

# Impact on $|V_{us}|$ from $\tau$ decays: New *BABAR* results on $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- n\pi^0\nu_\tau$ ( $n=0,1,2,3$ ) and $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- n\pi^0\nu_\tau$ ( $n=3,4$ )



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On behalf of the *BABAR* Collaboration





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# Outline

- Introduction and motivations:  $|V_{us}|$  from  $\tau$  decays
- Measurements of branching fractions in channels *with* and *without strangeness* at *BABAR*
  - Final states with net strangeness
    - $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$
    - $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$
    - $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$
    - $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$
  - Final states without strangeness
    - $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$
    - $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \nu_\tau$
- $|V_{us}|$  updated evaluations with new measurements
- Conclusions

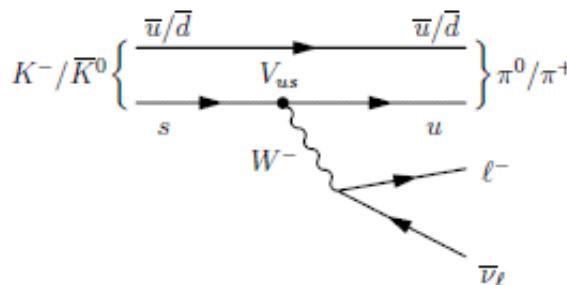


# $|V_{us}|$ determination

- Three ways to determine  $|V_{us}|$ :

- Kaon decays**

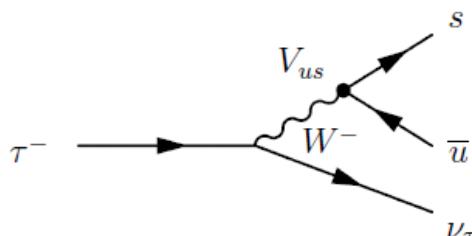
- $K_{l3}$ :  $K \rightarrow \pi \ell \nu$
- $K_{l2}$ :  $K \rightarrow \ell \nu, \pi \rightarrow \ell \nu$



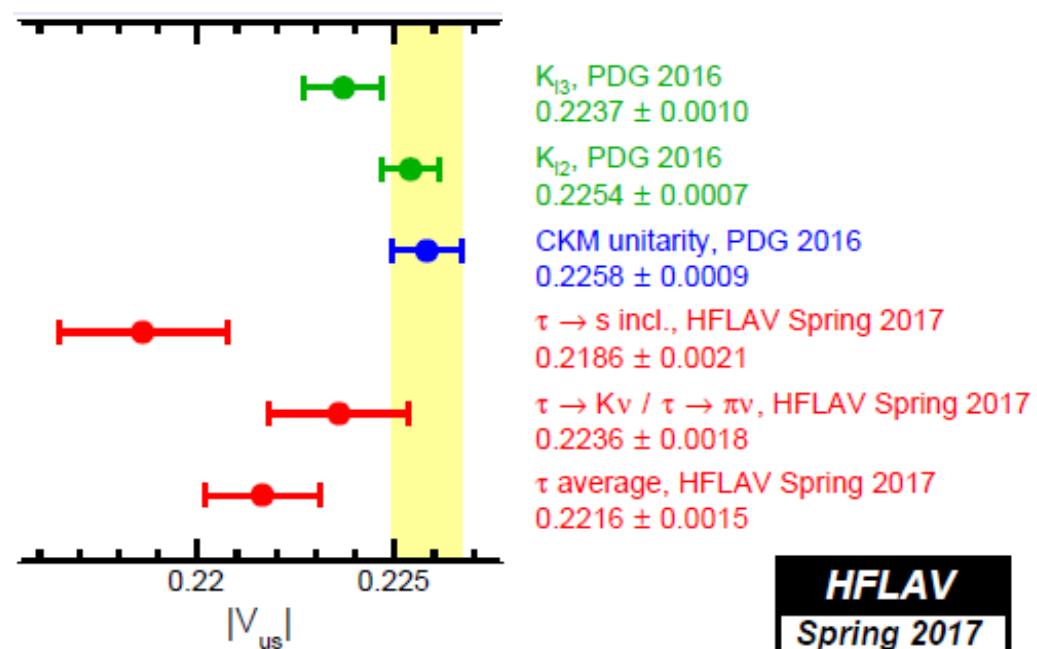
- CKM unitarity**

- $\tau$  lepton decays:**

- Inclusive  $\tau \rightarrow s$  decays
- $\tau \rightarrow K \nu_\tau / \tau \rightarrow \pi \nu_\tau$



Y. Amhis et al., HFLAV Group, Eur. Phys. J C77 (2017), 895



**HFLAV  
Spring 2017**

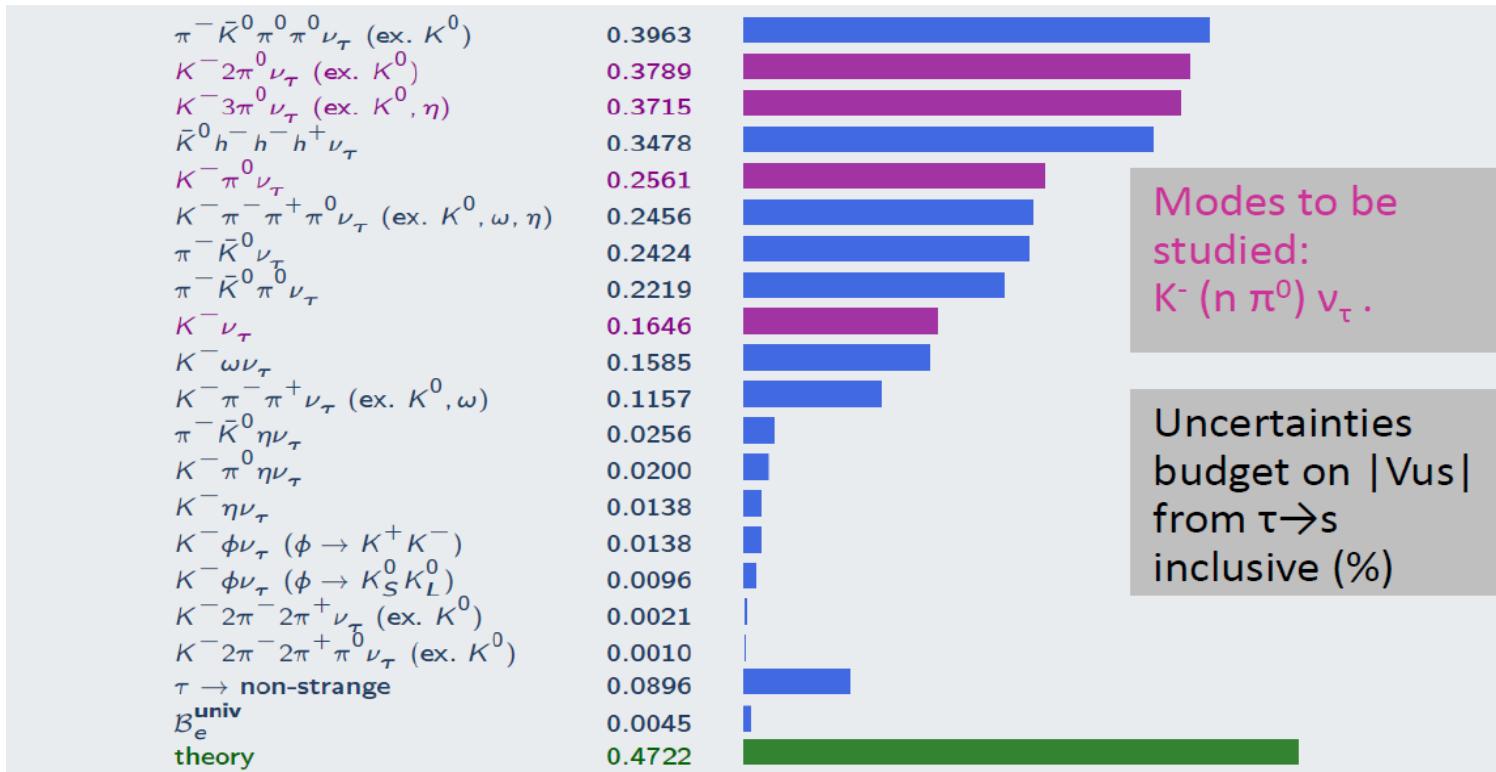
The results from  $\tau$  decays are systematically lower

Up  $3\sigma$  tension (from inclusive  $\tau \rightarrow s$  decays) compared to the derivation based on CKM unitarity



# Uncertainty budget in $|V_{us}|$ determination from $\tau \rightarrow s$

Relative uncertainty  $\times$  hadronic decay branching fraction



- Experimental uncertainty dominating in channels with neutral hadrons

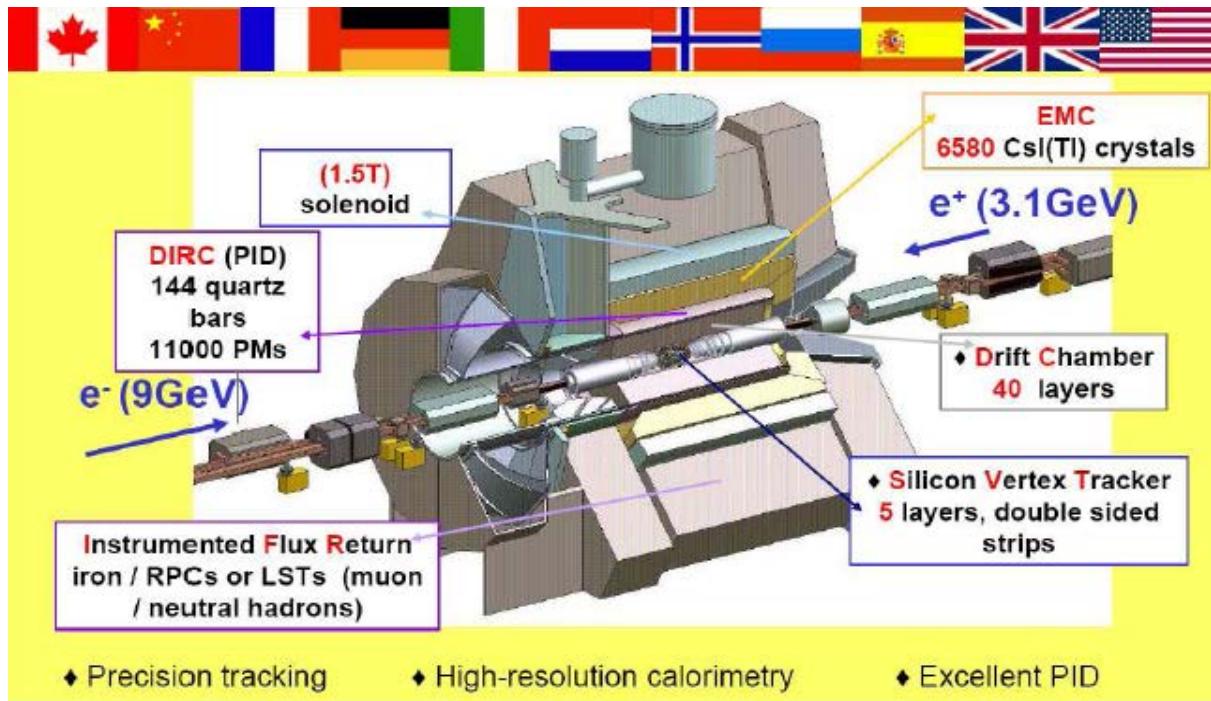
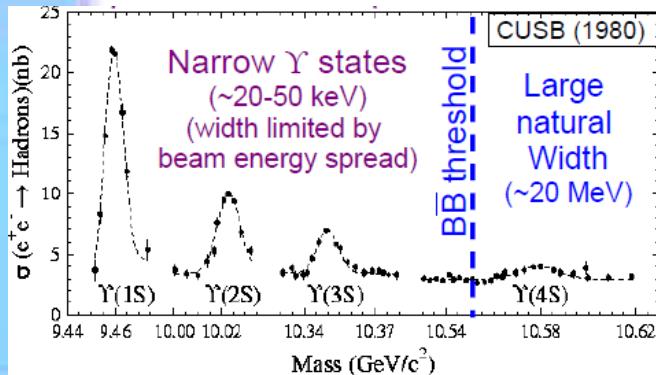
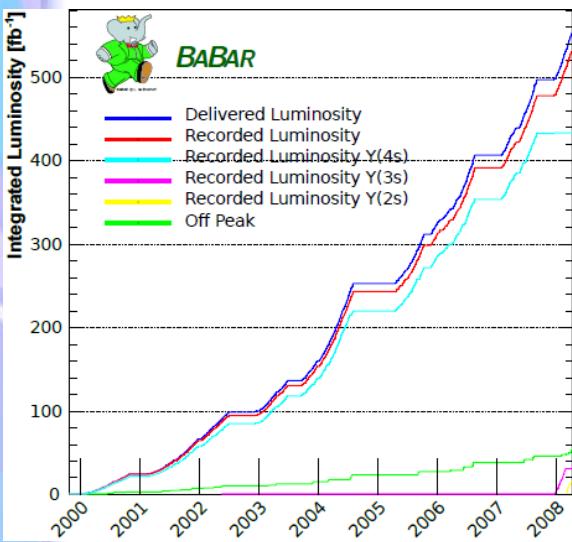
$$\frac{R(\tau \rightarrow X_S \nu_\tau)}{|V_{us}|^2} = \frac{R(\tau \rightarrow X_{NS} \nu_\tau)}{|V_{ud}|^2} - \delta R_{\tau, SU(3)}^{theory}$$

$$R(\tau \rightarrow X \nu_\tau) = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow X \nu_\tau)}{\mathcal{B}(\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell \nu_\tau)}$$

E. Gamiz et al., JHEP 01 (2003), 060;  
PRL 94 (2005), 011803



# The *BABAR* experiment at PEP-II, SLAC



NIM A479, 1 (2002); NIM A729, 615 (2013)

PEP-II and *BABAR* operated from Oct 1999 to Apr 2008

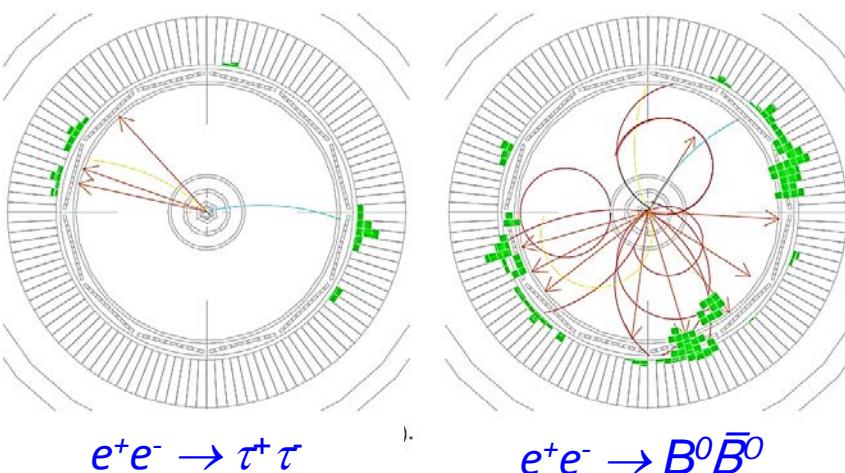
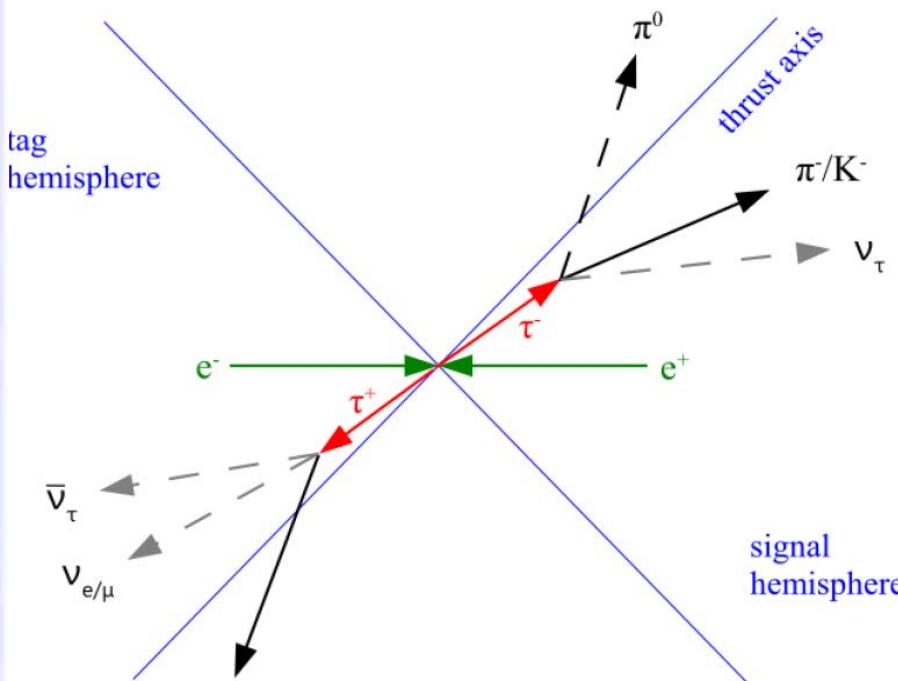
~ 460 fb<sup>-1</sup>  
integrated  
luminosity

~470 ×10<sup>6</sup> Y(4S)  
~120 ×10<sup>6</sup> Y(3S) (10x BELLE)  
~100 ×10<sup>6</sup> Y(2S) (10x CLEO)  
~18 ×10<sup>6</sup> Y(1S) from Y(2S) → π<sup>+</sup>π<sup>-</sup>Y(1S)

436 ×10<sup>6</sup> e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> → τ<sup>+</sup>τ<sup>-</sup> events



# $\tau^- \rightarrow h^- n\pi^0\nu_\tau$ event selection



- Only two oppositely charged high quality tracks from IP:
  - $\ell^\pm$ (tag),  $K^\pm$ (signal),  $\pi^\pm$ (control+signal),  $\mu^\pm$ (control)
  - 1-prong decays in each hemisphere
- Reconstruction of up to  $4\pi^0$  in their  $\gamma\gamma$  decay
  - Rejection of additional photons
- Topology consistent with a  $\tau^+\tau^-$  event
  - Jet-like: two hemispheres determined by thrust axis
- Track momentum cut at 3.5 GeV/c

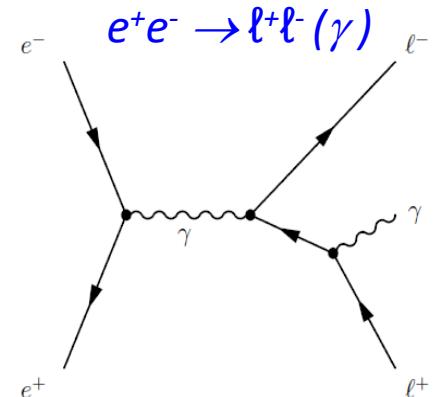
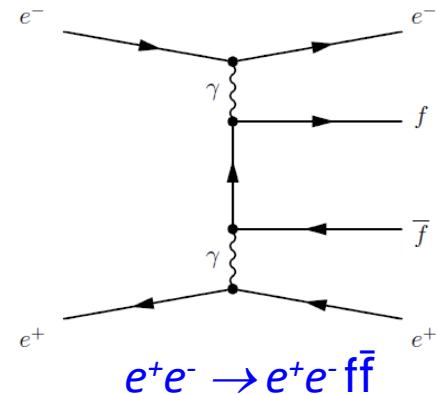


# Signal selection

- Several selections applied to suppress background reactions:

- $\bar{q}q$ : selection on event thrust and multiplicity
- Two photon events: cut on transverse momentum/missing energy
- Bhabha/dilepton events: cut on event missing mass
- $K^0_S \rightarrow 2\pi^0$  and  $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$  signals subtracted (using simulations)

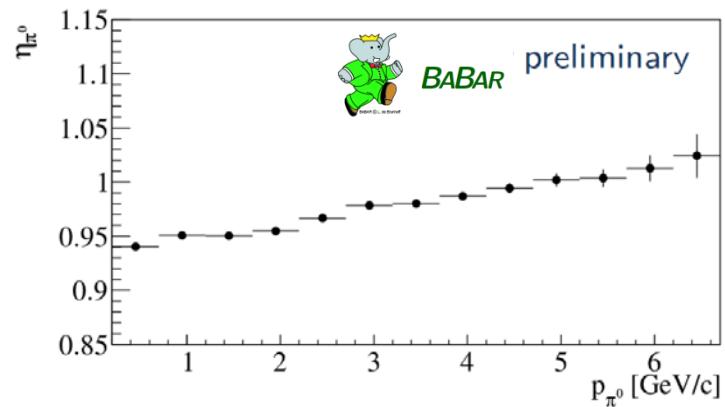
Mode	# selected events	Purity (%)	$\varepsilon$ (%)
$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$	80715	77	0.99
$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau$	146948	65	2.16
$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau$	17930	38	1.34
$\tau^- \rightarrow K^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau$	1863	21	0.13
$\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau$	58598	83	0.49
$\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- 4\pi^0 \nu_\tau$	1706	57	0.12





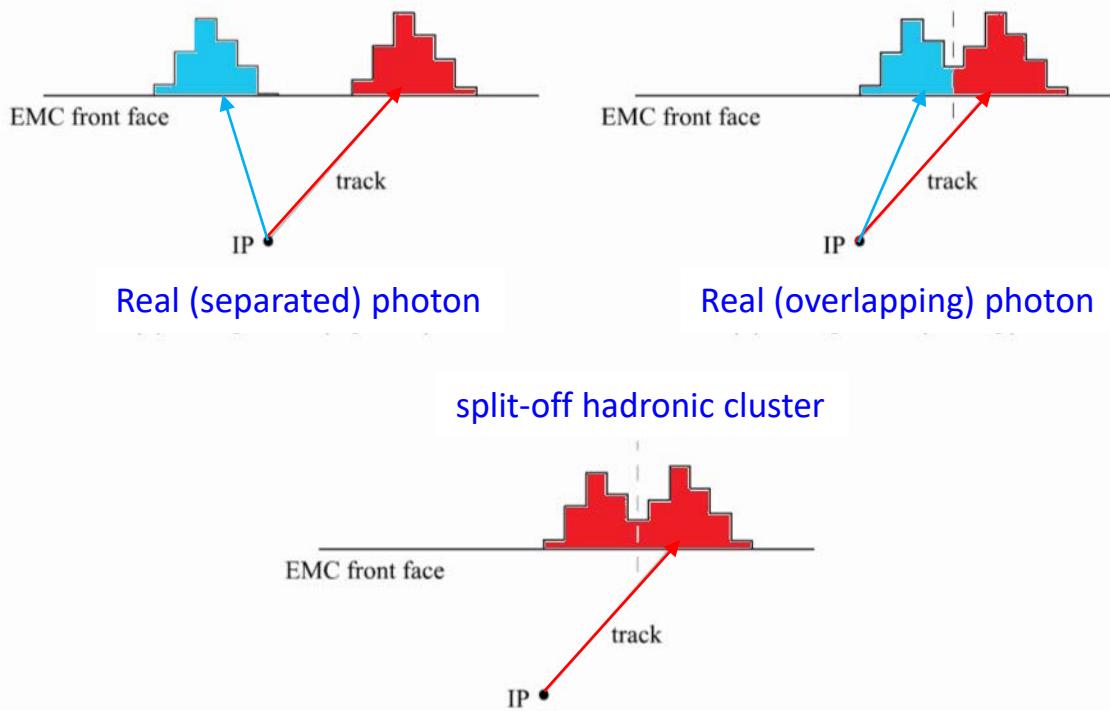
# Efficiency corrections

- Dedicated control samples used to reduce uncertainties on selection efficiencies of neutral and charged particles:  
**correction weights**
- $\pi^0$  reconstruction efficiency
  - $\pi^0$  momentum dependent weight
  - From  $\tau^- \rightarrow t^- \nu_\tau$  and  $\tau^- \rightarrow t^- \nu_\tau \pi^0$  control samples ( $t$ : no  $e^-$ )
- PID efficiency for charged tracks
  - Custom  $\pi$ -as- $\pi$ , K-as-K,  $\pi$ -as-K (mis-)identification efficiencies obtained from the 3-prong control samples:  $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^- \nu_\tau$  and  $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- K^+ K^- \nu_\tau$
  - PID selectors applied in hierarchical sequence, to assign each event to just one of the signal channels candidates





# Split-off corrections

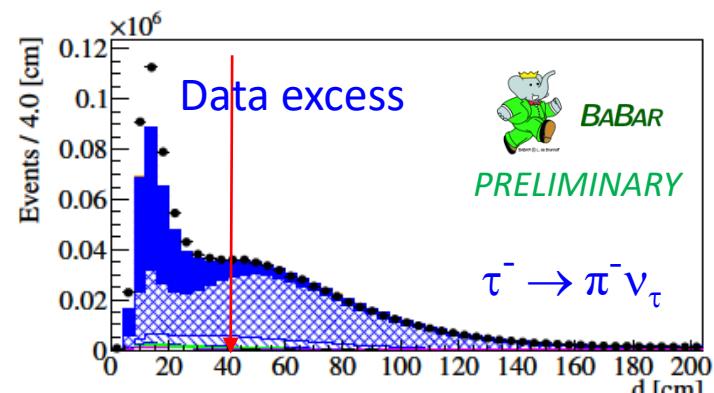


- Correction factor to be applied to all simulated events with hadrons

$$\eta = \frac{N^{data} (d < 40 \text{ cm}) - N^{MC} (d < 40 \text{ cm})}{N^{data}}$$

$$w = 1 - \eta = 0.972 \pm 0.014$$

- Neutron from hadronic showers in EMC can produce signals which can be taken as fake photons
- Correction needed as not well modeled in MC
- Use  $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\tau$  as control sample
  - Data exceeds MC at small distances



Distance of the neutral cluster  
to the closest track



# Branching fractions calculation

$$\mathcal{B} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{N^{prod}}{\mathcal{L}\sigma}}$$

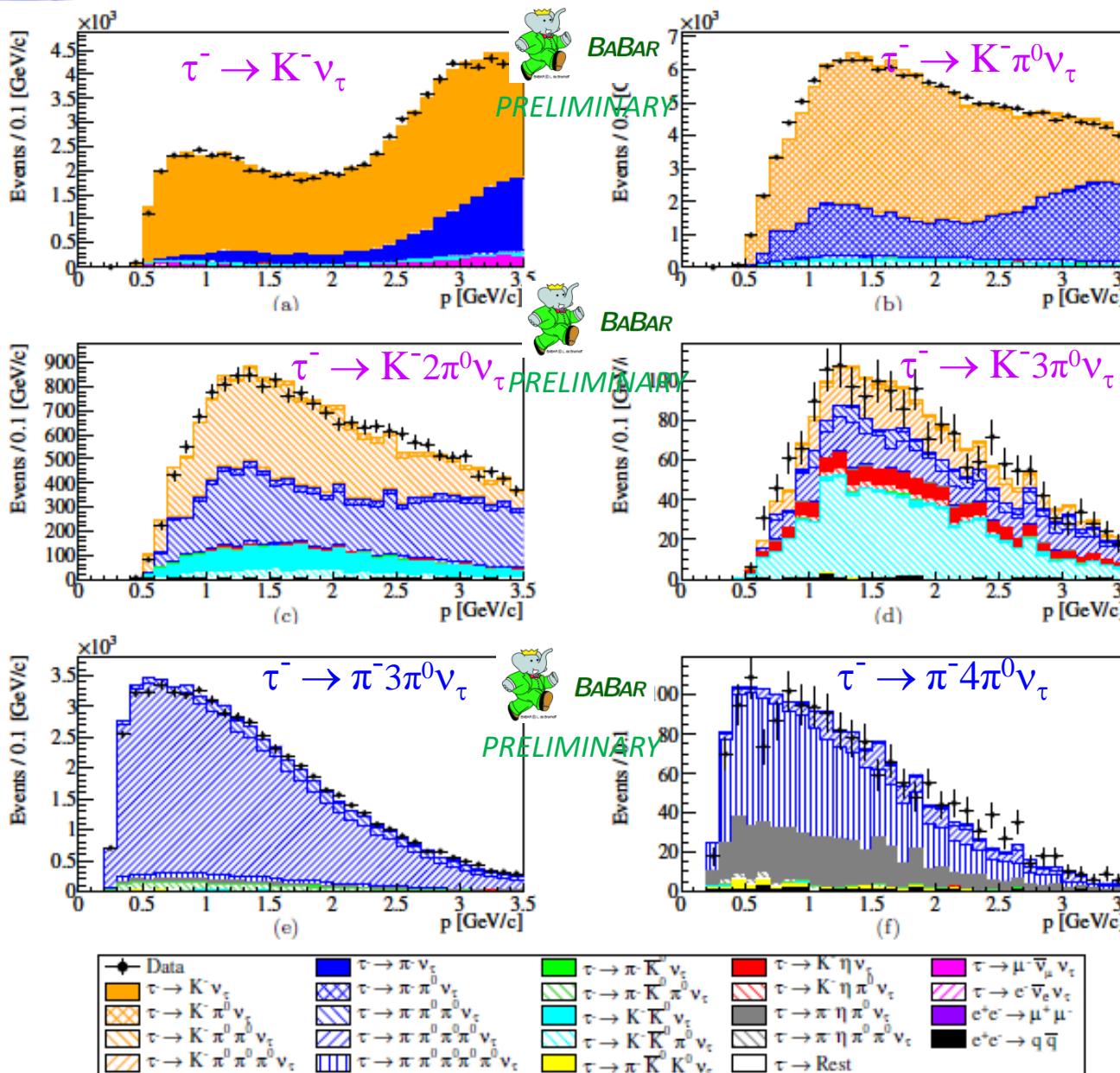
- $N^{prod}$ : produced  $\tau$  pairs , containing one or two signal decays
- Obtained from the solution of the system of linear equations through the **migration matrix  $M$**

$$\mathbf{N}^{prod} = \mathbf{M}^{-1} \left( \mathbf{N}^{sel} - \sum_k \mathbf{N}_{bck}^{sel}(k) \right)$$

- **M**: takes into account the probability of reconstructing a signal event in a different channel
  - Evaluated via Monte Carlo



# Background contributions and cross-feeds



# Momentum spectra for tracks in the signal hemisphere, for real data and simulated MC contributions, after all corrections

# Results and uncertainties

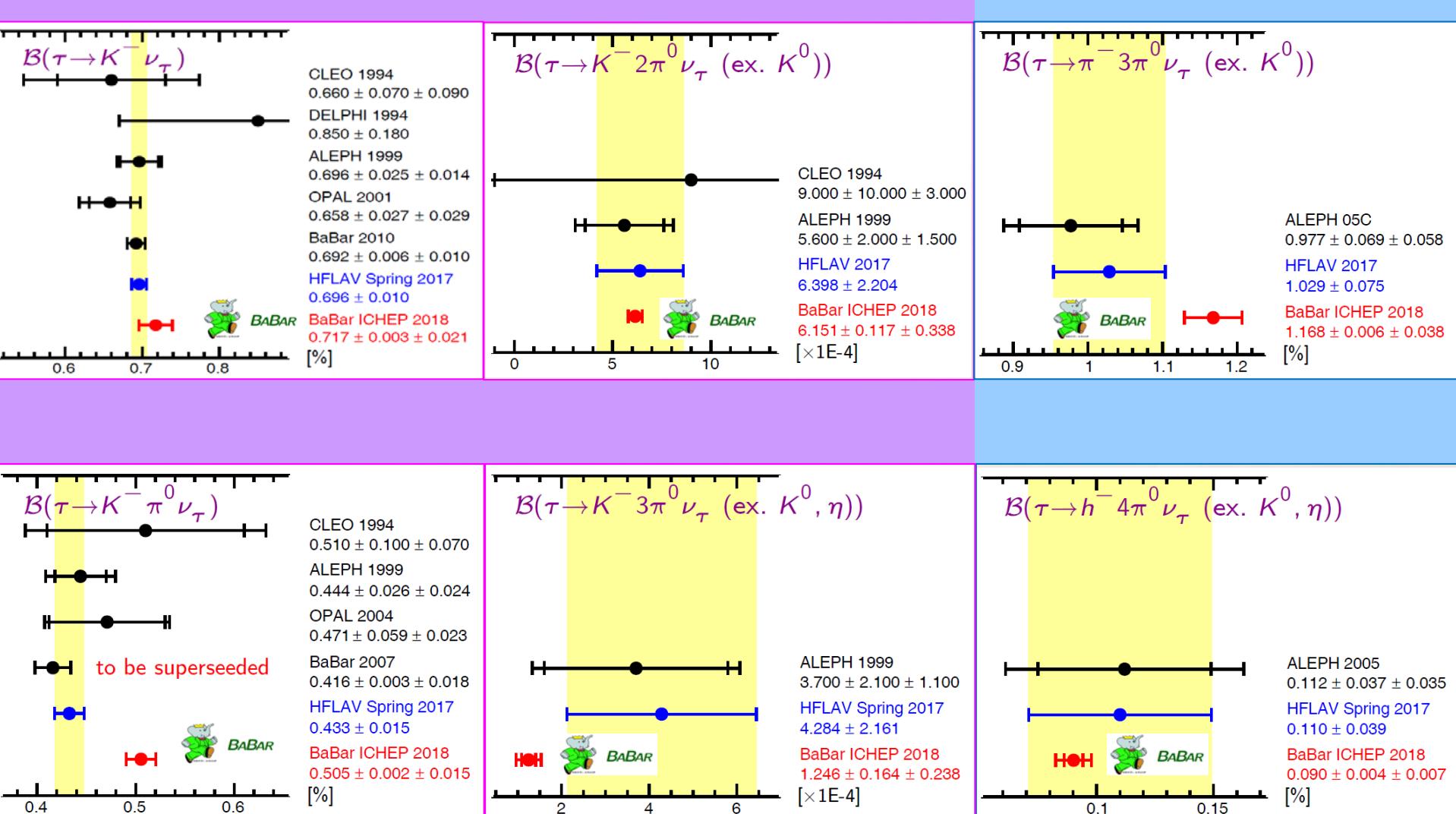


Decay mode	$K^- \nu_\tau (\times 10^{-3})$	$K^- \pi^0 \nu_\tau (\times 10^{-3})$	$K^- 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau (\times 10^{-4})$	$K^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau (\times 10^{-4})$	$\pi^- 3\pi^0 \nu_\tau (\times 10^2)$	$\pi^- 4\pi^0 \nu_\tau (\times 10^{-4})$
Branching fraction	<b>7.174</b>	<b>5.054</b>	<b>6.151</b>	<b>1.246</b>	<b>1.168</b>	<b>9.020</b>
Stat. Uncertainty	<b>0.033</b>	<b>0.021</b>	<b>0.117</b>	<b>0.164</b>	<b>0.006</b>	<b>0.400</b>
Syst. uncertainty	<b>0.213</b>	<b>0.148</b>	<b>0.338</b>	<b>0.238</b>	<b>0.038</b>	<b>0.652</b>
Total uncertainty	0.216	0.149	0.357	0.289	0.038	0.765
Stat. uncertainty [%]	0.46	0.41	1.91	13.13	0.52	4.44
Syst. uncertainty [%]	2.97	2.93	5.49	19.12	3.23	7.23
$\varepsilon_{\text{Signal}} [\%]$	0.27	0.27	0.87	3.99	0.27	1.50
$\varepsilon_{\text{Bck}} [\%]$	0.15	0.15	0.87	<b>6.32</b>	0.11	1.67
Background $\mathcal{B} [\%]$	0.18	0.30	1.44	<b>11.52</b>	0.21	<b>3.49</b>
BABAR PID [%]	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.71	0.08	0.20
Custom PID [%]	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.55</b>	1.78	2.56	0.20	0.26
Muon mis-id [%]	<b>1.48</b>	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
# ( $\tau^+ \tau^-$ ) pairs [%]	0.79	0.93	1.40	2.61	0.71	0.98
Track efficiency [%]	0.43	0.50	0.76	1.42	0.38	0.53
Split-off corrections [%]	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.94</b>
$\pi^0$ Correction [%]	0.03	<b>1.20</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>10.56</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>5.36</b>
$\pi 5\pi^0 \rightarrow \pi 4\pi^0$ migr. [%]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	1.08
$K 4\pi^0 \rightarrow K 3\pi^0$ migr. [%]	0.00	0.00	0.13	<b>4.78</b>	0.00	0.00



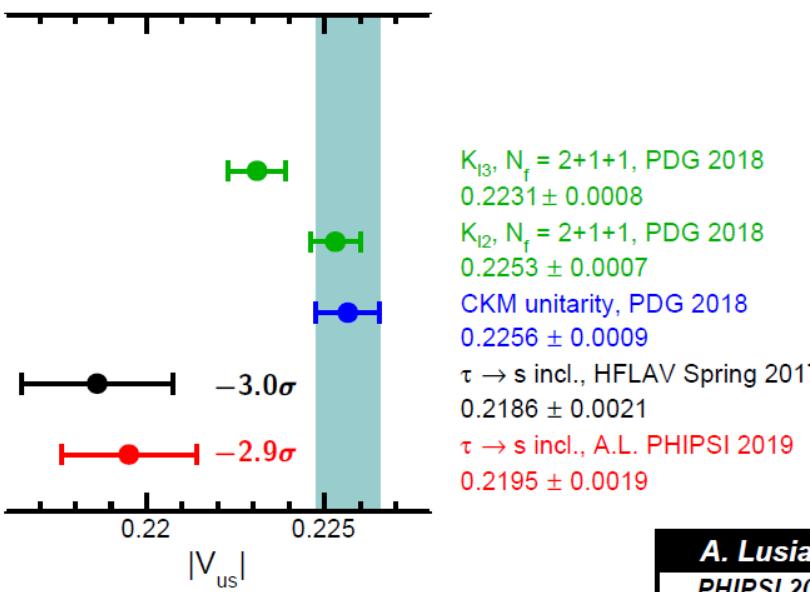
# Branching fractions: results

New results (ICHEP18) vs HFLAV averages vs previous measurements





# $|V_{us}|$ update



- Slight increase of  $|V_{us}|$  value
- Reduced uncertainty
- A  $\sim 3\sigma$  discrepancy still persists in the derivation from  $\tau \rightarrow s$  inclusive branching fractions



Large improvement to the absolute precision of  $|V_{us}|$  from the studied channels



# Conclusions and outlook

- New measurements by *BABAR* of branching fractions of final states with and without strangeness
  - $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- n\pi^0 \nu_\tau$  ( $n=0, 1, 2, 3$ )
  - $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- n\pi^0 \nu_\tau$  ( $n=3, 4$ )
- Except for  $\tau^- \rightarrow K^- \nu_\tau$ , these are the most precise measurements to date
- Sizeable improvement of the  $|V_{us}|$  determination through hadronic  $\tau$  decays
  - Still a discrepancy at the level of  $\sim 3\sigma$  with respect to CKM unitarity and derivations from semileptonic K decays
- New *BABAR* results (first presented @ICHEP18) to be published soon



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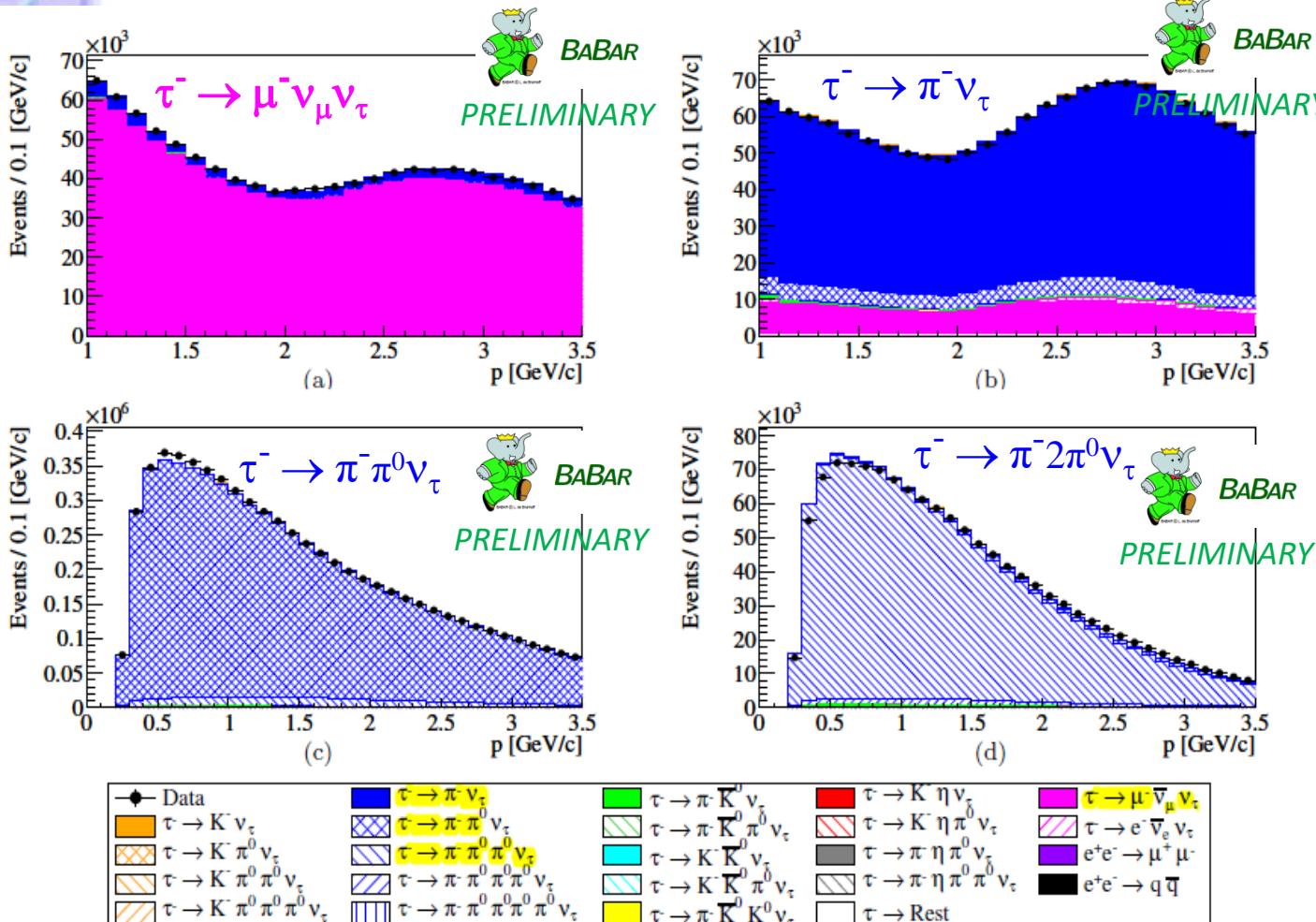
# backup slides



Dolores Chacón-Gómez © 2013 de Bruinsoft



# Control samples: $\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\mu$ and $\tau^- \rightarrow \pi^- n \pi^0 \nu_\tau$ (n=0,1,2)



Momentum spectra  
for tracks in the  
signal hemisphere,  
for real data and  
simulated MC  
contributions, after  
all corrections