

The SM

LECTURE I

< 1930

$[e]$

$[\bar{e}]$

$[u]$
p

$[d]$
n

$[\gamma]$

→ DIRAC : Antiparticles

→ FERMI : Neutrinos

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} (j_\mu j^{\mu\dagger} + j^{\mu\dagger} j_\mu) \quad , \quad G_F \approx 10^{-5} / \text{GeV}^2$$

$$j_\mu = \bar{e}_\mu \gamma_\mu \nu_e + \bar{d}_\mu \gamma_\mu u_\mu$$

→ YUKAWA : Exchange particle for the nuclear force



$$V(r) \propto \frac{1}{r} e^{-m_\pi \cdot r} \Rightarrow m_\pi \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$$

→ Discovery of the m_π 1937,
not Yukawa's particle, although $m_\pi \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$

$$j_\mu \rightarrow j_\mu^f + j_\mu^c \quad , \quad j_\mu^c = \bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu \nu_e$$

→ Discovery of the π^+ , π^- (1946, 1947)
is Yukawa's particle!

1940s

$[e]$

$[\bar{e}]$

$[u]$

$[d]$

$[\gamma]$

$[\pi^0]$

$[\nu_e]$

$[\bar{\nu}_e]$

p

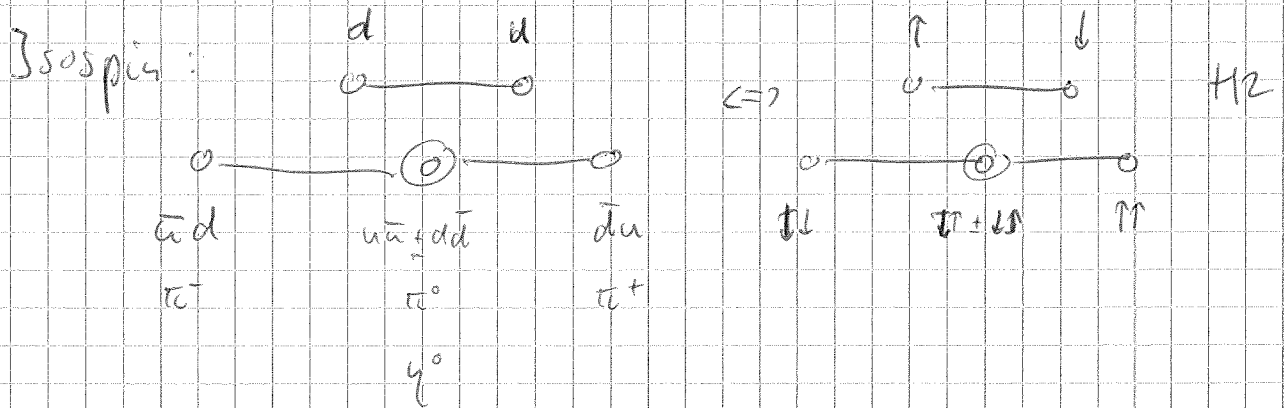
n

$[\pi^+]$

→ Discovery of the $\eta^0, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^-, \Xi^0, \dots$
(1950s)

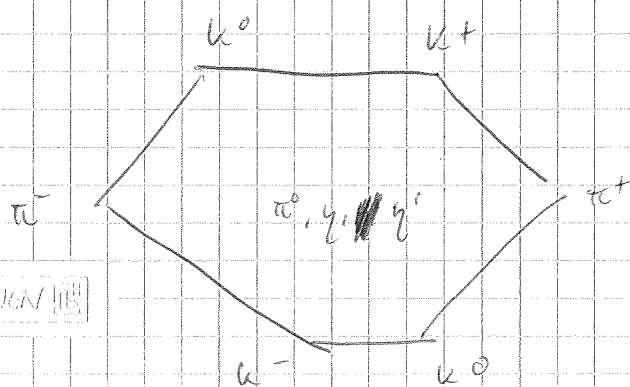
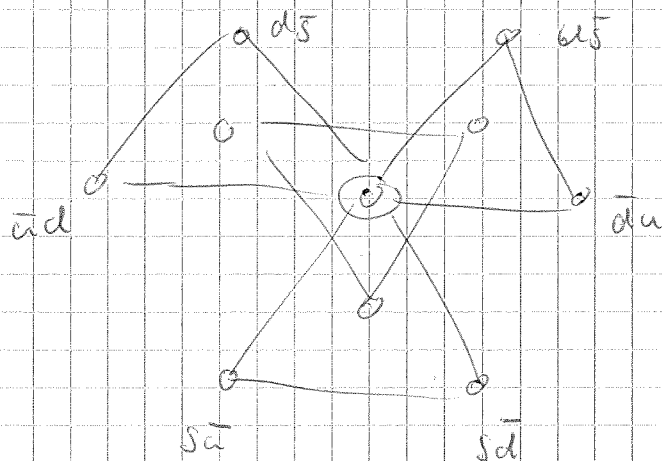
did not fit in the "SU" at all
⇒ particle zoo.

→ Gell-Mann (1961): The eightfold way

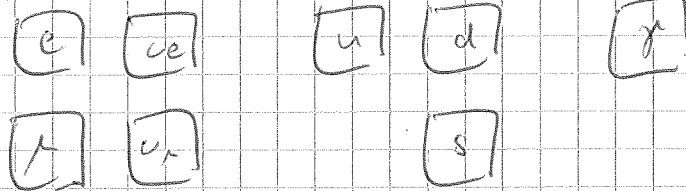


Add strangeness: $(u, d) \rightarrow (u, d, s)$

$$2 \times 2 = 1 + 3 \rightarrow 3 \times 3 = 1 + 8$$



1960s



$$j_\mu \rightarrow j_\mu^F + j_\mu^I + j_\mu^S, \quad j_\mu^S = \bar{S}_L \gamma_\mu U_L$$

→ Problem 1: Universality

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^- \rightarrow \pi^- \nu_\mu)}{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\mu)} \approx \frac{1}{20} \propto \frac{|\langle a | s | \rangle|^2}{|\langle u | s | \rangle|^2}$$

$$= \frac{S_{oc}^2}{C_{oc}^2} \Rightarrow S_{oc} \approx 0.22$$

CASIBBO

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \cos \theta_c + s \sin \theta_c \end{pmatrix}$$

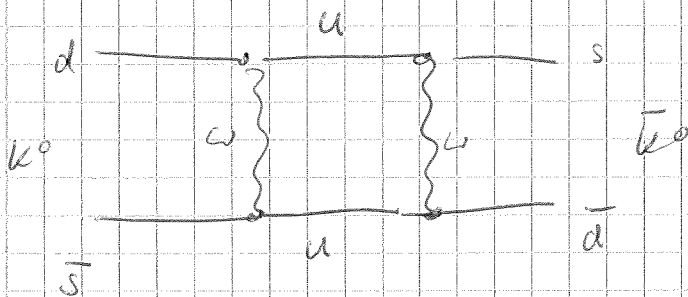
→ Fermi's theory still working!

→ WEINBERG, GLASHOW, SALAM (70s)

$$[G_F] = \frac{1}{\text{GeV}^2}$$

$$G_F \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \leftarrow \frac{1}{p^2 - m^2}$$

Problem 2 : $\Delta m \approx 10^{-12}$ MeV experimentally



$$K_S = (d\bar{s} + s\bar{d})/\sqrt{2}, \quad K_L = (d\bar{s} - s\bar{d})/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\tau_S \approx 10^{-10} \text{ s}$$

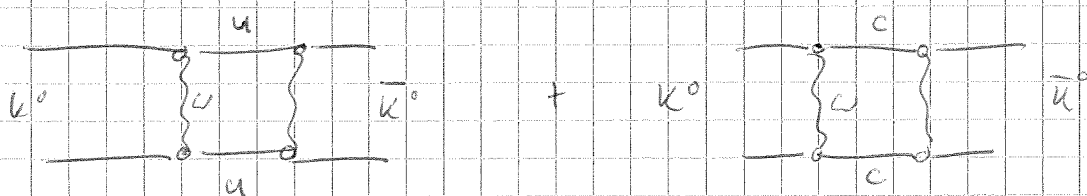
$$\tau_L \approx 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta m \propto \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi^2} M_W^2 \cos^2 \theta_c \sin^2 \theta_c f_K^2 m_K \approx 10^{-8} \text{ MeV}$$

+ " — m_u^2 — " —

and divergent too at higher order.

→ GALLARD, LEE 1974



$$\Delta m \propto \frac{G_F^2}{4\pi^2} \cos^2 \theta_c \sin^2 \theta_c f_K^2 m_K^2 \left[(M_W^2 + m_u^2) - (M_W^2 + m_c^2) \right]$$

$$\approx 10^{-12} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m_c}{M_W} \approx 10^{-2} \Rightarrow m_c \approx 1 \text{ GeV}$$

predicted the charm!

$$\mathcal{L}_F = (\bar{u} \quad \bar{c}) \gamma_\mu V \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Parameter counting for V :

	Real	Imaginary
2×2	4	4
Unitarity	-3	-1
Phases absorbed	-	-3
	1	0

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_c & \sin \theta_c \\ -\sin \theta_c & \cos \theta_c \end{pmatrix}$$

Cabibbo angle

→ KOBAYASHI, MASKAWA 1972

3 Generations can incorporate CP-violation.

	Real	Imaginary
3×3	9	9
Unitarity	-6	-3
Phases	-	-5
	3	1
	angles	phase

Predicted a third generation before the charm was discovered!

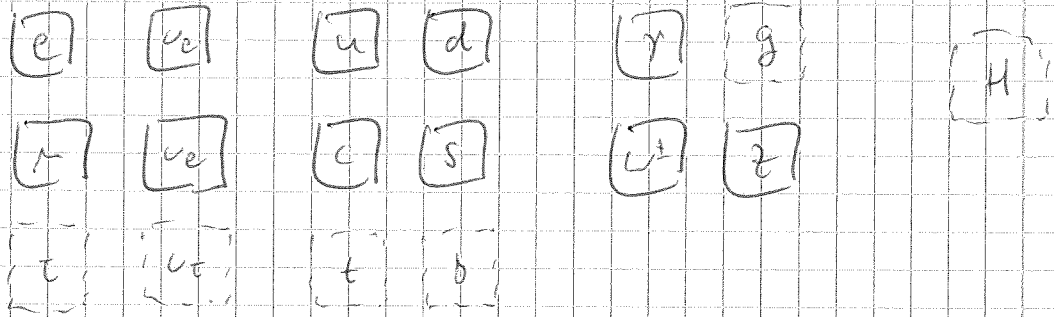
Nobel

prize 2008

→ Charm discovery

3/4

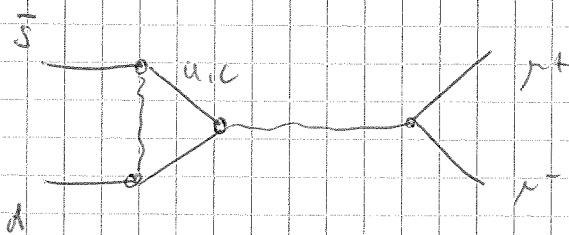
1974



Problem: Why are FCNCs so tiny?

$$\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\mu) \sim 64\%$$

$$\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \sim 10^{-8}$$



$$\propto V_{us} V_{ud}^* f(m_u^2) + V_{cs} V_{cd}^* f(m_c^2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud}^* & V_{cd}^* \\ V_{us}^* & V_{cs}^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

If all quark masses were equal $\Rightarrow$ No FCNCs!

GLASHOW, ILIOPoulos, MAIANI $\rightarrow$ GIM-mechanism

→ τ Discovery 1975

→ b Discovery 1978

→ g "Discovery" 1979

→ $W^\pm, Z$ 1983

BRUNNEN

→ 3 light ν_s

→ t, b Discovery 1995

→ ν_τ Discovery 2001

→ H Discovery 2012!

SM complete!