

Phenomenology of the Standard Model (PHY2408S)

(1)

I hope to cover the following:

- Review of cross section calculations in QED*
- Review of Electrodynamics of Quarks and Hadrons*
- Short introduction to Group theory
- Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking
- Weak Interactions in the SM
- QCD
- CP violation

I propose to present an overview of the topics on the previous page, perform important calculations and relate those calculations to experimental measurements.

(2)

The Standard Model is our theory of fundamental particles and interactions. It has been tested to a high degree of precision (work is ongoing). I would like you to understand:

- what is the prediction?
- how was it tested, what is the result?
- need to understand what can be measured before doing the calculations
- It's the basis for " H_0 ", the null hypothesis for any new physics.
- need to understand predictions very well before we claim new physics

The Standard Model

A quantum field theory. Lagrangian obeys local gauge invariance

$$\begin{aligned} \psi &\rightarrow \psi' = e^{i\theta} \psi & \text{global} \\ \psi &\rightarrow \psi' = e^{i\alpha(x)} \psi & \text{local} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrangian invariant under a continuous group of local transformations (gauge transformations). They form a Lie Group whose generators have associated vector fields (gauge fields)

- 12 Fermions
 - 6 quarks
 - 6 leptons
- + 1 scalar : Higgs

- 3 Forces
 - EM γ
 - Weak W^+, W^-, Z^0
 - Strong 8 gluons
- \rightarrow spin 1 bosons

	Leptons			Quarks			Force Carriers			
I	electron	electron neutrino	ν_e	up	down	d	photon	γ	Z boson	Z
II	muon	muon neutrino	ν_μ	charm	strange	s	gluon	g	W boson	W
III	tau	tau neutrino	ν_τ	top	bottom	b				

Three Families of Matter

Elementary Particles

⊕

In more detail: SM based on the fields below
and $SU(3) \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ gauge symmetries.

$$Q_L^i = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} c_L \\ s_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} T_L \\ b_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} SU(3) & SU(2)_L & U(1)_Y \\ 3 & 2 & 1/6 \end{matrix}$$

$$u_R^i \quad u_R \quad c_R \quad t_R \quad \begin{matrix} 3 & 1 & 2/3 \end{matrix}$$

$$d_R^i \quad d_R \quad s_R \quad b_R \quad \begin{matrix} 3 & 1 & -1/3 \end{matrix}$$

$$L_L^i \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{eL} \\ e_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{\mu L} \\ \mu_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{\tau L} \\ \tau_L \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & -1/2 \end{matrix}$$

$$e_R^i \quad e_R \quad \mu_R \quad \tau_R \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 1/2 \end{matrix}$$

Now we should add neutrinos above (and we will)

(5)

We can break the SM into the following:

$$\mathcal{L}_{SM} = \mathcal{L}_{GAUGE} + \mathcal{L}_{MATTER} + \mathcal{L}_{YUKAWA} + \mathcal{L}_{HIGGS}$$

A brief look ahead and an answer to a question sometimes asked to graduate students.

- in the late 80s, early 90s, physicists started designing machines to probe physics at the TeV scale. The argument:

"we are sure to find something; either the Higgs or something else,"
why??

Let's look at \mathcal{L}_{HIGGS} :

⑥

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Higgs}} = (D^\mu \varphi)^\dagger D_\mu \varphi + \underbrace{m^2 \varphi^\dagger \varphi - \lambda (\varphi^\dagger \varphi)^2}_{\text{potential}}$$

m^2 - is the only dimensionful parameter of the
S_A - sign chosen to provided nonzero VEV

Higgs acquisition of
non-zero VEV breaks
electroweak symmetry and gives
mass of W, Z bosons and
fermions

$$\langle \varphi_0 \rangle = \frac{\mu}{2\sqrt{\lambda}} \equiv \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$v \approx 246 \text{ GeV}$$

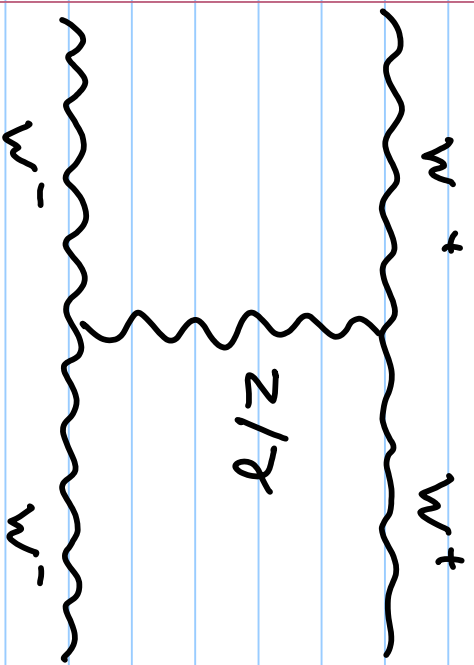
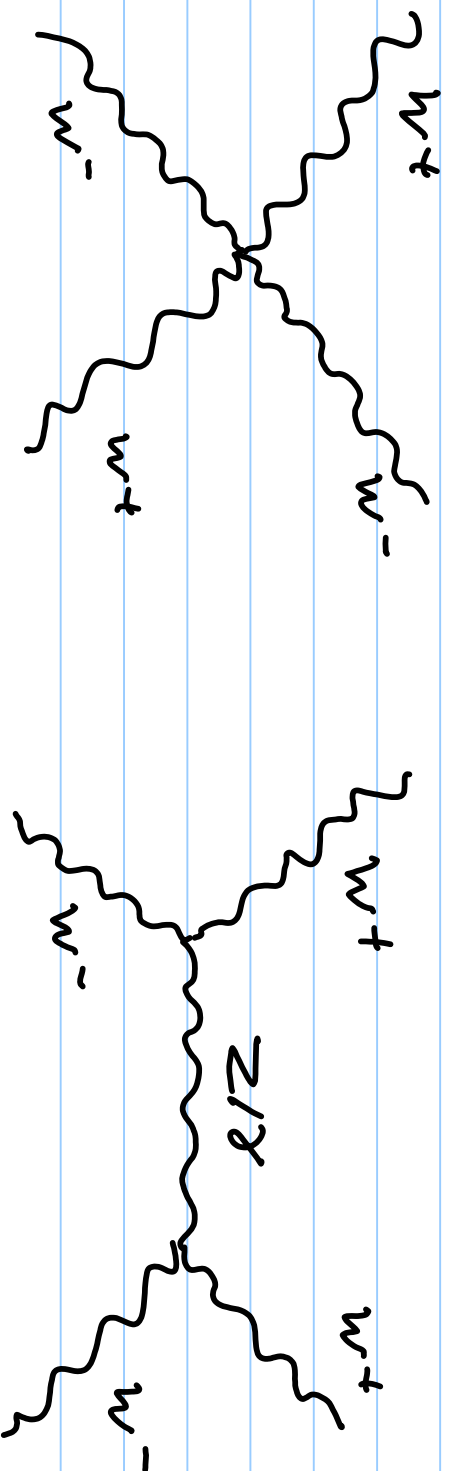
Now SU(2) x U(1) part of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Gauge}}$:

$$-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^i F^{\mu\nu i} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

→ self interactions (non-Abelian theory)

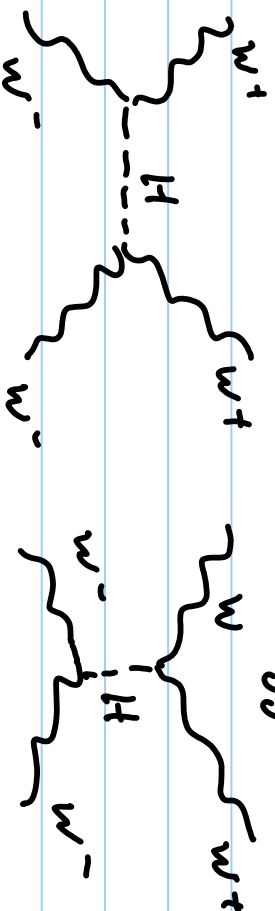
Have diagrams for WW scattering:

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$\rightarrow \sigma$ grows with s (E_{cm}^2)

and violates unitarity unless we add the Higgs



$\Rightarrow M_H \lesssim 1 \text{ TeV}$

New Physics

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→ problem with our Fundamental scalar:

Higgs mass receives quadratically-divergent corrections from loop diagrams.

$$\delta m_H^2 \propto \Lambda^2$$

in contrast $\delta m_F \propto \ln \left(\frac{\Lambda}{m_F} \right)$

⇒ "Natural" value for Higgs mass is at Λ , the cutoff energy

⇒ Keeping Higgs mass at weak scale while setting Λ at GUT scale ($\sim 10^{16}$ GeV) requires very precise Fine-Tuning.

To prevent this Fine Tuning, new physics should be close to weak scale,

I propose to present an overview of the topics on the previous pages, perform important calculations and relate those calculations to experimental measurements.

-I will post my notes online. Other suggested texts include:

- Burgess and Moore (Standard Model: a Primer)
- Quigg (Gauge Theories of the Strong, Weak,...)
- Halzen Martin (Quarks and Leptons)
- Griffiths (Introduction to Elementary Particles)
- Aitchison and Hey (Gauge Theories in Particle Physics)

Grading: 4 problem sets 75% total (Penalty for being late 20% per week. No marks if more than 3 weeks late).

Presentation: 25% (mid-April)

