EXTRACTION OF TRIPLE GAUGE COUPLINGS (TGC'S)

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Fourteen independent couplings, 7 each for ZWW and γWW, completely describe the VWW vertices within the most general framework of the electroweak Standard Model (SM) consistent with Lorentz invariance and U(1) gauge invariance. Of each of the 7 TGC's, 3 conserve C and P individually, 3 violate CP, and one TGC violates C and P individually while conserving CP. Assumption of C and P conservation and electromagnetic gauge invariance reduces the independent VWW couplings to five: one common set [1,2] is $(\Delta\kappa_\gamma, \Delta\kappa_Z, \lambda_\gamma, \lambda_Z, \Delta g_1^Z)$, where $\Delta\kappa_\gamma = \Delta\kappa_Z = \Delta g_1^Z = 0$ and $\lambda_\gamma = \lambda_Z = 0$ in the Standard Model at the tree level. The W magnetic dipole moment, μ_W, and the W electric quadrupole moment, q_W, are expressed as $\mu_W = e\ (1 + \kappa_\gamma + \lambda_\gamma)/2M_W$ and $q_W = -e\ (\kappa_\gamma - \lambda_\gamma)/M_W^2$.

Precision measurements of suitable observables at LEP1 has already led to an exploration of much of the TGC parameter space. For LEP2 data, the LEP Collaborations have agreed to express their results in terms of the parameters Δg_1^Z, $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ and λ_γ (λ_Z and $\Delta\kappa_Z$ are related to these by gauge invariance).

At LEP2 the VWW coupling arises in W-pair production via s-channel exchange or in single W production via the radiation of a virtual photon off the incident e^+ or e^-. At the TEVATRON hard photon bremstrahlung off a produced W or Z signals the presence of a triple gauge vertex. In order to extract the value of one TGC the others are generally kept fixed to their SM values.

References

1. K. Hagiwara *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B282**, 253 (1987).
2. G. Gounaris *et al.*, CERN 96-01 525.