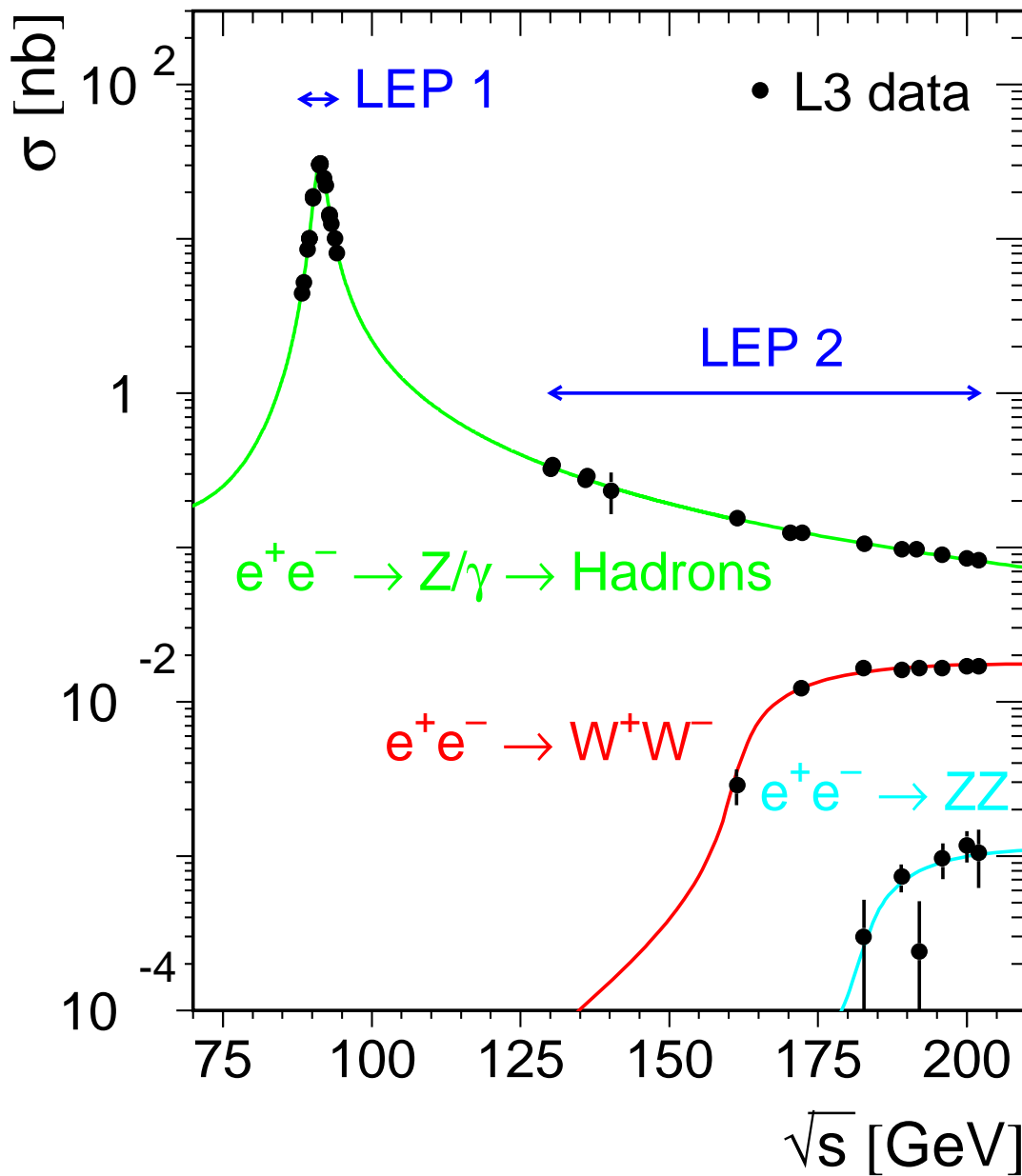


# Measurement of the Mass of the W Boson at LEP and Determination of Electroweak Parameters

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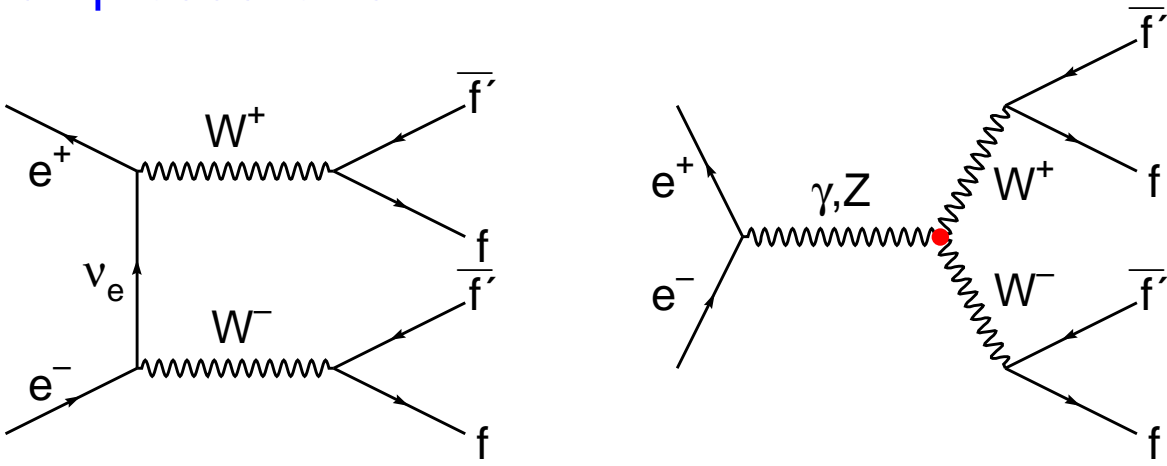
L3 Experiment, CERN

XXXVth Rencontres de Moriond  
Electroweak Interactions and Unified Theories  
Les Arcs 1800  
11.-18. Mar. 2000



- large data statistics at the Z pole:  
15 million hadronic and 2 million leptonic events
- above W-pair threshold:  
luminosity 460 – 500  $\text{pb}^{-1}$  per experiment
- more than 7000 W-pair events per experiment
- most W results include new 192 – 202 GeV data

● W-pair production at LEP

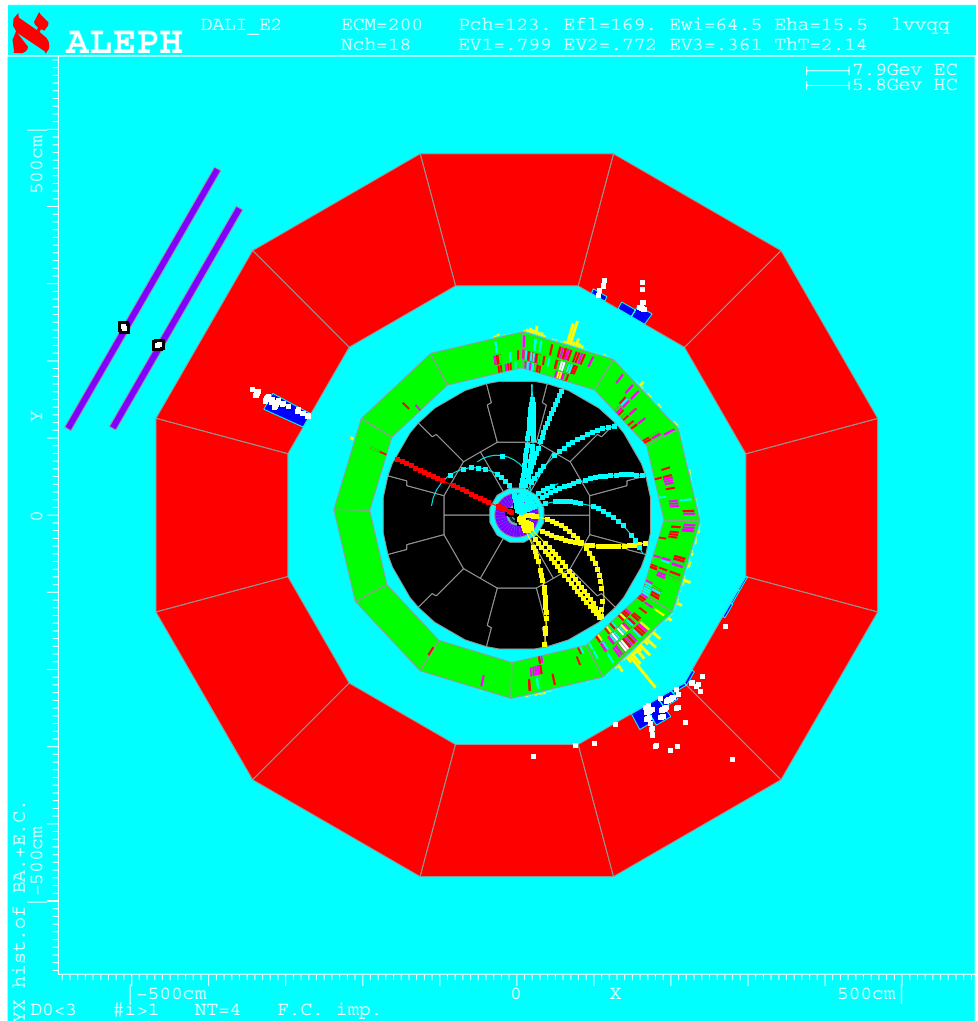


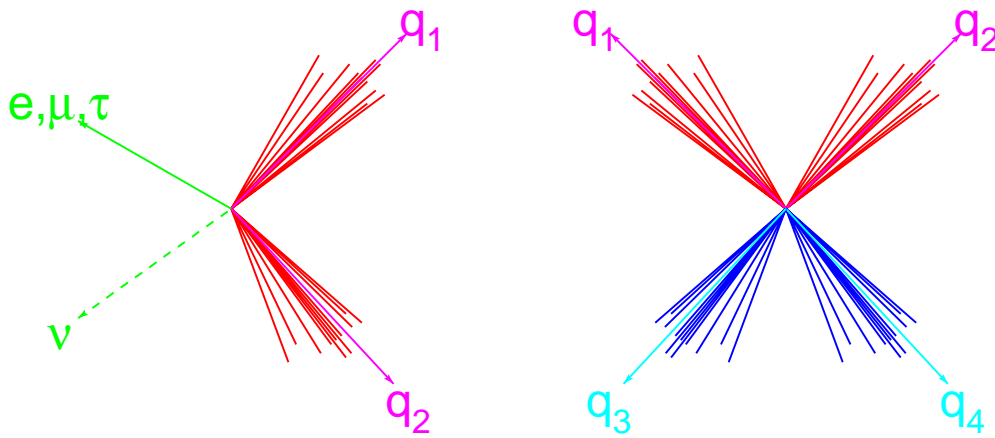
● 4-fermion final states

qqqq 45%      qq $\ell\nu$  44%       $\ell\nu\ell\nu$  11%

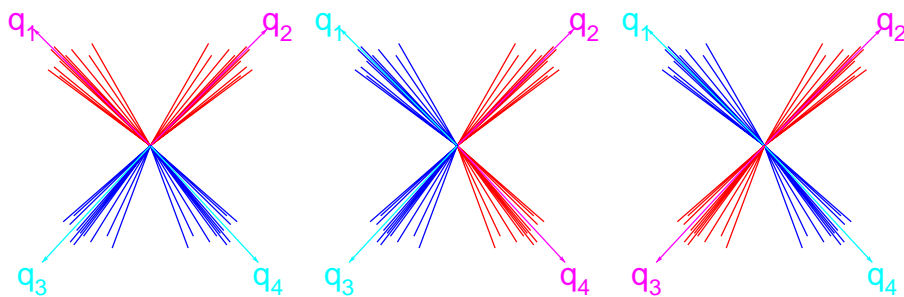
● important for mass measurement: qqqq and qq $\ell\nu$

Example:  
 $e^+e^- \rightarrow qq\mu\nu$

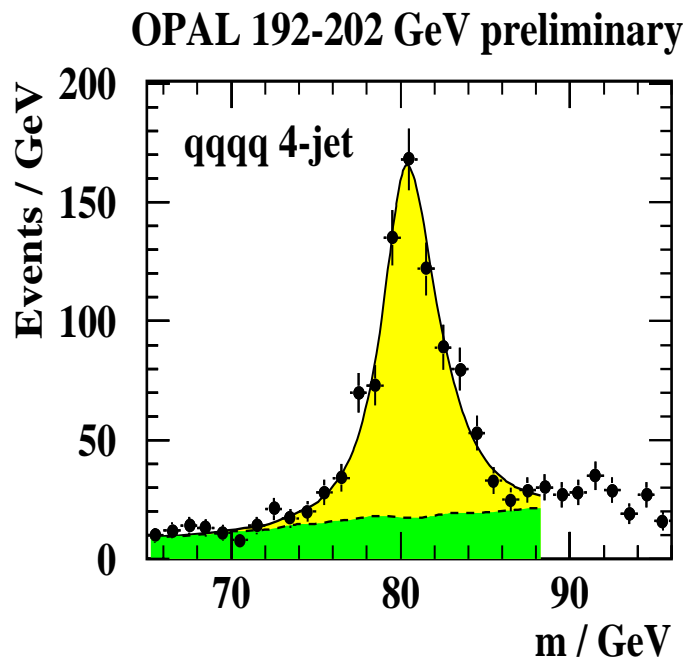
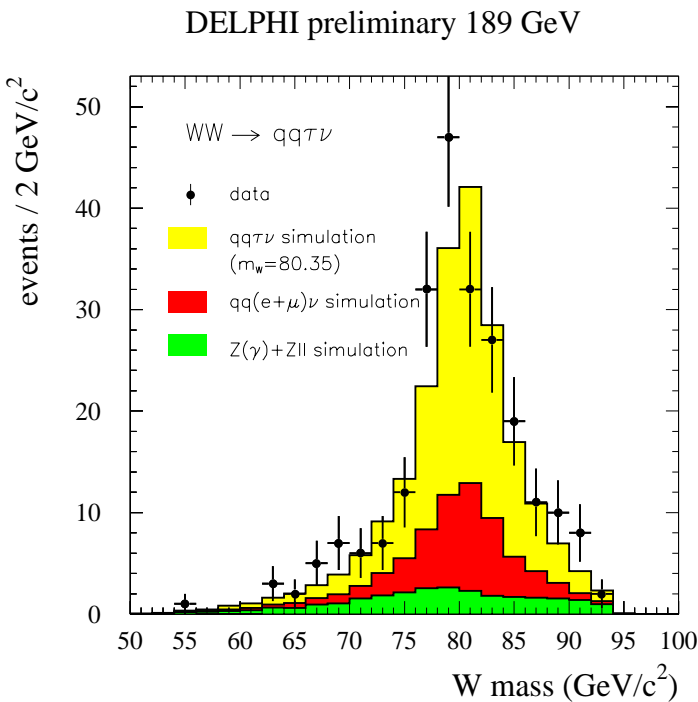
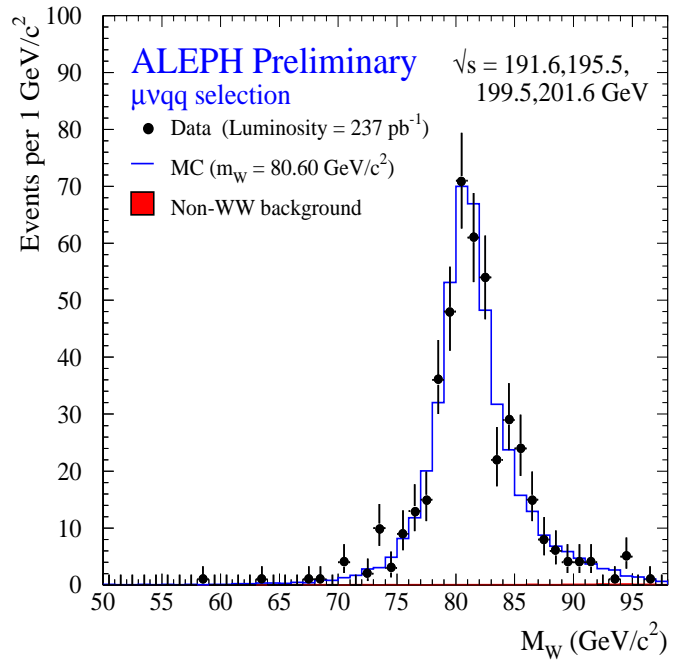
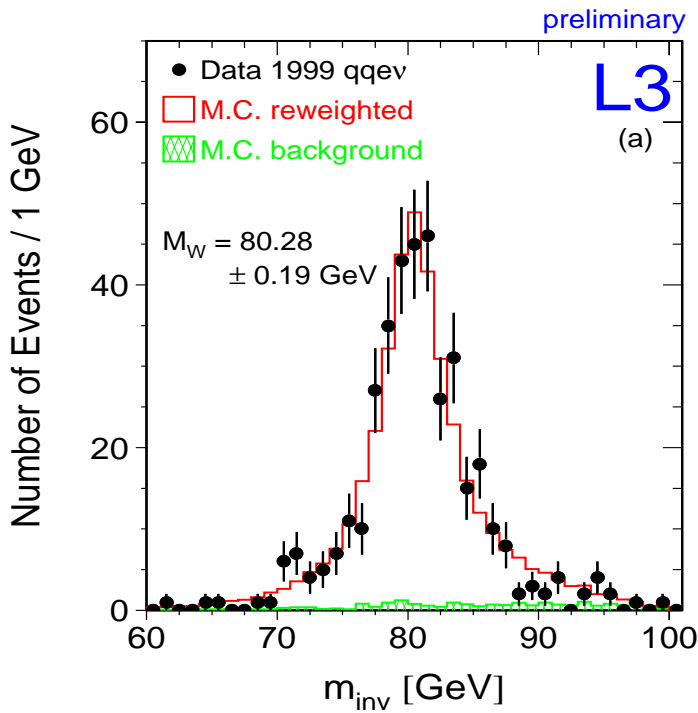




- reconstruct lepton and jets
- impose kinematic constraints:
  - E and  $\vec{p}$  conservation  $\rightarrow$  1C for  $qq\ell\nu$ , 4C for  $qqqq$
  - equal masses of reconstructed  $W$ 's  $\rightarrow$  +1C
  - $\rightarrow$   $(M_1, M_2)$  or  $M_{\text{average}}$  with improved resolution (A,L,O)
  - $\rightarrow$  complete likelihood function (D)
- special for  $qqqq$  events: jet pairing problem



- $\rightarrow$  best from  $\chi^2$  fit (L) or best pairing algorithm (A) or jet pairing likelihood (O) or all pairings (D)
- also gluon radiation is taken into account
- $\rightarrow$  split into 4 and 5 jet sample (D,O)



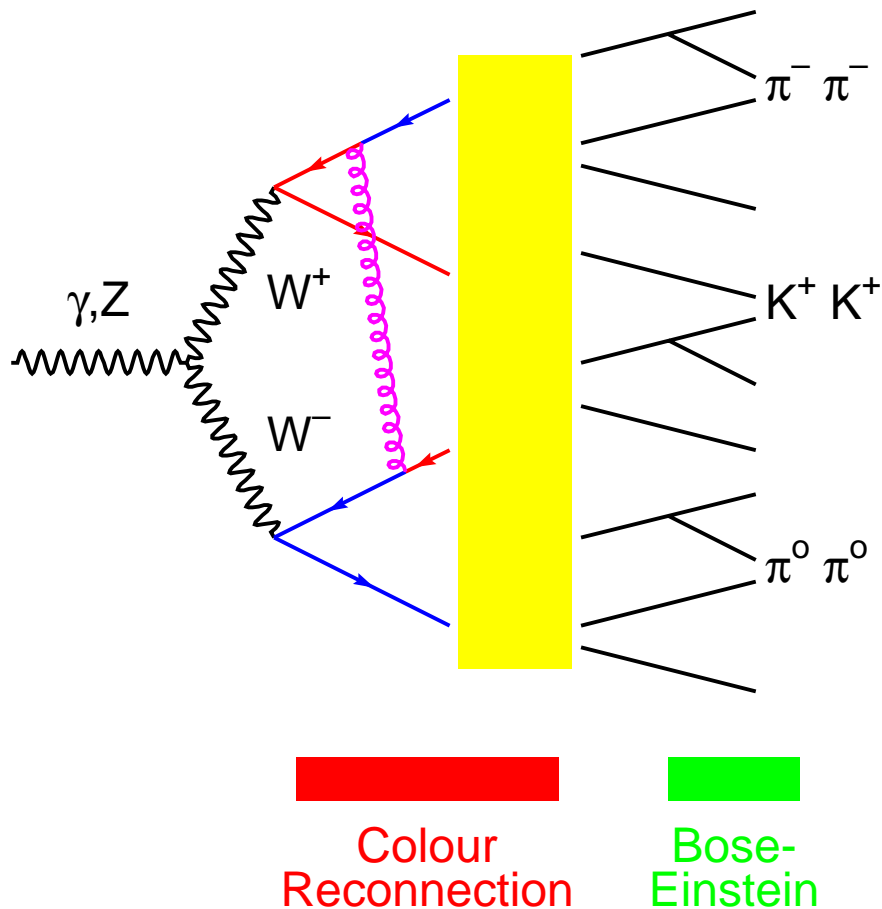
- compare reweighted Monte Carlo to data (A,L,O)
- convolute differential cross-section with resolution function (D)
- fit Breit-Wigner curve to measured mass spectrum (O)

- LEP energy error  $\Delta E_{\text{beam}} = 20 - 21 \text{ MeV}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta M_W = \frac{\Delta E_{\text{beam}}}{E_{\text{beam}}} \cdot M_W = 17 \text{ MeV}$$

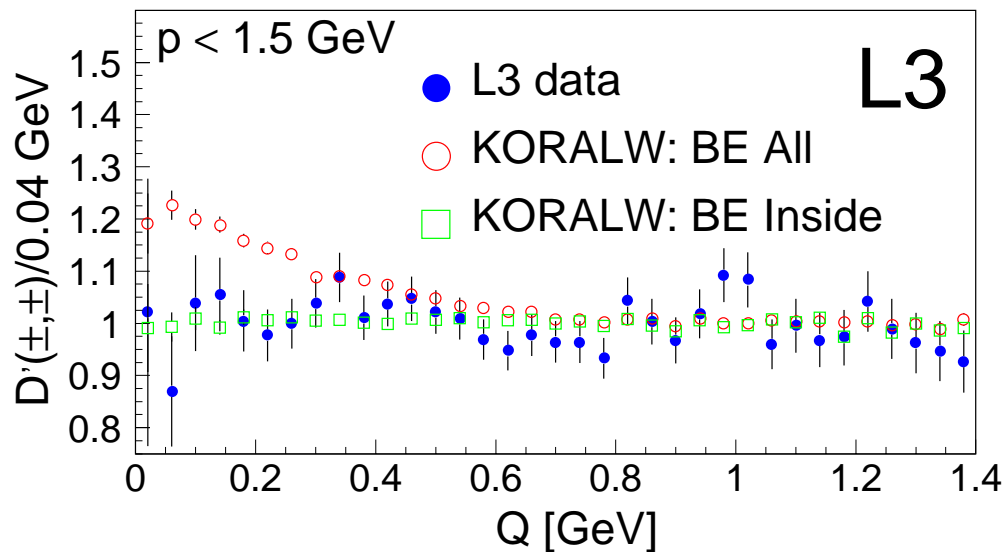
- new LEP spectrometer  $\rightarrow$  precision  $\Delta E_{\text{beam}} < 15 \text{ MeV}$

- Final State Interaction in qq̄q̄q̄ events:



- cross-talk affects reconstruction of invariant masses

- new studies of FSI effects in hadronic W pairs:

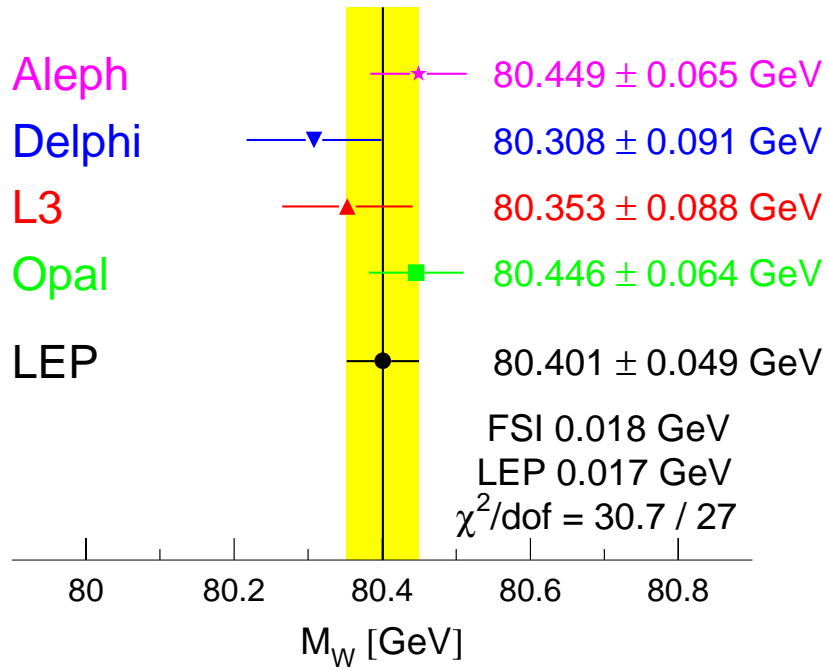


### BE correlations only inside each W?

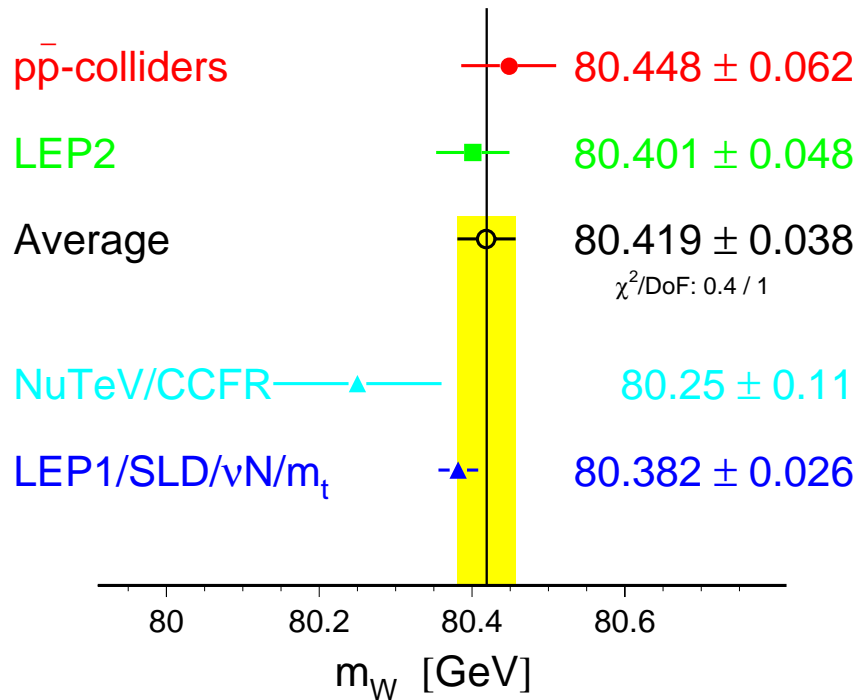
- systematic error is estimated with MC models
  - for BE → with and w/o cross-talk
  - for CR → SK I, SK II, SK II', ARIADNE I and II, HERWIG, GH
- error due to FSI: 52 MeV on qq̄q̄q̄ and 18 MeV on ffff  
 statistical error: 37 MeV and 27 MeV
- look at mass difference  $M_W(4q) - M_W(\text{non } 4q)$ 

$$\Delta M = 35 \pm 55 \text{ MeV (LEP combined)}$$
- no significant difference visible

## LEP W-Mass (172-202 GeV)

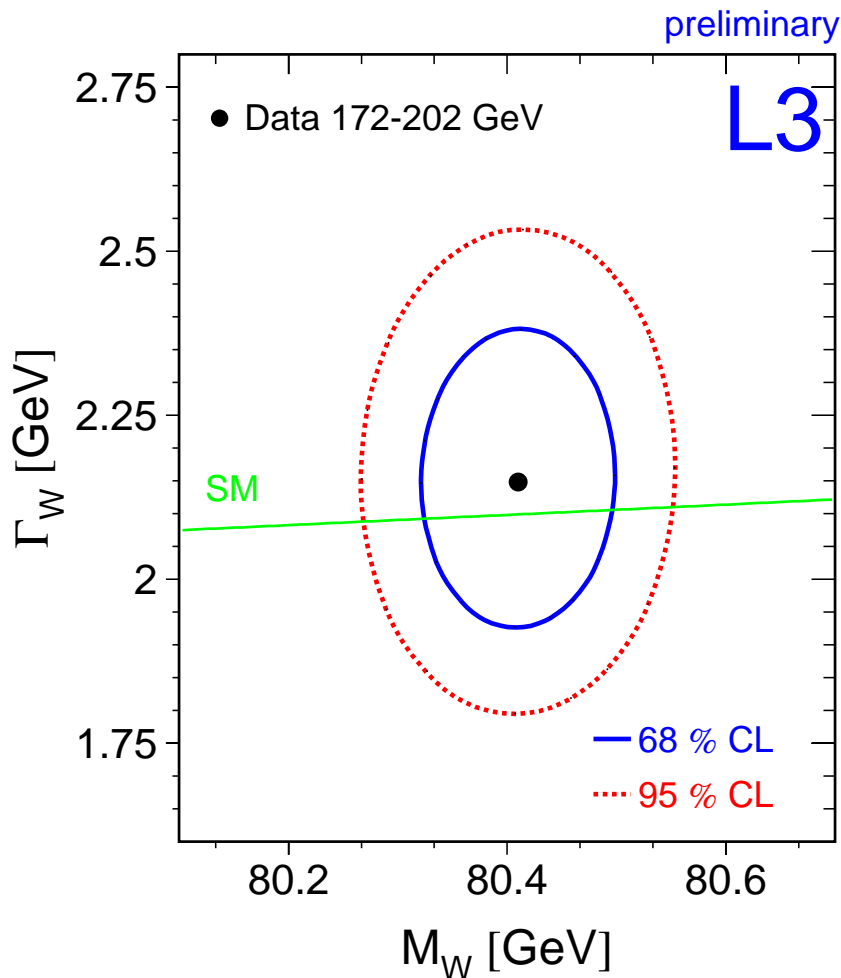


## W-Boson Mass [GeV]



(LEP2 value is a combination with  $M_W$  from cross-section measurements)





- W width is measured by

ALEPH	$\Gamma_W = 2.17 \pm 0.20 \text{ GeV}$	(189-202 GeV)
DELPHI	$\Gamma_W = 2.48 \pm 0.41 \text{ GeV}$	(183 GeV)
L3	$\Gamma_W = 2.18 \pm 0.22 \text{ GeV}$	(172-202 GeV)
OPAL	$\Gamma_W = 1.86 \pm 0.37 \text{ GeV}$	(172-183 GeV)

- all LEP data combined

$$\Gamma_W = 2.19 \pm 0.15 \text{ GeV}$$

- compare direct width determination by CDF

$$\Gamma_W = 2.055 \pm 0.125 \text{ GeV}$$

## Results from Z peak data

- mass and width of the Z boson
- hadronic pole cross-section

$$\sigma_h^0 = \frac{12\pi}{M_Z} \frac{\Gamma_{ee}\Gamma_{had}}{\Gamma_Z^2}$$

- ratios of leptonic to hadronic partial widths  $R_\ell = \Gamma_{had}/\Gamma_{\ell\ell}$
- leptonic pole asymmetries

$$A_{FB}^{0,\ell} = \frac{3}{4} \mathcal{A}_e \mathcal{A}_f \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{A}_f = \frac{2g_V^f g_A^f}{(g_V^f)^2 + (g_A^f)^2}$$

- LEP average values (status of summer 1999):

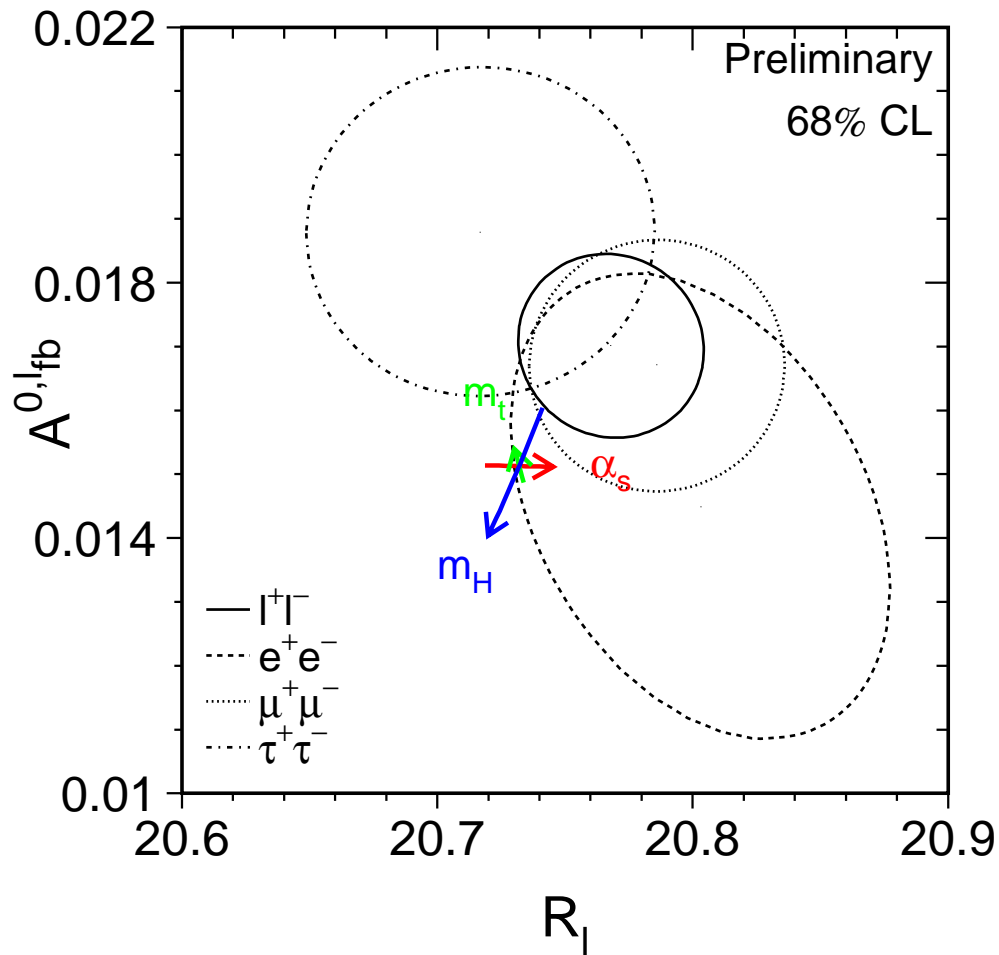
$$\begin{aligned} M_Z &= 91.1871 \pm 0.0021 \text{ GeV} \\ \Gamma_Z &= 2.4944 \pm 0.0024 \text{ GeV} \\ \sigma_{had}^0 &= 41.544 \pm 0.037 \text{ nb} \\ R_\ell &= 20.768 \pm 0.024 \\ A_{FB}^{0,\ell} &= 0.01701 \pm 0.00095 \end{aligned}$$

- theory programs: ZFITTER 6.21, TOPAZ0 4.4, ALIBABA

3 LEP experiments published their Z peak results

**F i n a l** Combination is in Progress !!!

- $R_\ell$  and  $A_{\text{FB}}^{0,\ell}$  measurements test lepton universality

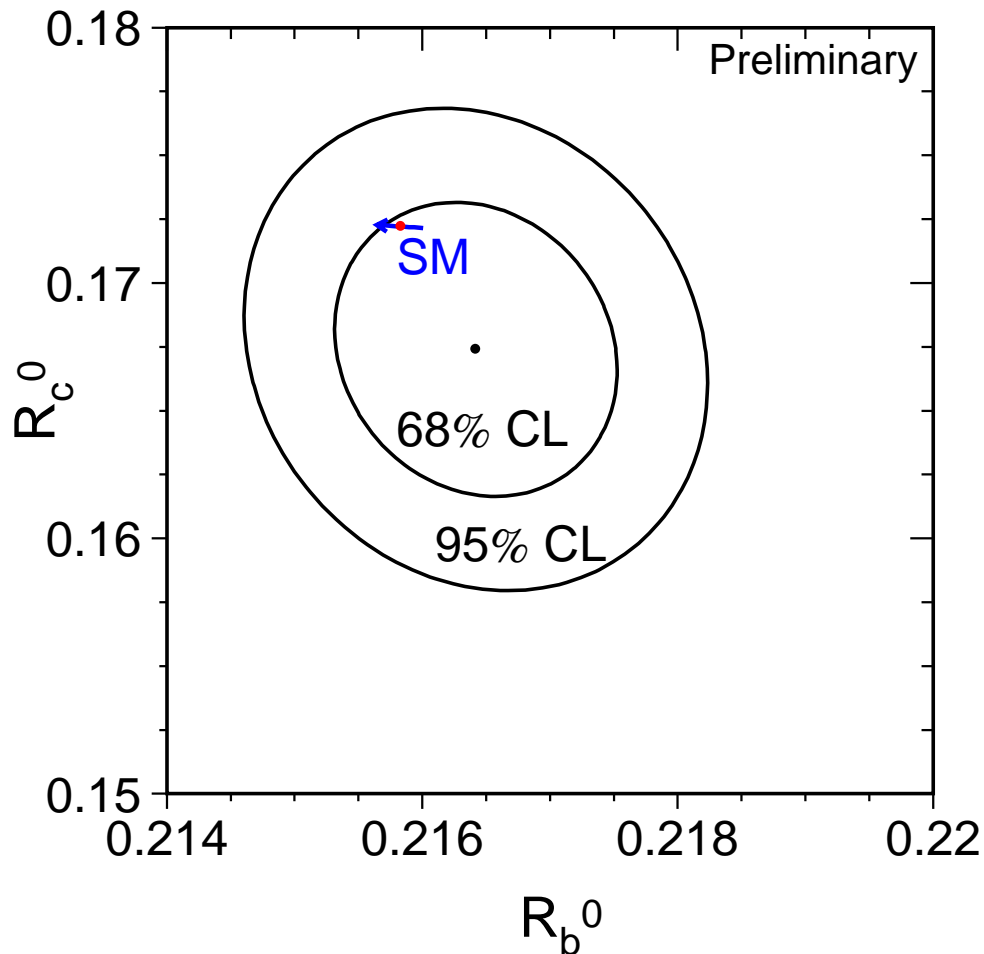


- invisible Z decay width  $\Gamma_{\text{inv}}/\Gamma_{\ell\ell} = 5.941 \pm 0.016$

- use Standard Model calculation for  $\Gamma_{\nu\nu}/\Gamma_{\ell\ell}$ , then

$$N_\nu = 2.9835 \pm 0.0083$$

- Z partial decay width to  $c\bar{c}$  and  $b\bar{b}$  (LEP+SLD)



- more heavy flavour results...

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_b^0 &= 0.21642 \pm 0.00073 \\
 R_c^0 &= 0.1674 \pm 0.0038 \\
 A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b} &= 0.0988 \pm 0.0020 \\
 A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c} &= 0.0692 \pm 0.0037 \\
 \mathcal{A}_b &= 0.911 \pm 0.025 \\
 \mathcal{A}_c &= 0.630 \pm 0.026
 \end{aligned}$$

- most recent updates of  $\mathcal{A}_c$  by SLD are not yet included

- asymmetry measurement with polarised beams

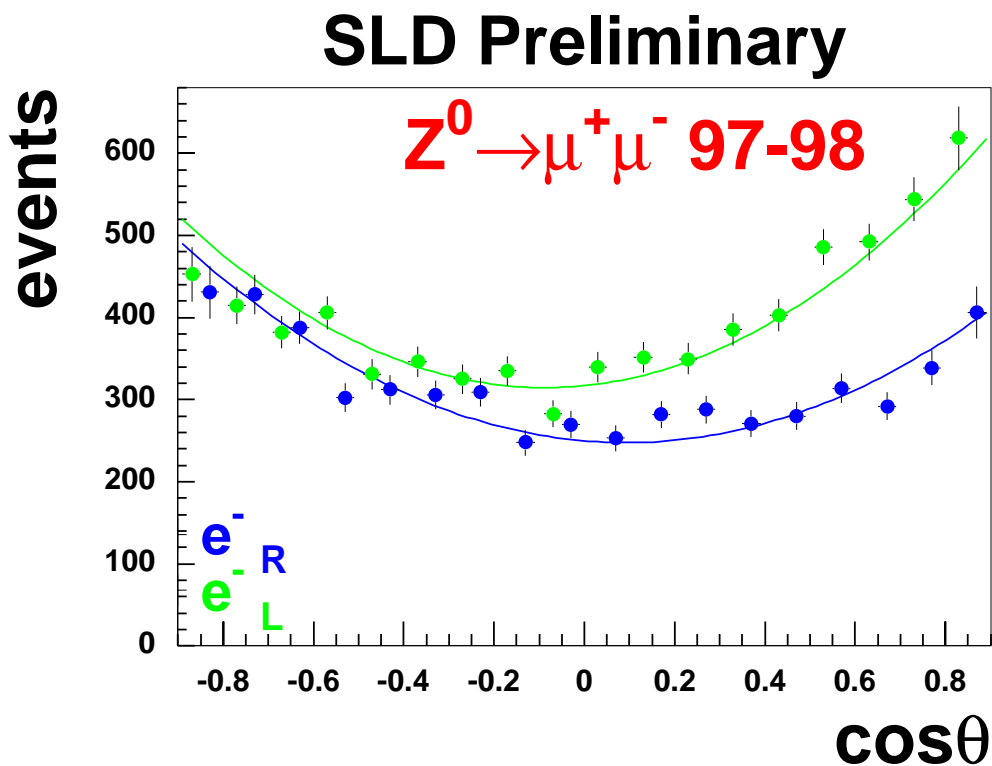
$$A_{LR} = \frac{N_L - N_R}{N_L + N_R} \frac{1}{\mathcal{P}_e}$$

- most precise determination of  $\mathcal{A}_e = A_{LR}^0$  (new and final result)

$$\mathcal{A}_e = 0.1514 \pm 0.0022$$

- leptonic forward-backward left-right asymmetry  
→ improved measurement with larger polar acceptance

- example  $\mu$ -pairs:



$$\mathcal{A}_e = 0.1548 \pm 0.0058 \quad (\text{preliminary})$$

$$\mathcal{A}_\mu = 0.142 \pm 0.015 \quad (\text{preliminary})$$

$$\mathcal{A}_T = 0.140 \pm 0.015 \quad (\text{preliminary})$$

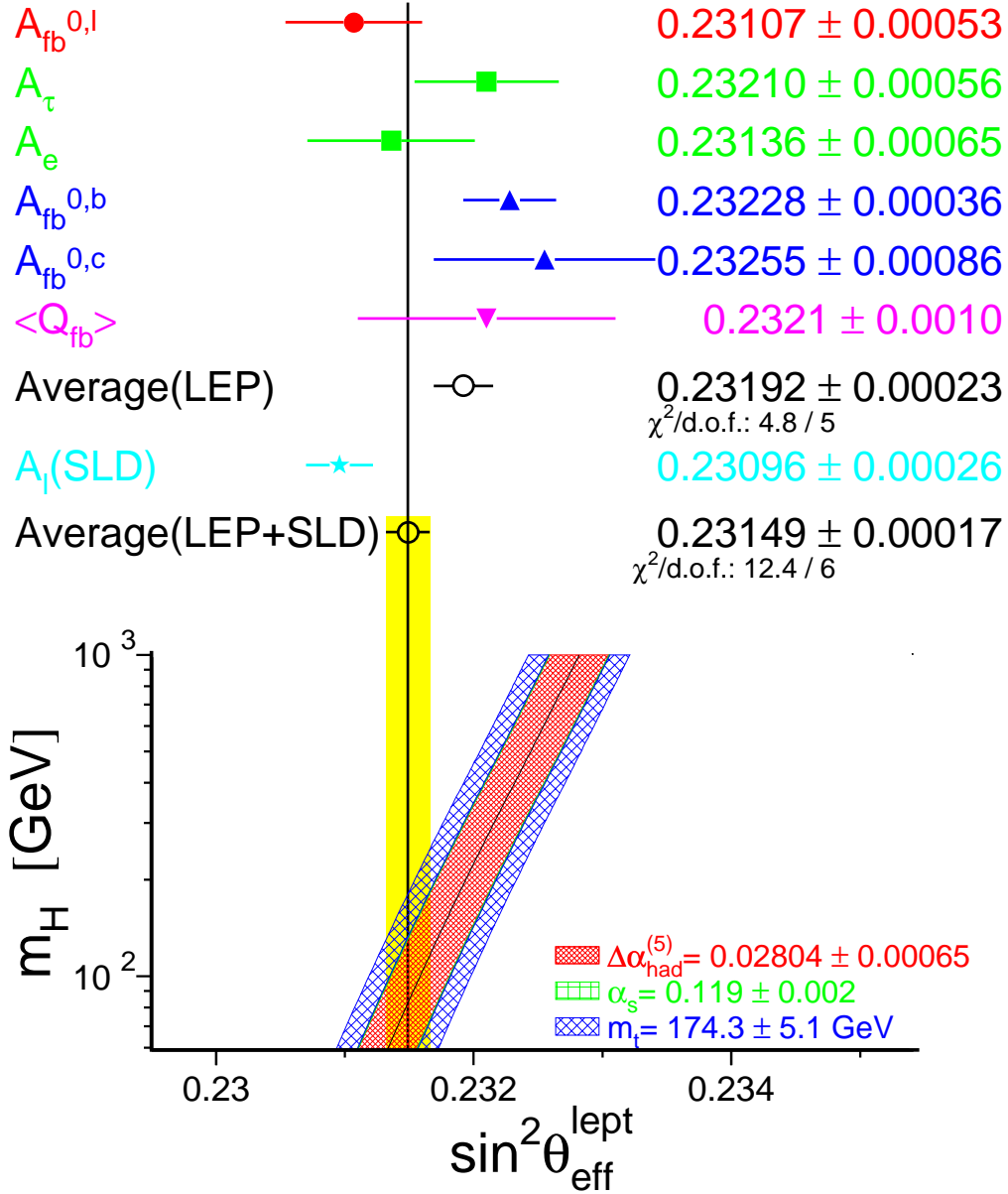
- all combined in

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}} = 0.23096 \pm 0.00026 \quad (\text{preliminary})$$

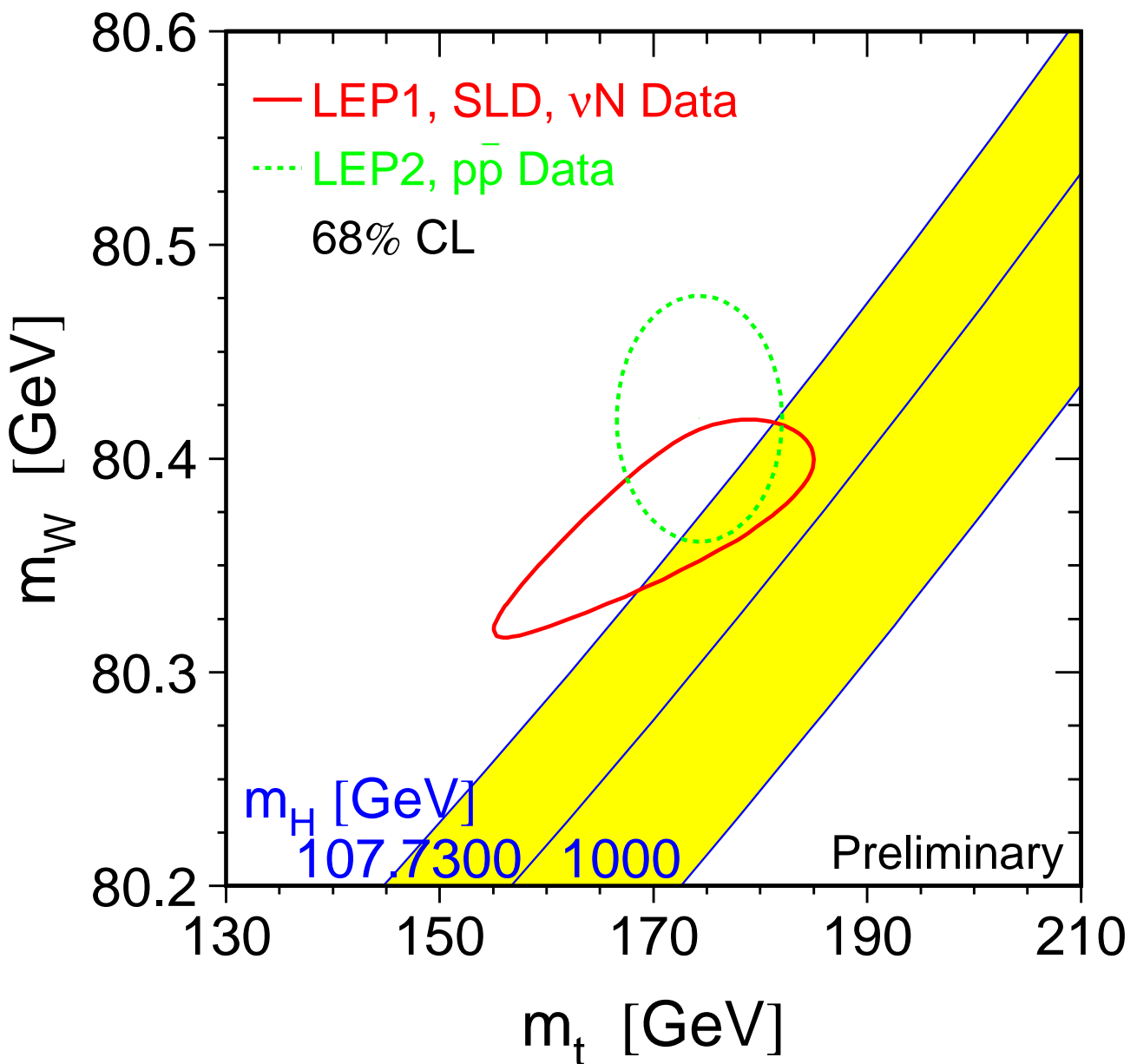
- compare effective electroweak mixing angle

$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}} = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{g_V^l}{g_A} \right)^2 \right)$$

Preliminary



- LEP and SLD averages still different



● from electroweak fits

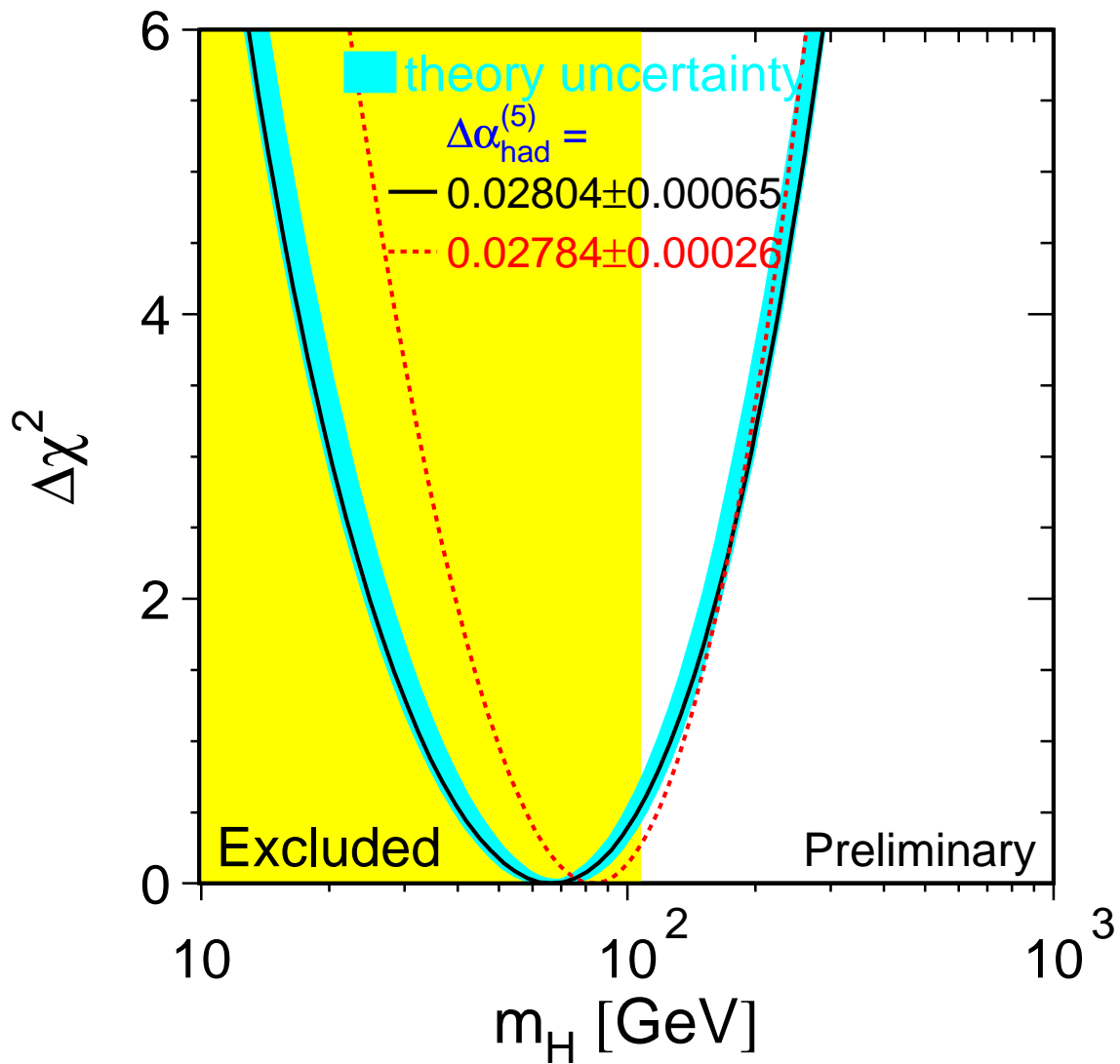
with LEP data:

$$m_t = 176^{+14}_{-11} \text{ GeV}$$

all data except direct  $M_W$ :  $M_W = 80.383 \pm 0.026 \text{ GeV}$

Standard Model parameter relations confirmed  
at quantum level

small Higgs masses preferred!



$$m_H = 67^{+60}_{-33} \text{ GeV} \quad \log(m_H / \text{GeV}) = 1.82^{+0.28}_{-0.30}$$

- with  $\Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)} = 0.02784 \pm 0.00026 \rightarrow 25\%$  better error on  $\log(m_H / \text{GeV})$

- the more conservative value yields

$$m_H < 188 \text{ GeV at 95\% CL}$$

$\rightarrow$  the Higgs boson is light . . . but heavier than

$$m_H > 107.7 \text{ GeV at 95\% CL}$$

(limit from direct searches at LEP)



- LEP measures  $W$  mass and width with increased precision

$$M_W = 80.401 \pm 0.048 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_W = 2.19 \pm 0.15 \text{ GeV}$$

... in perfect agreement with fit to electroweak data

- for the future:

analysis of 1999  $W$ -pair data continues

with 2000 data  $\rightarrow$  statistical error  $\times 0.85$

$$\rightarrow \delta M_W = 35 \text{ MeV} \oplus \text{FSI} \oplus \text{LEP}$$

LEP's final word on the  $Z$

The Standard Model still works

The Standard Model Higgs boson is light