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Neutral kaon mixing beyond the standard model with $n_f = 2 + 1$ chiral fermions

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We compute the hadronic matrix elements of the four-quark operators needed for the study of $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing beyond the Standard Model (SM). We use $n_f = 2 + 1$ flavors of domain-wall fermion that exhibit good chiral-flavor symmetry. The renormalization is performed nonperturbatively through the RI-MOM scheme and our results are converted perturbatively to $\overline{MS}$. The computation is performed on a single lattice spacing $a \approx 0.086$ with a lightest unitary pion mass of 290 MeV. The various systematic errors, including the discretization effects, are estimated and discussed. Our results confirm a previous quenched study, where large ratios of non-SM to SM matrix elements were obtained.


I. INTRODUCTION

Recent progress achieved by the lattice community is greatly improving our theoretical understanding of CP violation in kaon decays. The experimentally well-measured parameters $\varepsilon_K$ and $\varepsilon'_K$, which quantify indirect and direct CP violation in $K \rightarrow \pi \pi$, can be confronted with a theoretical computation of the $K \rightarrow (\pi \pi)_{1,0,2}$ amplitudes and of neutral kaon mixing, providing the nonperturbative effects are correctly accounted for. The first direct and realistic computation of the $K \rightarrow (\pi \pi)_{1,0,2}$ amplitude has been recently performed [1,2]. A complete computation of the $\Delta I = 1/2$ amplitude is still missing, but important work is being performed in that direction [3]. The situation is much more favorable for neutral kaon oscillations: the bag parameter $B_K$ that describes the long-distance contributions to neutral kaon mixing in the Standard Model (SM), is now computed with a precision of a few percent (see e.g. [4–6]) for recent unquenched determinations). By combining $B_K$ with the experimental value of $\varepsilon_K$, one obtains important constraints on the free parameters associated with quark flavor mixing (see [7] for a recent pedagogical review). In principle, the same techniques can be applied for beyond the Standard Model (BSM) theories (see for example [8–17]), but not much is known concerning the long-distance contributions of the nonstandard operators beyond the quenched approximation.

In this paper, we present the first realistic computation of the matrix elements of neutral kaon mixing beyond the Standard Model. Previous studies were either preliminary [18,19] or suffered from the quenched approximation [20,21]. Since a noticeable disagreement was observed between Refs. [20] and [21] it is important to repeat this computation in a more realistic framework [22].

II. FORMALISM

In the SM, neutral kaon mixing is dominated by box diagrams as in Fig. 1. By performing an operator product expansion, one factorizes the long-distance effects in the weak matrix element (WME) $\langle \bar{K}^0 | O_{1,2}^{\Delta s=2} | K^0 \rangle$ of the four-quark operators $O_{i=1,2}^{\Delta s=2}$ given by ($\alpha$ and $\beta$ are color indices)

$$O_{1,2}^{\Delta s=2} = (\bar{s}_\alpha \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) s_\alpha)(\bar{s}_\beta \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) s_\beta).$$

(1)

Only one four-quark operator appears in the SM because neutral kaon mixing occurs under $W$-boson exchange, implying a “vector-axial” Dirac structure. Since this four-quark operator is invariant under Fierz rearrangement, the two different color structures (mixed and unmixed) are equivalent.

We also seek to understand whether new physics beyond the Standard Model could play a detectable role in kaon CP violation. Assuming that this new physics is perturbative, we might also describe this by contributions to the effective Hamiltonian, and other four-quark operators are induced by such extensions of the SM. It is conventional to introduce the so-called SUSY basis $O_{i=1,2}^{\Delta s=2}$; in addition to the SM operator $O_{1,2}^{\Delta s=2}$, we define [24,25]

$$O_{1,2}^{\Delta s=2} = (\bar{s}_\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d_\alpha)(\bar{d}_\beta (1 - \gamma_5) s_\beta),$$

$$O_{3,4}^{\Delta s=2} = (\bar{s}_\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d_\alpha)(\bar{d}_\beta (1 + \gamma_5) s_\beta),$$

$$O_{5}^{\Delta s=2} = (\bar{s}_\alpha (1 - \gamma_5) d_\alpha)(\bar{d}_\beta (1 + \gamma_5) s_\alpha).$$

(2)

These four-quark operators appear in the generic $\Delta s = 2$ Hamiltonian

$$H^{\Delta s=2} = \sum_{i=1}^{5} C_i(\mu) O_{i}^{\Delta s=2}(\mu),$$

where $\mu$ is a renormalization scale. The Wilson coefficients $C_i$, which encode the short-distance effects, depend on the new physics model under consideration. The long-distance effects are factorized into the matrix elements of

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the four-quark operators $O_{i}^{\Delta s=2}$. Lattice QCD offers a unique opportunity to quantify these effects in a model-independent way.

In phenomenological applications, by combining our results for the BSM matrix elements with experimental observables (typically the mass difference $\Delta M_K = m_{K_s} - m_{K_L}$ and $\epsilon_K$), one obtains important constraints on the model under consideration. The Wilson coefficients and the bare matrix elements have to be converted into a common scheme, at a given scale $\mu$ (typically $\overline{\text{MS}}$ at a scale of 2 or 3 GeV). In the SM case ($i = 1$) it is conventional to introduce the kaon bag parameter $B_K$, which measures the deviation of the SM matrix element from its vacuum saturation approximation

$$B_K = \frac{\langle K^0|O|K^0 \rangle}{\frac{4}{3} m_K^2 f_K^2},$$

where the normalization for the decay constant is such that $f_K = 156.1$ MeV. Several normalizations for the BSM operators have been proposed in the literature (see for example [20]); in this work we follow [21] and define the ratios

$$R_{i}^{\text{BSM}} = \left[ \frac{f_K^2}{m_K^2 \text{exp}} \right] \frac{m_P (\bar{P}O_i P)}{f_P (\bar{P}O_i P)^{\text{lat}}},$$

where $P$ is a pseudoscalar particle of mass $m_P$ and decay constant $f_P$. The term $[\ ]_{\text{lat}}$ is obtained from our lattice simulations for different values of $m_P$.

As advocated in [21], there are various reasons to choose this normalization rather than, for example, the standard bag parameters. In particular, we expect some systematic errors to cancel in the ratio of the bare WMEs; there is no need to introduce the light quark masses and the partial conservation of the axial current. Furthermore, the mass factors in Eq. (5) compensate the leading-order chiral behavior of the WMEs, making all of the chiral extrapolations smoother. Finally, at the physical point $P = K^0$, the $R_{i}^{\text{BSM}}$’s give directly the ratios of the non-SM to SM contributions.

The $R_{i}^{\text{BSM}}$’s will be the main result of this work, but for completeness we will also give the BSM bag parametrization, defined as (where $N_{2, -3} = \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -2, -\frac{2}{3}$) [26]

$$B_i = \frac{\langle K^0|O_i|K^0 \rangle}{N_i \langle K^0|\bar{s}\gamma_5 d|0\rangle \langle 0|\bar{s}\gamma_5 d|K^0 \rangle}, \quad i = 2, \ldots, 5.$$ (6)

III. COMPUTATION DETAILS

This computation is performed on the finer of the two ensembles described in detail in [4,27]. We use $32^3 \times 64 \times 16$ (the last number corresponds to the length of the fifth dimension of the domain-wall action in lattice units) Iwasaki gauge configurations with an inverse lattice spacing $a^{-1} = 2.28(3)$ GeV, corresponding to $a \sim 0.086$ fm. The quarks are described by the domain-wall action [28–30], both in the valence and in the sea sectors. We have three different values of the light sea quark mass $a m_{\text{light}}^\text{sea} = 0.004, 0.006, 0.008$ corresponding to unitary pion masses of approximately 290, 340, and 390 MeV, respectively. The simulated strange quark mass is $a m_{\text{sea strange}} = 0.03$, which is close to its physical value $0.0273(7)$ [27]. For the main results of this work, we consider only unitary light quarks, $a m_{\text{valence}}^\text{light} = a m_{\text{light}}^\text{light}$, whereas for the physical strange we interpolate between the unitary ($a m_{\text{valence}}^\text{sea strange} = a m_{\text{sea strange}} = 0.03$) and the partially quenched ($a m_{\text{valence}}^\text{light} = 0.025$) data.

To extract the bare matrix elements we follow [4,27], where the procedure for the evaluation of the two-point functions and of the three-point function of the SM operator has been explained in detail. In particular, we have used Coulomb gauge fixed wall sources to obtain very good statistical precision. From the measurement of $B_K$, the generalization to the BSM operators is straightforward. We define the three-point function

$$c_i = \langle \bar{P}(t) O_{i=2,3,5}(t) \bar{P}(t) \rangle.$$ (7)
IV. RENORMALIZATION

The four-quark operators given in Eqs. (1) and (2) mix under renormalization. In a scheme that preserves chiral symmetry, the mixing pattern is given by the transformation properties of these operators under chiral rotations $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$. The SM operator $O^{\Delta_s=2}_5$ belongs to a $(27, 1)$ irreducible representation of $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ and renormalizes multiplicatively. The BSM operators fall into two categories: $O^{\Delta_s=2}_3$ and $O^{\Delta_s=2}_3$, which have then been subtracted explicitly [37]. Thus we conclude that this effect is a physical manifestation of the infrared behavior of the exceptional intermediate scheme. The results for the chirally allowed renormalization factors $Z_{q\bar{q}}^{\overline{MS}}(3 \text{ GeV})$ are shown in Fig. 3.

They relate the bare four-quark operators to the renormalized ones through the usual relation ($Z_q$ is the renormalization factor of the quark wave function and cancels in the ratios)

$$O^{\Delta_s=2}_i(3 \text{ GeV}) = \frac{Z_{q_i}(3 \text{ GeV})}{Z_{q_i}} O^{\Delta_s=2}_i.$$  

V. PHYSICAL RESULTS AND ERROR ESTIMATION

Once the bare ratios have been renormalized, we extrapolate them to the physical kaon mass. We have explored different strategies, such as a simple polynomial form or next-to-leading-order chiral perturbation theory (ChPT) predictions [39]. The value of the simulated unitary strange mass differs somewhat from the physical one; therefore, we perform an interpolation using a partially quenched strange quark. We find that the $R^{\overline{BSM}}$'s exhibit a very mild quark mass dependence (see Fig. 4 [43]); therefore, we take the results obtained with the polynomial Ansatz as our central values [44].
Our final results are the $R_{BSSM}$ quoted in $\overline{\text{MS}}$ at 3 GeV given in Table I. For completeness, we also convert these to the BSM bag parameters, using Eq. (6) [45]. We also note that, using the same framework, the SM contribution is found to be $B_1 = B_K = 0.517(4)_{\text{stat}}$ in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at 3 GeV, whereas a continuum value of 0.529(5)_{stat}(19)_{syst} was quoted in [4]. The difference comes from the fact that a different intermediate scheme was used in [4] (such a difference is accounted for in our estimation of the systematic errors). From the same reference, the discretization effects for $B_K$ on this lattice are seen to be of the order of 1.5%. Since we have only one lattice spacing for the BSM ratios, we make the assumption that the discretization errors are of the same size as those affecting $B_K$, and estimate a 1.5% error to all the different operators. This might appear like a crude estimate, but this effect is expected to be subdominant compared to other sources of systematic errors. The next systematic error (called “extr.”) represents the spread of the results obtained from different extrapolation strategies to the physical point. The systematic error associated with the nonperturbative renormalization (NPR) has been estimated from the breaking of chiral symmetry. The mixing of the (6, 6) with the (8, 8) operators is forbidden by chiral symmetry but likely to be enhanced by the exchange of light pseudoscalar particles. As the matrix element of $O^{\Delta S = 2}_{\text{val}}$ is numerically large, this nonphysical mixing has an effect on $O^{\Delta S = 2}_{\text{val}}$ and $O^{\Delta S = 2}_{\text{str}}$ of the order of 8%–9%. As discussed in the previous section, this unwanted infrared effect is absent if a nonexceptional scheme is used. The last error we quote (“PT”) arises from the matching between the intermediate

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We have computed the electroweak matrix elements of the $\Delta S = 2$ four-quark operators that contribute to neutral kaon mixing beyond the SM. Our work improves on the previous studies by using both dynamical and chiral fermions. We confirm the effect seen in a previous quenched computation [21], where a large enhancement of the nonstandard matrix elements were observed. The errors quoted in this work are of the order of 10%. We note that the main limitation of this study comes from the lack of matching factors between nonexceptional renormalization schemes (such as SMOM [4]) and $\overline{\text{MS}}$. Once these factors are available, we expect to reach a precision better than 5%. We also plan to utilize another lattice spacing in order to have a better handle on the discretization effects.

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APPENDIX

We have computed the nonperturbative scale evolution of the $R_{BSSM}$’s between 3 and 2 GeV and then converted the results to $\overline{\text{MS}}$ using one-loop perturbation theory [46,47]:

![Graph showing renormalized BSM ratios $R_{BSSM}$ in function of the bare valence quark mass.](image)
Our conventions are such that

\[
U^{\text{MS}}(2 \text{ GeV}, 3 \text{ GeV}) = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0.87 & 0.02 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0.09 & 1.09 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0.86 & -0.01 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & -0.03 & 0.98
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

(A1)

\[
R^{\text{BSM}}(2 \text{ GeV}) = U^{\text{MS}}(2 \text{ GeV}, 3 \text{ GeV}) R^{\text{BSM}}(3 \text{ GeV}).
\]

(A2)


[48] To obtain $\alpha_s$ at 3 GeV in the three-flavor theory, we start from $\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1184$ [49], we use the four-loop running [50,51] to compute the scale evolution down to the charm mass, while changing the number of flavors when crossing a threshold, and then run up to 3 GeV in the three-flavor theory.

