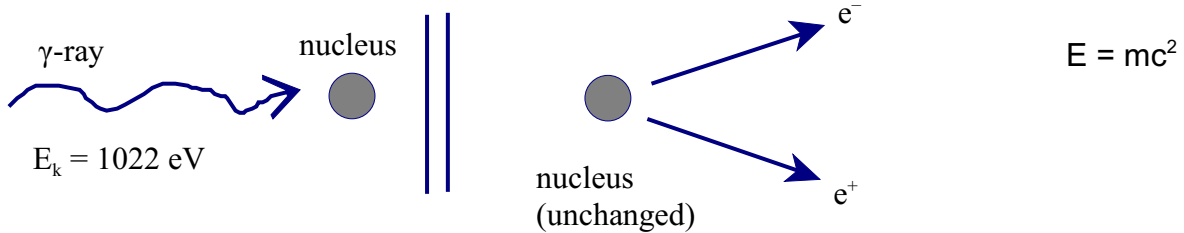


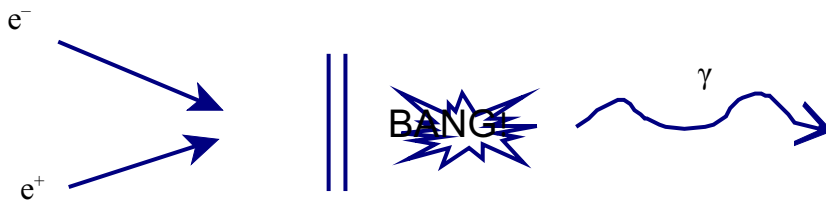
$$E^2 = m^2 c^4 \begin{cases} \rightarrow E = mc^2 & \text{matter, e.g. electron } e^- \\ \rightarrow E = -(mc^2) & \text{antimatter, e.g. anti-electron (positron } e^+) \end{cases}$$

Every particle of matter has a complementary antimatter evil twin.

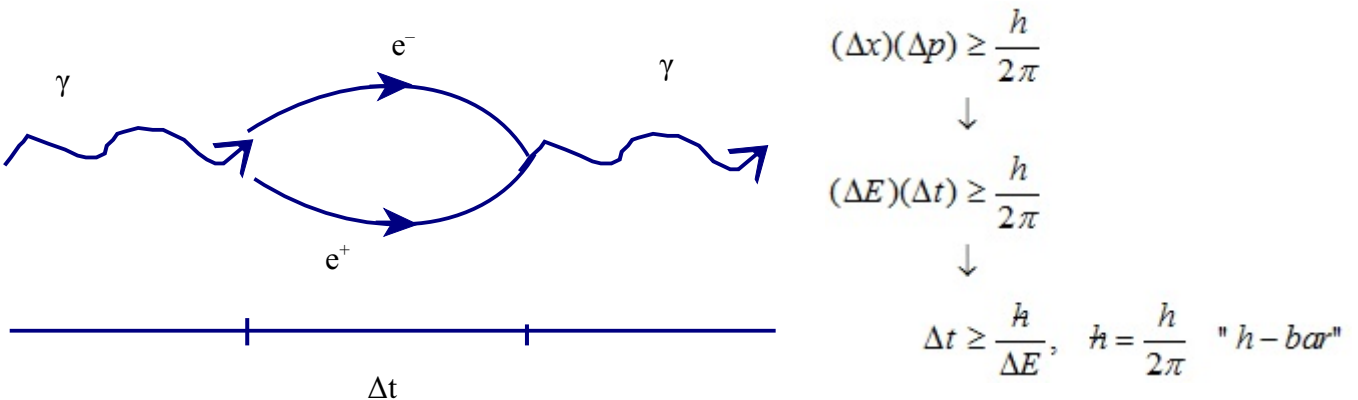
Pair production:



Pair annihilation



Allowable under Heisenberg:

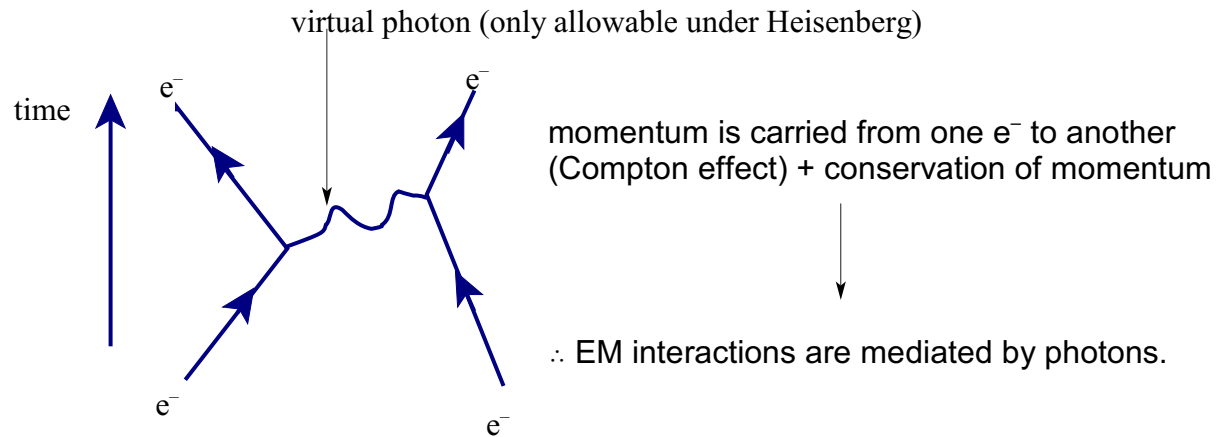


\therefore you can have matter \leftrightarrow energy anytime, so long as it happens very quickly.

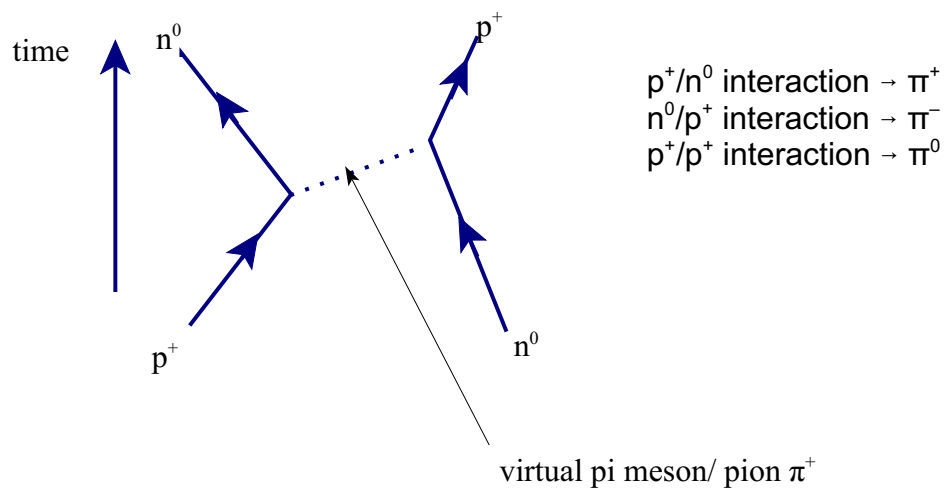
Quantum Electrodynamics (Feynmann & Schwinger, 1950s)

- the four fundamental forces (EM, gravity, strong nuclear, weak nuclear) are “mediated” by particles

e.g. 2 electrons interacting (EM force)



Strong nuclear



Weak nuclear (involved in β -decay):

mediated by...

W^+ bosons
 W^- bosons
 Z bosons

$$n^0 \rightarrow p^+ + W^-$$

later...

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

Gravity is mediated by.....?

Chadwick, 1932 - discovered the neutron

By 1932... 3 elementary particles: p^+ , n^0 , e^-

But after QED, new particles started to appear, so...

3 Categories of Particles

1. Gauge Bosons mediate forces
e.g. γ , W, Z, etc.
2. Leptons affected by weak nuclear force
e.g. e^- , $\bar{\nu}$
3. Hadrons affected by strong nuclear force

mesons	baryons
e.g. π , K	e.g. p^+ , n^0 , Λ , etc.

All hadrons are composed of 3 “quarks”

6 types of quark	up (u)	charm (c)
	down (d)	top (t)
	strange (s)	bottom (b)

e.g. proton: uud (2 “up” quarks, one “down”)
neutron udd

Quantities that must match up to reality:

charge	baryon #
spin	strangeness

So... by the late 20th century, “fundamental building blocks of matter” are leptons and quarks.

Problem with Quantum Theory and General Relativity... they don't agree with each other. The search is on for a Grand Unified Theory (GUT) and Theory of Everything (TOE).