

*Flavour gives  
Colour to Life*

**Heavy Quark Physics  
on the Occasion of  
Thomas Mannel's  
60th Birthday**

**Claus Grupen**

**October 2018**



**LX**

COLOR &  
FLAVOR



**Introduction for  
the newcomer to  
this field**

$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = 4\pi N_A r_e^2 m_0 c^2 \frac{Z^2}{A} \left\{ \ln \frac{2E}{I} - \beta^2 - \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right\} \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{p}, \Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{2} \quad \text{Bohr}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} (E - \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2\mu r^2}) \psi = 0 \quad \psi \sim e^{ikx} \quad \int_{(z-\langle z \rangle)^2} f(z) dz = \sigma^2 \quad E = h\nu$$

$$\int \frac{\gamma u_1 u_2}{r^2} dr = ? \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Theta & \sin \Theta \\ -\sin \Theta & \cos \Theta \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = CU \quad s = \int v(t) dt$$

$$\Gamma(W \rightarrow e\nu) = \frac{GF}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{M_W^2} \text{Gel} \quad \mathcal{L}_F = \bar{\psi}_i (i \not{\partial} - m_i - g \dots) \psi_i$$

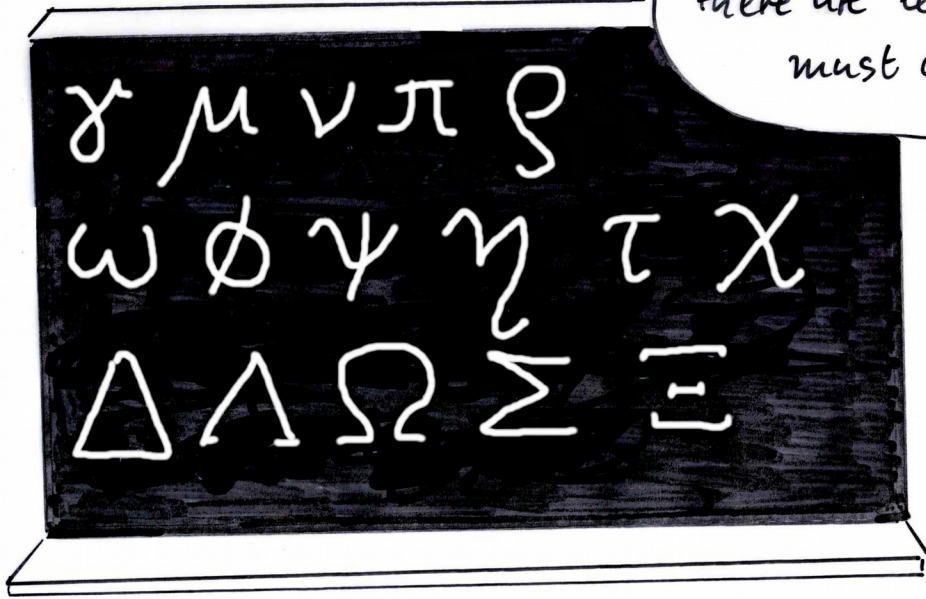
$$\sigma_{\nu b} \tau_{\mu}^{-1} = \frac{G_F^2 m_{\nu}^5}{192\pi^2} \left( \frac{u^2}{m_{\nu}^2} (1 + d_s) \right) \quad \pi \rightarrow \mu \nu$$

$$E = c\sqrt{p^2 + m^2 c^2} \quad (i\gamma_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i\vec{\gamma} \vec{\nabla} - m) \psi(x) = 0 \quad \text{Levi}$$

This is the simplified version for our first-year students!

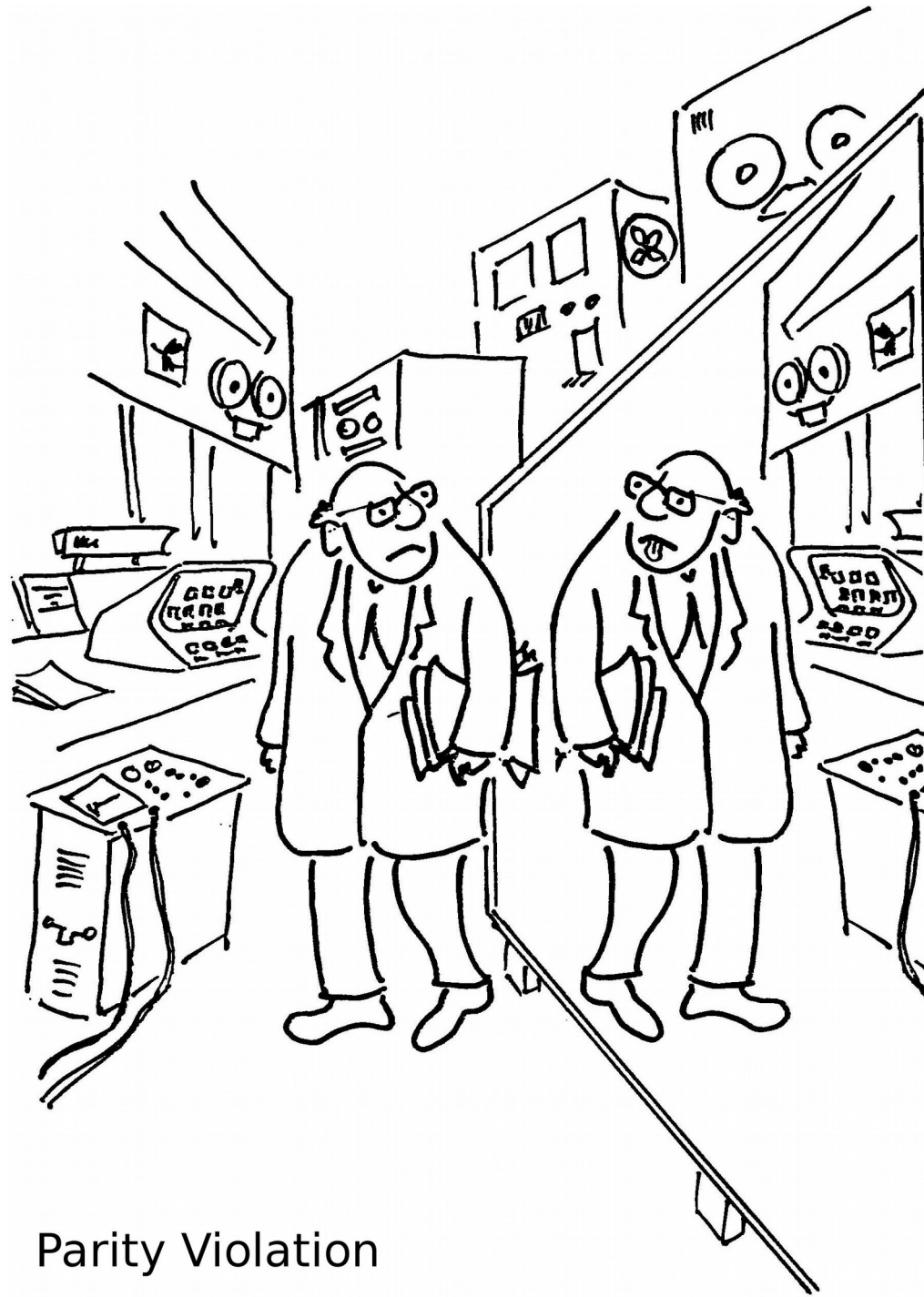


There are more elementary particles than there are letters in the Greek alphabet. We must come up with a simpler idea!



The dawn of the quark model.

Clara Gimpfen 2013



Parity Violation

Clas Gruper '96

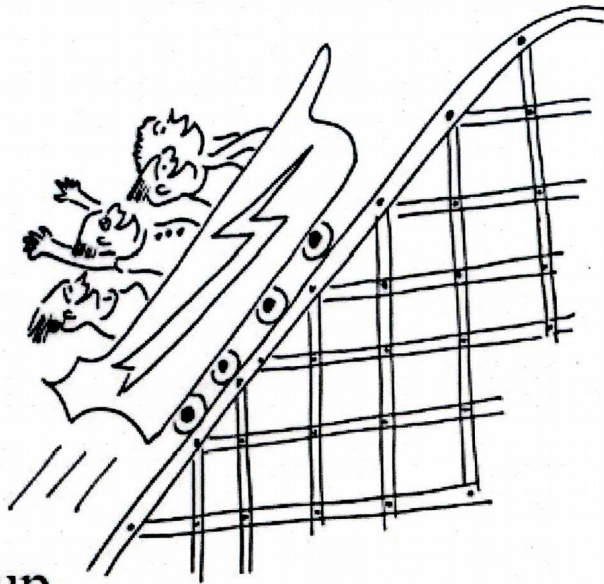


"A scientific discovery has no merit unless it can be explained to a barmaid!"

Clans Gimpel 2015







up



charm



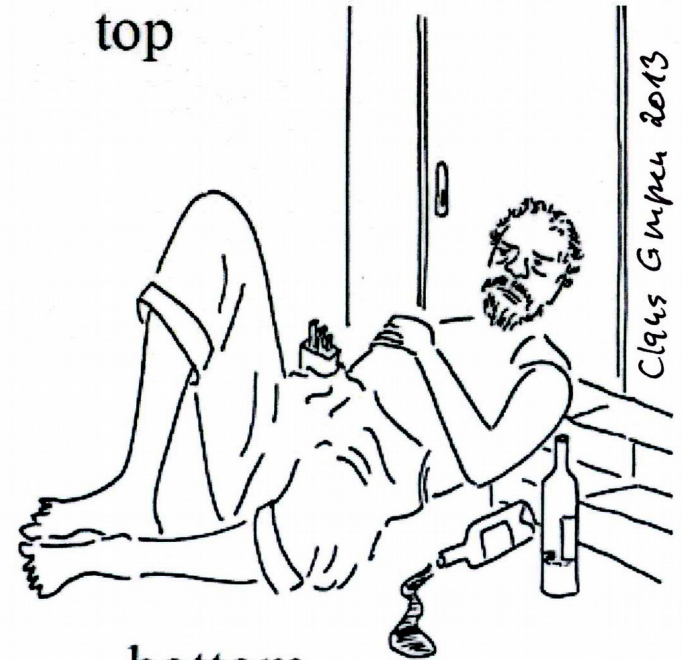
top



down



strange



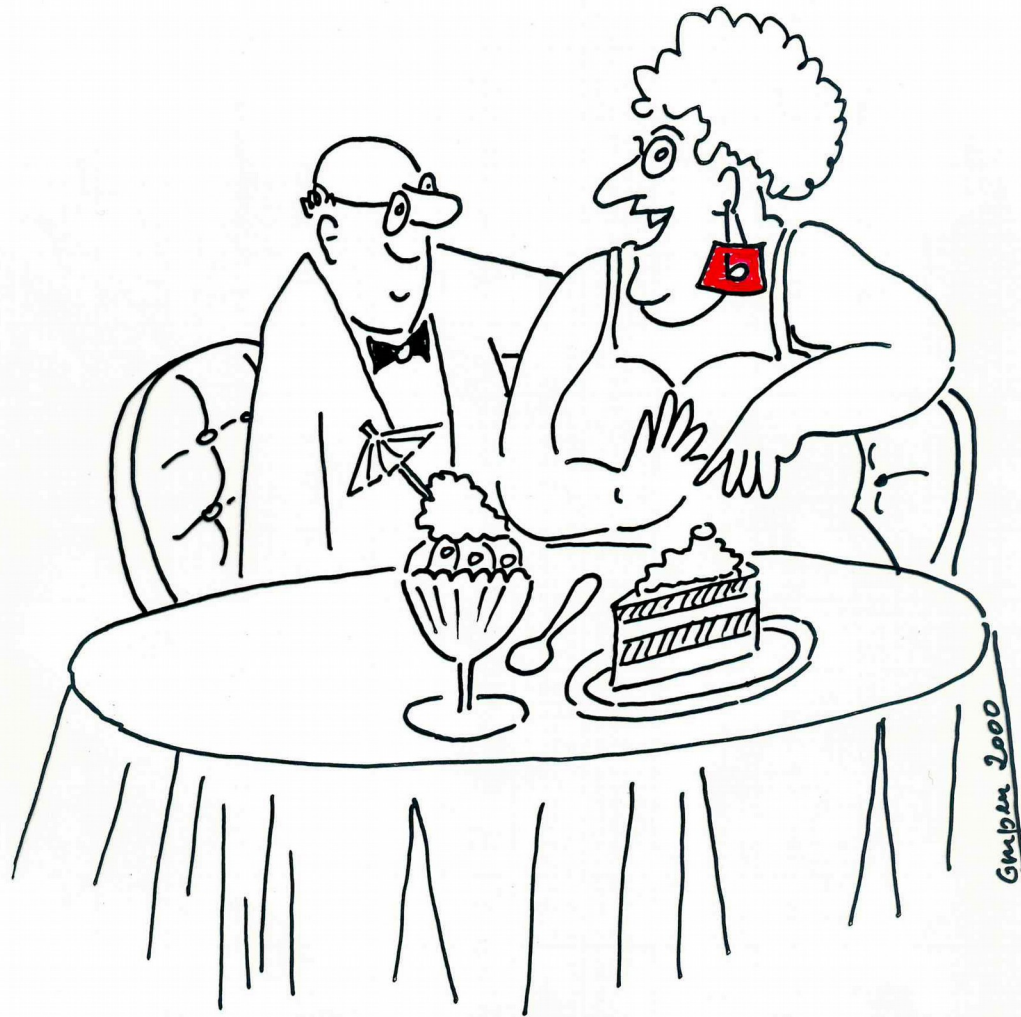
bottom

"Quarks are very tiny constituents of nucleons,  
which you cannot see with the naked eye  
unless you have been drinking."



Claus Gumpen 2015

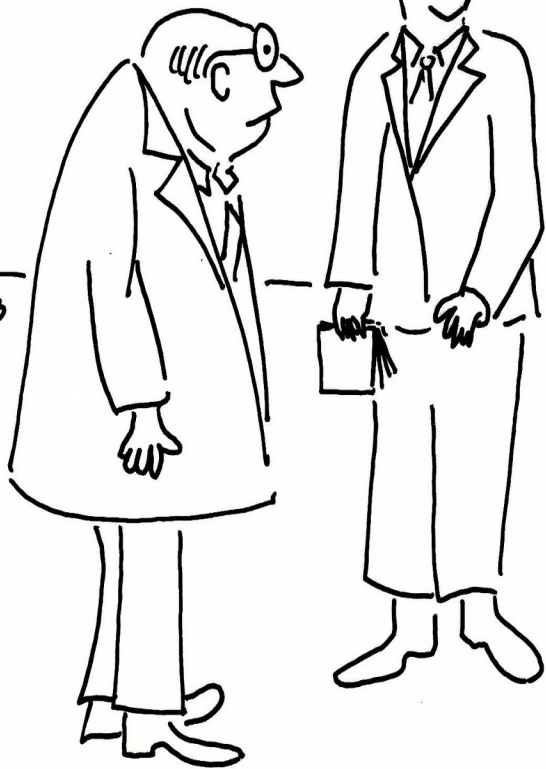
# **B Physics and Weak Decays**



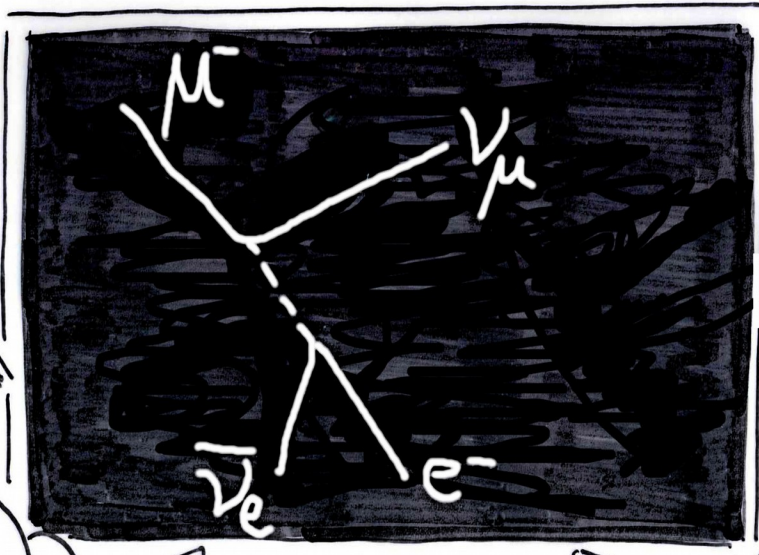
"True, I have put on a lot of weight!  
But I have a beauty tag!"

"Looks like a  
weak decay!"

Claus Grupen 2013

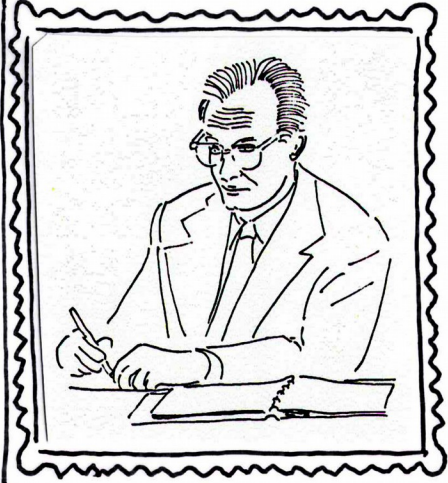
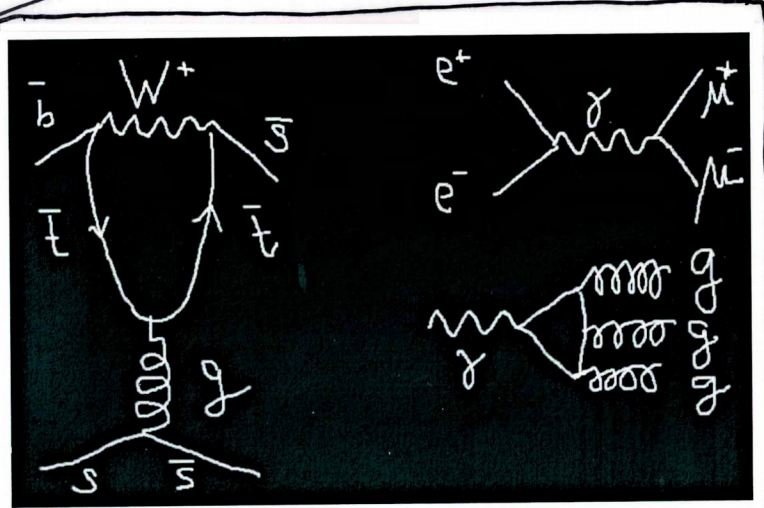






... weak interactions ...

"It doesn't look like a penguin.....  
But then, the other Feynman diagrams  
also don't look like Feynman!"



R. Feynman

Claus Gmpen 2013

Claus Gmpen 2013





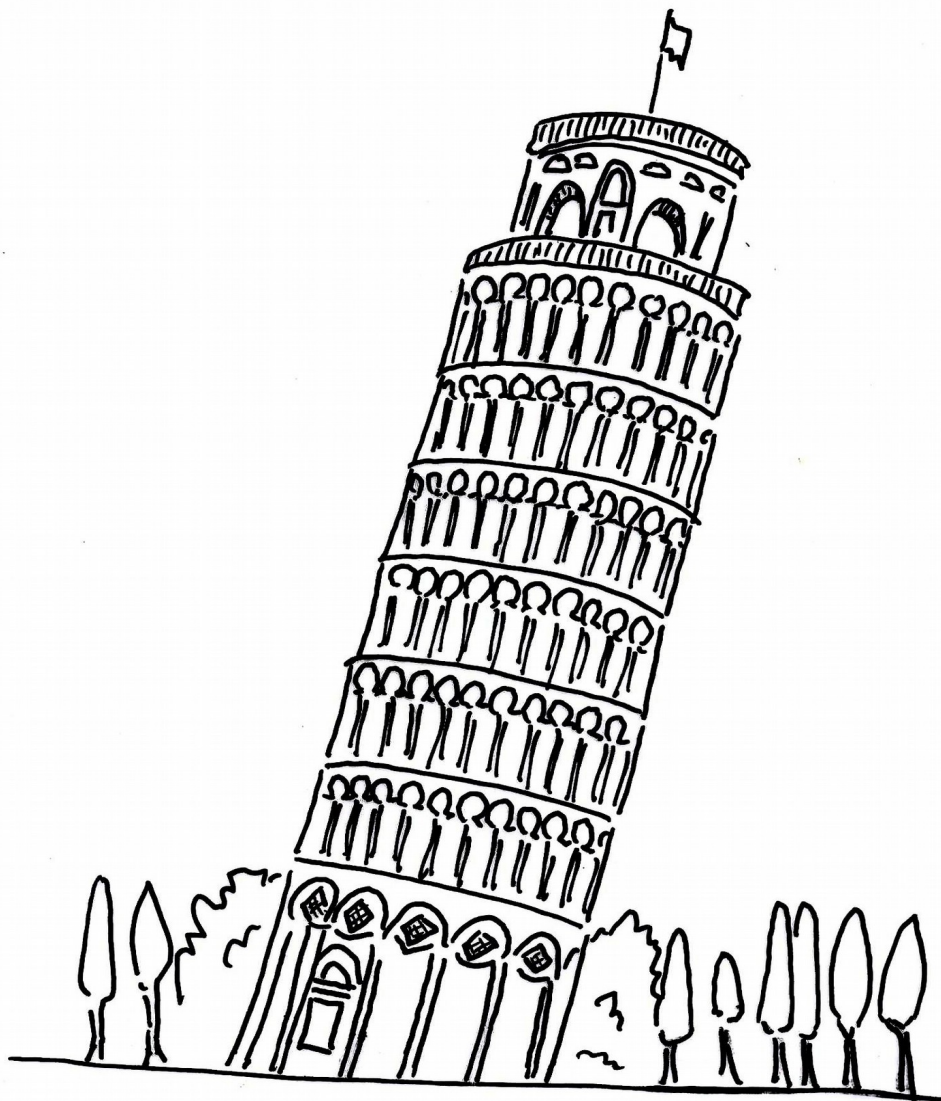
"...this seems to be his private unitarily triangle!"



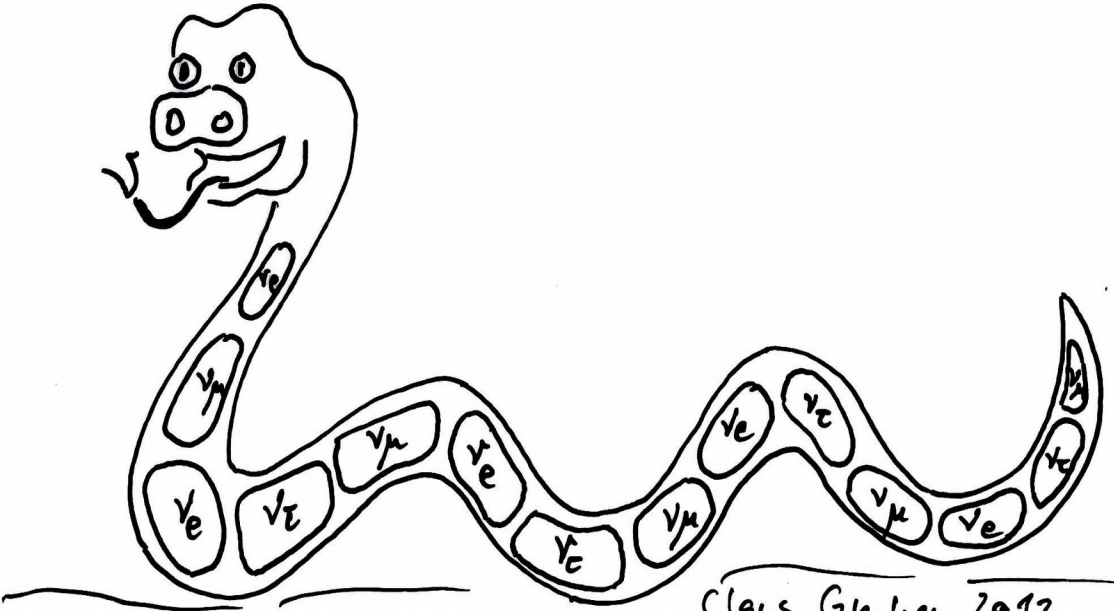
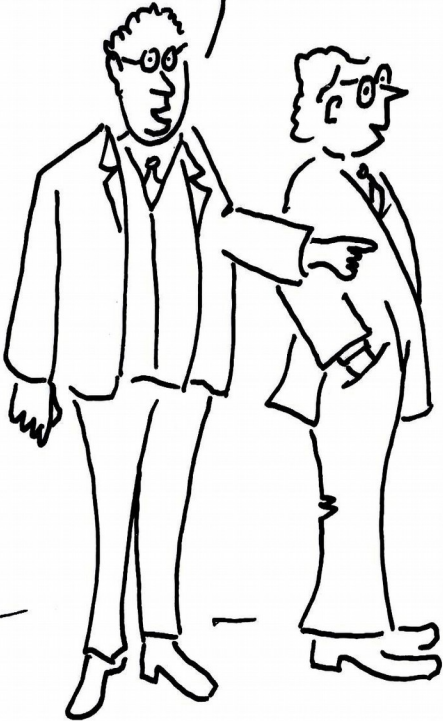
Chris Gimpson  
2013

# Symmetry Breaking

"It is not only the Higgs field that breaks the symmetry!"

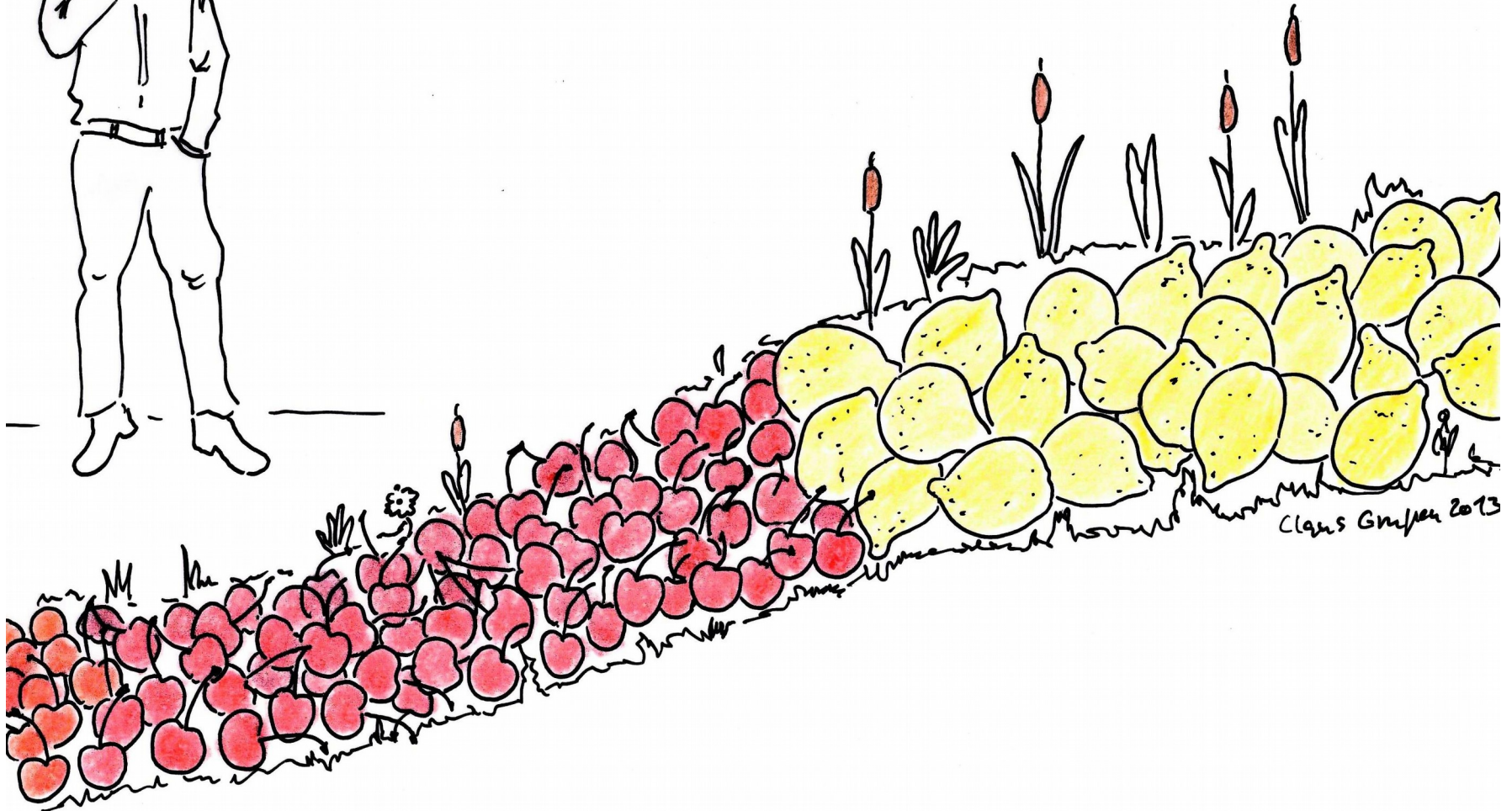


"Looks like a  
neutrino oscillation."



Claus G. Müller 2013

"Looks like a flavour  
changing current!"

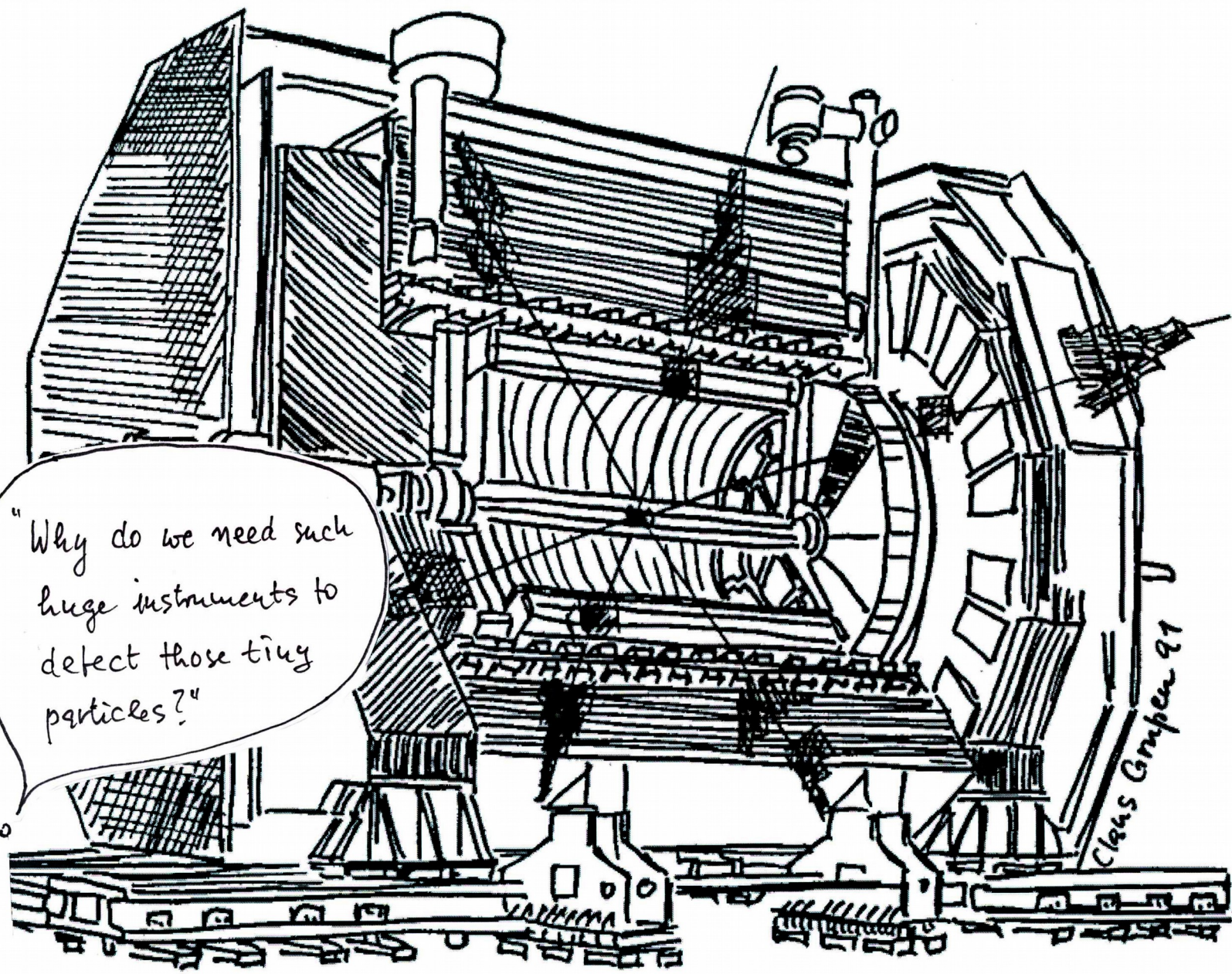


# Experiments

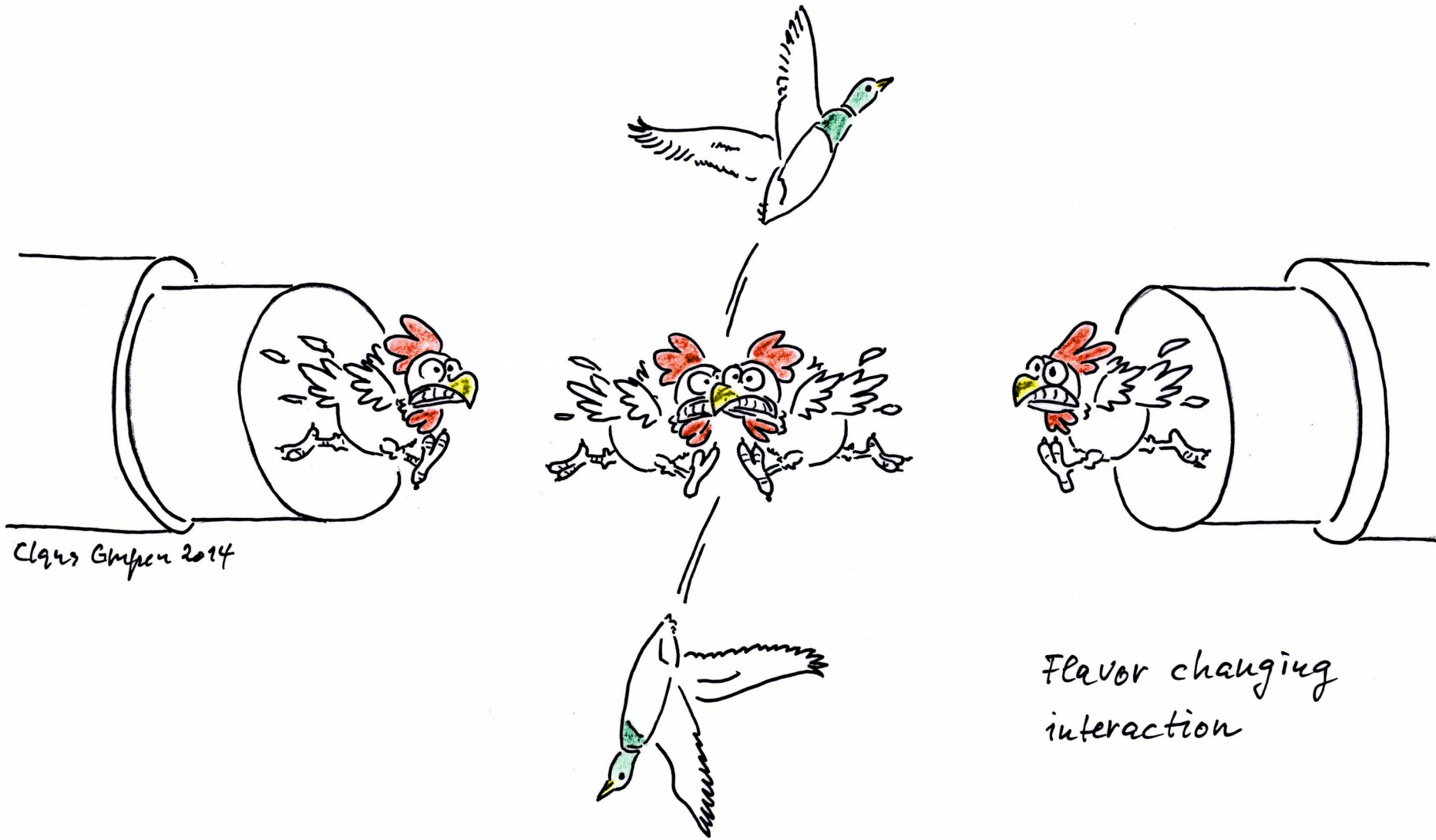
**An ugly experimental fact  
can ruin a beautiful theory.**



"Why do we need such huge instruments to detect those tiny particles?"



Class Gmpen 97



Claus Gimpert 2014

Flavor changing  
interaction

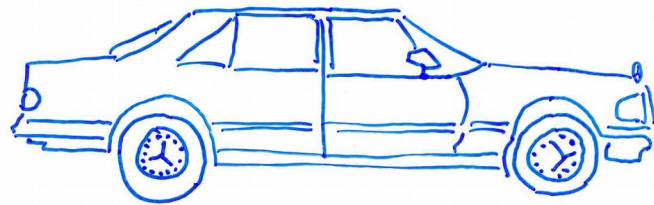




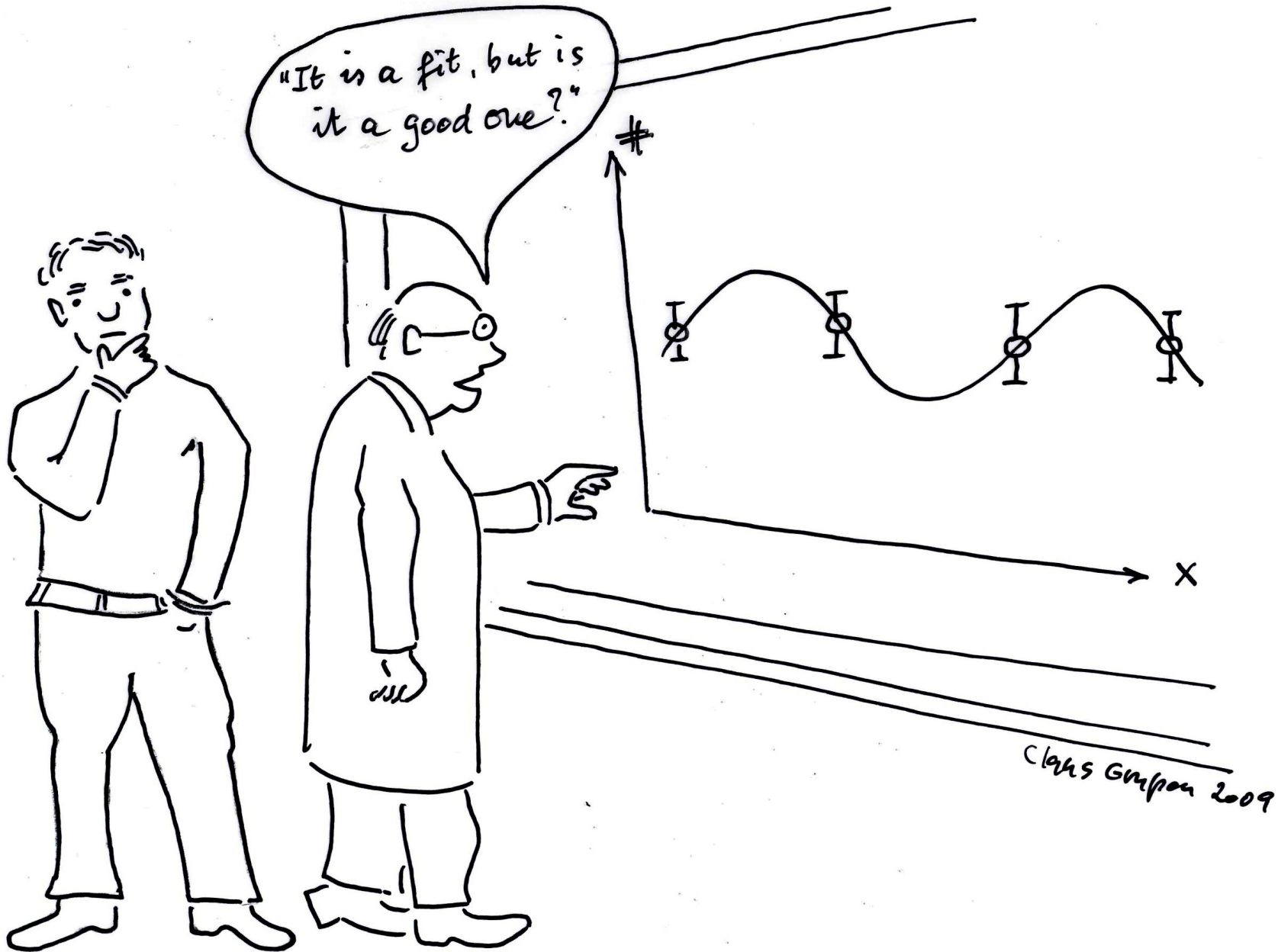
... acceleration



... collision

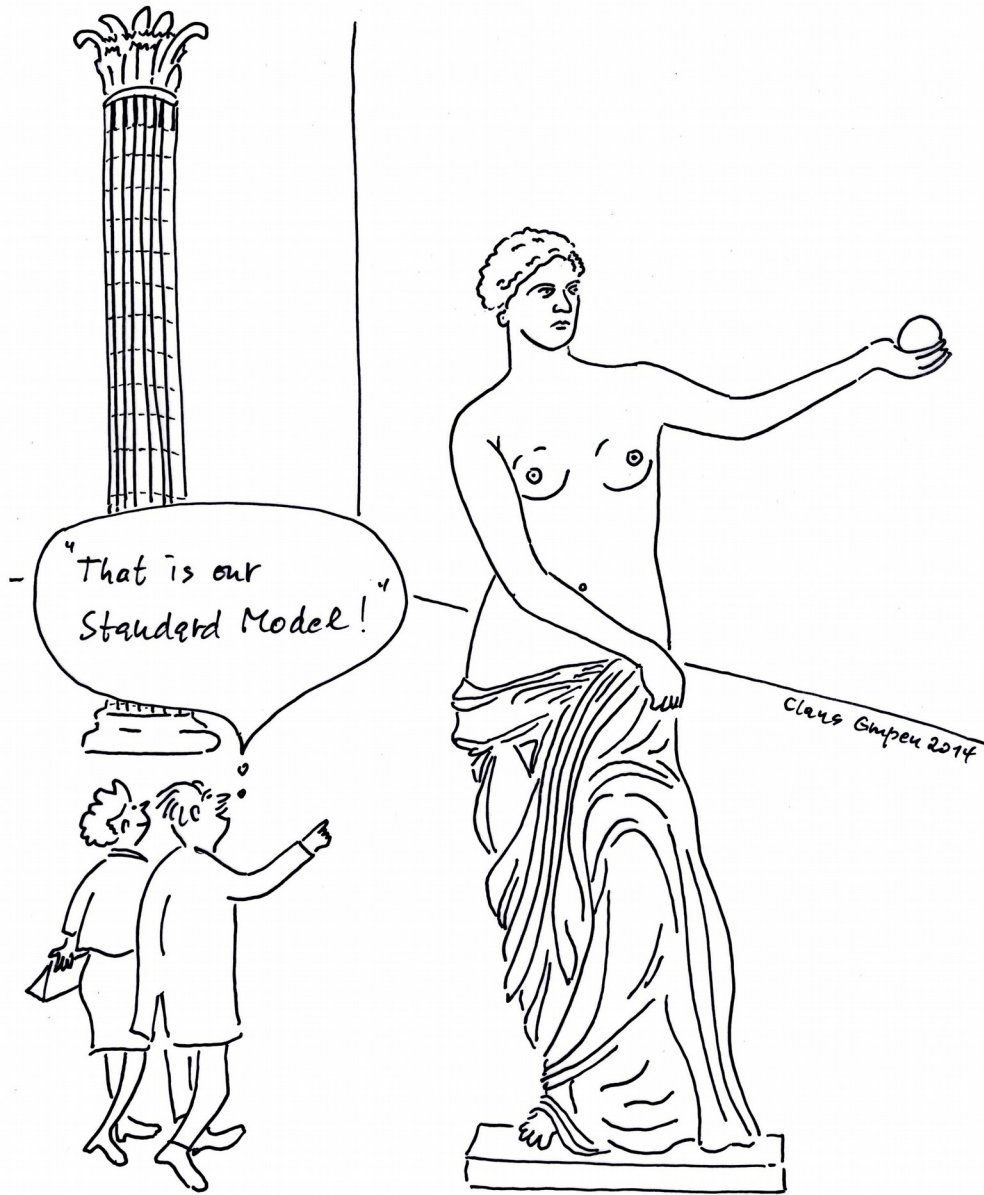


... result with a rare cross-section



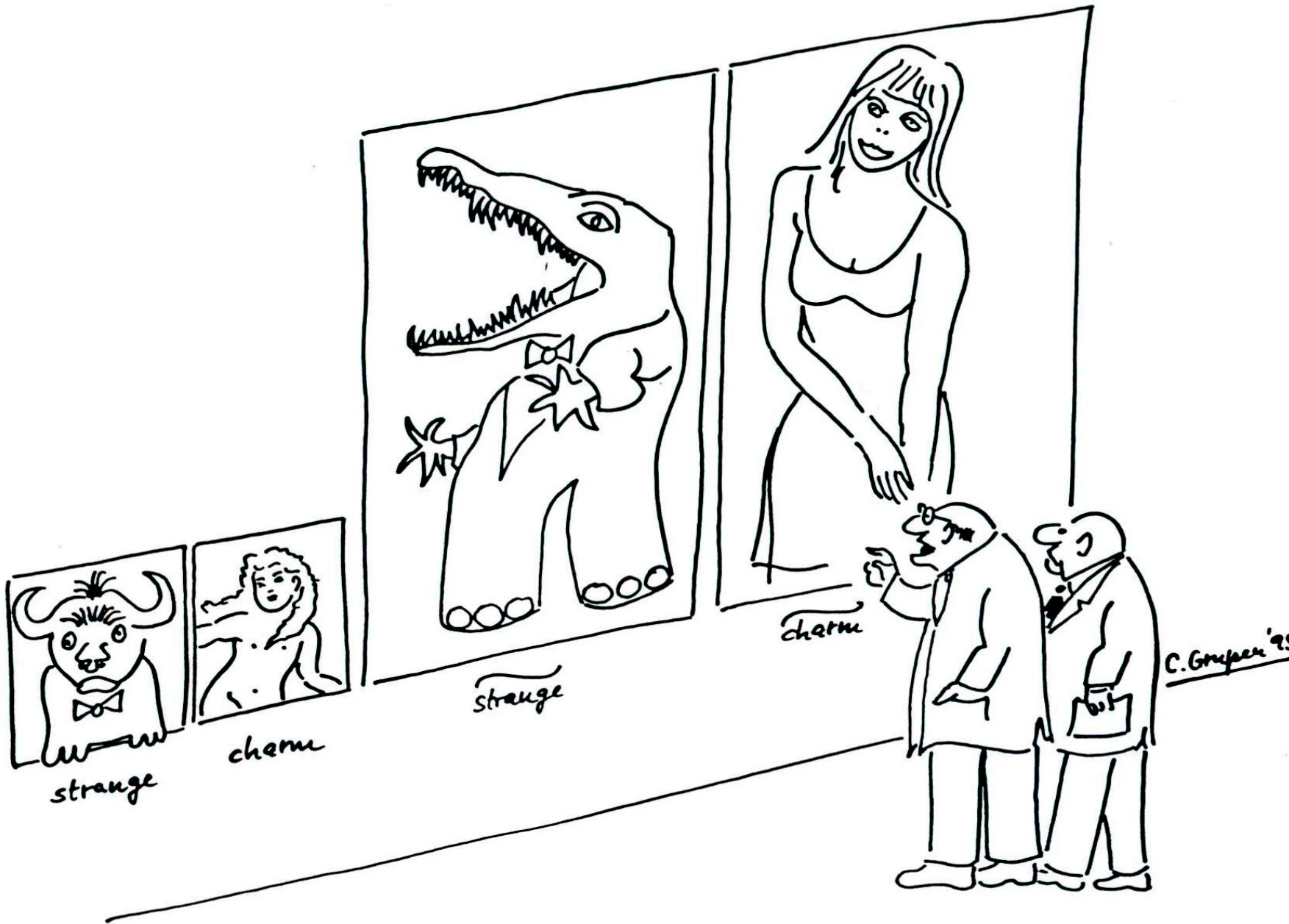
Chris Gimpson 2009

# Beyond the Standard Model



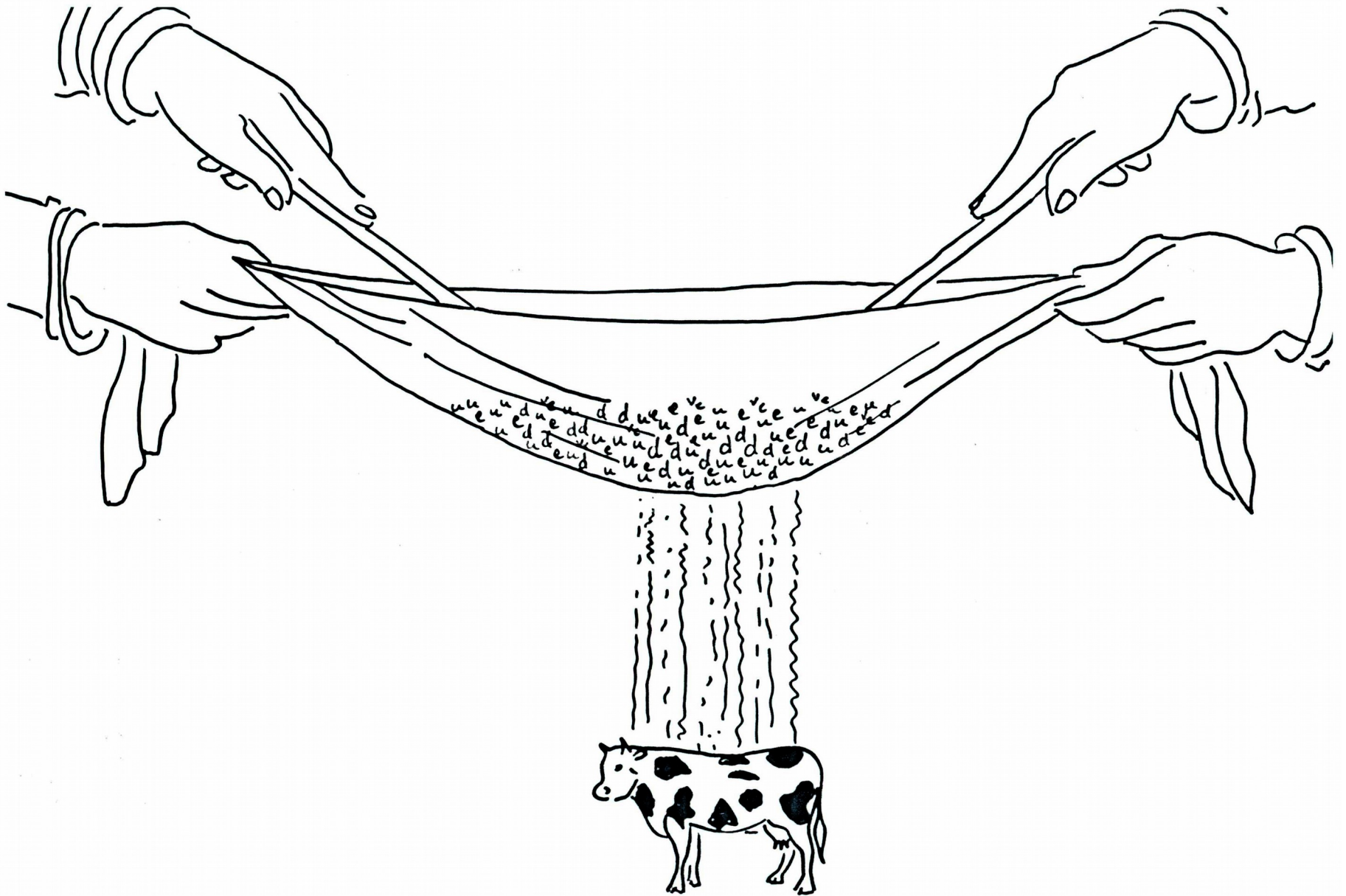
"That is our Standard Model!"

Clara Gimpel 2014



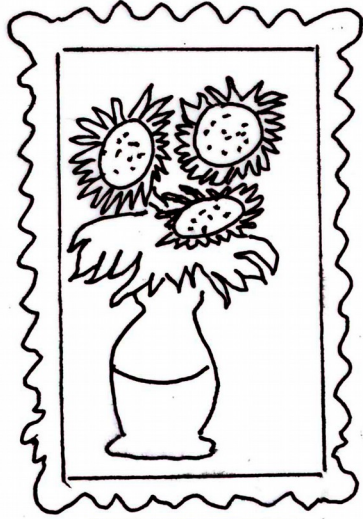
C. Gropen '95

"These are the supersymmetric partners of strange and charm!"

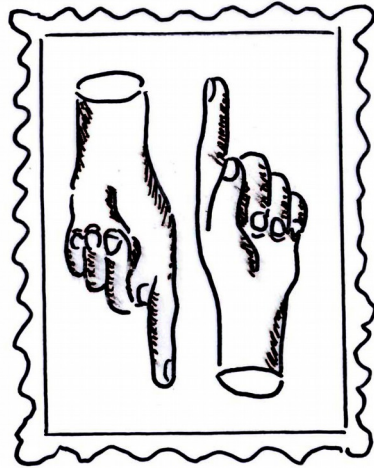


# Spin Physics

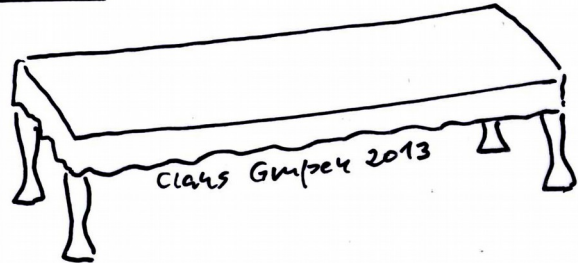
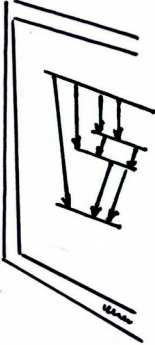
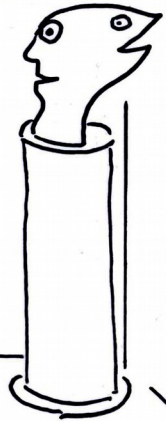
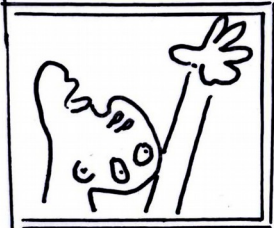
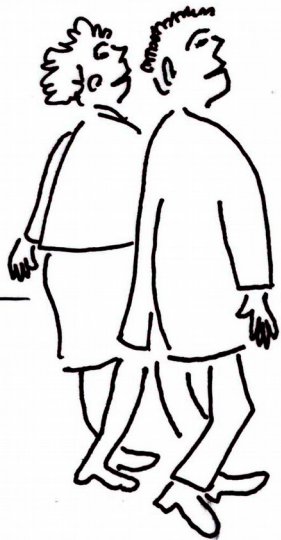
CLASSICS VS PHYSICS



VINCENT



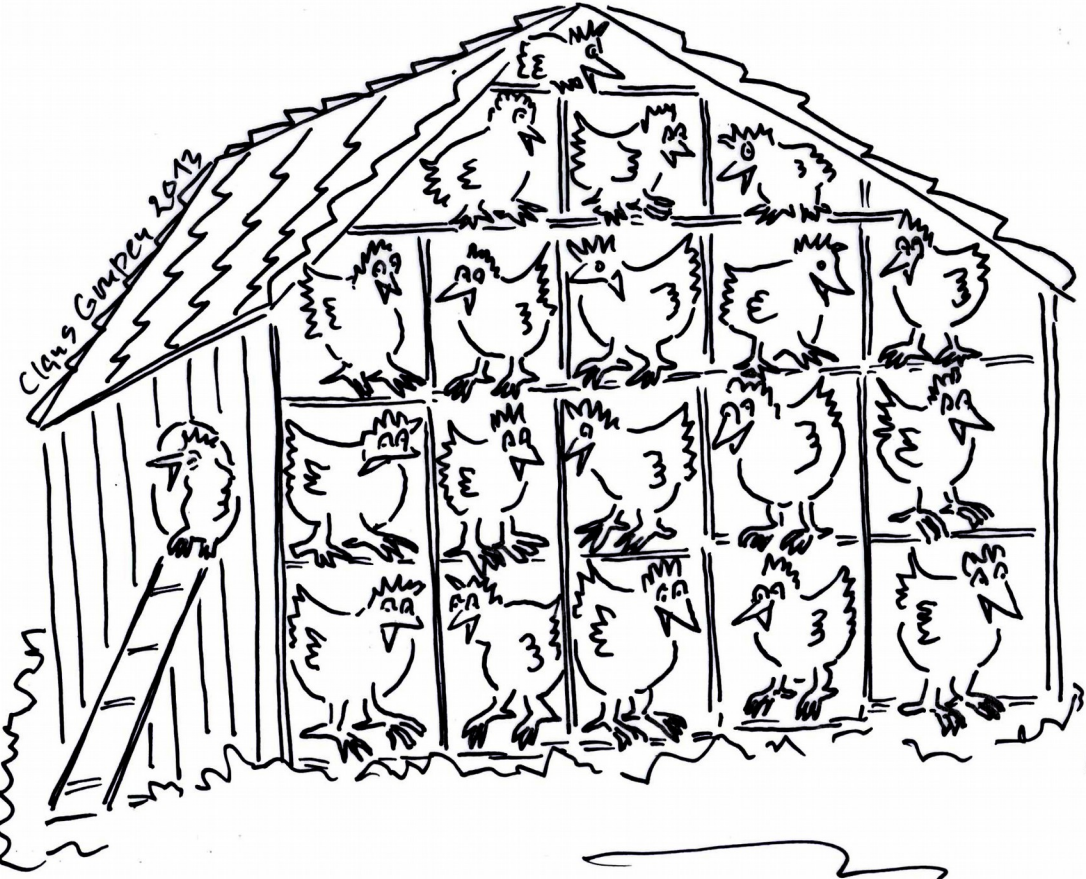
SPIN ZERO



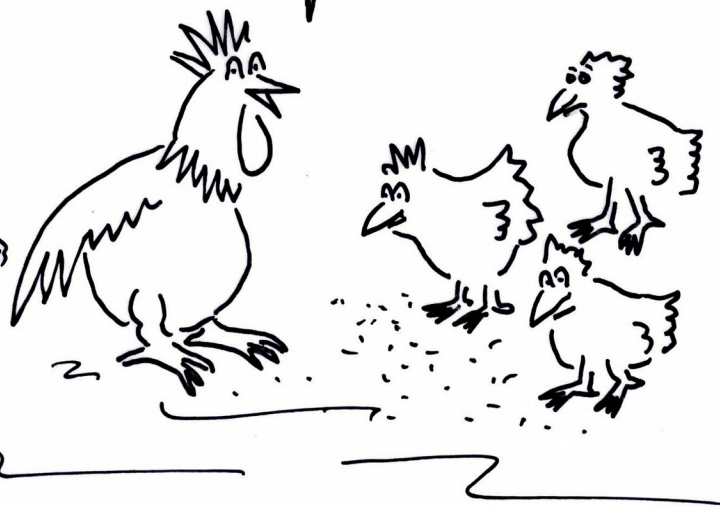
Clas Gimpel 2013



Clay Gimpel 2013



"Sorry folks,  
we are completely full.  
Nobody can come in  
anymore, except bosons!"



# Theory of Everything

Physics of b-quarks

$$i \hbar \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_b - m c \psi_b =$$



"It is important to have beauty in one's equations!"



P.A.M. DIRAC

Class Gumpen '13

This is my Theory of Everything! It might take an infinite amount of time to prove it, maybe even an eternity!

$$\gamma_\nu = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\nu} \psi + \left( \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi (\psi^\dagger \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi) \right) = 0$$

$$\Lambda^T P \Lambda = P \frac{M^{\alpha} M^{\beta}}{c^2} - P \eta^{\alpha\beta} = P \gamma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & v/c \\ v/c & v^2/c^2 \end{pmatrix} - P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P \gamma^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 - v^2/c^2 & v/c \\ v/c & v^2/c^2 + 1/\gamma^2 \end{pmatrix} = P \gamma^2 \begin{pmatrix} v^3/c^2 & v/c \\ v/c & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

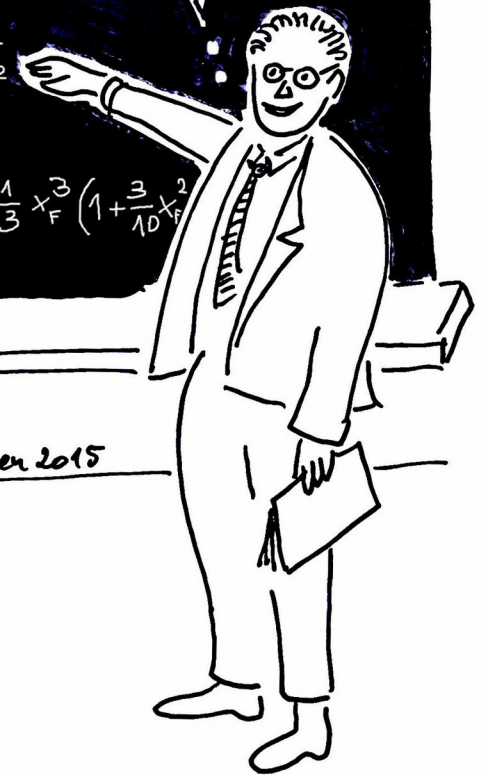
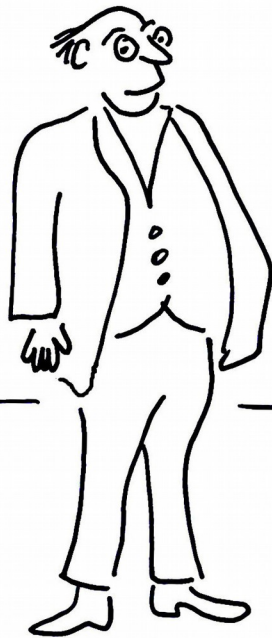
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma v/c \\ \gamma v/c & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & P \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma v/c \\ \gamma v/c & \gamma \end{pmatrix} = P \gamma^2 \begin{pmatrix} \beta^2 & \beta \\ \beta & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= P \frac{1}{1 - \beta^2} \begin{pmatrix} \beta^2 & \beta \\ \beta & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E = 2 \sum_{p \leq p_F} \epsilon(p) = \frac{2V}{(2\pi\hbar)^3} \int_0^{p_F} dp \, 4\pi p^2 \sqrt{m_e^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2}$$

$$= \frac{m_e^4 c^5}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} V \int_0^{x_F} dx \, x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{m_e^4 c^5}{\pi^2 \hbar^3} V \cdot f(x); \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{10} x^2 \right)$$

"Why bother to make it elegant if it already works?"



Clas Gimpert 2015

# Conclusions



Claus Gimpel 2002

**Flavour physics is a little like cosmology. Nobody fully understands it!**

