

The background of the slide is a reproduction of the painting 'The Starry Night' by Vincent van Gogh. It features a turbulent, swirling sky with a prominent yellow sun or moon in the upper right, and a dark, jagged cypress tree in the foreground on the left. The text is overlaid on the upper portion of the painting.

Search for the

SM Higgs Boson

At LEP

Chiara Mariotti

The Standard Model Higgs

The experimental data test the Standard Model at the **per mille** level

Yet the Higgs boson has not been discovered

The existence of the Higgs boson is well supported by the data on radiative corrections

But what is the value of its mass?

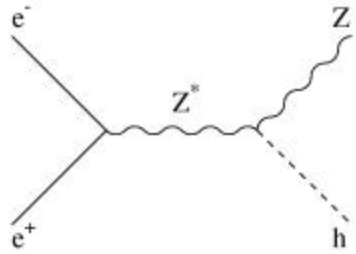
The Theory

The Precision Measurements

THE DIRECT SEARCH

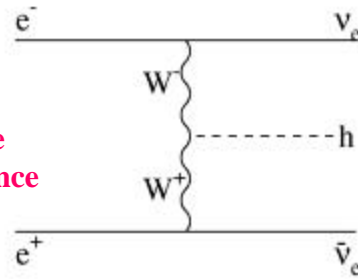
LEP: the ideal place

Higgsstrahlung



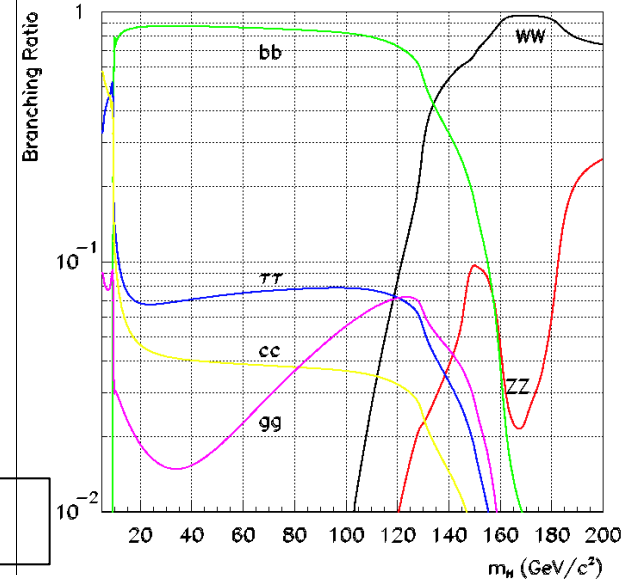
Dominant mode
 $m(H) \ll \sqrt{s} - m(Z)$

WW fusion

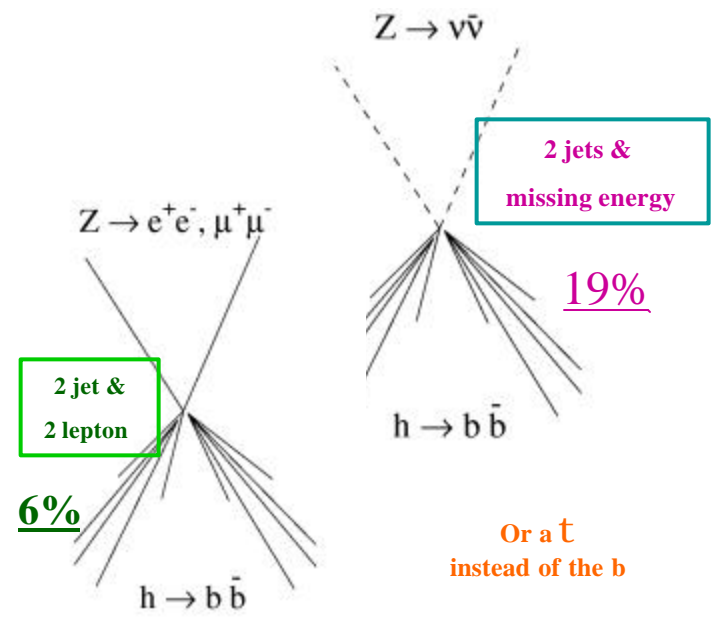
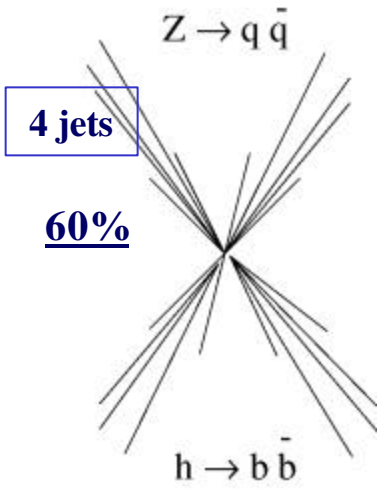
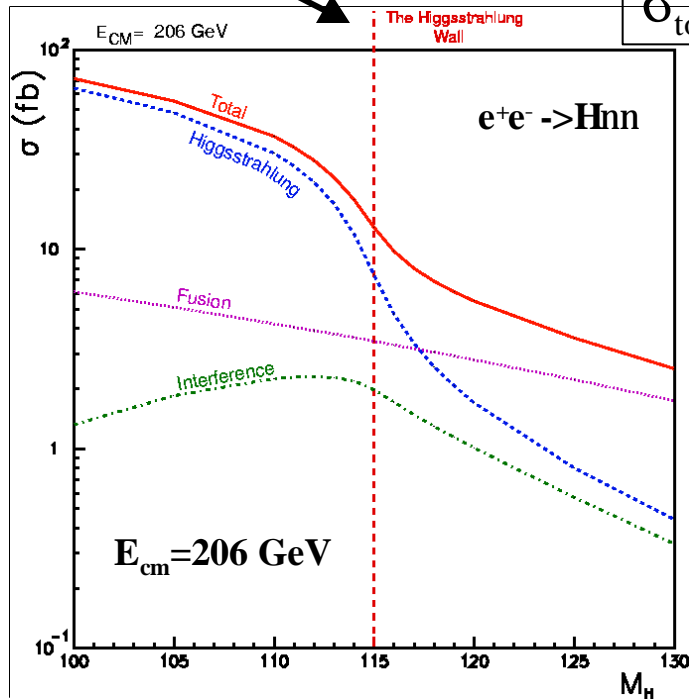


+
 positive
 interference

possibility to go beyond !



$$\sigma_{\text{tot}}(m_H=115) \sim 40 \text{ fb}$$



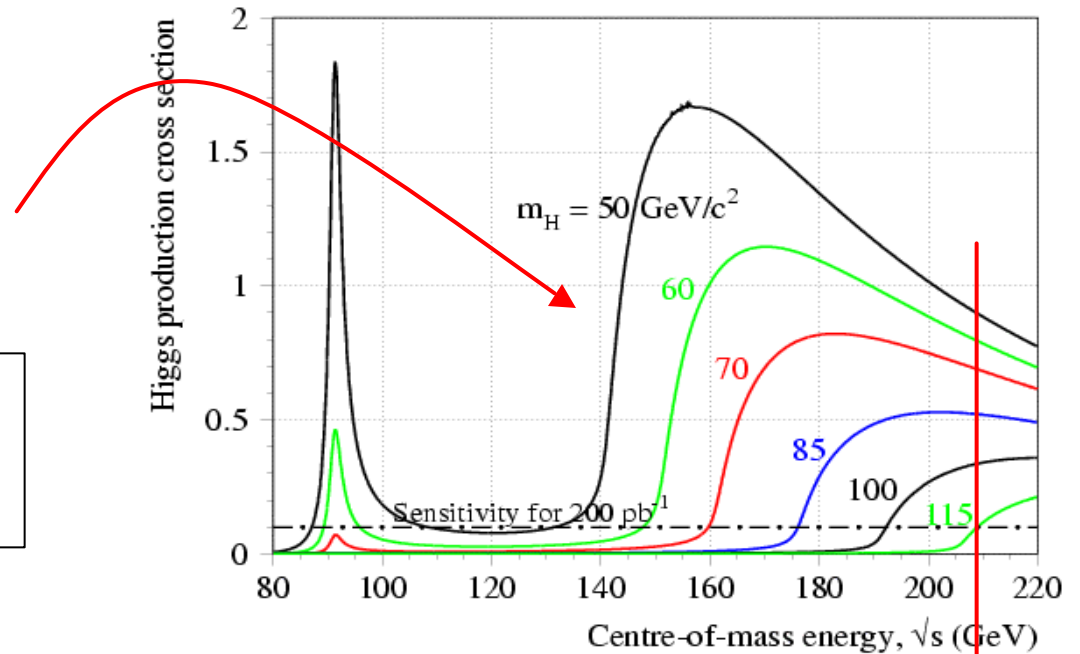
LEP: the ideal place (2)

Direct Searches:

LEP is the perfect machine to search for the Higgs

IF $m(\text{Higgs}) < E_{\text{cm}} - M_z$

At LEP1 : 1989-1995, $E_{\text{cm}} = 91 \text{ GeV}$
 $H \rightarrow ll, qq$
 $m(\text{Higgs}) > 65 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ at 95%CL



At LEP2 : 1995-2000, $E_{\text{cm}} = 130 - 209 \text{ GeV}$
 $L > 2.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ @ $E_{\text{cm}} > 187 \text{ GeV}$

Indirect Searches:

Information from LEP precision measurements:

$$m(H) = 81^{+53}_{-30} \text{ GeV}/c^2$$

$$m(H) < 193 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \text{ at } 95\% \text{CL}$$

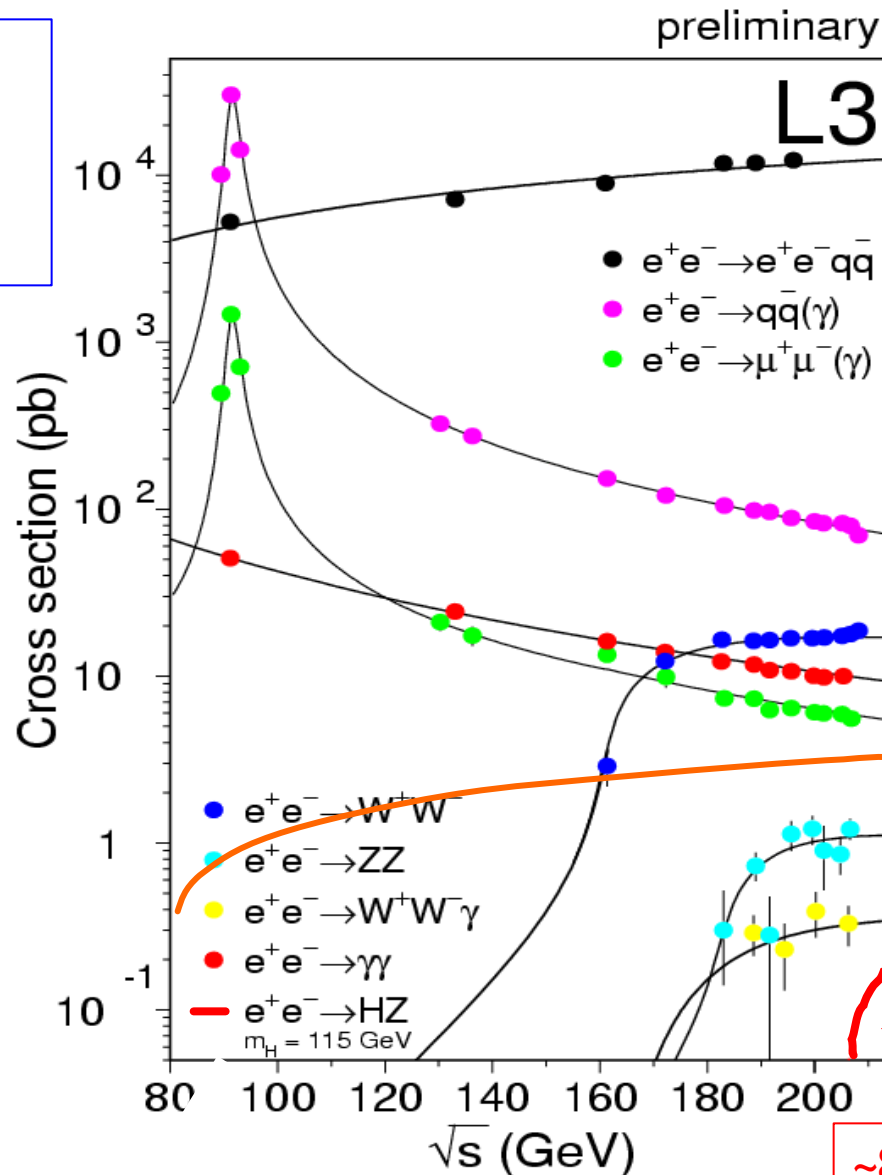
But... a very small cross section

$qq(g)$ is
the dominant S
but easy to reduce
Except....

Hermeticity

eeZ
 enW
missing
energy

Energy flow



WW is
dominant
in 4-jets

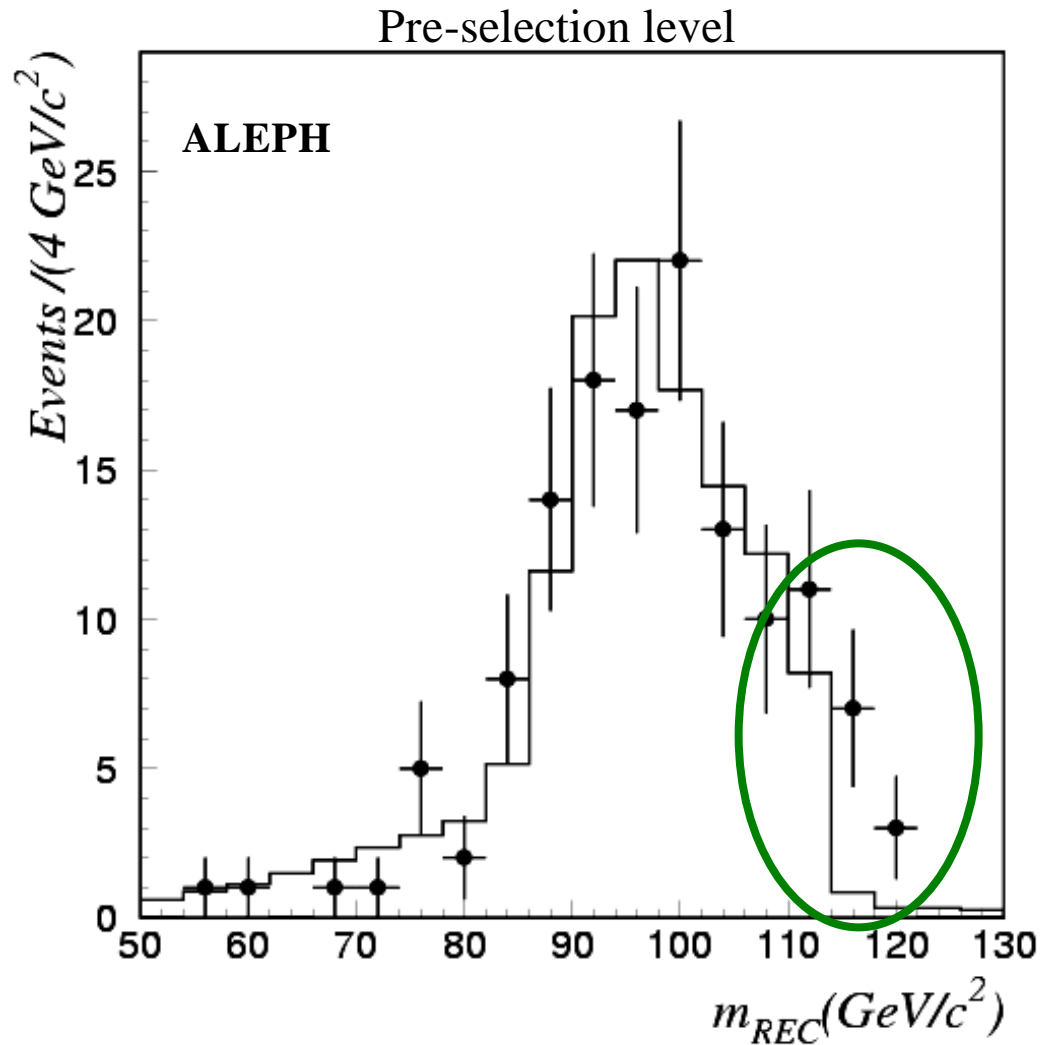
mass

ZZ is
sometimes
irreducible

Higgs of
115 GeV/c^2

~8 events per exp

The challenge of the search: the control of the tails

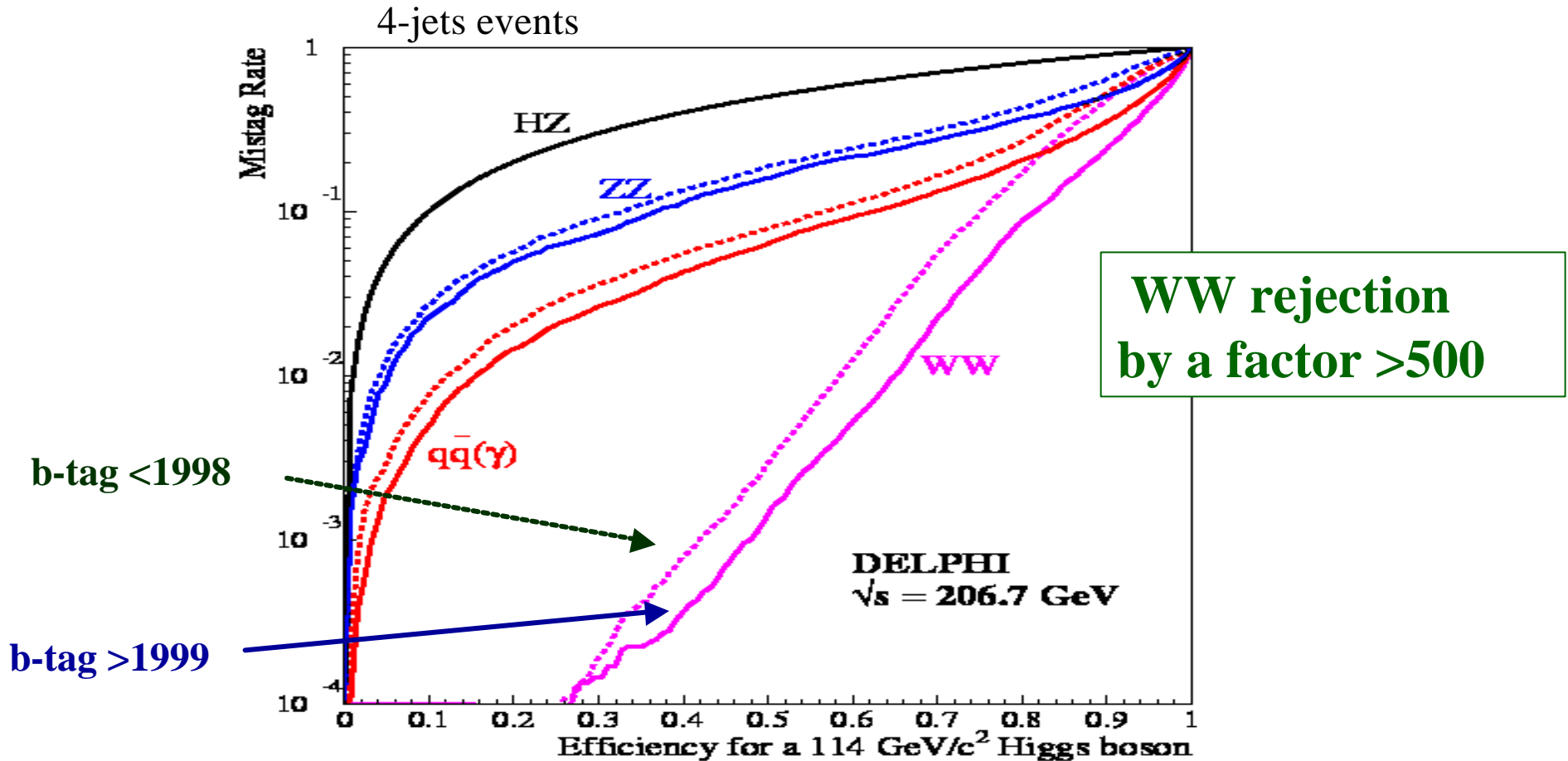


All the significant variables
Should be well understood.

The mass reconstruction depends heavily on the good calibration of the detectors (tracking, calorimetry..) and on software techniques...

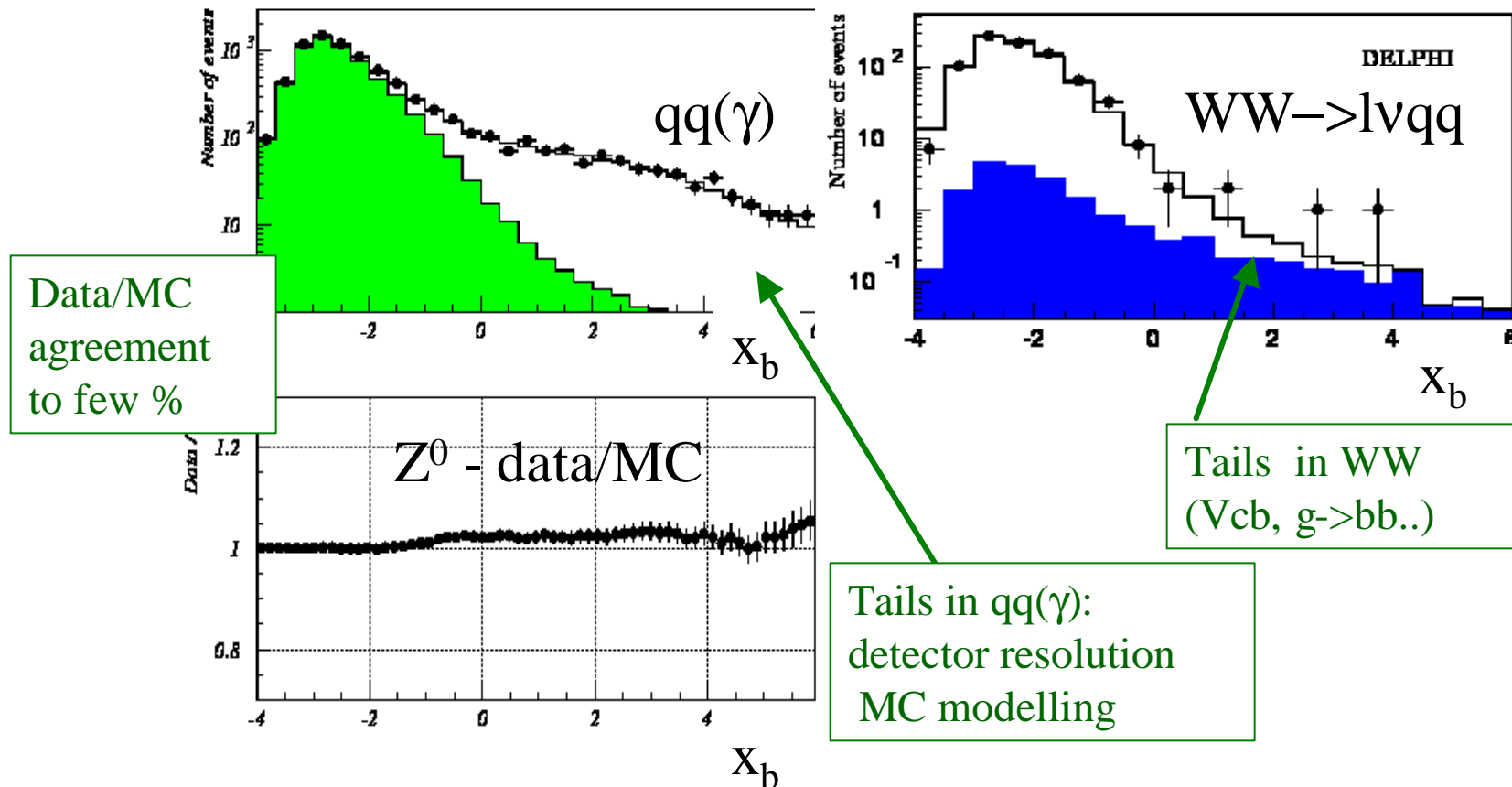
... and the b-tagging

from the power of the micro-vertex to the software techniques
all we have learned in 10 years is used in the Higgs search:

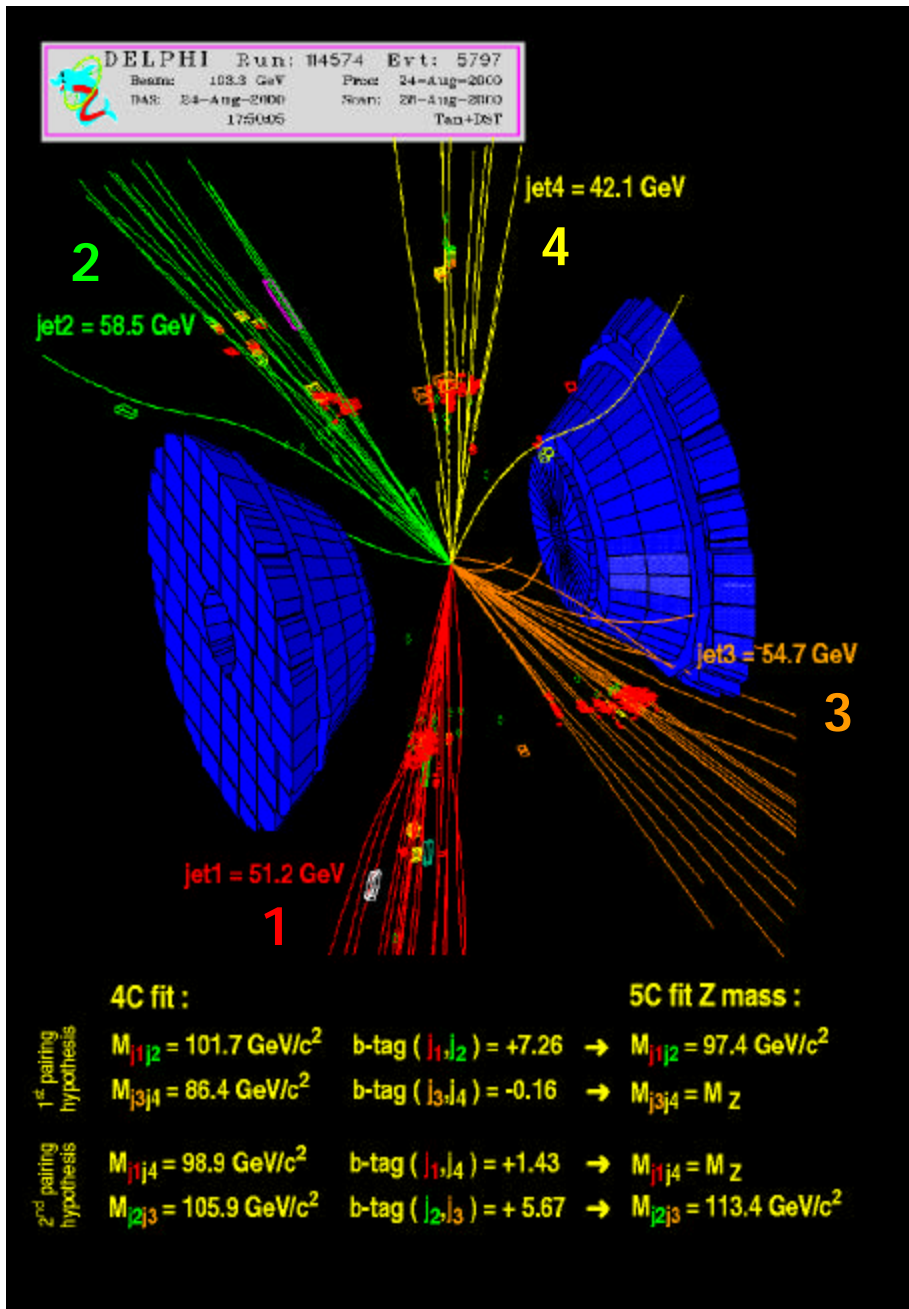


... and the b-tagging

from the power of the micro-vertex to the software techniques
all we have learned in 10 years is used in the Higgs search:



The search of the SM Higgs \Rightarrow a “precision measurement”



The 4 jets channel: pairing & mass reconstruction

six possible pairings:

H dijet	(1,2) M=97 B=5.7	(1,3)	(1,4)	(2,3) M=113 B=3.4	(2,4)	(3,4)
Z dijet	(3,4) M=M _Z B=-0.5	(2,4)	(2,3)	(1,4) M=M _Z B=2.0	(1,3)	(1,2)

- For each pairing, make a 5C fit with $M_{ij} = M_Z$ & build a likelihood including the probability that the two other jets are b-tagged coming from the Higgs decay.

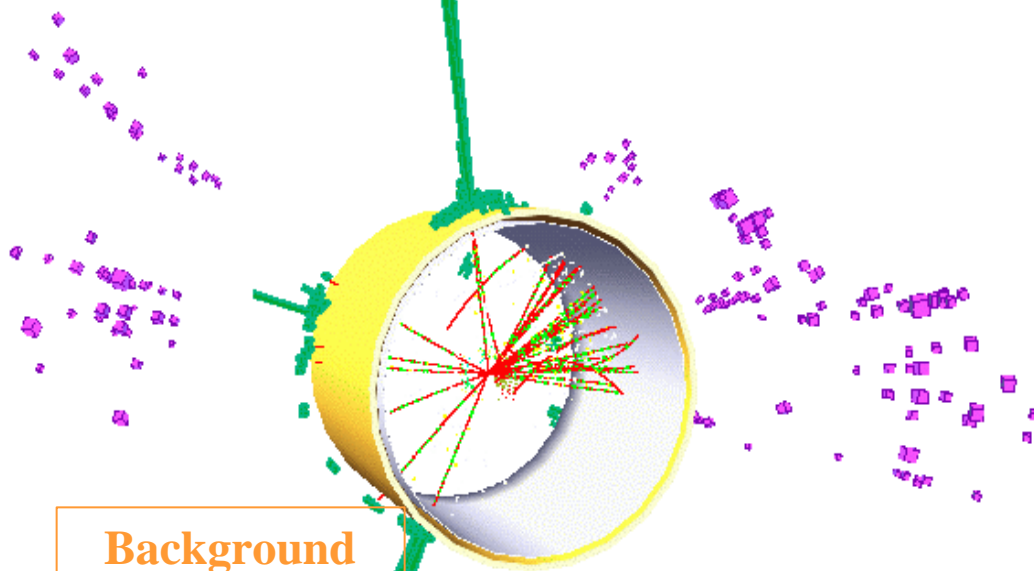
- A unique mass value is selected from the most likely combination

from Jesus Marco, Budapest

The lepton channel

the golden candidates!

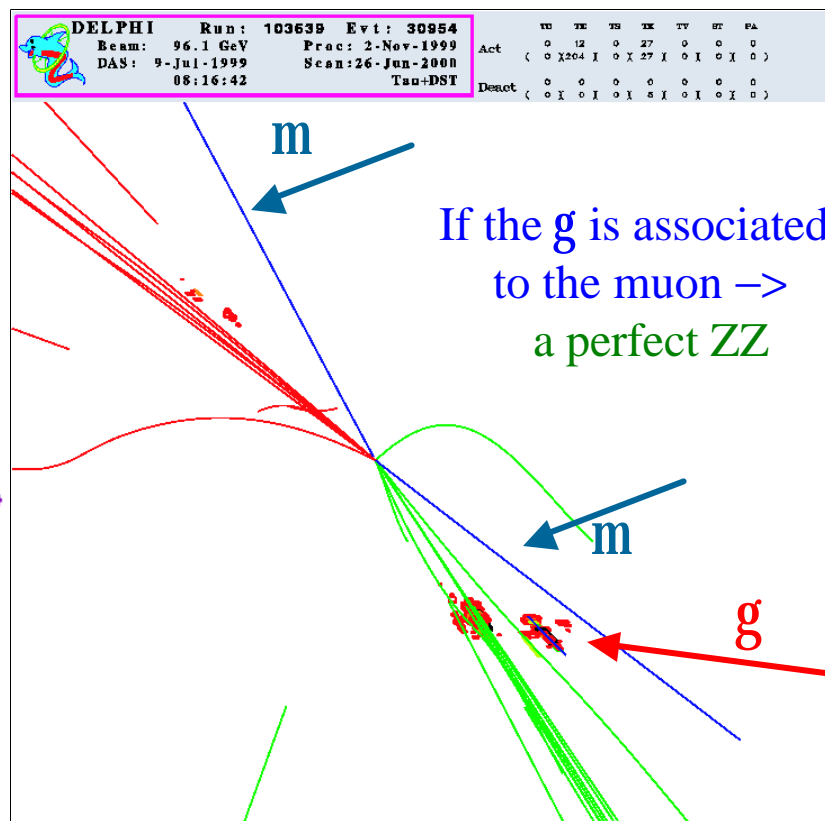
but BR = 3 % for each flavor...



Background
llqq

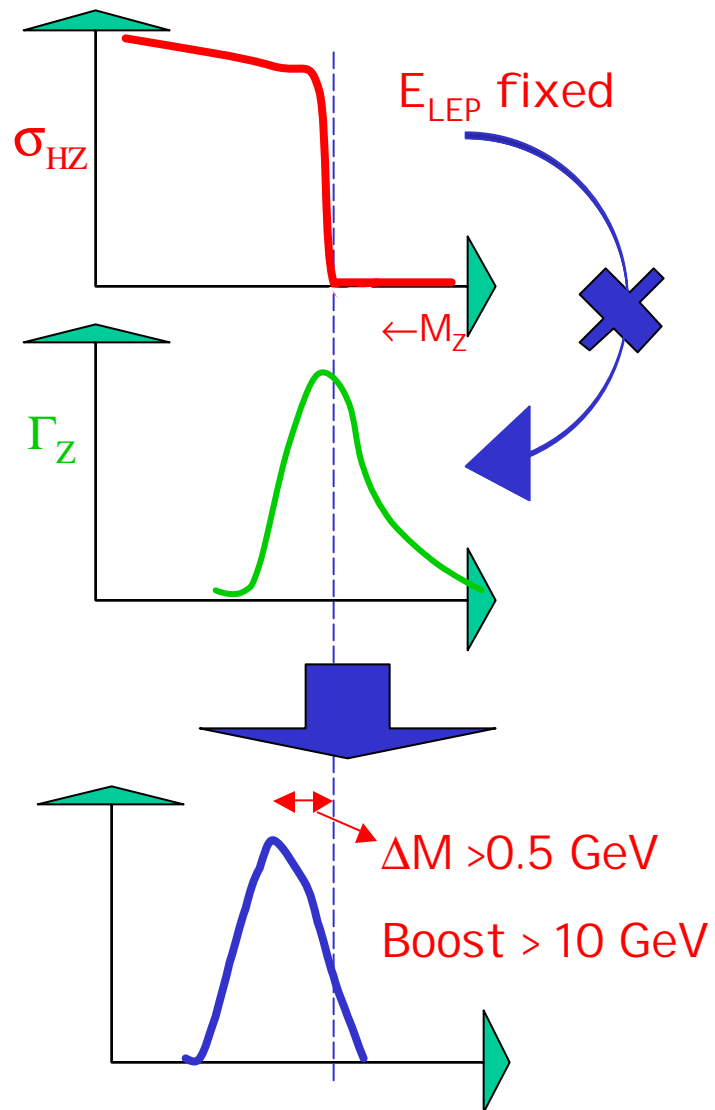
L3 eeqq, $E_{cm}=206$ GeV
 $M(ee)= 89$ GeV/c²
 $M(qq)= 108$ GeV/c²

but...radiated photons



If the g is included in the jet:
a very high di-jet mass ->
good high mass Higgs candidate !

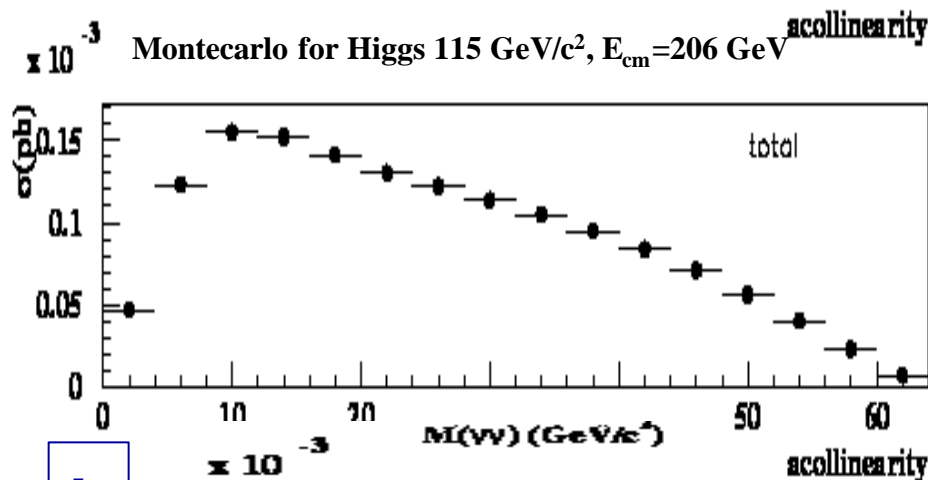
Hnn: an irreducible background, $ee^- \rightarrow bb$



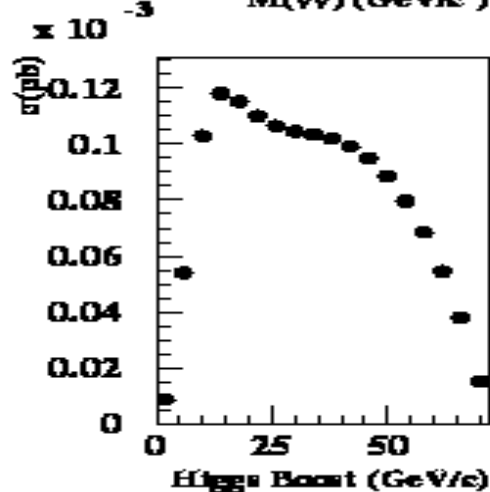
Hnn: an irreducible background, $ee \rightarrow bb$

The signal is not collinear !

for acollinearity $< 5^\circ$
 5% of Higgs $\sigma \sim 0.015 \text{ pb}$
 30% of $qq(g)$ $\sigma \sim 80 \text{ pb}$



WPHACT



The collinear events are:

- **Zgg** double radiative events to the Z with (visible mass $\sim M(Z)$)
- **qq** where the energy is lost in π or for detector problems, (high visible mass)

at 206 GeV 6×10^{-4} $ee \rightarrow qq$
 5×10^{-4} $ee \rightarrow bb$

loose $> 60 \text{ GeV}$ in neutrinos:



In 2000 for $L = 220 \text{ pb}^{-1}$, every exp. has ~ 10 events $ee \rightarrow bb$ that loose more than 60 GeV in neutrinos

Of these 10 evts, 80% have $p_T > 10 \text{ GeV}$

The new results

All 4 experiments implemented various modifications in order to
improve the sensitivity and/or better control the background

- Full data processing: final detector calibration, alignment, b-tagging...
- New MC generators (DELPHI) , more MC statistics (all)
- Precise knowledge of the LEP cm energy (all)
- Upgrades for some analyses:
 - New analyses with better sensitivity (OPAL):
new jet pairing (4- jet), and $L \rightarrow NN(\text{miss.ener})$
 - Better rejection of beam-related background (ALEPH)
 - Extension of analyses down to bb threshold (DELPHI)

L3: final result already last year :

Few candidate events compatible with the Higgs hypothesis

ALEPH: Excess of events compared to what is expected from SM background,
suggesting a Higgs boson with mass $m_H \sim 114 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

DELPHI: No evidence for any Higgs signal, limit set to $m_H > 114.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

OPAL: No evidence for any Higgs signal, limit set to $m_H > 112.7 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

The statistical procedure

LEP HIGGS WG

The data from all channels (Hqq , Hnn , Hll , $qqtt$) at all E_{cm} are combined in a 2-Dimensional space:

- reconstructed Higgs mass M_H^{rec}
- discriminant variable G (b-tag, kinematical info..)

In each bin of M_H^{rec} and G :

- Background (MC) b_i
- Signal (MC) s_i
- Num. of candidates N_i

For each “test mass” $m(H)$

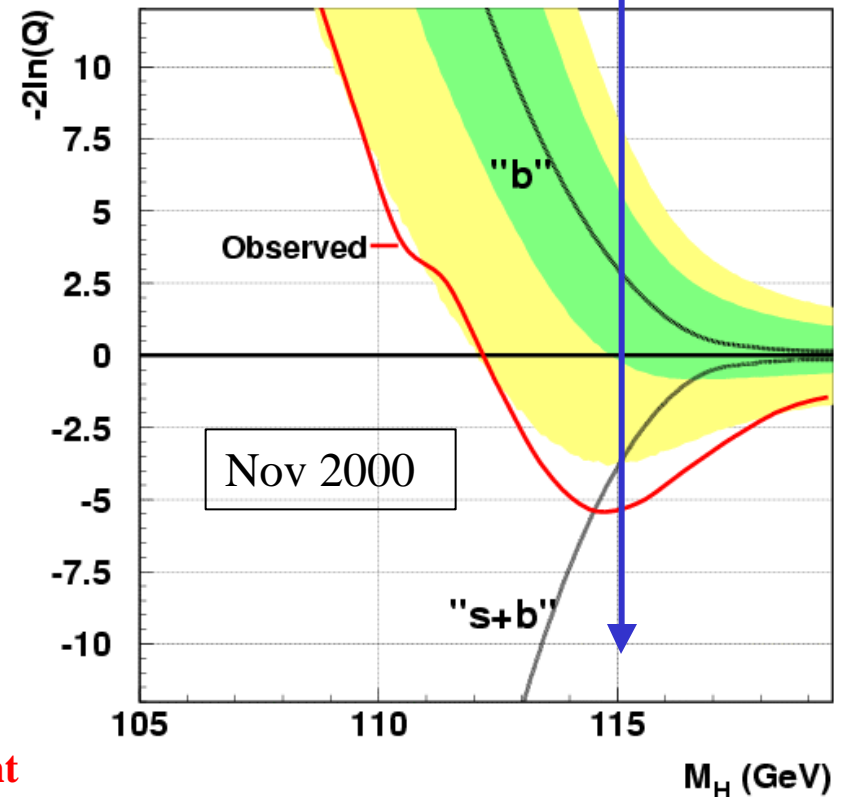
LIKELIHOOD TEST :

“sig+bkgr” \hat{U} “bkgr”

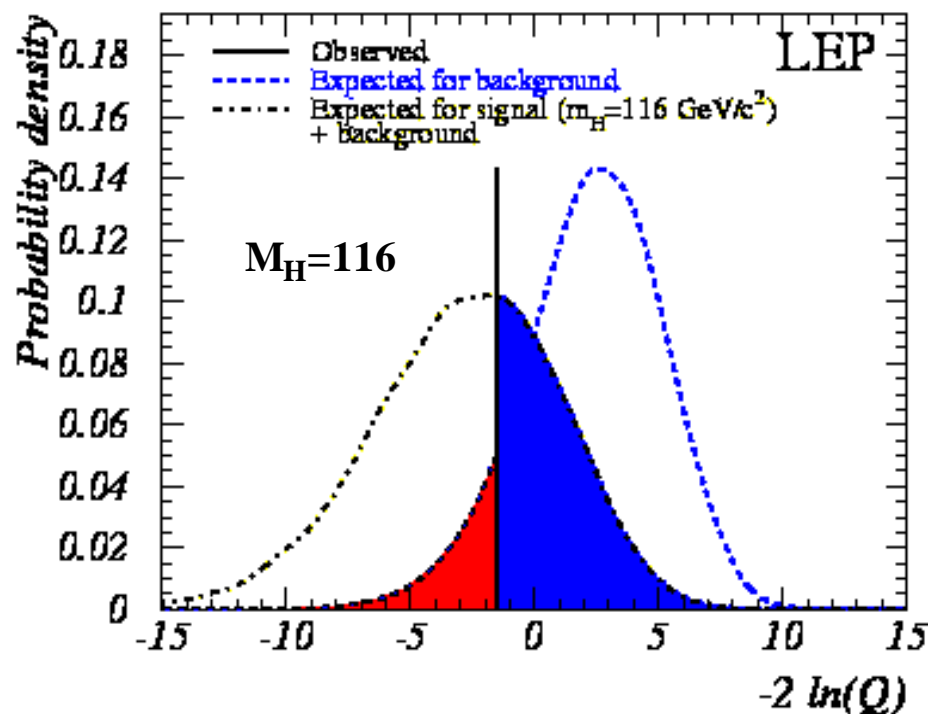
$$\ln Q(m(H)) = -S_{tot} + \sum N_i \ln[1 + s_i(m(H)) / b_i]$$

W_i of the event

$$Q(m(H)) = L(s + b) / L(b) \quad \text{“test statistic”}$$



Confidence Level

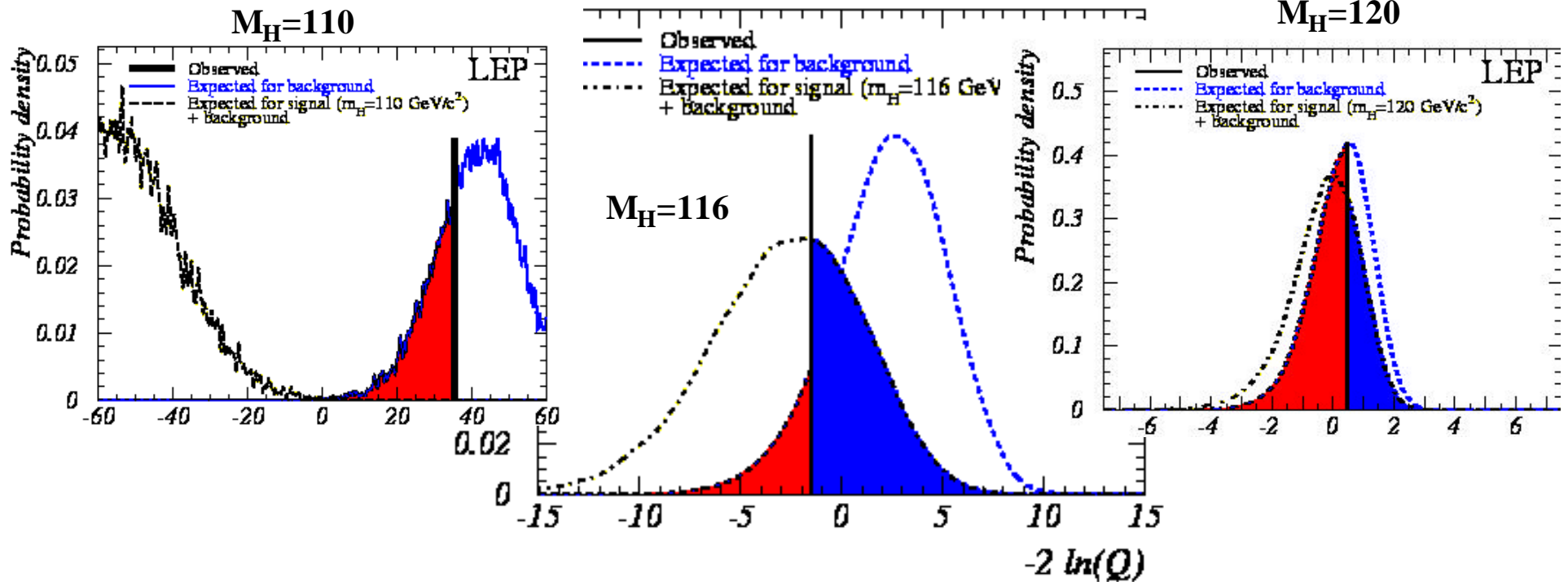


- $1 - CL_b$: a measure of incompatibility with “b”

$1 - CL_b$	0.32	0.064	2.7×10^{-3}	6.3×10^{-5}	5.7×10^{-7}
	1s	2s	3s	4s	5s

- CL_{s+b} : a measure of compatibility with “s+b”
- $CL_s = CL_{s+b} / CL_b$ gives the lower bound on Higgs mass

Confidence Level

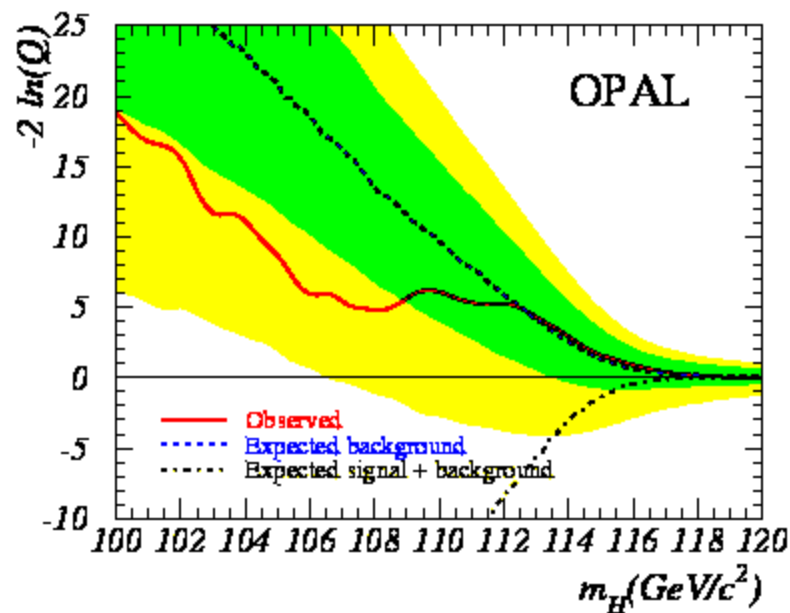
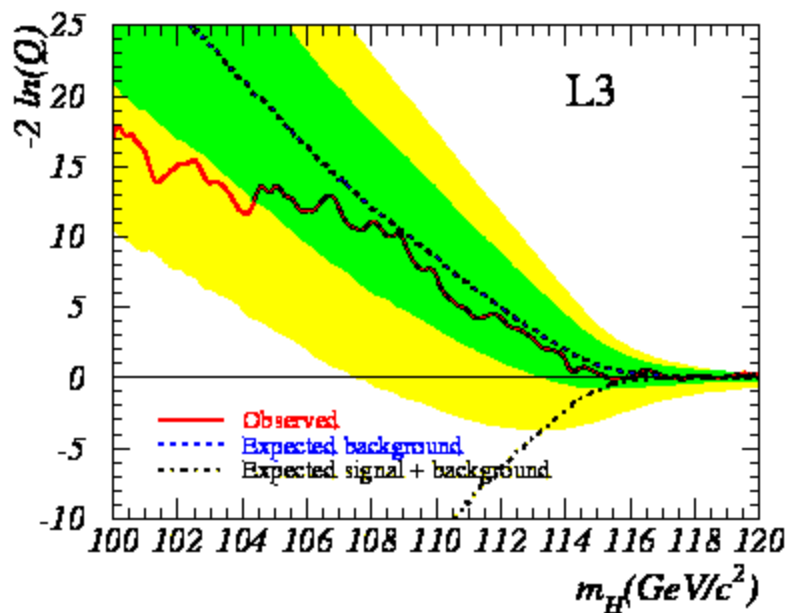
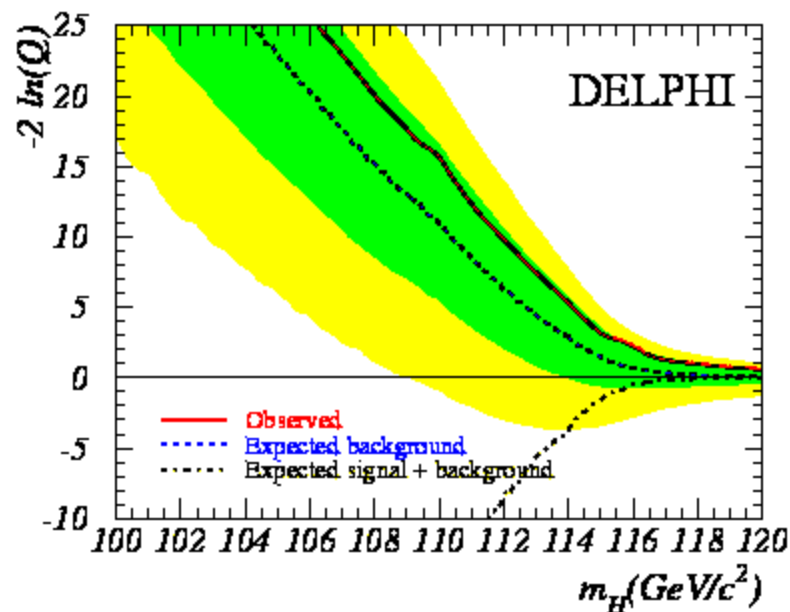
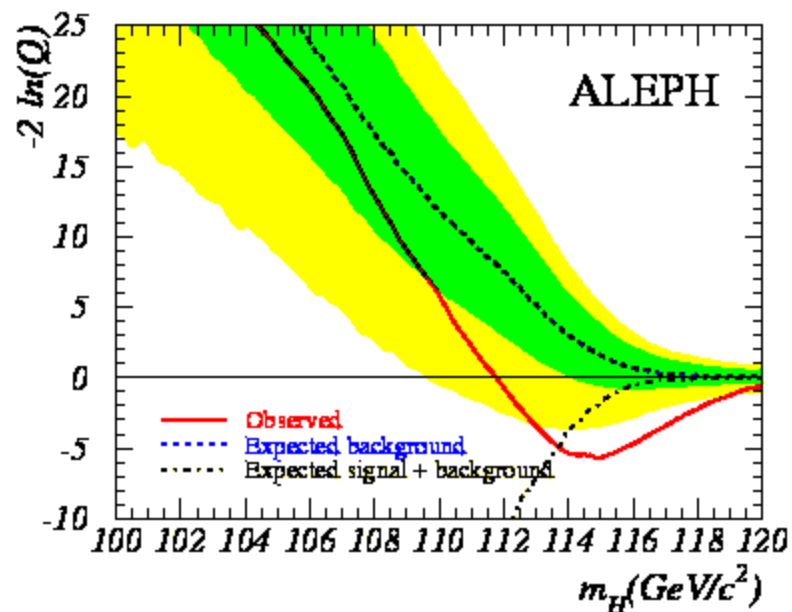


- $1 - CL_b$: a measure of incompatibility with “b”

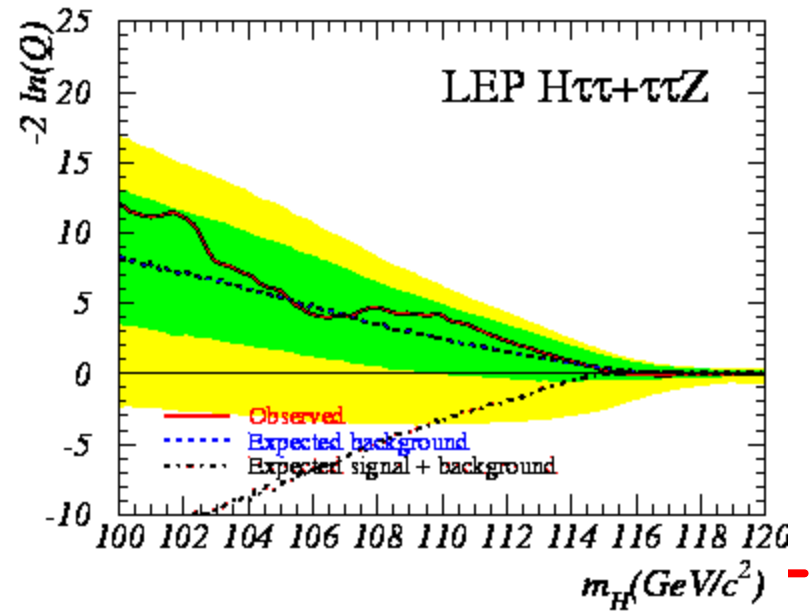
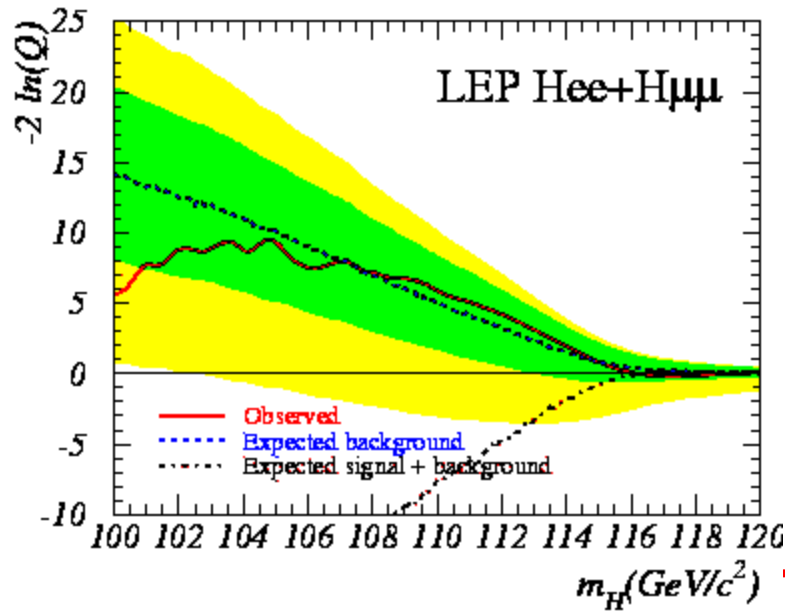
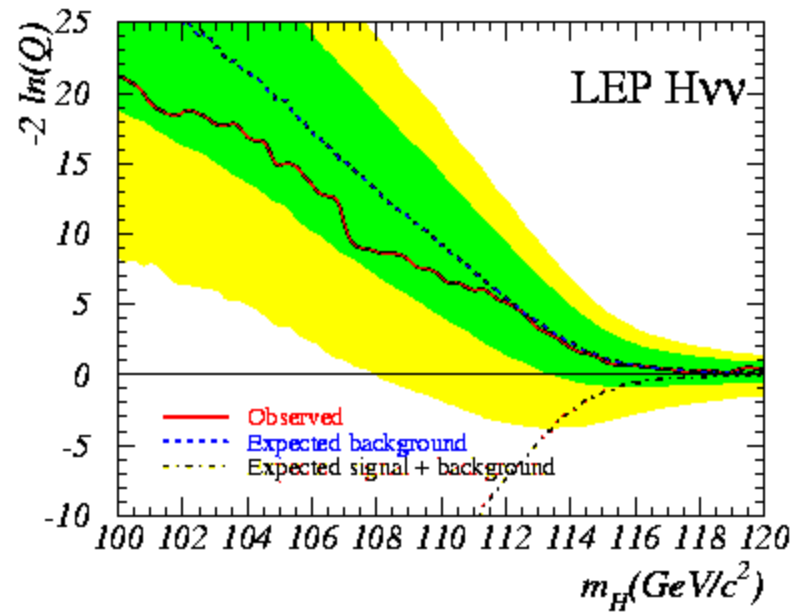
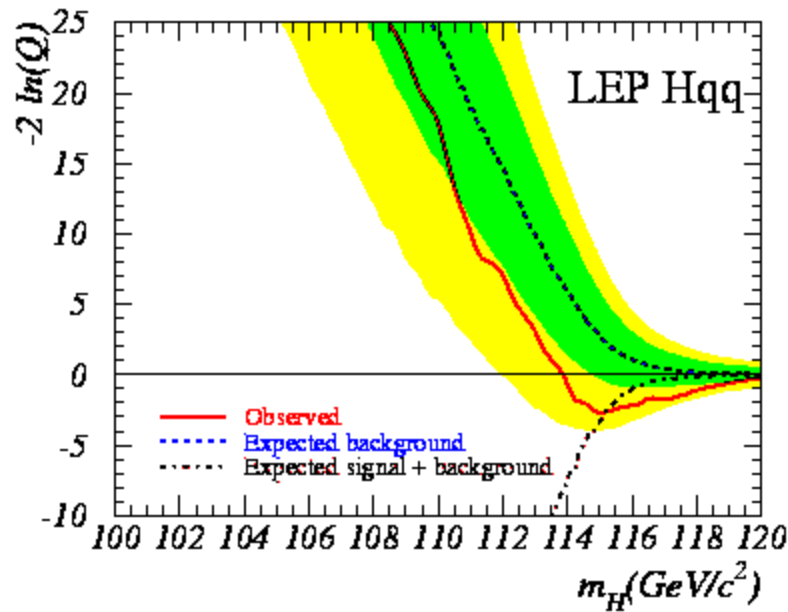
$1 - CL_b$	0.32	0.064	2.7×10^{-3}	6.3×10^{-5}	5.7×10^{-7}
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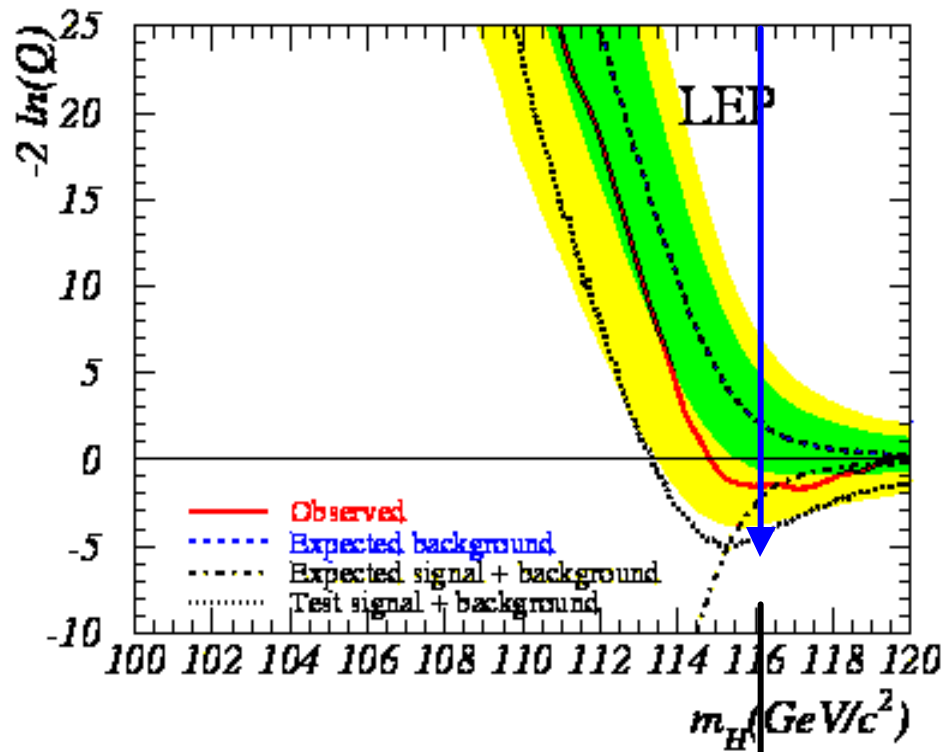
The results of each experiment



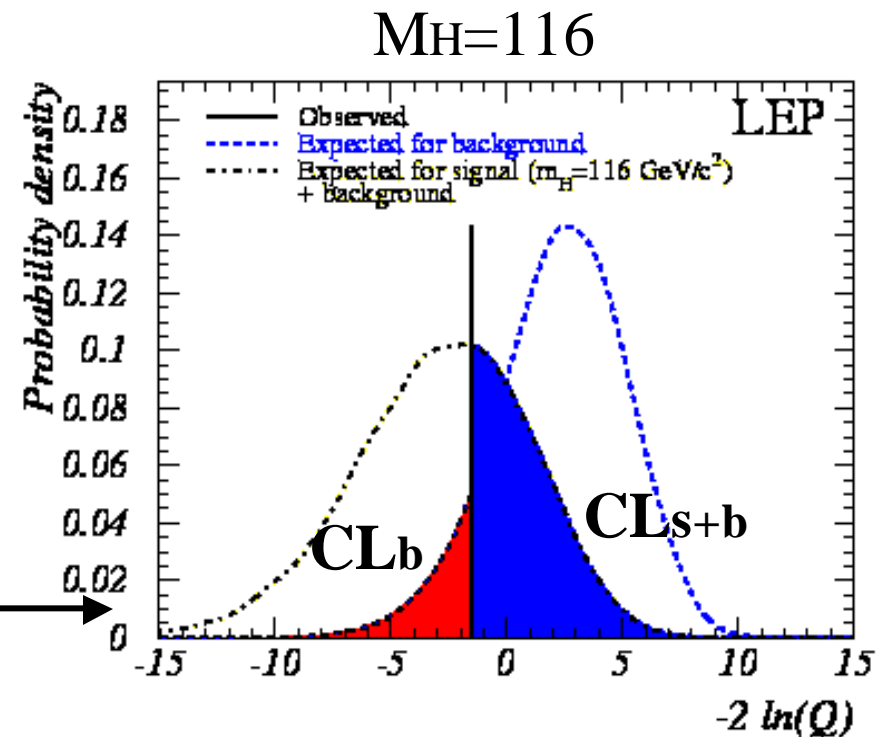
The results per channel



The combined LEP result

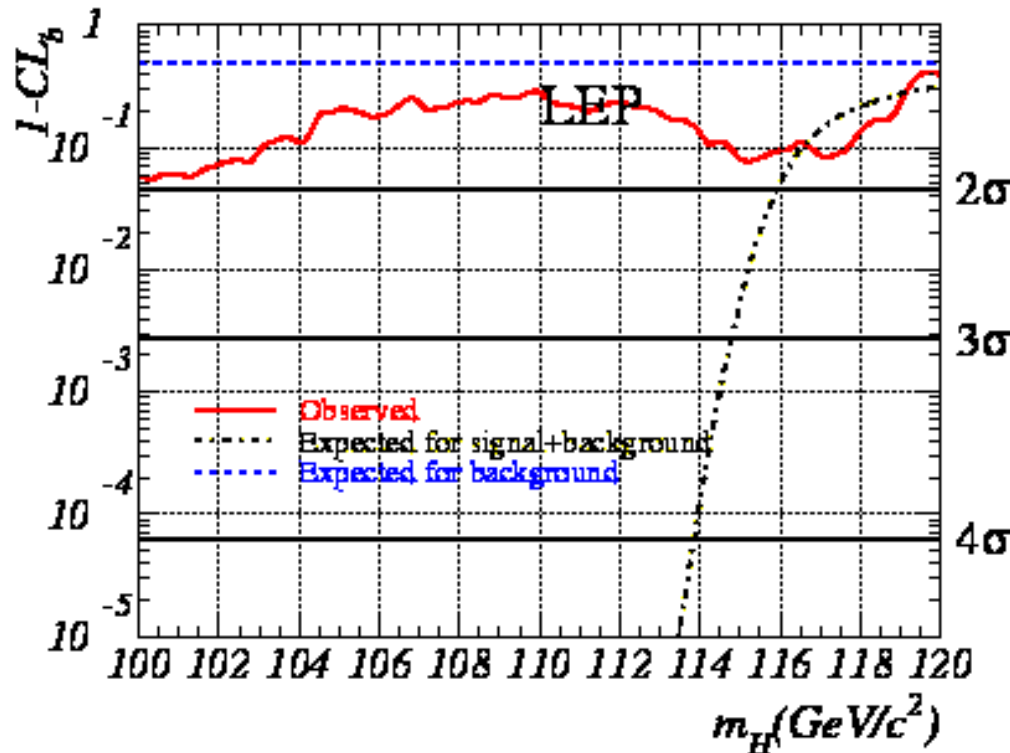


Slice at $M_H=116$ GeV



Compatibility with the background

1-CL_b @ M_H=116 GeV/c²



ALEPH	2.4 x 10⁻³
DELPHI	0.874
L3	0.348
OPAL	0.543

LEP 0.099

4-jets	5.7 x 10⁻³
l+n+t	0.368

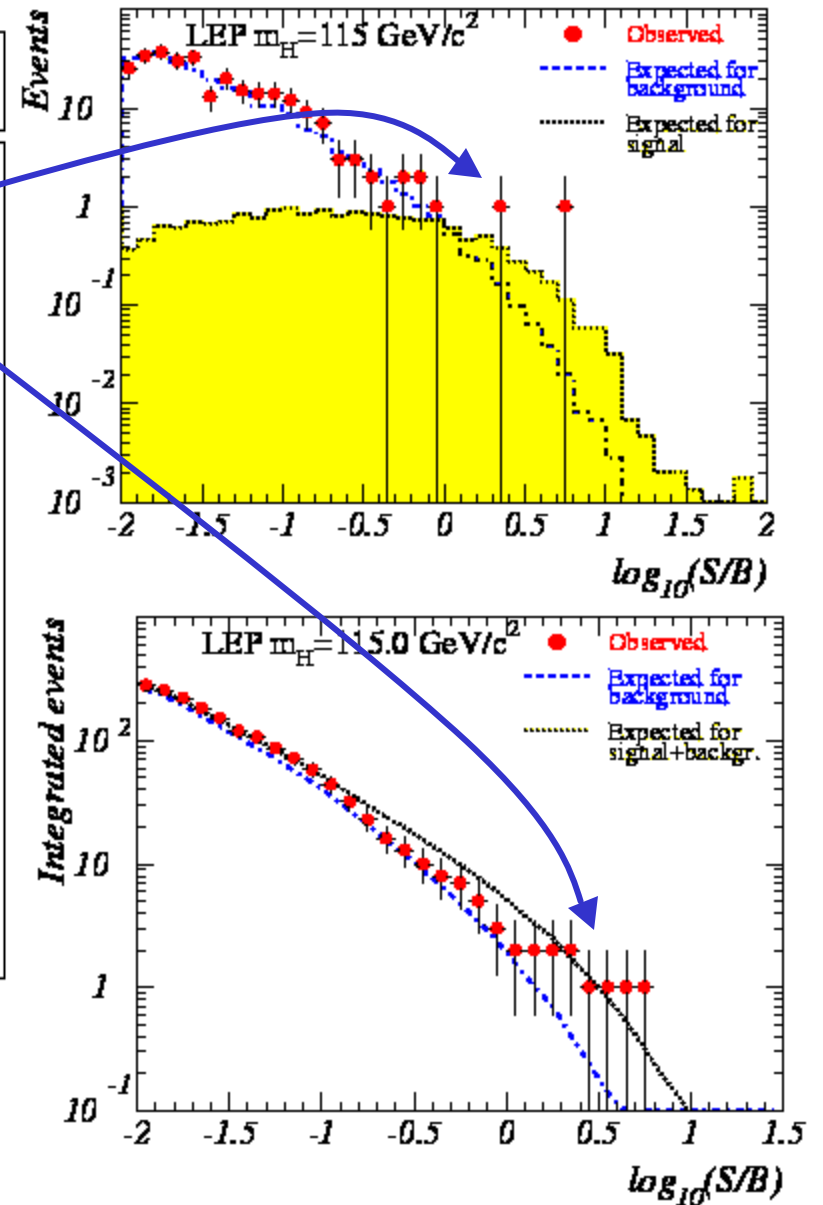
Neutrinos	0.474
Leptons	0.275
Taus	0.255

CL_{s+b} (M_H=116) = 0.37

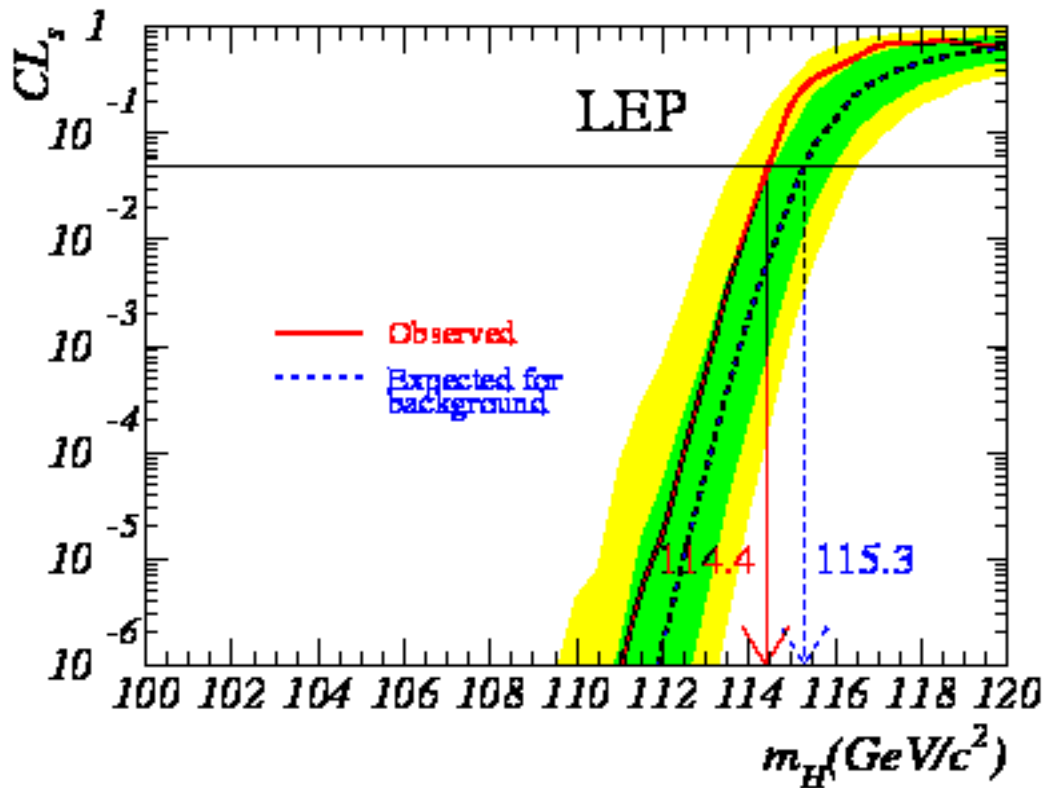
The events

	Expt	E_{cm}	channel	M^{rec} (GeV)	$\ln(1 + s/b)$ @ 115 GeV	prev. rank.
1	A	206.6	4 jet	114.1	1.76	1
2	A	206.6	4 jet	114.4	1.44	2
3	A	206.4	4 jet	109.9	0.59	3
4	L	206.4	Emiss	115.0	0.53	4
5	A	205.1	Lept.	117.3	0.49	7
6	A	206.5	Tau	115.2	0.45	8
7	O	206.4	4 jet	108.2	0.43	5
8	A	206.4	4 jet	114.4	0.41	9
9	L	206.4	4 jet	108.3	0.30	12
10	D	206.6	4 jet	110.7	0.28	
11	A	207.4	4 jet	102.8	0.27	14
12	D	206.6	4 jet	97.4	0.23	11
13	O	201.5	Emiss	111.2	0.22	
14	L	206.0	Emiss	110.1	0.21	17
15	A	206.5	4 jet	114.2	0.19	
16	D	206.6	4 jet	108.2	0.19	
17	L	207.0	4 jet	109.6	0.18	

The first 4 events maintain
the highest weight in the final analyses

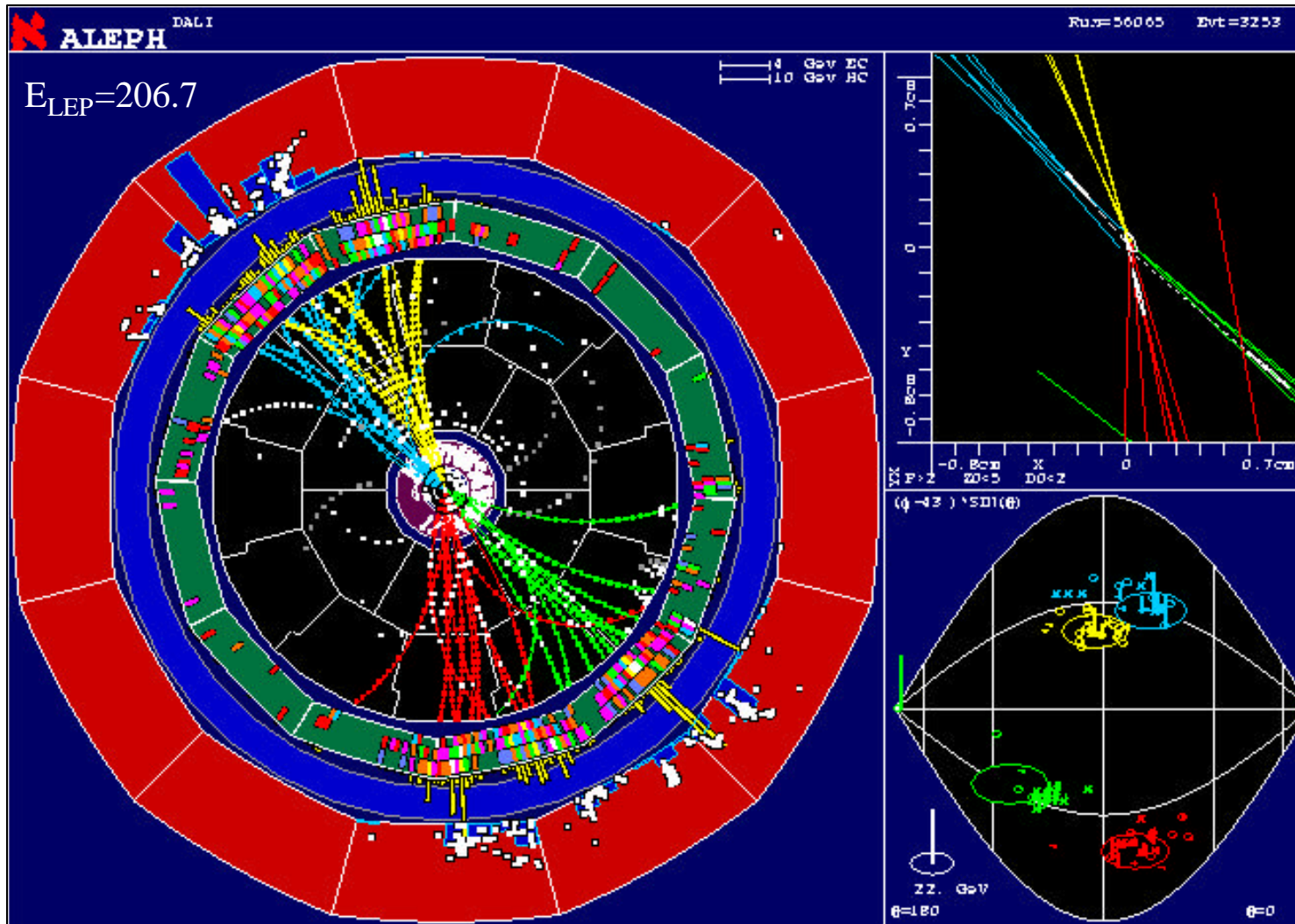


The combined limit



	Exp	Obs
ALEPH	113.5	111.5
DELPHI	113.3	114.1
L3	112.4	112.0
OPAL	112.7	112.7
LEP	115.3	114.4
4-jets	114.5	113.3
l+n+t	114.2	114.2

One of the 3 Aleph events



4 b cand.

HZ hyp.

$m_H=114.4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

NN = 0.997

jet b-tag:

Z

1 0.994

2 0.78

H

3 0.993

4 0.999

ZZ hyp.

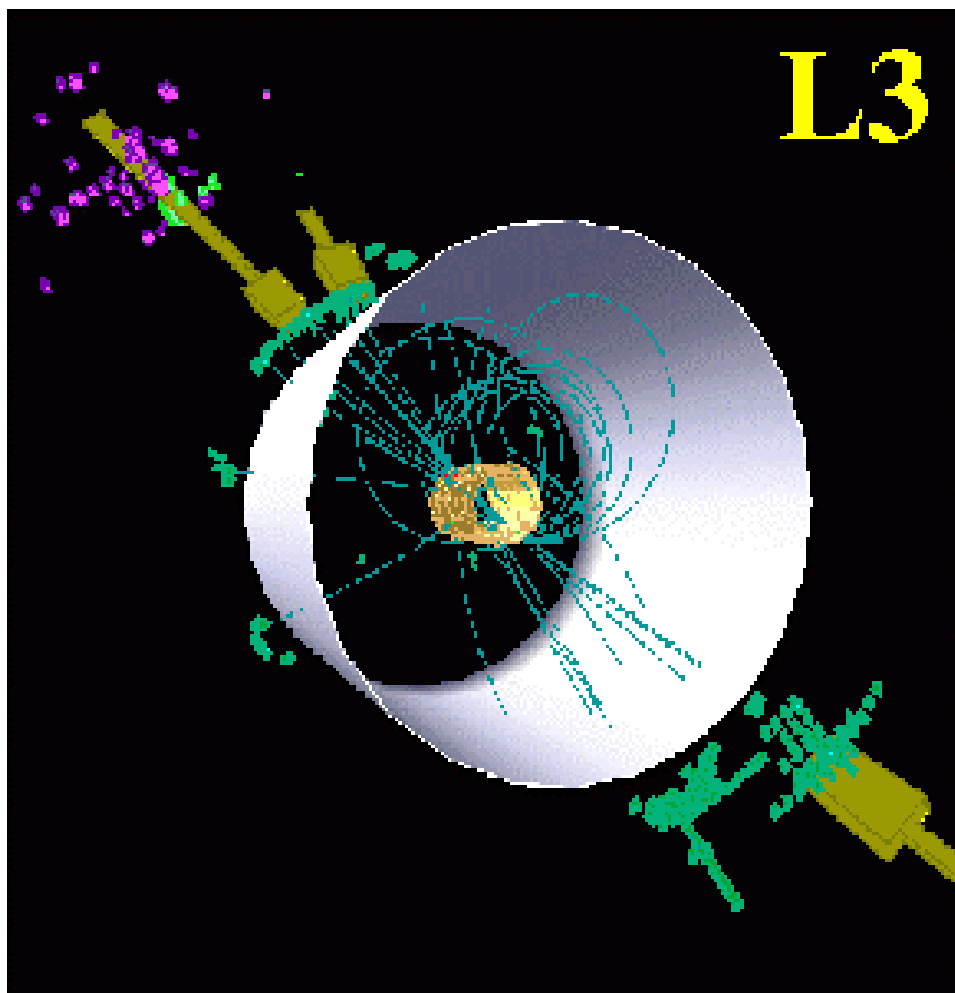
$m_Z=97 \text{ GeV}$

$m_Z=94 \text{ GeV}$

A 22 GeV shower in SICAL that was giving $E_{vis} = 252 \text{ GeV}$ is rejected by a better algorithm : $m_H = 112.8 \rightarrow m_H = 114.4$

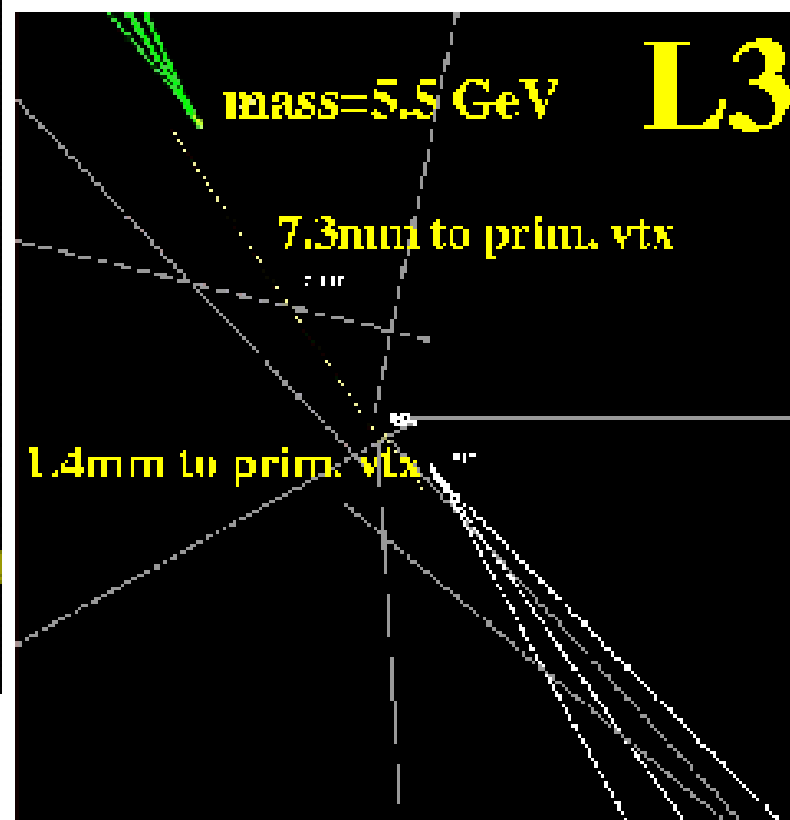
most significant $H\nu\nu$ candidate

The L3 event

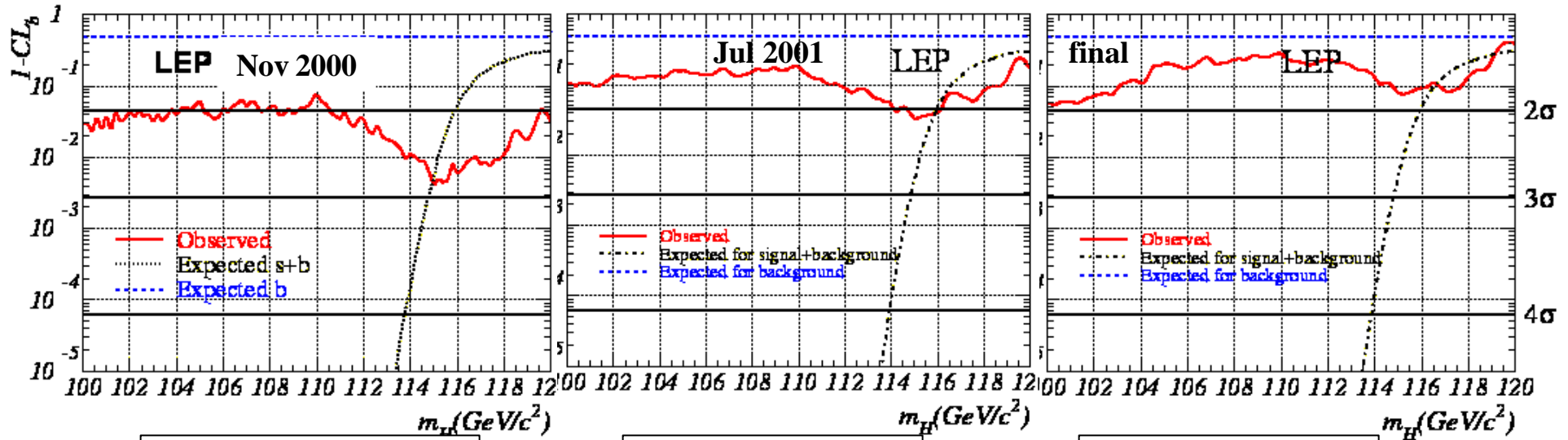


measured H mass = 114.4 GeV
 H mass resolution ~ 3 GeV

Secondary vtx's view



Higgs discovery? from end of 2000 to the final results...



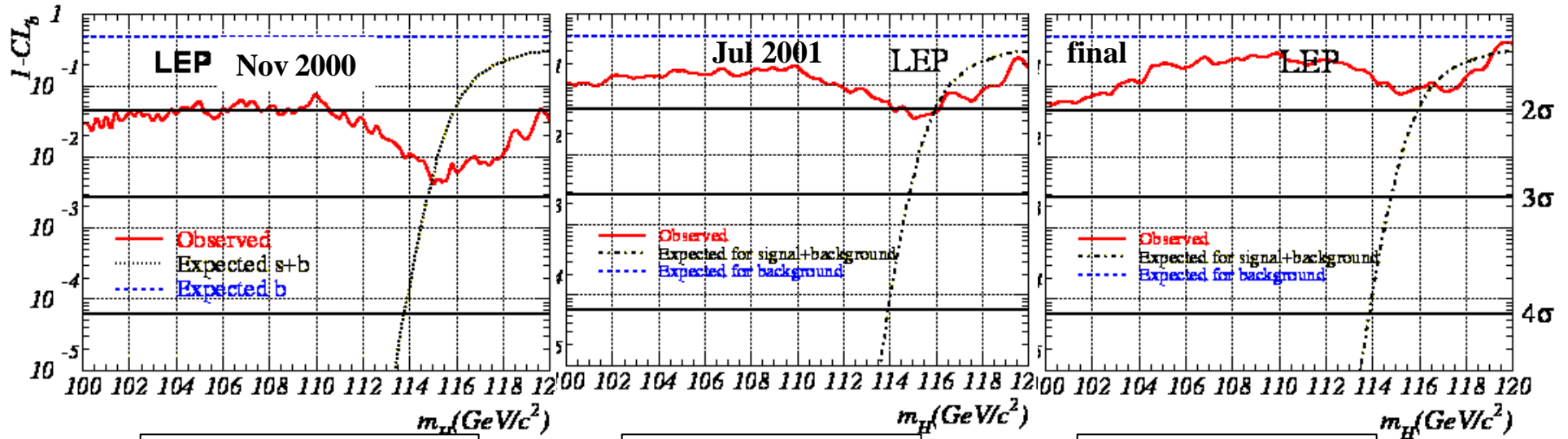
4.2×10^{-3}
 $m_H > 113.5$
 (115.3 expected)

~ 0.03
 $m_H > 114.1$
 (115.4 expected)

~ 0.09
 $m_H > 114.4$
 (115.3 expected)

Changes:	+10% L @ 206	final Ebeam
	final detector calibrations	
Aleph	2D correlation in Hqq	
Delphi	Hee optimized	New MC for sig and bkg
L3	more MC	
OPAL	better bkg estim.	New analyses, new mass rec.

Higgs discovery? from end of 2000 to the final results...



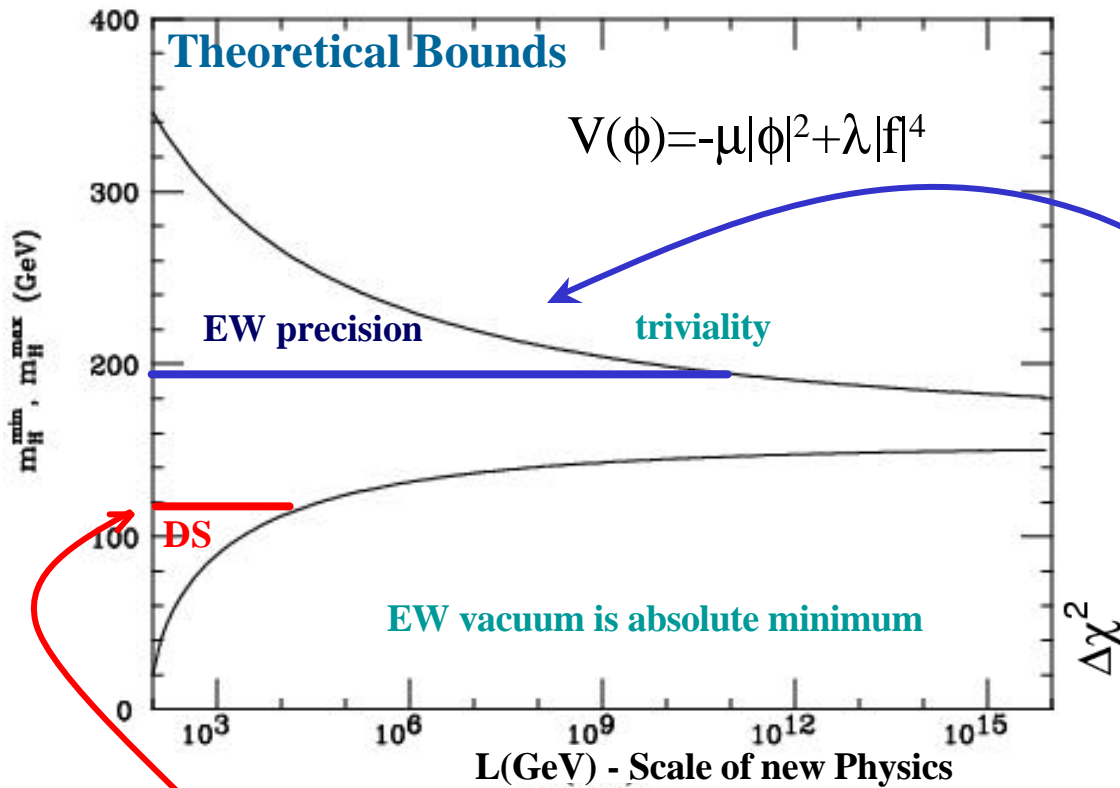
4.2×10^{-3}
 $m_H > 113.5$
 (115.3 expected)

~ 0.03
 $m_H > 114.1$
 (115.4 expected)

~ 0.09
 $m_H > 114.4$
 (115.3 expected)

Changes:	Background Probabilities $1-CL_b$ ($m_H=115$)					
		Nov 2000	→	July 2001	→	final
	ALEPH:	0.00065 (to HWG) 0.0011 (publ.)		0.0015		0.0024
	DELPHI:	0.68	→	0.77	→	0.73
	L3:	0.068	→	0.32	→	0.32
OPAL:	0.19	→	0.20	→	0.50	

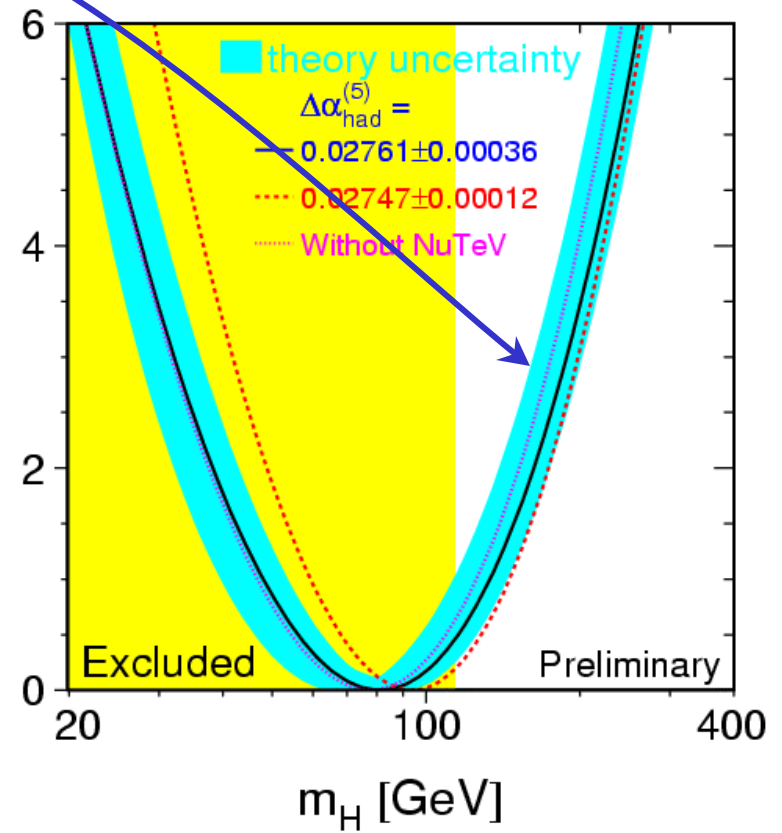
Standard Model Higgs as of today



Direct Search
 $m(H) \gtrsim 114.3 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 at 95% CL

EW precision measurements
 $m(H) = 81^{+52}_{-33} \text{ GeV}/c^2$

$m(H) \leq 193 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
 at 95% CL



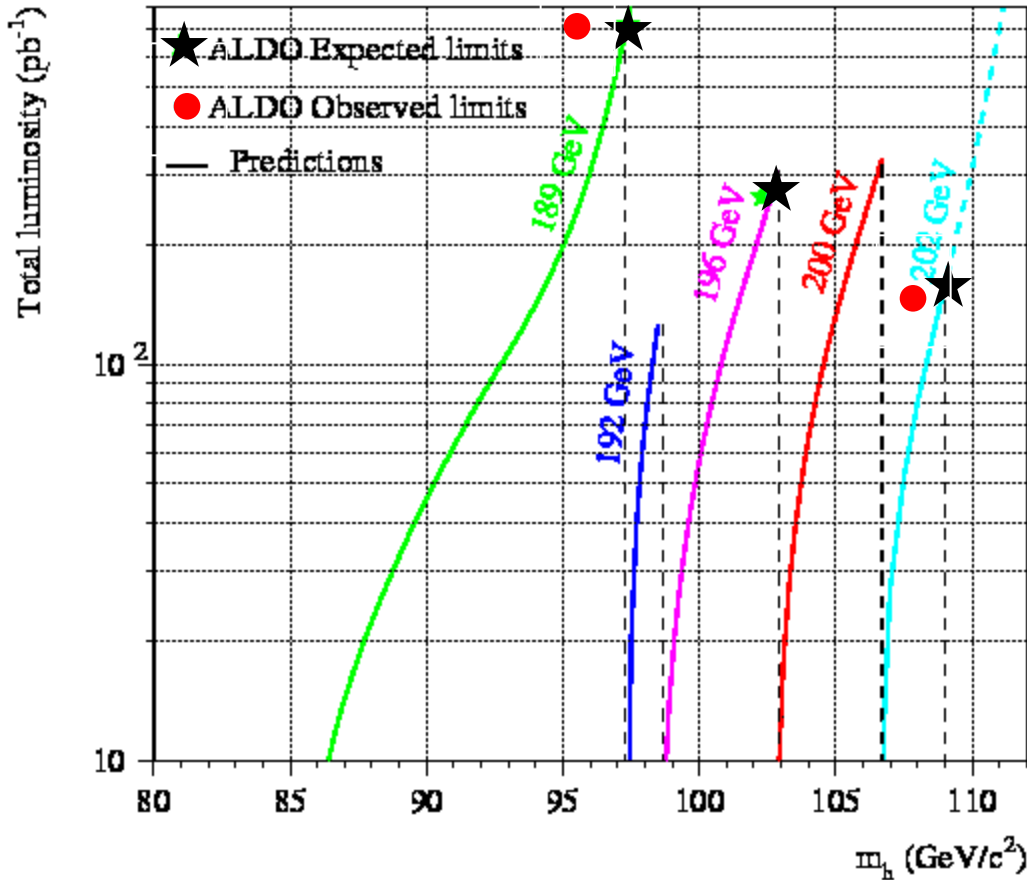
backup

LEP: a successful performance

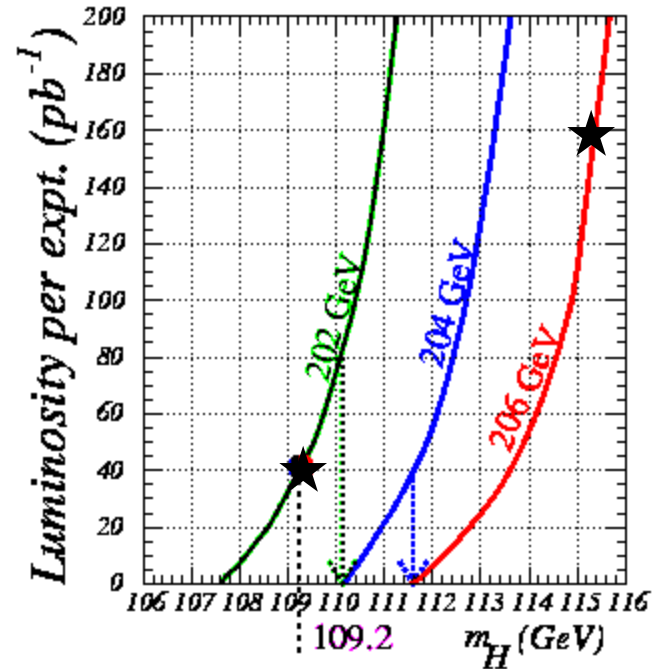
LEP1
+
LEP2

	1989-1995	1995			1996		1997	1998	1999			2000
$E_{cm}(\text{GeV})$	91	130	136	161	172	183	189	192	196	200	202	204-209
Lum(pb^{-1}) per exp.	175	2.5	2.5	11	11	55	160	30	80	80	40	225

$L > 2.5 \text{ fb}^{-1} @ E_{cm} > 189 \text{ GeV}$



LEP exclusion potential

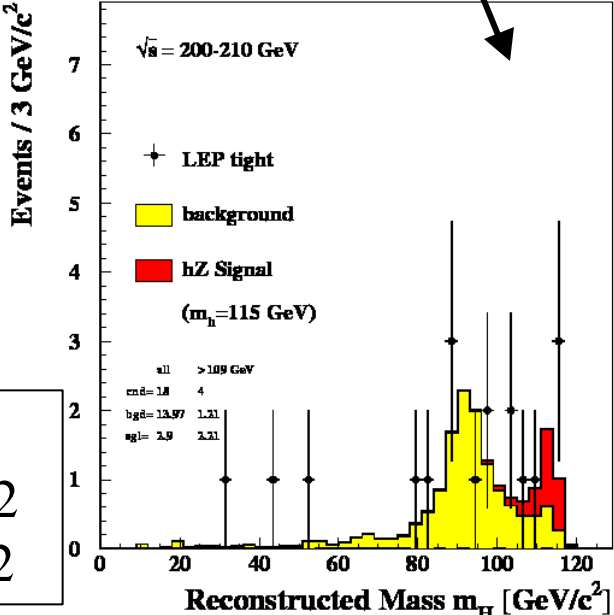
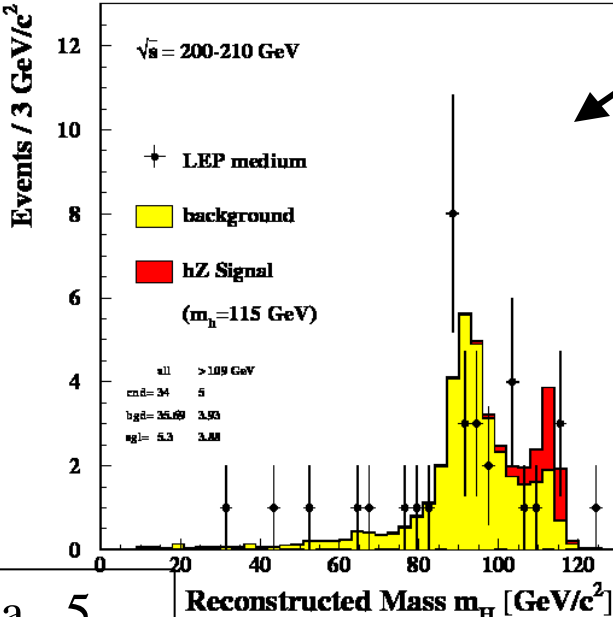
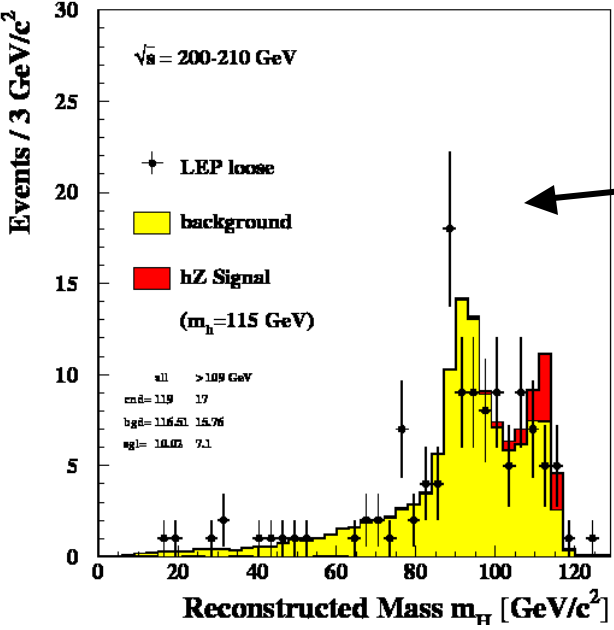


backup

The combined mass plot

S/N for $m(H) > 109 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

> 0.5 > 1 > 2



Data	17
Bkg	15.8
Sig	7.1

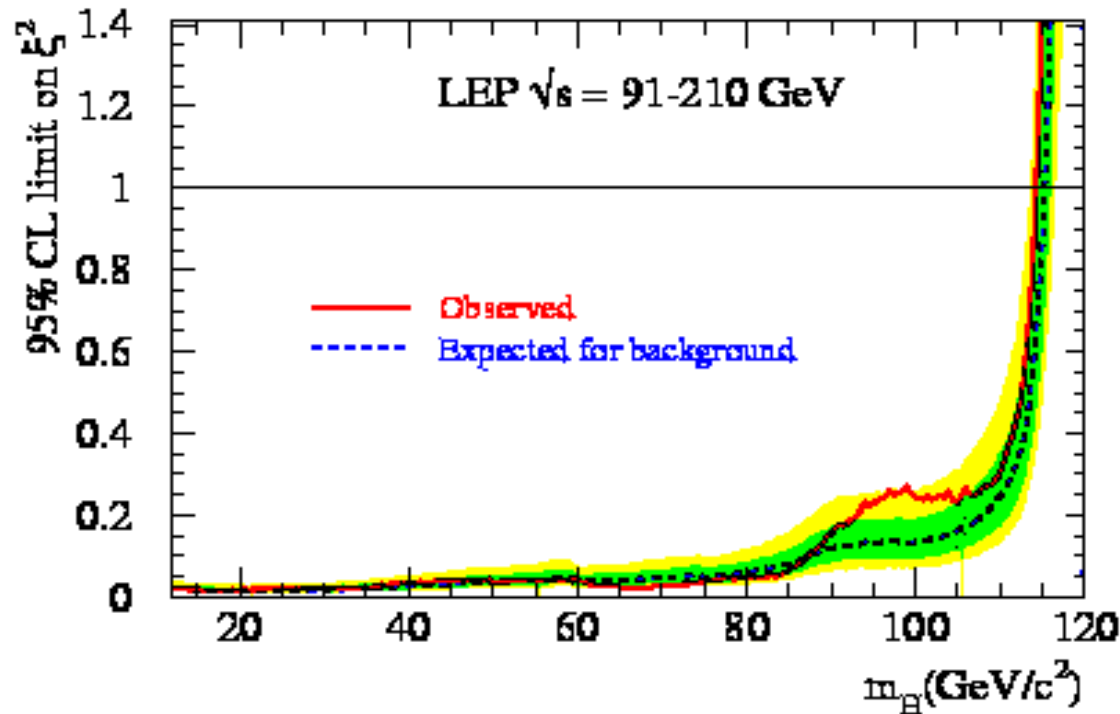
Data	5
Bkg	3.9
Sig	3.8

Data	4
Bkg	1.2
Sig	2.2

backup

The HZZ coupling

The 95% CL upper-bound on $(g_{HZZ}/g_{HZZ(SM)})^2$:
i.e. the HZZ coupling relative to the SM coupling



←→ OPAL, DELPHI
←→ ALEPH, L3

From 10 to 85 GeV the s_{obs} is ~ 20 times smaller than the SM.