

# Gauge Theories and the Standard Model

## Problem Set 11

Due Tuesday, December 2, in class (BSP 727)

**Lecture:** Marc Riembau

**Exercises:** Andrea Luzio, Barak Gabai

### Problem: Symmetries of the linear $\sigma$ -model

Consider the theory of QCD with 2 families of light quarks. This theory has a so-called isospin global symmetry, which refers to the approximate unbroken  $SU(2)$  global symmetry of the theory. The Lagrangian for the associated linear  $\sigma$ -model is given by

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} [(\partial_\mu \boldsymbol{\pi})^2 + (\partial_\mu \sigma)^2] + \bar{N} i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu N + g \bar{N} (\sigma + i \gamma_5 \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}) N + \mu^2 (\sigma^2 + \boldsymbol{\pi}^2) - \frac{\lambda}{4} (\sigma^2 + \boldsymbol{\pi}^2)^2$$

where  $N = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ n \end{pmatrix}$  is an isospin- $\frac{1}{2}$  nucleon field,  $\boldsymbol{\pi} = (\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3)$  an isospin one pion field, and  $\sigma$  and isospin zero scalar field. It is convenient to use a  $2 \times 2$  matrix to represent the spin zero fields collectively:

$$\Sigma = \sigma + i \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}. \quad (1)$$

- (i) Show that the Lagrangian is invariant under the isospin transformations. Find the corresponding conserved isospin vector current  $V_\mu^i$ , with  $i = 1, 2, 3$ .
- (ii) Show that the Lagrangian is invariant under the axial isospin transformations

$$N \rightarrow N' = \exp \left( i \frac{\boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}}{2} \gamma_5 \right), \quad \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma' = V^\dagger \Sigma V, \quad (2)$$

where  $V = \exp \left( \frac{i}{2} \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta} \right)$  is an arbitrary  $2 \times 2$  unitary matrix with  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$  a set of real constants. Find the corresponding axial-vector currents  $A_\mu^i$ .

- (iii) Calculate the charge commutators  $[Q^i, Q^j]$ ,  $[Q_5^i, Q_5^j]$  and  $[Q^i, Q_5^j]$ , where  $Q^i = \int d^3x V_0^i(x)$  and  $Q_5^i = \int d^3x A_0^i(x)$ .
- (iv) Calculate the commutator of particle fields with the vector and axial-vector charges.
- (v) What is the interpretation of these commutators?