

ADVANCED PARTICLE PHYSICS II

<http://dpnc.unige.ch/~bravar/PPA2>

Exercises - 12th Assignment

Distributed: May 23, 2023

To be returned: June 1, 2023

1. What is a symmetry? Think what the concept of symmetry means to you and how you can show that a system possesses some symmetries. Find some examples of hidden symmetry and try to explain how the symmetry is hidden. What is a broken symmetry?
2. Show that the mass term $m\bar{\psi}\psi$ can be rewritten as

$$m\bar{\psi}\psi = m(\bar{\psi}_R\psi_L + \bar{\psi}_L\psi_R)$$

and that it is not invariant under $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ transformations.

3. Why the Higgs potential cannot contain terms with odd powers of the field ϕ ?
4. Verify the substitution

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + \eta(x) + i\xi(x))$$

that leads to the Lagrangian on slide 18.

Work out the interaction term $WW(\xi, \eta)$ and draw the corresponding Feynman diagrams.

5. Work out the full derivation of the gauge invariant $SU(2)$ Lagrangian with the Higgs field and gauge away the Goldstone bosons (slides 24 and 25).
Show that the $SU(2)$ field $\phi(x)$ expressed in the unitary gauge absorbs the unphysical degrees of freedom corresponding to the Goldstone bosons, which arise in the spontaneous breaking of the local $SU(2)$ symmetry.
6. From the mass matrix on slide 28 and its eigenvalues, show that the eigenstates in the diagonal basis are

$$A_\mu = \frac{g'W_\mu^0 + gB_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}} \quad \text{and} \quad Z_\mu = \frac{gW_\mu^0 - g'B_\mu}{\sqrt{g^2 + g'^2}}$$

where A_μ and Z_μ are the physical fields for the photon and Z boson.

7. Show that

$$\frac{1}{2v^2} = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}},$$

where v is the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field $v = \langle 0|h|0\rangle$.

8. What is the dominant process for Higgs production in e^+e^- annihilation? and why? Draw the lowest order Feynman diagrams for the processes

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow hZ$$

and

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow h\nu_e\bar{\nu}_e,$$

which are the main production mechanism for the Higgs boson at a future high energy e^+e^- collider.

Compare the cross sections for $e^+e^- \rightarrow h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, $\mu^+\mu^- \rightarrow h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$, and $\mu^+\mu^- \rightarrow \gamma \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ as $\sqrt{s} = m_H$.