

Particle zoo

Before the end of XIX century, atoms were thought to be indivisible.

Then p, n, e were discovered, and all structure of chemical elements suddenly was explained by the existence of three elementary particles — beautiful!
Then troubles began with β -decay



positron! positive twin of an electron
or anti-electron

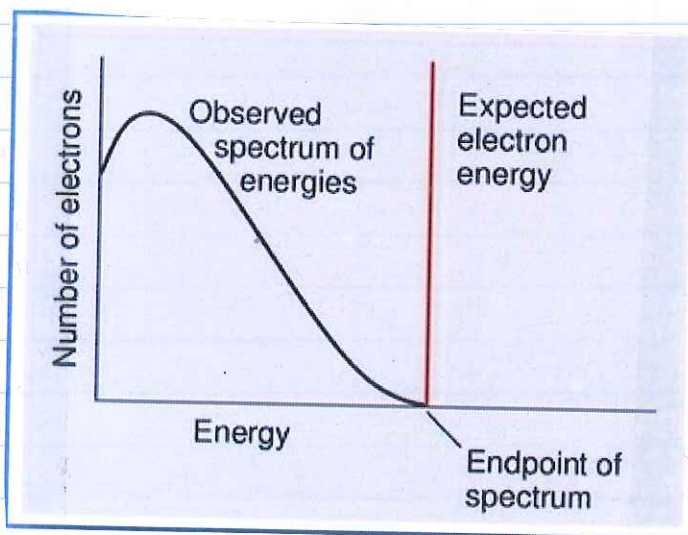
Moreover, the process seemed to violate energy conservation.



since proton is so much heavier, pretty much all disintegration energy goes to the electron

$$K_e = \frac{m_p}{m_p + m_e} Q = 1.29 \text{ MeV}$$

So we'd expect all electrons from β -decay to have energy $K_e = 1.29 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow$ not so!



The second important new quantum number is strangeness,

It was found that some particles decay much slower than predicted by the strong interaction (which is strange), but instead by a weak force.

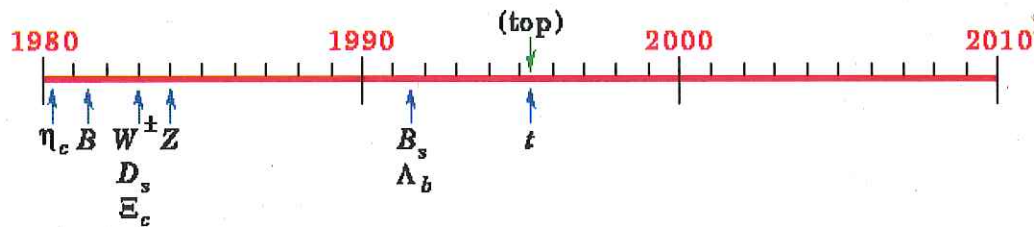
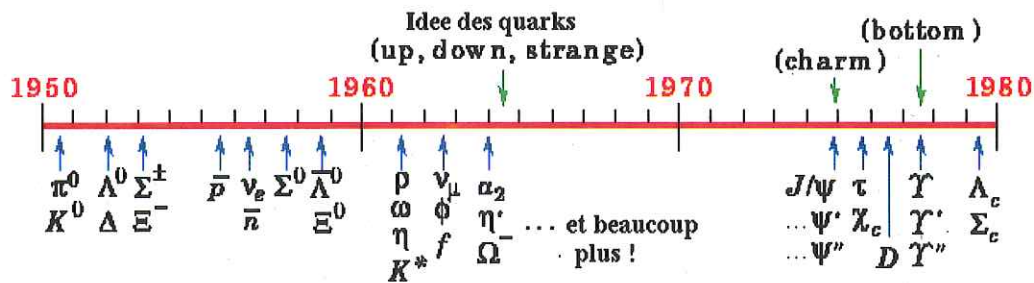
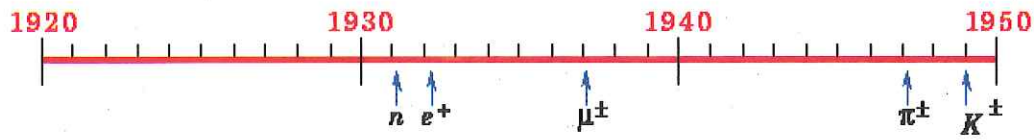
To add to the strangeness, such particles were always created ~~to~~ in pairs, but the products of decay were different.

So the scientists assumed that this "strangeness" is preserved in strong force, but not conserved in weak interactions.

Strangeness S 0 - normal particles
 1 - strange particles
 -1 - strange anti-particles.

Gell-Mann eight-fold way (Mathematical poetry)

It is possible to group particles ^{with same spin} in symmetric structures in I_3 -S plane



Classifying particles

Electric charge is irrelevant for a strong or weak force. (although all particles have electric charge value, and spin value)

strong-force sensitive particles (hadrons)

barions
half-integer spin
p, n, Σ , Δ , ...

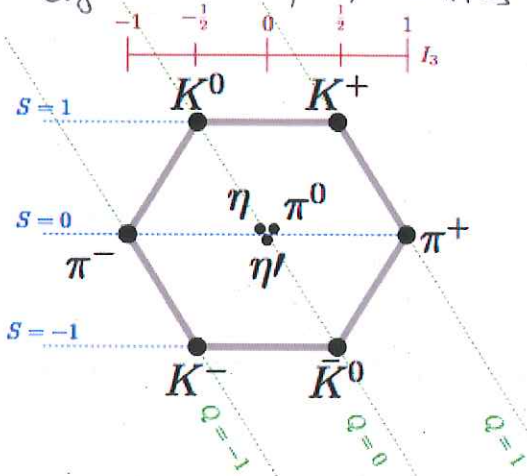
mesons
integer spin
pions, kaons,

Some particles look suspiciously similar
proton & neutron (same mass, same spin)
this is ~~is~~ almost like the two states
of the same particle (like spin-up and
spin-down electron, for example)
So, proton & neutron form a doublet
with $I_3 = \text{isospin } 1/2$

Similarly, three pions (π^+ , π^- and π^0)
are similar in mass, and their strong
force interaction does not distinguish b/w them
is triplet - isospin $I_3 = 1$

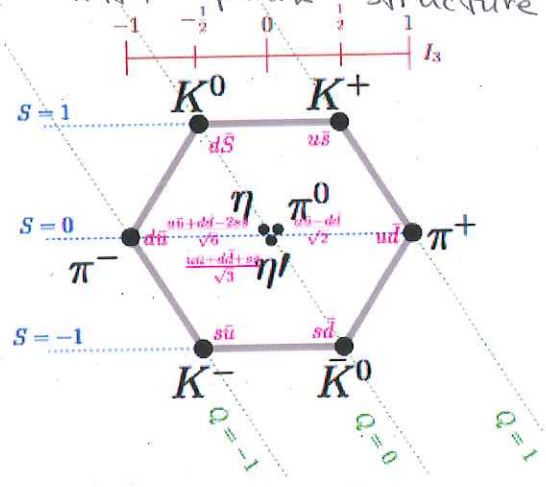
After sufficient number of particles
is detected, an isospin value can be
assigned to all of them

eight fold way symmetries

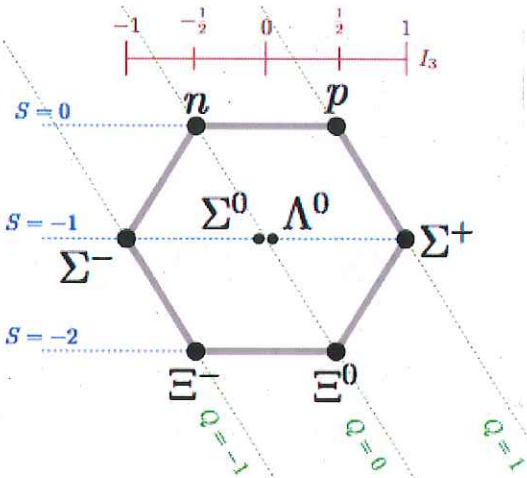


The spin 0 pseudoscalar meson nonet. (Illustration by the author.)

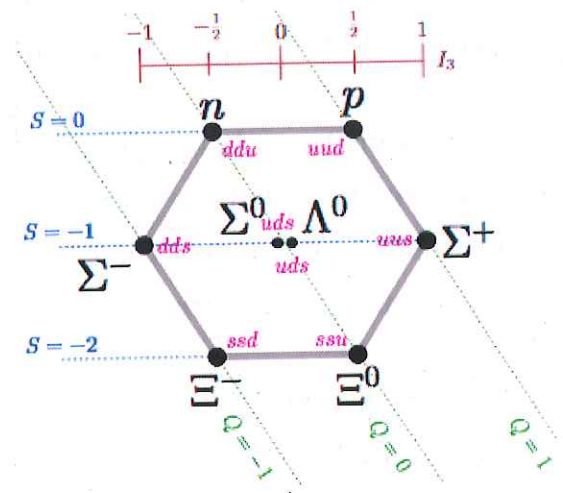
with quark structure



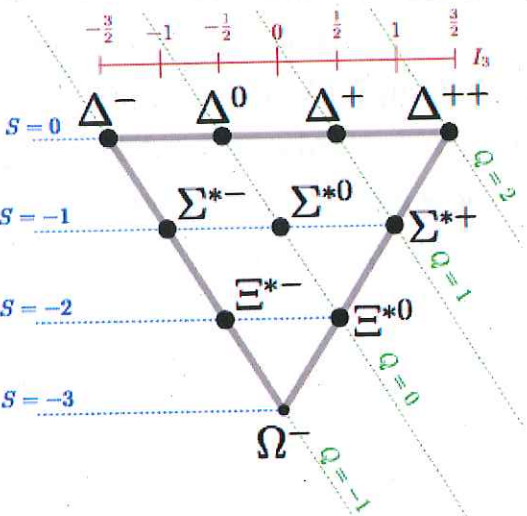
The spin 0 pseudoscalar meson nonet, with quark composition. (Illustration by the author.)



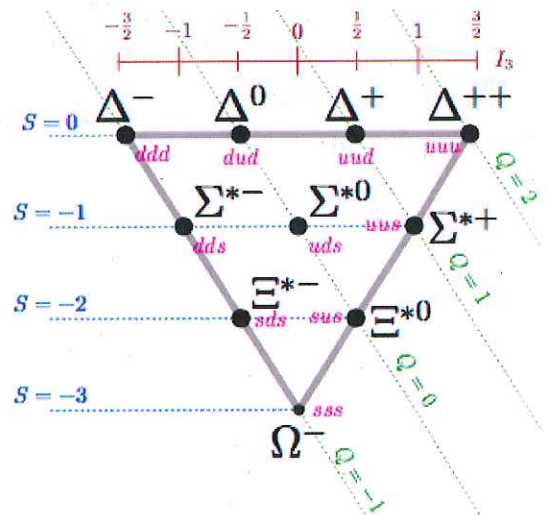
The spin 1/2 baryon octet. (Illustration by the author.)



The spin 1/2 baryon octet, with quark composition. (Illustration by the author.)



The spin 3/2 baryon decuplet. (Illustration by the author.)



The spin 3/2 baryon decuplet, with quark composition. (Illustration by the author.)

Gell-Mann and Zweig:

Triangular symmetry ought to be reflected in nature as three spin $1/2$ fundamental particles, from which all hadrons (barions and mesons) are built!

Quark model

Three (back then) distinct flavors
up (u), down (d), strange (s)

Quarks	electric charge	baryonic charge	Strangeness charge	mass
u	$+2/3$	$+1/3$	0	1.7-3.3 MeV
d	$-1/3$	$+1/3$	0	4.1-5.8 MeV
s	$-1/3$	$+1/3$	-1	10 MeV

Spin = $1/2$
for all quarks
much heavier

Rules of quark model

Barion = 3 quarks (anti-barion = 3 anti-quark)

Meson = quark + antiquark

$$p = duu \quad [e\text{-charge } 2/3 + 2/3 - 1/3 = 1]$$

$$n = udd \quad [e\text{-charge } 2/3 - 1/3 - 1/3 = 0]$$

$$\pi^+ = u\bar{d} \quad [2/3 - (-1/3) = 1]$$

$$\pi^0 = u\bar{u} \text{ or } d\bar{d}$$

$$K^+ = u\bar{s} \quad K^0 = d\bar{s}; \quad K^- = \bar{u}s, \quad \bar{K}^0 = \bar{d}s$$

as a result of further studies,

3 more quarks were added

charmed quark (since the idea of having

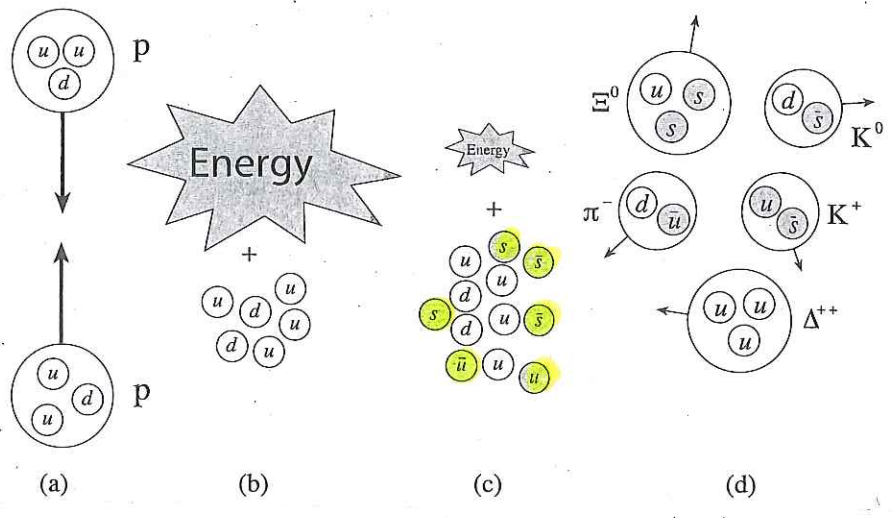
a pair for the strange quark was charming)

top (truth) (hardest to achieve!)

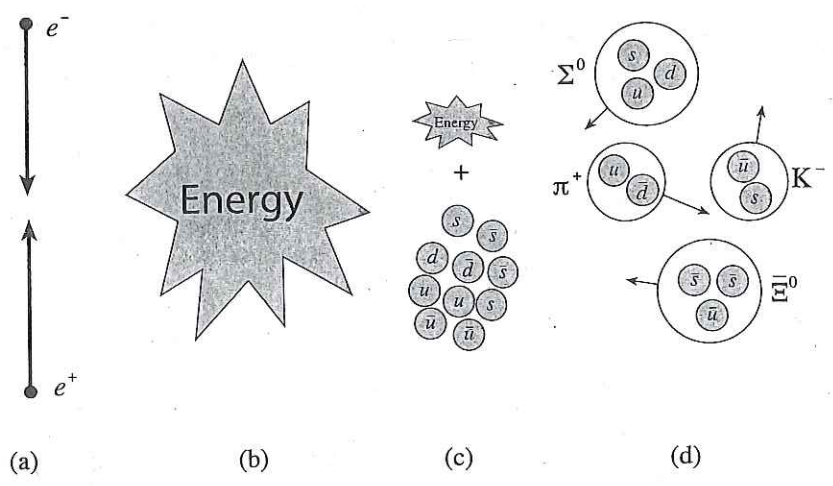
bottom (beauty)

Properties	Up (u)	Down (d)	Charm (c)	Strange (S)	Top (T)	Bottom (b)
Mass	350	350	1800	550	20.000	4500
Q-charge in unites of (e)	$2/3$	$-1/3$	$2/3$	$-1/3$	$2/3$	$-1/3$
B-Baryon number	$1/3$	$1/3$	$1/3$	$1/3$	$1/3$	$1/3$
C-charmness	0	0	+1	0	0	0
S-strangeness	0	0	0	-1	0	0
b-bottomness	0	0	0	0	0	-1
T-topness	0	0	0	0	+1	0
S-spin	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$	$1/2$
I-isospin	$1/2$	$1/2$	0	0	0	0
I_z -isospin in z-direction	$1/2$	$-1/2$	0	0	0	0
p-parity	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1

LHC



ILC (future, in Japan)



James Joyce, Finnegans Wake

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	<u>1</u>
— Three quarks for Muster Mark!	<u>2</u>
Sure he hasn't got much of a bark	<u>3</u>
And sure any he has it's all beside the mark.	<u>4</u>
But O, Wrengle Almighty, wouldn't un be a sky of a lark	<u>5</u>
To see that old buzzard whooping about for uns shirt in the dark	<u>6</u>
And he hunting round for uns speckled trousers around by Palmer- stown Park?	<u>7</u>
Hohohoho, moulty Mark!	<u>8</u>
You're the rummest old rooster ever flopped out of a Noah's ark	<u>9</u>
And you think you're cock of the wark.	<u>10</u>
Fowls, up! Trisy's the spry young spark	<u>11</u>
That'll tread her and wed her and bed her and red her	<u>12</u>
Without ever winking the tail of a feather	<u>13</u>
And that's how that chap's going to make his money and mark!	<u>14</u>
Overhoved, shrillgleescreaming. That song sang seaswans.	<u>15</u>
The winging ones. Seahawk, seagull, curlew and plover, kestrel	<u>16</u>
and capercallzie. All the birds of the sea they trolled out rightbold	<u>17</u>
when they smacked the big kuss of Trustan with Usolde.	<u>18</u>
And there they were too, when it was dark, whilest the wild- caps was circling, as slow their ship, the winds aslight, upborne	<u>19</u>
the fates, the wardorse moved, by courtesy of Mr Deaubaleau	<u>20</u>
Downbellow Kaempersally, listening in, as hard as they could, in	<u>21</u>
Dubbeldorp, the donker, by the tourneyold of the watarfalls,	<u>22</u>
with their vuoxens and they kemin in so hattajocky (only a	<u>23</u>
	<u>24</u>
	<u>25</u>