

**Introduction to the Standard Model
of Particle Physics**

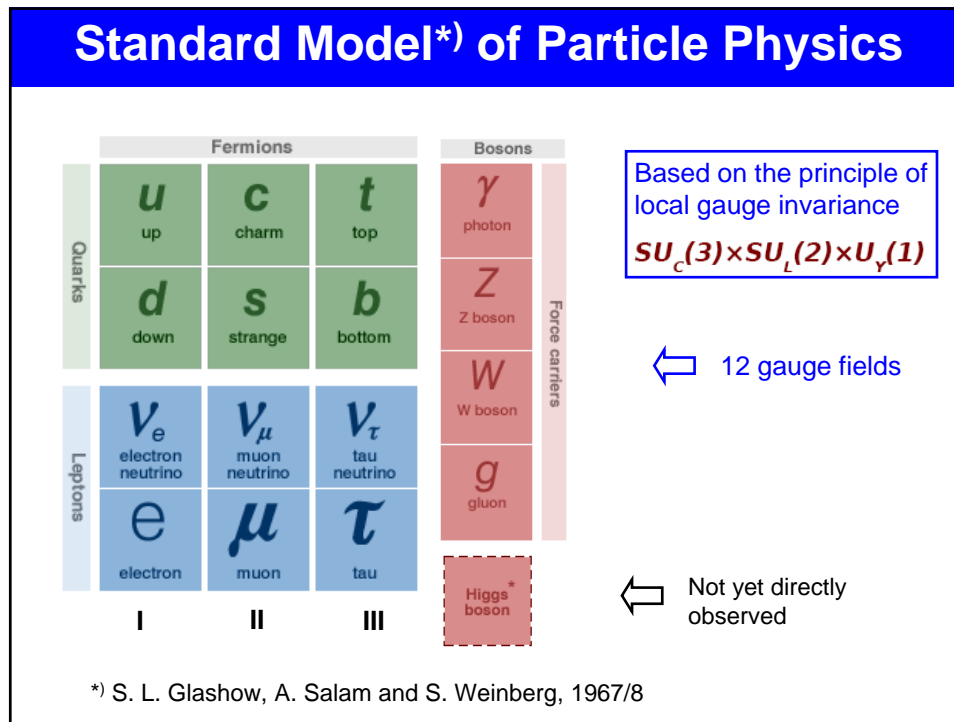
Lecturer: *Jan Pawlowski*
 Ulrich Uwer

Wednesday 9:15 - 11:00 Phil 12 kHS
Friday 9:15 - 11:00 Phil 12 kHS
 (every 2nd week)

<http://www.physi.uni-heidelberg.de/~uwer/lectures/StandardModel/>

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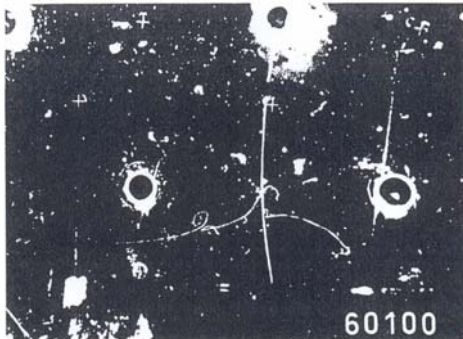
- 1) Pre-requisites: Relativistic quantum mechanics**
- 2) Introduction to quantum field theory**
- 3) Standard Model (SM)**
 - Lagrangian
 - Mass generation
 - CKM matrix, mixing and CP violation
- 4) Experimental tests of the SM**
 - Precision measurements of masses and couplings
 - Neutrino masses and mixing
 - CP violation
 - Selected processes in perturbative QCD
 - Phase diagram of QCD (QGP)
 - Electroweak phase transitions
- 5) Physics beyond the Standard Model**
 - Extensions of the SM:
 SUSY, strings, little Higgs, Higgsless theories
 - Experimental evidence



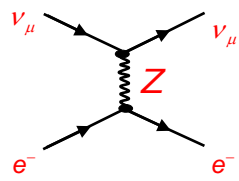
History of Experimental Tests (selection)

1967/8	Standard Model, S. L. Glashow, A. Salam and S. Weinberg
1971	Renormalizability of non-abelian gauge theories, G. 't Hooft and M. Veltman
1973	Asymptotic freedom of QCD, D. Gross, D. Politzer and F. Wilczek
1973	Discovery of Neutral Currents: „Z-Boson exchange“ (Gargamelle, CERN)
1974	Discovery of the 4 th quark (SLAC / BNL)
1979	Discovery of the gluon (DESY)
1983	Observation of W and Z bosons (UA1/2, CERN)
1989	Start of LEP I: Z factory Precision Z Physics, measurement of radiative corrections, predict
1995	Discovery of the Top-Quark at TEVATRON
1996	Start of LEP II: W Pair production and Higgs search (until Nov 2000)
2001	Start of TEVATRON Run II: Precision measurement of Top-Quark and W-Boson properties, B physics
2008	Start of LHC: Discovery of the Higgs boson ?

Discovery of Neutral Currents (1973)




a)

$$\nu_\mu + e^- \rightarrow \nu_\mu + e^-$$


$$R_\nu = \frac{\sigma_{NC}(\nu N \rightarrow \nu X)}{\sigma_{CC}(\nu N \rightarrow \mu X)} = 0.307 \pm 0.008$$

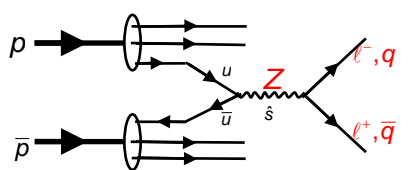
Gargamelle, CERN

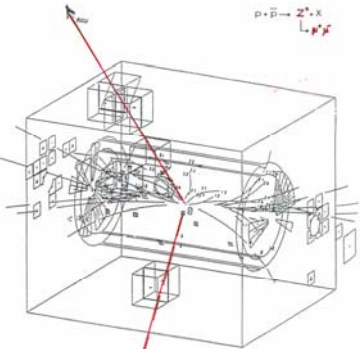
b) Neutraler Strom = "schwaches Licht"

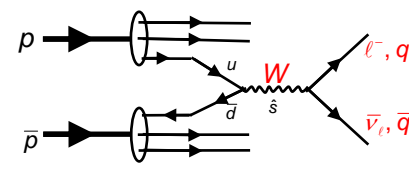


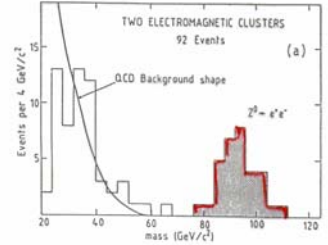
(1 out of 3 (!) recorded $\nu e \rightarrow \nu e$ events)

Discovery of Z and W Boson (1983)

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow f\bar{f} + X \quad (\sqrt{s} = 540 \text{ GeV})$$




$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow W \rightarrow \ell \bar{\nu}_\ell + X$$




TWO ELECTROMAGNETIC CLUSTERS
92 Events (a)

OCB Background shape

$Z^0 - e^+e^-$

mass (GeV/c²)

LEP I: Z-Boson Factory

4 experiments:

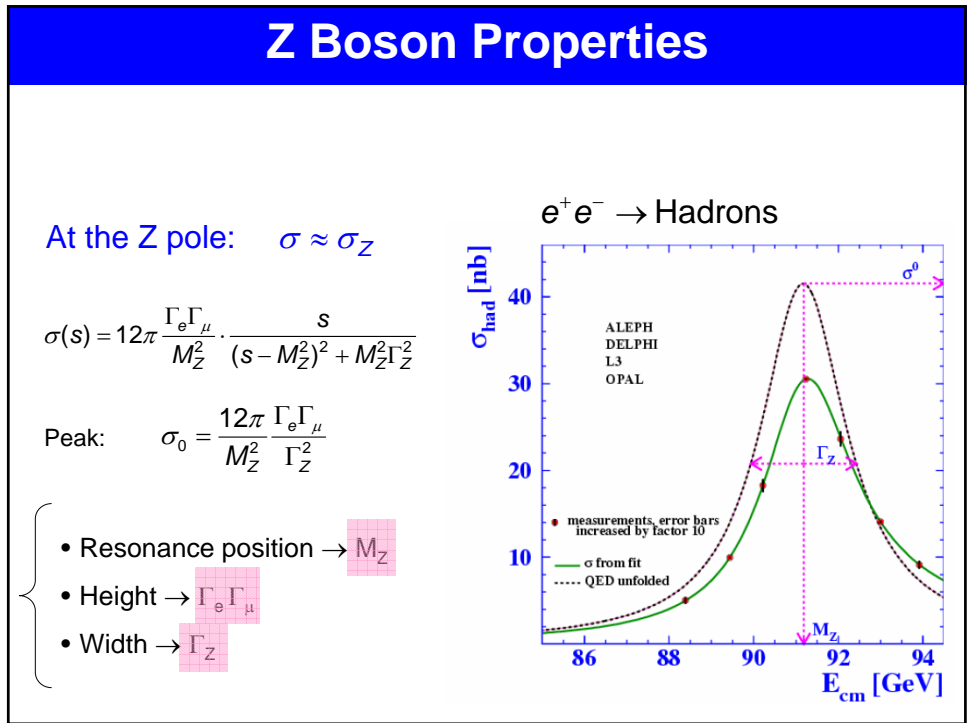
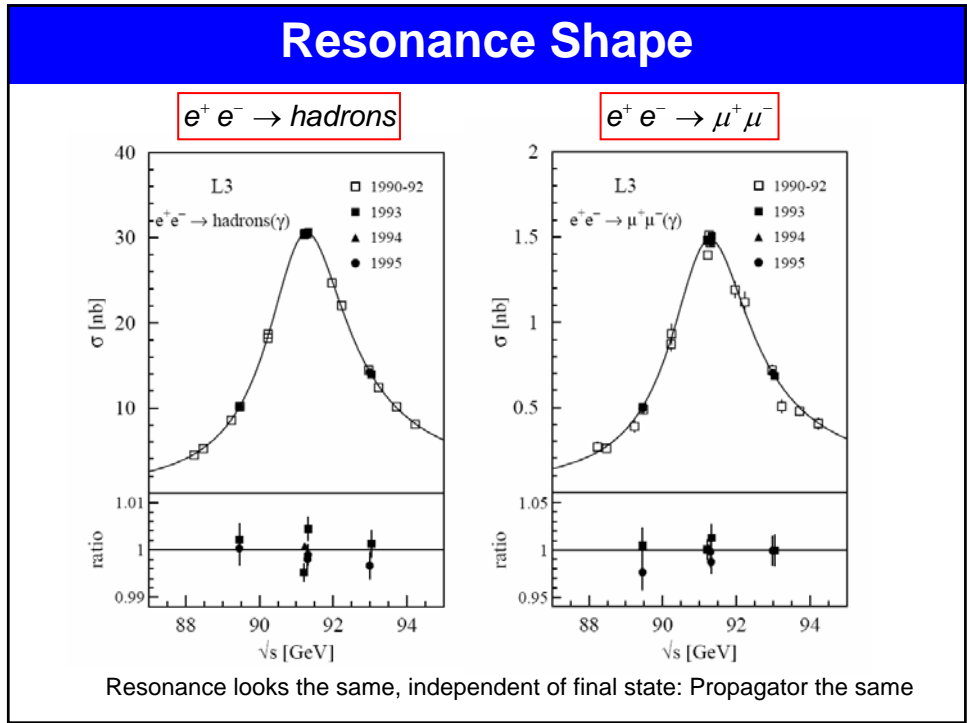
ALEPH
DELPHI
L3
OPAL

Year	Centre-of-mass energy range [GeV]	Integrated luminosity [pb^{-1}]
1989	88.2 – 94.2	1.7
1990	88.2 – 94.2	8.6
1991	88.5 – 93.7	18.9
1992	91.3	28.6
1993	89.4, 91.2, 93.0	40.0
1994	91.2	64.5
1995	89.4, 91.3, 93.0	39.8

Year	Number of Events									
	$Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$					$Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$				
	A	D	L	O	LEP	A	D	L	O	LEP
1990/91	433	357	416	454	1660	53	36	39	58	186
1992	633	697	678	733	2741	77	70	59	88	294
1993	630	682	646	649	2607	78	75	64	79	296
1994	1640	1310	1359	1601	5910	202	137	127	191	657
1995	735	659	526	659	2579	90	66	54	81	291
Total	4071	3705	3625	4096	15497	500	384	343	497	1724

Table 1.2: The $q\bar{q}$ and $\ell^+\ell^-$ event statistics, in units of 10^3 , used for Z analyses by the experiments ALEPH (A), DELPHI (D), L3 (L) and OPAL (O).





Z line shape parameters (LEP average)

$M_Z = 91.1876 \pm 0.0021 \text{ GeV}$	$\pm 23 \text{ ppm (*)}$
$\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023 \text{ GeV}$	$\pm 0.09 \%$ 3 leptons are treated independently <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px 0;"> \updownarrow test of lepton universality </div>
$\Gamma_{\text{had}} = 1.7458 \pm 0.0027 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Gamma_e = 0.08392 \pm 0.00012 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Gamma_\mu = 0.08399 \pm 0.00018 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Gamma_\tau = 0.08408 \pm 0.00022 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023 \text{ GeV}$	Assuming lepton universality: $\Gamma_e = \Gamma_\mu = \Gamma_\tau$
$\Gamma_{\text{had}} = 1.7444 \pm 0.0022 \text{ GeV}$	
$\Gamma_e = 0.083985 \pm 0.000086 \text{ GeV}$	

*) error of the LEP energy determination: $\pm 1.7 \text{ MeV}$ (19 ppm)

<http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/>

LEP 200: W Pair Production

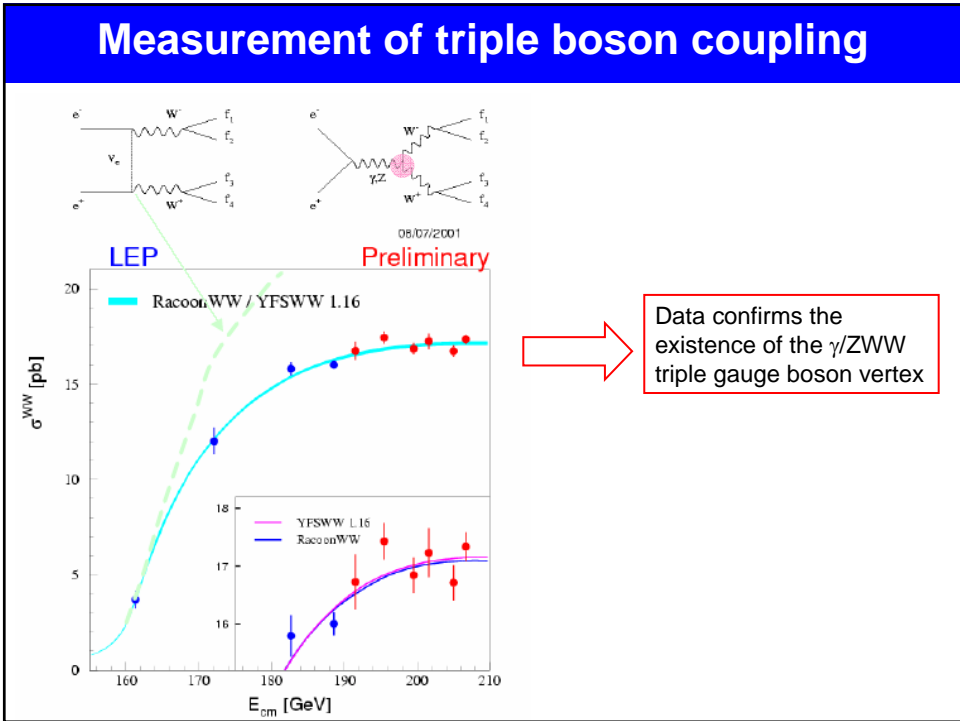
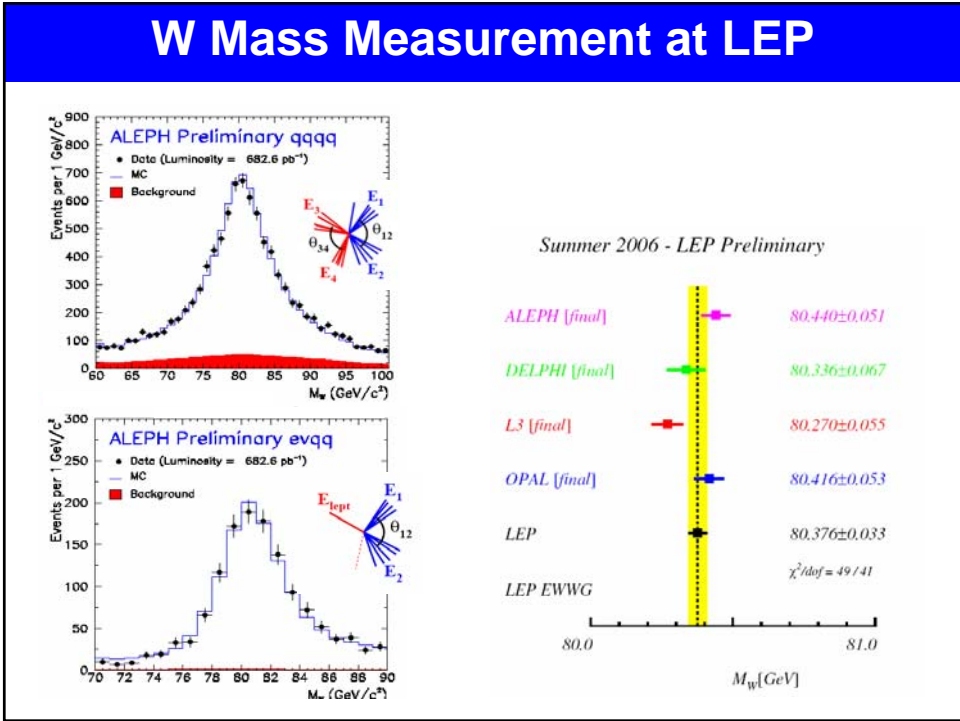
$e^+e^- \rightarrow WW \rightarrow f\bar{f}f\bar{f}$

L3

$W \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell^-, q_d & \\ \bar{\nu}_\ell, \bar{q}_u & \end{cases}$

$WW \rightarrow \begin{cases} qq\ell\nu & 44\% \\ qq\bar{q}\bar{q} & 45\% \\ \ell\nu\ell\nu & 11\% \end{cases}$

Run # 945204 Event # 4036 DAO Time: 02.11.2000 4:25:34 h



Sensitivity to Higher Order Corrections

Lowest order
SM predictions

$$\rho = \frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W} = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = 1 - \frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2}$$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \theta_W G_F}$$

$\alpha(0)$

Including radiative
corrections

$$\bar{\rho} = 1 + \Delta\rho$$

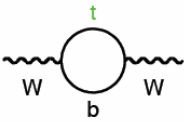

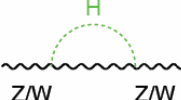
$$\sin^2 \theta_{\text{eff}} = (1 + \Delta\kappa) \sin^2 \theta_W$$

$$m_W^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \theta_W G_F} (1 + \Delta r)$$

$$\alpha(m_Z^2) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{1 - \Delta\alpha}$$

with : $\Delta\alpha = \Delta\alpha_{\text{lept}} + \Delta\alpha_{\text{top}} + \Delta\alpha_{\text{had}}^{(5)}$

$\Delta\rho, \Delta\kappa, \Delta r = f(m_t^2, \log(m_H), \dots)$

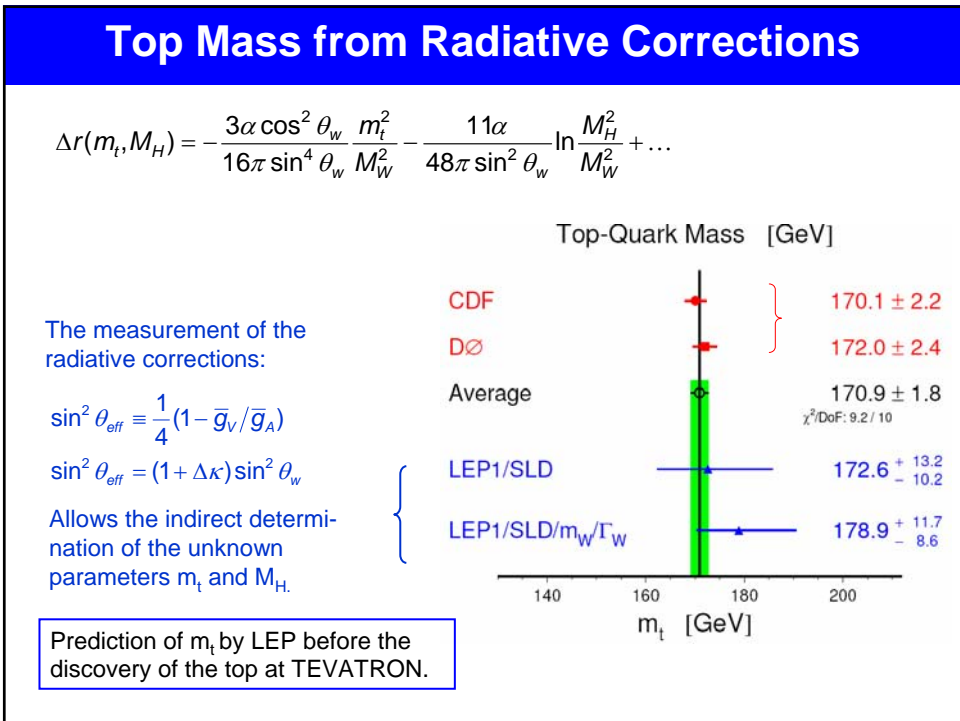
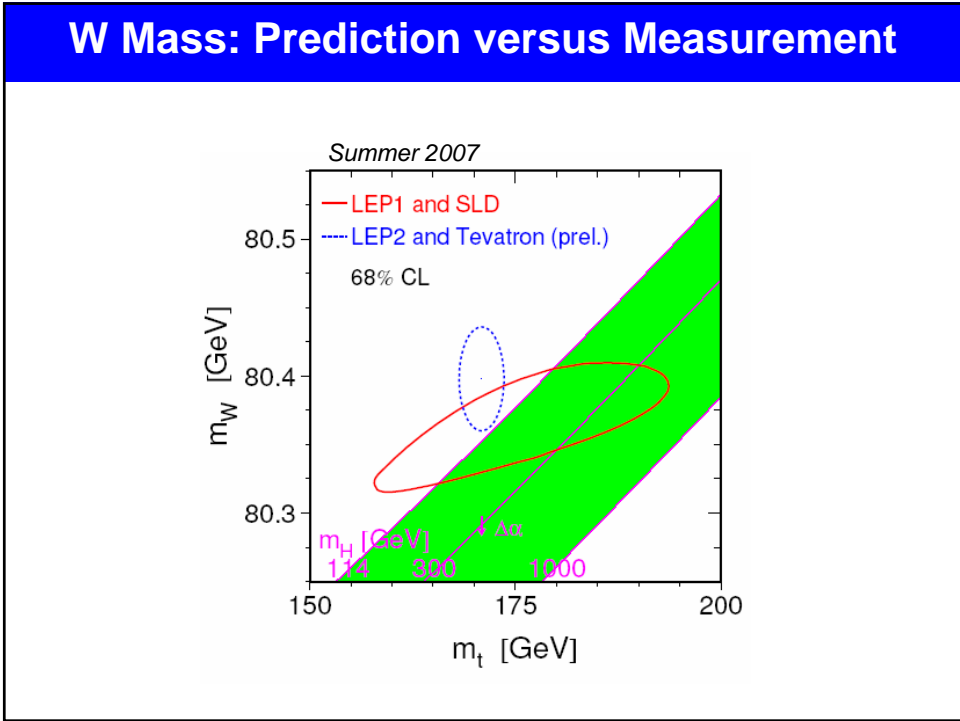




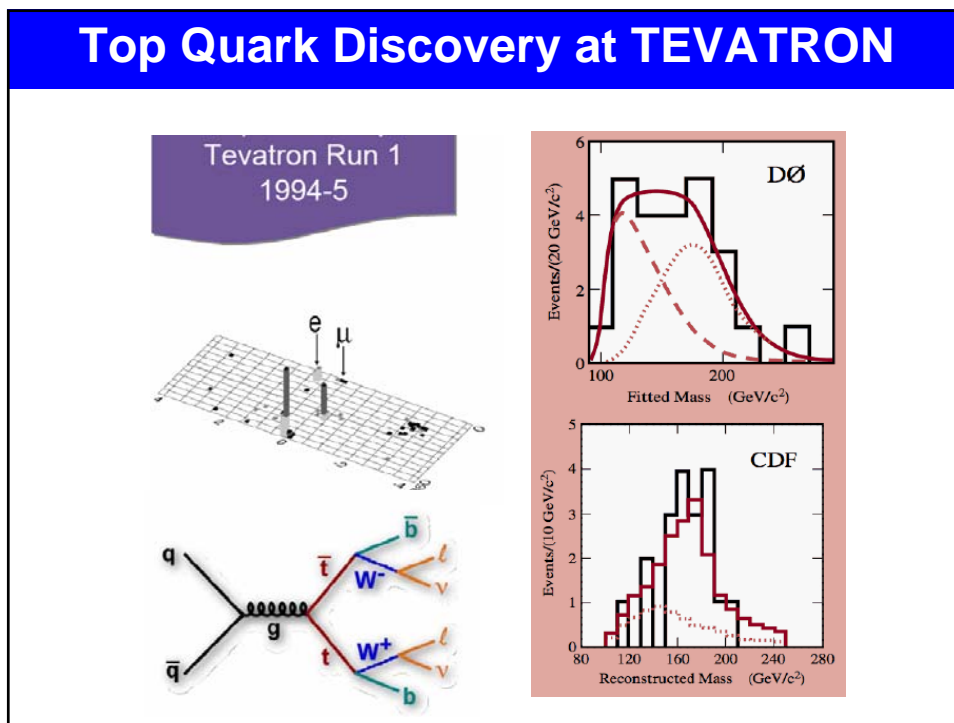
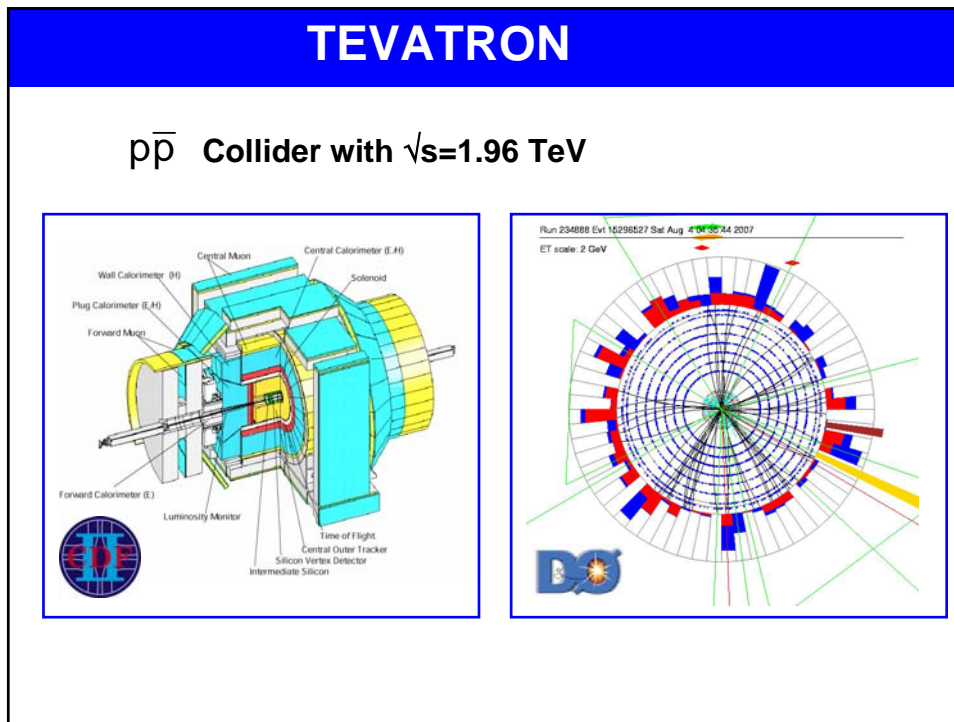
Status of Theoretical Calculation

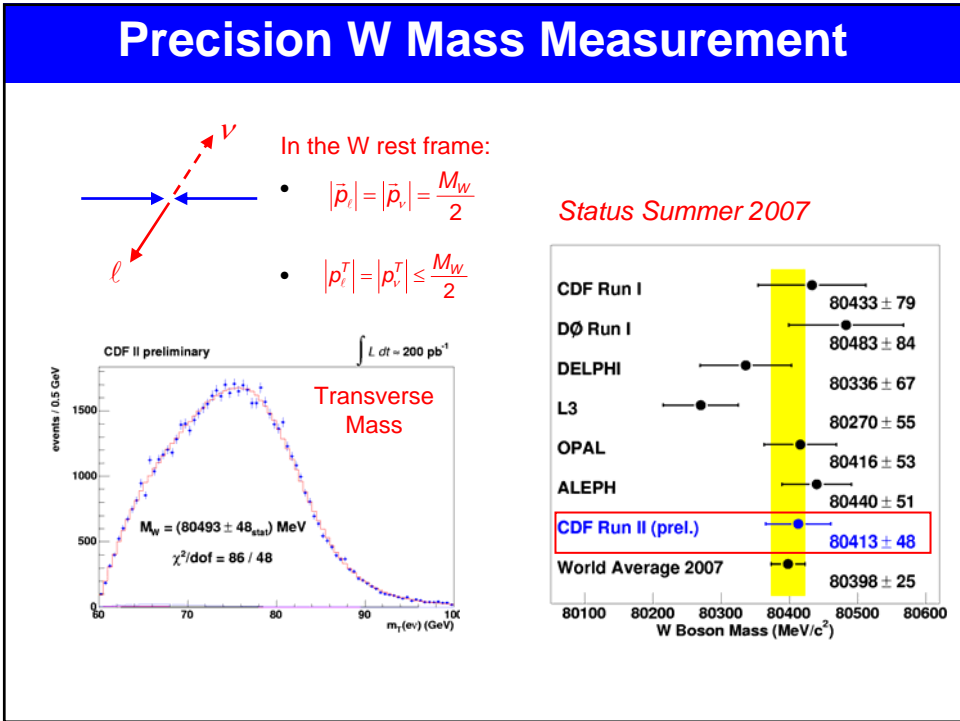
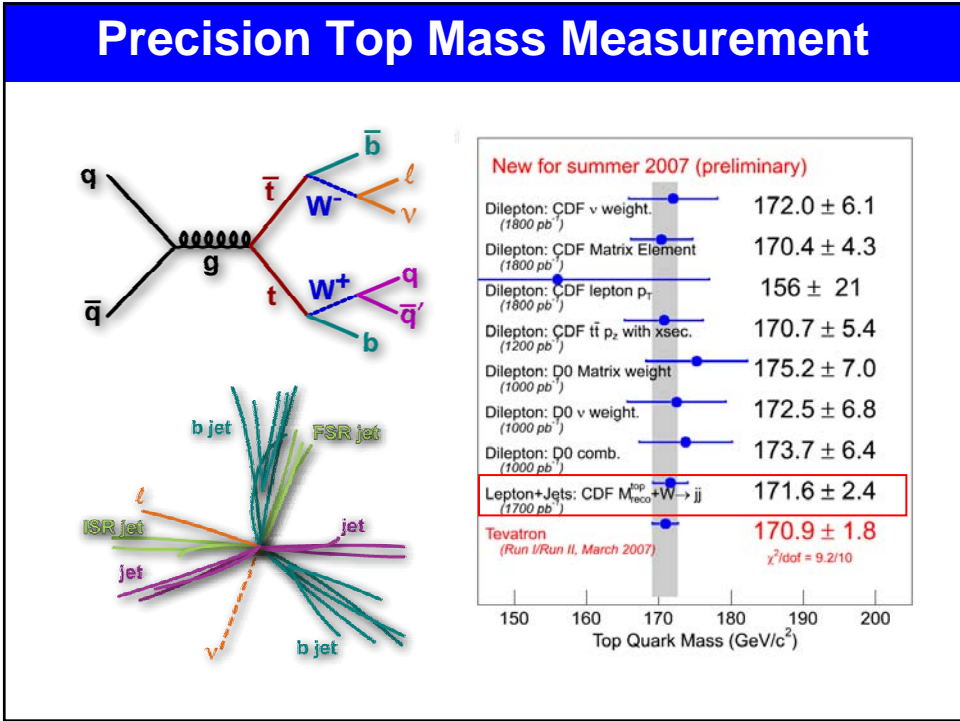
S.Heinemeyer, Sommer 2007

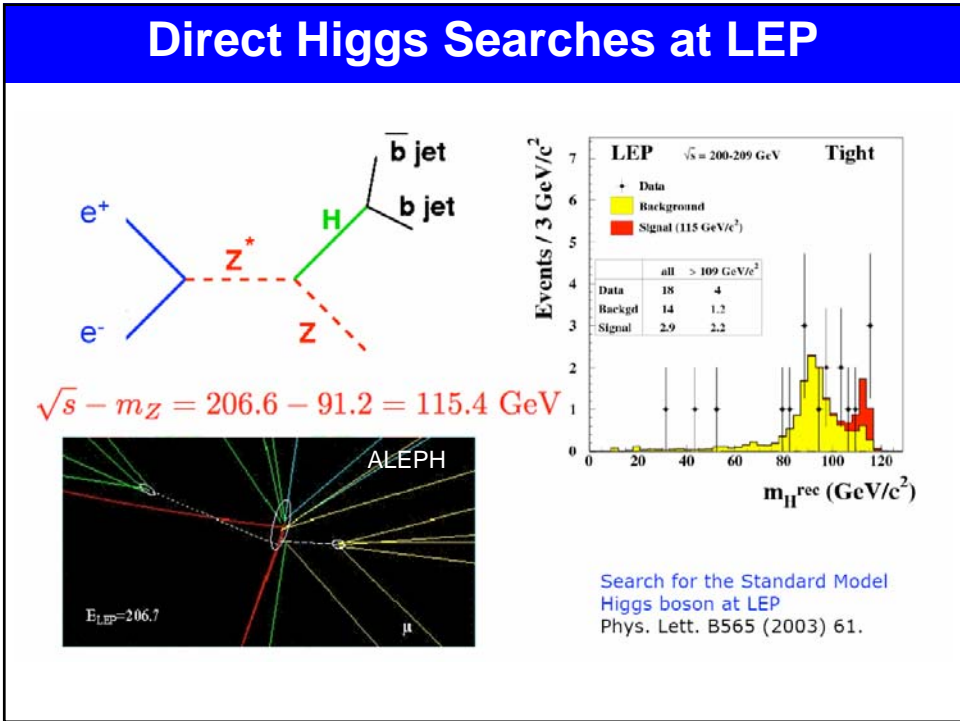
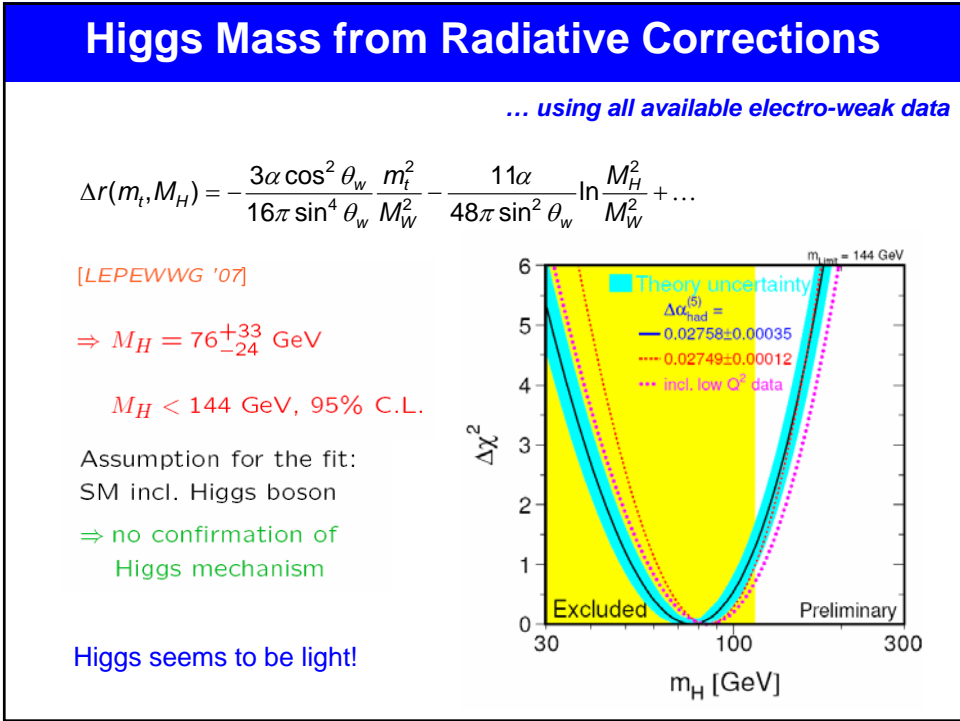
- Δr : $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2)$: full electroweak two-loop results
[A. Freitas, W. Hollik, W. Walter, G. Weiglein '03]
[M. Awramik, M. Czakon '04] [Onishenko, Veretin '04]
- $\Delta\rho$: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s^2)$: leading three-loop contributions
[K. Chetyrkin, J Kühn, M. Steinhauser '95] [L. Avdeev et al. '95]
- $\Delta\rho$: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2\alpha_s)$, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3)$: limit of $M_H \rightarrow 0$
[J. Van der Bij, K. Chetyrkin, M. Faisst, G. Jikia, T. Seidensticker '01]
- $\Delta\rho$: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^2\alpha_s)$, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^3)$: limits with $M_H \neq 0$
[M. Faisst, J. Kühn, T. Seidensticker, O. Veretin '03]
- $\Delta\rho$: $\mathcal{O}(\alpha\alpha_s^3)$: various four-loop contributions
[Y. Schröder, M. Steinhauser '05]
[K. Chetyrkin, M. Faisst, J. Kühn, P. Maierhoefer, C. Sturm '06]
[R. Boughezal, M. Czakon '06]

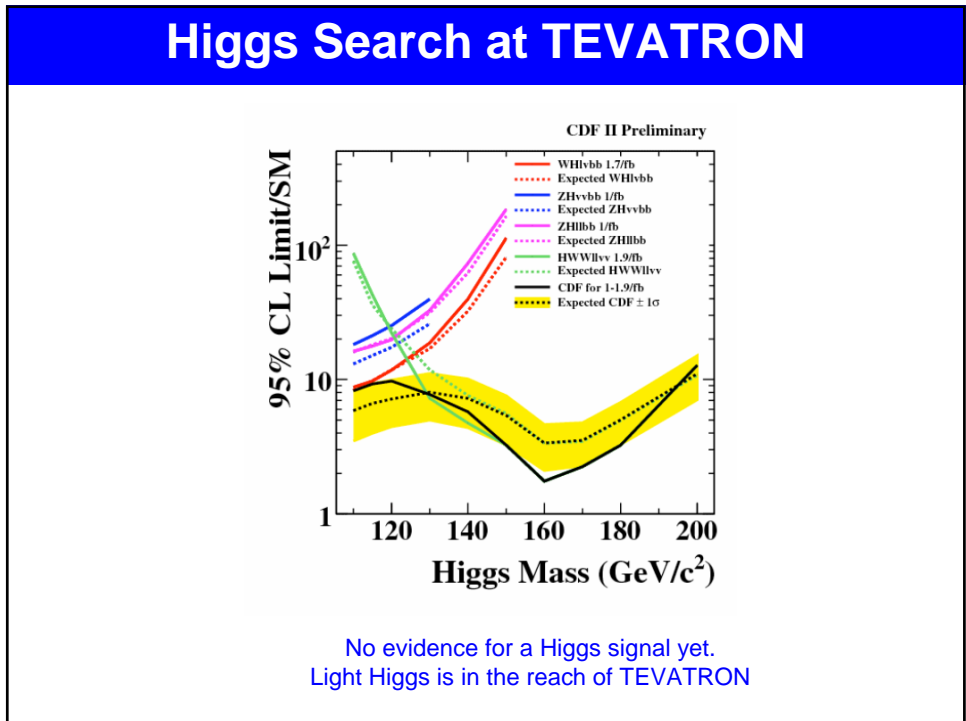
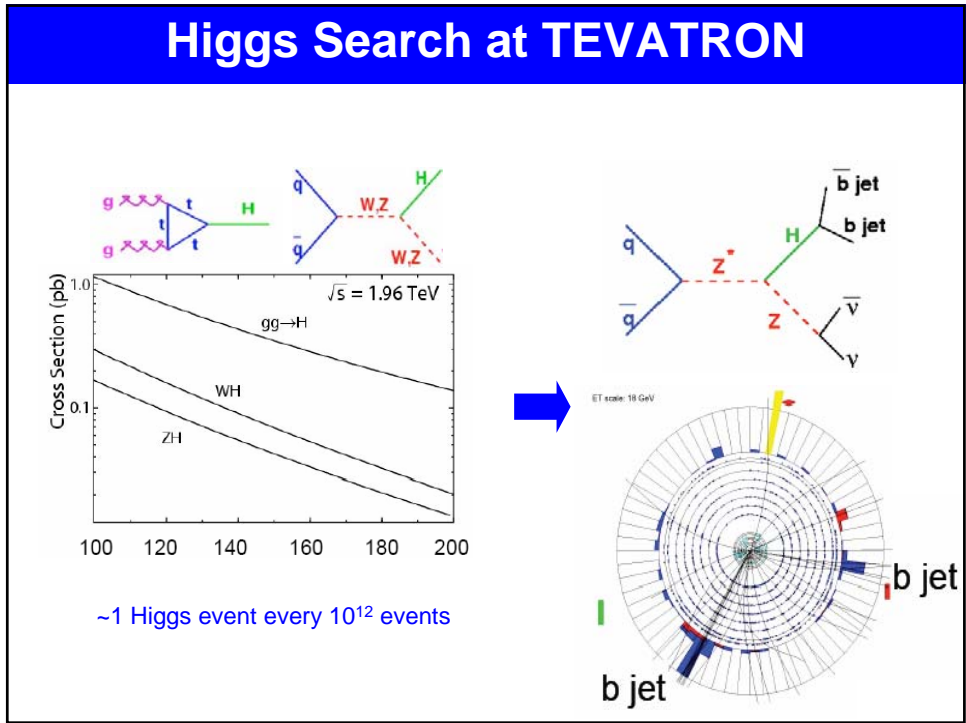
➔ Calculation of M_W from muon decay (G_F): $\delta M_W \approx 4\text{MeV}$

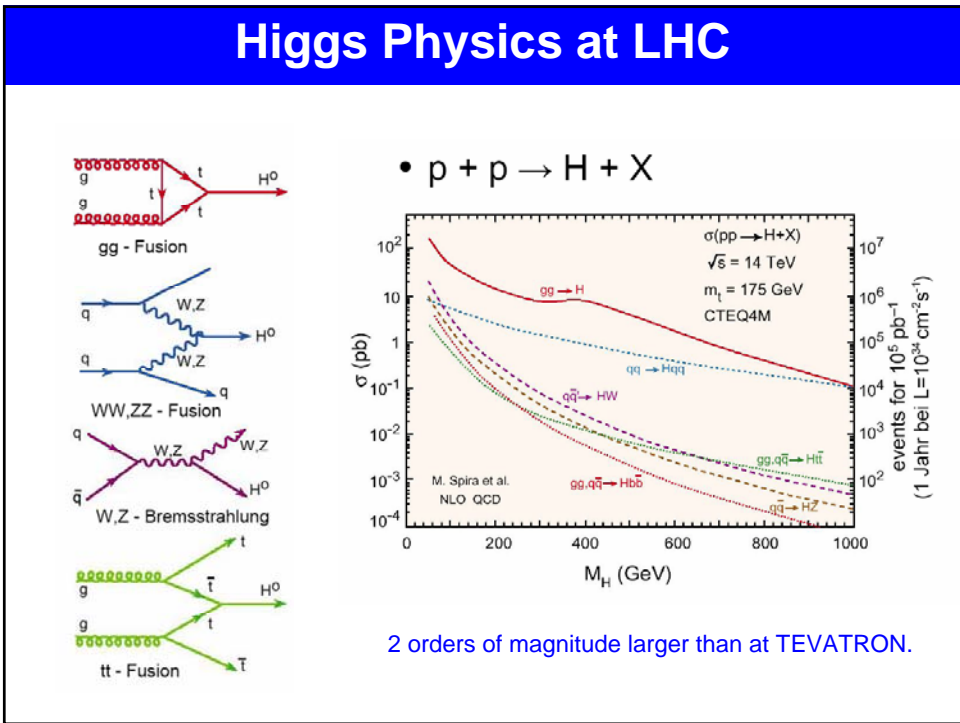
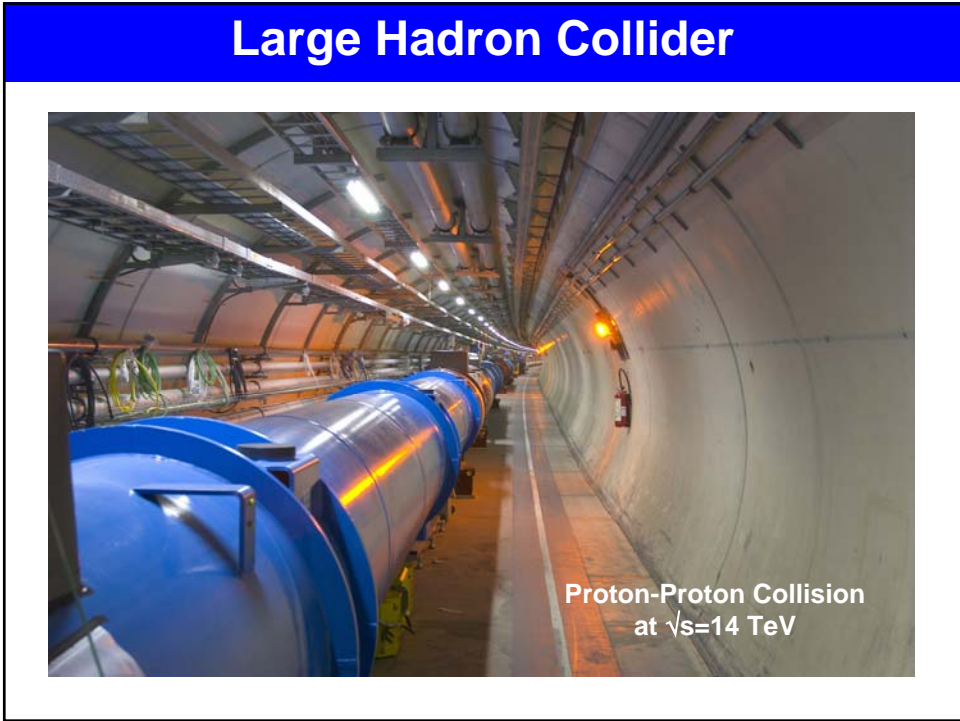


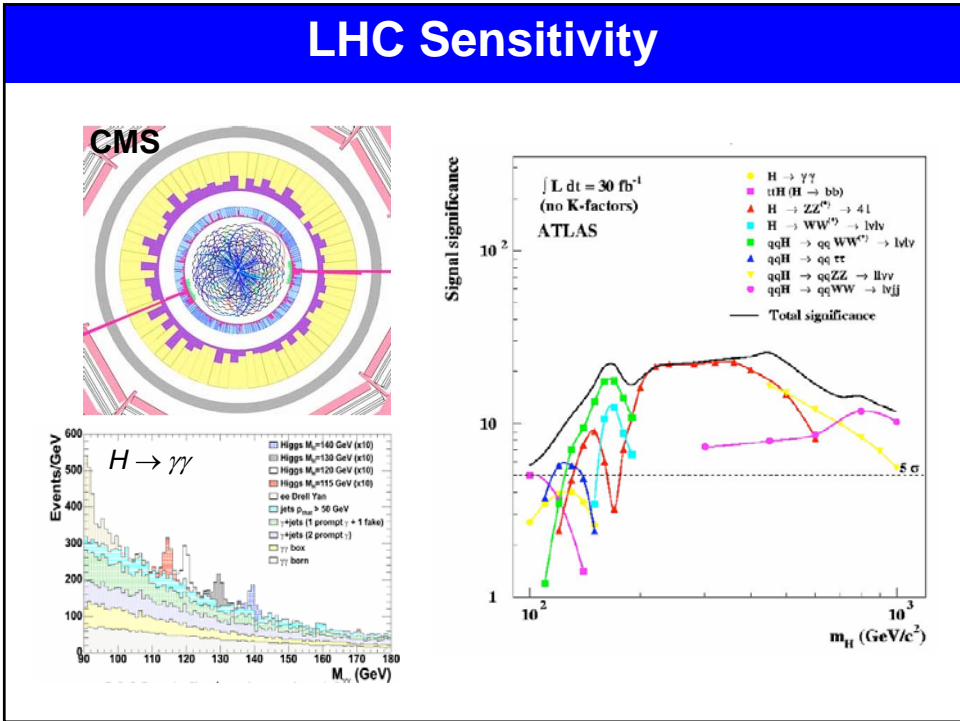
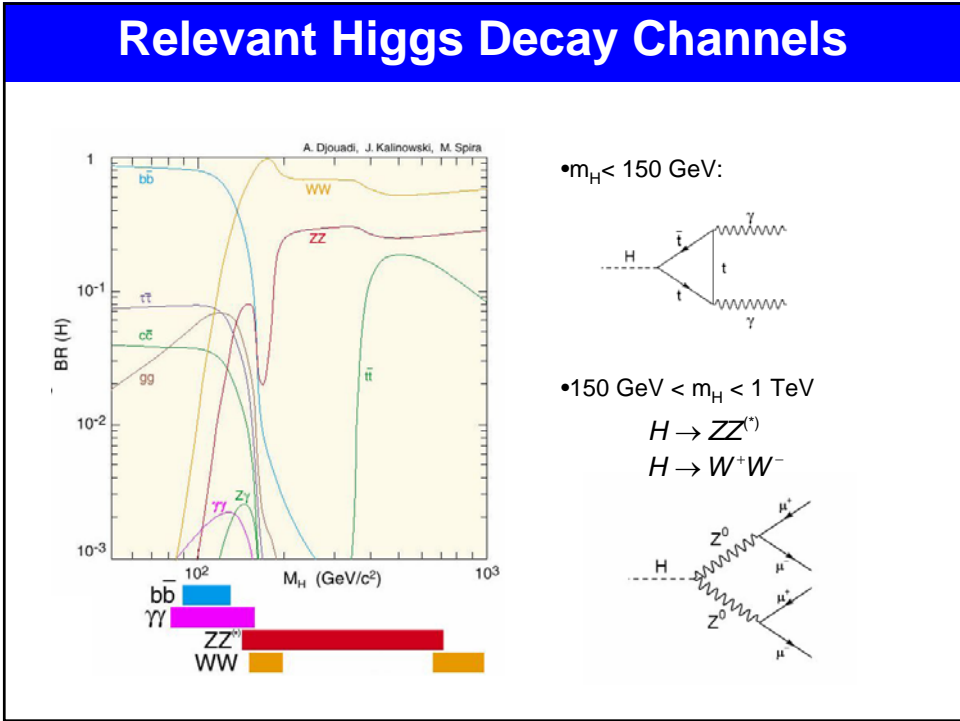




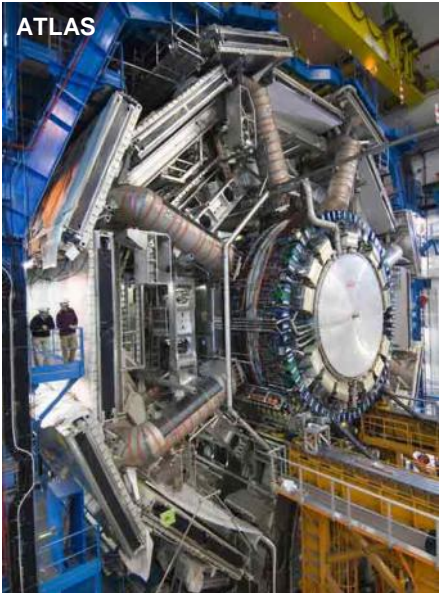








LHC Status



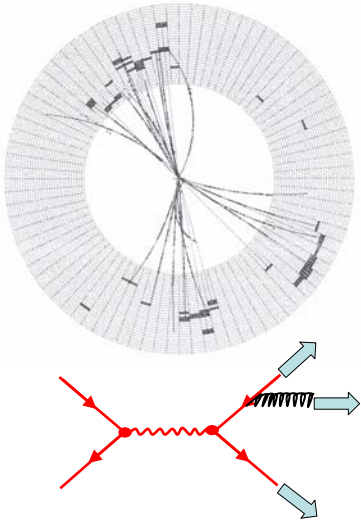
ATLAS

Detectors are essentially ready to take data ...

... LHC commissioning teams are trying hard to get colliding beams by October 2008 (official inauguration)

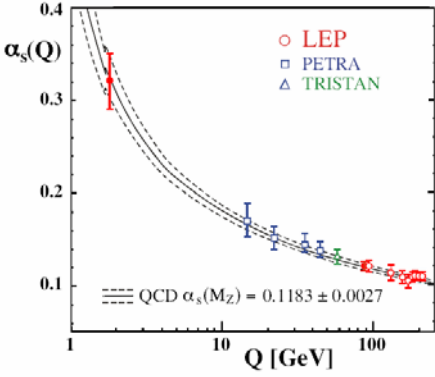
Strong Interaction

Discovery of the gluon (1979)



The top image shows a circular detector image with multiple jets of particles. The bottom image is a Feynman diagram showing a quark (red line) emitting a gluon (red wavy line) and then splitting into two quarks (red lines), with a gluon (red wavy line) and a quark (red line) also shown.

Running of α_s



The plot shows the strong coupling constant $\alpha_s(Q)$ on the y-axis (ranging from 0.1 to 0.4) versus the energy scale Q [GeV] on the x-axis (logarithmic scale from 1 to 100). Data points from LEP (red circles), PETRA (blue squares), and TRISTAN (green triangles) are shown. A dashed line represents the QCD prediction $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1183 \pm 0.0027$.

... and asymptotic freedom

Shortcomings of the Standard Model

Observations

- Neutrino masses and mixing
- Baryogenesis (matter anti-matter symmetry)
- Dark matter, dark energy

Conceptual problems

- Quadratic divergences in Higgs mass correction (fine tuning)
- Origin of generations
- Explanation of masses
- Origin of gauge symmetries / quantum numbers
- Unification with gravity