

Title: PSI 2019/2020 - Standard Model and Beyond - Part 1 - Lecture 3

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abelian/non-abelian gauge theory $S = \int L d^4x$ $\varphi \rightarrow \underline{U(x)} \varphi$

↓ ↓
"Maxwell" "Yang-Mills"
"QED" $SO(N)$
"U(1)"

$$L_S = -(\partial_n \phi)^\dagger (\partial^n \phi) - m^2 \phi^\dagger \phi$$

$$L_F = \bar{\Psi} i \not{\partial} \Psi - m \bar{\Psi} \Psi$$

$$\phi \rightarrow U(x) \phi$$

$$\partial_n \rightarrow \boxed{D_n = \partial_n + ig A_n}$$

$$D_n \phi \rightarrow U D_n \phi = D'_n \phi' = D'_n (U \phi)$$

$$\boxed{D_n \rightarrow D'_n = U D_n U^\dagger}$$

$$A_\mu \rightarrow U A_\mu U^{-1} + \frac{i}{g} (\partial_\mu U) U^{-1}$$

$$[D_\mu, D_\nu] \phi = ig F_{\mu\nu} \phi$$

$$(U\phi) \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + ig [A_\mu, A_\nu]$$

$$A_m \rightarrow U A_m U^{-1} + \frac{i}{g} (\partial_m U) U^{-1}$$

$$U [D_m, D_n] \varphi = ig F_{mn} \varphi$$

$$D'_m \varphi' = D'_m (U \varphi)$$

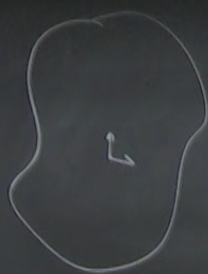
$$F_{mn} = \partial_m A_n - \partial_n A_m + ig [A_m, A_n]$$

$$F_{mn} \rightarrow U F_{mn} U^{-1}$$

$$L_S = -(D_\mu \phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \phi) - m^2 \phi^\dagger \phi - \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] \quad \phi \rightarrow U(x)\phi$$

$$L_F = \bar{\Psi} i \not{D} \Psi - m \bar{\Psi} \Psi - \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}] \quad \begin{cases} \partial_\mu \rightarrow D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ig A_\mu \\ D_\mu \phi \rightarrow U D_\mu \phi = D'_\mu \phi \end{cases}$$

$$D_\mu \rightarrow D'_\mu = U D_\mu U^{-1}$$



$$G \ni g = e^x$$

$$\mathcal{G} \ni x = i\lambda_a T^a$$

Step 1: choose G

Step 2: choose $R(G)$



$$G \ni g = e^x = e^{i\lambda_m T^m}$$

$$a, b = 1, \dots, r$$

$$\mathcal{L} \ni x = i\lambda_m T^m$$

$$m = 1, \dots, d = \dim(\mathcal{L})$$

e.g.

$$G = SU(2)$$

$$d = 3$$

$r = \dim$

$$R(G):$$

$$g \rightarrow$$

$$U(g)_{(r \times r)}^a$$

$$b =$$

$$e^{i\lambda_m T_{(r \times r)}^m}$$

$$b$$

$$\forall_r \exists \varphi^a$$

1(2)

$d=3$

$$\phi^a \rightarrow U^a_b \phi^b$$

$$D_m \phi^a = U^a_b D_m \phi^b$$

$$D_m = \partial_m + ig A_m$$

$$A_m(x) = A^m_m(x) T^m$$

1/2)

$d=3$

$$\phi^a \rightarrow U^a_b \phi^b$$
$$D_m \phi^a = U^a_b D_m \phi^b$$

$$D_m = \partial_m + ig A_m$$

$$A_m(x) = A^m_n(x) T^m_{(r \times r)}$$

$$\overset{g_3}{\uparrow} \text{SU}(3) \times \overset{g_2}{\uparrow} \text{SU}(2) \times \overset{g_1}{\uparrow} \text{U}(1) \ni g = (g_3, g_2, g_1)$$

$$g_3 g'_3$$

$$g' = (g'_3, g'_2, g'_1)$$

$$gg' = (g_3 g'_3, g_2 g'_2, g_1 g'_1)$$

$$g = (1, g'_2, 1)$$

	$\overset{g_3}{\uparrow}$ SU(3)	$\overset{g_2}{\uparrow}$ SU(2)	$\overset{g_1}{\uparrow}$ U(1)	$\supset g = (g_3, g_2, g_1)$
$(u_L) = q_L^i$	3	2	1/6	$g' = (g'_3, g'_2, g'_1)$
u_R^i	3	1	2/3	
d_R^i	3	1	-1/3	$gg' = (g_3 g'_3, g_2 g'_2, g_1 g'_1)$
$(\nu_L) = l_L^i$	1	2	-1/2	
e_R^i	1	1	-1	
$\bar{e}_R$	1	2	1/2	

$$e^x = e^{i\lambda_m T^m}$$

$$a, b = 1, \dots, r$$

$$\lambda_m T^m$$

$$m = 1, \dots, d = \dim(\mathcal{G})$$

$$\rightarrow U(g)_{(r \times r)}^a$$

$$b = e^{i\lambda_m T_{(r \times r)}^m} b$$

$$D_m \rightarrow U D_m U$$

e.g.

$$G = SU(2)$$

$$d = 3$$