Origin of Matter; Quarks

:Through Studying Hadrons

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Quarks

Hadrons : Particles consist of some guarks. Baryons : Hadrons consist of 3 quarks. Ex). Proton Mesons : Hadrons consist of 2 quarks. Ex). π meson (Quark and anti-quark)

Quarks : Most fundamental particles.

;We have no means to see them directly, so we use hadrons to "see" quarks.



The Aim of Our Study

1. Reconstruct hadrons

2. Find evidence which show that hadrons consist of quarks

Accelerator

 $E=mc^2$ show that we need high energy to create heavy particles like hadrons.

Accelerator is machine which accelerate and collide particles.

A <u>heavy hadron</u> immediately decays into <u>lighter particles</u>. These <u>lighter particles</u> are measured by detector.



KEKB Accelerator

Reconstructing



Making Mass Distributions

We made mass distributions of reconstructed hadrons. Peaks in mass distributions are the evidence of them.





Reconstructions of Mesons



Reconstruction of Mesons

• From D^0 and π^+ $D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 \pi^+$

Mass of D^{*+} : 2.010GeV <u>Discovery of D^{*+} </u>!

From D⁰ and π⁻
There is No peak!
→It can be explained by quarks.



Explanation by Quarks



Conclusion

- We reconstructed baryons (Λ) and mesons (D^{*+}).
- Difference of kinds of quarks causes the difference of hadrons' mass.
- We can see a peak in D^0 and π^+ and can not see in D^0 and π^- . This can be explained by quarks.

Origin of Matter is Quarks!