

***QCD - From flavor  $SU(3)$  to  
effective field theory***

The INT @ 20  
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Harvard

I started with a timeline that exists on the web -  
<http://www.weburbia.com/pg/historia.htm> -  
“From the Greek philosophers to string theorists,  
this is the chronology of discoveries in physics and  
cosmology.”

1918 - Herman Weyl - gauge theory  
1919 - Ernest Rutherford - existence of the proton in nucleus  
1920 - Ernest Rutherford - prediction of neutron  
1921 - Bieler and Chadwick - evidence for a strong nuclear interaction  
1923 - Louis de Broglie - predicts wave nature of particles  
1924 - Bose and Einstein - statistics of photons and Bose-Einstein condensate  
1924 - Wolfgang Pauli - the exclusion principle  
1925 - Werner Heisenberg - transition amplitude theory of quantum mechanics  
1925 - Born and Jordan - matrix interpretation of Heisenberg's quantum mechanics  
1925 - Paul Dirac - q-number theory of general quantum mechanics  
1925 - Pascual Jordan - second quantisation  
1925 - Goudsmit and Uhlenbeck - electron spin  
1925 - Enrico Fermi - statistics of electrons  
1926 - Eckart, Pauli, Schroedinger - equivalence of wave equation and matrix mechanics  
1926 - Max Born - probability interpretation of wave function  
1926 - Albert Einstein - "God does not play dice"  
1926 - Paul Dirac - distinction between bosons and fermions, symmetry and anti-symmetry of wave function  
1926 - Born, Heisenberg, Jordan - model of a quantised field  
1926 - Wolfgang Pauli - momentum and position cannot be known simultaneously  
1926 - Werner Heisenberg - the uncertainty principle  
1927 - Paul Dirac - quantisation of electromagnetic field, bosonic creation and annihilation operators, virtual particles, zero point energy  
1927 - Eugene Wigner - conservation of parity  
1927 - Niels Bohr - Copenhagen interpretation of Quantum Mechanics  
1928 - Condon, Gamow, Gurney - alpha emission is due to quantum tunnelling  
1928 - Paul Dirac - relativistic equation of the spin-half electron  
1928 - Jordan, Pauli - quantum field theory of free fields  
1928 - Rolf Wideroe - first prototype high energy accelerator  
1928 - Heisenberg, Weyl - group representation theory in quantum mechanics  
1929 - Ernest Lawrence - cyclotron  
1929 - Robert van de Graaff - Van de Graaff generator  
1929 - Heisenberg, Pauli - interacting quantum field theory and divergences  
1929 - J. Robert Oppenheimer - divergence of electron self-energy  
1929 - Paul Dirac - electron sea and hole theory  
1930 - Becker, Bothe - observed neutral rays later identified as neutrons  
1930 - Paul Dirac - systematic canonical quantisation  
1930 - Hartree and Fock - multi-particle quantum mechanics  
1931 - Dirac, Oppenheimer, Weyl - prediction of anti-matter  
1931 - Wolfgang Pauli - neutrino as explanation for missing energy and spin in weak nuclear decay  
1931 - Eugene Wigner - symmetry in quantum mechanics  
1931 - Paul Dirac - magnetic monopoles can explain quantum of charge  
1932 - Raman and Bhagavantam - Verification that photon is spin one  
1932 - James Chadwick - identified the neutron  
1932 - Carl Anderson - positron from cosmic rays  
1932 - Cockcroft and Walton - linear proton accelerators to 700 keV and verification of mass/energy equivalence  
1932 - Dmitri Iwanenko - Neutron as a constituent of nucleus  
1932 - Vladimir Fock - Fock space  
1932 - Urey, Brickwedde, Murphy, Washburn - deuterium  
1932 - Werner Heisenberg - Nucleus is composed of protons and neutrons  
1932 - Lev Davidovich Landau - proposed existence of neutron stars  
1933 - Blackett and Occhialini - electron-positron creation and annihilation  
1933 - Esterman, Frisch and Stern - measurement of proton magnetic moment  
1934 - Chadwick and Goldhaber - precise measurement of neutron mass  
1934 - Chadwick and Goldhaber - measurement of nuclear force  
1934 - Francis Perrin - neutrino is massless  
1934 - Joliot and Curie-Joliot - induced radioactivity  
1934 - Enrico Fermi - Fermi theory of weak interaction and beta decay  
1934 - Esterman and Stern - magnetic moment of neutron  
1934 - Paul Dirac - polarisation of the vacuum and more divergence in QED  
1935 - Yukawa, Stueckelberg - theory of strong nuclear force and the pi-meson  
1935 - J. Robert Oppenheimer - spin statistics  
1936 - Anderson and Neddermeyer - muon in cosmic rays  
1936 - Breit and Coll - isotopic spin  
1936 - Alan Turing - computability  
1937 - Majorana - symmetric theory of electron and positron  
1937 - Julian Schwinger - Neutron spin is half

1937 - Blau, Wambacher - photographic emulsion as particle detector  
1937 - Bloch and Nordsieck - operator normal ordering  
1937 - John Wheeler - S-matrix theory  
1938 - Hendrick Kramers - mass renormalisation  
1939 - Bloch and Alvarez - measurement of the neutron magnetic moment  
1939 - Rossi, Van Norman, Hilbery - Muon decay  
1941 - Rossi and Hall - Muon decay used to verify relativistic time dilation  
1943 - Ernest Stueckelberg - renormalisation of QED  
1943 - Sakata, Inoue - theory of pion decay to muons  
1944 - Leprince-Ringuet and Lheritier - the K<sup>+</sup> found in cosmic rays  
1945 - first electronic computer ENIAC  
1947 - Conversi, Pancini, Piccioni - indication that the muon is not the mediator of the strong force  
1947 - Hartmut Kallman - scintillation counter  
1947 - Powell, Occhialini - negative pion found  
1947 - Willis Lamb - fine structure of hydrogen spectrum, the Lamb shift  
1947 - Hans Bethe - renormalisation of Lamb shift calculation  
1947 - Kusch and Foley - measurement of the anomalous magnetic moment of the electron  
1948 - Tomonaga, Schwinger, Feynman - renormalisation of QED  
1948 - Goldhaber and Goldhaber - experimental proof that beta particles are electrons  
1948 - Richard Feynman - path integral approach to quantum theory  
1948 - Snell and Miller - Decay of the neutron  
1948 - Freeman Dyson - Equivalence of Feynman and Schwinger-Tomonaga QED  
1949 - Leighton, Anderson, Seriff - Muon is spin half  
1949 - Steinberger - Pi-zero decay calculation  
1950 - Bjorklund, Crandall, Moyer, York - Neutral pion  
1951 - Petermann, Stueckelberg - renormalisation group  
1952 - Courant, Livingston, Snyder - Strong focusing principle for particle accelerators  
1952 - Alvarez, Glaser - bubble chamber  
1952 - Pais - associated production  
1953 - Gell-Mann and Nishijima - strangeness  
1954 - Yang and Mills - non-abelian gauge theory  
1954 - Low and Gell-Mann - renormalisation group revisited  
1955 - Gell-Mann and Pais - K long and K short  
1955 - Chamberlain, Segre and Wiegand - anti-proton  
1956 - Reines and Cowan - neutrino detection  
1956 - Cork, Lambertson, Piccioni, Wenzel - evidence for anti-neutron  
1956 - Block, Lee and Yang - weak interaction could violate parity  
1956 - Reines and Cowan - anti-neutrino detection  
1956 - Cook, Lambertson, Piconi, Wentzel - anti-neutron  
1968 - Abdus Salam - 2-component neutrino  
1957 - Friedman, Lederman, Telegdi, Wu - parity violation in weak decays  
1957 - Feynman, Gell-Mann, Marshak, Sudarshan - V-A theory of weak interactions  
1958 - Goldberger, Treiman - their relation  
1958 - Gary Feinberg - predicts that muon neutrino is distinct from electron neutrino  
1959 - Tullio Regge - theory of Regge poles  
1960 - Gell-Mann and Levy - sigma model of pion and nucleon  
1961 - Nambu and Jona-Lasinio - Dynamical symmetry breaking and the pion  
1961 - Sheldon Glashow - introduces neutral intermediate boson of electro-weak interactions  
1961 - Jaoffrey Goldstone - Theory of massless particles in spontaneous symmetry breaking (Goldstone boson)  
1961 - Gell-Mann and Ne'eman - The eightfold way, SU(3) octet symmetry of hadrons  
1961 - Robert Hofstadter - nucleons have an internal structure  
1961 - Geoffrey Chew - nuclear democracy and the bootstrap model  
1962 - Gell-Mann and Ne'eman - Prediction of Omega minus particle  
1962 - Lederman, Steinberger, Schwartz - evidence for more than one type of neutrino  
1963 - Samios et al - Baryon Omega minus found  
1963 - Philip Anderson - Gauge theories can evade Goldstone theorem  
1963 - Nicola Cabibbo - weak mixing angle  
1964 - Brout, Englert, Higgs - Higgs mechanism of symmetry breaking  
1964 - Weinberg - baryon number is probably not conserved  
1964 - Christenson, Cronin, Fitch, Turlay - CP violation in weak interactions  
1964 - Gell-Mann, Zweig - quark theory of hadrons  
1964 - Gell-Mann - current algebra  
1964 - Gursev, Pais, Radicati - SU(6)  
1964 - Bjorken and Glashow - prediction of charm  
1964 - Salam, Ward - SU(2)xU(1) model of electro-weak unification

1965 - Thomas Kibble - Higgs mechanism for Yang-Mills theory  
1965 - Greenberg, Han, Nambu - SU(3) colour symmetry to explain statistics of quark model  
1966 - Sutherland - chiral U(1) problem  
1966 - Weinberg - pion scattering lengths  
1967 - Weinberg - nonlinear realization of chiral symmetry  
1967 - Weinberg - electro-weak unification  
1968 - Gabriele Veneziano - Dual resonance model for strong interaction, beginning of string theory  
1968 - James Bjorken - theory of scaling behavior in deep inelastic scattering  
1968 - Richard Feynman - scaling and parton model of nucleons  
1969 - Adler, Jackiw - Chiral anomalies  
1969 - Kendall, Friedman, Taylor - Deep inelastic scattering experiments find structure inside protons  
1970 - Simon Van der Meer - stochastic cooling for particle beams  
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1977 - Politzer, Altarelli-Paris, et al - the QCD parton model  
1977 - Fermilab - bottom quark  
1977 - Pececi, Quinn - Peccei, Quinn symmetry and strong CP violation  
1977 - Leon Lederman - upsilon, bottom quark  
1978-80 - Gilman, Wise - EFT of weak interactions in 6-quark model - CP violation  
1978 - Weinberg, Wilczek - Axions  
1979 - DESY - evidence for gluons in hadron jets  
1979 - Susskind, Weinberg - Technicolor  
1979 - Weinberg - Phenomenological Lagrangians  
1980 - DESY - measurement of gluon spin  
1980 - Hall - corrections to GQW calculation  
1982 - IMB/Kamiokande - Large water-Cherenkov detectors  
1982 - Gasser, Leutwyler - begin systematic analysis of chiral Lagrangians  
1985 - Caswell, Lepage - systematic NRQCD for quarkonium  
1987 - IMB/Kamiokande - Neutrinos from SN1987a  
1989 - Voloshin, Shifman, Politzer, Wise, et al - heavy quark calculations in QCD  
1989 - Isgur, Wise - heavy quark symmetry

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As in the two-triplet model mentioned in the Introduction, the mass formula of the type (27) may be derived dynamically. Instead of the charm number field, we introduce now eight gauge vector fields which behave as (1,8), namely as an octet in  $SU(3)''$ , but as singlets in  $SU(3)'$ . Since their coupling to the individual triplets is proportional to  $\lambda_i''$  [the generators of  $SU(3)''$ ], the interaction energy arising from the exchange of these vector fields will yield the first and second terms of Eq. (27). If these mesons obey again a similar type of mass formula, they will be expected to be massive compared to the ordinary mesons. However, it is not clear whether the resulting short-range character of the interaction can be readily reconciled with the postulated largeness of the interaction energy.

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**Effective Field Theory seems now a really obvious thing . It's a sort of combination of the Taylor expansion with the fact that we can't know much about physics at energies far above those we can directly probe. The trouble was that it was hard to get from where we were with the QFT of the 50s and 60s to where we had to get. It took a mad genius like Ken Wilson to get this started and a super-genius like Ed Witten to finish it. In between, at least at Harvard, we were all doing this already, each in our own way – but in the 70s, nobody did it as systematically as Weinberg did.**



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- 1980 - DESY - measurement of gluon spin
- 1980 - Hall - corrections to GQW calculation
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