

CP Violation & Rare Decays in the Kaon System

Antonio Pich

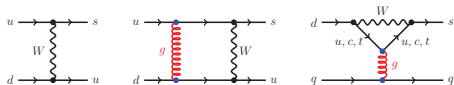
IFIC, Univ. Valencia – CSIC



18th Int. Conf. on B Physics at Frontier Machines, Beauty 2019
Ljubljana, Slovenia, 29 September – 4 October, 2019

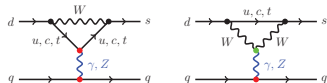
Physics contributions from different scales

Short-Distance



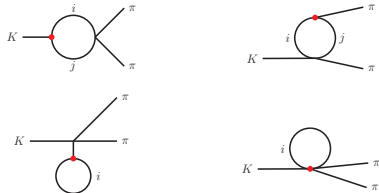
Top quark, GIM, C/P

New Physics ?



Long-Distance

Chiral Dynamics



Multi-Scale Problem:

$$M_\pi < M_K < m_c < m_b \ll M_W < m_t$$

$\log(M/\mu)$

OPE ,

$\log(\nu_\chi/M_\pi)$


χ PT

M_W

$$\begin{array}{c}
 W, Z, \gamma, g \\
 \tau, \mu, e, \nu_i \\
 t, b, c, s, d, u
 \end{array}$$

Standard Model

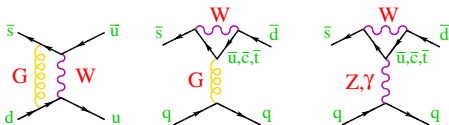
 OPE
 $\lesssim m_c$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \gamma, g; \mu, e, \nu_i \\
 s, d, u
 \end{array}$$
 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^{(n_f=3)}, \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1,2}$
 $N_C \rightarrow \infty$
 M_K

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \gamma; \mu, e, \nu_i \\
 \pi, K, \eta
 \end{array}$$
 χPT

$$\Delta S = 1$$

TRANSITIONS



$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1} = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} V_{us}^* \sum_j C_j(\mu) Q_j(\mu)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_1 &= (\bar{s}_\alpha u_\beta)_{V-A} (\bar{u}_\beta d_\alpha)_{V-A} & Q_2 &= (\bar{s}u)_{V-A} (\bar{u}d)_{V-A} \\
 Q_{3,5} &= (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} \sum_q (\bar{q}q)_{V\mp A} & Q_4 &= (\bar{s}_\alpha d_\beta)_{V-A} \sum_q (\bar{q}_\beta q_\alpha)_{V-A} \\
 Q_{7,9} &= \frac{3}{2} (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} \sum_q e_q (\bar{q}q)_{V\pm A} & Q_{10} &= \frac{3}{2} (\bar{s}_\alpha d_\beta)_{V-A} \sum_q e_q (\bar{q}_\beta q_\alpha)_{V-A} \\
 Q_6 &= -8 \sum_q (\bar{s}_L q_R) (\bar{q}_R d_L) & Q_8 &= -12 \sum_q e_q (\bar{s}_L q_R) (\bar{q}_R d_L) \\
 Q_{11,12} &= (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} \sum_\ell (\bar{\ell}\ell)_{V,A} & Q_{13} &= (\bar{s}d)_{V-A} \sum_\nu (\bar{\nu}\nu)_{V-A}
 \end{aligned}$$

- $q > \mu$: $C_j(\mu) = z_j(\mu) - y_j(\mu) (V_{td} V_{ts}^* / V_{ud} V_{us}^*)$

NLO: $O(\alpha_s^n t^n)$, $O(\alpha_s^{n+1} t^n)$ [$t \equiv \log(M/m)$] Munich / Rome, 1992-1993

NNLO: $\sim Q_{7-10,13}$ Buras et al, Q_{1-6} ongoing calculation M. Cerdà-Sevilla et al

- $q < \mu$: $\langle \pi\pi | Q_j(\mu) | K \rangle$? **Physics does not depend on μ**

CHIRAL PERTURBATION THEORY (χ PT)

- Expansion in powers of p^2/Λ_χ^2 : $\mathcal{A} = \sum_n \mathcal{A}^{(n)}$ ($\Lambda_\chi \sim 4\pi F_\pi \sim 1.2$ GeV)
- Amplitude structure fixed by chiral symmetry

$$\text{SU}(3)_L \otimes \text{SU}(3)_R \rightarrow \text{SU}(3)_V$$

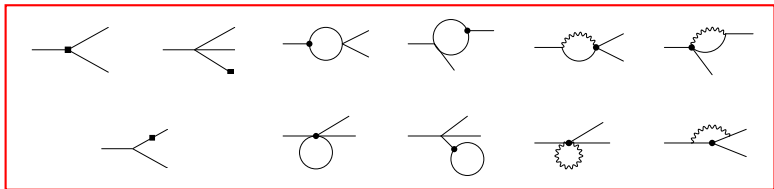
- Short-distance dynamics encoded in Low-Energy Couplings
- $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ χ PT: Goldstone interactions (π, K, η) $\Phi \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{\lambda} \vec{\varphi}$

$$\mathcal{L}_2^{\Delta S=1} = G_8 F^4 \text{Tr}(\lambda L_\mu L^\mu) + G_{27} F^4 \left(L_{\mu 23} L_{11}^\mu + \frac{2}{3} L_{\mu 21} L_{13}^\mu \right)$$

$$G_R \equiv -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} V_{us}^* g_R \quad ; \quad L_\mu = -iU^\dagger D_\mu U \quad ; \quad \lambda \equiv \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{6-i7} \quad ; \quad U \equiv \exp \{ i\sqrt{2} \Phi / F \}$$

- Loop corrections (χ PT logarithms) unambiguously predicted
- LECs can be determined at $N_C \rightarrow \infty$ (matching)
- $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ LECs (G_8, G_{27}) can be phenomenologically determined

O [p⁴, (m_u - m_d) p², e²p⁰, e²p²] χPT



- **Nonleptonic weak Lagrangian:** $\mathcal{O}(G_F p^4)$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{weak}}^{(4)} = \sum_i G_8 N_i F^2 O_i^8 + \sum_i G_{27} D_i F^2 O_i^{27} + \text{h.c.}$$

- **Electroweak Lagrangian:** $\mathcal{O}(G_F e^2 p^{0,2})$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{EW}} = e^2 F^6 G_8 g_{\text{ew}} \text{Tr}(\lambda U^\dagger Q U) + e^2 \sum_i G_8 Z_i F^4 O_i^{\text{EW}} + \text{h.c.}$$

- $\mathcal{O}(e^2 p^{0,2})$ **Electromagnetic** + $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ **Strong:** Z, K_i, L_i

M_W

$$W, Z, \gamma, g$$


$$\tau, \mu, e, \nu_i$$

$$t, b, c, s, d, u$$

Standard Model

 OPE
 $\lesssim m_c$

$$\gamma, g; \mu, e, \nu_i$$

$$s, d, u$$
 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}}^{(n_f=3)}, \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta S=1,2}$
 $N_C \rightarrow \infty$
 M_K

$$\gamma; \mu, e, \nu_i$$

$$\pi, K, \eta$$
 χPT

CP Violation in $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$

$$\eta_{00} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{M}(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)}{\mathcal{M}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)} \equiv \varepsilon - 2\varepsilon' \quad , \quad \eta_{+-} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{M}(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)}{\mathcal{M}(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)} \equiv \varepsilon + \varepsilon'$$

• **Indirect CP:** $|\varepsilon| = \frac{1}{3} |\eta_{00} + 2\eta_{+-}| = (2.228 \pm 0.011) \cdot 10^{-3}$

• **Direct CP:** $\text{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \left| \frac{\eta_{00}}{\eta_{+-}} \right| \right) = (16.6 \pm 2.3) \cdot 10^{-4}$

First evidence in 1988 by NA31

Time evolution of ε'/ε predictions:

10^{-3} units

- 1983	SD (Q_6), LO	~ 2	Gilman-Hagelin
- 1990-2000	SD, large m_t (Q_8), NLO + models of LD contributions	$\sim \text{few} \cdot 10^{-1}$ $\sim \mathcal{O}(1)$	Munich, Rome Dortmund, Trieste
- 1999-2001	SD + LD (χPT) at NLO	1.7 ± 0.9	Scimemi-Pallante-Pich
- 2000-2003	models of LD contributions	$\sim \mathcal{O}(1)$	Lund, Marseille
- 2003	Isospin breaking in χPT	1.9 ± 1.0	Cirigliano-Ecker-Neufeld-Pich
- 2015	Lattice	0.14 ± 0.70	RBC-UKQCD
- 2015-2017	Dual QCD, Lattice input	0.19 ± 0.45	Munich
- 2017	χPT re-analysis	1.5 ± 0.7	Gisbert-Pich
- 2019	χPT re-analysis of IB	$1.3^{+0.6}_{-0.7}$	Cirigliano-Gisbert-Pich-Rodríguez

$K \rightarrow 2\pi$ Isospin Amplitudes

$$A[K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-] \equiv A_0 e^{i\chi_0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A_2 e^{i\chi_2}$$

$$A[K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0] \equiv A_0 e^{i\chi_0} - \sqrt{2} A_2 e^{i\chi_2}$$

$$A[K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0] \equiv \frac{3}{2} A_2^+ e^{i\chi_2^+}$$

1) $\Delta I = 1/2$ Rule:

$$\omega \equiv \frac{\text{Re}(A_2)}{\text{Re}(A_0)} \approx \frac{1}{22}$$

2) Strong Final State Interactions:

$$\chi_0 - \chi_2 \approx \delta_0 - \delta_2 \approx 45^\circ$$

$$\varepsilon'_K = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\chi_2 - \chi_0)} \omega \left\{ \frac{\text{Im}(A_0)}{\text{Re}(A_0)} - \frac{\text{Im}(A_2)}{\text{Re}(A_2)} \right\}$$

$K \rightarrow 2\pi$ Isospin Amplitudes

$$A[K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-] \equiv A_0 e^{i\chi_0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A_2 e^{i\chi_2}$$

$$A[K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0] \equiv A_0 e^{i\chi_0} - \sqrt{2} A_2 e^{i\chi_2}$$

$$A[K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0] \equiv \frac{3}{2} A_2^+ e^{i\chi_2^+}$$

$$A_0 e^{i\chi_0} = \mathcal{A}_{1/2}$$

$$A_2 e^{i\chi_2} = \mathcal{A}_{3/2} + \mathcal{A}_{5/2}$$

$$A_2^+ e^{i\chi_2^+} = \mathcal{A}_{3/2} - \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{A}_{5/2}$$

1) $\Delta I = 1/2$ Rule:

$$\omega \equiv \frac{\text{Re}(A_2)}{\text{Re}(A_0)} \approx \frac{1}{22}$$

2) Strong Final State Interactions:

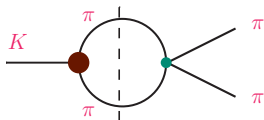
$$\chi_0 - \chi_2 \approx \delta_0 - \delta_2 \approx 45^\circ$$

$$\epsilon'_K = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i(\chi_2 - \chi_0)} \omega \left\{ \frac{\text{Im}(A_0)}{\text{Re}(A_0)} - \frac{\text{Im}(A_2)}{\text{Re}(A_2)} \right\}$$

Implications of a Large Phase Shift

$$\mathcal{A}_I \equiv A_I e^{i\delta_I} = \text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_I) + i \text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_I)$$

- ① **Unitarity:** $\delta_0(M_K) = (39.2 \pm 1.5)^\circ \rightarrow A_0 \approx 1.3 \times \text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_0)$



$$\tan \delta_I = \frac{\text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_I)}{\text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_I)}$$

$$A_I = \text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_I) \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \delta_I}$$

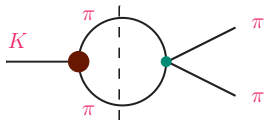
- ② **Analyticity:** $\Delta \text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_I)[s] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int dt \frac{\text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_I)[t]}{t - s - i\epsilon} + \text{subtractions}$

Large $\delta_0 \rightarrow$ Large $\text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_0) \rightarrow$ Large correction to $\text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_0)$

Absorptive amplitude: on-shell intermediate $\pi\pi$ state

$$\mathcal{A}_I \equiv A_I e^{i\delta_I} = \text{Dis}(\mathcal{A}_I) + i \text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_I)$$

$$\sigma_\pi \equiv \sqrt{1 - 4M_\pi^2/M_K^2}$$



$$\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_0 / \mathcal{A}_0^{\text{tree}} = (2M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) B_{\text{loop}} + \dots$$

$$\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_2 / \mathcal{A}_2^{\text{tree}} = -(M_K^2 - 2M_\pi^2) B_{\text{loop}} + \dots$$

$$B_{\text{loop}} = \frac{1}{32\pi^2 F_\pi^2} \left\{ \sigma_\pi \left[\log \left(\frac{1 - \sigma_\pi}{1 + \sigma_\pi} \right) + i\pi \right] + \log \left(\frac{\nu_\chi^2}{M_\pi^2} \right) + 1 \right\}$$

- **Finite 1-loop absorptive amplitude** (model independent)
- **Universal correction** (only depends on $\pi\pi$ quantum numbers):

$$\text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_0) / \mathcal{A}_0^{\text{tree}} = 0.47 \quad , \quad \text{Abs}(\mathcal{A}_2) / \mathcal{A}_2^{\text{tree}} = -0.21$$
- **Any (SM or NP) short-distance contribution** leads to $\Delta \mathcal{A}_I^{\text{tree}} \sim g_I^{\text{SD}} \mathcal{O}_I$
- **Same correction** for $\text{Re}(g_I^{\text{SD}})$ (\mathcal{CP} conserving) and $\text{Im}(g_I^{\text{SD}})$ (\mathcal{CP})

2015 Lattice Results

Isospin limit:

RBC-UKQCD 1505.07863, 1502.00263

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Re} A_2 = (1.50 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.14) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV} \quad \text{exp : } 1.482(2) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV} \quad 0.1 \sigma$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Im} A_2 = -(6.99 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.84) \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Re} A_0 = (4.66 \pm 1.00 \pm 1.26) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ GeV} \quad \text{exp : } 3.112(1) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ GeV} \quad 1.0 \sigma$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Im} A_0 = -(1.90 \pm 1.23 \pm 1.08) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (1.38 \pm 5.15 \pm 4.59) \cdot 10^{-4} \quad \text{exp : } (16.8 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-4} \quad 2.2 \sigma$$

$$\delta_0 = (23.8 \pm 4.9 \pm 1.2)^\circ \quad \text{exp : } (39.2 \pm 1.5)^\circ \quad 2.9 \sigma$$

$$\delta_2 = -(11.6 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.2)^\circ \quad \text{exp : } -(8.5 \pm 1.5)^\circ \quad 1.0 \sigma$$

2015 Lattice Results

Isospin limit:

RBC-UKQCD 1505.07863, 1502.00263

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Re} A_2 = (1.50 \pm 0.04 \pm 0.14) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV} \quad \text{exp : } 1.482(2) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ GeV} \\ 0.1 \sigma$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Im} A_2 = -(6.99 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.84) \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Re} A_0 = (4.66 \pm 1.00 \pm 1.26) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ GeV} \quad \text{exp : } 3.112(1) \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ GeV} \\ 1.0 \sigma$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \operatorname{Im} A_0 = -(1.90 \pm 1.23 \pm 1.08) \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon) = (1.38 \pm 5.15 \pm 4.59) \cdot 10^{-4} \quad \text{exp : } (16.8 \pm 1.4) \cdot 10^{-4} \\ 2.2 \sigma$$

$$\delta_0 = (23.8 \pm 4.9 \pm 1.2)^\circ \quad \text{exp : } (39.2 \pm 1.5)^\circ \\ 2.9 \sigma$$

$$\delta_2 = -(11.6 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.2)^\circ \quad \text{exp : } -(8.5 \pm 1.5)^\circ \\ 1.0 \sigma$$

Simplified Estimate



① CP violation \rightarrow Penguin operators

② Chirality \rightarrow Enhanced $(V - A) \otimes (V + A)$ operators

$$Q_6 = -8 \sum_q (\bar{s}_L q_R) (\bar{q}_R d_L) \quad , \quad Q_8 = -12 \sum_q e_q (\bar{s}_L q_R) (\bar{q}_R d_L)$$

③ Large- N_c : $\langle J \cdot J \rangle = \langle J \rangle \langle J \rangle \{1 + \mathcal{O}(1/N_c)\}$

$$\mathcal{M}_{LL} \equiv \langle \pi^+ \pi^- | (\bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu u_L) (\bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu d_L) | K^0 \rangle = \langle \pi^+ | \bar{u}_L \gamma_\mu d_L | 0 \rangle \langle \pi^- | \bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu u_L | K^0 \rangle = \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{4} F_\pi (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{LR}(\mu) \equiv \langle \pi^+ \pi^- | (\bar{s}_L u_R) (\bar{u}_R d_L) | K^0 \rangle = \langle \pi^+ | \bar{u}_R d_L | 0 \rangle \langle \pi^- | \bar{s}_L u_R | K^0 \rangle = \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{4} F_\pi \left[\frac{M_K^2}{m_d(\mu) + m_s(\mu)} \right]^2$$

At $\mu = 1 \text{ GeV}$, $\mathcal{M}_{LR}(\mu)/\mathcal{M}_{LL} \sim M_K^2/[m_s(\mu) + m_d(\mu)]^2 \sim 14$

$$\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) \approx 2.2 \cdot 10^{-3} \left\{ B_6^{(1/2)} (1 - \Omega_{\text{eff}}) - 0.48 B_8^{(3/2)} \right\}$$

Strong Cancellation

$$B_6^{(1/2)} = B_8^{(3/2)} = 1, \quad \Omega_{\text{eff}} = 0.12 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) \approx 0.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Buras et al: $B_6^{(1/2)} = 0.57, \quad B_8^{(3/2)} = 0.76, \quad \Omega_{\text{eff}} = 0.15 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon) \approx 2.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Anatomy of ε'/ε calculation

$$\text{Re} \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \right) = -\frac{\omega_+}{\sqrt{2}|\varepsilon|} \left\{ \frac{\text{Im} A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re} A_0^{(0)}} (1 - \Omega_{\text{eff}}) - \frac{\text{Im} A_2^{\text{emp}}}{\text{Re} A_2^{(0)}} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} = a_n^{(X)} \left[1 + \Delta_L \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} + \Delta_C \mathcal{A}_n^{(X)} \right]$$

Cirigliano-Gisbert-Pich-Rodríguez 2019

- ① **$O(p^4)$ χ PT Loops: Large correction (NLO in $1/N_C$)** FSI

$$\Delta_L \mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(8)} = 0.27 + 0.47 i \quad ; \quad \Delta_L \mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(g)} = -0.50 - 0.21 i$$

- ② **$O(p^4)$ LECs fixed at $N_C \rightarrow \infty$: Small correction**

$$\Delta_C [\mathcal{A}_{1/2}^{(8)}]^- = 0.11 \pm 0.05 \quad ; \quad \Delta_C [\mathcal{A}_{3/2}^{(g)}]^- = -0.19 \pm 0.19$$

- ③ **Isospin Breaking $O[(m_u - m_d)p^2, e^2 p^2]$: Sizeable correction**

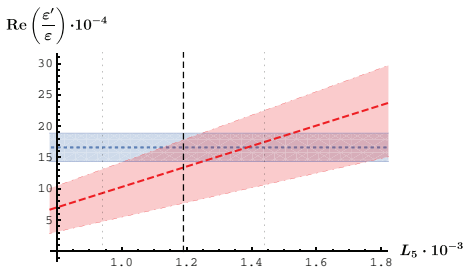
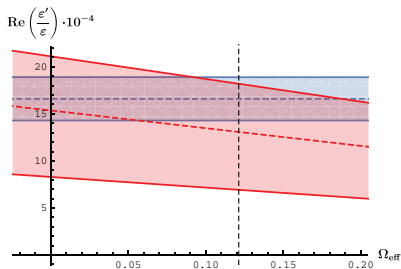
$$\Omega_{\text{eff}} = 0.12 \pm 0.09$$

- ④ **$\text{Re}(g_8), \text{Re}(g_{27}), \chi_0 - \chi_2$ fitted to data**

SM Prediction of ε'/ε

$$\text{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon)_{\text{SM}} = \left(13^{+6}_{-7}\right) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

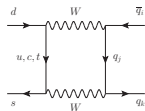
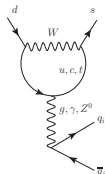
Cirigliano, Gisbert, Pich, Rodríguez-Sánchez



$$\text{Re}(\varepsilon'/\varepsilon)_{\text{SM}} = \left(13.1 \pm 0.4_{m_s} + 2.2_{-4.0}^{\mu} + 3.0_{-3.2}^{\nu_\chi} \pm 1.2_{\gamma_5} \pm 4.3_{L_{5,8}} \pm 1.1_{L_7} \pm 0.2_{K_i} \pm 0.3_{X_i}\right) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Large uncertainty but no anomalies!

Rare K Decays



Cirigliano et al., 1107.6001

- Very suppressed in the SM
- Sensitive to heavy mass scales, **LFV**, **LNV**...
- Excellent experimental sensitivity



Strong constraints on New Physics

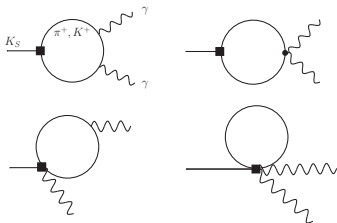
Superb probe of flavour dynamics and

CP

- Interesting interplay of short and long distances
- Excellent testing ground of **χ PT** dynamics

Precise control of QCD needed when SM sensitivity is reached

$$K^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$



Finite loop:

$$\text{Br}_{\text{LO}} = 2.0 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

D'Ambrosio-Espriu, Goity

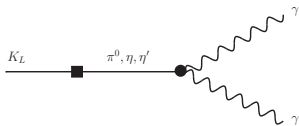
$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (2.63 \pm 0.17) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Agreement at $O(p^6)$ (FSI)

$$K_S \rightarrow \pi\pi \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

Kambor-Holstein, Buchalla et al

Long-distance dynamics



$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (5.47 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

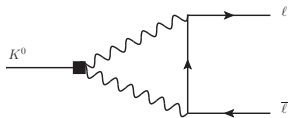
WZW Anomaly

$$\mathbf{T}_{\text{LO}} = \mathbf{0} \quad [\mathcal{O}(p^4), \text{ GMO cancel.}]$$

$\mathcal{O}(p^6)$: SU(3) breaking, η - η' mixing

Well understood

$$K^0 \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$$



$$K_S \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$$

Long-distance dynamics

Finite 2-loop amplitude: Ecker-Pich

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow e^+ e^-)_{\text{LO}} = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-14}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{LO}} = 5.1 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow e^+ e^-)_{\text{exp}} < 9 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_S \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)_{\text{exp}} < 8 \cdot 10^{-10} \quad \text{LHCb}$$

(90% CL)

$$K_L \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (6.84 \pm 0.11) \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = (9^{+6}_{-4}) \cdot 10^{-12}$$

Saturated by absorptive contrib.

Local counterterm \longleftrightarrow **SD**

LD extracted from $\pi^0, \eta \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$

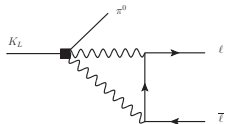
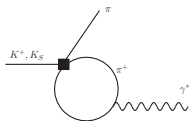
Gomez-Dumm, Pich

Fitted SD contrib. agrees with SM

Longitudinal Polarization: Ecker-Pich

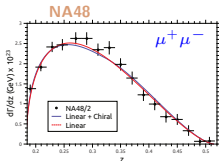
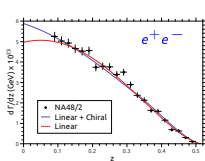
$$|\mathcal{P}_L| = (2.6 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$K \rightarrow \pi \ell^+ \ell^-$$



$$\text{Br}(K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^+ e^-) = 3.00 (9) \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\text{Br}(K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^+ \mu^-) = 9.4 (6) \cdot 10^{-8}$$



Local $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ LECs

Ecker-Pich-de Rafael

Electromagn. transition form factor

$\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ corrections

D'Ambrosio et al

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 2.8 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-) < 3.8 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

(90% CL), KTeV

3 contributions:

Ecker-Pich-de Rafael

- Direct CP
- Indirect CP
- CP conserving (2γ)

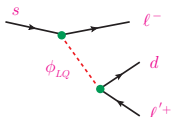
CP dominates for $e^+ e^-$:

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = 3.1 (0.9) \cdot 10^{-11}$$

Buchalla et al

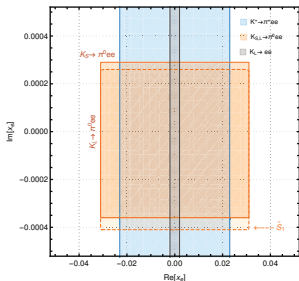
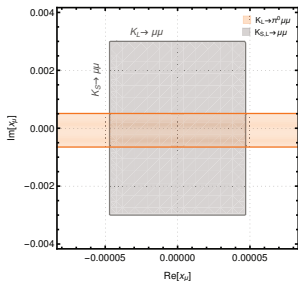
Kaon constraints on scalar leptoquarks

Mandal-Pich, 1908.11155



$$S_1 (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3), \tilde{S}_1 (\bar{3}, 1, 4/3), R_2 (\bar{3}, 2, 7/6), \tilde{R}_2 (\bar{3}, 2, 1/6), S_3 (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{LQ} \doteq y_{R_2}^{ij} \bar{\ell}_R^i R_2^\dagger Q^j - y_{\tilde{R}_2}^{ij} \bar{d}_R^i \tilde{R}_2^T i\tau_2 L^j + y_{\tilde{S}_1}^{ij} \bar{d}_R^i \ell_R^j \tilde{S}_1 + y_{S_3}^{ij} \bar{Q}^i i\tau_2 \vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{S}_3 L^j + \text{h.c.}$$



$$K_L \rightarrow e^\pm \mu^\mp$$

$$|a_{e\mu} + b_{e\mu}| < 1.9 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^\pm \mu^\mp$$

$$|a_{e\mu} - b_{e\mu}| < 2.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

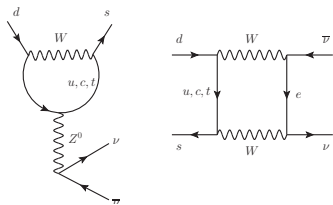
$$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^\pm \mu^\mp$$

$$|a_{e\mu}|, |b_{e\mu}| < 1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$x_\mu = \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{M_{LQ}} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} y_{21} y_{22}^* & (R_2) \\ y_{12} y_{22}^* & (\tilde{R}_2, \tilde{S}_1, 4 \times S_3) \end{cases}, \quad x_e = \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{M_{LQ}} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} y_{11} y_{12}^* & (R_2) \\ y_{11} y_{21}^* & (\tilde{R}_2, \tilde{S}_1, 4 \times S_3) \end{cases}$$

$$a_{e\mu} = \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{M_{LQ}} \right)^2 \times y_{21} y_{11}^*, \quad b_{e\mu} = \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{M_{LQ}} \right)^2 \times \begin{cases} y_{22} y_{11}^* & (R_2) \\ y_{22} y_{11}^* & (\tilde{R}_2, \tilde{S}_1, 4 \times S_3) \end{cases}$$

$$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$$



$$T \sim F \left(V_{is}^* V_{id}, \frac{m_i^2}{M_W^2} \right) (\bar{\nu}_L \gamma^\mu \nu_L) \langle \pi | \bar{s}_L \gamma^\mu d_L | K \rangle$$

Negligible long-distance contribution

$$\text{Br}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) = (8.5 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-11} \sim A^4 \left[\eta^2 + (1.4 - \rho)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) = (2.9 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-11} \sim A^4 \eta^2$$

Buras et al

Brod et al

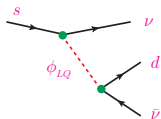
$A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) \neq 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{Direct } C/P \quad (\text{mixing-decay interference})$

NA62 2019: $\text{Br}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) < 1.85 \cdot 10^{-10} \quad (90\% \text{ CL})$

KOTO 2015: $\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) < 3.0 \cdot 10^{-9} \quad (90\% \text{ CL})$

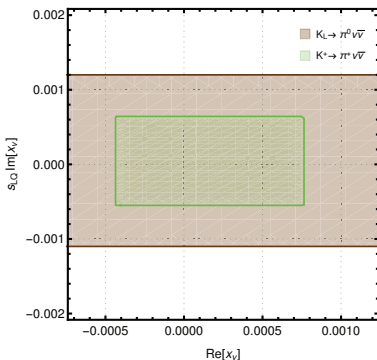
$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ constraints on scalar leptoquarks

Mandal-Pich, 1908.11155



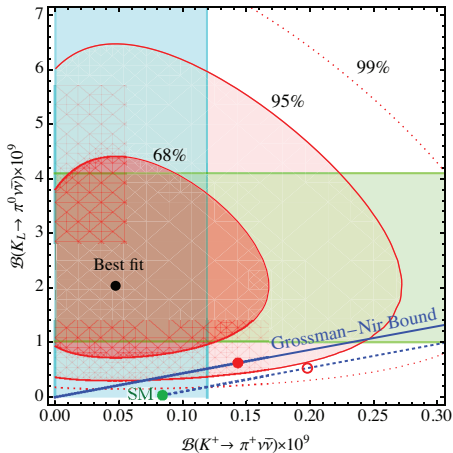
$$S_1 (\bar{3}, 1, 1/3), \tilde{S}_1 (\bar{3}, 1, 4/3), R_2 (\bar{3}, 2, 7/6), \tilde{R}_2 (\bar{3}, 2, 1/6), S_3 (\bar{3}, 3, 1/3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{LQ} \doteq -y_{\tilde{R}_2}^{ij} \bar{d}_R^i \tilde{R}_2^T i\tau_2 L^j + y_{S_1}^{ij} \bar{Q}^c i\tau_2 L^j S_1 + y_{S_3}^{ij} \bar{Q}^c i\tau_2 \vec{T} \cdot \vec{S}_3 L^j + \text{h.c.}$$



$$x_\nu = \left(\frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{M_{LQ}} \right)^2 \times (y_{LQ} U_{PMNS})_{1\ell} (y_{LQ} U_{PMNS})_{2\ell}^* \quad , \quad s_{LQ} = (-1)^{2 I_{LQ}}$$

S.E.S. = $6.9 \cdot 10^{-10}$ \rightarrow $\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-9}$



Above Grossman-Nir limit!

Kitahara et al. 1909.11111

Summary

Kaons are a wonderful laboratory to test the SM

- Interesting interplay of short and long-distances
- Sensitive to heavy mass scales. **New Physics?**
- Superb probe of flavour dynamics and **CP**
- Excellent testing ground of χ PT dynamics

Increased sensitivities at ongoing experiments ($K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$)

Theoretical challenge: precise control of QCD effects

Successful SM prediction for ϵ'/ϵ



Cirigliano, Gisbert, Pich, Rodríguez-Sánchez

$$\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{SM}} = \left(13_{-7}^{+6}\right) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)_{\text{exp}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \left| \frac{\eta_{00}}{\eta_{+-}} \right| \right) = (16.6 \pm 2.3) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Large uncertainty but no anomalies!

18th Int. Conf. on B Physics at Frontier Machines, Beauty 2019
Ljubljana, Slovenia, 29 September – 4 October, 2019



Backup



18th Int. Conf. on B Physics at Frontier Machines, Beauty 2019
Ljubljana, Slovenia, 29 September – 4 October, 2019

Outlook: Needed Improvements

- Wilson coefficients at NNLO Cerda et al
- Updated value of Ω_{eff} ✓ Cirigliano et al
- $g_8 g_{\text{ew}}$ at NLO in $1/N_C$ Rodríguez-Sánchez, A.P.
- g_8 and higher-order LECs at NLO New ideas needed
- χ PT logarithms at NNLO Feasible
- Improved lattice input Eagerly expected

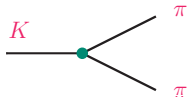
Difficult, but worth while enterprise

Best strategy: χ PT (amplitudes) + Lattice (LECs)

$O(p^2)$ χ PT

$$\mathcal{L}_2^{\Delta S=1} = G_8 F^4 \langle \lambda L_\mu L^\mu \rangle + G_{27} F^4 \left(L_{\mu 23} L_{11}^\mu + \frac{2}{3} L_{\mu 21} L_{13}^\mu \right)$$

$$G_R \equiv -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ud} V_{us}^* g_R ; \quad L_\mu = -iU^\dagger D_\mu U ; \quad \lambda \equiv \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{6-i7} ; \quad U \equiv \exp \{ i\sqrt{2} \Phi / F \}$$



$$\mathcal{A}_{1/2} = \sqrt{2} F_\pi \left(G_8 + \frac{1}{9} G_{27} \right) (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{3/2} = \frac{10}{9} F_\pi G_{27} (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{5/2} = 0 ; \quad \delta_0 = \delta_2 = 0$$

$$[\Gamma(K \rightarrow 2\pi) + \delta_I]_{\text{Exp}}$$



$$|g_8| \approx 5.0 ; \quad |g_{27}| \approx 0.29$$

$O(p^2, e^2 p^0) \quad \chi PT$

$$Q = \text{diag} \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_2^{\Delta S=1} &= G_8 F^4 \langle \lambda L_\mu L^\mu \rangle + G_{27} F^4 \left(L_{\mu 23} L_{11}^\mu + \frac{2}{3} L_{\mu 21} L_{13}^\mu \right) \\ &+ e^2 F^6 G_8 g_{ew} \langle \lambda U^\dagger Q U \rangle \end{aligned}$$

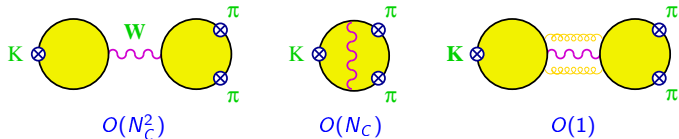
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{1/2} &= \sqrt{2} F_\pi \left\{ G_8 \left[(M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \left(1 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)} \right) - \frac{2}{3} F_\pi^2 e^2 (g_{ew} + 2Z) \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{9} G_{27} (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{3/2} = \frac{2}{3} F_\pi \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{3} G_{27} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \varepsilon^{(2)} G_8 \right) (M_K^2 - M_\pi^2) - F_\pi^2 e^2 G_8 (g_{ew} + 2Z) \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{5/2} = 0 \quad ; \quad \delta_0 = \delta_2 = 0$$

$$\varepsilon^{(2)} = (\sqrt{3}/4) (m_d - m_u) / (m_s - \hat{m}) \approx 0.011 \quad ; \quad Z \approx (M_{\pi^\pm}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2) / (2 e^2 F_\pi^2) \approx 0.8$$

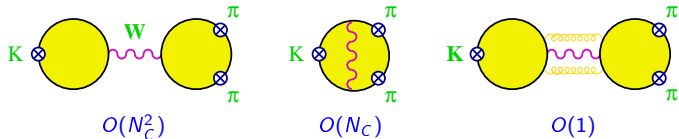
Weak Currents Factorize at Large N_c



$$A[K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0] = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad A_0 = \sqrt{2} A_2$$

No $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ enhancement at leading order in $1/N_c$

Weak Currents Factorize at Large N_C



$$A[K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0] = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad A_0 = \sqrt{2} A_2$$

No $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ enhancement at leading order in $1/N_C$

- Multiscale problem:

OPE

$$\frac{1}{N_C} \log \left(\frac{M_W}{\mu} \right) \sim \frac{1}{3} \times 4$$

Short-distance logarithms must be summed

- Large χ PT logarithms:

FSI

$$\frac{1}{N_C} \log \left(\frac{\nu_\chi}{M_\pi} \right) \sim \frac{1}{3} \times 2$$

Infrared logarithms must also be included $[\delta_I \sim O(1/N_C), \delta_0 - \delta_2 \approx 45^\circ]$

A large $\log(M_1/M_2)$ compensates a $1/N_C$ suppression

① Short-distance: $\frac{1}{N_C} \log(M_W/\mu)$

Bardeen-Buras-Gerard

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} g_8^\infty = 1.15_{-0.17}^{+0.14} \mu \pm 0.04_{L_{5,8}} \pm 0.01_{m_s} \\ g_{27}^\infty = 0.46 \pm 0.02_\mu \end{cases}$$

Cirigliano et al, Pallante et al

② Long-distance (χ PT): $\frac{1}{N_C} \log(\mu/m_\pi)$

Kambor et al, Pallante et al

$$\begin{aligned} g_8^{\text{LO}} = 5.0 & \quad \rightarrow \quad g_8^{\text{NLO}} = 3.6 \\ g_{27}^{\text{LO}} = 0.286 & \quad \rightarrow \quad g_{27}^{\text{NLO}} = 0.288 \end{aligned}$$

Cirigliano et al

③ Isospin Violation: $g_{27}^{\text{NLO}} = 0.296$

Cirigliano et al

$$N_C \rightarrow \infty$$

$$g_8 = \left(\frac{3}{5} C_2 - \frac{2}{5} C_1 + C_4 \right) - 16 L_5 \left(\frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle(\mu)}{F_\pi^3} \right)^2 C_6(\mu)$$

$$g_{27} = \frac{3}{5} (C_2 + C_1)$$

$$e^2 g_8 g_{ew} = -3 \left(\frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle(\mu)}{F_\pi^3} \right)^2 \left[C_8(\mu) + \frac{16}{9} C_6(\mu) e^2 (K_9 - 2 K_{10}) \right]$$

$$\frac{\langle \bar{q} q \rangle(\mu)}{F_\pi^3} = \frac{M_{K^0}^2}{(m_s + m_d)(\mu) F_\pi} \left\{ 1 - \frac{8M_{K^0}^2}{F_\pi^2} (2L_8 - L_5) + \frac{4M_{\pi^0}^2}{F_\pi^2} L_5 \right\}$$

- Equivalent to standard calculations of B_i
- μ dependence only captured for $Q_{6,8}$



Anomalous Dimension Matrix

$$\gamma_s^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{N_c^2} & \frac{3}{N_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{N_c} & -\frac{3}{N_c^2} & -\frac{1}{3N_c^2} & \frac{1}{3N_c} & -\frac{1}{3N_c^2} & \frac{1}{3N_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{11}{3N_c^2} & \frac{11}{3N_c} & -\frac{2}{3N_c^2} & \frac{2}{3N_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{N_c} - \frac{n_f}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_f}{3N_c} - \frac{3}{N_c^2} & -\frac{n_f}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_f}{3N_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{N_c^2} & -\frac{3}{N_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{n_f}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_f}{3N_c} & -\frac{n_f}{3N_c^2} & -3 + \frac{n_f}{3N_c} + \frac{3}{N_c^2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{N_c^2} & -\frac{3}{N_c} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-n_u + \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_u - \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c} & \frac{-n_u + \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_u - \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c} & 0 & -3 + \frac{3}{N_c^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3N_c^2} & -\frac{1}{3N_c} & \frac{1}{3N_c^2} & -\frac{1}{3N_c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{N_c^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-n_u + \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_u - \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c} & \frac{-n_u + \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c^2} & \frac{n_u - \frac{n_d}{2}}{3N_c} & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{N_c^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Only γ_{66} and γ_{88} survive the large- N_c limit

Isospin Breaking in ε'/ε

$$\varepsilon' \sim \omega_+ \left\{ \frac{\text{Im } A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re } A_0^{(0)}} (1 + \Delta_0 + f_{5/2}) - \frac{\text{Im } A_2}{\text{Re } A_2^{(0)}} \right\}$$

$$\sim \omega_+ \left\{ \frac{\text{Im } A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re } A_0^{(0)}} (1 - \Omega_{\text{eff}}) - \frac{\text{Im } A_2^{\text{emp}}}{\text{Re } A_2^{(0)}} \right\}$$

$$\omega \equiv \frac{\text{Re } A_2}{\text{Re } A_0} = \omega_+ (1 + f_{5/2}) \quad ; \quad \omega_+ \equiv \frac{\text{Re } A_2^+}{\text{Re } A_0} \quad , \quad \Omega_{IB} = \frac{\text{Re } A_0^{(0)}}{\text{Re } A_2^{(0)}} \cdot \frac{\text{Im } A_2^{\text{non-emp}}}{\text{Im } A_0^{(0)}}$$

Cirigliano, Gisbert, Pich, Rodríguez-Sánchez, 2019

(Cirigliano et al 2003)

$\times 10^{-2}$	$\alpha = 0$		$\alpha \neq 0$	
	LO	NLO	LO	NLO
Ω_{IB}	13.7	$17.1^{+8.4}_{-8.3}$	19.6 ± 4.8	26.0 ± 8.2
Δ_0	-0.002	-0.51 ± 0.12	5.6 ± 1.6	$5.7^{+1.7}_{-1.6}$
$f_{5/2}$	0	0	0	$8.2^{+2.4}_{-2.5}$
Ω_{eff}	13.7	$17.6^{+8.5}_{-8.4}$	14.0 ± 4.0	$12.1^{+9.0}_{-8.8}$

$$\Omega_{\text{eff}} = 0.12 \pm 0.09$$

$$\equiv \Omega_{IB} - \Delta_0 - f_{5/2}$$

Phenomenological $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ Fit

Cirigliano, Gisbert, Pich, Rodríguez-Sánchez, 2019

	LO-IC	LO-IB	NLO-IC	NLO-IB
$\text{Re } g_8$	4.99	5.00	3.60 ± 0.14	$3.58^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$
$\text{Re } g_{27}$	0.286	0.251	0.288 ± 0.014	$0.296^{+0.010}_{-0.003}$
$\chi_0 - \chi_2$	44.8°	48.0°	$(44.8 \pm 1.0)^\circ$	$(51.4 \pm 1.3)^\circ$

IC $\equiv [m_u - m_d = \alpha = 0]$; IB $\equiv [m_u - m_d \neq 0, \alpha \neq 0]$

$\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$: $\delta_0 - \delta_2 = (47.7 \pm 1.5)^\circ$

Colangelo-Gasser-Leutwyler '01

Modelling (some) non-factorizable $1/N_c$ corrections

Buras-Gérard, 1507.06326

$$B_6^{(1/2)} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{F_\pi}{F_K - F_\pi} \right] \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_6^2}\right) = 1 - 0.66 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_6^2}\right)$$

$$B_8^{(1/2)} = 1 + \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right) = 1 + 0.08 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right)$$

$$B_8^{(3/2)} = 1 - 2 \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right) = 1 - 0.17 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow B_6^{(1/2)} \leq B_8^{(3/2)} < 1$$

Modelling (some) non-factorizable $1/N_C$ corrections

Buras-Gérard, 1507.06326

$$B_6^{(1/2)} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{F_\pi}{F_K - F_\pi} \right] \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_6^2}\right) = 1 - 0.66 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_6^2}\right)$$

$$B_8^{(1/2)} = 1 + \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right) = 1 + 0.08 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right)$$

$$B_8^{(3/2)} = 1 - 2 \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right) = 1 - 0.17 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow B_6^{(1/2)} \leq B_8^{(3/2)} < 1$$

- FSI ($1/N_C$) not included $\Rightarrow \delta_I = 0$
- Part of 1-loop χ PT corrections (?)
- Difficult to account in a matching calculation

Modelling (some) non-factorizable $1/N_C$ corrections

Buras-Gérard, 1507.06326

$$B_6^{(1/2)} = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{F_\pi}{F_K - F_\pi} \right] \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_6^2}\right) = 1 - 0.66 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_6^2}\right)$$

$$B_8^{(1/2)} = 1 + \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right) = 1 + 0.08 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right)$$

$$B_8^{(3/2)} = 1 - 2 \frac{(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)}{(4\pi F_\pi)^2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right) = 1 - 0.17 \ln\left(1 + \frac{\Lambda^2}{\tilde{m}_8^2}\right)$$

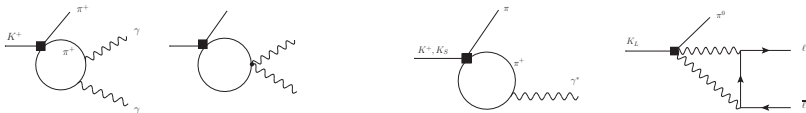
$\Rightarrow B_6^{(1/2)} \leq B_8^{(3/2)} < 1$

Not true
in QCD

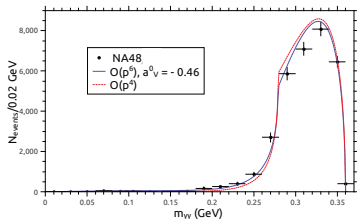
- FSI ($1/N_C$) not included $\Rightarrow \delta_I = 0$
- Part of 1-loop χ PT corrections (?)
- Difficult to account in a matching calculation

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \frac{f_\pi^2}{4} \left\{ \langle D_\mu U^\dagger D^\mu U \rangle + r \langle m(U + U^\dagger) \rangle - \frac{r}{\Lambda_\chi^2} \langle m(D^2 U + D^2 U^\dagger) \rangle \right\}$$

- Equivalent to $\mathcal{O}(p^2)$ χ PT + L_5 term $(L_i = 0, i \neq 5)$
 Most L_i are leading in $N_C \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}$ does not represent large- N_C QCD
- Cut-off loop regularization: $M \sim (0.8 - 0.9) \text{ GeV}$**
 $f_\pi^2(M^2) = F_\pi^2 + 2 h_2(m_\pi^2) + h_2(m_K^2)$, $h_2(m_i^2) = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[M^2 - m_i^2 \log \left(1 + \frac{M^2}{m_i^2} \right) \right]$
- Large- N_C factorization assumed to hold in the IR ($\mu = 0$): $\langle J \cdot J \rangle = \langle J \rangle \langle J \rangle$**
- M identified with SD renormalization scale μ : $C_i(\mu)$ running**
Meson evolution \longleftrightarrow Quark evolution
- Vector meson loops included through Hidden U(3) Gauge Symmetry**
 Could partially account for $L_{1,2,3,9,10}$
 L_8 still missing $\Rightarrow \langle \bar{q}q \rangle, Q_{6,8}$ not quite correct even at large- N_C
- $\pi\pi$ re-scattering completely missing $\Rightarrow \delta_{0,2} = 0$, FSI absent**



$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) = (1.27 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-6}$$



Finite 1-loop amplitude [$\mathcal{O}(p^4)$]:

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)_{\text{LO}} = 6.8 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Ecker-Pich-de Rafael, Capiello-D'Ambrosio, Sehgal

$\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ unitarity corrections needed

Cohen et al, Capiello et al, D'Ambrosio-Portolés

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) < 2.8 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-) < 3.8 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

(90% CL), KTeV

3 contributions:

Ecker-Pich-de Rafael

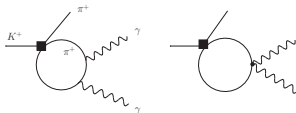
- Direct C/P
- Indirect C/P
- CP conserving (2γ)

C/P dominates for $e^+ e^-$:

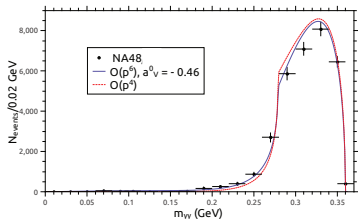
$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-) = 3.1 (0.9) \cdot 10^{-11}$$

Buchalla et al

$$K \rightarrow \pi \gamma \gamma$$



$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma) = (1.27 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-6}$$



Finite 1-loop amplitude [$\mathcal{O}(p^4)$]:

$$\text{Br}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma)_{\text{LO}} = 6.8 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

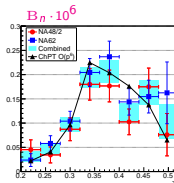
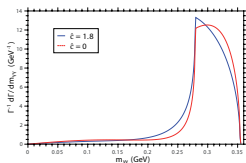
Ecker-Pich-de Rafael, Capiello-D'Ambrosio, Sehgal

$\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ unitarity corrections needed

Cohen et al, Capiello et al, D'Ambrosio-Portolés

$$\text{Br}(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \gamma \gamma) = 1.003 (56) \cdot 10^{-6}$$

NA48/2-NA62



Local $\mathcal{O}(p^4)$ LEC:

Ecker-Pich-de Rafael

$$\hat{c} = \begin{cases} 1.72 \pm 0.21 & \mathcal{O}(p^4) \\ 1.86 \pm 0.25 & \mathcal{O}(p^6) \end{cases}$$

Small higher-order corrections

D'Ambrosio-Portolés