

Eichbosonen $W^\pm, Z^0, \gamma$ im SM

Eichinvarianz erlaubt keine direkten Aussagen (s. S. 63).

WW zwischen $Spn=1$ und $Spn=0$ Feldern jedoch erlaubt (s. S. 67):

$$\hat{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\phi}^+ \\ \hat{\phi}^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \delta \mathcal{L} = [D_\mu \hat{\Phi}]^\dagger [D^\mu \hat{\Phi}]$$

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - i g_W T^a \hat{A}_\mu^a + \frac{i}{2} g_Y \hat{B}_\mu$$

$$T^a = \frac{\sigma^a}{2}, \quad \vec{\sigma} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}, \quad \sigma^i \sigma^j = \delta^{ij} \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} + i \epsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k$$

Wie ergibt sich hieraus eine Masse?

Annahme: irgendeine Dynamik (genauer: s. unten) ^{S. 70} bestimmt in

guter Näherung $\hat{\Phi} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$, v konstant

$$\Rightarrow \delta \mathcal{L} \approx \frac{1}{2} \left[(-i g_W T^a \hat{A}_\mu^a + \frac{i}{2} g_Y \hat{B}_\mu) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \right]^\dagger \left[(-i g_W T^b \hat{A}_\mu^b + \frac{i}{2} g_Y \hat{B}_\mu) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0, v^*) \left(\frac{i g_W}{2} \sigma^a \hat{A}_\mu^a - \frac{i g_Y}{2} \hat{B}_\mu \right) \left(-\frac{i g_W}{2} \sigma^b \hat{A}_\mu^b + \frac{i g_Y}{2} \hat{B}_\mu \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{v^2}{8} (0, 1) \left(\underbrace{\partial_\mu^2 \sigma^a \sigma^b \hat{A}_\mu^a \hat{A}_\mu^b}_{\text{gleichzeitige Felder's vernachlässigen}} - g_W g_Y \sigma^a [\hat{A}_\mu^a \hat{B}_\mu + \hat{B}_\mu \hat{A}_\mu] + g_Y^2 \hat{B}_\mu \hat{B}_\mu \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$ gleichzeitige Felder's vernachlässigen $\rightarrow \delta^{ab} \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2} + i \epsilon^{abc} \frac{\sigma^c}{\sigma^c}$ analog. m. $a \leftrightarrow b$

$$\text{außerdem: } (0, 1) \sigma^a \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -\delta^{a3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{g_W v}{2} \right)^2 (\hat{A}_\mu^1 \hat{A}_\mu^1 + \hat{A}_\mu^2 \hat{A}_\mu^2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{2} \right)^2 \left\{ \partial_\mu^2 \hat{A}_\mu^3 \hat{A}_\mu^3 + g_W g_Y (\hat{A}_\mu^3 \hat{B}_\mu + \hat{B}_\mu \hat{A}_\mu^3) + g_Y^2 \hat{B}_\mu \hat{B}_\mu \right\}$$

$$= (\partial_\mu \hat{A}_\mu^3 + g_Y \hat{B}_\mu) (\partial_\mu \hat{A}_\mu^3 + g_Y \hat{B}_\mu)$$

$$= (\partial_\mu^2 + g_Y^2) \left(\frac{\partial_\mu}{\sqrt{\partial_\mu^2 + g_Y^2}} \hat{A}_\mu^3 + \frac{\partial_\mu}{\sqrt{\partial_\mu^2 + g_Y^2}} \hat{B}_\mu \right) \left(\frac{\partial_\mu}{\sqrt{\partial_\mu^2 + g_Y^2}} \hat{A}_\mu^3 + \frac{\partial_\mu}{\sqrt{\partial_\mu^2 + g_Y^2}} \hat{B}_\mu \right)$$

$$= \cos(\theta_W)$$

$$= \sin(\theta_W)$$

$$= \hat{Z}_\mu$$

$$\uparrow \theta_W = \text{Weinberg-Winkel}$$

bzw. "schwacher Mischungswinkel"

das können wir durch Einführung einer neuen Basis

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{Z}_\mu \\ \hat{Q}_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_w & \sin \theta_w \\ -\sin \theta_w & \cos \theta_w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{A}_\mu^3 \\ \hat{B}_\mu \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{das } \hat{S}\hat{L} \text{ diagonalisieren!}$$

mit den weiteren Bezeichnungen

$$m_W \equiv \frac{g_W v}{2}, \quad m_Z \equiv \frac{\sqrt{g_W^2 + g_Y^2} v}{2}$$

wird das obige $\hat{S}\hat{L}$ also zu

$$\hat{S}\hat{L} = \frac{1}{2} m_W^2 (\hat{A}_\mu^1 \hat{A}^{1\mu} + \hat{A}_\mu^2 \hat{A}^{2\mu}) + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 \hat{Z}_\mu \hat{Z}^\mu + 0 \cdot \hat{Q}_\mu \hat{Q}^\mu$$

Coulomb-
Eichung:
 $\hat{A}_0^a = \hat{B}_0 = 0$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} m_W^2 (\hat{A}_i^1 \hat{A}_i^1 + \hat{A}_i^2 \hat{A}_i^2) - \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 \hat{Z}_i \hat{Z}_i - 0 \cdot \hat{Q}_i \hat{Q}_i$$

wir erhalten also zwei Teilchen mit Masse $m_W \Leftrightarrow W^\pm$

ein $\checkmark$ $m_Z > m_W \Leftrightarrow Z^0$

ein masseloses Feld $\hat{Q}_\mu \Leftrightarrow \gamma$

$\Rightarrow$ exakt so wie lehrbuchhaft !!!

Wie sieht $\underline{D}_\mu$ in der neuen Basis aus? ($Q_Y = -\frac{1}{2}$ für Higgs)

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - i g_W T^a \hat{A}_\mu^a - i Q_Y \partial_\mu \hat{B}_\mu$$

$$= \partial_\mu - i \frac{g_W}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \hat{A}_\mu^1 - i \hat{A}_\mu^2 \\ \hat{A}_\mu^1 + i \hat{A}_\mu^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - i \frac{\sqrt{g_W^2 + g_Y^2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_w \hat{A}_\mu^3 + 2 Q_Y \sin \theta_w \hat{B}_\mu & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos \theta_w \hat{A}_\mu^3 + 2 Q_Y \sin \theta_w \hat{B}_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

Kopplung der $W^\pm$ an
"geladene Ströme", vgl. S. 59

Kopplung der Z^0, γ an
"neutrale Ströme", vgl. S. 60

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} \hat{A}_\mu^3 \\ \hat{B}_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & -s \\ s & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{Z}_\mu \\ \hat{Q}_\mu \end{pmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} [\cos^2 \theta_w + 2 Q_Y \sin^2 \theta_w] \hat{Z}_\mu + \cos \theta_w \sin \theta_w (-1 + 2 Q_Y) \hat{Q}_\mu & 0 \\ 0 & [-\cos^2 \theta_w + 2 Q_Y \sin^2 \theta_w] \hat{Z}_\mu + \cos \theta_w \sin \theta_w (1 + 2 Q_Y) \hat{Q}_\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

Higgs-Boson: $Q_Y = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ untere Komponente koppelt nicht an $\hat{Q}_\mu$ (also el. neutral)

$\Rightarrow$ obere $\checkmark$ koppelt mit $+i \sqrt{g_W^2 + g_Y^2} \cos \theta_w \sin \theta_w \equiv i e$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{e = g_W \sin \theta_w} \quad (\text{vgl. Üb. 11.2, 43})$$