

K Mesons

Cheng-Ju S. Lin

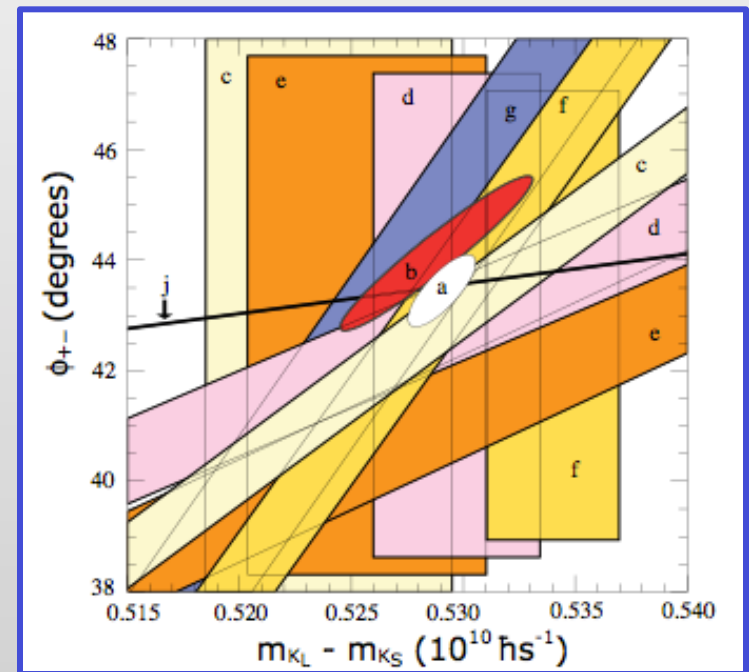
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Overseer: Cheng-Ju Lin (LBNL, experimentalist)

Analyst/Encoder: Giancarlo D'Ambrosio (INFN, theorist)

RPP 2010 Edition:

- Reviewed 23 publications
- Encoded 44 measurements
- Benefited greatly from automations (fits and plots)



- The volume of K-meson measurements is modest, but the measurements are fairly complex
- Combining results require carefully reading of the paper:
 - Theoretical assumptions used in the analysis
 - Applicable kinematic region

Easy Case:

———— Semileptonic modes with photons ————

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e \gamma) / \Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$					Γ_{10} / Γ_1
VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	
0.935 ± 0.015	OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.9			See the ideogram below.
$0.924 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.016$	9k	⁴⁰ AMBROSINO	08F	KLOE $E_\gamma^* > 30$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}^* > 20^\circ$	
0.916 ± 0.017	4309	⁴¹ ALEXOPOU...	05	KTEV $E_\gamma^* > 30$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}^* > 20^\circ$	
$0.964 \pm 0.008^{+0.011}_{-0.009}$	19K	LAI	05	NA48 $E_\gamma^* > 30$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}^* > 20^\circ$	
$0.908 \pm 0.008^{+0.013}_{-0.012}$	15k	ALAVI-HARATI01J		KTEV $E_\gamma^* \geq 30$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}^* \geq 20^\circ$	
$0.934 \pm 0.036^{+0.055}_{-0.039}$	1384	LEBER	96	NA31 $E_\gamma^* \geq 30$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}^* \geq 20^\circ$	

⁴⁰ Direct emission contribution measured $\langle X \rangle = -2.3 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.4$.

⁴¹ Also measured cut $E_\gamma^* > 10$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}^* > 0^\circ$ 14221 evts: $\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e \gamma) / \Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) = (4.942 \pm 0.062)\%$.

Not So Easy Case:

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h FOR $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

No average is computed because not all measurements included the effect of final state rescattering.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
$+0.59 \pm 0.20 \pm 1.16$	68M	⁷⁹ ABOUZOID 08A	KTEV
$-6.1 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.5$	14.7M	⁸⁰ LAI 01B	NA48
$-3.3 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.7$	5M	^{80,81} SOMALWAR 92	E731

⁷⁹ Result obtained using C13pl model of CABIBBO 05 to include $\pi\pi$ rescattering effects.

The systematic error includes an external error of 1.06×10^{-3} from the parametrization input of $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.268 \pm 0.017$ from BATLEY 06B.

⁸⁰ LAI 01B and SOMALWAR 92 results do not include $\pi\pi$ final state rescattering effects.

⁸¹ SOMALWAR 92 chose m_{π^+} as normalization to make it compatible with the Particle Data Group $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ definitions.

After much deliberations, our conclusion is that we cannot easily average these results. Still have ongoing discussions with KTeV authors on how to best present their data

(See Giancarlo's talk from the PDG collaboration meeting for details)

Steady improvements in theoretical models and experimental measurements lead to a proliferation of parametrizations

RPP2008:

ALTERNATIVE PARAMETERIZATION OF $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$ DALITZ PLOT

The following functional form for the matrix element suggested by $\pi\pi$ rescattering in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ is used for this fit (CABIBBO 04A, CABIBBO 05): Matrix element = $M_0 + M_1$ where $M_0 = 1 + (1/2)g_0 u + (1/2)h' u^2$ with $u = (s_3 - s_0)/(m_{\pi^+})^2$ and where

RPP2010:

ALTERNATIVE PARAMETRIZATIONS OF $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$ DALITZ PLOT

The following functional form for the matrix element suggested by $\pi\pi$ rescattering in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ is used for this fit (CABIBBO 04A, CABIBBO 05): Matrix element = $M_0 + M_1$ where $M_0 = 1 + (1/2)g_0 u + (1/2)h' u^2 + (1/2)k_0 v^2$ with $u = (s_3 - s_0)/(m_{\pi^+})^2$,

People want their favorite parametrizations prominently displayed:

Excerpt from an email sent to PDG:

“I was flipping through the new pdgLive and noticed that the $3\pi^0$ quadratic slope parameter is not in the summary table? In the section of 'excluded measurements', the three $3\pi^0$ slope parameter measurements are shown with a note saying that PDG ...”

We include all results in the full listing, but only show highlights in the summary table

In this case, I agree with the author that KTeV's new beautiful result should be in the summary table as well

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g_0 FOR $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$
 This table lists the values for the quantity indicated. CP violation is neglected in the fit. The number of data points is given in parentheses. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text.

Value	Exp.	Collaboration	Year	Ref.
$1.0 \pm 1.7 \pm 0.6$	91.3M	100 SATLEY	07A	MA40
$2 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.5$	619k	101 AKO/PDZ/HAN/DS	TNF	

100 We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ●●●
 $1.0 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.3$ 47M 102 SATLEY 06A MA40

100 SATLEY 06A includes data from SATLEY 06A. Uses quadratic parametrization and PDG 06 value $g = 0.626 \pm 0.007$ to obtain $g_+ - g_- = (2.2 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$. Neglects any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters λ or ξ .
 101 Asymmetry obtained assuming that $g_+ + g_- = 2 \times 0.652$ (PDG 0.2) and that asymmetries in λ and ξ are zero.
 102 Linear and quadratic slopes from PDG 06 are used. Any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters λ or ξ are neglected.

ALTERNATIVE PARAMETRIZATIONS OF $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$ DALITZ PLOT
 The following functional form for the matrix element suggested by [1] is used for the fit (CASSIOPEIA 06A, CASSIOPEIA 05). Matrix element = $M_0 + M_1$ where $M_0 = 1 + (1/2)k_0 s + (1/2)k_1 s^2 + (1/2)k_2 s^3$ with $s = (p_3 - p_1)_\mu (p_3 - p_1)^\mu$, p_1, p_2, p_3 are the momenta of the π^+, π^+, π^0 respectively and k_0, k_1, k_2 are parameters to be determined. The parameters k_0, k_1, k_2 are related to the parameters g and λ of the matrix element squared given in the previous section by the approximations $k_0 \approx g^2$, $k_1 \approx g^2 \lambda$ and $k_2 \approx g^2 \lambda^2$. In addition, we also consider the effective field theory framework of CLOANGELO 06A and B33EGGER 09 to extract g_{BB} and M_{BB} .

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g_0 FOR $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$
 This table lists the values for the quantity indicated. CP violation is neglected in the fit. The number of data points is given in parentheses. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text.

Value	Exp.	Collaboration	Year	Ref.
$0.645 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.003$	60M	103 SATLEY	07A	MA40
$0.645 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.003$	23M	104 SATLEY	06A	MA40

103 This fit is obtained with the CASSIOPEIA 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.076794 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (A_1 and A_2) have been used. Also measured $(A_1 - A_2) m_{\pi^+} = -0.2646 \pm 0.0021 \pm 0.0023$, where A_0 was kept fixed in the fit at -0.0099 .
 104 Suppressed by SATLEY 06A. This fit is obtained with the CASSIOPEIA 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074 \text{ GeV}^2 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.097 \text{ GeV}^2$, assuming $A = 0$ (no term proportional to $(p_3 - p_1)^2$) and excluding the kinematic region around the loop ($m_{2\pi^0}^2 = (2m_{\pi^+})^2 \pm 0.00326 \text{ GeV}^2$). Also $\pi\pi$ phase shifts A_1 and A_2 are measured: $(A_1 - A_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.265 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.01$ (systematic) and $A_2 m_{\pi^+} = -0.041 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.01$.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT g_1 FOR $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$
 This table lists the values for the quantity indicated. CP violation is neglected in the fit. The number of data points is given in parentheses. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text.

Value	Exp.	Collaboration	Year	Ref.
$-0.0413 \pm 0.0007 \pm 0.0006$	60M	103 SATLEY	07A	MA40
$-0.047 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.011$	23M	104 SATLEY	06A	MA40

103 This fit is obtained with the CASSIOPEIA 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.076794 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (A_1 and A_2) have been used. Also measured $(A_1 - A_2) m_{\pi^+} = -0.2646 \pm 0.0021 \pm 0.0023$, where A_0 was kept fixed in the fit at -0.0099 .
 104 Suppressed by SATLEY 06A. This fit is obtained with the CASSIOPEIA 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074 \text{ GeV}^2 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.097 \text{ GeV}^2$, assuming $A = 0$ (no term proportional to $(p_3 - p_1)^2$) and excluding the kinematic region around the loop ($m_{2\pi^0}^2 = (2m_{\pi^+})^2 \pm 0.00326 \text{ GeV}^2$). Also $\pi\pi$ phase shifts A_1 and A_2 are measured: $(A_1 - A_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.265 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.01$ (systematic) and $A_2 m_{\pi^+} = -0.041 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.01$.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT g_2 FOR $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$
 This table lists the values for the quantity indicated. CP violation is neglected in the fit. The number of data points is given in parentheses. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text.

Value	Exp.	Collaboration	Year	Ref.
$0.0086 \pm 0.0007 \pm 0.0006$	60M	103 SATLEY	07A	MA40

103 Assured $A_2 m_{\pi^+} = -0.0044$ in the fit.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT M_{BB} FOR $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^0$
 This table lists the values for the quantity indicated. CP violation is neglected in the fit. The number of data points is given in parentheses. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text. The fit is described in the text.

Value	Exp.	Collaboration	Year	Ref.
$-0.0000 \pm 0.0007 \pm 0.0006$	60M	103 SATLEY	07A	MA40

103 This fit is obtained using parametrizations of CLOANGELO 06A and B33EGGER 09 in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.076794 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (A_1 and A_2) have been used. Also measured $(A_1 - A_2) m_{\pi^+} = -0.2633 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0024$, where A_0 was kept fixed in the fit at 0.0055.

$K_{\mu 3}^+$ AND $K_{\mu 3}^0$ FORM FACTORS
 Updated October 2009 by T.G. Trippe (LBNL) and C.-J. Lin (LBNL).

Assuming that only the vector current contributes to $K \rightarrow \pi l \nu$ decays, we write the matrix element as

$$M \propto f_+(t) [(P_K + P_\pi)_\mu \bar{l} \gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) \nu] + f_-(t) [m_l \bar{l} (1 + \gamma_5) \nu], \quad (1)$$

where P_K and P_π are the four-momenta of the K and π mesons, m_l is the lepton mass, and f_+ and f_- are dimensionless form factors which can depend only on $t = (P_K - P_\pi)^2$, the square of the four-momentum transfer to the leptons. If time-reversal invariance holds, f_+ and f_- are relatively real. $K_{\mu 3}$ experiments, discussed immediately below, measure f_+ and f_- , while K_{e3} experiments, discussed further below, are sensitive only to f_+ because the small electron mass makes the f_- term negligible.

$K_{\mu 3}$ Experiments. Analyses of $K_{\mu 3}$ data frequently assume a linear dependence of f_+ and f_- on t , i.e.,

$$f_\pm(t) = f_\pm(0) [1 + \lambda_\pm(t/m_\pi^2)]. \quad (2)$$

Most $K_{\mu 3}$ data are adequately described by Eq. (2) for f_+ and a constant f_- (i.e., $\lambda_- = 0$).

There are two equivalent parametrizations commonly used in these analyses:

(1) **$\lambda_+, \xi(0)$ parametrization.** Older analyses of $K_{\mu 3}$ data often introduce the ratio of the two form factors

$$\xi(t) = f_-(t)/f_+(t). \quad (3)$$

The $K_{\mu 3}$ decay distribution is then described by the two parameters λ_+ and $\xi(0)$ (assuming time reversal invariance and $\lambda_- = 0$).

(2) **λ_+, λ_0 parametrization.** More recent $K_{\mu 3}$ analyses have parametrized in terms of the form factors f_+ and f_0 , which are associated with vector and scalar exchange, respectively, to the lepton pair. f_0 is related to f_+ and f_- by

$$f_0(t) = f_+(t) + [t/(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)] f_-(t). \quad (4)$$

- Form factor and Dalitz results take up big chunks of the real estate
- Should engage K-meson community (at the next conference?) to decide which parametrizations to keep and which ones to retire

We have 8 mini-reviews in the K-meson listings

10 Review authors:

M. Antonelli (INFN), G. D'Ambrosio (INFN), E. Blucher (Chicago),
C.-J. Lin (LBNL), L. Littenberg (BNL), W.J. Marciano (BNL),
T. Nakada (PSI), T.G. Trippe (LBNL), G. Valencia (Iowa),
L. Wolfenstein (Carnegie-Mellon)

**Most reviews included only minor updates for
RPP 2010**

Updated Reviews:

- Rare Kaon Decays
- K_{l3}^+ and K_{l3}^0 Form Factors
- CPT Invariance Tests in Neutral Kaon Decay
(see G. D'Ambrosio / M. Antonelli's talk yesterday)
- V_{ud} , V_{us} , The Cabibbo Angle, and CKM Unitarity
 $|V_{us}| = 0.2246 \pm 0.0012$ (RPP2010)
 $|V_{us}| = 0.2255 \pm 0.0019$ (RPP2008)
- CP Violations in KL Decays

- **Steady flow of K-meson results from KLOE, NA48, KTeV, and others**
- **No major issues in K-meson listing for RPP 2010**
(See Giancarlo's talk yesterday for details)
- **$|V_{us}|$ error reduced significantly using Lattice calculation of $f_+(0)$. Need to seek agreement within the community**
- **May be time to do some housekeeping to keep the K-meson listings slim**