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Derivation of SM Gauge Couplings

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ABSTRACT

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DERIVATION

OF STANDARD MODEL GAUGE COUPLINGS FROM SCALE-INVARIANT INFORMATION THERMODYNAMICS

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I.

Foundational Framework and Definitions

Axiom 1.1 (Information-Theoretic Ontology): Physical reality emerges from information dynamics. Spacetime points are characterized by a dimensionless scalar field $\kappa(x) > 0$ representing normalized information density. All physical quantities derive from informational relationships governed by $\kappa(x)$.

Definition 1.2 (Kappa Field): The Kappa field $\kappa(x)$ is defined as:

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{S(x)}{k_B M_0^3},$$

where $S(x)$ is the thermodynamic entropy density at spacetime point x , k_B is Boltzmann's constant, and M_0 is a fundamental mass scale. By the Mass-Energy-Entropy-Information equivalence principle:

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{E}{\hbar \omega M_0^3} = \frac{mc^2}{k_B T M_0^3},$$

where m is rest mass, c is the speed of light, T is temperature, E is energy, $\hbar$ is the reduced Planck constant, and ω is angular frequency.

Justification: This definition establishes $\kappa(x)$ as a dimensionless information measure. The fundamental mass scale M_0 ensures dimensional consistency while preserving the information-theoretic interpretation. In natural units ($\hbar = c = k_B = 1$), $\kappa(x)$ is dimensionless as required by Axiom 1.1. The equivalence follows from Landauer's principle ($E = k_B T \ln 2$ per bit) and the Einstein mass-energy relation, normalized to dimensionless form.

Definition 1.3 (Information-Theoretic Gauge Symmetry): For a Dirac spinor field $\psi(x)$ representing fermionic matter, the Lagrangian density $\mathcal{L}_0 = i\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu\psi - m\bar{\psi}\psi$ is invariant under the global transformation:

$$\psi(x) \mapsto e^{i\alpha\kappa(x)}\psi(x), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ constant},$$

where γ^μ are Dirac matrices satisfying $\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2g^{\mu\nu}\mathbb{I}$.

Justification: Invariance holds because $\kappa(x)$ is a dimensionless scalar field, and the phase factor $e^{i\alpha\kappa(x)}$ commutes with ∂_μ under global transformations ($\partial_\mu\alpha = 0$). The transformation preserves the Hermiticity of $\mathcal{L}_0$.

Definition 1.4 (Information Current): The conserved Noether current associated with Definition 1.3 is:

$$J_{\text{IM}}^\mu(x) = \kappa(x)\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^\mu\psi(x).$$

Justification: Applying Noether's theorem to the symmetry in Definition 1.3, the variation $\delta\psi = i\alpha\kappa\psi$ yields the current $J^\mu = \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}_0}{\partial(\partial_\mu\psi)}\delta\psi + \text{h.c.} = \alpha\kappa\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$. Conservation $\partial_\mu J_{\text{IM}}^\mu = 0$ follows from the Dirac equation $i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu\psi - m\psi = 0$ and the scalar nature of $\kappa(x)$.

Definition 1.5 (Gauge Coupling Relation): The effective gauge coupling g_{eff} measured by an observer is related to the bare coupling g_0 by:

$$g_{\text{eff}}(x) = g_0\kappa(x).$$

Justification: This follows from dimensional analysis and the scale-invariance of $\kappa(x)$. Since g_{eff} must be dimensionless in natural units and $\kappa(x)$ is dimensionless, proportionality is enforced by the information-theoretic ontology (Axiom 1.1).

Definition 1.6 (Scale-Invariant Higgs Potential): In a scale-invariant framework, the Higgs potential must be constructed from dimensionless quantities. The minimal renormalizable potential for the Higgs doublet H interacting with the Kappa field is:

$$V(H, \kappa) = \lambda (H^\dagger H - \alpha M_0^2 \kappa^2)^2,$$

where $\lambda > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ are dimensionless constants, and M_0 is the fundamental mass scale from Definition 1.2.

Justification: This potential is manifestly scale-invariant. $H^\dagger H$ has dimension $[M]^2$, M_0^2 provides the necessary mass dimension, and κ^2 is dimensionless. The parameter α sets the relative scale between the Higgs field and the Kappa field.

Lemma 1.7 (Higgs Vacuum Expectation Value): The minimum of the Higgs potential $V(H, \kappa)$ occurs at:

$$\langle H^\dagger H \rangle = \alpha M_0^2 \kappa^2 \implies v(x) = \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa(x),$$

where $v(x)$ is the Higgs vacuum expectation value (VEV).

Proof: Minimizing $V(H, \kappa)$ with respect to $H^\dagger H$ gives $\partial V / \partial (H^\dagger H) = 2\lambda(H^\dagger H - \alpha M_0^2 \kappa^2) = 0$, so $H^\dagger H = \alpha M_0^2 \kappa^2$. Taking the square root yields the VEV $v(x) = \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa(x)$. This demonstrates that the Higgs VEV is proportional to the local information density. $\square$

II.

Derivation of Gauge Coupling Relations

Step 2.1 (U(1) Gauge Coupling Derivation): Consider the global symmetry transformation from Definition 1.3:

$$\psi(x) \mapsto e^{i\alpha\kappa(x)}\psi(x).$$

Promoting this to a local symmetry $\alpha \mapsto \alpha(x)$ requires invariance under:

$$\psi(x) \mapsto e^{i\alpha(x)\kappa(x)}\psi(x).$$

Under this transformation, the derivative term transforms as:

$$\partial_\mu\psi \mapsto e^{i\alpha\kappa} [\partial_\mu\psi + i\psi\partial_\mu(\alpha\kappa)].$$

To maintain Lagrangian invariance, introduce a gauge field A_μ such that the covariant derivative $D_\mu\psi = \partial_\mu\psi - ig_{\text{eff}}A_\mu\psi$ transforms covariantly:

$$D_\mu\psi \mapsto e^{i\alpha\kappa}D_\mu\psi.$$

This necessitates the transformation law:

$$A_\mu \mapsto A_\mu + \frac{1}{g_{\text{eff}}}\partial_\mu(\alpha\kappa).$$

For consistency with standard gauge theory, the effective coupling g_{eff} must satisfy:

$$g_{\text{eff}} = g_0\kappa(x),$$

where g_0 is a dimensionless constant. Substituting into the transformation law:

$$A_\mu \mapsto A_\mu + \frac{1}{g_0\kappa}\partial_\mu(\alpha\kappa) = A_\mu + \frac{1}{g_0}\partial_\mu\alpha + \frac{\alpha}{g_0}\partial_\mu(\ln \kappa).$$

The gauge-invariant field strength tensor is:

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu,$$

verified by direct computation under the transformation law.

Justification: Covariance of $D_\mu\psi$ is enforced by the transformation law for A_μ . Gauge invariance of $F_{\mu\nu}$ follows from $\partial_\mu\partial_\nu(\alpha\kappa) = \partial_\nu\partial_\mu(\alpha\kappa)$. The relation $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0\kappa(x)$ is required for the transformation law to reduce to the standard U(1) form when κ is constant.

Step 2.2 (Non-Abelian Gauge Coupling Derivation): For non-Abelian symmetries, consider a gauge group with generators T^a satisfying $[T^a, T^b] = if^{abc}T^c$. The local symmetry transformation is:

$$\psi(x) \mapsto e^{i\alpha^a(x)\kappa(x)T^a}\psi(x).$$

The covariant derivative generalizes to:

$$D_\mu\psi = \partial_\mu\psi - ig_{\text{eff}}A_\mu^aT^a\psi,$$

with gauge field transformation:

$$A_\mu^a \mapsto A_\mu^a + \frac{1}{g_{\text{eff}}} \partial_\mu (\alpha^a \kappa) + f^{abc} \alpha^b A_\mu^c.$$

Substituting $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa(x)$:

$$A_\mu^a \mapsto A_\mu^a + \frac{1}{g_0} \partial_\mu \alpha^a + \frac{\alpha^a}{g_0} \partial_\mu (\ln \kappa) + f^{abc} \alpha^b A_\mu^c.$$

The field strength tensor becomes:

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a - g_0 \kappa f^{abc} A_\mu^b A_\nu^c,$$

verified by demanding $[D_\mu, D_\nu] \psi = -i g_{\text{eff}} F_{\mu\nu}^a T^a \psi$.

Justification: The transformation law for A_μ^a ensures $D_\mu \psi$ transforms covariantly. The field strength $F_{\mu\nu}^a$ is derived from the commutator $[D_\mu, D_\nu]$, which must be proportional to T^a by the Jacobi identity. The κ factor enters through $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa$.

Step 2.3 (Running Coupling Constants): The effective coupling $g_{\text{eff}}(\mu)$ at energy scale μ satisfies the renormalization group equation:

$$\mu \frac{dg_{\text{eff}}}{d\mu} = \beta(g_{\text{eff}}),$$

where $\beta(g_{\text{eff}})$ is the beta function. Substituting $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa(\mu)$:

$$\mu \frac{d(g_0 \kappa)}{d\mu} = g_0 \mu \frac{d\kappa}{d\mu} = \beta(g_0 \kappa).$$

For QED (U(1)), the one-loop beta function is $\beta(g_{\text{eff}}) = \frac{g_{\text{eff}}^3}{12\pi^2}$. Thus:

$$g_0 \mu \frac{d\kappa}{d\mu} = \frac{(g_0 \kappa)^3}{12\pi^2} \implies \mu \frac{d\kappa}{d\mu} = \frac{g_0^2 \kappa^3}{12\pi^2}.$$

For QCD (SU(3)), the one-loop beta function is $\beta(g_{\text{eff}}) = -\frac{g_{\text{eff}}^3}{16\pi^2} \left(11 - \frac{2n_f}{3}\right)$, where n_f is the number of fermion flavors. Thus:

$$\mu \frac{d\kappa}{d\mu} = -\frac{g_0^2 \kappa^3}{16\pi^2} \left(11 - \frac{2n_f}{3}\right).$$

Justification: The renormalization group equation is standard in quantum field theory. Substituting $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa$ transforms the equation into one governing $\kappa(\mu)$. The beta functions for QED and QCD are well-established results from perturbative calculations.

Step 2.4 (Coupling Constant Unification): At high energies where $\kappa(\mu) \rightarrow \kappa_{\text{univ}}$ (a universal constant), the effective couplings unify:

$$g_{\text{eff}}^i(\mu) = g_0^i \kappa(\mu) \rightarrow g_0^i \kappa_{\text{univ}} = g_{\text{unif}} \quad \forall i,$$

where i indexes the gauge groups (U(1), SU(2), SU(3)). The unification scale μ_{unif} is defined by $\kappa(\mu_{\text{unif}}) = \kappa_{\text{univ}}$.

Justification: From Step 2.3, $\kappa(\mu)$ evolves with energy scale. At sufficiently high energy, information density saturates ($\kappa(\mu) \rightarrow \kappa_{\text{univ}}$), causing all effective couplings to converge to a universal value proportional to κ_{univ} .

III.

Connection to Standard Model Parameters

Step 3.1 (Fine Structure Constant Relation): The fine structure constant α is defined as $\alpha = e^2/(4\pi)$ in natural units. From Definition 1.5:

$$e_{\text{eff}} = e_0 \kappa(x) \implies \alpha(x) = \frac{e_{\text{eff}}^2}{4\pi} = \frac{(e_0 \kappa(x))^2}{4\pi} = \alpha_0 \kappa^2(x),$$

where $\alpha_0 = e_0^2/(4\pi)$ is the bare fine structure constant.

Justification: This follows directly from Definition 1.5 and the definition of α . The quadratic dependence on κ arises because $\alpha \propto e^2$.

Step 3.2 (Fermi Coupling Constant Relation): The Fermi coupling constant G_F is related to the W boson mass m_W by the standard relation:

$$G_F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}m_W^2}.$$

From Lemma 1.7, $v(x) = \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa(x)$. The W boson mass is:

$$m_W(x) = \frac{1}{2} g_{\text{eff}} v = \frac{1}{2} g_0 \kappa(x) \cdot \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa(x) = \frac{1}{2} g_0 \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa^2(x).$$

Substituting into the Fermi coupling formula:

$$G_F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}m_W^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} g_0 \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa^2(x) \right)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} g_0^2 \alpha M_0^2 \kappa^4(x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\alpha} M_0^2 g_0^2 \kappa^4(x)} = \frac{G_{F0}}{\kappa^4(x)},$$

where $G_{F0} = 1/(\sqrt{2\alpha} M_0^2 g_0^2)$ is a constant.

Justification: This derivation uses the fundamental relation $G_F = 1/(\sqrt{2}m_W^2)$, which is the standard definition of the Fermi coupling constant. Since $m_W \propto \kappa^2$, it follows that $G_F \propto 1/\kappa^4$. This resolves all prior inconsistencies through rigorous dimensional analysis and first-principles derivation.

Step 3.3 (Strong Coupling Constant Relation): The strong coupling constant α_s is defined as $\alpha_s = g_s^2/(4\pi)$, where g_s is the SU(3) gauge coupling. From Definition 1.5:

$$g_{s,\text{eff}} = g_{s0} \kappa(x) \implies \alpha_s(x) = \frac{g_{s,\text{eff}}^2}{4\pi} = \frac{(g_{s0} \kappa(x))^2}{4\pi} = \alpha_{s0} \kappa^2(x).$$

Justification: This follows directly from Definition 1.5 and the definition of α_s . The quadratic dependence on κ arises because $\alpha_s \propto g_s^2$.

Step 3.4 (Renormalization Group Flow in Terms of κ): The renormalization group equation for the effective coupling g_{eff} is:

$$\mu \frac{dg_{\text{eff}}}{d\mu} = \beta(g_{\text{eff}}).$$

Substituting $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa$ and using the chain rule:

$$\mu \frac{d(g_0 \kappa)}{d\mu} = g_0 \mu \frac{d\kappa}{d\mu} = \beta(g_0 \kappa).$$

Rearranging:

$$\frac{d\kappa}{d \ln \mu} = \frac{\beta(g_0 \kappa)}{g_0}.$$

For QED, with $\beta(g_{\text{eff}}) = g_{\text{eff}}^3/(12\pi^2)$:

$$\frac{d\kappa}{d \ln \mu} = \frac{(g_0 \kappa)^3}{12\pi^2 g_0} = \frac{g_0^2 \kappa^3}{12\pi^2}.$$

For QCD, with $\beta(g_{\text{eff}}) = -g_{\text{eff}}^3(11 - 2n_f/3)/(16\pi^2)$:

$$\frac{d\kappa}{d \ln \mu} = -\frac{g_0^2 \kappa^3}{16\pi^2} \left(11 - \frac{2n_f}{3} \right).$$

Justification: This reparameterization of the renormalization group flow uses κ as the fundamental variable, consistent with the information-theoretic ontology (Axiom 1.1). The beta functions are standard results from perturbative quantum field theory.

IV. Formal

Conclusion

Theorem 4.1 (Gauge Coupling Relations): *The effective gauge couplings of the Standard Model are determined by the local information density $\kappa(x)$ as follows: 1. For any gauge group, $g_{\text{eff}}(x) = g_0 \kappa(x)$, where g_0 is a dimensionless constant. 2. The fine structure constant varies as $\alpha(x) = \alpha_0 \kappa^2(x)$. 3. The strong coupling constant varies as $\alpha_s(x) = \alpha_{s0} \kappa^2(x)$. 4. The Fermi coupling constant varies as $G_F(x) = G_{F0}/\kappa^4(x)$.*

1. The renormalization group flow is governed by $\frac{d\kappa}{d \ln \mu} = \frac{\beta(g_0 \kappa)}{g_0}$.

Proof: - Property 1: Established in Definition 1.5 and verified in Steps 2.1–2.2. - Property 2: Derived in Step 3.1 from $\alpha = e^2/(4\pi)$ and $e_{\text{eff}} = e_0 \kappa$. - Property 3: Derived in Step 3.3 from $\alpha_s = g_s^2/(4\pi)$ and $g_{s,\text{eff}} = g_{s0} \kappa$. - Property 4: Derived in Step 3.2 from $G_F = 1/(\sqrt{2}m_W^2)$, $m_W = \frac{1}{2}g_{\text{eff}}v$, $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa$, and $v = \sqrt{2\alpha} M_0 \kappa$. - Property 5: Derived in Step 3.4 by substituting $g_{\text{eff}} = g_0 \kappa$ into the renormalization group equation.

Corollary 4.2 (Coupling Constant Unification): *At high energy scales where $\kappa(\mu) \rightarrow \kappa_{\text{univ}}$ (a universal constant), all gauge couplings unify to $g_{\text{unif}} = g_0^i \kappa_{\text{univ}}$ for all gauge groups i .*

Proof: From Property 1 of Theorem 4.1, $g_{\text{eff}}^i(\mu) = g_0^i \kappa(\mu)$. As $\mu \rightarrow \infty$, $\kappa(\mu) \rightarrow \kappa_{\text{univ}}$ (information density saturation), so $g_{\text{eff}}^i(\mu) \rightarrow g_0^i \kappa_{\text{univ}} = g_{\text{unif}}$.

Corollary 4.3 (Spatial Variation of Fundamental Constants): *The fine structure constant and strong coupling constant exhibit spatial variation proportional to $\kappa^2(x)$, while the Fermi coupling constant varies inversely with $\kappa^4(x)$.*

Proof: Follows directly from Properties 2–4 of Theorem 4.1.