

# 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
- Classification of particles
  - ▶ Fermions and bosons
  - ▶ Leptons, hadrons, quarks
  - ▶ Mesons, baryons
- 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
- Electrodynamics
  - ▶
  - ▶
  - ▶
- LHC
- Future

Today

- 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).

Previous lecture

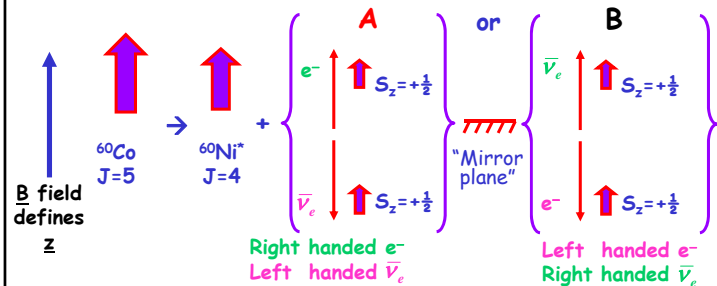
- Lecture 17 (3 slides/page) - Parity, Charge conjugation, Time reversal symmetries
  - Griffiths, pp. 136-144, 149-151, 161.
  - Perkins, pp. 71-76, 83-86,
  - Some experimental studies of T/CPT invariance
    - CERN Press Release, 7 Mar 2012 NEW 1st resonant transitions measured in antihydrogen
    - *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, $r$	$-r$ (vector)	$r$
Momentum, $p$	$-p$ (vector)	$-p$
Spin, $\sigma$	$\sigma$ (axial vector)	$-\sigma$
Longitudinal polarisation, $\sigma.p$	$-\sigma.p$ (pseudoscalar)	$\sigma.p$
Electric field, $E$	$-E$ (vector)	$E$
Magnetic field, $B$	$B$ (axial vector)	$-B$
Magnetic dipole moment, $\sigma.B$	$\sigma.B$ (scalar)	$\sigma.B$
Electric dipole moment, $-\sigma.E$	$-\sigma.E$ (pseudoscalar)	$-\sigma.E$

# <sup>60</sup>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  $\pm z$ , lepton spins constrained along  $\pm z$
- Scenario B is mirror reflection of A (in plane  $\perp z$ ), 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