O. The standard model

3 hinds of elementary particles: leptons, quarks, mediators (bosons)

rix leptons: classified based on charge, electron mum (Le) muon number

Lu and tan number (Lz)

P. Lagra e	1			,
first gen ve	0	1	9	0
second generation Vy	-1	0	1	0
third Ve	-1	0	9	1

+ 6 anti leptous with all rigus reversed: positron: Q = +1 Le = -1

Glavours of guards

clarrified by charge, stranguers S, charm: C, beauty B, touth T

"upners" U, 'downners' D - not used often - redundant terms

also 3 generations:

	g	Q	D	ч	5	C	3	T
15+	du	-113 213	-1 0	0	0	9	0 9	0
Ind	SC	-1/3 2/3	0	0	-1 Q	0	0	0
3rd	e t	-1/3 2/3	0	00	0 0	0	-1 9	0
		1 -		1				,

+ antiquents
with all right
beversed
+ 3 colour options

"
36 gnars

.3 generations represent increasing wars + 12 mediators: y + 8 gluons + W± + 2° + Hizzs

1) Particle phyrics Book: David griffiths: Introduction to Elementary Particles Elementary particle dynamics howds particles The four forces: interact with each Strength Theony Midiator Urromo-dynamics electrodyn. Strong yluon granterin + relativity 19-2 Electromagnetic Theron 19-13 flavour dyn. W and Z Weal geomotrodyna quantum field theory granitational graviton general relativity wear force: So decay, decay of the TI, M and many of the strange particles to the theory is sometimes called flavour dynamics or Glashow - Weinberg - Salam (GWS) theory treats wear and electromagnetic interactions as a form of a single electrowear force => instead of 4 -> 3 forces strong force: cloromo dynamics - o mediated by particle exchange - De strong nuclear force between two protons is in reality a complicated interaction between 6 granss