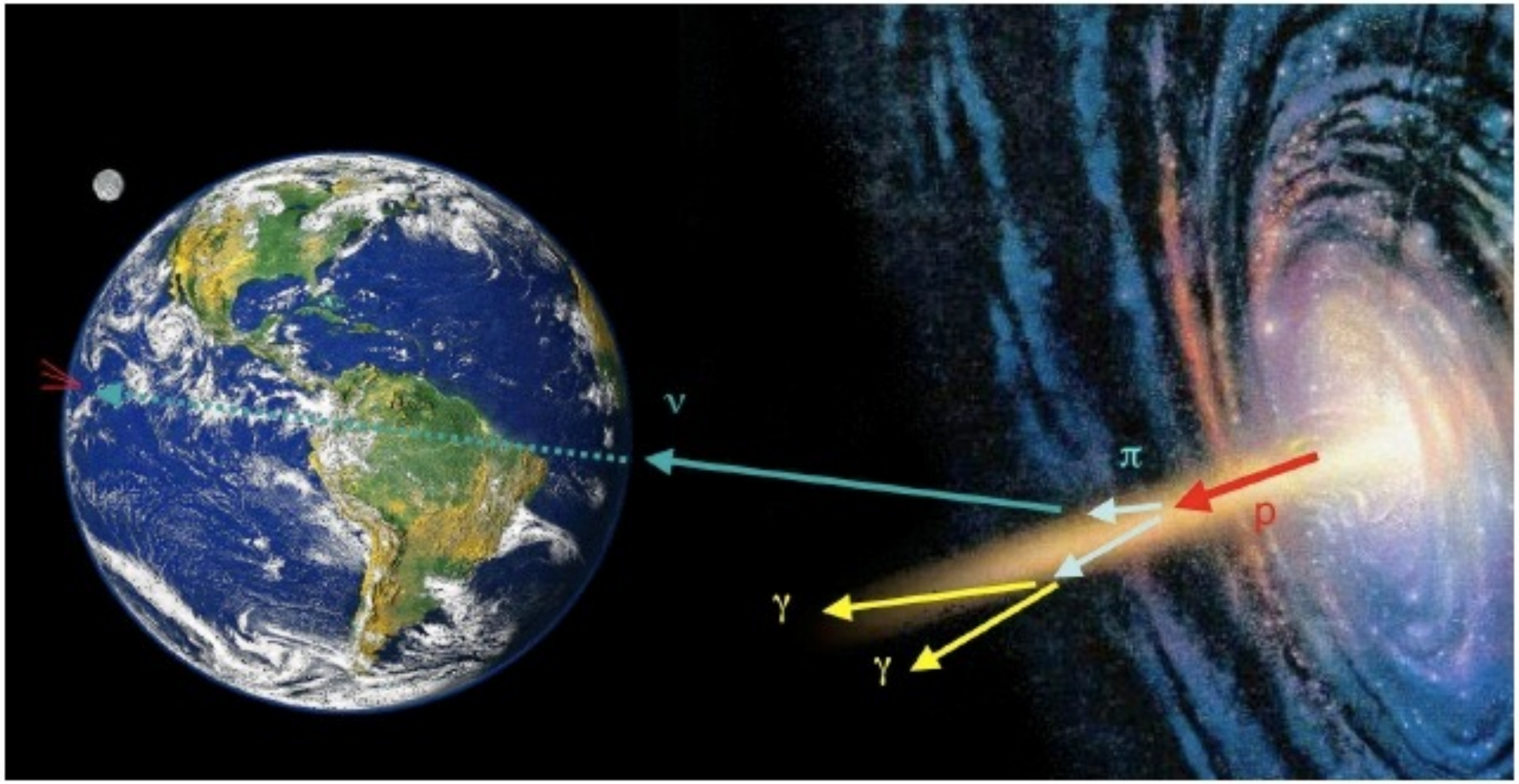
Teilchenphysik mit kosmischen und mit erdgebundenen Beschleunigern



05. The Standard Model: Precision Tests

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Overview

- The Standard Model: Intro & History
- e^+e^- collisions for precision tests
- The Z^0 resonance
- Direct and indirect measurements

Reminder: The Standard Model

- The SM describes our visible Universe by a (reasonably small) set of particles:
  - The particles that make up matter: Spin 1/2 Fermions
  - … and the force carriers: Spin 1 Vector bosons

Elementary Particles

	Generation		
	1	2	3
Quarks	**u** **d**	**c** **s**	**t** **b**
Leptons	ν_e **e**	ν_μ μ	ν_τ τ

Elementary Forces

	exchange boson	relative strength
Strong	g	1
el.-magn.	γ	1/137
Weak	$W^\pm$, Z^0	10^{-14}
Gravitation	*G*	10^{-40}

… plus the Higgs particle as a consequence of the mechanism to generate mass

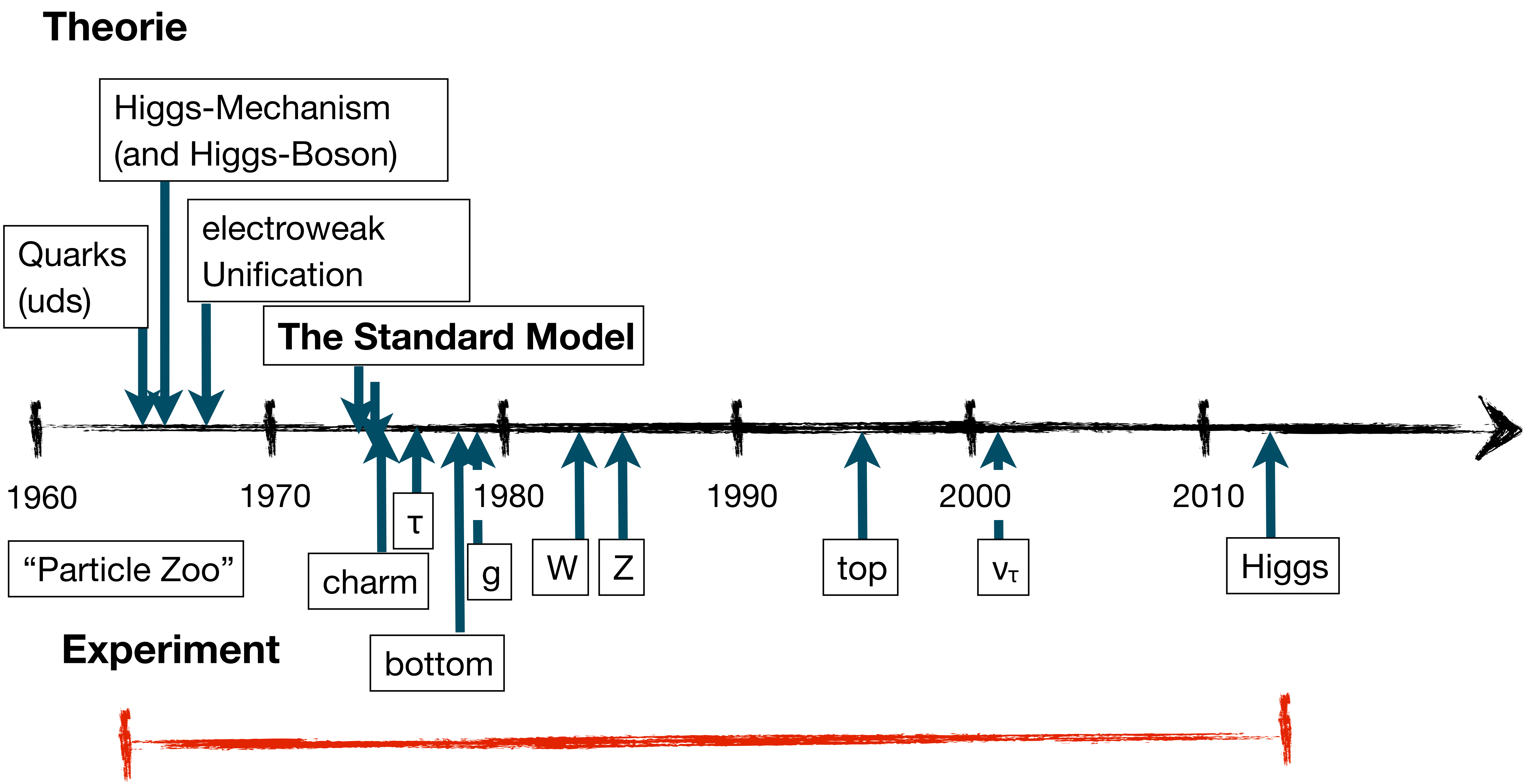
Underlying theories: QCD

QED / weak interaction
➩ electroweak unification (GSW)

The Structure of the Standard Model

- The electroweak part of the SM is based on the gauge group SU(2) x U(1)
- This gives rise to the gauge bosons W^+, W^-, Z for SU(2) and γ for U(1)
- Left-handed fermion fields transform as doublets under SU(2) - right handed fermions as singlets (no coupling of right-handed fermions to W; V-A structure of the weak interaction)
- There are three fermion families
- A complex scalar Higgs field is added for mass generation through spontaneous symmetry breaking to give mass to the gauge bosons and fermions -> Gives rise to one physical neutral scalar particle, the Higgs boson
- The electroweak SM describes in lowest order (“Born approximation) processes such as f_1f_2 -> f_3f_4 with only 3 free parameters: α, G_f, $\sin^2\theta_W$

The Standard Model: History



Theorie

Higgs-Mechanism (and Higgs-Boson)

Quarks (uds)

electroweak Unification

The Standard Model

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

“Particle Zoo”

charm

τ

bottom

g

W

Z

top

ν_τ

Higgs

Experiment

~ 50 Years!

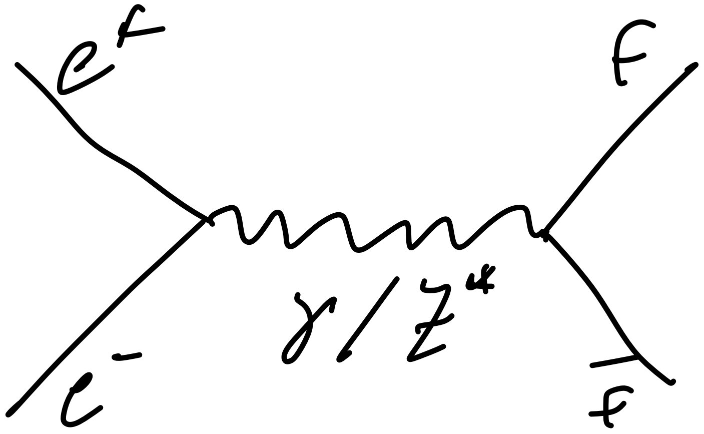
The Standard Model (and its components) has withstood all tests & attempts to break it / find inconsistencies!

Testing the Standard Model

- The “vanilla” Standard Model (ignoring neutrino masses & mixings) has 18 free parameters that need to be measured
    - 9 fermion masses (= couplings to the Higgs Field)
    - 3 CKM mixing angles + 1 CKM phase
    - 3 coupling constants (electromagnetic, weak, strong)
    - 1 Z^0 mass
    - 1 Higgs mass

- Other measurable parameters, such as the Weinberg angle and the W mass can be calculated taking the 18 parameters as input: A direct possibility to test SM prediction
- In addition: Particles occur “in loops” and modify measurable properties and cross sections: Calculable - can be tested, and used to indirectly search for new particles

The Tool for Precision Tests: e^+e^-



- e^+e^- annihilation:
  - point-like particles
  - well-known quantum numbers and energies of initial and final states
  - no hadronic (strong) interactions in and with initial state:
    - no underlying or "remnant" event
    - couplings << 1: calculable in perturbation theory

Precision

- Technical requirements:
  - precise knowledge of e+e– energies (accelerator)
  - precise knowledge of luminosity (special detectors)
  - precise measurement & classification of all final states (detectors)

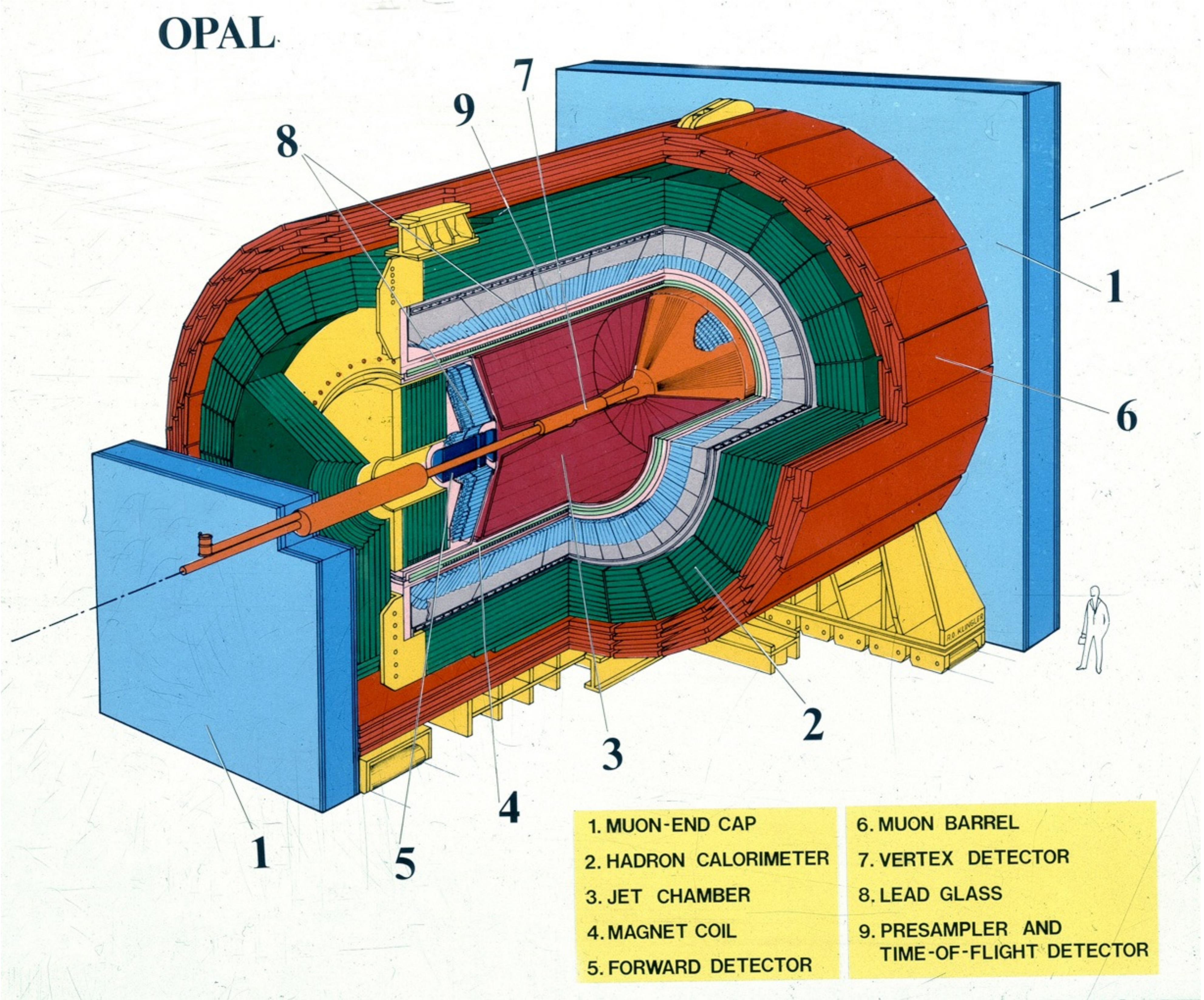
High-energy e^+e^- Colliders: SLC, LEP

- SLC (1989 - 1999): Center-of-mass energy ~ 91 GeV (on the Z^0 resonance)
- LEP: 1989 - 2000
  - LEP I: Center-of-mass energy ~ 91 GeV (on the Z^0 resonance)
  - LEP II: Center-of-mass energy up to 209 GeV

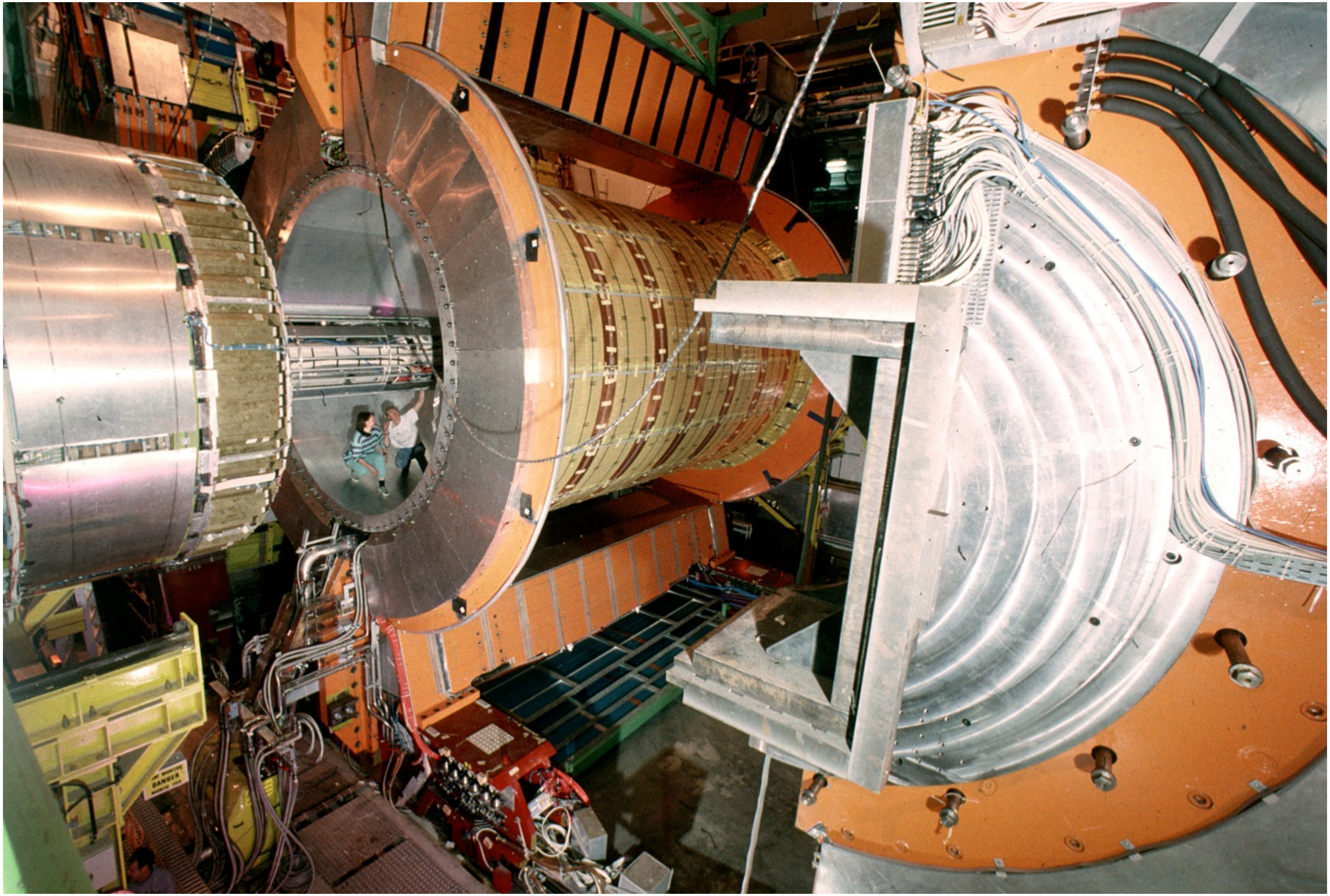
- For precision measurements:
  - Need precise measurement of collider energy
    - At LEP measured via resonant depolarisation of self-polarisation of beam which builds up over time (up to a beam energy of 55 GeV), extrapolation via flux-loop measurements beyond :
      - Energy uncertainty at 90 GeV center of mass: 1.4 MeV
      - Energy uncertainty at 200 GeV center of mass: 25 - 30 MeV

  - For SM precision measurements: polarisation of beams valuable: A strength of linear accelerators: 80% e^- polarisation at SLC - not possible at LEP

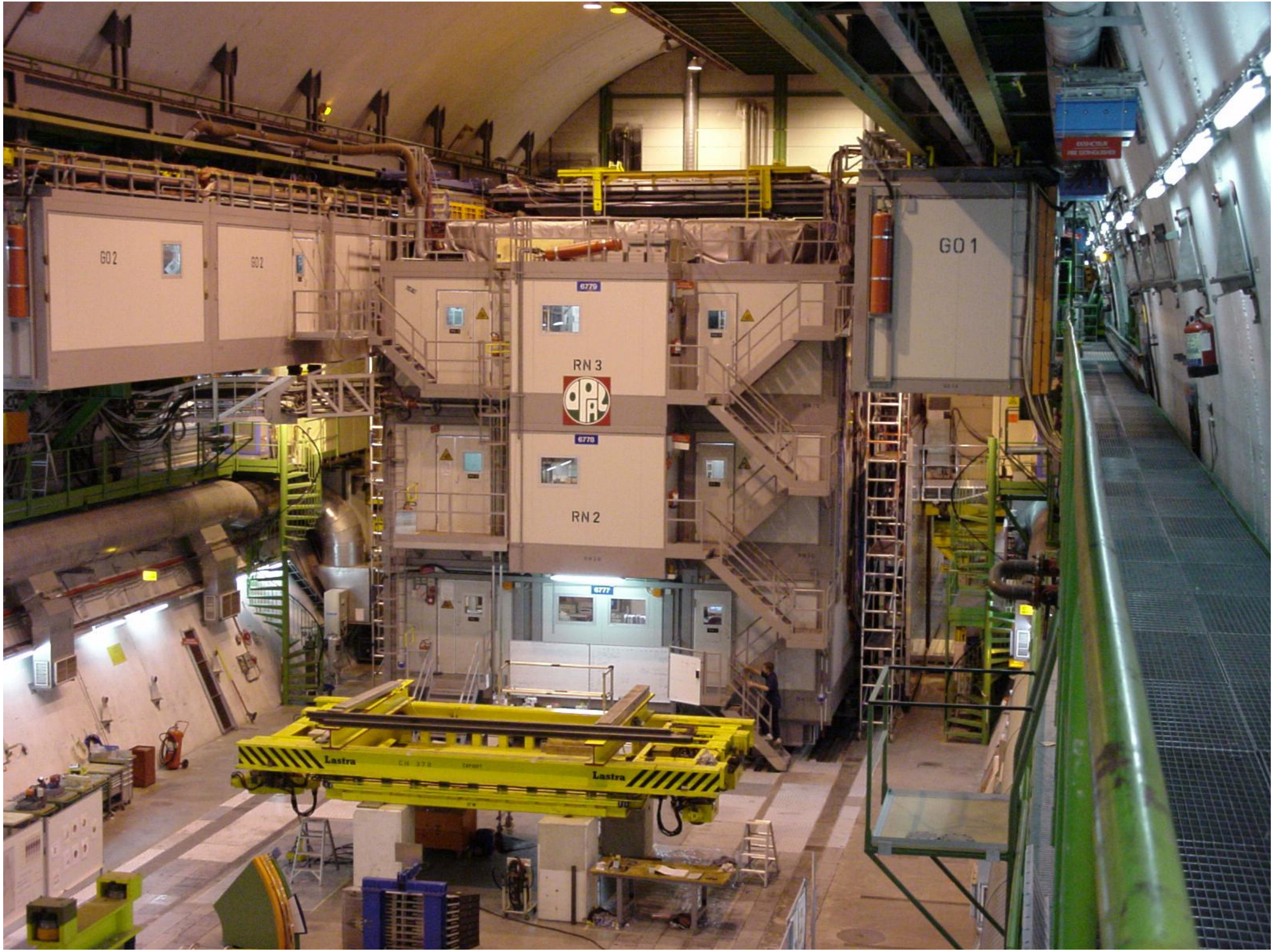
e^+e^- Experiments: One Example - OPAL @ LEP



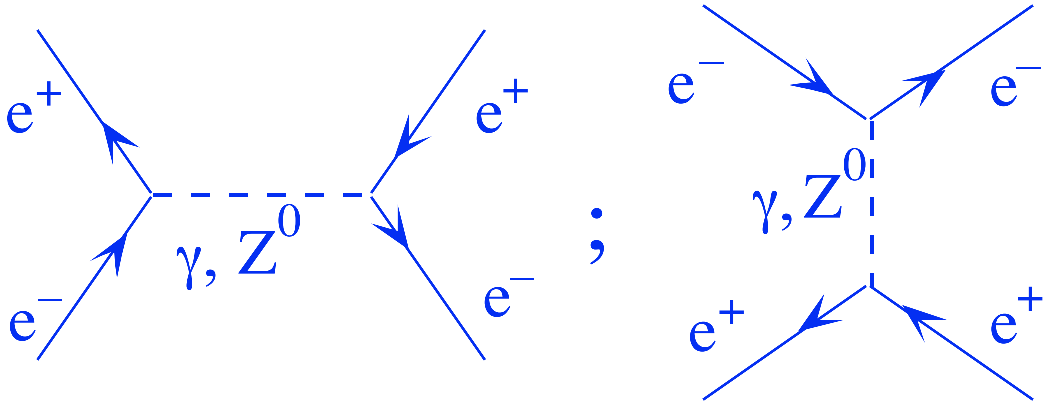
e^+e^- Experiments: One Example - OPAL @ LEP



e^+e^- Experiments: One Example - OPAL @ LEP

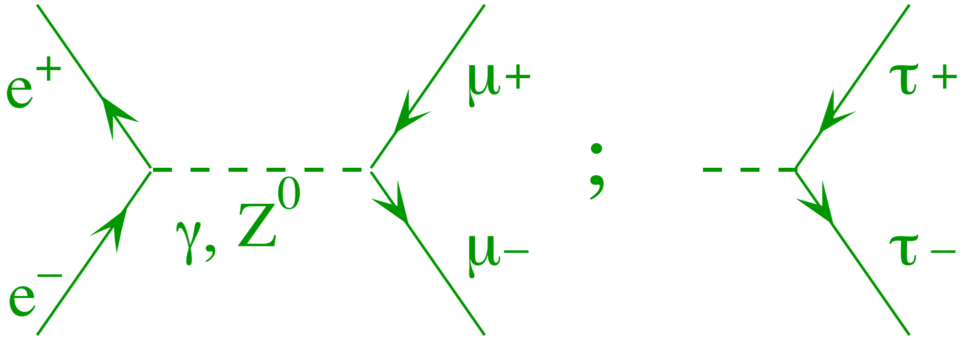


Final States at LEP I & II

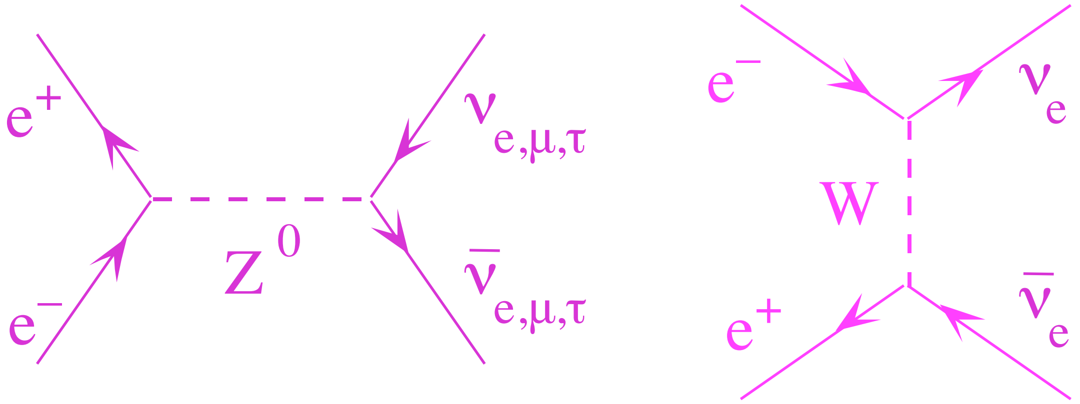


(s-channel) (t-channel)

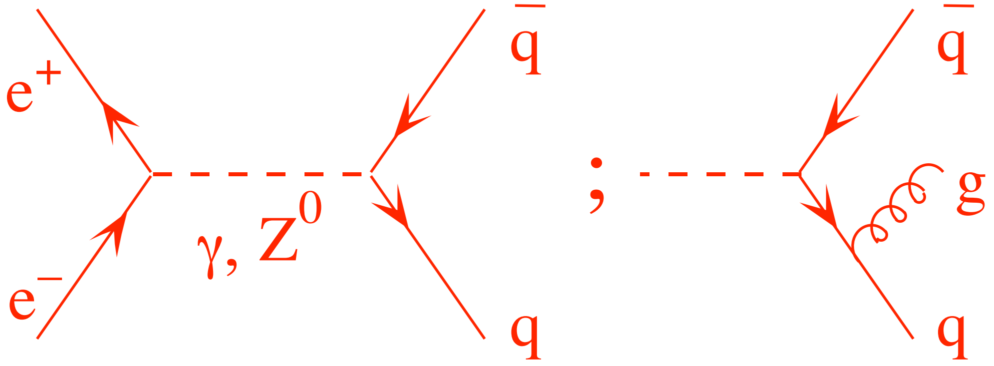
Bhabha-scattering



$\mu-$, $\tau-$ pair-production

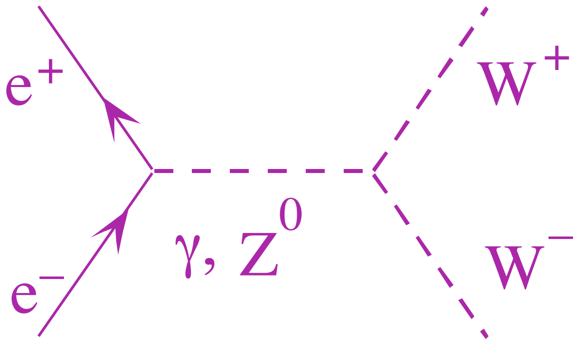


Neutrino-pair-production
("invisible")

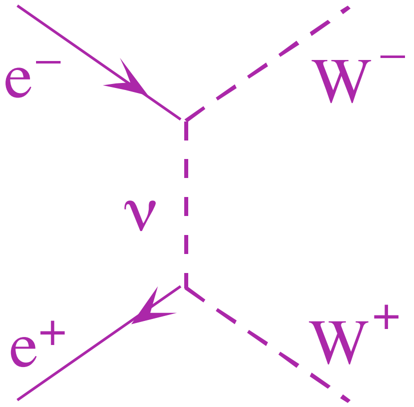


Quark-Antiquark-pairs
plus Gluons:
hadronic final states
(dominant channel!)

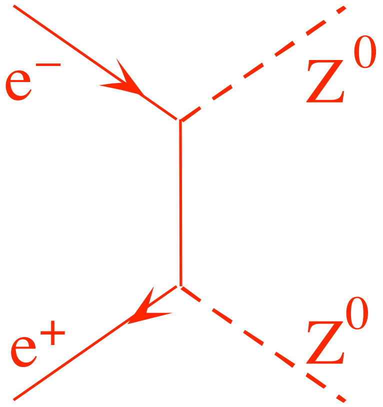
Final States at LEP II



(s-channel)

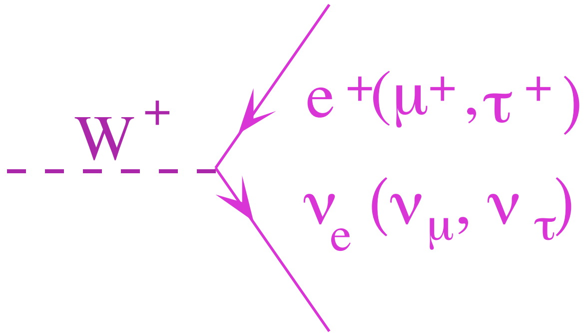


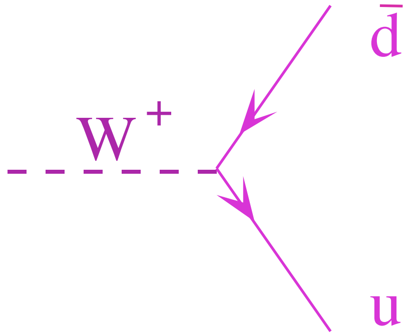
(t-channel)



W/Z - pair production (LEP - II)

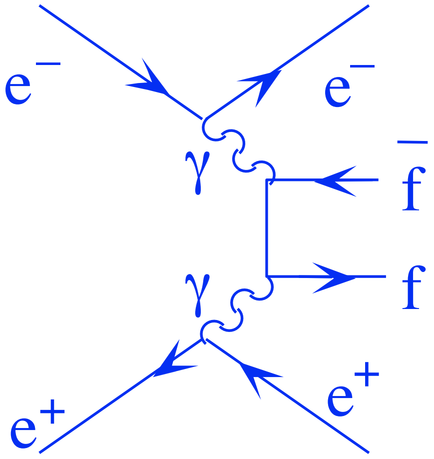
with:



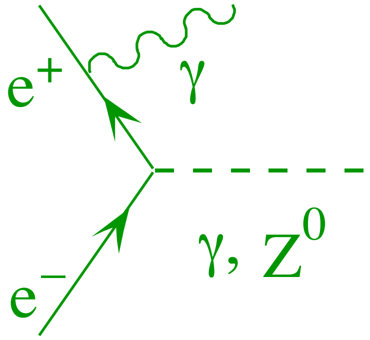


(W-decays;
Z-decays as above)

further important processes:

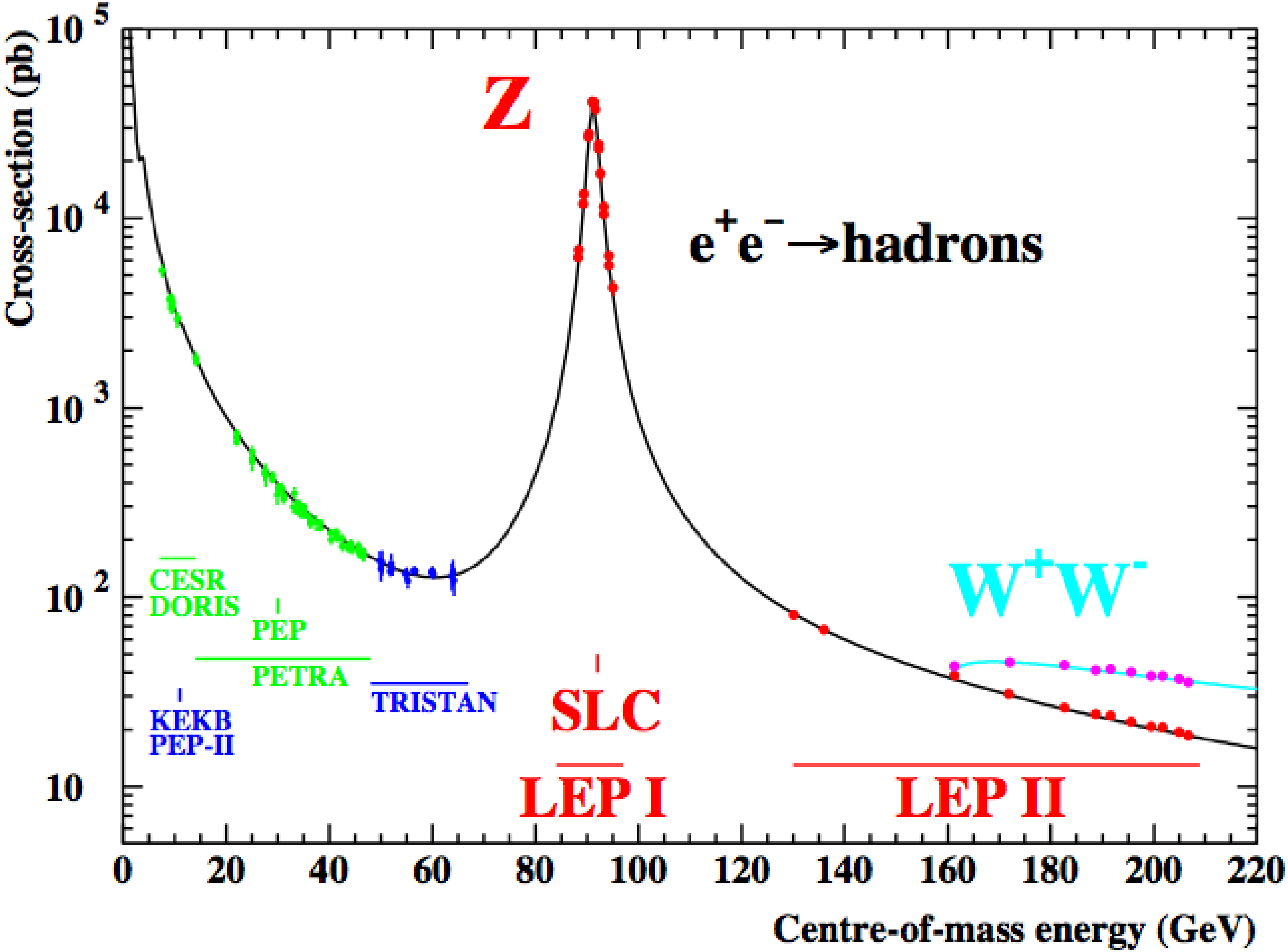


2-Photon - processes



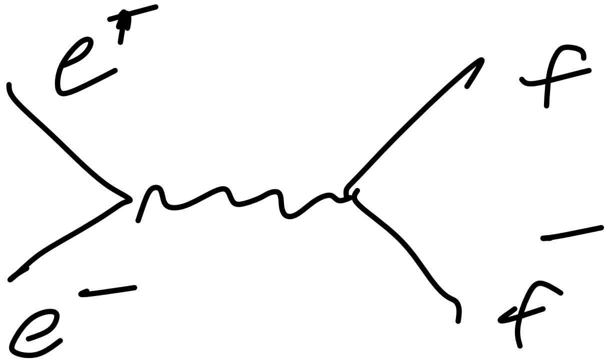
initial state Bremsstrahlung

The Hadronic Cross Section in e^+e^- Collisions



Cross sections in Electroweak Interactions

- The minimal SM in lowest order ("Born approximation" describes processes like:



$$e^+e^- \to f\bar{f}$$

by just three free parameters:

α_{em}	fine structure constant (electromagnetic interaction)
G_F	Fermi constant (weak interaction), obtained from μ lifetime
$\sin^2\theta_W$	weak mixing angle, obtained from neutrino - Nucleon scattering

or:

α_{em}, G_F, M_Z

$$\sin^2\theta_W \cos^2\theta_W = \frac{\pi\alpha_{em}}{G_F \cdot \sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{M_Z^2}$$

The Z^0 Resonance

- For resonant production through a Z, the width of the Z influences the cross section (Breit-Wiegner resonance):

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \to Z \to f\bar{f}) = \frac{12\pi}{m_Z^2} \frac{s}{(s-m_Z^2)^2 + m_Z^2 \Gamma_Z^2} \Gamma_{ee} \cdot \Gamma_{ff}$$

c.o.m. energy   total width   partial widths

Maximum at: $\sigma^0_{f\bar{f}} = \frac{12\pi}{m_Z^2} \frac{\Gamma_{ee} \Gamma_{f\bar{f}}}{\Gamma_Z^2}$

The partial widths (decay into a given fermion pair) can be calculated in the SM:

$$\Gamma_f = \frac{G_F M_Z^3}{6\pi\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left[g_{a,f}^2 + g_{v,f}^2 \right] \cdot N_{c,f}$$

color factor:
3 for quarks, 1 for leptons

$$g_{a,f} = I_{3,f}$$

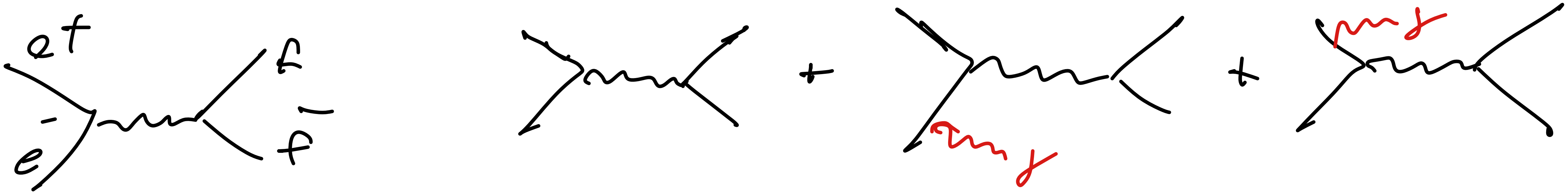
3rd component of weak isospin: (up-type q, v +1/2, others -1/2)

$$g_{v,f} = I_{3,f} - 2Q\sin^2\theta_W$$

Q: electric charge

It’s not quite that simple: Radiative Corrections

- The e^+ and e^- can radiate photons before colliding, changing the energy:

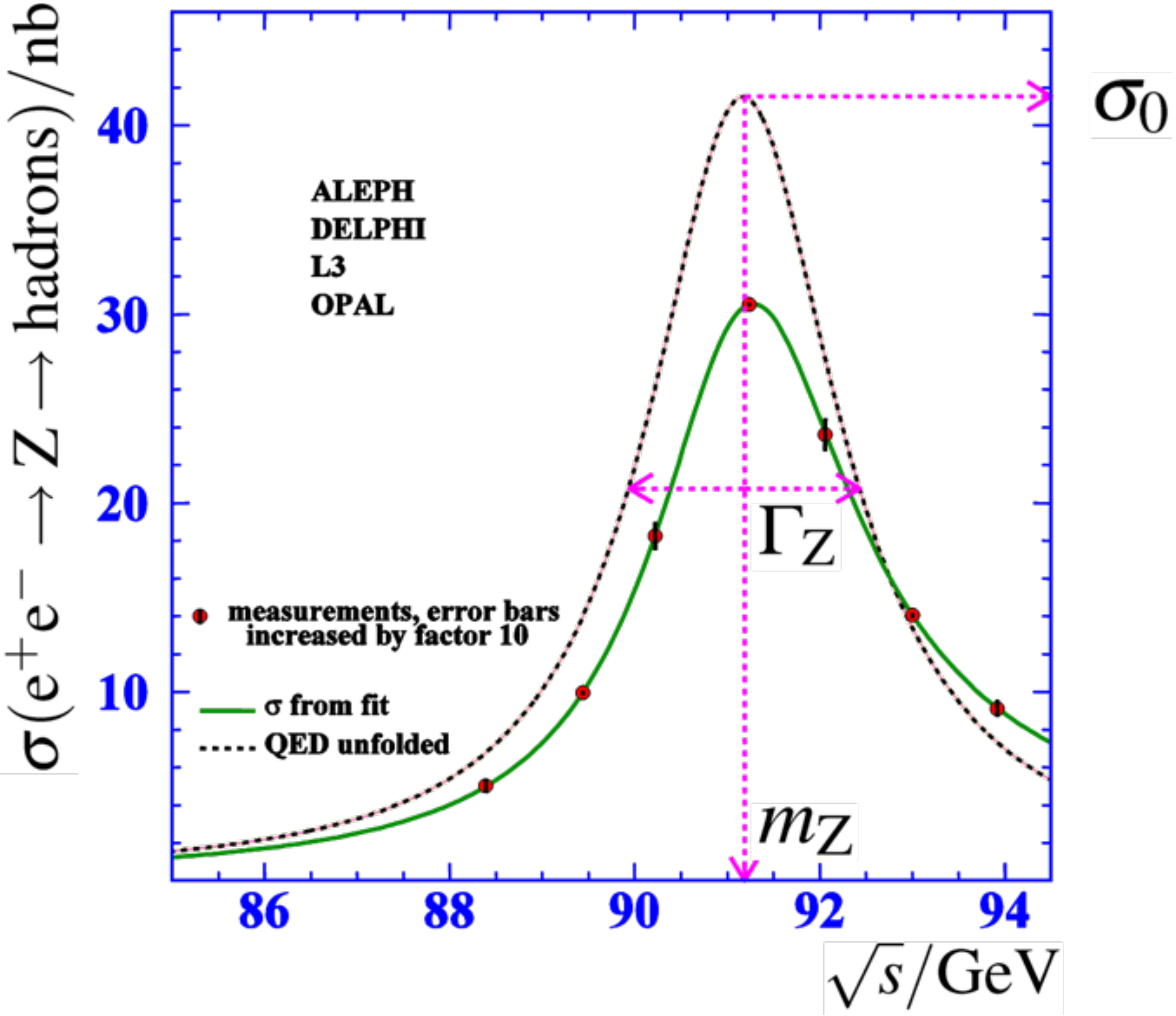


Initial state radiation (ISR)

Results in a change in the collision energy:

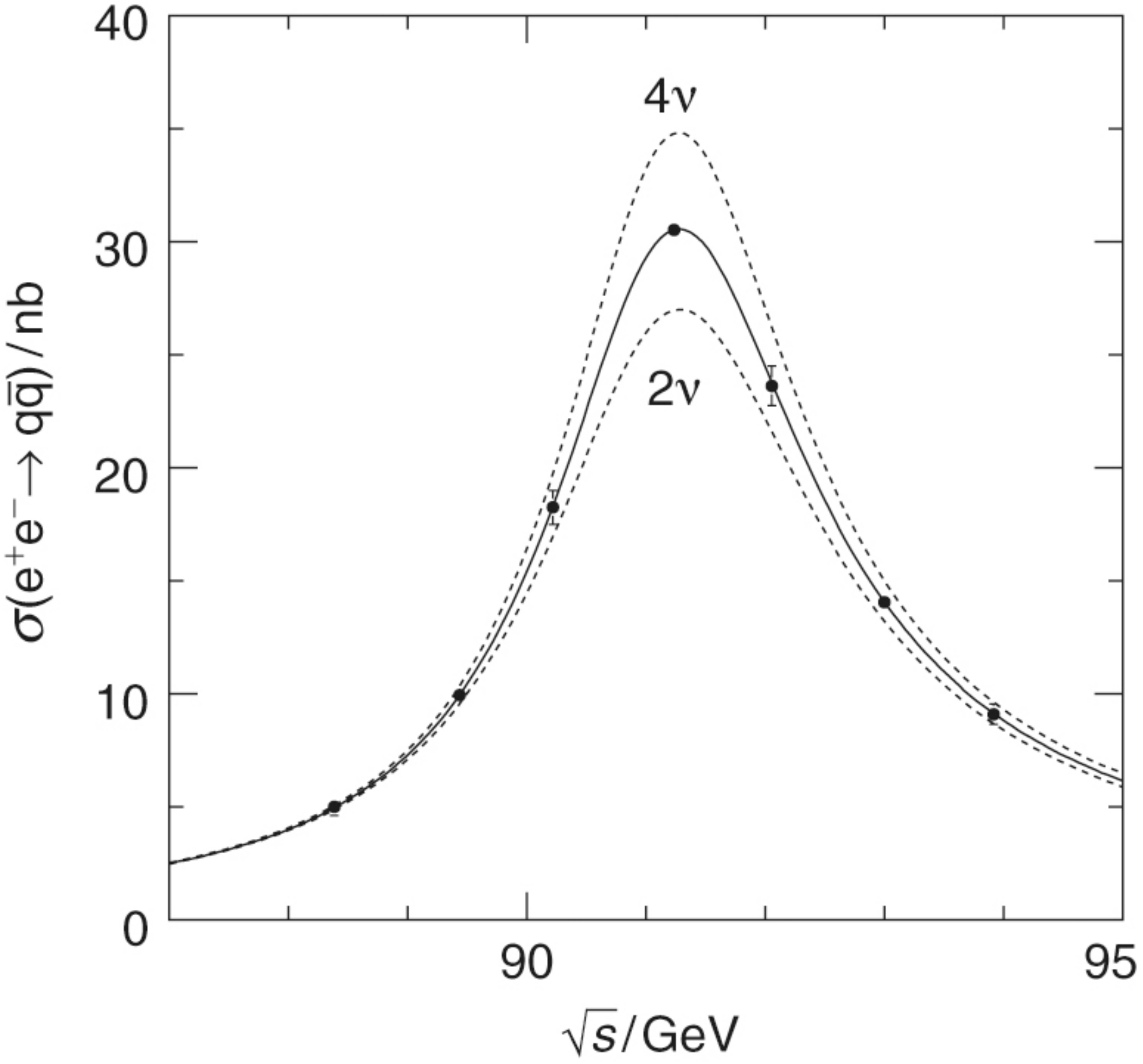
$$\sqrt{s} = 2E \qquad \sqrt{s} \approx 2E\left(1-\frac{E_\gamma}{2E}\right)$$

changes in cross section: Reduced since events move below resonance energy



Can be calculated precisely in QED!

Precision Measurements at the Z



$M_Z = 91.1875 \pm 0.0021$ GeV

$\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023$ GeV

This precision can not be reached at hadron colliders - LEP input used for calibration at LHC

- Determining the number of light neutrino flavors from the Z width:

Given by:

$$\Gamma_Z = \Gamma_{ee} + \Gamma_{\mu\mu} + \Gamma_{\tau\tau} + \Gamma_{had}$$
$$+ \Gamma_{\nu e \nu e} + \Gamma_{\nu\mu\nu\mu} + \Gamma_{\nu\tau\nu\tau}$$
$$= 3\,\Gamma_{ll} + \Gamma_{had} + N_\nu\,\Gamma_{\nu\nu}$$

The partial width into visible final states can be directly measured

Taking the SM prediction for $\Gamma_{\nu\nu}$ from the measured cross section and total width the number of (light) neutrinos can be determined

$N_\nu = 2.984 \pm 0.008$

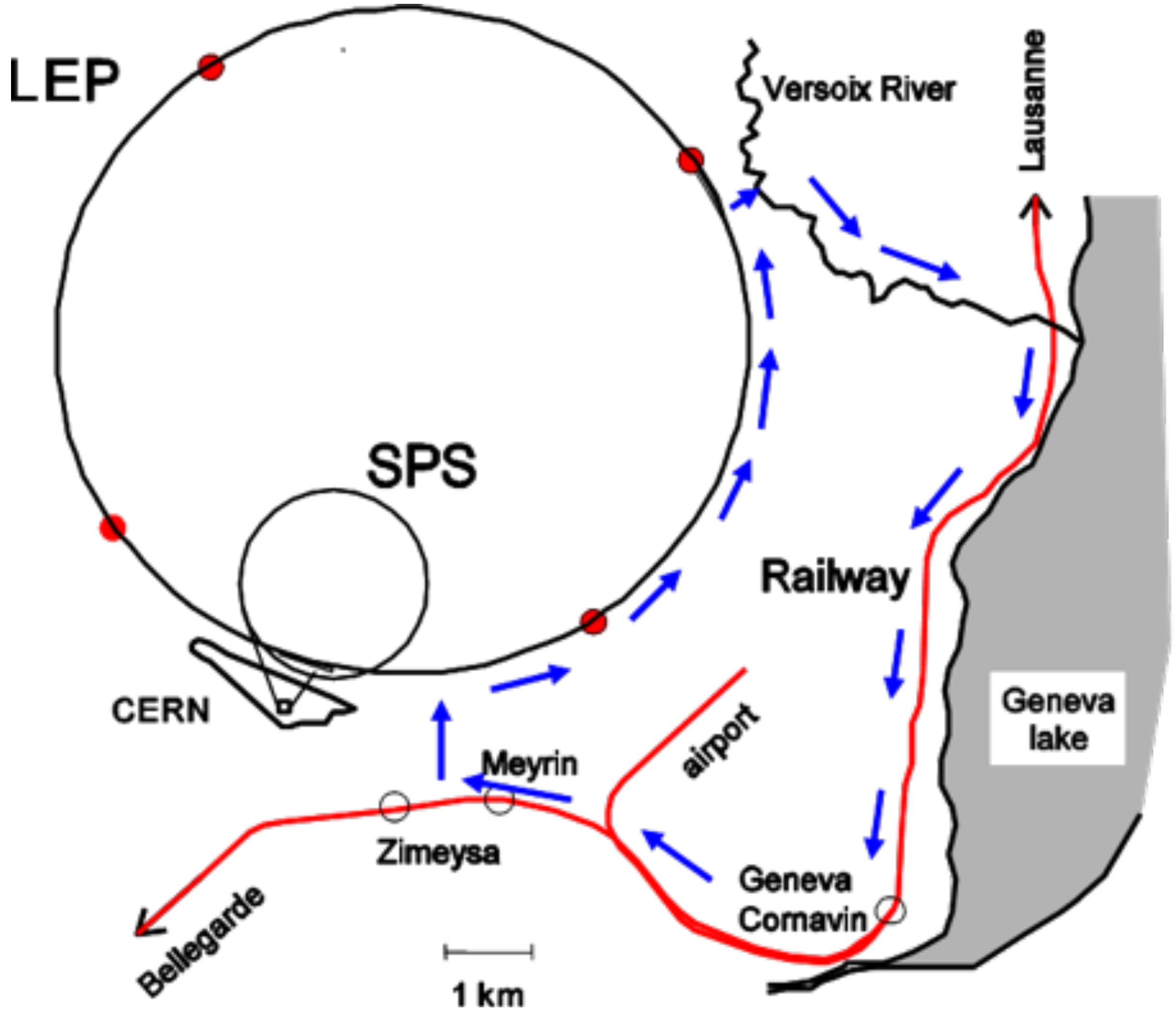
Challenges imposed by Precision Goals

Moon

- As the moon orbits the Earth it distorts the rock in the Geneva area very slightly !
- The nominal radius of the accelerator of 4.3 km varies by ±0.15 mm
- Changes beam energy by ~10 MeV : need to correct for tidal effects !

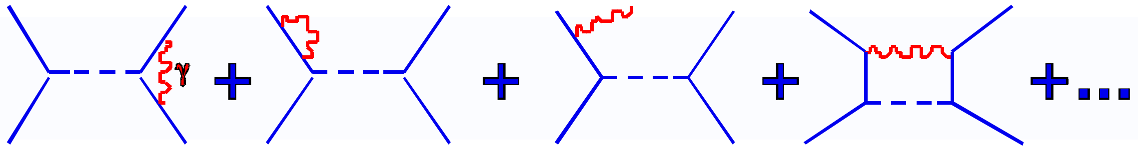
Trains

- Leakage currents from the TGV railway line return to Earth following the path of least resistance.
- Travelling via the Versoix river and using the LEP ring as a conductor.
- Each time a TGV train passed by, a small current circulated LEP slightly changing the magnetic field in the accelerator
- LEP beam energy changes by ~10 MeV



Radiative Corrections

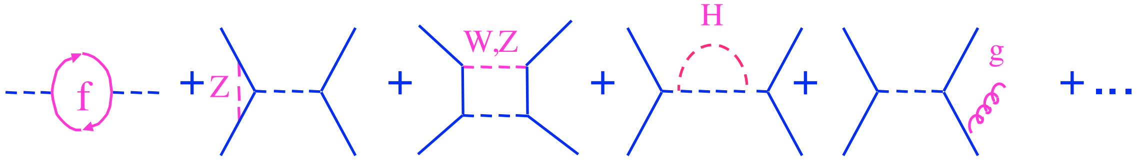
photonic corrections:



!

corrections ~ 100%, selection dependent;
factorisable: $(1 + \delta_{rad})$

non-photonic corrections:



corrections ~ 10%, selection independent;
can be absorbed in running couplings:

- $\sin^2\theta_{eff}(s)$ • $\alpha(s) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \Delta\alpha}$; $\Delta\alpha = 0.064$ bei $\sqrt{s} = M_Z$
- $N_{c,f}\left(1 + \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + 1.4\left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 + ...\right)$ (für Quarks)
- $\frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2} = \rho \cdot \cos^2\theta_w$ mit $\rho = \frac{1}{1 - \Delta\rho}$; $\Delta\rho = 0.0026\frac{M_t^2}{M_Z^2} - 0.0015\ \ln\left(\frac{M_H}{M_W}\right)$

Modifications to the Born Cross Section

insertion of running couplings in “Born”-approximation :

partial Z decay widths $\Gamma_f = \frac{G_f\, M_Z^3}{6\pi\sqrt{2}}\left[g_{a,f}^2 + g_{v,f}^2\right]N_{c,f}$ (and also

cross sections) acquire dependence on:

- **M_t**
- **M_H**
- α_s

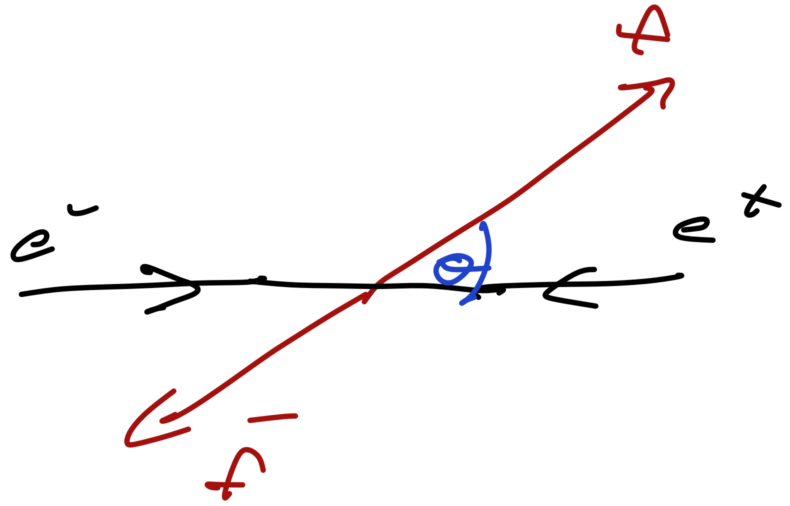
==> indirect determination (fit) of M_t , M_H , and α_s from combination of all available electroweak observables

(differential cross sections, partial decay widths, forward-backward asymmetries, τ-polarisation, left-right asymmetries (SLC))

Beyond Cross-Section Measurements

- Differential cross sections

$$\frac{d\sigma_f}{d\cos\theta} \propto A \cdot (1+\cos^2\theta) + B \cdot \cos\theta$$



depends on γ and Z0 exchange & interference, spin orientations (helicities) of initial and final state, on resonance, ...

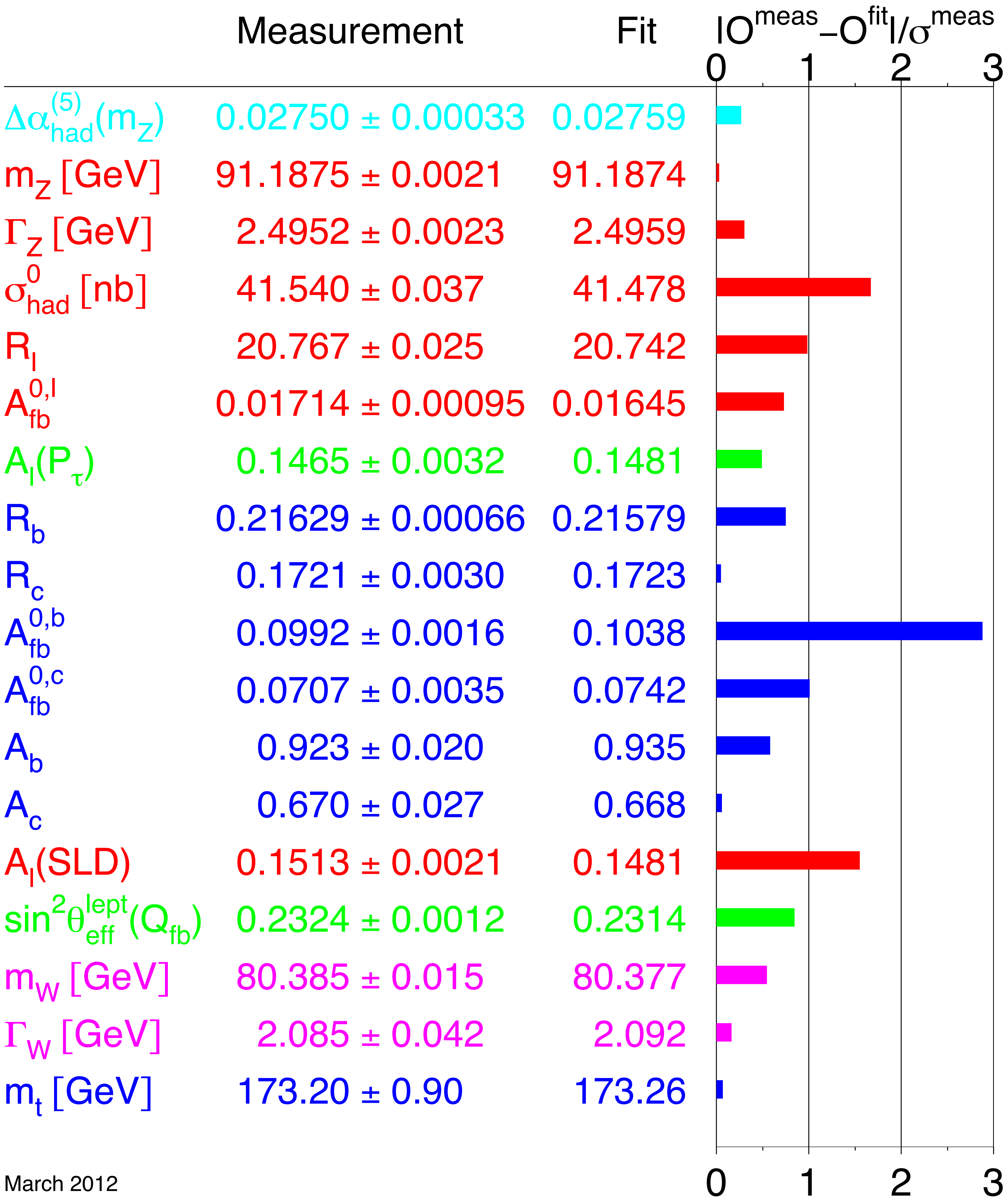
- Can be studied in a compact way as forward - backward asymmetries:

$$\sigma_F \equiv \int_0^1 \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta}\, d\cos\theta \qquad \sigma_B = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{d\sigma}{d\cos\theta}\, d\cos\theta \qquad A_{FB} = \frac{\sigma_F - \sigma_B}{\sigma_F + \sigma_B}$$

$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \qquad \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$$

Sensitive to vector and axial-vector couplings: non-zero A_{FB} because the coupling of the Z to lefthanded and righthanded particles is different (for pure QED interactions A_{FB} would be zero)

SM Precision Measurements at LEP / SLC

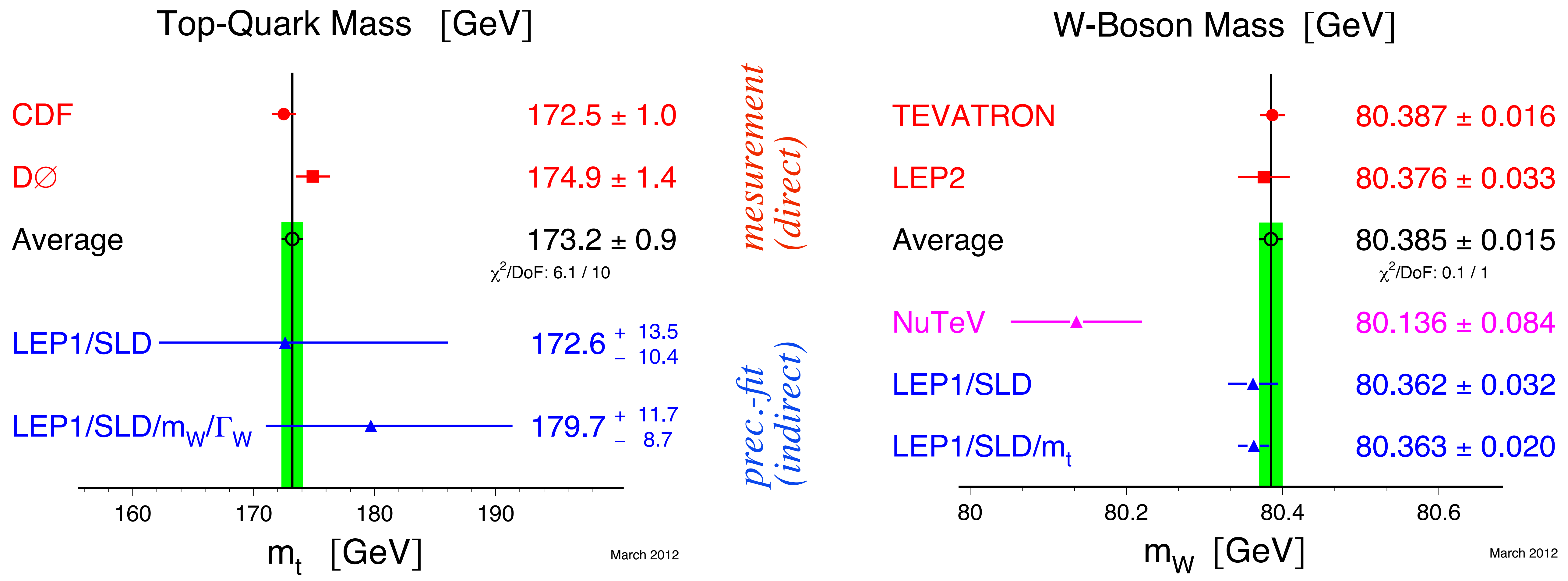


	Measurement	Fit
$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02750 ± 0.00033	0.02759
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959
σ_{had}^0 [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.478
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	20.742
$A_{fb}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01645
$A_l(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1481
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21579
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1723
$A_{fb}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1038
$A_{fb}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668
A_l(SLD)	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1481
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(Q_{fb})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314
m_W [GeV]	80.385 ± 0.015	80.377
Γ_W [GeV]	2.085 ± 0.042	2.092
m_t [GeV]	173.20 ± 0.90	173.26

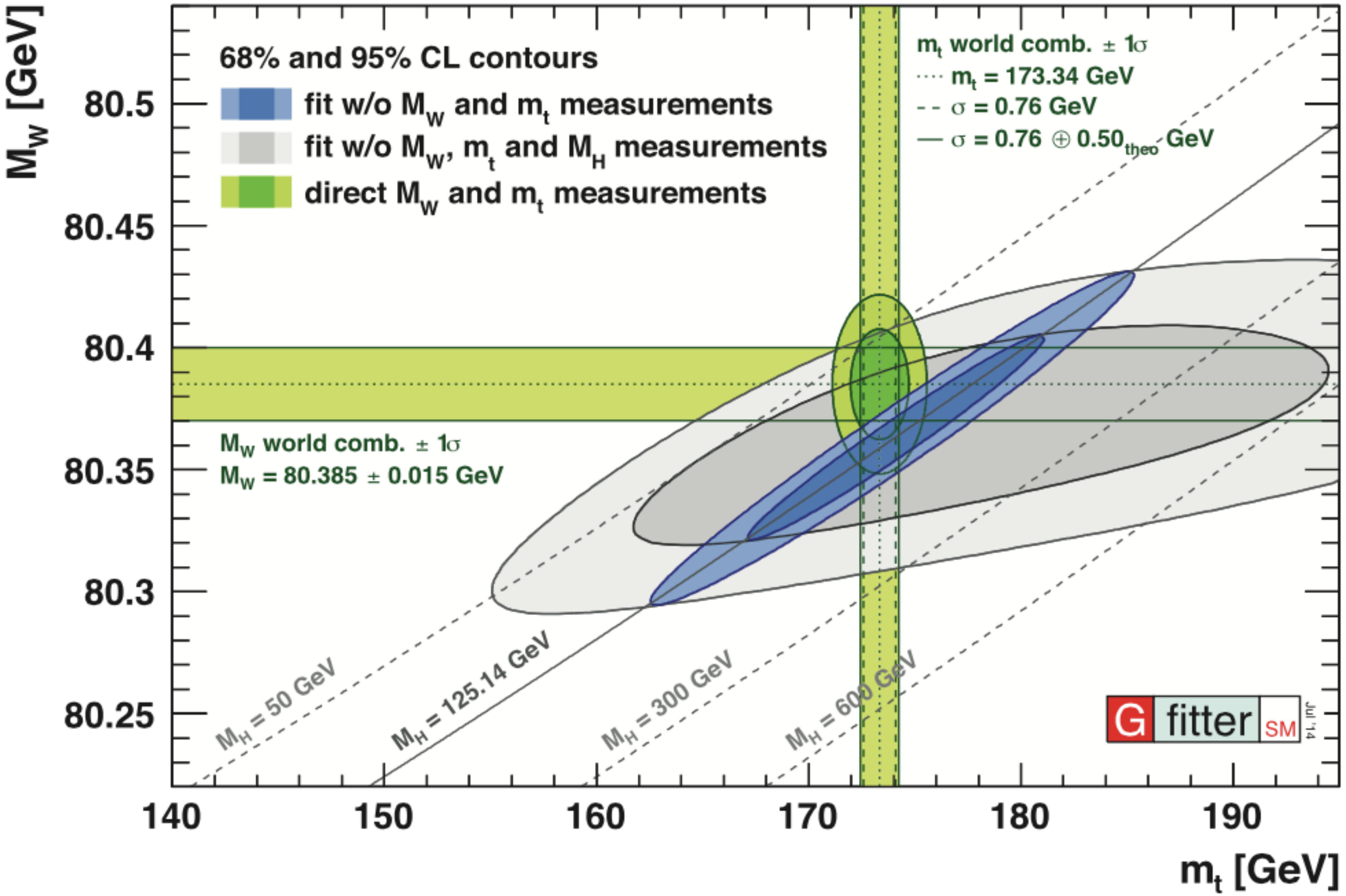
- Good overall consistency of a wide range of measurements with SM precision calculations observed

includes data from Tevatron: M_t, M_W

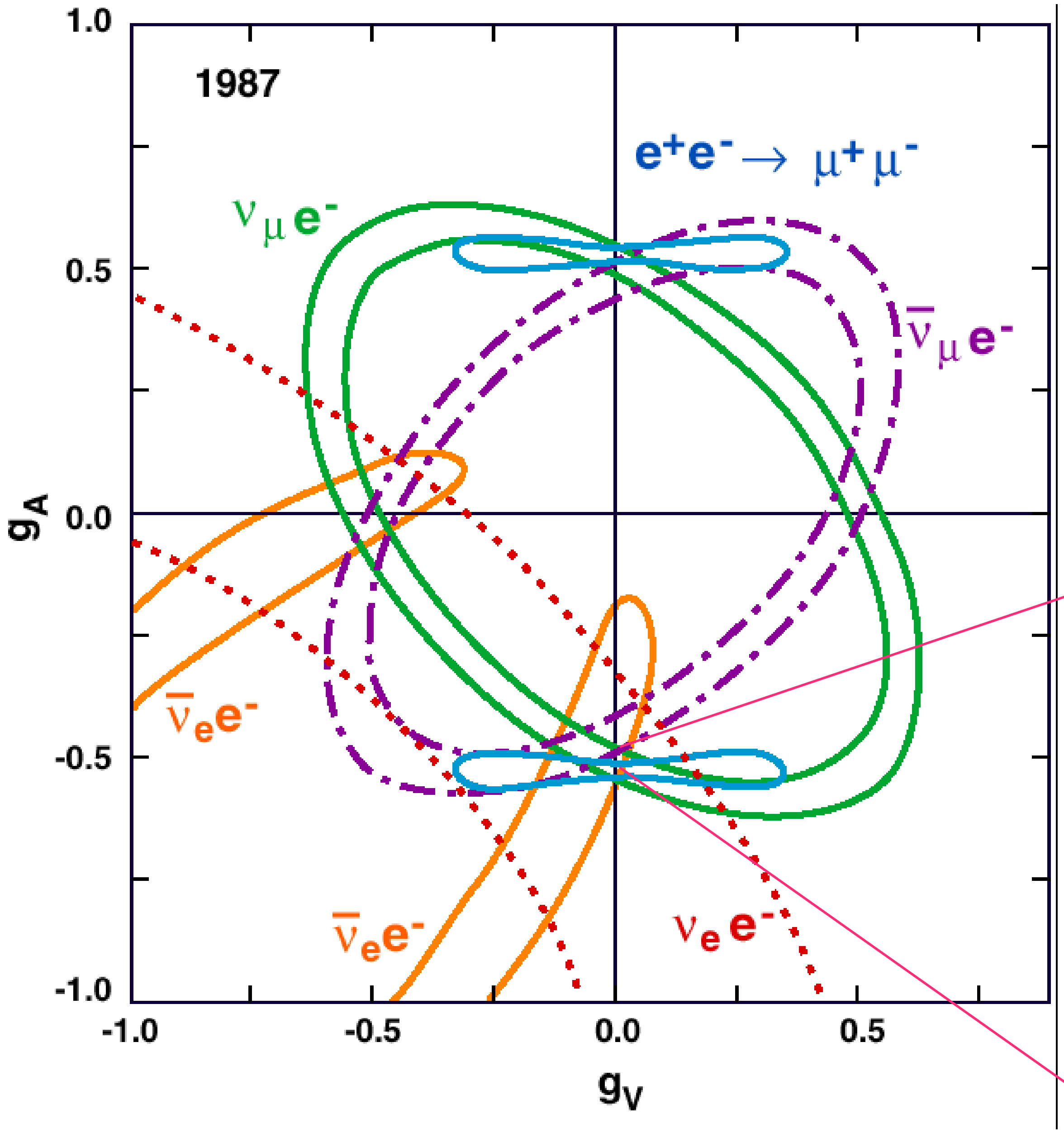
Indirect vs direct Measurements



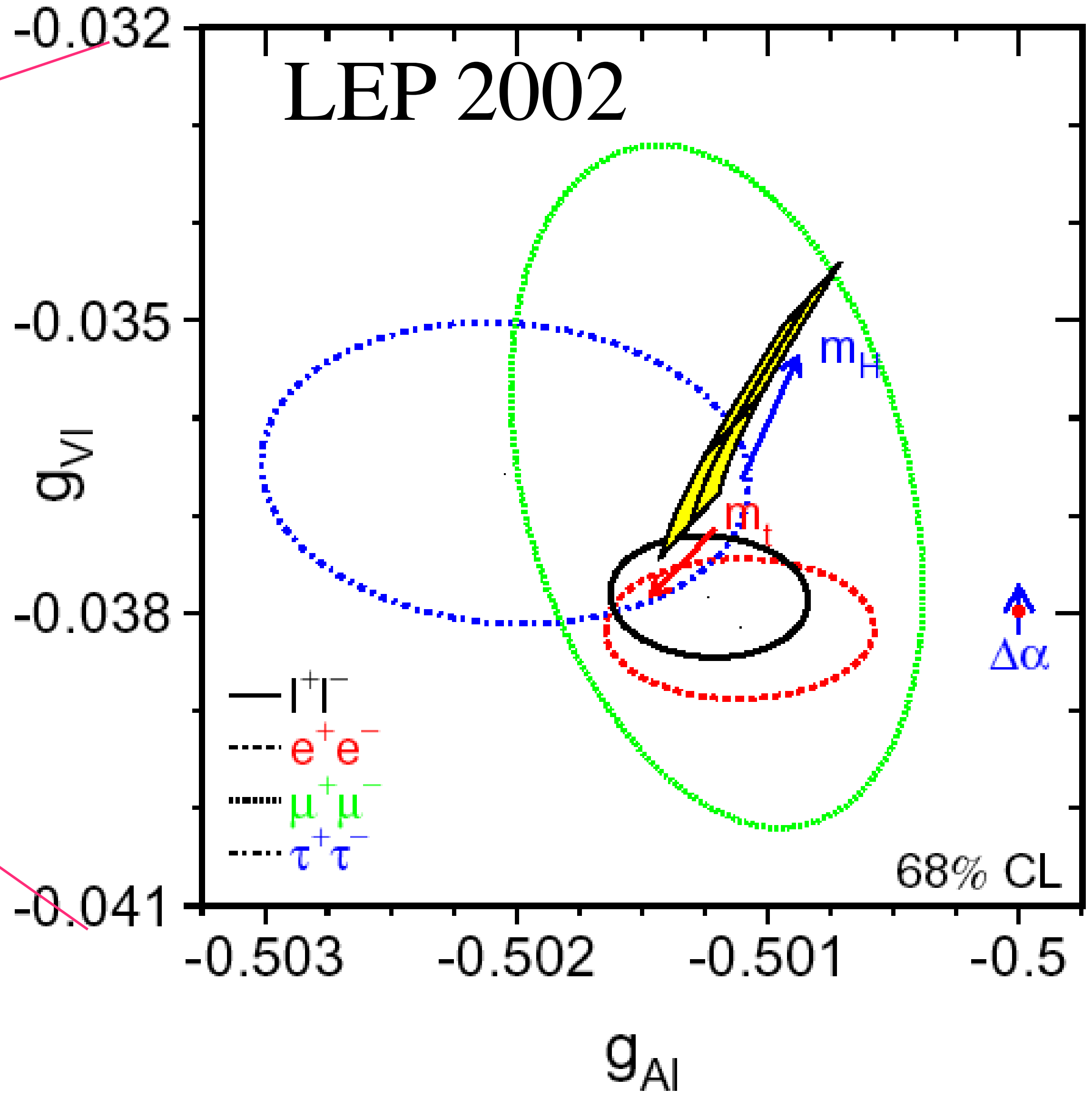
Consistency of direct & indirect Mass Measurements



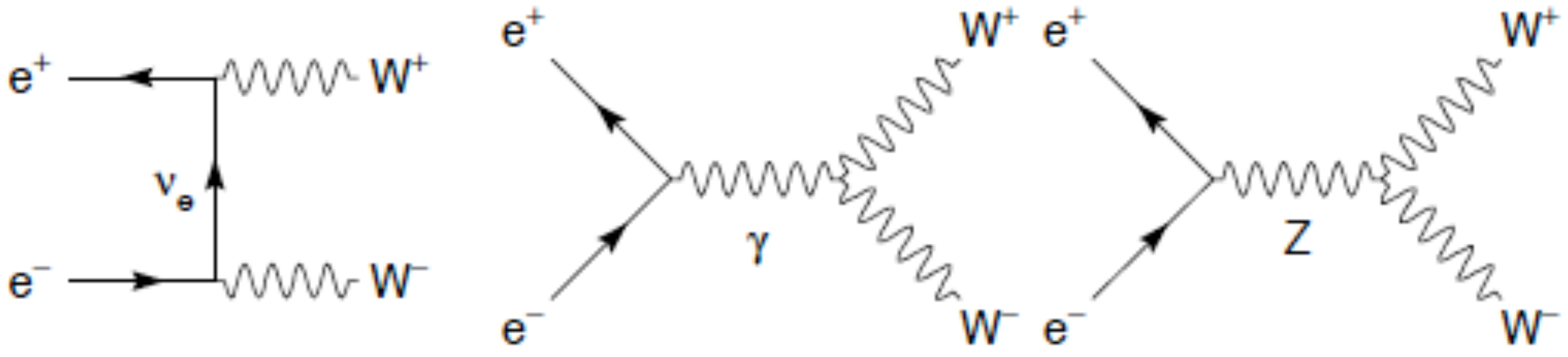
Measuring the Couplings



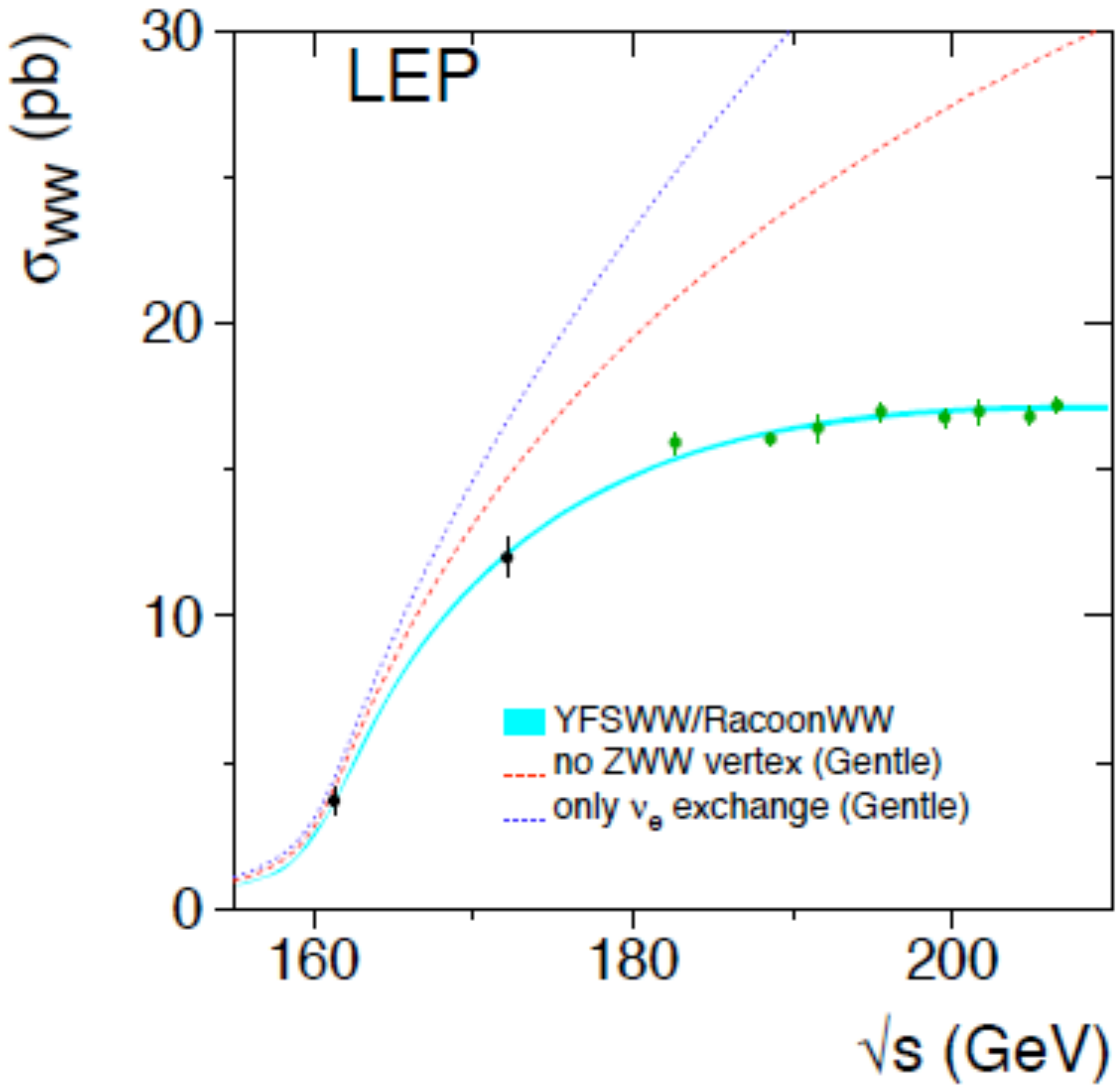
- Precision result on Vector and Axial-vector couplings



Coupling of Vector Bosons

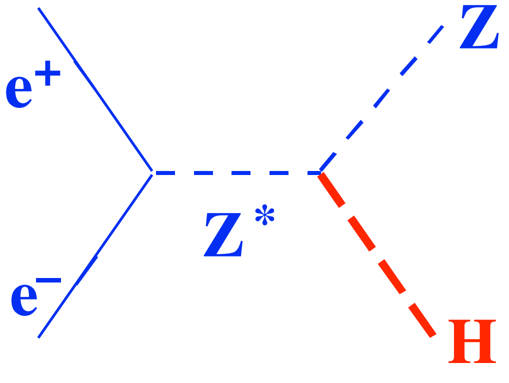


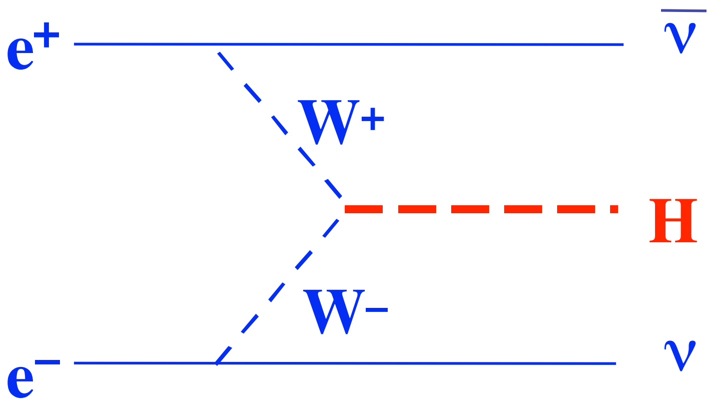
- Coupling of vector bosons: A key element of the group structure of the SM
- Observed in energy dependence of W pair production cross section



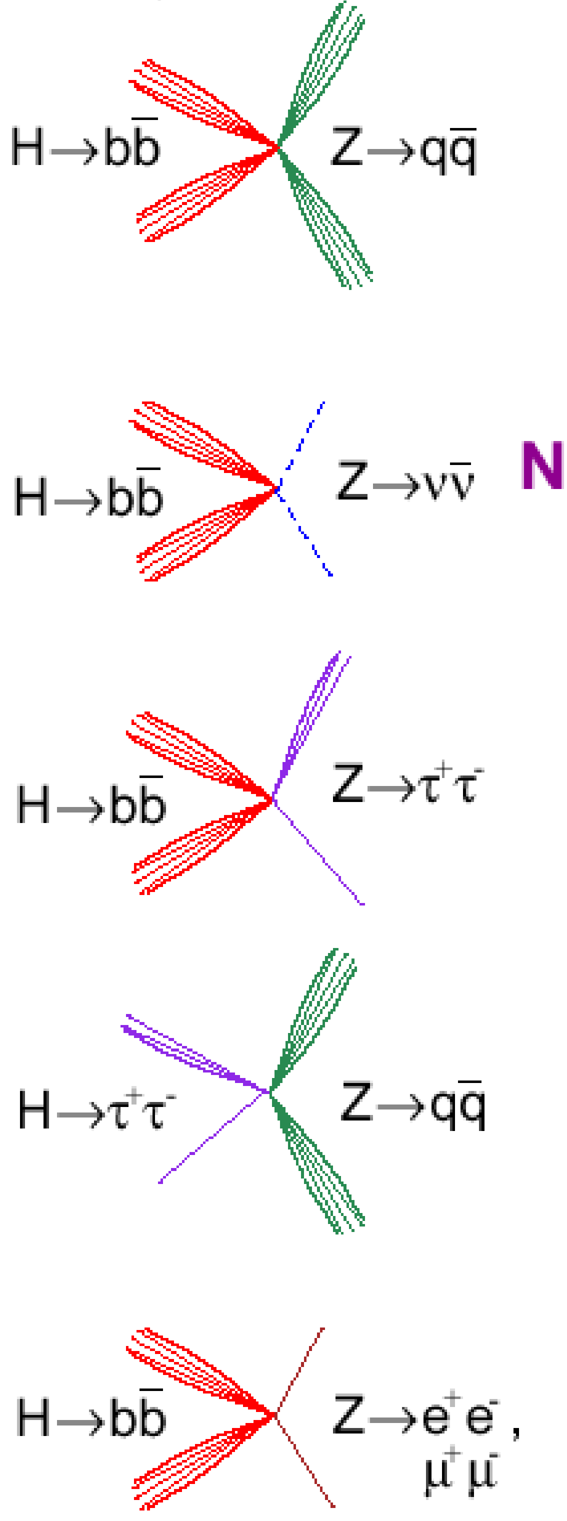
Direct Higgs Searches at LEP

Production:





includes about 80% of all final states with about 40-50% selection efficiencies



decay channel (e+e– –> HZ):			background:
$H\to b\bar{b}$ $Z\to q\bar{q}$	**4-Jet-Kanal**	51%	$WW\to qqqq, ZZ\to bbqq$ QCD 4jets
$H\to b\bar{b}$ $Z\to \nu\bar{\nu}$	**Neutrino-Kanal**	15%	$WW\to qql\nu, ZZ\to bb\nu\nu$
$H\to b\bar{b}$ $Z\to \tau^+\tau^-$	**Tau-Kanal**	2.4%	$WW\to qq\tau\nu, ZZ\to qq\tau\tau$ QCD (low-mult. jets)
$H\to \tau^+\tau^-$ $Z\to q\bar{q}$		5.1%	
$H\to b\bar{b}$ $Z\to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$	**Lepton-Kanal**	4.9%	$ZZ\to bbll$

Searching for the Higgs in e^+e^- Collisions

- Each experiment determines 3 observables, for each hypothetical Higgs-mass, and for each decay channel:
  - N_{obs} (number of candidate events)
  - N_{sig} (number of expected signal events - from model calculations)
  - N_{BG} (number of expected background events - from model calcs.)

- statistical evaluation based on “likelihood”parameters:
  - test-statistics; likelihood functions; confidence intervals.

- combination of results from various decay channels and from all 4 LEP experiments

Higgs Searches at LEP: History

status July 2000: no hint for the Higgs; $M_H > 113.3$ GeV/c^2 (95% CL)

[final status July 2001: $M_H > 114.1$ GeV/c^2]

5. Sept. 2000: ALEPH sees excess in 4-Jet channel, compatible with $M_H \sim 115$ GeV/c^2.
LEP-combination: 2.2 σ excess over background

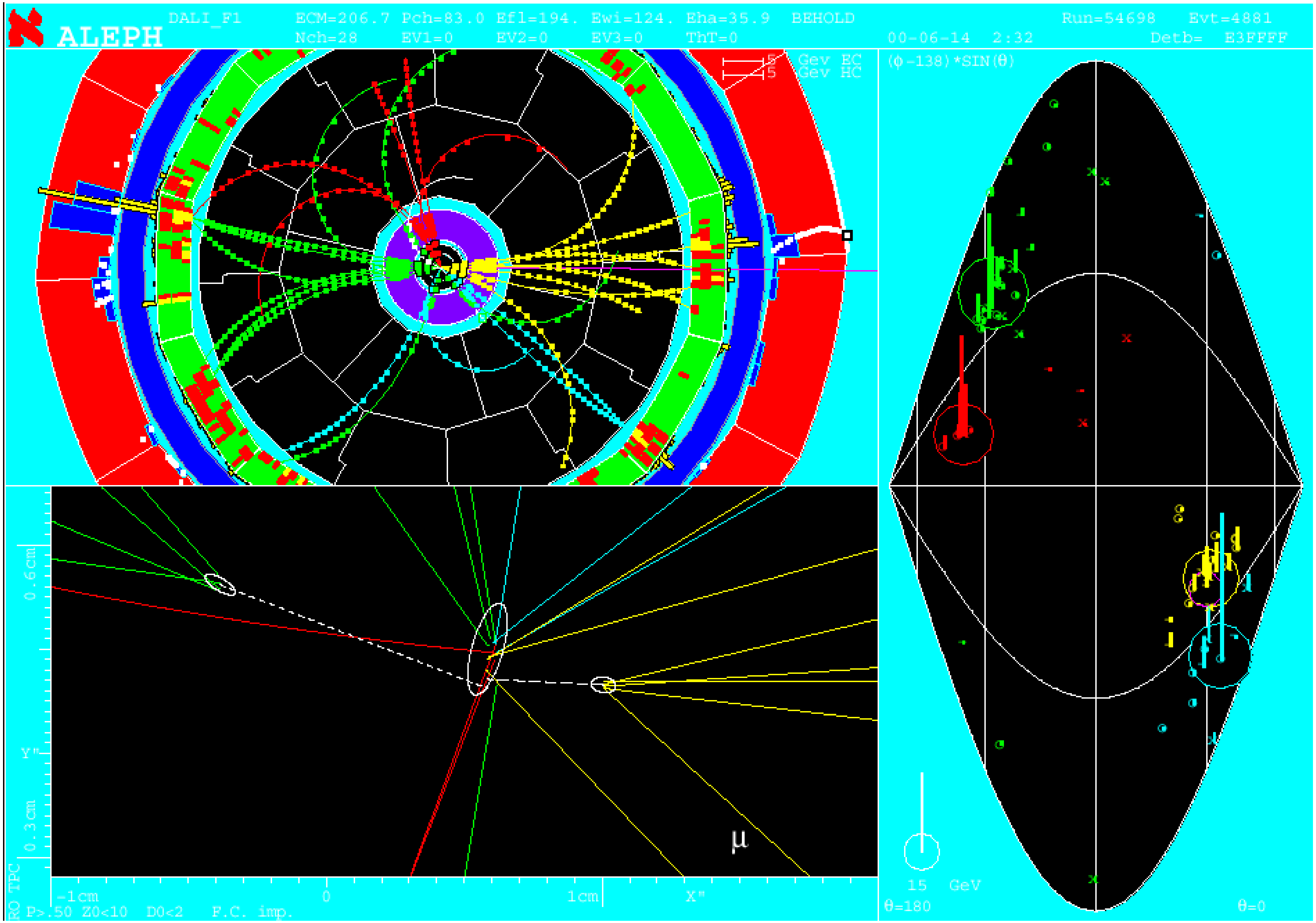
14. Sept. 2000: LEP-shutdown extended by 1 month, until 2. November 2000

3. Nov. 2000: further candidate events increase significance to 2.9 σ.
LEP-experiments ask for LEP run in 2001

[status July 2001: after re-analyses (calibration) only 2.1 σ !]

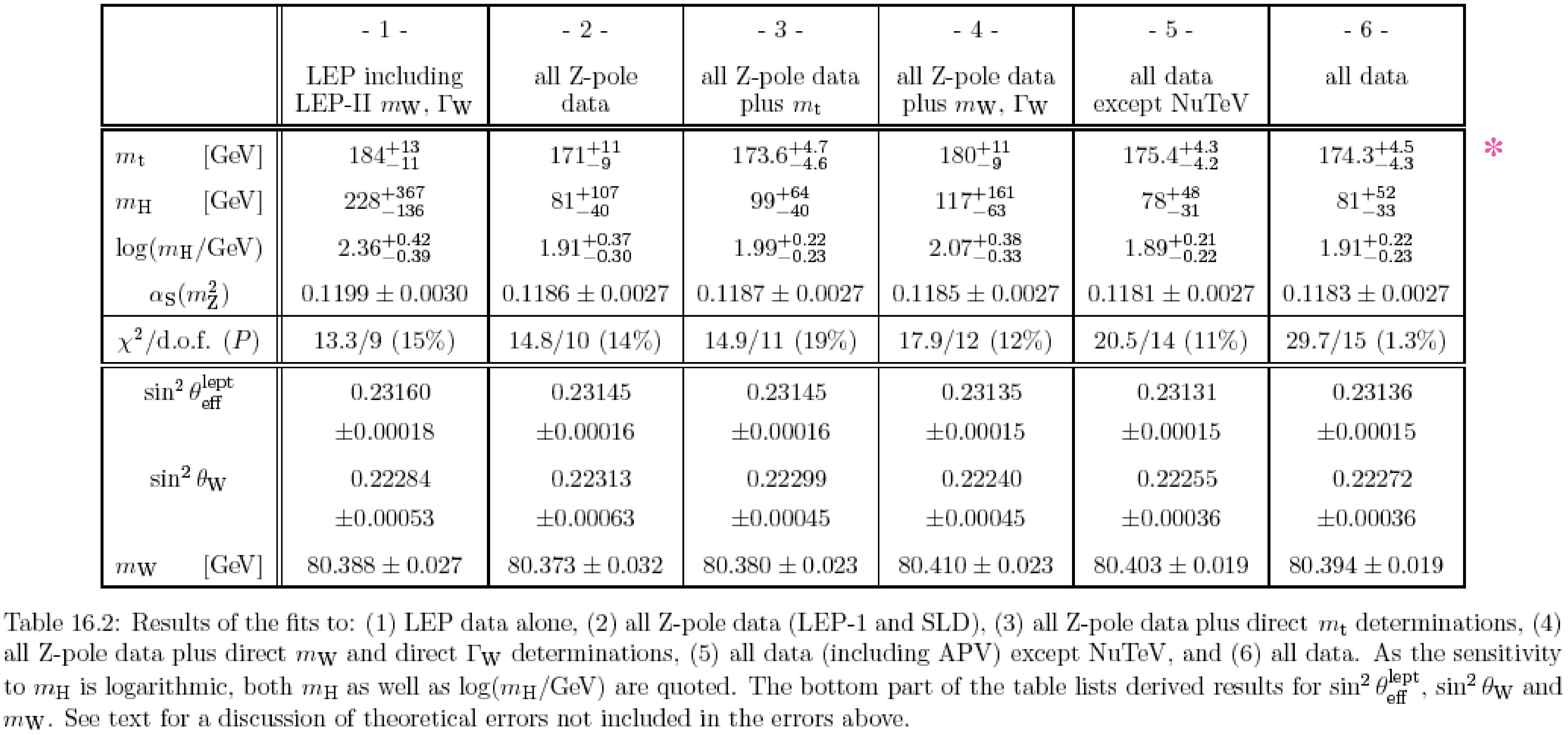
8. Nov. 2000: LEP irrevocably shut down.

An Event that got People excited…



Indirect Higgs Constraints before LHC

- Constraints from global fits, using radiative corrections that are sensitive to H

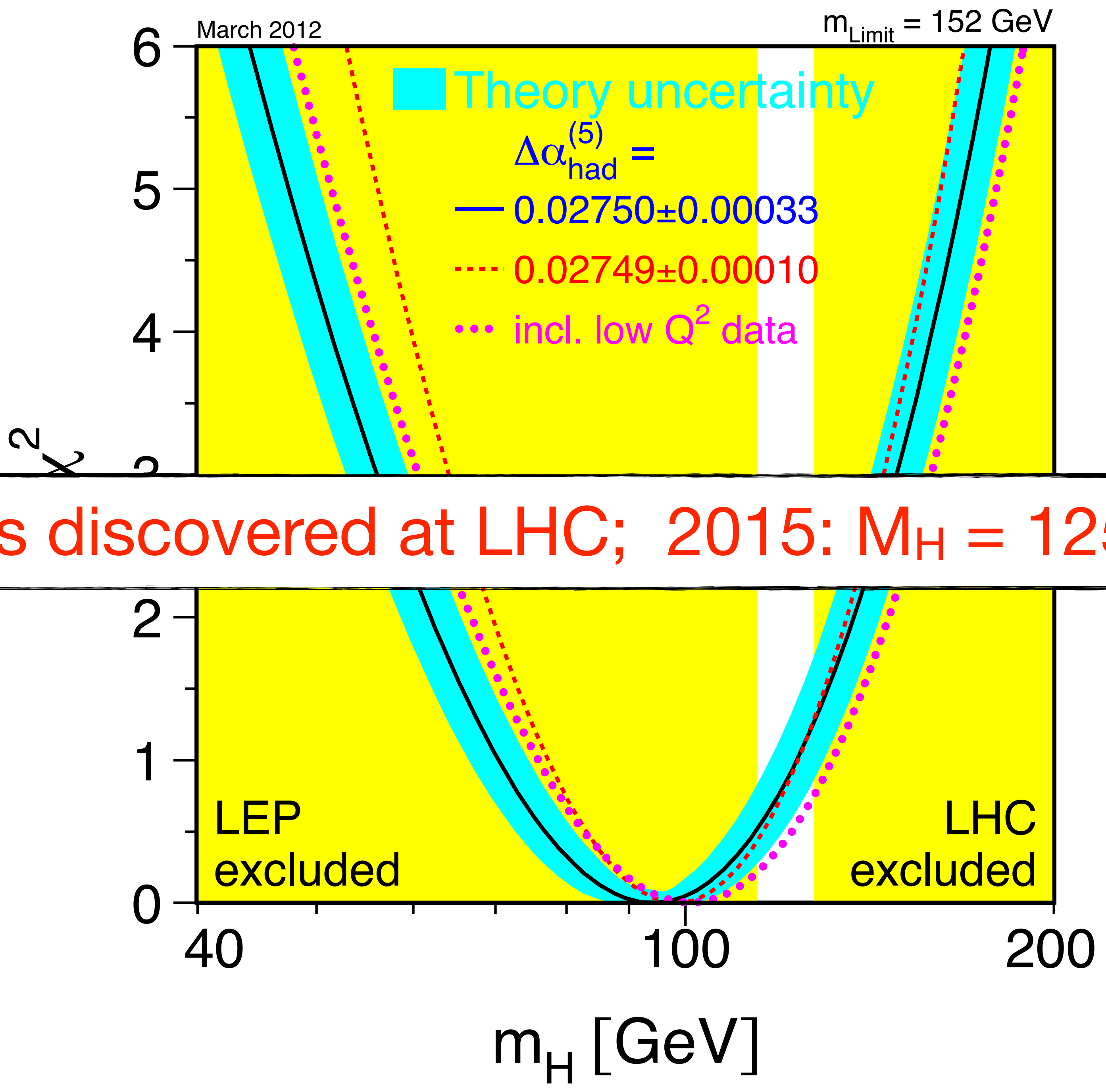


	- 1 - LEP including LEP-II m_W, Γ_W	- 2 - all Z-pole data	- 3 - all Z-pole data plus m_t	- 4 - all Z-pole data plus m_W, Γ_W	- 5 - all data except NuTeV	- 6 - all data
m_t [GeV]	184^{+13}_{-11}	171^{+11}_{-9}	$173.6^{+4.7}_{-4.6}$	180^{+11}_{-9}	$175.4^{+4.3}_{-4.2}$	$174.3^{+4.5}_{-4.3}$ *
m_H [GeV]	228^{+367}_{-136}	81^{+107}_{-40}	99^{+64}_{-40}	117^{+161}_{-63}	78^{+48}_{-31}	81^{+52}_{-33}
$\log(m_H/\text{GeV})$	$2.36^{+0.42}_{-0.39}$	$1.91^{+0.37}_{-0.30}$	$1.99^{+0.22}_{-0.23}$	$2.07^{+0.38}_{-0.33}$	$1.89^{+0.21}_{-0.22}$	$1.91^{+0.22}_{-0.23}$
$\alpha_S(m_Z^2)$	0.1199 ± 0.0030	0.1186 ± 0.0027	0.1187 ± 0.0027	0.1185 ± 0.0027	0.1181 ± 0.0027	0.1183 ± 0.0027
χ^2/d.o.f. (P)	13.3/9 (15%)	14.8/10 (14%)	14.9/11 (19%)	17.9/12 (12%)	20.5/14 (11%)	29.7/15 (1.3%)
$\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}$	0.23160 ± 0.00018	0.23145 ± 0.00016	0.23145 ± 0.00016	0.23135 ± 0.00015	0.23131 ± 0.00015	0.23136 ± 0.00015
$\sin^2\theta_W$	0.22284 ± 0.00053	0.22313 ± 0.00063	0.22299 ± 0.00045	0.22240 ± 0.00045	0.22255 ± 0.00036	0.22272 ± 0.00036
m_W [GeV]	80.388 ± 0.027	80.373 ± 0.032	80.380 ± 0.023	80.410 ± 0.023	80.403 ± 0.019	80.394 ± 0.019

Table 16.2: Results of the fits to: (1) LEP data alone, (2) all Z-pole data (LEP-1 and SLD), (3) all Z-pole data plus direct m_t determinations, (4) all Z-pole data plus direct m_W and direct Γ_W determinations, (5) all data (including APV) except NuTeV, and (6) all data. As the sensitivity to m_H is logarithmic, both m_H as well as $\log(m_H/\text{GeV})$ are quoted. The bottom part of the table lists derived results for $\sin^2\theta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{lept}}$, $\sin^2\theta_W$ and m_W. See text for a discussion of theoretical errors not included in the errors above.

*** M_H < 185 GeV (95% c.l.)**

Indirect & Direct Higgs Constraints pre-2012

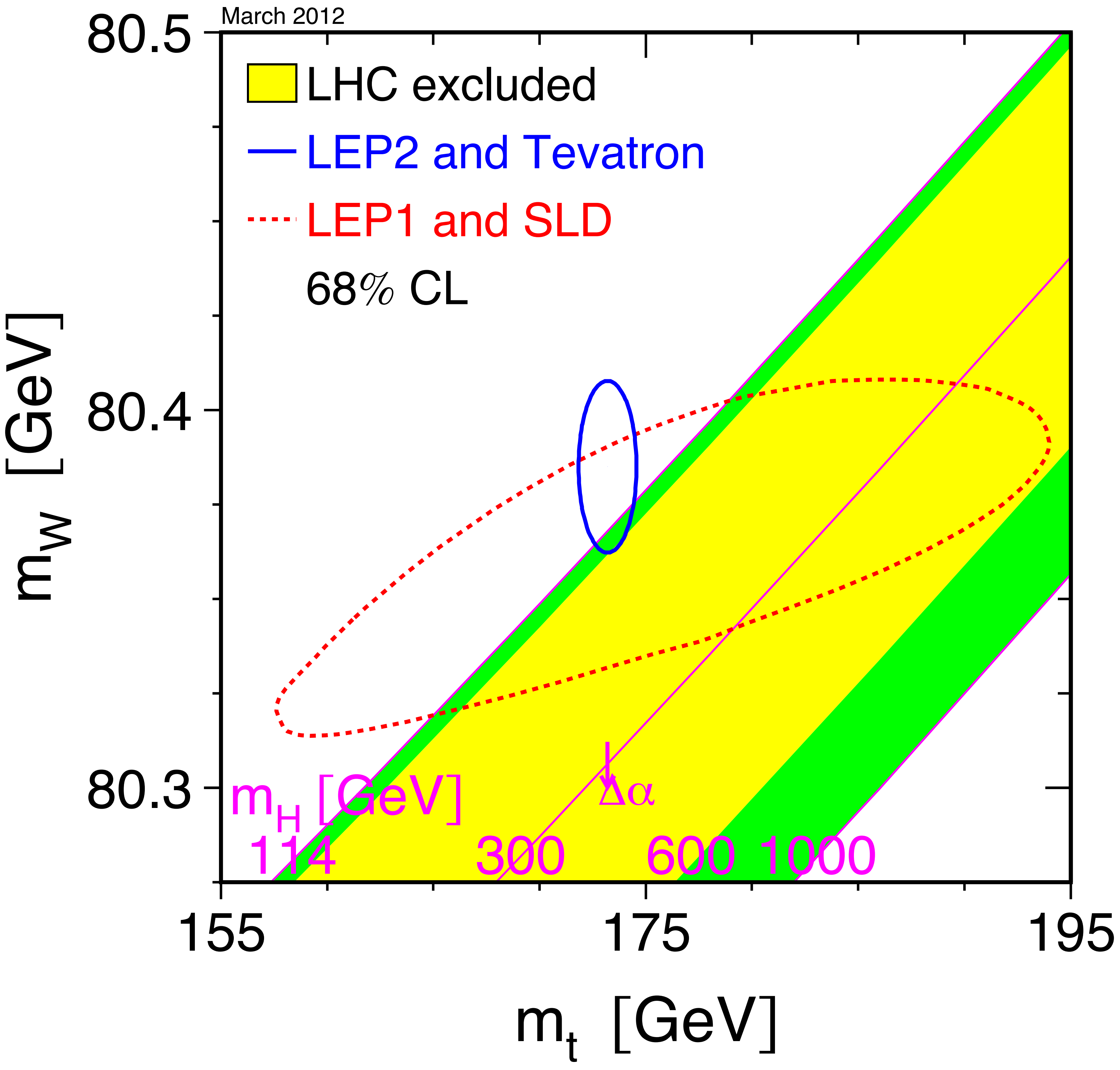


Juli 2012: Higgs discovered at LHC; 2015: $M_H = 125.09 \pm 0.24$ GeV

🟨 *from direct search: 114.1(LEP) 115.5 (LHC) < M_H < 131 GeV/c^2 (LHC)*

············ indirect: radiative corrections: $M_H < 186$ (157) GeV/c^2 (95% CL)

Direct & Indirect: Comparison



(m_t, m_w measured)

(fit, from rad. corr.)

- Direct and indirect mass measurements in good agreement
- After LEP2 it was clear that the (SM) Higgs had to be light!

Summary

- The (electroweak) Standard Model combines QED and the weak interaction theory to describe electromagnetic and weak interactions - based on the Gauge Group SU(2) x U(1)
- It has been extremely successful in describing all observations to date
- Measurements at e^+e^- colliders (LEP, SLC) have been crucial to prove the validity of the Standard Model
- The detailed study of the Z^0 in particular has provided key information
  - 3 families
  - Vector and axial-vector couplings
  - ...
- All together: Allowed to make prediction for not yet observed particles: Top Quark, Higgs
  - All particles in the SM now observed, no obvious “crack” found to date

Next Lecture: QCD, S. Bethke 14.05.2018

Lecture Overview

09.04.	Einführung / Introduction
16.04.	Ground-based Accelerators
23.04.	Cosmic Accelerators by Bela Majorovits
30.04.	Detectors in Astroparticle Physics
07.05.	The Standard Model
14.05.	QCD and Jets at e^+e^- Colliders by Siggi Bethke
21.05.	Holiday - No Lecture
28.05.	Precision Experiments with low-energy accelerators
04.06.	Dark Matter & Dark Energy by Bela Majorovits
11.06.	Cosmic Rays I
18.06.	Cosmic Rays II
25.06.	Gravitational Waves, Neutrino Introduction
02.07.	Neutrinos I
09.07.	Neutrinos II