

Lecture : Introduction to Elementary Particle Physics
DESY Summer Student Program
Joachim Meyer DESY

TEST : Did I learn the essentials ?

1. Leptons of 2 GeV total energy scatter on protons at rest. How big is the invariant mass of the lepton-proton system in case the lepton is a) neutrino, b) electron, c) τ - lepton
2. What was the crucial experiment to demonstrate that one has to differentiate between ν_e and ν_μ ?
3. What conservation laws are violated in weak interactions compared to electromagnetic interactions ?
4. How does the π^+ decay ? Why does it decay so rarely into $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e$?
5. How do the charged lepton spectra differ in the decays of π^+ and μ^+ ?
6. Which data show that quarks come in 3 degrees of freedom (color) ?
7. How does the W decay ? Quantitative relation between the leptonic and hadronic decay channels.
8. What does *lepton universality* mean ? Examples.
9. How do we know that there are just 3 generations of fundamental fermions ?
10. What limits the maximal reachable energy of proton accelerators and that of electron accelerators ?
11. What distance (in vacuum) does a π^+ , π^- , π^0 of 140 GeV reach on average before decaying ?
12. How can one experimentally distinguish between $\gamma, e^+, \pi^+, \mu^+, \tau^+$?
13. What was the experimental evidence for 'strange quarks' ?
14. What was the experimental evidence for 'charmed quarks' ?
15. What was the experimental evidence for 'top quarks' ?

16. What was the experimental evidence for τ ?
17. How does the τ^- decay ?
18. What is the quark composition of the Δ^{++} ? How does it decay ? Via which interaction ? What life time ?
19. What is the quark composition of the lightest strange Baryon ? How does it decay ? Via which interaction ? What life time ?
20. What type of neutrino is dominantly produced in a) the sun, b) at a reactor, c) at accelerators ?
21. How can one produce a pure ν_μ beam with only minimal Anti- ν_μ admixture ?
22. How did one discover the existence of weak neutral currents ?
23. Give some examples for parity violation in weak interactions.
24. Under which conditions are neutral particles their own antiparticles ? Give examples and counter examples.
25. The J/Ψ particle ('HEP-November revolution 1974') was found at a mass of 3.1 GeV at the SPEAR e^+e^- storage ring. At slightly higher masses one discovered the Ψ' and Ψ'' particles. Why is the width of the Ψ'' so much larger (factor 100) than that of the Ψ' ?
26. How is it possible to separate in lepton-proton scattering experiments the scattering on quarks from the scattering on antiquarks ?
27. How is it possible to separate in lepton-proton scattering experiments the scattering on u-quarks from the scattering on d-quarks ?
28. Which data prove that the quarks have charges 1/3 and 2/3 ?
29. Draw all (relevant) Feynman diagrams for the following leptonic reactions

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

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$$

$$\nu_\mu e^- \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^-$$

$$\nu_e e^- \rightarrow \nu_e e^-$$
30. Why does the electron have a mass of 0.5109989 MeV ?