ESTRUCTURA DE LA MATERIA 4

2DO CUATRIMESTRE 2025

CLASE 9

Temas: límite $m \to 0$, helicidad, operador de chiralidad, perturbaciones.

límite $m \to 0$:

$$H\psi = (\overrightarrow{\alpha} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} + \beta m)\psi$$

$$\alpha_i = \sigma_i$$
 $\sigma_i^{\dagger} = \sigma_i$ $\{\sigma_i, \sigma_j\} = \sigma_i \sigma_j + \sigma_j \sigma_i = 2\delta_{ij}$

o también $\alpha_i = -\sigma_i$

 $\psi \sim \phi$ o χ (espinores de dos componentes)

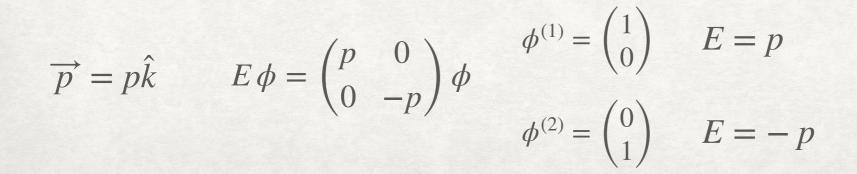
$$E\phi = \overrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} \phi$$

$$E\chi = -\overrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} \chi$$

cuál?

ambas implican $E^2=p^2$, y tienen soluciones E>0 y E<0

cualquier elección viola paridad
$$\overrightarrow{x} \rightarrow -\overrightarrow{x}$$





helicidad:

supongamos que elijo:

$$E\phi = \overrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} \phi$$

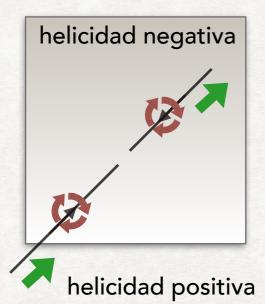
$$con \quad E = |\overrightarrow{p}| > 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{\overrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{p}}{|\overrightarrow{p}|} \phi$$

$$E = -|\overrightarrow{p}| < 0$$

$$E = -|\overrightarrow{p}| < 0 \qquad \phi = -\frac{\overrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{p}}{|\overrightarrow{p}|} \phi$$

→ helicidad negativa (siempre)



"la naturaleza viola paridad"

$$\sim E\chi = -\overrightarrow{\sigma} \cdot \overrightarrow{p} \chi$$

$$\alpha_i = \begin{pmatrix} -\sigma_i & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_i \end{pmatrix} \qquad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \phi \end{pmatrix}$$



Hermann Weyl 1929

chiralidad: (del griego $\chi \epsilon \iota \rho$ = mano)

$$\begin{split} \gamma^5 &\equiv i\,\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3 \\ \gamma^{5\dagger} &= \gamma^5 \qquad (\gamma^5)^2 = 1\!\!1 \qquad \qquad \gamma^5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1\!\!1 \\ 1\!\!1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Dirac-Pauli} \\ \{\gamma^5,\gamma^\mu\} &= 0 \\ \\ [\gamma^5,H_{m=0}] &= 0 \qquad \qquad H_{m=0}\gamma^5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma \cdot p \\ \sigma \cdot p & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1\!\!1 \\ 1\!\!1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \cdot p & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \cdot p \end{pmatrix} = \Sigma \cdot p \\ \gamma^5 H_{m=0} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1\!\!1 \\ 1\!\!1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma \cdot p \\ \sigma \cdot p & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma \cdot p & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma \cdot p \end{pmatrix} = \Sigma \cdot p \end{split}$$

→ constante de movimiento

$$\Rightarrow$$
 ± helicidad sobre soluciones $m=0$ $\gamma^5 \psi = \gamma^5 \frac{H_{m=0}}{E} \psi = \pm \frac{\sum p}{|E|} \psi = \pm \psi$

chiralidad:

en general $(m \neq 0)$ $[\gamma^5, H] \neq 0$ pero en el límite "ultrarelativista" ...

$${\rm LEP}~e^{+}e^{-}~\sqrt{s} = 200~GeV~(m_{e} = 0.511~MeV)$$

LHC
$$pp \sqrt{s} = 14 \ TeV (m_p = 0.938 \ GeV)$$



$$P_R \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma^5)$$
 $P_L \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma^5)$

$$P_{R(L)}^2 = P_{R(L)}$$
 $P_R + P_L = 11$ $P_R P_L = 0$ $\sim (\gamma^5)^2 = 11$

p. ej.
$$P_R^{\ 2} = \frac{1}{4}(1+\gamma^5)(1+\gamma^5) = \frac{1}{4}(1+(\gamma^5)^2+2\gamma^5) = \frac{1}{4}(1+1+2\gamma^5)$$

$$P_R P_L = \frac{1}{4}(1+\gamma^5)(1-\gamma^5) = \frac{1}{4}(1-(\gamma^5)^2) = 0$$

chiralidad:

$$\begin{split} \psi_R &\equiv \frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma^5) \psi \qquad \psi_L \equiv \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma^5) \psi \\ \overline{\psi_R} &= \psi_R^\dagger \gamma^0 = \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma^5) \psi \right)^\dagger \gamma^0 = \left(\psi^\dagger \frac{1}{2} (1 + \gamma^5) \right) \gamma^0 = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma^5) = \overline{\psi} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma^5) \\ J^\mu &= \overline{\psi} \gamma^\mu \psi \quad = (\overline{\psi_R} + \overline{\psi_L}) \gamma^\mu (\psi_R + \psi_L) = \overline{\psi_R} \gamma^\mu \psi_R + \overline{\psi_L} \gamma^\mu \psi_L = J_R^\mu + J_L^\mu \end{split}$$

$$\overline{\psi_R} \, \gamma^\mu \, \psi_L = 0 \qquad \overline{\psi_L} \, \gamma^\mu \, \psi_R = 0$$

$$\overline{\psi_R} \, \gamma^\mu \, \psi_L = \overline{\psi} \, \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma^5) \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{2} (1 - \gamma^5) \psi = \frac{1}{4} \overline{\psi} \gamma^\mu (1 + \gamma^5) (1 - \gamma^5) \psi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \overline{\psi} \gamma^\mu (1 - (\gamma^5)^2) \psi = 0$$

aroma a perturbaciones:

partícula libre

$$\left(\gamma^{\mu}p_{\mu}-m\right)\psi=0$$

$$p_{\mu} \rightarrow p_{\mu} + eA_{\mu}$$

$$\left(\gamma^{\mu}p_{\mu} - m + e\gamma^{\mu}A_{\mu}\right)\psi = 0$$

$$H_{libre} + H_{int}$$



R. Feynman

J. Schwinger

"esquema de interacción"

$$\psi(\overrightarrow{x},t) \sim H_{libre}$$

$$O(t) \sim e^{-iH_{int}t} O(0)$$

amplitud invariante
$$\psi_i(t_i) \to \psi_f(t_f) \sim \overline{\psi_f} \psi_i \quad \overline{\psi_f} U_t \psi_i = \overline{\psi_f} e^{-i H_{int} t} \psi_i$$

$$\sim \overline{\psi}_f \psi_i$$

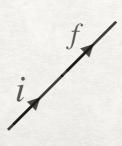
$$\overline{\psi_f} U_t \psi_i = \overline{\psi_f} e^{-iH_{int}t} \psi$$

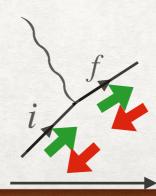
$$= \overline{\psi}_f (1 + \dots e \gamma^{\mu} A_{\mu} + \dots) \psi_i$$

$$= \overline{\psi_f}\psi_i + \dots e \,\overline{\psi_f}\,\gamma^\mu\psi_i\,A_\mu + \dots$$

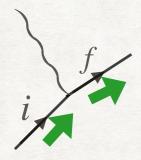
$$\sim \delta_{if} \sim J$$

$$\sim \delta_{if} \sim J^{\mu} A_{\mu} \qquad \frac{\overline{\psi_R} \, \gamma^{\mu} \, \psi_L = 0}{\overline{\psi_L} \, \gamma^{\mu} \, \psi_R = 0}$$





aroma a perturbaciones:



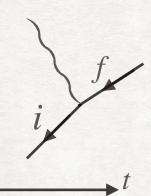
$$e\,\overline{\psi}_{\!f}\,\gamma^\mu\psi_i\,A_\mu$$

dispersión de partícula si $\psi \sim \psi^{(1)}$ o $\psi^{(2)}$

$$u^{(1)}(p,E) u^{(2)}(p,E) \qquad \psi^{(1)}(\overrightarrow{x},t) = u^{(1)}(p,E) e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}p_{\mu}x^{\mu}}$$





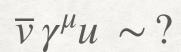


dispersión de antipartícula si $\,\psi \sim \psi^{(3)}\,$ o $\,\psi^{(4)}$

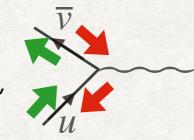
$$v^{(1)}(p, E) = u^{(4)}(-p, -E)$$
$$v^{(2)}(p, E) = u^{(3)}(-p, -E)$$

un positrón de energía positiva "usa" la solución de un electrón de energía negativa yendo para el otro lado

R. Feynman



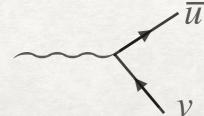
 $rac{\mathcal{U}}{\mathcal{V}}$ partícula que "entra"



aniquilación

 $\overline{u}\gamma^{\mu}v \sim ?$

 $\overline{\mathcal{U}}$ partícula que "sale" v antipartícula que "sale"



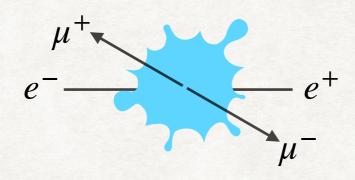
helicidades opuestas!!!

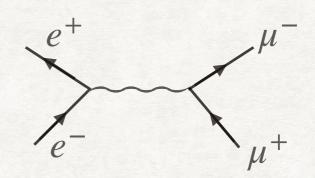
creación

espín del fotón:

partículas y antipartículas se aniquilan y crean con helicidades opuestas

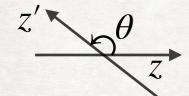
$$e^- + e^+ \to \mu^- + \mu^+$$







$$e^ e^+$$



$$J_{z}=\pm 1$$

$$J_{z'}=\pm 1$$

quién se lleva el impulso angular?

$$J = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\mathcal{A} \sim \sum_{z'} < \pm 1 \, | \, \pm 1 >_z = \sum_{z'} < \pm 1 \, | \, e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} J_x \theta} | \, \pm 1 > = \sum_{z'} d^J_{m,m'}(\theta)$$

$$d_{1,1}^1 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos\theta)$$

$$d_{1,0}^1=-rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin heta$$

$$d^1_{1,-1} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos\theta)$$

$$d_{1,1}^2=rac{1}{2}\left(2\cos^2 heta+\cos heta-1
ight)$$

$$d_{1,0}^2=-\sqrt{rac{3}{8}}\sin2 heta$$

$$d_{1,-1}^2=rac{1}{2}\left(-2\cos^2 heta+\cos heta+1
ight)$$

