

CP VIOLATION

Why didn't the matter in our Universe annihilate with antimatter immediately after its creation? The study of **CP** violation may help to answer this fundamental question. Reflecting the explosion of new results over the last decade, this second edition has been substantially expanded. From basic principles to the front-line of research, this account presents the information and theoretical tools necessary to understand this phenomenon.

Charge conjugation, parity and time reversal are introduced, before describing the Kobayashi–Maskawa (KM) theory for **CP** violation and examining our understanding of **CP** violation in kaon decays. Following chapters reveal how the discovery of *B* mesons provided a new laboratory to study **CP** violation with KM theory predicting large asymmetries, and discuss how these predictions have been confirmed since the first edition of this book. This led to M. Kobayashi and T. Maskawa receiving the 2008 Nobel Prize for Physics. Later chapters describe the search for a new theory of nature's fundamental dynamics. The observation of neutrino oscillations provides opportunities to reveal **CP** violation in the lepton sector, which might drive baryogenesis in a Big Bang Universe. The importance of close links with experiment is stressed, and numerous problems are included. This book is suitable for researchers in high energy, atomic and nuclear physics and in the history and philosophy of science.

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a winner of the 10th Inoue Prize (1993) and the 43rd Nishina Memorial Prize (1997). Both prizes have been awarded for his work in **CP** violation, and on B physics.

Since 1980 the authors have written 14 papers together. In their first paper they explained the special role for **CP** violation played by certain B meson decays; among them was the channel $B \rightarrow \psi K_S$, where the first **CP** asymmetry outside K decays was established in 2001. In 2004 they were jointly awarded the J. J. Sakurai Prize by the American Physical Society ‘for pioneering theoretical insights that pointed the way to the very fruitful experimental study of **CP** violation in B decays, and for continuing contributions to the field of **CP** and heavy flavor physics’.

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Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-84794-0 - CP Violation
I. I. Bigi and A. I. Sanda
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CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
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Frontmatter
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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521847940

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First edition published 1999
First paperbacked in 2008
Second edition published 2009

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data

Bigi, I. I.

CP violation / I.I. Bigi, A.I. Sanda. – 2nd ed.

p. cm. – (Cambridge monographs on particle physics,
nuclear physics, and cosmology ; 28)

ISBN 978-0-521-84794-0

1. CP violation (Nuclear physics) I. Sanda, A. I. (A. Ichiro) II. Title.

III. Series.

QC793.3.V5B54 2009

539.7 25–dc22

2009007510

ISBN 978-0-521-84794-0 hardback

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Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-84794-0 - CP Violation
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Dedicated to

Colette and Hiroko

Contents

<i>Preface to the second edition</i>	<i>page</i> xvii
<i>Preface to the first edition</i>	xix
Part I Basics of CP violation	1
1 Prologue	3
2 Prelude: C, P and T in classical dynamics	12
2.1 Classical mechanics	13
2.1.1 Parity	13
2.1.2 Time reversal	14
2.2 Electrodynamics	16
2.2.1 Charge conjugation	17
2.2.2 Parity	17
2.2.3 Time reversal	17
2.3 Résumé	19
Problems	19
3 C, P and T in non-relativistic quantum mechanics	21
3.1 Parity	22
3.2 Charge conjugation	25
3.3 Time reversal	26
3.4 Kramers' degeneracy	30
3.5 Detailed balance	32
3.6 Electric dipole moments	33
3.6.1 The neutron EDM	33
3.6.2 Water molecules and atoms	35
3.6.3 Dumb-bells	36
3.6.4 Schiff's theorem	37

x	<i>Contents</i>	
3.7	Résumé	38
	Problems	38
4	C, P and T in relativistic quantum theories	41
4.1	Notation	42
4.2	Spin-1 fields	43
4.3	Spin-0 fields	46
	4.3.1 Parity	46
	4.3.2 Charge conjugation	47
	4.3.3 Time reversal	47
4.4	Spin-1/2 fields	48
	4.4.1 Parity	49
	4.4.2 Charge conjugation	51
	4.4.3 Time reversal	52
4.5	CP and CPT transformations	53
4.6	Some consequences of the CPT theorem	56
4.7	♠ Back to first quantization ♠	58
4.8	♠ Phase conventions for C and P ♠	59
4.9	♠ Internal symmetries ♠	60
4.10	The role of final state interactions	62
	4.10.1 T invariance and Watson's theorem	62
	4.10.2 Final state interactions and partial widths	64
	4.10.3 ♠ T symmetry and final state interactions ♠	67
4.11	Résumé and outlook	69
	Problems	70
5	The arrival of strange particles	73
5.1	The discovery of strange particles	73
5.2	The $\theta - \tau$ puzzle	75
5.3	The $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule	76
5.4	The existence of two different neutral kaons	77
5.5	CP invariant $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ oscillations	79
5.6	Regeneration – which is heavier: K_L or K_S ?	83
5.7	The quiet before the storm	84
5.8	The discovery of CP violation	85
	Problems	89
6	Quantum mechanics of neutral particles	90
6.1	The effective Hamiltonian	90
6.2	Constraints from CPT , CP and T	93
6.3	Spherical coordinates	93
6.4	♠ On phase conventions ♠	95
6.5	♠ ΔM and $\Delta\Gamma$ ♠	97
6.6	Master equations of time evolution	99
6.7	CP violation: classes (A), (B) and (C)	102
6.8	♠ On the sign of the CP asymmetry ♠	106

Contents

xi

6.9	What happens if you don't observe the decay time?	107
6.10	Regeneration	108
6.11	The Bell–Steinberger inequality	110
6.12	Résumé on $P^0 - \bar{P}^0$ oscillations	111
	Problems	113
Part II Theory and experiments		115
7	The quest for CP violation in K decays – a marathon	117
7.1	The landscape	117
7.2	$K_L \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decays	121
7.2.1	Decay amplitudes	121
7.2.2	Constraints on \mathcal{A}_\perp and $\bar{\mathcal{A}}_\perp$	124
7.2.3	Relating ϵ to $M - \frac{i}{2}\Gamma$	125
7.2.4	The phase of ϵ	126
7.3	Semileptonic decays	127
7.4	♠ P_\perp in $K \rightarrow \pi\mu\nu$ decays ♠	129
7.5	♠ $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ ♠	133
7.5.1	$K_S \rightarrow 3\pi^0$	133
7.5.2	$K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	133
7.5.3	$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$	138
7.6	♠ Hyperon decays ♠	138
7.7	The bard's song	141
	Problems	141
8	The KM implementation of CP violation	143
8.1	A bit of history	143
8.2	The Standard Model	145
8.2.1	QCD	146
8.2.2	The Glashow–Salam–Weinberg model	147
8.3	The KM ansatz	149
8.3.1	The mass matrices	149
8.3.2	Parameters of consequence	149
8.3.3	Describing weak phases through unitarity triangles	151
8.4	A tool kit	154
8.4.1	The angles of the unitarity triangle	156
8.5	The pundits' judgement	157
	Problems	158
9	The theory of $K_L \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decays	160
9.1	The $\Delta S = 1$ non-leptonic Lagrangian	160
9.2	Evaluating matrix elements	164
9.3	Chiral symmetry and vacuum saturation approximation	165
9.4	$K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decays	167

xii	<i>Contents</i>	
9.5	♠ Computation of ϵ'/ϵ ♠	168
9.5.1	Determining matrix elements from data	169
9.5.2	Numerical estimates	170
9.6	$\Delta S = 2$ amplitudes	172
9.6.1	ΔM_K	174
9.6.2	ϵ	175
9.7	♠ SM expectations for $\langle P_\perp \rangle$ in K_{l3} decays ♠	175
9.8	Résumé	176
	Problems	177
10	Paradigmatic discoveries in B physics	180
10.1	The emerging beauty of B hadrons	180
10.1.1	The discovery of beauty	181
10.1.2	The longevity of B mesons	183
10.1.3	The fluctuating identity of neutral B mesons	185
10.1.4	Another triumph for CKM dynamics	189
10.2	What does the SM say about oscillations?	190
10.2.1	Computation of ΔM	190
10.3	♠ On the sign of ΔM_B ♠	192
10.4	CP violation in B decays – like in K decays, only different	193
10.5	From sweatshops to beauty factories	197
10.5.1	Disappointment at a symmetric machine	199
10.5.2	A crazy idea	199
10.6	First reward – $B_d \rightarrow \psi K_S$	200
10.7	The second reward – $B_d \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	201
10.8	More rewards – $B^0 \rightarrow K\pi$, $\eta' K_S$	203
10.8.1	$B \rightarrow K\pi$	203
10.8.2	$B_d \rightarrow \eta' K_S$	205
10.9	CPT invariance vs. T and CP violation	206
10.10	Reflections	207
10.10.1	On the virtue of ‘over-designing’	207
10.10.2	The ‘unreasonable’ success of CKM theory	208
10.10.3	Praising hadronization	209
10.10.4	EPR correlations – a blessing in disguise	210
10.11	Résumé	211
	Problems	212
11	Let the drama unfold – B CP phenomenology	215
11.1	Pollution from water fowls and others	215
11.2	Determining ϕ_1	218
11.2.1	How clean is $B_d \rightarrow \psi K_S$?	218
11.2.2	♠ Other ways to get at ϕ_1 ♠	219

Contents

xiii

11.3	Determining ϕ_2	222
11.3.1	Penguins in $B_d \rightarrow \pi\pi$	222
11.3.2	Overcoming pollution	222
11.3.3	$B \rightarrow \pi\pi$	223
11.3.4	$B \rightarrow \pi\rho, \rho\rho$	224
11.4	Determining ϕ_3	225
11.4.1	Using doubly Cabibbo-suppressed decays	228
11.4.2	Dalitz plot analysis	228
11.5	Search for New Physics	229
11.5.1	Wrong-sign semileptonic decays: Class(B)	230
11.5.2	♠ Theoretical estimate of A_{SL} ♠	230
11.5.3	What can oscillations tell us about New Physics?	235
11.5.4	$B_s \rightarrow \psi\phi, \psi\eta^{(\prime)}, D_s^+ D_s^-$: Class (C2)	236
11.5.5	$B_s \rightarrow K_S \rho^0$: Class (C1, C2)	238
11.5.6	$B_d \rightarrow \phi K_S, \eta K_S$: Class(C2)	238
11.5.7	$B_s \rightarrow D_s^\pm K^\mp$: Class (C1,C2)	240
11.6	Résumé	242
	Problems	245
12	Rare K and B decays – almost perfect laboratories	248
12.1	Rare K decays	248
12.1.1	$K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^-$	248
12.1.2	$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 l^+ l^-$	250
12.1.3	$K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$	251
12.1.4	♠ $K \rightarrow \pi\pi\gamma^{(*)}$ ♠	254
12.2	Beauty decays	258
12.2.1	$B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$	258
12.2.2	$B \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$	259
12.2.3	$B \rightarrow X + \nu\bar{\nu}$	260
12.2.4	$B \rightarrow X_s + \mu^+ \mu^-$	261
12.3	Résumé	262
	Problems	263
13	♠ CPT violation – could it be in K and B decays? ♠	265
13.1	Equality of masses and lifetimes	266
13.2	Theoretical scenarios	267
13.3	CPT phenomenology for neutral kaons	268
13.3.1	Semileptonic decays	269
13.3.2	Asymmetries	270
13.3.3	Non-leptonic neutral K decays	273
13.4	Harnessing EPR correlations	278
13.4.1	ϕ factory	279
13.4.2	Tests of CPT symmetry in B decays	281

xiv	<i>Contents</i>	
13.5	The moralist's view	283
	Problems	283
14	CP violation in charm decays – the dark horse	286
14.1	On the uniqueness of charm	286
14.2	$D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ oscillations	288
14.2.1	Experimental evidence	288
14.2.2	First résumé	291
14.2.3	Theoretical expectations on ΔM_D & $\Delta\Gamma_D$	291
14.2.4	New Physics contributions to ΔM_D and $\Delta\Gamma_D$?	292
14.2.5	♠ Numerical predictions for ΔM_D and $\Delta\Gamma_D$ ♠	293
14.3	CP violation	296
14.3.1	Preliminaries	296
14.3.2	CP asymmetries with out $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ oscillations	298
14.3.3	Oscillations – the new portal to CP violation	303
14.3.4	Harnessing EPR correlations	309
14.4	Résumé and a call to action	312
	Problems	313
15	The strong CP problem	314
15.1	The problem	314
15.2	Why $G \cdot \tilde{G}$ matters and $F \cdot \tilde{F}$ does not	315
15.3	♠ The $U(1)_A$ problem ♠	316
15.4	QCD and quark masses	318
15.5	The neutron electric dipole moment	319
15.6	Are there escape hatches?	321
15.6.1	Soft CP violation	322
15.7	Peccei–Quinn symmetry	323
15.8	The dawn of axions – and their dusk?	326
15.8.1	Visible axions	326
15.8.2	Invisible axions	328
15.9	The pundits' judgement	331
	Problems	332
Part III	Looking beyond the Standard Model	333
16	Quest for CP violation in the neutrino sector	335
16.1	Experiments	336
16.1.1	Solar neutrinos	336
16.1.2	Atmospheric neutrinos	340
16.1.3	Man-made neutrinos	342
16.1.4	Qualitative summary	343

Contents

xv

16.2	Basics of neutrino oscillations	343
16.2.1	Mass hierarchy	345
16.2.2	Estimating θ_{13} and θ_{12}	346
16.2.3	Atmospheric neutrinos	347
16.3	Neutrino mixing parameters	347
16.4	The MSW effect	349
16.5	Neutrino masses	350
16.6	Neutrino mixing with Majorana neutrinos	353
16.7	Phases in the PMNS matrix	355
16.8	CP and T violation in ν oscillations	356
16.9	How to measure the Majorana phase?	358
16.10	The bard's song	359
	Problems	360
17	Possible corrections to the KM ansatz: right-handed currents and non-minimal Higgs dynamics	362
17.1	Left–right symmetric models	363
17.1.1	Basics	363
17.1.2	The existing phenomenology in strange decays	367
17.1.3	Electric dipole moments	372
17.1.4	Prospects for CP asymmetries in beauty decays	373
17.2	CP violation from Higgs dynamics	374
17.2.1	A simple example	375
17.2.2	Sources of CP violation	376
17.2.3	CP phenomenology with heavy fermions	389
17.3	The pundits' résumé	391
	Problems	393
18	CP violation without non-perturbative dynamics – top quarks and charged leptons	396
18.1	Production and decay of top quarks	396
18.1.1	$\sigma(t_L \bar{t}_L)$ vs $\sigma(t_R \bar{t}_R)$	398
18.1.2	Final state distributions in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow t \bar{t} H^0$	399
18.2	On CP violation with leptons	400
18.2.1	Positronium	401
18.2.2	μ decays	402
18.2.3	τ decays	403
18.2.4	τ production	407
18.3	Résumé on top and τ transitions	408
	Problems	410
19	SUSY-providing shelter for Higgs dynamics	412
19.1	The virtues of SUSY	413
19.2	Low-energy SUSY	416
19.2.1	The MSSM	417

xvi	<i>Contents</i>	
19.3	Gateways for CP violation	421
19.3.1	A first glance at CP phases in MSSM	421
19.3.2	Squark mass matrices	422
19.3.3	Beyond MSSM	425
19.4	Confronting experiments	426
19.4.1	Electric dipole moments	426
19.4.2	SUSY contributions to $\Delta S \neq 0 \neq \Delta B$ transitions	428
19.4.3	Bounds on MI SUSY parameters	431
19.4.4	Can SUSY be generic?	432
19.5	The pundits' résumé	433
	Problems	434
20	Minimal flavour violation and extra dimensions	436
20.1	On minimal flavour violation	436
20.1.1	Defining, implementing and probing MFV	437
20.2	Extra (space) dimensions	440
20.3	The pundits' call	443
21	Baryogenesis in the universe	444
21.1	The challenge	444
21.2	The ingredients	445
21.3	GUT baryogenesis	446
21.4	Electroweak baryogenesis	448
21.5	Leptogenesis driving baryogenesis	451
21.6	Wisdom – conventional and otherwise	452
Part IV	Summary	455
22	Summary and perspectives	457
22.1	The cathedral builder's paradigm	459
22.1.1	Present status and general expectations	460
22.1.2	A look back	461
22.2	Agenda for the future	462
22.3	Final words	463
	<i>References</i>	465
	<i>Index</i>	478

Preface to the second edition

Although the preface to the first edition was written 10 years ago, we see no reason to take anything back from it. Instead we feel confirmed in both our general outlook and in many of our more specific predictions.

- The first direct manifestations of **CP** violation outside the $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ complex have indeed been found in the decays of neutral B mesons.
- There are already several modes where **CP** asymmetries have been established, and these were actually the expected ones.
- Their size is measured in units of 10%.
- $B_d - \bar{B}_d$ oscillations play an essential role in most cases.
- Last, but not least – the effects are in full agreement with the predictions of the theory of Kobayashi–Maskawa (KM).

The ‘battle for supremacy’ among theories for the observed **CP** violation that was still hanging in the balance at the end of the last millenium has been decided in favour of KM theory. Now the argument is over the issue of completeness, namely whether there are additional sources of **CP** violation. We know that the answer is most likely affirmative. For understanding the observed baryon number of the Universe as a dynamically generated quantity rather than an arbitrary initial condition requires **CP** violation (in the quark or lepton sector), and KM dynamics cannot fill this role. Probing **CP** invariance more precisely and comprehensively is called for also due to another reason and a most topical one. There are persuasive arguments for the observed electroweak symmetry breaking being driven or at least stabilized by New Physics characterized by the 1 TeV mass scale. *Generic* versions of such New Physics models should already have revealed themselves in flavour-changing neutral currents in B transitions. This has not happened (yet), which has led to the suggestion that the anticipated ‘nearby’ New Physics must be of the minimal flavour violation variety. We find it much more likely that minimal flavour violation

represents an approximate rather than an absolute rule, which will lead to observable deviations from standard model predictions, albeit on a numerically delicate level. Therefore we think it is mandatory to extend the high sensitivity programme of heavy flavour studies. Such considerations become timely with the LHC beginning to operate in 2008.

After we decided to write a second edition we realized how much updating and therefore work was needed. Yet our initial shock gave way to a better appreciation of how much progress has been achieved in the field of heavy flavour studies since the first edition. This in turn led to a sense of deep gratitude to our colleagues on the experimental as well as theoretical side who have made that exciting progress possible.

As indicated above, we see no reason to change the three main goals expressed for the first edition or the intended readership. On the other hand we have updated and even rearranged the material to reflect the greatly changed and expanded experimental and theoretical landscapes. The latter involves both ‘streamlining’ the previous discussion of theoretical models, since they are no longer viewed as alternatives to KM theory and emphasizing new directions in model building, in particular in the context of supersymmetry and models with extra (space) dimensions.

The first few years of the new millennium have seen discoveries in our field that by any measure were extraordinary. We are confident that even more profound progress will be made in the next two decades.

We want to thank D. Heffernan, S. Mishima, Y. Nakayama, T. Shindou, K. Ukai for bringing typos to our attention and W. Bernreuther, K. Kleinknecht and K. Schubert for pointers to the literature. One of us (I. B.) benefitted greatly from the unique environment at the Aspen Center of Physics while working on this book.

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Preface to the first edition

Some discoveries in the sciences profoundly change how we view nature. The discovery of parity violation in the weak interactions in 1956 certainly falls into this illustrious category. Yet it just started the shift to a new perspective; it was the discovery of **CP** violation in 1964 by Christenson, Cronin, Fitch and Turlay at Brookhaven National Lab – completely unexpected to almost all despite the experience of 8 years earlier – that established the new paradigm that even in the microscopic regime symmetries should not be assumed to hold a priori, but have to be subjected to determined experimental scrutiny.

It would seem that after the initial period of discoveries little progress has been achieved, since despite dedicated efforts **CP** violation has not been observed outside the decays of K_L mesons, nor can we claim to have come to a real understanding of this fundamental phenomenon.

We have, however, ample reason to expect imminent dramatic changes. Firstly, direct **CP** violation has been observed in K_L decays. Secondly, our phenomenological and theoretical descriptions have been refined to the point that we can predict with confidence that the known forces of nature will generate huge **CP** asymmetries, which could even be close to 100%, in the decays of so-called beauty mesons. Dedicated experiments are being set up to start taking data that would reveal such effects before the turn of the millennium. What they observe – or do not observe – will shape our knowledge of nature's fundamental forces.

We consider it thus an opportune time to take stock, to represent **CP** invariance and its limitations in its full multi-layered complexity. In our presentation we pursue three goals.

- We want to provide a detailed frame of reference for properly evaluating the role of **CP** violation in fundamental physics and to prepare us for digesting the upcoming observations and discoveries.

- We will show that an in-depth treatment of **CP** violation draws on most concepts and tools of particle physics. It thus serves as an unorthodox introduction to quantum field theories (and beyond).
- We want to communicate to the reader that the quest for understanding **CP** violation is more than just an important scholarly task. It represents a most exciting intellectual adventure of which we do not know the outcome. For this very purpose we provide historical perspectives from the last half century.

Accordingly our intended readership is manifold: we want

- to give (theoretical) guidance to the workers in the field;
- to provide an introduction for people who would like to become researchers in this field or at least educated observers;
- to present material which could serve as a supplementary text for courses on quantum field theory; and
- to allow people interested in the history and development of fundamental science to glean maybe some new insights.

We are not pretending our book makes easy reading. We hope, however, that the committed reader will find gratifying the way we start from the basics, give numerous homework problems as an integral part of the learning process and enrich – we think – the narrative with historical remarks. We actually believe that more than one reading will be necessary for a full understanding. To facilitate such an approach we designate sections which can be left out in a first reading by placing their title between the symbols ♠.

As theorists we cannot do full justice to experimental endeavours. Yet we try to communicate our conviction that physics is so wonderfully exciting exactly because it is an empirical science where theory and experiment play an interactive role.

We have benefitted greatly from interacting with many of our colleagues. In particular we would like to acknowledge Dr N. Uraltsev and Dr Z-Z. Xing for their advice and collaboration, Dr A. Garcia and Dr U. Sarid for their suggestions concerning the text. We also express our gratitude to Bernie and Theresa Vonderschmidt for their hospitality during the period in which part of the book was written.