
PHYSICS 474: Introduction to Particle Physics

Homework 4

Due: 11.30 Monday 02/10/2020

1. Isospin in Nuclear Physics:

(a) [5 points] The α particle (used in Rutherford's scattering experiment) is a bound state of two protons and two neutrons, i.e. a ${}^4\text{He}$ nucleus. Given that we do not find either ${}^4\text{H}$ or ${}^4\text{Li}$ in nature, what can you say about the isospin of an α particle?

(b) [5 points] Based on your result from part (a), explain why the reaction $D + D \rightarrow \alpha + \pi^0$ has never been observed. [Here D stands for deuteron (${}^2\text{H}$).]

(c) [5 points] Based on isospin arguments, would you expect a four-proton bound state (${}^4\text{Be}$) to exist? What about a four-neutron bound state?

2. Isospin in Particle Physics: [25 points] Using the fact that strong interactions conserve isospin, find the ratio of cross sections for the following reactions:

$$(a) \pi^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + \Sigma^0, \quad (b) \pi^- + p \rightarrow K^+ + \Sigma^-, \quad (c) \pi^+ + p \rightarrow K^+ + \Sigma^+.$$

You can assume that the center-of-mass energy is such that either the $I = 3/2$ or $I = 1/2$ channel dominates at a given energy. [Hint: See the eightfold-way diagrams from class (also on p. 35-36 of Griffiths) if you aren't sure what isospin multiplets K mesons and Σ baryons belong to.]

3. Dipole Moments:

The non-relativistic Hamiltonian in presence of electric and magnetic fields is given by

$$H = -\frac{1}{|\mathbf{J}|}(\mu \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{B} + d \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{E}), \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{J} , \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{E} are the total angular momentum, magnetic and electric field vectors respectively, and μ , d are the magnetic and electric dipole moments respectively.

(a) [5 points] Find the C , P and T transformation properties of \mathbf{J} , \mathbf{B} and \mathbf{E} .

[Hint: You may use the fact that Maxwell's equations are invariant under C, P, T .]

(b) [5 points] What can you tell about the C , P and T properties of the magnetic and electric dipole moments (μ and d) in Eq. (1)?