

What if $\phi_4 = v$?

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ iv \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$U(1)_Y \rightarrow \left[e^{i\alpha \frac{g'}{2} Y} \right] \psi$$

$\partial_\mu \rightarrow \partial_\mu - \cancel{(\cancel{g'}\alpha)}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} = e^{-i\pi/2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ iv \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\alpha \frac{g'}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

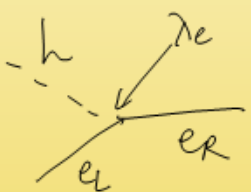
$$\underbrace{-\lambda_e \bar{e}_L \phi e_R}$$

$$-\lambda_e (\bar{\nu}_L \ \bar{e}_L) \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} e_R$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{EWSB} \\ \swarrow \end{matrix} -\lambda_e (\bar{\nu}_L \ \bar{e}_L) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v+h(x) \end{pmatrix} e_R$$

$$m_\nu = \lambda_\nu v \quad -\lambda_e v \bar{e}_L e_R - \lambda_e \bar{e}_L h e_R$$

$$m_e = \lambda_e v \quad \leftarrow$$



$$-\lambda_\nu \bar{\ell}_L \Phi^c \nu_R$$

$$-\lambda_\nu (\bar{\nu}_L \ \bar{e}_L) \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \nu_R + h.c$$

$$-(\lambda_\nu \nu) \bar{\nu}_L \nu_R$$

$$\nu_{ev}$$

$$\nu = 246 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\lambda_e \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\lambda_e \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{500,000} \rightarrow \frac{0.3}{500,000} \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\lambda_t \rightarrow \frac{175 \text{ GeV} \times \sqrt{2}}{246 \text{ GeV}} \sim 1$$

$$m_\nu = 1 \text{ eV}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \lambda_\nu \sim \frac{1 \text{ eV} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{246 \text{ GeV}}$$

$$\sim 10^{-11}$$

helicity

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{\sigma} \cdot \hat{p}}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sigma \cdot \hat{p} & \\ & \sigma \cdot \hat{p} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\Sigma \cdot \hat{p}$$

chirality

$$\underline{\underline{\gamma^5}}$$

~~lefts~~ $\rightarrow \gamma^5 \psi = -\psi$

$$\gamma^5 e_L = -e_L$$

$$\gamma^5 \left(\frac{1-\gamma^5}{2} \right) e = \frac{\gamma^5 - 1}{2} e$$

$$= -e_L$$

$$(C\gamma^0)\gamma^{\mu*}(-i\partial_\mu - gA_\mu) \psi^* = 0$$

$$-(C\gamma^0)\gamma^{\mu*} = \gamma^\mu(C\gamma^0)$$

ignore
this

$$\gamma^\mu(C\gamma^0)(i\partial_\mu + gA_\mu) \psi^* = 0$$

$$\gamma^\mu(i\partial_\mu + gA_\mu) \psi^* = 0 \quad (C\gamma^0)\psi^* = 0$$

$$\gamma^\mu(i\partial_\mu + gA_\mu) \psi^c = 0 \quad = 0$$

$$- m_R \overline{\psi_R^c} \psi_R$$

$$\boxed{\psi_R^c = (\psi_R)^c}$$

$$\neq (\psi^c)_R$$

$$\overline{\psi_R^c} \psi_R = (\overline{\psi_R} \psi_R^c)^\dagger$$

~~$$\psi_R^c = (\psi^c)_R$$~~

\mathcal{L}

$$\hookrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} m_R \overline{\psi_R^c} \psi_R - \frac{1}{2} m_R \overline{\psi_R} \psi_R^c$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} m_R \overline{\psi_R^c} \psi_R + h.c$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} m_R \overline{v} v$$

$$(\overline{v}_R + \overline{v}_R^c)(v_R + v_R^c)$$

$$\cancel{\overline{v}_R v_R} + \overline{v}_R^c v_R + \overline{v}_R v_R^c + \cancel{\overline{v}_R^c v_R^c}$$