

Standard Model

$$SU(3)_C \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \\ \nu_{eL} \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$$

L

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_R, d_R \\ e_R \end{pmatrix}$$

R

L : 12 doublets of fermions

R : 21 fermions

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

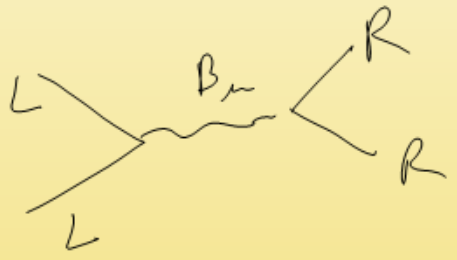
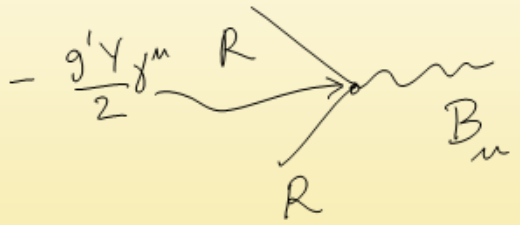
Electromagnetism $U(1)_Q$

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

$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{-\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}}_{\text{kinetic for gauge field } A} + \underbrace{\cancel{\bar{\Psi}\Psi}}_{\text{kinetic term for fermion}} + \underbrace{(-Q) \bar{\Psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \Psi}_{\text{interaction}}$$

Interaction terms

$$-\frac{g'}{2} \bar{R} \gamma^\mu B_\mu \gamma R$$



Kinetic terms:

Fermions: $\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu i \partial_\mu \psi$

Higgs: $|\partial_\mu \phi|^2 - V(\phi)$

Weak hypercharge Y

$$Y \psi = \# \psi$$

$$\psi_e \rightarrow e^{i \frac{g'}{2} \alpha(x) Y} \psi_e$$

$$\psi_{\nu_e} \rightarrow e^{-i \frac{g'}{2} \alpha(x)} \psi_{\nu_e}$$

$$\psi_{eR} \rightarrow e^{-i \frac{g'}{2} \alpha(x) \cdot 2} \psi_{eR}$$

$Y_{\nu_e} \sim -1$
 $Y_{eR} = -2$

Electromagnetism

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i e \alpha(x) Q} \psi$$

$$\psi_{e^-} \rightarrow e^{-i e \alpha(x)} \psi_{e^-}$$

$$\psi_{e^+} \rightarrow e^{+i e \alpha(x)} \psi_{e^+}$$

$$L_{\text{kinetic}}: \bar{\psi} \gamma^m i \partial_m \psi$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kinetic}}: \quad \bar{\psi} \gamma^m i D_m \psi \quad \checkmark$$

~~$$D_m = \partial_m - e(\partial_m \alpha)$$~~

$$D_m = \partial_m + ie A_m Q$$

$$A_m \rightarrow A_m - e(\partial_m \alpha) \quad \checkmark$$

Gauge boson mass

$$(\square - m^2)B = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu B) (\partial^\mu B) - m^2 B^2 \right]$$

$$- m^2 B^2$$

$$- m^2 B_\mu B^\mu$$

$$\hookrightarrow -m^2 \left(B_\mu - \frac{g'}{2} (\partial_\mu \alpha) \right) \left(B^\mu - \frac{g'}{2} (\partial^\mu \alpha) \right)$$

$m^2 B_\mu B^\mu$ not invariant under $U(1)$
 \Downarrow
 $m^2 = 0$

Kinetic term for B_μ

$$\underline{(\partial_\mu B_\nu)^* (\partial_\mu B_\nu)}$$

↳ involves derivatives (2 derivatives)

↳ invariant under $B_\mu \rightarrow B_\mu - \frac{g'}{2} (\partial_\mu \alpha)$

$$B_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu \Rightarrow \underline{B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}} \rightarrow \text{gauge invariant}$$

$$\underline{(\partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu)(\partial^\mu B^\nu - \partial^\nu B^\mu)}$$

$$\left(\right) = a_0 I + \underbrace{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}$$

SU(2):

$$\left(\right) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(x) \\ \psi_2(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{i \frac{g}{2} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{\tau}}$$

$$e^{i \frac{g'}{2} a_Y}$$

Kinetic term for \vec{W}

$$\vec{W}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu \vec{W}_\nu - \partial_\nu \vec{W}_\mu - \underbrace{g(\vec{W}_\mu \times \vec{W}_\nu)}_{\downarrow}$$

\downarrow $W_{\mu\nu} \cdot W^{\mu\nu}$ invariant ?

$$g \epsilon_{ijk} W_\mu^j W_\nu^k$$