

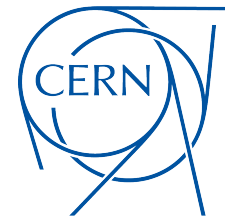
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Sophia Borowka (CERN)

Higgs-Theorie



Programm



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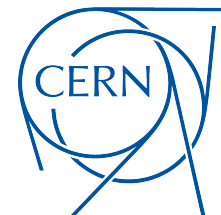
Teil I:

- 1) Kurze Wiederholung: Der Lagrangian des Standardmodells
- 2) Das Standardmodell ohne Higgsterme
- 3) Die Auswirkung der Higgsterme

Teil II:

- 4) Theoretische Argumente für die Higgsbosonentdeckung
- 5) Wenn Zeit: Präzise Theorievorhersagen
- 6) Higgsbosonentdeckung im Experiment
- 7) Was seitdem geschah...



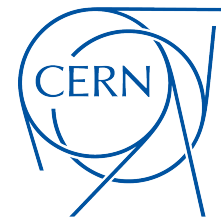


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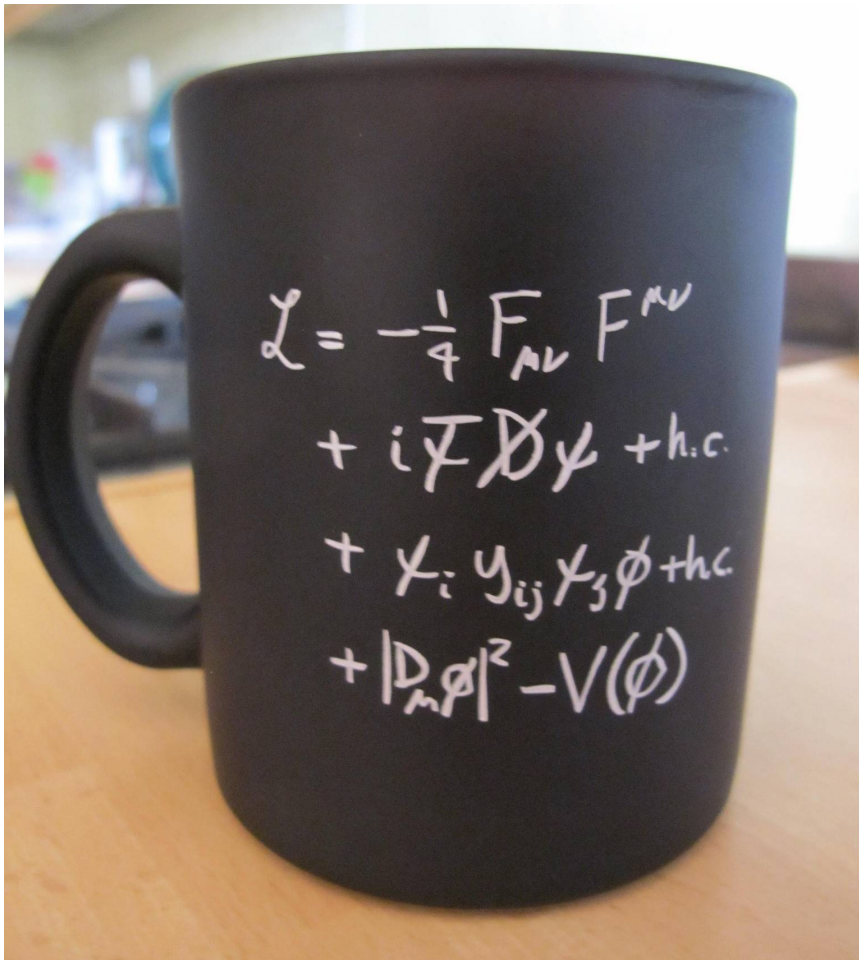
Der Lagrangian des Standardmodells



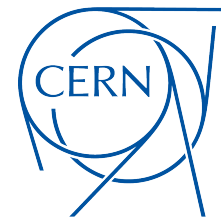
Standardmodell-Lagrangian



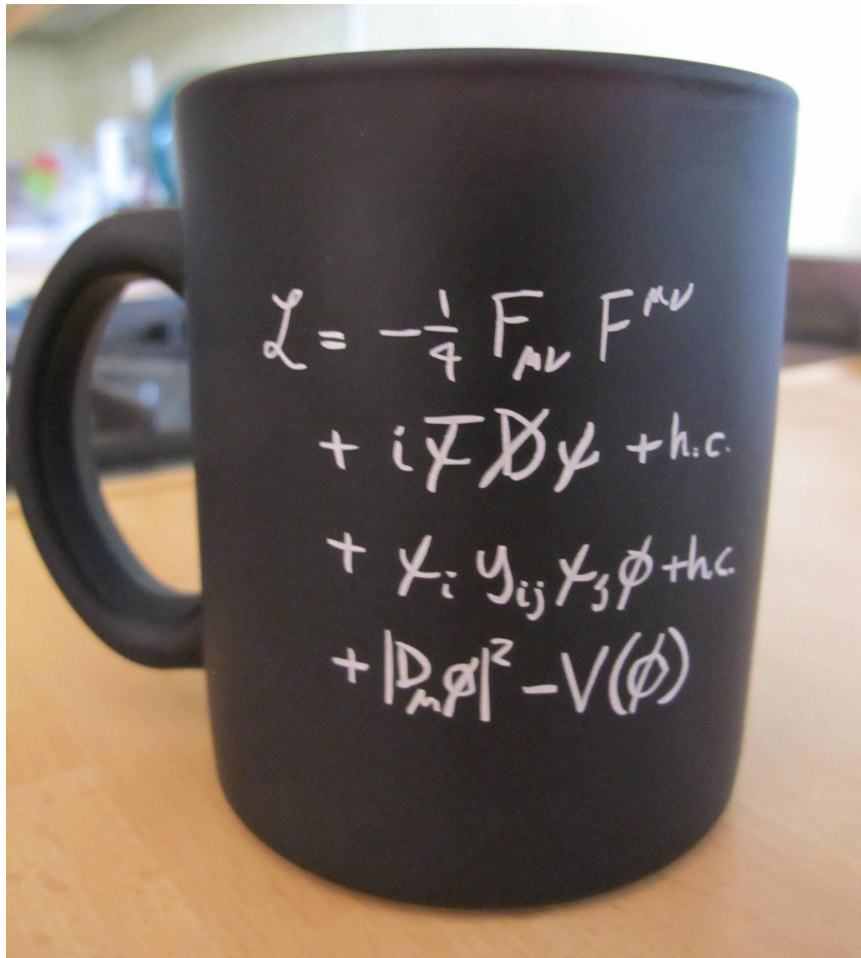
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Standardmodell-Lagrangian



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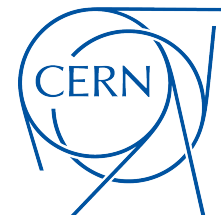


Felder der Wechselwirkungsteilchen

Freie Teilchen im Raum und deren Wechselwirkung mit den Feldern

Teilchenmassen

Higgsfeld und Wechselwirkung, Higgspotenzial

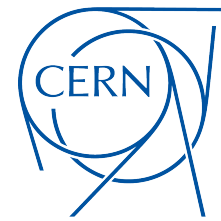


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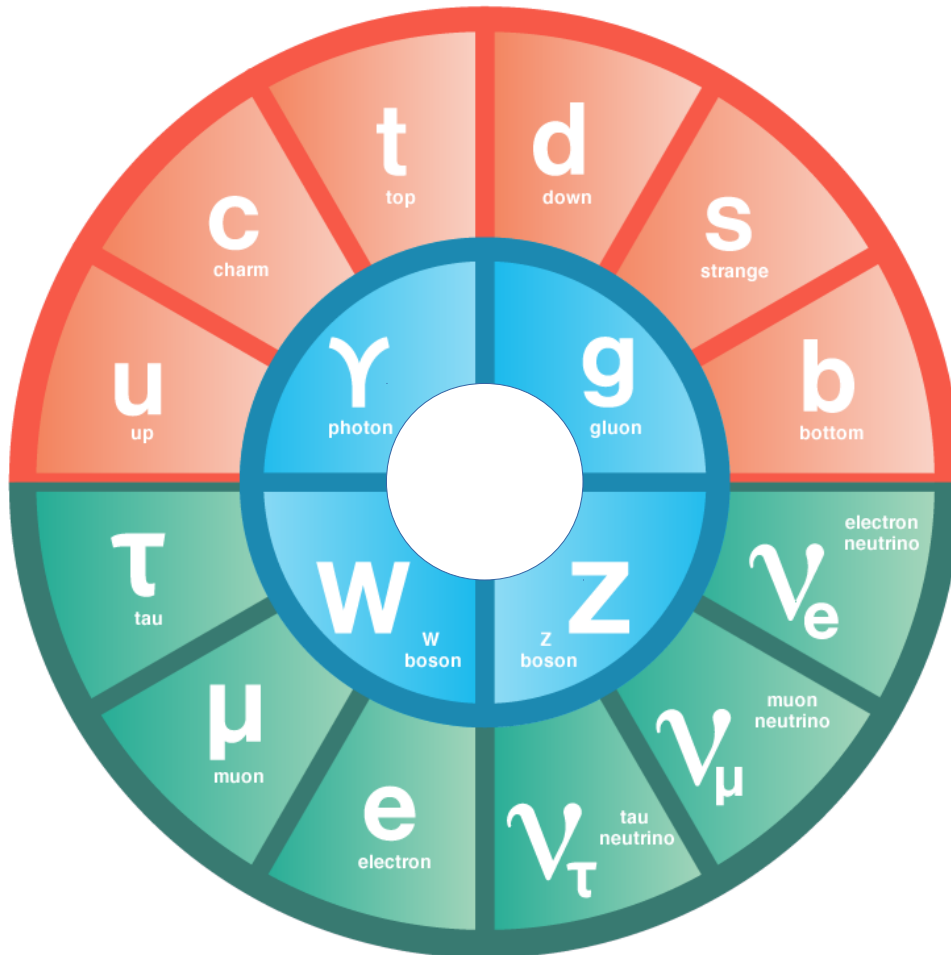
Das Standardmodell ohne Higgsterme



Standardmodell ohne Higgs



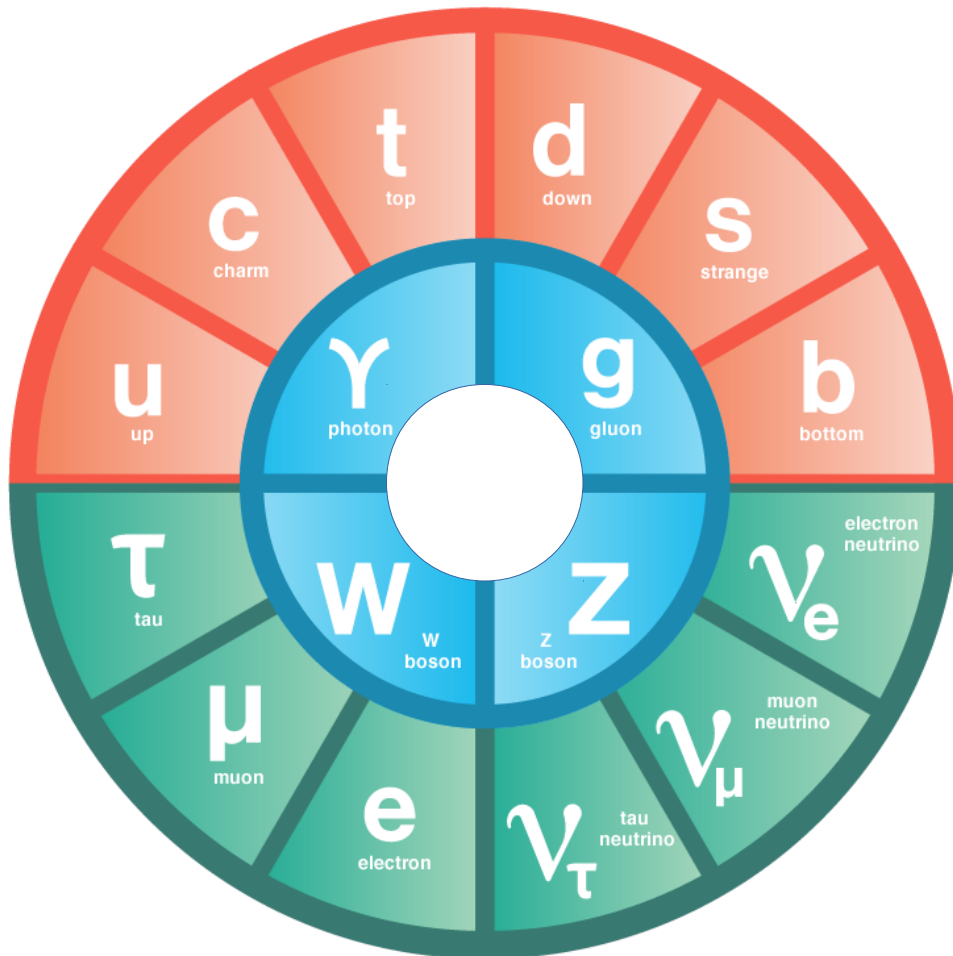
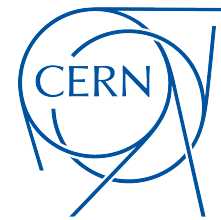
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<https://www.symmetrymagazine.org/standard-model>



Standardmodell ohne Higgs

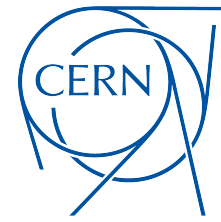


$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}iD^{\mu}\psi$$

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Auswirkungen kein Higgs

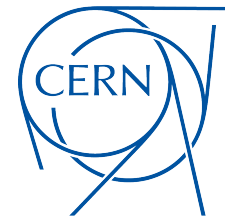


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- 2) Unitarität wird verletzt
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Massen sind nicht invariant unter
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Massesterme sind keine Lorentz-Skalare!

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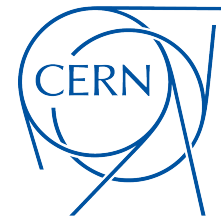


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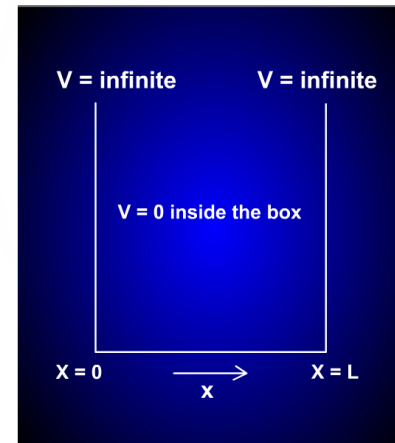
Vakuum



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- Fundamental für Beschreibung vom Übergang von der Quantenmechanik zur Quantenfeldtheorie
- Quantenmechanik: Heisenbergsche Unschärferelation gilt für Ort und Impuls (nicht-relativistische Teilchen)

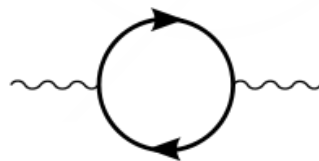
$$\Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2L}, \quad L = \Delta x$$



- Relativistische Teilchen: Energie und Impuls werden auf selbe Ebene gehoben

$$E = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2} \quad \text{und es gilt: } \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar c}{2L}$$

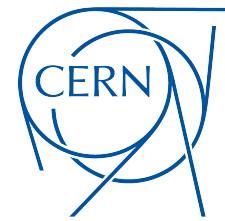
- Problem der QM: wenn $\Delta E = 2mc^2$ erreicht wird, Generierung von Teilchen-Antiteilchen Fluktuationen (virtuelle Teilchen) aus dem Vakuum



2 virtuelle Teilchen

- Einführung der Quantenfeldtheorie

Vakuum



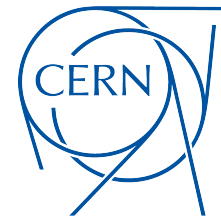
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- Entwicklung Ende 1940 – Anfang 1950er Jahre
- von Richard P. Feynman, Julian Schwinger & Sin-Itiro Tomonaga



1965

Vakuum



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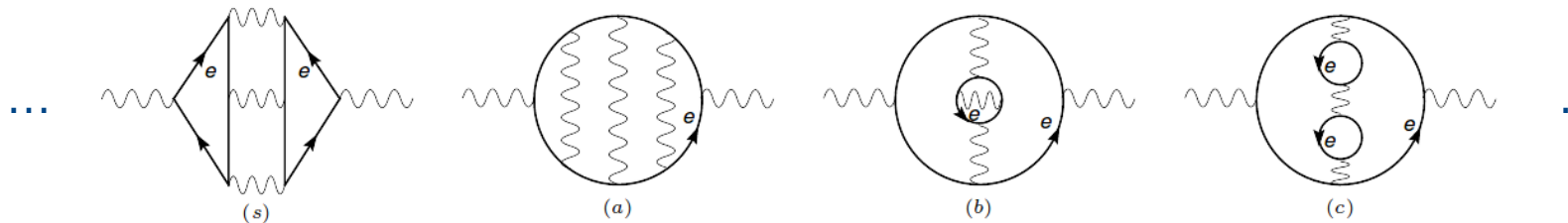
- Es gibt ein Vakuum aus dem Teilchen-Antiteilchen-Paare entnommen werden können
- Das Vakuum enthält keine Energie, aber eine Energieunschärfe...
- ...und damit Vakuumfluktuationen

Superpositionsprinzip der Quantenmechanik:

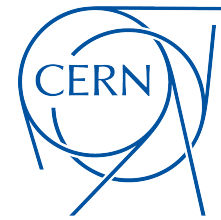
alle möglichen Zustände werden überlagert (addiert)

Superpositionsprinzip der Quantenfeldtheorie:

alle möglichen Vakuumfluktuationen werden aufsummiert



Auswirkungen kein Higgs



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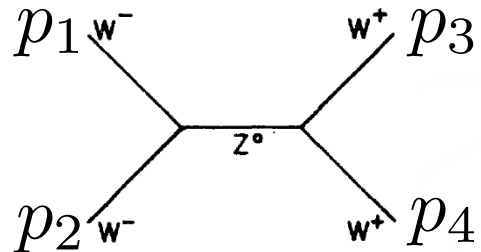


Unitaritätsverletzung



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- Konvention: Abkürzungen für Energien



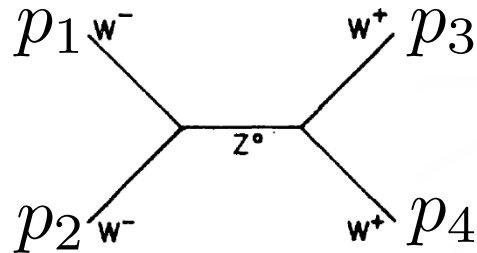
$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (p_3 + p_4)^2$$

$$t = (p_1 - p_3)^2 = (p_2 - p_4)^2$$

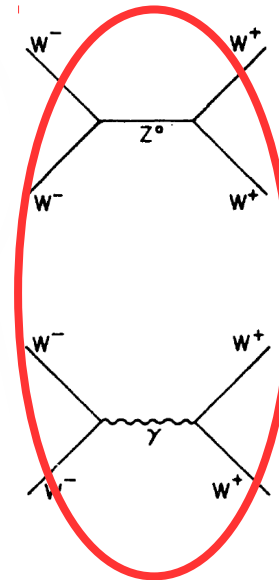
$$u = (p_2 - p_3)^2 = (p_1 - p_4)^2$$

Unitaritätsverletzung

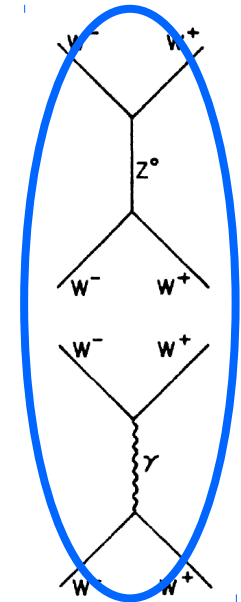
- Konvention: Abkürzungen für Energien



„s-Kanal“



„t-Kanal“

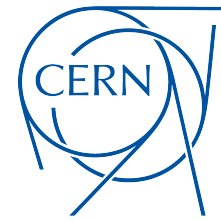


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$$u = (p_2 - p_3)^2 = (p_1 - p_4)^2$$

Unitaritätsverletzung



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- WW-Streuungsamplituden wachsen mit E^4

$$i\mathcal{M}_4 = i \frac{g^2}{4m_W^4} \left[s^2 + 4st + t^2 - 4m_w^2(s+t) - \frac{8m_W^2}{s} ut \right]$$

$$i\mathcal{M}_t^{\gamma+Z} = -i \frac{g^2}{4m_W^4} \left[(s-u)t - 3m_W^2(s-u) + \frac{8m_W^2}{s} u^2 \right]$$

$$i\mathcal{M}_s^{\gamma+Z} = -i \frac{g^2}{4m_W^4} \left[s(t-u) - 3m_W^2(t-u) \right]$$

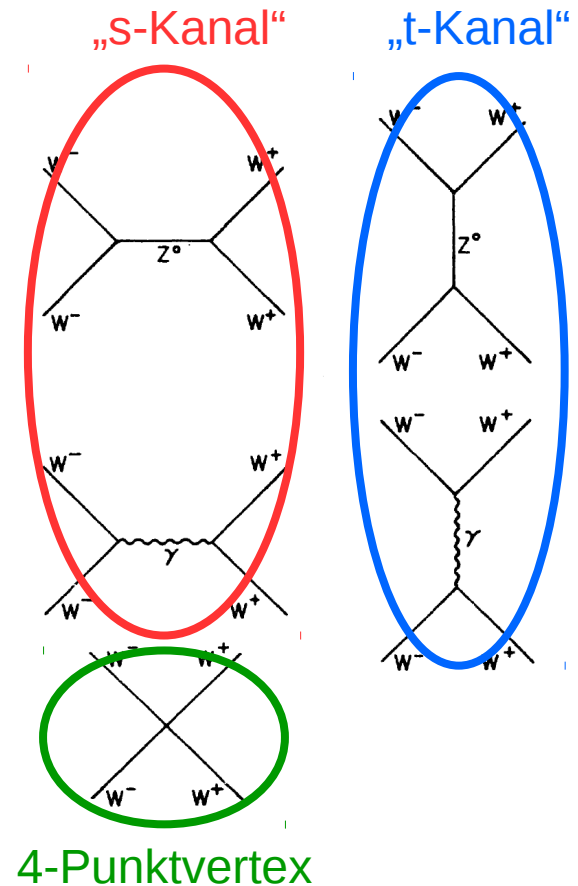
- Nach Addition: E^4 -Terme fallen heraus, aber...

$$i\mathcal{M}^{\text{gauge}} = -i \frac{g^2}{4m_W^2} u \cdot \text{höhere Ordnungen}$$

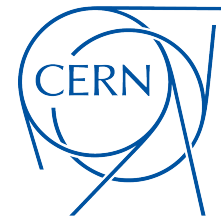
- ...WW-Streuung wächst quadratisch mit der Energie

→ **Beobachtungswahrscheinlichkeit kann >1 sein!**

- NB: Betrachte nur longitudinale Polarisationen (Effekt bei transversalen Polarisationen nicht so stark)



Auswirkungen kein Higgs

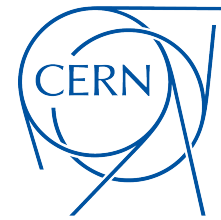


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Eichbosonmassen



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- Elektroschwacher Teil des Lagrangian (Photon, W und Z):

$$\mathcal{L}_{YM} = -\frac{1}{4}B_{\mu\nu}B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4}W_{\mu\nu}^a W_a^{\mu\nu}$$

Abelscher Anteil U(1): $B^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu B^\nu - \partial^\nu B^\mu$

Nicht-Abelscher Anteil SU(2): $W_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu W_\nu^a - \partial_\nu W_\mu^a + g \epsilon^{abc} W_{b,\mu} W_{c,\nu}$

- Massenterme sähen so aus:

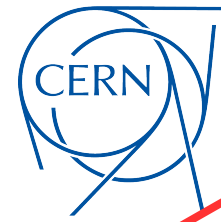
$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \frac{1}{2} m_A^2 A_\mu A^\mu$$

würden aber aus unterschiedlichen Blickwinkeln anders aussehen → brechen die Eichsymmetrie!

$$A^\mu \rightarrow U(x) \left(A^\mu + \frac{i}{g} \partial^\mu \right) U^{-1}(x)$$



Eichbosonmassen



- Elektroschwacher Teil des Lagrangian (Photon, W und Z)

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- Massenterme sieht man nicht aus:

$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \frac{1}{2} m_A^2 A_\mu A^\mu$$

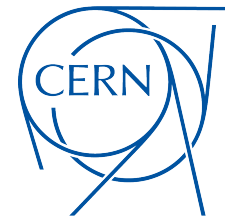
Wird aber aus unterschiedlichen Blickwinkeln anders gesehen → brechen die Eichsymmetrie!

$$A^\mu \rightarrow U(x) \left(A^\mu + \frac{i}{g} \partial^\mu \right) U^{-1}(x)$$

widerspricht der Beobachtung: schwache Kraft hat kleine Reichweite!



Auswirkungen kein Higgs

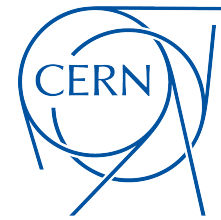


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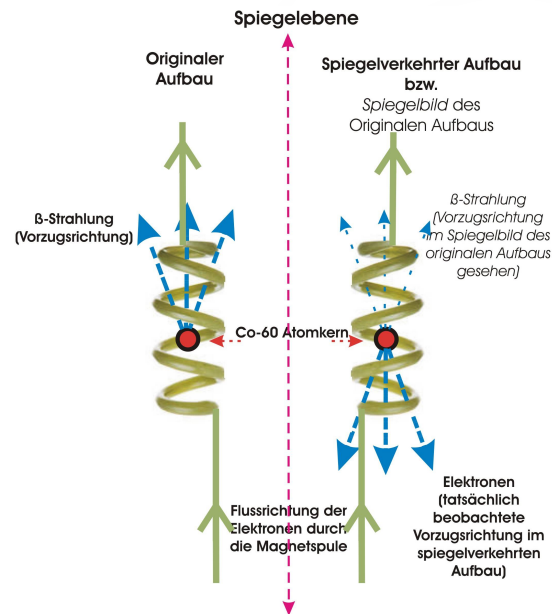
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Fermionmassen - Einschub



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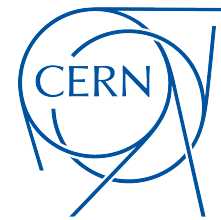
- Elektromagnetische und starke Wechselwirkung: keine Unterscheidung zwischen links und rechts
- Schwache Wechselwirkung: Unterscheidung zwischen links und rechts



Prinzip des Nachweises der Paritätsverletzung im Wu-Experiment (Nobelpreis 1957)

- Koppelt an linkshändige Teilchen und rechtshändige Antiteilchen

Fermionmassen



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- Dirac-Gleichung enthält eigentlich einen Masseterm:

$$(i\gamma_\mu \partial^\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

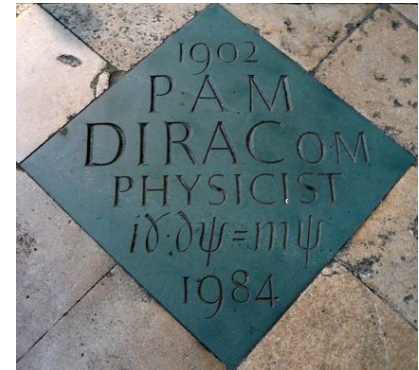
- Masse der Fermionen (= Quarks, Leptonen) aus Dirac-Term?

$$m_f \bar{\psi}\psi = m_f (\bar{\psi}_R \psi_L + \bar{\psi}_L \psi_R)$$

- Nein im Standardmodell! Masseterm ist kein Lorentz-Skalar

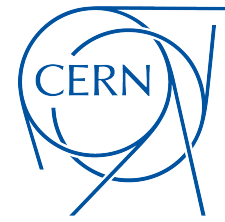
z.B. $\psi_L = E_L, \bar{\psi}_R = \bar{e}_R^-, E_L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{pmatrix}_L, e_R^-$

- Außerdem: Quantenzahlen nicht erhalten
→ Brechung der globalen Eichsymmetrie



Westminster Abbey,
vor Newtons Grabstätte

Fazit

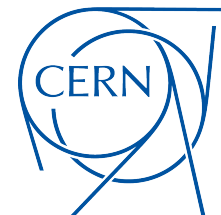


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Ohne Higgsmechanismus...

- haben Fermionen keine Masse
- haben Botenteilchen keine Masse
- liegt der Grundzustand bei Null Energie
- gibt es kein Higgsteilchen
- gilt das Standardmodell nur bei niedrigen Energien



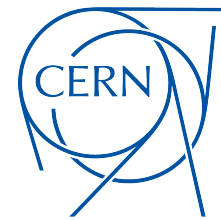


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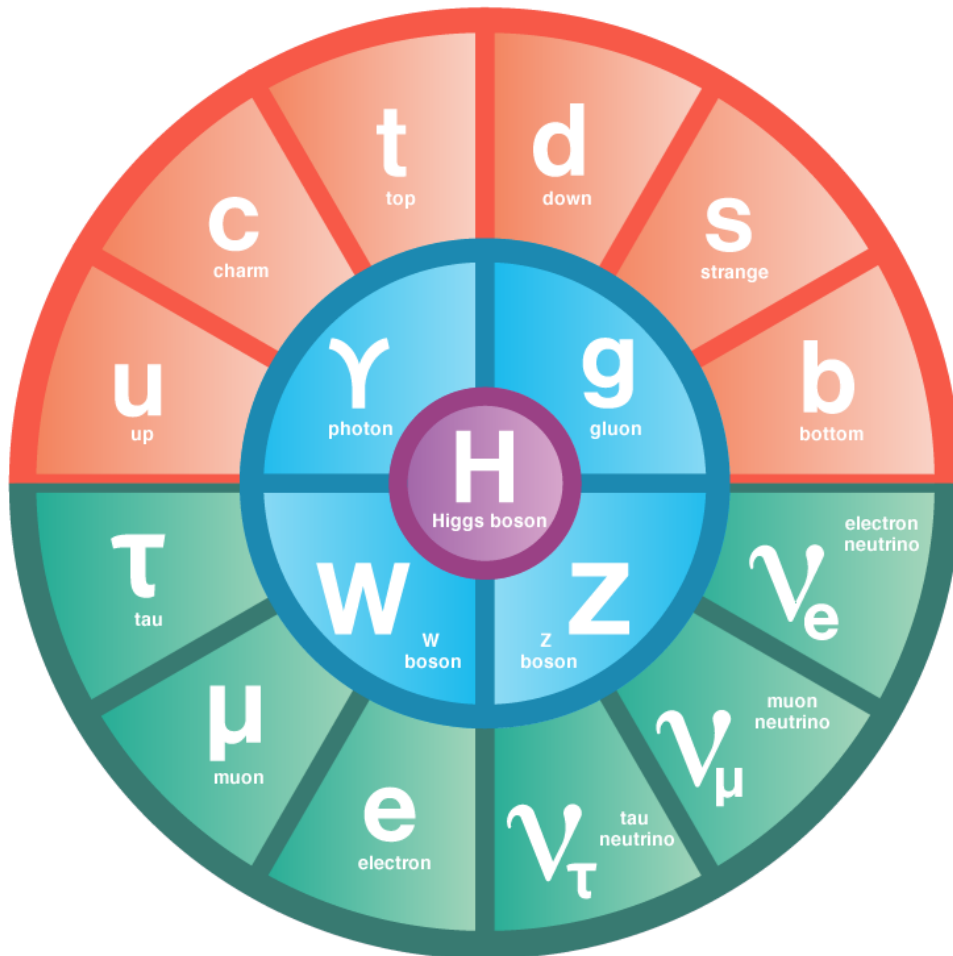
Die Auswirkung der Higgsterme



Standardmodell mit Higgs



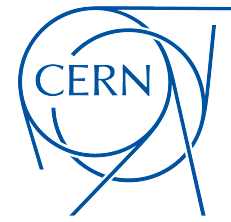
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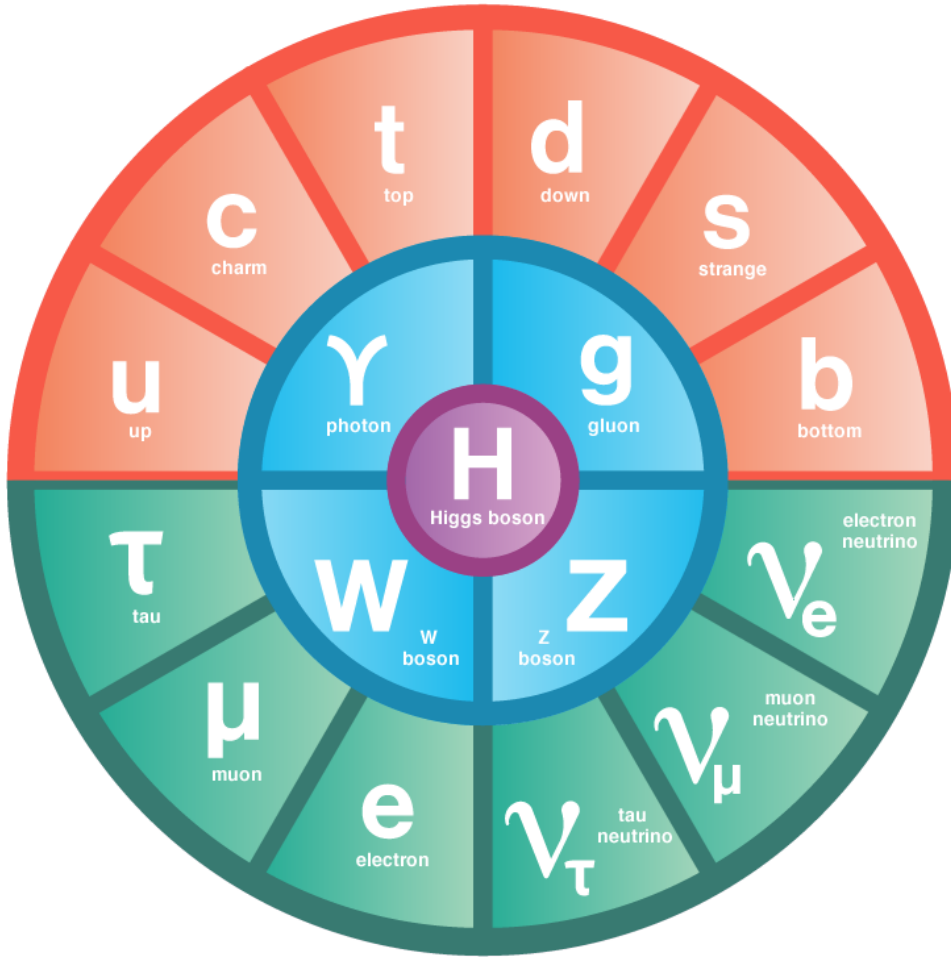
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Standardmodell mit Higgs



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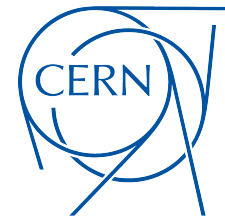


$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}iD^{\mu}\psi \\ & + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + |D_{\mu}\phi|^2 - V(\phi) \end{aligned}$$

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Auswirkungen mit Higgs

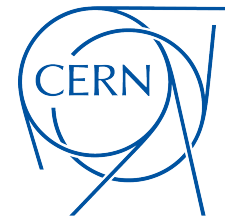


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- 5) Es existiert ein Higgsboson

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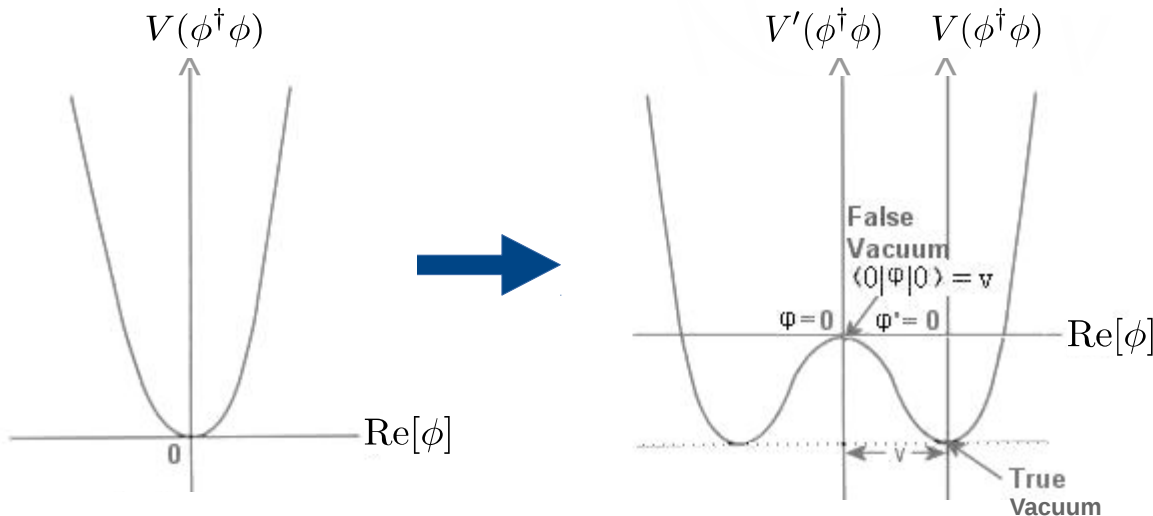


Das Higgs Potenzial

Das Higgs Potenzial lautet:

$$V(\phi^\dagger \phi) = \mu^2 \phi^\dagger \phi + \lambda (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2$$

Das bedeutet für den Grundzustand: $\min[V(\phi^\dagger \phi)] = \sqrt{\frac{-\mu^2}{\lambda}} = v$



Auswirkungen mit Higgs

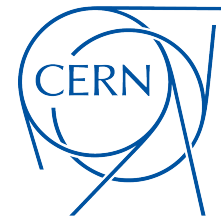


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Unitaritätserhaltung



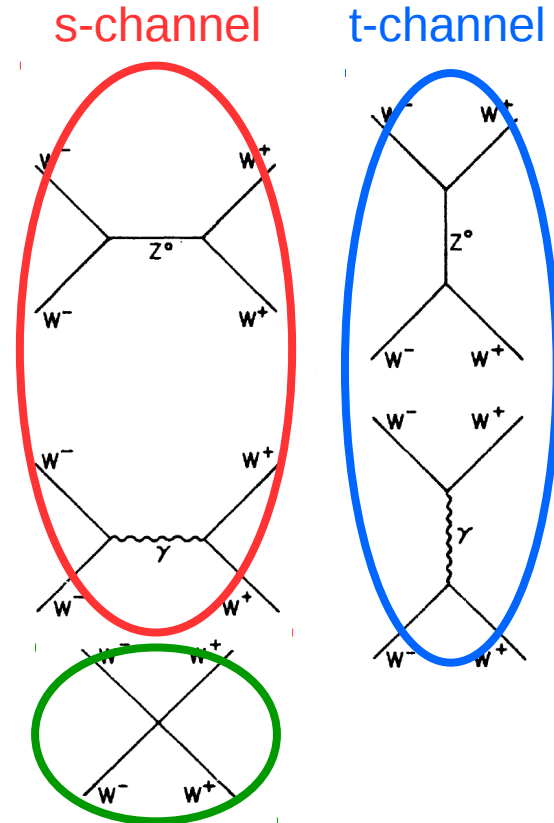
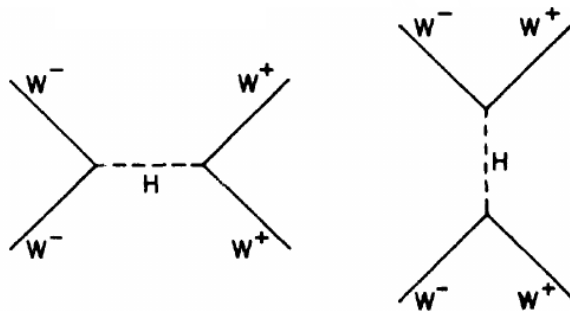
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- WW-Streuungsamplituden wachsen mit E^2

$$i\mathcal{M}^{\text{gauge}} = -i \frac{g^2}{4m_W^2} u + \text{höhere Ordnungen}$$

- Amplitude mit ausgetauschtem Higgsboson

$$i\mathcal{M}^{\text{Higgs}} \simeq i \frac{g^2}{4m_W^2} u + \text{höhere Ordnungen}$$



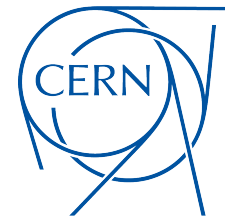
- **Beobachtungswahrscheinlichkeit wieder <1 !**

4-point vertex

B.W.Lee, C.Quigg, and H.B.Thacker 1977



Auswirkungen mit Higgs



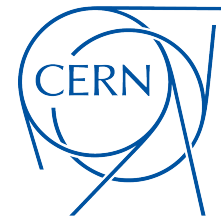
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- 1) Vakuum hat Grundenergie
- 2) Unitarität wird **nicht** verletzt
- 3) Eichbosonmassen entstehen durch spontane Symmetriebrechung
- 4) Fermionmassen entstehen durch Kopplung an das Higgsfeld
- 5) Es existiert ein Higgsboson

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}iD^{\mu}\psi \\ & + \psi_i y_{ij}\psi_j\phi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + |D_{\mu}\phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

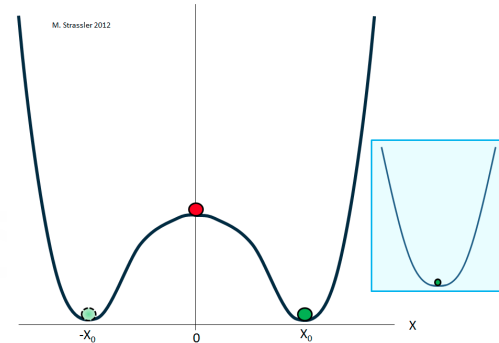


Eichbosonmassen



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- Eichsymmetrie wird spontan gebrochen



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}iD^{\mu}\psi \\ & + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + |D_{\mu}\phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$

- Aus $|D_{\mu}\Phi|^2$ erhält man die Massen der Botenteilchen:

$$M_A = 0$$

Photon:

$$M_W = gv/2$$

W-Boson:

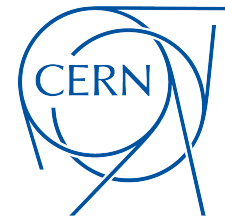
$$M_Z = \frac{v}{2} \sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}$$

Z-Boson:

g: schwache Kopplung, g': elektromagnetische Kopplung



Auswirkungen mit Higgs

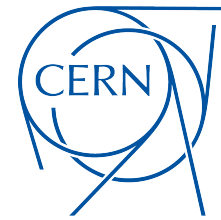


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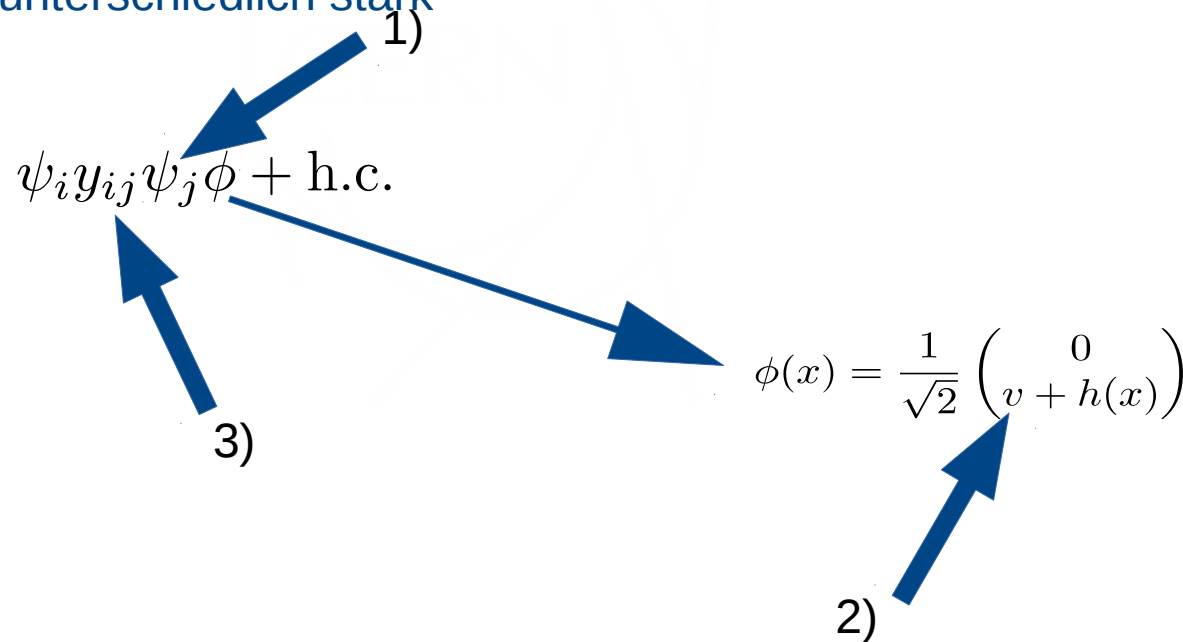
Fermionmassen



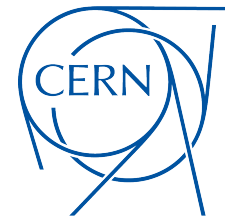
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- 1) Quarks und Leptonen interagieren mit Higgsfeld
- 2) Grundzustandsenergie wird benutzt um Masse zu generieren
- 3) Interaktion ist unterschiedlich stark

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \\ & + \bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}iD^{\mu}\psi \\ & + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + \text{h.c.} \\ & + |D_{\mu}\phi|^2 - V(\phi)\end{aligned}$$



Auswirkungen mit Higgs



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Das Higgsboson

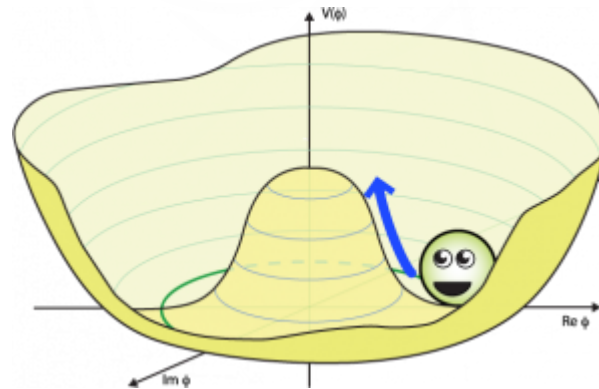


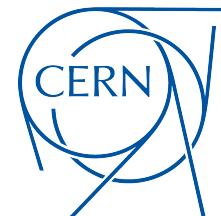
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- Higgsboson ist Anregung des Grundzustands des Higgsfeldes

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v + h(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

- Anregung = zusätzliche Energie wird in massives Teilchen umgewandelt



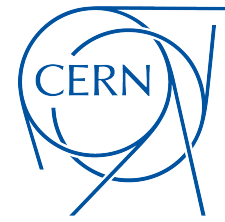


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Theoretische Hinweise vor Higgsentdeckung



Aus Theoretikersicht

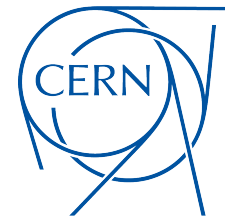


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- 1) Unitaritätsgrenze
- 2) Elektroschwache Präzisionsmessungen
- 3) Vorhersage der Produktion und des Zerfalls des Higgsbosons



Aus Theoretikersicht

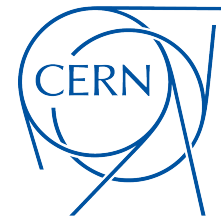


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Unitaritätsgrenze



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Damit Kompensation noch wirksam, darf Higgsboson nicht zu schwer sein. Obere Schranke an die Masse:

$$M_H < \left(\frac{8\pi\sqrt{2}}{3G_F} \right)^{1/2} \\ \approx 3.5 G_F^{-1/2} \approx 1\text{TeV}$$

$$G_F^{-1/2} \approx 300\text{GeV}$$

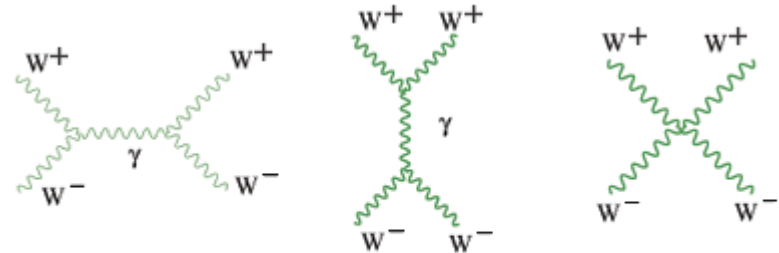
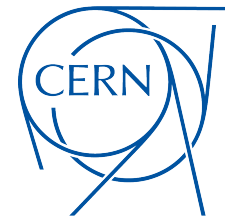


FIG. 1: Contributions to WW scattering amplitude. It violates unitarity at about 1 TeV

Aus Theoretikersicht

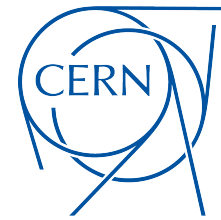


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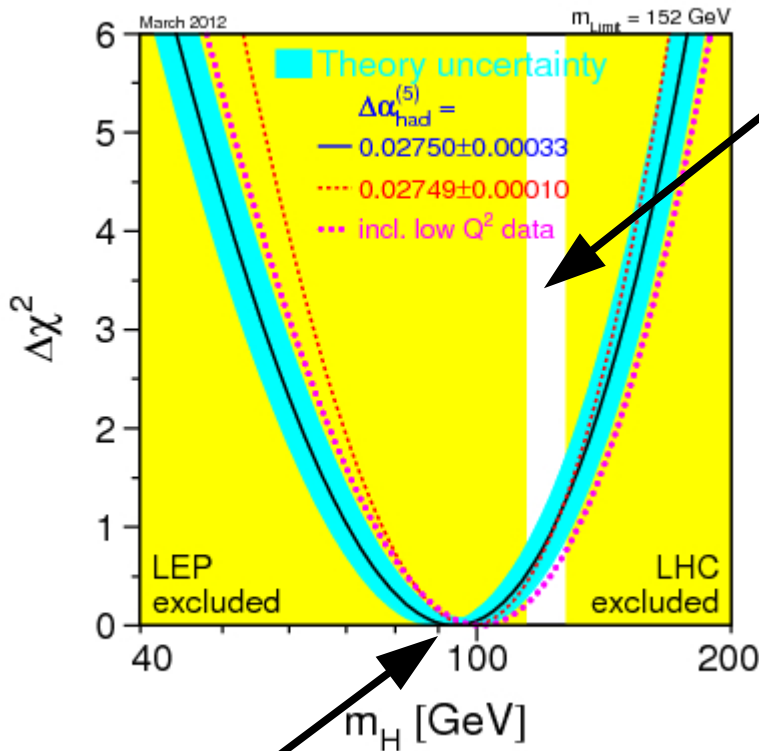


Präzisionsmessungen



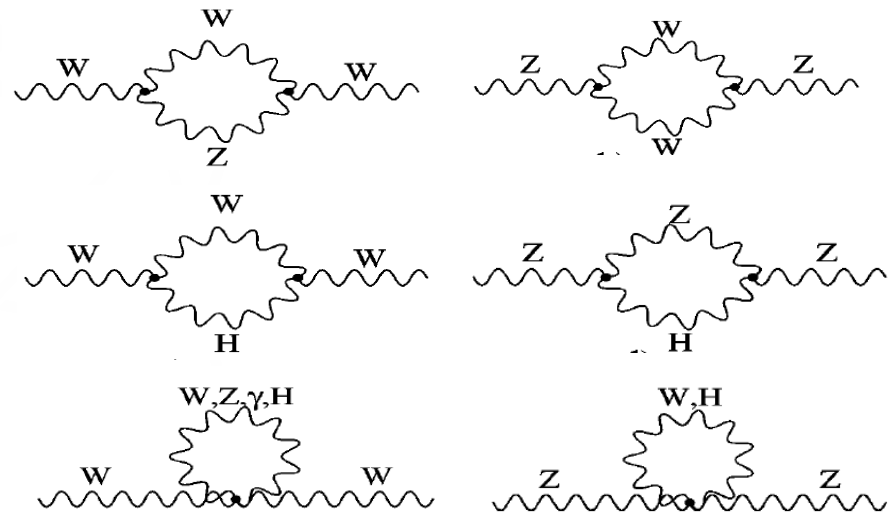
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„blue-band“ Vorhersageplot:



Direkte Suchen ergeben:

Higgsboson muss zwischen
114.4 GeV und 127 GeV liegen

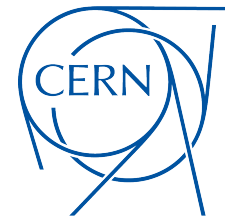


Theorievorhersage: 91_{-23}^{+30} GeV

<http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/>, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/hep-ph/9606253.pdf>



Aus Theoretikersicht



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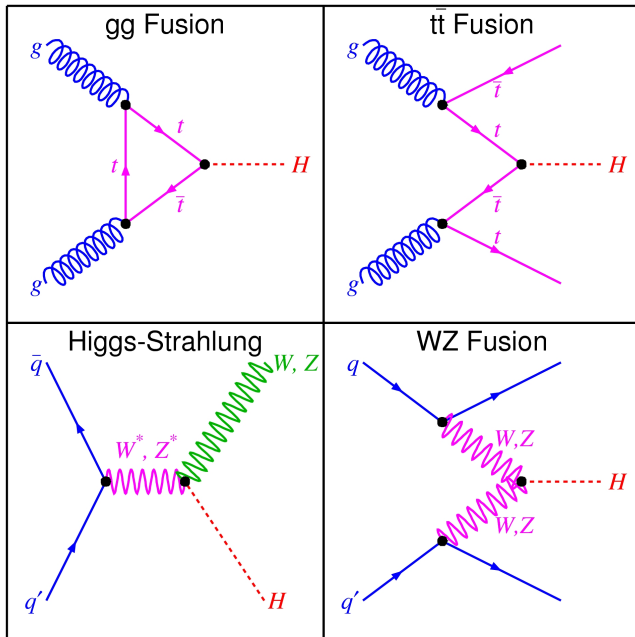
Higgsboson-Produktion



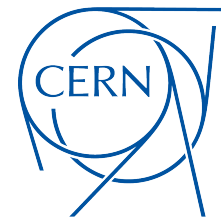
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Energien: 7 TeV, 8 TeV, 13 TeV

Anfangszustand: Proton-Proton Paar



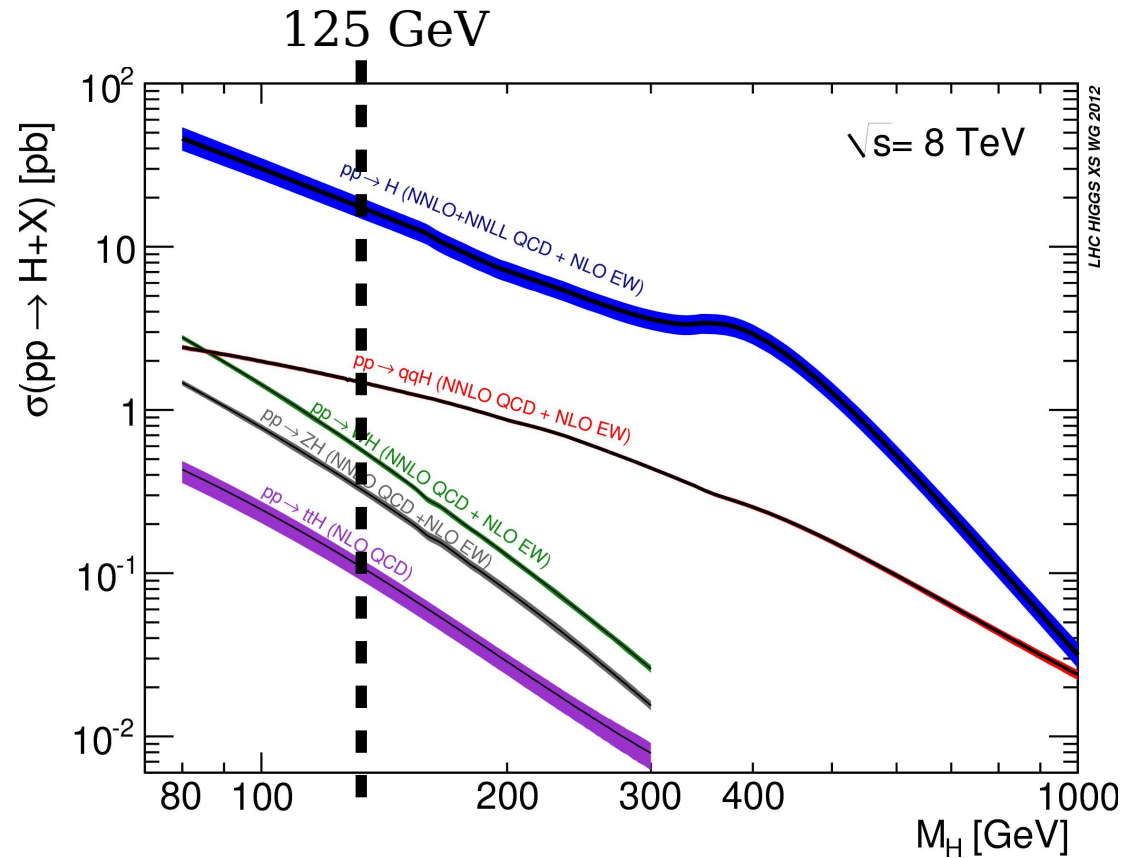
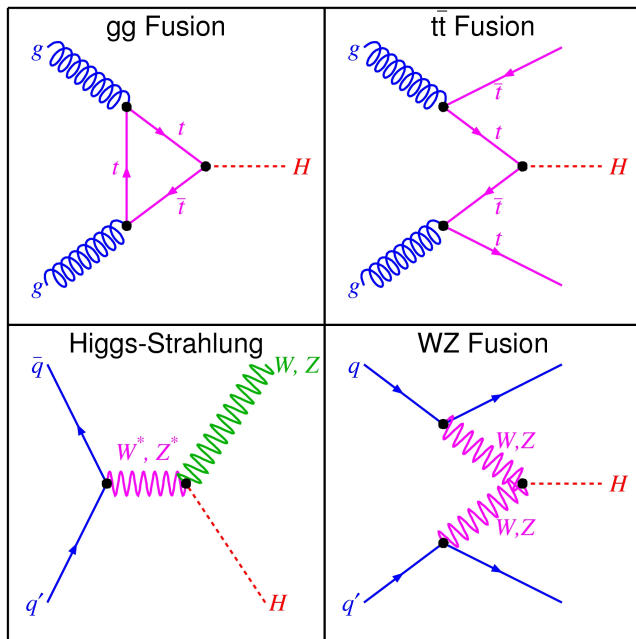
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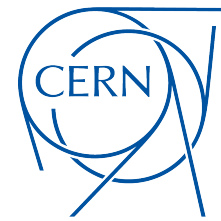
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LHC HIGGS XS WG 2012



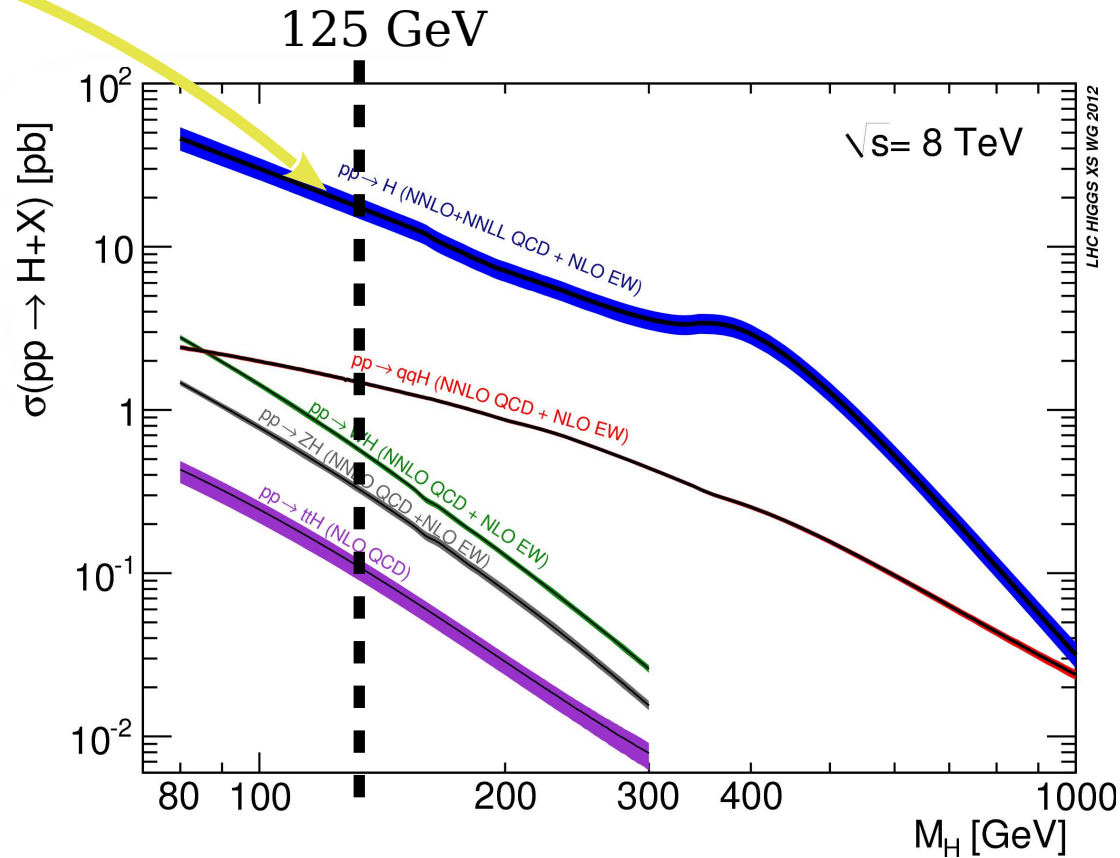
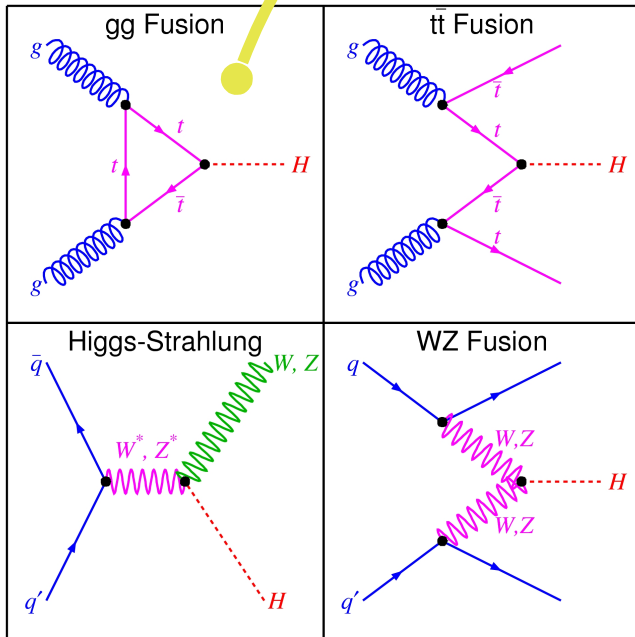
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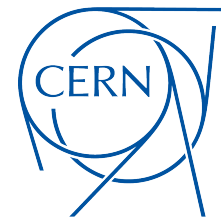
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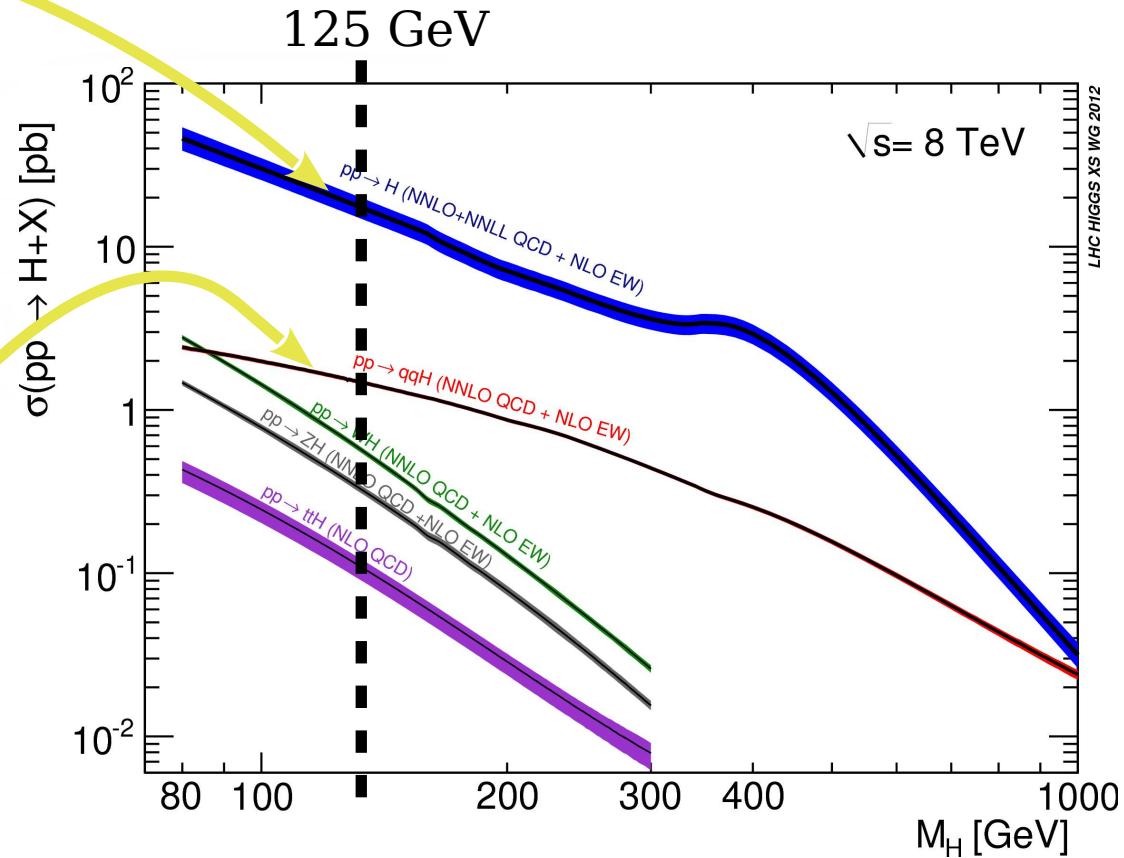
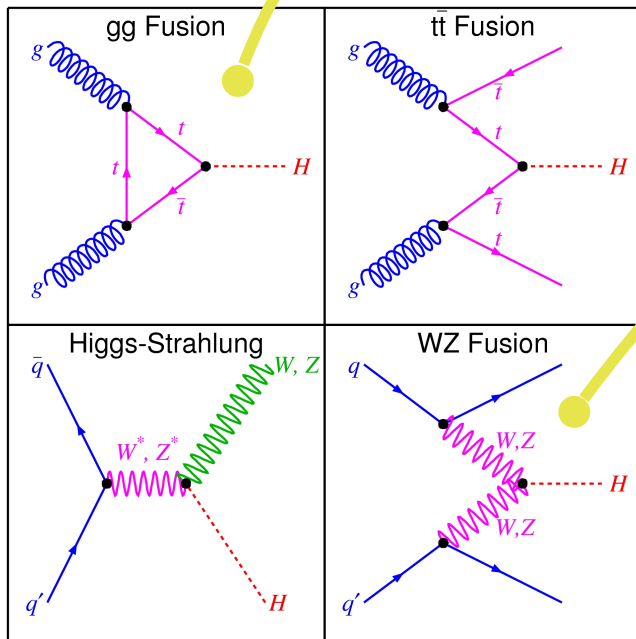
Higgsboson-Produktion



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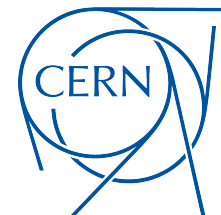
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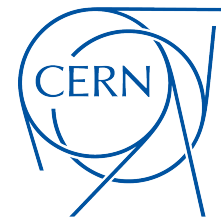


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Einschub: Schleifenkorrekturen

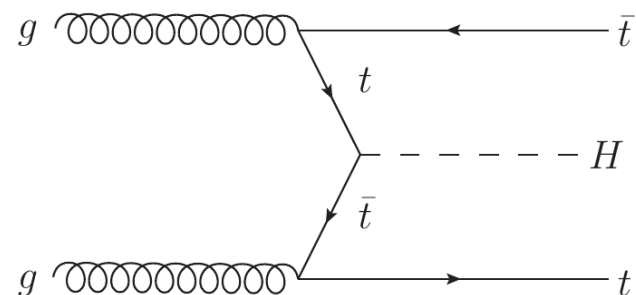
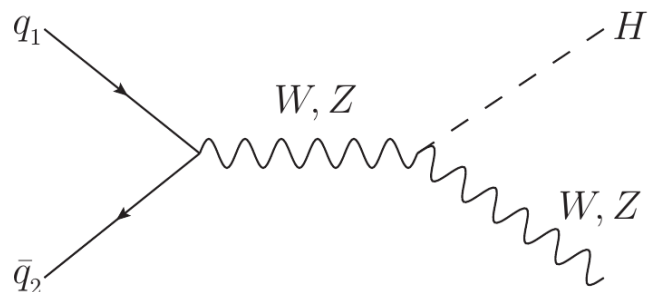
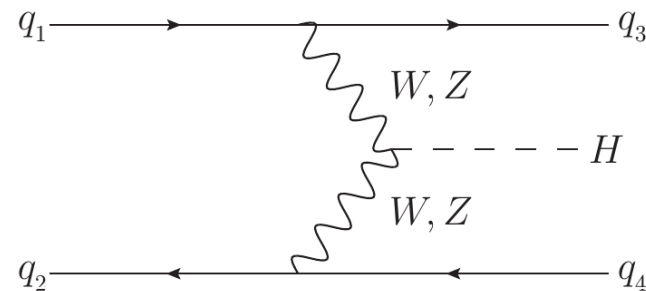
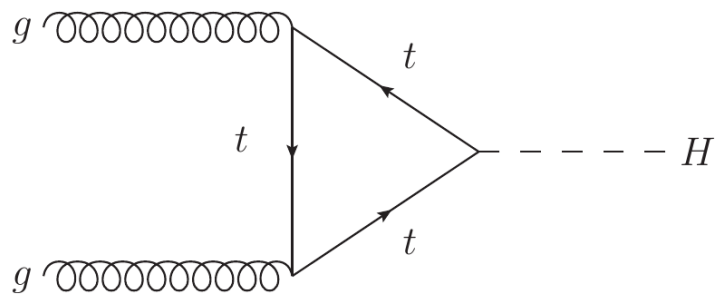


Schleifendiagramme

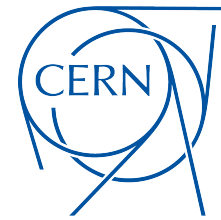


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Recap: Interaktionen relativistischer Teilchen werden über Feynmandiagramme beschrieben.



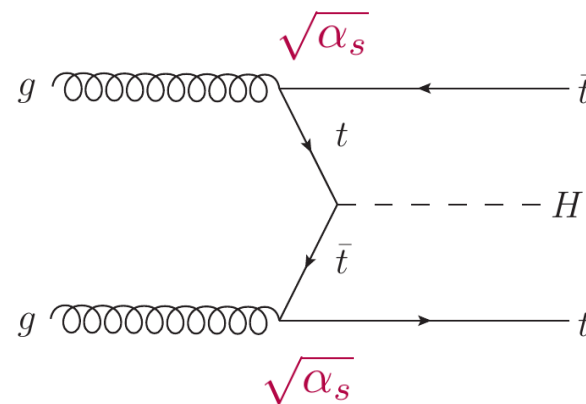
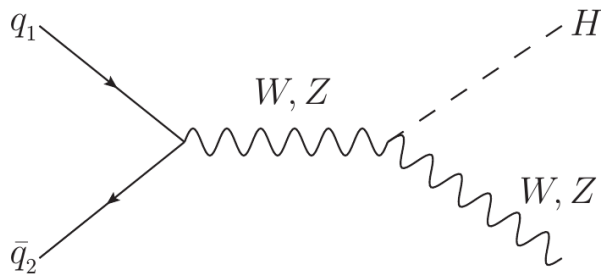
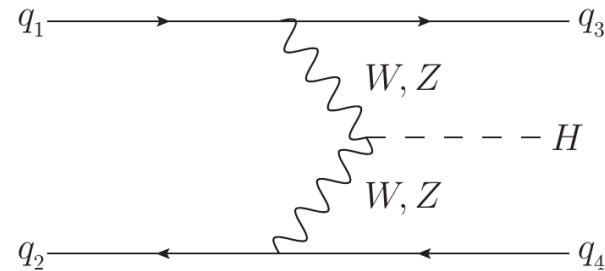
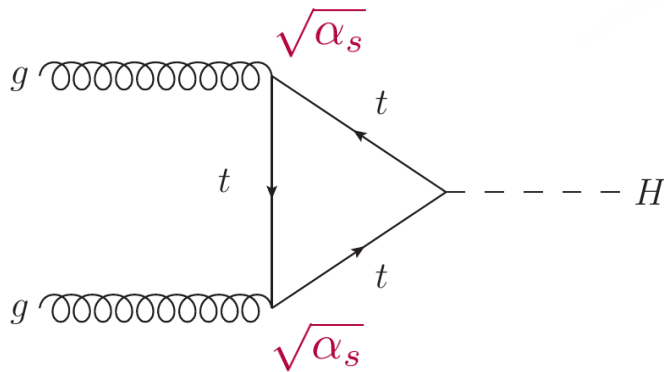
Schleifendiagramme



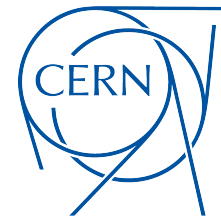
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Größe der starken Kopplung: $\alpha_s \sim 0.1$



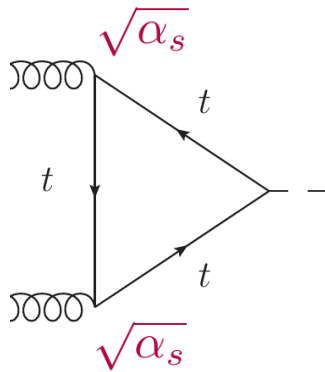
Schleifendiagramme



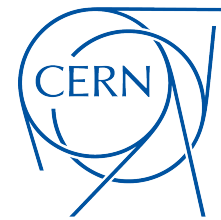
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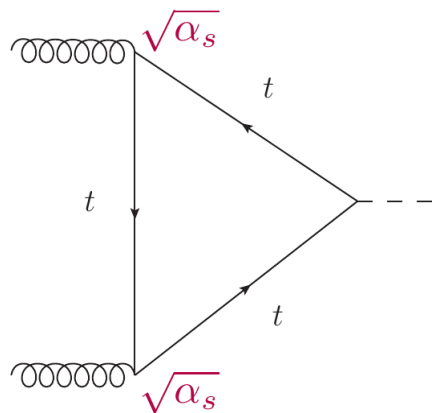


Schleifendiagramme



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Quantenfeldtheorie: durch Vakuumfluktuation entstehen virtuelle Teilchen



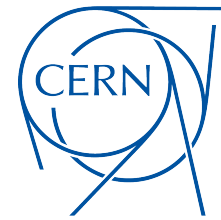
$$\alpha_s \sim 0.1$$

$$\propto \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4 k}{(k^2 - m_t^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

Integral:
Addition aller
möglichen Impulse
der virtuellen
Teilchen

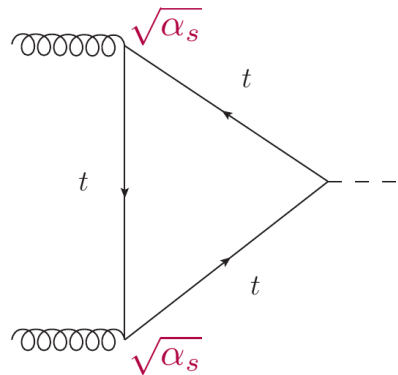


Schleifendiagramme



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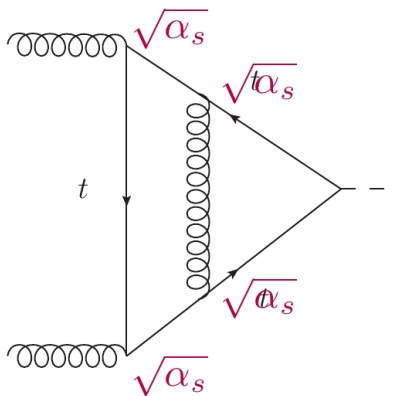
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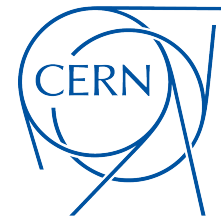


$$\alpha_s^2 \sim 0.01$$

$$\propto \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4k_1 d^4k_2}{(k_1^2 - m_1^2 + i\delta)((k_2 + p)^2 - m_2^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

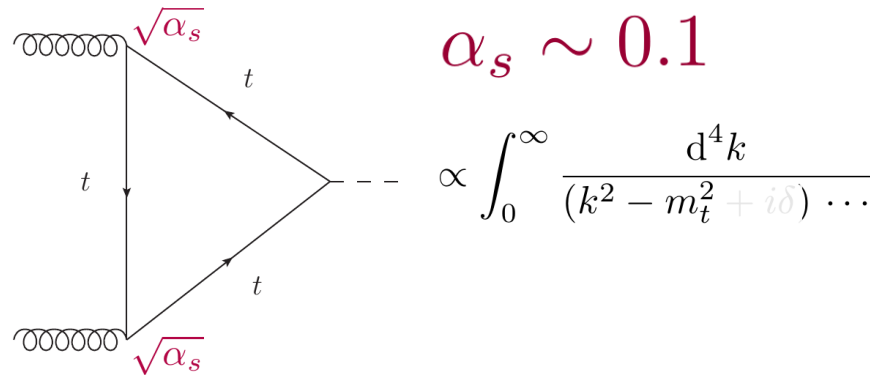


Schleifendiagramme

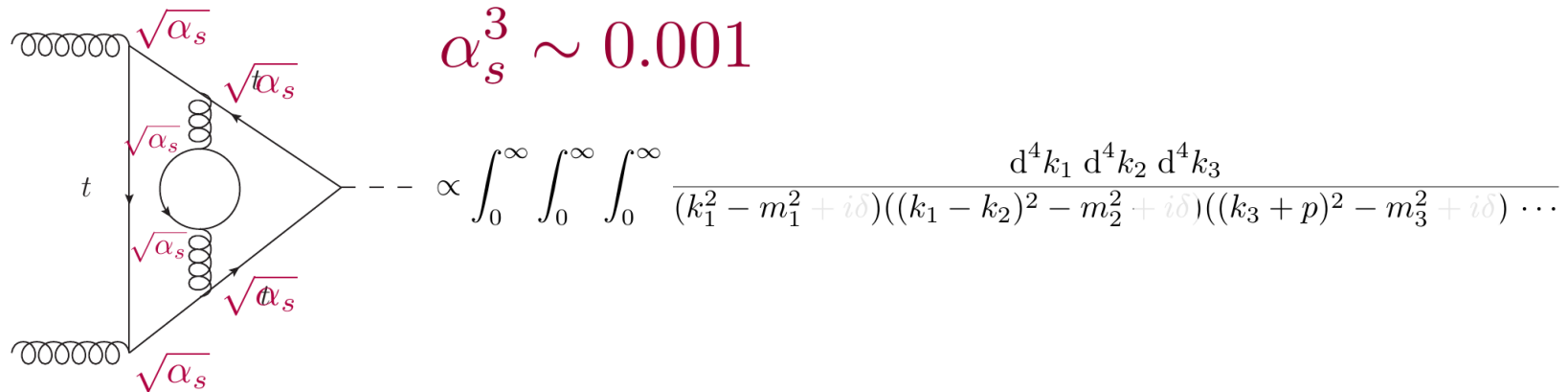


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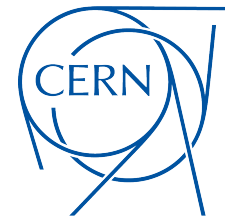
Quantenfeldtheorie: durch Vakuumfluktuation entstehen virtuelle Teilchen



Integral:
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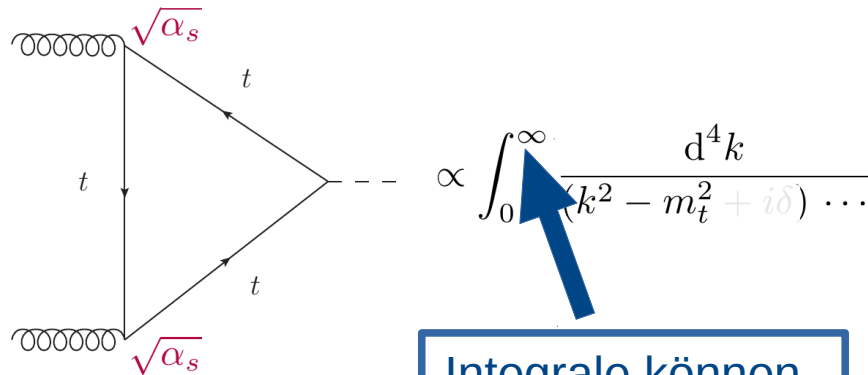


Probleme mit Schleifen



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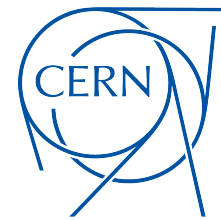
Integral:
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Integrale können
divergieren

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4k_1 d^4k_2 d^4k_3}{(k_1^2 - m_1^2 + i\delta)((k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_2^2 + i\delta)((k_3 + p)^2 - m_3^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

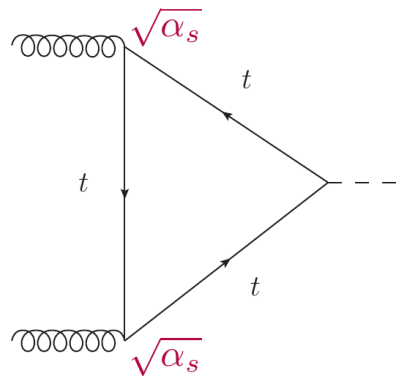


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$$\propto \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4k}{(k^2 - m_t^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

Integral:
Addition aller
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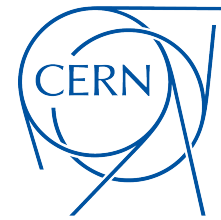
Integrale können
divergieren

Konturintegral in
komplexer Ebene

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4k_1 d^4k_2 d^4k_3}{(k_1^2 - m_1^2 + i\delta)((k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_2^2 + i\delta)((k_3 + p)^2 - m_3^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

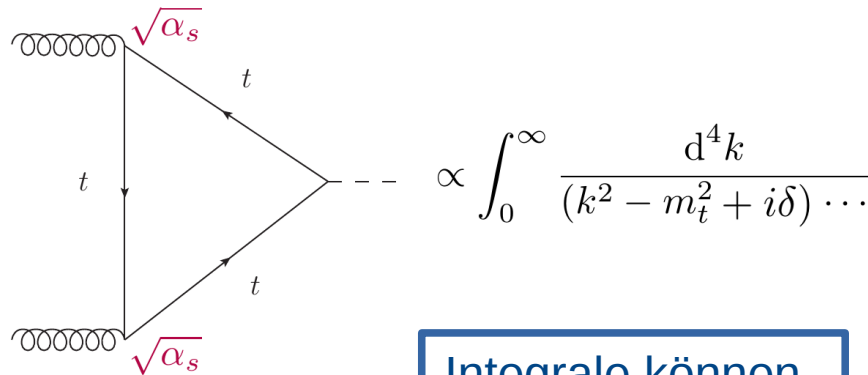


Probleme mit Schleifen



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Integrale können divergieren

Konturintegral in komplexer Ebene

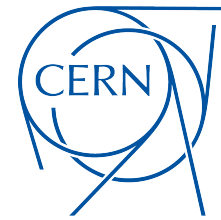
Integral:
Addition aller möglichen Impulse der virtuellen Teilchen

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4k_1 d^4k_2 d^4k_3}{(k_1^2 - m_1^2 + i\delta)((k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_2^2 + i\delta)((k_3 + p)^2 - m_3^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

Integrationsvariablen verflochten

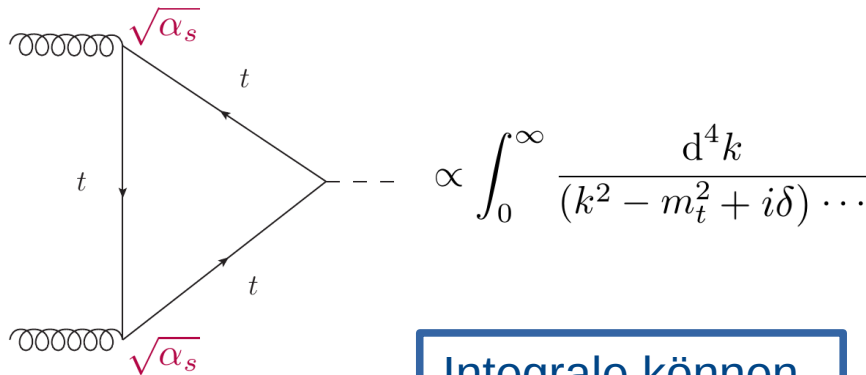


Probleme mit Schleifen



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Quantenfeldtheorie: durch Vakuumfluktuation entstehen virtuelle Teilchen



Integrale können divergieren

Konturintegral in komplexer Ebene

Integral:
Addition aller möglichen Impulse der virtuellen Teilchen

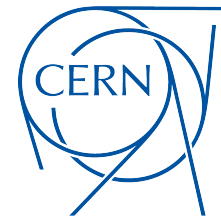
$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 d^4 k_3}{(k_1^2 - m_1^2 + i\delta)((k_1 - k_2)^2 - m_2^2 + i\delta)((k_3 + p)^2 - m_3^2 + i\delta) \dots}$$

Integrationsvariablen verflochten

Abhängigkeit von vielen Parametern/Skalen



Fazit



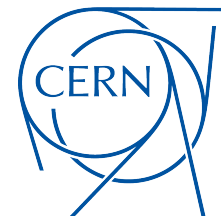
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Established by the European Commission

- Durch Schleifenbeiträge können fundamentale Fragen an das Standardmodell gestellt werden
- Mit jeder Schleifenordnung schrumpft die Größe des Beitrags zur Gesamtvorhersage
- Um genaue Vorhersagen für Colliderexperimente zu machen müssen Schleifenbeiträge berücksichtigt werden

Frage:

Sind die Schleifenbeiträge immer kleiner als die Baumdiagramme?



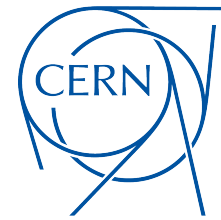


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Entdeckung des Higgsbosons (Fortsetzung)



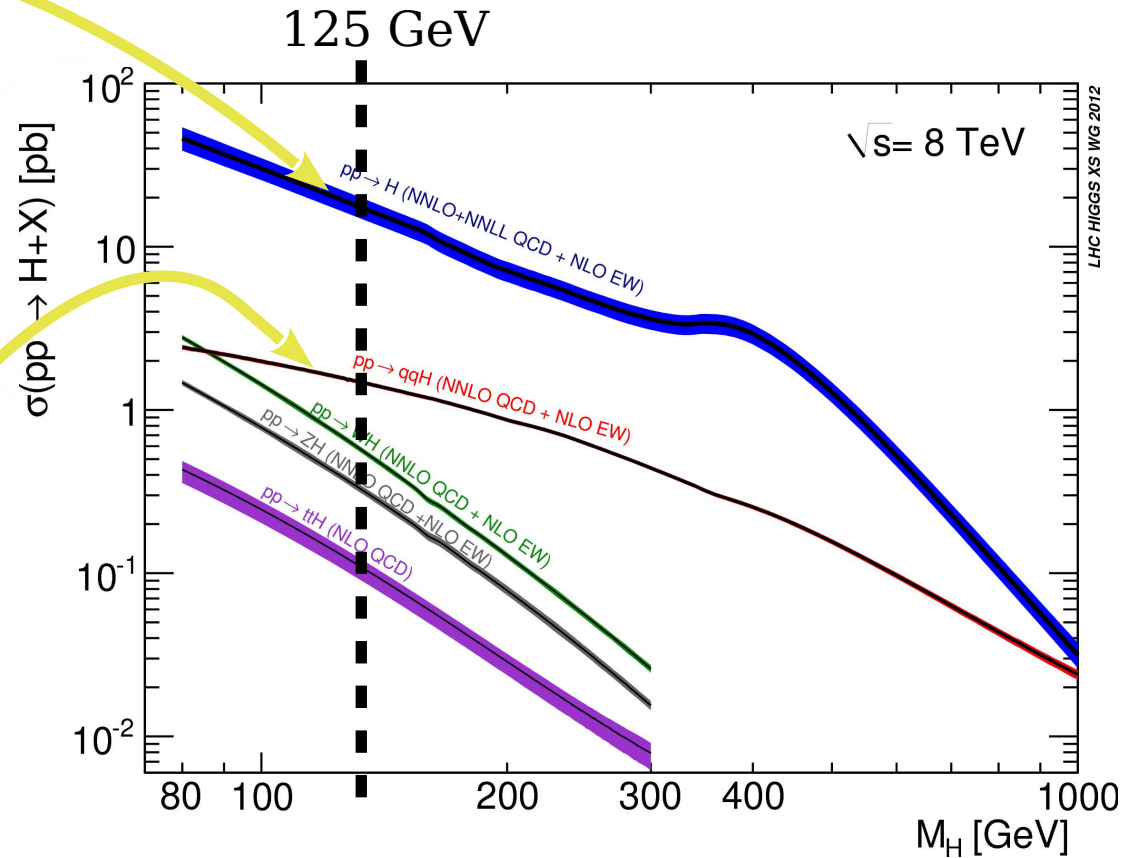
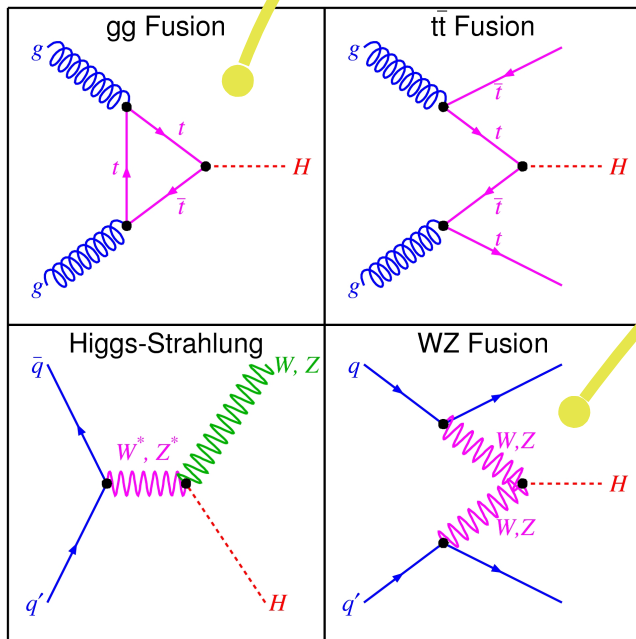
Higgsboson-Produktion



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Energien: 7 TeV, 8 TeV, 13 TeV

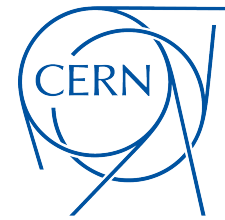
Anfangszustand: Proton-Proton Paar



LHC HIGGS XS WG 2012



Higgsboson-Zerfall



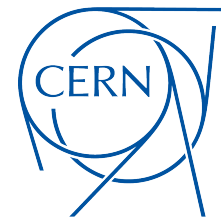
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- Higgsboson ist instabil (kurze Lebensdauer):

$$\tau_H = 10^{-22} \text{sec} \rightarrow \lambda \approx \tau_H \times c \approx 10^{-5} \text{ nanom}$$

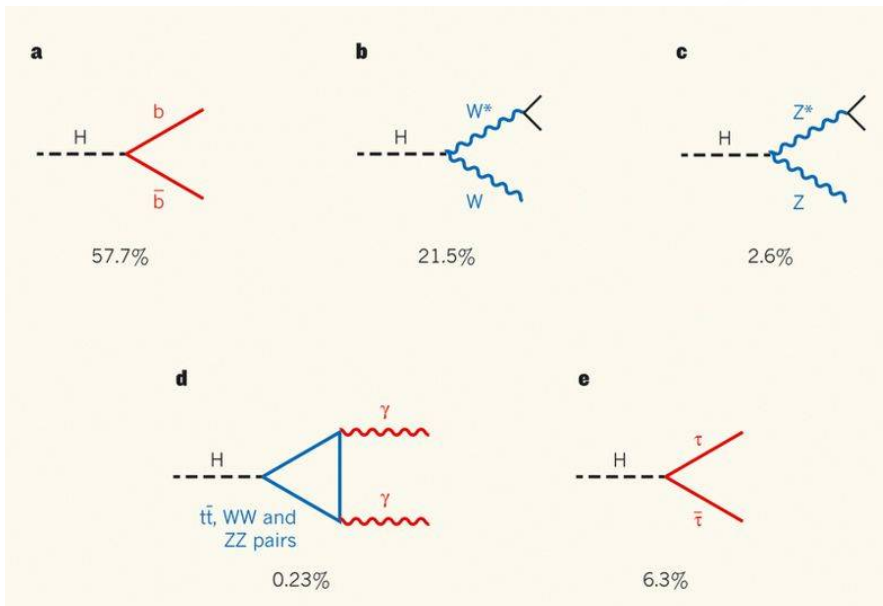
- nur Zerfallsprodukte sind detektierbar

Higgsboson-Zerfall



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Zerfallskanäle:

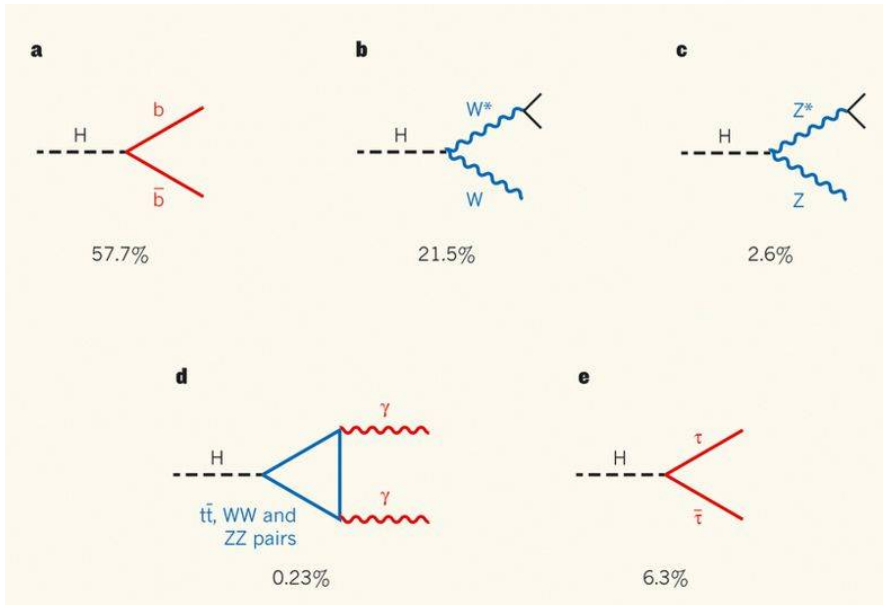


www.nature.com/articles/496439a

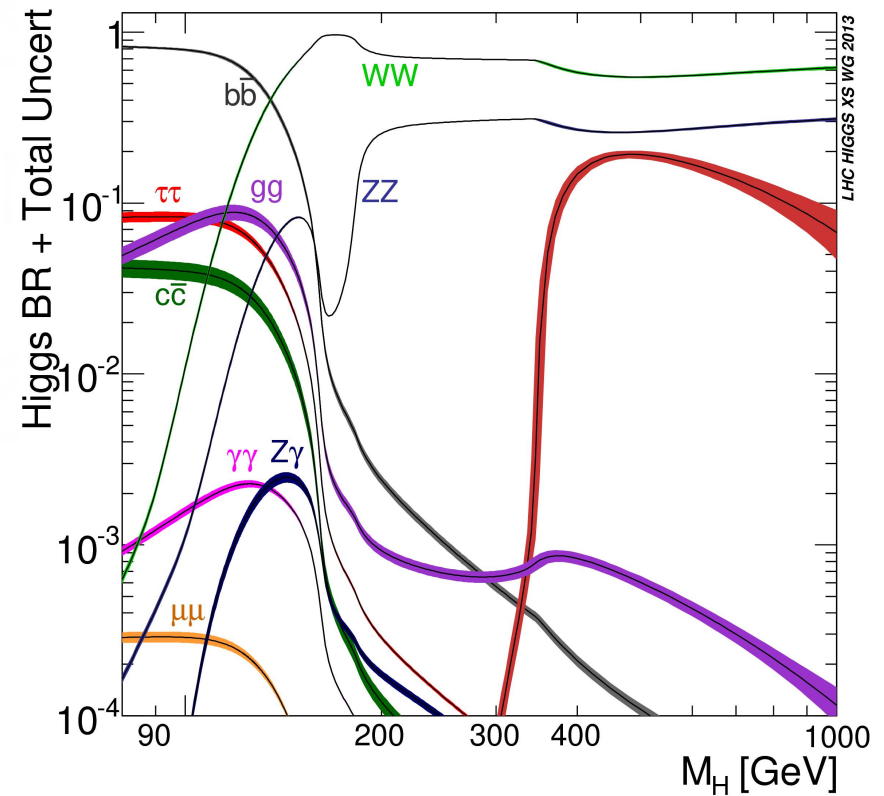


Higgsboson-Zerfall

Zerfallskanäle:

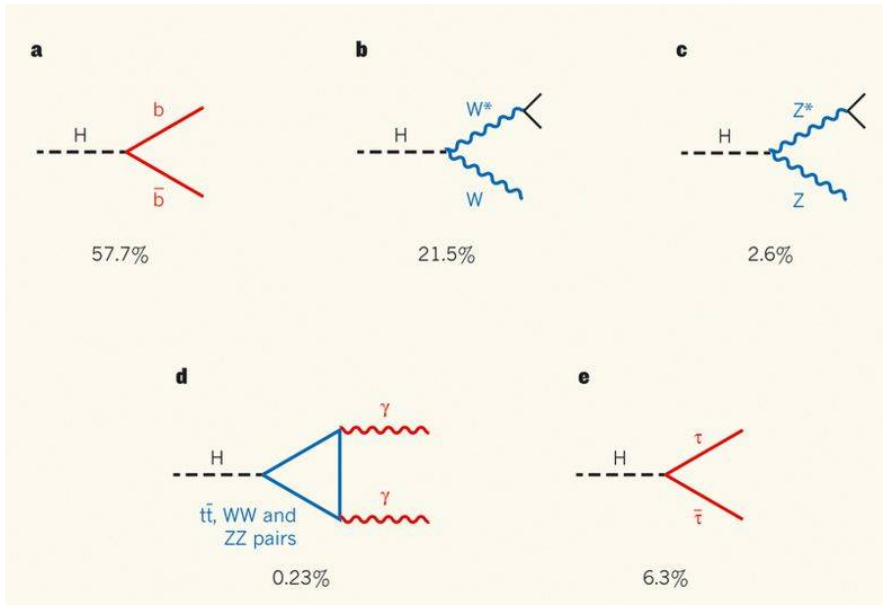


www.nature.com/articles/496439a

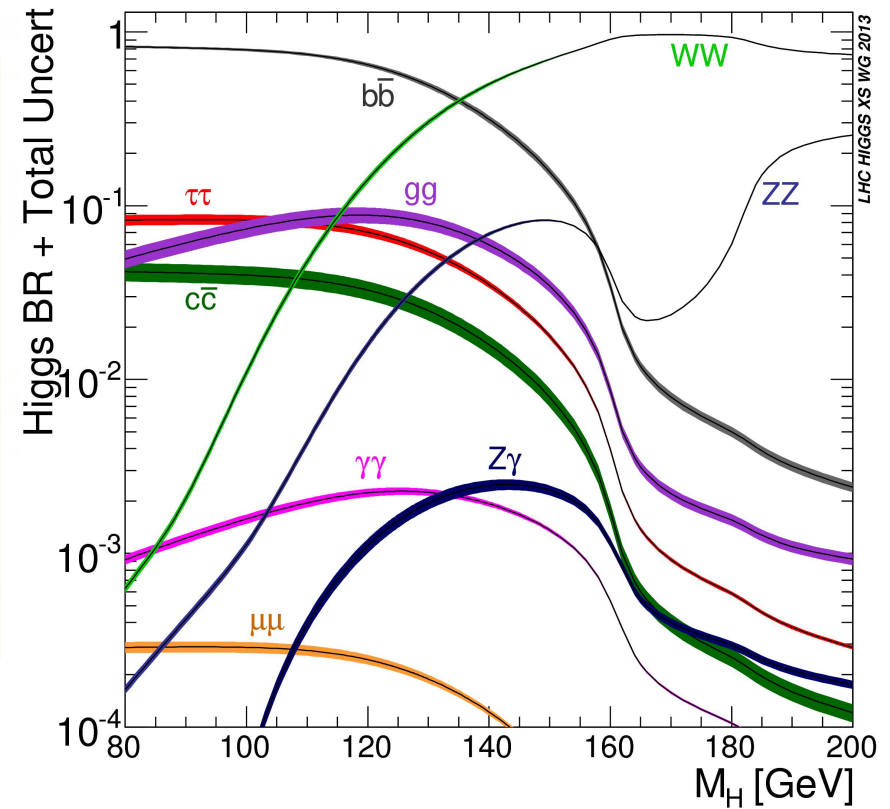


Higgsboson-Zerfall

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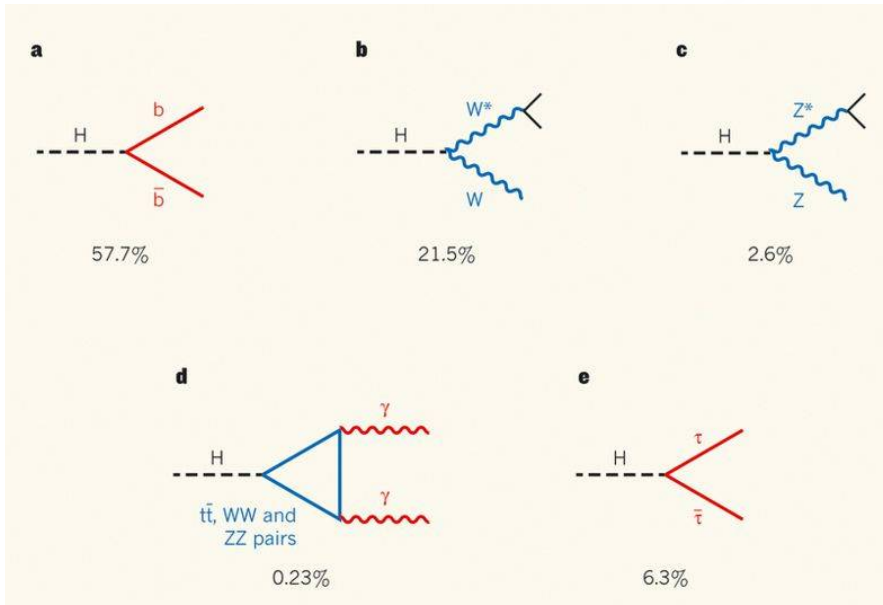


www.nature.com/articles/496439a

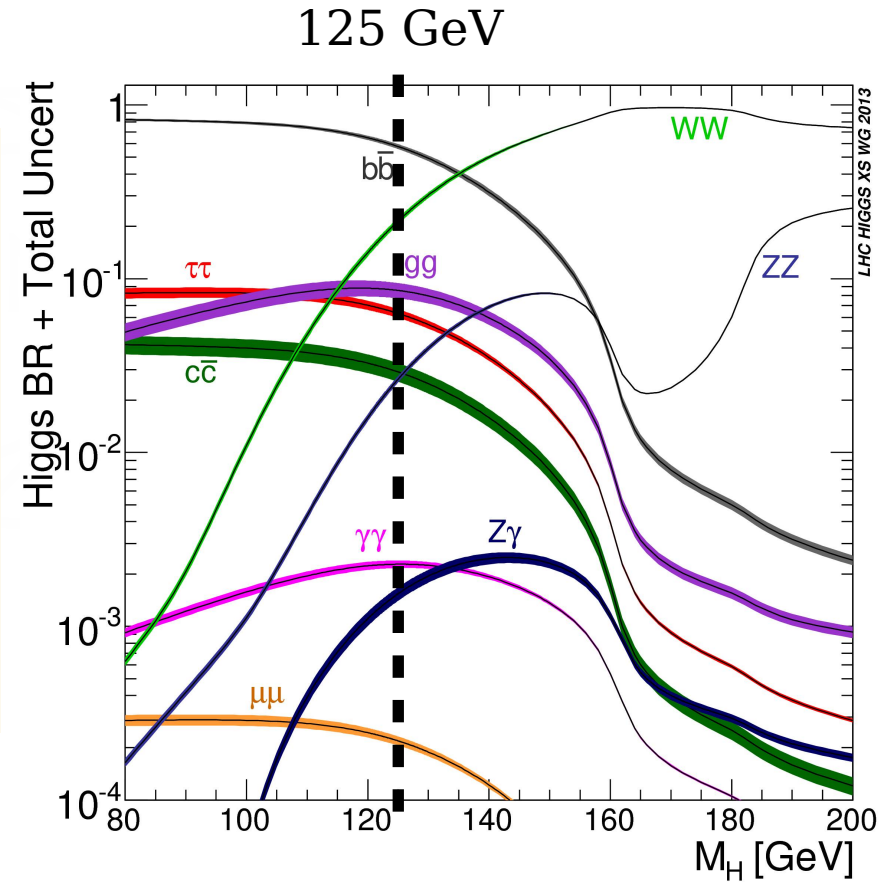


Higgsboson-Zerfall

Zerfallskanäle:

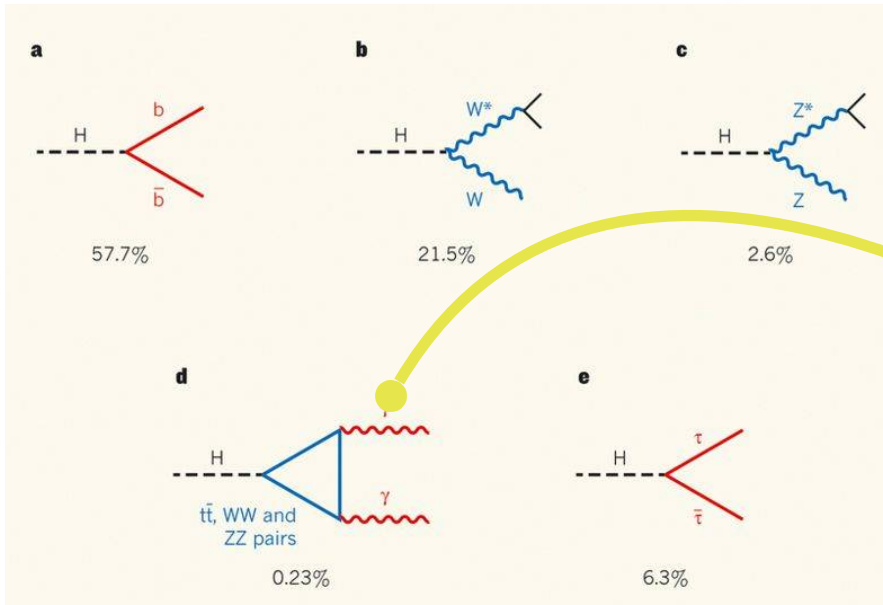


www.nature.com/articles/496439a

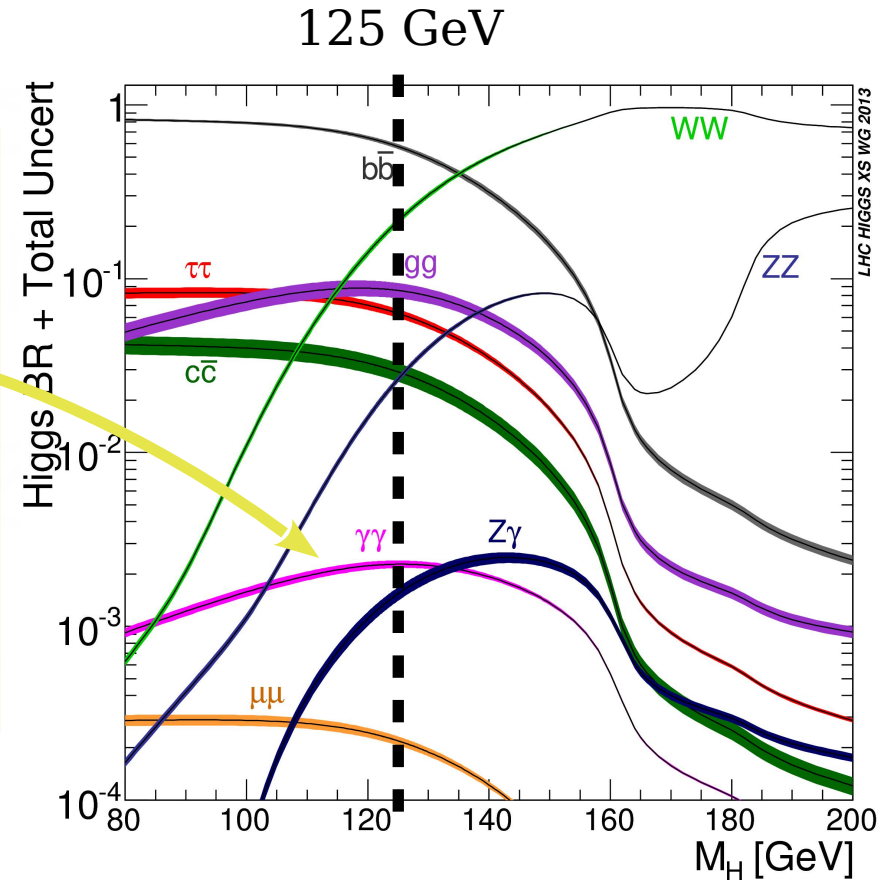


Higgsboson-Zerfall

Zerfallskanäle:

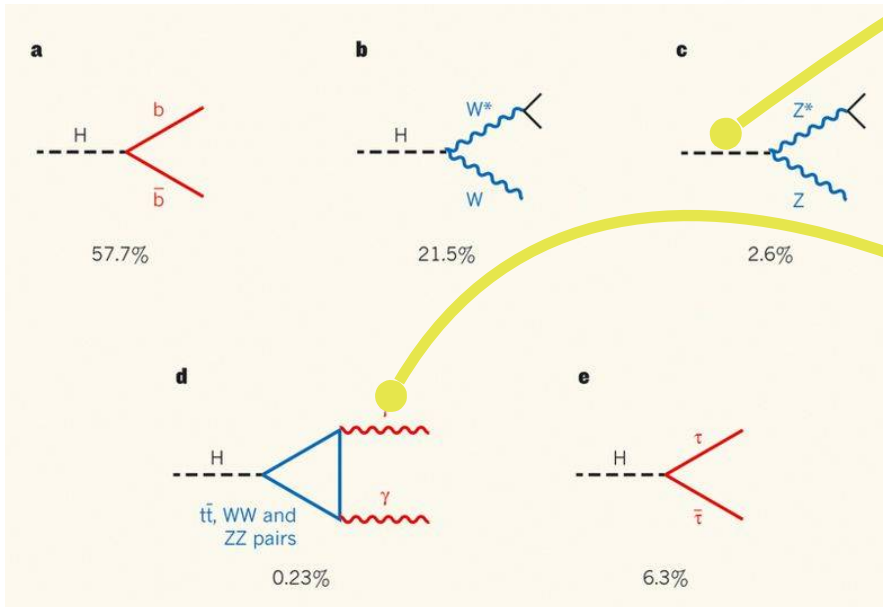


www.nature.com/articles/496439a

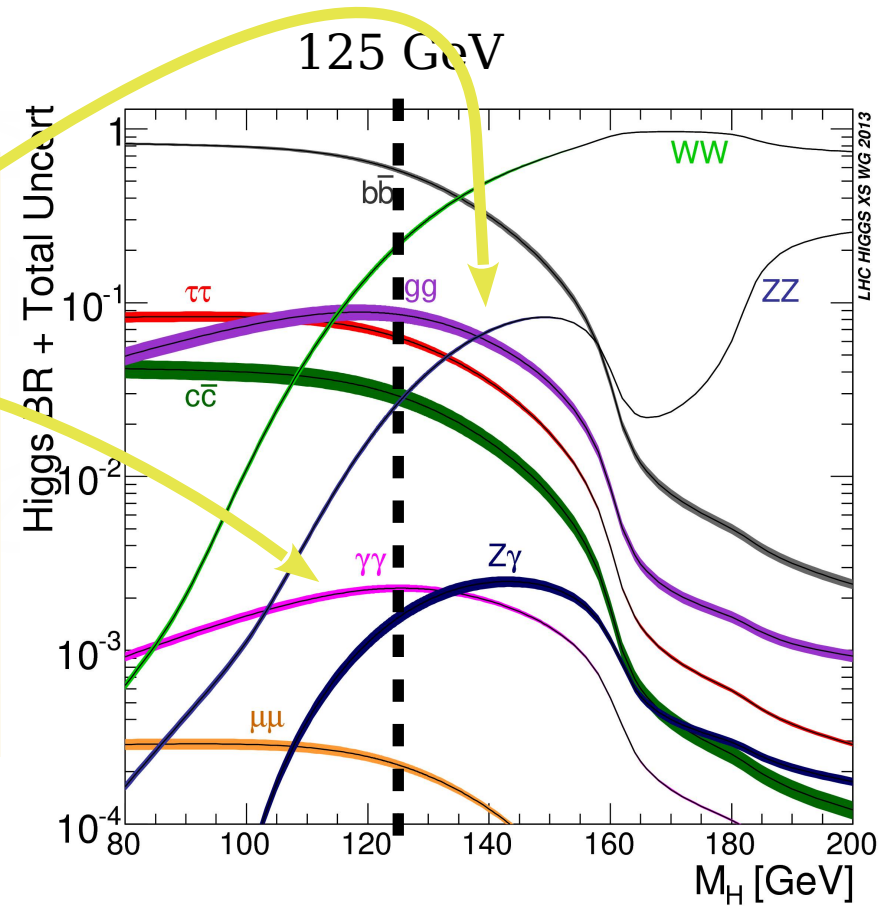


Higgsboson-Zerfall

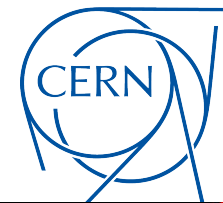
Zerfallskanäle:



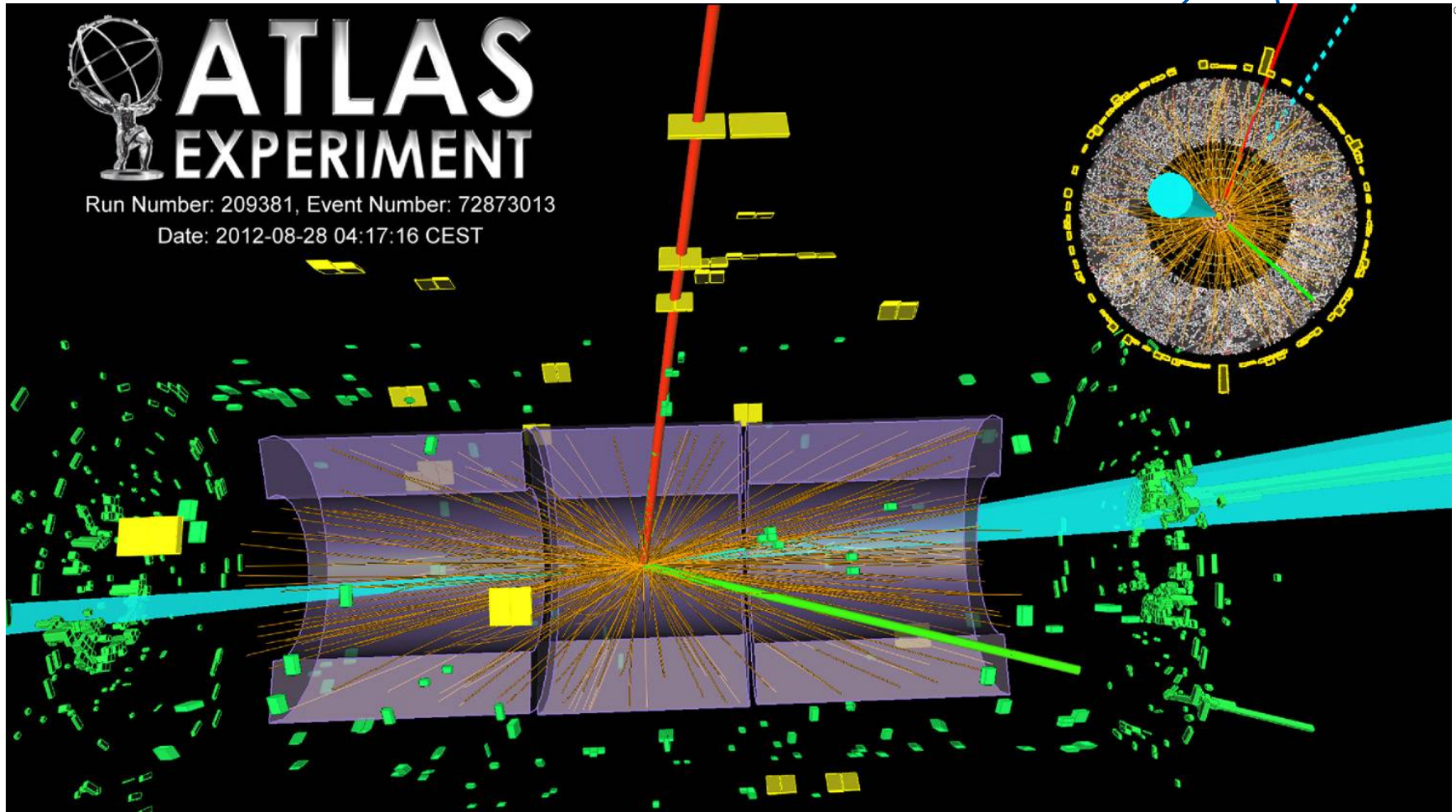
www.nature.com/articles/496439a



Higgsboson-Kandidat ATLAS



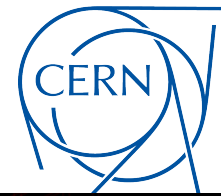
European Research Council
Commission



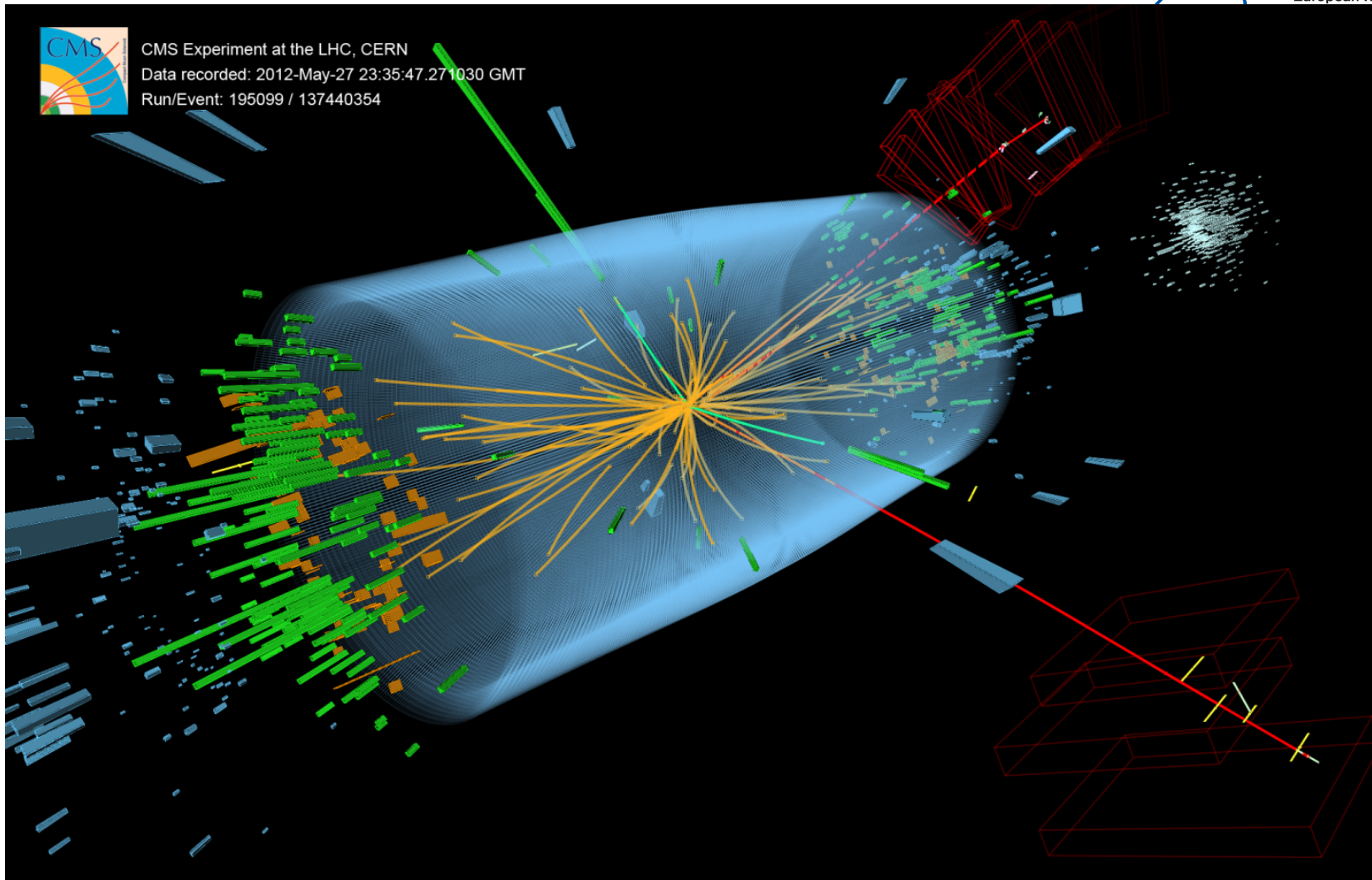
<http://press.cern/multimedia>



Higgsboson-Kandidat CMS



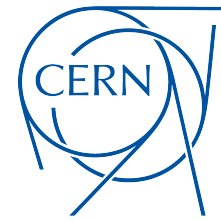
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<http://press.cern/multimedia>



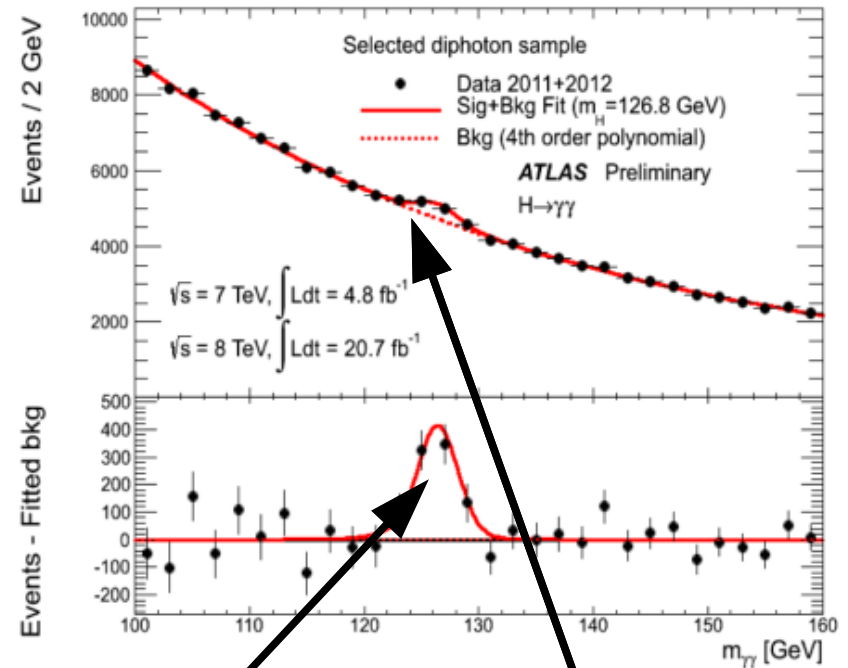
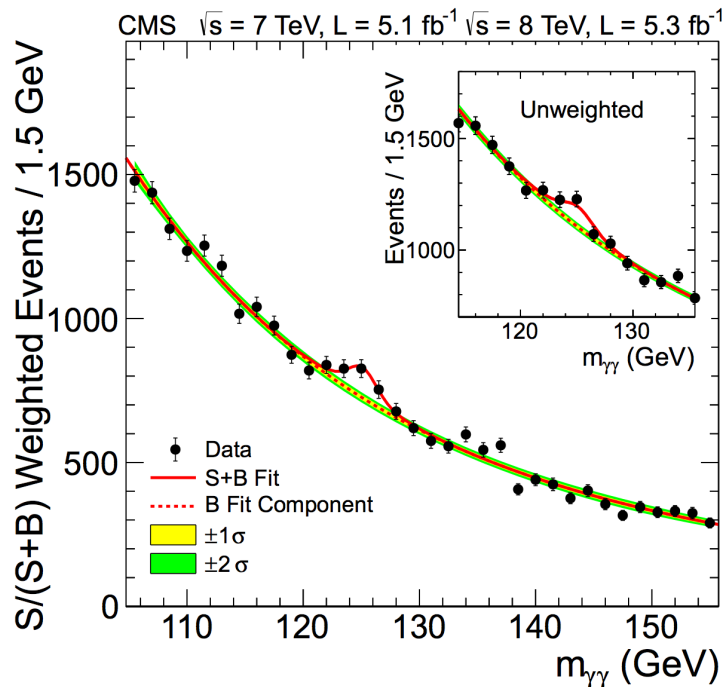
Die Entdeckungsprozesse



European Research Council
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Produktion in Gluon-Fusion und Zerfalls in die Eichbosonen: γ, Z^0, W^\pm

$$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

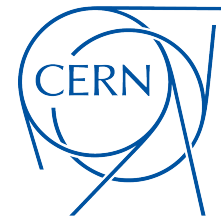


Signal: ~ 400

Hintergrund: ~ 5000



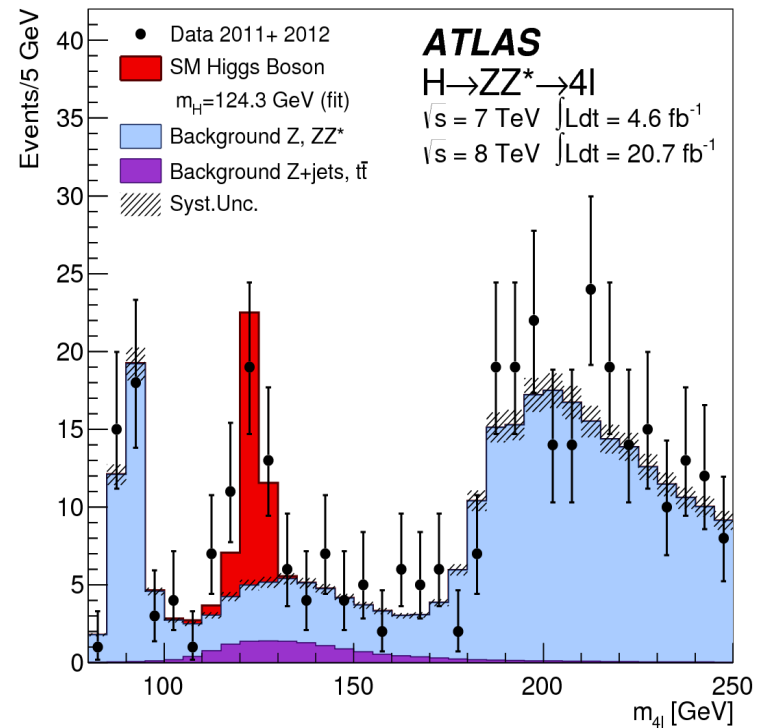
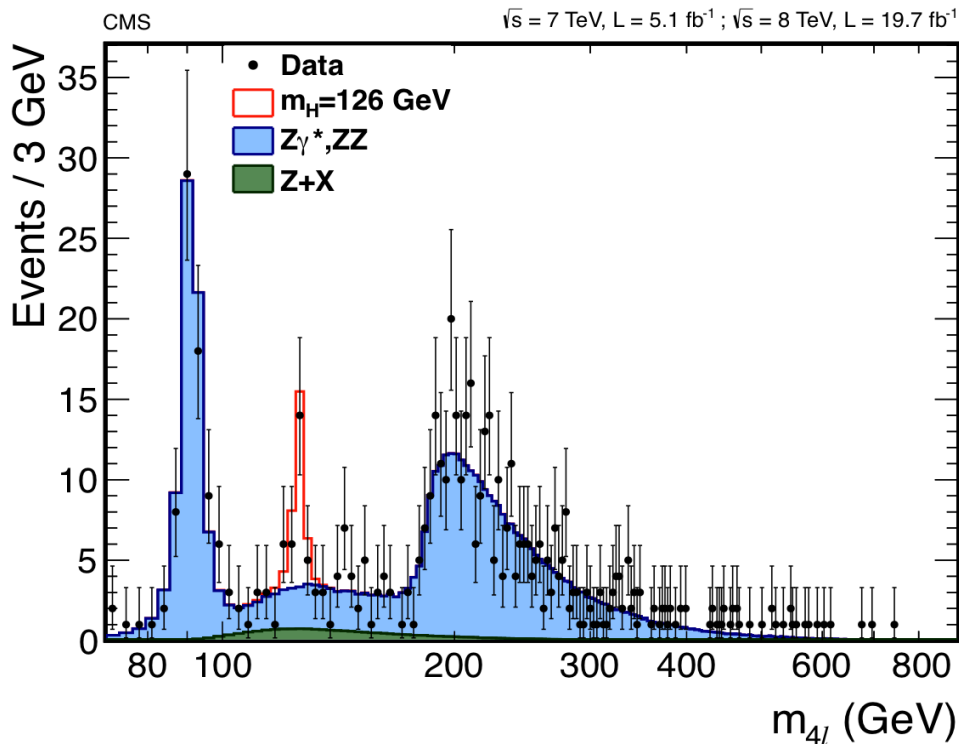
Die Entdeckungsprozesse



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Produktion in Gluon-Fusion und Zerfalls in die Eichbosonen: γ, Z^0, W^\pm

$$gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow Z^0 Z^0 \rightarrow 4\ell$$



Signifikanz einer Entdeckung



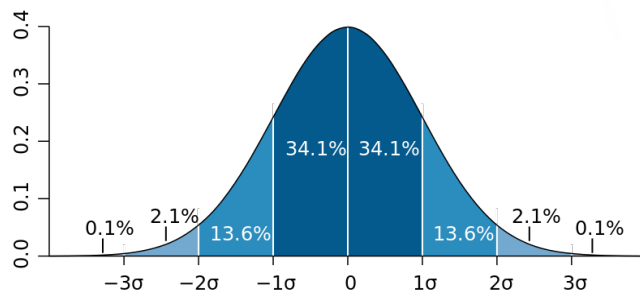
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Hypothese:
das gesehene Signal ist nur eine
Fluktuation des Untergrunds

p-value p_0 :
Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass das
Signal nur eine Fluktuation des
Untergrunds ist.

Annahme: Messungen sind gaussverteilt



$$1\sigma = 68.2689492\%$$

$$5\sigma = 99.9999426697\%$$



Signifikanz einer Entdeckung



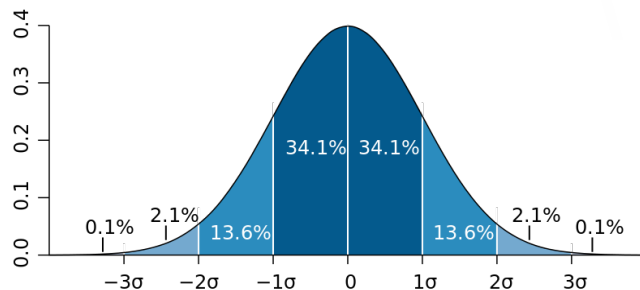
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$$p_0 \lesssim 1 - 5\sigma$$

$$\lesssim 10^{-7}$$

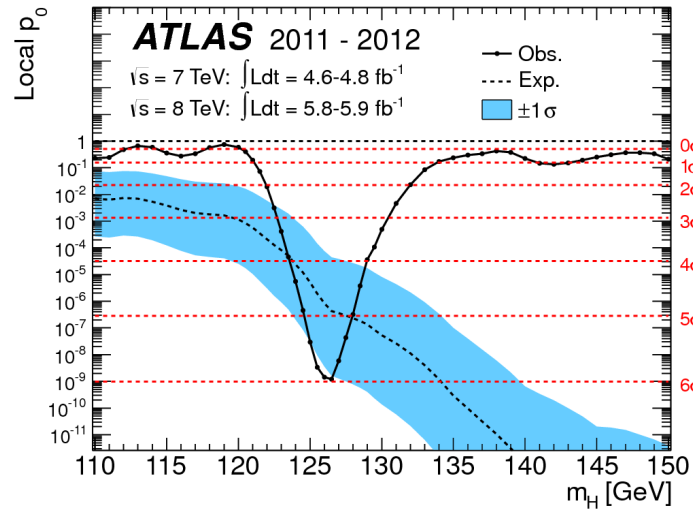
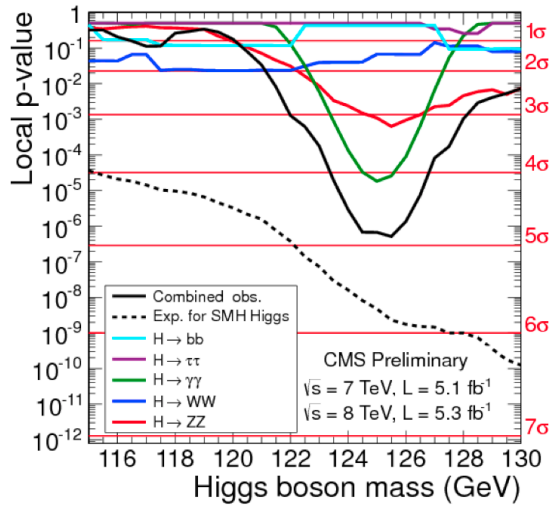
\leftrightarrow 1:10 Mio.



Signifikanz einer Entdeckung



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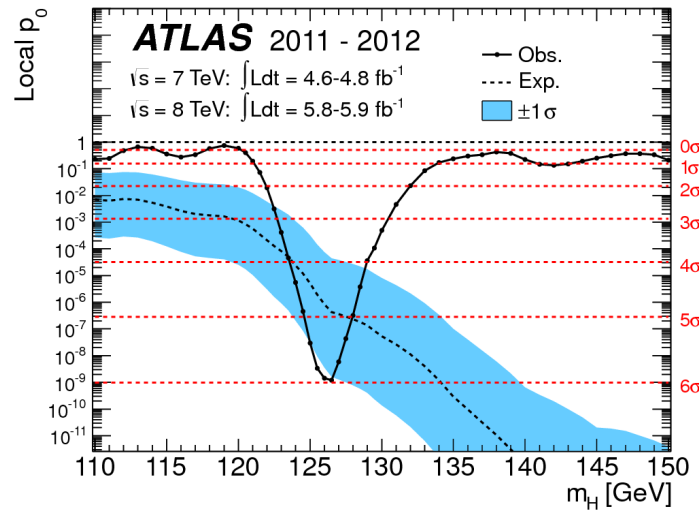
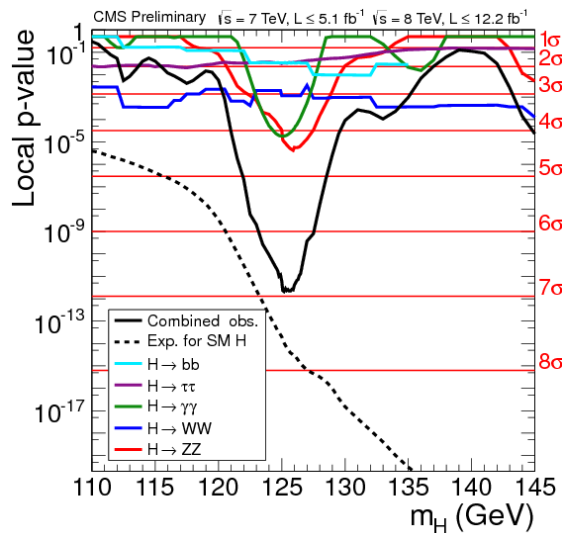
<https://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1459463>, <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/HIGG-2012-27>



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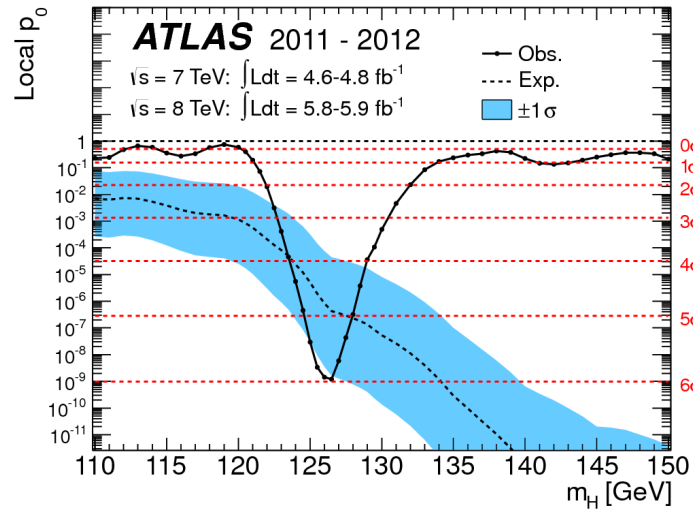
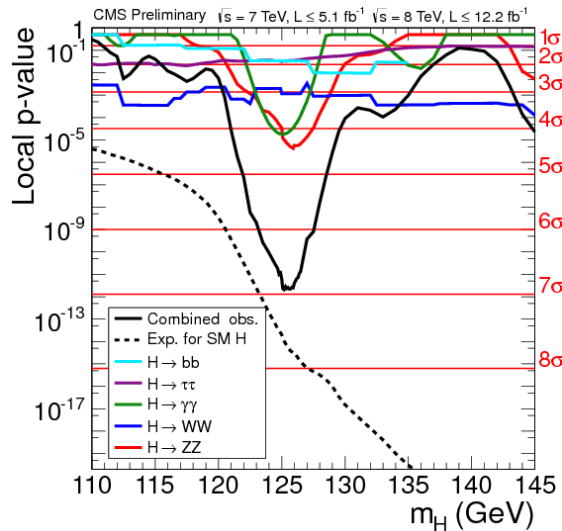
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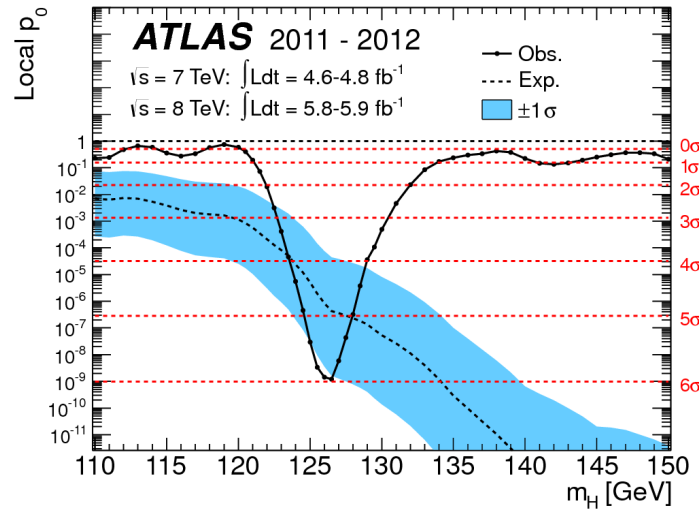
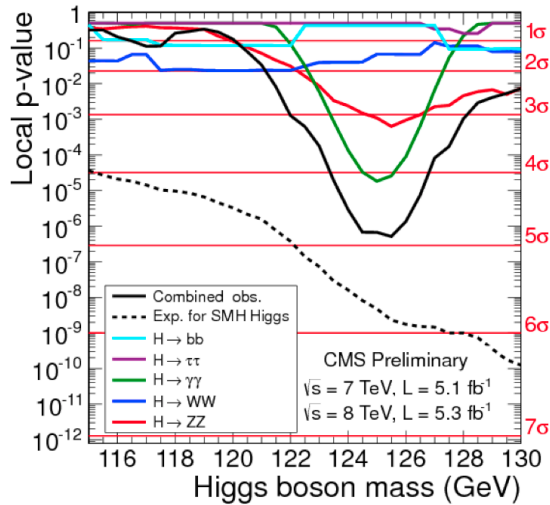
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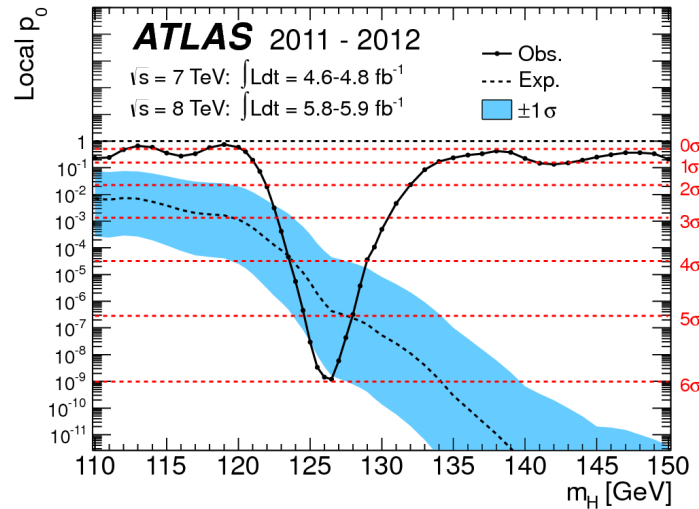
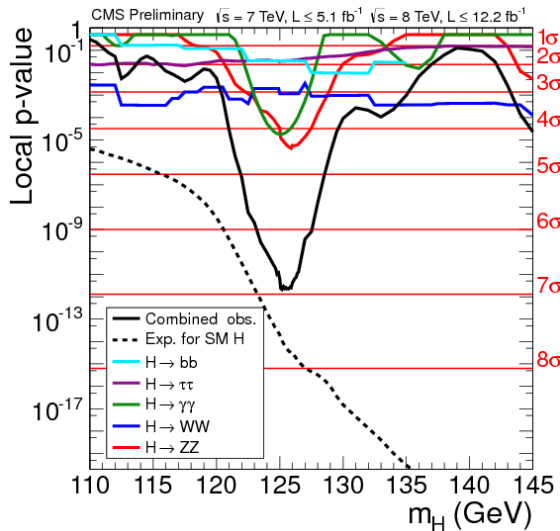
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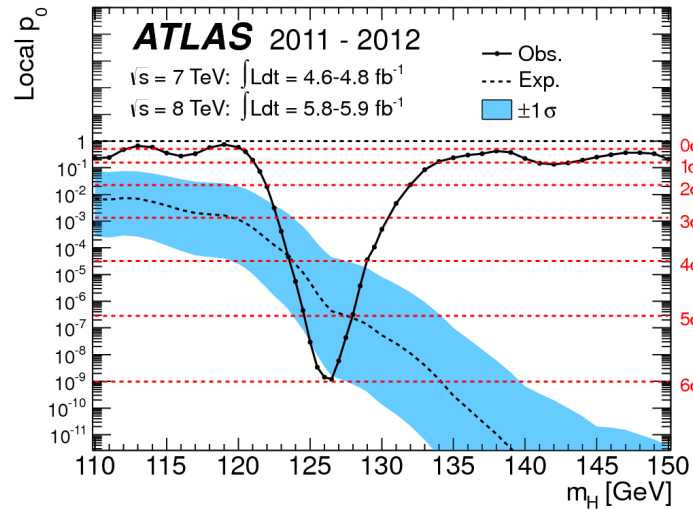
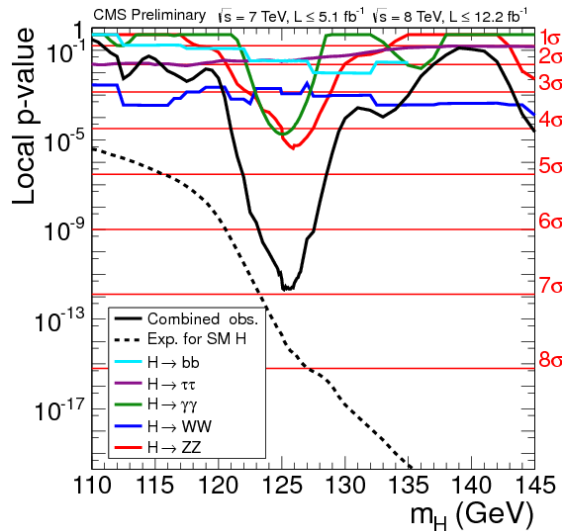
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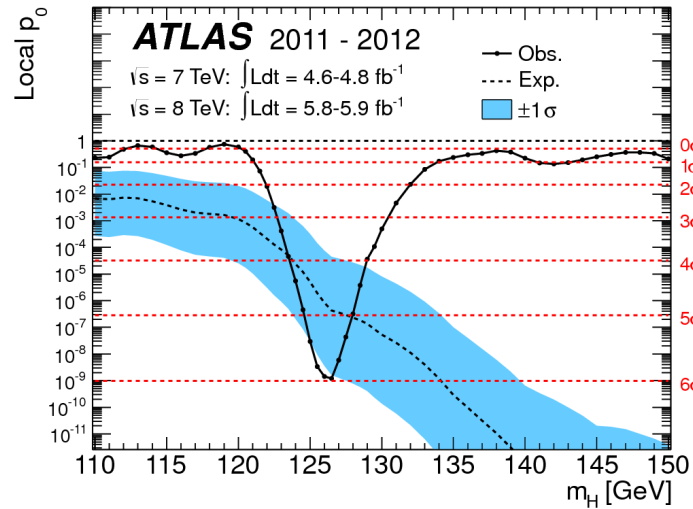
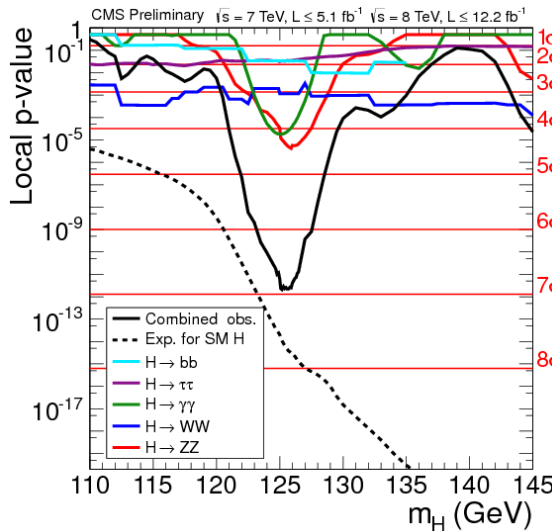
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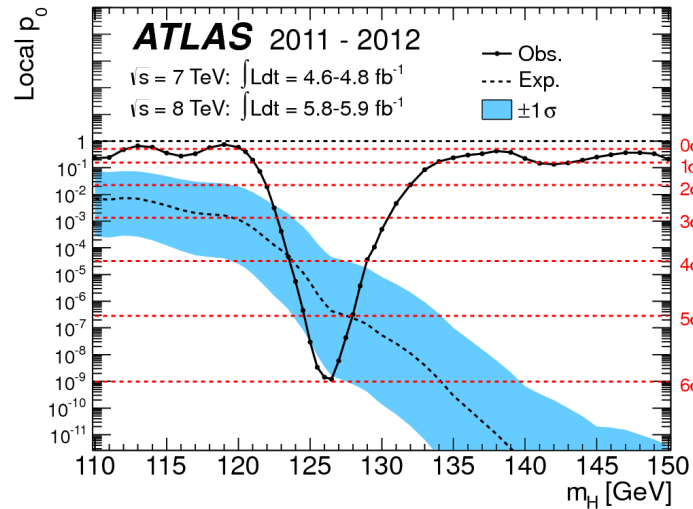
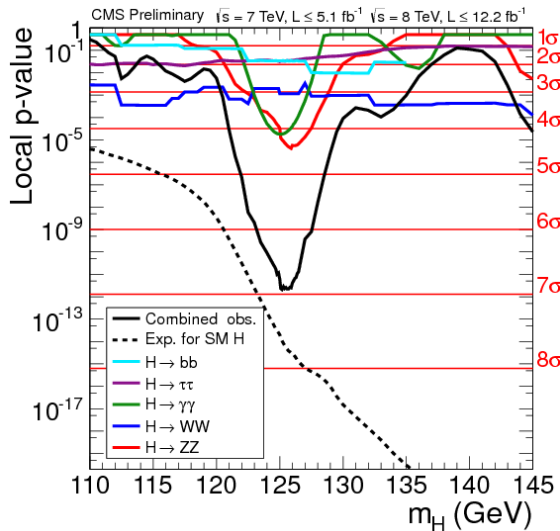
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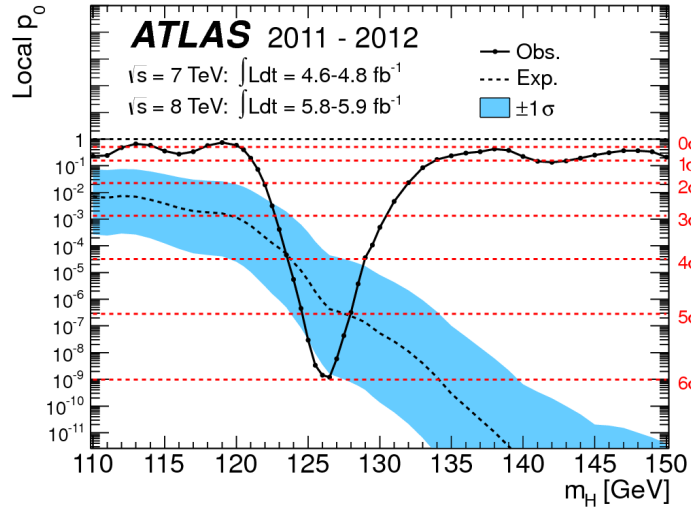
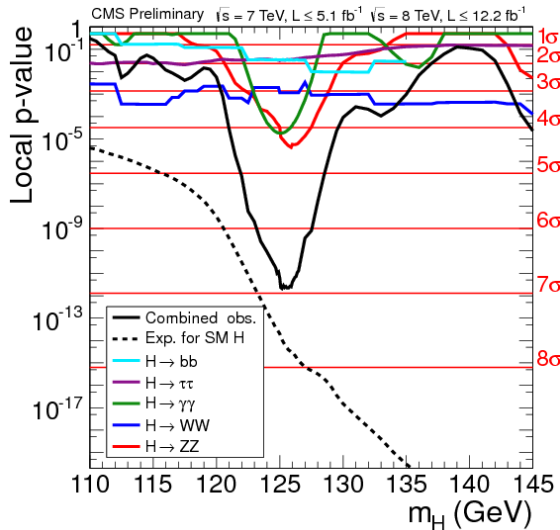
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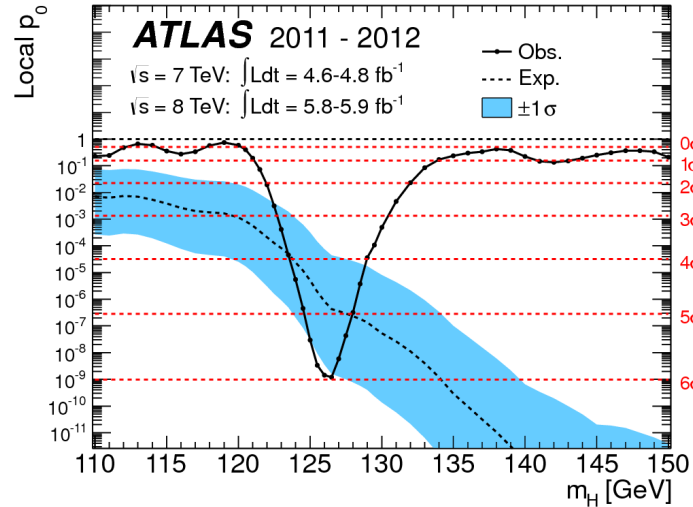
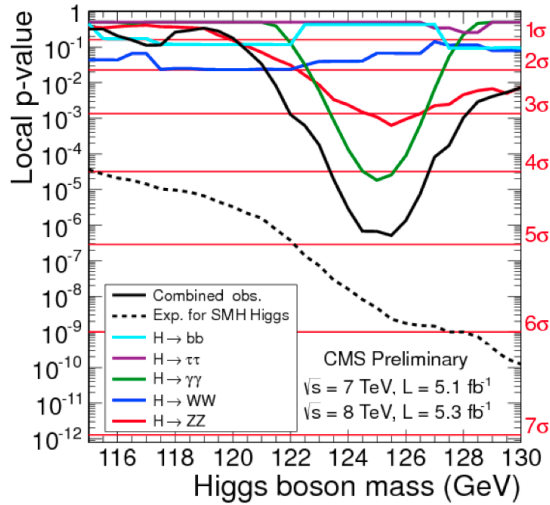
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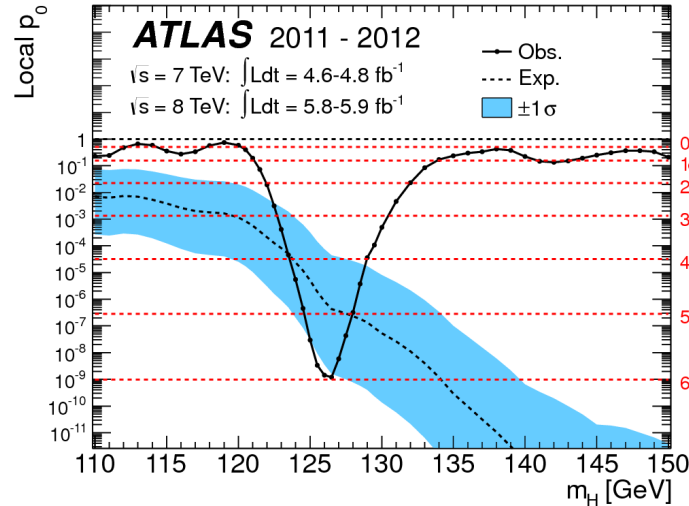
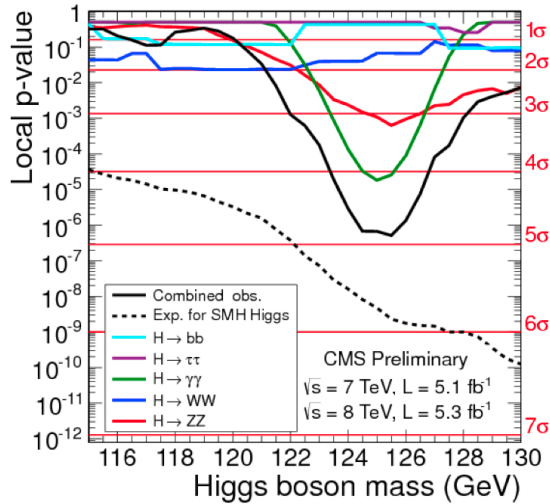
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→ 6 zusätzliche Würfel nach Run 1

<http://cms.web.cern.ch/news/highlights-cms-results-presented-hcp>

<https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/HIGG-2012-27>



Nobelpreis 2013



The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013
François Englert, Peter Higgs

Share this: 2K

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013

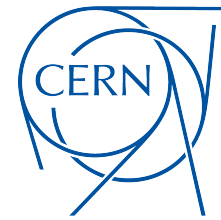


Photo: A. Mahmoud
François Englert
Prize share: 1/2



Photo: A. Mahmoud
Peter W. Higgs
Prize share: 1/2

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013 was awarded jointly to François Englert and Peter W. Higgs *"for the theoretical discovery of a mechanism that contributes to our understanding of the origin of mass of subatomic particles, and which recently was confirmed through the discovery of the predicted fundamental particle, by the ATLAS and CMS experiments at CERN's Large Hadron Collider"*
https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/2013/

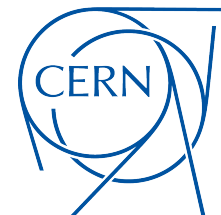


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Was seitdem geschah...

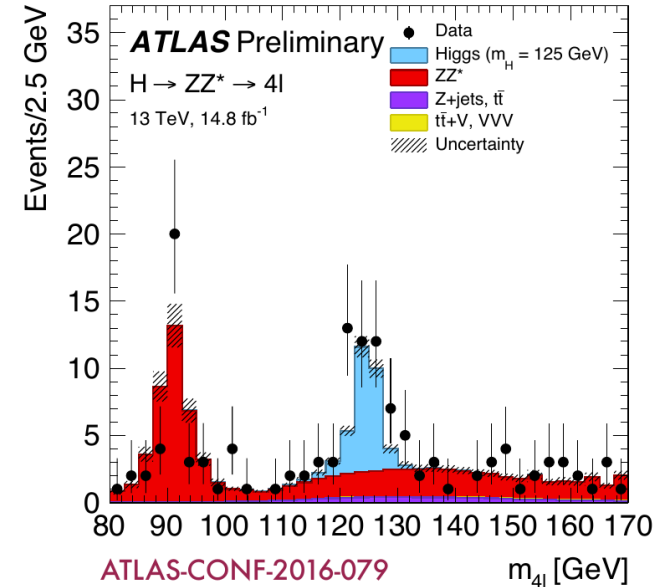
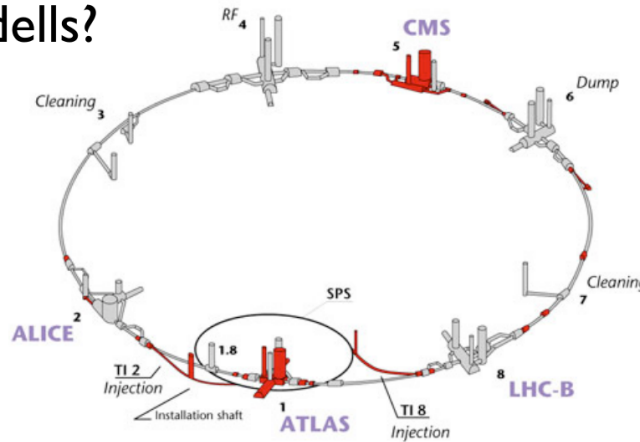


Higgssektor-Eigenschaften



European Research Council
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- ➔ 2012: neues Teilchen am LHC entdeckt
- ➔ Ist es das Higgs-Boson des Standardmodells?



- ➔ Masse: mit allen bisherigen SM Vorhersagen kompatibel

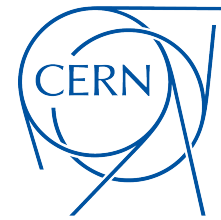
$$m_H = 125.09 \pm 0.21(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.11(\text{syst.}) \text{ GeV} \quad \text{ATLAS \& CMS combination '2015}$$

$$(E_0 = m c^2)$$

- ➔ Quantenzahlen: Spin = 0, Parität = +1 CMS '2014, ATLAS '2015
(andere Quantenzahlen mit über 99,9% Sicherheit ausgeschlossen)



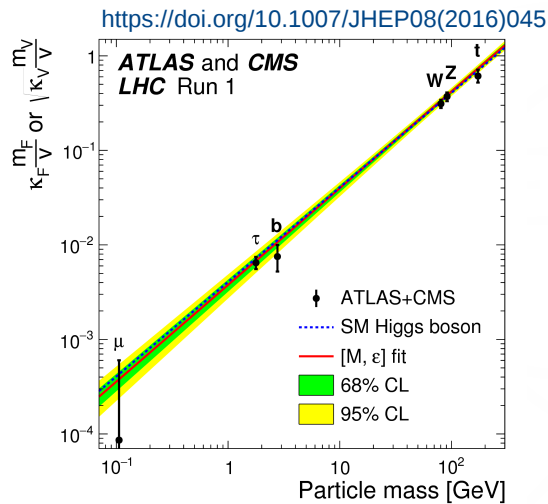
Higgssektor-Eigenschaften



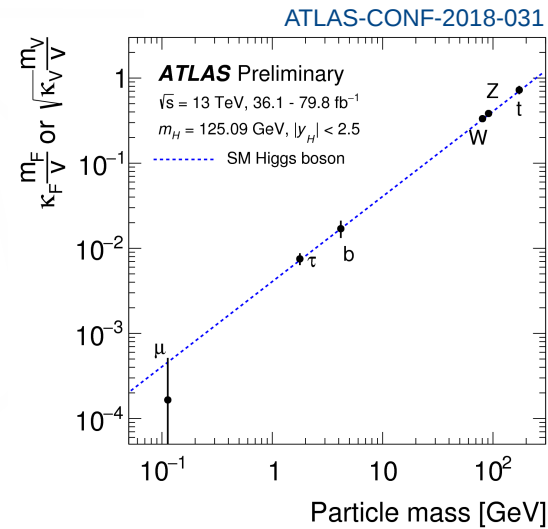
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1) Wechselwirkung des Higgsbosons mit den Quarks und Leptonen

2016:



2018:

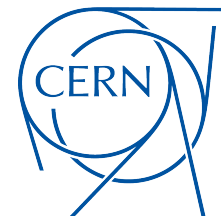


2) Lebensdauer

3) Wechselwirkung des Higgsbosons mit sich selbst

→ Präzisionsmessungen: Motivation für genauere Collider





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Offene Fragen?

