



the
abdus salam
international centre for theoretical physics

ICTP 40th Anniversary

H4.SMR/1574-26

"VII School on Non-Accelerator Astroparticle Physics"

26 July - 6 August 2004

The LEP Legacy

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The LEP legacy

G. Giacomelli

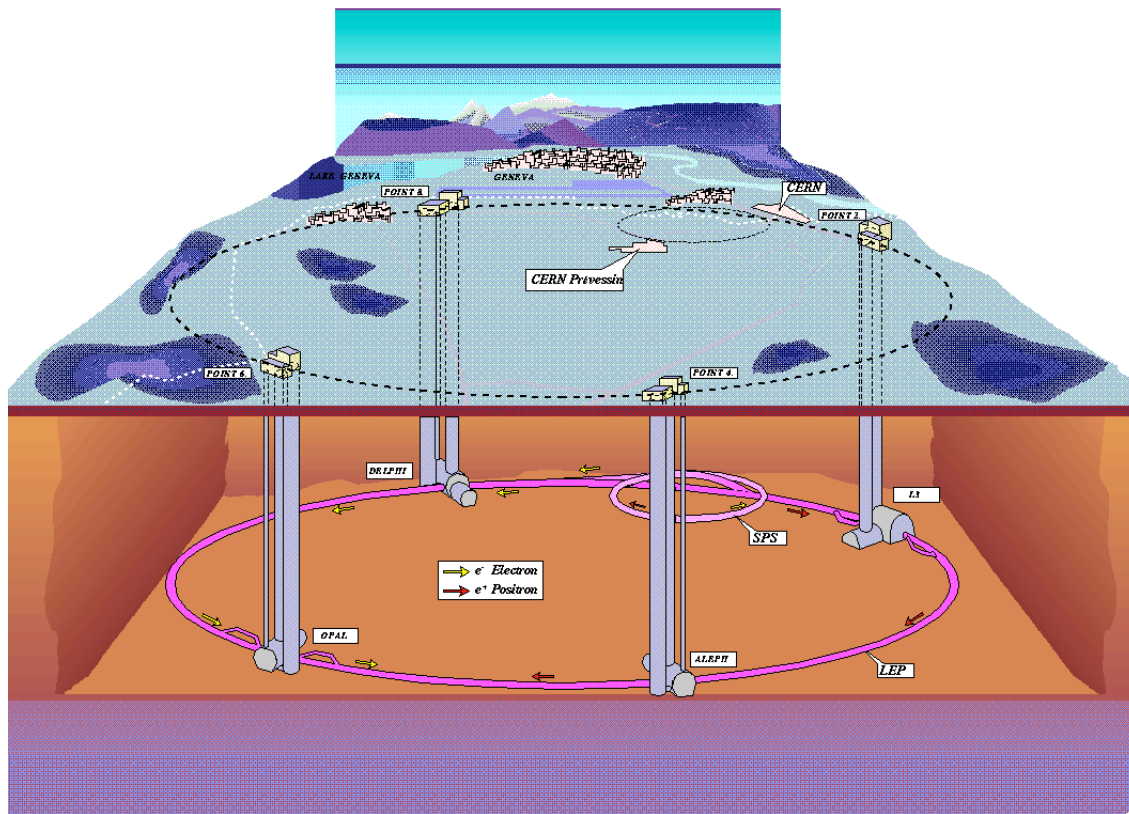
University of Bologna and INFN

7th School, ICTP, Trieste 26/7-6/8 2004

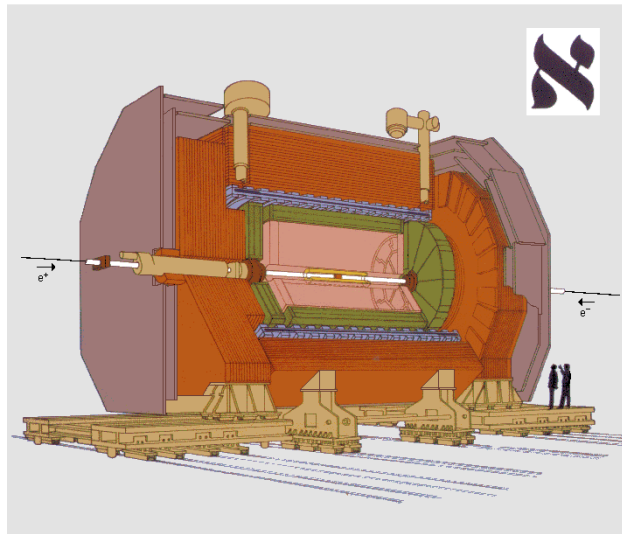
- LEP. Experiments
- Precision EW measurements
- QCD
- New particle searches
- Historical and sociological aspects
- Conclusions

LEP

Largest $e^+ e^-$ Collider in the world
c.m. energies up to ~ 209 GeV
 \rightarrow LHC

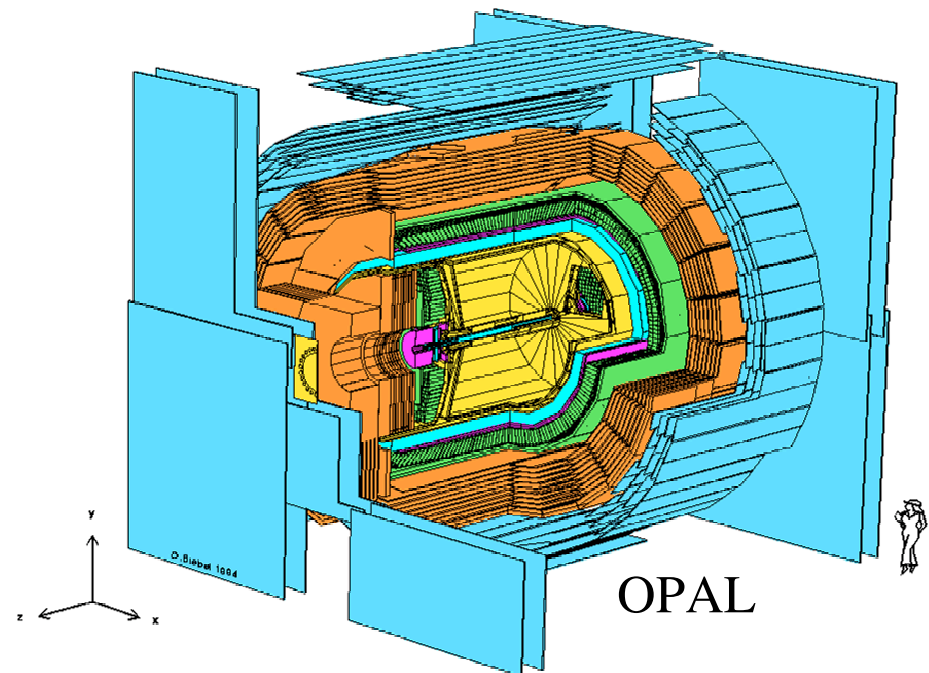
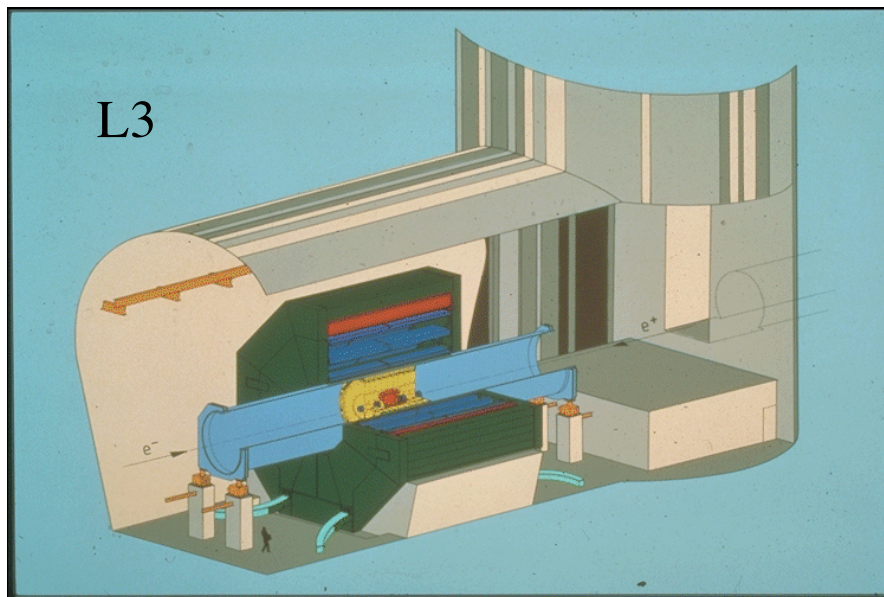
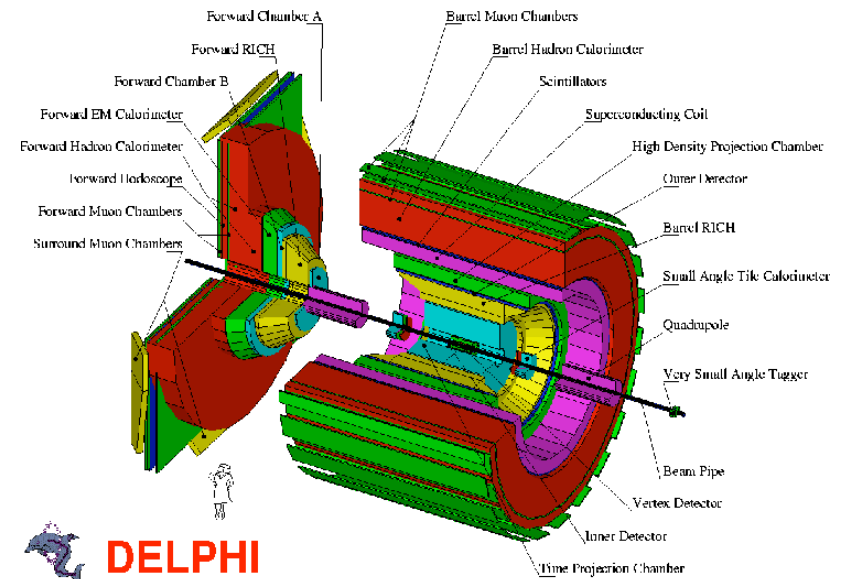


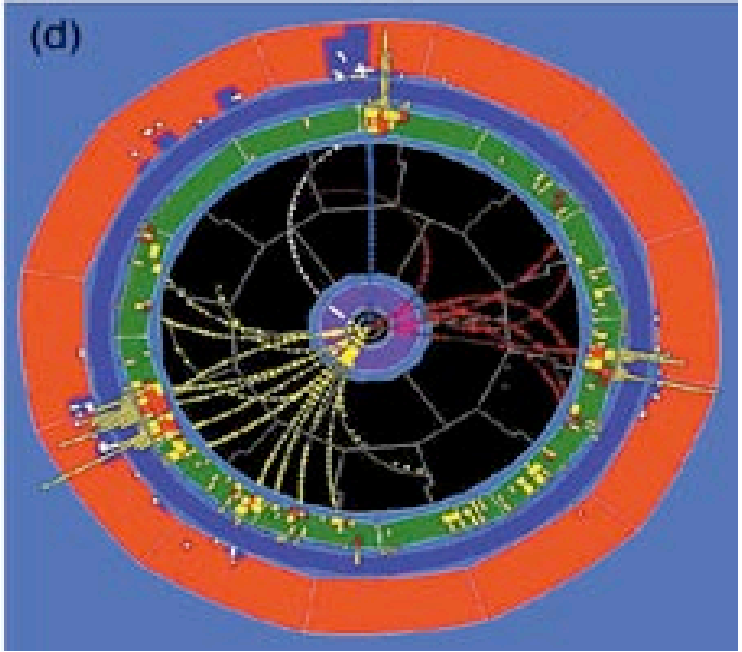
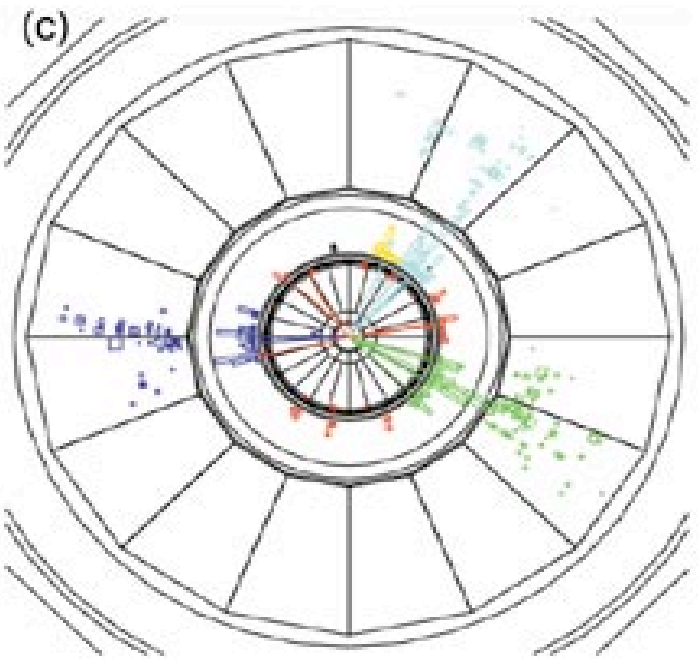
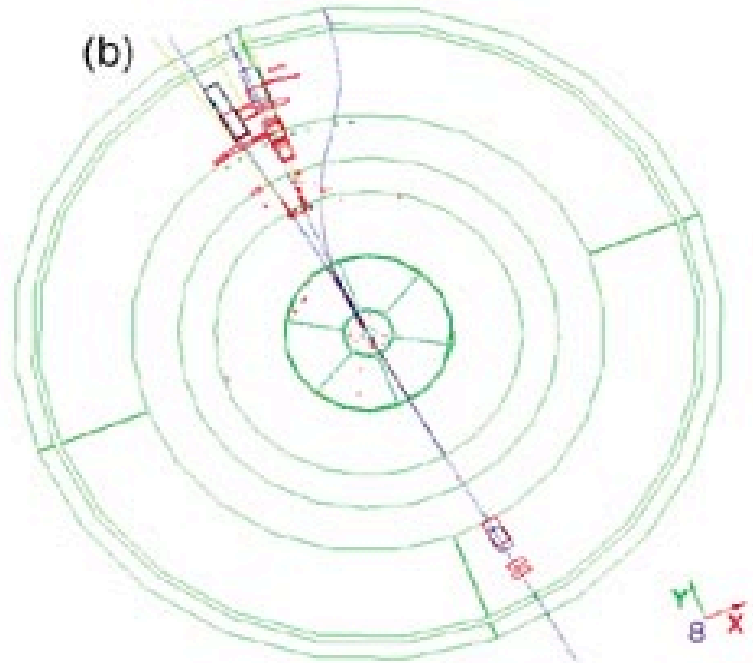
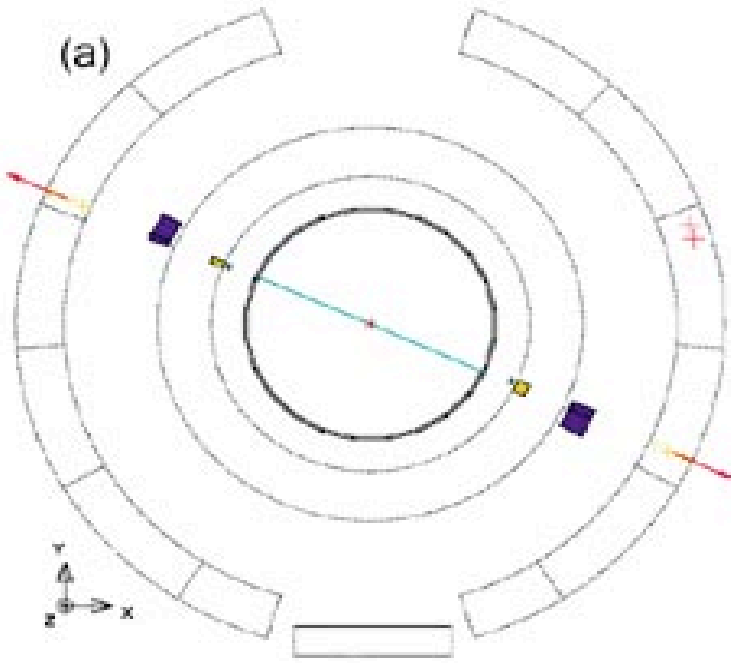
Aleph, Delphi, L3, OPAL

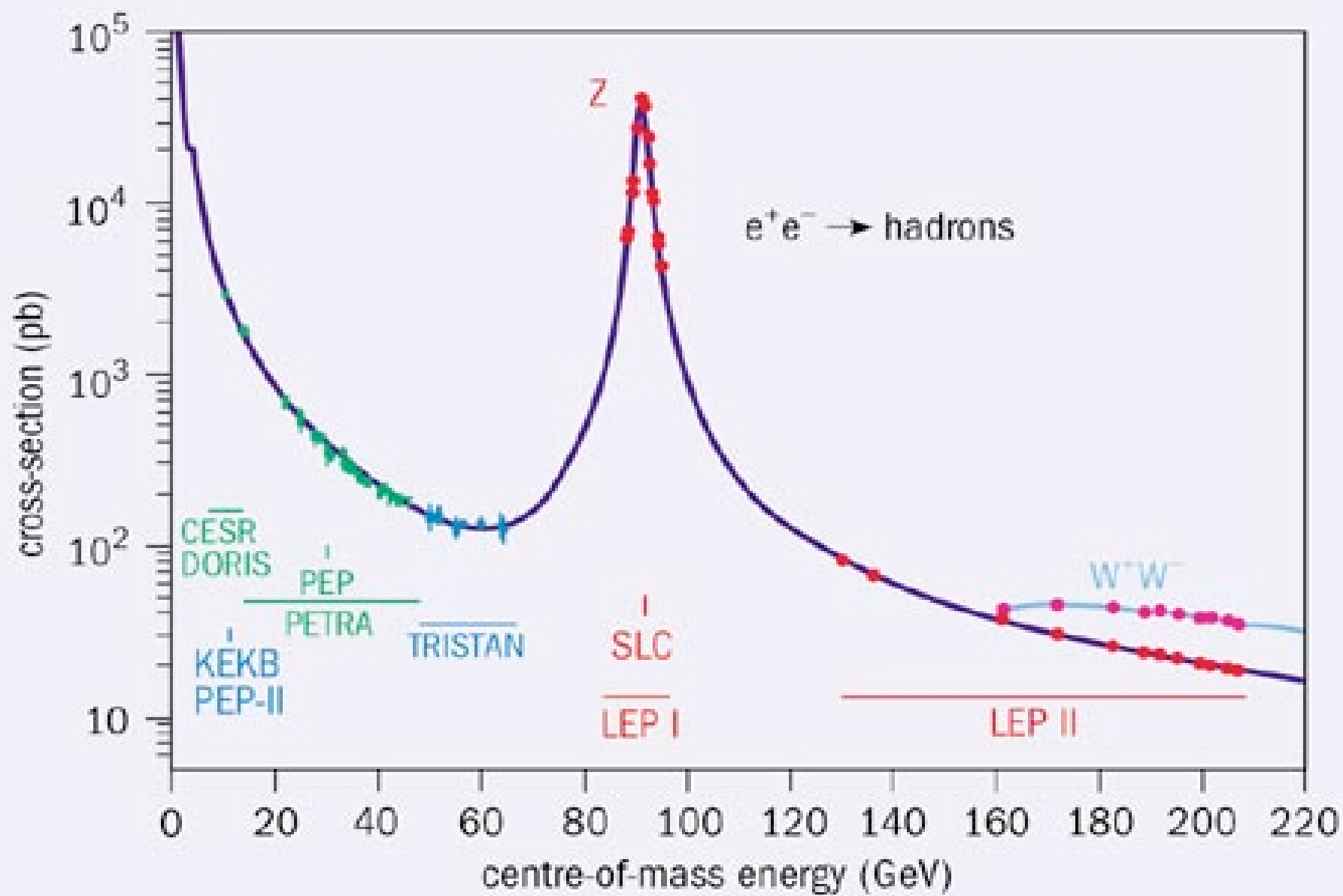


- Vertex Detector
- Inner Tracking Chamber
- Time Projection Chamber
- Electromagnetic Calorimeter
- Superconducting Magnet Coil
- Hadron Calorimeter
- Muon Chambers
- Luminosity Monitors

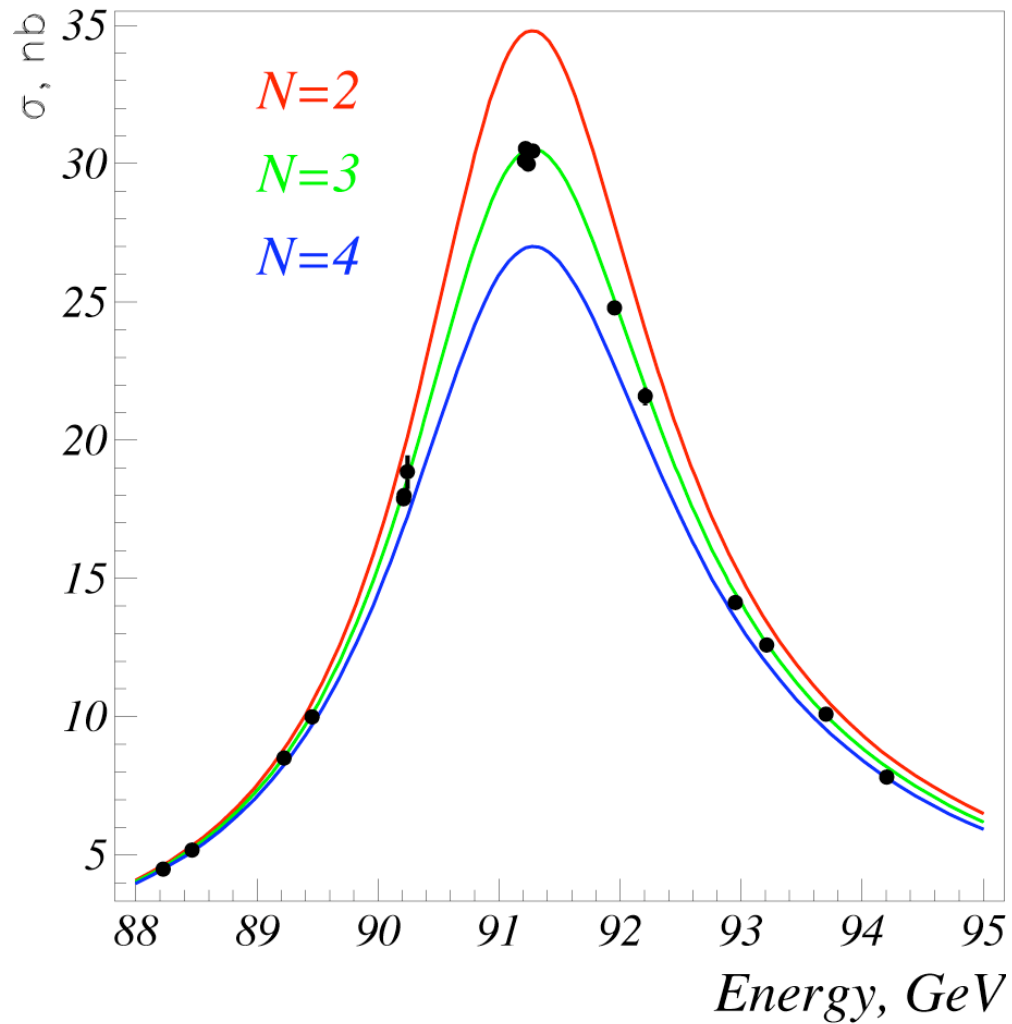
The ALEPH Detector







Neutrino generations



$$\Gamma_{\text{inv}} = \Gamma_Z - \Gamma_{\text{had}} - \Gamma_{\text{ll}}(3 - \delta_\tau)$$

$$N_\nu = \Gamma_{\text{inv}} / \Gamma_\nu$$

$$N_\nu = 2.9841 \pm 0.0083$$

Electroweak Observables

- α , G_F , m_Z ; $1/\alpha(0) = 137$, $1/\alpha(m_Z) = 128$

-- positron+electron \rightarrow fermion+antifermion

• Total Z width: $\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023$ GeV,

• Z peak cross section: $\sigma_{had}^0 \equiv \frac{12\pi}{m_Z^2} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{ee}\Gamma_{had}}{\Gamma_Z^2}$,

• Ratios $R_f^0 \equiv \Gamma_{had}/\Gamma_{ff}$ for $f = e, \mu, \tau$; also $R_q^0 \equiv \Gamma_{qq}/\Gamma_{had}$ for $q = b, c, s$,

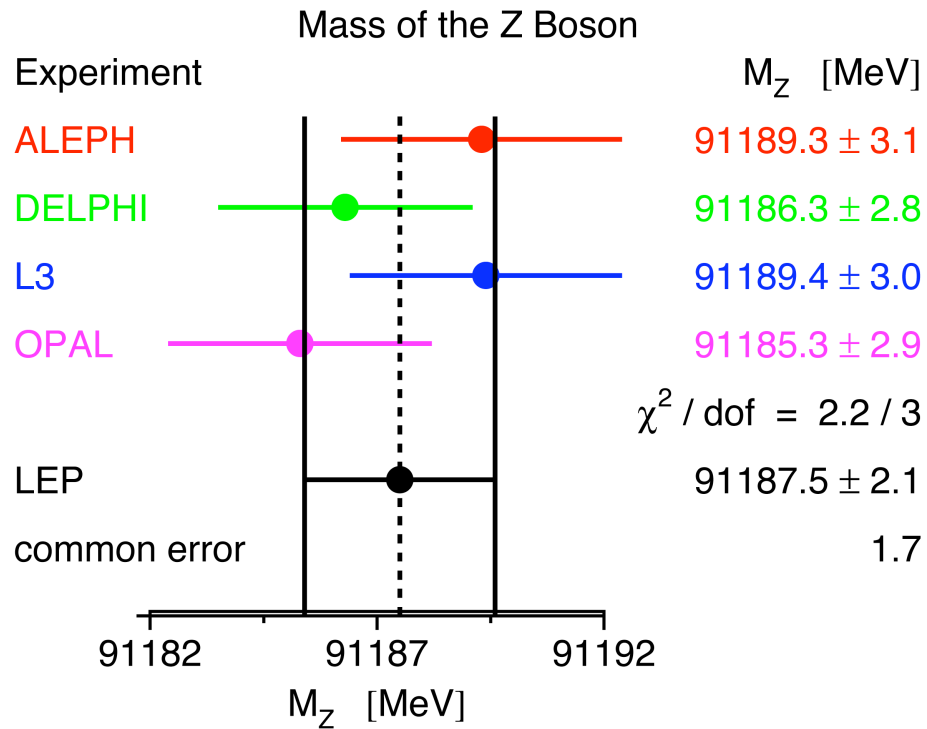
• Forward backward asymmetries for $f = e, \mu, \tau; b, c, s$. At Z pole:

$$A_{FB}^{0,f} \equiv \frac{3}{4} A_e A_f$$

$$A_f \equiv \frac{2g_{Vf}g_{Af}}{g_{Vf}^2 + g_{Af}^2}$$

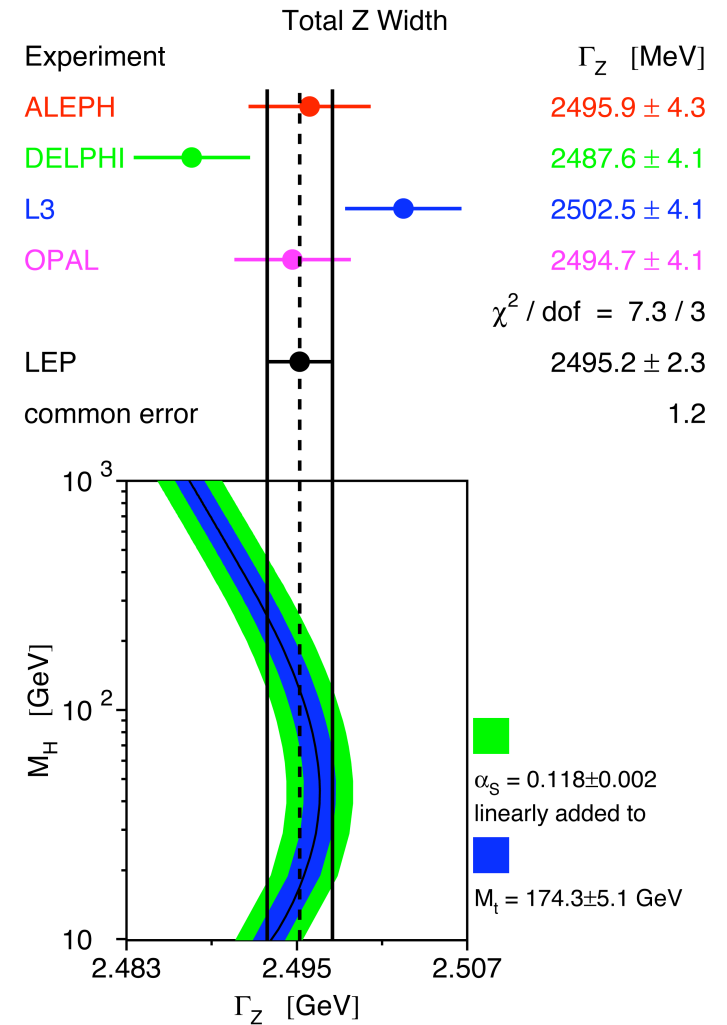
• τ polarisation: $P_\tau(\cos\theta) = -\frac{A_\tau(1 + \cos^2\theta) + 2A_e \cos\theta}{1 + \cos^2\theta + 2A_\tau A_e \cos\theta}$.

m_Z and Γ_Z



$$m_Z = 91.1875 \pm 0.0021 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023 \text{ GeV}$$



Electroweak Measurements



Interesting to compare with what was known before LEP (EPS89, Madrid):

$$m_Z = 91.12 \pm 0.16 \text{ GeV} \quad m_W = 80.0 \pm 0.36 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sin^2\theta_W = 0.227 \pm 0.006 \quad N_\nu = 3.0 \pm 0.9$$

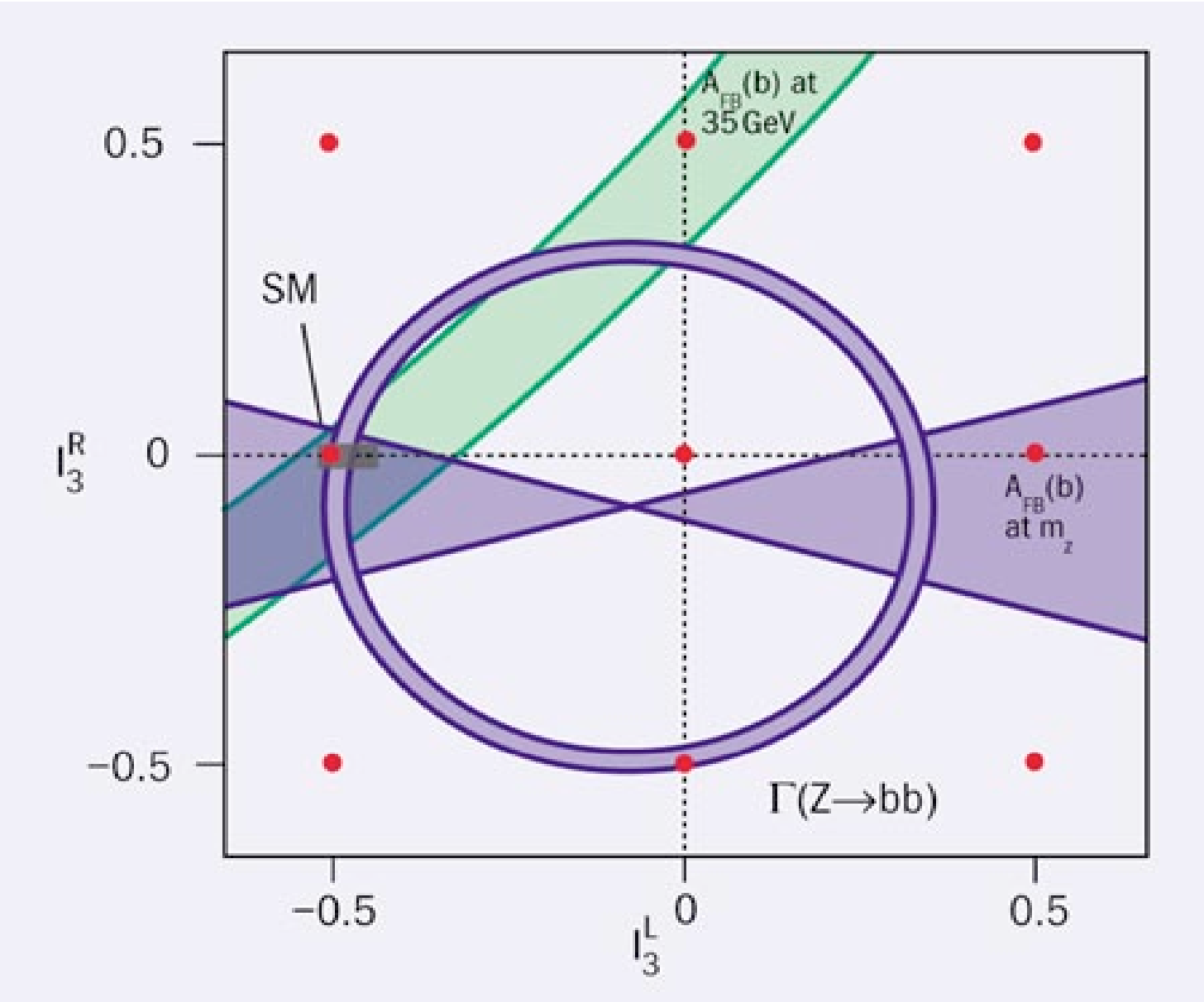
And with what was foreseen to be measured at LEP:

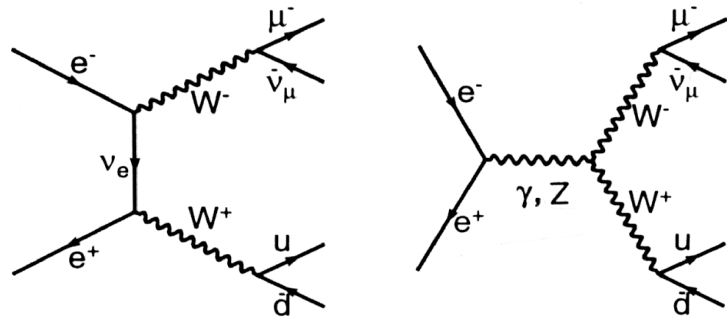
Quantity	Expected error	Achieved
m_Z	50 to 20 MeV	2.1 MeV
m_W	100 MeV	42 MeV
N_ν	0.3	0.008
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\mu}$	0.0035	0.0013
$A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}$	0.0050	0.0017
A_τ	0.0110	0.0043

summer 2003



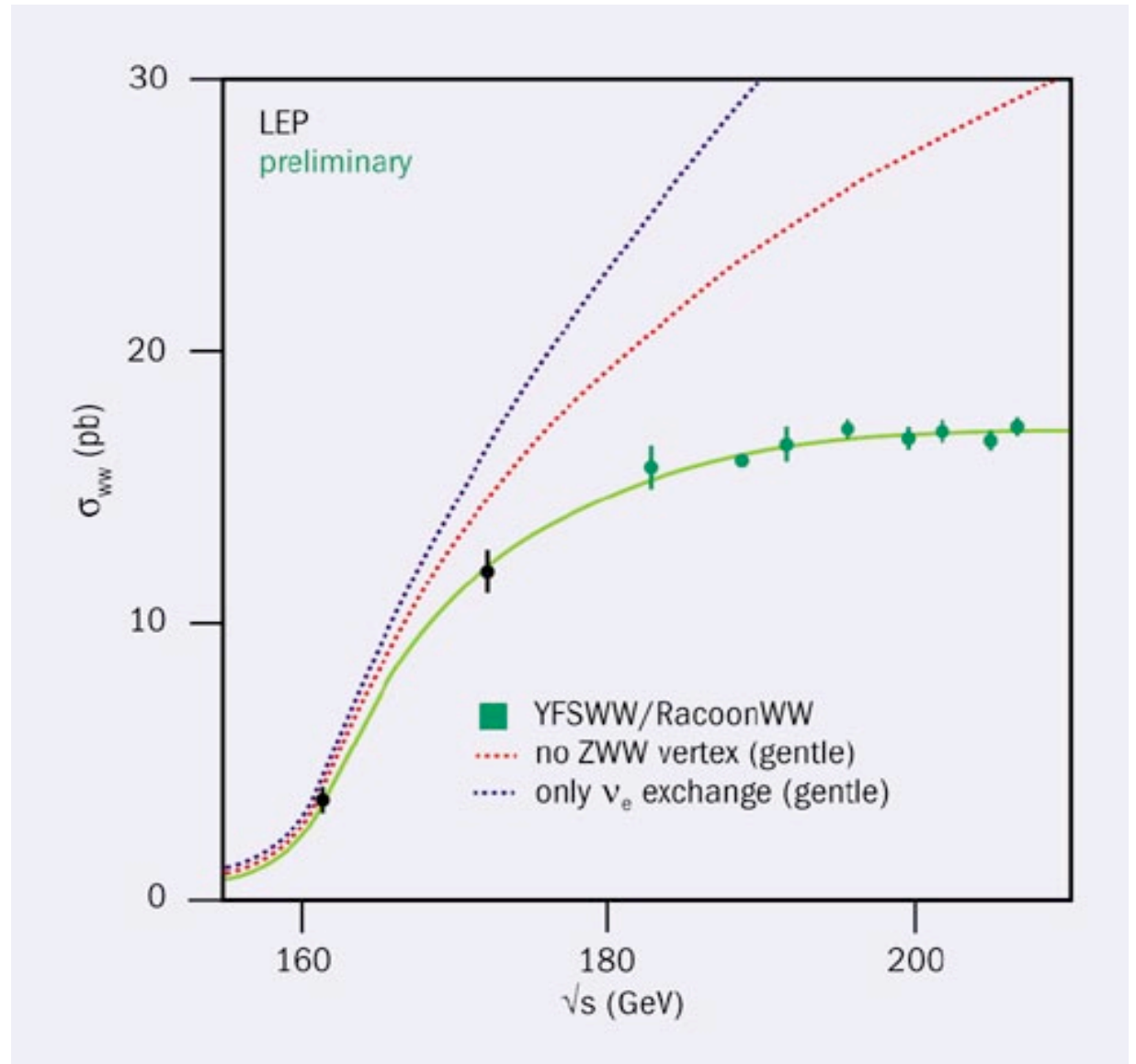
Determination of the weak isospin of the bottom quark





Cross section for the reaction

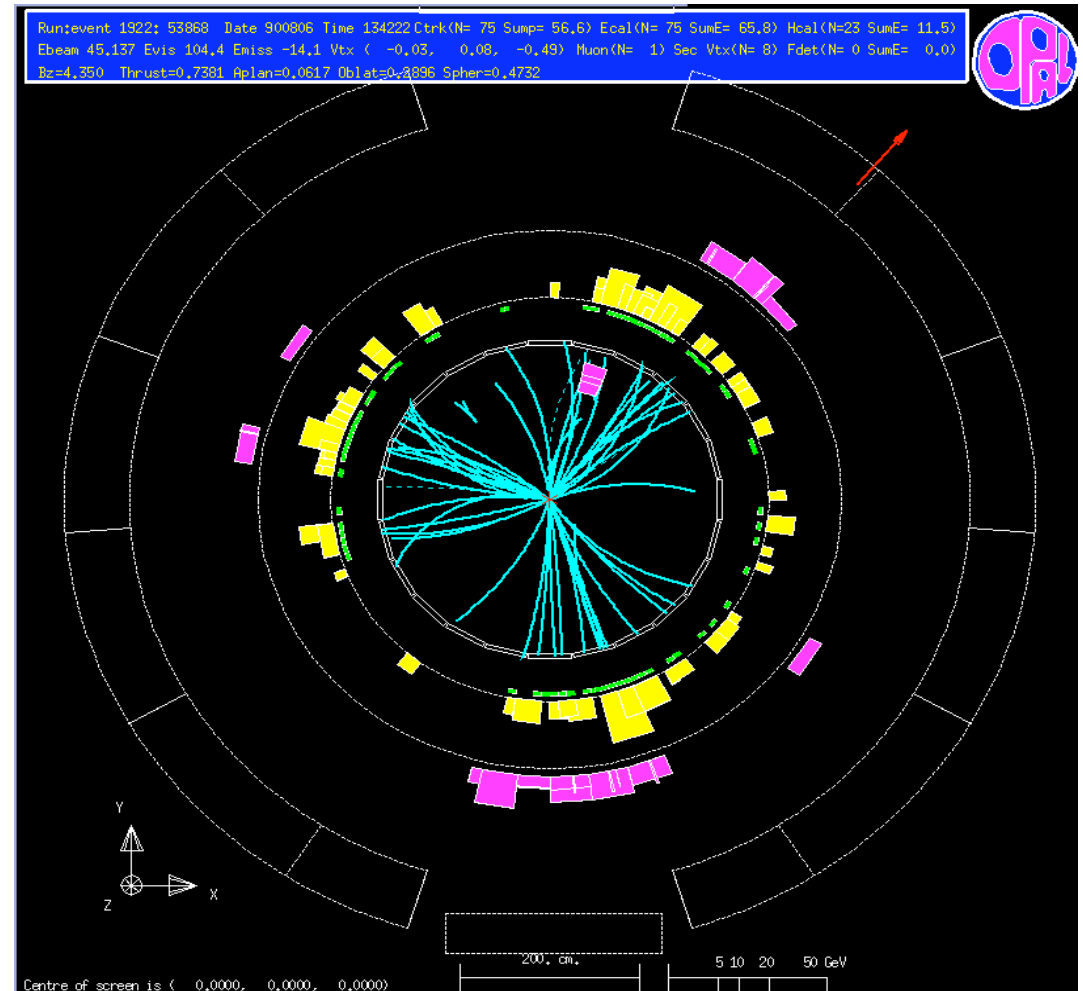
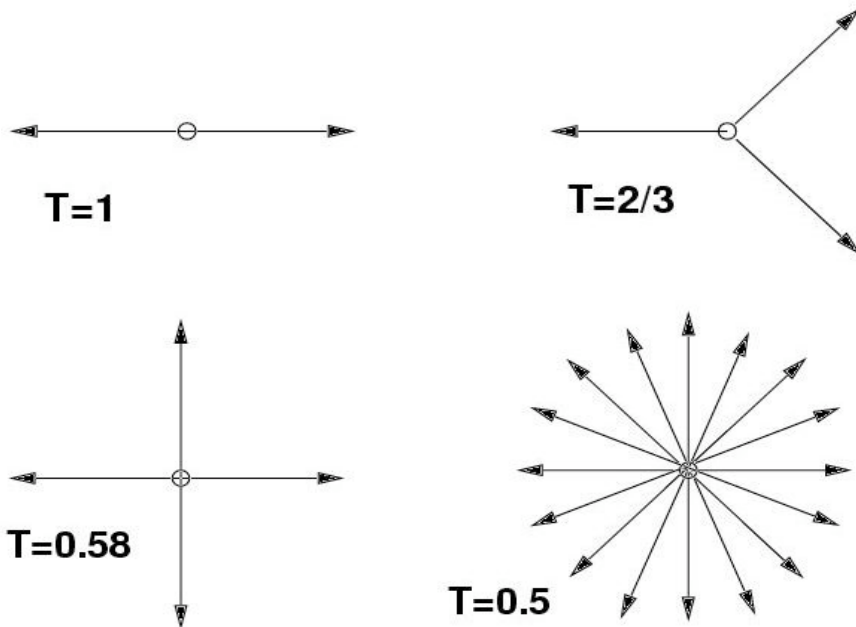
$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow W^- W^+$$



QCD: Event Shapes

Example : Thrust

$$T = \max_{\vec{n}_T} \left(\frac{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{n}_T|}{\sum_i |\vec{p}_i|} \right)$$



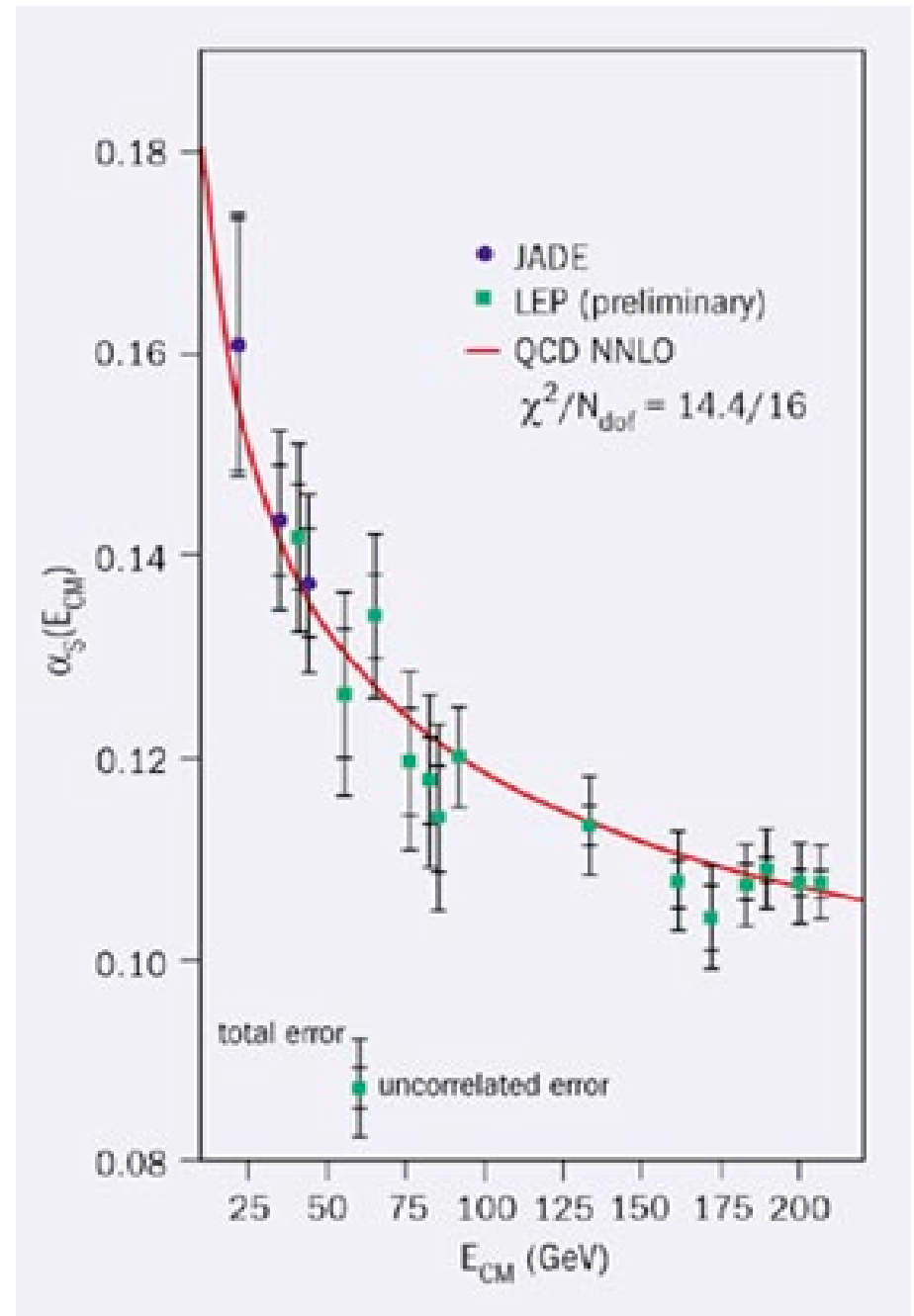
α_S

Measured with many different methods

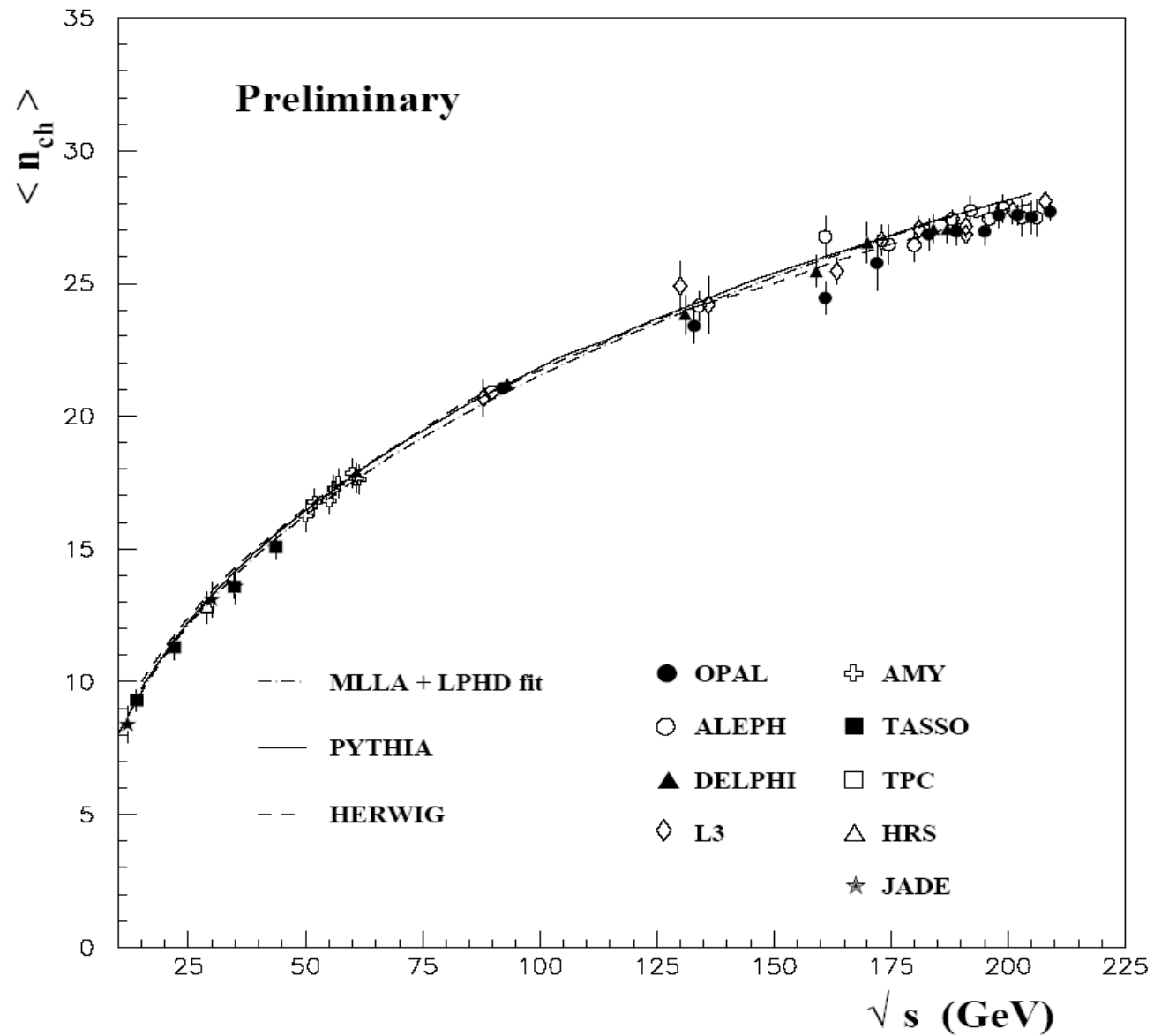
$$\alpha_S(m_Z) = 0.1176 \pm 0.0012 \pm 0.0009$$

Standard Model (SM)
parameters

α , G_F , m_Z ; m_t , m_H ; α_S

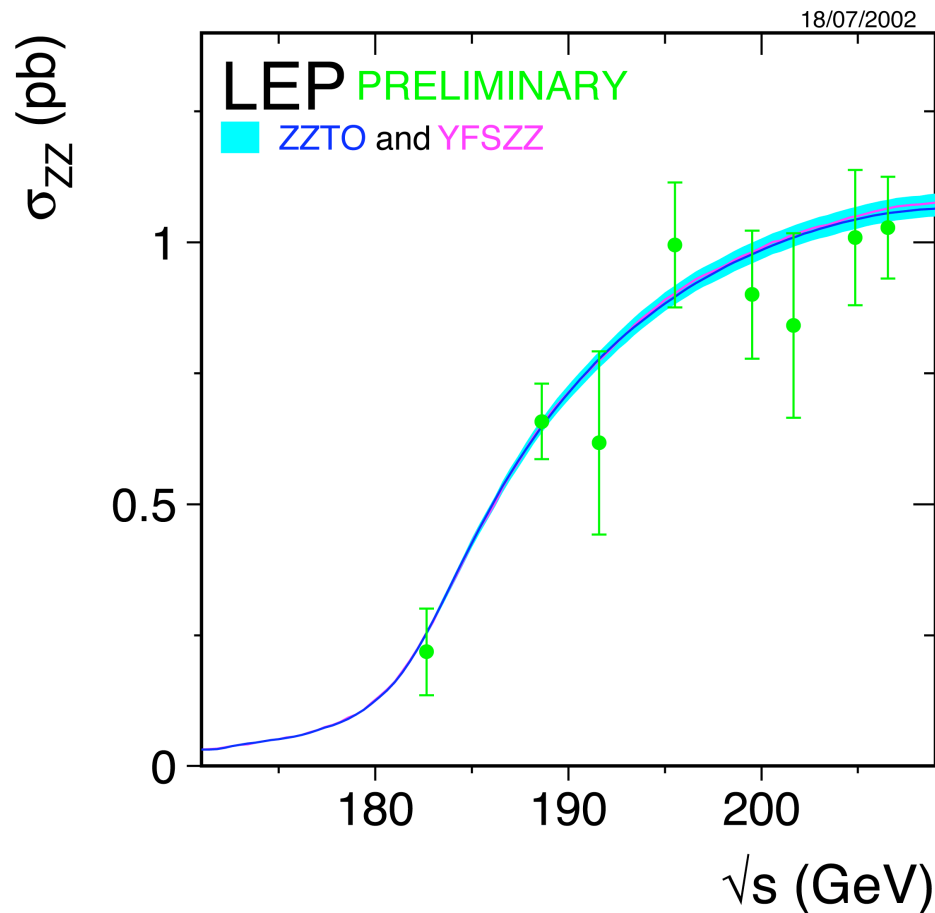


Average charged hadron multiplicity



Z^0Z^0 production

New SM test. Search for the existence of neutral gauge couplings (ZZZ , ZZg)



Events subdivided in

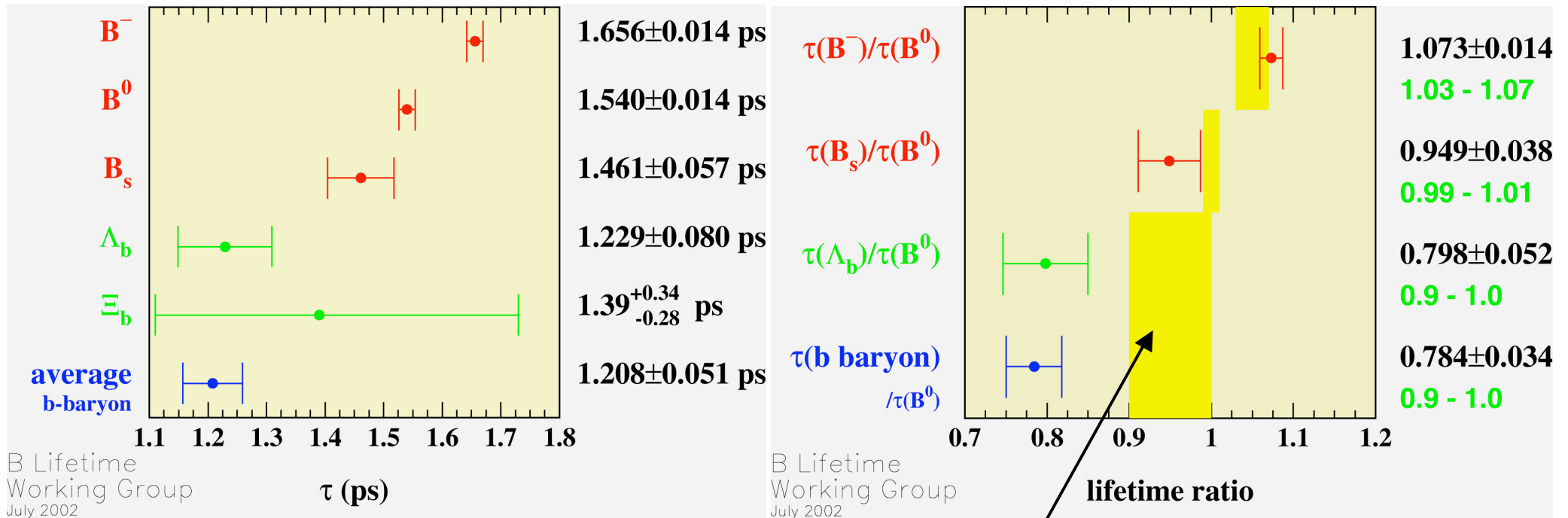
- $ZZ \rightarrow$ qqqq (4 jets)

- qqvv (2 jets + missing energy)

- qq l^+l^- (2 jets + 2 isolated charged leptons)

- 4 leptons (limited by low statistics)

B hadron lifetimes



Theoretical predictions
 New lattice QCD calculations
 seem to better explain these results

Searches

The most important search performed at LEP was the search for the neutral Higgs boson, H^0 , of the SM.

Many searches have been performed to look for signs of new Physics beyond the SM:

SUSY with and without R-parity violation

Compositeness

Technicolour

Leptoquarks

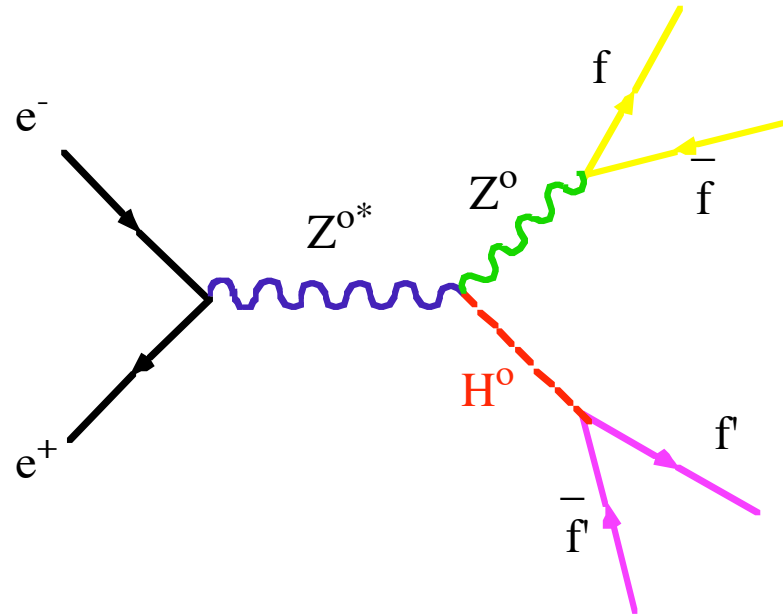
etc.

Limits:

$m > 90 \text{ GeV}$ for pair production

170 GeV for pair production

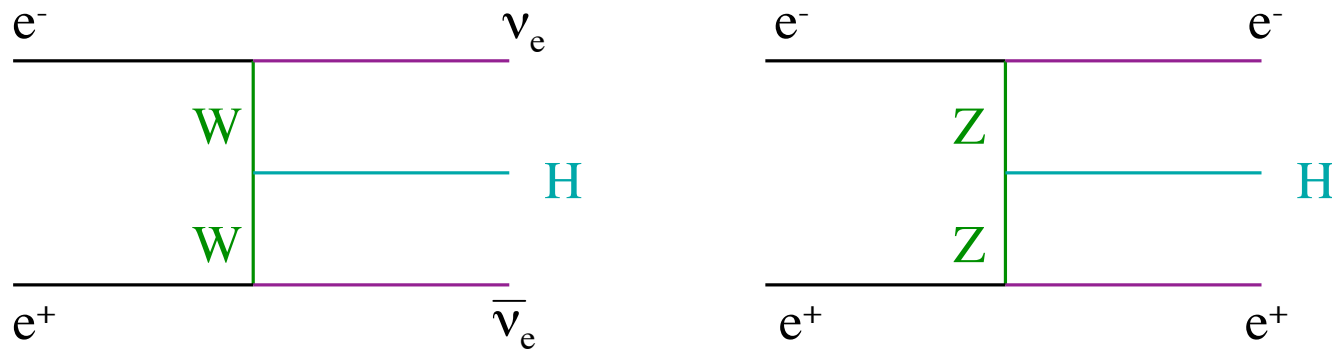
SM Higgs - Production



Higgs-Strahlung
Bjorken-Ioffe-Khoze mechanism

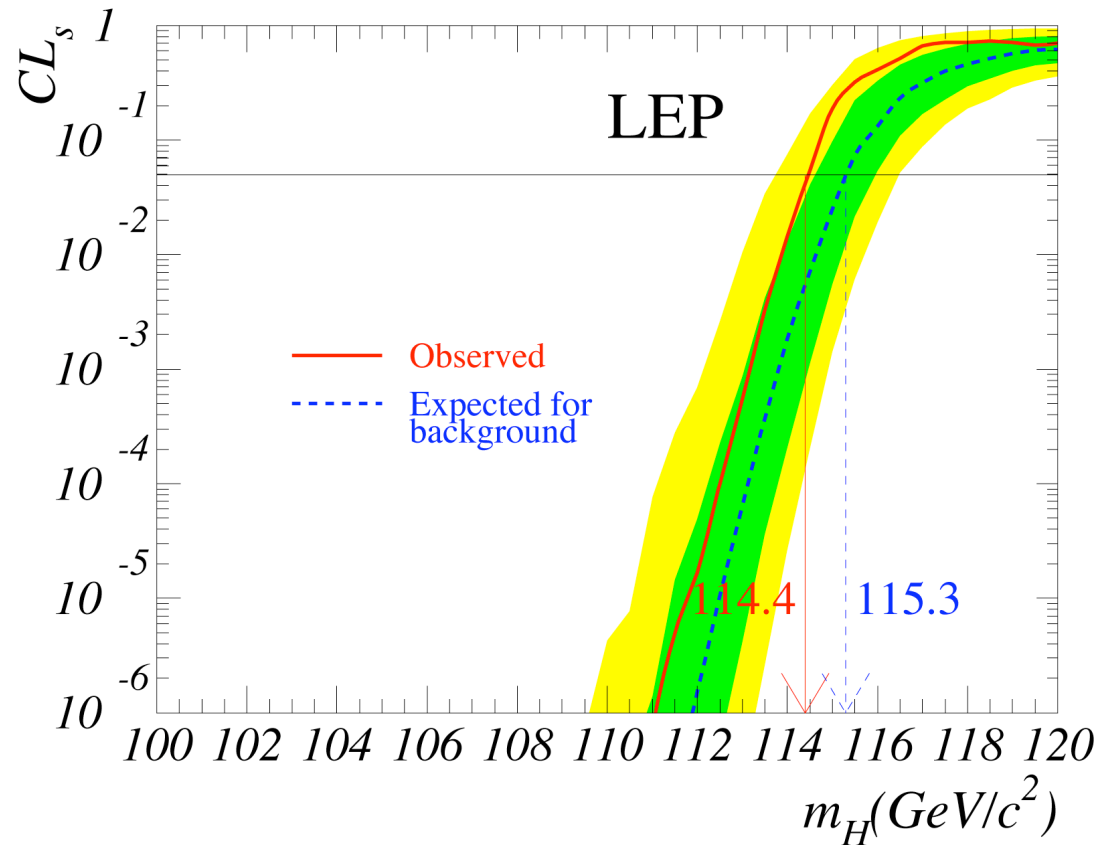
This is the dominant production mechanism at LEP2

WW and ZZ fusion



These processes give a small contribution at LEP energies

Standard Model Higgs



At 95% CL :

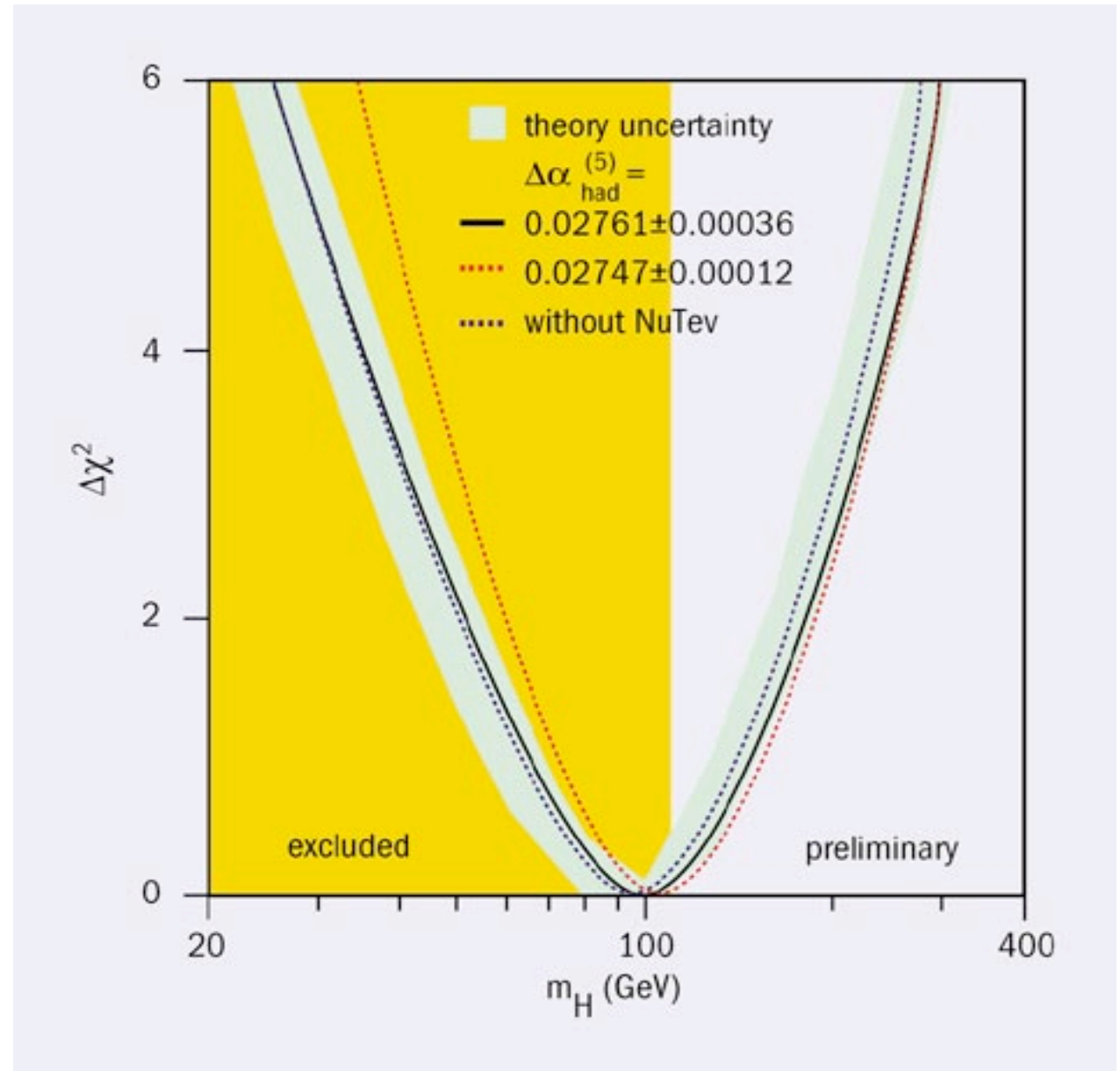
$$m_H > 114.4 \text{ GeV (obs.)}$$

$$m_H > 115.3 \text{ GeV (exp.)}$$

Higgs boson searches

Excluded by direct search

From best fit of EW data



SUSY

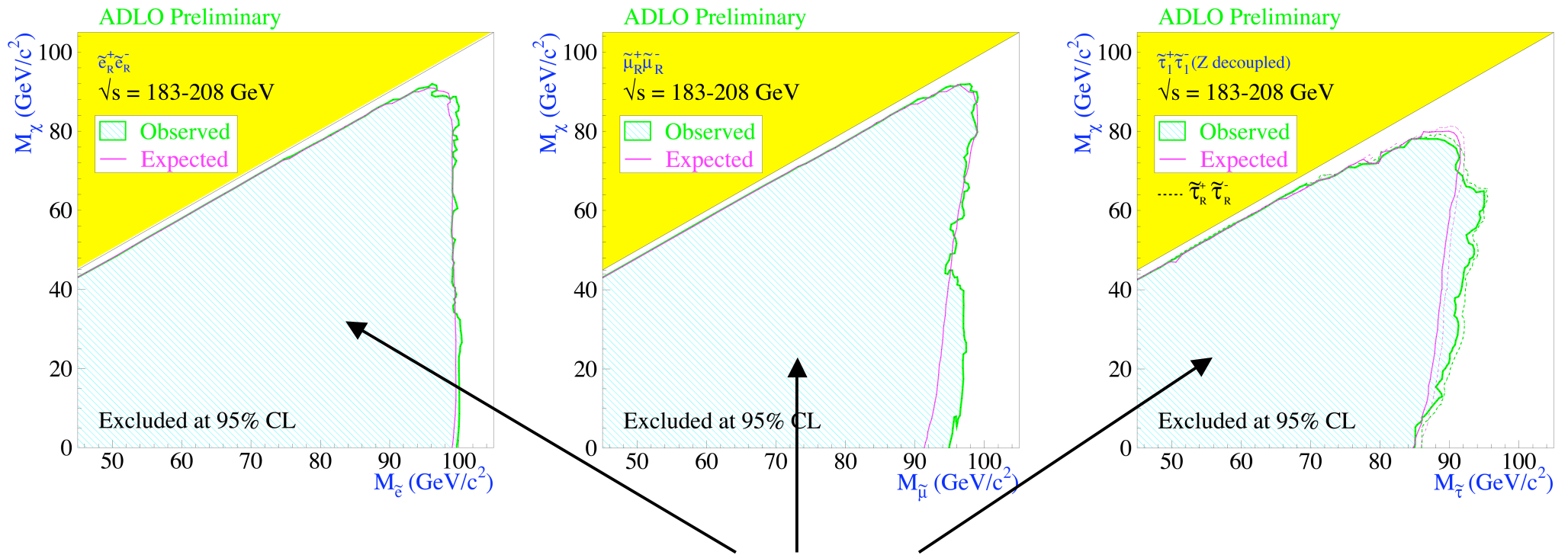
In Supersymmetric models each "normal" particle has a SUSY partner whose spin differs by 1/2.

Particles, $R = +1$			Sparticles, $R = -1$			
Particle	Spin	Charge	Sparticle	Spin	S-name	Mass eigenstates
e	1/2	-1	\tilde{e}_L, \tilde{e}_R	0	selectron	
μ	1/2	-1	$\tilde{\mu}_L, \tilde{\mu}_R$	0	smu	
τ	1/2	-1	$\tilde{\tau}_L, \tilde{\tau}_R$	0	stau	
$\nu = \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau$	1/2	0	$\tilde{\nu}$	0	sneutrino	
$q = u, d, s, c, b, t$	1/2	2/3, -1/3	\tilde{q}_L, \tilde{q}_R	0	squark	
g	1	0	\tilde{g}	1/2	gluino	
γ	1	0	$\tilde{\gamma}$	1/2	photino	
Z^0	1	0	\tilde{Z}^0	1/2	zino	neutralinos
H_1^0, H_2^0	0	0	$\tilde{H}_1^0, \tilde{H}_2^0$	1/2	neutral Higgsinos	$(\tilde{\chi}_1^0 - \tilde{\chi}_4^0)$
H^\pm	0	± 1	\tilde{H}^\pm	1/2	charged Higgsino	charginos
W^\pm	1	± 1	\tilde{W}^\pm	1/2	wino	$(\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^\pm)$
G	2	0	\tilde{G}	3/2	gravitino	

	Spin		
	0	1/2	1
Particles	\tilde{l}	l	
and	\tilde{q}	q	
Sparticles	H_1^0, H_2^0 H^\pm	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0 - \tilde{\chi}_4^0$ $\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm, \tilde{\chi}_2^\pm$	γ, Z^0 W^\pm

Sleptons

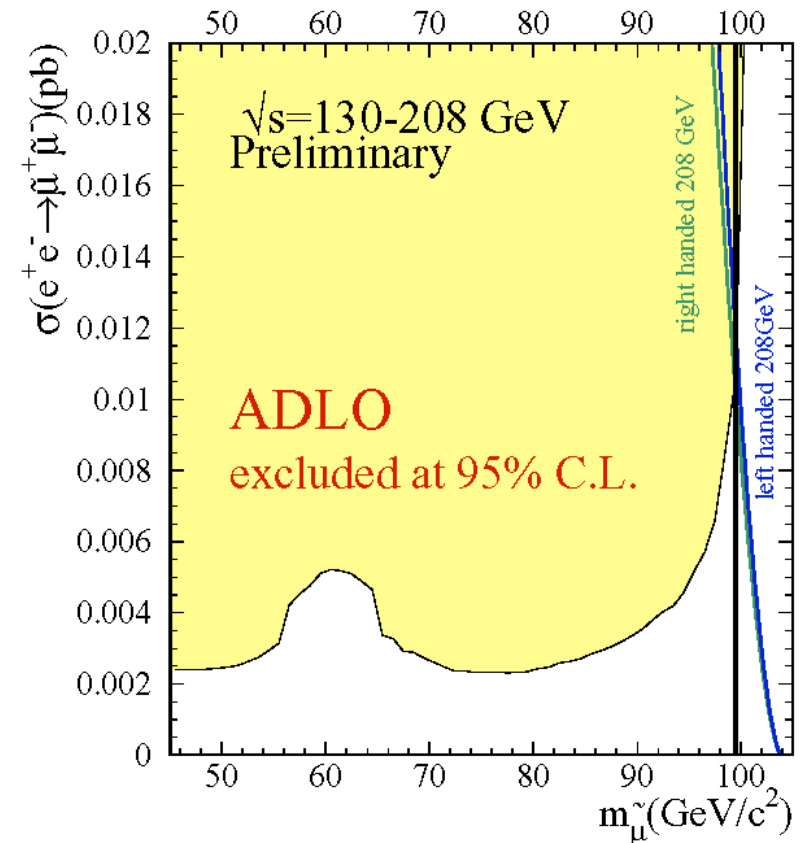
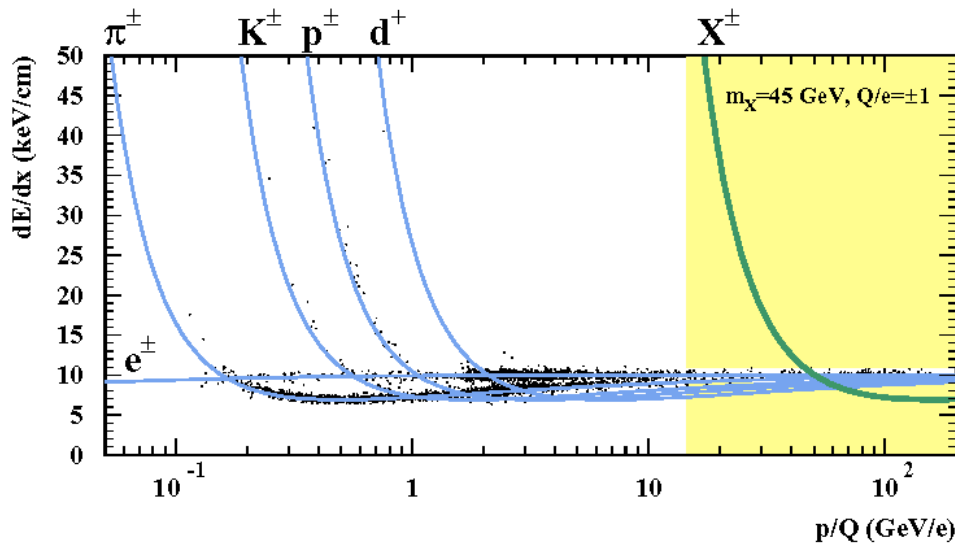
$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tilde{l}^+\tilde{l}^- \rightarrow l^+\tilde{\chi}_1^0 l^-\tilde{\chi}_1^0$$



Regions in the plane $(m_{\tilde{l}}, m_{\tilde{\chi}_0})$ excluded at 95% CL

Stable charged particles

- Pair produced heavy stable charged particles.
 - ◊ Main tool: search for particles with anomalously high or low ionisation energy loss (dE/dx) in the tracking chambers:



⇒ for right (left) handed $\tilde{\tau}$, $\tilde{\mu}$:

$$m_{\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\mu}} > 99.4 \text{ (99.6) GeV}/c^2$$

⇒ for stable charginos with $m_{\tilde{\nu}} > 41$. (500.) GeV/c^2 :

$$m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^\pm} > 101.5 \text{ (102.5) GeV}/c^2$$

Historical and sociological aspects

Changing size of experimental teams

<1970 Small single groups

>1970 Collaborations of few groups

LEP Tens of groups → also for non accelerator experiments

LHC Hundreds of groups

>1980 Preliminary workshops

Many activities and involvement of many people

Start construction of LEP and of 4 experiments

Very active phase: construction, tests, MonteCarlos

Many felt the lack of physics results

1989 Start data taking

The beginning of an exciting phase

Start improvements [Luminometers, microvertex detectors,)

New organizational structure

"Government" (spokesman+executive committee,...)+project leaders

Historical and sociological aspects/2

1989 LEP1 → 1995 → LEP2 2000

“Paperosity”

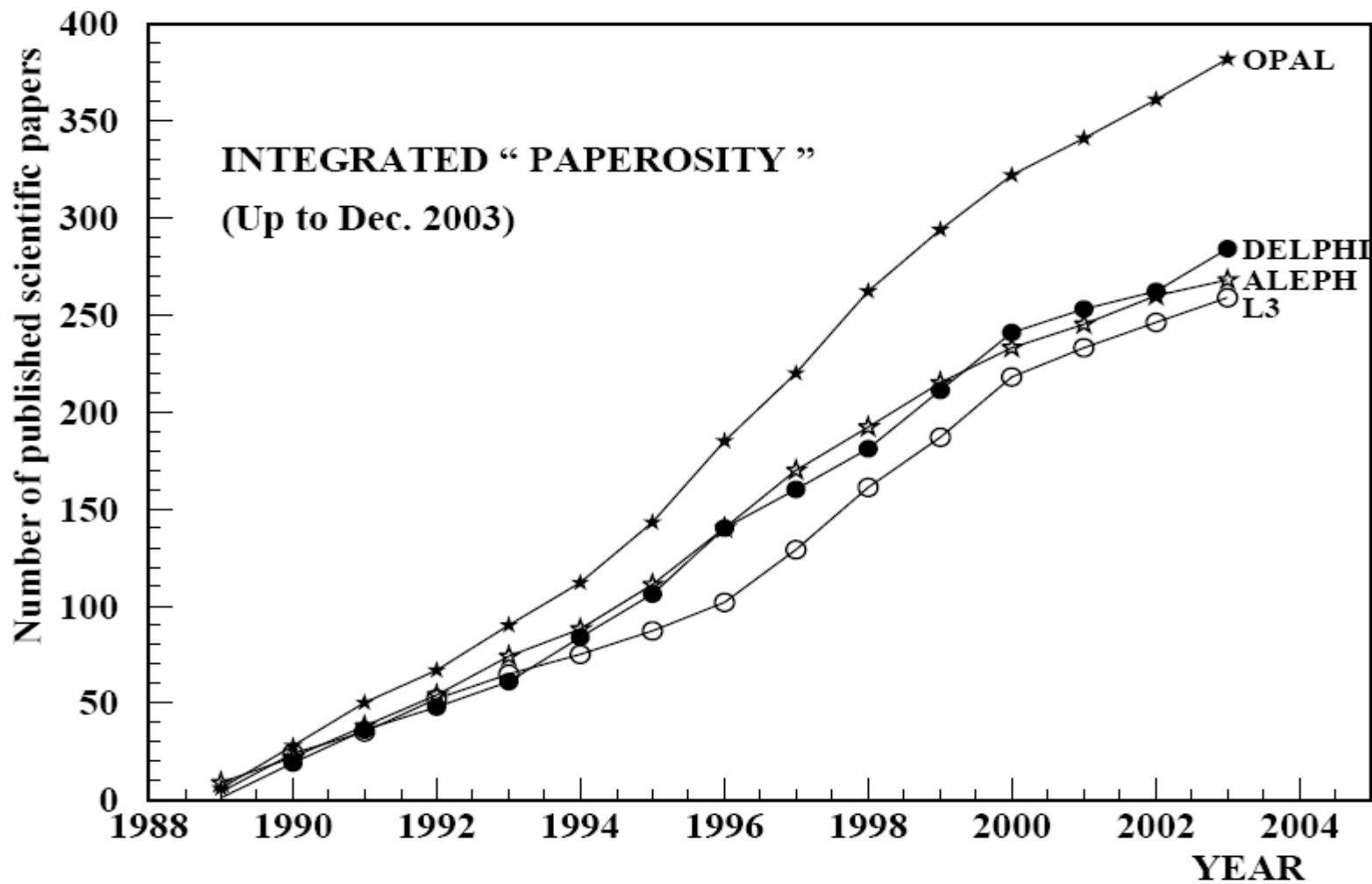
Collaboration	Number of authors	Papers/Authors
LEP	330 - 550	0.5 - 1
CDF-D0	400 - 500	0.3 - 0.5
H1-ZEUS	“	0.23
UA1-UA2	65 - 150	0.33

“Visibility”

Presentations in working groups, collaboration meetings, conferences
Internal notes with/without referees

Computing

1983: 2 units/experiment (1 unit = 1 IBM 370/168)
2000: >1000 units/experiment; distributed computing
Computer memories: from MB to GB



In total the 4 LEP experiments have published more than 1100 publications on refereed scientific journals

Historical and sociological aspects/3

CERN most important invention: WWW

LEPC committee

Very good cooperation between experimentalists and theoreticians

Competition and cooperation between the 4 experiments

The experiment secretariats

Sport (CERN races; soccer) Great enthusiasm and team spirit

Participants happy even when they won a "random prize"

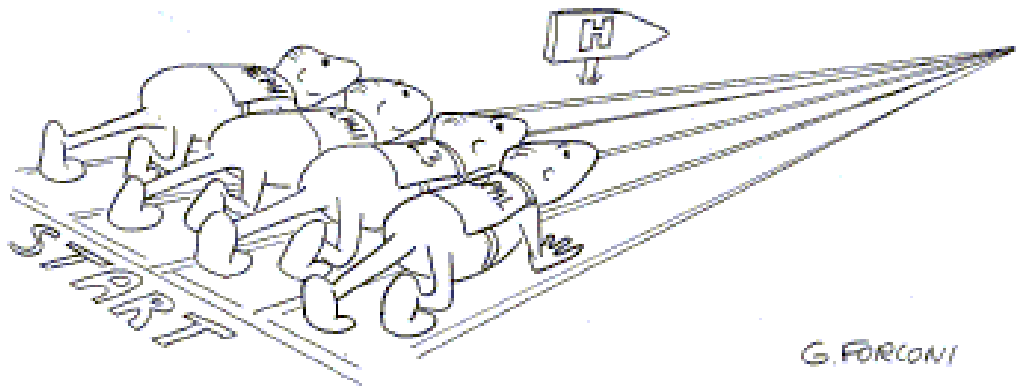
"Love affairs" They followed the changing life pattern: encounters, new encounters, new experiences, course changing, few marriages, few babies, ... After year 2000 may be more marriages and more babies ...

In conclusion: most physicists considered the LEP experience positive and exciting; Colleagues from DC started working in HEP, as groups

One should not forget the large number of Diploma and PhD theses

Searches for the Higgs Boson by the 4 experiments at LEP

1989:



G. FORCONI



G. FORCONI

2000: ARRIVAL

Conclusions

LEP operated very reliably from 1989 to 2000

The most important LEP results :

- i) Determination of the number of neutrino families (3)
- ii) Very precise measurements of all the EW parameters
- iii) Precise tests of QCD. Determination of α_s running
- iv) The first determination of m_{top} below threshold
- v) Measurements of the B mesons and tau short lifetimes
- vi) Measurement of m_W , Γ_W , triple bosonic vertex, ...
- vii) Higgs boson: lighter than ~ 200 GeV ($m_H = 116$ GeV?)
- iii) Stringent limits on new particles

The Particle Data Book is full of results from LEP

