1. Record Nr. UNINA9910300391903321 Autore Gandini Paolo Titolo Observation of CP Violation in B± DK± Decays / / by Paolo Gandini Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2014 3-319-01029-8 **ISBN** Edizione [1st ed. 2014.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (179 p.) Springer Theses, Recognizing Outstanding Ph.D. Research, , 2190-Collana 5053 530 Disciplina Soggetti Elementary particles (Physics) Quantum field theory String theory Elementary Particles, Quantum Field Theory Quantum Field Theories, String Theory Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Doctoral Thesis accepted by the University of Oxford, UK. Includes bibliographical references. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Introduction -- CP violation in the SM and the CKM angle -- The LHCb experiment at the LHC -- Reconstruction and selection --Background studies -- The simultaneous fit -- Results -- Conclusions -- Distributions of the BDT input variables -- Validation of the ApT variable -- Histograms of systematic errors -- Bibliography. Sommario/riassunto CP violation is a well-established phenomenon in particle physics, but until 2001 it was only observed in kaons. In the last decade, several matter-antimatter asymmetries have been observed in neutral B mesons in line with the expectations of the Standard Model of the weak interaction. Direct CP violation is also expected in the decay rates of charged B+ mesons versus that of B- mesons, though the greatest effects are present in a decay that occurs just twice in 10 million decays. Such rarity requires huge samples to study and this is exactly what the LHC, and its dedicated B-physics experiment LHCb provide. This thesis presents an analysis of the first two years of LHCb data. The author describes the first observation of the rare decay. B-DK-, D -K+ and the first observation of direct CP violation in this B

decay. The work constitutes essential information on the experiment's

measurement of a fundamental parameter of the theory and stands as a benchmark against which subsequent analyses of this type will be compared.