

**Source:** [KBhPHYS201QuantumWorldBookNotesIndex](#)

## 0.1 | How to Deal with Large and Small

- Scientific notation is required to deal with large and small quantities
  - This is required in much of particle physics since particles tend to be very small and fast
- People also tend to create more fitting units for a specific application

### 0.1.1 | Units

**Femtometers** are used as a unit of measurement in the atomic world. They're  $10^{-15}m$ .

For **speed** we use fractions of the speed of light  $c \sim 3 * 10^8 m/s$

**Volts** are used for charge.

**Particle Masses** can also be expressed in eV units. Particle masses are actually pretty large with the eV unit.

**Planck Size** is about  $10^{-35}m$

### 0.1.2 | Relative Scales

- The nucleus takes up a very small amount of a particle
  - Comparison drawn here is a basketball in an airport for a large nucleus and a golf ball for smaller ones
- Electrons occupy in a probability distribution the rest of the space more or less
- The only viable way to measure distances that small are through scattering experiments involving shooting electrons at say a proton and observing the scatter pattern
  - The diameter of 1 proton is approximately 1 fermi
- Short Wavelengths can also be observed to estimate the size of such small particles
- The Planck size is the smallest meaningful distance before spacetime breaks down into quantum foam
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