

Study of $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ and $\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ at STCF

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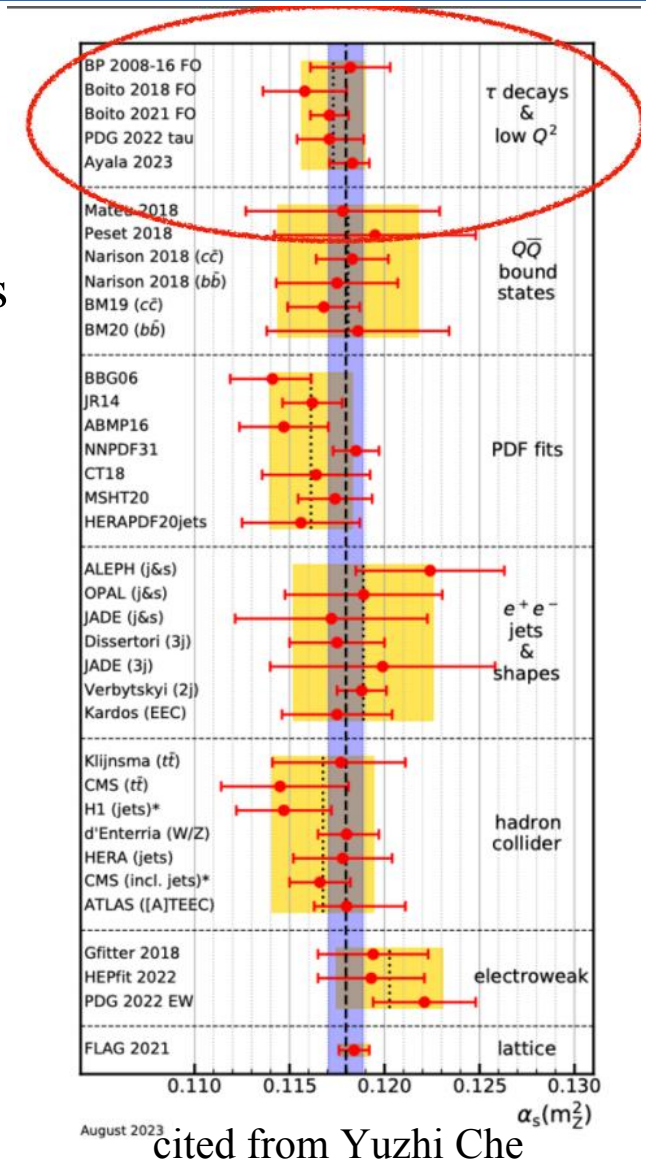
2025/07/04

Outline

- Motivation
- MC sample
- $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$
 - Event selection
 - Branching fraction measurement
- $\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$
 - Event selection
 - Branching fraction measurement
- Summary

Motivation

- The strong coupling constant α_s is a fundamental parameter of the Standard Model (SM) of particle physics and Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD).
Measuring the branching ratio of $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ the decay process provides significant experimental input for determining α_s .
- The τ lepton is the sole lepton with a mass large enough to decay into hadrons. Its decays to hadronic final states occur via W - exchange, and the decay rates to final states containing a strange quark are suppressed by the factor $(|V_{us}|/|V_{ud}|)^2$.
- Given a value of m_s , $|V_{us}|$ can be determined with unprecedented precision from the inclusive sum of the branching fractions of $\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$.



MC sample

$\sqrt{s}= 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

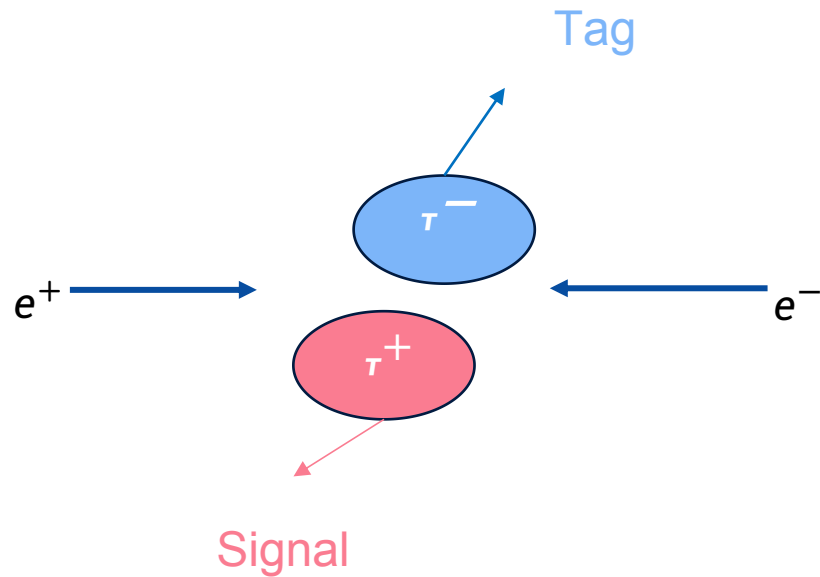
- 400,000 signal MC
- signal MC Generator model: tauhadnu.

$\sqrt{s}= 4.260 \text{ GeV}$

- 3,000, 000 Inclusive ditau MC
- Inclusive ditau MC Generator model: madgraph5 + pythia8.
- signal MC : from ditau inclusive MC.

MC sample

Double tag method



Tag: $\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e$

Signal: 1. $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
2. $\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$, $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$$B(\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau / \tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau)$$

$$= \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{2N_{\tau\tau} \varepsilon B(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e) B(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}$$

N_{sig} : Signal yields

ε : $\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e$ and $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau / \tau^+ \rightarrow$

$K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ efficiency

$$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \overline{\mathcal{V}}_\tau$$

➤ Charge tracks

$$V_{xy} < 1 \text{ cm}, |V_z| < 10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\cos\theta < 0.93;$$

➤ Photon selection

$$E_\gamma > 0.025 \text{ GeV in the barrel section}$$

$$E_\gamma > 0.050 \text{ GeV in the end cap}$$

$$0 \leq \text{TDC} \leq 14 (\times 50 \text{ ns})$$

$$N_\gamma \geq 2$$

➤ π^0 Reconstruction

$$\chi^2 < 200 (1\text{-c kinematic})$$

➤ PID requirement

Using PID system: Global PID

$$e : \text{Prob}_e > \text{Prob}_\pi; \text{Prob}_e > \text{Prob}_K$$

$$\pi : \text{Prob}_\pi > \text{Prob}_e; \text{Prob}_\pi > \text{Prob}_K$$

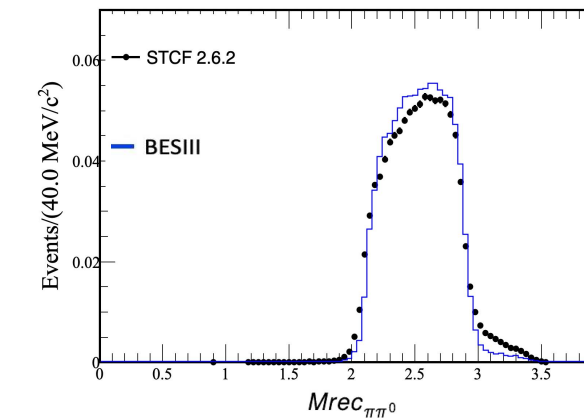
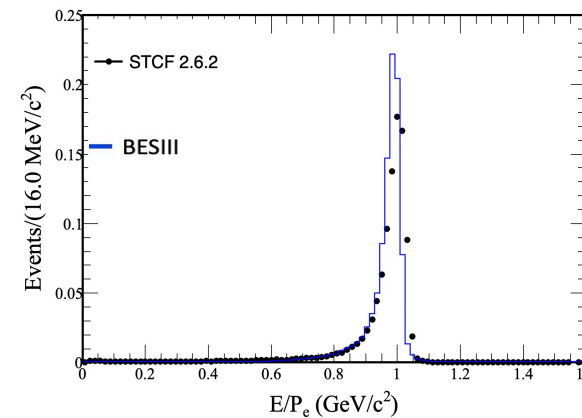
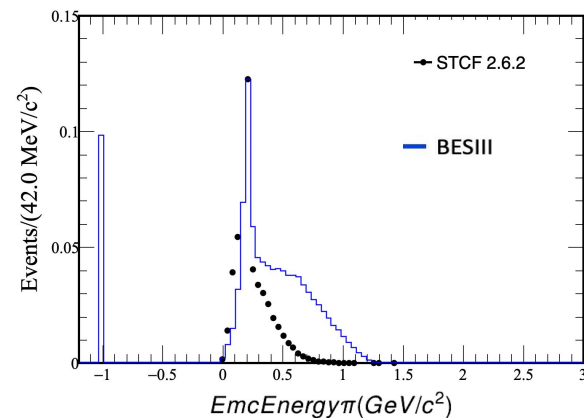
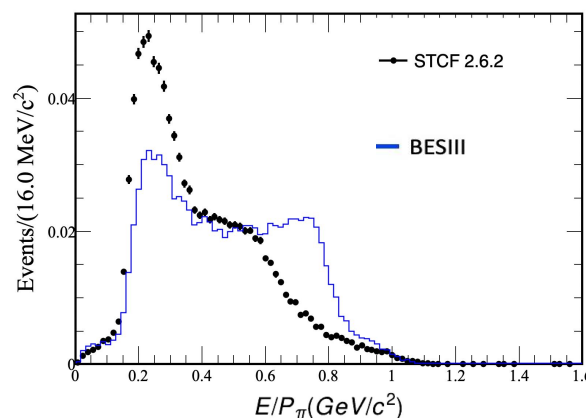
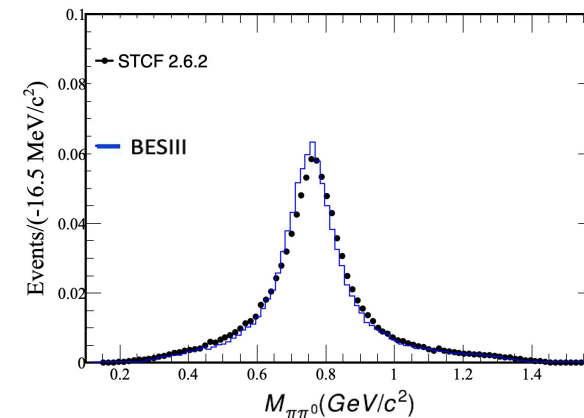
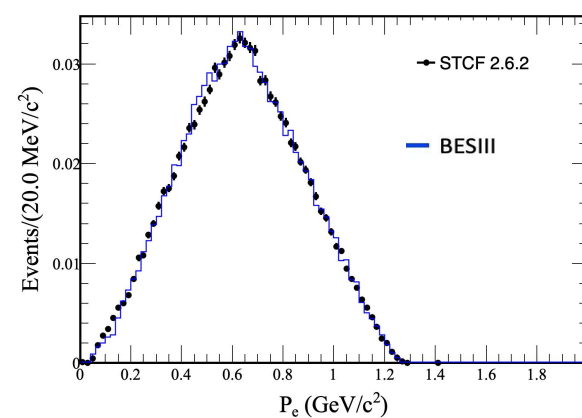
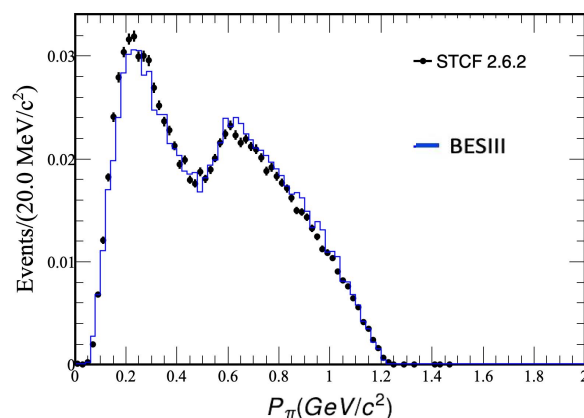
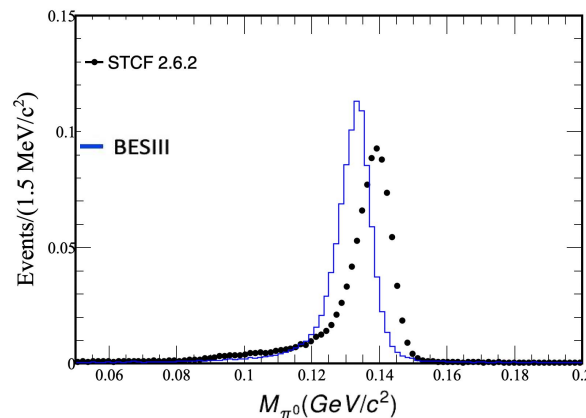
$$N_\pi = 1, N_e = 1$$

$$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Comparison chart

$$\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$$

Compare with BESIII at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

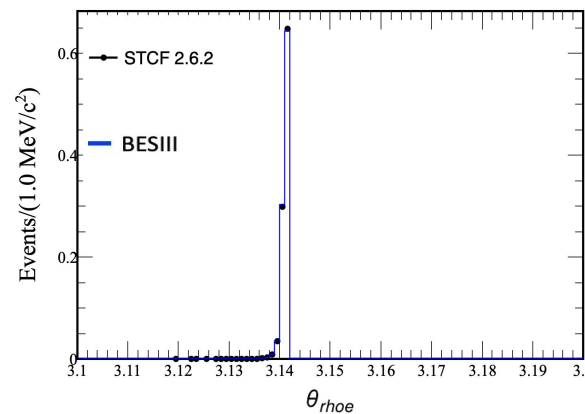
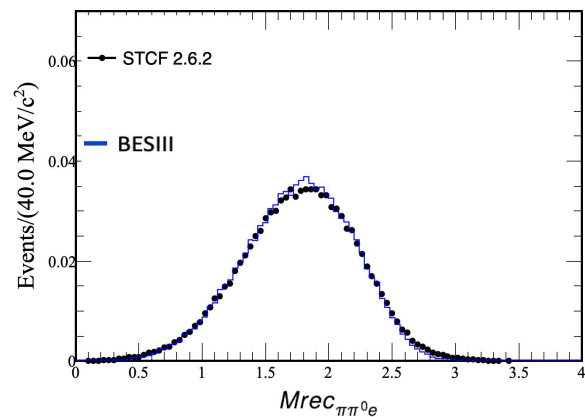


$$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

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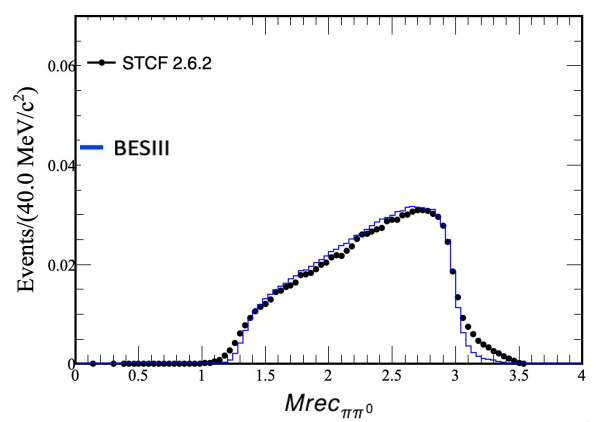
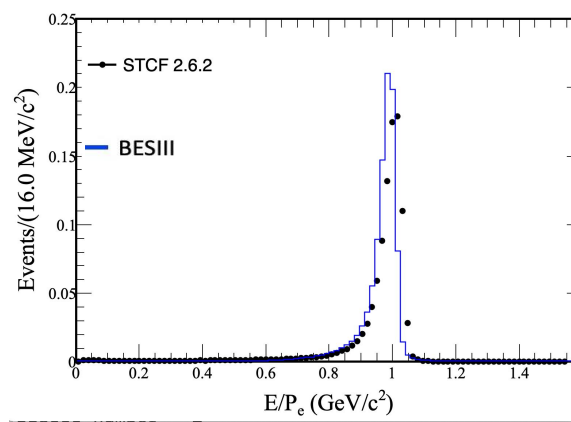
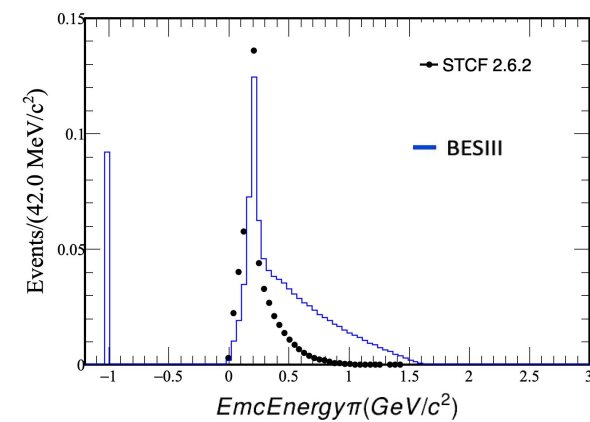
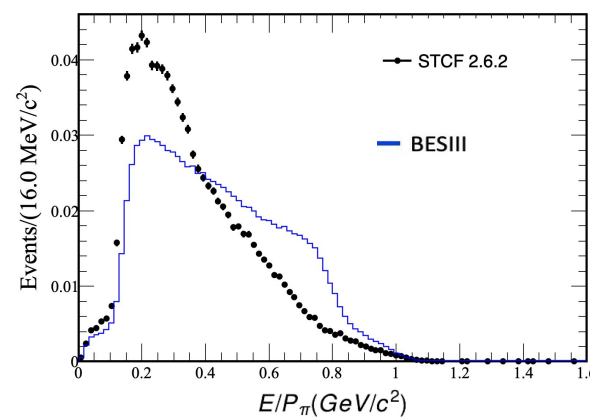
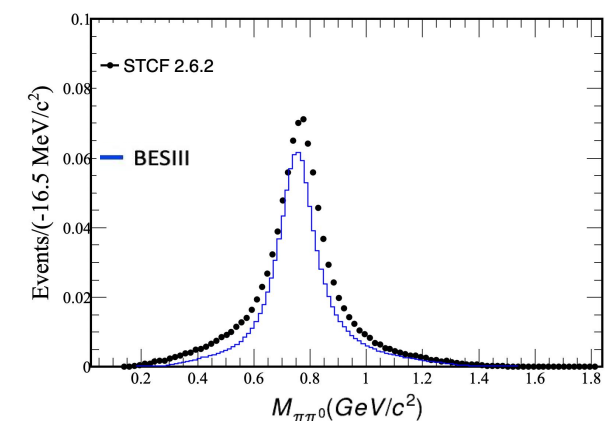
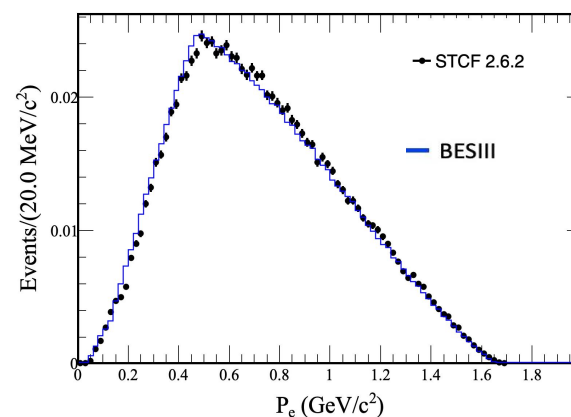
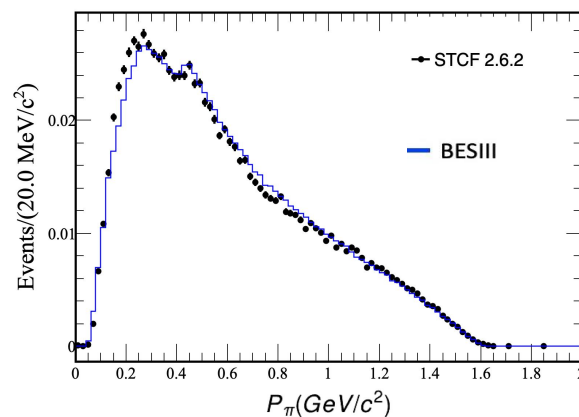
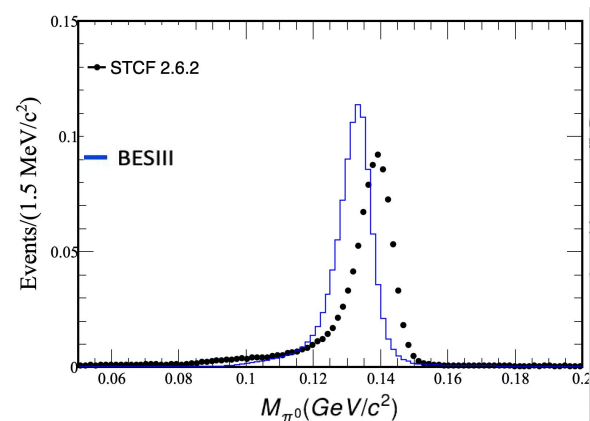
	SigMC num	Efficiency	BESIII efficiency
No cut	108515	55.08%	50.24%
$0.12 < m(\pi^0) < 0.15$	82454	41.85%	43.94%
$\frac{E}{p}(\pi) < 0.9,$ $0.8 < \frac{E}{p}(e) < 1.05$	70372	35.72%	39.18%
$P_e < 1.2 \quad P_\pi < 1.2$	69968	35.52%	39.00%
$\text{exN}(\gamma) = 1, \text{N}(\pi^0) = 1$	65830	33.42%	30.36%
$\text{the}(\text{rho}) < 3.1413$	43965	22.32%	20.63%
$2 < m_{\text{rec}}(\pi\pi^0) < 3,$ $0.5 < m_{\text{rec}}(\pi\pi^0 e) < 2.8$	43424	22.04%	20.47%

$$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Comparison chart

$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

Compare STCF at $\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$ with BESIII at $\sqrt{s} = 4.270 \text{ GeV}$

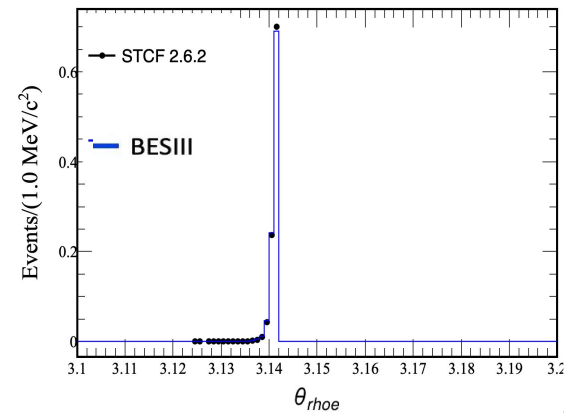
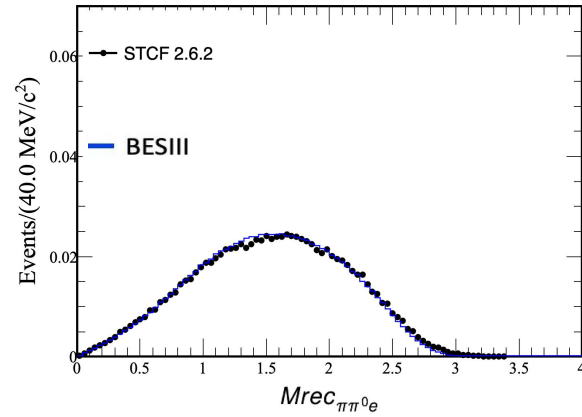


$$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Comparison chart

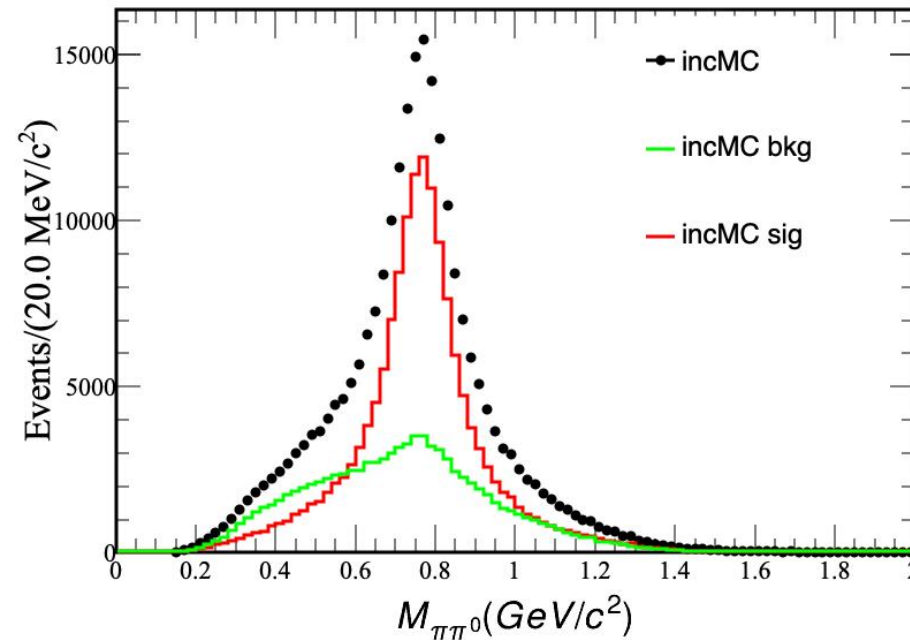
$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

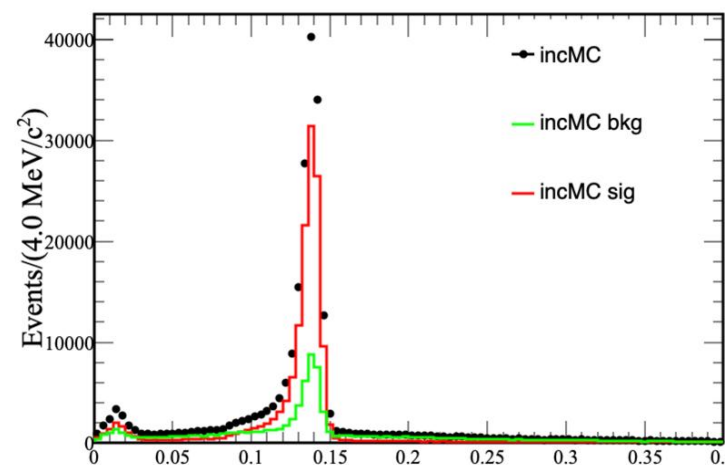
Compare STCF at $\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$ with BESIII at $\sqrt{s} = 4.270 \text{ GeV}$



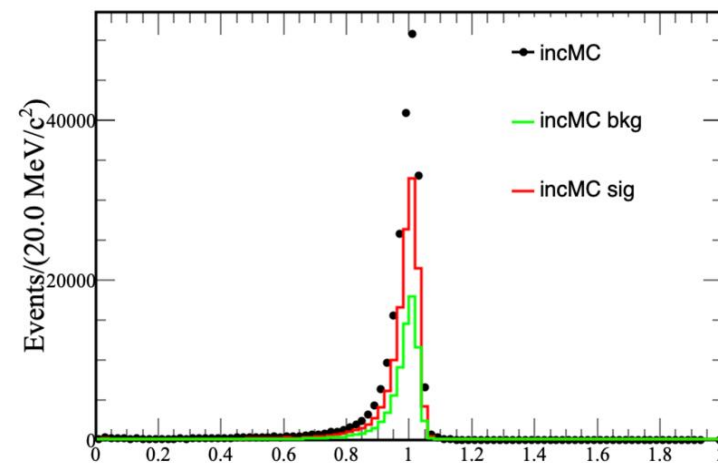
Signal selection criteria

At $\sqrt{s} = 4.26 \text{ GeV}$, $m(\pi^+ \pi^0)$ is used to identify semileptonic decay, combined tag and signal selection .

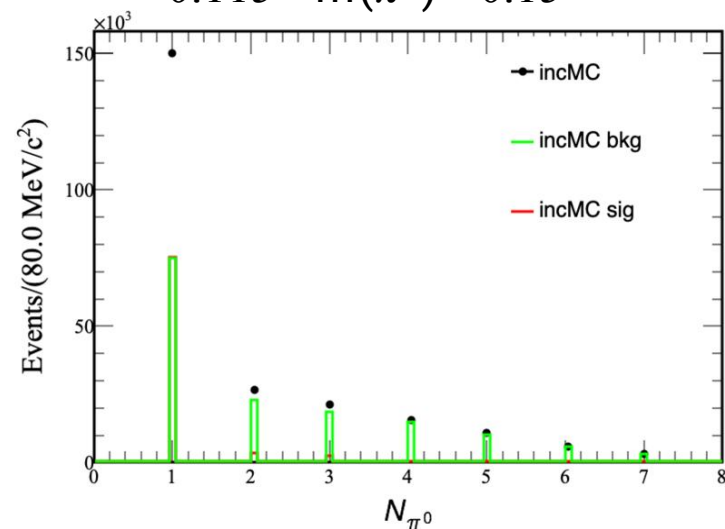




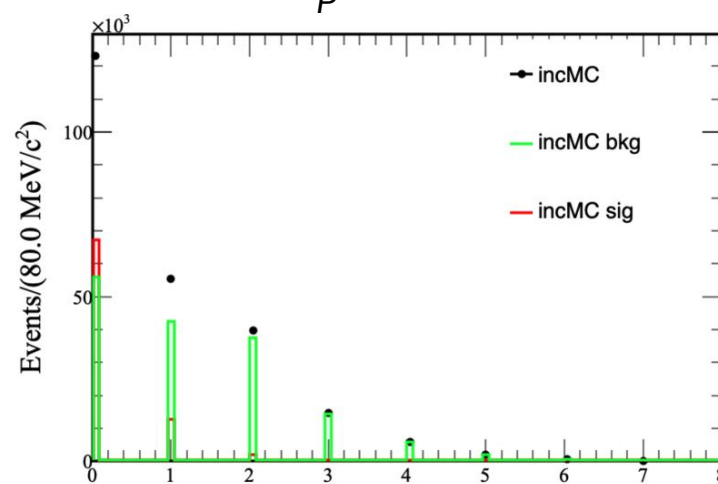
$$0.115 < m(\pi^+ \pi^0) < 0.15$$



$$0.8 < \frac{E}{P_e}(e) < 1.05$$

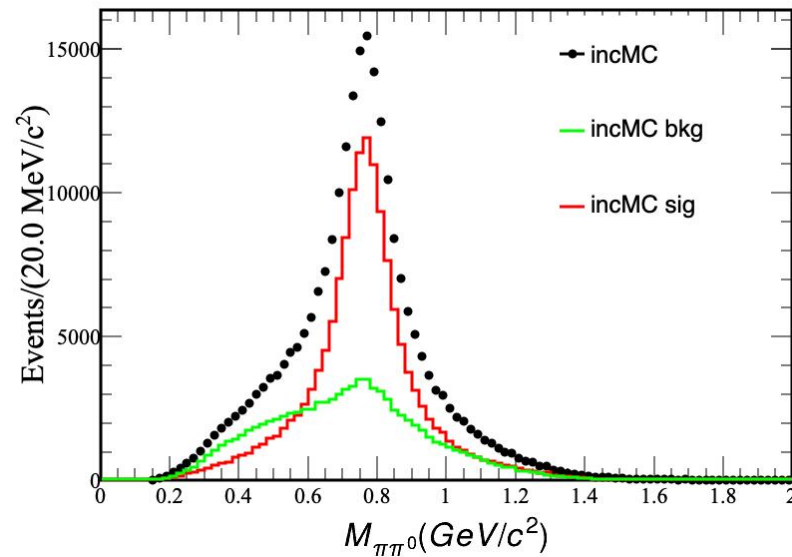


$$N(\pi^0) = 1$$



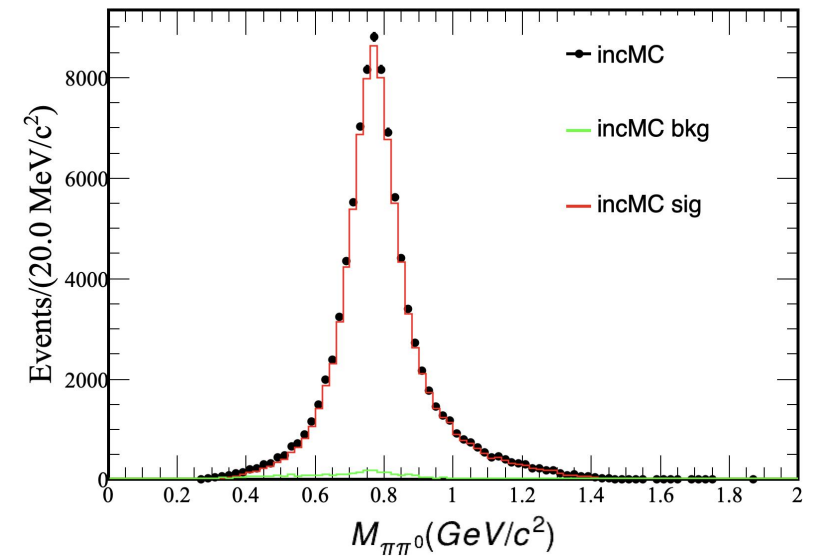
$$exN(\gamma) = 0$$

Signal selection criteria



$$0.115 < m(\pi^0) < 0.15,$$
$$0.8 < \frac{E}{P}(e) < 1.05,$$
$$N(\pi^0)=1, \quad e \times N(\gamma) = 0$$

→



$$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Event selection

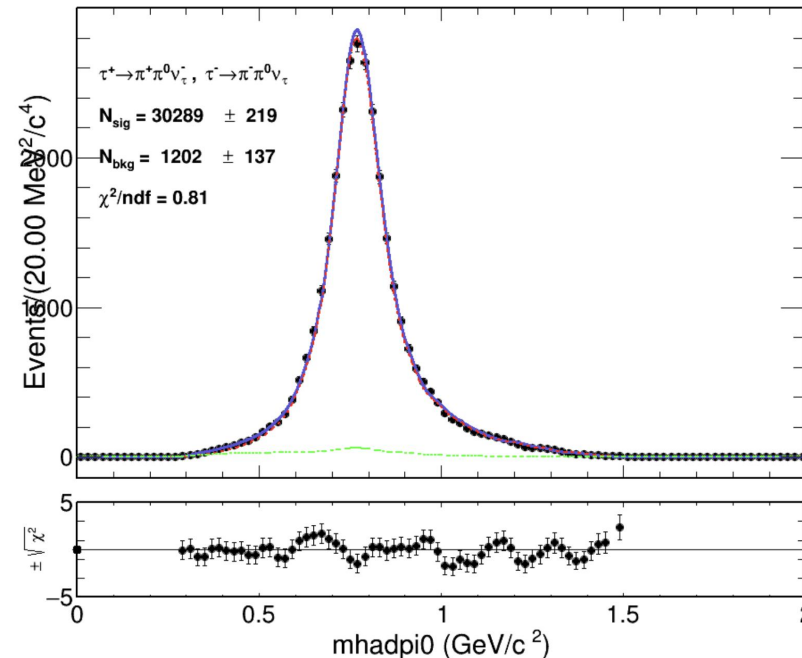
$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

	ditau sigMC num	Efficiency	BESIII efficiency	ditau bkgMC num	bkg ratio
No cut	151492	55.7%	48.3%	90351	37.4%
$0.115 < m(\pi^0) < 0.15$	116461	42.8%	45.0%	35756	23.5%
$0.8 < \frac{E}{P}(e) < 1.05$	100881	37.1%	40.8%	28160	21.8%
$N(\pi^0) = 1, \text{ ex } N(\gamma) = 0$	92117	33.9%	31.1%	3350	3.5%

Signal Fit

 $\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$

- Signal shape: From 2,000,000 ditau inclusive MC;
- Background shape: From 2,000,000 ditau inclusive MC;
- Data: 1,000,000 ditau inclusive MC serve as data.



$\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ Branching fraction measurement

Calculation details

➤ $B(\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau) = \frac{N_{\text{sig}}}{2N_{\text{TT}}\varepsilon B(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e) B(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}$

where $\varepsilon \pm \varepsilon_{\text{err}} = \varepsilon \pm \frac{\sqrt{N_{\text{sel}}}}{N_{\text{gen}}}$

➤ $\text{input sys.} = B(\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau) \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{B(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e)_{\text{err}}}{B(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e)}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{B(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)_{\text{err}}}{B(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}\right)^2}$

$\text{stat.} = B(\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau) \times \sqrt{\left(\frac{N_{\text{sigerr}}}{N_{\text{sig}}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{err}}}{\varepsilon}\right)^2}$

➤ Measurement result

Parameter	value
$B(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e)$	0.1782 ± 0.0004
$B(\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$	0.9880 ± 0.00034

	data volume	Bf(%)	stat.	input sys./ sys.
Our work (4.260 GeV)	1,000,000 MC	25.39	0.21(0.83%)	0.06(0.24%)
	Estimated cumulative retrieval 1ab ⁻¹	25.39	0.0036(0.01%)	0.06(0.24%)
ALEP	---	25.47	0.097(0.38%)	0.085(0.33%)
Belle	---	25.24	0.01(0.04%)	0.39(1.55%)

$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

- The Event selection for charge tracks, π^0 reconstruction and photon selection in process of

$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ are the same as for the previous channel.

- PID requirement:

Using PID system: Global PID

$e : Prob_e > Prob_\pi; Prob_e > Prob_K;$

$K : Prob_K > Prob_e; Prob_K > Prob_\pi;$

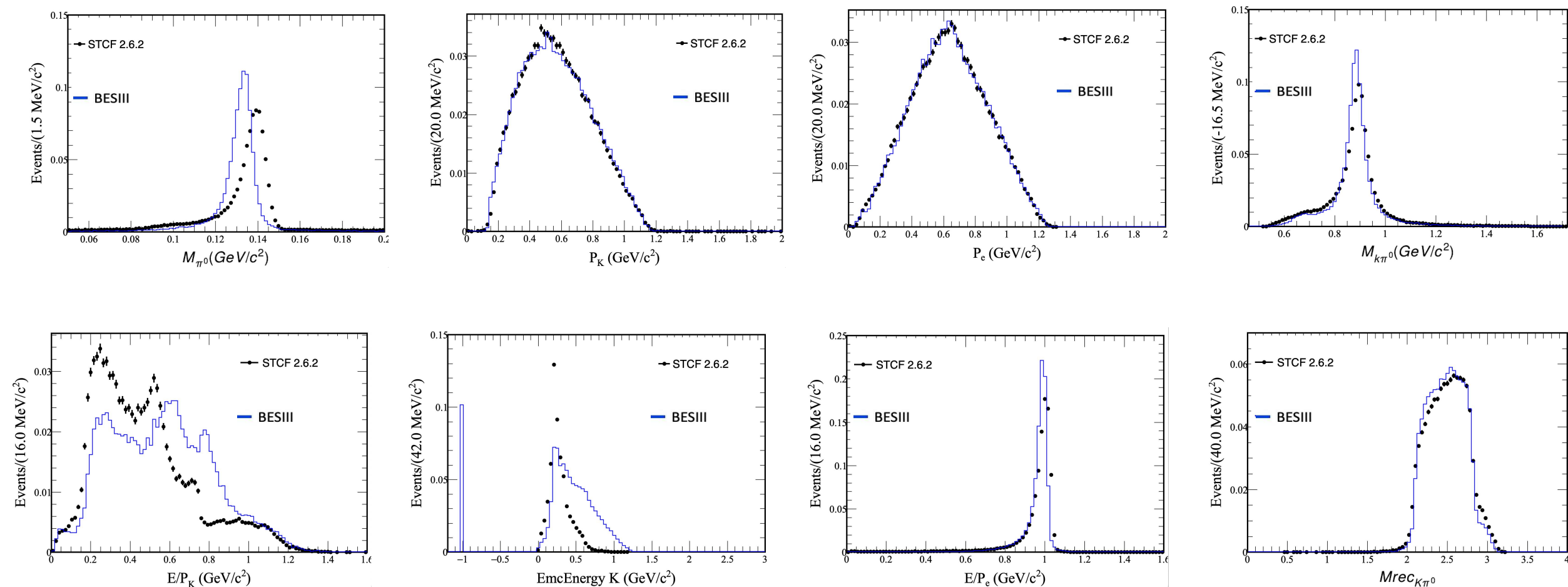
$N_K = 1, N_e = 1$

$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Comparison chart

$$\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$$

Compare with BESIII at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$

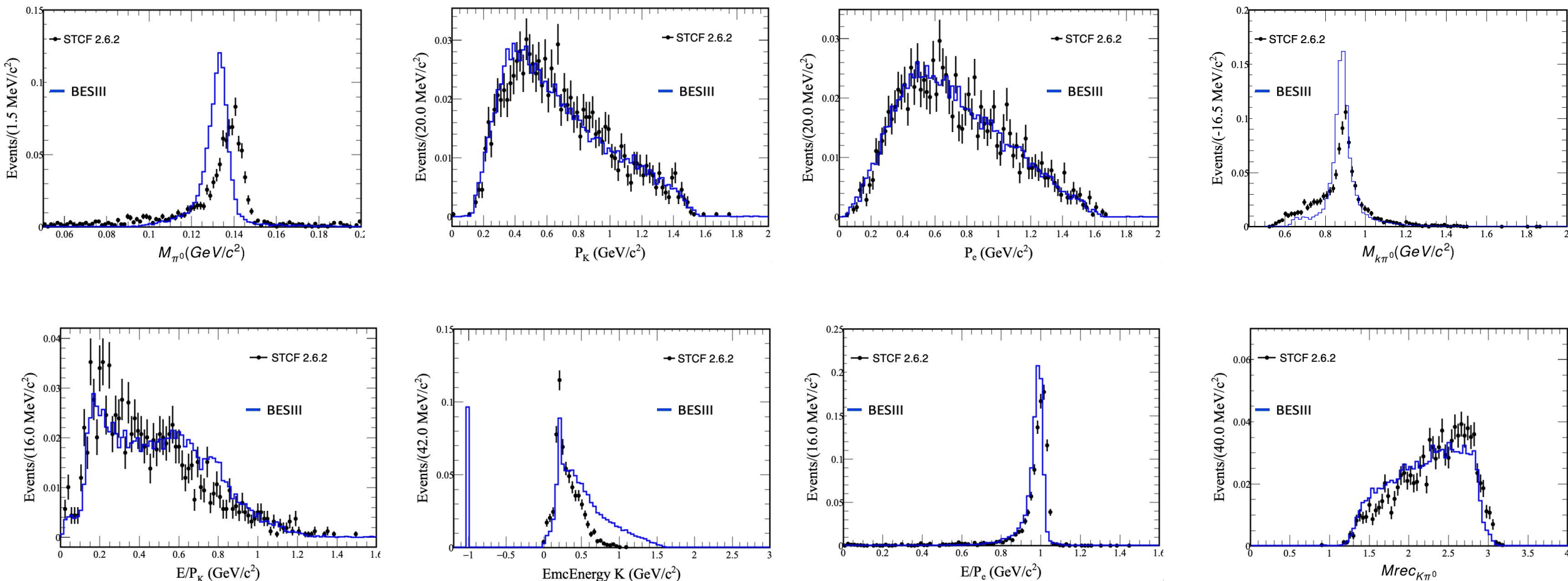


$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

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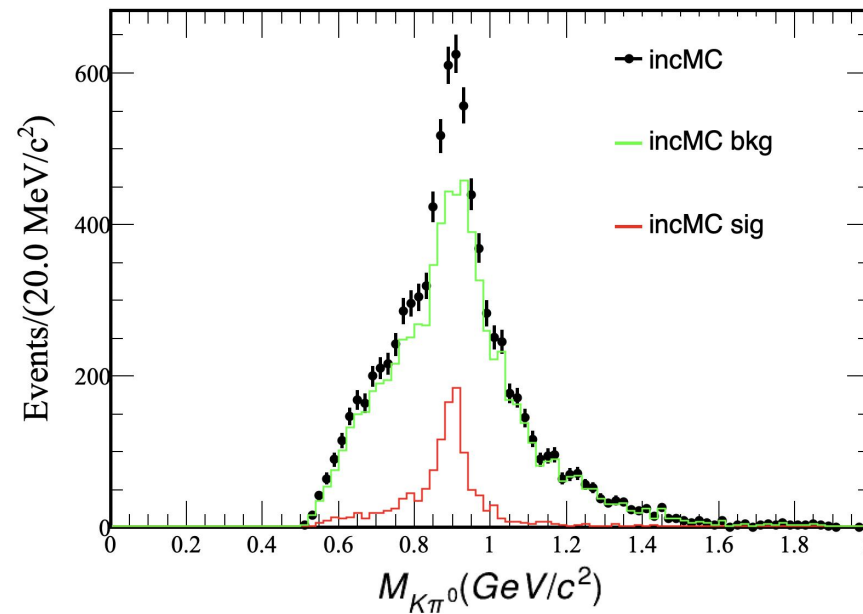
$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Event selection

$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

Signal selection criteria

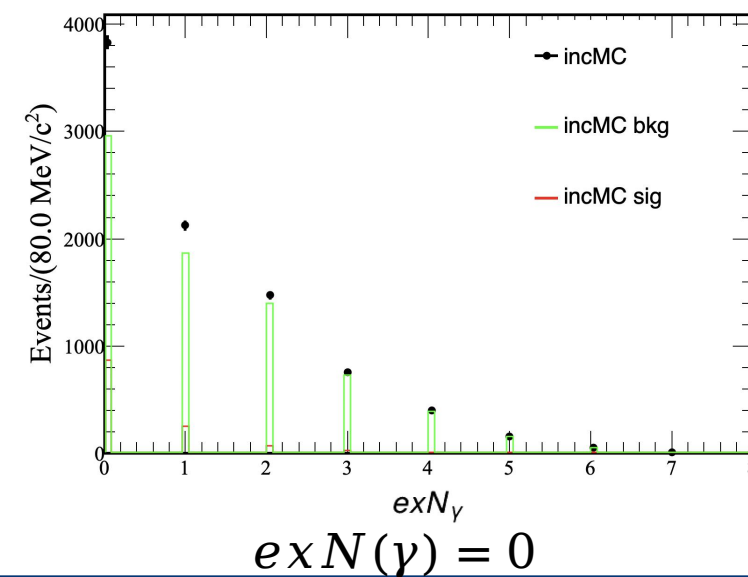
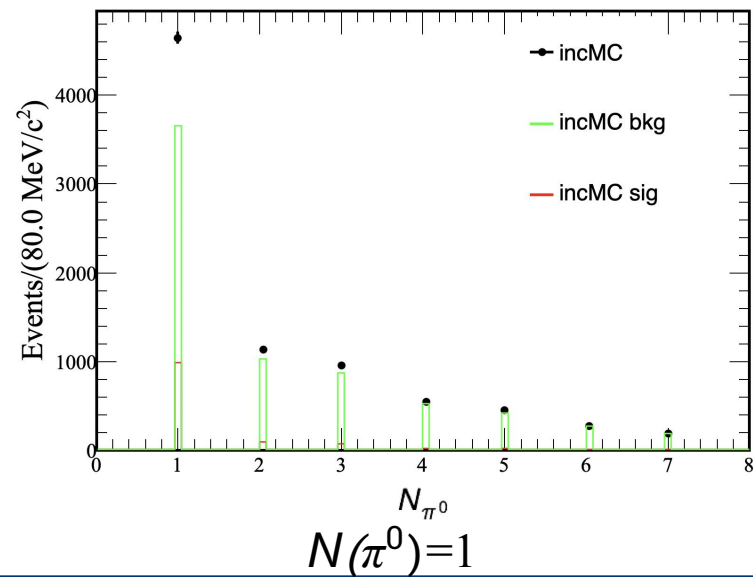
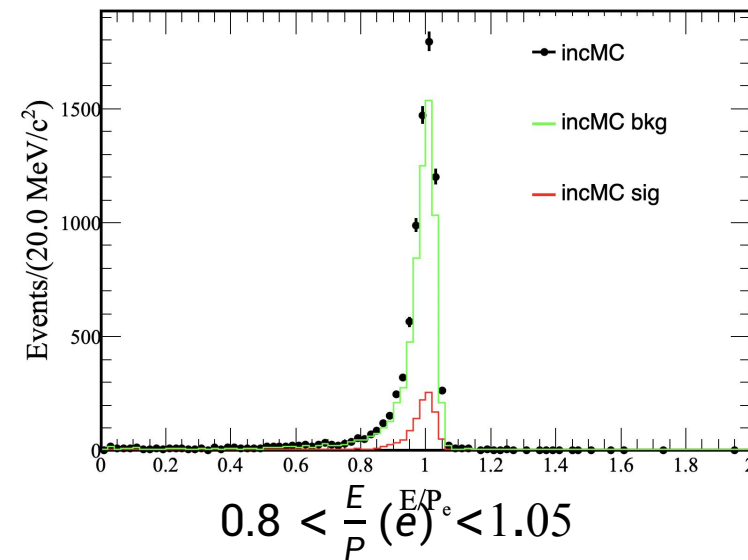
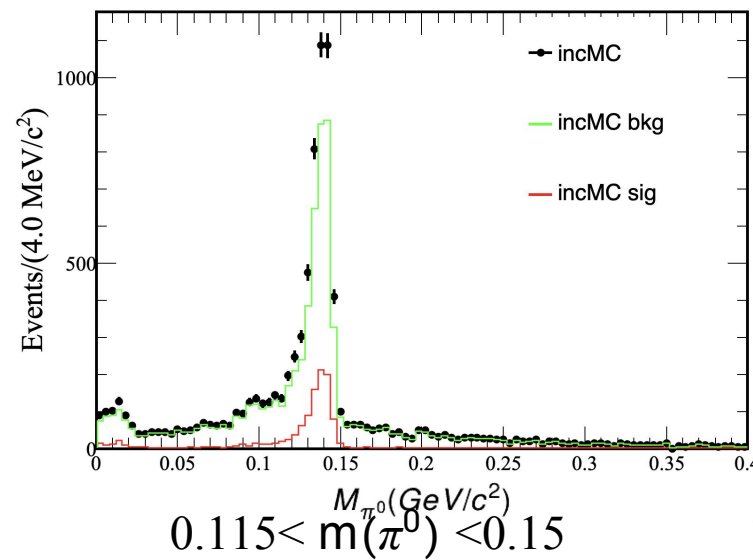
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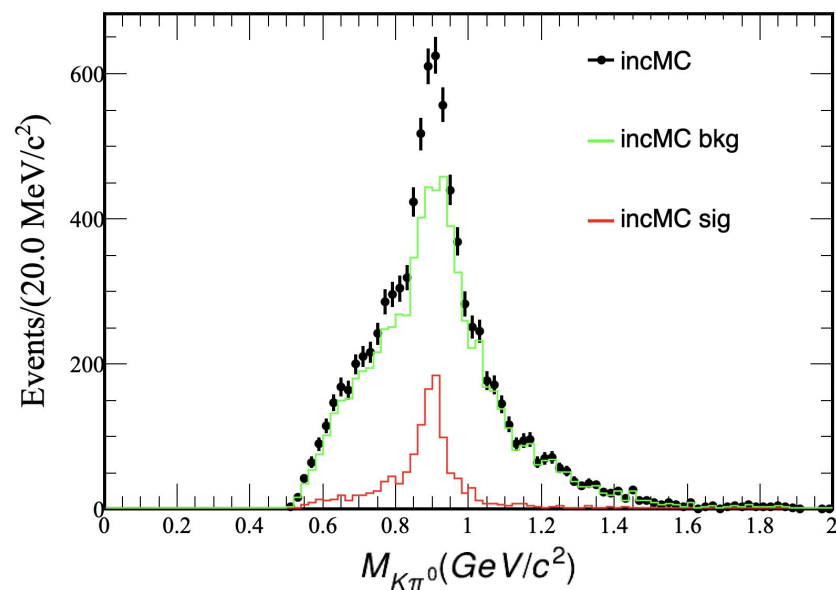
$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Event selection

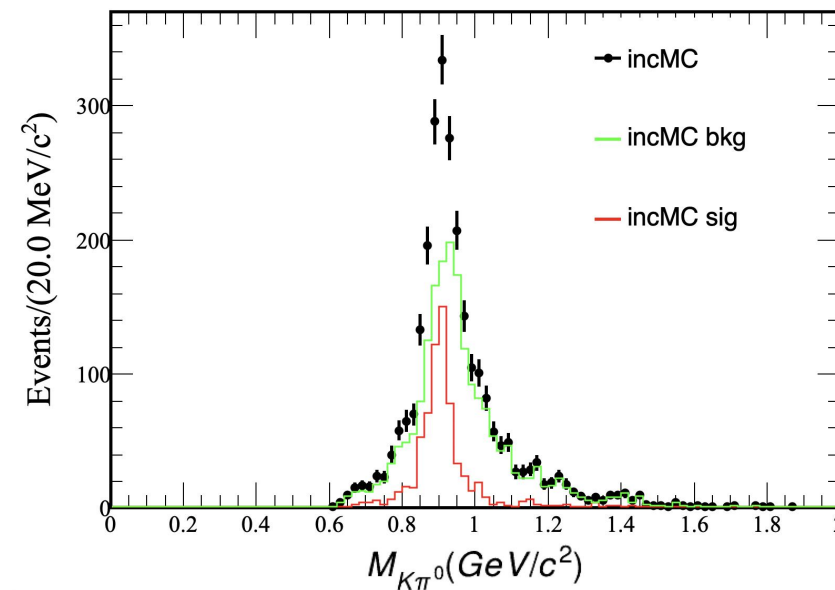
$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$



Signal selection criteria



$$0.12 < m(\pi^0) < 0.15,$$
$$0.8 < \frac{E}{P}(e) < 1.05,$$
$$N(\pi^0)=1, \quad e \times N(\gamma) = 0$$



$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

Event selection

$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

	ditau sigMC num	Efficiency	BESIII efficiency	ditau bkgMC num	bkg ratio
No cut	1233	37.59%	41.7%	7560	85.98%
$0.115 < m(\pi^0) < 0.15$	892	24.07%	37.9%	3805	81.01%
$0.8 < \frac{E}{P}(e) < 1.05$	781	20.92%	34.3%	3173	80.25%
$N(\pi^0) = 1, \text{ } ex N(\gamma) = 0$	689	16.86%	22.3%	1983	74.21%

$$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

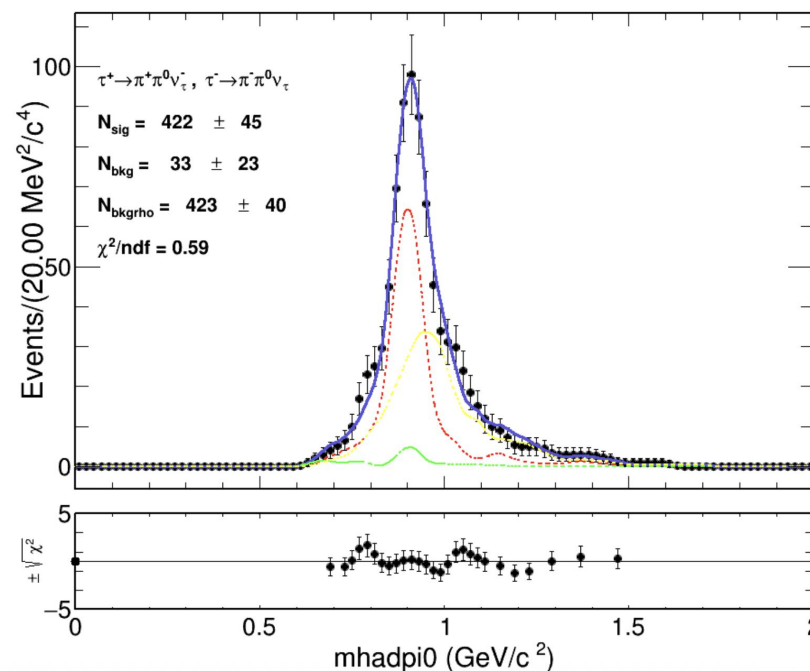
Branching fraction measurement

$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

Signal Fit

$$\sqrt{s} = 4.260 \text{ GeV}$$

- Signal shape: From 2,000,000 ditau inclusive MC;
- Background shape: From 2,000,000 ditau inclusive MC;
- Data: 1,000,000 ditau inclusive MC serve as data.



$\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ Branching fraction measurement

Measurement result

	data volume	Bf(10^{-3})	stat.	input sys./ sys.
Our work (4.260GeV)	1,000,000 MC	2.91	0.32(11%)	0.006(0.21%)
	Estimated cumulative retrieval 1ab^{-1}	2.91	0.0054(0.19%)	0.006(0.21%)
BABR	--	4.16	0.03(0.72%)	0.18(4.33%)
ALEP	--	4.71	0.59(12.53%)	0.23(4.88%)
CLEO	--	4.44	0.26(5.86%)	0.24(5.41%)

Summary

- We have compared the BESIII results at $\sqrt{s} = 3.773 \text{ GeV}$ and $\sqrt{s} = 4.26 \text{ GeV}$. Apart from significant differences in the distributions of $m(\pi^0)$, $E/P(\text{hadron})$, and the emcenergy of hadron, the distributions of other variables are relatively similar.
- We have also measured the branching fractions of the decay $\tau^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ and $\tau^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_\tau$ at $\sqrt{s} = 4.26 \text{ GeV}$.

Next to do

- To use more MC samples.
- To estimate the strong coupling constant and $|V_{us}|$.