


LMU GUT Course

Lecture X

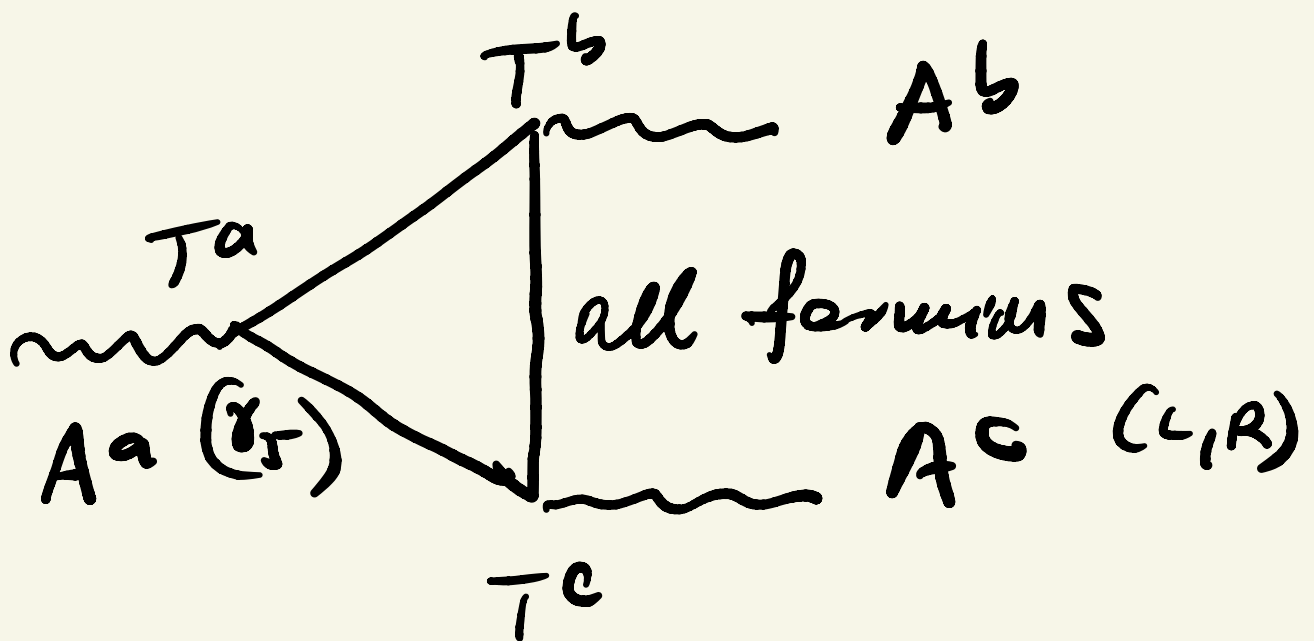
4/12/2020

LMU

Fall 2020



Anomalies



$$A_{abc} \propto T_V \{T_a, T_b\} T_c$$

$$T_V \{T_a^R, T_b^R\} T_c^R = d_{abc}(R)$$

$R = \text{representation}$

universal form

$$[T_a^R, T_b^R] = \underbrace{ifabc}_{\text{group universal}} T_c^R$$

SU(N)

$$T_a = T_a^\dagger, \quad \bar{T}_a = -T_a$$

$$U = e^{i\theta_a T_a} \quad a=1, \dots, N^2-1$$

$$T_a' = S T_a S^\dagger \quad \boxed{S S^\dagger = 1}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{T}_a' \Leftrightarrow T_a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (T_a')^\dagger &= (S T_a S^\dagger)^\dagger = S T_a^\dagger S^\dagger \\ &= S T_a S^\dagger = T_a' \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (T_a')^\dagger = T_a'$$

$$\text{Tr } T_a' = 0$$

$$\left(\text{Tr } T_a' = \text{Tr } S^\dagger T_a S = \text{Tr } T_a = \text{Tr } \bar{T}_a = 0 \right)$$

$$[T_a', T_b'] = [S^\dagger T_a S^\dagger, S T_b S^\dagger]$$

$$= S [T_a, T_b] S^\dagger =$$

$$= S i f_{abc} T_c S^\dagger = i f_{abc} T_c'$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Tr } \{T_a', T_b'\} T_c' = \text{Tr } \{T_a, T_b\} T_c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Tr } \{T_a^R, T_b^R\} T_c^R = i f_{abc}}$$

$$A(F) = A(N) = 1$$

||

fundamental (N dim)

$F, T_a(N)$

$$T_a(\text{product}) = T_a \otimes \mathbb{1} + T_a \otimes \mathbb{1}$$

$$\text{Tr}\{T_a, T_b\} T_c(\text{product}) =$$

$$= \text{Tr}\{T_a, T_b\} T_c \cdot \text{Tr} \mathbb{1} + (\text{same})$$

$$= 2N \text{Tr}\{T_a, T_b\} T_c$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{product } N \times N = S + A & & \\
 \phi_i \phi_j & \xrightarrow{\downarrow} & \phi_i \phi_j + \phi_j \phi_i \\
 & & \downarrow \\
 & & (\phi_i \phi_j - \phi_j \phi_i)
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Anomaly} = 0}$$

(theories of nature)

- $$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \psi_L, & \psi_R & (t_L, t_R) \\
 \uparrow & \uparrow & \\
 T_a^L & T_a^R &
 \end{array}$$

$$\psi_L \rightarrow U_L \psi_L$$

$$\psi_R \rightarrow U_R \psi_R$$

$$U_{LR} = e^{iG T_a \gamma_5}$$

$$(i) T_a^L = T_a^R \Rightarrow A = 0$$

Proof:

$$\mathcal{L} = i \bar{\psi}_L \gamma^\mu D_\mu^L \psi_L + i \bar{\psi}_R \gamma^\mu D_\mu^R \psi_R$$

$$D_\mu^{LR} = \partial_\mu - i g T_a^{LR} A_a$$

$$T_a^L = T_a^R$$

$$\Rightarrow i \left(\bar{\psi}_L \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi_L + \bar{\psi}_R \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi_R \right)$$

$$\boxed{\gamma_5^2 = 1}$$

$$\frac{1 + \cancel{\gamma_5}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1 - \cancel{\gamma_5}}{2}$$

$$= i \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi \quad \text{NO } \delta_-$$

\Rightarrow NO anomaly

$$A(\psi_L) = A(\psi_R)$$

$$A = A(\psi_L) - A(\psi_R) = 0$$

Q. E. D.

• $\psi_L + \psi_R \leftarrow \text{SM}$ }

\Downarrow instead

$\psi_L, (\psi^c)_L \equiv C \bar{\psi}_R^T$ }

• $\psi + \psi^c$

anomalous

$$(\psi^c)_L = c \bar{\psi}_R^T = c (\psi_R^T \gamma_0)^T$$

$$\parallel = c \gamma_0 \psi_R^*$$

$$\psi^c \rightarrow U_R^* \psi^c$$

$$= e^{-i \theta_a T_a^{R*}} \quad (*)$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{l} A(\psi_L) = A(\psi_R) \\ A(\psi) + A(\psi^c) = 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(*) \quad T_a^c = -T_a^{R*}$$

$$T_a^R = T_a^L \Rightarrow T_a^c = -T_a^*$$

$$= -T_a^T \quad (T_a = T_a^+)$$

$$T_v \{ T_a^T, T_b^T \} T_c^T =$$

$$T_v \{ T_a, T_b \} T_c$$

$$T_v \{ T_a^c, T_b^c \} T_c^c = - \quad - \quad -$$

$$A(N) + A(N^*) = 0$$

$$A(N) = 1, \quad A(N^*) = -1$$

$$T_a(N) \\ \equiv T_a$$

$$T_a(N^*) = -T_a^*$$

vector-like

$$\equiv A(L) = A(R)$$

$$T_a^L = T_a^R$$

$$T_a^R = S T_a^L S^+ \Rightarrow$$

$$A = 0$$

• "real" representations

$$T_a^* = -T_a \Rightarrow A = 0$$

(generalise) $T_a^* = -S T_a S^+$

$$A = 0$$

$$A(\text{sv}(2)) = 0$$

$$T_a = \frac{A}{\lambda^2}$$

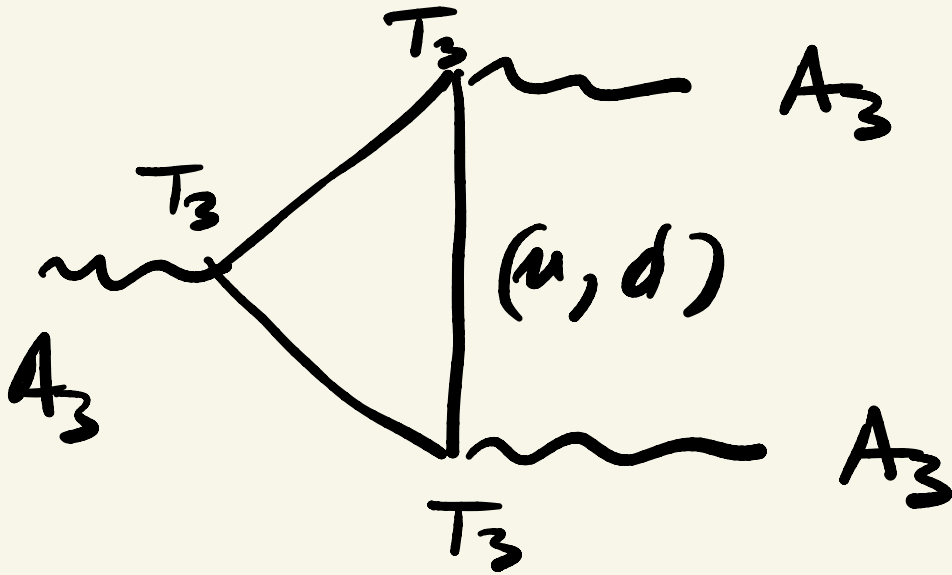
$$T_a^* = -S T_a S^+$$

$$S = \sigma_2 \Leftarrow \sigma_2 \sigma_a \sigma_2 = -\sigma_a^*$$

$$a=1,3 \quad \sigma_2 \sigma_a \sigma_2 = -\sigma_a \sigma_2^2 \\ = -\sigma_a^* \checkmark$$

$$a=2 \quad \sigma_2^3 = \sigma_2 = -\sigma_2^* \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow A(\text{sv}(2)) = 0$$



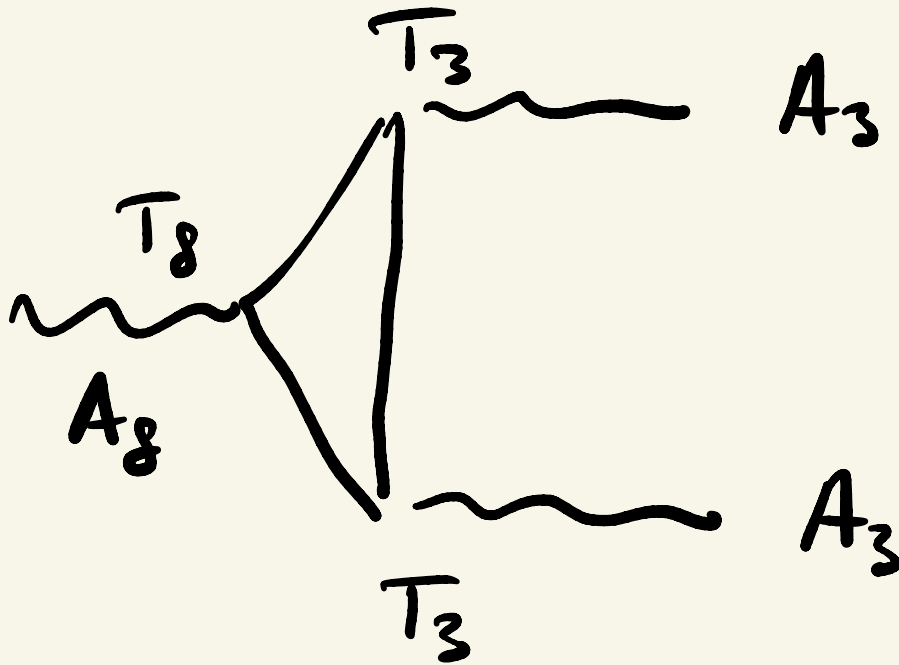
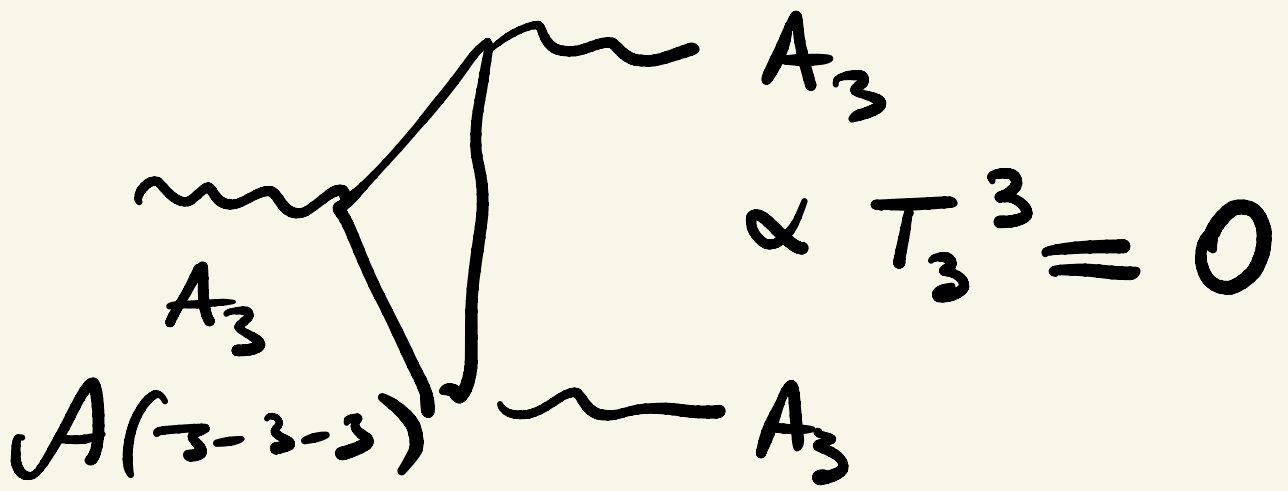
$$\mathcal{A} \propto \text{Tr} \sigma_3^3 \propto \text{Tr} \sigma_3 = 0$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

SU(3) ?

$$T_3 \propto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_8 \propto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A(1-3-3) \propto T_1 T_8 T_3^2$$

$$\propto T_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\propto 2 \neq 0$$

Anybody free
representation in $SU(N)$

$$\underline{N} \rightarrow \underline{N} \times \underline{N} = S + A$$

$$\underline{N}^* \rightarrow \underline{N}^* \times \underline{N}^* = S^* + A^*$$

• $\boxed{N \times N^*} \neq \boxed{\text{adjoint}}$

$$\boxed{\Sigma \rightarrow U \Sigma U^\dagger}$$

$\hookrightarrow N \times N^* = \text{adjoint} + \text{triple}$
($\text{Tr} = 0$)

$$T, \Sigma \rightarrow T, U \Sigma U^\dagger = T, U^\dagger U \Sigma = T, \Sigma$$

($\text{Tr } \Sigma = 0$ - irreducible)

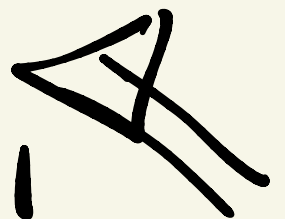
$$\underbrace{N \times N^*}_{N^2 \text{ elements}} = \underbrace{N^2 - 1}_{\text{adjoint}} + \underbrace{1}_{\text{singlet}}$$

$$\Sigma^\dagger = U \Sigma^\dagger U^\dagger = \Sigma$$

irreducible

$N^2 - 1$ Traces, hermitian
units

$$\chi(\text{adjoint}) = 0$$
$$\chi(N) = 1, \quad \chi(N^*) = -1$$



$$V A (N \times N^*) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$V A (\text{singlet}) = 0$$

$$T_a (\text{singlet}) = 0$$

$$\cdot \Sigma = T_a \phi_a$$

↙
generators

$$\Sigma \rightarrow U \Sigma U^\dagger$$

$$T_a \phi_a \rightarrow (1 + i \theta_b T_b) (T_c \phi_c)$$

$$(1 - i \theta_b T_b) + \dots$$

$$= T_c \phi_c + i \theta_b [T_b, T_c] \phi_c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= T_a \phi_a + i \Theta_b i f_{bca} T_a \phi_c \\
&= T_a [\phi_a - f_{abc} \Theta_b \phi_c] \\
&= T_a \phi_a'
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\phi_a' = \phi_a - f_{abc} \Theta_b \phi_c}$$

$$\phi_a' = \phi_a + i (\Theta_b \hat{T}_b)_{ac} \phi_c$$

$$= \phi_a + i \Theta_b (\hat{T}_b)_{ac} \phi_c$$

$$(\hat{T}_b)_{ac} = i f_{abc} =$$

$$= -i f_{bac}$$

\Downarrow

$$\hat{T}_a^{\dagger} = -i \text{ fase}$$

$$\Rightarrow T_a^* = -T_a \quad (S=1)$$

Theorem: $T_a^* = -S T_a S^{\dagger}$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha = 0$

$$\bar{N} = N^* = N^{\dagger}$$

↑ anti-fermion

$$\psi \rightarrow \underbrace{\psi}_{\text{ferm.}}$$

$$\psi^c \rightarrow U^* \psi^c$$

\uparrow anti-fundamental

$$\bullet \quad N \times N^* = \underbrace{(N^2 - 1)}_{\text{Adjoint}} + \underbrace{1}_{\text{singlet}}$$

$$A = 1 - 1 = 0 + 0$$

$$\bullet \quad N \times N$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_a(N \times N) = T_a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes T_a \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{1A(N \times N) = 2N}$$



$$\bullet N \times N = S + A$$

$$A(S) = N + 4$$

$$A(A) = N - 4$$

Proof: induction ?

$$(i) SU(3) \Rightarrow 3 \times 3 = 6 + 3^*$$

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 = \dots + (1 = 3 \times 3^*)$$

$$A(3^*) = -1$$

$$A(3) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow A(S + A) = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow A(1) = 7 = 3 + 4$$

W

$$A(s) = N + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow A(s) = N + 1 + 4$$

To be proven

work

$$(4 + 4c)_L$$

↓ MUST

$$A(4 + 4c) = 0$$

$$\int A(s) = N + 4 \quad n \times n$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(A) = N - 4 = S + A \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \underline{SU(5)} : A(A) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A(\bar{A}) = -1$$



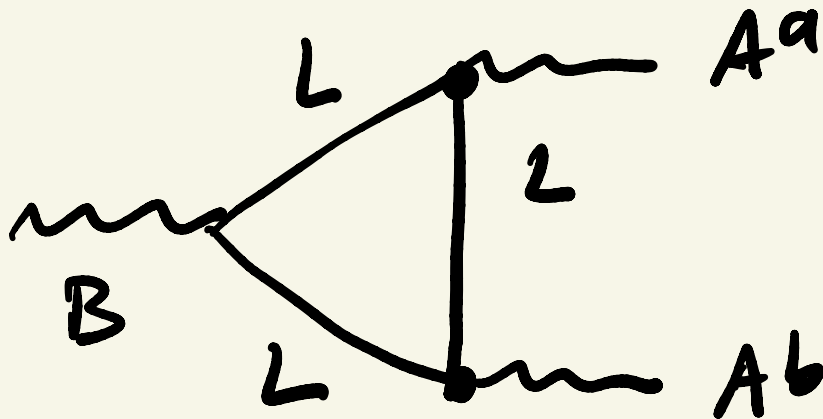
\Rightarrow no gravitational anomaly

$$\textcircled{T \cdot T_a = 0}$$

SM

$$A^a(T_a)_{a=1,2,3}$$
$$B(Y)$$

$$\boxed{dabc(A^a) = 0}$$



$$[Y, T_a] = 0$$

↓

$Y =$ fixed for a multiplet

$$\left. \begin{aligned} Y \left(q = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}_L \right) &= \frac{1}{3} \\ Y \left(l = \begin{pmatrix} \nu \\ e \end{pmatrix}_L \right) &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ -1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

↑↑

$$\gamma(\Phi) = +1 \Rightarrow \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A \propto T_\nu \gamma_L T_a^2 \propto T_\nu \gamma_L \stackrel{\perp}{=} 0$$

$$Q = T_3 + Y/2$$

$$T_\nu Q_L = T_\nu T_3 + T_\nu \frac{Y_L}{2} \propto T_\nu \gamma_L$$



$$\stackrel{\perp}{=} 0$$

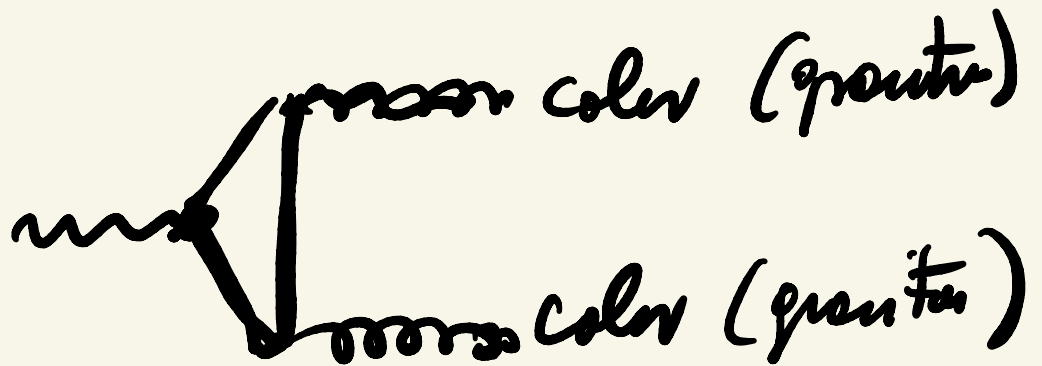
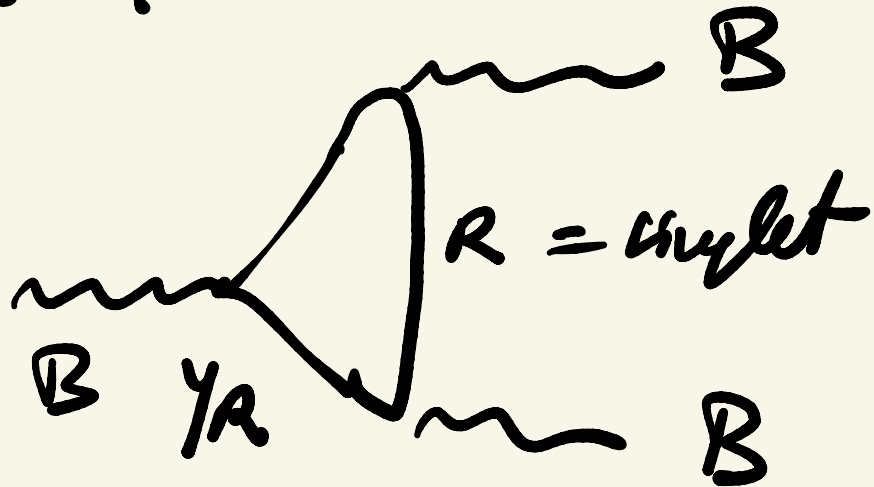
$$\left[(\mathcal{Q}_u^L + \mathcal{Q}_d^L) \cdot 3 + \mathcal{Q}_\nu^L + \mathcal{Q}_e^L = 0 \right]$$

Anomaly = 0 \Rightarrow Dirac
quantization



- $T_V Y_L = 0$ proved

- $T_V Y_R = ?$



$T_V Y_R = 0$

 \Leftrightarrow

$T_V Y_L = 0$

- $Q = T_3 + \frac{Y}{2}$ } proved
- $T_V Q_L = 0 = T_V Y_L$

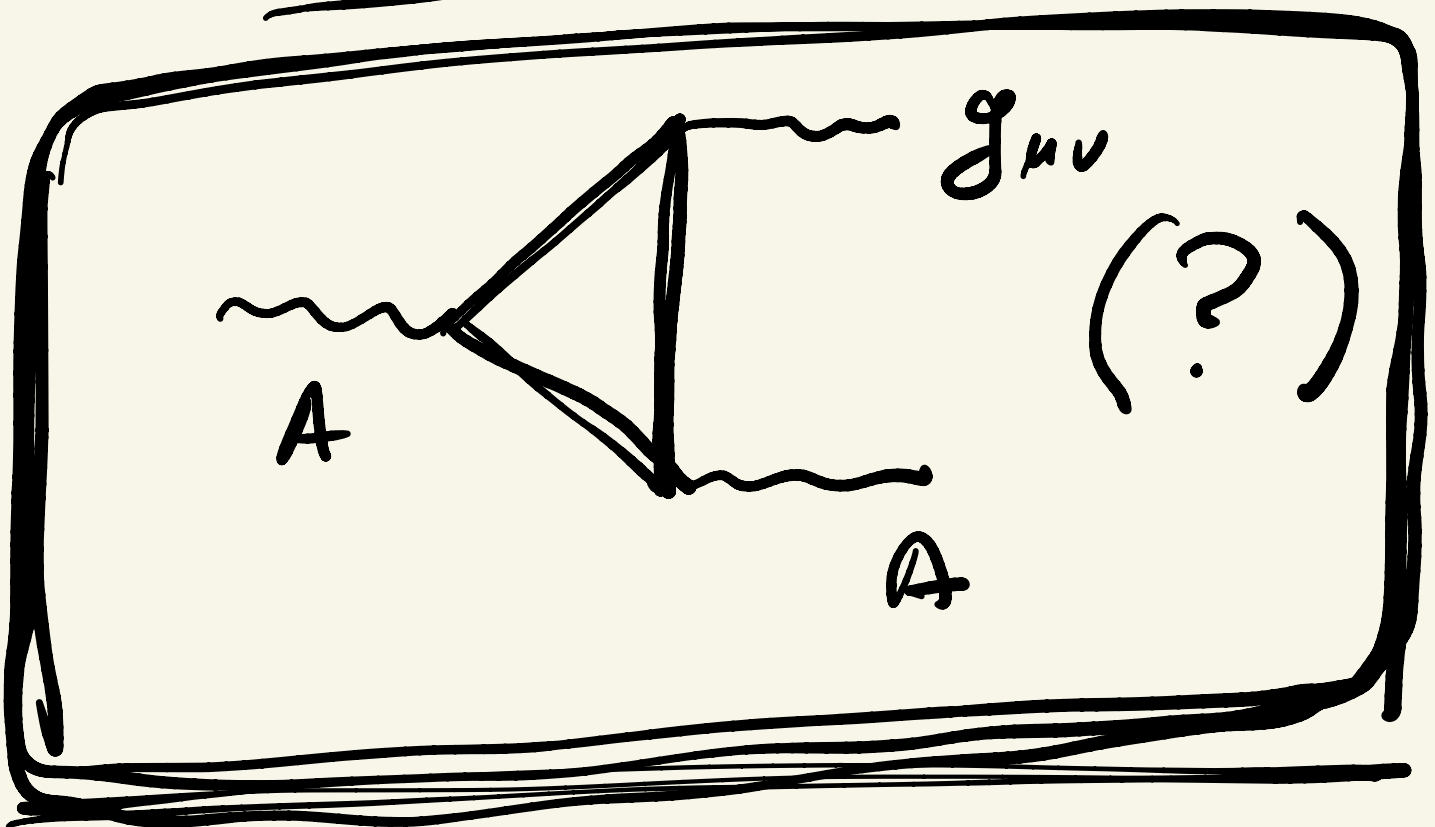
$$Q_R = Q_L \quad (\text{bairt 14})$$

1961

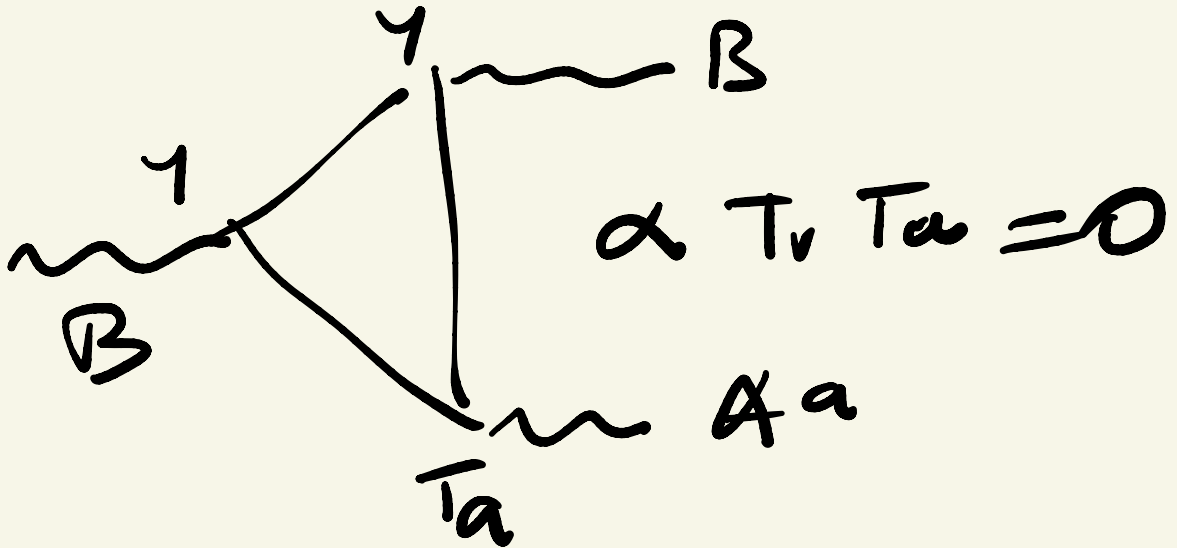
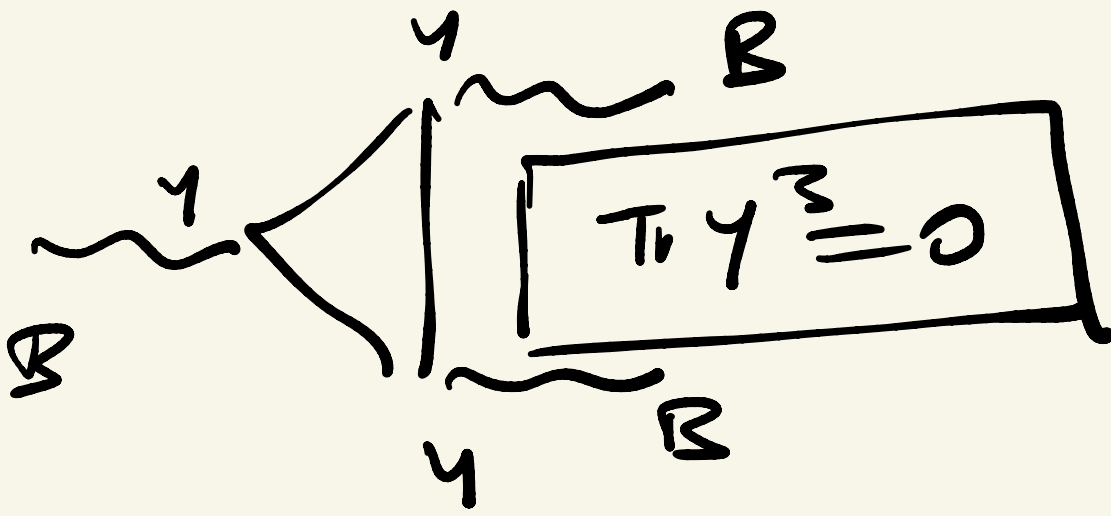
$$Q_R = Y_A \quad (T_{3R} = 0)$$



$$T, Y_R = 0$$



$$A(R) \phi_{abc} = T_{\nu} \{T_a^R, T_b^R\} T_c^R$$
$$A(N) = 1$$



Harvey: Anand's

TASI (*posted)

Srednicki: QFT

XX

Peskin, Schroeder: QFT

XX

- A. Zeilinger: QFT } superficial look
- Werner: QFT }
↑ deep

Tong: QFT

Anandies

• Fujikawa: ... quantum anomalies

Schwarz: QFT