

8 The Standard model

Electro-weak theory $U(1) \times SU(2)$
 & Quantum Chromodynamics $SU(3)$

8.1 Non-Abelian gauge theories

Consider fermions with $(\partial_\nu u = 0)$

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow u \psi(x) \quad \text{with } u \in SU(N) \quad (8.1)$$

that is $\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_N \end{pmatrix}$, ψ_i Dirac fermion
 (with four comps.) (8.2)

ψ is in the fundamental representation

Free Dirac action: invariant under (8.1)

$$S_0[\psi] = \int d^4x \underbrace{\bar{\psi} (i \not{\partial} - m) \psi}_{\bar{\psi}_i (i \not{\partial} - m) \psi_i} \quad (8.3)$$

Global invariance: $\bar{\psi} \xrightarrow{u} \bar{\psi} u^\dagger$, u commutes with γ^0

$$\begin{aligned} S_D[u\psi] &= \int d^4x \bar{\psi} u^\dagger (i\not{\partial} - m) u \psi \\ &= \int d^4x \bar{\psi} (i\not{\partial} - m) \underbrace{u^\dagger u}_{\in su(N)} \psi \end{aligned} \quad (8.4)$$

Gauge invariance: invariance of S under

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow u(x) \bar{\psi}(x) \quad (8.5)$$

Analogously to QED ($u(1)$)

we introduce the covariant derivative

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_\mu &= \partial_\mu + i \underbrace{A_\mu}_{\substack{\text{Lie-algebra} \\ su(N)}} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{gauge field} \\ \text{relat. minus} \\ \text{sign to eq. (6.9)} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (8.6)$$

and

$$S_D[\psi, A] = \int d^4x \bar{\psi} (i\not{\mathcal{D}} - m) \psi \quad (8.7)$$

Invariance of $S_D[4, A]$ under the gauge transformation (8.5) enforces

$$D_\nu \xrightarrow{u} u D_\nu u^\dagger \quad (8.8)$$

or (with $u D_\nu u^\dagger = \partial_\nu + i A_\nu^u$)

$$A_\nu(x) \rightarrow u(x) A_\nu(x) u^\dagger(x) - i u(x) \partial_\nu u^\dagger(x)$$

A_ν has to live in the (8.9)

algebra of $SU(N)$

We write $u = e^{i\omega}$ ↑ algebra (8.10)
↑ Group

and infinitesimally

$$A_\nu \rightarrow A_\nu + i[\omega, A_\nu] - \partial_\nu \omega + O(\omega^2)$$

$$= A_\nu - \underbrace{D_\nu \omega}_{\text{adjoint repr.}} + O(\omega^2) \quad (8.11)$$

Gauge field action: (see p. 135 for $U(1)$)

Field strength:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} F_{\mu\nu} &= \frac{1}{i} [\mathcal{D}_\mu, \mathcal{D}_\nu] \\ &= \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + i [A_\mu, A_\nu] \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{matrix} \downarrow \\ \text{matrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{#} \\ \text{#} \end{array} \quad (8.12)$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = F_{\mu\nu}^a t^a \quad \begin{array}{l} \nwarrow \\ \text{generators of } SU(N) \end{array} \quad (8.13)$$

They satisfy $[t^a, t^b] = if^{abc} t^c$

$$\text{e.g. } f^{abc} = \epsilon^{abc} \text{ in } SU(2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \nwarrow \\ \text{structure constants} \end{array} \quad (8.14)$$

Gauge transformations: $\mathcal{D}_\mu \rightarrow U \mathcal{D}_\mu U^\dagger$

$$F_{\mu\nu} \rightarrow U F_{\mu\nu} U^\dagger \quad (8.15)$$

\Rightarrow Gauge invariant action: $\text{tr } t^a t^b = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab}$

$$S_{YM}[A] = -\frac{1}{2g^2} \int d^4x \text{tr } F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \quad (8.16)$$

Yang-Mills

In summary we have

$$S[A, \psi] = S_D[A, \psi] + S_{YM}[A] + S_{gf}[A] + \dots_{\text{ghosts}} \quad (8.17)$$

Difference to $U(1)$: self interaction of gauge fields!

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{tr} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\nu A_\mu^a - \partial_\mu A_\nu^a)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\nu A_\mu^a \partial^\nu A^{\mu a} - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a \partial^\mu A^{\nu a})$$

$$-if^{abc} A_\mu^a A_\nu^b \partial^\mu A^{\nu c} + \frac{1}{4} f^{abc} f^{ade} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c A_\mu^d A_\nu^e \quad (8.18)$$

Vacuum polarisation:

$$m \otimes m = m \otimes m + \text{[loop diagrams]} - m \otimes m$$

dominates if $\beta < 0$ + $m \otimes m$