The Beauty of LHCb



UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

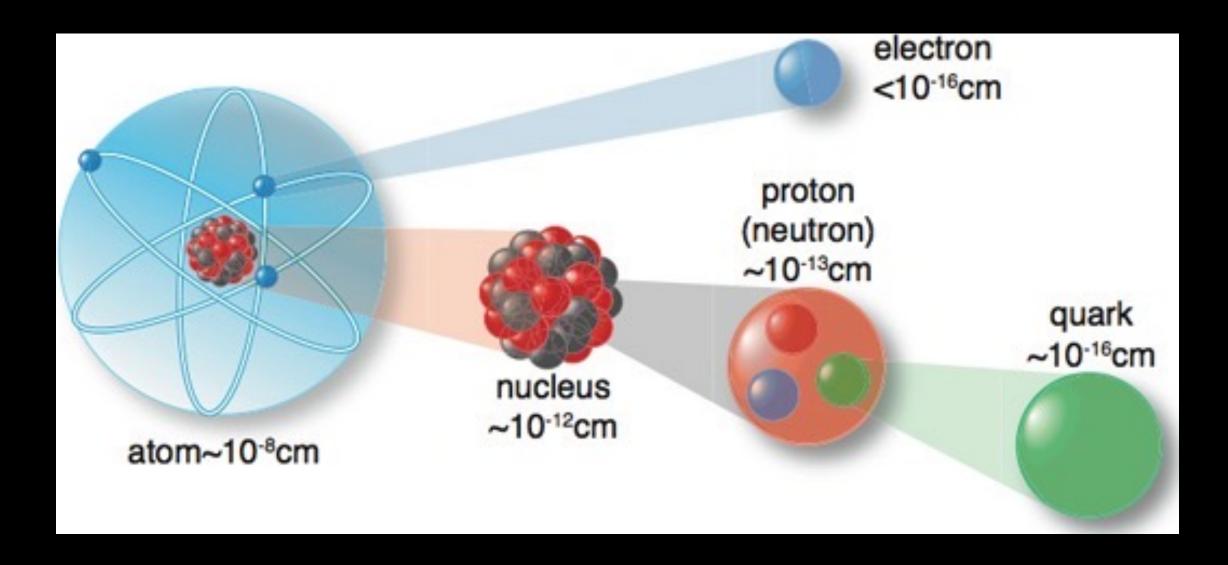
Dr Paras Naik

Liverpool
Particle Physics
Masterclass

2022

Matter

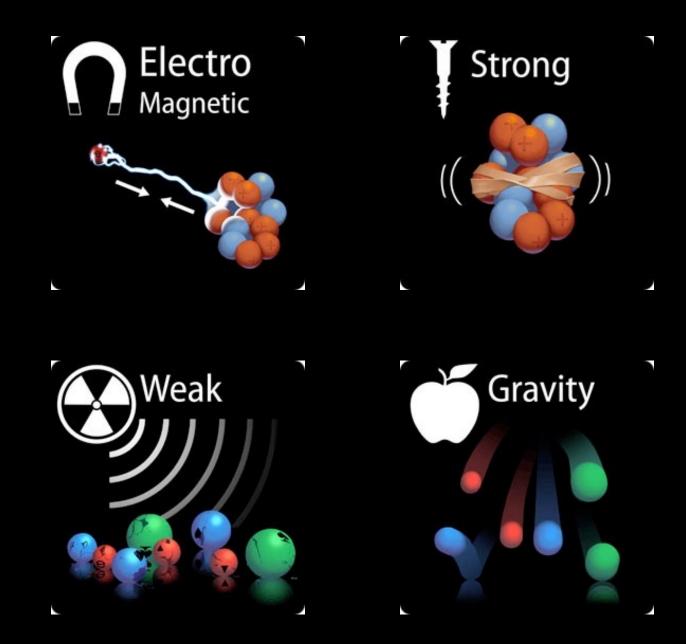
- Matter occupies space and has rest mass
- Common example: The atom



- Common types of matter
 - quarks [up and down quarks that make up nuclei]
 - leptons
 - charged [electrons]
 - neutral [neutrinos, which interact very weakly]

Forces

- Interactions between particles of matter take place through the exchange of force carriers (gauge bosons)
- Known Fundamental Forces (and force carrier)
 - Electromagnetic (photon)
 - Strong Nuclear (gluon)
 - Weak Nuclear (W, Z)
 - Gravity (?)



Some of these are massless (photon, gluon), but the W and Z are very massive compared to most quarks and leptons.

Dirac's Discovery



- Paul Dirac (1902 1984)
 - Born and educated in the UK
- "It is more important to have beauty in one's equations than to have them fit experiment"

$$\left(i\gamma^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}-m\right)\psi=0$$

- What does it mean?
 - Specifies the motion of matter particles
 - Predicts that particles have spin
 - Predicts the existence of antimatter

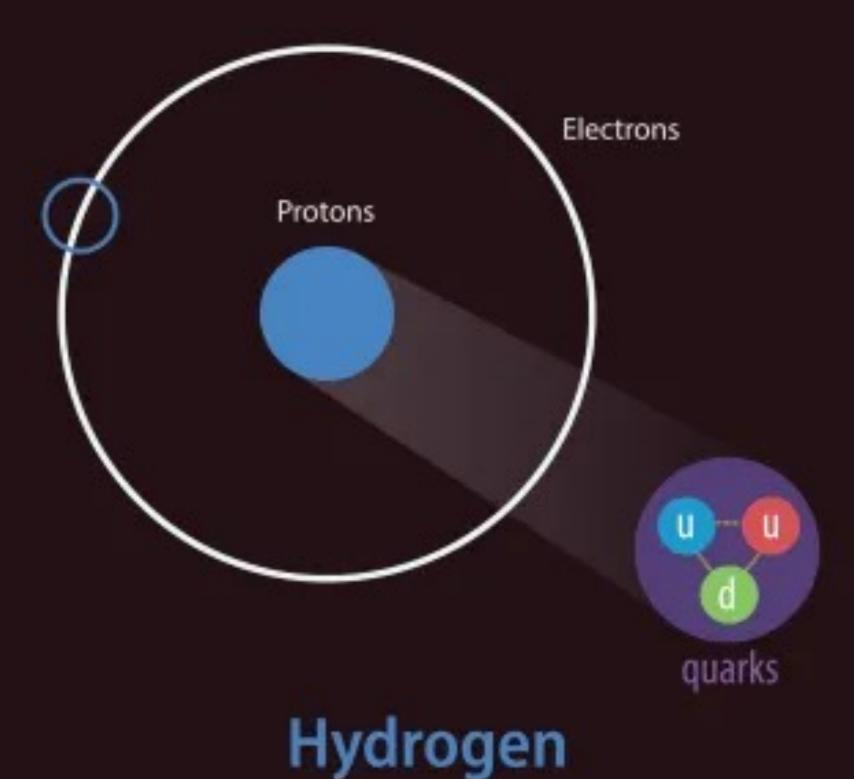
The Beauty of LHCb Paras Naik

Antimatter?

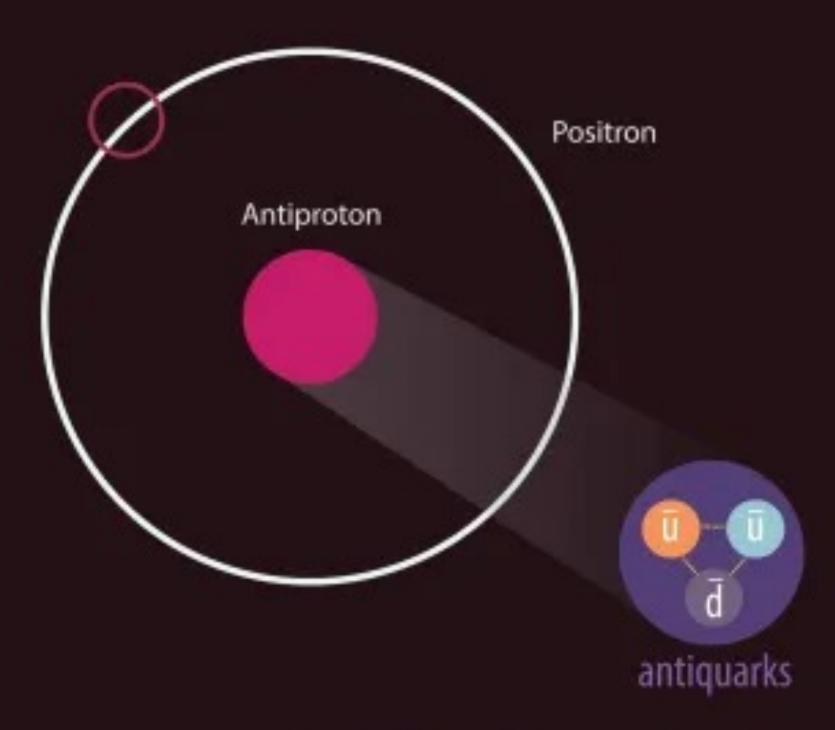


Antimatter?

Matter



Antimatter



Antihydrogen

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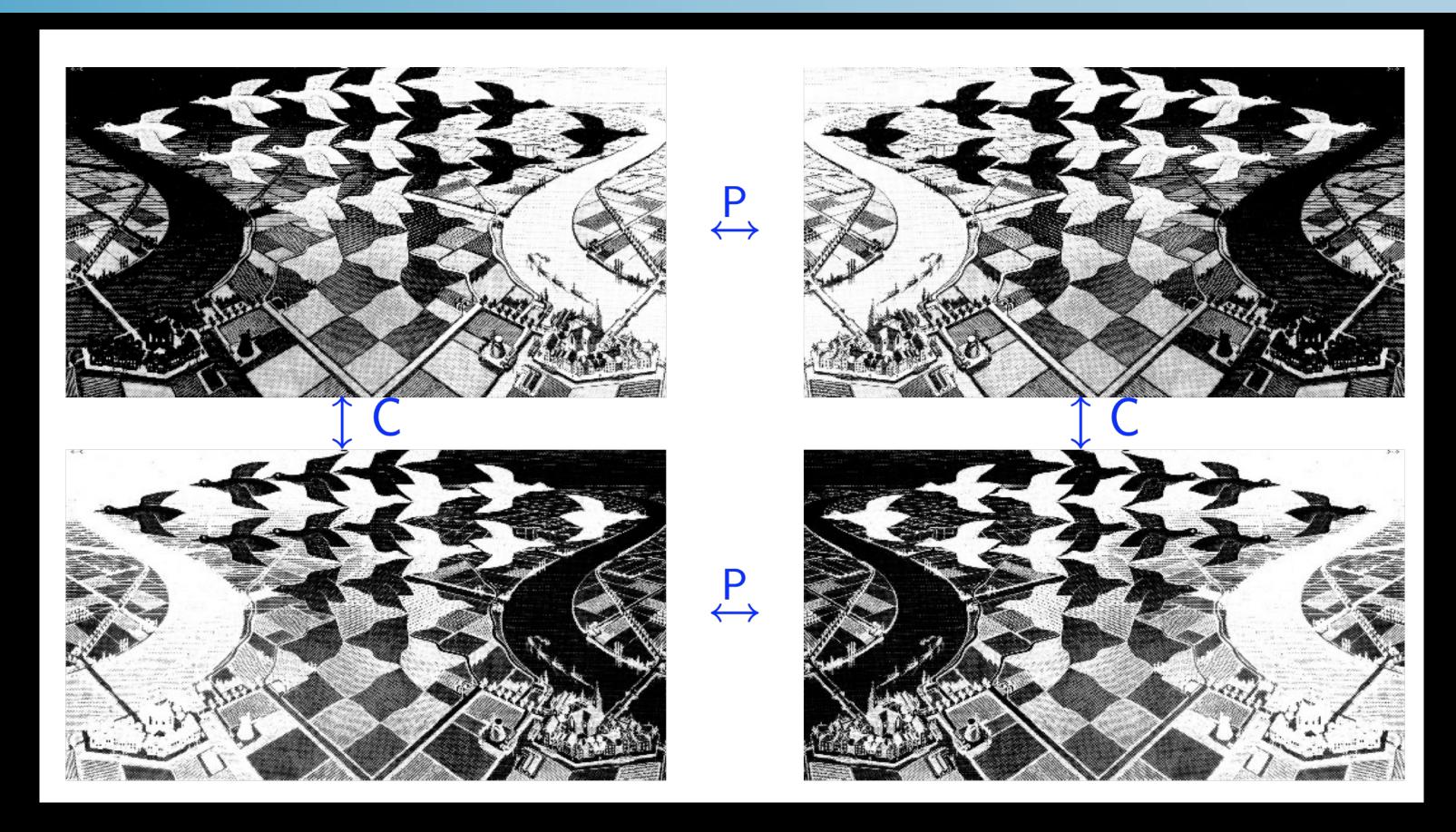
Twins



- Matter and antimatter behave differently ("CP Violation")
- Is this why our Universe is mostly matter?



CP Violation



P = parity (reflection)

 $C = matter \Leftrightarrow antimatter (black \Leftrightarrow white)$

Picture seems symmetric under CP, at first sight...

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2008



Rewarded two discoveries concerning symmetry violation

"for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous broken symmetry in quarks in nature" subatomic physics"

"for the discovery of the origin of the broken symmetry which predicts the existence of at least three families of



Photo: SCANPIX **Yoichiro Nambu**



Photo: Kyodo/Reuters

Makoto Kobayashi



Photo: Kyoto University

Toshihide Maskawa

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2008



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The discovery

The discovery of CP violation led to the prediction of new quarks



Photo: SCANPIX

Yoichiro Nambu



Photo: Kyodo/Reuters

Makoto Kobayashi



Photo: Kyoto University

Toshihide Maskawa

beauty

discovered 1977

top discovered 1994





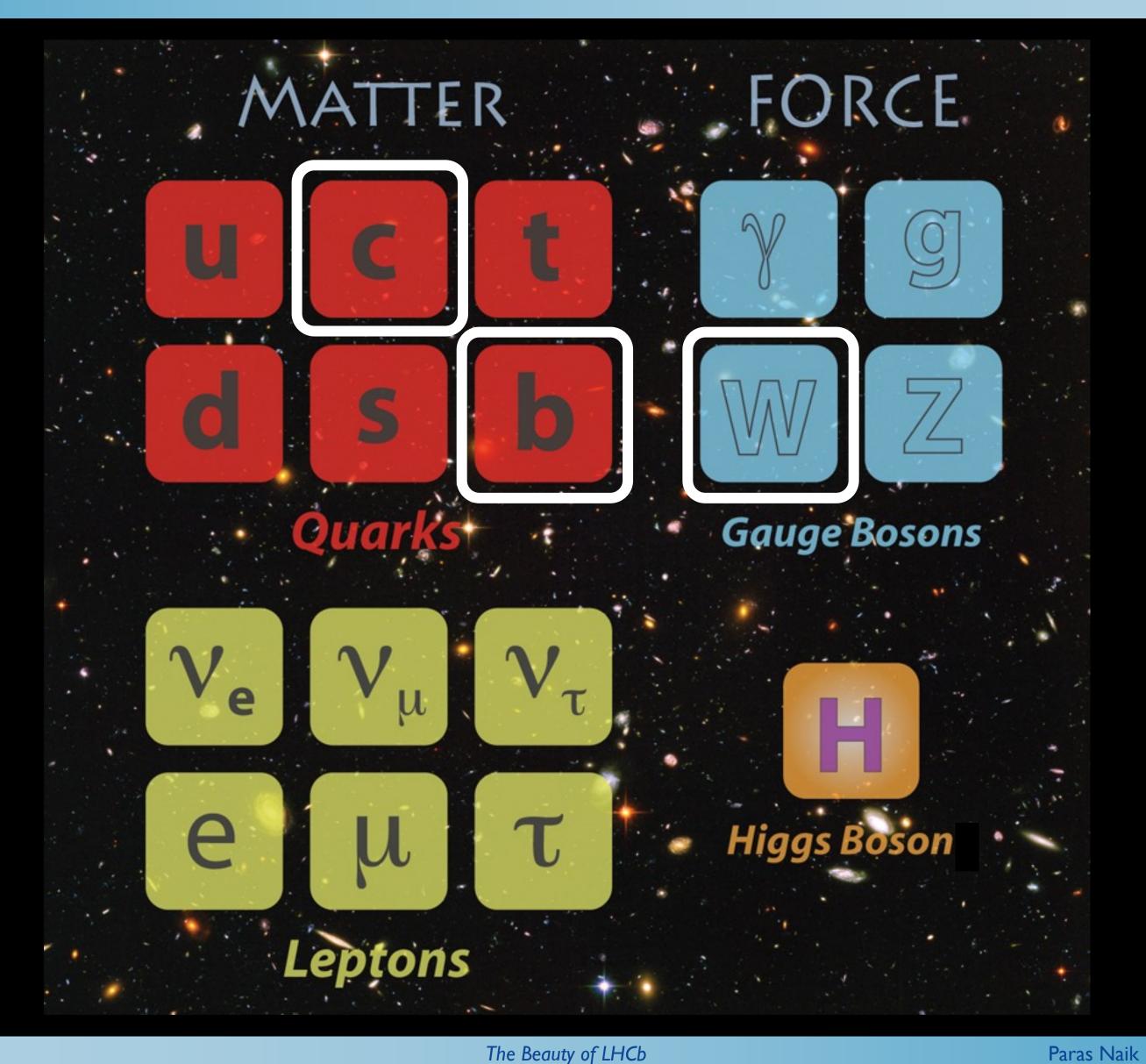
Universe without CP violation

Fortunately for us, the Universe is not symmetrical.

Universe with the amount of CP violation we know about

Understanding symmetry, or the lack of it, is an ongoing task.

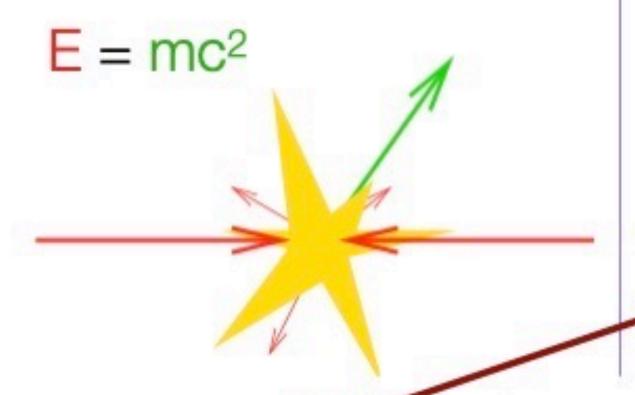
The Standard Model



Finding New Physics

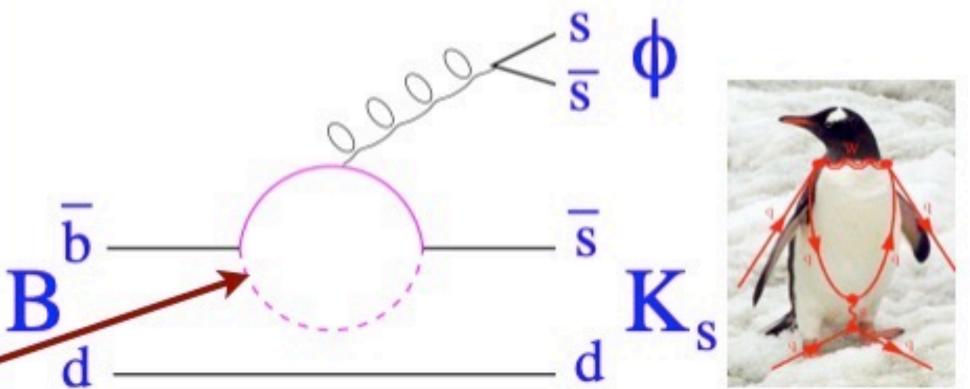
Direct Observations

Particles with mc² > E cannot be produced directly



Indirect Effects

... but they can have an effect as virtual particles, especially in loops



This kind of approach is sensitive to particles far heavier than those directly produced in a collider.

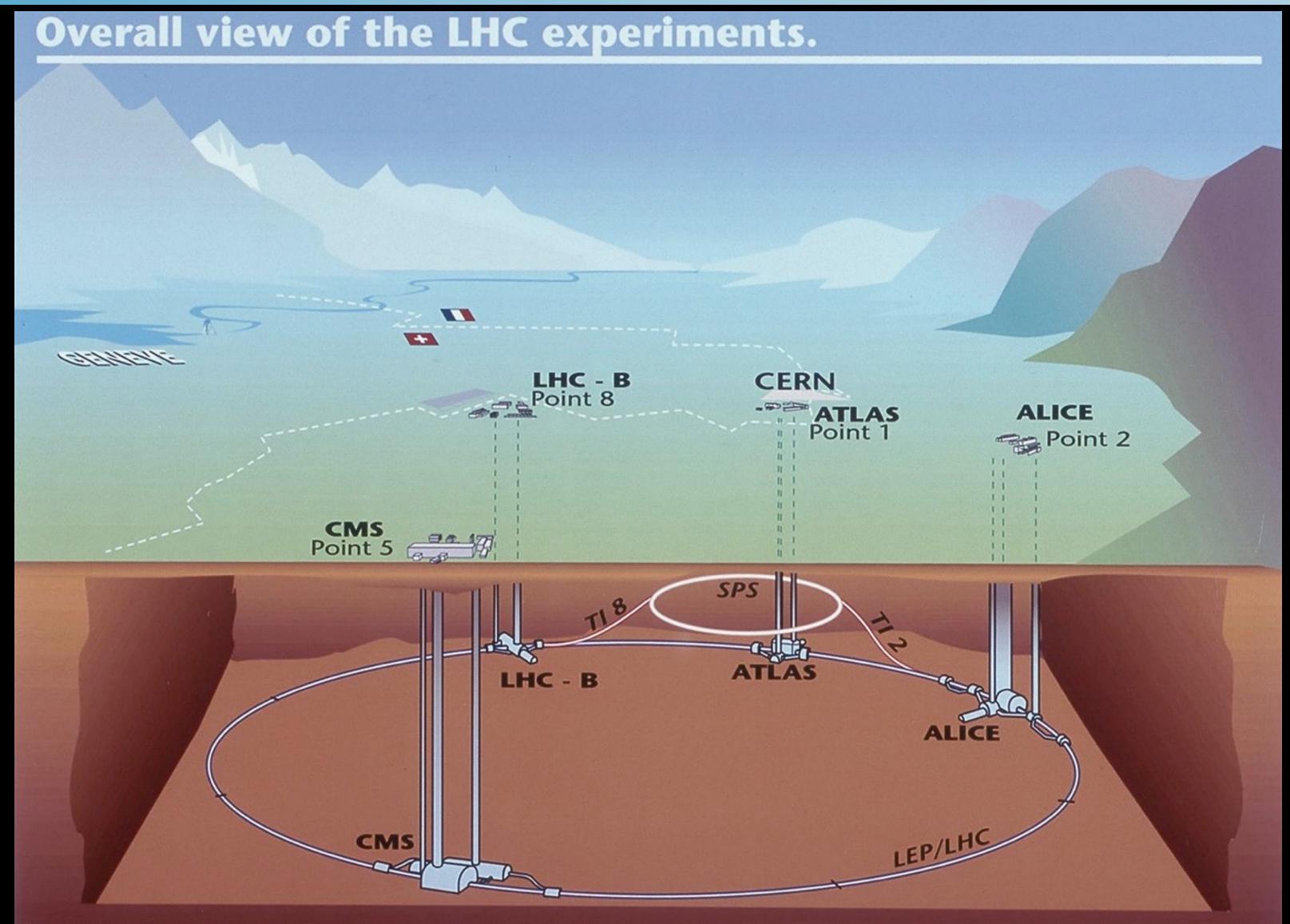
Flavour physics lets you see beyond the energy frontier...

LHCb is designed for this!

Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN



CERN



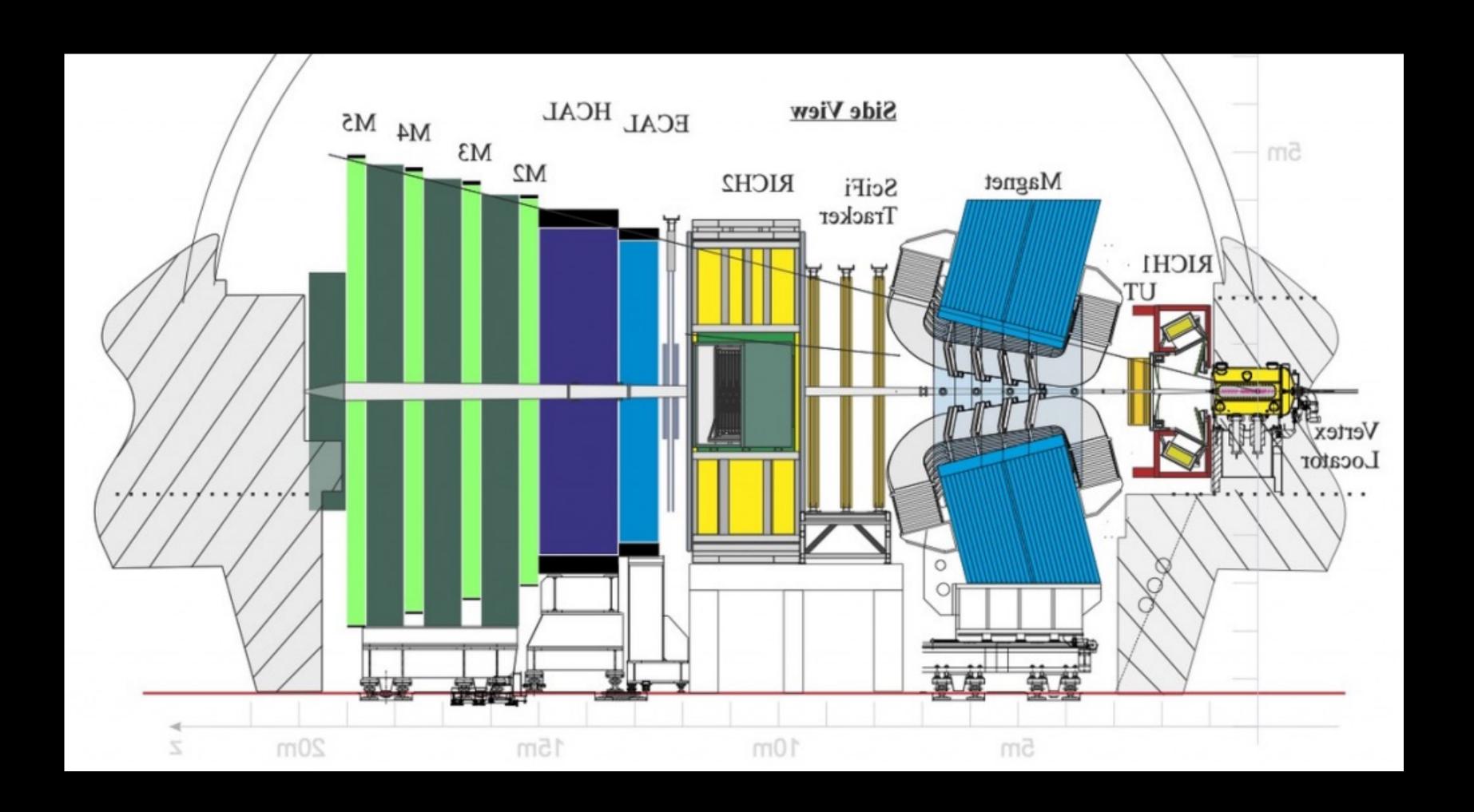
LHCb Collaboration



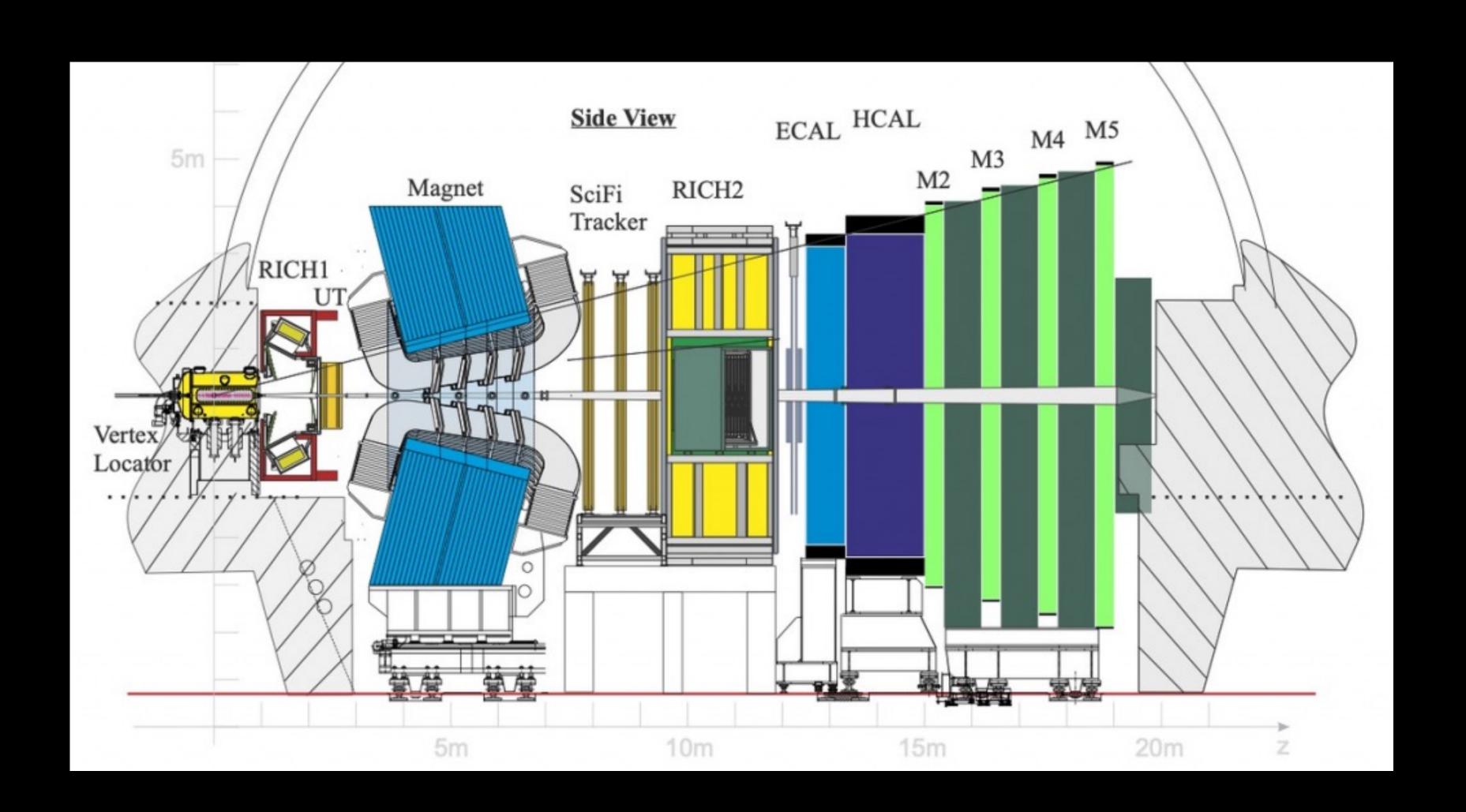
LHCb Collaboration



LHCb Detector

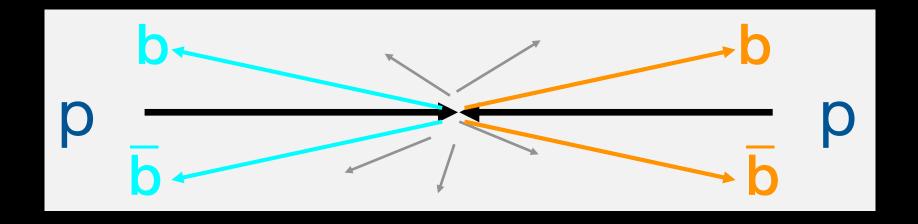


LHCb Detector



Capturing quarks

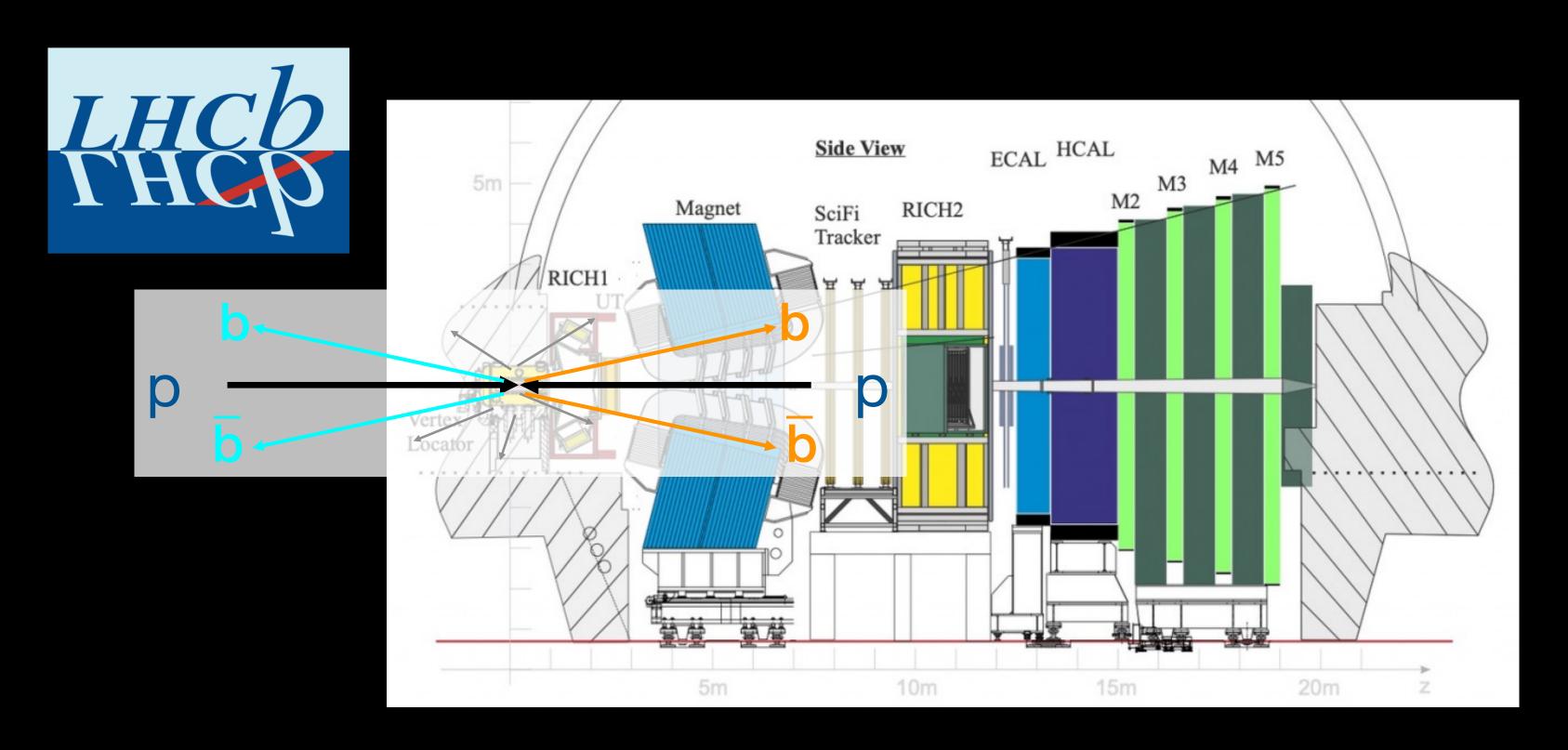
Beauty (and Charm) quarks are produced in forward directions



LHCb!

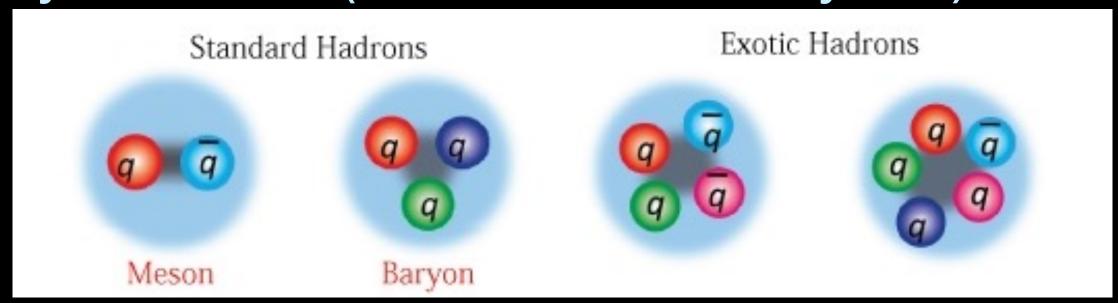
Beauty (and Charm) quarks are produced in forward directions

We built our detector to focus on finding these events



LHCb!

- Optimised for quark flavour physics, especially the precision study of <u>beauty</u> quark and <u>charm</u> quark decays.
- •100,000 b anti-b pairs per second at the LHCb interaction point. (and 20 times as much charm!)
- We study hadrons (mesons and baryons)

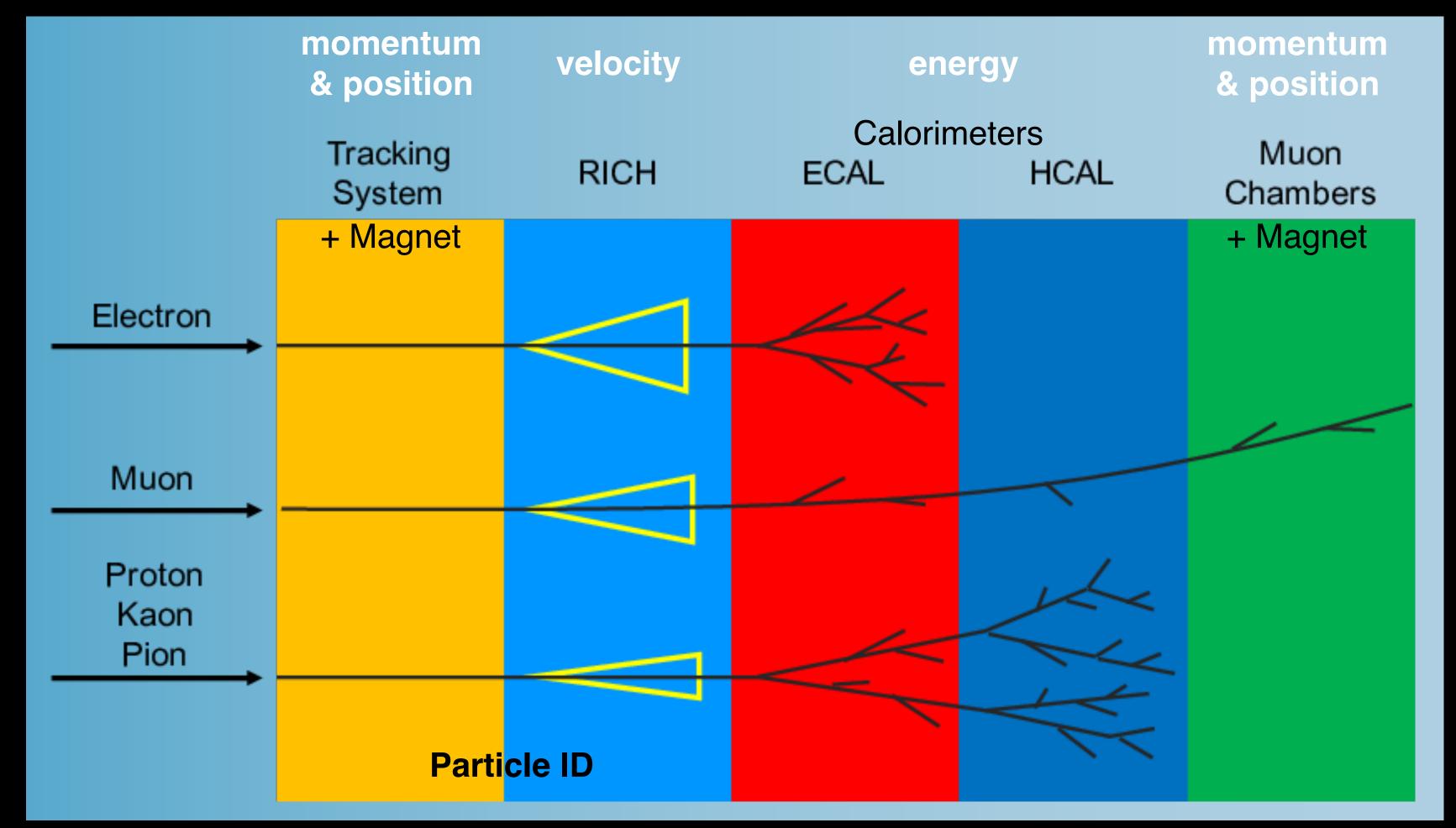


•Vast quantities of all b-hadron (B⁰, B_s, ...) and c-hadron (D⁰, D_s, ...) species



Putting it all together

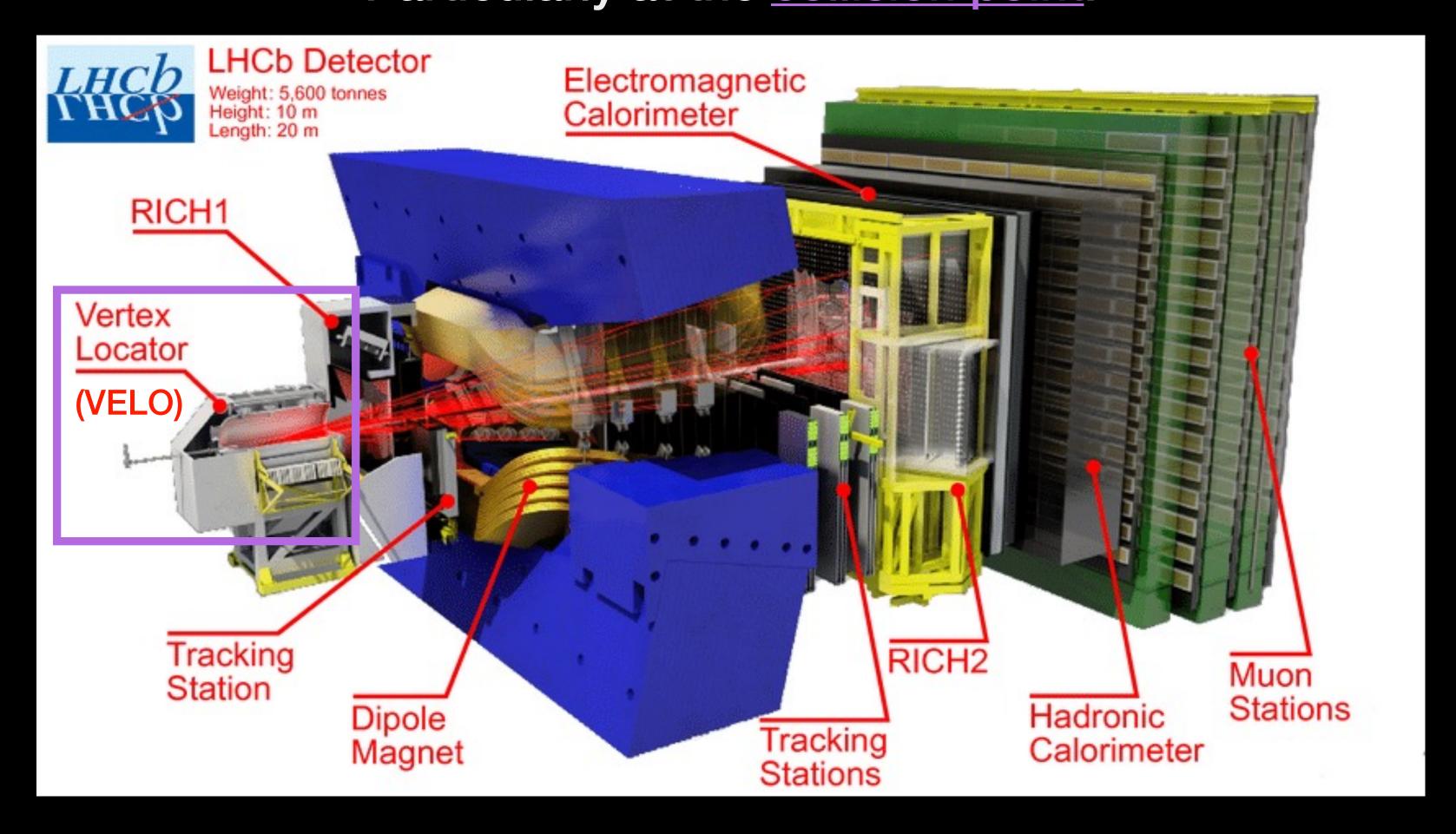
Heavy quark hadrons do not live very long, decaying to other, relatively stable, particles.



Vertex Locator (VELO)

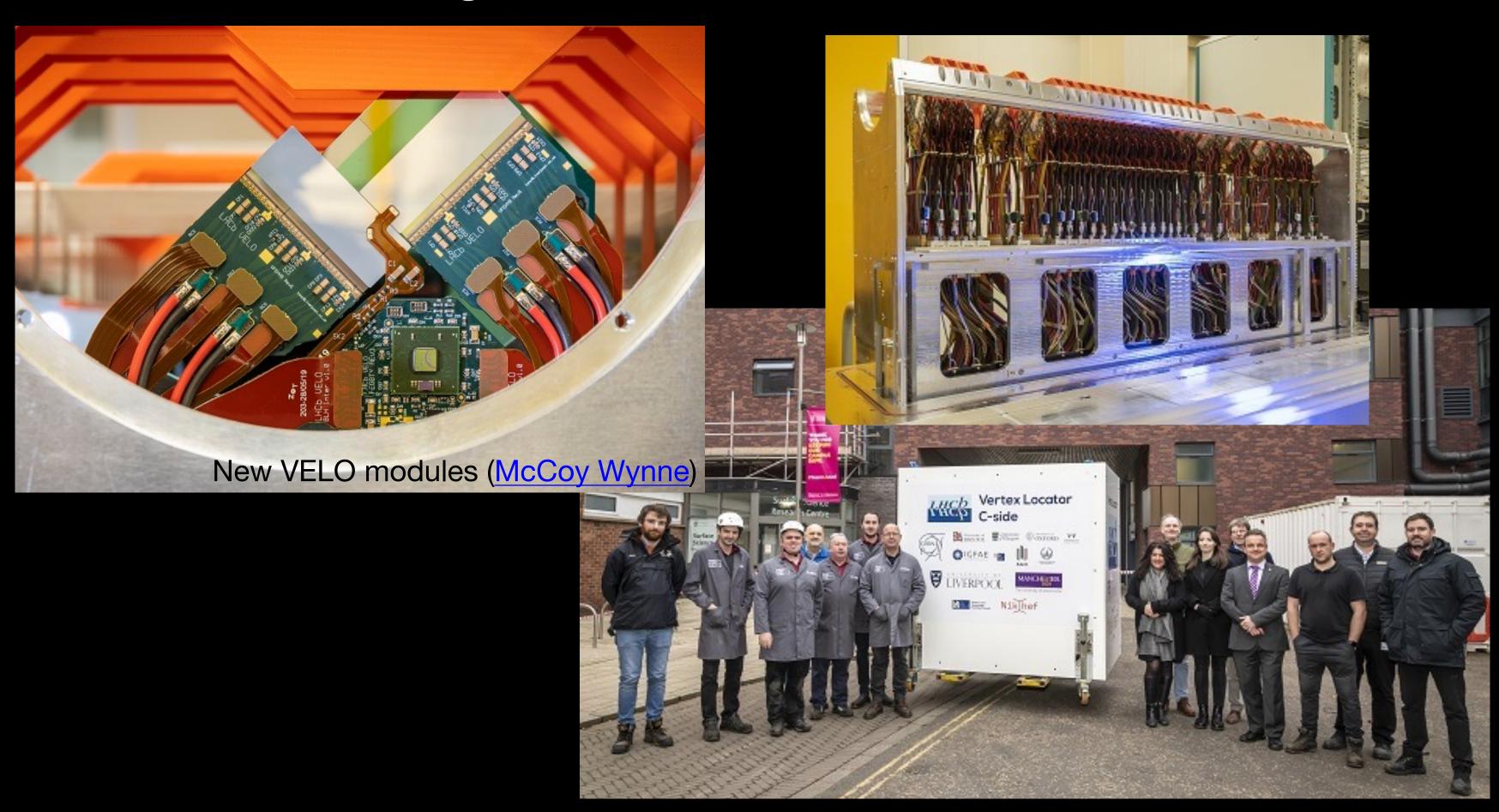
We need extremely precise detectors to observe the particles.

Particularly at the collision point!

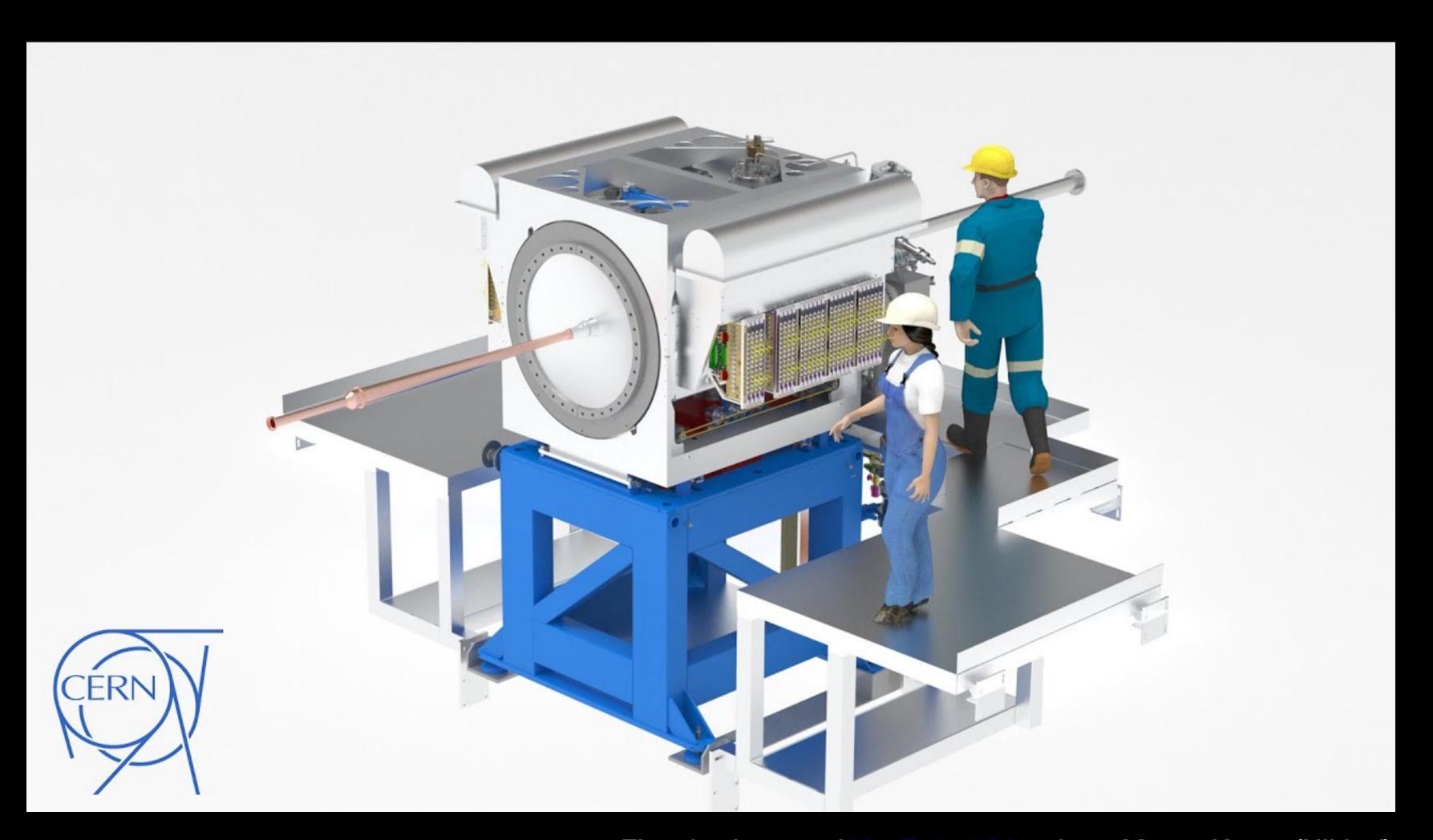


Built in Liverpool!

The 41-million-pixel Vertex Locator (VELO) was assembled right here at the University of Liverpool!



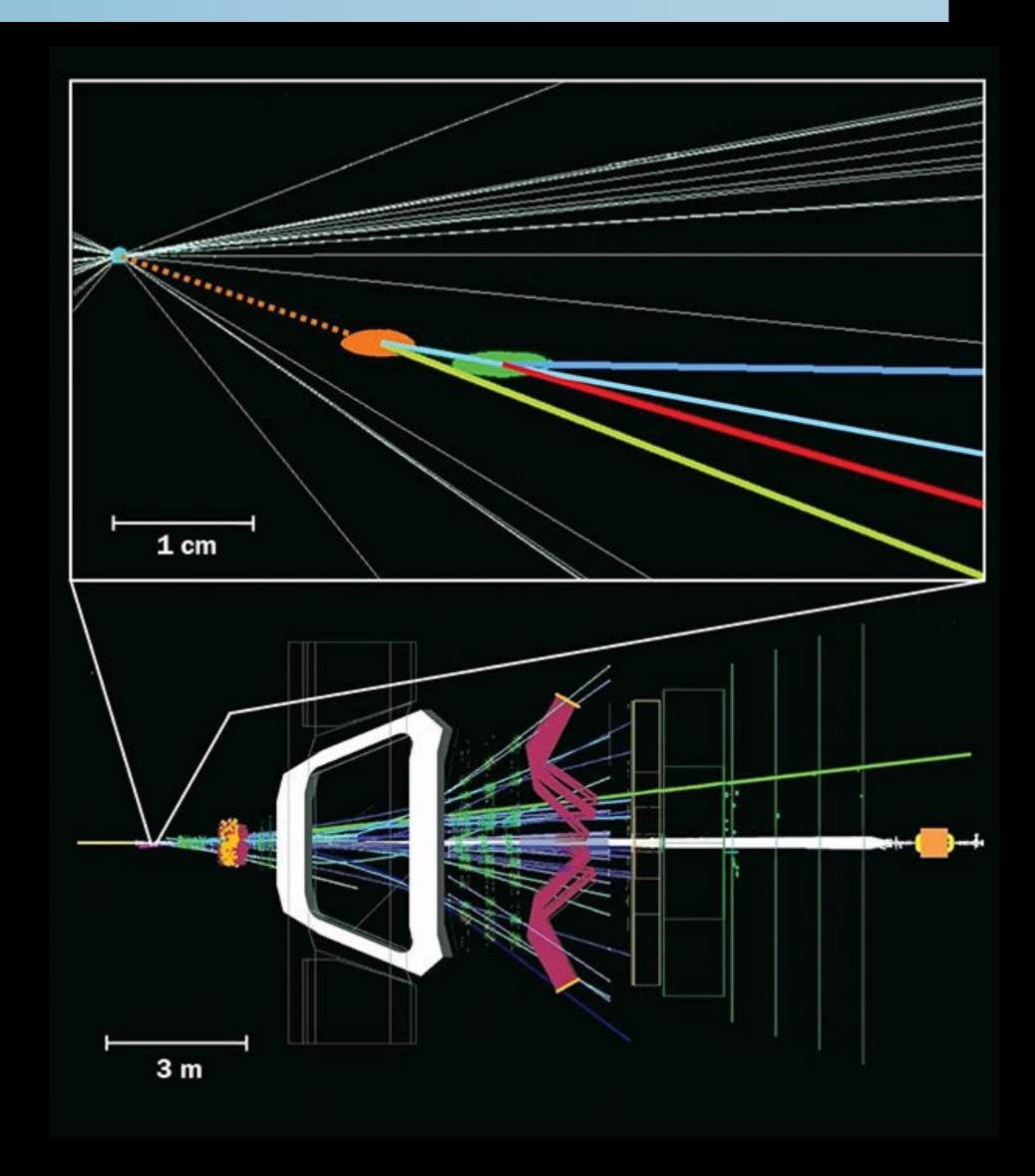
Inside the VELO



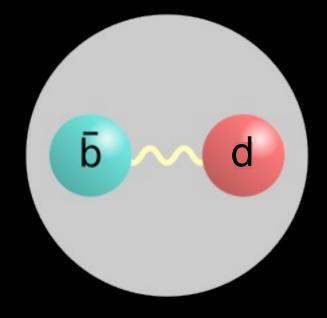
First 2 minutes of YouTube Video from Marco Kraan (Nikhef)

Inside the VELO!

- One proton-proton collision
- A neutral particle containing a b-quark travels along the dotted path
- •It then decays (in a millionth of a millionth of a second!) via the weak force into another particle containing a c-quark and one other particle
- The c-quark containing particle travels further and decays into three charged particles

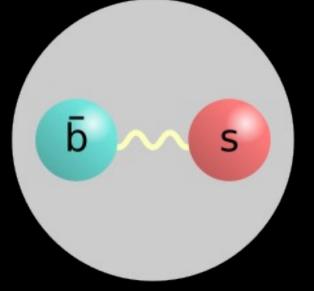


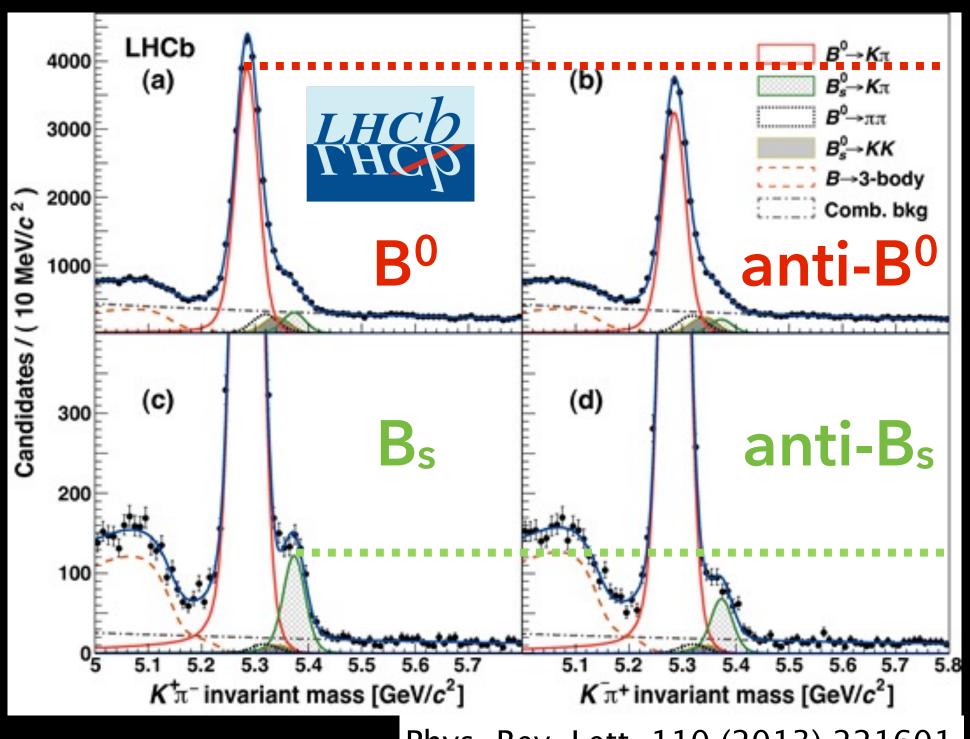
This Matters



Improved measurement of CP violation in "B⁰" mesons

First Observation of direct CP violation in "B_s" mesons



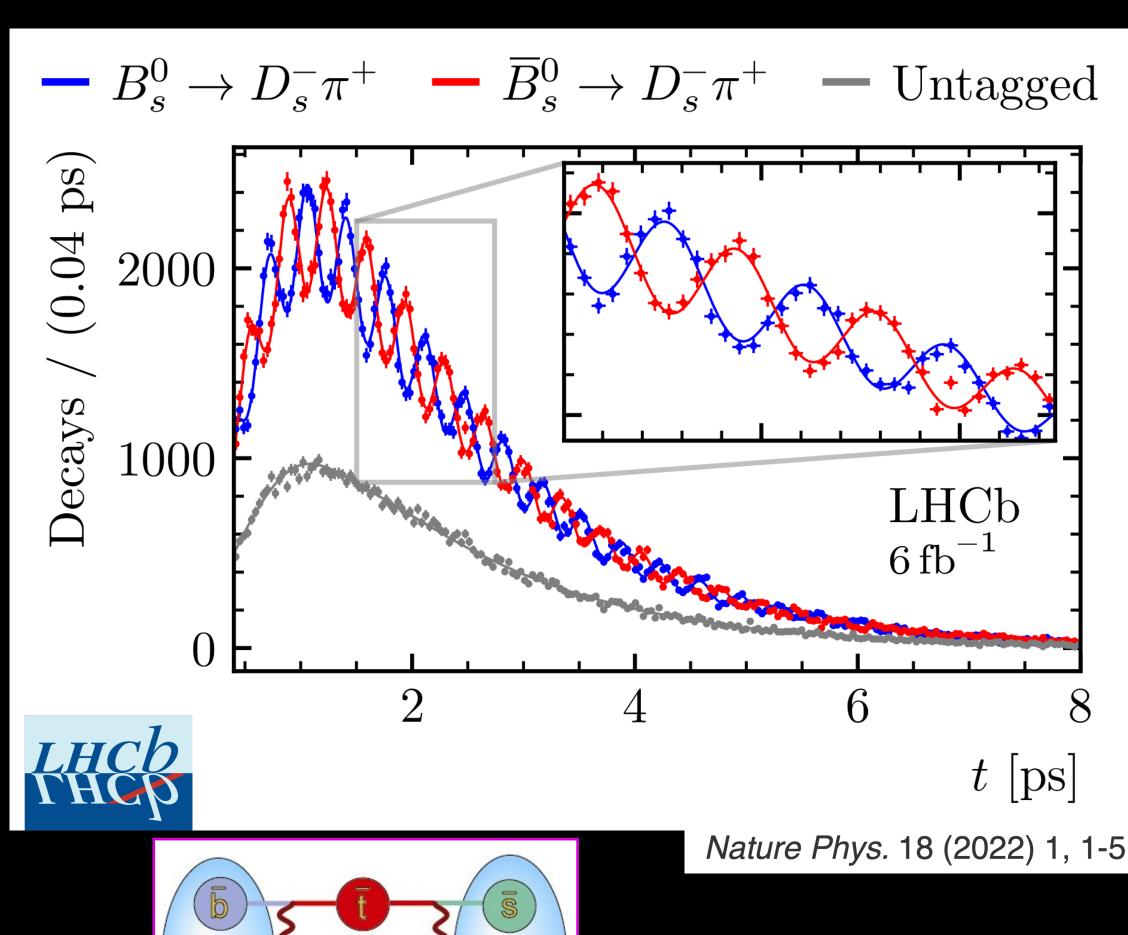


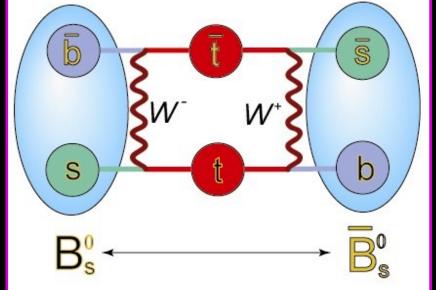
Oscillations!

Decay time distribution of a neutral beauty-strange meson for many thousands of decays

Matter and anti-matter can oscillate into each other trillions of times per second!

LHCb precisely measures how fast this oscillation occurs

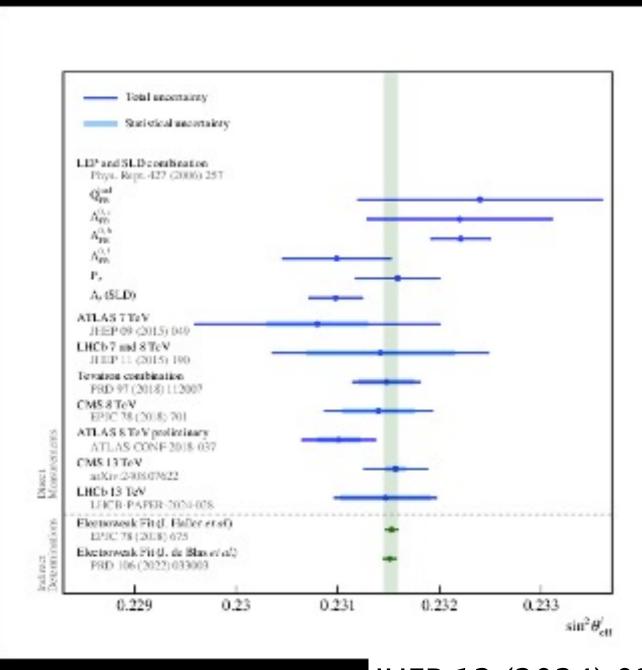






A new Liverpool measurement!

New Measurement of $sin^2\theta_{eff}^W$



JHEP 12 (2024) 026

- LHCb have published a new measurement of the effective leptonic weak mixing angle $(sin^2\theta_{eff}^W)$
- The measurement has strong Liverpool involvement





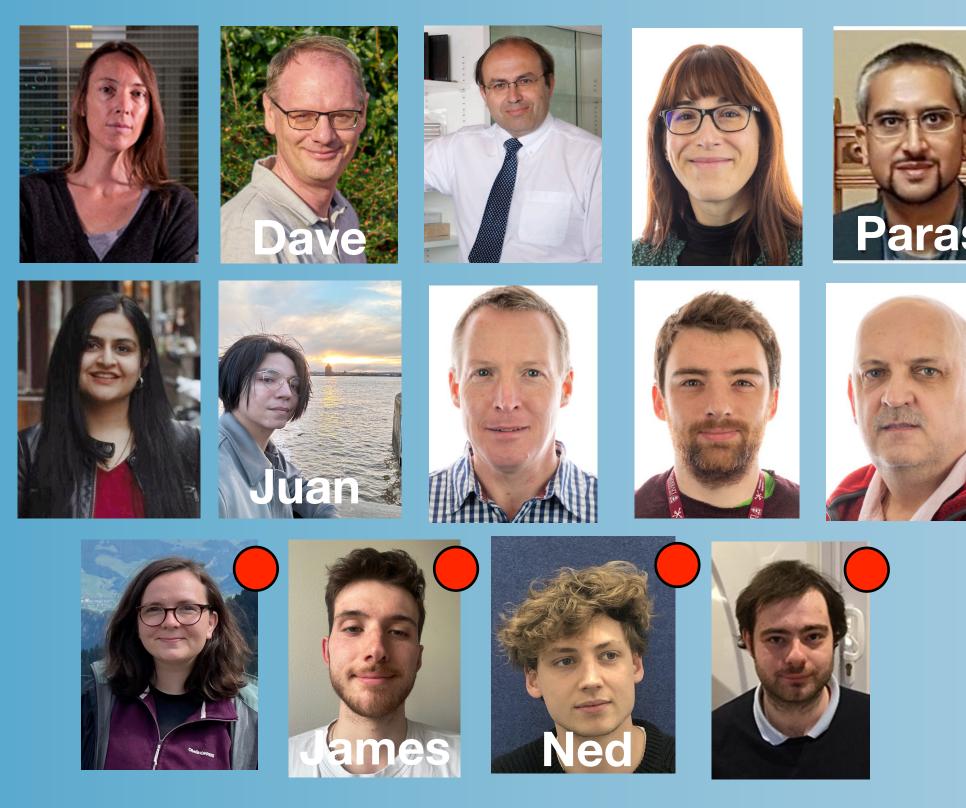


Measuring this precisely is essential for testing the Standard Model and searching for new physics.

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The Friendly Faces of LHCb Liverpool



(at CERN)









Involved Today

Students!

We are an active group, leading the field...

We've built/invented detectors, techniques, and tools used to collect/analyse LHCb data.

Perhaps you can join us in 2030?

Want to know more?

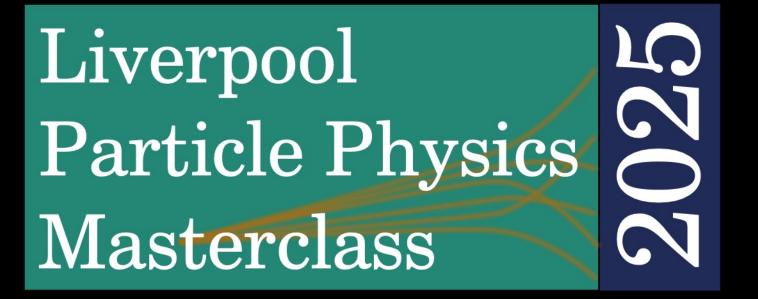
Videoconference with LHCb @ CERN this afternoon!

Search the web for "Liverpool Particle Physics" or seek: https://www.liverpool.ac.uk/physics/research/particle-physics/ and click on links and the video for more information!

Meet LHCb: https://lhcb-outreach.web.cern.ch/

http://scaleofuniverse.com/





The End