

# **Kaon B-parameters for Generic $\Delta S = 2$ Four-Quark Operators in Quenched Domain Wall QCD**

**Yousuke Nakamura**

for **CP-PACS Collaboration**:

S.Aoki, M.Fukugita, K-I.Ishikawa, N.Ishizuka, Y.Iwasaki, K.Kanaya,  
Y.Kuramashi, J.Noaki, M.Okawa, Y.Taniguchi, A.Ukawa, Y.Yoshié

The Joint Meeting of Pacific Region Particle Physics Communities  
(@Sheraton Waikiki Hotel, Honolulu, Hawaii, Oct 29 - Nov 3, 2006)

# Plan of talk

- Introduction

- Generic  $\Delta S = 2$  four quark operators in the physics Beyond Standard Model

- Calculation of perturbative renormalization factors

- Simulation Results

- Measurement of

$$R_i \equiv \frac{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}, B_i \equiv \frac{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{C_i \langle \bar{K}^0 | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | K^0 \rangle}, i = 2, \dots, 5$$

- Summary

# Introduction

## ● Purpose

- Focus on the indirect CP violation in neutral kaon physics  
determine parameter  $\epsilon$  using first principle of QCD  
 $\Rightarrow$  examination of SM, constraints on the physics BSM

## ● Indirect CP violation parameter $\epsilon$

$$\epsilon \sim \frac{e^{\frac{i}{4}\pi}}{\sqrt{2}\Delta M_K} \text{Im} \left( \frac{1}{2m_K} \langle \bar{K}^0 | H_{eff}^{\Delta S=2} | K^0 \rangle \right)$$

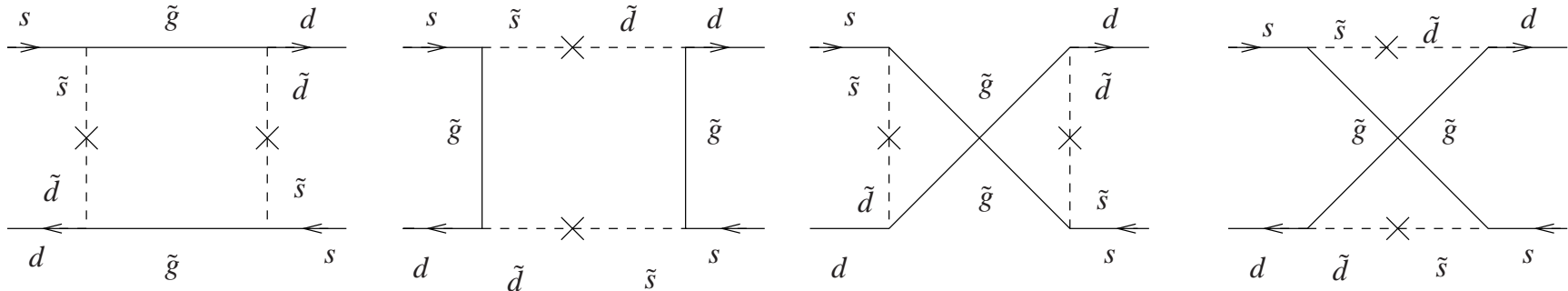
$$H_{eff}^{\Delta S=2} = \frac{G_F^2}{16\pi^2} M_W^2 F_{\text{Inami-Lin}} C(\mu) O_{LL}(\mu)$$

## ● Bag parameter for SM

$$\langle \bar{K}^0 | \bar{s}\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)d\bar{s}\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)d | K^0 \rangle = \frac{8}{3} B_K F_K^2 m_K^2$$

$$B_K \equiv \frac{\langle \bar{K}^0 | \bar{s}\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)d\bar{s}\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)d | K^0 \rangle}{\frac{8}{3} \langle \bar{K}^0 | \bar{s}\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s}\gamma^\mu(1-\gamma_5)d | K^0 \rangle}$$

# $\Delta S = 2$ transition in super symmetric model



## Effective Hamiltonian M. Ciuchini et al., JHEP 9810(1998)008

$$H_{eff}^{\Delta S=2} = \sum_{i=1}^5 C_i O_i + \sum_{i=1}^3 \tilde{C}_i \tilde{O}_i \quad C_i, \tilde{C}_i : \text{Wilson coefficients}$$

$$O_1 = \bar{s}^\alpha \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d^\alpha \bar{s}^\beta \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d^\beta, O_2 = \bar{s}^\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d^\alpha \bar{s}^\beta (1 - \gamma_5) d^\beta$$

$$O_3 = \bar{s}^\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d^\beta \bar{s}^\beta (1 - \gamma_5) d^\alpha, O_4 = \bar{s}^\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d^\alpha \bar{s}^\beta (1 + \gamma_5) d^\beta$$

$$O_5 = \bar{s}^\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d^\beta \bar{s}^\beta (1 + \gamma_5) d^\alpha$$

Operator  $\tilde{O}_{1,2,3}$  are obtained from the  $O_{1,2,3}$  by exchange  $L \leftrightarrow R$

**the physics beyond the SM involves the four quark operators with more general chiral structures than the SM**

# Lattice QCD calculations

- The ratio of BSM- to SM- matrix elements

$$R_i(\mu) \equiv \frac{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}, \quad i = 2, \dots, 5$$

- B-parameter for SM

$$B_1(\mu) = B_K(\mu) \equiv \frac{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\frac{8}{3} \langle \overline{K^0} | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 d | K^0 \rangle}$$

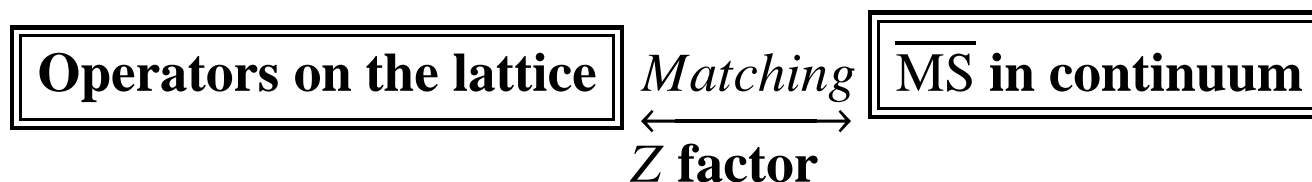
- B-parameters for BSM

$$B_i(\mu) \equiv \frac{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{C_i \langle \overline{K^0} | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | K^0 \rangle}, \quad i = 2, \dots, 5$$

convention factors :  $C_i \equiv \{\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -2, -\frac{2}{3}\}$

**Some systematic errors are expected to cancel out in the  $R_i$  and  $B_i$**

# Perturbative renormalization factors



Chiral symmetry in the Domain Wall fermion

$\Rightarrow$  The renormalization patterns of four quark operators are same as in the continuum

- $O_1$  is renormalized **multiplicatively**
- mixing between  $O_2$  and  $O_3$
- mixing between  $O_4$  and  $O_5$

One loop renormalization factors with mean field improvement

Y.N&Y.Kuramashi PRD73(2006)094502

$$O_i^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) = \frac{1}{(1 - w_0)^2 Z_w^2} Z_{ij}(\mu a) O_j(1/a)^{\text{lat}}$$

Where matching scale is  $\mu = 1/a$

● Numerical values of  $Z_{ij}$  with mean field improvement

$$Z_{ij}^{\text{Plaquette}}(\mu = 1/a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7287 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.6845 & -0.00156 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.0352 & 0.8682 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.6325 & -0.0414 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.0689 & 0.7564 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_{ij}^{\text{Iwasaki}}(\mu = 1/a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.8062 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.8124 & -0.00679 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -0.0156 & 0.9241 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.7847 & -0.0427 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.0477 & 0.8425 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Plaquette gauge action :  $\beta = 6.0, a^{-1} = 2.12\text{GeV}, \tilde{M} = 1.311$
- Iwasaki gauge action :  $\beta = 2.6, a^{-1} = 2.00\text{GeV}, \tilde{M} = 1.420$
- $O_1$  is renormalized **multiplicatively**,  
**mixing** between  $O_2$  and  $O_3$ ,  $O_4$  and  $O_5$
- The Iwasaki gauge action shows the smaller 1-loop correction than the Plaquette gauge action.

# Simulation parameters

Same parameters as in previous CP-PACS calculation of  $\epsilon'/\epsilon$

PhysRevD68(2003)014501

- **Domain Wall fermion with wall height  $M = 1.8$** 
  - $m_f a = 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06$
  - **Degenerate quark mass for  $d$  and  $s$**
- **Plaquette gauge action at  $\beta = 6.0$** 
  - $a^{-1} \approx 2.12\text{GeV}$  from Sommer scale  $r_0$
  - **lattice size:  $N_\sigma^3 \times N_t \times N_5 = 16^3 \times 32 \times 16$**
  - **180 configurations**
- **Iwasaki gauge action at  $\beta = 2.6$** 
  - $a^{-1} \approx 2.00\text{GeV}$  from Sommer scale  $r_0$
  - **lattice size:  $N_\sigma^3 \times N_t \times N_5 = 16^3 \times 32 \times 16$  and  $24^3 \times 32 \times 16$**
  - **400 configurations for  $N_\sigma^3 = 16^3$**   
**400 or 200 configurations for  $N_\sigma^3 = 24^3$**



# Simulation Results for $R_i$

## ● The ratio of BSM- to SM- matrix elements

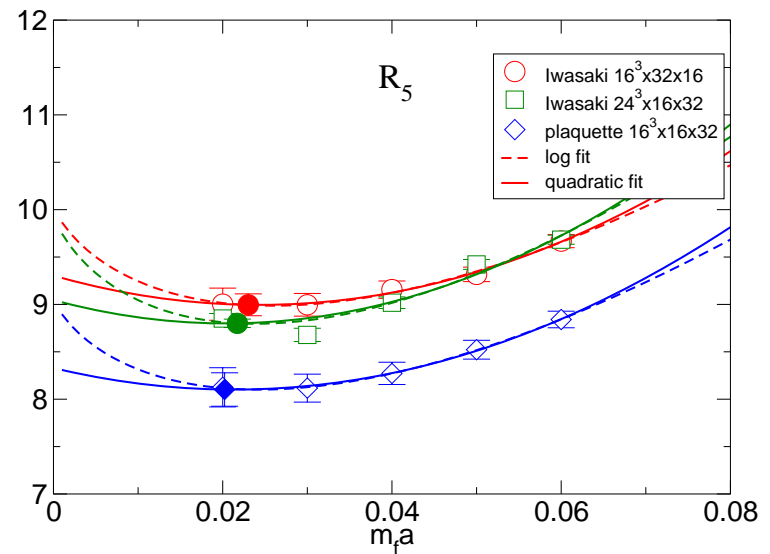
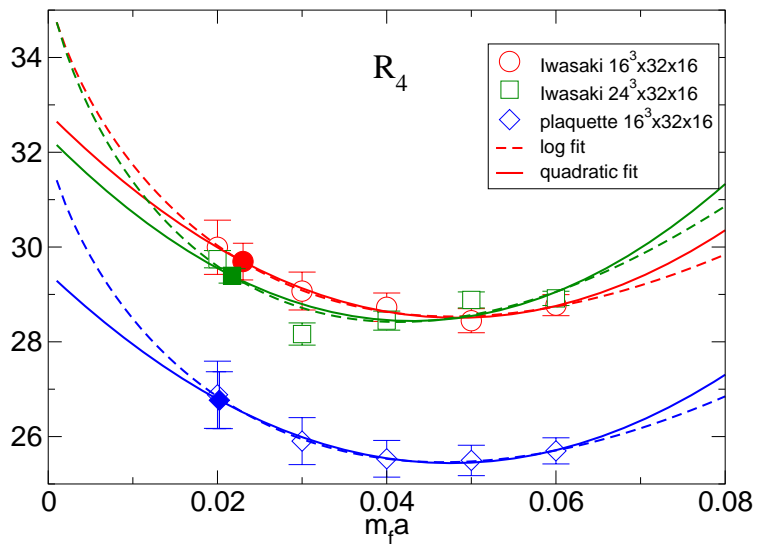
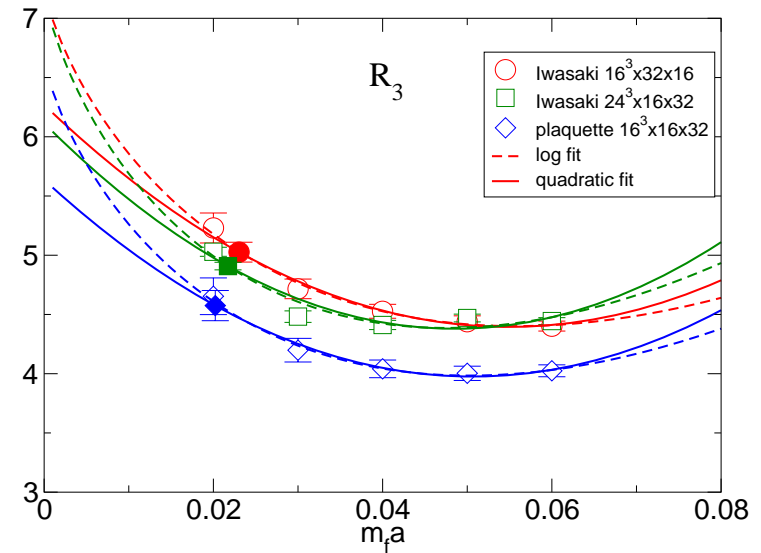
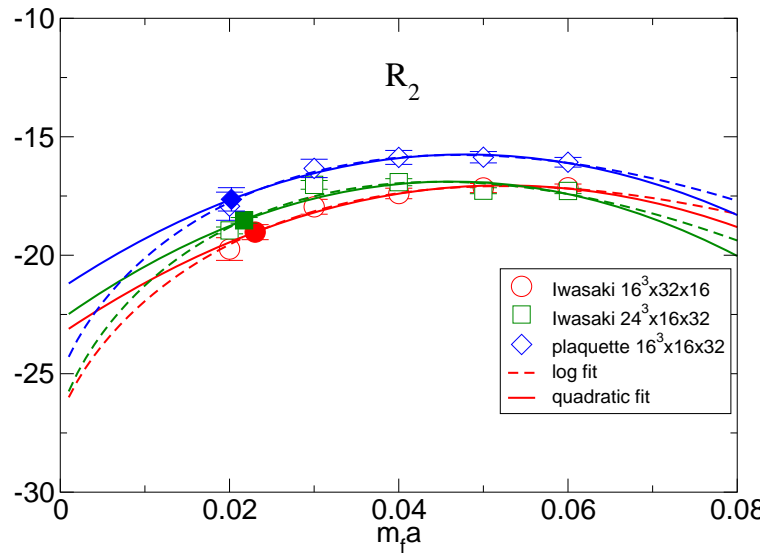
$$R_i(\mu) \equiv \frac{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle} \Rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{M_K^2} \right]_{\text{exp}} \left[ m_M^2 \frac{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle} \right]_{\text{lat}}, \quad i = 2, \dots, 5$$

- $\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1 | K^0 \rangle \propto m_K^2$   
 $\Rightarrow$  the ratio **diverges** in the chiral limit
- The factor of  $m_M^2$  is to **keep** the ratio **finite** in **the chiral limit**
  - $m_M$  is the pseudo scalar mass on the lattice
  - $[M_K]_{\text{exp}}$  is the experimental value of kaon mass

## ● Fitting functions

- quadratic form :  $R_i = b_0 + b_1 m_f a + b_2 (m_f a)^2$
- logarithmic form :  $R_i = b_0 + b_1 m_f a + b_2 m_f a \log(m_f a)$

● **Quark mass dependence of  $R_i = \left[ \frac{1}{M_K^2} \right]_{\text{exp}} \left[ m_M^2 \frac{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle} \right]_{\text{lat}}$**



●  $R_i$  at the physical point with the quadratic fit

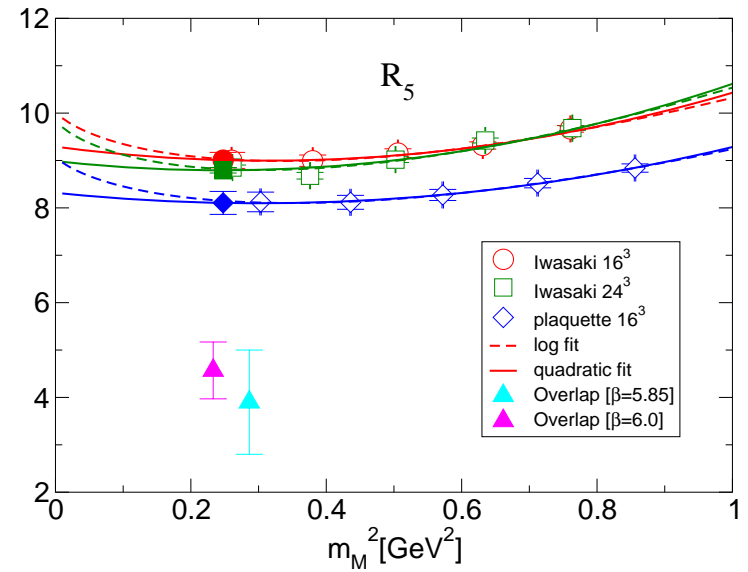
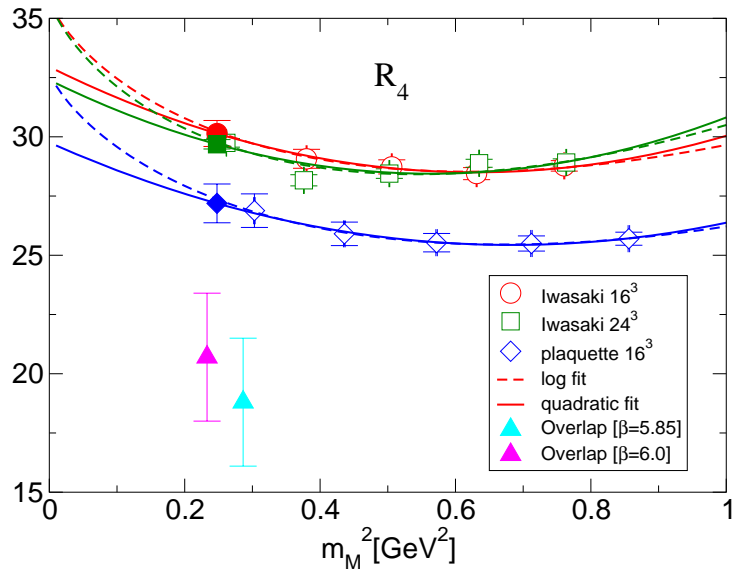
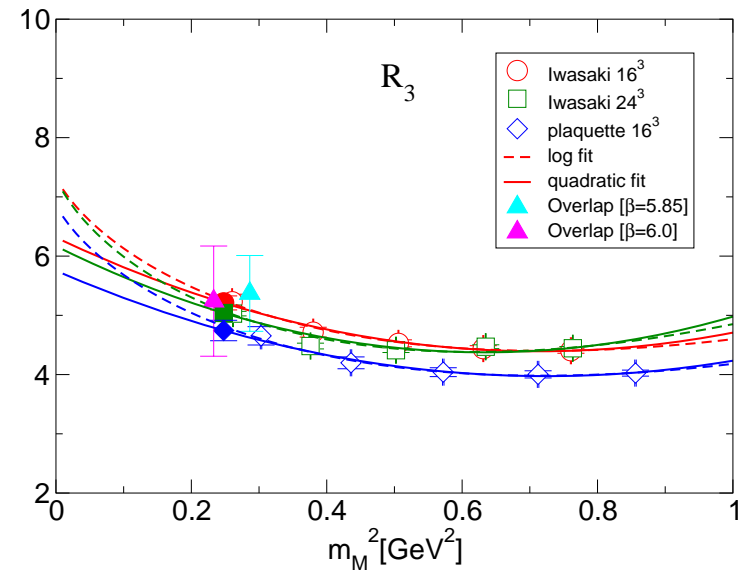
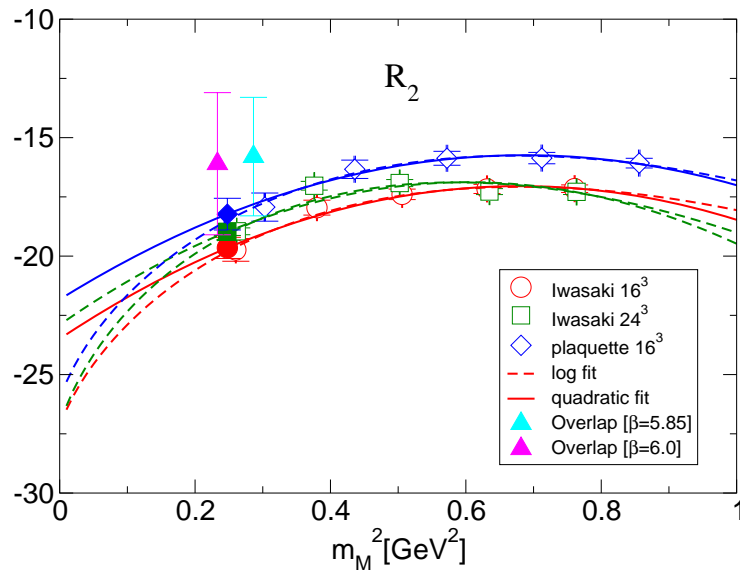
	Plaquette		Iwasaki	
	$16^3 \times 32 \times 16$	$16^3 \times 32 \times 16$	$24^3 \times 32 \times 16$	$24^3 \times 32 \times 16$
$R_1$	1	1	1	1
$R_2$	-17.64(49)(12)	-19.03(32)(2)	-18.53(12)(1)	-18.53(12)(1)
$R_3$	4.57(13)(3)	5.03(08)(0)	4.91(03)(0)	4.91(03)(0)
$R_4$	26.77(60)(6)	29.69(39)(2)	29.39(15)(0)	29.39(15)(0)
$R_5$	8.10(18)(2)	9.00(12)(1)	8.80(05)(0)	8.80(05)(0)

- **Small volume dependence**
- **10% discrepancies for  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  between Iwasaki and Plaquette could be  $O(a^2)$  effects**

**$|\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle|$  ( $i = 2, \dots, 5$ ) are much larger than  $|\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle|$**



# Comparison with the overlap results R.Babich et.al. hep-lat/0605016



- **Consistent results for  $R_2$  and  $R_3$**
- **Large discrepancies for  $R_4$  and  $R_5$**
- **Possible source for the discrepancies**
  - **Renormalization method**
    - **1-loop perturbation vs Non-perturbative RI/MOM scheme**

### Future work

- **Non-Perturbative renormalization for DWF using **Schödinger functional method****  
**Y.Taniguchi hep-lat/0604002**

# Simulation Results for $B_i$

- **B-parameter for SM**

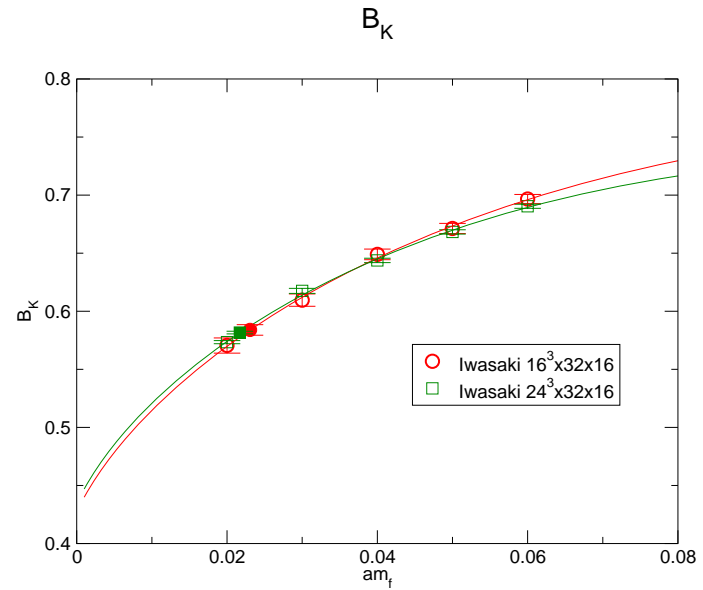
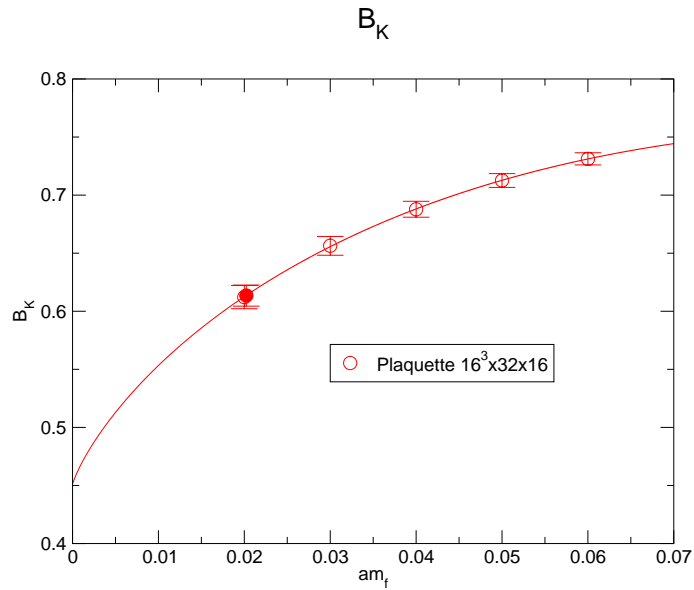
$$B_1(\mu) = B_K(\mu) \equiv \frac{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{\frac{8}{3} \langle \bar{K}^0 | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 d | K^0 \rangle}$$

- **B-parameters for BSM**

$$B_i(\mu) \equiv \frac{\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{C_i \langle \bar{K}^0 | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | K^0 \rangle}, \quad i = 2, \dots, 5$$

**convention factors :  $C_i \equiv \{\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -2, -\frac{2}{3}\}$**

● **Quark mass dependence of  $B_K$**

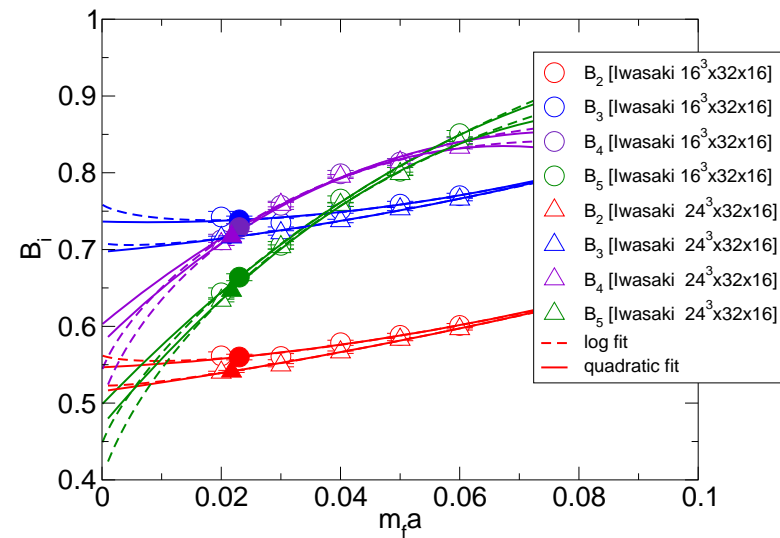
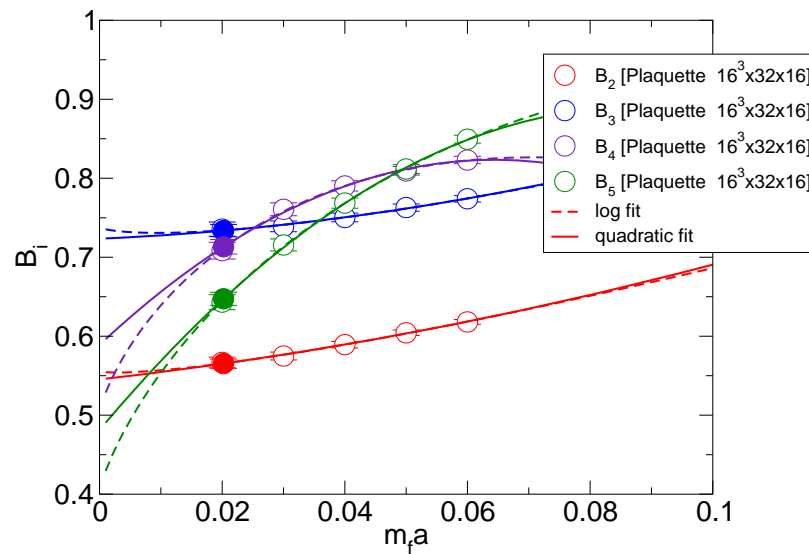


● **Fitting function :**

$$B_K = B(1 - 3cm_f a \log(m_f a) + bm_f a)$$

● **The solid symbols denote the interpolated results at  $m_s a/2$**

● **Quark mass dependence of  $B_i = \frac{\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle}{C_i \langle \overline{K^0} | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | K^0 \rangle}$**



● **Fitting function**

- **quadratic fit** :  $B_i = b_0 + b_1 m_f a + b_2 (m_f a)^2$
- **logarithmic fit** :  $B_i = b_0 + b_1 m_f a + b_2 m_f a \log(m_f a)$



●  $B_i$  at the physical point with quadratic fit

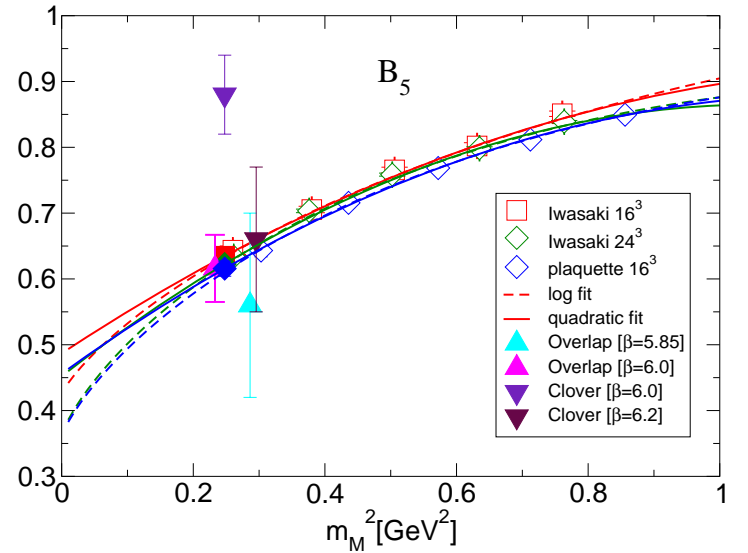
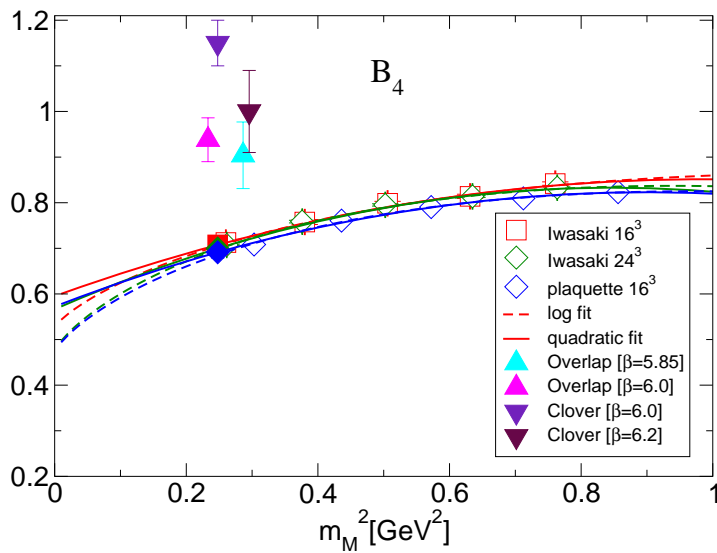
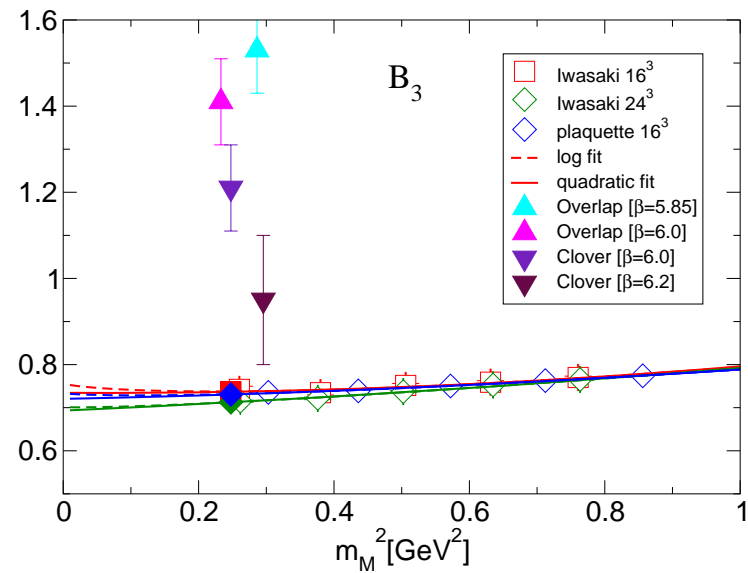
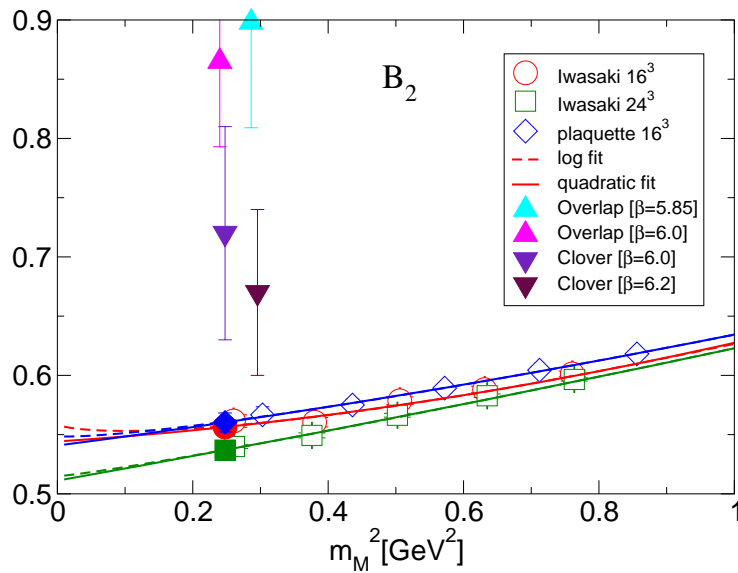
	<b>Plaquette</b>	<b>Iwasaki</b>	
	$16^3 \times 32 \times 16$	$16^3 \times 32 \times 16$	$24^3 \times 32 \times 16$
$B_1$	0.6135(91)	0.5839(45)	0.5817(11)
$B_2$	0.5653(58)(4)	0.5600(36)(2)	0.5413(13)(0)
$B_3$	0.7337(78)(5)	0.7386(50)(3)	0.7160(19)(0)
$B_4$	0.7132(78)(19)	0.7285(50)(2)	0.7172(17)(7)
$B_5$	0.6474(83)(15)	0.6640(45)(3)	0.6466(15)(6)

● Volume and gauge action dependences are small



## Comparison with the other fermion results

Overlap: R. Babich et.al. hep-lat/0605016 , Wilson: A. Donini et.al. PLB470(1999)233



- **Large discrepancies for  $B_2$ ,  $B_3$  and  $B_4$  between our results and the other fermion results.**
- **Consistency for  $B_5$**
- **Possible sources of discrepancies**
  - **Renormalization method**
    - **1-loop perturbation vs Non-perturbative RI/MOM scheme**
  - **$\langle \overline{K^0} | \bar{s} \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle$  itself could be different**

# Summary

- **Measurements of matrix elements for generic  $\Delta S = 2$  four quark operator**
  - DWF + **Plaquette** on  $16^3 \times 32 \times 16$  lattices at  $a^{-1} \approx 2\text{GeV}$
  - DWF + **Iwasaki** on  $16^3 \times 32 \times 16$  and  $24^3 \times 32 \times 16$  lattices at  $a^{-1} \approx 2\text{GeV}$
- **$|\langle \overline{K^0} | O_i(\mu) | K^0 \rangle|$  ( $i = 2, \dots, 5$ ) much larger than  $|\langle \overline{K^0} | O_1(\mu) | K^0 \rangle|$** 
  - **Small volume dependences**
- **Comparison with the previous works using different fermion actions**
  - **Large discrepancies for some matrix elements**
  - **Difference of renormalization methods could be a large source of discrepancies**
    - **1-loop perturbation vs Non-perturbative RI/MOM scheme**

**Future work**

**Non-Perturbative renormalization for DWF using **Schödinger functional method****     **Y.Taniguchi hep-lat/0604002**