

# 核子、轻子和玻色子 (Nucleons, leptons and bosons)



- § 1. μ子和π介子
- § 2. 奇异介子和超子
- § 3. 带电π介子的量子数
- § 4. 带电轻子和中微子
- § 5. 狄拉克方程
- § 6. 正电子
- § 7. 反质子

## • 1935年的基本粒子...

电子: 1897, J.J. Thomson

光子: 1922, A. Compton

质子: 1919, E. Rutherford

中子: 1932, J. Chadwick

正电子: 1932, C. Anderson

原子核=质子+中子: 1932, W. Heisenberg, Д.Д.Иваненко 伊凡宁柯



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# § 1. μ子和π介子 (The muon and pion)

· Yukawa 理论(1935) 研究两个静止粒子间的相互作用力来比较各种相互作用的性质,基本图像是(类比电磁作用)

电磁作用(Maxwell Equations):

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}\right) \varphi_{em}(\vec{r}, t) = -\rho_{em}(\vec{r}, t), \quad \rho_{em}(\vec{r}, t) = Q_{em}\delta(\vec{r})$$

静止时

$$\varphi_{em}(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q_{em}}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r}$$



Hideki Yukawa 湯川 秀樹

电磁作用的媒介子(光子)无质量。有质量的媒介场

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - m^2\right) \varphi(\vec{r}, t) = -\rho(\vec{r}, t), \quad \rho(\vec{r}, t) = Q\delta(\vec{r})$$

相应的势 (汤川势)

$$\varphi(\vec{r}) = \frac{Q}{4\pi} \frac{1}{r} e^{-mr}$$

力程

$$L \equiv \lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^R r^2 \varphi(r) dr}{\int_0^R r \varphi(r) dr} = \frac{1}{m}$$

对核力  $L \sim 1 \text{ fm} \rightarrow m \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$ 

#### • µ 子的发现(1937,Anderson & Neddermeyer)

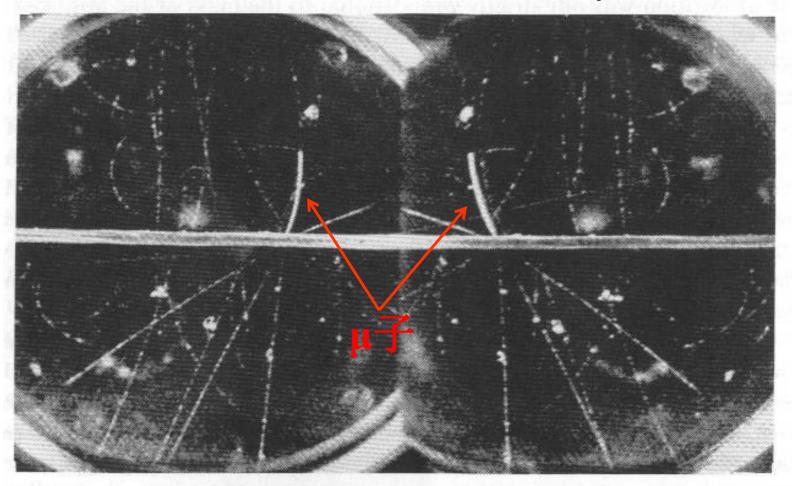


Fig. 2.4. A stereoscopic pair of cloud-chamber photographs taken by Anderson and Neddermeyer. A neutral cosmic-ray particle caused an interaction in the lead plate across the chamber. A densely-ionising track emerging in the upper half of the photograph has a range of 40 mm and a radius of curvature of 65 mm. These data indicate a mass of about  $180 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ .

## ·μ子真的是Yukawa粒子吗?

1942年,Rossi & Nereson测量了μ子的寿命  $\tau = 2.15 \pm 0.10$  μs 1947年,Conversi等测量了μ子和反μ子在物质中的吸收 结论: μ子与物质相互作用弱,不是Yukawa粒子!

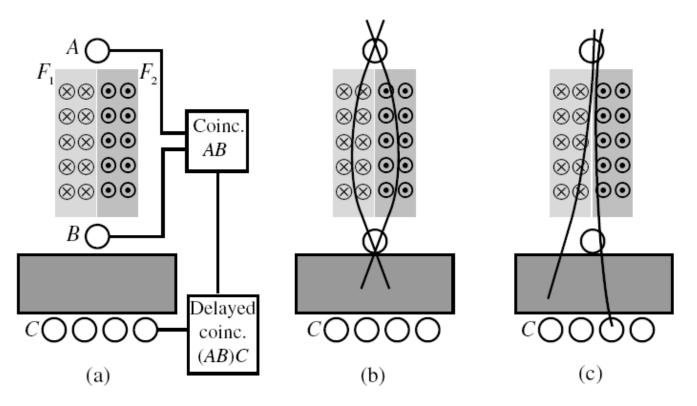


Fig. 2.1. A sketch of the Conversi, Pancini, Piccioni experiment.

 $\mu$ 

$$J = \frac{1}{2}$$

Mass  $m=0.1134289264\pm0.0000000030$  u Mass  $m=105.658369\pm0.000009$  MeV Mean life  $\tau=(2.19703\pm0.00004)\times10^{-6}$  s  $\tau_{\mu^+}/\tau_{\mu^-}=1.00002\pm0.00008$   $c\tau=658.654$  m





C. Anderson

S. Neddermeyer

**PDG06** 

Magnetic moment  $\mu=1.0011659208\pm0.0000000006~e\hbar/2m_{\mu}$  (  $g_{\mu^+}-g_{\mu^-})~/~g_{\rm average}=(-2.6\pm1.6)\times10^{-8}$ 

Electric dipole moment  $d=(3.7\pm3.4)\times10^{-19}~e\,\mathrm{cm}$ 

$\mu^-$ DECAY MODES	Fraction $(\Gamma_i/\Gamma)$ Confidence leve	<i>р</i> el (Me <i>V/c</i> )
$e^- \overline{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$	pprox 100%	53
$e^-\overline{ u}_e  u_\mu \gamma$	[d] $(1.4\pm0.4)$ %	53
$e^-\overline{ u}_e u_\mue^+e^-$	[e] $(3.4\pm0.4)\times10^{-5}$	53

#### Lepton Family number (LF) violating modes

$e^- \nu_e \overline{\nu}_\mu$	LF	[f] < 1.2	%	90%	53
$e^-\gamma$	LF	< 1.2	$\times10^{-11}$	90%	53
$e^{-}e^{+}e^{-}$	LF	< 1.0	$\times$ 10 <sup>-12</sup>	90%	53
$e^-2\gamma$	LF	< 7.2	$ imes$ 10 $^{-11}$	90%	53

#### •核力的特征和π介子

在云室中发现的粒子,由于与物质的相互作用太弱,不可能是Yukawa 预言的介子。π介子最终是在高海拔山上被观测到(1947,Lattes等)。

#### 考虑到核力的特征,应该存在3种π介子:

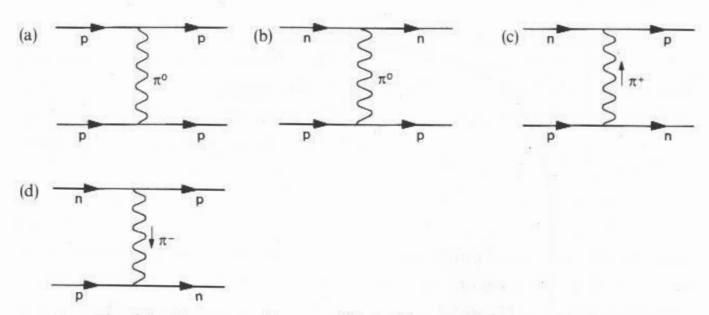
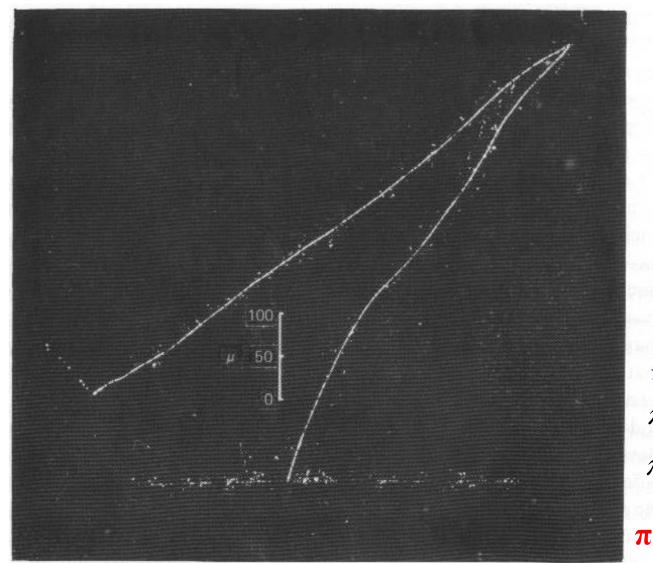


Fig. 2.3. Feynman diagrams illustrating pp and np scattering by pion exchange.

#### • 核乳胶中一个典型的带电π介子事例



$$\pi^{+} \to \mu^{+} + \nu_{\mu}$$

$$\pi^{-} \to \mu^{-} + \overline{\nu}_{\mu}$$

$$\mu^{+} \to e^{+} + \nu_{e} + \overline{\nu}_{\mu}$$

$$\mu^{-} \to e^{-} + \overline{\nu}_{e} + \nu_{\mu}$$

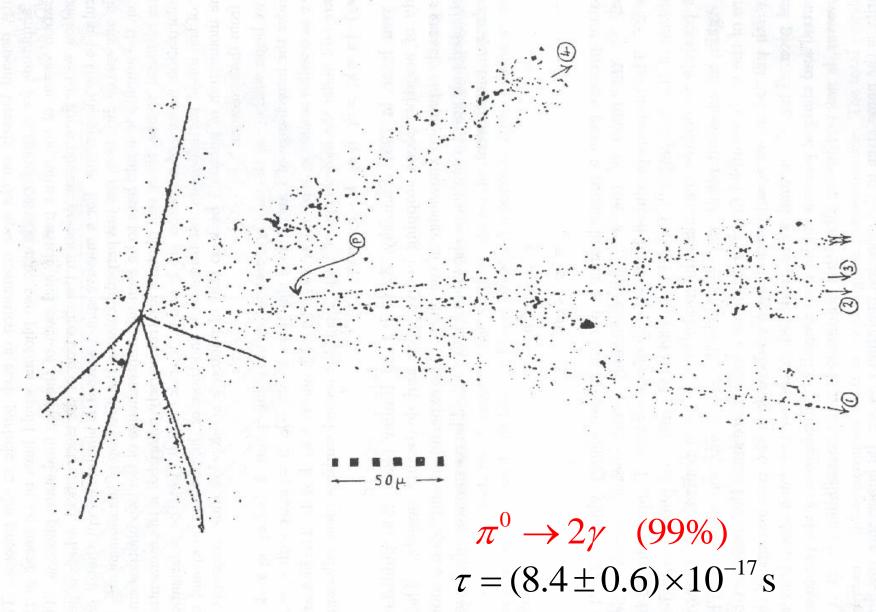
#### 其它实验证实:

$$\pi^{+} + {}_{Z}^{A}N \rightarrow {}_{Z}^{A-1}N + p$$
$$\pi^{-} + {}_{Z}^{A}N \rightarrow {}_{Z-1}^{A-1}N + n$$

### π介子是Yukawa粒子!

Fig. 2.5. A  $\pi \to \mu \to e$  decay in nuclear emulsion. The pion enters the picture at bottom centre, slows down and stops at top right. The muon travels to bottom left before decaying to an electron. The scale is in microns.

核乳胶中一个典型的中性π介子事例



emulsion event showing an

#### ·目前对π介子的实验结果(PDG06):

 $\pi^{\pm}$ 

$$I^{G}(J^{P}) = 1^{-}(0^{-})$$

Mass  $m=139.57018\pm0.00035$  MeV (S = 1.2) Mean life  $\tau=(2.6033\pm0.0005)\times10^{-8}$  s (S = 1.2)  $c\tau=7.8045$  m

#### $\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \ell^{\pm} \nu \gamma$ form factors [a]

$$F_V = 0.017 \pm 0.008$$
  
 $F_A = 0.0115 \pm 0.0005$  (S = 1.2)  
 $R = 0.059^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$ 

 $\pi^-$  modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

For decay limits to particles which are not established, see the appropriate Search sections (Massive Neutrino Peak Search Test,  $A^0$  (axion), and Other Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Searches, etc.).

$\pi^+$ DECAY MODES	Fraction $(\Gamma_i/\Gamma)$ Confidence level	р (MeV/ <i>c</i> )	
$\mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$	[b] (99.98770±0.00004) %	30	
$\mu^{+}\nu_{\mu}\gamma$	[c] $(2.00 \pm 0.25) \times 10^{-4}$	30	
$e^+ \nu_e$	[b] $(1.230 \pm 0.004) \times 10^{-4}$	70	
$e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	[c] $(1.61 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-7}$	70	
$e^+ \nu_e \pi^0$	$(1.036 \pm 0.006) \times 10^{-8}$	4	
$e^{+} \nu_{e} e^{+} e^{-}$	$(3.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-9}$	70	
$e^+ \nu_e \nu \overline{\nu}$	$< 5   \times 10^{-6} 90\%$	70	

#### Lepton Family number (LF) or Lepton number (L) violating modes

Lepton running nu		, or repron name	(L) Violating modes	
$\mu^{+}\overline{\nu}_{e}$	L	[d] < 1.5	$\times10^{-3}$ 90%	30
$\mu^+ \nu_e$	LF	[d] < 8.0	$\times 10^{-3} 90\%$	30
$\mu^{-}e^{+}e^{+}\nu$	LF	< 1.6	$\times10^{-6}$ 90%	30

 $\pi^0$ 

$$I^{G}(J^{PC}) = 1^{-}(0^{-} + 1^{-})$$

Mass 
$$m=134.9766\pm0.0006$$
 MeV (S = 1.1)  $m_{\pi^\pm}-m_{\pi^0}=4.5936\pm0.0005$  MeV Mean life  $\tau=(8.4\pm0.6)\times10^{-17}$  s (S = 3.0)  $c\tau=25.1$  nm

For decay limits to particles which are not established, see the appropriate Search sections ( $A^0$  (axion) and Other Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Searches, etc.).

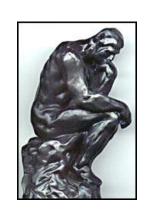
$\pi^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction (Γ		ale factor/ lence level	р (MeV/c)
$2\gamma$	(98.798±	-0.032) %	S=1.1	67
$e^+e^-\gamma$	( 1.198±	0.032) %	S=1.1	67
$\gamma$ positronium	( 1.82 ±	⊢0.29 )×10 <sup>−9</sup>		67
$e^{+}  e^{+}  e^{-}  e^{-}$	( 3.14 ±	$\pm 0.30$ ) $\times 10^{-5}$		67
$e^+ e^-$	( 6.2 ±	±0.5 ) × 10 <sup>−8</sup>		67
$4\gamma$	< 2	$\times 10^{-8}$	CL=90%	67
$ u \overline{\nu}$	[e] < 2.7	$\times$ 10 <sup>-7</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\nu_e \overline{\nu}_e$	< 1.7	$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\nu_{\mu} \overline{\nu}_{\mu}$	< 1.6	$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\nu_{\tau} \overline{\nu}_{\tau}$	< 2.1	$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\gamma \nu \overline{\nu}$	< 6	$\times$ 10 <sup>-4</sup>	CL=90%	67

#### Charge conjugation (C) or Lepton Family number (LF) violating modes

$3\gamma$	C	<	3.1	$\times10^{-8}$ CL=90%	67
$\mu^+e^-$	LF	<	3.8	$\times 10^{-10}$ CL=90%	26
$\mu^-\mathrm{e}^+$	LF	<	3.4	$\times 10^{-9}$ CL=90%	26
$\mu^{+} e^{-} + \mu^{-} e^{+}$	LF	<	1.72	$\times 10^{-8}$ CL=90%	26



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# § 2. 奇异介子和超子

(Strange mesons and hyperons)

• 在实验上发现了π介子后,粒子物理一时处在相对简单的状态。

问题好像都清楚了! …当然我们还不太了解为 什么需要μ …





但对宇宙线的研究很快使局面复杂起来,一批新的粒子被发现了...

• 二战后,对宇宙线的研究集中在几个中心:

— Bristol

Manchester

— Ecole Polytechnique

Caltech

Berkeley

**Powell** 

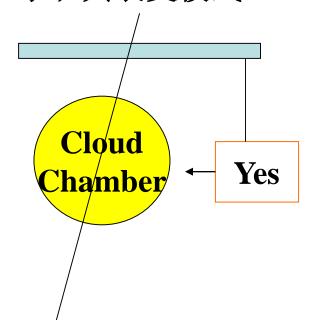
**Blackett** 

Leprince-Ringuet

**Anderson** 

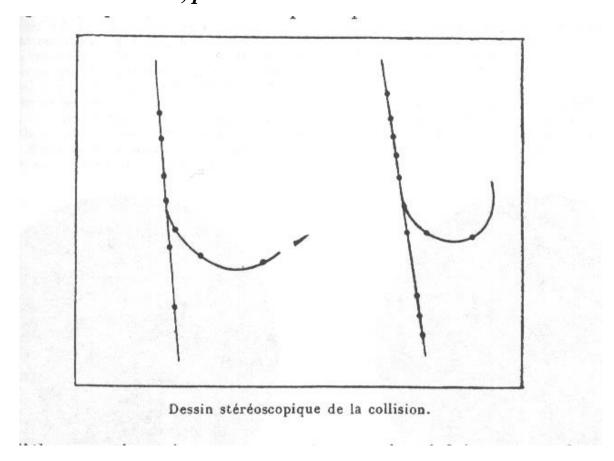
**Brode & Fretter** 

• 利用核乳胶片、云室+触发技术,观测到了一批新的 粒子和其衰变模式



Old		Present
au	$K_{\pi 3}$ :	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$
$V_1^0$	1.11	$\Lambda^0  o p\pi^-$
$V_2^0(\theta^0)$	- 1357-07	$K_S^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-$
κ	$K_{\mu 2}$ :	$K^+  o \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
	$K_{\mu3}$ :	$K^+  o \mu^+ \pi^0 \nu_\mu$
$\chi(\theta^+)$	$K_{\pi 2}$ :	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$
$V^+, \Lambda^+$	ni huc	$\Sigma^+ \to p\pi^0, n\pi^+$

• L. Leprince-Ringuet and M. L'héritier, Comptes Rendus Acad. Sciences de Paris, séance du 13 Dec. 1944, p. 618



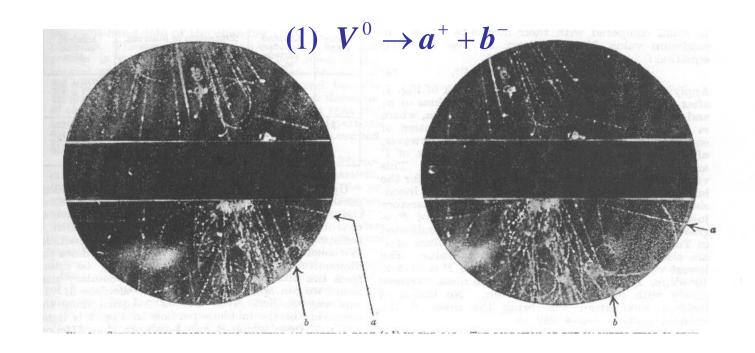
$$K^{+} + e^{-} \rightarrow K^{+} + e^{-}$$
  
 $\rightarrow m_{K} = 990 m_{e} \pm 12\% = 506 \pm 61 \text{ MeV}$ 

• G.D.Rochester and C.C.Butler, Nature, 160 (1947) 855.

从~50个宇宙线穿透 事例中,发现了2个衰 变事例

TABLE 1. EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Photo- graph	H (gauss)	a (deg.)	Track	(eV./c.)	(eV./c.)	Sign
1	3500	66.6	a b	3·4 × 10 <sup>8</sup> 3·5 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	1.0 × 10 <sup>5</sup> 1.5 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	+
2	7200	161.1	a b	6·0 × 10 <sup>8</sup> 7·7 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	3·0 × 10 <sup>8</sup> 1·0 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	++



如果 ~50 个宇宙线事例 中每个都有 ~1 个这样的 粒子,则每种粒子在云室 中衰变的几率就是

$$p \sim 0.02$$

利用:

$$p = \frac{D(1-\beta^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\tau_0 c \beta}$$

$$D \sim 30 \text{cm}, \quad \beta \sim 0.7$$

得到:

$$\tau_0 \sim 10^{-8} s$$

TABLE 1. EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Photo- graph	H (gauss)	(deg.)	Track	(eV./c.)	(eV./c.)	Sign
1	3500	66.6	a b	3·4 × 10 <sup>8</sup> 3·5 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	1.0 × 10 <sup>5</sup> 1.5 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	+
2	7200	161.1	a b	6·0 × 10 <sup>8</sup> 7·7 × 10 <sup>8</sup>	3·0 × 10* 1·0 × 10*	++

(2)  $a^+ \rightarrow b^+ + \text{neutral}$ 

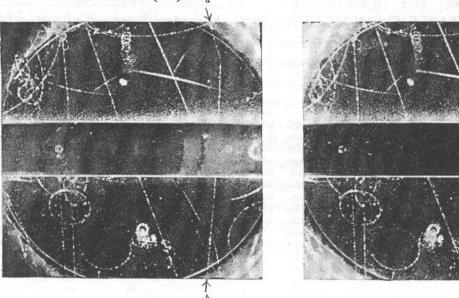
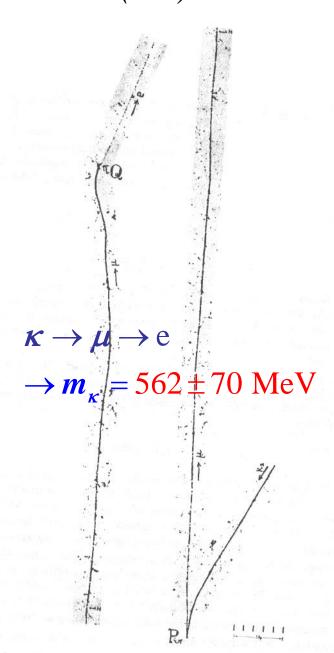


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic photographs showing an unusual fork (a b). The direction of the magnetic field is such that a positive particle coming downwards is deviated in a clockwise direction

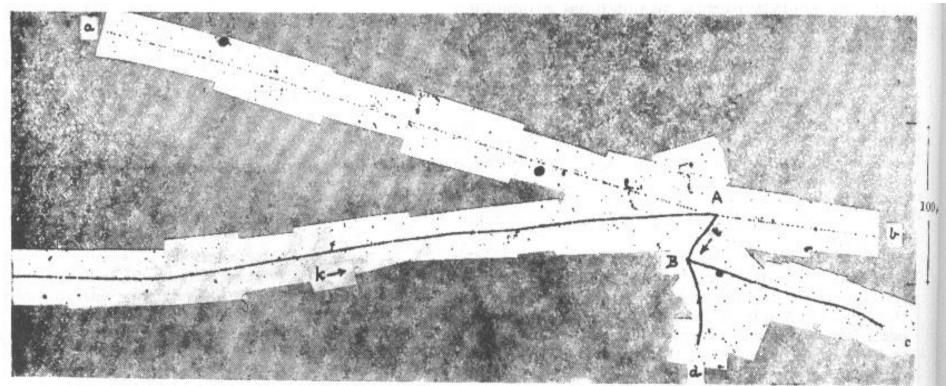
• C. O'Ceallaigh, *Phil. Mag. XLII* (1951) 1032.



• A. Bonetti et al., Nuovo Cimento. 10 (1953) 1.  $\Sigma^+ \to p\pi^0$ 1255μ 100 y Observed by R. LEVI SETTI

• R. Brown et al., *Nature 163 (1949) 82*.

$$au 
ightarrow \pi^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \pi^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \pi^{\scriptscriptstyle -}$$



Observer: Mrs. W. J. van der Merwe Fig. 8

- 随着越来越多的衰变模式被发现,实验上需要研究这些衰变究竟是一个粒子的多个衰变模式、还是来自不同粒子的衰变。这需要对质量和寿命进行比较精确的测量。为此,需要:
  - ① 可重复的实验
  - ② 精确的径迹、能量测量和粒子鉴别

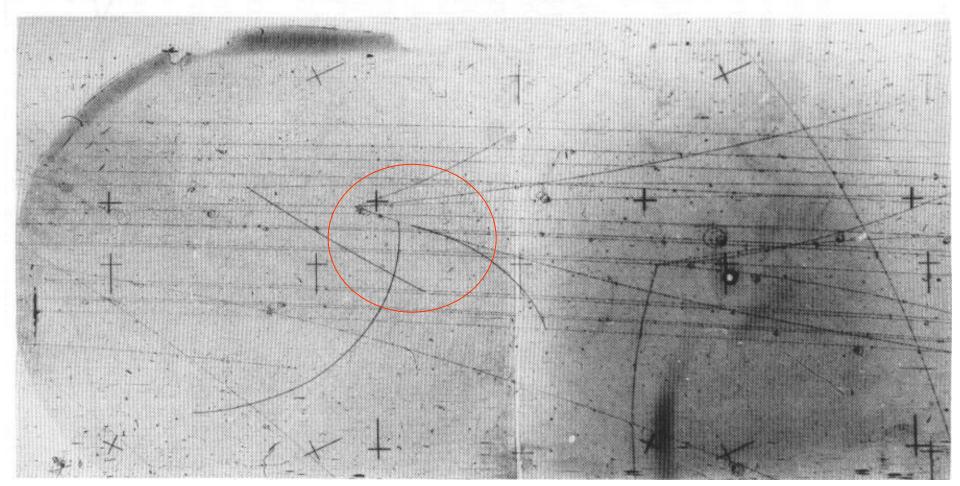
这都是宇宙线实验难以做到的。

• 加速器技术的进步、气泡室的发明很好满足了要求。

• 加速器+气泡室实验举例: Ξ-

$$\Xi^- \to \Lambda + \pi^- \qquad \Lambda \to p + \pi^-$$

Fig. 5.6. An example of  $\Xi^-$ -production and decay in the British 1.5 m bubble chamber exposed to a 6 GeV/c K<sup>-</sup>-beam from the CERN proton synchrotron. The  $\Xi^-$  emerges as the lowest of four tracks from the interaction in the left-hand half of the picture and rapidly decays to a  $\Lambda$  and a  $\pi^-$ .



#### • 奇异粒子的协同产生

• W.B.Fowler et al., *Phys. Rev. 93 (1954) 861* . 加速器+云室!

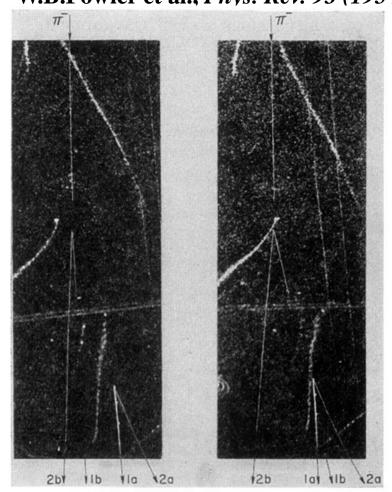
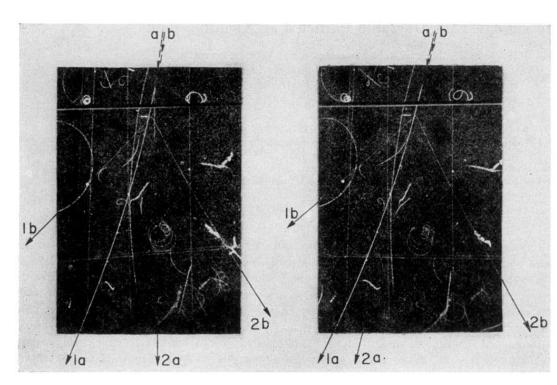


Fig. 2. Case D. Photograph of a 1.5-Bev  $\pi^-$  producing two neutral V particles in a collision with a proton. Tracks 1a and 2a, believed to be proton and  $\pi^-$ , respectively, are the decay products of a  $\Lambda^0$ . A  $\vartheta^0$  is probably seen to decay into  $\pi^+$  (1b) and  $\pi^-$  (2b). Because of the rather "foggy" quality of this picture tracks 1b, 2a, and 2b have been retouched for better reproduction.



$$\pi^{-} + p \to K^{0} + \Lambda$$

$$K^{0} \to \pi^{+} + \pi^{-} \qquad \Lambda \to p + \pi^{-}$$

• 加速器+气泡室看到的奇异粒子协同产生  $\pi^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + \Lambda$ 

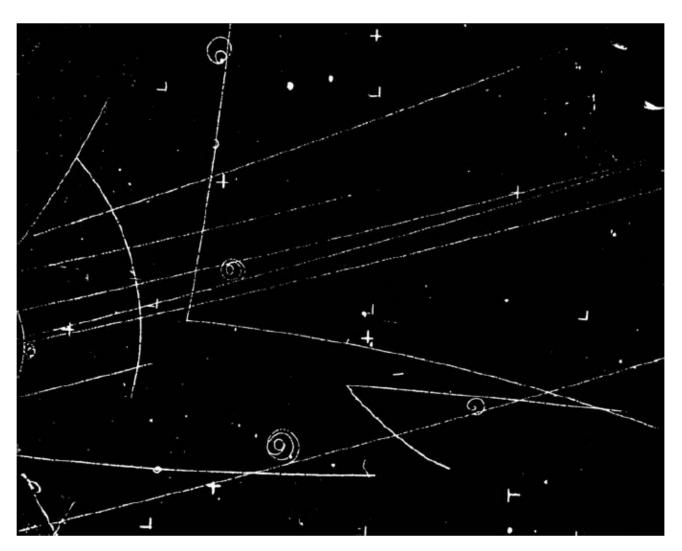


Fig. 1.18. A picture of the Berkeley 10 inch bubble chamber. (From Alavarez 1972)

#### • "奇异" 粒子

为什么奇异粒子总是在强相互作用过程中成对产生?

$$\pi^- + p \rightarrow K^0 + \Lambda$$
  $\sigma \sim 1$ mb

为什么奇异粒子只能通过弱相互作用衰变,寿命如此长?

$$\Lambda \to p + \pi^ \tau_{\Lambda} = (2.631 \pm 0.020) \times 10^{-10} s$$

1953, Gell-Mann和Nishijima引入了一个新的量子数:

## 奇异数(strangeness),记为S

- > 与电荷相似, 奇异数是可加的
- > 奇异数在强相互作用和电磁相互作用中守恒
- > 奇异数在弱相互作用中不守恒
- > 旧的已知粒子(如质子,π介子)奇异数为0
- ▶ 超子(如/1) S=-1; K介子S=+1或-1

#### • "亚稳定"的奇异介子

Table 2.1 The K mesons

	Q	S	m (MeV)	τ (ps)	Principal decays (BR in %)
$K^+$	+1	+1	494	12	$\mu^+ \nu_{\mu}(63), \ \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-(21), \ \pi^+ \pi^0(5.6)$
$K^0$	0	+1	(498)	n.a.	•
$K^{-}$	-1	-1	494	12	$\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu,  \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+,  \pi^- \pi^0$
$ar{K}^0$	0	-1	(498)	n.a.	

n.a. means not applicable

"亚稳定"是指仅发生<mark>弱</mark>衰变或电磁衰变四个K介子是仅有的亚稳定奇异介子,自旋为0K\*(892)介子强衰变到K介子

 $K^0$   $\bar{K}^0$  形成量子混合态,它们不是质量和寿命的本征态

#### • "亚稳定"的奇异超子

Table 2.2 The metastable strange hyperons

	Q	S	m (MeV)	τ (ps)	cτ (mm)	Principal decays (BR in %)
Λ	0	-1	1116	263	79	$p\pi^{-}(64), n\pi^{0}(36)$
$\Sigma^+$	+1	-1	1189	80	24	$p\pi^{0}(51.6), n\pi^{+}(48.3)$
$\Sigma^+ \\ \Sigma^0$	0	-1	1193	$7.4 \times 10^{-8}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-8}$	$A\gamma(100)$
$\Sigma^-$	-1	-1	1197	148	44.4	$n\pi^{-}(99.8)$
$arSigma_0^-$	0	-2	1315	290	87	$\Lambda \pi^{0}(99.5)$
$ar{arphi}^-$	-1	-2	1321	164	49	$\Lambda \pi^{-}(99.9)$

共有七个亚稳态奇异超子(还有 $\Omega$ -),自旋1/2每个都有各自的反粒子

 $\Sigma$ 0发生电磁衰变,其余弱衰变  $\Sigma^0 \to \Lambda + \gamma$ 

奇异介子和超子不是"基本"粒子,含有奇异夸克 S 或者 反奇异夸克  $\overline{S}$ 

奇异夸克S 的奇异数是-1,反奇异夸克 $\overline{S}$  的奇异数为+1

#### 【讨论】K介子与物质的相互作用

在强作用过程中重子数和奇异数都是守恒的,这样

$$\overline{K}^0 + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + \Lambda; \quad K^0 + p \not\rightarrow \pi^+ + \Lambda$$

同理,下面的一些过程很容易发生

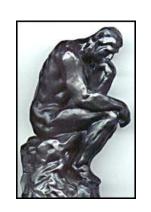
$$K^{-} + p \rightarrow \begin{cases} \Lambda + \pi^{0} \\ \Sigma^{0} + \pi^{0} \\ \Sigma^{\pm} + \pi^{\mp} \end{cases}$$

而对 $K^+ + p$ 则不存在类似的过程。

其结果是在通过物质时, $K^+,K^0$  比  $K^-,\overline{K}^0$  具有更长的自由程。



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- § 1. μ子和π介子
- § 2. 奇异介子和超子
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- § 4. 带电轻子和中微子
- § 5. 狄拉克方程
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- § 7. 反质子

# § 3. 带电π介子的量子数

## (The quantum numbers of the charged pion)

 $\pi^{\pm}$ 

$$I^{G}(J^{P}) = 1^{-}(0^{-})$$

Mass  $m=139.57018\pm0.00035$  MeV (S = 1.2) Mean life  $\tau=(2.6033\pm0.0005)\times10^{-8}$  s (S = 1.2)  $c\tau=7.8045$  m

#### $\pi^{\pm} \rightarrow \ \ell^{\pm} \nu \gamma$ form factors [a]

$$F_V = 0.017 \pm 0.008$$
  
 $F_A = 0.0115 \pm 0.0005$  (S = 1.2)  
 $R = 0.059^{+0.009}_{-0.008}$ 

 $\pi^-$  modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

For decay limits to particles which are not established, see the appropriate Search sections (Massive Neutrino Peak Search Test,  $A^0$  (axion), and Other Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Searches, etc.).

$\pi^+$ DECAY MODES	Fraction $(\Gamma_i/\Gamma)$			Confidence le	evel	<i>p</i> (MeV/ <i>c</i> )
$\mu^+\nu_{\mu}$	[b]	(99.9877	0±0.0000	04) %		30
$\mu^{\dot{+}}   u_{\mu}  \gamma$	[c]	( 2.00	$\pm0.25$	$) \times 10^{-4}$		30
$e^+ \nu_e$				$) \times 10^{-4}$		70
$e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	[c]			$) \times 10^{-7}$		70
$e^{+} \nu_{e} \pi^{0}$				$) \times 10^{-8}$		4
$e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-$		( 3.2	$\pm 0.5$	$) \times 10^{-9}$		70
$e^+ \nu_e \nu \overline{\nu}$		< 5		$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup> 9	0%	70

#### Lepton Family number (LF) or Lepton number (L) violating modes

		oop.o	o. (_)	
$\mu^+ \overline{\nu}_e$	L	[d] < 1.5	$\times 10^{-3} 90\%$	30
$\mu^+ \nu_e$	LF	[d] < 8.0	$\times 10^{-3} 90\%$	30
$\mu^{-}e^{+}e^{+} u$	LF	< 1.6	$\times 10^{-6} 90\%$	30

 $\pi^0$ 

$$I^{G}(J^{PC}) = 1^{-}(0^{-})$$

Mass  $m=134.9766\pm0.0006$  MeV (S = 1.1)  $m_{\pi^\pm}-m_{\pi^0}=4.5936\pm0.0005$  MeV Mean life  $\tau=(8.4\pm0.6)\times10^{-17}$  s (S = 3.0)  $c\tau=25.1$  nm

For decay limits to particles which are not established, see the appropriate Search sections ( $A^0$  (axion) and Other Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Searches, etc.).

$\pi^0$ DECAY MODES	Fraction $(\Gamma_i/\Gamma)$		ale factor/ lence level	р (MeV/c)
$2\gamma$	(98.798±0.03	2) %	S=1.1	67
$e^+e^-\gamma$	( 1.198±0.03	2) %	S=1.1	67
$\gamma$ positronium	( $1.82 \pm 0.29$	)×10 <sup>-9</sup>		67
$e^{+} e^{+} e^{-} e^{-}$	$(3.14 \pm 0.30)$	) × 10 <sup>-5</sup>		67
$e^+e^-$	( 6.2 ±0.5	$) \times 10^{-8}$		67
$4\gamma$	< 2	$\times 10^{-8}$	CL=90%	67
$\nu \overline{\nu}$	[e] < 2.7	$\times$ 10 <sup>-7</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\nu_{e}\overline{\nu}_{e}$	< 1.7	$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	CL=90%	67
$ u_{\mu} \overline{\nu}_{\mu}$	< 1.6	$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\nu_{\tau} \overline{\nu}_{\tau}$	< 2.1	$\times$ 10 <sup>-6</sup>	CL=90%	67
$\gamma  u \overline{ u}$	< 6	$\times$ 10 <sup>-4</sup>	CL=90%	67

#### Charge conjugation (C) or Lepton Family number (LF) violating modes

$3\gamma$	C	< 3.1	$\times10^{-8}$ CL=90%	67
$\mu^{+} e^{-}$	LF	< 3.8	$\times 10^{-10}$ CL=90%	26
$\mu^-e^+$	LF	< 3.4	$\times10^{-9}$ CL=90%	26
$\mu^{+}e^{-} + \mu^{-}e^{+}$	LF	< 1.72	$\times 10^{-8}$ CL=90%	26

#### Particle Data Book每两年更新一次

#### •π介子质量

#### Burfening et al, 1951

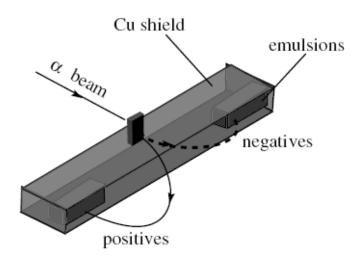


Fig. 2.4. A sketch of the Burfening *et al.* equipment for the pion mass measurement.

 $\alpha$ 東流:  $E_k = 380 \text{ MeV}$  (Berkeley 回旋加速器) 质量  $m^2 = E^2 - p^2$ 

次级π介子在加速器磁场下偏转击中相应的核乳胶探测器 动量由π介子进入核乳胶的位置、角度以及靶的位置确定 能量由π介子在核乳胶中的径迹长度确定

$$m_{\pi^{+}} = 141.5 \pm 0.6 \text{ MeV}$$
  $m_{\pi^{-}} = 140.8 \pm 0.7 \text{ MeV}$ 

现值:  $m_{\pi^{\pm}} = 139.57018 \pm 0.00035 \text{ MeV}$ 

#### •π介子寿命

#### Chamberlain et al, 1951

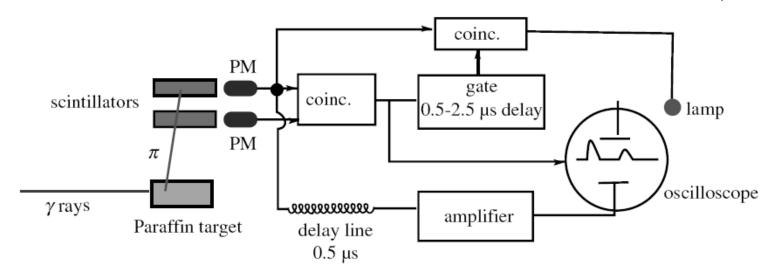


Fig. 2.5. A sketch of the detection scheme in the pion lifetime experiment of Chamberlain et al.

 $\gamma$ 東流: E = 340 MeV (Berkeley synchrotron)

$$\gamma + p \rightarrow \pi^+ + n$$

 $\pi$ +穿过第一个闪烁体,被第二个停止,在其中衰变

$$\pi^{\scriptscriptstyle +} \rightarrow \mu^{\scriptscriptstyle +} + \nu_{\scriptscriptstyle \mu}$$

 $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_{\mu}$  $\mu^+$ 在第二个闪烁体中电离,被停止,在其中衰变(2.2  $\mu$  s)

总共记录了554个事例,时间指数分布, $\tau = 26.5 \pm 1.2 \text{ ns}$ 

#### •π介子自旋

自旋为s的粒子有2s+1个自由度,而粒子反应几率与自由度有关。 通过在相同质心系能量测量以下两个反应的截面比值得到π自旋

$$\pi^{+} + d \rightarrow p + p$$
$$p + p \rightarrow \pi^{+} + d$$

对于一般的反应  $a+b\rightarrow c+d$  , 如果质心系能量固定,截面可写为 a=b

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(a+b\to c+d) \propto \frac{p_f}{p_i} \frac{1}{(2s_a+1)(2s_b+1)} \sum_{f,i} \left| M_{fi} \right|^2$$

对吸收过程

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(\pi^{+} + d \to p + p) \propto \frac{p_{p}}{p_{\pi}} \frac{1}{(2s_{\pi} + 1)(2s_{d} + 1)} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f,i} |M_{fi}|^{2}$$

对产生过程

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}(p+p\to\pi^++d)\propto \frac{p_{\pi}}{p_{p}}\frac{1}{(2s_{p}+1)^2}\sum_{f,i}\left|M_{fi}\right|^2$$

#### 根据细致平衡原理

$$\sum_{f,i} \left| M_{fi} \right|^2 = \sum_{f,i} \left| M_{if} \right|^2$$

已知 $s_p=1/2$ , $s_d=1$ ,可以得到

$$\frac{\sigma(\pi^+ + d \to p + p)}{\sigma(p + p \to \pi^+ + d)} = \frac{p_p^2}{p_\pi^2} \frac{(2s_p + 1)^2}{2(2s_\pi + 1)(2s_d + 1)} = \frac{2}{3(2s_\pi + 1)} \frac{p_p^2}{p_\pi^2}$$

吸收截面于1951年测量,相同质心系能量的产生截面于1953 年测量

$$2s_{\pi} + 1 = 0.97 \pm 0.31$$
$$s_{\pi} = 0$$

## •π<sup>0</sup>介子

#### 中性π介子的质量

$$m_{\pi^0} = 134.9766 \pm 0.0006 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{\pi^{\pm}} = 139.57018 \pm 0.00035 \text{ MeV}$$

主要衰变模式: 电磁衰变, 分支比99.8%

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$$

寿命:

$$\tau = (8.4 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}$$