

# 粒子物理基础作业

Clark

8.3 为什么我们在分母上不用  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-)$  来定义  $R$  (方程 (8.7))?

解:

由正文可知, (8.7) 为

$$R \equiv \frac{e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{强子}}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}. \quad (1)$$

不使用  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-)$  作为分母的主要因为: 过程  $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$  (Bhabha 散射) 包含  $t$ -道贡献, 而  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  是纯  $s$ -道过程,  $\mu^+\mu^-$  终态没有强相互作用, 是纯电磁过程的理想参考, 理论计算  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$  更为简单和干净。在树图层次,  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  的截面为

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3s}, \quad (2)$$

其中  $\alpha$  是精细结构常数,  $s$  是质心系能量的平方。相比之下,  $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$  的截面由于  $t$ -道贡献而更为复杂:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-) = \frac{\alpha^2}{4s} \left[ \frac{1 + \cos^4\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin^4\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} - \frac{2\cos^4\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} + (1 + \cos^2\theta) \right], \quad (3)$$

这显示了向前方向的奇异性。因此, 选择  $\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$  作为分母提供了更干净的理论基准来测量强子产生截面。

8.4 证明方程 (8.16) (提示: 首先证明  $q_\mu L^{\mu\nu} = 0$ 。然后在任何  $K^{\mu\nu}$  中的项不满足  $q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = 0$ , 将对  $L^{\mu\nu} K_{\mu\nu}$  没有贡献的意义上论证我们也可以取  $K^{\mu\nu}$  使  $q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = 0$ 。) 评论: 方程 (8.16) 实际上从质子角度的电荷守恒更简单和一般地得到, 但我在这里没建立能得到这个做法的体系 (见 Halzen 和 Martin, 8.2 和 8.3 节)。

(一种路径如下。取  $q^\mu = (0, 0, 0, q)$ ; 得到  $q_\mu L^{\mu\nu} = 0 \Rightarrow L^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 。因此  $L^{\mu\nu} K_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} & & & x \\ & & & x \\ & & & x \\ x & x & x & x \end{pmatrix}$ , 因此  $x$  可以也为零。)

解:

由正文可知, (8.13) 为

$$L_{\text{电子}}^{\mu\nu} = 2(p_1^\mu p_3^\nu + p_1^\nu p_3^\mu + g^{\mu\nu}((mc)^2 - p_1 \cdot p_2)). \quad (4)$$

计算:

$$q_\mu L^{\mu\nu} = 2 [(p_1 \cdot q)p_3^\nu + (p_3 \cdot q)p_1^\nu + q^\nu ((mc)^2 - p_1 \cdot p_3)]. \quad (5)$$

由动量守恒  $q = p_1 - p_3$ , 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 \cdot q &= p_1^2 - p_1 \cdot p_3 = (mc)^2 - p_1 \cdot p_3, \\ p_3 \cdot q &= p_1 \cdot p_3 - p_3^2 = (mc)^2 = -(p_1 \cdot q). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

代入得:

$$\begin{aligned} q_\mu L^{\mu\nu} &= 2 [(p_1 \cdot q)p_3^\nu - (p_1 \cdot q)p_1^\nu + q^\nu (p_1 \cdot q)] \\ &= 2(p_1 \cdot q) (p_3^\nu - p_1^\nu + q^\nu). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由于  $q^\nu = p_1^\nu - p_3^\nu$ , 因此:

$$p_3^\nu - p_1^\nu + q^\nu = p_3^\nu - p_1^\nu + p_1^\nu - p_3^\nu = 0, \quad (8)$$

所以  $q_\mu L^{\mu\nu} = 0$  得证。现在考虑在 Breit 参考系中, 取  $q^\mu = (0, 0, 0, q)$ 。在此参考系中:

$$q_\mu L^{\mu\nu} = q L^{3\nu} = 0 \Rightarrow L^{3\nu} = 0. \quad (9)$$

由于  $L^{\mu\nu}$  是对称张量,  $L^{\nu 3} = 0$ 。因此  $L^{\mu\nu}$  的矩阵形式为:

$$L^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} L^{00} & L^{01} & L^{02} & 0 \\ L^{10} & L^{11} & L^{12} & 0 \\ L^{20} & L^{21} & L^{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

现在考虑  $L^{\mu\nu} K_{\mu\nu}$  的计算。将  $K_{\mu\nu}$  写成矩阵形式:

$$K_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} K_{00} & K_{01} & K_{02} & K_{03} \\ K_{10} & K_{11} & K_{12} & K_{13} \\ K_{20} & K_{21} & K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{30} & K_{31} & K_{32} & K_{33} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (11)$$

计算张量收缩:

$$\begin{aligned} L^{\mu\nu} K_{\mu\nu} &= L^{00} K_{00} + L^{01} K_{01} + L^{02} K_{02} + 0 \cdot K_{03} \\ &\quad + L^{10} K_{10} + L^{11} K_{11} + L^{12} K_{12} + 0 \cdot K_{13} \\ &\quad + L^{20} K_{20} + L^{21} K_{21} + L^{22} K_{22} + 0 \cdot K_{23} \\ &\quad + 0 \cdot K_{30} + 0 \cdot K_{31} + 0 \cdot K_{32} + 0 \cdot K_{33}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

可见,  $K_{\mu\nu}$  的第 3 行和第 3 列 (即与指标 3 相关的分量) 对  $L^{\mu\nu} K_{\mu\nu}$  没有贡献。因此, 我们可以将这些分量设置为任意值而不影响最终结果。特别地, 我们可以选择设置这些分量使得  $q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = 0$ 。在 Breit 参考系中,  $q^\mu = (0, 0, 0, q)$ , 所以:

$$q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = q K^{3\nu} = 0 \Rightarrow K^{3\nu} = 0. \quad (13)$$

由于  $K^{\mu\nu}$  是对称张量,  $K^{\nu 3} = 0$ 。这样我们就得到了满足  $q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = 0$  的  $K^{\mu\nu}$ 。由于张量方程在 Lorentz 变换下协变, 如果在某个参考系中  $q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = 0$  成立, 那么在所有参考系中都成立。因此, 我们可以总是取  $K^{\mu\nu}$  满足  $q_\mu K^{\mu\nu} = 0$ , 而不影响  $L^{\mu\nu} K_{\mu\nu}$  的计算结果。

8.16 利用如下态计算八重态  $q\bar{q}$  的色因子

- (a)  $b\bar{g}$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(r\bar{r} - b\bar{b})$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(r\bar{r} + b\bar{b} - 2g\bar{g})$

解：

由正文可知, (8.47) 为

$$f = \frac{1}{4}(c_3^\dagger \lambda^\alpha c_1)(c_4^\dagger \lambda^\alpha c_4). \quad (14)$$

其中  $c_i$  为颜色波函数 ( $c_1$  和  $c_2$  分别为初始夸克和反夸克的颜色向量,  $c_3$  和  $c_4$  分别为末态夸克和反夸克的颜色向量),  $\lambda^\alpha (\alpha = 1, \dots, 8)$  为 Gell-Mann 矩阵, 其是  $SU(3)$  颜色空间的生成元。

(a) 颜色向量定义为:

$$c_1 = c_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{代表 } b), \quad c_2 = c_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{代表 } \bar{g}). \quad (15)$$

代入公式:

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha} (c_3^\dagger \lambda^\alpha c_1)(c_4^\dagger \lambda^\alpha c_2) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{22}^\alpha \lambda_{33}^\alpha, \quad (16)$$

因为  $c_3^\dagger \lambda^\alpha c_1 = \lambda_{22}^\alpha$ ,  $c_4^\dagger \lambda^\alpha c_2 = \lambda_{33}^\alpha$ 。检查  $\lambda^\alpha$ , 只有  $\lambda^8$  在 (2, 2) 和 (3, 3) 位置非零:

$$\lambda^8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_{22}^8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \lambda_{33}^8 = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}. \quad (17)$$

因此:

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \lambda_{22}^8 \lambda_{33}^8 = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}. \quad (18)$$

(b) 初始态为叠加态:  $|\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|r\bar{r}\rangle - |b\bar{b}\rangle)$ , 末态相同, 故  $|\psi_f\rangle = |\psi_i\rangle$ 。取颜色向量:  $r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{反夸克类似。色因子公式为:}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha} \langle \psi_f | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | \psi_i \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{\alpha} \langle \psi_i | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | \psi_i \rangle. \quad (19)$$

展开内积:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \psi_i | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | \psi_i \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} [\langle r\bar{r} | - \langle b\bar{b} |] \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha [\langle r\bar{r} \rangle - \langle b\bar{b} \rangle] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (A - B - C + D), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \langle r\bar{r} | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | r\bar{r} \rangle = (\langle r | \lambda^\alpha | r \rangle)(\langle \bar{r} | \lambda^\alpha | \bar{r} \rangle) = (\lambda_{11}^\alpha)^2, \\
 B &= \langle r\bar{r} | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | b\bar{b} \rangle = (\langle r | \lambda^\alpha | b \rangle)(\langle \bar{r} | \lambda^\alpha | \bar{b} \rangle) = \lambda_{13}^\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha, \\
 C &= \langle b\bar{b} | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | r\bar{r} \rangle = (\langle b | \lambda^\alpha | r \rangle)(\langle \bar{b} | \lambda^\alpha | \bar{r} \rangle) = \lambda_{31}^\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha, \\
 D &= \langle b\bar{b} | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | b\bar{b} \rangle = (\langle b | \lambda^\alpha | b \rangle)(\langle \bar{b} | \lambda^\alpha | \bar{b} \rangle) = (\lambda_{33}^\alpha)^2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

带入有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_\alpha (\lambda_{11}^\alpha \lambda_{11}^\alpha - \lambda_{13}^\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha - \lambda_{31}^\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha + (\lambda_{33}^\alpha)^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \sum_\alpha ((\lambda_{11}^\alpha)^2 - \lambda_{13}^\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha - \lambda_{31}^\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha + (\lambda_{33}^\alpha)^2).
 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

计算求和覆盖  $\alpha = 1, \dots, 8$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_\alpha (\lambda_{11}^\alpha)^2 &= (\lambda_{11}^3)^2 + (\lambda_{11}^8)^2 = 1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, \\
 \sum_\alpha (\lambda_{33}^\alpha)^2 &= (\lambda_{33}^3)^2 + (\lambda_{33}^8)^2 = (-1)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, \\
 \sum_\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha &= \lambda_{31}^1 \lambda_{13}^1 + \lambda_{31}^2 \lambda_{13}^2 = (1)(1) + (i)(-i) = 1 + 1 = 2, \\
 \sum_\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha &= \lambda_{13}^1 \lambda_{31}^1 + \lambda_{13}^2 \lambda_{31}^2 = (1)(1) + (-i)(i) = 1 + 1 = 2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

代入:

$$f = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{4}{3} - 2 - 2 + \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{8}{3} - 4 \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{12}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left( -\frac{4}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{6}. \tag{24}$$

(c) 初始态为叠加态:  $|\psi_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(|r\bar{r}\rangle + |b\bar{b}\rangle - 2|g\bar{g}\rangle)$ , 末态相同。色因子公式为:

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \sum_\alpha \langle \psi_i | \lambda^\alpha \otimes \lambda^\alpha | \psi_i \rangle. \tag{25}$$

展开后表达式为:

$$f = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sum_\alpha ((\lambda_{11}^\alpha \lambda_{11}^\alpha + \lambda_{21}^\alpha \lambda_{12}^\alpha - 2\lambda_{31}^\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha) + (\lambda_{12}^\alpha \lambda_{21}^\alpha + \lambda_{22}^\alpha \lambda_{22}^\alpha - 2\lambda_{32}^\alpha \lambda_{23}^\alpha) - 2(\lambda_{13}^\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha + \lambda_{23}^\alpha \lambda_{32}^\alpha - 2\lambda_{33}^\alpha \lambda_{33}^\alpha)). \tag{26}$$

简化后:

$$f = \frac{1}{24} \sum_\alpha ((\lambda_{11}^\alpha \lambda_{11}^\alpha + \lambda_{21}^\alpha \lambda_{12}^\alpha - 2\lambda_{31}^\alpha \lambda_{13}^\alpha) + (\lambda_{12}^\alpha \lambda_{21}^\alpha + \lambda_{22}^\alpha \lambda_{22}^\alpha - 2\lambda_{32}^\alpha \lambda_{23}^\alpha) - 2(\lambda_{13}^\alpha \lambda_{31}^\alpha + \lambda_{23}^\alpha \lambda_{32}^\alpha - 2\lambda_{33}^\alpha \lambda_{33}^\alpha)). \tag{27}$$

计算各项求和:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{11}^{\alpha} \lambda_{11}^{\alpha} &= \frac{4}{3}, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{22}^{\alpha} \lambda_{22}^{\alpha} &= \frac{4}{3}, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{33}^{\alpha} \lambda_{33}^{\alpha} &= \frac{4}{3}, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{21}^{\alpha} \lambda_{12}^{\alpha} &= 2, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{12}^{\alpha} \lambda_{21}^{\alpha} &= 2, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{31}^{\alpha} \lambda_{13}^{\alpha} &= \lambda_{31}^4 \lambda_{13}^4 + \lambda_{31}^5 \lambda_{13}^5 = (1)(1) + (i)(-i) = 1 + 1 = 2, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{13}^{\alpha} \lambda_{31}^{\alpha} &= 2, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{32}^{\alpha} \lambda_{23}^{\alpha} &= \lambda_{32}^6 \lambda_{23}^6 + \lambda_{32}^7 \lambda_{23}^7 = (1)(1) + (i)(-i) = 1 + 1 = 2, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} \lambda_{23}^{\alpha} \lambda_{32}^{\alpha} &= 2.
 \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

代入表达式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\alpha} (\lambda_{11}^{\alpha} \lambda_{11}^{\alpha} + \lambda_{21}^{\alpha} \lambda_{12}^{\alpha} - 2 \lambda_{31}^{\alpha} \lambda_{13}^{\alpha}) &= \frac{4}{3} + 2 - 2 \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} + 2 - 4 = \frac{4}{3} - 2 = -\frac{2}{3}, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} (\lambda_{12}^{\alpha} \lambda_{21}^{\alpha} + \lambda_{22}^{\alpha} \lambda_{22}^{\alpha} - 2 \lambda_{32}^{\alpha} \lambda_{23}^{\alpha}) &= 2 + \frac{4}{3} - 2 \cdot 2 = 2 + \frac{4}{3} - 4 = \frac{4}{3} - 2 = -\frac{2}{3}, \\
 \sum_{\alpha} (\lambda_{13}^{\alpha} \lambda_{31}^{\alpha} + \lambda_{23}^{\alpha} \lambda_{32}^{\alpha} - 2 \lambda_{33}^{\alpha} \lambda_{33}^{\alpha}) &= 2 + 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = 4 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{12}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, \\
 -2 \sum_{\alpha} (\lambda_{13}^{\alpha} \lambda_{31}^{\alpha} + \lambda_{23}^{\alpha} \lambda_{32}^{\alpha} - 2 \lambda_{33}^{\alpha} \lambda_{33}^{\alpha}) &= -2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{8}{3}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

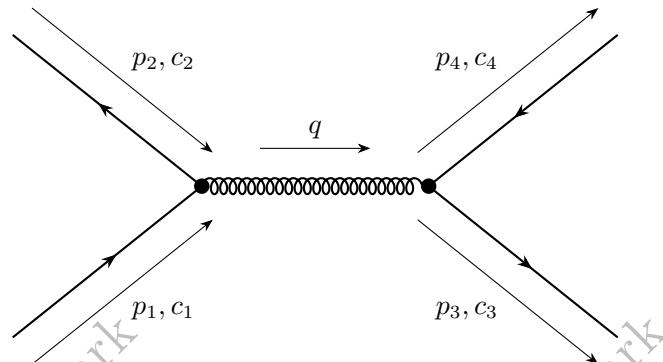
总和为:

$$-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = -\frac{12}{3} = -4. \tag{30}$$

因此:

$$f = \frac{1}{24}(-4) = -\frac{1}{6}. \tag{31}$$

### 8.17 计算下图的振幅 $\mathcal{M}$



这种情形下色因子（类似于方程 (8.47)）是多少？计算色单态位形的  $f$ 。你能解释这个结果吗？（答案：0；单态不能耦合到八重态（胶子）。）

解：

根据 Feynman 规则，振幅为：

$$\mathcal{M} = i \left[ \bar{v}(2) c_2^+ \left( -\frac{ig_s}{2} \lambda^\alpha \gamma^\mu \right) c_1 u(1) \right] \times \left( -\frac{ig_{\mu\nu} \delta^{\alpha\beta}}{q^2} \right) \times \left[ \bar{u}(3) c_3^+ \left( -\frac{ig_s}{2} \lambda^\beta \gamma^\nu \right) c_4 v(4) \right], \quad (32)$$

其中  $q = p_1 + p_2 = p_3 + p_4$ 。简化得：

$$\mathcal{M} = -\frac{g_s^2}{4q^2} [\bar{v}(2) \gamma^\mu u(1)] [\bar{u}(3) \gamma_\mu v(4)] (c_2^+ \lambda^\alpha c_1) (c_3^+ \lambda^\alpha c_4). \quad (33)$$

与 QED 结果比较，得到色因子：

$$f = \frac{1}{4} (c_2^+ \lambda^a c_1) (c_3^+ \lambda^a c_4). \quad (34)$$

在色单态配置中，夸克-反夸克对处于色单态：

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|r\bar{r}\rangle + |g\bar{g}\rangle + |b\bar{b}\rangle). \quad (35)$$

对应的色旋量为：

$$\begin{aligned} c_1 = c_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ c_3 = c_4 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

计算色因子：

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ (1 0 0) \lambda^a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (0 1 0) \lambda^a \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (0 0 1) \lambda^a \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (\text{tr} \lambda^a) (\text{tr} \lambda^a) \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

由于 Gell-Mann 矩阵  $\lambda^a$  都是无迹的：

$$\text{tr} \lambda^a = 0 \quad \text{对于所有 } a = 1, \dots, 8, \quad (38)$$

因此：

$$f = \frac{1}{12} \times 0 \times 0 = 0. \quad (39)$$

物理解释：色单态不能耦合到色八重态（胶子）。在量子色动力学中，胶子本身携带颜色，属于色八重态表示。色单态是颜色中性的，而色八重态的胶子带有颜色。由于颜色守恒，颜色中性的单态不能通过单胶子交换与另一个颜色中性的单态耦合。这个结果反映了量子色动力学中颜色的规范对称性。

8.23 计算分支比  $\Gamma(\eta_c \rightarrow 2g)/\Gamma(\eta_c \rightarrow 2\gamma)$ 。（提示：对分子利用方程 (8.90)，对分母则通过利用把方程 (7.168) 和方程 (7.171) 做适当修改。有两种改动：(i) 夸克电荷是  $Qe$  且 (ii) 对单态的夸克有一个色因子 3（方程 (8.30)）。答案： $\frac{9}{8}(\alpha_s/\alpha)$ 。）

解：

由正文可知，(8.90) 为

$$\Gamma(\eta_c \rightarrow 2g) = \frac{8\pi}{3c} \frac{\alpha_s^2}{m^2} |\psi(0)|^2, \quad (40)$$

(7.68) 为

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi}{cv} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2, \quad (41)$$

(7.171) 为

$$\Gamma = v\sigma|\psi(0)|^2 = \frac{4\pi}{c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2. \quad (42)$$

对于  $\eta_c$  衰变到两个光子，需要进行两处修改：

(a) 夸克电荷：粲夸克电荷为  $Qe = \frac{2}{3}e$ ，因此耦合常数  $\alpha$  需替换为  $\frac{4}{9}\alpha$ （因为截面与耦合常数的平方成正比，即  $\alpha^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 \alpha^2 = \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2 \alpha^2$ ）。

(b) 色因子： $\eta_c$  是色单态，色波函数为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|r\bar{r}\rangle + |g\bar{g}\rangle + |b\bar{b}\rangle). \quad (43)$$

在计算振幅时，颜色部分给出因子：

$$\sum_{\text{颜色}} \langle \text{色单态} \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{i=1}^3 \delta_{ii} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 3 = \sqrt{3}. \quad (44)$$

由于衰变率与振幅的平方成正比，因此色因子为  $(\sqrt{3})^2 = 3$ 。

综合考虑电荷修正和色因子，得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\eta_c \rightarrow 2\gamma) &= 3 \times \left( \frac{4}{9} \right)^2 \times \frac{4\pi}{c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2 \\ &= 3 \times \frac{16}{81} \times \frac{4\pi}{c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2 \\ &= \frac{48}{81} \times \frac{4\pi}{c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2 \\ &= \frac{16}{27} \times \frac{4\pi}{c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

计算分支比：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma(\eta_c \rightarrow 2g)}{\Gamma(\eta_c \rightarrow 2\gamma)} &= \frac{\frac{8\pi}{3c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha_s}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2}{\frac{16}{27} \times \frac{4\pi}{c} \left( \frac{\hbar\alpha}{m} \right)^2 |\psi(0)|^2} \\ &= \frac{8\pi}{3c} \times \frac{27}{16 \times 4\pi} \times \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{8 \times 27}{3 \times 16 \times 4} \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{216}{192} \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{9}{8} \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha} \right)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

因此，分支比为  $\frac{9}{8} \left( \frac{\alpha_s}{\alpha} \right)^2$ 。