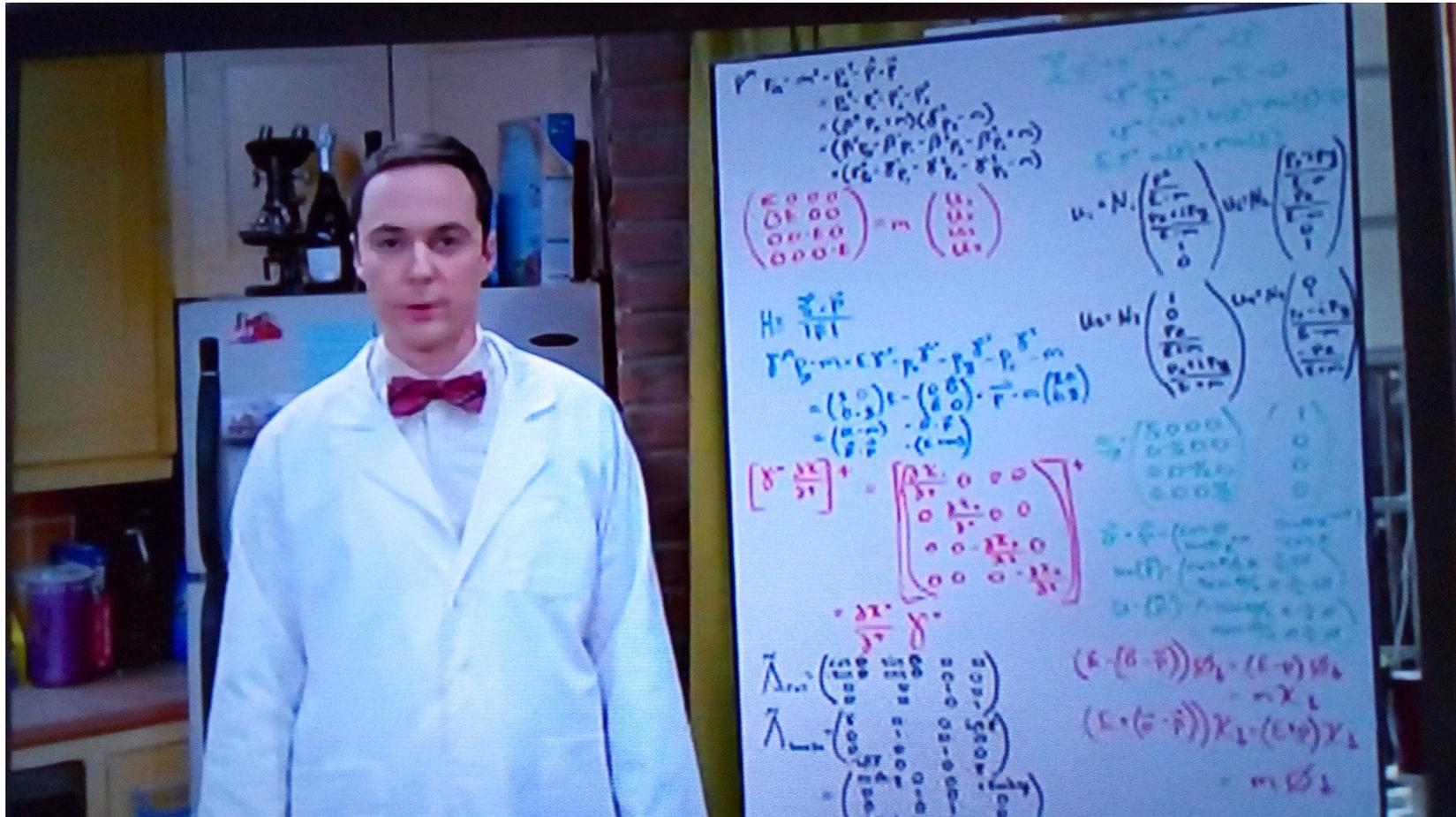


B2  
Symmetry and Relativity  
Lecture 17



# Of what use is it?



# Physics etc

David Politzer

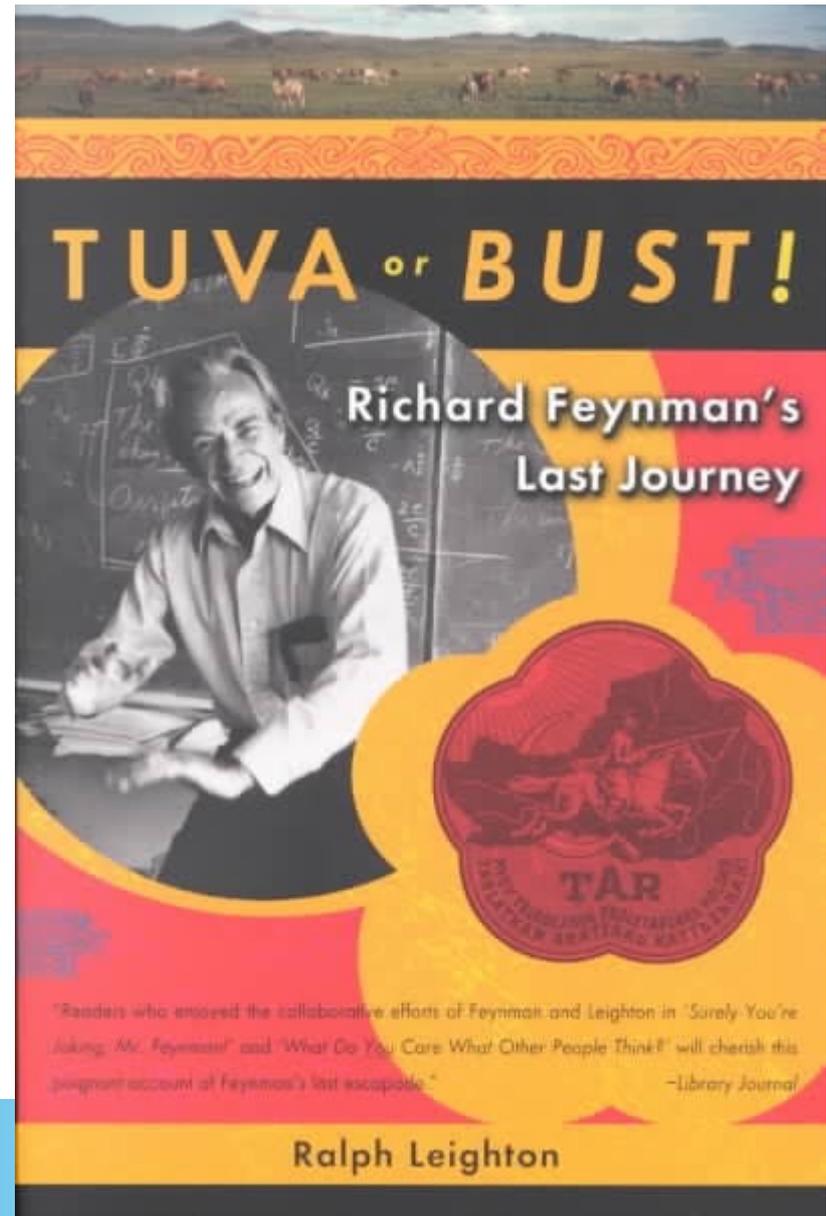


Nobel lecture (2004)

Fat Man & Little Boy (1989)



Other  
stuff



# Lagrangians in the wild

- Recipe for form-invariant equations of motion:
  - Form-invariant scalar Lagrangian (density)
  - Plug into form-invariant Euler-Lagrange

## 2. Toy Model

### 2.1. Real Scalar Triplet

The possibility of extending the SM with a real  $SU(2)_W$  triplet scalar has been extensively studied [21–30] since such extensions generally lead to suppressed contributions to electroweak precision observables (EWPO). The scalar Lagrangian for a toy model including all possible gauge invariant combinations of a Higgs doublet,  $H$ , and an  $SU(2)_W$  triplet,  $\Sigma$ , given by

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Sigma = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \eta^0 & \sqrt{2}\eta^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\eta^- & -\eta^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

can be written as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{scalar}} = (D_\mu H)^\dagger (D^\mu H) + \text{Tr}(D_\mu \Sigma)^\dagger (D^\mu \Sigma) - V(H, \Sigma), \quad (2)$$

where

$$V(H, \Sigma) = -\mu^2 H^\dagger H + \lambda_0 (H^\dagger H)^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_\Sigma^2 \text{Tr}[\Sigma^2] + \frac{b_4}{4} \text{Tr}[\Sigma^2]^2 + a_1 H^\dagger \Sigma H + \frac{a_2}{2} H^\dagger H \text{Tr}[\Sigma^2], \quad (3)$$

is the scalar potential [28, 29], and the covariant derivatives are the standard  $SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y$ , as in the SM.

The scalar potential can be minimized along the directions of the neutral components of both  $H$  and  $\Sigma$ , leading to two conditions:

A lot of particle physics papers start off by specifying such a Lagrangian

Higgs mass and self-interactions

Kinetic energies

New particle mass and self-interactions

Higgs+new particle interactions

EC Leskow, TAW Martin, A de la Puente, arXiv:1409.3579v2, 2 Oct 2014

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Symmetries!

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