



Exercise 1: Goldstone equivalence theorem

- Draw the Feynman diagram for the decay of the top quark, $t \rightarrow bW$.
- Neglecting the bottom mass, calculate, in the unitary gauge, the decay rates for $t \rightarrow bW_T^+$ and $t \rightarrow bW_L^+$. Reproduce the latter result using the equivalence theorem, i.e. by computing the $t \rightarrow b\phi^+$, where ϕ^+ is the would-be Goldstone boson.
- Draw the Feynman diagram for the Higgs decay into a pair of W gauge bosons.
- In the heavy Higgs mass limit, compute, in the unitary gauge, the decay widths of $h \rightarrow W_T^+W_T^-$ and $h \rightarrow W_L^+W_L^-$. Reproduce the latter result using the equivalence theorem, i.e. by computing the $h \rightarrow \phi^+\phi^-$, where ϕ^\pm are the would-be Goldstone bosons.

Exercise 2: Higgs decays

In the lecture we have seen that in the Standard Model the Higgs boson couples to fermion proportionally to their mass, i.e., the interaction Lagrangian writes $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}m_f}{v}h\bar{f}f$.

- Write down the Feynman rule for the vertex between a Higgs boson and fermion and its anti-fermion.
- Compute the amplitude associated to the decay $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$.
- Compute $\langle |M|^2 \rangle$. *Help:* You can use the completeness relation $\sum_{spin} (\bar{u}(p)v(q))(\bar{u}(p)v(q))^* = \text{Tr}((\gamma^\mu p_\mu + m_f)(\gamma^\nu q_\nu - m_f))$ and remember that $\text{Tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu) = 4\eta^{\mu\nu}$.
- Compute the partial decay width $\Gamma(h \rightarrow b\bar{b})$. *Help:* We recall that the partial decay width for a two body decay is obtained from the amplitude as $\Gamma = \frac{p\langle |M|^2 \rangle}{8\pi m_h^2}$ where p is the modulus of the 3D momentum of the two daughter particles in the rest-frame of the decaying particle (momentum that you'll compute using energy conservation). And you'll use the numerical input: $v \approx 246$ GeV, $m_h \approx 125$ GeV and $m_b \approx 4$ GeV.
- Given that $BR(h \rightarrow b\bar{b}) \approx 57\%$, compute the total decay width of the Higgs boson.
- If the Higgs boson were a pseudo-scalar instead of a scalar field, how would you write the interaction Lagrangian?
- In the pseudo-scalar case, compute the Higgs decay width. *Help:* You can use the completeness relation $\sum_{spin} (\bar{u}(p)\gamma^5 v(q))(\bar{u}(p)\gamma^5 v(q))^* = \text{Tr}((\gamma^\mu p_\mu + m_f)\gamma^5(\gamma^\nu q_\nu - m_f)\gamma^5)$ and remember that $\gamma^\mu \gamma^5 = -\gamma^5 \gamma^\mu$ and $(\gamma^5)^2 = 1_4$.