

Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{Jauge} + \mathcal{L}_{lepton} + \mathcal{L}_{quark} + \mathcal{L}_{scalaire} + \mathcal{L}_{scal-lepton} + \mathcal{L}_{scal-q}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{Jauge} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{lepton} = i \left[\bar{e}_R \gamma^\mu D_\mu^R e_R + \bar{L} \gamma^\mu D_\mu^L L \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{quark} = i \left[\sum_{u,d} \bar{q}_R \gamma^\mu D_\mu^R q_R + \bar{Q} \gamma^\mu D_\mu^L Q \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{scalaire} = D^\mu \Phi^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{scal-lepton} = -\lambda_e \left[\bar{e}_R \Phi^\dagger L + \bar{L} \Phi e_R \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{scal-q} = -\lambda_u \left[\bar{Q} \Phi u_R + \bar{u}_R \Phi^\dagger Q \right] - \lambda_d \left[\bar{Q} \Phi d_R + \bar{d}_R \Phi^\dagger Q \right]$$

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ e \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_\mu^R = \partial_\mu + i \frac{g'}{2} B_\mu Y$$

$$D_\mu^L = \partial_\mu + i \frac{g}{2} \sigma \cdot \mathbf{A}_\mu Y + i \frac{g'}{2} B_\mu Y$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^l = \partial_\mu b_\nu^l - \partial_\nu b_\mu^l + g \epsilon_{jkl} b_\mu^j b_\nu^k$$

$$B_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu$$

After symmetry breaking

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{jauge}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{scalaire}} = & -\frac{1}{4}f_{\mu\nu}f^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}F_{W\mu\nu}^\dagger F_W^{\mu\nu} + m_W^2 W_\mu^\dagger W^\mu \\ & -\frac{1}{4}Z_{\mu\nu}Z^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}m_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu + \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu h \partial^\mu h - \frac{1}{2}m_H^2 h^2 \\ & + \mathcal{L}^{BB} + \mathcal{L}^{SS} + \mathcal{L}^{SB} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu Z_\nu - \partial_\nu Z_\mu \quad f_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

Les interactions à trois et quatre bosons de jauge

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{BB} = & ig \cos \theta_W \left[(W_\alpha^\dagger W_\beta - W_\beta^\dagger W_\alpha) \partial^\alpha Z^\beta + (\partial_\alpha W_\beta - \partial_\beta W_\alpha) W^{\dagger\beta} Z^\alpha - (\partial_\alpha W_\beta^\dagger - \partial_\beta W_\alpha^\dagger) W^\beta Z^\alpha \right] \\ & + ie \left[(W_\alpha^\dagger W_\beta - W_\beta^\dagger W_\alpha) \partial^\alpha A^\beta + (\partial_\alpha W_\beta - \partial_\beta W_\alpha) W^{\dagger\beta} A^\alpha - (\partial_\alpha W_\beta^\dagger - \partial_\beta W_\alpha^\dagger) W^\beta A^\alpha \right] \\ & + g^2 \cos^2 \theta_W (W_\alpha W_\beta^+ Z^\alpha Z^\beta - W_\beta W^{+\beta} Z_\alpha Z^\alpha) + e^2 (W_\alpha W_\beta^+ A^\alpha A^\beta - W_\beta W^{+\beta} A_\alpha A^\alpha) \\ & + eg \cos^2 \theta_W (W_\alpha W_\beta^+ (Z^\alpha A^\beta - A_\alpha Z^\beta) - 2W_\beta W^{+\beta} A_\alpha Z^\alpha) \\ & + \frac{g^2}{2} W_\alpha^+ W_\beta \left[W^{+\alpha} W^\beta - W^\alpha W^{+\beta} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (1.20)$$

Scalars:

$$\mathcal{L}^{SS} = -\frac{1}{4}\lambda h^4 - \lambda v h^3$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{SB} = \frac{1}{2}vg^2 W_\alpha^\dagger W^\alpha h + \frac{1}{4}g^2 W_\alpha^\dagger W^\alpha h^2 + \frac{gv^2}{4 \cos^2 \theta_W} Z_\alpha Z^\alpha h + \frac{g^2}{8 \cos^2 \theta_W} g^2 Z_\alpha Z^\alpha h^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{lepton}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{scalaire-lepton}} = \mathcal{L}_0 + \mathcal{L}_{CC} + \mathcal{L}_{NC} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{lepton-h}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = \sum_i [\bar{e}_i(i\partial - m)e_i + i\bar{\nu}_{iL}\partial\nu_{iL}]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{CC} = \sum_i \frac{-g}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\bar{\nu}_i\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)e_i W^\mu + \bar{e}_i\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)\nu_i W^{\mu\dagger} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{NC} = e\bar{e}_i\gamma_\mu e_i A^\mu - \frac{g}{2\cos^2\theta_W} \sum_{f=\nu_i, e_i} \left[\bar{f}\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)f c_L^f + \bar{f}\gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5)f c_R^f \right] Z^\mu$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{lepton-h}} = -\frac{\lambda_{ei}}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{e}_{iR}e_{iL} + \bar{e}_{iL}e_{iR}) h \quad (1.23)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{quark}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{scalaire-quark}} = \mathcal{L}_{q0} + \mathcal{L}_{qCC} + \mathcal{L}_{qNC} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{quark-h}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{CC} = \frac{-g}{2\sqrt{2}} \sum_{ij} \left[\bar{u}_i\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)K_{ij}d_j W^\mu + \bar{d}_j\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)K_{ij}^*u_i W^{\mu\dagger} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{NC} = -\sum_i Q_i (\bar{u}_i\gamma_\mu u_i + \bar{d}_i\gamma_\mu d_i) A^\mu$$

$$-\frac{g}{2\cos^2\theta_W} \sum_{q=u_i, d_i} \left[\bar{q}\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)q c_L^q + \bar{q}\gamma_\mu(1 + \gamma_5)q c_R^q \right] Z^\mu$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{quark-h}} = -\sum_{q=u_i, d_i} \frac{\lambda_q}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{q}_{iR}q_{iL} + \bar{q}_{iL}q_{iR}) h$$

Feynman rules

■ $W e$ -
neutrino

$$-i \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)$$

■ $W u d$

$$-i \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}} K_{ud} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5)$$

■ $Z f f$

$$-i \frac{g}{2 \cos^2 \theta_W} \gamma_\mu (c_L^f (1 - \gamma_5) + c_R^f (1 + \gamma_5))$$

■ ZWW

$$ig \cos^2 \theta_W [g^{\alpha\beta} (k^+ - k^-)^\mu - g^{\alpha\mu} (p + k^+)^\beta - g^{\beta\mu} (p + k^-)^\alpha]$$

■ $\gamma \gamma WW$

$$-ie^2 [2g_{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\nu} - g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\beta\nu} - g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\beta\mu}]$$

■ $ZZWW$

$$ig^2 [2g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\beta\nu} - g_{\alpha\beta} g_{\mu\nu} - g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\beta\mu}]$$

Free parameters

- SU(2) XU(1) only (17 parameters)

Constante de couplage	g, g'	$e, \sin \theta_W$
Scalaire	μ, λ	v, m_h
Couplages de Yukawa	$\lambda_e, \lambda_\mu, \lambda_\tau$	m_e, m_μ, m_τ
	$\lambda_u, \lambda_c, \lambda_t$	m_u, m_c, m_t
	$\lambda_d, \lambda_s, \lambda_b$	m_d, m_s, m_b
Mélange des quarks	A, ρ, η, δ	s_1, s_2, s_3, δ
SU(3)	g_3	

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- Gauge bosons masses and couplings only depend on g, g', v

$$M_W = \frac{gv}{2}$$

$$M_Z = \frac{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}v}{2} = \frac{gv}{2 \cos^2 \theta_W}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = 1 - \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2}$$

- Most precisely measured input parameters

$$G_\mu = (1.16637 \pm .00001) \times 10^{-5} GeV \quad \frac{\Delta G_\mu}{G_\mu} = 8.6 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$M_Z = 91.1876 \pm .0021 GeV \quad \frac{\Delta M_Z}{M_Z} = 2 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\alpha^{-1} = 137.03599235(73) \quad \frac{\Delta \alpha^{-1}}{\alpha^{-1}} = 5 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{g^2}{8M_W^2} = \frac{e^2}{8M_W^2 \sin^2 \theta_W}$$

$$e^2 = 4\pi\alpha$$

$$M_Z^2 = \frac{M_W^2}{\cos^2 \theta_W}$$

- These relations are modified by higher order corrections

Seulement trois paramètres dans le secteur de jauge

$$g, g', v$$

Les bosons de jauge et leurs interactions ne dépendent que de ces paramètres

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Paramètres mesurés
Avec précision

Experimental tests of standard model

- Neutral currents
- Z couplings
- Production of W and Z at CERN
- Top quark discovery at Fermilab
- Gauge structure in three vector boson interactions
- Higgs discovery

Collisionneur electron-positron



LEP



Location:

CERN, Geneva Switzerland

e^+e^- machine

$$P_{e^+} = P_{e^-}$$

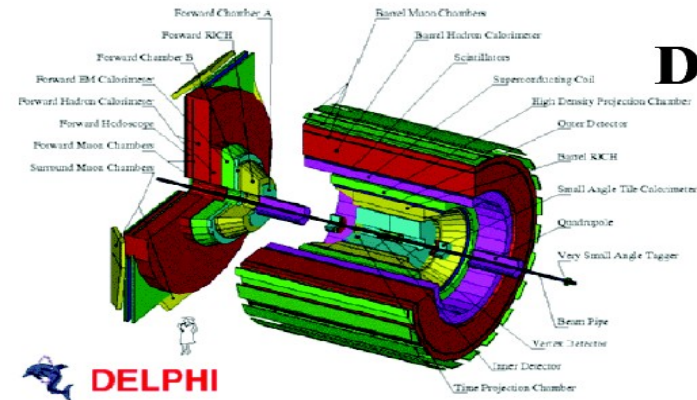
Maximum

C.O.M. Energy = 209 GeV

Circumference of machine =
26.7km

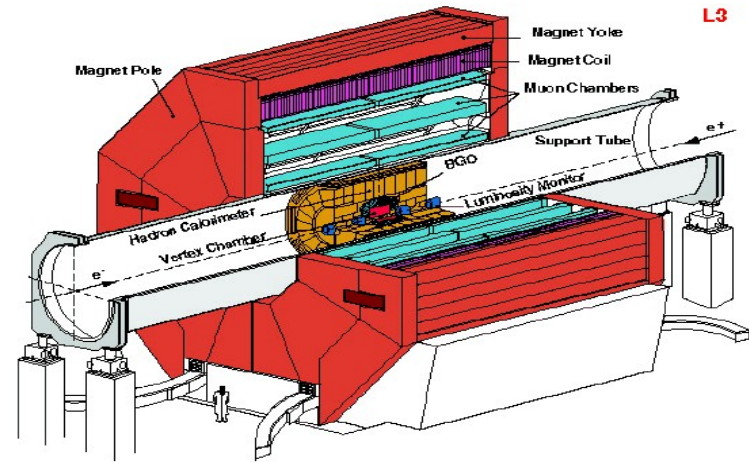
Experiments at LEP1, LEP2

Delphi



DELPHI

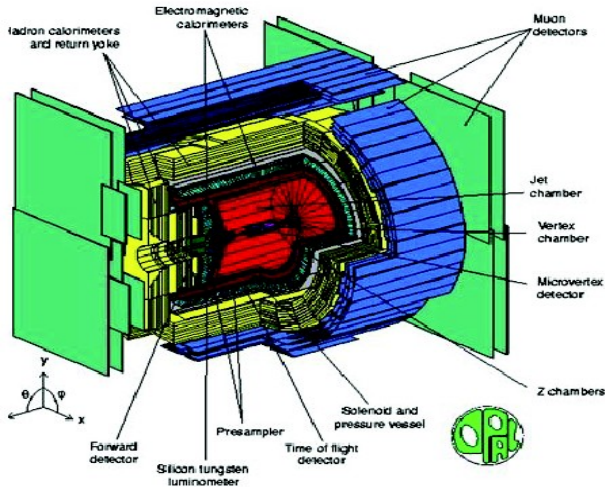
L3



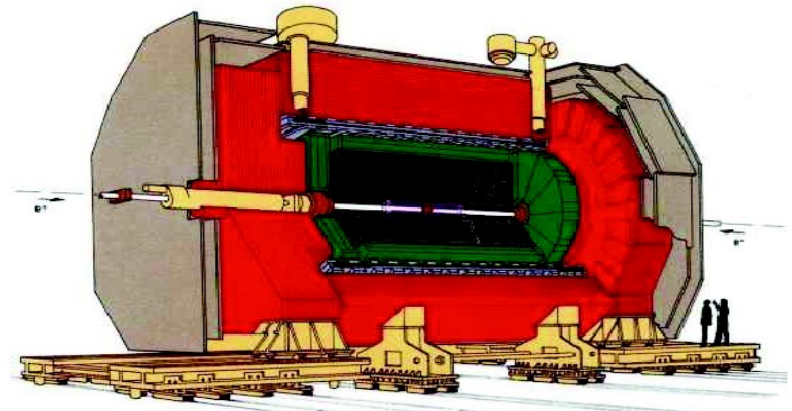
L3



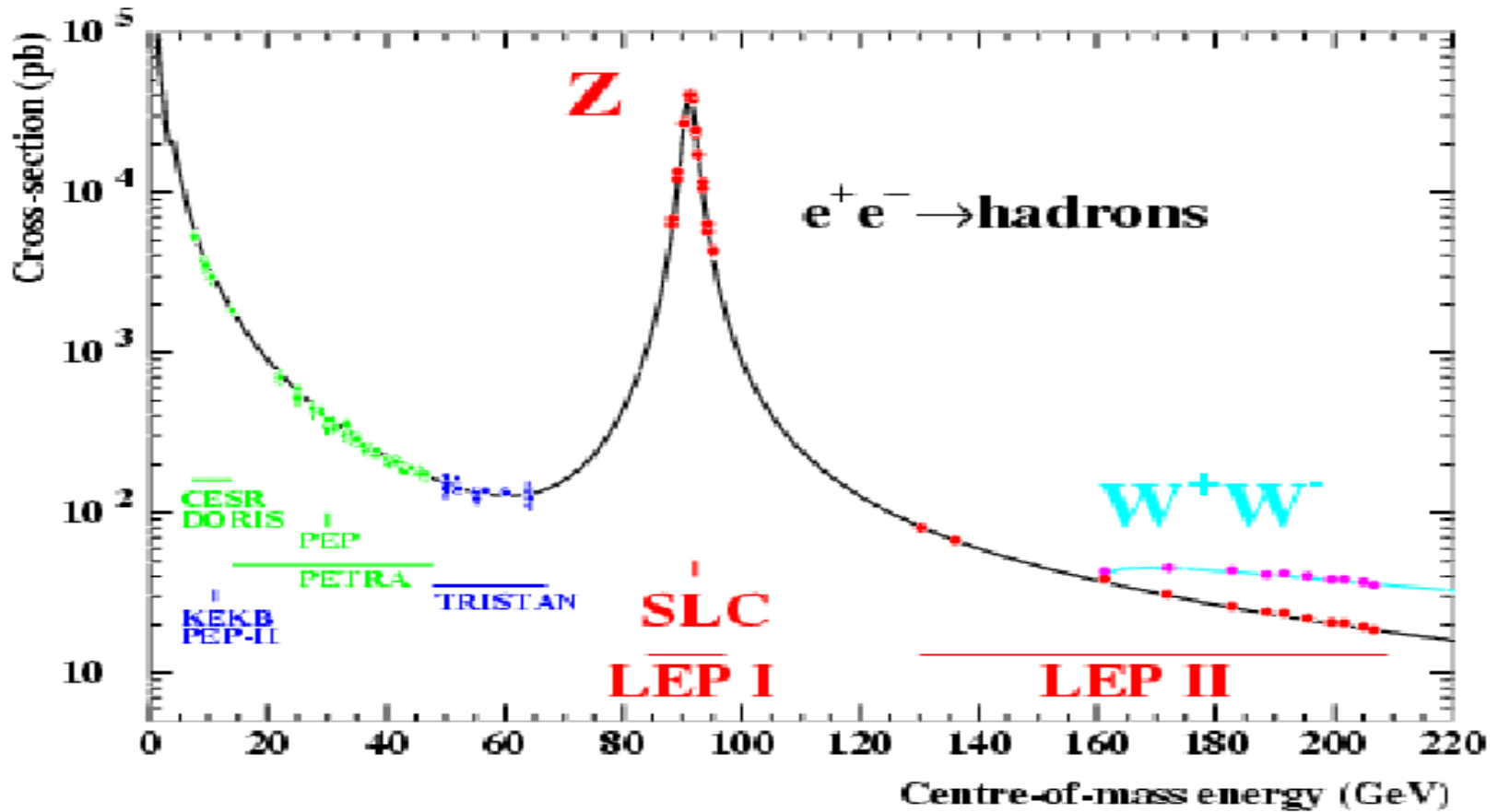
Opal



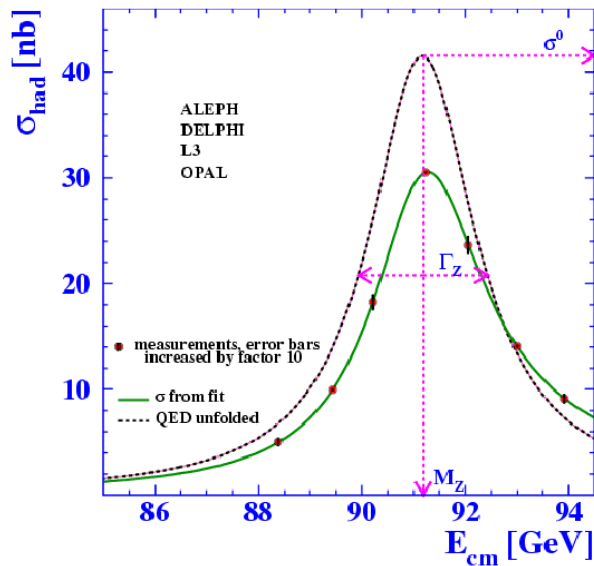
Aleph



Production fermion pair



$$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0 \rightarrow f\bar{f} \quad \text{à} \quad \sqrt{s} = M_{z_0}$$



$$\sigma_{had}^0 = \frac{12\pi\Gamma_{ee}\Gamma_{had}}{M_Z^2\Gamma_Z^2}$$

$$R_f = \Gamma_{had} / \Gamma_{ll}$$

Measurement of Z mass and width

The final LEP1 results

$$M_Z = 91.1875 \pm 0.0021 \text{ GeV}$$

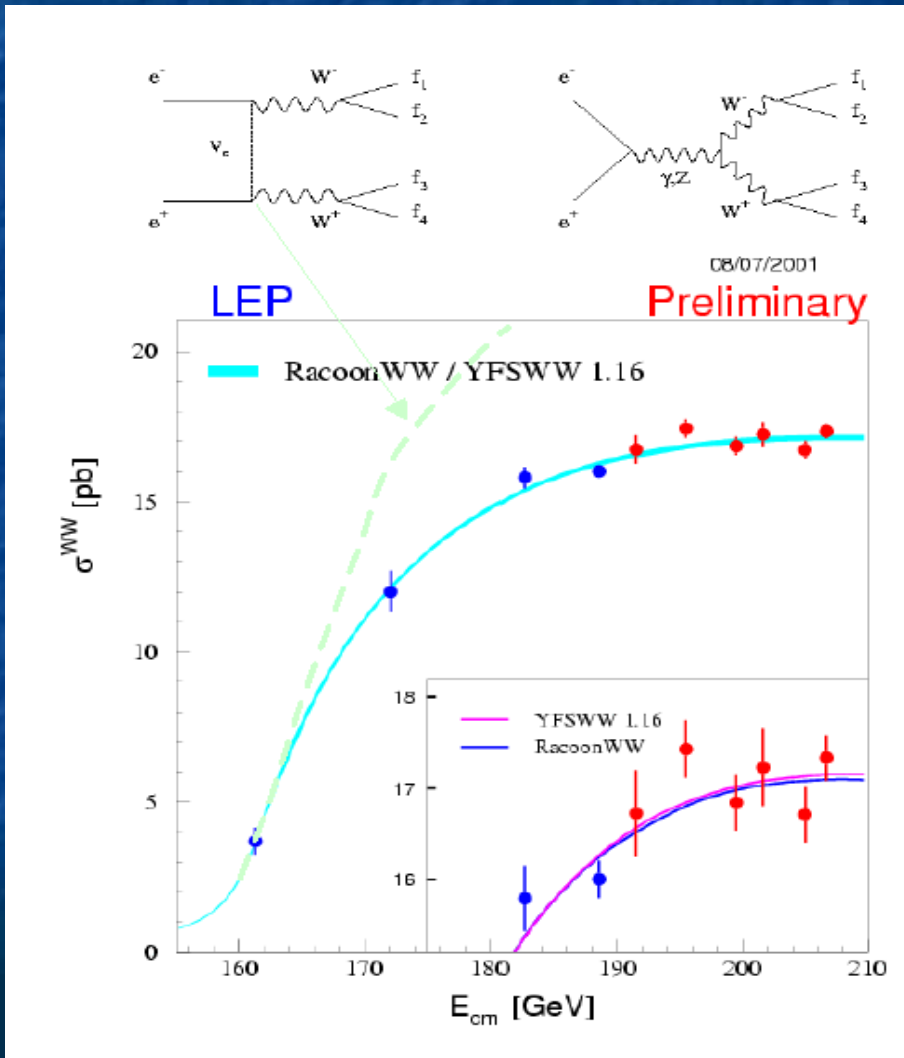
$$\Gamma_Z = 2.4952 \pm 0.0023 \text{ GeV}$$

Observables at Z peak

Quantity	Group(s)	Value
M_Z [GeV]	LEP	91.1876 ± 0.0021
Γ_Z [GeV]	LEP	2.4952 ± 0.0023
$\Gamma(\text{had})$ [GeV]	LEP	1.7444 ± 0.0020
$\Gamma(\text{inv})$ [MeV]	LEP	499.0 ± 1.5
$\Gamma(\ell^+\ell^-)$ [MeV]	LEP	83.984 ± 0.086
σ_{had} [nb]	LEP	41.541 ± 0.037
R_e	LEP	20.804 ± 0.050
R_μ	LEP	20.785 ± 0.033
R_τ	LEP	20.764 ± 0.045
$A_{FB}(e)$	LEP	0.0145 ± 0.0025
$A_{FB}(\mu)$	LEP	0.0169 ± 0.0013
$A_{FB}(\tau)$	LEP	0.0188 ± 0.0017
R_b	LEP + SLD	0.21664 ± 0.00065
R_c	LEP + SLD	0.1718 ± 0.0031
$R_{s,d}/R_{(d+u+s)}$	OPAL	0.371 ± 0.023
$A_{FB}(b)$	LEP	0.0995 ± 0.0017
$A_{FB}(c)$	LEP	0.0713 ± 0.0036
$A_{FB}(s)$	DELPHI,OPAL	0.0976 ± 0.0114
A_b	SLD	0.922 ± 0.020
A_c	SLD	0.670 ± 0.026
A_s	SLD	0.895 ± 0.091
$A_{LR}(\text{hadrons})$	SLD	0.15138 ± 0.00216
$A_{LR}(\text{leptons})$	SLD	0.1544 ± 0.0060
A_μ	SLD	0.142 ± 0.015
A_τ	SLD	0.136 ± 0.015

Table 2: Measurements of key quantities at the Z peak

Gauge structure



- Evidence for ZWW coupling at LEP2 e^+e^- collisions @200GeV
- Trilinear coupling essential for high energy behaviour
- Effect can be seen just a few GeV above threshold

Z and number of neutrinos

Starting from Feunman rules

$$\begin{aligned} -i\mathcal{M} &= \frac{g}{\cos\theta_W} \bar{u}(p_1) \left[\gamma_\mu \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} c_L^f + \gamma_\mu \frac{(1+\gamma_5)}{2} c_R^f \right] u(p_2) \epsilon^\mu(k) \\ |\mathcal{M}|^2 &= \frac{g^2}{\cos^2\theta_W} \text{Tr} \left[\not{\epsilon} \left[c_L^f P_L + c_R^f P_R \right] \not{p}_2 \left[c_L^f P_R + c_R^f P_L \right] \not{\epsilon}^* \not{p}_1 \right] \\ &= \frac{g^2}{\cos^2\theta_W} \text{Tr} \left[\not{\epsilon} \not{p}_2 \not{\epsilon}^* \not{p}_1 \left[c_L^{f2} P_R + c_R^{f2} P_L \right] \right] \\ &= \frac{g^2}{2\cos^2\theta_W} \left\{ \left(c_L^{f2} + c_R^{f2} \right) \text{Tr} \left[\gamma^\alpha \not{p}_2 \gamma^\beta \not{p}_1 \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(c_R^{f2} - c_L^{f2} \right) \text{Tr} \left[\gamma_\alpha \not{p}_2 \gamma_\beta \not{p}_1 \gamma_5 \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

- Sum over final polarisations and average over initial polarisations (1/3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\text{pol}} \epsilon^\alpha \epsilon^{*\beta} &= (-) \left(g^{\alpha\beta} - \frac{k^\alpha k^\beta}{M_Z^2} \right) \\
 |\bar{\mathcal{M}}|^2 &= \frac{1}{6 \cos^2 \theta_W} (-) \left(g^{\alpha\beta} - \frac{k^\alpha k^\beta}{M_Z^2} \right) \left[(c_L^{f^2} + c_R^{f^2}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. 4 \left(p_2^\alpha p_1^\beta - g^{\alpha\beta} p_1 \cdot p_2 + p_2^\beta p_1^\alpha \right) + 4 \left(c_R^{f^2} - c_L^{f^2} \right) \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} p_2^\mu p_1^\nu \right] \\
 &= -\frac{2}{3 \cos^2 \theta_W} (c_L^{f^2} + c_R^{f^2}) \left(2p_2 \cdot p_1 - 4p_2 \cdot p_1 - 2 \frac{p_1 \cdot k p_2 \cdot k}{M_Z^2} + \frac{k^2 p_1 \cdot p_2}{M_Z^2} \right) \\
 p_1 \cdot p_2 &= \frac{M_Z^2}{2}, \quad k^2 = M_Z^2, \quad p_1 \cdot k = p_2 \cdot k = \frac{M_Z^2}{2} \\
 |\bar{\mathcal{M}}|^2 &= \frac{2}{3 \cos^2 \theta_W} M_Z^2 (c_L^{f^2} + c_R^{f^2})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \bar{f}f} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{3\pi} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} M_Z^3}_{\Gamma_{Z^0}} (c_L^{f^2} + c_R^{f^2})$$

$$\Gamma_{Z \rightarrow \bar{f}f} = N_c \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}\pi} M_Z^3 [c_L^{f^2} + c_R^{f^2}] = N_c (c_L^{f^2} + c_R^{f^2}) \Gamma_{Z^0}$$

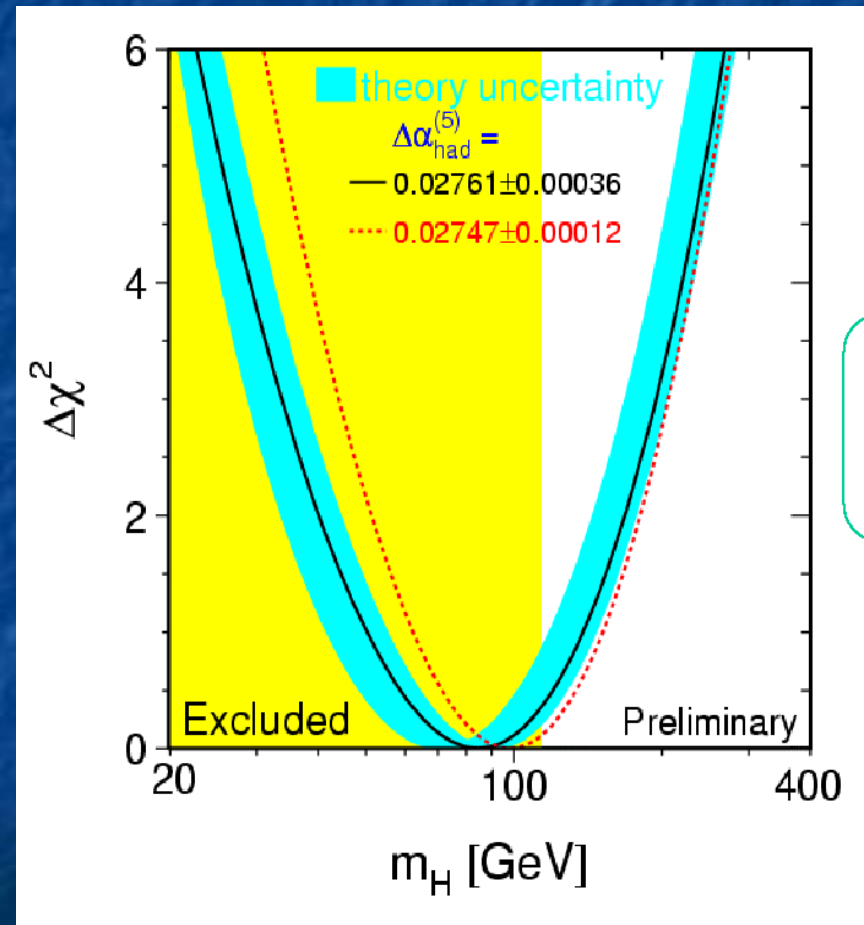
Partial widths

$Z \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}$	$\Gamma_{z_0} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3$	497 MeV	$\sim 20\%$	
$Z \rightarrow e\bar{e}$	$\Gamma_{z_0} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} + s_W^2 \right)^2 + s_W^2 \right]$	83.9 MeV	$\sim 3.4\%$	
$Z \rightarrow u\bar{u}$	$3\Gamma_{z_0} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}s_W^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}s_W^2 \right)^2 \right]$	290 MeV	$\sim 11.8\%$	$\times 2 \left(\frac{\mu\mu}{\tau\tau} \right)$
$Z \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	$3\Gamma_{z_0} \left[\left(+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3}s_W^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}s_W^2 \right)^2 \right]$	290 MeV	$\sim 11.8\%$	
$Z \rightarrow d\bar{d}$	$3\Gamma_{z_0} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}s_W^2 \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}s_W^2 \right)^2 \right]$	371 MeV	$\sim 15.2\%$	
$s\bar{s}$			$\sim 15.2\%$	
$b\bar{b}$			$\sim 15.2\%$	
	Γ_{TOT}	2.44 GeV		

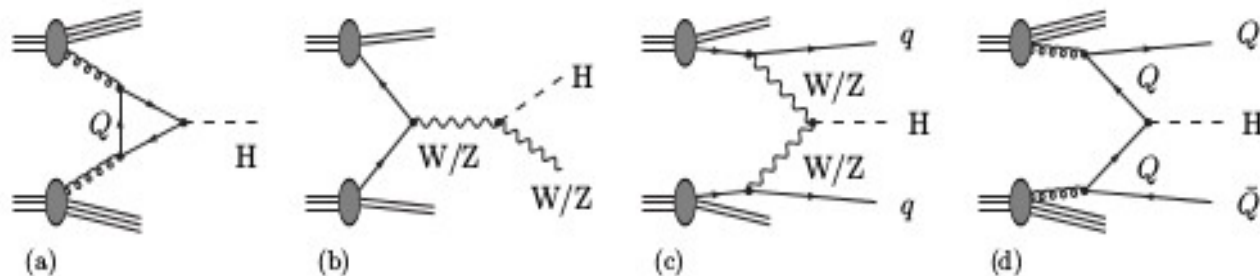
- The measured total width is 2.4952 ± 0.0023 GeV
- One neutrino contributes ~ 166 MeV
- The measurement of Z width is incompatible with a fourth neutrino generation.

Higgs

- Mass not predicted
- LEP result favoured a light Higgs (from higher order effect)
- Discovery in 2012 at CERN $m_H = 125\text{ GeV}$

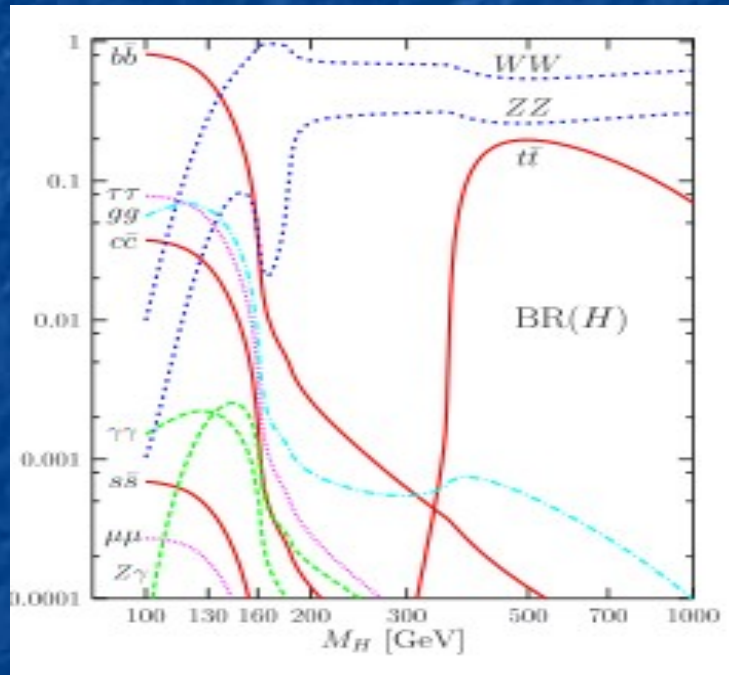


Higgs at LHC



Production in pp

- two independent production modes VBF+VH, ggF+ttH
- At 125 GeV: four independent final states: $\gamma\gamma$, VV, bb, $\tau\tau$
- Can determine Higgs couplings



- Severak decay modes accessible at 125 GeV

Higgs couplings

