Introduction to Particle Physics Theory

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we will mainly discuss

Quantum Field Theory (QFT)

to describe *fundamental interactions between particles*

Why *Quantum Field Theory (QFT)* ?

How do we describe nature?

Special Relativity + Quantum Mechanics

$$\downarrow$$

Quantum Field Theory (QFT)

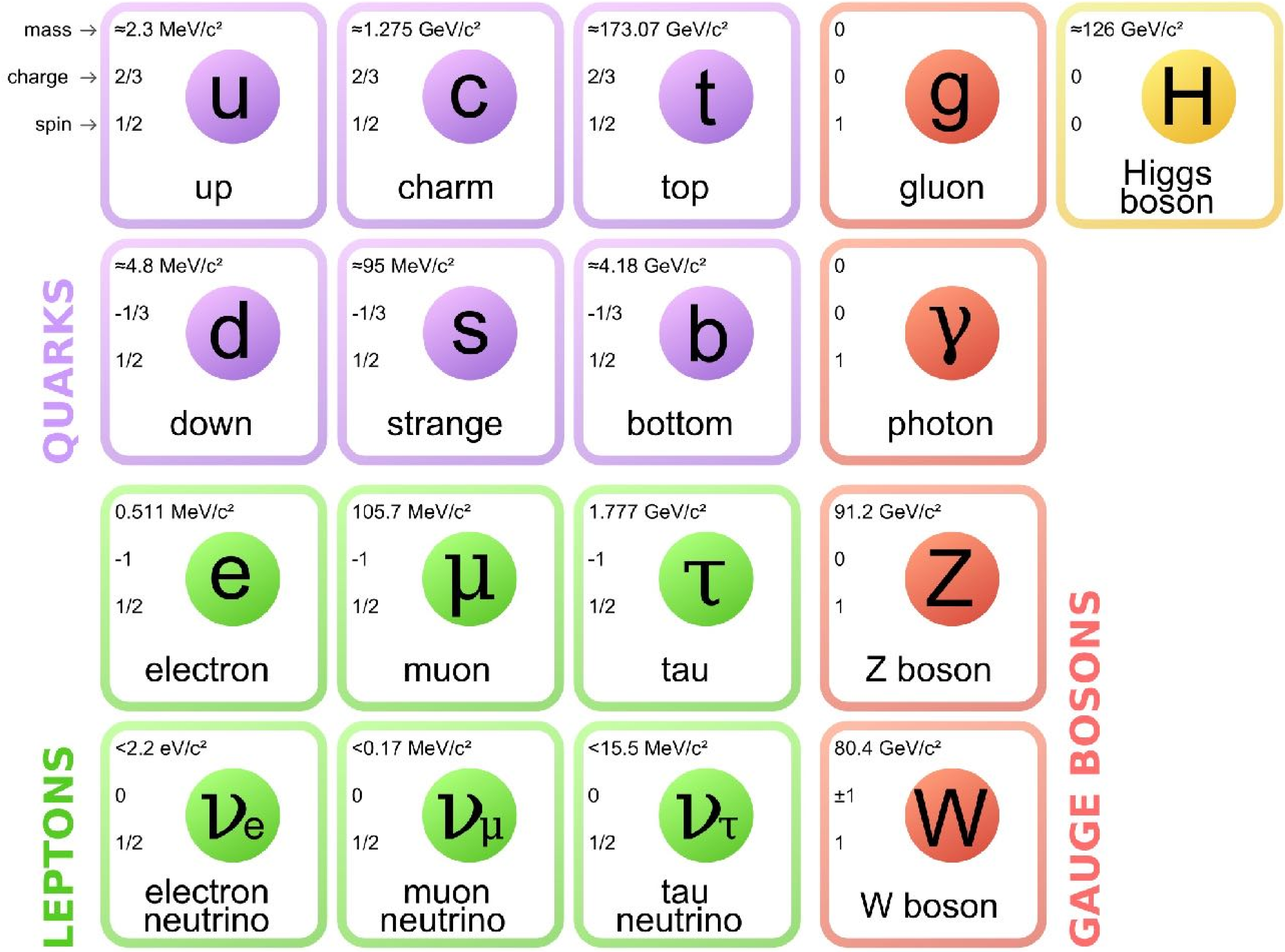
QFT provides a very useful tool to

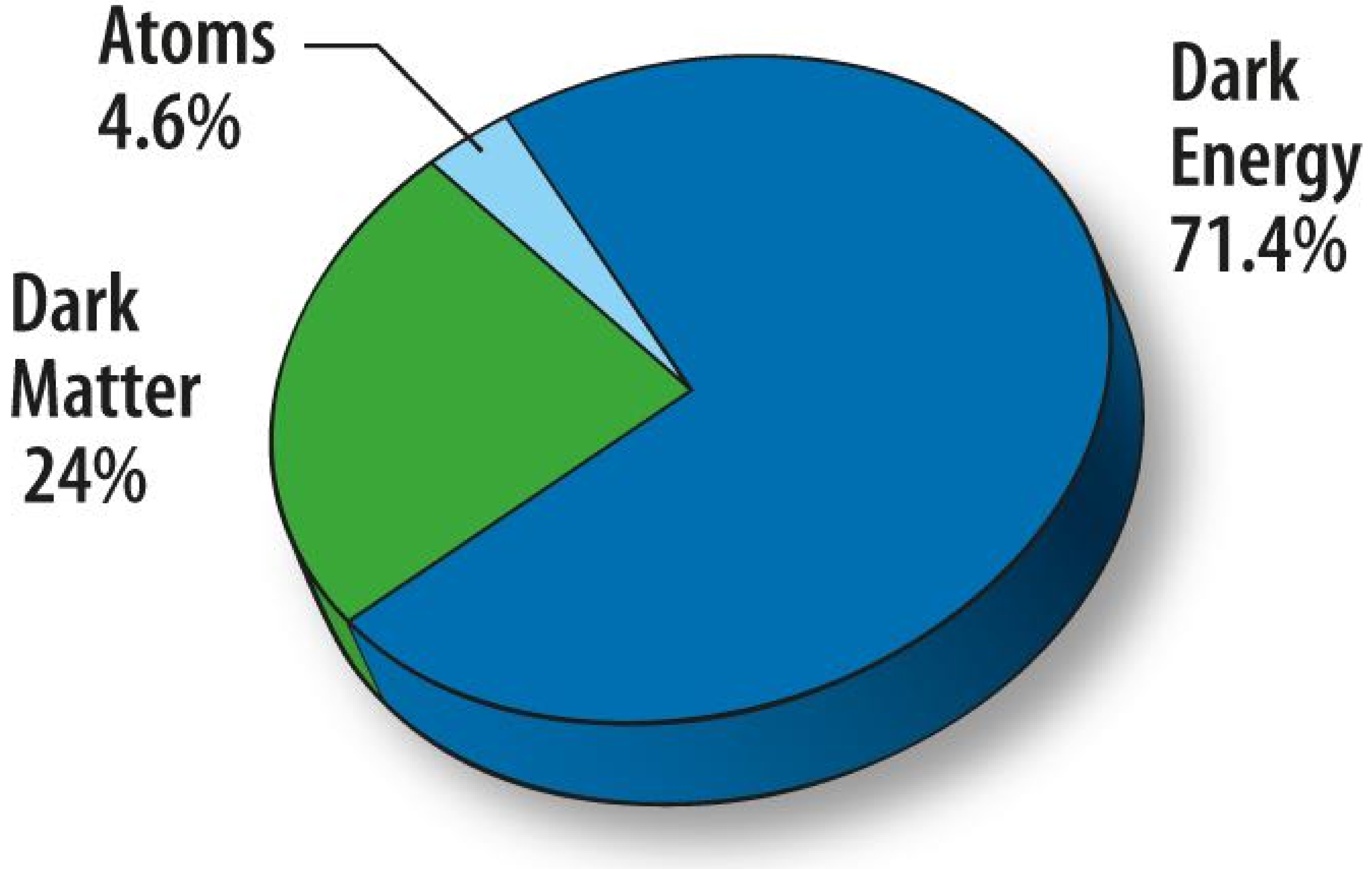
- organize our knowledge
- parametrize our ignorance

it plays a crucial role to

- understand/interpret experimental data
- study the evolution of the Universe

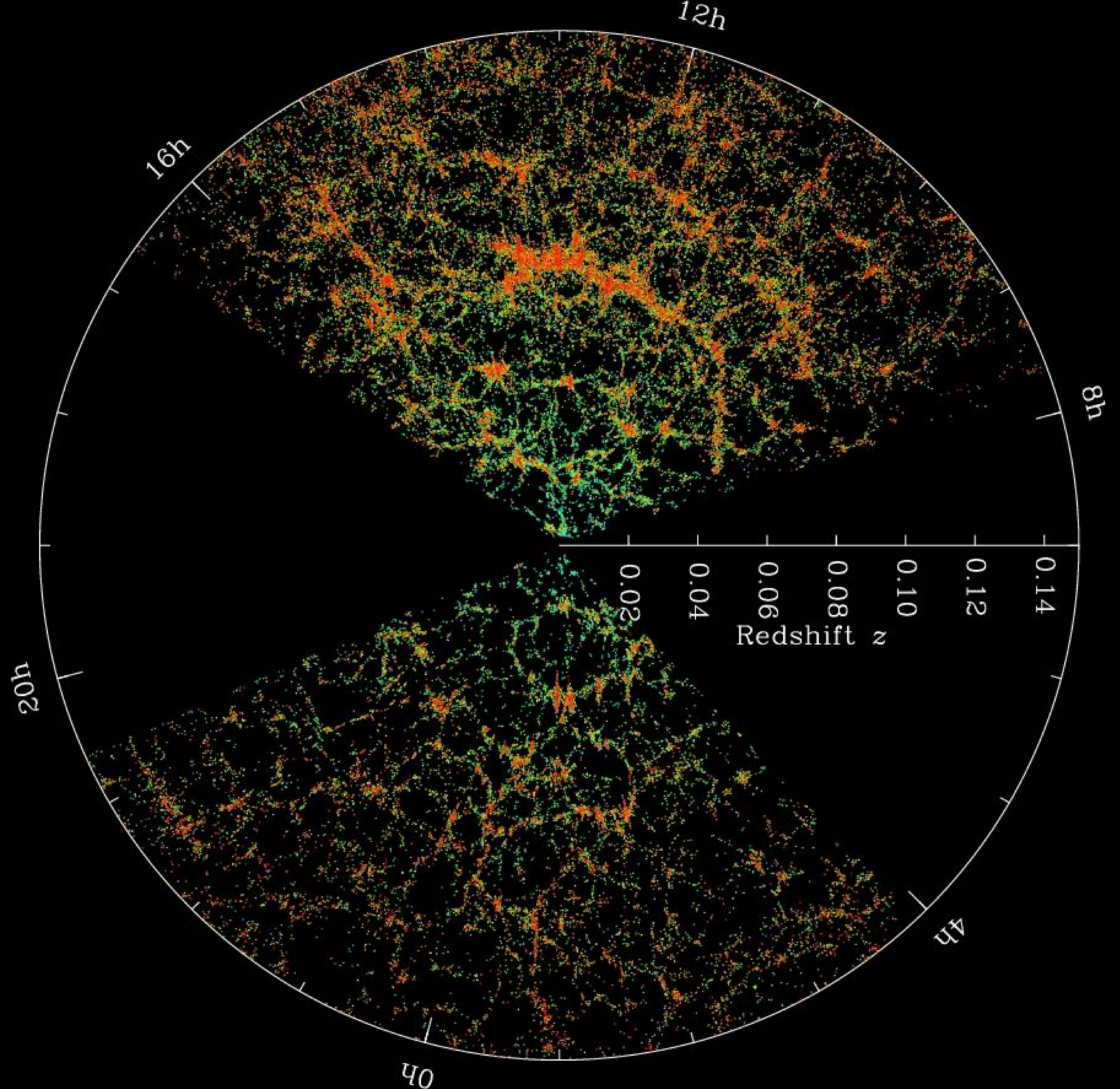
what we know


mass →
charge →
spin →
≈2.3 MeV/c²
2/3
1/2
u
up
≈1.275 GeV/c²
2/3
1/2
c
charm
≈173.07 GeV/c²
2/3
1/2
t
top
0
0
1
g
gluon
≈126 GeV/c²
0
0
H
Higgs boson
≈4.8 MeV/c²
-1/3
1/2
d
down
≈95 MeV/c²
-1/3
1/2
s
strange
≈4.18 GeV/c²
-1/3
1/2
b
bottom
0
0
1
γ
photon
QUARKS
0.511 MeV/c²
-1
1/2
e
electron
105.7 MeV/c²
-1
1/2
μ
muon
1.777 GeV/c²
-1
1/2
τ
tau
91.2 GeV/c²
0
1
Z
Z boson
<2.2 eV/c²
0
1/2
νe
electron neutrino
<0.17 MeV/c²
0
1/2
νμ
muon neutrino
<15.5 MeV/c²
0
1/2
ντ
tau neutrino
80.4 GeV/c²
±1
1
W
W boson
LEPTONS
GAUGE BOSONS



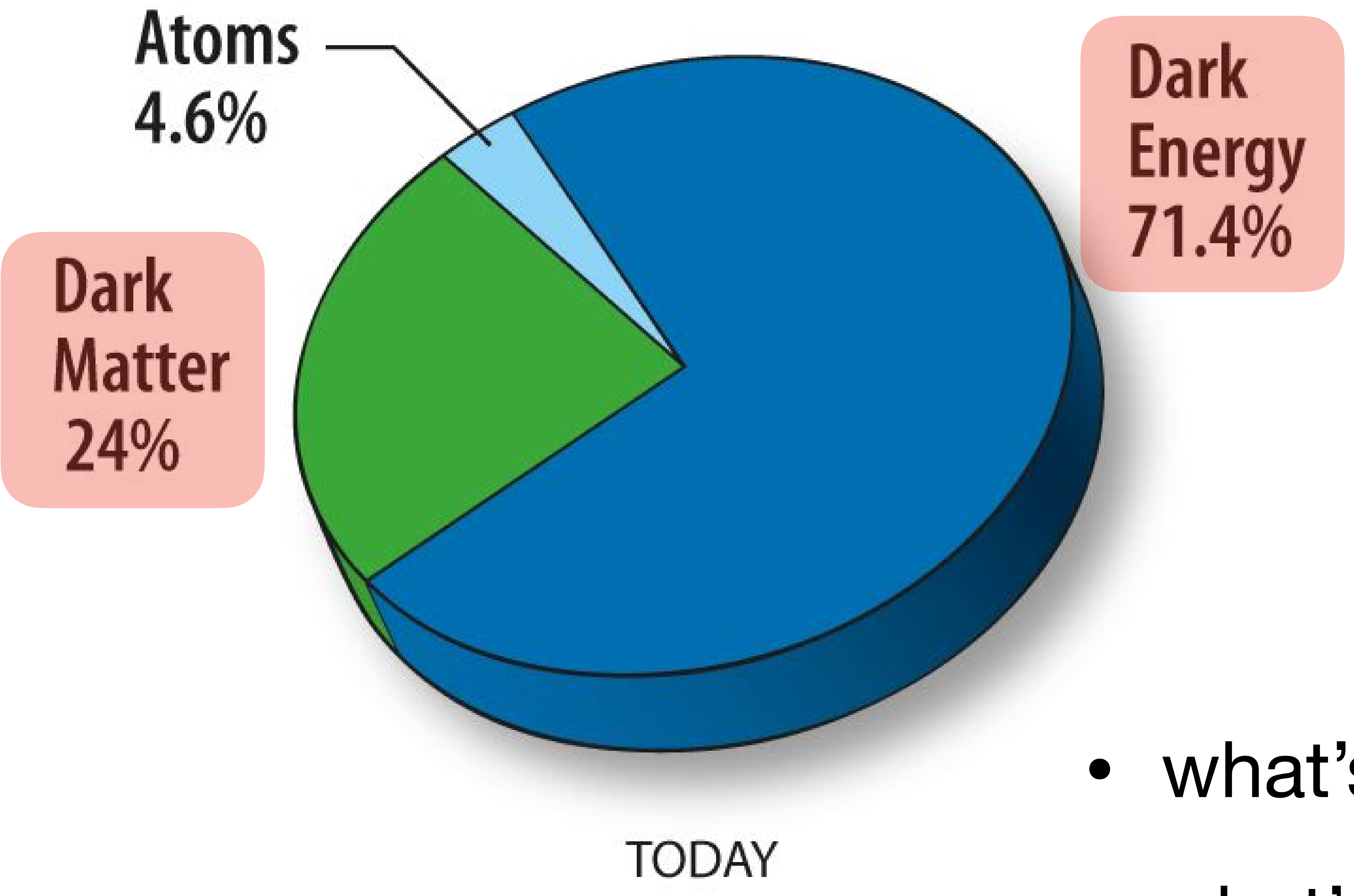
TODAY


Dark Energy
Accelerated Expansion
Afterglow Light
Pattern
375,000 yrs.
Dark Ages
Development of
Galaxies, Planets, etc.
Inflation
Quantum
Fluctuations
1st Stars
about 400 million yrs.
Big Bang Expansion
13.77 billion years

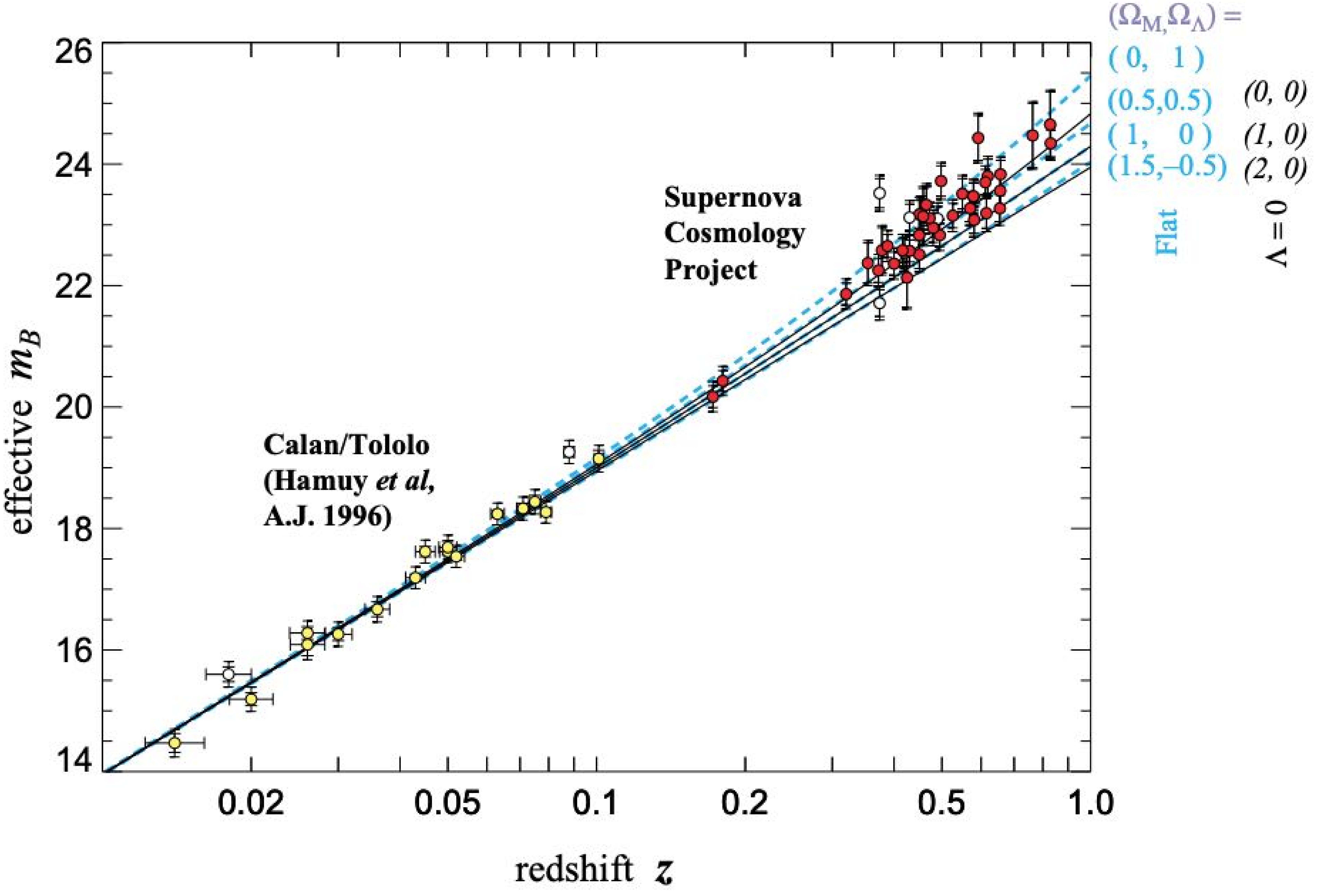

12h
16h
8h
20h
4h
0h
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
0.12
0.14
Redshift z

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$
$$+ i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$$
$$+ \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c.$$
$$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$$

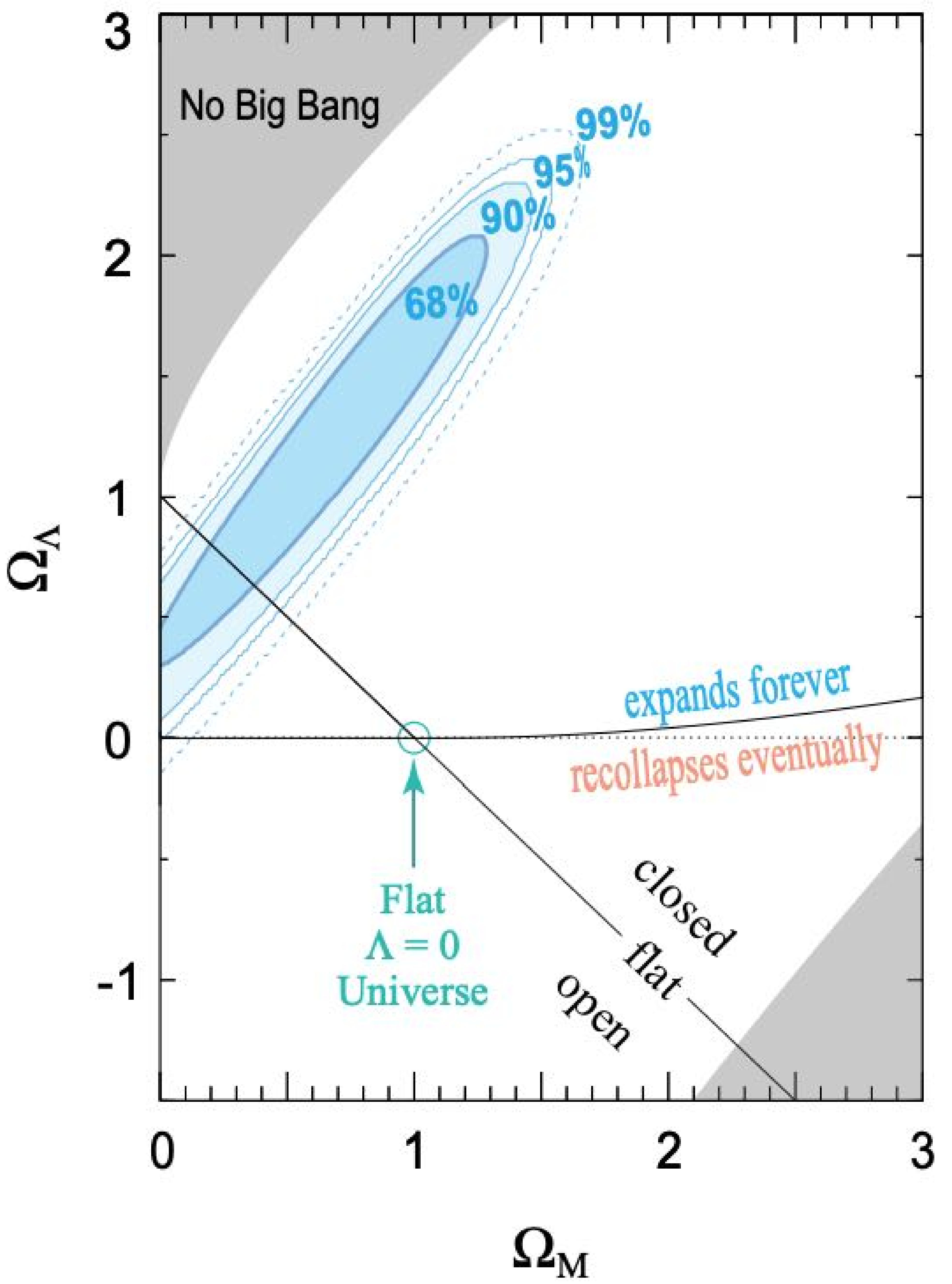
what we don’t know



- what's dark matter?
- what's dark energy?



[Perlmutter et al 98] [Riess et al 98]

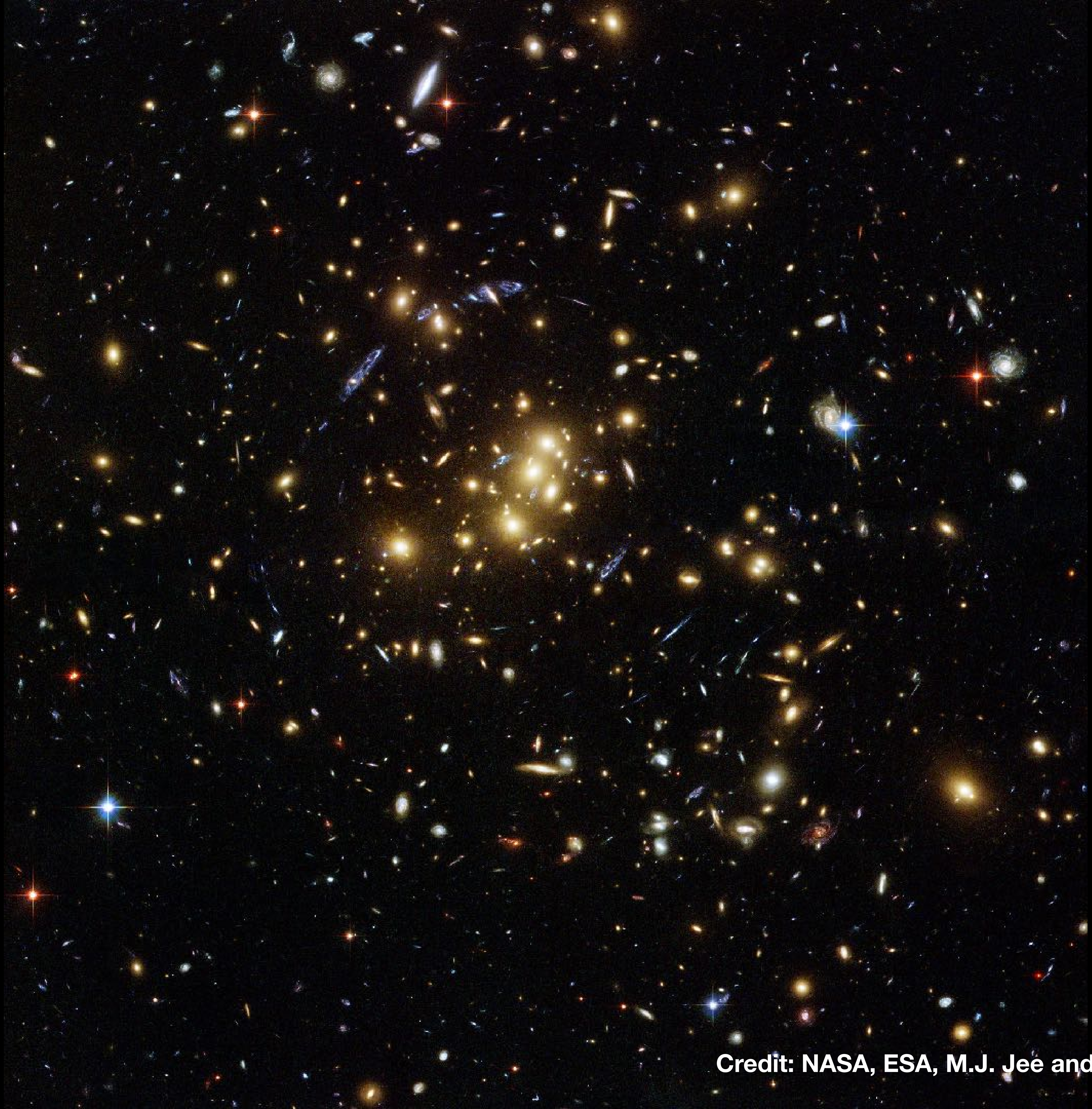


No Big Bang
99%
95%
90%
68%
expands forever
recollapses eventually
closed
flat
open
Flat
Λ = 0
Universe
3
2
1
0
-1
0
1
2
3
Ω_Λ
Ω_M

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \\
& + i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c. \\
& + \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c. \\
& + |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi) \quad \boxed{+\Lambda(?)}
\end{aligned}
$$

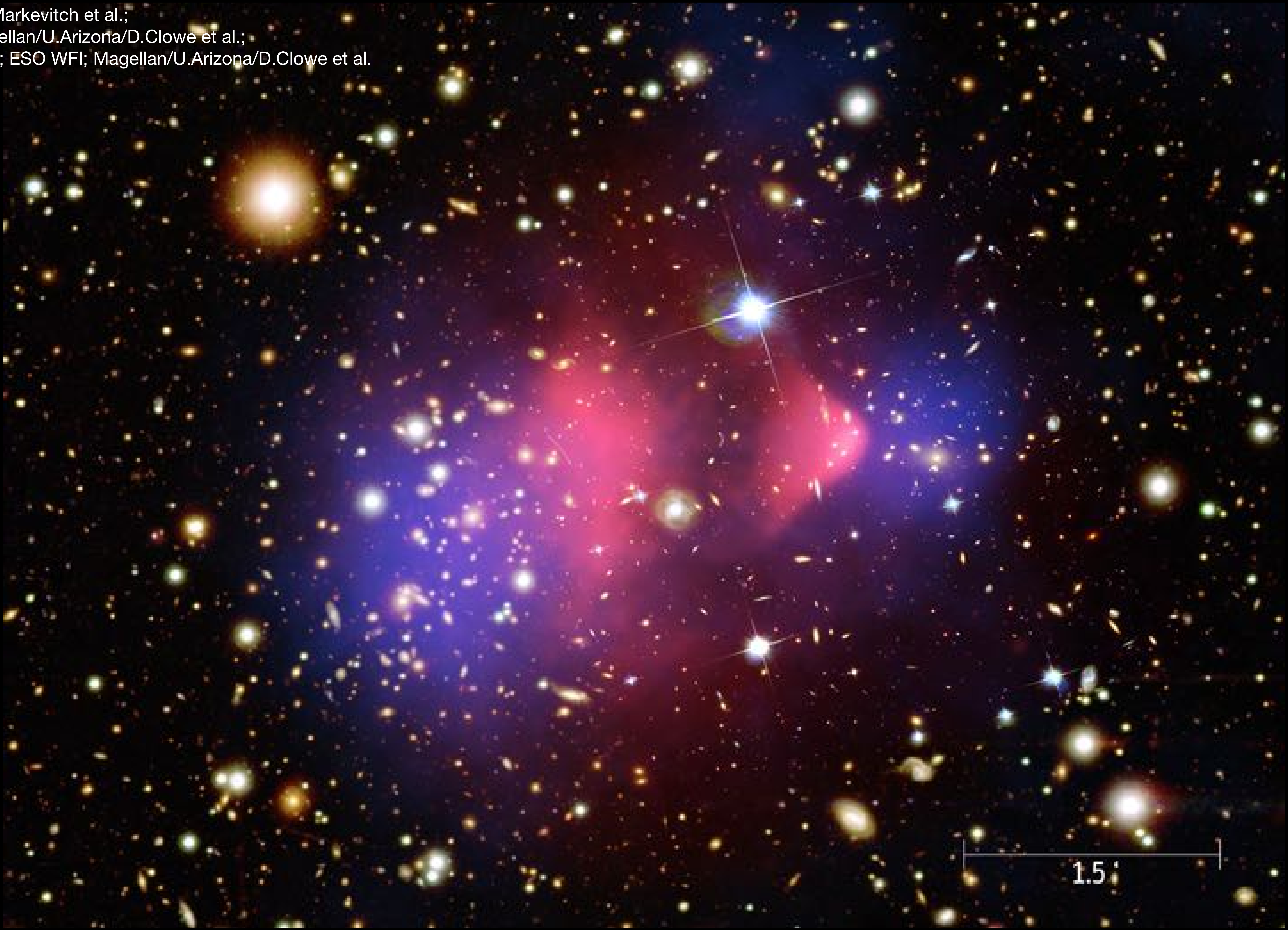

Observations
from starlight
Observations from
21 cm hydrogen
Expected from
the visible disk
Velocity
(km s^{-1})
100
50
10,000
20,000
30,000
40,000
Distance (light years)

CL0024+1654



Credit: NASA, ESA, M.J. Jee and H. Ford (Johns Hopkins University)

Credit:
X-ray: NASA/CXC/CfA/M.Markevitch et al.;
Optical: NASA/STScI; Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al.;
Lensing Map: NASA/STScI; ESO WFI; Magellan/U.Arizona/D.Clowe et al.



$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$
$$+ i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$$
$$+ \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c.$$
$$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi) \quad \boxed{+\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{DM}}(?)}$$

- what’s the origin of matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe?

and many others …

(BSM = Beyond the Standard Model)

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$+ i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$$

$$+ \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c.$$

$$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi) \quad \boxed{+\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{BSM}}}$$

In this lecture
we use the natural unit

$$c = \hbar = k_B = 1$$

that is

$$[\mathrm{Energy}] = [\mathrm{Mass}] = [\mathrm{Temperature}] = [\mathrm{Length}]^{-1} = [\mathrm{Time}]^{-1}$$

we are going to measure every quantity in eV (or GeV) unit

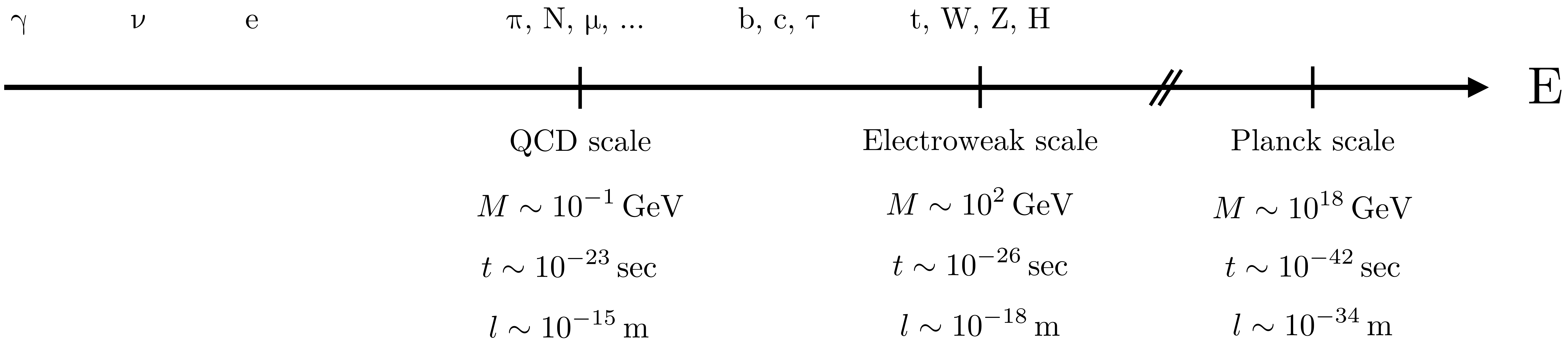
for instance

$$1\,\mathrm{sec} \simeq 2 \times 10^{15}\,\mathrm{eV}^{-1}$$

$$1\,\mathrm{meter} \simeq 5 \times 10^{6}\,\mathrm{eV}^{-1}$$

$$1\,\mathrm{gram} \simeq 6 \times 10^{32}\,\mathrm{eV}$$

$$1\,\mathrm{Kelvin} \simeq 9 \times 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{eV}$$


γ
ν
e
π, N, μ, ...
b, c, τ
t, W, Z, H
E
QCD scale
$M \sim 10^{-1}$ GeV
$t \sim 10^{-23}$ sec
$l \sim 10^{-15}$ m
Electroweak scale
$M \sim 10^{2}$ GeV
$t \sim 10^{-26}$ sec
$l \sim 10^{-18}$ m
Planck scale
$M \sim 10^{18}$ GeV
$t \sim 10^{-42}$ sec
$l \sim 10^{-34}$ m

let’s begin by reviewing
classical Lagrangian mechanics …

Lagrangian mechanics

a particle under a potential $\mathrm{V(x)}$

satisfies the equation of motion

$$m\ddot{x} + V'(x) = 0$$

Newton's equation can be obtained from the action

$$S = \int dt\, L(x, \dot{x})$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - V(x)$$

From the least action principle

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= \delta S \\
&= \delta \int dt\, L(x, \dot{x}) \\
&= \int dt \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \delta \dot{x} \right] \\
&= \int dt\, \delta x \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right] + \text{boundary term}
\end{aligned}
$$

we find *Euler-Lagrange equation*

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0
$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\dot{x}^2 - V(x)$$

From Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$$

the equation of motion is reproduced

$$m\ddot{x} + V' = 0$$

Lagrangian Field Theory

Lagrangian mechanics can be extended to classical field theory

Consider Maxwell's electromagnetic theory (in free space)

$$\nabla \cdot E = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0$$

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \times B = +\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

$$E = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$$

$$B = \nabla \times A$$

Lagrangian Field Theory

$$A^\mu = (\phi, A)$$

$$x^\mu = (t, \mathbf{x})$$

$$\partial_\mu = \partial/\partial x^\mu$$

$$(\mu = 0,\ 1,\ 2,\ 3)$$

$$(i = 1,\ 2,\ 3)$$

It can be written in a more compact form

by introducing field strength tensor

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

electromagnetic fields are

$$E_i = F_{0i} \qquad B_i = -\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{ijk}F^{jk}$$

Maxwell's equations can be written as

$$\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot E = 0 \\ \nabla \times B = +\dfrac{\partial E}{\partial t} \end{array}$$

(repeated indices are contracted)

the other two equations come from Bianchi identity

$$\partial_\mu F_{\nu\rho} + \partial_\nu F_{\rho\mu} + \partial_\rho F_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \nabla \cdot B = 0 \\ \nabla \times E = -\dfrac{\partial B}{\partial t} \end{array}$$

Lagrangian Field Theory

The corresponding Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}(A, \partial A) = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

The action is

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

Using the least action principle, we find Euler-Lagrange equation

$$0 = \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu A_\nu} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A_\nu}$$

which reproduces the Maxwell equation

Lagrangian Field Theory

$$S = \int d^4x \left[-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \right]$$

This classical Lagrangian field theory

describes classical electromagnetism

When this theory is quantized

it describes a spin-1 massless gauge boson

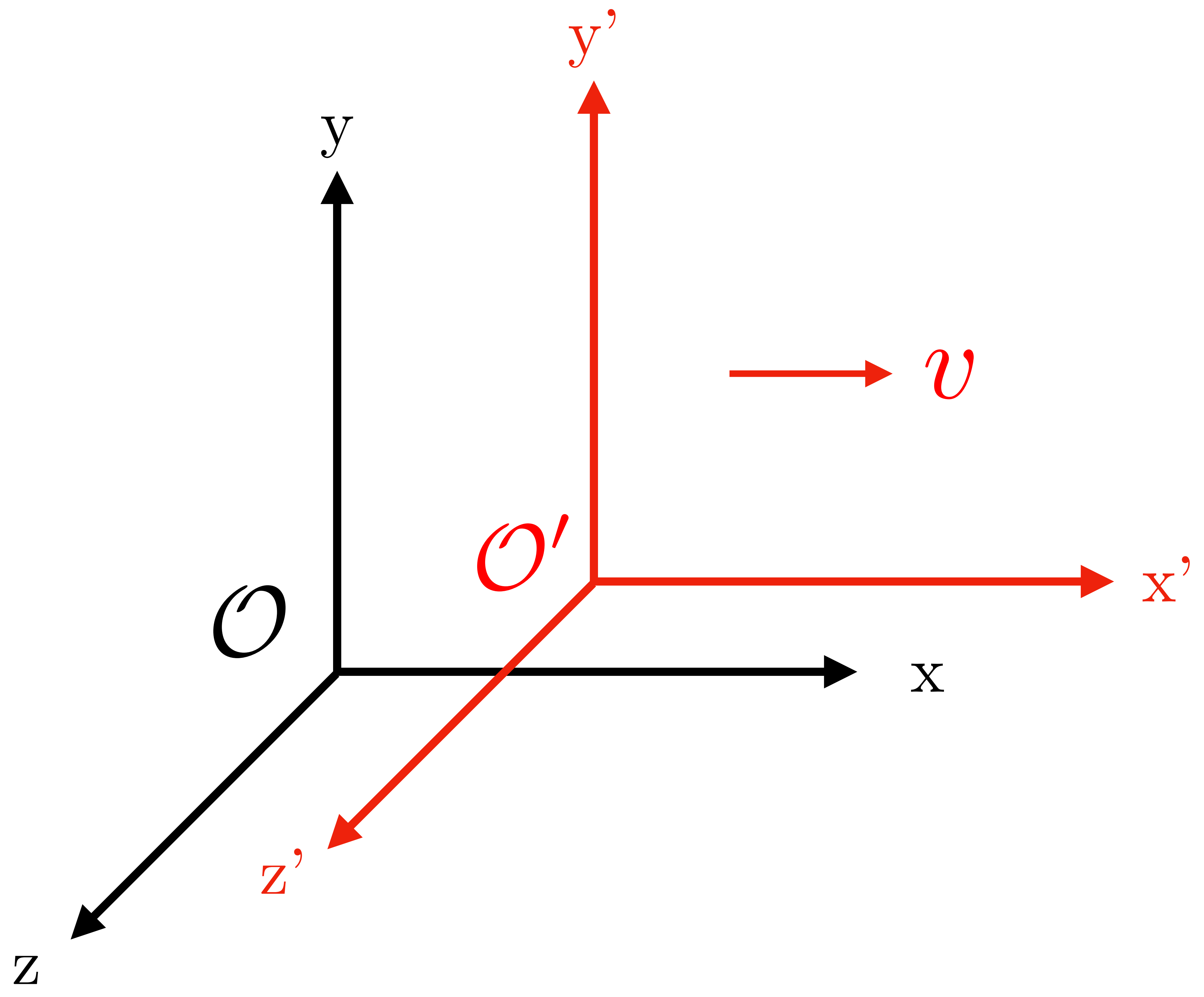
which is ***photon***

The other elementary particles in SM

can also be described by similar Lagrangian field theory

A brief review on Lorentz transformation

Galilean transformation



$$\begin{pmatrix} t' \\ x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x - vt \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

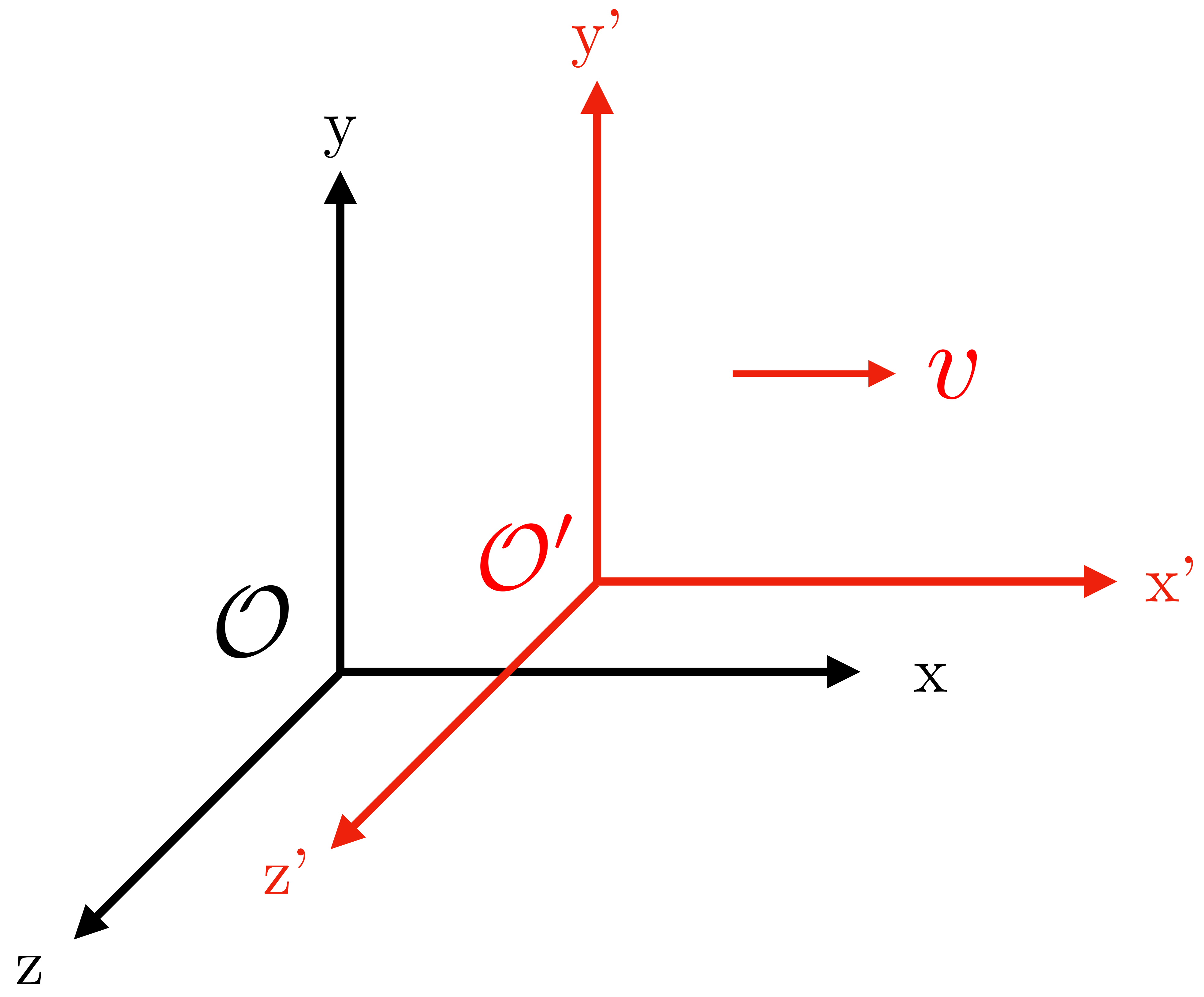
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

(transformation of coordinates in non-relativistic system)

Lorentz transformation

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}$$

boost factor



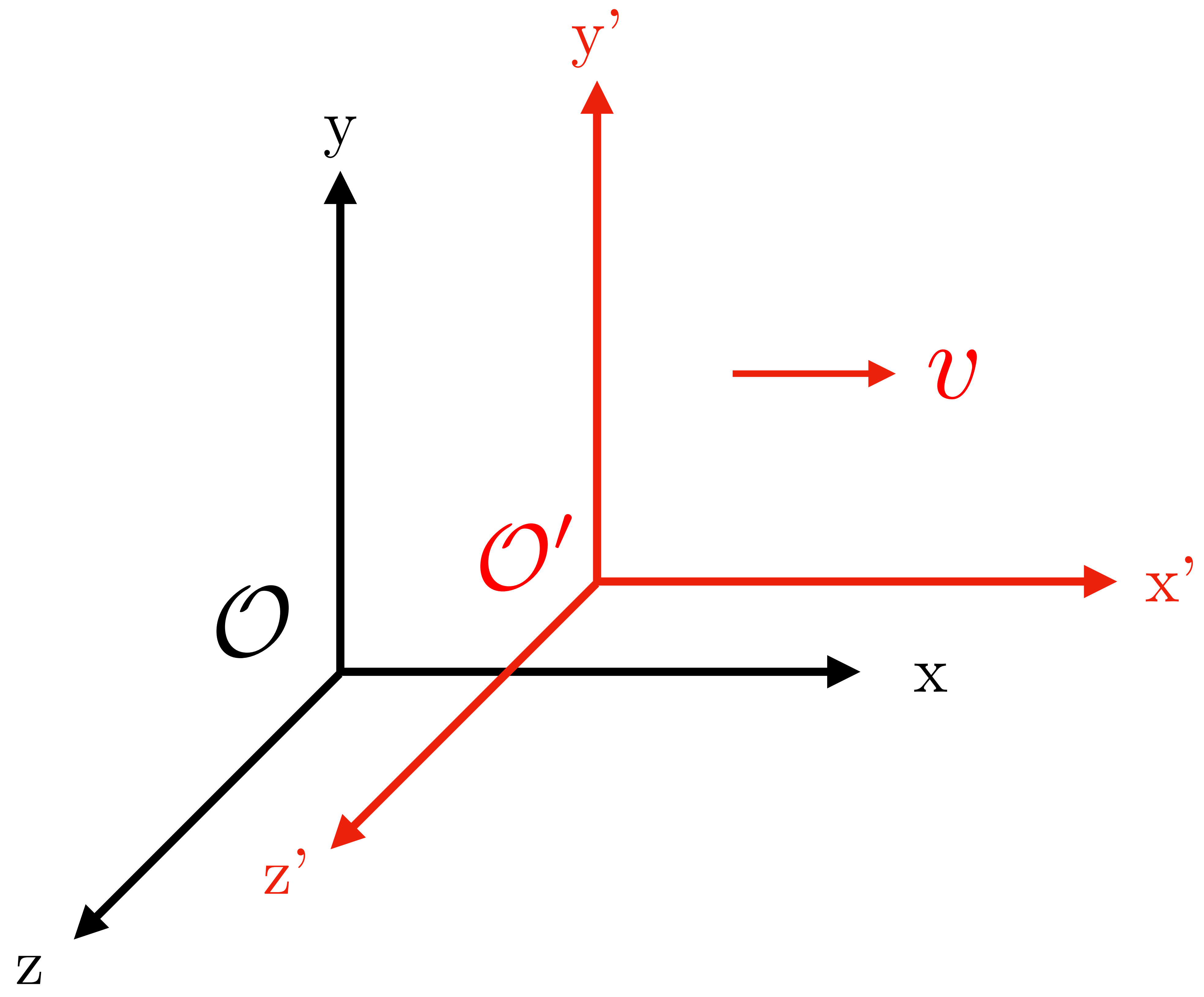
$$\begin{pmatrix} t' \\ x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma v & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma v & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(t - vx) \\ \gamma(x - vt) \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

(time dilation & Length contraction)

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}$$

Lorentz transformation



$$\begin{pmatrix} t' \\ x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma(t - vx) \\ \gamma(x - vt) \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

consider now two events

$$E_1 = (t_1, x_1, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}} \qquad E_2 = (t_2, x_2, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}}$$

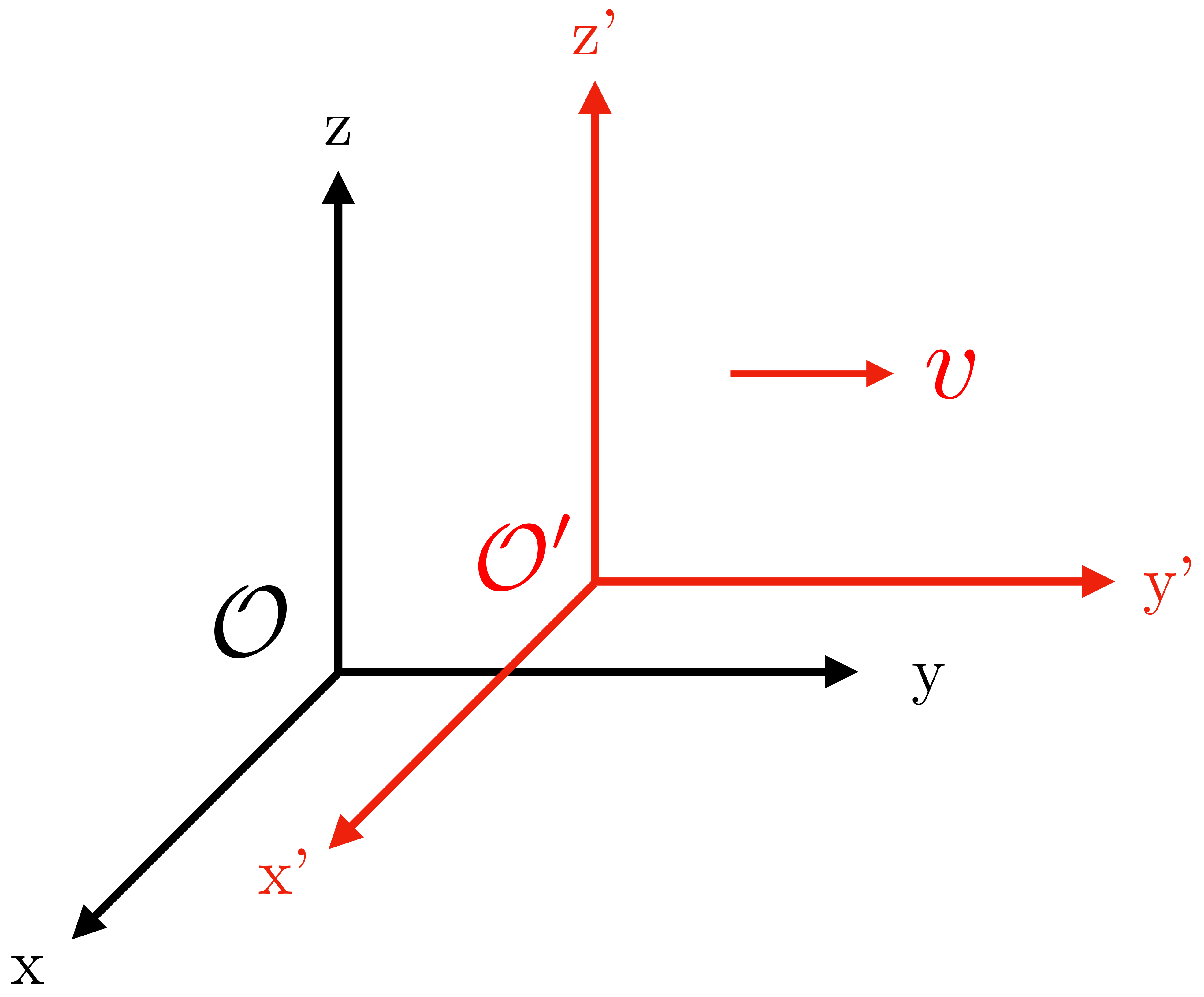
in the other frame

$$E_1 = (t_1', x_1', 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'} = \gamma(t_1 - vx_1, x_1 - vt_1, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'}$$

$$E_2 = (t_2', x_2', 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'} = \gamma(t_2 - vx_2, x_2 - vt_2, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}$$

Lorentz transformation



consider now two events

$$E_1 = (t_1, x_1, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}} \qquad E_2 = (t_2, x_2, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}}$$

in the other frame

$$E_1 = (t_1', x_1', 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'} = \gamma(t_1 - vx_1, x_1 - vt_1, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'}$$

$$E_2 = (t_2', x_2', 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'} = \gamma(t_2 - vx_2, x_2 - vt_2, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'}$$

the *distance* between two events is

$$\Delta^2 \equiv (t_2 - t_1)^2 - (x_2 - x_1)^2$$

$$\Delta'^2 \equiv (t_2' - t_1')^2 - (x_2' - x_1')^2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}$$

in the other frame

$$E_1 = (t'_1, x'_1, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'} = \gamma(t_1 - vx_1, x_1 - vt_1, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'}$$

$$E_2 = (t'_2, x'_2, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'} = \gamma(t_2 - vx_2, x_2 - vt_2, 0, 0)_{\mathcal{O}'}$$

the *distance* between two events is

$$\Delta^2 \equiv (t_2 - t_1)^2 - (x_2 - x_1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta'^2 &\equiv (t'_2 - t'_1)^2 - (x'_2 - x'_1)^2 \\
&= \gamma^2[(t_2 - t_1) - v(x_2 - x_1)]^2 - \gamma^2[(x_2 - x_1) - v(t_2 - t_1)]^2 \\
&= \gamma^2(1 - v^2)(t_2 - t_1)^2 - \gamma^2(1 - v^2)(x_2 - x_1)^2 \\
&= (t_2 - t_1)^2 - (x_2 - x_1)^2 \\
&= \Delta^2
\end{aligned}$$

Lorentz-invariant distance between two events

Lorentz Algebra

$$x^\mu = (t, x, y, z) \qquad \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

quantities with indices μ, ν, ... transforms as Lorentz vector

$$x^\mu \to x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$$

with a Lorentz transformation matrix

$$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -v\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -v\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(repeated indices are contracted)

Lorentz Algebra

$$x^\mu = (t, x, y, z) \qquad \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

the invariant distance (line element) can be written as

$$\Delta^2 = t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} x^\mu x^\nu = x_\mu x^\mu$$

with a metric tensor

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A quantity with lower index is defined as

$$x_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} x^\nu = (t, -x, -y, -z)$$

Lorentz Algebra

$$x^\mu = (t, x, y, z) \qquad \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

the invariant distance (line element) can be written as

$$\Delta^2 = t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} x^\mu x^\nu = x_\mu x^\mu$$

it is straightforward to check

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^\mu{}_{\mu'} \Lambda^\nu{}_{\nu'} = \eta_{\mu'\nu'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -v\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -v\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -v\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -v\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lorentz Algebra

$$x^\mu = (t, x, y, z) \qquad \mu = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

the invariant distance (line element) can be written as

$$\Delta^2 = t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = \eta_{\mu\nu} x^\mu x^\nu = x_\mu x^\mu$$

it is straightforward to check

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} \Lambda^\mu{}_{\mu'} \Lambda^\nu{}_{\nu'} = \eta_{\mu'\nu'}$$

we will require any field theory to be Lorentz invariant
just like Maxwell's theory

Equations of motion of elementary particles

Schrödiner equation

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} - V\right)\psi = 0$$

non-relativistic; one-particle QM

Klein-Gordon equation

$$(\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\partial_\nu + m^2)\Phi = 0$$

spin-0 bosons
(when quantized)

Dirac equation

$$(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

spin-1/2 fermions
(when quantized)

$$E \leftrightarrow i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$p \leftrightarrow -i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

Equations of motion of elementary particles

Schrödiner equation

$$\left(i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\nabla^2}{2m} - V\right)\psi = 0$$

non-relativistic; one-particle QM

$$E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V$$

Klein-Gordon equation

$$(\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\partial_\nu + m^2)\Phi = 0$$

spin-0 bosons
(when quantized)

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2$$

Dirac equation

$$(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

spin-1/2 fermions
(when quantized)

Scalar Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2$$

the least action principle reproduces Klein-Gordon equation

$$S = \int d^4x \, \mathcal{L}(\phi, \partial_\mu \phi)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \delta S \\
&= \int d^4x \left[\delta\phi \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} + \delta(\partial_\mu \phi) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \phi} \right] \\
&= \int d^4x \, \delta\phi \boxed{\left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \phi} \right]} + \text{boundary term} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Scalar Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2$$

Euler-Lagrange equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \phi} = 0$$

Klein-Gordon equation is reproduced

$$(\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \partial_\nu + m^2)\phi = 0$$

Scalar Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2$$

Lorentz transformation

$$x^\mu \to x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$$

$$\phi(x) \to \phi'(x') = \phi(x)$$

$$\partial_\mu \phi \to \partial'_{\mu'} \phi' = \Lambda_\mu{}^\nu \partial_\nu \phi$$

then

$$\eta^{\mu'\nu'} \partial'_{\mu'} \phi' \partial'_{\nu'} \phi' = \eta^{\mu'\nu'} \Lambda_{\mu'}{}^\mu \Lambda_{\nu'}{}^\nu \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi$$

$$= \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\nu \phi$$

the Lagrangian is Lorentz invariant

Scalar Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2$$

when it's quantized

it describes

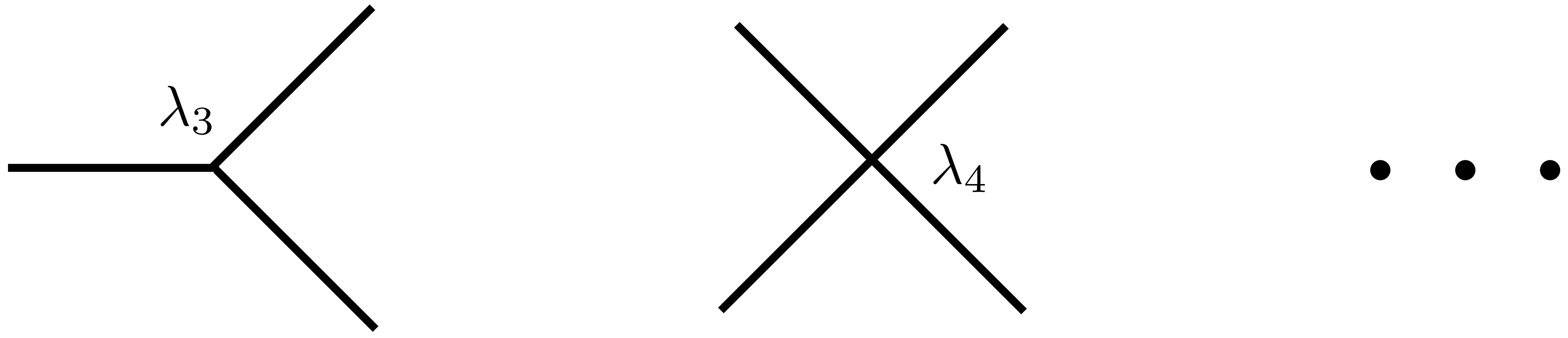
a spin-0 scalar boson of mass m

Scalar Lagrangian

More generally

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \phi)(\partial^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + \lambda_3\phi^3 + \lambda_4\phi^4 + \cdots$$

terms higher order in ϕ describes interactions among spin-0 bosons



$\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0$

Fermion Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi$$

what does each term mean?

ψ : 4-component Dirac spinor that describes spin-1/2 particle

γ^μ : Dirac matrices (4 by 4 matrix, μ=0, 1, 2, 3) satisfying Clifford algebra $\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu}$

Euler-Lagrange equation for $\bar{\psi}$ gives Dirac equation

$$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

Fermion Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi$$

under the Lorentz transformation

$$\bar{\psi}\psi \to \bar{\psi}\psi$$ (Lorentz scalar)

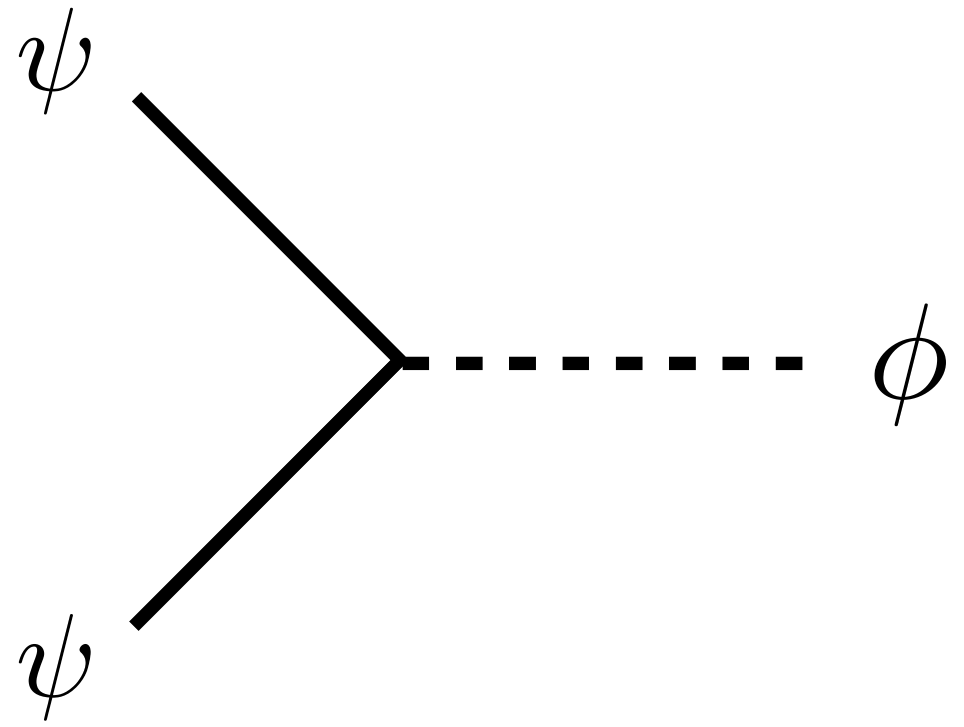
$$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi \to \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu(\bar{\psi}\gamma^\nu\psi)$$ (Lorentz vector)

the above Lagrangian is invariant under the Lorentz transformation

(we do not prove this here)

one can construct a model of scalar and fermion with interactions

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2 + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi \boxed{- y\phi\bar{\psi}\psi}$$

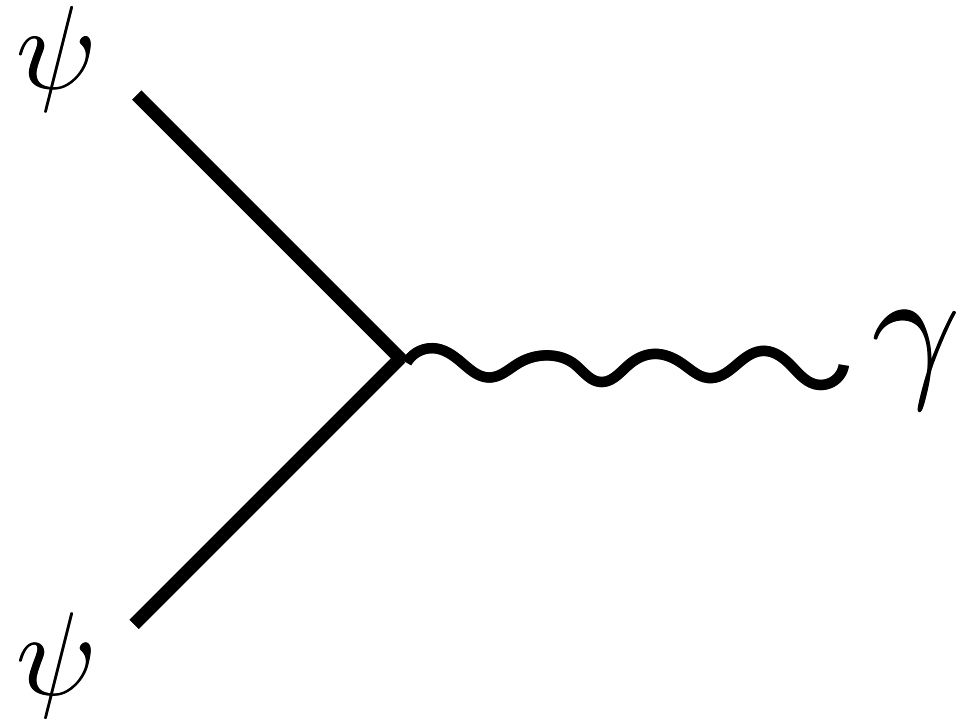


Yukawa interaction (1935)

first introduced to explain the interaction between nucleon

Yukawa interaction is exactly how the SM fermions obtain mass from Higgs one can construct a model of fermion and photon field

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu} - m)\psi - eA_{\mu}\bar{\psi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi$$

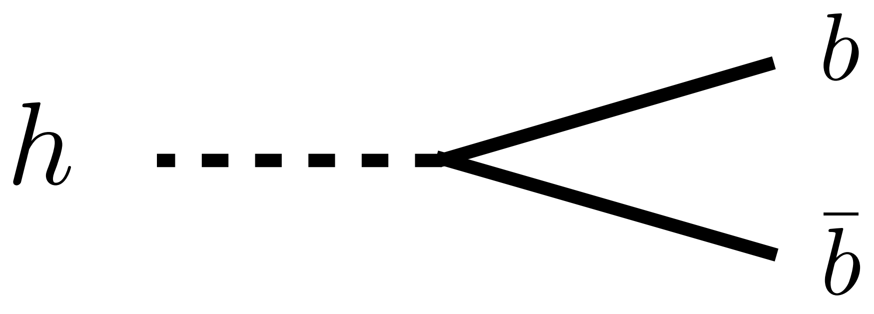


Quantum electrodynamics (QED)

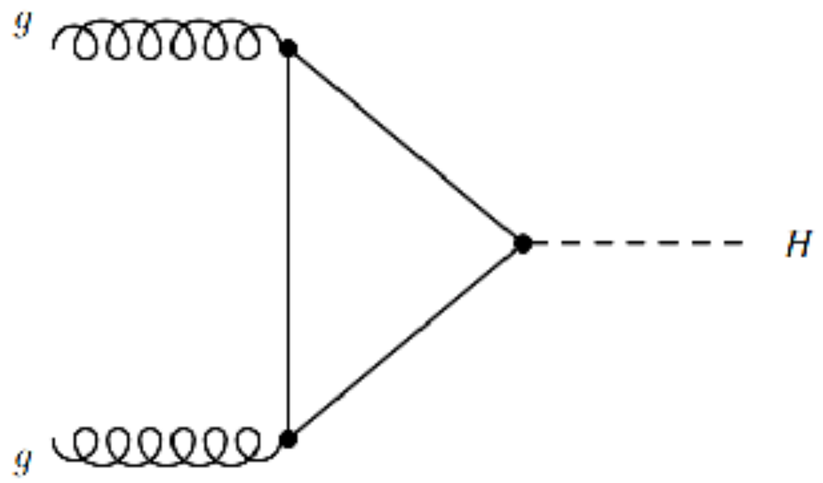
as a warm up

we will make some estimations on physical processes like

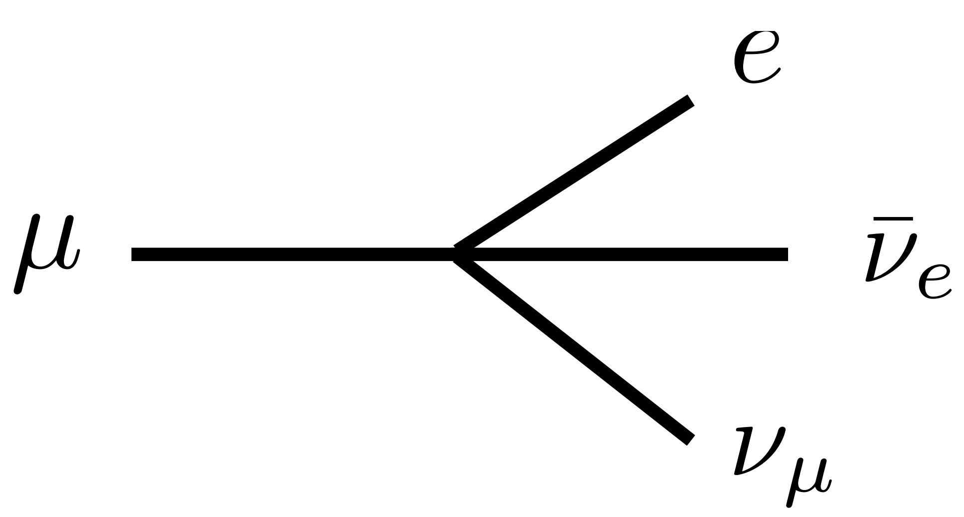
(1) Higgs decay $h \to b\bar{b}$



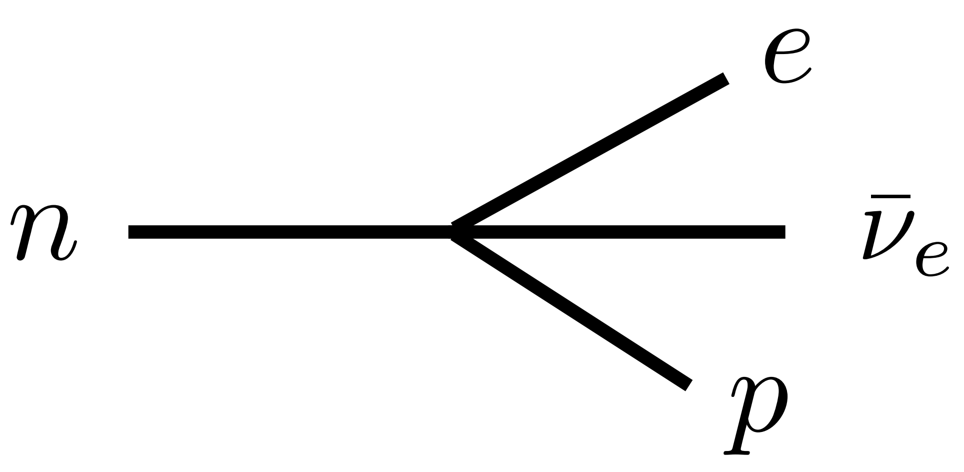
(2) Higgs production $gg \to h$



(3) muon decay $\mu \to e\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_e$



(4) neutron decay $n \to pe\bar{\nu}_e$



we will estimate the cross-section and decay rate for above processes

Dimensional analysis

$$[S] = 0$$

$$[\mathcal{L}] = 4$$

$$S = \int d^4x\, \mathcal{L}$$

spin-0 $\quad \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial\phi)(\partial\phi) + \cdots \longrightarrow [\phi] = 1$

spin-1/2 $\quad \mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi + \cdots \longrightarrow [\psi] = 3/2$

spin-1 $\quad \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \cdots \longrightarrow [A_\mu] = 1$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

cross section & decay rate

$$[\sigma] = [\mathrm{Length}]^2 = -2$$

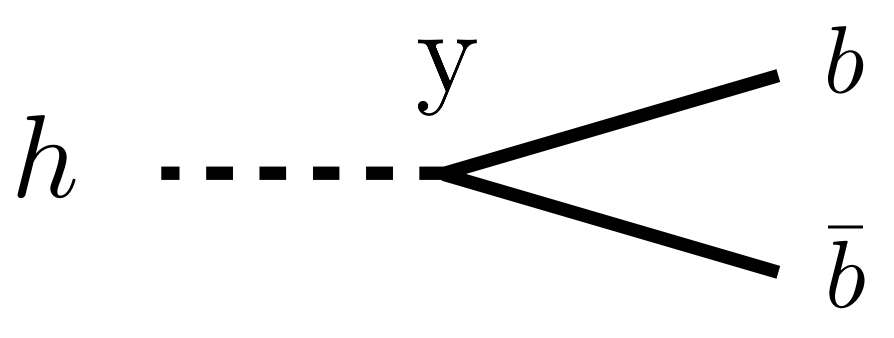
$$[\Gamma] = [\mathrm{Time}]^{-1} = 1$$

Higgs decay

$$[\mathcal{L}] = 4$$
$$[\phi] = 1$$
$$[\psi] = 3/2$$
$$[y] = 0$$
$$[\Gamma] = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L} = y\phi\bar{\psi}\psi$$

the decay rate is

$$\Gamma \propto \Big|$$


$$\Big|^2 \sim \frac{1}{8\pi} y^2 m_h$$

Higgs interaction to fermion is proportional to the fermion mass

$$y = \frac{m_f}{v}$$

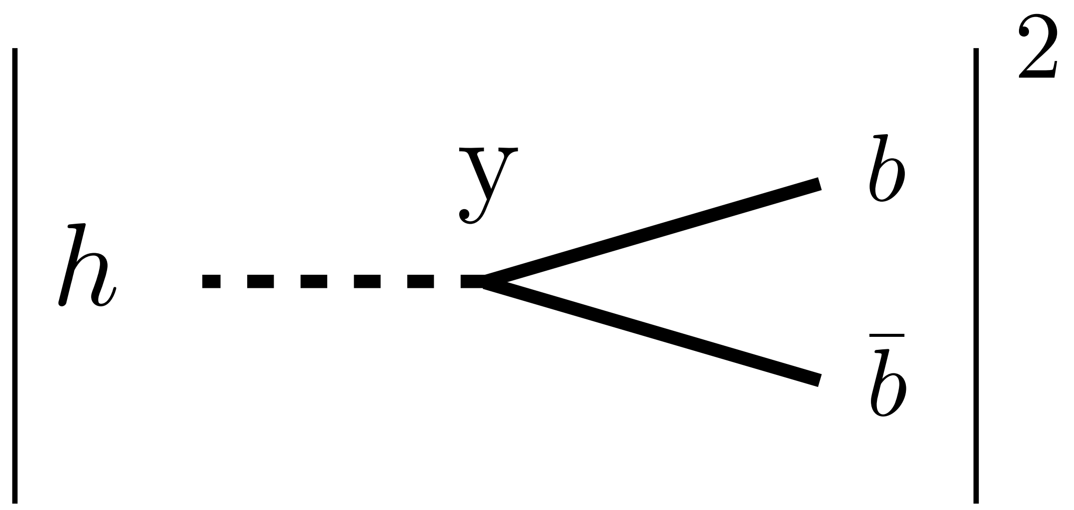
Higgs decays dominantly to heavy fermions, e.g. bottom quark

Higgs decay

$$\mathcal{L} = y\phi\bar{\psi}\psi$$

the decay rate is

$$\Gamma \propto$$



$$\sim \frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\frac{m_b}{v}\right)^2 m_h$$

$$\sim \frac{1}{8\pi}\left(\frac{4\,\mathrm{GeV}}{246\,\mathrm{GeV}}\right)^2 125\,\mathrm{GeV}$$

$$\sim 1\,\mathrm{MeV} \qquad \leftrightarrow \tau = 10^{-21}\,\mathrm{sec}$$

H^0 $\qquad J = 0$

Mass $m = 125.25 \pm 0.17$ GeV (S = 1.5)
Full width $\Gamma = 3.2^{+2.8}_{-2.2}$ MeV (assumes equal on-shell and off-shell effective couplings)

Particle Data Group
https://pdg.lbl.gov/

Higgs production

$$[\mathcal{L}] = 4$$

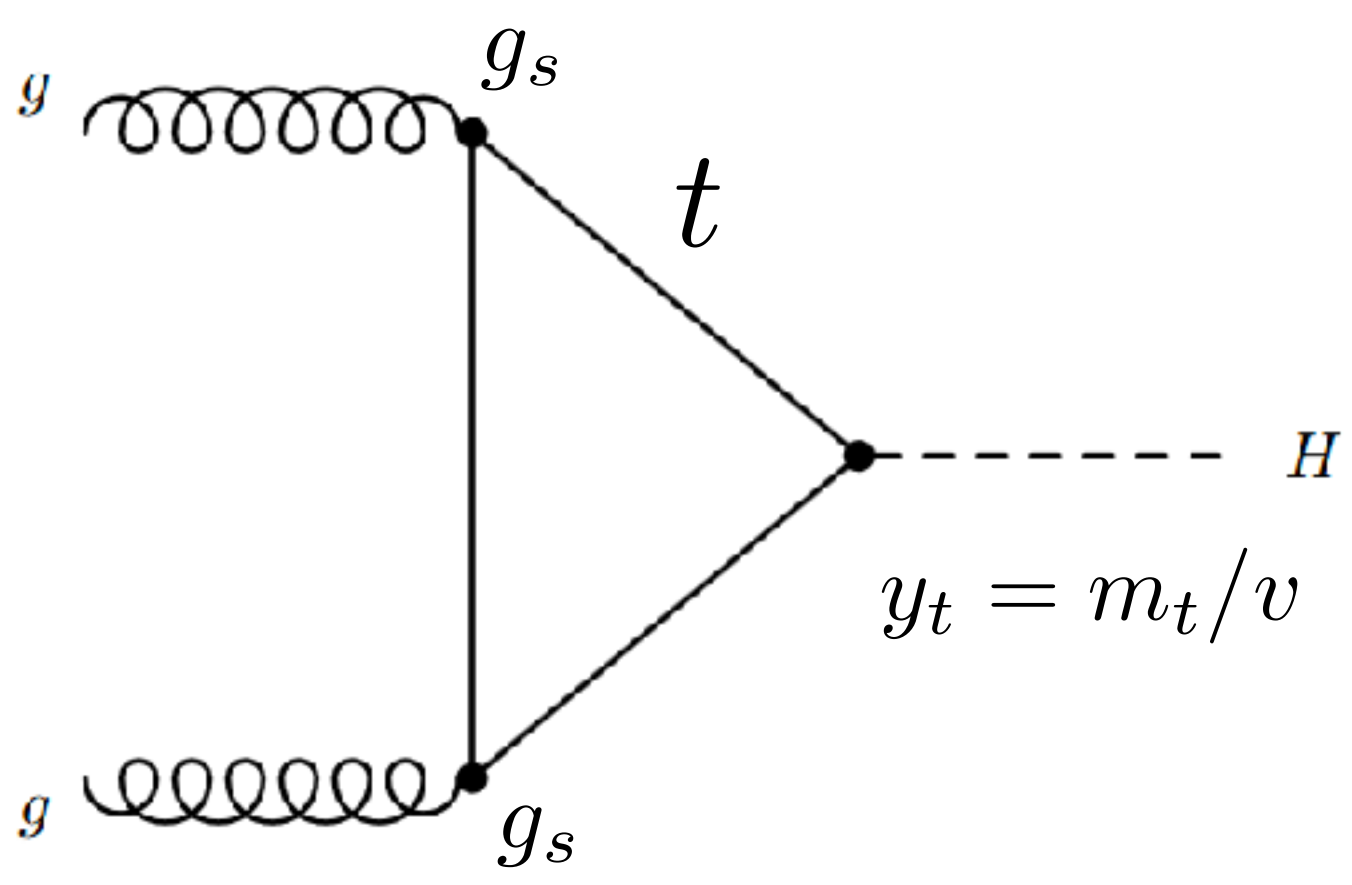
$$[h] = 1$$

$$[t] = 3/2$$

$$[G_\mu] = 1$$

$$[g_s] = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset g_s G_\mu \bar{t}\gamma^\mu t - y h\bar{t}t$$



Yukawa dimension

$$\sigma \sim \frac{g_s^4}{16\pi^2}\frac{m_t^2}{v^2}\frac{1}{m_t^2} \sim 10^{-39}\,\mathrm{m}^2 = 10\,\mathrm{pb}$$

loop + gauge coupling

$$1\,\mathrm{barn} = 10^{-28}\,\mathrm{m}^2$$

Higgs production

$$[\mathcal{L}] = 4$$

$$[h] = 1$$

$$[t] = 3/2$$

$$[G_\mu] = 1$$

$$[g_s] = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} \supset g_s G_\mu \bar{t}\gamma^\mu t - y h \bar{t} t$$

$$\sigma \sim \frac{g_s^4}{16\pi^2}\frac{m_t^2}{v^2}\frac{1}{m_t^2} \sim 10^{-39}\,\mathrm{m}^2 = 10\,\mathrm{pb}$$

at LHC

$$N = \sigma \int dtL \sim 10\,\mathrm{pb} \times 100\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1} = 10^6$$

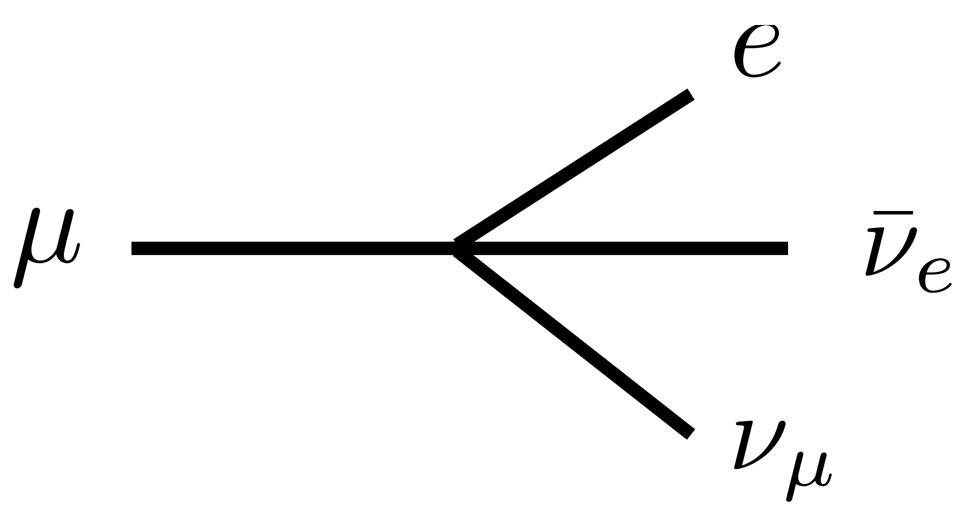
as a warm up

we will make some estimations on physical processes like

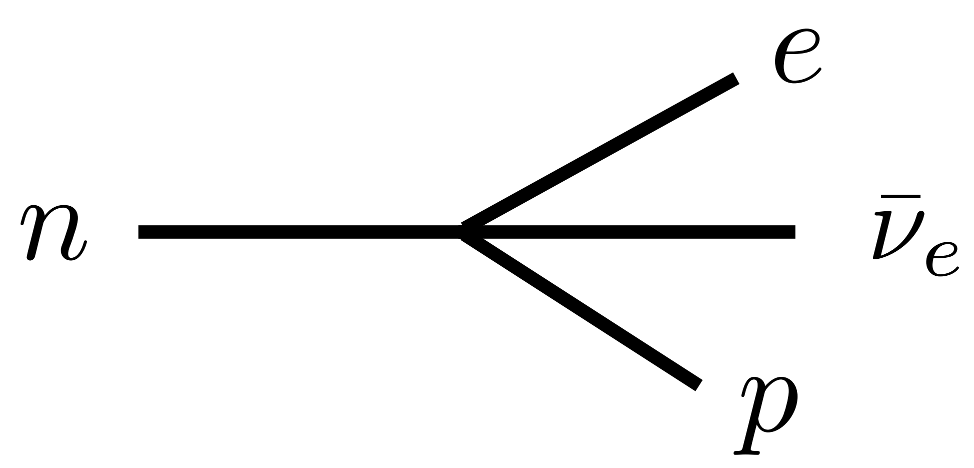
(1) Higgs decay $h \to b\bar{b}$

(2) Higgs production $gg \to h$

(3) muon decay $\mu \to e\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_e$



(4) neutron decay $n \to pe\bar{\nu}_e$

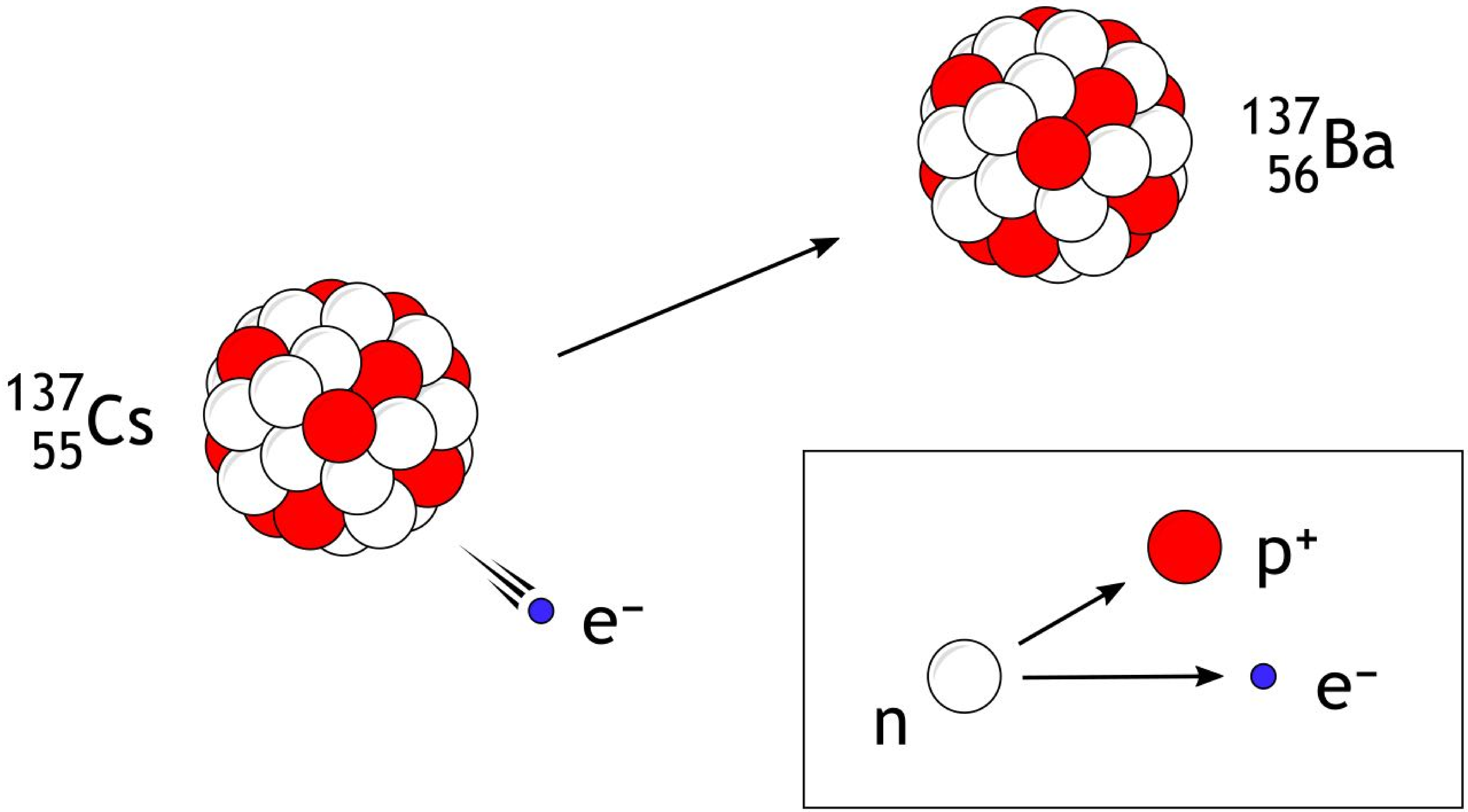


we will estimate the cross-section and decay rate for above processes

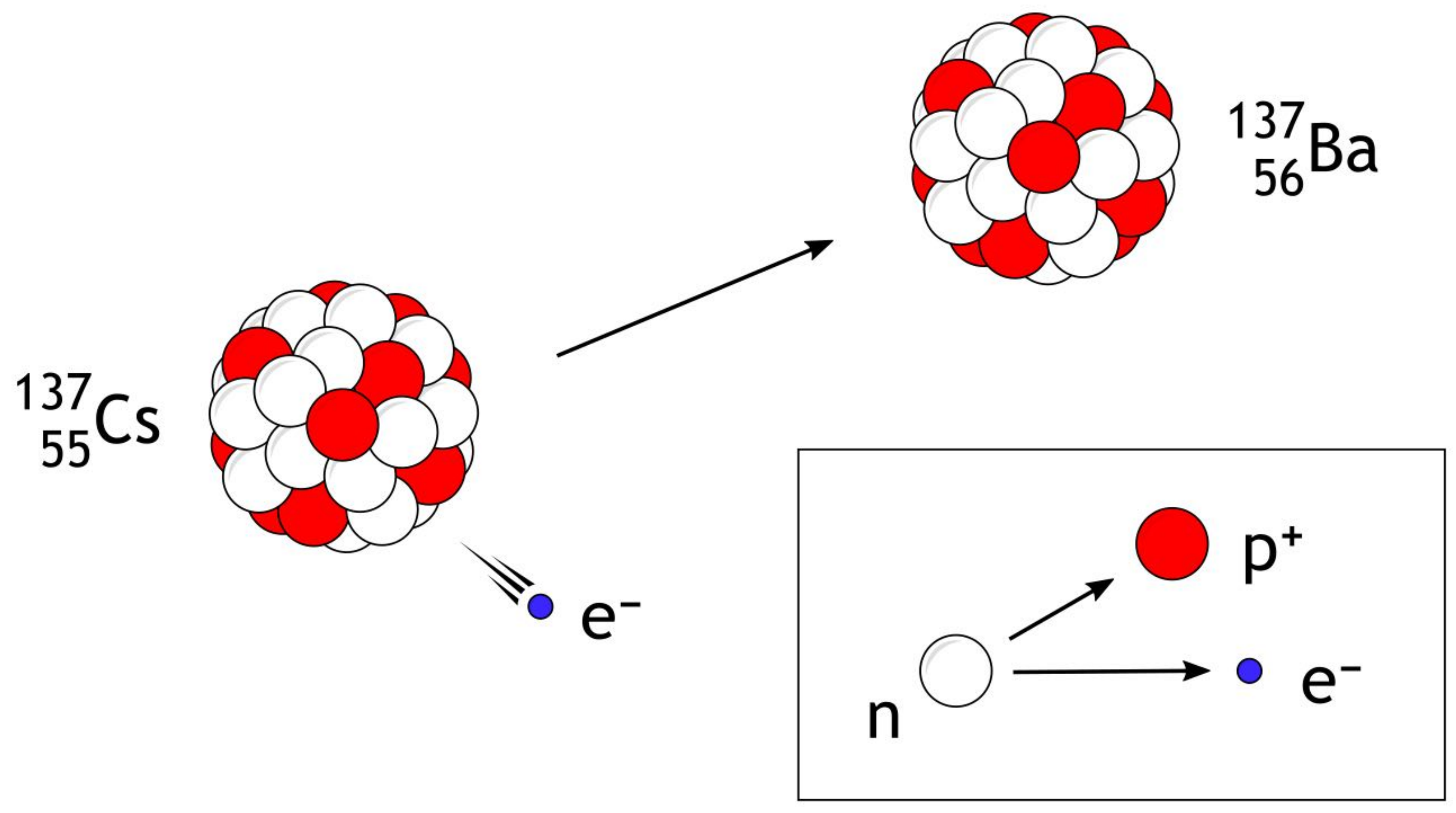
Fermi Theory

beta decay

beta decay



beta decay

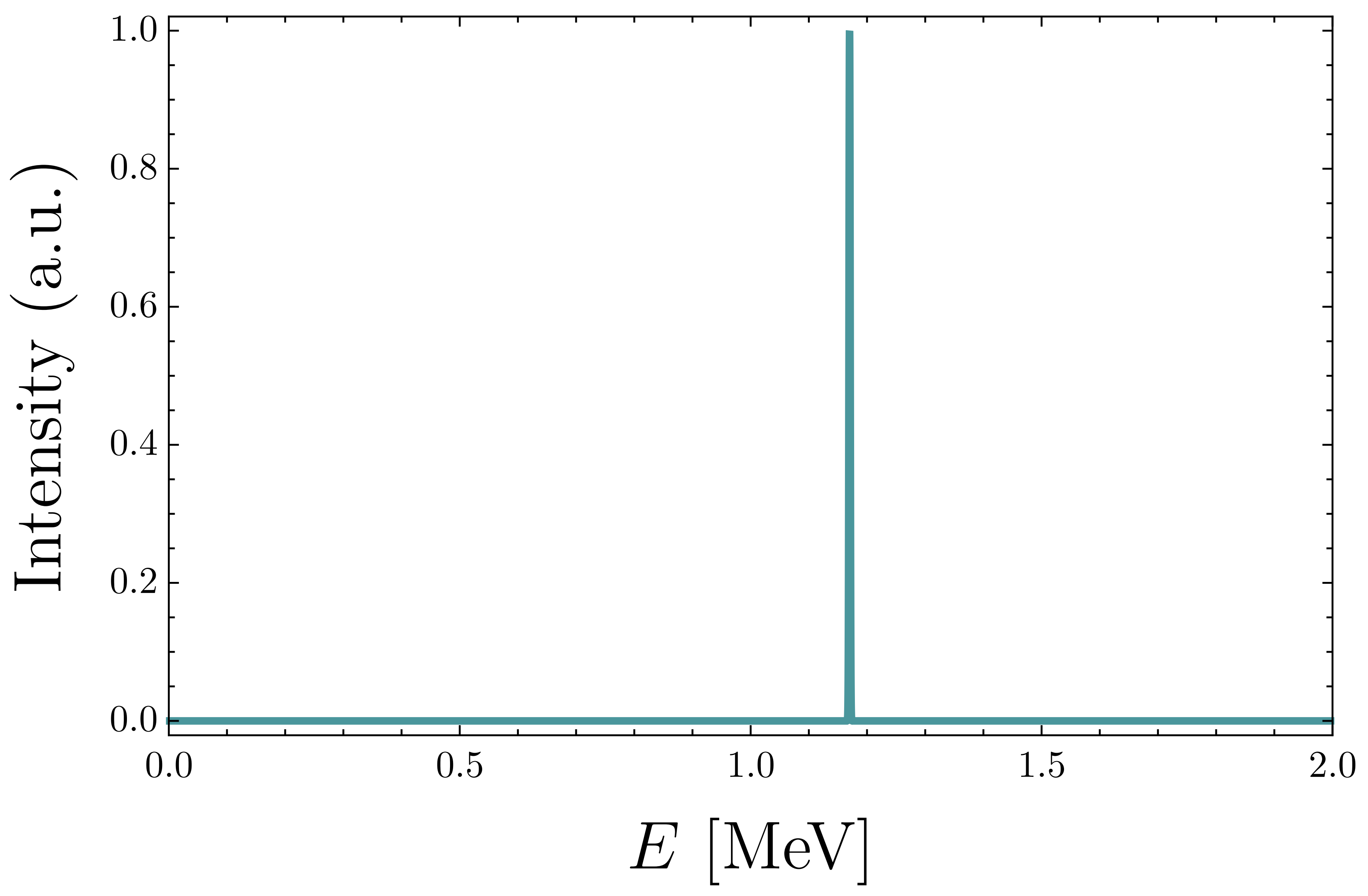


If it is 2-body decay $A \rightarrow B + e$

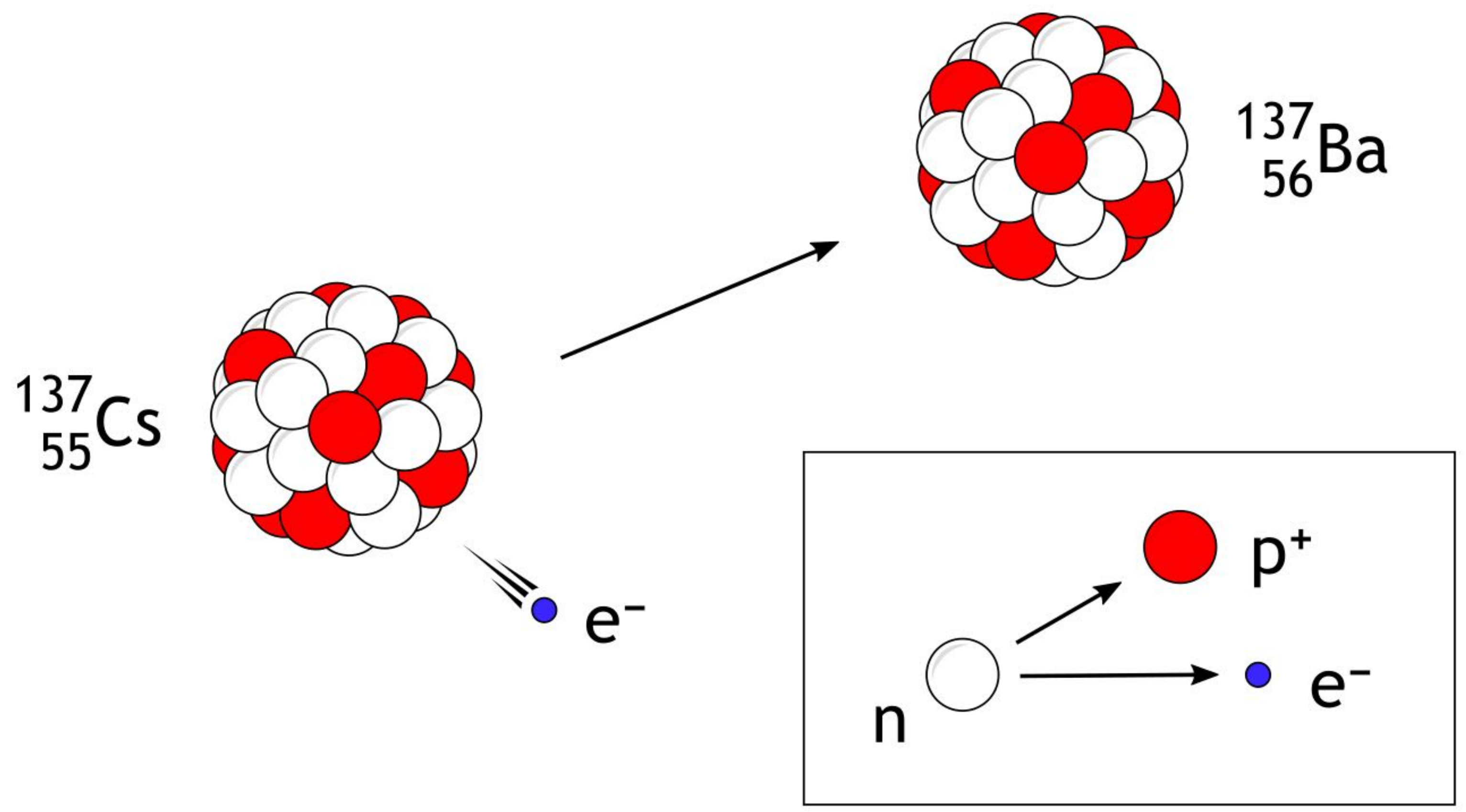
electron spectrum cannot be continuous

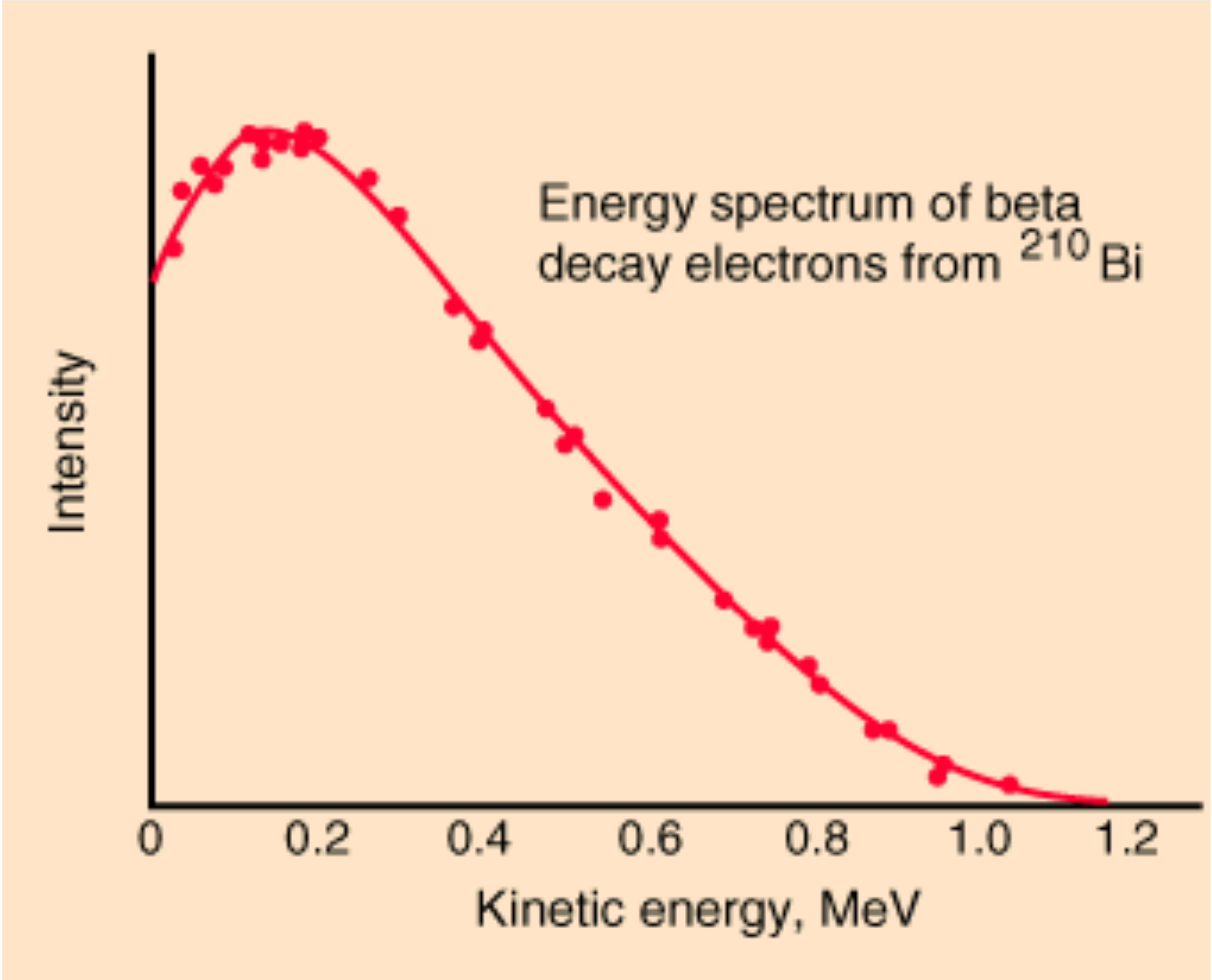
Instead

$$E_{\text{electron}} = \frac{m_A^2 + m_e^2 - m_B^2}{2m_A}$$



beta decay





If it is 2-body decay $A \to B + e$

electron spectrum cannot be continuous

Instead

$$E_{\text{electron}} = \frac{m_A^2 + m_e^2 - m_B^2}{2m_A}$$

If it is N-body decay (N>2) $A \to B_1 + B_2 + \cdots + B_{N-1} + e$

electron spectrum can be continuous

- Pauli (1930) if a light neutral particle (*neutrino*) is emitted along with electron, the spectrum can be explained

- Fermi (1933) $\mathcal{L} = G_F(\bar{n}\gamma_\mu p)(\bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e)$

Fermi theory

$$[\mathcal{L}] = 4$$

$$[G_F] = -2$$

$$[\Gamma] = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L} = G_F(\bar{n}\gamma_\mu p)(\bar{\nu}_e \gamma^\mu e)$$

$$G_F \sim 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{GeV}^{-2}$$

(Fermi constant)

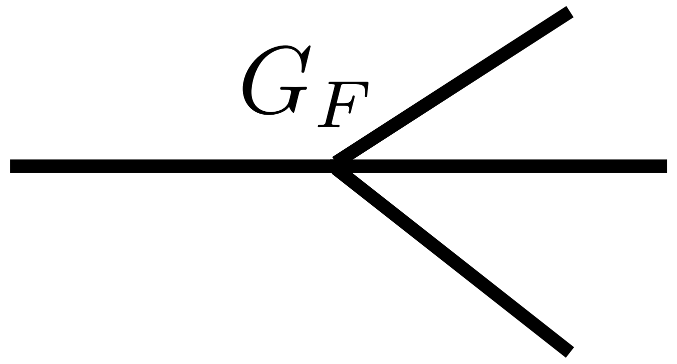
Fermi theory successfully explains β-decay as well as muon decay

$$\mu \to e\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_e$$

$$n \to pe\bar{\nu}_e$$

using dimensional analysis

$\Gamma \propto \Big|$



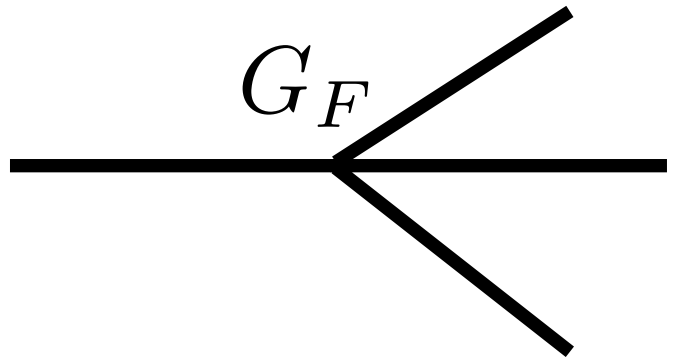
$\Big|^2 \propto G_F^2 m^5$

$$G_F \sim 10^{-5}\,\mathrm{GeV}^{-2}$$

$$m_\mu \sim 0.1\,\mathrm{GeV}$$

using dimensional analysis

$$\Gamma \propto \left|\quad\right|^2 \propto G_F^2 m^5$$



for muon

$$\Gamma(\mu^- \to e^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e) = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3} \simeq (2.2\mu\,\mathrm{sec})^{-1}$$

[Particle Data Group]

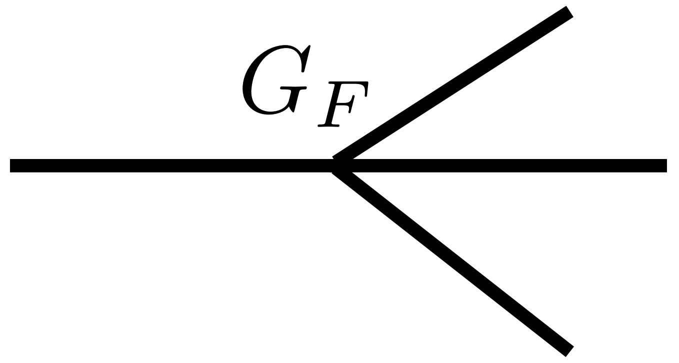
μ MEAN LIFE τ

Measurements with an error $> 0.001 \times 10^{-6}$ s have been omitted.

VALUE (10^{-6} s)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*CHG*	*COMMENT*
2.1969811±0.0000022 OUR AVERAGE					
2.1969803±0.0000021±0.0000007	[1] TISHCHENKO	13	CNTR	+	Surface μ^+ at PSI
2.197083 ±0.000032 ±0.000015	BARCZYK	08	CNTR	+	Muons from π^+ decay at rest
2.197013 ±0.000021 ±0.000011	CHITWOOD	07	CNTR	+	Surface μ^+ at PSI
2.197078 ±0.000073	BARDIN	84	CNTR	+	
2.197025 ±0.000155	BARDIN	84	CNTR	−	
2.19695 ±0.00006	GIOVANETTI	84	CNTR	+	
2.19711 ±0.00008	BALANDIN	74	CNTR	+	
2.1973 ±0.0003	DUCLOS	73	CNTR	+	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
2.1969803±0.0000022	WEBBER	11	CNTR	+	Surface μ^+ at PSI

[1] TISHCHENKO 13 uses 1.6×10^{12} μ^+ events and supersedes WEBBER 11.

using dimensional analysis



$$\Gamma \propto \left| \quad \right|^2 \propto G_F^2 m^5$$

for muon

$$\Gamma(\mu^- \to e^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e) = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3} \simeq (2.2\mu\,\mathrm{sec})^{-1}$$

for neutron

$$\Gamma(n \to p e \bar{\nu}_e) \sim \frac{G_F^2 \Delta m^5}{\pi^3} \sim (10^3\,\mathrm{sec})^{-1}$$

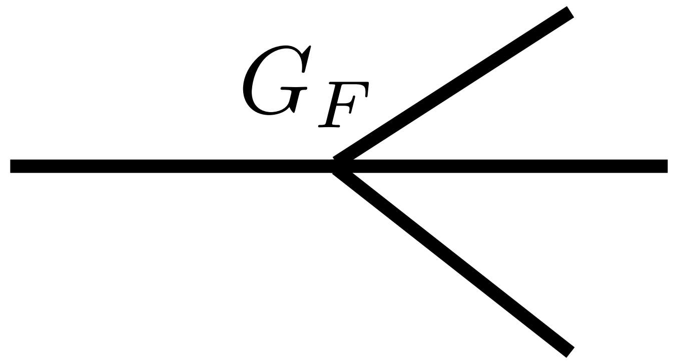
VALUE (s)

878.4 ± 0.5 OUR AVERAGE

below. [879.4 ± 0.6 s OUR 202

$$\Delta m = m_n - m_p \simeq 1.3\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

using dimensional analysis

$\Gamma \propto \Big|$ 

$\Big|^2 \propto G_F^2 m^5$

(dimensional analysis)

with the same G_F

neutron decay/muon decay can be explained

neutron decay/muon decay proceed

through *the same weak interaction*

4-Fermi interaction can be viewed as a current-current interaction

$$\mathcal{L} = G_F J^+_\mu J^{-\mu}$$

$$J^{+\mu} = (\bar{n}\gamma^\mu p + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e + \bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu \nu_\mu + \cdots)$$

$$J^{-\mu} = (\bar{p}\gamma^\mu n + \bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e + \bar{\nu}_\mu\gamma^\mu \mu + \cdots)$$

the cross terms generate neutron/muon decay

Problems of Fermi Theory

$$[\sigma] = -2$$

$$[G_F] = -2$$

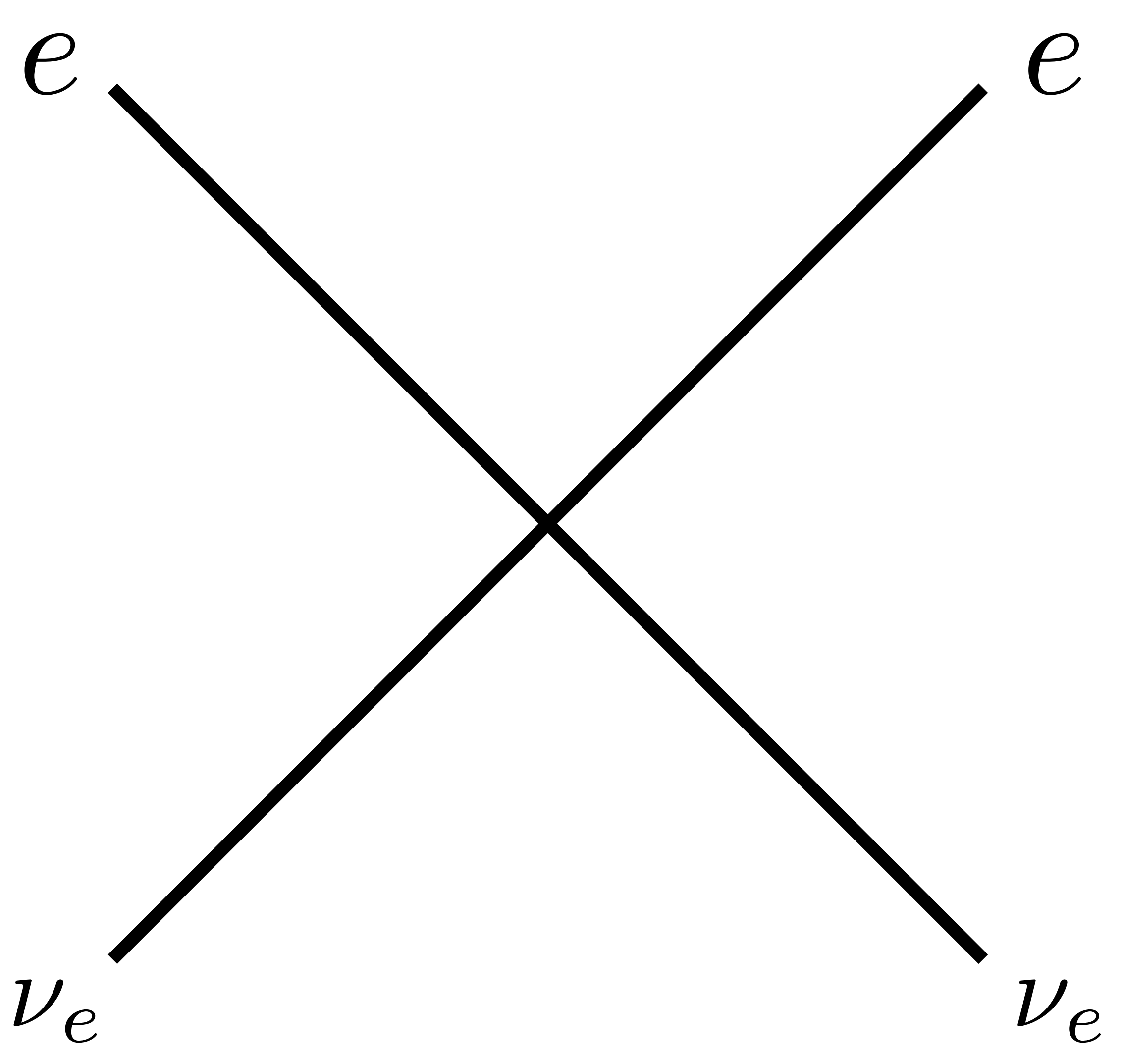
From the same current-current interaction

$$\mathcal{L} = G_F J_\mu^+ J^{-\mu}$$

$$J^{+\mu} = (\bar{n}\gamma^\mu p + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e + \bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu \nu_\mu + \cdots)$$

$$J^{-\mu} = (\bar{p}\gamma^\mu n + \bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e + \bar{\nu}_\mu\gamma^\mu \mu + \cdots)$$

this also generates electron-neutrino scattering



$$\sigma \propto G_F^2 E^2$$

cross-section cannot grow arbitrarily

this 4-Fermi theory becomes non-perturbative

at some high energy scale

$$[\sigma] = -2$$

$$[G_F] = -2$$

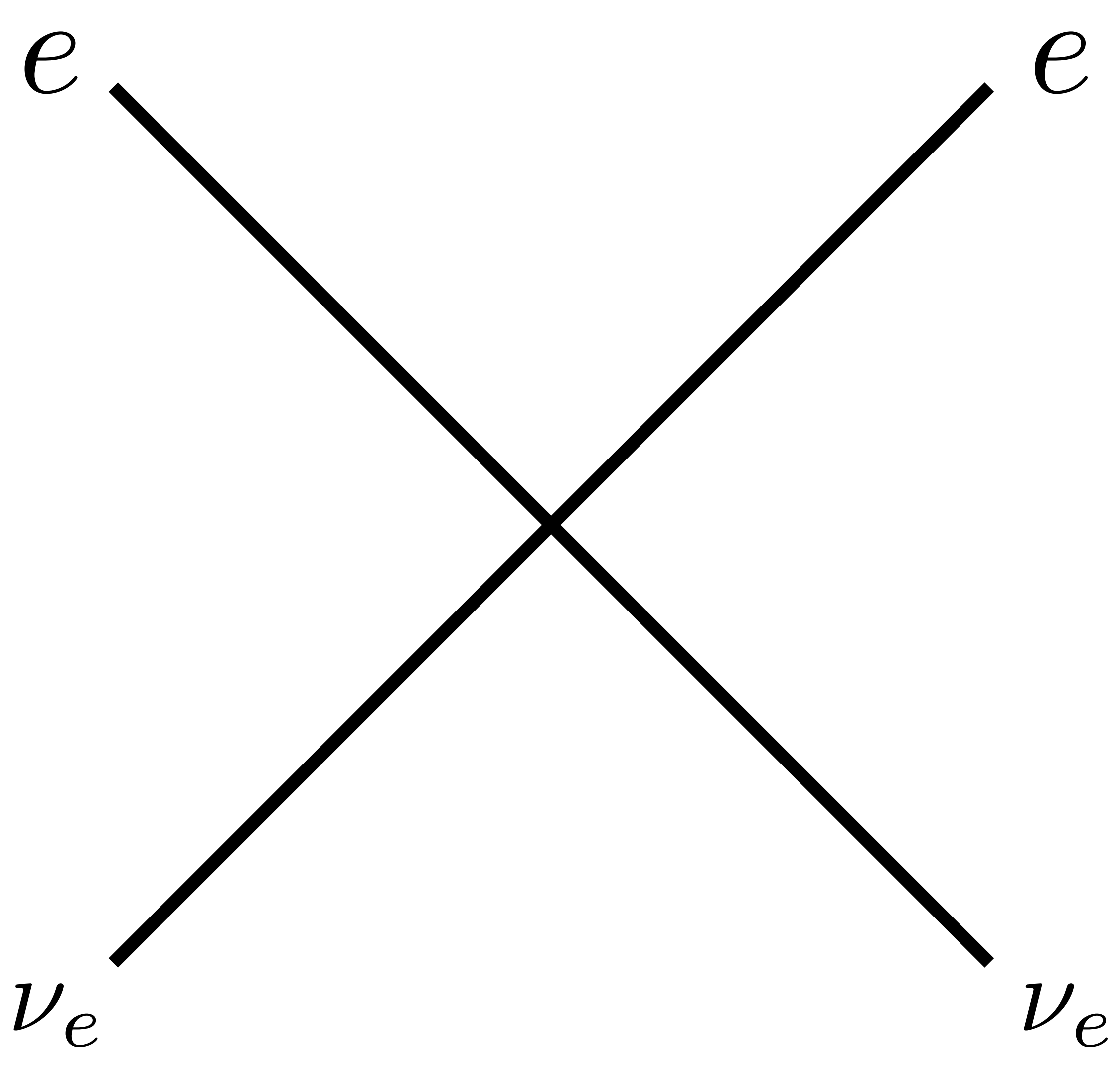
From the same current-current interaction

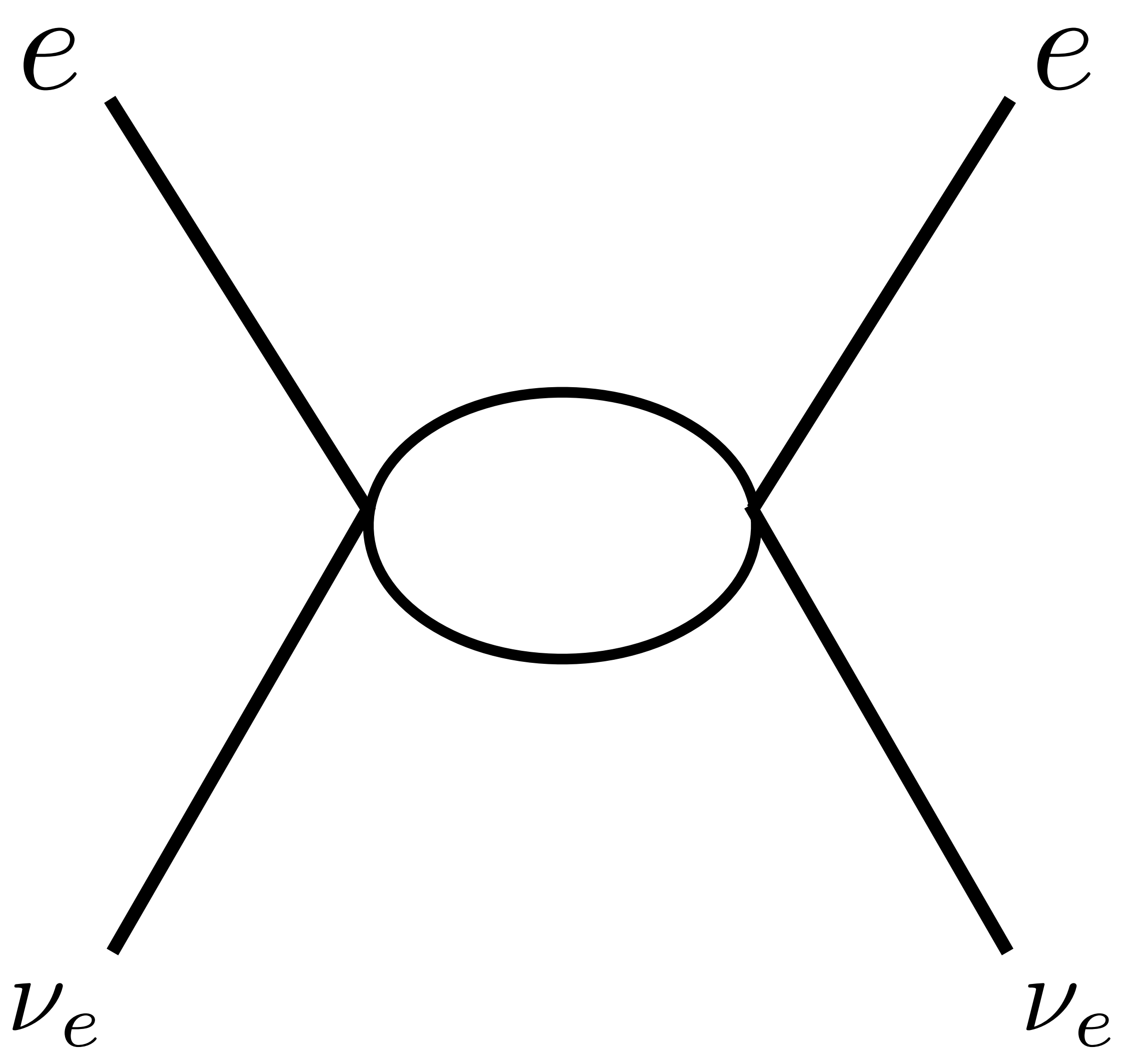
$$\mathcal{L} = G_F J^+_\mu J^{-\mu}$$

$$J^{+\mu} = (\bar{n}\gamma^\mu p + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e + \bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu \nu_\mu + \cdots)$$

$$J^{-\mu} = (\bar{p}\gamma^\mu n + \bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e + \bar{\nu}_\mu\gamma^\mu \mu + \cdots)$$

this also generates electron-neutrino scattering





(quantum correction)

$$\sigma \propto G_F^2 E^2 + \frac{1}{16\pi^2} G_F^4 E^6$$

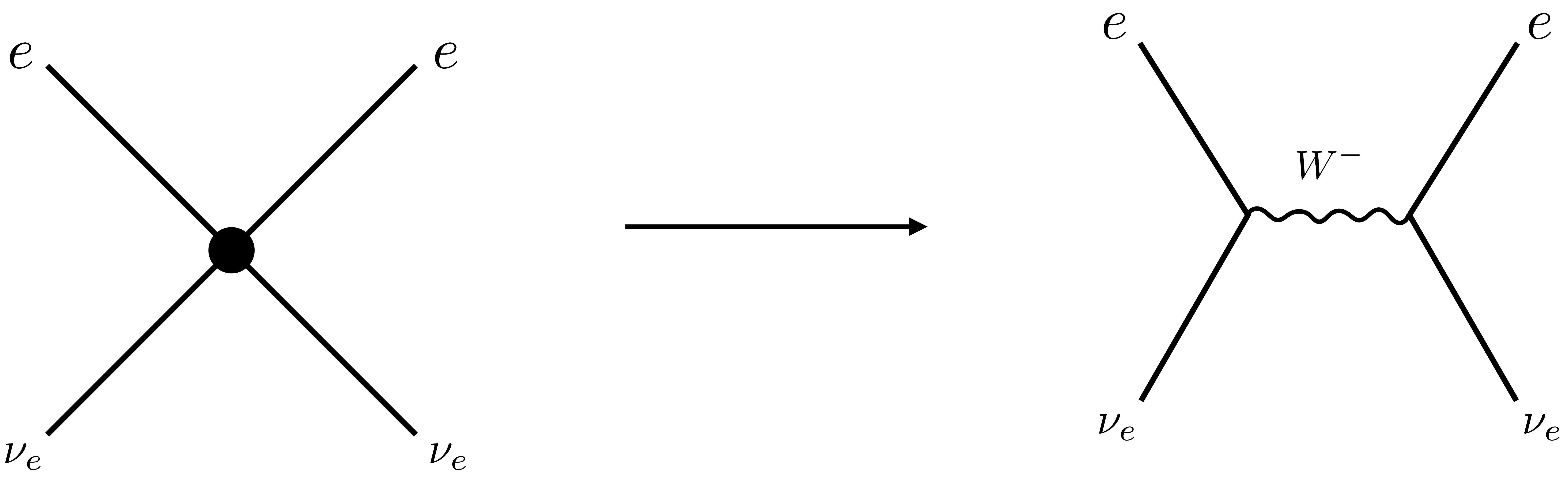
when

$$E = E_{\max} = 2\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{G_F}}$$

perturbation theory breaks down

the current-current interaction seems to suggest

weak interaction might be mediated by spin-1 bosons



before we discuss a UV-completion of Fermi theory

let us discuss *gauge symmetry*

Let us go back to *Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)*

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi - eA_\mu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$$

this theory has a U(1) *global symmetry*

i.e. the Lagrangian is invariant under

$$\psi \to e^{i\alpha}\psi \qquad (\alpha = \text{const.})$$

it is straightforward to check

$$\bar{\psi}\psi \to \bar{\psi}\psi$$

$$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi \to \bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$$

so that whole Lagrangian is invariant under the global U(1) transformation

Let us go back to *Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)*

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi - eA_\mu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$$

Actually, the theory contains a larger symmetry, *U(1) gauge symmetry*

$$\psi \to e^{i\alpha(x)}\psi \qquad\qquad A_\mu \to A_\mu - \frac{1}{e}\partial_\mu\alpha(x)$$

since $\alpha = \alpha(\mathrm{x})$ we find

$$\bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu)\psi \to \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu)\psi - \bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi(\partial_\mu\alpha)$$

$$eA_\mu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi \to eA_\mu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi - \bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi(\partial_\mu\alpha)$$

so the theory is invariant under local gauge transformation

Let us go back to *Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)*

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m)\psi - eA_\mu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$$

local gauge invariance plays a fundamental role in modern particle physics

in QED [U(1) gauge theory]

- gauge invariance enforces A_μ to contain only 2 polarization states
- guarantees that the photon remains massless

($m^2 A_\mu A^\mu$ is not gauge invariant)

gauge invariance is often taken as a starting point for building a consistent theory

U(1) gauge symmetry, again

let us now take the local gauge invariance as a starting point

and require a theory to be invariant under the local gauge transformation

consider a theory of a complex scalar field

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial^\mu \phi)^* (\partial_\mu \phi) - m^2 |\phi|^2$$

under the gauge transformation

$$\phi \to e^{i\alpha(x)} \phi$$

the derivative transforms

$$\partial_\mu \phi \to e^{i\alpha(x)} (\partial_\mu + i\partial_\mu \alpha) \phi$$

to compensate this we need to introduce a gauge field

$$A_\mu \to A_\mu - \frac{1}{e}\partial_\mu \alpha$$

U(1) gauge symmetry, again

consider a theory of a complex scalar field

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial^\mu \phi)^* (\partial_\mu \phi) - m^2 |\phi|^2$$

under the gauge transformation

$$\phi \to e^{i\alpha(x)}\phi$$

the derivative transforms

$$\partial_\mu \phi \to e^{i\alpha(x)}(\partial_\mu + i\partial_\mu \alpha)\phi$$

a convenient way to introduce a gauge field is through *covariant derivative*

$$D_\mu \phi = (\partial_\mu + ieA_\mu)\phi$$

$$D_\mu \phi \to e^{i\alpha(x)} D_\mu \phi$$

$$(D_\mu \phi)^* (D_\mu \phi) \to (D_\mu \phi)^* (D_\mu \phi)$$

$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu$

U(1) gauge symmetry, again

a theory of complex scalar field invariant under U(1) gauge symmetry

$$\mathcal{L} = (D^\mu \phi)^* (D_\mu \phi) - m^2 |\phi|^2$$

(scalar quantum electrodynamics)

repeating the same exercise for the Dirac theory leads to

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} &= \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m)\psi \\ &= \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi - eA_\mu \underbrace{\boxed{\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \psi}}_{J^\mu_{\text{em}}}\end{aligned}$$

Non-Abelian gauge symmetry

we can generalize U(1) gauge symmetry by considering a more general transformation

let us consider for simplicity SU(2) transformation

$$\psi = \left(\begin{array}{c} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{array} \right) \qquad (\psi_{1,2}\text{: Dirac fields})$$

$$\psi \to U(x)\psi = e^{i\alpha^a(x)T^a}\psi$$

introduce gauge field through covariant derivative

$$D_\mu\psi = (\partial_\mu + igA_\mu)\psi \to U(x)D_\mu\psi$$

$$A_\mu \to UA_\mu U^\dagger + \frac{i}{g}(\partial_\mu U)U^{-1} \qquad A_\mu = A_\mu^a T^a$$

with a field strength tensor

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + ig[A_\mu, A_\nu] \to UF_{\mu\nu}U^{-1}$$

$T^a = \sigma^a/2$
for SU(2)

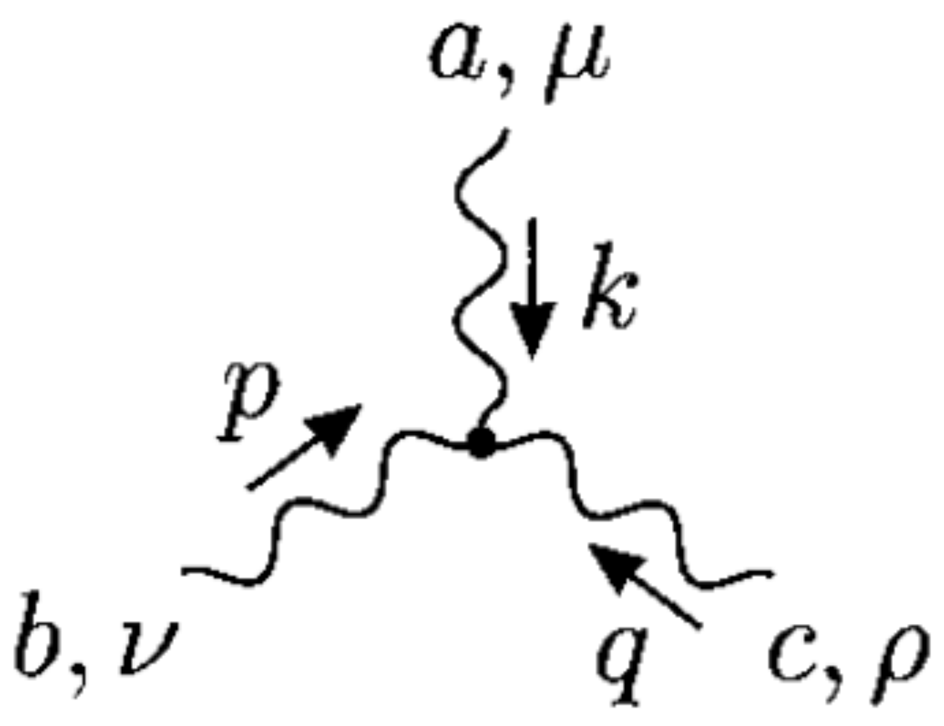
$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + ig[A_\mu, A_\nu]$$

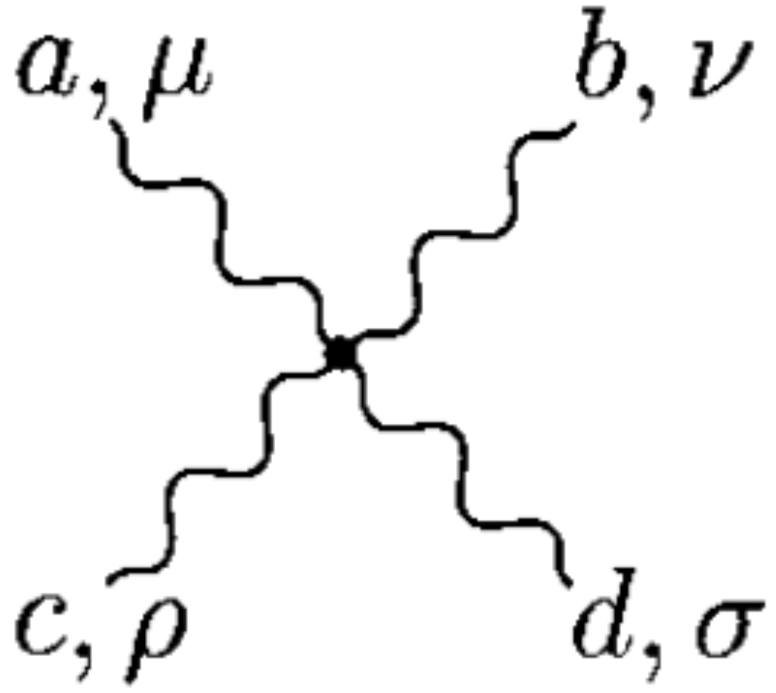
Non-Abelian gauge symmetry

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m)\psi$$

$$\supset g(\partial A)AA + g^2 AAAA$$

(self-interaction between gauge fields unlike U(1) gauge theory)





Non-Abelian gauge symmetry

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + ig[A_\mu, A_\nu]$$

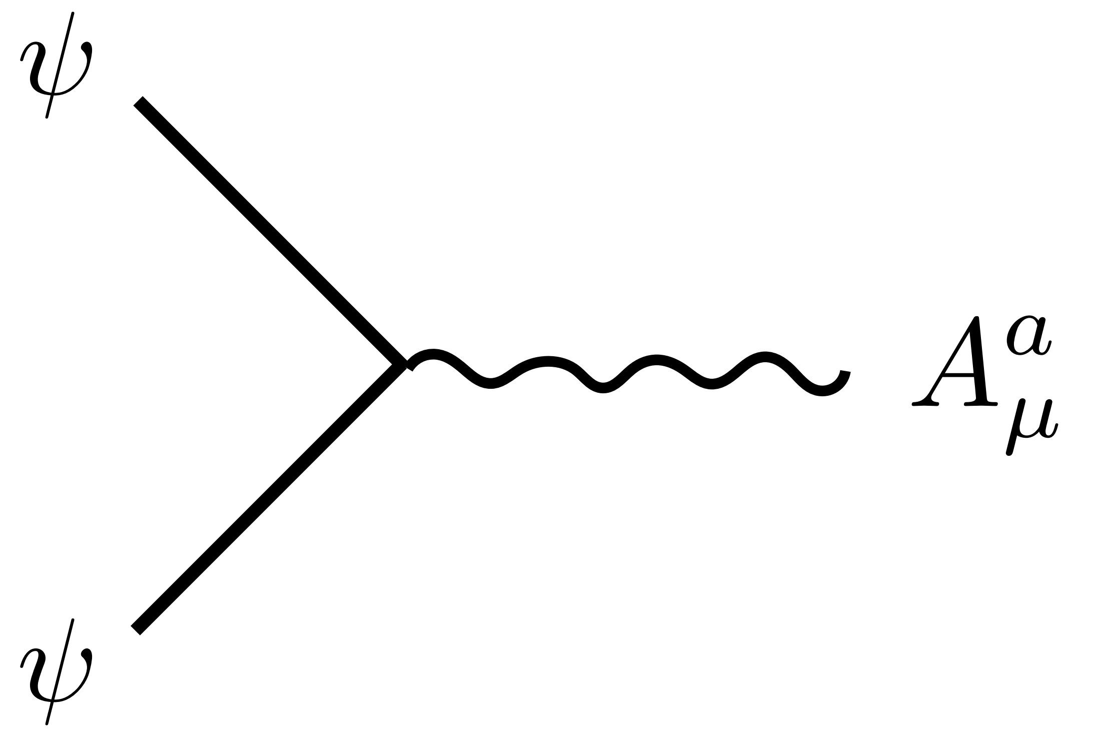
$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + igA_\mu$$

$$A_\mu = A_\mu^a T^a$$

$$T^a = \sigma^a/2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m)\psi$$

$$\supset g\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi$$



$$= g\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu T^a \psi A_\mu^a \quad = J^{a\mu} A_\mu^a$$

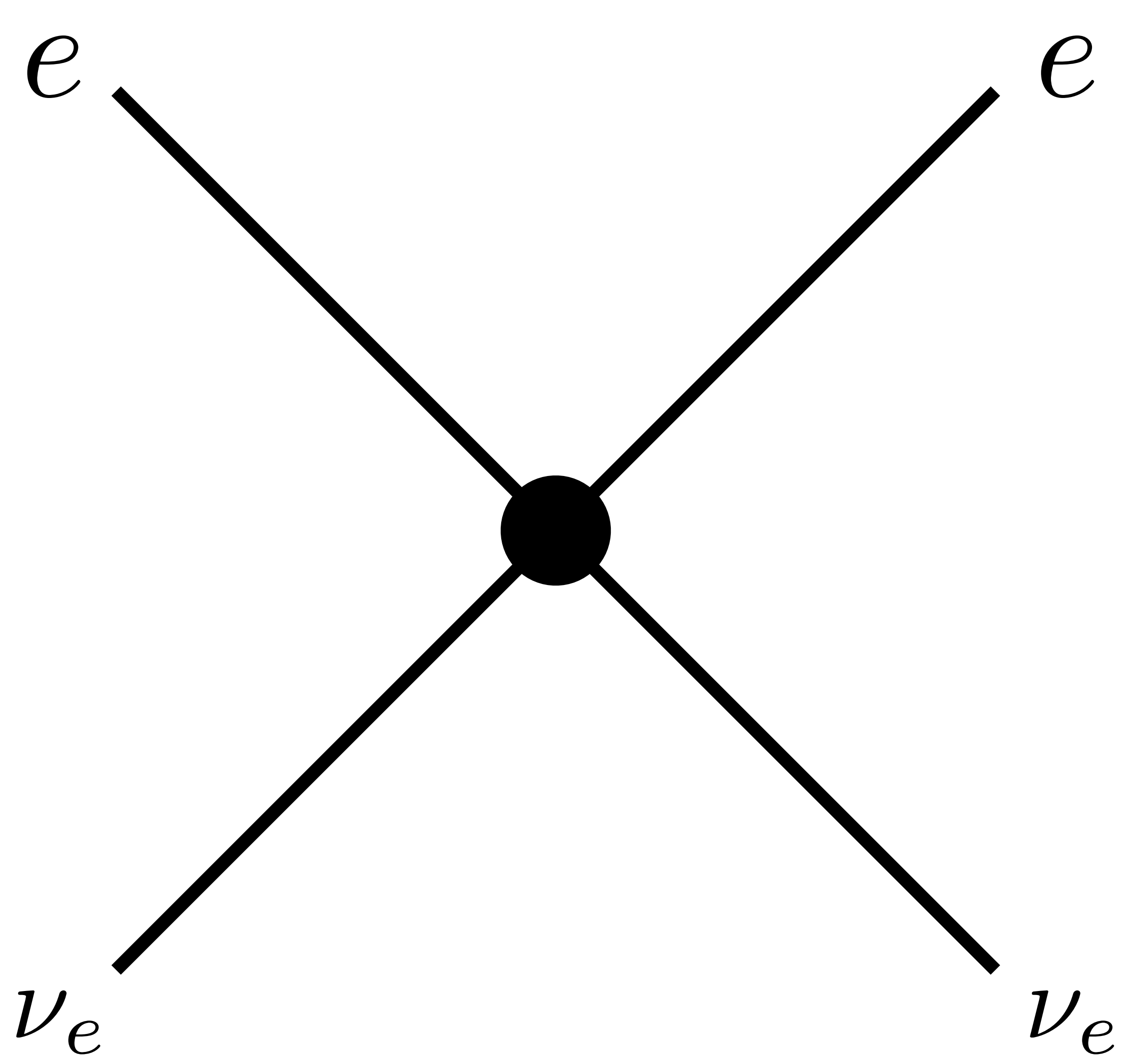
$$= \frac{g}{2}\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \begin{pmatrix} A_\mu^3 & A_\mu^1 - iA_\mu^2 \\ A_\mu^1 + iA_\mu^2 & -A_\mu^3 \end{pmatrix} \psi$$

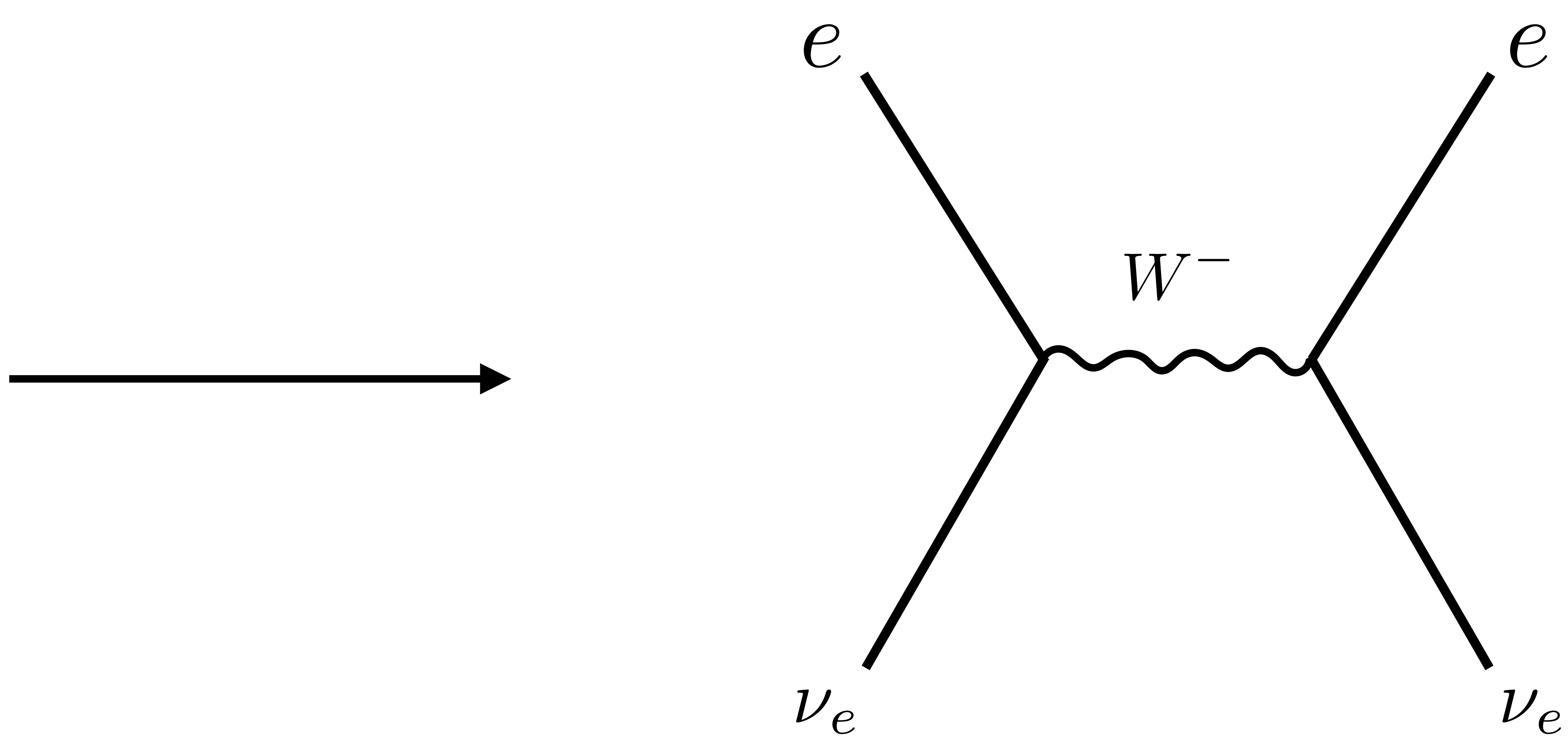
$$\sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T^a = \sigma^a/2$$
$$Y = -1/2$$

The form of current-current interaction

suggests that weak interaction might be mediated by spin-1 particles





introduce $SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge theory

$T^a = \sigma^a/2$

$Y = -1/2$

introduce $SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge theory

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}$$

under gauge transformation

$$\psi \to e^{i\alpha^a(x)T^a} e^{iY\beta(x)}\psi$$

the Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} i\gamma^\mu(\partial_\mu - igA^a_\mu T^a - ig'YB_\mu)\psi$$

$$\supset \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\nu}_e & \bar{e} \end{pmatrix}\gamma^\mu \begin{pmatrix} gA^3_\mu - g'B_\mu & \sqrt{2}gW^+_\mu \\ \sqrt{2}gW^-_\mu & -(gA^3_\mu + g'B_\mu) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e W^+_\mu + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e W^-_\mu$$

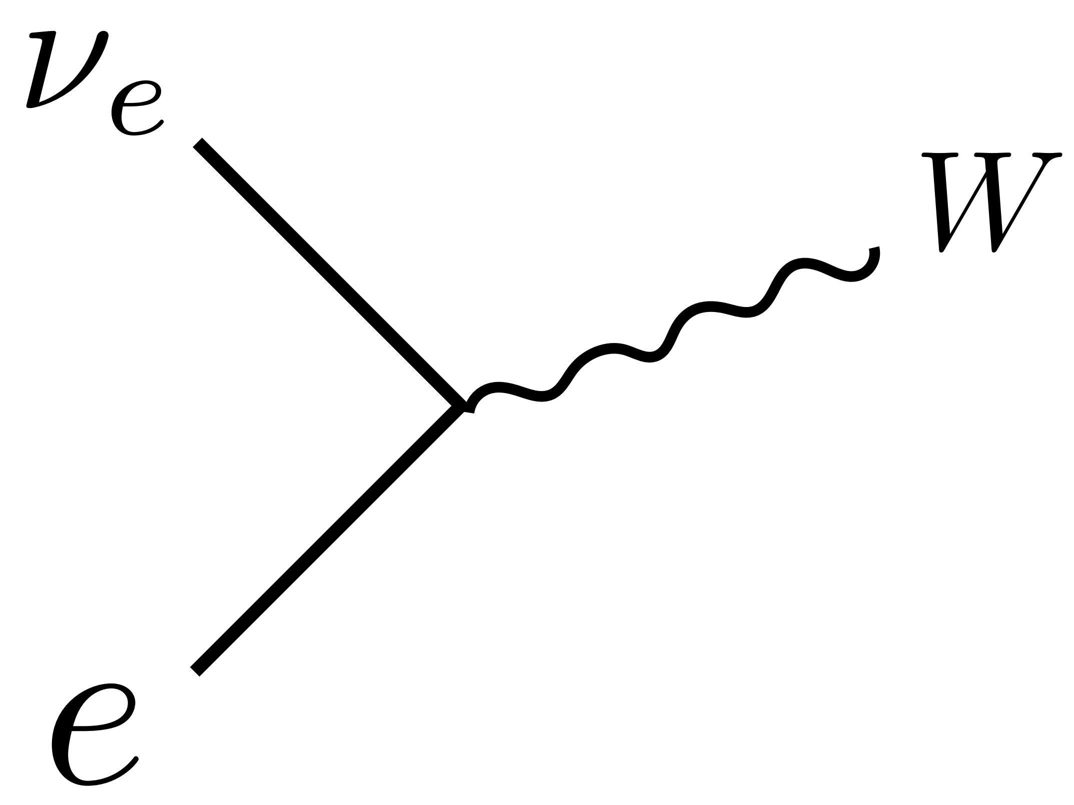
$W^\pm_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(A^1_\mu \mp iA^2_\mu)$

the Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} i\gamma^\mu (\partial_\mu - igA^a_\mu T^a - ig'YB_\mu)\psi$$

$$\supset \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\nu}_e & \bar{e} \end{pmatrix} \gamma^\mu \begin{pmatrix} gA^3_\mu - g'B_\mu & \sqrt{2}gW^+_\mu \\ \sqrt{2}gW^-_\mu & -(gA^3_\mu + g'B_\mu) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\propto \bar{\nu}_e \gamma^\mu e W^+_\mu + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e W^-_\mu$$



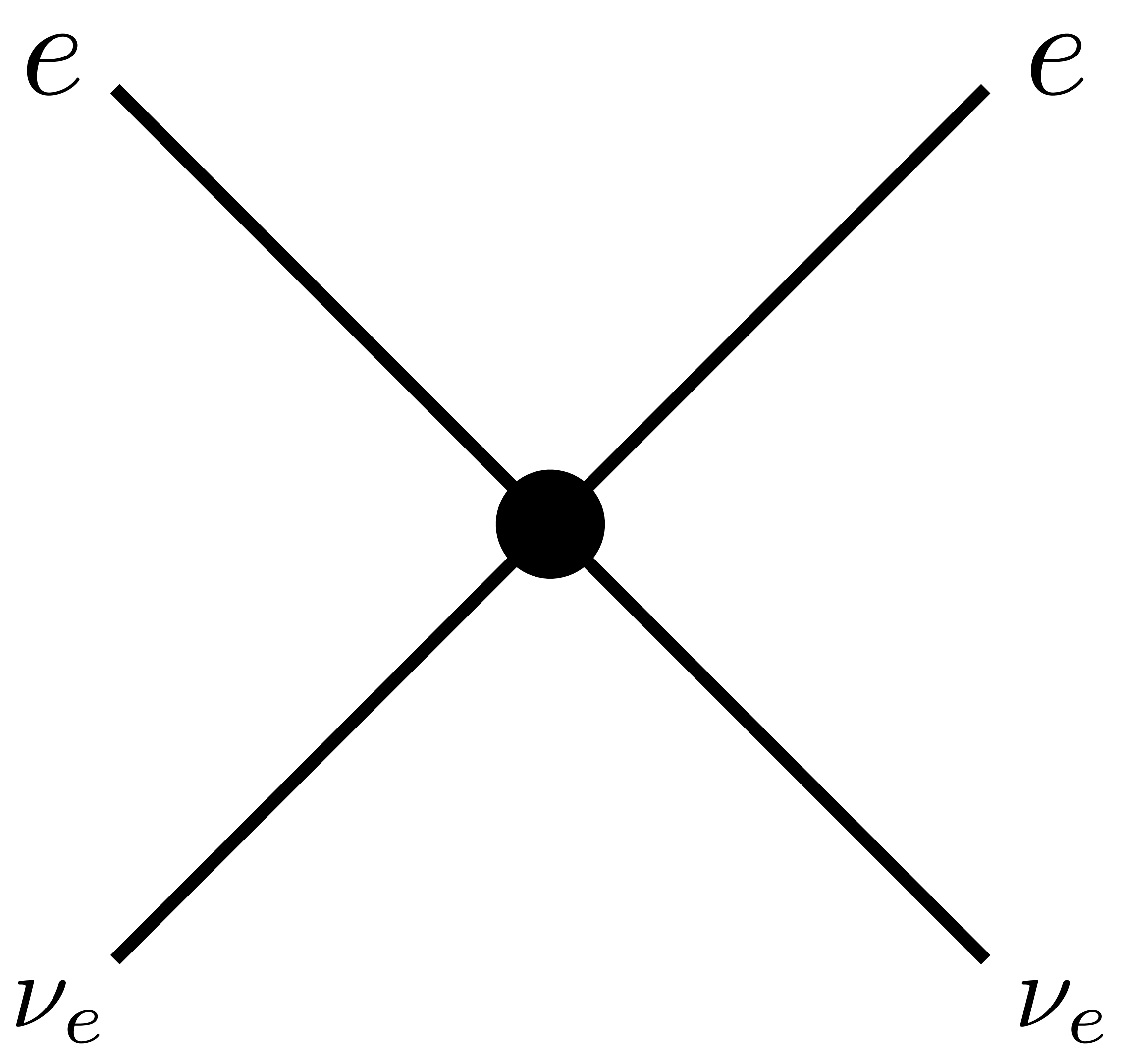
$$W^\pm_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(A^1_\mu \mp iA^2_\mu)$$

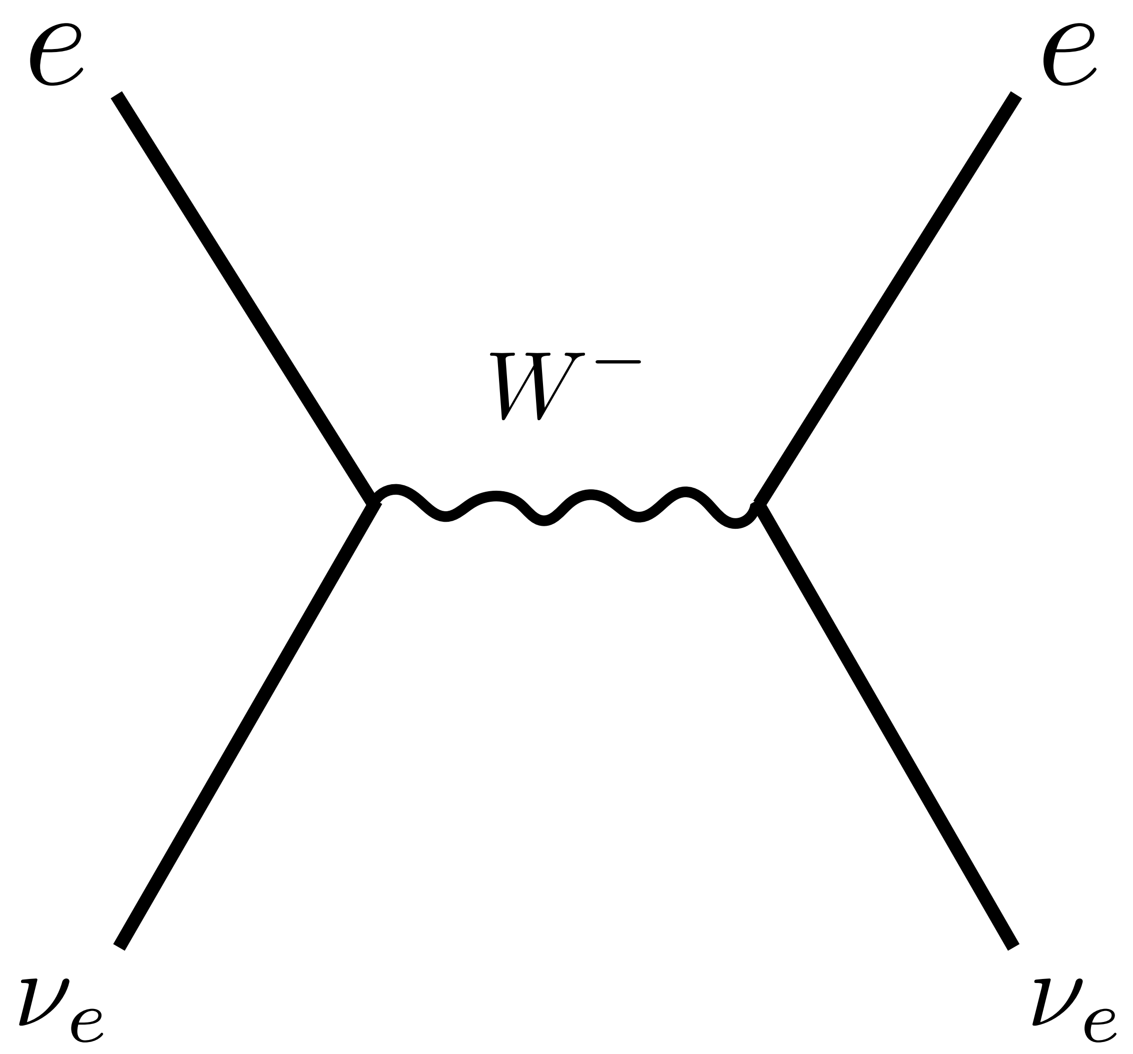
$$Z_\mu = \frac{gA^3_\mu - g'B_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}$$

$$A_\mu = \frac{g'A^3_\mu + gB_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}$$

The form of current-current interaction

suggests that weak interaction might be mediated by spin-1 particles





$$\sigma \propto G_F^2 E^2$$

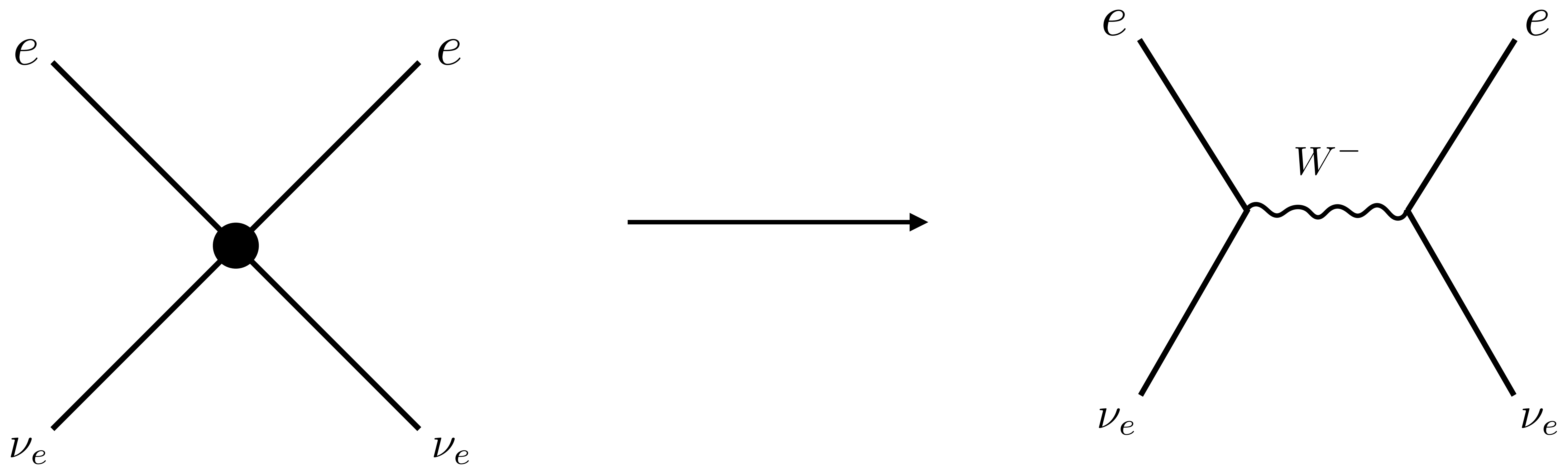
$$\sigma \propto \frac{g^4}{(E^2 + m_W^2)^2} E^2$$

in a low energy limit, the left and right is the same provided

$$G_F \propto \frac{g^2}{m_W^2}$$

The form of current-current interaction

suggests that weak interaction might be mediated by spin-1 particles



$$\mathcal{L} = -m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + g W_\mu^+ J^{-\mu} + g W_\mu^- J^{+\mu}$$

$$J^{+\mu} = (\bar{n}\gamma^\mu p + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e + \bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu \nu_\mu + \cdots)$$

$$J^{-\mu} = (\bar{p}\gamma^\mu n + \bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e + \bar{\nu}_\mu\gamma^\mu \mu + \cdots)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + g W_\mu^+ J^{-\mu} + g W_\mu^- J^{+\mu}$$

$$J^{+\mu} = (\bar{n}\gamma^\mu p + \bar{e}\gamma^\mu \nu_e + \bar{\mu}\gamma^\mu \nu_\mu + \cdots)$$

$$J^{-\mu} = (\bar{p}\gamma^\mu n + \bar{\nu}_e\gamma^\mu e + \bar{\nu}_\mu\gamma^\mu \mu + \cdots)$$

In low energy limit

we can 'integrate out' heavy gauge boson by using the equation of motion

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W_\mu^+} = 0 \longrightarrow W_\mu^- = \frac{g}{m_W^2} J_\mu^-$$

the same current-current interaction of Fermi theory !

$$\mathcal{L} = \boxed{\frac{g^2}{m_W^2}} J_\mu^+ J^{-\mu}$$

$$= G_F$$

While the parity symmetry (x-> -x) is a good symmetry of QED

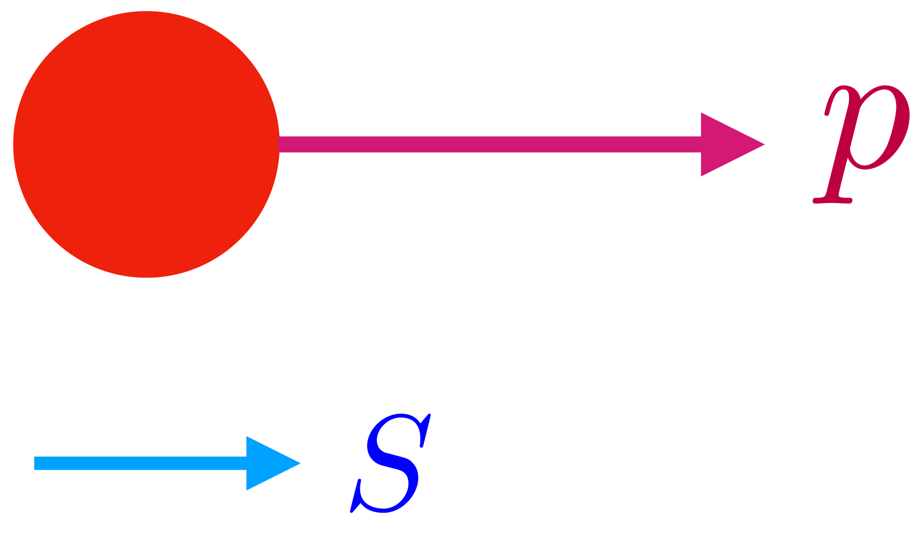
it is maximally broken by weak interaction

which is confirmed by a series of experiments in 50’s [e.g. Wu et al (57)]

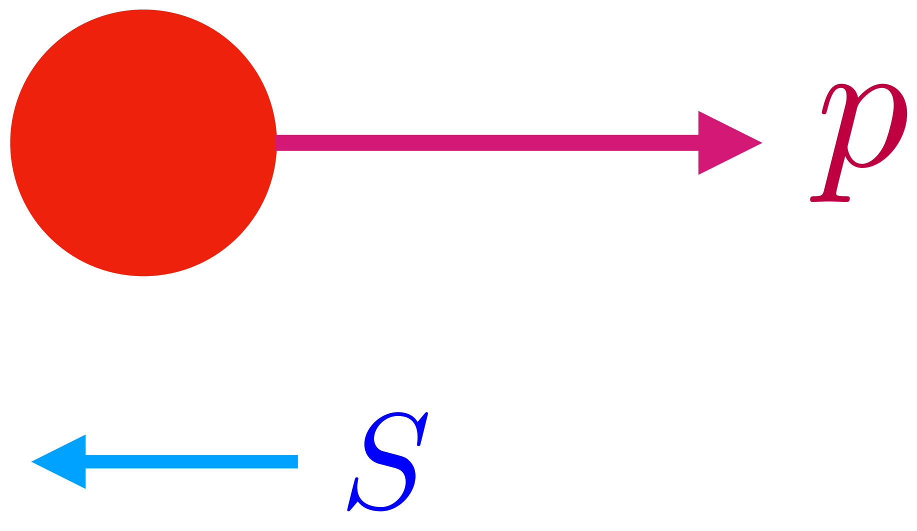
Chirality / Helicity

(massive) particles of spin *s* have *(2s+1)* independent states (QM)

electron has two states



right-handed
(helicity = +1/2)

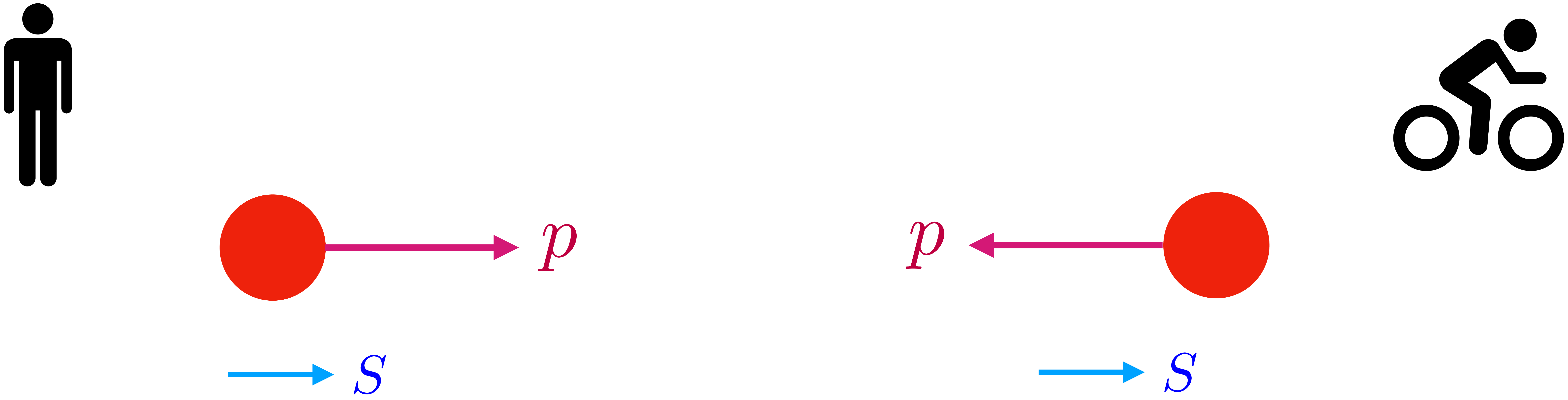


left-handed
(helicity = -1/2)

$$h = \frac{1}{2}\hat{p} \cdot S$$

Chirality / Helicity

consider a right-handed *massive* electron



right-handed

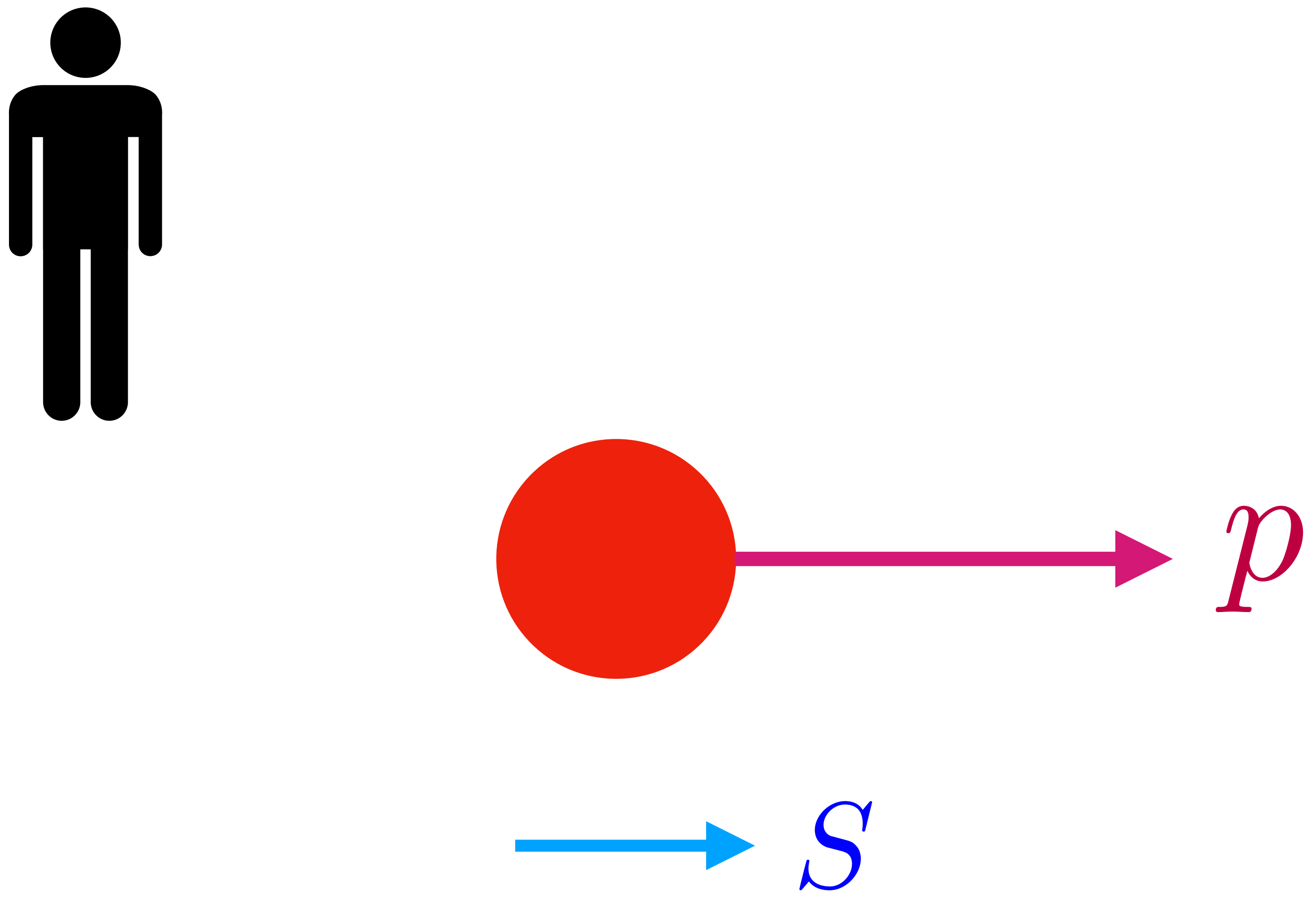
left-handed

helicity is not Lorentz invariant

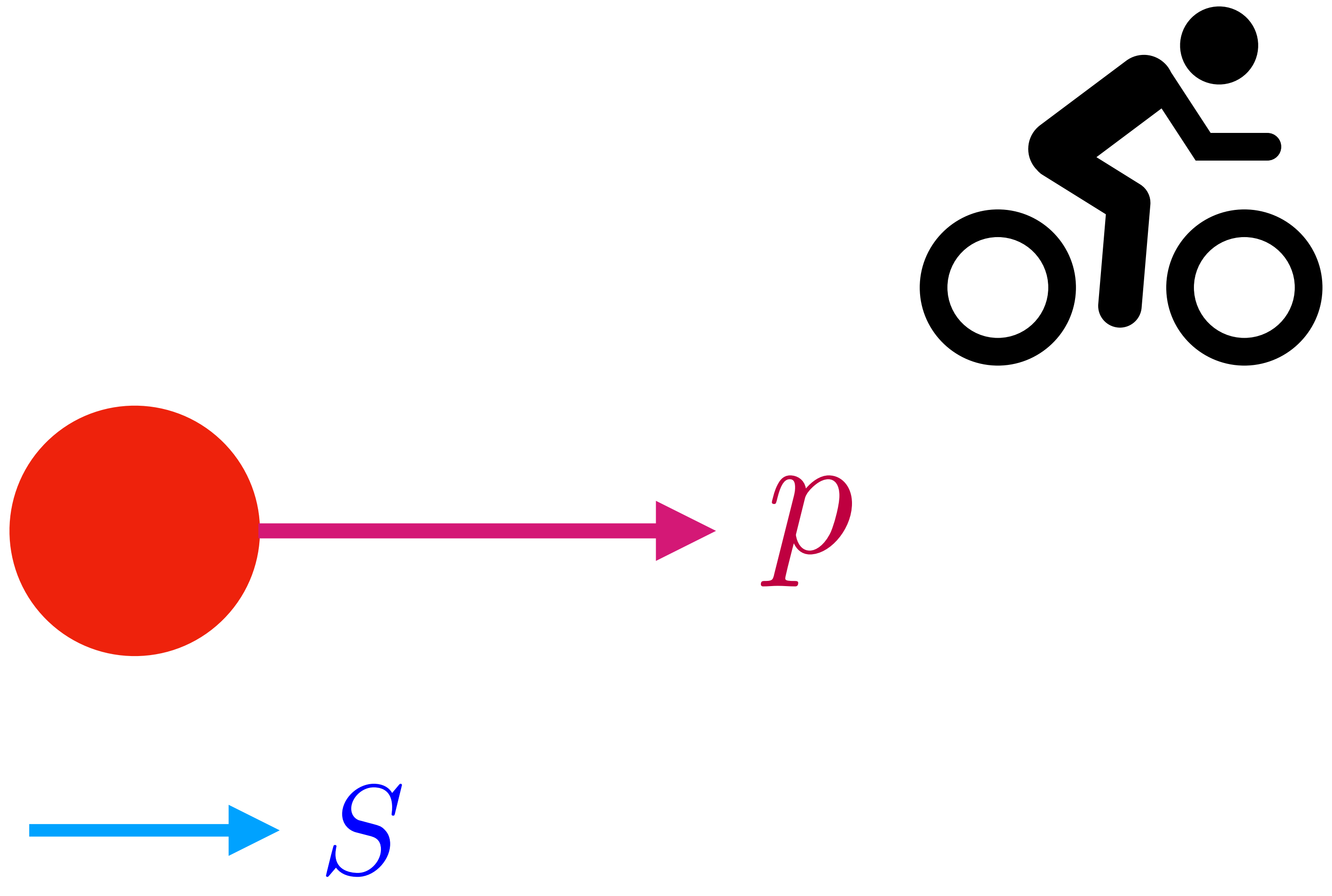
it changes depending on the choice of frame

Chirality / Helicity

consider a right-handed *massless* electron



right-handed



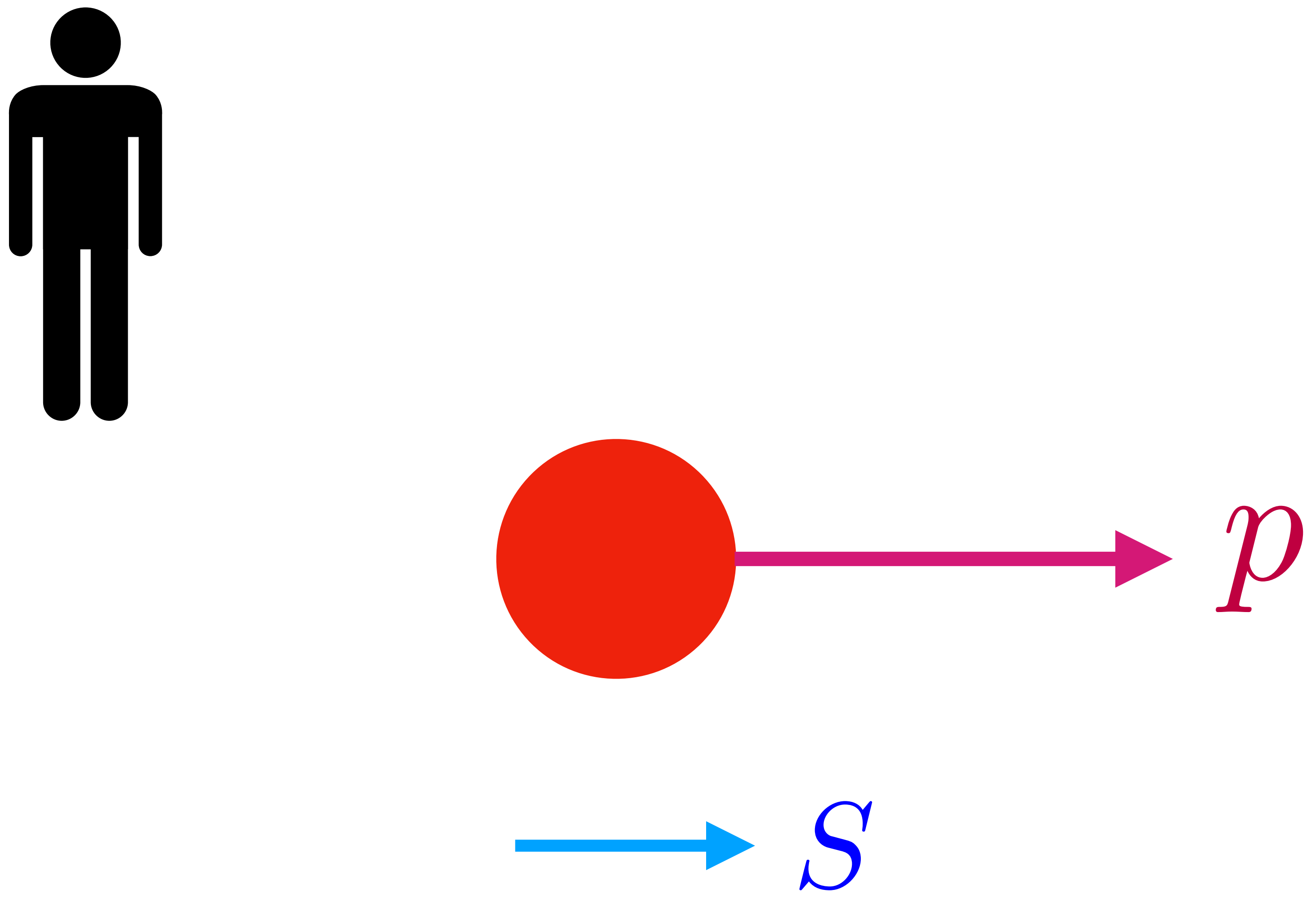
right-handed

since the particle is massless

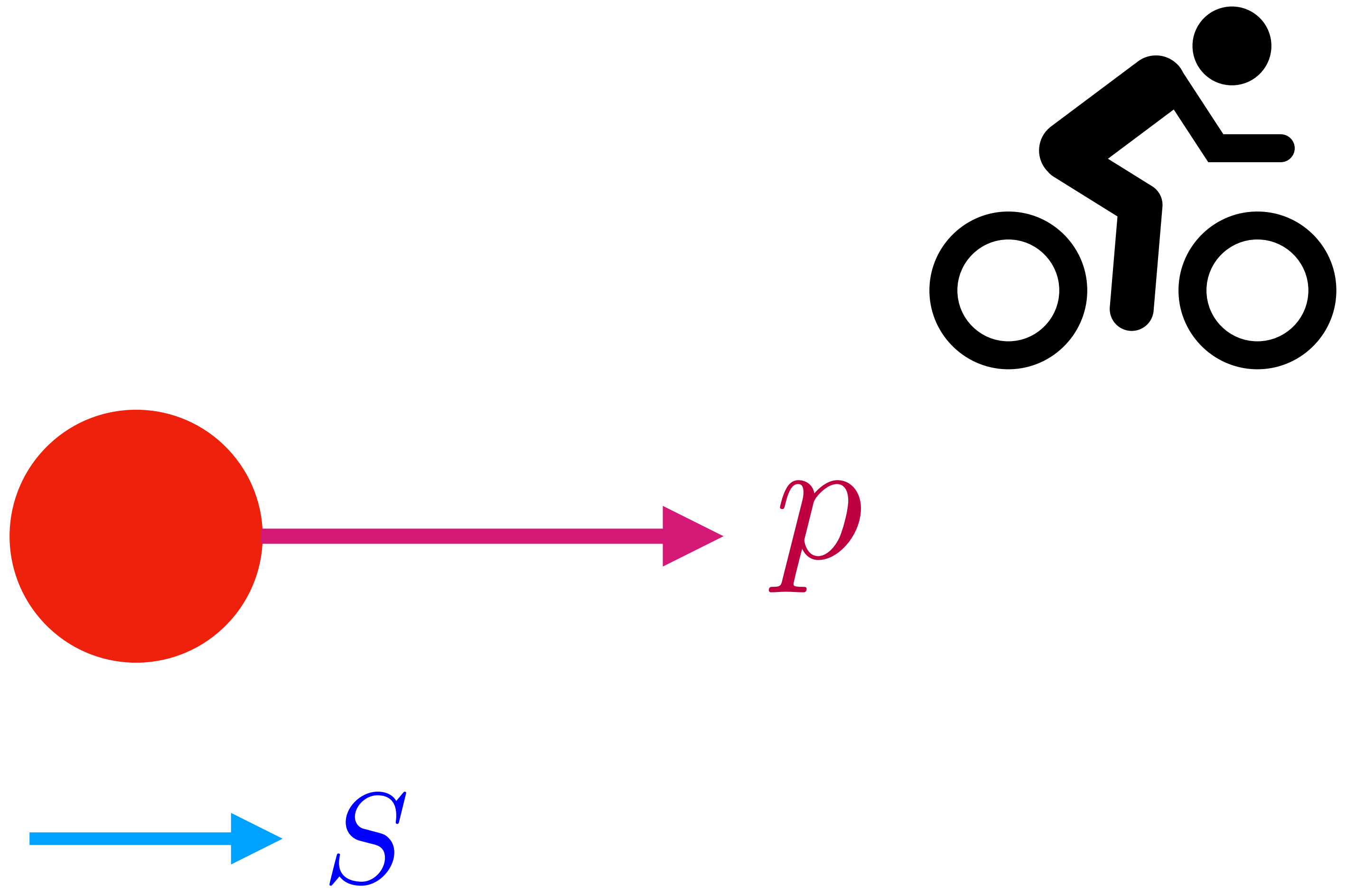
helicity becomes invariant under Lorentz transformation

Chirality / Helicity

consider a right-handed massless electron



right-handed



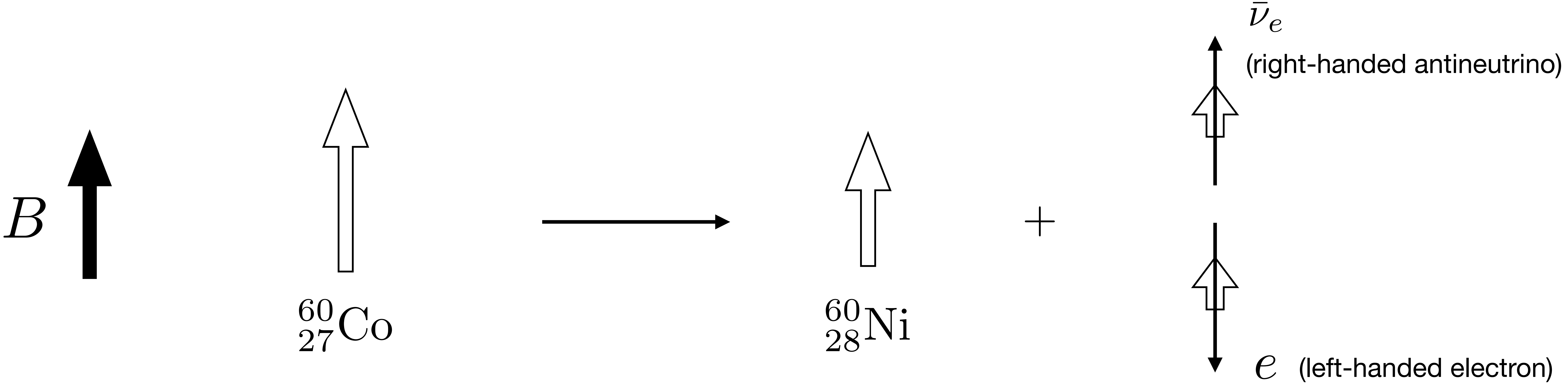
right-handed

left-handed (e_L) and right-handed (e_R) particle

are fundamentally different

Experiment by Wu

$$^{60}_{27}\mathrm{Co} \to\ ^{60}_{28}\mathrm{Ni} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$



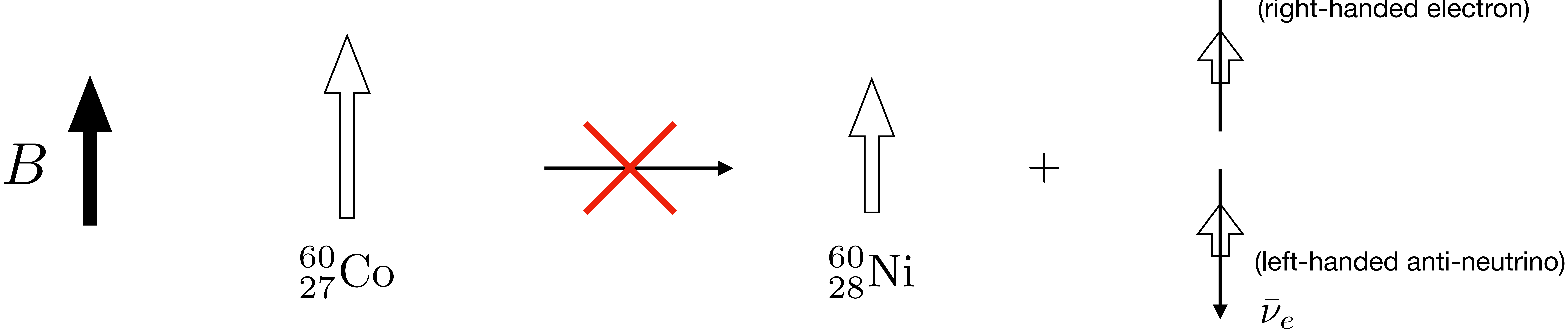
$J_z = 5$ $\qquad$ $J_z = 4$ $\qquad$ $J_z = J_{z,\bar{\nu}} + J_{z,e} = 1$

Experiment by Wu

$$ {}^{60}_{27}\mathrm{Co} \rightarrow {}^{60}_{28}\mathrm{Ni} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e $$

if parity were symmetry of weak interaction

one should also see



$J_z = 5$ $J_z = 4$ $J_z = J_{z,\bar{\nu}} + J_{z,e} = 1$

parity is maximally broken; only left-handed particles participates in weak interaction

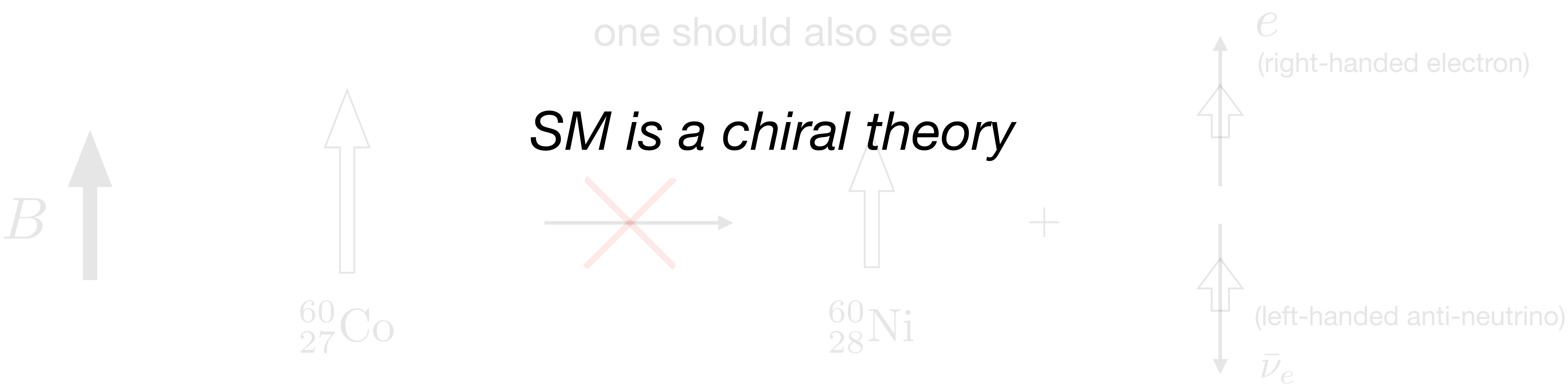
Experiment by Wu

$$^{60}_{27}\mathrm{Co} \to {}^{60}_{28}\mathrm{Ni} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

if parity were symmetry of weak interaction

one should also see

SM is a chiral theory



$J_z = 5$ $\qquad$ $J_z = 4$ $\qquad$ $J_z = J_{z,\bar{\nu}} + J_{z,e} = 1$

parity is maximally broken; only left-handed particles participates in weak interaction

Fermion mass term

only *left-handed particle* participates in the weak interaction

since weak interaction is gauge interaction it would mean that

left-handed and right-handed leptons transform differently

under *SU(2)xU(1)* gauge symmetry

$$e_R \to e^{-i\beta} e_R \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix} \to e^{i\vec{\alpha}(x)\cdot\vec{\sigma}/2} e^{-i\beta/2} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$$

Fermion mass term

On the other hand

fermion mass term is

$$\mathcal{L} = -m\bar{e}_L e_R + \mathrm{h.c.}$$

which is not gauge invariant

The SM Lagrangian should NOT contain fermion mass term

Fermion masses are emergent in SM (from Higgs)

Fermion mass term

On the other hand

fermion mass term is

$$\mathcal{L} = -m\bar{e}_L e_R + \mathrm{h.c.}$$

$$Y = 1/2 \qquad\qquad Y = -1$$

(should also be a part of doublet w. neutrino) $L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$

Fermion mass term

On the other hand

fermion mass term is

$$\mathcal{L} = -m\bar{e}_L e_R + \text{h.c.}$$

$Y = 1/2$ $\qquad$ $Y = -1$

(should also be a part of doublet w. neutrino) $L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$

introduce Higgs doublet and write

$$\mathcal{L} = -y \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\nu}_L \\ \bar{e}_L \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ H^0 \end{pmatrix} e_R$$

$Y = 1/2$

Fermion mass term

On the other hand

fermion mass term is

$$\mathcal{L} = -m\bar{e}_L e_R + \text{h.c.}$$

$Y = 1/2$ $\qquad$ $Y = -1$

(should also be a part of doublet w. neutrino) $L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$

introduce Higgs doublet and write

$$\mathcal{L} = -y \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\nu}_L \\ \bar{e}_L \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ H^0 \end{pmatrix} e_R = -\overbrace{\boxed{\frac{yv}{\sqrt{2}}}}^{m_e}(1 + \frac{h}{v})\bar{e}_L e_R \supset -\frac{m_e}{v} h\bar{e}_L e_R$$

$Y = 1/2$

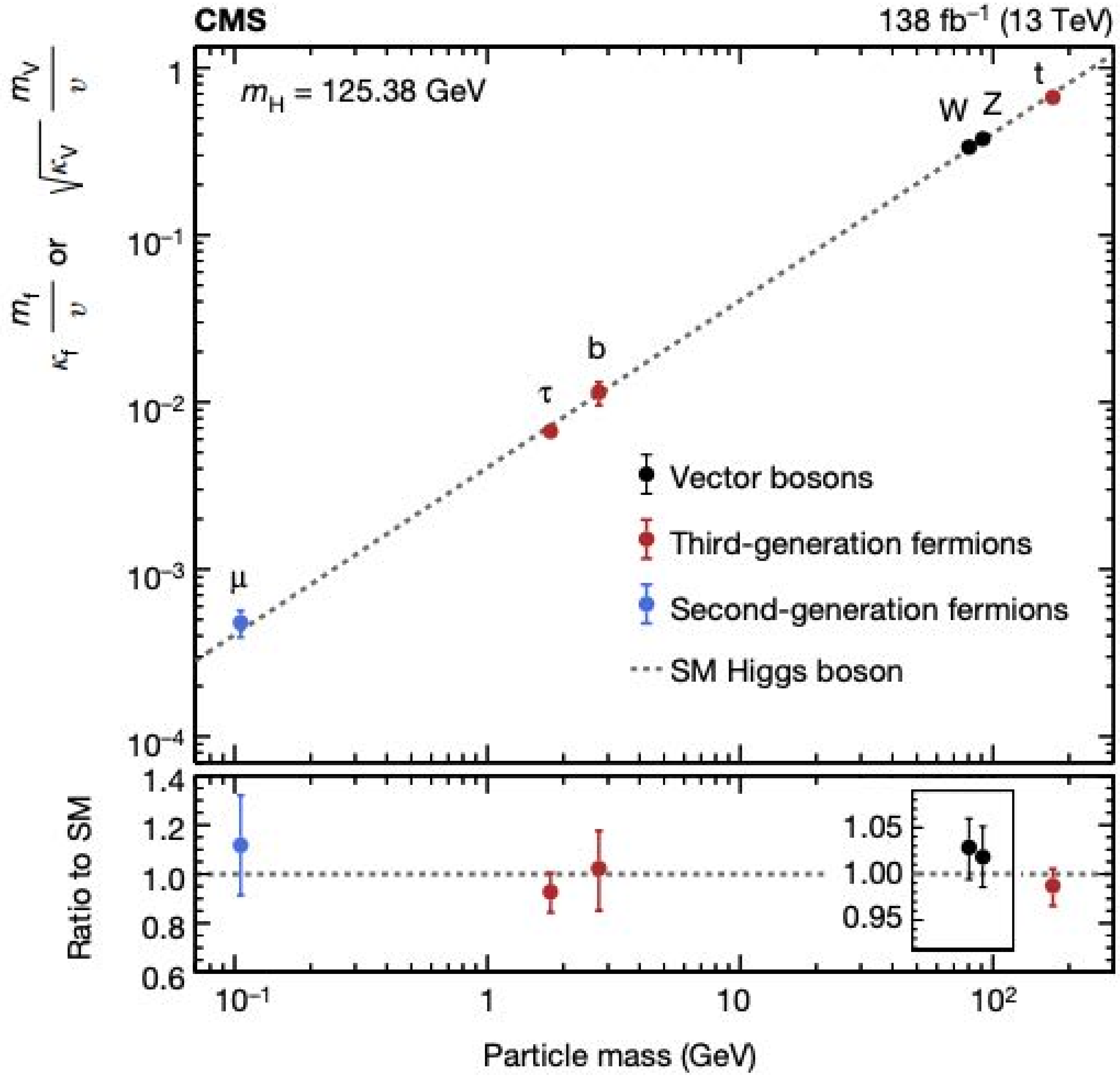
$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{v+h}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

Fermion mass term

introduce Higgs doublet and write

$$\mathcal{L} = -y \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\nu}_L \\ \bar{e}_L \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ H^0 \end{pmatrix} e_R = -\frac{yv}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + \frac{h}{v})\bar{e}_L e_R \supset \boxed{-\frac{m_e}{v}} h\bar{e}_L e_R$$

Higgs coupling to SM fermion is proportional to the mass!



CMS
138 fb^{-1} (13 TeV)
m_H = 125.38 GeV
$\kappa_F \frac{m_F}{v}$ or $\sqrt{\kappa_V} \frac{m_V}{v}$
W
Z
t
b
τ
μ
Vector bosons
Third-generation fermions
Second-generation fermions
SM Higgs boson
Ratio to SM
Particle mass (GeV)

Spontaneous symmetry breaking

previously we consider 4-Fermi theory and discuss
that 4-Fermi theory originates from SU(2)xU(1) electroweak gauge theory

$$\mathcal{L} = G_F J_\mu^+ J^{-\mu}$$

$$\Big\downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + g W_\mu^+ J^{-\mu} + g W_\mu^- J^{+\mu}$$

Spontaneous symmetry breaking

we have also discussed that if we require *gauge invariance*

gauge bosons are necessarily **massless**

while from the observation weak bosons are massive

$$\mathcal{L} = \boxed{-m_W^2 W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu}} + gW_\mu^+ J^{-\mu} + gW_\mu^- J^{+\mu}$$

how do we provide mass to weak gauge bosons?

Through spontaneous symmetry breaking by Higgs

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu$$

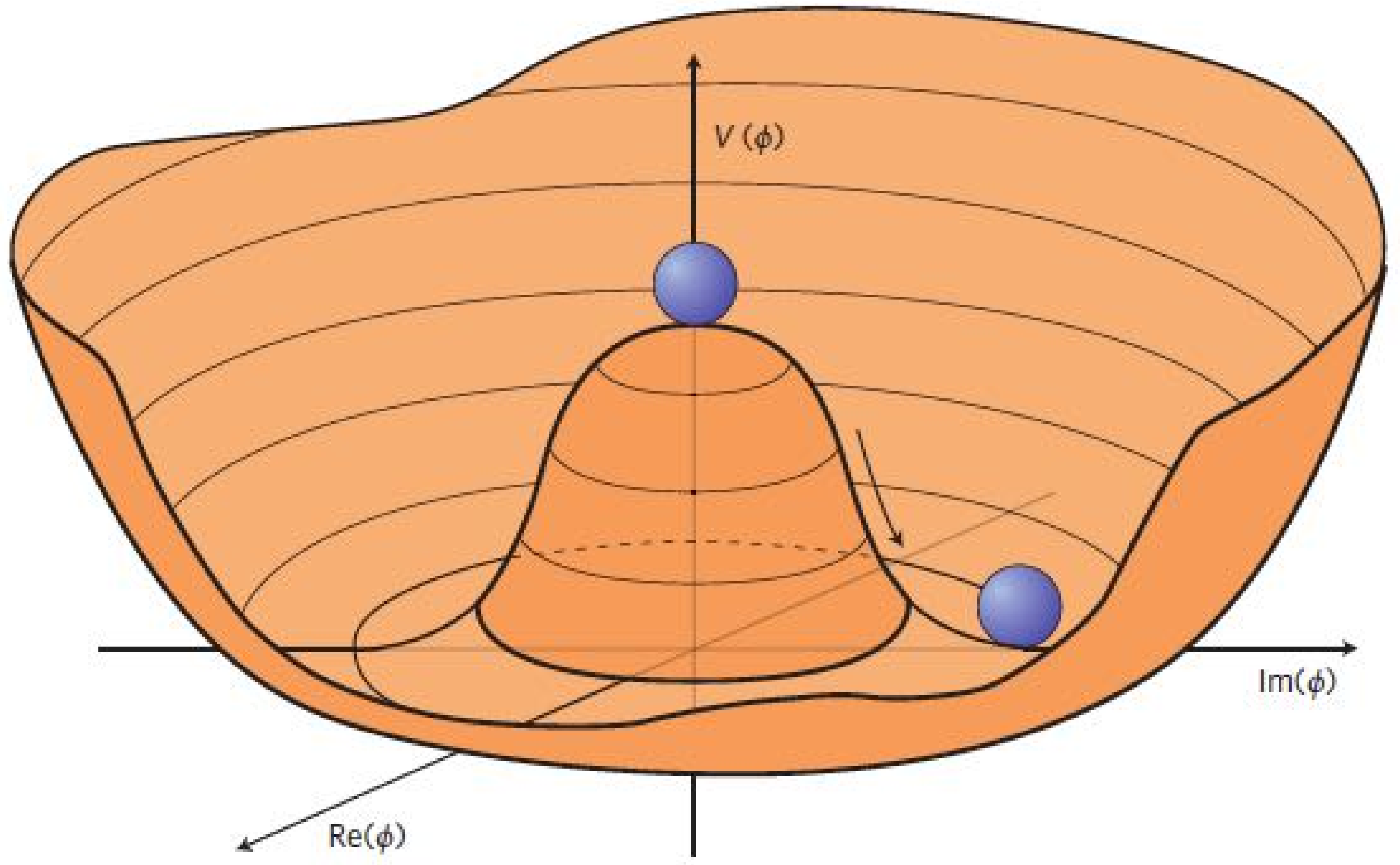
Spontaneous symmetry breaking

let us consider U(1) gauge theory

particularly, scalar electrodynamics

$$\mathcal{L} = (D^\mu \phi)^* (D_\mu \phi) - V(|\phi|^2)$$

$$V(|\phi|^2) = -m^2|\phi|^2 + \lambda|\phi|^4$$



$$\langle \phi \rangle = v = \sqrt{m^2/2\lambda}$$

scalar field obtains *vacuum expectation value (VEV)*

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu$$

Higgs mechanism

let us consider U(1) gauge theory

particularly, scalar electrodynamics

$$\mathcal{L} = (D^\mu \phi)^* (D_\mu \phi) - V(|\phi|^2)$$

$$\supset e^2 A_\mu A^\mu |\phi|^2$$

due to scalar VEV <ϕ> = v

the gauge boson obtains mass

$$m_A^2 = e^2 \langle |\phi|^2 \rangle = e^2 v^2$$

in this way (spontaneous symmetry breaking)

gauge boson can obtain mass without breaking gauge symmetry

$$D_\mu H = (\partial_\mu - igW_\mu^a T^a - ig' Y_H B_\mu)H$$

$$Y_H = 1/2$$

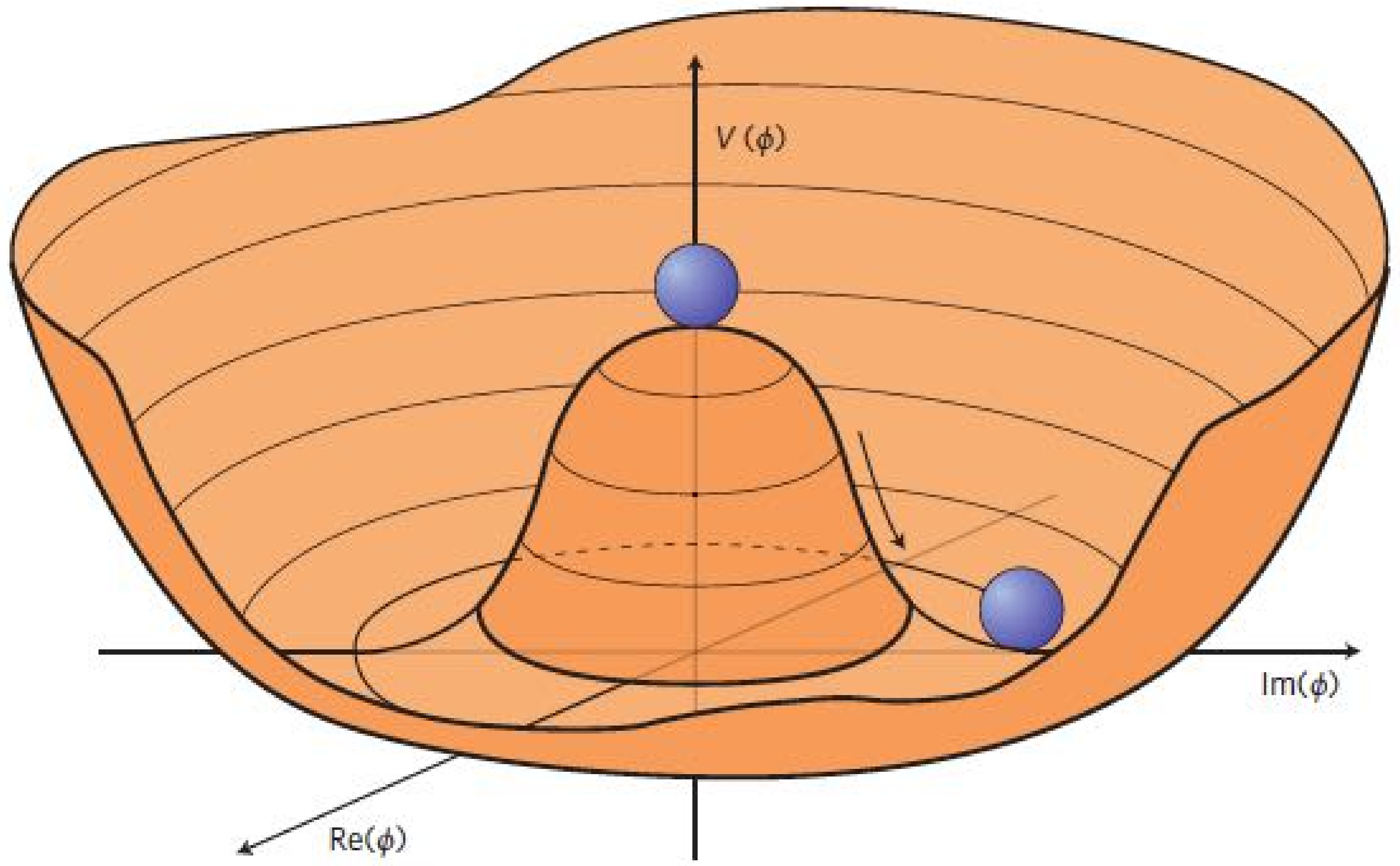
Application to the SM

$$\mathcal{L} = (D^\mu H)^*(D_\mu H) - V(|H|^2)$$

$$V(|H|)^2 = \lambda(|H|^2 - \frac{v^2}{2})^2$$

Symmetry of SM

$$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$



$$\langle H \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Symmetry of vacuum

$$U(1)_{\rm em}$$

$$|D_\mu H|^2 = \frac{g^2 v^2}{4} W^+ W^- + \frac{v^2}{8}(-gW^3 + g'B)^2$$

Application to the SM

$$D_\mu H = (\partial_\mu - igW_\mu^a T^a - ig' Y_H B_\mu) H$$

$$Y_H = 1/2$$

$$\langle H \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (D^\mu H)^* (D_\mu H) - V(|H|^2)$$

Symmetry of SM

$$V(|H|)^2 = \lambda(|H|^2 - \frac{v^2}{2})^2$$

$$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$$\langle D_\mu H \rangle = -\frac{i}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} gW^3 + g'B & \sqrt{2} gW^+ \\ \sqrt{2} gW^- & g'B - gW^3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

Symmetry of vacuum

$$U(1)_{\mathrm{em}}$$

$$|D_\mu H|^2 = \frac{1}{8}(0 \ v) \begin{pmatrix} gW^3 + g'B & \sqrt{2} gW^+ \\ \sqrt{2} gW^- & g'B - gW^3 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}(0 \ v) \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2g^2 W^+ W^- + (gW^3 - g'B)^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{g^2 v^2}{4} W^+ W^- + \frac{v^2}{8} (gW^3 - g'B)^2$$

$$D_\mu H = (\partial_\mu - igW^a_\mu T^a - ig' Y_H B_\mu)H$$

$$Y_H = 1/2$$

$$|D_\mu H|^2 = \frac{1}{8}(0\ v)\begin{pmatrix} gW^3 + g'B & \sqrt{2}gW^+ \\ \sqrt{2}gW^- & g'B - gW^3 \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \qquad \langle H \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}(0\ v)\begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 2g^2 W^+W^- + (gW^3 - g'B)^2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{g^2v^2}{4}}_{m_W^2} W^+W^- + \frac{v^2}{8}(gW^3 - g'B)^2$$

$$Z = \frac{gW^3 - g'B}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}$$

$$= m_W^2 W^+W^- + \frac{1}{2}m_Z^2 Z^2$$

one direction remains massless: photon!

$$A = \frac{g'W^3 + gB}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}$$

$$D_\mu H = (\partial_\mu - igW_\mu - i\frac{g'}{2}B_\mu)H$$

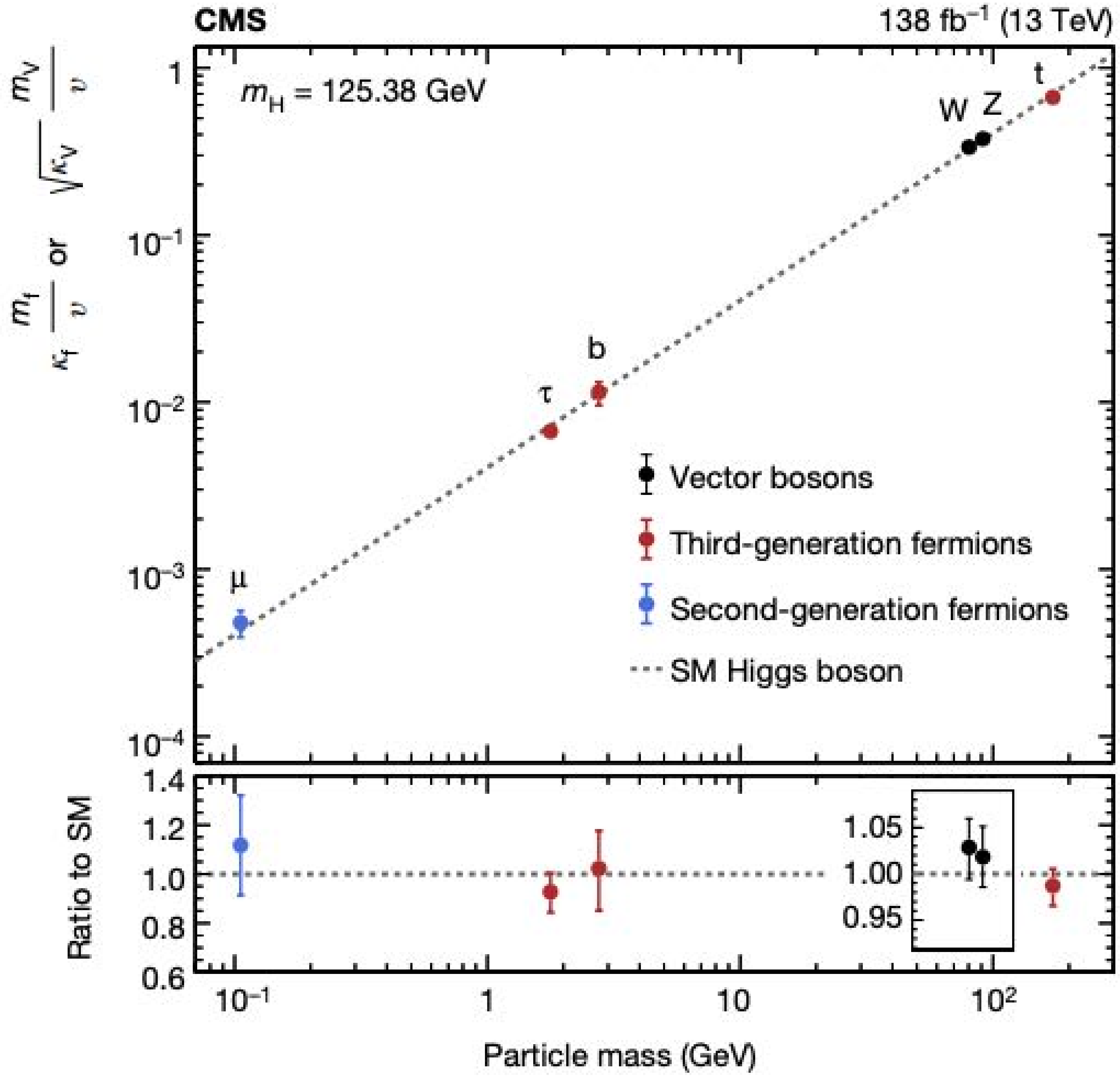
Application to the SM

$$|D_\mu H|^2 = \frac{g^2v^2}{4}W^+W^- + \frac{v^2}{8}(-gW^3 + g'B)^2$$

$W_\mu^\pm$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(W_\mu^1 \mp iW_\mu^2)$	$m_W = \frac{gv}{2}$
Z_μ	$\frac{gW_\mu^3 - g'B_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2+g'^2}}$	$m_Z = \sqrt{g^2+g'^2}\frac{v}{2}$
A_μ	$\frac{g'W_\mu^3 + gB_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2+g'^2}}$	$m = 0$

similarly, the interaction of Higgs and EW gauge bosons
are uniquely determined

$$\mathcal{L} \supset \left[m_W^2 W^+ W^- + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^2\right](1 + h/v)^2$$


CMS
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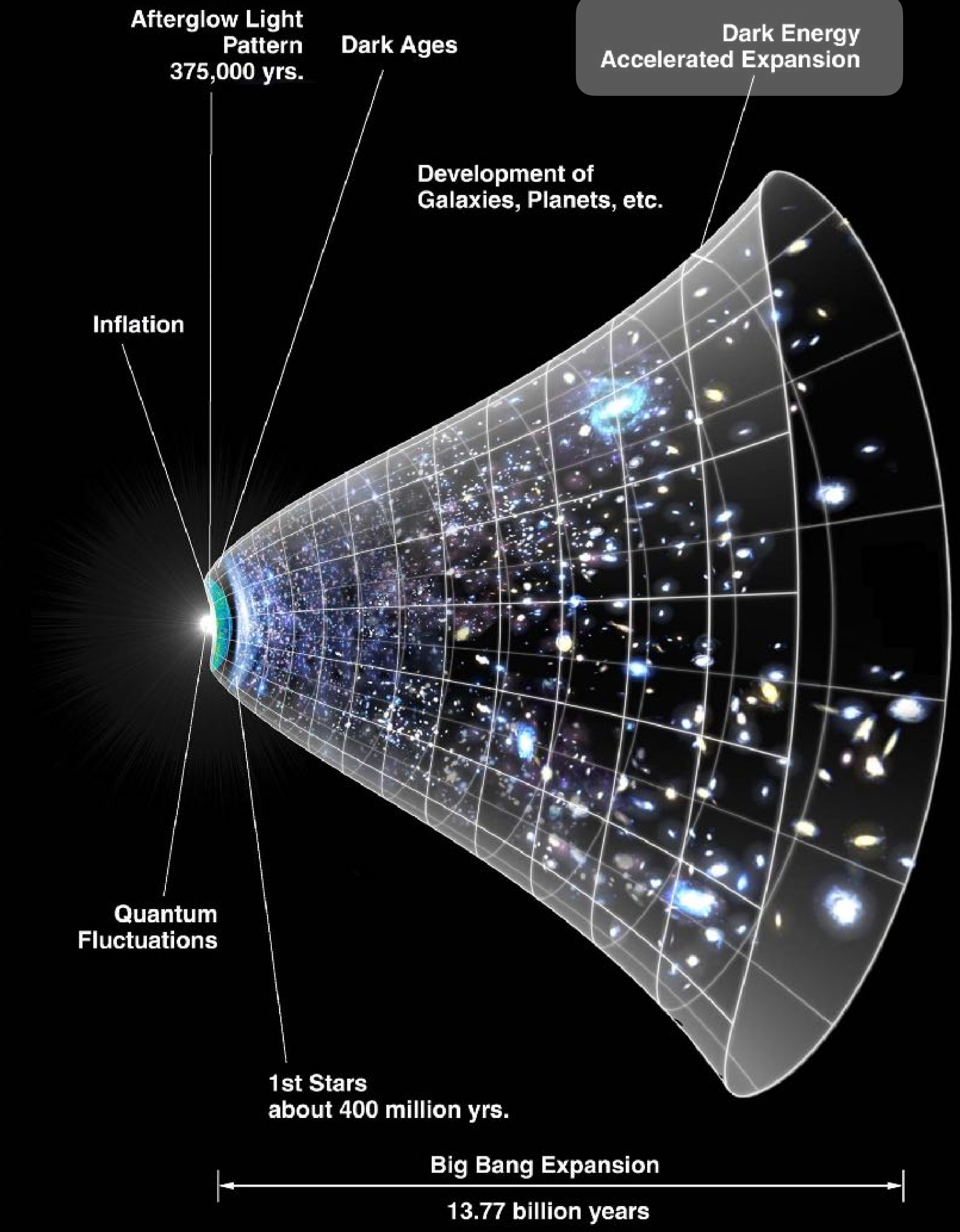
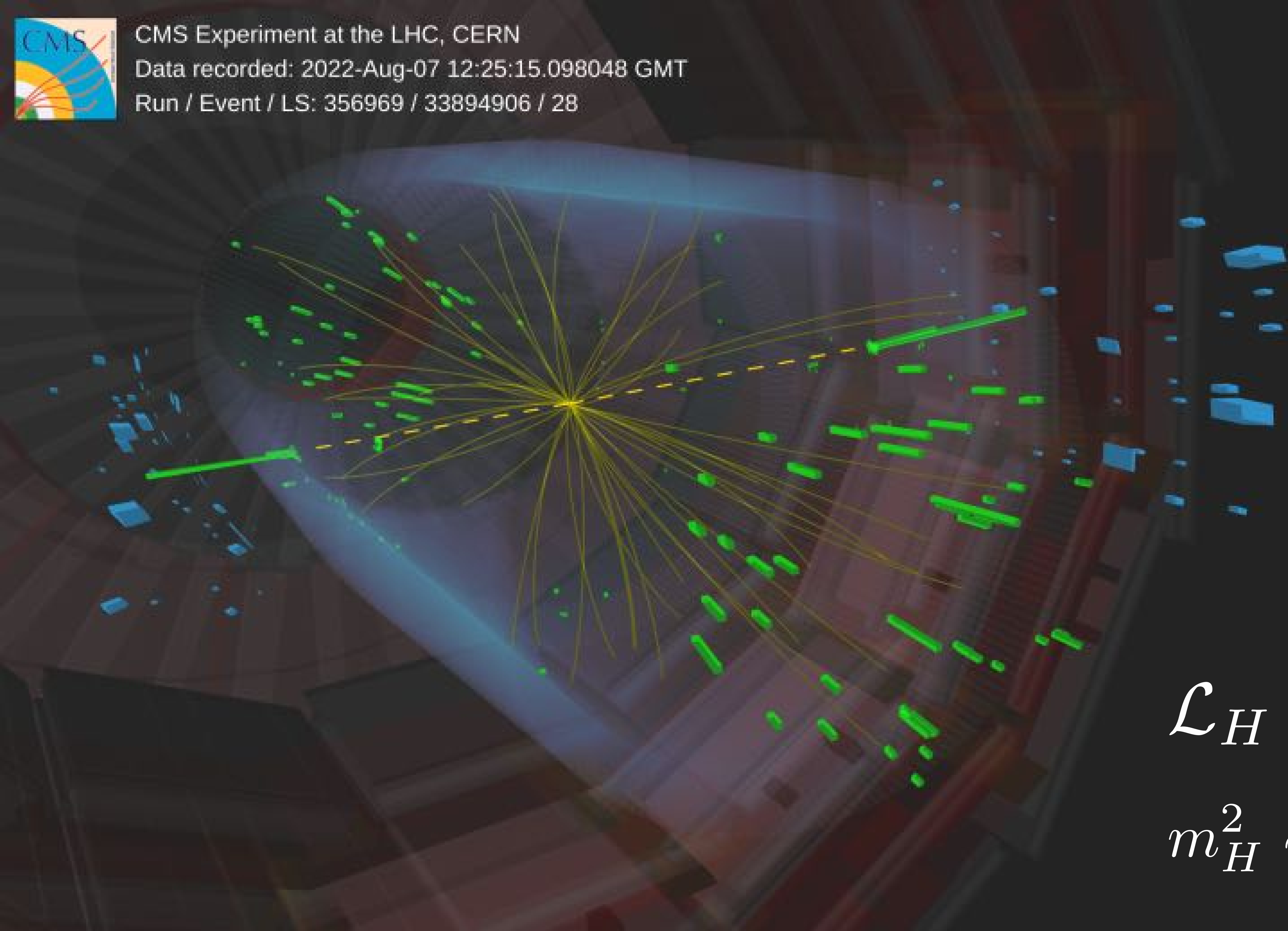
W
Z
t
b
τ
μ
Vector bosons
Third-generation fermions
Second-generation fermions
SM Higgs boson
Ratio to SM
Particle mass (GeV)

Theoretical Challenges
in the Standard Model



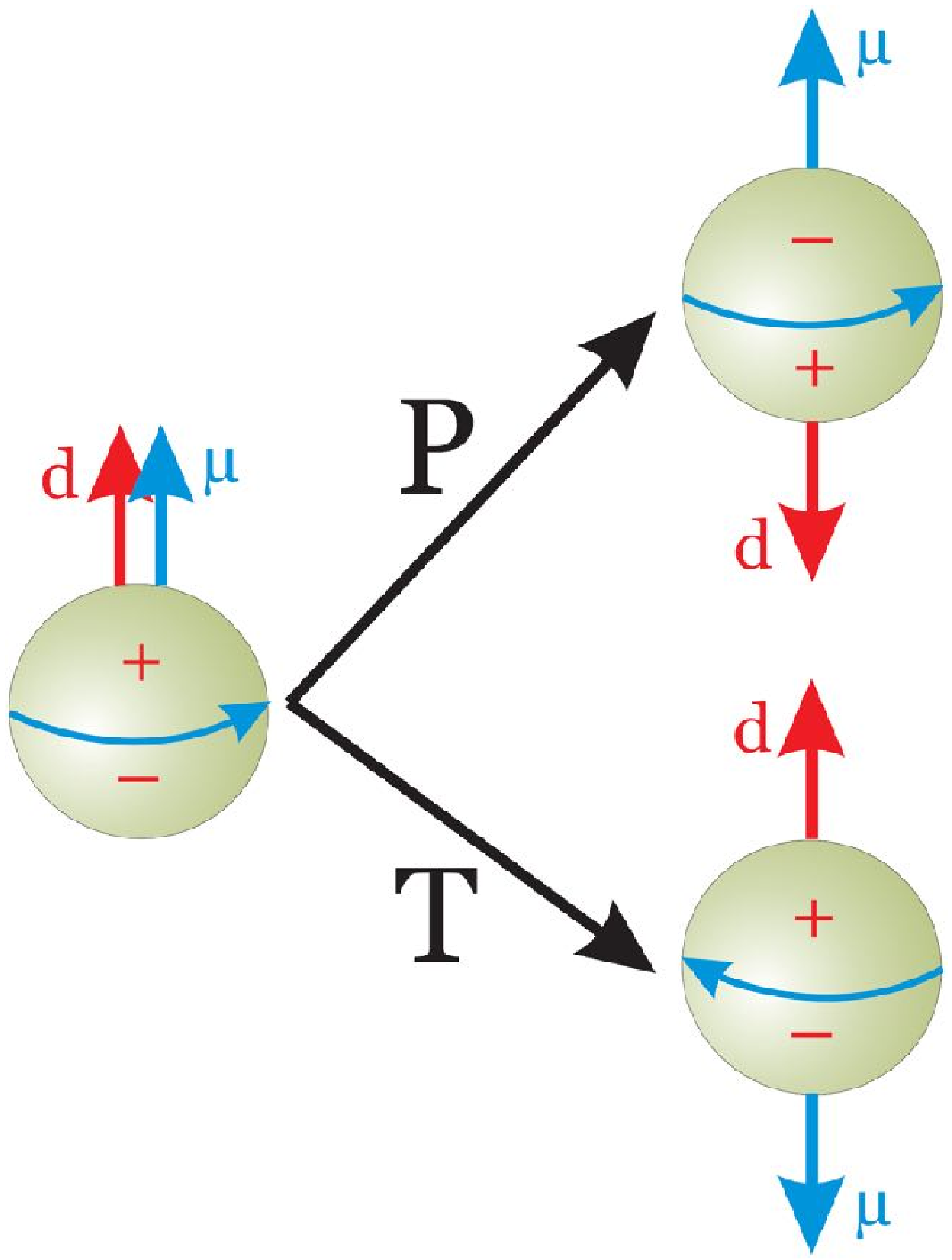
$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm cc} = \Lambda^4$$

$$\Lambda = \mathrm{meV}$$



$$\mathcal{L}_H = m_H^2 |H|^2$$

$$m_H^2 \sim (100\mathrm{GeV})^2$$



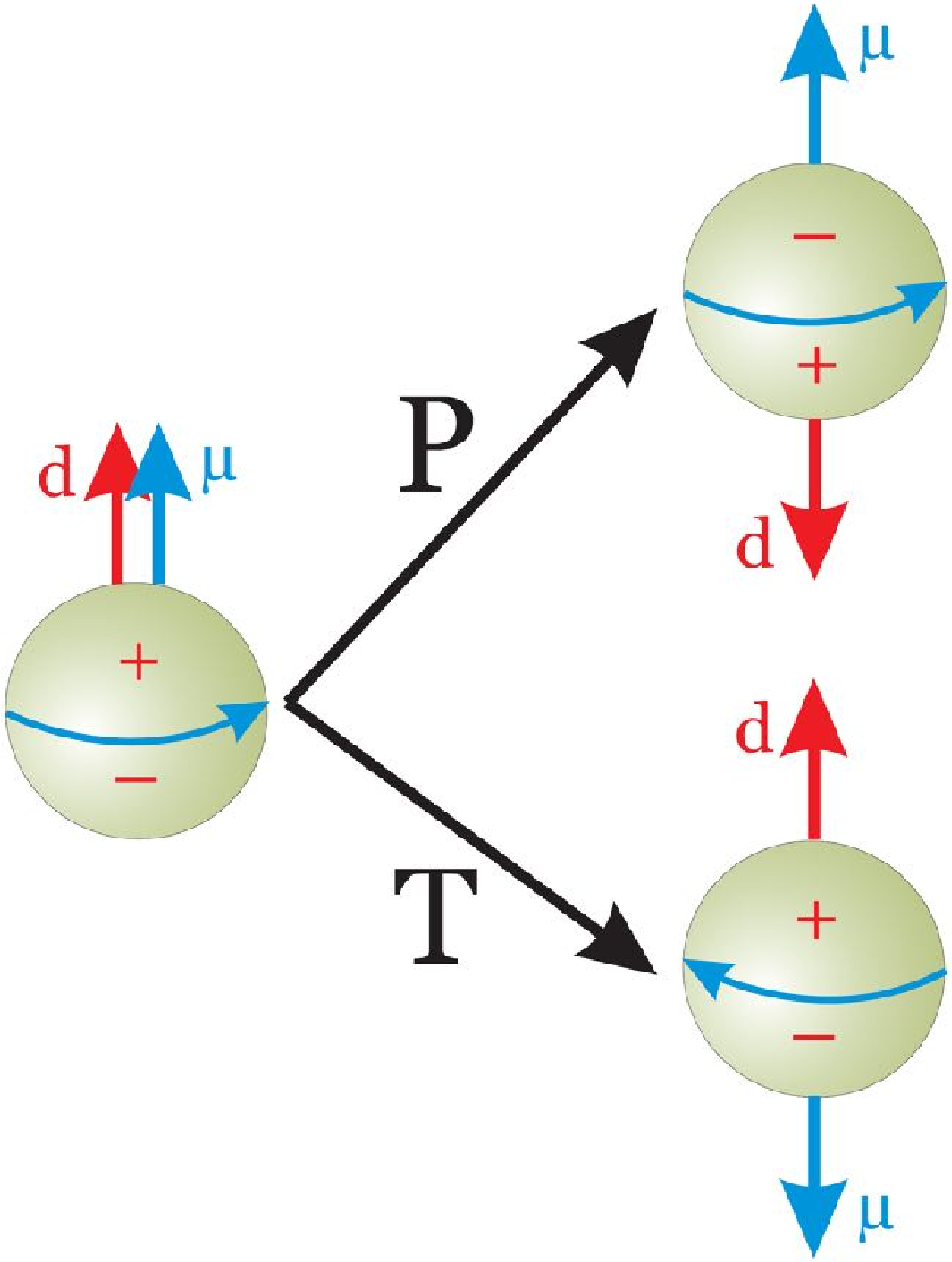
$$\mathcal{L} = \theta G\widetilde{G}$$

neutron electric dipole moment

$$d_n \sim 10^{-16}\theta\, \mathrm{e}\cdot\mathrm{cm}$$

$$\lesssim 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{e}\cdot\mathrm{cm}$$

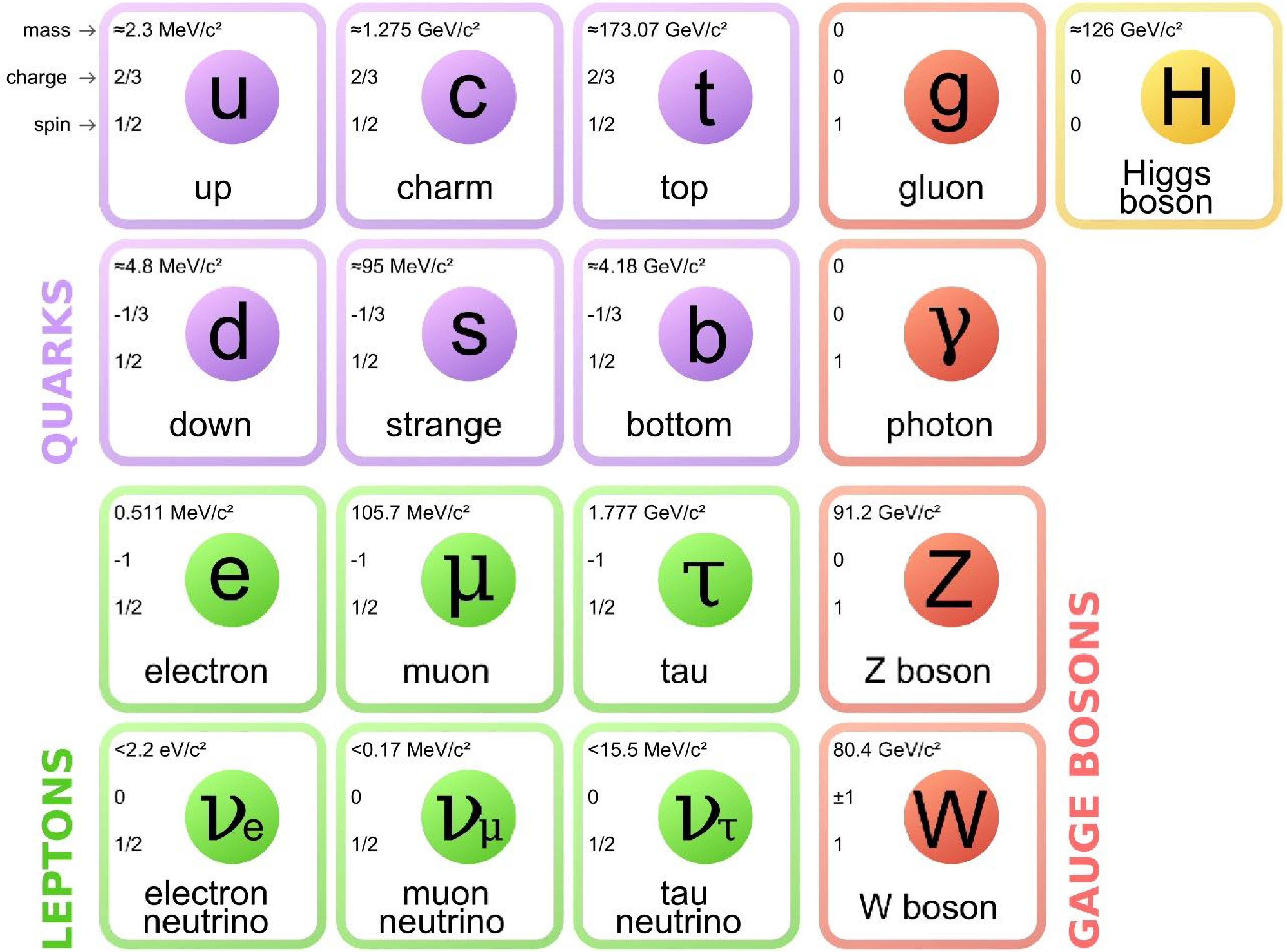
Abel et al (20)



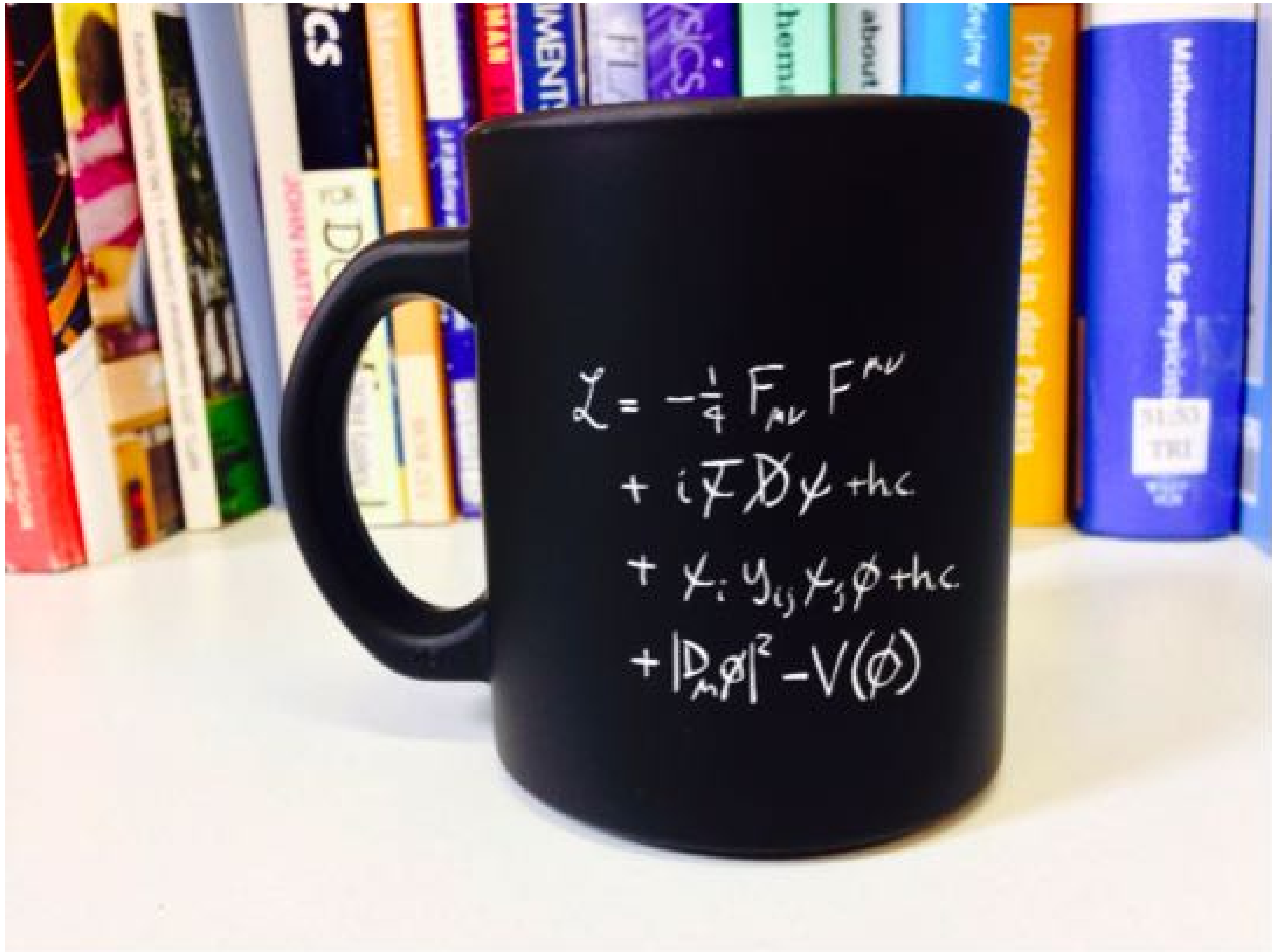
$$\mathcal{L} = \theta G \widetilde{G}$$

$$\theta < 10^{-10}$$

Summary


mass →
charge →
spin →
≈2.3 MeV/c²
2/3
1/2
u
up
≈1.275 GeV/c²
2/3
1/2
c
charm
≈173.07 GeV/c²
2/3
1/2
t
top
0
0
1
g
gluon
≈126 GeV/c²
0
0
H
Higgs boson
≈4.8 MeV/c²
-1/3
1/2
d
down
≈95 MeV/c²
-1/3
1/2
s
strange
≈4.18 GeV/c²
-1/3
1/2
b
bottom
0
0
1
γ
photon
0.511 MeV/c²
-1
1/2
e
electron
105.7 MeV/c²
-1
1/2
μ
muon
1.777 GeV/c²
-1
1/2
τ
tau
91.2 GeV/c²
0
1
Z
Z boson
<2.2 eV/c²
0
1/2
νe
electron neutrino
<0.17 MeV/c²
0
1/2
νμ
muon neutrino
<15.5 MeV/c²
0
1/2
ντ
tau neutrino
80.4 GeV/c²
±1
1
W
W boson
QUARKS
LEPTONS
GAUGE BOSONS

Summary


$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$
$+ i \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + h.c.$
$+ \psi_i y_{ij} \psi_j \phi + h.c.$
$+ |D_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$