Hermizität

Der Lagrangian muss am Ende immer hermitesch sein. Rechenregeln

$$(\gamma_0)^2 = 1 \qquad (\gamma_5)^2 = 1$$

$$\gamma_0 \gamma_0 \mu = -\gamma_\mu \gamma_0 \qquad \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu = -\gamma_\mu \gamma_5$$

$$(\gamma_0)^\dagger = \gamma_0 , \quad (\gamma_i)^\dagger = -\gamma_i \qquad (\gamma_5)^\dagger = \gamma_5$$

$$\gamma_0 \gamma_\mu \gamma_0 = (\gamma_\mu)^\dagger \qquad \gamma_0 \gamma_5 \gamma_0 = -\gamma_5$$

$$\bar{q} = q^\dagger \gamma_0$$

$$q^\dagger = \bar{q} \gamma_0$$

$$\bar{q}^\dagger = \gamma_0 q$$

Es soll gelten:

$$\mathcal{L}^{\dagger} = \sum_{n,q} \left(\hat{C}_{n,q}^{(6)} \right)^* \left(R_{n,q}^{(6)} \right)^{\dagger} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum_{n,q} \hat{C}_{n,q}^{(6)} R_{n,q}^{(6)} = \mathcal{L}$$

Die $R^{(6)}$ sind hermitesch. Das heißt die Koeffizienten $\hat{C}_{n,q}^{(6)}$

$$\begin{split} \hat{C}_{1u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2} + C_{2ij} + C_{3ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{1s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V_{id}^{*}V_{jd}C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2} + V_{id}^{*}V_{jd}C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id}C_{4ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{1d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V_{is}^{*}V_{js}C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2} + V_{is}^{*}V_{js}C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{4ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{2u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij} + C_{6ij} + C_{7ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{2d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij} + C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{2s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(-V_{is}^{*}V_{js} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij} + C_{6ij}V_{is}^{*}V_{js} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{3u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(-C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2} - C_{2ij} + C_{3ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{3d} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - V_{id}^{*}V_{jd}C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id}C_{4ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{3s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(C_{1ij} \frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}V_{is}^{*}V_{js} - V_{is}^{*}V_{js}C_{2ij} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{4ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4u} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{\delta_{ij}\delta_{iu}}{2} \left(-\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{id}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} + \delta_{ij}\delta_{is}C_{8ij} \right) \\ \hat{C}_{4s} &= \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta_{3a}\tau_{0}}{2}C_{5ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} - C_{6ij}V_{id}^{*}V_{jd} +$$

müssen reell sein. Da das aber nur 8 Gleichungen für 42 Unbekannte sind ist das ungünstig. In der anderen Basis sähe das so aus (wenn τ mit γ_{μ} und γ_{5} vertauscht):

$$\mathcal{L}^{\dagger} = \sum_{n,i,j} C_{nij}^* \left(Q_{nij}^{(6)} \right)^{\dagger} = \sum_{n,i,j} C_{nij}^* Q_{nji}^{(6)} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum_{n,i,j} C_{nij} Q_{nij}^{(6)} = \mathcal{L} \quad .$$

Frage: Kann man da wirklich sagen, dass $C_{nij}^* = C_{nji}$?