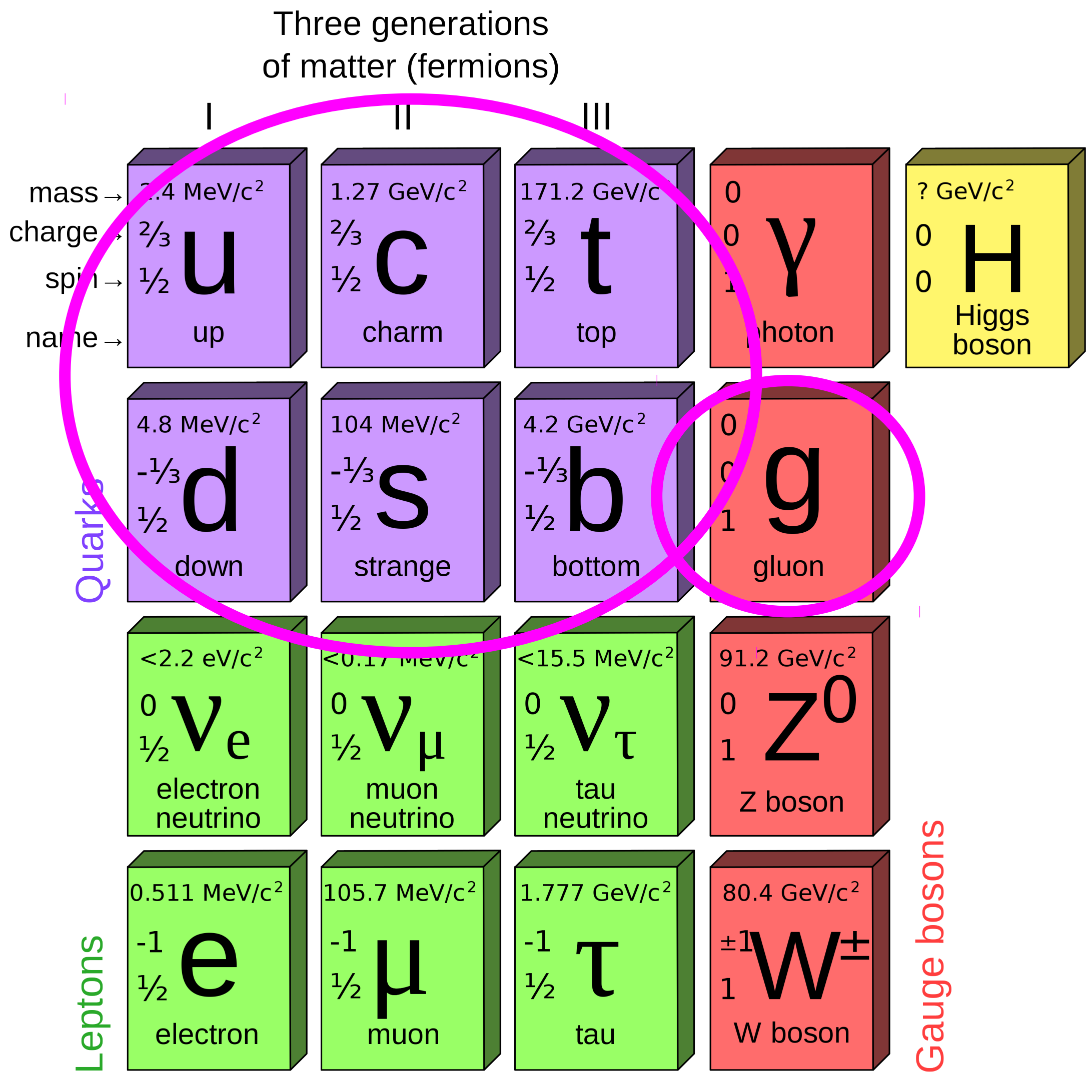
Quarks and Hadrons



Quantum Chromo Dynamics (QCD)

3 color charges (red, green, blue)

<u>Not real colors</u> but e.g. qx, qy, qz that can be +qx for quarks (red) and -qx for anti-quarks (anti-red)

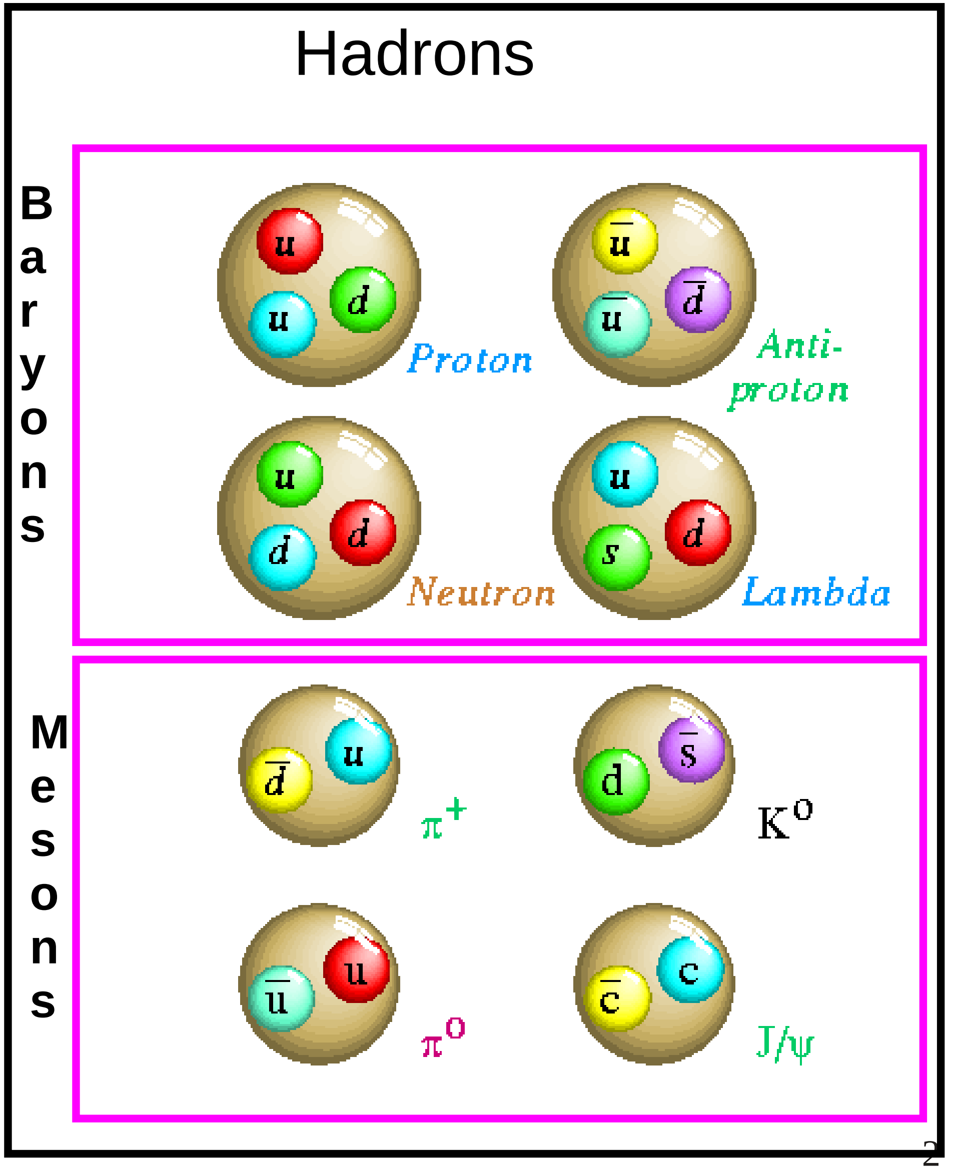
Hadrons have to be colorless

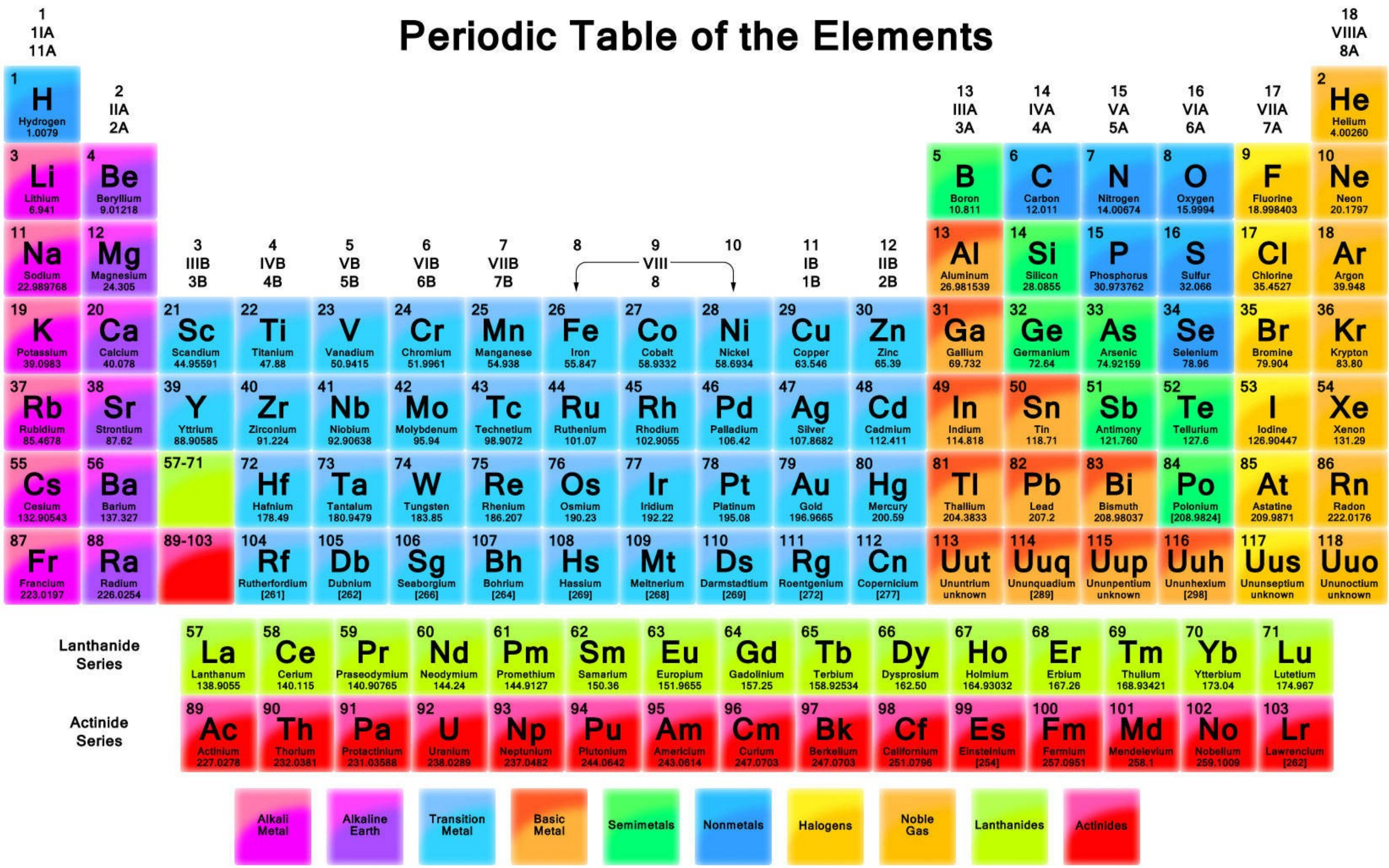
Baryons have all 3 colors

Mesons has a color and an anti-color

A single quark cannot be observed because it has color!

The quarks are confined inside the hadrons!




Periodic Table of the Elements
1 1IA 11A
2 IIA 2A
3 IIIB 3B
4 IVB 4B
5 VB 5B
6 VIB 6B
7 VIIB 7B
8
9 VIII 8
10
11 IB 1B
12 IIB 2B
13 IIIA 3A
14 IVA 4A
15 VA 5A
16 VIA 6A
17 VIIA 7A
18 VIIIA 8A
1 H Hydrogen 1.0079
2 He Helium 4.00260
3 Li Lithium 6.941
4 Be Beryllium 9.01218
5 B Boron 10.811
6 C Carbon 12.011
7 N Nitrogen 14.00674
8 O Oxygen 15.9994
9 F Fluorine 18.998403
10 Ne Neon 20.1797
11 Na Sodium 22.989768
12 Mg Magnesium 24.305
13 Al Aluminum 26.981539
14 Si Silicon 28.0855
15 P Phosphorus 30.973762
16 S Sulfur 32.066
17 Cl Chlorine 35.4527
18 Ar Argon 39.948
19 K Potassium 39.0983
20 Ca Calcium 40.078
21 Sc Scandium 44.95591
22 Ti Titanium 47.88
23 V Vanadium 50.9415
24 Cr Chromium 51.9961
25 Mn Manganese 54.938
26 Fe Iron 55.847
27 Co Cobalt 58.9332
28 Ni Nickel 58.6934
29 Cu Copper 63.546
30 Zn Zinc 65.39
31 Ga Gallium 69.732
32 Ge Germanium 72.64
33 As Arsenic 74.92159
34 Se Selenium 78.96
35 Br Bromine 79.904
36 Kr Krypton 83.80
37 Rb Rubidium 85.4678
38 Sr Strontium 87.62
39 Y Yttrium 88.90585
40 Zr Zirconium 91.224
41 Nb Niobium 92.90638
42 Mo Molybdenum 95.94
43 Tc Technetium 98.9072
44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07
45 Rh Rhodium 102.9055
46 Pd Palladium 106.42
47 Ag Silver 107.8682
48 Cd Cadmium 112.411
49 In Indium 114.818
50 Sn Tin 118.71
51 Sb Antimony 121.760
52 Te Tellurium 127.6
53 I Iodine 126.90447
54 Xe Xenon 131.29
55 Cs Cesium 132.90543
56 Ba Barium 137.327
57-71
72 Hf Hafnium 178.49
73 Ta Tantalum 180.9479
74 W Tungsten 183.85
75 Re Rhenium 186.207
76 Os Osmium 190.23
77 Ir Iridium 192.22
78 Pt Platinum 195.08
79 Au Gold 196.9665
80 Hg Mercury 200.59
81 Tl Thallium 204.3833
82 Pb Lead 207.2
83 Bi Bismuth 208.98037
84 Po Polonium [208.9824]
85 At Astatine 209.9871
86 Rn Radon 222.0176
87 Fr Francium 223.0197
88 Ra Radium 226.0254
89-103
104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]
105 Db Dubnium [262]
106 Sg Seaborgium [266]
107 Bh Bohrium [264]
108 Hs Hassium [269]
109 Mt Meitnerium [268]
110 Ds Darmstadtium [269]
111 Rg Roentgenium [272]
112 Cn Copernicium [277]
113 Uut Ununtrium unknown
114 Uuq Ununquadium [289]
115 Uup Ununpentium unknown
116 Uuh Ununhexium [298]
117 Uus Ununseptium unknown
118 Uuo Ununoctium unknown
Lanthanide Series
57 La Lanthanum 138.9055
58 Ce Cerium 140.115
59 Pr Praseodymium 140.90765
60 Nd Neodymium 144.24
61 Pm Promethium 144.9127
62 Sm Samarium 150.36
63 Eu Europium 151.9655
64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25
65 Tb Terbium 158.92534
66 Dy Dysprosium 162.50
67 Ho Holmium 164.93032
68 Er Erbium 167.26
69 Tm Thulium 168.93421
70 Yb Ytterbium 173.04
71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
Actinide Series
89 Ac Actinium 227.0278
90 Th Thorium 232.0381
91 Pa Protactinium 231.03588
92 U Uranium 238.0289
93 Np Neptunium 237.0482
94 Pu Plutonium 244.0642
95 Am Americium 243.0614
96 Cm Curium 247.0703
97 Bk Berkelium 247.0703
98 Cf Californium 251.0796
99 Es Einsteinium [254]
100 Fm Fermium 257.0951
101 Md Mendelevium 258.1
102 No Nobelium 259.1009
103 Lr Lawrencium [262]
Alkali Metal
Alkaline Earth
Transition Metal
Basic Metal
Semimetals
Nonmetals
Halogens
Noble Gas
Lanthanides
Actinides

Today: the periodic table of the hadrons:-)

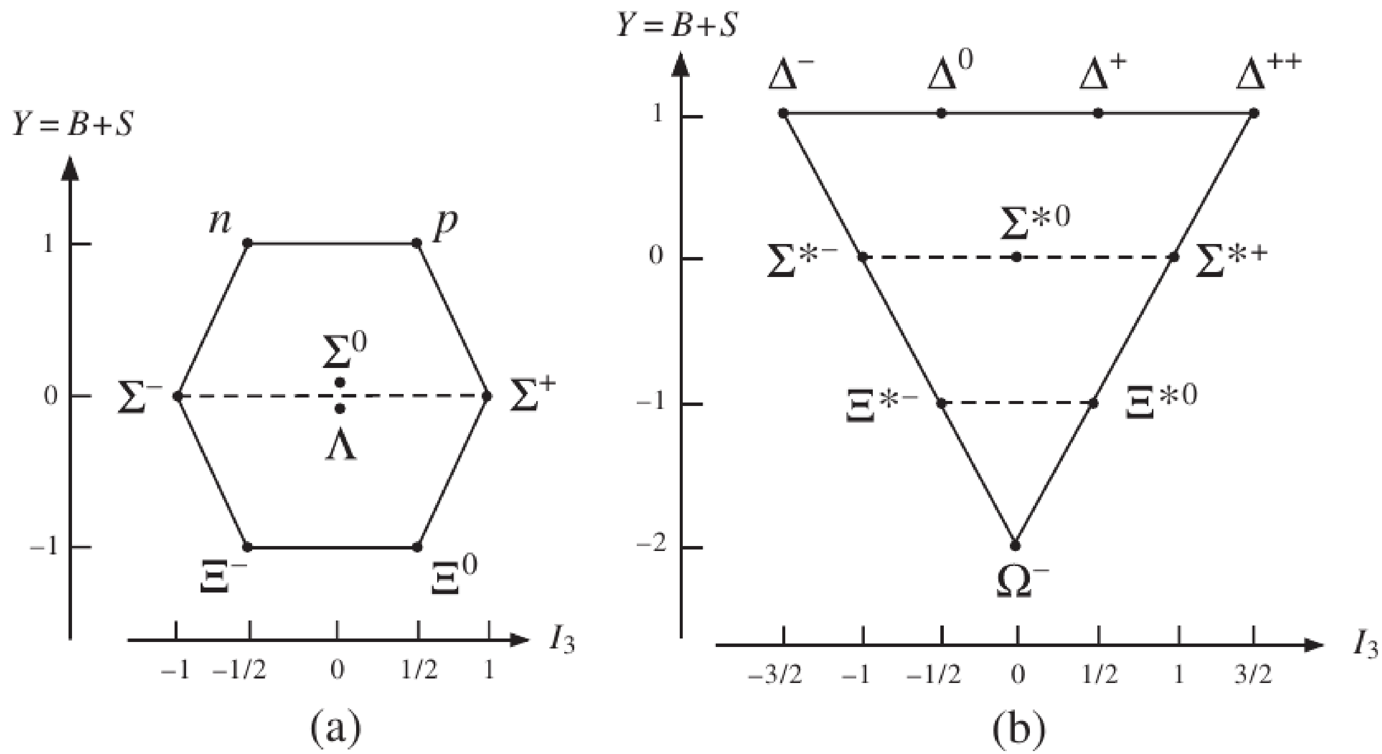


Figure 6.2 Weight diagrams for (a) the $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^+$ octet of light baryons and (b) the $J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$ baryon decuplet.

Example of mesonic “energy levels”: the $s\bar{u}$ system

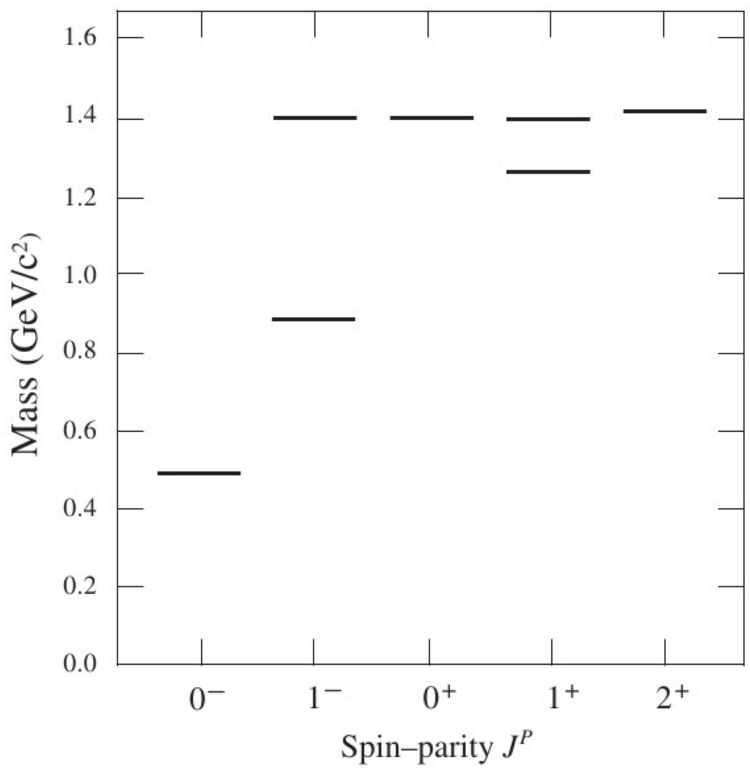


Figure 3.12 Observed bound states of the $s\bar{u}$ system with masses below 1.5 GeV/c^2, together with values of their spin-parities[9] J^P. The ground state is the $K^-(494)$ and the others can be interpreted as its excited states.

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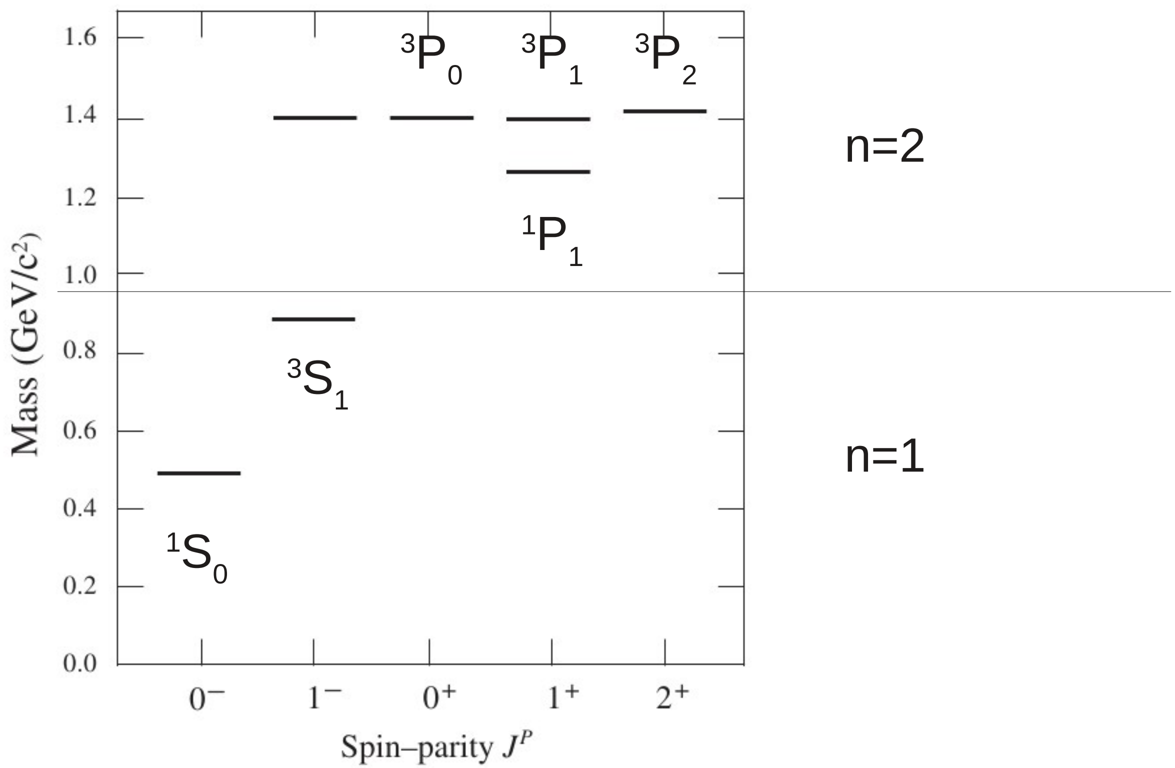

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L=0 and n = 1 mesonic uds states

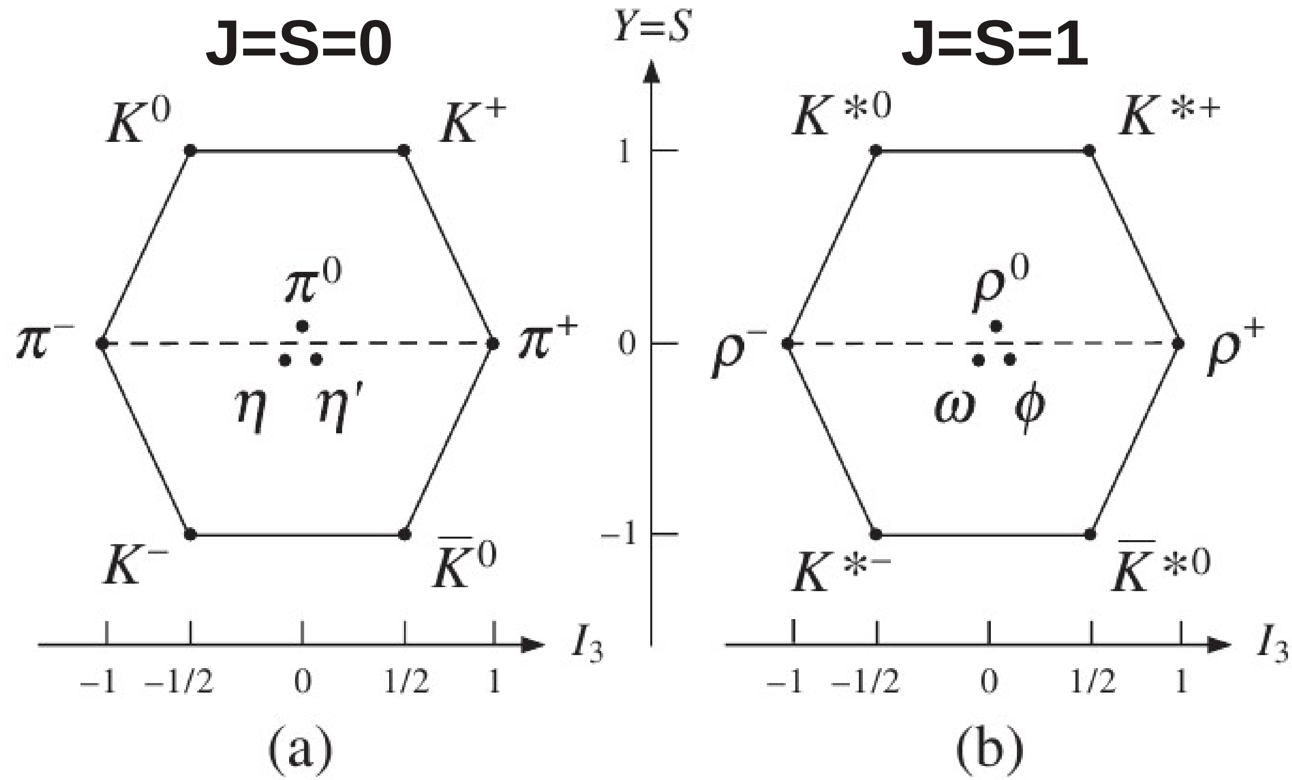
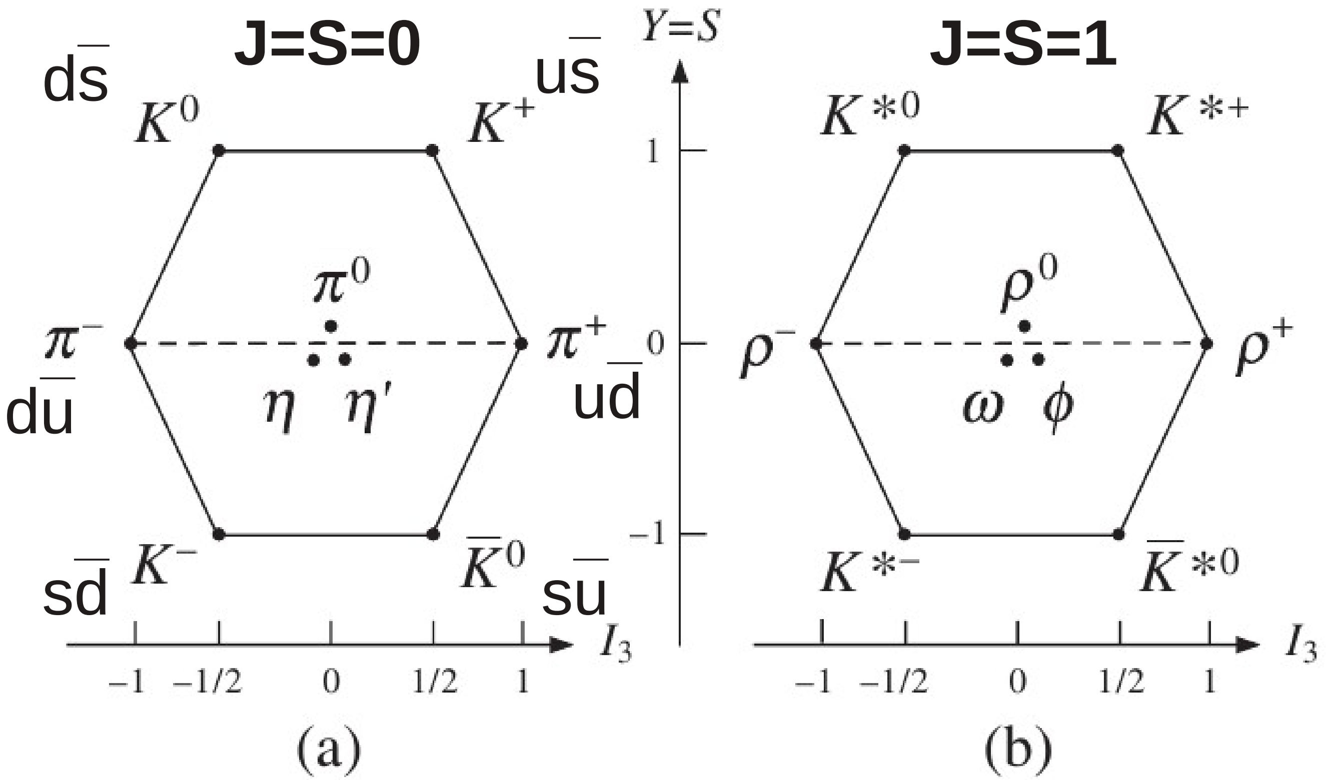


Figure 6.1 Weight diagrams for (a) the 0^- meson nonet and (b) the 1^- meson nonet.

L=0 and n = 1 mesonic uds states



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L=0 and n = 1 mesonic uds states

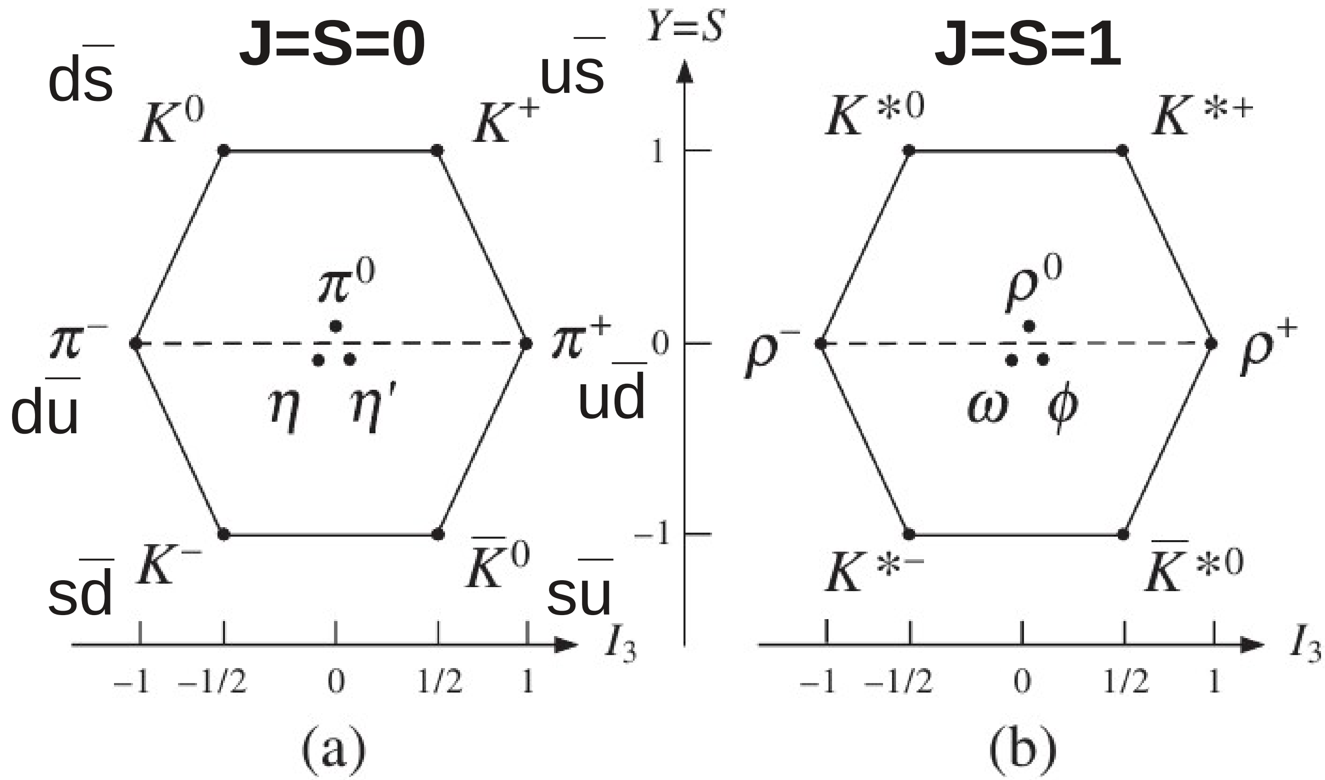


Figure 6.1 Weight diagrams for (a) the 0^- meson nonet and (b) the 1^- meson nonet.

π^0, ρ^0

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\bar{u} - d\bar{d}) \quad (I = 1, I_3 = 0), \qquad (6.23)$$

Mixture: $\eta, \eta', \omega, \Phi$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u\bar{u} + d\bar{d}) \quad (I = 0, I_3 = 0) & (6.24a) \\ s\bar{s} \quad (I = 0, I_3 = 0), & (6.24b) \end{cases}$$

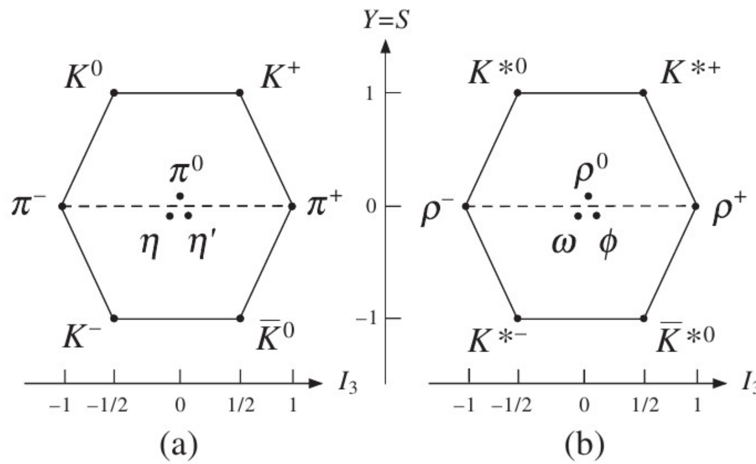


Figure 6.1 Weight diagrams for (a) the 0^- meson nonet and (b) the 1^- meson nonet.

TABLE 6.4 The states of the light $L = 0$ meson nonets.

Quark content	0^- state	1^- state	I_3	I	$Y = S$
$u\bar{s}$	$K^+(494)$	$K^{*+}(892)$	1/2	1/2	1
$d\bar{s}$	$K^0(498)$	$K^{*0}(896)$	−1/2	1/2	1
$u\bar{d}$	$\pi^+(140)$	$\rho^+(768)^\#$	1	1	0
$\frac{(u\bar{u} - d\bar{d})}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\pi^0(135)$	$\rho^0(768)^\#$	0	1	0
$d\bar{u}$	$\pi^-(140)$	$\rho^-(768)^\#$	−1	1	0
$s\bar{d}$	$\bar{K}^0(498)$	$\bar{K}^{*0}(896)$	1/2	1/2	−1
$s\bar{u}$	$K^-(494)$	$K^{*-}(892)$	−1/2	1/2	−1
See text	$\eta(549)$	$\omega(782)$	0	0	0
See text	$\eta'(958)$	$\phi(1019)$	0	0	0

[#] The measured mass difference between the neutral and charged ρ mesons is $m(\rho^0) - m(\rho^+) = 0.3 \pm 2.2\,\mathrm{MeV/c^2}$.

TABLE 6.9 Predicted $c\bar{c}$ and $b\bar{b}$ states with principal quantum numbers $n = 1$ and 2 and radial quantum number $n_r = n - L$, compared with experimentally observed states. Masses are given in MeV/c^2.

$^{2S+1}L_J$	n	n_r	J^{PC}	$c\bar{c}$ state	$b\bar{b}$ state
$^1S_0$	1	1	0^{-+}	$\eta_c(2980)$	$\eta_b(9300)$#
$^3S_1$	1	1	1^{--}	$J/\psi(3097)$	$\Upsilon(9460)$
$^3P_0$	2	1	0^{++}	$\chi_{c0}(3415)$	$\chi_{b0}(9859)$
$^3P_1$	2	1	1^{++}	$\chi_{c1}(3511)$	$\chi_{b1}(9893)$
$^3P_2$	2	1	2^{++}	$\chi_{c2}(3556)$	$\chi_{b2}(9913)$
$^1P_1$	2	1	1^{+-}	$h_c(3526)$#	
$^1S_0$	2	2	0^{-+}	$\eta_c(3638)$	
$^3S_1$	2	2	1^{--}	$\psi(3686)$	$\Upsilon(10023)$

State is not well established and its quantum number assignments are unknown.

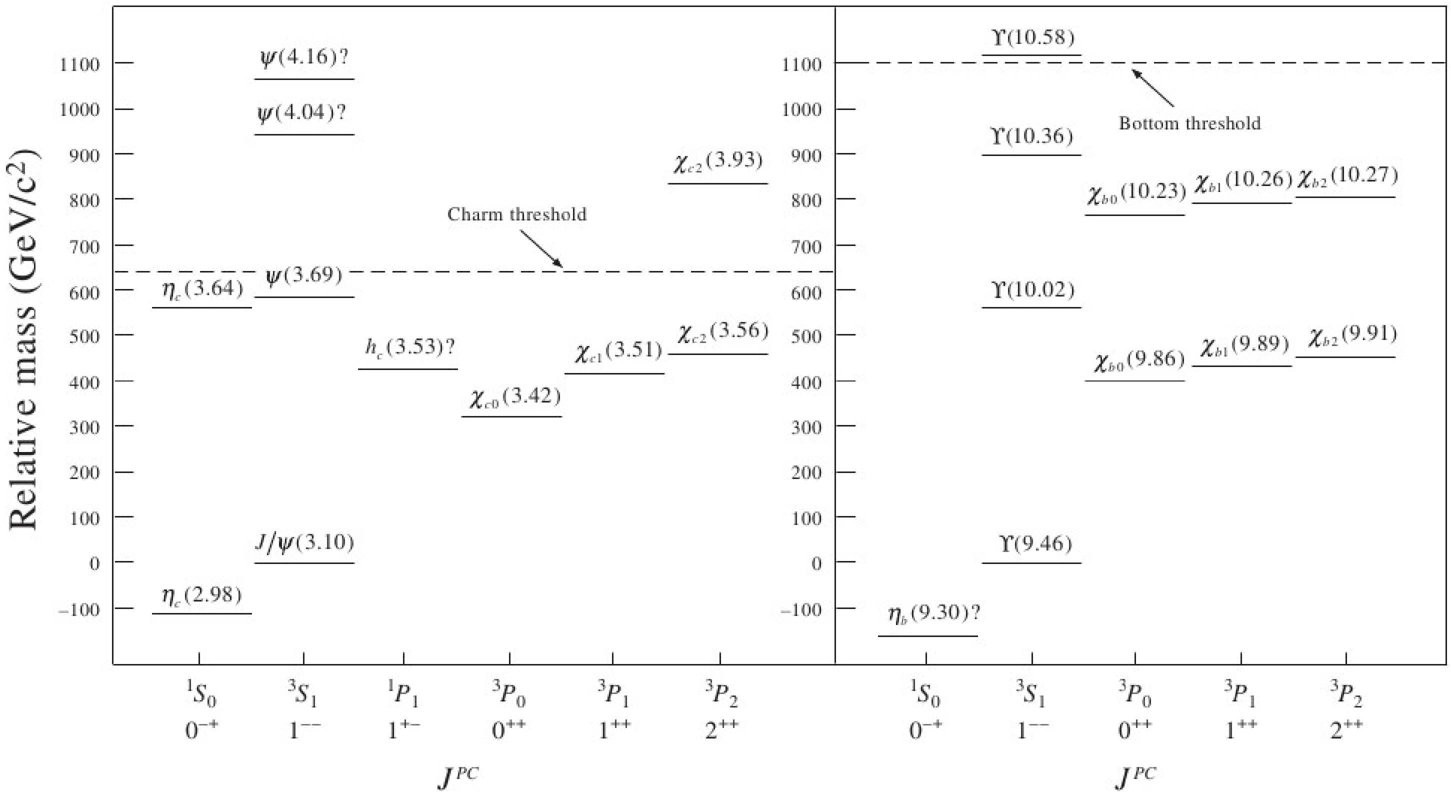
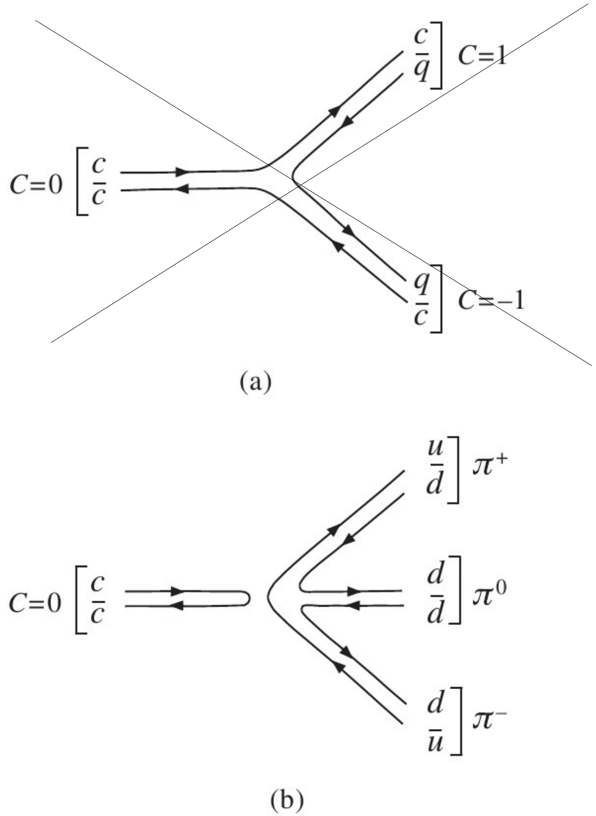


Figure 6.6 The observed states of the charmonium ($c\bar{c}$) and bottomium ($b\bar{b}$) for $L \leq 1$. The masses are given in units of GeV/c^2 and are plotted relative to that of the $^3S_1$ ground state.

Why is the J/ψ (1^-) famous? (the η_c (0^-)is lighter!)

Mass J/ψ :
3.10 GeV

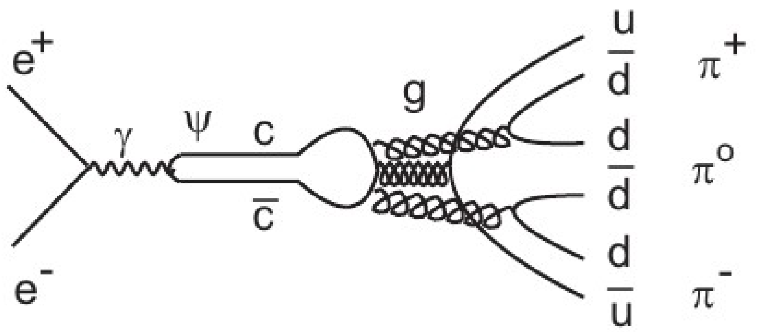


Mass D (lightest c meson) :
1.86 GeV

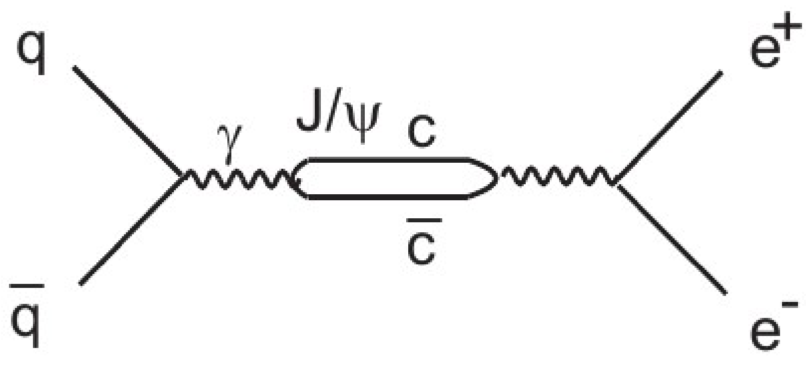
This decay is OZI suppressed
Decays are OZI suppressed when there are time regions where there are only internal gluon lines

Figure 6.5 Quark diagrams for (a) the decay of a charmonium state to a pair of charmed mesons and (b) an example of a decay to noncharmed mesons.

J/ψ (1^-) has quantum number of virtual photon!

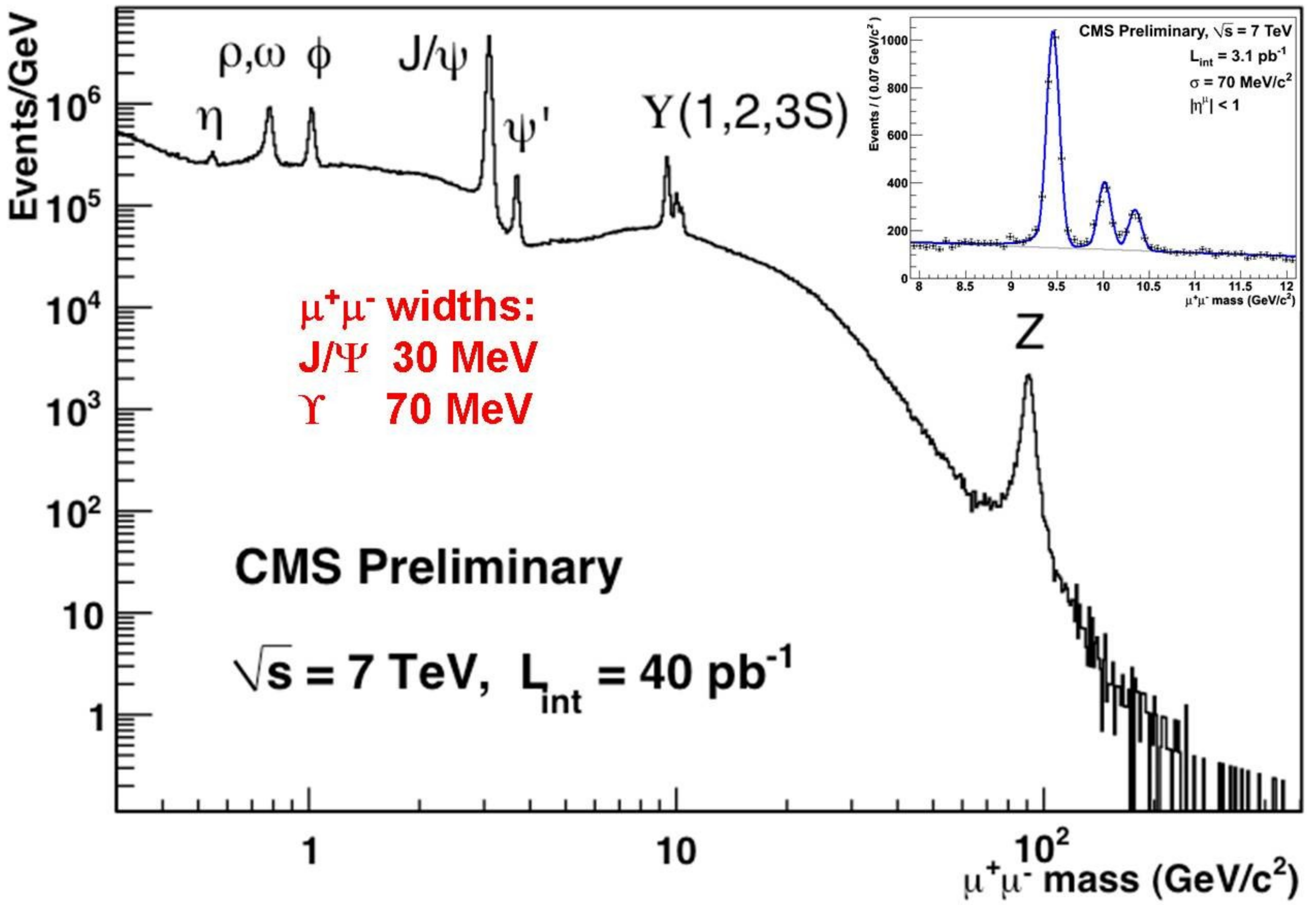


OZI suppressed!



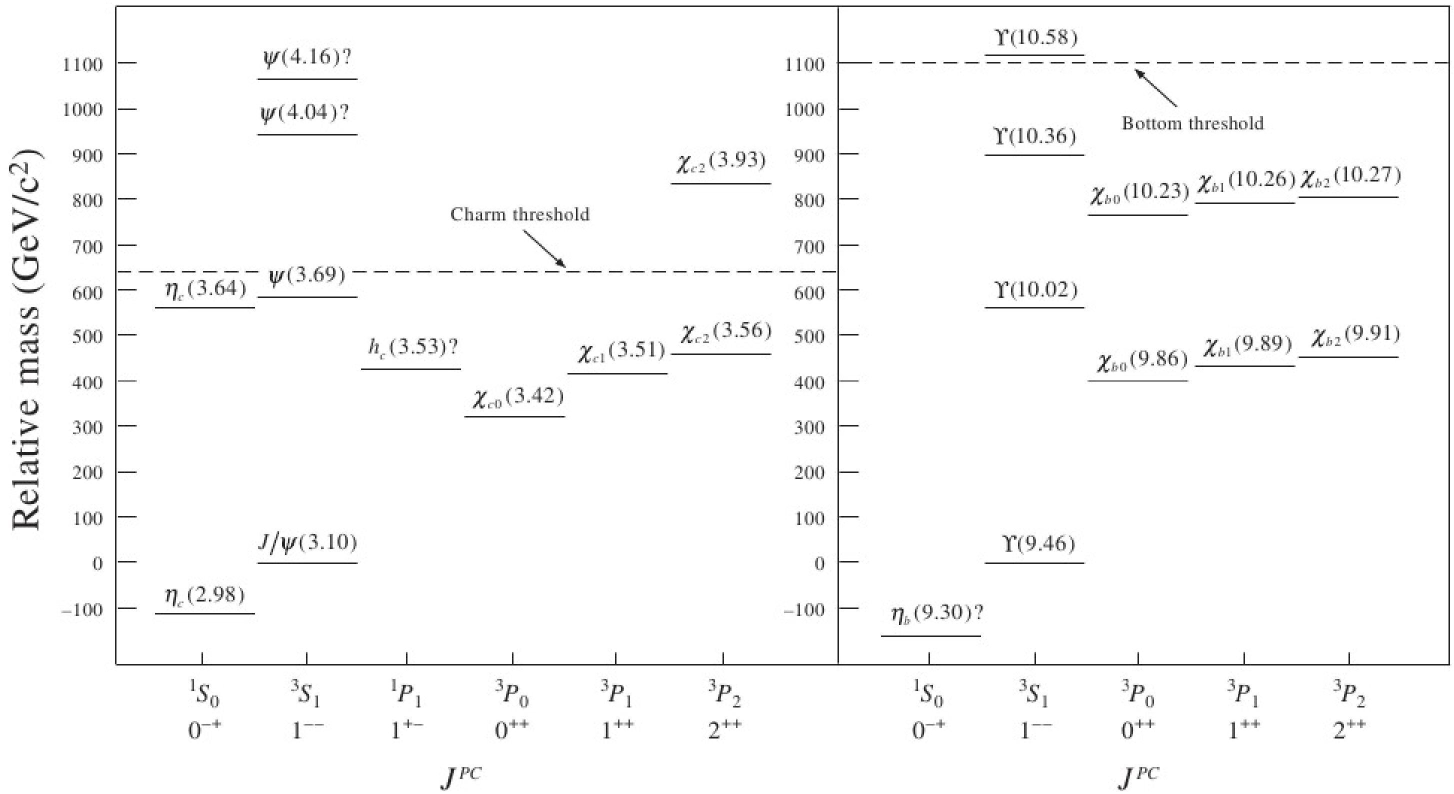
5% of decays
(and 5% to muons)

Very easy identification!
(if you have a good detector:-)



Note that except for η these are all 1^- states!

What can we more do with energy levels: model them!



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A way to experimentally measure the strong potential

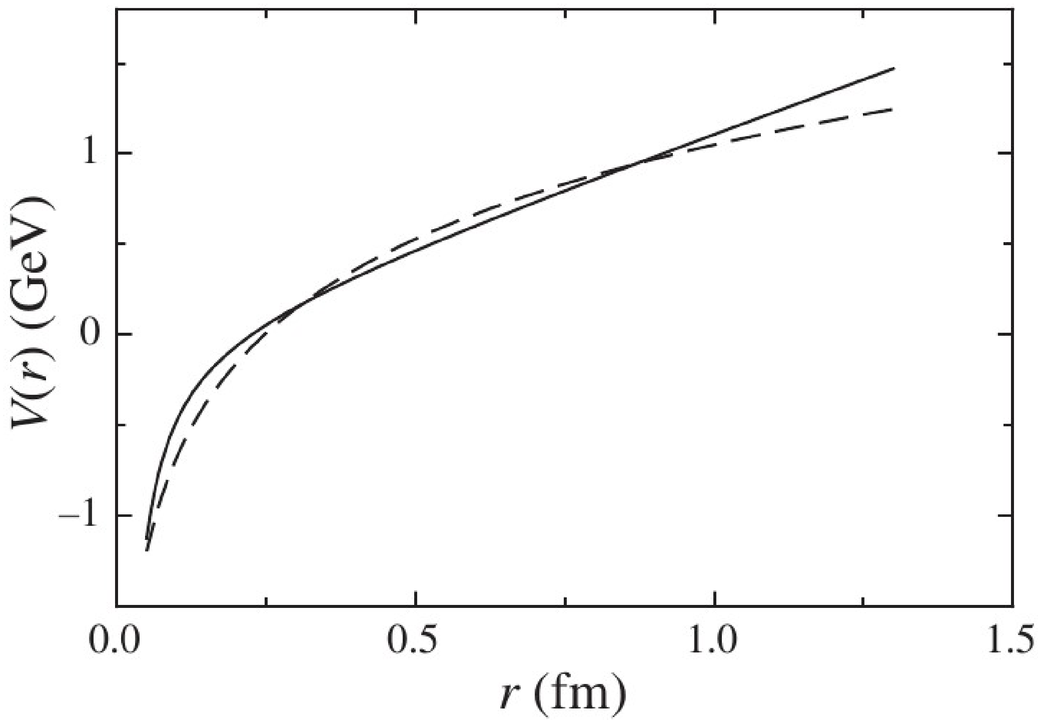
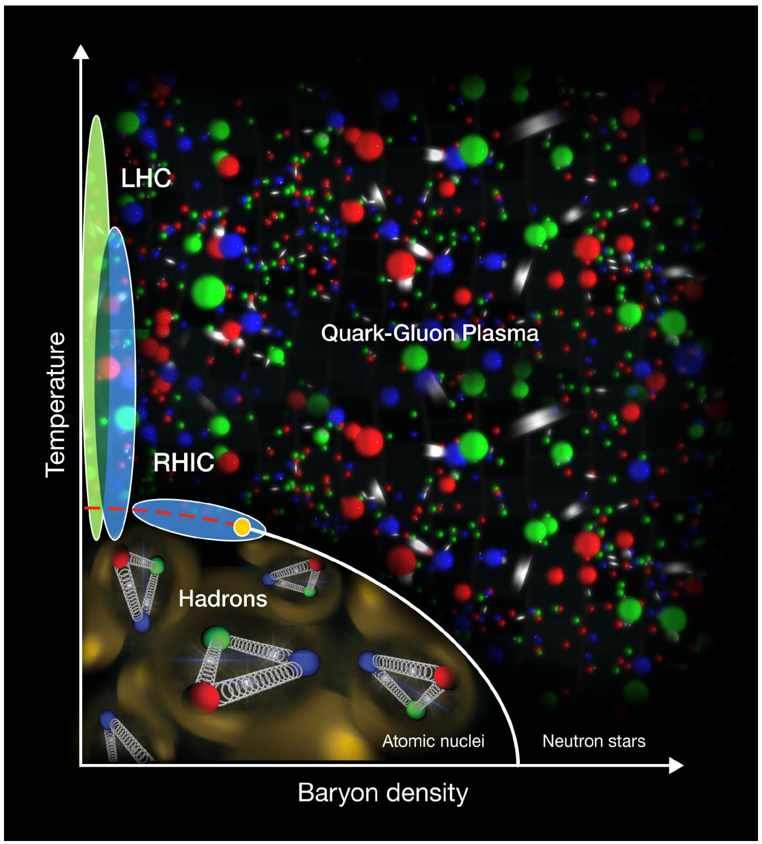


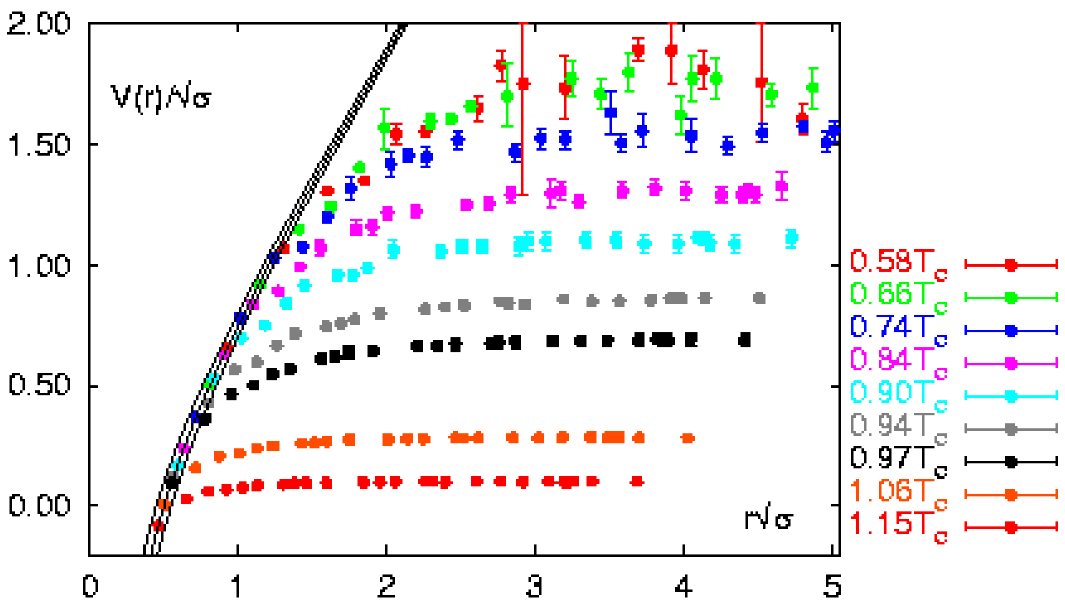
Figure 6.8 Heavy quark–antiquark potentials obtained from fitting the energy levels of charmonium and bottomium. The solid and dashed lines show the results obtained from the forms (6.57) and (6.58), respectively.

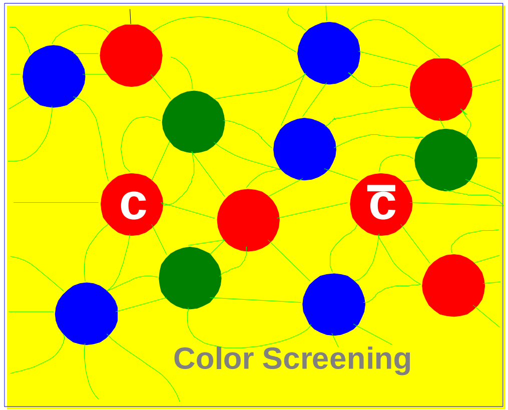
A small excursion

Lattice QCD results (Numerical non-perturbative)



Heavy quark potential



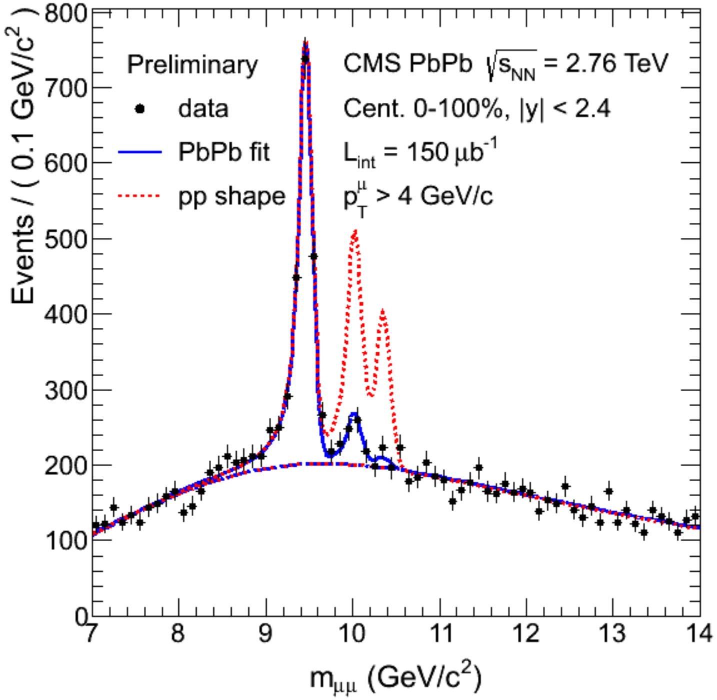


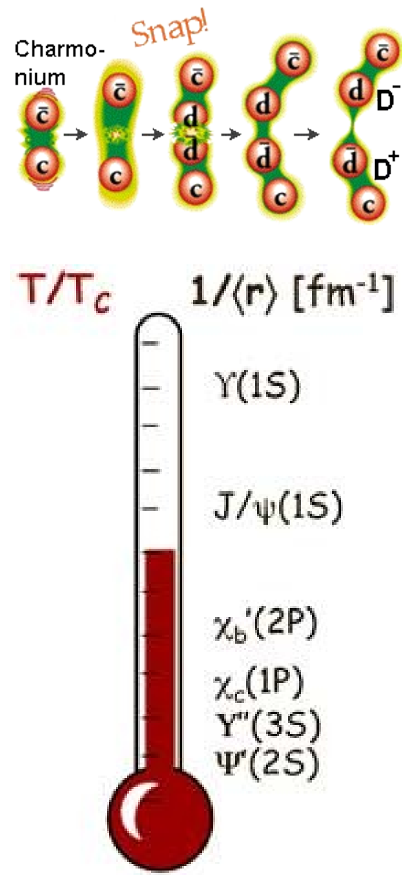
At T~Tc the strong potential is screened so e.g. c+c-bar states can disassociate.

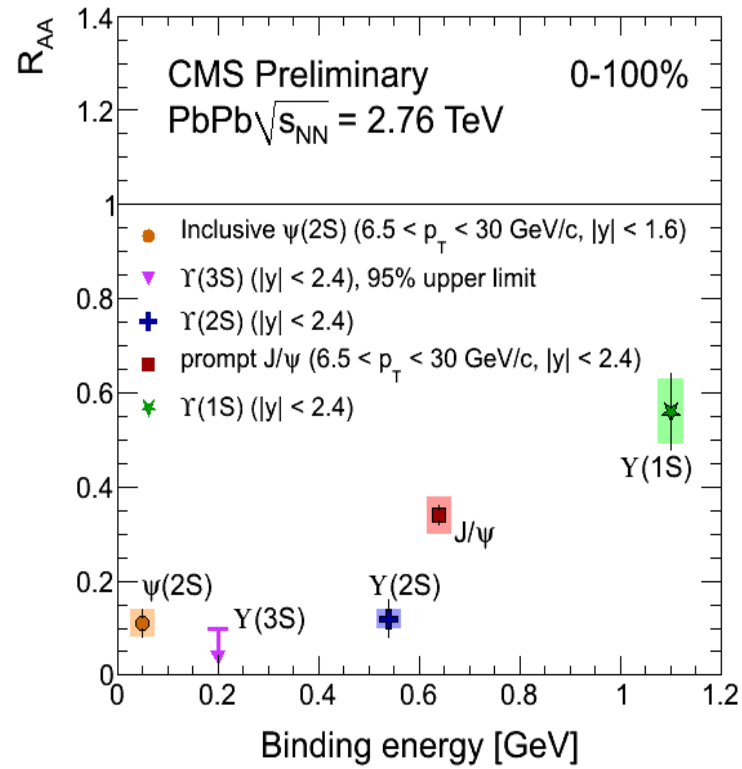
$^3S_1$ / 1^-

n=1, 2, 3

Note: 6.5<pT<30 GeV for J/ψ and ψ(2s)







Observation of sequential suppression of Y (b+b-bar) family

Expected in terms of binding energy

Unfortunately heavy quark results are more complex when systematically studied!

Next: let us understand the baryons!

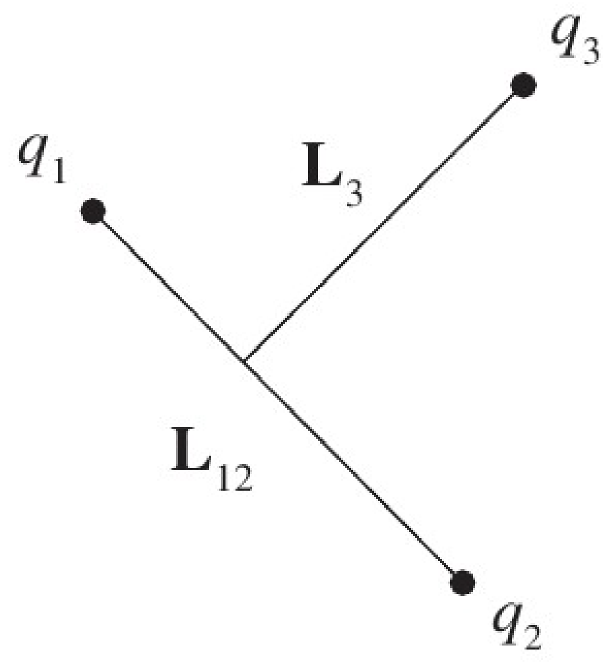


Figure 5.1 Internal orbital angular momenta of a three-quark state.

Only consider L = 0!

The baryonic systems with L=0 and n = 0

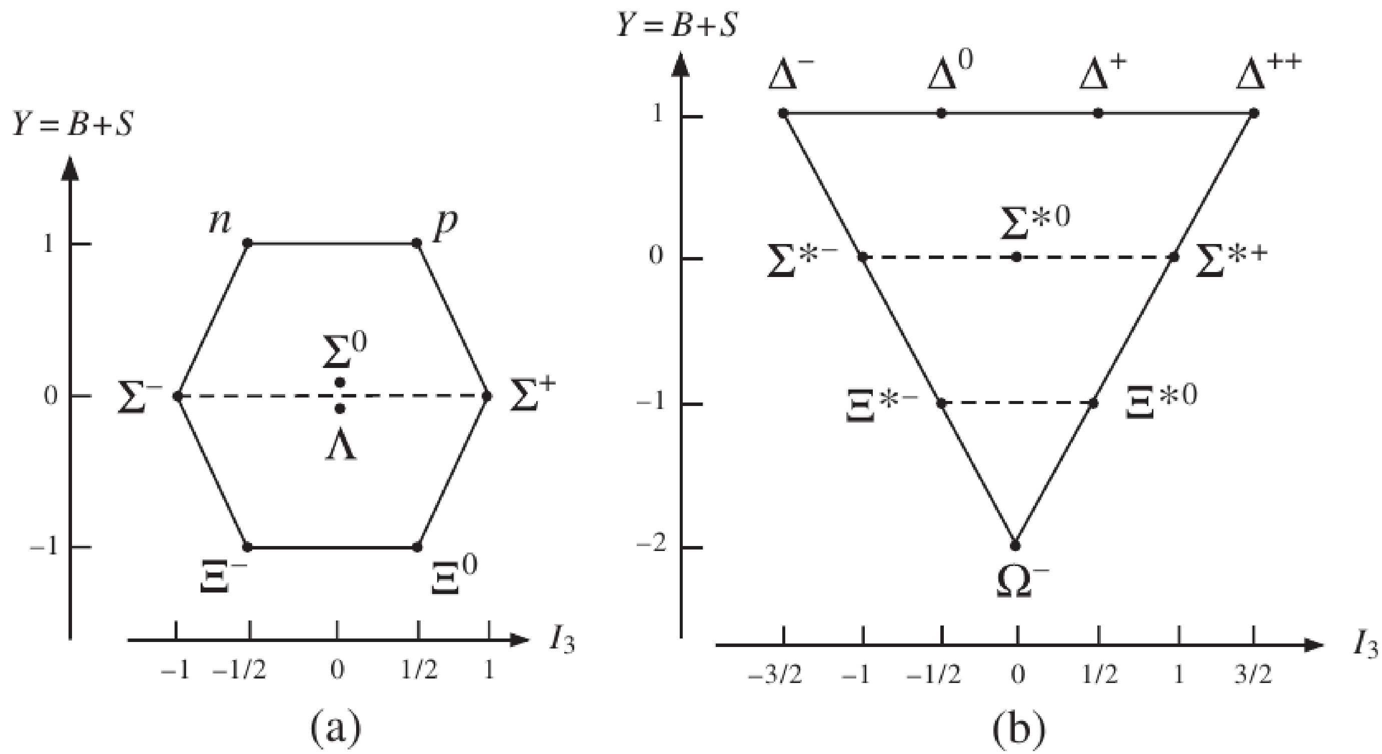


Figure 6.2 Weight diagrams for (a) the $J^P = \frac{1}{2}^+$ octet of light baryons and (b) the $J^P = \frac{3}{2}^+$ baryon decuplet.

Color is needed to make the Δ^{++} wavefunction antisymmetric!

$$\chi_B^C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(r_1g_2b_3 - g_1r_2b_3 + b_1r_2g_3 - b_1g_2r_3 + g_1b_2r_3 - r_1b_2g_3), \qquad (6.36)$$

- Show that this is anti-symmatric when you exchange 1 ↔ 2, 2 ↔ 3, and 1 ↔ 3
- This means that the rest of the wavefunction (spin, flavor, L) symmetric!