

# Exercises to “Standard Model of Particle Physics II”

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Prof. Dr. Manfred Lindner and Dr. Werner Rodejohann

Sheet 2

21.10.15

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## Exercise 4: Goldstone theorem [15 Points]

The Goldstone–Theorem states: every generator of a continuous global symmetry, which does not annihilate the vacuum, corresponds to a massless scalar particle.

As “proof”, consider the Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}(\Phi_i, \partial_\mu \Phi_i)$  with real scalar fields  $\Phi_i$ , invariant under the global transformation  $\vec{\Phi} \rightarrow \exp(i\theta^a T^a) \vec{\Phi}$ .

a) Which properties have the  $iT^a$ , if the  $\Phi_i$  are real and if  $\vec{\Phi}^T \vec{\Phi}$  is invariant under the transformation?

b) Show that from the conservation of the Noether current, it follows that:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} (iT^a)_{ij} \Phi_j + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial^\mu \Phi_i)} (iT^a)_{ij} \partial^\mu \Phi_j = 0.$$

c) Let  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \vec{\Phi})^T (\partial^\mu \vec{\Phi}) - V(\vec{\Phi})$ . Show with the help of the first two results that

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \Phi_i} (iT^a)_{ij} \Phi_j = 0.$$

d) Let  $\vec{v}$  be the minimum of  $V(\vec{\Phi})$ . Show with the results from above that  $M^2 (iT^a) \vec{v} = 0$ , where  $M_{ij}^2$  is given by

$$(M^2)_{ij} := \left. \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \Phi_i \partial \Phi_j} \right|_{\vec{\Phi}=\vec{v}}$$

e) The matrix  $M^2$  is interpreted as a mass matrix. The broken vacuum  $\vec{v}$  is in general not invariant under the transformations  $\exp(i\theta^a T^a)$ . If  $T^a \vec{v} = 0$ , one has a *Wigner–Weyl realization* of the symmetry, if  $T^a \vec{v} \neq 0$  one has a realization à la *Nambu–Goldstone*. With the result from the last point it follows that for all  $a$  with  $T^a \vec{v} \neq 0$  the mass matrix has an eigenvector with eigenvalue 0.

Consider e.g. the Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \vec{\Phi})^T (\partial^\mu \vec{\Phi}) - V(\vec{\Phi}^T \vec{\Phi})$  with the potential  $V(\vec{\Phi}^T \vec{\Phi}) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 \vec{\Phi}^T \vec{\Phi} + \frac{1}{4}\lambda(\vec{\Phi}^T \vec{\Phi})^2$ , where  $\vec{\Phi}^T = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)$  is a triplet of real and scalar particles. The coupling obeys  $\lambda > 0$ .

(i) Show that  $\mathcal{L}$  is invariant under an  $SU(2)$  transformation  $\vec{\Phi} \rightarrow \exp(i\theta^a T^a) \vec{\Phi}$ . The 3 generators  $T^a$  of  $SU(2)$  are written here as  $(T^a)_{ij} = -i\epsilon_{aij}$  (this is called the adjoint representation of  $SU(2)$ ).

(ii) For  $\mu^2 < 0$  the potential has a minimum for  $\vec{v}^T = (0, 0, v)$ . How are  $v$ ,  $\mu^2$  and  $\lambda$  connected? Show that the vacuum state  $\vec{v}$  is invariant under the transformation with  $T^3$ , but not with  $T^1$  and  $T^2$ . That is, the vacuum state does *not* possess the symmetry of the Lagrangian (spontaneous symmetry breaking). Why do we speak in this case of spontaneous symmetry breaking from  $SU(2)$  to  $U(1)$ ?

(iii) The scalar fields will be expanded around the minimum:  $\vec{\Phi}^T \equiv (\phi_1, \phi_2, v + \phi_3)$ . Show by inserting into the above Lagrangian that there is one massive scalar field and 2 massless Goldstone bosons. What is the mass of  $\phi_3$ ? Convince yourself that the matrix  $M^2$  from part d) is really the mass matrix.

**Exercise 5:  $SU(N)$  [5 Points]**

Let  $U \in SU(N)$ , i.e.  $\det U = 1$  and  $U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1}$ . Any element of  $SU(N)$  can be written as  $U = \exp(-i\theta^a T^a)$ , where the  $T^a$  are generators of the group with normalization  $\text{Tr}(T^a T^b) = \frac{1}{2}\delta^{ab}$ .

- a) Show that the  $T^a$  are traceless hermitian matrices.
- b) How many linear independent generators are there?
- c) The structure constants,  $d_{abc}$  and  $f_{abc}$ , are defined through

$$[T^a, T^b] = i f_{abc} T^c, \quad \{T^a, T^b\} = \frac{1}{N} \delta_{ab} + d_{abc} T^c .$$

Show that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(T^a T^b T^c) &= \frac{1}{4}(d_{abc} + i f_{abc}) , \\ \left[ \sum_a T^a T^a, T^b \right] &= 0 . \end{aligned}$$

- d) Calculate the  $f_{abc}$  for

$$T^a = \frac{\sigma_a}{2} ,$$

where  $\sigma_a$  are Pauli matrices.

**Tutor:**

Miguel Campos

e-mail: miguel.campos@mpi-hd.mpg.de

Lecture webpage: [http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/manitop/StandardModel2/index\\_WS15.html](http://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/manitop/StandardModel2/index_WS15.html)

**Hand-in and discussion of sheet:**

Thursday, 29.10.15, 9.15 am, kHs, Philosophenweg 12