Towards an H-expression for a Higgs semi-critical model

A. M. Mirza

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Abstract

In this article we formulate a more general expression for the Higgs one-point function in the presence of a quark-gluon plasma. We show that this expression agrees with the one obtained in the semi-critical model and the corresponding expression in the Higgs one-point function is then obtained. We also discuss in more general expressions for the Higgs one-point function and the corresponding Higgs one-point function.

1 Introduction

In the recent paper [1] we proposed a new expression for the Higgs one-point function in the non-critical regime. As expected, it is the one-point function for the Higgs sensitive model. This means that the Higgs field is in the form of the physical Higgs field and its one-point function is the electromagnetic Higgs field value. The Higgs field is of the form of [1] H $= {}_t + {}_q + {}_t H(t) = {}_q + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t + {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t + {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t + {}_t H(t) = {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t H(t) = {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t + {}_t H(t) = {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t + {}_t - {}_t H(t) = {}_t + {}_t + {}_t + {}_t t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t t + {}_t + {}_t - {}_t + {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t H(t) = {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_t - {}_{<} span$

2 Quark-gluon plasma

The Higgs one-point function is a function $g(x)$ of the proper time taken when the quark-gluon plasma enters the system. The first step in the calculation is to take the Higgs one-point function $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ in the presence of the quark-gluon plasma. The following lower bound on this one-point function $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ is obtained in Fig. [fig:higgs].

The Higgs one-point function $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ can be calculated in the following way. First we have to know the Higgs one-point function $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ in the presence of the quark-gluon plasma. The parameter x is the mass of the quark-gluon plasma. The second step is to approximate the one-point function $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ by using the specific parameters $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ and $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ in Fig. [fig:higgs].

The Higgs one-point function $\partial_{\pm} g(x)$ can be calculated by the following formula

$$\partial_{\pm} g(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\pm} g(x))} \frac{\partial_{\pm} g(x)}{\partial_{\pm} g(x)}. \tag{1}$$

The Formula gives

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{2} M_J^2 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{\pm} g(x))} \frac{\partial_{\pm} g(x)}{\partial_{\pm} g(} \tag{2}$$

3 Largembox Γ

The use of the Γ operator is necessary for the derivation of the above expression for the Higgs one-point function. This means that the Higgs one-point function is the one-point function of the class of the non-Higgs scalar field coupling to the brane[2]. By using the Γ operator, one can construct the Higgs one-point function, which is the one-point function of the Higgs field in the brane. The Higgs one-point function can then be expressed using the expression for the Higgs field in the brane. The one-point function can then be computed using the following expression;

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