Particle physics - written test n. 1

17th December 2019

Solve the following three problems (including the extra questions <u>only if desired</u>). The test is passed with a score of at least 15 points.

Problem 1 (5 points)

Under which conditions will the 4-momentum of a system of 2 photons correspond to zero mass?

Problem 2 (10 points)

Determine which of the following processes can take place and which ones cannot:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \pi^{+} \to e^{+} \ e^{-} \ e^{+} \, ; & \pi^{0} \to \gamma \ \gamma \, ; & \mu^{-} \to e^{-} \ \gamma \, ; \\ K^{+} \to \mu^{+} \ \nu_{\mu} \, ; & K^{-} \ n \to \Sigma^{-} \ \pi^{0} \, . \end{array}$$

For the forbidden processes, explain why they are forbidden; for the allowed ones, write down which is the relevant interaction.

(Extra question, +6 points)

Are the following processes allowed or forbidden? If allowed, write down what is the relevant interaction, if they are forbidden explain why:

$$\pi^+ \to \pi^0 \ e^+ \ \bar{\nu}_e \, ; \qquad \pi^+ \to \pi^0 \ e^+ \ \nu_e \, ; \qquad \pi^0 \to \pi^+ \ e^- \ \bar{\nu}_e \, .$$

Problem 3 (5 points)

Let b_1^{\dagger} and b_2^{\dagger} be the creation operators of the ground state $|G\rangle$ and the excited state $|X\rangle$ of an atom,

$$|G\rangle = b_1^\dagger |0\rangle \,, \qquad |X\rangle = b_2^\dagger |0\rangle \,, \qquad b_1 |0\rangle = b_2 |0\rangle = 0 \,, \label{eq:spectrum}$$

with $|0\rangle$ the vacuum state, and $[b_i, b_j^{\dagger}] = \delta_{ij}$, $[b_i, b_j] = [b_i^{\dagger}, b_j^{\dagger}] = 0$, i, j = 1, 2. Show that the following holds for the operators $\Pi = b_1^{\dagger}b_2$ and $\Pi^{\dagger} = b_2^{\dagger}b_1$:

$$\Pi^\dagger |G\rangle = |X\rangle \,, \qquad \Pi |X\rangle = |G\rangle \,, \qquad \Pi^\dagger |X\rangle = \Pi |G\rangle = 0 \,. \label{eq:polyanting}$$

(Extra question, +4 points)

Show that the operators $I_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\Pi^{\dagger} + \Pi)$, $I_2 = \frac{1}{2i}(\Pi^{\dagger} - \Pi)$ and $I_3 = \frac{1}{2}(b_2^{\dagger}b_2 - b_1^{\dagger}b_1)$ obey the SU(2) commutation relations,

$$[I_a, I_b] = i\varepsilon_{abc}I_c$$
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