## SHORT HW 4: Leptonic Electroweak Theory

Course: Physics 165, Introduction to Particle Physics (2018)

INSTRUCTOR: Prof. Flip Tanedo (flip.tanedo@ucr.edu)

Due by: **Thursday**, February 1

Note that this short assignment is due in class on Thursday. You have only two days to do it. This should be quick, I recommend doing it right after class on Tuesday.

## 1 Rules of the theory

You may find previous homework assignments useful. In this problem you will motivate the rules of the unbroken leptonic electroweak theory for a single generation<sup>1</sup>. Your symmetries are as follows:

- 1. Spacetime symmetry: translations in spacetime and Lorentz.
- 2. U(1) hypercharge, gauged.
- 3. SU(2) weak, gauged.

Your particle content is:

- 1. Hypercharge gauge boson,  $B_{\mu}$ , required by the gauged hypercharge symmetry. It is spin-1 with no other charges.
- 2. Electroweak gauge boson,  $W_{\mu}^{A}$ , required by the gauged weak symmetry. It is spin-1 with triplet (adjoint) SU(2) weak charge, A = 1, 2, 3.
- 3. A lepton doublet,  $L^{a\alpha}$ . This is a spin-1/2 fermion that has hypercharge Y = -1/2 and is in the doublet (fundamental) representation of SU(2) weak. The two components have special names,  $L^1 = \nu_L$  and  $L^2 = e_L$ .
- 4. A left-handed positron,  $\bar{E}^{\alpha}$  that has hypercharge Y=+1 and carries no SU(2) weak charge. You can think of  $\bar{E}$  as the anti-particle to  $(\bar{E})^{\dagger}=e_R$ , a right-handed electron.
- 5. A Higgs doublet,  $H^a$ , that has hypercharge Y = +1/2 and is in the doublet (fundamental) representation of SU(2) weak. For now we can refer to the components as  $H^1$  and  $H^2$ .

Write out all of the allowed three-particle Feynman rules for this theory in terms of  $B_{\mu}$ ,  $W_{\mu}^{A}$ ,  $L^{\alpha a}$ ,  $\bar{E}^{\alpha}$ , and  $H^{a}$ .

Extra credit: write out the allowed three-particle Feynman rules in terms of  $B_{\mu}$ ,  $W_{\mu}^{\pm}$ ,  $W^{3}$ ,  $\nu_{L}$ ,  $e_{L}$ ,  $e_{R}$ , and  $H^{1,2}$ .

Extra credit: What combination of quantum numbers (charges) in this theory seems to give the correct electric charge 'in real life?'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The words 'unbroken' and the reference to 'single generation' are hints that we're going to make things more complicated in the near future.