

## 65. $\tau$ -Lepton Decay Parameters

Updated August 2011 by A. Stahl (RWTH Aachen).

The purpose of the measurements of the decay parameters (also known as Michel parameters) of the  $\tau$  is to determine the structure (spin and chirality) of the current mediating its decays.

### 65.1. Leptonic Decays:

The Michel parameters are extracted from the energy spectrum of the charged daughter lepton  $\ell = e, \mu$  in the decays  $\tau \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell \nu_\tau$ . Ignoring radiative corrections, neglecting terms of order  $(m_\ell/m_\tau)^2$  and  $(m_\tau/\sqrt{s})^2$ , and setting the neutrino masses to zero, the spectrum in the laboratory frame reads

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dx} = \frac{G_{\tau\ell}^2 m_\tau^5}{192 \pi^3} \times \left\{ f_0(x) + \rho f_1(x) + \eta \frac{m_\ell}{m_\tau} f_2(x) - P_\tau [\xi g_1(x) + \xi \delta g_2(x)] \right\}, \quad (65.1)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(x) &= 2 - 6x^2 + 4x^3 \\ f_1(x) &= -\frac{4}{9} + 4x^2 - \frac{32}{9}x^3 & g_1(x) &= -\frac{2}{3} + 4x - 6x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^3 \\ f_2(x) &= 12(1-x)^2 & g_2(x) &= \frac{4}{9} - \frac{16}{3}x + 12x^2 - \frac{64}{9}x^3. \end{aligned}$$

The quantity  $x$  is the fractional energy of the daughter lepton  $\ell$ , *i.e.*,  $x = E_\ell/E_{\ell,max} \approx E_\ell/(\sqrt{s}/2)$  and  $P_\tau$  is the polarization of the tau leptons. The integrated decay width is given by

$$\Gamma = \frac{G_{\tau\ell}^2 m_\tau^5}{192 \pi^3} \left( 1 + 4\eta \frac{m_\ell}{m_\tau} \right). \quad (65.2)$$

The situation is similar to muon decays  $\mu \rightarrow e \nu_e \nu_\mu$ . The generalized matrix element with the couplings  $g_{\varepsilon\mu}^\gamma$  and their relations to the Michel parameters  $\rho$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\xi$ , and  $\delta$  have been described in the ‘‘Note on Muon Decay Parameters.’’ The Standard Model expectations are 3/4, 0, 1, and 3/4, respectively. For more details, see Ref. 1.

### 65.2. Hadronic Decays:

In the case of hadronic decays  $\tau \rightarrow h \nu_\tau$ , with  $h = \pi, \rho$ , or  $a_1$ , the ansatz is restricted to purely vectorial currents. The matrix element is

$$\frac{G_{\tau h}}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\lambda=R,L} g_\lambda \langle \bar{\Psi}_\omega(\nu_\tau) | \gamma^\mu | \Psi_\lambda(\tau) \rangle J_\mu^h \quad (65.3)$$

with the hadronic current  $J_\mu^h$ . The neutrino chirality  $\omega$  is uniquely determined from  $\lambda$ . The spectrum depends only on a single parameter  $\xi_h$

$$\frac{d^n \Gamma}{dx_1 dx_2 \dots dx_n} = f(\vec{x}) + \xi_h P_\tau g(\vec{x}), \quad (65.4)$$

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with  $f$  and  $g$  being channel-dependent functions of the  $n$  observables  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  (see Ref. 2). The parameter  $\xi_h$  is related to the couplings through

$$\xi_h = |g_L|^2 - |g_R|^2 . \quad (65.5)$$

$\xi_h$  is the negative of the chirality of the  $\tau$  neutrino in these decays. In the Standard Model,  $\xi_h = 1$ . Also included in the Data Listings for  $\xi_h$  are measurements of the neutrino helicity which coincide with  $\xi_h$ , if the neutrino is massless (ASNER 00 [3], ACKERSTAFF 97R [4], AKERS 95P [5], ALBRECHT 93C [6], and ALBRECHT 90I [7]) .

### 65.3. Combination of Measurements:

The individual measurements are combined, taking into account the correlations between the parameters. In a first fit, universality between the two leptonic decays, and between all hadronic decays, is assumed. A second fit is made without these assumptions. The results of the two fits are provided as OUR FIT in the Data Listings below in the tables whose title includes “(e or mu)” or “(all hadronic modes),” and “(e),” “(mu)” *etc.*, respectively. The measurements show good agreement with the Standard Model. The  $\chi^2$  values with respect to the Standard model predictions are 24.1 for 41 degrees of freedom and 26.8 for 56 degrees of freedom, respectively. The correlations are reduced through this combination to less than 20%, with the exception of  $\rho$  and  $\eta$  which are correlated by +23%, for the fit with universality and by +70% for  $\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu\nu_\tau$ .

### 65.4. Model-independent Analysis:

From the Michel parameters, limits can be derived on the couplings  $g_{\varepsilon\lambda}^\kappa$  without further model assumptions. In the Standard model  $g_{LL}^V = 1$  (leptonic decays), and  $g_L = 1$  (hadronic decays) and all other couplings vanish. First, the partial decay widths have to be compared to the Standard Model predictions to derive limits on the normalization of the couplings  $A_x = G_{\tau x}^2/G_F^2$  with Fermi’s constant  $G_F$ :

$$\begin{aligned} A_e &= 1.0029 \pm 0.0046 , \\ A_\mu &= 0.981 \pm 0.018 , \\ A_\pi &= 1.0020 \pm 0.0073 . \end{aligned} \quad (65.6)$$

Then limits on the couplings (95% CL) can be extracted (see Ref. 8 and Ref. 9). Without the assumption of universality, the limits given in Table 65.1 are derived.

**Table 65.1:** Coupling constants  $g_{\varepsilon\mu}^\gamma$ . 95% confidence level experimental limits. The limits include the quoted values of  $A_e$ ,  $A_\mu$ , and  $A_\pi$  and assume  $A_\rho = A_{a_1} = 1$ .

$\tau \rightarrow e\nu_e\nu_\tau$		
$ g_{RR}^S  < 0.70$	$ g_{RR}^V  < 0.17$	$ g_{RR}^T  \equiv 0$
$ g_{LR}^S  < 0.99$	$ g_{LR}^V  < 0.13$	$ g_{LR}^T  < 0.082$
$ g_{RL}^S  < 2.01$	$ g_{RL}^V  < 0.52$	$ g_{RL}^T  < 0.51$
$ g_{LL}^S  < 2.01$	$ g_{LL}^V  < 1.005$	$ g_{LL}^T  \equiv 0$
$\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu\nu_\tau$		
$ g_{RR}^S  < 0.72$	$ g_{RR}^V  < 0.18$	$ g_{RR}^T  \equiv 0$
$ g_{LR}^S  < 0.95$	$ g_{LR}^V  < 0.12$	$ g_{LR}^T  < 0.079$
$ g_{RL}^S  < 2.01$	$ g_{RL}^V  < 0.52$	$ g_{RL}^T  < 0.51$
$ g_{LL}^S  < 2.01$	$ g_{LL}^V  < 1.005$	$ g_{LL}^T  \equiv 0$
$\tau \rightarrow \pi\nu_\tau$		
$ g_R^V  < 0.15$	$ g_L^V  > 0.992$	
$\tau \rightarrow \rho\nu_\tau$		
$ g_R^V  < 0.10$	$ g_L^V  > 0.995$	
$\tau \rightarrow a_1\nu_\tau$		
$ g_R^V  < 0.16$	$ g_L^V  > 0.987$	

### 65.5. Model-dependent Interpretation:

More stringent limits can be derived assuming specific models. For example, in the framework of a two Higgs doublet model, the measurements correspond to a limit of  $m_{H^\pm} > 1.9 \text{ GeV} \times \tan\beta$  on the mass of the charged Higgs boson, or a limit of 253 GeV on the mass of the second  $W$  boson in left-right symmetric models for arbitrary mixing (both 95% CL). See Ref. 9 and Ref. 10.

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