ISOSPIN

مزون های اوارد های سک ۱۱ وی

pseudo scalar mesons

S= 0

Vector mesons

Szl

SU(2) $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}$

Particles and Nuclei an introduction to

the Physical concepts, Porh Rith

Scholz Zetsche

رهمکش قوی هم ¹ ر هم یا را باست نگانی دارد.

g° g⁴ f° → π⁺π - ππ°

مرعکش الکترمغاطیس یا رایاست نگه ی دارد

 $\bar{L}_{z}(u) - \bar{L}_{z}(d) = Q(u) - Q(d)$ $Q = I_3 + \frac{B_1S}{2}$ الطب كمان - نستومي المحادر المعنى كن المعنى المحادر المحادر المحادر المحادر المحادد ا

T $\uparrow \rightarrow p^{*} \gamma_{p}$

 $I_z(T) = 1$ $I_z(f^+ \gamma_n) = 0$

SU(3)
$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \\ s \end{pmatrix} \qquad S \rightarrow Strageness = -1$$

$$\downarrow k^{*} \qquad \downarrow k^{*}$$

 $|\Delta^{++}\rangle = |\hat{u}\hat{u}\hat{u}^{\dagger}\rangle$ $|p^{\uparrow}\rangle = |\hat{u}^{\uparrow}\hat{u}^{\uparrow}\hat{d}^{\dagger}\rangle$ $|n^{\uparrow}\rangle = |\hat{u}^{\uparrow}\hat{d}^{\dagger}\rangle$

△ resonance

 $|\Delta^{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ |u^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}\rangle + |u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}\rangle + |d^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}\rangle \right\}$ $|\Delta^{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ |u^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}\rangle + |u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}\rangle + |d^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}\rangle \right\}$ $|P\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left\{ 2|u^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}\rangle + 2|u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}u^{\dagger}\rangle + 2|u^{\dagger}d^{\dagger}\rangle + 2|u^{\dagger}$

$$\pi^- + \rho \rightarrow \pi^- + \rho \qquad \pi^- + \rho$$

(lebsh - Gordon depois in [1])
$$|\pi^{\dagger}| p > = |\frac{3}{2}, 4\frac{3}{2}|$$

$$|\pi^{-}|^{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$|\pi^{\circ} n\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \left| \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \left| \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$|\pi|_{N} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$|\pi \rangle = \sqrt{3} |\overline{2}\rangle - \overline{2}\rangle + \sqrt{3} |\overline{2}\rangle - \overline{2}\rangle$$

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$$\sigma(\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^0 n) = K \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} A_{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} A_{\frac{1}{2}} \right|^2$$

$$\sigma (\pi^{-} \rho \rightarrow \pi^{-} \rho) = |K| \frac{1}{3} A_{32} - \frac{2}{3} A_{\frac{1}{2}}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$A_{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad A_{\frac{3}{2}} \stackrel{\text{lie}}{=} | \int_{\overline{2}}^{\overline{2}} (1)$$

$$\sigma(\pi^+ \rho \to \pi^+ \rho) = \sigma(\pi^- n \to \pi^- n)$$

$$\Delta$$
 (1236) Δ (1236) Δ (Δ)

New Section3 Page 5

A3 >> A5

 $\sigma(\pi^4 p \rightarrow \pi^+ p) : \sigma(\pi p \rightarrow \pi^- p) : \sigma(\pi p \rightarrow \pi^- n) = 9:1:2$ 195 : 22 : 45 mb : ab

فصدی تندید که ی دلت آرش راسیریر جالا قصدی تندید که ی دلت آرش راسیریر جالا

GZK

P Your A -> Ptr'

 $|P^{\uparrow} \pi^{\uparrow}\rangle = |\frac{3}{2},\frac{3}{2}\rangle$ $|P^{\uparrow} \pi^{\circ}\rangle + |P \pi^{\dagger}\rangle$

آڈر انرٹری برتون از حدی کہ بہ آن حد $A \to A$ ی ویڈ بالار بات فرآنید $\pi^+ q \leftarrow 0$ ہے P + Y = 0 آنیاتی افتہ مرتب کرنے .

برآدرد کمید در هر کدام ازاین فرایدها جبه تدراز ارزی م کمهی شود. سافت مرسی آزاد سایگین می سافت مرسی آزاد سایگین می می

G-parity

$$G = \text{parity}$$

$$I^{G}(J^{PC})$$

$$\hat{G}_{\overline{z}} = e^{i\pi I_{y}} \hat{C}$$

$$I\pi^{+} > C \Rightarrow I\pi^{-} > e^{-} \Rightarrow -|\pi^{+} > \text{position} \neq$$

$$G = I\pi > C \Rightarrow -|\pi|$$

$$I\pi^{+} > C \Rightarrow -|\pi|$$

$$G = (-1)^{n_{x}} \text{ in } I_{x} \Rightarrow -|\pi|$$

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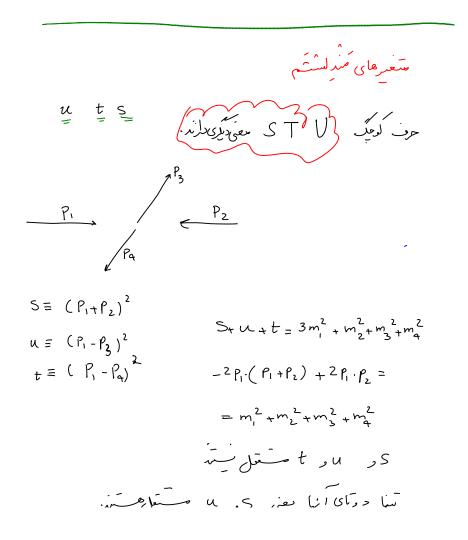
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$$G$$



سیا در آی آنها بعنی کر به مستوهستد. ۴ را برای متقارن بودن معرفی کالیم.

(PI-P2)?

S=(ENE2)?: prisontis,

leptit

(GERN: LEP LHC

CERN: e-e+ PP

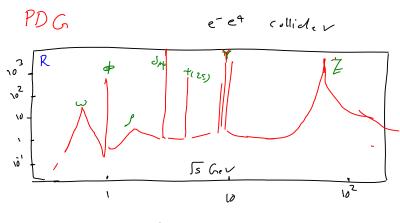
Obinit: Te Vatron PP

Ce

SLAC: e-e+

DESY HERA e-p

1992 _



RHIC An An

Brookhaven 2000

R = (e^e -) hadrons)

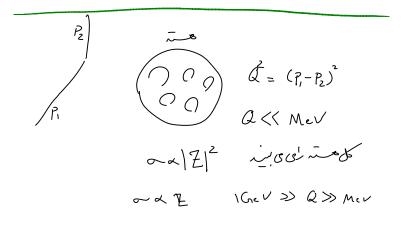
or (e^e -) hadrons)

vin 5

e - e - (vector meson)

Breit-Wigner

$$\frac{1}{g^2-m^2} - \int_{0}^{m} m$$
 $\frac{1}{g^2-m^2} - \int_{0}^{m} m$
 $\frac{1}{g^2-m^2} -$



$$I^{2} | I, m \rangle = I(I+1) | I, m \rangle$$

$$I_{2} | I, m \rangle = I(I+1) | I, m \rangle$$

$$I_{2} | I, m \rangle = m | I, m \rangle$$

$$I_{4} | I, m \rangle = \sqrt{(I-m)(I+m+1)} | I, m+1 \rangle$$

$$I_{-}|I_{+}m\rangle = \sqrt{(I_{+}m)(I_{-}m_{+}1)} |I_{+}m_{-}1\rangle$$

$$(I_n)^{\dagger} = I_{-}$$

$$\langle I m | e | I m \rangle = \langle I, m | \frac{iH+}{e} \frac{I-I+}{(I-m)(\Gamma_{4m+1})} | \Gamma_{m} \rangle$$

$$=\frac{\langle I,m | I-e^{iHt} I_{+} | I_{,m}\rangle}{(I-m)(I+m+1)} = \langle I,m+1|e^{iHt} | I,m+1\rangle$$

 \Longrightarrow $\langle I,m \mid I,m \rangle_{n}$