

CP VIOLATION & BELLE

DANIEL ČERVENKOV

APRIL 19, 2017

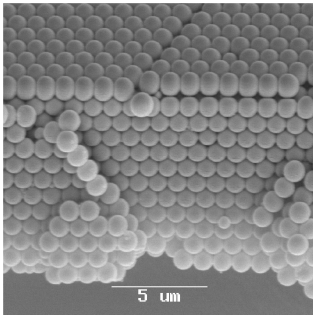
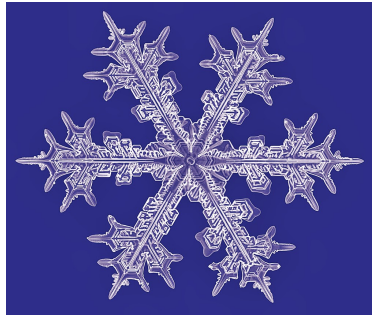
VÝJEZDNÍ SEMINÁŘ MFF



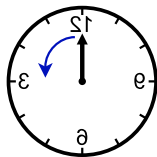
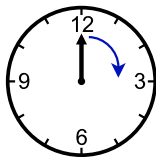
- Symmetries
- CP Violation
- Belle & Belle II

Disclaimer: This presentation was not intended to be read separately and by itself won't make much sense.

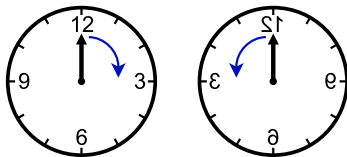
SYMMETRIES



$$\hat{P} : \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$$



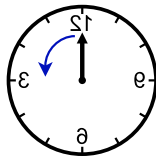
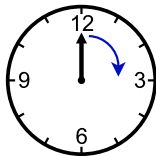
$$\hat{P} : \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\hat{C} : e^- \rightarrow e^+$$

PARITY AND CHARGE SYMMETRY

$$\hat{P} : \begin{pmatrix} t \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\hat{C} : e^- \rightarrow e^+$$



CP VIOLATION DISCOVERY

$$K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \quad CP(-1) \rightarrow CP(+1)$$

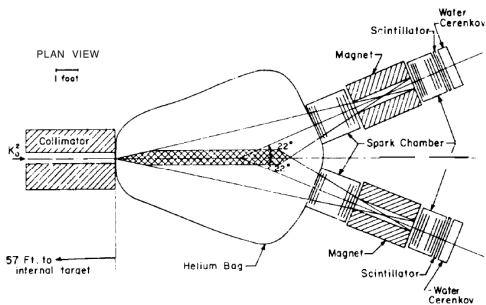


Fig. 1. Plan view of the apparatus as located at the A. G. S.

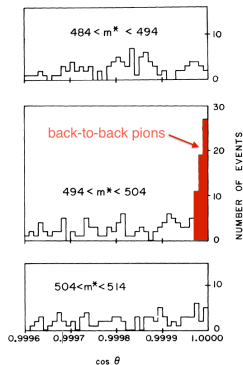
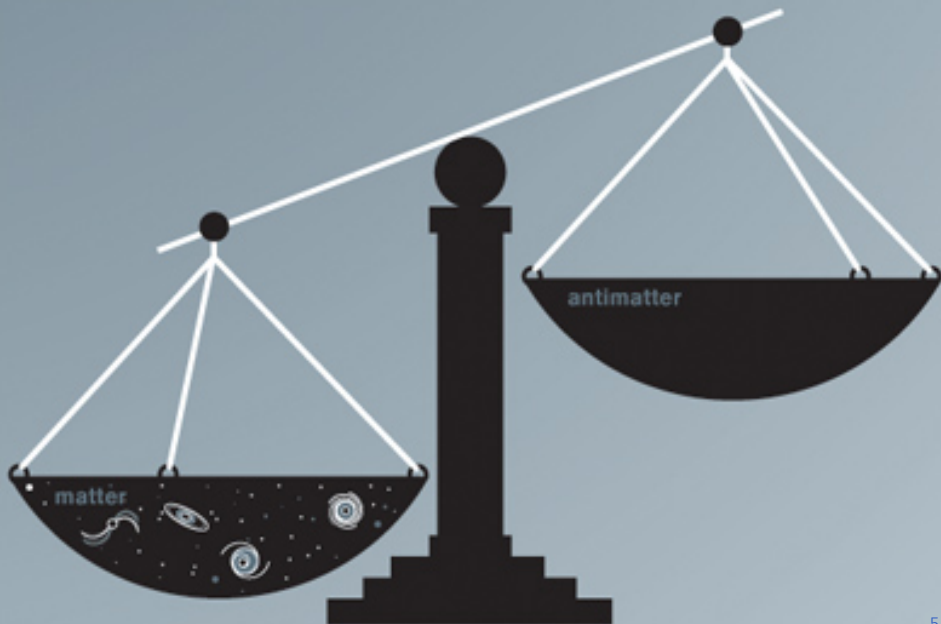


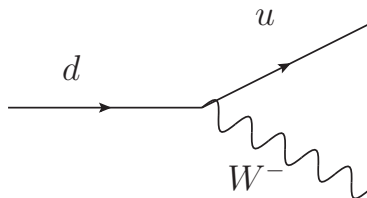
FIG. 3. Angular distribution in three mass ranges for events with $\cos \theta > 0.9995$.

Branching ratio for this CP violating mode: $\epsilon \cong 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$

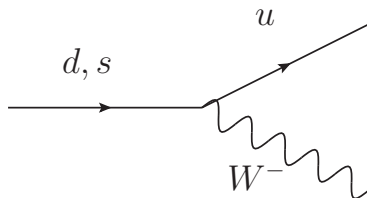
Cronin&Fitch, 1964, Nobel Prize 1980

CP VIOLATION EN MASSE

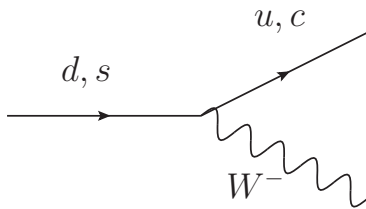




$$\mathcal{L}_{CC} \propto \bar{u} \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} d W_\mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$$



$$\mathcal{L}_{CC} \propto \bar{u} \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} (V_{ud} d + V_{us} s) W_\mu^+ + \text{c.c.}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}_{CC} &\propto \bar{u} \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} (V_{ud} d + V_{us} s) W_\mu^+ \\
 &+ \bar{c} \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} (V_{cd} d + V_{cs} s) W_\mu^+ + \text{c.c.} = \\
 &= (\bar{u} \bar{c}) \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \end{pmatrix} W_\mu^+ + \text{c.c.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Counting parameters:

- 4 complex pars. = 8 real ones

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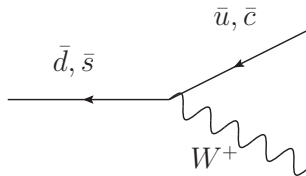
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- Has to be unitary $VV^\dagger = \mathbf{1} \implies -4$ pars.
- A phase can be absorbed into each of the quark fields, but the overall phase is irrelevant $\implies -3$ pars.

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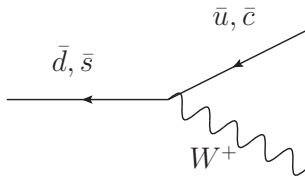
- 4 complex pars. = 8 real ones
- Has to be unitary $VV^\dagger = \mathbf{1} \implies -4$ pars.
- A phase can be absorbed into each of the quark fields, but the overall phase is irrelevant $\implies -3$ pars.
- We have just **one** parameter and we can choose the relative phases!

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_C & \sin \theta_C \\ -\sin \theta_C & \cos \theta_C \end{pmatrix}$$



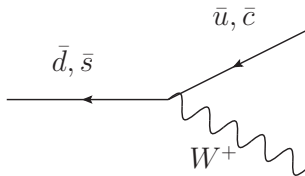
To get the term relevant for anti-quarks in the same vertex, we need the c.c. part:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\bar{d}\bar{s})\gamma^\mu \frac{1-\gamma^5}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_C & \sin\theta_C \\ -\sin\theta_C & \cos\theta_C \end{pmatrix}^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} u \\ c \end{pmatrix} W_\mu^- = \\
 & = (\bar{d}\bar{s})\gamma^\mu \frac{1-\gamma^5}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta_C & -\sin\theta_C \\ \sin\theta_C & \cos\theta_C \end{pmatrix}^* \begin{pmatrix} u \\ c \end{pmatrix} W_\mu^- =
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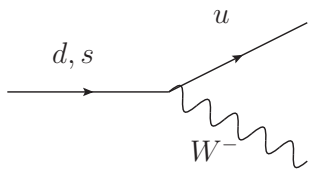
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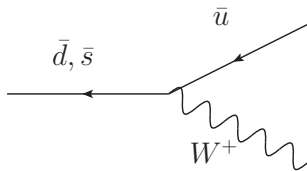
The part that is relevant for, e.g., the u quark is:

$$(\cos\theta_C \bar{d} + \sin\theta_C \bar{s})\gamma^\mu \frac{1-\gamma^5}{2} u W_\mu^-$$

QUARKS AND ANTI-QUARKS



$$\bar{u} \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} (\cos \theta_c d + \sin \theta_c s) W_\mu^-$$



$$(\cos \theta_c \bar{d} + \sin \theta_c \bar{s}) \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} u W_\mu^+$$

Kobayashi and Maskawa: no CP violation possible with two quark generations, but natural with three



$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

Counting parameters:

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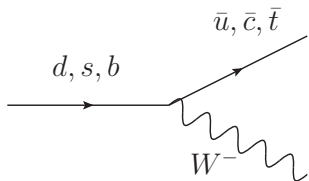
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- Has to be unitary $V_{CKM}V_{CKM}^\dagger = \mathbf{1} \implies -9$ pars.
- A phase can be absorbed into each of the quark fields, but the overall phase is irrelevant $\implies -5$ pars.
- We have 4 parameters!

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

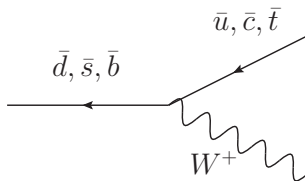
Can we take V_{CKM} *real*?

- Real unitary matrix = special orthogonal matrix
- $V \in SO(3) \implies$ only 3 parameters (rotations in 3D, Euler angles)
- **1** irreducible complex phase

CHARGE CONJUGATION RELOADED



$$(\bar{u} \bar{c} \bar{t}) \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} V_{CKM} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix} W_\mu^+$$



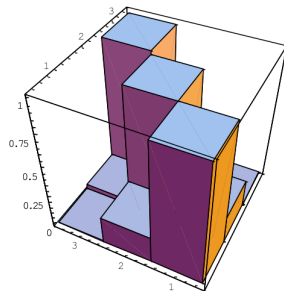
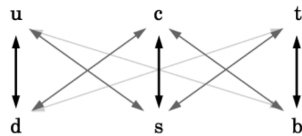
$$(\bar{d} \bar{s} \bar{b}) \gamma^\mu \frac{1 - \gamma^5}{2} V_{CKM}^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} u \\ c \\ t \end{pmatrix} W_\mu^-$$

V_{CKM} complex \implies Nature treats matter and anti-matter differently

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

CKM Matrix:

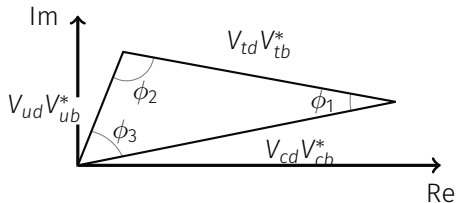
- Encodes quark mixing amplitudes
- Encodes CP violation
- Is almost diagonal



UNITARITY TRIANGLE

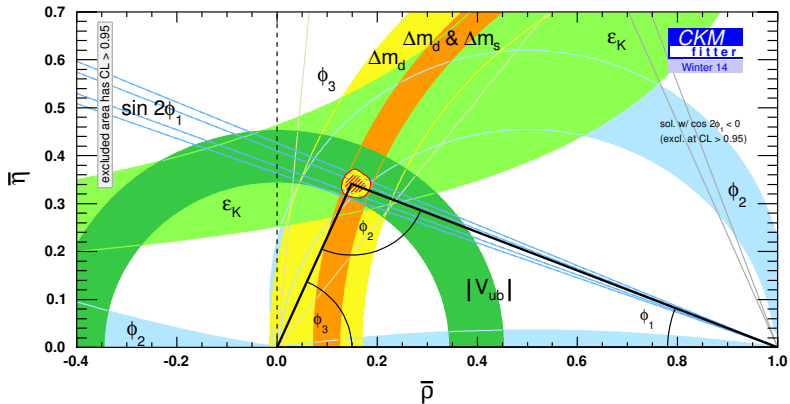
$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud}^* & V_{cd}^* & V_{td}^* \\ V_{us}^* & V_{cs}^* & V_{ts}^* \\ V_{ub}^* & V_{cb}^* & V_{tb}^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

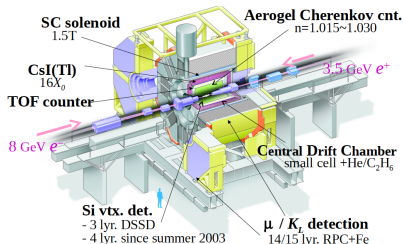
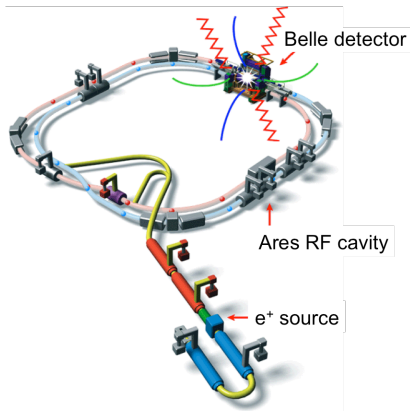
$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$



- 2 sides and 3 angles \Rightarrow heavily overdetermined.
- Are angles consistent with sides?
- Are angles from loop and tree decays consistent?

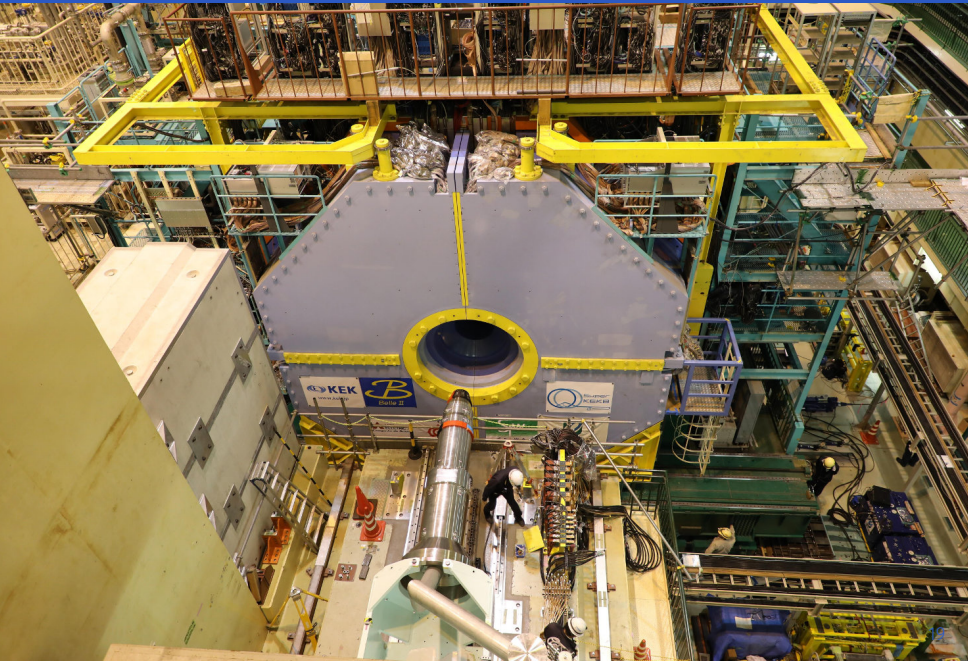
UNITARITY TRIANGLE FIT





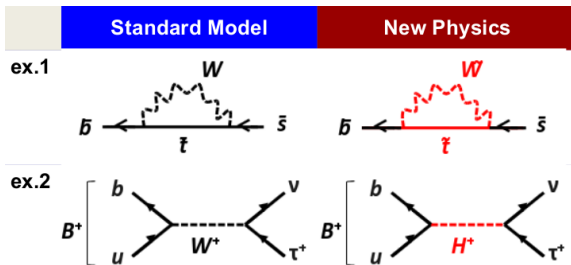
- $\sqrt{s} = 10.58 \text{ GeV} = M[\Upsilon(4S)] \Rightarrow$
B-factory
- Asymmetric e^+e^- collider \Rightarrow
enables B decay time
measurement
- World's highest luminosity
machine
 $\mathcal{L} = 2.11 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

BELLE II, LAST WEEK...



So far no New Physics (NP) from LHC experiments. There is a possibility that NP scale is $> \sim 10$ TeV; out of reach of LHC.

B-factories can search for new particles in a different way:



The effect of NP in indirect searches is expected to be tiny and has not been observed so far.

Only several "anomalous" measurements:

- Unexpectedly large $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing (although SM has large uncertainties)
- $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)$ ($\sim 4\sigma$ discrepancy)

Need more precise measurements with more statistics \implies Belle II

- $40\times$ higher luminosity
- Improved particle ID detectors
- Improved vertex detectors

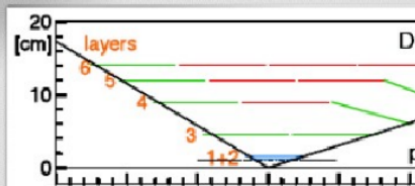
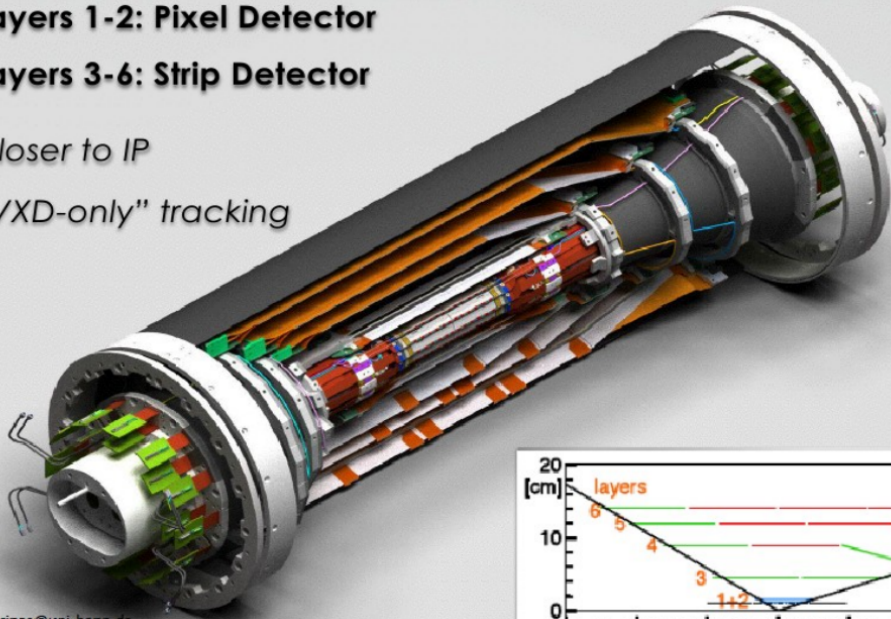
BELLE II VERTEX DETECTOR

Layers 1-2: Pixel Detector

Layers 3-6: Strip Detector

Closer to IP

"VXD-only" tracking





23 countries, 98 institutions, ~ 700 physicists

7 Czech members (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics), 3 faculty, 4 students. Working mostly on the pixel detector and tracking (as well as some analyses on the Belle data sample).

Prague Belle/Belle II Team

- Zdeněk Doležal
- Peter Kodyš
- Peter Kvasnička

- Tadeáš Bilka
- Daniel Červenkov
- Jakub Kandra
- Michal Krištof

Anyone interested in a Belle/Belle II related

- bachelor
- master
- doctoral
- other

work should contact **Z. Doležal**.

THANK YOU!