

# Exercises to “Standard Model of Particle Physics II”

Winter 2018/19

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Sheet 6

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## Problem 12: *Fermion mass matrix diagonalization* [10 Points]

- a) A hermitian  $n \times n$  matrix  $M = M^\dagger$  can always be diagonalized by a unitary transformation

$$UMU^\dagger = D = \text{diag}(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n)$$

where the eigenvalues  $m_i$  can be negative as well as positive. Show that one can choose an appropriate bi-unitary transformation  $UMV^\dagger$  to diagonalize  $M$  so that all diagonal elements are non-negative.

- b) Show that for any complex  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  one can find two unitary transformation matrices  $U$  and  $V$  such that  $UAV^\dagger$  is diagonal with non-negative elements.
- c) Now we know that the mass matrices for the SM fermions can be diagonalized by bi-unitary transformations with non-negative mass eigenvalues. The diagonalization in the charged lepton sector leads to a mixing for the charged leptons

$$e_L = U^\dagger e'_L, \quad e_R = V^\dagger e'_R.$$

where the primed (unprimed) fields denote the fields in the flavour (mass) basis. Note that since the interactions with  $W$  and  $Z$  are diagonal in flavor basis, they would mix different mass eigenstates. Show that in the case of massless neutrinos this mixing for the charged leptons would have no physical effect.

- d) In the case of quarks, both the up-type and the down-type quarks have a mass matrix, such that diagonalization leads to

$$\begin{aligned} u_L &= U_u^\dagger u'_L, & u_R &= V_u^\dagger u'_R, \\ d_L &= U_d^\dagger d'_L, & d_R &= V_d^\dagger d'_R. \end{aligned}$$

Show that in this case the mixing of quarks *does* leave a physical effect in charged-current (coupling to  $W$  interactions). Give, in terms of the  $U$  and  $V$  matrices above, the 3-by-3 matrix which describes the coupling between  $u$ ,  $c$ , and  $t$  quarks in their mass basis with respect to  $d$ ,  $s$  and  $b$  quarks in their mass basis in charged-current interactions. This is the famous Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix.

**Problem 13: The Rho-parameter [10 Points]**

We encountered the Rho-parameter defined by

$$\rho \equiv \frac{M_W^2}{M_Z^2 \cos^2(\theta_W)}$$

when discussing the Higgs mechanism induced by a Higgs triplet with hypercharge 1 and found it to be  $1/2$  instead of 1 as predicted by the SM. Now we generalize our findings while keeping the above definition.

- a) From representation theory we know that in a  $n$ -dimensional representation (i.e.  $n$ -plet, or spin- $(n-1)/2$  representation), an eigenbasis to the generators  $t^3$  of  $SU(2)$  can be found, such that  $t_3$  acts like  $t^3 = \text{diag}(j, j-1, \dots, -j)$ , where  $j = (n-1)/2$ . Show that if we expand a Higgs  $n$ -plet  $\Phi$  with a hypercharge of  $y$  in this basis its components will be eigenstates of  $Q = t^3 + \hat{Y}$ , where  $\hat{Y}\Phi = y\mathbb{1}\Phi = y\Phi$ . What is the condition on  $y$  to ensure that there is a neutral component?
- b) In this basis the raising and lowering operators defined from  $t^\pm = (t^1 \pm it^2)$  can be described by their action on the orthonormal basis vectors  $e_m$  (labelled by their  $t^3$  eigenvalues  $m$ ):

$$t^+ e_m = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m+1)} e_{m+1}, \quad t^- e_m = \sqrt{j(j+1) - m(m-1)} e_{m-1}.$$

Assume that the hypercharge is such that  $\phi_m$  is neutral and that only this neutral component of  $\Phi$  acquires a vev,  $\vec{v} = v e_m$ . Recall that the covariant derivative reads  $D_\mu \Phi = (\partial_\mu - ig t^i W_\mu^i - ig' \hat{Y} B_\mu) \Phi$ , and, in analogy to exercise 8 on sheet 4, show that

$$m_W^2 = \frac{g^2}{2} \vec{v}^\dagger (t^+ t^- + t^- t^+) \vec{v}.$$

- c) Show that this leads to

$$m_W^2 = g^2 v^2 (j(j+1) - m^2).$$

- d) With the standard mixing angle  $\tan \theta_W = g'/g$ , derive the mass of  $Z$  and use it to show that

$$\rho = \frac{v^2 (j(j+1) - y^2)}{2v^2 y^2}.$$

- e) Check that the Higgs doublet with hypercharge  $1/2$  satisfies the condition that  $\rho = 1$ . What would be the next combination of weak isospin and (rational) hypercharge that can satisfy this bound?

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

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