

PH3520 / Particle Physics

Autumn term 2011 – week 7



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Discovery of the pion

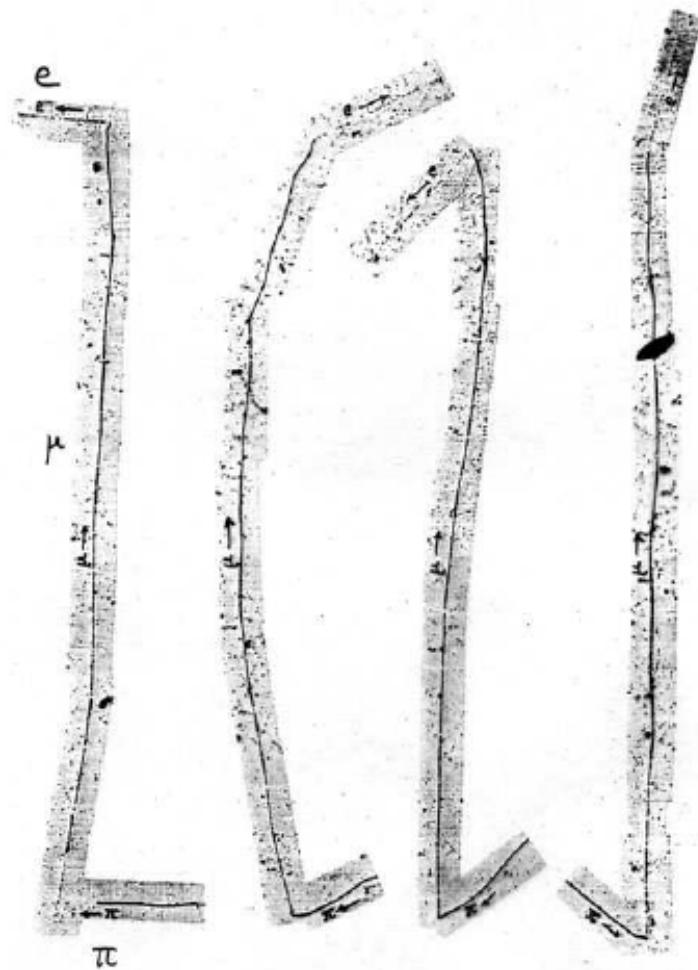
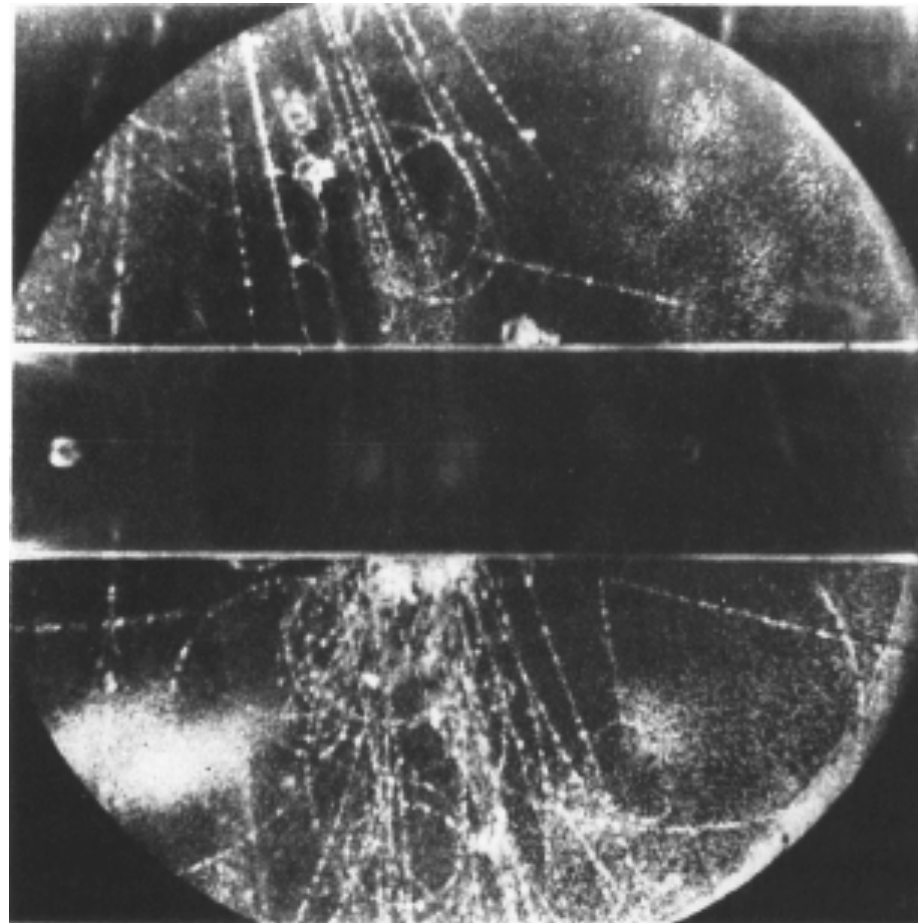


Figure 7.2: Emulsion photographs showing the decay chain $\pi \rightarrow \mu \rightarrow e$ [37].

C.F. Powell, P.H. Fowler and D.H. Perkins,
*The study of elementary particles by the
photographic method*, Pergamon, New York, 1959.

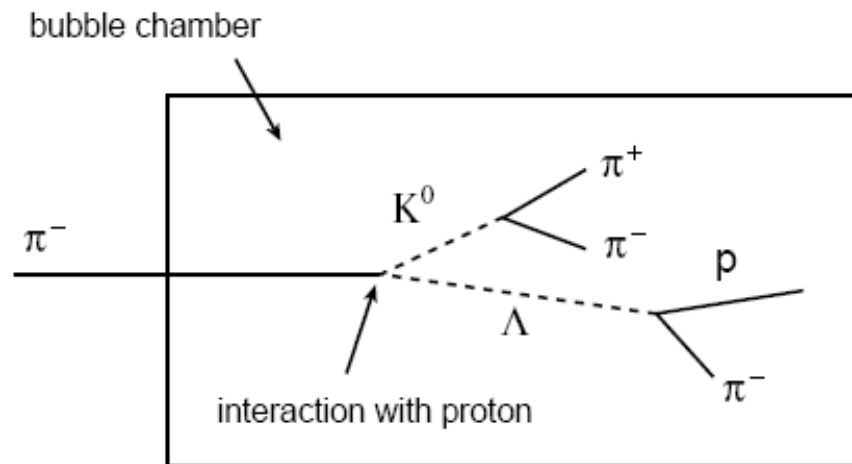
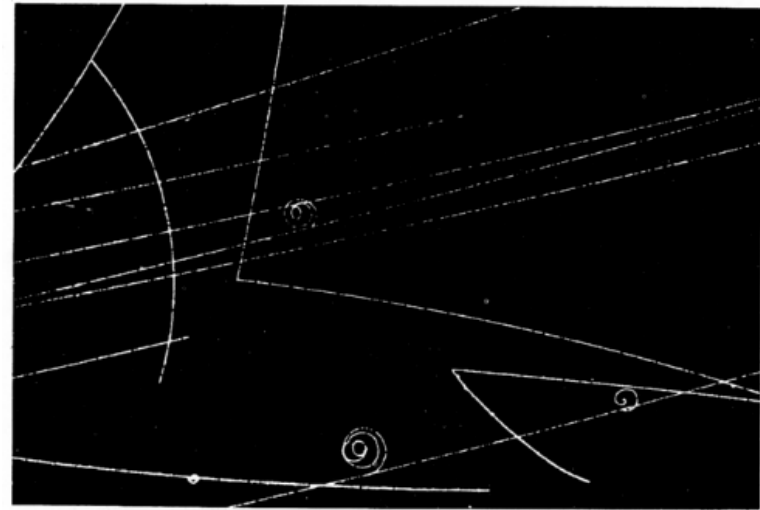
Discovery of the kaon

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



Singly strange baryon: the Λ

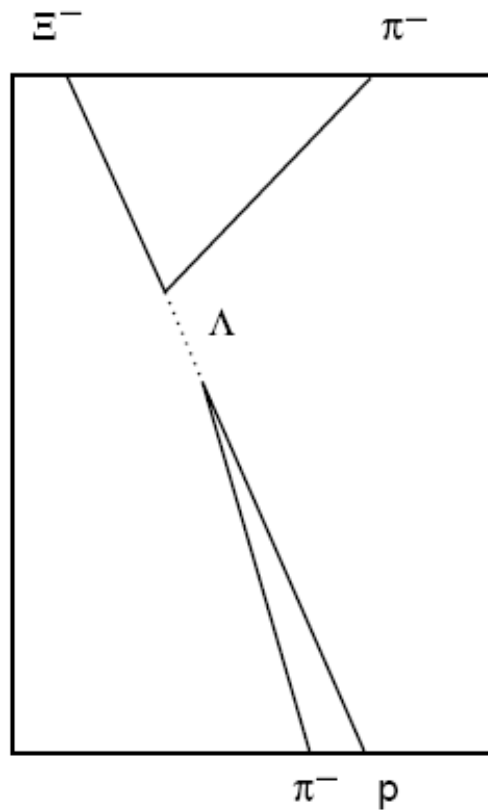
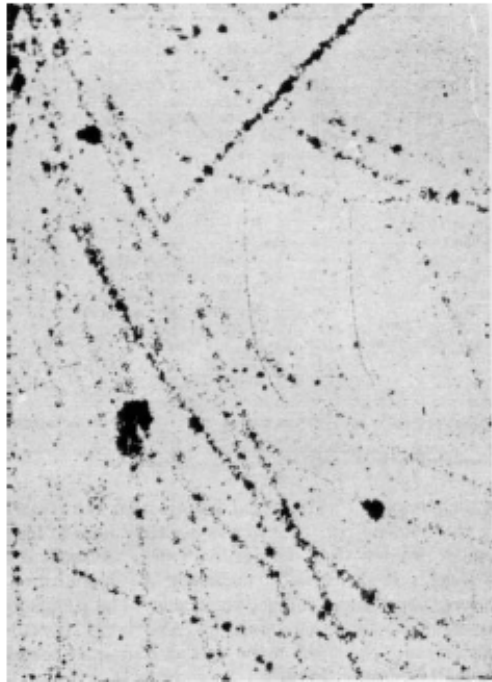
$\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$ in the Berkeley
72-inch bubble chamber
imglib.lbl.gov/ImgLib



Doubly strange baryon: the Ξ^-

R. Armenteros *et al.*, *Phil. Mag.* **43** (1952) 597.

E.W. Cowan, *Phys. Rev.* **94** (1954) 161.



Triply strange baryon: the Ω^-

V.E. Barnes *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 12 (1964) 204.

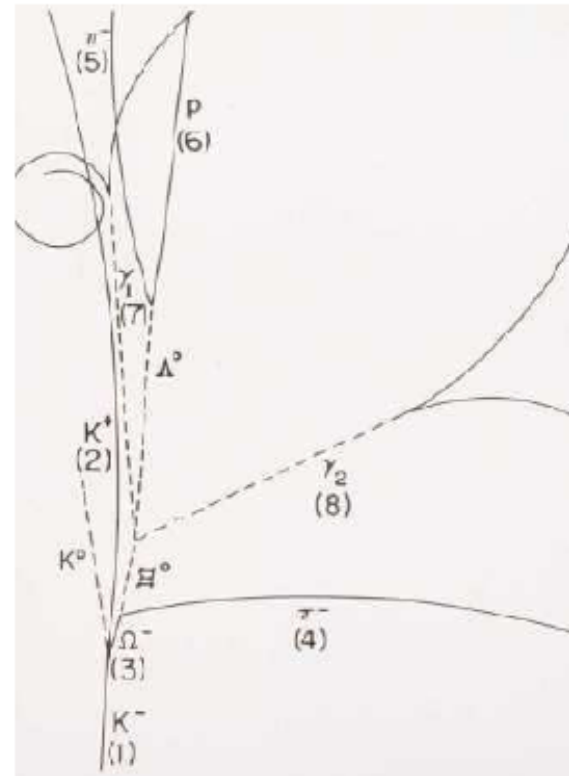
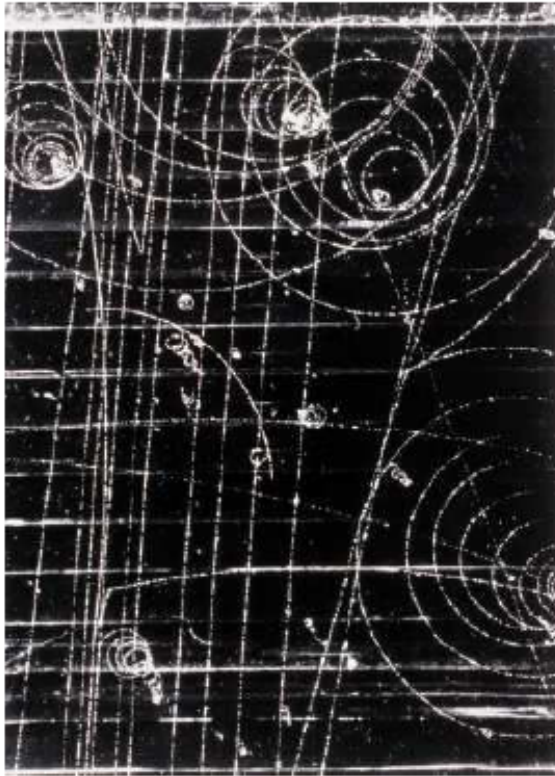


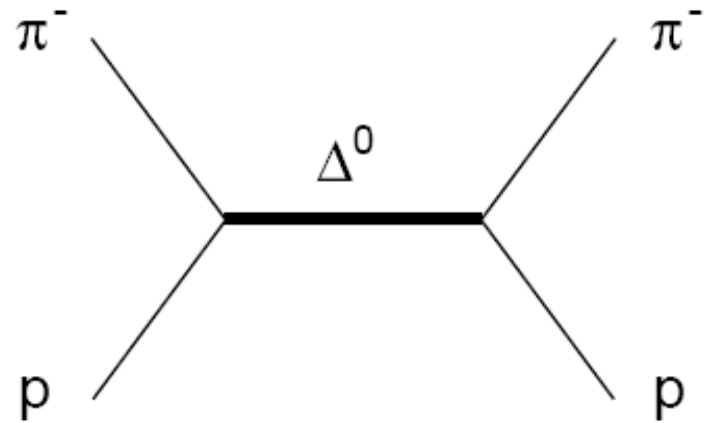
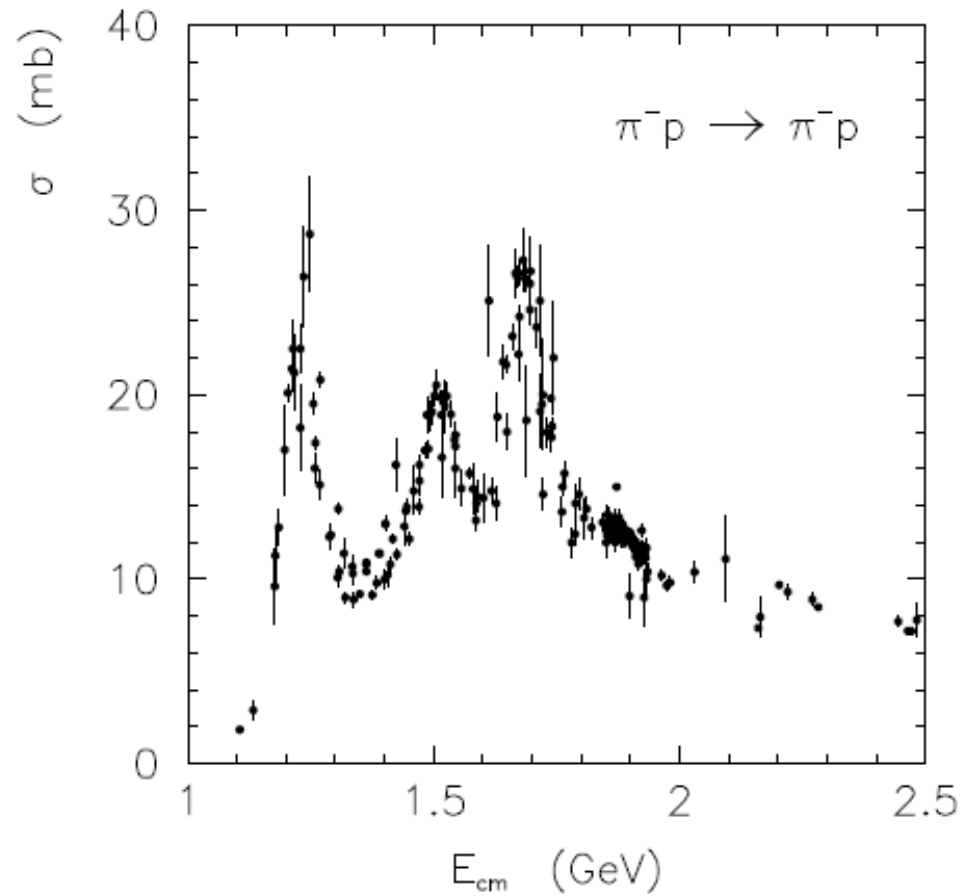
Figure 7.10: The bubble chamber photograph (left) and its interpretation (right) showing the first identified Ω^- baryon [42].

Strange hadrons

Table 7.1: Hadrons containing at least one s quark combined with u or d quarks [6].

| particle | quarks | mass (MeV) | τ (s) | $c\tau$ |
|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| K_S^0 | $d\bar{s}, s\bar{d}$ | 497.7 | 0.893×10^{-10} | 2.68 cm |
| K_L^0 | $d\bar{s}, s\bar{d}$ | 497.7 | 5.17×10^{-8} | 15.5 m |
| K^+, K^- | $u\bar{s}, s\bar{u}$ | 493.7 | 1.24×10^{-8} | 3.71 m |
| Λ | uds | 1115.7 | 2.63×10^{-10} | 7.89 cm |
| Σ^+ | uus | 1189.4 | 0.799×10^{-10} | 2.40 cm |
| Σ^0 | uds | 1192.6 | 7.4×10^{-20} | 2.22×10^{-11} m |
| Σ^- | dds | 1197.4 | 1.48×10^{-10} | 4.43 cm |
| Ξ^0 | uss | 1314.9 | 2.90×10^{-10} | 8.71 cm |
| Ξ^- | dss | 1321.3 | 1.64×10^{-10} | 4.91 cm |
| Ω^- | sss | 1672.5 | 0.822×10^{-10} | 2.46 cm |

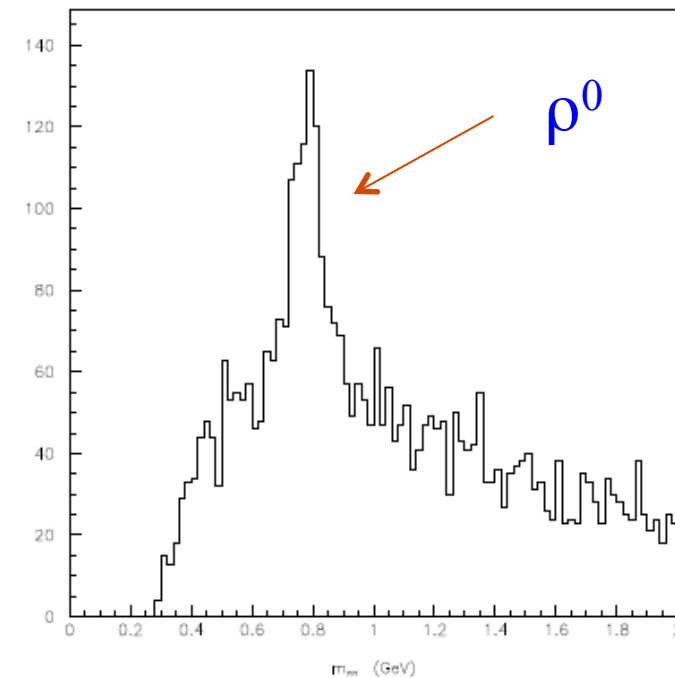
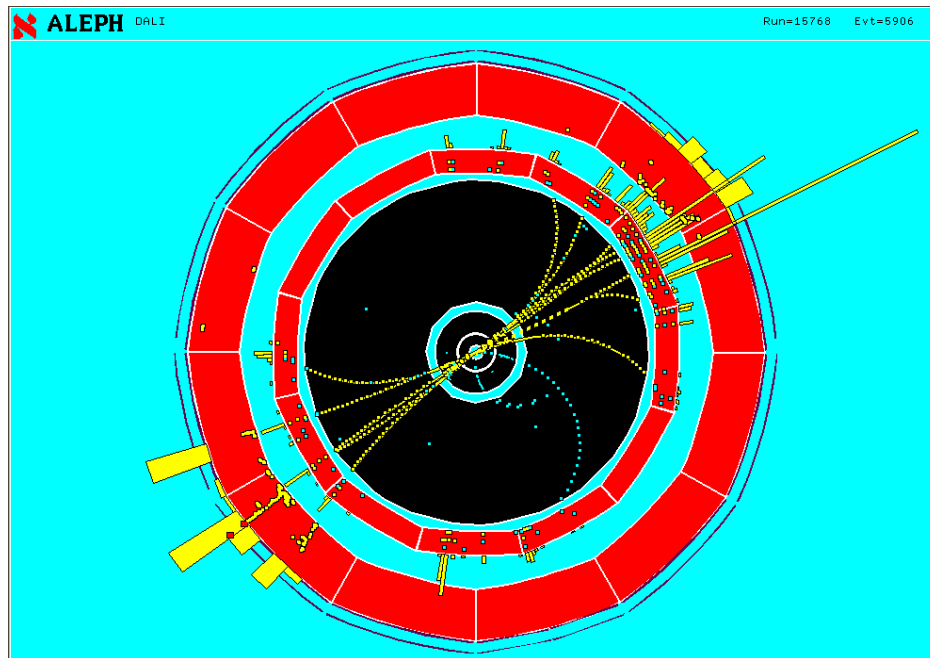
Hadron resonances



Resonance production in Z decay

$e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$ at $E_{\text{cm}} = M_Z$
produces \sim dozen $10 \pi^+$, $10 \pi^-$

Calculate $m_{\pi\pi}$ for all $\pi^+\pi^-$
pairs and enter in histogram



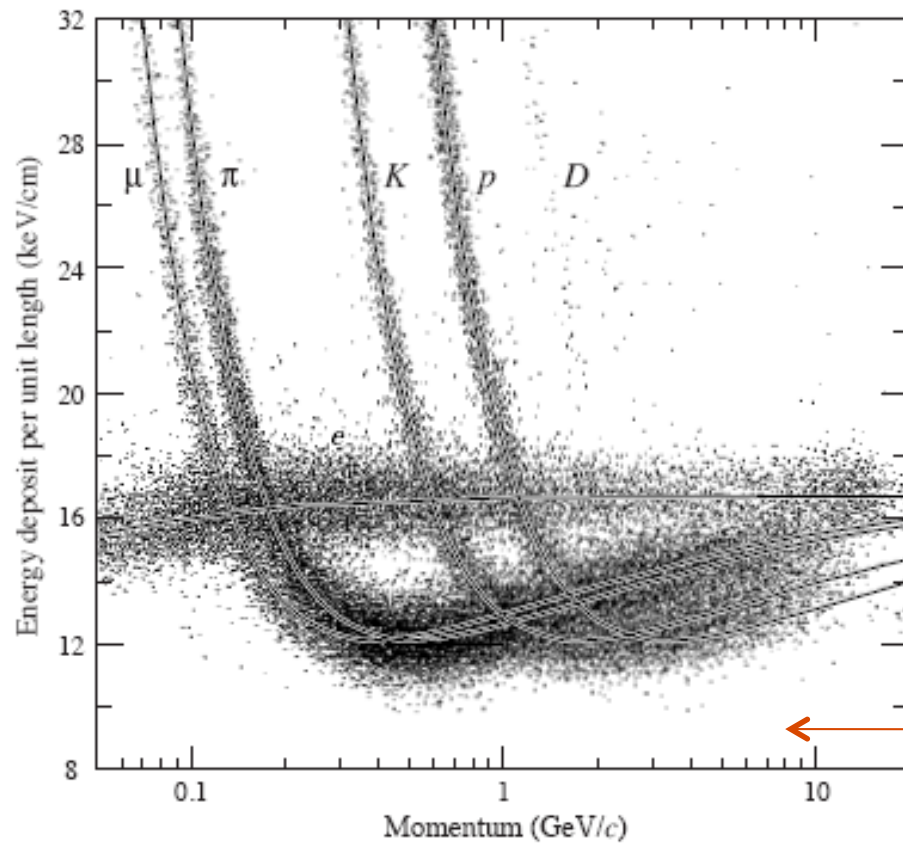
Summary of hadron resonances

Table 7.2: Some hadron resonances and their properties [6].

| particle | quarks | J^P | mass (MeV) | Γ (MeV) |
|---------------|----------------------|---------|------------|----------------|
| ρ^0 | $u\bar{u}, d\bar{d}$ | 1^- | 770 | 150 |
| ρ^\pm | $u\bar{d}, d\bar{u}$ | 1^- | 770 | 150 |
| ω | $u\bar{u}, d\bar{d}$ | 1^- | 782 | 8.4 |
| $K^{*\pm}$ | $s\bar{u}, u\bar{s}$ | 1^- | 892 | 51 |
| K^{*0} | $d\bar{s}$ | 1^- | 896 | 50 |
| ϕ | $s\bar{s}$ | 1^- | 1020 | 4.4 |
| Δ^{++} | uuu | $3/2^+$ | 1230 | 120 |
| Δ^+ | uud | $3/2^+$ | 1230 | 120 |
| Δ^0 | udd | $3/2^+$ | 1230 | 120 |
| Δ^- | ddd | $3/2^+$ | 1230 | 120 |
| Σ^{*+} | uus | $3/2^+$ | 1383 | 36 |
| Σ^{*0} | uds | $3/2^+$ | 1384 | 36 |
| Σ^{*-} | dds | $3/2^+$ | 1387 | 39 |

Search for free quarks

Charge $1/3$ or $2/3$ particles would have a minimum ionization rate (dE/dx) $1/9$ or $4/9$ that of a unit charge particle.



Nothing here!