

Report

Higgs Scalar as Topological Condensate of Gauge Bosons

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Abstract

The purpose of this brief note is to point out that, to the best of our knowledge, the first rationale for modeling the Higgs scalar as mixture of electroweak bosons was disclosed in refs. [1-3]. According to this interpretation, the Higgs scalar is a topological condensate of gauge bosons on spacetime having minimal fractality.

Keywords: Higgs scalar, topological condensate, gauge boson, Minimal Fractal Manifold.

In [1-3] we have advanced the idea that a four-dimensional spacetime endowed with minimal fractality (called *Minimal Fractal Manifold* (MFM) and characterized by $\varepsilon \ll 1$, $\varepsilon = 4 - D$), favors the emergence of a Higgs-like condensate of gauge bosons. It can be described by

$$\Phi_c = \frac{1}{4} [(W^+ + W^- + Z^0 + \gamma + g) + (W^+ + W^- + Z^0 + \gamma + g)] \quad (1)$$

where W^\pm, Z^0 are the massive bosons of the electroweak model and γ, g the photon and gluon, respectively.

A remarkable feature of (1) is that it represents a weakly coupled cluster of gauge fields having *zero topological charge* [1-3]. Compliance with this requirement motivates the duplicate construction of (1), which contains (W^+W^-) , (Z^0Z^0) , photon and gluon doublets. Stated differently, (1) is the only inclusive combination of gauge field doublets that is free from all gauge and topological charges. Table 1 presents a comparative display of properties carried by the Standard Model (SM) Higgs and the Higgs-like condensate.

By contrast, [4] makes the wrong claim that the Higgs scalar is a weakly coupled hybrid of electroweak bosons, whose mass is given by

$$m_H = \frac{M_{W^+} + M_{W^-} + M_{Z^0}}{2} \quad (2)$$

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Scalar field	Form	Composition	Mass (GeV)	Weak hypercharge	Electric charge	Color	Topological charge
SM Higgs	$\begin{pmatrix} \varphi^+ \\ \varphi^0 \end{pmatrix}$	none	~126	$\begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ +1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} +1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$	0	0
Higgs-like condensate	Φ_c	(1)	~126	0	0	0	0

Tab. 1: SM Higgs doublet versus the Higgs-like condensate

The hidden mistake of (2) is that a typical combination of three electroweak bosons gives a total spin of either 1 or 3, which is incompatible with the spin-less nature of the Higgs scalar. One needs (at least) a pair of Z^0 bosons to secure a spin-less and neutral mixture of vector particles, following the way relation (1) is built up. It is also apparent that, since the SM Higgs boson is the source of W^\pm, Z^0 masses, the claim of [4] amounts to a *circular argument*. As explained in [1, 2], (1) arises from a mass-generation mechanism rooted in the low fractality of spacetime above the electroweak scale. This mechanism bypasses the standard electroweak symmetry breaking, yet it replicates its function.

A final observation is now in order. The most recent estimate places the SM Higgs boson mass at $m_H^{\text{exp}} = 125.09 \pm 0.24 \text{ GeV}$, whereas the mass of the Higgs-like condensate computed from (1) is $m_{\Phi_c} = 125.98 \text{ GeV}$. The slight deviation between the two numbers may be tentatively attributed to the binding energy of *gluon-gluon fusion*, a process required by the fact that free gluons are unobservable. In this case, the expectation value for the energy deficit carried by the gluon “doublet” on the MFM amounts to $\Delta = m_H^{\text{exp}} - m_{\Phi_c} = -0.89 \text{ GeV}$ per gluon.

References

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- [4] <http://vixra.org/pdf/1509.0268v1.pdf>