

Electroweak Physics

- The Standard Model
- Parameters and Global Fit
- Deviations
- Teaser: Z' and Supersymmetry
- Low Energy and New Physics
- Weak Mixing Angle at Low Energies
- Conclusions

Standard Model milestones

- CERN: weak neutral currents found
- SLAC eD-DIS: SM favored
- UA1 and UA2: W and Z bosons found
- ν -DIS & APV: SM correct at tree level
- LEP & SLC: SM correct at loop level
- Tevatron: top quark found
- Super-Kamiokande: ν -mass

Features

- SM Lagrangian \mathcal{L} is the most general consistent with gauge symmetry and renormalizability.
- Renormalizability not fundamental: \mathcal{L} is leading order in an expansion E^2/M_{new}^2
- $\mathcal{L} = \text{SU}(3) \times \text{SU}(2) \times \text{U}(1)$ gauge interactions + quartic scalar Higgs potential + trilinear Yukawa couplings.
- Only dimensionful parameter: $M_H^2 < 0$.

Parameters

- α : $g_e - 2$ or quantum Hall effect
- $\alpha(M_Z)$: QED + data
- α_s : **inclusive observables**, $E \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$
- M_z : Lineshape
- $\langle 0 | H | 0 \rangle = \frac{2^{-1/4}}{\sqrt{G_F}} \sim \frac{M_W}{g}$: μ lifetime
- M_H : M_W and Z-pole asymmetries

$$\underline{M_W \Leftrightarrow M_Z \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \theta_W}$$

$$\mu\text{-decay} \Rightarrow G_F = 1.16637(1) \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^2$$

v. Ritbergen, Stuart

$$\Rightarrow A^2 = \frac{\pi \alpha}{\sqrt{2} G_F} = (37.28 \text{ GeV})^2$$

$$\sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W = \frac{A^2}{M_W^2 (1 - \Delta \hat{r}_W)}$$

[$\overline{\text{MS}}$ -scheme]

$$\sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W \cos^2 \hat{\theta}_W = \frac{A^2}{M_Z^2 (1 - \Delta \hat{r}_Z)}$$

Degassi, Fanchiotti, Sirlin

$$\Delta \hat{r}_Z = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \hat{\Delta}_\gamma + F_1(m_t^2, M_H, \dots)$$

$$\Delta \hat{r}_W = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \hat{\Delta}_\gamma + F_2(\log m_t, M_H, \dots)$$

\Rightarrow correlations between $\hat{\Delta}_\gamma, M_H, g_\mu - 2, \sin^2 \theta_W(0)$

EW radiative corrections

enhanced 2-loop: complete

van der Bij; Barbieri et al.; Fleischer, Tarasov,
Jegerlehner; Degrassi, Gambino, Sirlin, Vicini

2-loop fermionic: complete

M_W Freitas, Hollik, Walter, Weiglein

2-loop bosonic: complete

Awramik, Czakon; Onishenko, Veretin

$\sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}}$

2-loop fermionic: complete

Awramik, Czakon, Freitas, Weiglein

enhanced 3-loop: partially

Global fit results

$$M_H = 113^{+56}_{-40} \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_t = 176.9 \pm 4.0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_t = 172.4^{+9.8}_{-6.9} \text{ GeV [indirect]}$$

$$m_t = 177.9 \pm 4.4 \text{ GeV [direct]}$$

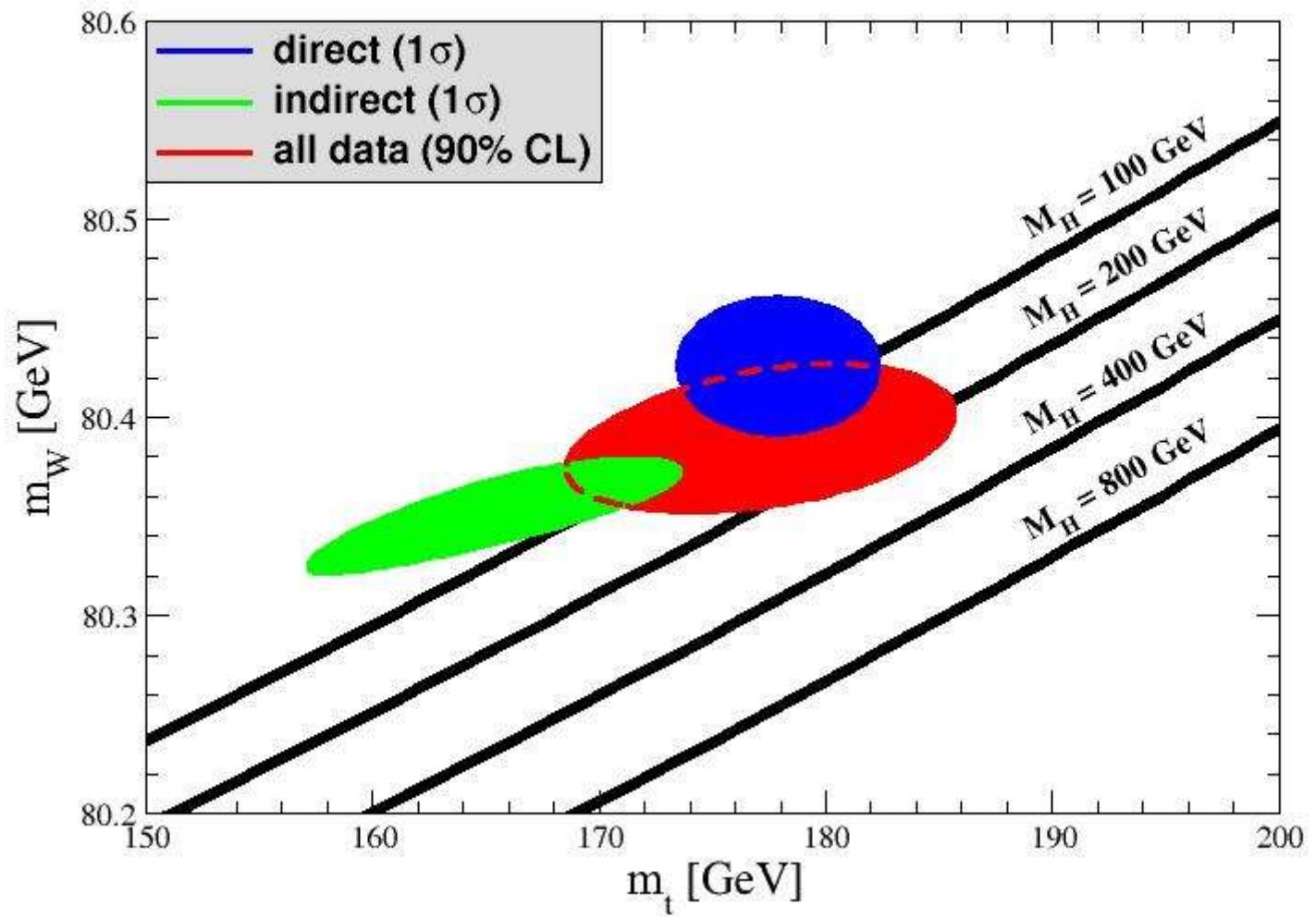
CDF I+II, DØ

$$\hat{\alpha}_s(M_Z) = 0.1213 \pm 0.0018$$

$$\hat{\alpha}(M_Z)^{-1} = 127.906 \pm 0.019$$

$$\sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) = 0.23120 \pm 0.00015$$

$$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.} = 45.5/45 \quad (45\%)$$



Strong coupling

$$\widehat{\alpha}_s(M_Z) = 0.1197 \pm 0.0028 \text{ [Z-lineshape]}$$

$$\widehat{\alpha}_s(M_Z) = 0.1221^{+0.0026}_{-0.0023} \text{ } [\tau_\tau]$$

perfect agreement with [not included]:

$$\widehat{\alpha}_s(M_Z) = 0.1202 \pm 0.0049 \text{ [LEP jet event shapes]}$$

$$\widehat{\alpha}_s(M_Z) = 0.121 \pm 0.003 \text{ [lattice } Y \text{ spectroscopy]}$$

LEP 1 deviations

$$A_{FB}^0(b) = 0.0977 \pm 0.0016$$

$$A_{FB}^0(b) = 0.1032 \pm 0.0008 \text{ [SM]} \quad (-2.2\sigma)$$

$$A_{LR}^0 = 0.1513 \pm 0.0021$$

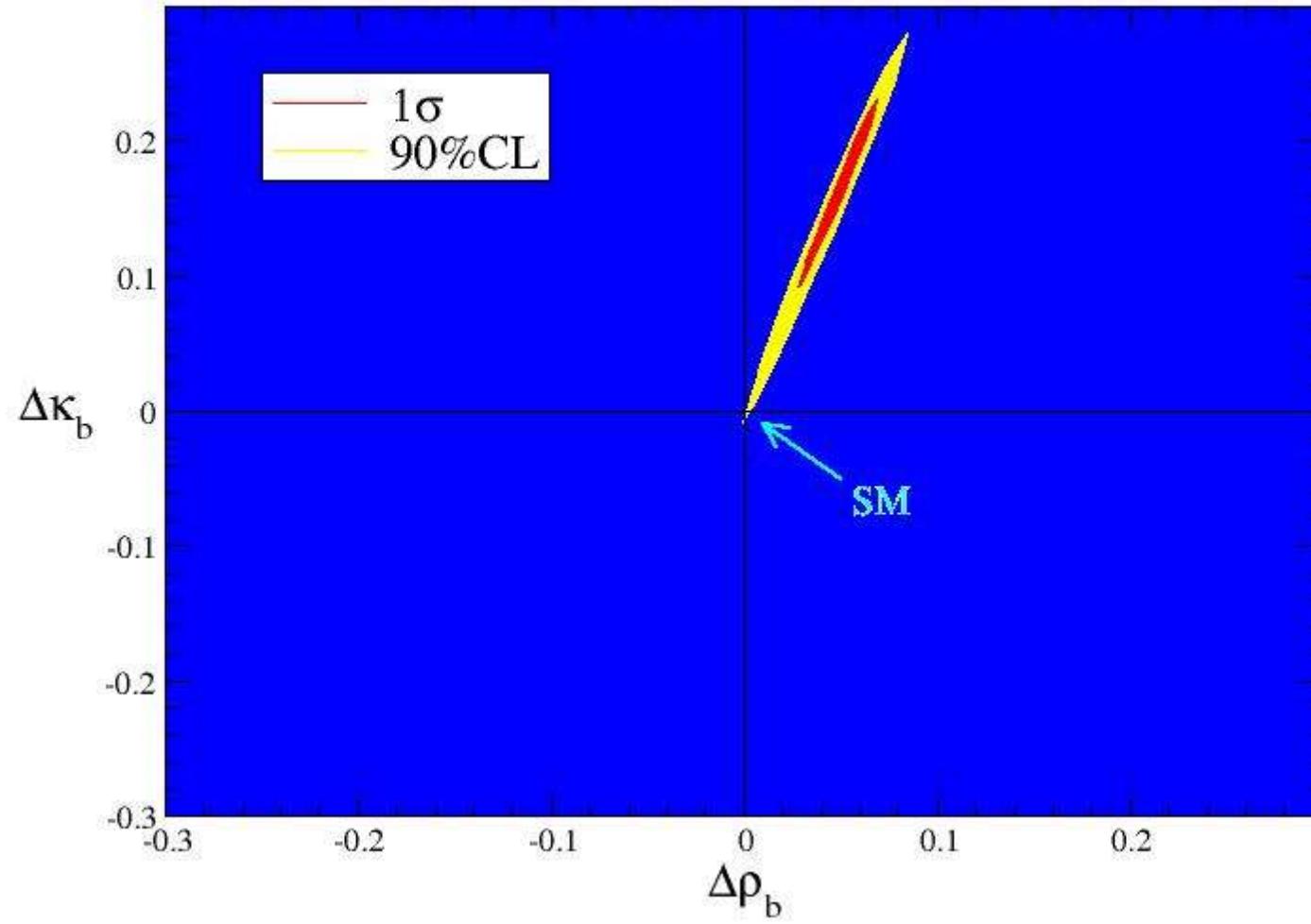
$$A_{LR}^0 = 0.1472 \pm 0.0011 \text{ [SM]} \quad (1.9\sigma)$$

$$\sigma_{had}^0 = 41.541 \pm 0.0037 \quad \Rightarrow \quad N_\nu = 2.986 \pm 0.007$$

$$\sigma_{had}^0 = 41.472 \pm 0.0009 \text{ [SM]} \quad (1.9\sigma)$$

ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL

The Zbb-vertex



Other deviations

$$g_L^2 = 0.30005 \pm 0.00137$$

NuTeV

$$g_L^2 = 0.30397 \pm 0.00023 \text{ [SM]} \quad (-2.9\sigma)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{\alpha}{\pi}) = 4511.07 \pm 0.80$$

BNL E-821

$$\frac{1}{2}(g_\mu - 2 - \frac{\alpha}{\pi}) = 4509.32 \pm 0.10 \text{ [SM]} \quad (2.2\sigma)$$

LEP 2 [not included]: ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL

σ_{had} : 1.7σ R_b : -2.1σ $A_{FB}(b)$: -1.6σ

M_H

$$M_H = 113^{+56}_{-40} \text{ GeV}$$

$M_H(\text{LEP } 2) > 114.4 \text{ GeV}$ (95% CL)

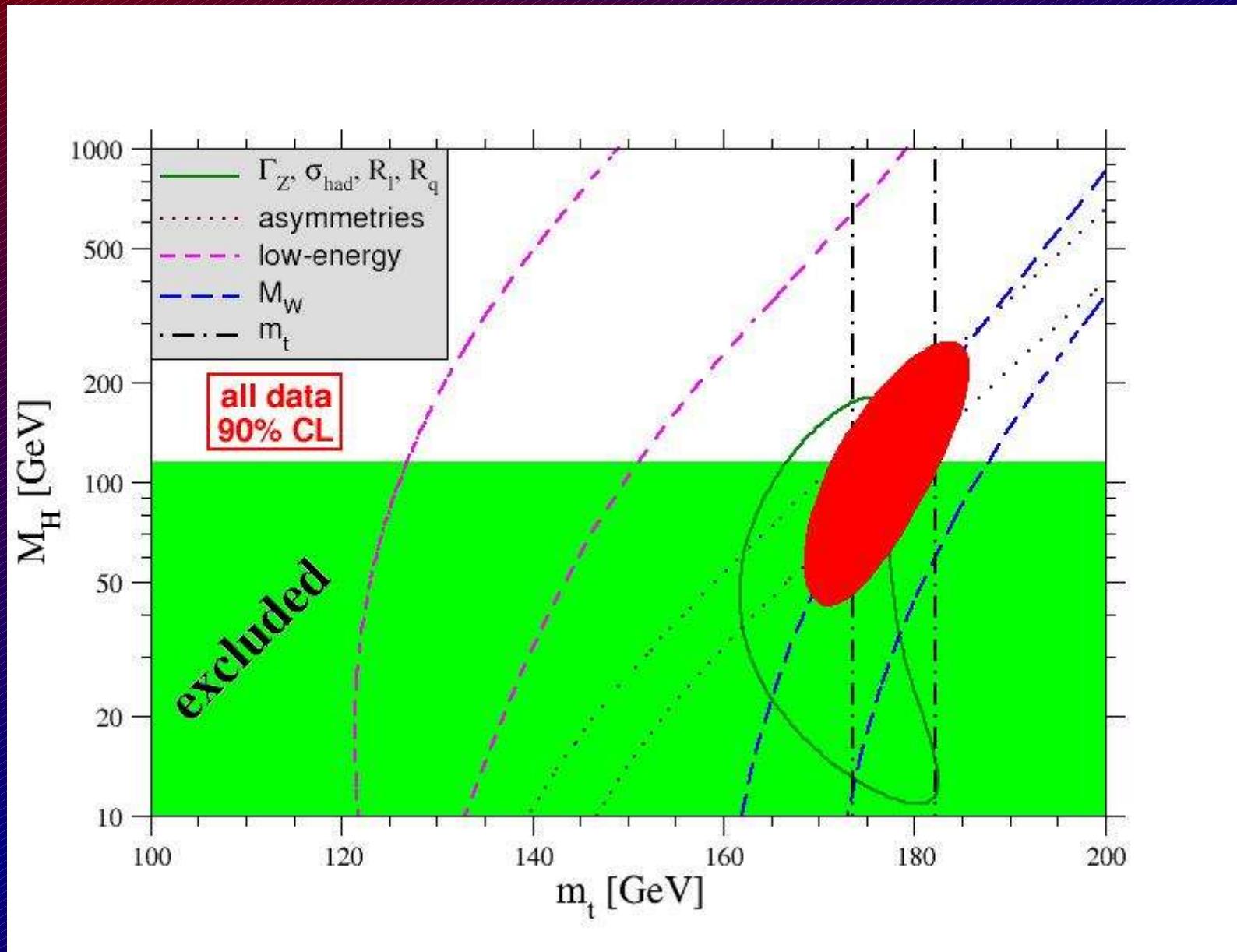
ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL

90% central confidence interval:

$$53 \text{ GeV} < M_H < 213 \text{ GeV}$$

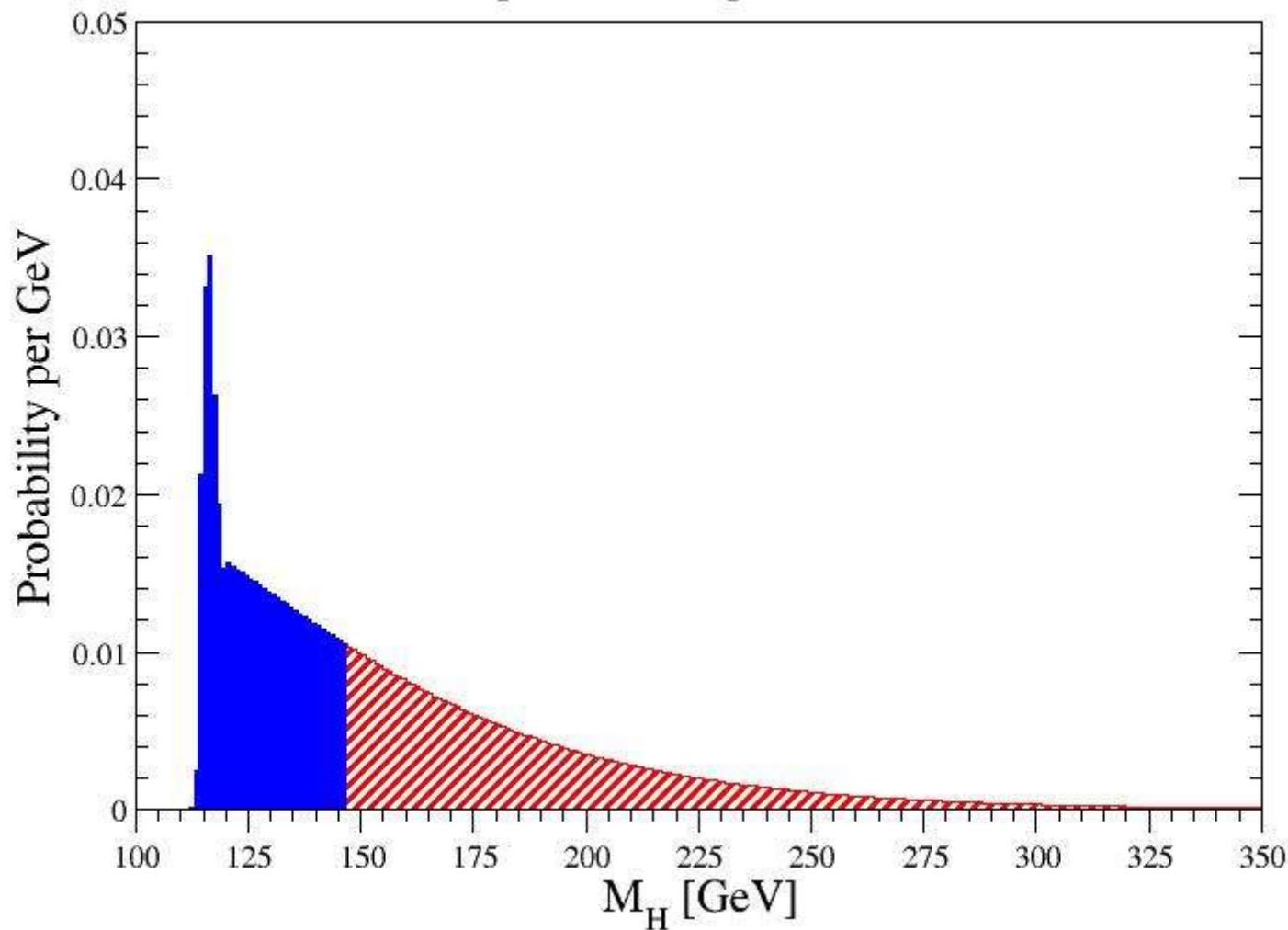
Including direct searches:

$$M_H < 246 \text{ (217, 311) GeV} \quad 95 \text{ (90, 99)% CL}$$



The M_H Probability Distribution

precision data plus LEP 2



SM issues

A very successful prediction:

$$\tau_p \sim \tau_\mu \frac{m_\mu^5}{m_p^5} \frac{M_{\text{Planck}}^4}{M_W^4} \gg \mathcal{O}(10^{47} \text{ a})$$

Less successful predictions:

$$m_H^2 = \mathcal{O}(M_{\text{Planck}}^2) \quad \Lambda_C = \mathcal{O}(M_{\text{Planck}}^4)$$

Gauge group and representations ad hoc

Supersymmetry – The Good

- Fundamental symmetry \leftrightarrow Strings
- Non-ren theorems \leftrightarrow Stable hierarchy
- MSSM \leftrightarrow Gauge coupling unification
- Weak coupling \leftrightarrow Precision Tests
- Heavy top \leftrightarrow Radiative breaking
- $\lambda = T_3 \sqrt{g^2 + g'^2} \leftrightarrow M_H \leq 150 \text{ GeV}$

Supersymmetry – The Bad

- SUSY breaking
- μ - problem
- Little hierarchy problem
- Flavor and CP problems
- $\Lambda_C = \mathcal{O}(M_{\text{SUSY}}^4)$

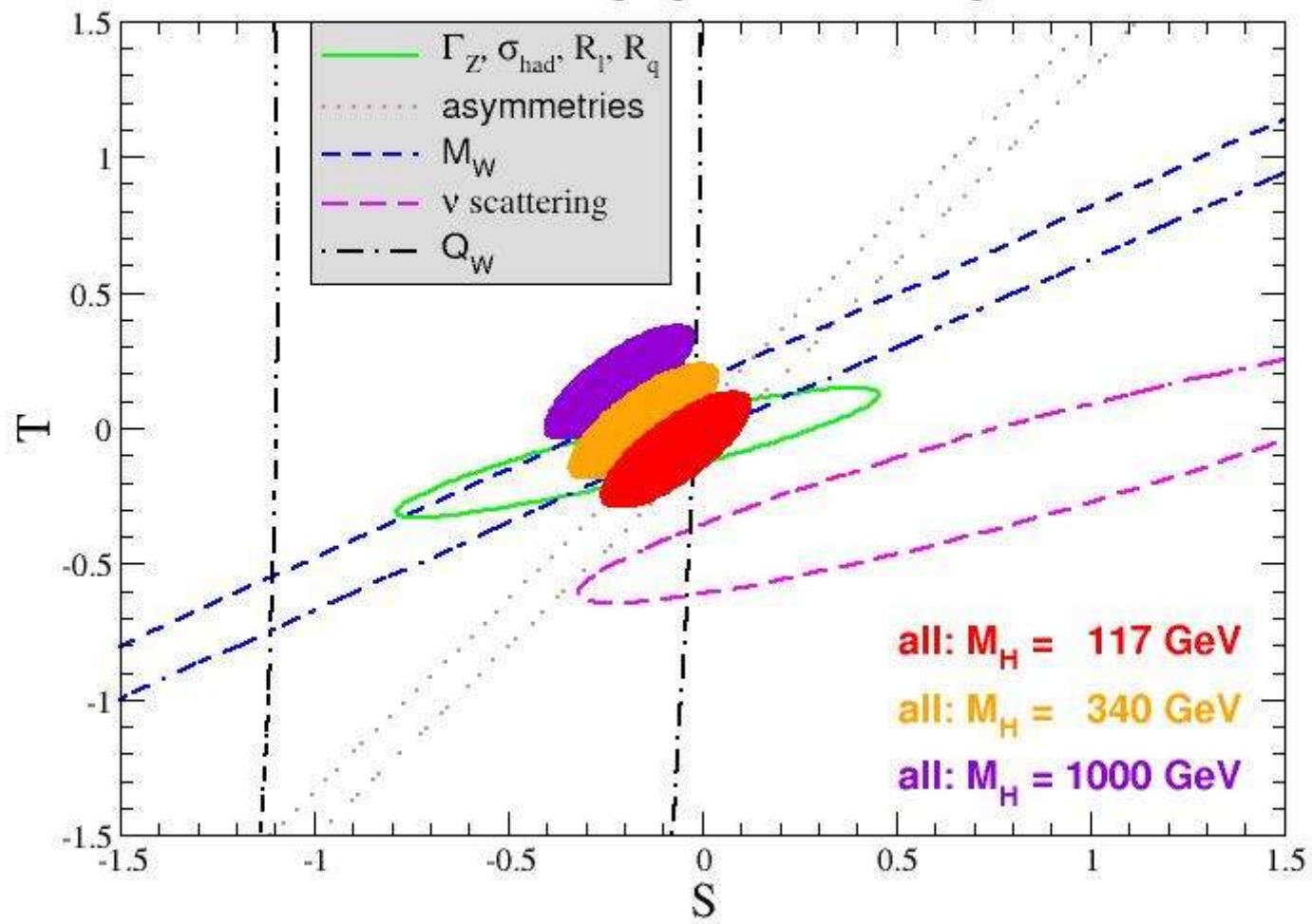
Supersymmetry – The Ugly

$$L_Y^{\text{SUSY}} = \lambda \bar{E}_L E_L e_R + \lambda' \bar{Q}_L E_L d_R + \lambda'' \bar{u}_R d_R \bar{d}_r + \mu' \bar{E}_L H_u$$

$$\tau_p \sim \tau_\mu (C_1 |\lambda|^2 + C_2 |\lambda'|^2) |\lambda''|^2 \frac{m_\mu^5}{m_p^5} \frac{M_{\text{SUSY}}^4}{M_W^4} \sim \tau_\mu$$

Oblique Parameters

constraints on gauge boson self-energies



Weak Mixing Angle

scale dependence in MS-bar scheme

