2021 Update on ε_K with lattice QCD inputs

(LANL-SWME Collaboration)

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Input Parameters

• Here we present input parameters in Tables 1, 2, and 3

 Table 1: Input parameters

Input	Value	Ref.
$ arepsilon_K _{ ext{exp}}$	$2.228(11) \times 10^{-3}$	PDG 2019
η_{cc}	1.72(27)	Bailey PRD92
η_{tt}	0.5765(65)	Buras PRD78
η_{ct}	0.496(47)	Brod PRD82
G_F	$1.1663787(6) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$	PDG 2019
M_W	80.379(12) GeV	PDG 2019
$m_c(m_c)$	1.275(5) GeV	FLAG 19
$m_t(m_t)$	163.08(38)(17) GeV	PDG $2019 + SWME$
θ	$43.52(5)^{\circ}$	PDG 2019
m_{K^0}	497.611(13) MeV	PDG 2019
ΔM_K	$3.484(6) \times 10^{-12} \text{ MeV}$	PDG 2019
F_K	155.7(3) MeV	FLAG 2019
λ	0.2243(5)	PDG 2019
$\bar{ ho}$	0.146(22)	UTFIT 2017
$ar\eta$	0.333(16)	UTFIT 2017



Figure 2: $|\varepsilon_K|$ with ex. $|V_{cb}|$ (CLN) Figure 3: $|\varepsilon_K|$ with ex. $|V_{cb}|$ (BGL) • In Fig. 2, we present results for $|\varepsilon_K|$ obtained using lattice QCD inputs with exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ of HFLAV 2021 (CLN).

• In Fig. 3, we present results for $|\varepsilon_K|$ obtained using lattice QCD inputs with exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ of FNAL-MILC 2021 (BGL).

Table 2: Input parameter ξ_0

Input	Value	Ref.
$\xi_0(\text{indirect})$	$-1.738(177) \times 10^{-4}$	$SWME + RBC-UK \ 2020$
$\xi_0(\text{direct})$	$-2.102(472) \times 10^{-4}$	SWME + RBC-UK 2020

Table 3: Input parameters $ V_{cb} $					
channel	method	value	Ref.		
Exclusive	$ ext{CLN}(+lpha)$	39.25(56)	HFLAV 2021		
Exclusive	BGL	38.57(78)	FNAL/MILC 202		
Inclusive	1S scheme	41.98(45)	HFLAV 2021		



- $\Delta \varepsilon_K = |\varepsilon_K^{\rm SM}| |\varepsilon_K^{\rm Exp}|$
- $\Delta \varepsilon_K$ represents a gap in ε_K between the SM theory and the experiment.

Table 4: $|\varepsilon_K|$ and $\Delta \varepsilon_K$

Method	$ \varepsilon_K $ (in unit of 10^{-3})	$\Delta \varepsilon_K$
Exclusive $ V_{cb} (\text{CLN})$	1.569 ± 0.153	4.3σ
Exclusive $ V_{cb} (BGL)$	1.472 ± 0.165	4.6σ
Inclusive $ V_{cb} (1S)$	2.012 ± 0.176	1.2σ
Experiment	2.228 ± 0.011	0
		0

ε_K history



Figure 1: Exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ between CLN and BGL

- In Fig. 1, we present time evolution of exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ obtained using both CLN and BGL parametrization methods.
- It turns out that results for CNL and BGL are consistent with each other.

Master formula for ε_K

• The master formula for ε_K is given in SWME 2016, 2018 (PRD98).

$$\varepsilon_{K} = \exp(i\theta) \sqrt{2} \sin(\theta) \left(C_{\varepsilon} X_{\text{SD}} \hat{B}_{K} + \frac{\xi_{0}}{\sqrt{2}} + \xi_{\text{LD}} \right) + \mathcal{O}(\omega\varepsilon') + \mathcal{O}(\xi_{0}\Gamma_{2}/\Gamma_{1})$$

$$X_{\text{SD}} = \text{Im} \lambda_{t} \left[\text{Re} \lambda_{c} \eta_{cc} S_{0}(x_{c}) - \text{Re} \lambda_{t} \eta_{tt} S_{0}(x_{t}) - (\text{Re} \lambda_{c} - \text{Re} \lambda_{t}) \eta_{ct} S_{0}(x_{c}, x_{t}) \right]$$

$$\lambda_{i} = V_{is}^{*} V_{id}, \qquad x_{i} = m_{i}^{2} / M_{W}^{2}, \qquad C_{\varepsilon} = \frac{G_{F}^{2} F_{K}^{2} m_{K} M_{W}^{2}}{6\sqrt{2} \pi^{2} \Delta M_{K}}$$

Figure 4: History of $\Delta \varepsilon_K$ with CLN **Figure 5:** History of $\Delta \varepsilon_K$ with BGL

- In Fig. 4, we present $\Delta \varepsilon_K$ as a function of time, which are obtained using lattice QCD inputs with exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ (HFLAV 2021, CLN).
- In Fig. 5, we present $\Delta \varepsilon_K$ as a function of time, which are obtained using lattice QCD inputs with exclusive $|V_{cb}|$ (FNAL-MILC 2021, BGL).

Summary & Outlook		
1. We find that		
$\Delta arepsilon_K^{ m excl} = 4.6 \sigma \sim 3.9 \sigma$	(Lattice QCD)	(1)
$\Delta \varepsilon_K^{\rm incl} = 1.2\sigma$	(HQE, QCD Sum Rules)	(2)
2. It is too early to conclude that there might	be something wrong with the SM.	

- 3. Let us wait for the next round reanalysis of the BELLE2 group on the entire data sets of the $\bar{B} \to D^* \ell \bar{\nu}$ decays, using both CLN and BGL.
- 4. Meanwhile, it would be very helpful to reduce the errors for $h_{A_1}(w=1), \bar{\eta}, \xi_0, \xi_2$, and ξ_{LD} in lattice QCD.

 $\frac{\xi_0}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\mathrm{Im}A_0}{\mathrm{Re}A_0} = \text{Absorptive LD Effect} \approx -7\%$

 $\xi_{\rm LD} = \text{Dispersive LD Effect} \approx \pm 2\% \longrightarrow \text{systematic error}$

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5. Please stay tuned for the update.

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