

# QCD

## problem set 14

1. Flavor SU(3) left and right currents read

$$L_\mu^a = \bar{q}_L \gamma_\mu \frac{\lambda_a}{2} q_L, \quad R_\mu^a = \bar{q}_R \gamma_\mu \frac{\lambda_a}{2} q_R$$

where

$$q_{L/R} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \mp \gamma_5) q.$$

Show that vector and axial currents take the following form

$$\begin{aligned} V_\mu^a &= R_\mu^a + L_\mu^a = \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \frac{\lambda_a}{2} q, \\ A_\mu^a &= R_\mu^a - L_\mu^a = \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \frac{\lambda_a}{2} q. \end{aligned}$$

2. Effective Lagrangian describing Goldstone boson interactions reads

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{F^2}{4} \text{Tr} (\partial_\mu U \partial^\mu U^\dagger) - \frac{F_\pi^2 m_\pi^2}{4} \text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger)$$

where  $U = \exp(i\phi/F)$  can be expressed in terms of the physical meson fields. For SU(2) we have:

$$\phi(x) = \sum_a \lambda_a \phi^a(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \pi^0 & \sqrt{2}\pi^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\pi^- & -\pi^0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Expand  $\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$  up to 4-field interactions and calculate flavor trace.

3. There exists another possible parametrization of  $U$

$$U = \frac{1}{F_\pi} [\sigma(x) + i \vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{\pi}(x)] \quad \text{where } \sigma(x) = \sqrt{F_\pi^2 - \vec{\pi}^2(x)}.$$

Calculate the effective lagrangian up to 4 fields in this case.

4. In the SU(3) case the mass term in the effective lagrangian is equal to

$$-\text{const. Tr}(UM^\dagger + MU^\dagger)$$

where the quark mass matrix reads.

$$M = \text{diag}[m_u, m_d, m_s].$$

Decomposition of the mass matrix in terms of  $\lambda_0, \lambda_3$  and  $\lambda_8$  can be found in lecture 14b. Matrix  $U = \exp(i\phi/F)$  can be expressed in terms of the physical meson fields:

$$\phi(x) = \sum_a \lambda_a \phi^a(x) = \begin{pmatrix} \pi^0 + \eta/\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2}\pi^+ & \sqrt{2}K^+ \\ \sqrt{2}\pi^- & -\pi^0 + \eta/\sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2}K^0 \\ \sqrt{2}K^- & \sqrt{2}\bar{K}^0 & -2\eta/\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Calculate the mass term (up to the quadratic terms in fields) and interpret all terms. Next, assume  $m_u = m_d = m$  and calculate meson masses. There will be three masses for pions, kaons and eta expressed in terms of two parameters  $\text{const.} \times m$  and  $\text{const.} \times m_s$ . Therefore there will be one, parameter independent, relation between these masses. Find this relation and check whether it is fulfilled experimentally.