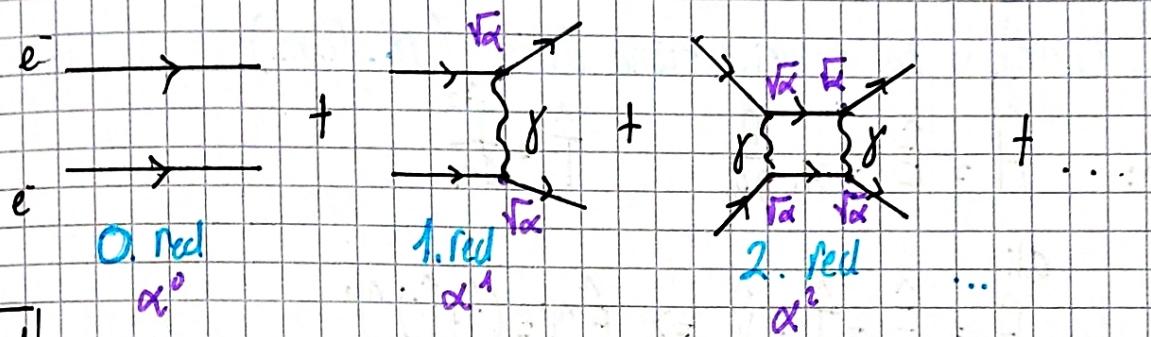
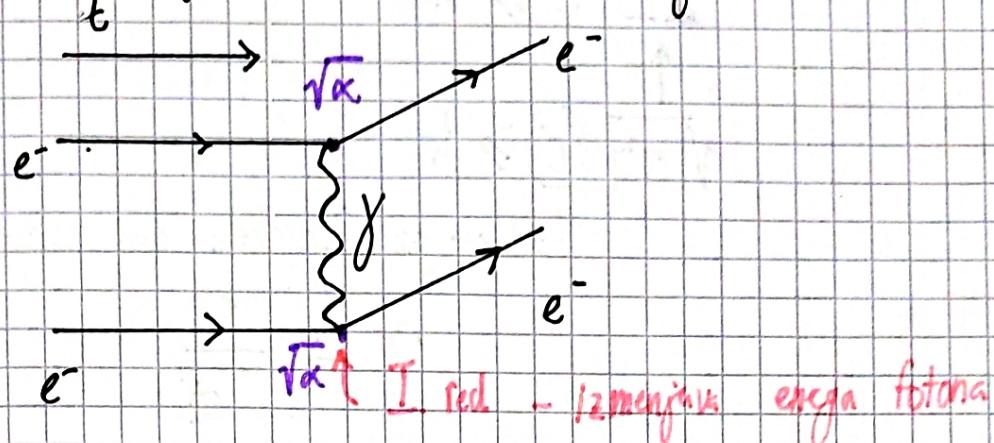


Osnovni delci

Schematicno interakcije opisujemo z Feynmanovimi diagrami:

EM sisanje npr.:



$$\hbar = c = 1$$

$$|V_{fi}| \sim \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = \alpha \hbar c$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{EM} = 1/137$$

OZ. Vozljive

V vsakem verteksu pridemo $\sqrt{\alpha}$. Za matricni element jih zmultizimo.

$$P_\mu^\mu = (E_\mu, \vec{p}_\mu)$$

$$P_2^\mu = (E_2, \vec{p}_2)$$

$$q^\mu \quad \quad \quad P_\mu^{\mu 2} = P_\mu^\mu \cdot P_{\mu \mu} = E_\mu^2 - \vec{p}_\mu^2 = m_e^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P_2^2 = m_e^2}$$

Na masevi hipotezi
(on mass shell)

$$q^\mu = (E_\gamma, \vec{p}_\gamma)$$

$$|\vec{p}_\gamma| = E_\gamma ?$$

$$q^2 = m_\gamma^2 = 0$$

$$q^2 \neq 0 = Q^2$$

Prosta-realna deka

=> Virtualen, off-mass shell

Tov lahko razumemo tudi načelom neobstojenosti, da si "maso/virtualnost" zna kratek čas sposodi iz valovanja.

$$\Delta E \gamma \gg \hbar$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\sqrt{|\vec{Q}^2|} \quad \textcolor{green}{\gamma} \gg \hbar$$

\hookrightarrow Dovoljen življenski čas virtualnega delca

$$\gamma \approx \frac{\hbar}{\sqrt{|\vec{Q}|}}$$

Virtualnega delca
ne moremo izmeriti

Valorna enačba za relativistične delce (rel. u. m.)

Klasično: $\hat{H} = \hat{E} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ $\hat{T} = \frac{\hat{\vec{p}}^2}{2m}$

ali:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{E} = \hat{T} + \hat{V} \Rightarrow \hat{E}\Psi = (\hat{T} + \hat{V})\Psi$$

Schrödingerjeva
enačba!

Relativnost:

$$(\hbar = c_0 = 1)$$

$$E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + m^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow \hat{E}^2 = \hat{\vec{p}}^2 + m^2 \Rightarrow \hat{E}\Psi = (\hat{\vec{p}}^2 + \hat{m}^2)\Psi$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\Psi = -\nabla^2\Psi + m^2\Psi \quad \text{Klein-Gordonova enačba}$$

če je $m = M = 0$:

$$\nabla^2\Psi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad \text{Valorna enačba!}$$

(Em. val. oz fotoni za $m_f = 0$)

3D: $\nabla^2 = \Delta$

4D: $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 = \square$ d'Alembertov operator

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(\square + m^2)}_{\square} \Psi = 0$$

Klein-Gordonova enačba

K-G enačba ne upošteva spin ("spin 0" resitve/enačba). Čez nekaj časa bomo pristli do Diracove enačbe, ki to popravi. Dodatno ker smo v relativističnem Vojnu:

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2$$

$$E = \pm \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$$

Kaj je z rešitvami $E < 0$?

\Rightarrow Diracova enačba to upošteva, K-G pa ima rešen problem z $E < 0$ rešitvami.

Kontinuitetna enačba (podprtje?)

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

V kvantni mehaniki je verjetnostna gostota $|\psi|^2$. Iz tega in SE bi radi kontinuitetno enačbo.

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi; \quad * \quad V=0 \quad / \cdot (-i\psi^*)$$

$$+ \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = + \frac{i}{2m} \psi^* \nabla^2 \psi$$

in analogno naredimo za kompleksno konjugacijo

$$\psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} = - \frac{i}{2m} \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*$$

To sestojemo skupaj in dobimo:

$$\underbrace{\psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \psi \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t}}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi^* \psi)} = \frac{i}{2m} [\psi^* \nabla^2 \psi - \psi \nabla^2 \psi^*]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\psi^* \psi)$$

$$|\psi|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial |\Psi|^2}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{2m} \vec{V} \cdot (\Psi \nabla \Psi^* - \Psi^* \nabla \Psi) \quad \text{Verjetnostni tok}$$

če je $\Psi \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \vec{j} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Vezana stanja}$

Postavimo sedaj ponoviti vajo v relativnosti z K-G enacbo:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{K-G ponavljena} \\ \Rightarrow -1, \text{ da} \\ \text{je lepiš} \end{aligned} \quad \left(\nabla^2 \Psi - \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} - m^2 \Psi \right) = 0 \quad / \cdot -i \Psi^* \\ -i \Psi^* \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - m^2 \right) \Psi = 0 \quad V$$

K in se za konjugirano

$$-i \Psi \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - m^2 \right)^2 \Psi^* = 0$$

Danje/odzvanje/velja/je/da/ekvivalentno: Enacbi odstevamo?

$$-i \left(\Psi^* \nabla^2 \Psi - \Psi \nabla^2 \Psi^* \right) = -i \left(\Psi^* \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} - \Psi \frac{\partial^2 \Psi^*}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R(t) \quad -i \vec{V} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\Psi^* \vec{\nabla} \Psi - \Psi \vec{\nabla} \Psi^* \right)}_{\nabla \cdot \vec{j}} &= -i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\Psi^* \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} - \Psi \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

$$i \Rightarrow \rho = i \left(\Psi^* \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} - \Psi \frac{\partial \Psi^*}{\partial t} \right)$$

Poglavje delovanje na ravnom valu:

$$\Psi = N e^{-i \omega t + i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$= N \exp \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} (\underline{\underline{E}} \cdot \underline{\underline{E}} - \vec{p}^* \cdot \vec{r}) \right)$$

$$= N e^{-\frac{1}{2m} \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

$$\vec{p}^* \cdot \vec{x}_A = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$\vec{p}^* = \left(\frac{\vec{E}}{c_0}, \vec{p} \right)$$

$$\vec{x}_A^* = (c_0 t, \vec{r})$$

če $c_0 = \hbar = 1$ dobimo ravn val:

$$\psi = N e^{-ipx} \dots \text{ravn val}$$

To lahko reši K-G enačbo in dobimo ven Einsteinovo enačbo za prasti deke.

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2$$

Kompleksnu konfiguracijo pa je

$$\psi^* = N e^{ipx} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial E} = -iE \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial E} = +iE \psi^*$$

Nek Damo v ~~Schroedinger~~ enačbo za β :

$$g = i(|N|^2(-iE) \cdot 2) = \boxed{2E} |N|^2$$

$$E < 0 ?$$

To nam da normalizacijo rel. fuznega prostora.

Lani pri mafiji:

$$\boxed{p < 0}$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{2E}$$

$$\int d^4 p \delta(p^2 - m^2)$$

$$dE d^3 p \delta(E^2 - p^2 - m^2)$$

$$E = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{2E} \rightarrow E = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$$

To je problem
K-G enačbe

To so popravili z
Diracovo enačbo. Ugotovili
so da $g < 0$ za K-G
pomeni nabite deke.
Resimo je interpretiram

$g = \text{Verjet. gost.} \circ \text{naboj}$

Stacionarne rešitve K-G enačbe

$m=0$; potencialna simetrija (natočast izvor)

$$\Delta u = \nabla^2 u \quad \text{za } r \quad \text{v stereičnih}$$

$$\Rightarrow SF. koordinate: \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$

$$u(r) = g/r \rightarrow \text{Dolgi doseg}$$

Recimo foton (0. intervalacija) $m_f = 0$ ima: $g = \frac{e^2}{4\pi E_0} = \alpha$ ($\hbar = c = 1$)

Funkcija stanja \equiv Potencial za druge delce

je predstavlja luer
potencial, ki ga
"vidijo" drugi delci

Iz tega sledi, da imamo zvezo med $m_f = 0$ in dosegom intervalicije
 $\sim 1/r$ (dolgi doseg)

Recimo $m \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = m^2 u; \quad u = u(r)$$

$$\rightarrow u(r) = \frac{g}{r} e^{-r/R}; \quad R = \frac{1}{m} \left(= \frac{\hbar}{mc_0} \right) \sim \underbrace{1_c}_{\text{Golji razpon}} = \frac{\hbar}{mc_0}$$

Kratki doseg sile

z doseg

Zgodovina: Sila med nukleoni (?:)

(je ohr) Hideki Yukawa

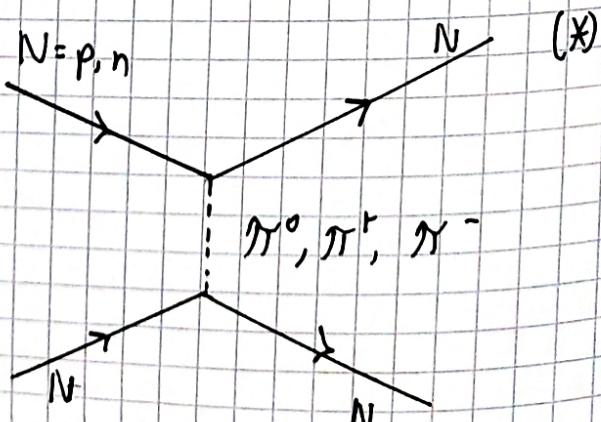
Celo ocena za maso nosilcev sile:

Masivni

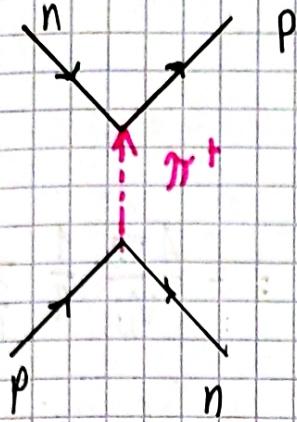
Nosilci: $\boxed{M} = \frac{1}{R} \Rightarrow M_{C_0} = \frac{\hbar c_0}{R} = \frac{200 \text{ MeV fm}}{2 \text{ fm}} = 100 \text{ MeV}$

π

$m_\pi \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$



Npr.



"Who ordered that?"
Isidor Isaac Rabi
ob odkritju mionu

Pogledali so več interakcij in so odkrili še en lepton μ $m_\mu = 104$, hkrati pa za tis. odkritje pion $M_{\pi} \sim 139 \text{ MeV}/c^2$. Vedeli so da je to že "efektivna" interakcija

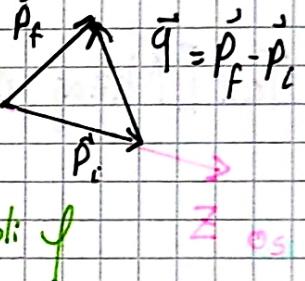
Ocenja preselka za realcijo z Yukawaevim potencialom

Zanimala nas preselka za sliko (*). Recikliramo EM sisanje:

$$V_{fi} = \frac{1}{V_N} \int e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} V_\pi(\vec{r}) d^3 r$$

$$d^3 r = r^2 dr \sin\theta d\theta \cdot 2\pi$$

\rightarrow Rotacijska simetrija okoli \vec{q}



Postavimo koordinatni sistem, da je

$$\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r} = qr \cos\theta$$

Potencial pa je:

$$V_\pi(r) = u(r) = \frac{g}{r} e^{-r/R}$$

Moramo zmeri izraz

$$V_{fi} = \frac{2\pi g}{V_N} \int_0^\infty r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta e^{iqrcos\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{r} e^{-r/R}$$

Integrirajmo:

$$V_{fi} = -\frac{4\pi g}{V_N} \int_0^\infty r e^{-r/R} \frac{\sin(qr)}{qr} dr$$
$$= -\frac{4\pi g}{V_N} \int_0^\infty e^{-r/R} \frac{\sin(qr)}{q} dr = -\frac{4\pi g}{V_N} \frac{1}{q} \frac{1}{R^2 + q^2}$$

Laplaceova transformacija

$$\Rightarrow V_{fi} \sim g \frac{1}{m^2 + q^2}$$

Točno velja:

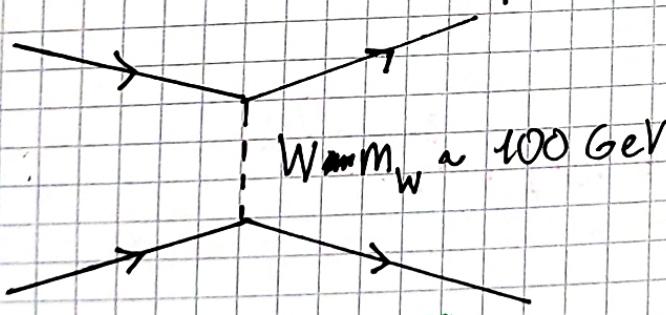
$$\delta(NN \xrightarrow{\pi} NN) \sim |V_{fi}|^2 \sim \frac{g^2}{(m^2 + q^2)^2}$$

Test [Nazaj na foton $m=0$ in $E=1$]

$$g = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \Rightarrow \delta \sim \frac{(e^2)^2}{q^4} \quad \checkmark \quad \text{Se shkoda z Rutherford ipcl.}$$

Pogledimo si še limito $|q^2| \ll |m^2|$ masivnih nosilcev interakcije glede na kinetične energije delcev v trku.

$$p \sim 100 \text{ MeV}$$



To se dejansko dogaja (Šibka sila!). Točno:

$$\delta_W = \frac{g_W^2}{(m_W^2)^2} = G_F^2$$

i2 standardnega modela dobimo (steko bomo vrednosti):

$$g_W = e (\sin \theta_W)^{-1}$$

$$g_W^2 = e^2 (\sin^2 \theta_W)^{-1} \sim \alpha (\sin^2 \theta_W)^{-1} \sim \frac{1}{137} (0.23)^{-1} = 4\alpha$$

Izmerjeno N_i
Maghen

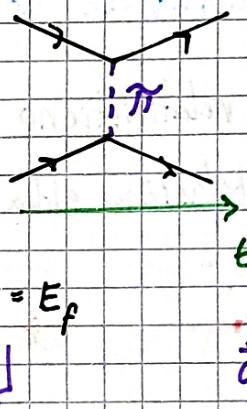
$$g_W^2 \sim 0.1$$

$M_W = 80.3 \text{ GeV}$ izmerjeno Torg:

$$\frac{0.1}{(80.3)^4} \ll 1 \Rightarrow G_F^2$$

Torg je šibka sila šibka, ker
je "zoga" z težimi nosiki.

Ker smo recilirali em interakcijo: Sipanje (odboj)



Dodatevno smo privzelji elastično sipanje $E_i = E_f$

$$\vec{q} = \vec{p}_f - \vec{p}_i$$

$$p_f^\mu = (E_f, \vec{p}_f) \quad q^\mu = (0, \vec{q}) \quad \text{Virtualni nosilec interakcije}$$

$$p_i^\mu = (E_i, \vec{p}_i)$$

$$q_\mu q^\mu = Q^2 = 0 - q^2$$

$$Q^2 = -q^2 < 0$$

Torg je potencial

$$V_{fi} = -\frac{q}{Q^2 + m^2}$$

O2 lepe (definiramo halo):

$$V_{fi} = \frac{q}{Q^2 - m^2}$$

Lorentz invariantno in
pripravljeno za relativnost

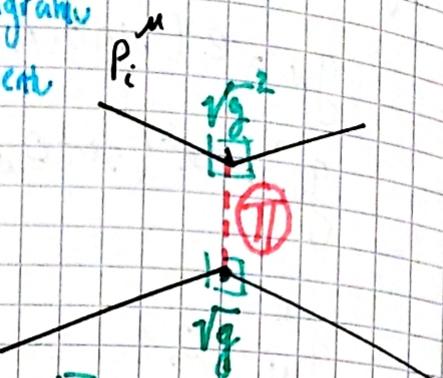
$\frac{1}{Q^2 - m^2}$ - propagator
v Feynmanovem diagramu
in matriniem elementu

Propagatorju se pravi tudi:

t-channel

$$t = (p_f^\mu - p_i^\mu)^2 = Q^2$$

$$V_{fc} = (\sqrt{q})^2 \left(\frac{1}{Q^2 - m_\pi^2} \right)$$



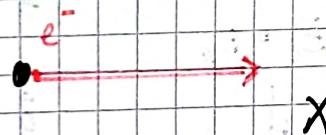
Propagator je ekivalent Greenovi funkciji, ki pove časovi razvoj
iz začetnega v končno stanje

Nekaj več o shlopitvenih konstantah ($\alpha, \alpha_W, \alpha_S$)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{100} & \frac{1}{10} & 1 \end{array} \quad \text{Za nizke En.}$$

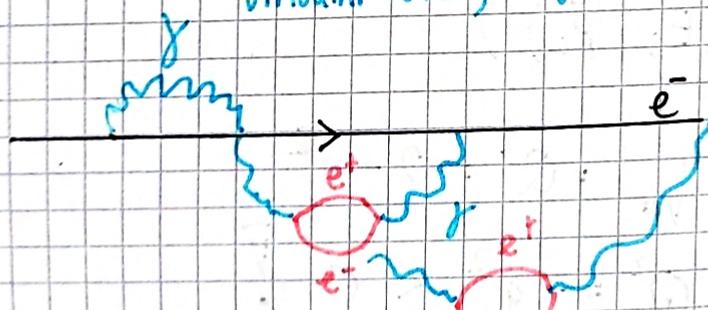
V resnici počnemo relativistično

kvantno mehaniko. Klasična slika da je elektron kroglica, ki leti po obloki.



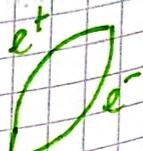
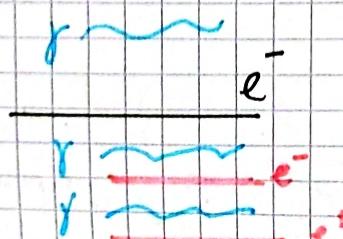
V relativistični kvantni mehaniki:

virtuelni foton; $m_\gamma^2 = Q^2 \neq 0$ živi čas $\tau \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{Q^2}}$



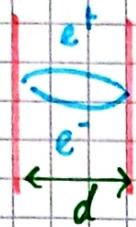
Ob času t je elektron "slurit" v oblaku γ in $e^+ e^-$

Za izraven: tudi v vakuumu

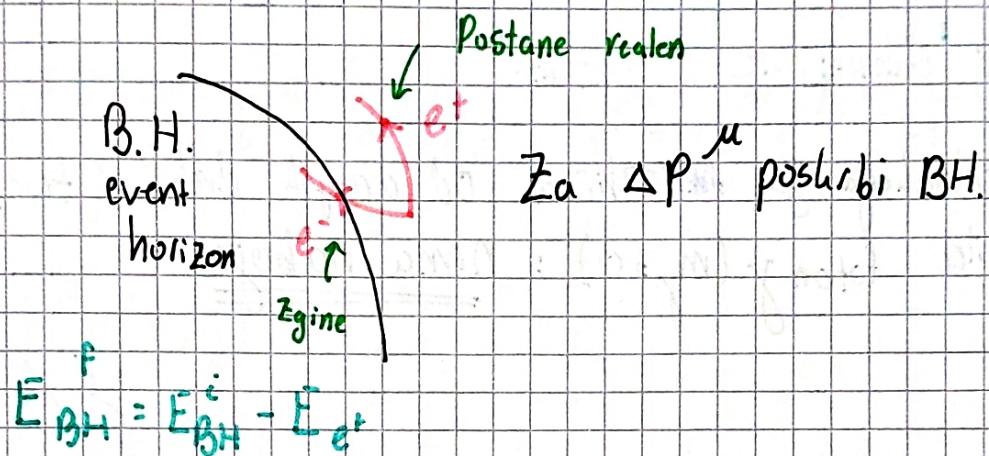


Nastajanje parov v vakuumu lahko dejansko izmerimo preko Casimirjevega

Casimirjevega pojava



Drugi način je pa preko Hawkingova sevanja. Črne luknje sevajo



Back to dressed particles. Virtualne delce lahko zaznamo, ko hujemo zadeki elektron in trčimvo in nek npr. foton. Delci hi trči da fotonu dovolj ΩE in GK, da r gre on-shell in postane realen. Teorija je DGLAP.

Oblaconje v virtuelne delce: Polarizacija / Šenjanje vakuuma

↪ Blizje ho pridemo, večji bo vidni naboj:

↪ Izstrelch z vecim p^μ (oz. Q^2) nam omogoči
prijeti blizje.

Izmerimo running coupling odrivnost

$$\alpha(E)$$

Slabopitrena konstanta

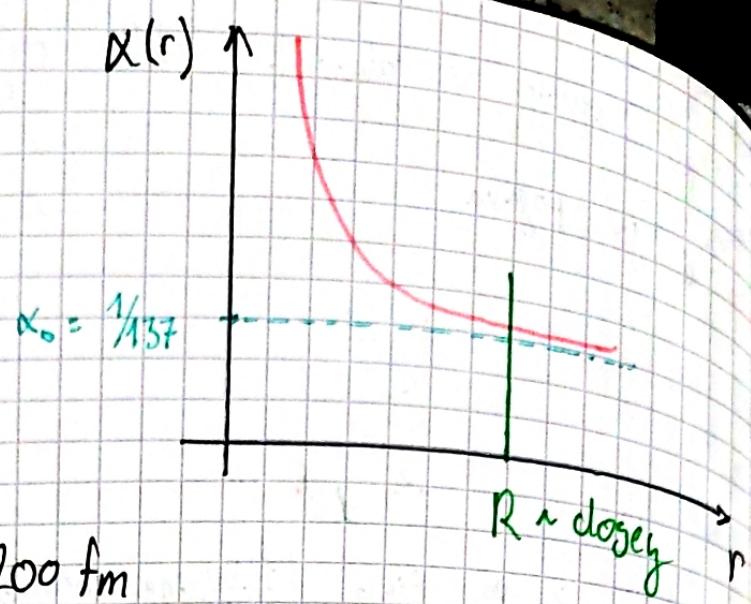
ni konstanta

$$J \quad \gamma = \frac{\hbar}{\Delta E}$$

$$R = C \cdot \gamma = \frac{C \hbar}{\Delta E};$$

$$\Delta E = 2m_e c^2 \approx 1 \text{ MeV}$$

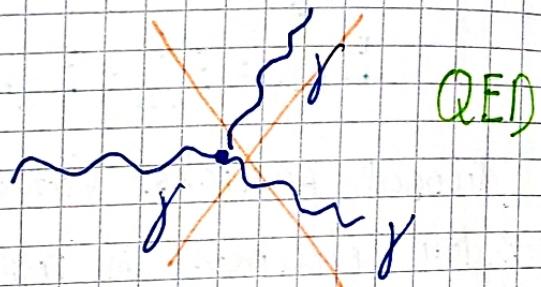
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{200 \text{ MeV fm}}{1 \text{ MeV}} \approx 200 \text{ fm}$$



Naprek 'silopitvene "konstante"

1.) EM interakcija je različna od drugih dveh v tem, da nosilec foton γ ($m_\gamma = 0$) : nima nabuja

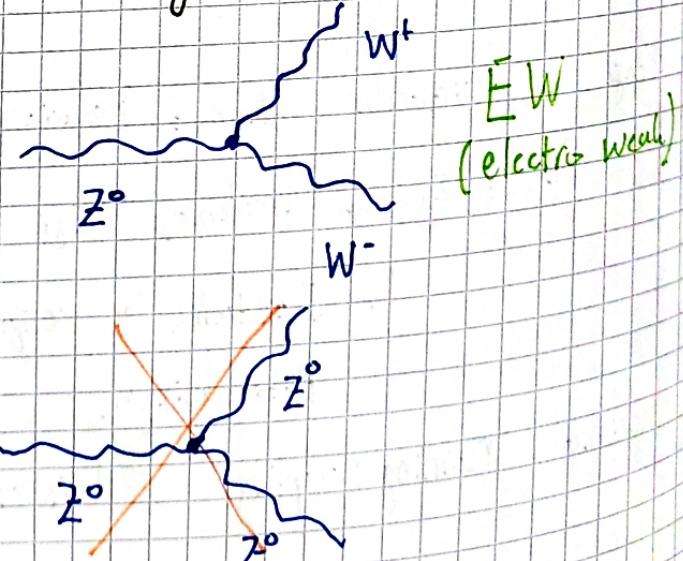
Niso možne realizacije :



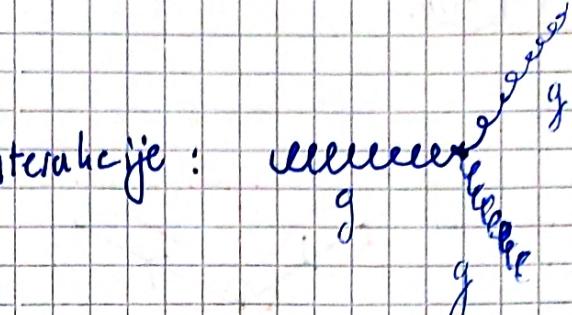
f 2.) Šibka sila ima za nosilce Žiblic bozone (W^\pm, W^0, Z^0), ki imajo maso ($m_W = 80.3 \text{ GeV}; m_Z = 91.1 \text{ GeV}$) in nosijo Šibki naboj.

Torej je možno :

Ni pa dovoljena:



3.) Močina sila ima za nosilce gluonc g ($M_g = 0$), ki imajo barvni naboji.

Možne so take interakcije:  QCD

Feynmanovi diagrami

Ponovitev: Kontinuitetna enačba relativistično

$$\partial^\mu = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, -\vec{\nabla} \right) \Rightarrow \partial^\mu = g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu; \quad g^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow j^\mu = (g, \vec{j})$$

To velja za K-G enačbo!

$$\Rightarrow \partial_\mu j^\mu = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{j} = 0$$

$$\Delta = \vec{\nabla}^2 \rightarrow \square$$

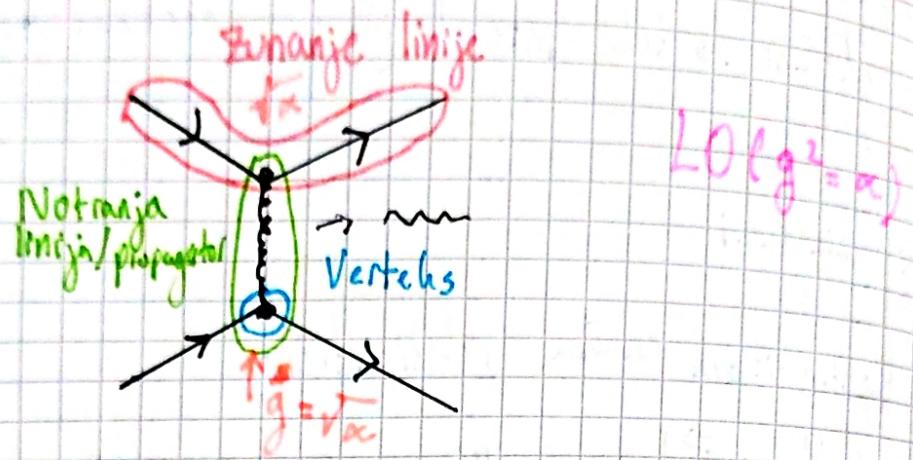
Za ravnih val:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi &= N e^{-ipx} \\ p \cdot x &= p^\mu x_\mu = E \cdot \epsilon - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} j^\mu &= 2|N|^2 p^\mu \\ &= 2|N|^2 (E, \vec{p}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(V_{fi}) = M_{fi} = M_1 (\alpha^1 = g^2) + M_2 (\alpha^2 = g^4) + M_3 (\alpha^3 = g^6) \dots$$

Hocemo tukaj perturbativno vistvo in upamo, da je potenčna Vista (tj. višji redi vedno padajo). To pomeni, da hocemo, da konvergira za $\alpha < 1$. Prvi Vodilni red (prva nencelna vrednost) se označi LO (Leading order), naslednja dva sta (Next to leading order) NLO in VNLO (Next to next to leading order).

Feynman ugotovi, da se lahko Mi dobri člene vrste dobri
z diagrami + pravili.



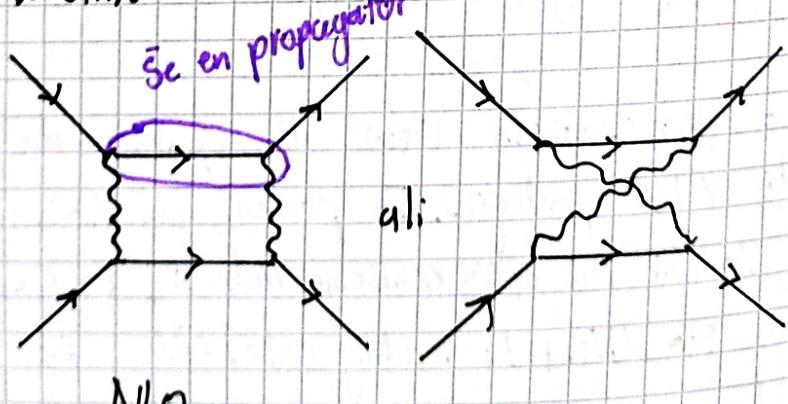
Zunanje linije določajo začetno in končno stanje. LO dobimo z zmožkom vseh verteksov.

Teorija določa dovoljene vertekse in pravila za njih, propagatorje in zunanje linije in pravila za vse te.

- Zunanja linija v Verteks
- Zunanja linija iz verteksa
- Propagator

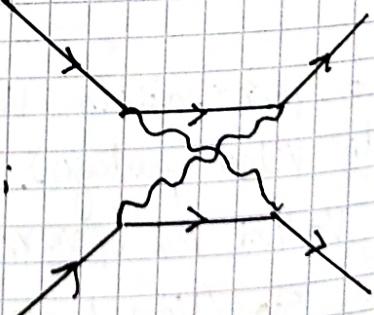


V naslednjem redu dobimo



NLO ($g^2 = \alpha^2$)

ali



V vsakem verteksu se ohranja $P^\mu = (E, \vec{p})$

$$\delta^{(4)}(\sum_{in} p^\mu - \sum_{out} p^\mu)$$

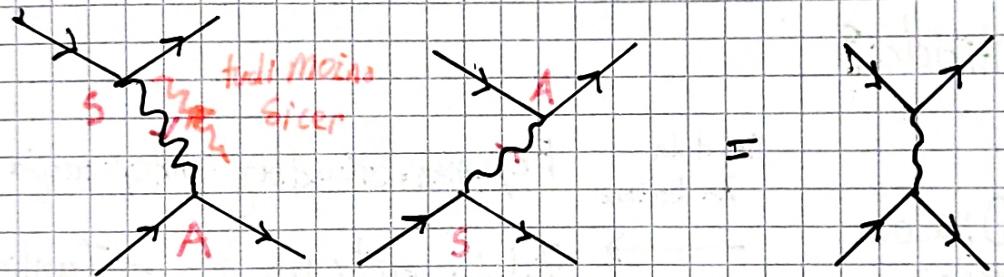
Na tisto to pomeni, da imamo v vsakem verteksu še en virtualen delec.

Vse zunanjje linije predstavljajo realne (on-shell) in prost delce (nizačni val).

Tipično so notranje linije / propagatorji virtualni delci.

Smer časa pri diagramih ali \rightarrow ali \uparrow . Bodite pozoren, ker lahko napačno prebrano os predstavlja potem drugo realcijo.

Virtualni delci / propagatorji so že vsota možnih časovnih potekov (scenarij / absorpcija)



Socasnost je itak
relativna

Lorentz
invarantan!
LINV

Standardne označke glede na SM

— Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: Fermion

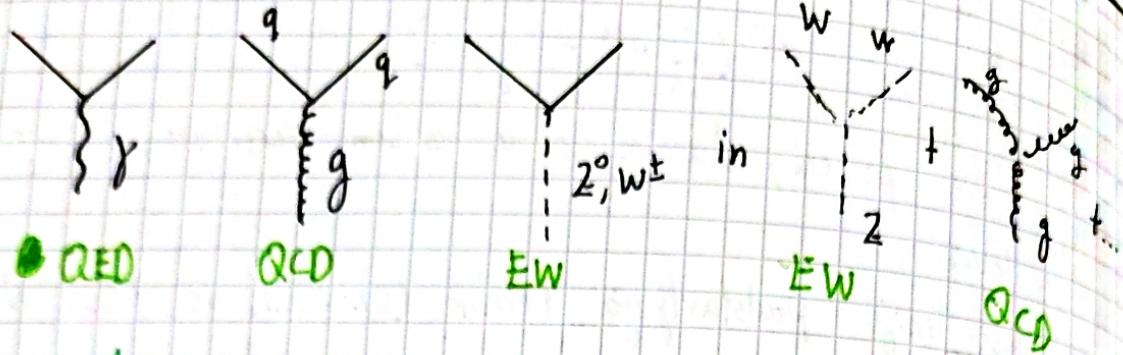
Spin 1: Foton [črčasih trdi dnevi bozon]

Spin 1,0: Šibki bozoni, Higgsov bozon

Gluoni

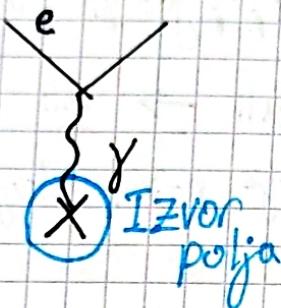
Paket
TIKZ
za risanje v
Latexu!

Verteksi:



Interakcija z poljem:

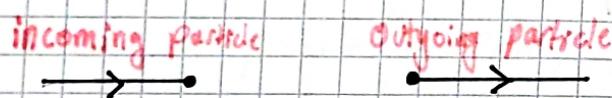
Izvor polja
(Zunanje polja)



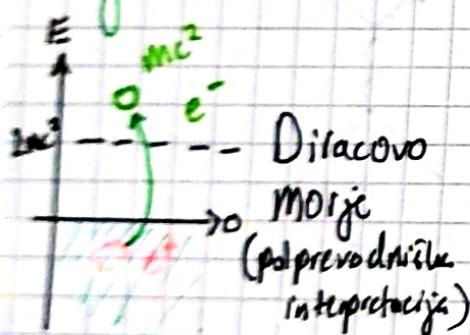
MADGRAPH
za kombinatoriko
in matricni element

Zunanji delci:

Usmerjene linije



Kaj z Antidelci?



Ne delci za bozone Feynman - Stückelberg interpretacija
Zgled: π^+ (delci) π^- (antidelci)
ud ud

$$KG. rešitev \Psi = Ne^{-ip^\mu}; p^\mu = (E = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}, \vec{p})$$

Vrijnostni tehni:

$$j^\mu = 2/N l^2 p^\mu$$

↓ električni teh

$$je(\pi^+) = (+e_0) j^\mu = 2e_0 N l^2 p^\mu$$

Za π^- pu:

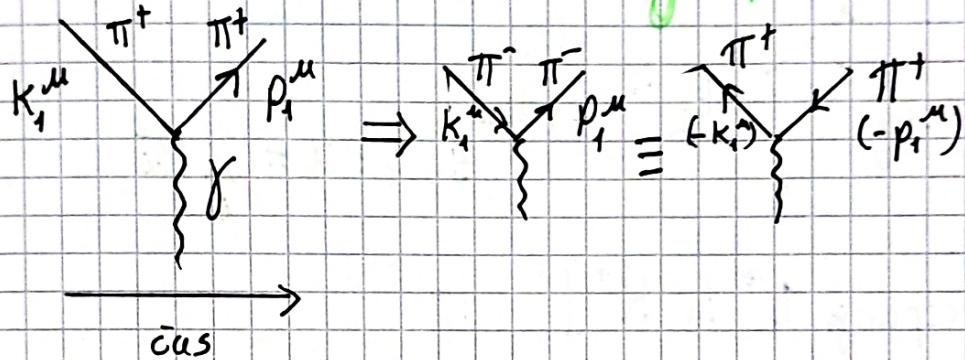
$$\begin{aligned} je(\pi^-) &= (-e_0) j^\mu = (+e_0)(j^\mu) = e_0 (2N l^2)(-p^\mu) \\ &= 2e_0 N l^2 (-E, -\vec{p}) \end{aligned}$$

fig. 4. Scenarij (absorpcija) anti delca z G.K. p^μ je fizikalno ekivalentna absorpciji (scenaru) delca z G.K. $(-p^\mu)$

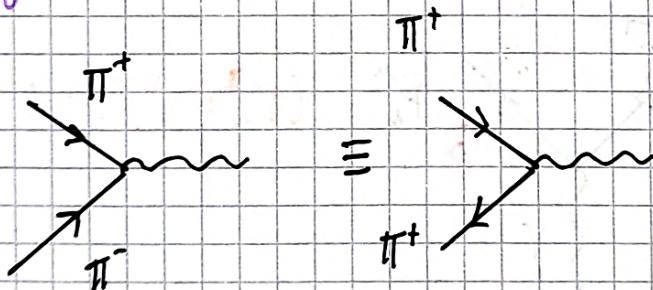
02.
Positivne pozitve anti delce ($p^\mu > 0$), ki se giblje naprej po casu so enaki ekivalentnim negativnim ($-p^\mu$) rezitram delca, ki se giblje nazaj v času.

"Antidelci so delci, ki se gibljejo nazaj v času"

⊕ Dodatno: Fermioni Že transformacija spina

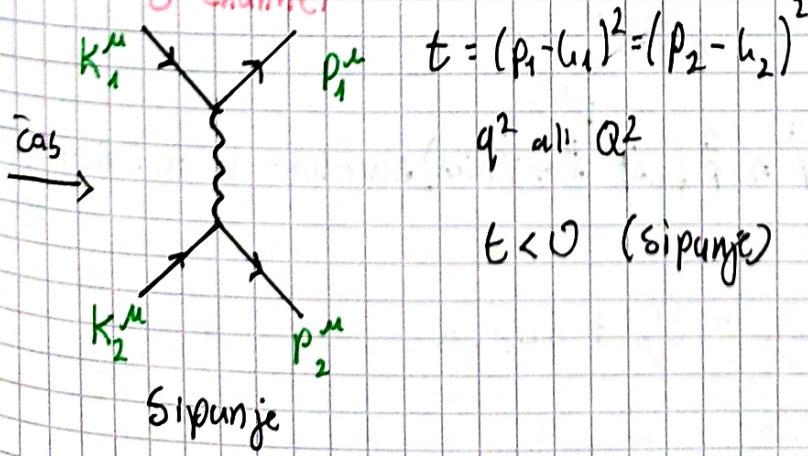


Anihilacija

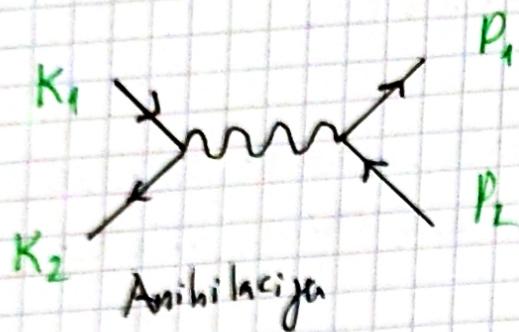


Osnovne $2 \rightarrow 2$ topologije

b-channel



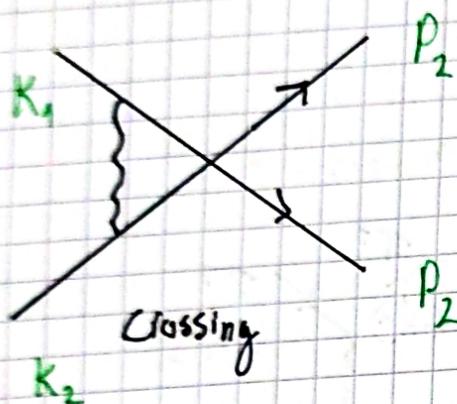
S-channel



$$S = (k_1 + k_2)^2 = (p_1 + p_2)^2$$

Center of mass energy CM Energy or \sqrt{S}

U-channel



$$u = (p_1 - k_2)^2 = (p_2 - k_1)^2$$

u, t, S Mandelstam variables

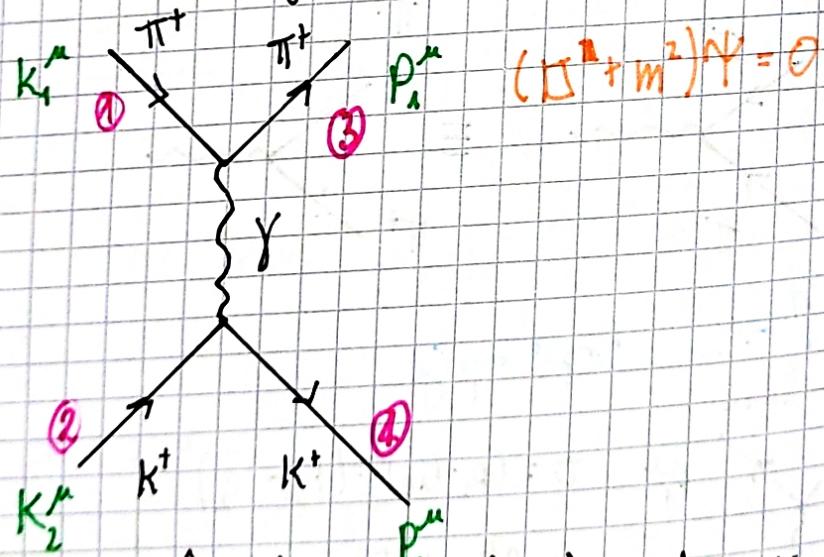
Velja:

$$S + E + u = \sum_i m_i^2$$

muste vseh delcev
V relativistični
realnosti

Zgled: [EM sisanje π^+ in K^+]

Ker je ~~je~~ Spin 0 lahko shajamo z K-G enacbo.



Poddobno kot pri svetlju γ ($\hat{p} \Rightarrow \hat{p} + e\vec{A}$) naredimo v tem relativističnem

Pravil:

$$\partial_\mu \rightarrow D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu$$

$$\square = \partial_\mu \partial^\mu \rightarrow D_\mu D^\mu$$

$$(\square + m^2)\Psi = -ie(\partial_\mu A^\mu + A^\mu \partial_\mu)\Psi + \dots$$

Popravak
u prosti
resitvi:

$$-\hat{V}\Psi$$

interakcija z poljem

Not par. γ' višje cene

Zanemarimo

✓ $\Rightarrow M_{fi} = \frac{1}{i} \int d^4x \bar{\Psi}_f^* \hat{V} \Psi_i$

Int. 1. poljnih
+ Flardon iteraciji

0-ta resitev: $(\square + m^2)\Psi = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow \Psi_1 = N_1 e^{-ik_1 x}, \Psi_2, \dots, \dots \text{ (ravn. valovi)}$$

1-red perturbacij: Dobimo M_{fi} :

$$q^\mu = k_1^\mu - p_i^\mu$$

$$M_{fi} = \frac{1}{i} \int \bar{\Psi}_3^* \hat{V} \Psi_1 d^4x$$

$\gamma \downarrow k^+$

$$M_{fi} = e \int d^4x \left[(-\partial_\mu \bar{\Psi}_3^*) \Psi_1 + \bar{\Psi}_3^* (\partial_\mu \Psi_1) \right] A^\mu$$

Podobno verjetnostnemu

$$j_\mu(\pi^+) = ie \left[\bar{\Psi}_3^* (\partial_\mu \Psi_1) - (\partial_\mu \bar{\Psi}_3^*) \Psi_1 \right]$$

\rightarrow Verjetnostni tok med

$$\bar{\Psi}_3^* \leftrightarrow \Psi_1$$

Transition current / Prchodni tok med začetnim π^- in končnim stanjem π^+ .

$$\Rightarrow M_{fi} = -i \int j_\mu(\pi^+) A^\mu d^4x$$

Analogno lahko napišemo

$$j^\mu(k^+) = ie \left[\bar{\Psi}_1^* (\partial^\mu \Psi_2) - (\partial^\mu \bar{\Psi}_1^*) \Psi_2 \right]$$

Mangla nam ře zveza z A^μ . Iz elektromagnetizma imamo:

$$\square^2 = 0$$

$$\square^2 A^\mu = j^\mu \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Nehomogena} \\ \text{Valovna enačba} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0 \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{A} = 0 \quad (\text{Lorentz gauge})$$

$$A^\mu = -\frac{1}{q^2} j^\mu(k^+) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \boxed{\square^{\frac{-ieqx}{q^2}} = -q^2 e^{\frac{-ieqx}{q^2}}}$$

Preprosto proviz
da res relja

Torž:

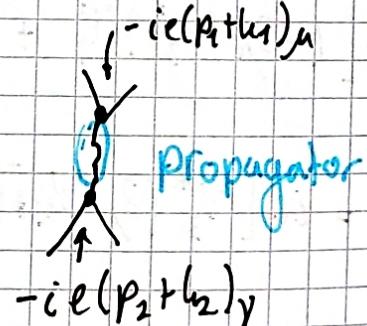
$$M_{fi} = +i \int j^\mu(\vec{r}_1) \frac{1}{q^2} j^\mu(k^+) d^4x$$

$$M_{fi} = ie^2 N_1 N_2 N_3 N_4 (p_1 + k_1)_\mu (p_2 + k_2)^\mu \cdot \frac{1}{q^2} \int d^4x e^{i(p_1+p_2-k_1-k_2)} \frac{(2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_1+p_2-k_1-k_2)}{(2\pi)^4}$$

Dajmo eksplicitno zapisati propagator:

$$\frac{-ie q^\mu \gamma^2}{q^2} \rightarrow$$

V schematicu vertexu pripisemo



V splošnem lahko diferencialni sifalni presel zapisemo kot:

$$d\Omega = \frac{|T_{fi}|^2}{\#[(k_1 \cdot k_2)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2]} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(k_1 + k_2 - \sum_{i=1}^N p_i) \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{d^3 p_i}{2 E_i} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}$$

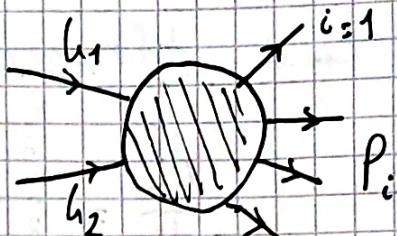
relativistični zapis
 $|T_{fi}|^2 \quad g_e \cdot j_e \sim |N_e - N_f|$
 $E \text{ in } \vec{p}$
 $\hookrightarrow M_{fi} \text{ brez normalizacije}$

Celotna ohranitev
 dL_{Fins}
 $\text{Lorentz invariantne phase space}$
 dQ

$$|\hat{T}_{fi}|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{S} \sum_{\text{Zacitna stanja}} |\hat{T}_{fii}|^2 \right|^2$$

Vsa končna stanja

Povprečí po
všech začítivých
stanjih



$$\text{Tipično: } \frac{1}{(2S_1+1)(2S_2+1)} \sum_{S_1, S_2}$$

Kajantie in Byciling:
Particle Kinematics

Simetrie in Ohranitveni Zakhoni

Iščemo kolicine, ki se s časom ohranjujo... Delali bomo nerelativistično (ampak se iste kolicine ohranjujo tudi relativistično).

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle = \hat{H} |\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$\hat{H} = \hat{H}^\dagger$ hermitshi

Formalna rešitev je

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{-\frac{i\hat{H}t}{\hbar}} |\Psi(0)\rangle$$

\hat{H} hermitshi $\rightarrow U = e^{-\frac{i\hat{H}t}{\hbar}}$; U je unitaren $U^\dagger U = I$

Opozitivna D z operaterjem \hat{D} se s časom ohranja če velja

$$\langle \Psi(t) | \hat{D} | \Psi(t) \rangle = \begin{cases} \langle \Psi(0) | \hat{D} | \Psi(0) \rangle = 0, \\ \langle \Psi(0) | U^\dagger \hat{D} U | \Psi(0) \rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{U^\dagger \hat{D} U} = D_0 / U \cdot \text{in} \cdot U^\dagger$$

$$\hat{D} = U D_0 U^\dagger \quad \left. \right\} \text{Standardna transformacija operatorja}$$

To enačbo differenciramo:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d\hat{D}}{dt} &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial E} D_0 U^\dagger U D_0 \frac{\partial U^\dagger}{\partial E} + O = \dots \\ &= \left(-\frac{i\hat{H}}{\hbar}\right) U D_0 U^\dagger + U D_0 \left(+\frac{i\hat{H}}{\hbar}\right) U^\dagger\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\hat{D}}{dt} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\hat{H} \underbrace{UD_0 U^\dagger}_{\hat{D}} - \underbrace{UD_0 U^\dagger \hat{H}}_{\hat{D}} \right) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} [\hat{H}, \hat{D}] = 0$$

časovno neodvisno

Torej vse ohranjene holocene komutirajo s Hamiltonianom.

Zgled: [Ohranitev vrtilne holocene]

Vzamemo $\hat{j}_z = \hat{j}_3$. Velja $[\hat{H}, \hat{j}_z] = 0$ (npr. vodilkov atom, jeda, ...)

Spomni se: \hat{j}_z je generator rotacij. Unitarni zapis je:

$$U(\hat{j}_z, t) = e^{-\frac{i\hat{j}_z t}{\hbar}} \quad r \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \psi' = U\psi$$

Ohranjanje dveh vrst holocen:

- Diskretné holocene

- pamost
- naboj, ...

- Zvezne holocene

- P
- J
- E , ...

Ena holocina ~~je~~ ki naf bi se ohranjala je Barionsko šterilo.

Zgled [Barionsko število]

Barioni so sestavljeni iz 3 kvarkov. Imajo

kvarkno število $B = 1$. Temu pripada simetrijska

Operacija:

$$U = e^{i\hat{B}\psi}$$

Domisljena končna (pot)

(ker ni fizikalno ampak je

to nekušljivo v prostorju parametrov).

$$\begin{array}{c} q \\ q \end{array}$$

} $| \psi \rangle$

$$\hat{B} | \psi \rangle = B | \psi \rangle = 1. | \psi \rangle$$

Anti delci se lahko vežejo v stanje treh vezanih
antikvarkov \rightarrow antibarion. Te imajo $B = -1$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{q} \\ \bar{q} \end{array}$$

$$\hat{B} | \bar{\psi} \rangle = B | \bar{\psi} \rangle = (-1) | \bar{\psi} \rangle$$

Mezoni (vezana $q\bar{q}$) je $B = 0$. Leptoni $B = 0$.

Danes imamo Barionsko število na nivoju kvarkov

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} q : B = + \frac{1}{3} \\ \bar{q} : B = - \frac{1}{3} \\ L : B = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Hudroni: Barioni + Mezoni

$$3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$

Gledati so, če so realne tipi $pp \rightarrow pp \bar{p} \bar{p}$ } To so izmerili
 $B: 1+1 \quad B: 1+1 + 1-1$
 $2 \quad 2 \quad \checkmark$

$pp \rightarrow p \bar{p} \gamma^+ \gamma^-$ } Tega niso
 $B: 1+1 \quad B: 1-1 + 0+0$
 $2 \quad 0 \quad //$ izmerili

In mezzo: Ohranitev leptonskega števila

$$\text{Leptoni} \quad L = 1$$

Eksperimenti so ustanovili pravljali

$$\text{Antileptoni} \quad L = -1$$

$pp \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ } Te niso opazili
 $L: 0+0 \quad L: -1-1 //$

$$\text{Ostali:} \quad L = 0$$

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma^+ \gamma^-$ } To so opazili
 $L: -1+1 \quad L: -1 + 1 \quad \checkmark$

- Stvar se zakomplicira:

$$\gamma_\mu n \rightarrow p \mu^- \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L: 1+0 \\ B: 0+1 \end{array} \right\} \text{To reakcije so opuzili}$$

$$L: 0+1 \quad B: 1+0 \quad \checkmark$$

ampak

$$\gamma_\mu n \rightarrow p e^- \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} L: -1- \\ B: -1- \end{array} \right\} \text{Ampak te pa se ohrami} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{so opuzili} \\ \text{niso opuzili} \end{array} \right\}$$

Vpeljati moramo še leptonsko število po vrstah: L_e, L_χ, L_μ

medtem ko

$$\gamma_\mu n \rightarrow p e^-$$

$$L_i: 1+0 \rightarrow 0+0 \quad // \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Lahko razloži odštevost} \\ \text{fazpada} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$L_e: 0+0 \rightarrow 0+1 \quad //$$

$$\gamma_\mu n \rightarrow p \mu^-$$

$$L_\mu: 1+0 \rightarrow 0+1$$

Izhali so še reakcije tipa:

$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \gamma \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{je tudi niso zane} \\ \text{Opuzili} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bar{\nu}_\mu \bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow //$$

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_\mu \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To so opuzili} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$B: 0 \rightarrow 0+0$$

$$L_\mu: 0 \rightarrow -1+1$$

$$L: 0 \rightarrow -1+1$$

Recimo, GUT je pa B-L "dobjo" kvantno število.

$$p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{To reakcijo izčemo} \\ \text{B: } 1 \rightarrow 0+0 // \\ \text{L: } 0 \rightarrow -1+0 // \end{array} \right\}$$

$$B-L: 1 \rightarrow 1+0 \quad \checkmark \rightarrow 5 \text{ stabična GUT je to mogoče}$$

$\tau_p > 10^{34} \text{ let } @ 95\% \text{ CL}$

Intermezzo: [Permutacijska simetrija funkcija stanja u već delci]

$N = 2$: Enodelčna stanja f_a, f_b

$$\text{Sim: } \Psi_s(1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [f_a(1)f_b(2) + f_a(2)f_b(1)]$$

$$\Psi_s(1,2) = \Psi_s(2,1) \rightarrow \text{Nelosčljiva delca 1,2}$$

$$\text{Sim: } \Psi_A(1,2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [f_a(1)f_b(2) - f_a(2)f_b(1)]$$

$$\Psi_A(1,2) = -\Psi_A(2,1) \dots \text{Fermioni; moraju biti u stanju } \Psi_A$$

(če je $a = b \Rightarrow \Psi = 0$)

Paulijeva propozicija!

To velja za vsak sistem z N fermioni:

$$\Psi_A(1, \dots, N)$$

Izospin

Sestavljam zalog Barione:

$$N=3 \text{ kvarki (u, d, s)} : 3^3 = 27 \text{ kombinacij}$$

Uvedemo novo kvantno število (strong) izospin.

Delca Ψ , ki je v stanjih

$$|I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = \frac{1}{2}\rangle = |p\rangle \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |p\rangle$$

$$|I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\rangle = |n\rangle \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = |n\rangle$$

Izospinorji:

je dobro kvantno število za jedrsko/mocno interakcijo.

Različna
stanja obusa
delcev (flavor)

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2}(Z-N) \text{ v enačbah jedra}$$

$$[\hat{H}, \hat{I}_3] = 0$$

Za naboje

$$Q = I_3 + \frac{1}{2}$$

Lahko uporabimo Spinski formalizem (Ladder operators, ...)

$$I_3 |p\rangle = \frac{1}{2} |p\rangle$$

$$I_3 |n\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} |n\rangle$$

→

$$I_+ |p\rangle = 0 \quad I_- |p\rangle = |n\rangle$$

$$I_+ |n\rangle = |p\rangle \quad I_- |n\rangle = 0$$

To se lahko prevede v hvarhorsko sliko:

$$I_3 |u\rangle = +\frac{1}{2} |u\rangle \quad u: I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I_3 |d\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} |d\rangle \quad d: I = \frac{1}{2}, I_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

in sveda

$$I_- |u\rangle = |d\rangle$$

$$I_+ |d\rangle = |u\rangle$$

Uporabimo sedaj to mazinjenje.

Sistematična konstrukcija Barionskih Stanj:

$$\text{Uganemo fukoj} \quad \Psi_{S1} = |uuu\rangle$$

$$\Psi_{S2} = |ddd\rangle$$

$$\Psi_{S3} = |udd\rangle$$

$$\Psi_{S4} = |ddu\rangle$$

$$I_- = \sum_{i=1}^3 I_{-i}$$

$$\hat{I}_- |uuu\rangle = |duu\rangle + |udu\rangle + |uud\rangle$$

$$\Psi_{S3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|duu\rangle + |udu\rangle + |uud\rangle)$$

$$\hat{I}_+ |ddd\rangle = |udd\rangle + |dud\rangle + |ddu\rangle$$

$$\Psi_{S4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|udd\rangle + |dud\rangle + |ddu\rangle)$$

Dodamo še hvarh.

$$|s\rangle = |I=0, I_3=0\rangle$$

Tega ni šlo obravnavati z izospinom. Vpeljali so čudnost (strangeness)

$$S = -1 \quad \text{za } |s\rangle$$

$$S = +1 \quad \text{za } |\bar{s}\rangle$$

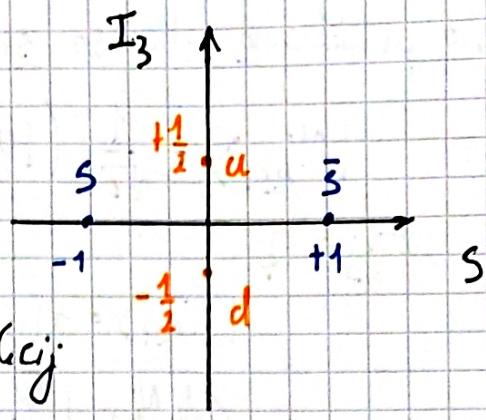
$$U = e^{i\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

čudni kvarki je bil nagnjen pri reakciji

$$\bar{\nu}^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda^0$$

S: 0+0 S: 1-1

čudnost se ohranja pri močnib in EM interakcij:
ne pa pri siblilih



Zamenjujemo kvarke z S:

~~$\psi_{S5} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\lvert s u u \rangle + \lvert u s u \rangle + \lvert u u s \rangle)$~~

~~S, d \rightarrow S~~

~~$\psi_{S6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\lvert s d d \rangle + \lvert d s d \rangle + \lvert d d s \rangle)$~~

~~S, u \rightarrow S~~

~~$\psi_{S7} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\lvert d u s \rangle + \lvert d s u \rangle + \lvert s d u \rangle + \lvert u d s \rangle + \lvert u s d \rangle)$~~

~~S, u \rightarrow S
2x~~

~~$\psi_{S8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\lvert s u s \rangle + \lvert u s s \rangle + \lvert s s u \rangle)$~~

To je deluplet

~~$\psi_{S9} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\lvert s d s \rangle + \lvert s s d \rangle + \lvert d s s \rangle)$~~

Simetričnih stanj olisa

~~$\psi_{S10} = \lvert s s s \rangle$~~

Ostane nam še $27 - 10 = 17$ stanj. Ne bomo vse napisali. Popolnoma antisimetrično stanje je samo eno:

~~$\psi_{A1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\lvert u d s \rangle - \lvert d u s \rangle + \lvert u s d \rangle - \lvert d s u \rangle + \lvert s u d \rangle - \lvert s d u \rangle)$~~

Note: čisto analogno lahko naredimo za QCD

$$\Psi_A(QCD) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (\lvert R G B \rangle - \dots)$$

" " "
u d s

Stanje barj kvarkov za vse Barione

Ostala so pa mešana stanja. Lahko so simetrični na izmenjavo dveh kvarkov in antisimetrični na izmenjavo drugih dveh:

$$\psi_{MA1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\lvert \tilde{u} \tilde{d} \tilde{u} \rangle - \lvert \tilde{d} \tilde{u} \tilde{u} \rangle)$$

anti anti
sim sim

\vdots

ψ_{MA8}

Lahko pa izberemo, da so si.

$$|\Psi_{MS1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (|uuds\rangle + |duus\rangle - 2|uudd\rangle)$$

dobimo
tot

$$|\Psi_{MS1}\rangle = a|uuds\rangle + b|duus\rangle + c|uudd\rangle$$

$$\langle \bar{d} \bar{d} |\Psi_{MS1} \rangle = 1: a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1$$

$$\langle \bar{u} \bar{u} |\Psi_{MS1} \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle \bar{u} \bar{s} \bar{s} |\Psi_{MS1} \rangle = 0$$

⋮

⋮

$$|\Psi_{MS8}\rangle$$

Skupna funkcija stanja bariona potem zgleda tako:

Mora biti antisimetrično $\Psi_B \sim \Psi(\vec{r}) \cdot \underbrace{\Psi(\text{spin})}_{\text{Tipično simetričen}} \cdot \underbrace{\Psi(\text{ohus})}_{\text{Simetrično mora biti}} \cdot \underbrace{\Psi(\text{QCD})}_{\text{antisimetričen redno}}$

Možnost: $\underbrace{\Psi_{S1-S1b}(\text{ohus})}_{\hookrightarrow \text{Dekuplet Barionov}} \underbrace{\Psi_{S1-S4}(\text{spin})}_{\text{}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ustreza spin } \frac{3}{2} = J \\ J_2 = \frac{3}{2} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \\ = -\frac{3}{2} \end{array} \right\} = J$

Zgodovinu $\Delta^{++} = |uuu\rangle$ - simetričen

Eksperiment: $J = 3/2 \quad |111\rangle$ - simetričen

Od tega je eksperimentalni del ψ
da mora biti $\Psi_A(\text{QCD})$

Mesne kombinacije:

$$\text{Outet barion} \quad |\Psi_{M1}\rangle = \Psi_{MS1}(\text{ohus}) \Psi_{MS1}(\text{spin}) + \Psi_{MA1}(\text{ohus}) \Psi_{MA1}(\text{spin})$$

z spinom

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

$$|\Psi_{M8}\rangle = \Psi_{MS8}(\text{ohus}) \Psi_{MS8}(\text{spin}) + \Psi_{MA8}(\text{ohus}) \Psi_{MA8}(\text{spin}).$$

Hipernabug

Zgodovinsko se ohrani še to kvantno uolicino:

$$y = B + S$$

Hipernuklej

Zgodovinsko se ohrani že to kvantno kvocijeno:

$$Y = B + S$$

↑ čudnost, ne
spin

$$Q = I_3 + \frac{B+S}{2}$$

↑ običajni naboj

Eksperimentalno test tega sta magnetna momenta n in p. Teoretično kake

Izračunamo:

$$\Psi_p = \Psi_{MS1} (\text{okus}) \Psi_{MS1} (\text{spin}) + \Psi_{MA} (\text{okus}) \Psi_{MA} (\text{spin}) =$$

$$\text{Spin } = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|udu\rangle - |duu\rangle] [|\uparrow\uparrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle] +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [|uclu\rangle + |clu\rangle - |ucl\rangle] [|l\uparrow\uparrow\rangle + |l\downarrow\uparrow\rangle - |l\uparrow\downarrow\rangle] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} [2|u\uparrow u\uparrow d\downarrow\rangle - |u\uparrow u\downarrow d\uparrow\rangle + \dots]$$

Rabimo še operator magnetnega momenta:

$$g_s = 2 \text{ za spin } \frac{1}{2} \text{ (Fermioni)}$$

$$\hat{\vec{\mu}}_i = g_s \frac{e_0 Q_i \hat{\vec{s}_i}}{2m_i}$$

$\hat{\vec{s}_i}$ - spin \rightarrow gleidamo $\hat{\vec{s}_{iz}}$

m_i - masa črteža $\sim (m_q \approx \frac{m_u}{3})$

Aribitrično

$$\hat{\vec{\mu}} = \sum_i \vec{\mu}_i$$

Q_i - delež / faktor osn. nabojev

$$Q_u = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \\ Q_d = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

Tako dobimo:

$$\mu_z \psi_p = \mu_p \psi_p$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_p = \frac{e}{2m_q}$$

Analogno:

$$\mu_n = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{e_0}{2m_q}$$

Da se nam m_q in nekaterje merske napake v povzročenem eksperimentu pojavljajo pogledamo razmerje:

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_p} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

Eksperiment pa nam da:

$$\frac{\mu_n}{\mu_p} \approx -0,685 \Rightarrow \text{Ni slabo ujemanje!}$$

Mesonji: Vezana stanja ($q\bar{q}$) $B=0$

Vpeljemo operator konjugacije naboja:

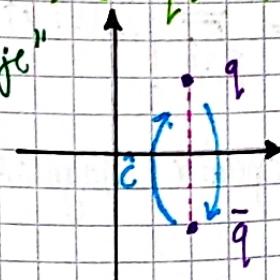
$$\hat{C}: |q\rangle \rightarrow |\bar{q}\rangle$$

$$\hat{C}|q\rangle = \lambda |\bar{q}\rangle$$

$$\hat{C}^2|q\rangle = \lambda \hat{C}|q\rangle = |\lambda|^2 |q\rangle$$

$$|\lambda|^2 = 1$$

\Leftrightarrow "izvajanje"



Izberemo $\lambda = \pm 1$ (odvisno od primera).

Mi si izberimo:

$$\hat{C}|u\rangle = \boxed{\pm} |\bar{u}\rangle$$

izbor / dogovor

$$\hat{C}|d\rangle = + |\bar{d}\rangle$$

Kaje je z izospinom?

$$|u\rangle = |I=\frac{1}{2}, I_3=\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

$$|d\rangle = |I=\frac{1}{2}, I_3=-\frac{1}{2}\rangle$$

Spomni se vseh teh zvez:

$$I_3 |u\rangle = +\frac{1}{2} |u\rangle$$

$$I_+ |u\rangle = 0$$

$$I_- |u\rangle = |d\rangle$$

Za antideuke pa!:

→ obrazec "spin" oz. izospin

$$I_3 |\bar{u}\rangle = -\frac{1}{2} |\bar{u}\rangle$$

$$I_3 |\bar{d}\rangle = +\frac{1}{2} |\bar{d}\rangle$$

$$I_- |\bar{d}\rangle = -|\bar{u}\rangle$$

$$I_+ |\bar{u}\rangle = -|\bar{d}\rangle$$

To je analogno k lotku spin

$$| \uparrow \uparrow \rangle = |S=1, S_z=1\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle) = |S=1, S_z=0\rangle$$

$$|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle = |S=1, S_z=-1\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle) = |S=0, S_z=0\rangle$$

Spostimo stanje ortogonalno m. ostalim

Mesonski spetnici:

Zajednico z π ($B=0$, $Y=B+S=S=0$)

Prim. imajo

spin 0

$$|\pi^+\rangle = |ud\rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \uparrow I_3 \\ I_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle) = |S=1, S_z=0\rangle \\ |\uparrow \downarrow\rangle = |S=1, S_z=-1\rangle \\ \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow \downarrow\rangle + |\downarrow \uparrow\rangle) = |S=0, S_z=0\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |\pi^+\rangle = |I=1, I_3=+1\rangle \\ |\pi^-\rangle = |I=1, I_3=-1\rangle \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} |I=1, I_3=0\rangle \\ \text{To je } \pi^0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$|\pi^0\rangle = |I=1, I_3=0\rangle \quad \text{Spet spustimo stanje}$$

$$|\pi^-\rangle = |I=1, I_3=-1\rangle \quad \leftarrow$$

izkušnjo ponavljamo tudi za ostale (do singleta pridemo kasneje).

$(u, d, s) = 9$ kombinacija

$$|\pi^+\rangle \xrightarrow{d \rightarrow s} |u\bar{s}\rangle = |K^+\rangle \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{kaon} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{izospin 0} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} Y=B+S=1 \\ I_3 = 1/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{kaoni} \\ \text{imajo} \\ \text{spin 0} \end{array}$$

$$|\pi^+\rangle \xrightarrow{u \rightarrow s} |s\bar{d}\rangle = |\bar{u}^0\rangle \quad \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ \text{strangurovski} \\ -1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} Y=-1 \\ I_3 = 1/2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Antikao} \end{array}$$

$$|\pi^-\rangle \xrightarrow{d \rightarrow s} |\bar{s}\bar{u}\rangle = |K^-\rangle$$

$$|\pi^-\rangle \xrightarrow{u \rightarrow s} |\bar{d}\bar{s}\rangle = |K^+\rangle$$

$S = -1$
 $I_3 = -1/2$
 $S = 1$
 $I_3 = -1/2$

Sestavimo sedaj popolnoma simetrično kombinacijo ("singlet") v izospinu:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (|dd\bar{d}\rangle + |uu\bar{u}\rangle + |ss\bar{s}\rangle) = |\eta_0\rangle$$

in še nanj ortogonalno stanje:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (|u\bar{u}\bar{u}\rangle + |d\bar{d}\bar{d}\rangle - 2|s\bar{s}\bar{s}\rangle) = |\eta_8\rangle$$

V naravi so stanja mēsunica obeh:

$$|\eta\rangle = \sin\theta |\eta_0\rangle + \cos\theta |\eta_8\rangle$$

$$|\eta'\rangle = \cos\theta |\eta_0\rangle - \sin\theta |\eta_8\rangle$$

} rotacija

Spin 0: (π, K, η_0, η_8)

η, η'

Spin 1: $(\rho, K^*, \bar{\Phi}_0, \bar{\Phi}_8)$

ρ, ρ^* $\bar{\Phi}, \omega$

$$|\bar{\Phi}\rangle = \sin\theta' |\bar{\Phi}_0\rangle + \cos\theta' |\bar{\Phi}_8\rangle$$

$$|\omega\rangle = \cos\theta' |\bar{\Phi}_0\rangle - \sin\theta' |\bar{\Phi}_8\rangle$$

Stvari se še dodatno zapletejo ko dodamo še težke levarde

Kvarč: C (čar/čarm $C=1$)

\Rightarrow Mezoni D

\bar{C} (čar/čarm $C=-1$) $(D^+, D^-, D^*, D^0, \bar{D}^0, \dots)$

Kvarč: b (beauty $B_{eauty}=+1$) \Rightarrow Mezoni B

\bar{b} (beauty $B_{eauty}=-1$) $(B^+, B^-, B^0, B^{*-}, \dots)$

črna stanja:

$J/\psi |c\bar{c}\rangle \quad m_{J/\psi} = 3,1 \text{ GeV}$

PDG hot
vir

$Y |bb\rangle$
Position

Diracova enacija

- Aitchinson and Hky
- Ryder

Neutrom idea:

Funkcija stanja (\hat{H}) linearna u času \Leftrightarrow Vejetnostna $S = |\psi|^2 \quad S \geq 0$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \sim \psi^* \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi^*}{\partial t} \psi \right)$$

Enacija stanja

Zatim si želi samo $p_0 = E > 0$ pozitivne, tjedje se $p^\mu = (p_0, \vec{p})$.

Osnovice za konstrukciju:

Linearna u $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow$ Lin $\partial_\mu = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \vec{\nabla} \right) \rightarrow$ Koravanc zapisa u relativnosti

$$i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \underbrace{(-i \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + \beta m)}_{\text{enacija}} \psi = \hat{H} \psi$$

$$\vec{\alpha} \cdot \hat{\vec{p}} \Rightarrow \hat{H} = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{p} + \beta m = i \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

Kot pogoj: rabimo še ohranitev energije, kar je Klein-Gordonova enačba

$$(\square + m^2)\Psi = 0 \quad -\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = (-\nabla^2 + m^2)\Psi \quad \text{⊗}$$

Rešitev oblikuje:

$$\Psi = \underbrace{N \omega(p)}_{\text{Dirac}} e^{-ip \cdot x} \quad \text{K-G}$$

Dirac

"Kvadratimo" našo enačbo (operatorje): $\hat{H}^2 = \hat{H} \cdot \hat{H}$

$$\left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)^2 \Psi = (-i \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + m) (-i \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\nabla} + m) \Psi$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \Psi = -\sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x_i^2} - \sum_{i>j} (\alpha_i \alpha_j + \alpha_j \alpha_i) \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - \\ - i m \sum_i (\alpha_i \beta + \beta \alpha_i) \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x_i} + \beta^2 m^2 \Psi \quad \text{⊗} \quad \text{Mora vstaviti modrost}$$

Pogoji za $\vec{\alpha} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ in β

$$\alpha_i \beta + \beta \alpha_i = \{\alpha_i, \beta\} = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

anti komutator

$$\{\alpha_i, \alpha_j\} = 0 \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3$$

$$\alpha_i^2 = I$$

$$\beta^2 = I$$

Izhaja se, da je najnižja možna št. dimenzij potrebnih 4.

$\Rightarrow \Psi$ oz. ω je 4-dim vektor

$$\Psi = \begin{bmatrix} \Psi_1 \\ \Psi_2 \\ \Psi_3 \\ \Psi_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

To so dimenzije v Hilbertovem prostoru stanj.

Tem zahtevam ustrezajo:

$$\alpha_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta_i \\ \beta_i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{oz.}$$

↓
 β_i - Paulijeva matrike

$$\beta_1 = \beta_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\beta_2 = \beta_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\beta_3 = \beta_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U \dots \text{unitarna transf.}$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vec{\beta} \\ \vec{\beta} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

in

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{I}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -\underline{I}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Izbira ni enotična

$$\alpha_i^l = U \alpha_i U^{-1}$$

$$\beta^l = U \beta U^{-1}$$

so tudi rezult.

V uporabi tudi Weyl-ova
vezza.

$$\psi = N w e^{-ip \cdot x}$$

↑
↑
Bi-spinor

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma_5 \\ \gamma_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\{\alpha_i, \beta\} = 0$$

$$\{\alpha_i, \alpha_j\} = 2 \delta_{ij} \underline{I}$$

Fadi bi zapisuli Diracovo enačbo v covariantni obliki: Vpeljamo nov
čimber:

$$\gamma^\mu = \begin{cases} \gamma^0 = \beta & \gamma^0 {}^2 = \underline{I} \\ \gamma^i = \beta \alpha_i & (\gamma^i) {}^2 = -\underline{I} \end{cases}$$

čimber
matrik

zapis temužimo z $\gamma^0 = \beta$

→

Dobimo:

$$(i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi = 0$$

$$\gamma^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \gamma^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

Oznaka

$$\gamma^\mu a_\mu = \phi$$

intuklo dobimo Diracovo enačbo v končni obliki:

$$(i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi = (i \not{p} - m) \psi = 0$$

$$g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \{ \gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu \} = 2 g^{\mu\nu} I$$

Rješive Diracove enačbe

$$p^\mu(p^0, \vec{p})$$

Zapis:

$$\text{Definicijmo } E = \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2} \quad p^0 = \pm E$$

| Vzamemo nustareč:

$$\psi = N w(p) e^{-ip \cdot x}; w = \begin{bmatrix} f \\ x \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Bi-spinorji}$$

Vstanimo v enačbo:

$$[i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m] w(p) e^{-ip \cdot x} = 0$$

$$[\gamma^\mu p_\mu - m] w(p) = 0$$

$$[p^0 - m] w(p) = 0$$

Svet Množimo z $\gamma^0 = \beta$ da gremo v klasičen zapis:

$$[\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{p} + \beta m] w = p_0 w$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} m\mathbb{I}_2 & \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p} \\ \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p} & -m\mathbb{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f \\ \chi \end{bmatrix} = p_0 \begin{bmatrix} f \\ \chi \end{bmatrix}$$

Dobimo dve (suklopjene) enačbi za spinorja:

$$(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p}) \chi = (p_0 - m) f$$

$$(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p}) f = (p_0 + m) \chi$$

Izrazimo χ in vstavimo v I. enačbo:

$$\chi = \frac{(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p}) f}{p_0 + m}$$

Očitno se Diracu ni uresničila želja. Možna stanja so lahko tudi 2 negativno energijo

$$p_0 = E \quad p_0 = -E$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p})^2}_{\vec{p}^2} f - (p_0 + m)(p_0 - m) f$$

$$\vec{p}^2 f = (p_0^2 - m^2) f \Rightarrow p_0 = \pm \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2} = \pm E$$

Na primer za $p_0 = E$ in izrazimo

$$\omega^{(1,2)} = N \begin{pmatrix} f^{(1,2)} \\ \frac{\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p}}{E+m} f^{(1,2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$f^{(1,2)}$ - spinor

$$f^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = f_{\uparrow}$$

$$f^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = f_{\downarrow}$$

$$f^+ f = (1, 0)(1, 0)^T = 1$$

Normalizacija:

$$\omega^\dagger \omega = |N|^2 \left(1 + \frac{(\vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{p})^2}{(E+m)^2} \right)$$

$$= |N|^2 \left(\frac{E^2 + 2Em + m^2 + p^2}{(E+m)^2} \right) = |N|^2 \left(\frac{2E^2 + 2Em}{(E+m)^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega^\dagger \omega = |N|^2 \frac{2E}{E+m}$$

[Tipimo se uporabi:

$$N = \sqrt{E+m}$$

$$\omega^2 = 2E$$

$$\int g dV = 2E \quad \text{(not ravni val)}$$

$$f^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Tori za $p_0 = +E > 0$

$$\omega \rightarrow \omega(p, s) = (E+m)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{p}}{E+m} \right) \quad s=1,2$$

$$\Psi(e^-) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \psi(p, s) e^{-ip \cdot x} ; \quad p = p_+ = (E, \vec{p})$$

"delec"
Leptiko poljubni
Fermion

Ravno obrazlo
ker imata antidele
Obrajen spin

in se stanje $p_0 = -E < 0$

$$\omega(p_0 = -E, -\vec{p}, s) \rightarrow \psi(p, s) = (E+m)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{p}}{E+m} \chi^{(s)} \right) \quad s=1,2$$

$$\chi^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

V

$$\Psi(e^+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \psi(p, s) e^{ip \cdot x}$$

$$p_+ = (E, \vec{p})$$

$$p = -p_+$$