

# Calculation of kaon semileptonic form factor with the PACS10 configurations

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Ref: [PACS:PRD101,9,094504\(2020\)](#)

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# Introduction

Urgent task: search for signal beyond standard model (BSM)

Muon  $g - 2$  @ FNAL 2021 :  $4.2\sigma$  away from SM

$|V_{us}|$ : a candidate of BSM signal

Most accurate  $|V_{us}|$  from  $K_{l3}$  decay

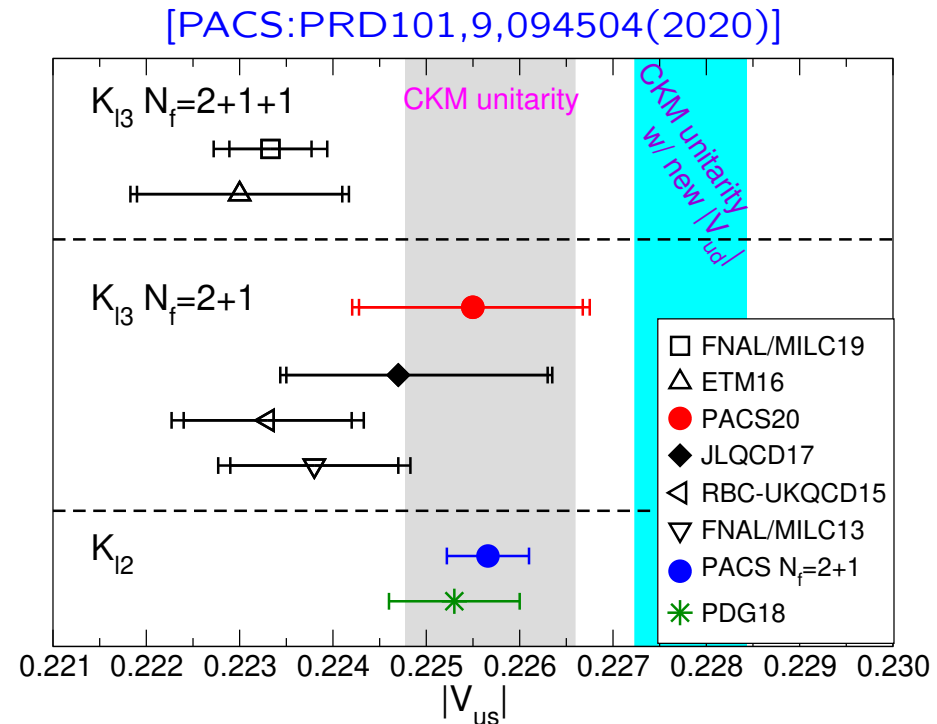
$\sim 2\sigma$  from SM (gray band) [FNAL/MILC19]

using CKM unitarity  $|V_{us}| \approx \sqrt{1 - |V_{ud}|^2}$

$\sim 5\sigma$  from SM w/ new  $|V_{ud}|$  (cyan band)

[Seng *et al.*:PRL121,241804(2018)]

Important to confirm by  
several different calculations



$K_{l3}$  form factors with one of PACS10 configurations [PACS20]

$L = 10.9[\text{fm}]$  at physical point, but single  $a$

Negligible finite  $L$  effect, tiny  $q^2$  region, without chiral extrapolation

Largest uncertainty: finite  $a$  effect  $\rightarrow$  smaller  $a$  calculation

# Simulation parameters

$N_f = 2 + 1$  six-stout-smear non-perturbative  $O(a)$  Clover action  
+ Iwasaki gauge action

PACS10 configurations:  $L \gtrsim 10$ [fm] at physical point

$\beta$	$L^3 \cdot T$	$L$ [fm]	$a^{-1}$ [GeV]	$M_\pi$ [MeV]	$M_K$ [MeV]	$N_{\text{conf}}$
1.82	$128^4$	10.9	2.3162	135	497	20
2.00	$160^4$	10.2	3.09	137	501	20

Parameters for  $K_{l3}$  form factors

$\beta$	source	$t_{\text{sep}}$ [fm]	current
1.82	R-local	3.1, 3.6, 4.1	local*, conserved
2.00	R-local	3.2, 3.7, 4.1	local, conserved
	R-smear	2.3, 2.7, 3.1, 3.5	local, conserved

R-local:  $Z(2) \times Z(2)$  random source spread in spatial volume, spin, color spaces

R-smear: R-local + exponential smearing

[RBC-UKQCD:JHEP07,112(2008)]

\*reported in PACS:PRD101,9,094504(2020)

Calculation at smaller  $a$  + continuum extrapolation

All results are preliminary.

# Calculation method R-local source with local current

Details in PACS:PRD101,9,094504(2020)

## 3-point function\*

$$C_{V_\mu}(t, p) = \langle 0 | O_K(t_{\text{sep}}, \mathbf{0}) V_\mu(t, \mathbf{p}) O_\pi^\dagger(0, \mathbf{p}) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{Z_\pi Z_K}{Z_V} \frac{M_\mu(p)}{4E_\pi M_K} e^{-E_\pi t} e^{-M_K(t_{\text{sep}}-t)} + \dots$$

$p \equiv |\mathbf{p}| = \left| \frac{2\pi}{L} \mathbf{n} \right|$ ,  $|\mathbf{n}| = 0-6$   
with periodic boundary

## 2-point function\* $X = \pi, K$

$$C_X(t, p) = \langle 0 | O_X(t, \mathbf{p}) O_X^\dagger(0, \mathbf{p}) | 0 \rangle = \frac{Z_X^2}{2E_X} \left( e^{-E_X t} + e^{-E_X(2T-t)} \right) + \dots$$

\*Averaging ones with periodic, anti-periodic temporal boundary conditions reducing wrapping around effect in 3pt, and doubling periodicity in 2pt

$$Z_V = \sqrt{Z_V^\pi Z_V^K} \text{ from electromagnetic form factor } F_{\pi,K}(0) = 1$$

## Ratio $R_\mu(t, p)$

$$R_\mu(t, p) = \frac{Z_\pi Z_K Z_V C_{V_\mu}(t, p)}{C_\pi(t, p) C_K(t_{\text{sep}} - t, 0)} = M_\mu(p) + \dots$$

Constant in  $R_\mu(t, p)$  corresponds to  $M_\mu(p) = \langle \pi(p) | V_\mu | K(0) \rangle$

Conserved current case:  $V_\mu \rightarrow \tilde{V}_\mu$  and  $Z_V = 1$

R-smear source case:  $Z_\pi, Z_K \rightarrow Z_\pi(p), Z_K(0)$

# Calculation method

Details in PACS:PRD101,9,094504(2020)

Constant in  $R_\mu(t, p)$  corresponds to  $M_\mu(p) = \langle \pi(p) | V_\mu | K(0) \rangle$

$K_{l3}$  form factors  $f_+(q^2), f_0(q^2)$

$$\langle \pi(p) | V_\mu | K(0) \rangle = (p_K + p_\pi)_\mu f_+(q^2) + (p_K - p_\pi)_\mu f_-(q^2)$$

$$f_0(q^2) = f_+(q^2) - \frac{q^2}{M_K^2 - M_\pi^2} f_-(q^2)$$

$$p_K = (M_K, \mathbf{0}), p_\pi = (E_\pi, \vec{p})$$
$$q^2 = -(M_K - E_\pi)^2 + p^2$$

## Calculation of physical quantities

$R_4(t, p), R_i(t, p) \rightarrow M_4(p), M_i(p) \rightarrow f_+(q^2), f_0(q^2)$  at each  $q^2$   
except for  $p = 0$ , where only  $f_0(q^2)$

$\rightarrow q^2$  interpolations to  $q^2 = 0$  for  $f_+(q^2), f_0(q^2)$

1.  $f_+(0) (= f_0(0)) \rightarrow |V_{us}|$

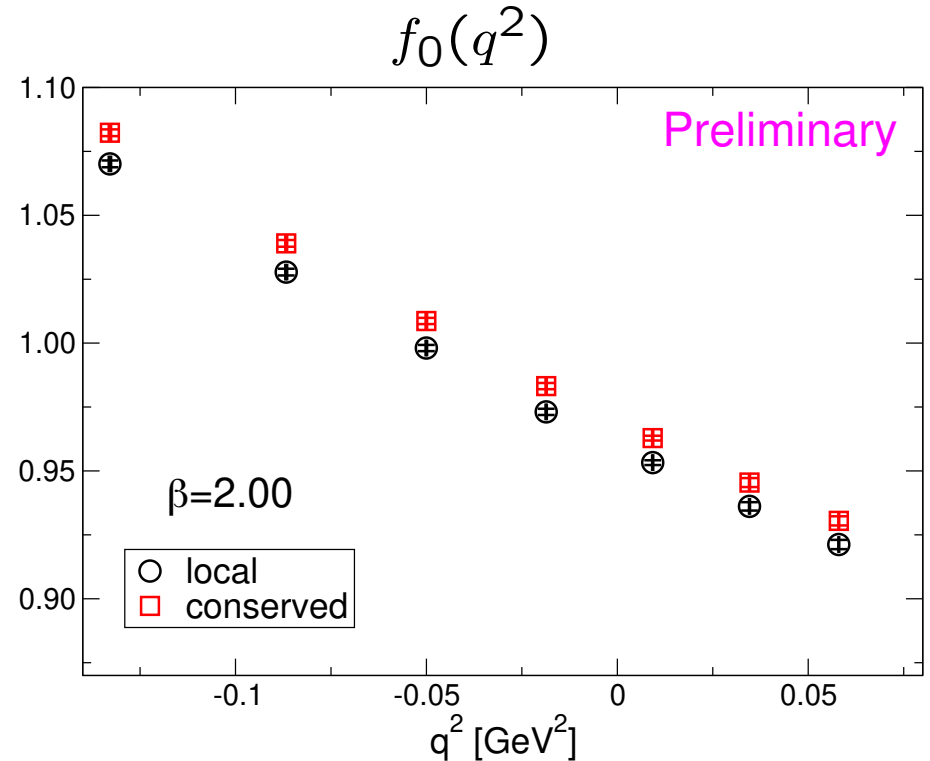
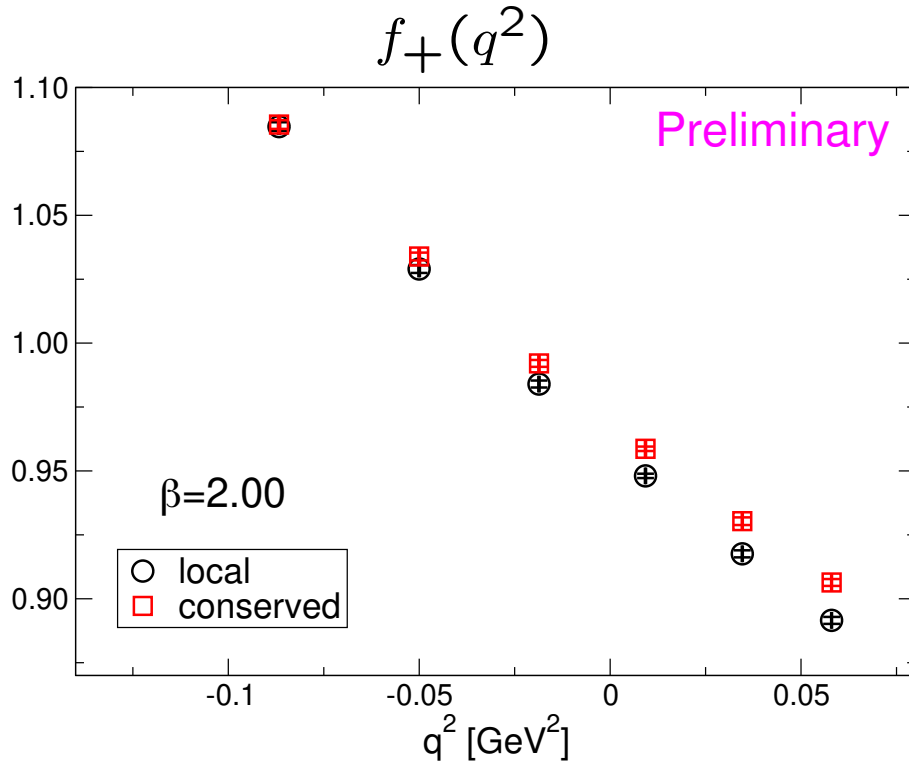
$$|V_{us}| f_+(0) = 0.21654(41) \text{ [Moulson:PoS(CKM2016)033(2017)]}$$

2. slope and curvature

$$\lambda_+^{(n)} = \frac{M_{\pi^-}^{2n}}{f_+(0)} \frac{d^n f_+(0)}{d(-q^2)^n}, \quad \lambda_0^{(n)} = \frac{M_{\pi^-}^{2n}}{f_+(0)} \frac{d^n f_0(0)}{d(-q^2)^n}$$

# Result: $f_+(q^2)$ and $f_0(q^2)$ at $\beta = 2.00$

Local and conserved currents



Access tiny  $q^2$  region thanks to  $L \sim 10$ [fm]

Clear discrepancy between local and conserved currents

due to different finite lattice spacing effects

Calculation with unimproved local and conserved currents

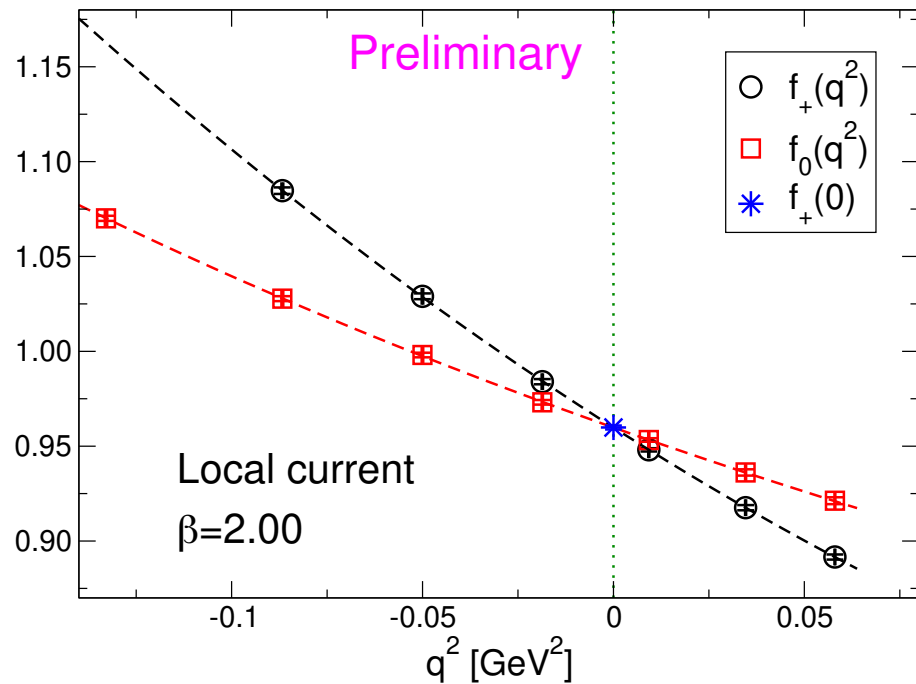
Similar, but larger discrepancy at  $\beta = 1.82$

## Result: $q^2$ interpolation at $\beta = 2.00$

Fit based on SU(3) NLO ChPT with  $f_+(0) = f_0(0)$  [PACS:PRD101,9,094504(2020)]

$$f_+(q^2) = 1 - \frac{4}{F_0^2} L_9(\mu) q^2 + K_+(q^2, M_\pi^2, M_K^2, F_0, \mu) + c_0 + c_2^+ q^4$$

$$f_0(q^2) = 1 - \frac{8}{F_0^2} L_5(\mu) q^2 + K_0(q^2, M_\pi^2, M_K^2, F_0, \mu) + c_0 + c_2^0 q^4$$



Simultaneous fit works well.

Tiny extrapolation to physical  $M_{\pi^-}$  and  $M_{K^0}$  using same formulas

free parameters:

$$L_5(\mu), L_9(\mu), c_0, c_2^+, c_2^0$$

fixed parameters:

$$F_0 = 0.11205 \text{ GeV}, \mu = 770 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{FLAG } F^{\text{SU}(2)}/F_0 = 1.08\text{--}1.23 \rightarrow 1.15$$

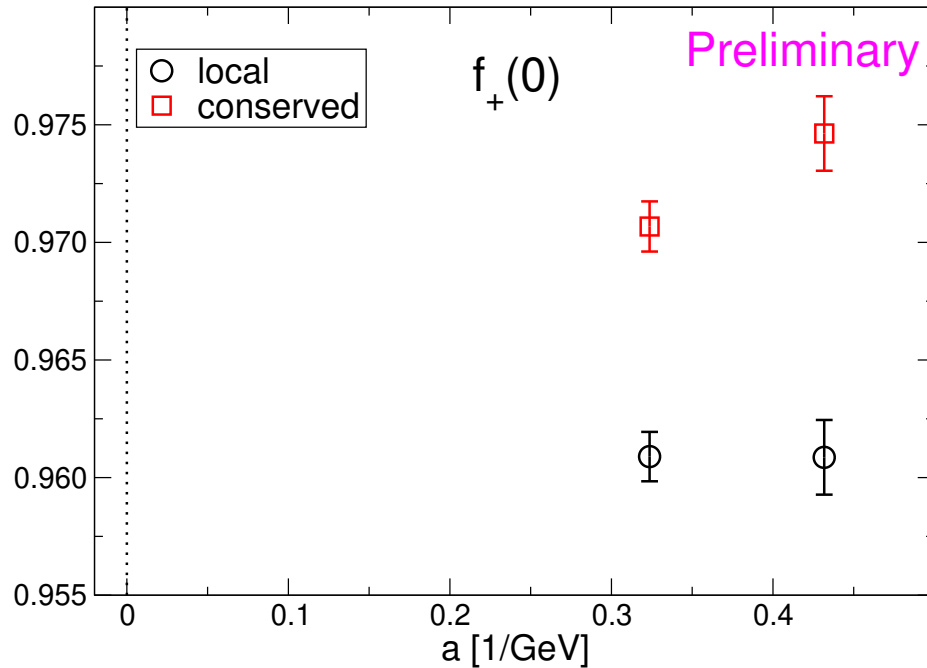
$$\text{with Our } F^{\text{SU}(2)} = 0.129 \text{ GeV}$$

$K_+, K_0$ : known functions

[Gasser, Leutwyler:NPB250,465 and 517(1985)]



## Result: Continuum extrapolation of $f_+(0)$



local current: almost flat

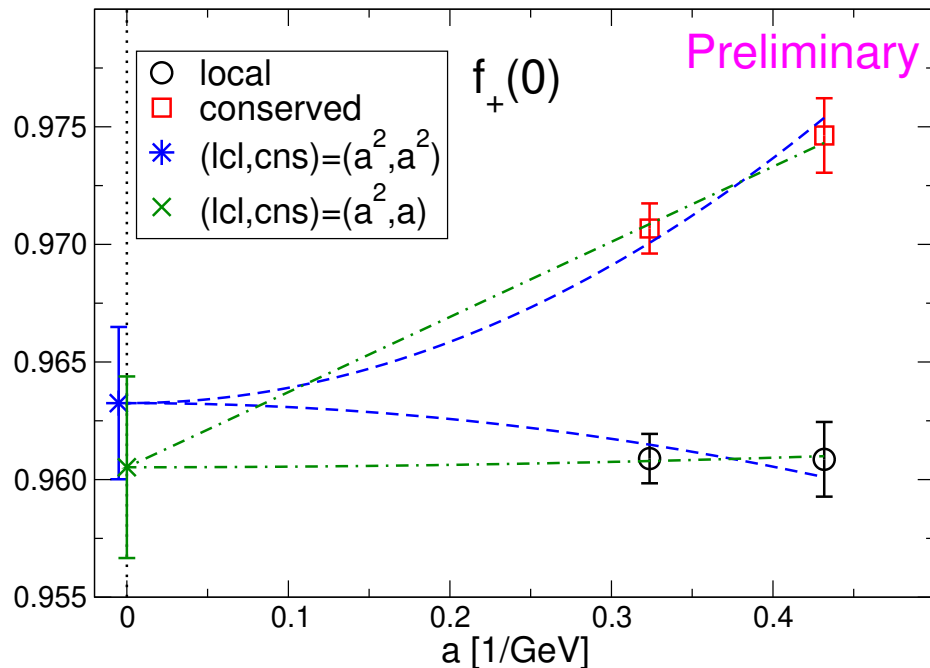
conserved current: clear  $a$  dependence

Similar trend seen in HVP calculation [PACS:PRD100,3,034517(2019)]

Simultaneous fit: e.g.  $(\text{loc}, \text{cns}) = (a^2, a)$

$$f_+^{\text{loc}}(0) = A + B^{\text{loc}} a^2, \quad f_+^{\text{cns}}(0) = A + B^{\text{cns}} a$$

## Result: Continuum extrapolation of $f_+(0)$



local current: almost flat

conserved current: clear  $a$  dependence

Similar trend seen in HVP calculation [PACS:PRD100,3,034517(2019)]

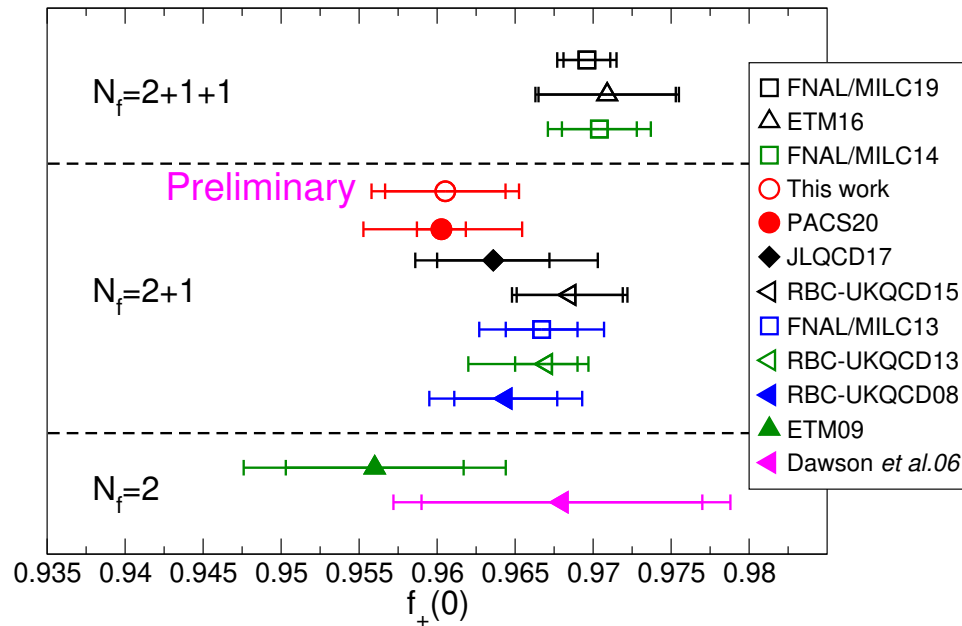
Simultaneous fit: e.g.  $(lcl,cns)=(a^2,a)$ :  $f_+^{lcl}(0) = A + B^{lcl}a^2$ ,  $f_+^{cns}(0) = A + B^{cns}a$

**Preliminary**  $f_+(0) = 0.9605(39)(27)$

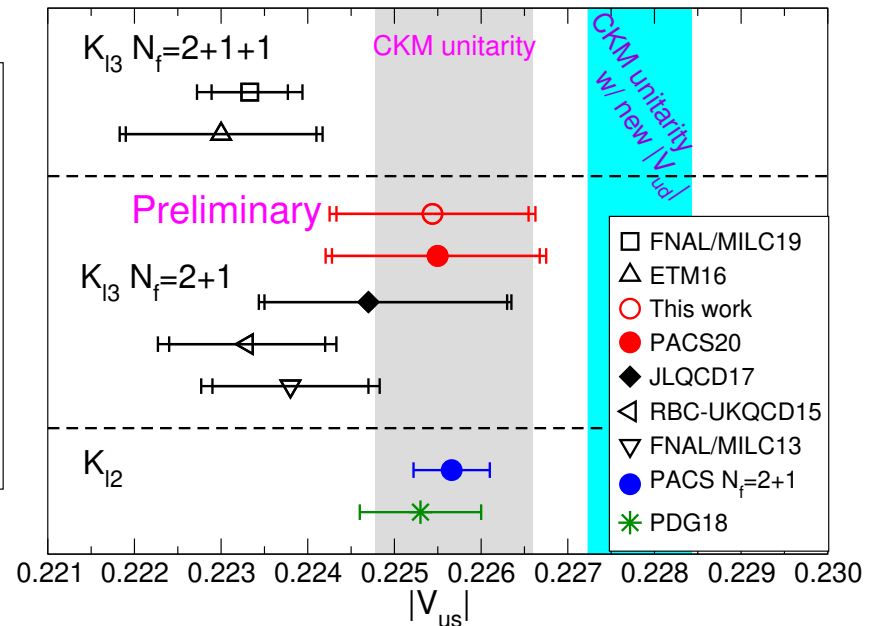
central value + statistical from  $(a^2,a)$ ; systematic from difference from  $(a^2,a^2)$

Need smaller  $a$  data for more reliable extrapolation

# Result: Continuum extrapolation of $f_+(0)$



inner, outer = statistical, total(stat.+sys.)



inner, outer = lattice, total(lat.+exp.)

gray band: Standard model (SM) prediction using  $|V_{us}| \approx \sqrt{1 - |V_{ud}|^2}$

cyan band: same prediction with new  $|V_{ud}|$  [Seng *et al.*:PRL121,241804(2018)]

$f_+(0)$ : Consistent with PACS20 result

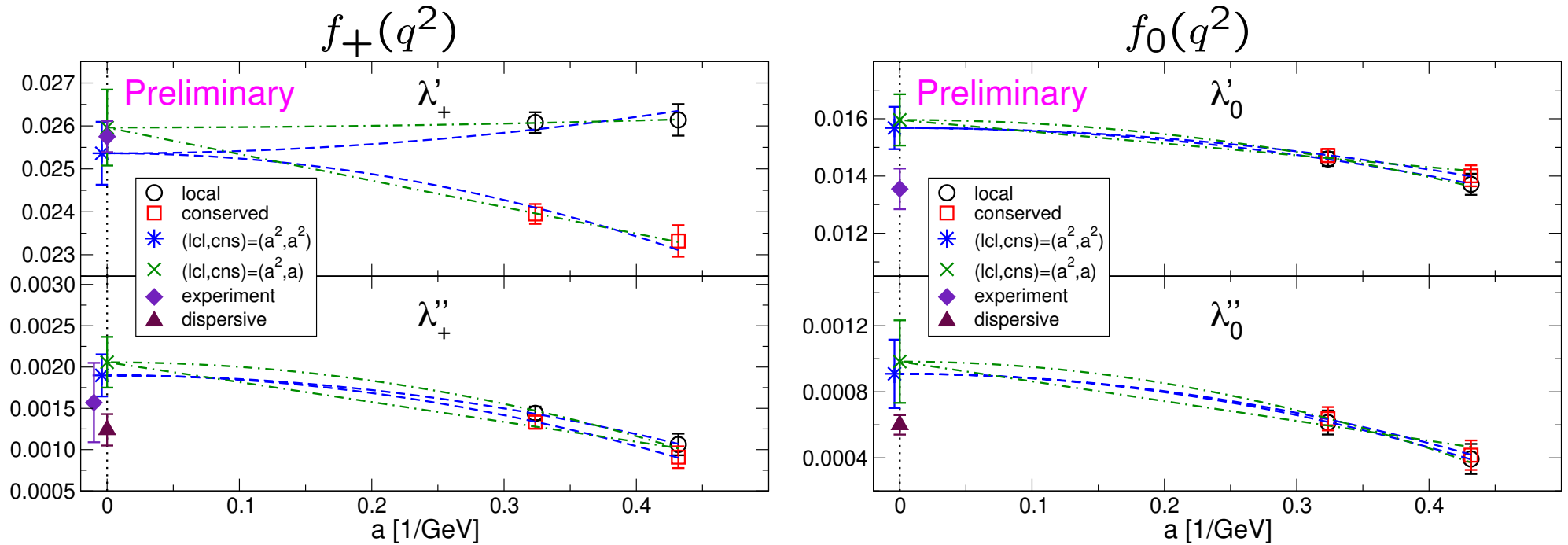
little smaller than recent lattice calculations

$|V_{us}|$  using  $|V_{us}|f_+(0) = 0.21654(41)$  [Moulson:PoS(CKM2016)033(2017)]

agree with  $|V_{us}|$  from  $K_{l2}$  ( $f_K/f_\pi$ ) and SM prediction (gray band)

$\sim 2\sigma$  difference from new SM prediction (cyan band)

Result:  $a \rightarrow 0$  of shape of  $f_+(q^2), f_0(q^2)$   $\lambda_{+,0}^{(n)} = \frac{M_{\pi^-}^{2n}}{f_+(0)} \frac{d^n f_{+,0}(0)}{d(-q^2)^n}$



local current: flat behavior in  $\lambda'_+$ , but little  $a$  dependence in others

Smaller  $a$  data is important for  $a \rightarrow 0$  extrapolation of  $\lambda''_+$ ,  $\lambda'_0$ ,  $\lambda''_0$

Comparable with experiment and dispersive representation,

[Antonelli *et al.*10; Moulson17; Bernard *et al.*09]

and also previous lattice calculations of  $\lambda'_+$ ,  $\lambda'_0$  [ETM09,16; JLQCD17]

# Summary

$K_{l3}$  form factors with 2nd PACS10 configuration at  $a^{-1} = 3.09[\text{GeV}]$   
 $L = 10.2[\text{fm}]$  at physical point smaller  $a$  than [PACS:PRD101,9,094504(2020)]

- $f_+(q^2), f_0(q^2)$  in tiny  $q^2$  region
- Clear difference in local and conserved currents
- Reasonable  $q^2$  interpolation
- Flat(clear)  $a$  dependence for local(conserved) current for  $f_+(0)$
- Preliminary result  $f_+(0) = 0.9605(39)(27)$  in continuum limit  
Consistent with PACS20, little smaller than recent lattice calculations
- Slopes and curvatures: comparable with experiment and previous lattice calculations

## Future works

- $a \rightarrow 0$  extrapolation of  $f_+(q^2), f_0(q^2)$
- Estimate systematic uncertainties
- Calculations with 3rd PACS10 configuration in smaller  $a$   
more reliable  $a \rightarrow 0$  extrapolations