

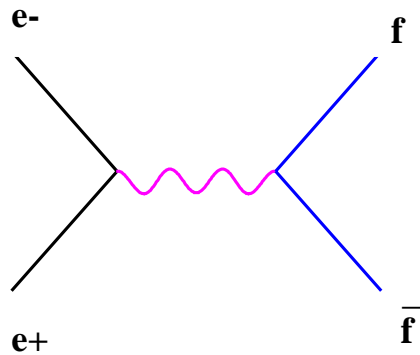
**Tests of the Standard Model and  
constraints on new physics from  
Fermion-pair production  
at LEP2**

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INFN – Sezione di Bologna

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# Outline

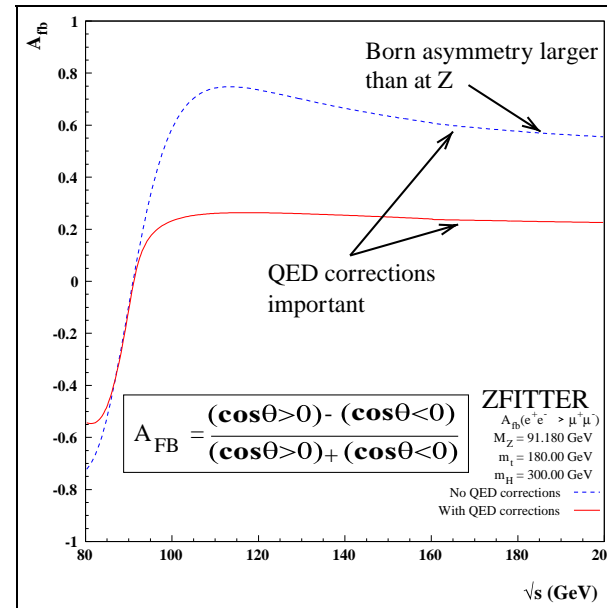
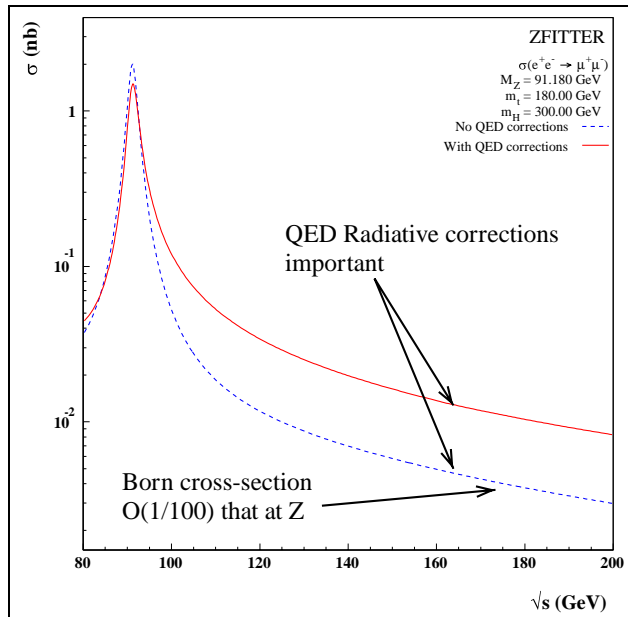
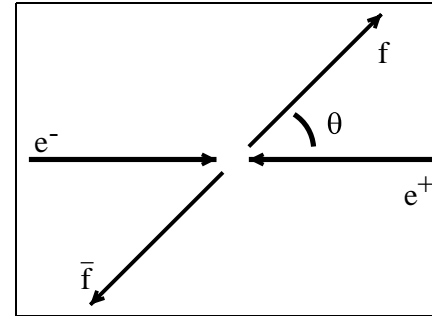
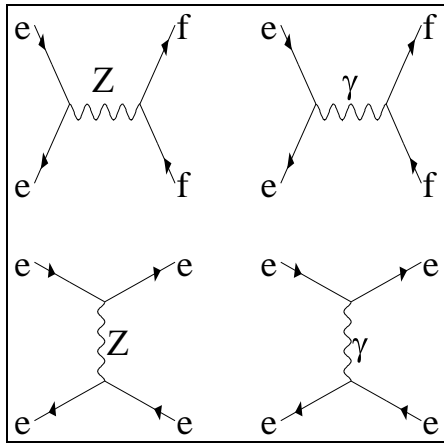


$f = e, \mu, \tau, q$  (inclusive / b / c)

$\sqrt{s} = 130 - 209 \text{ GeV}$

- Features of fermion-pair production above the Z peak
- Measurements of  $\sigma$ ,  $A_{\text{FB}}$ ,  $R_q$ ,  $d\sigma/d\cos\theta$
- Tests of the Standard Model (SM)
- Indirect searches for physics beyond SM
  - virtual contributions interfering with SM diagrams
  - sensitive to energies higher than  $\sqrt{s}$

# Fermion pair production in SM



# Z radiative return



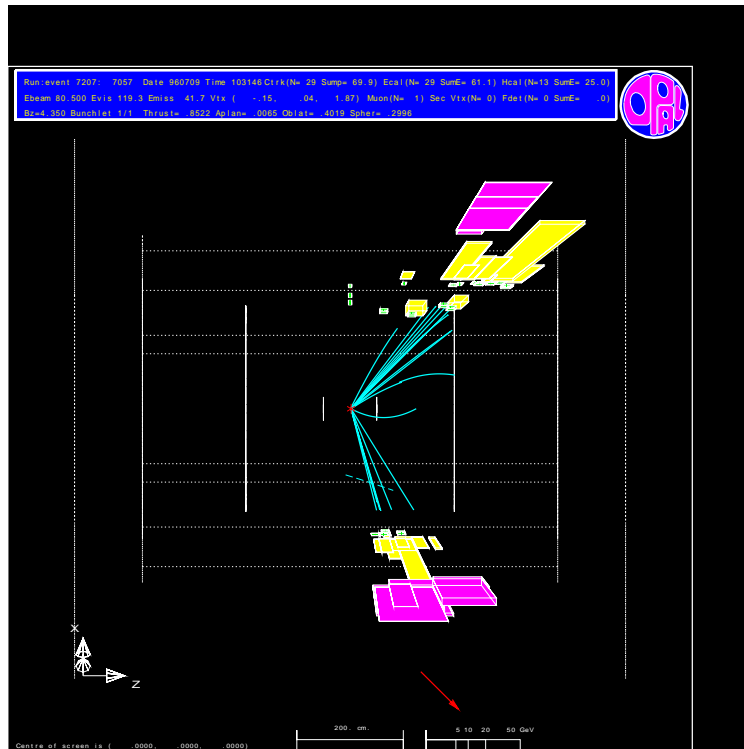
Photon radiation very important at LEP2

Radiative return peaks at  $\sqrt{s'} \sim m_Z$

Radiative events have usually acollinear fermion pairs and large missing momentum along the beam pipe

(Non-radiative events have back-to-back fermion pairs)

$s'$  measured in different ways by experiments



# Signal Definition

Inclusive sample  $\sqrt{s'/s} \geq 0.1$

Non-radiative sample  $\sqrt{s'/s} \geq 0.85$

More relevant to look for new physics

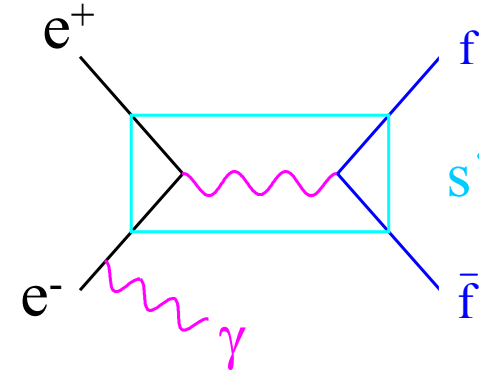
Two preferred definitions of  $s'$  :

- s-channel propagator mass (with IFSR subtracted) L3, OPAL
- bare invariant mass  $f\bar{f}$  (with IFSR included) ALEPH, DELPHI

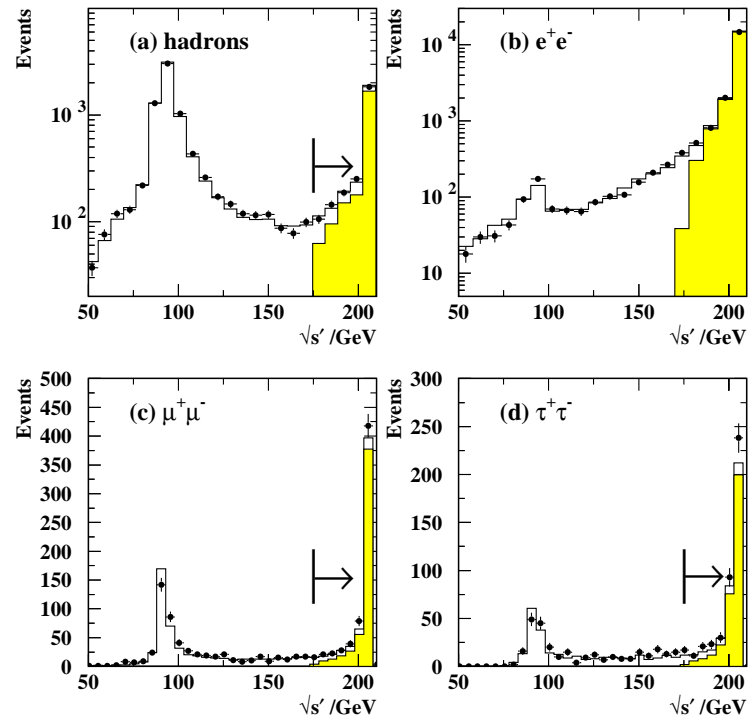
Complications :

Initial-Final-State Interference

Extra Pairs from 4-fermion procs



OPAL 206 GeV preliminary



# Data Samples / current precision

Year	Nominal Energy GeV	Actual Energy GeV	Luminosity pb <sup>-1</sup> /expt
1995	130	130.2	~ 3
	136	136.2	~ 3
	133*	133.2	~ 6
1996	161	161.3	~ 10
	172	172.1	~ 10
	167*	166.6	~ 20
1997	130	130.2	~ 2
	136	136.2	~ 2
	183	182.7	~ 50
1998	189	188.6	~ 170
1999	192	191.6	~ 30
	196	195.5	~ 80
	200	199.5	~ 80
	202	201.6	~ 40
2000	205	204.9	~ 80
	207	206.7	~ 140

## Experimental errors

(Non-radiative data at 189 GeV)

	(stat)	(syst)
<b>qq</b>	2 %	1-2 %
<b>μμ</b>	5 %	2 %
<b>ττ</b>	5-7 %	2-3 %
<b>ee</b>	1.5-2 %	0.5-1 %

Combining LEP2 data:

Statistics increase  $\approx 4 \times 3$  times

→ errors /  $\sqrt{12}$

Systematics mostly uncorrelated

between expts → errors / 2

Total Experimental precision on deviations from SM averaged over all energies:

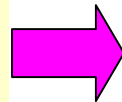
qq  $\approx 1$  %    μμ, ττ  $\approx 2$  %    ee  $\approx 0.5$  %

## Theoretical Uncertainties

(from *LEP2 MC Workshop*)

qq : 0.26 %    μμ, ττ : 0.4 %

ee : 2.0 % (barrel), 0.5 % (endcap)



Adequate except for electron pairs

# LEP combinations - (all preliminary) -

- Non-radiative data  $\sqrt{s'/s} \geq 0.85$  ( $e^+e^-$  not yet combined)
- Cross sections: hadronic,  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $\tau^+\tau^-$
- Forward-Backward asymmetries:  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $\tau^+\tau^-$
- Differential cross sections  $\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta}$  for  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $\tau^+\tau^-$
- Heavy Flavours:  $R_b, A_{FB}^b, R_c, A_{FB}^c$

→ Covariance matrix built from errors split in 5 classes to account for different correlations (within/between exps)

→ Corrections of each exp's data to a common signal definition

→  $\chi^2$  minimisation procedure

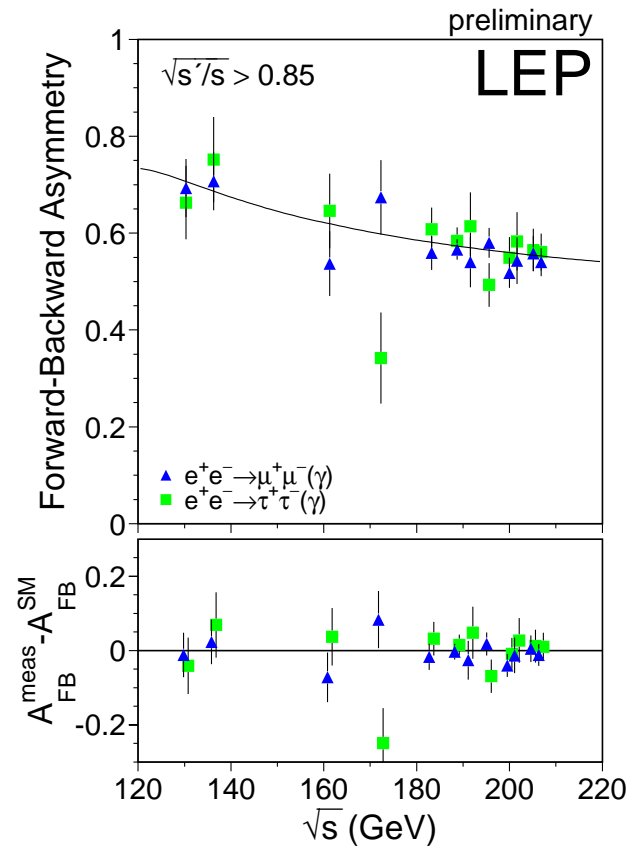
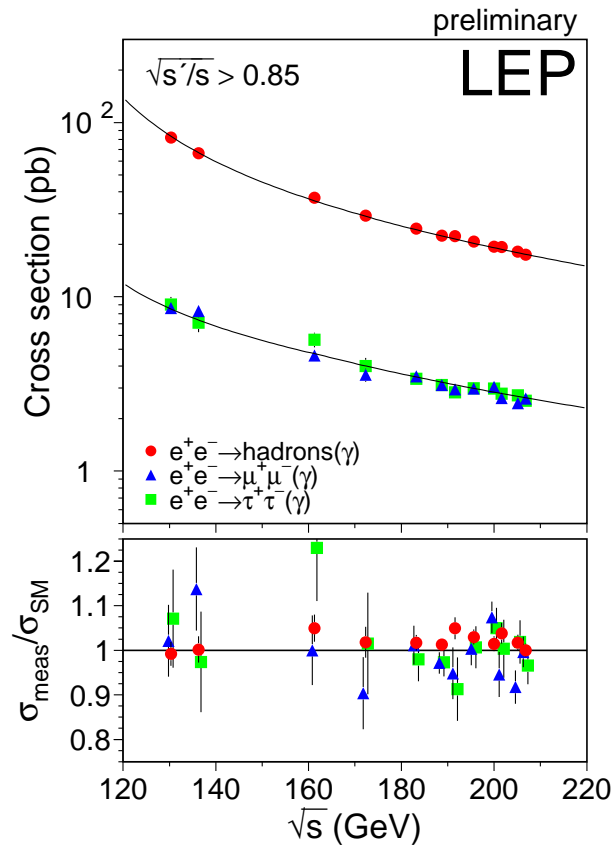
Combined errors dominated by statistics and uncorrelated systematics

**Good Agreement between DATA and Standard Model**



**Set limits on NEW Physics !**

# Cross-sections and Forward-Backward asymmetries



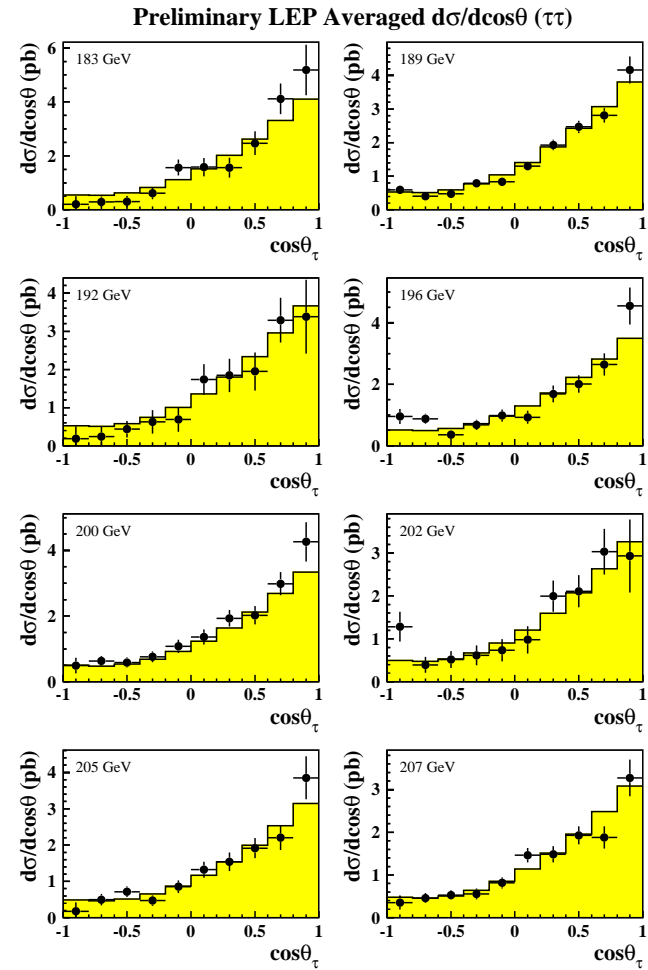
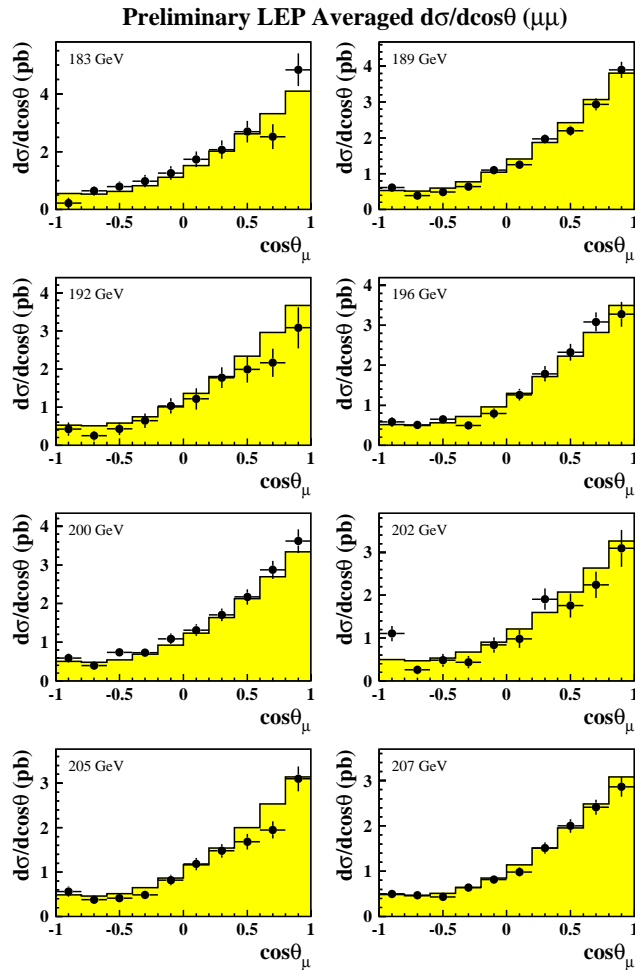
**Good agreement with SM**

(hadronic  $\sigma$  1.8 s.d. excess averaged over all energies)

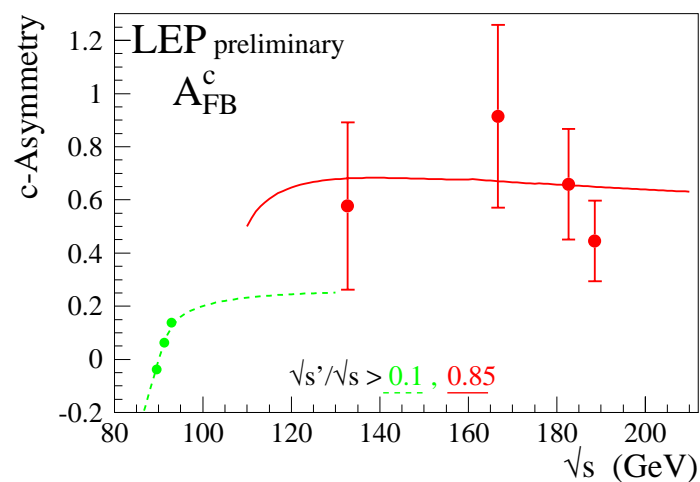
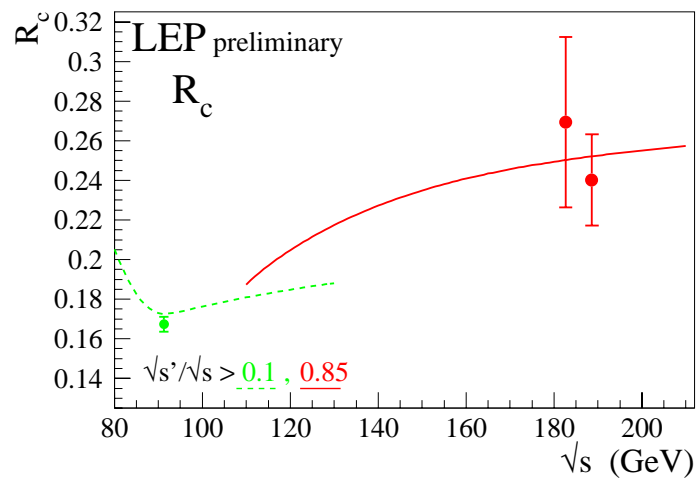
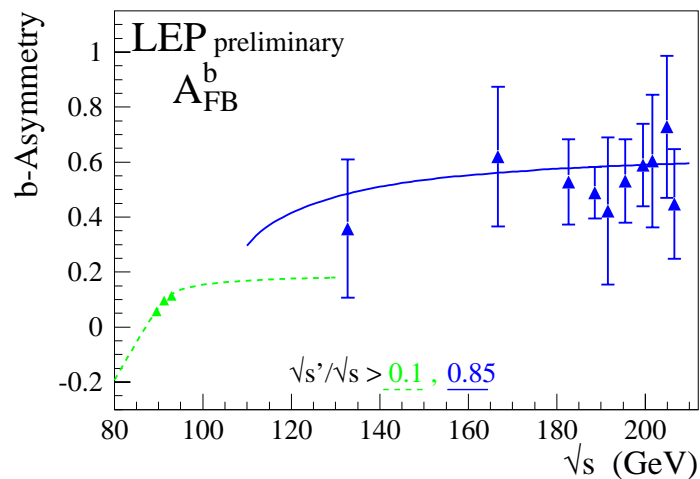
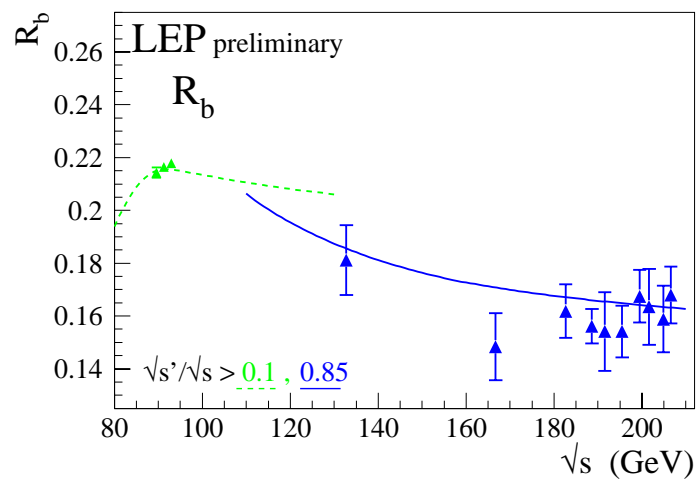


# Differential cross-sections

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta}$$

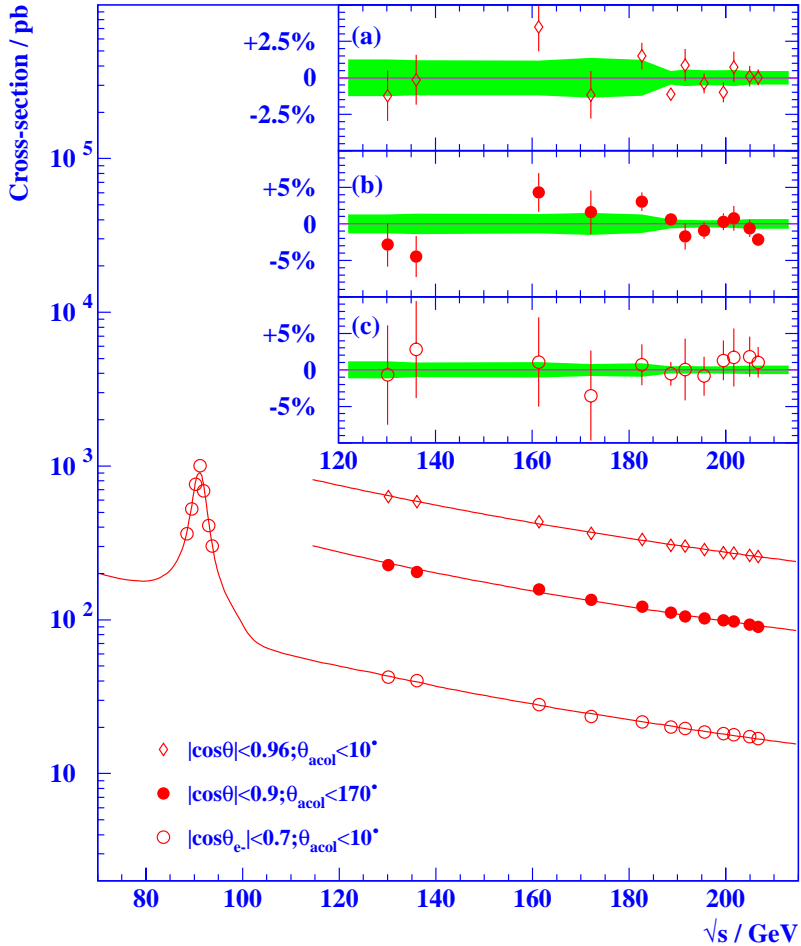


# Heavy Flavours

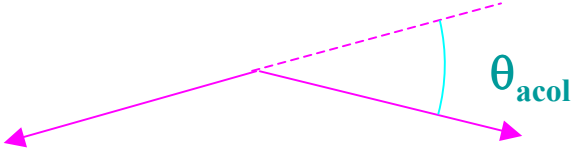


# Bhabha scattering

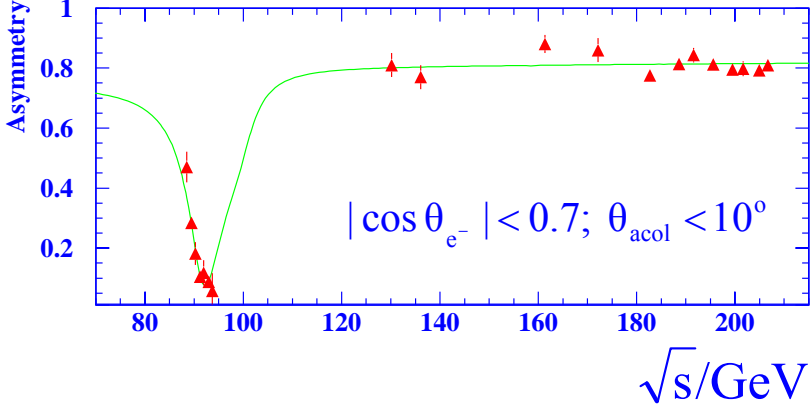
OPAL preliminary  $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$



Dominated by t-channel exchange  
 $s'$  not natural  
 → cut on acollinearity  
 (OPAL:  $\theta_{acol} < 10^\circ$ )



OPAL preliminary



# S-matrix fit

Minimal theoretical assumptions: free parameters  $\bar{m}_Z, \bar{\Gamma}_Z, g_f^a, j_f^a, r_f^a$

$$\sigma_a^0(s) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \alpha^2 \left[ \frac{g_f^a}{s} + \frac{j_f^a (s - \bar{m}_Z^2) + r_f^a s}{(s - \bar{m}_Z^2)^2 + \bar{m}_Z^2 \bar{\Gamma}_Z^2} \right]$$

$$A_{fb}^0(s) = \frac{3}{4} \frac{\sigma_{fb}^0(s)}{\sigma_{tot}^0(s)} \quad \begin{array}{l} a = \text{tot, fb} \\ f = \text{had, e, } \mu, \tau \end{array}$$

$$m_Z = \bar{m}_Z \sqrt{1 + \bar{\Gamma}_Z^2 / \bar{m}_Z^2} \approx \bar{m}_Z + 34 \text{ MeV} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{To compare with usual} \\ \text{definitions where} \\ \bar{\Gamma}_Z \rightarrow \Gamma_Z = s \bar{\Gamma}_Z / \bar{m}_Z^2 \end{array}$$

$$\Gamma_Z = \bar{\Gamma}_Z \sqrt{1 + \bar{\Gamma}_Z^2 / \bar{m}_Z^2} \approx \bar{\Gamma}_Z + 1 \text{ MeV}$$

$\gamma$  exchange  
assumed  
to be known

$\gamma$ -Z interference

Z-exchange



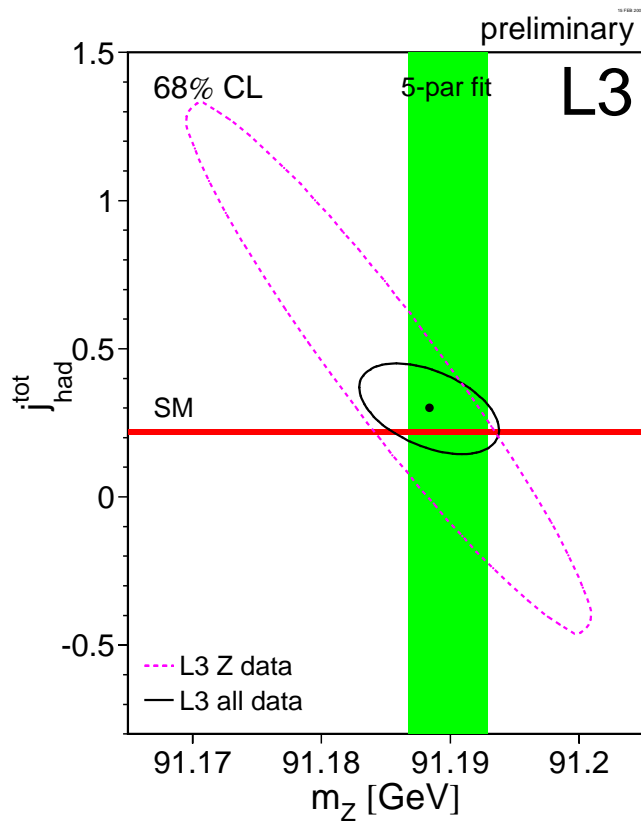
hadronic  $\gamma - Z$  interference left free  
(usually S.M. prediction is used for lineshape fits)

# S-matrix fit

$m_Z$ -  $j_{had}^{tot}$  strongly correlated

LEP1 only (L3):  $\delta m_Z (j_{had}^{tot}) = \pm 9.8$  MeV

LEP1+LEP2 (L3):  
 $\pm 1.8$  MeV



Fit with/without lepton universality  
All LEP1 + LEP2 data included

Parameter	Treatment of Charged Leptons		Standard Model
	non-universality	universality	
$m_Z$ [MeV]	91 188.8±3.6	91 188.4±3.6	—
$\Gamma_Z$ [MeV]	2 502.7±4.1	2 502.5±4.1	2 492.8
$r_{had}^{tot}$	2.9854±0.0092	2.9849±0.0092	2.960
$r_e^{tot}$	0.14315±0.00075	—	—
$r_\mu^{tot}$	0.14281±0.00079	—	—
$r_\tau^{tot}$	0.14367±0.00102	—	—
$r_\ell^{tot}$	—	0.14318±0.00059	0.14245
$j_{had}^{tot}$	0.29±0.10	0.30±0.10	0.21
$j_e^{tot}$	-0.034±0.043	—	—
$j_\mu^{tot}$	-0.012±0.025	—	—
$j_\tau^{tot}$	0.043±0.029	—	—
$j_\ell^{tot}$	—	0.005±0.018	0.004
$r_e^{fb}$	0.00176±0.00111	—	—
$r_\mu^{fb}$	0.00329±0.00064	—	—
$r_\tau^{fb}$	0.00448±0.00092	—	—
$r_\ell^{fb}$	—	0.00330±0.00047	0.00263
$j_e^{fb}$	0.685±0.073	—	—
$j_\mu^{fb}$	0.795±0.033	—	—
$j_\tau^{fb}$	0.745±0.041	—	—
$j_\ell^{fb}$	—	0.760±0.024	0.799
$\chi^2/dof$	60/66	62/74	—

Consistent with LEP1 SM fit (L3):  $m_Z = 91189.8 \pm 3.1$  MeV

# Energy Dependence of $\alpha_{em}$

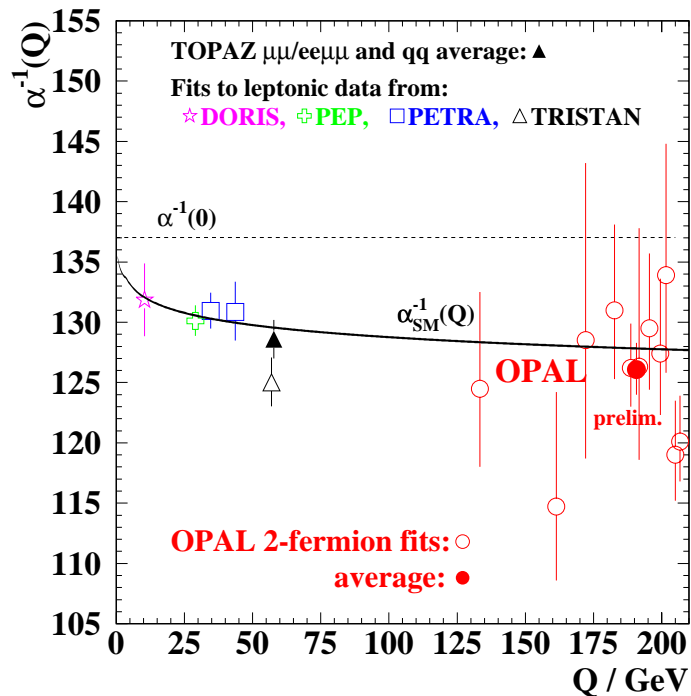
$\mu/\tau$  pairs (non-radiative)  
dominated by s-channel  $\gamma$ -exchange

$$\sigma \rightarrow \alpha_{em}^2 \quad A_{FB} \rightarrow \alpha_{em}$$

OPAL (prel., all LEP2 data)

$$\alpha_{em}^{-1}(190.7 \text{ GeV}) = 126.1_{-2.1}^{+2.2} \quad (\text{SM} : 127.9)$$

→ see running from the scale of  
*Luminosity meas.* where  $\alpha_{em} \geq 133$

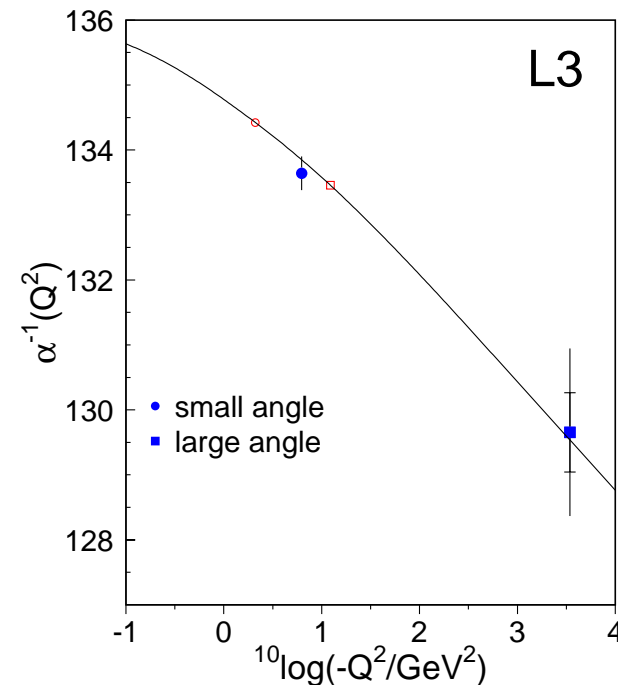


Bhabha scattering at small and  
intermediate angles dominated by  
t-channel  $\gamma$ -exchange.

L3 results from LEP1 and LEP2 data

$$\alpha_{em}^{-1}(-2.1 \text{ GeV}^2) - \alpha_{em}^{-1}(-6.25 \text{ GeV}^2) = 0.78 \pm 0.26$$

$$\alpha_{em}^{-1}(-12.25 \text{ GeV}^2) - \alpha_{em}^{-1}(-3434 \text{ GeV}^2) = 3.80 \pm 1.29$$

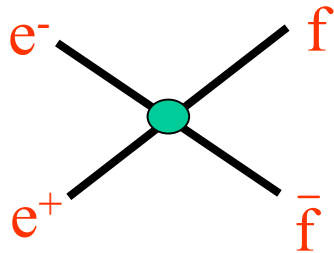


# Four-Fermion Contact Interactions

Convenient way to describe any sign of new physics in  $ee \rightarrow f\bar{f}$  at scale  $\Lambda \gg \sqrt{s}$

*Effective  
Lagrangian*

$$\mathcal{L}^{\text{contact}} = \frac{g^2}{(1 + \delta)\Lambda^2} \sum_{i,j=L,R} \eta_{ij} [\bar{e}_i \gamma^\mu e_i] [f_j \gamma_\mu f_j]$$



$$\delta = \begin{cases} 1 & f = e \\ 0 & f \neq e \end{cases} .$$

Chiral structure

Model	LL	RR	LR	RL	VV	AA	V0	A0
$\eta_{LL}$	$\pm 1$	0	0	0	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	0
$\eta_{RR}$	0	$\pm 1$	0	0	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	0
$\eta_{LR}$	0	0	$\pm 1$	0	$\pm 1$	$\mp 1$	0	$\pm 1$
$\eta_{RL}$	0	0	0	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	$\mp 1$	0	$\pm 1$

# Four-Fermion Contact Interactions

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = A(s,t) + B(s,t)\epsilon + C(s,t)\epsilon^2$$

Fit  $\epsilon = 1/\Lambda^2$  (set  $g^2=4\pi$ )

$\epsilon$  compatible with S.M.



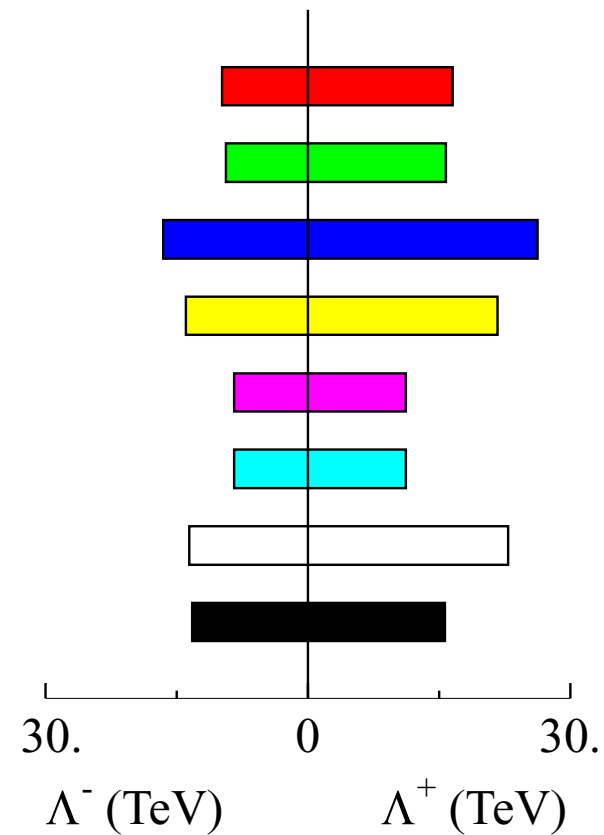
95% C.L. limits for both signs

**$\Lambda > 8.5 - 26.2$  TeV**

LEP Preliminary comb. ( $\mu\mu$  &  $\tau\tau$ )

	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$
LL	9.8	16.5
RR	9.4	15.8
VV	16.5	26.2
AA	14.0	21.7
RL	8.5	11.2
LR	8.5	11.2
V0	13.5	22.9
A0	13.2	15.6

$1^+ 1^-$



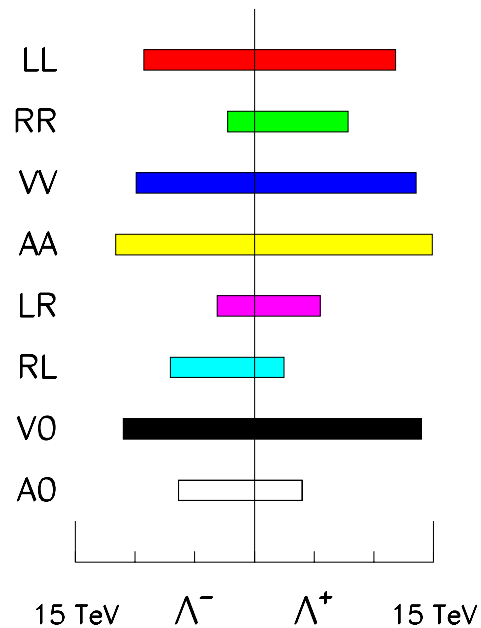


# Contact Interactions for quarks

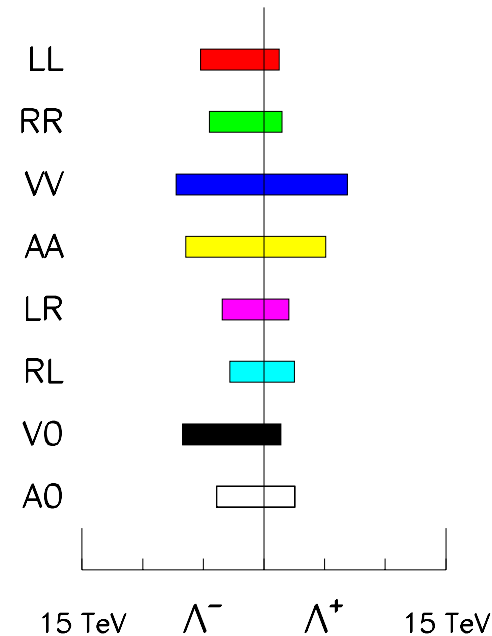
Heavy flavour measurements give limits on  $e\bar{b}b$ ,  $e\bar{c}c$  C.I.

These limits and those on  $e\bar{l}l$  only accessible to LEP data

**bb - LEP Combined preliminary**



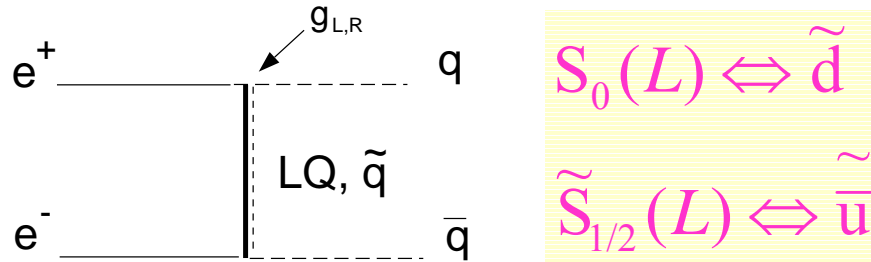
**cc - LEP Combined Preliminary**



**bb**  $\Lambda > 2.2 - 14.6 \text{ TeV}$  (95% C.L.)

**cc**  $\Lambda > 1.4 - 7.4 \text{ TeV}$  (95% C.L.)

# Leptoquarks / RPV squarks



From all  $q\bar{q}$  cross sections and asymmetries

LQ:  $g_L, g_R$  strongly constrained by low energy data



Assume only one non-vanishing coupling at a time

ALEPH preliminary ( $g^2 = 4\pi\alpha$ )

(data with  $s^{1/2} \leq 202$  GeV)

Limit on scalar LQ mass (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> )							
	$S_0(L)$	$S_0(R)$	$\tilde{S}_0(R)$	$S_{\frac{1}{2}}(L)$	$S_{\frac{1}{2}}(R)$	$\tilde{S}_{\frac{1}{2}}(L)$	$S_1(L)$
$LQ_{1st}$	632	103	170	179	158	-	387
$LQ_{2nd}$	593	-	174	180	167	-	405
$LQ_{3rd}$	NA	NA	358	NA	-	136	747
Limit on vector LQ mass (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> )							
	$V_0(L)$	$V_0(R)$	$\tilde{V}_0(R)$	$V_{\frac{1}{2}}(L)$	$V_{\frac{1}{2}}(R)$	$\tilde{V}_{\frac{1}{2}}(L)$	$V_1(L)$
$LQ_{1st}$	829	147	409	167	340	120	620
$LQ_{2nd}$	846	148	408	168	314	120	633
$LQ_{3rd}$	448	183	NA	196	353	NA	448

## Limits much higher than the beam energy

For comparison, Direct Limits for 1<sup>st</sup> generation LQ:

from Tevatron  $\sim 225$  GeV (indip. of  $g$ ) if LQ decays 100% to charged lepton

from Hera  $\sim 275$ - $290$  GeV ( $g^2 = 4\pi\alpha$ )

Indirect limits from Low energy data (atomic parity violation, rare decays)

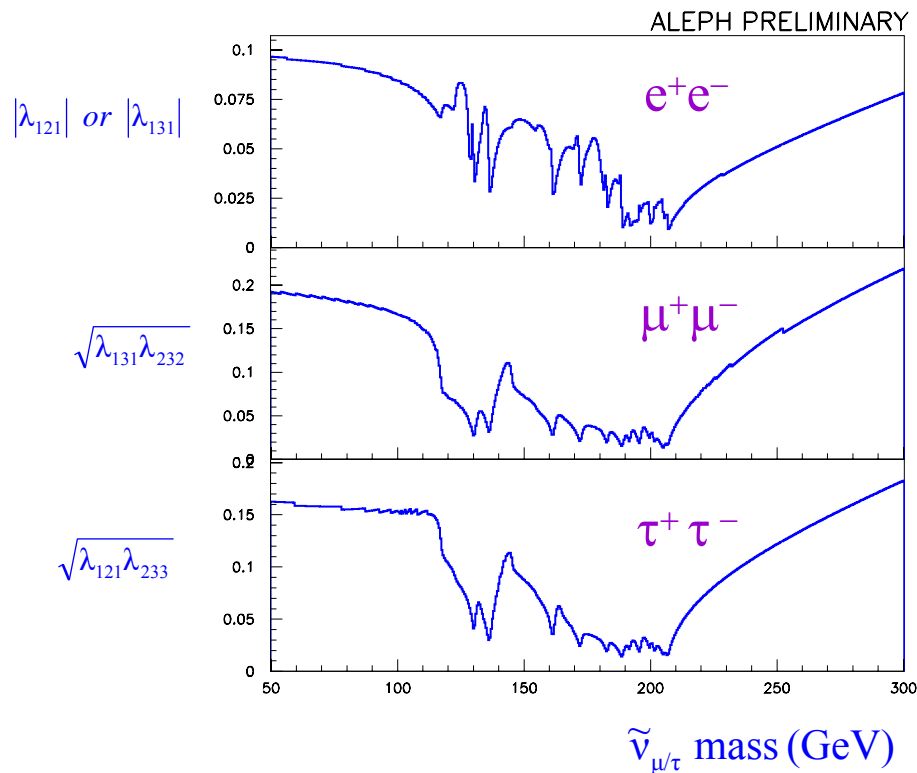
$\sim 430$ - $1500$  GeV ( $g^2 = 4\pi\alpha$ )

# RPV Sneutrinos

Superpotential term  $\lambda_{ijk} L_L^i L_L^j \bar{E}_R^k$  ( $i < j$ )

would contribute to dilepton production via both s- and t-channel diagrams

$\lambda^2$	$e^+e^-$	$\mu^+\mu^-$	$\tau^+\tau^-$
$\lambda_{121}^2$	$\tilde{\nu}_\mu$ (s,t)	$\tilde{\nu}_e$ (t)	—
$\lambda_{131}^2$	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ (s,t)	—	$\tilde{\nu}_e$ (t)
$\lambda_{121}\lambda_{233}$	—	—	$\tilde{\nu}_\mu$ (s)
$\lambda_{131}\lambda_{232}$	—	$\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ (s)	—



Fit to differential cross sections assuming  $\Gamma_{\tilde{\nu}} \leq 1\text{GeV}$

If only one non-zero coupling is assumed only t-channel exchange is possible for  $\mu\mu$  and  $\tau\tau$  final states  $\Rightarrow$  weaker limits

$m_{\tilde{\nu}}$	100 GeV	200 GeV	
$ \lambda_{121} $	< 0.21	< 0.28	@ 95% C.L.
$ \lambda_{131} $	< 0.48	< 0.66	(DELPHI)

# Extra Z Bosons

Model dependent fits of both  
LEP1 and LEP2 data

$\theta_{ZZ'}$   $M_{Z'}$

( $qq/\mu\mu/\tau\tau$  cross sections +  $\mu/\tau$  asymmetries)

Predicted in **GUT** theories

$E(6) \Rightarrow \chi, \psi, \eta$  models

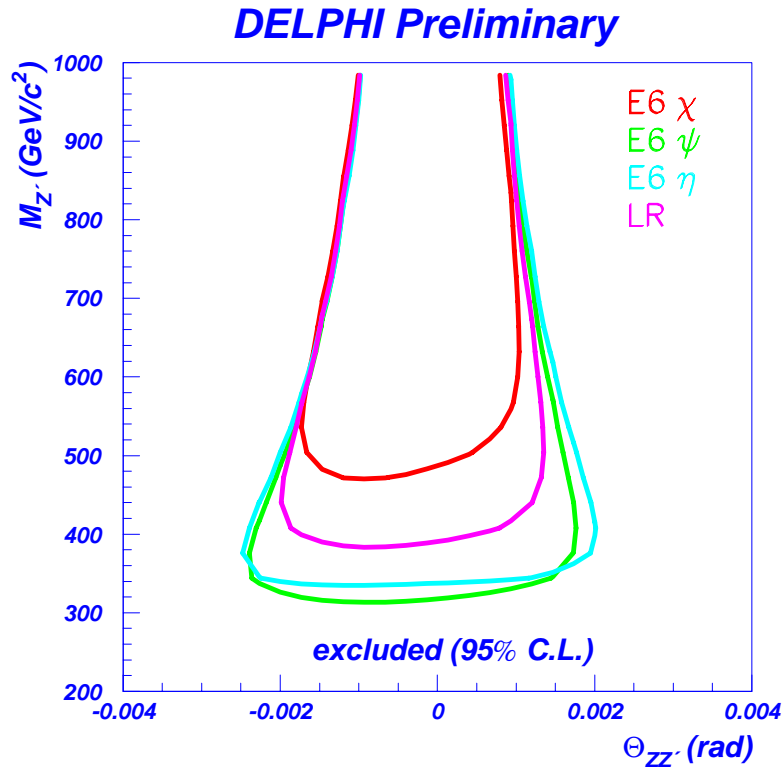
Left-Right symmetric (LR)

Sequential Standard Model (SSM)

**Prel. LEP combination (all LEP2 data)**

assuming  $\theta_{ZZ'} = 0$  Lower limits @ 95% C.L.

Model	$\chi$	$\psi$	$\eta$	L-R	SSM
$M_{Z'}^{limit}$ (GeV/c <sup>2</sup> )	678	463	436	800	1890



Model independent fits to  $ll$  channels  
assuming universality (DELPHI),  $\theta_{ZZ'} = 0$

➔ Limits on normalized couplings  
(for a given  $M_{Z'}$ , and  $g'^2 = 4\pi$ )

$$|a_1^N| = a_1 \sqrt{\frac{s}{m_{Z'}^2 - s}} < 0.19 \quad |v_1^N| < 0.21$$

# Low Scale Gravity

Extreme weakness of gravity

→ Hierarchy problem

$$M_{\text{Pl}} = G_{\text{N}}^{-1/2} \cong 10^{19} \text{ GeV} \gg M_{\text{EW}} \cong 10^3 \text{ GeV}$$

Possible solution by *Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, Dvali* : quantum gravity scale could be  $\approx 1 \text{ TeV}$  if gravitons propagate in large **extra-dimensions** while other particles are confined to **3+1** dimensions

$$M_{\text{Pl}}^2 \approx R^n M_{\text{D}}^{n+2} \quad \mathbf{n}: \text{ number of extra-dimensions}$$

$$M_{\text{D}} \approx M_{\text{EW}} \quad \mathbf{R}: \text{ compactification radius}$$

For  $n = 1$  this happens at  $R \cong 10^{13} \text{ cm}$  → **excluded !**

$n = 2$  }  $R \cong 0.1\text{--}1 \text{ mm}$  → (stringent bounds from SN1987A)  
 $n = 3\text{--}7$  }  $R \cong 1 \text{ nm} \text{--} 1 \text{ fm}$

**Not excluded by current gravity meas.**

**The size of extra dimensions could be within reach of present and future colliders**

In our 4D-world gravitons would appear as massive due to momentum escaped into the extra dimensions

# Low Scale Gravity

Virtual graviton exchange would modify fermion pair cross sections

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = A(s, t) + \frac{\lambda}{M_s^4} B(s, t) + \frac{\lambda^2}{M_s^8} C(s, t)$$

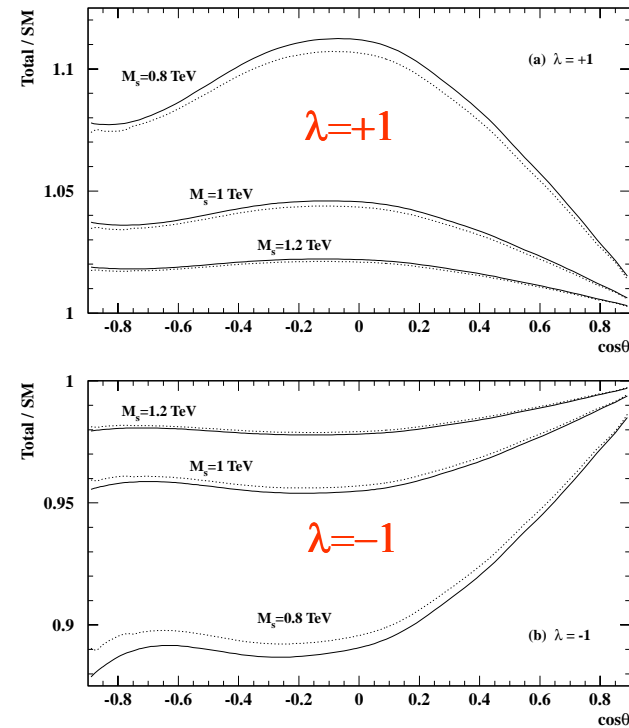
$$M_s \approx M_D \quad (\text{Hewett, Rizzo})$$

$\lambda \approx O(1)$  depending on the full theory  
(weakly on  $n$ )

Similar to Contact Interaction but:

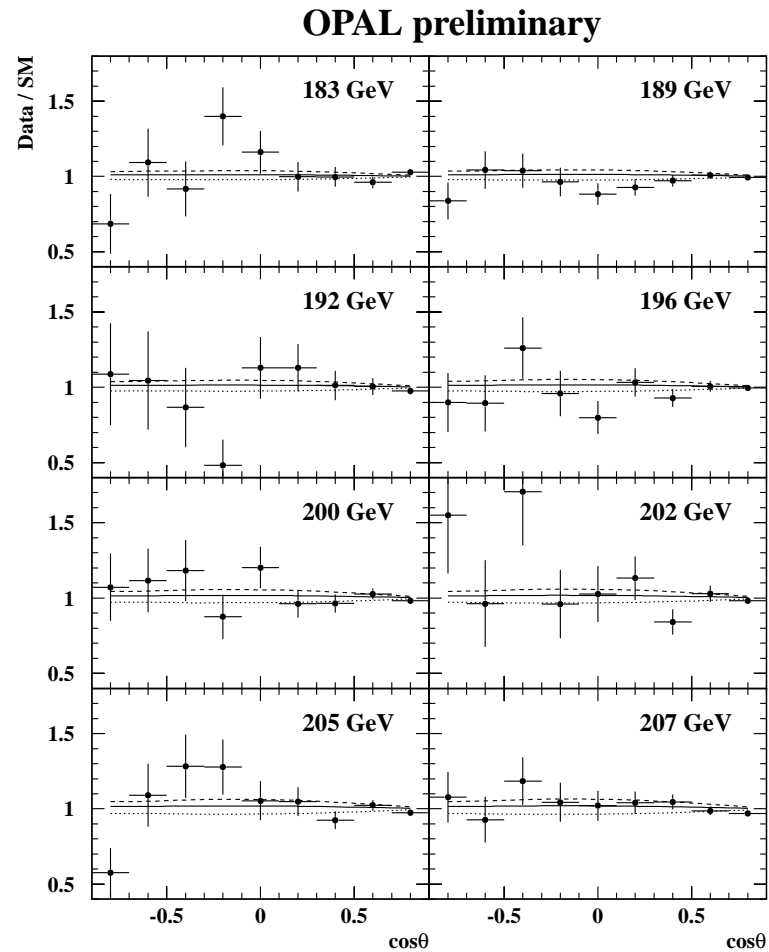
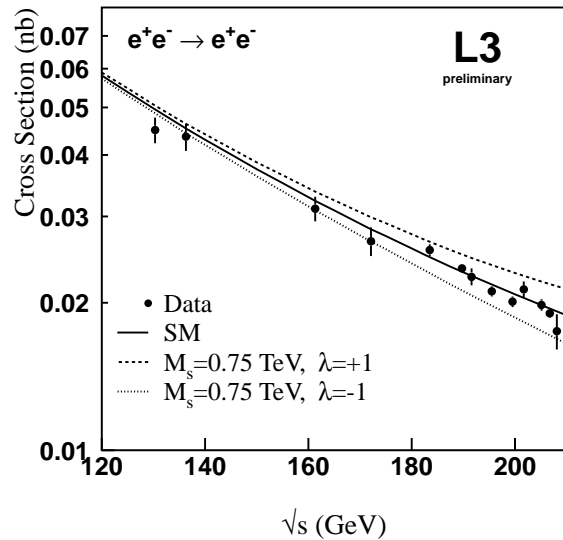
- scale dependence  $\approx 1/M^4$ ,
- angular distribution has terms with  $\cos^3\theta$ ,  $\cos^4\theta$

Maximum sensitivity in  
**Bhabha** scattering due to  
interference with t-channel  
 $\gamma$ -exchange



Fractional deviation from SM decreases at large  $\cos\theta$   
 $\Rightarrow$  effect on the *Luminosity* meas.  $< 10^{-4}$  for  $M_s = 1$  TeV

# Extra Dimensions - results from Bhabha



**$M_s$  lower limits (TeV) @ 95% C.L.**

	$\lambda = +1$	$\lambda = -1$
<b>ALEPH</b>	<b>&gt; 1.18</b>	<b>&gt; 0.80</b>
<b>L3</b>	<b>&gt; 1.06</b>	<b>&gt; 0.98</b>
<b>OPAL</b>	<b>&gt; 1.00</b>	<b>&gt; 1.15</b>

# TeV Strings – results from Bhabha

String theory of quantum gravity could lead to contact interactions, with stronger effects than virtual graviton exchange.

*(Accomando, Antoniadis, Benakli  
Cullen, Perelstein, Peskin)*

Bhabha cross section modified to:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} = \left( \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta} \right)_{SM} \left| \frac{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{s}{M_S^2}\right)\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{t}{M_S^2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{s}{M_S^2} - \frac{t}{M_S^2}\right)} \right|^2$$

$M_s$  string scale

L3 preliminary result:

$M_s > 0.57 \text{ TeV} @ 95\% \text{ C.L.}$



# Conclusions / Prospects

- Results (final/preliminary) from each experiment consistent with SM.
- Preliminary LEP combinations with the full statistics consistent with SM. (*Experimental Systematics under control and not dominant.*)
- No evidence for new physics, tight constraints set, some limits only accessible to LEP data.
- Each experiment should finalize data analyses soon.
- LEP data will be combined: final agreement on what to do within LEP Working Group (definitions, method, common uncertainties, ...)
- Combine measurements of electron pairs, most sensitive channel for many indirect searches. (*Theoretical uncertainties could be the dominant ones*)
- Cover as many interpretations as possible.