


hibrid csillag: 

04.14.

QCD királys szimmetriája

$$\mathcal{L}_{qA} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \bar{q}_i^i(x) (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m_i) q_i^i(x) =$$

$$D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ig A_\mu^a \tau_a$$

$$q^i(x) = \underbrace{\frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} q^i(x)}_{q_L^i(x)} + \underbrace{\frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} q^i(x)}_{q_R^i(x)}$$

$$\gamma_5^2 = 1$$

↳ $A_\mu^a \tau_a$
↳ γ_5 független

γ_5 sajátállapotok

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \left[\bar{q}_L^i(x) (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu) q_L^i(x) + \bar{q}_R^i(x) (i\gamma^\mu D_\mu) q_R^i(x) \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} m_i \left[\bar{q}_L^i q_R^i + \bar{q}_R^i q_L^i \right]$$

$$m_u \approx m_d \approx 2-4 \text{ MeV} \quad m_s \approx 80-120 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Lambda_{QCD} \approx 150-200 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{ennél } m_u, m_d \text{ kicsi}$$

2 különböző QCD esetén jó közelítés

$$U(N_f) \text{ unitér csoport} \quad q_L \rightarrow U_L q_L \quad \text{globális}$$

$$q_R \rightarrow U_R q_R \quad \text{transzformációk}$$

$$U_L(2) \times U_R(2)$$

m_i tömegtag expliciten sérti a szimmetriát, de a skalár körti ért nagyságrend miatt jó közelítés a szimmetria

$$U(N_f) = e^{i\theta_a \tau^a} \quad \text{infinitesimalis } \mathbb{R}$$

$$q^i \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}(1-\gamma_5)(1+i\delta\theta_L^a \tau^a) + \frac{1}{2}(1+\gamma_5)(1+i\delta\theta_R^a \tau^a) \right] q^i$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{1}{2}i(\delta\theta_L^a + \delta\theta_R^a) \tau^a + i\gamma_5 \frac{1}{2}(\delta\theta_R^a - \delta\theta_L^a) \tau^a \right] q^i$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\delta\theta_L^a + \delta\theta_R^a) = \delta\theta_V^a \quad \text{vektor}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\delta\theta_R^a - \delta\theta_L^a) = \delta\theta_A^a \quad \text{axiál}$$

$$e^{i\theta_V^a \tau^a} e^{i\gamma_5 \theta_A^a \tau^a} q^i \quad \text{a transzformáció} \quad U_V(N_f) \times U_A(N_f)$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} m_u & & \\ & m_d & \\ & & m_s \end{pmatrix} = \frac{m_u + m_d + m_s}{\sqrt{6}} \gamma^0 + \frac{(m_u + m_d)/2 - m_s}{\sqrt{3}} \gamma^8 + \frac{m_u - m_d}{2} \gamma^3$$

$$L_m = -(\bar{q}^a \bar{q}^d \bar{q}^s) \underline{M} \begin{pmatrix} q^u \\ q^v \\ q^s \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{tömegtag} = \bar{q} \underline{M} q$$

ennek megvaltozása infinitesimalis transzformációkra:

$$\delta L_m = i \sum_{a=1}^{N_f-1} [-\delta\theta^a \bar{q} [M, \tau^a] q - \delta\theta^a \bar{q} [M, \tau^a] q]$$

$$U(3) \text{ esetén } \tau^0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$U_V(1)$ mindig szimmetria

ha $m_i = m \Rightarrow SU_V(N_f)$ szimmetria

klasszikus határeset $M=0$ $U_V(N_f) \times U_A(N_f)$

klasszikusan $U(1)$ szimmetria, de kvantumos

effektusok miatt a mértékazon (gluon) rész

$$\text{megvaltozik } \delta L_{\text{mértékazon}} = i N_f \delta\theta^0 \frac{3g^2}{32\pi^2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu} F^{\rho\sigma})$$

ennek integrálja egy topologikus állandó

$U_A(1)$ kvantumosan sérül

04.28.

Erős kölcsönhatás klasszikus szimmetriája

$$L_{\text{QCD}} (m_f = 0)$$

globális

$$\frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \gamma_5) q(x) = q_{\pm}(x) \leftrightarrow U_L(N_f) \otimes U_R(N_f)$$

$$\updownarrow \\ U_V(N_f) \otimes U_A(N_f)$$

$$m_q \neq 0 \text{ esetén } U_V(1) \quad \tau^0 \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \mathbb{1} \quad \text{marad meg}$$

mindig szimm. \Rightarrow barionszám

$$m_q \neq 0 \text{ de } m_q = m \neq q \Rightarrow SU_V(N_f) \text{ is szimm.}$$

$SU_A(N_f)$ expliciten sérül

$U_A(1)$ mértékdinamika szerinti

közeliítő szimmetria $m_q \ll \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

$N_f = 2$ esetén nagyon jó közeliítés

$U_V(N_f) \otimes U_A(N_f)$ exact lenne \Rightarrow paritásban ü-
lőnböző, de azonos évköszetettelű (paritáspart-
neret) azonos tömegeket

$$u\bar{d}, \bar{u}d, u\bar{u} \pm d\bar{d}$$

$$M_{\text{skalár}}(u\bar{d}) \cong M_{\text{pseudoskalár}}(u\bar{d})$$

a^+, a^-, a^0, σ	$\pi^+, \pi^-, \pi^0, \eta$
$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}$	$\underbrace{\hspace{2cm}}$
980 MeV	600-1200 MeV
	$\approx 140 \text{ MeV} \quad \hookrightarrow \approx 500 \text{ MeV}$

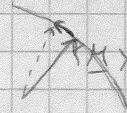
nagy különbség \rightarrow

Nambu : spontán szimmetriasértés
rendparaméter \rightarrow kondenzátum

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle \neq 0$$

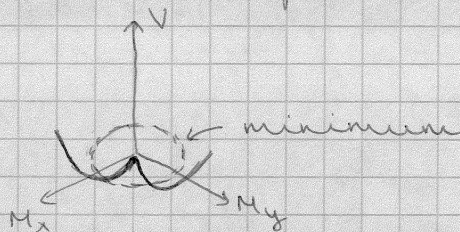
tömegtag $d_m = -m\bar{q}q$

analógia : mágnesezettség



lecsökken a szimmetria $O(3) \rightarrow O(2)$

és elmozduláshoz nincs szükség
energiára



$$V = \alpha |M|^2 + \beta |M|^4 \quad \alpha < 0$$

$$|M| = a$$

Goldstone - tétel : spontán szimmetriasértés esetén

0 energiájú gerjesztések \rightarrow 0 tömegű

$m_q = m \Rightarrow U_V(N_f)$ szimmetria, de $U_A(N_f)$ nem
annyi $m=0$ gerjesztési módus, ahány sér-
tettes generátor

pseudoskalár $\pi, K, \eta \leftrightarrow$ Goldstone bozon lenne

van évköztömeg \Rightarrow nem 0 π, K, η tömege

$$M_{ps}^2 \sim m_q \langle \bar{q}q \rangle$$

Goldstone dinamika \Rightarrow effektív elmélet

$$\mathcal{U}(x) = \sqrt{2} \sum_a t^a (\sigma_a(x) + i\pi_a(x))$$

$$\mathcal{U}(x) \rightarrow e^{i\theta_R^a t^a} \mathcal{U} e^{-i\theta_L^a t^a} = U_R \mathcal{U} U_L^\dagger$$

$$\delta \mathcal{U} \rightarrow i\theta_V^a [t^a, \mathcal{U}] + i\theta_A^a \{t^a, \mathcal{U}\}$$

így fel az erre invariáns elméletet

$$\text{Tr } t^a t^b = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab}, \quad \mathcal{U}^\dagger \rightarrow U_L \mathcal{U}^\dagger U_R^\dagger$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (\partial_\mu \mathcal{U} \partial^\mu \mathcal{U}^\dagger - \mu^2 \mathcal{U}^\dagger \mathcal{U}) - f_1 (\text{Tr} (\mathcal{U}^\dagger \mathcal{U}))^2 - f_2 \text{Tr} (\mathcal{U}^\dagger \mathcal{U} \mathcal{U}^\dagger \mathcal{U}) - *$$

$\text{Tr } \mathcal{U}^\dagger \mathcal{U}$ invariáns.

$$= 2 \sum_a \sum_b (\sigma_a - i\pi_a)(\sigma_b + i\pi_b) \underbrace{\text{Tr } t^a t^b}_{\frac{1}{2} \delta^{ab}} =$$

$$= \sum_a (\sigma_a^2 + \pi_a^2) \frac{1}{2}$$

ugyanígy $\partial_\mu \sigma_a \partial^\mu \sigma_a + \partial_\mu \pi_a \partial^\mu \pi_a$ kinetikus tag

$SU_R(2) \otimes SU_L(2) \sim O(4)$ izomorf (fz tag elhagyható)

$SU_A(3) \otimes SU_V(3)$ ritka kvarktal

$U_A(3) \otimes U_V(3) \rightarrow$

$SU_A(3) \times SU_V(3) \times U_V(1)$

* - $g (\det \mathcal{U} + \det \mathcal{U}^\dagger) \rightarrow$ csak SU esetén

spontán szimmetriasértéshez $\mu^2 < 0$

$$\sigma^a(x) \rightarrow \rho^a(x) + v^0 \delta^{a0} \quad t^0 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{condenzátum}$$

$$\pi^a(x) \rightarrow \pi^a(x) \quad \text{szimmetriasértés}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \partial_\mu \sigma^a \partial^\mu \sigma^a + \partial_\mu \pi^a \partial^\mu \pi^a + |\mu|^2 [(\sigma^a + v^0 \delta^{a0})(\sigma^a + v^0 \delta^{a0}) + (\pi^a)^2] \right\} -$$

$$- f_1 \left((\sigma^a)^2 + (\pi^a)^2 + 2v^0 \sigma^0 + (v^0)^2 \right)^2$$

$$- f_2 \left((\sigma^a)^2 + (\pi^a)^2 + 4v^0 \sigma^0 ((\sigma^a)^2 + (\pi^a)^2) + 2v^0{}^2 ((\sigma^a)^2 + (\pi^a)^2) + 4(v^0)^2 \sigma^0{}^2 + (v^0)^4 + 4(v^0)^3 \sigma^0 \right)$$

$$(\pi^a)^2, (\sigma^a \neq 0)^2 \quad \text{első együtthatók: } \frac{1}{2} |\mu|^2 - 2f_1 v^0{}^2$$

$$(\sigma^0)^2 \quad \frac{1}{2} |\mu|^2 - 2f_1 (v^0)^2 - 4f_2 (v^0)^4$$

minimumhelyet keresve az jön ki, hogy a

pionok tömege 0 (Goldstone - boson)

$\sigma^{a \neq 0}$ a f_2 és g tagok miatt lesz tömeges

σ^0 a sebesség irányú gerjesztés tömeges

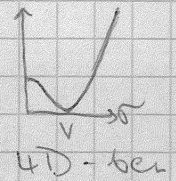
$\sigma \pi N$ effektív elmélet

$\rightarrow a = 1, 2, 3$ izotriplet

$$\mathcal{L}_{\sigma \pi N} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \sigma \partial^\mu \sigma + \partial_\mu \pi^a \partial^\mu \pi^a) - \frac{\lambda}{2} (\sigma^2 + (\pi^a)^2 - v^2)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} [(\sigma^2 + (\pi^a)^2)^2 - 2v^2(\sigma^2 + (\pi^a)^2) + v^4]$$

$$+ \bar{\Psi} i \gamma_\mu \partial^\mu \Psi - g \bar{\Psi} (\sigma + i \tau^a \pi^a \gamma_5) \Psi$$

$$m_N = g v$$



$$\mathcal{U} = \frac{1}{\sigma} - i \tau^a \frac{\pi^a}{\sigma} \quad (2 \times 2)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\sigma \pi N} = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} (\partial_\mu \mathcal{U}^\dagger \partial^\mu \mathcal{U}) - \frac{\lambda}{16} (\text{Tr}(\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{U}) - 2v^2)^2 - \bar{\Psi}_L i \not{\partial} \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R - g (\bar{\Psi}_R \mathcal{U} \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_L \mathcal{U}^\dagger \Psi_R)$$

lineáris σ -modell a neve

(Gell-Mann, Lévy)

$$\mathcal{U} \rightarrow U_R \mathcal{U} U_L^\dagger$$

a nehéz szabadsági fok kiküszöbölése (σ)

$$\mathcal{U} = (s+v) e^{i \tau^a \varphi^a / f} = (s+v) (\cos(\varphi^a) + i \tau^a n^a \sin(\varphi^a))$$

$$S \xrightarrow{G} S$$

$$U(\varphi) \xrightarrow{G} U_R U(\varphi) U_L^\dagger$$

\hookrightarrow tisztán $SU(2)$ mátrix

$$\text{Tr}(\mathcal{U} + \mathcal{U}) = (s+v)^2 \text{Tr} U^\dagger(\varphi) U(\varphi) = 2(s+v)^2$$

\Rightarrow potenciál a φ terektől független \Rightarrow ennel a

parametricalisál egyértelmű hogy nincs tömegtagok

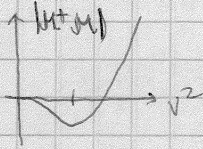
$$\left(\begin{aligned} |\varphi^a| &= \sqrt{(\varphi^a)^2} \\ n^a &= \frac{\varphi^a}{|\varphi^a|} \end{aligned} \right)$$

Lineáris σ -modell

$$U = (\sigma^a + i\pi^a) t^a$$

$$SU_L(3) \otimes SU_R(3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_F = \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U) - \frac{\lambda}{16} (\text{Tr}(U^\dagger U) - 2V^2)^2 + \bar{\Psi}_L i \not{\partial} \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_R i \not{\partial} \Psi_R -$$



$$-g(\bar{\Psi}_R U \Psi_L + \bar{\Psi}_L U \Psi_R) + \text{explicit } v_{m_0}$$

poláris parametrizáció

$$U = (\underbrace{\Sigma}_{\Sigma^2}) U \quad U = e^{i \Sigma^2 \vec{\pi} / f}$$

$$SU(2) \quad t^a = \frac{1}{2} \tau^a$$

↳ Nem-lineáris σ -modell

$$\text{Tr}(U^\dagger U) = \text{Tr}(U^\dagger (s+v) U) = (s+v)^2 \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{potenciál} \quad \frac{\lambda}{4} [\Sigma^2 - v^2]^2$$

$$= \frac{\lambda}{4} [s^2 + 2sv]^2 = \frac{\lambda}{4} [s^4 + 4s^3v + 4s^2v^2]$$

ennek a minimuma!

$$\text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U) = \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu [(s+v)U^\dagger] \partial^\mu [(s+v)U]) =$$

$$= \text{Tr} \left\{ \partial_\mu s U^\dagger \partial^\mu s U + (s+v) \partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu s U + (s+v) \partial_\mu s U^\dagger \partial^\mu U + (s+v)^2 \partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U \right\} =$$

$$= \partial_\mu s \partial^\mu s \cdot 2 + 0 + (s+v)^2 \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U)$$

$$(s+v) \partial_\mu s [\partial^\mu U^\dagger U + U^\dagger \partial^\mu U] \\ \partial^\mu (U^\dagger U) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin } \sigma} = 2 \left[\partial_\mu s \partial^\mu s - \frac{\lambda}{8} (s^2 + 2sv)^2 \right] + (s+v)^2 \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U) + \text{fermió}$$

$$\boxed{m_s^2 = \frac{\lambda}{2} v^2}$$

↑
 $\vec{\pi}$ teréhez nincs
 potenciális energia
 ↓

$$\boxed{m_{\vec{\pi}} = 0}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HKB}} = v^2 \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu U^\dagger \partial^\mu U) + \text{fermió} + \text{explicit szimmetriasértés}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{sető}} = \text{Tr}(h(U + U^\dagger)) = (s+v) \text{Tr}(h(U + U^\dagger))$$

$$m_u \approx m_d \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{esetben} \\ m_s \end{array} \right\} 3 \text{ flavour} \quad h = 2B_0 \begin{pmatrix} m_u & & \\ & m_d & \\ & & m_s \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= 2B_0 \left[\frac{1}{3} (m_u + m_d + m_s) I + \frac{m_u - m_d}{2} \lambda_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{m_u + m_d - 2m_s}{2} \lambda_8 \right]$$

$$U = e^{\frac{i\lambda^a \varphi^a}{f}}$$

$$\lambda_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2B_0 V \text{Tr} \left(\left[1 + \frac{i\lambda^a \varphi^a}{f} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^a \lambda^b \varphi^a \varphi^b}{f^2} + 1 - \frac{i\lambda^a \varphi^a}{f} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^a \lambda^b \varphi^a \varphi^b}{f^2} + \mathcal{O}(\varphi^3) \right] h \right) =$$

$(U + U^\dagger)$ - ben csak megmaradt tagok meggyűnk

$$= -2B_0 V \frac{1}{f^2} \text{Tr} (\lambda^a \lambda^b h) \varphi^a \varphi^b =$$

$$a, b = 1, \dots, 8$$

$$\text{Tr} (\lambda^a \lambda^b \lambda^c) = 2d^{abc}$$

$$\text{Tr} (\lambda^a \lambda^b) = 2\delta^{ab}$$

$$= -2B_0 V \frac{1}{f^2} \left[2\varphi^a \varphi^b \bar{m} + 2d^{abc} \frac{m_u - m_d}{2} \varphi^a \varphi^b + 2d^{ab8} \frac{m_u + m_d - 2m_s}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \varphi^a \varphi^b \right]$$

$$d_{338} = -d_{888} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad d_{344} = d_{355} = -d_{366} = -d_{377} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad d_{448} = d_{228} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$d_{444} = d_{855} = d_{866} = d_{877} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\lambda^a \varphi^a = \sqrt{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta^8}{\sqrt{6}} & \pi^+ & K^+ \\ \pi^- & -\frac{\pi^0}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\eta^8}{\sqrt{6}} & K^0 \\ K^- & \bar{K}^0 & -\frac{2\eta^8}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \varphi^0$$

$$\eta^8 \rightarrow \varphi^8$$

$$\pi^\pm \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi^1 \mp i\varphi^2)$$

$$K^\pm \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi^4 \mp i\varphi^5)$$

$$K^0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi^6 - i\varphi^7) \quad \bar{K}^0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\varphi^6 + i\varphi^7)$$

Goldstone - bozonokat így lett tömege!

$(SU(2)_{\text{fl}})$

$$\pi^+ \pi^- = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_1^2 + \varphi_2^2)$$

$$K^+ K^- = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi_4^2 + \varphi_5^2)$$

$$= -\frac{2B_0 V}{f^2} \left[2\bar{m} \varphi^a \varphi^a + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (m_u + m_d - 2m_s) \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\varphi_1^2 + \varphi_2^2) + \left(\frac{1}{2} (m_u - m_d) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - (m_u + m_d - 2m_s) \right) (\varphi_4^2 + \varphi_5^2) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} (m_u - m_d) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} (m_u + m_d - 2m_s) \right) (\varphi_6^2 + \varphi_7^2) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (m_u + m_d - 2m_s) \varphi_8^2$$

$$m_\pi^2 = 2B_0 \frac{V}{f^2} (m_u + m_d)$$

$$m_{K^\pm}^2 = 2B_0 \frac{V}{f^2} (m_u + m_s)$$

$$m_{K^0}^2 = 2B_0 \frac{V}{f^2} (m_d + m_s)$$

$$m_{\eta^8}^2 = 2B_0 \frac{V}{f^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} (m_u + m_d) + \frac{4}{3} m_s \right)$$

reláció

$$M_{\eta^8}^2 = \frac{2}{3} (M_{K^+}^2 + M_{K^0}^2) - \frac{1}{3} M_\pi^2$$

ez Gell-Mann-Okun modelleiben

is lágy van

$$U = e^{\frac{i\varphi a}{f}} \leftarrow \text{dimenziótlanítás}$$

V-mek is ugyanaz a dimenziója

L_{kin} kinetikus tagját is ugyanígy sorba fejtjük

$$\begin{aligned} L_{kin} &= V^2 \text{Tr} \left(\left[-i \frac{\lambda^a}{f} \partial_\mu \Psi^a + \sigma(\partial_\mu \Psi^2) \right] \left[i \frac{\lambda^b}{f} \partial_\mu \Psi^b + \sigma(\partial_\mu \Psi^2) \right] \right) = \\ &= \frac{V^2}{f^2} \text{Tr} \left(\underbrace{\lambda^a \lambda^b}_{2\delta^{ab}} \right) \partial_\mu \Psi^a \partial^\mu \Psi^b - 2 \frac{V^2}{f^2} \partial_\mu \Psi^a \partial^\mu \Psi^a \end{aligned}$$

ha azt akarjuk, hogy $2(\partial_\mu \Psi \partial^\mu \Psi - m^2 \Psi^2)$ alakú legyen

$$\Rightarrow f = V$$

Szórás:

$$\Psi^c(p_1) + \Psi^d(p_2) \rightarrow \Psi^e(p_3) + \Psi^f(p_4) \quad c, d, e, f = 1, 2, 3 \quad SU(2)$$

Ψ -t tartalmazó gáuleletet kell összerendni

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\mu e^{i\varphi^a \tau^a / f} \partial^\mu e^{-i\varphi^b \tau^b / f} &\rightarrow -\frac{2}{3!f^4} \text{Tr}(\tau^a \tau^b \tau^c \tau^d) \partial_\mu \Psi^a \partial^\mu (\Psi^b \Psi^c \Psi^d) + \\ &\quad \begin{matrix} 1 + 3 \\ 3 + 1 \\ 2 + 2 \end{matrix} + \frac{1}{4!f^4} \text{Tr}(\tau^a \tau^b \tau^c \tau^d) \partial_\mu (\Psi^a \Psi^b) \partial^\mu (\Psi^c \Psi^d) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3!f^4} \partial_\mu \Psi^a \partial^\mu (\Psi^a \Psi^b \Psi^b) + \frac{1}{4!f^4} \partial_\mu (\Psi^a \Psi^a) \partial^\mu (\Psi^b \Psi^b)$$

sejti tag gáulete

$$2 B_0 f \text{Tr} \left[\begin{pmatrix} m_u & \\ & m_d \end{pmatrix} \tau^a \tau^b \tau^c \tau^d \frac{2}{4!f^4} \right] = \frac{B_0}{3!f^3} (m_u + m_d) \Psi^a \Psi^a \Psi^b \Psi^b$$

$$L = L_{kin} + L_{sejti} = i\mathcal{L}_{Int}$$

$$S_f = \langle e_{p_3, f} p_4 | \int d^4x \mathcal{H}_I(\vec{x}, t) | e_{p_1, d} p_2 \rangle = *$$

$$\Psi^a(\vec{x}, t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3 2p^0} \left[a^a(\vec{p}) e^{i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} + a^{a\dagger}(\vec{p}) e^{-i\vec{p}\cdot\vec{x}} \right]$$

$$p^0 = \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2}$$

$$[a^a(\vec{p}), a^{b\dagger}(\vec{p}')] = (2\pi)^3 \delta^{ab} \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} - \vec{p}') 2p^0$$

$$* = \langle 0 | a^e(\vec{p}_3) a^f(\vec{p}_4) | \int d^4x \mathcal{H}_I(\vec{x}, t) | a^c(\vec{p}_1) a^d(\vec{p}_2) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\downarrow \\ \Psi^a \Psi^a \Psi^b \Psi^b$$

$$\langle 0 | a^\dagger = 0 \quad a | 0 \rangle = 0$$