Particle Physics

Michaelmas Term 2011
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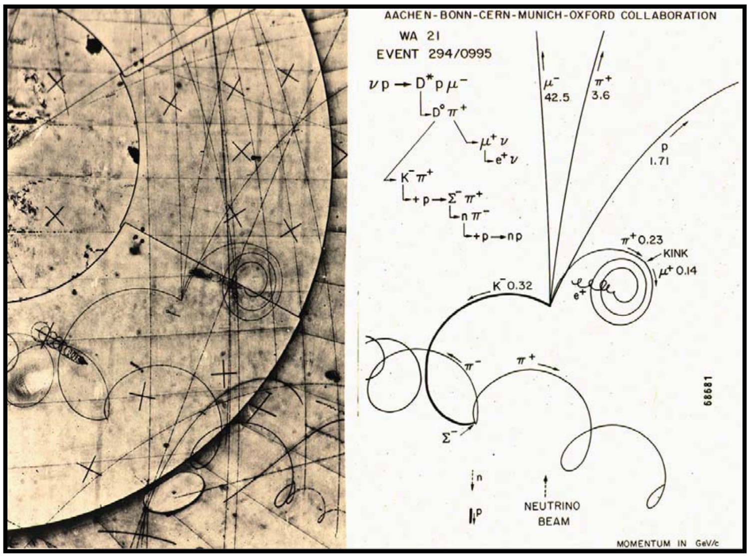


Handout 7 : Symmetries and the Quark Model

Introduction/Aims

★ Symmetries play a central role in particle physics; one aim of particle physics is to discover the fundamental symmetries of our universe

★ In this handout will apply the idea of symmetry to the quark model with the aim of :
- Deriving **hadron wave-functions**
- Providing an introduction to the more abstract ideas of **colour** and **QCD** (handout 8)
- Ultimately explaining why hadrons only exist as $\bar{q}q$ (mesons) qqq (baryons) or $\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q}$ (anti-baryons)

\+ introduce the ideas of the **SU(2)** and **SU(3)** symmetry groups which play a major role in particle physics (see handout 13)

Symmetries and Conservation Laws

★Suppose physics is invariant under the transformation

$$\psi \rightarrow \psi' = \hat{U}\psi$$ e.g. rotation of the coordinate axes

• To conserve probability normalisation require

$$\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi'|\psi'\rangle = \langle\hat{U}\psi|\hat{U}\psi\rangle = \langle\psi|\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{U}|\psi\rangle$$

➡ $\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{U} = 1$ i.e. $\hat{U}$ has to be unitary

• For physical predictions to be unchanged by the symmetry transformation, also require all QM matrix elements unchanged

$$\langle\psi|\hat{H}|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi'|\hat{H}|\psi'\rangle = \langle\psi|\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{H}\hat{U}|\psi\rangle$$

i.e. require $\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{H}\hat{U} = \hat{H}$

$\times\hat{U}$ $\hat{U}\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{H}\hat{U} = \hat{U}\hat{H}$ ➡ $\hat{H}\hat{U} = \hat{U}\hat{H}$

therefore $[\hat{H},\hat{U}] = 0$ $\hat{U}$ commutes with the Hamiltonian

★Now consider the infinitesimal transformation (ε small)

$$\hat{U} = 1 + i\varepsilon\hat{G}$$

($\hat{G}$ is called the generator of the transformation)

• For $\hat{U}$ to be unitary

$$\hat{U}\hat{U}^\dagger = (1+i\varepsilon\hat{G})(1-i\varepsilon\hat{G}^\dagger) = 1 + i\varepsilon(\hat{G}-\hat{G}^\dagger) + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

neglecting terms in ε^2 $UU^\dagger = 1$ ➡ $\hat{G} = \hat{G}^\dagger$

i.e. $\hat{G}$ is Hermitian and therefore corresponds to an observable quantity G !

• Furthermore, $[\hat{H},\hat{U}] = 0 \;\Rightarrow [\hat{H}, 1+i\varepsilon\,\hat{G}] = 0 \;\Rightarrow [\hat{H},\hat{G}] = 0$

But from QM $$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\langle\hat{G}\rangle = i\langle[\hat{H},\hat{G}]\rangle = 0$$

i.e. G is a conserved quantity.

Symmetry ⟷ Conservation Law

★ For each symmetry of nature have an observable <u>conserved</u> quantity

<u>Example:</u> Infinitesimal spatial translation $x \rightarrow x + \varepsilon$

i.e. expect physics to be invariant under $\psi(x) \rightarrow \psi' = \psi(x+\varepsilon)$

$$\psi'(x) = \psi(x+\varepsilon) = \psi(x) + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}\varepsilon = \left(1 + \varepsilon\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\psi(x)$$

but $\hat{p}_x = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ ➡ $\psi'(x) = (1 + i\varepsilon\hat{p}_x)\psi(x)$

The generator of the symmetry transformation is $\hat{p}_x$ ➡ p_x is conserved

• Translational invariance of physics implies momentum conservation !

- In general the symmetry operation may depend on more than one parameter

$$\hat{U} = 1 + i\vec{\varepsilon}.\vec{G}$$

For example for an infinitesimal 3D linear translation : $\vec{r} \rightarrow \vec{r} + \vec{\varepsilon}$

$$\rightarrow \quad \hat{U} = 1 + i\vec{\varepsilon}.\vec{p} \qquad \vec{p} = (\hat{p}_x, \hat{p}_y, \hat{p}_z)$$

- So far have only considered an infinitesimal transformation, however a finite transformation can be expressed as a series of infinitesimal transformations

$$\hat{U}(\vec{\alpha}) = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1 + i\frac{\vec{\alpha}}{n}.\vec{G}\right)^n = e^{i\vec{\alpha}.\vec{G}}$$

<u>**Example:**</u> Finite spatial translation in 1D: $x \rightarrow x + x_0$ with $\hat{U}(x_0) = e^{ix_0\hat{p}_x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\psi'(x) = \psi(x+x_0) &= \hat{U}\psi(x) = \exp\left(x_0\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\right)\psi(x) \qquad \left(p_x = -i\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\\ &= \left(1 + x_0\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{x_0^2}{2!}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \ldots\right)\psi(x)\\ &= \psi(x) + x_0\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{\mathrm{d}x} + \frac{x_0^2}{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}^2\psi}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \ldots\end{aligned}$$

i.e. obtain the expected Taylor expansion

Symmetries in Particle Physics : Isospin

- The proton and neutron have very similar masses and the nuclear force is found to be approximately charge-independent, i.e.

$$V_{pp} \approx V_{np} \approx V_{nn}$$

- To reflect this symmetry, Heisenberg (1932) proposed that if you could "switch off" the electric charge of the proton

There would be no way to distinguish between a proton and neutron

- Proposed that the neutron and proton should be considered as two states of a single entity; the **nucleon**

$$p = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} \qquad n = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

★ Analogous to the spin-up/spin-down states of a spin-½ particle

ISOSPIN

★ Expect physics to be invariant under rotations in this space

- The neutron and proton form an isospin doublet with total isospin I = ½ and third component I_3 = ± ½

Flavour Symmetry of the Strong Interaction

We can extend this idea to the quarks:

★ Assume the strong interaction treats all quark flavours equally (it does)

- **Because $m_u \approx m_d$:**

  The strong interaction possesses an approximate flavour symmetry **i.e.** from the point of view of the strong interaction nothing changes if all up quarks are replaced by down quarks and *vice versa*.

- Choose the basis
$$u = \begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix} \qquad d = \begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}$$

- Express the invariance of the strong interaction under $u \leftrightarrow d$ as invariance under "rotations" in an abstract isospin space

$$\begin{pmatrix}u'\\d'\end{pmatrix} = \hat{U}\begin{pmatrix}u\\d\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}U_{11} & U_{12}\\ U_{21} & U_{22}\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}u\\d\end{pmatrix}$$

The 2x2 unitary matrix depends on 4 complex numbers, i.e. 8 real parameters
But there are four constraints from $\hat{U}^\dagger\hat{U} = 1$

➡ **8 – 4 = 4 independent matrices**

- In the language of group theory the four matrices form the U(2) group

- One of the matrices corresponds to multiplying by a phase factor
$$\hat{U}_1 = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix} e^{i\phi}$$
  not a flavour transformation and of no relevance here.
- The remaining three matrices form an SU(2) group (special unitary) with $\det U = 1$
- For an infinitesimal transformation, in terms of the Hermitian generators $\hat{G}$
$$\hat{U} = 1 + i\varepsilon\hat{G}$$
- $\det U = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Tr(\hat{G}) = 0$
- A linearly independent choice for $\hat{G}$ are the Pauli spin matrices
$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix}0 & -i\\ i & 0\end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$
- The proposed flavour symmetry of the strong interaction has the same transformation properties as SPIN !
- **Define ISOSPIN:** $\vec{T} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\sigma} \qquad \hat{U} = e^{i\vec{\alpha}.\vec{T}}$
- Check this works, for an infinitesimal transformation
$$\hat{U} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}i\vec{\varepsilon}.\vec{\sigma} \;=\; 1 + \frac{i}{2}(\varepsilon_1\sigma_1 + \varepsilon_2\sigma_2 + \varepsilon_3\sigma_3) = \begin{pmatrix}1 + \frac{1}{2}i\varepsilon_3 & \frac{1}{2}i(\varepsilon_1 - i\varepsilon_2)\\ \frac{1}{2}i(\varepsilon_1 + i\varepsilon_2) & 1 - \frac{1}{2}i\varepsilon_3\end{pmatrix}$$
  Which is, as required, unitary and has unit determinant
$$U^\dagger U = I + O(\varepsilon^2) \qquad \det U = 1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

Properties of Isopin

- Isospin has the exactly the same properties as spin

$$[T_1,T_2]=iT_3 \quad [T_2,T_3]=iT_1 \quad [T_3,T_1]=iT_2$$
$$[T^2,T_3]=0 \qquad T^2=T_1^2+T_2^2+T_3^2$$

As in the case of spin, have three non-commuting operators, T_1, T_2, T_3 and even though all three correspond to observables, can't know them simultaneously. So label states in terms of total isospin I and the third component of isospin I_3

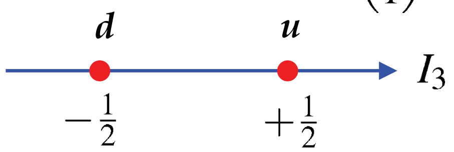
NOTE: isospin has nothing to do with spin – just the same mathematics

- The eigenstates are exact analogues of the eigenstates of ordinary angular momentum $|s,m\rangle \rightarrow |I,I_3\rangle$

  with $T^2|I,I_3\rangle = I(I+1)|I,I_3\rangle \qquad T_3|I,I_3\rangle = I_3|I,I_3\rangle$

- In terms of isospin:

$$u=\begin{pmatrix}1\\0\end{pmatrix}=|\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle \qquad d=\begin{pmatrix}0\\1\end{pmatrix}=|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle$$

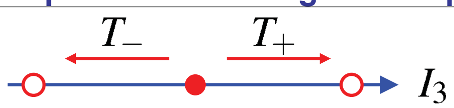


$$I=\tfrac{1}{2}, \quad I_3=\pm\tfrac{1}{2}$$

- In general $I_3=\frac{1}{2}(N_u-N_d)$

- Can define isospin ladder operators – analogous to spin ladder operators

$T_- \equiv T_1 - iT_2$ (u → d)



$T_+ \equiv T_1 + iT_2$ (d → u)

$$T_+|I,I_3\rangle = \sqrt{I(I+1)-I_3(I_3+1)}\,|I,I_3+1\rangle$$
$$T_-|I,I_3\rangle = \sqrt{I(I+1)-I_3(I_3-1)}\,|I,I_3-1\rangle$$

Step up/down in I_3 until reach end of multiplet $T_+|I,+I\rangle=0 \quad T_-|I,-I\rangle=0$

$$T_+u=0 \qquad T_+d=u \qquad T_-u=d \qquad T_-d=0$$

- Ladder operators turn $u\rightarrow d$ and $d\rightarrow u$

★ Combination of isospin: **e.g.** what is the isospin of a system of two **d** quarks, is exactly analogous to combination of spin (i.e. angular momentum)

$$|I^{(1)},I_3^{(1)}\rangle|I^{(2)},I_3^{(2)}\rangle \rightarrow |I,I_3\rangle$$

- I_3 additive : $I_3=I_3^{(1)}+I_3^{(2)}$
- I in integer steps from $|I^{(1)}-I^{(2)}|$ to $|I^{(1)}+I^{(2)}|$

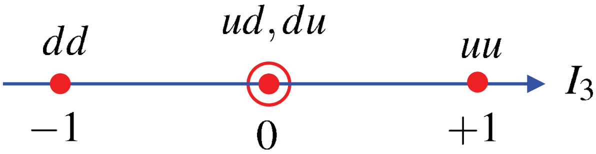
★ Assumed symmetry of Strong Interaction under isospin transformations implies the existence of conserved quantites

- In strong interactions I_3 and I are conserved, analogous to conservation of J_z and J for angular momentum

Combining Quarks

Goal: derive proton wave-function
- First combine two quarks, then combine the third
- Use requirement that fermion wave-functions are anti-symmetric

Isospin starts to become useful in defining states of more than one quark.
e.g. two quarks, here we have four possible combinations:



Note: ◉ represents two states with the same value of I_3

- We can immediately identify the extremes (I_3 additive)

$$uu \equiv |\tfrac{1}{2},\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle|\tfrac{1}{2},\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = |1,+1\rangle \qquad dd \equiv |\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = |1,-1\rangle$$

To obtain the $|1,0\rangle$ state use ladder operators

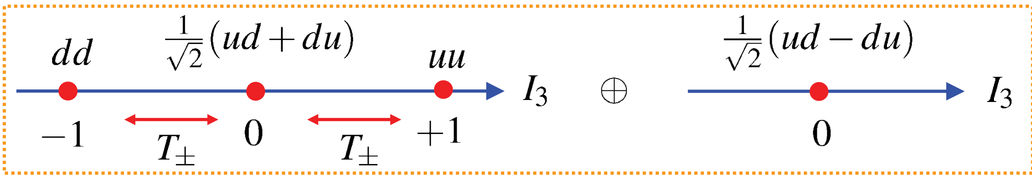
$$T_-|1,+1\rangle = \sqrt{2}|1,0\rangle = T_-(uu) = ud + du$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad |1,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ud + du)$$

The final state, $|0,0\rangle$, can be found from orthogonality with $|1,0\rangle$

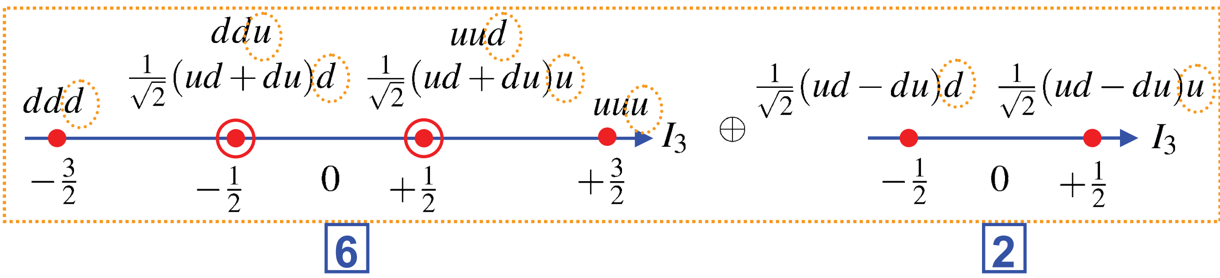
$$\Rightarrow \quad |0,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ud - du)$$

- From four possible combinations of isospin doublets obtain a triplet of isospin 1 states and a singlet isospin 0 state $2 \otimes 2 = 3 \oplus 1$



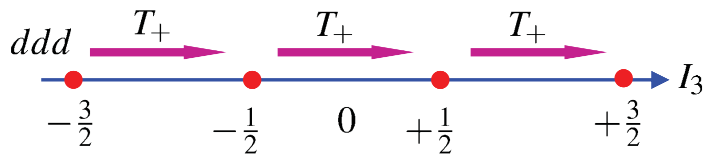
- Can move around <u>within</u> multiplets using ladder operators
- note, as anticipated $I_3 = \frac{1}{2}(N_u - N_d)$
- States with different total isospin are physically different – the isospin 1 triplet is symmetric under interchange of quarks 1 and 2 whereas singlet is anti-symmetric

★ Now add an additional up or down quark. From each of the above 4 states get two new isospin states with $I_3' = I_3 \pm \frac{1}{2}$



- Use ladder operators and orthogonality to group the 6 states into isospin multiplets, e.g. to obtain the $I = \frac{3}{2}$ states, step up from ddd

★ Derive the $I=\frac{3}{2}$ states from $ddd \equiv |\frac{3}{2},-\frac{3}{2}\rangle$



$$
\begin{aligned}
T_+|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle &= T_+(ddd) = (T_+d)dd + d(T_+d)d + dd(T_+)d \\
\sqrt{3}|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= udd + dud + ddu \\
|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(udd + dud + ddu) \\
T_+|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}T_+(udd + dud + ddu) \\
2|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(uud + udu + uud + duu + udu + duu) \\
|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(uud + udu + duu) \\
T_+|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}T_+(uud + udu + duu) \\
\sqrt{3}|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(uuu + uuu + uuu) \\
|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle &= uuu
\end{aligned}
$$

★ From the **6** states on previous page, use orthoganality to find $|\frac{1}{2},\pm\frac{1}{2}\rangle$ states

★ The **2** states on the previous page give another $|\frac{1}{2},\pm\frac{1}{2}\rangle$ doublet

★ The eight states $uuu,\ uud,\ udu,\ udd,\ duu,\ dud,\ ddu,\ ddd$ are grouped into an **isospin quadruplet** and two **isospin doublets**

$$2\otimes 2\otimes 2 = 2\otimes(3\oplus 1) = (2\otimes 3)\oplus(2\otimes 1) = 4\oplus 2\oplus 2$$

• Different multiplets have different symmetry properties

$$
\left.
\begin{aligned}
|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle &= uuu \\
|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(uud + udu + duu) \\
|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(ddu + dud + udd) \\
|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle &= ddd
\end{aligned}
\right\} \quad \mathbf{S}
$$

A quadruplet of states which are symmetric under the interchange of <u>any</u> two quarks

$$
\left.
\begin{aligned}
|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= -\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2ddu - udd - dud) \\
|\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2uud - udu - duu)
\end{aligned}
\right\} \quad \mathbf{M_S}
$$

Mixed symmetry. Symmetric for 1 ⟷ 2

$$
\left.
\begin{aligned}
|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(udd - dud) \\
|\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle &= \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(udu - duu)
\end{aligned}
\right\} \quad \mathbf{M_A}
$$

Mixed symmetry. Anti-symmetric for 1 ⟷ 2

• Mixed symmetry states have no definite symmetry under interchange of quarks $1\leftrightarrow 3$ etc.

Combining Spin

- Can apply exactly the same mathematics to determine the possible spin wave-functions for a combination of 3 spin-half particles

$$|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle = \uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$$
$$|\tfrac{3}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow + \uparrow\downarrow\uparrow + \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow)$$
$$|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow + \downarrow\uparrow\downarrow + \uparrow\downarrow\downarrow)$$
$$|\tfrac{3}{2},-\tfrac{3}{2}\rangle = \downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$$

S — A quadruplet of states which are symmetric under the interchange of any two quarks

$$|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = -\tfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow - \uparrow\downarrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow\downarrow)$$
$$|\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(2\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow - \uparrow\downarrow\uparrow - \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow)$$

M_S — Mixed symmetry. Symmetric for 1 ⟷ 2

$$|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow - \downarrow\uparrow\downarrow)$$
$$|\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow - \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow)$$

M_A — Mixed symmetry. Anti-symmetric for 1 ⟷ 2

- Can now form total wave-functions for combination of three quarks

Baryon Wave-functions (ud)

★ Quarks are fermions so require that the total wave-function is anti-symmetric under the interchange of any two quarks

★ the total wave-function can be expressed in terms of:

$$\psi = \phi_{\text{flavour}}\chi_{\text{spin}}\xi_{\text{colour}}\eta_{\text{space}}$$

★ The colour wave-function for all bound qqq states is anti-symmetric (see handout 8)

- Here we will only consider the lowest mass, **ground state**, baryons where there is no internal orbital angular momentum.
- For **L=0** the spatial wave-function is symmetric **$(-1)^L$**.

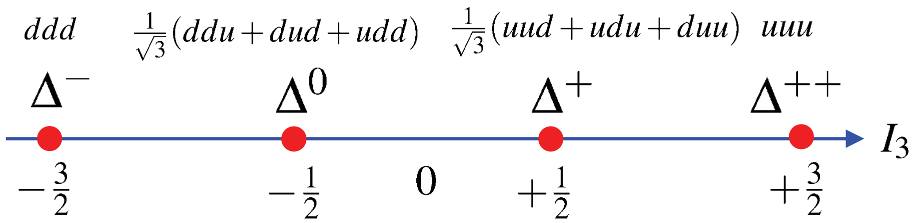
➡ $\xi_{\text{colour}}\eta_{\text{space}}$ — anti-symmetric

➡ $\phi_{\text{flavour}}\chi_{\text{spin}}$ — symmetric

Overall anti-symmetric

★ **Two ways** to form a totally symmetric wave-function from spin and isospin states:

❶ combine totally symmetric spin and isospin wave-functions $\phi(S)\chi(S)$



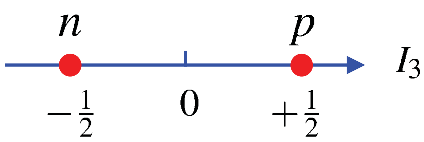
Spin 3/2
Isospin 3/2

❷ combine mixed symmetry spin and mixed symmetry isospin states

- Both $\phi(M_S)\chi(M_S)$ and $\phi(M_A)\chi(M_A)$ are sym. under inter-change of quarks $1 \leftrightarrow 2$
- Not sufficient, these combinations have no definite symmetry under $1 \leftrightarrow 3, \ldots$
- However, it is not difficult to show that the (normalised) linear combination:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi(M_S)\chi(M_S) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\phi(M_A)\chi(M_A)$$

is totally symmetric (i.e. symmetric under $1 \leftrightarrow 2;\ 1 \leftrightarrow 3;\ 2 \leftrightarrow 3$)



Spin 1/2
Isospin 1/2

- The spin-up proton wave-function is therefore:

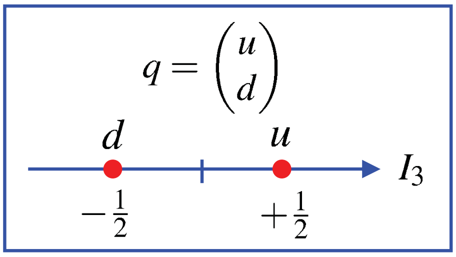
$$|p\uparrow\rangle = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}}(2uud-udu-duu)(2\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow - \uparrow\downarrow\uparrow - \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(udu-duu)(\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow - \downarrow\uparrow\uparrow)$$

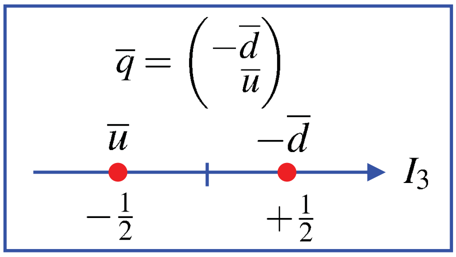
$$\begin{aligned} |p\uparrow\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}}(\ & 2u\uparrow u\uparrow d\downarrow - u\uparrow u\downarrow d\uparrow - u\downarrow u\uparrow d\uparrow + \\ & 2u\uparrow d\downarrow u\uparrow - u\uparrow d\uparrow u\downarrow - u\downarrow d\uparrow u\uparrow + \\ & 2d\downarrow u\uparrow u\uparrow - d\uparrow u\downarrow u\uparrow - d\uparrow u\uparrow u\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$

NOTE: not always necessary to use the fully symmetrised proton wave-function, **e.g.** the first 3 terms are sufficient for calculating the proton magnetic moment

Anti-quarks and Mesons (u and d)

★The u, d quarks and ū, d̄ anti-quarks are represented as isospin doublets





$$\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \bar{d} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Subtle point:** The ordering and the minus sign in the anti-quark doublet ensures that anti-quarks and quarks transform in the same way (see Appendix I). This is necessary if we want physical predictions to be invariant under $u \leftrightarrow d;\ \bar{u} \leftrightarrow \bar{d}$
- Consider the effect of ladder operators on the anti-quark isospin states

e.g $$T_+\bar{u} = T_+\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\bar{d}$$

- The effect of the ladder operators on anti-particle isospin states are:

$$T_+\bar{u} = -\bar{d} \qquad T_+\bar{d} = 0 \qquad T_-\bar{u} = 0 \qquad T_-\bar{d} = -\bar{u}$$

Compare with $$T_+u = 0 \qquad T_+d = u \qquad T_-u = d \qquad T_-d = 0$$

Light ud Mesons

★ Can now construct meson states from combinations of up/down quarks

• Consider the $q\overline{q}$ combinations in terms of isospin

$$|1,+1\rangle = |\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle\overline{|\tfrac{1}{2},+\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle} = -u\overline{d}$$

$$|1,-1\rangle = |\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle\overline{|\tfrac{1}{2},-\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle} = d\overline{u}$$

The bar indicates this is the isospin representation of an anti-quark

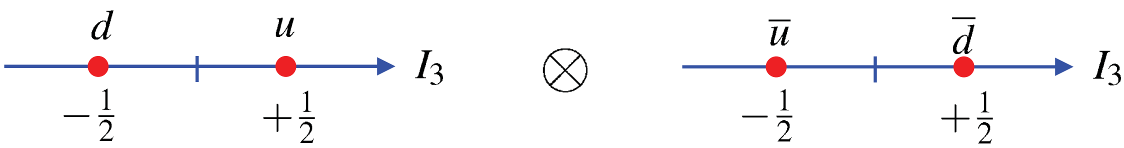
To obtain the $I_3 = 0$ states use ladder operators and orthogonality

$$\begin{aligned} T_-|1,+1\rangle &= T_-\left[-u\overline{d}\right] \\ \sqrt{2}|1,0\rangle &= -T_-\left[u\right]\overline{d} - uT_-\left[\overline{d}\right] \\ &= -d\overline{d} + u\overline{u} \end{aligned}$$

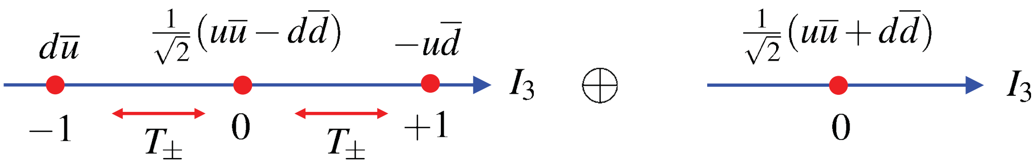
$$\Rightarrow \quad |1,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(u\overline{u} - d\overline{d}\right)$$

• Orthogonality gives: $|0,0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(u\overline{u} + d\overline{d}\right)$

★ To summarise:



Triplet of $I = 1$ states and a singlet $I = 0$ state



• You will see this written as $2 \otimes \overline{2} = 3 \oplus 1$

Quark doublet

Anti-quark doublet

• To show the state obtained from orthogonality with $|1,0\rangle$ is a singlet use ladder operators

$$T_+|0,0\rangle = T_+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\overline{u} + d\overline{d}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(-u\overline{d} + u\overline{d}\right) = 0$$

similarly $T_-|0,0\rangle = 0$

★ A singlet state is a "dead-end" from the point of view of ladder operators

SU(3) Flavour

★ Extend these ideas to include the strange quark. Since $m_s > m_u, m_d$ don't have an **exact symmetry**. But m_s not so very different from m_u, m_d and can treat the strong interaction (and resulting hadron states) as if it were symmetric under $u \leftrightarrow d \leftrightarrow s$

- **NOTE:** any results obtained from this assumption are only approximate as the symmetry is not exact.
- The assumed uds flavour symmetry can be expressed as

$$\begin{pmatrix} u' \\ d' \\ s' \end{pmatrix} = \hat{U} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_{11} & U_{12} & U_{13} \\ U_{21} & U_{22} & U_{23} \\ U_{31} & U_{32} & U_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$

- The 3x3 unitary matrix depends on 9 complex numbers, i.e. 18 real parameters
  There are 9 constraints from $\hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U} = 1$

  ➡ Can form 18 – 9 = 9 linearly independent matrices

These 9 matrices form a U(3) group.

- As before, one matrix is simply the identity multiplied by a complex phase and is of no interest in the context of flavour symmetry
- The remaining 8 matrices have $\det U = 1$ and form an SU(3) group
- The eight matrices (the Hermitian generators) are: $\vec{T} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\lambda}$ $\quad \hat{U} = e^{i\vec{\alpha}.\vec{T}}$

★In SU(3) flavour, the three quark states are represented by:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

★In SU(3) **uds** flavour symmetry contains SU(2) **ud** flavour symmetry which allows us to write the first three matrices:

$$\lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1 & & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2 & & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_3 & & 0 \\ & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

i.e. **u ↔ d**

$$\lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- The third component of isospin is now written $I_3 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_3$

  with $I_3 u = +\frac{1}{2}u \quad I_3 d = -\frac{1}{2}d \quad I_3 s = 0$

- I_3 "counts the number of up quarks – number of down quarks in a state
- As before, ladder operators $T_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 \pm i\lambda_2)$ $\quad d \bullet \longleftarrow T_\pm \longrightarrow \bullet\, u$

- Now consider the matrices corresponding to the **u ↔ s** and **d ↔ s**

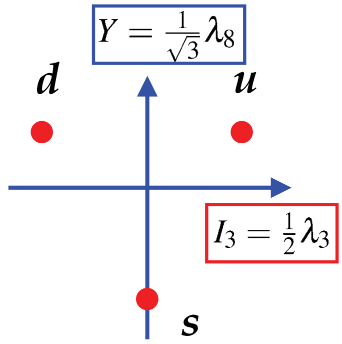
u ↔ s $\lambda_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

d ↔ s $\lambda_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

- Hence in addition to $\lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ have two other traceless diagonal matrices
- However the three diagonal matrices are not be independent.
- Define the eighth matrix, λ_8, as the linear combination:

$$\lambda_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

which specifies the "vertical position" in the 2D plane

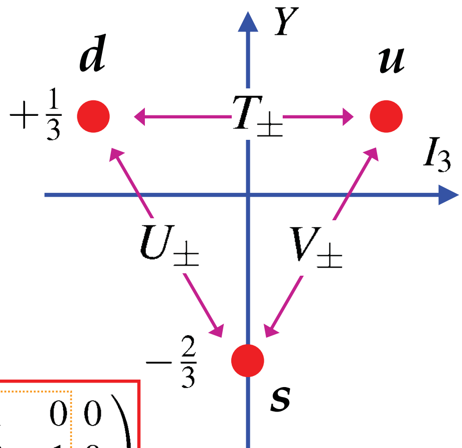


"Only need two axes (quantum numbers) to specify a state in the 2D plane": **(I_3,Y)**

★ The other six matrices form six ladder operators which step between the states

$$T_\pm = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 \pm i\lambda_2)$$
$$V_\pm = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_4 \pm i\lambda_5)$$
$$U_\pm = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_6 \pm i\lambda_7)$$

with $I_3 = \frac{1}{2}\lambda_3$ $Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\lambda_8$



and the eight **Gell-Mann** matrices

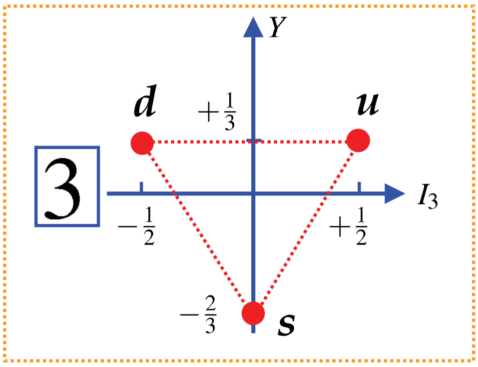
u ↔ d $\lambda_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

u ↔ s $\lambda_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

d ↔ s $\lambda_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\lambda_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

Quarks and anti-quarks in SU(3) Flavour

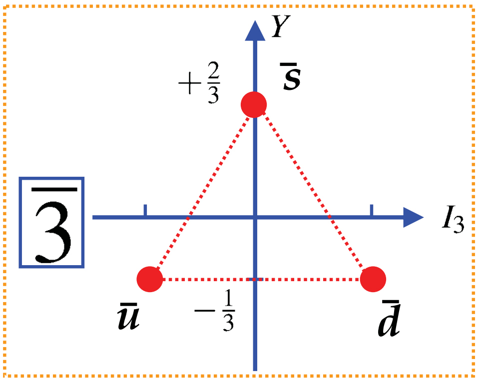


Quarks

$$I_3 u = +\tfrac{1}{2}u; \quad I_3 d = -\tfrac{1}{2}d; \quad I_3 s = 0$$

$$Yu = +\tfrac{1}{3}u; \quad Yd = +\tfrac{1}{3}d; \quad Ys = -\tfrac{2}{3}s$$

- The anti-quarks have opposite **SU(3)** flavour quantum numbers



Anti-Quarks

$$I_3 \bar{u} = -\tfrac{1}{2}\bar{u}; \quad I_3 \bar{d} = +\tfrac{1}{2}\bar{d}; \quad I_3 \bar{s} = 0$$

$$Y\bar{u} = -\tfrac{1}{3}\bar{u}; \quad Y\bar{d} = -\tfrac{1}{3}\bar{d}; \quad Y\bar{s} = +\tfrac{2}{3}\bar{s}$$

SU(3) Ladder Operators

- SU(3) ***uds*** flavour symmetry contains ***ud***, ***us*** and ***ds*** SU(2) symmetries
- Consider the $u \leftrightarrow s$ symmetry "V-spin" which has the associated $s \rightarrow u$ ladder operator

$$V_+ = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_4 + i\lambda_5) = \tfrac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \tfrac{i}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with
$$V_+ s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = +u$$

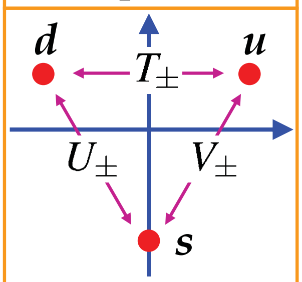
★ The effects of the six ladder operators are:

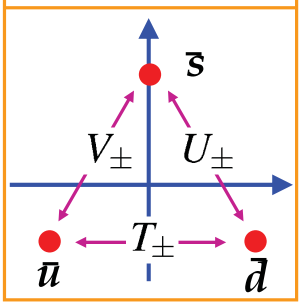
$T_+ d = u; \quad T_- u = d;$	$T_+ \bar{u} = -\bar{d}; \quad T_- \bar{d} = -\bar{u}$
$V_+ s = u; \quad V_- u = s;$	$V_+ \bar{u} = -\bar{s}; \quad V_- \bar{s} = -\bar{u}$
$U_+ s = d; \quad U_- d = s;$	$U_+ \bar{d} = -\bar{s}; \quad U_- \bar{s} = -\bar{d}$

all other combinations give zero

SU(3) LADDER OPERATORS

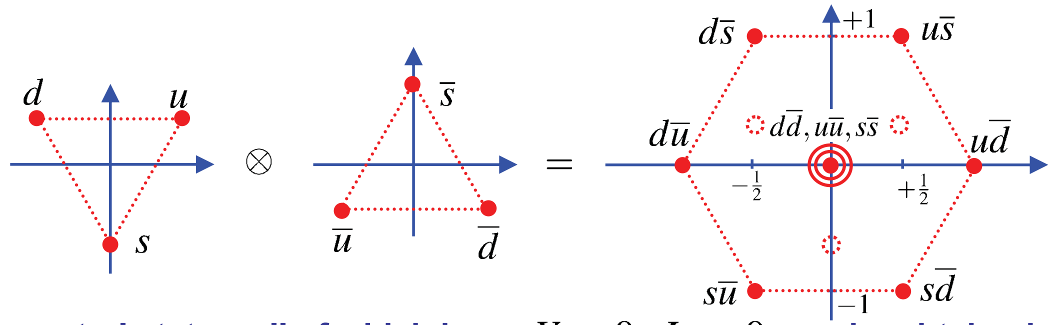
$$T_\pm = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 \pm i\lambda_2)$$
$$V_\pm = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_4 \pm i\lambda_5)$$
$$U_\pm = \tfrac{1}{2}(\lambda_6 \pm i\lambda_7)$$



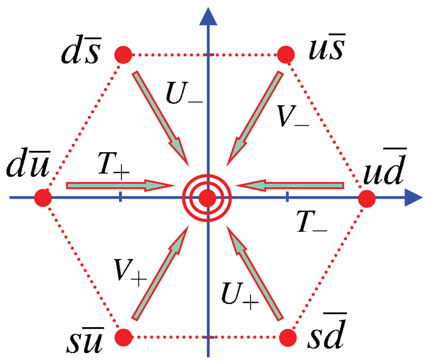


Light (uds) Mesons

- Use ladder operators to construct **uds** mesons from the nine possible $q\overline{q}$ states



- The three central states, all of which have $Y=0;\ I_3=0$ can be obtained using the ladder operators and orthogonality. Starting from the outer states can reach the centre in six ways



$$T_+|d\overline{u}\rangle = |u\overline{u}\rangle - |d\overline{d}\rangle \qquad T_-|u\overline{d}\rangle = |d\overline{d}\rangle - |u\overline{u}\rangle$$
$$V_+|s\overline{u}\rangle = |u\overline{u}\rangle - |s\overline{s}\rangle \qquad V_-|u\overline{s}\rangle = |s\overline{s}\rangle - |u\overline{u}\rangle$$
$$U_+|s\overline{d}\rangle = |d\overline{d}\rangle - |s\overline{s}\rangle \qquad U_-|d\overline{s}\rangle = |s\overline{s}\rangle - |d\overline{d}\rangle$$

- Only two of these six states are linearly independent.
- But there are three states with $Y=0;\ I_3=0$
- Therefore one state is not part of the same multiplet, i.e. cannot be reached with ladder ops.

- First form two linearly independent orthogonal states from:

$$|u\overline{u}\rangle - |d\overline{d}\rangle \qquad |u\overline{u}\rangle - |s\overline{s}\rangle \qquad |d\overline{d}\rangle - |s\overline{s}\rangle$$

★ If the SU(3) flavour symmetry were exact, the choice of states wouldn't matter. However, $m_s > m_{u,d}$ and the symmetry is only approximate.

- <u>Experimentally</u> observe three light mesons with m~140 MeV: $\pi^+,\ \pi^0,\ \pi^-$
- Identify one state (the π^0) with the isospin triplet (derived previously)

$$\psi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\overline{u} - d\overline{d})$$

- The second state can be obtained by taking the linear combination of the other two states which is orthogonal to the π^0

$$\psi_2 = \alpha(|u\overline{u}\rangle - |s\overline{s}\rangle) + \beta(|d\overline{d}\rangle - |s\overline{s}\rangle)$$

with orthonormality: $\langle\psi_1|\psi_2\rangle = 0;\quad \langle\psi_2|\psi_2\rangle = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \psi_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(u\overline{u} + d\overline{d} - 2s\overline{s})$$

- The final state (which is not part of the same multiplet) can be obtained by requiring it to be orthogonal to ψ_1 and ψ_2

$$\Rightarrow \quad \psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(u\overline{u} + d\overline{d} + s\overline{s})$$

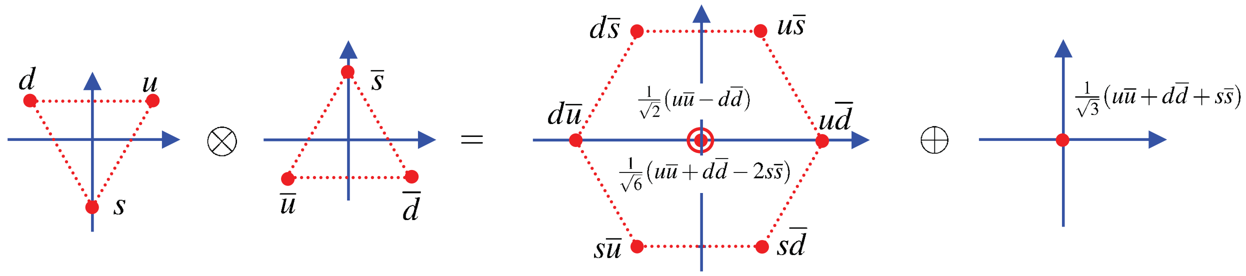
SINGLET

★ It is easy to check that ψ_3 is a singlet state using ladder operators

$$T_+\psi_3 = T_-\psi_3 = U_+\psi_3 = U_-\psi_3 = V_+\psi_3 = V_-\psi_3 = 0$$

which confirms that $\psi_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(u\bar{u}+d\bar{d}+s\bar{s})$ is a "flavourless" singlet

- Therefore the combination of a quark and anti-quark yields nine states which breakdown into an OCTET and a SINGLET



- In the language of group theory: $3\otimes\bar{3} = 8\oplus 1$

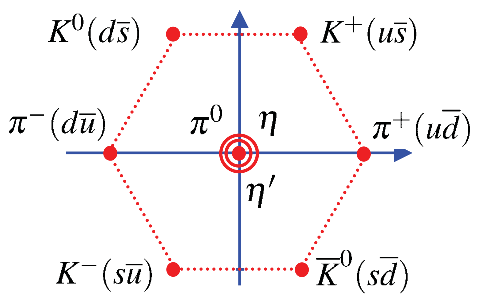
★ Compare with combination of two spin-half particles $2\otimes 2 = 3\oplus 1$

TRIPLET of spin-1 states: $|1,-1\rangle,\ |1,0\rangle,\ |1,+1\rangle$

spin-0 SINGLET: $|0,0\rangle$

- These spin triplet states are connected by ladder operators just as the meson ***uds*** octet states are connected by SU(3) flavour ladder operators
- The singlet state carries no angular momentum – in this sense the SU(3) flavour singlet is "flavourless"

PSEUDOSCALAR MESONS (L=0, S=0, J=0, P= –1)

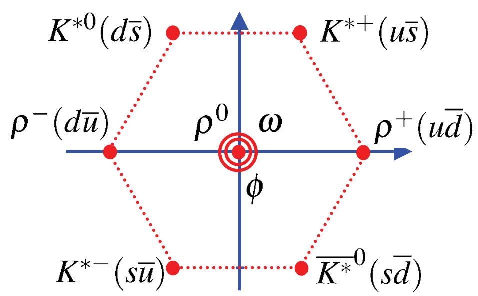


- Because SU(3) flavour is only approximate the physical states with $I_3 = 0,\ Y = 0$ can be mixtures of the octet and singlet states. Empirically find:

$$\pi^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\bar{u}-d\bar{d})$$
$$\eta \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(u\bar{u}+d\bar{d}-2s\bar{s})$$
$$\eta' \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(u\bar{u}+d\bar{d}+s\bar{s})$$

← singlet

VECTOR MESONS (L=0, S=1, J=1, P= –1)



- For the vector mesons the physical states are found to be approximately "ideally mixed":

$$\rho^0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\bar{u}-d\bar{d})$$
$$\omega \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\bar{u}+d\bar{d})$$
$$\phi \approx s\bar{s}$$

MASSES

$\pi^\pm$: 140 MeV	π^0 : 135 MeV
$K^\pm$: 494 MeV	$K^0/\bar{K}^0$: 498 MeV
η : 549 MeV	η' : 958 MeV

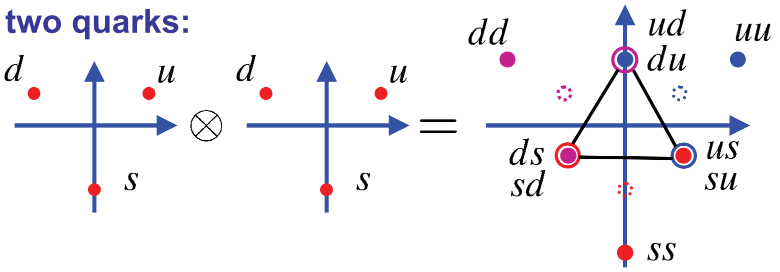
$\rho^\pm$: 770 MeV	ρ^0 : 770 MeV
$K^{*\pm}$: 892 MeV	$K^{*0}/\bar{K^*}^0$: 896 MeV
ω : 782 MeV	ϕ : 1020 MeV

Combining uds Quarks to form Baryons

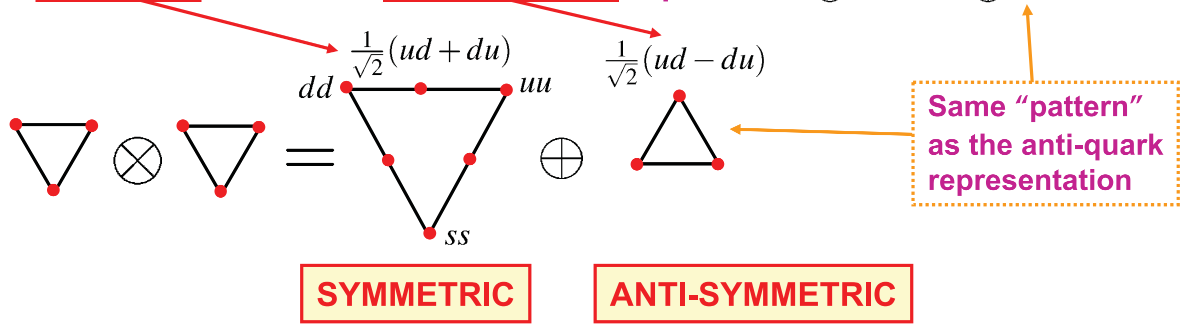
★ Have already seen that constructing Baryon states is a fairly tedious process when we derived the proton wave-function. Concentrate on multiplet structure rather than deriving all the wave-functions.

★ <u>Everything we do here is relevant to the treatment of colour</u>

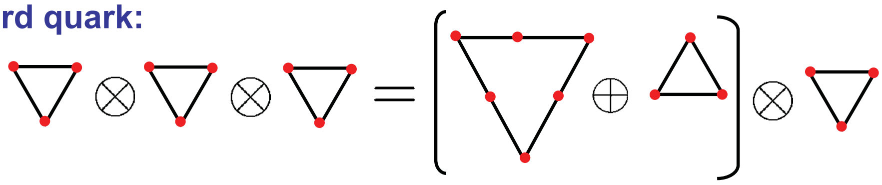
- First combine two quarks:



★Yields a <u>symmetric</u> sextet and <u>anti-symmetric</u> triplet: $3 \otimes 3 = 6 \oplus \overline{3}$

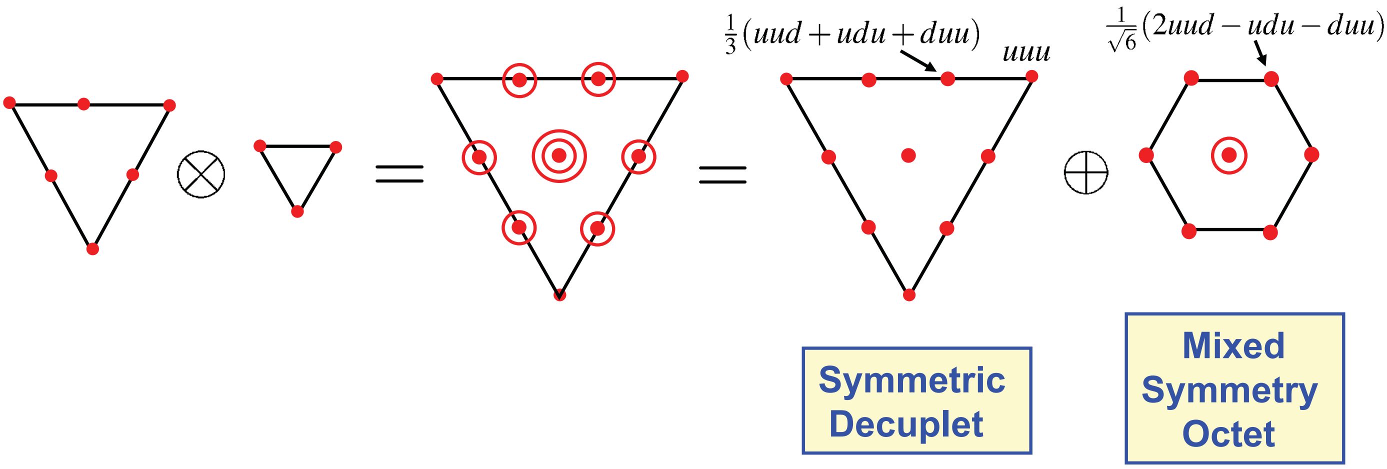


- Now add the third quark:



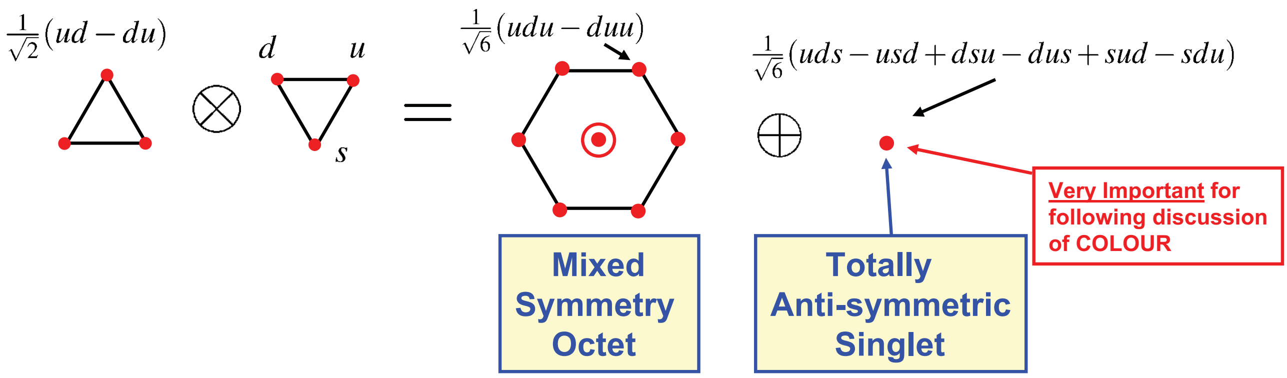
- Best considered in two parts, building on the sextet and triplet. Again concentrate on the multiplet structure (for the wave-functions refer to the discussion of proton wave-function).

❶ Building on the sextet: $3 \otimes 6 = 10 \oplus 8$



❷ **Building on the triplet:**

- Just as in the case of uds mesons we are combining $\overline{3} \times 3$ and again obtain an octet and a singlet



- Can verify the wave-function $\psi_{\text{singlet}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(uds-usd+dsu-dus+sud-sdu)$ is a singlet by using ladder operators, e.g.

$$T_+\psi_{\text{singlet}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(uus-usu+usu-uus+suu-suu) = 0$$

★ In summary, the combination of three ***uds*** quarks decomposes into

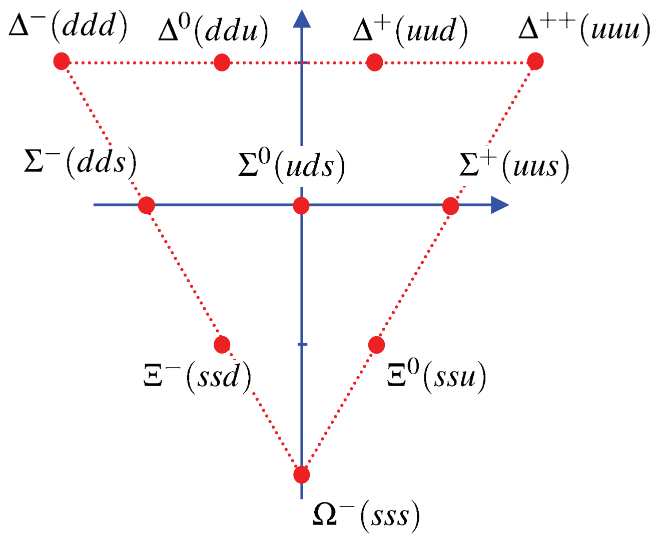
$$3\otimes 3\otimes 3 = 3\otimes(6\oplus\overline{3}) = 10\oplus 8\oplus 8\oplus 1$$

Baryon Decuplet

★ The baryon states (L=0) are:

- the spin 3/2 decuplet of symmetric flavour and symmetric spin wave-functions $\phi(S)\chi(S)$

BARYON DECUPLET (L=0, S=3/2, J=3/2, P= +1)



Mass in MeV

Δ(1232)

Σ(1318)

Ξ(1384)

Ω(1672)

★ If SU(3) flavour were an exact symmetry all masses would be the same (broken symmetry)

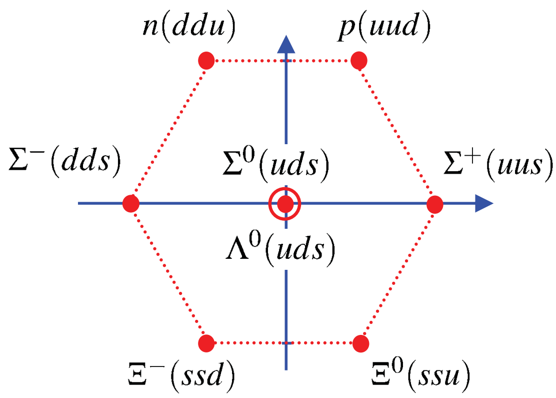
Baryon Octet

★ The **spin 1/2 octet** is formed from mixed symmetry flavour and mixed symmetry spin wave-functions

$$\alpha\phi(M_S)\chi(M_S)+\beta\phi(M_A)\chi(M_A)$$

See previous discussion proton for how to obtain wave-functions

<u>BARYON OCTET</u> (L=0, S=1/2, J=1/2, P= +1)



Mass in MeV

939

Σ(1193)
Λ(1116)

Ξ(1318)

★ **NOTE:** Cannot form a totally symmetric wave-function based on the anti-symmetric flavour singlet as there no totally anti-symmetric spin wave-function for 3 quarks

Summary

★ Considered SU(2) **ud** and SU(3) **uds** flavour symmetries

★ Although these flavour symmetries are only approximate can still be used to explain observed multiplet structure for mesons/baryons

★ In case of SU(3) flavour symmetry results, e.g. predicted wave-functions should be treated with a pinch of salt as $m_s \neq m_{u/d}$

★ Introduced idea of singlet states being "spinless" or "flavourless"

★ In the next handout apply these ideas to colour and QCD…

Appendix: the SU(2) anti-quark representation

Non-examinable

- Define anti-quark doublet $\overline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{d} \\ \overline{u} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -d^* \\ u^* \end{pmatrix}$
- The quark doublet $q = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}$ transforms as $q' = Uq$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u' \\ d' \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{conjugate}]{\text{Complex}} \begin{pmatrix} u'^* \\ d'^* \end{pmatrix} = U^* \begin{pmatrix} u^* \\ d^* \end{pmatrix}$$

- Express in terms of anti-quark doublet

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \overline{q}' = U \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \overline{q}$$

- Hence $\overline{q}$ transforms as

$$\overline{q}' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} U^* \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \overline{q}$$

- In general a 2x2 unitary matrix can be written as

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ -c_{12}^* & c_{11}^* \end{pmatrix}$$

- Giving

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{q}' &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11}^* & c_{12}^* \\ -c_{12} & c_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \overline{q} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ -c_{12}^* & c_{11}^* \end{pmatrix} \\ &= U\overline{q} \end{aligned}$$

- Therefore the anti-quark doublet $\overline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{d} \\ \overline{u} \end{pmatrix}$

  transforms in the same way as the quark doublet $q = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}$

★ **NOTE:** this is a special property of SU(2) and for SU(3) there is no analogous representation of the anti-quarks