

Probing new physics in kaon rare decay

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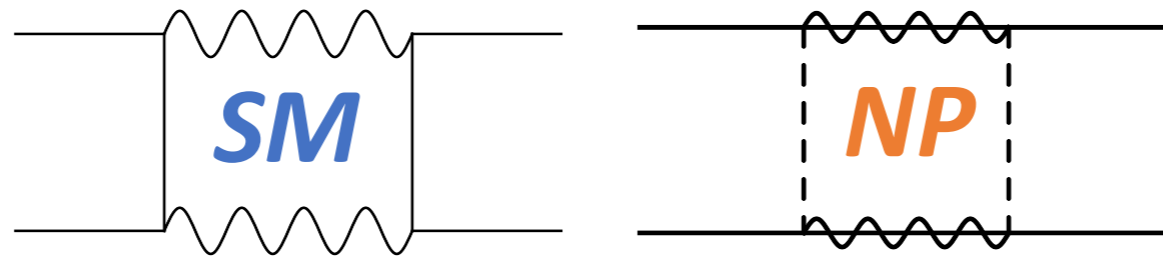
International Workshop on the Extension Project for the J-PARC Hadron
Experimental Facility (J-PARC HEF-ex WS)

@Online
2021/07/08

Kaon and NP

- No clear evidence of New physics so far. Intensity frontier plays an important role
- Kaon observables are sensitive to NP at a very high scale, which is not accessible at the LHC

FCNC and CP violation in Kaon system are suppressed in the SM



If $|C_{NP}| \sim 1$

$$\mathcal{L}_{eff} = \mathcal{L}^{SM} + \frac{1}{\Lambda_{NP}^2} \sum_i C_i \mathcal{O}_i^{\text{dim6}}$$

$$\Lambda_{NP} \sim \begin{cases} \mathcal{O}(10^5 \text{ TeV}) & : K^0 \\ \mathcal{O}(10^4 \text{ TeV}) & : D^0 \\ \mathcal{O}(10^3 \text{ TeV}) & : B_{d,s} \end{cases}$$

Kaon rare decay : $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

● Extremely rare and precise process in SM \rightarrow Golden modes

- ▶ Very rare decays **BR $\sim 10^{-11}$** (Loop, GIM and CKM)
- ▶ Theoretically clean (Absence of virtual photon contribution, Hadronic matrix elements obtained from $BR(K_{\ell 3})$ with isospin symmetry)

SM predictions Brod, Gorbahn and Stamou [[2105.02868](#)], Buras, Buttazzo, Girbach-Noe, Kneijens [[1503.02693](#)]

$$BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})_{\text{SM}} = 2.59(29) \times 10^{-11}$$

CKM error dominant

$$BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})_{\text{SM}} = 7.73(61) \times 10^{-11}$$

On-going experiments \rightarrow Talk by Shiomi

BR(K_L)  @J-PARC

will reach SM sensitivity 2025
O(100) SM events in KOTO step 2

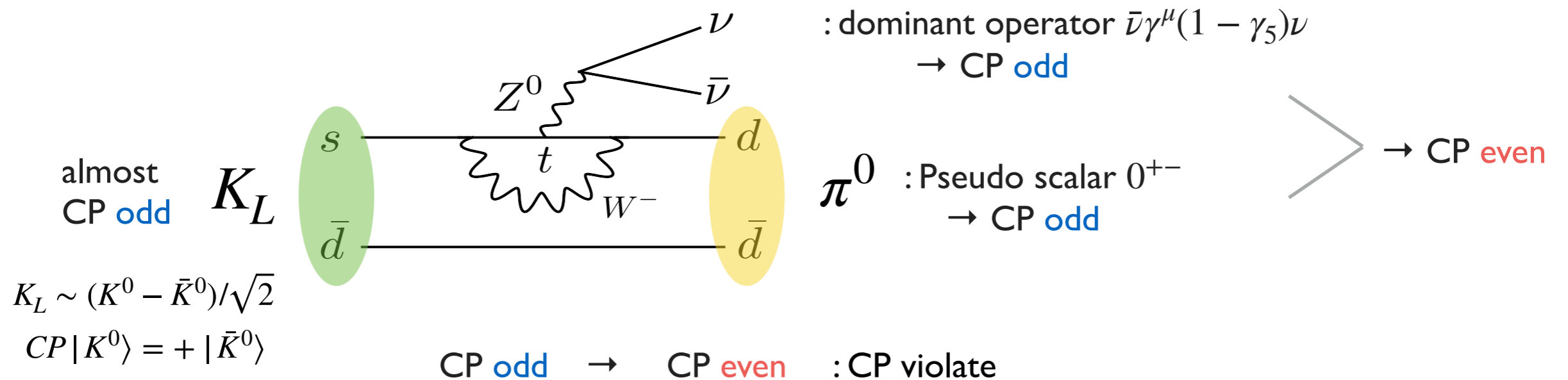
BR(K⁺)  @CERN

20 SM events are expected with Run I (2016-18)
Run2 (2021-2024)

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the SM

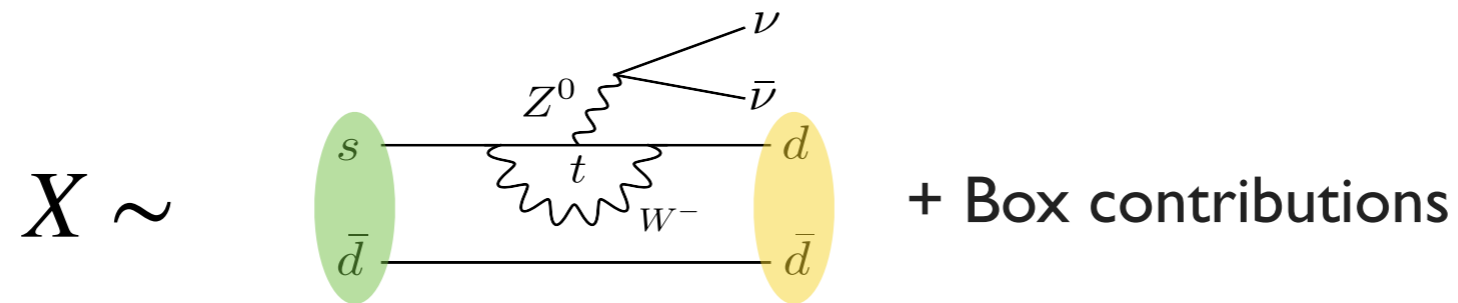
● $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ is CP-violating process in the SM [see e.g. Bronco, Lavoura, Silva, CP Violation]

- ▶ Lepton flavor conserved (ν and $\bar{\nu}$ have same flavor : $\nu_i \bar{\nu}_i$) \rightarrow CP eigenstate
- ▶ V-A structure



- ▶ In the SM, CP-conserving contribution is negligible [Buchalla, Isidori, hep-ph/9806501]
- ▶ CP-conserving effect can be induced from NP (e.g. mediated by scalar, Lepton flavor violation)

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the SM

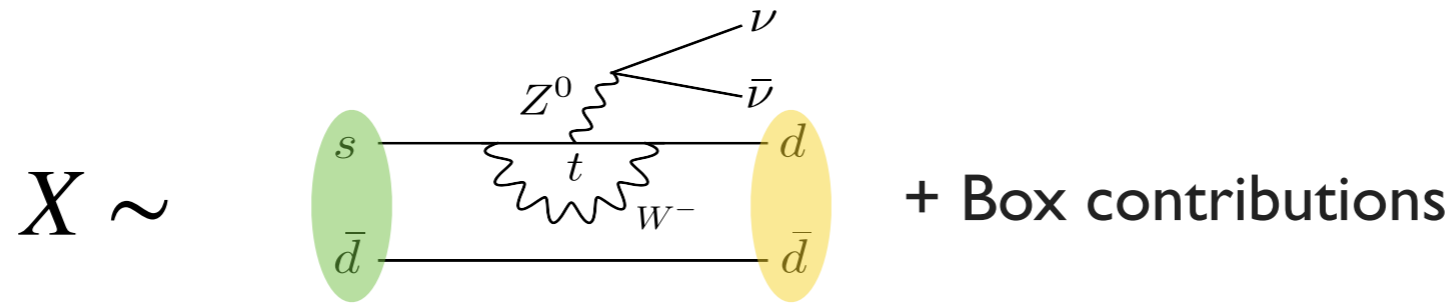


$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ $\propto F_0 (\text{Im} X)^2$
 CP-violating

$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ $\propto F_+ |X|^2$
 CP-conserving

F_0, F_+ : Form factors

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the SM



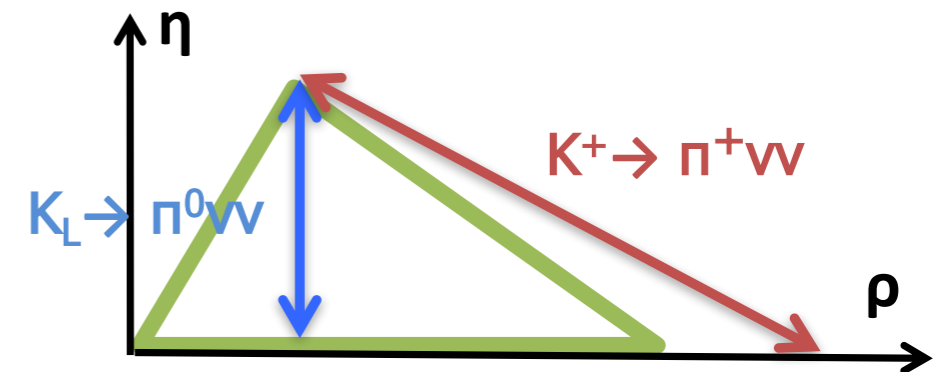
$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ $\propto F_0 (\text{Im} X)^2 \propto \eta^2$
 CP-violating

η, ρ : CKM parametr

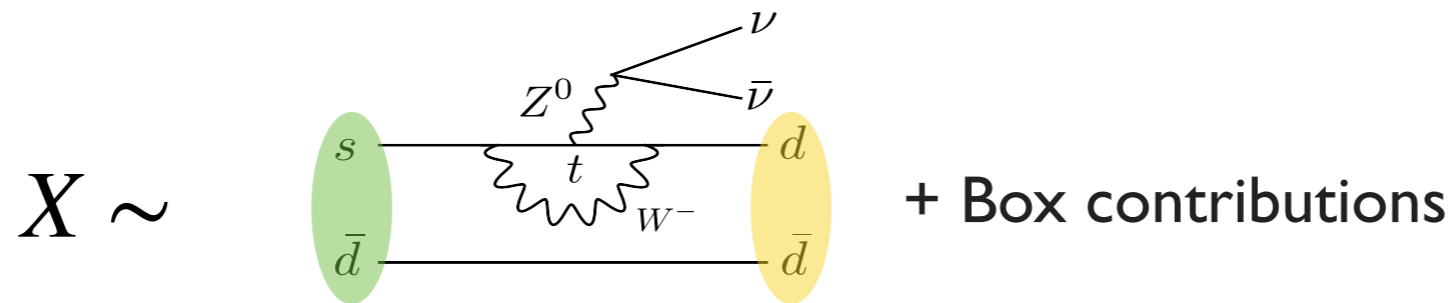
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ $\propto F_+ |X|^2 \propto [(\bar{\rho} - \rho^0)^2 + \bar{\eta}^2]$
 CP-conserving

F_0, F_+ : Form factors

- Both channel can determine the CKM unitarity triangle independently from B meson obs.



$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the SM



$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$
CP-violating

$$\propto F_0 (\text{Im}X)^2$$

isospin
relation



$$\frac{\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})}{\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})} = \frac{(\text{Im}X)^2}{|X|^2} \leq 1$$

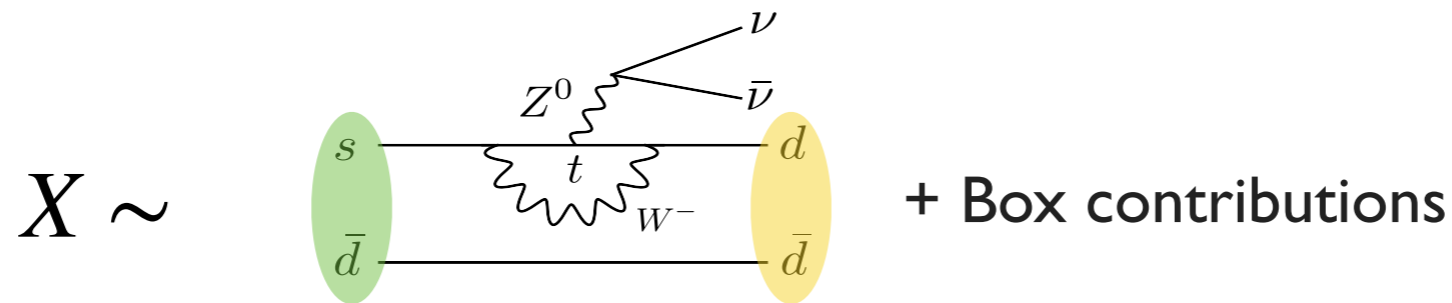
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$
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F_0, F_+ : Form factors

$\rightarrow F_0 \sim F_+$ because of
isospin symmetry ($\Delta I = 1/2$)

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$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$
CP-conserving

$$\propto F_+ |X|^2$$

$\tau_{K_L} / \tau_{K^+} \sim 4.17$

and isospin breaking correction



F_0, F_+ : Form factors

$\rightarrow F_0 \sim F_+$ because of
isospin symmetry ($\Delta I = 1/2$)

$$\frac{BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})}{BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})} \leq 4.3$$

Grossman-Nir bound

Model-independent theoretical bound

[Grossman, Nir, hep-ph/9701313]

$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ in the SM+NP

[Buras, Buttazzo, Kneijens, 1507.08672]

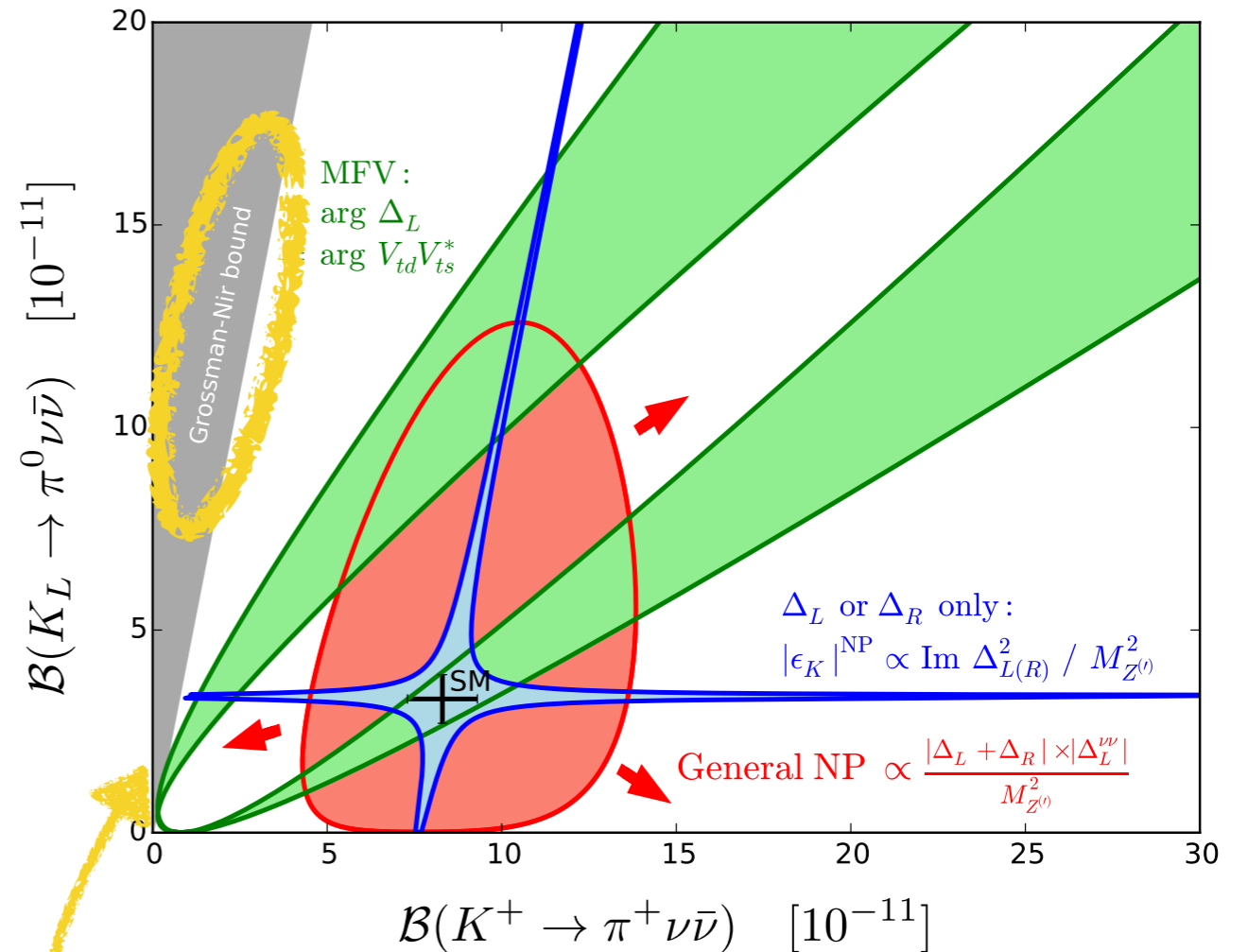
- NP effects in K_L and K^+ decay are highly correlated generically

- Isospin relation ($\Delta I=1/2$) is used

$$\frac{\langle \pi^0 | \mathcal{O}_{\Delta I=1/2} | \bar{K}^0 \rangle}{\langle \pi^+ | \mathcal{O}_{\Delta I=1/2} | K^+ \rangle} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$\Delta I=3/2$ interaction (e.g. dim9 ope) violates GN bound

- GN bound is hold for lepton flavor violating scenario : $\nu_i \bar{\nu}_j (i \neq j)$



$$\frac{BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})}{BR(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu})} \leq 4.3$$

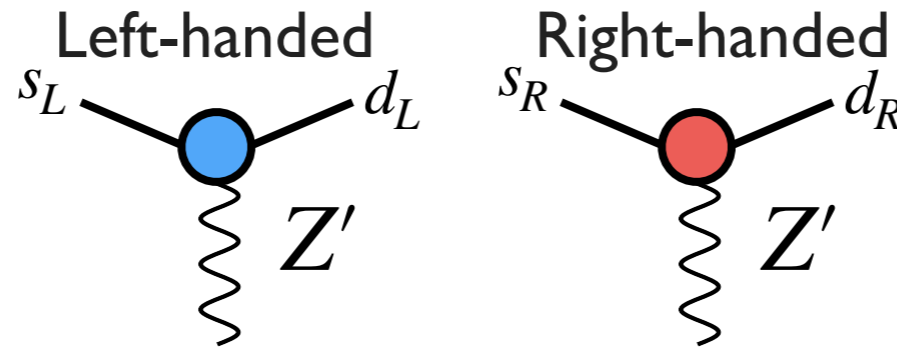
Grossman-Nir bound

Model-independent theoretical bound

[Grossman, Nir, hep-ph/9701313]

Impact of $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ on NP

e.g.) Z' model



► Correlation btwn $BR(K_L)$ and $BR(K^+)$

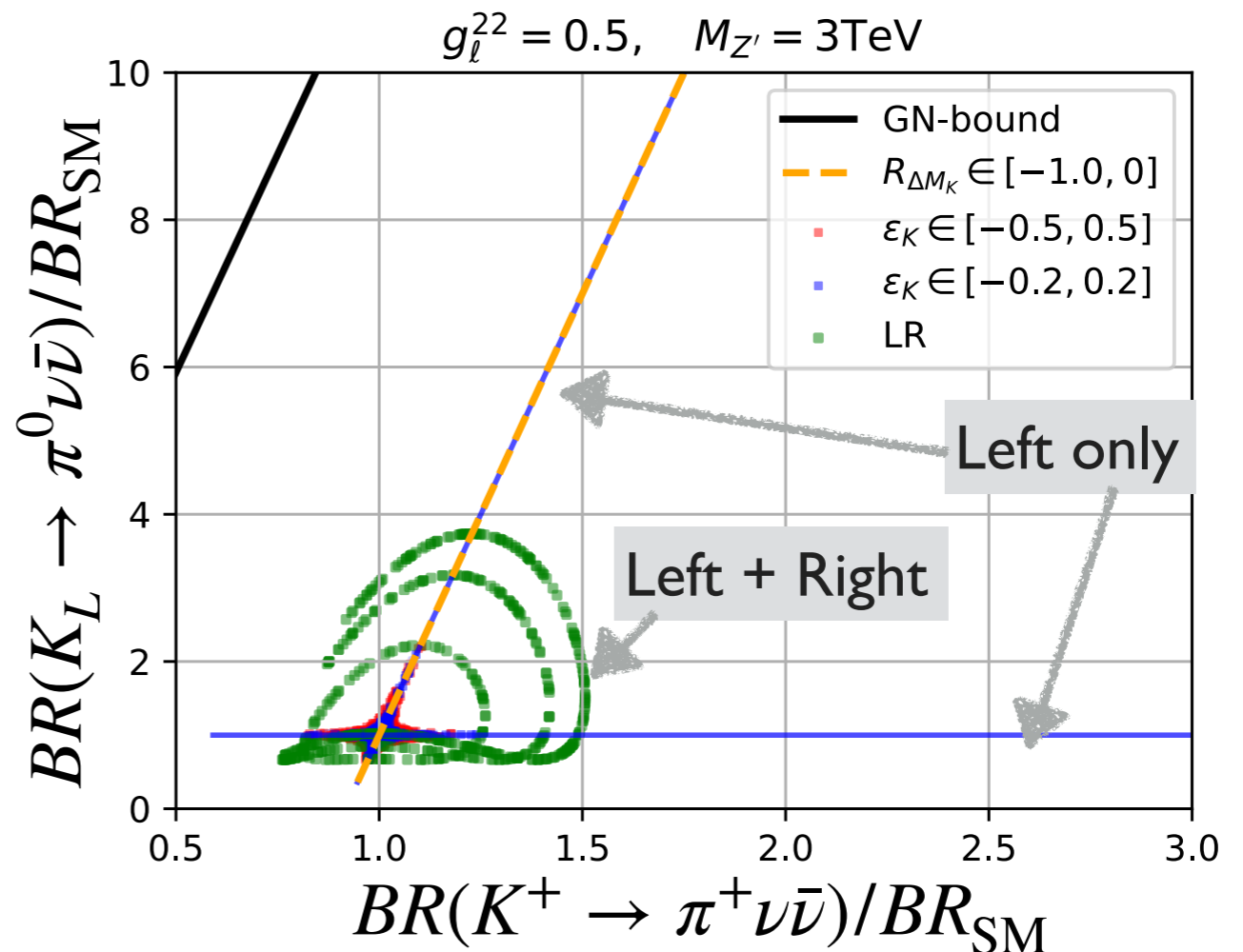
[Aebischer, Buras, Kumar, 2006.01138]

Left or Right scenario

tight constraint from ϵ_K
 → strong correlation btwn
 $BR(K_L)$ and $BR(K^+)$

Left + Right scenario

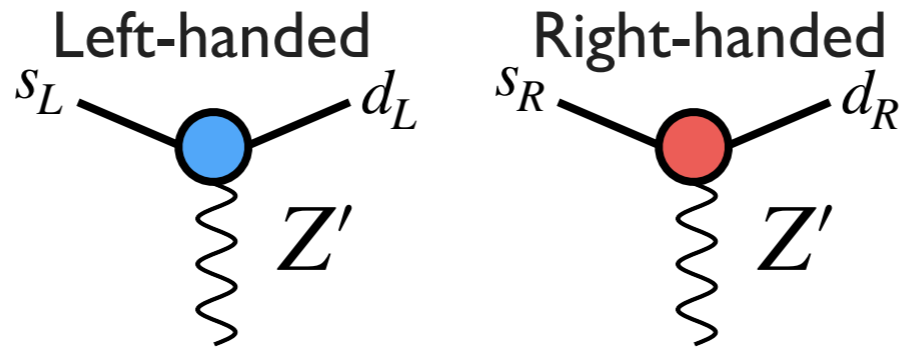
possible cancellation in ϵ_K
 → no strong correlation



Same features in various NP model like MSSM and Randall-Sundrum models
 provide model-independent test for NP at scale $\sim O(100 \text{ TeV})$

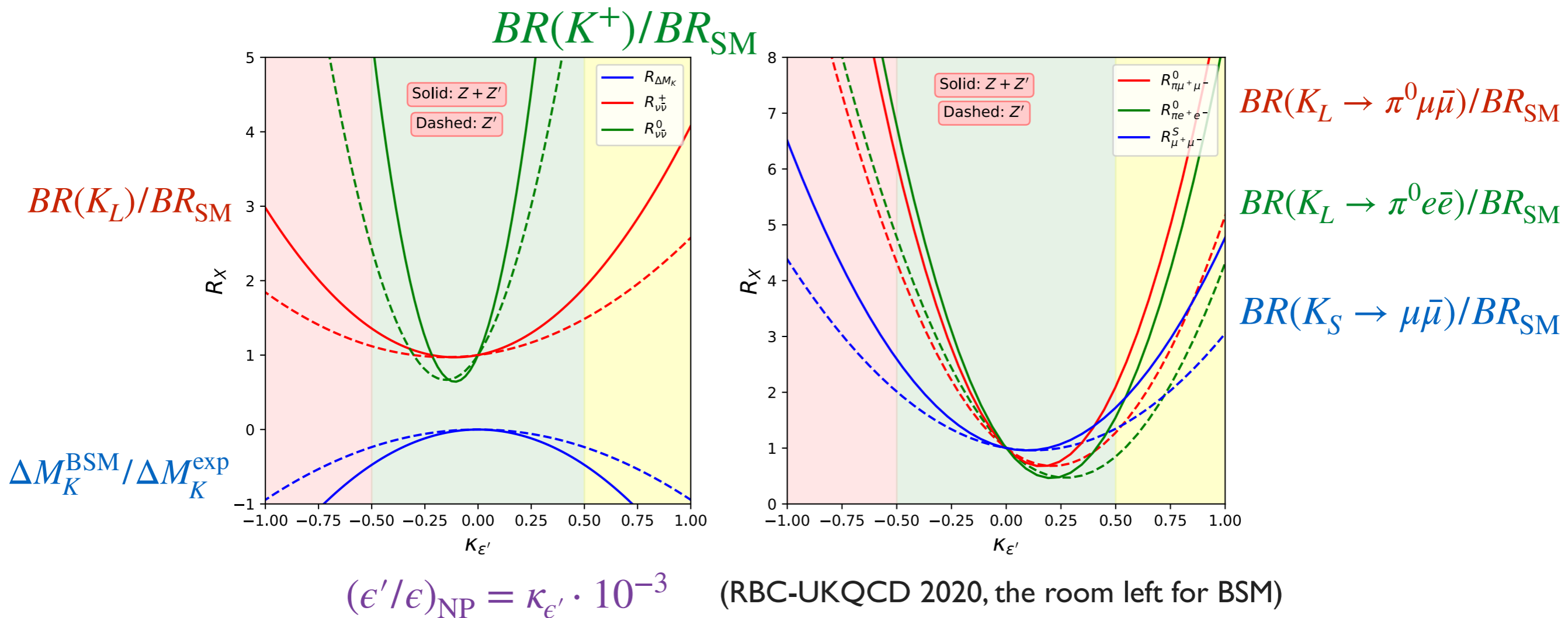
Impact of $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ on NP

e.g.) Z' model



[Aebischer, Buras, Kumar, 2006.01138]

► Correlation with others



With improved measurements it will be possible to select the favorite scenarios

Hot topics related to $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ last few years

$\mathcal{O}(1)$ NP in ϵ'/ϵ ?

ϵ'/ϵ : Direct CPV in $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$

Deviation btw SM with lattice and data (2015)

→ New lattice results is consistent (2020)

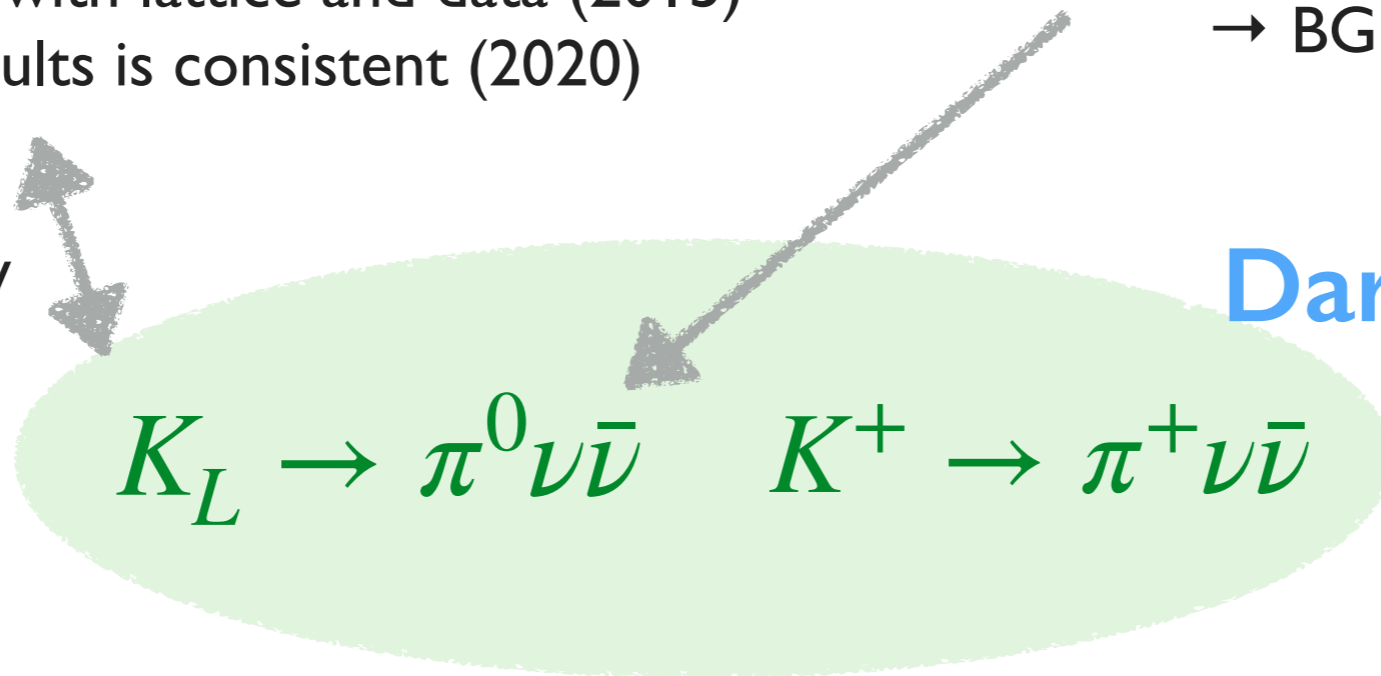
KOTO “excess”?

3 events observed (2019)

~3 σ tension?

→ BG consistent (2020)

Correlation, CPV



$$K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$$

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

$$= K \rightarrow \pi X$$

X : invisible particle

Dark sector search

Different flavor

B anomaly

Lepton flavor universality violation in B semi-leptonic decays (2015-)

Various NP models have been studied though not referred here

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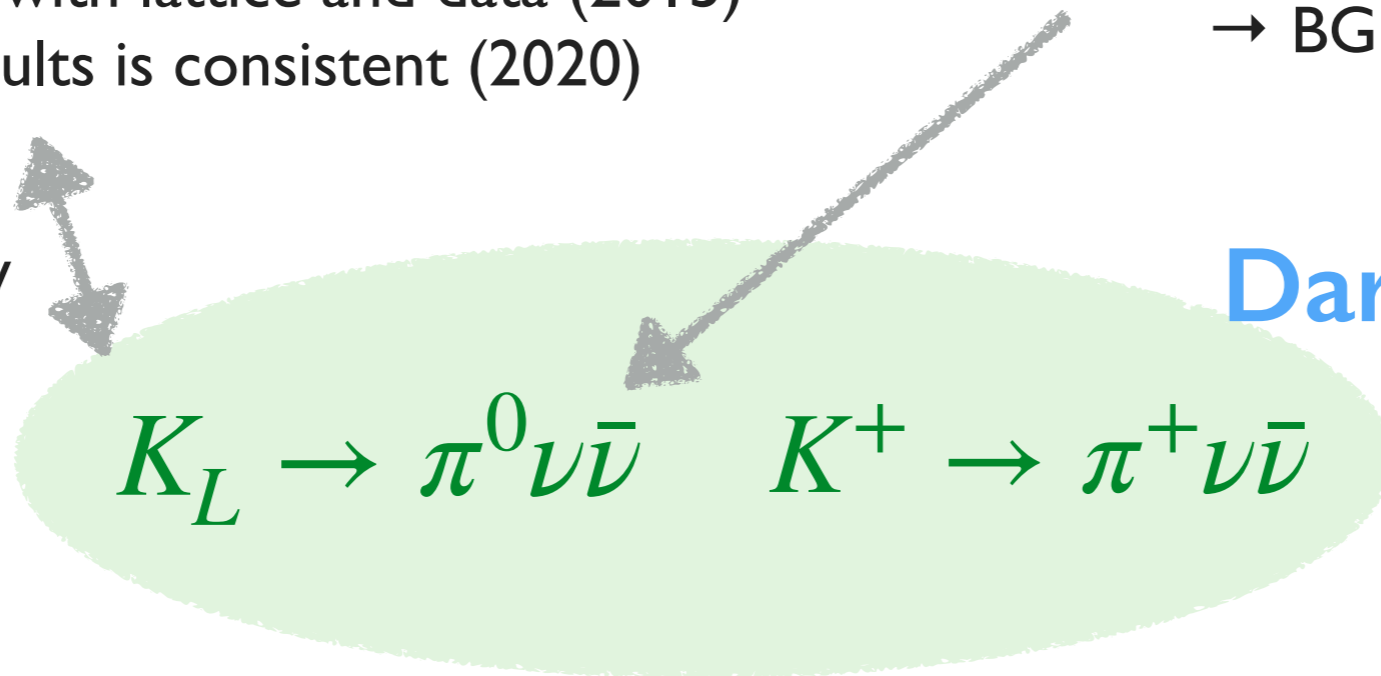
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Connection with B anomaly

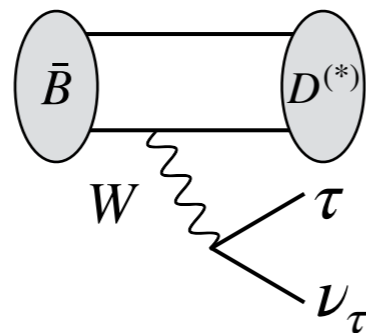
Lepton Flavor Universality Violation in semi-leptonic B decays have been reported by Belle and LHCb

$$b \rightarrow c\tau\nu \quad R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} > R_{D^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}l\nu)}$$

Tree-level in SM

LFUV in τ vs μ/e

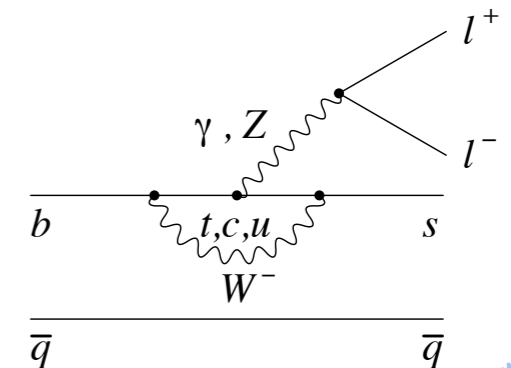


$$b \rightarrow sl\ell \quad R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{exp}} < R_{K^{(*)}}^{\text{SM}}$$

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)}\mu^+\mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)}e^+e^-)}$$

loop-level in SM

LFUV in μ vs e



Model independent consideration for B anomalies \rightarrow NP couples to **3rd** gen. strongly

$$\text{NP in } b \rightarrow c\tau\nu_{\tau} \text{ (3rd gen.)} \gg \text{NP in } b \rightarrow s\mu\mu \text{ (2nd gen.)}$$

Connection with B anomaly

- Natural link with LFUV effects in B, thanks to the presence of 3rd generation leptons in the final state

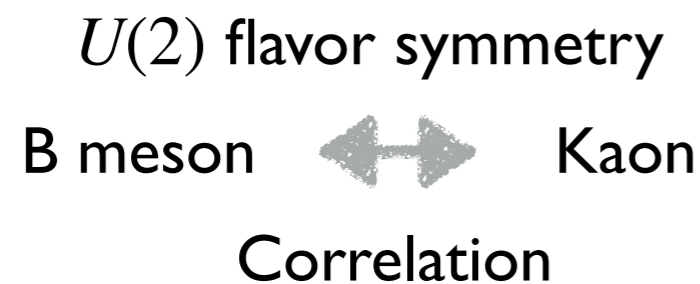
3rd gen.

$$BR(K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}) = BR(K \rightarrow \pi \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) + BR(K \rightarrow \pi \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu) + BR(K \rightarrow \pi \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\tau)$$

Connection with B anomaly

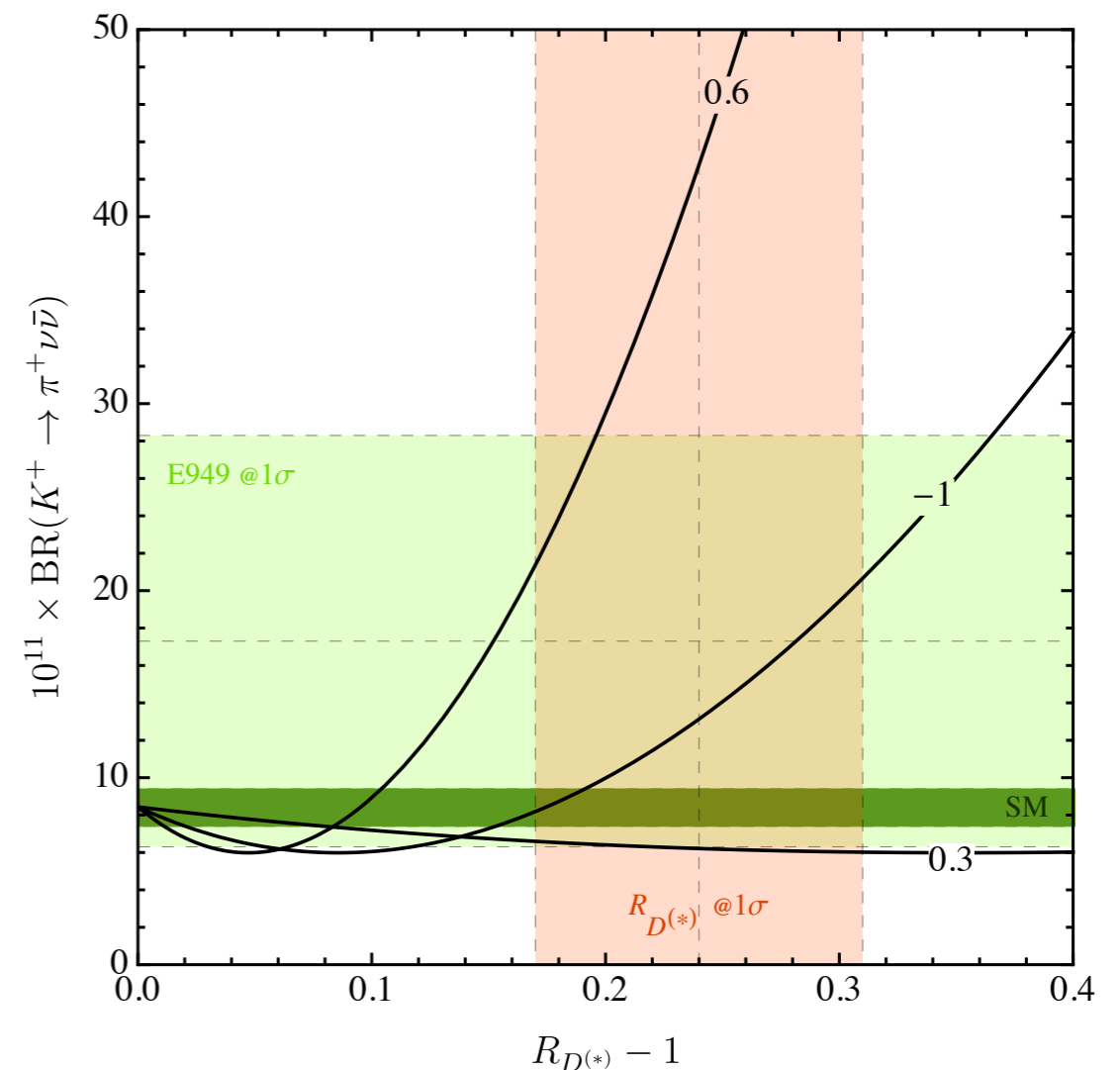
[D'Ambrosio, Iyer 1712.0812 / Fajfer, Kosnik, Silva 1802.00786/
Matsuzaki, Nishiwaki and KY 1806.02312
Gherardia, Marzocchab, Nardecchia, Romaninoa 1903.10954, etc.]

e.g.) EFT approach with flavor symmetry



There is strong constrain from $BR(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \nu \bar{\nu})$, but do not exclude O(1) enhancements for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$

[Bordone, Buttazzo, Isidori, Monnard 1705.10729]



Connection with B anomaly

Leptoquark(LQ) solution (scalar and vector) is the best solution for B anomaly so far

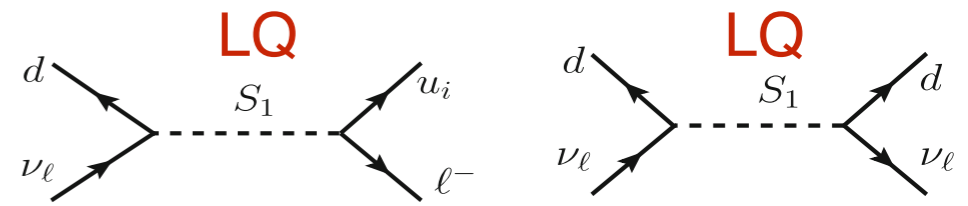
LQ (GUT, Composite model, SUSY with R-parity violation)

e.g.) $S_1 + S_2$ LQ model

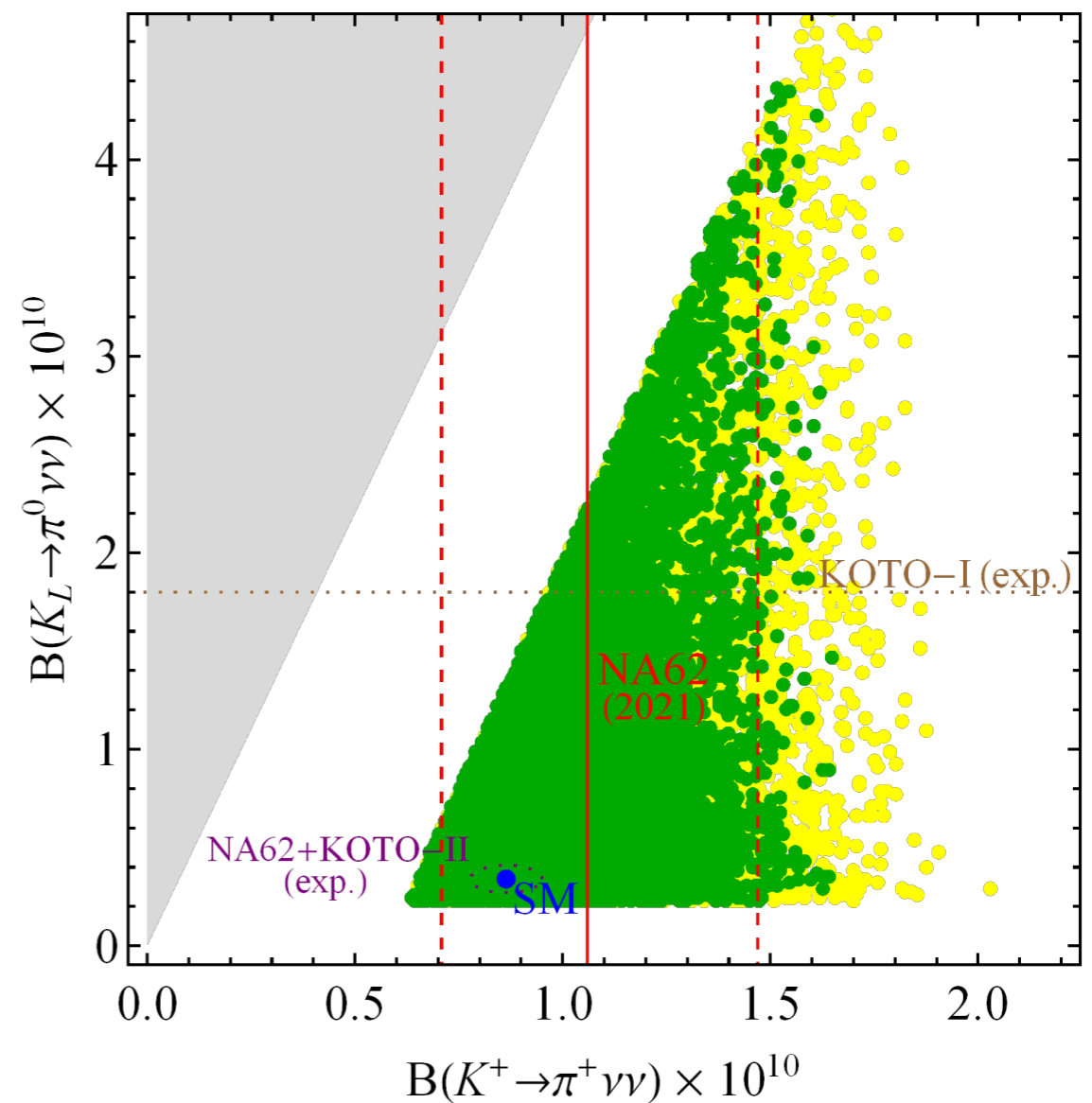
w/o flavor symmetry

global fit at 68% (green)
and 95% (yellow) CL

$BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu})$ could potentially take values that can be probed by the end of stage I of the KOTO experiment



[Marzocca, Trifinopoulos, Venturini 2106.15630]



Summary

● Kaon rare decays $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$ and $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ are Golden mode for NP

● Measurement $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ will have impact on

- ▶ CKM unitary triangle fit
- ▶ High-scale NP
- ▶ selection the favorite scenarios

● Hot discussions related to $K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ last few years

Lattice, Belle 2, LHCb

