

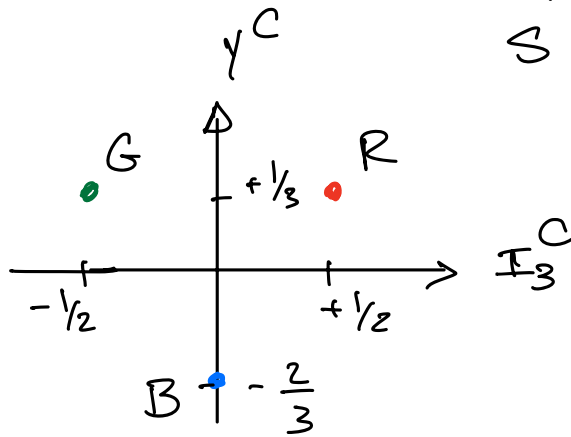
Color
 Δ^{++}

$u^{\uparrow} u^{\uparrow} u^{\uparrow}$

$$\psi = \psi_{\text{spin}} \psi_{\text{spin}} \psi_{\text{flavor}} \psi_{\text{color}}$$

S S S A

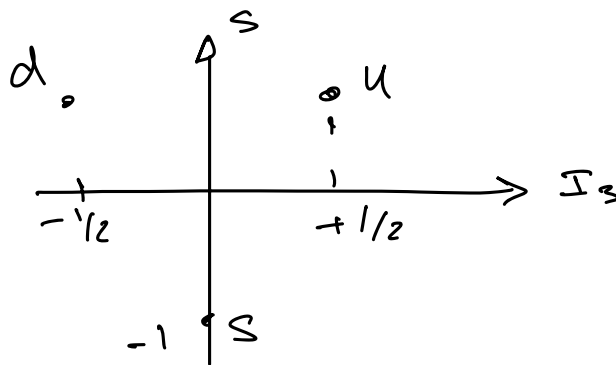
$SU(3)_C$



Y^C : color hypercharge

I_3^C : color isospin

$SU(3)$

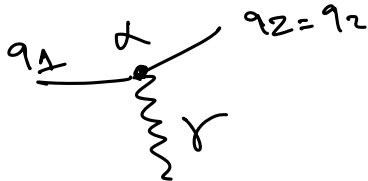


RGB

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad G = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

QED



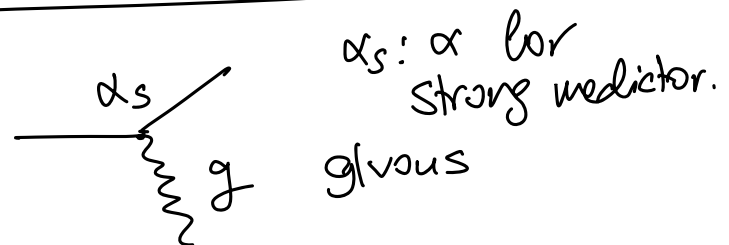
electron $q = -e$

positron $q = +e$

photon
massless.

$$S = 1$$

Quantum Chromodynamics



α_s : α for strong mediator.

gluons

colors: R, G, B.

anti-color: $\bar{R}, \bar{G}, \bar{B}$

massless mediators. gluons

$$S = 1$$

8 gluons have color

gluon: carry color and anti-color

Hypothesis/Conjecture: In nature physical particles are colorless.
color singlets.

- quarks exist? u, d, s .
 - color exists? only 3?
 - are all physical particles colorless
- } - Build observables.
- Experimental measurement.

Baryon Wave Functions De

$B = q_1 q_2 q_3$ $\Psi = \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{space}}}_S \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{spin}}}_{S=3/2} \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{flavor}}}_{S_F} \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{color}}}_A$

$L=0$ Ψ_{space} symm.

Spin: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

$S = 3/2$

$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$ $\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$

$\underbrace{\Psi_{\text{spin}}}_{S=3/2}$ symm.

$S_F = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \\ s \end{pmatrix}$

$$3_F \times 3_F \times 3_F = \underbrace{10_{F,S}}_A + \underbrace{8_{F,M_{12}} + 8_{F,M_{23}}}_{A.} + \underbrace{1_{F,A}}_A$$

M_{12} : symm. under exchange of $1 \leftrightarrow 2$.

M_{23} : $2 \leftrightarrow 3$.

$$3_C \times 3_C \times 3_C = 10_{C,S} + 8_{C,M_{12}} + 8_{C,M_{23}} + 1_{C,A}$$

color confinement $\Rightarrow 1_{C,A}$
(no colored particles)
in nature

$$1_{C,A}: \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} (RGB + GBR + BRG + (-GRB - RBG - BGR)) = \Psi_{\text{color}}$$

$$\Psi = \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{space}}}_S \times \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{spin}}}_{S=3/2} \times \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{flavor}}}_{S_F} \times \underbrace{\Psi_{\text{color}}}_A$$

Decuplet.

If physical decuplet exists.

$$10_{F,S} \times 1_{C,A}$$

$$L = 0$$

$$S = 3/2 \quad \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$$

Flavor: $\mathbb{1}_{F,A}$ Flavor singlet = $(u d s + d s u + s u d \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - d u s - s d u - u s d) \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$
 Color: $\mathbb{1}_{C,A}$ Color singlet = $(1 \leftrightarrow 2 \quad 1 \leftrightarrow 3 \quad 2 \leftrightarrow 3)$

Color: $\mathbb{1}_{C(A)}$.

$$\psi = \psi_{S, S} \times \psi_{S, A} \times \psi_{A, A}$$

$S \Rightarrow$ Cannot exist

Baryon Octet

Baryon Octet

$$3^F \times 3^F \times 3^F = 10^F_S + 1^F_A + 8^F_{M12} + 8^F_{M23}$$

Flavor.

$L=0 \Rightarrow$ space symm.

$L=0 \Rightarrow$ color singlet $\psi_{\text{color}} = 1c.$

for singlet $\psi_{\text{color}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\psi_{\text{red}}\psi_{\text{green}}\psi_{\text{blue}})$

$\psi = \psi_{\text{space}} \psi_{\text{color}} \underbrace{\psi_{\text{spin}} \psi_{\text{flavor}}}_{\text{symmetric.}}$

A.

A.

Spin: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)_S + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_{M_{12}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_{M_{23}}$

$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow\uparrow & \uparrow\uparrow & \downarrow \\ \uparrow\uparrow & \downarrow\downarrow & \downarrow\downarrow \end{array} \xleftrightarrow{12} \begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow\uparrow & \uparrow\uparrow & \downarrow \\ \uparrow\uparrow & \downarrow\downarrow & \downarrow\downarrow \end{array}$

$$M_{13} = M_{12} + M_{23}$$

Exercise with
Clebsch-Gordan

$$\underbrace{\psi_{\text{spin}} \psi_{\text{flavor}}}_{\text{symm.}} = \psi_{S=1/2}^{M_{12}} \psi_{F, M_{12}} + \psi_{S=1/2}^{M_{23}} \psi_{F, M_{23}} + \psi_{S=1/2}^{M_{13}} \psi_{F, M_{13}}$$

Baryon Octet: $\underbrace{\psi_{\text{space}} \psi_c}_A \underbrace{\psi_{\text{spin}} \psi_{\text{flav.}}}_S$

Meson Wave Function

$$M = q_1 \bar{q}_2 \quad 3 \times \bar{3} = 1 + 8$$

$$3_F \times \bar{3}_F = 8_F + 1_F$$

$$3_C \times \bar{3}_C = 8_C + 1_C$$

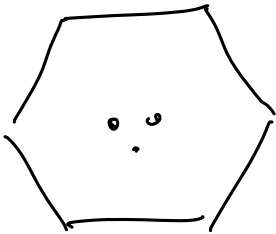
$$\psi_{\text{meson}} = \underbrace{\psi_{\text{space}}}_S \underbrace{\psi_{\text{spin}}}_{Y_{00}} \underbrace{\psi_{\text{flav}}}_S \underbrace{\psi_{\text{color}}}_{\text{color singlet}}$$

$$S = 0$$

pseudoscalar mesons.

$$S = 1$$

vector mesons.



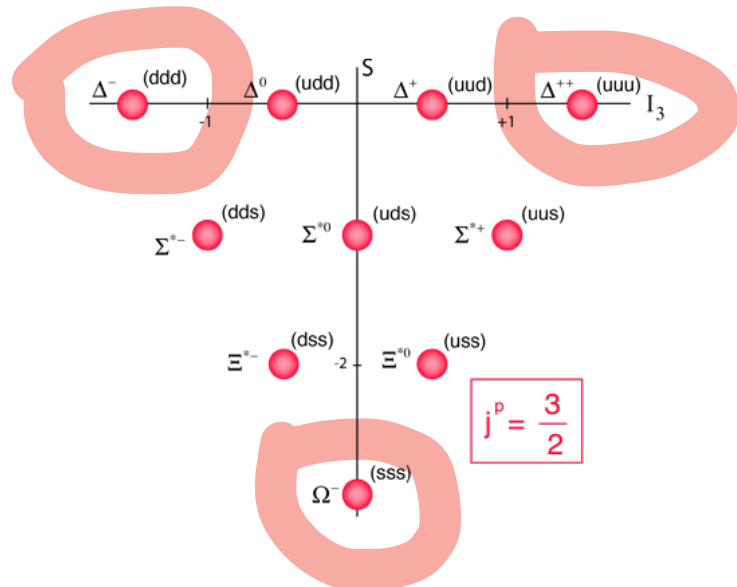
$$\psi_{\text{color}}^A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (R\bar{R} + B\bar{B} + G\bar{G})$$

$$R + G + B = 0.$$

$$R + \bar{R} = 0.$$

$$B + \bar{B} = 0.$$

$$G + \bar{G} = 0$$



Gluons

vector bosons.

$$S = 1.$$

electric charge $q=0$

massless.

colored.

- gluons carry both color and anti-color

$$3_C \times \bar{3}_C = 1 + 8$$

Octet: $R\bar{G}, R\bar{B}, G\bar{R}, G\bar{B}, B\bar{R}, B\bar{G}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(R\bar{R} - B\bar{B}),$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(R\bar{R} + G\bar{G} - 2B\bar{B})$

Singlet $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(R\bar{R} + G\bar{G} + B\bar{B})$

γ

$$\frac{-g_{\mu\nu}}{q^2}$$

Mom.
space

$$\frac{1}{r} \text{ potential.}$$

$\times \text{ Space}$

g



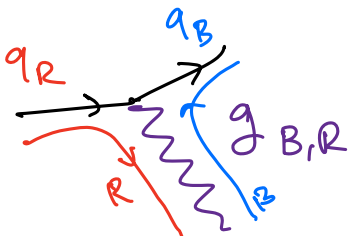
$$\frac{-g_{\mu\nu} + (1-\delta)(p_\mu p_\nu -)}{q^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}$$

Assume colorless gluon does not exist.

\Rightarrow 8 Colored gluons.

\Rightarrow no free gluon or quark.



$$e^+ + e^- \longrightarrow$$

$$q_R \quad \bar{q}_R$$

$$p + p \longrightarrow$$

$$p + \bar{p} \longrightarrow$$

$$e^- + p \longrightarrow$$

$$\nu_e + p \longrightarrow$$

Initial color

0

$$e^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \underbrace{\bar{q}_R q_R}_\mu + \underbrace{q_L \bar{q}_L}_\mu$$

$$e^+ + e^- \longrightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^-$$

$$u_R \bar{d}_R + \bar{u}_R d_R$$

Strangeness 0

$$\bar{d}_G S_G$$

$$d_G \bar{S}_G$$

$$= 0$$

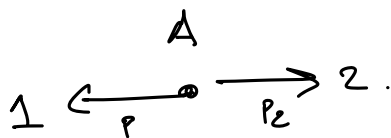
Strangeness

S_G	\bar{u}_R
-1	0

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

Decays

$$A \rightarrow 1 + 2$$



Rest frame of A

$$E_1^* = \frac{m_A^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2m_A}$$

$$E_2^* = \frac{m_A^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2}{2m_A}$$

$$p_1^* = p_2^* = p = \frac{\sqrt{m_A^4 + (m_1^2 - m_2^2)^2 - 2m_A^2(m_1 + m_2)^2}}{2m_A}$$

$$p^{*2} = E_1^{*2} - m_1^2$$

$$A \rightarrow 1 + 2 + 3$$

$$K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$\pi^+ \leftarrow \mu^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu \quad E_\mu \approx 0.$$

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

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

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

$$K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$$

$$E_\pi = \frac{m_K^2 + m_\pi^2 - m_\pi^2}{2m_K} = \frac{m_K}{2}$$

$$E_\mu = \frac{m_K^2 + m_\mu^2 - (m_\pi + m_{\bar{\nu}})^2}{2m_K}$$

$$m_{\bar{\nu}} \approx 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow E_\mu^{\max} \approx \frac{m_K^2 + m_\mu^2 - m_\pi^2}{2m_K}$$

$$K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$$

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

$$i f \mu^+ \mu^-$$

hadronic decay.

Semi-leptonic decay.

leptonic decay.

$$\pi^- \leftarrow \pi^+$$

$$\mu^- \leftarrow \nu_\mu \rightarrow \pi^+$$

} similar experimentally.

