

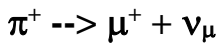
Nasbíráno 1.4.2002 pro přepsání do dvouznakového zápisu



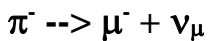
<http://tokamak.ipp.cas.cz/vwei.html/index.html>.

<http://tokamak.ipp.cas.cz>

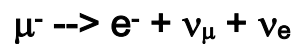
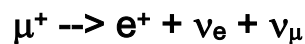
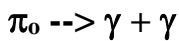
<http://tokamak.ipp.cas.cz/vwei.html>



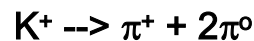
.



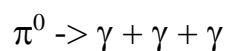
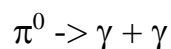
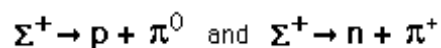
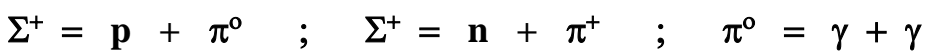
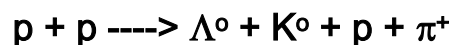
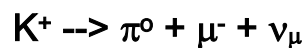
.



.



.



Quark	Process	Example	Mean Lifetime (s)
<u>Up</u>	$u \rightarrow d + W^{*+}$	$p+p \rightarrow pn + e^+ + \nu_e$...
<u>Down</u>	$d \rightarrow u + W^{*-}$	$n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$	900
<u>Strange</u>	$s \rightarrow u + W^{*-}$	$K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$	1.24×10^{-8}
<u>Charm</u>	$c \rightarrow s + W^{*+}$	$D^+ \rightarrow K^- + \pi^0 + \pi^+ + e^+ + \nu_e$	1.1×10^{-12}
<u>Bottom</u>	$b \rightarrow c + W^{*-}$	$B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-} + e^+ + \nu_e$	1.3×10^{-12}
<u>Top</u>	$t \rightarrow b + W^{*+}$...	

$$W^{*+} \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e$$

$$W^{*+} \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

$$W^{*+} \rightarrow \tau^+ + \nu_\tau$$

$$W^{*+} \rightarrow u\bar{d}$$

$$W^{*+} \rightarrow c\bar{s}$$

$$W^+ = e^+ + \nu_e$$

$$W^+ = \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

$$W^+ = \tau^+ + \nu_\tau$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{d} & \bar{u} & \bar{s} \\ \hline u & & \\ \hline s & & \end{array}$$

$$W^+ = u\bar{d}$$

$$n = e^- + e^+ + \gamma$$

$$\pi^{+/-} = \mu^{+/-} + \nu$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow e^- + e^+ + \gamma \quad \text{mass} = 264m_e = 135.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\pi^{+/-} \rightarrow \mu^{+/-} + \nu \quad \text{mass} = 273m_e = 139.6 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\pi^+ + {}^A_N Z = p + {}^{A-1}_N Z \quad \pi^- + {}^A_N Z = n + {}^{A-1}_N Z-1$$

$$\pi^+ + \frac{A}{2}N \rightarrow p + \frac{A-1}{2}N \quad \pi^- + \frac{A}{2}N \rightarrow n + \frac{A-1}{2}N$$

/Psi	J/ψ	Self	c \bar{c}	3096.9	0	0	0	0.8×10^{-20}	$e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-,$
Upsilon	Υ	Self	b \bar{b}	9460.4	0	0	0	1.3×10^{-20}	$e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-,$

Kaons

Particle	Symbol	Anti-particle	Makeup	Rest mass MeV/c ²	S	C	B	Lifetime	Decay Modes
Kaon	K^+	K^-	$u\bar{s}$	493.7	+1	0	0	1.24×10^{-8}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu, \pi^+ \pi^0$
Kaon	K_S^0	K_S^0	1^*	497.7	+1	0	0	0.89×10^{-10}	$\pi^+ \pi^-, 2\pi^0$
Kaon	K_L^0	K_L^0	1^*	497.7	+1	0	0	5.2×10^{-8}	$\pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e$

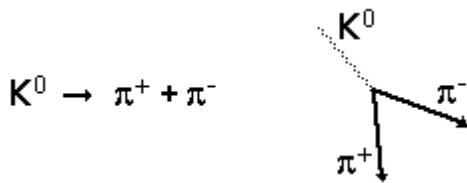
$$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu, K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^0 \quad K^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu, K^- \rightarrow \pi^- + \pi^0$$

and

$$K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 + \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- \quad K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 + \pi^0$$

$$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0 \quad K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 + \pi^0 + \pi^0$$



$$\mu^{+/-} \rightarrow e^{+/-} + \nu + \bar{\nu} \quad \text{mass} = 207m_e = 106 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu \quad \pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$${}^{60}\text{Co} \rightarrow {}^{60}\text{Ni} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

$$p + n \rightarrow p + \mu^+ + \mu^-$$

$$B = 1 + 1 \neq 1 + 0 + 0$$

$$p + n \rightarrow p + n + p + \bar{p}$$

$$B = 1 + 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 - 1$$

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$n \rightarrow p^+ + e^-$$

$$n \rightarrow p^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu}$$

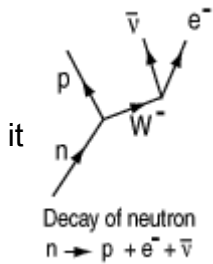
$$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p + \eta^0$$

$$I = 1 \neq 1/2 + 0 \text{ Isospin}$$

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

$$\mu^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e + \nu_\mu$$

-12 - nasbírání,



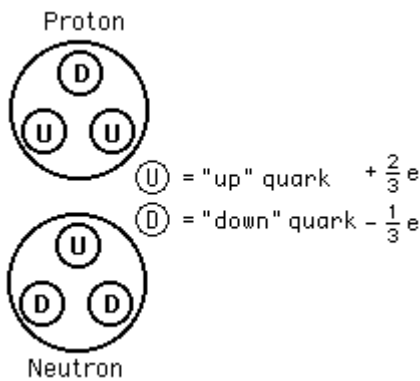
The fact that the free neutron decays

$$n \rightarrow p + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

and nuclei decay by [beta decay](#) in processes like

$$P^{32} \rightarrow S^{32} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

is thought to be the result of a more fundamental [quark process](#)



$$d \rightarrow u + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{uds} \quad \text{uud} \quad \bar{u}d \\ \Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^- \\ S = -1 \neq 0 + 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{uds} \quad \text{udd} \quad \frac{\bar{u}u + \bar{d}d}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \Lambda^0 \rightarrow n + \pi^0 \\ S = -1 \neq 0 + 0 \end{array}$$

$$q\bar{q} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$$

From the proton-antiproton collision, a quark and antiquark interact to form a top-antitop pair.

$$t \rightarrow W^+ b$$

The top quark decays to form a W boson and a bottom quark

$$\begin{array}{l} b \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_l + \text{hadrons} \\ \text{hadrons only} \\ l = \text{lepton} \\ \nu_l = \text{lepton neutrino} \\ W^+ \rightarrow \bar{l}\nu_l \\ u\bar{d}, c\bar{s}, \dots \end{array}$$

The b and W have alternate decay possibilities which must be accounted for in the data analysis.

Proton a neutron jsou částice složené ze tří kvarků (p = uud, n = ddu). Při termojaderné reakci



se za normálních okolností uvolní energie v podobě fotonů, případně při vysoceenergetické srážce dvou deuteronů v urychlovači se objeví dvojice nabitých pionů π^+ a π^- . Pokud dochází k narušení C symetrie, předpovídá kvantová teorie existenci velmi vzácného kanálu reakce, při kterém se objeví neutrální pion, který se následně rozpadá na dva charakteristické fotony:

