

Physics 100 - April 1, 2009

■ Presentation groups

Fundamental Particles

Fundamental forces

Relative Strength

Quarks

u, d, c, s, t, b

Fraction elect. chg
bonded by STR. interaction

(qqq) Baryons
P, n

$(q\bar{q})$ Meson
 $\pi \equiv \text{pion}$

Lepton

e, μ, τ

neutral
 ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ

1 unit of elect
chg
(NOT EM)

Gauge Bosons

mediate force

γ_{EM} photon
 g_{STR} gluon

$W^{+/-}, Z^0$
weak force

gravitation

graviton (undiscovered)
infinite range

10^{-40}

Strong

gluon
 $10^{-15} m$

Quantum
chromodynamics

~ 30

Weak

$W^{+/-}, Z^0$
 $10^{-18} m$

1

Electromagnetism

γ
infinite

1

Higgs

See ppt file

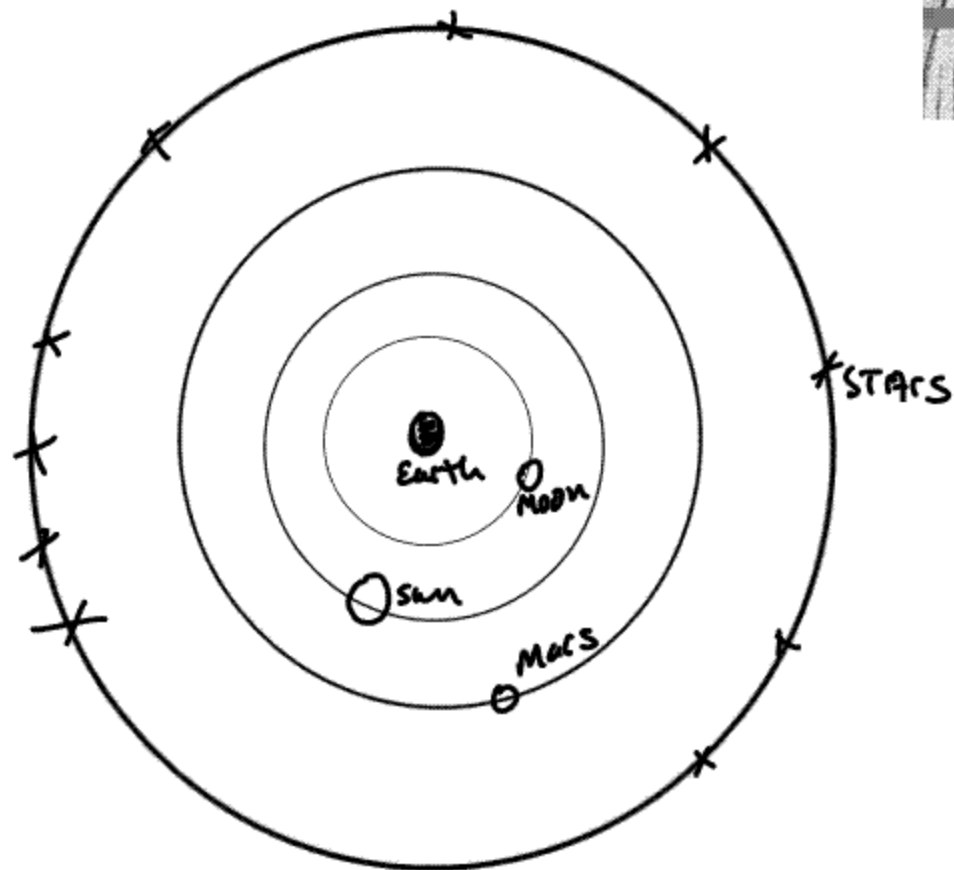
P100-040109-more-particle-phys

(could not save that material in pdf
due to technical issue)

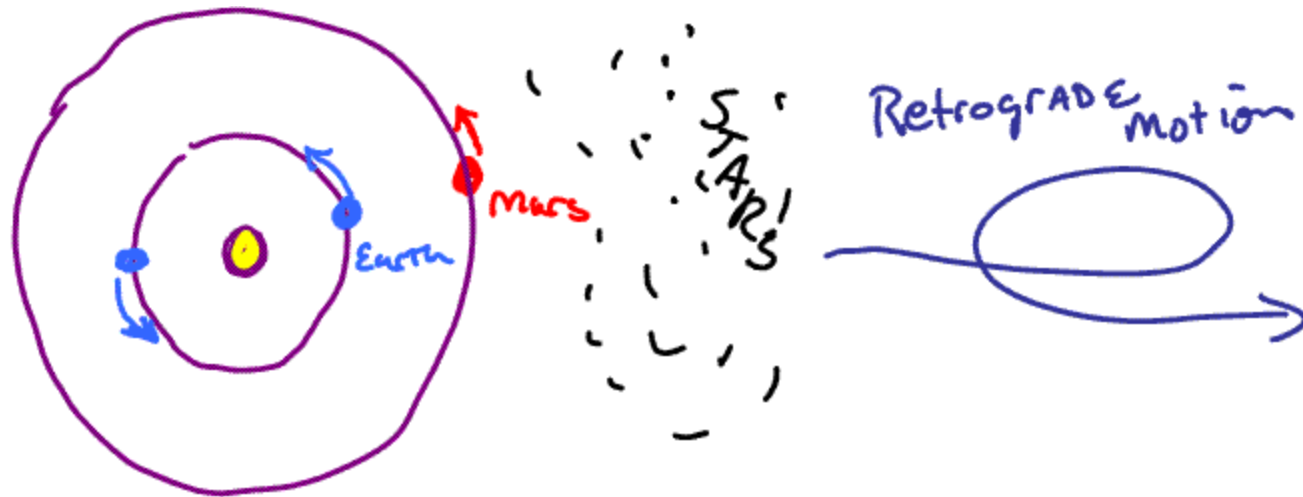
Move from inner space to outer space

Pythagorean theory

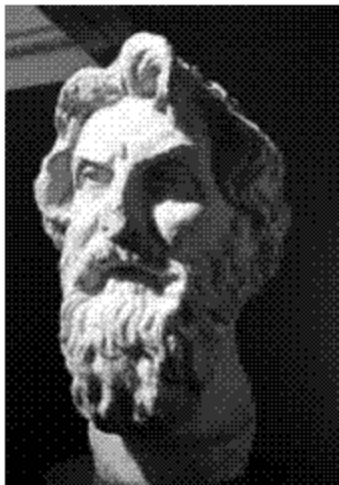
Early Greek view of the universe



Pythagoras
of
Samos
~ 500 BC

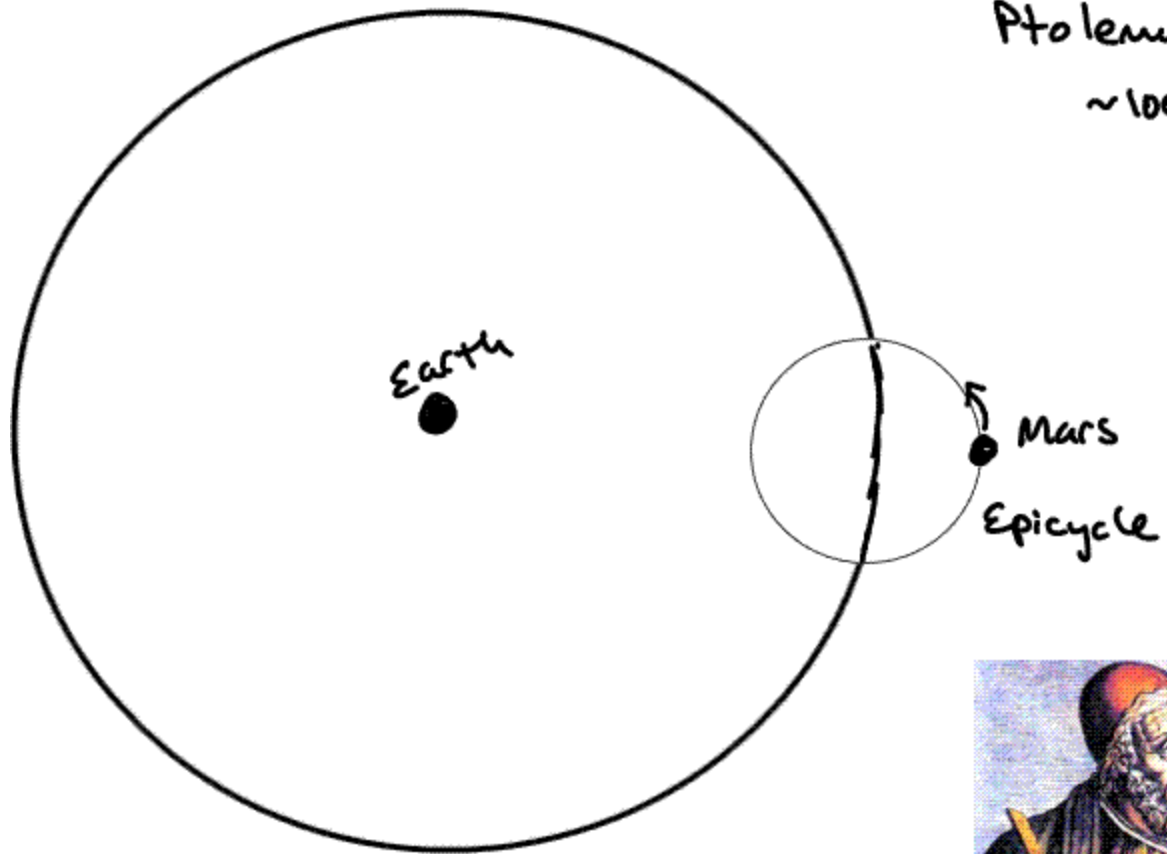


Plato ~ 400 BC ~ Multiple spheres



Aristarchus ~ 310 - 230 BC
(Greek)

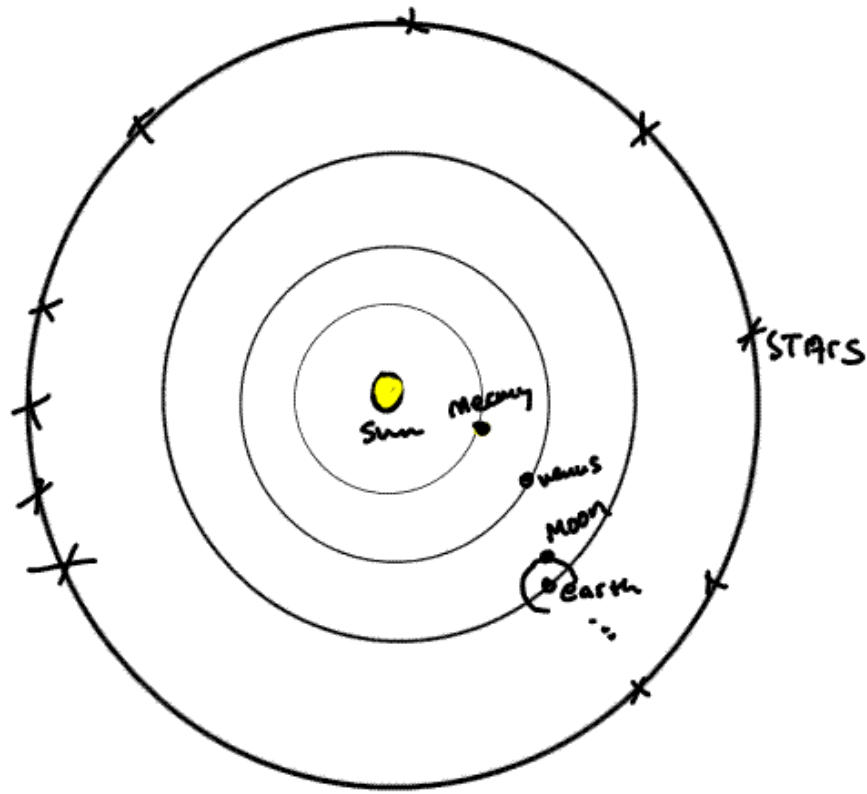
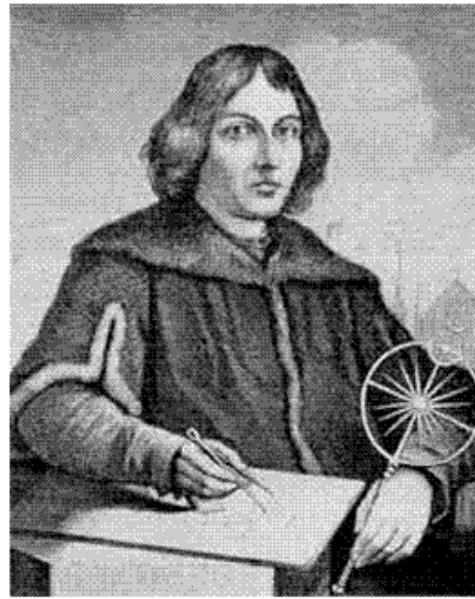
Proposed sun-centered universe
→ rejected



Ptolemy
~100 AD



Sun centered universe



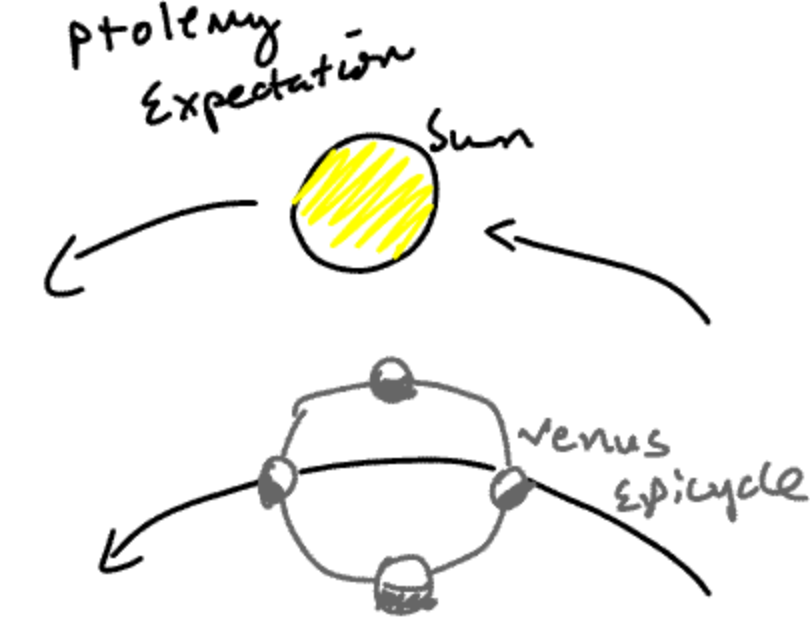
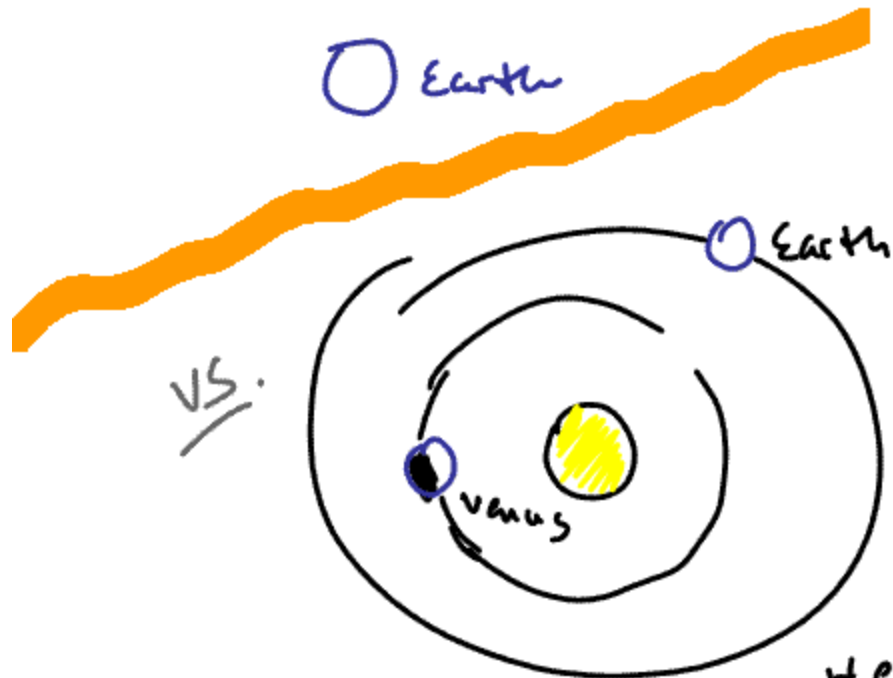
Nicolaus Copernicus

1473-1543

(Poland)

On the Revolutions of the
Heavenly Spheres

Please read "The Copernican Myths"
in Reserve reading on Blackboard



heliocentric expectation



Galileo Galilei
(1564 - 1642)

observed phases
of venus



Tycho Brahe
1546-1601
(Dane)
careful observations
of positions
of sun, moon, planets

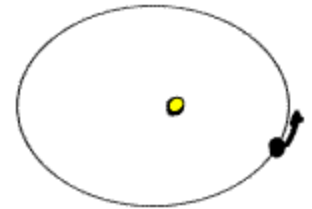


Determined 3 laws
that mathematically
describe orbits seen -
relate periods, areas, axes

Brahe's data did NOT fit perfectly
with Copernicus' theory



Johannes Kepler
1571-1630
(German)



⇒ Elliptical orbits
fits the data!



Sir Isaac Newton
1643-1727
(England)

universal law of gravitation

$$F = G \frac{M_1 M_2}{r^2}$$

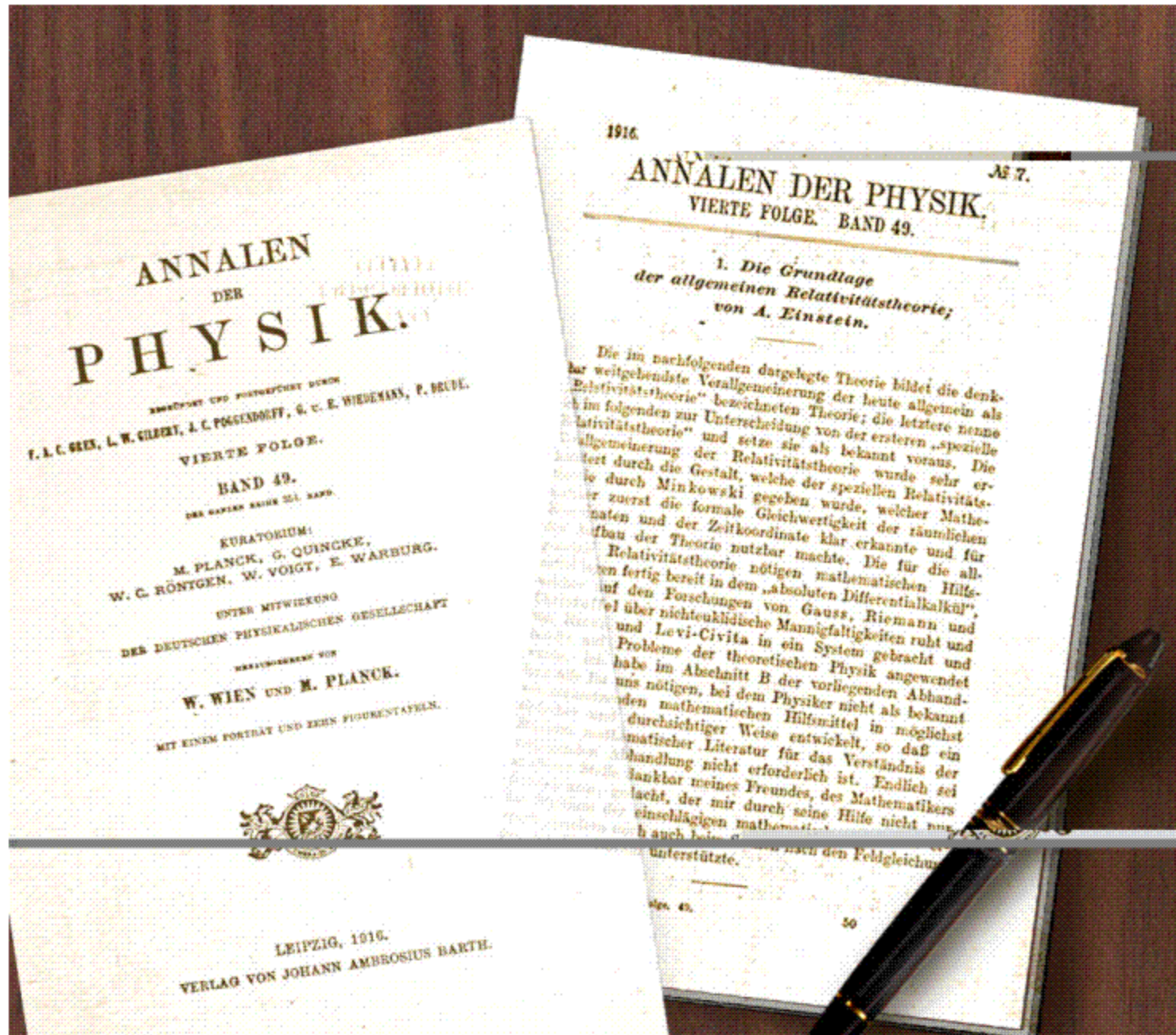
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Laws of Motion

⇒ derived Kepler's

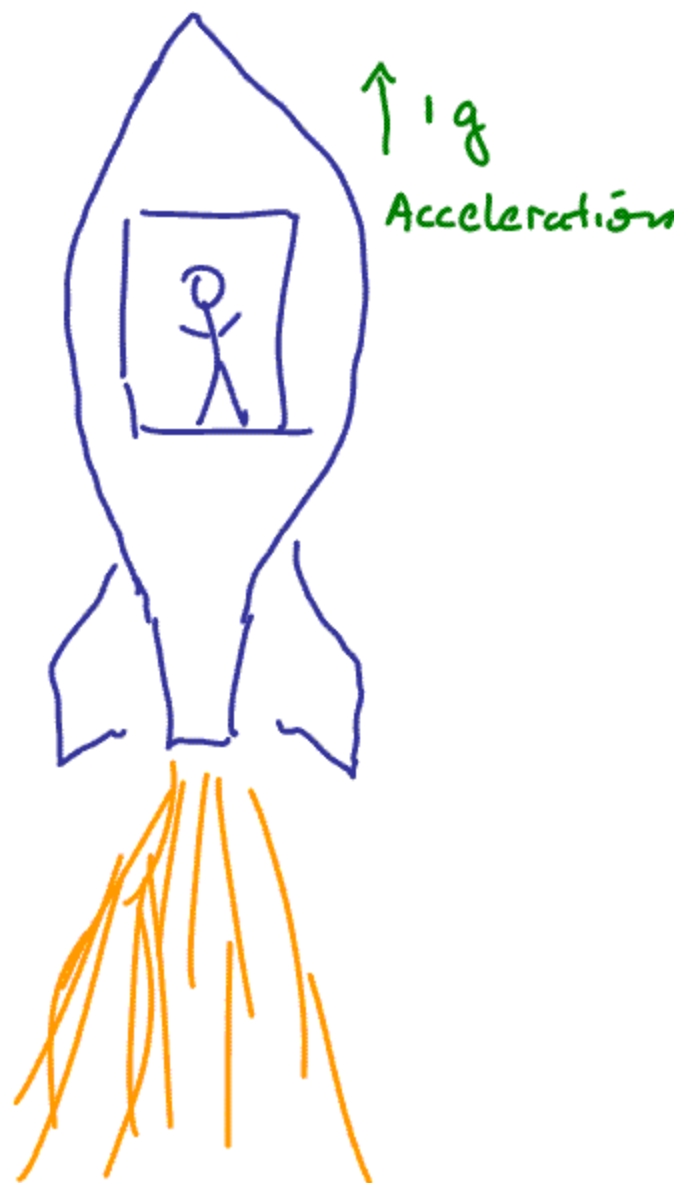
3 laws of planetary motion

The Theory of General Relativity - Einstein 1916





vs



accelerated reference frames

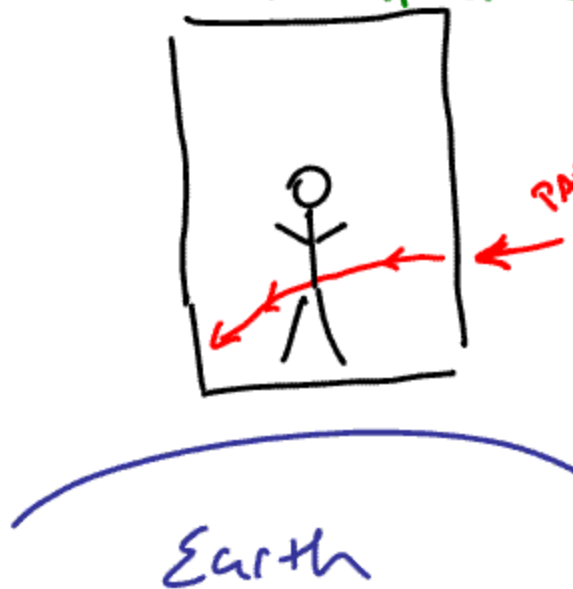
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gravitational field

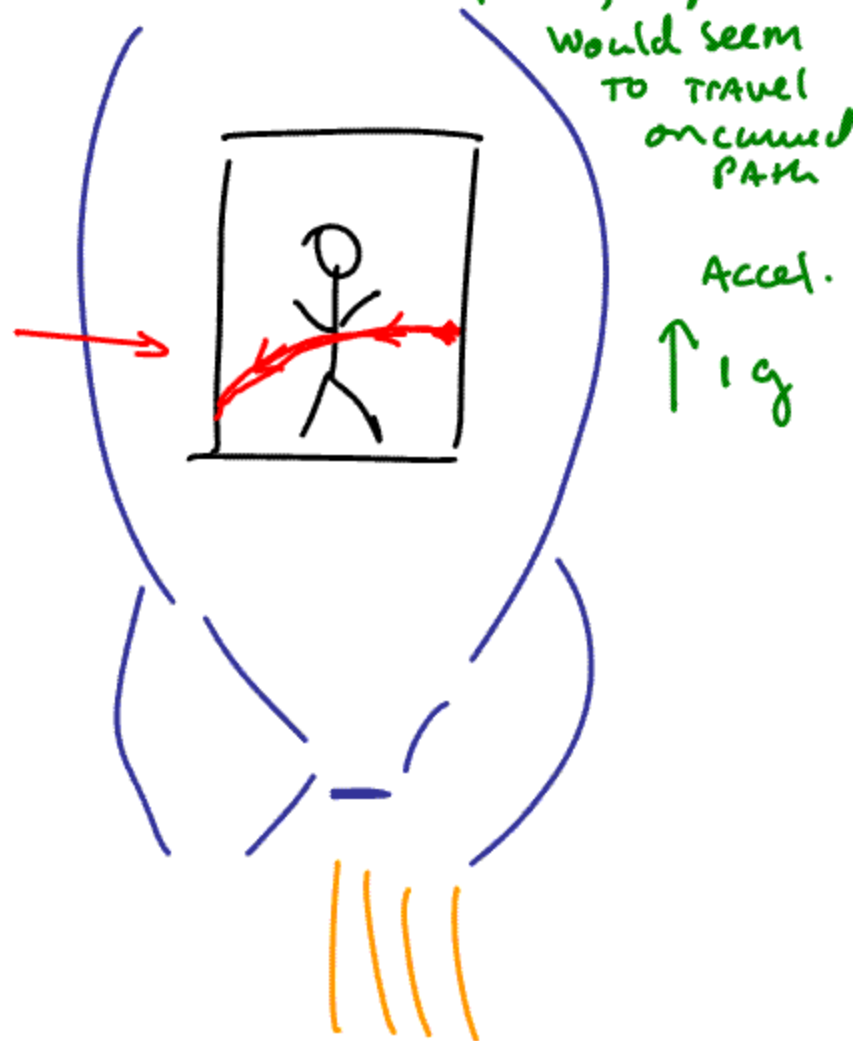
If you are in a closed box —

you can't tell if you are at rest on earth's surface or accelerating in a rocket at $1g$.

Equivalence of gravity $\Leftarrow$
Means grav. field must
curve spacetime



Path of
light



Would seem
to travel
on curved
path

Accel.

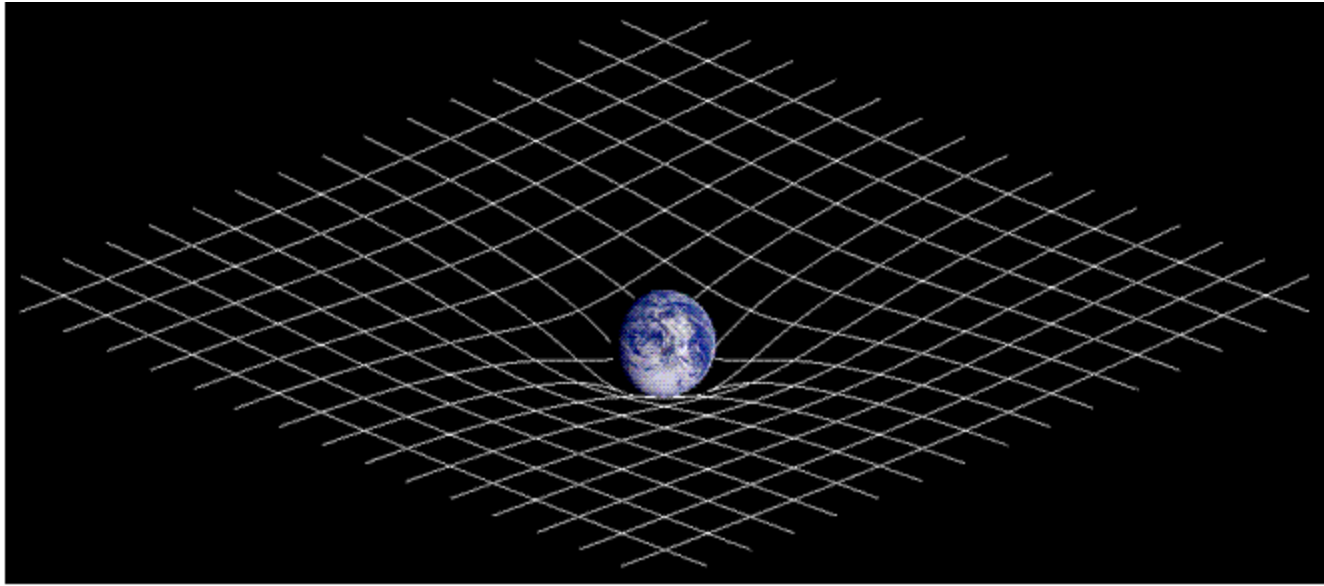
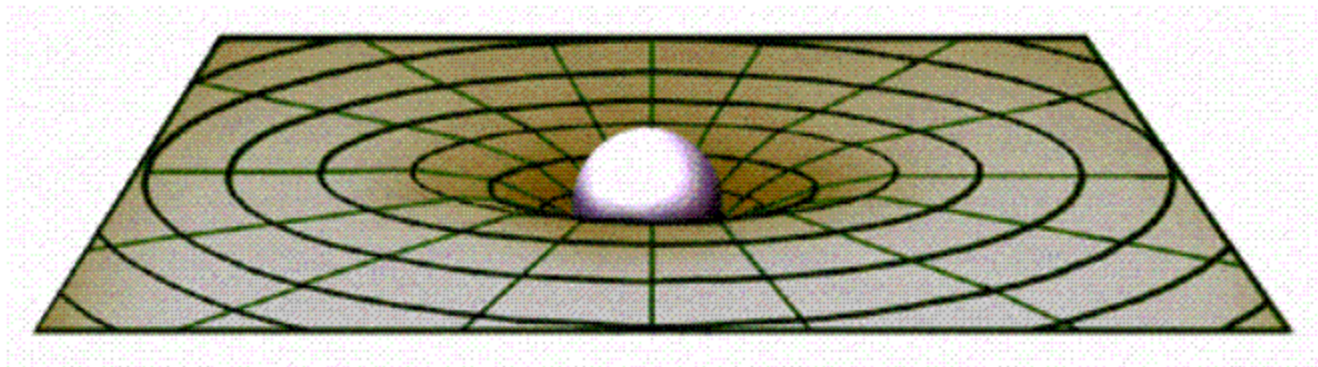
$\uparrow 1g$

grav $\equiv$ Accel. frame

light moves on a geodesic
 $\uparrow$

Shortest dist. between two points

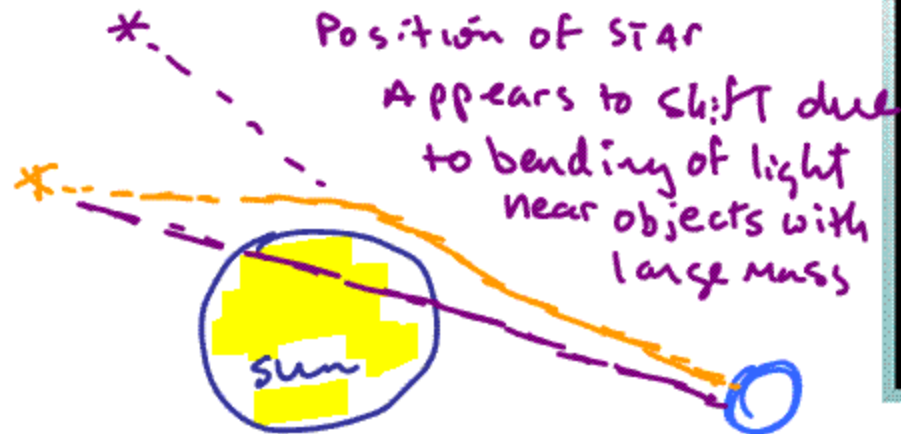
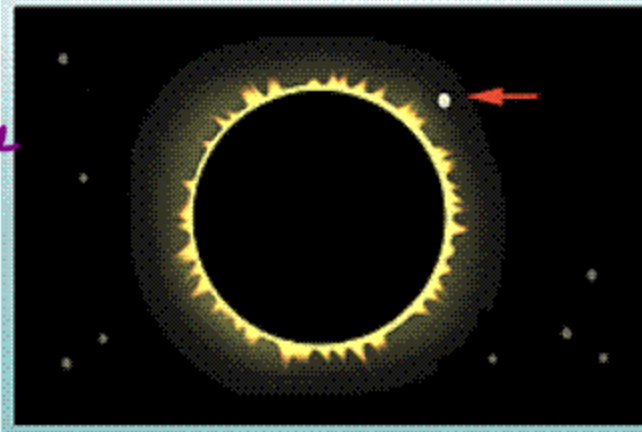
So, Einstein interprets gravitation as a curvature of spacetime



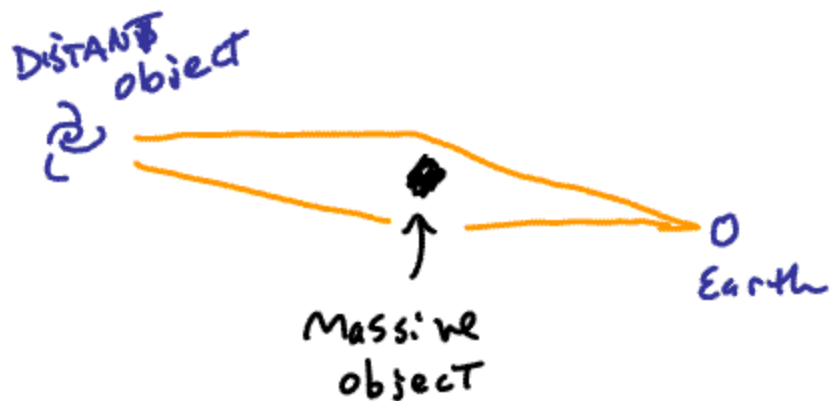
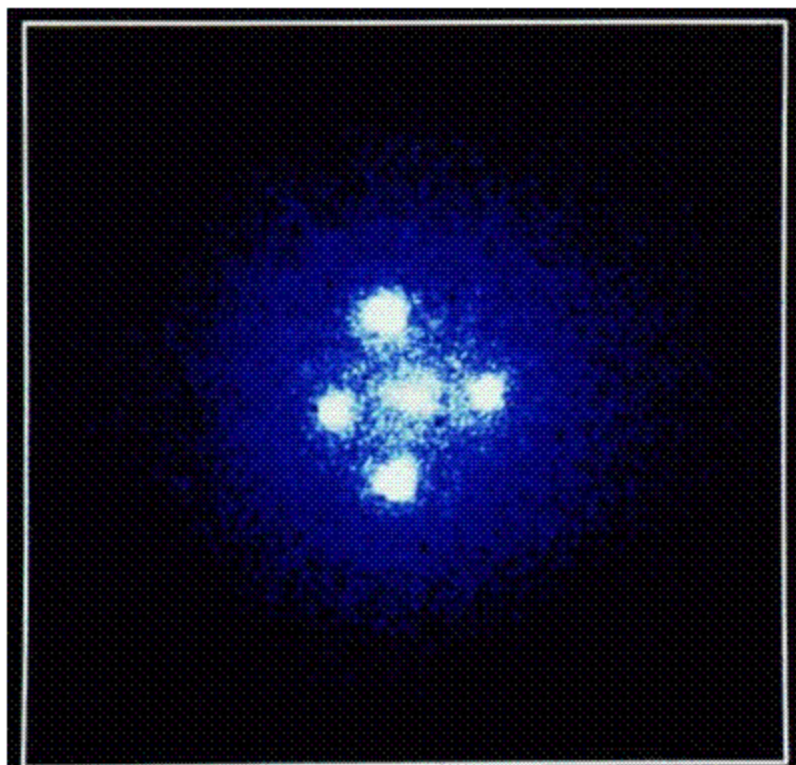
Imagine that mass causes curvature / depression in the fabric of spacetime ... is it true??

Experimental evidence supporting General Relativity

BENDING LIGHT



Gravitational Lensing



Gravitational Lens G2237+0305