

# *Aspects of Particle Physics today*

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*Hassan Jawahery  
University of Maryland*

# UMD Flavor & CP Violation Group



# Standard Model:

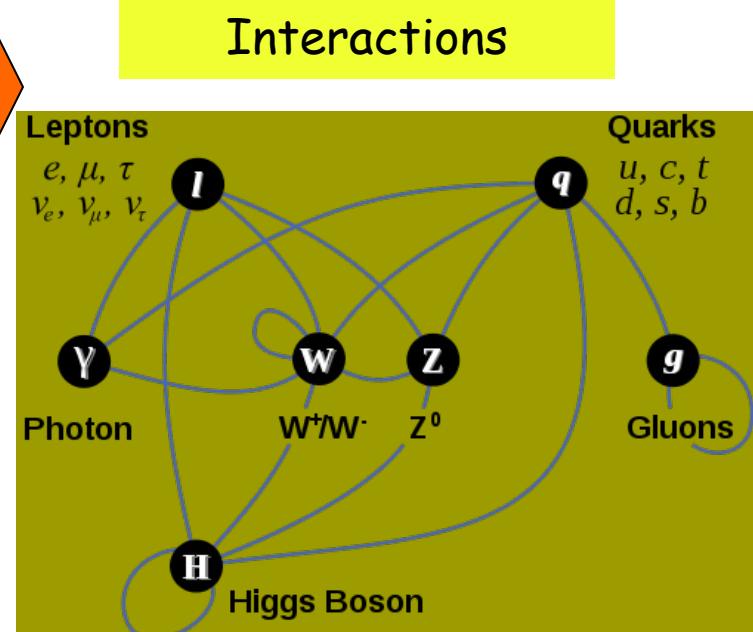
What we have learned so far  
on basic structure of matter?



Three Generations  
of Matter (Fermions)

	I	II	III	
mass →	2,4 MeV	1,27 GeV	171,2 GeV	
charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	
spin →	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
name →	u up	c charm	t top	
				Higgs
Quarks	d down	s strange	b bottom	g gluon
	$4,8 \text{ MeV}$	$104 \text{ MeV}$	$4,2 \text{ GeV}$	$0$
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$0$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$
Leptons	$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino	$Z^0$ Z boson
	$<2,2 \text{ eV}$	$<0,17 \text{ MeV}$	$<15,5 \text{ MeV}$	$91,2 \text{ GeV}$
	0	0	0	0
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1$
Gauge Bosons	e electron	$\mu$ muon	$\tau$ tau	$W^\pm$ W boson
	$0,511 \text{ MeV}$	$105,7 \text{ MeV}$	$1,777 \text{ GeV}$	$80,4 \text{ GeV}$
	-1	-1	-1	$\pm 1$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

Credit: J. W. Stewart



# Anti-Matter

For every particle there exists an antiparticle counterpart  
(same mass and lifetime , but opposite quantum numbers)

$$e^- \Leftrightarrow e^+$$

$$\nu \Leftrightarrow \bar{\nu} \quad (?)$$

$$p \Leftrightarrow \bar{p}$$

$$\pi^+ \Leftrightarrow \pi^-$$

$$n \Leftrightarrow \bar{n}$$

$$\pi^0 \Leftrightarrow \pi^0$$

$$\gamma \Leftrightarrow \gamma$$

..

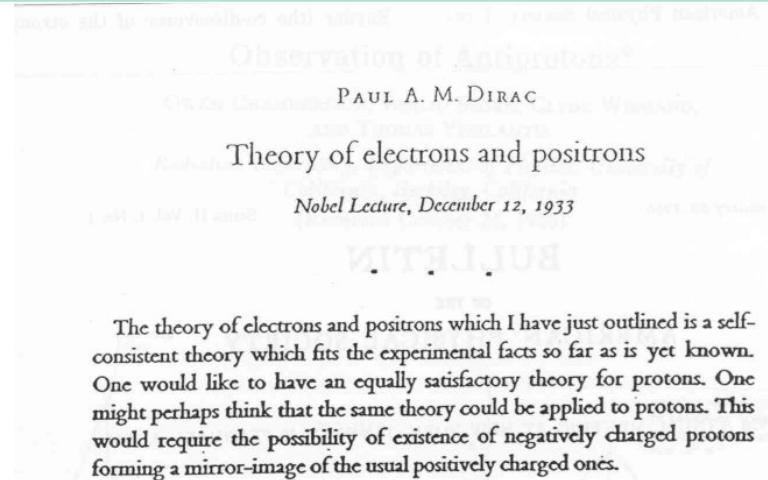
CPT invariance

$$m(a) = m(\bar{a})$$

$$\tau(a) = \tau(\bar{a})$$

# Some history: the birth of Anti-Matter

## 1928 Dirac's relativistic quantum theory



In any case I think it is probable that negative protons can exist, since as far as the theory is yet definite, there is a complete and perfect symmetry between positive and negative electric charge, and if this symmetry is really fundamental in nature, it must be possible to reverse the charge on any kind of particle. The negative protons would of course be much harder to produce experimentally, since a much larger energy would be required, corresponding to the larger mass.

If we accept the view of complete symmetry between positive and negative electric charge so far as concerns the fundamental laws of Nature, we must regard it rather as an accident that the Earth (and presumably the whole solar system), contains a preponderance of negative electrons and positive protons. It is quite possible that for some of the stars it is the other way about, these stars being built up mainly of positrons and negative protons. In fact, there may be half the stars of each kind. The two kinds of stars would both show exactly the same spectra, and there would be no way of distinguishing them by present astronomical methods.

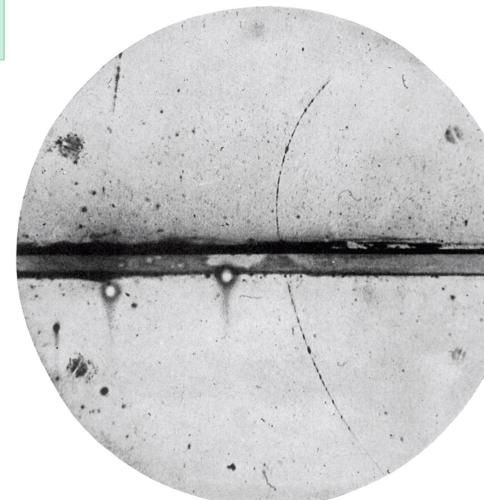


Fig. 1. A 35 million volt positron ( $W_0 = 3.5 \times 10^8$  electron-volt) passing through a 6 mm lead plate being measured in a 35 million volt betatron ( $W_0 = 3.5 \times 10^8$  electron-volt). The length of this track  
is at present the same distance from the possible point of entry to the counter.

1932: Carl Anderson  
positive electrons in  
cosmic rays

Blackett & Occhialini  
 $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

Anti-proton at Bevatron, (1955)  
Anti-Neutron at Bevatron (1960)  
Anti-Deutron PS/CERN, AGS/BNL(1965)  
Anti-Hydrogen (p-, e+) LEAR/CERN(1995)

....  
Stars of antimatter?  
Galaxies of antimatter?

# The view from Astrophysics

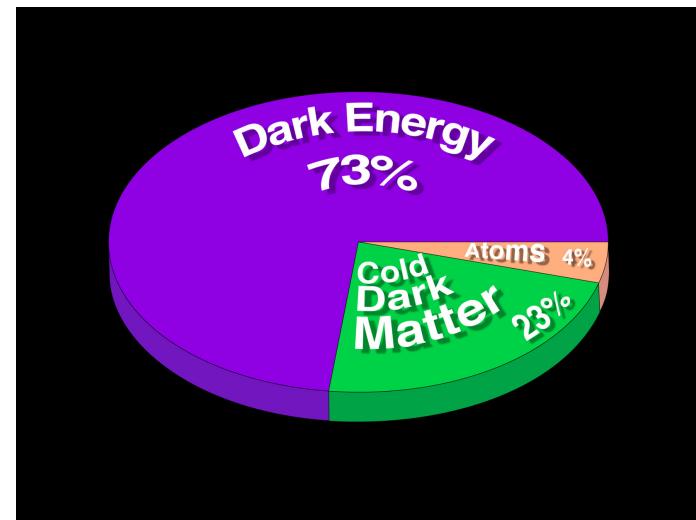
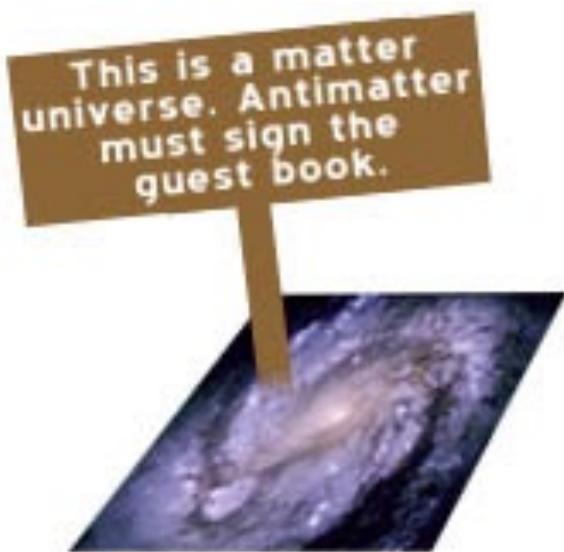
No evidence for any primary anti-matter in sky except those produced as secondary products in interactions of cosmic rays

$$\bar{p}/p = 10^{-4}$$

So, what happened to all the anti-matter?

# Standard Model has been astonishingly successful

## But the picture seems incomplete



- No Dark Matter candidate
  - Nothing on Dark energy
- Not able to account for the observed Matter-Antimatter imbalance in universe

The picture seems incomplete

There must be other particles and forces  
than those in the Standard Model

New Symmetries & Forces ?  
(e.g. Supersymmetry)  
Extra Dimensions ?

....

Finding these is the main goal of  
particle physics

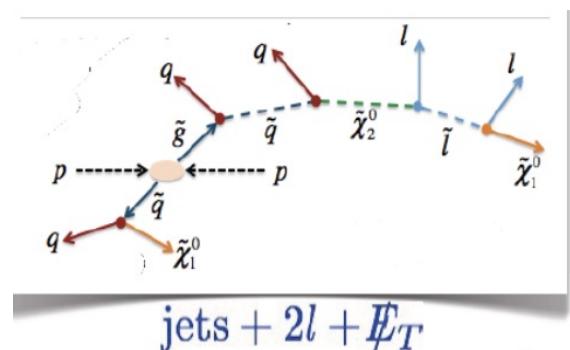
&

why we use and need more  
powerful particle accelerators

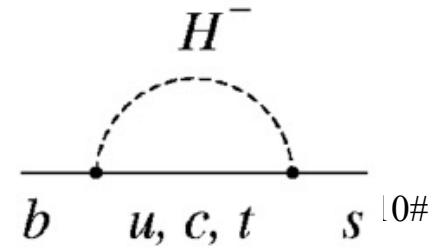
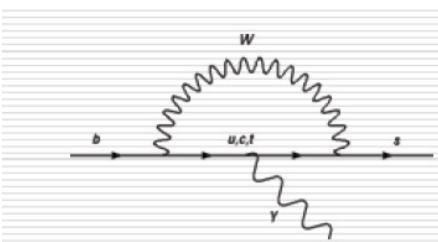
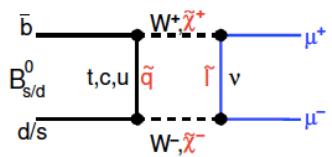
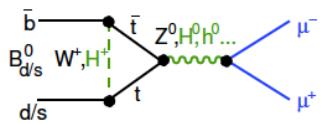
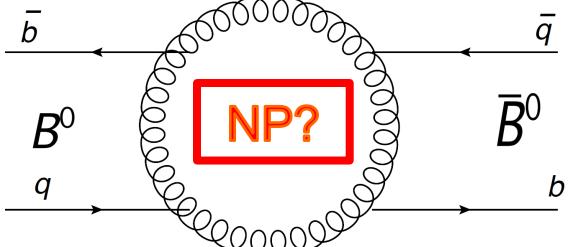
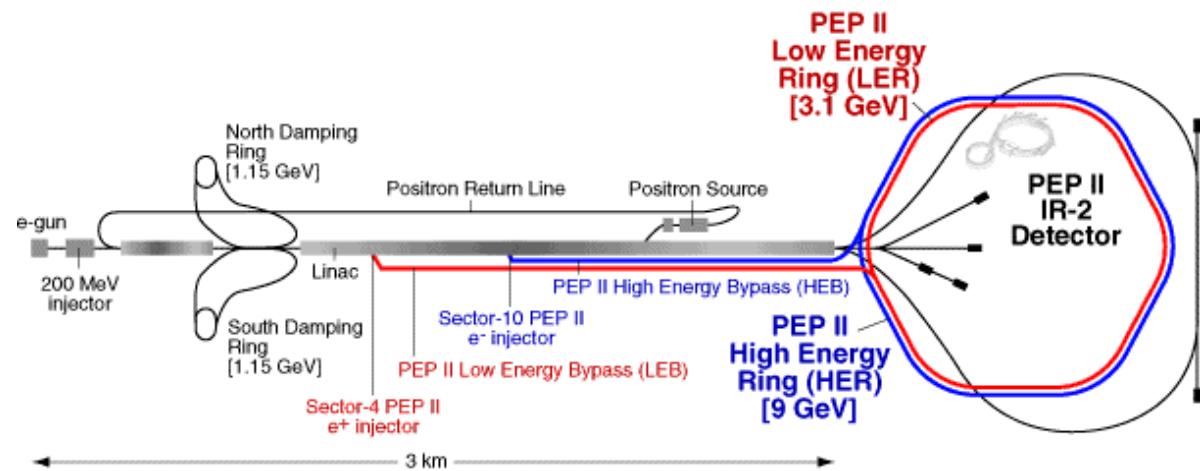
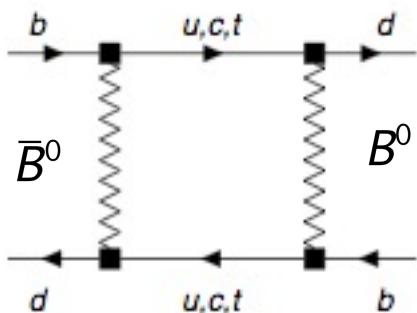
# searches for new particles & interactions at LHC



LHC Run-I yielded the Higgs  
But no sign of NP particles yet  
All eyes are on LHC Run II



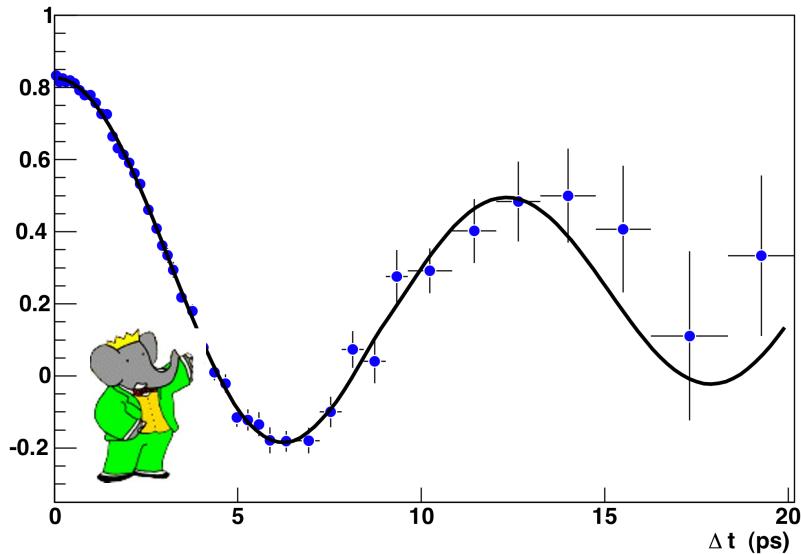
# Search for their quantum imprints



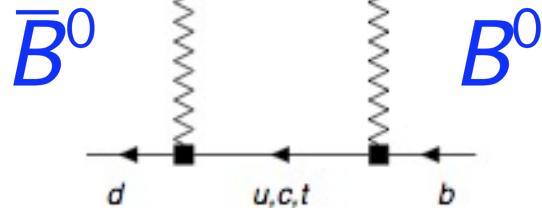
# $B^0 \leftrightarrow \bar{B}^0$ oscillation Today

Time evolution of a state prepared as  $B^0$

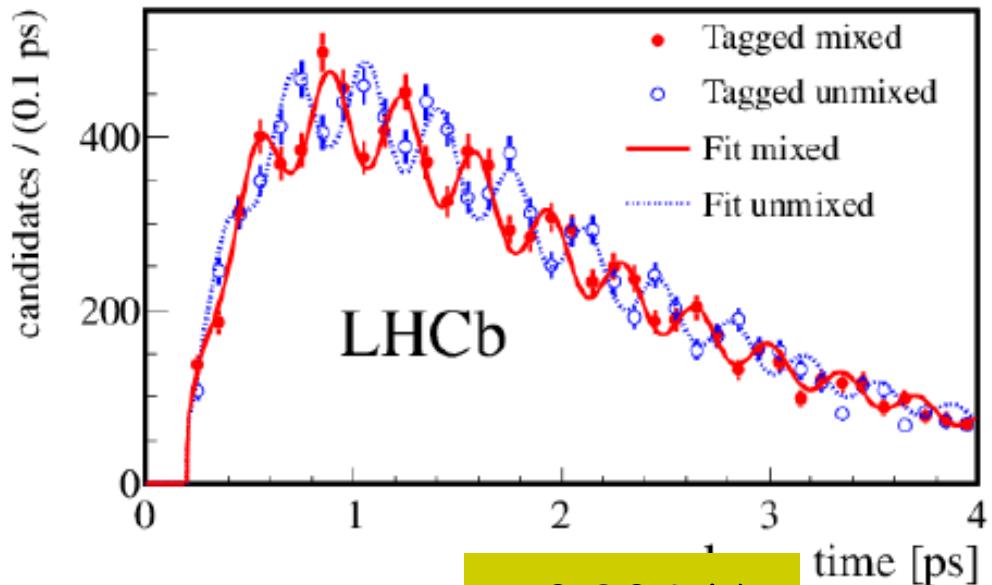
$$B_d^0(\bar{b}d) \leftrightarrow \bar{B}_d^0(b\bar{d})$$



$$\sim 81 \text{ GHz} \\ \propto m_t^2 |V_{tb}^* V_{td}|^2$$



$$B_s^0(\bar{b}s) \leftrightarrow \bar{B}_s^0(b\bar{s})$$



$$\sim 2.82 \text{ THz} \\ \propto m_t^2 |V_{tb}^* V_{ts}|^2$$

# So, what's our work on?

Briefly:

Since 1981-been using  
the "b quark" to try to uncover some of  
these mysteries:

focusing on

the matter-antimatter imbalance mystery

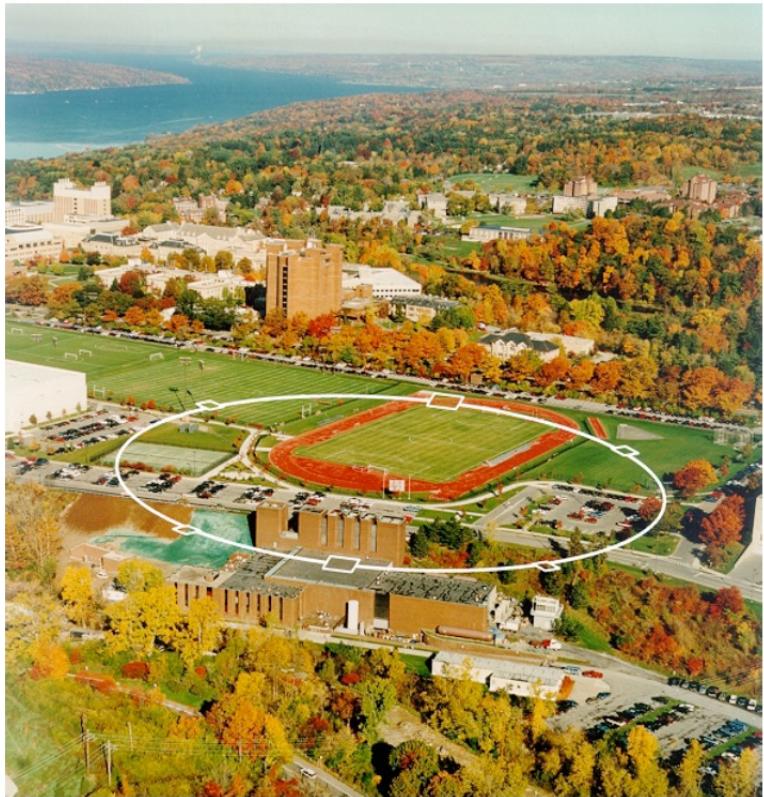
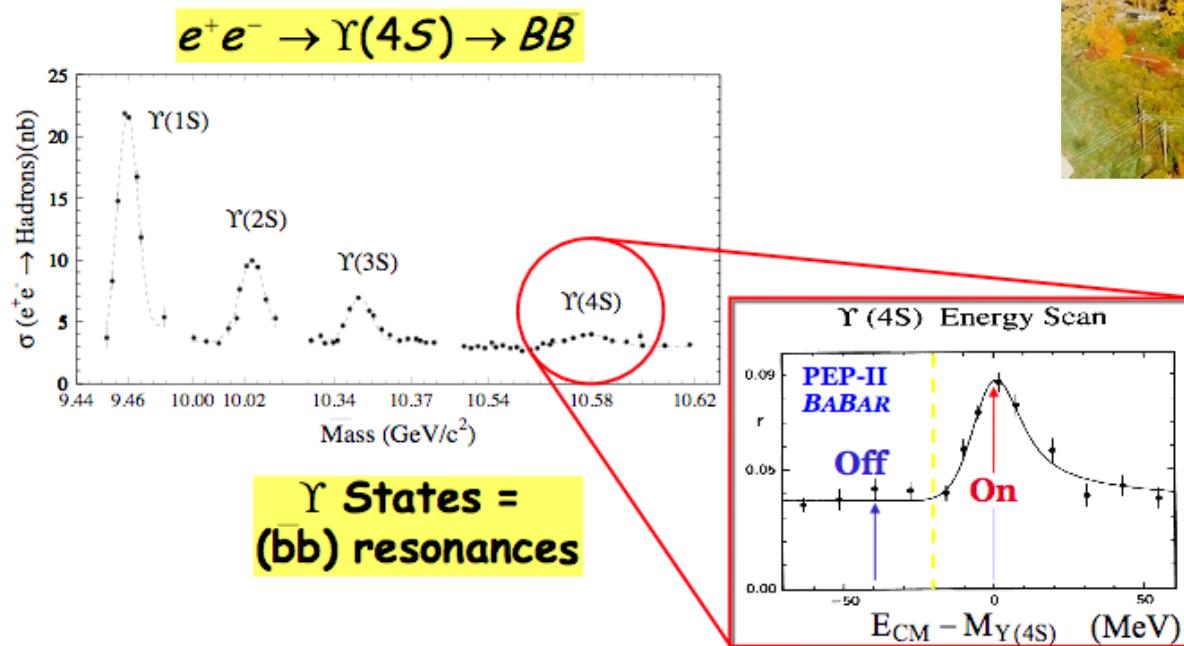
Three Generations of Matter (Fermions)			
Quarks	I	II	III
mass	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV
charge	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
name	u up	c charm	t top
	<b>b</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>b</b>
mass	4.8 MeV	104 MeV	4.2 GeV
charge	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
name	d down	s strange	b bottom
	<b>d</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>b</b>
Leptons	IV	V	VI
mass	<2.2 eV	<0.17 MeV	<15.5 MeV
charge	0	0	0
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
name	$\nu_e$ electron neutrino	$\nu_\mu$ muon neutrino	$\nu_\tau$ tau neutrino
	<b>e</b>	<b><math>\mu</math></b>	<b><math>\tau</math></b>
Gauge Bosons	IV	V	VI
mass	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV
charge	-1	-1	-1
spin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
name	$W^\pm$ W boson	$Z^0$ Z boson	$W^\pm$ W boson

# The setting for the "b-quark probe" in 1981

Cornell Electron Positron Collider

Produce matter and antimatter in pair

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow B$  meson + anti- $B$ -meson  
record & study their properties

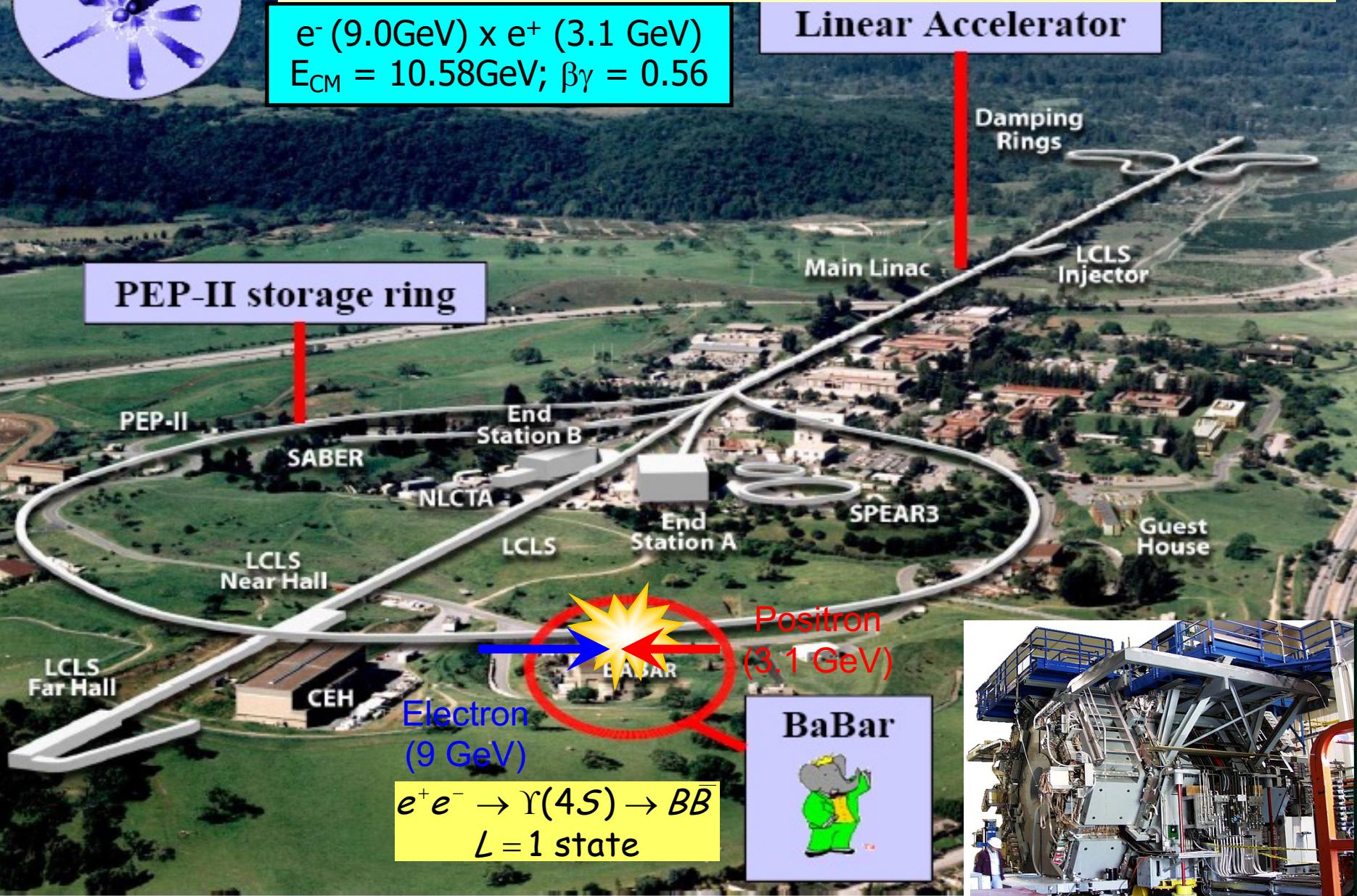




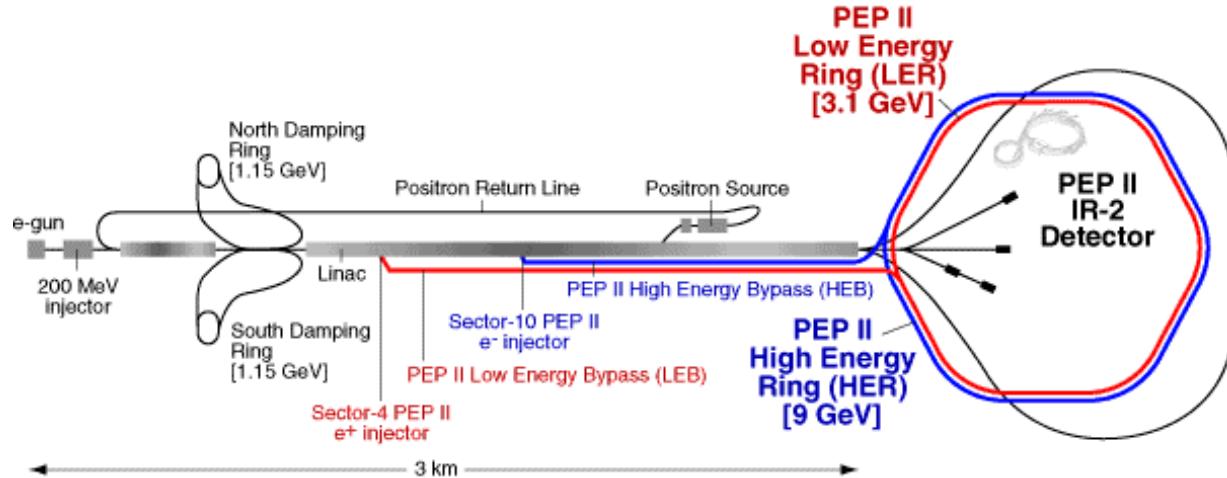
# 1993-2008 The PEP-II B Factory (SLAC)

$e^-$  (9.0 GeV)  $\times e^+$  (3.1 GeV)  
 $E_{CM} = 10.58 \text{ GeV}$ ;  $\beta\gamma = 0.56$

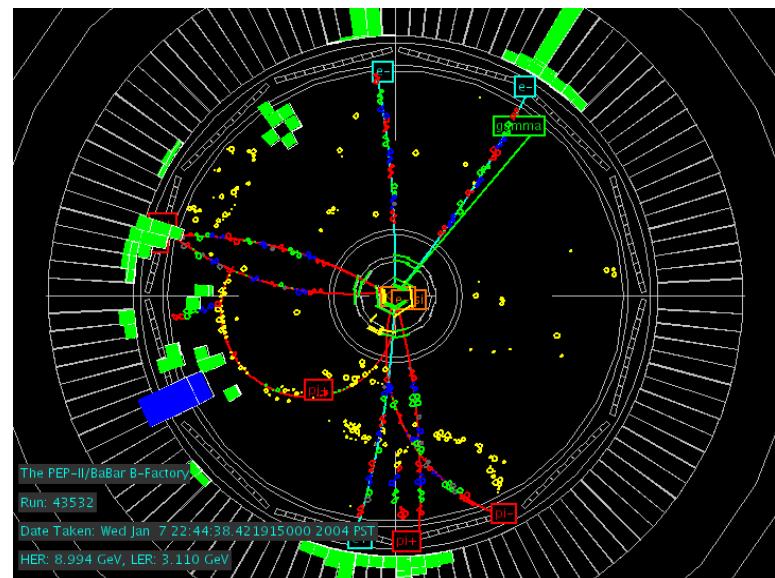
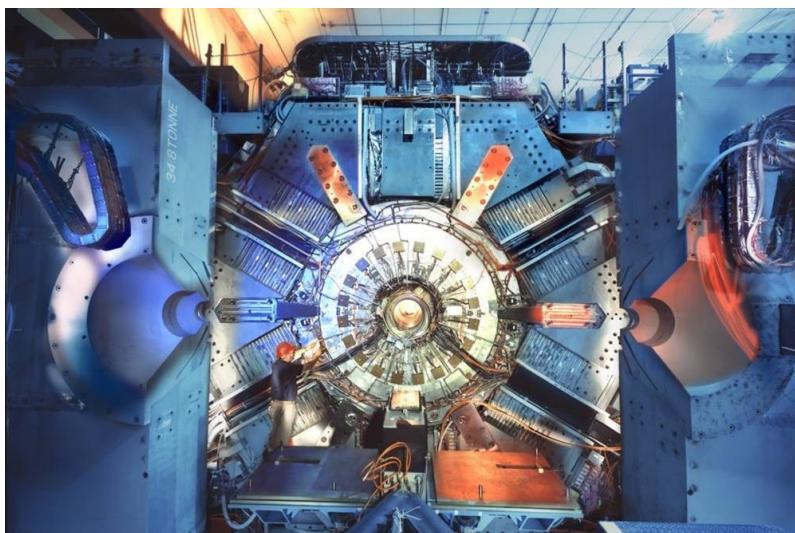
## Linear Accelerator

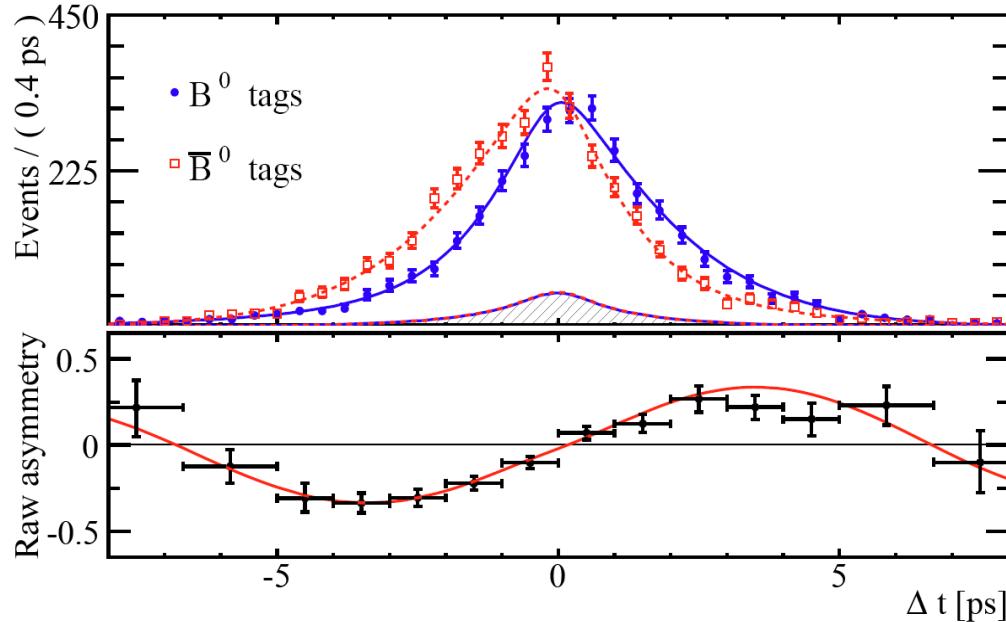


# The e+e- B Factory at SLAC



Collected a billion events  
of B & anti-B mesons pairs



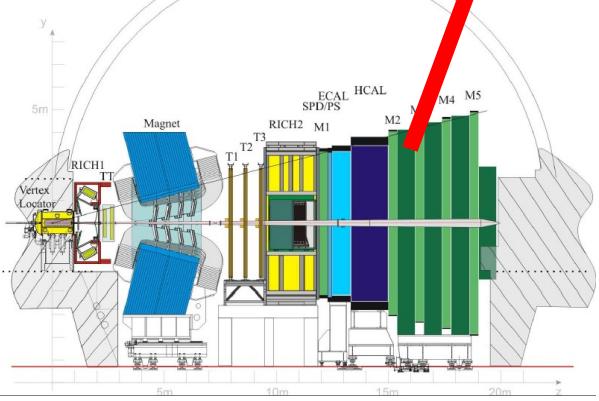
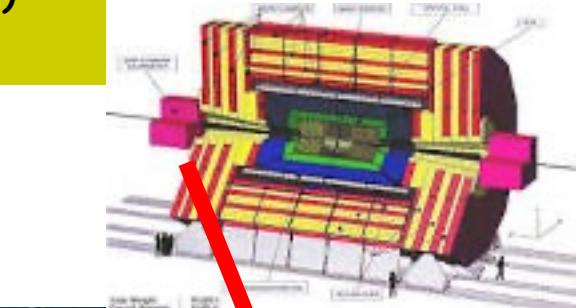
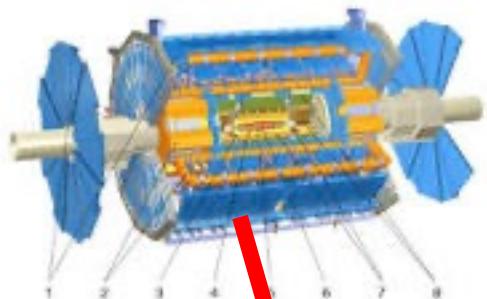


Results from a billion events  
Time evolution of  
B mesons & anti-B mesons

Our results found significant asymmetry between matter and antimatter - at expected level from Standard Model (2008 Nobel prize went to Kobayashi & Maskawa for predictions)

But this is not enough to explain the imbalance in universe, so the search goes on.

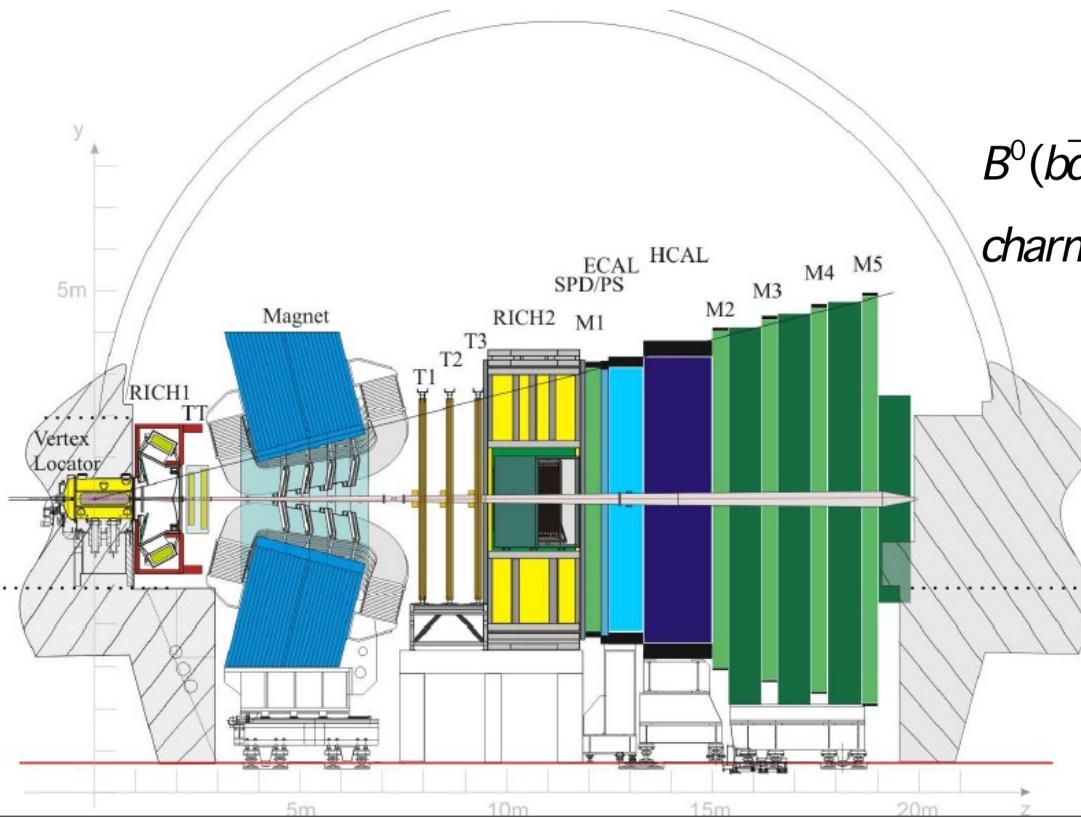
2012-now  
At Large Hadron Collider (LHC)  
LHCb experiment



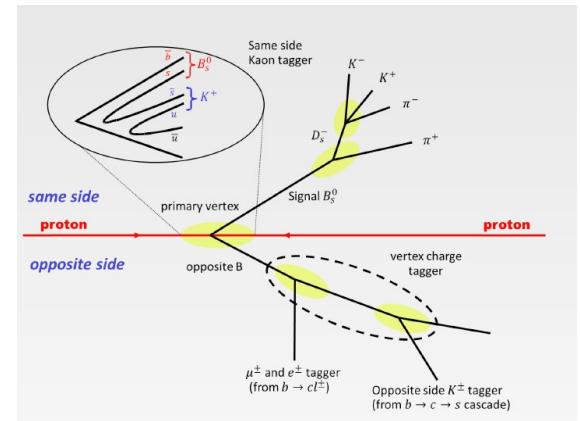
# The LHCb Experiment



$\sigma_{\text{inel}} \sim 70-80 \text{ mb}$   
 $\sigma_{bb} \sim 500 \mu\text{b}$  (14 TeV)



$B^0(b\bar{d})$     $B^- (b\bar{u})$     $B_s^0(b\bar{s})$     $B_c(b\bar{c})$     $b$ - baryons  
charm- hadrons,...

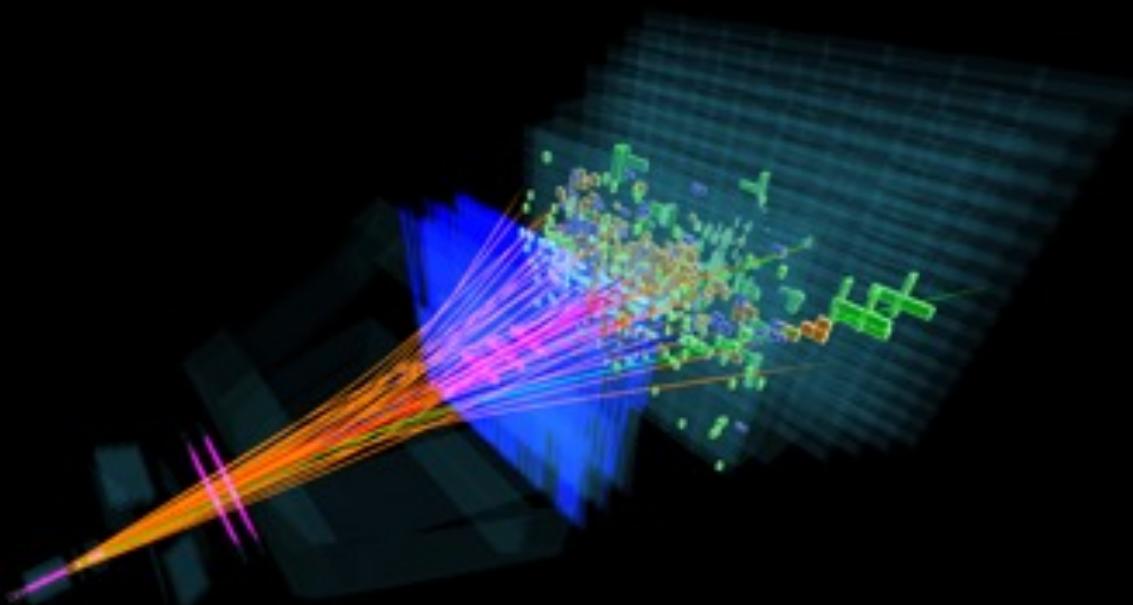


*LHCb*  
FACP

Event 7675845

Run 172882

Sat, 23 Apr 2016 01:05:06

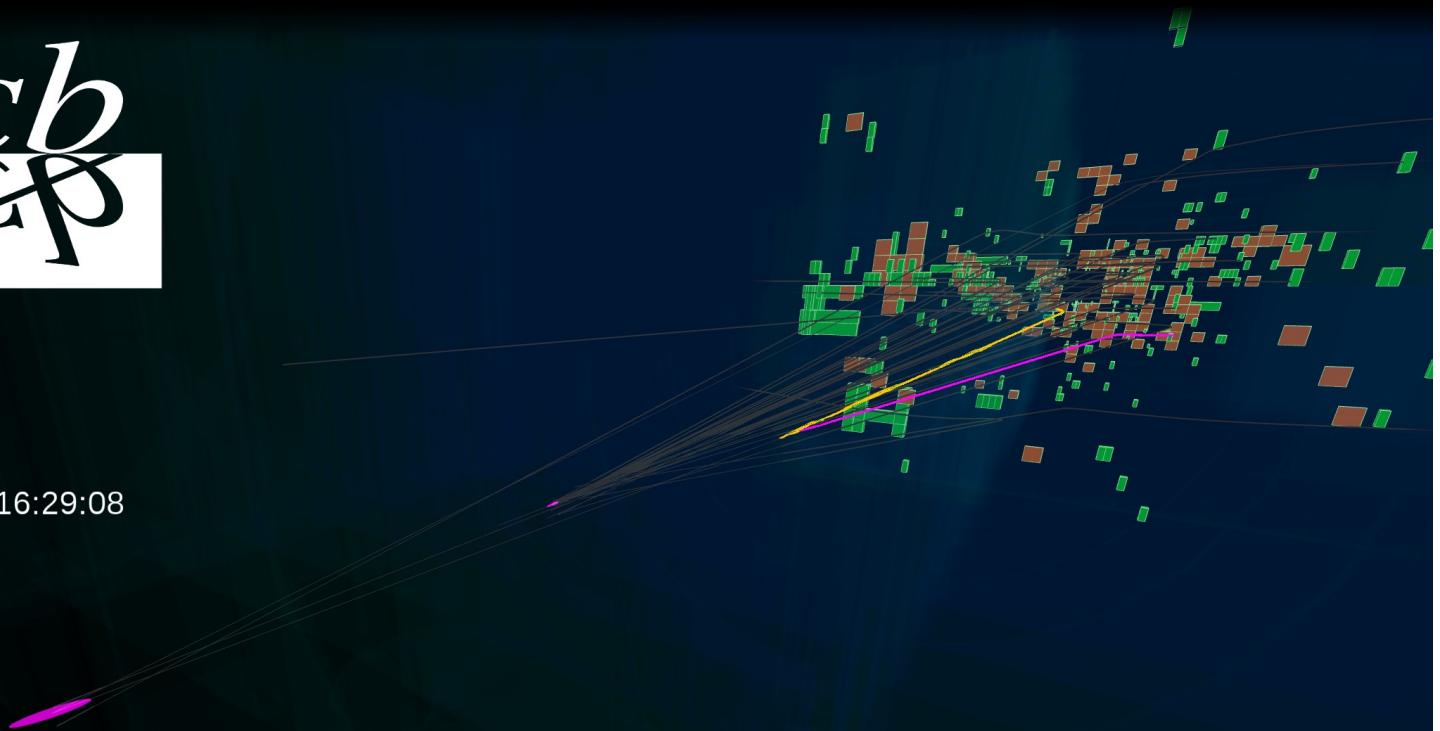




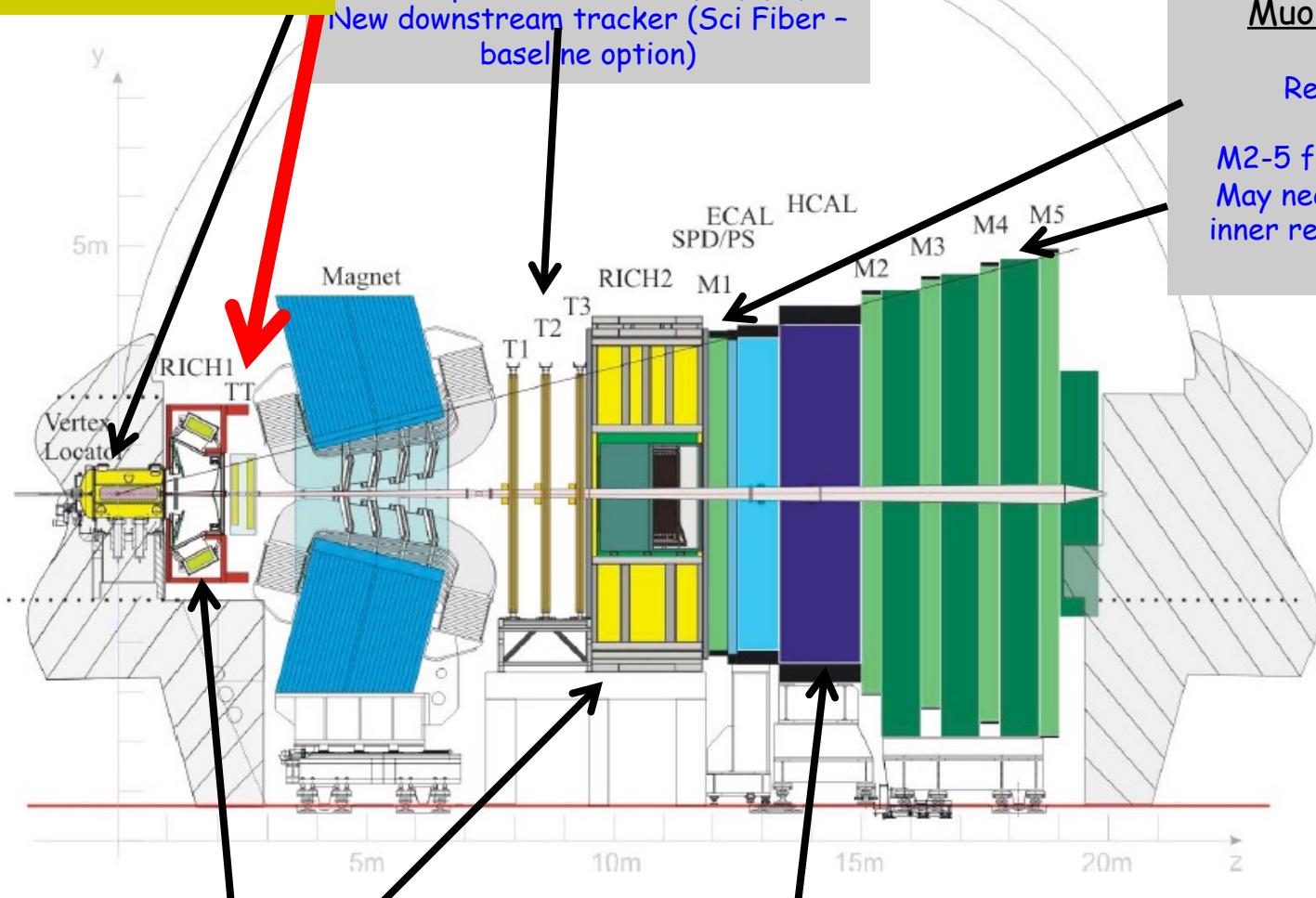
Event 1529022526

Run 114624

Sun, 06 May 2012 16:29:08



Now working towards developing a largely new detector



RICH 1 & RICH 2  
HPD → MaPMT  
New 40 MHz R/O  
RICH1: new optics  
remove aerogel

Calorimeter:  
New 40 MHz R/O  
Lower PMT gain to reduce anode current  
Remove SPD & PS

# Early days of designing the Upstream tracker at our UMD labs

The collage consists of five images:

- Top Left:** A 3D schematic diagram titled "Elements" showing the internal structure of a module. It features a blue "Platform" base with two rows of green "Motherboards (horizontal)". Vertical "DCBs (vertical)" connect the top and bottom boards. "Motherboard bridge" components are shown connecting the two rows. "Cooling plates" are mounted on top, with a note "(front plate omitted)". An "I-Beam" is visible on the right side.
- Top Right:** A photograph of a person in a lab coat working at a bench in a laboratory. They are surrounded by various electronic equipment, cables, and tools.
- Bottom Left:** Two people working at their desks in an office environment. One person is facing away from the camera, while the other is partially visible.
- Bottom Center:** A detailed 3D schematic of a "Carrier board" assembly. It shows "MicroArrays" on the board, connected via "Flexible cables" to "MegArrays" and a "Feedthru box". Technical drawings and dimensions are provided: "A" is 4.00 (0.157), "B" is 1.07 (0.042 DIA), "C" is 0.80 (0.0315), "D" is 2.00 (0.079 DIA), and "E" is 0.30 (0.012 TYP. BOTH SIDES). Dimensions for the "30 X 10 & 40 X 10 DUAL COMPRESSION" array are also given.
- Bottom Right:** A photograph of a long, rectangular metal frame or beam supported by stands, likely a physical prototype or test rig related to the tracker design.