

# Exploration in the Boson Sector of the Glashow-Salam-Weinberg model

Jean Pestieau

UCL-IRMP

Chemin du Cyclotron 2

1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

11 July 2012

Relations between  $Z$ ,  $W$ , Higgs masses and  $\alpha$  are proposed.

## Inputs

### 1. Fine Structure Constant

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{e^2}{4\pi} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha^{-1} = 137.035\,999\,037\,(91)[1] \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha^{-1} = 137.035\,999\,166\,(34)[2] \quad (3)$$

### 2. $Z$ and $W$ Masses [3]

$$m_Z = 91.1876\,(21)\text{GeV} \quad (4)$$

$$m_W = 80.385\,(15)\text{GeV} \quad (5)$$

### 3. Fermi Constant[3]

$$G_F = 1.166\,378\,7\,(6) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2} \quad (6)$$

### 4. Scalar Boson Mass (BEH, Brout-Englert-Higgs)

$$m_H = 125.3\,(6) \text{ GeV}[4] \quad (7)$$

$$m_H \approx 126.5 \text{ GeV}[5] \quad (8)$$

## 5. Top Quark Mass

$$m_t = 173.2 (9) \text{ GeV}[6] \quad (9)$$

$$m_t = 173.3 (9) \text{ GeV}[7] \quad (10)$$

## Empirical Relations

### 1. Defining

$$\cos \theta_W = \frac{m_W}{m_Z} \quad (11)$$

we consider the following empirical relation [7]

$$1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right) = 3e. \quad (12)$$

From Eqs (1) or (2) and (12), we find

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right) = 0.302545265 \quad (13)$$

to be compared with

$$e = \sqrt{4\pi\alpha} = 0.302822121. \quad (14)$$

From Eqs (4), (11) and (13), we get

$$m_W = 80.3887 (19) \text{ GeV} \quad (15)$$

to be compared with Eq. (5).

### 2. Let us consider the relation [7]

$$1 - e^2(1 - \delta) = 3e. \quad (16)$$

Comparison between Eqs (12) and (16) imply [7]

$$\tan^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right) = e^2(1 - \delta). \quad (17)$$

Let us solve Eq. (16):

$$\frac{1}{\pi} = \alpha \left[ 3 + \sqrt{13 - 4\delta} \right]^2. \quad (18)$$

By inspection, it is easy to see that [7]

$$\delta = \frac{\alpha}{4} \left( 1 + \frac{\alpha}{4} + x \left( \frac{\alpha}{4} \right)^2 \right). \quad (19)$$

If

$x = 1$	$\alpha^{-1} = 137.035\ 999\ 004\ 289\ 209$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$137.035\ 999\ 074\ 212\ 585$
$\frac{1}{4}$	$137.035\ 999\ 109\ 174\ 273$
$0$	$137.035\ 999\ 144\ 135\ 961$
$-\frac{1}{4}$	$137.035\ 999\ 179\ 097\ 648$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	$137.035\ 999\ 214\ 059\ 336$

to be compared with Eqs (2) or (3).

### 3. Mass Scales

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right) = \frac{m_W - m_B}{m_W + m_B} = e(1 - \delta)^{\frac{1}{2}} [7] \quad (20)$$

with  $m_B = \sqrt{m_Z^2 - m_W^2}$ .

If we assume

$$m_Z = \frac{e}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} m_H \quad (21)$$

from Eqs (2) or (3), (4) and (13) we get

$$m_H = 125.31 \text{ GeV}$$

to be compared with Eqs (7) or (8).

### 4. $\alpha$ , $G_F$ , $\cos \theta_W$ , $m_t$ and $\rho$ parameter [3]

$$\rho = \frac{3G_F}{8\sqrt{2}\pi^2} \left\{ m_t^2 + m_b^2 - \frac{4m_t^2 m_b^2}{m_t^2 - m_b^2} \ln \frac{m_t}{m_b} \right\}. \quad (22)$$

We observe that we find

$$\rho = \frac{\alpha}{\cos^2 \theta_W} = 0.009389594 \quad (23)$$

if  $m_t = 174.0 \text{ GeV}$  to be compared with Eqs (9) or (10).

Observe that the BEH field vacuum expectation value [3]

$$v_F = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}G_F} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 246.220 \text{ GeV} \quad (24)$$

and  $m_t \approx \frac{v_F}{\sqrt{2}} = 174.1$  GeV.

## Appendix

### Useful relations [7]

From Eqs (12) and (17), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad \frac{e}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} &= \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{(\cos \theta_W + \sin \theta_W)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W)} = \frac{4}{3} - 2e \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\bullet \quad \tan^2 2\theta_W = \frac{9}{4} \frac{1}{1 - \delta} \quad (26)$$

$$\bullet \quad \cos^2 \theta_W = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{4}{13}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \delta}{1 - \frac{4}{13}\delta}} \right]. \quad (27)$$

It is worth to mention

$$m_W + m_B = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right) m_Z = \frac{v}{2} \quad (28)$$

with

$$v = (1 + \epsilon)v_F \quad (29)$$

and  $\epsilon \approx 0.00266$ .

Using Eqs (12), (20) and (28), we get [7]

$$\begin{aligned} m_W &= \frac{1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right)}{2} \frac{v}{2} \\ &= \frac{3e}{2 \left(1 - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta_W\right)\right)} \frac{v}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

## References

- [1] Rym Bouchendira, Pierre Cladé, Saïda Guellati-Khélifa, François Nez and François Biraben, *Phys. Rev. Lett* **106**, 080801 (2011).
- [2] T. Aoyama, M. Hayakawa, T. Kinoshita and M. Nio, arXiv:1205.5368 v1 [hep-ph], May 2012.

- [3] J. Beringer et al. (Particle Data Group), *Phys. Rev. D***86**, 010001 (2012).
- [4] J. Incadella, talk on behalf of the CMS Collaboration at CERN, 4 July 2012.
- [5] F. Gianotti, talk on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration at CERN, 4 July 2012.
- [6] Frédéric Deliot, *Combination of the top-quark measurements from the Tevatron and from the LHC Colliders*, ICHEP, Melbourne, 5 July 2012.
- [7] Jean Pestieau, [www.d-meeus.be/physique/40years.pdf](http://www.d-meeus.be/physique/40years.pdf), 2009. For earlier versions, see G. Lopez Castro and J. Pestieau, arXiv:hep-ph/9804272 v1; *Mod. Phys. Lett. A***22**, 2909 (2007); J. Pestieau, arXiv:hep-ph/0105301 v1.