Prof. Dr. Manfred Lindner and Dr. Werner Rodejohann Sheet 7 November 28, 2018

## **Problem 14:** Custodial Symmetry and the $\rho$ -Parameter [15 Points]

The 1-loop correction to the  $\rho$ -parameter is given by

$$\Delta \rho = \frac{3G_F^2}{8\pi^2 2\sqrt{2}} \left( m_t^2 + m_b^2 - 2\frac{m_t^2 m_b^2}{m_t^2 - m_b^2} \log \frac{m_t^2}{m_b^2} - \frac{11}{9} m_Z^2 \sin^2 \theta_W \log \frac{m_h^2}{m_Z^2} \right),$$

where  $m_t (m_b)$  is the top (bottom) quark mass,  $\theta_W$  the Weinberg angle and  $m_h (m_Z)$  the mass of the Higgs (Z) boson.

- a) Convince yourself that  $\Delta \rho = 0$  for  $m_t = m_b$  and if the hypercharge gauge coupling is zero.
- b) As discussed in the lecture, the Higgs potential is invariant under  $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ . Define

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_L$$
,  $R = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b \end{pmatrix}_R$  and  $\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi, \tilde{\phi} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

with  $\phi$  the Higgs doublet,  $\tilde{\phi} = i\sigma_2\phi^*$ , and  $\sigma_2$  the second Pauli matrix. Show that the Lagrangian containing the top and bottom Yukawa couplings  $g_t$  and  $g_b$  is invariant under the  $\mathrm{SU}(2)_{\mathrm{L}} \times \mathrm{SU}(2)_{\mathrm{R}}$  symmetry only if  $g_t = g_b$ .

c) Show by analyzing the kinetic term of the Higgs boson that it is invariant under  $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_B$  symmetry only if the hypercharge gauge coupling is zero.

## Problem 15: W-polarisation [5 Points]

For a massive vector boson with four-momentum  $k^{\mu} = (E, |k|\vec{n})$  propagation along the direction  $\vec{n} = (\sin \theta, 0, \cos \theta)$ , the polarisation vectors corresponding to the helicities  $\lambda = 0, \pm 1$  can be written as

$$\epsilon_{\lambda=0}^{\mu} = m_W^{-1} \left( |k|, E \sin \theta, 0, E \cos \theta \right),$$
  
$$\epsilon_{\lambda=\pm 1}^{\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 0, \mp \cos \theta, -i, \pm \sin \theta \right).$$

Check that the completeness relation holds, i.e. verify that

$$\sum_{\lambda} \epsilon_{\lambda}^{\mu *} \epsilon_{\lambda}^{\nu} = -g^{\mu\nu} + \frac{k^{\mu}k^{\nu}}{m_W^2}.$$

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Lecture webpage: https://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/manitop/StandardModel2/index.html

## Hand-in and discussion of sheet:

December 5, 2018, 15:45, Philosophenweg 12, R106