## 913.

## Problem 56.19 (RHK)

We have to find the quark combinations which form
(a) $\lambda^{0}$,
(b) $\Xi^{0}$.

## Solution:

Properties of the fundamental quarks are as given in the following table:

| Quark | Symbol | Charge <br> $(e)$ | Spin | Baryon <br> Number | Strangeness |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Up | u | $+\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0 |
| Down | d | $-\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 0 |
| Strange | s | $-\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | -1 |

(a) $\lambda^{0}$

As $\lambda^{0}$ is a baryon with baryon number 1 , it consists of three quarks, and as its charge is zero and its strangeness is -1 , it is described by the quark combination uds.
(b) $\Xi^{0}$

As $\Xi^{0}$ is a baryon with baryon number 1 , it consists of three quarks, and as its charge is zero and its strangeness is -2 , it is described by the quark combination uss.


