

MATH431

Lecture 0

2020–2021

Semester 2

Overview:

- Brief glance of the basic concepts and structures that underlie modern particle physics. Much of the module will be devoted to the details of these basic structures and concepts. We will try to understand not only what they are, but also how they developed from earlier classical theories.
- Physics : Mathematical modelling of experimental observations. Predict outcomes of experiments.
- Initial conditions : Mathematical model \rightarrow Predicted outcome \leftrightarrow Experimental data
- Practical : An acceptable mathematical model is the one which is most successful in accounting for a wide range of experimental observations

Themes

- Themes: Reductionism : Large to small
Celestial, Atomic, Nuclear, sub-nuclear, ...
- Themes: Unification :
 - ▶ Newton unified mechanics in the Earth & Skies
 - ▶ Faraday & Maxwell unified Electric & Magnetic forces
 - ▶ Einstein unified Mechanics & ElectroMagnetism in special relativity
 - ▶ Glashow–Weinberg–Salam Weak & EM forces
 - ▶ Georgi–Glashow ElectroWeak & Strong
- Inventory :
 - ▶ Forces :

E&M,	Weak,	Strong:	spin +1 particles
$U(1)$	$SU(2)$	$SU(3)$	
Gravity:			spin +2 particle
 - ▶ Particles :

Quarks	&	leptons
Strong		not strong

<u>Quarks</u>	$\begin{pmatrix} \text{up} \\ \text{down} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \text{charm} \\ \text{strange} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \text{top} \\ \text{bottom} \end{pmatrix}$
<u>Leptons</u>	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \text{electron} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \text{muon} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \text{tau} \end{pmatrix}$

• Problems

- ▶ mass? \longrightarrow generated by the Higgs particle(?)
observed at the LHC. Ongoing experimental studies
- ▶ Unification: Gravity + SM ? \longrightarrow Strings ?
Hierarchy \longrightarrow supersymmetry? extra dimensions?
why is gravity so much weaker than the other forces?
- ▶ Replication: why three generations of quarks & leptons?
mass spectrum? mixings?
- ▶ Reductionism: what lies beyond? LHC? Strings?
connection with the large \longrightarrow modern cosmology;
evolution of the universe; the hot big bang.

Modern particle physics: \longrightarrow symmetry groups and their representations
Lorentz & Poincare groups; internal groups

Particles are classified by mass & spin \longrightarrow labels of the Poincare group

- spin 1 \longrightarrow force carriers
- spin $\frac{1}{2}$ \longrightarrow fermionic matter states
- spin 0 \longrightarrow scalar particles, e.g. Higgs
- spin 2 \longrightarrow gravitational interactions

Each spin state obeys a covariant differential equation.

solutions \longrightarrow quantised fields \longleftrightarrow elementary particles

interactions \longleftrightarrow renormalisable potential \longrightarrow predictable framework

We start with the Lorentz and Poincare groups.