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August 1968

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Vienna, August 28, September 5, 1968

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A STUDY OF 10,000 τ^+ DECAYS*

W. Ralph Butler,[†] Roger W. Bland, Gerson Goldhaber, Sulamith Goldhaber,[‡]
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ABSTRACT

A sample of 9994 τ^+ decays in hydrogen and deuterium bubble chambers have been measured and carefully checked. We present here various fits to the distributions on the Dalitz plot for use in τ^+ compilations and comparisons with τ^- data which is now becoming available. We find that a fit to the Dalitz variable y gives a slope of 0.285 ± 0.021 .

Since CP violations are known to occur, there may exist differences between the τ^+ and τ^- Dalitz plot distributions. Judging from the experience with η decay, a significant measurement of such differences will probably require 10^5 or 10^6 τ^\pm decays, or even much larger numbers. Nevertheless, we are presenting our data at the present time to make it available for compilation together with τ^+ samples of similar magnitude (see Grauman et al.¹ and earlier references quoted therein) and for comparison with τ^- data.² We also hope that this limited sample may help as a guide to future high statistics experiments.

In the course of a series of K^+p and K^+d experiments, one at an average K^+ momentum of 220 MeV/c in the LRL 15-inch hydrogen bubble chamber and several from 860 to 1360 MeV/c in the LRL 25-inch bubble chamber filled alternately with hydrogen and deuterium, we have measured a total of 9994 τ^+ decays. Our sample consists of 2707 τ^+ decays, which were nearly all decays at rest, from the 15-inch chamber work, 4560 τ^+ decays in flight in hydrogen, and 2727 in deuterium from the 25-inch chamber work.

Since the K^+ decays in the τ^+ mode were used for beam flux determinations in cross-section measurements, all τ decays were measured routinely and, when necessary, carefully examined and remeasured at least once. Fiducial cutoffs were also applied to the sample.

A folded Dalitz plot of our data sample is presented as a scatter plot in Fig. 1 and as a two-dimensional histogram in Fig. 2. To these data, we have applied a correction for the Coulomb interactions of the charged particles. This correction to each event is a product of three factors, each of the form,

$$\frac{z}{e^z - 1}$$

with $z = 2\pi\alpha q_i q_j / \beta_{ij}$, where q_i is the charge of the i th particle in units of the electron charge, α is the fine structure constant, and β_{ij} is the velocity of the i th particle with respect to the j th. The results of applying this correction to our data is shown in the two-dimensional histogram in Fig. 3. No renormalization was performed.

The odd pion (π^- here) spectrum is shown in Fig. 4 and the like pion spectrum in Fig. 5. Using the standard Dalitz variables, $x = \sqrt{3} [T(\pi_1^+) - T(\pi_2^+)]/Q$ and $y = 3T(\pi^-)/Q - 1$, we have attempted linear and quadratic fits to data before and after Coulomb correction. The results of these fits are shown in Table I and the distributions are shown in Figs. 6a-d. We have also tried several two-dimensional fits to the Coulomb-corrected Dalitz plot shown in Fig. 7. The results of these fits are summarized in Table II. As may be noted from Tables I and II, we find no statistically significant evidence for quadratic terms in either x^2 or y^2 . The largest deviation from purely linear behavior occurs in the $x^2 y^2$ terms but is still less than a 3 standard deviation effect. To illustrate the nature of this possible nonlinear effect

we show in Fig. 8 the contours on a Dalitz plot in 5% steps computed for the observed coefficients in y and $x^2 y^2$.

We have investigated our data for the existence of biases. For the 25-inch chamber data, we have looked at the distribution of the normal to the τ decay plane with respect to the beam direction, using the coordinate system shown in Fig. 9. The resulting distribution is consistent with uniformity. Figure 10 is a scatter plot of the azimuthal angle versus the cosine of the polar angle. Figure 11 and Fig. 12 are the projections onto each axis.

REFERENCES

*Work supported by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

†On leave from David Lipscomb College, Nashville, Tennessee.

‡Deceased.

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1. J. Grauman, E. L. Koller, S. Taylor, D. Pandoulas, S. Hoffmaster, P. Stamer, A. Kanofsky, and V. Mainkar, Contribution to this Conference, Stevens Institute of Technology preprint SIT-P216 (4-68).
2. T. S. Mast, L. K. Gershwin, M. Alston-Garnjost, R. O. Bangerter, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, J. T. Murray, F. T. Solnitz, R. D. Tripp, and B. R. Webber, Contribution to this Conference, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory Report UCRL-18329.

Table I. Fit to x and y projections.^a

A. <u>Fit of the y projection to $(1 + ay + by^2)$</u>					
With Coulomb weighting:	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>d.f.</u>	<u>χ^2</u>	<u>C.L.</u>
Linear fit	0.285±0.021	---	18	28.4	6%
Quadratic fit	0.302±0.022	0.087±0.043	17	24.4	11%
No Coulomb weighting:					
Linear fit	0.250±0.021	---	18	22.1	23%
Quadratic fit	0.256±0.021	0.041±0.042	17	21.2	22%
B. <u>Fit of the x projection to $(1 + cx^2)$</u>					
With Coulomb weighting:	<u>c</u>		<u>d.f.</u>	<u>χ^2</u>	<u>C.L.</u>
Constant fit	---		19	14.4	76%
Quadratic fit	-0.019±0.040		18	14.2	71%
No Coulomb weighting:					
Constant fit	---		19	14.4	76%
Quadratic fit	0.032±0.041		18	13.9	74%

^aThese results were obtained by chi-square minimization using the program DJINN for fitting.

Table II. Two-dimensional fit to Dalitz plot with Coulomb weighting.^a

Fit Dalitz plot to $(1 + a_1 y + a_2 y^2 + a_3 x^2 + a_4 x^2 y + a_5 x^2 y^2)$								
	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	d.f.	χ^2	$\chi^2/\text{d.f.}$
a_1	0.288±0.015	--	--	--	--	42	53.8	1.28
a_1, a_2	0.306±0.016	0.093±0.033	--	--	--	41	49.6	1.21
a_1, a_3	0.288±0.014	--	-0.051±0.030	--	--	41	52.5	1.28
a_1, a_5	0.292±0.015	--	--	--	0.492±0.173	41	49.6	1.21
a_1, a_2, a_3	0.304±0.016	0.084±0.034	-0.024±0.033	--	--	40	49.3	1.23
all above ^b	0.293±0.022	0.014±0.042	-0.093±0.040	0.016±0.091	0.641±0.220	38	45.2	1.19

^aThese results were obtained by chi-square minimization using VARMIT (W. C. Davidon, ANL-5990). We are still investigating the differences in the errors obtained here and in Table I.

^bWe have also fitted using all allowed terms up to fourth order and find the other terms are consistent with zero.

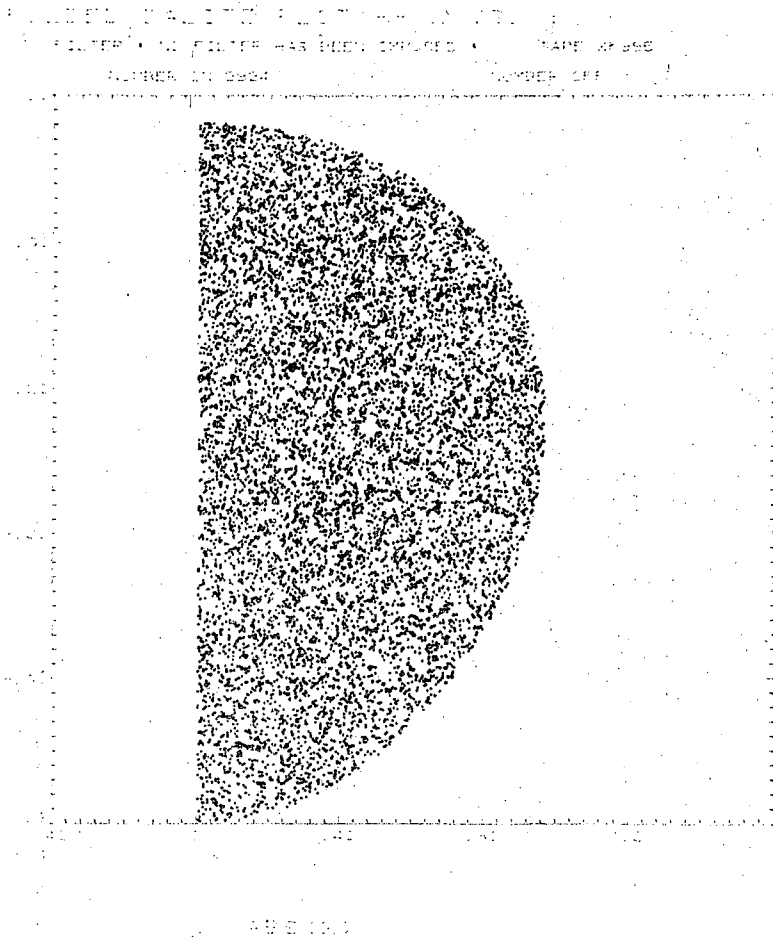


Fig. 1. Folded Dalitz plot.

653 631 639 653 614 674 579 596 644 601 564 541 486 481 461 351 338 265 195 28
 ***** OFF = 0 ON = 9994

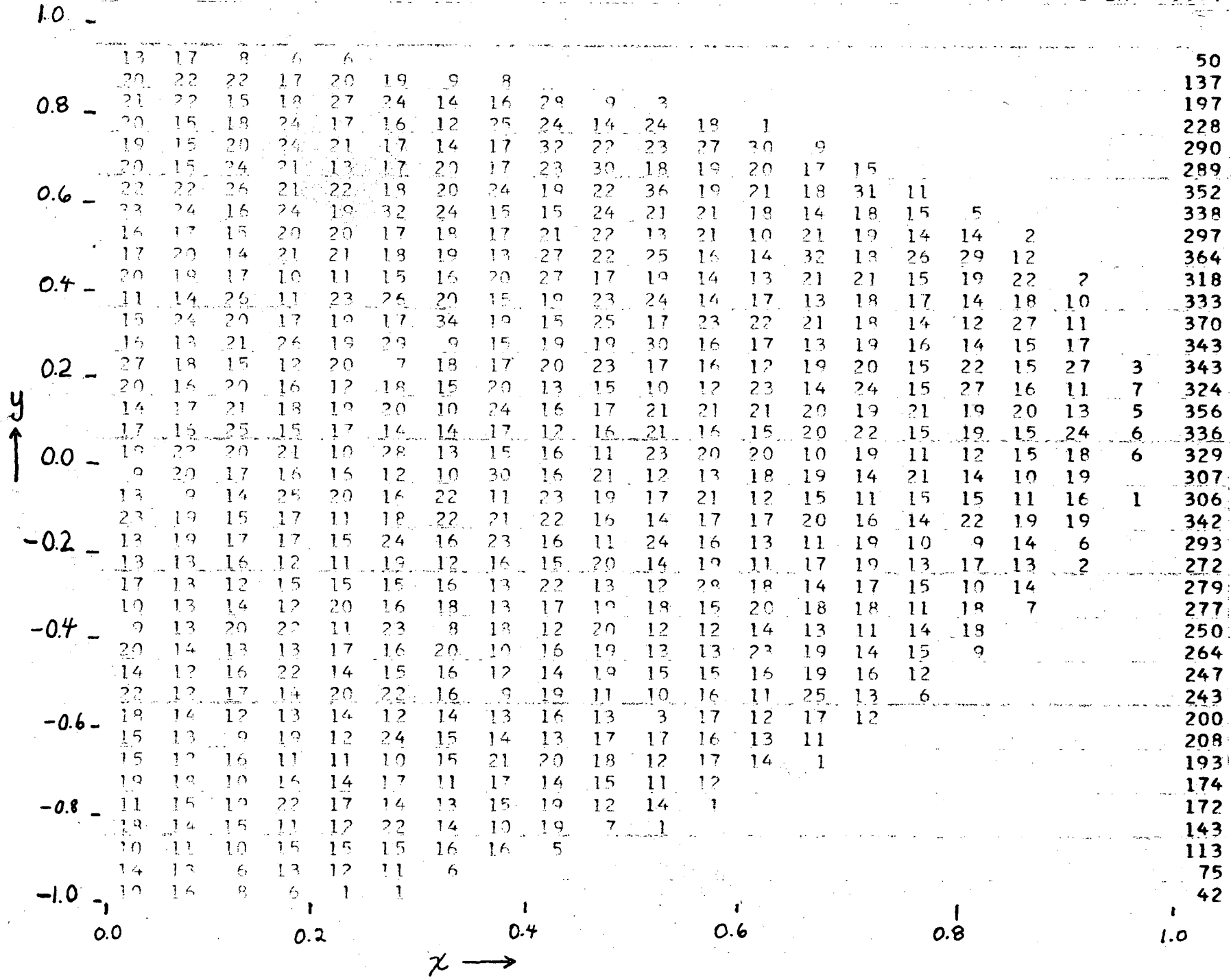


Fig. 2. 2-D histogram for unweighted data.

***** OFF = 0 ON = 9713

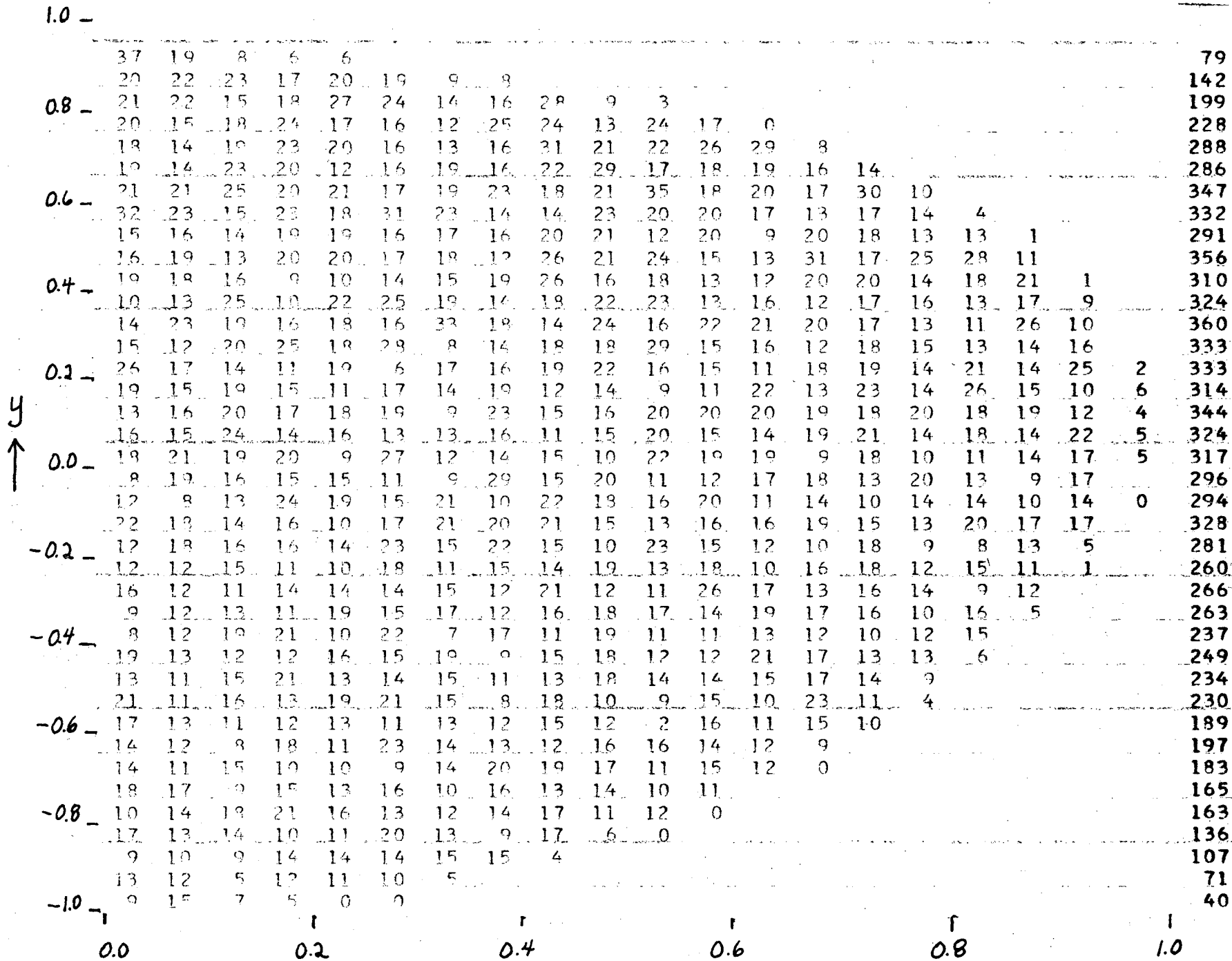
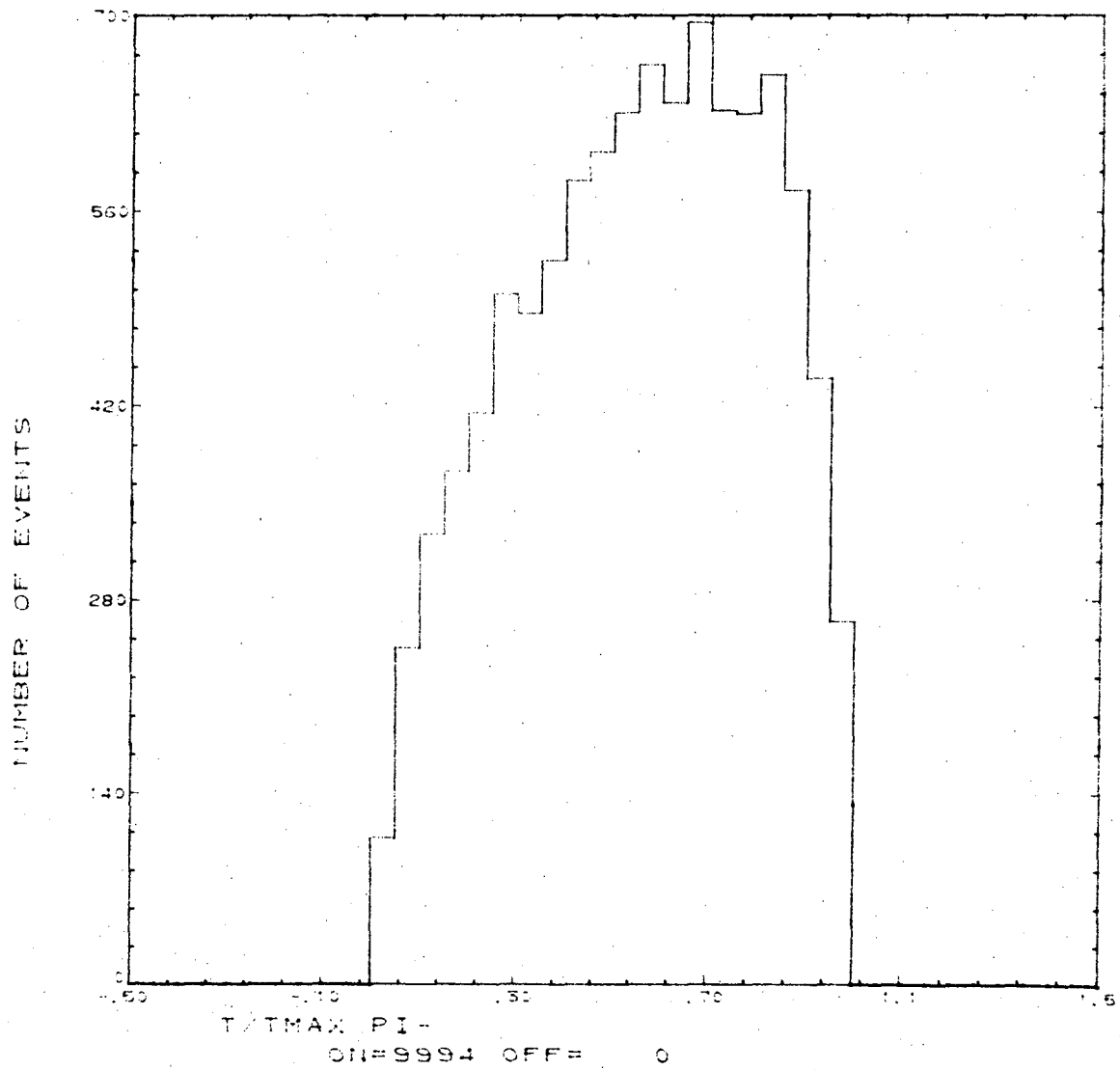
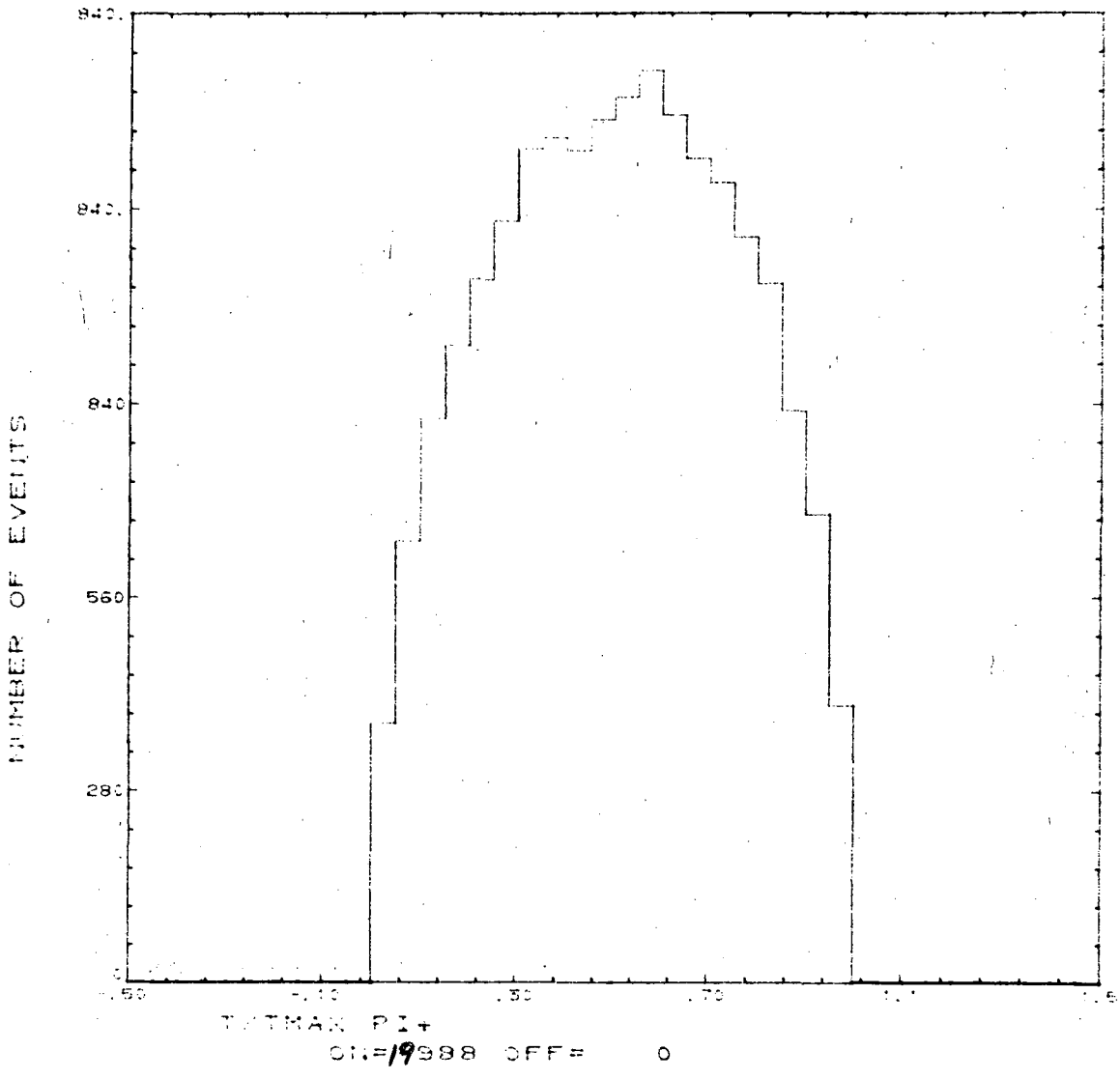


Fig. 3. 2-D histogram for weighted data (numbers truncated to next lowest integer).



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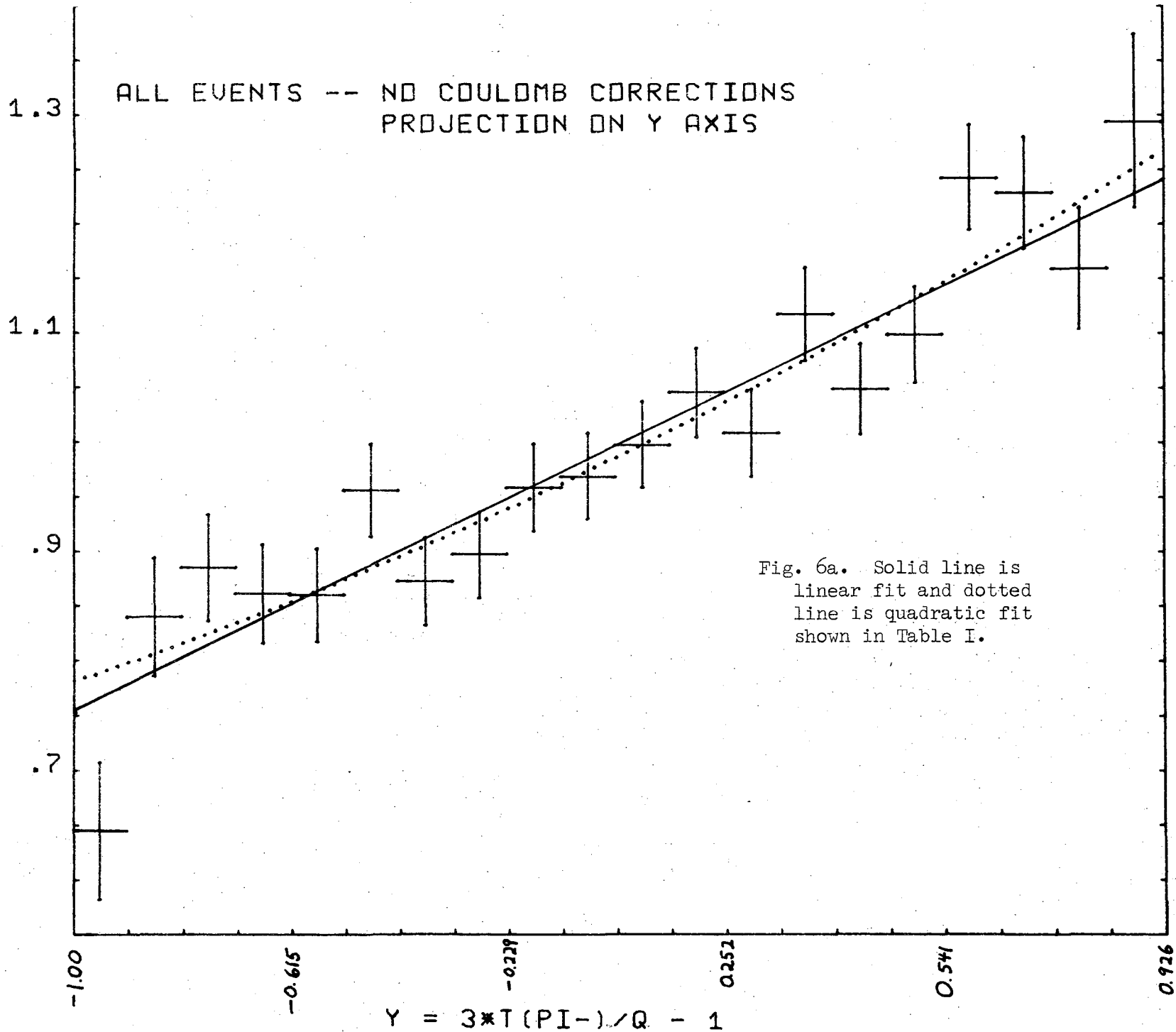
Fig. 4



XBL 689-5969

Fig. 5

UNWEIGHTED EVENTS / PHASE SPACE



WEIGHTED EVENTS / PHASE SPACE

1.5

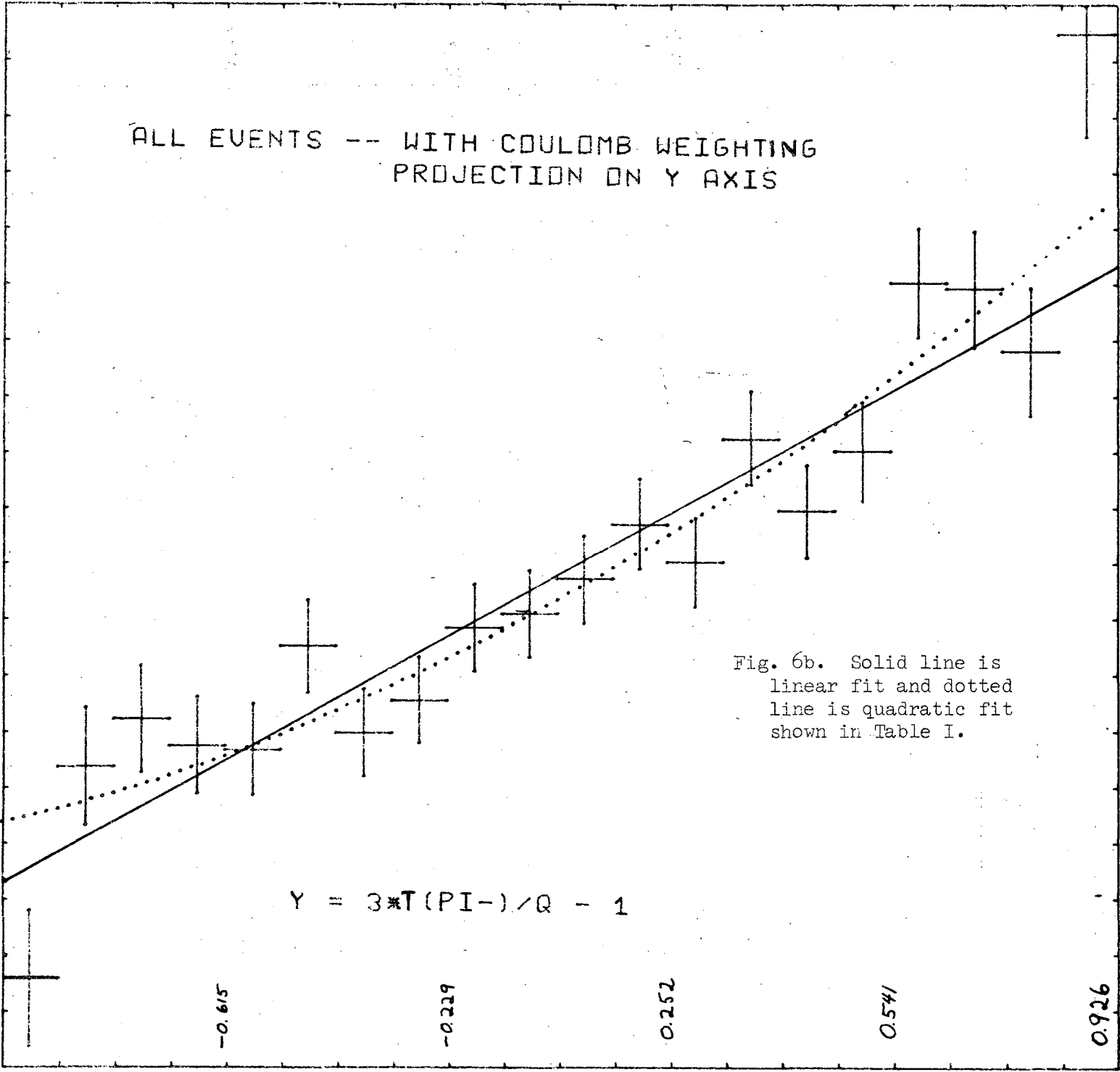
1.3

1.1

0.9

0.7

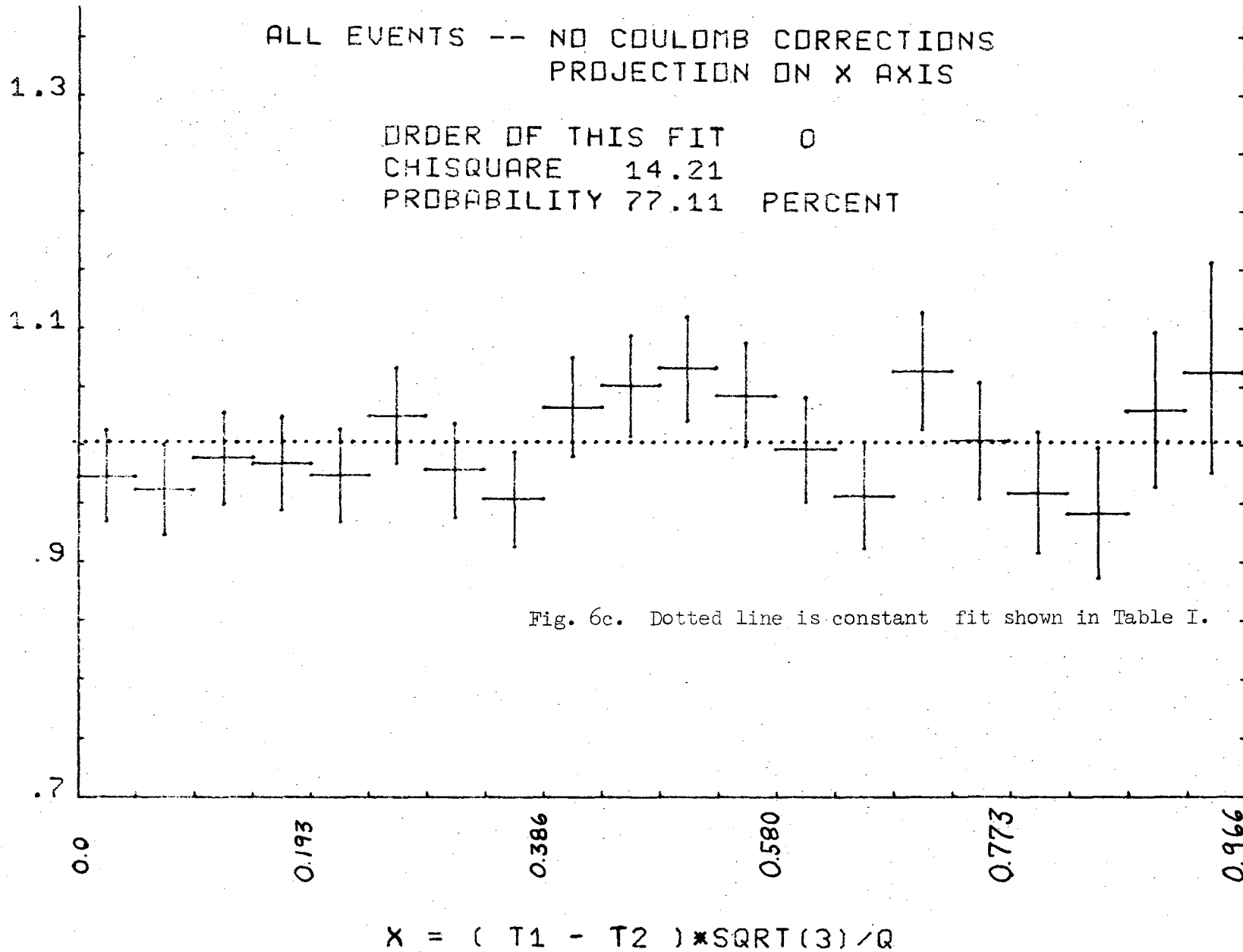
ALL EVENTS -- WITH COULOMB WEIGHTING
PROJECTION ON Y AXIS



$$Y = 3 * T(PI-) / Q - 1$$

Fig. 6b. Solid line is linear fit and dotted line is quadratic fit shown in Table I.

UNWEIGHTED EVENTS / PHASE SPACE



WEIGHTED EVENTS/ PHASE SPACE

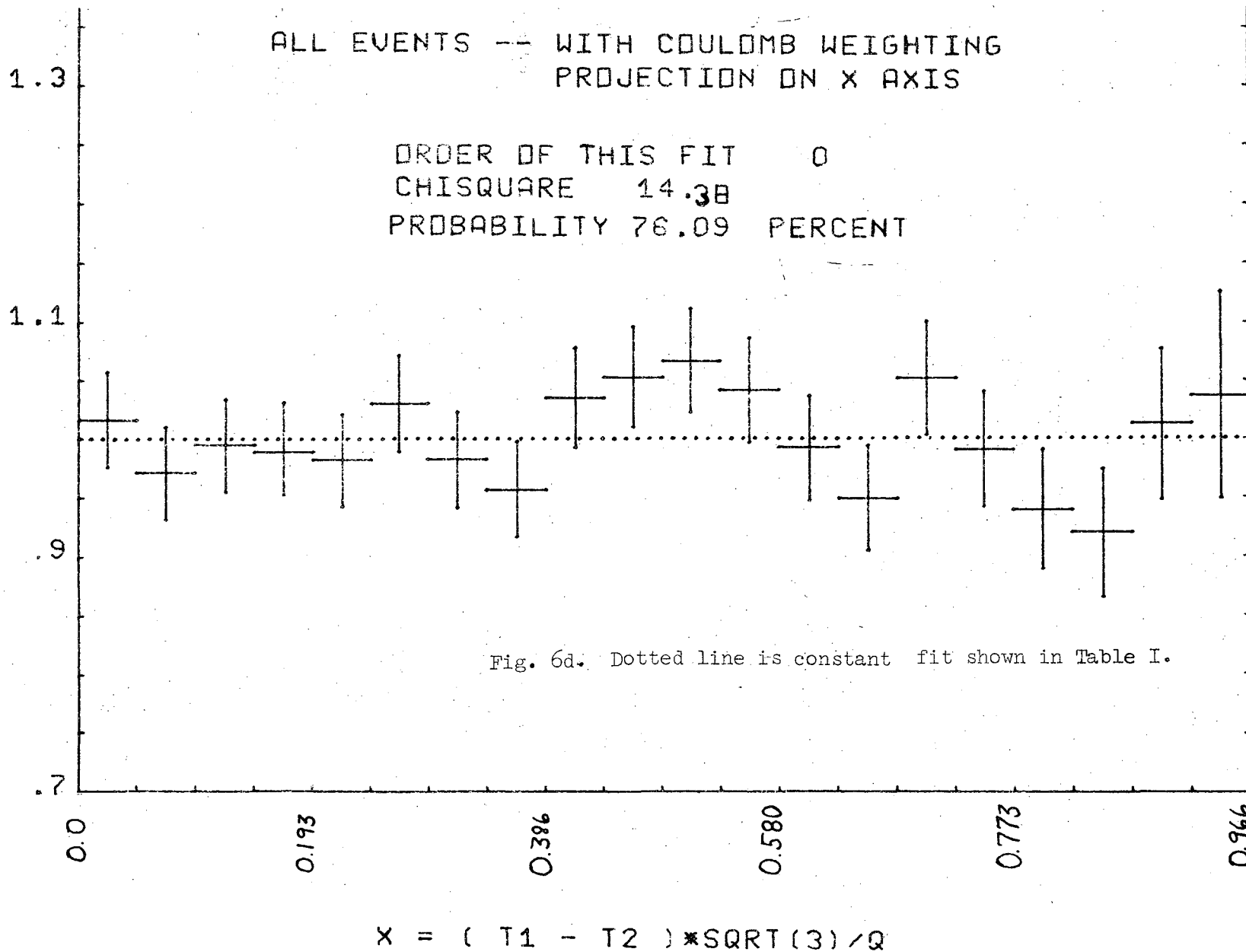


Fig. 7. Data used for two-dimensional fit to Dalitz plot.

Unweighted Data

2576|2463|2350|1779 826
 ***** OFF = 0 ON = 9994

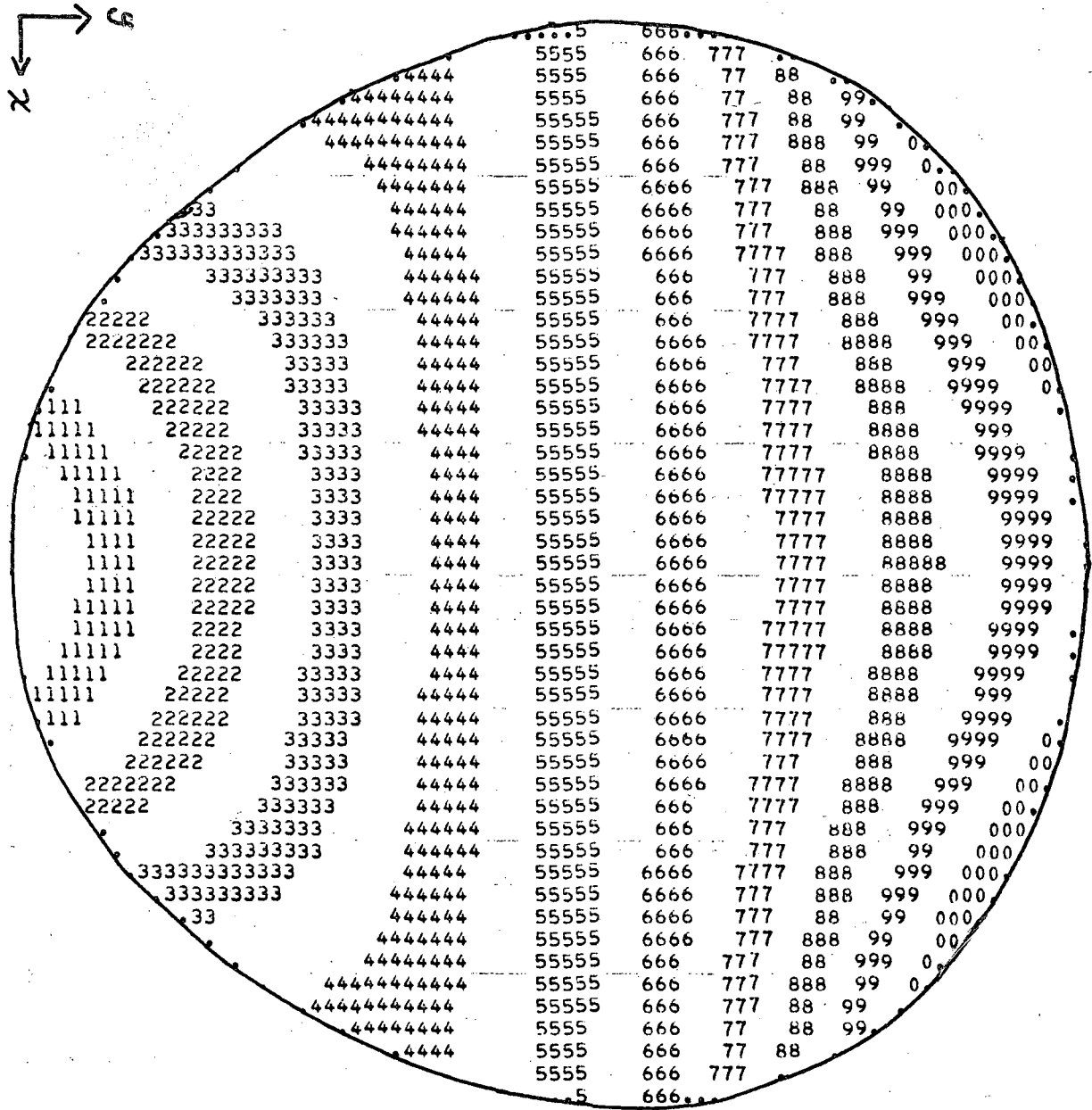
y ↑	1. -	201	143	40			384
		326	290	370	173		1159
	0. -	303	295	325	289	105	1317
		286	307	320	271	205	1389
		297	266	260	289	233	1345
		263	287	278	245	175	1248
		224	244	268	243	99	1078
		246	240	229	230	9	954
	-1. -	240	240	228	39		747
		190	151	32			373
	0.						
		x →					
						1.	

Weighted Data

2544|2399|2279|1706 783
 ***** OFF = 0 ON = 9713

y ↑	1. -	234	146	40			421
		323	288	267	170		1149
	0. -	297	289	313	282	102	1290
		279	299	311	263	198	1351
		288	258	252	279	222	1301
		255	277	268	234	164	1200
		216	235	257	230	89	1028
		237	230	213	210	6	903
	-1. -	230	229	214	35		709
		181	143	30			354
	0.						
		x →					
						1.	

Fig. 8. Map of fit $(1 + a_1 y + a_2 x^2)$ to Dalitz plot. Map shows 5% steps from minimum intensity to maximum intensity in the Dalitz plot.



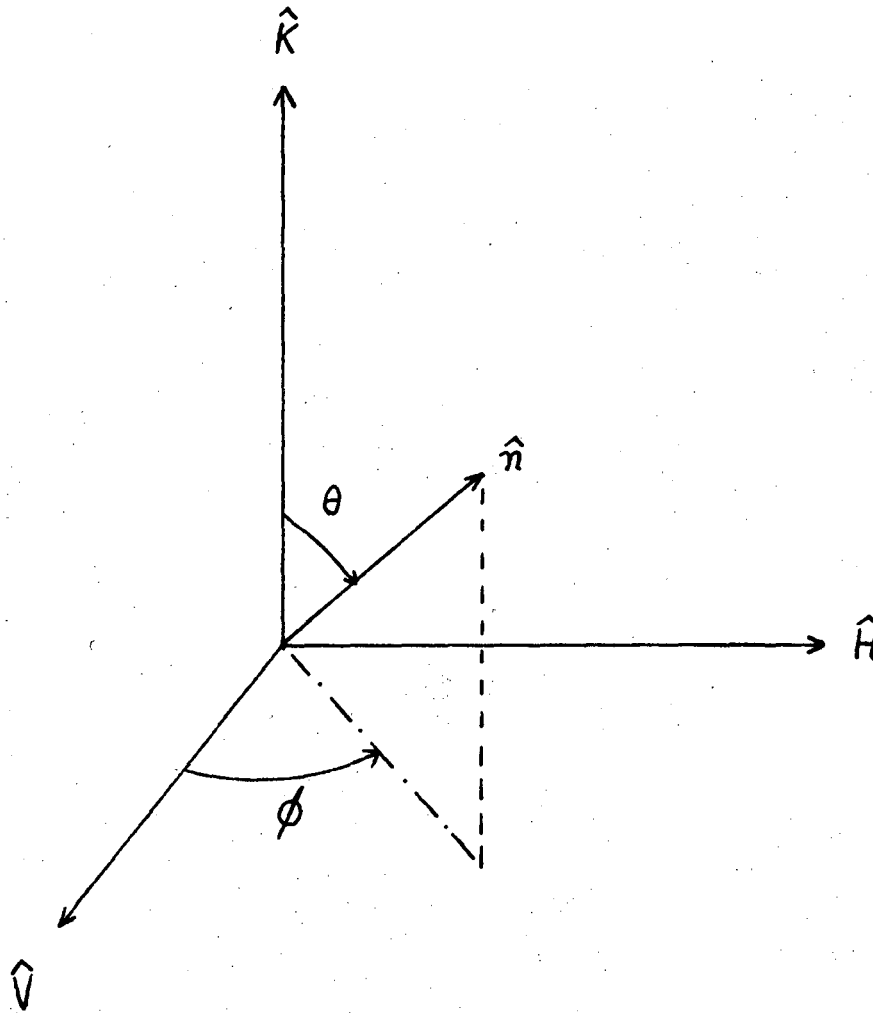


Fig. 9. Coordinate system used for bias checks.

\hat{K} = incident K direction

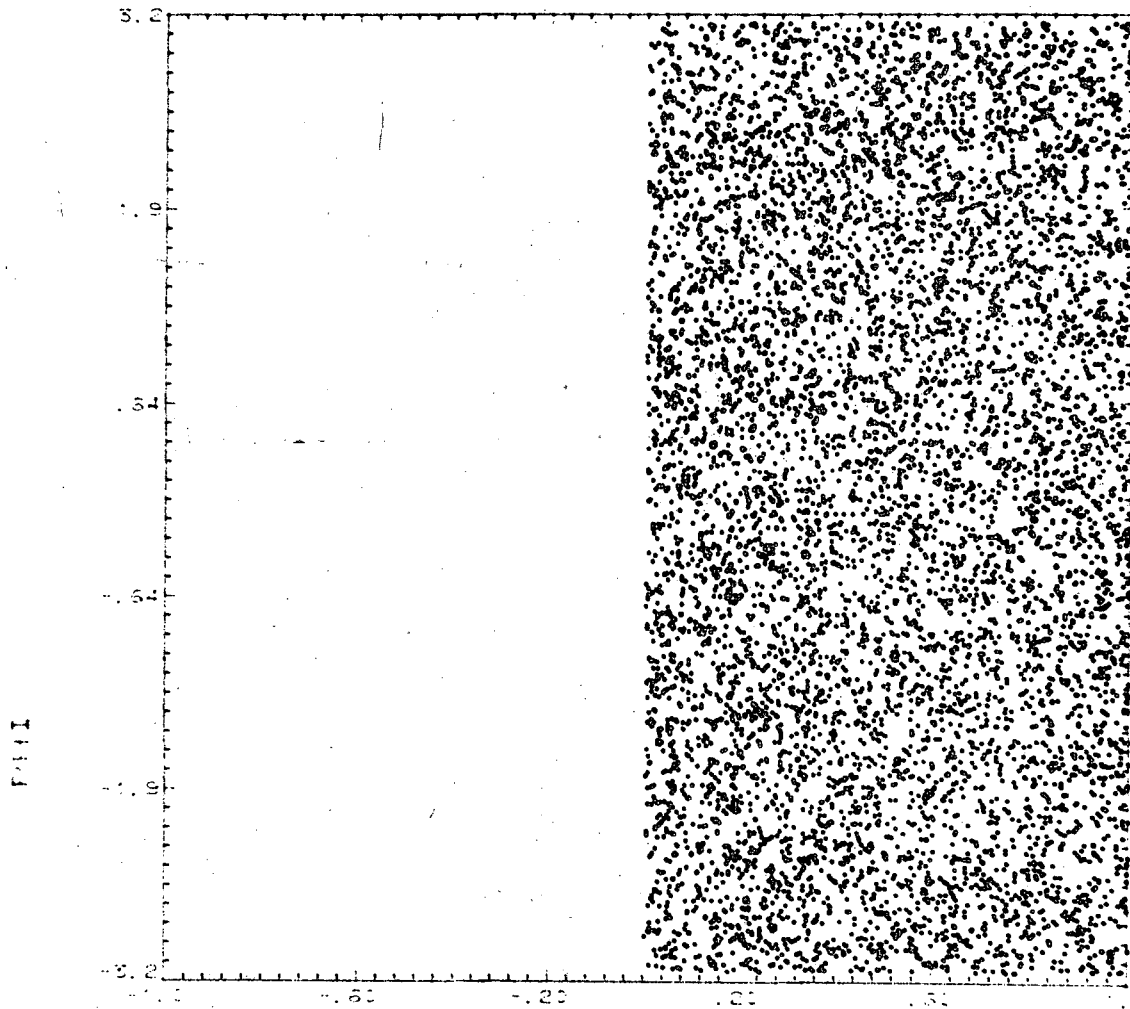
\hat{V} = vertical direction in chamber

\hat{H} = horizontal direction in chamber

\hat{n} = normal to tau decay plane

The system $(\hat{V}, \hat{H}, \hat{K})$ is constrained to be orthogonal.

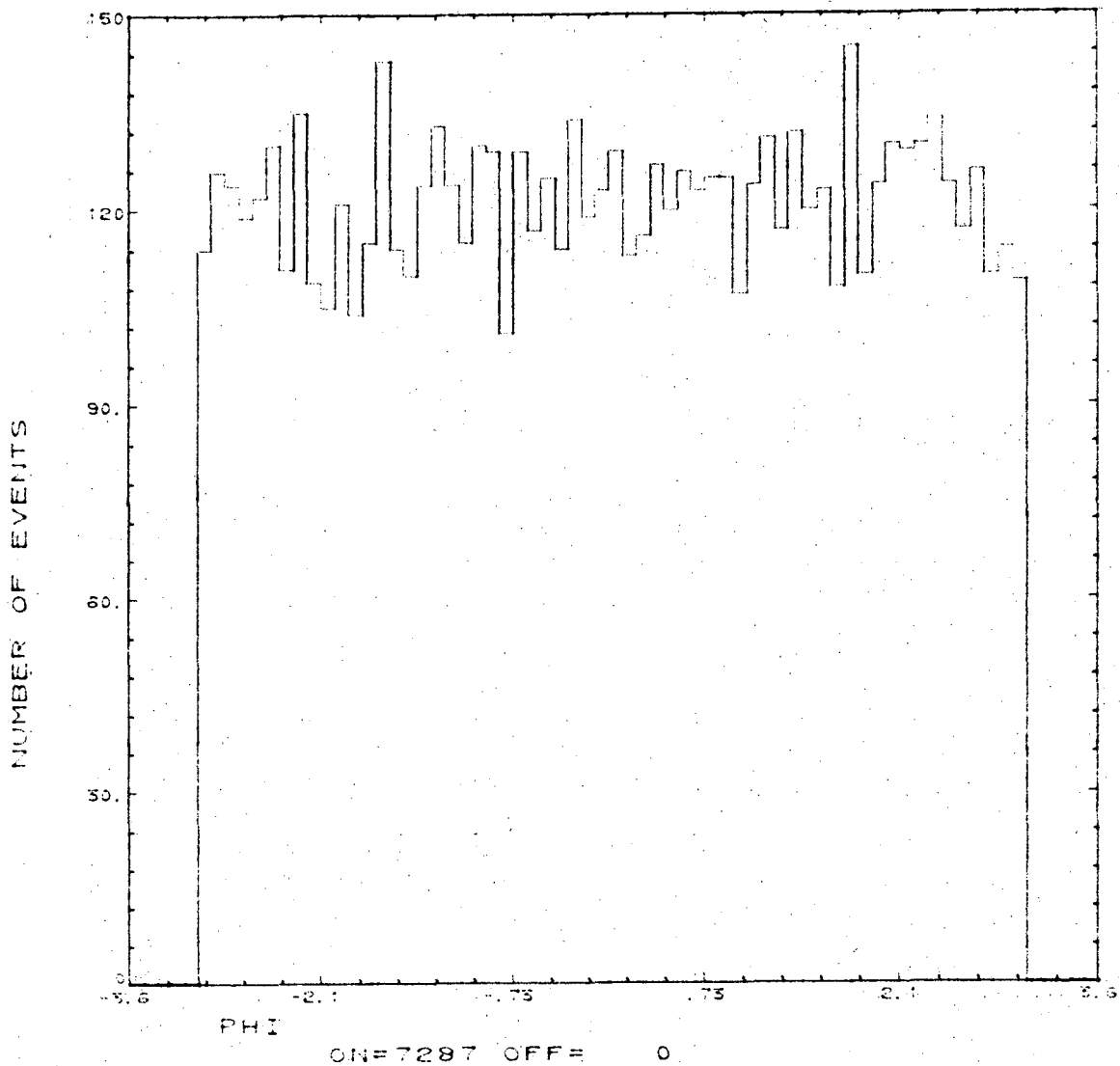
SPHERICAL PROJ. PHI VS. COS(THETA)
FILTER ALL EXCEPT TOM-S DATA
NUMBER ON 7297
TAPE XPS95
NUMBER OFF



COS(THETA)

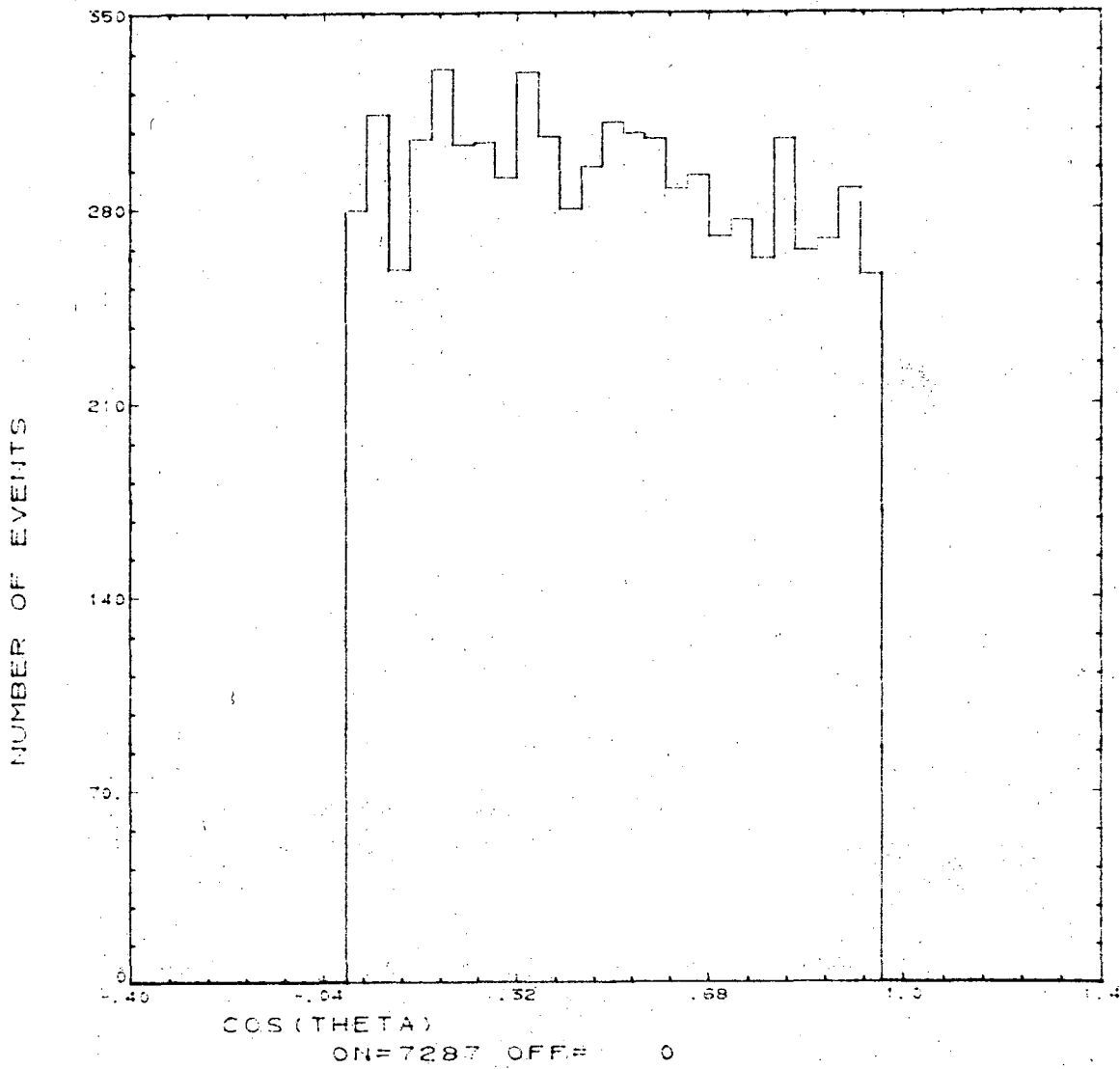
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Fig. 10



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Fig. 11



XBL 689-5972

Fig. 12

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