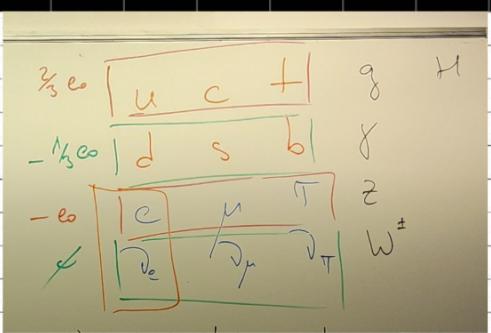


OKRAMI TUENI ZAKONI:

- 1) ohramitén polje E
- 2) ohramitén momentov
- 3) ohram. el. naboja
- 4) ohr. B
- 5) ohr. L (L_e, L_μ, L_τ)
- 6) ohr. okusa \rightarrow kesi silec interakcija!
(nabitka, mero w^\pm)



KINEMATIKA

↳ 1) klasična limita (pri težih delcih, npr. ceviteri manjše jedra)

$$E = \sqrt{(\underline{mc^2})^2 + (\underline{pc})^2}$$

$\gg \approx$

$$\Rightarrow T \sim \frac{P^2}{2m}$$

↳ 2) ultrarelativistična limita

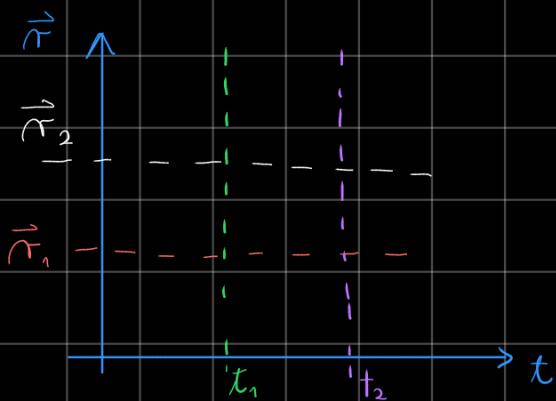
\gg \Rightarrow "masa ne igra vlogo"

VEDNO MOREŠ POZORAT, DA APROKSIMACIJE VELJAJU!

EM interakcija

$e^- e^- \rightarrow e^- e^-$ elektrona sta se sipala (tj. približala, interagirala in oddaljila)

Risanje Feynmanovih diagramov (so le schematicki prikaz)



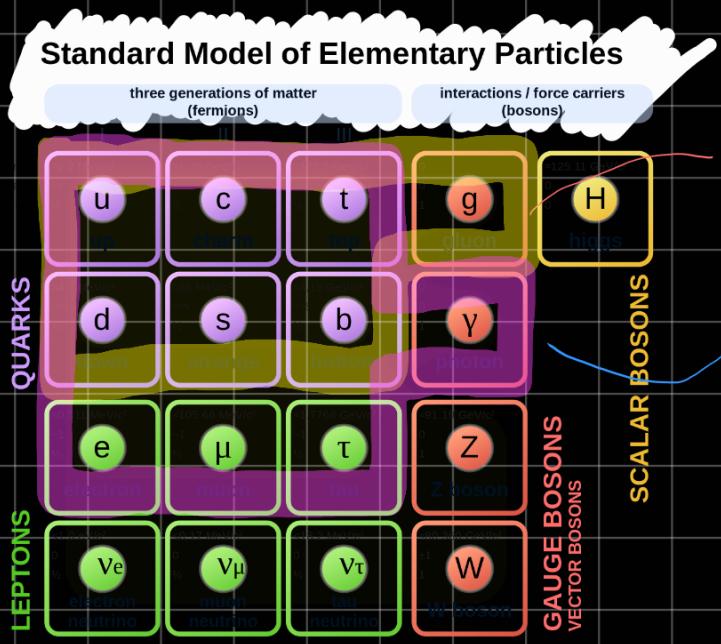
velja $t_1 < t_2$

Procesi, ki jih moramo razumeti, delujejo le z pomočjo ene izmed interakcij!

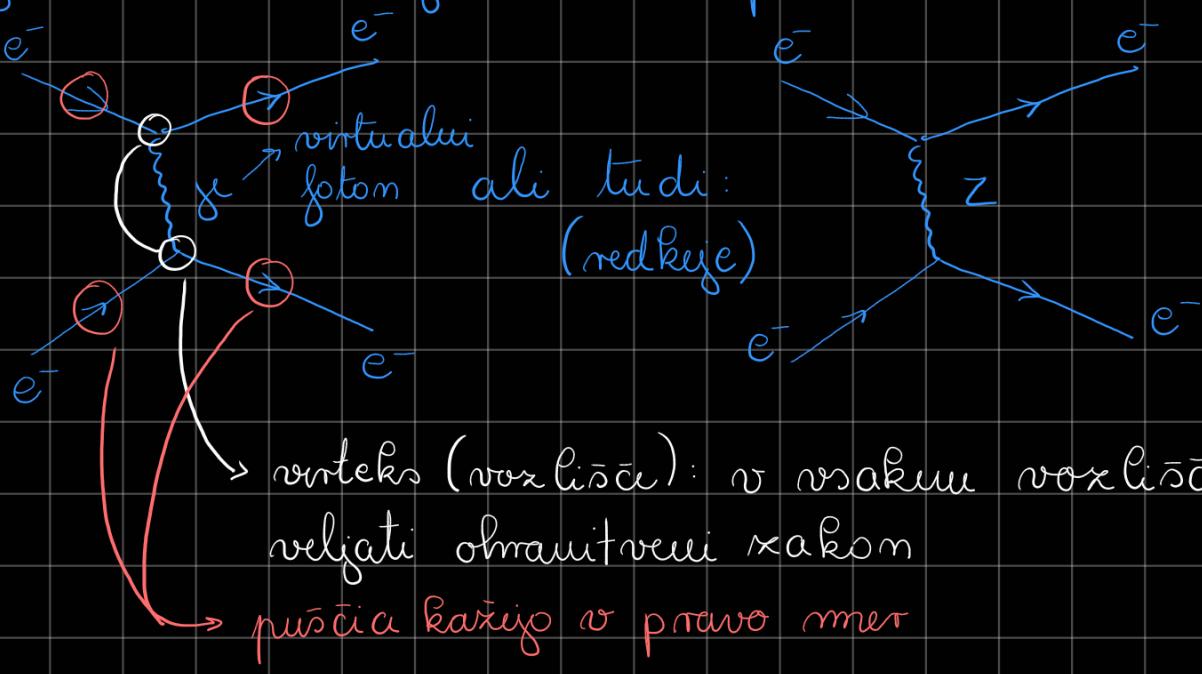
↪ primeri procesov, kjer to ni potrebno?

Preko katere interakcije poteka zg. reakcija?

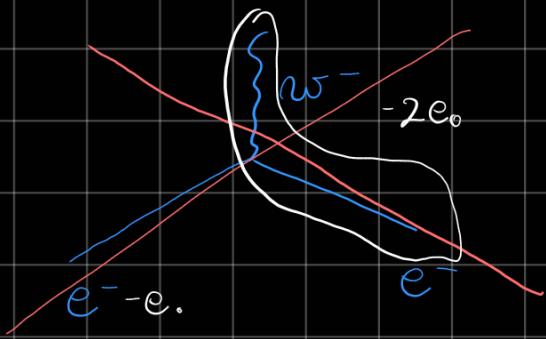
- mi močna (vedno poteka le med delci x barvimi nabojem (kvarki in gluoni))
- morda EM (interakcija pri delcih x el. nabojem)
- morda Šilka neutralna (manj verjetna zaradi maximnosti Z bozona)



Feynmannov diagram za ta proces



P: ohnauitev na boja me velja



I assume, da imajo vsi
na boj - e.

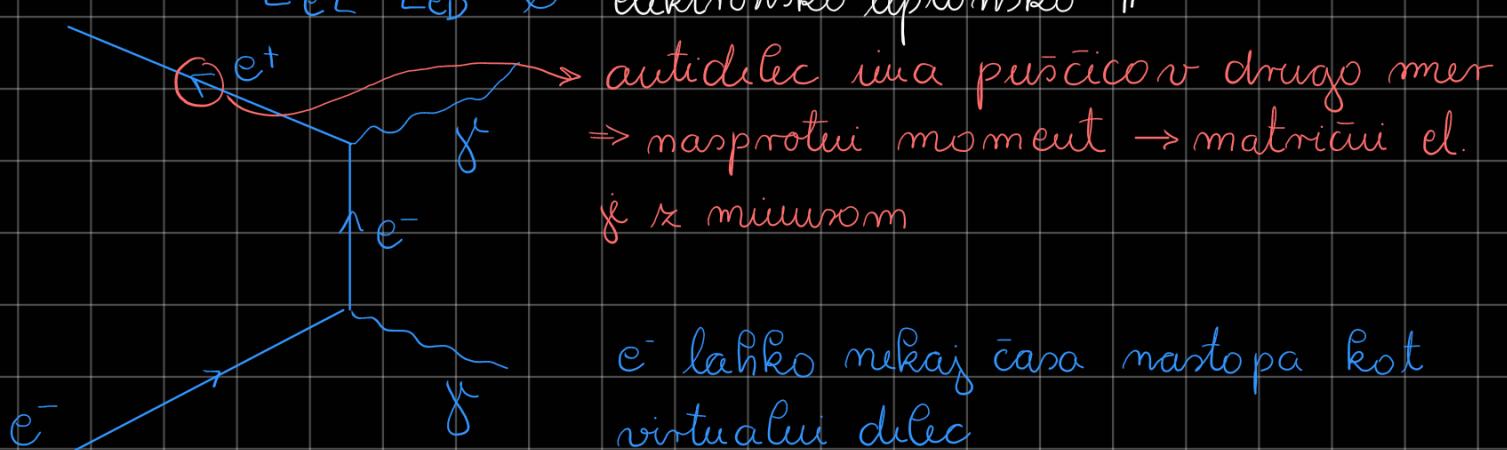
Kaj nastopa Z bozom, x okus veduo ohnau (zaukrat je ni doka
zau drugac)

Anihilacija e^- in e^+ : $e^- e^+ \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

Ohnauitev: $e_L = e_D = \emptyset$

$L_L = L_D = \emptyset$ leptonsko #

$L_{eL} = L_{eD} = \emptyset$ elektronsko leptonsko #

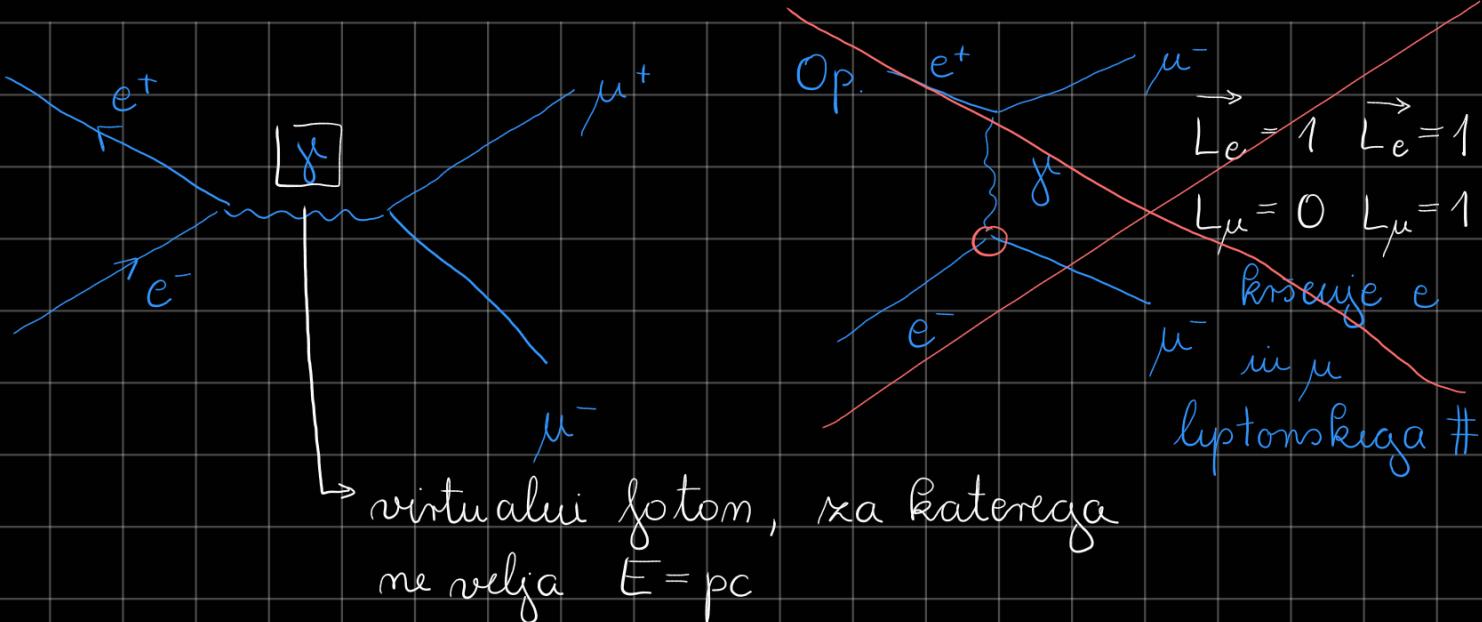


e^- lahko nekaj časa nastopa kot
virtualni dilec

Ker sta γ nosilca EM interakcie, γ nastau li preko nje.

Fotoma v tem primeru sta realna (2, lahko tudi 3,
ohnauitev GK $\rightarrow E = pc$, kar velja x realne fotone)

Kaj pa $e^- e^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$



Misliu si:

①

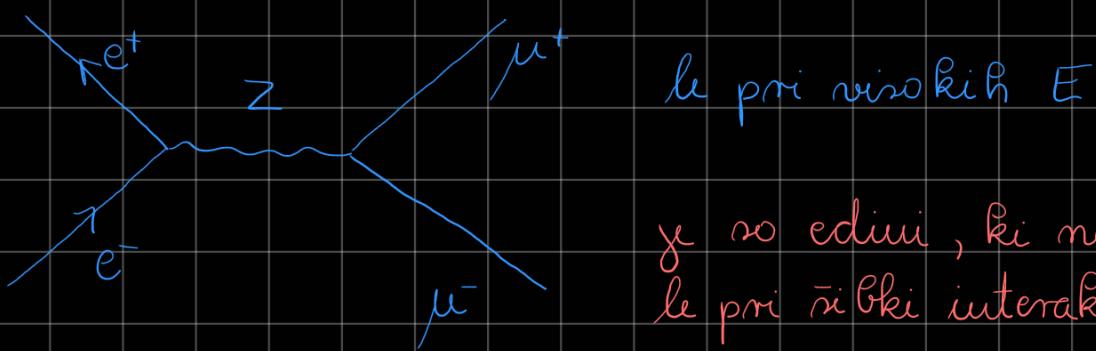
$$e^- \rightarrow \leftarrow e^+$$

②

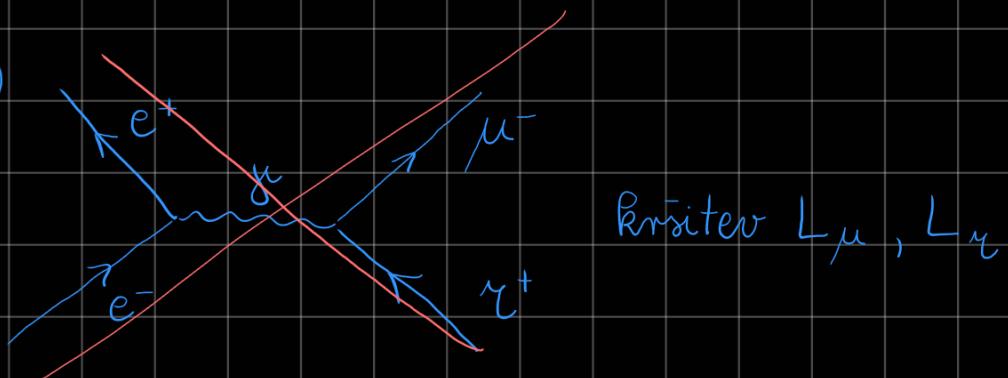
$\bullet \gamma$ // mirujoč virtualni fotom
z mejičlju e.

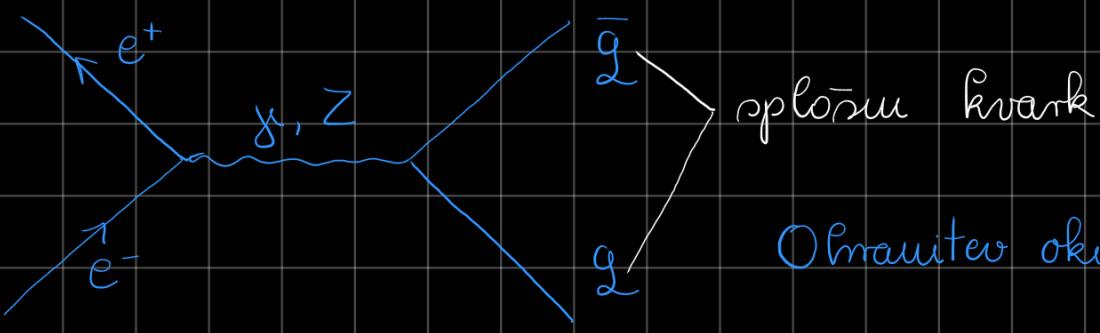
③ $\leftarrow \mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow$

xii

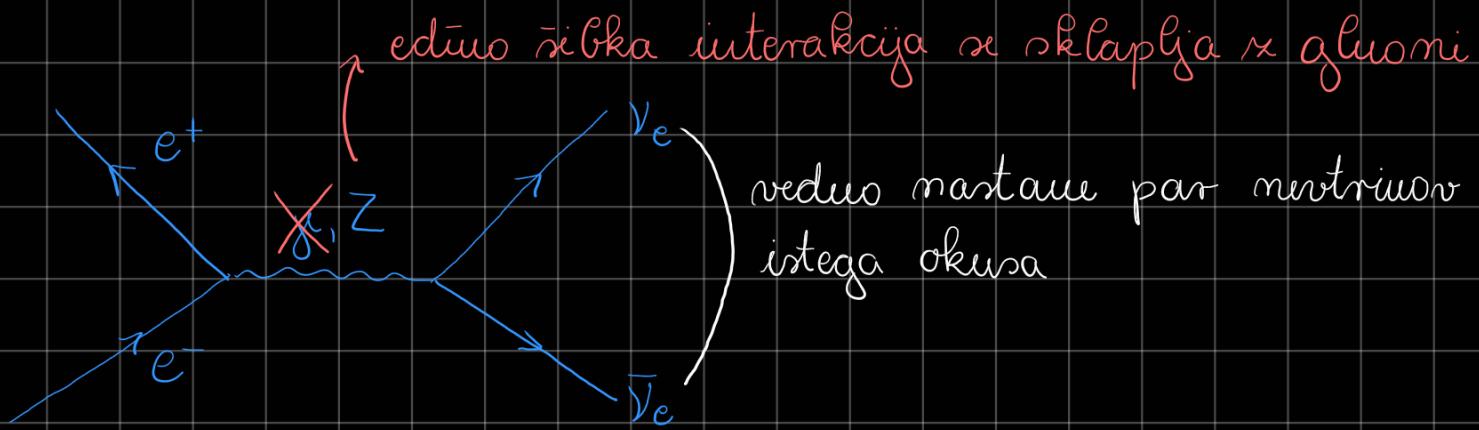


Op.: 1)





Obrauitov okusa ni kritična



Primer močne interakcije



1) Energija $m_{\rho^0} c^2 \geq c^2 (m_{\pi^+} + m_{\pi^-})$ če je na levih strane vec kot en delec tega pogoja ne rabim \rightarrow kui. en.

3) naboj $e_L = e_D = \emptyset$

4) barionsko število $B_L = 0 \quad B_D = 0$

5) leptonsko število $L_L = 0 \quad L_D = 0$

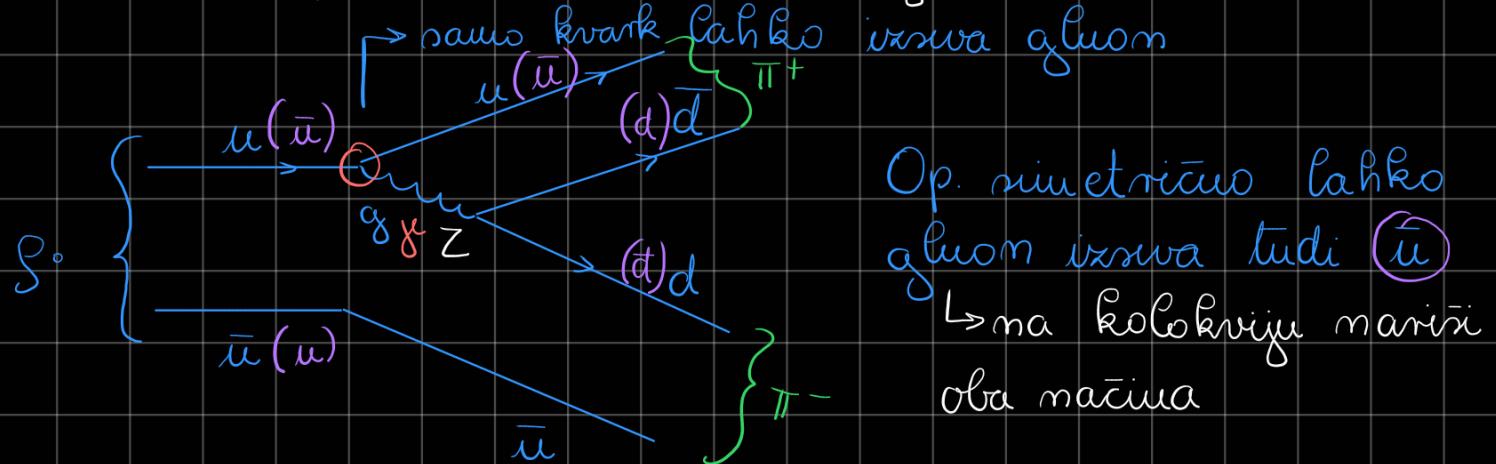
6) okus: mi kritiziramo okusa, vse kvarki imajo antikvark nabita delca

↑
 Če mi kritiziramo okusa, lahko reakcija poteka preko močne, EM

in řídké interakce

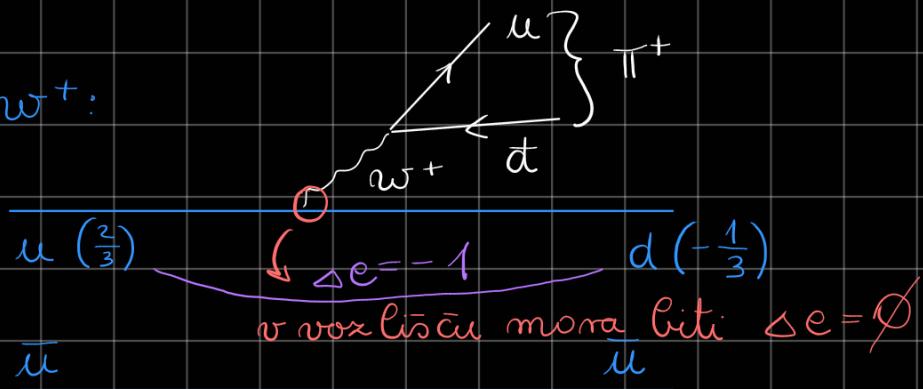
Močna interakcija, če nartopi, prevladauje

Počko može, EM může interakce

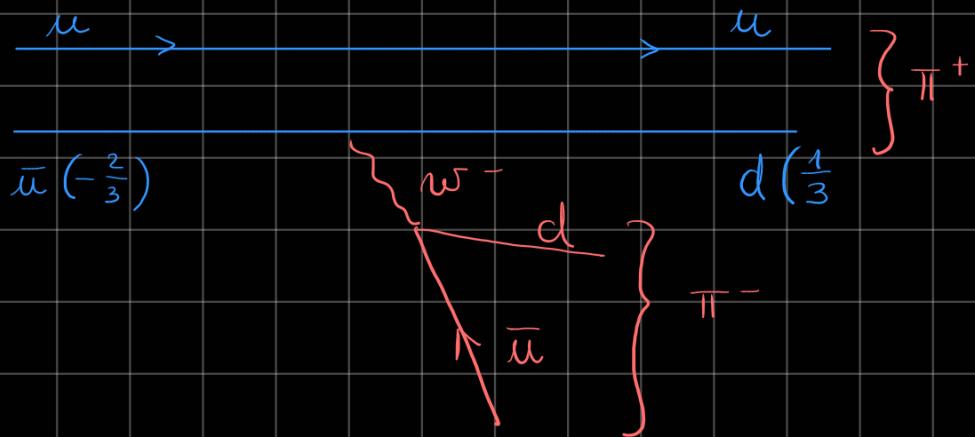


Yluso n je predstavljenu s spiralom

ω⁺:

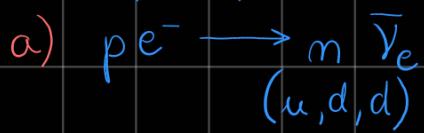


w^\pm bozon vedus
krūi okus



Zorko 6.7

(u, u, d)



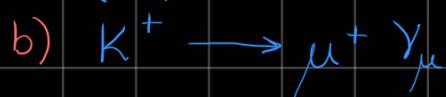
1), 2) ✓

3) $e_L = e_D = 0$

4) $B_L = B_D = 0$ $B = \frac{1}{3} (N_g - N_{\bar{g}})$ oz. stetje barionov

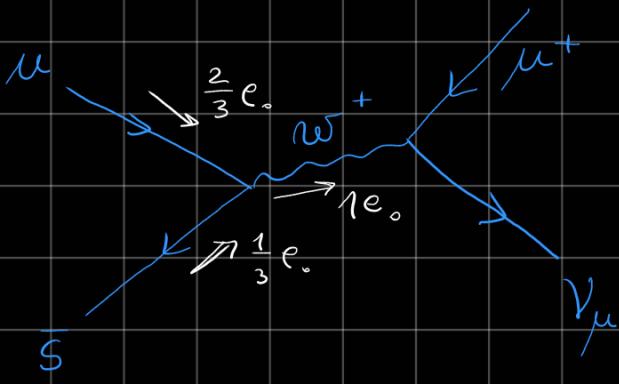
5) $L_L = 1$ $L_D = 0$ kritériu

$(u\bar{s})$



1) $m_{K^+} c^2 \geq (m_{\mu^+} + m_{\bar{\nu}_\mu}) c^2$ ✓✓

2) $e_L = e_D = 1$



4) $B_L = B_D = 0$

5) $L_L = L_D = 0$

6) kritériu okusa \rightarrow kvarki zo ūli (preko w^\pm bozona)



$\pi^0 \left(\frac{u\bar{u} + d\bar{d}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad K^+ (u\bar{s})$

\hookrightarrow lin. kombinacija dveh valornih funkcij

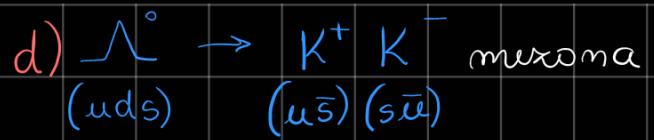
$$|\pi^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|u\bar{u}\rangle - |d\bar{d}\rangle)$$

za suagliju
staje

1) $m_{\pi^0} c^2 < (m_{K^+} + m_{e^-} + m_{\bar{\gamma}_e}) c^2$

$\sim 134 \text{ MeV}$

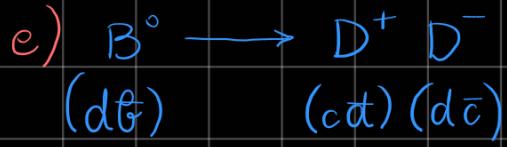
$\sim 493 \text{ MeV}$



\hookrightarrow barion

1) $m_{\Lambda^{\circ}} c^2 \geq (m_{K^+} + m_{K^-}) c^2$

4) $\text{krseuo barionsko } \# \quad B_L = 1 \quad B_D = \emptyset$

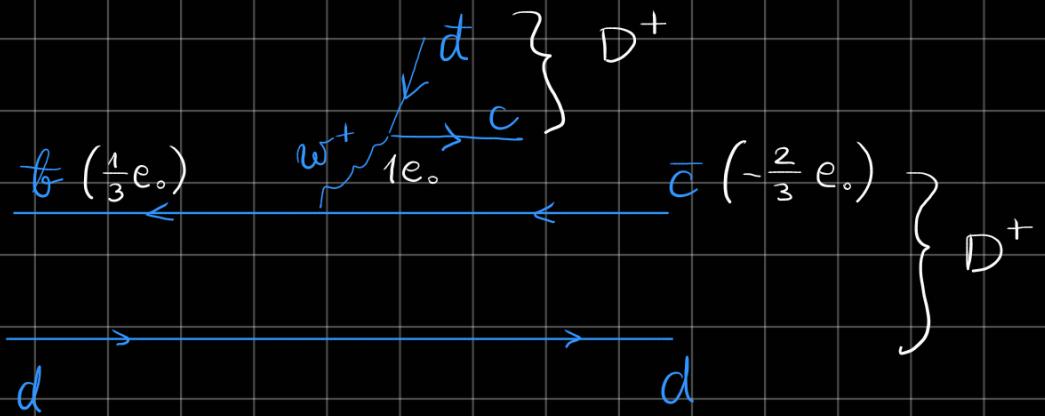


1) $m_{B^{\circ}} c^2 \geq (m_{D^+} + m_{D^-}) c^2$

3), 4), 5) veljajo

nabiti

6) kroz teor okusa \rightarrow preko sileke interakcije



6.8 Trick: \bar{c} martaue gottom \rightarrow EM interakcija
 1
 \bar{c} je kroz okus \rightarrow sileka

\Rightarrow NE OBSTAJA