

LATTICE QCD AND FLAVOR PHYSICS

OUTLINE

1. Motivations for flavor physics
2. Lattice QCD and quark masses
3. CKM matrix
 - a) The Cabibbo angle and the first row unitarity test
 - b) The Unitarity Triangle Analysis and CP violation

Vittorio Lubicz



The Galileo Galilei Institute for Theoretical Physics
Arcetri, Florence

INAUGURAL CONFERENCE
September 19 - 21, 2005



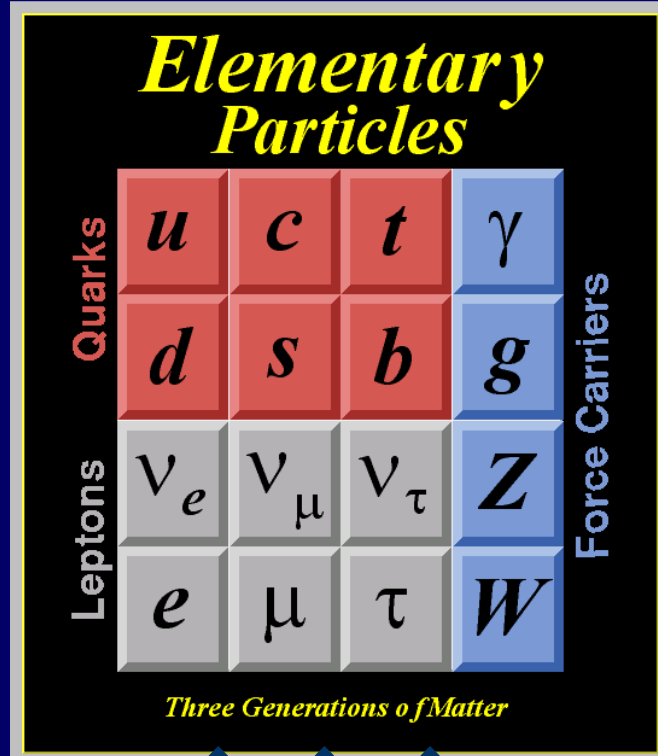
①

MOTIVATIONS FOR FLAVOR PHYSICS

Flavor physics is (well) described but not explained in the Standard Model:

A large number of **free parameters** in the flavor sector (10 parameters in the quark sector only, $6 m_q + 4 \text{CKM}$)

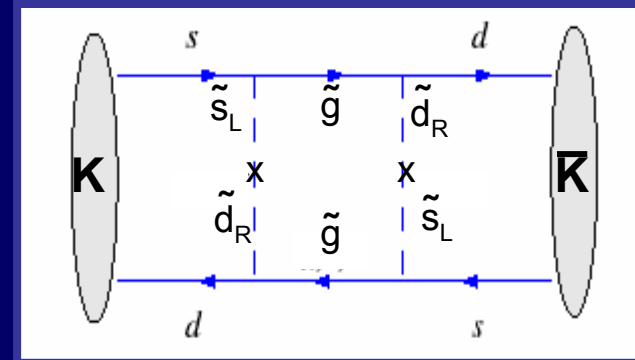
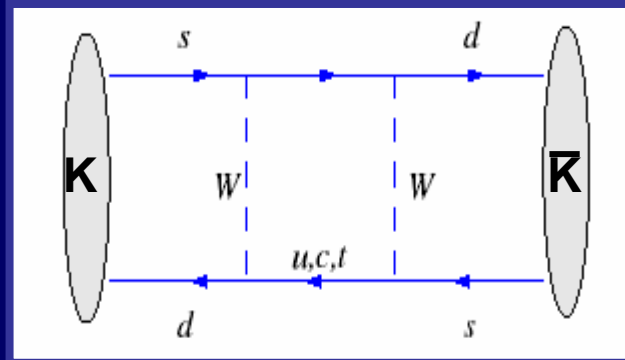
- Why **3 families**?
- Why the **spectrum** of quarks and leptons covers 5 orders of magnitude? ($m_q \sim G_F^{-1/2} \dots$)
- What give rise to the pattern of **quark mixing** and the magnitude of **CP violation**?



Flavor

Flavor physics is an open window on New Physics: FCNC, CP asymmetries, ...

E.g.
 $K^0-\bar{K}^0$ mixing:



New Physics can be conveniently described in terms of a **low energy effective theory**:

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda_{NP}} O_i^{(5)} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{\Lambda_{NP}^2} O_i^{(6)} + \dots$$

E.g.:
 $\Lambda_{K^0-\bar{K}^0} \sim 100 \text{ TeV}$

The flavor
problem:

$\Lambda_{NP} \gg \Lambda_{EWSB} \sim O(1 \text{ TeV})$
New Physics must be very special !!

DETERMINATION OF THE SM FLAVOR PARAMETERS

THE PRECISION ERA OF FLAVOR PHYSICS

EXPERIMENTS

$$\varepsilon_K = 2.280 \cdot 10^{-3} \pm 0.6\%$$

$$\Delta m_d = 0.502 \text{ ps}^{-1} \pm 1\%$$

$$\sin(2\beta) = 0.687 \pm 5\%$$

THEORY

We need to control
the **theoretical**
input parameters at
a comparable level
of accuracy !!



Challenge for **LATTICE QCD**

②

LATTICE QCD AND QUARK MASSES

◆ **QUARK MASSES** CANNOT BE DIRECTLY MEASURED IN THE EXPERIMENTS, BECAUSE QUARKS ARE CONFINED INSIDE HADRONS

◆ BEING **FUNDAMENTAL PARAMETERS** OF THE STANDARD MODEL, **QUARK MASSES** CANNOT BE DETERMINED BY THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS ONLY.

→ **QUARK MASSES** CAN BE DETERMINED BY COMBINING TOGETHER A **THEORETICAL** AND AN **EXPERIMENTAL** INPUT. E.G.:

$$[M_{\text{HAD}}(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}, m_q)]^{\text{TH.}} = [M_{\text{HAD}}]^{\text{EXP.}}$$



LATTICE QCD

LATTICE DETERMINATION OF QUARK MASSES

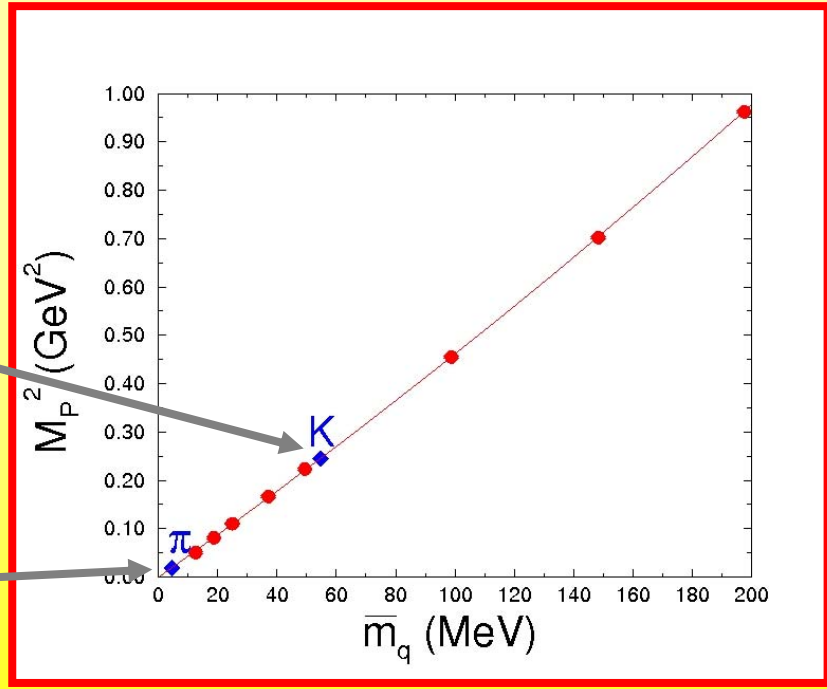
$$\hat{m}_q(\mu) = m_q(a) Z_m(\mu a)$$

ADJUSTED UNTIL
 $M_H^{\text{LATT}} = M_H^{\text{EXP}}$

PERTURBATION THEORY OR
NON-PERTURBATIVE METHODS

Extrapolation
to $m = m_s$

Extrapolation
to $m = m_{u,d}$



SYSTEMATIC ERRORS

$$m_q(\mu) = m_q(a) Z_m(\mu a)$$

ADJUSTED UNTIL

$$M_H^{\text{LATT}} = M_H^{\text{EXP}}$$

$O(a)$

PERTURBATION
THEORY

$O(\alpha^2)$

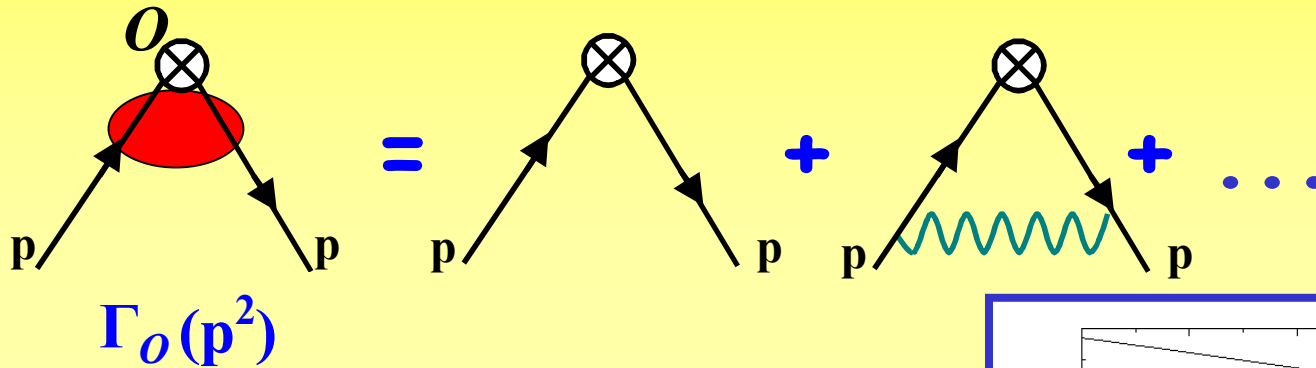
IMPROVED ACTIONS:

$$S_{\text{LATT}} = S_{\text{QCD}} + \cancel{\alpha S_1} + \alpha^2 S_2 + \dots$$

NON-PERTURBATIVE
RENORMALIZATION

TWO IMPORTANT THEORETICAL TOOLS

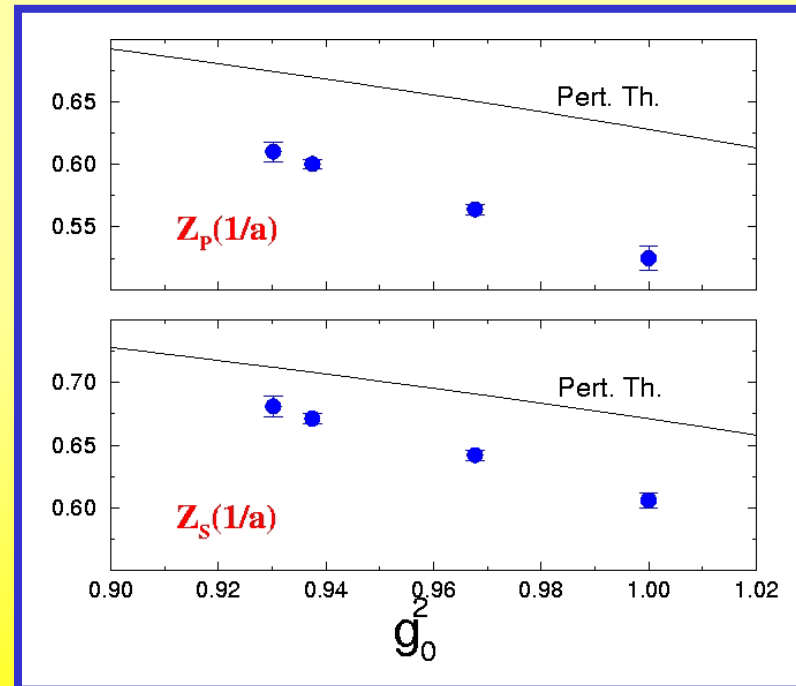
NON-PERTURBATIVE RENORMALIZATION THE RI-MOM METHOD



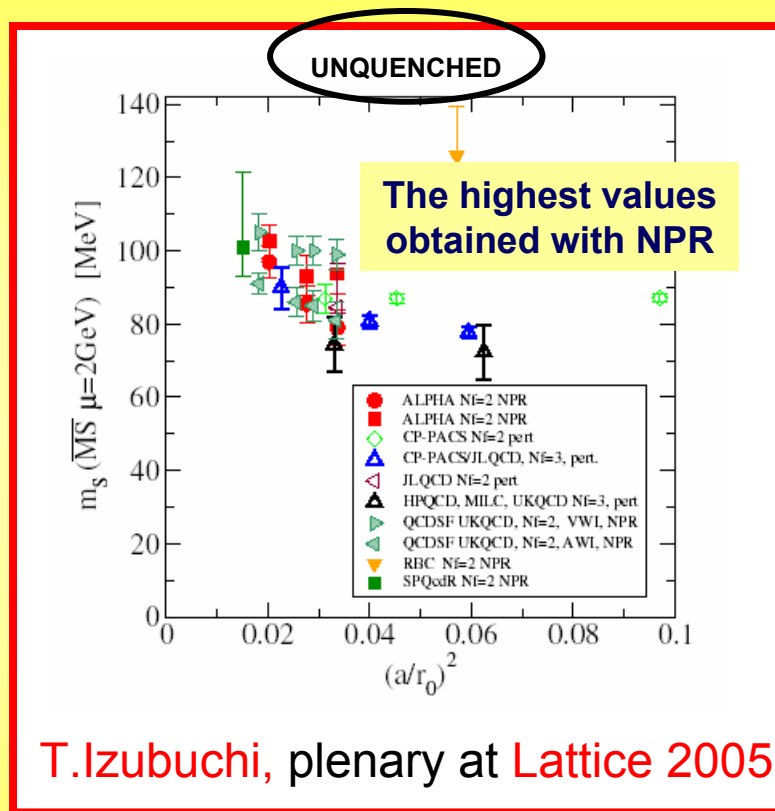
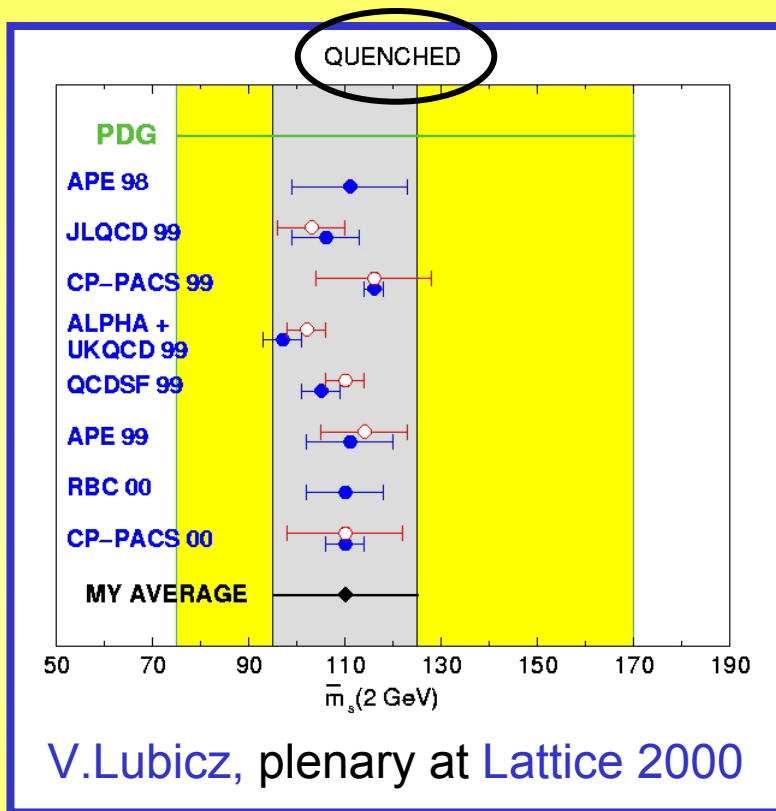
The (non-perturbative)
renormalization condition:

$$Z_O(a\mu) \Gamma_O(p^2)|_{p^2=\mu^2} = \Gamma_{\text{Tree-Level}}$$

Several NPR techniques have been developed: **Ward Identities**, **Schrodinger functional**, **X-space**



THE STRANGE QUARK MASS



$$\bar{m}_s(2 \text{ GeV}) = (105 \pm 15 \pm 20) \text{ MeV}$$

$$[\text{PDG } 2002: \bar{m}_s = (120 \pm 40) \text{ MeV}]$$



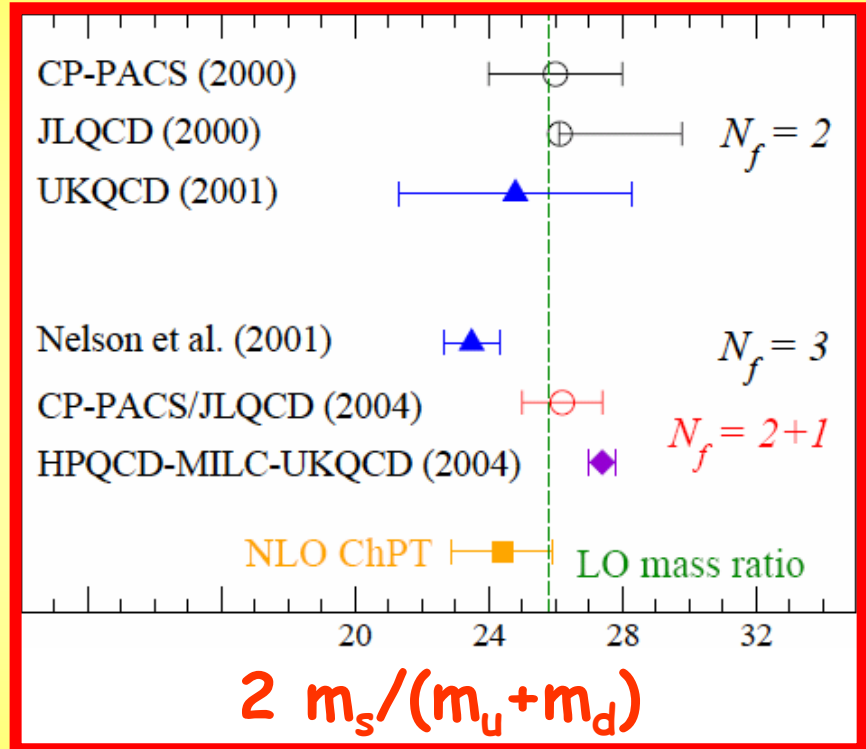
THE AVERAGE UP/DOWN QUARK MASS

RATIOS OF LIGHT QUARK MASSES ARE PREDICTED ALSO BY CHIRAL PERTURBATION THEORY:

$$\frac{m_u}{m_d} = 0.553 \pm 0.043$$

$$\frac{m_s}{(m_u + m_d)/2} = 24.4 \pm 1.5$$

From S. Hashimoto ICHEP 2004



Good agreement with the ChPT prediction

3

CKM MATRIX

a) THE CABIBBO ANGLE
AND THE "FIRST ROW"
UNITARITY TEST

The most stringent unitarity test:

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 1$$

PDG 2004 quotes a 2σ deviation from unitarity:

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 - 1 = -0.0029 \pm 0.0015$$

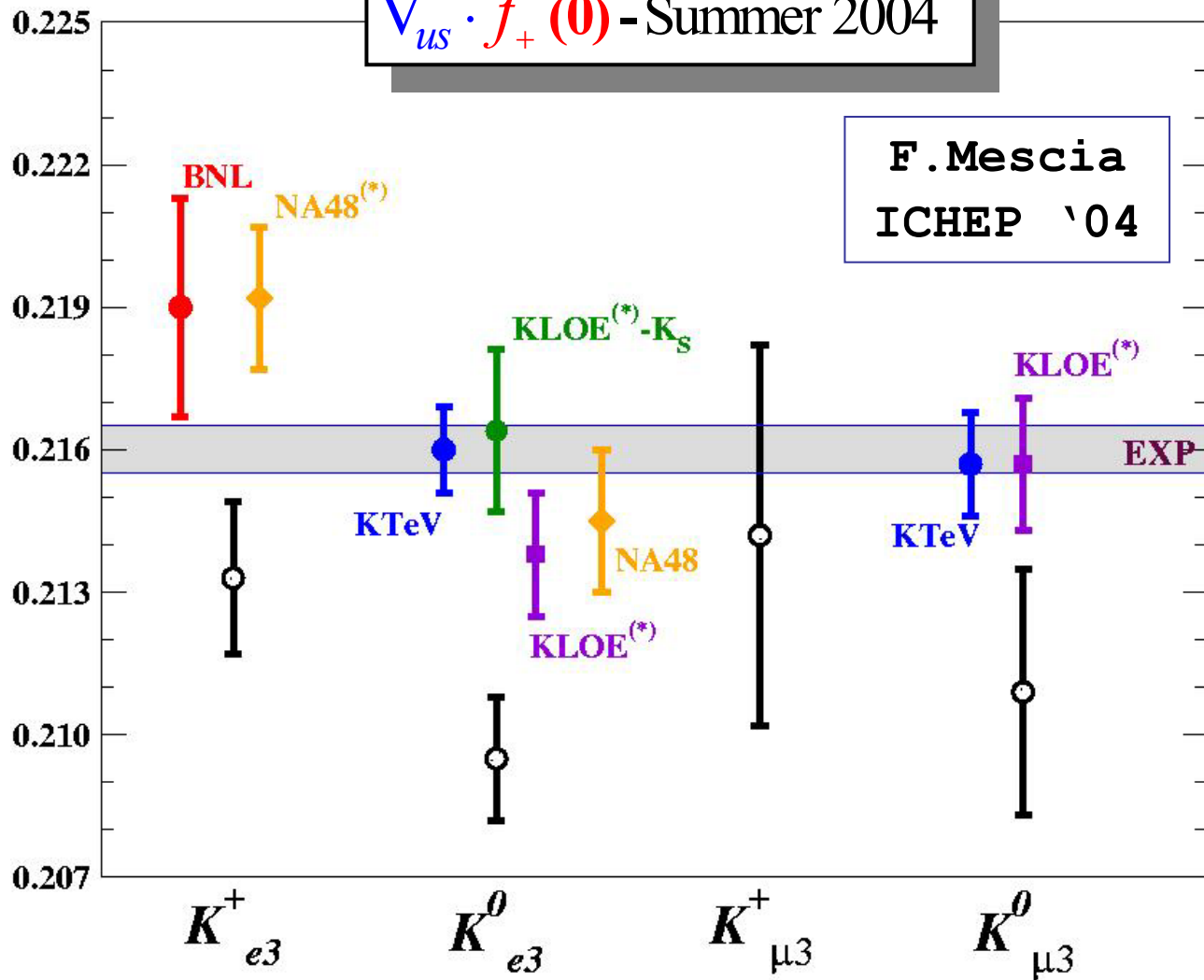
$ V_{ud} = 0.9740 \pm 0.0005$	SFT and neutron β -decay
$ V_{us} = 0.2200 \pm 0.0026$	$K \rightarrow \pi l \nu$ (BNL-E865 + old expts)
$ V_{ub} = 0.0037 \pm 0.0005$	$b \rightarrow u$ incl. and excl. ($ V_{ub} ^2 \approx 10^{-5}$)

BUT: the PDG average for $|V_{us}|$ is superseded by **NEW** experimental and theoretical results

KI3: the NEW experimental results

$V_{us} \cdot f_+(0)$ - Summer 2004

F. Mescia
ICHEP '04



BNL-E865

PRL 91, (2003)
261802

KTeV

PRL 93, (2004)
181802

NA48

PLB 602, (2004)
41

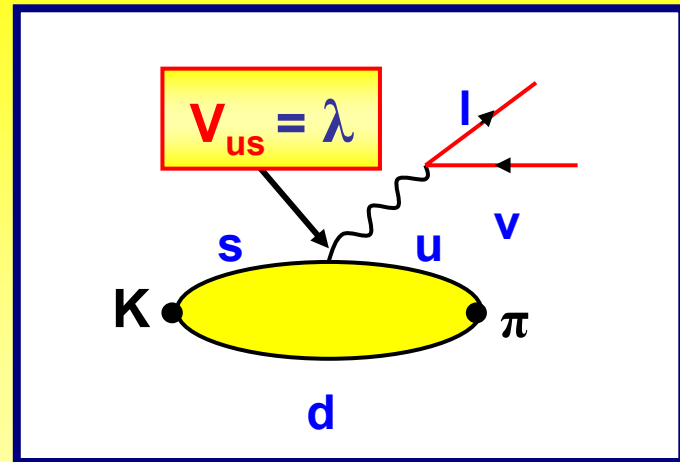
KLOE

hep-ex/0508027

K13 theory

$$\Gamma(K \rightarrow \pi l \nu(\gamma)) = \frac{G_F^2 M_K^5}{192\pi^3} \cdot$$

$$C_K^2 |V_{us}|^2 |f_+^{K^0\pi^-}(0)|^2 I_l S_{ew} (1 + \delta_l)^2$$



Ademollo-Gatto:

$$f_+(0) = 1 - O(m_s - m_u)^2 \leftarrow O(1\%). \text{ But represents the largest theoret. uncertainty}$$

ChPT

$$f_+(0) = 1 + f_2 + f_4 + O(p^8)$$

Vector Current Conservation

$f_2 = -0.023$
Independent of L_i
(Ademollo-Gatto)

THE LARGEST UNCERTAINTY

“Standard” estimate:

Leutwyler, Roos (1984)
(QUARK MODEL)

$$f_4 = -0.016 \pm 0.008$$

f_4 : the ChPT calculation...

$$f_4 = \Delta_{\text{loops}}(\mu) - \frac{8}{F_\pi^4} [C_{12}(\mu) + C_{34}(\mu)] (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)^2$$

Post and Schilcher,
Bijnens and Talavera

$C_{12}(\mu)$ and $C_{34}(\mu)$ can be determined from the **slope** and the **curvature** of the **scalar form factor**. But experimental data are not accurate enough

... and model estimates

($\mu = ???$)

Leutwyler and Roos,	$f_4^{\text{LOC}} = -0.016 \pm 0.008$	[Quark model]
Jamin et al.,	$f_4^{\text{LOC}} = -0.018 \pm 0.009$	[Dispersive analysis]
Cirigliano et al.,	$f_4^{\text{LOC}} = -0.002 \pm 0.008$	[1/Nc+Low resonance]

Lattice QCD: VERY CHALLENGING

A PRECISION OF **0(1%)** MUST BE REACHED ON THE LATTICE!!

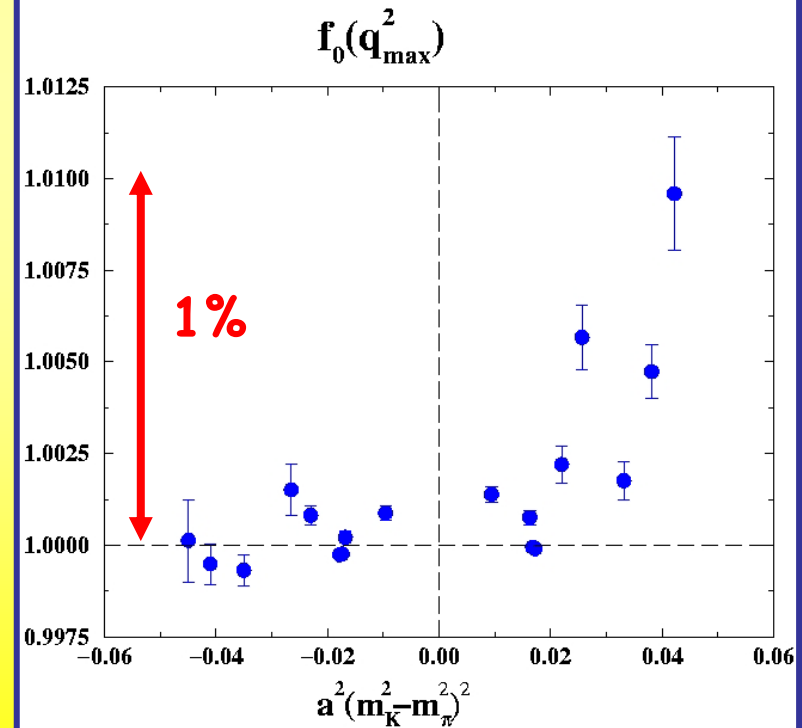
The first Lattice QCD calculation

D.Becirevic, G.Isidori, V.L., G.Martinelli, F.Mescia,
S.Simula, C.Tarantino, G.Villadoro. [NPB 705,339,2005]

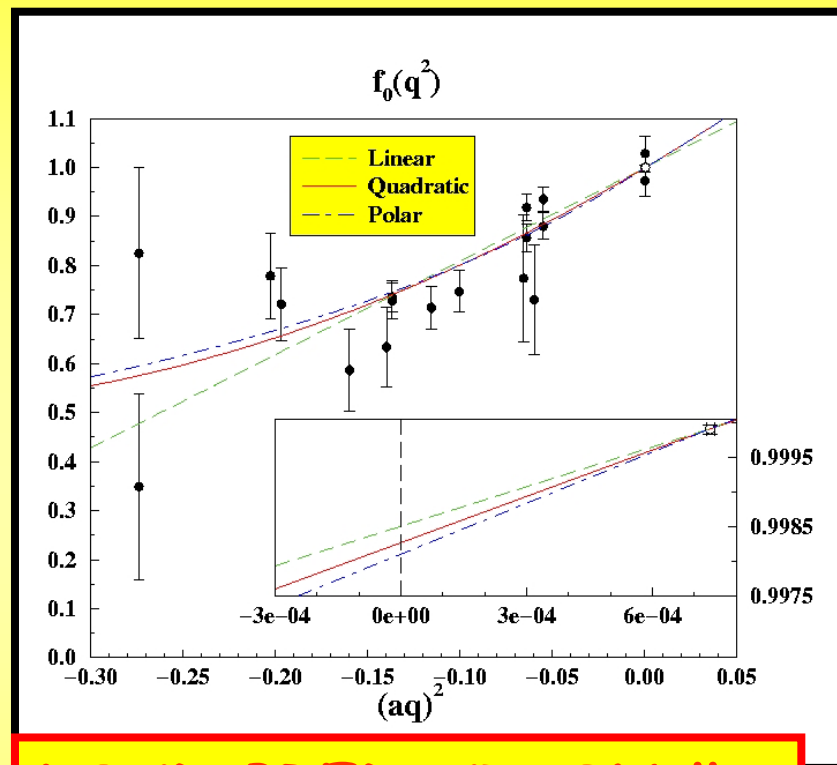
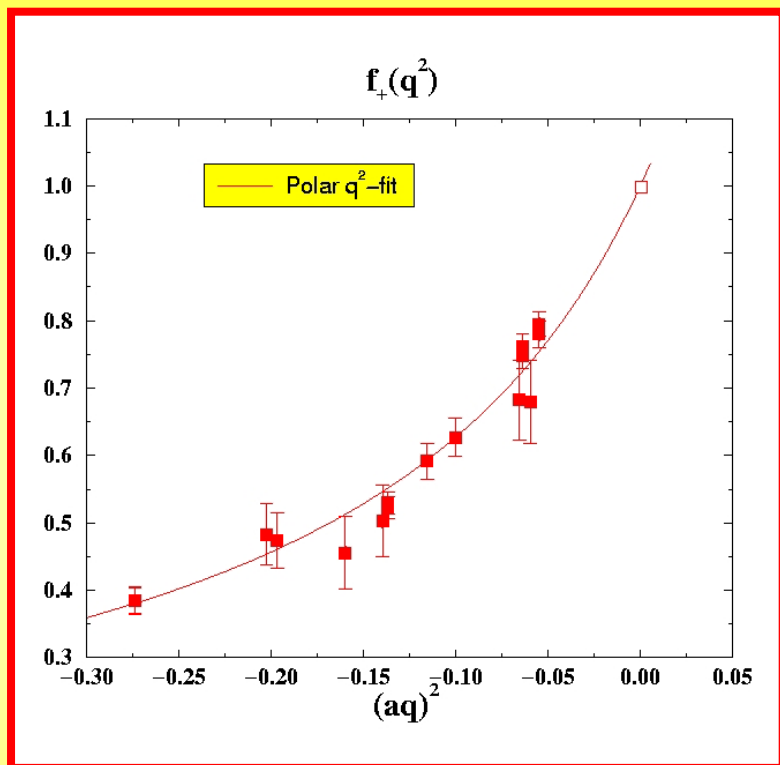
1) Evaluation of $f_0(q_{MAX}^2)$

The basic ingredient is a **double ratio** of correlation functions:

$$R = \frac{\langle \pi | \bar{s} \gamma_0 u | K \rangle \langle K | \bar{u} \gamma_0 s | \pi \rangle}{\langle \pi | \bar{u} \gamma_0 u | \pi \rangle \langle K | \bar{s} \gamma_0 s | K \rangle}$$
$$= \frac{(M_K + M_\pi)^2}{4M_K M_\pi} f_0(q_{max}^2)^2$$



2) Extrapolation of $f_0(q_{MAX}^2)$ to $f_0(0)$



LQCD PREDICTION !!

Comparison of polar fits:

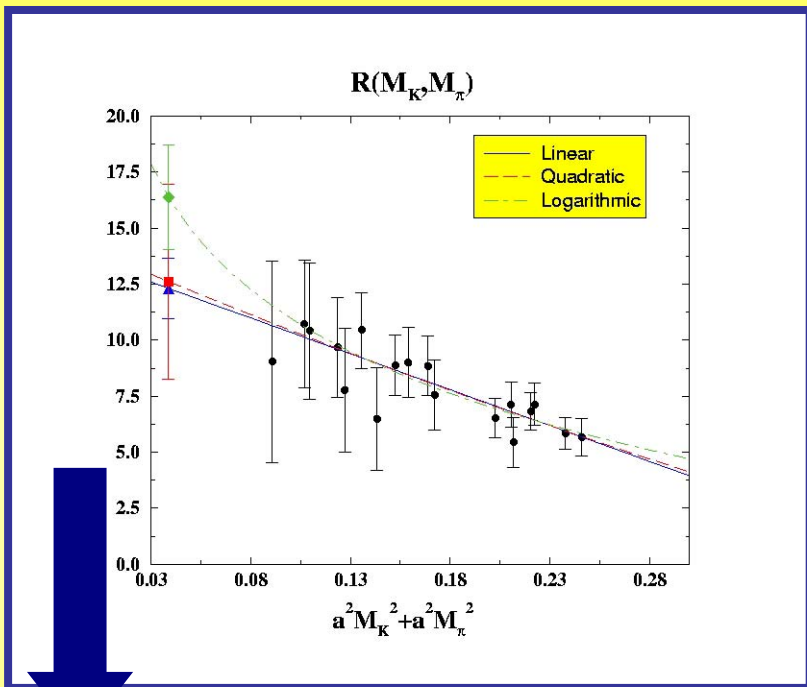
LQCD: $\lambda_+ = (25 \pm 2) 10^{-3}$

KTeV: $\lambda_+ = (24.11 \pm 0.36) 10^{-3}$

$\lambda_0 = (12 \pm 2) 10^{-3}$

$\lambda_0 = (13.62 \pm 0.73) 10^{-3}$

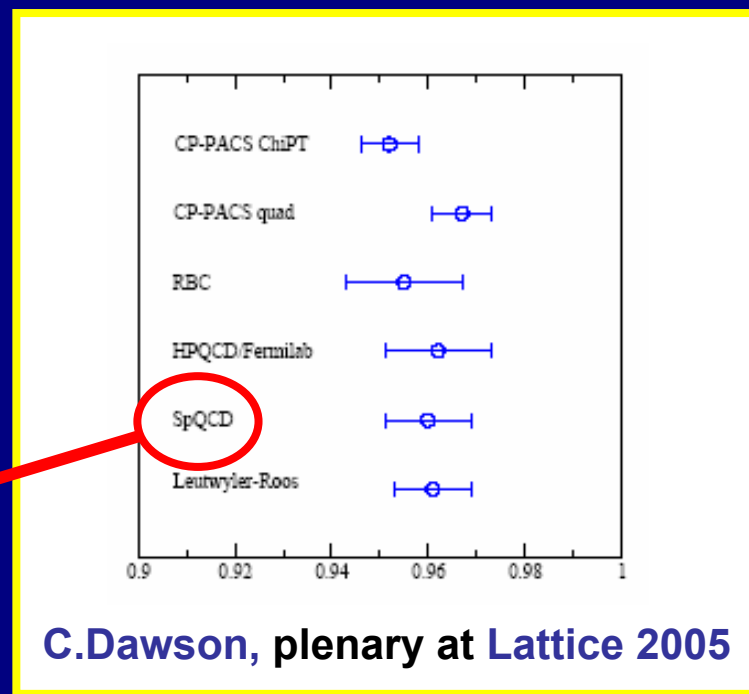
3) Extrapolation to the physical masses



$$f_+^{K^0\pi^-}(0) = 0.960 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.007$$

(In agreement with LR !!)

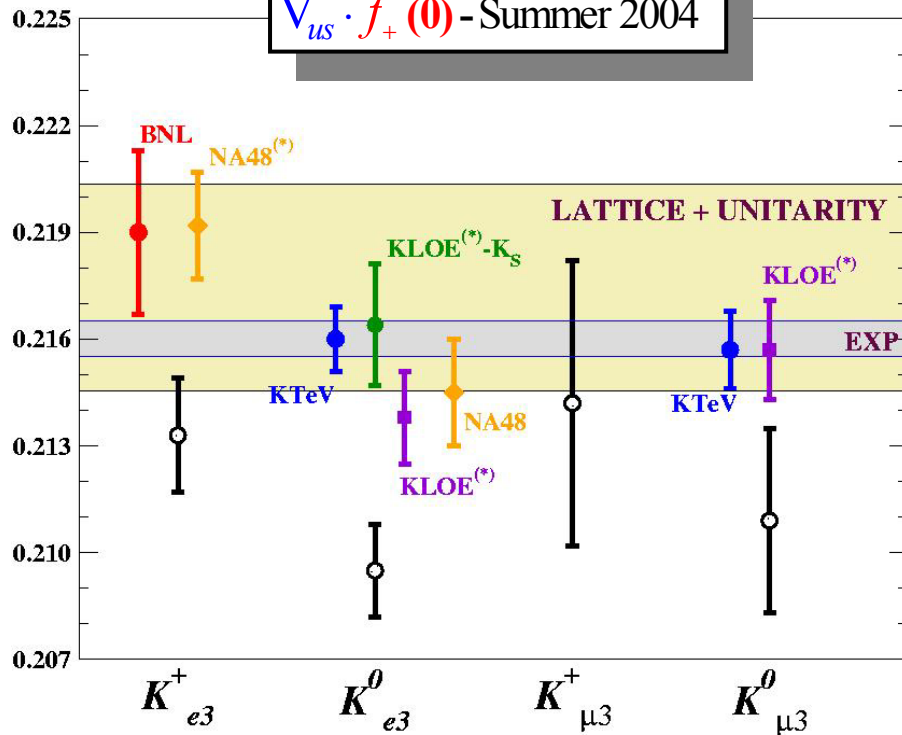
Preliminary unquenched results have been also presented



C.Dawson, plenary at Lattice 2005

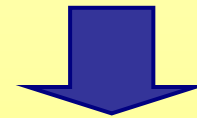
FIRST ROW UNITARITY

$V_{us} \cdot f_+(0)$ - Summer 2004



$$[V_{us} \cdot f_+(0)]_{\text{EXP}} = 0.2250 \pm 0.0021$$

$$f_+(0) = 0.960 \pm 0.009$$



$$V_{us} = 0.2250 \pm 0.0021$$

$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 - 1 = -0.0007 \pm 0.0014$$

3

CKM MATRIX:

**b) THE UNITARITY
TRIANGLE ANALYSIS AND
CP VIOLATION**

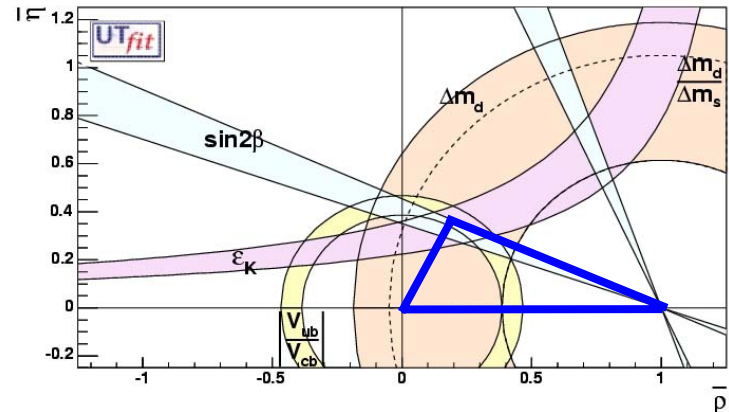
THE UNITARITY TRIANGLE ANALYSIS

$$V_{\text{CKM}} \approx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda & A \lambda^3(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & A \lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A \lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CP violation

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$



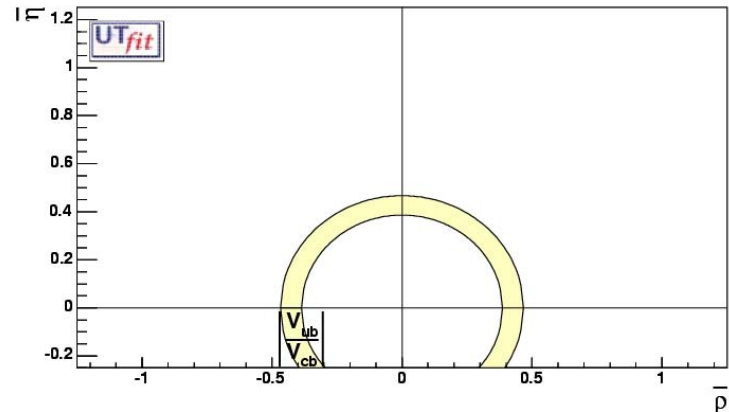
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CP violation

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$



$(b \rightarrow u)/(b \rightarrow c)$

$\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$

$f_+, F(1), \dots$

$(b \rightarrow u)/(b \rightarrow c)$	$\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	$f_+, F(1), \dots$

5 CONSTRAINTS

Hadronic matrix
elements from
LATTICE QCD

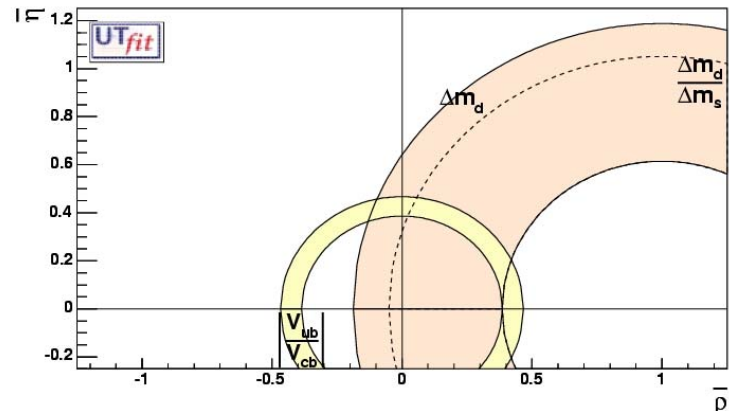
THE UNITARITY TRIANGLE ANALYSIS

$$V_{\text{CKM}} \approx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda & A \lambda^3(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & A \lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A \lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CP violation

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$



$(b \rightarrow u)/(b \rightarrow c)$

$$\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$$

$f_+, F(1), \dots$

Δm_d

$$(1-\bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$$

$f_{B_d}^2 B_{B_d}$

$\Delta m_d/\Delta m_s$

$$(1-\bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$$

ξ

5 CONSTRAINTS

Hadronic matrix elements from
LATTICE QCD

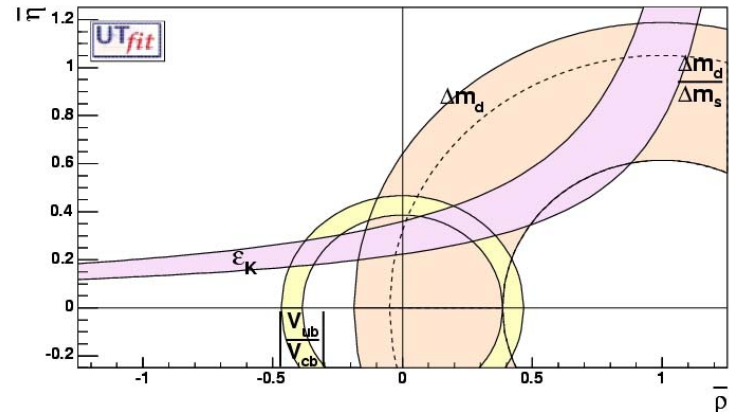
THE UNITARITY TRIANGLE ANALYSIS

$$V_{\text{CKM}} \approx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda & A \lambda^3(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & A \lambda^2 \\ A \lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A \lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CP violation

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$



$(b \rightarrow u)/(b \rightarrow c)$	$\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	$f_+, F(1), \dots$
Δm_d	$(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	$f_{B_d}^2 B_{B_d}$
$\Delta m_d / \Delta m_s$	$(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	ξ
ϵ_K	$\bar{\eta} [(1 - \bar{\rho}) + P]$	B_K

5 CONSTRAINTS

Hadronic matrix elements from **LATTICE QCD**

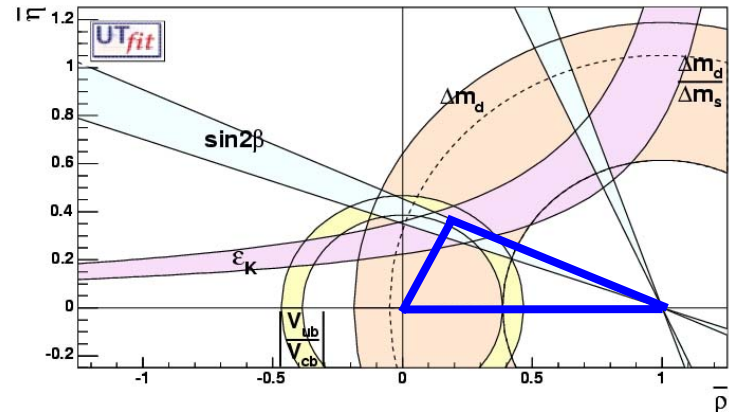
THE UNITARITY TRIANGLE ANALYSIS

$$V_{\text{CKM}} \approx$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda^2 & \lambda & A \lambda^3(\rho-i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda^2/2 & A \lambda^2 \\ A \lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A \lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CP violation

$$V_{ud}V_{ub}^* + V_{cd}V_{cb}^* + V_{td}V_{tb}^* = 0$$

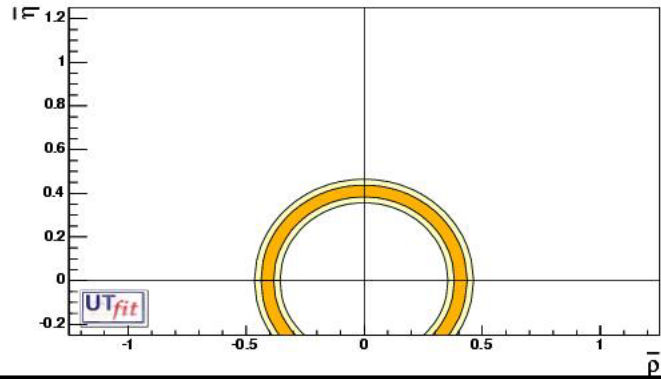


$(b \rightarrow u)/(b \rightarrow c)$	$\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	$f_+, F(1), \dots$
Δm_d	$(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	$f_{B_d}^2 B_{B_d}$
$\Delta m_d / \Delta m_s$	$(1 - \bar{\rho})^2 + \bar{\eta}^2$	ξ
ϵ_K	$\bar{\eta} [(1 - \bar{\rho}) + P]$	B_K
$A(J/\psi K_S)$	$\sin 2\beta(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta})$	—

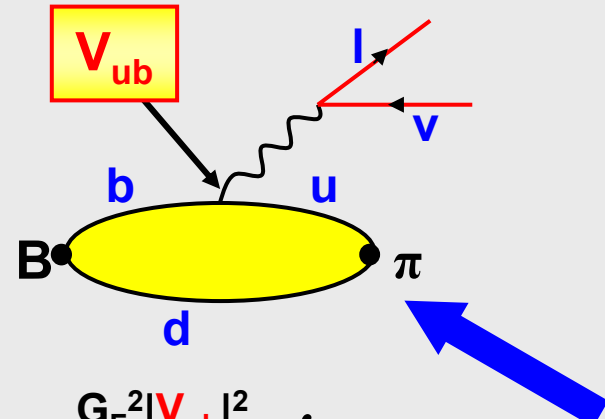
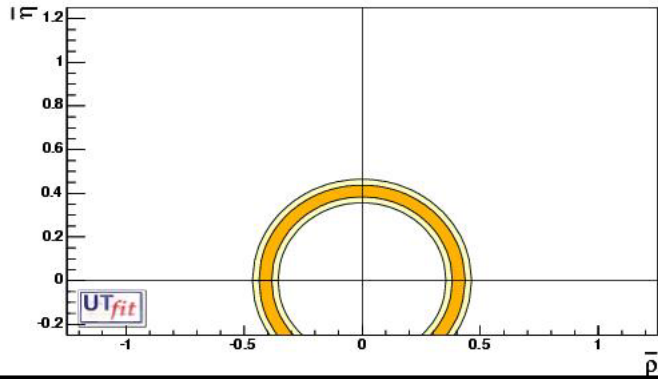
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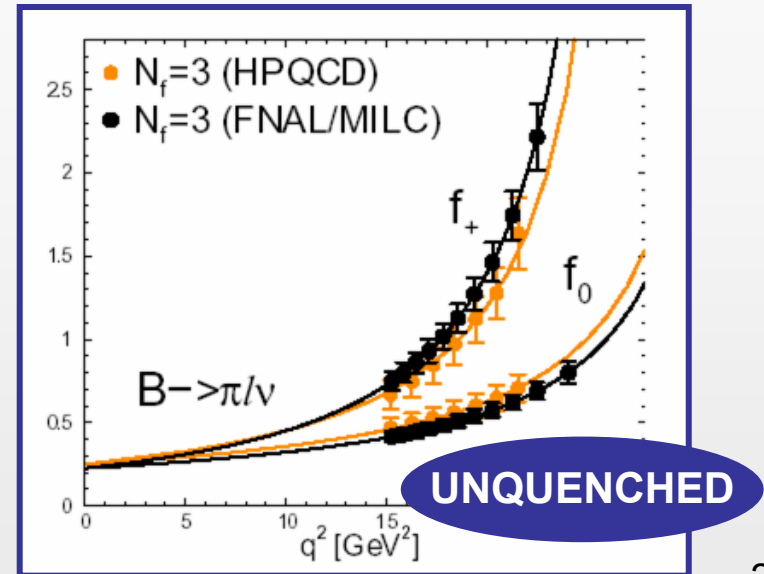
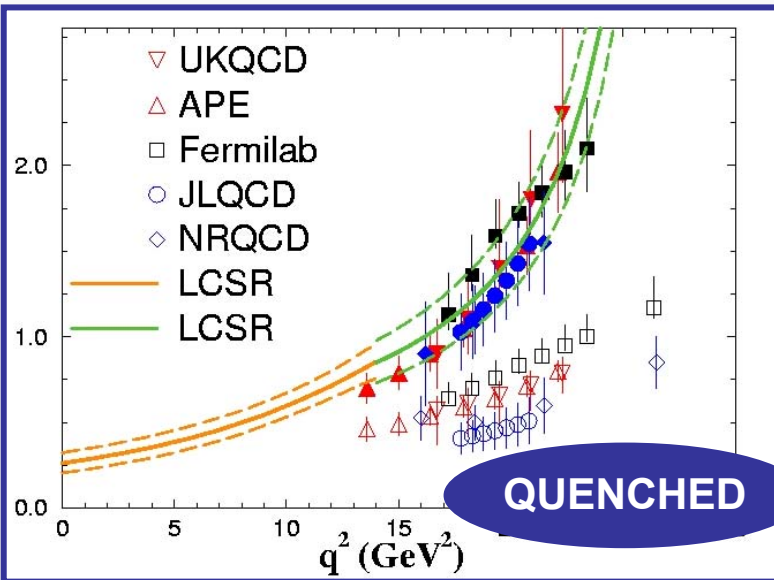
V_{ub} and V_{cb} from semileptonic decays



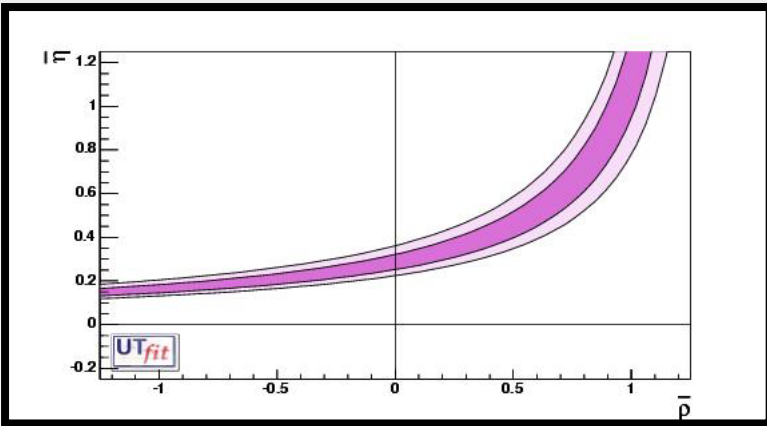
V_{ub} and V_{cb} from semileptonic decays



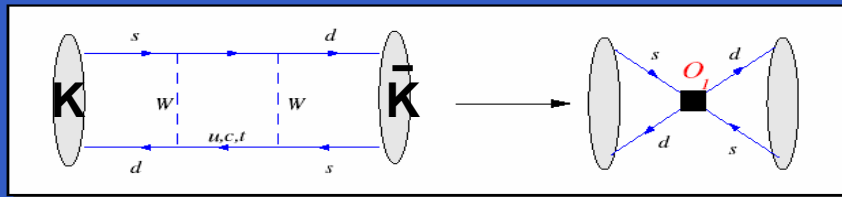
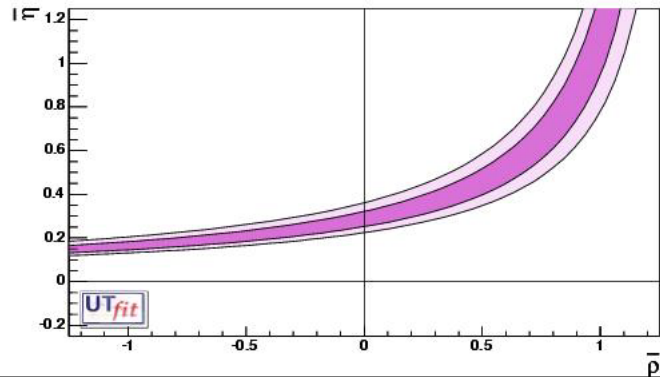
$$\Gamma(B \rightarrow \pi l \nu) = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{ub}|^2}{192 \pi^3} \int dq^2 \lambda(q^2)^{3/2} |f_+(q^2)|^2$$



$K-\bar{K}$ mixing: ϵ_K and B_K

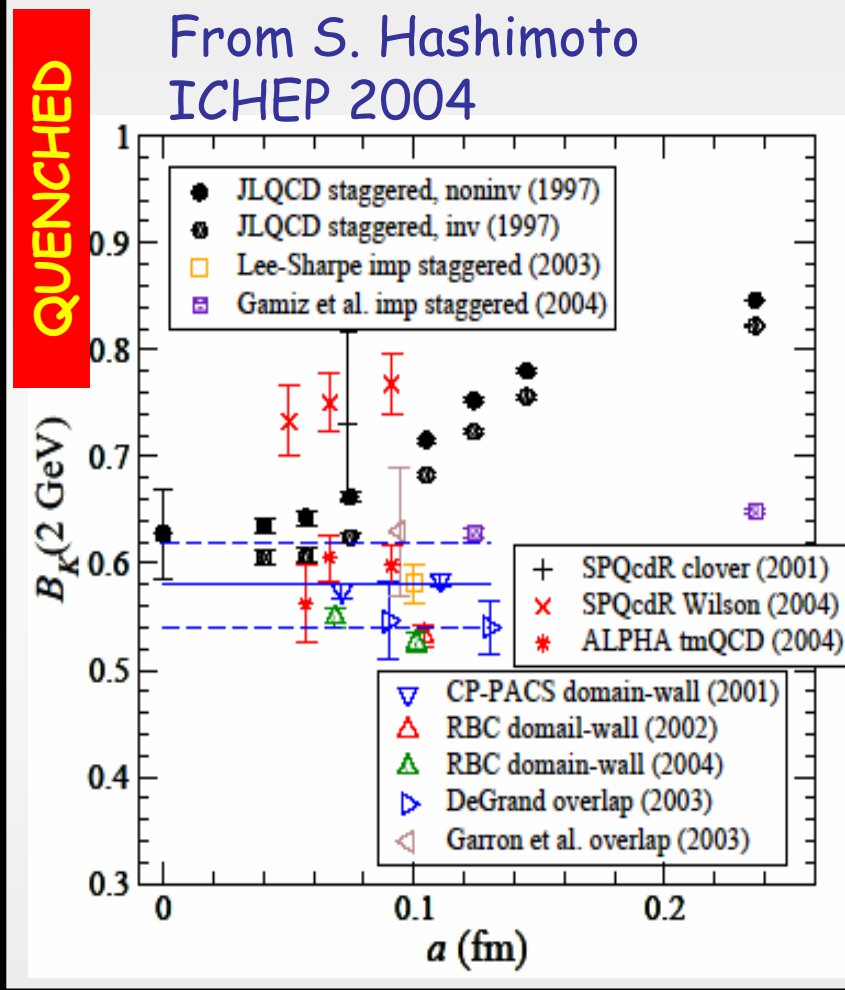


K-K̄ mixing: ϵ_K and B_K

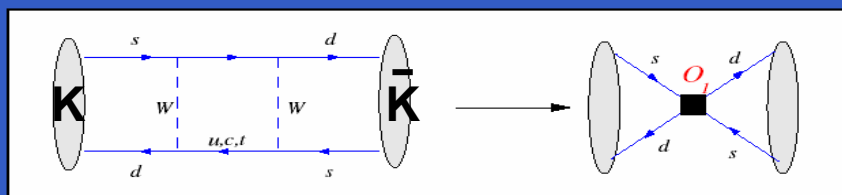
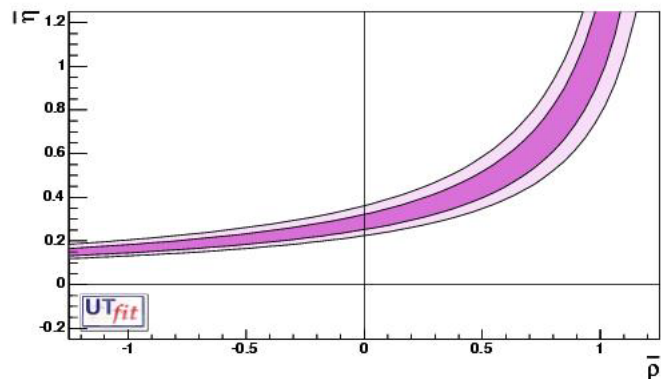


$$\langle \bar{K}^0 | Q(\mu) | K^0 \rangle = \frac{8}{3} f_K^2 m_K^2 B_K(\mu)$$

$$\hat{B}_K = 0.79 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.09$$



K-K̄ mixing: ϵ_K and B_K



$$\langle \bar{K}^0 | Q(\mu) | K^0 \rangle = \frac{8}{3} f_K^2 m_K^2 B_K(\mu)$$

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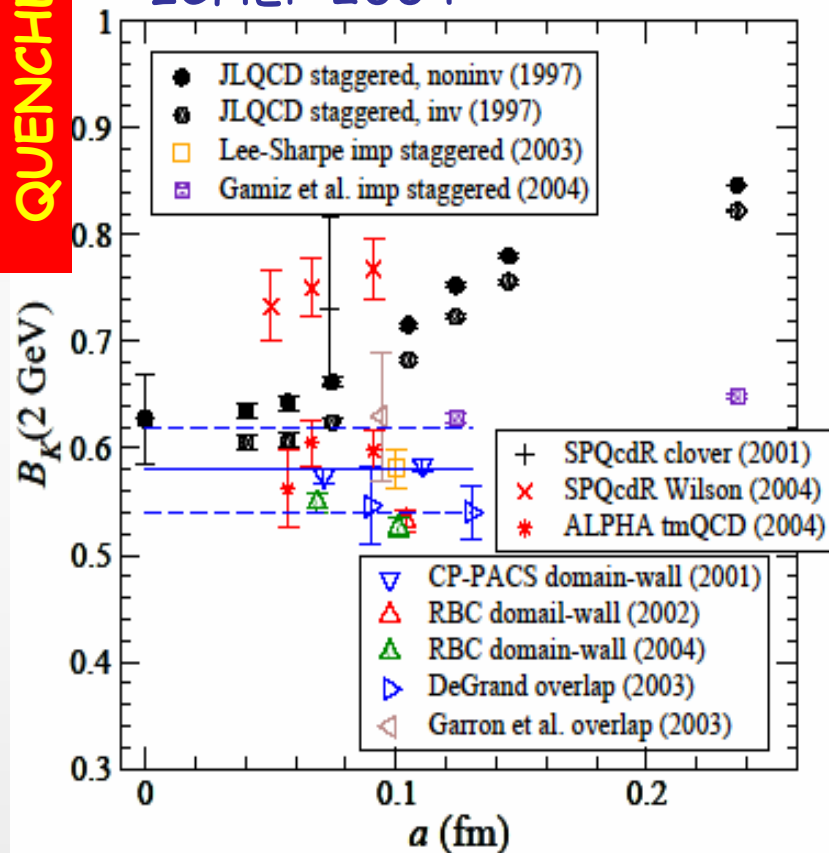
LATTICE PREDICTION (!)

$$\hat{B}_K = 0.90 \pm 0.20$$

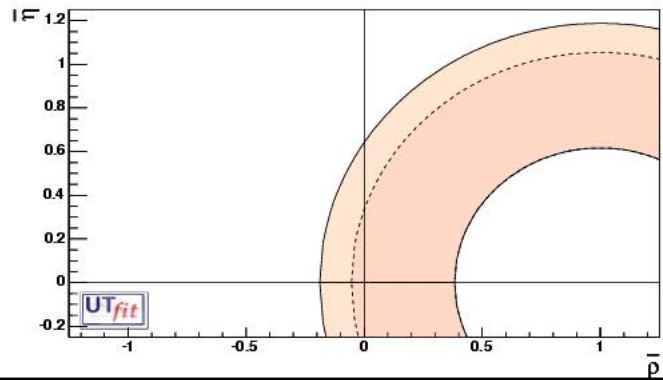
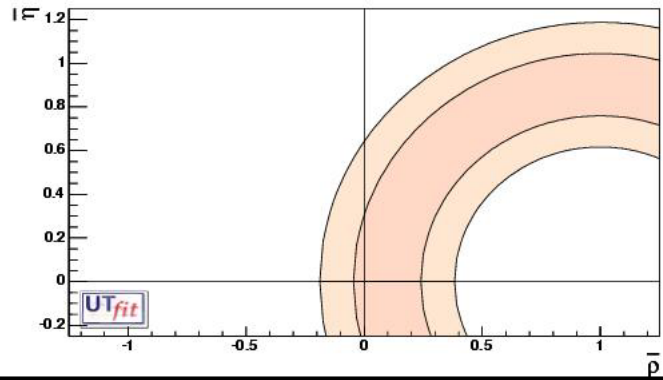
[Gavela et al., 1987]

QUENCHED

From S. Hashimoto
ICHEP 2004

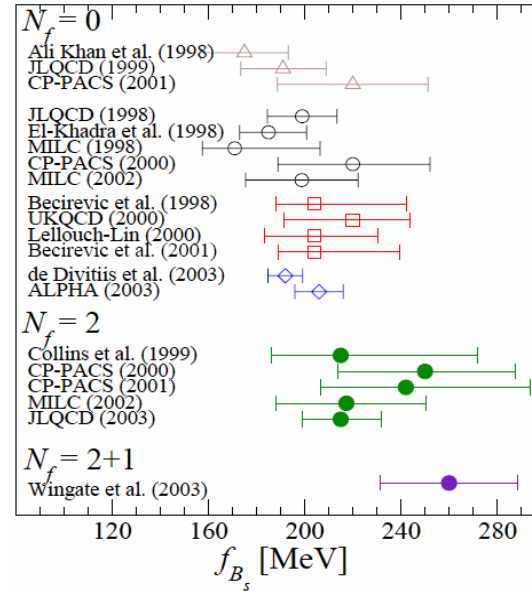
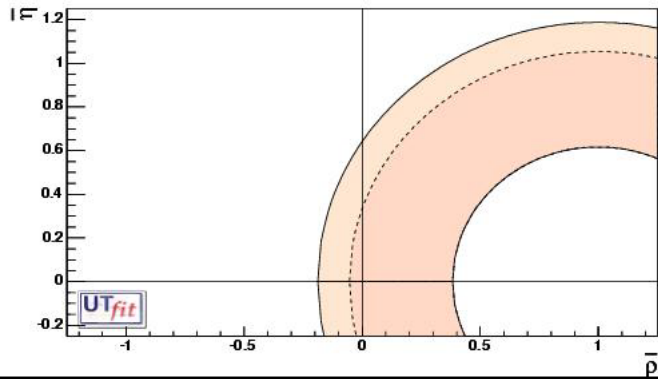
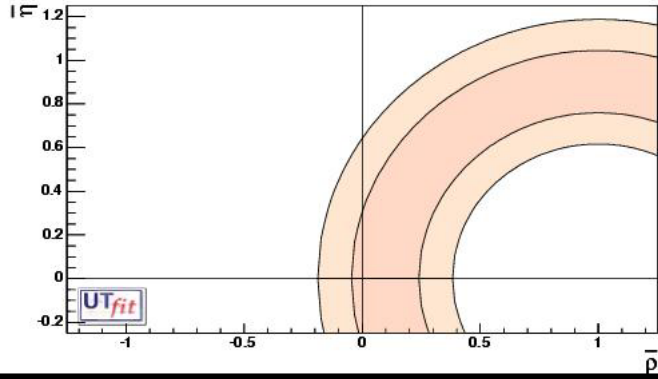


B_d and B_s mixing: $f_B \sqrt{B_B}$



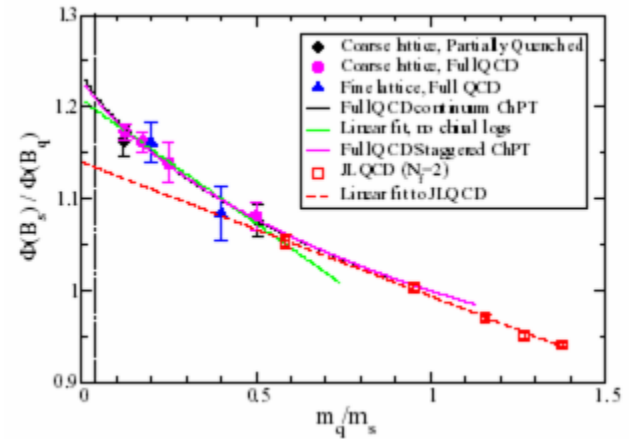
B_d and B_s mixing: $f_B \sqrt{B_B}$

From S. Hashimoto
ICHEP 2004



$$f_{B_s} \sqrt{B_{B_s}} = 276 \pm 38 \text{ MeV},$$

$$\xi = 1.24 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.06$$

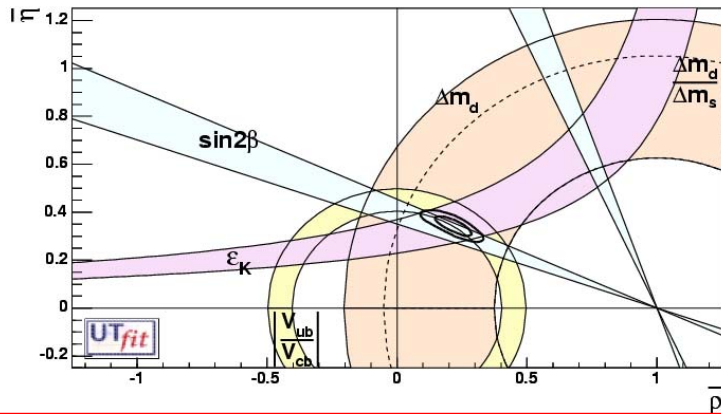


UT-FIT RESULTS

UT
fit

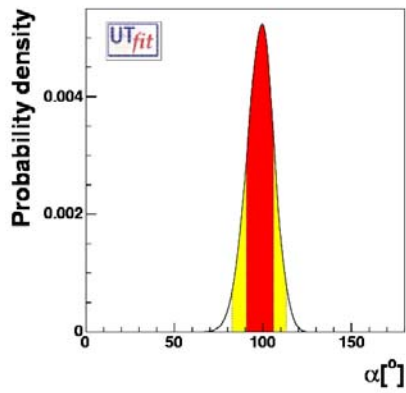
Collaboration

[JHEP 0507 (2005) 028]

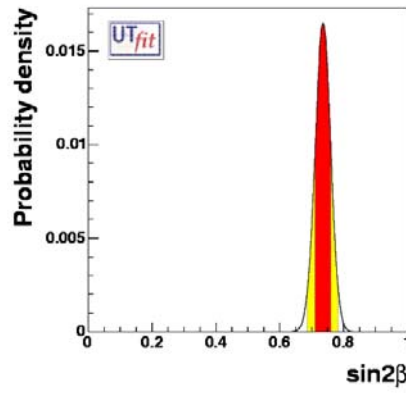


$$\bar{\rho} = 0.214 \pm 0.047$$

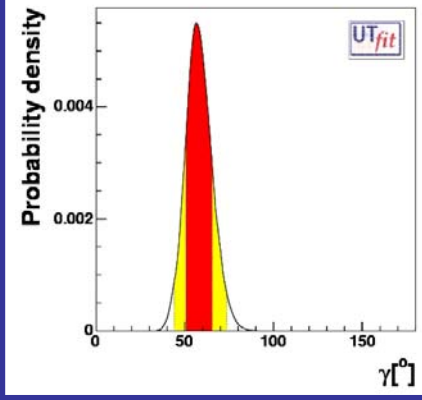
$$\bar{\eta} = 0.343 \pm 0.028$$



$$\alpha = (98.2 \pm 7.7)^\circ$$



$$\text{Sin}2\beta = 0.734 \pm 0.024$$

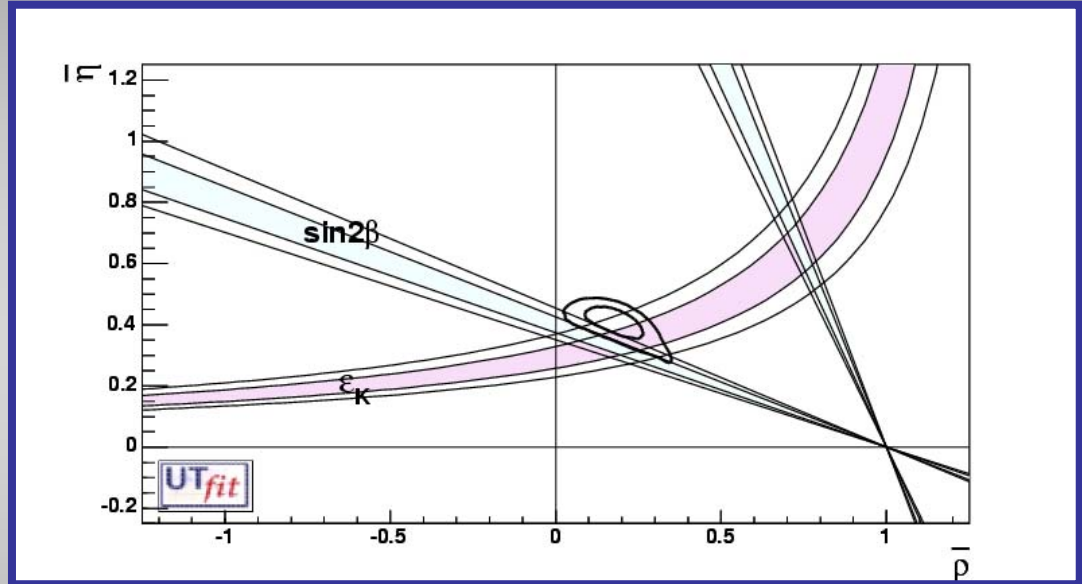


$$\gamma = (57.9 \pm 7.4)^\circ$$

INDIRECT EVIDENCE OF \cancel{CP} A CRUCIAL TEST OF THE SM

3 FAMILIES:

- Only 1 phase
- Angles from the sides



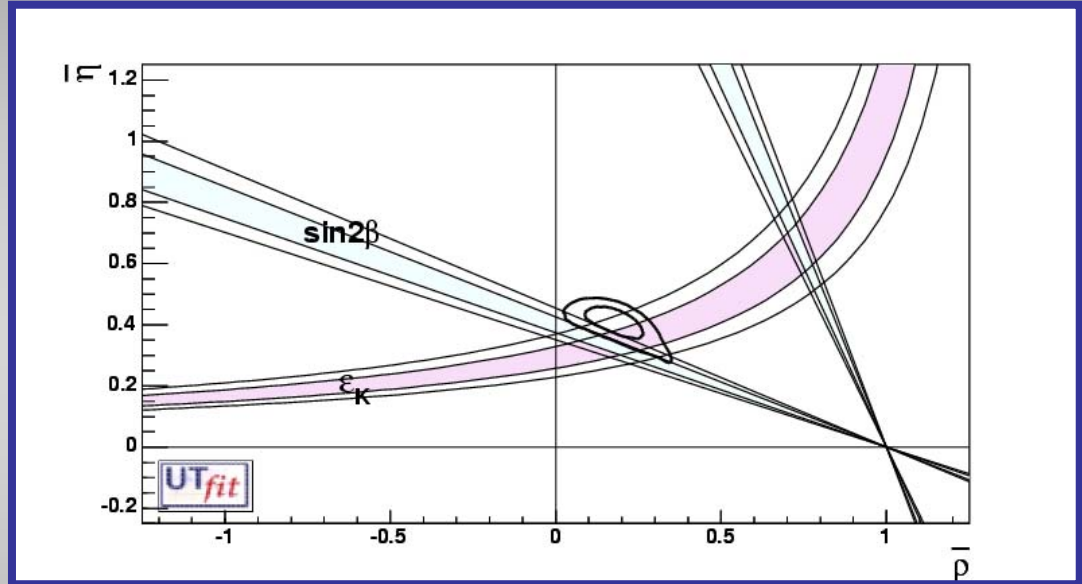
$$\text{Sin}2\beta_{\text{UT Sides}} = 0.793 \pm 0.033$$

$$\text{Sin}2\beta_{\text{J}/\psi \text{ Ks}} = 0.687 \pm 0.032$$

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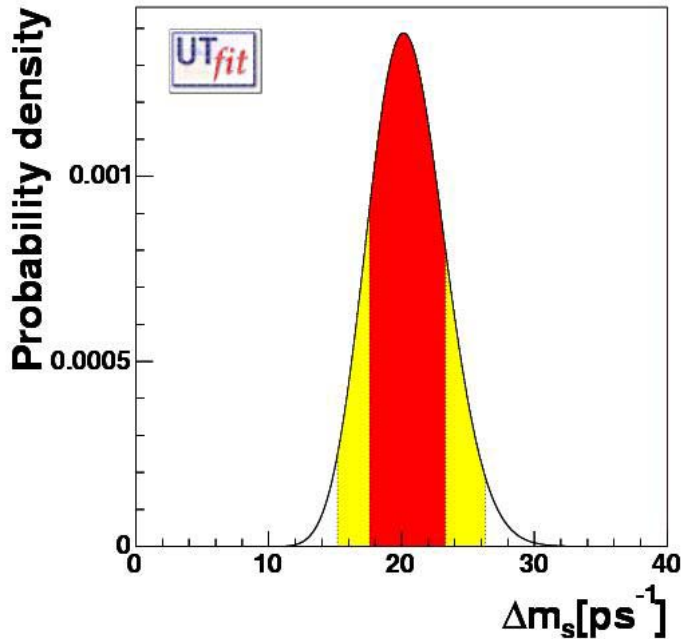


$$\text{Sin}2\beta_{\text{UT Sides}} = 0.793 \pm 0.033$$

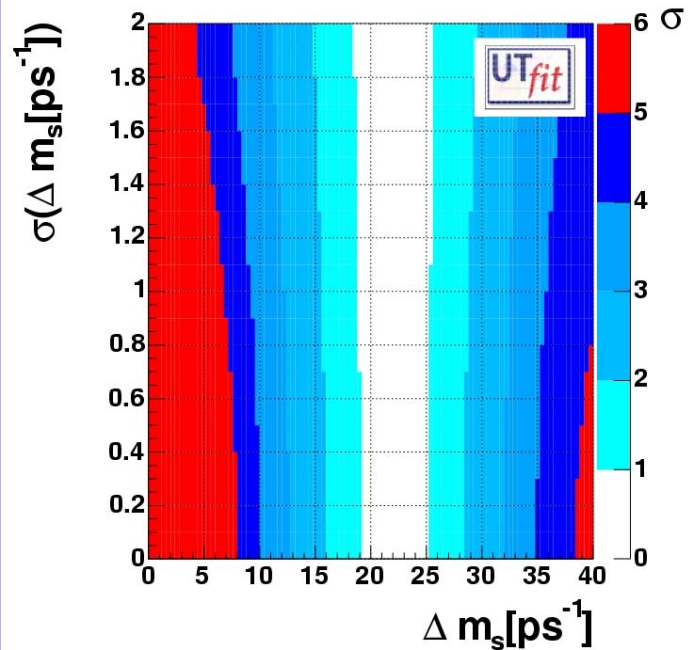
$$\text{Sin}2\beta_{\text{J}/\psi \text{ Ks}} = 0.687 \pm 0.032$$

Prediction (Ciuchini et al., 2000): $\text{Sin}2\beta_{\text{UTA}} = 0.698 \pm 0.066$

PREDICTION FOR Δm_s

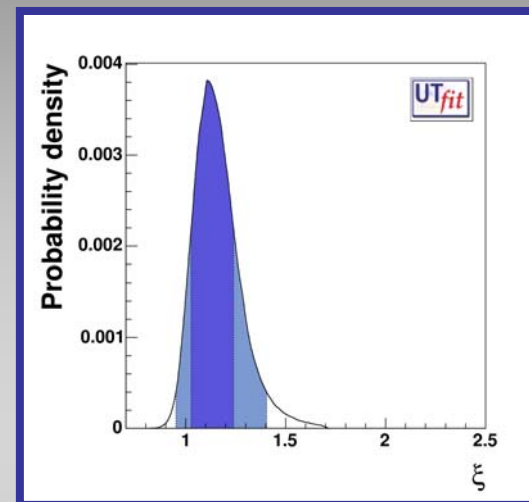
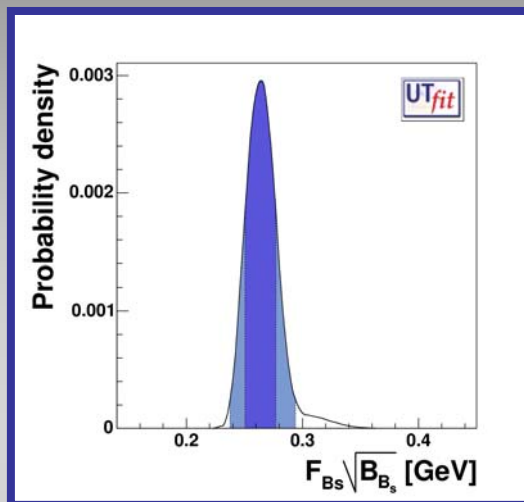
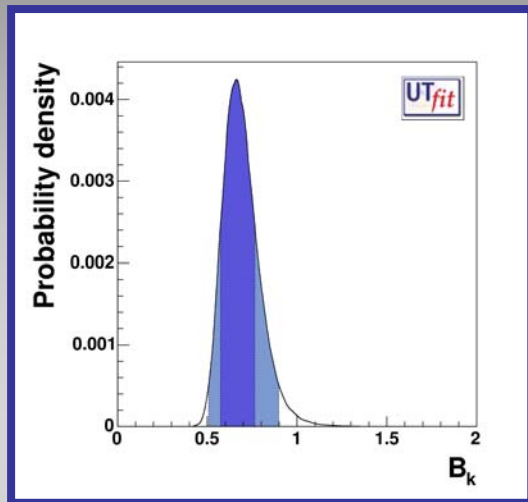


$$\Delta m_s = (22.2 \pm 3.1) \text{ ps}^{-1}$$



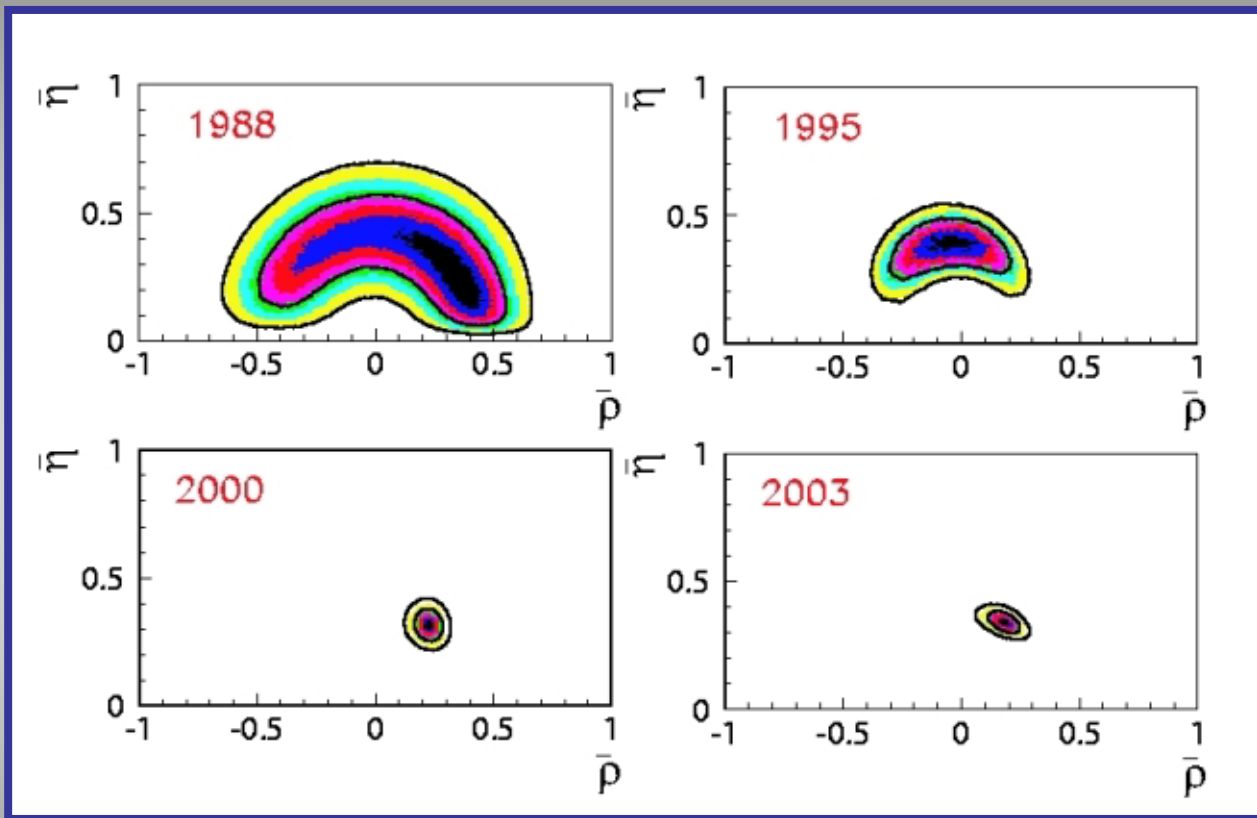
DIRECT MEASUREMENT: $\Delta m_s > 14.5 \text{ ps}^{-1}$ @ 95% C.L.

LATTICE QCD vs UT FITS



	Lattice QCD	UT Fits
\hat{B}_K	$0.79 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.09$	0.69 ± 0.10
$f_{B_s} \sqrt{B_{B_s}}$	$276 \pm 38 \text{ MeV}$	$265 \pm 13 \text{ MeV}$
ξ	$1.24 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.06$	1.15 ± 0.11

15 YEARS OF $(\bar{\rho}-\bar{\eta})$ DETERMINATIONS



Such a progress would have not been possible without
LATTICE QCD calculations !!