Title: Lecture - Standard Model, PHYS 622

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Collection/Series: Standard Model (Elective), PHYS 622, January 6 - February 5, 2025

Subject: Particle Physics

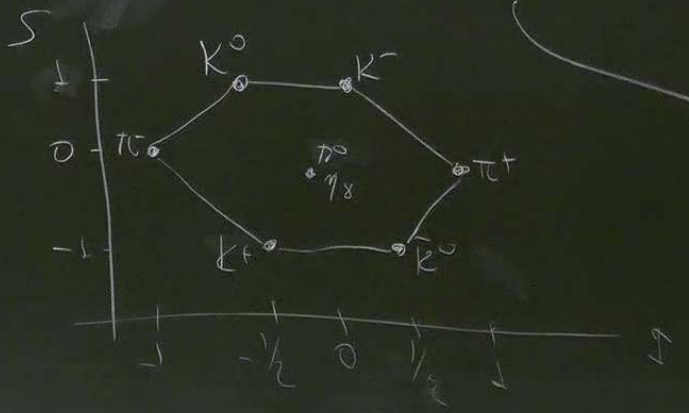
Date: January 24, 2025 - 10:15 AM

URL: https://pirsa.org/25010021

chiral perturbation theory

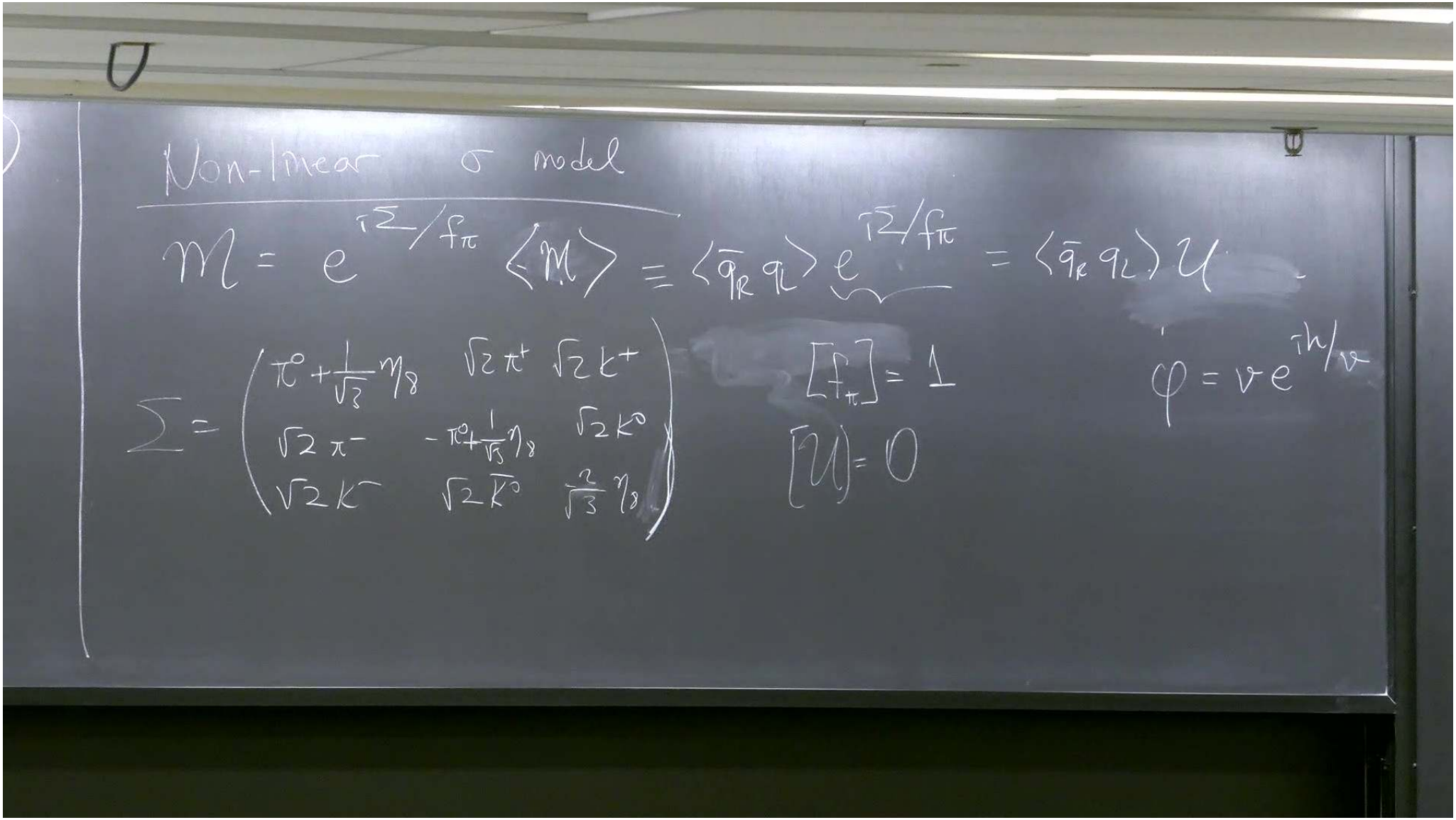
$SU_L(3) \times SU_R(3) \times U_B(1) \xrightarrow{\langle \bar{q}_L q_R \rangle} SU_f(3) \times U_B(1)$

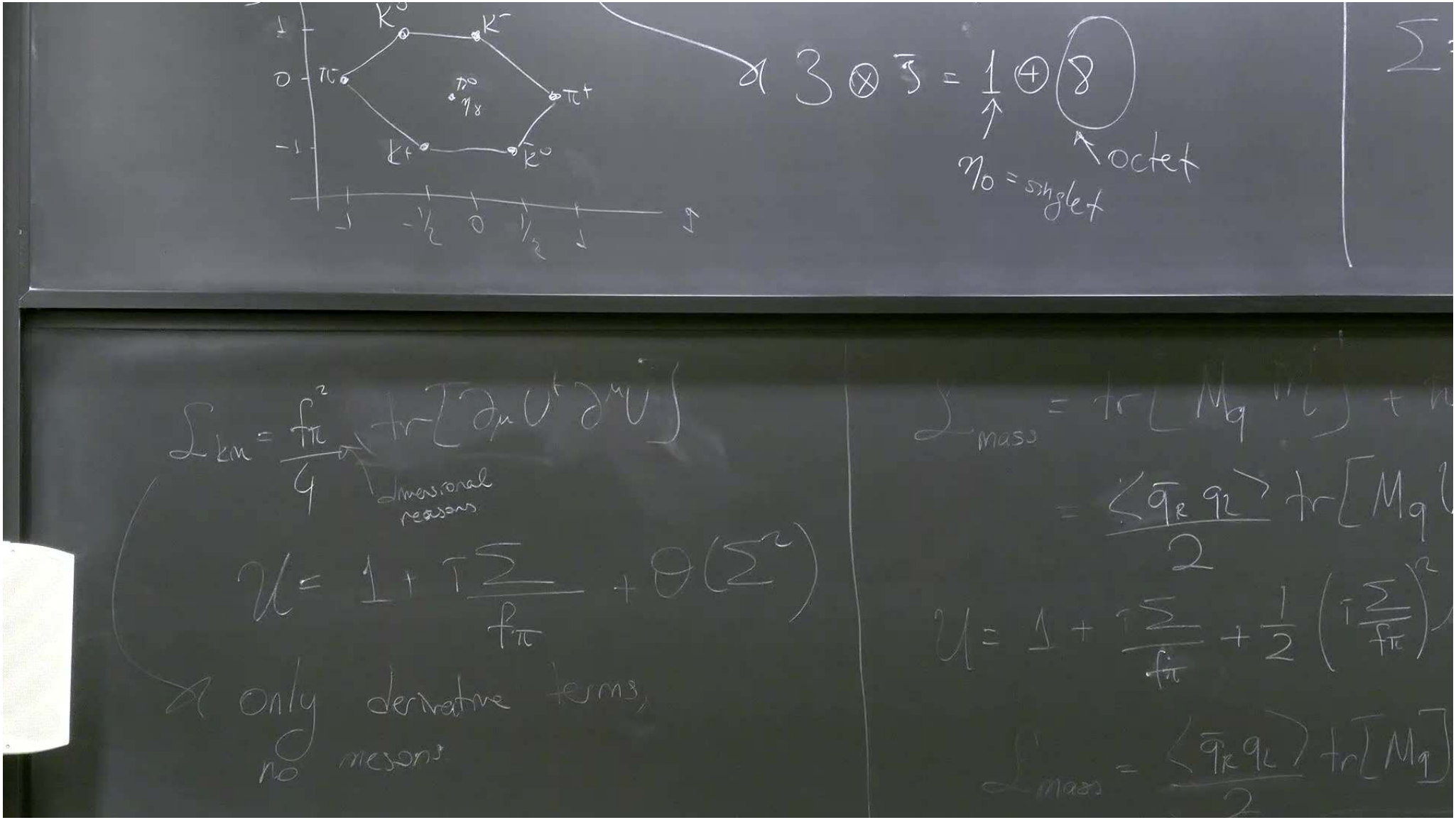
$M = q\bar{q}$ $\qquad q = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \\ s \end{pmatrix}$



$3 \otimes \bar{3} = 1 \oplus 8$

η_0 = singlet, octet


Non-linear σ model
$M = e^{i\Sigma/f_\pi} \langle M \rangle \equiv \langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle e^{i\Sigma/f_\pi} = \langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle U$
$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\eta_8 & \sqrt{2}\pi^+ & \sqrt{2}K^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\pi^- & -\pi^0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\eta_8 & \sqrt{2}K^0 \\ \sqrt{2}K^- & \sqrt{2}\bar{K}^0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\eta_8 \end{pmatrix}$
$[f_\pi] = 1$
$[U] = 0$
$\varphi = v e^{ih/v}$


K^0
K^-
π^-
π^0
η_8
π^+
K^+
$\bar{K}^0$
1
0
-1
-1/2
0
1/2
1
I
$3 \otimes \bar{3} = 1 \oplus 8$
η_0 = singlet
octet
Σ
$\mathcal{L}_{kin} = \frac{f_\pi^2}{4} tr[\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U]$
dimensional reasons
$U = 1 + i\frac{\Sigma}{f_\pi} + \theta(\Sigma^2)$
only derivative terms,
no mesons
$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = tr[M_q U] + h.c.$
$= \frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2} tr[M_q U] + h.c.$
$U = 1 + i\frac{\Sigma}{f_\pi} + \frac{1}{2}\left(i\frac{\Sigma}{f_\pi}\right)^2$
$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2} tr[M_q]$

η_0 = singlet

$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \mathrm{tr}\left[M_q U^\dagger\right] + h.c$$

$$= \frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2} \mathrm{tr}\left[M_q U\right] + h.c.$$

$$U = 1 + \frac{i\Sigma}{f_\pi} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{i\Sigma}{f_\pi}\right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\Sigma^3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \underbrace{\frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2} \mathrm{tr}\left[M_q\right]}_{\text{vacuum energy}} - \frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2 f_\pi^2} \mathrm{tr}\left[M_q \Sigma \Sigma\right] + \cdots$$

no mesons

$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \underbrace{\frac{\langle q_R q_L \rangle}{2} \mathrm{tr}[M_q]}_{\text{vacuum energy}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = \frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2} \left[\frac{1}{2}(m_u + m_d)\, \pi^0 \pi^0 + \frac{1}{6}(m_u + m_d + 4m_s)\, \eta_8 \eta_8 + \underbrace{\frac{m_u - m_d}{\sqrt{3}}\, \pi^0 \eta_8}_{\pi^0 - \eta_8 \text{ mixing}} + (\ldots \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\pi}^0 \\ \tilde{\eta}_8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \pi^0 \\ \eta_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $M_{\pi^0} \simeq M_{\pi^\pm}^2 = \frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2} (m_u + m_d)$
- $M_{K^+}^2 = \frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2} (m_u + m_s)$
- $M_\eta^2 = \frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2} (m_u + m_d + 4m_s)$
- $M_{K^0}^2 = \frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2} (m_d + m_s)$

$\frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2} \mathrm{tr}[M_q] - \frac{\langle \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle}{2 f_\pi^2} \mathrm{tr}[M_q \Sigma]$

vacuum energy

$\frac{m_u - m_d}{\sqrt{3}} \pi^0 \eta_8 + (m_u + m_d)\pi^+\pi^- + (m_u + m_s) K^+ K^- + (m_d + m_s) K^0 \bar{K}^0$

π^0-η_8 mixing

$$m_\eta^2 \simeq \frac{1}{3}\left(2(m_{K^+}^2 + m_{K^0}^2) - m_\pi^2\right)$$

Gell-Mann - Okubo formula

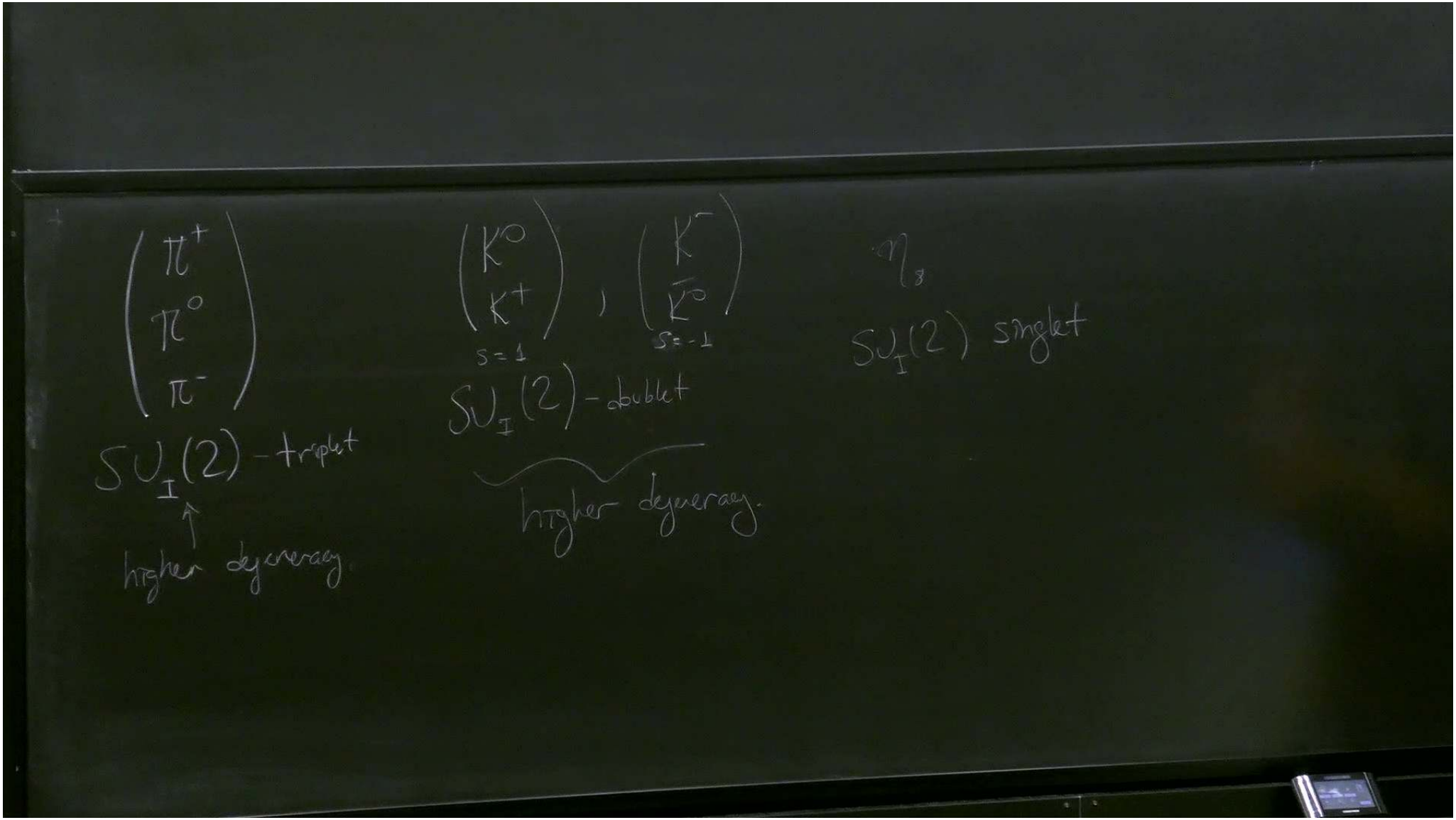
$\frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2}(m_u + m_s)$

$\frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle}{f_\pi^2}(m_d + m_s)$

$m_\pi \simeq 137$ MeV

$m_\eta = 549$ MeV

$m_K \simeq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(m_{K^+}^2 + m_{K^0}^2)} = 496$ MeV


$\begin{pmatrix} \pi^+ \\ \pi^0 \\ \pi^- \end{pmatrix}$
$SU_I(2)$ - triplet
higher degeneracy
$\begin{pmatrix} K^0 \\ K^+ \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} K^- \\ \bar{K}^0 \end{pmatrix}$
$S=1$
$S=-1$
$SU_I(2)$ - doublet
higher degeneracy
η_8
$SU_I(2)$ singlet

$U_A(1)$ – anomalous

$$j_5^\mu = \bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\frac{\lambda_0}{2}q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 u + \bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d + \bar{s}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 s\right)$$

$S_{\text{anomalous}}$ w.r.t. $SU_c(3)^2$

$$\partial_\mu j_5^\mu = \sqrt{6}\cdot 3\cdot\frac{g_3^2}{16\pi^2}G_{\mu\nu}\tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}$$

Partially Conserved Axial Cu

$+ \bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d + \bar{s}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 s)$

Partially Conserved Axial Current Relationship (PCAC)

$$j^\mu_{5i} = \bar{q}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 \frac{\lambda_i}{2} q$$

$$\langle 0 | j^\mu_{5i} | \mu_j(k) \rangle = -i f_\pi k^\mu e^{-ikx} \delta_{ij}$$

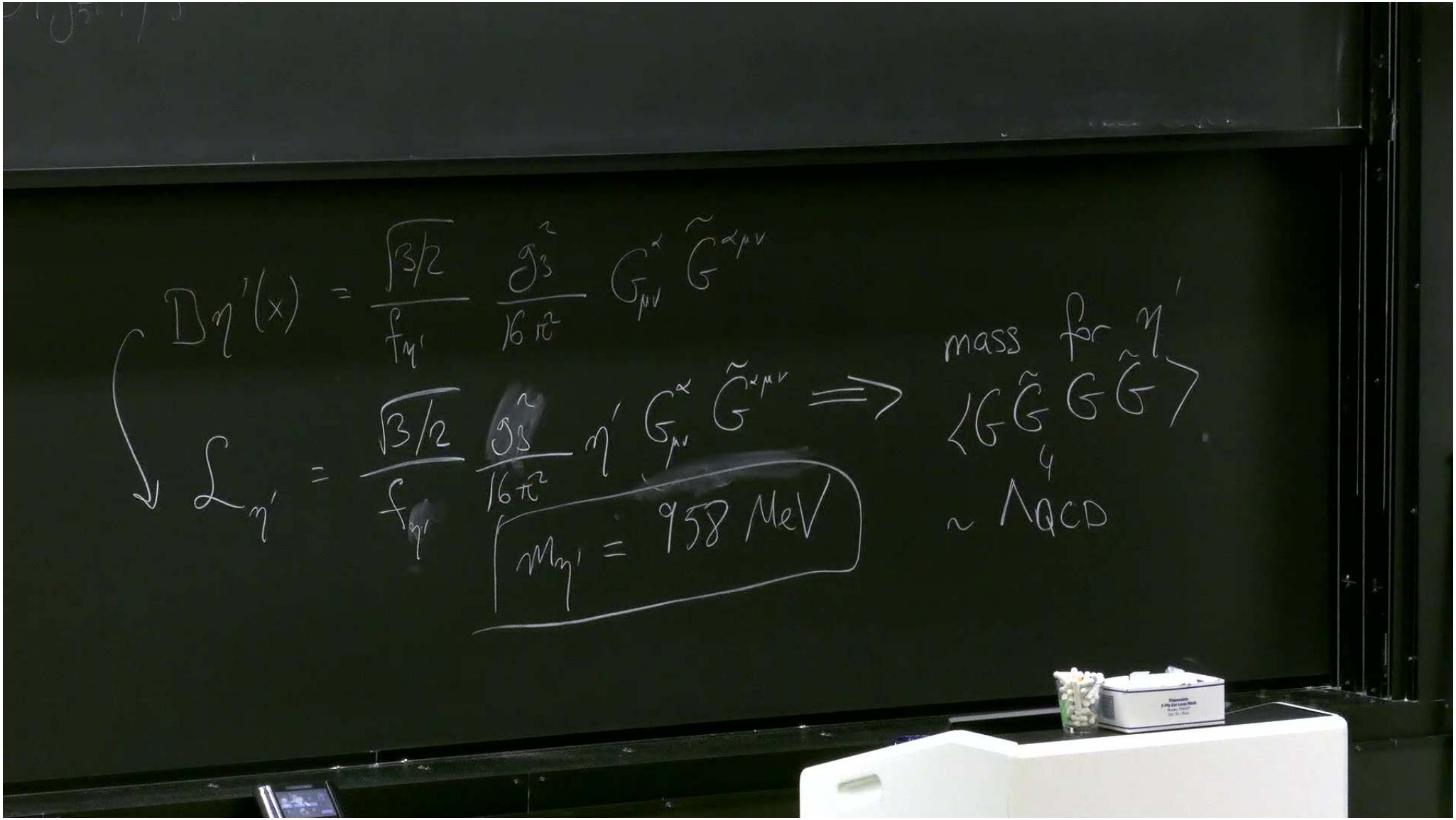
$\eta_0 \equiv \eta'$

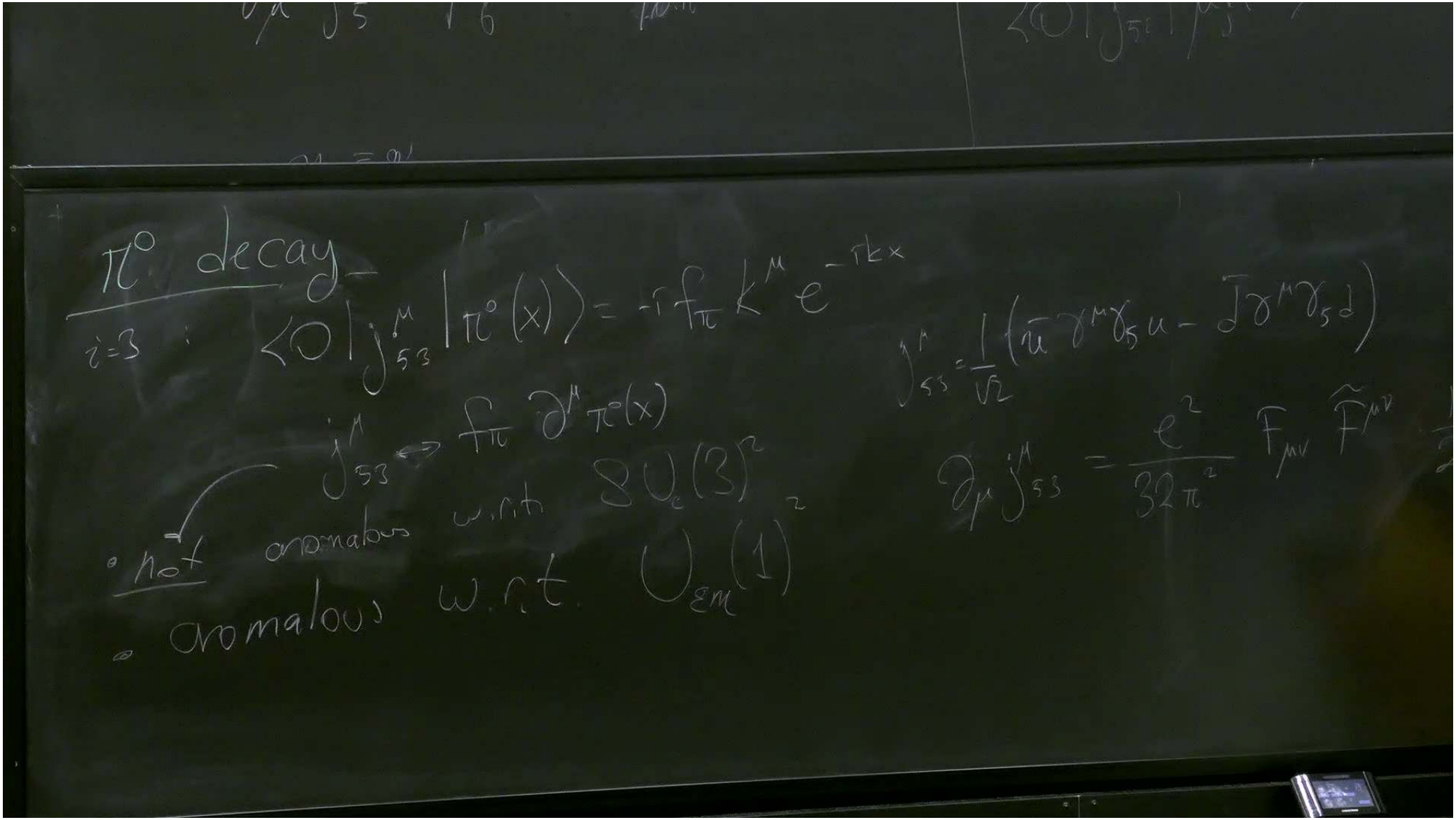
$\bar{\theta}=0$ | $\langle 0 | j_5^\mu | \eta'(k) \rangle = -i f_{\eta'} k^\mu e^{-ikx}$

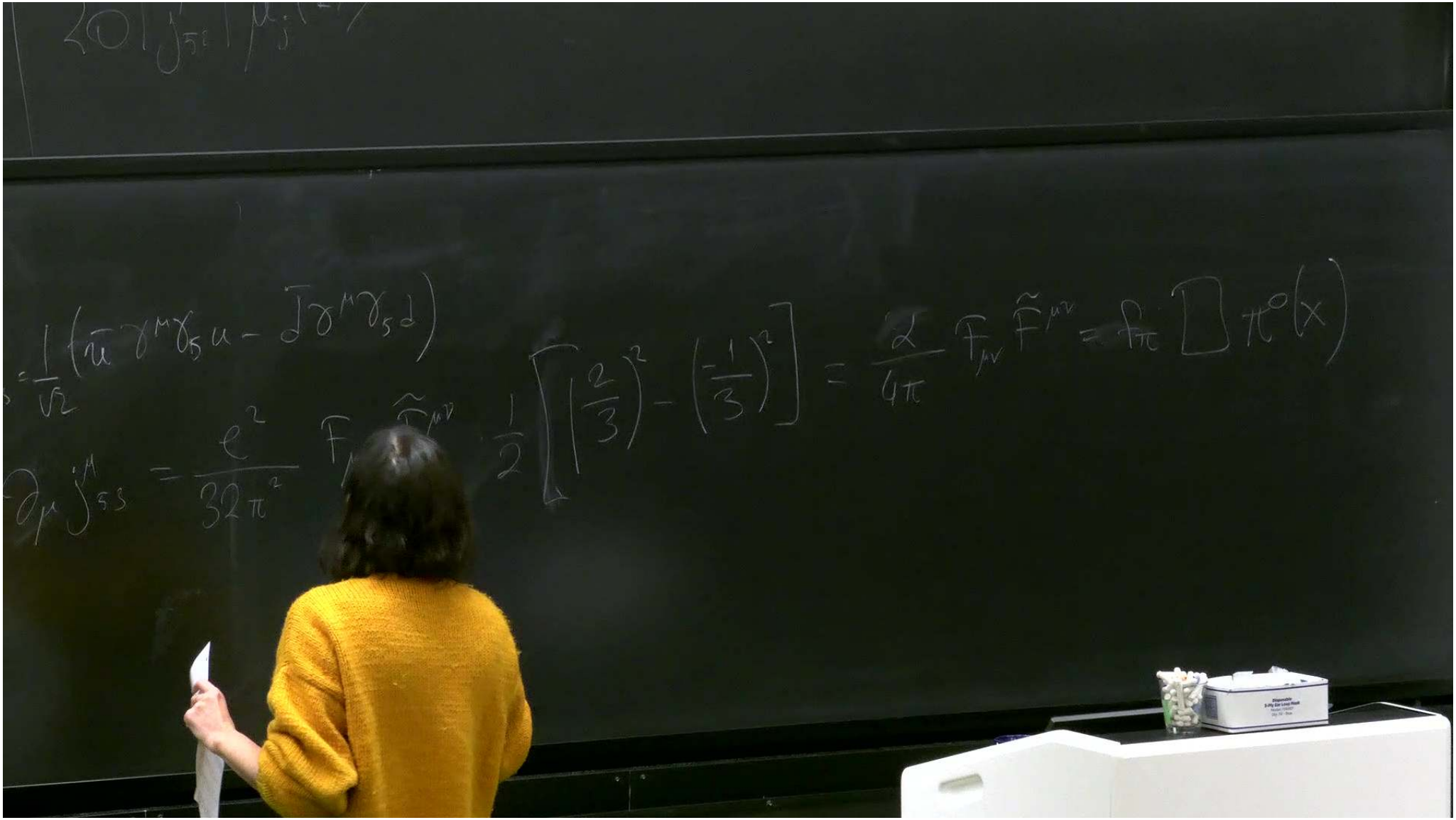
$\Big\{ \quad j_5^\mu(x) = f_{\eta'} \partial^\mu \eta'(x)$

$\partial_\mu j_5^\mu = \dfrac{\sqrt{3/2}\, g_3^2}{16\pi^2} G^a_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{a\mu\nu} = f_{\eta'} \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \eta'(x)$

$D\eta'(x) = \dfrac{\sqrt{}}{f_{\eta'}}$


$\partial_\mu \eta'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3/2}}{f_{\eta'}} \frac{g_3^2}{16\pi^2} G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu}$
$\mathcal{L}_{\eta'} = \frac{\sqrt{3/2}}{f_{\eta'}} \frac{g_3^2}{16\pi^2} \eta' G_{\mu\nu} \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu} \Longrightarrow$
$m_{\eta'} = 958\ \text{MeV}$
mass for η'
$\langle G\tilde{G}G\tilde{G} \rangle$
$\sim \Lambda_{QCD}^4$

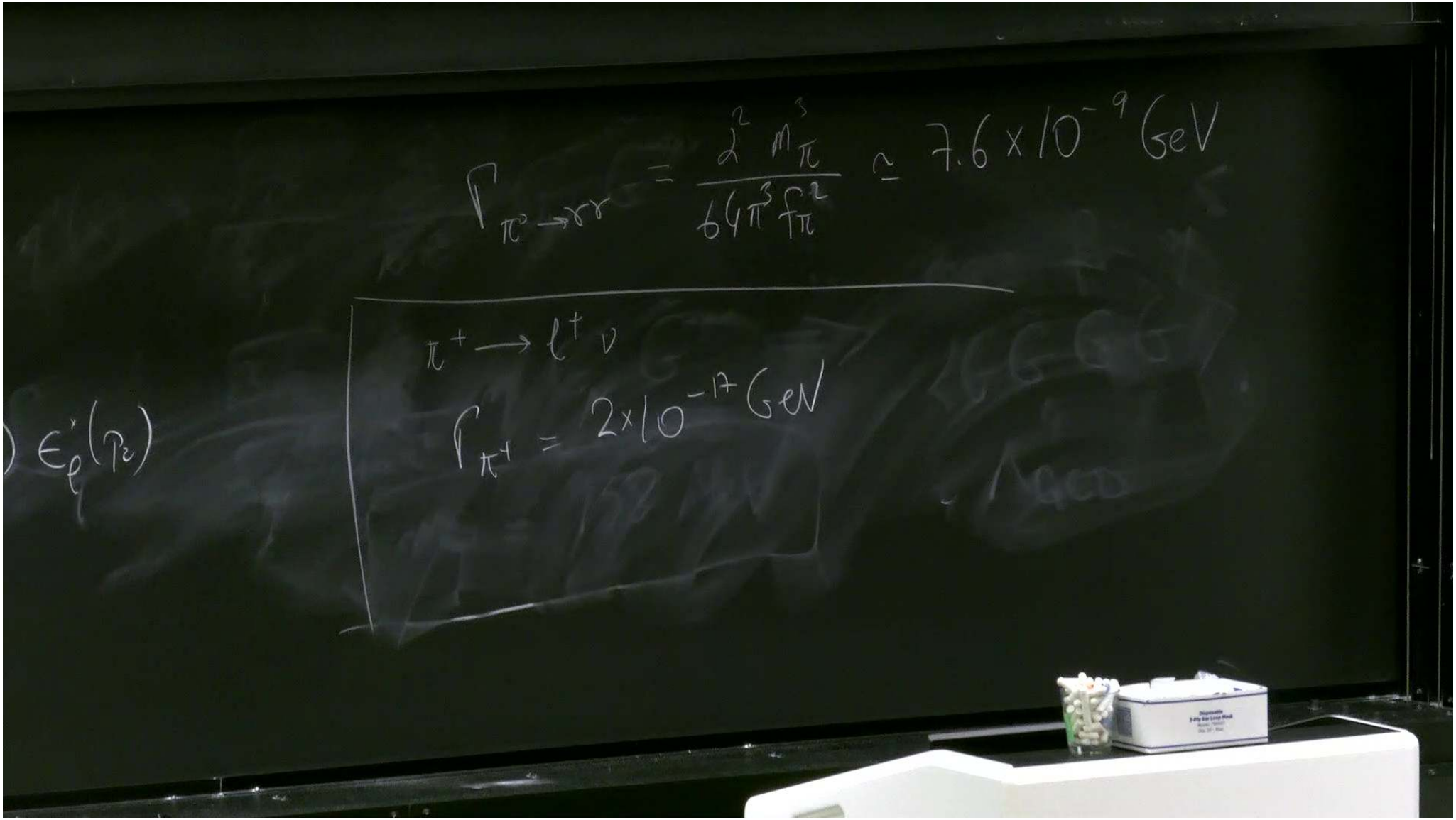

π^0 decay
$i=3$: $\langle 0 | j^\mu_{53} | \pi^0(x) \rangle = -i f_\pi k^\mu e^{-ikx}$
$j^\mu_{53} \leftrightarrow f_\pi \partial^\mu \pi^0(x)$
$j^\mu_{53} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\bar{u} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 u - \bar{d} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 d)$
$\partial_\mu j^\mu_{53} = \frac{e^2}{32\pi^2} F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$
not anomalous w.r.t. $SU_c(3)^2$
anomalous w.r.t. $U_{em}(1)^2$


$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 u - \bar{d}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5 d)$
$\partial_\mu j^\mu_{53} = \frac{e^2}{32\pi^2} F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$
$\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\right] = \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} F_{\mu\nu}\tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = f_\pi \Box \pi^0(x)$

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff}(\pi^0) = \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu \pi^0 \partial^\mu \pi^0 + \frac{1}{2} m_\pi^2 \pi^0 \pi^0 + \frac{\alpha}{4\pi f_\pi} \pi^0 F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi f_\pi} \pi^0 \epsilon^{\mu\nu\delta\rho} \partial_\mu A_\nu \partial_\delta A_\rho$$

$$i\mathcal{M}(\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma) = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{\alpha}{2\pi f_\pi}\right) \epsilon^{\mu\nu\delta\rho} (ip_1)_\mu (ip_2)_\delta \epsilon^*_\nu(p_1) \epsilon^*_\rho(p_2)$$


$\Gamma_{\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma} = \frac{\alpha^2 m_\pi^3}{64\pi^3 f_\pi^2} \simeq 7.6 \times 10^{-9}\,\text{GeV}$
$\pi^+ \longrightarrow \ell^+ \nu$
$\Gamma_{\pi^+} = 2 \times 10^{-17}\,\text{GeV}$
$\epsilon_\rho^*(p_2)$