

Flavour Physics

2. CKM Structure

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CKM

CKM entry	Value	Source
$ V_{ud} $	0.97420 ± 0.00021 0.9763 ± 0.0016 0.9749 ± 0.0026	Nuclear β decay $n \rightarrow p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ $\pi^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$
$ V_{us} $	0.2231 ± 0.0007 0.2253 ± 0.0007 0.2213 ± 0.0023	$K \rightarrow \pi e^- \bar{\nu}_e$ $K/\pi \rightarrow \mu \nu$, Lattice, V_{ud} τ decays
$ V_{cd} $	0.230 ± 0.011 0.216 ± 0.005	$\nu d \rightarrow c X$ $D \rightarrow (\pi) l \nu$, Lattice
$ V_{cs} $	0.997 ± 0.017	$D \rightarrow K l \nu$, $D_s \rightarrow l \nu$, Lattice
$ V_{cb} $	0.0405 ± 0.0010 0.0420 ± 0.0006	$B \rightarrow D^* l \bar{\nu}_l, D l \bar{\nu}_l$ $b \rightarrow c l \bar{\nu}_l$
$ V_{ub} $	0.00367 ± 0.00015 0.00451 ± 0.00020 0.00398 ± 0.00040	$B \rightarrow \pi l \bar{\nu}_l$ $b \rightarrow u l \bar{\nu}_l$
$ V_{tb} / \sqrt{\sum_q V_{tq} ^2}$ $ V_{tb} $	> 0.975 (95% CL) 1.019 ± 0.025	$t \rightarrow b W / t \rightarrow q W$ $p \bar{p} \rightarrow t b + X$

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 0.9989 \pm 0.0005$$

$$|V_{ub}|^2 + |V_{cb}|^2 + |V_{tb}|^2 = 1.040 \pm 0.051$$

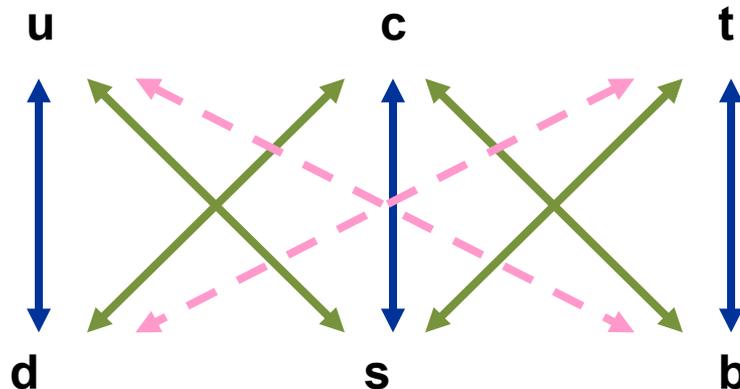
$$|V_{cd}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{cb}|^2 = 1.042 \pm 0.034$$

$$\sum_j (|V_{uj}|^2 + |V_{cj}|^2) = 2.002 \pm 0.027 \quad (\text{LEP})$$

Hierarchical Structure

$$\mathbf{V} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$

$$\lambda \approx \sin \theta_C \approx 0.223 \quad ; \quad A \approx 0.84 \quad ; \quad \sqrt{\rho^2 + \eta^2} \approx 0.4$$



QUARK MIXING MATRIX

- **Unitary** $N_G \times N_G$ **Matrix:** N_G^2 **parameters**

$$\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{V}^\dagger = \mathbf{V}^\dagger \cdot \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{1} \quad \frac{1}{2} N_G (N_G - 1) \text{ moduli, } \frac{1}{2} N_G (N_G + 1) \text{ phases}$$

- $2 N_G - 1$ **arbitrary phases:** $\bar{u}_i \mathbf{V}_{ij} d_j$

$$u_i \rightarrow e^{i\phi_i} u_i \quad ; \quad d_j \rightarrow e^{i\theta_j} d_j \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{V}_{ij} \rightarrow e^{i(\theta_j - \phi_i)} \mathbf{V}_{ij}$$



\mathbf{V}_{ij} **Physical Parameters:**

$$\frac{1}{2} N_G (N_G - 1) \text{ moduli} \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{2} (N_G - 1) (N_G - 2) \text{ phases}$$

- $N_f = 2$: 1 angle, 0 phases (Cabibbo)

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta_C & \sin \theta_C \\ -\sin \theta_C & \cos \theta_C \end{bmatrix} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{No } \cancel{\mathcal{CP}}$$

- $N_f = 3$: 3 angles, 1 phase (CKM) $c_{ij} \equiv \cos \theta_{ij}$; $s_{ij} \equiv \sin \theta_{ij}$

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} c_{13} & s_{12} c_{13} & s_{13} e^{-i\delta_{13}} \\ -s_{12} c_{23} - c_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & c_{12} c_{23} - s_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & s_{23} c_{13} \\ s_{12} s_{23} - c_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & -c_{12} s_{23} - s_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & c_{23} c_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$

$$\lambda \approx \sin \theta_C \approx 0.223 \quad ; \quad A \approx 0.84 \quad ; \quad \sqrt{\rho^2 + \eta^2} \approx 0.4$$

$$\delta_{13} \neq 0 \quad (\eta \neq 0) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \cancel{\mathcal{CP}}$$

PDG parametrization of the CKM matrix

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} c_{13} & s_{12} c_{13} & s_{13} e^{-i\delta_{13}} \\ -s_{12} c_{23} - c_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & c_{12} c_{23} - s_{12} s_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & s_{23} c_{13} \\ s_{12} s_{23} - c_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & -c_{12} s_{23} - s_{12} c_{23} s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & c_{23} c_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{23} & s_{23} \\ 0 & -s_{23} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{13} & 0 & s_{13} e^{-i\delta_{13}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_{13} e^{i\delta_{13}} & 0 & c_{13} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{12} & s_{12} & 0 \\ -s_{12} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

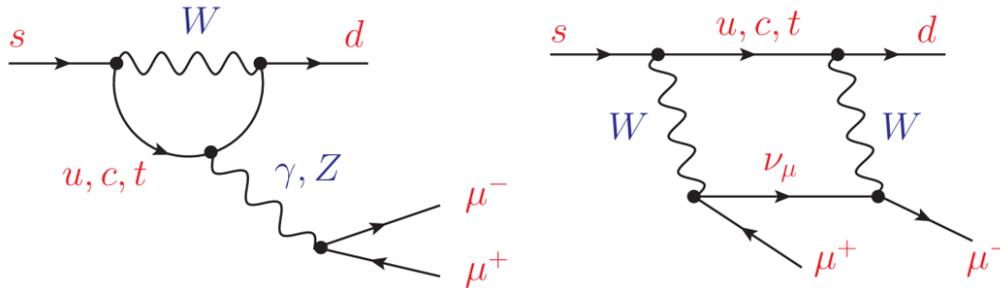
Wolfenstein:

$$s_{12} \equiv \lambda \quad , \quad s_{23} \equiv A\lambda^2 \quad , \quad s_{13} e^{-i\delta_{13}} \equiv A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta)$$



$$\mathbf{V} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4)$$

GIM Mechanism



$$\mathcal{M} \propto \sum_{i=u,c,t} V_{is} V_{id}^* F(m_i^2/M_W^2)$$

$$\sum_{i=u,c,t} V_{is} V_{id}^* = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{M} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad m_u = m_c = m_t$$

$$\tilde{F}(x) \equiv F(x) - F(0)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M} &\propto V_{cs} V_{cd}^* \tilde{F}(m_c^2/M_W^2) + V_{ts} V_{td}^* \tilde{F}(m_t^2/M_W^2) \\ &\approx -\lambda \tilde{F}(m_c^2/M_W^2) - \lambda^5 A^2 (1 - \rho + i\eta) \tilde{F}(m_t^2/M_W^2) \end{aligned}$$

- **Top contribution dominates. Strong suppression:** $\mathcal{M} \propto \frac{g^4}{16\pi^2} \left[\lambda^5 A^2 \frac{m_t^2}{M_W^2}, \lambda \frac{m_c^2}{M_W^2} \right]$
- **CP effects fully governed by top contribution** $\left[\text{Im}(V_{cs} V_{cd}^*) = -\text{Im}(V_{ts} V_{td}^*) \right]$

C



P



- \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{P} : Violated maximally in weak interactions
- \mathcal{CP} : Symmetry of nearly all observed phenomena
- Slight ($\sim 0.2\%$) $\cancel{\mathcal{CP}}$ in K^0 decays (1964)
- Sizeable $\cancel{\mathcal{CP}}$ in B^0 decays (2001)
- Huge Matter–Antimatter Asymmetry
in our Universe \longrightarrow Baryogenesis

CPT Theorem: $\cancel{\mathcal{CP}} \longleftrightarrow \cancel{\mathcal{T}}$

Thus, $\cancel{\mathcal{CP}}$ requires:

- Complex Phases
- Interferences

Standard Model \cancel{CP} : 3 fermion families needed

$$\cancel{CP} \iff \mathbf{H}(M_u^2) \cdot \mathbf{H}(M_d^2) \cdot \mathbf{J} \neq 0$$

$$\mathbf{H}(M_u^2) \equiv (m_t^2 - m_c^2) (m_c^2 - m_u^2) (m_t^2 - m_u^2)$$

$$\mathbf{H}(M_d^2) \equiv (m_b^2 - m_s^2) (m_s^2 - m_d^2) (m_b^2 - m_d^2)$$

$$\mathbf{J} = c_{12} c_{13}^2 c_{23} s_{12} s_{13} s_{23} \sin \delta_{13} = |A^2 \lambda^6 \eta| < 10^{-4}$$

- Low-Energy Phenomena

- Small Effects $\sim \mathbf{J}$

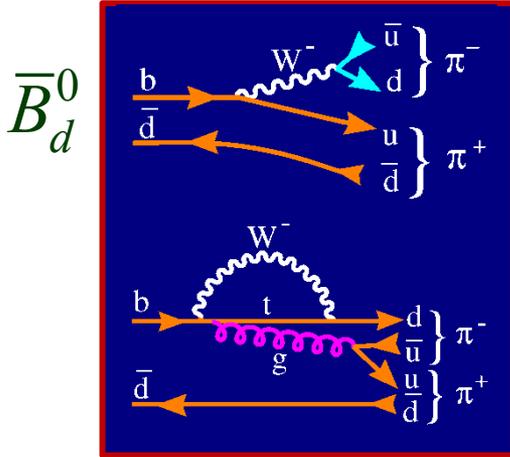
- Big Asymmetries \iff Suppressed Decays

- B Decays are an optimal place for \cancel{CP} signals

DIRECT

C/\mathcal{P}

$$|\mathbf{T}(P \rightarrow f)| \neq |\mathbf{T}(\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{f})|$$



$$\mathbf{T}(P \rightarrow f) = T_1 e^{i\phi_1} e^{i\delta_1} + T_2 e^{i\phi_2} e^{i\delta_2}$$

\downarrow $C\mathcal{P}$

$$\mathbf{T}(\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{f}) = T_1 e^{-i\phi_1} e^{i\delta_1} + T_2 e^{-i\phi_2} e^{i\delta_2}$$

$$A_{P \rightarrow f}^{\text{CP}} \equiv \frac{\Gamma(P \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{f})}{\Gamma(P \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(\bar{P} \rightarrow \bar{f})} = \frac{-2 T_1 T_2 \sin(\phi_2 - \phi_1) \sin(\delta_2 - \delta_1)}{T_1^2 + T_2^2 + 2 T_1 T_2 \cos(\phi_2 - \phi_1) \cos(\delta_2 - \delta_1)}$$

One needs:

- 2 Interfering Amplitudes
- 2 Different Weak Phases $[\sin(\phi_2 - \phi_1) \neq 0]$
- 2 Different FSI Phases $[\sin(\delta_2 - \delta_1) \neq 0]$

DIRECT CP

$$A_{CP}(B \rightarrow f) \equiv \frac{\text{Br}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) - \text{Br}(B \rightarrow f)}{\text{Br}(\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{f}) + \text{Br}(B \rightarrow f)}$$

$$A_{CP}(B_d^0 \rightarrow \pi^- K^+) = -0.082 \pm 0.006 \quad (13.7 \sigma)$$

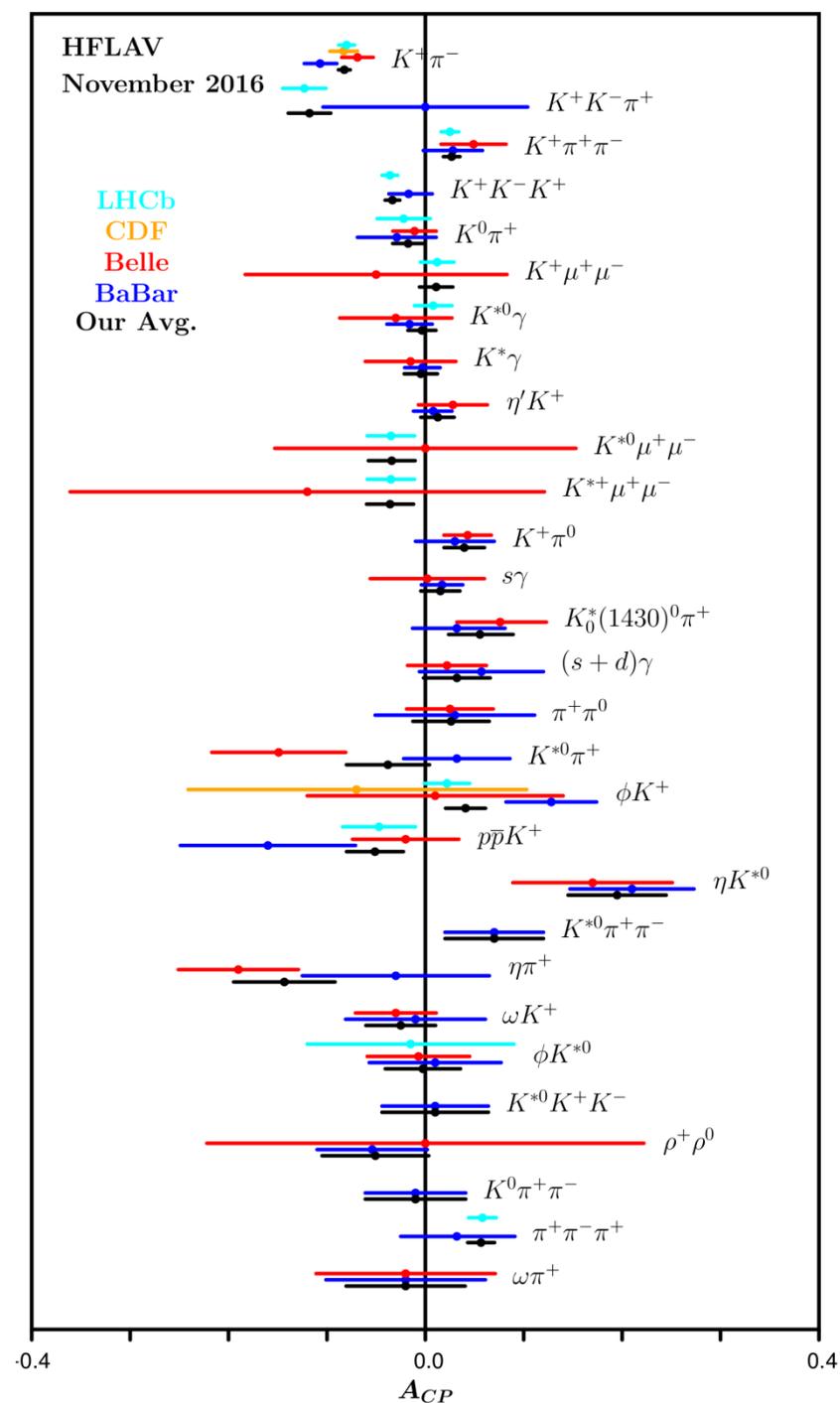
$$A(B_s^0 \rightarrow \pi^- K^+) = -0.26 \pm 0.04 \quad (6.5 \sigma)$$

$$A_{CP}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+) = -0.118 \pm 0.022 \quad (5.4 \sigma)$$

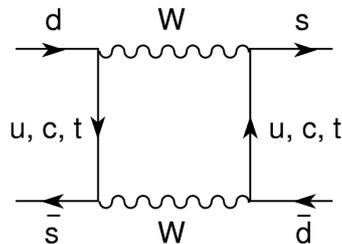
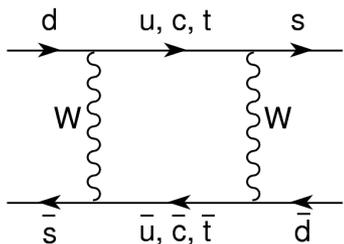
Large & Interesting Signals

Big challenge: Get reliable SM predictions

Severe hadronic uncertainties



INDIRECT \mathcal{CP} : $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ MIXING



$$|K_{S,L}^0\rangle \sim p |K^0\rangle \mp q |\bar{K}^0\rangle$$

$$q/p \equiv (1 - \bar{\epsilon}_K)/(1 + \bar{\epsilon}_K)$$

$$\langle \bar{K}^0 | \mathbf{H} | K^0 \rangle \sim \sum_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j S(r_i, r_j) \eta_{ij} \langle O_{\Delta S=2} \rangle$$

$$\langle O_{\Delta S=2} \rangle = \alpha_s(\mu)^{-2/9} \langle \bar{K}^0 | (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\alpha d_L)(\bar{s}_L \gamma_\alpha d_L) | K^0 \rangle \equiv \left(\frac{4}{3} M_K^2 f_K^2 \right) \hat{B}_K$$

$$\lambda_i \equiv V_{id} V_{is}^* \quad ; \quad r_i \equiv m_i^2 / M_W^2 \quad (i = u, c, t)$$

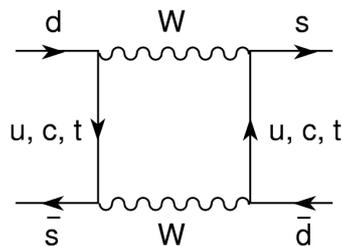
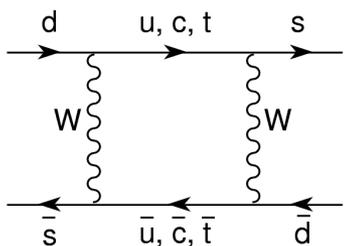
- **GIM Mechanism:** $\lambda_u + \lambda_c + \lambda_t = 0$

$$(M_{K_L} - M_{K_S})/M_{K^0} = (7.00 \pm 0.01) \cdot 10^{-15}$$

- \mathcal{CP} : $\text{Im} \lambda_t = -\text{Im} \lambda_c \simeq \eta \lambda^5 A^2$

- **Hard GIM Breaking:** $S(r_i, r_i) \sim r_i \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathbf{t \text{ quark}}$

INDIRECT \mathcal{CP} : $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ MIXING



$$|K_{S,L}^0\rangle \sim p |K^0\rangle \mp q |\bar{K}^0\rangle$$

$$q/p \equiv (1 - \bar{\epsilon}_K)/(1 + \bar{\epsilon}_K)$$

$$\langle \bar{K}^0 | \mathbf{H} | K^0 \rangle \sim \sum_{ij} \lambda_i \lambda_j S(r_i, r_j) \eta_{ij} \langle O_{\Delta S=2} \rangle$$

$$\langle O_{\Delta S=2} \rangle = \alpha_s(\mu)^{-2/9} \langle \bar{K}^0 | (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\alpha d_L)(\bar{s}_L \gamma_\alpha d_L) | K^0 \rangle \equiv \left(\frac{4}{3} M_K^2 f_K^2 \right) \hat{B}_K$$

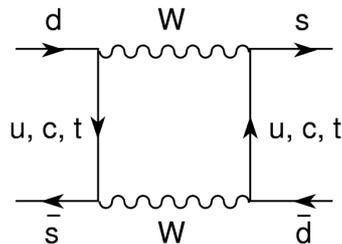
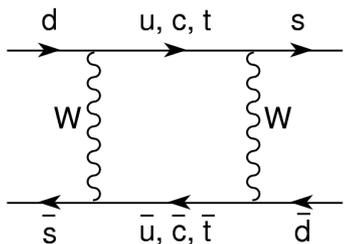
$$\lambda_i \equiv V_{id} V_{is}^* \quad ; \quad r_i \equiv m_i^2 / M_W^2 \quad (i = u, c, t)$$

$$\mathcal{C} |K^0\rangle = |\bar{K}^0\rangle \quad , \quad \mathcal{P} |K^0\rangle = -|K^0\rangle \quad , \quad \mathcal{CP} |K^0\rangle = -|\bar{K}^0\rangle$$

$$|K_{1,2}^0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|K^0\rangle \mp |\bar{K}^0\rangle \right) \quad , \quad \mathcal{CP} |K_{1,2}^0\rangle = \pm |K_{1,2}^0\rangle$$

$$|K_S^0\rangle \simeq |K_1^0\rangle + \bar{\epsilon}_K |K_2^0\rangle \quad , \quad |K_L^0\rangle \simeq |K_2^0\rangle + \bar{\epsilon}_K |K_1^0\rangle$$

INDIRECT CP : $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ MIXING



$$|K_{S,L}^0\rangle \sim p |K^0\rangle \mp q |\bar{K}^0\rangle$$

$$q/p \equiv (1 - \bar{\varepsilon}_K)/(1 + \bar{\varepsilon}_K)$$

$$K^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu_l \quad (\bar{s} \rightarrow \bar{u}) \quad ; \quad \bar{K}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l \quad (s \rightarrow u)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu_l) - \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^- l^+ \nu_l) + \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ l^- \bar{\nu}_l)} = \frac{|p|^2 - |q|^2}{|p|^2 + |q|^2} = \frac{2 \operatorname{Re}(\bar{\varepsilon}_K)}{1 + |\bar{\varepsilon}_K|^2} = (0.332 \pm 0.006)\%$$



$$\operatorname{Re}(\bar{\varepsilon}_K) = (1.66 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\eta_{+-} \equiv \frac{T(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)}{T(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} \approx \varepsilon_K$$

$$\eta_{00} \equiv \frac{T(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)}{T(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)} \approx \varepsilon_K$$

$$\varepsilon_K = (2.228 \pm 0.011) \cdot 10^{-3} e^{i\phi_\varepsilon}$$

$$\phi_\varepsilon = (43.52 \pm 0.05)^\circ$$

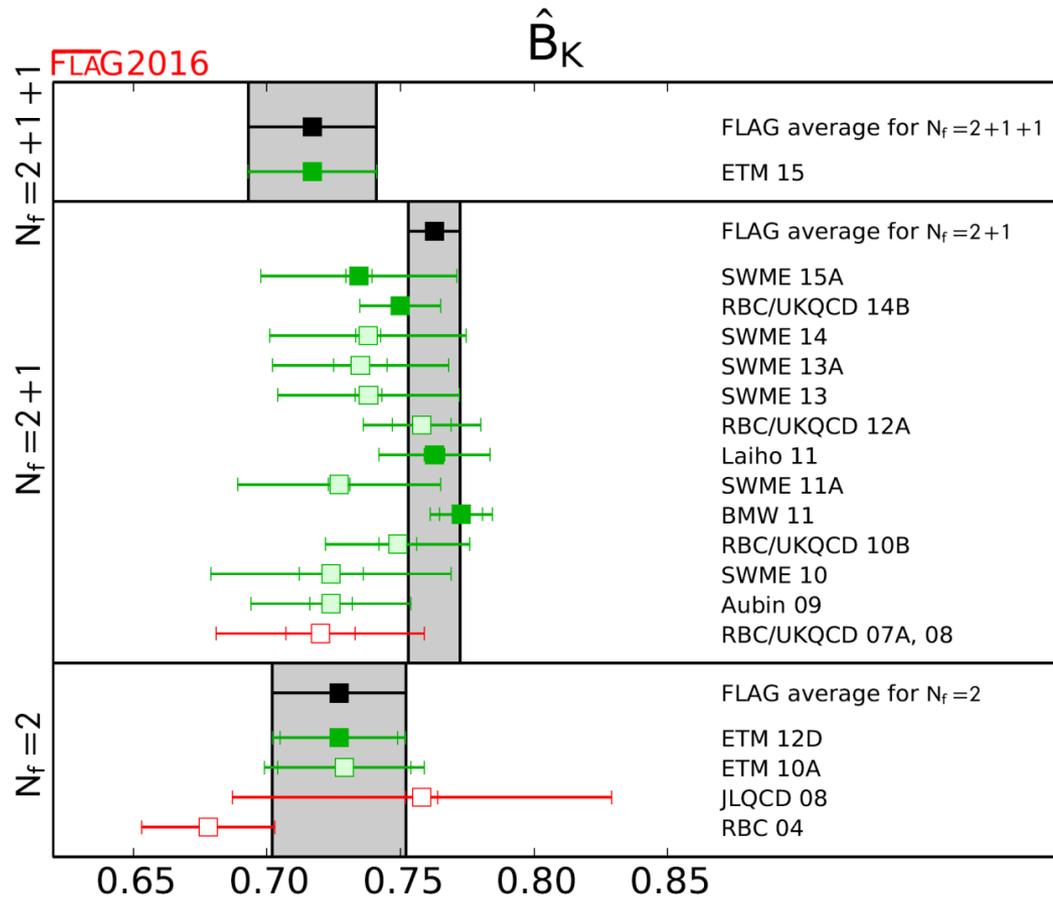


Buras et al

$$\eta \left[(1 - \rho) A^2 + 0.22 \right] A^2 \hat{B}_K = 0.143$$

Lattice Results for \hat{B}_K

$$B_K^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{ GeV}) = 0.557 \pm 0.007 \quad , \quad \hat{B}_K = 0.763 \pm 0.010 \quad (N_f = 2+1)$$



Flavianet Lattice Averaging Group

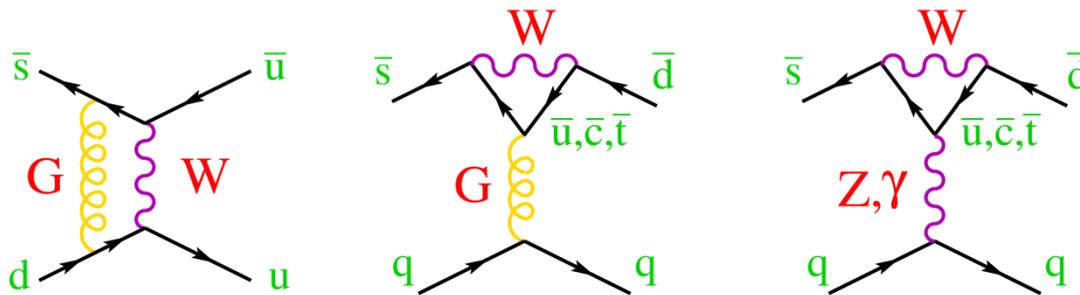
DIRECT C/P in $K \rightarrow \pi \pi$

$$\eta_{+-} \equiv \frac{T(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)}{T(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)} \approx \varepsilon_K + \varepsilon'_K$$

$$\eta_{00} \equiv \frac{T(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)}{T(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)} \approx \varepsilon_K - 2\varepsilon'_K$$

$$\text{Re}(\varepsilon'_K / \varepsilon_K) \approx \frac{1}{6} \left\{ 1 - \left| \frac{\eta_{00}}{\eta_{+-}} \right|^2 \right\} = (16.8 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

NA48, NA31
KTeV, E731



$$\text{Re}(\varepsilon'_K / \varepsilon_K)_{\text{Th}} = (19^{+11}_{-9}) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

- Short-distance OPE
Ciuchini et al, Buras et al
- Long-distance χ PT
Pallante-Pich-Scimemi
Cirigliano-Ecker-Neufeld-Pich

$(15 \pm 7) \times 10^{-4}$

2017 update

Gisbert-Pich, 1712.06147