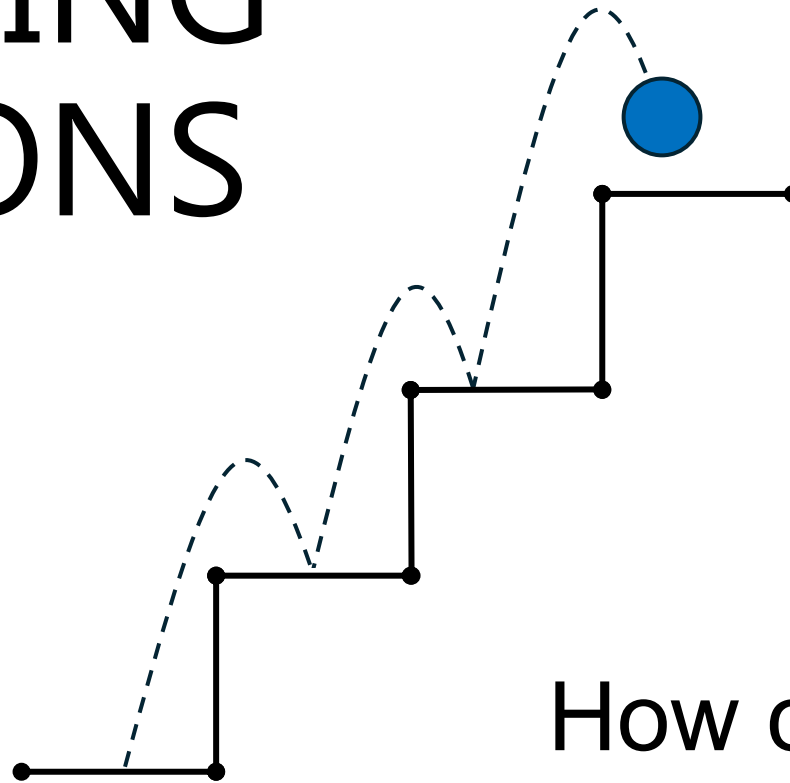


BOUNCING FERMIONS

Andrea Parpinel
XLI ciclo
EOY Seminars 2026



How can we model confined
relativistic spin- $1/2$ particles?

What is a relativistic spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particle?

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$$(\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

[1] P. A. M. Dirac, “*The quantum theory of the electron*”, *Proc. R. Soc. A* **1** (1928)



What is a relativistic spin- $1/2$ particle?

$$(\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)\psi = 0$$

$$i\partial_t\psi = i\gamma^0(\gamma^j \partial_j - m)\psi \equiv \hat{H}\psi$$

[1] P. A. M. Dirac, “The quantum theory of the electron”, *Proc. R. Soc. A* **1** (1928)



2D confined massless Dirac field

$$i\sigma_y\partial_t\psi + \sigma_x\partial_x\psi = 0, \quad \psi|_{x=0} = 0$$

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⋮

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2D confined massless Dirac field

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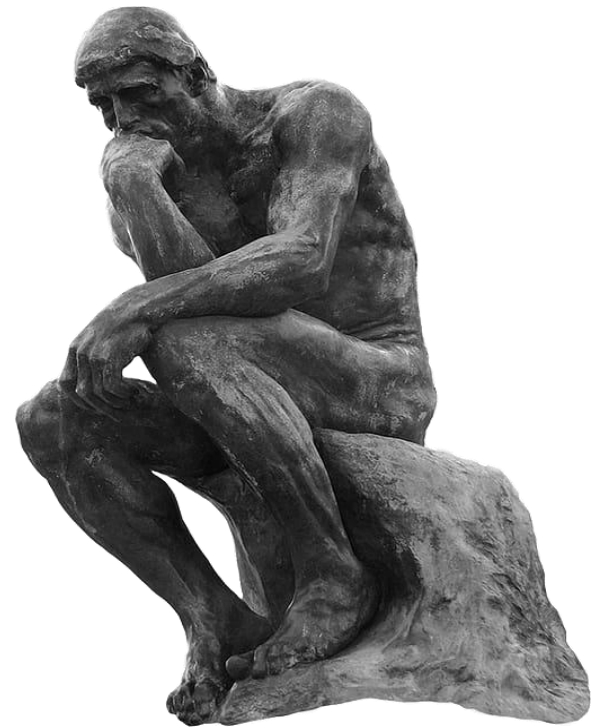
$$\partial_x\psi|_{x=0} \propto \psi|_{x=0} = 0$$

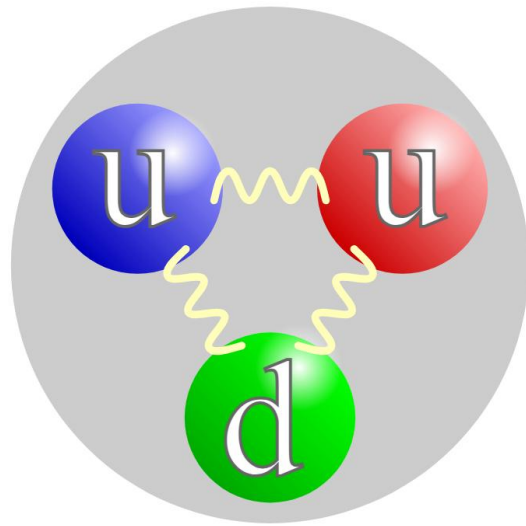
⋮

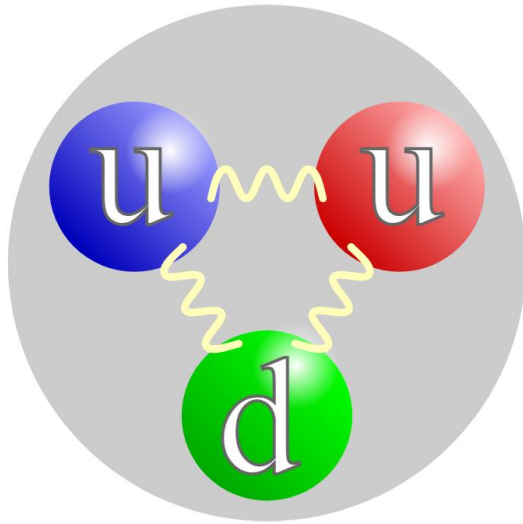
$$\psi \equiv 0$$



Do confined relativistic
spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particles even
exist in nature??



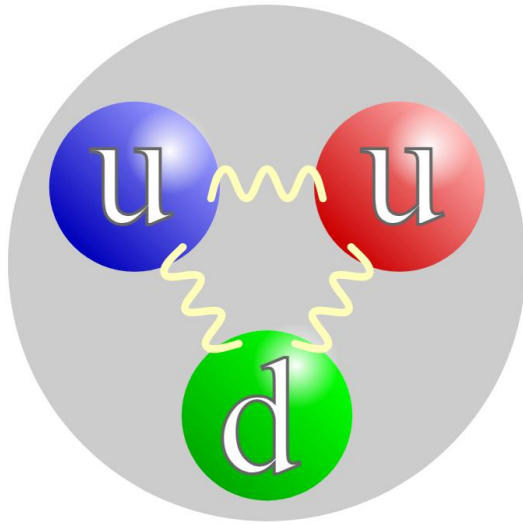




Proton $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$

Quark $\sim 0.01 \text{ GeV}$

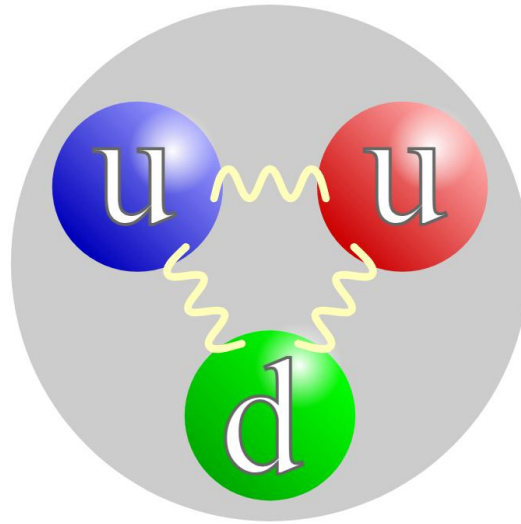
- ✓ Spin $\frac{1}{2}$
- ✓ Confined
- ✓ Relativistic



Proton $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$
Quark $\sim 0.01 \text{ GeV}$

The MIT-bag model (1975)

- ✓ Spin $\frac{1}{2}$
- ✓ Confined
- ✓ Relativistic



Proton $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$
Quark $\sim 0.01 \text{ GeV}$

[2] K. Johnson, "*The M.I.T. Bag Model*", *Acta Phys. Polon. B* **6** (1975)

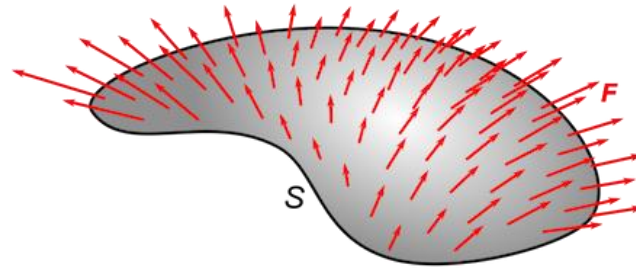


Fermionic boundary conditions

$$J^\mu = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \psi$$

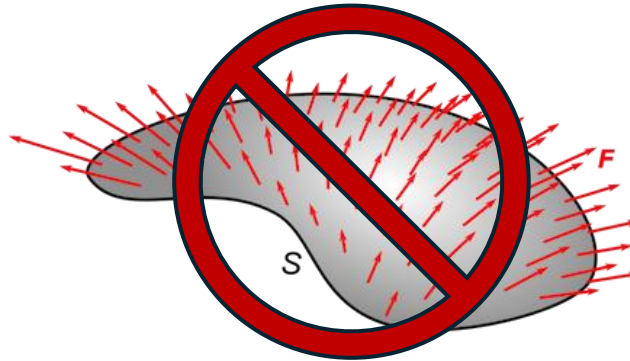
Fermionic boundary conditions

$$J^\mu = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \psi$$



Fermionic boundary conditions

$$J^\mu = \psi^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \psi$$



No flux of J^μ across the boundary

2D MIT-bag boundary conditions

$$i\sigma_y\partial_t\psi + \sigma_x\partial_x\psi = 0$$

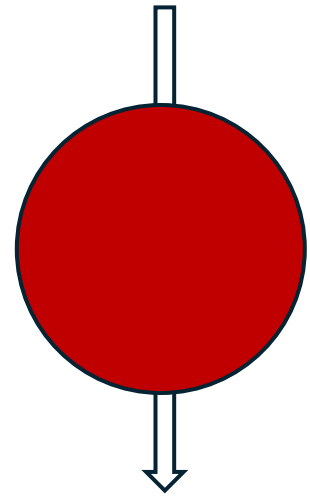
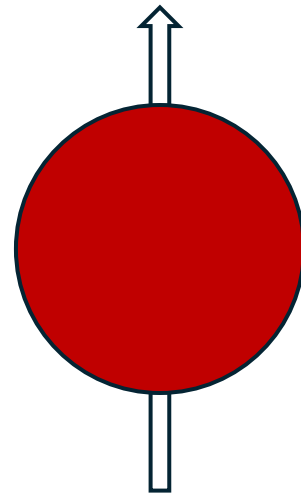
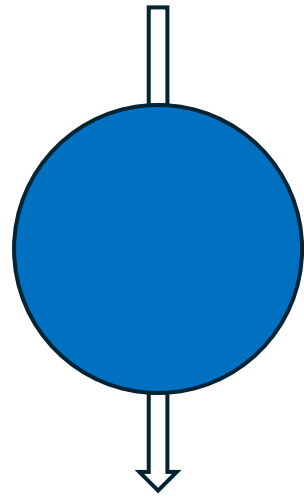
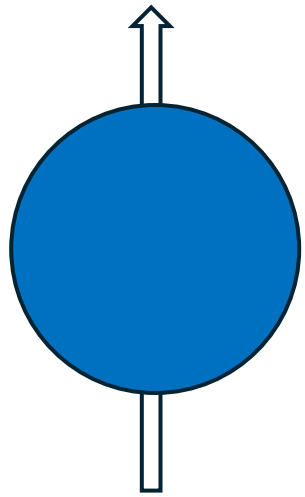
$$\sigma_x\psi|_{x=0} = +\psi|_{x=0}$$

particles

$$\sigma_x\psi|_{x=0} = -\psi|_{x=0}$$

anti-particles

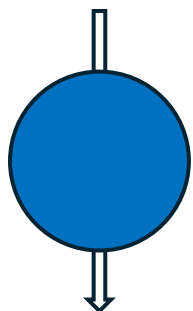
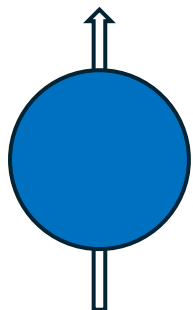
What about the spin itself?



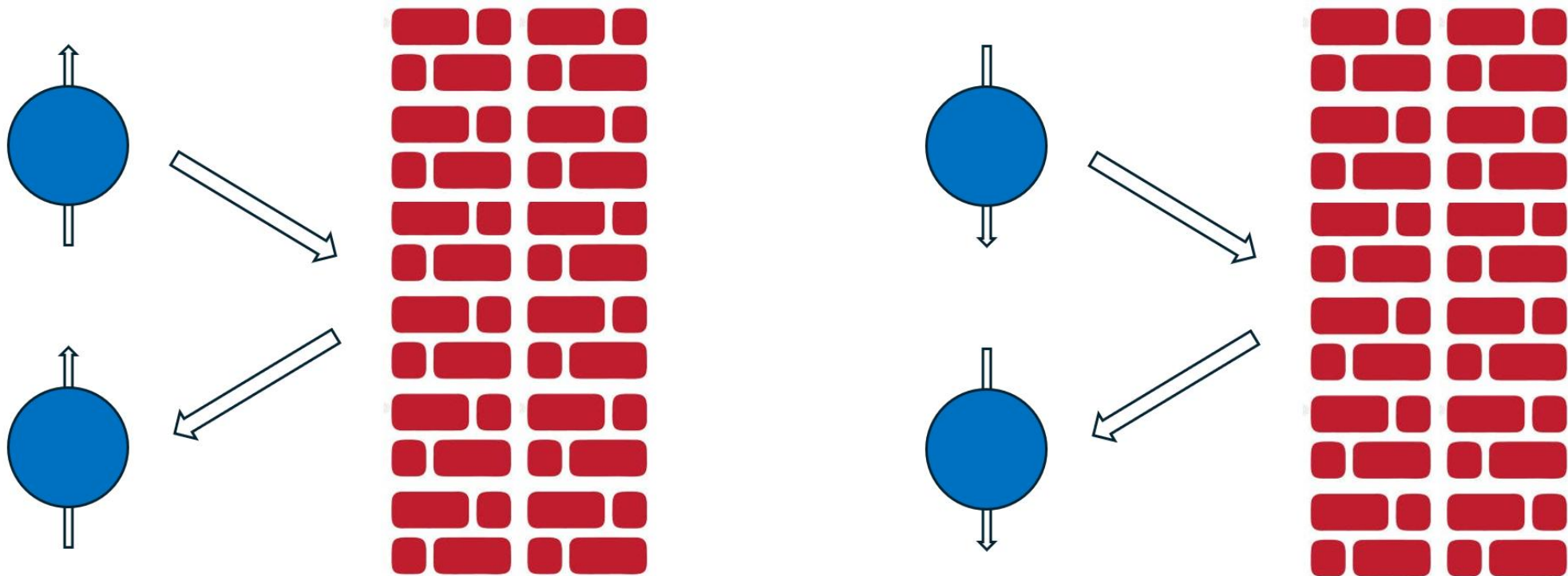
particles

anti-particles

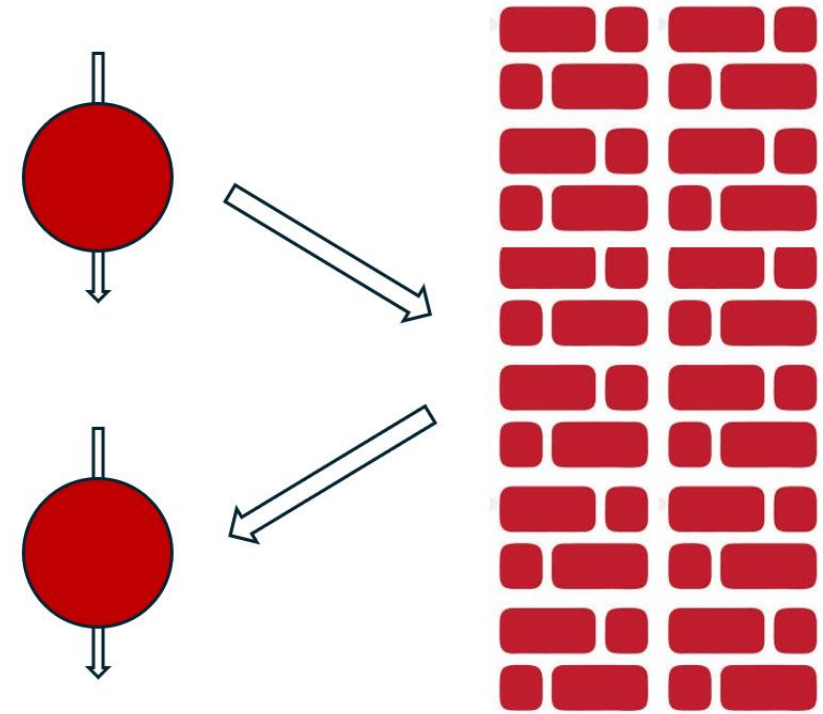
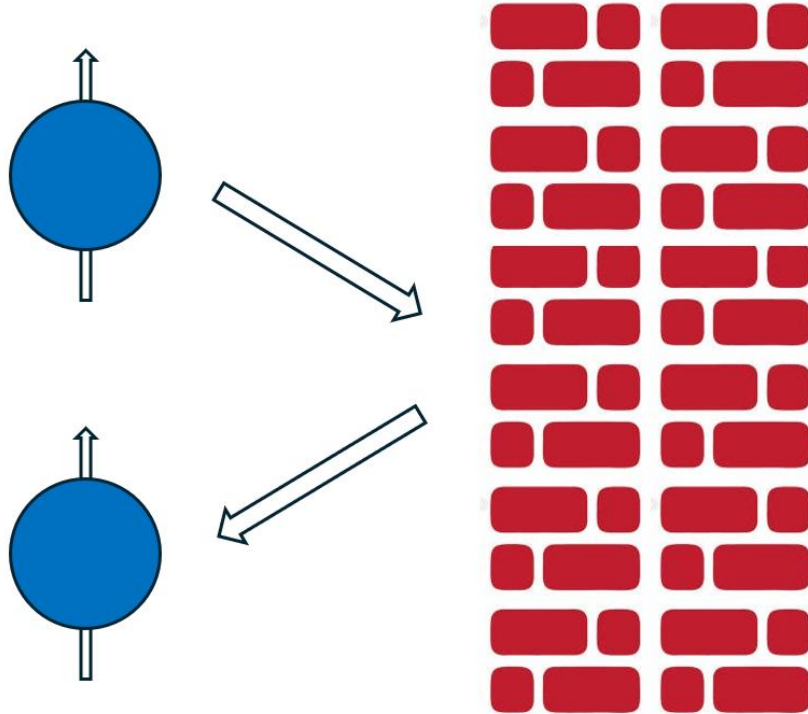
"+" MIT-bag boundary conditions



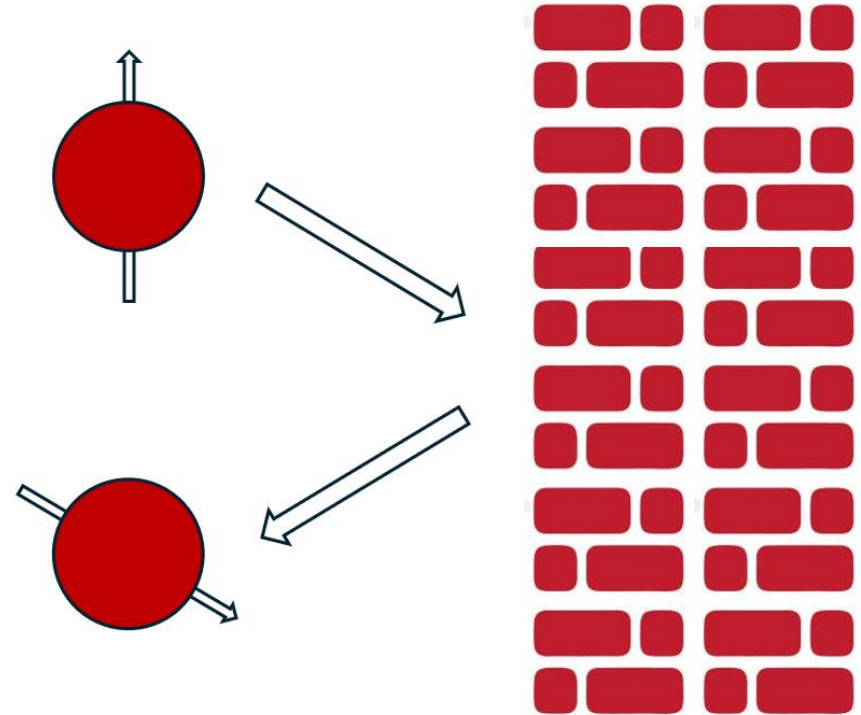
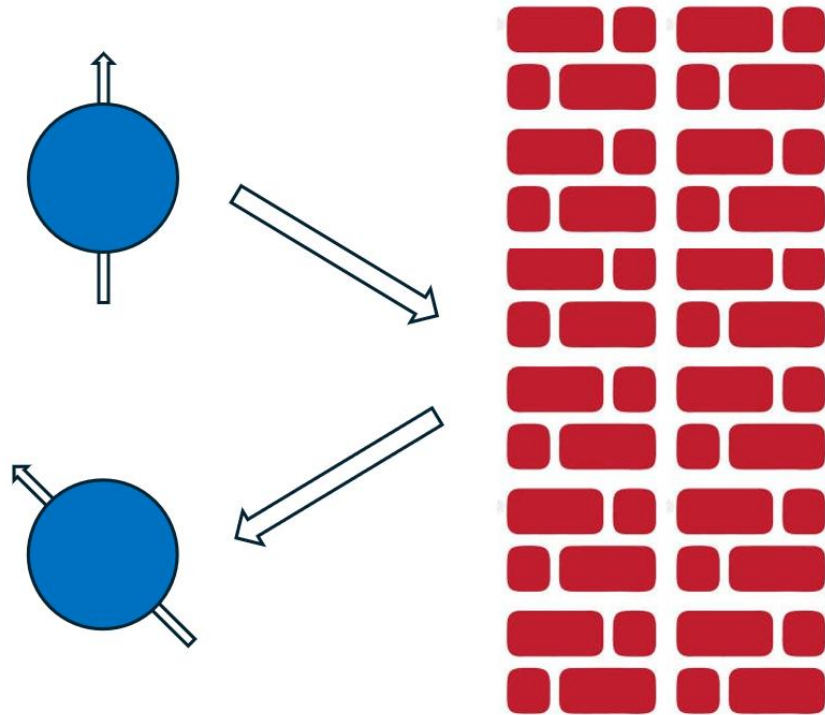
"+" MIT-bag boundary conditions



Generalised MIT-bag boundary conditions?



Generalised MIT-bag boundary conditions?



2D Generalised MIT-bag boundary conditions

Standard MIT-bag

$$\sigma_x \psi|_{x=0} = \pm \psi|_{x=0}$$

2D Generalised MIT-bag boundary conditions

Standard MIT-bag

$$\sigma_x \psi|_{x=0} = \pm \psi|_{x=0}$$

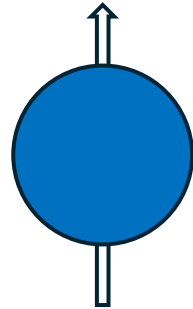
Generalised MIT-bag

$$(1 + U) \frac{1 - \sigma_x}{2} \psi|_{x=0} = (1 - U) \sigma_y \frac{1 + \sigma_x}{2} \psi|_{x=0}$$

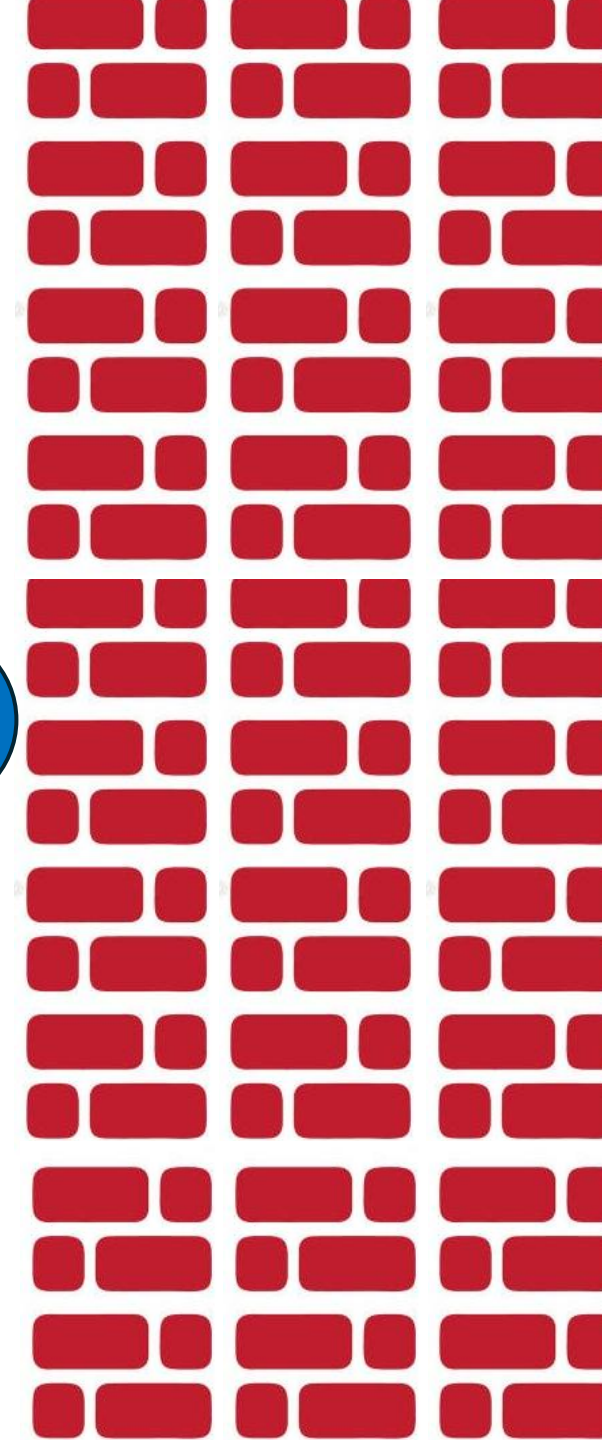
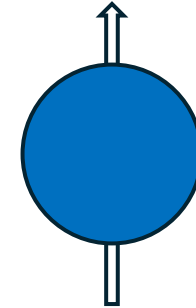
[3] D. S. Blanco, “Dirac field in AdS_2 and representations of $SL(2, R)$ ”, J. Math. Phys. **64** (2023)

[4] C. Dappiaggi, A. Parpinel, “Boundary conditions and Dirac fields on AdS_n ”, Phys. Rev. D **113** (2026)

Edge modes

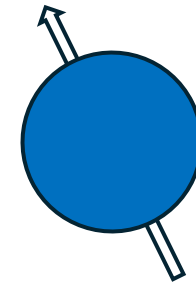


Edge modes



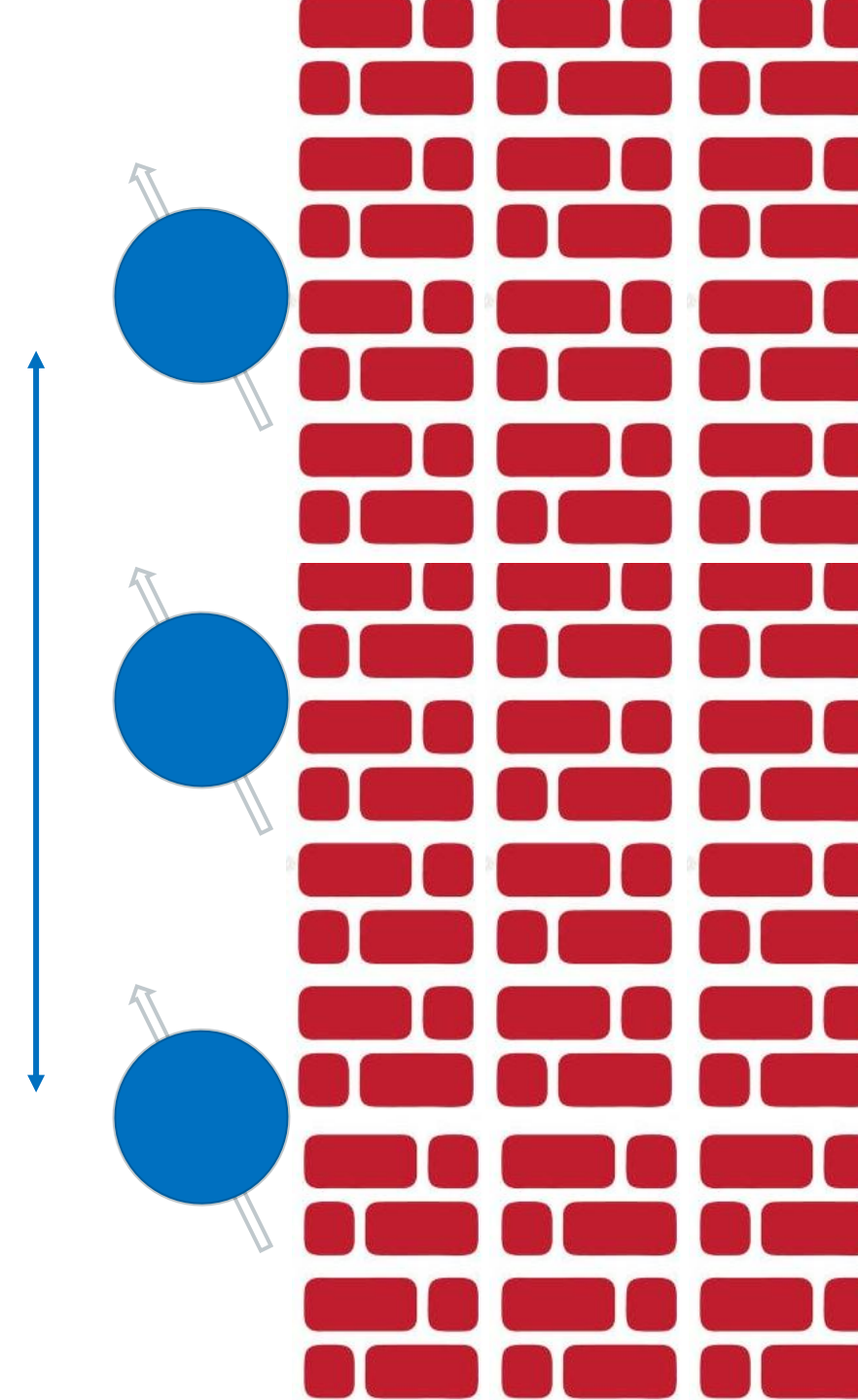
Edge modes

The particle gets a **specific** twist...

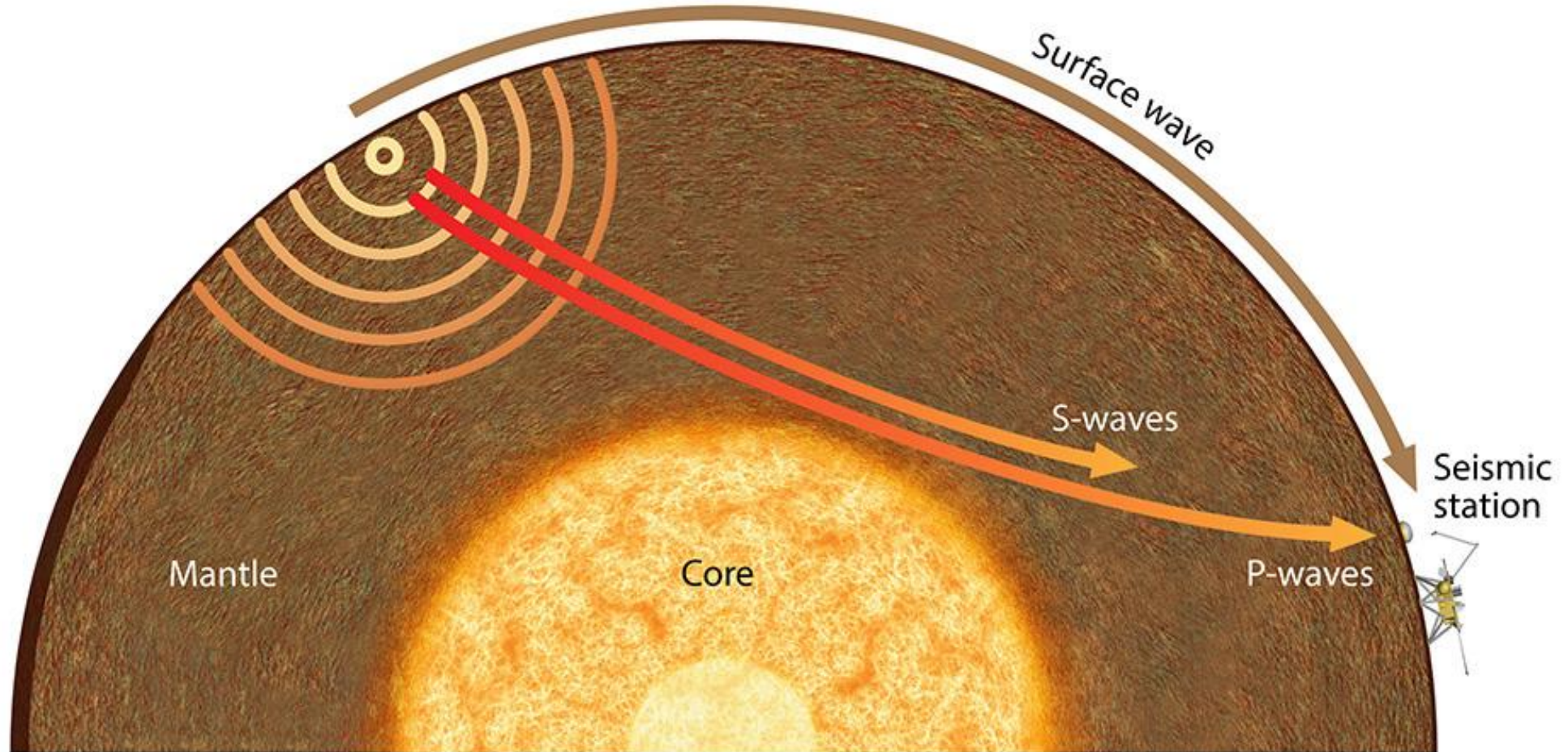


Edge modes

... which **traps** it on the boundary!



Edge modes



Summary

- Relativistic spin- $\frac{1}{2}$ particles are not easy confinable
- A confinement model could be useful for hadron physics
- It is possible to trap particles on the boundary

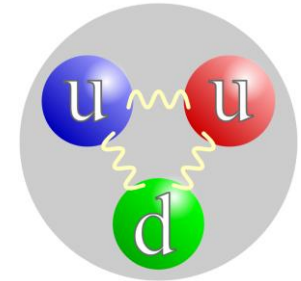
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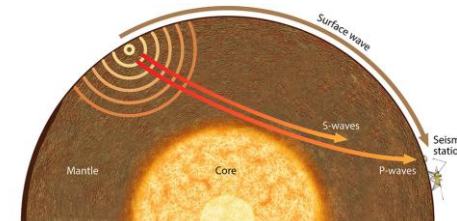
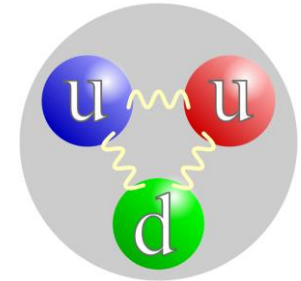
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Future outlooks

Dynamical boundary conditions



Future outlooks

Dynamical boundary conditions



Bulk-Boundary correspondence

