τ Physics

Opportunities at the STCF

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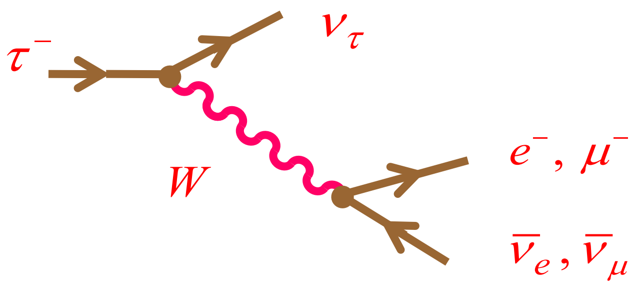
IFIC, Univ. Valencia - CSIC

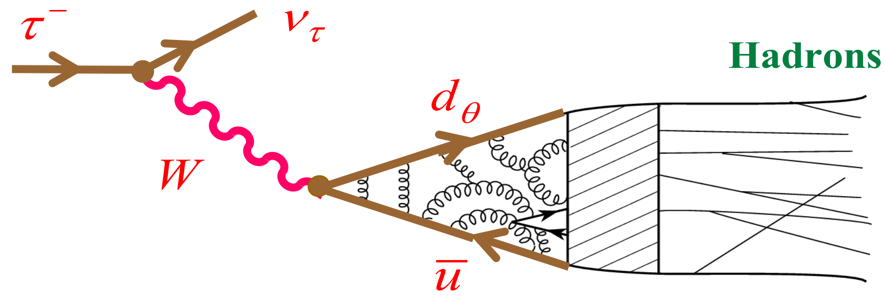
τ Physics

A.P., Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 75 (2014) 41

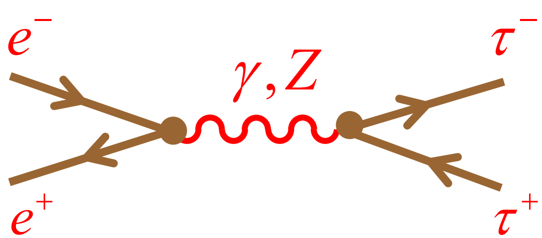
Decay



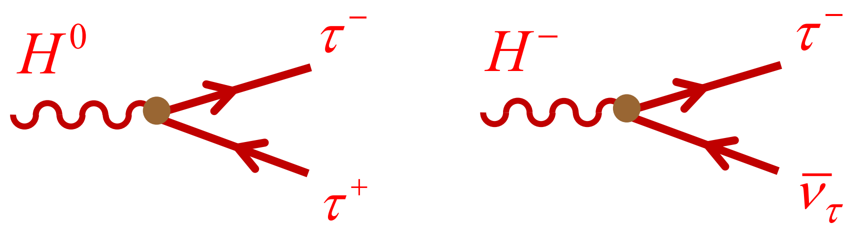
QCD



Production

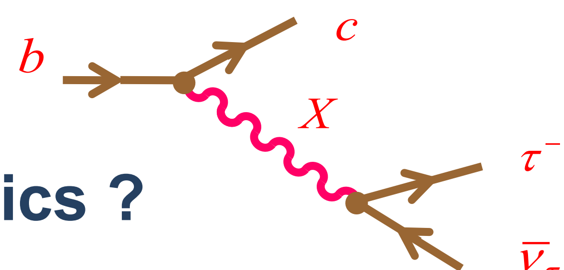


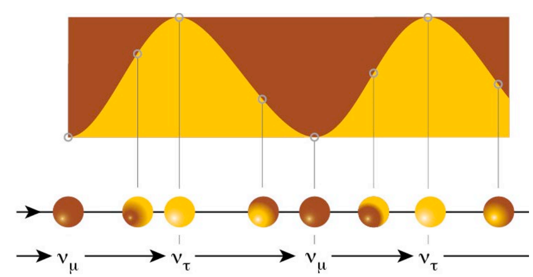
Higgs Interactions



?

New Physics ?





Neutrinos

τ Data Samples

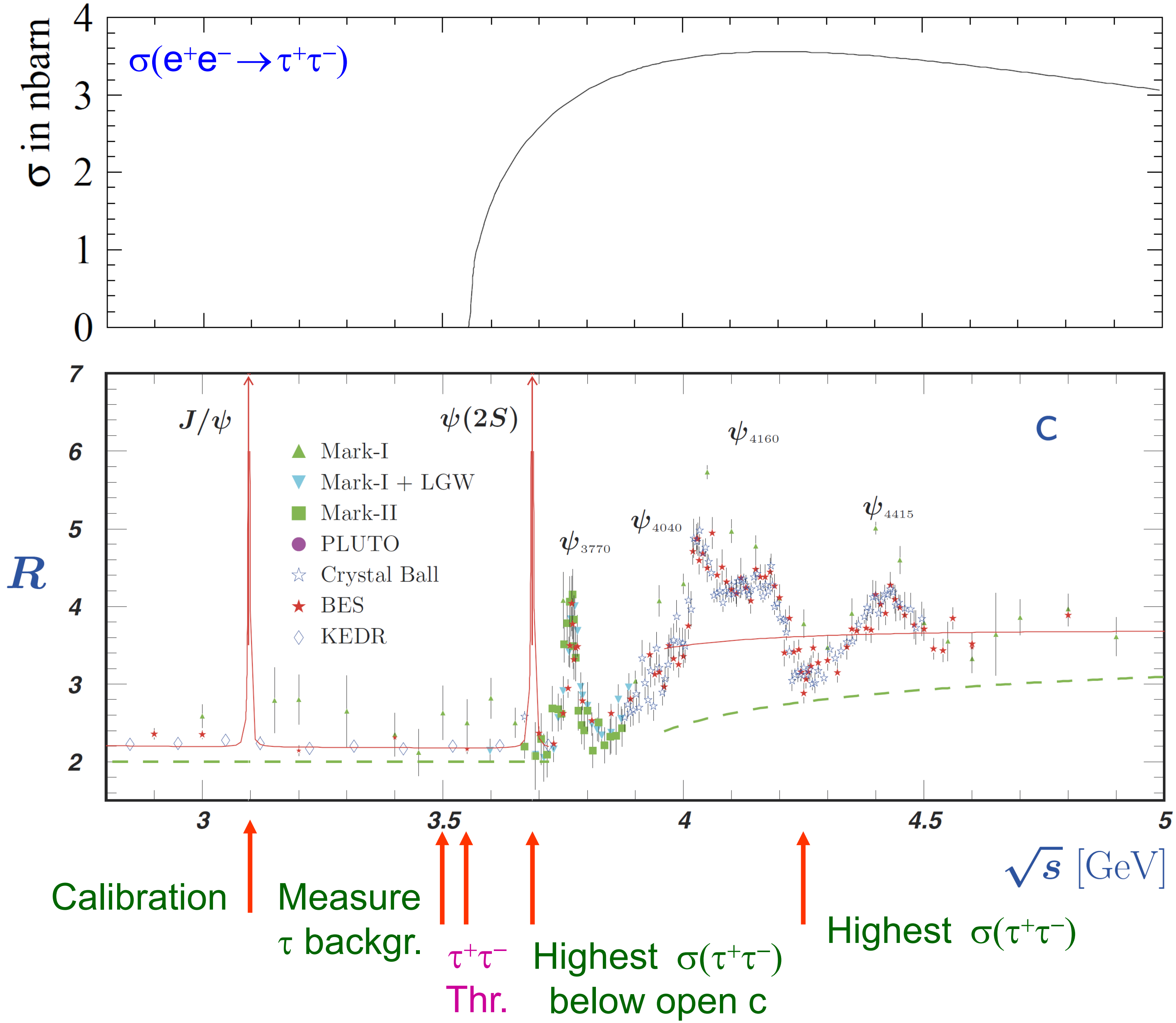
ALEPH:	$3.3 \cdot 10^5$	reconstructed τ decays
BaBar / Belle:	$1.4 \cdot 10^9$	$\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs
Belle-II:	$4.6 \cdot 10^{10}$	$\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs
sτcF:	$2.1 \cdot 10^{10}$	$\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs (${10}^8$ near threshold)
Tera-Z:	$1.7 \cdot 10^{11}$	$\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs

Luminosity is important. Systematics & backgrounds also!

Different experimental conditions at different energies ($\tau^+\tau^-$ threshold, ψ, Υ, Z)

Advantages of the threshold región:

- Ability to measure backgrounds (running below threshold)
- Free of heavy quark backgrounds
- Single-Tagging ➡ Precise measurement of absolute branching fractions
- Monochromatic spectra for two-body decays (π, K)



σ in nbarn
σ(e⁺e⁻ → τ⁺τ⁻)
0
1
2
3
4
R
2
3
4
5
6
7
J/ψ
ψ(2S)
ψ3770
ψ4040
ψ4160
ψ4415
c
Mark-I
Mark-I + LGW
Mark-II
PLUTO
Crystal Ball
BES
KEDR
3
3.5
4
4.5
5
√s [GeV]
Calibration
Measure
τ backgr.
τ⁺τ⁻
Thr.
Highest σ(τ⁺τ⁻)
below open c
Highest σ(τ⁺τ⁻)

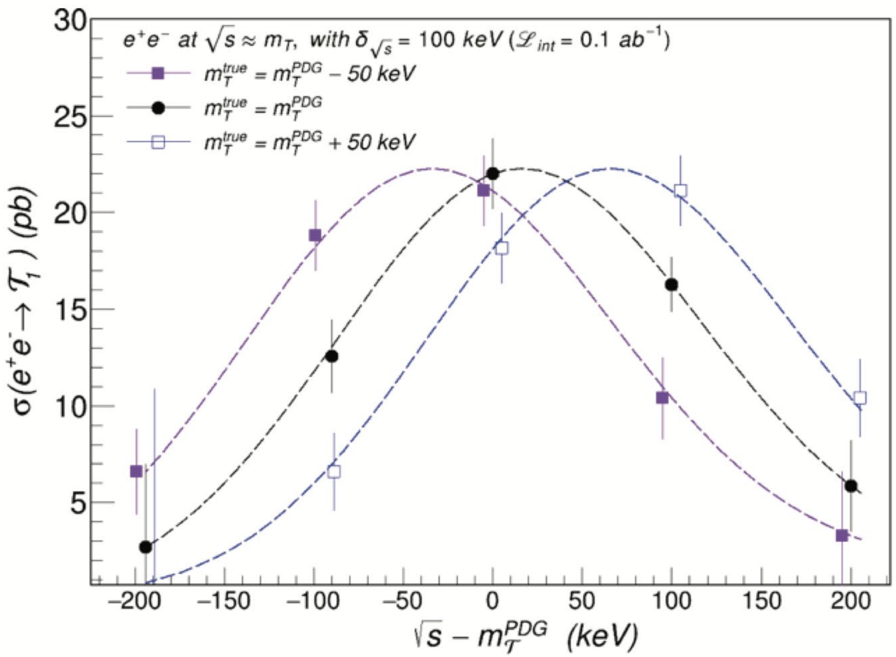
Ortho-ditauonium can be observed at the STCF

Hua-Sheng Shao

$\mathcal{T}_1$ ($1\,^3S_1$, 1^{--}) **Threshold scan at e^+e^-** d'Enterria-Shao, 2302.07365

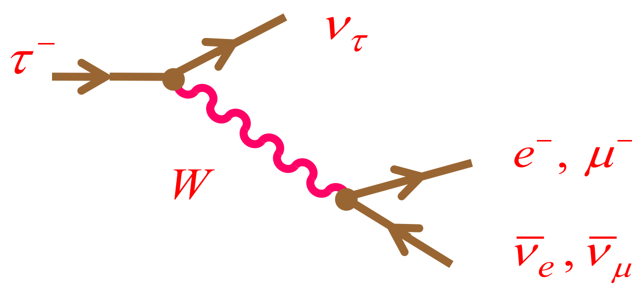
Colliding system, $\sqrt{s}$ ($\delta_{\sqrt{s}}$ spread), $\mathcal{L}_{\rm int}$, experiment	σ			N			$S/\sqrt{B}$
	$\mathcal{T}_1$	$\tau^+\tau^-$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$\mathcal{T}_1$	$\mathcal{T}_1 \to \mu^+\mu^-$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	
e^+e^- at 3.5538 GeV (1.47 MeV), 5.57 pb^{-1}, BES III	1.9 pb	117 pb	6.88 nb	10.4	2.1	38 300	0.01σ
e^+e^- at $\sqrt{s} \approx m_{\mathcal{T}}$ (1.24 MeV), 140 pb^{-1}, BES III	2.2 pb	103 pb	6.88 nb	310	63	$9.63 \cdot 10^5$	0.06σ
e^+e^- at $\sqrt{s} \approx m_{\mathcal{T}}$ (1 MeV), 1 ab^{-1}, STCF	2.6 pb	95 pb	6.88 nb	$2.6 \cdot 10^6$	$5.3 \cdot 10^5$	$6.88 \cdot 10^9$	6.4σ
e^+e^- at $\sqrt{s} \approx m_{\mathcal{T}}$ (100 keV), 0.1 ab^{-1}, STCF	22 pb	46 pb	6.88 nb	$2.2 \cdot 10^6$	$4.5 \cdot 10^5$	$6.88 \cdot 10^8$	17σ

$$m_\tau = (m_{\mathcal{T}} - E_{\rm bind})/2 \longrightarrow \delta m_\tau = 25\ \text{keV}$$



The tau mass can be also precisely determined with monochromatization

LEPTONIC DECAYS

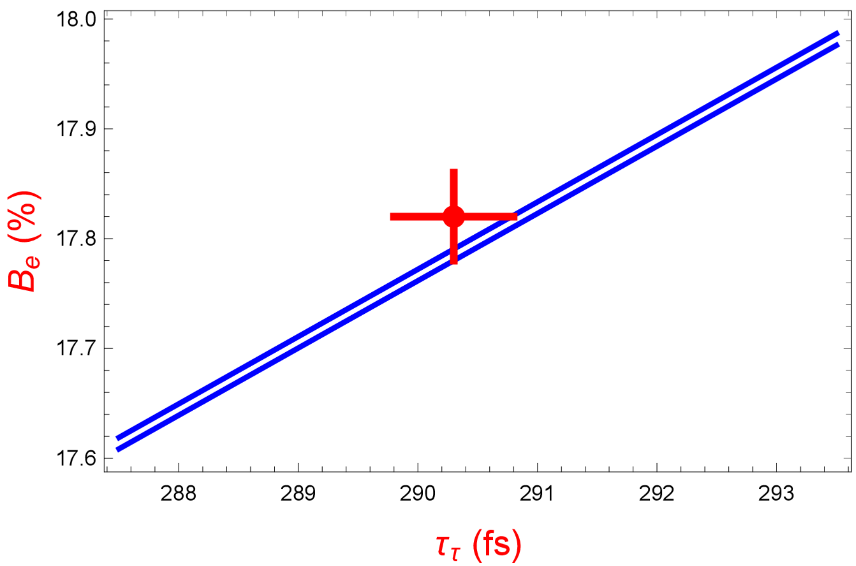


$$\Gamma(\tau \to \nu_\tau\, l\, \bar\nu_l) = \frac{G_F^2\, m_\tau^5}{192\,\pi^3}\, f(m_l^2/m_\tau^2)\, (1+\delta_{\rm RC})$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 8x + 8x^3 - x^4 - 12x^2 \log x$$

$$B_e = \frac{B_\mu}{0.972564 \pm 0.000003} = \frac{\tau_\tau}{(1632.3 \pm 0.5)\times 10^{-15}\,\mathrm{s}}$$

τ_τ (Belle), m_τ (Bes III, Belle II)



$$\left(B_\mu/B_e\right)_{\rm exp} = 0.9762 \pm 0.0028$$

PDG 2023

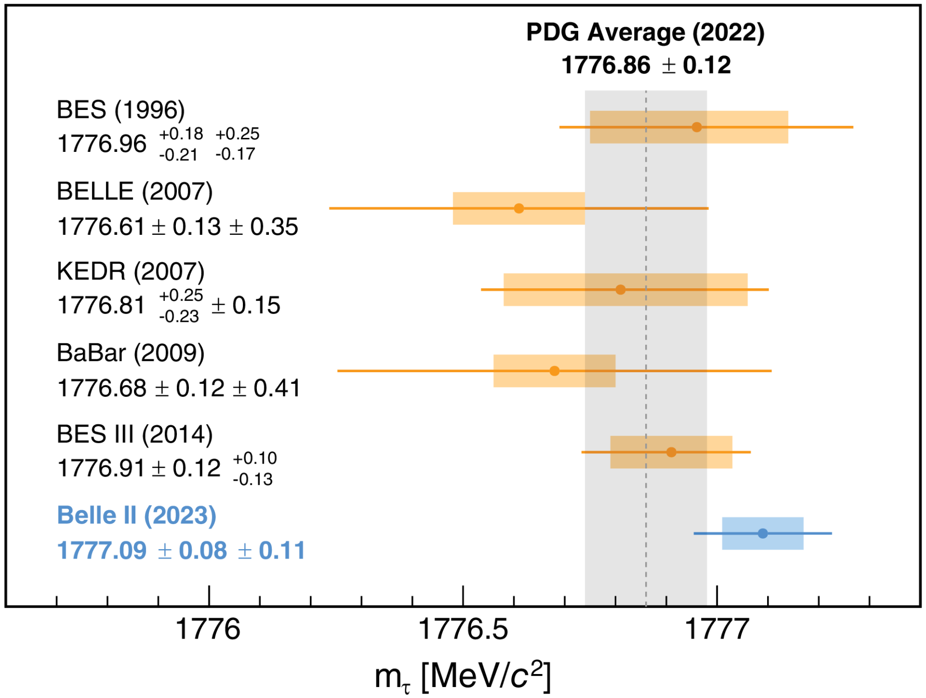
Non-BF:	0.9725 ± 0.0039
BaBar '10:	0.9796 ± 0.0039

$$B_e^{\rm univ} = \left(17.812 \pm 0.022\right)\%$$

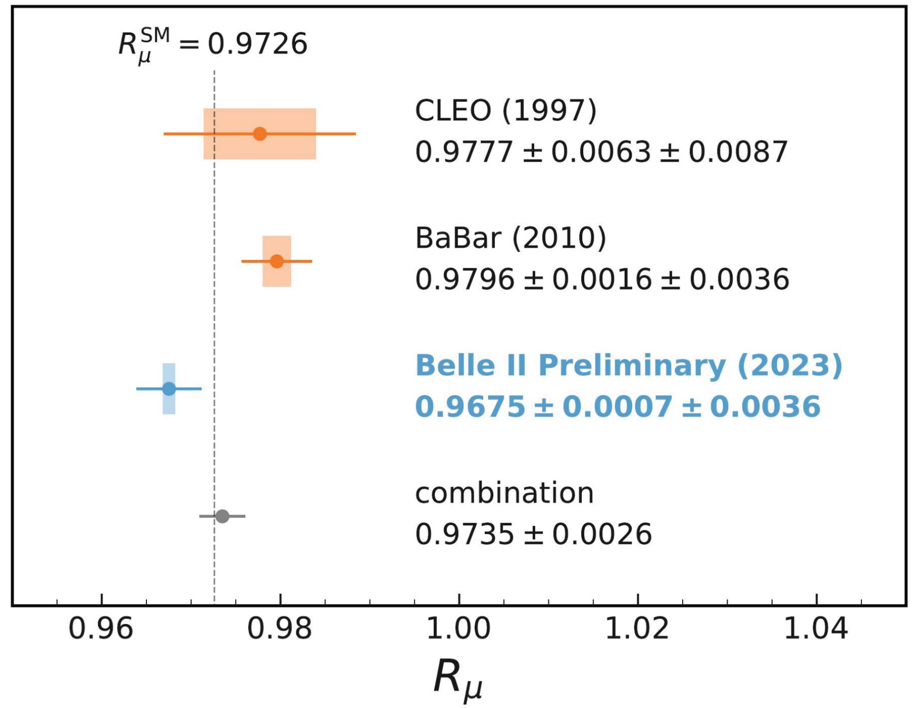
New Belle II measurements

$$R_\mu = \frac{\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau \mu^- \overline{\nu}_\mu(\gamma))}{\mathcal{B}(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau e^- \overline{\nu}_e(\gamma))}$$

2305.19116



P. Feichtinger, TAU2023

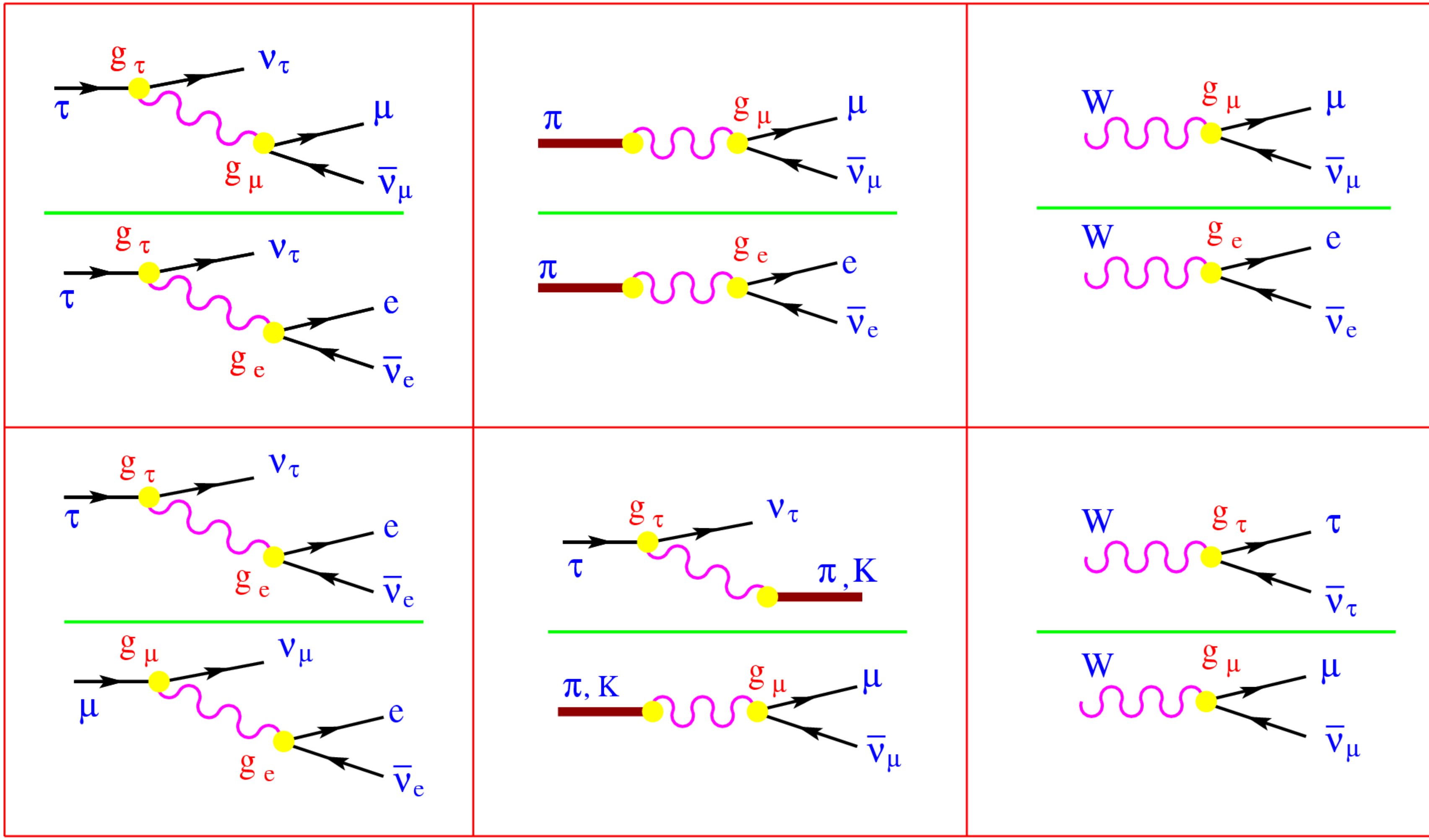


$m_\tau = (1776.96 \pm 0.09)$ MeV **$|g_\mu / g_e| = 1.0005 \pm 0.0013$**

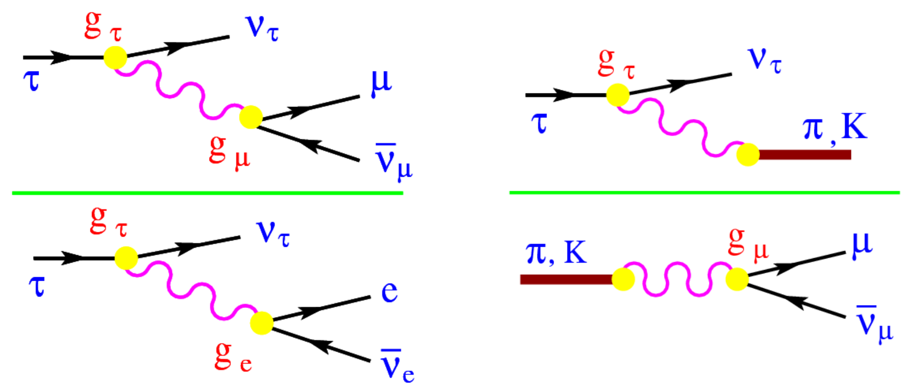
Lepton Universality

$$\frac{g_\mu}{g_e}$$

$$\frac{g_\tau}{g_\mu}$$



Lepton Universality



$|g_\mu / g_e|$

$B_{\tau\to\mu} / B_{\tau\to e}$	1.0017 ± 0.0016
$B_{\pi\to\mu} / B_{\pi\to e}$	1.0010 ± 0.0009
$B_{K\to\mu} / B_{K\to e}$	0.9978 ± 0.0018
$B_{K\to\pi\mu} / B_{K\to\pi e}$	1.0010 ± 0.0025
$B_{W\to\mu} / B_{W\to e}$	1.001 ± 0.003

$|g_\tau / g_e|$

$B_{\tau\to\mu}\ \tau_\mu / \tau_\tau$	1.0028 ± 0.0015
$B_{W\to\tau} / B_{W\to e}$	1.008 ± 0.012

$|g_\tau / g_\mu|$

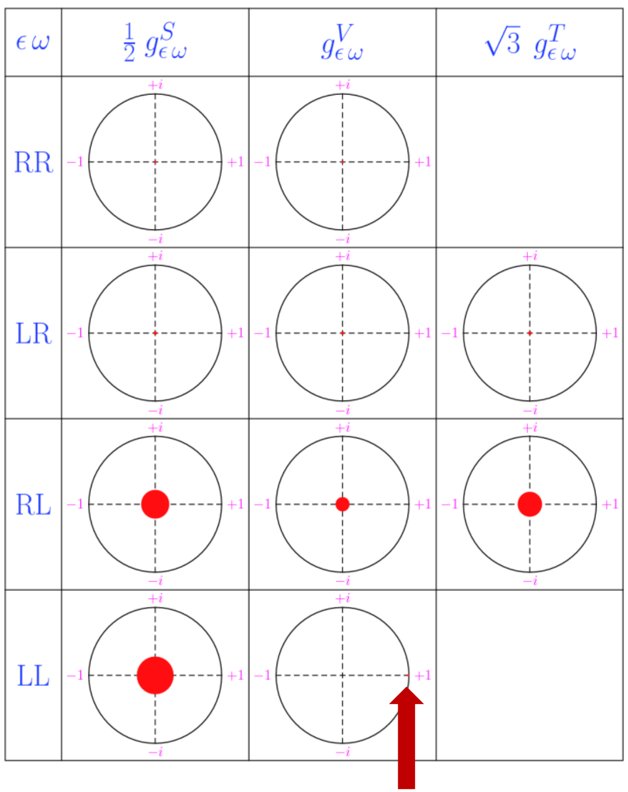
$B_{\tau\to e}\ \tau_\mu / \tau_\tau$	1.0011 ± 0.0014
$\Gamma_{\tau\to\pi} / \Gamma_{\pi\to\mu}$	0.9964 ± 0.0038
$\Gamma_{\tau\to K} / \Gamma_{K\to\mu}$	0.986 ± 0.008
$B_{W\to\tau} / B_{W\to\mu}$	1.001 ± 0.010

Lorentz Structure: $\ell^- \to \ell'^- \bar{\nu}_{\ell'} \nu_\ell$

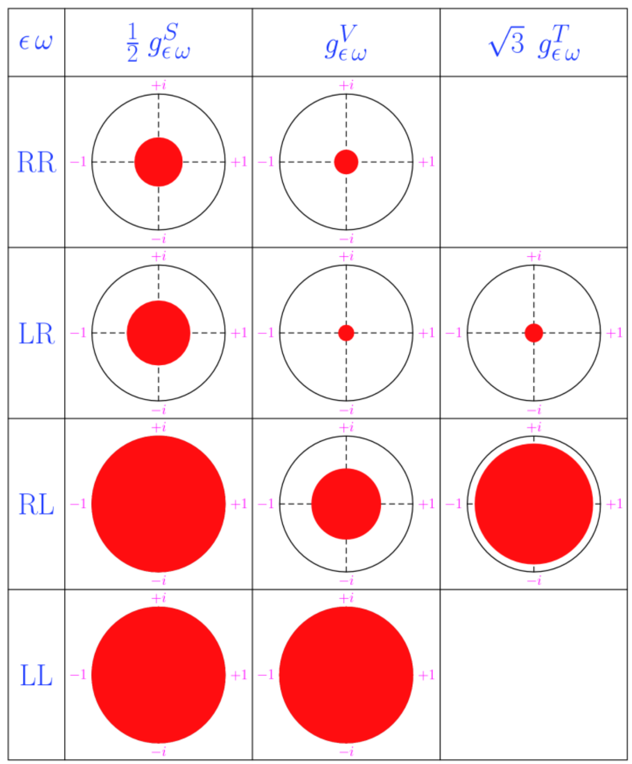
Effective Hamiltonian: $$\mathcal{H} = 4\,\frac{G_{\ell'\ell}}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n,\epsilon,\omega} g^n_{\epsilon\omega} \left[\overline{\ell'_\epsilon}\Gamma^n (\nu_{\ell'})_\sigma\right] \left[\overline{(\nu_\ell)_\lambda}\Gamma_n \ell_\omega\right]$$

Normalization: $$\Gamma \propto \frac{1}{4}\left(|g^S_{RR}|^2 + |g^S_{RL}|^2 + |g^S_{LR}|^2 + |g^S_{LL}|^2\right) + 3\left(|g^T_{RL}|^2 + |g^T_{LR}|^2\right) + \left(|g^V_{RR}|^2 + |g^V_{RL}|^2 + |g^V_{LR}|^2 + |g^V_{LL}|^2\right) \equiv 1$$

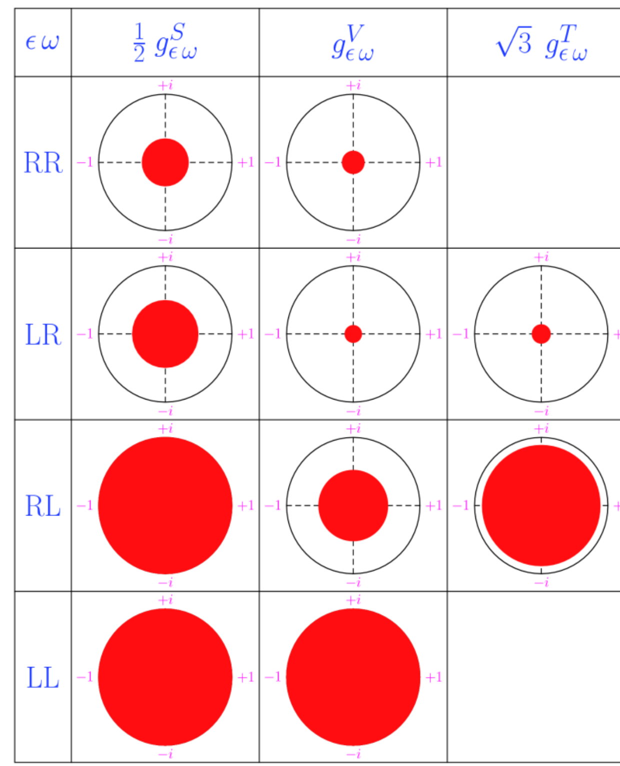
$\mu \to e\,\bar{\nu}_e\,\nu_\mu$



$\tau \to \mu\,\bar{\nu}_\mu\,\nu_\tau$



$\tau \to e\,\bar{\nu}_e\,\nu_\tau$



$|g^V_{LL}| > 0.960$ (90% CL)

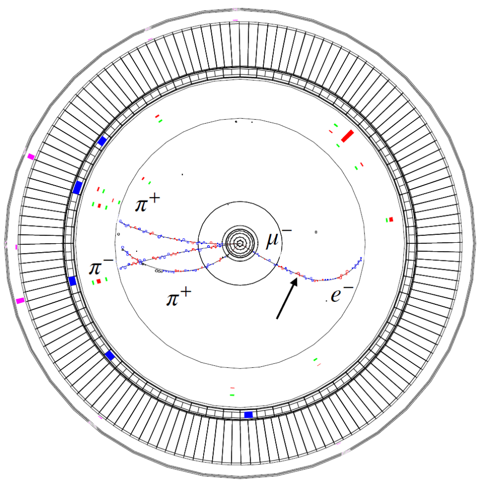
High-precision τ data needed!

μ^- Longitudinal Polarization in $\tau^-\to\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau$

Probability to decay into a right-handed muon:

$$Q_{\mu_R} = Q_{RR} + Q_{RL} = \frac{1}{4}\left(|g^S_{RR}|^2 + |g^S_{RL}|^2\right) + 3|g^T_{RL}|^2 + |g^V_{RR}|^2 + |g^V_{RL}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1-\xi')$$

MC $\tau^+\tau^-$



Tiny probability of muon decaying inside the detector compensated by huge statistics

$$\xi' = 0.22 \pm 0.94 \pm 0.42$$ Belle, 2303.10570

$\Rightarrow$ $Q_{\mu_R} \leq 1.23$ (90% CL)

Not yet constraining. Error dominated by statistics…

Estimated STCF sensitivity

with 80% positron polarization

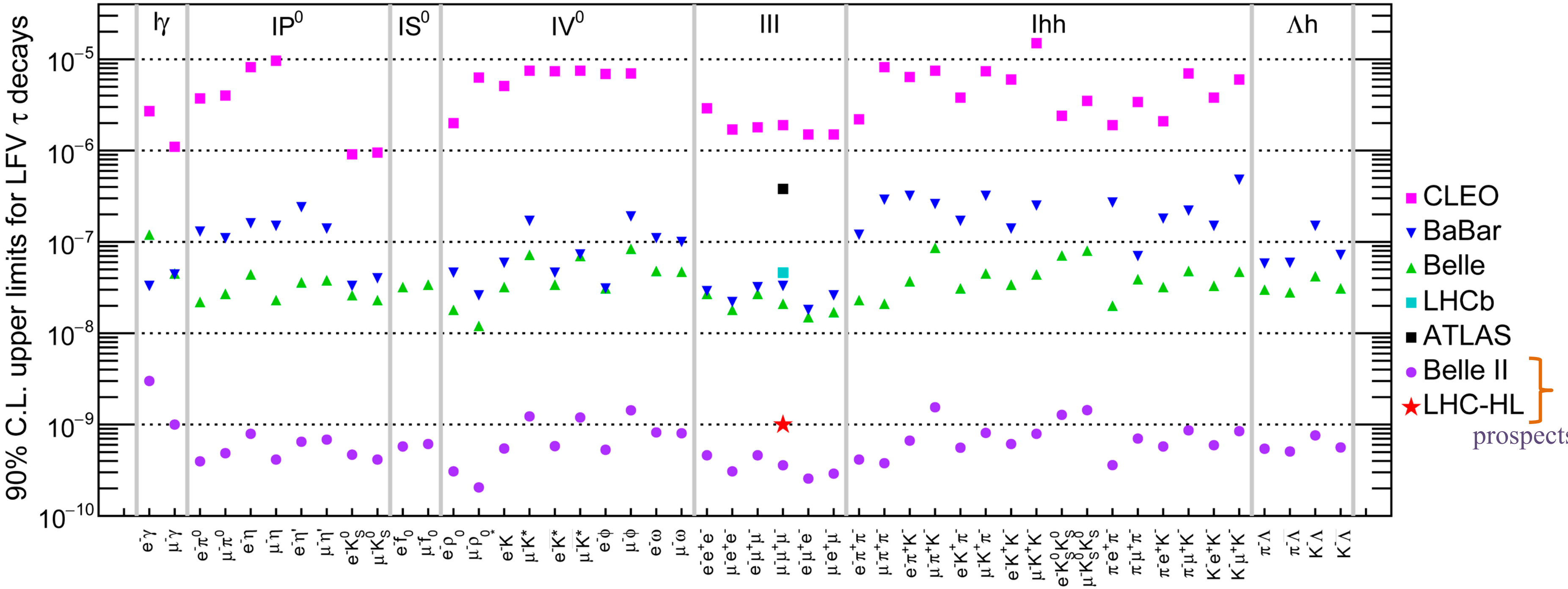
(assuming ρ , η , ξ and $\xi\delta$ are measured with 10^{-3} accuracy)

P. Pakhlov

MP	SM	$\mu \to e\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_e$	$\tau \to \mu\nu_\tau\bar{\nu}_\mu$
ξ'	1	1.00 ± 0.04	$? \pm 0.006$
ξ''	1	0.98 ± 0.04	$? \pm 0.03$
ξ''	0	-0.010 ± 0.020	$? \pm 0.02$
α'/A	0	-0.010 ± 0.020	$? \pm 0.014$
β'/A	0	0.002 ± 0.007	$? \pm 0.007$

Bounds on Lepton Flavour Violation

τ Decays (90% CL)



$\mathrm{Br}(\mu \to e\gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$ (MEG, 90% CL) , $\mathrm{Br}(\mu \to 3e) < 1.0 \times 10^{-12}$ (SINDRUM, 90% CL)

$\mathrm{Br}(K_L \to \mu e) < 4.7 \times 10^{-12}$ (BNL-E871, 90% CL) , $\mathrm{Br}(K^+ \to \pi^+\mu^+e^-) < 1.3 \times 10^{-11}$ (BNL-E865, 90% CL)

$\mathrm{Br}(B^0 \to e\mu) < 1.0 \times 10^{-9}$ (LHCb, 90% CL) , $\mathrm{Br}(D^0 \to e\mu) < 1.3 \times 10^{-8}$ (LHCb, 90% CL)

$\mathrm{Br}(Z^0 \to e\mu) < 7.5 \times 10^{-7}$ (ATLAS, 95% CL) , $\mathrm{Br}(H \to e\mu) < 6.1 \times 10^{-5}$ (ATLAS, 95% CL)

$\mathrm{Br}(Z^0 \to e\tau) < 5.0 \times 10^{-6}$ (ATLAS, 95% CL) , $\mathrm{Br}(H \to e\tau) < 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ (CMS, 95% CL)

$\mathrm{Br}(Z^0 \to \mu\tau) < 6.5 \times 10^{-6}$ (ATLAS, 95% CL) , $\mathrm{Br}(H \to \mu\tau) < 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$ (CMS, 95% CL)

CP Asymmetry

Xin-Qiang Li

$$A_\tau \equiv \frac{\Gamma\left(\tau^+ \to \pi^+ K_S \bar{\nu}_\tau\right) - \Gamma\left(\tau^- \to \pi^- K_S \nu_\tau\right)}{\Gamma\left(\tau^+ \to \pi^+ K_S \bar{\nu}_\tau\right) + \Gamma\left(\tau^- \to \pi^- K_S \nu_\tau\right)} = (-3.6 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

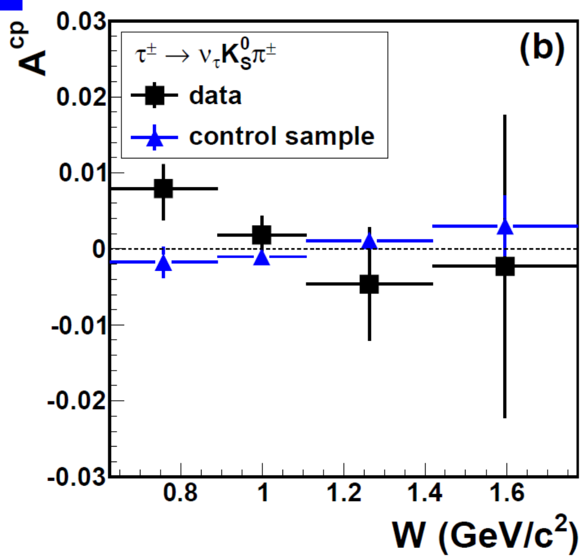
BaBar'11 $(\geq 0\pi^0)$

$$A_\tau^{SM}\left(\tau^+ \to \pi^+ K_S \bar{\nu}_\tau\right) = (3.6 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Bigi-Sanda, Grossman-Nir

2.8 σ discrepancy

Belle does not see any asymmetry at the 10^{-2} level



$$A_i^{CP} \simeq \langle \cos\beta \cos\psi \rangle_i^{\tau^-} - \langle \cos\beta \cos\psi \rangle_i^{\tau^+}$$

bins (i) of $W = \sqrt{Q^2}$

$\beta = K_S$ direction in hadronic rest frame ; $\psi = \tau$ direction

BaBar signal incompatible (with EFT) with other sets of flavour data

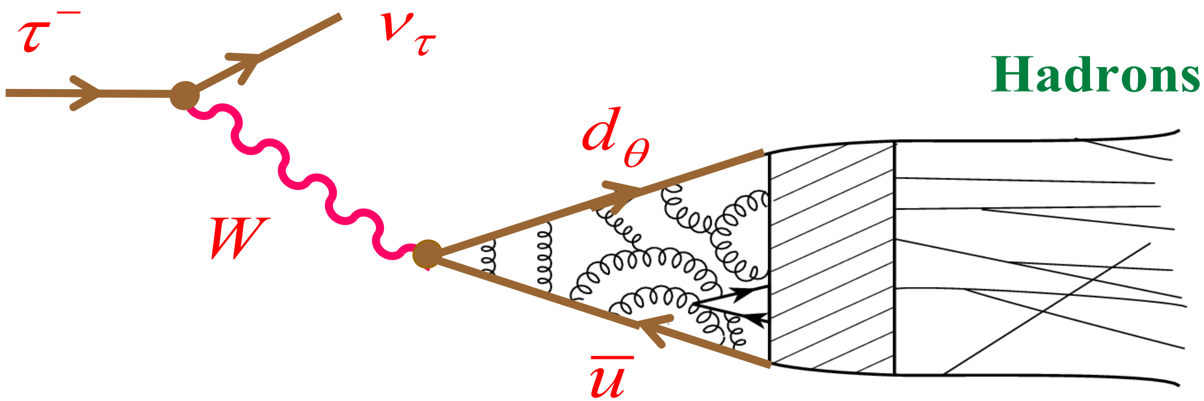
Cirigliano-Crivellin-Hoferichter, 1712.06595 ; Rendón-Roig-Toledo, 1902.08143

CP asymmetry in angular distribution sensitive to BSM scalar & tensor interactions

Measurable at Belle II & STCF?

X.-Q. Li et al

HADRONIC TAU DECAY



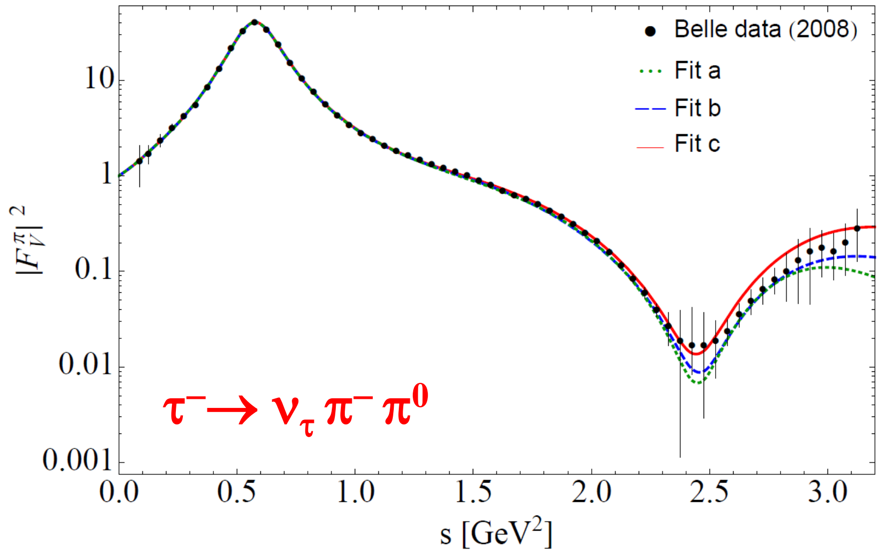
$$d_\theta = V_{ud}\, d + V_{us}\, s$$

Only lepton massive enough to decay into hadrons

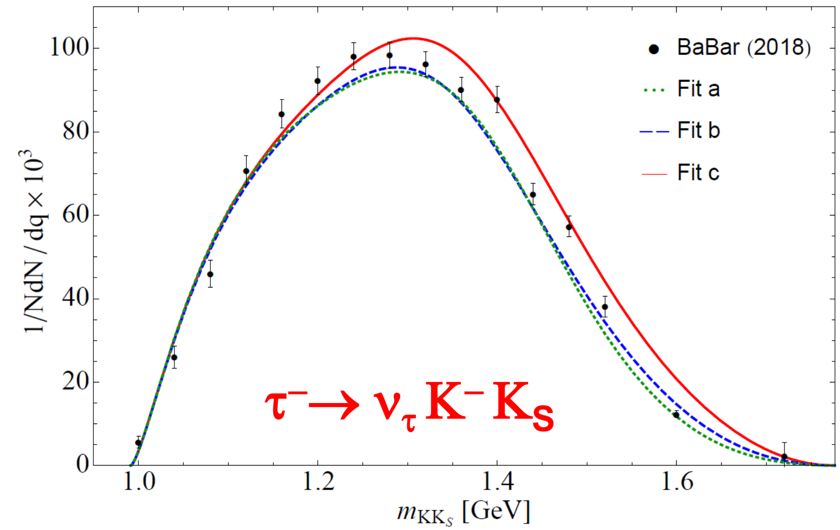
$$R_\tau \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \text{Hadrons})}{\Gamma(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau\, e^-\, \overline{\nu}_e)} \approx N_C \quad ; \quad R_\tau = \frac{1 - B_e - B_\mu}{B_e^{\text{univ}}} = 3.6381 \pm 0.0075$$

$$R_\tau = \frac{1}{B_e^{\text{univ}}} - 1.972564 = 3.6417 \pm 0.0070 \quad ; \quad R_\tau = \frac{\text{Br}(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \text{Hadrons})}{B_e^{\text{univ}}} = 3.6343 \pm 0.0082$$

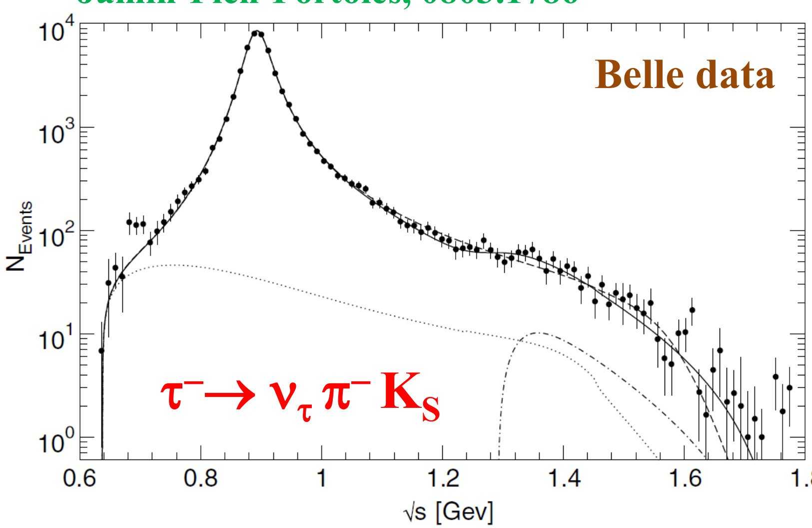
Invariant Mass Spectra



Gónzàlez-Solís – Roig, 1902.02273



Jamin-Pich-Portolés, 0803.1786

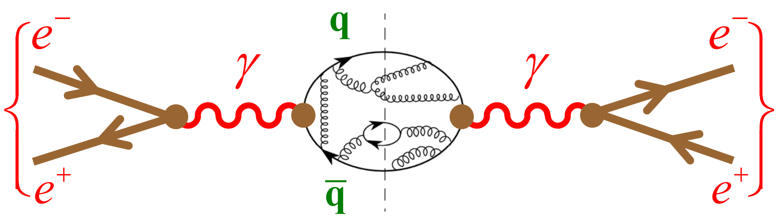


Useful tests of QCD Dynamics

Form Factors

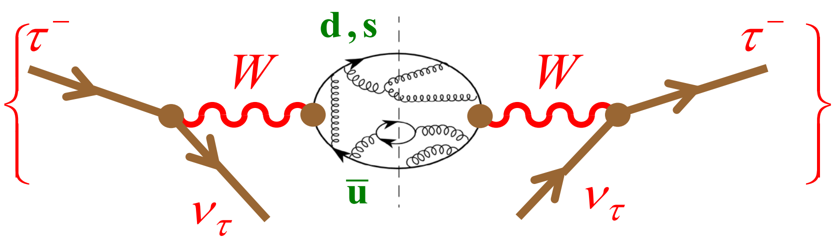
Non-perturbative parameters

Resonance Chiral Theory (RχT)

$\sigma \sim \mathrm{Im}$ 

$$\frac{\sigma(e^+e^-\to \mathrm{had})}{\sigma(e^+e^-\to \mu^+\mu^-)} = 12\pi\; \mathrm{Im}\,\Pi_{\mathrm{em}}(s)$$

$$\Pi^{\mu\nu}_{\mathrm{em}}(q) \equiv i\int d^4x\; e^{iqx}\,\langle 0|T[J^\mu_{\mathrm{em}}(x)J^\nu_{\mathrm{em}}(0)]|0\rangle = \left(-g^{\mu\nu}q^2+q^\mu q^\nu\right)\Pi_{\mathrm{em}}(q^2)$$

$\Gamma_{\tau\to\nu_\tau+\mathrm{had}} \sim \mathrm{Im}$ 

$$R_\tau \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\tau^-\to\nu_\tau+\mathrm{had})}{\Gamma(\tau^-\to\nu_\tau e^-\bar\nu_e)} = 12\pi\int_0^{m_\tau^2}\frac{ds}{m_\tau^2}\left(1-\frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^2\left[\left(1+2\frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{(1)}(s)+\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{(0)}(s)\right]$$

$$\Pi^{(J)}(s) \equiv |V_{ud}|^2\left[\Pi^{(J)}_{ud,V}(s)+\Pi^{(J)}_{ud,A}(s)\right] + |V_{us}|^2\left[\Pi^{(J)}_{us,V}(s)+\Pi^{(J)}_{us,A}(s)\right]$$

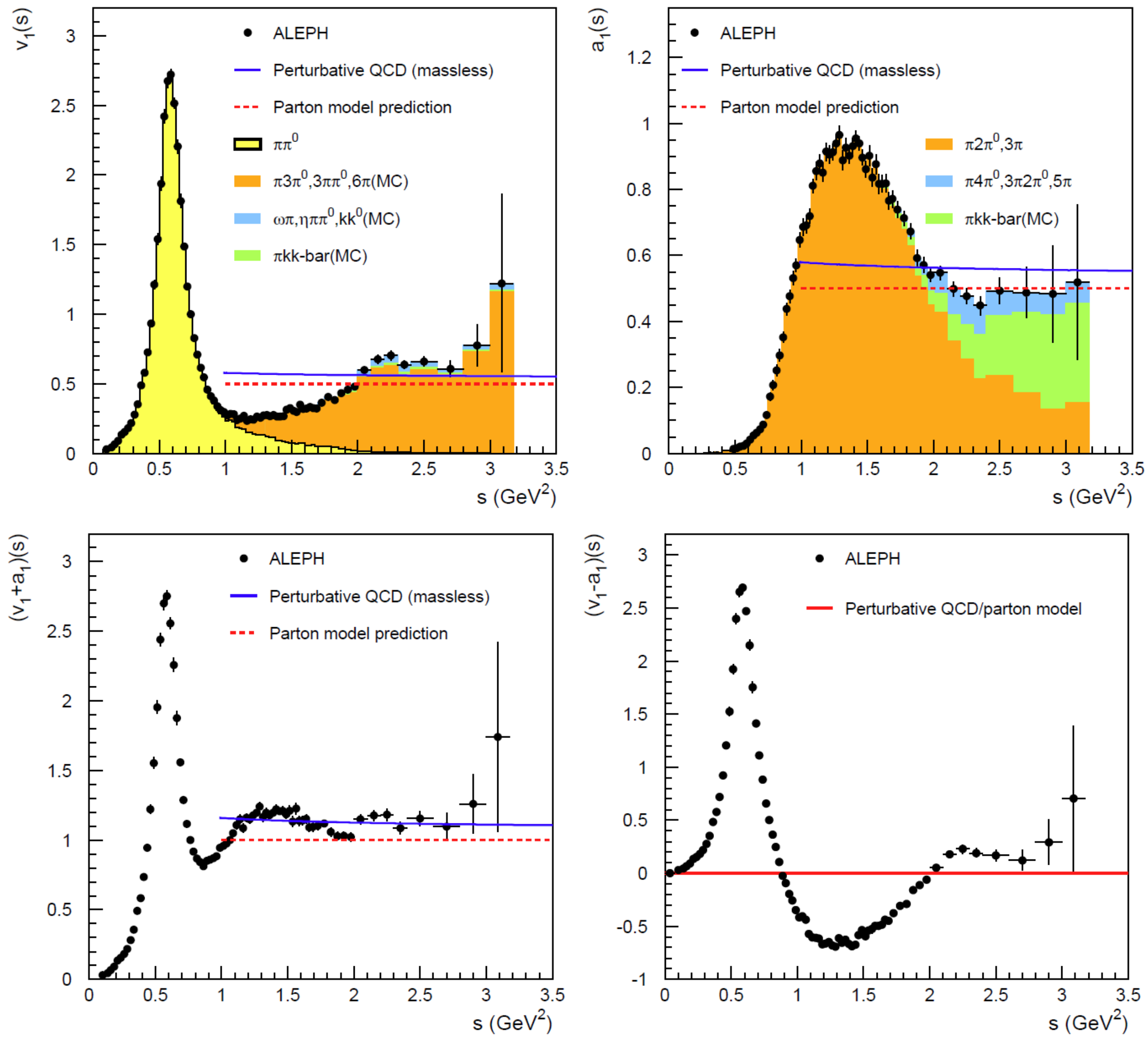
$$\Pi^{\mu\nu}_{ij,J}(q) \equiv i\int d^4x\; e^{iqx}\,\langle 0|T[J^\mu_{ij}(x)J^\nu_{ij}(0)^\dagger]|0\rangle = \left(-g^{\mu\nu}q^2+q^\mu q^\nu\right)\Pi^{(1)}_{ij,J}(q^2)+q^\mu q^\nu\,\Pi^{(0)}_{ij,J}(q^2)$$

SPECTRAL FUNCTIONS

Davier et al, 1312.1501

$$v_1(s) = 2\pi \,\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{(0+1)}_{ud,V}(s)$$

$$a_1(s) = 2\pi \,\mathrm{Im}\,\Pi^{(0+1)}_{ud,A}(s)$$



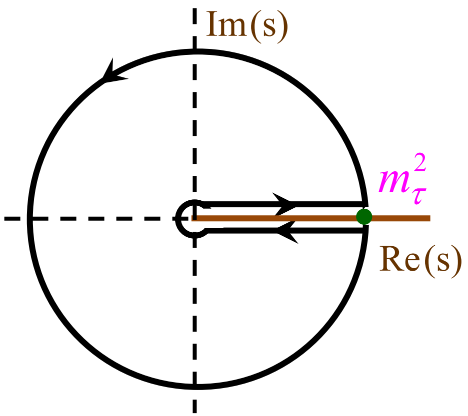
Better data needed

QCD Prediction of R_τ

Braaten-Narison-Pich'92

$$R_\tau \equiv \frac{\Gamma(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau + \text{had})}{\Gamma(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau e^- \bar{\nu}_e)} = 12\pi \int_0^1 dx\, (1-x)^2 \left[(1+2x)\, \text{Im}\,\Pi^{(1)}(x m_\tau^2) + \text{Im}\,\Pi^{(0)}(x m_\tau^2) \right]$$

$x \equiv s/m_\tau^2$



$$R_\tau = 6\pi i \oint_{|x|=1} dx\, (1-x)^2 \left[(1+2x)\, \Pi^{(0+1)}(x m_\tau^2) - 2x\, \Pi^{(0)}(x m_\tau^2) \right]$$

$$\Pi^{(J)}(s) = \sum_{D=2n} \frac{C_D^{(J)}(s,\mu)\, \langle O_D(\mu) \rangle}{(-s)^{D/2}}$$

OPE

$$R_\tau = N_C\, S_{\text{EW}}\, \left(1 + \delta_{\text{P}} + \delta_{\text{NP}}\right) = R_{\tau,V} + R_{\tau,A} + R_{\tau,S}$$

$S_{\text{EW}} = 1.0201\ (3)$; $\delta_{\text{NP}} = -0.0064 \pm 0.0013$

Marciano-Sirlin, Braaten-Li, Erler — **Fitted from data (Davier et al)**

$\delta_{\text{P}} = a_\tau + 5.20\, a_\tau^2 + 26\, a_\tau^3 + 127\, a_\tau^4 + \ldots \approx 20\%$; $a_\tau \equiv \alpha_s(m_\tau)/\pi$

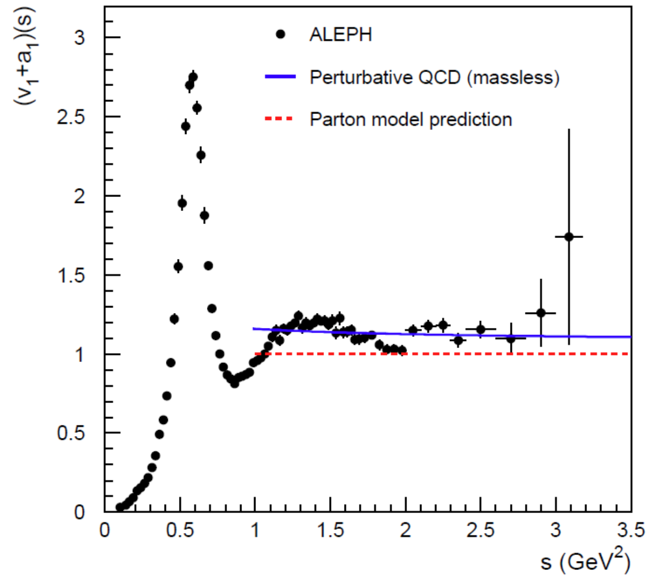
Baikov-Chetyrkin-Kühn

Spectral Function Distribution

Moments:

$$R_\tau^{kl}(s_0) \equiv \int_0^{s_0} ds \left(1-\frac{s}{s_0}\right)^k \left(\frac{s}{m_\tau^2}\right)^l \frac{dR_\tau}{ds}$$

Sensitivity to power corrections (k,l)



The non-perturbative contribution to R_τ can be obtained from the invariant-mass distribution of the final hadrons

Detailed experimental analyses by ALEPH, CLEO and OPAL

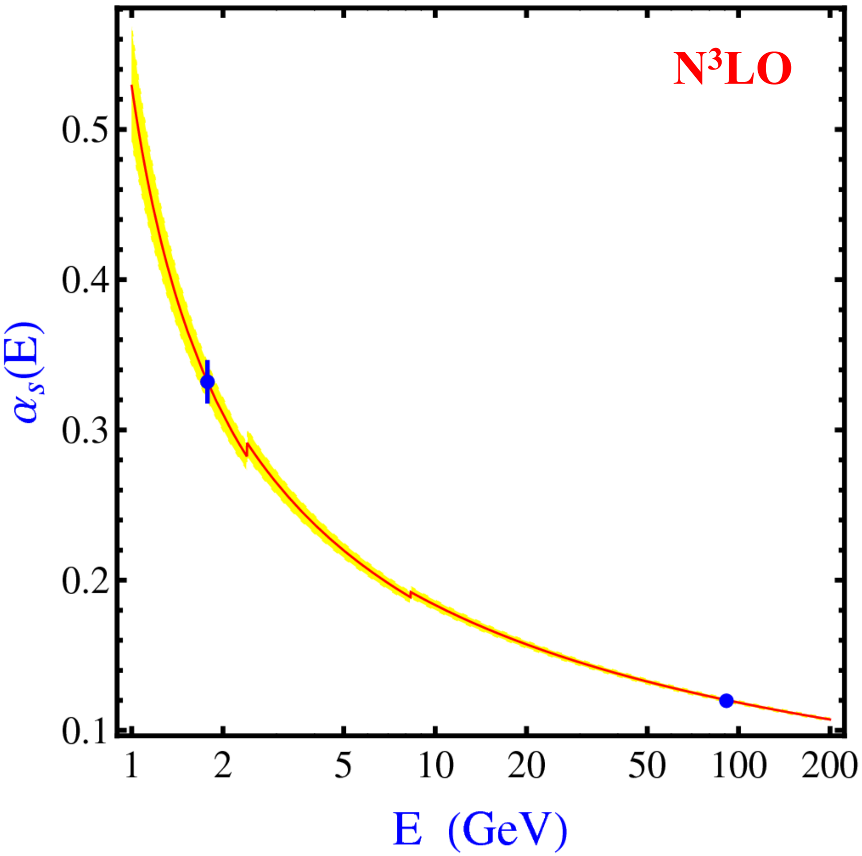
$$\delta_{\rm NP} = -0.0064 \pm 0.0013$$

$$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2) = 0.332 \pm 0.005_{\rm exp} \pm 0.011_{\rm th}$$

Davier et al., 1312.1501
(ALEPH data)

α_s at N^{3}LO from τ and Z

Rodríguez-Sánchez, Pich, 1605.06830



$$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2) = 0.328 \pm 0.013$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1197 \pm 0.0015$$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)_{Z\,\mathrm{width}} = 0.1199 \pm 0.0029$$

Very precise test of Asymptotic Freedom

$$\alpha_s^\tau(M_Z^2) - \alpha_s^Z(M_Z^2) = 0.0002 \pm 0.0015_\tau \pm 0.0029_Z$$

Improved spectral function data ➡ Better control of non-perturbative contributions

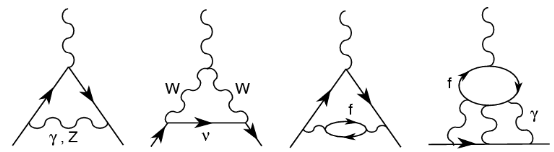
Rodríguez-Sánchez, Pich 2205.07587

Better theoretical understanding of higher-order perturbative corrections needed (CIPT / FOPT, K5, renormalons…)

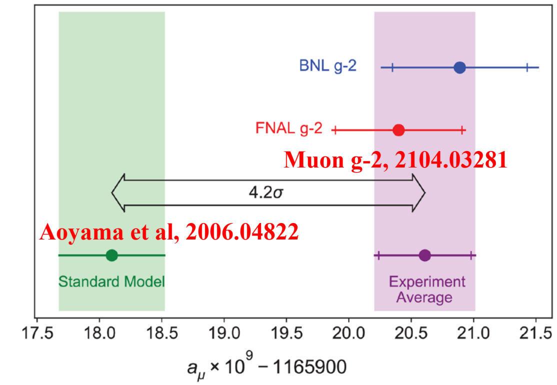
Caprini, Beneke et al, Golterman et al, Hoang et al…

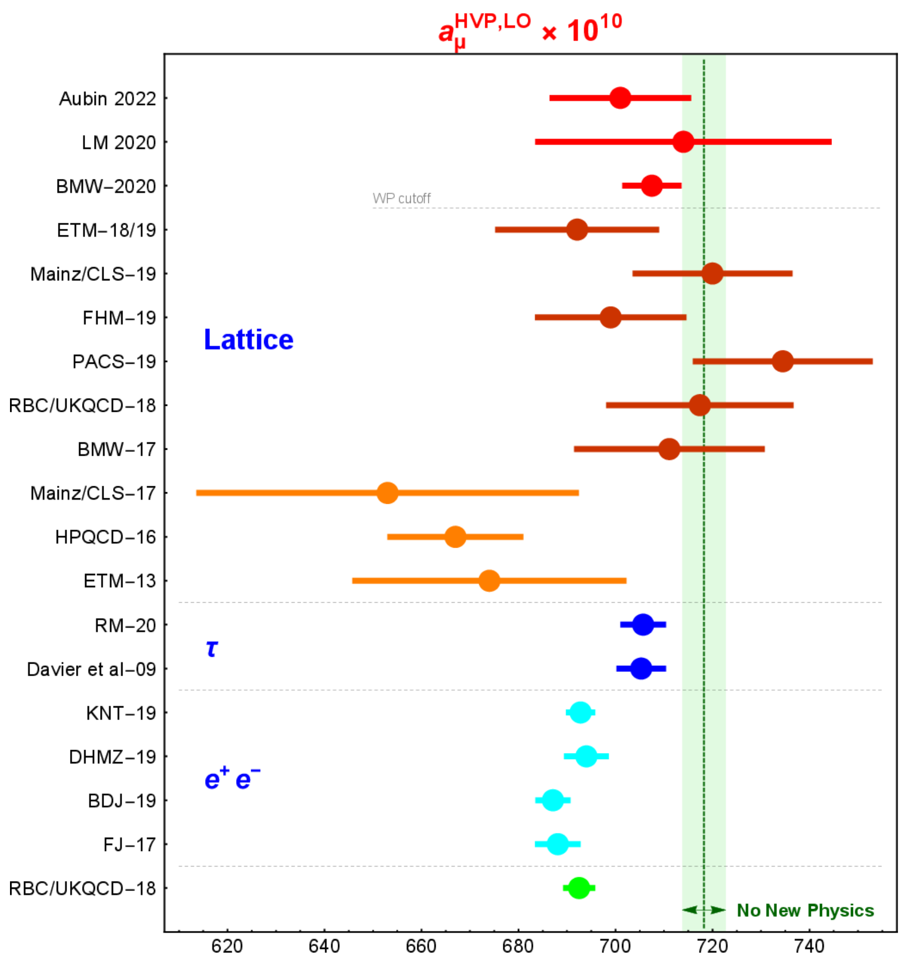
μ Anomalous Magnetic Moment

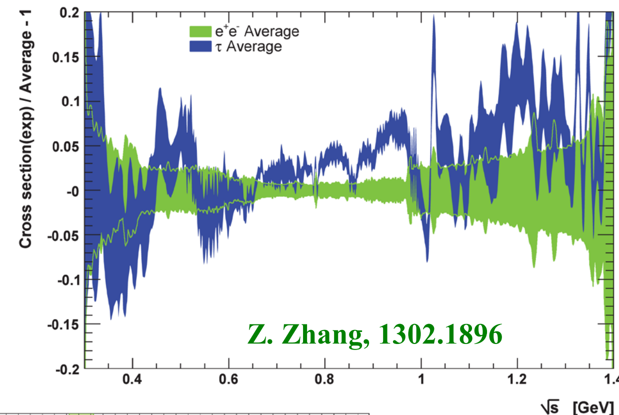
$$a_\mu^{\rm HVP,LO} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_\mu^2}{9\pi^2} \int_{s_{\rm th}}^\infty \frac{ds}{s^2}\, \hat{K}(s)\, R(s)$$

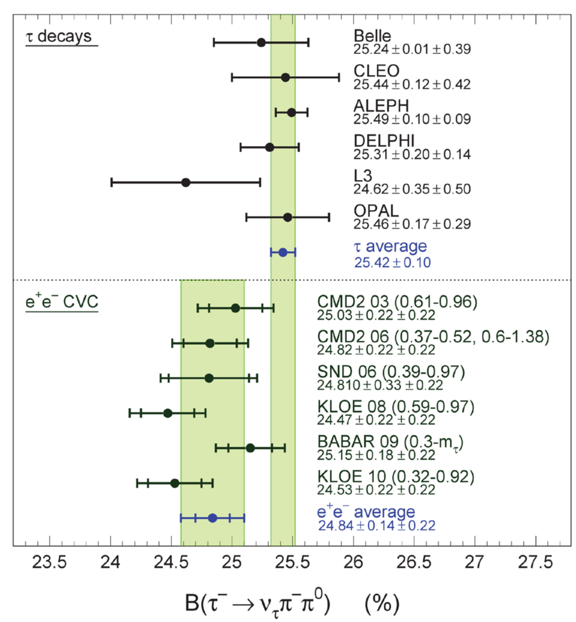


Dominated (75%) by 2π



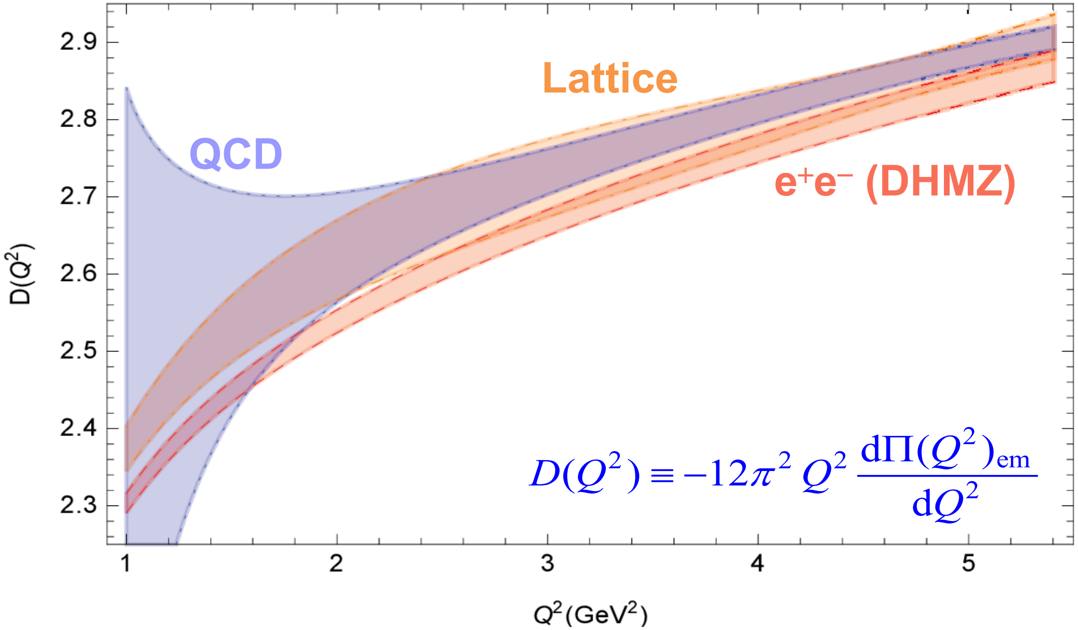






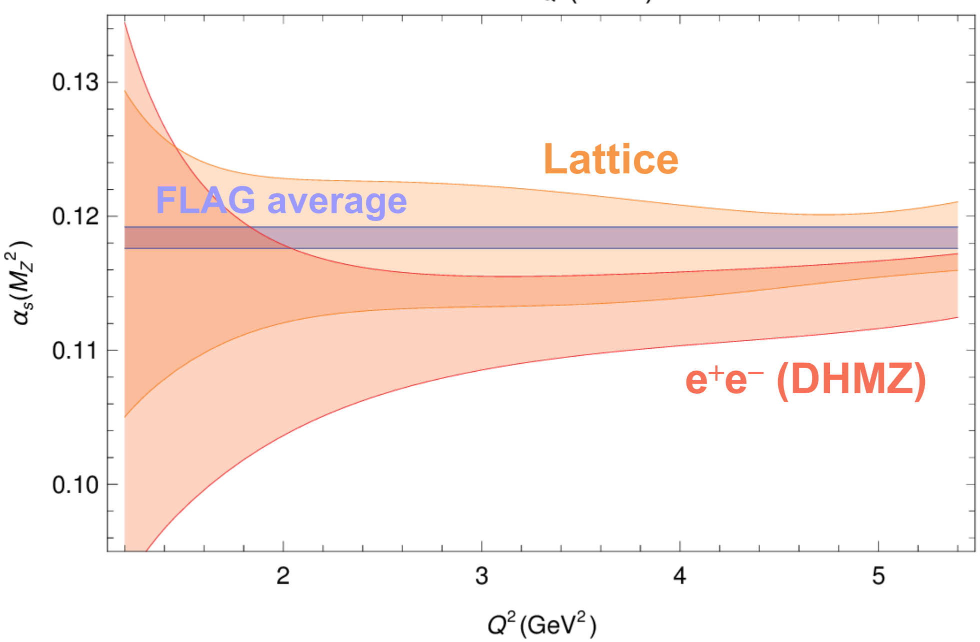
M. Davier
Tau 10

Euclidean Adler Function ($Q^2=-q^2$)



M. Davier, D. Díaz-Calderón, B. Malaescu, A. Pich, A. Rodríguez-Sánchez, Z. Zhang, 2302.01359

2σ discrepancy between e⁺e⁻ data & QCD

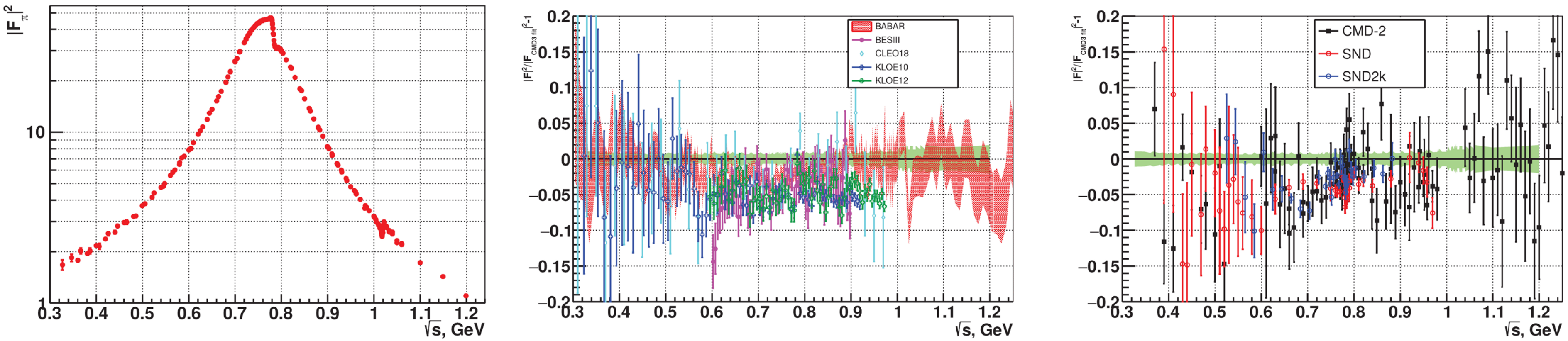


FLAG average: $\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1184 \pm 0.0008$

$$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = \begin{cases} 0.1136 \pm 0.0025 & (e^+e^- \text{ data}) \\ 0.1179 \pm 0.0025 & (\text{Lattice}) \end{cases}$$

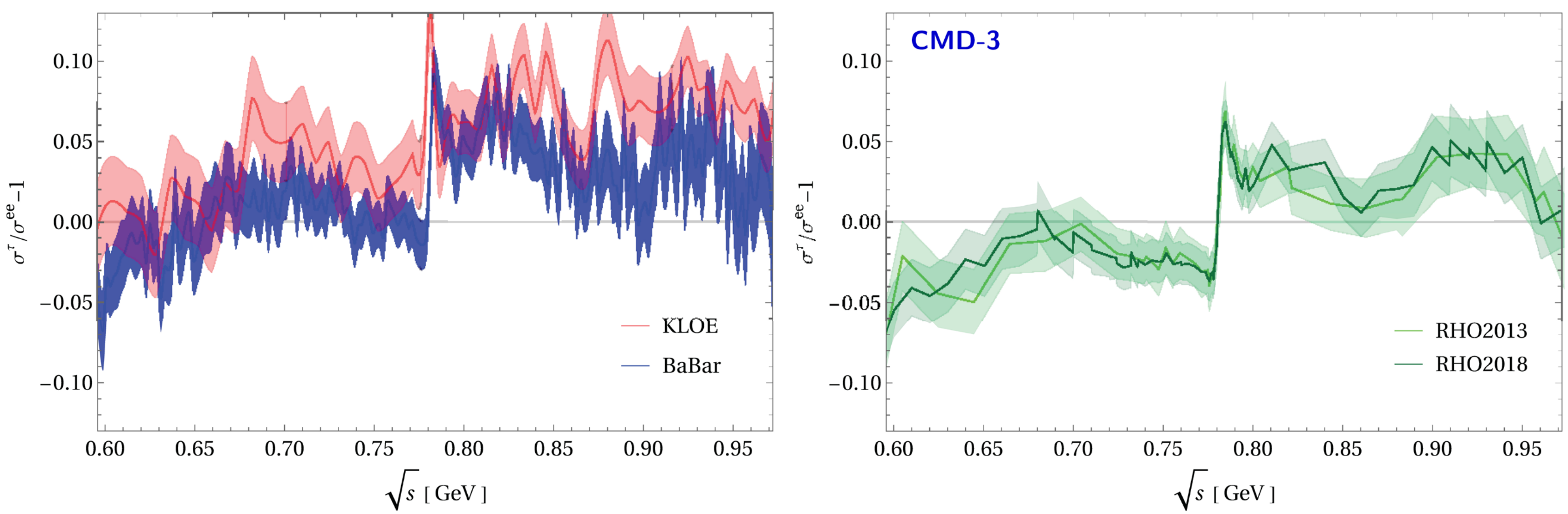
2023 CMD-3 $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^-$ Data

2302.08834



$\tau \to 2\pi\nu_\tau$ & $e^+e^- \to 2\pi$ Spectral Functions

Masjuan-Miranda-Roig 2305.20005



τ Anomalous Magnetic Moment

Difficult to measure! $a_\tau^{\mathrm{exp}} = (-0.018 \pm 0.017)$ **DELPHI**

$-0.007 < a_\tau^{\mathrm{New\ Phys}} < 0.005$ **González-Springer, Santamaria, Vidal '00** **(LEP/SLD data)**

Eidelman, Passera

$$10^8 \cdot a_\tau^{\mathrm{th}} = 117\,324 \pm 2 \quad \text{QED}$$
$$+ \; 47.4 \pm 0.5 \quad \text{EW}$$
$$+ \; 337.5 \pm 3.7 \quad \text{hvp}$$
$$+ \; 7.6 \pm 0.2 \quad \text{hvp NLO}$$
$$+ \; 5 \pm 3 \quad \text{light-by-light}$$
$$= \mathbf{117\,721 \pm 5}$$

Enhanced sensitivity to new physics: $(m_\tau / m_\mu)^2 = 283$

	Electron	Muon	Tau
a^{EW}/a^{HAD}	1/56	1/45	1/7
$a^{EW}/\delta a^{HAD}$	1.6	3	10

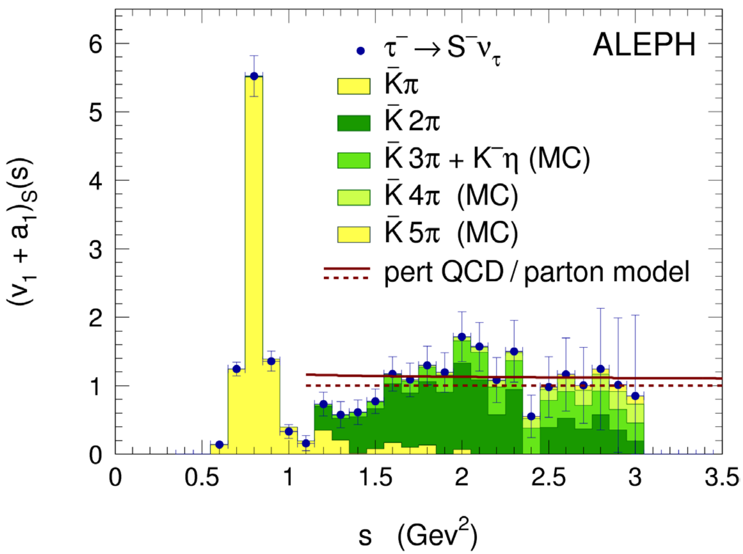
Essentially unknown. May be accessible through radiative leptonic decays **(Fael et al)** or with a polarized electron beam **(Crivellin et al)**

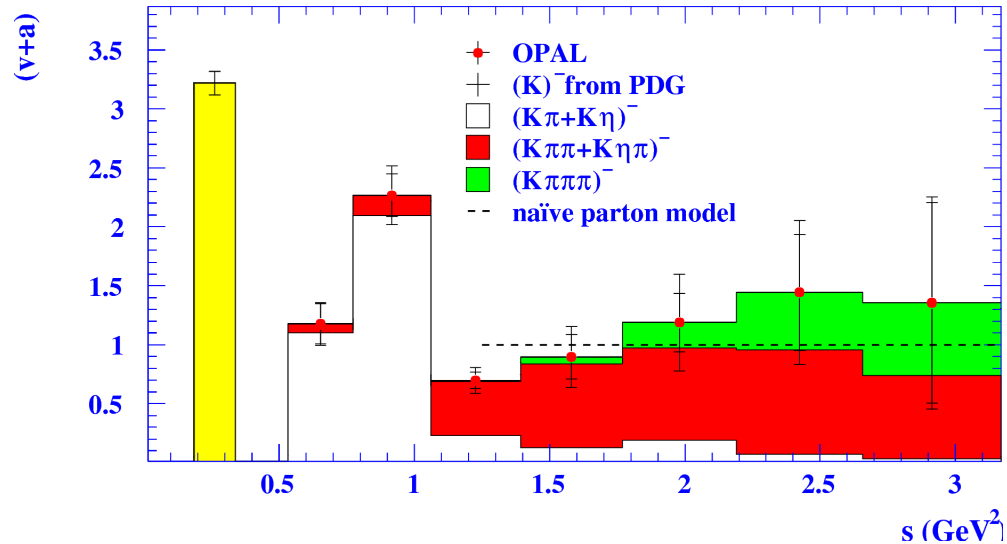
STCF sensitivity

Yongcheng Wu

$\mathcal{L}$	1 ab^{-1}	10 ab^{-1}	50 ab^{-1}
$\|d_\tau^{NP}\|$ (e·cm)	1.44×10^{-18}	4.56×10^{-19}	2.04×10^{-19}
$\|a_\tau^{NP}\|$	1.24×10^{-4}	3.92×10^{-5}	1.75×10^{-5}

Strange Spectral Function





Very low statistics. Large experimental uncertainties

Sensitive to SU(3) breaking: m_s , V_{us}

V_{us} Determination

Gámiz-Jamin-Pich-Prades-Schwab '03

$$|V_{us}|^2 = \frac{R_{\tau,us}}{\frac{R_{\tau,ud}}{|V_{ud}|^2} - \delta R_{\tau,\text{th}}}$$

$$\delta R_{\tau,\text{th}} \approx 24\, \frac{m_s^2(m_\tau^2)}{m_\tau^2}\; \Delta\,(\alpha_s)$$

$$\delta R_{\tau,\text{th}} \equiv \underbrace{0.1544\,(37)}_{J=0} + \underbrace{0.084\,(33)}_{m_s(2\text{ GeV}) = 93.0\,(8.5)\ \text{MeV}} = 0.238\,(33)$$

$$R_{\tau,uq} = \Gamma\left(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau \bar{u} q\right) / \Gamma\left(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e e^-\right)$$

HFLAV 2022:

$$\text{Br}\left(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau \bar{u}\, s\right) = (2.908 \pm 0.048)\%$$

$$\text{Br}\left(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau \bar{u}\, d\right) = (61.83 \pm 0.10)\%$$

$$\text{Br}\left(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_e e^-\right)_{\text{univ}} = (17.812 \pm 0.022)\%$$

$$V_{ud} = 0.97373 \pm 0.00031$$

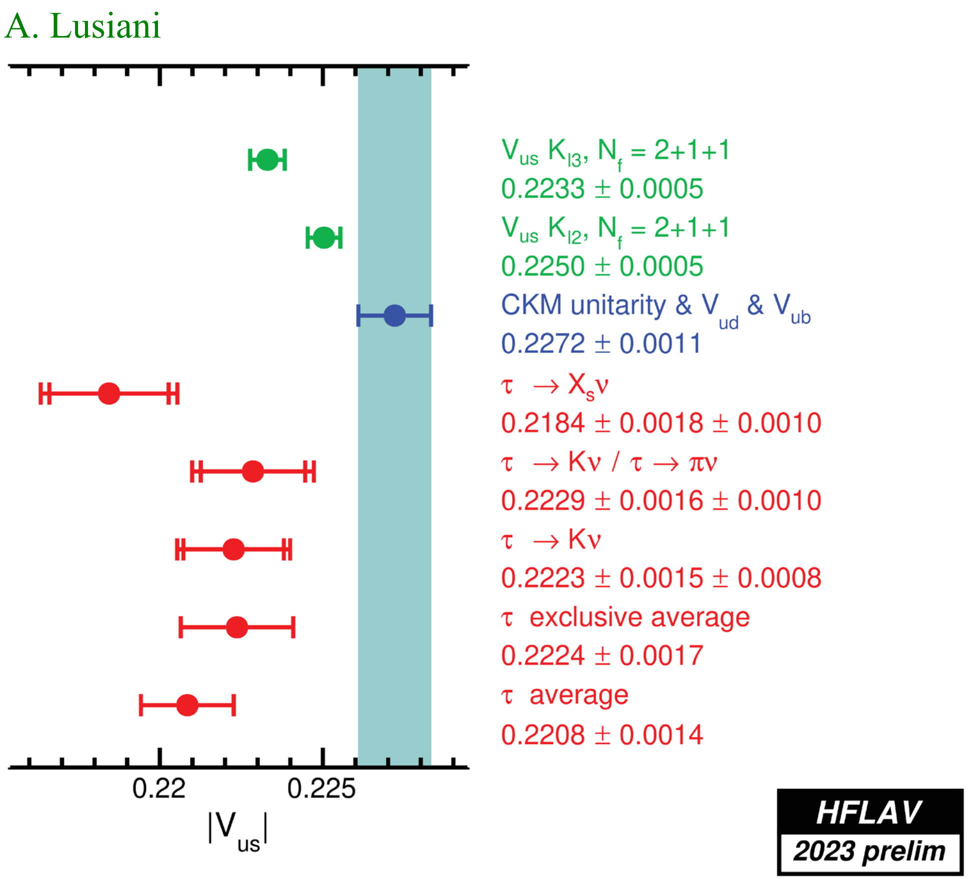
➡ $$|V_{us}| = 0.2184 \pm 0.0018_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.0011_{\text{th}}$$

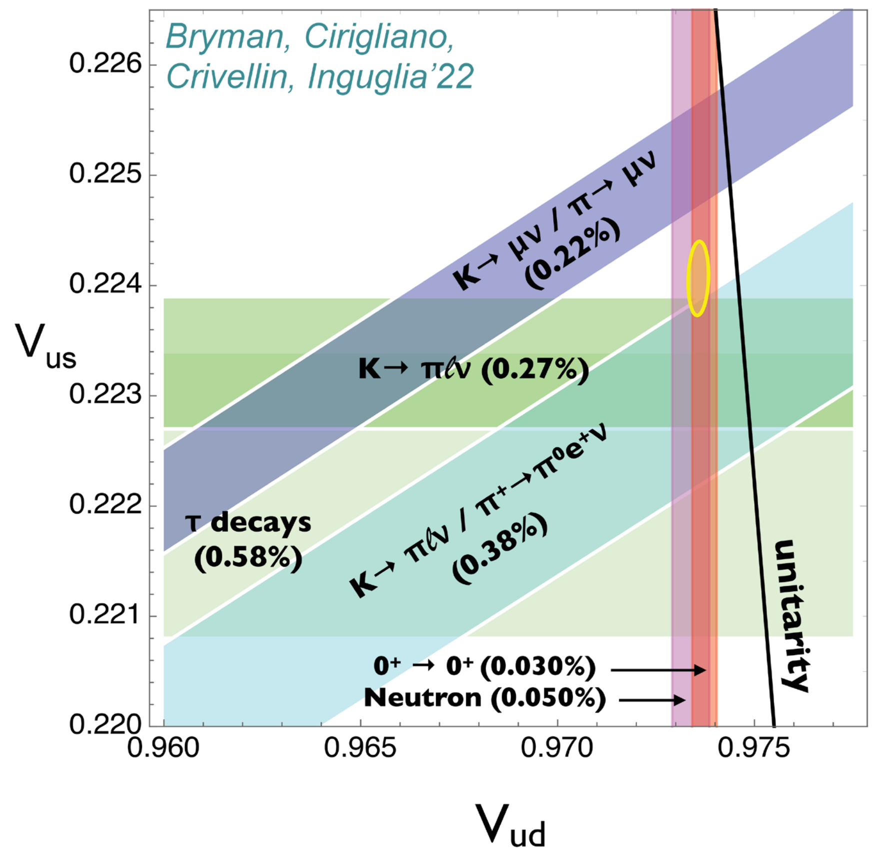
K_{l3}: $|V_{us}| = 0.2232 \pm 0.0006$ $\quad [f_+(0) = 0.9698 \pm 0.0017]$ FLAG 2021

Sizeable discrepancy. Improvements needed

Cabibbo Anomaly

E. Passemar





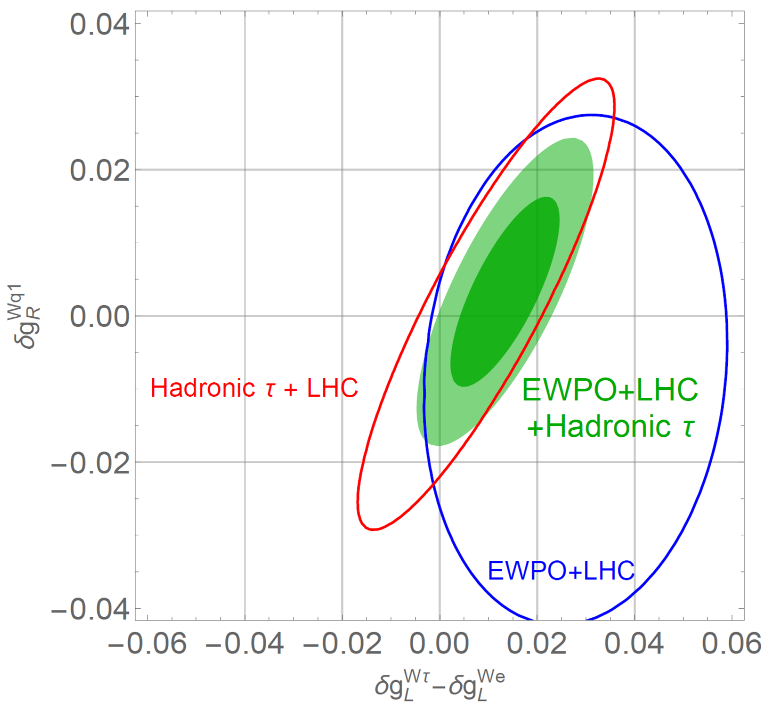
Sizeable violation of CKM unitarity

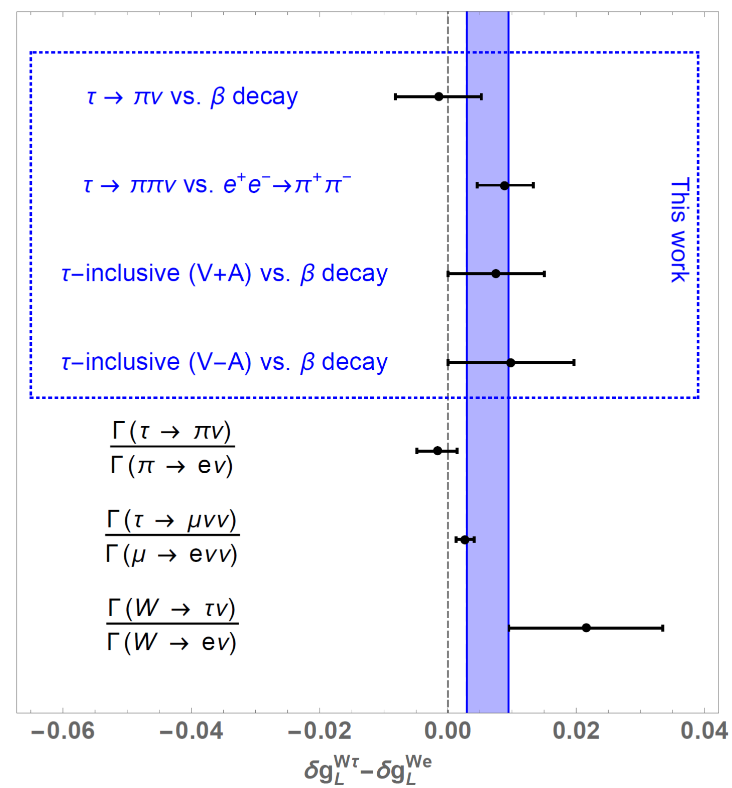
Hadronic τ Decay & New Physics

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm eff} = -\frac{G_F V_{ud}}{\sqrt{2}} \Big[\left(1+\epsilon_L^\tau\right) \bar\tau\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\tau \cdot \bar u \gamma^\mu (1-\gamma_5) d \; + \; \epsilon_R^\tau \; \bar\tau\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\tau \cdot \bar u \gamma^\mu(1+\gamma_5) d$$
$$+ \; \bar\tau(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\tau \cdot \bar u \left[\epsilon_S^\tau - \epsilon_P^\tau \gamma_5\right] d \; + \; \epsilon_T^\tau \, \bar\tau\sigma_{\mu\nu}(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\tau \cdot \bar u \sigma^{\mu\nu}(1-\gamma_5) d \Big] + \text{h.c.}$$

Cirigliano, Falkowski, González-Alonso, Rodríguez-Sánchez, 1809.01161

$$\epsilon_L^\tau - \epsilon_L^e = \delta g_L^{W\tau} - \delta g_L^{We} - [c_{\ell q}^{(3)}]_{\tau\tau 11} + [c_{\ell q}^{(3)}]_{ee11} \qquad \epsilon_{S,P}^\tau = -\frac{1}{2}[c_{lequ} \pm c_{ledq}]^*_{\tau\tau 11}$$
$$\epsilon_R^\tau = \delta g_R^{Wq_1}, \qquad \epsilon_T^\tau = -\frac{1}{2}[c_{lequ}^{(3)}]^*_{\tau\tau 11} ,$$

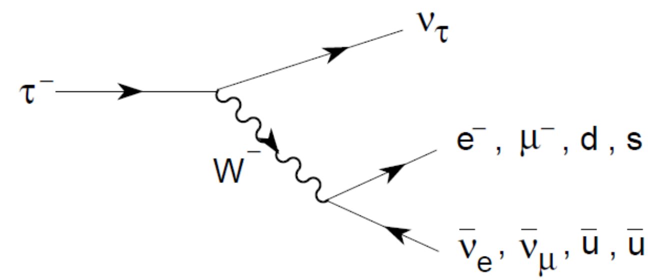




95% CL $\qquad$ 10^{-3} units

Coefficient	ATLAS $\tau\nu$	τ decays	τ and π decays
$[c_{\ell q}^{(3)}]_{\tau\tau 11}$	$[0.0, 1.6]$	$[-12.6, 0.2]$	$[-7.6, 2.1]$
$[c_{lequ}]_{\tau\tau 11}$	$[-5.6, 5.6]$	$[-8.4, 4.1]$	$[-5.6, 2.3]$
$[c_{ledq}]_{\tau\tau 11}$	$[-5.6, 5.6]$	$[-3.5, 9.0]$	$[-2.1, 5.8]$
$[c_{lequ}^{(3)}]_{\tau\tau 11}$	$[-3.3, 3.3]$	$[-10.4, -0.2]$	$[-8.6, 0.7]$

SUMMARY



Many interesting τ topics

- ❑ Tests of QCD and the Electroweak Theory
- ❑ Looking for Signals of New Phenomena
- ❑ Superb Tool for New Physics Searches

Better data samples needed

Lots of data will be produced @ Belle-II & STCF

Improving systematics brings a great reward

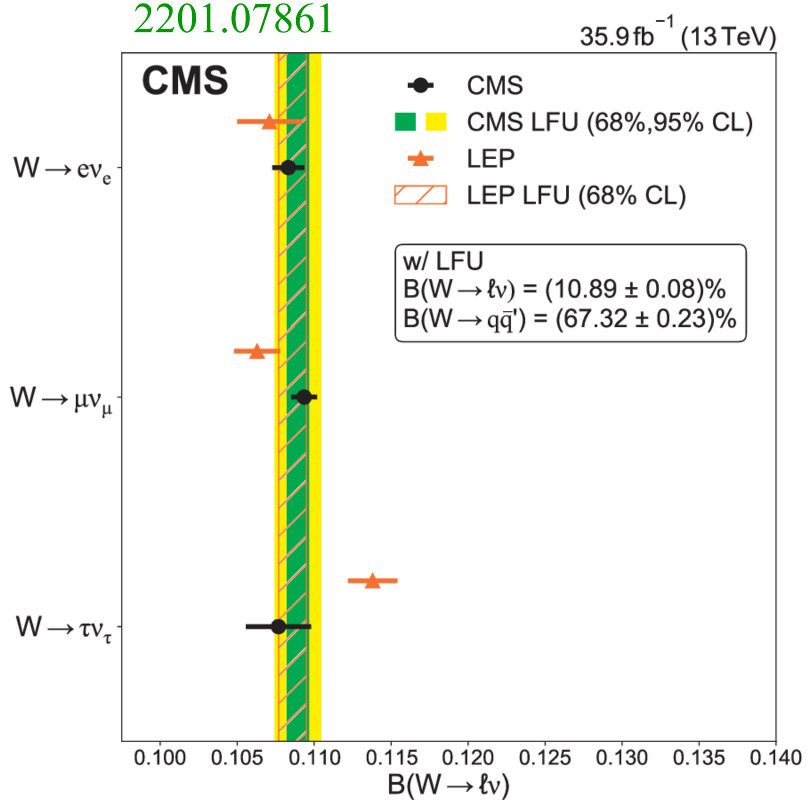
Clean threshold environment at the STCF

Backup

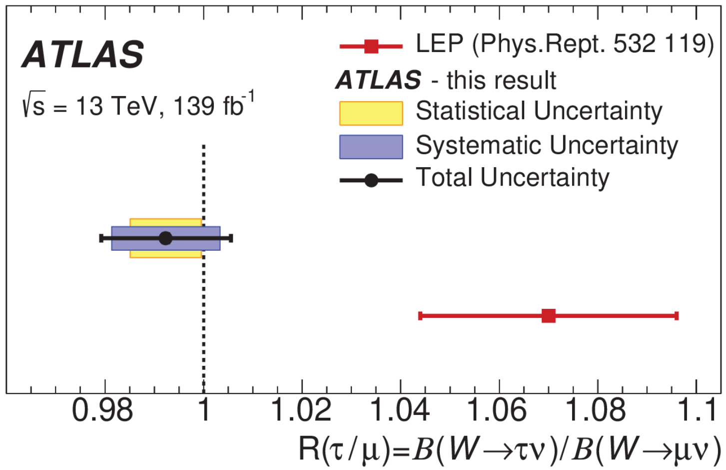

FTCF2024
USTC Hefei
The 2024
International Workshop
on Future Tau Charm Facilities
January 14-18, 2024

Lepton Universality in W decays

2201.07861

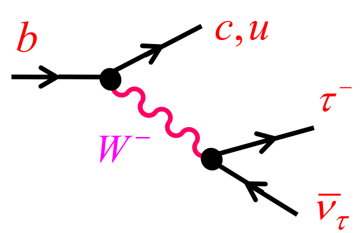


2007.14040

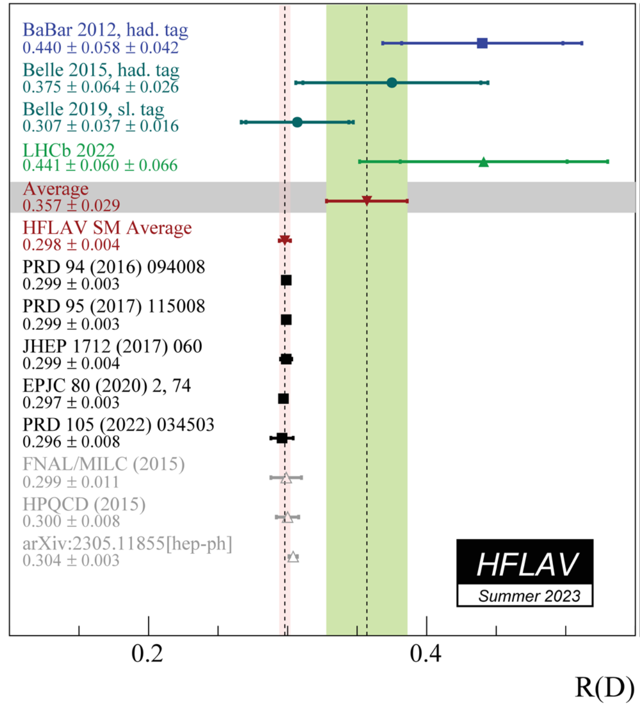


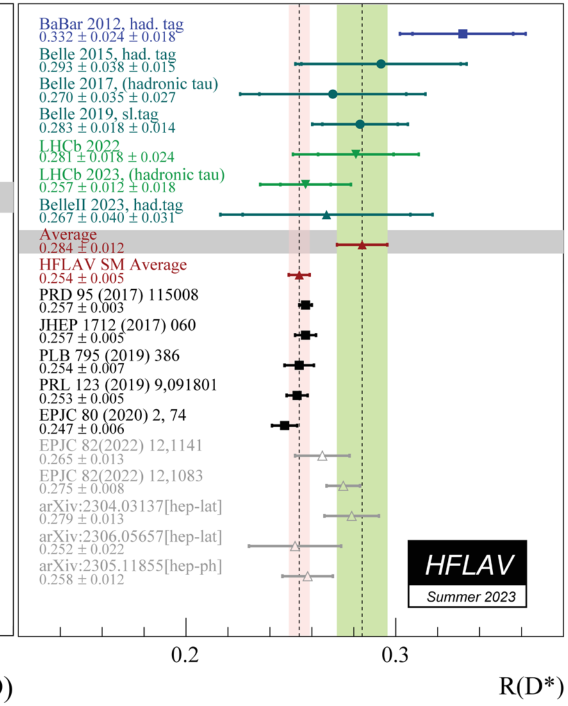
	CMS	LEP	ATLAS	LHCb	CDF	D0
$R_{\mu/e}$	1.009 ± 0.009	0.993 ± 0.019	1.003 ± 0.010	0.980 ± 0.012	0.991 ± 0.012	0.886 ± 0.121
$R_{\tau/e}$	0.994 ± 0.021	1.063 ± 0.027	—	—	—	—
$R_{\tau/\mu}$	0.985 ± 0.020	1.070 ± 0.026	0.992 ± 0.013	—	—	—
$R_{\tau/\ell}$	1.002 ± 0.019	1.066 ± 0.025	—	—	—	—

Flavour Anomaly

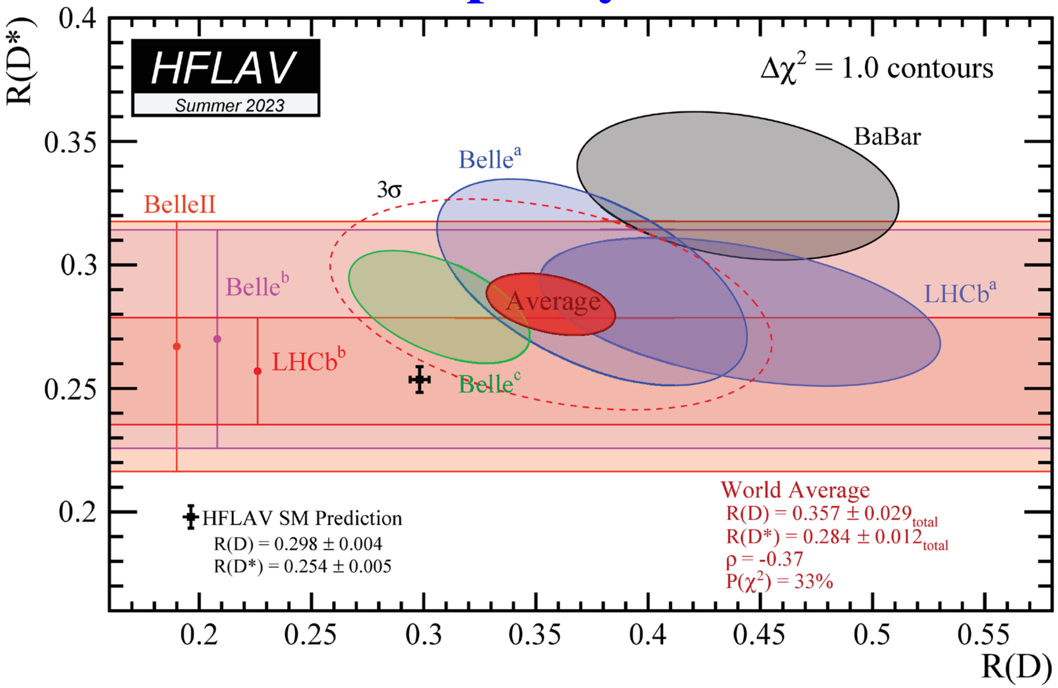


$$R(D^{(*)}) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{Br}(\bar{B} \to D^{(*)}\tau^-\bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathrm{Br}(\bar{B} \to D^{(*)}\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell)}$$





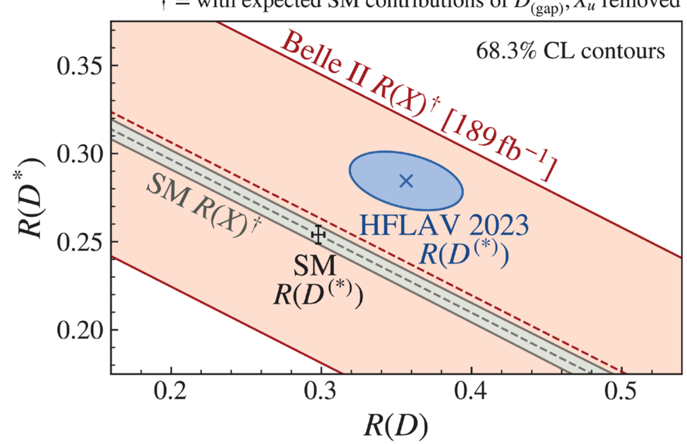
3.3 σ discrepancy



$$R(X) \equiv \frac{\mathrm{Br}(\bar{B} \to X\tau^-\bar{\nu}_\tau)}{\mathrm{Br}(\bar{B} \to X\ell^-\bar{\nu}_\ell)} = 0.228 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.036$$

Belle-II 2311.07248

† = with expected SM contributions of $D^{**}_{(\mathrm{gap})}, X_u$ removed



LORENTZ STRUCTURE

$$\mathcal{H} = 4\,\frac{G_{l'l}}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n,\epsilon,\omega} g^n_{\epsilon\omega} \left[\overline{l'_\epsilon}\,\Gamma^n\,(\nu_{l'})_\sigma\right] \left[\overline{(\nu_l)_\lambda}\,\Gamma_n\, l_\omega\right]$$

90% CL — Fetscher-Gerber, PDG2020

$\mu \to e \overline{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$

$\vert g^S_{RR}\vert < 0.035$	$\vert g^V_{RR}\vert < 0.017$	$\vert g^T_{RR}\vert \equiv 0$
$\vert g^S_{LR}\vert < 0.050$	$\vert g^V_{LR}\vert < 0.023$	$\vert g^T_{LR}\vert < 0.015$
$\vert g^S_{RL}\vert < 0.420$	$\vert g^V_{RL}\vert < 0.105$	$\vert g^T_{RL}\vert < 0.105$
$\vert g^S_{LL}\vert < 0.550$	$\vert g^V_{LL}\vert > 0.960$	$\vert g^T_{LL}\vert \equiv 0$
$\vert g^S_{LR} + 6g^T_{LR}\vert < 0.143$	$\vert g^S_{RL} + 6g^T_{RL}\vert < 0.418$	
$\vert g^S_{LR} + 2g^T_{LR}\vert < 0.108$	$\vert g^S_{RL} + 2g^T_{RL}\vert < 0.417$	
$\vert g^S_{LR} - 2g^T_{LR}\vert < 0.070$	$\vert g^S_{RL} - 2g^T_{RL}\vert < 0.418$	
$Q_{RR} + Q_{LR} < 8.2 \times 10^{-4}$		

95% CL — Stahl, PDG2020

$\tau \to e \overline{\nu}_e \nu_\tau$

$\vert g^S_{RR}\vert < 0.70$	$\vert g^V_{RR}\vert < 0.17$	$\vert g^T_{RR}\vert \equiv 0$
$\vert g^S_{LR}\vert < 0.99$	$\vert g^V_{LR}\vert < 0.13$	$\vert g^T_{LR}\vert < 0.082$
$\vert g^S_{RL}\vert < 2.01$	$\vert g^V_{RL}\vert < 0.52$	$\vert g^T_{RL}\vert < 0.51$
$\vert g^S_{LL}\vert < 2.01$	$\vert g^V_{LL}\vert < 1.005$	$\vert g^T_{LL}\vert \equiv 0$

$\tau \to \mu \overline{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau$

$\vert g^S_{RR}\vert < 0.72$	$\vert g^V_{RR}\vert < 0.18$	$\vert g^T_{RR}\vert \equiv 0$
$\vert g^S_{LR}\vert < 0.95$	$\vert g^V_{LR}\vert < 0.12$	$\vert g^T_{LR}\vert < 0.079$
$\vert g^S_{RL}\vert < 2.01$	$\vert g^V_{RL}\vert < 0.52$	$\vert g^T_{RL}\vert < 0.51$
$\vert g^S_{LL}\vert < 2.01$	$\vert g^V_{LL}\vert < 1.005$	$\vert g^T_{LL}\vert \equiv 0$

$\tau \to \pi \nu_\tau$

$|g^V_R| < 0.15$ $\quad |g^V_L| > 0.992$

$\tau \to \rho \nu_\tau$

$|g^V_R| < 0.10$ $\quad |g^V_L| > 0.995$

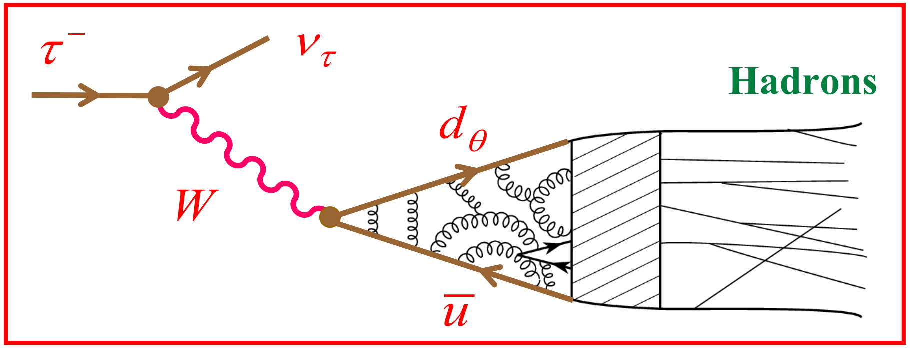
$\tau \to a_1 \nu_\tau$

$|g^V_R| < 0.16$ $\quad |g^V_L| > 0.987$

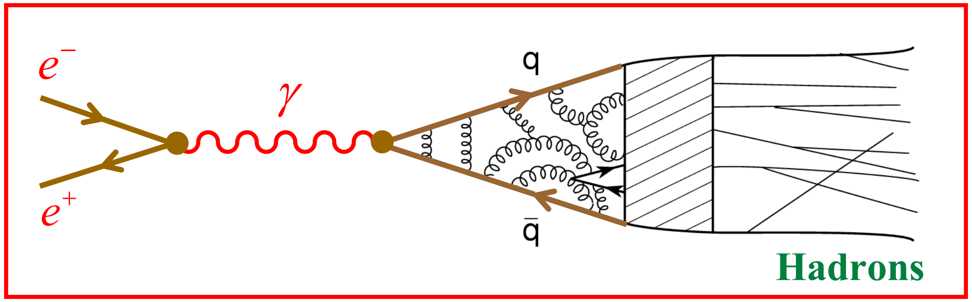
Only Lepton Massive Enough to Decay into Hadrons

$\tau^- \to \nu_\tau H^-$ probes the hadronic V−A current

$$\langle H^- | \bar{d}_\theta \gamma^\mu (1-\gamma_5) u | 0 \rangle$$



$e^+e^- \to H^0$ probes the hadronic electromagnetic current



$$\langle H^0 | \sum_q Q_q \; \bar{q} \gamma^\mu q | 0 \rangle$$

Isospin:
$$\frac{\Gamma(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau V^-)}{\Gamma(\tau^- \to \nu_\tau e^- \bar{\nu}_e)} = \frac{3\cos^2\theta_C}{2\pi\alpha^2} S_{\mathrm{EW}} \int_0^1 dx\,(1-x)^2(1+2x)\, x\; \sigma^{I=1}_{e^+e^-\to V^0}(x m_\tau^2)$$

Perturbative $(m_q=0)$

$$-s\,\frac{d}{ds}\,\Pi^{(0+1)}(s) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}\sum_{n=0} K_n \left(\frac{\alpha_s(-s)}{\pi}\right)^n$$

$$K_0 = K_1 = 1 \quad , \quad K_2 = 1.63982 \quad , \quad K_3 = 6.37101 \quad , \quad K_4 = 49.07570$$

Baikov-Chetyrkin-Kühn '08

$$\Rightarrow \quad \delta_P = \sum_{n=1} K_n\; A^{(n)}(\alpha_s) = a_\tau + 5.20\, a_\tau^2 + 26\, a_\tau^3 + 127\, a_\tau^4 + \cdots$$

Le Diberder- Pich '92

$$A^{(n)}(\alpha_s) \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi i}\oint_{|x|=1}\frac{dx}{x}\,(1-2x+2x^3-x^4)\left(\frac{\alpha_s(-s)}{\pi}\right)^n = a_\tau^n + \cdots \quad ; \quad a_\tau \equiv \alpha_s(m_\tau)/\pi$$

Power Corrections

$$\Pi^{(0+1)}_{\mathrm{OPE}}(s) \approx \frac{1}{4\pi^2}\sum_{n\geq 2}\frac{C_{2n}\langle O_{2n}\rangle}{(-s)^n}$$

Braaten-Narison-Pich '92

$$C_4\langle O_4\rangle \approx \frac{2\pi}{3}\langle 0|\alpha_s G^{\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu}|0\rangle$$

$$\delta_{NP} \approx \frac{-1}{2\pi i}\oint_{|x|=1} dx\;(1-3x^2+2x^3)\sum_{n\geq 2}\frac{C_{2n}\langle O_{2n}\rangle}{(-x m_\tau^2)^n} = -3\,\frac{C_6\langle O_6\rangle}{m_\tau^6} - 2\,\frac{C_8\langle O_8\rangle}{m_\tau^8}$$

Suppressed by m_τ^6 **[additional chiral suppression in** $C_6\langle O_6\rangle^{V+A}$ **]**

Exhaustive Analysis of ALEPH Data

Rodríguez-Sánchez, Pich, 1605.06830

Method (V + A)	$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2)$ CIPT	$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2)$ FOPT	$\alpha_s(m_\tau^2)$ Average
ALEPH moments [1]	$0.339\,^{+0.019}_{-0.017}$	$0.319\,^{+0.017}_{-0.015}$	$0.329\,^{+0.020}_{-0.018}$
Mod. ALEPH moments [2]	$0.338\,^{+0.014}_{-0.012}$	$0.319\,^{+0.013}_{-0.010}$	$0.329\,^{+0.016}_{-0.014}$
$A^{(2,m)}$ moments [3]	$0.336\,^{+0.018}_{-0.016}$	$0.317\,^{+0.015}_{-0.013}$	$0.326\,^{+0.018}_{-0.016}$
s_0 dependence [4]	0.335 ± 0.014	0.323 ± 0.012	0.329 ± 0.013
Borel transform [5]	$0.328\,^{+0.014}_{-0.013}$	$0.318\,^{+0.015}_{-0.012}$	$0.323\,^{+0.015}_{-0.013}$
Combined value	$\mathbf{0.335 \pm 0.013}$	$\mathbf{0.320 \pm 0.012}$	$\mathbf{0.328 \pm 0.013}$

$\longrightarrow$ $$\alpha_s(M_Z^2) = 0.1197 \pm 0.0015$$

1) $\omega_{kl}(x) = (1+2x)\,(1-x)^{2+k}\,x^l$ $\qquad (k,l) = (0,0),\ (1,0),\ (1,1),\ (1,2),\ (1,3)$

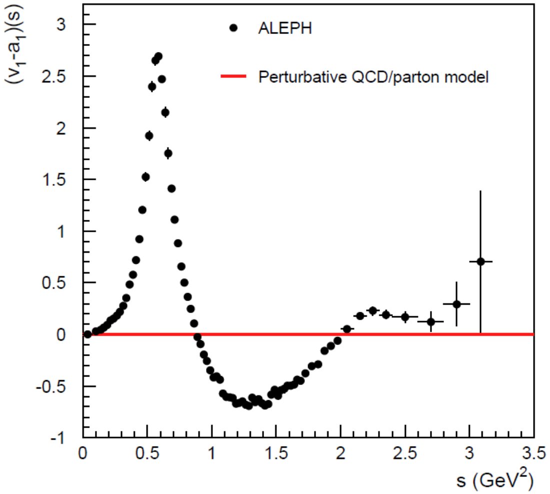
2) $\tilde{\omega}_{kl}(x) = (1-x)^{2+k}\,x^l$ $\qquad (k,l) = (0,0),\ (1,0),\ (1,1),\ (1,2),\ (1,3)$

3) $\omega^{(2,m)}(x) = (1-x)^2 \sum_{k=0}^{m} (k+1)\,x^k = 1-(m+2)\,x^{m+1}+(m+1)x^{m+2}$, $\qquad 1 \le m \le 5$

4) $\omega^{(2,m)}(x)$ $\qquad 0 \le m \le 2$, 1 single moment in each fit

5) $\omega_a^{(1,m)}(x) = (1-x^{m+1})\,\mathrm{e}^{-ax}$ $\qquad 0 \le m \le 6$

Chiral Sum Rules

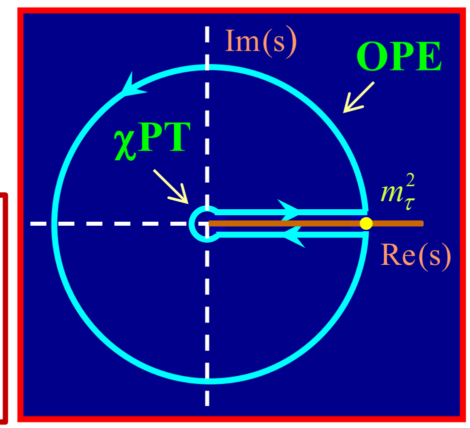


$$\Pi(s) \equiv \Pi_{VV}(s) - \Pi_{AA}(s)$$ **Pure non-perturbative quantity**

$$\lim_{s\to\infty} s^2\,\Pi(s) = 0 \quad\rightarrow\quad \Pi^{\rm OPE}(s) = -\frac{O_6}{s^3} + \frac{O_8}{s^4} - \cdots$$

χPT (s→0):
$$\Pi(s) = \frac{2F^2}{s} - 8\,L_{10}^r(\mu^2) + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\left(\frac{5}{3} - \ln\frac{-s}{\mu^2}\right) + 16\,C_{87}^r(\mu^2)\,\frac{s}{F^2} + \cdots$$

$$\int_{s_{\rm th}}^{s_0} ds\;\omega(s)\,\frac{1}{\pi}\,{\rm Im}\,\Pi(s) + \frac{1}{2\pi i}\oint_{|s|=s_0} ds\;\omega(s)\,\Pi(s) \;=\; 2\,f_\pi^2\,\omega(m_\pi^2) + {\rm Res}[\omega(s)\Pi(s),\, s=0]$$

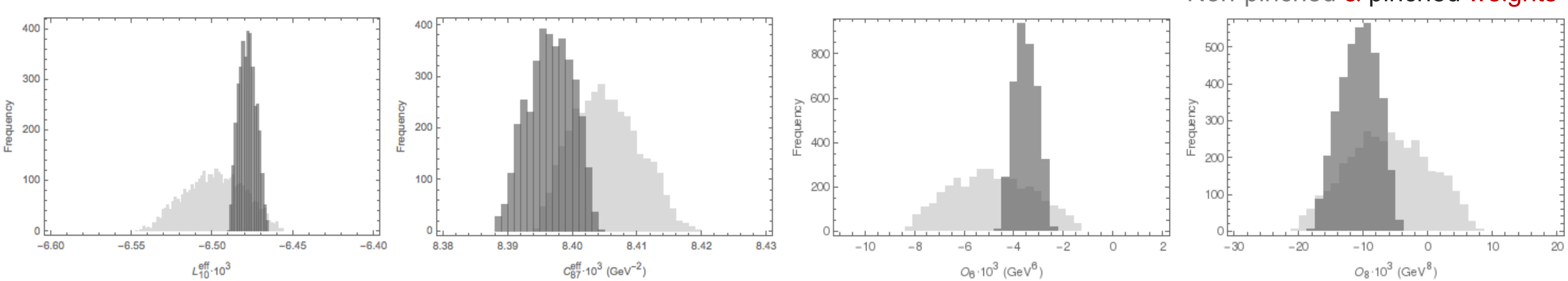


Statistical analysis: González-Pich-Rodríguez, 1602.06112

$$C_{87}^{\rm eff} = (8.40 \pm 0.18)\cdot 10^{-3}\ {\rm GeV}^{-2} \qquad O_6 = (-3.6 \pm 0.7)\cdot 10^{-3}\ {\rm GeV}^6$$

$$L_{10}^{\rm eff} = (-6.48 \pm 0.05)\cdot 10^{-3}\,. \qquad O_8 = (-1.0 \pm 0.4)\cdot 10^{-2}\ {\rm GeV}^8$$

Non-pinched & pinched weights



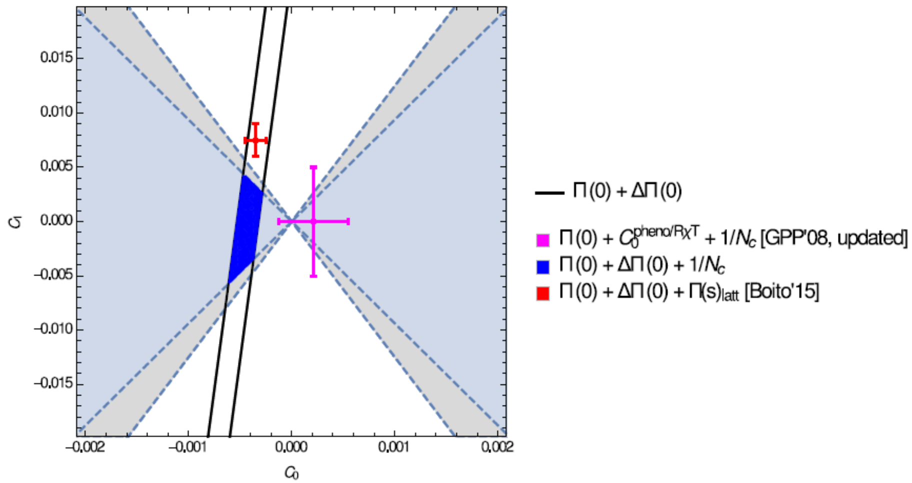
• χPT Parameters:

González-Alonso, Pich, Rodríguez-Sánchez, 1602.06112

$$L_{10}^{\rm eff} = L_{10}^r - 0.00126 + \mathcal{O}(p^6)$$

$$L_{10}^{\rm eff} = 1.53\, L_{10}^r + 0.263\, L_9^r - 0.00179 - \frac{1}{8}\left(\mathcal{C}_0^r + \mathcal{C}_1^r\right) + \mathcal{O}(p^8)$$

$$C_{87}^{\rm eff} = C_{87}^r + 0.296\, L_9^r + 0.00155 + \mathcal{O}(p^8)$$



→

- $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ analysis: $L_{10}^r(M_\rho) = -(5.22 \pm 0.05)\cdot 10^{-3}$
- $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ analysis: $L_{10}^r(M_\rho) = -(4.1 \pm 0.4)\cdot 10^{-3}$

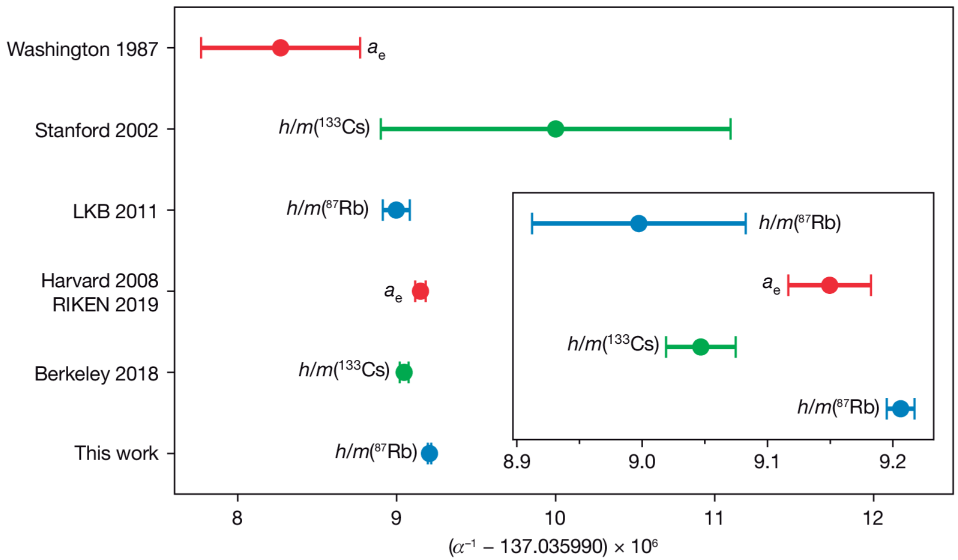
  $C_{87}^r(M_\rho) = (5.10 \pm 0.22)\cdot 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{GeV}^{-2}$

• $\varepsilon'_K/\varepsilon_K$: $\mathcal{O}_6$ → $\langle(\pi\pi)_{I=2}|Q_8|K^0\rangle$ → e.m. penguin contribution

$$\left(\varepsilon'_K/\varepsilon_K\right)_{\rm EWP}^{I=2} = (-4.5 \pm 1.8)\cdot 10^{-4}$$

Pich-Rodríguez, 2102.09308

Electron Anomalous Magnetic Moment



Morel et al, Nature 588 (2020) 61

New measurement of α

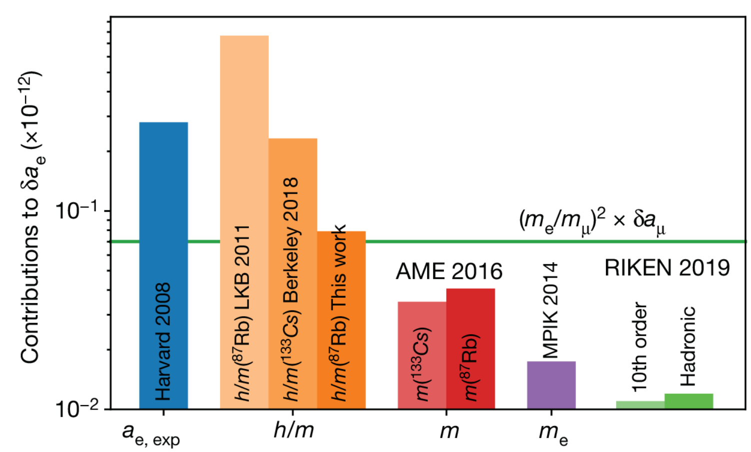
$$\alpha^{-1}(\mathrm{Rb}) = 137.035\,999\,206\,(11)$$

8.1×10^{-11} accuracy

$5.8\,\sigma$ discrepancy with Cs experiment

$$\Delta a_e \equiv a_e^{\mathrm{exp}} - a_e^{\mathrm{SM}}$$

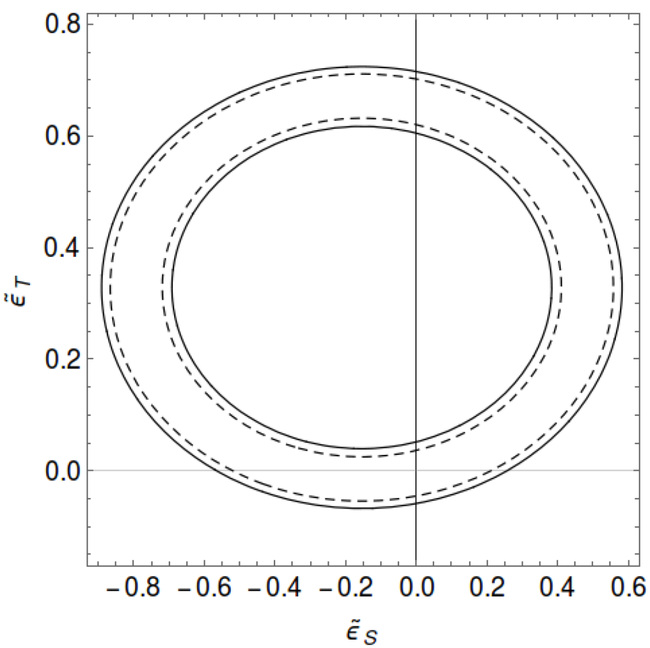
$$= \begin{cases} (-8.8 \pm 3.6) \cdot 10^{-13} & (\mathrm{Cs},\ -2.4\sigma) \\ (+4.8 \pm 3.0) \cdot 10^{-13} & (\mathrm{Rb},\ +1.6\sigma) \end{cases}$$



EFT analysis of $\tau \to \nu_\tau K\pi$

Rendón-Roig-Toledo, 1902.08143

$$\mathcal{L}_{cc} = -\frac{G_F V_{us}}{\sqrt{2}}(1+\epsilon_L+\epsilon_R)\Big[\bar{\tau}\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\ell \cdot \bar{u}[\gamma^\mu - (1-2\hat{\epsilon}_R)\gamma^\mu\gamma_5]s + \bar{\tau}(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\ell \cdot \bar{u}[\hat{\epsilon}_s - \hat{\epsilon}_p\gamma_5]s + 2\hat{\epsilon}_T\bar{\tau}\sigma_{\mu\nu}(1-\gamma_5)\nu_\ell \cdot \bar{u}\sigma^{\mu\nu}s\Big] + \text{h.c.}$$

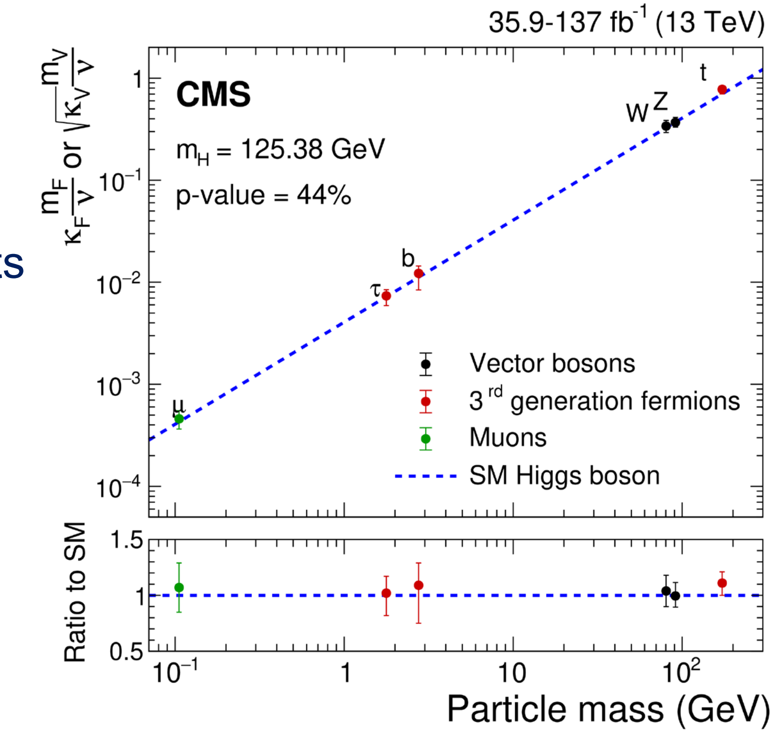


Best fit values	$\hat{\epsilon}_S$	$\hat{\epsilon}_T$	χ^2	χ^2 in the SM
Excluding $i = 5, 6, 7$ bins	$(1.3 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-2}$	$(0.7 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-2}$	$[72, 73]$	$[74, 77]$
Including $i = 5, 6, 7$ bins	$(0.9 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-2}$	$(1.7 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-2}$	$[83, 86]$	$[91, 95]$

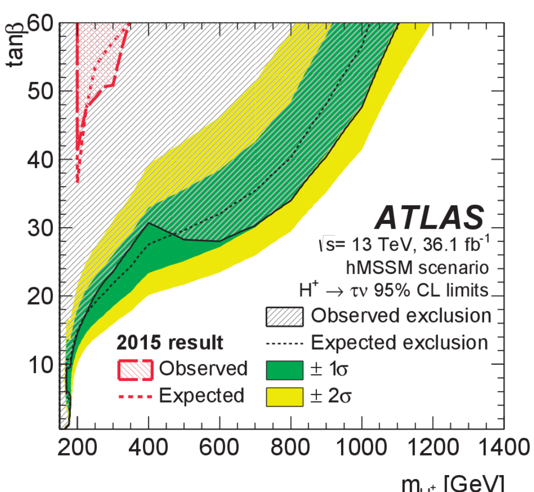
➡ $\Lambda_{NP} \geq 2-5$ TeV

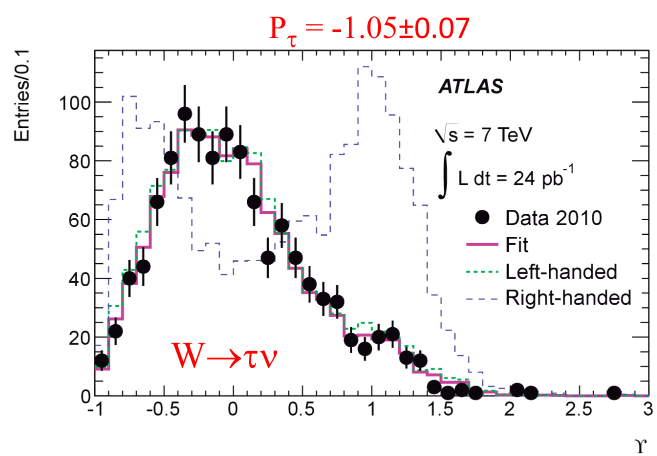
Complementary to kaon and hyperon data analyses

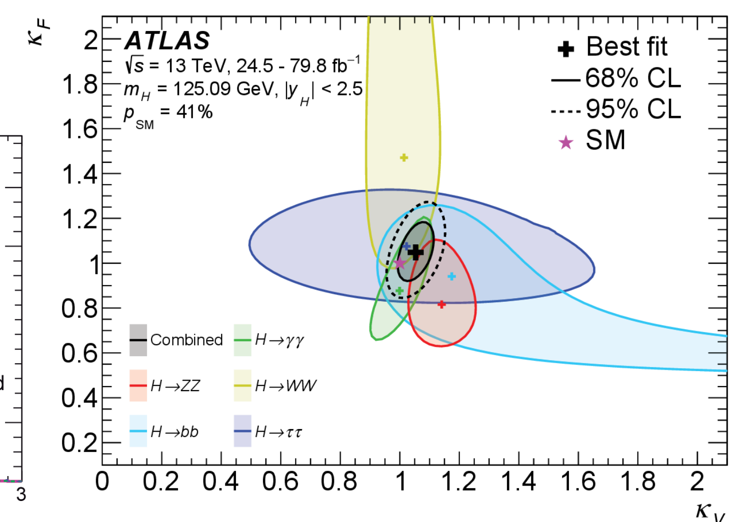
τ's @ LHC



- **Excellent signature to probe New Physics**
  Difficult to identify light objects ($Z,W^{\pm}$) with only Jets
  QCD Jets orders of magnitude larger
  Must rely on leptons
- **LHC produces high-momenta τ's**
  Tightly collimated decay products (mini-jet like)
  Momentum reconstruction possible
- **Low multiplicity.** Good tagging efficiency
- **Heaviest lepton coupling to the Higgs** (4th H Br)
- **Polarization information**



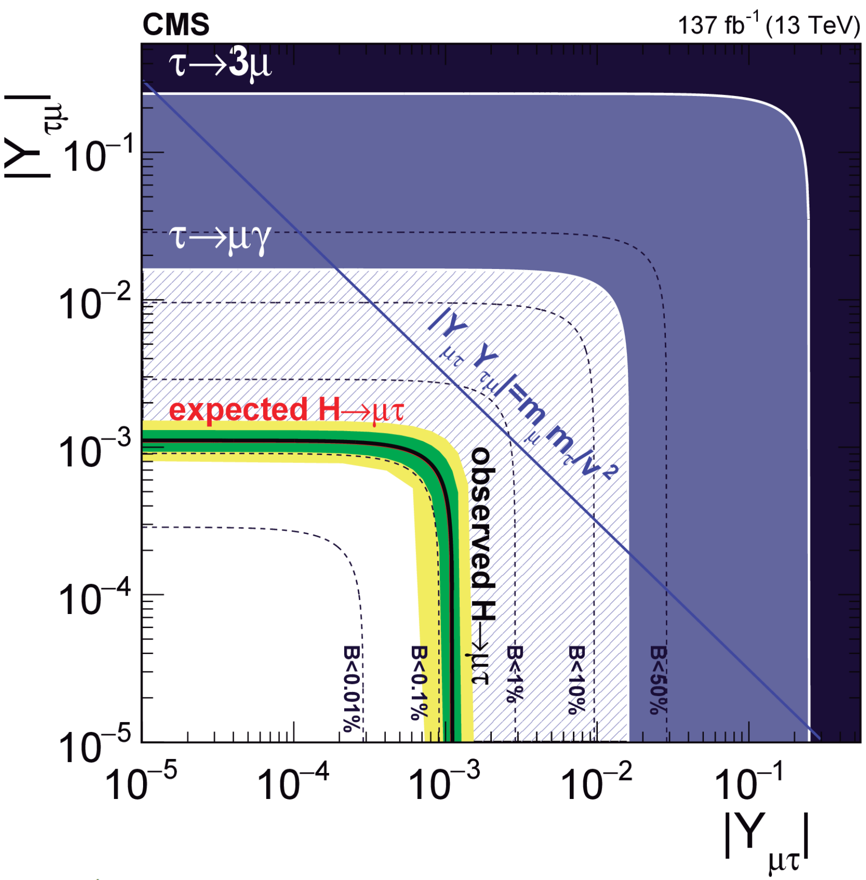




Flavour-Violating Higgs Couplings

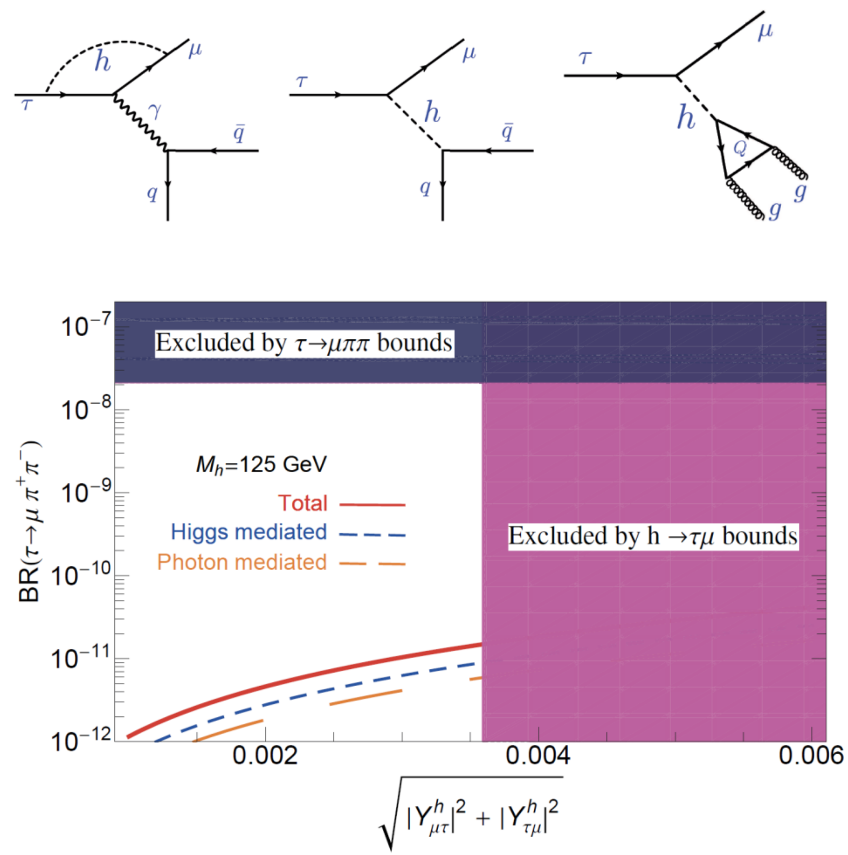
$$\mathcal{L} = -H\,\{Y_{e\mu}\,\bar{e}_L\mu_R + Y_{e\tau}\,\bar{e}_L\tau_R + Y_{\mu\tau}\,\bar{\mu}_L\tau_R + \cdots\}$$

$\mathrm{Br}(H \to \mu\tau) < 0.15\%$ (95% CL)



$\tau \to \mu\,\pi^+\pi^-$

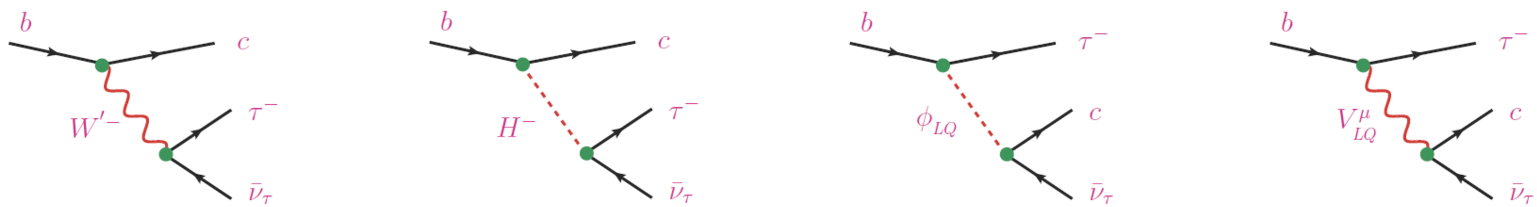
Celis et al., 1409.4439



Effective Field Theory Analysis

$$\mathcal{H}_{\rm eff}^{b\to c\ell\nu} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{cb}\left[(1+C_{V_L})\,\mathcal{O}_{V_L} + C_{V_R}\mathcal{O}_{V_R} + C_{S_R}\mathcal{O}_{S_R} + C_{S_L}\mathcal{O}_{S_L} + C_T\mathcal{O}_T\right] + \text{h.c.}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{V_{L,R}} = (\bar c\,\gamma^\mu b_{L,R})\,(\bar\ell_L\gamma_\mu\nu_{\ell L})\,, \qquad \mathcal{O}_{S_{L,R}} = (\bar c\, b_{L,R})\,(\bar\ell_R\nu_{\ell L})\,, \qquad \mathcal{O}_T = (\bar c\,\sigma^{\mu\nu} b_L)\,(\bar\ell_R\sigma_{\mu\nu}\nu_{\ell L})$$



C_{V_L} $C_{S_L},\ C_{S_R}\quad (C_T)$ $C_{V_L},\ C_{S_L},\ C_T$ $C_{V_L},\ C_{S_R}$

Many analyses (usually with single operator/mediator and partial data information)

Freytsis et al, Bardhan et al, Cai et al, Hu et al, Celis et al, Datta et al, Bhattacharya et al, Alonso et al, . . .

Global fit to all data

(q^2 distributions included)

Murgui-Peñuelas-Jung-Pich, 1904.09311

$F_L^{D^*},\ \mathcal{B}_{10}$	Min 1	Min 2
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	37.4/54	40.4/54
C_{LL}^V	$0.09\,^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	$0.34\,^{+0.05}_{-0.07}$
C_{RL}^S	$0.09\,^{+0.12}_{-0.61}$	$-1.10\,^{+0.48}_{-0.07}$
C_{LL}^S	$-0.14\,^{+0.52}_{-0.07}$	$-0.30\,^{+0.11}_{-0.50}$
C_{LL}^T	$0.008\,^{+0.046}_{-0.044}$	$0.093\,^{+0.029}_{-0.030}$

$\mathcal{B}(B_c\to\tau\bar\nu) < 10\%$

$F_L^{D^*}$ included