

# Outline

## ■ Relativistic Kinematics

- ▶ (4-momentum)<sup>2</sup> invariance, invariant mass
- ▶ Hypothesis testing, production thresholds
- ▶ Cross-sections, flux and luminosity, accelerators
- ▶ Particle lifetime, decay length, width

Today

## ■ Classification of particles

- ▶ Fermions and bosons
- ▶ Leptons, hadrons, quarks
- ▶ Mesons, baryons

- [Lecture 18 \(4 slides/page\)](#) - Parity violation in weak interaction, helicity
  - Williams, pp. 305-310; see also Lecture 17 textbook references.
  - Halzen and Martin. p. 254
  - C.S. Wu, E. Ambler, R.W. Hayward, D.D. Hoppes, R.P. Hudson, "Experimental Test of Parity Conservation in Beta Decay", [Phys. Rev. 105, 1413 \(1957\)](#).

## ■ Quark Model

- ▶ Meson and baryon multiplets
- ▶ Isospin, strangeness, c, b, t quarks

## ■ Particle Interactions

- ▶ Colour charge, QCD, gluons, fragmentation, running couplings
- ▶ Strong and weak decays, conservation rules
- ▶ Virtual particles and range of forces
- ▶ **Parity, charge conjugation, CP**
- ▶ Weak decays of quarks
- ▶ Gluon emission and final state interactions

Previous  
lecture

## ■ Electrodynamics

- ▶
- ▶
- ▶

## ■ LHC

## ■ Future

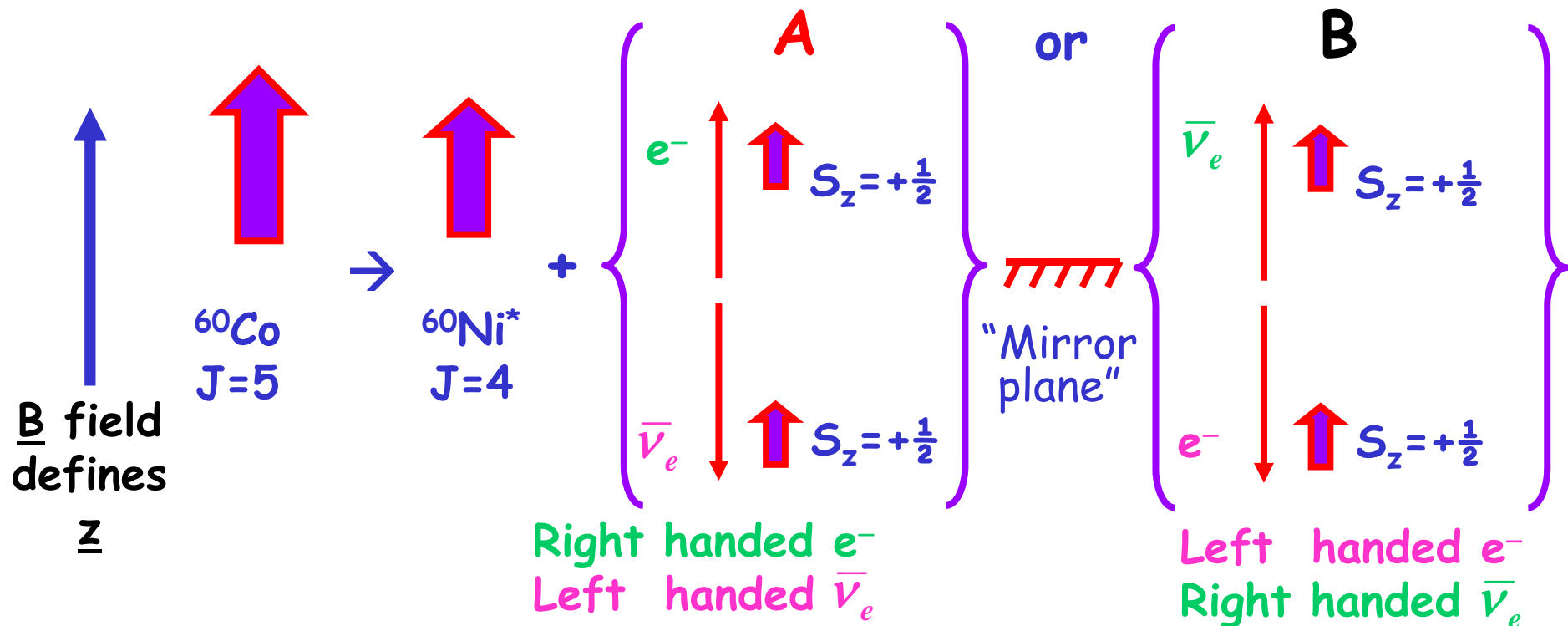
- [Lecture 17 \(4 slides/page\)](#) - Parity, Charge conjugation, Time reversal symmetries
  - Griffiths, pp. 136-144, 149-151, 161.
  - Perkins, pp. 71-76, 83-86,
  - Some experimental studies of T/CPT invariance
    - [CERN Press Release, 7 Mar 2012](#) **NEW** 1st resonant transitions measured in antihydrogen
    - [Phys. Rep. : 374 \(2003\)](#), pp.165-270, *Physics at CPLEAR*, A. Angelopoulos et al. (CPLEAR Collaboration), pg ~171.
    - [preprint CERN-EP-2001-060](#), *T-violation and CPT-invariance measurements in the CPLEAR experiment: a detailed description of the analysis of neutral-kaon decays to e pi nu*, Angelopoulos et al.
    - [Phys. Rev. D 83, 092001 \(2011\)](#), *Precise Measurements of Direct CP Violation, CPT Symmetry, and Other Parameters in the Neutral Kaon System*

# P and T transformations

Observable	Parity transform	Time, T, transform
Position, $\mathbf{r}$	$-\mathbf{r}$ (vector)	$\mathbf{r}$
Momentum, $\mathbf{p}$	$-\mathbf{p}$ (vector)	$-\mathbf{p}$
Spin, $\sigma$	$\sigma$ (axial vector)	$-\sigma$
Longitudinal polarisation, $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{p}$	$-\sigma \cdot \mathbf{p}$ (pseudoscalar)	$\sigma \cdot \mathbf{p}$
Electric field, $\mathbf{E}$	$-\mathbf{E}$ (vector)	$\mathbf{E}$
Magnetic field, $\mathbf{B}$	$\mathbf{B}$ (axial vector)	$-\mathbf{B}$
Magnetic dipole moment, $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{B}$	$\sigma \cdot \mathbf{B}$ (scalar)	$\sigma \cdot \mathbf{B}$
Electric dipole moment, $\sigma \cdot \mathbf{E}$	$-\sigma \cdot \mathbf{E}$ (pseudoscalar)	$-\sigma \cdot \mathbf{E}$

# $^{60}\text{Co}$ Parity violation experiment [Wu *et al*, 1956]

Basic process:  $^{60}\text{Co} \rightarrow ^{60}\text{Ni}^* + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$   
 Nuclear spins aligned along  $\underline{z}$  at low temperature ( $\sim 0.01\text{K}$ )



- When leptons emitted parallel to  $\pm \underline{z}$ , lepton spins constrained along  $+\underline{z}$
- Scenario B is mirror reflection of A (in plane  $\perp \underline{z}$ ), i.e. B is equivalent to parity transformed version of A.
- As scenario A is not observed, the weak interaction does change its behaviour during a parity transformation, i.e. parity is violated in the weak interaction