

Proces Drella i Yana i potraga za teškim česticama na hadronskim sudarivačima

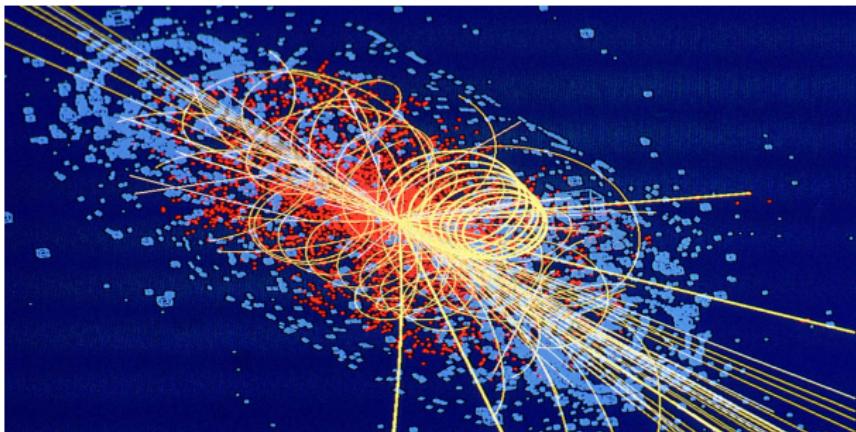
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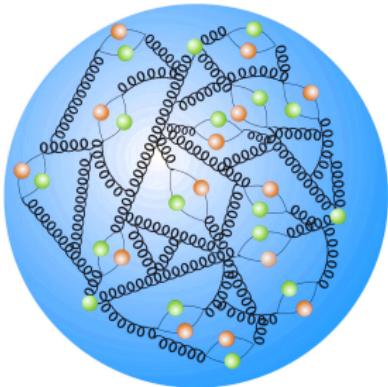
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Sveučilište u Zagrebu

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Hadronski sudarivači

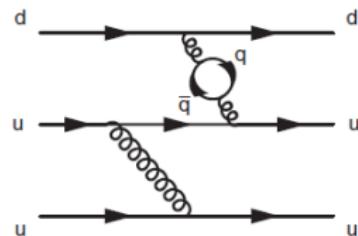


- LHC je smješten u tunelu dugom 26.7 km, na dubini od 175 m
- proton-proton sudari na energiji centra mase $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV-a}$ (2015.)
- primarni ciljevi: potraga za česticama izvan SM, SUSY, tamna materija, samointerakcija Higgsovog bozona

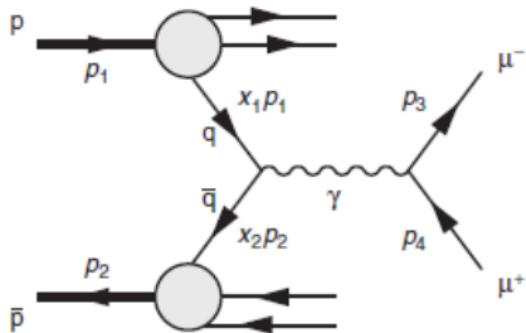


- statički model → proton sagrađen od dva up-kvarka i jednog down-kvarka
- u stvarnosti je proton dinamični sustav → kvarkovi izmjenjuju gluone

- dinamika unutar protona rezultira distribucijom impulsa kvarkova
- distribucije se izražavaju preko *Partonskih distribucijskih funkcija (PDF)*
- PDF-ove ne možemo odrediti teorijski već eksperimentalno



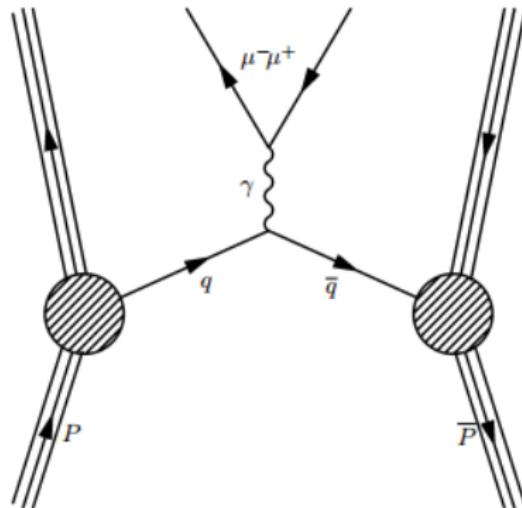
Drell-Yan proces



- proces su predložili Sidney Drell i Tung-Mow Yan 1970. godine kako bi opisali produkciju leptona u visokoenergetskim sudarima

- sudarom dva hadrona anihiliraju se kvark i antikvark → stvori se virtualni foton ili Z bozon → raspada se na par suprotno nabijenih leptona
- dobivanje korisnih podataka o PDF-ovima
- omogućuje potragu za teškim leptonima

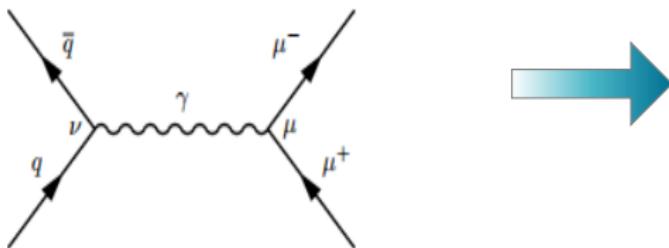
Udarni presjek za $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



Faktorizacijski teorem

$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- X) = \sum_j \hat{\sigma}(q_j \bar{q}_j \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) (\text{tok } q_j \text{ i } \bar{q}_j \text{ iz hadrona})$$

- udarni presjek za proces $q_j \bar{q}_j \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{4\alpha^2\pi}{3\hat{s}} Q_q^2$$

- tok partona iz hadrona za danu boju i okus

$$\frac{1}{9} [q_j^A(x_1) \bar{q}_j^B(x_2) + \bar{q}_j^A(x_1) q_j^B(x_2)] dx_1 dx_2$$

$q_j^A(x_1) dx_1$ - broj kvarkova okusa j u hadronu A
s udjelom impulsa x_1

$\bar{q}_j^B(x_2) dx_2$ - broj antikvarkova okusa j u hadronu B
s udjelom impulsa x_2

- diferencijalni udarni presjek za $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx_1 dx_2} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{3E^2} \frac{1}{9} \sum_{j,\text{boja}} Q_j^2 [q_j^A(x_1)\bar{q}_j^B(x_2) + \bar{q}_j^A(x_1)q_j^B(x_2)]$$

- uvodimo luminozitet

$$\mathcal{L}_{jj}^{AB}(\tau) \equiv \int dx_1 dx_2 x_1 x_2 [q_j^A(x_1)\bar{q}_j^B(x_2) + \bar{q}_j^A(x_1)q_j^B(x_2)] \cdot \delta(x_1 x_2 - \tau)$$

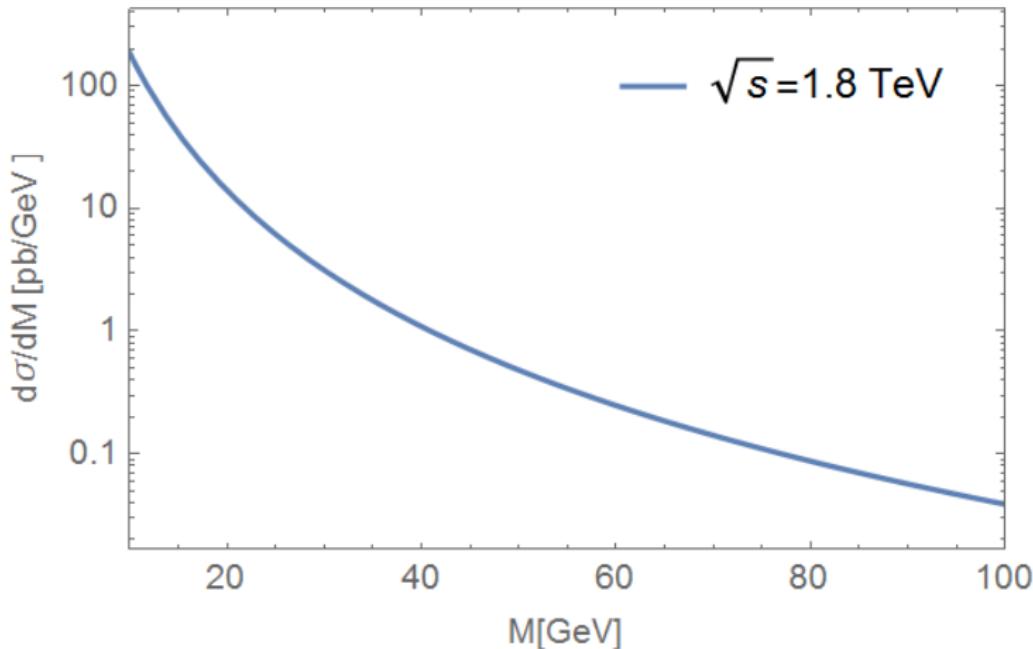
- diferencijalni udarni presjek po kvadratu invarijantne mase

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dm^2} = \frac{\pi\alpha^2}{3E^2} \frac{1}{m^2} \frac{1}{3} \sum_j \int_{\tau}^1 dx_1 \frac{\tau}{x_1} Q_j^2 [q_j^A(x_1)\bar{q}_j^B(\tau/x_1) + \bar{q}_j^A(x_1)q_j^B(\tau/x_1)]$$

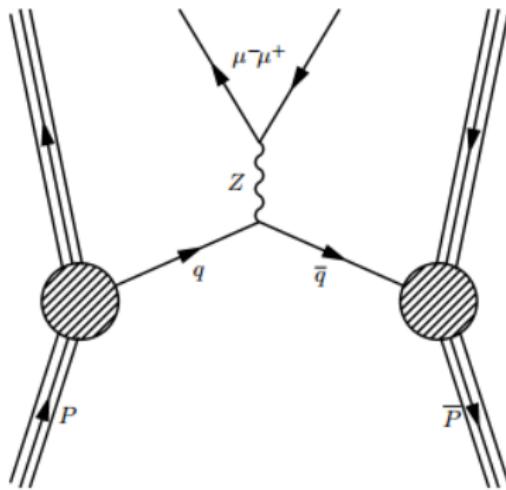
Diferencijalni udarni presjek

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{dm} &= \frac{8\pi\alpha^2}{9m^3} \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{dx_1}{x_1} \tau \left[\frac{4}{9} (u(x_1)u(\tau/x_1) + \bar{u}(x_1)\bar{u}(\tau/x_1)) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{9} (d(x_1)d(\tau/x_1) + \bar{d}(x_1)\bar{d}(\tau/x_1)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Diferencijalni udarni presjek



Udarni presjek za proces $p\bar{p} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$



$$\sigma(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- X) = \sum_j \hat{\sigma}(q_j\bar{q}_j \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) (\text{tok } q_j \text{ i } \bar{q}_j \text{ iz hadrona})$$

- udarni presjek za proces $q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12\pi} \frac{g_W^4}{\cos^4 \theta_W} \frac{\hat{s}}{4(\hat{s} - M_Z^2)^2} \left[\frac{1}{4} [(c_V^q)^2 + (c_A^q)^2] [(c_V^\mu)^2 + (c_A^\mu)^2] + 6 c_A^q c_V^q c_A^\mu c_V^\mu \right]$$

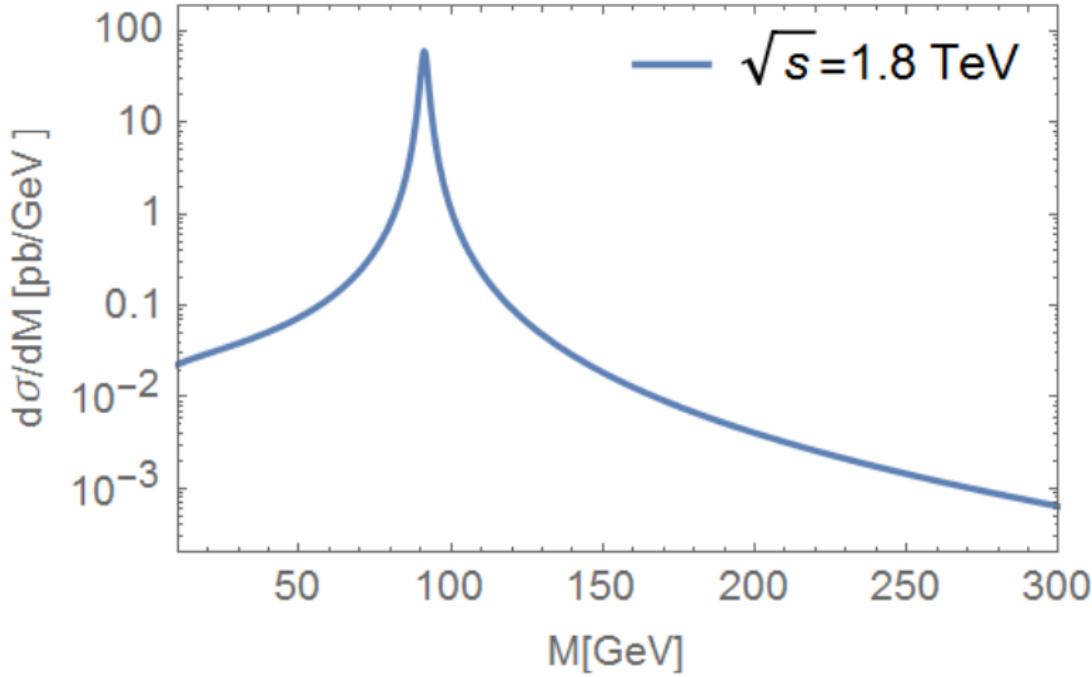
- tok partona iz hadrona doprinosi članom

$$\frac{1}{9} [q_j^A(x_1) \bar{q}_j^B(x_2) + \bar{q}_j^A(x_1) q_j^B(x_2)] dx_1 dx_2$$

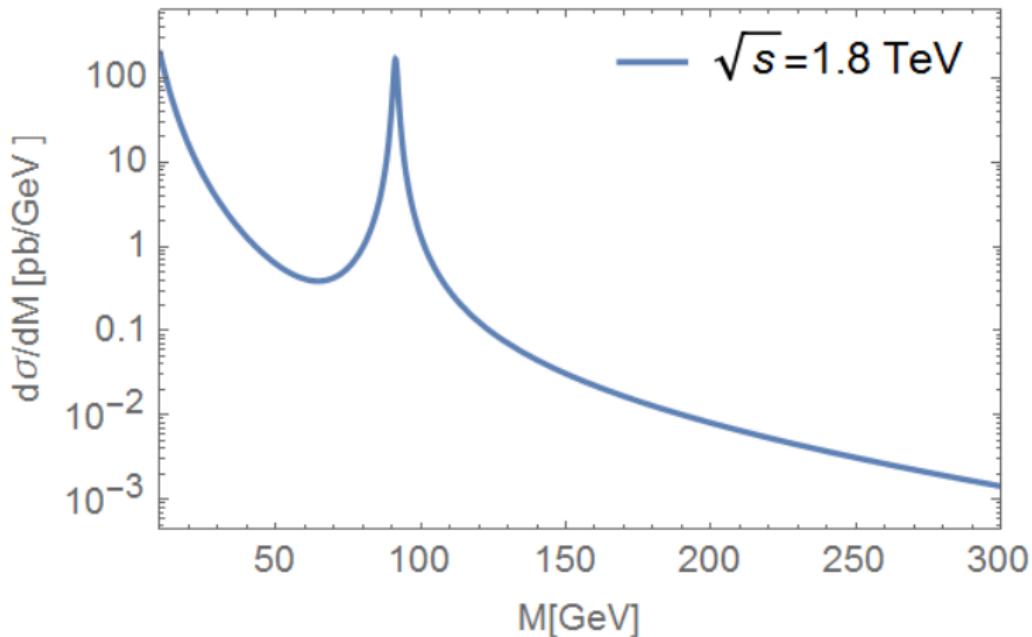
Diferencijalni udarni presjek

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\sigma}{dm^2}(p\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12\pi} \frac{g_W^4}{\cos^4 \theta_W} \frac{1}{4(m^2 - M_Z^2)^2} \left[\frac{1}{4} [(c_V^q)^2 + (c_A^q)^2] [(c_V^\mu)^2 + (c_A^\mu)^2] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 6 c_A^q c_V^q c_A^\mu c_V^\mu \right] \int_{\tau}^1 \tau \frac{dx_1}{x_1} \left[\frac{4}{9} (u(x_1) u(\tau/x_1) + \bar{u}(x_1) \bar{u}(\tau/x_1)) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{4} [(c_V^q)^2 + (c_A^q)^2] \cdot \right. \\ &\quad \cdot [(c_V^\mu)^2 + (c_A^\mu)^2] + 6 c_A^q c_V^q c_A^\mu c_V^\mu \left. \right] \int_{\tau}^1 \tau \frac{dx_1}{x_1} \left[\frac{1}{9} (d(x_1) d(\tau/x_1) + \bar{d}(x_1) \bar{d}(\tau/x_1)) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Diferencijalni udarni presjek



Ukupni udarni presjek



- na malim masama dominira EM proces
- na velikim masama dominira slabi proces

Udarni presjek za proces $pp \rightarrow \gamma, Z \rightarrow l^+l^-$

- udarni presjek za anihilaciju partona

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{\beta(3 - \beta^2)}{48\pi} \hat{s} \left(V_L^2 + V_R^2 \right)$$

- lijevi i desni parametri vezanja

$$V_{L,R}^{(\gamma+Z)} = \frac{Q_I Q_q e^2}{\hat{s}} + \frac{c^{Zl} c_{L,R}^q g^2}{c_W^2 (\hat{s} - M_Z^2)}$$

- ukupni udarni presjek za proces u kojem nastaje par suprotno nabijenih leptona

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow l^+l^-) = \frac{1}{3} \sum_q \int_{4m_l^2/s}^1 d\tau \int_\tau^1 d\tau \hat{\sigma}(q\bar{q} \rightarrow l^+l^-) \left(q_1(x_1) \bar{q}_2(\tau/x_2) + \bar{q}_1(x_1) q_2(x_2) \right)$$

- uzimamo $c_W = \cos\theta_W$,
 $c^{Zl} = c_W^2$,
 $Q_I = 1$

BITNE KARAKTERISTIKE SUDARIVAČA:

- ① luminozitet
- ② energija centra mase

Luminozitet

- omjer broja događaja N u određenom vremenu t i udarnog presjeka σ

$$L = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{dN}{dt}$$

- integriranjem luminoziteta po vremenu, dobivamo integrirani luminozitet

$$L_{int} = \int L dt \rightarrow L_{int} = \frac{N}{\sigma}$$

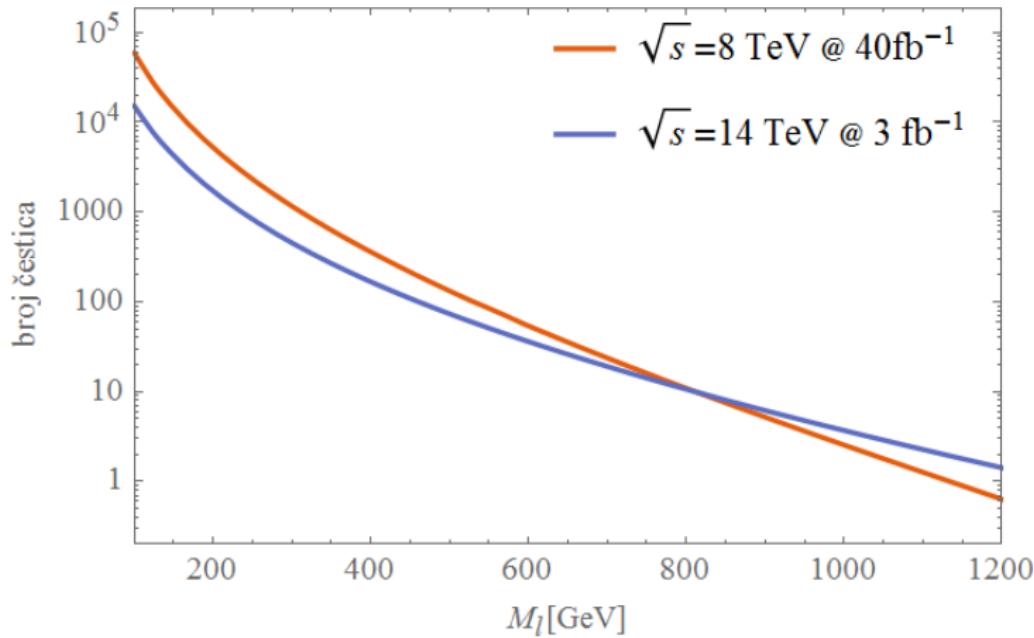
Energija centra mase

$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (E_1 + E_2)^2 - (\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2)^2$$

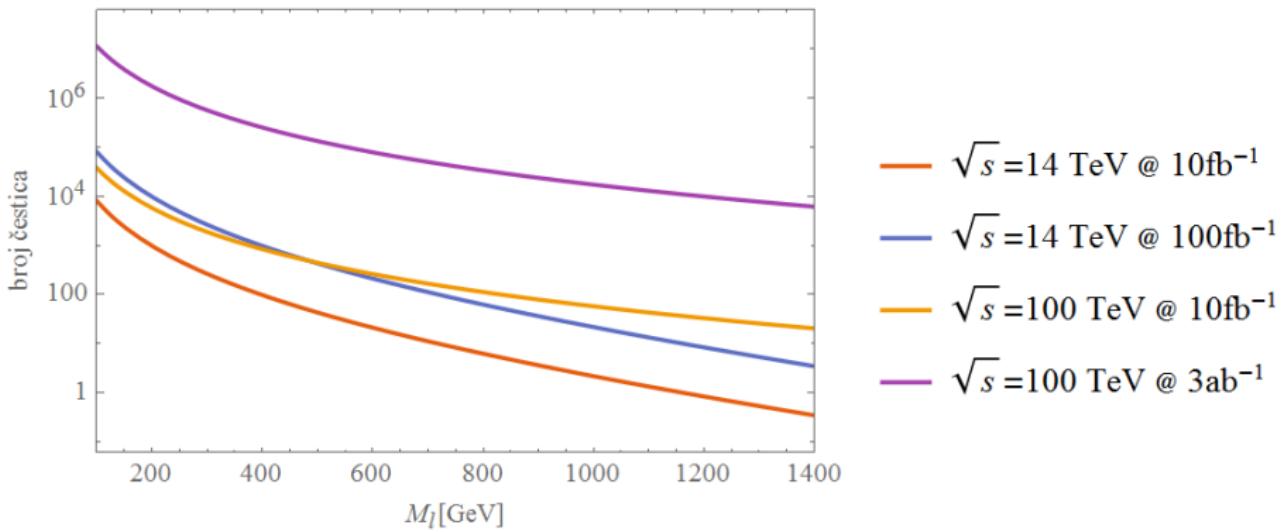
$$s = (2E)^2$$

$\sqrt{s} = 2E$ ← energija na raspolaganju za stvaranje novih čestica

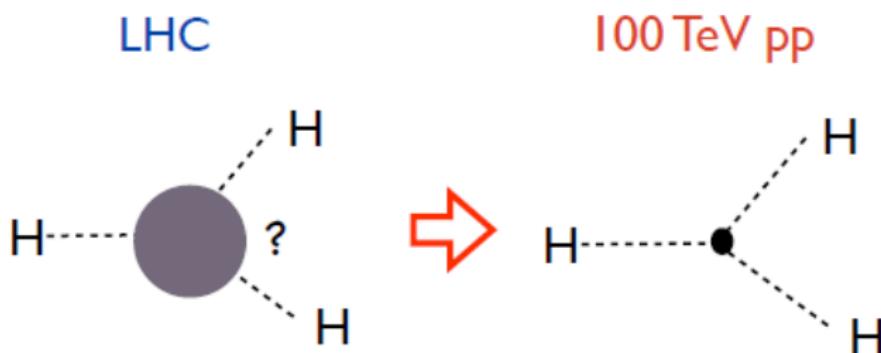
Mogućnosti LHC-a



Mogućnosti sudarivača energije 100 TeV-a



Zašto nam treba sudarivač energije $\sqrt{s} = 100$ TeV-a?



Zaključak

- analizirali smo Drell-Yan proces te izračunali udarni presjek za proces $pp \rightarrow \gamma, Z \rightarrow l^+ l^-$
- promatrili smo kako broj čestica ovisi o luminozitetu i energiji centra mase sudarivača
- za male vrijednosti mase veću ulogu ima luminozitet, dok je na velikim vrijednostima mase potrebna veće energija kako bismo proizveli dovoljan broj čestica

Zahvaljujem se mentoru izv. prof. dr. sc. Krešimiru Kumeričkom na prenesenom znanju i uloženom vremenu u ovaj rad!

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HVALA NA PAŽNJI!