

Standard Model and beyond

in Colombia and **in the World**



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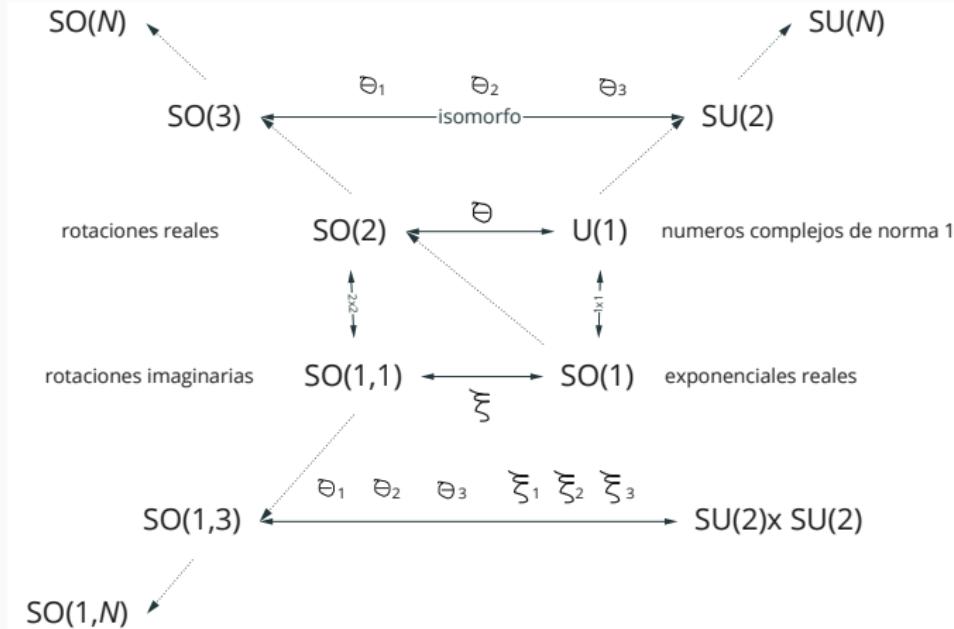
Focus on
Dark matter and neutrinos
In collaboration with
HEP Community in Colombia

Least Action

SO(3) scalar product

$$L = \frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v}^2 - V(|\mathbf{r}|) = \frac{1}{2}m\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} - V(|\mathbf{r}|)$$

Lie groups



$$U = \exp \left(i \sum_j T_j \theta^j \right), \quad (1)$$

where θ^j are the parameters of the transformation and T_j are the generators.

Consider the 1×1

$$K = -i, \quad (2)$$

which generates an element of dilaton group , $\text{SO}(1)$, $R(\xi)$

$$\lambda(\xi) = e^\xi, \quad (3)$$

which are just the group of the real exponentials. Such a number can be transformed as

$$x \rightarrow x' = e^\xi x, \quad (4)$$

that corresponds to a boost by e^ξ . We can defin the invariant scalar product just as the division of real numbers, such that

$$x \cdot y \rightarrow x' \cdot y' \equiv \frac{x'}{y'} = \frac{e^\xi x}{e^\xi y} = \frac{x}{y} = x \cdot y. \quad (5)$$

Queremos obtener una representación 2×2 del álgebra

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow K^2 = -\mathbf{1}, \quad (6)$$

que genera un elemento del grupo SO(1, 1) con *parámetro* ξ

$$\Lambda = \exp(i\xi K) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \xi & \sinh \xi \\ \sinh \xi & \cosh \xi \end{pmatrix}, . \quad (7)$$

La transformación de una coordenada temporaloide y otra espacialoide ($c = 1$)

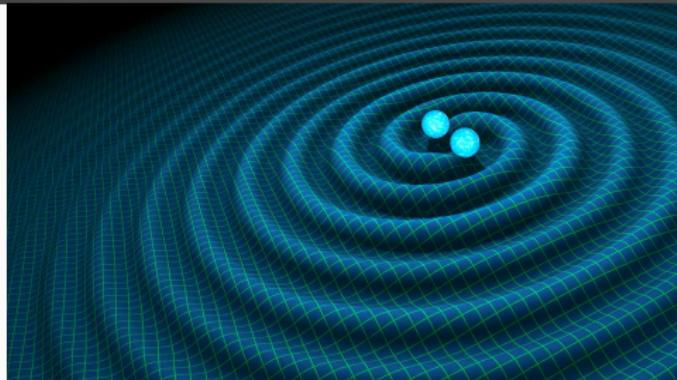
$$\begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x'^0 \\ x'^1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \xi & \sinh \xi \\ \sinh \xi & \cosh \xi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^0 \\ x^1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cosh \xi = \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}$$

Special: parameter ξ or v is constant, e.g, inertial system invariance: *Global* conservation of E and \mathbf{p} (still action at a distance!)

General: parameter $\xi(t, x)$ or $v(t, x)$ is constant, e.g, accelerated system invariance: *Local* conservation of E and \mathbf{p}

Inestability of binary particle systems



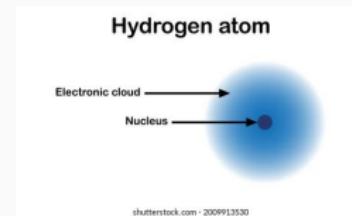
Gravitational wave discovery by LIGO



credits: science.org

Noether's paradigm

$U(1)$: From special θ to general $\theta(t, x)$



What is a *particle wavicle*?

<https://www.quantamagazine.org/what-is-a-particle-20201112/>

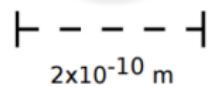
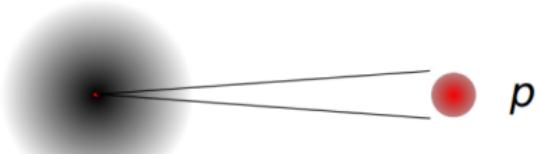
Is a “Quantum Excitation of a Field”



Is a “Irreducible Representation of a Group”



H

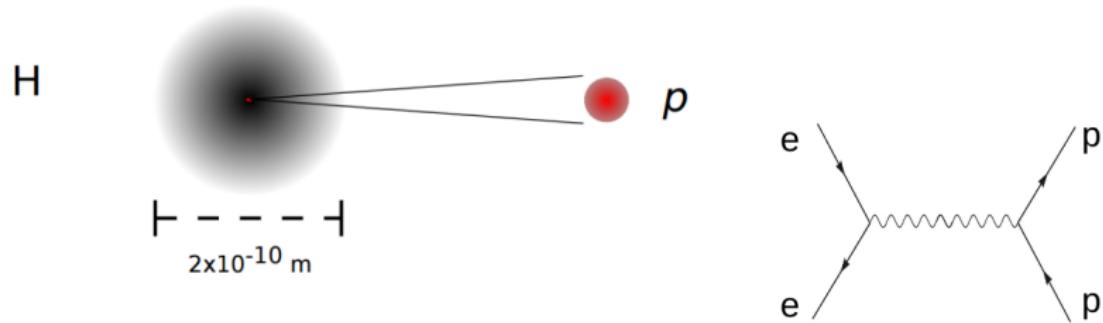


Interacción → Fuerza = $\Delta p/\Delta t$

Introducción

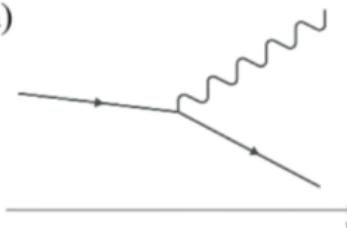
Campos de materia →

Campos de radiación ~~~~~

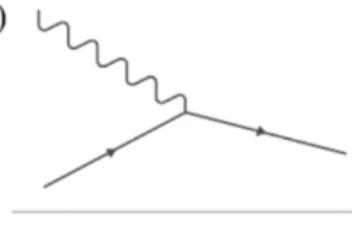


[doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1287/1/012045](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1287/1/012045)

a)



b)



Emisión

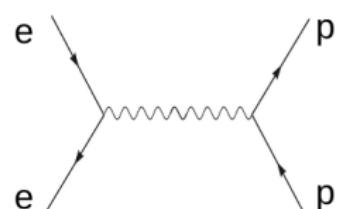
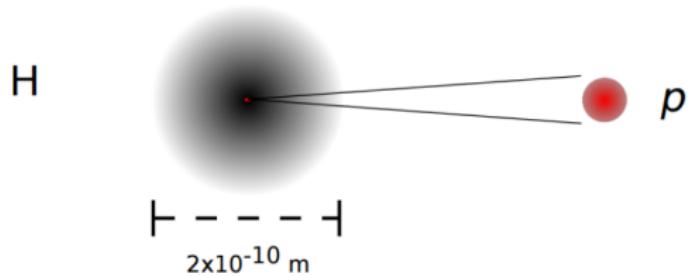
absorción

Interacción → Fuerza = $\Delta p/\Delta t$

Introducción

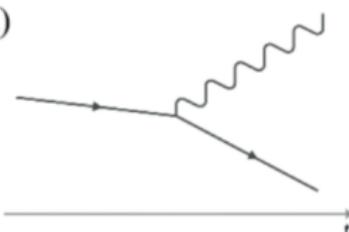
Campos de materia →

Campos de radiación ↗

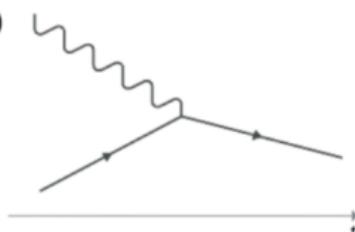


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a)



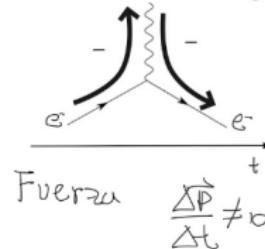
b)



$$e^- \rightarrow e^{-iEt}$$

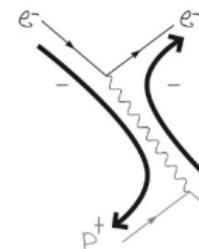
$$e^+ \rightarrow e^{-iE(-t)}$$

Single charge



$$(e^-)^* = e^+$$

↗ fotón neutro



Emisión

absorción

Under a general Lorentz transformation we have.

$$A^\mu(x) \rightarrow A'^\mu(x) = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu(\Lambda^{-1}x). \quad (8)$$

A pure underscript 4-vector is

$$\partial_\mu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) = (\partial_0, \nabla). \quad (9)$$

From

$$\frac{1}{x'^\mu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu \frac{1}{x^\nu}, \quad (10)$$

the transformation properties for a $\partial_\mu = \partial/\partial x^\mu$, are

$$\partial'_\mu = (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu \partial_\nu. \quad (11)$$

In this way, the invariant scalar product between the 4-vector field and the four-gradient is just

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu \rightarrow \partial'_\mu A'^\mu = \partial_\mu A^\mu . \quad (12)$$

Name	Symbol	SU(N)
scalar N -plet	Ψ	$U\Psi$
scalar anti- N -plet	Ψ^\dagger	$\Psi^\dagger U^\dagger$
Name	Symbol	Lorentz
Photon	A^μ	$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu A^\nu$
4-gradient	∂_μ	$\partial_\nu (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu$

Table 1: Scalar products: $\Psi^\dagger \Psi$, $\partial_\mu A^\mu$, $A^\nu A_\nu$, $\partial_\mu \partial^\mu$

Name	Symbol	Lorentz	$U(1)$
e_L : electron left	ξ_α	$S_\alpha^\beta \xi_\beta$	$e^{i\theta} \xi_\alpha$
$(e_L)^\dagger$: positron right	$(\xi_\alpha)^\dagger = \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger$	$\xi_{\dot{\beta}}^\dagger [S^\dagger]_{\dot{\beta}}^{\dot{\alpha}}$	$\xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger e^{-i\theta}$
e_R : electron right	$(\eta^\alpha)^\dagger = \eta^{\dagger \dot{\alpha}}$	$[(S^{-1})^\dagger]^{\dot{\alpha}}_{\dot{\beta}} \eta^{\dagger \dot{\beta}}$	$e^{i\theta} \eta^{\dagger \dot{\alpha}}$
$(e_R)^\dagger$: positron left	η^α	$\eta^\beta [S^{-1}]^\alpha_\beta$	$e^{-i\theta} \eta^\alpha$

Table 2: electron components

Scalar products

- $U(1)$ Majorana scalars: $\xi^\alpha \xi_\alpha + \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \xi^{\dagger \dot{\alpha}}$, $\eta^\alpha \eta_\alpha + \eta_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \eta^{\dagger \dot{\alpha}}$.
- Dirac scalar: $\eta^\alpha \xi_\alpha + \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \eta^{\dagger \dot{\alpha}}$.
- Tensor under subgroup $SL(2, C)$ but vector under $SO(1, 3)$: $S^{\dagger \dot{\alpha}}_{\dot{\beta}} \bar{\sigma}^{\mu \dot{\beta}} S_\beta^\alpha = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu \bar{\sigma}^{\nu \dot{\alpha}} \eta^\alpha$

Name	Symbol	Lorentz	$U(1)$
e_L : electron left	ξ_α	$S_\alpha^\beta \xi_\beta$	$e^{i\theta} \xi_\alpha$
$(e_L)^\dagger$: positron right	$(\xi_\alpha)^\dagger = \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger$	$\xi_{\dot{\beta}}^\dagger [S^\dagger]_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\beta}}$	$\xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger e^{-i\theta}$
e_R : electron right	$(\eta^\alpha)^\dagger = \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}}$	$[(S^{-1})^\dagger]_{\dot{\beta}}^{\dot{\alpha}} \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\beta}}$	$e^{i\theta} \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}}$
$(e_R)^\dagger$: positron left	η^α	$\eta^\beta [S^{-1}]_\beta^\alpha$	$e^{-i\theta} \eta^\alpha$

Table 3: electron components

General theory: QED $\rightarrow D_\mu = i\partial_\mu - ieA_\mu$, $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$



$$\xi^\alpha \rightarrow \xi'^\alpha = e^{i\theta(x)} \xi^\alpha \quad \eta_\alpha \rightarrow \eta'_\alpha = e^{-i\theta(x)} \eta_\alpha$$

$$D_\mu \xi^\alpha \rightarrow (D_\mu \xi^\alpha)' = e^{i\theta(x)} D_\mu \xi^\alpha \quad D_\mu \eta_\alpha \rightarrow (D_\mu \eta_\alpha)' = e^{-i\theta(x)} D_\mu \eta_\alpha$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu{}^{\dot{\alpha}\alpha} D_\mu \xi_\alpha + i\eta^\alpha \sigma^\mu_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} D_\mu \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}} - m \left(\eta^\alpha \xi_\alpha + \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}$$

Name	Symbol	Lorentz	$U(1)$
e_L : electron left	ξ_α	$S_\alpha^\beta \xi_\beta$	$e^{i\theta} \xi_\alpha$
$(e_L)^\dagger$: positron right	$(\xi_\alpha)^\dagger = \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger$	$\xi_{\dot{\beta}}^\dagger [S^\dagger]_{\dot{\alpha}}^{\dot{\beta}}$	$\xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger e^{-i\theta}$
e_R : electron right	$(\eta^\alpha)^\dagger = \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}}$	$[(S^{-1})^\dagger]_{\dot{\beta}}^{\dot{\alpha}} \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\beta}}$	$e^{i\theta} \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}}$
$(e_R)^\dagger$: positron left	η^α	$\eta^\beta [S^{-1}]_\beta^\alpha$	$e^{-i\theta} \eta^\alpha$

Table 3: electron components

General theory: QED $\rightarrow D_\mu = i\partial_\mu - ieA_\mu$, $F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$.

Dirac spinor

$$\xi^\alpha \rightarrow \xi'^\alpha = e^{i\theta(x)} \xi^\alpha \quad \eta_\alpha \rightarrow \eta'_\alpha = e^{-i\theta(x)} \eta_\alpha$$

$$D_\mu \xi^\alpha \rightarrow (D_\mu \xi^\alpha)' = e^{i\theta(x)} D_\mu \xi^\alpha \quad D_\mu \eta_\alpha \rightarrow (D_\mu \eta_\alpha)' = e^{-i\theta(x)} D_\mu \eta_\alpha$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \dot{\alpha}^\alpha D_\mu \xi_\alpha + i\eta^\alpha \sigma^\mu_{\alpha\dot{\alpha}} D_\mu \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}} - m \left(\eta^\alpha \xi_\alpha + \xi_{\dot{\alpha}}^\dagger \eta^\dagger{}_{\dot{\alpha}} \right) - \frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi - m \bar{\psi} \psi - \frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}.$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} e_L \\ e_R \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma^\mu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma^\mu \\ \bar{\sigma}^\mu & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

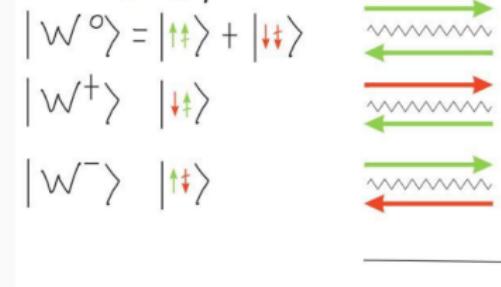
$$\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0.$$

$$\text{SU}(2)_L \rightarrow D_\mu = \mathbf{1} \partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W_\mu^i \quad : 17 \text{ years later... (stages of grief} \rightarrow 1967)$$

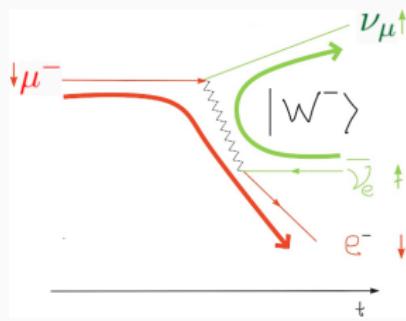
Not mass, not charge

Field	Lorentz	$\text{SU}(2)_L$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	2

Denial



$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu}$$

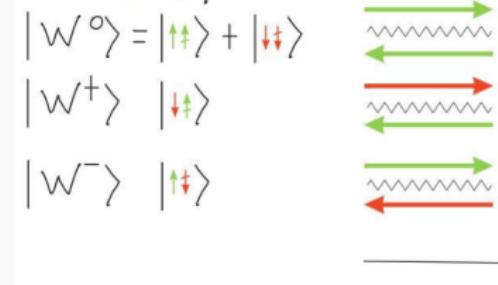


$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow D_\mu = \mathbf{1} \partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W_\mu^i - ig_1 B_\mu$: 17 years later... (stages of grief \rightarrow 1967)

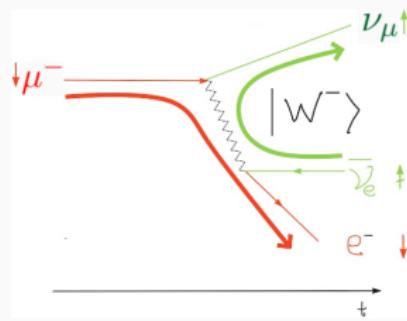
Not mass, hypercharge,

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	2	-1/2

Denial



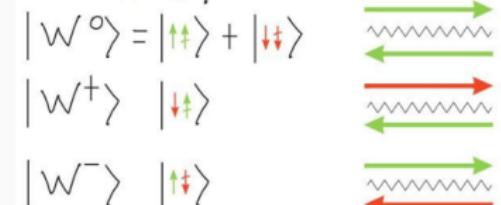
$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu}$$



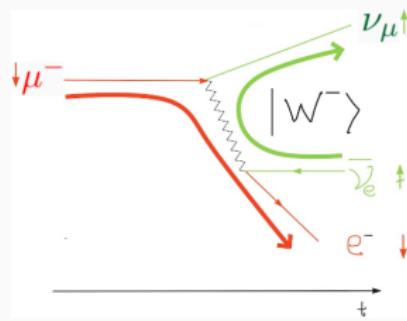
Not mass, hypercharge, not Dirac

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	$\mathbf{2}$	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	$\mathbf{1}$	-1

Denial



$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R$$

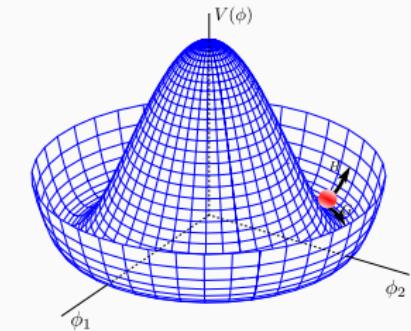


$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow D_\mu = \mathbf{1} \partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W_\mu^i - ig_1 B_\mu : 17$ years later... (stages of grief $\rightarrow 1967$)

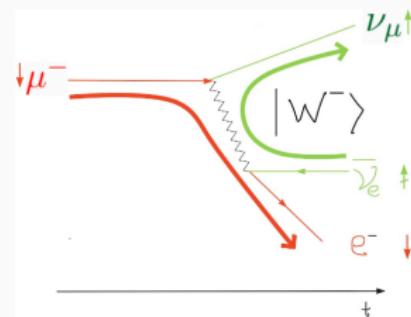
Higgs mechanism: tachyonic mass $\mu^2 < 0$, and condensate

Contempt

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	2	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	1	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x) + v}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x) \right]$	-	2	$1/2$



$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \tfrac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \tfrac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$



Higgs mechanism: tachyonic mass $\mu^2 < 0$, and condensate

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$	Contempt
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \\ (e_R)^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	2	$-1/2$	
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x) + v}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x) \right]$	η^α	1	-1	
	-	2	$1/2$	$\begin{pmatrix} W_\mu^3 \\ B_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_W & \sin \theta_W \\ -\sin \theta_W & \cos \theta_W \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_\mu \\ A_\mu \end{pmatrix},$

$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow \Phi' = \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} \theta_i(x) \right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m_e \bar{\psi} \psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos \theta_W \sin \theta_W} \bar{\nu}_L \nu_L Z_\mu + \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2} \right) + \left(m_W^2 W^\mu - W_\mu^+ + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu \right) \left(1 + 2 \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2} \right) + \frac{m_e}{v} \bar{\psi} \psi H$$

Z and W phenomenology and discovery

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	2	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	1	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x) + v}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x) \right]$	-	2	$1/2$

$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow \Phi' = \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} \theta_i(x) \right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m_e \bar{\psi} \psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos \theta_W \sin \theta_W} \bar{\nu}_L \nu_L Z_\mu + \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2} \right) + \left(m_W^2 W^\mu - W_\mu^+ + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu \right) \left(1 + 2 \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2} \right) + \frac{m_e}{v} \bar{\psi} \psi H$$

Bargaining



$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow D_\mu = \mathbf{1} \partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W_\mu^i - ig_1 B_\mu : 32$ years later... (stages of grief $\rightarrow 1982$)

Hierarchy problem

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	$\mathbf{2}$	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	$\mathbf{1}$	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x) + v}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x) \right]$	-	$\mathbf{2}$	$1/2$

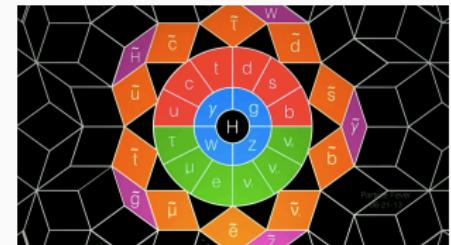
$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow \Phi' = \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} \theta_i(x) \right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m_e \bar{\psi} \psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos \theta_W \sin \theta_W} \bar{\nu}_L \nu_L Z_\mu + \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2} \right) + \left(m_W^2 W^{\mu-} W_\mu^+ + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu \right) \left(1 + 2 \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2} \right) + \frac{m_e}{v} \bar{\psi} \psi H$$

Depression



credit: quantumdiaries.org

$SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow D_\mu = 1\partial_\mu - ig_2 \frac{\tau_i}{2} W_\mu^i - ig_1 B_\mu$: 62 years later... (stages of grief \rightarrow 2012)

Higgs discovery!

Field	Lorentz	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$
$L = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_L \\ e_L \end{pmatrix}$	ξ_α	2	$-1/2$
$(e_R)^\dagger$	η^α	1	-1
$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix} = \left[\frac{H(x) + v}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} G_i(x) \right]$	-	2	$1/2$

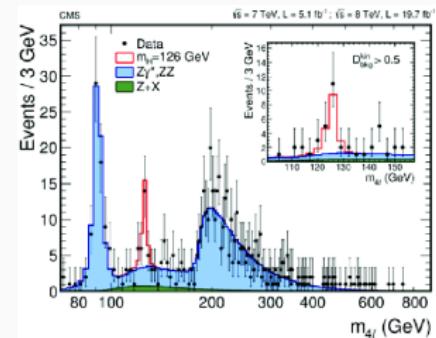
$$\mathcal{L} = i(L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu D_\mu L - \frac{1}{4} W_{\mu\nu}^i W_i^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - i(e_R)^\dagger \sigma^\mu D_\mu e_R + (e_R)^\dagger \Phi^\dagger L - (D^\mu \Phi)^\dagger D_\mu \Phi - \mu^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi - \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

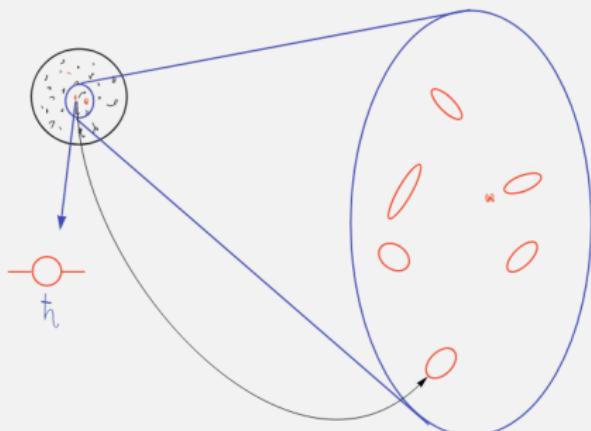
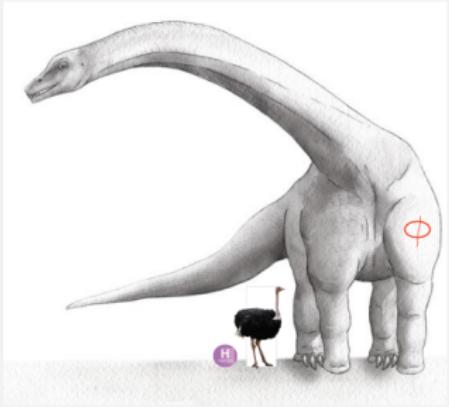
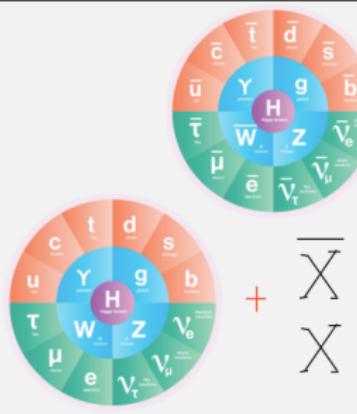
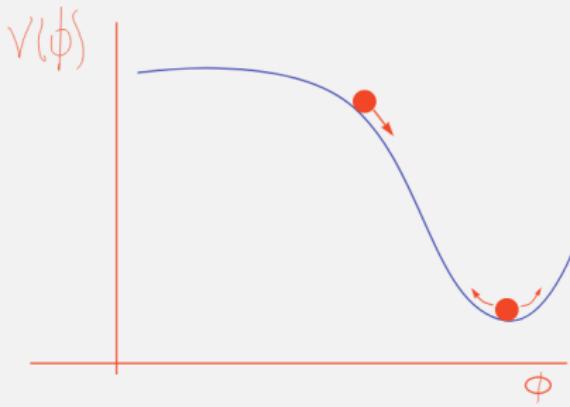
$$\Phi \rightarrow \Phi' = \exp \left[i \frac{\tau^i}{2} \theta_i(x) \right] \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [H(x) + v]$$

$$\mathcal{L} = i\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - m_e \bar{\psi} \psi - i(\nu_L)^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \nu_L + \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu H \partial_\mu H + \frac{e}{\cos \theta_W \sin \theta_W} \bar{\nu}_L \nu_L Z_\mu + \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 \left(1 + \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{4v^2} \right) + \left(m_W^2 W^{\mu-} W_\mu^+ + \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 Z^\mu Z_\mu \right) \left(1 + 2 \frac{H}{v} + \frac{H^2}{v^2} \right) + \frac{m_e}{v} \bar{\psi} \psi H$$

Acceptance





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Jacobus Kapteyn - Wikipedia

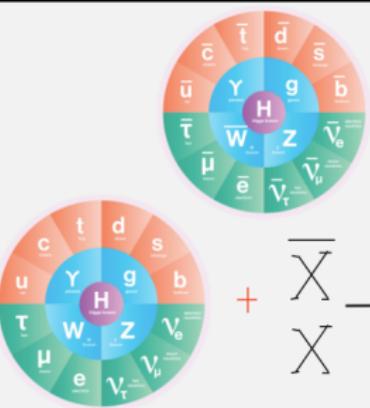
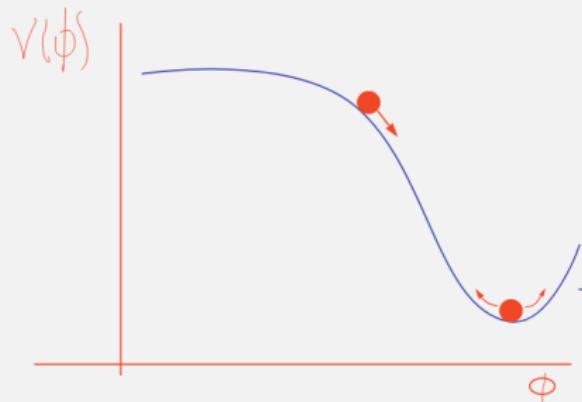
Prof Jacobus Cornelius Kapteyn FRS FRSE LLD (19 January 1851 – 18 June 1922) was a Dutch astronomer. He carried out extensive studies of the Milky Way and was the discoverer of evidence for galactic rotation. Kapteyn was also among the first to suggest ...

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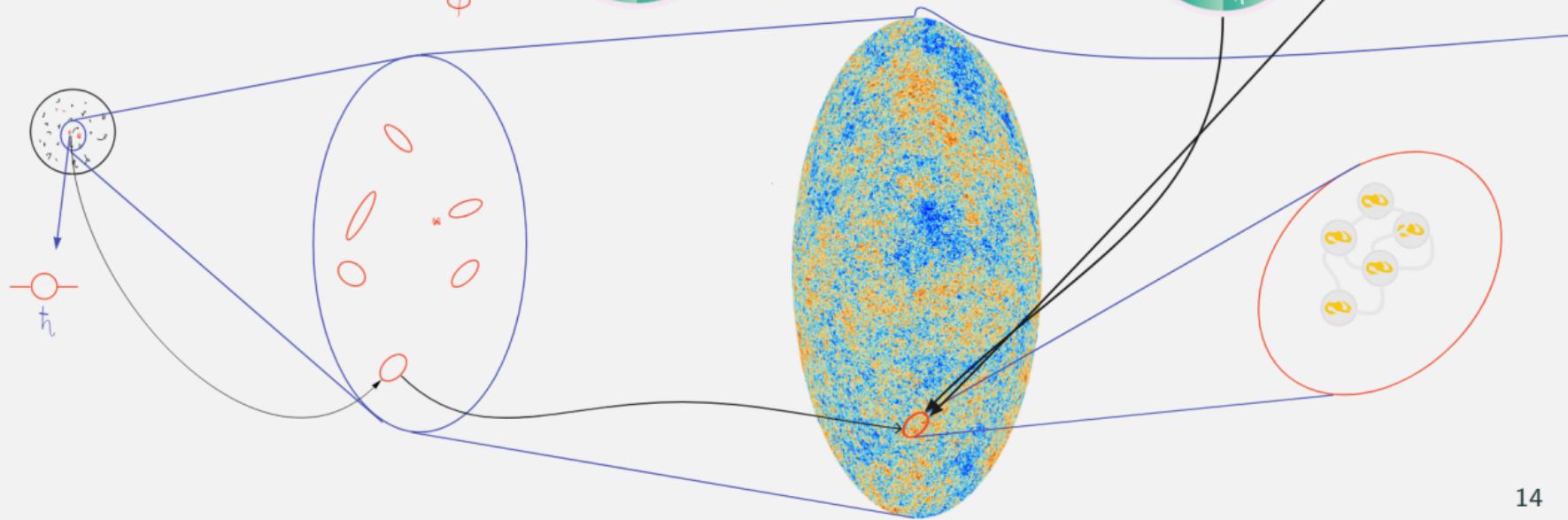


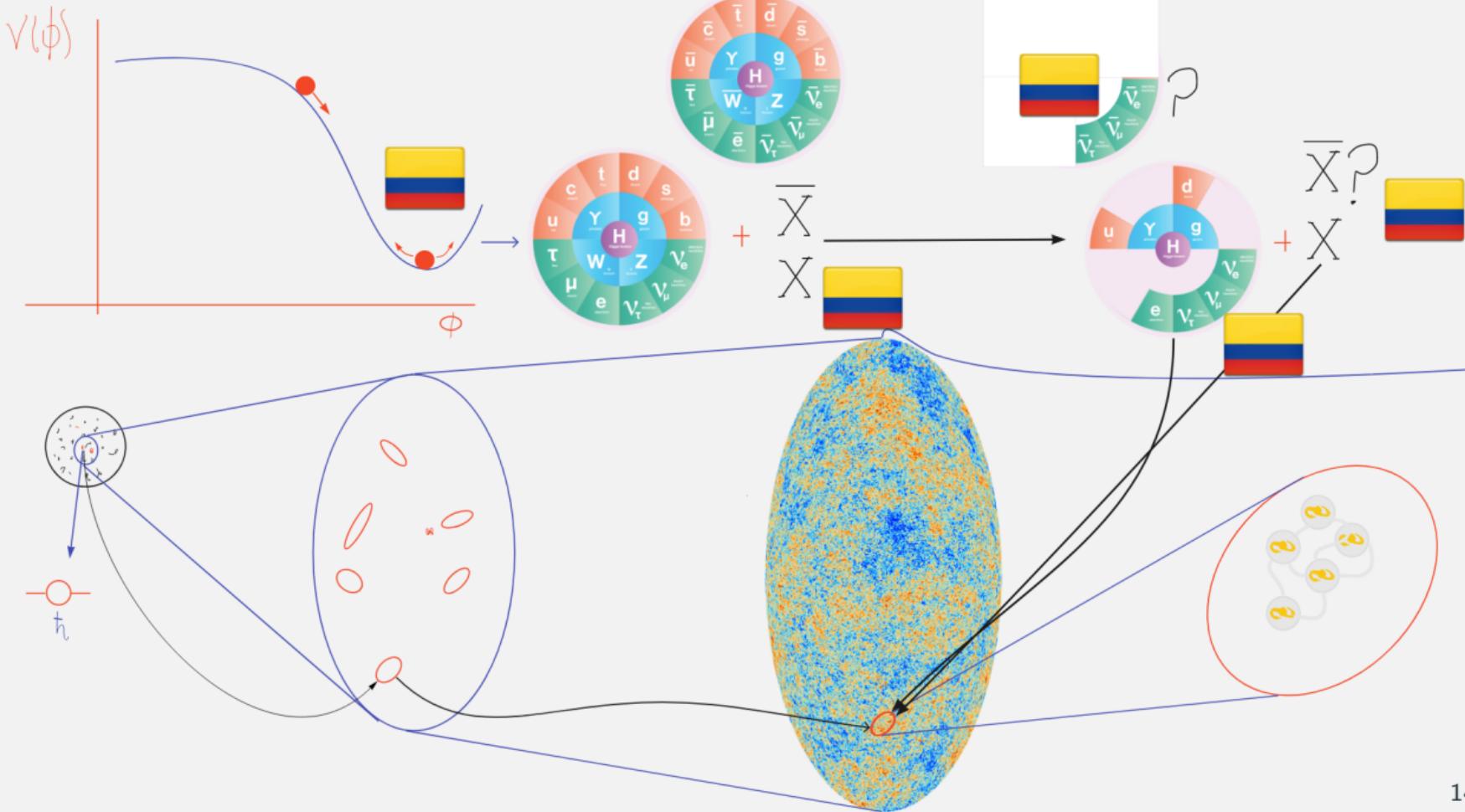
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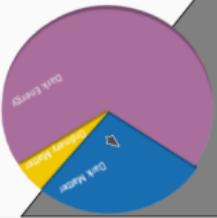
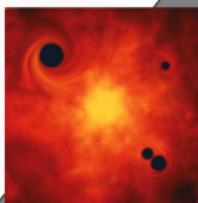
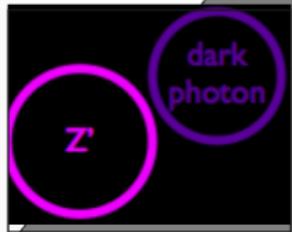
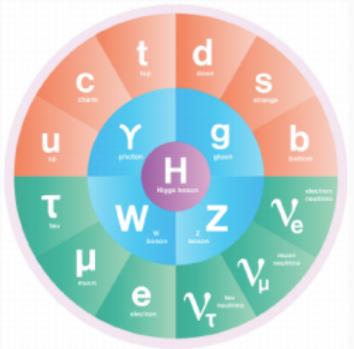


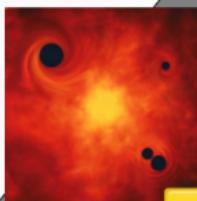
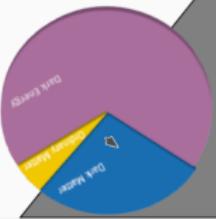
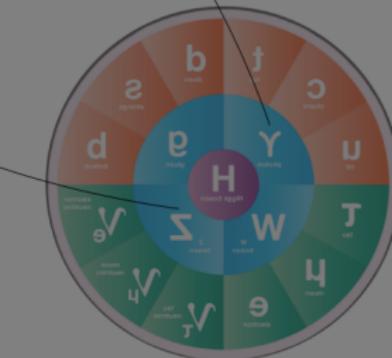
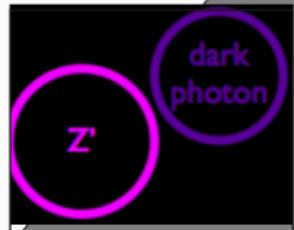
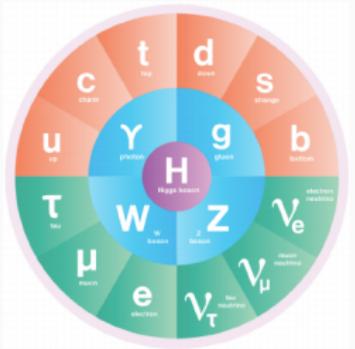
$$\overline{X} \hat{\sim}$$

+ X

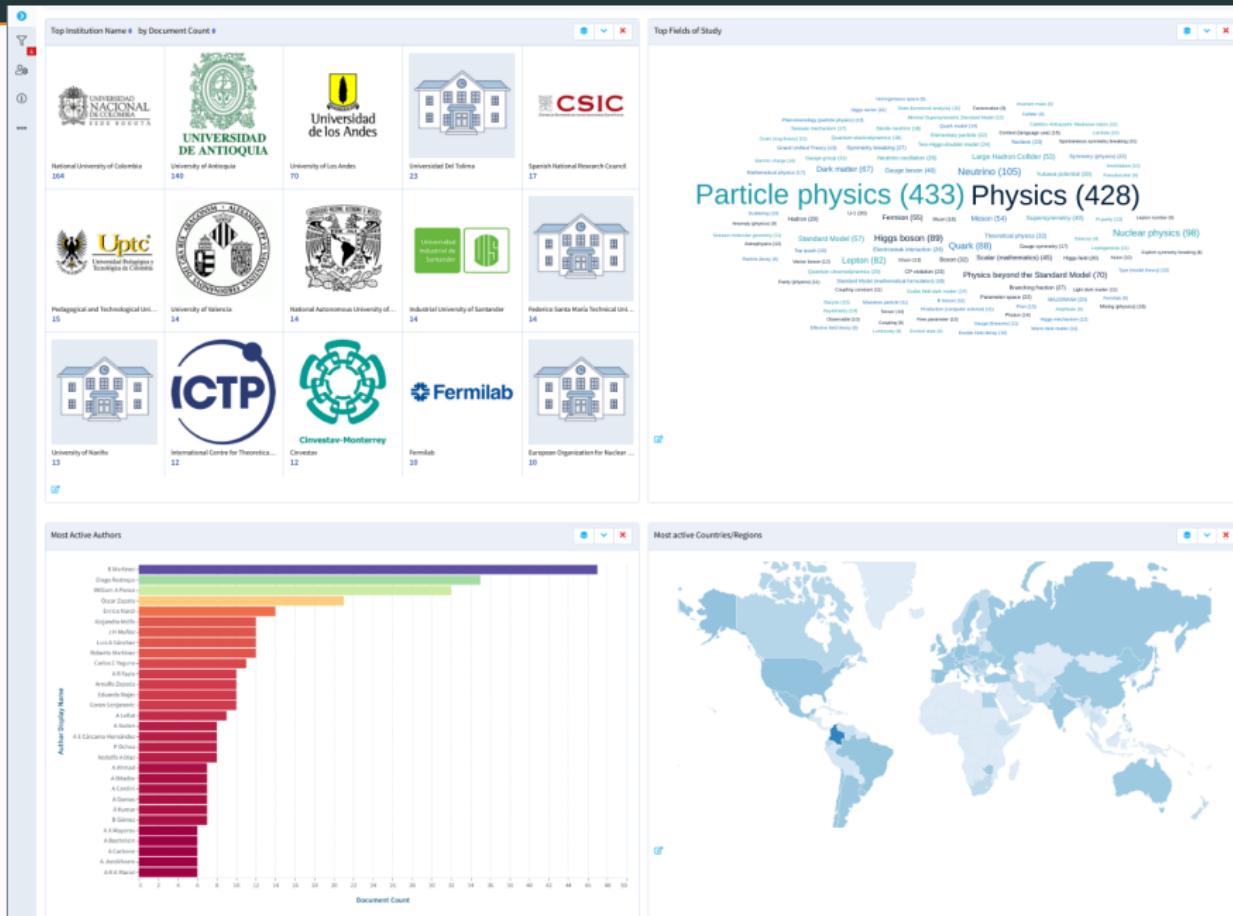








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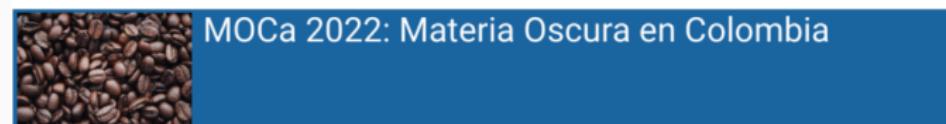


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LASF4RI for HECAP

arXiv:2104.06852v1 [hep-ex] 14 Apr 2021

LATIN AMERICAN HECAP PHYSICS BRIEFING BOOK

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