The discussion of the 70-plet of negative parity baryons illustrates the large $N_c$ QCD approach to orbitally excited baryons. In the case of the $\ell = 1$ baryons the existing data allows to make numerous predictions to first order in the $SU(3)$ symmetry breaking. New relations between splittings are found that follow from the spin-flavor symmetry breaking. The $\Lambda(1405)$ is well described as a three-quark state and a spin-orbit partner of the $\Lambda(1520)$. Singlet states with higher orbital angular momentum $\ell$ are briefly discussed.

1 Introduction

In the $N_c \to \infty$ 't Hooft limit QCD has a contracted dynamical spin-flavor symmetry $SU(2F)_c$ for the ground state baryons ($F$ is the number of light flavors). This is a consequence of unitarity in pion-nucleon scattering in that limit and at fixed energy of order $O(N_0^0)$. In general $SU(2F)$ is broken at $O(1/N_c)$ but for some observables only at $O(1/N_c^2)$, which makes the $1/N_c$ expansion around the $SU(2F)$ symmetric limit a powerful tool of analysis as it is shown in numerous works. The excited baryons are expected to reveal further the details of strong QCD and are therefore of current theoretical interest and also a central goal of lattice QCD studies. In the context of the $1/N_c$ expansion this baryon sector is less well understood, the principal reason being that even in the $N_c \to \infty$ limit the spin-flavor symmetry is broken. However, most of the known baryons of negative parity seem to fit very well in the $(3,70)$ irreducible representation (irrep) of $O(3) \otimes SU(6)$. The $1/N_c$ operator expansion for the full 70-plet can be implemented along the lines developed for two flavors and shows that the leading order spin-flavor breaking ($O(N_0^0)$) is indeed small, thus justifying $SU(2F)$ as an approximate symmetry useful for classifying excited baryons.

The $1/N_c$ expansion is an appropriate tool for the study of some long-standing problems of the quark model in a model independent way. For a long time the quark model in its different versions has been the preferred framework for investigating the properties of baryons. Despite the success of this model in reproducing general features of the spectrum, it is not a complete representation of QCD. One consequence of this incompleteness is that, in
those cases where the quark model does not agree with phenomenology, such as the problem of the mass splittings between spin-orbit partners in the negative parity baryons (spin-orbit puzzle), it is not clear whether the problem is due to the quark model itself or to specific dynamical properties of the states involved. This situation is clarified in the $1/N_c$ expansion where the presence of other operators, the leading one being $O(N_c^0)$, solves the contradictions that arise in the quark model when the spin-orbit interaction is considered.

2 The space of states

The states in the $(3,70)$ of $O(3) \otimes SU(6)$ decompose into five octets ($2S+1d_J = 2^8_{1/2}, 2^8_{3/2}, 4^8_{1/2}, 4^8_{3/2}$ and $4^8_{5/2}$, where $S$ is the total spin, $d$ the degeneracy of the $SU(3)$ irrep and $J$ is the total angular momentum), two decuplets ($2^{10}_{1/2}$ and $2^{10}_{3/2}$) and two singlets ($2^1_{1/2}$ and $2^1_{3/2}$). An explicit representation of these states can be obtained from a tensor product of quark states. Coupling an orbitally excited quark with $\ell = 1$ to $N_c - 1$ s-wave quarks that constitute a spin-flavor symmetric core gives the following states with core spin $S_c$

$$|J, J_z; S; (\lambda, \mu), Y, I, I_z; S^c> = \sum \begin{pmatrix} S & \ell & J \\ S_z & m & J_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S^c & \frac{1}{2} & S \\ S_z^c & s_z & S \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda, \mu) \\ (Y, I, I_z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda^c, \mu^c) \\ (Y^c, I^c, I_z) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (1, 0) \\ (y, \frac{3}{2}, iz) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ell \\ m \end{pmatrix} .$$

(1)

The $(\lambda, \mu)$ labels indicate the $SU(3)$ irrep, $Y$ is the hypercharge, $I$ the isospin and $J_z, I_z$ the obvious projections. For arbitrary $N_c$ the $(3,70)$ states are embedded in a larger multiplet and are taken to have strangeness of order $N_c^0$. From the decomposition of the $SU(6)$ symmetric representation into irreps of $SU(2) \otimes SU(3)$ the relations $\lambda^c + 2\mu^c = N_c - 1$ and $\lambda^c = 2S^c$ follow. They are the generalization of the $I = J$ rule well known for two flavors. The $(3,70)$ states are in the mixed symmetric irrep of $SU(6)$, which for the octets with $S = 1/2$ corresponds to a linear combination of states of the form of Eq.(1)

$$2^8 = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{N_c}} |S^c = 0> + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{3}{N_c}} |S^c = 1> ,$$

(2)

where the coefficients can be obtained diagonalizing the quadratic Casimir operator of $SU(6)$

$$C_{SU(6)}^{(2)} = 2G_{ha}G_{ha} + \frac{1}{2}C_{SU(3)}^{(2)} + \frac{1}{3}C_{SU(2)} .$$

(3)
The core state for the $^{4}8$ and $^{2}10$ irreps is $|1, (2, \frac{N_{c}-3}{2}) >$, in the $^{2}1$ irrep the core state is $|0, (0, \frac{N_{c}-1}{2}) >$ and the corresponding states given by Eq.(1) are already in the mixed representation of $SU(6)$.

The physical states are in general a mixing of states with the same $J$. In the $SU(3)$ symmetric limit only the octets with $J = 1/2$ and $J = 3/2$ mix. The mixing angle $\theta_{2J}$ is defined as

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
8_J \\
8'_{J}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\cos \theta_{2J} & \sin \theta_{2J} \\
-\sin \theta_{2J} & \cos \theta_{2J}
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
28_J \\
48_J
\end{pmatrix} .
$$

$$
(4)
$$

3 Construction of operators

A basis of mass operators can be built using the generators of $O(3) \otimes SU(2F)^{14}$. A generic $n$-body mass operator has the general structure

$$
O^{(n)} = \frac{1}{N_{c}^{n-1}} O_{\ell} O_{q} O_{c} ,
$$

where the factors $O_{\ell}$, $O_{q}$, and $O_{c}$ can be expressed in terms of products of generators of orbital angular momentum ($\ell_{i}$), spin-flavor of the excited quark ($s_{i}, t_{a}$ and $g_{ia} \equiv s_{i} t_{a}$) and spin-flavor of the core ($S_{c}^{i}, T_{c}^{a}$ and $G_{c}^{ia} \equiv \sum_{m=1}^{N_{c}-1} s_{i}^{(m)} t_{a}^{(m)}$), respectively. The explicit $1/N_{c}$ factors originate in the $n-1$ gluon exchanges required to give rise to an $n$-body operator. The matrix elements of operators may also carry a nontrivial $N_{c}$ dependence due to coherence effects$^{2,4}$: for the states considered, $G_{c}^{ia}$ ($a = 1, 2, 3$) and $T_{c}^{a}$ have matrix elements of $O(N_{c})$, while the rest of the generators have matrix elements of higher order.

In the case of the $\ell = 1$ baryons the highest orbital angular momentum operator that contributes is the rank 2 tensor

$$
\ell_{hh}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} \{\ell_{h}, \ell_{k}\} - \frac{\ell^{2}}{3} \delta_{hk} .
$$

$$
(6)
$$

4 Counting the number of operators

For $N_{c} = 3$ and in the $SU(3)$ symmetric limit there are eleven independent quantities: nine masses (one for each $SU(3)$ multiplet) and two mixing angles $\theta_{1}$ and $\theta_{3}$, which correspond to the mixing of the $^{2}8_{J}$ and $^{4}8_{J}$ octets with $J = 1/2$ and $J = 3/2$. This leads to the basis of eleven $SU(3)$-singlet mass operators which are listed in Table 1. Further information about the structure of these operators can be obtained from the $SU(3)$ singlets in the
decomposition of

$$70 \otimes 70 = 4(1,1) \oplus 5(1,3) \oplus 2(1,5) \oplus (1,7) \oplus \ldots$$  (7)

which shows that there are four operators with $\ell = 0$ ($O_1, O_6, O_7, O_{10}$), five operators with $\ell = 1$ ($O_2, O_4, O_5, O_9, O_{11}$), two operators with $\ell = 2$ ($O_3, O_8$) and one operator with $\ell = 3$ that does not contribute in the case of interest. In terms of $1/N_c$ one operator is of $O(N_c)$, namely the identity, $O_{2,3,4}$ are of $O(N_c^0)$, and the remaining seven $O_{5,\ldots,11}$ are of $O(1/N_c)$, one of which is the very important hyperfine operator. They are a simple generalization of those known for two flavors, although the calculation of their matrix elements is in general more involved.

When $SU(3)$ breaking is included with isospin conservation, the number of independent observables raises up to 50, of which 30 are masses and 20 are mixing angles. However, if $SU(3)$ symmetry breaking is restricted to linear order in quark masses only isosinglet octet operators can appear, and the number of independent observables is reduced to 35 (21 masses and 14 mixing angles) implying 24 linearly independent octet mass operators. As a consequence of this reduction several mass relations exist, among them there is a Gell-Mann Okubo relation for each octet and an equal spacing rule for each decuplet. The octet contributions are proportional to $\epsilon \propto (m_s - m_{u,d})/\nu_H$ where $\nu_H$ is a typical hadronic mass scale, for instance $m_{\rho}$; for $N_c = 3$ the quantity $\epsilon$ counts as of the same order as $1/N_c$. Explicit construction shows that up to order $O(\epsilon N_c^0)$ only a small subset of independent octet operators $B_i$ appears. Since such octet operators are isospin singlets, it is possible to modify them by adding singlet operators so that the resulting operators vanish in the subspace of non-strange baryons. This procedure of improving the flavor breaking operators may change the $1/N_c$ counting: for instance, after improving $T_8$ with the identity operator $O_1$ the resulting operator is of order $N_c^0$. Indeed, the improved operators give the splitting due to $SU(3)$ breaking with respect to the non-strange baryons in each multiplet, and they must be of zeroth order or higher in $1/N_c$ for states with strangeness of order $N_c^0$. The four improved flavor breaking operators $\bar{B}_1$ through $\bar{B}_4$ that remain at $O(\epsilon N_c^0)$ when $N_c = 3$ are shown in Table 1.

5 Fitting the data

As a result of the above analysis the 70-plet mass operator up to $O(\epsilon N_c^0)$ has the most general form:
Table 1. Operator list and best fit coefficients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Fitted coef. [MeV]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$O_1 = N_c , 1$</td>
<td>$c_1 = 449 \pm 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_2 = t_h , s_h$</td>
<td>$c_2 = 52 \pm 15$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_3 = \frac{4}{N_c} t_h^{(2)} g_{ka} G_{ka}^c$</td>
<td>$c_3 = 116 \pm 44$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_4 = l_h , t_a , G_{ka}^c$</td>
<td>$c_4 = 110 \pm 16$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_5 = l_h , S_h^c$</td>
<td>$c_5 = 74 \pm 30$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_6 = S_h^c , S_h^c$</td>
<td>$c_6 = 480 \pm 15$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_7 = S_h^c , S_h^c$</td>
<td>$c_7 = -159 \pm 50$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_8 = \frac{4}{N_c} t_h^{(2)} g_{ka} S_h^c$</td>
<td>$c_8 = 6 \pm 110$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_9 = \frac{4}{N_c^2} t_h , g_{ka} {S_k^c, G_{ha}^c}$</td>
<td>$c_9 = 213 \pm 153$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_{10} = \frac{4}{N_c^2} t_a {S_h^c, G_{ka}^c}$</td>
<td>$c_{10} = -168 \pm 56$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_{11} = \frac{4}{N_c} l_h , g_{ka} {S_k^c, G_{ka}^c}$</td>
<td>$c_{11} = -133 \pm 130$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
B_1 = t_s - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \sqrt{3} N_c} O_1, \\
B_2 = T_8^c - \frac{\sqrt{3} N_c}{2 \sqrt{3} N_c} O_1, \\
\bar{B}_3 = \frac{1}{N_c} d_{sab} g_{ha} G_{hb}^c + \frac{N^2 - 9}{16 \sqrt{3} (N_c - 1)} O_1 + \frac{1}{4 \sqrt{3} (N_c - 1)} O_6 + \frac{1}{12 \sqrt{3}} O_7, \\
\bar{B}_4 = l_h \, g_{ha} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2 \sqrt{3}} O_2.
\]

where $c_i$ and $d_i$ are unknown coefficients which are reduced matrix elements (of a QCD operator) that are not determined by the spin-flavor symmetry. Calculating these reduced matrix elements is equivalent to solve QCD in this baryon sector. Fortunately, the experimental data available in the case of the 70-plet is enough to obtain them by making a fit\(^{10}\). The resulting values are given in Table 1. The natural size of coefficients associated with the singlet operators is set by the coefficient of $O_1$, and is about 500 MeV, while the natural size for the coefficients associated with octet operators is roughly 500 MeV. The experimental masses (three or more stars status in the Particle Data listing\(^{18}\) shown in Table 2 together with the two leading order mixing angles $\theta_1 = 0.61$, $\theta_3 = 3.04$\(^{19,20}\) are the 19 empirical quantities used in the fit. The resulting $\chi^2$ per degree of freedom turns out to be $\chi^2/4 = 1.29$. The best fit masses and state compositions are displayed in Table 2.
6 Splitting relations

Because at \( O(N_c^0) \) there are only four flavor breaking operators, it is possible to find new mass splitting relations which are independent of the coefficients \( d_i \). These relations involve states in different \( SU(3) \) multiplets. Of particular interest are the following five relations that result when the operator \( \bar{B}_3 \) is neglected (from the fit it is apparent that \( \bar{B}_3 \) gives very small contributions):

\[
\begin{align*}
9(s_{\Sigma_1/2} + s_{\Sigma_1'/2}) + 21s_{\Lambda_5/2} &= 17(s_{\Lambda_{1/2}} + s_{\Lambda_{1'/2}}) + 5s_{\Sigma_5/2}, \\
2(s_{\Lambda_{3/2}} + s_{\Lambda_{3'/2}}) &= 3s_{\Lambda_5/2} + s_{\Sigma_5/2}, \\
18(s_{\Sigma_3/2} + s_{\Sigma_3'/2}) + 33s_{\Lambda_5/2} &= 28(s_{\Lambda_{1/2}} + s_{\Lambda_{1'/2}}) + 13s_{\Sigma_5/2}, \\
9s_{\Sigma_{1/2}} &= s_{\Lambda_{1/2}} + s_{\Lambda_{1'/2}} + 3s_{\Lambda_5/2} + 4s_{\Sigma_5/2}, \\
18s_{\Sigma_{3/2}} + 3s_{\Lambda_5/2} &= 8(s_{\Lambda_{1/2}} + s_{\Lambda_{1'/2}}) + 5s_{\Sigma_5/2}. 
\end{align*}
\]

(9)

Here \( s_{B_i} \) is the mass splitting between the baryon \( B_i \) and the non-strange baryons in the \( SU(3) \) multiplet to which it belongs. These relations are independent of mixings because they result from relations among traces of the octet operators. If \( \bar{B}_3 \) is not neglected there are instead four relations. The first relation in equation (9) predicts the \( \Sigma_{1/2} \) to be 103 MeV above the \( N_{1/2} \), consistent with the \( \Sigma(1620) \), a two star state that is not included as an input to the fit. Each of the remaining relations makes a similar prediction for other states but requires further experimental data to be tested.

7 The singlet Lambdas

The singlet Lambdas are the two lightest states of the 70-plet, something that has its natural explanation in the dominant effect of the hyperfine interaction\(^{21}\). Although spin-flavor symmetry is broken at \( O(N_c^0) \), it is apparent from our fit that the \( O(N_c^0) \) operators are dynamically suppressed as their coefficients are substantially smaller than the natural size. It turns out that the chief contribution to spin-flavor breaking stems from the \( O(1/N_c) \) hyperfine operator \( O_6 \), as in the ground state baryons. Since \( O_6 \) is purely a core operator, the gross spin-flavor structure of levels is determined by the two possible core states. In particular, the two singlet \( \Lambda \)s are not affected by \( O_6 \), while the other states are moved upwards, explaining in a transparent way the lightness of these two states. Indeed, by keeping only \( O_4 \) and \( O_6 \) the \( ^28 \) masses are 1510 MeV, the \( ^48 \) and \( ^410 \) masses are 1670 MeV, and the \( ^21 \) masses are left at the bottom with 1350 MeV. This clearly shows the dominant pattern of spin-flavor breaking observed in the 70-plet.
Table 2. Masses and spin-flavor content as predicted by the large $N_c$ analysis\textsuperscript{10}. Also given are the empirical masses and those obtained in a quark model (QM) calculation \textsuperscript{20}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Expt.</th>
<th>Large $N_c$</th>
<th>QM</th>
<th>Spin-flavor content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[MeV]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$^2_{10}$ $^2_8$ $^4_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1538 ± 18</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1670 ± 10</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>-0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma_{1/2}$</td>
<td>(1620)</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1779</td>
<td>1780</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1523 ± 8</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>-0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1690 ± 5</td>
<td>1676</td>
<td>1690</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1675 ± 10</td>
<td>1667</td>
<td>1675</td>
<td>-0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1823 ± 5</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>-0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N'_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1660 ± 20</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td>1655</td>
<td>-0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda'_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1785 ± 65</td>
<td>1806</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma'_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1765 ± 35</td>
<td>1755</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>-0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi'_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>-0.46</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N'_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1700 ± 50</td>
<td>1699</td>
<td>1745</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda'_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma'_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1769</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>(-0.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi'_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>(-0.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N_5/2$</td>
<td>1678 ± 8</td>
<td>1671</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Lambda_{5/2}$</td>
<td>1820 ± 10</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma_{5/2}$</td>
<td>1775 ± 5</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi_{5/2}$</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1645 ± 30</td>
<td>1635</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma'_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1784</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>-0.14</td>
<td>-0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi'_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>-0.14</td>
<td>-0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega_{1/2}$</td>
<td>2061</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1720 ± 50</td>
<td>1720</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Sigma''_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>1805</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>(-0.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Xi''_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>-0.19</td>
<td>(-0.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega''_{1/2}$</td>
<td>2100</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N''_{1/2}$</td>
<td>1407 ± 4</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N''_{3/2}$</td>
<td>1520 ± 1</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The long standing problem in the quark model of reconciling the large $\Lambda(1520) - \Lambda(1405)$ splitting with the splittings between the other spin-orbit partners in the 70-plet is resolved in the large $N_c$ analysis. The singlet $A$s receive contributions to their masses from $O_1$ and $\ell \cdot s$ while the rest of the operators give vanishing contributions because the core of the singlets carries $S^c = 0$. The splitting between the singlets is, therefore, a clear display of the spin-orbit coupling. The problem with the splittings between spin-orbit...
partners in the non-singlet sector, illustrated by the fact that the $\ell \cdot s$ operator gives a contribution to the $\Delta 1/2 - \Delta 3/2$ splitting that is of opposite sign of what is observed, is now solved by the presence of the operators $O_4$, $O_5$, $O_6$ and $O_{11}$, with the contribution from $O_4$ being the dominant one in accordance with the $1/N_c$ counting. While $O_2$ and $O_4$ are of order $N_c^0$ separately, their sum $O_2 + O_4$ is of order $1/N_c$ for the non-singlet states, as can be seen from the explicit expressions for their matrix elements given in Table 3. $O_4$ is therefore the natural operator that cancels the effect of $O_2$ at large $N_c$. This also leaves $O_3$ as the dominant contribution to the leading mixing angles $\theta_1$, $\theta_3$. The analytic expressions for the rest of the operators will be given elsewhere.

In principle, a similar situation would be expected for states with one quark excited at higher angular momentum $\ell > 1$. It is interesting to note that the splittings of the observed states ($\Lambda(1405)\frac{1}{2}^-$, $\Lambda(1520)\frac{3}{2}^-$), ($\Lambda(1890)\frac{3}{2}^+$, $\Lambda(2110)\frac{5}{2}^+$), ($\Lambda(1830)\frac{5}{2}^-$, $\Lambda(2100)\frac{7}{2}^-$), ($\Lambda(2020)\frac{7}{2}^+$, $\Lambda(2350)\frac{9}{2}^+$) are in a relation $3.0 : 5.7 : 7.0 : 8.6$ while the $\ell \cdot s$ operator predicts $3.0 : 5.0 : 7.0 : 9.0$. Thus, the observed data also hints that $c_2$ may be of approximately the same size in different spin-flavor multiplets. Further support to this picture can be drawn from scaling down to the strange sector the mass splitting between the ($\Lambda_c(2593)\frac{1}{2}^-$, $\Lambda_c(2625)\frac{3}{2}^-$) as suggested by Isgur.\textsuperscript{22}

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8 Conclusions

The $1/N_c$ expansion provides a systematic approach to the spectroscopy of the excited baryons. In the case of the negative parity $\ell = 1$ baryons it successfully describes the existing data and, to the order considered, also makes numerous testable predictions. In addition to the well known Gell-Mann-Okubo and equal spacing relations, new splitting relations between different multiplets that follow from the spin-flavor symmetry have been found. The $\Lambda(1405)$ is well described as a three-quark state and the spin-orbit partner of the $\Lambda(1520)$. Available experimental data for higher $\ell$ states and extrapolations from the charmed sector also seem to hint at the presence of a spin-orbit interaction. Effective interactions that correspond to flavor quantum number exchanges, such as the ones mediated by the operators $O_3$ and $O_4$, are apparently needed. Although the corresponding coefficients seem to be dynamically suppressed their relevance shows up in the well established finer effects, namely mixings and splittings between non-singlet spin-orbit partners. These interactions are not accounted for in the standard quark model based on one gluon exchange.

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