

Physics 100 - March 28, 2007

Exam 2 time → April 11

Note Change!

Presentation Schedule

- 16 17, Solar System formation
- 18 2, nucl. bombs - 6, GPS - 18, football
- 23 24A, Feynman - ^{Nucl.}terrorism
- 25 26, music
- 30 24, Galileo - ~~23~~, comets mass ext.
25

Last Time

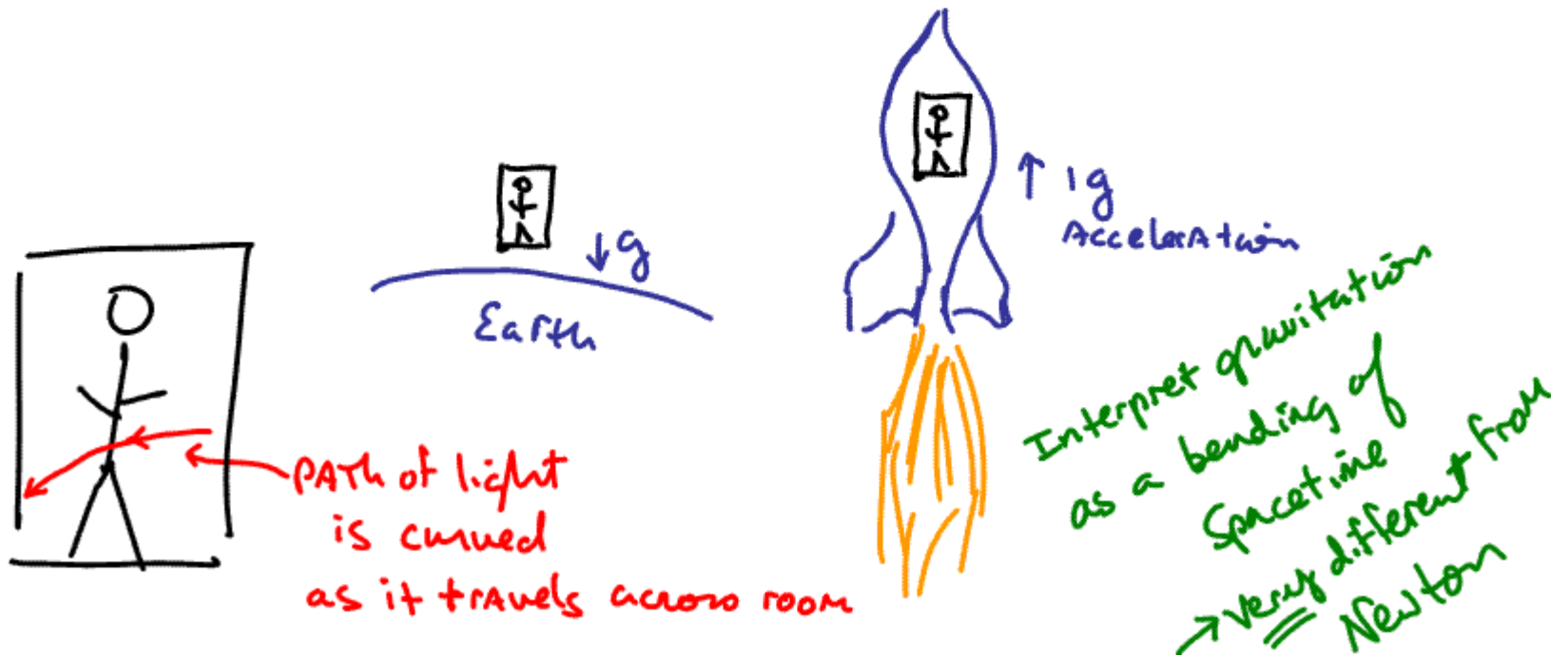
Planetary Motion / gravitation \Rightarrow Moving Beyond Newton

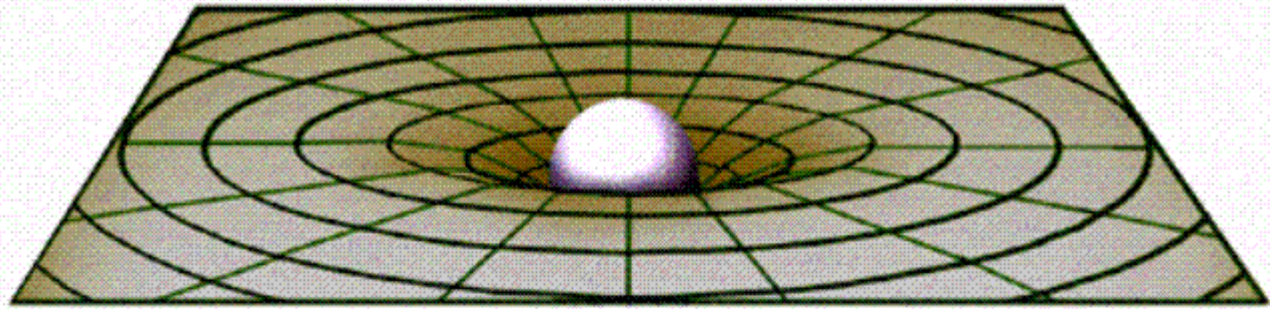


General Relativity - 1916

Equivalence Principle

gravitational fields are indistinguishable from accelerated reference frames





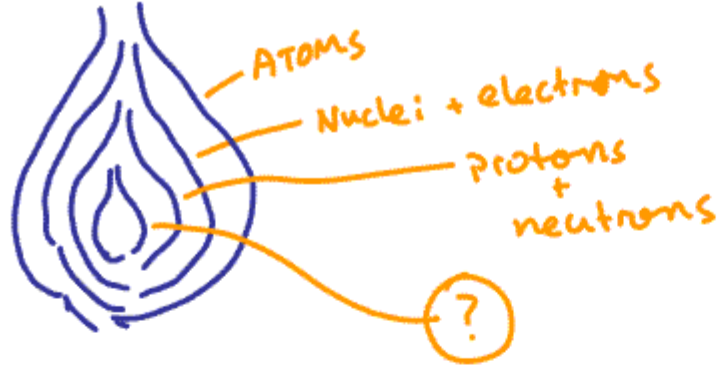
Mass causes a distortion/bending of spacetime

Remember: in Science observation is king

Evidence Supporting GR:

- Bending of light passing near sun or near massive astrophysical objects
- Redshifting of light
- Perihelion advance of Mercury's orbit

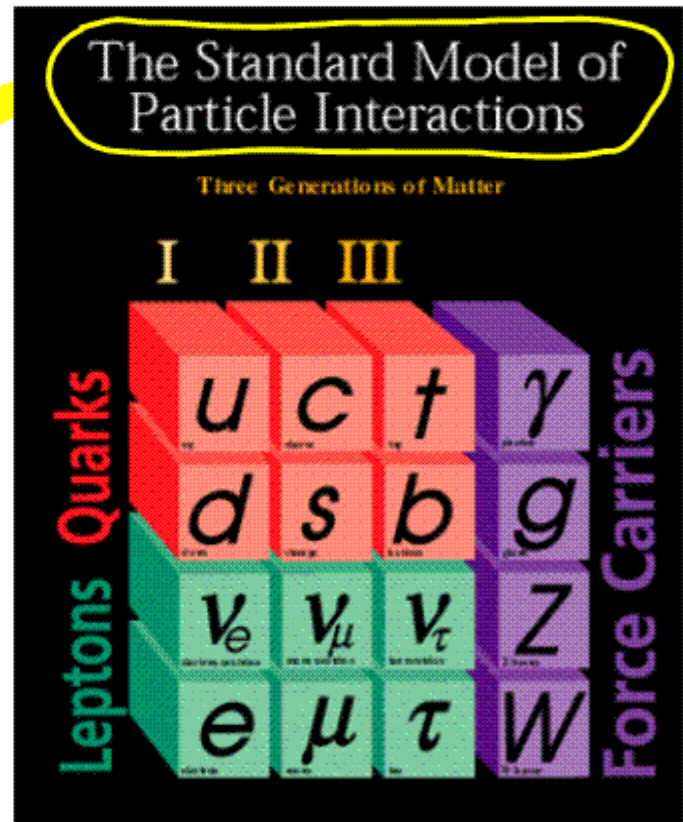
Perhaps someday we will even detect predicted gravitational waves
→ LIGO experiment



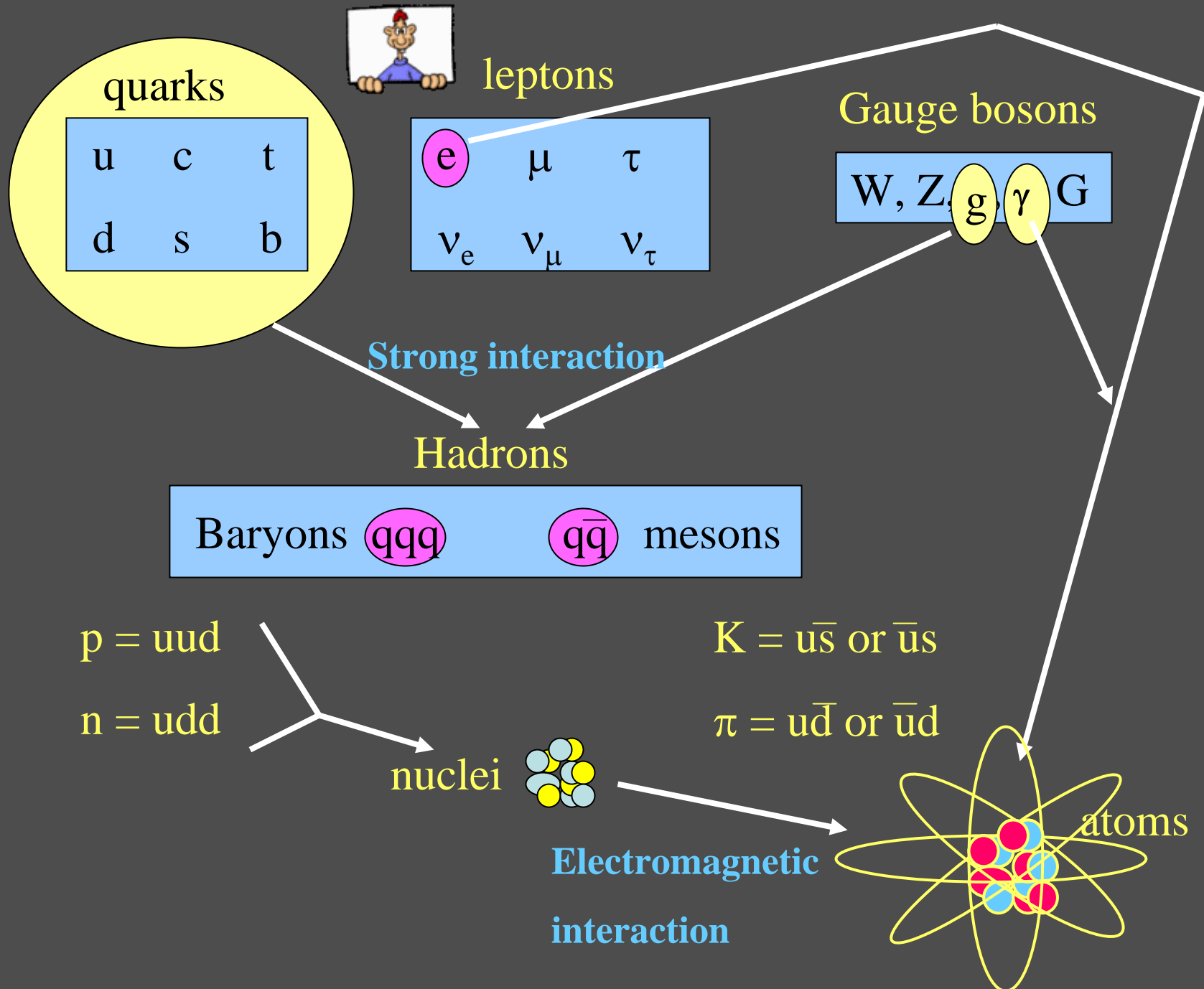
Let's continue our peeling of Nature's onion

- What forces exist in nature?
- Interactions between what particles?
- What is the nature of a force?

Force	Source	Range	Strength
Gravitation	mass	infinite	10^{-39}
Electromagnetism	Electric charge	infinite	10^{-2}
Strong nuclear	Color charge	10^{-15} m	1
Weak nuclear	Weak charge	10^{-18} m	10^{-5}



May seem very STRANGE at first - hang in there!



Anti matter

$e^- \sim e^+$ Positron
Anti-electron

$e^- + e^+ \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

All particles have antiparticles

Why is universe made of matter rather than antimatter?

We don't know why this is true ... yet.

Active area of study ... believe it is probably due to a basic matter-antimatter asymmetry in one of the forces of nature.

Gauge Bosons - force carriers

Quantum Field Theory

	<u>Q</u>	<u>Mass</u>	<u>mediates</u>
$\gamma \equiv$ photon	0	0	Electromagnetic
$W^+, W^- \equiv$ "w"	+ or - 1	80000 MeV	Weak
$Z^0 =$ "z"	0	91000 MeV	Weak
$g \equiv$ gluon	0	0	Strong

$$\Delta E \Delta T \leq h$$



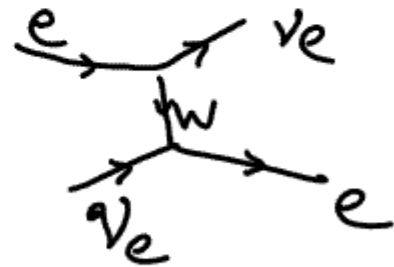
Force comes from exchange of "virtual" particle



Electromagnetism

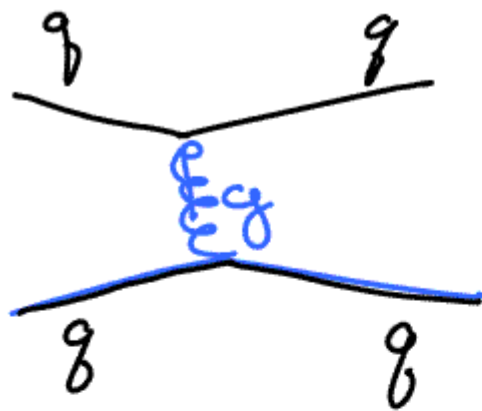
Quantum Electrodynamics (QED)

particles must have electric charge



Weak Nuclear Force

very short RANGE



Similar to electromagnetism ...
but 3 charges (called color
charges)

Strong Nuclear force

Quantum Chromodynamics
QCD

No bare quarks

Nature of Force in quantum field theory is determined
by the characteristics of the virtual particle
that mediates the force

Virtual particles only exist for briefest of moments as allowed
by Heisenberg's uncertainty principle $\Delta E \Delta t < \hbar$

Can Break
Energy conservation for Δt satisfying

<u>Leptons</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>mass</u>	<u>Fermions</u> <u>spin</u>
$e^- \equiv$ electron	-1	.5 MeV	1/2
$\mu^- \equiv$ Muon	-1	105 MeV	"
$\tau^- \equiv$ Tau	-1	1777 MeV	"
$\nu_e \equiv$ electron neutrino	0	Tiny but nonzero	"
$\nu_\mu \equiv$ muon neutrino	0	" " "	"
$\nu_\tau \equiv$ tau neutrino	0	" " "	"

leptons experience these forces $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Electromagnetic (if } q \neq 0) \\ \text{Weak} \end{array} \right.$

<u>Quarks</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Mass</u>	<u>Spin (fermions)</u>
U \equiv up	$+2/3$	$\sim 5 \text{ MeV}$	$1/2$
d \equiv down	$-1/3$	$\sim 8 \text{ MeV}$	"
C \equiv charm	$+2/3$	$\sim 1300 \text{ MeV}$	"
S \equiv strange	$-1/3$	$\sim 150 \text{ MeV}$	"
t \equiv top	$+2/3$	$\sim 175000 \text{ MeV}$	"
b \equiv bottom	$-1/3$	$\sim 4300 \text{ MeV}$	"

Examples
 protons
 neutrons
 ↑

Quarks
 experience
 these
 forces

Electromagnetic
 Weak
 Strong

colorless
 STATES

(qqq)

Baryon

$(q\bar{q})$

MESONS

Kaons, K

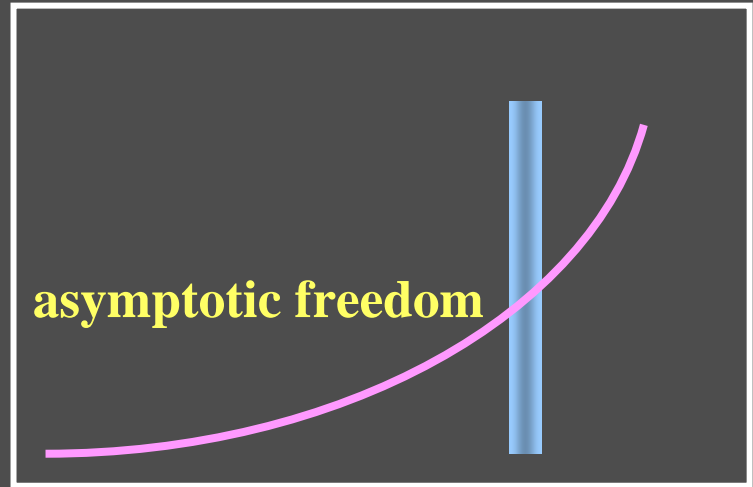
Pions, π

Quantum Chromodynamics

QCD

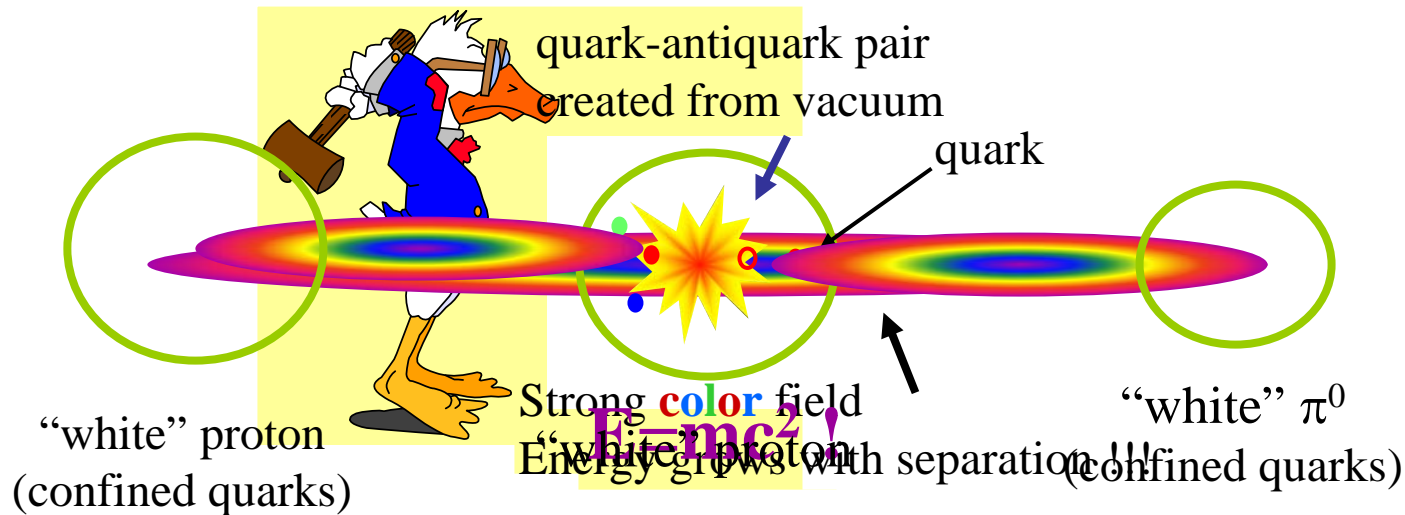
Why bare quarks
have never been
observed.

relative strength



distance →

← energy density, temperature



Thanks to Mike Lisa (OSU)
for parts of this animation

The Vacuum



-R. Kolb

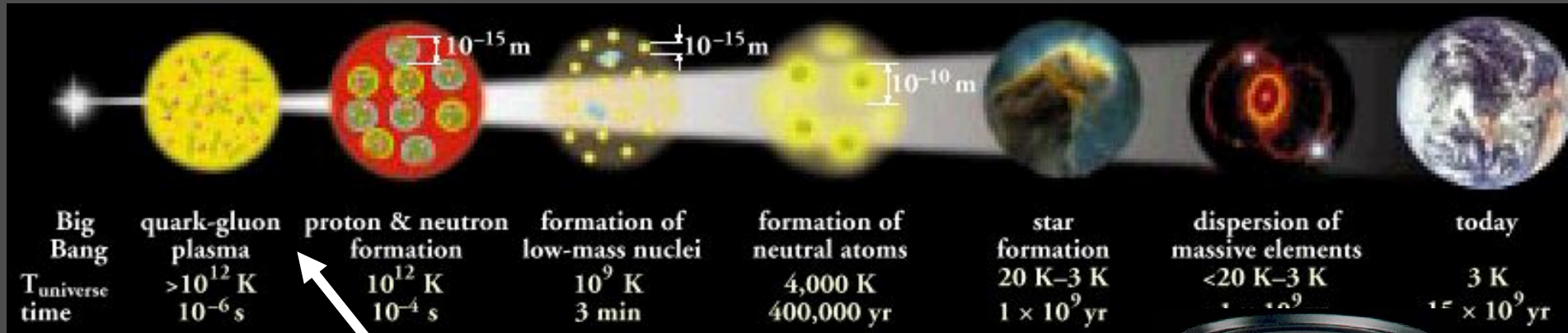
e^+e^-
 e^+e^-

e^+e^-
 e^+e^-

$q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ e^+e^- $q\bar{q}$
Much ado about NOTHING!
 $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ e^+e^-
Nothing is something $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$
 $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ e^+e^- e^+e^- e^+e^-
Nothing has energy
 $q\bar{q}$ e^+e^- e^+e^-
Nothing interacts with something
 $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ e^+e^- $q\bar{q}$
 $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$ $q\bar{q}$

Modern accelerators study processes at energies that existed VERY early in the universe

Another form of time travel !

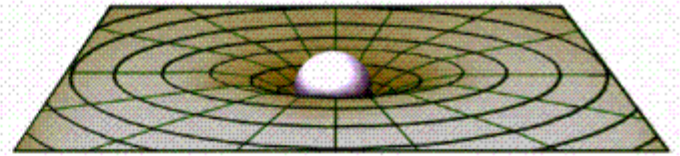


What were forces like at those temperatures?

What types of particles existed?

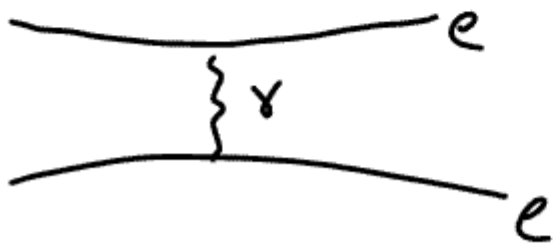


Electromagnetism
Weak interaction
Strong nuclear force



Gravitation
understood through
General Relativity as
a bending of
Space time.

understood through
quantum field theory
as exchange of
virtual particles



many of us believe someday
we will discover a
quantum field theory of
gravity ... where gravity
will be understood as
exchange of virtual
"gravitons"