BARYON MAGNETIC MOMENTS

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The figure below shows the measured magnetic moments of the stable baryons. It also shows the predictions of the simplest quark model, using the measured p, n, and Λ moments as input. In this model, the moments are [1]

$$\mu_{p} = (4\mu_{u} - \mu_{d})/3 \qquad \mu_{n} = (4\mu_{d} - \mu_{u})/3$$

$$\mu_{\Sigma^{+}} = (4\mu_{u} - \mu_{s})/3 \qquad \mu_{\Sigma^{-}} = (4\mu_{d} - \mu_{s})/3$$

$$\mu_{\Xi^{0}} = (4\mu_{s} - \mu_{u})/3 \qquad \mu_{\Xi^{-}} = (4\mu_{s} - \mu_{d})/3$$

$$\mu_{\Lambda} = \mu_{s} \qquad \mu_{\Sigma^{0}} = (2\mu_{u} + 2\mu_{d} - \mu_{s})/3$$

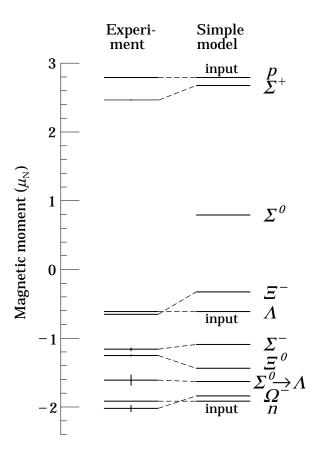
$$\mu_{\Omega^{-}} = 3\mu_{s}$$

and the $\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda$ transition moment is

$$\mu_{\Sigma^0\Lambda} = (\mu_d - \mu_u)/\sqrt{3} .$$

The quark moments that result from this model are $\mu_u = +1.852 \,\mu_N$, $\mu_d = -0.972 \,\mu_N$, and $\mu_s = -0.613 \,\mu_N$. The corresponding effective quark masses, taking the quarks to be Dirac point particles, where $\mu = q\hbar/2m$, are 338, 322, and 510 MeV. As the figure shows, the model gives a good first approximation to the experimental moments. For efforts to make a better model, we refer to the literature [2].

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References

- 1. See, for example, D.H. Perkins, *Introduction to High Energy Physics* (Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1987), or D. Griffiths, *Introduction to Elementary Particles* (Harper & Row, New York, 1987).
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