Kaons et al: CP violation in the quark sector

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CPT symmetry

Physics is invariant under CPT.

- C switches particles and antiparticles: $C\phi(x, t) = \phi^*(x, t)$.
- P reflects position: $P\phi(x,t) = \phi(-x,t)$.
- T reflects in time: $T\phi(x,t) = \phi^*(x,-t)$.

Evidence that they are not conserved separately is relatively recent.

In 1956, C. S. Wu studied the decay of cobalt-60 (spin 5) to nickel-60 (spin 4) in a magnetic field.

$$^{60}_{27}\text{Co} \rightarrow {}^{60}_{28}\text{Ni} + {}^{0}_{-1}\text{e} + \bar{\nu}_{e}$$

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$$ig|\pi^0ig
angle \ = \ (|q\uparrow ar q\downarrow
angle - |q\downarrow ar q\uparrow
angle) + (|ar q\uparrow q\downarrow
angle - |ar q\downarrow q\uparrow
angle)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \pi^{0} \right\rangle &= \left(\left| q \uparrow \bar{q} \downarrow \right\rangle - \left| q \downarrow \bar{q} \uparrow \right\rangle \right) + \left(\left| \bar{q} \uparrow q \downarrow \right\rangle - \left| \bar{q} \downarrow q \uparrow \right\rangle \right) \\ P \left| \pi^{0} \right\rangle &= \left(\left| \bar{q} \downarrow q \uparrow \right\rangle - \left| \bar{q} \uparrow q \downarrow \right\rangle \right) + \left(\left| q \downarrow \bar{q} \uparrow \right\rangle - \left| q \uparrow \bar{q} \downarrow \right\rangle \right) = - \left| \pi^{0} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &|\pi^{0}\rangle &= (|q\uparrow\bar{q}\downarrow\rangle - |q\downarrow\bar{q}\uparrow\rangle) + (|\bar{q}\uparrow q\downarrow\rangle - |\bar{q}\downarrow q\uparrow\rangle) \\ &P|\pi^{0}\rangle &= (|\bar{q}\downarrow q\uparrow\rangle - |\bar{q}\uparrow q\downarrow\rangle) + (|q\downarrow\bar{q}\uparrow\rangle - |q\uparrow\bar{q}\downarrow\rangle) = -|\pi^{0}\rangle \\ &\text{Also, } |\pi^{0}\rangle \text{ is its own antiparticle (invariant under C).} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathcal{CP} \left| \pi^{0} \right\rangle &=& - \left| \pi^{0} \right\rangle \\ \mathcal{CP} \left| \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \right\rangle &=& \left| \pi^{0} \pi^{0} \right\rangle \end{array}$$

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A neutral, CP-odd particle cannot decay into two pions without violating CP!

Two mass eigenstates of neutral kaons:

$$\begin{aligned} |K_{S}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|K^{0}\rangle + |\bar{K}^{0}\rangle \right) & CP |K_{S}\rangle = |K_{S}\rangle \\ |K_{L}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|K^{0}\rangle - |\bar{K}^{0}\rangle \right) & CP |K_{L}\rangle = -|K_{L}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

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Experiment found $|K_L\rangle$ decaying into two pions!

Mass matrices in the standard model are not diagonal.

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$$\mathcal{L}_{W} = \frac{g}{2} \left[\bar{u}_{L}^{\prime} \, \bar{d}_{L}^{\prime} \right] \gamma^{\mu} W_{\mu}^{b} \sigma_{b} \left[\begin{array}{c} u_{L}^{\prime} \\ d_{L}^{\prime} \end{array} \right]$$

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We get a unitary quark mixing matrix called the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix: $V_{CKM} = V_{L,u}V_{L,d}^{\dagger}$.

We need to know how C and P act on standard model fields.

 $\begin{array}{c|c} \text{We need to know how C and P act on standard model fields.} \\ \hline P & C \\ \hline \phi(x,t) & \phi(-x,t) & \phi^*(x,t) \\ \psi(x,t) & \gamma^0 \psi(-x,t) & i \gamma^2 \psi^*(x,t) \\ A_\mu(x,t) & -A_\mu(-x,t) & A_\mu^\dagger(x,t) \end{array}$

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$$CP\mathcal{L}_{W} = -\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(-i u_{L}^{T} \gamma^{0} \gamma^{2} \gamma^{0} \right) \gamma^{\mu} W_{\mu}^{+} V \left(i \gamma^{2} \gamma^{0} d_{L}^{*} \right) + \left(-i d_{L}^{T} \gamma^{0} \gamma^{2} \gamma^{0} \right) V^{\dagger} \gamma^{\mu} W_{\mu}^{-} \left(i \gamma^{2} \gamma^{0} u_{L}^{*} \right) \right]$$

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$$\left. + \left(-id_{L}^{T} \gamma^{0} \gamma^{2} \gamma^{0} \right) V^{\dagger} \gamma^{\mu} W_{\mu}^{-} \left(i\gamma^{2} \gamma^{0} u_{L}^{*} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{g}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\bar{d}_{L} V^{T} \gamma^{\mu} W_{\mu}^{+} u_{L} + \bar{u}_{L} \gamma^{\mu} W_{\mu}^{-} V^{*} d_{L} \right]$$

This is CP symmetric if and only if V_{CKM} is real!

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Removing 2n - 1 parameters this way, there are $(n - 1)^2$ remaining. CP violation requires at least 3 generations!

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13}e^{-i\delta} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13}e^{i\delta} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Measured values are $\sin \theta_{12} = 0.2229 \pm 0.0022$, $\sin \theta_{23} = 0.0412 \pm 0.0020$, $\sin \theta_{13} = 0.0036 \pm 0.0007$, $\delta = 1.02 \pm 0.22$.
Muon decay:



Muon decay:

Quark decay:





Hadron decay:

Muon decay:





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This will measure $|V_{us}|^2$ but not the phase.

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$$\begin{array}{lll} A & = & |A_1|e^{i\theta_1} + |A_2|e^{i\theta_2} \\ \\ \tilde{A} & = & |A_1|e^{i\phi_1} + |A_2|e^{i\phi_2} \end{array}$$

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 $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-} = (3.32 \pm 0.06) \cdot 10^{-3}$

This is a preference for K^0 over \bar{K}^0 because $\bar{s}d$ only decays to a positron, $s\bar{d}$ only decays to an electron.

Evolve with a non-Hermitian Hamiltonian:

$$i\frac{d}{dt}\left[\begin{array}{c}K^{0}\\\bar{K}^{0}\end{array}\right] = \left(M - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma\right)\left[\begin{array}{c}K^{0}\\\bar{K}^{0}\end{array}\right]$$

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Most general form consistent with CPT:

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{11} & M_{12} - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12} \\ M_{12}^* - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{12}^* & M_{11} - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

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Eigenstates (with trivial time evolution) are:

$$\ket{K_S} = p \ket{K^0} + q \ket{\bar{K}^0} \qquad \ket{K_L} = p \ket{K^0} - q \ket{\bar{K}^0}$$

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Most general form consistent with CPT:

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Eigenstates (with trivial time evolution) are:

$$\begin{split} |\mathcal{K}_{S}\rangle &= p \left| \mathcal{K}^{0} \right\rangle + q \left| \bar{\mathcal{K}}^{0} \right\rangle \qquad |\mathcal{K}_{L}\rangle = p \left| \mathcal{K}^{0} \right\rangle - q \left| \bar{\mathcal{K}}^{0} \right\rangle \\ \frac{\left| \left\langle \bar{\mathcal{K}}^{0} | \mathcal{K}^{0}(t) \right\rangle \right|^{2}}{\left| \left\langle \mathcal{K}^{0} | \bar{\mathcal{K}}^{0}(t) \right\rangle \right|^{2}} = \left| \frac{q}{p} \right|^{4} \end{split}$$

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There is indirect CP violation if and only if $\left|\frac{q}{p}\right| \neq 1$.

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Inami and Lim calculated this from interfering box diagrams.



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However, they observe

$$\frac{\Gamma(B^0 \to \pi^- K^+) - \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \to \pi^+ K^-)}{\Gamma(B^0 \to \pi^- K^+) + \Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \to \pi^+ K^-)} = -0.098 \pm 0.012$$

Does the longer-lived meson with the lightest and second-heaviest quarks contain the same stuff as atoms?

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First measured at B factories like BaBar and Belle.

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Slight tension in values of $-Im \frac{V_{tb}^* V_{td}}{V_{tb} V_{td}^*} \frac{V_{cb} V_{cd}^*}{V_{cb}^* V_{cd}}$.

$$B^0 o K^0_S \phi:$$
 0.39 ± 0.17
 $B^0 o K^0_S J/\psi:$ 0.68 ± 0.03

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From [arXiv:hep-ph/0509219].



