

## BARYON MAGNETIC MOMENTS

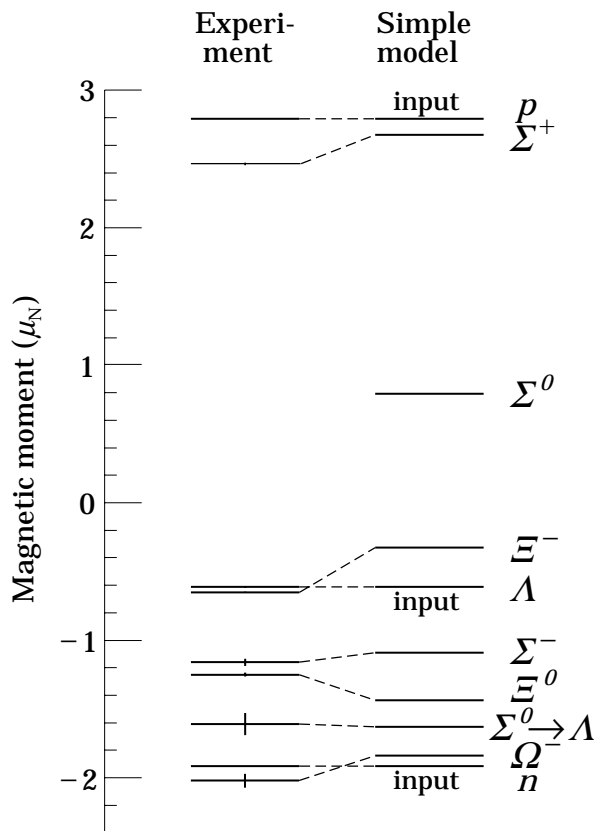
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The figure shows the measured magnetic moments of the stable baryons. It also shows the predictions of the simplest quark model, using the measured  $p$ ,  $n$ , and  $\Lambda$  moments as input. In this model, the moments are [1]

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_p &= (4\mu_u - \mu_d)/3 & \mu_n &= (4\mu_d - \mu_u)/3 \\ \mu_{\Sigma^+} &= (4\mu_u - \mu_s)/3 & \mu_{\Sigma^-} &= (4\mu_d - \mu_s)/3 \\ \mu_{\Xi^0} &= (4\mu_s - \mu_u)/3 & \mu_{\Xi^-} &= (4\mu_s - \mu_d)/3 \\ \mu_\Lambda &= \mu_s & \mu_{\Sigma^0} &= (2\mu_u + 2\mu_d - \mu_s)/3 \\ & & \mu_{\Omega^-} &= 3\mu_s \end{aligned}$$

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].

## 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).
2. See, for example, J. Franklin, Phys. Rev. **D29**, 2648 (1984); H.J. Lipkin, Nucl. Phys. **B241**, 477 (1984); K. Suzuki, H. Kumagai, and Y. Tanaka, Europhys. Lett. **2**, 109 (1986); S.K. Gupta and S.B. Khadkikar, Phys. Rev. **D36**, 307 (1987); M.I. Krivoruchenko, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **45**, 109 (1987); L. Brekke and J.L. Rosner, Comm. Nucl. Part. Phys. **18**, 83 (1988); K.-T. Chao, Phys. Rev. **D41**, 920 (1990) and references cited therein Also, see references cited in discussions of results in the experimental papers..