

Exercises on Theoretical Particle Physics I

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20. More about electroweak interactions (6 credits)

- (a) Use the definitions from part (a) of exercise 9 and the covariant derivative from part (h) of exercise 9 to rewrite the kinetic terms

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Leptons}} = \bar{R}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu)R + \bar{L}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu)L.$$

(2 credits)

- (b) Use part (a) to verify the vertex Feynman rule for Z bosons as given in part (a) of exercise 14. What is the result for the coupling to neutrinos?

(2 credits)

- (c) Let us introduce Standard Model quarks like

	$Q = \begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ d_L \end{pmatrix}$	$D = d_R$	$U = u_R$
Hypercharge Y	1/3	-2/3	4/3
SU(2) _L rep.	2	1	1
Lorentz rep.	(1/2, 0)	(0, 1/2)	(0, 1/2)

Repeat the analysis of part (a) for the quarks using the kinetic terms

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Quarks}} = \bar{Q}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu)Q + \bar{D}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu)D + \bar{U}(i\gamma^\mu D_\mu)U.$$

Use your result to determine the electric charges of the up and down quarks.

(2 credits)

21. Flavor in the Standard Model

(14 credits)

- (a) The Standard Model consists of three families of quarks and leptons. This means we have to promote the introduced fields with a flavor index, for example like $L \rightarrow L_i$. The Yukawa couplings for the leptons look now like

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} \supset -G_e^{ij} \bar{L}_i \Phi R_j - \text{h.c.}$$

where we call G_e^{ij} Yukawa matrix. Family indices are contracted with a Kronecker delta. One can diagonalize the Yukawa matrix by a biunitary transformation

$$e_L^i \rightarrow U_e^{ij} e_L^j, \quad e_R^i \rightarrow V_e^{ij} e_R^j.$$

Use the unitary gauge to identify the mass term of the electron after spontaneous symmetry breaking.

(2 credits)

- (b) Use your result from part (a) of exercise 20 and introduce flavor indices with diagonal structure. Perform a biunitary transformation of the electron on the interaction terms. Show that the interactions with A_μ and Z_μ stay diagonal. Verify that with a transformation of the neutrinos also the interaction with W_μ^\pm stays diagonal. Why is this transformation on the neutrinos allowed?

(2 credits)

- (c) Show that the Yukawa couplings for the down quarks

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} \supset -G_d^{ij} \bar{Q}_i \Phi D_j - \text{h.c.}$$

are gauge invariant.

(2 credits)

- (d) Show that $\tilde{\Phi} = i\sigma_2 \Phi^*$ transforms as $\mathbf{2}$ under $\text{SU}(2)_L$. What is the hypercharge of $\tilde{\Phi}$?

(2 credits)

- (e) Use part (d) to show that the Yukawa couplings for the up quarks

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yukawa}} \supset -G_u^{ij} \bar{Q}_i \tilde{\Phi} U_j - \text{h.c.}$$

are gauge invariant. Use the unitary gauge to show that these terms result in masses for the up quarks.

(2 credits)

- (f) Use part (c) of exercise 20 and show that biunitary transformations of the up and down quarks, similar to the calculation in part (b) for leptons, leave the interactions with A_μ and Z_μ diagonal. What does this imply?

(2 credits)

- (g) Check the behaviour of the interaction between quarks and W_μ^\pm under biunitary transformation. Determine the mixing matrix which is called Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix V_{CKM} .

(2 credits)