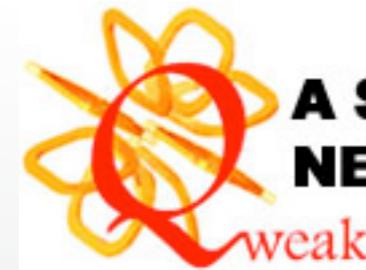


CONACYT
Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología



A SEARCH FOR
NEW PHYSICS

Electroweak Precision Data

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The year of the Ox: Physics at the LHC
Aspen Center for Physics February 8–14, 2009



Outline

- High Energy Data: where is the SM Higgs?
 - indirect constraints (precision measurements)
 - direct constraints (searches)
- Low Energy Data: the Intensity Frontier
 - parity violating electron scattering
 - APV and $g-2$
- Conclusions

High Energy Data: where is the SM Higgs?

Top quark mass: projections

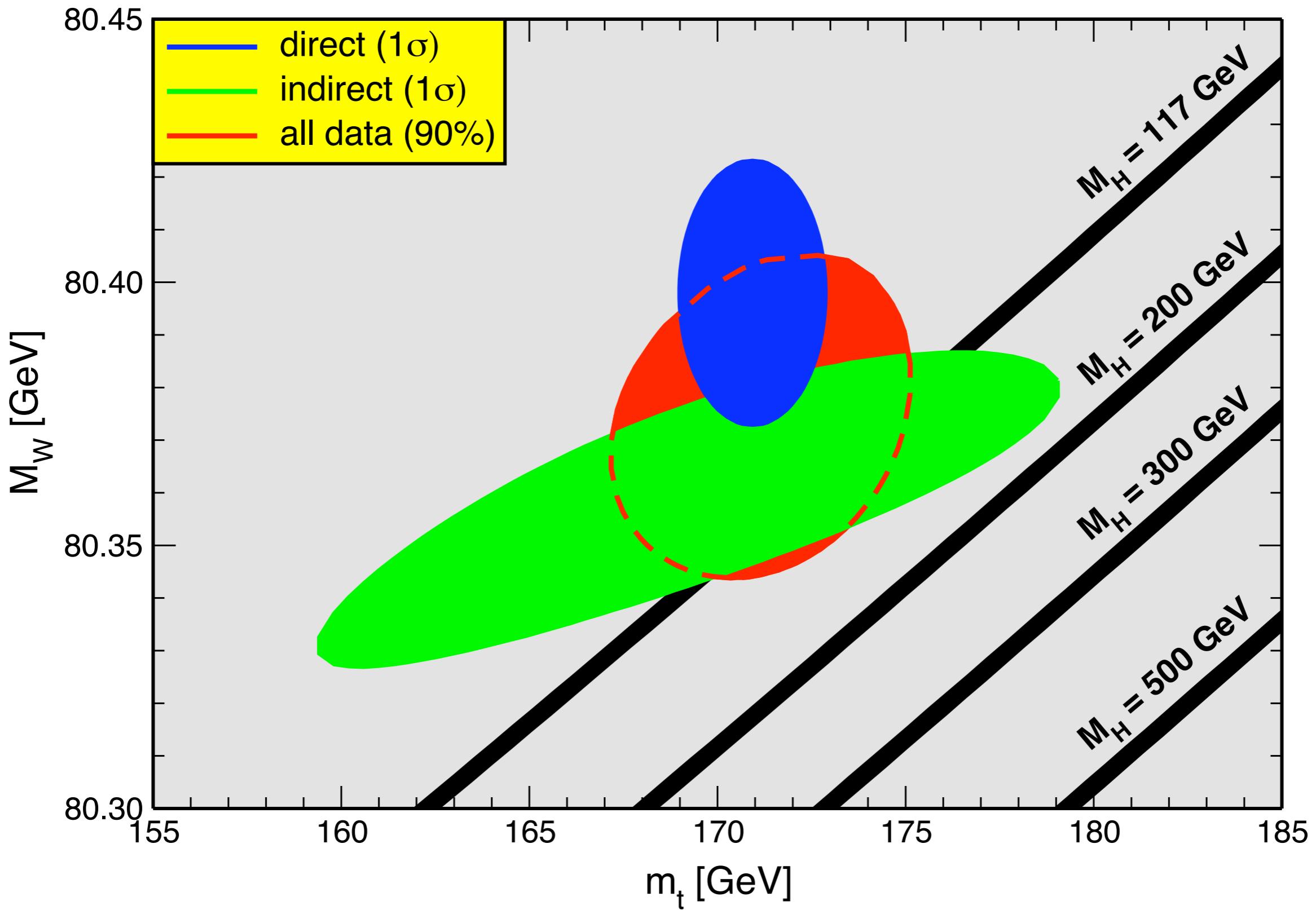
	fb ⁻¹ / exp.	value [GeV]	error / goal
Tevatron Run I	0.11	178.0	4.3
currently	2.8	172.4	1.2
Tevatron Run IIB	8		1.1
LHC low lumi	10		0.7
LHC high lumi	400		0.6
ILC	300		0.05

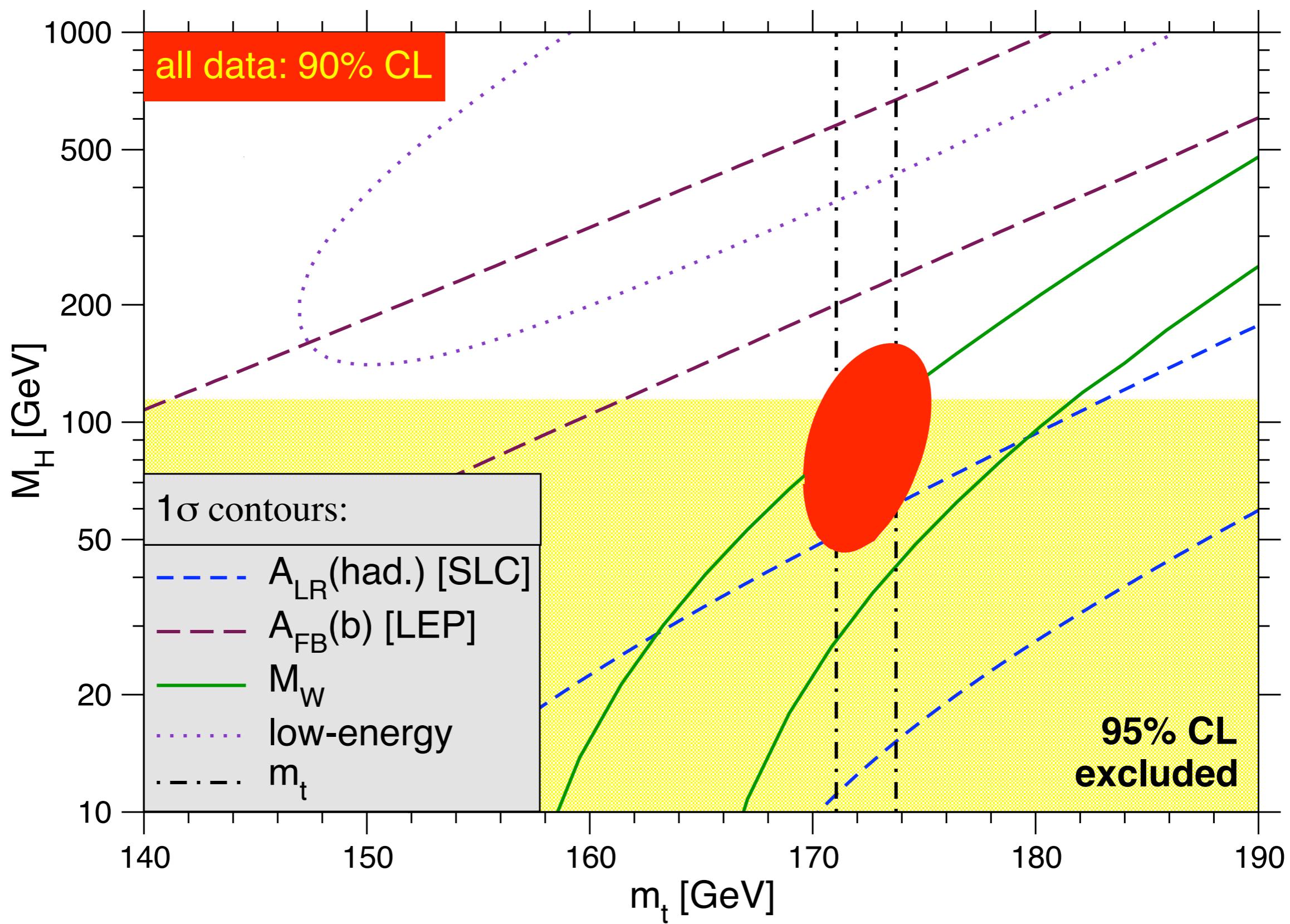
Top quark mass: interpretation

- Poor perturbative series between pole (M^t) & \overline{MS} (\bar{m}^t) masses (**IR renormalons**) $\Rightarrow \Delta\bar{m}^t = \pm 0.6 \text{ GeV}$
- Which top mass definition is measured in kinematic reconstruction ($p\bar{p}$, pp , e^+e^-)?
 - ✓ $e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (**Fleming, Hoang, Mantry, Stewart, 2008**): factorization theorem expressing $d^2\sigma/dM^t d\bar{M}^t$ (**jet invariant masses**) in terms of a **top-resonance mass** (m^t) with $|m^t - M^t| \lesssim \mathcal{O}(\Gamma^t)$ (ruling out \bar{m}^t).
 - ✓ LHC (**Hoang, Stewart, 2008**): $m^t \equiv M^t$ (**MSR mass**), $M^t(M^t) = \bar{m}^t(\bar{m}^t)$; $M^t = M^t(3^{+6}_{-2} \text{ GeV})$ at large p^T .

W boson mass: projections

	fb^{-1} / exp.	value [GeV]	error / goal
Tevatron Run I	0.11	80.452	59
LEP 2	0.7	80.376	33
currently	1	80.398	25
Tevatron Run IIA	2		21 (e+μ)
Tevatron Run IIB	7		14 (e+μ)
LHC low lumi	10		23
LHC high lumi	400		7 (e), 6 (μ)
ILC	300		10
MegaW (ILC-160)	70		7



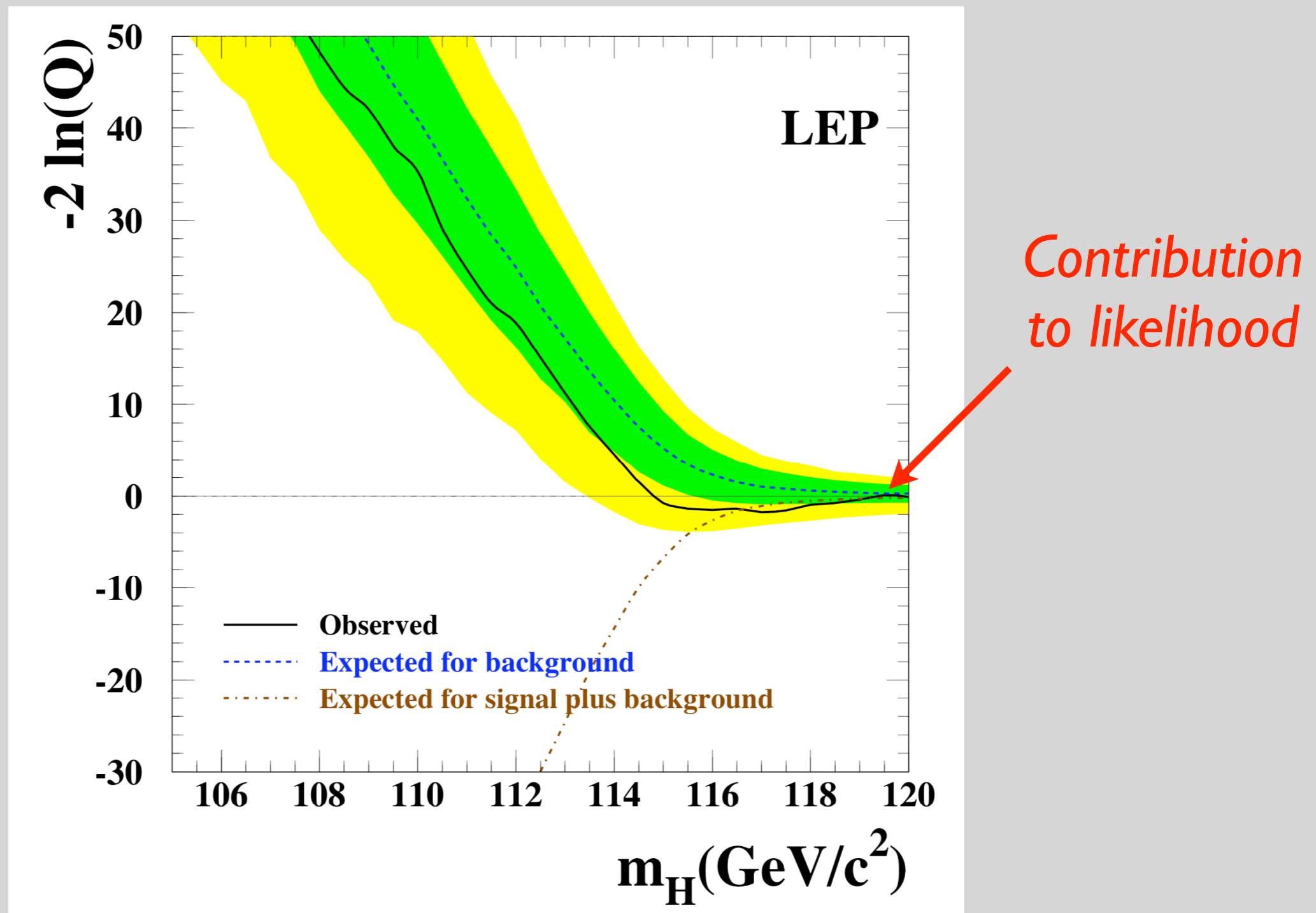


SM global fit results

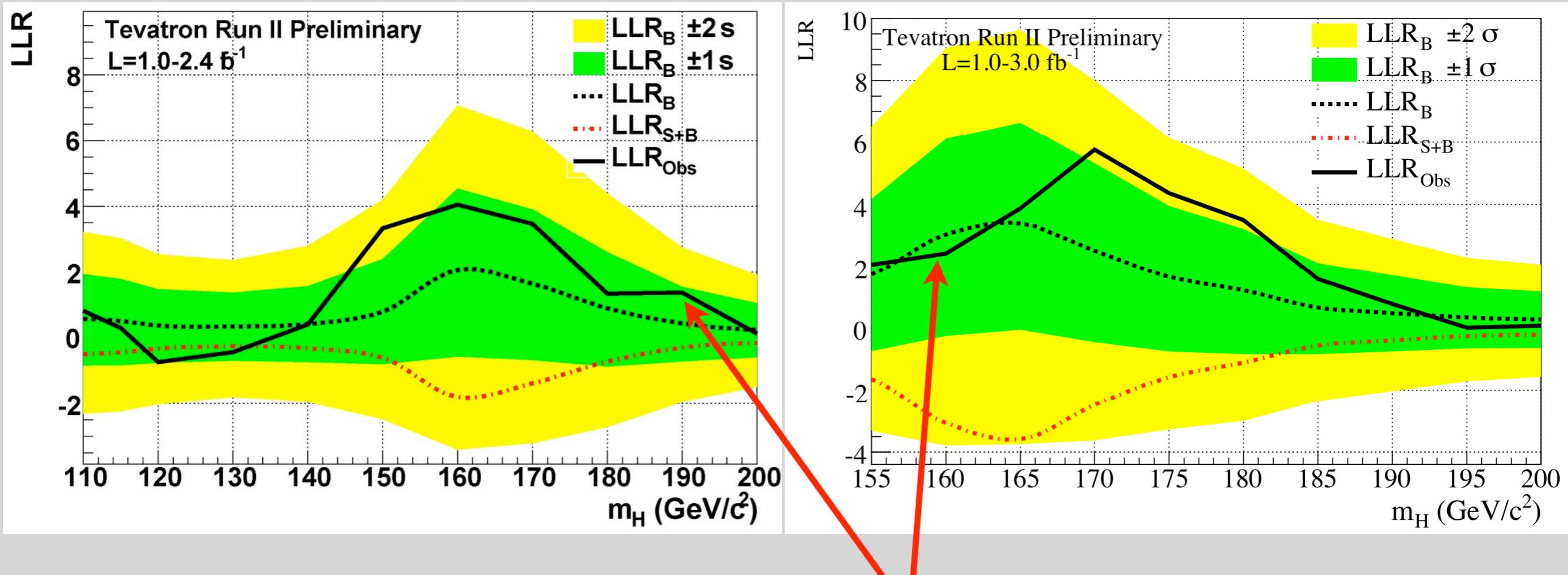
	all data	indirect only
M_H [GeV]	91^{+28}_{-23}	117 (fixed)
M_t [GeV]	172.5 ± 1.3	175.6 ± 3.0
$\hat{\alpha}_s(M_Z)$	0.1185 ± 0.0016	0.1186 ± 0.0016
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	48.1 / 45 (35%)	48.0 / 45 (24%)

- α^S includes τ -lifetime and branching ratios;
 - Baikov, Chetyrkin, Kühn (2008): 4-loop PQCD
 - Maltman (2008): dimension 4, 6, 8 terms of OPE
 - Jamin, Beneke (2008): FOPT \leftrightarrow CIPT

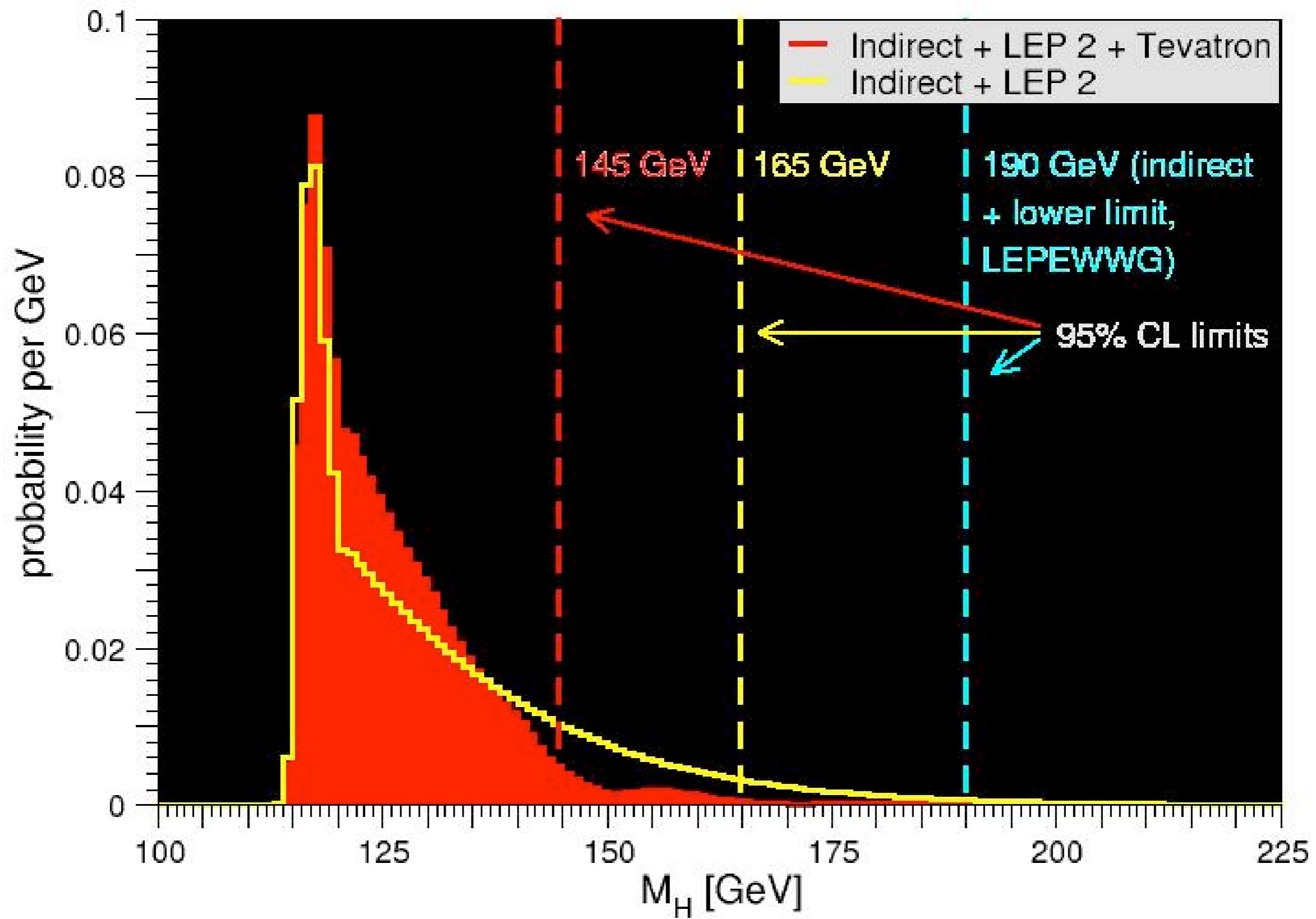
LEP 2 Higgs searches



Tevatron Higgs searches



*Contribution
to likelihood*



Low Energy Data: the Intensity Frontier

Møller asymmetry (SLAC)

$$A_{RL} \equiv \frac{d\sigma_R - d\sigma_L}{d\sigma_R + d\sigma_L} = \frac{\sqrt{2}G_F Q^2}{8\pi\alpha} F(\theta)(1 + \Delta) Q_W^e$$

- E-158 Collaboration: Krishna Kumar et al. (2005)
- SLC e⁻-beam: E^e = 45 & 48 GeV, P^e = 89 ± 4 %
- $\Rightarrow Q^2 \approx m^e E^e \approx 0.026 \text{ GeV}^2$ (high energy, low Q²)
- $Q_W^e \equiv g_R^2 - g_L^2 \approx -1 + 4 \sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(Q^2) \approx -0.045$

$$\bullet A^{RL} = -(1.31 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-7}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_W^e = -0.0403 \pm 0.0053$$

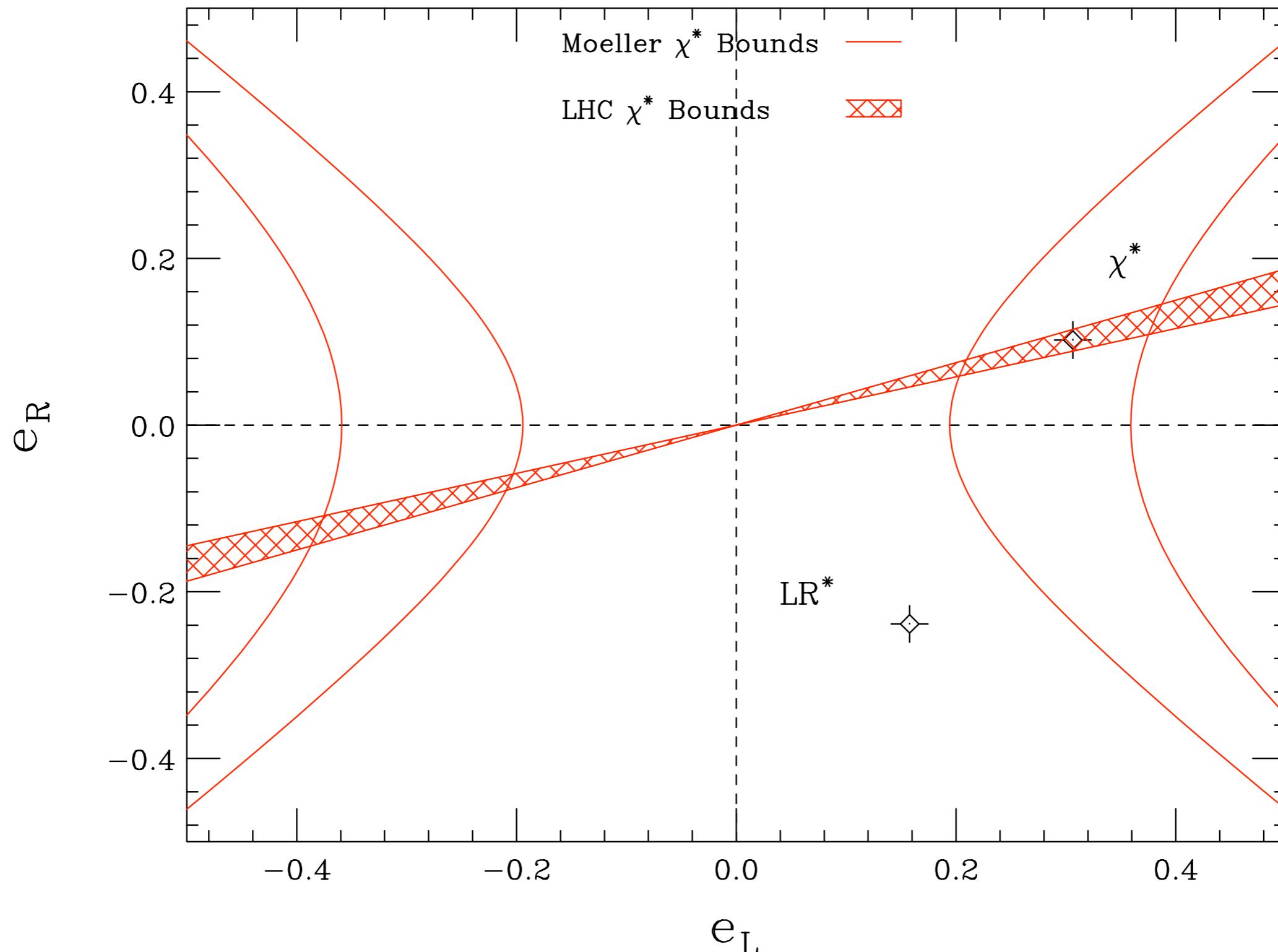
$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) = 0.2330 \pm 0.0014$$

Møller asymmetry (JLab)

- Proposal accepted by JLab PAC (2 weeks ago)
- $Q^2 \simeq 0.0064 \text{ GeV}^2$ ($E = 11 \text{ GeV}$), $P \simeq 85 \pm 0.5 \%$
- $A^{p\vee} \simeq -3.4 \times 10^{-8} \times (1 \pm 0.023) \Rightarrow \Delta Q^W \simeq \pm 0.0011$
 $\Rightarrow \Delta \sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) \simeq \pm 0.00029$
- compare with SLD: ± 0.00029 , best LEP: ± 0.00028
- complementary to Tevatron (eeqq-couplings), LEP 2 ($g_R^2 + g_L^2, g_{RL}^2$) and electron EDM (\mathcal{CP})

$$\frac{\Lambda_{new}}{g_{new}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}G_F \Delta Q_W^e}} > 7.5 \text{ TeV}$$

Z' Leptonic Couplings, $M_{Z'}=1.5$ TeV



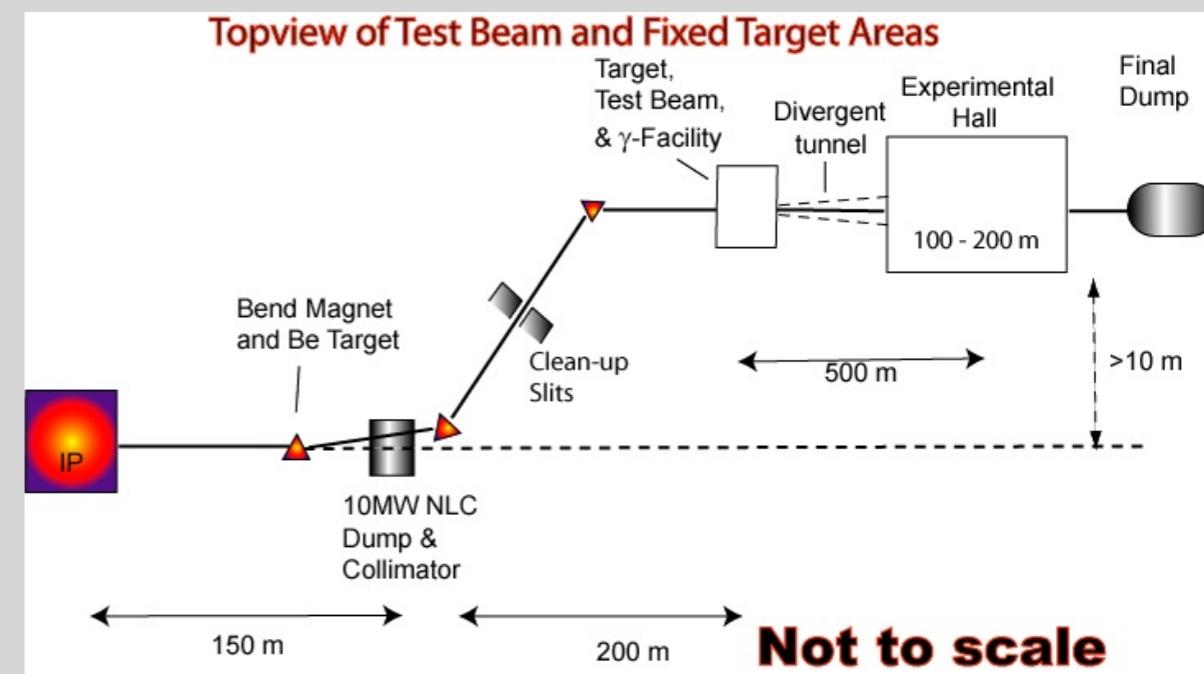
(Petriello, Quackenbush, 2008)

Møller asymmetry (ILC)

- $E = 250 \& 500 \text{ GeV}, P \simeq 90 \pm 0.25 \%$
- statistics increase by factor of 200 over E-158 from beam intensity, figure of merit and run time
- $A^{pv} \simeq -10^{-6} \times (1 \pm 0.0076 \pm 0.0025)$
- $\Rightarrow \Delta Q^W \simeq \pm 0.00036 \Rightarrow$

$$\Delta \sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) \simeq \pm 9.5 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda_{new}}{g_{new}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2} G_F \Delta Q_W^e}} > 13 \text{ TeV}$$



(plot by Krishna Kumar)

Elastic ep scattering (JLab)

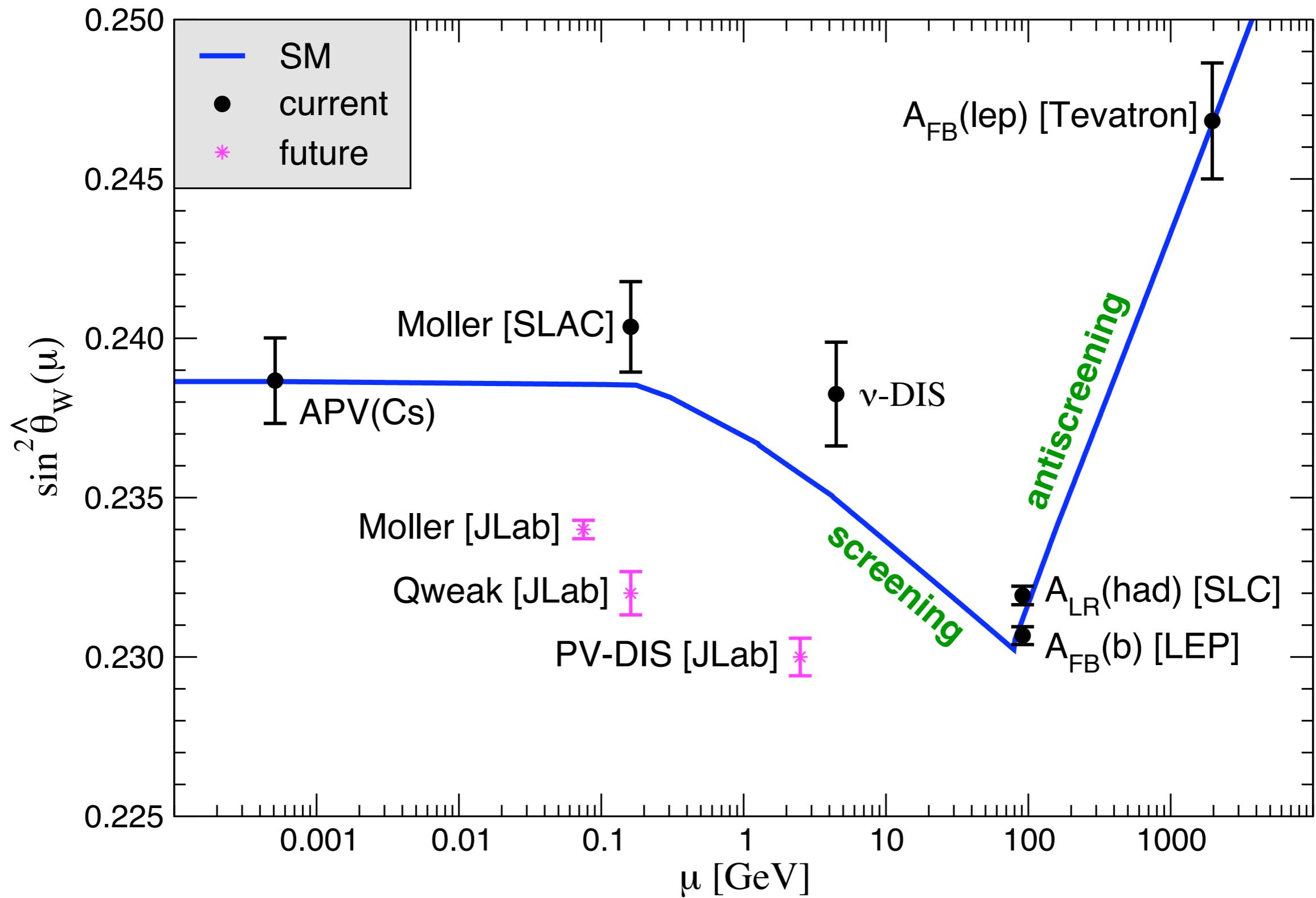
- Qweak experiment: Roger Carlini et al. (approved)
- begin installation: late October 2009 (6 months)
- end of data taking (6 months): May 14, 2012
- $Q^2 \simeq 0.026 \text{ GeV}^2$ ($E = 1.165 \text{ GeV}$), $P \simeq 85 \pm 1\%$

$$A_{RL} = \frac{\sqrt{2}G_F}{8\pi\alpha}(Q_W^p Q^2 + B_4 Q^4 + \dots) \approx (2.68 \pm 0.07) 10^{-7}$$

- SM (WW & γZ -boxes!): Ramsey-Musolf, JE (2003)

$$\Delta Q_W^p \simeq \pm 0.0029 \Rightarrow \Delta \sin^2 \hat{\theta}_W(M_Z) \simeq 0.00072$$

- $\Rightarrow \Lambda/g > 4.6 \text{ TeV}$ (APV in Cs: $\Lambda/g > 4.8 \text{ TeV}$)

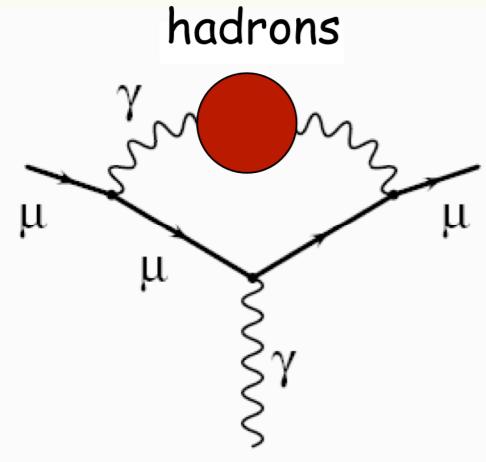


Weak mixing angle: projections

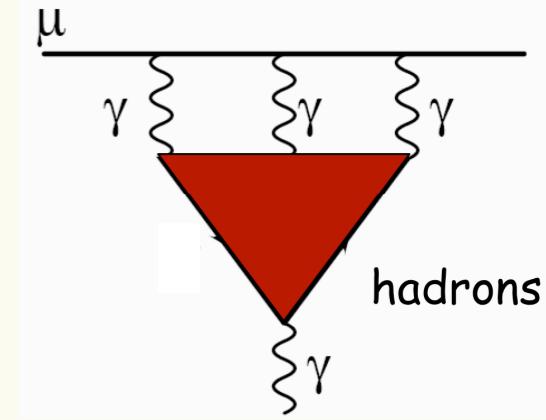
	fb ⁻¹ / exp.	value	error / goal
SLC	0.05	0.23098	0.00026
LEP I	0.20	0.23187	0.00021
DØ Run IIA	1.1	0.2327	0.0019
currently		0.23153	0.00016
Tevatron Run IIB	8		0.0003
JLab	Qweak, Møller		0.00027
LHC high lumi	400		0.00014
ILC	Møller		0.000095
GigaZ	70		0.000013

Atomic parity violation (APV)

- Nuclear spin (in)dependent PV sensitive to nuclear anapole moment & axial-vector couplings, C_2 (quark-vector electron-axial-vector couplings, C_1)
- most precise measurement (^{133}Cs): Wood et al. 1997; agrees with Bouchiat et al. 2004
- interpretation needs very good understanding of atomic structure
- most precise atomic theory calculation (^{133}Cs): Derevianko 2008
- $Q^W(\text{Cs}) = -73.17 \pm 0.29 \text{ (exp.)} \pm 0.20 \text{ (theory)}$



Muon g-2 (BNL)



- E-821: $2.7\text{-}3.4 \sigma$ (3×10^{-9}) SM deviation (**in flux**)
- SUSY with $\tan\beta \gg 1$, light superpartners, $\text{sign}(\mu) > 0$?
- **2-loop vacuum polarization** (dispersion calculation)

τ data inconsistent with e^+e^- : enhanced **CVC**?
 CMD 2, SND, KLOE inconsistent with BaBar (RR)
 & Belle (τ): $3.4 \rightarrow 1.7 \sigma$ after BaBar result on $R(s)$

- **3-loop $\gamma \times \gamma$** (**not** first principles calculations!)

$\pi^0 + \text{VMD}$: $(1.16 \pm 0.40) \times 10^{-9}$ (**Nyffeler** 2009)
 free quarks: $< 1.59 \times 10^{-9}$ (**Toledo, JE** 2006)

Conclusions

Conclusions

- Assuming the SM (or decoupling new physics)
 $\Rightarrow M^H \simeq 130 \text{ GeV}$
give or (more likely) take 15 GeV.
- LHC may be fatal for the SM but not for
low-energy precision measurements

The Year of the Earth Ox: recently seen in this zodiac

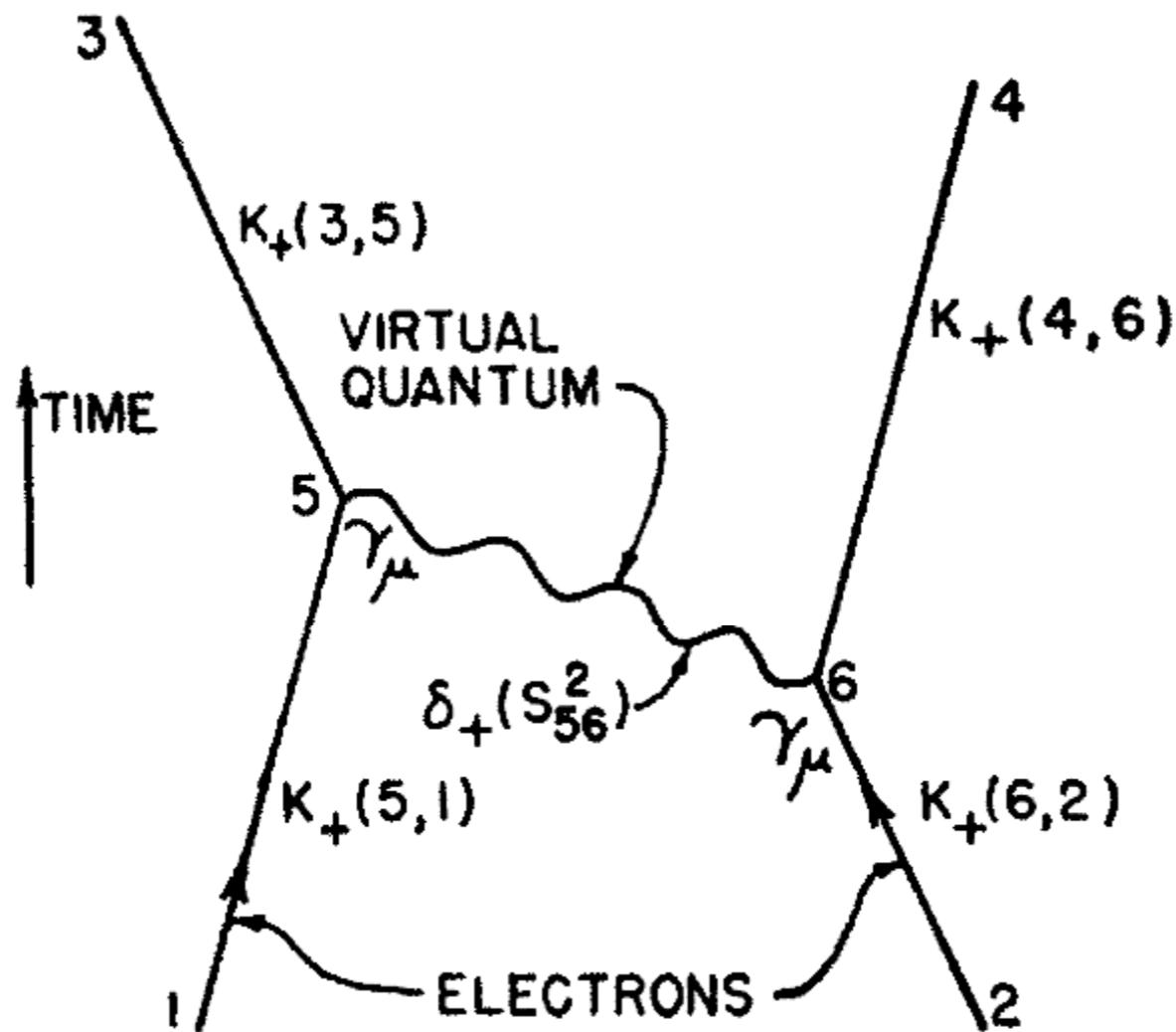


FIG. 1. The fundamental interaction Eq. (4). Exchange of one quantum between two electrons.