## BUILDING BLOCKS OF MATTER

These basic constituents of matter are spin- $\frac{1}{2}$  fermions: quarks and leptons. These carry various charges including: electric charge, Q, baryon number, B and lepton number, L. Quarks carry a three-valued charge called colour; they are never seen as free particles but are always confined in colourless hadrons, either mesons  $(q\bar{q})$  or baryons (qqq). For quarks and hadrons we define the third component of the isospin,  $I_3$ . They form multiplets with isospin I where  $I_3 = +I$ , ..., -I.

Everyday matter consists mainly of up quarks, u, down quarks, d and electrons,  $e^-$ . Weak  $\beta$  decays of unstable nuclei produce electron neutrinos,  $\nu_e$ .

| particle | B              | L  | Q              | Ι             | $I_3$          | Mass   |
|----------|----------------|----|----------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| u        | $+\frac{1}{3}$ | 0  | $+\frac{2}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $+\frac{1}{2}$ | $\sim 300 \text{ MeV}^*$<br>$2.5 \text{ MeV}^\dagger$                          |
| d        | $+\frac{1}{3}$ | 0  | $-\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{c} \sim 300 \ {\rm MeV^*} \\ 5 \ {\rm MeV^\dagger} \end{array}$ |
| $e^-$    | 0              | +1 | -1             | -             | _              | $0.511~{\rm MeV}$  |
| $ u_e$   | 0              | +1 | 0              | _             | _              | $< 0.25~{\rm eV}$  |

\* "constituent" mass relevant to hadron structure; <sup>†</sup> "current" mass relevant to high energy processes

Their antiparticles,  $\overline{u}$ ,  $\overline{d}$ ,  $e^+$  and  $\overline{\nu}_e$ , have the same masses as their partners but opposite values for B, L, Q and  $I_3$ . Fermions and antifermions have opposite intrinsic parities; by convention we assign P = +1 to the fermions. The charges of the light quarks and antiquarks can be related to their isospins by  $Q = \frac{1}{2}B + I_3$ .

The fundamental forces between these particles are mediated by bosons. Most of these are spin-1 (vector or "gauge") bosons, namely photons,  $\gamma$ , gluons, g, and weak bosons,  $W^{\pm}$  and  $Z^0$ . However, we now know that there is also a spin-0 Higgs boson,  $H^0$ . All of these have B = L = 0. Two,  $W^{\pm}$ , carry electric charge, and the gluons have 8 possible colour charges.

| force  | particle  | Q       | $J^{PC} *$ | Mass                |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| strong | g         | 0       | 1-         | $0^{\dagger}$       |
| EM     | $\gamma$  | 0       | 1          | 0                   |
| weak   | $W^{\pm}$ | $\pm 1$ | 1          | $80.4 \mathrm{GeV}$ |
|        | $Z^0$     | 0       | 1          | $91.2~{\rm GeV}$    |
|        | $H^0$     | 0       | 0          | $126 { m ~GeV}$     |

\* C is not defined for the coloured gluons; neither P nor C is defined for the weak bosons;  $\dagger$  confined Mike Birse (October 2014)