$\sin^2\theta_W$ from Neutrino Scattering at NuTeV

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Neutrinos and Implications for New Physics
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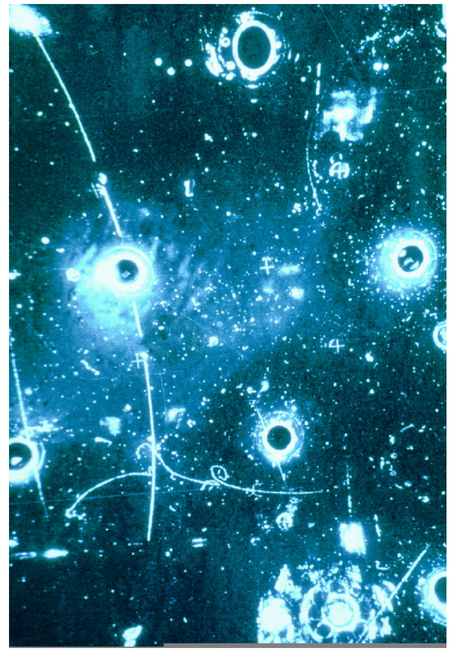
Outline

1. Why Study Electroweak Physics with Neutrinos?
2. The NuTeV Experiment
   - Key Elements of the Analysis
   - NuTeV's Surprising Results
   - Interpretation
3. Global Context and Conclusions

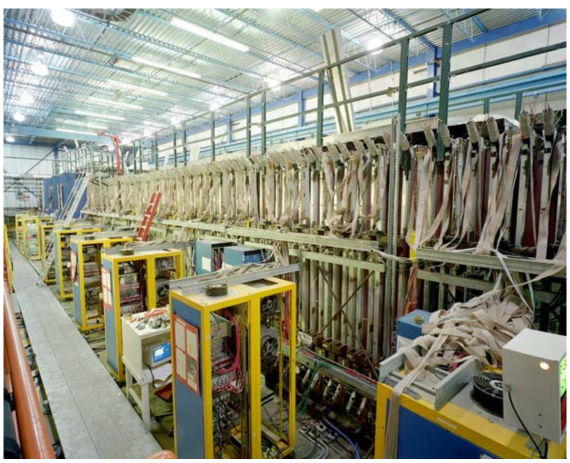
The Role of NuTeV

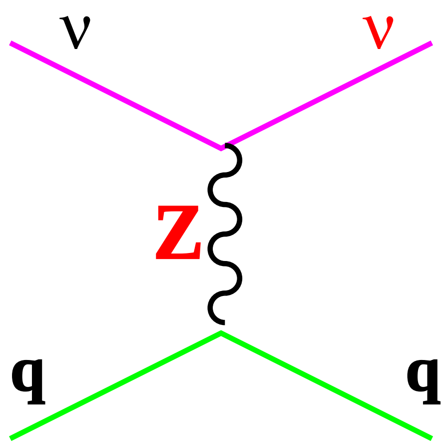
Neutrino scattering played a key historical role in electroweak unification



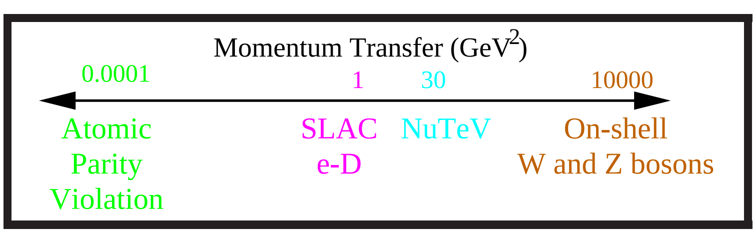
- Discovery of Neutral Current (Gargamelle, FNAL-E1A)
- First determimation of high-energy parameter in EW theory
  $\sin^2\theta_W \sim 0.2 \Rightarrow \frac{M_W}{M_Z} \sim 0.9$

. . . but why continue to study when we make copious on-shell W and Z bosons at colliders?



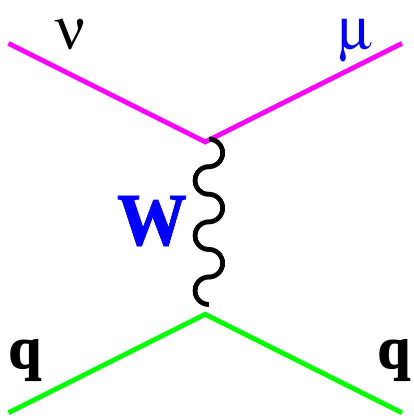


- Testing in a wide range of processes and momentum scales ensures universality of the electroweak theory

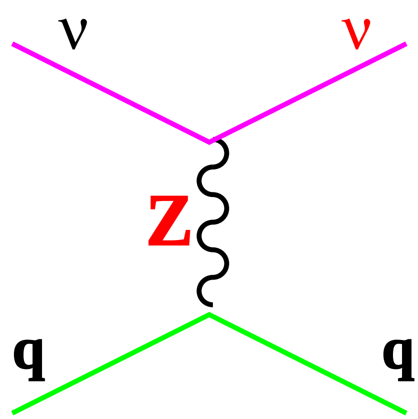


- NuTeV is sensitive to different processes
  - ↪ Measurement is off the Z pole (contributions besides Z?)
  - ↪ Measure neutral current neutrino couplings
    - ⋆ LEP I invisible line width is only other precise measurement

Methodology



Coupling $\propto I^{(3)}_{weak}$



Coupling $\propto \left(I^{(3)}_{weak} - Q_{em}\sin^2\theta_W\right)$

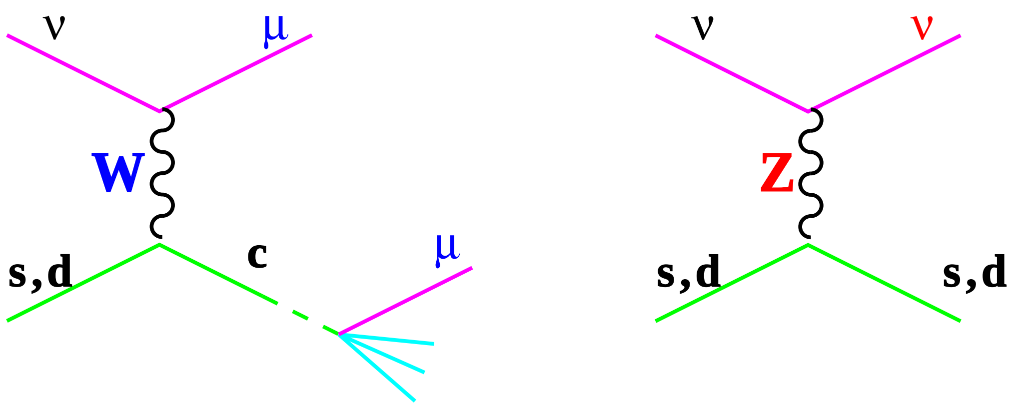
Isoscalar target composed of only u,d quarks at tree level:

Llewellyn Smith Relation:

$$R^{\nu(\overline{\nu})} = \frac{\sigma^{\nu(\overline{\nu})}_{NC}}{\sigma^{\nu(\overline{\nu})}_{CC}} = \rho^2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2\theta_W + \frac{5}{9}\sin^4\theta_W\left(1 + \frac{\sigma^{\overline{\nu}(\nu)}_{CC}}{\sigma^{\nu(\overline{\nu})}_{CC}}\right)\right)$$

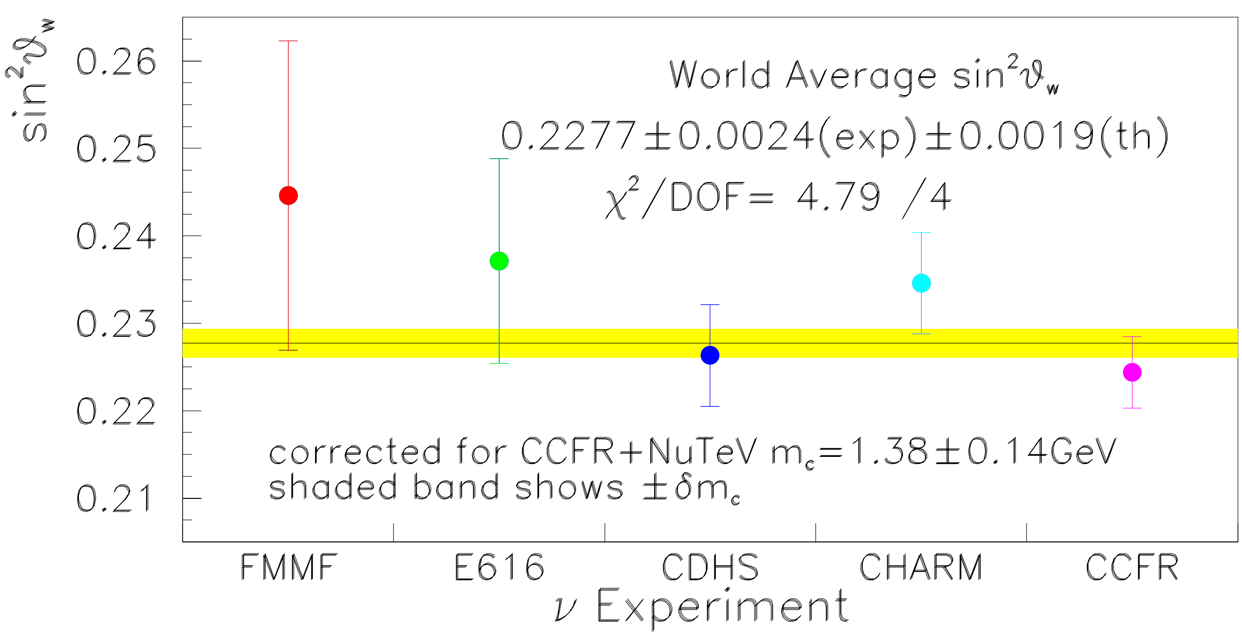
- R^ν, $R^{\overline{\nu}}$ easy to measure experimentally
- Cross-section ratios reduce effects of
  - ↪ Experimental systematics, ν flux
  - ↪ Parton distribution functions (PDFs)
- To extract $\sin^2\theta_W$ from the measured ratio:
  - ↪ isovector target ($2Z \neq A$)
  - ↪ heavy quark seas (and kinematic suppression)
  - ↪ radiative corrections, higher twist, R_L

Heavy Quark Effects



- Suppression of CC cross section for interactions with massive charm quark in final state
- Model: leading-order slow-rescaling ($x \longrightarrow \xi = \frac{Q^2+m_c^2}{2M\nu}$)
- Parameters measured by NuTeV/CCFR in dimuon events

  (M. Goncharov *et al.*, Phys. Rev. **D64**, 112006 (2001))
- Limits precision of previous νN measurements...



$$\sin^2\theta_W{}^{on-shell} \equiv 1 - \frac{M_W{}^2}{M_Z{}^2} = 0.2277 \pm 0.0031$$

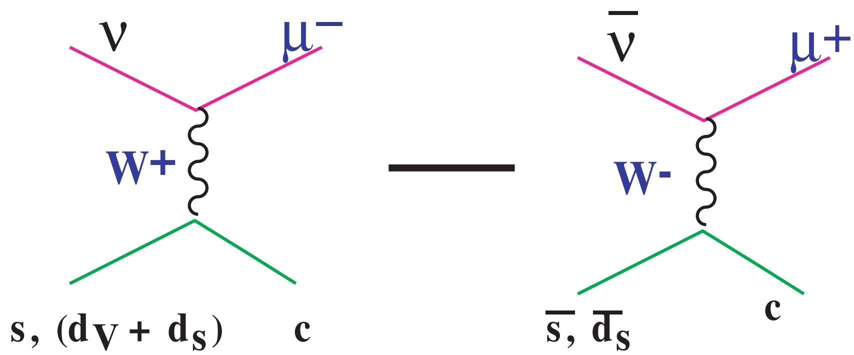
$$\Rightarrow M_W = 80.14 \pm 0.16 \text{ GeV}$$

NuTeV's Approach

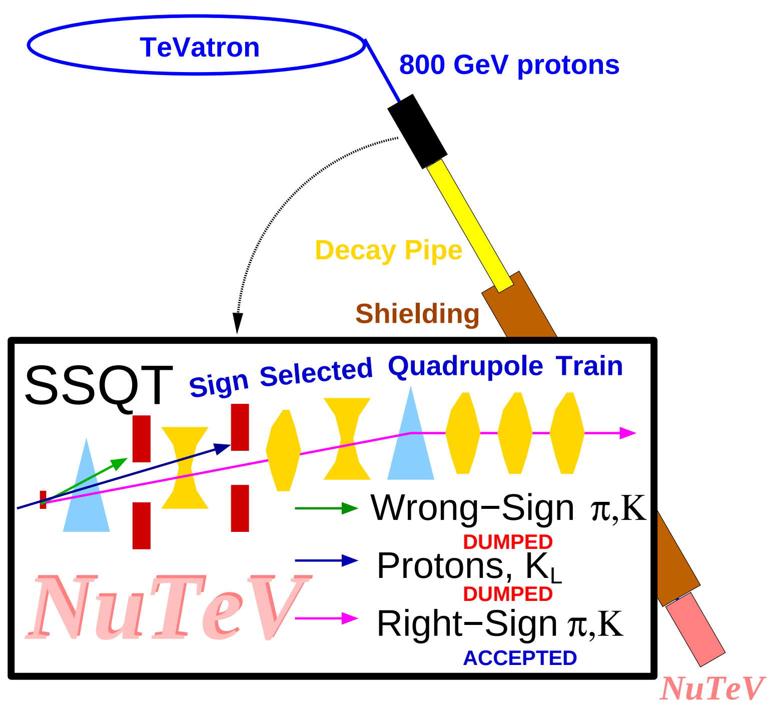
Large charm production errors ⇒ need technique insensitive to sea

Paschos-Wolfenstein Relation:

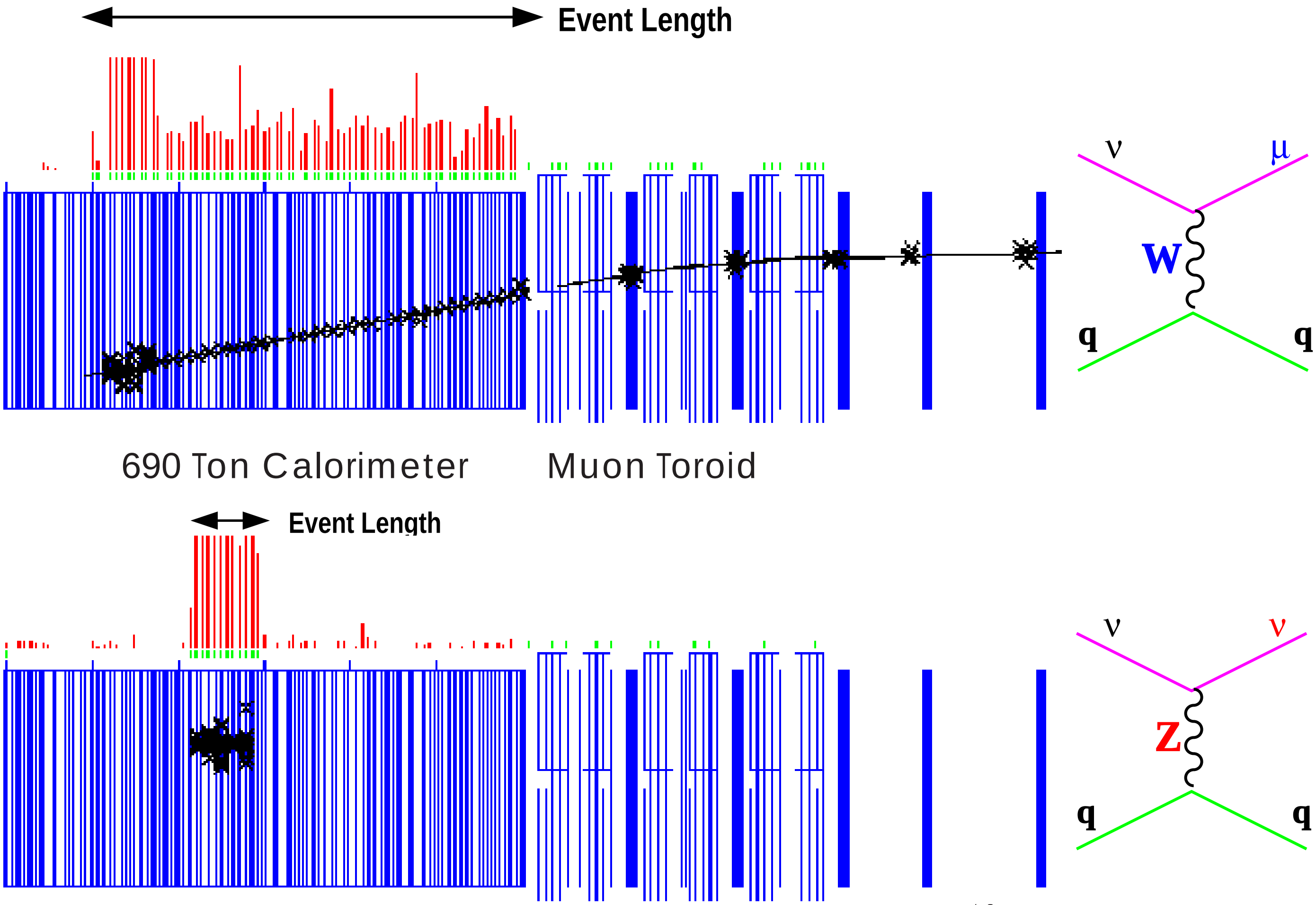
$$R^- = \frac{\sigma^{\nu}_{NC} - \sigma^{\overline{\nu}}_{NC}}{\sigma^{\nu}_{CC} - \sigma^{\overline{\nu}}_{CC}} = \frac{R^{\nu} - rR^{\overline{\nu}}}{1-r}$$
$$= \rho^2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2\theta_W\right)$$



- R^- is manifestly insensitive to sea quarks
  - ↪ Charm and strange sea errors are negligible ...
    (Most of charm from s(x) scattering)
  - ↪ Massive charm production enters from d_V quarks only ...
    (Cabbibo suppressed and at high x)
- Separate ν, $\overline{\nu}$ beams
  ⇒ NuTeV SSQT



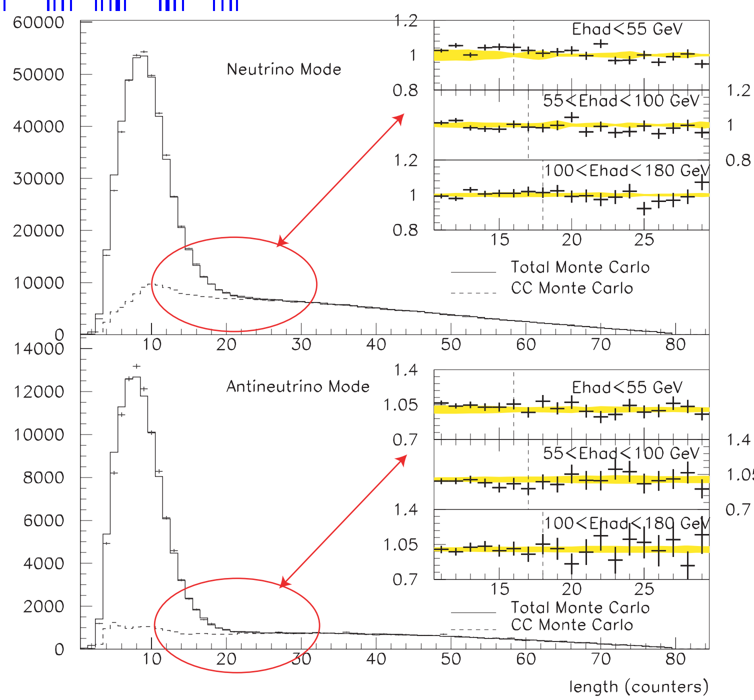
Neutral Current/Charged Current Event Separation



Separate by simple length cut

$$R_{exp} = \frac{SHORT\ events}{LONG\ events} = \frac{L \leq Lcut}{L > Lcut} = \frac{NC\ candidates}{CC\ candidates}$$

in ν and $\overline{\nu}$ beams (1.62 and 0.35 million events)



Summary of Corrections to R_{exp}

Corrections Applied to Data

Effect	δR^{ν}_{exp}	$\delta R^{\overline{\nu}}_{exp}$	Control
Cosmic Ray Background	–0.0036	–0.019	†
Beam μ Background	+0.0008	+0.0012	†
Vertex Efficiency	+0.0008	+0.0010	†

Effects in Monte Carlo that relate $R^{\overset{(-)}{\nu}}$ to $R^{\overset{(-)}{\nu}}_{exp}$

Effect	δR^{ν}_{exp}	$\delta R^{\overline{\nu}}_{exp}$	Control
Short CC Background	–0.068	–0.026	†, √
nu nubar Electron Neutrinos	–0.021	–0.024	♮, √
Long NC	+0.0028	+0.0029	†, √
Counter Noise	+0.0044	+0.0016	†
Heavy m_c	–0.0052	–0.0117	†, ♣
R_L	–0.0026	–0.0092	†, ♣
EM Radiative Correction	+0.0074	+0.0109	
Weak Radiative Correction	–0.0005	-0.0058	
d/u	–0.00023	–0.00023	†
Higher Twist	–0.00012	–0.00013	†

Recall: R^{ν}_{exp} and $R^{\overline{\nu}}_{exp}$ measured to a precision of 0.0013 and 0.0027, respectively

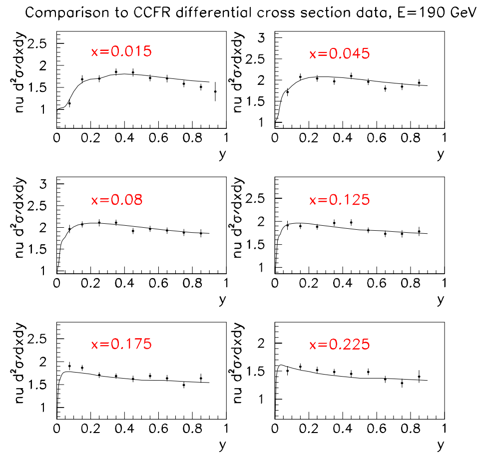
Key to coping techniques

- †: Determined from data
- √: Checked with data
- ♮: Independent Simulation
- ♣: R^{-} technique

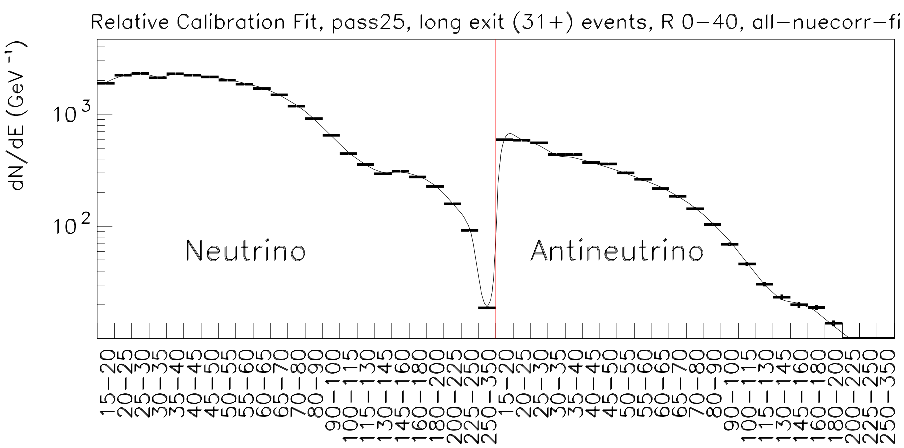
ν_μ Charged-Current Background

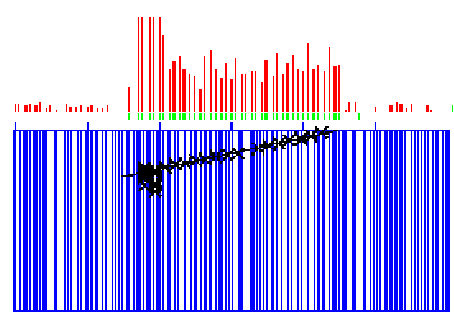
- High y charged-current is background to NC sample
  - $\overset{(-)}{\nu}$ NC & CC quark model cross-section

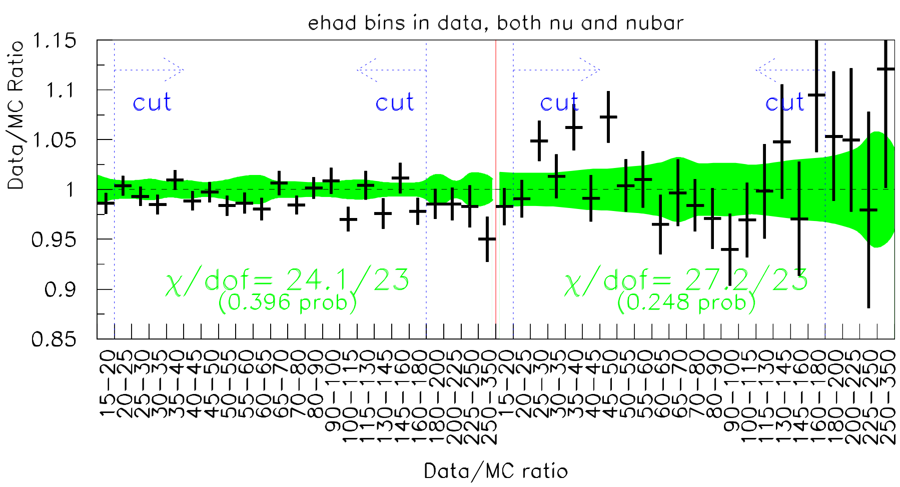
    $\hookrightarrow$ R_L term added to F_2, xF_3 to describe $g \to q\overline{q}$
  - PDFs extracted from CCFR σ_{CC}
  - Other data determines $s(x)$, d/u, R_L, higher twist, $F_2^{c\bar{c}}$

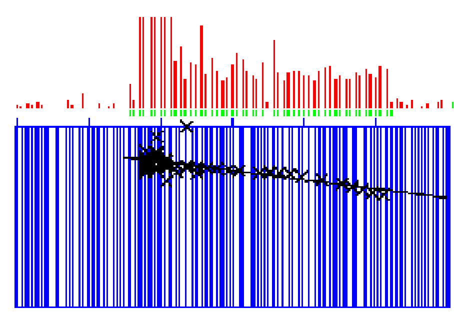


- Data-driven: uncertainties come from measurements









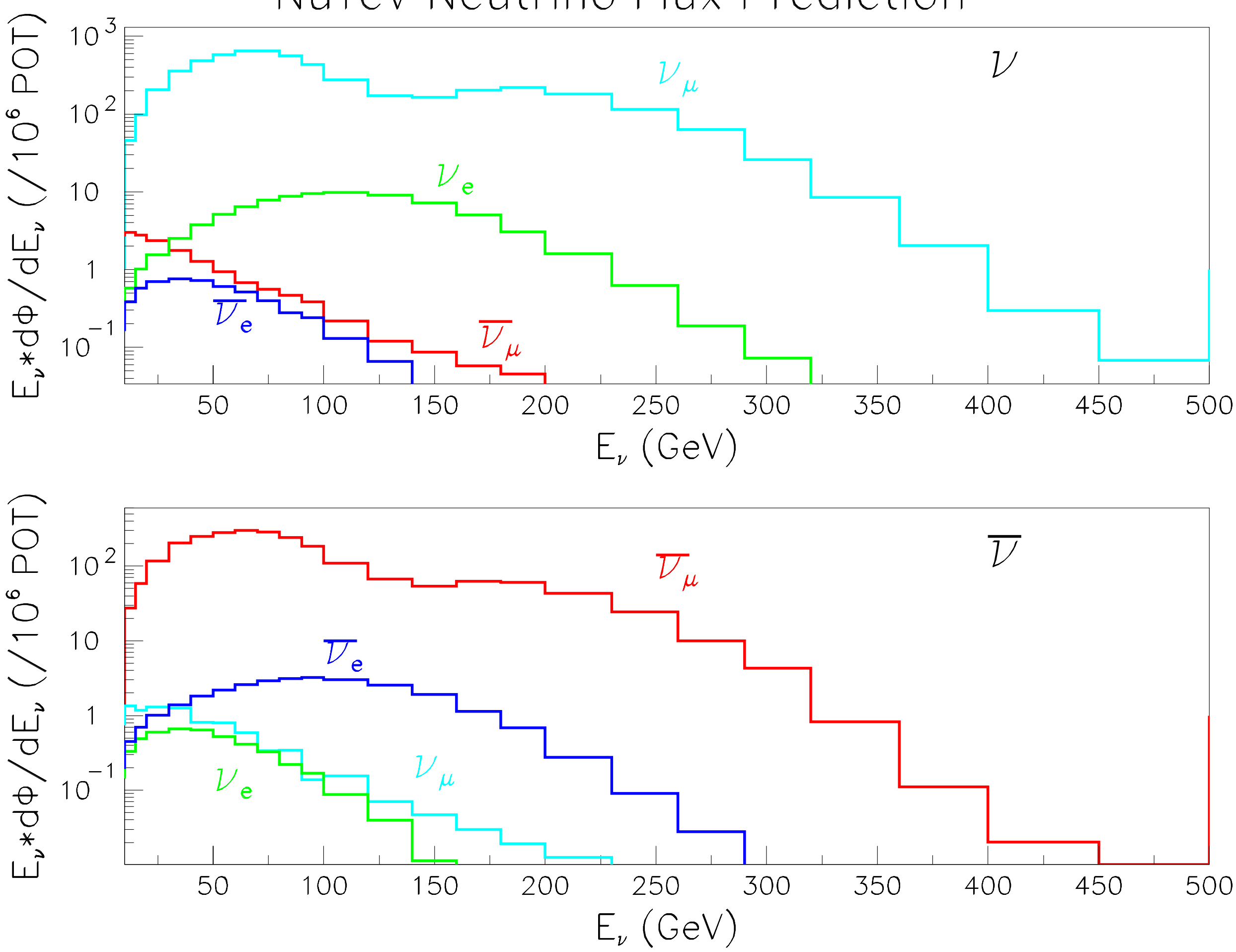
- Check by looking at "long exit" CC events which start in the detector center and stop before toroid

Electron Neutrinos

Approximately 5% of all short events are ν_e CC.

$\Rightarrow$ *It would take a* 20% *mistake in* ν_e *to move* $\sin^2\theta_W$ *to SM value*

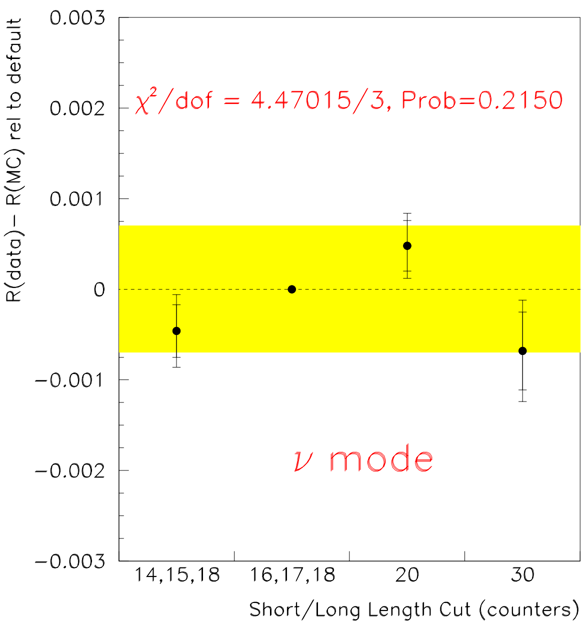
NuTeV Neutrino Flux Prediction

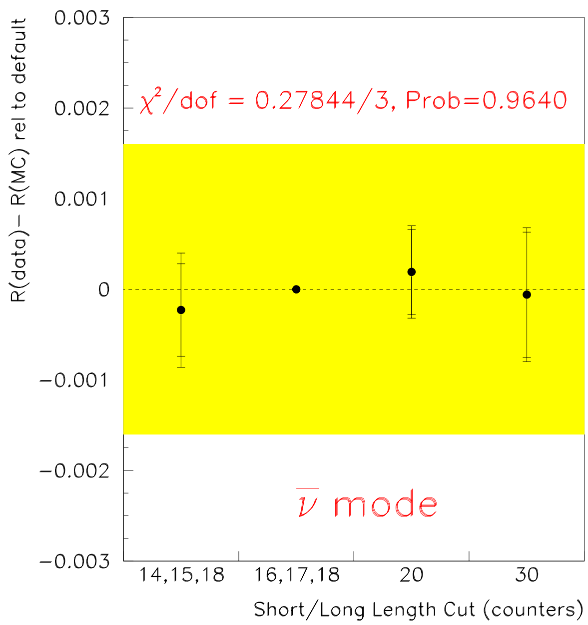


- Excess of ν_e over $\overline{\nu}_e$ in ν beam is due to K^+_{e3} decay
  - ↪ Vast majority of ν_e/$\overline{\nu}_e$ in ν/$\overline{\nu}$ beams
  - ↪ K_L and charm decay, which make both ν_e and $\overline{\nu}_e$, are small
- $K^\pm_{e3}$ decay is very well understood
  - ↪ $K^\pm$ production. . . *is constrained by* ν_μ *and* $\overline{\nu}_\mu$ *flux*
  - ↪ Use predicted flux (few % shifts from production data), *except* high energy tail ($E_\nu > 180$ GeV direct measurement)
- Have (less precise) direct measurements of ν_e and $\overline{\nu}_e$
  - ↪ N_{meas}/N_{pred}: 1.05 ± 0.03 (ν_e), 1.01 ± 0.04 ($\overline{\nu}_e$) ($80 < E_\nu < 180$ GeV)

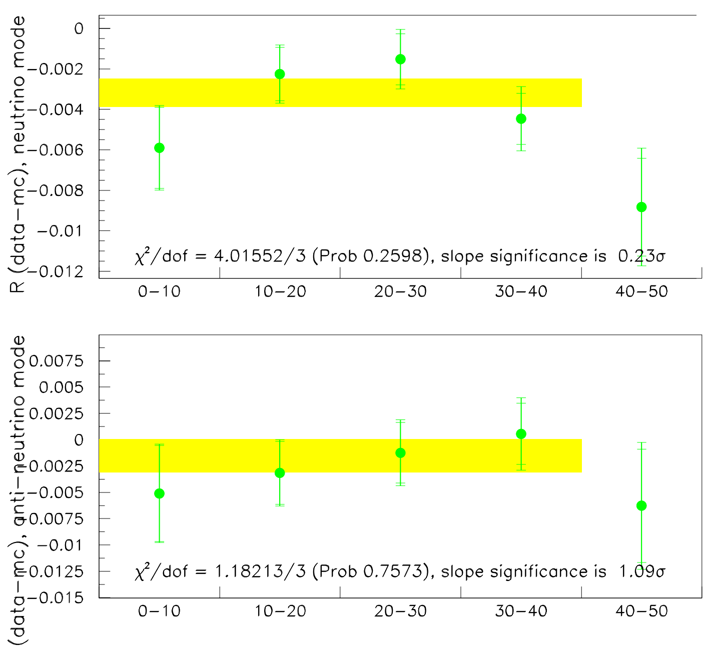
Stability of R_{exp} (cont'd)

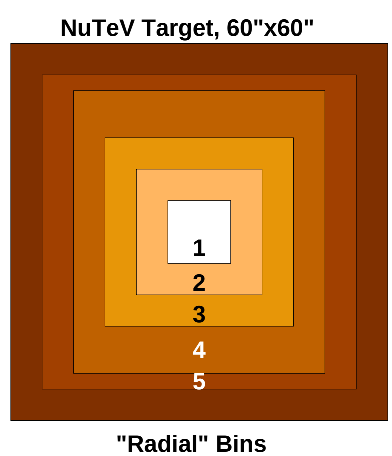
- R vs. length cut: Checks NC $\leftrightarrow$ CC separation
  "16,17,18" L_{cut} is default: tighten$\leftrightarrow$loosen selection





- R vs. "radial bin": Checks electron neutrino and short CC events
  More NC background near edge

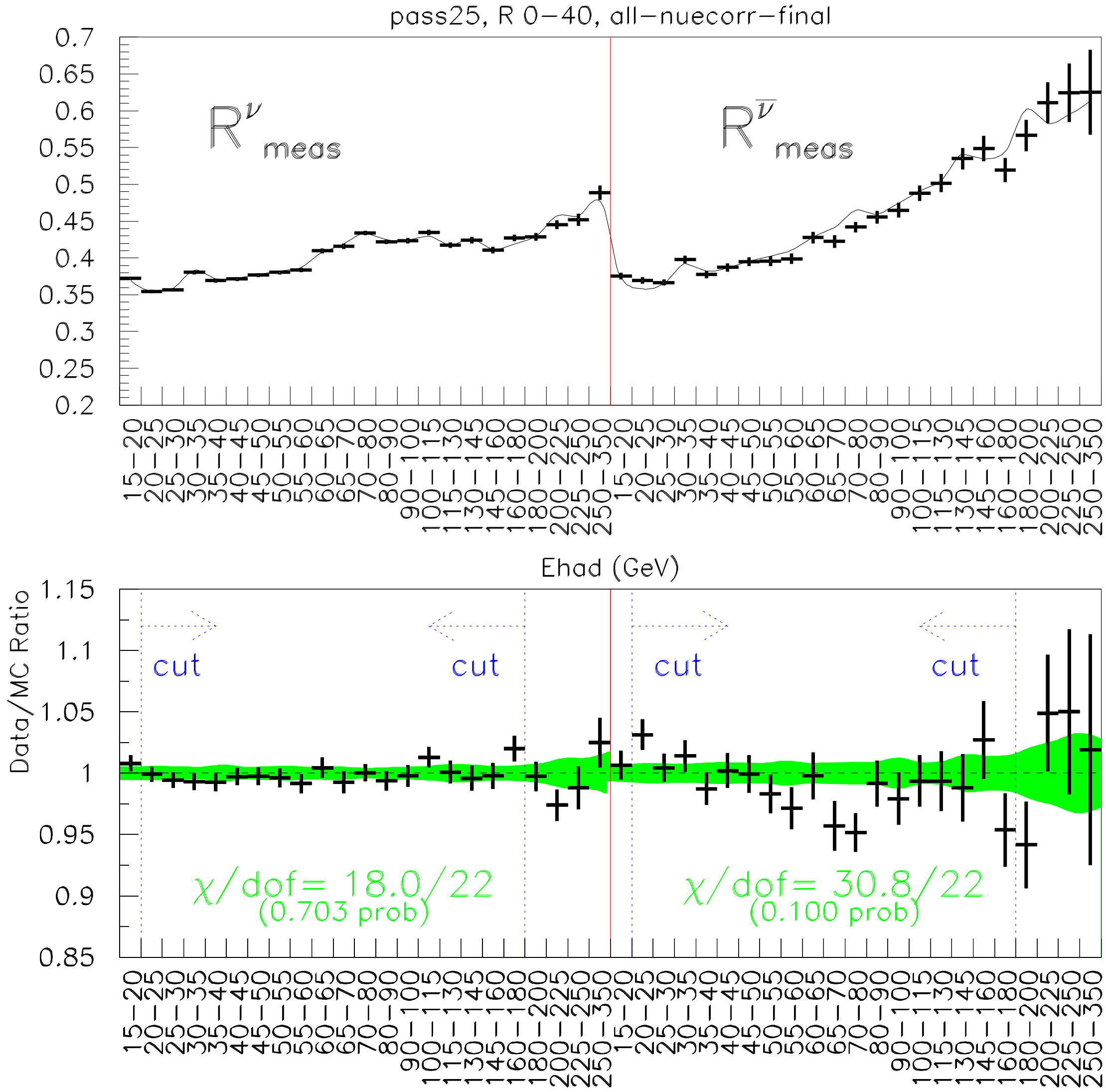




Stability of R_{exp} (cont'd)

R_{exp} vs. E_{had}: Checks stability of final measurement over full kinematic range

Checks almost everything - backgrounds, flux, detector modeling, cross section model, ...



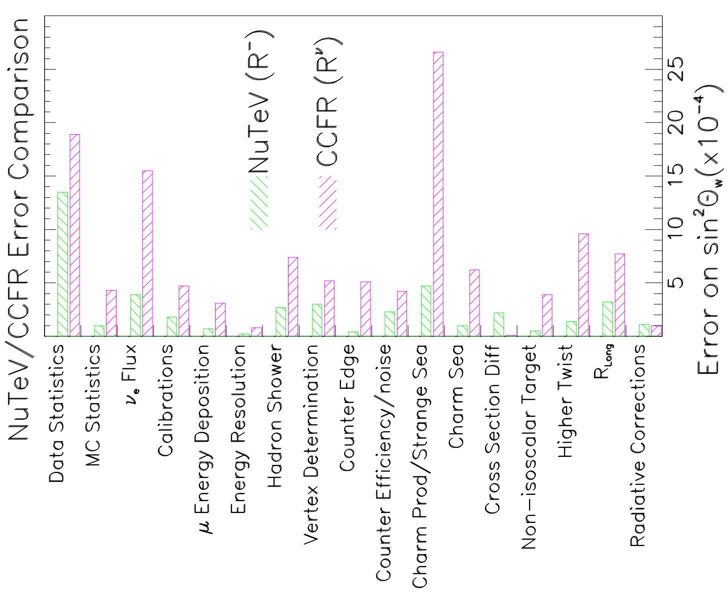
(Green band is $\pm 1\sigma$ systematic uncertainty)

The Result

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sin^2\theta_W^{(on-shell)} &= 0.2277 \pm 0.0013\,(stat) \pm 0.0009\,(syst) \\
&- 0.00022\cdot\left(\frac{M_{top}^2-(175\,GeV)^2}{(50\,GeV)^2}\right) \\
&+ 0.00032\cdot\ln\left(\frac{M_{Higgs}}{150\,GeV}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

- In good agreement with previous νN: $\sin^2\theta_W$ = 0.2277 $\pm$ 0.0031
- Standard Model fit (LEPEWWG): 0.2227 ± 0.00037

SOURCE OF UNCERTAINTY	$\delta\sin^2\theta_W$	δR^{ν}_{exp}	$\delta R^{\overline{\nu}}_{exp}$
Data Statistics	0.00135	0.00069	0.00159
Monte Carlo Statistics	0.00010	0.00006	0.00010
TOTAL STATISTICS	0.00135	0.00069	0.00159
$\nu_e, \overline{\nu}_e$ Flux	0.00039	0.00025	0.00044
Interaction Vertex	0.00030	0.00022	0.00017
Shower Length Model	0.00027	0.00021	0.00020
Counter Efficiency, Noise, Size	0.00023	0.00014	0.00006
Energy Measurement	0.00018	0.00015	0.00024
TOTAL EXPERIMENTAL	0.00063	0.00044	0.00057
Charm Production, $s(x)$	0.00047	0.00089	0.00184
R_L	0.00032	0.00045	0.00101
$\sigma^{\overline{\nu}}/\sigma^{\nu}$	0.00022	0.00007	0.00026
Higher Twist	0.00014	0.00012	0.00013
Radiative Corrections	0.00011	0.00005	0.00006
Charm Sea	0.00010	0.00005	0.00004
Non-Isoscalar Target	0.00005	0.00004	0.00004
TOTAL MODEL	0.00064	0.00101	0.00212
TOTAL UNCERTAINTY	0.00162	0.00130	0.00272



In the end, why is NuTeV so much more precise than CCFR?

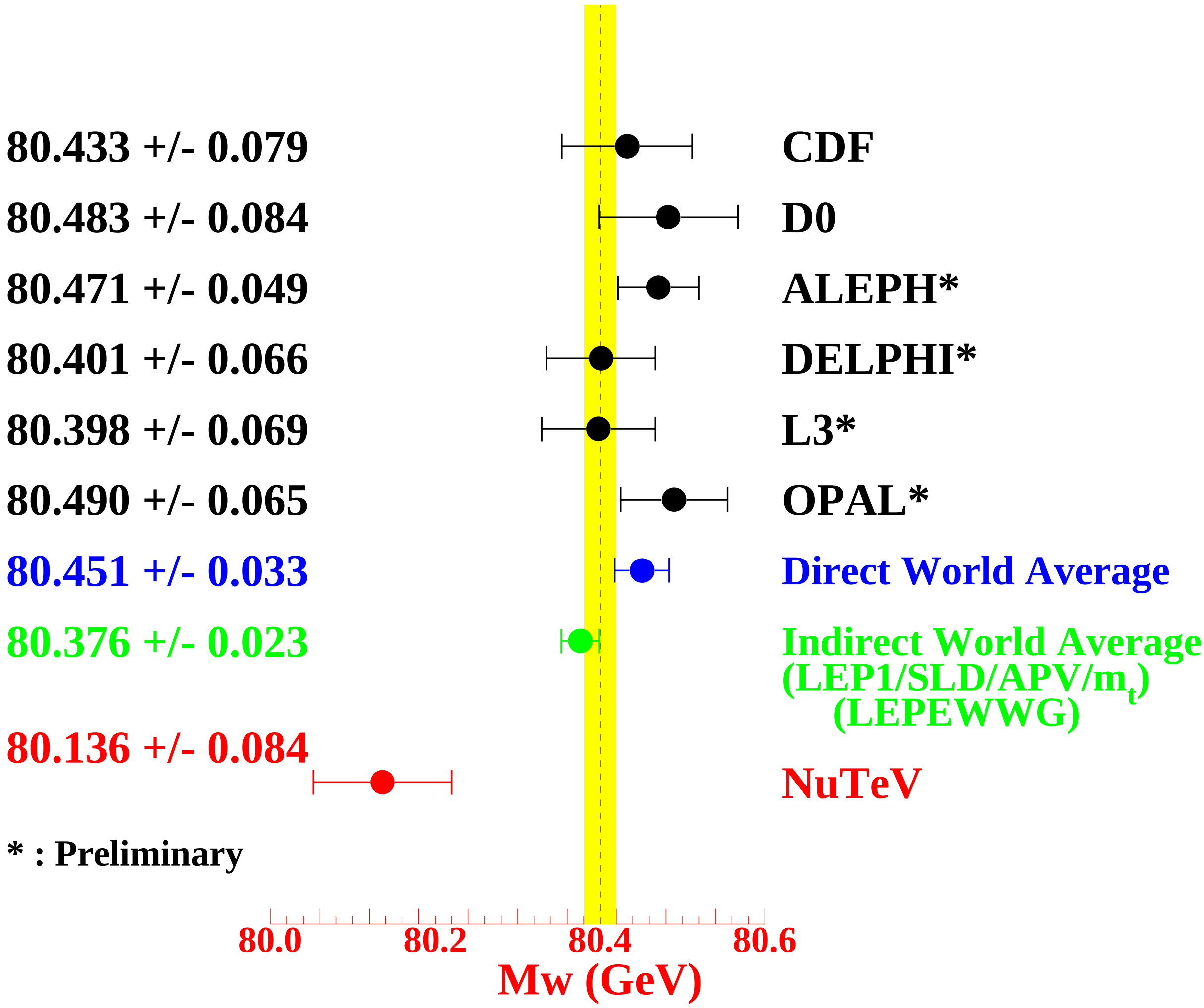
- R^- method makes charm production error small
- Few K_L because of beam $\Rightarrow \nu_e$ greatly reduced

Comparison to Direct M_W

$$\sin^2\theta_W^{(on-shell)} \equiv 1 - \frac{{M_W}^2}{{M_Z}^2}$$

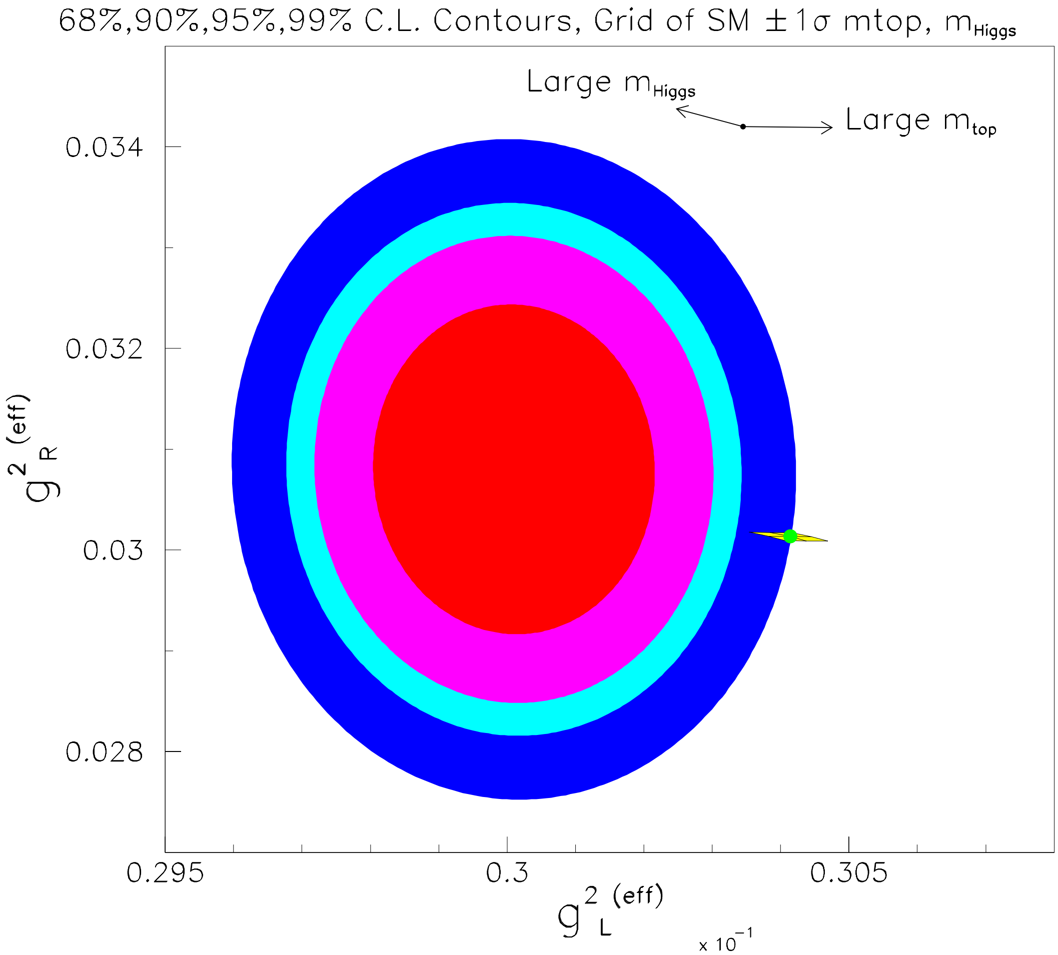
Given the precise measurement of the Z mass from LEP...

...can express NuTeV $\sin^2\theta_W$ as an equivalent M_W



- In standard electroweak theory, NuTeV precision is comparable to a single direct measurement of M_W
- More inconsistent with direct M_W than other data

Quark Couplings: $(g_L^{eff})^2$ and $(g_R^{eff})^2$



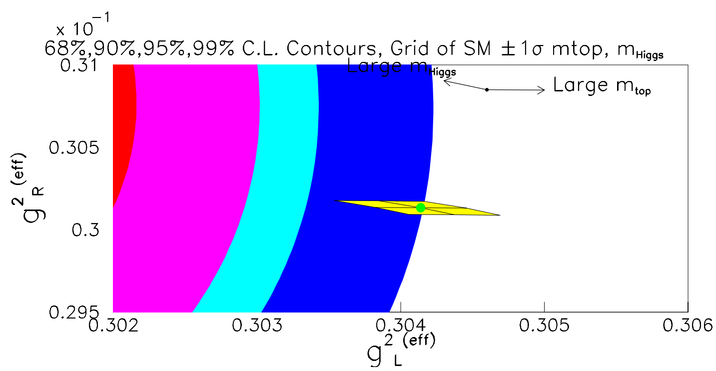
2 parameter fit to R^ν, $R^{\overline{\nu}}$:

$$R^\nu = g_L^2 + r\,g_R^2$$
$$R^{\overline{\nu}} = g_L^2 + \frac{1}{r}\,g_R^2$$

$$g_L^2 \equiv u_L^2 + d_L^2$$
$$g_R^2 \equiv u_R^2 + d_R^2$$

NuTeV measures:

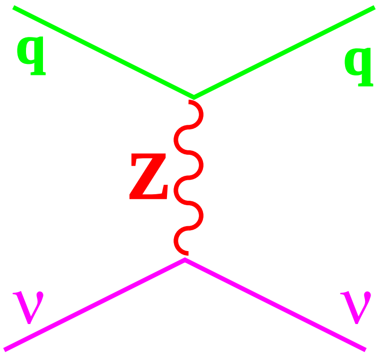
$$(g_L^{eff})^2 = 0.3001 \pm 0.0014$$
$$(g_R^{eff})^2 = 0.0308 \pm 0.0011$$
$$\rho_{corr} = -0.02$$



- Assuming predicted ν coupling, $(g_L^{eff})^2$ appears low

Interpretations

- Symmetry violations in QCD
- New Interactions
- Neutral current coupling of ν



Symmetry Violating QCD Effects

Paschos-Wolfenstein, $R^- = \frac{1}{2} - \sin^2\theta_W$

- **Assumes total u and d momenta equal in target**
- **Assumes sea momentum symmetry, $s = \overline{s}$ and $c = \overline{c}$**
- **Assumes nuclear effects common in W/Z exchange**

Violations of these symmetries can arise from

1. **$A \neq 2Z$, e.g., high Z neutron excess** *(CORRECTED)*
   - ***Changes d/u of target $\Rightarrow$ mean NC coupling***
   - ***Large correction, $\sim .008$, known precisely from material survey, chemical assay of target***
2. **Isospin violating PDFs, e.g., $u_p(x) \neq d_n(x)$**
   - ***Changes d/u of target $\Rightarrow$ mean NC coupling***

   (Sather; Rodinov, Thomas and Londergan; Cao and Signal)
3. **Asymmetric heavy seas, e.g., $s(x) \neq \overline{s}(x)$**
   - ***Strange sea doesn't cancel in R^-***

   (Signal and Thomas; Burkhardt and Warr; Brodsky and Ma)
4. **Nuclear Effects Different for NC/CC**
   - ***Changes R^ν, $R^{\overline{\nu}}$ directly***
   - ***Shadowing region (low x), EMC region (high x)***

   (Thomas and Miller; Schmitt et al; Kumano)

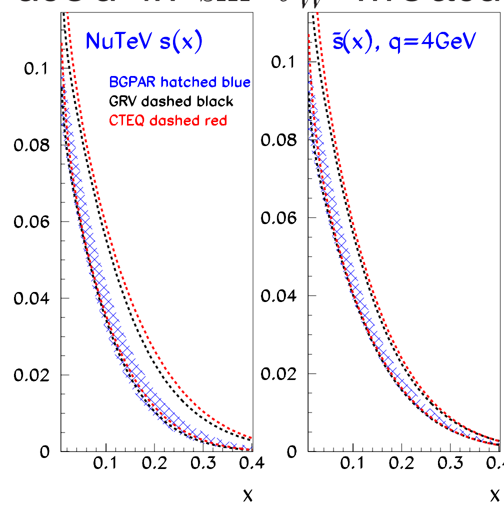
Symmetry Violation in the Nucleon

Strange-Antistrange Sea Asymmetry

- If $S - \overline{S} \sim +0.0020$, $\Longrightarrow$ $\delta\sin^2\theta_W = -0.0026$ $(m_c = 0)$
  (S. Davidson *et al.* ,hep-ph/0112302)
- Significant overestime of effect on $\sin^2\theta_W$
- But NuTeV dimuon data measures s, $\overline{s}$ separately in cross-section model used in $\sin^2\theta_W$ measurement

$$S - \overline{S} = -0.0027 \pm 0.0013$$
$$\Longrightarrow \delta\sin^2\theta_W \sim +0.0020 \pm 0.0009$$

Then $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.2297 \pm 0.0019$
$(3.7\sigma$ above SM)



Isospin symmetry violations

- Small nucleon isospin is established; $m_n \neq m_p$
- *LARGE* isospin violation needed to explain NuTeV,

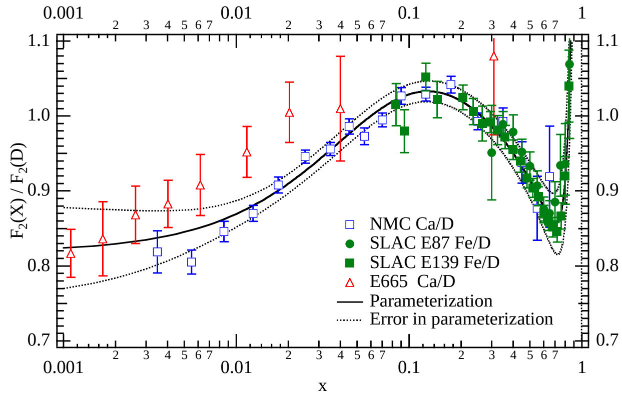
$$\int[d_p(x) - u_n(x)] / \int[d_p(x) + u_n(x)] \sim 5\%$$

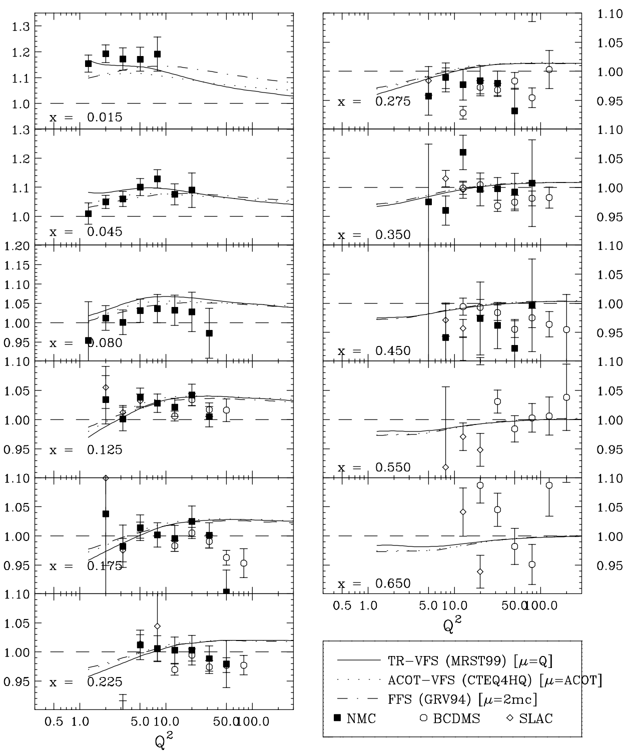
Bag model	Meson Cloud model
Thomas *et al.* , Mod. Phys. Lett**A9**, 1799.	Cao & Signal, Phys. Rev. **C62**, 015203.
$\hookrightarrow$ $\delta\sin^2\theta_W^{(on-shell)} = -0.0001$	$\hookrightarrow$ $\delta\sin^2\theta_W^{(on-shell)} = +0.0002$
$\hookrightarrow$ ~ 0.0004 shifts at high, low x cancel	

- Are models trustworthy? Can global fits accomodate large isospin violation to explain NuTeV?

Process-Dependent Nuclear Effects

- Nuclear effects on PDFs are large
- NuTeV analysis uses only PDFs on iron





- Why believe these effects are process independent?
- Models: e.g., Pomeron description of high Q^2 shadowing
  - $\hookrightarrow$ NMC High Q^2 data shows predicted $\log Q^2$ behavior
- $F_2^{\nu\ CC}/F_2^{\ell}$ supports picture
- No independent test of ν NC

Process-Dependent Nuclear Effects (continued)

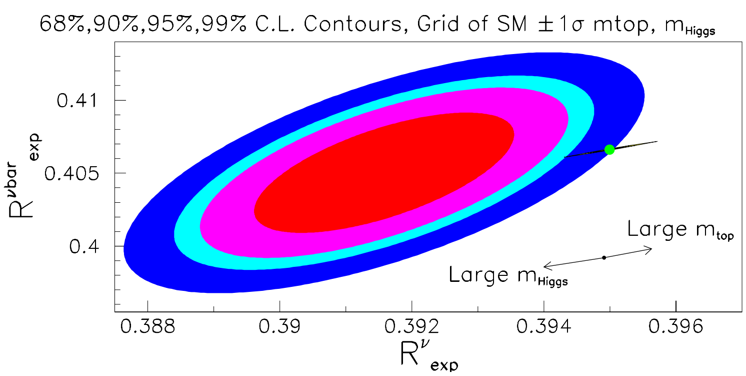
- VMD predicts nuclear shadowing different for W, Z

  (G. Miller and A. Thomas, hep-ex/0204007)

  ↪ No evidence for predicted $1/Q^2$ behavior in NuTeV kinematic region $x > 0.01$ (NMC)

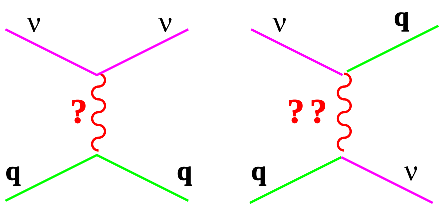
  ↪ Effect would **increase** R^ν, $R^{\overline{\nu}}$

  ↪ Low $x \Rightarrow$ effect cancels in R^-



Interesting idea, but...
inconsistent with NuTeV

New Tree Level Physics?

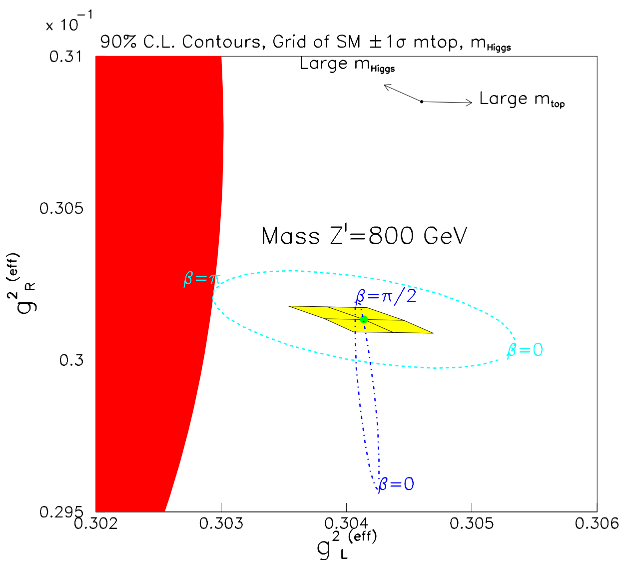


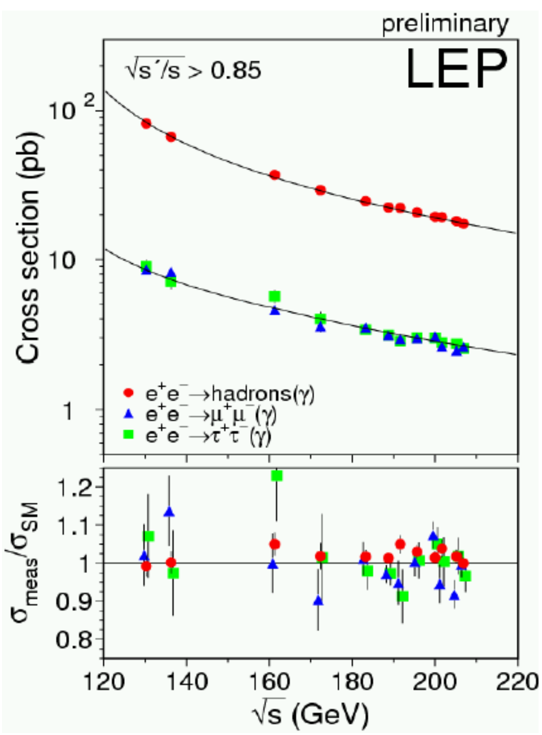
- "Natural" interpretation of result
- Z', LQ, etc.
- Must enhance LL not LR coupling

- $E(6)$ Z' accounts for NuTeV?
  - ↪ Contact terms shift LR coupling
  - ↪ Mixing (here 3×10^{-3}) to Z severely limited by LEP/SLD

$$(Z' \equiv Z_\chi cos\beta + Z_\psi \sin\beta)$$

(Cho *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B531**, 65.
Zeppenfeld and Cheung, hep-ph/9810277.
Langacker *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. **64** 87.)

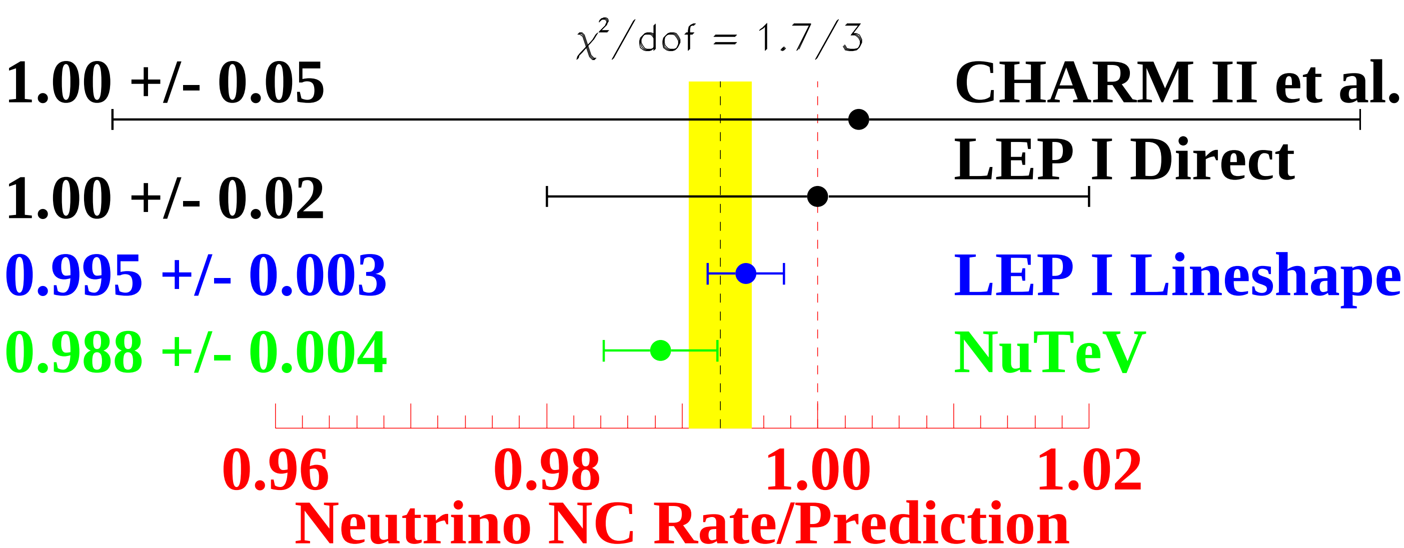




- "Almost sequential" Z' with opposite coupling to ν
  - ↪ NuTeV preferred mass range: $1.2^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$ TeV
  - ↪ CDF/D0 limits: $M_{Z'_{SM}} \gtrsim 700$ GeV. LEP II?
- Contact interaction with LL coupling
  - ↪ $\nu\nu qq$ $\Lambda_{LL} = 4.5 \pm 1$ TeV
  - ↪ Consistent with other ℓ–q data? (Barger,Cheung,Hagiwara,Zeppenfeld)
  - ↪ Depends on:
    - ⋆ Lepton RH couplings
    - ⋆ How seriously one takes 2–3σ discrepancies in this data ("CKM unitarity", $e^+e^- \to q\bar{q}$, APV?)

Neutral Current ν Interactions

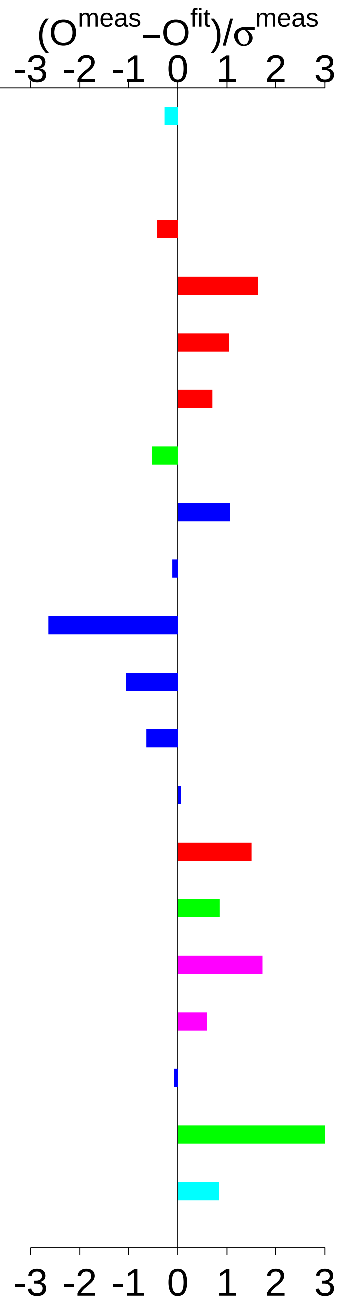
- LEP I measures Z lineshape and decay partial widths to infer the "number of neutrinos"
  - ↪ Their result is $N_\nu = 3\frac{\Gamma_{exp}(Z\to\nu\overline{\nu})}{\Gamma_{SM}(Z\to\nu\overline{\nu})} = 3\times(0.9947\pm0.0028)$
  - ↪ LEP I "direct" partial width ($\nu\nu\gamma$) $\Rightarrow N_\nu = 3\times(1.00\pm0.02)$
- $\overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu e^- \to \overset{(-)}{\nu}_\mu e^-$ scattering (CHARM II *et al.*)
  - ↪ PDG fit: $g_V^2 + g_A^2 = 0.259\pm0.014$, cf. 0.258 predicted
- NuTeV can fit for a deviation in $\nu\&\overline{\nu}$ NC rate
  - ↪ $\rho_0^2 = 0.9884\pm0.0026(stat)\pm0.0032(syst)$



- In this interpretation, NuTeV confirms and strengthens LEP I indications of "weaker" neutrino neutral current
  - ↪ NB: This is not a unique or model-independent interpretation!
  - ↪ Theoretically awkward to accomodate without changing $W\ell\nu$ vertex as well
    - ⋆ Latter is possible? (T. Takeuchi, hep-ph/0209109)

Global EW Fit (LEPEWWG)

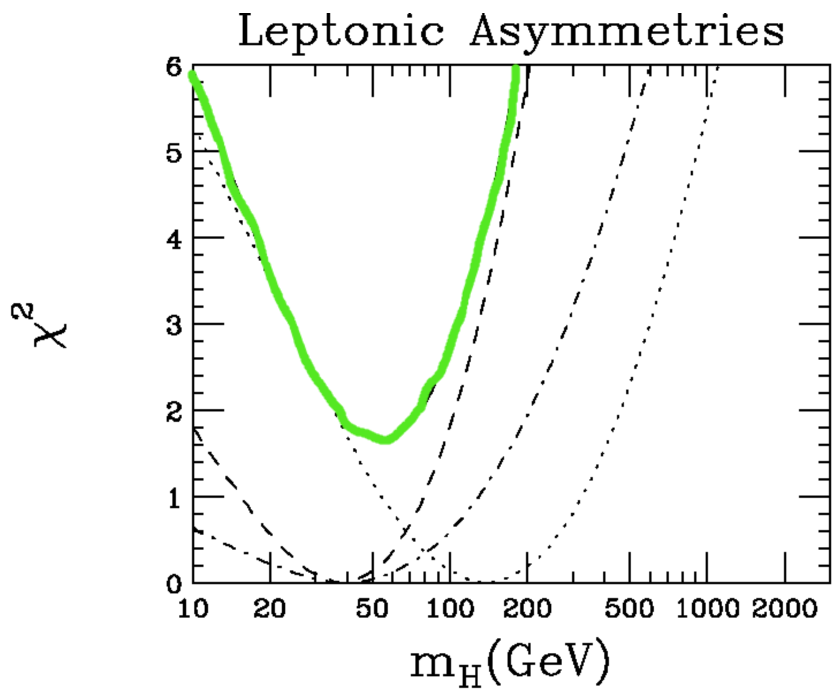
	Measurement	Pull
$\Delta\alpha^{(5)}_{had}(m_Z)$	0.02761 ± 0.00036	-.27
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	.01
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	-.42
σ^0_{had} [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	1.63
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	1.05
$A^{0,l}_{fb}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	.70
$A_l(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0033	-.53
R_b	0.21646 ± 0.00065	1.06
R_c	0.1719 ± 0.0031	-.11
$A^{0,b}_{fb}$	0.0994 ± 0.0017	-2.64
$A^{0,c}_{fb}$	0.0707 ± 0.0034	-1.05
A_b	0.922 ± 0.020	-.64
A_c	0.670 ± 0.026	.06
A_l(SLD)	0.1513 ± 0.0021	1.50
$\sin^2\theta^{lept}_{eff}(Q_{fb})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	.86
m_W [GeV]	80.451 ± 0.033	1.73
Γ_W [GeV]	2.134 ± 0.069	.59
m_t [GeV]	174.3 ± 5.1	-.08
$\sin^2\theta_W(\nu N)$	0.2277 ± 0.0016	3.00
Q_W(Cs)	-72.39 ± 0.59	.84



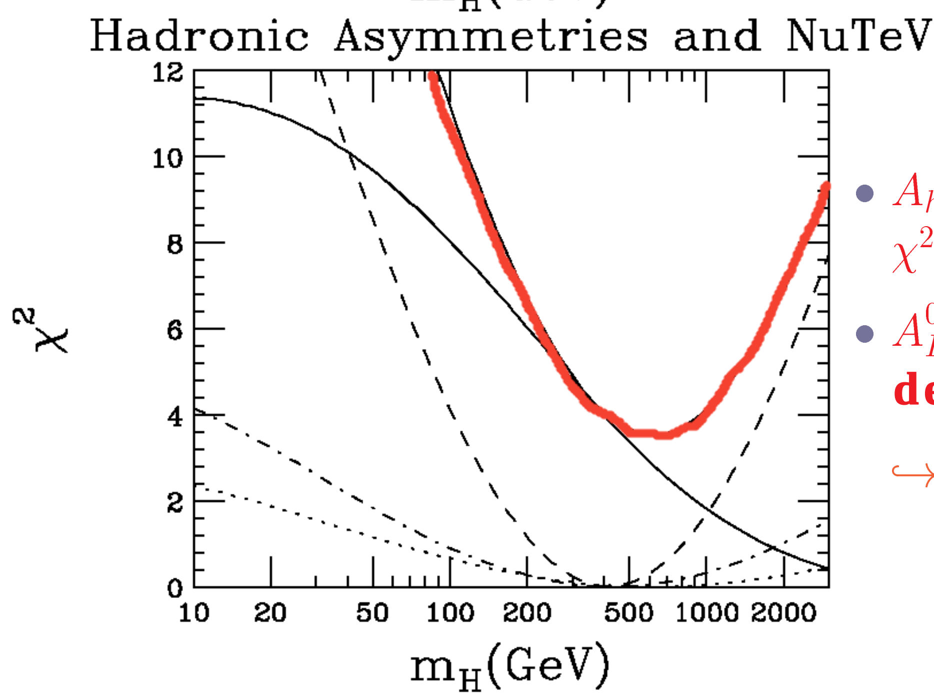
- $A^{0,b}_{FB}$ **problem persists** ($\approx 2.6\sigma$)
- **Without NuTeV:** $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 19.6/14$ (14% **probability)**
- **With NuTeV:** $\chi^2/\text{dof} = 28.8/15$ (1.7% **probability)**
- **Choices are made in selecting data, e.g.,**
  - ↓ M_W **combined from** e^+e^-, $p\overline{p}$
  - ↑ Q_W **data massaged** ***post hoc***
  - ↑ Γ_W **but not** G_F **from** "$\sum |V_{uq}|^2$"

The Higgs Mass

(Chanowitz, Phys.Rev.Lett. 87 (2001) 231802, *in preparation*)



- A_{lep}: χ^2/dof=1.7/2 (Γ_Z, M_W consistent) **Higgs in LEP 2 range**



- A_{had}**+NuTeV:** χ^2/dof=3.9/3
- $A_{FB}^{0,b}$ **dominates** A_{had} m_H **dependence**
  - ↪ m_H **resolving power of NuTeV is less**

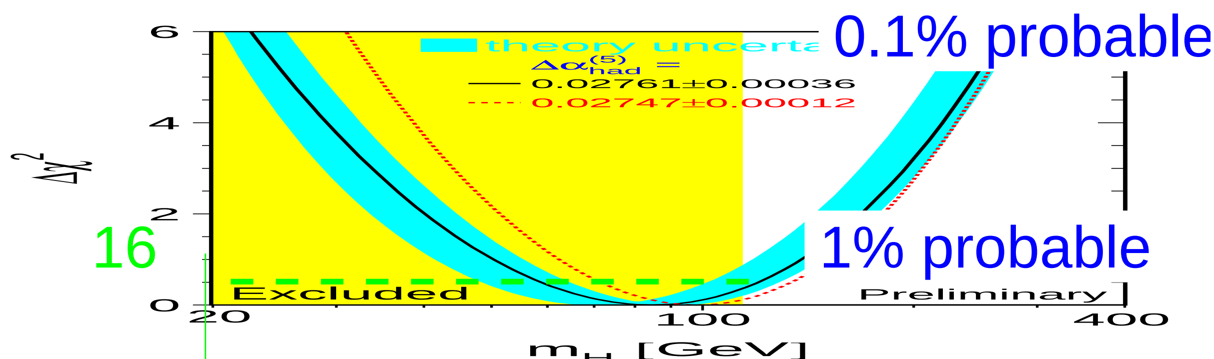
- **Chanowitz "Lose-lose" theorem:**
  - ↪ **Removing data that drives high χ^2 would drive Higgs mass further into LEP 2 excluded region**

The Higgs Mass (cont'd)

Fit	Confidence Level of Fit CL(χ^2)	CL(m_H)	Product	Equiv. σ Significance
W/o NuTeV, A_{had}	**0.65**	**0.035**	**0.022**	**2.3**
W/o NuTeV	**0.11**	**0.25**	**0.028**	**2.1**
W/o A_{had}	**0.046**	**0.07**	**0.0032**	**2.9**
W/ All	**0.011**	**0.29**	**0.0032**	**2.9**

(M. Chanowitz, *in preparation*)

- **Can we fix consistency of data?**
  - ↪ Z' **models** (Erler and Langacker, Phys.Rev.Lett.84 (2000) 212)
  - ↪ **"Beautiful mirrors"** (Choudhury, Tait, Wagner PRD65 (2002) 053002)
- **Is this really worth worrying about?**



- **Provocative? Sure...**
- **But it is a fair comparison of two hypotheses:**
  1. **Electroweak standard model describes all data**
  2. $m_{Higgs} < 200$ **GeV**

Conclusions

Surprise!

- **NuTeV measures R^ν, $R^{\overline{\nu}}$ to precisely determine $\sin^2\theta_W$**
  - ↪ **The SM predicts 0.2227 ± 0.0003, but we measure:**

$$\sin^2\theta_W^{(on-shell)} = 0.2277 \pm 0.0013(stat) \pm 0.0009(syst)$$

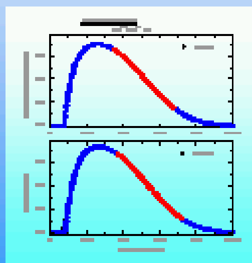
  - ↪ **NuTeV consistent with earlier νN data**
  - ↪ **Neutral-current couplings of neutrinos suspect?**

- ***Global Electroweak fit is now quite unhealthy***
  - ↪ $A_{FB}^{0,b}$ **also discrepant**
  - ↪ **Other concerns at Z pole: M_W, Γ_{inv}?**
  - ↪ **Off-pole: $e^+e^{\rightarrow}q\overline{q}$?, "CKM Unitarity"? Atomic parity violation?**

- **Without a smoking gun for new physics...**
  - ↪ **Interpretation remains a Rorschach test**
    - ⋆ **A complicated consequence of mundane physics?**
    - ⋆ **Or might experimental results be pointing to TeV scale physics?**

BACKUP: Neutron Beta Decay

S.M. 2 Parameters V_{ud}, λ
Exp. 2 Observables τ, A



β-Spectrum

$$W(p)dp = \frac{1}{2\pi^3\hbar^7c^3} G_F^2 V_{ud}^2 (1+3\lambda^2)\cdot p^2 (E_0 - E)^2 dp$$

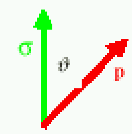
Lifetime τ

$$\tau^{-1} = V_{ud}^2 G_F^2 (1+3\lambda^2) \frac{f^R m_e^5 c^4}{2\pi^3\hbar^7}$$

β-Asymmetry A

$$W(\vartheta) = \{1 + v/c\, P A \cos(\vartheta)\}$$

$$A = -2\frac{\lambda(\lambda+1)}{1+3\lambda^2}$$



left:

$$A_{exp} = \frac{N^{\uparrow} - N^{\downarrow}}{N^{\uparrow} + N^{\downarrow}}$$

right:

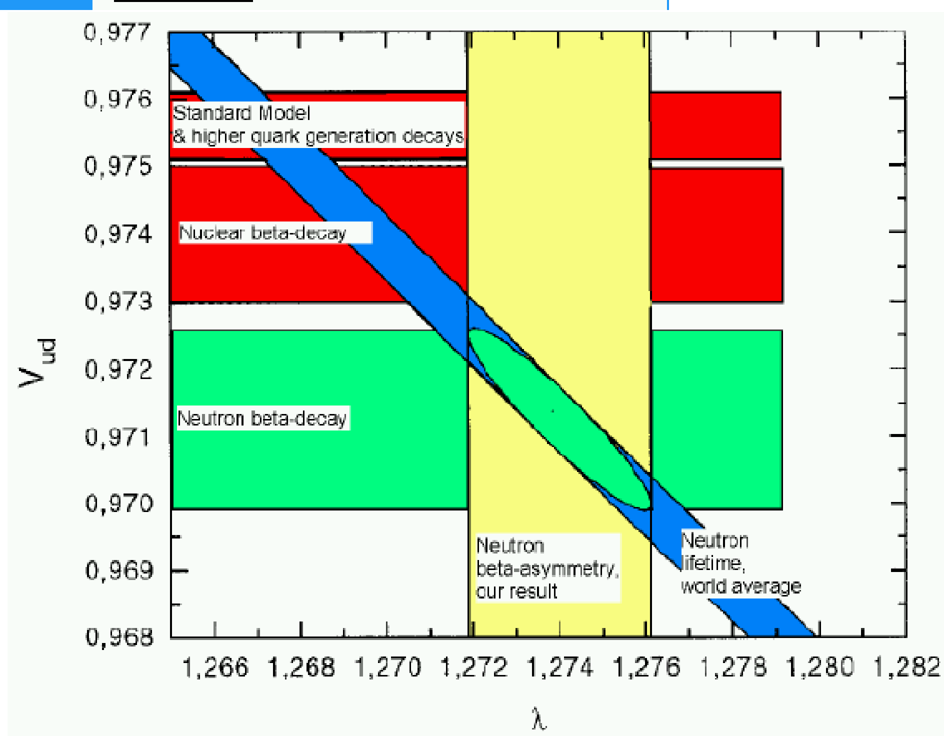
$$A_{exp} = \frac{N^{\Uparrow} - N^{\Downarrow}}{N^{\Uparrow} + N^{\Downarrow}}$$

$N^{\uparrow}$: elektron spectrum with spin flipper off

$N^{\downarrow}$: electron spectrum with spin flipper on

$$A_{exp} = A\frac{v}{c}Pf$$

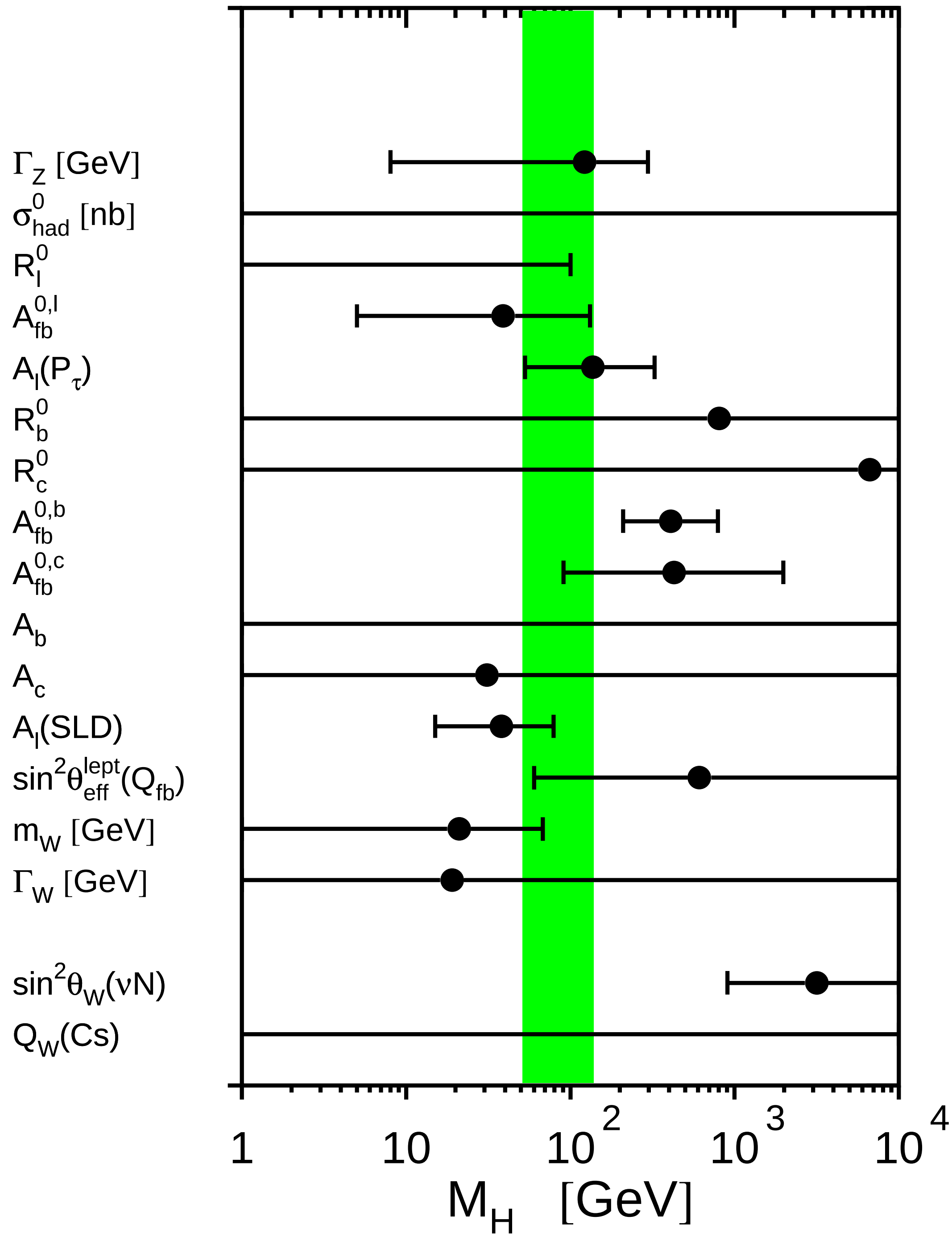
PERKEO II
(Heidelberg-ILL-GSI-Mainz)



If G_F is universal, 3-generation unitarity...

...3.0σ away from expectation!

BACKUP: Higgs Mass Range of LEPEWWG Variables



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