

Last time | Review of First Semester (cont'd)

Among other things, spent some time reviewing non-Abelian gauge theories:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{quarks}} = \bar{q} [i\not{D} - m] q$$

is $SU(3)$ symmetric under global $SU(3)$

transformations:
$$\begin{cases} q(x) \rightarrow S^\dagger q(x) \\ \bar{q}(x) \rightarrow \bar{q}(x) S \end{cases}, \quad S S^\dagger = 1$$

 \swarrow 3×3 matrix

If we want local $SU(3)$ symmetry, $S \rightarrow S(x)$,
 \Rightarrow need to introduce gauge field A_μ^a , $a=1, \dots, 8$
(gluons), such that

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \bar{q} [i\not{D} - m] q - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{a\mu\nu}$$

where $D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig A_\mu$ (covariant derivative)

$$A_\mu = \sum_{a=1}^8 A_\mu^a T^a$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{g} [D_\mu, D_\nu] = \sum_{a=1}^8 F_{\mu\nu}^a T^a$$

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + g f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c.$$

Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking (SSB) (5)

~ symmetry manifest in \mathcal{L} , but not respected by ground state.

~ Nambu - Goldstone theorem: spontaneous breakdown of a continuous symm. \Rightarrow massless spinless particles (Nambu-Goldstone bosons).

Example: Abelian σ -Model

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \sigma \partial^\mu \sigma + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \pi \partial^\mu \pi + \frac{\mu^2}{2} (\sigma^2 + \pi^2) - \frac{\lambda}{4} (\sigma^2 + \pi^2)^2$$

at the minimum

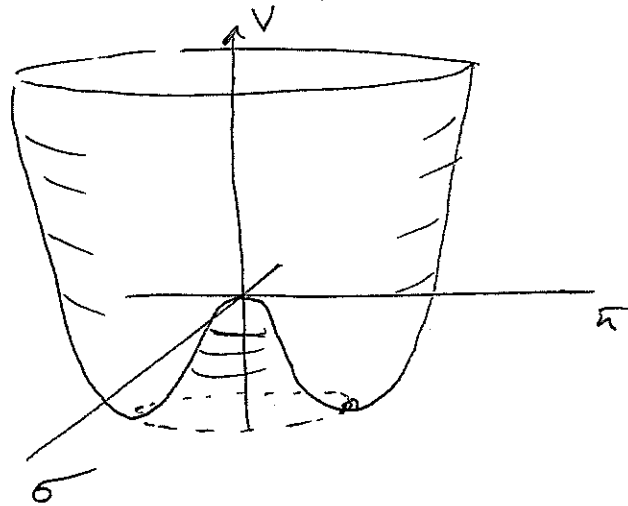
$$\sigma^2 + \pi^2 = v^2 = \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda}$$

\Downarrow

pick vacuum at

$$\langle 0 | \sigma | 0 \rangle = v = \frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$$

$$\langle 0 | \pi | 0 \rangle = 0$$



\Rightarrow expand near the vacuum: $\sigma = v + \sigma'$, π :

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \sigma' \partial^\mu \sigma' + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \pi \partial^\mu \pi - \mu^2 \sigma'^2 - \lambda v \sigma' (\sigma'^2 + \pi^2) - \frac{\lambda}{4} (\sigma'^2 + \pi^2)^2$$

\Rightarrow π is massless: Goldstone boson

σ' has mass $\sqrt{2} \mu$.

$U(1)$ symmetry broken spontaneously