

your name(s) _____

Physics 852 Exercise #10 - Friday, April. 2nd

Chirality

Consider the chirality operator,

$$\gamma_5 = i\gamma_0\gamma_x\gamma_y\gamma_z = i\beta\beta\alpha_x\beta\alpha_y\beta\alpha_z = -i\alpha_x\alpha_y\alpha_z.$$

1. Show that γ_5 is Hermitian.
2. Show that $\gamma_5^2 = \mathbb{I}$. (this shows that γ_5 behaves as a scalar under rotations and boosts)
3. What are the eigenvalues of γ_5
4. Show that $(1 + \gamma_5)/2$ and $(1 - \gamma_5)/2$ are projection operators.
5. Show that γ_5 commutes with the Hamiltonian for massless particles,

$$H = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{p},$$

but does not commute with H if a mass term

$$H_M = \beta m$$

is added.

6. Write γ_5 in the chiral representation.
7. "Prove" that

$$\frac{1}{3!} \sum_{ijk} \epsilon_{ijk} \alpha_i \alpha_j \alpha_k \alpha_\ell = i\gamma_5 \alpha_\ell = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} \epsilon_{ij\ell} \alpha_i \alpha_j = i\Sigma_\ell.$$

You can use the fact that γ_5 is rotationally invariant.

8. For massless particles, the Dirac equation is

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \hat{p}) u_{\vec{p},s} &= u_{\vec{p},s} \\ (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \hat{p}) v_{-\vec{p},s} &= -v_{-\vec{p},s}. \end{aligned}$$

Exploiting the information above, show that for massless particles,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_5 u_{\vec{p},s} &= (\vec{\Sigma} \cdot \hat{p}) u_{\vec{p},s}, \\ \gamma_5 v_{-\vec{p},s} &= -(\vec{\Sigma} \cdot \hat{p}) v_{-\vec{p},s}. \end{aligned}$$

Comment: In the standard model the weak interaction couples only to neutrinos of a given chirality, e.g. the terms coupling to neutrinos appears as $(1 - \gamma_5)\gamma_\mu\Psi(x)$. The operator γ_5 has odd parity, so the operator $(1 - \gamma_5)$ mixes even and odd parity maximally. Thus, in the famous experiment of Chien-Shiung Wu https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien-Shiung_Wu, the direction of neutrinos (a vector) lined up with the direction of the magnetic field (a pseudo vector) thus demonstrating that in the weak interaction the choice of right-handed vs. left-handed coordinate systems is no longer arbitrary, and represents a striking violation of parity conservation.