

Title: Standard Model Lecture - 230123

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Collection: Standard Model (2022/2023)

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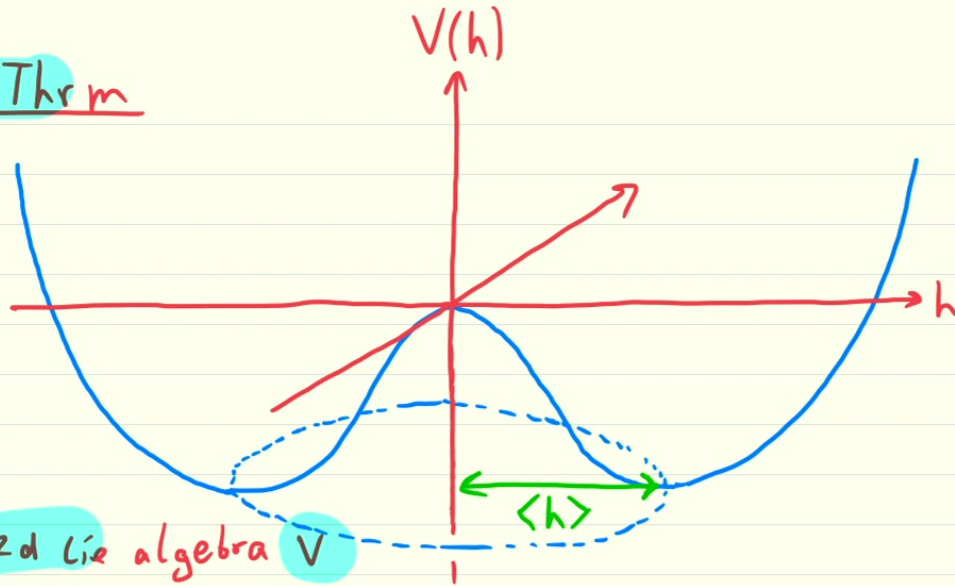
Standard Model

Lecture # 7

Higgs Mechanism, Electroweak Symmetry Breaking (Part 2)

SSB (Global): Goldstone's Thrm

- In SM: $h = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 + i\varphi_2 \\ \varphi_3 + i\varphi_4 \end{pmatrix}$
- Vacuum manifold: 3-sphere
 $(h^\dagger h) = (\varphi_1^2 + \varphi_2^2 + \varphi_3^2 + \varphi_4^2) = \text{const}$
- Take VEV $\langle h \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$
- $\text{su}(3)_c \oplus \text{su}(2)_L \oplus \text{u}(1)_Y = 8+3+1 = 12 \text{ d Lie algebra } V$
- 4 generators act non-triv. on h : $T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $T_3 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $Y = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- But 1d subspace acts trivially on $\langle h \rangle$: $Q = Y + T_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Q\langle h \rangle = 0$
- So $8+1 = 9 \text{ d sub-algebra } W = \text{su}(3)_c \oplus \text{u}(1)_Q$ annihilates $\langle h \rangle$: $W\langle h \rangle = 0$
 (unbroken generators/gauge sym)
- Remaining 3d quotient space V/W does not: $V/W\langle h \rangle \neq 0$
 (broken generators)
- $\Rightarrow 3$ massless scalar bosons, one for each broken generator in V/W
 (Goldstone bosons) (Goldstone's Thrm)



SSB (Gauge): Higgs Mechanism

- Take $h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v+H \end{pmatrix}$

"unitary gauge"

"Higgs VEV"

"Higgs boson"

- V : full $su(3)_c \oplus su(2)_L \oplus u(1)_Y$ Lie alg.
 $8 + 3 + 1 = 12d$

- W : $su(3)_c \oplus u(1)_Q$ sub-alg: $W\langle h \rangle = 0$
 $8 + 1 = 9d$

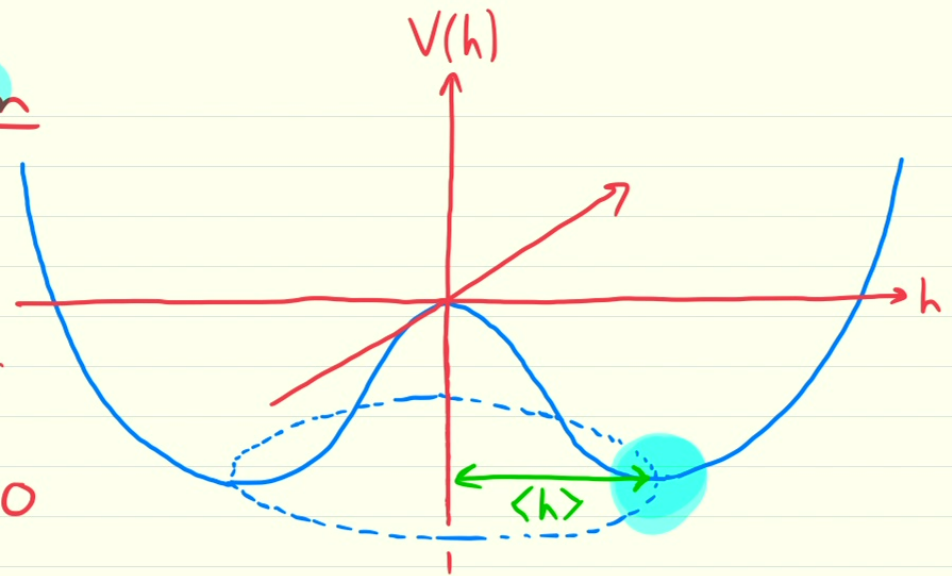
(λ^i) $(Q=T_3+Y)$ "electric charge"
 "gluons" "photon" $\leftarrow$ "unbroken"/massless vector bosons
 G_m^i A_m (2 d.o.f.: helicity ± 1)

- V/W : remaining $12-9=3d$ space: $V/W\langle h \rangle \neq 0 \leftarrow$ broken EW gauge sym.

$\rightarrow$ corresponding generators each "eat" a Goldstone boson and become massive ("Higgs mechanism")

$\rightarrow$ "Weak vector bosons"
 W_m^+, W_m^-, Z_m^0

$\leftarrow$ "broken"/massive vector bosons
 (3 d.o.f.: helicity $\pm 1, 0$)



SSB (Gauge): Higgs Mechanism

- Take $h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v+H \end{pmatrix}$

"unitary gauge"

"Higgs VEV"

"Higgs boson"

- V : full $su(3)_c \oplus su(2)_L \oplus u(1)_Y$ Lie alg.
 $8 + 3 + 1 = 12d$

- W : $su(3)_c \oplus u(1)_Q$ sub-alg: $W\langle h \rangle = 0$
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(λ^i) "gluons" G_m^i
 $(Q=T_3+Y)$ "photon" A_m

"electric charge"

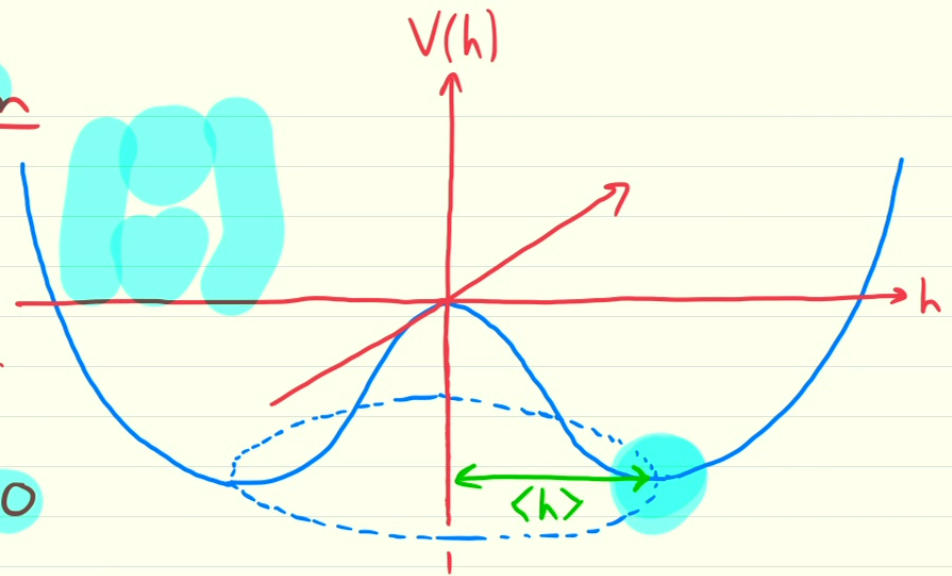
← "unbroken"/massless vector bosons
 (2 d.o.f.: helicity ± 1)

- V/W : remaining $12-9=3d$ space: $V/W\langle h \rangle \neq 0$ ← broken EW gauge sym.

→ corresponding generators each "eat" a Goldstone boson and become massive ("Higgs mechanism")

→ "Weak vector bosons"
 W_m^+, W_m^-, Z_m^0

← "broken"/massive vector bosons
 (3 d.o.f.: helicity $\pm 1, 0$)



$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{SM} = & -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \\
& - (D^\mu h)^\dagger (D_\mu h) + m^2 (h^\dagger h) - \lambda (h^\dagger h)^2 \\
& + i \left[\bar{q}_L^i \not{D} q_L^i + \bar{u}_R^i \not{D} u_R^i + \bar{d}_R^i \not{D} d_R^i + \bar{l}_L^i \not{D} l_L^i + (\bar{\nu}_R^i \not{D} \nu_R^i) + \bar{e}_R^i \not{D} e_R^i \right] \\
& - \left[\bar{q}_L^i \gamma_\mu^{ij} \tilde{h} u_R^j + \bar{q}_L^i \gamma_\mu^{ij} \tilde{h} d_R^j + (\bar{l}_L^i \gamma_\mu^{ij} \tilde{h} \nu_R^j) + \bar{l}_L^i \gamma_\mu^{ij} \tilde{h} e_R^j + h.c. \right] \\
& - (\bar{\nu}_{R,c}^i M^{ij} \nu_R^j) - \theta \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}]
\end{aligned}$$

Q1: Why $\bar{q}_L^i \not{D} q_L^i = \bar{q}_L \not{D} q_L$ and not $\bar{q}_L^i K^{ij} \not{D} q_L^j = \bar{q}_L K \not{D} q_L$?

A1:

- Diagonalize $K = U^\dagger \Lambda U$, with Λ diagonal + positive
- redefine $\Lambda^{1/2} U q_L = q'_L$
- drop primes to recover above diagonal form

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{SM} = & -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \\
& - (D^\mu h)^\dagger (D_\mu h) + m^2 (h^\dagger h) - \lambda (h^\dagger h)^2 \\
& + i \left[\bar{q}_L^i \not{D} q_L^i + \bar{u}_R^i \not{D} u_R^i + \bar{d}_R^i \not{D} d_R^i + \bar{l}_L^i \not{D} l_L^i + (\bar{\nu}_R^i \not{D} \nu_R^i) + \bar{e}_R^i \not{D} e_R^i \right] \\
& - \left[\bar{q}_L^i Y_u^{ij} h u_R^j + \bar{q}_L^i Y_d^{ij} h d_R^j + (\bar{l}_L^i Y_\nu^{ij} h \nu_R^j) + \bar{l}_L^i Y_e^{ij} h e_R^j + h.c. \right] \\
& - (\bar{\nu}_R^i M^{ij} \nu_R^j) - \theta \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}]
\end{aligned}$$

Q2: Can we also absorb the Y 's by field redefinition?

A2: $Y_u = V_u^\dagger y_u U_u \leftarrow u_R' = U_u u_R, q_L' = V_u q_L$
 $Y_d = V_d^\dagger y_d U_d \leftarrow d_R' = U_d d_R, q_L' \neq V_d q_L$
 $Y_e = V_e^\dagger y_e U_e \leftarrow e_R' = U_e e_R, l_L' = V_e l_L$

$$Y = V^\dagger y U$$

"singular value decomposition"

Check!

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{SM} = & -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} \\
 & - (D^\mu h)^\dagger (D_\mu h) + m^2 (h^\dagger h) - \lambda (h^\dagger h)^2 \\
 & + i \left[\bar{q}_L \not{D} q_L + \bar{u}_R \not{D} u_R + \bar{d}_R \not{D} d_R + \bar{l}_L \not{D} l_L + \left(\quad \right) + \bar{e}_R \not{D} e_R \right] \\
 & - \left[\bar{q}_L y_u \tilde{h} u_R + q_L V_{CKM} y_d h d_R + \left(\quad \right) + \bar{l}_L y_e h e_R + h.c. \right] \\
 & - \left(\quad \right) - \theta \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$V_{CKM} = V_u V_d^\dagger$

Q2: Can we also absorb the Y 's by field redefinition?

A2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y_u &= V_u^\dagger y_u U_u \leftarrow U'_R = U_u U_R, \quad q'_L = V_u q_L \\
 Y_d &= V_d^\dagger y_d U_d \leftarrow d'_R = U_d d_R, \quad q'_L \neq V_d q_L \\
 Y_e &= V_e^\dagger y_e U_e \leftarrow e'_R = U_e e_R, \quad l'_L = V_e l_L
 \end{aligned}$$

SM5B (Bosons)

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu G_\nu - \partial_\nu G_\mu + ig_3 [G_\mu, G_\nu]$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu}^i \lambda^i \quad (\text{Tr}[\lambda^i \lambda^j] = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij})$$

$$W_{\mu\nu} = W_{\mu\nu}^i T^i \quad (\text{Tr}[T^i T^j] = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ij})$$

$$L_{SM} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[G_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}[W_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu}] - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - (D^\mu h)^\dagger (D_\mu h) + m^2 (h^\dagger h) - \frac{\lambda}{4} (h^\dagger h)^2 + \text{fermionic terms}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v+H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_\mu h = \left(\partial_\mu + ig_2 \frac{1}{2} \sigma^i W_\mu^i + ig_1 \frac{1}{2} \sigma^0 B_\mu \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v+H \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \partial_\mu H \end{pmatrix} + \frac{iv}{2} \begin{pmatrix} g_2 (W_\mu^1 - iW_\mu^2) \\ g_1 B_\mu - g_2 W_\mu^3 \end{pmatrix} \right] + \dots \leftarrow \text{check!}$$

"free" (quad.) terms

$$= -\frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^i G^{i\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W^{i\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$

$$(v^2 = \frac{4m^2}{\lambda})$$

check!

$$-\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu H)^2 - m^2 H^2 - \frac{v^2}{8} g_2^2 [(W_\mu^1)^2 + (W_\mu^2)^2] - \frac{v^2}{8} (g_2 W_\mu^3 - g_1 B_\mu)^2 + \dots$$

rewrite

$$= -\frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^i G^{i\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^+ W^{-\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} Z_{\mu\nu} Z^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$M_H^2 \equiv 2m^2$$

$$\cos \theta_w = \frac{g_2}{(g_1^2 + g_2^2)^{1/2}}$$

check!

$$-\frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu H)^2 - \frac{1}{2} M_H^2 H^2 - \frac{1}{2} M_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} - \frac{1}{2} M_Z^2 Z_\mu Z^\mu$$

$$W_\mu^\pm \equiv W_\mu^1 \pm iW_\mu^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_w & -\sin \theta_w \\ \sin \theta_w & \cos \theta_w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_\mu^3 \\ B_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_W^2 \equiv \frac{1}{4} g_2^2 v^2$$

$$M_Z^2 \equiv \frac{1}{4} (g_1^2 + g_2^2) v^2$$

$$\frac{m_W}{m_Z} = \frac{82 \text{ GeV}}{91 \text{ GeV}} = \cos \theta_w$$