

# Tau reconstruction study

Keita Yumino

10/02/2021 The 69th General Meeting of the ILC physics working group

# Introduction

- $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$  in the ILC  
2f-z-leptonic sample@ILC250
- Tau reconstruction: Collinear approximation
  - Assume
    - 1-ISR photon
    - neutrino is collinear with tau
    - $E_\tau = E_{cm} / 2$

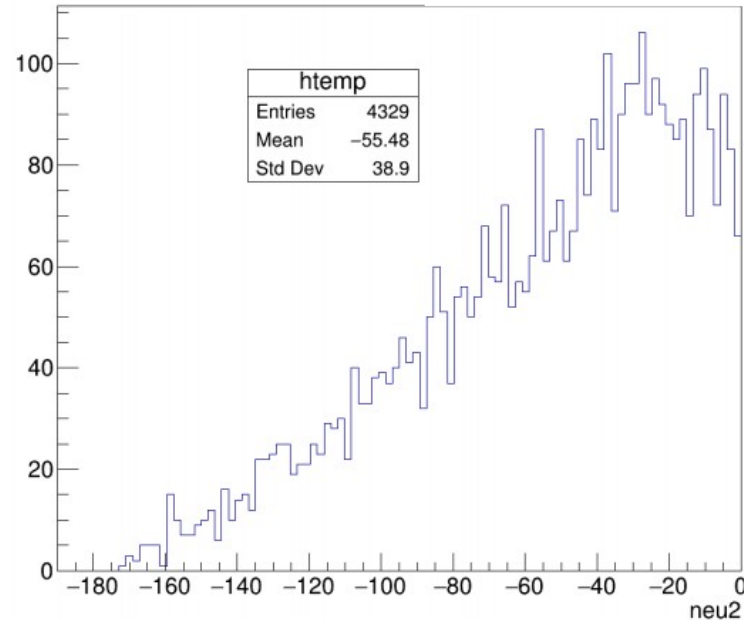
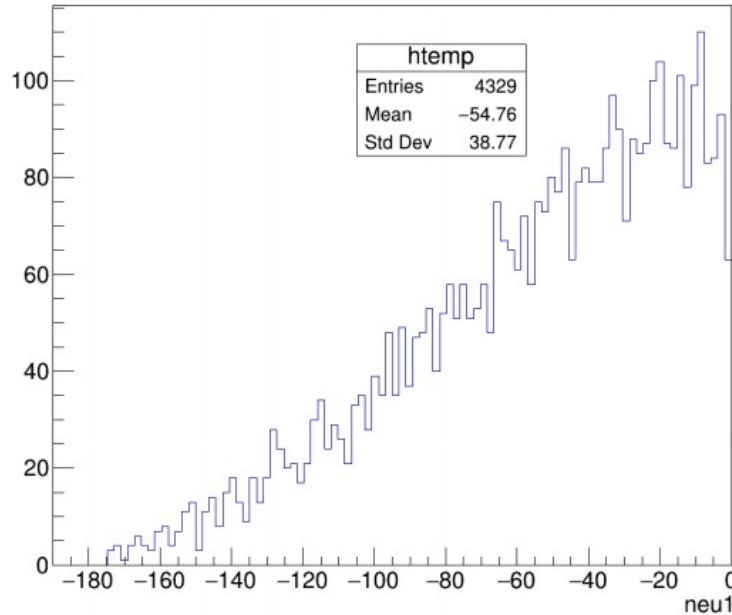
# Background: w/o beam crossing angle

$$\Sigma P_x = P_{\tau^-x}^{vis} + P_{\tau^+x}^{vis} + P_{\nu x}^1 + P_{\nu x}^2 = 0$$

Collinear approximation

$$\Sigma P_y = P_{\tau^-y}^{vis} + P_{\tau^+y}^{vis} + P_{\nu y}^1 + P_{\nu y}^2 = 0$$

$P_\nu \parallel P_\tau$



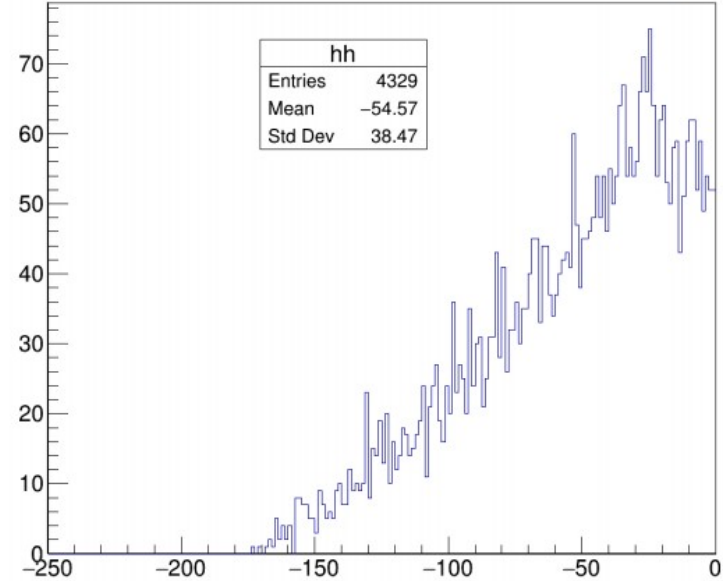
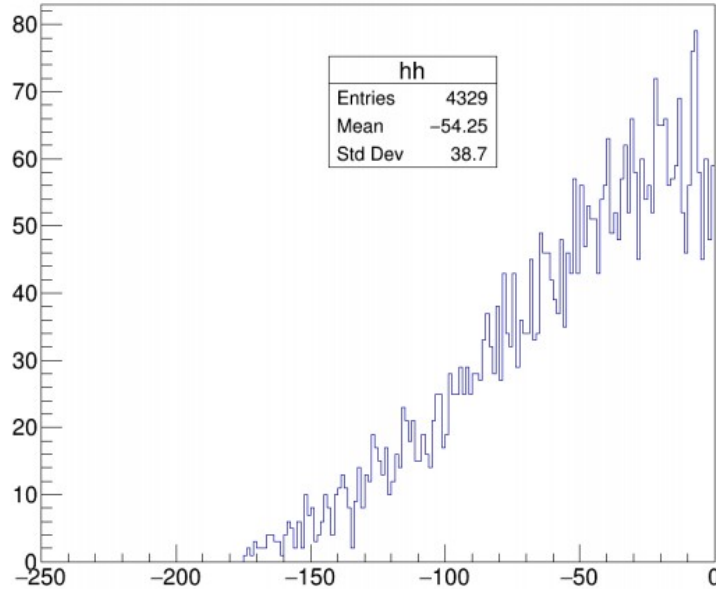
if only  $\Sigma P_x$  and  $\Sigma P_y$  conservation are considered

both  $E_\nu$ ,  $E_{\bar{\nu}}$  are negative energy

collinear approximation doesn't work well

# Background: w/ beam crossing angle

$$\Sigma P_x = P_{\tau^-x}^{vis} + P_{\tau^+x}^{vis} + P_{\nu x}^1 + P_{\nu x}^2 = \underline{E_{CM} \sin \alpha} \quad \alpha = 7 \text{ mrad}$$
$$\Sigma P_y = P_{\tau^-y}^{vis} + P_{\tau^+y}^{vis} + P_{\nu y}^1 + P_{\nu y}^2 = 0$$



if only  $\Sigma P_x$  and  $\Sigma P_y$  conservation are considered  
and even if crossing angle is considered

both  $E_\nu$ ,  $E_{\bar{\nu}}$  are negative energy

collinear approximation doesn't work well

# Introduction

Collinear approximation doesn't work well

to reconstruct tau

another way of

Tau reconstruction: Cone method

➤ Assume

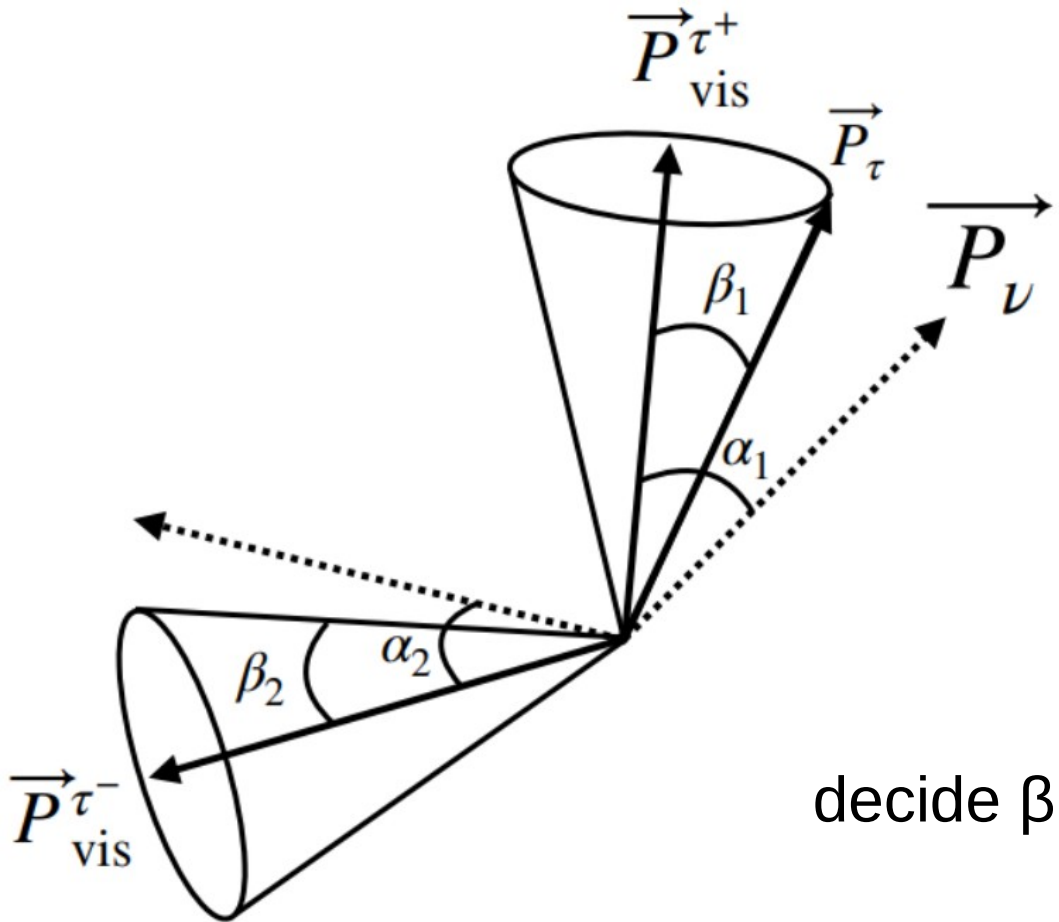
tau-tau is back-to-back

1-neutrino

$$E_{\tau} = E_{cm} / 2$$

very Preliminary...

# Find tau visible daughters



$\alpha$ : angle between  $P_{vis}$  and  $P_{\nu}$

$\beta$ : angle between  $P_{vis}$  and  $P_{\tau}$

Assume

tau-tau is back-to-back

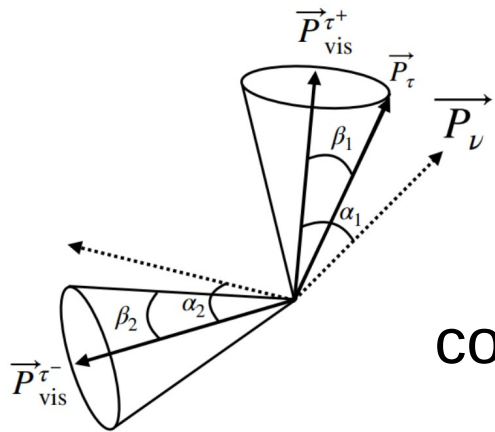
1-neutrino per tau

$E_{\tau} = E_{cm} / 2$

decide  $\beta$  by  $\alpha$

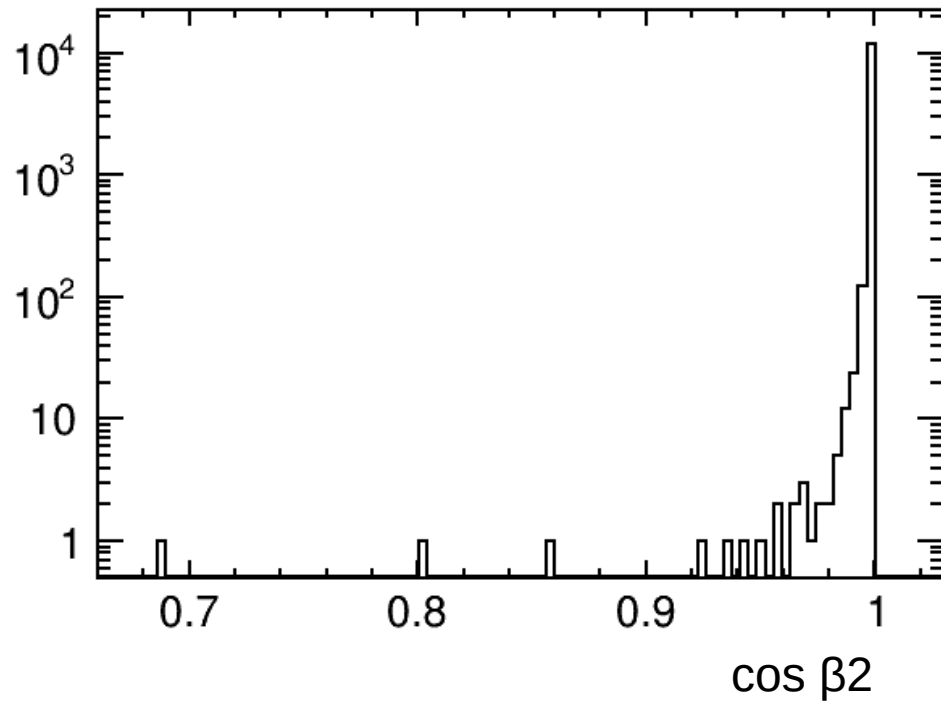
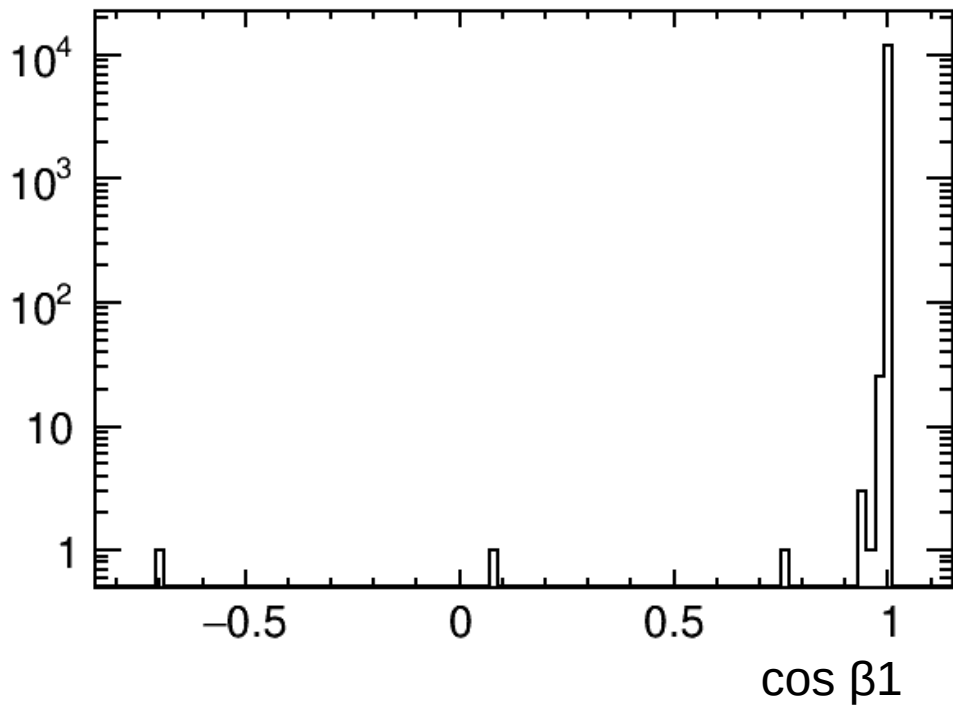
$$\cos \beta = \frac{|\vec{P}_{vis}|^2 + |P_{vis}| E_{\nu} \cos \alpha}{|\vec{P}_{\tau}| |\vec{P}_{vis}|}$$

# cos $\beta$ distribution

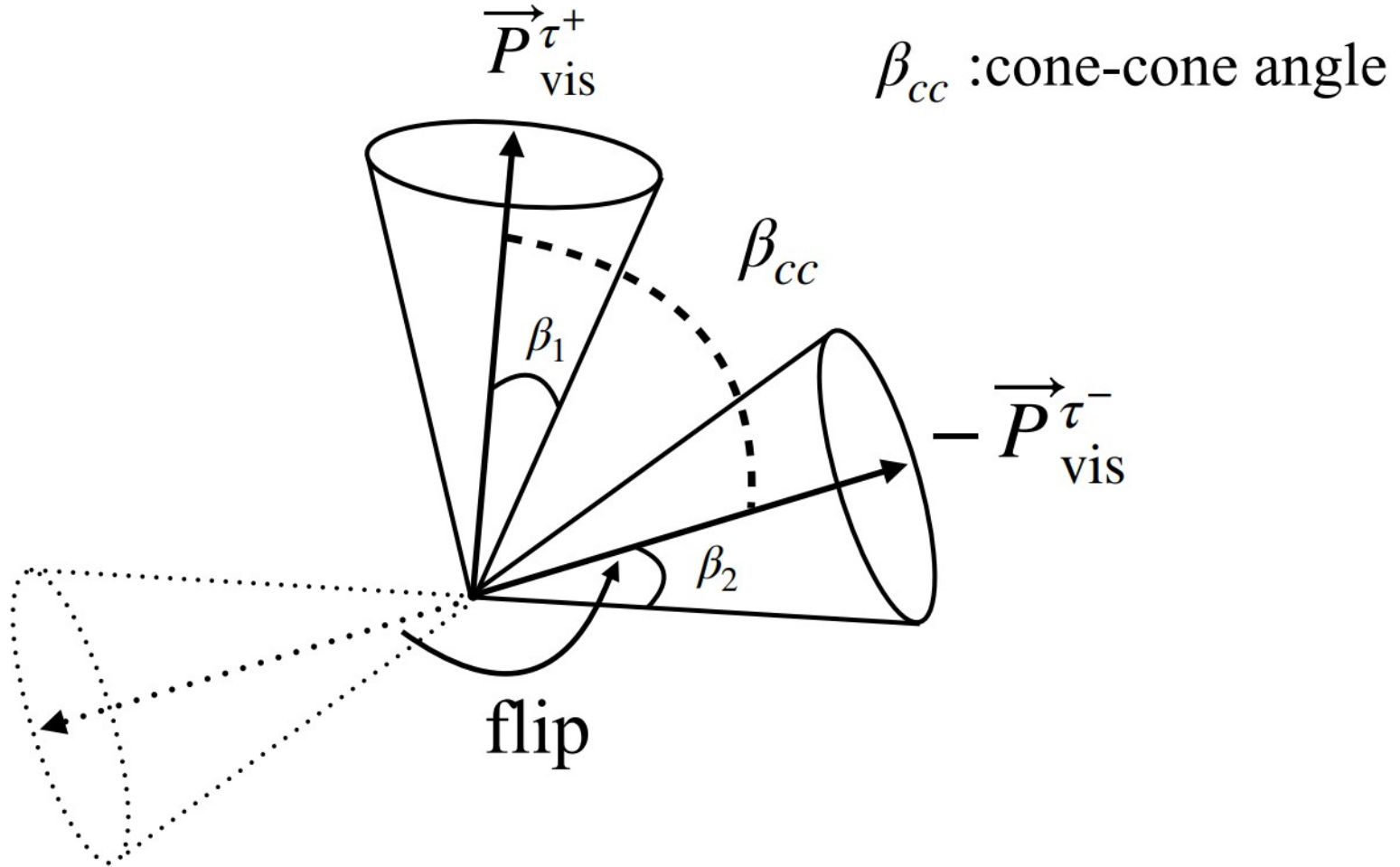


cos $\beta$  should be close to 1

$m_{\tau\tau} > 240$  GeV

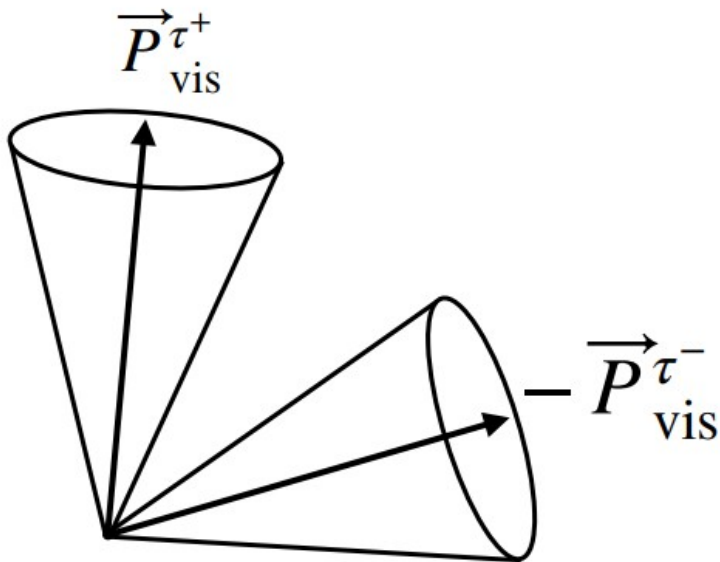
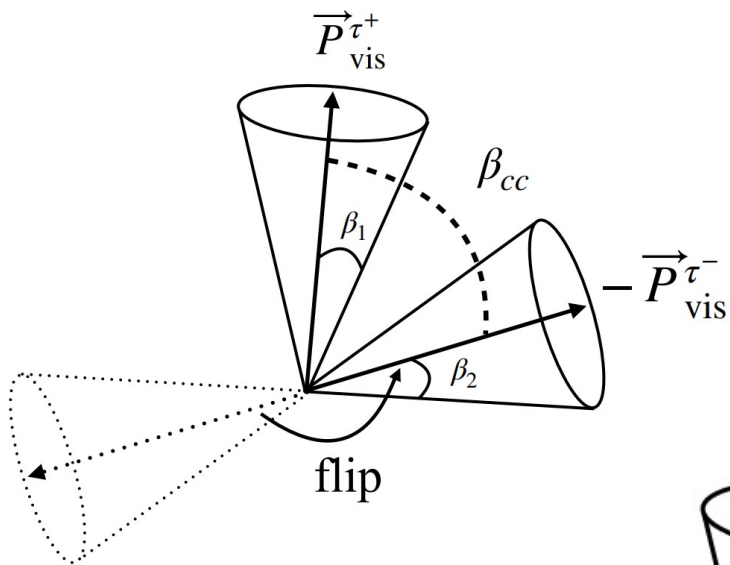


# Flip one of tau visible daughter





# Find Solutions

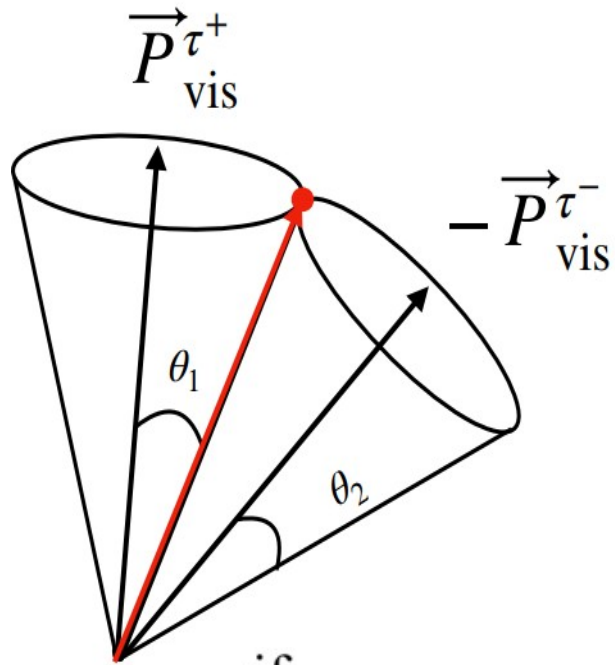


if  
$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 < \beta_{cc}$$

then  
NO solutions

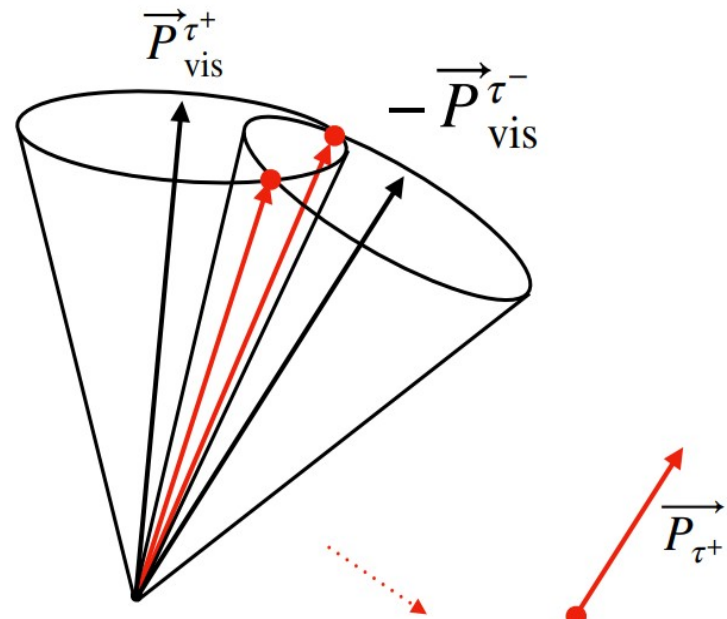
tau-tau is not back-to-back

# Find Solutions



if  
 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 = \beta_{cc}$

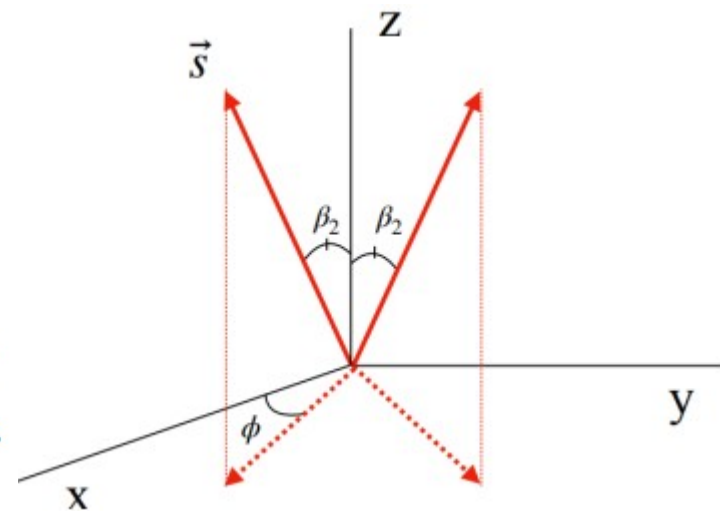
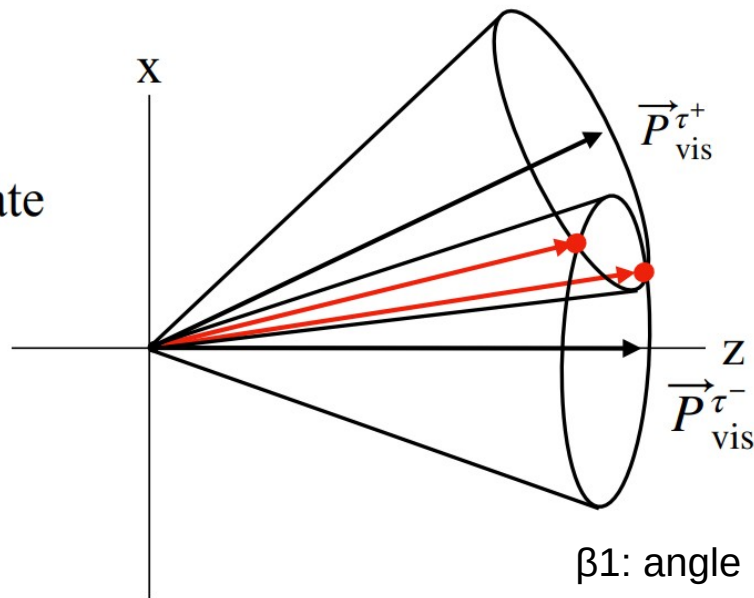
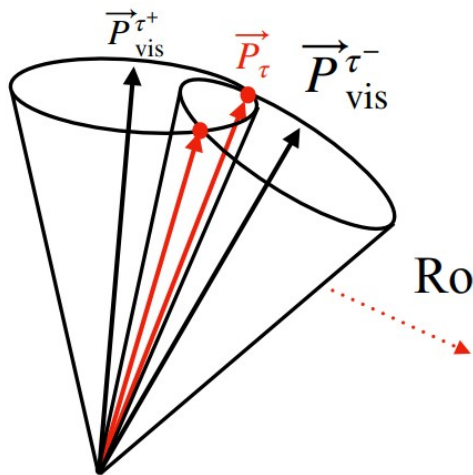
then  
1 possible solution



if  
 $\beta_1 + \beta_2 > \beta_{cc}$

then  
2 overlapped points  
→ 2 possible solutions

# Rotated to z-direction



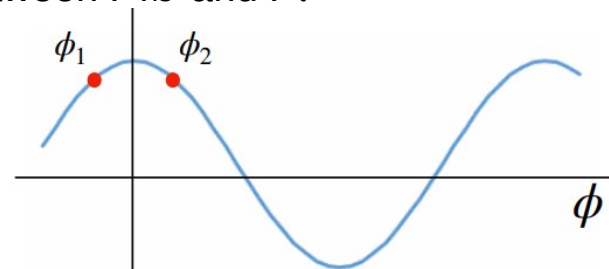
$$\vec{P}_{vis}^- = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\vec{P}_{vis}^+ = (\sin \theta_{cc}, 0, \cos \theta_{cc})$$

$\beta_1$ : angle between  $P_{vis+}$  and  $P_{\tau+}$

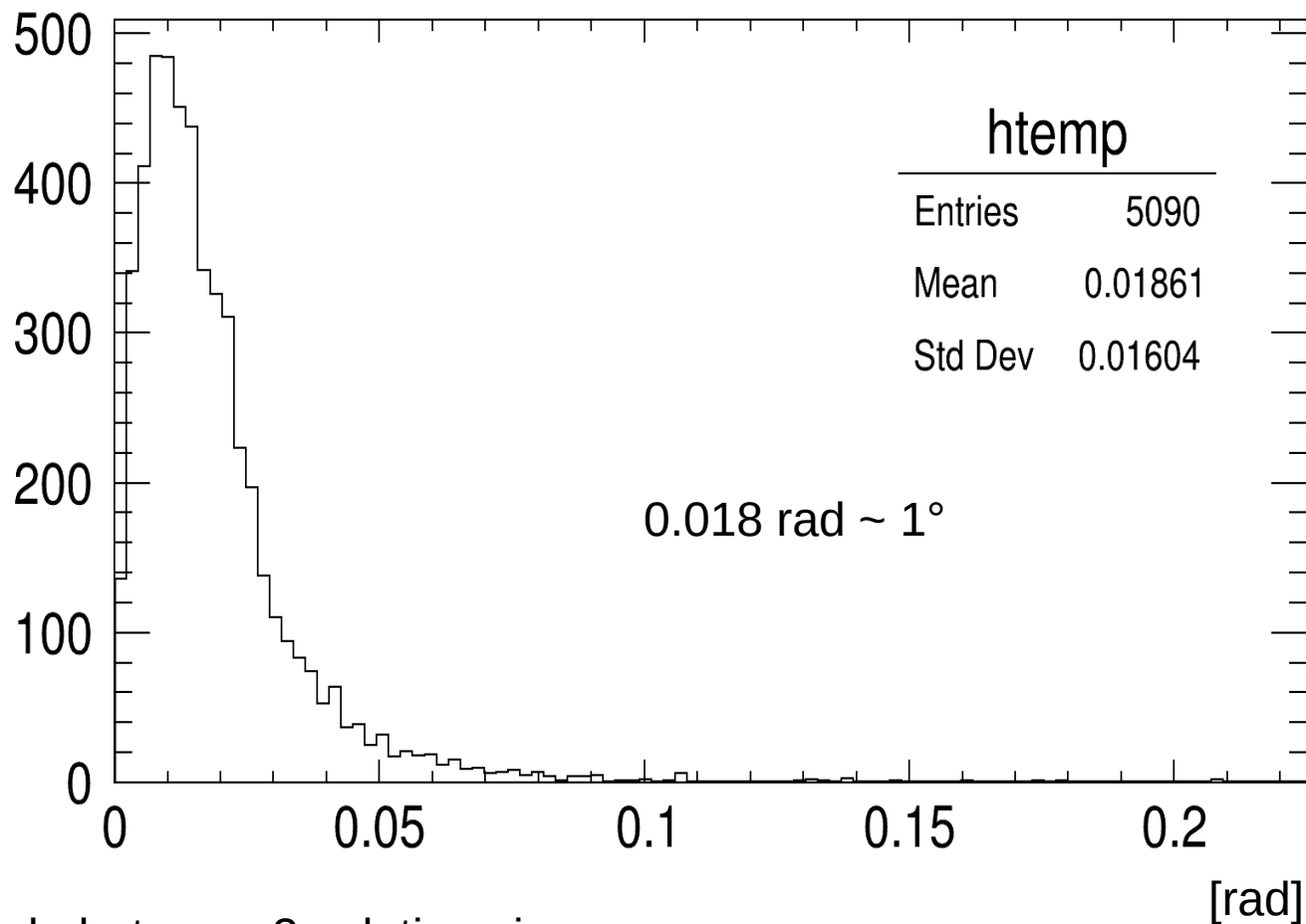
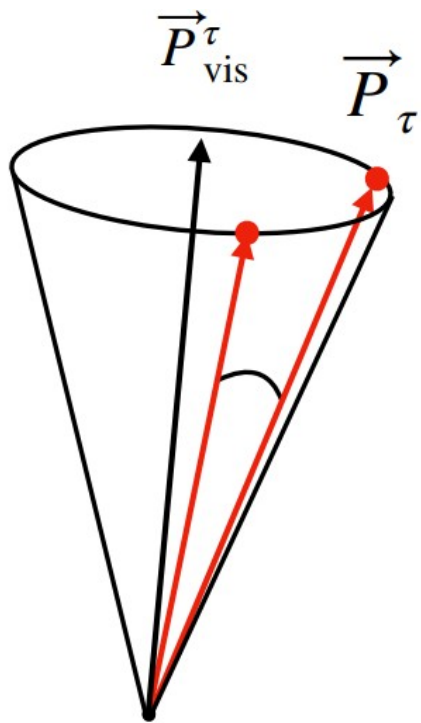
$\beta_2$ : angle between  $P_{vis-}$  and  $P_{\tau-}$

Find  $\Phi$  to find 2 solutions



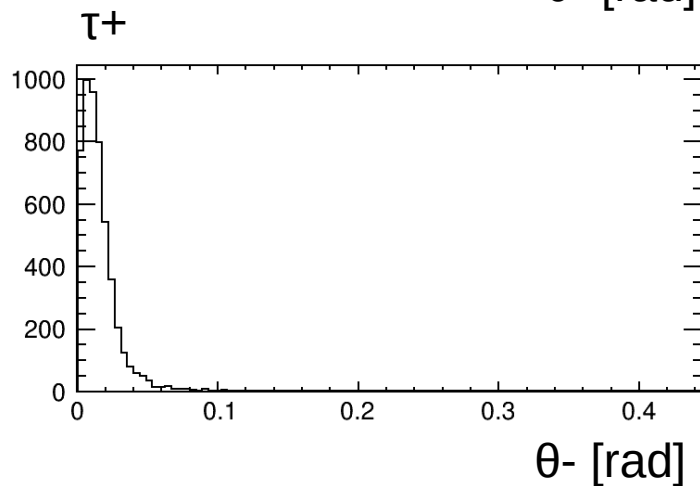
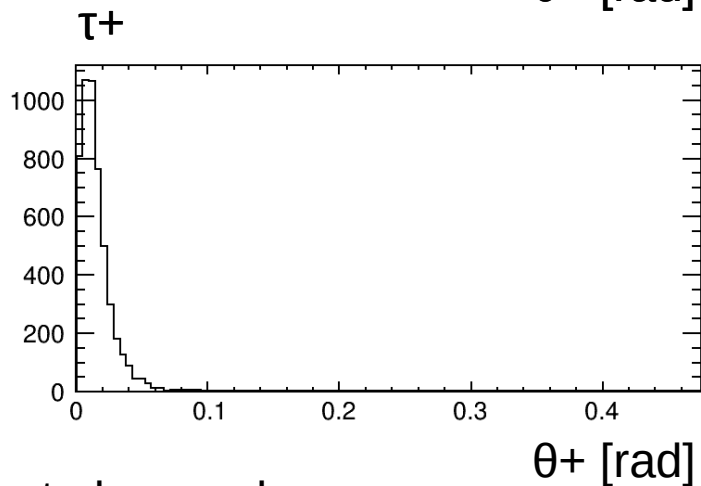
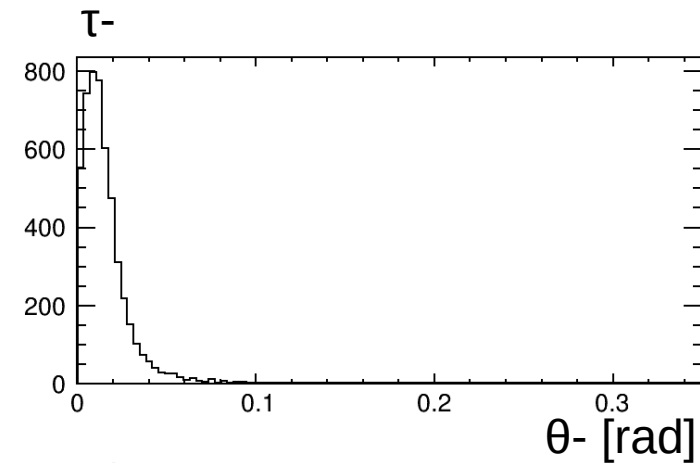
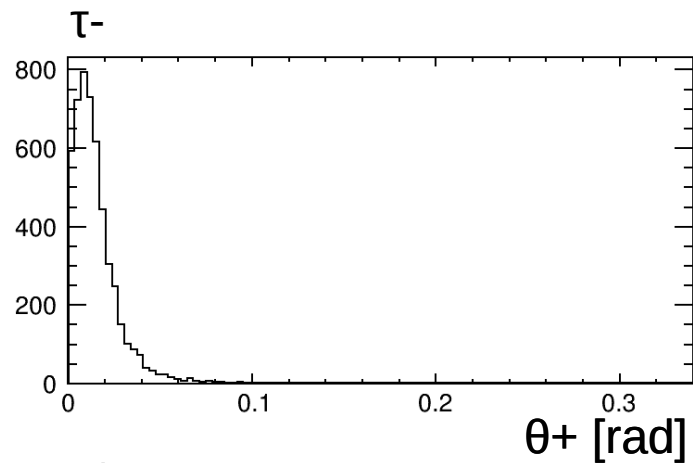
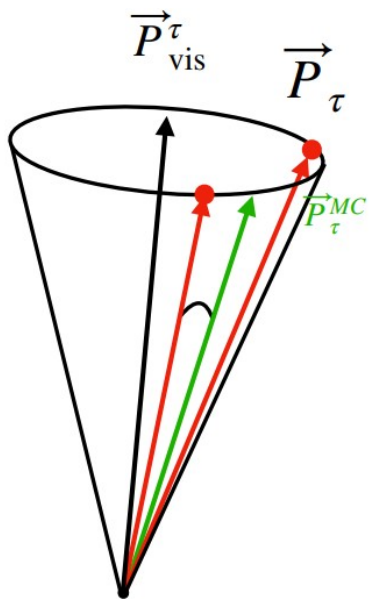
2 solutions !!

# Angle between 2 solutions



angle between 2 solutions is very narrow

# Angle between MC tau and reconstructed tau

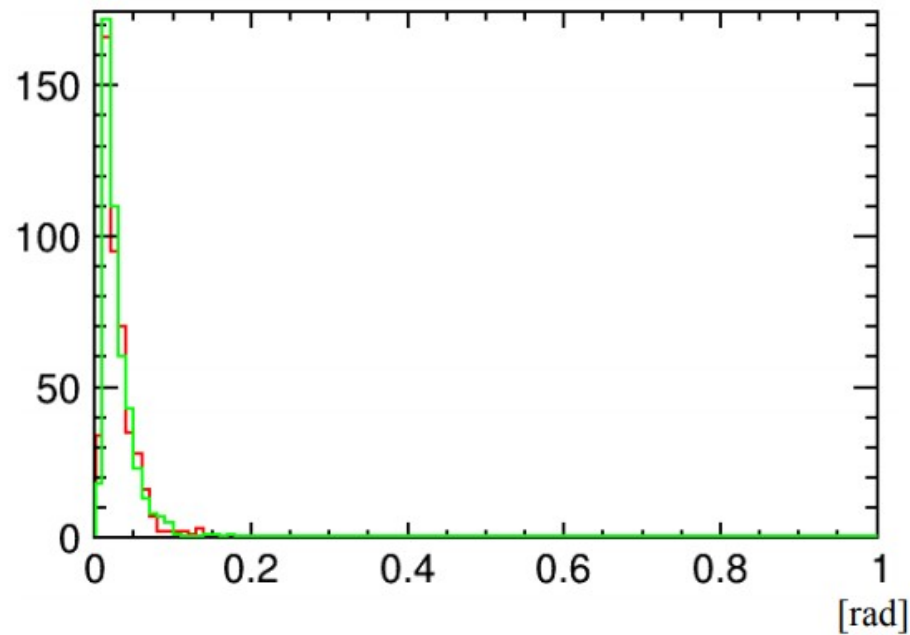
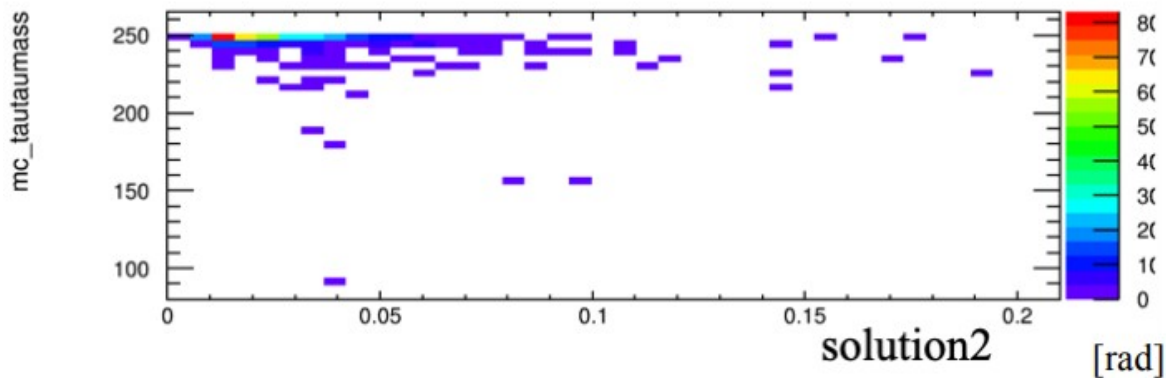
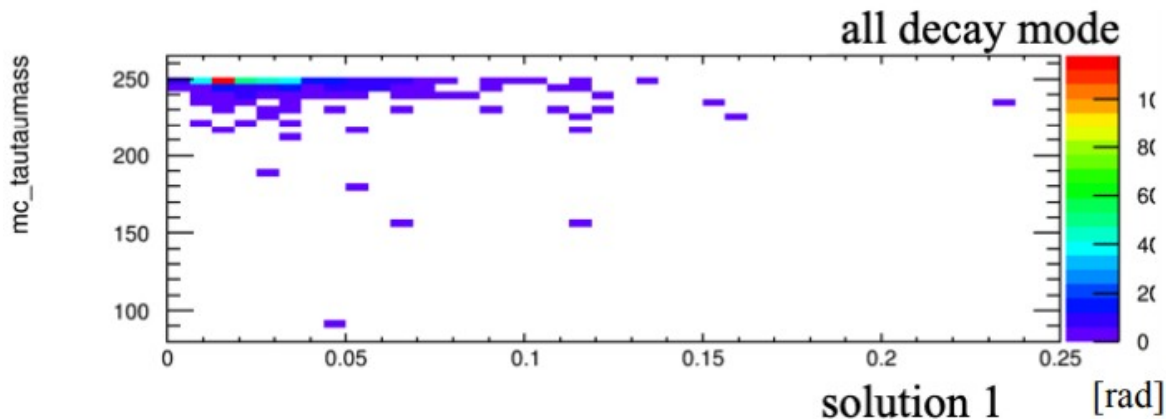


both solution seems to be good

# Angle between MC tau and reco tau vs $m_{\tau\tau}$

projection X ( $m_{\tau\tau} > 240$  GeV)

all decay mode

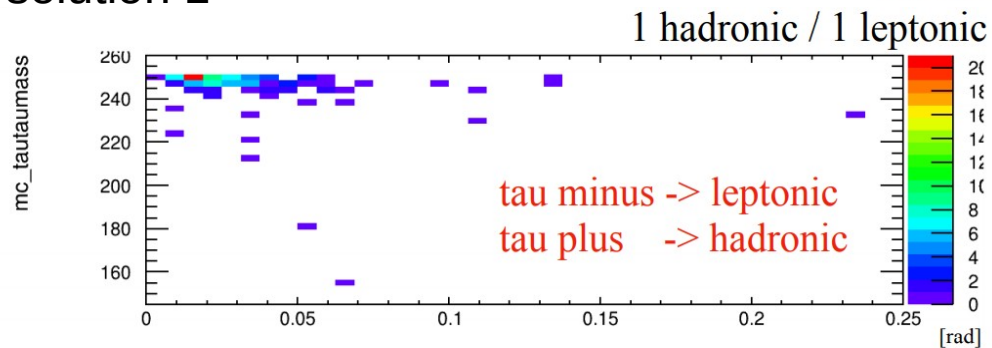


# Angle between MC tau and reco tau vs $m_{\tau\tau}$

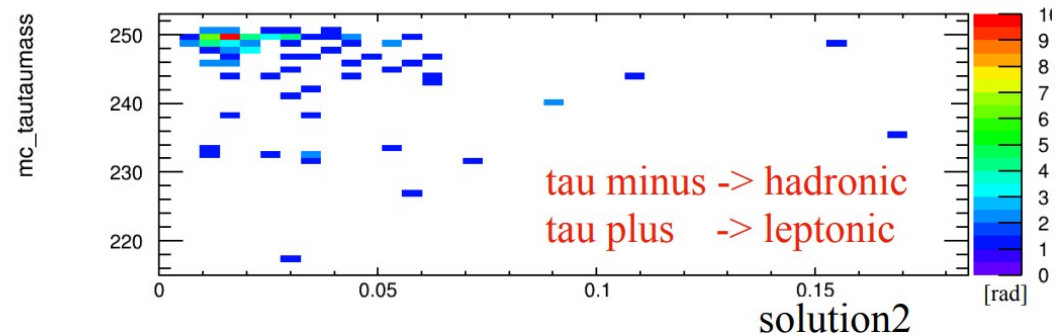
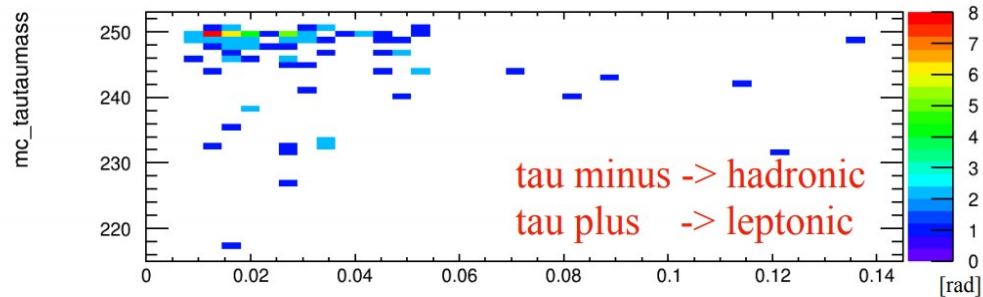
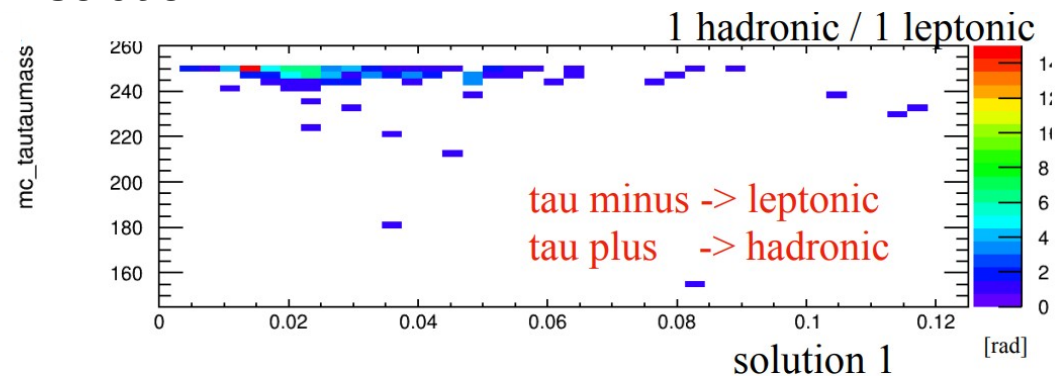
1 tau  $\rightarrow$  hadronic / another  $\rightarrow$  leptonic

for each solutions

solution 1



solution 2



in principle there are no difference

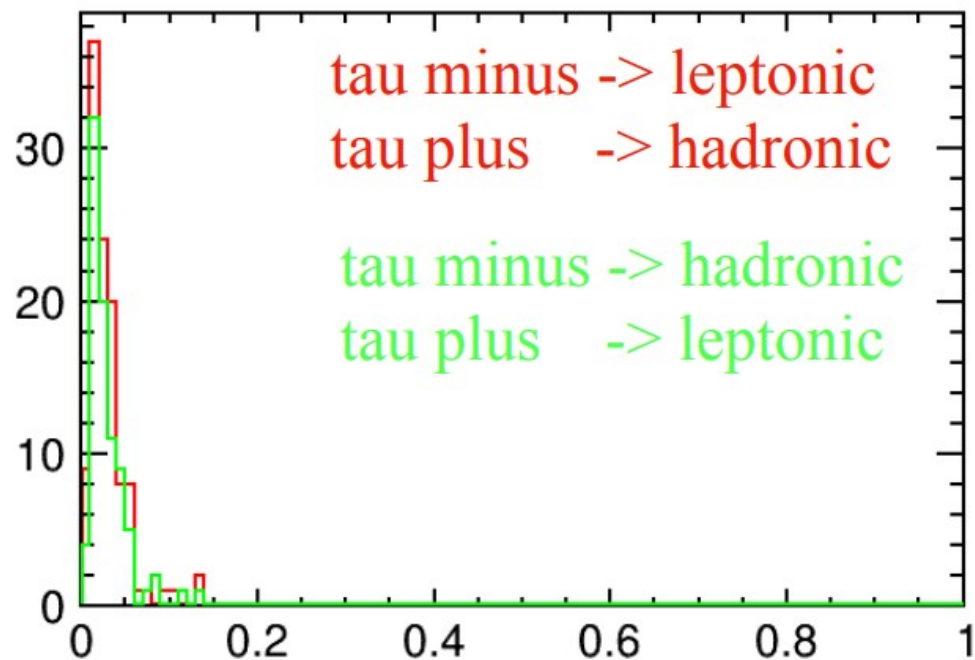
# Angle between MC tau and reco tau vs $m_{\tau\tau}$

projection X ( $m_{\tau\tau} > 240$  GeV)

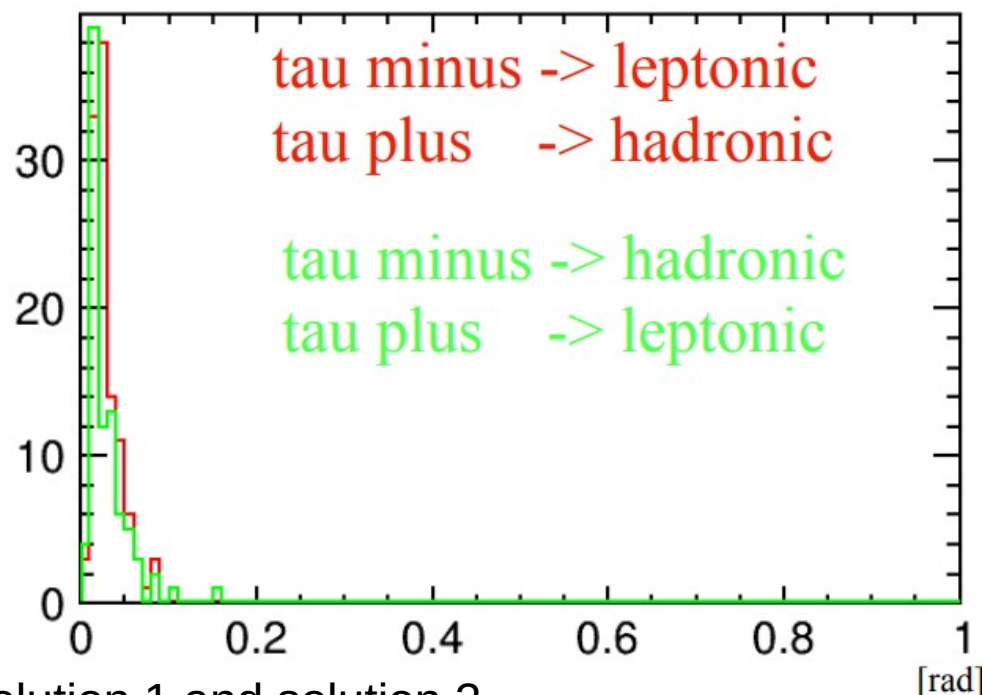
1 tau  $\rightarrow$  hadronic / another  $\rightarrow$  leptonic

1 hadronic / 1 leptonic

solution 1



solution 2



there are some difference between solution 1 and solution 2

need to investigate the cause of this difference...



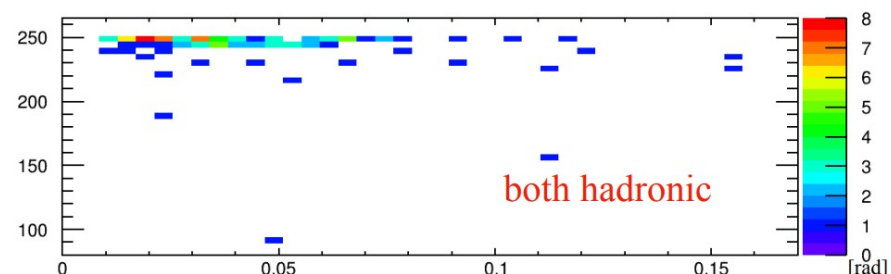
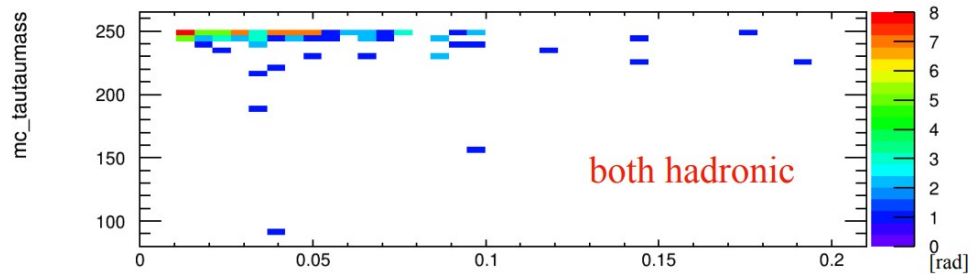
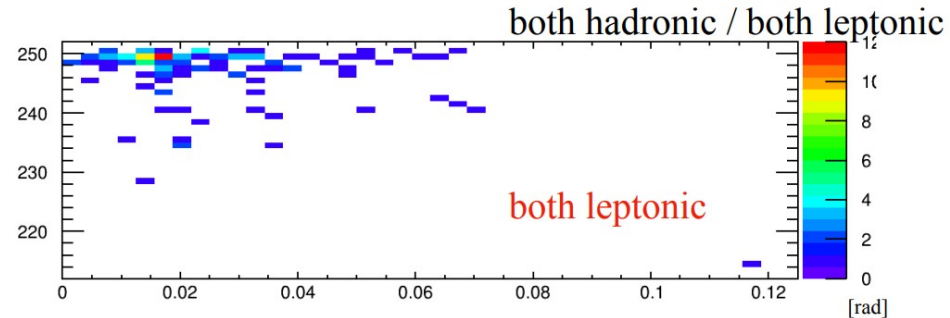
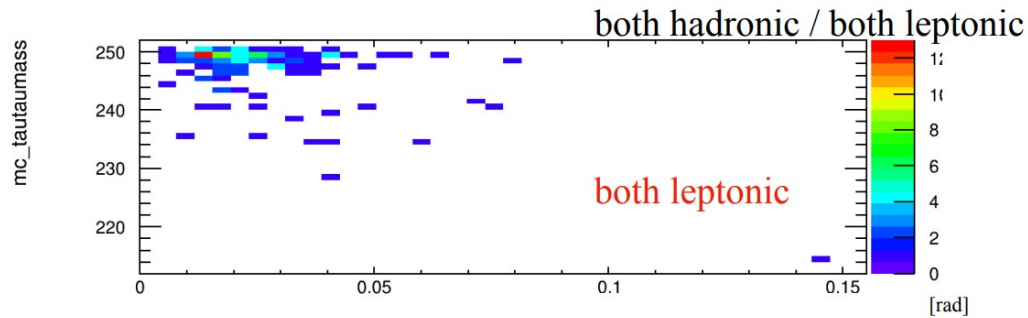
# Angle between MC tau and reco tau vs $m_{\tau\tau}$

both tau  $\rightarrow$  hadronic / another  $\rightarrow$  leptonic

for each solutions

solution 1

solution 2



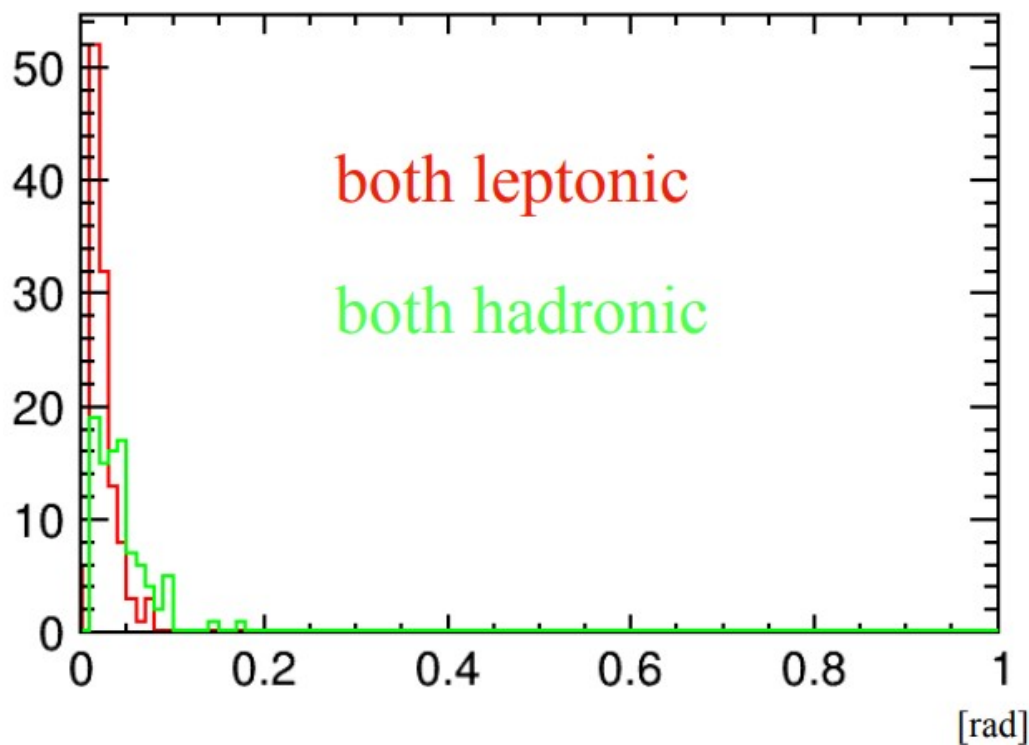
in principle this method works better in both tau  $\rightarrow$  hadronic decay than both tau  $\rightarrow$  leptonic decay because of number of neutrinos

# Angle between MC tau and reco tau vs $m_{\tau\tau}$

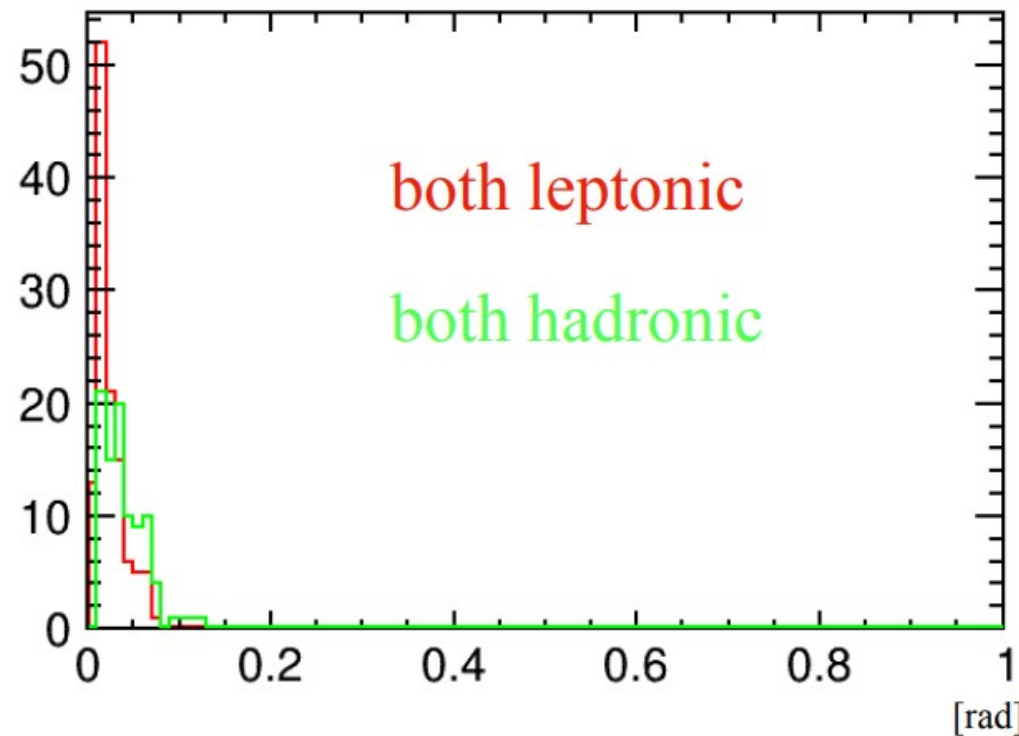
projection X ( $m_{\tau\tau} > 240$  GeV)

both tau  $\rightarrow$  hadronic / another  $\rightarrow$  leptonic

solution 1



solution 2

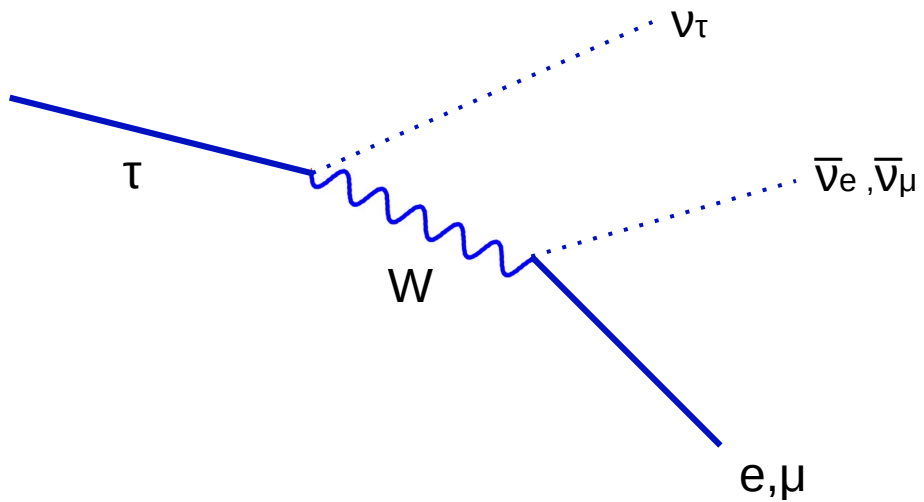


the results are the opposite to expectation...

# Summary

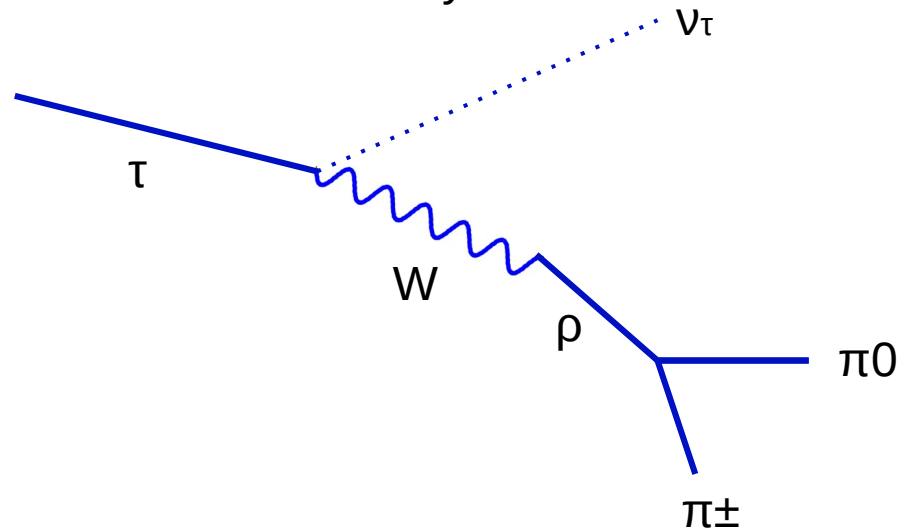
- Collinear approximation doesn't work well so far.
- Working on cone method as a next step.
- There are some problems to investigate the reason...

leptonic decay



2 neutrino per tau

hadronic decay



1 neutrino per tau