

• Exercise: Lecture 4.

(1)

"The Higgs as a Moderator"

The aim of this exercise is to make contact among the $SO(4)$ σ -model and the Higgs model for Electro-Weak Symmetry Breaking

A) Given the Higgs field H , transforming as a doublet of $SO(2)_L$ and with $Y = 1/2$ hypercharge, define out of it a matrix

$$\Phi = (H, H^c) \quad ; \quad H^c = (-\kappa \sigma_2) H^* \quad \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \sigma_2 \rangle \Phi^* \\ \langle \sigma_2 \rangle \end{pmatrix}$$

show that Φ fulfills the pseudo-reality condition V so that it can be expanded as

$$\Phi = h_4 \mathbb{1} + \kappa h_a \sigma^a$$

Find the h_m components explicitly in terms of the components of H . Show that the $SO(4)$ linear σ -model Lagrangian for h_m coincides, after expressing h_m in terms of H , with the usual SM Higgs Lagrangian. This shows that the two theories coincide!

(2)

B) Knowing how $SU(2)_L$ acts on H , how it acts on the Φ matrix? What about the hypercharge? Even though it was not easy to see this when looking to the Higgs Lagrangian written with the H doublet, the Higgs model has a larger group than $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$, which group?

c) In the "non-linear" basis (of $\sigma, \vec{\pi}$ fields), the massive physical Higgs boson is described by the σ field, while the $\vec{\pi}$ are the "would-be" Goldstone bosons that are normally eaten by the W^\pm and Z vector bosons. The $\vec{\pi}$'s are, in a sense, "part" of the W, Z vector fields. They provide, basically, their Longitudinal Polarization.

Compute the $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$ scattering amplitude in the limit of very high energy: $E \gg m_0$. The contribution from the direct 4- π vertex discussed in the lesson will grow with the energy. The other contributions, coming from virtual σ exchange, will cancel this growth and make the amplitude constant.

There is a rigorous sense (the Equivalence Theorem) in which what you have computed is the high-energy scattering amplitude of longitudinally polarized vector bosons. ③

The role of the σ (Higgs) particle is to make weaker the force among vector bosons at very high energy. This is what your calculation has shown