

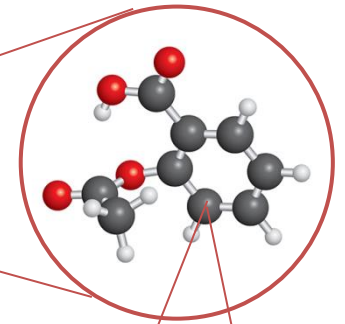
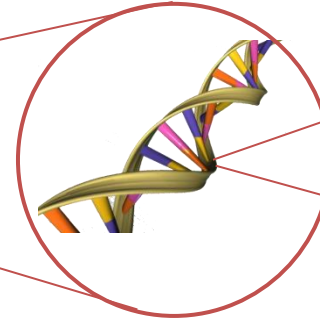
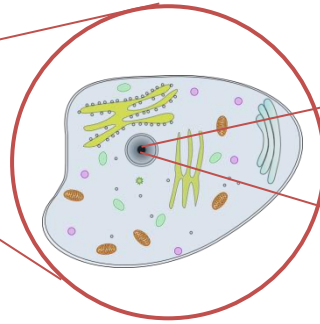
# What are we made of ?      What is the smallest thing there is ?

Us! (~1m)

biological cells (~0.000 1m)

DNA (~0.000 01)

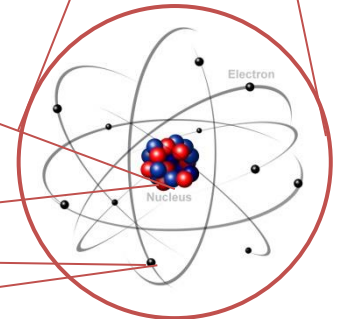
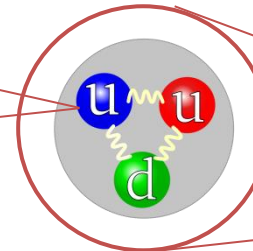
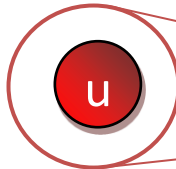
molecules (~0.000 000 1m)



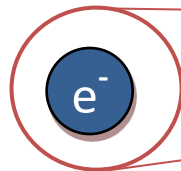
**quarks & electrons**  
( $<10^{-19}$ m or smaller than we  
can measure)

**protons & neutrons** ( $\sim 10^{-15}$ m)

**atoms** ( $\sim 0.000\,000\,000\,1$ m  
or  $\sim 10^{-10}$ m)



...but quarks and electrons  
aren't the only  
'elementary particles'  
we have found...



# What are the smallest things there are (the 'elementary particles') ?

## Quarks – for example in protons and neutrons



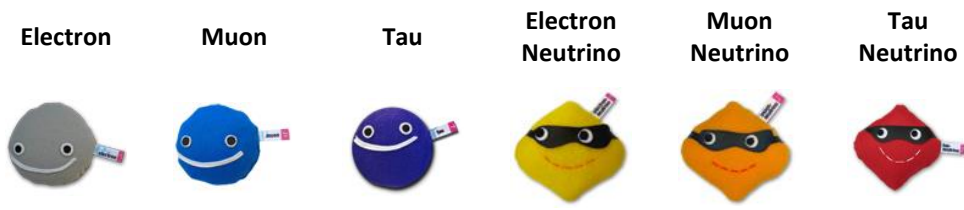
## Anti-quarks – like the quarks, but with the opposite electrical charges



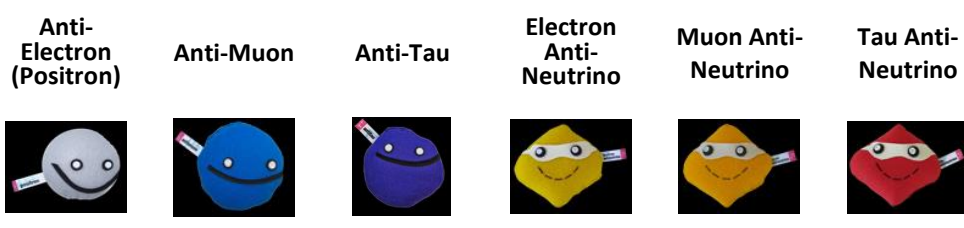
## Bosons – to do with forces and mass



## Leptons – e.g. the electron and its (almost) imaginary friend, the electron neutrino



## Anti-leptons – like the leptons, but with the opposite electrical charges



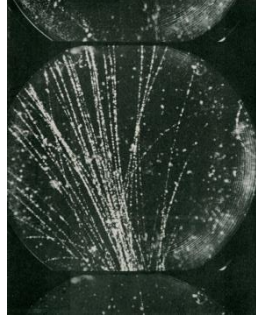
# How can we detect elementary particles ?

Historic particle detectors:

Bubble chambers



Cloud chambers



Modern general-purpose particle detectors:

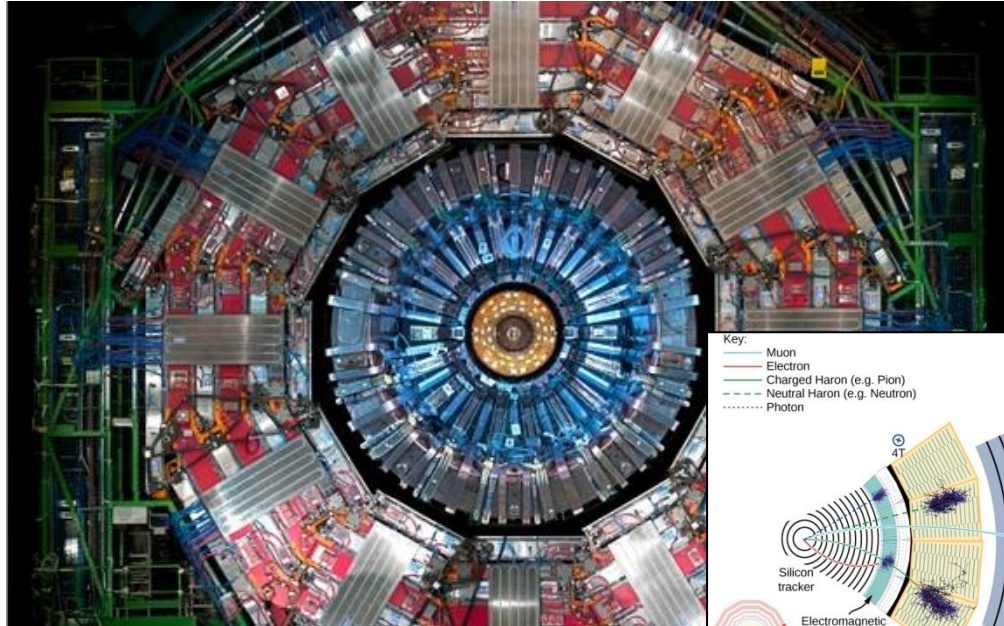
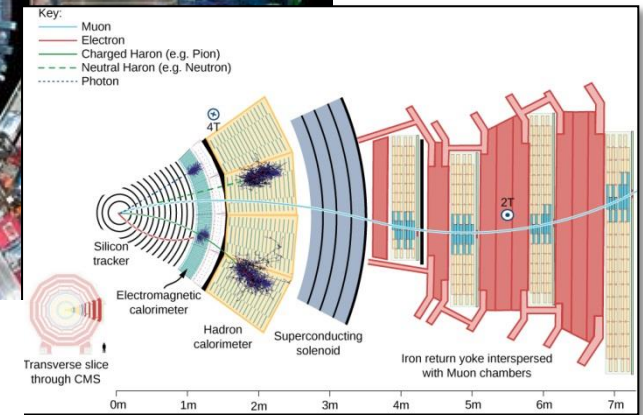


Photo credit: CMS, CERN

Modern detectors have several layers of different types of detector – for example using semiconductors, charge-sensing wires and calorimeters (which absorb energy).



# What's the biggest thing there is?

Earth ( $\sim 1,000,000\text{m}$   
or  $10^6\text{m}$  across)



Your **Solar System** ( $\sim 10^{12}\text{m}$  across)



**Galaxies** like ours ( $\sim 10^{21}\text{m}$ )



Hubble Deep Field Photo –  
a tiny part of the **Universe**

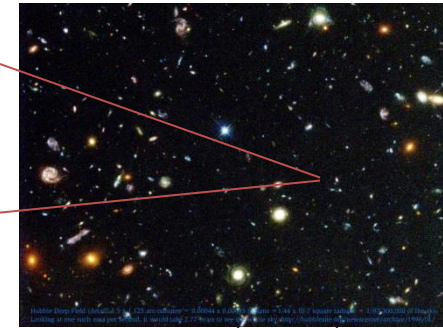


Photo credits: NASA



# Where did we come from ? What will happen in the future ?

## History of the Universe

