

Dördüncü SM ailesi ile ilgili dört açıklama

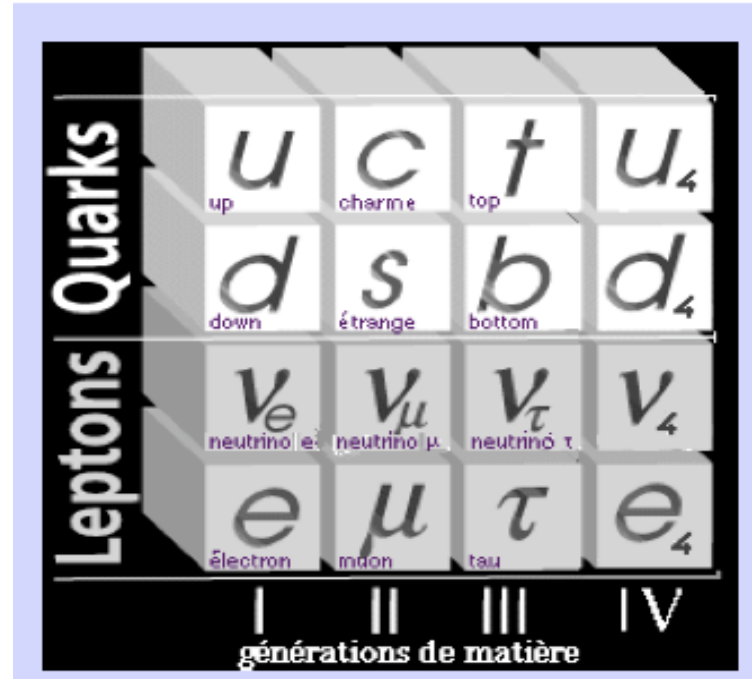


Saleh SULTANSOY



*TOBB Ekonomi ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Ankara
& AMEA Fizika İnstitutu, Bakı*

2010'lar:



İçerik

1. Tarihçe
2. Neden 4 SM ailesi
3. Dört açıklama (September 2009 Workshop, CERN)
4. Dördüncü SM ailesinin aranması
 - LHC2FC (February Institute, CERN)
 - Son çalışmalar

1. Tarihçe

→1930'lar

$e, p, n + \gamma + \nu$ (Pauli) + π (Yukawa)

EM etkileşmeler γ aracılığıyla gerçekleşiyor

Kuvvetli etkileşmelerin taşıyıcıları π^\pm ve π^0

Zayıf etkileşmeler - Fermi (dört-fermiyon contact)

Kuvvetli ve zayıf etkileşmelerin varlığını 20.yüzyılda öğrendik !

Leptonlar: e and ν ; Mesonlar: π^\pm and π^0 ; Baryonlar: p and n .

Tüm (görünür) Evren bu az sayıda parçacıktan oluşuyor:

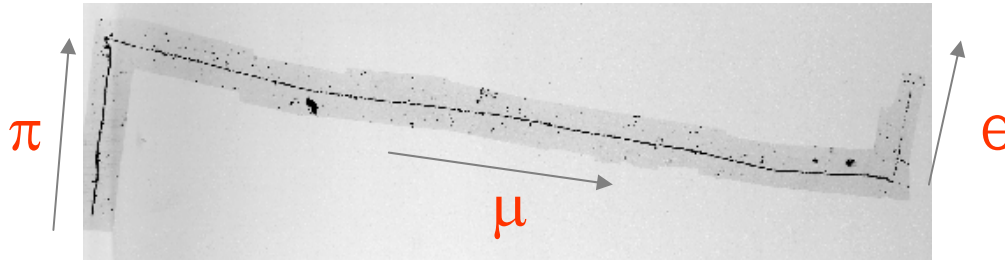
Çekirdekler proton ve nötronların bağlı durumudur, Atomlar çekirdek ve elektronların bağlı durumudur v b. Kimya Bilim oluyor...

Son yüzyılın tüm teknolojisi bu temele dayanıyor.

Bu güzel resim/tablo 1937 yılında μ parçacığının bulunması ile bozuldu !

π –mesonları ararken farklı bir nesne ile karşılaştık. Bu yeni parçacık (beklendiği gibi) kuvvetli etkileşimler sayesinde üretiliyor, fakat madde ile EM etkileşimler ile etkileşiyor.

Gerçek π –mesonlar 10 yıl sonra emulsion deneylerinde bulundu:



μ – e puzzle (bilmece?):

İkinci “ağır” elektron Doğa’nın neyine gerek? ...

→ 1960’lar: hadron (mezon & baryon) enflasyonu \Rightarrow Quarklar

Yüzlerce hadron 3 çeşit kuarktan oluşuyor

...Standart Model (Sh. Glashow, A. Salam, S. Weinberg)...

19.Yüzyılda elektrik ve mağnetizmanın birleşiminin zayıf ve kuvvetli etkileşimleri de içeren bir benzeri

→1970's

GİM \Rightarrow c-quark ¹⁾ \Rightarrow 2 aile

Deney: charmed hadrons + τ -lepton + beauty

CKM \Rightarrow 3 aile (CP fazı, BAU ²⁾)

→1990's

Deney: t-quark, $m_H > 114$ GeV

Dördüncü ailenin gündeme dönüşü (Türk grubunun önderliğiyle)

¹⁾ Ayrıca q - l simetrisinden (ν_μ nun eşi/karşılığı)

²⁾ Bugün yeterli değil (dördüncü aile?)

Abdus SALAM

208 *Renaissance of Sciences in Islamic Countries*

why Turkey should not be a leader of sciences, certainly by the year 2025, if the right priorities are allocated to science. So far as physics is concerned,

The Third World as a whole is slowly waking up to the realisation that — in the last analysis — Science and Technology distinguish the South from the North. On Science and Technology depend the standards of living of a nation and its defense standing. The widening gap between nations

Let me begin by calling to your minds the year 1799 in Turkey: Against the opposition of the Ulema — and surprisingly even of a section of the military establishment — in that year Sultan Selim III did introduce the subjects of algebra, trigonometry, mechanics, ballistics and metallurgy into Turkey. He imported French and Swedish teachers for teaching these disciplines. His purpose was to rival European advances in gun-founding. Since there was no corresponding emphasis on research in these subjects, and particularly, in materials research, Turkey could not keep up with the newer advances being made elsewhere. The result was predictable: Turkey did not succeed. Then, as now, technology, unsupported by science, will not flourish.

Periodic Table of the Elementary* Particles

Aile	ν	l	u	d
1	< 3 eV	510.99892(4) keV	1.5 to 3.0 MeV	3 to 7 MeV
2	< 190 keV	105.658369(9) MeV	1.25(9) GeV	95(25) MeV
3	< 18.2 MeV	1.77699(+29-26) GeV	174.2(3.3) GeV	4.20(7) GeV
4	> 90.3/80.5 GeV (D/M)	> 100.8 GeV	> 310 GeV	> 325 GeV

Üstelik,

$$m_\gamma = 0 (< 6 \times 10^{-17} \text{ eV})$$

$$m_g = 0 (< \text{few MeV})$$

$$m_W = 80.403(29) \text{ GeV}$$

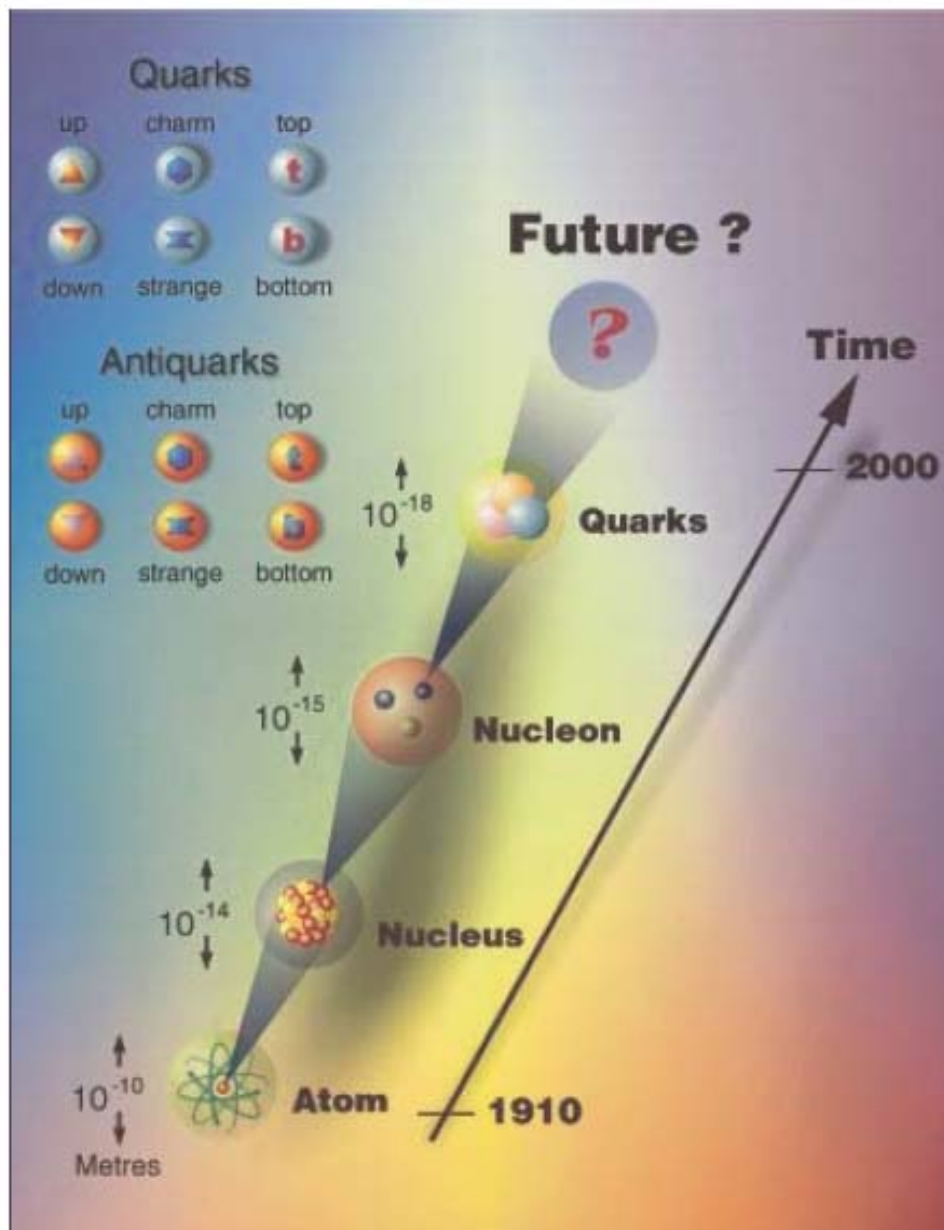
$$m_Z = 91.1876(21) \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_H > 114.4 \text{ GeV}$$

Skala:

$$\eta \approx 245 \text{ GeV}$$

* *SM çerçevesinde elementar. En azından bir düzey daha (preonlar) olmalıdır.*



Physics:

Fourth SM family ?

Exotic leptons and quarks ?

New bosons (IVB and Higgs) ?

SUSY ?

Preons ?

Extra dimensions ?

.... Black holes, Un-particles ??
Un-physics ???

Tools:

Hadron, Lepton and Lepton-Hadron Colliders

2. Neden 4 SM Ailesi

1st Int. Symp. on the Fourth Family of Quarks and Leptons,
Santa Monica, CA, Feb 26-28, 1987.

Published in **Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci. 518 (1987).**

Second International Symposium on The 4th Family of Quarks and Leptons,
Santa Monica, California, 23-25 Feb 1989.

Published in **Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci. 578 (1989).**

Yirmi yıl sonra:

Workshop "Beyond the 3rd SM generation at the LHC era"

CERN, Sep 4-5, 2008

<http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=33285>

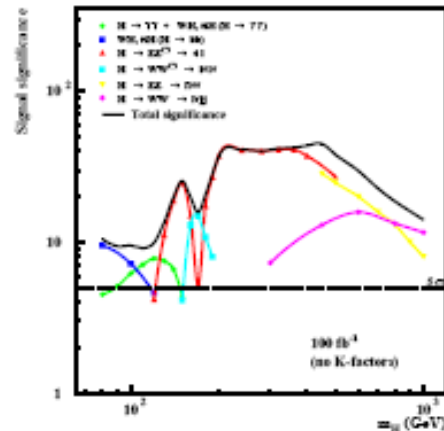
Arada:

1999 – ATLAS TDR

2004 – CLIC Yellow Report



ATLAS DETECTOR AND PHYSICS PERFORMANCE



Technical Design Report

Volume II

Issue: 1
Revision: 0
Reference: ATLAS TDR 15, CERN/LHCC 99-15
Created: 25 May 1999
Last modified: 25 May 1999
Prepared By: ATLAS Collaboration

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CERN-2004-005
10 June 2004
Physics Department
hep-ph/0412251

ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE
CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

PHYSICS AT THE CLIC MULTI-TeV LINEAR COLLIDER

Report of the CLIC Physics Working Group

Editors: M. Battaglia, A. De Roeck, J. Ellis, D. Schulte

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İki Yaklaşım

Birinci yaklaşım – neden olmasın ?

$N \geq 3$ LEP verilerinden

$N < 9$ asimptotik serbestlikten

Hassas elektrozayıf veriler ?

“A 4th generation of ordinary fermions is excluded to 99.999% CL on the basis of S parameter alone”

PDG 2006

This conclusion is wrong.

Graham Kribs, CERN Aug 2007

Precision EW data:

2000: the 4th family excluded at 99% CL

*2002: 3 and 4 families have the same status
5 and even 6 families are allowed if $m_N \approx 50$ GeV*

2004: 6`th SM family is excluded at 3σ ...

*2007: with 4 SM families Higgs masses
between 115-750 GeV are allowed*

H.J. Su, N. Polonsky and S. Su, Phys. Rev. D 64 (2001) 117701

V.A. Novikov, L.B. Okun, A.N. Rosanov and M.I. Vysotsky, Phys. Lett. B 529 (2002) 111

....

G.D. Kribs, T. Plehn, M. Spannowsky, T.M.P. Tait, Phys. Rev. D 76 (2007) 075016

S. Sultansoy, CERN May 16, 2006

Two (incorrect/wrong) objections:

1. LEP data $\rightarrow N=3$

only “active” neutrinos (in SM LH ν)

historical “paralogism” ($V-A \rightarrow \nu \equiv \nu_L$)

but according the SM (q-l symmetry) RH ν is the partner of RH up-quark

....

haşıye – “right” sneutrino as the LSP

2. Precision EW data (see previous slide)

İkinci Yaklaşım (Türk Grubu)

SM'in Temelleri \Rightarrow Çeşni Demokrasisi

Çeşni Demokrasisi \Rightarrow Dördüncü SM Ailesini

**Çeşni Demokrasisi temel fermiyonların
kütlelerinin aynı mekanizma ile elde edildiği
tüm durumlarda geçerlidir**

Yukawa bağlantıları

Standart yaklaşım: $m_f = g_f \eta$ ($\eta \approx 245 \text{ GeV}$) $g_t / g_e = 0$ (m_t / m_e) ≈ 340000

Hatta, $g_t / g_{\nu_e} \approx 1.75 \cdot 10^{11}$ (if $m_{\nu_e} = 1 \text{ eV}$) **karşılaştırma $m_{\text{GUT}}/m_W \sim 10^{13}$**

Aynı tür fermiyonlar için: $g_t / g_u \approx 35000 \div 175000$, $g_b / g_d \approx 300 \div 1500$,
 $g_\tau / g_e \approx 3500$

Üçüncü aile içinde: $g_t / g_b \approx 40$, $g_t / g_\tau \approx 100$, $g_t / g_{\nu_\tau} > 10000$

et cetera Bu nedenle, 3 aileli durum doğal değildir

Hiyerarşi: $m_u \ll m_c \ll m_t$ $m_d \ll m_s \ll m_b$ $m_e \ll m_\mu \ll m_\tau$

Dördüncü SM
ailesinin
gereksinimi...

Beşinci aileye karşı
argümanlar...

09.01.2009
tarihinde ODTÜ'de
anlatılmıştır

“Dinleyenler
dinlemeyenlere
anlatsın...”

Nasrettin Hoca

Konuşma cı	Konuşma Başlığı	Tarih	Yer	Saat	Sunum
Prof.Dr. Saleh Sultansoy	Dördüncü SM Ailesinin Büyük Hadron Çarpıştırıcısında (LHC) Aranması	09.01.2009	ODTÜ Fizik Bölümü, 3. Kat, Cavit Erginsoy Seminer Salonu	16:00	PDF
<p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Bilindiği gibi 19.yüzyıldaki elektrik ve manyetizmanın birleşiminin bir benzeri 20.yüzyılda elektromanyetizma, zayıf ve kuvvetli etkileşmelerinin Standart Modelde (SM) birleşmesiyle yaşandı. Temel fermiyonlar (kuarklar ve leptonlar) SM’de fermiyon aileleri şeklinde gruplaşır ve bu ailelerin sayısı SM çerçevesinde doğrudan öngörülüyor (LEP verilerine göre $N_a \geq 3$, Kuantum Kromodinamiğe göre $N_a < 9$). Yaşadığımız Evrenin görünür kısmı birinci SM ailesi fermiyonlarından (u-kuark, d-kuark, elektron ve nötrinosu) oluşmaktadır. Öte yandan günümüzde Evrenin maddeden oluşumunun sağlanabilmesi için en azından üç SM ailesi gerekiyor.</p> <p>Temel fermiyonların kütleleri ve karışımları Yüksek Enerji Fiziğinin çözülmesi gereken en önemli problemidir. SM’de bu kütleler ve karışımlar fermiyonların Higgs alanı ile etkileşmesinden elde ediliyor ve bu sırada çok sayıda görülebilir serbest parametre ortaya çıkıyor. Çeşni Demokrasisi Hipotezi (ÇDH) bu problemin SM çerçevesinde çözülebilmesi yönünde önemli bir imkan sağlıyor. ÇDH’ye göre dördüncü SM ailesinin varlığı şarttır, beşinci ailenin varlığı ise doğal değildir. Dördüncü aile fermiyonlarının Dirac kütleleri birbirine yakın ve 500 GeV civarında öngörülmektedir. Dördüncü aile kuarkları LHC’de bolca üretilecektir. Dördüncü aile leptonlarının gözlenmesi için en iyi ortamı lineer elektron-pozitron çarpıştırıcıları sağlayacaktır. Öte yandan Majorana nötrinoları durumunda yeni leptonlar LHC’de de gözlenebilir. Dördüncü ailenin diğer önemli sonucu hadron çarpıştırıcılarında gluon füzyonu sürecinde Higgs bozonu üretimi tesir kesitinin 5-9 kat artmasıdır. Bu durumda Higgs bozonu: (a) LHC’nin ilk yılında altın modda ($H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\ell$) gözlenebilecektir, (b) LHC’den önce Tevatron’da gözlenebilir. Seminerde ağırlıklı olarak Türk fizikçilerinin bu araştırmalara katkıları sunulacaktır.</p>					

Ankara YEF Seminerleri ile ilgili ayrıntılı bilgilere <http://www.ankarayefgrubu.web.tr> adresinden ulaşılabilir.

Seminer Düzenleyenler: ocakir@science.ankara.edu.tr; ozpineci@metu.edu.tr; oozansoy@science.ankara.edu.tr

3. Dört Açıklama

Dördüncü SM Ailesi Çalıştayı

"Beyond the 3rd SM generation at the LHC era" CERN, Sep 4-5, 2008

<http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=33285>

Four Statements about the Fourth Generation

B. Holdom,^a W.S. Hou,^b T. Hurth,^c M. Mangano,^c S. Sultansoy,^d G. Ünel^e

*Summary of the "Beyond the 3-generation SM in the LHC era" Workshop,
CERN, September 4-5, 2008*

^aUniversity of Toronto, Canada

^bNational Taiwan University, Taiwan

^cCERN, Switzerland

^dTOBB University of Economics & Technology, Turkey

^eUniversity of California at Irvine, USA

Abstract

This summary of the Workshop "Beyond the 3-generation SM in the LHC era" presents a brief discussion of the following four statements about the fourth generation: 1) It is not excluded by EW precision data; 2) It addresses some of the currently open questions; 3) It can accommodate emerging possible hints of new physics; 4) LHC has the potential to discover or fully exclude it.

e-Print: [arXiv:0904.4698](https://arxiv.org/abs/0904.4698) [hep-ph]

Talk given at International Conference on Particle Physics: In memoriam Engin Arik and her colleagues, Istanbul, Turkey, 27-31 Oct 2009.

The Naturalness of the Fourth SM Family

Saleh Sultansoy

TOBB ETU, Ankara, Turkey
Institute of Physics, Baku, Azerbaijan

Abstract. - The necessity of the fourth family follows from the SM basics. According to flavor democracy the Dirac masses of the fourth SM family fermions are almost equal with preferable value 450 GeV, which corresponds to common (for all fundamental fermions) Yukawa coupling equal to SU(2) gauge coupling g_w . In principle, one expect u_4 a little bit lighter than d_4 , while ν_4 could be essentially lighter than l_4 due to Majorana mass terms for right-handed components of neutrinos. Obviously, the fourth family quarks will be copiously produced at the LHC. However, the first indication of the fourth SM family may be provided by early Higgs boson observation due to almost an order enhancement of the gluon fusion to Higgs cross-section. For the same reason the Tevatron still has a chance to observe the Higgs boson before the LHC. Concerning the fourth family leptons, in general, best place will be NLC/CLIC. However, for some mass regions and MNS matrix elements double discovery of both the ν_4 and H could be possible at the LHC.

Prologue

30 November 2007: 57 people were killed in airplane crash near Isparta, Turkey. Turkish Physics Community loses 6 brilliant members, participants of the Turkic Accelerator Complex (TAC) Project. All of us were shocked, but my personal tragedy was deeper, because I lose my big sister Engin Arik and my brother Engin Abat (one of the most promising young scientists in our field). Professor Engin Arik was bannerbearer of the High Energy Physics in Turkey and, moreover, in Turkic World. Her dreams were: CERN membership for Turkey, TAC for developing of Turkey and neighbor countries, sustainable development for Mankind ... Her scientific interests cover almost whole complex of HEP connected fields (see, for example [1]). Concerning the fourth SM family, an essential part of Turkish group activity (especially Higgs boson related topics) was initiated by Engin Arik and performed by her students.

I apologize that this paper is not sufficiently perfect to be worthy of memory of my colleagues (I hope to finish extended version of the paper during this year).

1. A little bit history

Particle physics in 1930's: electron, photon, proton and neutron are discovered,

■ ■ ■

Epilogue

16 Mart 2009: Turkey sent official letter to the CERN Council in order to start the membership procedure.

Acknowledgements: I am grateful to Serkant Ali ÇETİN and Gökhan ÜNEL for intangible

Thursday 04 September 2003

Opening - 40-S2-D01 (09:00-09:30)

Welcome Address by Michelangelo Mangano

Introduction and Motivation - 40-S2-D01 (09:30-11:30)

- Conveners: Mangano, Michelangelo

time	[id] title	presenter
09:30	[0] The strong case for new flavor physics	Prof. HOLDOM, Bob
10:00	[1] Why the 4SM families - 2008	Prof. SULTANSOY, Saleh
10:30	[2] Source of CPV for Baryon Asymmetry of the universe	Prof. HOU, George
11:00	[3] Experimental Constraints on fourth generation quark masses	Prof. SHER, Marc

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (11:30-12:00)

- Conveners: Mangano, Michelangelo

Direct searches (Tevatron & LHC) - 40-S2-D01 (13:00-14:40)

- Conveners: Sultansoy, Saleh

time	[id] title	presenter
13:00	[7] b' searches at Tevatron	Dr. DEMINA, regina
13:25	[11] Additional quark searches with CDF	Dr. LISTER, Alison
13:50	[9] 4th family searches with ATLAS	OZCAN, Erkan
14:15	[10] b' searches in CMS	CHAO, Yuan

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (14:40-15:00)

- Conveners: Sultansoy, Saleh

Impact on Higgs Searches - 40-S2-D01 (15:20-16:50)

- Conveners: Dr. Unel, Gokhan

time	[id] title	presenter
15:20	[32] Aspects of the search for stable new generation particles in LHC	Dr. BELOTSKY, Konstantin
15:30	[6] D0 Higgs searches and the 4th family	HAAS, Andy
16:00	[5] Fourth SM Family and Higgs at Hadron Colliders	CETIN, Serkant Ali
16:25	[4] Fourth family and the silver mode of Higgs search	CUHADAR DONSZELMANN, Tulay

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (16:50-17:10)

- Conveners: Dr. Unel, Gokhan

Prospects for future colliders - 40-S2-D01 (17:10-17:55)

- Conveners: Holdom, Bob

time	[id] title	presenter
17:10	[22] A 4th generation scenario	Dr. RICHARD, Francois
17:25	[23] Lepton Colliders & The fourth family	SULTANSOY, Saleh
17:40	[31] Production of Single Heavy Charged Leptons at a Linear Collider	Prof. SHER, Marc

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (17:55-18:15)

- Conveners: Holdom, Bob

Friday 05 September 2003

Other LHC aspects - 40-S2-D01 (09:30-10:30)

- Conveners: De Roeck, Albert

time	[id] title	presenter
09:30	[8] A holographic fourth generation: signals at the LHC	Dr. DA ROLD, Leandro
09:50	[12] Interactions of Heavy Exotic Hadrons	Dr. MILSTEAD, David
10:10	[13] Anomalous Resonant Production of the fourth family quarks at the LHC	CAKIR, Orhan

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (10:30-10:50)

- Conveners: De Roeck, Albert

Astroparticle & Cosmology - 40-S2-D01 (10:50-12:00)

- Conveners: Hou, George Wei-Shu

time	[id] title	presenter
10:50	[17] Dark matter from new stable quarks and leptons	Prof. KHLOPOV, Maxim
11:10	[18] Model of Electroweak scale active right-handed neutrinos, its extension and phenomenological implications	Prof. HUNG, P.Q.
11:35	[19] On the origin of families and their mass matrices with the approach unifying spins and charges, prediction for the fourth family and the dark matter family	Prof. MANKOC BORSTNIK, Norma Susana

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (12:00-12:20)

- Conveners: Hou, George Wei-Shu

Precision physics I - 40-S2-D01 (13:20-14:25)

- Conveners: Hurth, Tobias

time	[id] title	presenter
13:20	[14] Electroweak radiative corrections and extra generations	Prof. VYSOTSKY, Mikhail
13:45	[21] Constraints on the quark and lepton mixing matrices from a few simple constraints within a fourth generation scenario	Prof. LACKER, Heiko
14:05	[15] CPV in $b \rightarrow s$ and $\bar{b} \rightarrow \bar{s}$ transitions	HOU, George Wei-Shu

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (14:25-14:45)

- Conveners: Hurth, Tobias

Precision physics II - 40-S2-D01 (15:05-17:30)

- Conveners: Hurth, Tobias

time	[id] title	presenter
15:05	[29] Babar Results	Dr. PIERINI, Maurizio
15:30	[20] New Physics Search at B Factory	Dr. CHANG, Paoti
15:55	[24] LHCb : tree and tree+penguin decays: $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$, and $B \rightarrow hh, 3h$	Dr. VAGNONI, Vincenzo
16:15	[25] LHCb: penguin decays: $B_s \rightarrow \phi \phi$, $\phi \gamma$, $\phi \mu \mu$ and $B_d \rightarrow K^* \mu \mu$	SERRA, Nicola
16:35	[26] $\sin 2 \beta_s$ status from CDF	Dr. FERNANDEZ, Juan Pablo
17:00	[27] The fourth family: a natural explanation for the observed pattern of anomalies in B-CP asymmetries	Dr. SONI, Amarjit

Discussion - 40-S2-D01 (17:30-17:50)

- Conveners: Hurth, Tobias

Closing Remarks - 40-S2-D01 (17:50-18:10)

- Conveners: Hou, George Wei-Shu

time	[id] title	presenter
17:50	[30] WS summary & further discussions	Dr. UNEL, Gokhan

Açıklama 1:

Dördüncü aile hassas EW verileri tarafından dışlanmıyor

Hassas EW

CKM üniterliği

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Once more on extra quark-lepton generations and precision measurements

(dedicated to L.B. Okun's 80th birthday)

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Abstract

Precision measurements of Z -boson parameters and W -boson and t -quark masses put strong constraints on non $SU(2) \times U(1)$ singlet New Physics. We demonstrate that one extra generation passes electroweak constraints even when all new particle masses are well above their direct mass bounds.

1 Introduction

Nine years ago in paper [1] it was noted that contrary to the common belief expressed in review paper [2] the precision electroweak data do not exclude the existence of extra quark-lepton generations. A year after in important

This paper is an expanded version of the presentation at the “Beyond the 3 SM generation at the LHC era” workshop at CERN, September 4-5 2008. We dedicate it to Lev Okun, who initiated our common electroweak project many years ago.

Açıklama 2: SM4 bazı açık olan soruları cevaplandırıyor

BAU probleminin çözümü için yeni CPV kaynağı

Higgs doğallık problemi için yeni perspektifler

Fermiyon kütle ve karışım problemi için yeni perspektifler

Karanlık Madde problemi için yeni açılımlar

Açıklama 3: SM4 ortaya çıkan yeni fizik ipuçlarını açıklayabilir

Tevatron'da doğrudan arama

Tevatron'da $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \phi$ sürecinde CPV

B-Fabrikalarından ipuçları

Açıklama 4:

LHC SM4'ü keşfetmek veya tam dışlamak potansiyeline sahiptir

ATLAS ve CMS'in keşfetme beklentileri

LHC ve Tevatron'da Higgs araştırmalarına etki

LHCb için beklentiler

Gelecek çarpıştırıcılar için beklentiler

4. Dördüncü SM ailesinin aranması

- LHC2FC (February 2009 Institute, CERN)
 - WG1 (12.02.2009) ve WG4 (13.02.2009) sunumları
- Son çalışmalar
 - Rena'nın hazırladığı slaytlar

SONUÇ

Dördüncü SM ailesi kuark ve leptonlarının keşfini önümüzdeki birkaç yıl içinde bekliyoruz.

4.aile kuarkları Higgs bozonunun keşfini de kolaylaştırıyor

Böylece, SM'in en temel probleminin (fermiyonların kütleleri ve karışımları) çözümü yolunda önemli bir aşama kaydedeceğiz.

Bir sonraki aşamada (benim kişisel kanaatimce): maddenin yeni, daha temel düzeyi (preonlar ve hatta pre-preonlar^{*}) ile ilgili deneysel bulgular elde edilecektir

^{*} Abdus SALAM (Ekim 1989)