Towers of positive parity excited baryons and their mixing in the large N_c limit

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Abstract

We consider configuration mixing for the nonstrange positive parity excited baryons in the $[\mathbf{56}', 0^+], [\mathbf{56}, 2^+], [\mathbf{70}, 0^+]$ and $[\mathbf{70}, 2^+]$ quark model $SU(6) \times O(3)$ multiplets contained in the $N = 2$ band. Starting from the effective mass operator for these states we show by an explicit calculation that in the large N_c limit they fall into six towers of degenerate states labeled by $K = 0, 1, 1', 2, 2', 3$. We find that the mixing of the quark model states is much simpler than what is naively expected. To leading order in N_c only states carrying the same K label can mix, which implies that for the spin-flavor states we started with configuration mixing can be parameterized by just two constants, $\mu_{K=1}$ and $\mu_{K=2}$.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The quark model in its different versions has been a useful tool in exploring the spectrum and properties of excited baryons, as well as for testing different model assumptions on the effective interactions between quarks [1–3]. Although the model interactions between constituent quarks are QCD inspired, a clear connection to the fundamental theory of the strong interactions remains elusive to this date. Recent successes of lattice QCD calculations [4, 5] seem to validate the classification scheme of baryon states in $SU(6) \times O(3)$ multiplets, as put forward by early quark model studies. These numerical lattice calculations have the advantage of being based on the fundamental theory of the strong interactions, but lack the simplicity of an analytic approach, that provides a physical picture in terms of effective degrees of freedom, effective interactions and symmetries. Such an analytic scheme to study the phenomenology of baryons and their excited states, that also makes contact with QCD, can be obtained starting from the large number of colors (N_c) limit of QCD [6] [7]. For a review on the relevance of the large N_c limit for $SU(N_c)$ gauge theories, see also Ref. [8].

In the large N_c limit it has been shown that the spin-flavor symmetry for ground state baryons can be justified from the contracted symmetry $SU(4)_c$ derived from consistency relations for pion-nucleon scattering [9] [10] [11] [12] [13]. The predictions of this symmetry for the masses and the couplings explain some of the successes of the non-relativistic quark model [14] [15] [16] [17]. Even more important than that, the breaking of the spin-flavor symmetry can be studied systematically in a $1/N_c$ expansion using quark operators, establishing a close connection between QCD and the quark model [15] [16] [17], see Refs. [18–20] for a pedagogical introduction.

The operator construction of the $1/N_c$ expansion was later extended to study the masses of the negative parity $L = 1$ excited baryons [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] with great success. The strong and electromagnetic decays of these states belonging to the $[\mathbf{70}, 1^-]$ multiplet, as well as the masses and decays of baryon resonances in other spin-flavor multiplets were also studied in the $1/N_c$ expansion (see [27] for a recent review, and references therein), establishing a comprehensive framework to study the phenomenology of excited baryons at the physical value $N_c = 3$. Lattice studies of excited baryons offer further tests of the $1/N_c$ expansion by providing predictions for all states in a spin-flavor multiplet and probing the dependence of observables on the quark masses [28] [29]. They are even starting to explore

the mass spectrum for N_c values larger than three [30] [31].

It is important to note that the classification scheme for baryon resonances based on irreducible representations (irreps) of $SU(6) \times O(3)$, grouped into excitation bands $N = 0, 1, 2, 3, ...$, is based on the quark model and cannot be justified from QCD. Physical states appear as admixtures of different $SU(6) \times O(3)$ irreps, something known as *configuration mixing*, which so far has been neglected in phenomenological studies that use the $1/N_c$ expansion.

In the large N_c limit a different symmetry structure is present at leading order and states are classified according to irreducible representations of the contracted symmetry $SU(2F)_c$, dubbed as *towers* and labeled by K, leading to degeneracies in the mass spectrum of excited baryons [22, 23]. These predicted degeneracies in the large N_c limit have been verified by explicit calculations, first in [32, 33] for the nonstrange $[\mathbf{70}, 1^-]$ states that constitute the $N = 1$ band and later also for the nonstrange $[\mathbf{70}, 3^-]$ states of the $N = 3$ band [34], but up to now the effect of configuration mixing, which is not N_c suppressed [35, 36], has been neglected in an explicit calculation of the spectrum using the effective quark operators.

Here we consider the entire space of states spanned by the $N = 2$ states $[\mathbf{70}, L^+]$ and $[\mathbf{56}, L^+]$, with $L = 0, 2$. We restrict ourselves to the nonstrange states and show by an explicit calculation that configuration mixing preserves the tower structure of the mass spectrum in the large N_c limit. We also study the mixing pattern, which in the basis of K states turns out to be much simpler than what would have been expected starting from the spin-flavor basis of the quark model.

In order to perform the calculation including the leading order effects of configuration mixing we need to extend the construction of the leading order mass operator. To allow for $L \to L'$ transitions, we will introduce a generic spatial operator ξ in place of the angular momentum operator ℓ used in previous studies [24]. This is similar to the construction of the transition operators for the decay processes [37], as we need the most general operators that mix the $SU(6) \times O(3)$ multiplets to leading order.

In this work we present the most general form of the leading order mass operator that incorporates configuration mixing and the explicit expressions obtained for its matrix elements between states of the $N = 2$ band. Our results provide important consistency checks on the contracted symmetry predictions for the masses and mixings in the large N_c limit, and the correctness of the usual construction of the effective mass operators in terms of core

and excited quark operators [24].

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II we present the states, in Sec. III we present the effective mass operator, in Sec. IV we give the explicit form of the mass matrices for $I = 1/2$ and $I = 3/2$ states. In Sec. V we discuss the spectrum and the mixing pattern we obtain. We finally conclude in Sec. VI. In App. A we give the general expressions for calculating the matrix elements of the leading mass operators and in App. B we give the explicit expressions of the matrix elements for arbitrary N_c.

II. THE STATES

The positive parity, orbitally excited modes of an $N_c = 3$ three quark system differ from each other in their orbital angular momentum L and their behaviour under permutations. The spin-flavor symmetry $SU(6)$ is a useful classification scheme for these states. Each type of permutational symmetry of three objects, symmetric (S), mixed symmetric (MS) and antisymmetric (A) corresponds to an $SU(6)$ multiplet, $\mathbf{56}$, $\mathbf{70}$ and $\mathbf{20}$, respectively. For the nonstrange members of these multiplets, the spin-flavor symmetry is only broken by the spin-dependent interactions. Here and in what follows we will concentrate on the nonstrange members of each $SU(6) \times O(3)$ multiplet. In the case of harmonic forces between quarks the five $SU(6) \times O(3)$ multiplets $\mathbf{56}'$ $(L = 0, 2)$, $\mathbf{70}$ $(L = 0, 2)$ and $\mathbf{20}$ $(L = 1)$ are degenerate and constitute the harmonic oscillator $N = 2$ band. We do not consider the antisymmetric states in this work, as their relevance for the observed physical states at $N_c = 3$ is not clear yet. In the generalization of the lowest-energy multiplets to arbitrary N_c the additional $N_c - 3$ quarks are taken in a completely symmetric spin-flavor combination.

In order to identify the nonstrange $I = 1/2$ and $I = 3/2$ physical states (N and Δ) with the large N_c states, it is useful to keep in mind the usual $SU(6)_{spin-flavor} \supset SU(3)_{flavor} \times SU(2)_{spin}$ decomposition that labels the $N_c = 3$ states

$$
\begin{aligned}
S^{N_c=3} \quad &: \mathbf{56} = {}^4\mathbf{10} + {}^2\mathbf{8} \qquad\qquad \supset {}^4\Delta + {}^2N \ , \\
MS^{N_c=3} &: \mathbf{70} = {}^2\mathbf{1} + {}^2\mathbf{10} + {}^2\mathbf{8} + {}^4\mathbf{8} \supset {}^2\Delta + {}^2N + {}^4N \ ,
\end{aligned}
\tag{1}
$$

where ${}^{2S+1}N, {}^{2S+1}\Delta$, with S the quark spin of the state. It should always be clear if S stands for the spin, or if it denotes the symmetric irrep of the permutation group. To count the nonstrange $I = 1/2$ and $I = 3/2$ states contained in the S, MS irreducible representations of the permutation group for arbitrary N_c it is helpful to recall that for the symmetric

representation the spin and isospin of the states are related by $S = I$, while for the mixed symmetric irrep the spin is obtained from the vector sum $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{1}$, so that

$$
\begin{aligned}
S &\supset {}^4\Delta + {}^2N \,, \\
MS &\supset {}^2\Delta + \underbrace{{}^4\Delta + {}^6\Delta}_{N_c \geq 5} + {}^2N + {}^4N \,.
\end{aligned}
\tag{2}
$$

We see that in MS there appear Δ states with higher spin that are absent in $MS^{N_c=3}$. These are ghost states that decouple from the physical states in the $N_c \to 3$ limit, as has been noticed in [32] [38] and we will also see explicitly here when discussing the matrix elements of App. B. After coupling with the orbital angular momentum $L = 0, 2$ we obtain the S_L, MS_L states

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_0' &\supset N_{1/2}, \Delta_{3/2}' \,, \\
MS_0 &\supset N_{1/2}, N_{3/2}', \Delta_{1/2}, \underbrace{\Delta_{3/2}', \Delta_{5/2}''}_{N_c \geq 5} \,, \\
S_2 &\supset N_{3/2}, N_{5/2}, \Delta_{1/2}', \Delta_{3/2}', \Delta_{5/2}', \Delta_{7/2}' \,, \\
MS_2 &\supset N_{3/2}, N_{5/2}, N_{1/2}', N_{3/2}', N_{5/2}', N_{7/2}', \Delta_{3/2}, \Delta_{5/2}, \\
&\qquad \underbrace{\Delta_{1/2}', \Delta_{3/2}', \Delta_{5/2}', \Delta_{7/2}', \Delta_{1/2}'', \Delta_{3/2}'', \Delta_{5/2}'', \Delta_{7/2}'', \Delta_{9/2}''}_{N_c \geq 5} \,,
\end{aligned}
\tag{3}
$$

where we indicate J, the total spin of the nonstrange states N_J, Δ_J, as given by the vector sum $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{L}$. The primes indicate the different values of quark spin S, e.g. N_J, N_J' correspond to ${}^{2S+1}N_J$ with $S = 1/2, 3/2$, respectively, while $\Delta_J, \Delta_J', \Delta_J''$ correspond to ${}^{2S+1}\Delta_J$ with $S = 1/2, 3/2, 5/2$, respectively.

In Eq. (3) we show all the states that we will consider to compute the mass spectrum. There are 30 $I = 1/2, 3/2$ states distributed as 11 N-states and 19 Δ-states, where 11 of the Δ-states are ghost states. That reduces the number of physical states at $N_c = 3$ to 19 states.

The representations S_0', MS_0, S_2, MS_2 reduce in the $N_c = 3$ limit to the $[\mathbf{56}', 0^+], [\mathbf{56}, 2^+]$, $[\mathbf{70}, 0^+]$ and $[\mathbf{70}, 2^+]$ quark model $SU(6) \times O(3)$ multiplets. We use the prime on S_0' to distinguish it from the ground state baryons S_0, usually labeled as $[\mathbf{56}, 0^+]$ in the $N_c = 3$ limit.

In a quark model calculation all states with same I, J mix, giving rise to large mixing matrices and a complex pattern, see e.g. Ref. [39]. In the large N_c limit the mixing pattern is much simpler, something that only becomes clear after classifying the states in a different

way, according to the irreps of the contracted spin-flavor symmetry $SU(4)_c$. These irreps are labeled by K, which relates J and I as $\mathbf{J} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{K}$, so that $K = L$ in the symmetric irreps and $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{1}$ in the mixed symmetric ones [22][23]. In contrast to the spin-flavor states for arbitrary N_c of Eq. (3), the 30 large N_c states carry an additional label K and can be grouped as "tower states"

$$
\begin{aligned}
K = 0 \ &: \ N_{1/2}, \Delta_{3/2}, \cdots \\
K = 1 \ &: \ N_{1/2}, N_{3/2}, \Delta_{1/2}, \Delta_{3/2}, \Delta_{5/2}, \cdots \\
K = 1' \ &: \ N_{1/2}, N_{3/2}, \Delta_{1/2}, \Delta_{3/2}, \Delta_{5/2}, \cdots \\
K = 2 \ &: \ N_{3/2}, N_{5/2}, \Delta_{1/2}, \Delta_{3/2}, \Delta_{5/2}, \Delta_{7/2}, \cdots \\
K = 2' \ &: \ N_{3/2}, N_{5/2}, \Delta_{1/2}, \Delta_{3/2}, \Delta_{5/2}, \Delta_{7/2}, \cdots \\
K = 3 \ &: \ N_{5/2}, N_{7/2}, \Delta_{3/2}, \Delta_{5/2}, \Delta_{7/2}, \Delta_{9/2}, \cdots
\end{aligned}
\tag{4}
$$

where each tower state is in general in an admixture of the spin-flavor states shown in Eq. (3). The nonstrange states in S_0' belong to a $K = 0$ tower, the ones in MS_0 appear in the decomposition of $K = 1$ states, the ones in S_2 contribute to $K = 2$ states and finally the MS_2 states appear in the decomposition of $K = 1, 2, 3$ states. As we will show by an explicit calculation in Sec. V, in the K basis only states with the same K label mix. This implies that in the large N_c limit the tower structure that was first found by performing explicit calculations within a single spin-flavor irrep [32][33][34] is also preserved when including the effect of configuration mixing.

In the next Section we will present the simple leading order in N_c mass operator from where this mixing pattern follows.

III.   THE MASS OPERATOR

The leading order mass operator needed for our calculation is obtained by slightly generalizing the construction of Ref. [24] as follows. As explained in detail in Ref. [24], the large N_c states can be constructed as product states of a symmetric core of $N_c - 1$ quarks and an N_c-th quark in a proper linear combination, so that the S^{N_c} and MS^{N_c} irreps with the desired permutation properties are obtained. The operators contributing to the mass operator at different orders in $1/N_c$ can then be constructed from the $SU(6)$ generators acting on the symmetric core and on the quark that was singled out, and the orbital angular momentum operator ℓ. Here we will replace the orbital angular momentum operator by a generic spatial

operator ξ to allow for configuration mixing of spin-flavor representations with different L. This is similar to the construction of the effective operators for decay processes [40] [37], where we also needed to describe transitions between states with different L.

The leading order Hamiltonian including operators up to order $\mathcal{O}(N_c^0)$ that will correctly describe all possible mixings in our configuration space, spanned by the states given in Eq. (3), has then the following form

$$H = c_1^{\mathbf{R}}\mathbb{1} + c_2^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}\xi \cdot s + c_3^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}\frac{1}{N_c}\xi^{(2)} \cdot g \cdot G_c + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c) \ , \tag{5}$$

where $\xi^{(2)ij} = \frac{1}{2}\{\xi^i, \xi^j\} - \frac{\xi^2}{3}\delta^{ij}$ and $\mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{R}'$ stand for the $S_N \times O(3)$ irreps S_L, MS_L. The coefficients $c_{1,2,3}^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ are order $\mathcal{O}(N_c^0)$ and encode the details of the spatial wave function, as has been shown explicitly within a single spin-flavor representation by different matching calculations [41] [42] [43] [44] [45]. They take different values on different spin-flavor irreps $\mathbf{R}$. In our case we also have off-diagonal matrix elements, so that the coefficients depend on both the $\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{R}'$ irreps that are mixing. For the diagonal matrix elements we have $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}'$ and we use the notation $c_i^{\mathbf{R}} = c_i^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}}$. The unit operator only contributes to diagonal matrix elements.

The general expressions for the matrix elements of the operators in Eq. (5) are given in App. A following closely the notation of Ref. [24].

IV. THE MASS MATRICES

In this Section we present the explicit form of the mass matrices we obtain by computing the matrix elements of Eq. (5), after expanding in $1/N_c$ and taking the large N_c limit. The matrix elements for arbitrary N_c are given in App. B. We also give the expressions for the corresponding eigenvalues and eigenstates. The reader can skip through this Section and continue reading Sec. V, where we work out an explicit example that better illustrates the relevant points of the discussion.

It should be noted that in the coefficients $c_1^{\mathbf{R}}, c_2^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}, c_3^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ we absorb common group theoretical numerical factors and the reduced matrix elements of the ξ operator, as appearing in Eqs. (A1, A6) or more explicitly, as in Tables I, II, III and IV of App. B. We do not distinguish them from the original $c_1^{\mathbf{R}}, c_2^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}, c_3^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ appearing in Eq. (5) to keep the notation simple.

A.   The $I = 1/2$ states

The $I = 1/2$ states with the same J can mix among each other. We have three $J = 1/2$, four $J = 3/2$, three $J = 5/2$ and one $J = 7/2$ states. Their mass matrices are given below. The 11 mass eigenvalues for the large N_c, $I = 1/2$ states will be labeled as $m_{N_J^K}$ and their degeneracies will be discussed in the next Section. Table I in App. B shows all the matrix elements for the nucleons at finite N_c.

In the large N_c limit the mass matrix for the $N_{1/2}$ states in the $\{^2N_{1/2}^{S_0'}, {}^2N_{1/2}^{MS_0}, {}^4N_{1/2}^{MS_2}\}$ basis is

$$
M_{N_{1/2}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1^{S_0'} N_c & 0 & 0 \\ & c_1^{MS_0} N_c & \sqrt{2}c_3^{MS_0 MS_2} \\ & & c_1^{MS_2} N_c - \frac{3}{2}c_2^{MS_2} - c_3^{MS_2} \end{pmatrix}.
\tag{6}
$$

The $M_{N_{1/2}}$ mass matrix and all mass matrices that follow are symmetric. We only show the upper right half of the matrix to keep the expressions more readable. The eigenvalues are $m_{N_{1/2}^{K=0}}$, $m_{N_{1/2}^{K=1'}}$ and $m_{N_{1/2}^{K=1}}$. Their explicit dependence on the $c_i^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ coefficients is given in the next Section. The corresponding eigenstates are

$$
\begin{pmatrix} N_{1/2}^{K=0} \\ N_{1/2}^{K=1'} \\ N_{1/2}^{K=1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\eta_{MS_0} \\ 0 & \eta_{MS_0} & 1 \end{pmatrix},
\tag{7}
$$

where each row vector on the right hand side indicates the composition of the eigenstate, e.g. for the second eigenstate we have

$$
|N_{1/2}^{K=1'}\rangle = |^2N_{1/2}^{MS_0}\rangle - \eta_{MS_0}|^4N_{1/2}^{MS_2}\rangle ,
\tag{8}
$$

where η_{MS_0} can be expressed in terms of the $c_i^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ coefficients. We will use this matrix notation to show the composition of the eigenstates throughout the rest of the paper. This is very convenient to make the mixing pattern manifest. In the limit of no mixing ($\eta_{\mathbf{R}} = 0$) the eigenstates are normalized. In the general case there is still a normalization factor of $\mathcal{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\eta_{\mathbf{R}}^2}}$ that has to be taken into account.

The mass matrix for $N_{3/2}$ states in the large N_c limit is given in the $\{^4N_{3/2}^{MS_0}, {}^2N_{3/2}^{S_2},$

$^2N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$, $^4N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$} basis by

$$M_{N_{3/2}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1^{MS_0}N_c & 0 & -c_3^{MS_0MS_2} & -c_3^{MS_0MS_2} \\ & c_1^{S_2}N_c & c_2^{S_2MS_2} & -c_2^{S_2MS_2} \\ & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c - c_2^{MS_2} & -\frac{1}{2}c_2^{MS_2} - c_3^{MS_2} \\ & & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c - c_2^{MS_2} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{9}$$

We denote the eigenvalues as $m_{N_{3/2}^{K=1'}}$, $m_{N_{3/2}^{K=2'}}$, $m_{N_{3/2}^{K=1}}$, and $m_{N_{3/2}^{K=2}}$. The eigenstates of this matrix are

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_{3/2}^{K=1'} \\ N_{3/2}^{K=2'} \\ N_{3/2}^{K=1} \\ N_{3/2}^{K=2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\eta_{MS_0} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\eta_{MS_0} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\eta_{S_2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\eta_{S_2} \\ -\eta_{MS_0} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -\eta_{S_2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{10}$$

For the $N_{5/2}$ states in the {$^2N_{5/2}^{S_2}$, $^2N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$, $^4N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$} basis we obtain

$$M_{N_{5/2}} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1^{S_2}N_c & -\frac{2}{3}c_2^{S_2MS_2} & -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{3}c_2^{S_2MS_2} \\ & c_1^{MS_2}N_c + \frac{2}{3}c_2^{MS_2} & -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{6}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{\sqrt{14}}{6}c_3^{MS_2} \\ & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c - \frac{1}{6}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{5}{7}c_3^{MS_2} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{11}$$

with eigenvalues $m_{N_{5/2}^{K=2'}}$, $m_{N_{5/2}^{K=2}}$ and $m_{N_{5/2}^{K=3}}$, and eigenstates

$$\begin{pmatrix} N_{5/2}^{K=2'} \\ N_{5/2}^{K=2} \\ N_{5/2}^{K=3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\eta_{S_2} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3}\eta_{S_2} \\ -\eta_{S_2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{pmatrix}. \tag{12}$$

Finally, the matrix element for the $N_{7/2}$ large N_c state in MS_2 is

$$m_{N_{7/2}^{K=3}} = c_1^{MS_2}N_c + c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{2}{7}c_3^{MS_2}. \tag{13}$$

B.   The $I = 3/2$ states

The $I = 3/2$ states with the same J can mix among each other. We have four $J = 1/2$, six $J = 3/2$, five $J = 5/2$, three $J = 7/2$ and one $J = 9/2$ states. Their mass matrices are given below. The 19 mass eigenvalues for the large N_c, $I = 3/2$ states will be labeled as $m_{\Delta_J^K}$ and their degeneracies will be discussed in the next Section.

Table II in App. B shows the matrix elements for $\Delta_{1/2}$ at finite N_c. In the large N_c limit the mass matrix for the $\Delta_{1/2}$ states in the $\{^2\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_0}, \,^4\Delta_{1/2}^{S_2}, \,^4\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}, \,^6\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}\}$ basis is

$$
M_{\Delta_{1/2}} = \begin{pmatrix}
c_1^{MS_0} N_c & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} c_3^{MS_0 MS_2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} c_3^{MS_0 MS_2} \\
 & c_1^{S_2} N_c & \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} c_2^{S_2 MS_2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} c_2^{S_2 MS_2} \\
 & & c_1^{MS_2} N_c - \frac{3}{5} c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{4}{5} c_3^{MS_2} & -\frac{3}{10} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{3}{5} c_3^{MS_2} \\
 & & & c_1^{MS_2} N_c - \frac{7}{5} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{4}{5} c_3^{MS_2}
\end{pmatrix}, \quad (14)
$$

with eigenvalues $m_{\Delta_{1/2}^{K=1'}}, m_{\Delta_{1/2}^{K=2'}}, m_{\Delta_{1/2}^{K=1}}$ and $m_{\Delta_{1/2}^{K=2}}$. The corresponding eigenstates are

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta_{1/2}^{K=1'} \\
\Delta_{1/2}^{K=2'} \\
\Delta_{1/2}^{K=1} \\
\Delta_{1/2}^{K=2}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{MS_0} & -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{MS_0} \\
0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{S_2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{S_2} \\
-\eta_{MS_0} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \\
0 & -\eta_{S_2} & -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}
\end{pmatrix}. \quad (15)
$$

Table III shows the matrix elements for $\Delta_{3/2}$ at finite N_c. For the $\Delta_{3/2}$ states in the $\{\,^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'}, \,^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0}, \,^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2}, \,^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}, \,^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}, \,^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\}$ basis we obtain

$$
M_{\Delta_{3/2}} = \begin{pmatrix}
c_1^{S_0'} N_c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 & c_1^{MS_0} N_c & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} c_3^{MS_0 MS_2} & \frac{4}{5} c_3^{MS_0 MS_2} & \frac{3}{5}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} c_3^{MS_0 MS_2} \\
 & & c_1^{S_2} N_c & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} c_2^{S_2 MS_2} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} c_2^{S_2 MS_2} & -\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}} c_2^{S_2 MS_2} \\
 & & & c_1^{MS_2} N_c + \frac{1}{2} c_2^{MS_2} & \frac{5}{2\sqrt{10}} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} c_3^{MS_2} & \frac{3}{\sqrt{35}} c_3^{MS_2} \\
 & & & & c_1^{MS_2} N_c - \frac{2}{5} c_2^{MS_2} & -\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{3}{7}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} c_3^{MS_2} \\
 & & & & & c_1^{MS_2} N_c - \frac{11}{10} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{2}{7} c_3^{MS_2}
\end{pmatrix},
$$
$$(16)$$

with eigenvalues $m_{\Delta_{3/2}^{K=0}}, m_{\Delta_{3/2}^{K=1'}}, m_{\Delta_{3/2}^{K=2'}}, m_{\Delta_{3/2}^{K=1}}, m_{\Delta_{3/2}^{K=2}}$ and $m_{\Delta_{3/2}^{K=3}}$ and eigenstates

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta_{3/2}^{K=0} \\
\Delta_{3/2}^{K=1'} \\
\Delta_{3/2}^{K=2'} \\
\Delta_{3/2}^{K=1} \\
\Delta_{3/2}^{K=2} \\
\Delta_{3/2}^{K=3}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}\eta_{MS_0} & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}\eta_{MS_0} & -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{10}\eta_{MS_0} \\
0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}\eta_{S_2} & -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{S_2} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}\eta_{S_2} \\
0 & -\eta_{MS_0} & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} & -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{10} \\
0 & 0 & -\eta_{S_2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}} & -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{5} & \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}
\end{pmatrix}. \quad (17)
$$

Table IV in App. B shows the matrix elements for $\Delta_{5/2}$, $\Delta_{7/2}$ and $\Delta_{9/2}$ at finite N_c. For the $\Delta_{5/2}$ states in the $\{\,{}^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_0},\,{}^4\Delta_{5/2}^{S_2},\,{}^2\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2},\,{}^4\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2},\,{}^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}\}$ basis we have

$$
M_{\Delta_{5/2}} = \begin{pmatrix}
c_1^{MS_0}N_c & 0 & \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}c_3^{MS_0MS_2} & -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{21}c_3^{MS_0MS_2} & -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{14}c_3^{MS_0MS_2} \\
 & c_1^{S_2}N_c & -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{7}c_2^{S_2MS_2} & \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}}c_2^{S_2MS_2} & -\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}c_2^{S_2MS_2} \\
 & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c - \frac{1}{3}c_2^{MS_2} & \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}c_3^{MS_2} & 2\sqrt{\frac{6}{35}}c_3^{MS_2} \\
 & & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c - \frac{1}{15}c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{4}{7}c_3^{MS_2} & -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{2}{7}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_3^{MS_2} \\
 & & & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c - \frac{3}{5}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{2}{7}c_3^{MS_2}
\end{pmatrix},
$$

(18)

with eigenvalues $m_{\Delta_{5/2}^{K=1'}}$, $m_{\Delta_{5/2}^{K=2'}}$, $m_{\Delta_{5/2}^{K=1}}$, $m_{\Delta_{5/2}^{K=2}}$, and $m_{\Delta_{5/2}^{K=3}}$ and eigenstates

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta_{5/2}^{K=1'} \\
\Delta_{5/2}^{K=2'} \\
\Delta_{5/2}^{K=1} \\
\Delta_{5/2}^{K=2} \\
\Delta_{5/2}^{K=3}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}\eta_{MS_0} & \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{21}{2}}\eta_{MS_0} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{5}\eta_{MS_0} \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}\eta_{S_2} & -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{S_2} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\eta_{S_2} \\
-\eta_{MS_0} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}} & \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{\frac{21}{2}} & \frac{\sqrt{7}}{5} \\
0 & -\eta_{S_2} & \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} & -\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \\
0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{14}{5}} & -\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{15} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

(19)

The matrix for the $\Delta_{7/2}$ states in the large N_c limit in the $\{\,{}^4\Delta_{7/2}^{S_2},\,{}^4\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2},\,{}^6\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}\}$ basis is

$$
M_{\Delta_{7/2}} = \begin{pmatrix}
c_1^{S_2}N_c & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}c_2^{S_2MS_2} & -\sqrt{\frac{6}{5}}c_2^{S_2MS_2} \\
 & c_1^{MS_2}N_c + \frac{2}{5}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{8}{35}c_3^{MS_2} & -\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{18}{35}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}c_3^{MS_2} \\
 & & c_1^{MS_2}N_c + \frac{1}{10}c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{17}{35}c_3^{MS_2}
\end{pmatrix},
$$

(20)

with eigenvalues $m_{\Delta_{7/2}^{K=2'}}$, $m_{\Delta_{7/2}^{K=2}}$, and $m_{\Delta_{7/2}^{K=3}}$, and with eigenstates

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
\Delta_{7/2}^{K=2'} \\
\Delta_{7/2}^{K=2} \\
\Delta_{7/2}^{K=3}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}\eta_{S_2} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\eta_{S_2} \\
-\eta_{S_2} & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \\
0 & -\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} & \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

(21)

Finally, the matrix element for the large N_c state $\Delta_{9/2}$ in MS_2 is

$$
m_{\Delta_{9/2}^{K=3}} = c_1^{MS_2}N_c + c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{2}{7}c_3^{MS_2}.
$$

(22)

V.   THE LARGE N_c SPECTRUM

The diagonalization of the $I = 1/2$ and $I = 3/2$ mass matrices presented in the previous Section leads to 30 mass eigenvalues. In the large N_c limit we find as a result of our explicit

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calculation the remarkable result that the masses assume only six different values, leading to a highly degenerate spectrum. The 11 $I = 1/2$ and 19 $I = 3/2$ masses are grouped in six energy levels m_K as follows

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_0 &= m_{N^{K=0}_{1/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=0}_{3/2}} \;, \\
m_{1'} &= m_{N^{K=1'}_{1/2}} = m_{N^{K=1'}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=1'}_{1/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=1'}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=1'}_{5/2}} \;, \\
m_{2'} &= m_{N^{K=2'}_{3/2}} = m_{N^{K=2'}_{5/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2'}_{1/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2'}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2'}_{5/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2'}_{7/2}} \;, \\
m_1 &= m_{N^{K=1}_{1/2}} = m_{N^{K=1}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=1}_{1/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=1}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=1}_{5/2}} \;, \\
m_2 &= m_{N^{K=2}_{3/2}} = m_{N^{K=2}_{5/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2}_{1/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2}_{5/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=2}_{7/2}} \;, \\
m_3 &= m_{N^{K=3}_{5/2}} = m_{N^{K=3}_{7/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=3}_{3/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=3}_{5/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=3}_{7/2}} = m_{\Delta^{K=3}_{9/2}} \;. \tag{23}
\end{aligned}
$$

The "tower masses" m_K correspond to the tower states listed in Eq. (4) and the degeneracy in the spectrum reflects the $SU(4)_c$ symmetry present in the large N_c limit. Notice that there are two towers with labels $K = 1$ and $K = 2$, their masses are unrelated by the $SU(4)_c$ symmetry. The explicit expressions we obtain for the tower masses m_K in terms of the coefficients $c_1^{\mathbf{R}}, c_2^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ and $c_3^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'}$ result from the diagonalization of the mass matrices given in Sec. IV and can be written in compact form as

$$
\begin{aligned}
m_0 &= N_c\, c_1^{S_0'} \;, \\
m_{1'} &= \overline{m}_{11'} + \delta_{11'} \;, \\
m_{2'} &= \overline{m}_{22'} + \delta_{22'} \;, \\
m_1 &= \overline{m}_{11'} - \delta_{11'} \;, \\
m_2 &= \overline{m}_{22'} - \delta_{22'} \;, \\
m_3 &= N_c\, c_1^{MS_2} + c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{2}{7} c_3^{MS_2} \;,
\end{aligned}
\tag{24}
$$

where

$$
\overline{m}_{11'} = \frac{1}{2}(c_1^{MS_0} + c_1^{MS_2})N_c - \frac{3}{4} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{1}{2} c_3^{MS_2} \;, \tag{25}
$$

$$
\overline{m}_{22'} = \frac{1}{2}(c_1^{S_2} + c_1^{MS_2})N_c - \frac{1}{4} c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{1}{2} c_3^{MS_2} \;, \tag{26}
$$

$$
\delta_{11'} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{2}(c_1^{MS_0} - c_1^{MS_2})N_c + \frac{3}{4} c_2^{MS_2} + \frac{1}{2} c_3^{MS_2}\right]^2 + 2\left(c_3^{MS_0 MS_2}\right)^2} \;, \tag{27}
$$

$$
\delta_{22'} = \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{2}(c_1^{S_2} - c_1^{MS_2})N_c + \frac{1}{4} c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{1}{2} c_3^{MS_2}\right]^2 + 2\left(c_2^{S_2 MS_2}\right)^2} \;. \tag{28}
$$

Given the complexity of the mass matrices from where we started, these expressions are surprisingly simple. It is possible to understand this by looking at the general structure of the corresponding eigenstates shown in the previous Section: only some subset of spin-flavor states are mixed among each other in the large N_c limit, namely those with same K assignment. As we will show next by working out an explicit example, all our results can be understood as a two level K, K' mixing. To make this manifest it is useful to write the tower masses m_K we obtained in terms of the mass eigenvalues $\mathring{m}_K$ that we would have in the absence of configuration mixing

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathring{m}_{K=0} &= N_c\, c_1^{S_0'} , \\
\mathring{m}_{K=1'} &= N_c\, c_1^{MS_0} , \\
\mathring{m}_{K=2'} &= N_c\, c_1^{S_2} , \\
\mathring{m}_{K=1} &= N_c\, c_1^{MS_2} - \frac{3}{2} c_2^{MS_2} - c_3^{MS_2} , \\
\mathring{m}_{K=2} &= N_c\, c_1^{MS_2} - \frac{1}{2} c_2^{MS_2} + c_3^{MS_2} , \\
\mathring{m}_{K=3} &= N_c\, c_1^{MS_2} + c_2^{MS_2} - \frac{2}{7} c_3^{MS_2} .
\end{aligned}
\tag{29}
$$

We see that $m_K = \mathring{m}_K$ for $K = 0, 3$ and for the $K = 1, 2$ states we have

$$
m_{K',K} = \frac{\mathring{m}_K + \mathring{m}_{K'}}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathring{m}_{K'} - \mathring{m}_K}{2}\right)^2 + (\mu_K)^2} ,
\tag{30}
$$

where $\mu_{K=1} = -\sqrt{2} c_3^{MS_0 MS_2}$ and $\mu_{K=2} = -\sqrt{2} c_2^{S_2 MS_2}$ are the matrix elements that mix the two K states. For $(m_K - m_{K'}) \sim \mathcal{O}(N_c^0)$, i.e. $c_1^{MS_0} - c_1^{MS_2} \sim \mathcal{O}(1/N_c)$ and $c_1^{MS_2} - c_1^{S_2} \sim \mathcal{O}(1/N_c)$, the mixing is strong and the energy levels get $\mathcal{O}(N_c^0)$ corrections due to configuration mixing.

This mixing pattern, which is not obvious at all when starting from the mass matrices written in the spin-flavor basis, can be made manifest by a change of basis. The $I = 3/2, J = 3/2$ states constitute a good example to see this, as they have the largest mass matrix, of dimension six and given by Eq. (16), where all K states appear as eigenstates. To find the change of basis we need, we first compute the eigenstates in the absence of mixing by setting $c_{2,3}^{\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'} = 0$ in Eq. (16). In our matrix notation they are given by the row vectors of

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the following expression

$$
\mathring{S} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} & -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{10} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}} & -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{5} & \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}
\end{pmatrix} . \tag{31}
$$

This provides us the change of basis matrix $\mathring{S}$. We obtain the large N_c mass matrix $\tilde{M}_{\Delta_{3/2}}$ in the K basis $\{\, K = 0,\ K = 1',\ K = 2',\ K = 1,\ K = 2,\ K = 3 \,\}$ as follows

$$
\tilde{M}_{\Delta_{3/2}} = \mathring{S} M_{\Delta_{3/2}} \mathring{S}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix}
\mathring{m}_0 & & & & & \\
& \mathring{m}_{1'} & & \mu_1 & & \\
& & \mathring{m}_{2'} & & \mu_2 & \\
& \mu_1 & & \mathring{m}_1 & & \\
& & \mu_2 & & \mathring{m}_2 & \\
& & & & & \mathring{m}_3
\end{pmatrix} , \tag{32}
$$

where we only show matrix elements that are non-zero.

The eigenstates in this K basis are given now by the rows of the T matrix below and take the simple form

$$
T = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & & & & & \\
& 1 & & \eta_{MS_0} & & \\
& & 1 & & \eta_{S_2} & \\
& -\eta_{MS_0} & & 1 & & \\
& & -\eta_{S_2} & & 1 & \\
& & & & & 1
\end{pmatrix} . \tag{33}
$$

Finally, from $S = T\mathring{S}$ we recover as the rows of S the eigenstates in the spin-flavor basis as

given by Eq. (17).

$$|\Delta_{3/2}^{K=0}\rangle = |^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'}\rangle , \tag{34}$$

$$|\Delta_{3/2}^{K=1'}\rangle = |^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0}\rangle + \eta_{MS_0}\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}|^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{10}|^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle\right) , \tag{35}$$

$$|\Delta_{3/2}^{K=2'}\rangle = |^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2}\rangle + \eta_{S_2}\left(\frac{1}{2}|^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}|^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle\right) , \tag{36}$$

$$|\Delta_{3/2}^{K=1}\rangle = -\eta_{MS_0}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0}\rangle + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}|^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{10}|^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle , \tag{37}$$

$$|\Delta_{3/2}^{K=2}\rangle = -\eta_{S_2}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}|^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle , \tag{38}$$

$$|\Delta_{3/2}^{K=3}\rangle = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}|^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{7}}{5}|^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}|^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}\rangle . \tag{39}$$

The explicit expressions for η_{MS_0}, η_{S_2} that relate them to the mixing matrix elements μ_1, μ_2 are

$$\eta_{MS_0} = \frac{2\mu_1}{\mathring{m}_{1'} - \mathring{m}_1 + \sqrt{(\mathring{m}_{1'} - \mathring{m}_1)^2 + 4(\mu_1)^2}} , \tag{40}$$

$$\eta_{S_2} = \frac{2\mu_2}{\mathring{m}_{2'} - \mathring{m}_2 + \sqrt{(\mathring{m}_{2'} - \mathring{m}_2)^2 + 4(\mu_2)^2}} . \tag{41}$$

As it is clear from Eqs. (32,33), only the two $K=1$ and $K=2$ towers mix through the mixing matrix elements $\mu_{K=1}$ and $\mu_{K=2}$, respectively. This explains why in the large N_c limit all the mixing that can occur among the spin-flavor states of Eq. (3) can be expressed in terms of only two parameters, and it confirms that the effective mass operator given by Eq. (5) correctly accounts for the symmetry structure expected in large N_c QCD.

VI.   CONCLUSIONS

We have extended the large N_c analysis of excited baryons to include configuration mixing. In particular, in this paper we studied the configuration mixing of the symmetric and mixed symmetric spin-flavor irreps that belong to the $N = 2$ band. Rather than the $SU(2F)$ spin-flavor symmetry of the quark model, in the large N_c limit we have a contracted symmetry $SU(2F)_c$, which gives rise to numerous mass degeneracies and also fixes the mixing pattern among the states. Degenerate states fill $SU(2F)_c$ irreps ("towers"), which are labeled by

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K. They contain an infinite number of states with increasing spin and isospin. Here we restricted ourselves to two flavors and to the low spin and isospin states that are identified with the physical states at $N_c = 3$.

We found by an explicit calculation that, in contrast to the complex mixing pattern of spin-flavor irreps in the quark model due to hyperfine interactions (see e.g. Ref. [39]), in the large N_c limit the mixing pattern is governed by the symmetry: only states carrying the same K label mix. For the states considered, this mixing can be described by just two parameters related to the mixing of the mixed symmetric states with $L = 0$ and $L = 2$ (MS_0 and MS_2) and the mixing of the symmetric and mixed symmetric states with $L = 2$ (S_2 and MS_2).

We performed the calculation of the mass spectrum by slightly extending the construction of Ref. [24] and using a common mass operator for all states, Eq. (5), expressed in the quark operator basis. We verified explicitly that this simple leading order effective mass operator correctly describes the configuration mixing pattern expected from the symmetry present in the large N_c limit. We also checked explicitly that the inclusion of configuration mixing preserves the large N_c tower structure in the spectrum of positive parity excited baryons: The 11 N-states and 19 Δ-states are the lowest isospin members of six degenerate towers of large N_c states labeled by $K = 0, 1, 1', 2, 2', 3$. The matrix elements presented in App. B show that ghost states that only exist for $N_c > 3$ decouple from the physical states. This decoupling is a general feature of large N_c calculations [32], that was also pointed out in the meson-baryon scattering picture [38]. Another important point to note is that only the presence of core operators makes the mixing of symmetric and mixed-symmetric states possible. A mass operator constructed solely in terms of symmetric $SU(4)$ generators S^i, T^a, G^{ia} would not mix spin-flavor states in different irreps of the permutation group.

All these are non-trivial checks of the correctness of the core-excited quark picture and the operator construction in terms of $SU(2F)$ generators that started the program of applying the large N_c expansion to the study of excited baryons [21] [24]. Most importantly, the leading order calculation presented here provides the first step towards a systematic inclusion of configuration mixing effects at subleading order in the large N_c analysis of the phenomenology of excited baryons. The predicted large N_c spectrum and the configuration mixing pattern could also be checked in the future by lattice calculations, providing a useful guide for the ongoing explorations of the baryon spectrum at arbitrary N_c values [31].

Acknowledgements

Appendix A: Calculation of matrix elements

After replacing the orbital angular momentum operator ℓ by a generic spatial operator ξ, we obtain the generalization of equation (A7) of Ref. [24]:

$$\langle \xi \cdot s \rangle = \delta_{J'J}\delta_{M'M}\delta_{I'I}\delta_{I'_3I_3}(-1)^{L'+1/2+S'-S}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{(2S'+1)(2S+1)}\langle L'||\xi||L\rangle$$

$$\times \sum_{L_s=L\pm 1/2}(-1)^{L_s}(2L_s+1)\left\{\begin{matrix} L_s & \frac{1}{2} & L' \\ 1 & L & \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}\right\}\sum_{\eta=\pm 1}c^{\mathbf{R}}_{\rho\eta}c^{\mathbf{R'}}_{\rho'\eta}\left\{\begin{matrix} I_c & \frac{1}{2} & S' \\ L & J & L_s \end{matrix}\right\}\left\{\begin{matrix} I_c & \frac{1}{2} & S \\ L & J & L_s \end{matrix}\right\},\text{(A1)}$$

where $\mathbf{R},\mathbf{R}'$ denote a symmetric (SYM) or mixed symmetric (MS) irrep and the coefficients $c^{\mathbf{R}}_{\rho\eta}$ with $S = I + \rho$ and $S_c = I_c = I + \eta/2$ are given by

$$c^{MS}_{\pm\pm} = 1\,, \tag{A2}$$

$$c^{SYM}_{\pm\pm} = c^{SYM}_{\pm\mp} = c^{MS}_{\pm\mp} = 0\,, \tag{A3}$$

$$c^{SYM}_{0-} = c^{MS}_{0+} = \sqrt{\frac{S\left(N_c + 2\left(S+1\right)\right)}{N_c\left(2S+1\right)}}\,, \tag{A4}$$

$$c^{SYM}_{0+} = -c^{MS}_{0-} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(S+1\right)\left(N_c-2S\right)}{N_c\left(2S+1\right)}}\,. \tag{A5}$$

In all other Sections we use S to label the symmetric irrep SYM. Here, for the sake of clarity, we use the SYM label to distinguish it from the S we also use to denote the total spin of the quarks. The rank two tensor operator in the effective mass operator accounts for the mixing of $L = 0$ and $L = 2$ states. It generalizes Eq. (A9) in Ref. [24] to

$$\langle \xi^{(2)} \cdot g \cdot G_c \rangle = \delta_{J'J}\delta_{M'M}\delta_{I'I}\delta_{I'_3I_3}(-1)^{J-2I+L+S}\frac{3}{8}\sqrt{5}\sqrt{(2S'+1)(2S+1)}\langle L'||\xi^{(2)}||L\rangle$$

$$\times\left\{\begin{matrix} 2 & L & L' \\ J & S' & S \end{matrix}\right\}\sum_{\eta'\eta=\pm 1}c^{\mathbf{R'}}_{\rho'\eta'}c^{\mathbf{R}}_{\rho\eta}(-1)^{(1+\eta')/2}\sqrt{(2I'_c+1)(2I_c+1)}$$

$$\times\sqrt{(N_c+1)^2-\left(\tfrac{\eta'-\eta}{2}\right)^2}(2I+1)^2\left\{\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ I'_c & I & I_c \end{matrix}\right\}\left\{\begin{matrix} I'_c & I_c & 1 \\ S' & S & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{matrix}\right\}. \tag{A6}$$

The reduced matrix elements $\langle L'||\xi||L\rangle$ and $\langle L'||\xi^{(2)}||L\rangle$ are unknown and can be absorbed in the operator coefficients of the $1/N_c$ expansion.

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Appendix B: Explicit matrix elements for arbitrary N_c

We list in this Appendix all the explicit matrix elements for the operators $\mathcal{O}_1 = N_c \mathbb{1}$, $\mathcal{O}_2 = \xi \cdot s$ and $\mathcal{O}_3 = \frac{1}{N_c} \xi^{(2)} \cdot g \cdot G_c$, for finite N_c. We defined $\xi_{122} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \langle 2||\xi||2 \rangle$, $\xi_{222} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{105}} \langle 2||\xi^{(2)}||2 \rangle$ and $\xi_{202} = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{2}} \langle 0||\xi^{(2)}||2 \rangle$, which contain the reduced matrix elements of the generic ξ operator. Note that the ghost Δ states decouple from the physical states through $N_c - 3$ factors, see also [38] for a related discussion.

	$\mathcal{O}_1$	$\mathcal{O}_2$	$\mathcal{O}_3$
$^2N_{1/2}^{S_0'}$	N_c	0	0
$^2N_{1/2}^{MS_0}$	N_c	0	0
$^4N_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{3}{2}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{7}{16N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$
$^2N_{1/2}^{S_0'} - {}^2N_{1/2}^{MS_0}$	0	0	0
$^2N_{1/2}^{S_0'} - {}^4N_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{2(N_c-1)}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^2N_{1/2}^{MS_0} - {}^4N_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{N_c}(2N_c-1)\sqrt{\frac{2(N_c+3)}{3N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^4N_{3/2}^{MS_0}$	N_c	0	0
$^2N_{3/2}^{S_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{3}{2N_c}\xi_{122}$	0
$^2N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{1}{2N_c}(2N_c-3)\xi_{122}$	0
$^4N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\xi_{122}$	0
$^4N_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^2N_{3/2}^{S_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-1}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^4N_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^2N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}N_c}(2N_c-1)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+3}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^4N_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^4N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{202}$
$^2N_{3/2}^{S_2} - {}^2N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2N_c}\sqrt{3(N_c+3)(N_c-1)}\xi_{122}$	0
$^2N_{3/2}^{S_2} - {}^4N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3(N_c-1)}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{7}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3(N_c-1)}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^2N_{3/2}^{MS_2} - {}^4N_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{7}{32N_c}(2N_c-1)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^2N_{5/2}^{S_2}$	N_c	$\frac{1}{N_c}\xi_{122}$	0
$^2N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$\frac{1}{3N_c}(2N_c-3)\xi_{122}$	0
$^4N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{1}{6}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{5}{16N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$
$^2N_{5/2}^{S_2} - {}^2N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3N_c}\sqrt{(N_c+3)(N_c-1)}\xi_{122}$	0
$^2N_{5/2}^{S_2} - {}^4N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\sqrt{\frac{7}{6}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-1}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{1}{16N_c}\sqrt{\frac{21}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-1}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^2N_{5/2}^{MS_2} - {}^4N_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}\frac{(2N_c-1)}{16N_c}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^4N_{7/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	ξ_{122}	$-\frac{1}{8N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$

TABLE I: Matrix elements for $I = 1/2$ states at finite N_c.

	$\mathcal{O}_1$	$\mathcal{O}_2$	$\mathcal{O}_3$
$^2\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_0}$	N_c	0	0
$^4\Delta_{1/2}^{S_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{9}{2N_c}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{21}{8N_c^2}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$\frac{3}{10N_c}(15-2N_c)\xi_{122}$	$\frac{7}{40N_c^2}(2N_c^2+2N_c-15)\xi_{222}$
$^6\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{7}{5}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{7}{20N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$
$^2\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_0}-{}^4\Delta_{1/2}^{S_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^2\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_0}-{}^4\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}N_c}(2N_c+5)\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^2\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_0}-{}^6\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{202}$
$^4\Delta_{1/2}^{S_2}-{}^4\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$\frac{3}{2N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{7}{8N_c^2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{1/2}^{S_2}-{}^6\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{21}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}-{}^6\Delta_{1/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{21}{160N_c}(2N_c-3)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$

TABLE II: Matrix elements for the $I = 3/2$, $J = 1/2$ states at finite N_c.

	$\mathcal{O}_1$	$\mathcal{O}_2$	$\mathcal{O}_3$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0}$	N_c	0	0
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0}$	N_c	0	0
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{3}{N_c}\xi_{122}$	0
${}^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$\frac{1}{2}\xi_{122}$	0
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{1}{5N_c}(2N_c-15)\xi_{122}$	0
${}^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{11}{10}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{1}{8N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0}$	0	0	0
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2}$	0	0	$\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{N_c^2}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'} - {}^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}N_c}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}N_c^2}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_0'} - {}^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{3}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}N_c^2}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}N_c}(2N_c+5)\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{4}{5\sqrt{3}N_c^2}\left(2N_c^2+2N_c-15\right)\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_0} - {}^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{5N_c}\sqrt{\frac{21}{2}}(2N_c-3)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2} - {}^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{7}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$\frac{1}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{122}$	0
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{S_2} - {}^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{21}{10}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{3}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{105}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
${}^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2} - {}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{7}{32\sqrt{10}N_c}(2N_c+5)\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
${}^2\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2} - {}^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{3}{16N_c}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{222}$
${}^4\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2} - {}^6\Delta_{3/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{10}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{3}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}}(2N_c-3)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$

TABLE III: Matrix elements for the $I = 3/2$, $J = 3/2$ states at finite N_c.

	$\mathcal{O}_1$	$\mathcal{O}_2$	$\mathcal{O}_3$
$^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_0}$	N_c	0	0
$^4\Delta_{5/2}^{S_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{1}{2N_c}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{15}{8N_c^2}\xi_{222}$
$^2\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{1}{3}\xi_{122}$	0
$^4\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{1}{30N_c}(2N_c-15)\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{1}{8N_c^2}(2N_c^2+2N_c-15)\xi_{222}$
$^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$-\frac{3}{5}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{1}{8N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$
$^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_0}-{}^4\Delta_{5/2}^{S_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{21}{5}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_0}-{}^2\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}N_c}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{202}$
$^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_0}-{}^4\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{5N_c}(2N_c-3)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{202}$
$^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_0}-{}^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$-\frac{2}{5N_c}\sqrt{\frac{14}{3}}(N_c+1)\xi_{202}$
$^4\Delta_{5/2}^{S_2}-{}^2\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{21}}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{5/2}^{S_2}-{}^4\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}N_c}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{\sqrt{15}}{8N_c^2}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{5/2}^{S_2}-{}^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{3}{16N_c}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^2\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}-{}^4\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{35}}{6}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{1}{32N_c}\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}(2N_c+5)\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^2\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}-{}^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{4N_c}\sqrt{\frac{21}{10}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}-{}^6\Delta_{5/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{1}{16N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}(2N_c-3)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{7/2}^{S_2}$	N_c	$\frac{3}{N_c}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{3}{4N_c^2}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$\frac{1}{5N_c}(2N_c-15)\xi_{122}$	$\frac{1}{20N_c^2}(2N_c^2+2N_c-15)\xi_{222}$
$^6\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	$\frac{1}{10}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{17}{80N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{7/2}^{S_2}-{}^4\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{1}{4N_c^2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}\sqrt{(N_c+5)(N_c-3)}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{7/2}^{S_2}-{}^6\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$-\frac{27}{16\sqrt{10}N_c}\sqrt{\frac{N_c-3}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^4\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}-{}^6\Delta_{7/2}^{MS_2}$	0	$-\frac{3}{5}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{122}$	$\frac{9}{80N_c}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}(2N_c-3)\sqrt{\frac{N_c+5}{N_c}}\xi_{222}$
$^6\Delta_{9/2}^{MS_2}$	N_c	ξ_{122}	$-\frac{1}{8N_c}(N_c+1)\xi_{222}$

TABLE IV: Matrix elements for the $I=3/2$, $J=5/2,7/2,9/2$ states at finite N_c.

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