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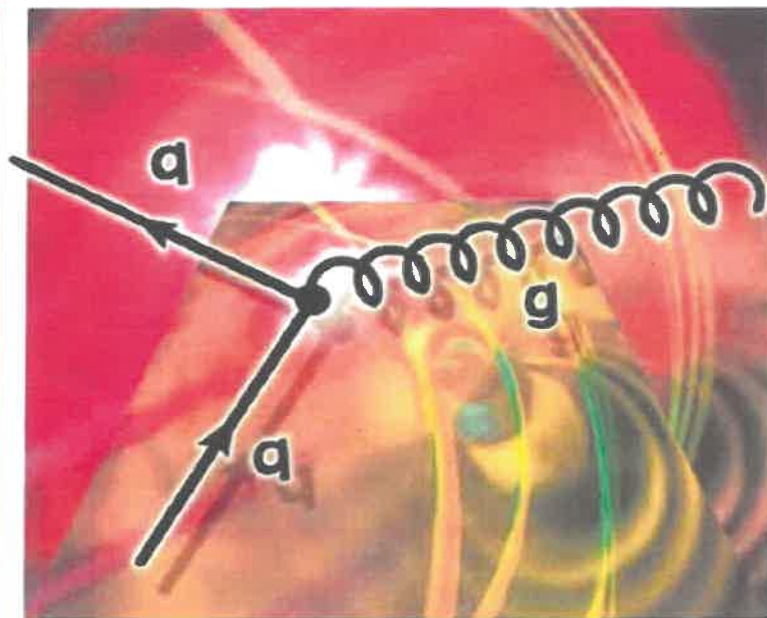
PHYSICS TEXTBOOK

David Griffiths

WILEY-VCH

Introduction to Elementary Particles

Second, Revised Edition



Contents

Preface to the First Edition	IX
Preface to the Second Edition	XI
Formulas and Constants	XIII

Introduction 1

1	Historical Introduction to the Elementary Particles	13
1.1	The Classical ERA (1897–1932)	13
1.2	The Photon (1900–1924)	15
1.3	Mesons (1934–1947)	18
1.4	Antiparticles (1930–1956)	20
1.5	Neutrinos (1930–1962)	23
1.6	Strange Particles (1947–1960)	30
1.7	The Eightfold Way (1961–1964)	35
1.8	The Quark Model (1964)	37
1.9	The November Revolution and Its Aftermath (1974–1983 and 1995)	44
1.10	Intermediate Vector Bosons (1983)	47
1.11	The Standard Model (1978–?)	49
2	Elementary Particle Dynamics	59
2.1	The Four Forces	59
2.2	Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)	60
2.3	Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD)	66
2.4	Weak Interactions	71
2.4.1	Neutral	72
2.4.2	Charged	74
2.4.2.1	Leptons	74
2.4.3	Quarks	75
2.4.4	Weak and Electromagnetic Couplings of W and Z	78
2.5	Decays and Conservation Laws	79
2.6	Unification Schemes	84

VI Contents

3	Relativistic Kinematics	89
3.1	Lorentz Transformations	89
3.2	Four-vectors	92
3.3	Energy and Momentum	96
3.4	Collisions	100
3.4.1	Classical Collisions	100
3.4.2	Relativistic Collisions	101
3.5	Examples and Applications	102
4	Symmetries	115
4.1	Symmetries, Groups, and Conservation Laws	115
4.2	Angular Momentum	120
4.2.1	Addition of Angular Momenta	122
4.2.2	Spin $\frac{1}{2}$	125
4.3	Flavor Symmetries	129
4.4	Discrete Symmetries	136
4.4.1	Parity	136
4.4.2	Charge Conjugation	142
4.4.3	CP	144
4.4.3.1	Neutral Kaons	145
4.4.3.2	CP Violation	147
4.4.4	Time Reversal and the TCP Theorem	149
5	Bound States	159
5.1	The Schrödinger Equation	159
5.2	Hydrogen	162
5.2.1	Fine Structure	165
5.2.2	The Lamb Shift	166
5.2.3	Hyperfine Splitting	167
5.3	Positronium	169
5.4	Quarkonium	171
5.4.1	Charmonium	174
5.4.2	Bottomonium	175
5.5	Light Quark Mesons	176
5.6	Baryons	180
5.6.1	Baryon Wave Functions	181
5.6.2	Magnetic Moments	189
5.6.3	Masses	191
6	The Feynman Calculus	197
6.1	Decays and Scattering	197
6.1.1	Decay Rates	197
6.1.2	Cross Sections	199
6.2	The Golden Rule	203
6.2.1	Golden Rule for Decays	204

6.2.1.1	Two-particle Decays	206
6.2.2	Golden Rule for Scattering	208
6.2.2.1	Two-body Scattering in the CM Frame	209
6.3	Feynman Rules for a Toy Theory	211
6.3.1	Lifetime of the A	214
6.3.2	$A + A \rightarrow B + B$ Scattering	215
6.3.3	Higher-order Diagrams	217
7	Quantum Electrodynamics	225
7.1	The Dirac Equation	225
7.2	Solutions to the Dirac Equation	229
7.3	Bilinear Covariants	235
7.4	The Photon	238
7.5	The Feynman Rules for QED	241
7.6	Examples	245
7.7	Casimir's Trick	249
7.8	Cross Sections and Lifetimes	254
7.9	Renormalization	262
8	Electrodynamics and Chromodynamics of Quarks	275
8.1	Hadron Production in e^+e^- Collisions	275
8.2	Elastic Electron-Proton Scattering	279
8.3	Feynman Rules For Chromodynamics	283
8.4	Color Factors	289
8.4.1	Quark and Antiquark	289
8.4.2	Quark and Quark	292
8.5	Pair Annihilation in QCD	294
8.6	Asymptotic Freedom	298
9	Weak Interactions	307
9.1	Charged Leptonic Weak Interactions	307
9.2	Decay of the Muon	310
9.3	Decay of the Neutron	315
9.4	Decay of the Pion	321
9.5	Charged Weak Interactions of Quarks	324
9.6	Neutral Weak Interactions	329
9.7	Electroweak Unification	338
9.7.1	Chiral Fermion States	338
9.7.2	Weak Isospin and Hypercharge	342
9.7.3	Electroweak Mixing	345
10	Gauge Theories	353
10.1	Lagrangian Formulation of Classical Particle Mechanics	353
10.2	Lagrangians in Relativistic Field Theory	354
10.3	Local Gauge Invariance	358

VIII Contents

10.4	Yang–Mills Theory	361
10.5	Chromodynamics	366
10.6	Feynman Rules	369
10.7	The Mass Term	372
10.8	Spontaneous Symmetry-breaking	375
10.9	The Higgs Mechanism	378
11	Neutrino Oscillations	387
11.1	The Solar Neutrino Problem	387
11.2	Oscillations	390
11.3	Confirmation	392
11.4	Neutrino Masses	395
11.5	The Mixing Matrix	397
12	Afterword: What's Next?	401
12.1	The Higgs Boson	401
12.2	Grand Unification	405
12.3	Matter/Antimatter Asymmetry	409
12.4	Supersymmetry, Strings, Extra Dimensions	411
12.4.1	Supersymmetry	411
12.4.2	Strings	413
12.5	Dark Matter/Dark Energy	414
12.5.1	Dark Matter	414
12.5.2	Dark Energy	416
12.6	Conclusion	417
A	The Dirac Delta Function	423
B	Decay Rates and Cross Sections	429
B.1	Decays	429
B.1.1	Two-body Decays	429
B.2	Cross Sections	430
B.2.1	Two-body Scattering	430
C	Pauli and Dirac Matrices	433
C.1	Pauli Matrices	433
C.2	Dirac Matrices	434
D	Feynman Rules (Tree Level)	437
D.1	External Lines	437
D.2	Propagators	437
D.3	Vertex Factors	438
	Index	441

High Energy Physics

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D.H. Perkins: Introduction to High Energy Physics
(4th Edition) Cambridge University Press (2000)

Fayyazuddin & Riazuddin: A Modern Introduction to Particle Physics
(2nd edition) World Scientific Publishing(2000)

Duncan Carlsmith: Particle Physics, Pearson Education (2013)

C H Oh

Physics Department



General Reading:

- (1) Brian Greene: The Elegant Universe (1999), QC794.6 Str. Gr.
The Fabric of the Cosmos (2003); The Hidden Reality (2011)
- (1) M Veltman: Facts and Mysteries in Elementary Particle Physics (WSPC, 2003)
- (2) Leo Lederman: The God Particle : If the Universe is the Answer, What is the question, Boston: Houghton Mifflin (1993), QC793.Bos.L

Websites:

Update of the Particle Listings available on the Web
PDG Berkeley website: <http://pdg.lbl.gov/>

The Berkeley website gives access to MIRROR sites in:
Brazil, CERN, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

Also see the Particle Adventure at: <http://ParticleAdventure.org>

http://www-ed.fnal.gov/lml/Leon_life.html (Leo Lederman)

http://www-ed.fnal.gov/trc/projects/index_all.html

Particle Physics Labs

- **Laboratories****BNL**: The Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, Long Island.
- **CERN**: Originally "Conseil Européenne pour Recherches Nucléaires," now the European Laboratory for Particle Physics, in Geneva, Switzerland.
- **DESY**: Deutches Elektronen SYnchrotron laboratory in Hamburg, Germany.
- **FNAL**: The Department of Energy's Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois.
- **KEK**: Koo Energy Ken. The High Energy Research Accelerator Organization in Tsukuba, Japan.
- **SLAC**: The Department of Energy's Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in Palo Alto, California.

Contents

§1 Introduction

§1.1 Introduction

§1.2 Particles

§1.3 Basic Interactions (forces)

§1.4 Theoretical Framework

§1.4.1 Quantum Field Theories

§1.4.2 Feynman Diagram

§1.5 Decays and Conservation Laws

§1.6 Unification

§2 Relativistic Kinematics

§2.1 Lorentz Transformations

§2.2 4-Vectors and Tensors

§2.3 Lab and CM Frames. Conserved Quantities and Invariants

§2.4 Elastic and Inelastic Collisions

§2.5 Examples

§3 Symmetries

- §3.1 Symmetries, Groups, and Conservation Laws**
- §3.2 Review of Angular Momentum. Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients**
- §3.3 Isospin and Flavour Symmetries**
- §3.4 Parity**
- §3.5 Charge Conjugation**
- §3.6 CP Violation**
- §3.7 Time Reversal**

§4 Decays and Scattering

§4.1 Lifetimes and Cross Sections

§4.2 The Fermi Golden Rule

§4.2.1 Golden Rule for Decays

§4.2.2 Golden Rule for Scattering

§5 Quantum Electrodynamics

§5.1 Relativistic Equations of Motion. The Dirac Equation

§5.2 Solutions to The Dirac Equation

§5.3 Bilinear Covariants

§5.4 The Photon

§5.5 The Feynman Rules for QED

§5.6 Examples

§5.7 Casimir's Trick and The Trace Theorems

§5.8 Cross Sections

§6 Electrodynamics and Chromodynamics of Quarks

§7 Introduction to Gauge Theories

1.1 Introduction

Elementary Particles = Basic constituents of matter.

A particle can be pointlike and wavelike.

To break matter into its smallest pieces, need high energy

\therefore Elementary particle physics = high energy physics

Present energy achieved $\approx 1 \text{ TeV} \approx 1000 \text{ GeV} \approx 10^{12} \text{ eV}$ (Fermilab)

LHC (2007) proton beams $7 \text{ TeV} + 7 \text{ TeV} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

Theoretical discussion on the unification of basic forces has reached the Planck energy scale

$$\left(\frac{\hbar c}{G_N}\right)^{1/2} = 10^{-5} \text{ gm} = 10^{19} \text{ GeV} = 10^{28} \text{ eV}$$

Close to the energy scale at which the universe is created.

$$1 \text{ fm} \xrightarrow{\text{Fermi}} = 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$$

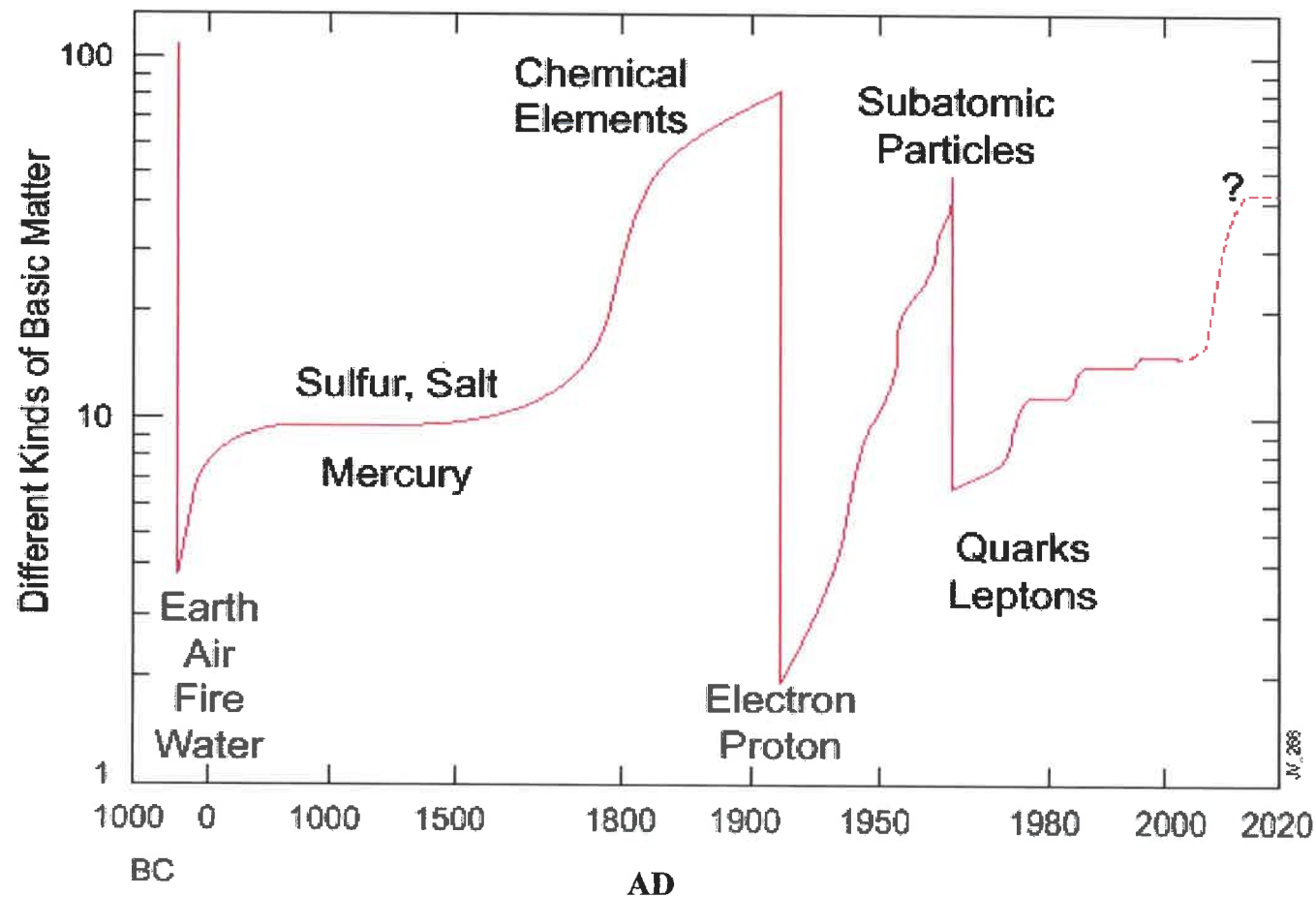
$$= 10^{-15} \text{ m} \quad \text{size of nucleus}$$

$$1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \quad \text{size of atom}$$

H atom

$$\begin{matrix} n & l & m \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

History of Constituents of Matter



1869
Mendeleev

1.2 Particles

Leptons: Particles do not participate in strong interaction.

	Q	L_e	L_μ	L_τ
e	-1	1	0	0
ν_e	0	1	0	0
μ	-1	0	1	0
ν_μ	0	0	1	0
τ	-1	0	0	1
ν_τ	0	0	0	1

Electron pointlike up to

$$10^{-15} \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ fm}$$

Hadrons (strongly interacting particles)

Baryons: Half-integral spin particles (fermions) involve in all basic interactions, **st** (strong), **wk** (weak), **em** (electromagnetic), e.g.
 $p, n, \Lambda, \Sigma^+, \Sigma^0, \Sigma^-, \Xi^0, \Xi^-, \Delta, \Omega^-$

Mesons: integer spin particles (bosons) involve in all basic interactions **st**, **wk**, **em**

$$\pi^+, \pi^0, \pi^-, k^\pm, k^0, \eta, \omega$$

Baryons are made from three quarks q, q, q

Mesons are made from quark-antiquark q, \bar{q}

Three generations of quarks

	Q	U	D	C	S	T	B
u	$2/3$	1	0	0	0	0	0
d	$-1/3$	0	-1	0	0	0	0
c	$2/3$	0	0	1	0	0	0
s	$-1/3$	0	0	0	-1	0	0
t	$2/3$	0	0	0	0	1	0
b	$-1/3$	0	0	0	0	0	-1

each quark has a nonabelian charge, called colour (**source** of strong interaction); there are three different colours.

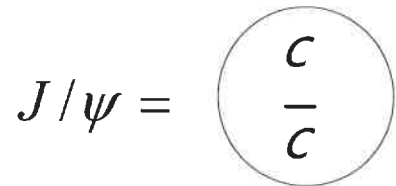
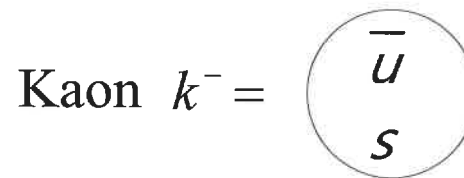
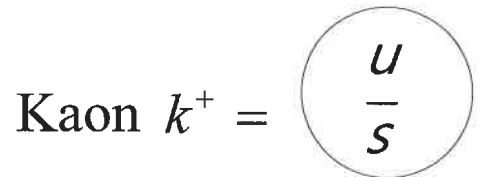
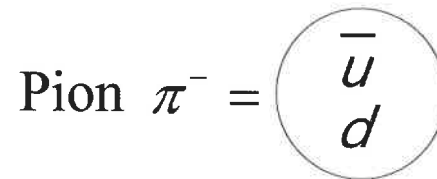
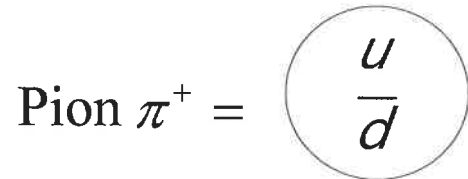
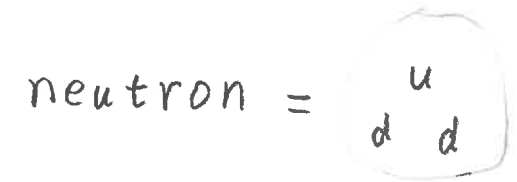
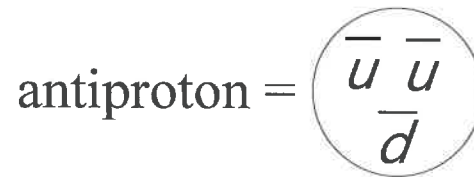
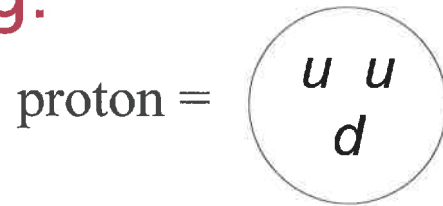
Classification symmetry group

The lepton number, like electric charge, is associated with the Abelian U(1) group. $\{e^{i\alpha_1}, e^{i\alpha_2}, \dots\}$

The lepton doublet and also quark doublet are associated with the non-Abelian SU(2), originally from the isospin symmetry of proton and neutron $\alpha_i = \text{phase}$
 $e^{i\alpha_i} = \text{phase factor}$

Baryons and Mesons are bound states of quarks.

e.g.



Gauge field particles (force field)

Photon γ electromagnetic interaction

Graviton gravitation

Gluons g strong interaction

Intermediate

Vector bosons W^\pm Z weak interaction

Mass: $m_{W^\pm} \approx 82 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, $m_Z \approx 92 \text{ GeV}/c^2$

1.3 Basic Interactions (forces)

Type of force:	Gravitational	Weak	Electro-magnetic	Strong
Range:	infinite	$\leq 10^{-16}$ cm	infinite	$\leq 10^{-13}$ cm
Strength relative to strong force at a distance 10^{-13} cm	10^{-38}	10^{-13}	10^{-2}	1
Decay time for a typical small mass hadron:		10^{-10} s	10^{-20} s	10^{-23} s
Mediator:	Graviton	W^+, W^-, Z^0	Photon γ	gluon
Mass of the mediator:	0	$82 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $92 \text{ GeV}/c^2$	0	0

Theories: Strong interaction

em interaction

Weak interaction

Gravitation

Quantum chromodynamics

QCD

Quantum electrodynamics

QED

Weinberg – Salam

model (Flavour dynamics)

Quantum gravity (?)

Einstein's general relativity

Standard Model in particle physics

(i) Electroweak unification 1967

So called Glashow-Salam-Weinberg Model unifying weak interaction with the electromagnetic interaction. Quantum flavor dynamics

The model is based on quantum field theory. Both the particle (matter lepton) and the interaction are represented by field operators and the interaction term is of the form of current(matter) \times gauge field, or $J_\mu^a \times A_a^\mu$. The symmetry group is $U(1) \times SU(2)$

(ii) The strong interaction is described by quantum chromatic dynamics (QCD) ~1973. The symmetry group is $SU(3)$. Again Both the particle (matter quarks) and the interaction are represented by field operators and the interaction term is of the form of current(matter) \times gauge field, or $J_\mu^a \times A_a^\mu$.

(iii) The standard model is based on the gauge group is $U(1) \times SU(2) \times SU(3)$. Strictly not a complete unification because it consists of 3 separate gauge group. Ideally unification should be based on one single gauge group.

THE EIGHTFOLD WAY

(1961)

classify hadrons
(baryons, mesons)
according to the
multiplets (singlet,
octet, decuplet) of
 $SU(3)$ group, so
called unitary symmetry.

Extension of isospin scheme¹⁷ $SU(2)$

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Attendance
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