

Correnti Cariche e Correnti Neutre

C.

Maiani

Nucleare e Subnucleare II

prof. C. Dionisi

Teoria Elettrodebole: parametri

e

θ_W

M_W

NuTeV ha misurato θ_W studiando lo scattering νN



Determinazione di M_W a partire dai dati di NuTeV:

$$\sin^2 \theta_W = 1 - \left(\frac{M_W}{M_Z} \right)^2$$

$$M_Z = (91187.5 \pm 2.1) \text{ MeV}$$

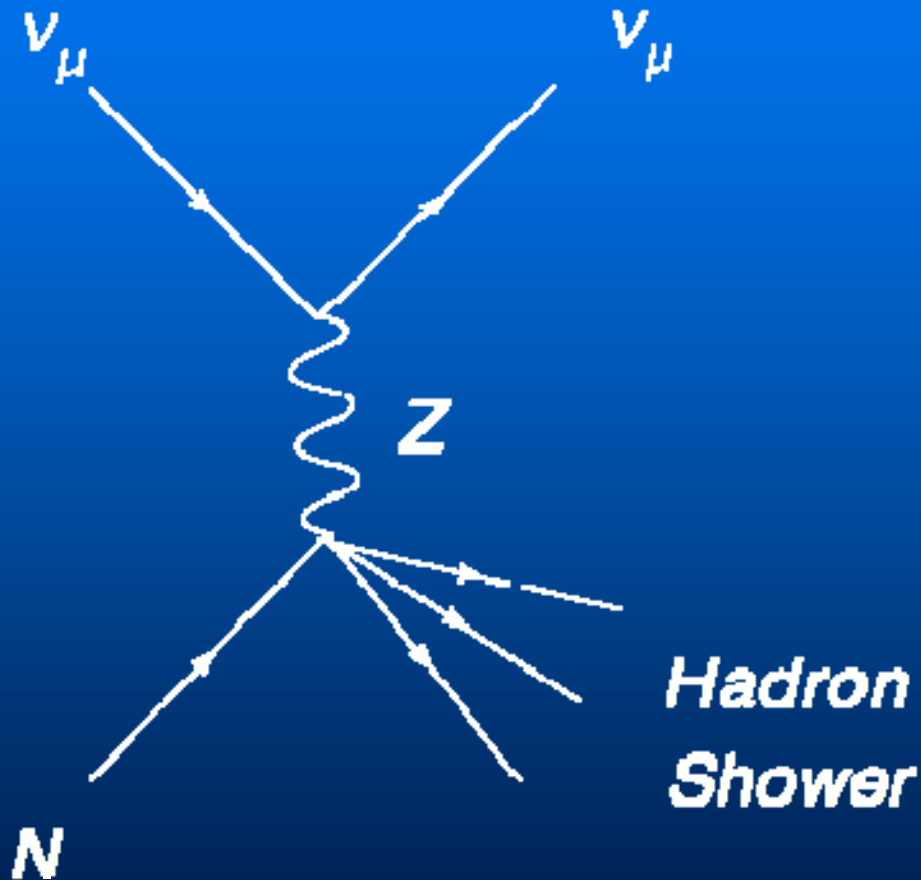
Grafici di Feynman: correnti cariche



Grafici di Feynman: correnti neutre



(grafico
analogo per i
) $\bar{\nu}_\mu$



Interazioni osservate: deep inelastic scattering $\nu - N$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{CC}(\nu)}{dy} = \frac{G^2 s Q}{2\pi} \rightarrow \sigma^{CC}(\nu) = \int_0^1 dy \frac{G^2 s Q}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{NC}(\nu)}{dy} = \frac{G^2 s}{2\pi} [g_L^2 + g_R^2(1-y)^2] Q$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma^{NC}(\nu) = \int_0^1 dy \frac{G^2 s}{2\pi} [g_L^2 + g_R^2(1-y)^2] Q$$

$$Q = \int_0^1 x [u(x) + d(x)] dx$$

$$0 < y < 1 \quad y = \frac{E-E'}{E}$$

Interazioni osservate:

deep inelastic scattering $\bar{\nu} - N$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{CC}(\bar{\nu})}{dy} = \frac{G^2 s}{2\pi} (1-y)^2 Q$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma^{CC}(\bar{\nu}) = \int_0^1 dy \frac{G^2 s}{2\pi} (1-y)^2 Q$$

$$\frac{d\sigma^{NC}(\bar{\nu})}{dy} = \frac{G^2 s}{2\pi} [g_L^2 (1-y)^2 + g_R^2] Q$$

$$\rightarrow \sigma^{NC}(\bar{\nu}) = \int_0^1 dy \frac{G^2 s}{2\pi} [g_L^2 (1-y)^2 + g_R^2] Q$$

$$Q = \int_0^1 x [u(x) + d(x)] dx$$

$$0 < y < 1$$

Calcolo delle sezioni d'urto

$$\int_0^1 dy (1-y)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \qquad Q = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sigma^{NC}(\nu) = \frac{G^2 s}{3\pi} [g_L^2 + \frac{1}{3}g_R^2] \qquad \sigma^{CC}(\nu) = \frac{G^2 s}{3\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow R = g_L^2 - \frac{1}{3}g_R^2$$

$$\sigma^{NC}(\bar{\nu}) = \frac{G^2 s}{3\pi} [g_L^2 \frac{1}{3} + g_R^2] \qquad \sigma^{CC}(\bar{\nu}) = \frac{G^2 s}{9\pi}$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{R} = g_L^2 + 3g_R^2$$

Calcolo delle sezioni d'urto

a partire da queste

e:

- trascurando gli effetti del mare
- considerando il bersaglio isoscalare

• con
$$\begin{cases} g_L = \frac{1}{2}(c_V + c_A) \\ g_R = \frac{1}{2}(c_V - c_A) \end{cases}$$

Calcolo delle sezioni d'urto

sostituendo i valori
di Q , c_V e c_A :

Table 13.3

Standard model predictions
for the vector and axial
vector couplings of the
fermions to the Z^0

Fermion f	I_3^f	Q^f	c_A^f	c_V^f
ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ	$+\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
e_L^-, μ_L^-, τ_L^-	$-\frac{1}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 \sin^2 \theta_W$
u_L, c_L, t_L	$+\frac{1}{2}$	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W$
d'_L, s'_L, b'_L	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W$
e_R^-, μ_R^-, τ_R^-	0	-1	0	$2 \sin^2 \theta_W$
u_R, c_R, t_R	0	$+\frac{2}{3}$	0	$-\frac{4}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W$
d'_R, s'_R, b'_R	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	$\frac{2}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W$

Calcolo delle sezioni d'urto

$$R := \frac{\sigma^{NC}(\nu)}{\sigma^{CC}(\nu)} = \frac{1}{2} - \sin^2\theta_W + \frac{20}{27}\sin^4\theta_W$$

$$\bar{R} := \frac{\sigma^{NC}(\bar{\nu})}{\sigma^{CC}(\bar{\nu})} = \frac{1}{2} - \sin^2\theta_W + \frac{20}{9}\sin^4\theta_W$$

Misura di R e \bar{R} :

Fermilab Tevatron
800 GeV protons

Ogni 60 secondi

10^{13} **protoni**

2×10^{12} **pioni/kaoni**

120 – 300 GeV

3×10^{10} **neutrini**

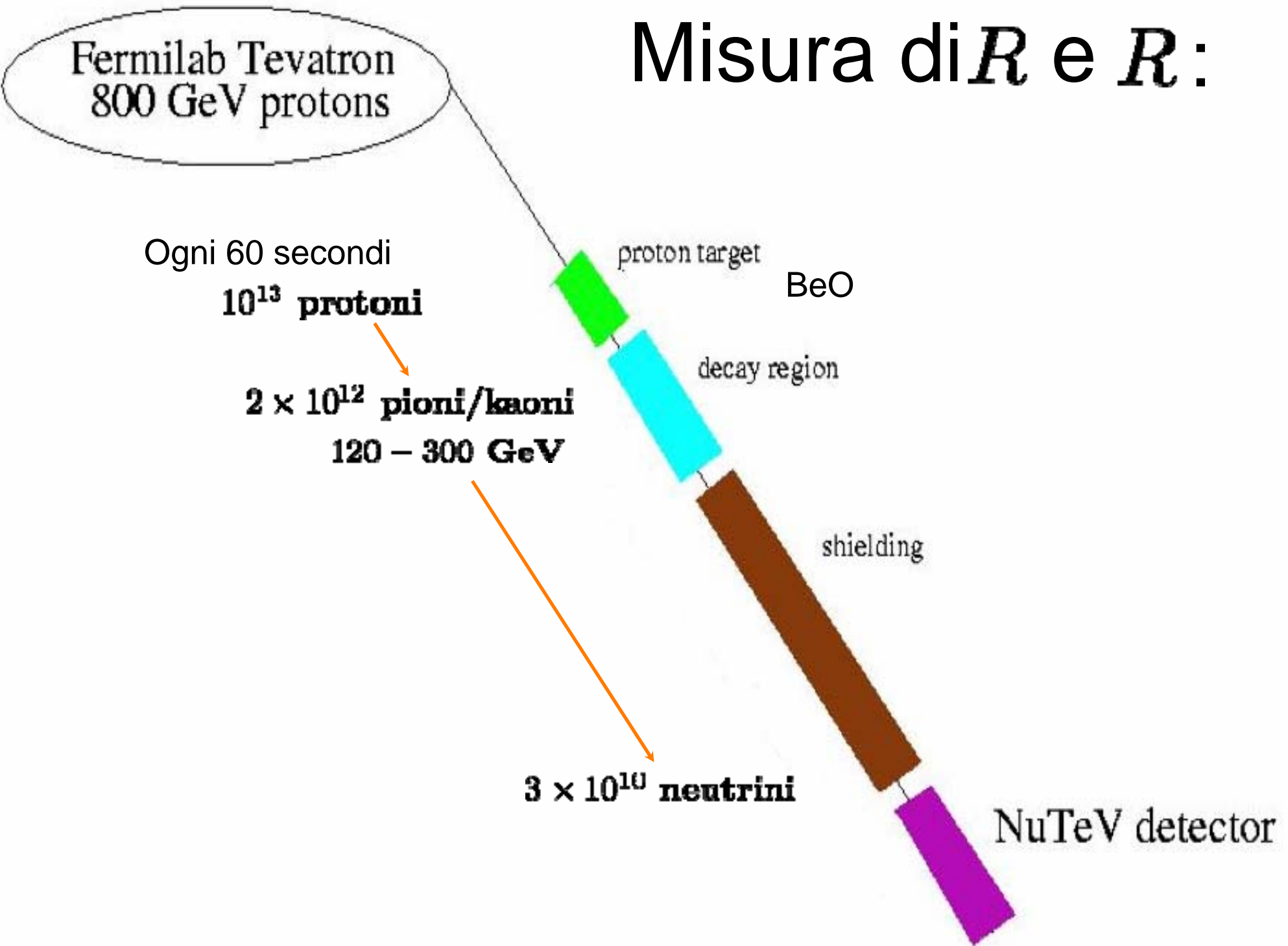
proton target

BeO

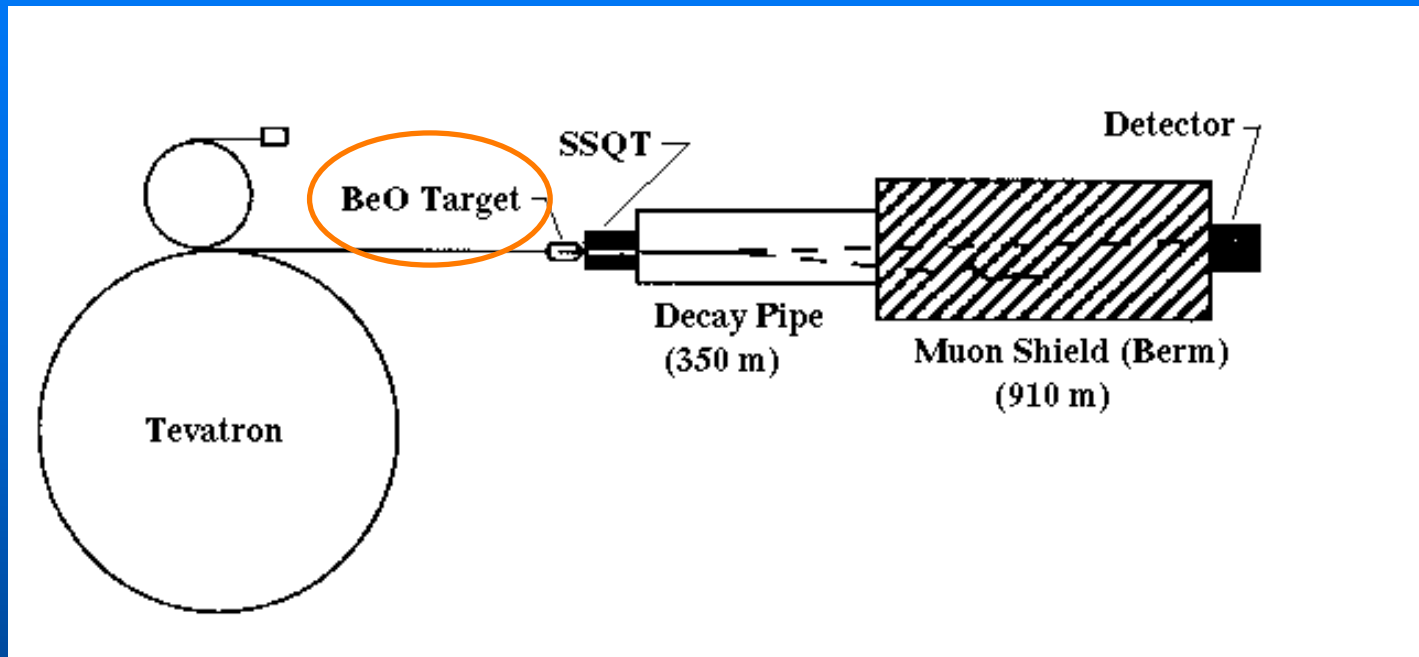
decay region

shielding

NuTeV detector



Narrow Band Beam $\nu/\bar{\nu}$



- 10^{13} protoni a 800 GeV su un bersaglio di BeO

⇒ produzione di π^{\pm} e K^{\pm}

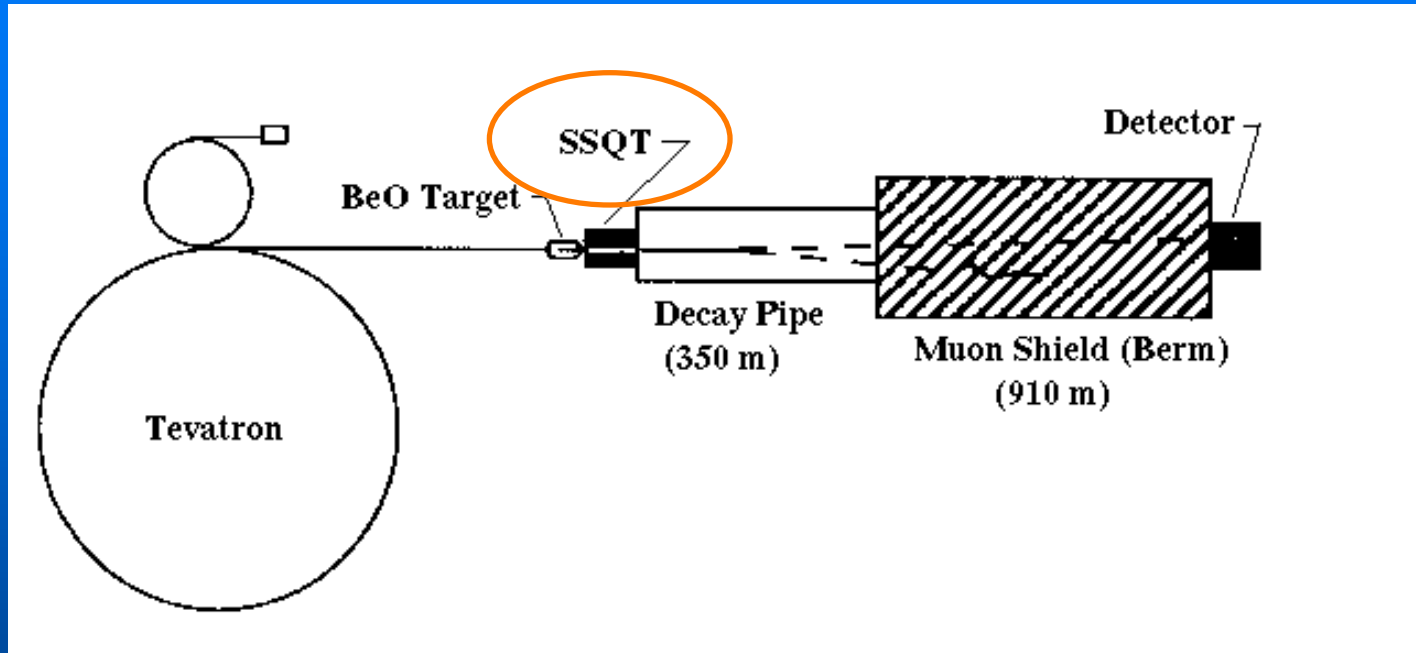
Narrow Band Beam $d\nu/\bar{\nu}$

$$\frac{k^+}{\pi^+} = (14.7 \pm 0.44)\%$$

$$\frac{k^-}{\pi^-} = (4.9 \pm 0.15)\%$$

Rinormalizzati sui flussi di SPS al CERN

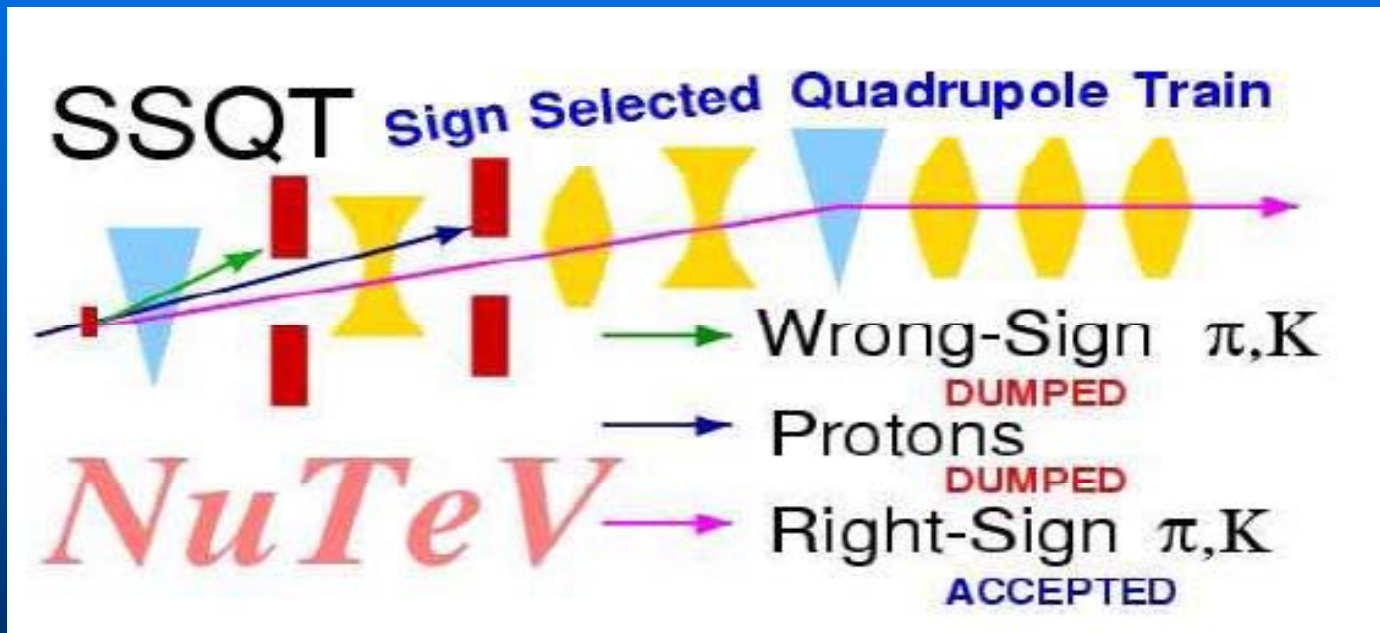
Narrow Band Beam $d\nu/\bar{\nu}$



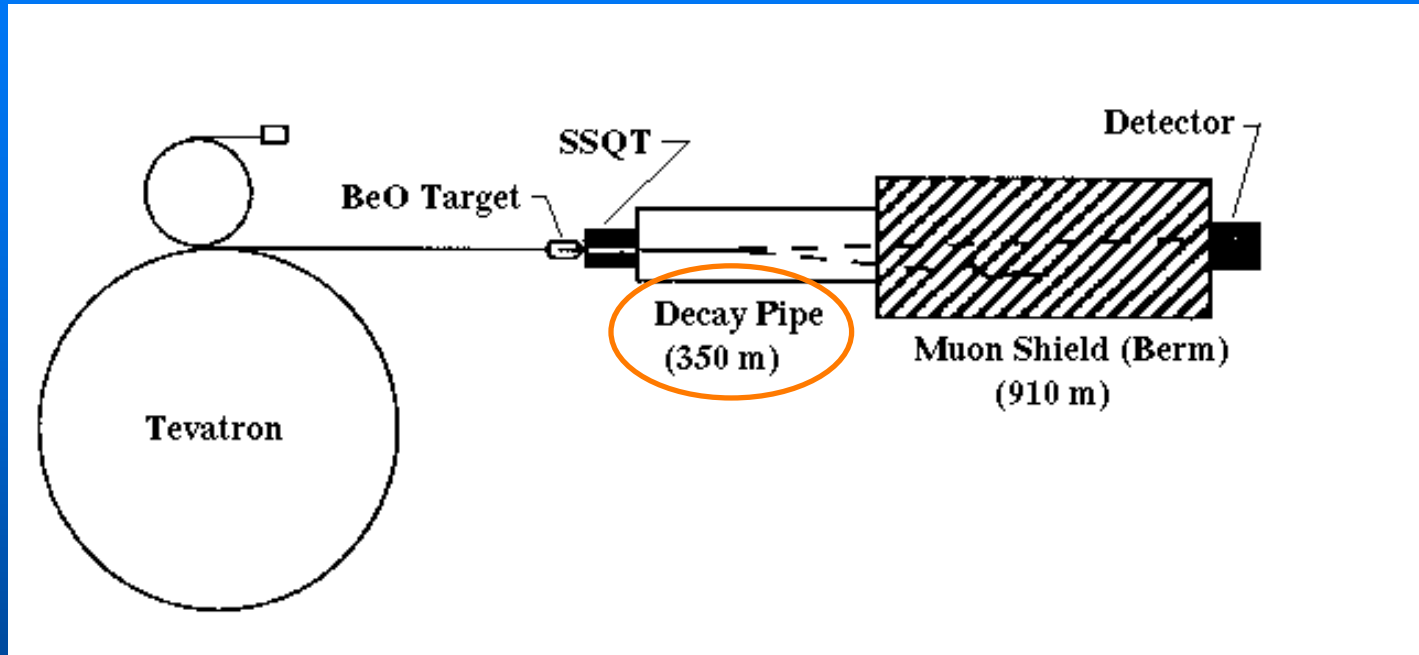
- Sign Selected Quadrupole Train

Narrow Band Beam $\nu/\bar{\nu}$

⇒ selezione del segno dei mesoni



Narrow Band Beam $\nu/\bar{\nu}$



- I mesoni vengono fatti decadere nella Decay Pipe
lunga 350 m

Narrow Band Beam $\text{div}\nu/\bar{\nu}$

$$\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \mu^{\pm} + \nu_{\mu}/\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \quad 99.99 \%$$

$$\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow e^{\pm} + \nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e \quad 0.012 \%$$

$$k^{\pm} \rightarrow \mu^{\pm} + \nu_{\mu}/\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \quad 63 \%$$

$$k^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^0 + \mu^{\pm} + \nu_{\mu}/\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \quad 3.2 \%$$

$$k^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^{\pm} + \nu_e/\bar{\nu}_e \quad 4.98 \%$$

Narrow Band Beam $\text{div} \nu / \bar{\nu}$

$$k_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm + e^\mp + \bar{\nu}_e / \nu_e \quad 39 \%$$

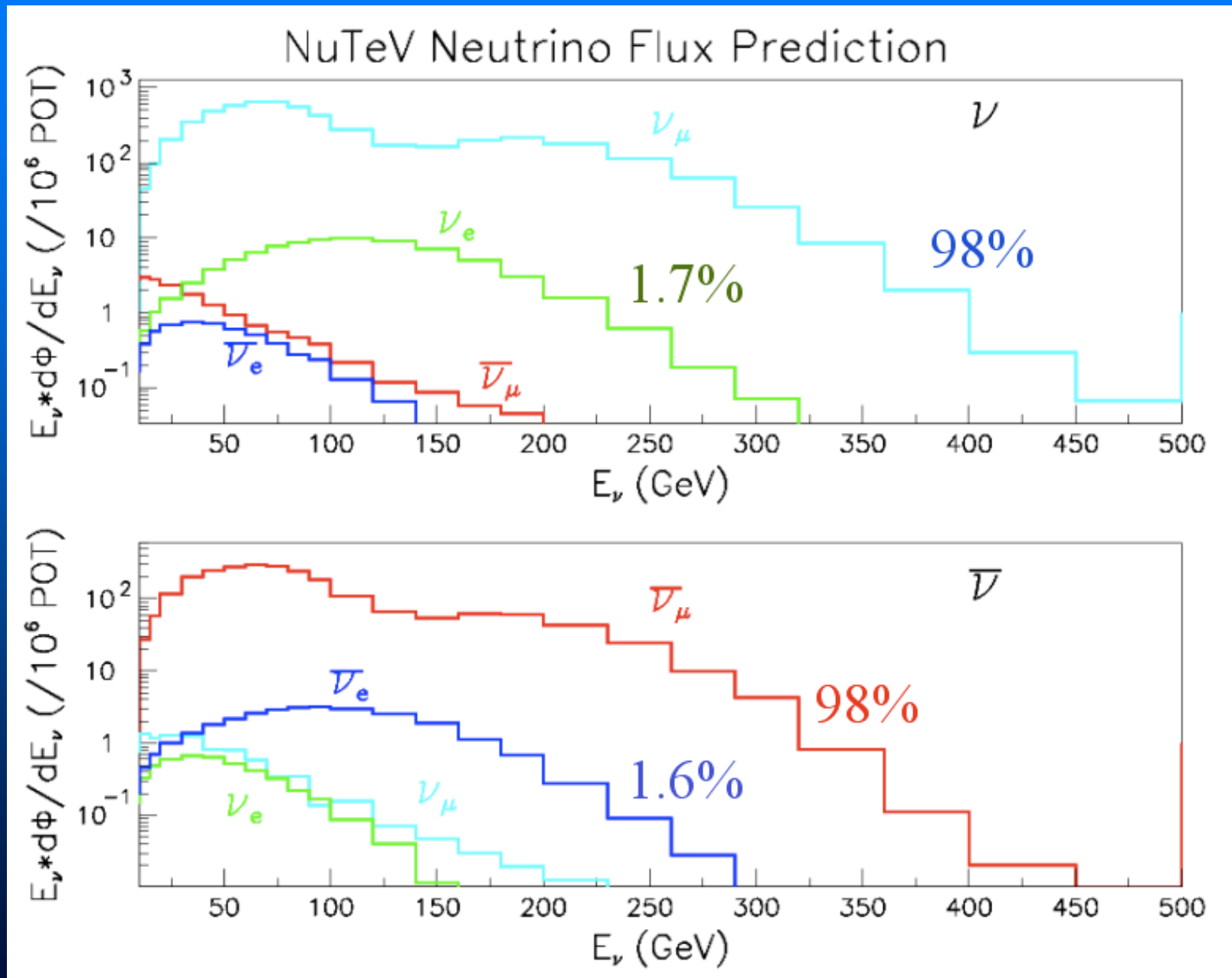
$$k_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm + \mu^\mp + \bar{\nu}_\mu / \nu_\mu \quad 27 \%$$

Narrow Band Beam $\nu/\bar{\nu}$

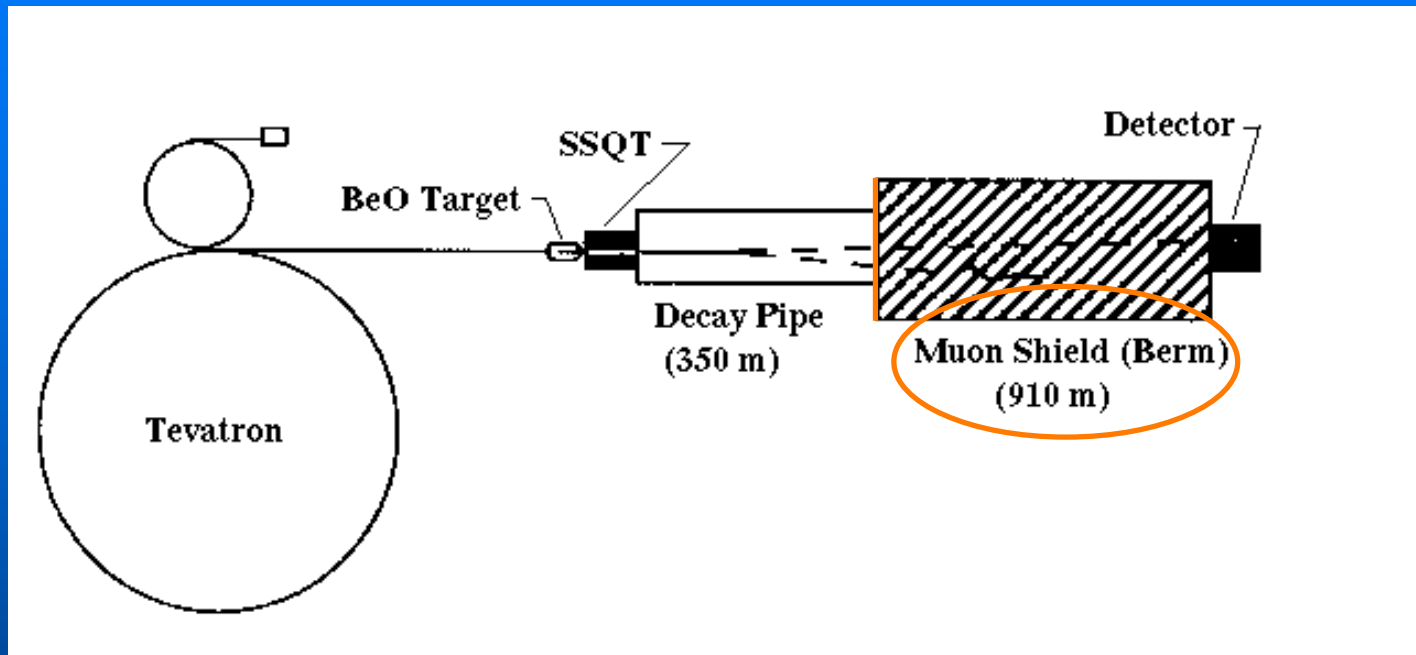
- Fascio collimato
- Contaminazioni contenute

Beam ν_{μ}	Beam $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$
$\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \sim 0.03\%$	$\nu_{\mu} \sim 0.4\%$
$\nu_e \sim 1.7\%$	$\bar{\nu}_e \sim 1.6\%$

Narrow Band Beam $\nu/\bar{\nu}$

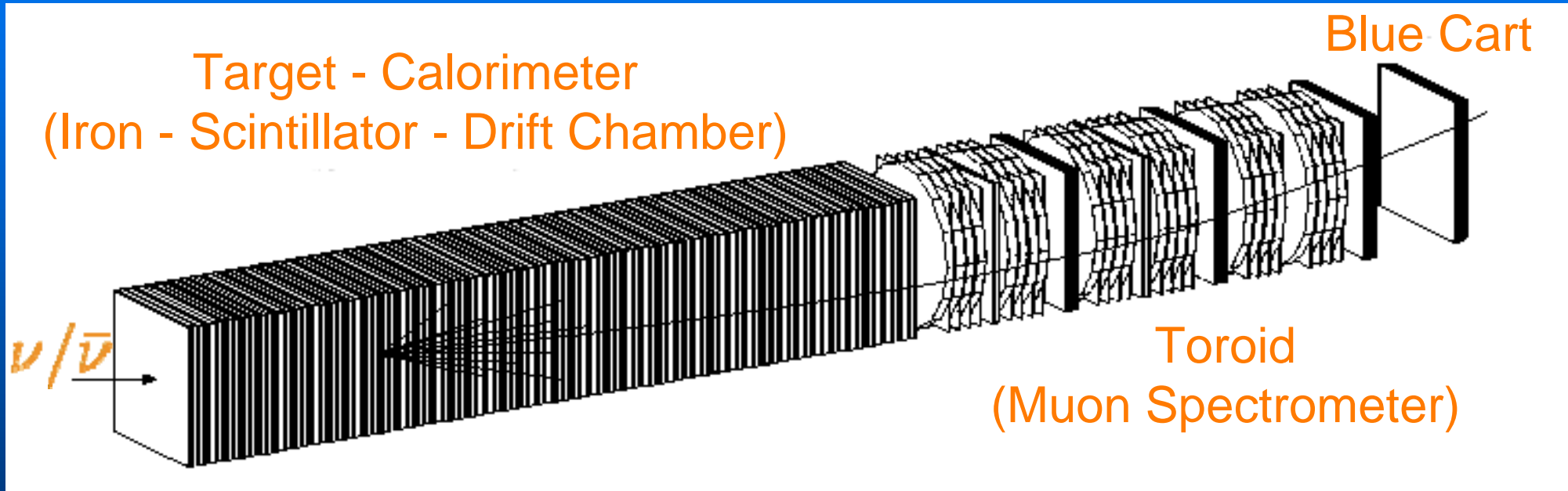


Narrow Beam di $\nu/\bar{\nu}$

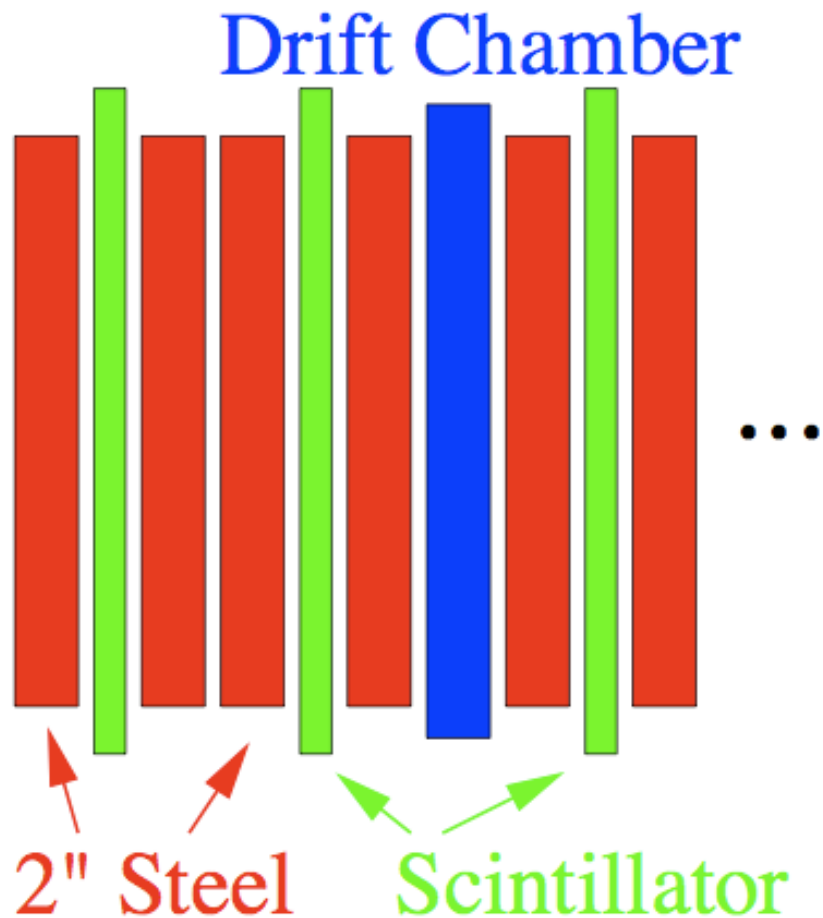


- Strato di piombo e acciaio che assorbe i mesoni
- I muoni prodotti nei decadimenti dei mesoni vengono assorbiti dal Muon Shield, lungo 910 m

Detector



Detector: Steel-Scintillator Target



18 m di lunghezza

690 tonnellate

- 168 lastre di acciaio
- 84 contatori a scintillatore liquido
- 42 camere a drift

Detector: Steel-Scintillator Target

Scintillatori:

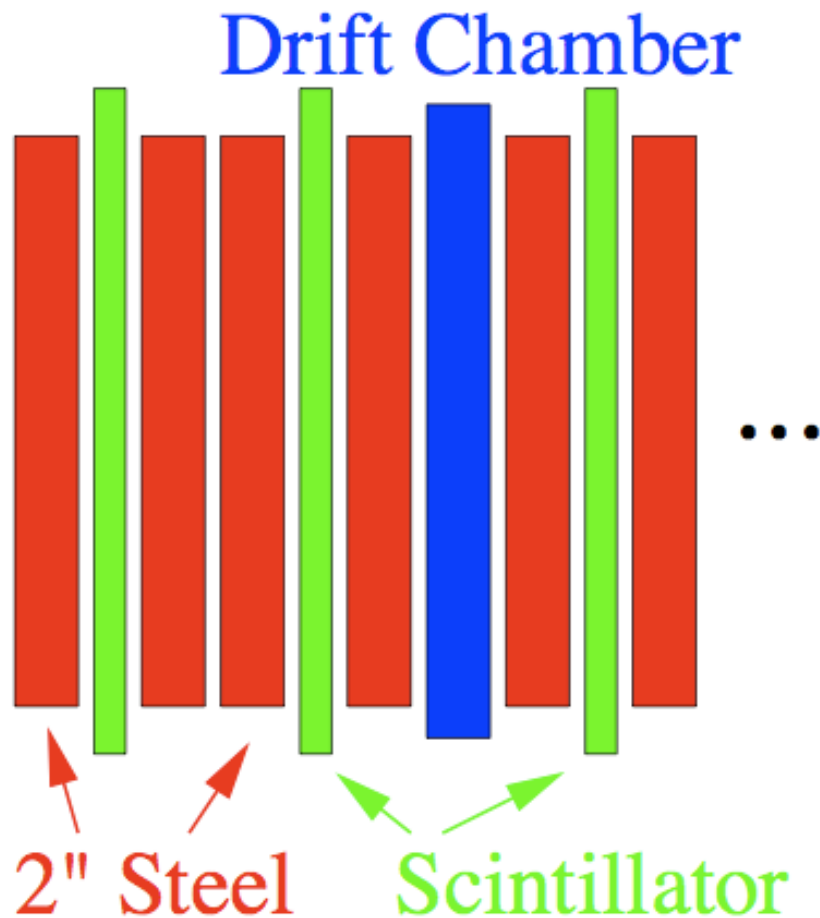
- Misura dell'energia depositata

Risoluzione $\frac{\delta E}{E} \simeq \frac{0.86}{\sqrt{E}}$

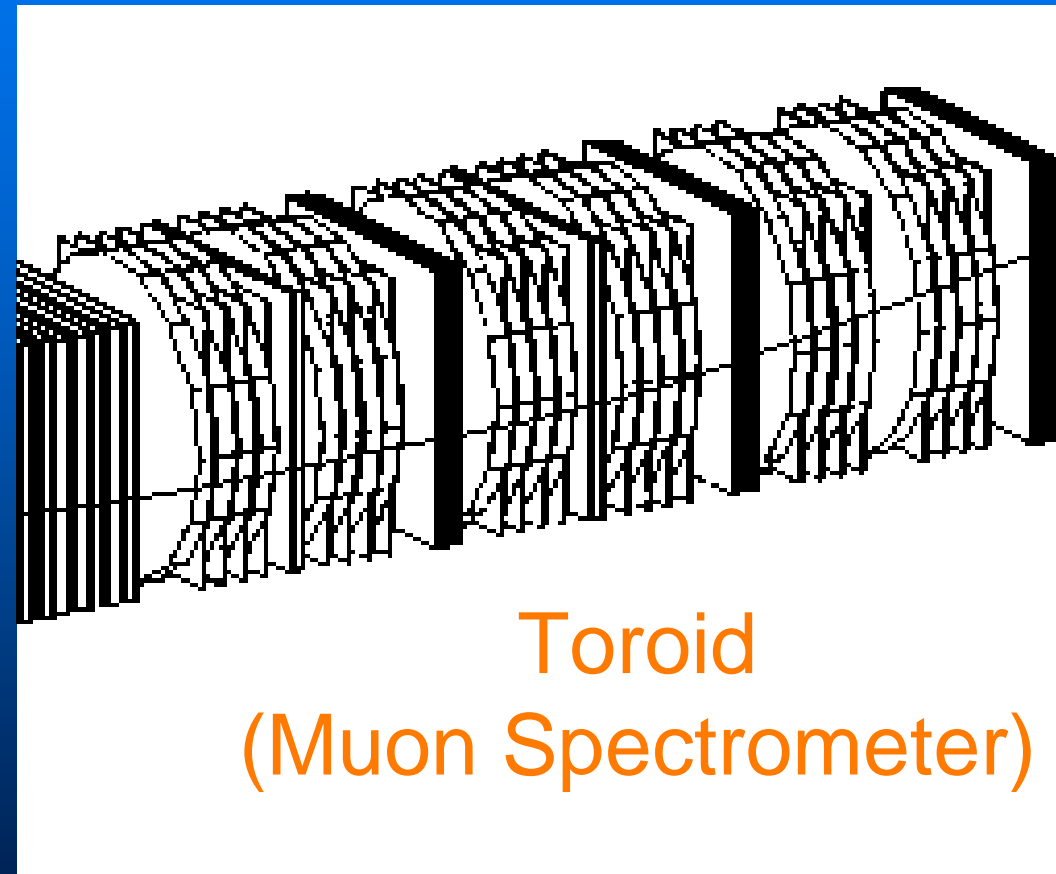
- Trigger

Camere a drift:

- misurano la posizione del vertice d'interazione



Detector: Iron-Toroid Spectrometer



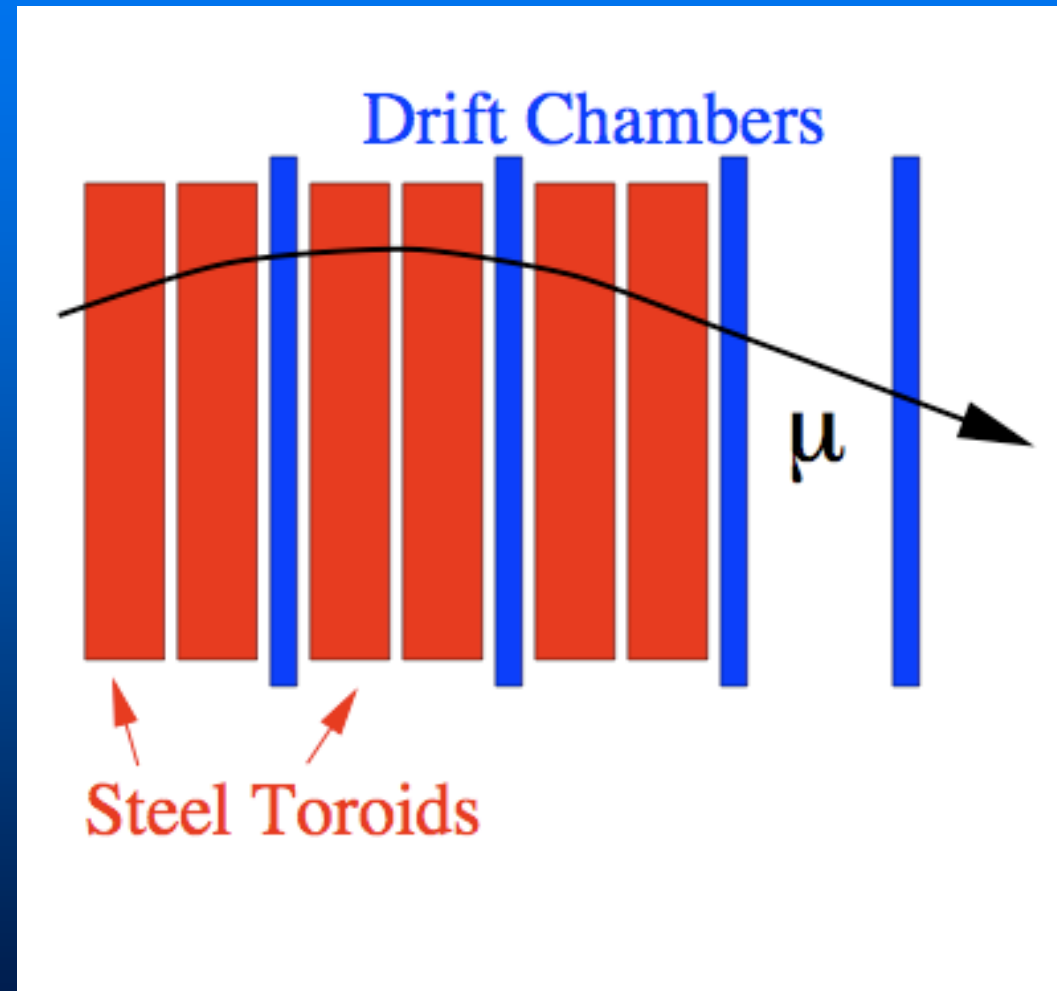
Campo magnetico

$$15 \text{ kG} = 1.5 \text{ T}$$

Detector: Iron-Toroid Spectrometer

Misura:

- momento del muone
- carica del muone



Eventi:

Si richiede che l'energia depositata nel calorimetro dagli eventi sia compresa tra:

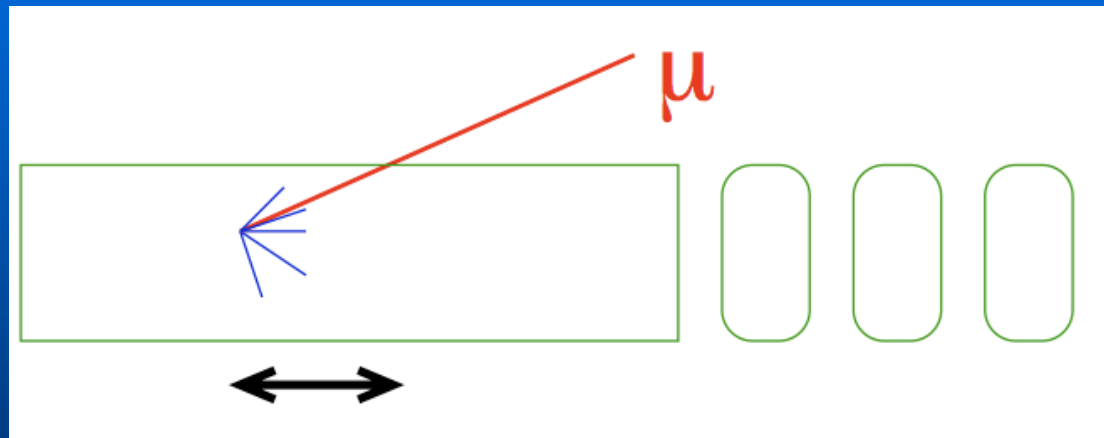
$$20 \text{ GeV} < E_{cal} < 180 \text{ GeV}$$



- Migliore efficienza del trigger
- Determinazione accurata del vertice d'interazione
- Riduce i fondi dati dai raggi cosmici

Contaminazioni e Fondi

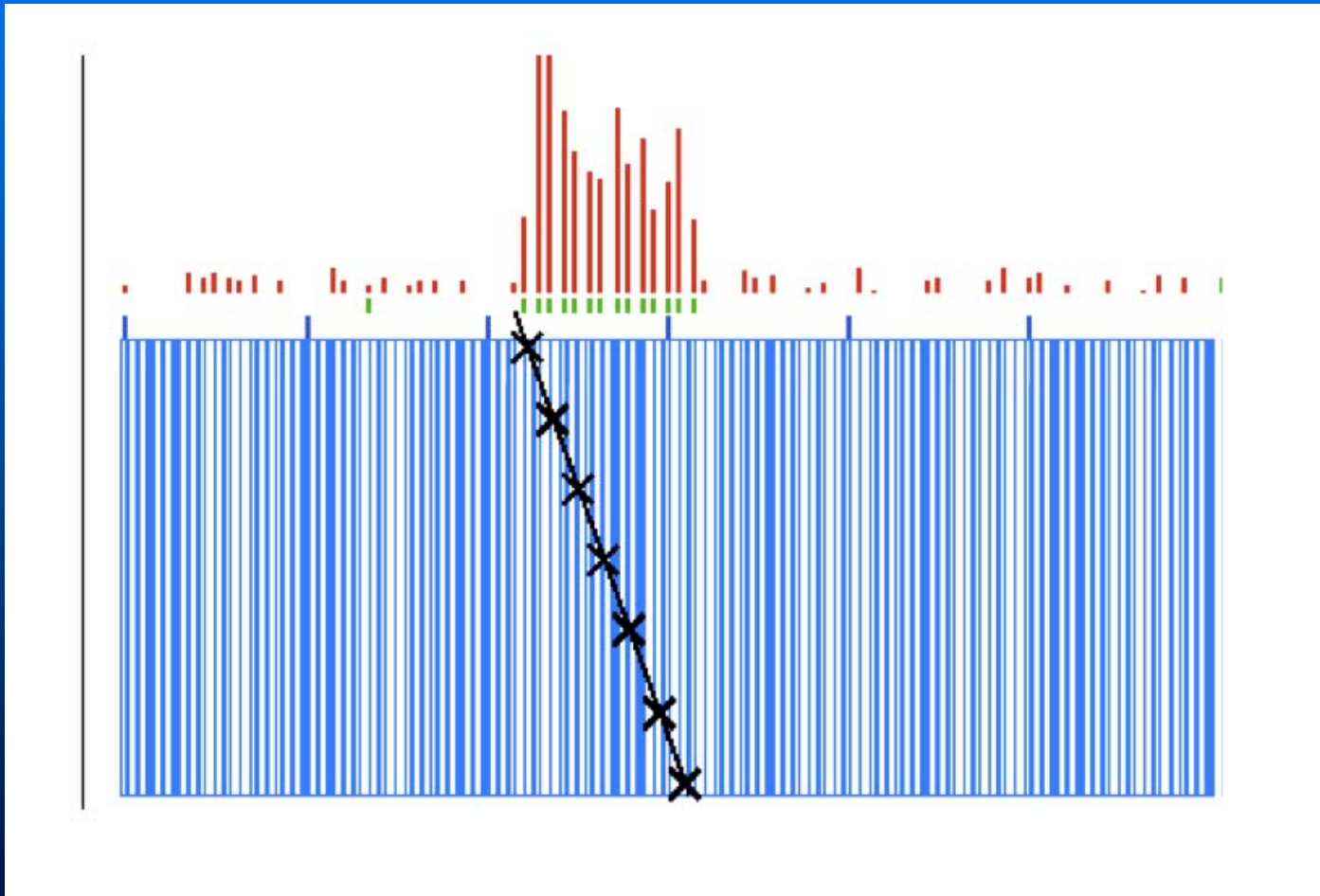
- μ muoni che escono: CC interpretate come eventi NC $\sim 20\%$



- ν_e interpretati come eventi NC $\sim 5\%$

Contaminazioni e Fondi

- Raggi Cosmici $\sim 0.8\%$



Contaminazioni e Fondi

Dopo aver effettuato tutte le selezioni sui dati si ottengono

eventi beam $\nu_{\mu} \simeq 1.62 \times 10^6$

con $\langle E_{cal} \rangle \simeq 64 \text{ GeV}$

eventi beam $\bar{\nu}_{\mu} \simeq 0.35 \times 10^6$

con $\langle E_{cal} \rangle \simeq 53 \text{ GeV}$

Separazione degli Eventi Selezionati:

Eventi “lunghi”  Correnti Cariche

Eventi “corti”  Correnti Neutre

Separazione degli Eventi Selezionati:

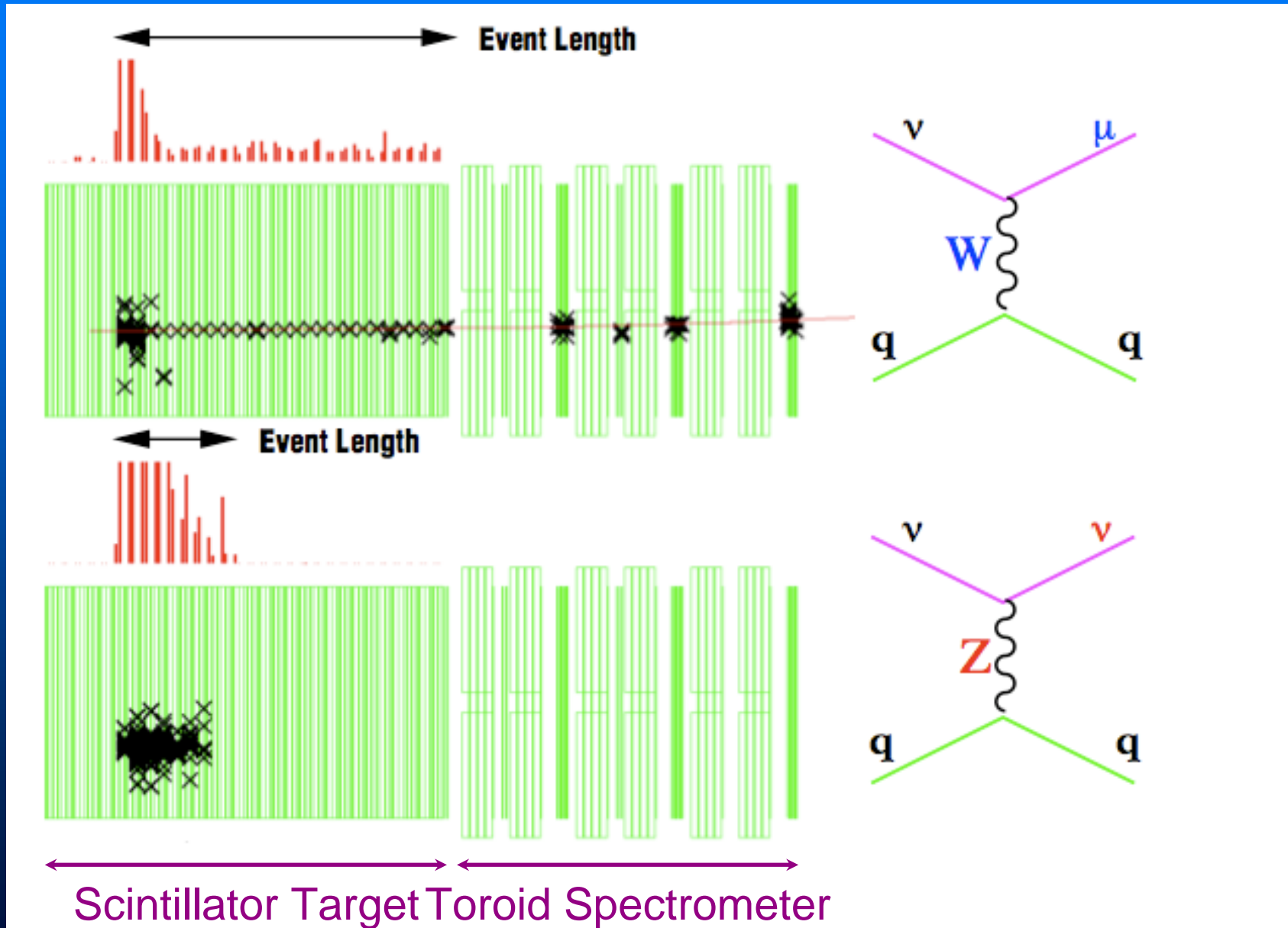
Eventi lunghi e corti??

$20 < E_{cal} \leq 60 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$ lunghezza discriminante = 16

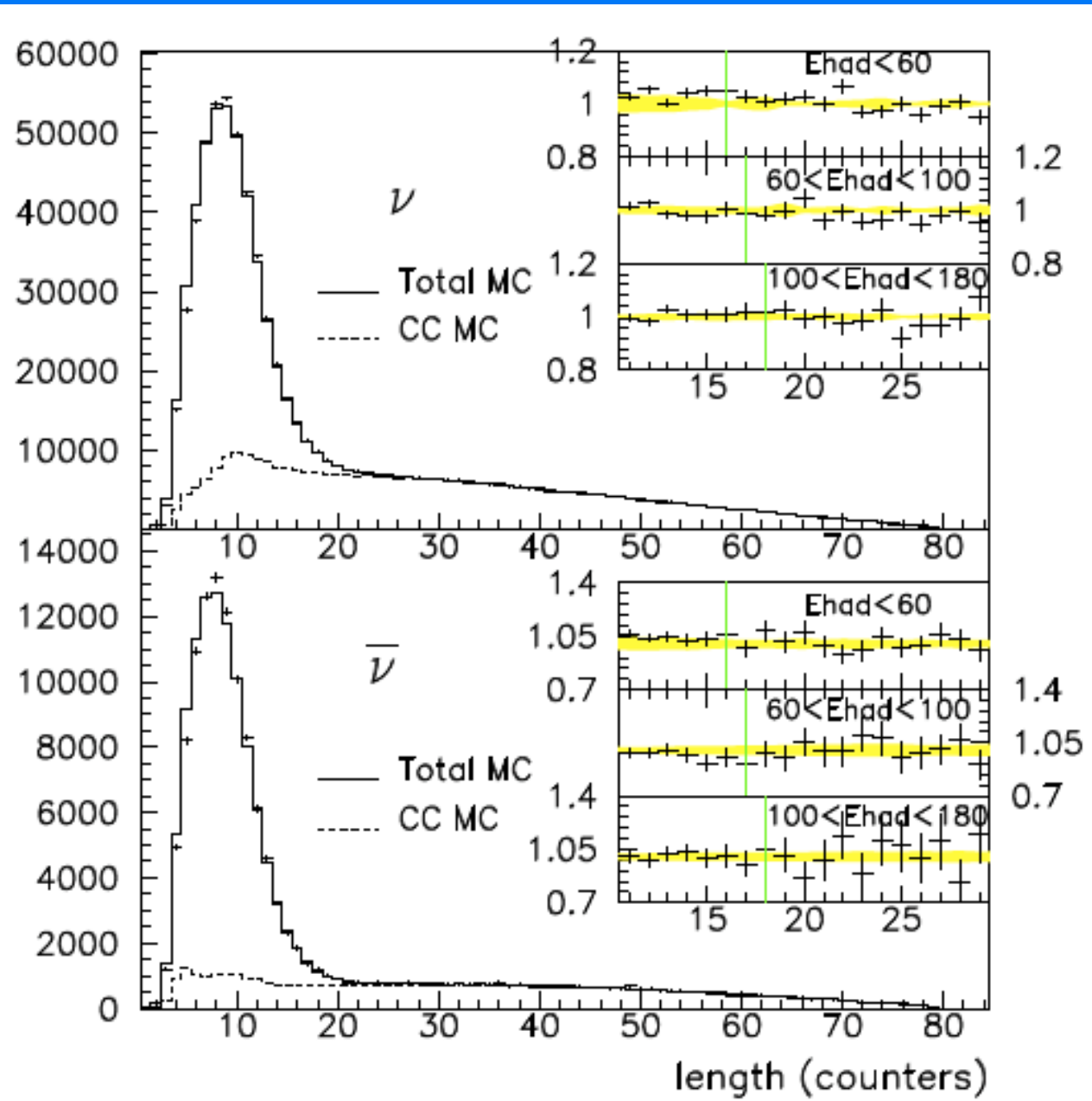
$60 < E_{cal} < 100 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$ lunghezza discriminante = 17

$100 < E_{cal} \leq 180 \text{ GeV} \rightarrow$ lunghezza discriminante = 18

Separazione degli Eventi Selezionati:



Separazione degli Eventi Selezionati:



Lunghezza degli eventi misurata e prevista dal MC.

Risultati

$$R_{exp} = 0.3916 \pm 0.0007$$

$$R_{SM} = 0.3950$$

$$\bar{R}_{exp} = 0.4050 \pm 0.0016$$

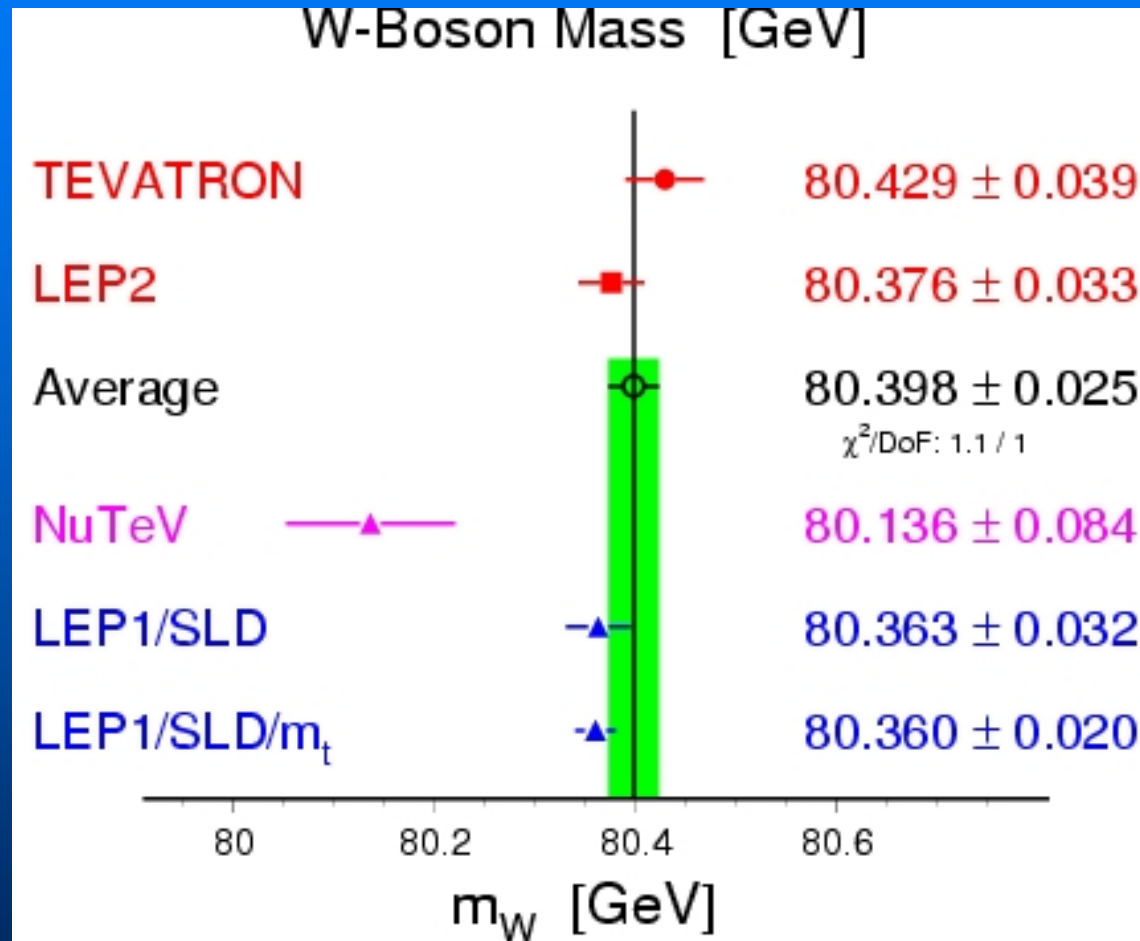
$$R_{SM} = 0.4066$$



$$\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.22773 \pm 0.00135 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.00093 \text{ (sist.)}$$

+ correzioni radiative (M_{top}, M_{Higgs})

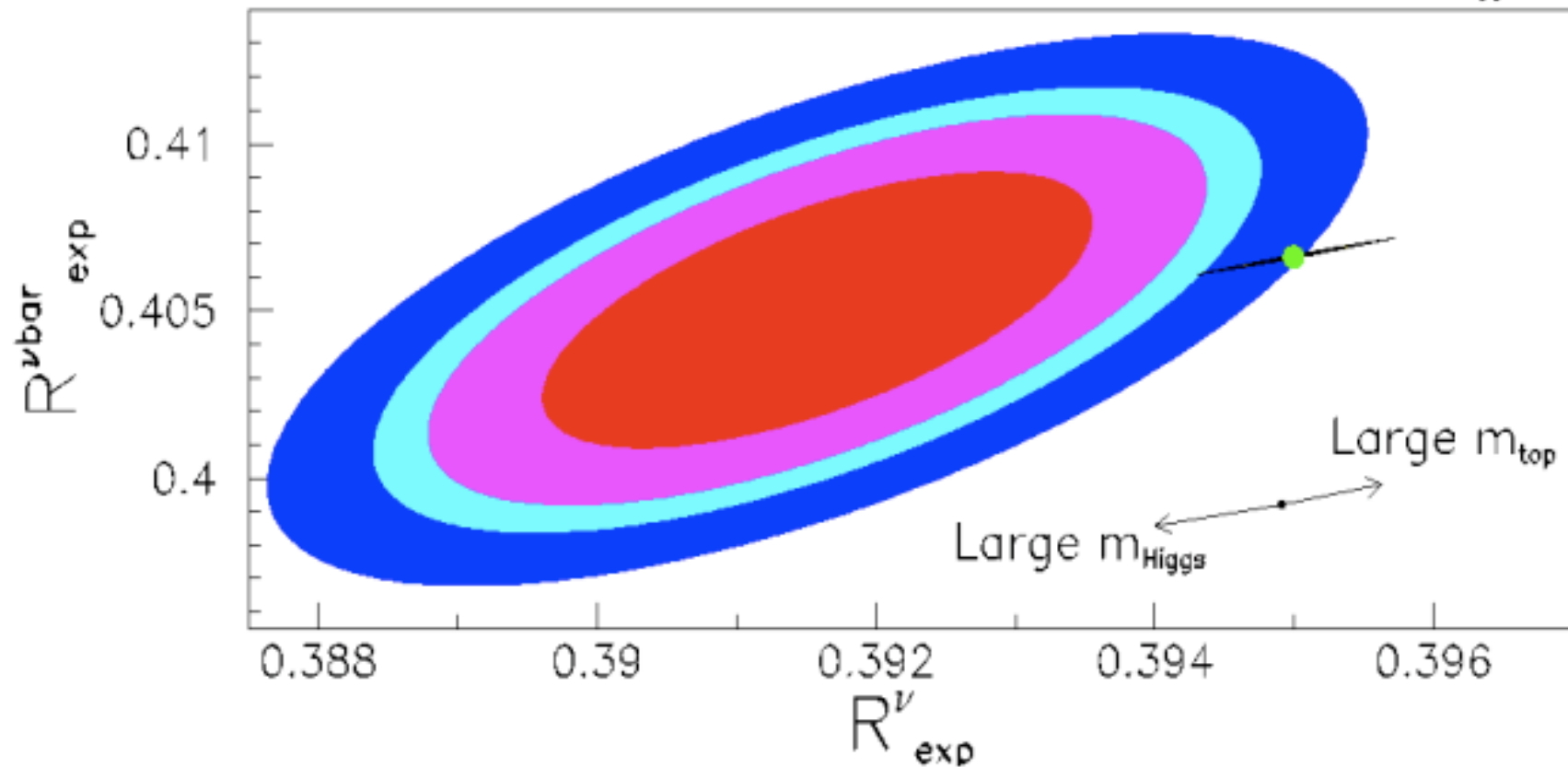
Risultati



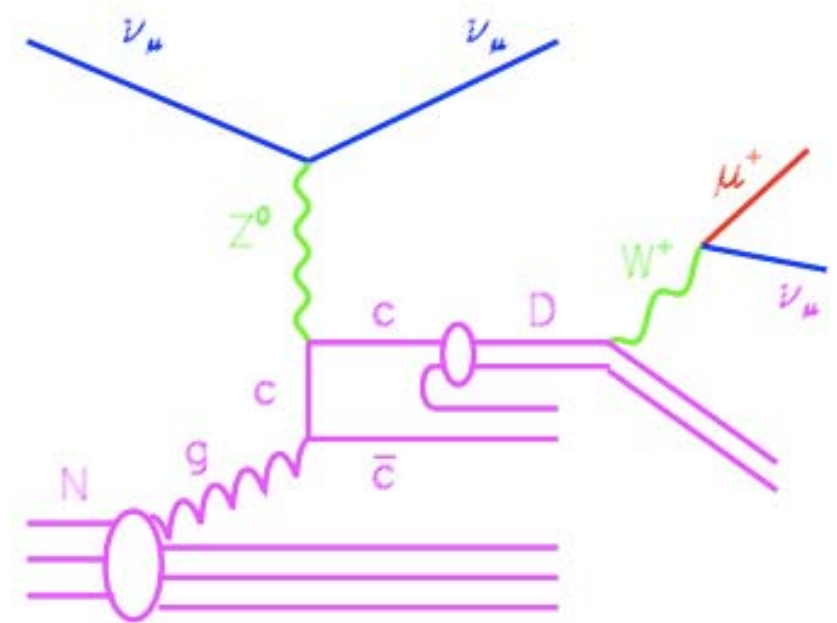
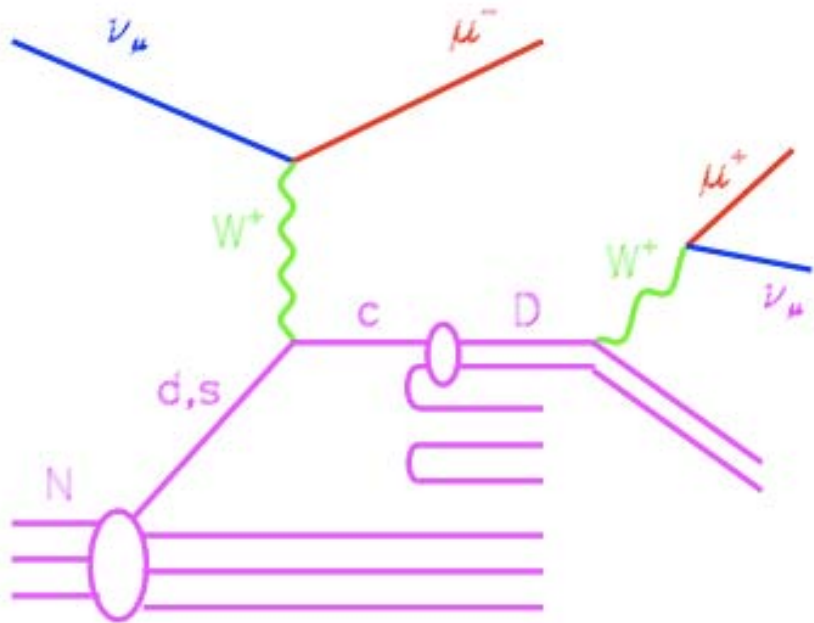
Discrepanza di più di 3σ rispetto al World Average

Risultati: SM fit

68%,90%,95%,99% C.L. Contours, Grid of SM $\pm 1\sigma$ m_{top} , m_{Higgs}



Produzione di Charm



$$|V_{cd}|^2 \simeq 0.05 \ll |V_{cs}|^2 \simeq 0.95$$

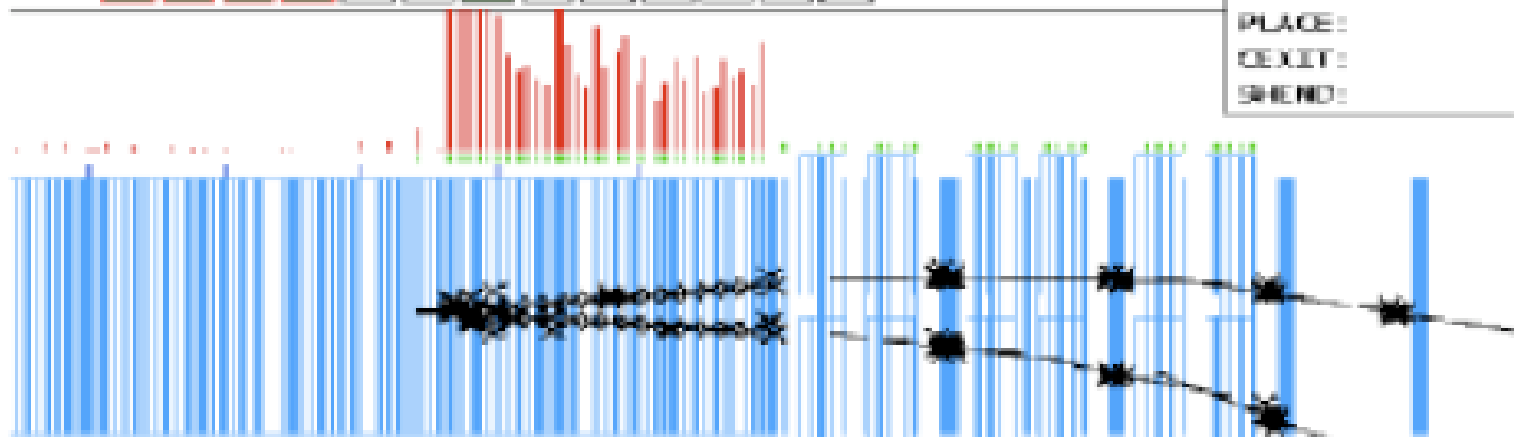
matrice di Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa

Produzione di Charm

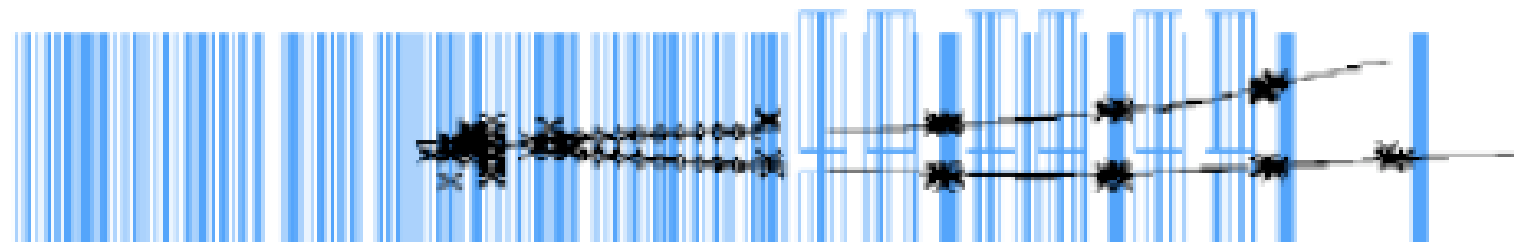
6020 Event: 194246 Igate: 1 Date: Thu May 8 14:28:21 1996

Wrs: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

BNL1:	88
ENDC:	98
PLACE:	
CEXIT:	
SHEND:	



y-view



Bibliografia:

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- G. P. Zeller, K. S. McFarland et al., *A Precise Determination of Electroweak Parameters in Neutrino-Nucleon Scattering*, arXiv:hep-ex/0110059v3, aprile 2007;
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