99. Baryon Magnetic Moments

Written 1994 by C.G. Wohl (LBNL).

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 $\Lambda$ moments as input. In this model, the moments are [1]

\[
\begin{align*}
\mu_p &= (4\mu_u - \mu_d)/3 \\
\mu_{\Sigma^+} &= (4\mu_u - \mu_s)/3 \\
\mu_{\Xi^0} &= (4\mu_u - \mu_s)/3 \\
\mu_\Lambda &= \mu_s \\
\mu_{\Sigma^-} &= (4\mu_d - \mu_s)/3 \\
\mu_{\Xi^-} &= (4\mu_s - \mu_d)/3 \\
\mu_{\Xi^0} &= (2\mu_u + 2\mu_d - \mu_s)/3 \\
\mu_{\Omega^-} &= 3\mu_s
\end{align*}
\]

and the $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda$ 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].

M. Tanabashi et al. (Particle Data Group), Phys. Rev. D 98, 030001 (2018) and 2019 update
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References:
