- The apparatus we proposed to use to detect the reactions in Eq. 1 would be very poor in identifying types of charged particles (certainly by today's standards) but the easiest particles to identify were the e and the μ.

- There was little theory involved in predicting that the ℓ would have the weak decays

$$\ell^- \to \nu_\ell + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

$$\ell^- \to \nu_\ell + \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

with corresponding decays for the ℓ^+. One simply could argue by analogy from the known decay

$$\mu^- \to \nu_\mu + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

I incorporated the e^+e^- search method summarized by Eq. 1 in our 1971 Mark I proposal[13] to use the not-yet-completed SPEAR e^+e^- storage ring.

My thinking about sequential leptons and the use of the method of Eq. 1 to search for them was greatly helped and influenced by two seminal papers of Paul Tsai. In 1965 he published with Anthony Hearn[26] the paper "Differential Cross Section for $e^+ + e^- \to W^+ + W^- \to e^- + \bar{\nu}_e + \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$". This work discussed finding vector boson pairs W^+W^- by their $e\mu$ decay mode. It was thus closely related to my thinking, described above, of finding $\ell^+\ell^-$ pairs by their $e\mu$ decay mode. Tsai's 1971 paper[27] entitled "Decay Correlations of Heavy Leptons in $e + e \to \ell^+ + \ell^-$" provided the detailed theory for the applications of the sequential lepton model to our actual searches. The reader might look back at Table II from Tsai's paper. This table gives the decay modes and their branching ratios for various lepton masses, branching ratios which we are still trying to precisely measure today. Tsai's work was incorporated in the heavy lepton search part of the Mark I detector proposal.

In 1971 Thacker and Sakurai[28] also published a paper on the theory of sequential lepton decays but it is not as comprehensive as the work of Tsai. The 1971 paper of Tsai was the bible for my work on sequential heavy leptons, and in many ways it still is my bible