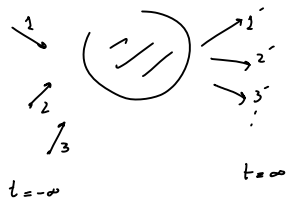


معمولی بسیار کوتاه بر S-matrix



$$S = \langle 1, 2, \dots, m | 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \rangle_{in} = 1 + iT$$

یکای بودن ماتریس S

$$SS^\dagger = 1$$

$$\langle 1', \dots, m | iT | 1, \dots, n \rangle_{in} = (2\pi)^4 \delta(\sum_{i=1}^m p_i - \sum_{j=1}^n p_j) i \mathcal{M}$$

\mathcal{M} - دامنه

$$p_A + p_B \rightarrow p_1 + p_2$$

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{CM} = \frac{1}{2E_A 2E_B} \frac{1}{|v_A^0 - v_B^0|} \frac{|\vec{p}_1|}{(2\pi)^2 4E_{CM}} |M_{p_A + p_B \rightarrow p_1 + p_2}|^2$$

سطح مقطع برخورد

$$\left(\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \right)_{CM} = \frac{|M|^2}{64\pi^2 E_{CM}^2} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{برای} \\ \text{ذرات تاب} \end{matrix}$$

$$|v_A^0 - v_B^0| \rightarrow \text{نسبتی در دسته آرایش}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vec{v}_A \\ \vdots \\ \vec{v}_B \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{تعداد برکدهای} \\ \frac{dN}{d\Omega} = N_A N_B \frac{v_A}{d\Omega} \end{matrix}$$

یادآوری

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} t \rightarrow t' \\ z \rightarrow z' \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x = x' \\ y = y' \end{matrix}$$

$$\sigma_{tot} = \int \frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} d\Omega$$

سطح مقطع برخورد جزیی

آیا σ_{tot} نادرزای لورنتس است؟

سؤال: در ال-اچ-سی سطح مقطع برخورد برای سیگنال خاص

۱ fb است. پیش زمینه (background) ۱۸۵ است

برای کشف با ۵ دجی اعماد چقدر دقتی کم

(Integrated Luminosity) لازم داریم.

$$\sigma_S = 1 \text{ fb} \quad \sigma_B = 1 \text{ n}$$

$$\frac{L_{\sigma_s}}{\sqrt{L_{\sigma_b}}} \geq 5$$

۱۵
لحہ کل دھندلی ال-اج سی از اطا ۱۰۰ کتر خا مد برد
بابین سانی ملی کتف این سیکال ست



شرط به دام افتادن

$$\bar{A} = v_{no}$$

وایا سی بند ذره

در دستار
سکون

$$\langle \dots | S | \dots \rangle_{in} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \langle \dots | e^{-iH(2T)} | \dots \rangle_{in}$$

$$\langle 1-iV \dots -iV | t \dots \rangle_{in}$$

$\varphi_{1k}, \varphi_{1k+1}$

$$| \lambda \rangle = | \varphi_1(k_1) \dots \varphi_m(k_m) \rangle$$

$$| \lambda \rangle_{out} = | \bar{\varphi}_{m+1}(k_{m+1}) \dots \bar{\varphi}_n(k_n) \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \lambda \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{diagram with } m \text{ incoming and } n-m \text{ outgoing lines} \end{array} \right)$$

$$V = \underbrace{\lambda \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_3}_{V_1} + \underbrace{\lambda \varphi_4 \varphi_5 \varphi_6}_{V_2} + \text{H.c.}$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_5 + \varphi_6 \quad ?$$

$$\varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 | \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \rangle = | \bar{\varphi}_3 \rangle$$

$$\langle \varphi_5 \varphi_6 | \varphi_4^\dagger \varphi_5^\dagger \varphi_6^\dagger = \langle \bar{\varphi}_4 |$$

مرتب بالاتر ؟

$$\begin{array}{ll} \varphi_1 \rightarrow e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \varphi_1 & \varphi_4 \rightarrow \varphi_4 \\ \varphi_2 \rightarrow e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \varphi_2 & \varphi_5 \rightarrow \varphi_5 \\ \varphi_3 \rightarrow e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}} \varphi_3 & \varphi_6 \rightarrow \varphi_6 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{تفاوت} \\ V \rightarrow V \end{array}$$

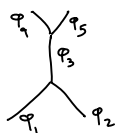
$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_5 + \varphi_6 \quad \text{تحت این شرایط ناممکن است.}$$

$$\cancel{\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_5 + \varphi_6}$$

$$V = \underbrace{g_1 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_3}_{V_1} + \underbrace{g_1^* \varphi_1^\dagger \varphi_2^\dagger \varphi_3^\dagger}_{V_1^\dagger} + \underbrace{g_2 \varphi_3 \varphi_4 \varphi_5}_{V_2} + \underbrace{g_2^* \varphi_3^\dagger \varphi_4^\dagger \varphi_5^\dagger}_{V_2^\dagger}$$

$$V_2^\dagger V_1 | \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \rangle \propto | \varphi_4 \varphi_5 \rangle$$

$$\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 \rightarrow \varphi_4 \varphi_5$$



$$i\mathcal{M} = \frac{i}{q^2 - m_3^2 + i\epsilon} (ig_1)(ig_2^*)$$

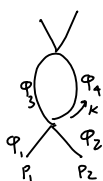
$$q = p_1 + p_2$$

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{p} \text{---} \quad \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2}$$

$$\text{---} \xrightarrow{p} \text{---} \quad 1$$

$$\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \quad -iV$$

$$V = g_1 \varphi_1 \varphi_2 \varphi_3 \varphi_4 + g_2 \varphi_3 \varphi_4 \varphi_5 \varphi_6 + \text{H.c.}$$



$$\mathcal{M} = \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{k^2 - m_3^2} \frac{i}{(p_1 + p_2 - k)^2 - m_3^2} (-ig_1)(ig_2^*)$$

حلقه

$$d^4k = \Omega_{d0} k^3 dk = \underline{2\pi^2} k^3 dk$$

$$\text{loop - suppression} \sim \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2}$$

فانتورهای تبادلی

$$V \rightarrow \frac{\phi^4}{4!} \quad \phi\phi\phi\phi \quad \phi(k_1)\phi(k_2)\phi(k_3)\phi(k_4) \quad = 4!$$

$$\langle \overline{\phi(k_2)} | \phi\phi\phi\phi | \phi(k_1) \rangle = 4 \times 3 \quad \text{و}$$

$$\frac{4 \times 3}{4!} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi\phi\phi\phi \quad 3 \quad \infty$$

$$\frac{3}{4!} = \frac{1}{8}$$

بهجات ۹۲ و ۹۳ بکین مراجعه کنید.
(در امتحان میانه ترم یک سوال مربوط ختام پرسید.)

فرسین ها

$$\text{داخلی} \quad \frac{i \not{p} + m}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$V = \lambda \bar{\psi}_2 \psi_1 \phi$$

$$\psi(k_1) \bar{\psi}_2(k_2) \rightarrow \psi_1(k_3) \bar{\psi}_2(k_4)$$

$$iM = (-i\lambda)(-i\lambda^*) \frac{i}{s - m_\phi^2}$$

$$\bar{v}_2(k_2) u_1(k_1) \quad \bar{u}_1(k_3) v_2(k_4)$$

$$[\dots] \gamma^* \left[\begin{matrix} \dots \\ \dots \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$\sum_{\text{spin}} |M|^2$$

$$\bar{v}_2(k_2) u_1(k_1) = \bar{v}_2^* \gamma^0 u_1$$

$$\bar{v}_2 u_1 (\bar{v}_2 u_1)^* = \bar{v}_2 u_1 \bar{u}_1 v_2 = \text{Tr}(u_1 \bar{u}_1 v_2 \bar{v}_2)$$

$$u^s(p) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi^s \\ \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi^s \end{pmatrix} \quad v^s = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi^s \\ -\sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi^s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_s u^s \bar{u}^s = \begin{pmatrix} m & p \cdot \sigma \\ p \cdot \sigma & m \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \cdot p + m$$

$$\sum_s v^s \bar{v}^s = \begin{pmatrix} -m & p \cdot \sigma \\ p \cdot \sigma & -m \end{pmatrix} = \gamma \cdot p - m$$

لا لارانتزی سؤز

$$s \ll m_p$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \gamma_1 \quad \gamma_2 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \gamma_1 \quad \gamma_2 \end{array} \quad -i \frac{\lambda \lambda'}{m_\phi^2} \quad \bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2 (\bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2)^T$$

Polarization

ϵ^μ ← خلی

دفعی $-i \frac{g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{m_V^2}}{q^2 - m_V^2}$

Weak interactions

β -decay of Nuclei

از زمان یکپارچه شانه شده بود

۱۸۹۷ α - decay β - decay در سال معرفی کرده بود.

توصیف نظری واپاشی با در سال ۱۹۳۳ توسط فیزیکدانان.

طی دو دهه ی بعد تر در زیر تر شد.

له ۱۹۵۷ خانم Wu نقض پارته

Lee Yang

فاینمن \rightarrow طان مارشک سوارتن

V-A - structure

$$\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma^5) \psi$$

β -decay

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

فاینمن $\rightarrow \pi \pi \pi$

$$M(\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{p}_3, \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3)$$

$$\vec{p}_1 \cdot (\vec{p}_2 \times \vec{p}_3) = 0 \quad \text{تقارن دورانی}$$

$$\vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 + \vec{p}_3 = 0$$

$$(-1)^3 = -1$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{دو اسپین منفر} & \rightarrow & \pi\pi \\ & \downarrow & \\ & (-1)^2 = 1 & \end{array}$$

مجموع جرم τ, θ

Lee Yang 1957 \rightarrow ~~Parity~~

دو زیرشماره K^+ بود.

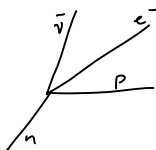
$$\text{Br}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) = 21\%$$

$$\text{Br}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) = 5.6\%$$

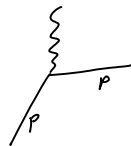
Wu et al.

$$^{60}\text{Co} \rightarrow ^{60}\text{Ni} + e^- + \bar{\nu}$$

Road to Current-Current V-A interaction



$$G_i j_r^{(n \rightarrow p)} j_{(e)}^\dagger$$



$$e j_r^{(em)} A^\mu$$

$$j_r^{(em)} = \bar{u}_p \gamma_r u_p$$



$$H_w = \sum_i \frac{G_i}{2} [\bar{\psi}_p O_i \psi_n] [\bar{\psi}_e O_i (1 + \gamma_5) \psi_\nu] + h.c.$$

1	$O_S = 1$	scalar (S)
4	$O_V = \gamma_r$	Vector (V)
+ 6	$O_T = \frac{i}{2} (\gamma_r \gamma_5 - \gamma_5 \gamma_r)$	Tensor (T)
4	$O_A = \gamma_5 \gamma_r$	Axial vector (A)
1	$O_P = \gamma_5$	Pseudoscalar (P)
<hr/>		
16		

پایه های کامل برای ماتریس هریتی $\gamma \times \gamma$

ماتریس کلی $\gamma \times \gamma$ $\underline{G_i O_i}$
Complex

حالت فایزای تحت لورنس $H_u \rightarrow$

$$G_i = G_s$$

*

$$C_0 \uparrow \downarrow \quad C = \pm 1$$

Maximal parity violation

آیا در این طریقی توان تشخیص داد $C=1$ یا $C=-1$ ؟
موقع تحویل در هفته بعد

تحت C, P, T جابجایی $\psi_2 \psi_1$ *

برای ψ شود. مورد تحویل: اختیاری

تجارب کتاب با پسین فرق دارد پس بخش ۲.۱.۲.۱ را بخوانید!

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi \\ \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi \end{pmatrix} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi \\ -\sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \xi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma^1 \\ -\sigma^1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma^2 \\ -\sigma^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \gamma^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma^3 \\ -\sigma^3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\gamma^5 = i \gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_L = \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} \quad P_R = \frac{1 + \gamma^5}{2}$$

Projection matrices

$$h = \frac{\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}}{2p}$$

↑
ماتریس هلیسیتی

$$P_L \psi = \psi_L \quad P_R \psi = \psi_R$$

معادله حرکت $(\gamma^\mu p_\mu - m) \psi = 0$

$$m \rightarrow 0 \quad P_\mu = (P, 0, 0, P)$$

$$\gamma^\mu P_\mu = P \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sigma^3 \\ \sigma^3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) =$$

$$P \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{P \cdot \sigma} = \sqrt{P \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{2P} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{P \cdot \sigma} = \sqrt{P \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)} = \sqrt{2P} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \sqrt{2P} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_2 \\ \xi_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\xi_1|^2 + |\xi_2|^2 = 1$$

$$P \cdot \chi \psi_L = 0$$

$$P \cdot \chi \psi_R = 0$$

درجه $m=0$ ، ψ_L و ψ_R با معادله حرکت مربوط می شوند

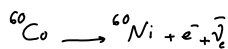
$$\psi_L = \sqrt{2P} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \psi_R = \sqrt{2P} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h \frac{\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{2|P|} \quad h \psi_L = -\psi_L \quad h \psi_R = \psi_R$$

Observation of electron

helicity in the β -decay

Frauenfelder 1957



شماره اسپین آمد چپ دست است.

$$\psi_e \rightarrow \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \psi_e \quad \psi_e^+ \rightarrow \psi_e^+ \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2}$$

$$\gamma_0 \gamma_5 = -\gamma_5 \gamma_0 \quad \bar{\psi}_e \rightarrow \bar{\psi}_e \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2}$$

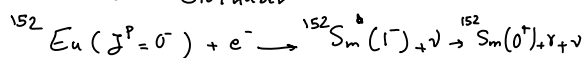
$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_0 (1+\gamma_5) \psi_\nu &\rightarrow \bar{\psi}_e \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \gamma_0 (1+\gamma_5) \psi_\nu \\ i=V, A &\rightarrow -1 \\ i=S, T, P &\rightarrow +1 \\ &= \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_0 \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} (1+\gamma_5) \psi_\nu \\ &= \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_0 (1+\gamma_5) \left(\frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \right) \psi_\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$V, A \rightarrow C_i = -1 \quad \text{نوترینوی چپ دست}$$

$$S, T, P \rightarrow C_i = 1 \quad \text{راست دست}$$

تعین هلیسی نوترینو

1958 Gollhaber



$$^{152}\text{Eu} (0^-) + e^- \rightarrow ^{152}\text{Sm} (0^+) + \gamma + \nu$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{(i)} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{(ii)} & 0 & +\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{فوتون ای} \\ \text{درجهت} \end{array} \right\} S_m$$

قطبی $\gamma = +1$ قطبش طریقی چپگرد
left-circularly polarized

$$A_\mu \rightarrow F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & E_1 & E_2 & E_3 \\ -E_1 & 0 & \theta_3 & -\theta_2 \\ -E_2 & -\theta_3 & 0 & \theta_1 \\ -E_3 & +\theta_2 & -\theta_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{ماتریس} \\ \text{چپگرد} \end{array} \quad *$$

$$\xi_\mu = (0, 0, 1, 0) \quad \vec{k} = (k, 0, 0, k)$$

$$\vec{E}(t, x) \quad \vec{B}(t, x) \quad \text{دست یارید}$$

V-A type; i.e. $\bar{\psi}_e \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \psi_\nu$

$$N \rightarrow N' e \bar{\nu}$$

$$S=0 \quad e \bar{\nu} \quad \leftarrow \text{لذافری}$$

$$S=1 \quad e^- \bar{\nu} \quad \leftarrow \text{لذارگامو-تکیر}$$

درجه غیرنسبی N, N'

$$O_i = S, V \quad \leftarrow \text{لذافری}$$

$$O_i = T, A \quad \leftarrow \text{لذارگامو-تکیر}$$

$$H_w = \frac{G_V}{2} [\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_\mu \psi_n] [\bar{\psi}_e \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \psi_\nu] + \frac{G_A}{2} [\bar{\psi}_p \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_n] [\bar{\psi}_e \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \psi_\nu] + H.C.$$

$${}^6O(0^+) \rightarrow {}^4N(0^+) + e^+ + \bar{\nu}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{لذافری} \quad \leftarrow \text{مقطع از } G_V$$

$$G_\rho = \frac{G_V}{\sqrt{2}} \quad G_\rho = 1.147 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$n \rightarrow p + e \bar{\nu}_e \quad \left| \frac{G_A}{G_V} \right| = 1.26$$

علات نسبی G_A و G_V با هم تعلق و پاشی n قطبش درست
می آید:

$$\chi_n = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{m_p} \chi_n \\ \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \chi_n \end{bmatrix} \approx \sqrt{m_n} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_n \\ \chi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\chi_p = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \chi_p \\ \sqrt{p \cdot \sigma} \chi_p \end{bmatrix} \approx \sqrt{m_p} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_p \\ \chi_p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{\chi}_p \gamma_0 \chi_n \propto \chi_p^\dagger \chi_n$$

$$\bar{\chi}_p \gamma^i \chi_n \approx \sqrt{m_n m_p} \chi_p^\dagger \chi_n \begin{bmatrix} -\sigma^i & \\ & \sigma^i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_n \\ \chi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 0 + O\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)$$

$$H_W = G_V (\chi_p^\dagger \chi_n) (\psi_e^\dagger \psi_\nu) + G_A (\chi_p^\dagger \chi_n) (\psi_e^\dagger \gamma_5 \psi_\nu)$$

$$+ H.c. \quad \sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow n \rightarrow \uparrow p + \downarrow e^- \quad \downarrow n \rightarrow \downarrow p + \uparrow e^- \\ \text{(a)} \quad \text{Fermi} \quad \text{(b)} \end{array}$$

$$\uparrow n \rightarrow \downarrow p + e^- \downarrow + \bar{\nu}_e \uparrow \uparrow$$

(c) Gamow-Teller

$$M^{(a)} = (G_V + G_A) F$$

$$M^{(b)} = (G_V - G_A) F$$

$$M^{(c)} = 2 G_A F$$

$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \uparrow \bar{p}_e \uparrow) = |M^{(b)}|^2 = |G_V - G_A|^2 |F|^2$$

$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \uparrow \bar{p}_e \downarrow) = |M^{(a)}|^2 + |M^{(c)}|^2 = |G_V + G_A|^2 |F|^2 + 4 |G_A|^2 |F|^2$$

$$P(\bar{\nu}_e \uparrow \bar{p}_e \uparrow) \approx P(\bar{\nu}_e \uparrow \bar{p}_e \downarrow) \quad \therefore \text{...}$$

$$H_W = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} [\bar{\chi}_p \gamma_\mu (1 - g_A \gamma_5) \chi_n] [\bar{\psi}_e \gamma^\mu (1 - \frac{g_A}{2} \gamma_5) \psi_\nu] + H.c.$$

$$g_A = -\frac{G_A}{G_V} \approx 1.26$$

نشان های *

Lepton current universality

$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \quad \tau_\mu = 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec}$$

$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \gamma$$

$$J_\mu^{(l)} = J_\mu^{(e)} + J_\mu^{(\mu)} + J_\mu^{(\tau)} =$$

$$\bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) e + \bar{\nu}_\mu \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) \mu + \bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) e$$

تعریف μ ، e ، τ

تعریف ν_e ، ν_μ ، ν_τ

μ -decay

$$X \xrightarrow{m} A+B+C$$

$$\begin{cases} m = E_A + E_B + E_C \\ 0 = \vec{P}_A + \vec{P}_B + \vec{P}_C \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_A^2 &= (m - E_B - E_C)^2 = m_A^2 + P_A^2 = m_A^2 + (\vec{P}_B + \vec{P}_C)^2 \\ &= m_A^2 + P_B^2 + P_C^2 + 2 \vec{P}_B \cdot \vec{P}_C = m^2 + E_B^2 + E_C^2 + 2 E_B E_C \\ &\quad - 2 m E_B - 2 m E_C \end{aligned}$$

$$E_C = \sqrt{P_C^2 + m_C^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 P_C^2 ((m - E_B)^2 - P_B^2 \cos^2 \theta) + 4 P_B P_C \cos \theta (m^2 + m_B^2 + m_C^2 \\ - m_A^2 - 2 m E_B) + 4 m_C^2 (m - E_B)^2 - (m^2 + m_B^2 + m_C^2 - m_A^2 \\ - 2 m E_B)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

معادله درجه ۲

P_C را در دست می‌گذاریم

کمترین مقدار $P_C = 0$

Last modified by: fsc

برای P_B مشتق

برای $\cos \theta = \pm 1$ ماکزیمم و مینیمم

$$\mu \rightarrow e \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \quad m_\mu, m_B, m_C \ll m$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 P_C^2 ((m - P_B)^2 - P_B^2 \cos^2 \theta) + 4 P_B P_C \cos \theta (m^2 - 2 m P_B) \\ - m^2 (m - 2 P_B)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_C^- &= \frac{-4 P_B m (m - 2 P_B) \pm \sqrt{16 P_B^2 (m)^2 (m - 2 P_B)^2 + 16 m^3 (m - 2 P_B)^3}}{8 m (m - 2 P_B)} \\ &= \frac{-P_B m (m - 2 P_B) \pm m (m - 2 P_B) (m - P_B)}{2 m (m - 2 P_B)} = \frac{m}{2} - P_B \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \theta = -1$$

.....

$$p_c = \frac{4 p_0 m (m - 2 p_0) \pm \sqrt{16 p_0^2 m^2 (m - 2 p_0)^2 + 16 m^2 (m - 2 p_0)}}{8 m (m - 2 p_0)}$$

$$= \frac{m}{2}$$

$$\frac{m}{2} - p_0 \leq p_c \leq \frac{m}{2}$$

همین طور $p_0 < \frac{m}{2}$ داریم: اگر p_0 را مشخص کنیم

$$0 \leq p_c \leq \frac{m}{2}$$

$$d\Gamma = \frac{1}{2 E_f} |\overline{M}|^2 dR$$

$$dR = \frac{d^3 \vec{p}_e}{(2\pi)^3 2E_e} \frac{d^3 \vec{k}_{\nu_e}}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\nu_e}} \frac{d^3 \vec{k}_{\nu_f}}{(2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\nu_f}} (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_f - p_e - k_{\nu_f} - k_{\nu_e})$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^5} \frac{d^3 \vec{p}_e}{2E_e} \frac{d^3 \vec{k}_{\nu_e}}{2\omega_{\nu_e}} \theta(E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e}) \delta(\underbrace{p_f - p_e - k_{\nu_e}}_{\text{چهارمین}})^2$$

$$\theta(E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e}) \delta((E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e})^2 - (\underbrace{\vec{k}_f - \vec{k}_e - \vec{k}_{\nu_e}}_{\vec{k}_{\nu_f}})^2)$$

$$= \theta(E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e}) \delta((E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e} - |\vec{k}_{\nu_f}|)(E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e} + |\vec{k}_{\nu_f}|))$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} &\delta(f) = \frac{\delta(x-x_0)}{|f'(x_0)|} \text{ where } f(x_0) = 0 \\ &\delta(E_f - E_e - \omega_{\nu_e} - \omega_{\nu_f}) \\ &2 \omega_{\nu_f} \end{aligned} \right)$$

$$|\overline{M}|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{spin}} |M|^2$$

میانگین روی اسپین های اولیه
جمع روی اسپین ذرات نهایی

$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \quad V = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} J_\mu^{(e)} (J_\mu^{(\nu)})^\dagger$$

$$J_\mu^{(e)} = \bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \mu \quad J_\mu^{(\nu)} = \bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) e$$

$$M = i \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{[\bar{u}(k_{\nu_f}) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) u(p_\mu)]}_{\text{معد}} [\bar{u}(p_e) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) v(k_{\nu_e})]$$

$A^\dagger = A^\dagger \quad A = BCD \quad A^\dagger = D^\dagger C^\dagger B^\dagger$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{spin}} |M|^2 = \quad \boxed{k = k_\mu \gamma_\mu \text{ تبادلهای}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \frac{G_F^2}{2} \sum_{\text{spin}} \left[\bar{u}(k_{\nu_f}) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) u(p_\mu) \bar{u}(p_e) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) u(k_{\nu_f}) \right] \\ &\times \sum_{\text{spin}} \left[\bar{u}(p_e) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) v(k_{\nu_e}) \bar{v}(k_{\nu_e}) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) u(p_e) \right] \\ &= \frac{G_F^2}{4} \text{Tr} \left[\not{k}_{\nu_f} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) (\not{p}_\mu - m_\mu) \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \right] \times \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{G_F^2}{4} \text{Tr} [K_\mu^\dagger \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) (\not{p}_\mu - m_\mu) \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5)] \times \\ \text{Tr} [\not{k}_e \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) K_\mu^\dagger \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5)] \\ = 64 G_F^2 (k_{\nu_e} \cdot p_\mu) (k_{\nu_\mu} \cdot p_e) \\ \sum_s u^s \bar{u}^s = k + m \quad \sum_s v^s \bar{v}^s = k - m$$

$$m_\nu \ll m_e \ll m_\mu$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_\mu &= (m_\mu, 0, 0, 0) \\ k_{\nu_e} &= (w_{\nu_e}, 0, 0, w_{\nu_e}) \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} p_\mu \cdot k_{\nu_e} &= m_\mu w_{\nu_e} \\ m_\mu^2 &= m_\mu^2 \\ m_\mu^2 &= m_\mu^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_{\nu_\mu} \cdot p_e = \frac{(k_{\nu_\mu} + p_e)^2 - p_e^2 - k_{\nu_\mu}^2}{2} = \frac{(p_\mu - k_{\nu_e})^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{m_\mu^2 - 2 k_{\nu_e} \cdot p_\mu}{2} = \frac{m_\mu^2 - 2 m_\mu w_{\nu_e}}{2}$$

در کتاب یک اشتباه باری هست (بالای معادله 2.36)

$$d\Gamma = \frac{G_F^2}{2 m_\mu^5} \frac{d^3 p_e}{2 E_e} \frac{d^3 k_{\nu_e}}{2 w_{\nu_e}} m_\mu w_{\nu_e} (m_\mu^2 - 2 m_\mu w_{\nu_e})$$

$$\times 8 (m_\mu^2 - 2 m_\mu E_e - 2 m_\mu w_{\nu_e} + 2 E_e w_{\nu_e} (1 - \cos \theta))$$

$$d^3 p_e d^3 k_{\nu_e} = 4\pi E_e^2 dE_e (2\pi) w_{\nu_e}^2 dw_{\nu_e} d\cos\theta$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dE_e} = \int_{\frac{m_e}{2} - E_e}^{\frac{m_\mu}{2}} \frac{d\Gamma}{dE_e dw_{\nu_e}} dw_{\nu_e} = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^2 E_e^2}{4\pi^3} \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{E_e}{m_\mu}\right)$$

$$\Gamma = \tau_\mu^{-1} = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^2}{4\pi^3} \int_0^{\frac{m_\mu}{2}} dE_e E_e^2 \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{E_e}{m_\mu}\right) = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3}$$

$$\tau_\mu \cong 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ sec} \Rightarrow G_F = 1.166 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$G_F = 1.147 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2} \quad \text{یادآوری}$$

2٪ اختلاف

$$\Gamma(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau) = \left(\frac{G_F}{G_e}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e}\right)^5 \Gamma(\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu)$$

$$\frac{G_e}{G_F} = 1.001 \rightarrow \text{Universality}$$

$$\Gamma(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau) = \tau_\tau^{-1} \text{Br}(\tau^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\tau)$$

$$G_F = G_\mu$$

نه اندازه گیری G_F

لا اندازہ گیری \mathcal{L}

دانشی پاپون

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e)}{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu)} = 1.23 \times 10^{-9}$$

مثال: π^- اسپین $+\frac{1}{2}$ دارد.
 نتیجه: برای تکان (S-wave)
 $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ نیز اسپین مثبت دارد.
 $\bar{\nu}_\mu$ کوانتوم = $(k, 0, 0, k)$

$$u = \sqrt{2k} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \sqrt{2k} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \xi_1^* \\ -\xi_2^* \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C \psi C = -i \gamma^2 \psi^*$$

$$u \xrightarrow{C} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \xi_1^* \\ -\xi_2^* \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \sqrt{2k} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\xi_1^* \\ \xi_2^* \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{C} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[\bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) e]^+ = e^+ (1 - \gamma_5) \gamma_\mu^+ \gamma^+ \nu_e$$

$$\gamma^{\mu\dagger} = \gamma^\mu \quad (\gamma^i)^\dagger = -\gamma^i$$

$$\gamma^0 \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \quad \gamma^i \gamma^i = -\gamma^0 \gamma^0$$

$$[\bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) e]^+ = \bar{e} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \nu_e$$

$$u_{\bar{\nu}_e} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_{\bar{\nu}_e} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

فصل ۵.۵ وایکس ایسپند

$$\sum_{\sigma} u_{m\pm}(0, \sigma) J_{\sigma\sigma}^{(j)} = \sum_m \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{mm} u_{m\pm}(0, \sigma)$$

$$-\sum_{\sigma} v_{m\pm}(0, \sigma) J_{\sigma\sigma}^{(j)*} = \sum_m \frac{1}{2} \sigma_{mm} v_{m\pm}(0, \sigma)$$

$$k' = (k, 0, 0, k) \quad \text{ذوی لایرینا}$$

$$\psi = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_L \\ \psi_R \end{bmatrix} \quad \psi_L = \begin{bmatrix} - \end{bmatrix} a_{\downarrow} + \begin{bmatrix} - \end{bmatrix} a_{\uparrow}^{c\dagger}$$

$$\psi_R = \begin{bmatrix} - \end{bmatrix} a_{\uparrow} + \begin{bmatrix} - \end{bmatrix} a_{\downarrow}^{c\dagger}$$

$$\text{ذوی لایرینا: } \psi^c = \psi$$

$$\psi = -i \gamma^2 \psi^* \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{\downarrow} = a_{\downarrow}^c \\ a_{\uparrow} = a_{\uparrow}^c \end{cases}$$

خاصیت ذوی لایرینا

$$v_{\downarrow} \neq \bar{v}_{\uparrow}$$

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow r \\ \pi^- \\ \downarrow \bar{r} \end{array} \quad \text{میزان هلیسی } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{p_-} \xi \\ \sqrt{p_+} \xi \end{bmatrix} \quad \sqrt{p_-} \xi = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{E-p_z} & \\ & \sqrt{E+p_z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$m \neq 0 \Rightarrow E - p_z \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e)}{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu)} \approx 1.23 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\pi_{\mu} \rightarrow \bar{l}(q) \bar{\nu}_l(k) \quad v = \frac{G}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{J}_\mu^\pi J_\mu^{(l)}$$

$$M = \frac{G}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0 | \bar{J}_\mu^\pi | \pi(q) \rangle \bar{u}_l \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) v_{\bar{\nu}_l}(k)$$

$$\langle 0 | \bar{J}_\mu^\pi | \pi(q) \rangle = f_\pi \not{q}_\mu$$

$$\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow l^- + \bar{\nu}_l) = \frac{G^2}{8\pi} f_\pi^2 m_\pi m_l^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{m_\pi^2}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e)}{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu)} = \left(\frac{m_e}{m_\mu}\right)^2 \left(\frac{m_\pi^2 - m_e^2}{m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2}\right)^2 = 1.28 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$J_\mu^{\pi^-} = \bar{u} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d$$

$$\tau_{\pi^-} = 2.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ sec}$$

$$f_\pi \approx 0.92 m_{\pi^-}$$

میزان های کسینو

$$J_\mu^{(h)} = \cos \theta_c J_\mu^{(0)} + \sin \theta_c J_\mu^{(1)}$$

Cabbibo $\Delta S = 0$ $\Delta S = 1$

Semi leptonic hadronic weak decay

$$G(J_\mu^{(h)} J_\mu^{(l)})$$

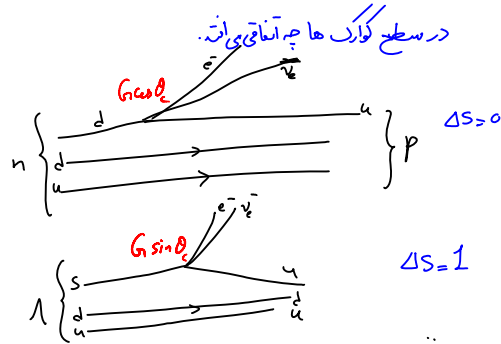
۷۷ - /

$$\frac{\Gamma(K^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu)}{\Gamma(\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu)} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta_c}{\cos^2 \theta_c} \frac{f_K^2}{f_\pi^2} \frac{m_K}{m_\pi} \frac{(1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_K^2})}{(1 - \frac{m_\pi^2}{m_K^2})}$$

$SU(3)$
 $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \\ s \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow f_\pi \approx f_K \rightarrow \sin \theta_c \approx 0.22$

$K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$ (۱۰۷۵) $\sin \theta_c = 0.220$

$\Lambda \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$ ۱۹۸۳ $\sin \theta_c \approx 0.23$



Spectator ناظر

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix}$$

$U = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ c \\ t \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix}$
 دایره جابجایی

$$J_{ch}^* = \sum_{\substack{i \in \{u, c, t\} \\ j \in \{d, s, b\}}} (V_{CKM})_{ij}^* \bar{U}_i \gamma^5 \frac{(1 - \gamma_5)}{2} D_j$$

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12}c_{13} & s_{12}c_{13} & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ -s_{12}c_{23} - c_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{12}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & s_{23}c_{13} \\ s_{12}s_{23} - c_{12}c_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & -s_{23}c_{23} - s_{12}s_{23}s_{13}e^{i\delta} & c_{23}c_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

پارامتری کردن استاندارد.

فقط یک فاز
 $\delta \neq 0$

یک ماتریس یکای ۳x۳ چندتا فاز دارد.

یک ماتریس متعامد حقیقی $n \times n$ چندتا پارامتر آزاد دارد.

$$n^2 - n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}^2$$

ماتریس $n \times n$ یکانی

$$2n^2 - n = 2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = n^2$$

$$\frac{n^2 - \frac{n^2-n}{2}}{2} = \frac{n^2+n}{2}$$

باز

$$n=3 \rightarrow 5 \text{ بار}$$

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{i\varphi} \psi \quad \bar{\psi} \times \psi \rightarrow \text{خودش}$$

$$\bar{\psi} \psi \rightarrow \text{خودش}$$

$$u \rightarrow e^{i\varphi_u} u$$

$$d \rightarrow e^{i\varphi_d} d$$

؛

$$2n-1 \rightarrow \text{ملاخیزی}$$

$$\frac{n^2+n}{2} - (2n-1) = \frac{n^2-3n+2}{2} \quad \text{فاز می‌کلی}$$

$$n=3 \rightarrow \text{یکبار}$$

$$n=2 \rightarrow \text{دو بار}$$

بادونسل نقض CP نداریم

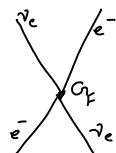
$$\theta_{12} \approx \theta_c \quad \text{زاویه کبیو}$$

$$G_F = G_\mu \cos \theta_c \quad \cos \theta_c \approx 0.975$$

$$G_F (\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \psi) (\bar{\psi} \gamma_\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \psi)$$

$$G_F (\bar{\mu} \gamma^\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \nu_\mu) (\bar{\nu}_e \gamma_\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} e)$$

مشکلات درهم‌تنش فرمی



$$\nu_e + e^- \rightarrow e^- + \nu_e$$

$$M = \frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\bar{u}_{\nu_e}(k) \gamma_\mu (1-\gamma_5) u_e \right] \left[\bar{u}_e \gamma^\mu (1-\gamma_5) u_{\nu_e}(k) \right]$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{|M|^2}{4\pi^2 s} = \frac{G_F^2 s}{4\pi^2}$$

Froissart bound

$$\sigma < (1.1 \ln s)^2 \quad \text{برای}$$

partial wave

موج

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(\theta)|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{2ik} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) f_l P_l(\cos\theta) \right|^2$$

نشان می‌دهد $|f_l| \leq 1$

فصل ۲ Perkins

$$\psi_i = \frac{e^{ikz}}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) \left[(-i)^l e^{-kri} + e^{ikr} \right] P_l(\cos\theta)$$

$$\psi_{\text{scatter}} = \frac{e^{ikr}}{r} \frac{1}{2ik} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (2l+1) f_l P_l(\cos\theta)$$

نیای $\int |\psi_i + \psi_{\text{scatter}}|^2 r^2 dr d\cos\theta$

$$= \int |\psi_i|^2 k^2 dr d\cos\theta$$

\Rightarrow
 $f_l \leq 1$

برگشتن نقطه‌ای $f_0 \neq 0$ $f_l = 0$ $l > 0$

نسبت $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} =$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{|f_0|^2}{4E^2} \leq \frac{1}{4E^2}$$

نشان می‌دهد

$$E \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{G_F}} \approx 370 \text{ GeV}$$

مراتب بالای اختلال ارضاع را بدست می‌دهد.

باز به نظر می‌رسد

بعد G_F را حساب کنید.

مثال

$$[L d^4x] = 1 \quad [X] = M^{-1}$$

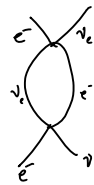
$$[L] = M^4$$

اسکار $\partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$ $[P] = M$

میان برداری $m^2 \psi_\mu \psi^\mu$ $[V_\mu] = M$

میان اسپینری $\bar{\psi} \not{\partial} \psi$ $[T] = M^{\frac{3}{2}}$

محاسبات حلقه بی نهایت های غیر قابل کنترلی ده.

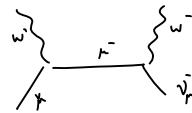


$$\ominus \int \frac{d^4 k}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2 k^2} \propto \Lambda^2$$

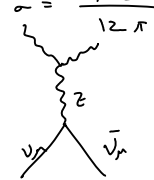
Intermediate Weak boson

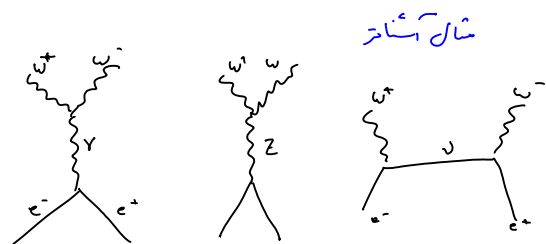
$$M = - \left[\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{u}_\nu \gamma_\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} u_\mu \right] \frac{-\not{q} + \frac{\not{q}^2}{m_W^2}}{q^2 - m_W^2} \left[\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{e} \gamma_\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} u_\nu \right]$$

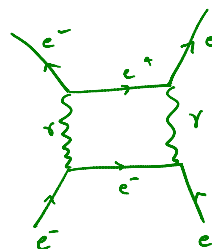
$$\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{g^2}{8m_W^2}$$



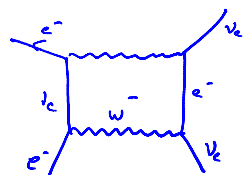
$$M = \underbrace{\left(\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \epsilon_\mu^* \epsilon_\nu^* \bar{\nu}_\mu \gamma^\mu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} u_\nu}_{\text{polarization vector}} \frac{\not{p} - \not{k} + m_\nu}{(p-k)^2 - m_\nu^2} \gamma^\nu \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} u_e$$

$$\sigma = \frac{G_F^2 S}{12\pi}$$


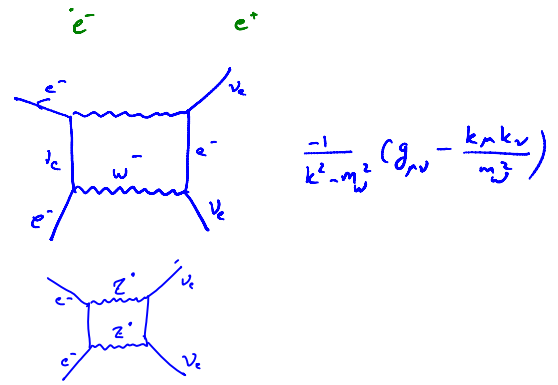




$$\int \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{(k^2)^2} d^4 k$$



$$\frac{-1}{k^2 - m_W^2} (g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{k_\mu k_\nu}{m_W^2})$$



Precise B , B_c , B_s meson spectroscopy
 from full lattice QCD
Peter Lepage ← مبارک
 $\Delta m_B \approx 10 \text{ MeV}$

$\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n$ ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n

$M_{ij} \varphi_i^\dagger \psi_j$

چندتا ناز برای ش خبر بدو

$$2n-1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\alpha_1} & & & \\ & e^{i\alpha_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^{i\alpha_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \psi_3 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\beta_1} & & & \\ & e^{i\beta_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & e^{i\beta_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varphi_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$\alpha_i \rightarrow \alpha_i - \theta$
 $\beta_i \rightarrow \beta_i + \theta$ } این
آنها
مبارک

$2n-1$ تعداد نازهای مستقل باقی میماند

$j^{(n)} = \cos \theta_c \downarrow \begin{matrix} \text{مبارک} \\ \text{مبارک} \end{matrix} J_r^{(0)} \quad + \quad \sin \theta_c \downarrow \begin{matrix} \text{مبارک} \\ \text{مبارک} \end{matrix} J_r^{(1)}$
 $\Delta S = 0$ $\Delta S = 1$