

i) U(1) gauge theory \circ (Abelian Higgs model)

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = -\frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{D}_\mu \phi^\dagger \mathcal{D}^\mu \phi - \nu^2 \phi^\dagger \phi - \lambda (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2$$

$$B^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu B^\nu - \partial^\nu B^\mu$$

$$\boxed{\nu^2 < 0}$$

$$\mathcal{D}^\mu = \partial^\mu + i g' \gamma B^\mu$$

Again we have $\phi_0 = \nu/\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R}$ as minimum:

Mass-term for B_μ :

$$\mathcal{D}_\mu \phi_0 \mathcal{D}^\mu \phi_0 = -(g' \gamma \nu)^2 B_\mu B^\mu$$

with mass $m_B^2 = (g' \gamma \nu)^2$.

dofs \circ $\phi_1, \phi_2, B_\mu^\pm \leftarrow \text{Helicity}$ $\rightarrow \sigma, \bar{\pi}, B_\mu^\pm, B_\mu^L$ longitud.

1 + 1 + 2 [+ ω] 1 + 1 + 3

Perform gauge trafo on ϕ with $e^{i\omega}$, $\omega = -\arctan \frac{\pi}{\nu + \sigma}$

$$\phi \rightarrow e^{i\omega} \phi = (\cos \omega + i \sin \omega) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\nu + \sigma + i\pi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\nu + \sigma)^2 + \pi^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\nu + \sigma')$$

$$\text{with } \sigma' = \sqrt{(\nu + \sigma)^2 + \pi^2} - \nu = \sigma + \frac{\pi^2}{2\nu} + \dots$$

Unitary gauge

The gauge field has 'eaten up'

the Goldstone Boson (Higgs (Kibble) dinner)

iii) Electro-weak theory: $SU(2) \times U(1) \xrightarrow{\text{SSB}} U_{\text{em}}(1)$
 $4 \text{ gen.} \rightarrow 1 \text{ gen.}$

3 Goldstone
bosons eaten up

$$\phi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{i \omega (T^3 + Y_H)} \phi_0 = \phi_0 \quad \leftarrow \phi_2 \text{ neutral}$$

$$T^3 + Y_H \text{ gen. of } U_{\text{em}}(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow U_{\text{em}}(1)$ is unbroken symmetry

p. 13 W^\pm, Z^0 massive

[We have used that

$$\phi = (e^{i \omega^a T^a + Y_H \omega}) \phi_0$$

to gauge away the 3 Goldstones]

We chose $SU(2)$ gauge transformation such

4-19

that

$$u \phi(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(f+v) \end{pmatrix}$$

This is left invariant under the $U(1)$ -trafos

$$e^{i\omega(T^3 + Y_W)}$$

It follows that

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{D}_\nu \phi^\dagger \mathcal{D}^\nu \phi = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\nu f \partial^\nu f + m_W^2 \left(1 + f/v\right)^2 W_\nu^+ W^{-\nu} \\ + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 \left(1 + f/v\right)^2 Z_\nu^0 Z^{0\nu}$$

$$(2) \quad V(\phi^\dagger \phi) = V\left(\frac{1}{2}(v+f)^2\right)$$

$$m_Z, m_W \quad p. 4-13$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 (v+f)^2 + \frac{1}{4} (v+f)^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m_f^2 f^2 \left(1 + f/v + \frac{1}{4} (f/v)^2\right)$$

with

$$m_f^2 = 2\lambda v^2$$

↑
parameter

Higgs mass

(3) leptons: electron

$$e = g / \sin \theta_w$$

$$\bar{\Psi}_e i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi_e$$

p. 5-8

$$= \bar{\Psi}_e i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \Psi_e - e A_\mu^0 j_{em}^\mu$$

$$- \frac{2e}{\sin 2\theta_w} Z_\mu^0 j_{nc}^\mu \quad \text{p. 5-9}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{e}{\sin \theta_w} (W_\mu^+ j_{cc}^\mu + W_\mu^- j_{cc}^{\mu\dagger})$$

with

$$j_{cc}^\mu = \bar{\Psi}_e \gamma^\mu (\tau^1 + i\tau^2) \Psi_e$$

$$= \bar{\Psi}_e \gamma^\mu (\tau^1 + i\tau^2) (1 - \gamma_5) / 2 \Psi_e$$

$$- h_\psi (\psi_R \phi^\dagger \psi_L - \bar{\psi}_L \phi \psi_R)$$

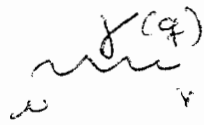
$$= m_e \bar{\Psi}_e \Psi_e (1 + g/v_0)$$

in general
$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_e \\ \psi_\mu \\ \psi_\tau \\ \psi_\nu \end{pmatrix}$$

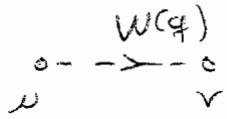
allows for mass matrix
 \Rightarrow mixing!

Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix $(\nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3, \rho)$

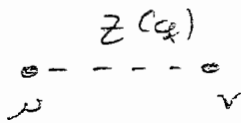
Propagators:



$$= \frac{-i g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2 + i\epsilon} \leftarrow \text{Feynman gauge}$$



$$= \frac{-i \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{m_W^2} \right)}{q^2 - m_W^2 + i\epsilon}$$



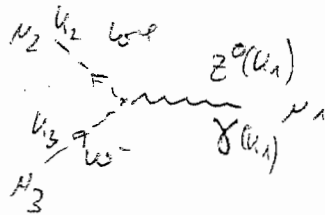
$$= \frac{-i \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{m_Z^2} \right)}{q^2 - m_Z^2 + i\epsilon}$$



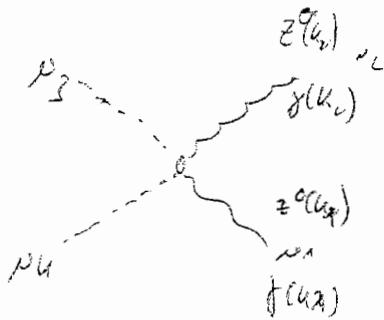
$$= \frac{-i}{q^2 - m_\gamma^2 + i\epsilon}$$

(selected vertices)

gauge-gauge



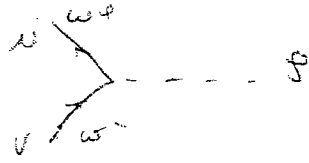
$$= (ie) \frac{g_{\mu_1 \mu_2} (k_1 - k_2)_\mu + (k_2 - k_3)_\mu g_{\mu_2 \mu_3} + (k_3 - k_1)_\mu g_{\mu_3 \mu_1}}{s^2 \sin^2 \theta_w}$$



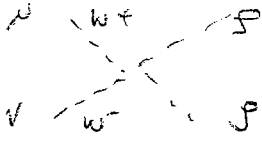
$$= ie^2 \frac{g_{\mu_1 \mu_3} g_{\mu_2 \mu_4} + g_{\mu_1 \mu_4} g_{\mu_2 \mu_3} - 2 g_{\mu_1 \mu_2} g_{\mu_3 \mu_4}}{s^2 \sin^2 \theta_w}$$



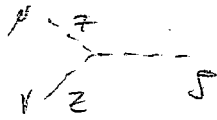
$$= -ie^2 \frac{1}{s^2 \sin^2 \theta_w}$$



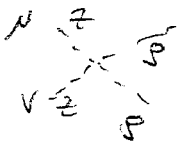
$$i g_{\mu\nu} \frac{2m_w^2}{V}$$



$$i g_{\mu\nu} \frac{2m_w^2}{V}$$



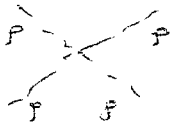
$$i g_{\mu\nu} \frac{2m_z^2}{V}$$



$$i g_{\mu\nu} \frac{2m_z^2}{V^2}$$



$$-3i \frac{m_P^2}{V}$$



$$-3i \frac{m_P^2}{V^2}$$