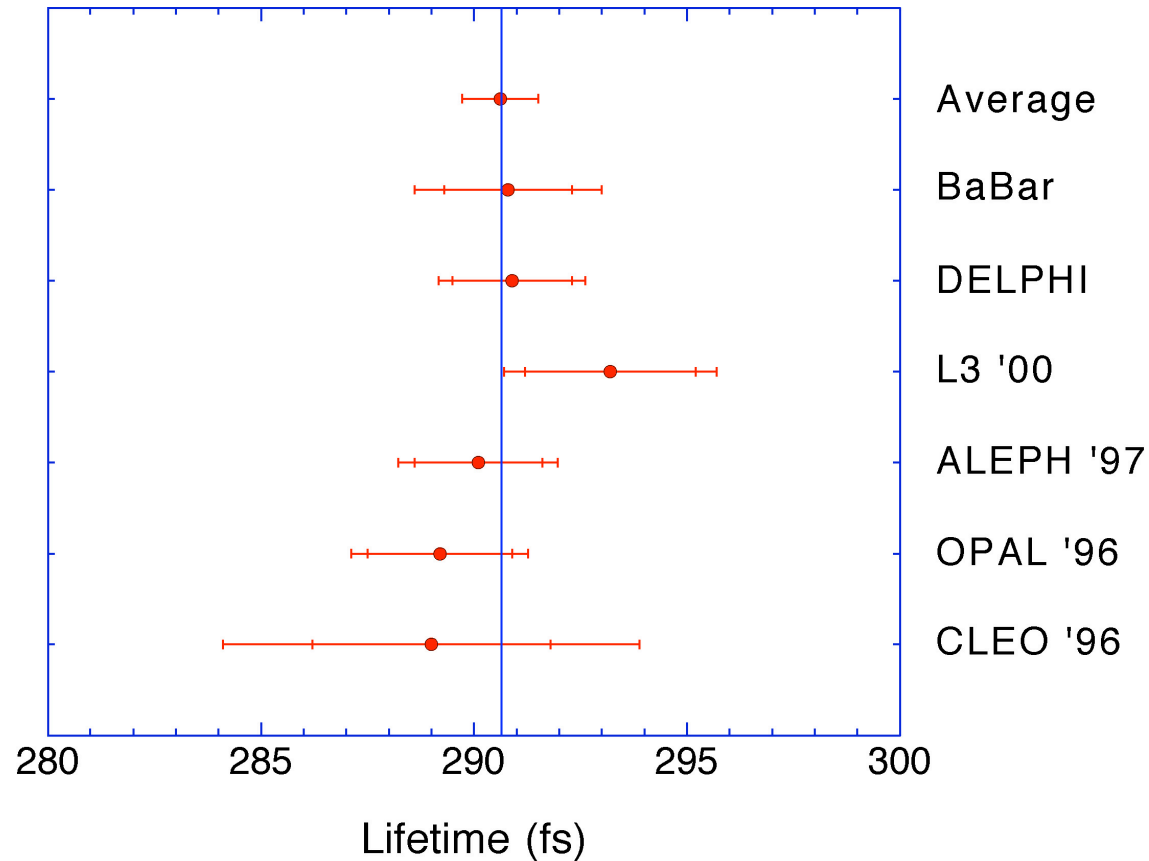
BaBar: τ Lifetime Measurement

- measure 3-prong decay length
- blind analysis: good for high precision measurement
 - ⇒ $\tau = 290.8 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.6$ fs
- ★ measurement is still statistics limited
 - ⇒ good prospect for improvements by BaBar and Belle





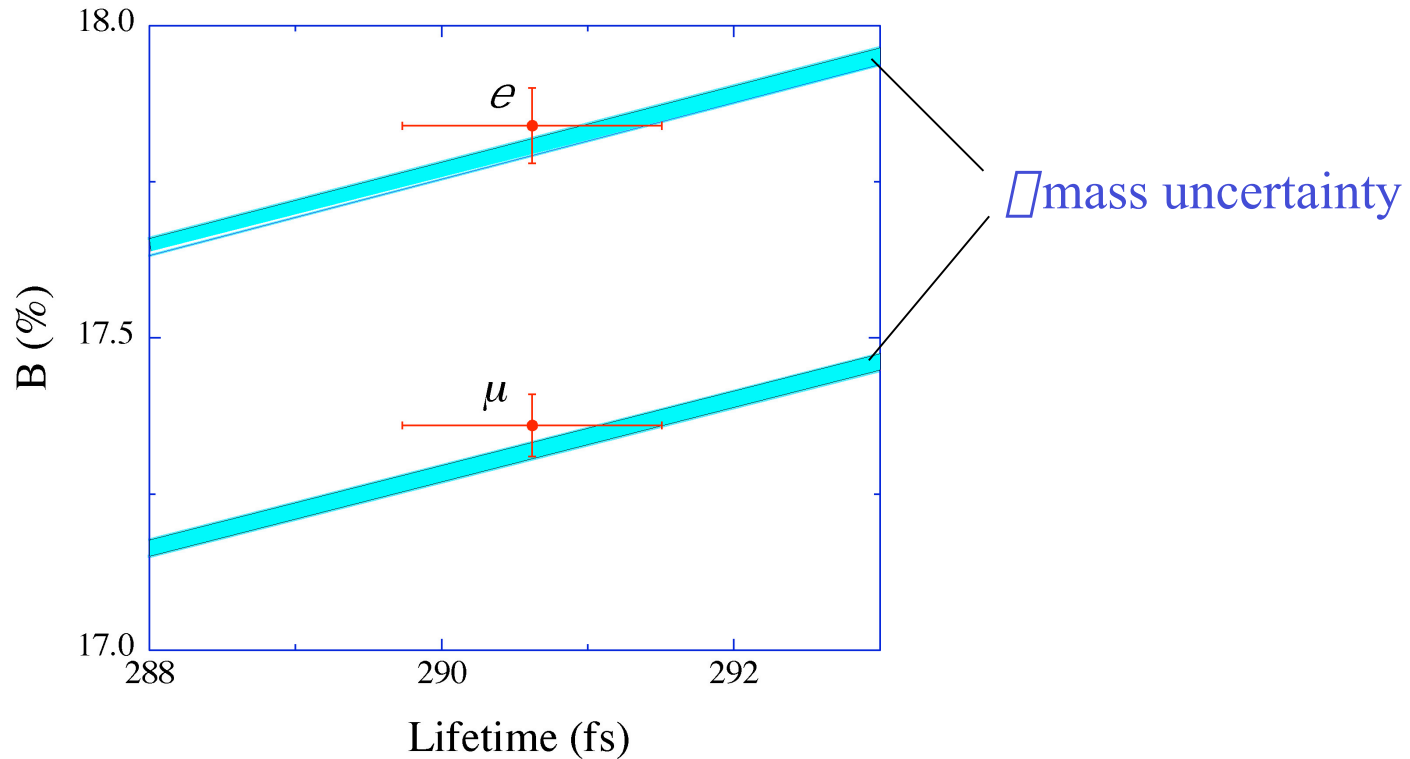
Summary of B_s Lifetime Measurements



- all measurements are consistent with each other
⇒ $\tau_{B_s} = 290.6 \pm 0.9$ fs



Test of Lepton Universality



- $g_{\tau}/g_{\tau} = 0.9990 \pm 0.0023$
- $g_e/g_{\tau} = 0.9988 \pm 0.0021$
- ⇒ universality is tested with 3rd generation to 0.2%

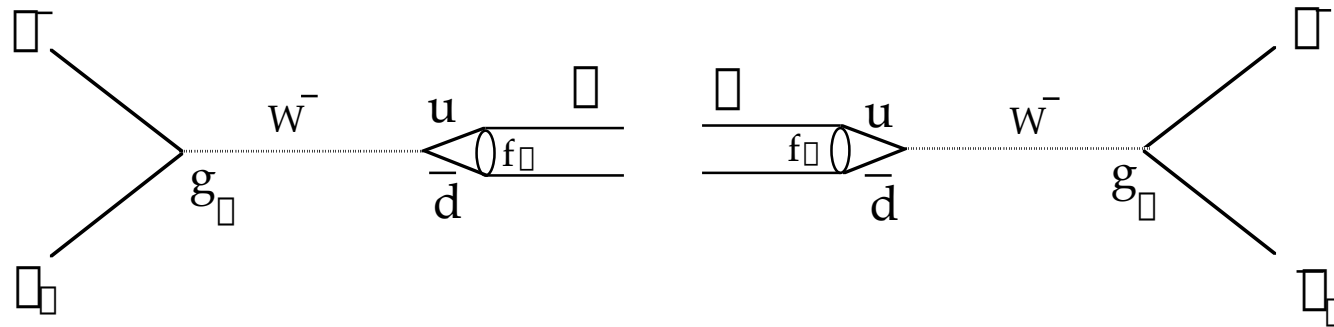


Measurements of Hadronic Decays

- new preliminary results by DELPHI
- new results by L3
- new results by CLEO III with π/K identification



Theory of $\ell \rightarrow \ell' \nu_\ell$

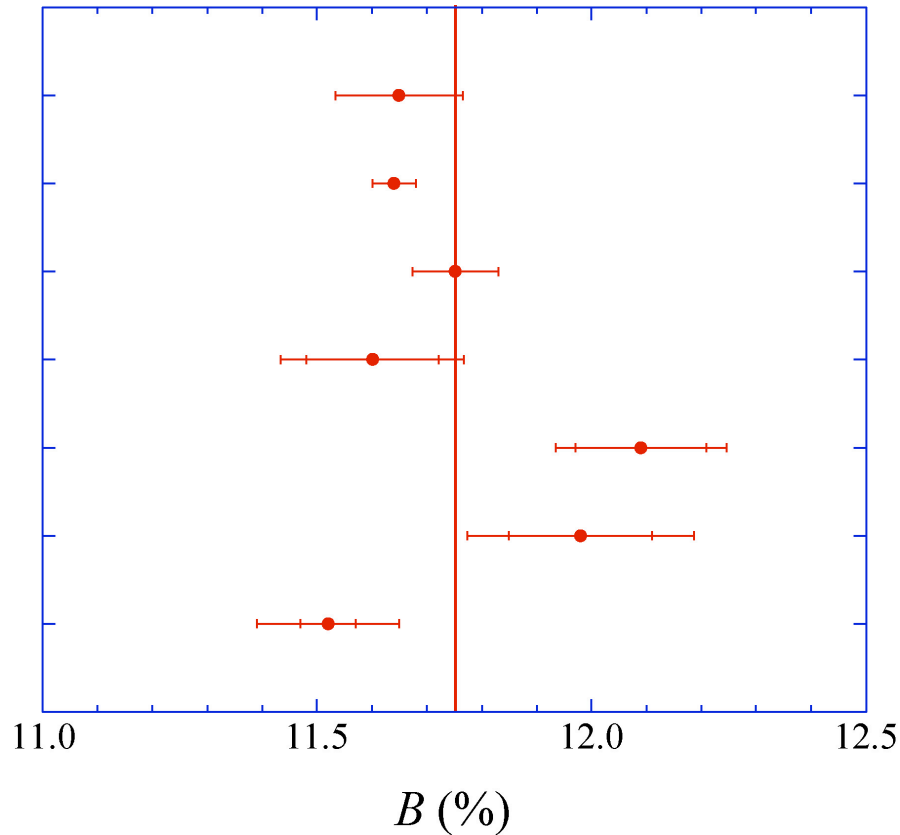


$$\frac{B(\ell \rightarrow \ell' \nu_\ell)}{B(\ell \rightarrow \ell' \bar{\nu}_\ell)} = \frac{g_{\ell\ell'}}{g_{\ell\ell}} \cdot \frac{f_{\ell\ell'}}{f_{\ell\ell}} \cdot PS$$

⇒ test of lepton universality



Measurements of $B(\bar{B} \rightarrow h^- \nu_{\bar{b}})$



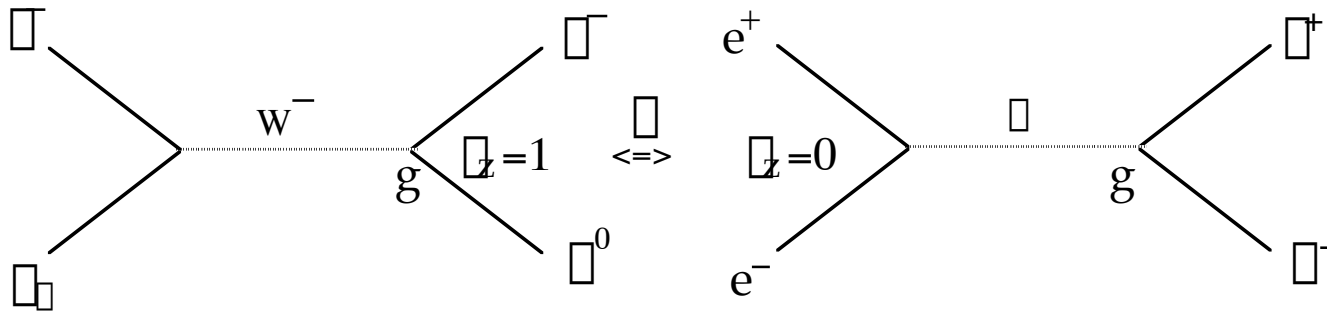
Marciano	$(11.65 \pm 0.12)\%$
Decker et al.	$(11.64 \pm 0.04)\%$
Average	$(11.75 \pm 0.08)\%$
DELPHI	$(11.60 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.12)\%$
L3	$(12.09 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.10)\%$
OPAL '98	$(11.98 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.16)\%$
CLEO '97	$(11.52 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.12)\%$

- not good consistency between experiments: $\chi^2 = 9.9$ for 3 DOF
- result consistent with lepton universality



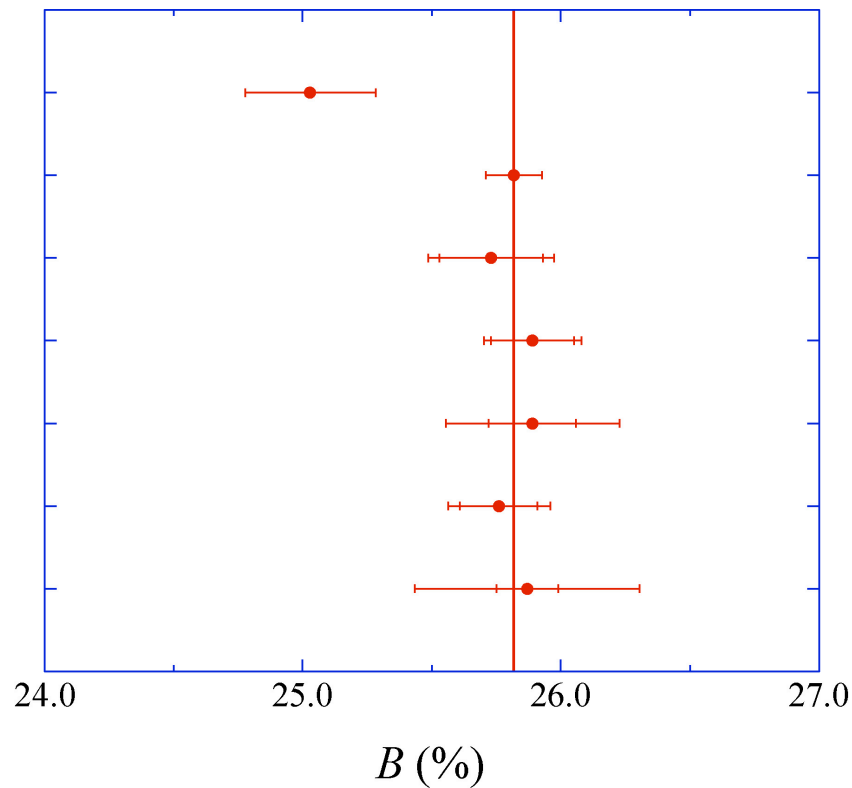
Theory of $\bar{l} \rightarrow \bar{l} \nu_l$

- conserved vector current (CVC) hypothesis:
 $B(\bar{l} \rightarrow \bar{l} \nu_l)$ can be calculated from $\bar{l}(e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{l}^+ \bar{l}^-)$





Measurements of $B(\bar{B} \rightarrow h^- \bar{\nu}_\tau)$

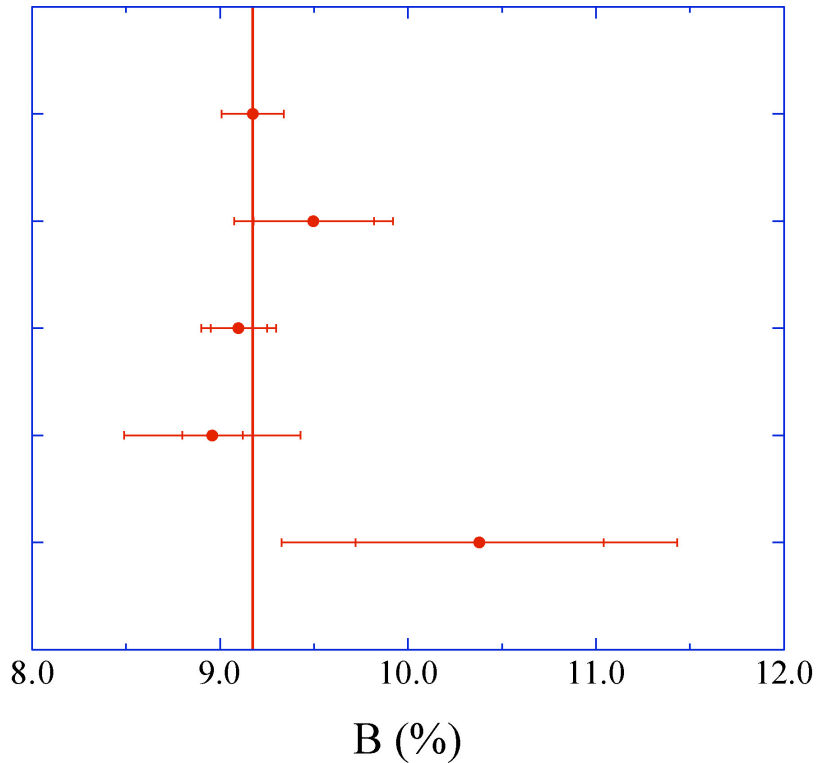


Eidelman	$(25.03 \pm 0.25)\%$
Average	$(25.82 \pm 0.11)\%$
DELPHI	$(25.73 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.14)\%$
L3	$(25.89 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.10)\%$
OPAL '98	$(25.89 \pm 0.17 \pm 0.29)\%$
ALEPH '96	$(25.76 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.13)\%$
CLEO '96	$(25.87 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.42)\%$

● measurement is $\sim 3\sigma$ above CVC prediction



Measurements of $B(\pi^- \rightarrow h^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\pi)$



average $(9.18 \pm 0.17)\%$

DELPHI $(9.50 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.28)\%$

L3 $(9.10 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.13)\%$

CLEO '93 $(8.96 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.44)\%$

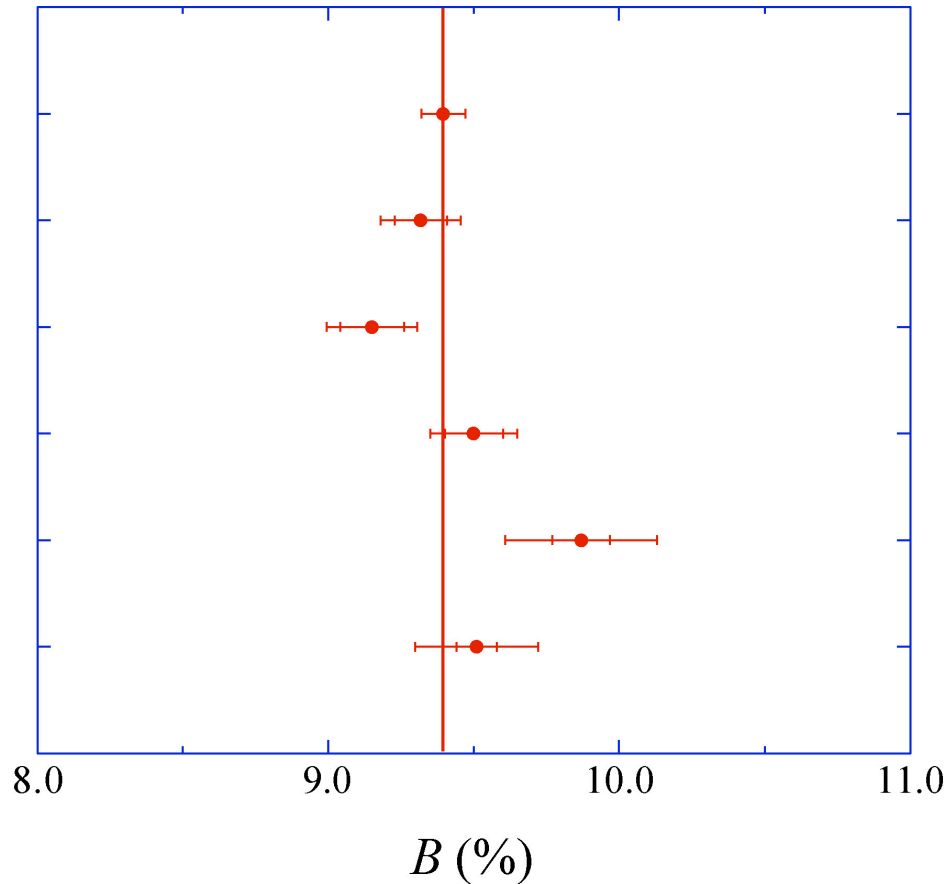
ALEPH '92 $(10.38 \pm 0.66 \pm 0.82)\%$

● correcting for small contribution of $\pi^- \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\pi$

⇒ $B(\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\pi) = (9.12 \pm 0.17)\%$



Measurements of $B(\bar{B}^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \nu_{\bar{B}})$




average	$(9.40 \pm 0.08)\%$
DELPHI	$(9.32 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.11)\%$
L3	$(9.15 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.11)\%$
ALEPH '96	$(9.50 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.11)\%$
OPAL '95	$(9.87 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.24)\%$
CLEO '95	$(9.51 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.20)\%$

● measurements are consistent with each other

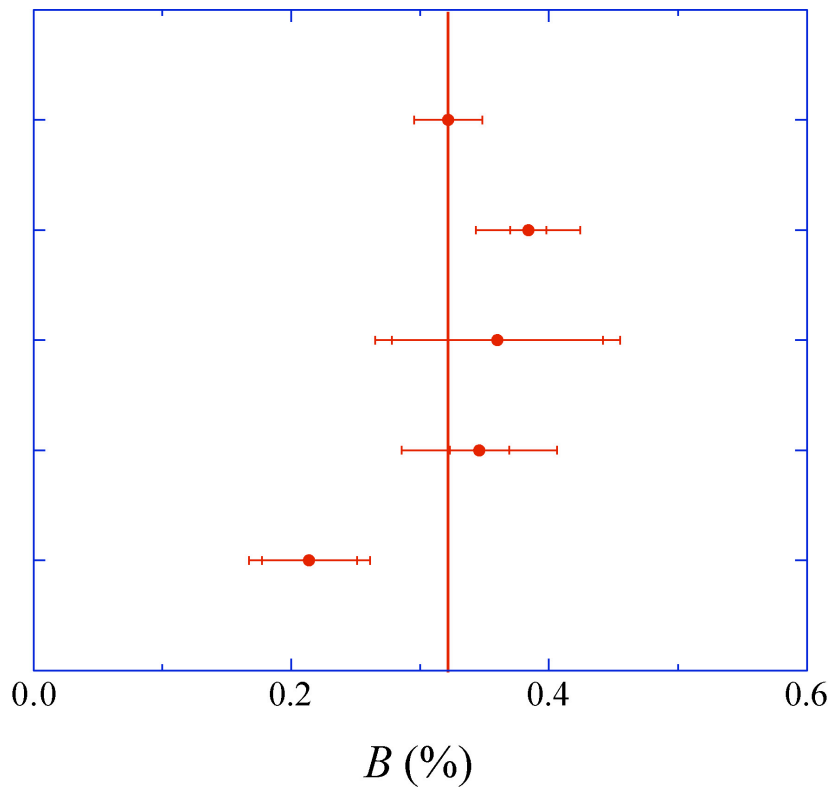


CLEO: Measurements of $B(D^0 \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^0)$

- use ring imaging Cherenkov (RICH) detector to identify D/K
- $B(D^0 \rightarrow D^+ D^- K^0) = (9.13 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.46)\%$ 



CLEO: Measurements of $B(B \rightarrow K^+ K^- K^0 \bar{K}^0)$



average $(0.322 \pm 0.026)\%$

CLEO $(0.384 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.038)\%$

OPAL '00 $(0.360 \pm 0.082 \pm 0.048)\%$

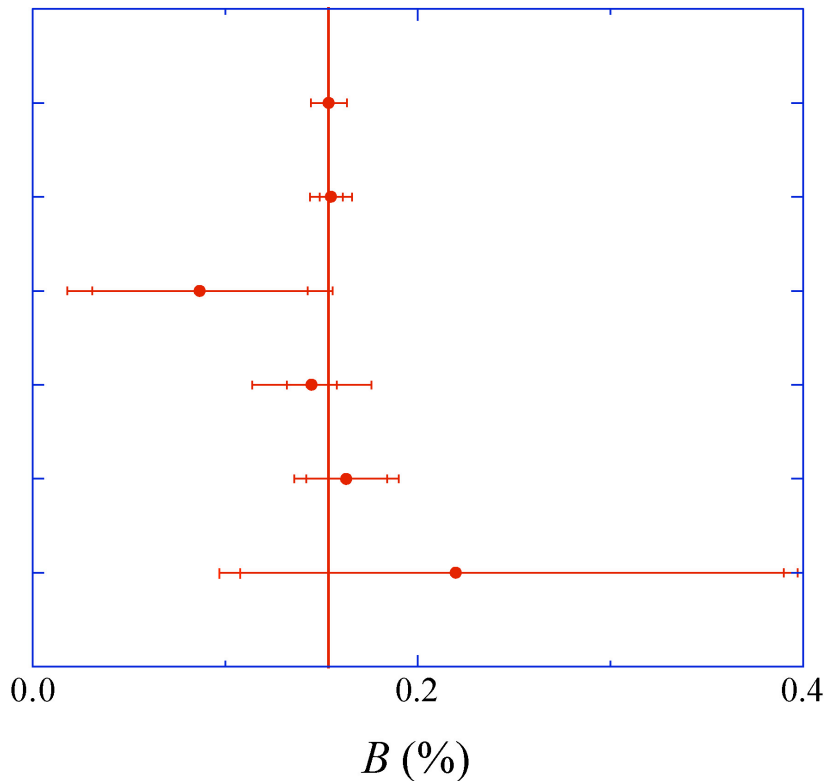
CLEO '99 $(0.346 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.056)\%$

ALEPH '98 $(0.214 \pm 0.037 \pm 0.029)\%$

- measurements are consistent with each other



CLEO: Measurements of $B(B^0 \rightarrow K^0 K^+ \pi^0 \pi^0)$



average	$(0.154 \pm 0.009)\%$
CLEO	$(0.155 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.009)\%$
OPAL '00	$(0.087 \pm 0.056 \pm 0.040)\%$
CLEO '99	$(0.145 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.028)\%$
ALEPH '98	$(0.163 \pm 0.021 \pm 0.017)\%$
DELCO '85	$(0.22^{+0.17}_{-0.11} \pm 0.05)\%$

- measurements are consistent with each other
- CLEO result has significantly better precision



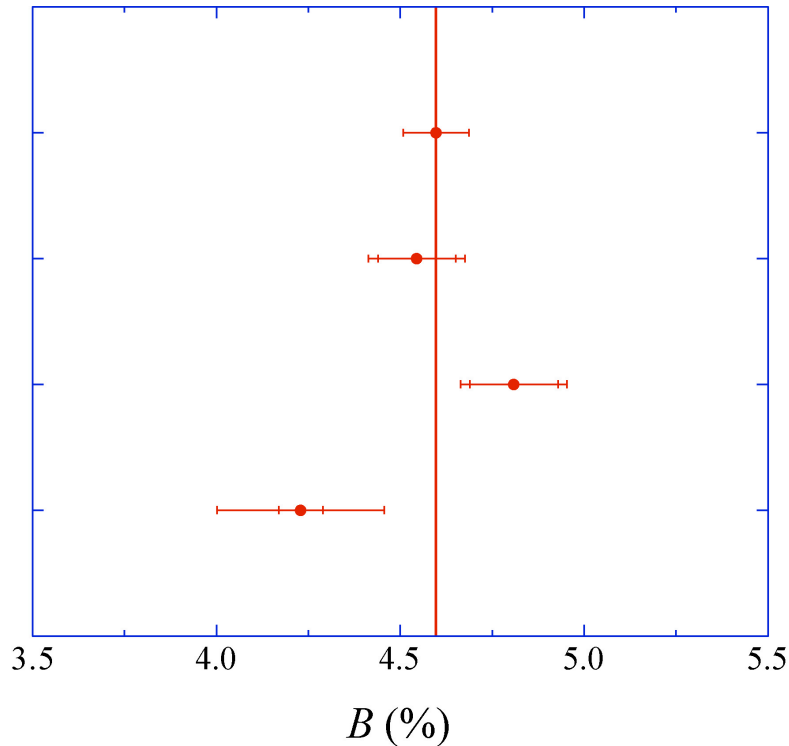
Summary of 3-prong Decays

- $B(D^- \rightarrow D^- 2D^0 \nu_D) = (9.12 \pm 0.17)\%$
 - $B(D^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \nu_D) = (9.40 \pm 0.08)\%$
 - $B(D^- \rightarrow D^- D^+ D^- \nu_D) = (9.13 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.46)\%$
 - $B(D^- \rightarrow K^- D^+ D^- \nu_D) = (0.322 \pm 0.026)\%$
 - $B(D^- \rightarrow K^- K^+ D^- \nu_D) = (0.154 \pm 0.009)\%$
- } Sum $\sim (9.6 \pm 0.5)\%$
- ✓ sum of exclusive 3-prong decays is consistent with inclusive decay
 - ✓ result is consistent with isospin symmetry:

$$B(D^- \rightarrow D^- 2D^0 \nu_D) \leq B(D^- \rightarrow D^- D^+ D^- \nu_D)$$



Measurements of $B(D^- \rightarrow h^- h^+ h^- \bar{D}^0 \nu_{D^-})$



average	$(4.60 \pm 0.09)\%$
DELPHI	$(4.55 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.08)\%$
L3	$(4.81 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.08)\%$
CLEO '95	$(4.23 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.22)\%$

- CVC prediction based on measured $\Gamma(e^+e^- \rightarrow 4D)$:
 $B(D^- \rightarrow D^- D^+ D^- \bar{D}^0 \nu_{D^-}) = (3.84 \pm 0.17)\%$
- neglecting expected small contributions from decays with kaons
 \Rightarrow measurement is significantly above CVC prediction



Search for Lepton Flavor Violation Decays

- conservation laws are supposed to have associated symmetries in SM
- lepton flavor conservation is experimentally observed phenomena
 - ☆ no associated symmetry in SM
- searching for lepton flavor violation is like living in fantasy land
- observation of neutrino oscillations by SuperK and SNO
 - ⇒ searching for lepton flavor violation is like day dreaming
- many extensions of the Standard Model allow lepton flavor violation
- some theoretical calculations of lepton flavor violation branching fractions close to experimental sensitivity



Summary of Search for LFV Decays

- has searched in 41 decay modes with sensitivity of $\sim 10^{-6}$
- new 90% CL upper limits from Belle (preliminary):
 - ☆ Belle: $B(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^-) < 3.2 \times 10^{-7}$
 - ☆ Belle: $B(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ \mu^+) < 3.4 \times 10^{-7}$
 - ⇒ exclude $\tan\beta$ vs. m_A region similar to CDF
 - ⇒ see talk by Ohshima on Friday
- expect results on new searches from BaBar and Belle



Summary

- test lepton universality to better than 0.2%
- has began new era of \square physics with kaons
 - ☆ expect new results from CLEO III, BaBar, Belle
- reach a new level of precision in \square physics
but no hint of physics beyond Standard Model