



INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
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INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL PHYSICS
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SUMMER SCHOOL IN HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY

13 June - 29 July 1994

RECENT PRECISION ELECTROWEAK RESULTS FROM LEP

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Please note: These are preliminary notes intended for internal distribution only.

RECENT PRECISION ELECTROWEAK RESULTS FROM LEP

TRIESTE, 7/7/94

M. KORATZINOS / UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

OUTLINE

- LEP
- PHYSICS MOTIVATION
- LEP ENERGY
- 1993 SCAN
- MAIN RESULTS
- S.M. FITS - m_H / $m_{H^\pm}$
- CONCLUSIONS

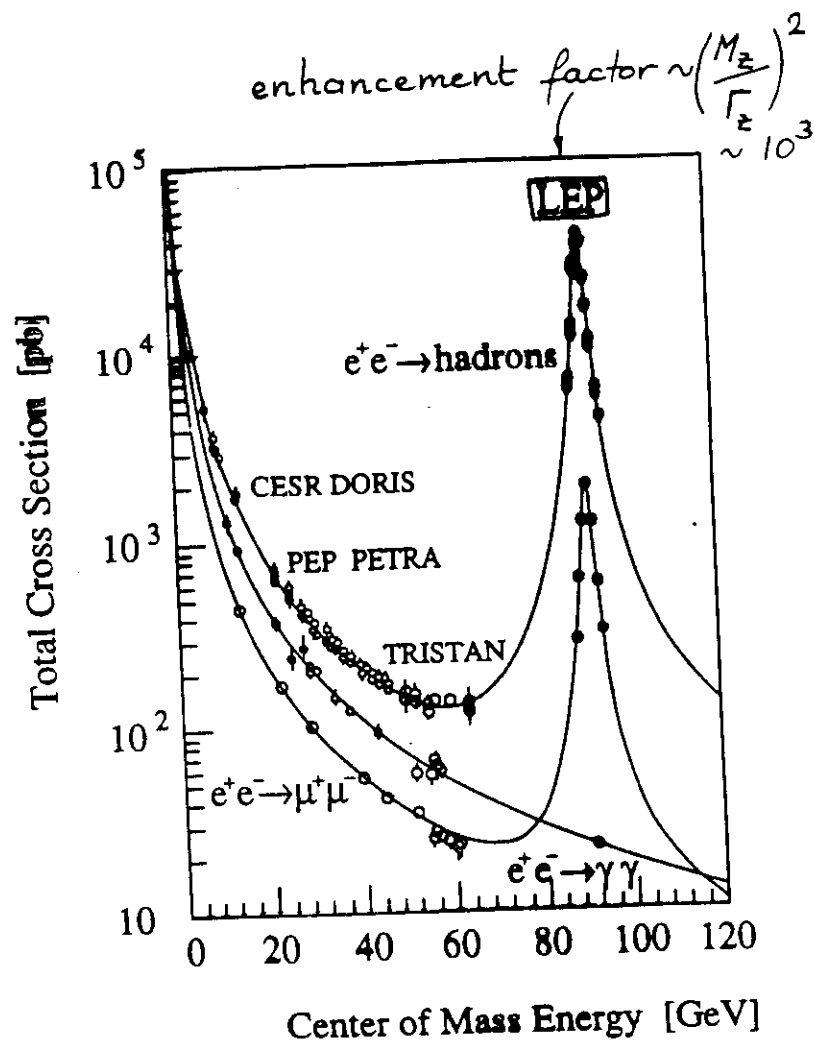
LEP

LEP IS CERN'S LARGE ELECTRON-POSITRON COLLIDER

CIRCUMFERENCE : 27 km

LEP I ENERGY $\approx 90 \text{ GeV}$ (M_Z)
 XSECTION $\approx 30 \text{ nb}$ (HADRONS)

- FOUR EXPERIMENTS
- LEP I CAPABLE OF PRODUCING
 $\sim 1 \text{ M } Z^0 / \text{EXPERIMENT / YEAR}$

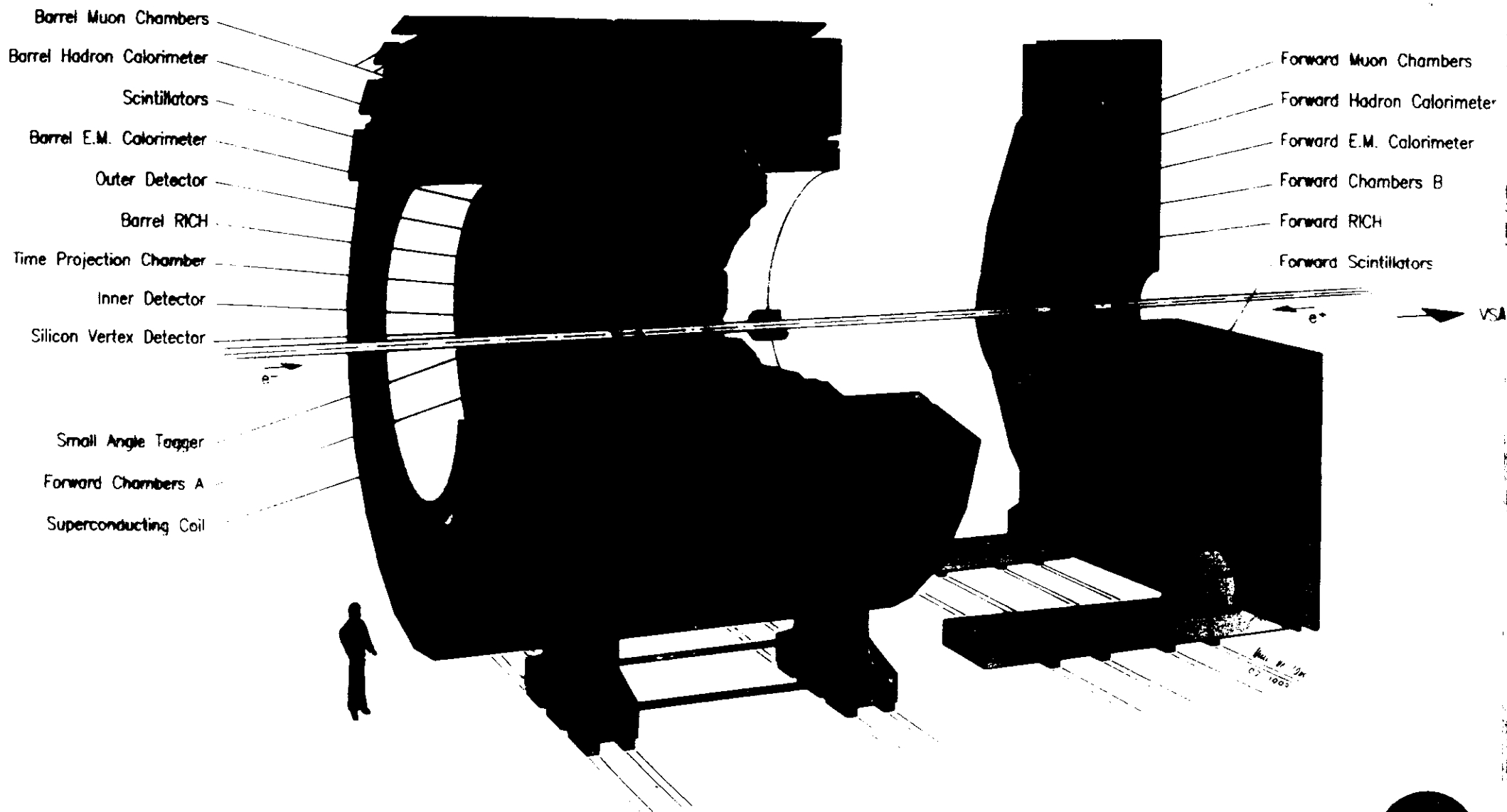


$$\text{Br}(Z \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) = \frac{\Gamma_h}{\Gamma_Z} \approx 70\% \quad \left(\Gamma_h = \sum_q \Gamma_q \right)$$

highest stat.

$$\text{Br}(Z \rightarrow l^+l^-) = \frac{\Gamma_e + \Gamma_\mu + \Gamma_\tau}{\Gamma_Z} \approx 10\%$$

$$\text{Br}(Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}) = \frac{\Gamma_{\nu_e} + \Gamma_{\nu_\mu} + \Gamma_{\nu_\tau}}{\Gamma_Z} \approx 20\%$$



DELPHI

PHYSICS MOTIVATION

STANDARD MODEL: ASSUMPTIONS +
SET OF INPUT PARAMETERS

⇒ DERIVE PREDICTIONS ON ALL
OBSERVABLES

∴ A SET OF ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS
CAN PROBE S.M. ASSUMPTIONS AND/OR
SET LIMITS TO (UNKNOWN) INPUT
PARAMETERS TO THE S.M.

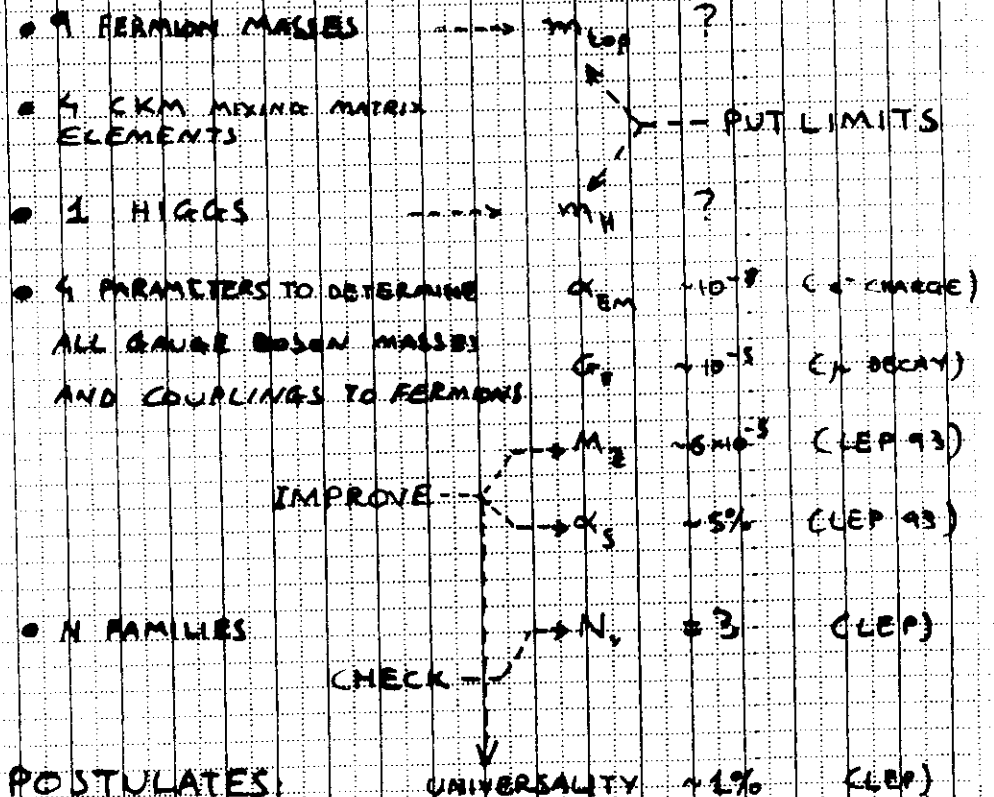
LEP CAN PROVIDE THIS SET OF
ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS

WHAT CAN WE MEASURE?

(MINIMAL) STANDARD MODEL:

VERY SUCCESSFUL, ALTHOUGH
INTUITIVELY UNCOMFORTABLE

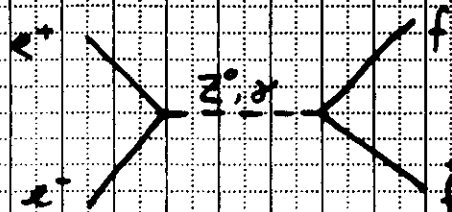
INPUTS: MSM INVOLVES:



POSTULATES:

PREDICTIONS ON ALL LEP OBSERVABLES!

FUNDAMENTAL PROCESS AT LEP

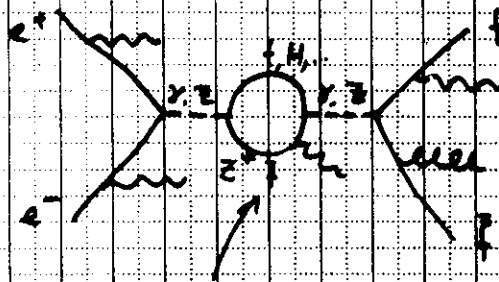


TO LOWEST ORDER:

$$\sigma_f(s) = \underbrace{\frac{4\pi\alpha^2 N_f^2 e_f^4}{3s}}_{\gamma} + \underbrace{12\pi \frac{[g_V^f]^2}{M_Z^2} \frac{s}{(s-M_Z^2)^2 + M_Z^2 \Gamma_Z^2}}_{Z^0} [1 + \gamma Z \text{ interference}]$$

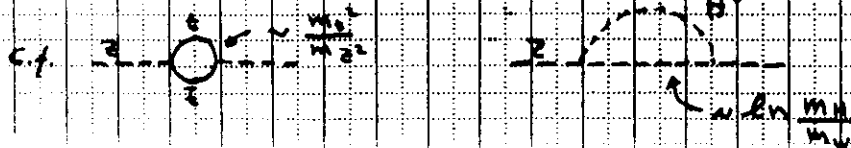
Dominated at $\sqrt{s} \sim M_Z$

BUT IN REALITY:



RADIATIVE VIRTUAL CORRECTION

IT IS THROUGH THESE RADIATIVE CORRS THAT LEP OBSERVABLES ARE SENSITIVE TO PROCESSES WITH ENERGY SCALES $> E_{CM, LEP}$



Z LINESHAPE + ASYMMETRIES IN THE S.M.

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d(\cos\theta)} = 1 + \cos^2\theta + \frac{8}{3} A_{FB} \cos\theta$$

$$[A_{FB} = \frac{N_B - N_{\bar{B}}}{N_B + N_{\bar{B}}}]$$

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{G_F M_Z^2}{6\pi\sqrt{2}} [(g_V^f)^2 + (g_A^f)^2]$$

$$A_{FB}^f = \frac{3}{4} A_e A_f \quad \text{where} \quad A_f = \frac{2g_V^f g_A^f}{(g_V^f)^2 + (g_A^f)^2}$$

g_V, g_A : VECTOR AND AXIAL VECTOR COUPLING CONSTANTS OF THE NEUTRAL CURRENT TO FERMIONS

CONVENIENT TO DEFINE:

$$\sin^2\theta_W^{eff} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{g_V^e}{g_A^e} \right)$$

ABSORB RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS

A WAY TO COMPARE DIFFERENT OBSERVABLES

LEP OBSERVABLES

LINESHAPE

A SET WITH MINIMAL EXPERIMENTAL CORRELATIONS:

5 OR 9 PARAM. →
SET (UNIVERSALITY
ASSUMED OR NOT)

$$\begin{aligned} M_Z \\ \Gamma_Z \\ \sigma_0 & (N_V, \alpha_s) \\ R_Z\left(\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_Z}\right) & (g_V, g_A) \\ A_{FB}^Z & (g_V, g_A) \end{aligned}$$

γ POLARIZATION

$$P_T(\cos\theta) \quad (A_e, A_\tau)$$

HEAVY FLAVOURS

$$\begin{aligned} R_b\left(\frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_Z}\right) & (m_b, \alpha_s) \\ R_c \\ A_{FB}^b \\ A_{FB}^c \\ A_{FB}^s \end{aligned}$$

CHARGE ASYMMETRY

$$A_{FB}^e$$

LINESHAPE: EXPERIMENTALLY WHAT WE MEASURE IS CROSS SECTIONS

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_H(E_1), \sigma_H(E_2), \dots \\ \sigma_e(E_1), \dots \\ \sigma_f(E_1), \dots \\ \sigma_{\tau}(E_1), \dots \end{aligned}$$

E_{LEP} (syst. error)

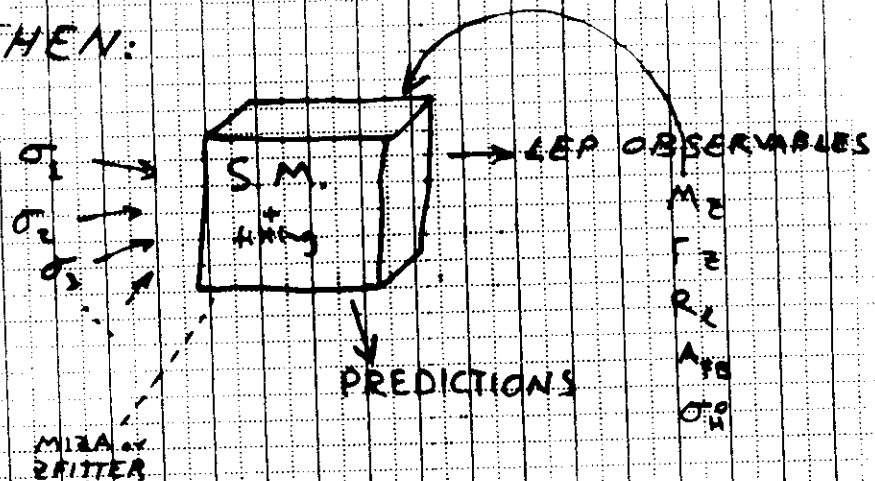
where $\sigma_f(E) = \frac{N_f - N_{bg}}{E \mathcal{L}}$

NEED STATISTICS

KNOWN TO GOOD ACCURACY

LUMINOSITY = FROM 'REFERENCE' PROCESS (STAT. + SYST. ERR)
→ SMALL ANGLE BOMBHA SCATT.

THEN:

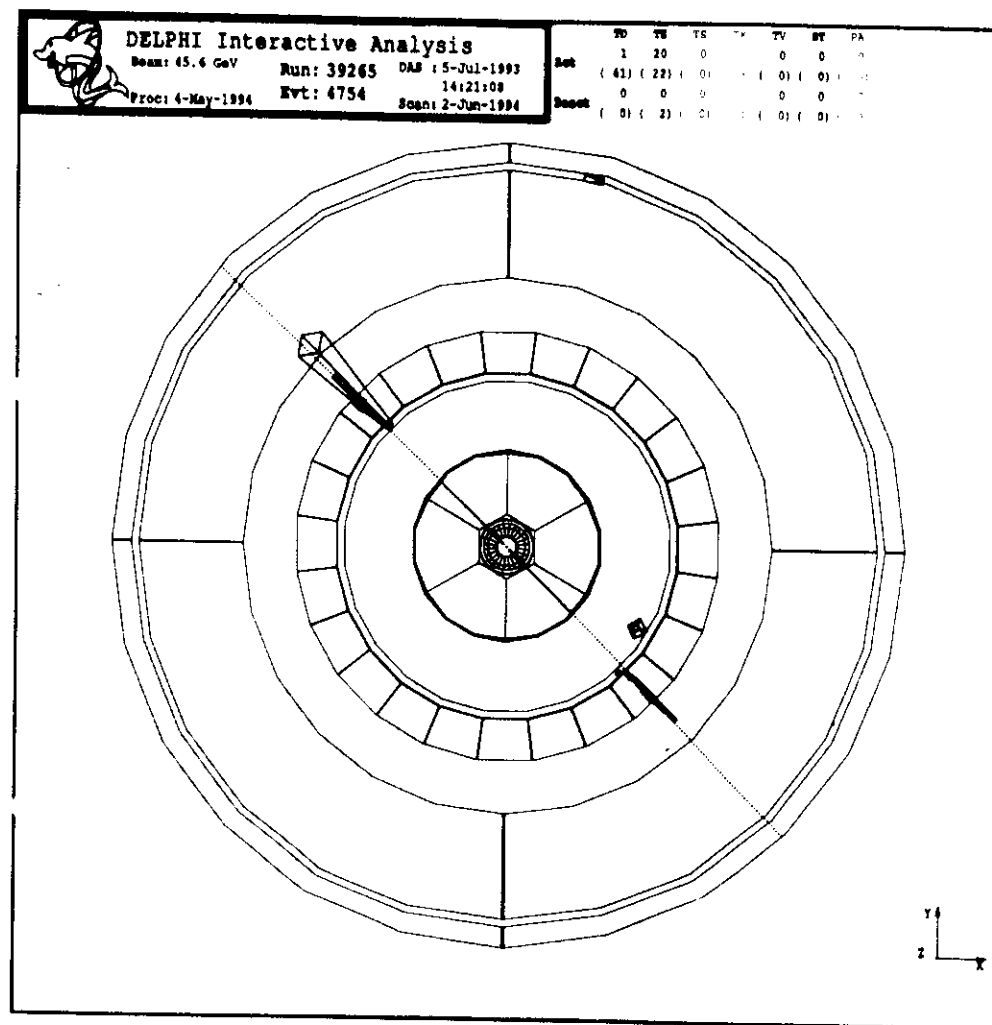


$$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$$

R0039265E0004754

$e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$, barrel

Clear Bhabha event where the electron and positron have associated showers in the HPC. Both tracks are measured in the VD, ID and TPC. The e^- (upward in x,y projection) is reconstructed with a momentum of 45.9 GeV/c and has an associated HPC shower of 48.1 GeV. The e^+ (downward in x,y projection) has 37.4 GeV/c momentum and an associated HPC shower of 44.0 GeV.





DELPHI Interactive Analysis

Beam: 45.6 GeV

Run: 39265

DAS: 5-Jul-1993

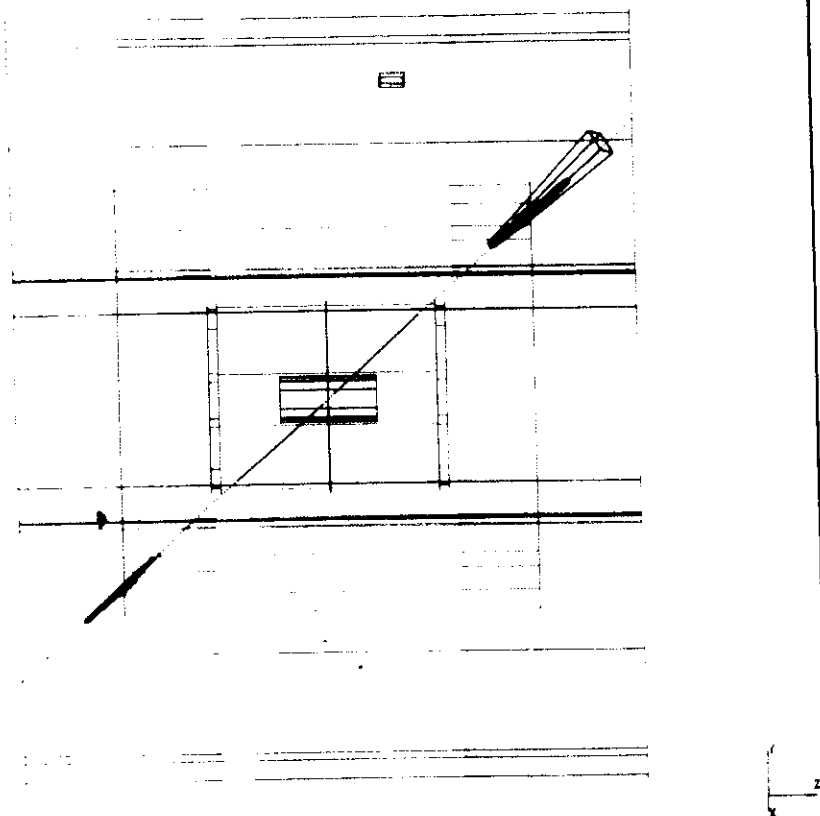
14:21:06

Proc: 4-May-1994

Evt: 4754

Scan: 2-Jun-1994

	TD	TE	TS	TP	TU	ST	PA
Act	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
	(41)	(22)	(01)	(01)	(01)	(01)	(01)
Deact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(01)	(21)	(01)	(01)	(01)	(01)	(01)

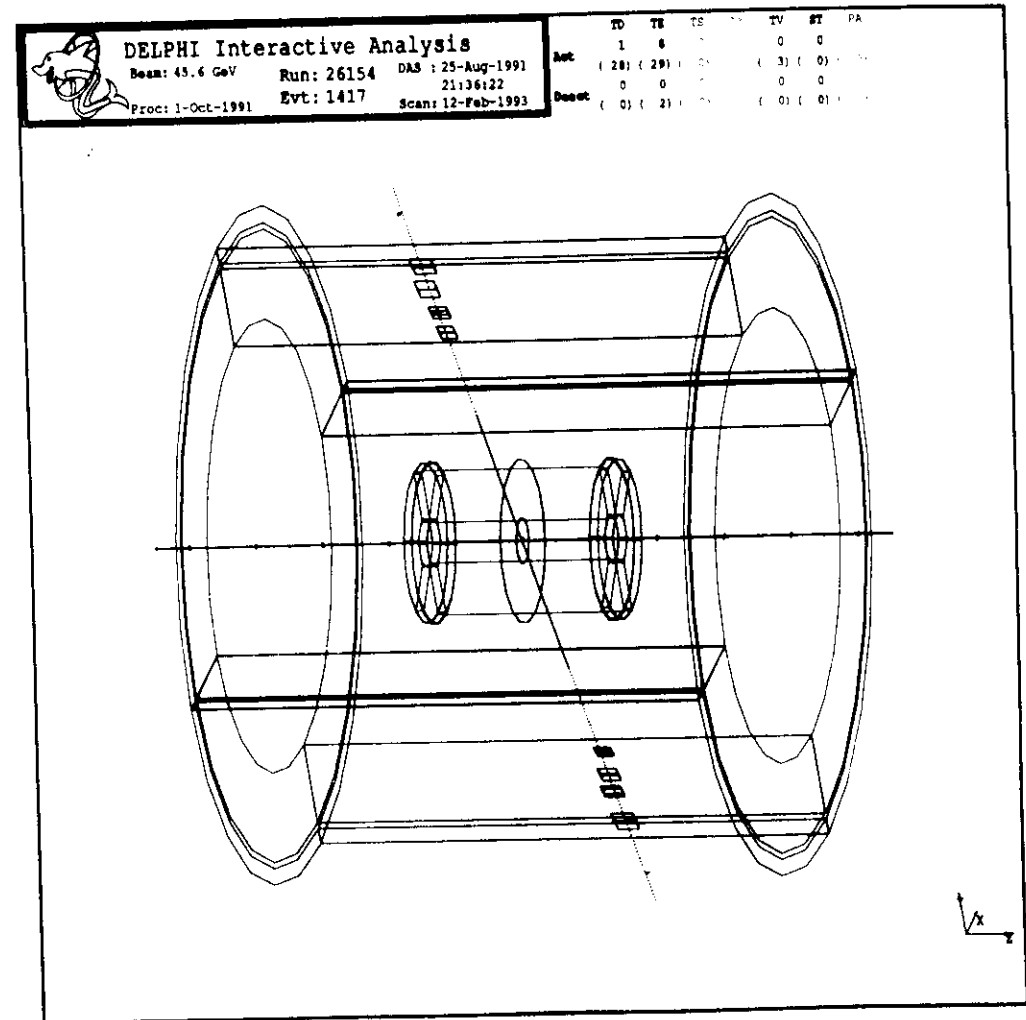
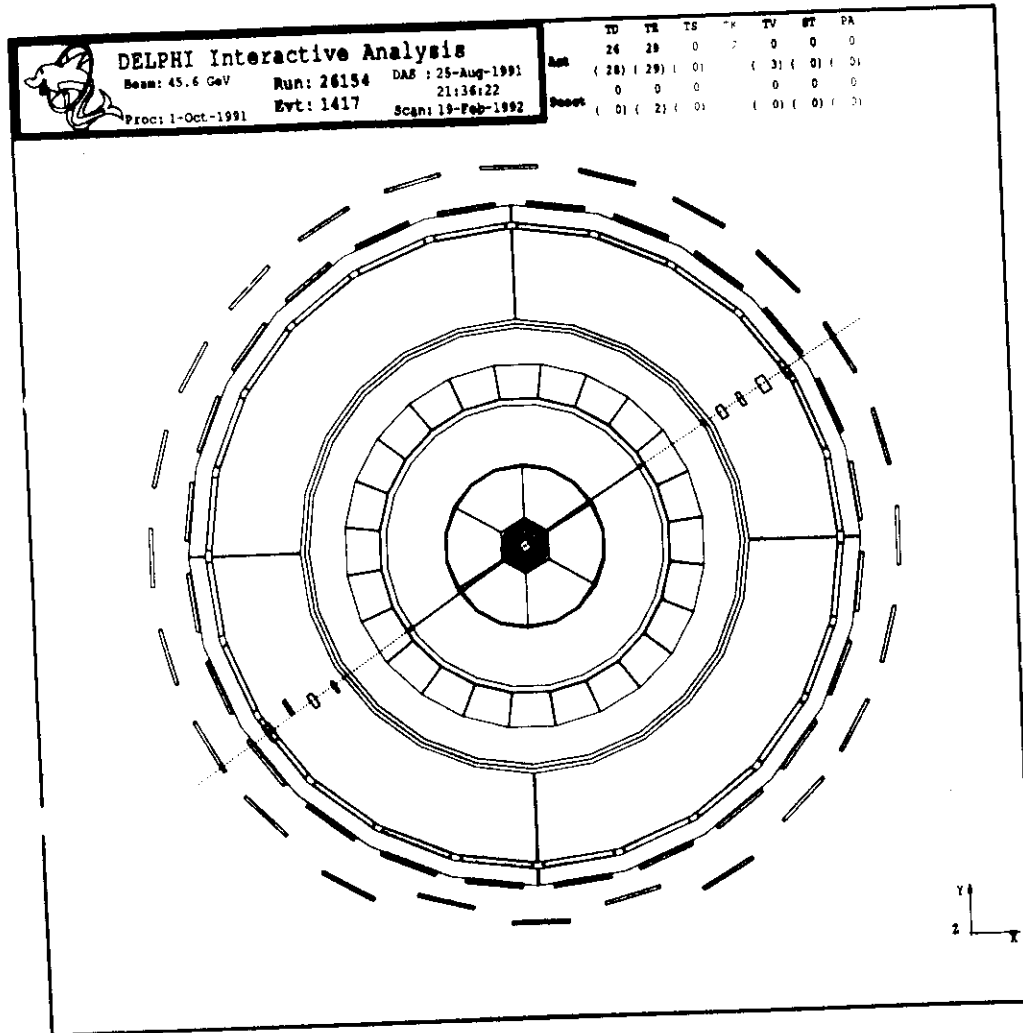


R0026154E0001417

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-, \text{ barrel}$$

The two tracks do not deposit detectable energy in the HPC, are minimum ionizing in the HAB and produce hits in both planes of the MUB. Both tracks are reconstructed from information in the VD, ID, TPC and OD. The μ^+ (up-right in x,y) has a momentum of 47.8 GeV/c and the μ^- (down-left in x,y) has 43.8 GeV/c. Both are compatible with the beam momentum.

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$



R0023438E0000581

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$$

The Tau pair is cleanly identified by a 1 vs 3 topology.

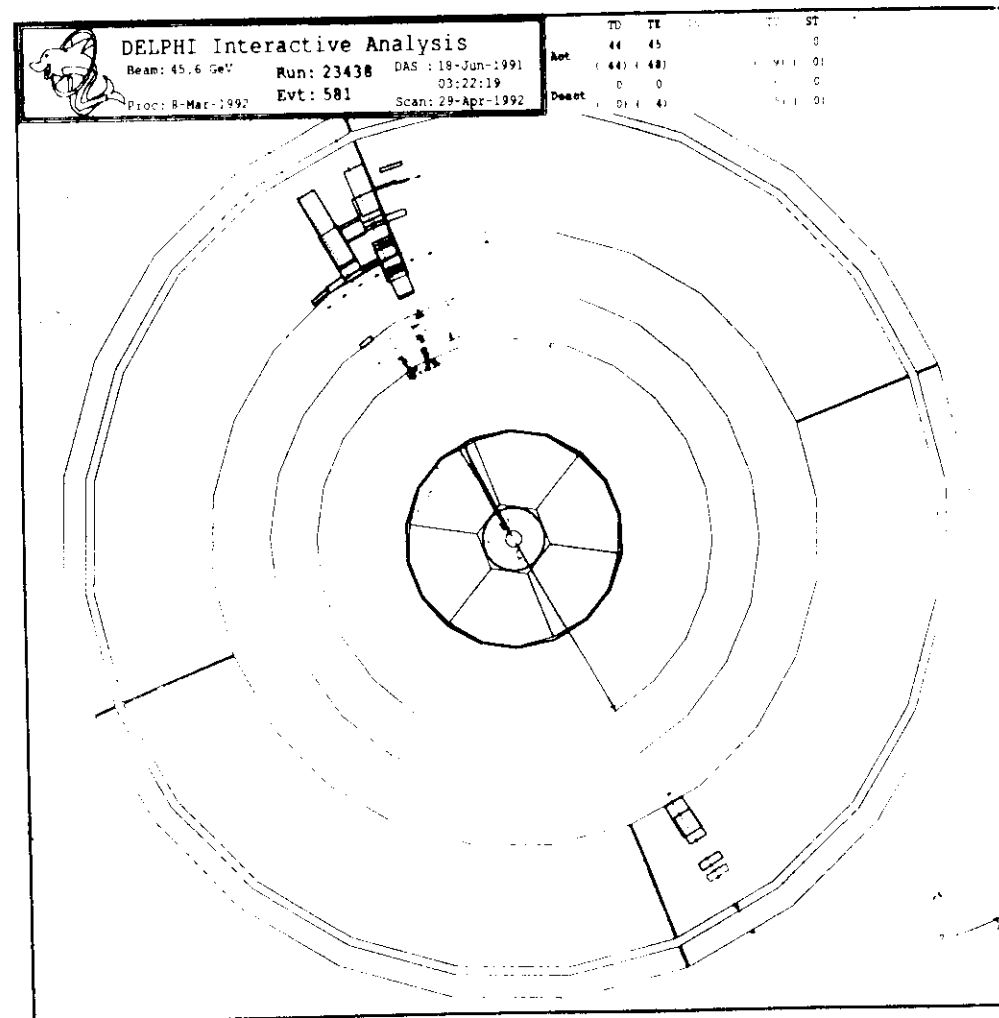
The τ^- decays into a μ^- (42.0 GeV), identified by the barrel Muon chambers and 4.7 GeV in the barrel Hadron calorimeter.

The τ^+ decays into 3 very collimated particles, π^- (19.3 GeV), π^+ (8.3 GeV), π^0 (1.4 GeV), all three being minimum ionizing in the HPC and the two energetic ones depositing energy in the HAB. The 3-particle system has 29.0 GeV energy and 1.01 GeV mass, hence compatible with a Tau. They are accompanied by a 3 GeV energy deposition in the HPC, probably originating from a π^0 . The three tracks are beautifully separated in the VD, IDjet, IDtrigger and TPC.

The interest of this event resides in the fact that the candidate muon is so energetic.

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \searrow \mu^- \nu_{\mu} \bar{\nu}_{\mu} \\ \searrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^0 \end{array}$$

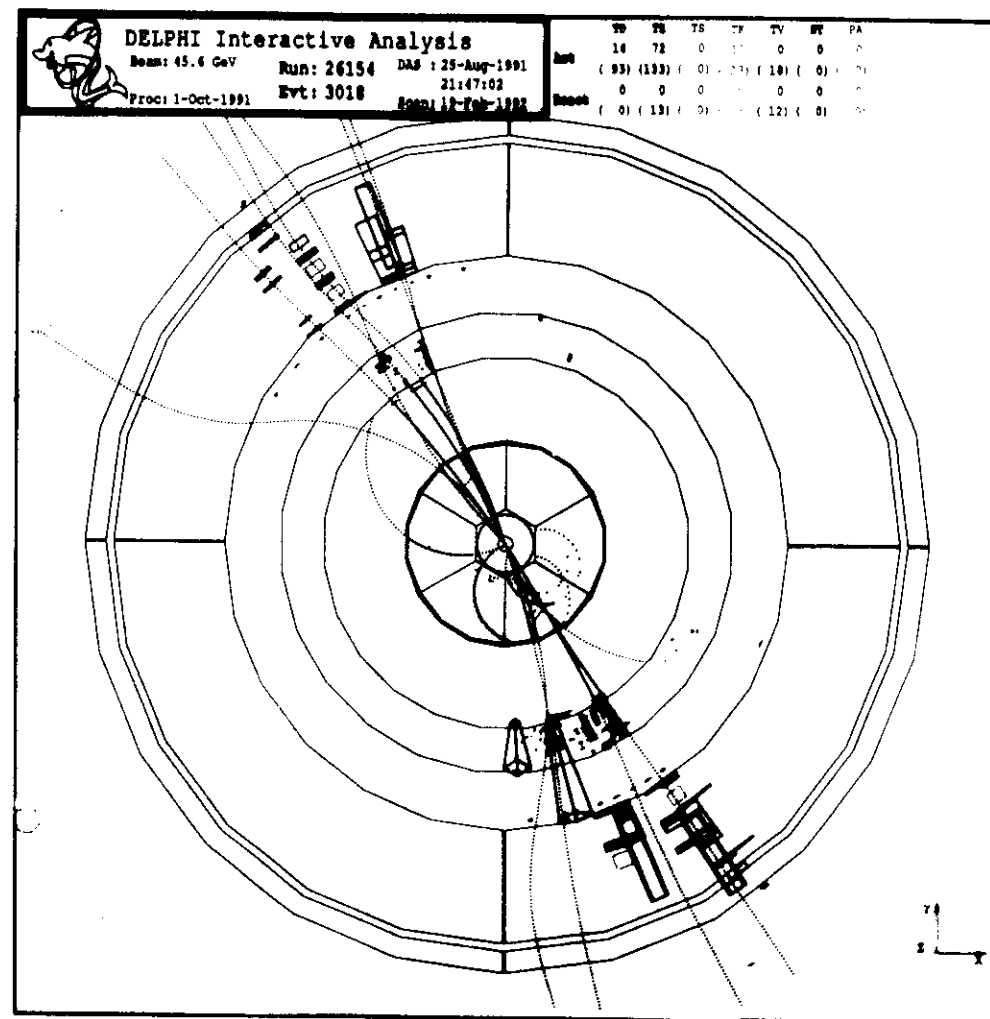


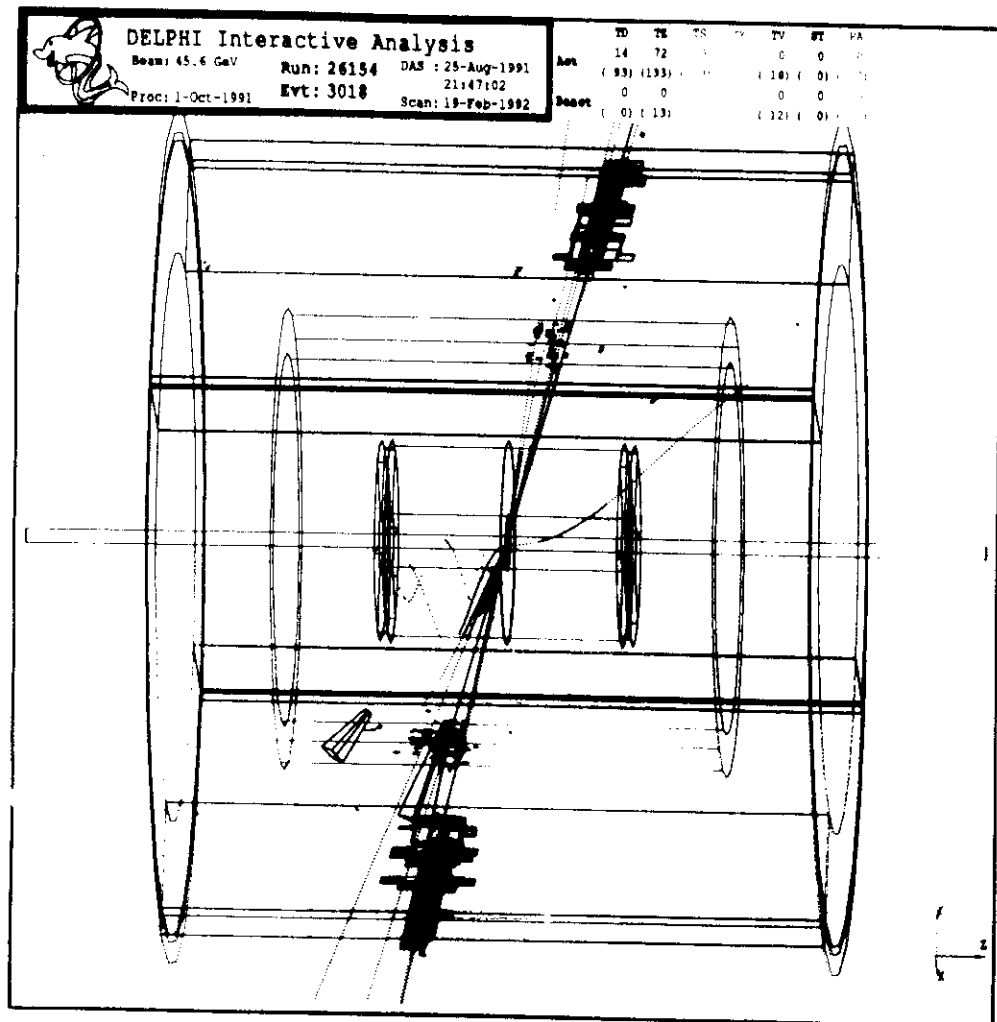
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$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}, 2 \text{ jet}$

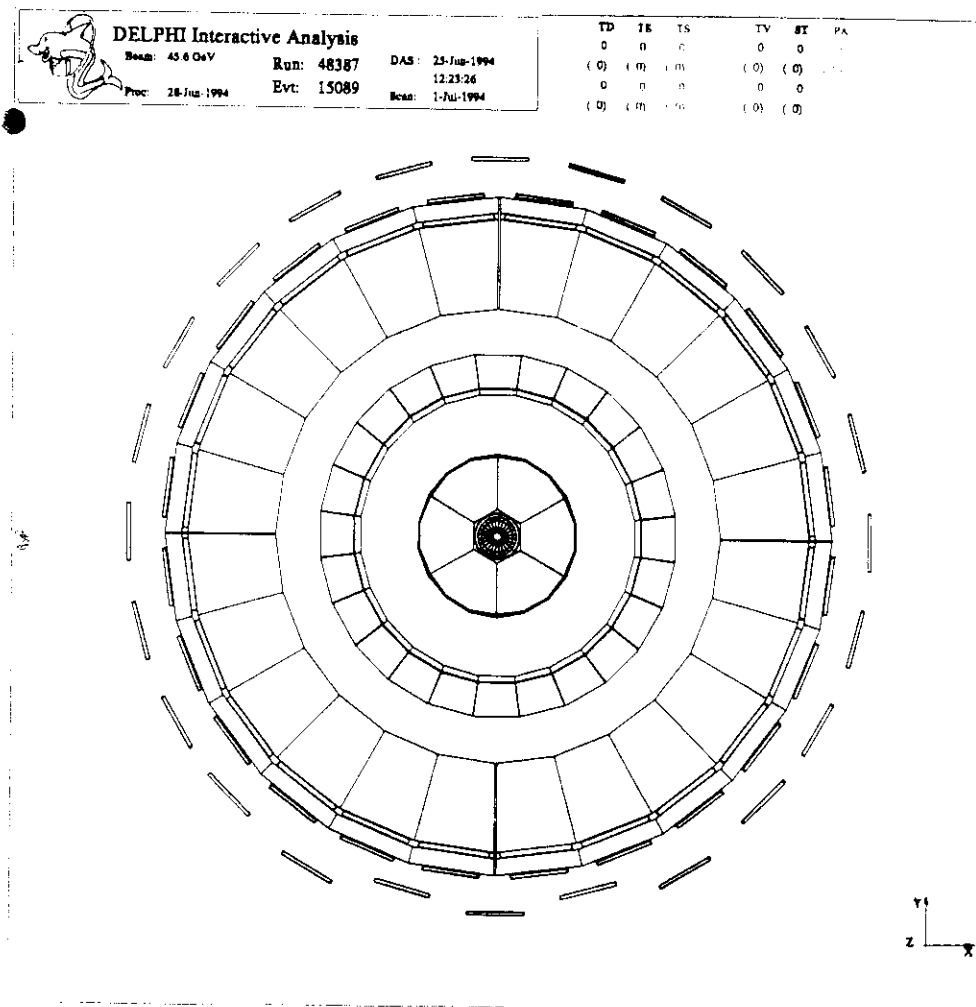
Hadronic event with two very narrow jets and a considerable amount of energy deposited in the Hadron Calorimeter.

$e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}$





$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\bar{\nu}$$



LEP ENERGY MEASUREMENT

TOOL: RESONANT DEPOLARISATION METHOD

PRINCIPLE:

* "SPIN TUNE" [$\propto$ SPIN PRECESSION FREQ.] IS PROPORTIONAL TO ENERGY OF THE BEAM

$$E_{\text{BEAM}} = \frac{m_e c^2}{a_e} \gamma_s$$

KNOWN
TO 10^{-7}

m_e : e^- mass

a_e : gyromagn.
anomaly of e^-

γ_s : spin tune

$$E_{\text{BEAM}} (\text{GeV}) = 0.4406486 \left(N_s + \frac{f_{\text{res}}}{f_{\text{rev}}} \right)$$

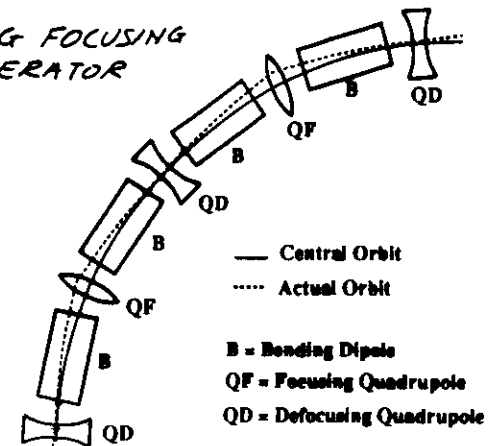
$$\Delta E_s < 1 \text{ MeV!}$$

$$N_s = 103$$

$\therefore$ TO MEASURE E_{LEP} , WE NEED

- DECENT TRANSVERSE POLARIZATION LEVELS (BIG)
- RF "KICKER" MAGNET
- POLARIMETER (LASER, COMPTON SCATTERING)

LEP: STRONG FOCUSING
ACCELERATOR



$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\Delta C}{C} \quad \text{CIRCUMFERENCE}$$

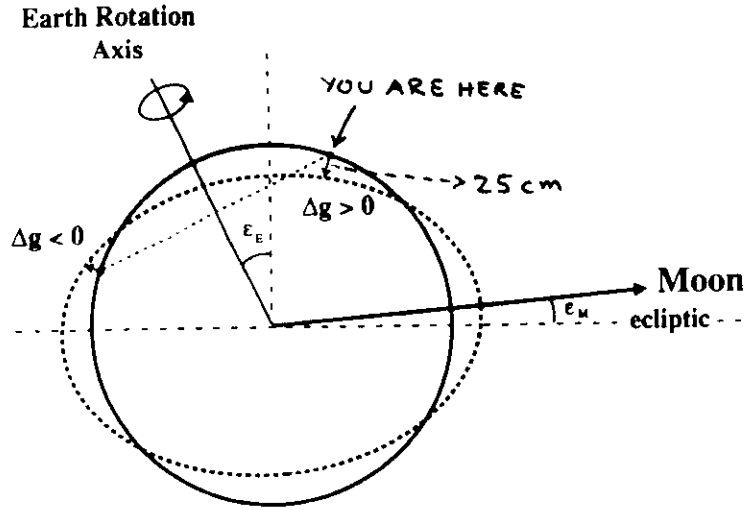
α : MOMENTUM COMPACTION FACTOR

$$\text{for LEP: } \alpha = 1.86 \times 10^{-4}$$

$\Rightarrow$ CHANGES IN CIRCUMFERENCE ARE AMPLIFIED BY 10^4 !

LENGTH OF ORBIT OF ELECTRONS IS FIXED BY f_{RF} , BUT THE LENGTH OF THE LEP RING IS NOT...

EFFECT OF TIDES TO LEP ENERGY



TIDES: ELASTIC DEFORMATION OF EARTH'S CRUST DUE TO MOON AND SUN (45% WEAKER EFFECT)

$$\frac{\Delta L}{L}_{TIDES} = \sim 3 \times 10^{-8} \quad [LEP: 0.8 \text{ mm IN CIRCUMFERENCE}]$$

$$\therefore \frac{\Delta E}{E} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Delta L}{L} = \sim 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$$

at 91 GeV : $\sim 15 \text{ MeV}$

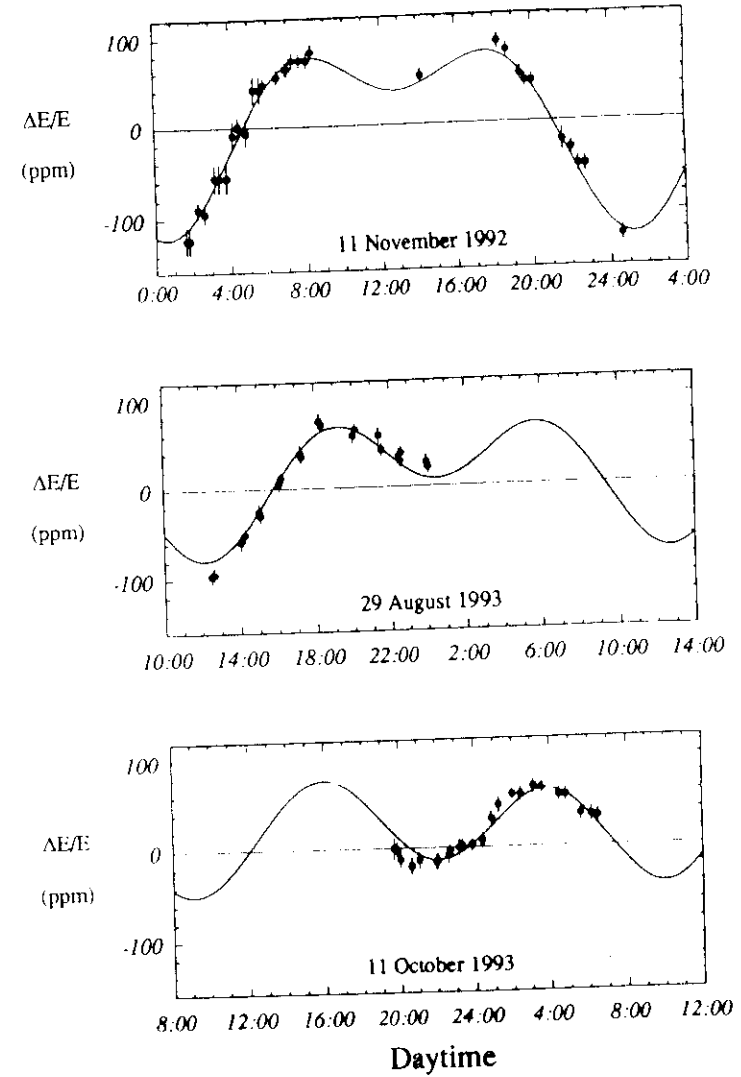


Figure 3: The evolution of the relative beam energy variation due to tides is shown as a function of time for three periods with stable beam conditions. The solid line is calculated using the CTE tide model with the average coefficient from equation 4. The top picture corresponds to full-moon, the bottom picture to a time close to half-moon. Relative beam energy variations of up to 220 ppm are observed on November 11th 1992.

LEP 1993 SCAN

SUMMER 93: USING 90-91.92 DATA
WE HAD:

$$\Delta M_B = 7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Delta \Gamma_B = 7 \text{ MeV}$$

SET TO IMPROVE ABOVE NUMBERS.

TWO MAJOR FEATURES IN 93:

① STATISTICS

② LEP ENERGY KNOWLEDGE

① STATISTICS:

- LEP HAS DELIVERED 40 pb^{-1} IN 1993
 20 pb^{-1} ON PEAK, 20 pb^{-1} OFF PEAK
ROUTINELY ACHIEVING LUMINOSITIES
EXCEEDING LEP'S DESIGN VALUE
($= 1.3 \times 10^{31}$)

- OPTIMIZED* SCAN STRATEGY

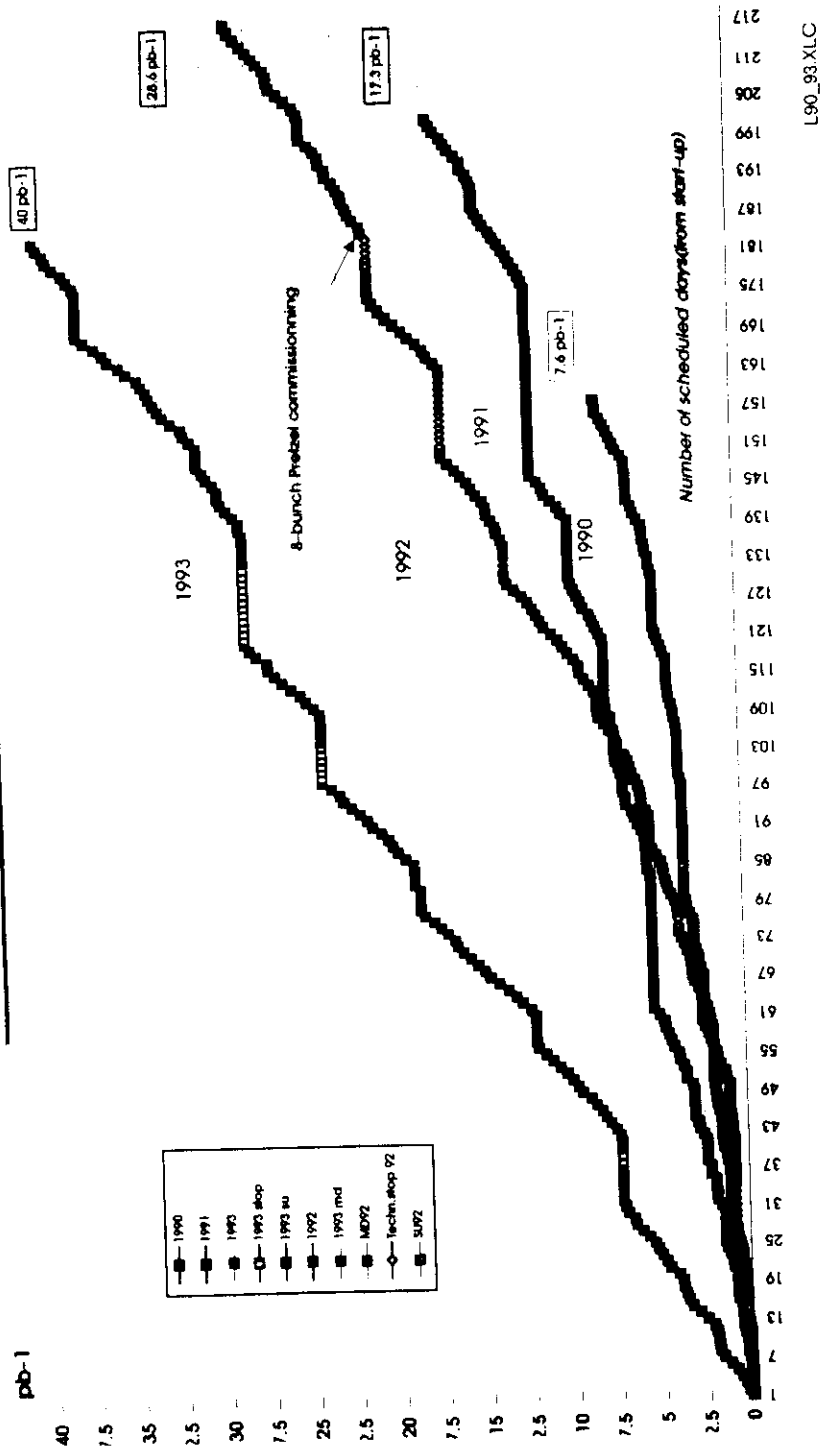
3 SCAN POINTS

	P-2	P	P+2
ENERGY	89.4 GeV	91.2 GeV	93.0 GeV
$\int L$	10 pb^{-1}	20 pb^{-1}	10 pb^{-1}

* TO GIVE SMALLEST ERRORS ON M_B, Γ_B WHILE
SACRIFICING THE SMALLEST AMOUNT OF
STATISTICS FOR THE REST OF THE LEP
PHYSICS PROGRAMME.

LEP OPERATIONS

Integrated luminosities seen by experiments 1990 -> 1993

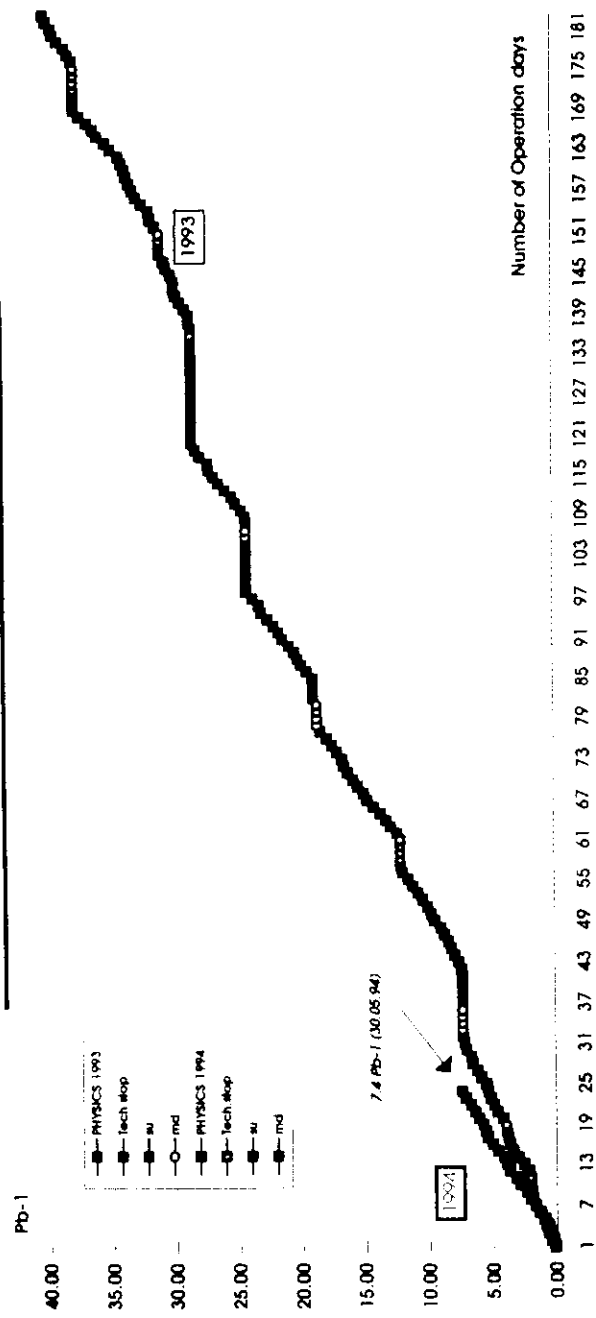


L90_93.XLC

LEP OPERATION 1994

2/06/94

Integrated luminosities seen by experiments 1993-1994



L93_94.XLC

② LEP ENERGY DETERMINATION

* LIMITING FACTOR FOR M_1, P_1 IN 1993

1993: $\begin{cases} \Delta M_2 = 1.8 \text{ MeV} \oplus \text{LEP ERROR} \\ \Delta P_2 = 2.5 \text{ MeV} \oplus \text{LEP ERROR} \end{cases}$

LEP ERROR IN 1991 SCAN: $\begin{cases} 5 \text{ MeV in } M_2 \\ 4.5 \text{ MeV in } P_2 \end{cases}$

→ TOOL: RESONANT DEPOLARIZATION

- MEASURES THE INSTANTANEOUS MEAN ENERGY OF LEP TO WITHIN $< 1 \text{ MeV}$

NEW IN 93 → PLUS • P-2, P+2, (A) CAN BE CALIBRATED

- CALIBRATION DONE AT PHYSICS CONDITIONS

BUT: COSTLY • NO DATA TAKING DURING MEASUREMENT

- A MEASUREMENT TAKES ~ 4 HOURS

∴ STRATEGY: PERFORM EPOL
 $\sim 2 \times \text{WEEK}$

⇒ FOLLOW LONG TERM STABILITY

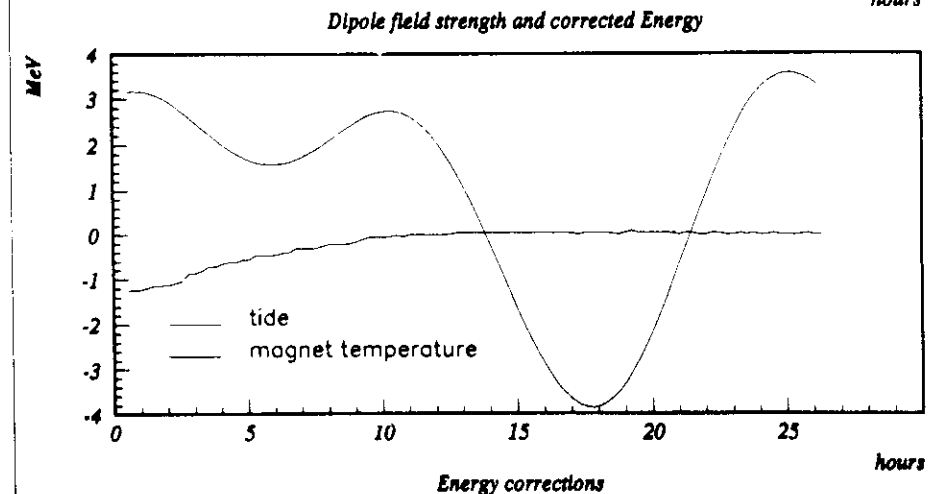
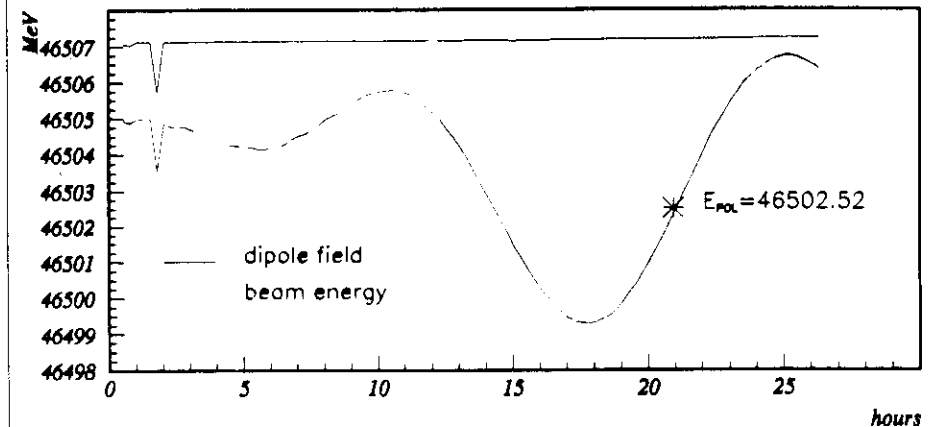
SHORT TERM STABILITY: MONITORING (TEMP, CURRENTS, TIDES, ...)

(WITHIN A FILL)

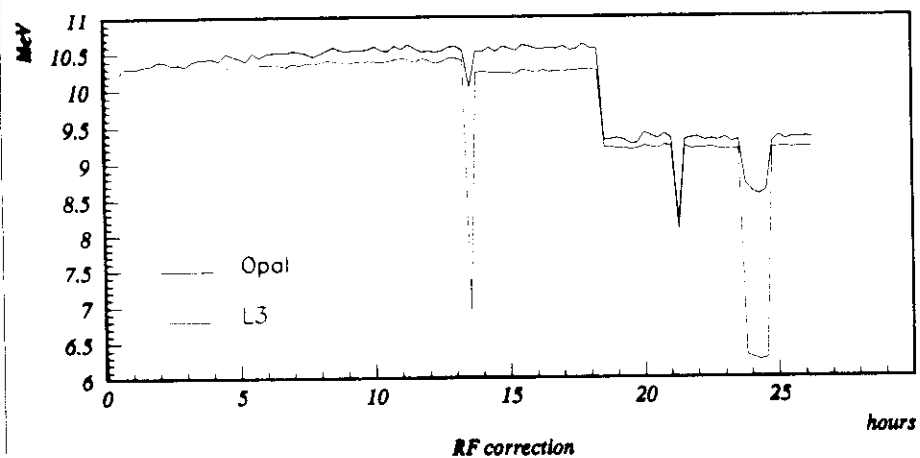
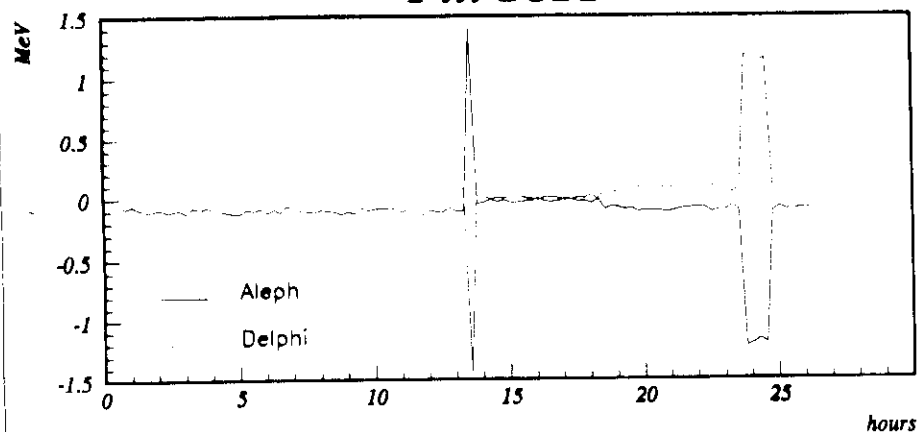
MEDIUM + LONG TERM STABILITY: LEP BEAM ORBIT

(FILL TO FILL)

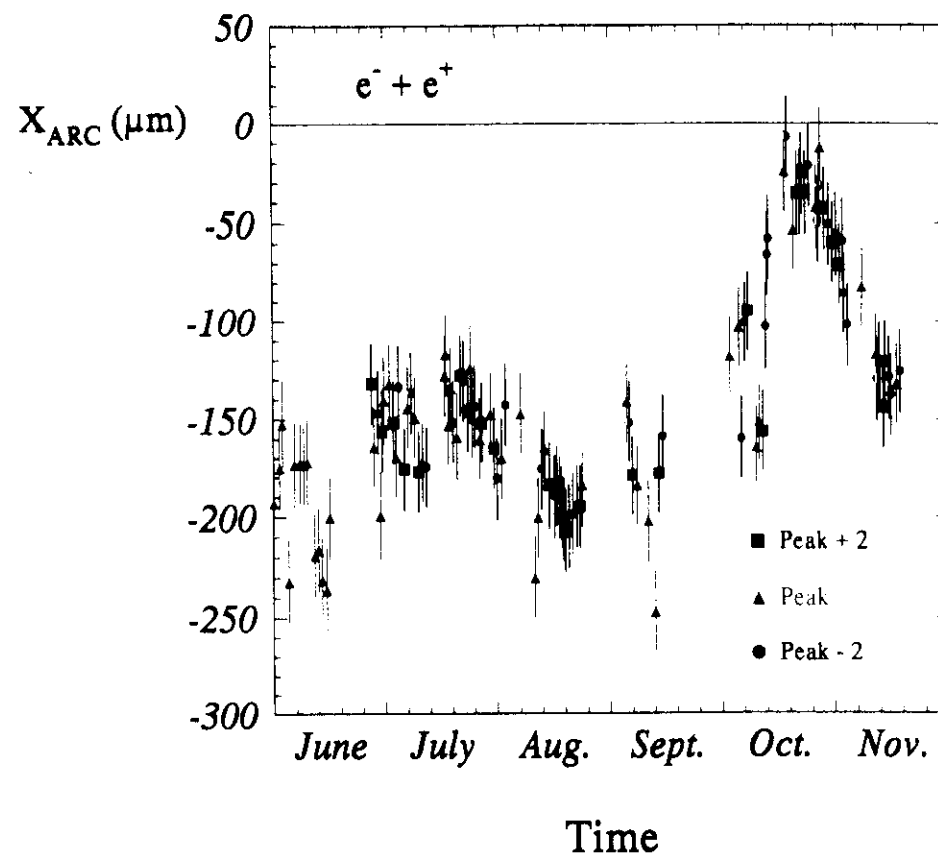
Fill 1811

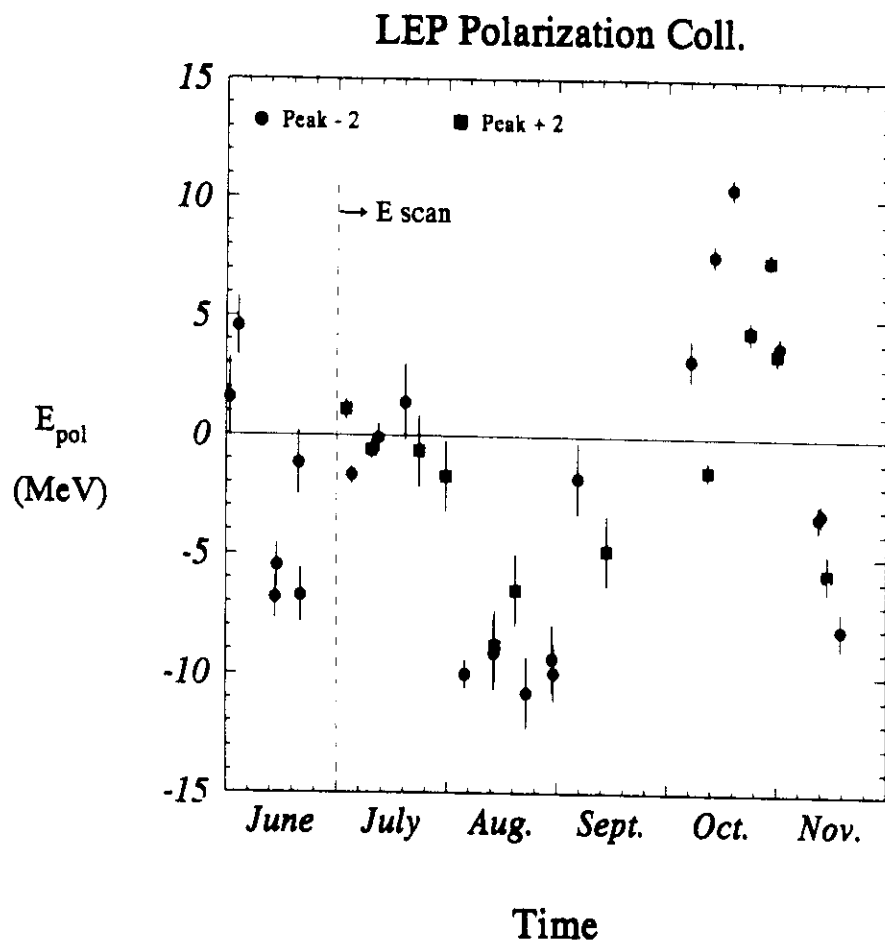


Fill 1811



LEP Polarization Coll.





LEP ERROR

WINTER '99 CONFERENCES:

ERROR CONSERVATIVELY ESTIMATED AS:

$$\sigma_{\text{sys, LEP}}: \quad M_2: 4 \text{ MeV} \\ \Gamma_2: 3 \text{ MeV}$$

ESTIMATED AS IF NO UNDERLYING TREND FOR THE EVOLUTION OF E_{LEP} WITH TIME EXISTS. WE NOW KNOW THAT THERE IS AN UNDERLYING TREND.

[NOTE THAT THE ERROR ASSOCIATED TO VARIOUS CORRECTIONS (I.E. TEMP, RF, TIDES) AMOUNT TO 0.3 MeV for M_2, Γ_2]

[NOW: ERRORS (PRELIMINARY) $\sigma_{M_2} = 3.3 \text{ MeV}$
 $\sigma_{\Gamma_2} = 2.2 \text{ MeV}$]

FUTURE: ERRORS WILL BE $\sim 2 \text{ MeV}$

The LEP statistics in units 10^3

		ALEPH	DELPHI	L3	OPAL
qq	'90-'91	451	356	416	454
	'92	680	697	678	733
	'93 prel.	653	677	671	656
	total	1784	1730	1765	1843
$\ell^+\ell^-$	'90-'91	55	37	39	58
	'92	82	69	59	88
	'93 prel.	79	67	—	83
	total	216	173	98	229

The experimental systematic errors for the analysis of the Z^0 line shape

	ALEPH		DELPHI		L3		OPAL	
	'92	'93 prel.	'92	'93 prel.	'92	'93 prel.	'92	'93 prel.
σ_{had}	0.14%	0.14%	0.13%	0.13%	0.15%	0.25%	0.20%	0.24%
σ_e	0.4 %	0.4%	0.59%	—	0.3 %	—	0.22%	0.35%
σ_μ	0.5 %	0.5%	0.37%	0.5%	0.5%	—	0.19%	0.22%
σ_τ	0.3%	0.3%	0.63%	—	0.7 %	—	0.44%	0.51%

M_Z : MAINLY FROM 1993 DATA

$$M_Z = 91.1879 \pm 0.0018 \pm 0.004 \text{ (LEP)}$$

$$\text{SUMMER '93: } M_Z = 91.187 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.005 \text{ (LEP)}$$

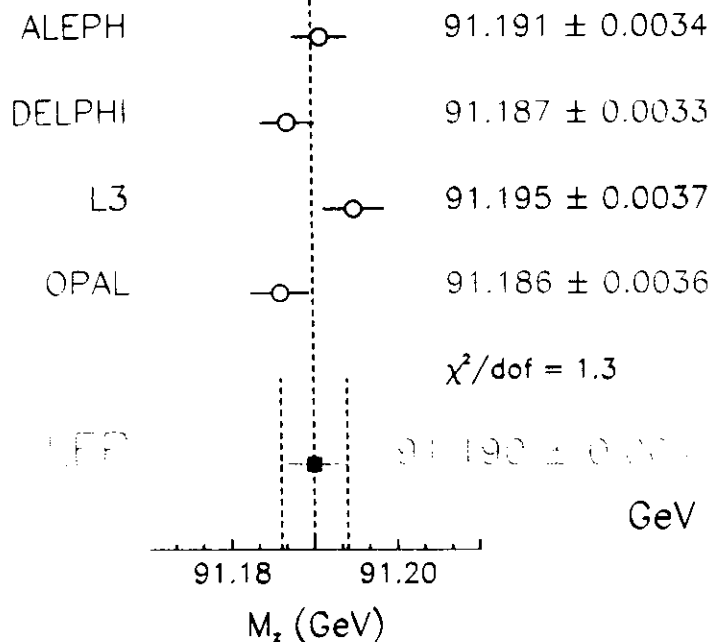
$\Rightarrow$ IMPROVEMENT BY ALMOST A FACTOR OF 2.

- INPUT TO S.M. (NO PREDICTION)
- ONLY RELATIVE (POINT TO POINT)
LUMINOSITY NEEDED

$\Rightarrow$ LEP ERROR DOMINATES

M_z

90-91-92-93 Preliminary



comm syst 0.004 GeV

3:

$$\Gamma_Z = 2.497 \pm 0.0026 \pm 0.003 \text{ (LEP)}$$

$$(\text{summed } \Gamma_Z = 2.499 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.005)$$

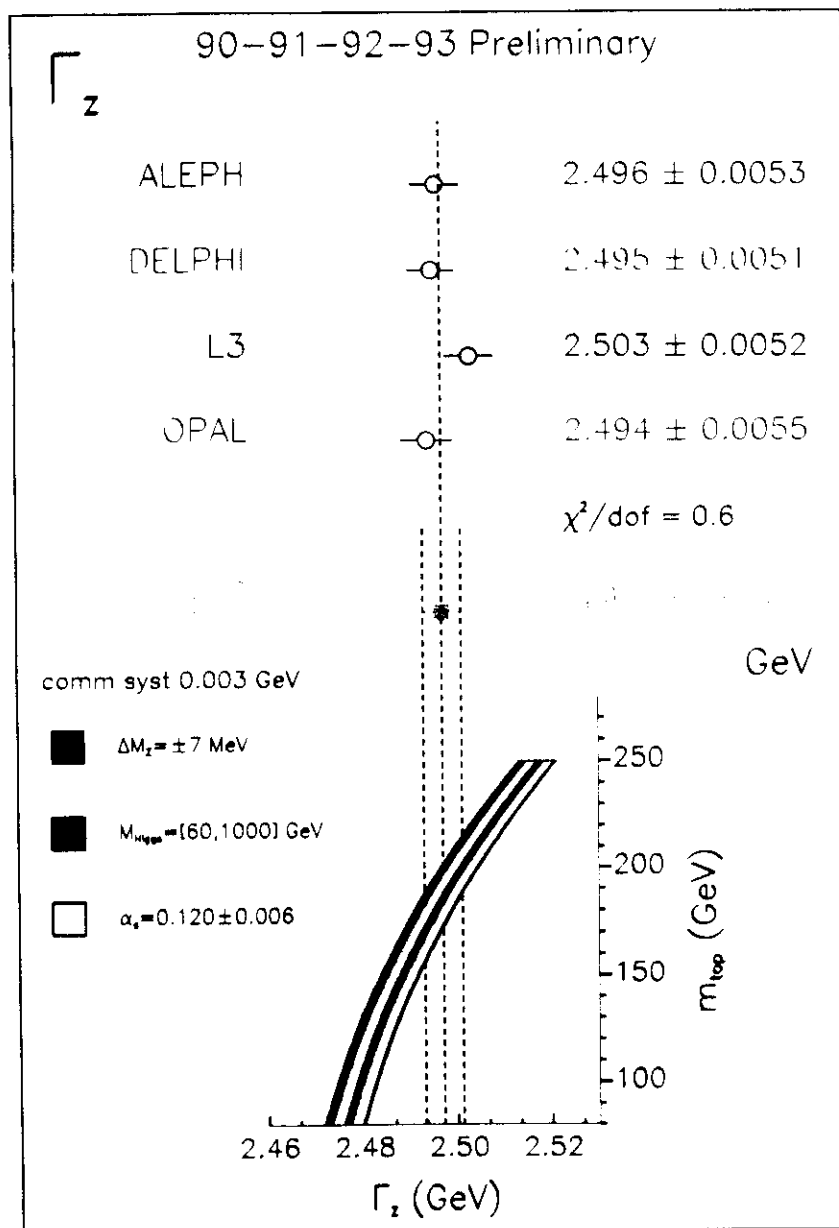
LEP ERROR DOMINATES, AS FOR M_Z

- NEXT SYSTEMATIC: $\gamma\gamma$ background - non-resonant
($\sim 0.5 \text{ MeV}$ effect [DELPHI])

DELPHI: RELATIVE LUMINOSITY CALORIMETER
WITH VERY HIGH RATE ($\sigma_{vis} \approx 500 \text{ nb}$
compared to $\sim 85 \text{ nb}$ (ALEPH))

$\Rightarrow$ VIRTUALLY ZERO STATISTICAL UNCERTAINTY
FROM LUMINOSITY MEASUREMENT

$\Rightarrow$ REDUCES DELPHI ERROR BY $\sim 15\%$



σ_{had} • '93 RESULTS FROM ALEPH AND DELPHI ONLY

$$\frac{\Delta \sigma}{\sigma} \Big|_{\text{SYSTEM}} = 0.09\% \text{ (ALEPH)} \\ 0.28\% \text{ (DELPHI)} \rightarrow 0.18\% \text{ (SUMMER)}$$

ALEPH: STATE OF THE ART SI-W CALORIMETER -

$$-\frac{\Delta R}{R} \Big|_{\text{INNER}} = 18\% \Rightarrow \sigma = 0.06\%$$

DELPHI: OLD CALORIMETER + MASK TECHNIQUE

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} \Big|_{\text{INNER}} = 6\% \text{ BUT } E_{\text{beam}} \text{ SENSITIVITY}$$

• IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS IN THIS FRONT:

FOR EXAMPLE DELPHI

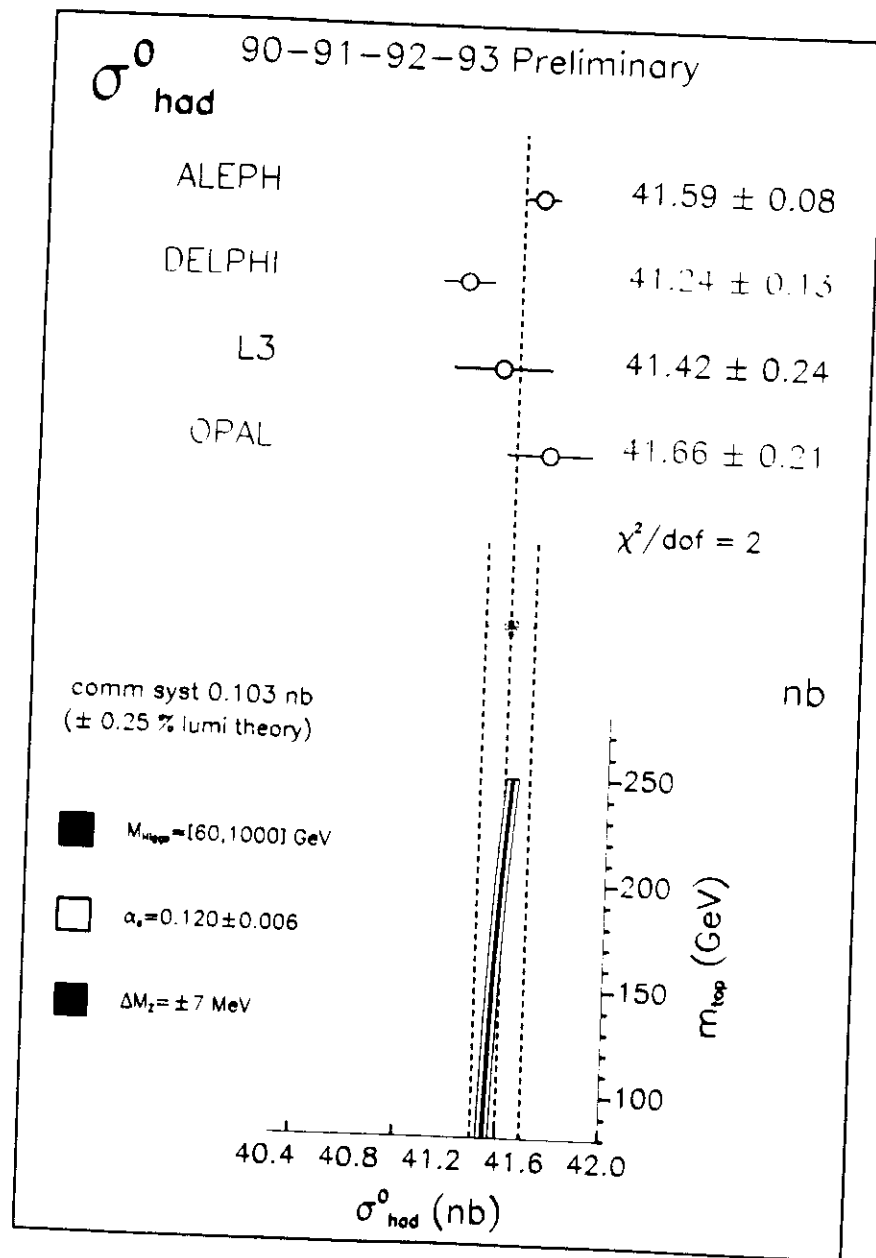
TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

$\sigma_{\text{had, EXP}}$

	2%
'90	1.2%
'91	0.6%
'92	0.4%
'93 (PRELIM.)	0.28%
'93 (FINAL)	0.18% ??
'94 (NEW DETECTOR)	< 0.1%

BUT $\sigma_{\text{THEORY}} = 0.25\%$ • LIMITING SYSTEMATIC

HOPES TO ACHIEVE $\sigma_{\text{had}} \approx 0.1\%$ IN NEAR FUTURE



R_{γ}

INDEPENDENT OF LUMINOSITY

SYSTEMATICS:

- e^+e^- : e^- -channel (0.2%)
- e^+e^- : $\gamma\gamma$ background acceptance (0.7%)

R_{γ} CORRECTED TO $m_{\gamma} = 0$ (0.23%)

[NO '93 DATA FROM L3
NO μ, τ '93 DATA FROM DELPHI]

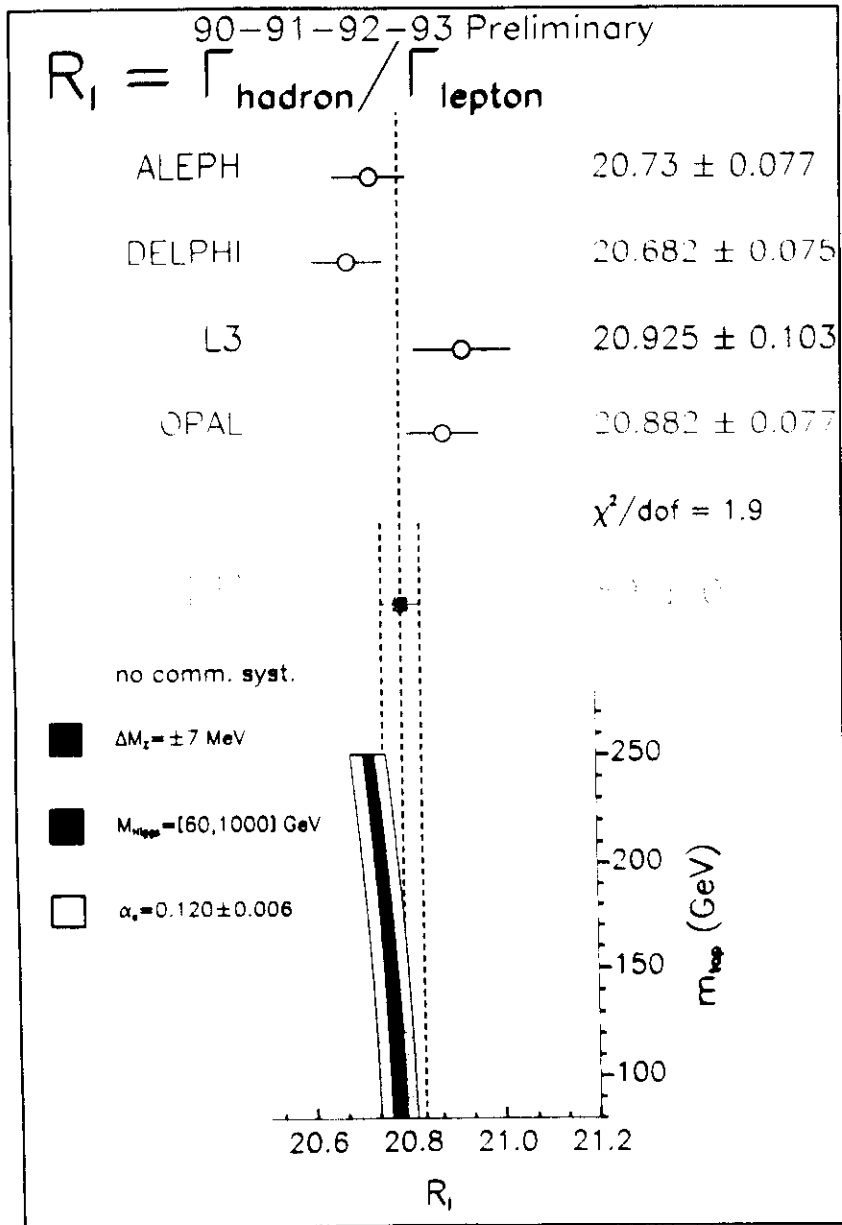
A_{FB}^e

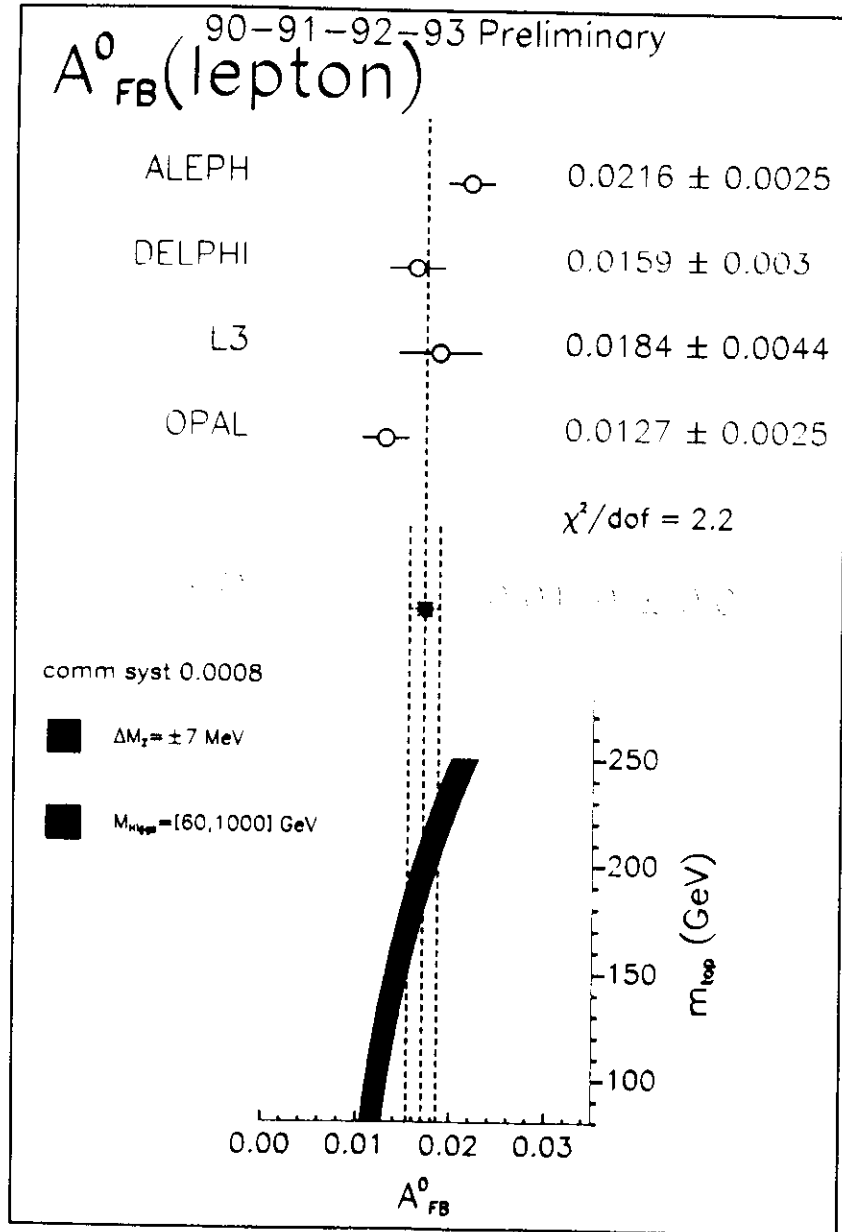
LEPTON ASYMMETRIES

DERIVED FROM A FIT TO $\cos\theta$ DISTRIBUTION

- CORRECT FOR INITIAL STATE RADIATION
- + QED EFFECTS
- SUBTRACT E-CHANNEL FROM e^+e^-

CAN THEN USE: $A_{FB}^e \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow g_A, g_V \\ \Rightarrow \sin^2\theta_{eff}^e \end{array} \right.$





χ_{pol} : THE TAN POLARIZATION CONVEYED
INFORMATION ON BOTH A_L AND
[LIKE A_{LR}]

THE HELICITY OF THE τ CAN BE
MEASURED THROUGH A FIT TO THE
MOMENTUM DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE
 τ DECAY PRODUCTS

5 CHANNELS USED, BUT HIGHEST
SENSITIVITY.

$\tau \rightarrow \pi \nu$
 $\tau \rightarrow \rho \nu$

[LEPTONIC CHANNELS HAVE HIGHER BR, RR.
BUT ALSO TWO NEUTRINOS...]

The τ Polarization

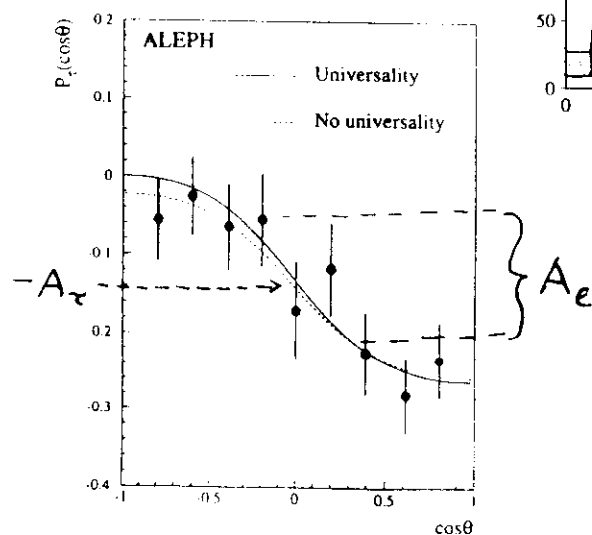
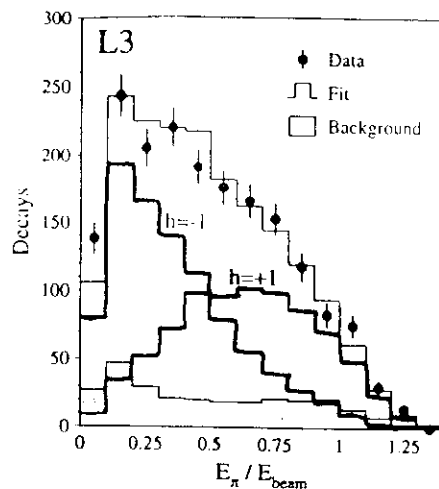
$$P_r = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L}$$

$$A_\ell = \frac{2g_V g_{A_\ell}}{g_V^2 + g_{A_\ell}^2}$$

$$P_r(\cos\theta) = -\frac{A_\tau + A_e \frac{2\cos\theta}{1+\cos^2\theta}}{1 + A_\tau A_e \frac{2\cos\theta}{1+\cos^2\theta}}$$

τ decay products are used to determine the helicity state:

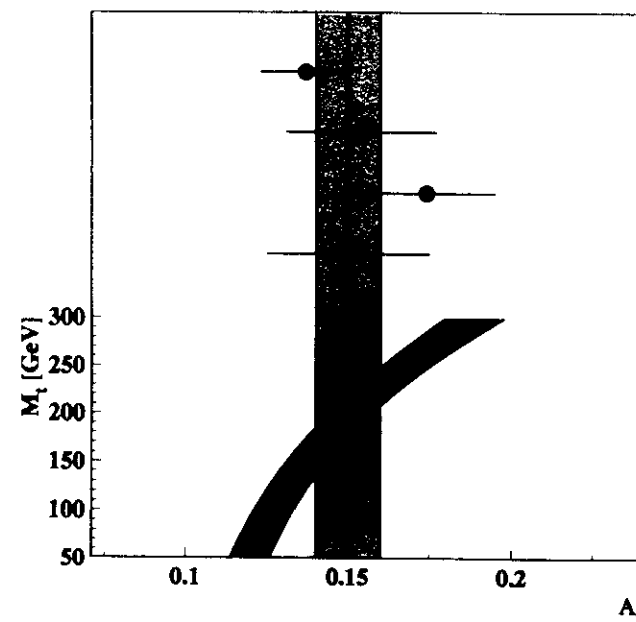
- electron
- muon
- pion
- rho
- a_1



A_τ measurement

ALEPH	0.137	$\pm$ 0.014
DELPHI	0.154	$\pm$ 0.023
L3	0.174	$\pm$ 0.021
OPAL	0.150	$\pm$ 0.025
LEP	0.150	$\pm$ 0.010
$\chi^2/d.o.f. = 0.7$		

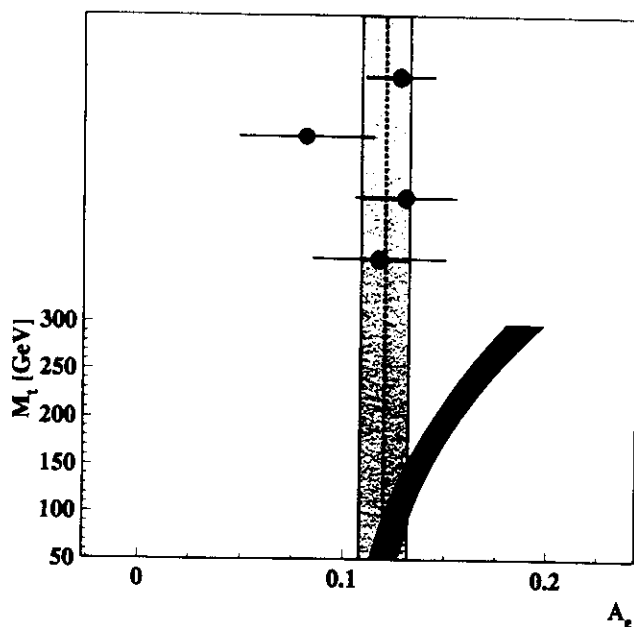
No common syst.



A_e measurement

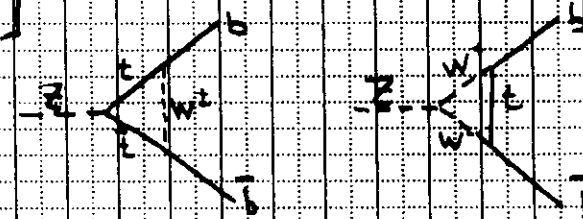
ALEPH	0.127	± 0.017
DELPHI	0.081	± 0.033
L3	0.130	± 0.025
OPAL	0.117	± 0.033
LEP	0.120	± 0.012
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 0.6$		

No common syst.



HEAVY FLAVOUR EW RESULTS

- $R_b = \frac{\Gamma_{\text{had}}}{\Gamma_{\text{lep}}}$ → HAS A SPECIAL FEATURE:
DEPENDS ON m_W (AND IT IS INSENSITIVE TO m_H)
- A_{FB}^b
- $[A_e, A_{FB}^b]$



[this info also contained in R_e - less significant]

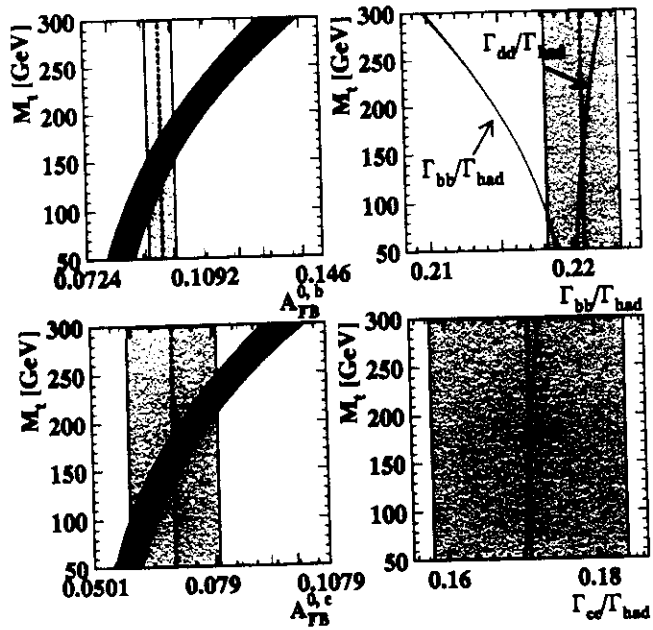
HEAVY FLAVOUR TAGGING

- LEPTON TAG: lepton from semileptonic B decay
has large p and p_T
- LIFETIME TAG: $\tau_B = 1.5 \text{ ps}$
($\tau_B = 1 \text{ ps}$)
- EVENT SHAPE TAG: thrust / sphericity / multiplicity / ...
→ NEURAL NETWORKS → NEED GOOD MC
- ADDITIONAL HELP: DOUBLE TAGGING
- CALIBRATION: BY MONTE CARLO / USING DATA
- COMPLICATED AVERAGING PROCEDURE

Electroweak results with heavy quarks

Hadv. Charge Asym

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_b &= 0.2208 \pm 0.0013 \pm 0.0020 \\
 R_c &= 0.1697 \pm 0.0035 \pm 0.0134 \\
 A_{FB}^b &= 0.0960 \pm 0.0038 \pm 0.0021 \\
 A_{FB}^c &= 0.0700 \pm 0.0080 \pm 0.0072
 \end{aligned}$$

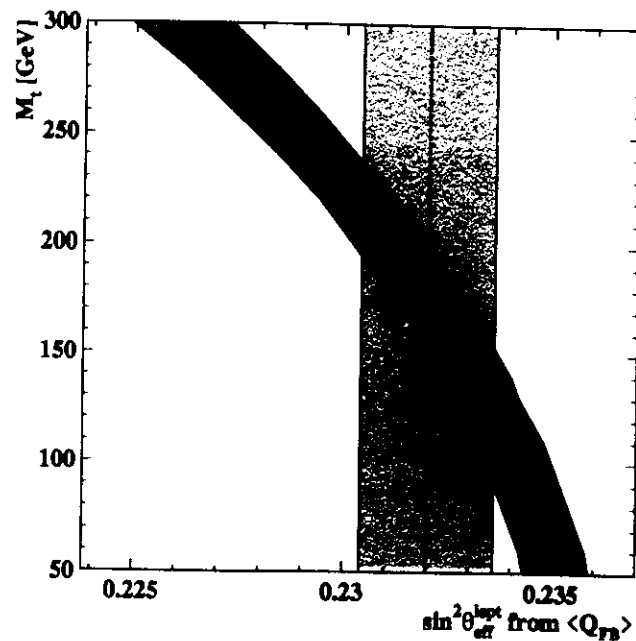


The Hadronic Charge Asymmetry

$$Q_{FB}^- = \left(\frac{\sum q p^k}{\sum p^k} \right)_F - \left(\frac{\sum q p^k}{\sum p^k} \right)_B = c A_e \Sigma_q \delta_q A_q \frac{\Gamma_q}{\Gamma_h}$$

$$\sin^2 \Theta_{eff}^{lept}$$

ALEPH	0.2317	± 0.0013	± 0.0011
DELPHI	0.2345	± 0.0030	± 0.0027
OPAL	0.2321	± 0.0017	± 0.0028
Average	0.2320	± 0.0011	± 0.0011



... THIS CONCLUDES THE PRESENTATION OF LEP OBSERVABLES. WHAT CAN WE NOW SAY ABOUT THE STANDARD MODEL?

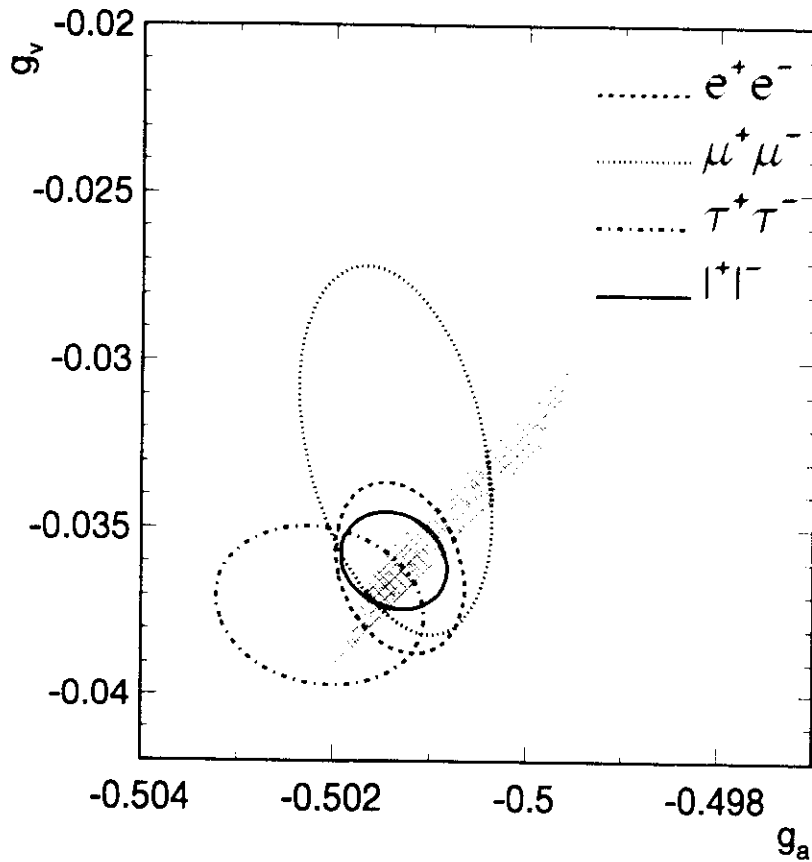
⇒ CHECK UNIVERSALITY

⇒ ARE WE REALLY SEEING THE EW PART OF THE S.M. OR IS QED ENOUGH TO EXPLAIN EVERYTHING AT THIS LEVEL OF EXP. PRECISION? YES, FOR THE FIRST TIME.

⇒ SINCE THE AGREEMENT IS GOOD, WHAT CONSTRAINTS CAN WE DERIVE FOR THE TWO UNKNOWN'S, M_{top} AND M_H ?

• PURE EW CORRECTIONS SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME!

$$(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_3) \Rightarrow (g_A, g_V)$$



▨ : SM PREDICTION

MODEL INDEP.
WAY OF PRESENTING
THE LEP RESULTS

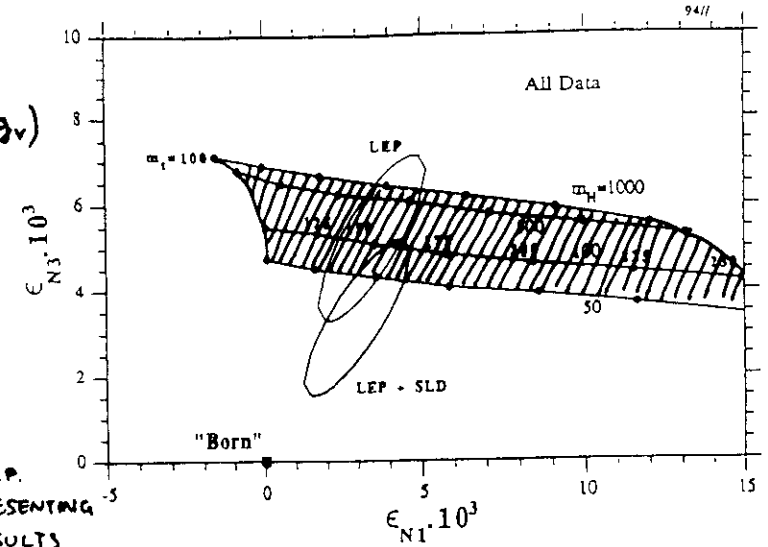


Figure 2 Plot of ϵ_3 versus ϵ_1 from the fit of the data, with (LEP+SLD) or without inclusion of the SLD result (LEP). The projections of the ellipsis on the axes correspond to the 1σ errors displayed in Table 3

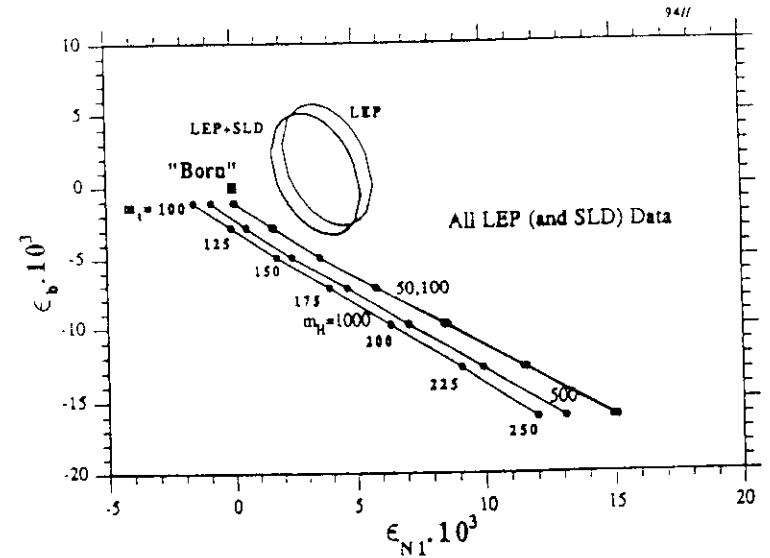


Figure 3 Plot of ϵ_3 versus ϵ_1 , as in figure 2

Summary of measurements for the Standard Model analysis

	measurement	Standard Model fit	pull
a) LEP			
line-shape and lepton asymmetries:			
M_Z [GeV]	91.1895 ± 0.0044	91.192	0.6
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4969 ± 0.0038	2.4967	0.1
σ_h^0 [nb]	41.51 ± 0.12	41.44	0.6
R_ℓ	20.789 ± 0.040	20.781	0.2
$A_{FB}^{0,\ell}$	0.0170 ± 0.0016	0.0152	1.1
+ correlation matrix			
τ polarization:			
A_τ	0.150 ± 0.010	0.142	0.8
A_e	0.120 ± 0.012	0.142	1.8
b and c quark results:			
$R_b = \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}/\Gamma_{had}$	0.2208 ± 0.0024	0.2158	2.0
$R_c = \Gamma_{c\bar{c}}/\Gamma_{had}$	0.170 ± 0.014	0.172	0.1
$A_{FB}^{0,b}$	0.0960 ± 0.0043	0.0997	0.8
$A_{FB}^{0,c}$	0.070 ± 0.011	0.071	0.1
+ correlation matrix			
$q\bar{q}$ charge asymmetry:			
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}$ from (Q_{FB})	0.2320 ± 0.0016	0.2321	0.1
b) pp and νN			
M_W [GeV] (CDF, CDF prel., D0 prel., UA2;	80.23 ± 0.18	80.31	0.4
$1 - M_W^2/M_Z^2(\nu N)$	0.2256 ± 0.0047	0.2246	0.2
c) SLC			
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}$ from A_e	0.2294 ± 0.0010	0.2321	2.7

Individual m_{top} determinations

$$\Gamma_Z = 2.4969 \pm 0.0044 \text{ (GeV)}$$

$$\sigma_h^0 = 41.51 \pm 0.12 \text{ (nb)}$$

$$R_\ell = 20.789 \pm 0.040$$

$$A_{FB}^0 = 0.0170 \pm 0.0016$$

$$A_\tau = 0.150 \pm 0.010$$

$$A_e = 0.120 \pm 0.012$$

$$R_b = 0.2208 \pm 0.0024$$

$$R_c = 0.170 \pm 0.014$$

$$A_{FB}^{0,b} = 0.0960 \pm 0.0043$$

$$A_{FB}^{0,c} = 0.070 \pm 0.011$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(Q_{FB}) = 0.2320 \pm 0.0016$$

$$M_W = 80.23 \pm 0.18 \text{ (GeV)}$$

$$\sin^2\theta(\nu N) = 0.2256 \pm 0.0047$$

$$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(A_e) = 0.2294 \pm 0.0010$$

+

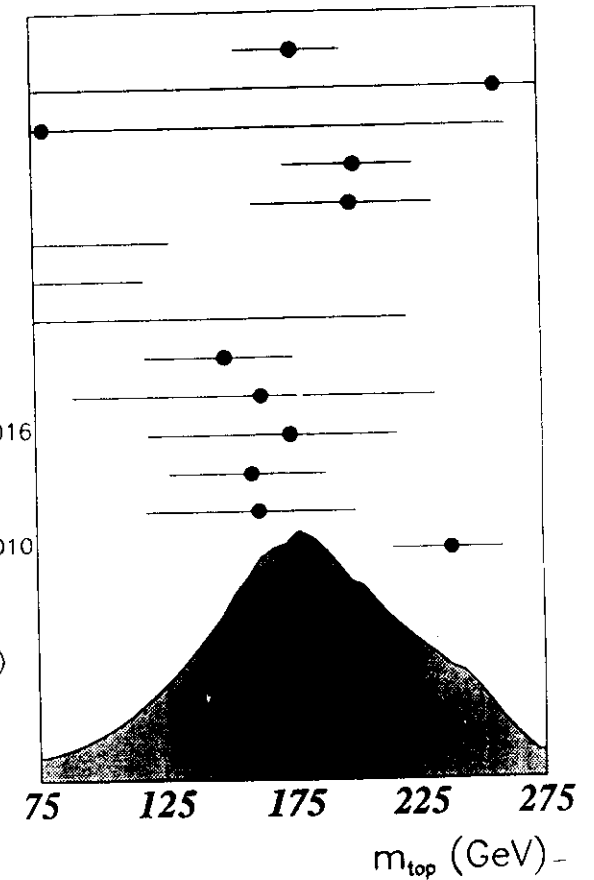
constraints

$$M_Z = 91.1895 \pm 0.0044 \text{ (GeV)}$$

$$\alpha_s = 0.123 \pm 0.006$$

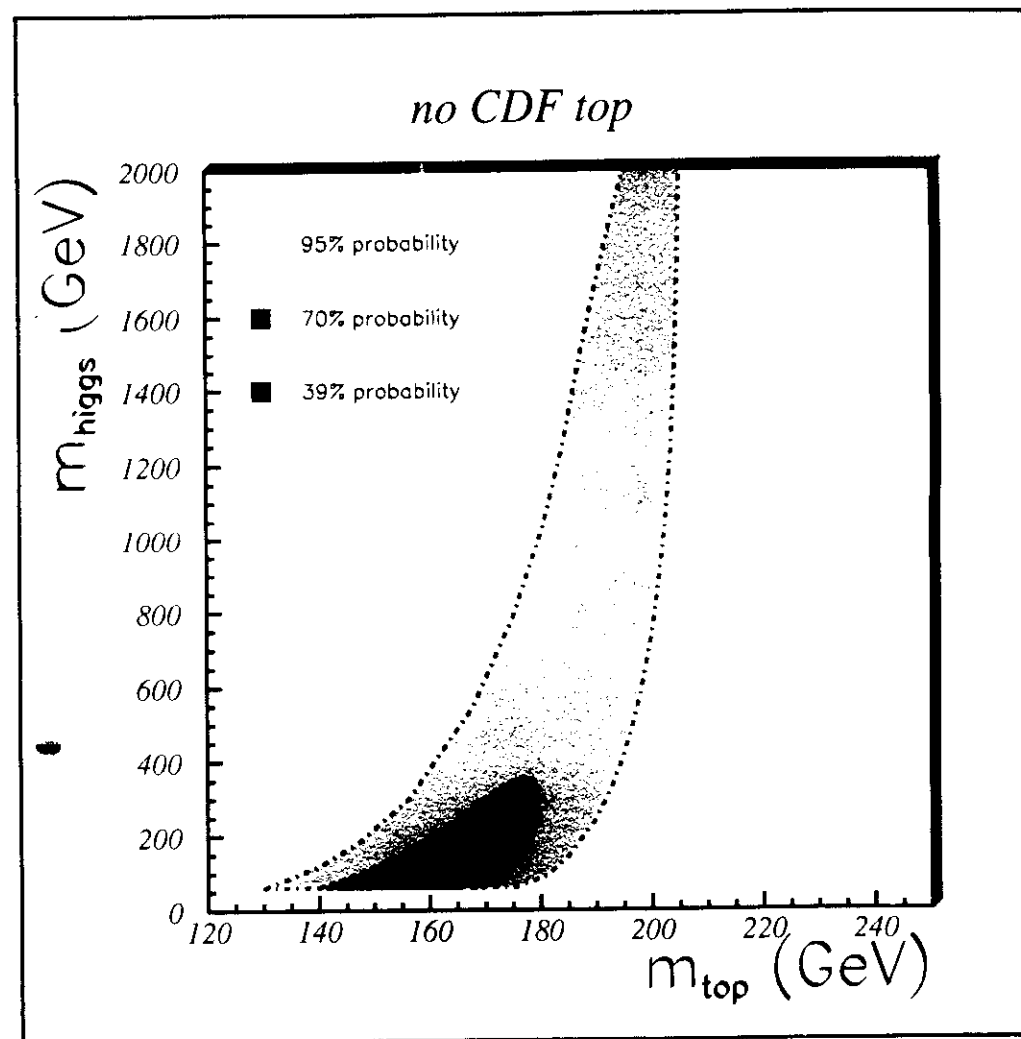
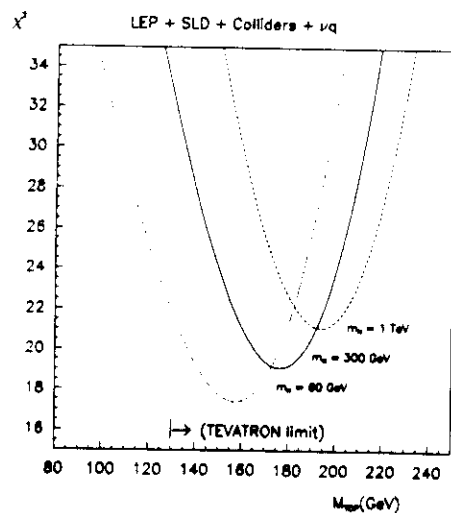
$$\Delta\alpha_{em} = 0.0009$$

$$M_H = 300 \text{ GeV}$$



Results of SM fits to LEP and other data

	LEP	LEP + Collider and ν data	LEP + Collider and ν data + A_{LR} from SLC
M_t (GeV)	$172^{+13}_{-14} \text{ }^{+18}_{-20}$	$170^{+12}_{-12} \text{ }^{+18}_{-19}$	$177^{+11}_{-11} \text{ }^{+18}_{-19}$
$\alpha_s(M_Z^2)$	$0.125 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.002$	$0.125 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.002$	$0.124 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.002$
$\chi^2/(d.o.f.)$	11.4/9	11.5/11	10.1/12
$\sin^2 \theta_{eff}^l$	$0.2323 \pm 0.0002 \text{ }^{+0.0001}_{-0.0002}$	$0.2324 \pm 0.0002 \text{ }^{+0.0001}_{-0.0002}$	$0.2320 \pm 0.0003 \text{ }^{+0.0001}_{-0.0002}$
$1 - M_W^2/M_Z^2$	$0.2251 \pm 0.0015 \text{ }^{+0.0003}_{-0.0003}$	$0.2253 \pm 0.0013 \text{ }^{+0.0003}_{-0.0002}$	$0.2243 \pm 0.0012 \text{ }^{+0.0003}_{-0.0002}$
M_W (GeV)	$80.28 \pm 0.08 \text{ }^{+0.01}_{-0.02}$	$80.26 \pm 0.07 \text{ }^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$	$80.31 \pm 0.06 \text{ }^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$



IMPRESSIVE LIMITS FOR M_{HP}
 JUST STARTING TO HAVE SOME
 SENSITIVITY TO M_H , BUT A LONG
 WAY TO GO...

CAN WE DO BETTER FOR M_H ???

YES, IF TOP IS SEEN, CONFIRMED AND
 M_{HP} MEASURED WITH A DECENT ERROR.

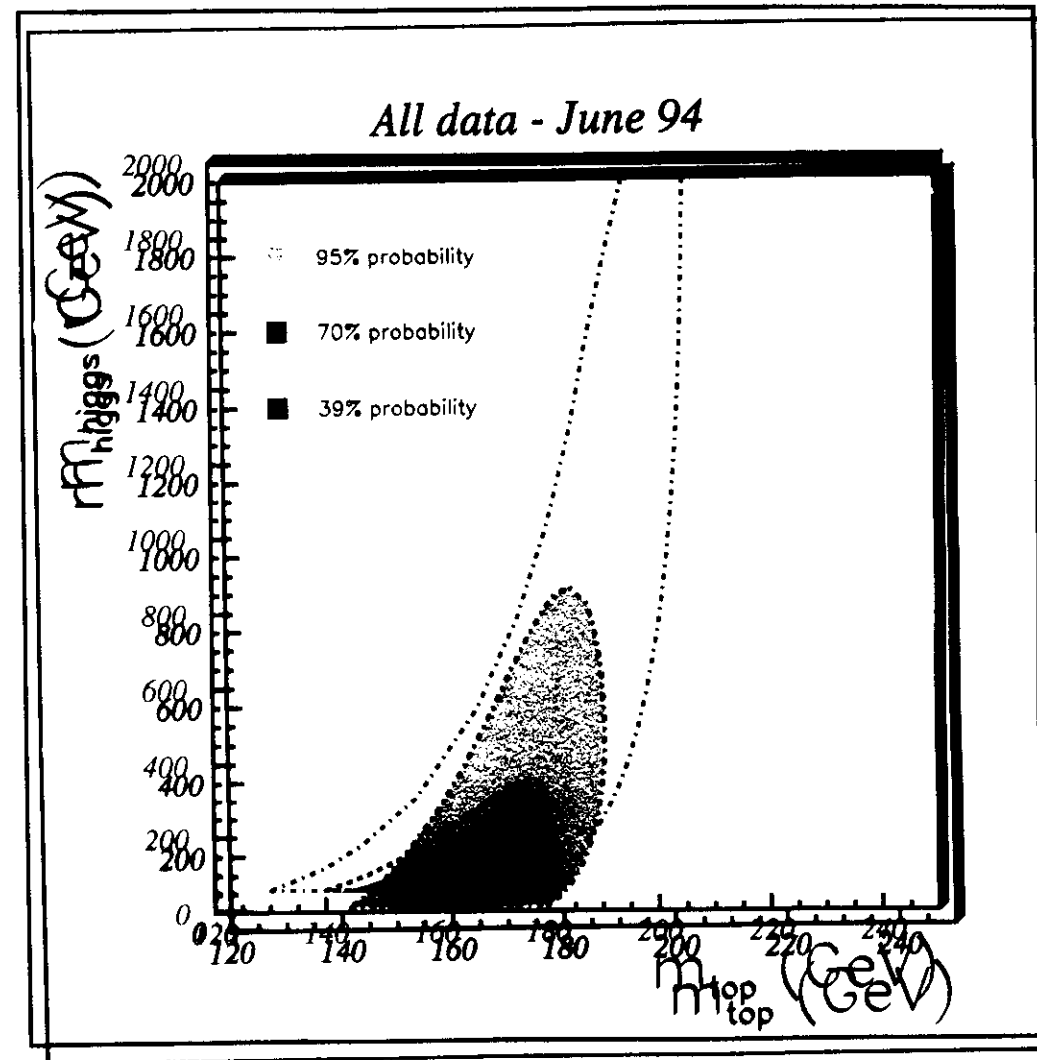
⇒ ASSUME THAT 'EVIDENCE FOR...' OF COF
 IS TRUE

⇒ COMBINE DIRECT M_H MEASUREMENT
 WITH CROSS SECTION (ELLIS ET AL
 COMPTON 1991/94)

$$m_{top} = 167 \pm 12 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_H = 45^{+95}_{-28}$$

!



CONCLUSIONS

- LEP IS A HIGH PRECISION TESTING GROUND / FUNDAMENTAL VARIABLE MEASURING TOOL FOR THE STANDARD MODEL
- 1993 HAS BEEN A TOUR DE FORCE OF LEP THAT PROVIDED MUCH REDUCED UNCERTAINTIES TO MOST MEASURED VARIABLES
- CONFIRMATION OF M_H FROM DIRECT SEARCHES WILL START CONSTRAINING M_H ...
- S.M. STILL GOING STRONG BUT RUNNING OUT OF PARAMETER SPACE TO HIDE ITS DEFECTS...

