

Elementary Particle Physics  
from the context of the courses  
PHY 493: Elementary Particle Physics

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## 0.1 The SI System

In physics it's often important to have precisely defined units for the purposes of making very accurate measurements or simply having a coherent unit system. It's possible to derive all necessary units from five measurements of **length, mass, time, current, and temperature**. The standard SI units for these properties are listed below:

| Type        | Unit             | Definition   |
|-------------|------------------|--|
| Length      | Meter( $m$ )     | Length of distance light in a vacuum travels in $\frac{1}{299792458}$ seconds  |
| Mass        | Kilogram( $kg$ ) | Defined by fixing the Planck's constant $h = 6.62607015 \times 10^{-34} kg \cdot m^2 s^{-1}$                         |
| Time        | Second( $s$ )    | Defined by fixing the ground-state hyperfine transition frequency of the caesium-133 atom, to be $9192631770 s^{-1}$ |
| Current     | Ampere( $A$ )    | Defined by fixing the charge of an electron as $1.602176634 \times 10^{-19} A \cdot s$                               |
| Temperature | Kelvin( $K$ )    | Defined by fixing the value of the Boltzmann constant $k$ to $1.380649 \times 10^{-23} kg \cdot m^2 s^{-2} K^{-1}$   |

Common prefixes are listed below:

| Prefix | Symbol | Definition |
|--------|--------|------------|
| mega   | M      | $10^6$     |
| kilo   | k      | $10^3$     |
| milli  | m      | $10^{-3}$  |
| micro  | $\mu$  | $10^{-6}$  |
| nano   | $n$    | $10^{-9}$  |
| pico   | $p$    | $10^{-12}$ |
| femto  | $f$    | $10^{-15}$ |

Additionally, the following are defined constants:

| Symbol  | Definition  |
|---------|---|
| $\hbar$ | $\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \approx 1.0546 \times 10^{-34} kg \cdot m^2 s^{-1}$ |

# Chapter 1

## Fundamental Particles

### 1.1 Fermions and Bosons

**Definition 1.1.1.** A **fermion** is a particle with half integer spin.

**Definition 1.1.2.** The **color** of a particle is a quantum number that can be in 7 possible states: colorless, red, green, blue, anti-red, anti-green, and anti-blue.

**Definition 1.1.3.** A **quark** is a fermion with color charge.

**Definition 1.1.4.** An **anti-quark** is a fermion with anti color charge.

**Table 1.1.5. Quarks and Anti-Quarks** Table of quarks and anti-quarks and there corresponding properties.

| Name        | Sym.      | $S$ | $Q$  | $B_a$ | $T_3$ | $I_3$ | $C$ | $S$ | $T$ | $B_o$ | Mass (MeV/c <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-------------|-----------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------------------------|
| Up          | $u$       | 1/2 | 2/3  | 1/3   | 1/2   | 1/2   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0     | 2.3                        |
| Anti-Up     | $\bar{u}$ | 1/2 | -2/3 | -1/3  | -1/2  | -1/2  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0     | 2.3                        |
| Down        | $d$       | 1/2 | -1/3 | 1/3   | -1/2  | -1/2  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0     | 4.8                        |
| Anti-Down   | $\bar{d}$ | 1/2 | 1/3  | -1/3  | 1/2   | 1/2   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0     | 4.8                        |
| Charm       | $c$       | 1/2 | 2/3  | 1/3   | 1/2   | 0     | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0     | $1.275 \times 10^3$        |
| Anti-Charms | $\bar{c}$ | 1/2 | -2/3 | -1/3  | -1/2  | 0     | -1  | 0   | 0   | 0     | $1.275 \times 10^3$        |

$S$  is spin ( $\hbar$ ),  $Q$  is electric charge (e),  $B_a$  is baryon number,  $I_3$  is strong isospin,  $T_3$  is weak isospin,  $C$  is charmness,  $S$  is strangeness,  $T$  is topness,  $B_o$  is bottomness.

**Definition 1.1.6.** a **lepton** or an **anti-lepton** is a fermion with no color charge.

**Table 1.1.7. Leptons and Anti-Leptons** Table of leptons and anti-leptons and their corresponding properties.

**Definition 1.1.8.** A **Boson** is a particle with integer spin.

**Table 1.1.9. Bosons** Table of bosons and their corresponding properties.

### 1.2 Feynman Diagrams

**Definition 1.2.1.** A **feynmann diagram** is a pictorial representation of and interaction between particles.