Precise test of CKM matrix unitarity

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Introduction

- CKM unitarity
- NA48 experimental setup
- Measurement of Br(K^0_Le3)/Br(2tr)
- Br(K^0_Le3)
- Measurement of Br($K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$)
- Measurement of Br($K^\pm$e3)
- K^0_Le3 form factors
- The radiative decay Br(K^0_Le3γ)
- Extraction of V_{us}
  - Experimental data
  - Theoretical input
  - Results
  - Compatibility of K^0 and $K^{+/-}$ results
- Conclusions

Introduction

CKM - Unitarity

CKM Unitarity

Unitarity of CKM matrix leads to a number of relations between V_{ij}

In particular for the first row

$$|Vud|^2 + |Vus|^2 + |Vub|^2 = 1$$

Most precisely measured elements of CKM

PDG 2004 data

|Vud| - well determined from measurement of

super allowed nuclear β-decays

free neutron life time

$|Vud| = 0.9738 \pm 0.0005$

$|Vub| = (3.67 \pm 0.47).10^{-3}$ - ($|Vub|^2 \approx 10^{-5}$ negligible)

SM prediction

$|Vus| = 0.2274 \pm 0.0021$

CKM Unitarity

Experimental value

|Vus| = 0.2200 ± 0.0026

Δ|Vus| = 0.0074 ± 0.0033 ~2.2 σ discrepancy

To solve the problem – measurement with precision ~ 1% (limited by theory)

Semileptonic decays K→πeν best for determination of |Vus|

The Ke3 matrix element is parameterized by one form factor

$$M = C\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}}V_{us}l^{\mu}f_+^{(o)}(t)(p_K + p_\pi)_\mu$$

Vector current transition matrix element

$$f_+^{(o)}(t)(p_K + p_\pi)_\mu = < \pi | V_\mu^4 - iV_\mu^5 | K >$$

$$f_+^{(o)}(t) = f_+^{(o)}(0)[1 + \lambda_+ \frac{t}{m_{\pi^\pm}^2}]$$

λ_+ experimentally measured

CKM Unitarity

Recent experimental data – evidence for non linear terms

$$f_+^{(o)}(t) = f_+^{(o)}(0)[1 + \lambda_+ \frac{t}{m_{\pi^\pm}^2} + \lambda_+' \frac{t^2}{m_{\pi^\pm}^4}]$$

Experimental data ~ 30 years old

Recent measurements - K^+e3 (E865, 2003), NA48 and
K^0e3 - (KTeV), NA48,KLOE,prel

are significantly above previous results.

Accuracy – better then 1%

NA48 Experiment

NA48 Experiment

Situated at SPS accelerator in CERN, Geneva

Designed for measurement of direct CP-violation and rare Kaon decays

Simultaneous K_L and K_s beams with momentum (20-200) GeV/c

In 2003 NA48 beam line was upgraded to transport simultaneous
60 GeV K^+ and K^- beams

Beam spectrometer has been included in the experimental setup

Main goal – search for direct CP violation in K → 3p decays

Precise measurement of semileptonic and radiative Kaon decays

Investigation of rare kaon decays

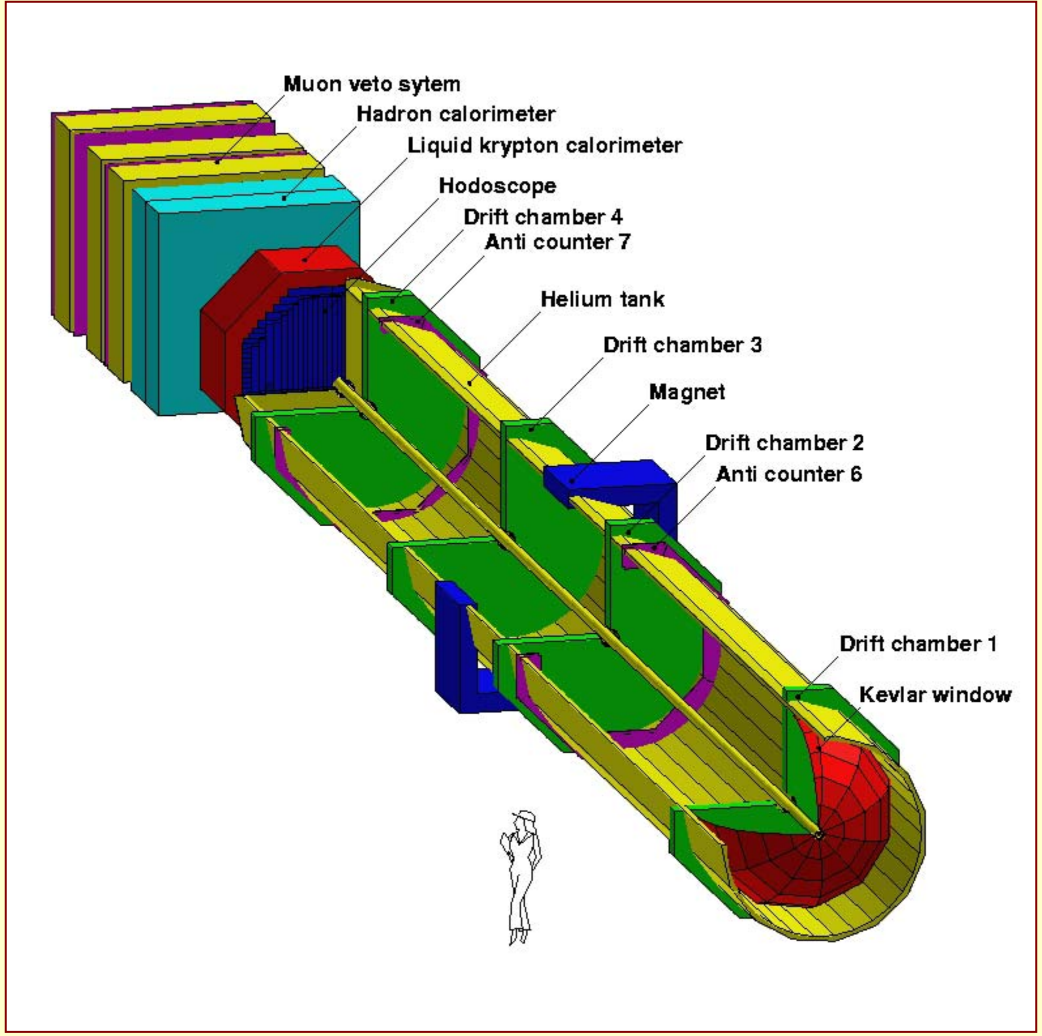
NA48 experiment

❑Main detector components

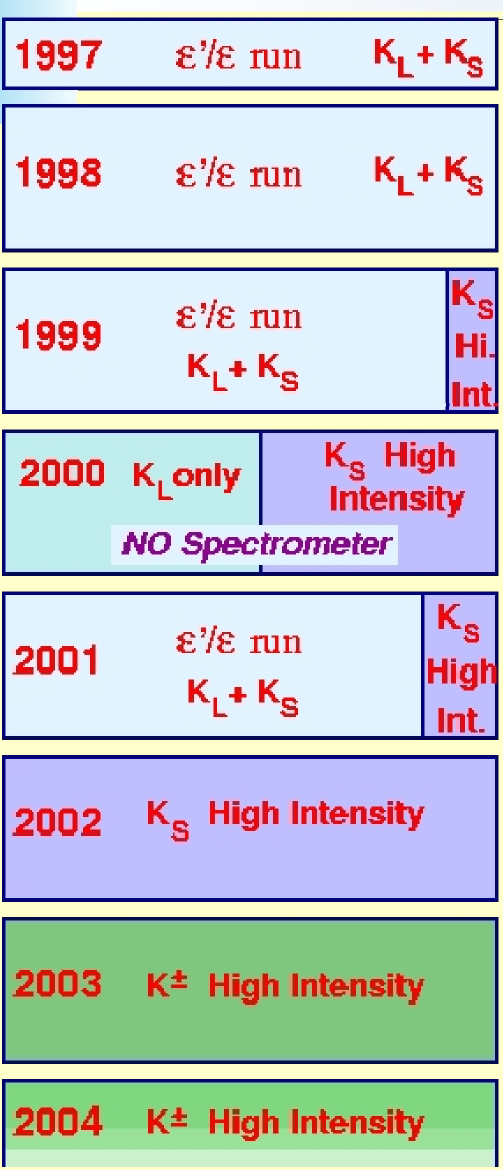
- ❖Magnet spectrometer
  - ➢Two drift chambers before and two after spectrometer magnet
  - ➢Momentum resolution < 1% for 20 GeV/c momentum
- ❖Scintillator hodoscope (200 ps)
- ❖Liquid Krypton Calorimeter

$$\frac{\delta E}{E} = \frac{3.2\%}{\sqrt{E[GeV]}} \oplus \frac{90MeV}{E} \oplus 0.42\%$$

- ❖Hadron Calorimeter
- ❖Muon Veto system
- ❖Beams – $K^0_L, K^0_s, K^\pm$



NA48 data



1997 ε'/ε run $K_L + K_S$

1998 ε'/ε run $K_L + K_S$

1999 ε'/ε run $K_L + K_S$ | K_S Hi. Int.

2000 K_L only | K_S High Intensity | *NO Spectrometer*

2001 ε'/ε run $K_L + K_S$ | K_S High Int.

2002 K_S High Intensity

2003 K± High Intensity

2004 K± High Intensity

NA48: 1997 – 2001

- Direct CP violation $(\mathrm{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon))$
- K_L **decays** (e.g. $K^0_{e3} \to |V_{us}|$)

NA48/1: 2000, 2002

- High-intensity run for rare K_S **decays.**
- **Hyperon decays** (Ξ^0, Λ) $(\to |V_{us}|)$
- Neutral K_S decays (2000)

NA48/2: 2003 – 2004

- Search for direct CPV in $K^{\pm}$ **decays.**
- Rare decays
  $(K_{e4}, K^+ \to \pi^+ e^+ e^-, K^+ \to \pi^+ \gamma\gamma, \ldots)$
- Semileptonic decays $(K^+_{e3} \to |V_{us}|)$

New NA48 results

Measurement of Br(Ke3)

$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

- Semileptonic K_L decays $K^0_L \rightarrow \pi l \nu$
  - Data from special minimum bias run 1999 with pure K^0_L beam
  - Very high statistics available – 80 million triggers taken
- General idea
  - Normalize to as many as possible channels
  - Data selection and analysis - as simple as possible
- Measure the ratio Br(K^0_L e3)/Br(2tr)   2tr = all K^0_L decays with two charged particles in the spectrometer
  - Normalization on

$$\mathrm{Br(2tr)} = 1.0048 - \mathrm{Br}(K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$$

is experimentally known

$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

❖Main selection criteria for 2 track sample

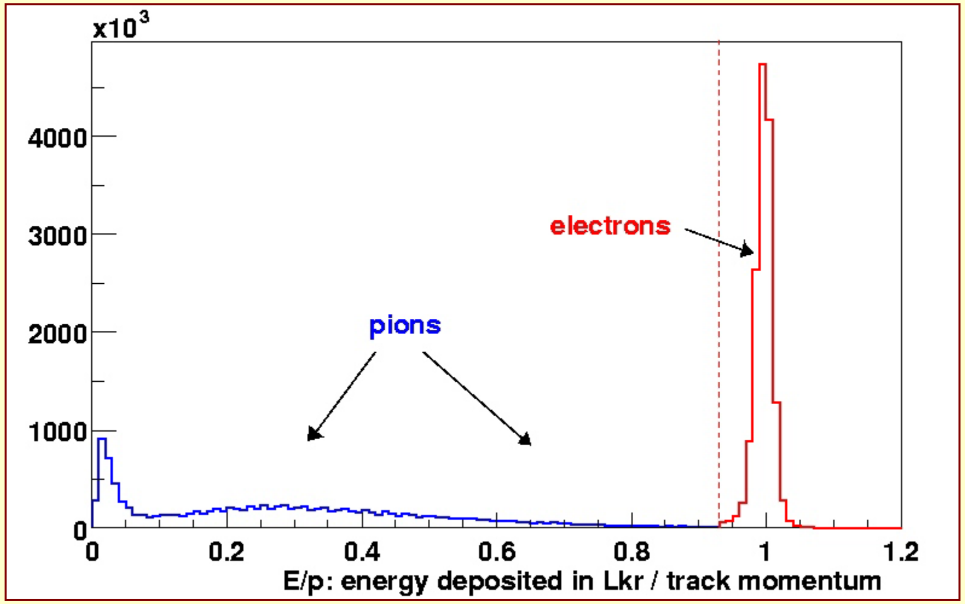
- ➢Two tracks with opposite charges
- ➢Decay vertex between 8 m and 33 m from final collimator
- ➢Track separation in LKr > 25 cm
- ➢Track momenta > 10 GeV
- ➢Psum = P1 + P2 > 60 GeV

12.6 million 2 track events

❖$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$ selection – the same but

❖One of the tracks to be an electron

- ➢E(LKr)/p > 0.93



$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

❖Background to K_{e3} sample

- ➢BG from Kμ3 and K3π with $\pi^{\pm}$ misidentified as $e^{\pm}$
- ➢Estimate the BG from K_{e3} data with identified $e^{\pm}$ (E/p > 1)

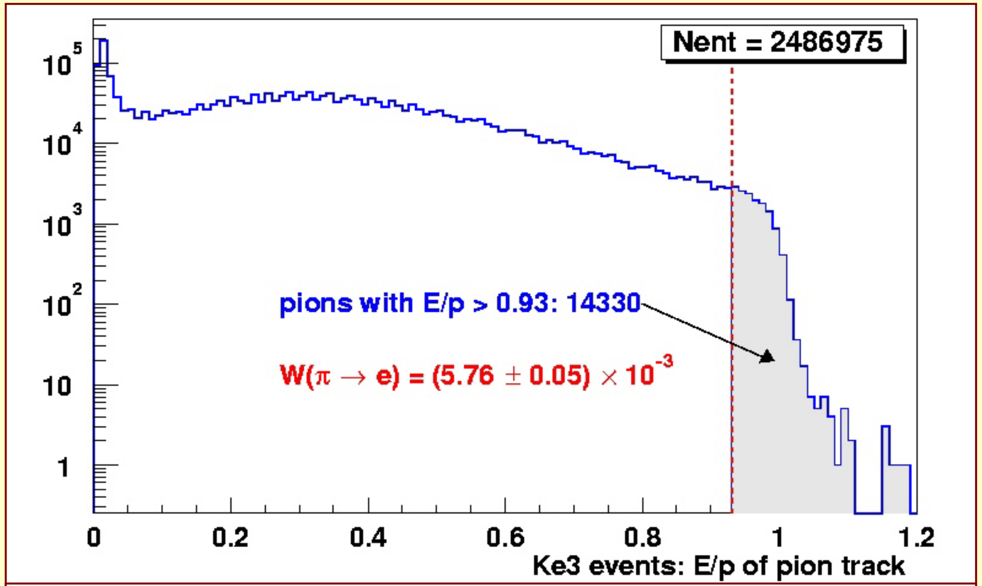
$P(\pi \rightarrow e) = 5.8.10^{-3}$

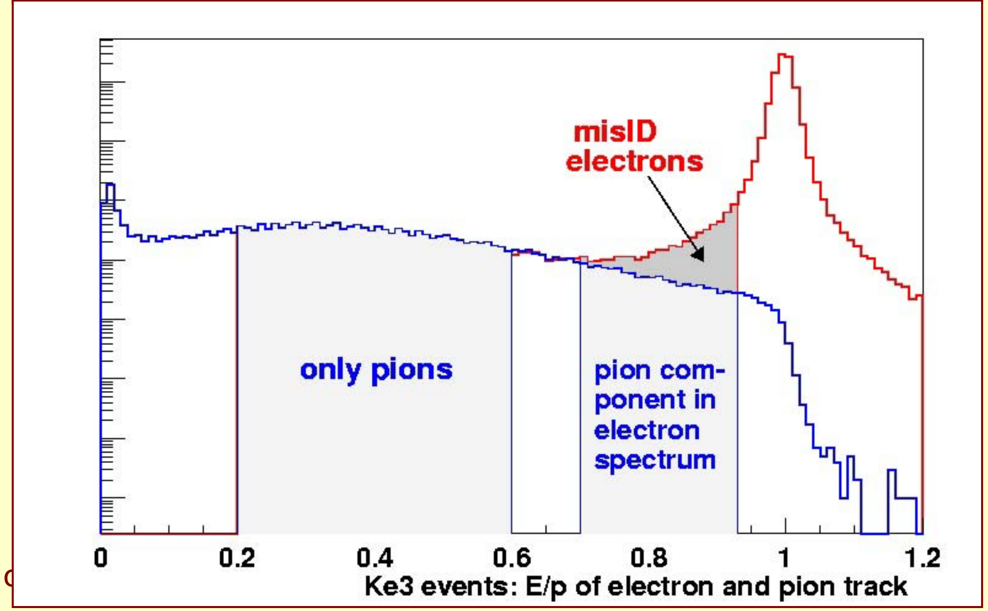
❖Inefficiency of electron ID

- ➢Estimate $e^{\pm}$ inefficiency from K_{e3} data with identified $\pi^{\pm}$ (0.3<E/p < 0.7)

$P(e \rightarrow \pi) = 4.9.10^{-3}$

Selected 6.7 million K_{e3}





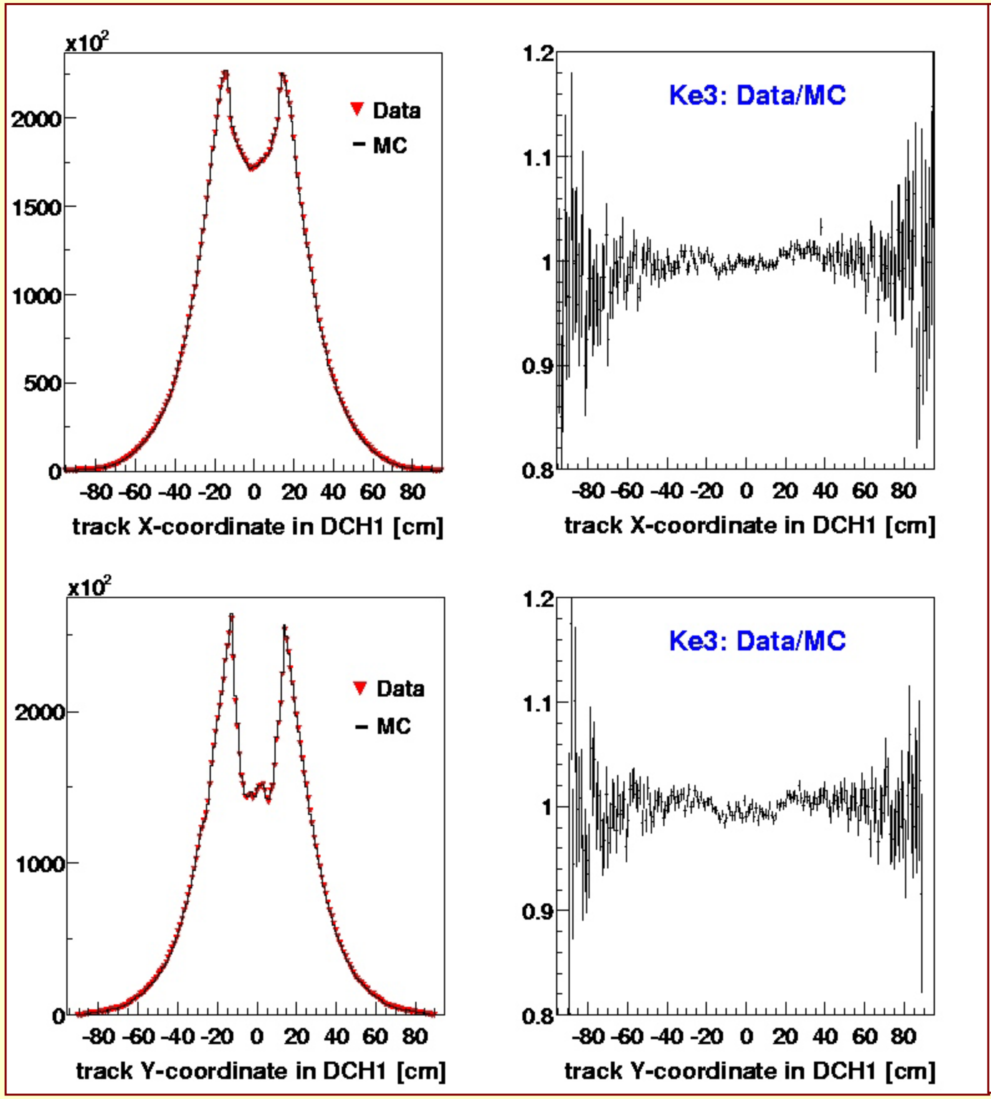
$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

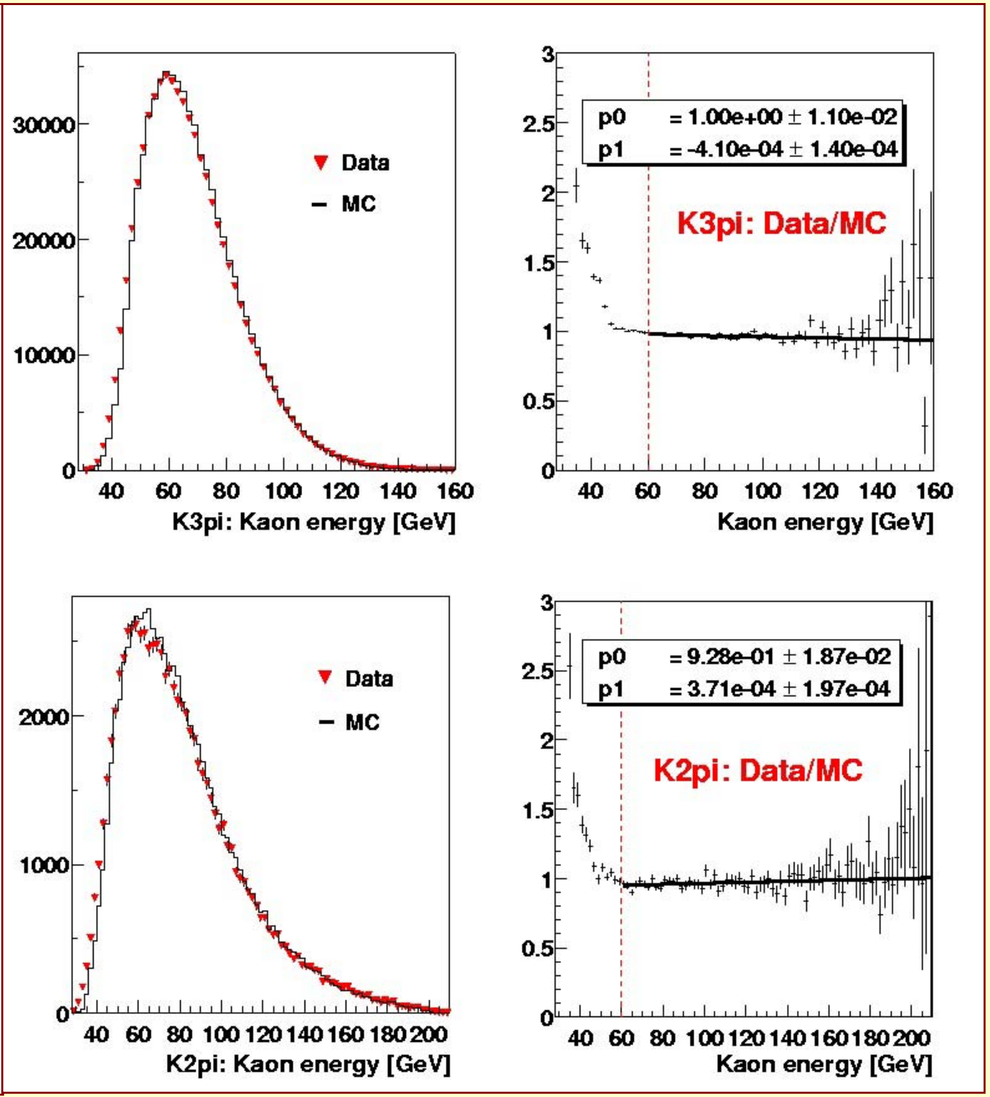
- Monte Carlo simulation of detector acceptance
  - All two track channels involved – (Ke3, Kμ3, K3π,K2π,$K3\pi^0_D$)
  - For average 2-track acceptance use Br fractions
  - Average from PDG and KTeV (Bμ3/Be3, B3π/Be3,….)

$$A_{2tr} = 0.2412 \pm 0.0004$$

- Ke3 simulation includes radiative corrections and Ke3γ with real photons Ginsberg (Phys.Rev. 171, 1675(1968)+ errata)
- Good agreement between MC and data except for high momentum K^0_L
- Systematic errors
  - Main contribution comes from inexact knowledge of beam momentum (can be reconstructed only up to quadratic ambiguity)
  - For measurement of beam momentum distribution – K2pi and K3pi decays
  - Experimental uncertainty of 0.7% on measured ratio
- Statistical errors are negligible

$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$





$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$

Experimental result

$Br(K^0_L\ e3)/Br(2tr) = 0.4978 \pm 0.0035$

To determine $Br(K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu)$ we need $Br(K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$

PDG04: $Br(K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 0.2105 \pm 0.0028$

KTeV $Br(K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 0.1945 \pm 0.0018$?

Average according PDG prescription

$Br(K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 0.1992 \pm 0.0070$

$Br(K^0_L\ e3) = 0.4010 \pm 0.0028_{exp} \pm 0.0035_{norm}$

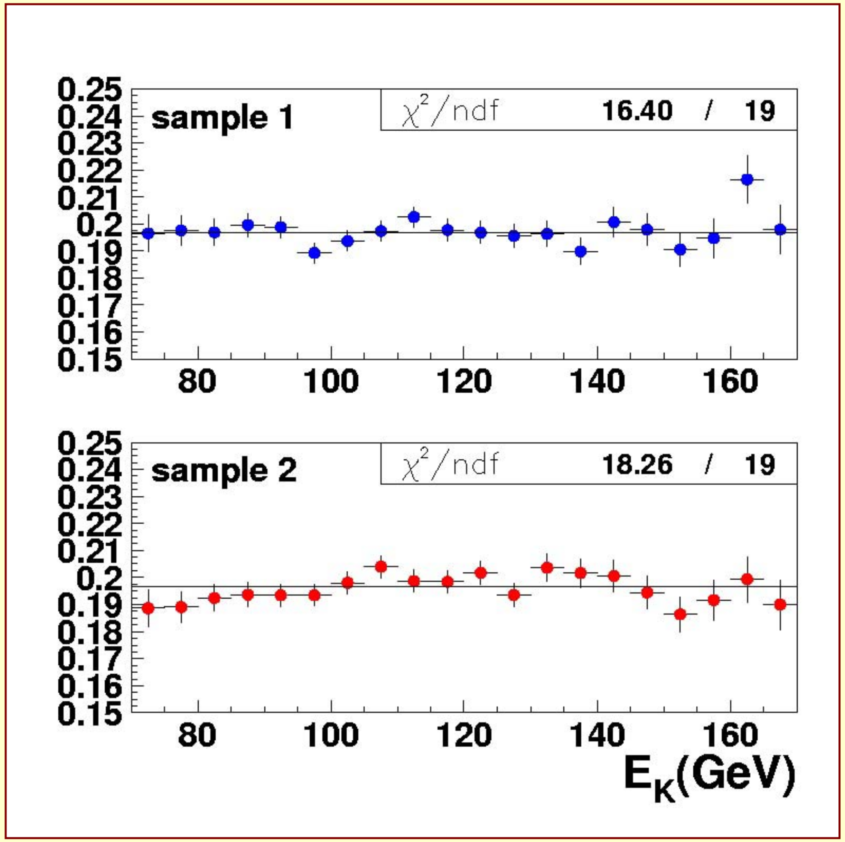
Measurement of Br($K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$)

- Br($K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$) is the main experimental uncertainty on Br(K^0_L e3)
  - PDG (Kreutz et al 1995) inconsistent with new KTeV result by $\approx 5\ \sigma$
  - Measure Br($K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$)/ Br($Ks \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$)
  - Br($Ks \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$) $= 0.3104 \pm 0.0014$ well measured
- NA48/1 data, 2000:
  - High intensity Ks beam
  - No material (DCH etc) between collimator and LKr calorimeter
  - Ideal for measurement of neutral Kaon decays
- We used only small amount of 2000 data
  - ~200 000 $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$
  - ~600 000 $Ks \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$
  - Two independent samples
  - Same number of K_L and K_s is produced on the target

Measurement of Br($K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$)

❖Main systematic

➢LKr energy scale	±0.0020
➢Effective target position	±0.0017
➢K_L life time:	±0.0015



$$\boxed{Br(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0) = 0.1966 \pm 0.0006_{stat} \pm 0.0033_{syst}}$$

Preliminary

In a good agreement with KTeV and KLOE results

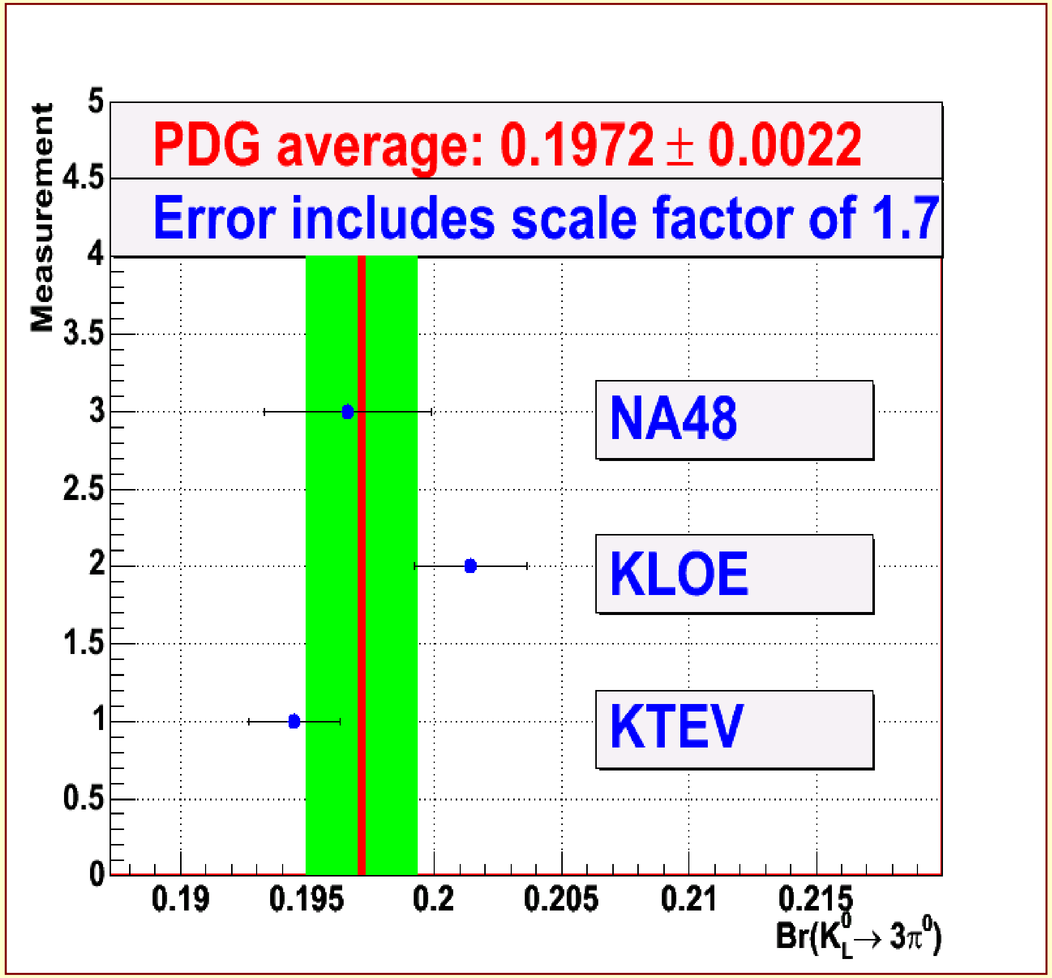
Results for Br($K^0_L \rightarrow 3\pi^0$)

Taking into account the KTeV and KLOE results we obtain

Br($K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$) = 0.1972 ± 0.0022

Than the NA48 result changes to

Br(K^0_L e3) = 0.4020 ± 0.0030



Measurement of Br($K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{0} e^{\pm} \nu$)

- ❖ NA48/2 data from 2003
  - ➢ Low intensity K^{+}/K^{-} run (8 hours) with minimum bias trigger
- ❖ Normalize $K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{0} e^{\pm} \nu$ decay to $K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} \pi^{0}$

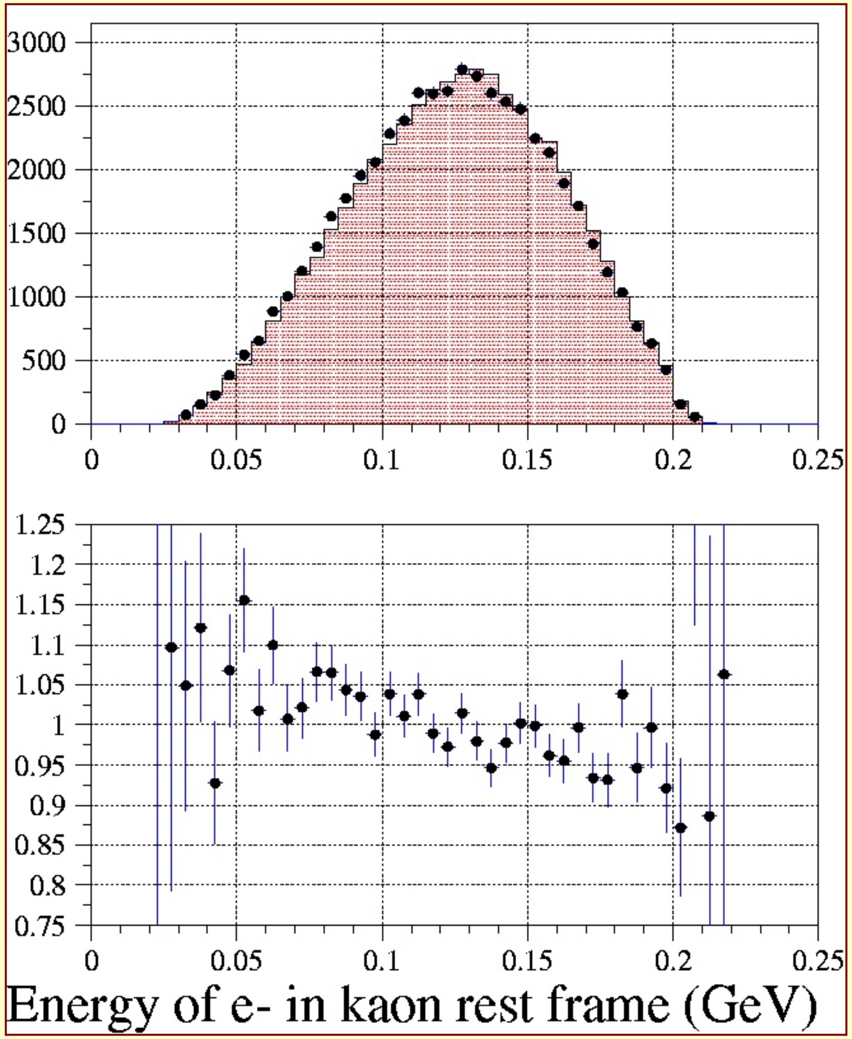
$$Br(K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} \pi^{0}) = 0.2113 \pm 0.0014$$

- ❖ Selected events

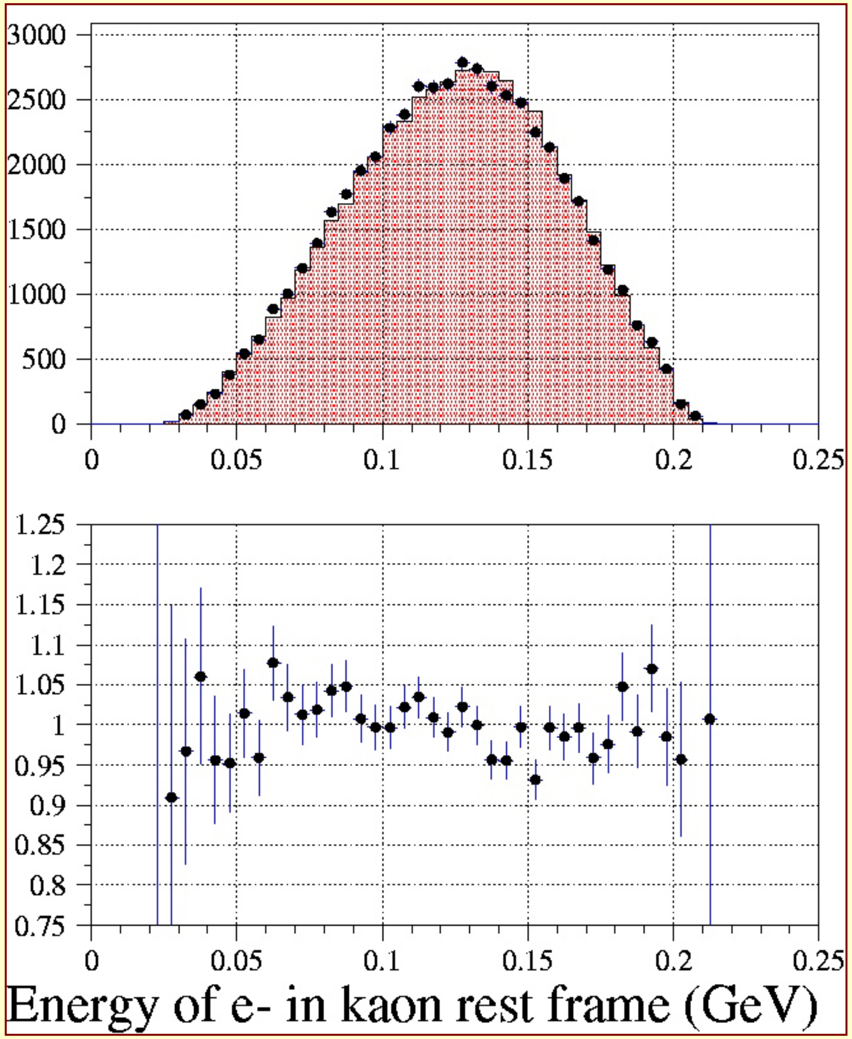
$K^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{0} e^{+} \nu$	59 000 ev.
$K^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{0} e^{-} \nu$	33 000 ev.
$K^{+} \rightarrow \pi^{+} \pi^{0}$	468 000 ev.
$K^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-} \pi^{0}$	260 000 ev.

- ❖ Practically background free
- ❖ Systematic
  - ➢ Main sources – Detector acceptance, Br($K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^{\pm} \pi^{0}$), MC statistic

Measurement of Br($K^{\pm} \to \pi^{\pm} e\nu$)



Without radiative corrections



With radiative corrections

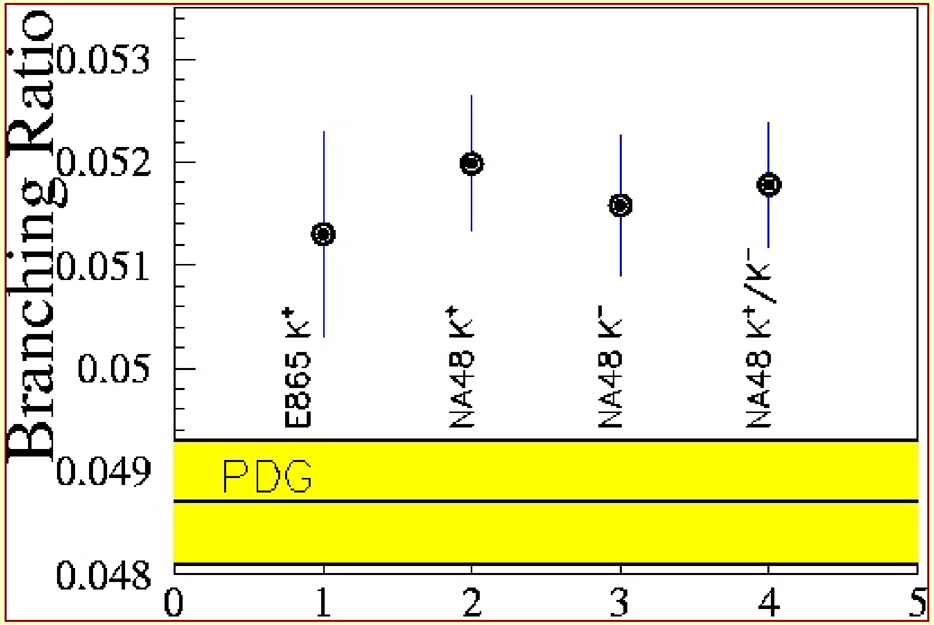
Measurement of Br($K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 e^\pm \nu$)

Preliminary NA48/2 result on Br($K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 e^\pm \nu$)

Br($K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ \nu$) = $(5.163 \pm 0.021_{stat} \pm 0.056_{syst})$ %

Br($K^- \rightarrow \pi^0 e^- \nu$) = $(5.093 \pm 0.028_{stat} \pm 0.056_{syst})$ %

Br($K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 e^\pm \nu$) = $(5.14 \pm 0.02_{stat} \pm 0.06_{syst})$ %



New NA48 results

Other results

Ke3 form factors

- ❖ $K_L \to \pi e \nu$ form factors - the same 1999 data
  - ➢5.6 million reconstructed events
  - ➢Result for pure vector interaction

$$\lambda_+ = 0.0288 \pm 0.0005_{stat} \pm 0.0011_{syst}$$

- ➢Result for 3-parameter fit:

$$\lambda_+ = 0.0284 \pm 0.0007 \pm 0.0013$$

$$\left|\frac{f_S}{f_+(0)}\right| = 0.015^{+0.007}_{-0.010} \pm 0.0012$$

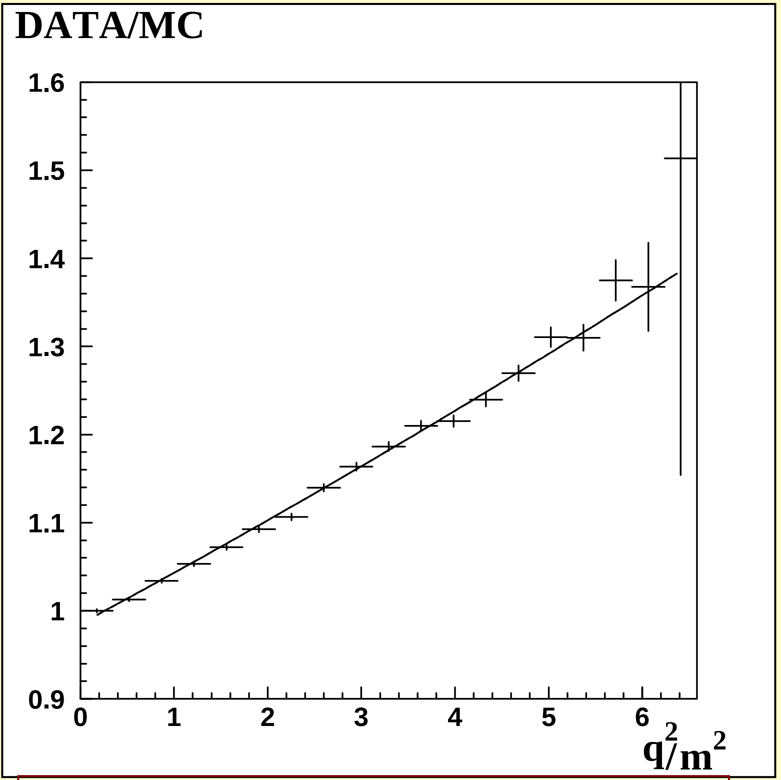
$$\left|\frac{f_T}{f_+(0)}\right| = 0.05^{+0.03}_{-0.04} \pm 0.03$$

$PDG(2004):$

$$\lambda_+ = 0.0291 \pm 0.0018$$

$$\left|\frac{f_S}{f_+(0)}\right| < 0.04$$

$$\left|\frac{f_T}{f_+(0)}\right| < 0.23$$

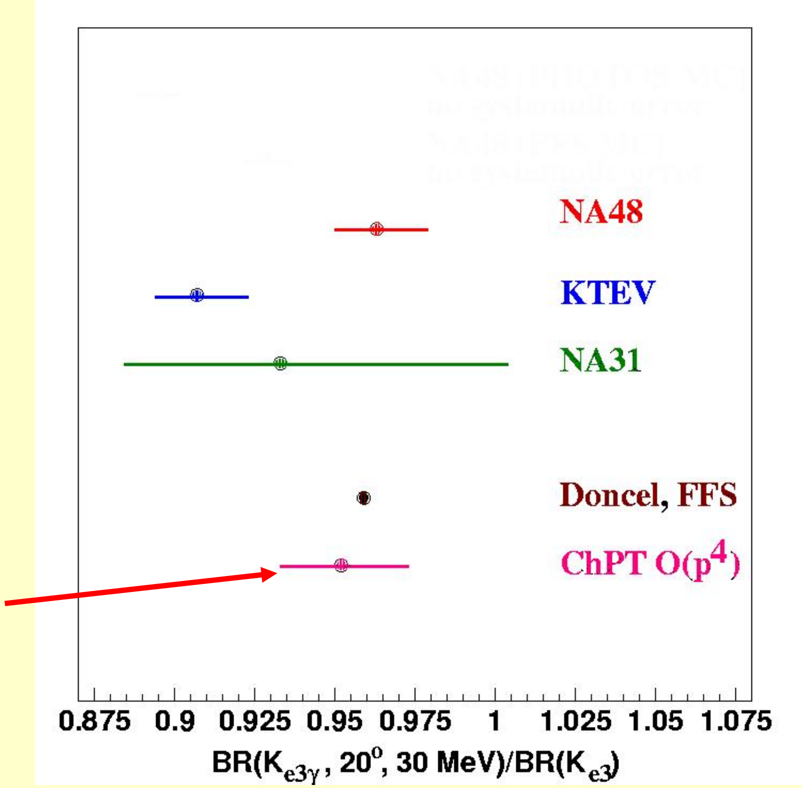


❖No evidence for scalar and tensor couplings!

❖No evidence for statistically significant quadratic term!

$K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu \gamma$

- Data analysis
  - Tight selection in order to suppress background from
    $K_{3\pi}$, K_{e4} and
    K_{e3} + accidental photon
  - Selected events:
    19000 : $K_{e3\gamma}$
    5.6 million : K_{e3}



Gasser et al.

Result:

$$\frac{\Gamma(K_{e3\gamma}, E^*_\gamma > 30 MeV, \theta^*_{e\gamma} > 20^\circ)}{\Gamma(K_{e3})} = (0.964 \pm 0.008^{+0.012}_{-0.011})\%$$

- Good agreement with theory predictions!

Determination of V_{us}

Determination of V_{us}

The physical quantity

$$\boxed{\Gamma(\mathrm{K}_{e3(\gamma)}) = \Gamma(\mathrm{K}_{e3}) + \Gamma(\mathrm{K}_{e3\gamma}) + \ldots}$$

where the radiative corrections with virtual and real photos are taken into account Is well defined, calculable and measurable!

The decay density distribution is given by

$$\boxed{\rho(y,z) = N S_{EW} A(y,z) \, | f_+(t) |^2}$$

where $S_{EW}(M_{\rho,}, M_Z)$ is a short-distance enhancement factor and

$y=2E_\pi/M_K$, $y=2E_e/M_K$,

$$\boxed{N = C^2 \frac{G_F^2 \, |V_{us}|^2 \, M_K^5}{128\pi^3}}$$

Determination of V_{us}

Then

$$\boxed{\Gamma(K_{e3(\gamma)}) = NS_{EW}\,|f_{+}^{K\pi}(0)|^{2}\; I_{K}}$$

where I_K is the phase-space integral

$$\boxed{I_K = \int_D dydzA(y,z)\frac{|f_+(t)|^2}{|f_+(0)|^2}}$$

For linear parameterization of $f_+(t)$ we have

$$\boxed{I_K = a_0 + a_1\lambda_+ + a_2(\lambda_+)^2}$$

and for quadratic parameterization of $f_+(t)$ I_K is given by

$$\boxed{I_K = a_0 + a_1\lambda_+ + a_2(2\lambda'_+ + \lambda_+{}^2) + a_3\lambda_+\lambda'_+ + a_4(\lambda'_+)^2}$$

Determination of V_{us}

|Vus| can be extracted from K → πeν via

$$\boxed{|V_{us}|.f_{+}^{K\pi}(0)=\sqrt{\frac{128\pi^{3}\Gamma(Ke3(\gamma))}{C^{2}G_{F}^{2}M_{K}^{5}S_{EW}I_{K}}}}$$

Where:

Sew = 1.0232 – short distance enhancement factor,

$\boxed{I_K(f_{+}^{K\pi}(t))}$ - phase space integral, $C=\begin{cases}1 & K_{e3}^{0}\\ 1/\sqrt{2} & K_{e3}^{+}\end{cases}$

We followed the prescription for Vus determination proposed in

V.Cirigliano, M. Knecht, H. Neufeld, H. Rupertsberger, P. Talavera,

In Eur.Phys.J. C23 p121, 2002

V.Cirigliano, H. Neufeld, H. Pichl, Eur.Phys.J. C35 p53, 2004

Important – to treat all experimental data in the same way!

Radiative corrections (including virtual and real photons)! A few %

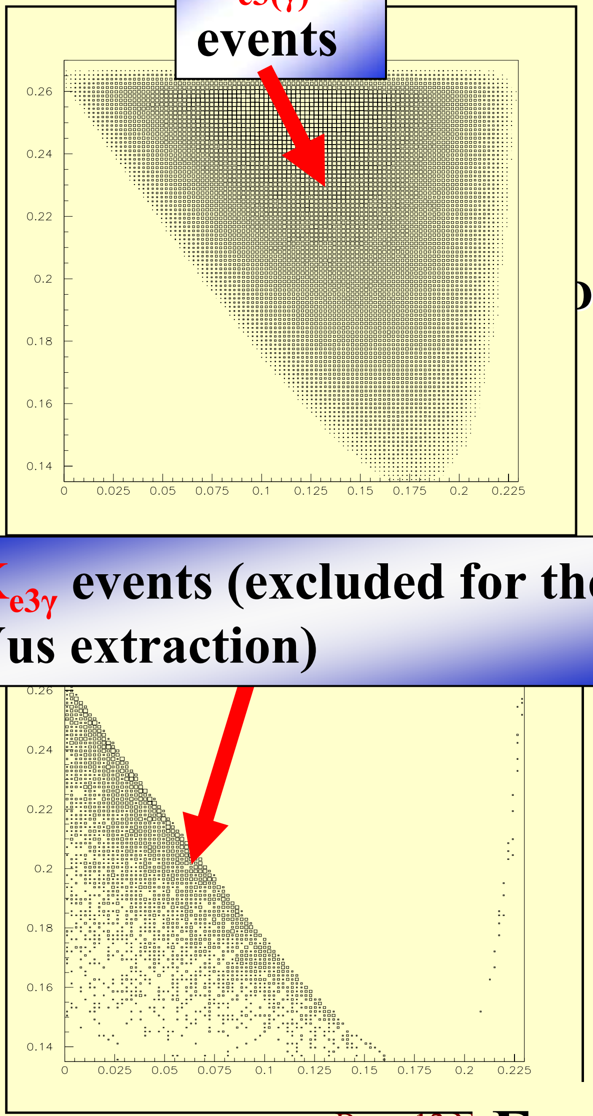
Determination of V_{us}

Prescription

- Accept all photon energies
- Accept all angles between pion and positron
- Accept only pion and positron energies within the original 3-body Dalitz plot.
- Inclusive rate obtained by integrating over the original domain

Experimentally – inclusive measurement of Br(Ke3). For determination of Vus, the corresponding Br(Ke3) should be inside the Dalitz plot. Corrections are:

C_K=0.58% for K^0 and C_K=0.56% for K^+



$K_{e3(\gamma)}$ events

$K_{e3\gamma}$ events (excluded for the Vus extraction)

E_e, GeV

Determination of V_{us}

Input for calculation of V_{us}

Experimental data

- ✓ Br(Ke3)
- ✓ Mean life times of K^0_L, K^0_S, K^+
- ✓ Linear and quadratic slopes of $f_+(t)$ – λ_+ and λ_+, λ_+'

➢ Theoretical input – $f_+^{K\pi}(0)$

Determination of V_{us}

Experimental data

To have comparable results

Experimental data should be treated in the same way

-Inclusive measurement of the Br(Ke3)

-Correct account for radiative corrections, including real photons

Two classes of data on measurement of Br(Ke3)
Old data – actually what is included in PDG 2004
New data – published or reported in 2003 and 2004

Determination of V_{us}

Old experimental data - $K^{\pm}$

Direct measurement of Br(Ke3)

- dominating experiment Chiang et al., Phys.Rev.D6, 1972, p.1254 accuracy ~ 2%

  Ke3 measurement is nor inclusive

  No radiative corrections

  The decays $\pi \rightarrow \mu$ are not taken into account

  The Dalitz decays of π^0 are not taken into account

In the PDG fit also contribute

- Br(Ke3)/Br(2π)

  -in the dominating experiment (~ 5% acc.) rad. corrections without real γ

- $Br(K_{\mu3})/Br(K_{e3})$

  K. Horie, Phys. Lett. B513, p. 311, 2001

  The measurement is not inclusive

  Ke3γ is considered as background

Determination of V_{us}

Old experimental data – K_L^0

There is no direct measurement of Br(Ke3)

In the PDG fit contribute

- Br($K_{\mu3}$)/Br(K_{e3}) – 4 experiments with good statistic
  - Two of them are perfect, both measure Br($K_{\mu3}$)/Br(K_{e3}) = 0.662 close to KTeV result
  - The other two – Hydrogen bubble chambers

    In this case separation of Ke3 and Kμ3 decays is extremely difficult

    ` 50% of the events are ambiguous – to separate complicated weighting procedure

    Their results shift Br($K_{\mu3}$)/Br(K_{e3}) to 0.697

    in strong disagreement with recent measurements
- The other contribution is from Kreutz, ZPHY C55, p.67, 1995 – the results from this experiment are in strong contradictions with recent measurements

Determination of V_{us}

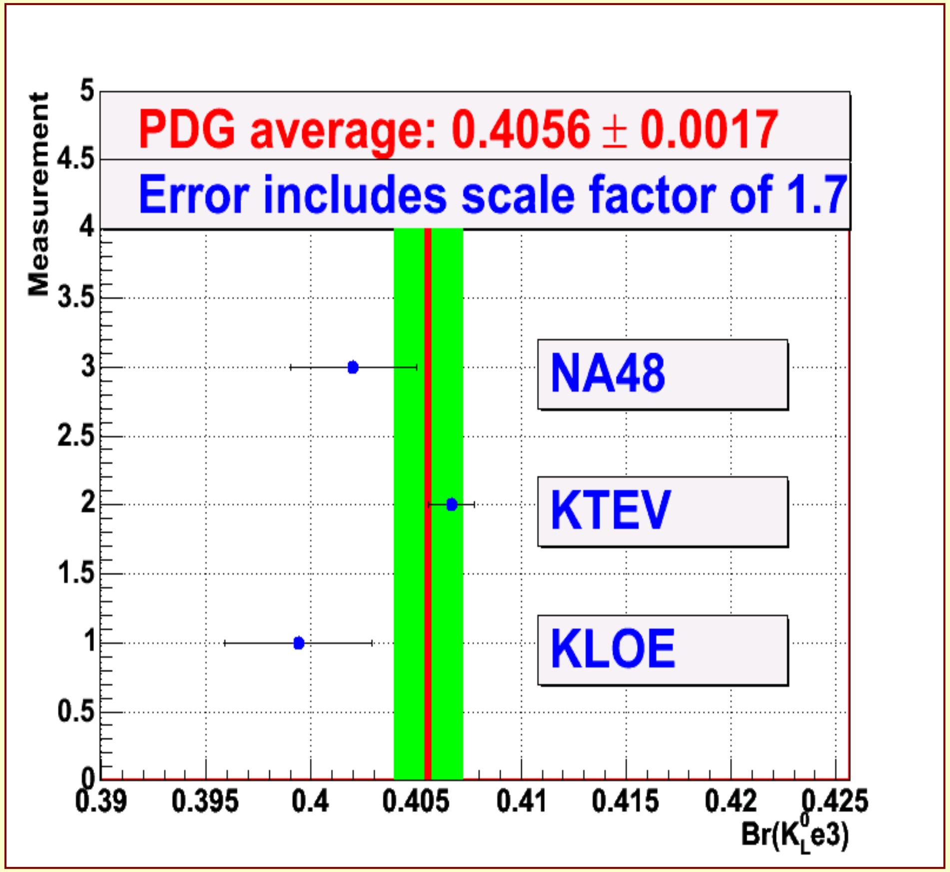
Experimental data

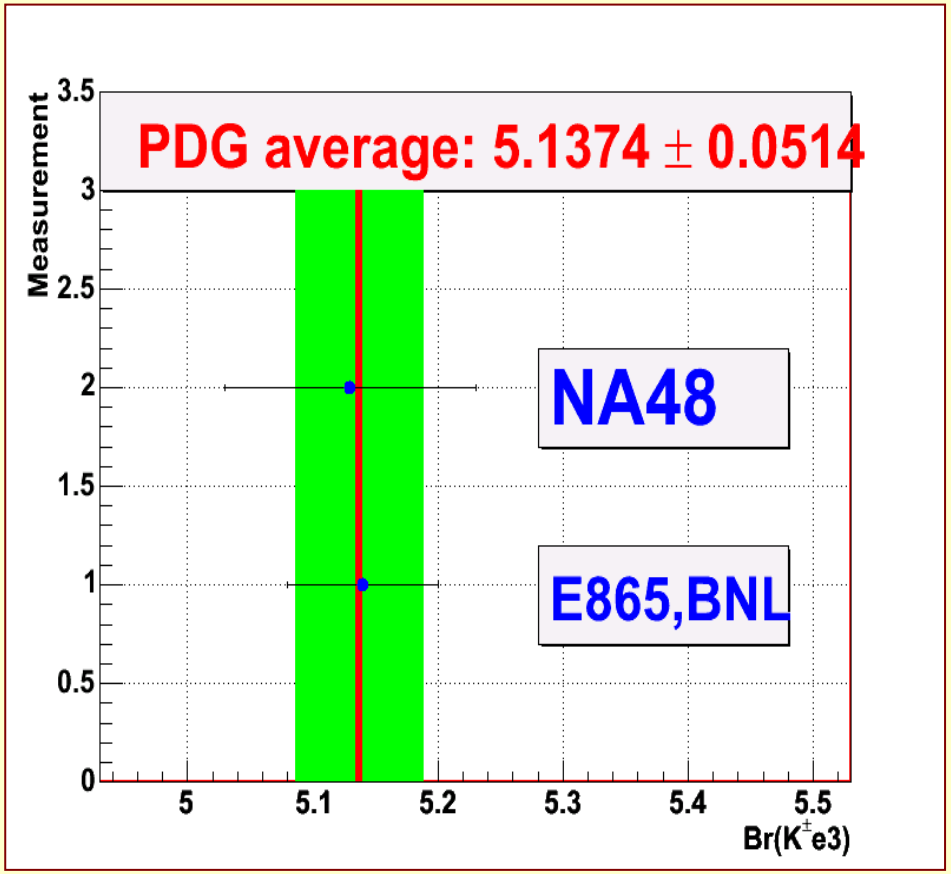
The careful investigation of old experimental data on measurement of Br(Ke3) leads to the definite conclusion that due to different reasons they are not enough accurate and are not suitable for extraction of Vus matrix element

In what follows we will use only the new high statistics experimental data on measurement of Br(Ke3)

Determination of V_{us}

Br(Ke3)





Br(K^0_L e3) = 0.4056 ± 0.0017

Br($K^\pm$ e3) = (5.137 ± 0.051)%

Determination of V_{us}

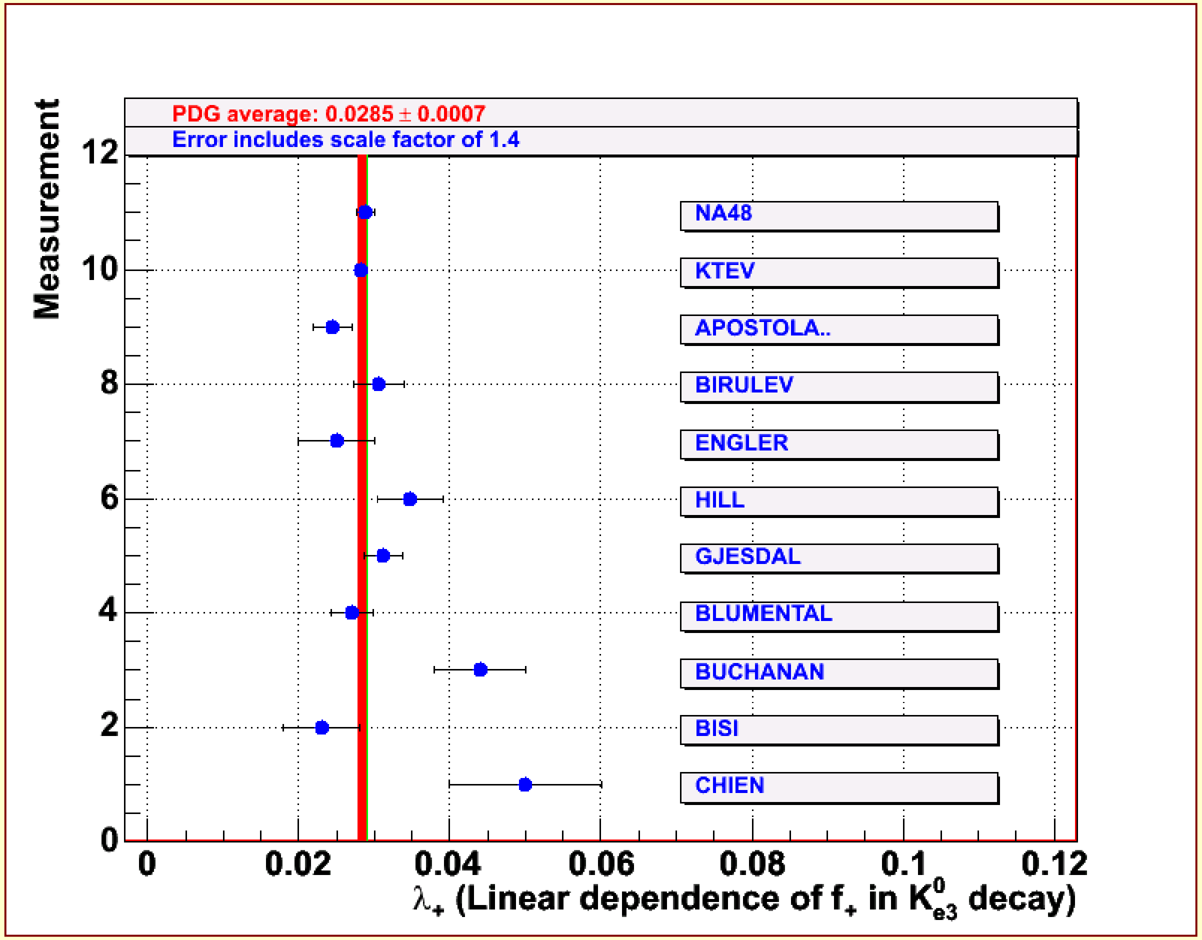
Slope of the $f_+(t)$ – K_L^0

Linear approximation

$\lambda_+ = 0.0285 \pm 0.0007$

Quadratic approximation
KTeV result

$\lambda_+ = 0.02167 \pm 0.00199$
$\lambda_+' = 0.00144 \pm 0.00039$



Determination of V_{us}

Slope of the $f_+(t)$ – $K^\pm$

Linear approximation

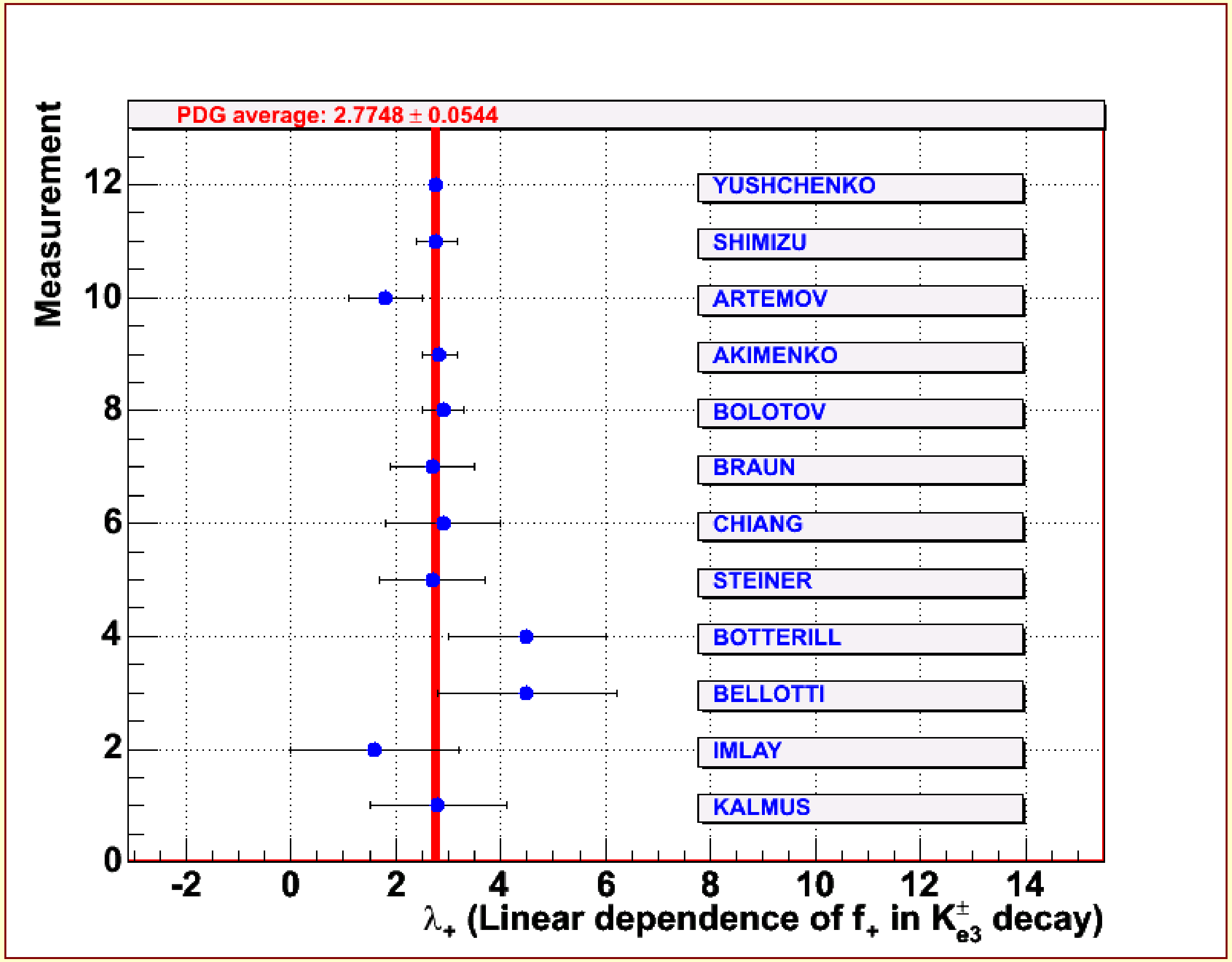
$\lambda_+ = 0.0277 \pm 0.0005$

Quadratic approximation

ISTRA+ result

$\lambda_+ = 0.02324 \pm 0.00155$

$\lambda_+' = 0.00084 \pm 0.00041$



Determination of V_{us}

Mean life time

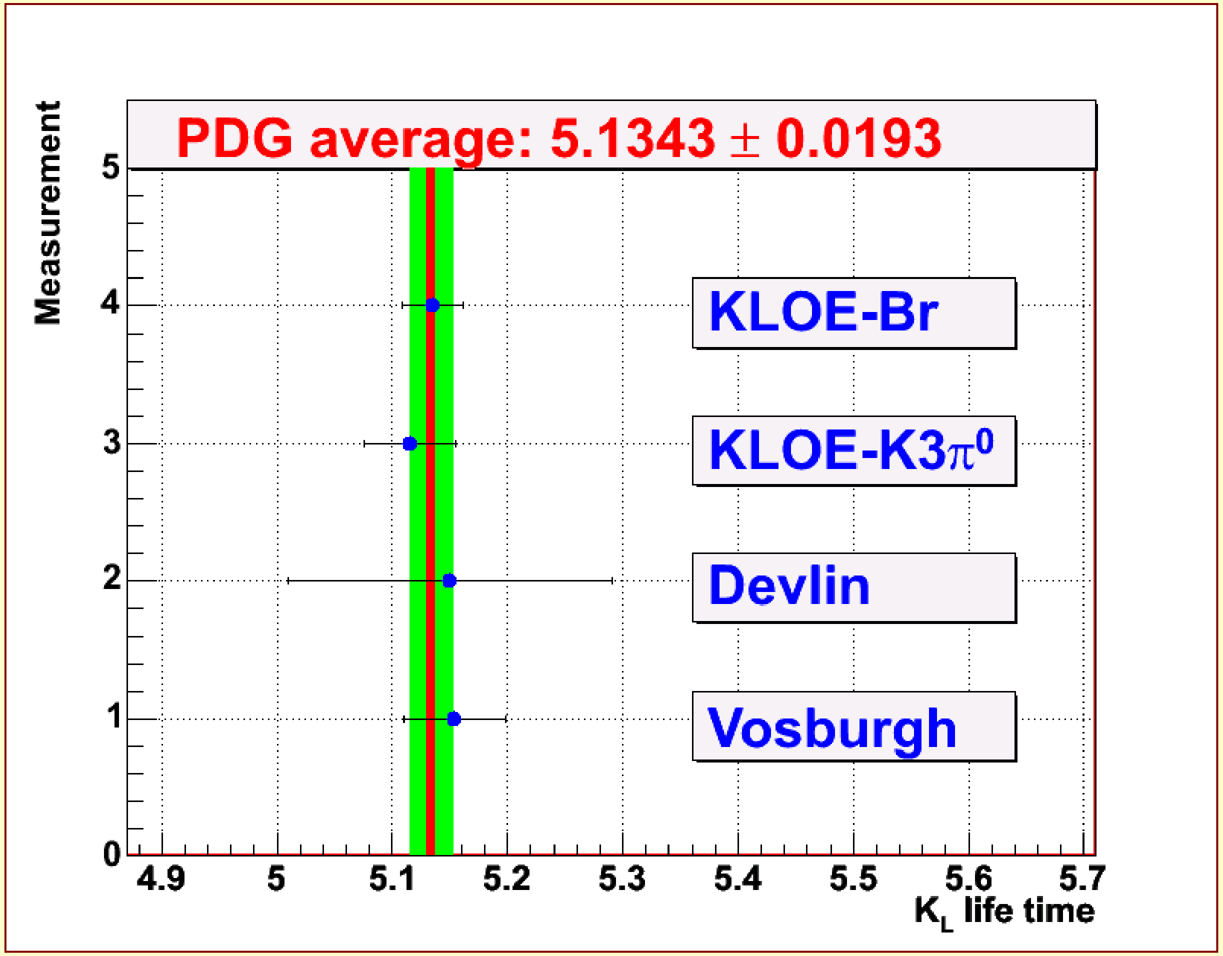
K_L^0

New KLOE results

$\tau = (5.134 \pm 0.0193).10^{-8}$s

$K^{\pm}$

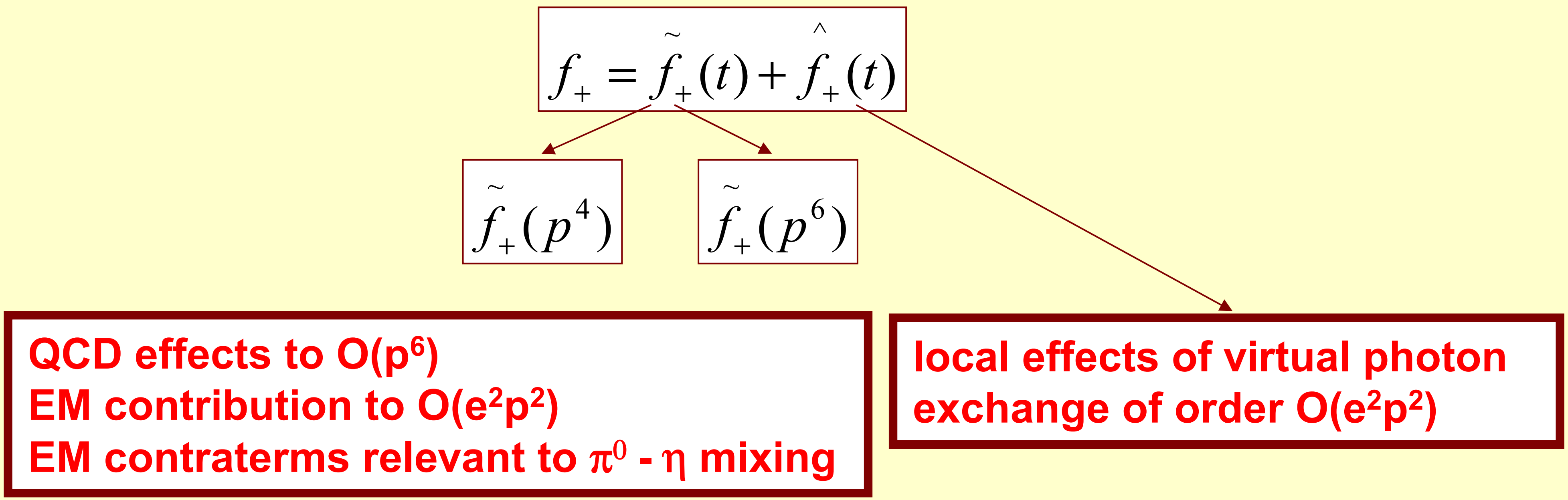
$\tau = (1.2385 \pm 0.0025).10^{-8}$s



Determination of V_{us}

Calculation of $f_+^{K\pi}(0)$

Let us represent $f_+(t)$ in the following form:



$$f_+ = \tilde{f}_+(t) + \hat{f}_+(t)$$

$$\tilde{f}_+(p^4) \qquad \tilde{f}_+(p^6)$$

QCD effects to $O(p^6)$
EM contribution to $O(e^2p^2)$
EM contraterms relevant to π^0 - η mixing

local effects of virtual photon exchange of order $O(e^2p^2)$

Determination of V_{us}

Calculation of $f_+^{K\pi}(0)$

Calculation of $f_+(0)$ to $O(p^4)$ - Gasser & Leutwyler
First calculation to $O(p^6)$ – Leutwyler & Roos
QCD + isospin breaking

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K^0\pi^-}(0)=0.961\pm0.008$$

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0)=0.982\pm0.008$$

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K\pi}(0)\big|_{p^6}=-0.016\pm0.008$$

Bijnens & Talavera

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K\pi}(0)=0.976\pm0.010$$

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K\pi}(0)\big|_{p^6}=-8\left(\frac{M_K^2-M_\pi^2}{F_\pi^2}\right)[C_{12}^r(\mu)+C_{34}^r(\mu)]+\Delta_{loops}(\mu)$$

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K\pi}(0)\big|_{p^6}^{local}=-0.016\pm0.008$$

$$\Delta_{loops}(M_\rho)=0.0146\pm0.0064$$

Determination of V_{us}

Calculation of $f_+^{K\pi}(0)$

Quenched lattice calculations – Becirevic at al.

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K^0\pi^-}(0) = 0.960 \pm 0.009$$

$$\tilde{f}_+^{K\pi}(0)\big|_{p^6} = -0.017 \pm 0.008$$

Cirigliano, Neufeld and Pichl

Calculation using χPT with virtual photons and leptons

- **Isospin breaking by the quark masses up to $O((m_u-m_d)p^2)$**
- **Isospin conserving contribution from SU(3) breaking $O(p^6)$**
- **Electromagnetic effects up to $O(e^2p^2)$**

$$f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.981 \pm 0.010$$

$$f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 1.002 \pm 0.010$$

Determination of V_{us}

Calculation of $f_+^{K\pi}(0)$

To extract Vus we have used the following values

	LO + NLO QCD	EM. radiative corrections	NNLO QCD	total
K^0	0.97699±0.00002	0.0046±0.0008	-0.001±0.010	0.981±0.010
K^+	1.0002±0.0022	0.0032±0.0016	-0.001±0.010	1.002±0.010
K^0	0.97699±0.00002	0.0046±0.0008	-0.017±0.009	0.965±0.009
K^+	1.0002±0.0022	0.0032±0.0016	-0.017±0.009	0.986±0.010

The main uncertainty (~1%) comes from $O(p^6)$ contribution

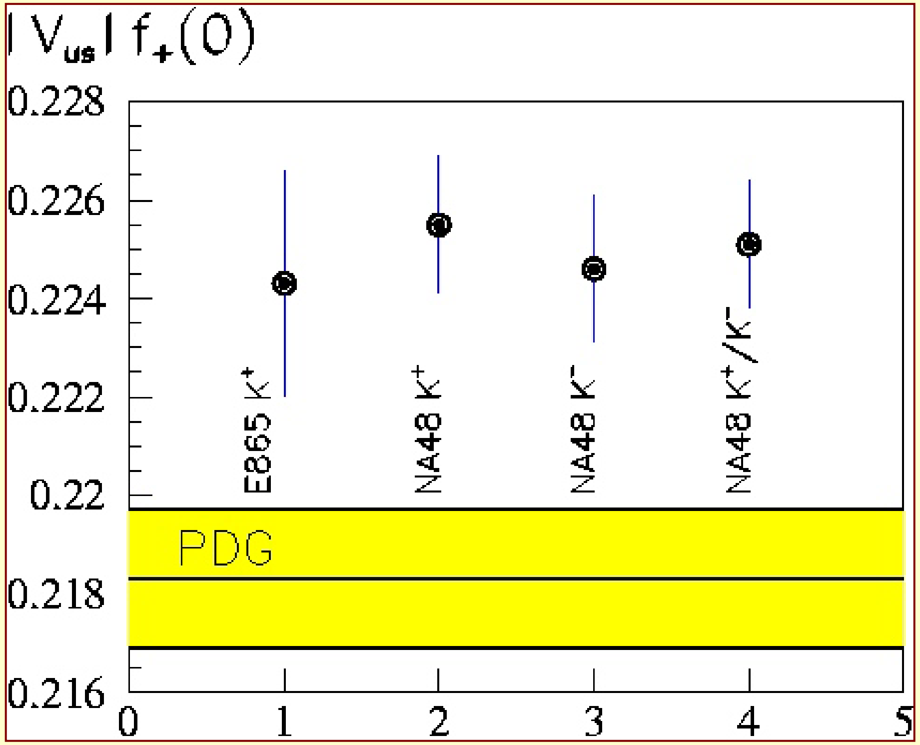
Determination of $V_{us}f_+(0)$ –NA48

$$|V_{us}|.f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.2146 \pm 0.0016$$

$$|V_{us}|.f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 0.2250 \pm 0.0013$$

$$|V_{us}|.f_+^{K^-\pi^0}(0) = 0.2235 \pm 0.0014$$

$$|V_{us}|.f_+^{K^\pm\pi^0}(0) = 0.2245 \pm 0.0013$$



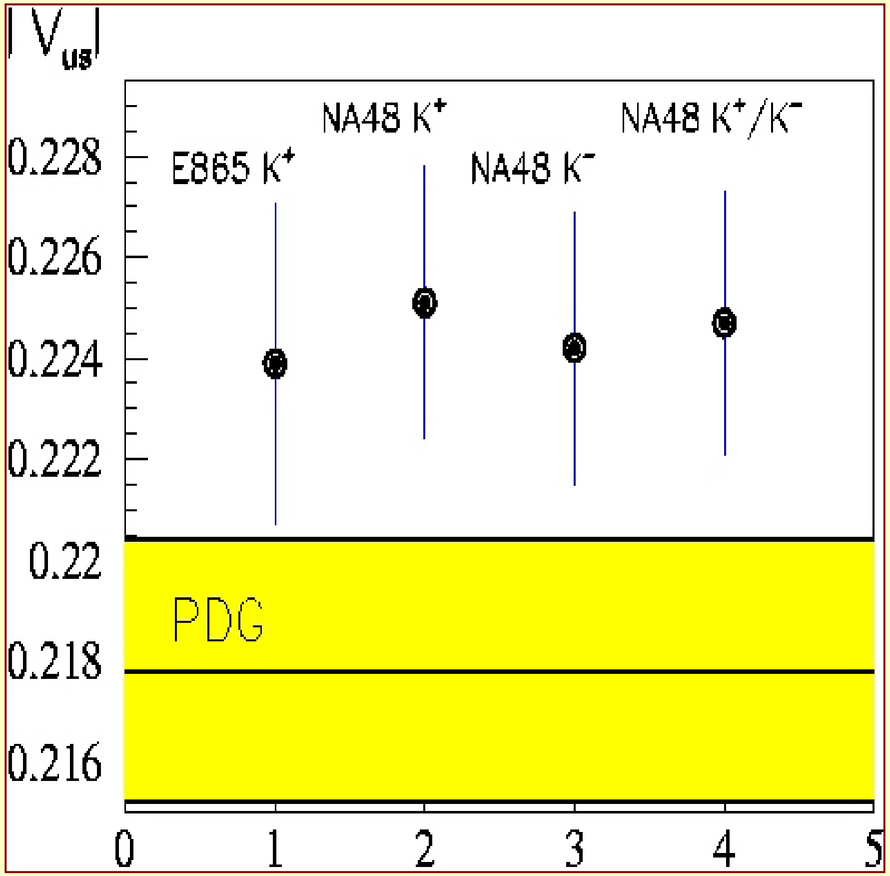
Determination of V_{us} - NA48

$$|V_{us}|^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.2187 \pm 0.0016_{\exp} \pm 0.0023_{theor}$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 0.2246 \pm 0.0013_{\exp} \pm 0.0023_{theor}$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^-\pi^0}(0) = 0.2231 \pm 0.0014_{\exp} \pm 0.0023_{theor}$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^\pm\pi^0}(0) = 0.2241 \pm 0.0013_{\exp} \pm 0.0023_{theor}$$



Uncertainty in V_{us} is dominated by the theory!

Determination of V_{us}

Results – K^0

Linear approximation of $f_+(0)$

$$f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.981 \pm 0.010$$

Experiment	Br	$V_{us}f_+(0)$	V_{us}
PDG	0.3881±0.0027	0.2116±0.0009	0.2157±0.0024
NA48	0.4020±0.0030	0.2154±0.0009	0.2196±0.0024
KTeV	0.4067±0.0011	0.2166±0.0006	0.2208±0.0023
KLOE – K_L	0.3994±0.0035	0.2147±0.0011	0.2188±0.0025
KLOE – K_S	$(7.09\pm0.11).10^{-4}$	0.2165±0.0017	0.2208±0.0022
Average K_L	0.4056±0.0017	0.2164±0.0007	0.2206±0.0024

Determination of V_{us}

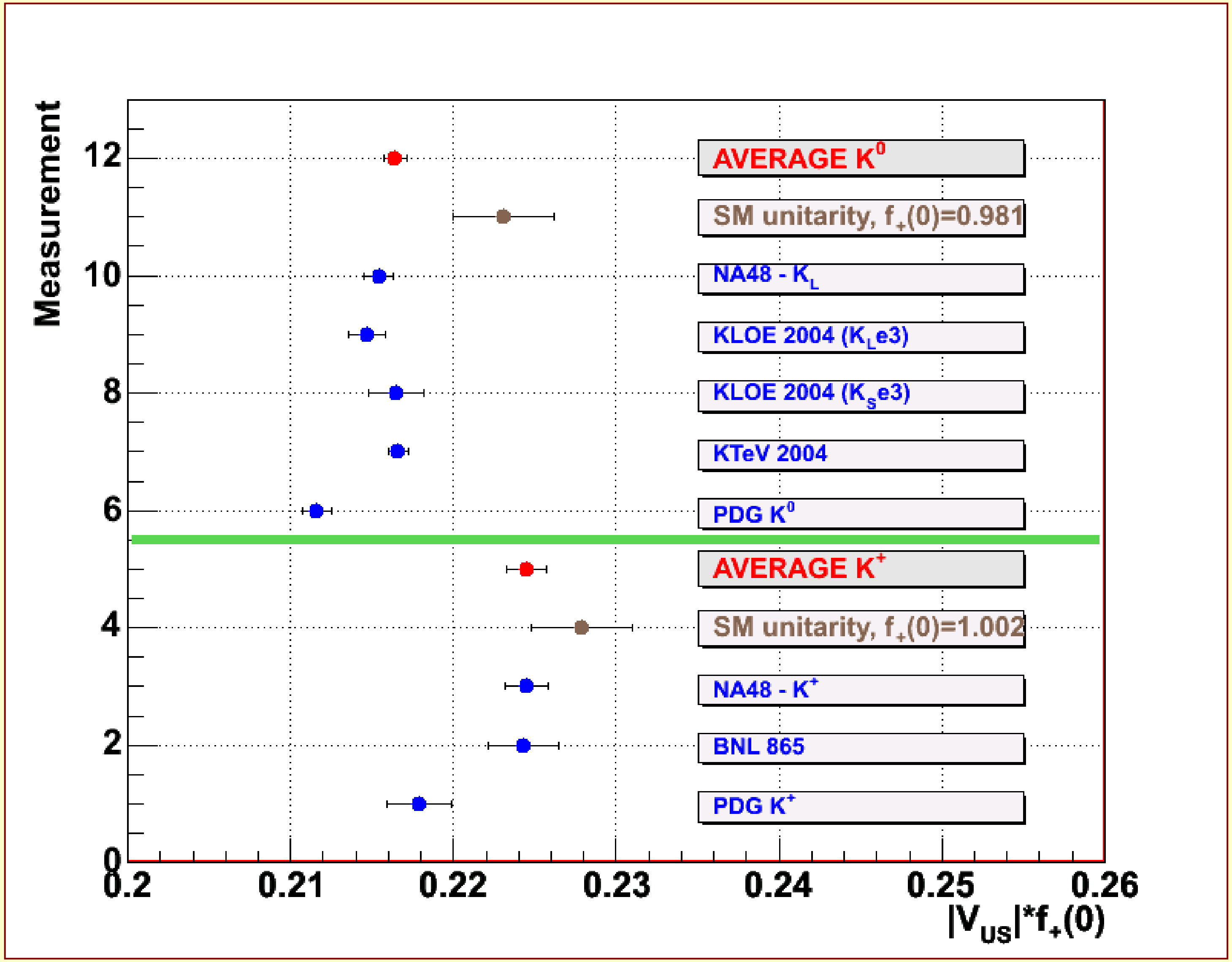
Results – K^+

Linear approximation of $f_+(0)$

$$f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 1.002 \pm 0.010$$

Experiment	Br [%]	$V_{us}f_+(0)$	V_{us}
PDG	4.84±0.09	0.2179±0.0020	0.2174±0.0030
NA48	5.14±0.06	0.2245±0.0013	0.2241±0.0026
E865	5.13±0.10	0.2243±0.0022	0.2239±0.0031
Average	5.137±0.051	0.2245±0.0012	0.2240±0.0025

Determination of V_{us}



Consistency of K_L and K_{ch} data

Ratio of $f_+(0)$ for K_L and K^+ can be measured

$$R = f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) / f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0)$$

Its calculation is free from many of the theoretical uncertainties

$$R^{th} = 1.022 \pm 0.003 - 16\pi\alpha X_1$$

$$1.017 \le R^{th} \le 1.027$$

From the averaged K_L and K^+ data we obtain

$$R^{\exp} = 1.038 \pm 0.006$$

In disagreement with theoretical predictions ~ 2σ

- **failure of the naïve dimensional analysis for X_1**
- **failure of chiral power counting**
- **wrong mean life times**

Determination of V_{us}

If we use for V_{us} determination

$$f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.965 \pm 0.009$$

$$f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 0.986 \pm 0.010$$

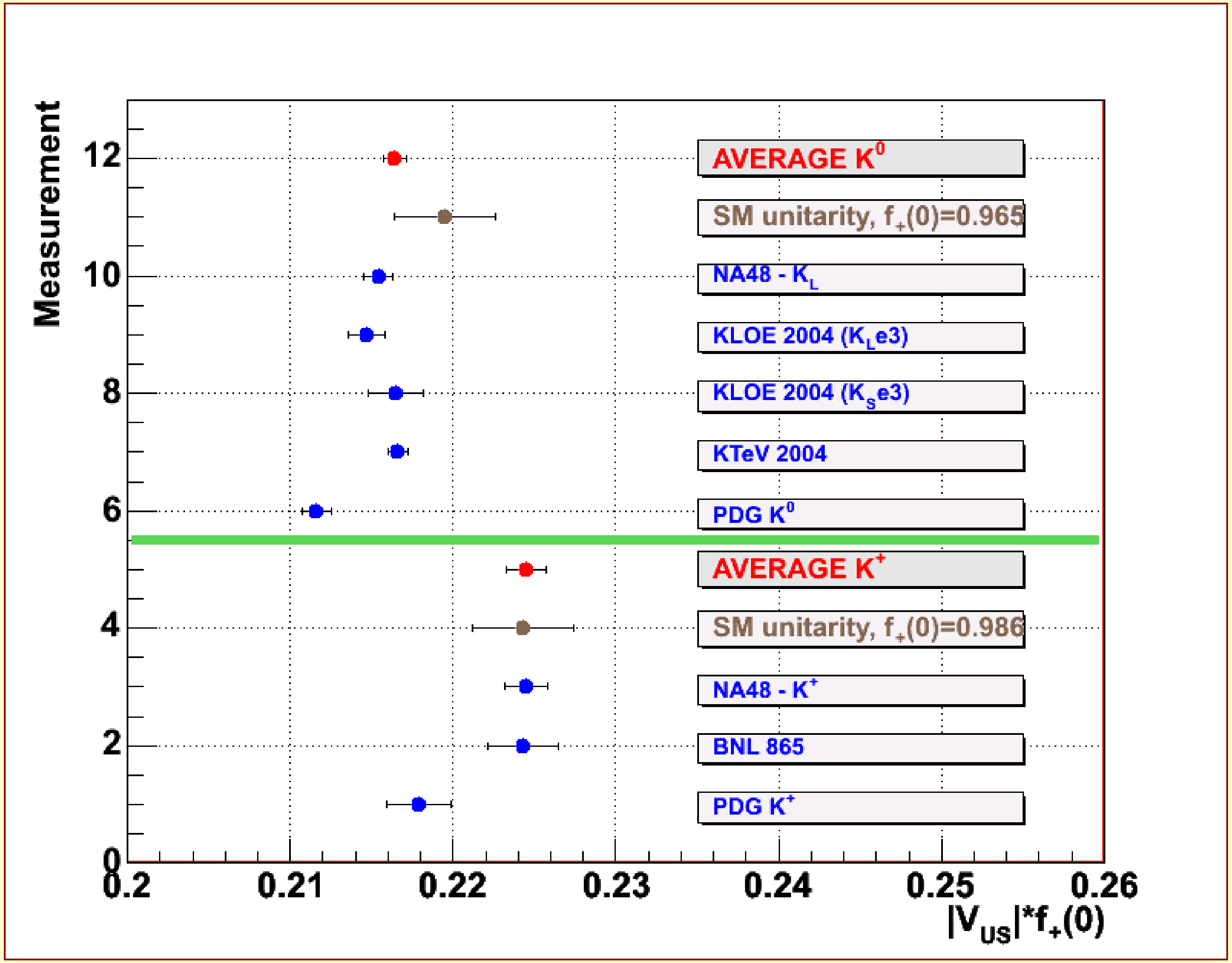
$$|V_{us}|^{K^0\pi^+} = 0.2242 \pm 0.0022$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^\pm\pi^0} = 0.2277 \pm 0.0026$$

The values of V_{us} are changed ~ 2σ

Calculation of $f_+(0)$ is the most important problem to be solved

Determination of V_{us}



Determination of V_{us}

Non linear approximation leads to

$$|V_{us}|.f_{+}^{K^0\pi^+}(0)=0.2174\pm0.0010$$

$$|V_{us}|.f_{+}^{K^\pm\pi^0}(0)=0.2253\pm0.0014$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^0\pi^+}(0)=0.2216\pm0.0025$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^\pm\pi^0}(0)=0.2248\pm0.0026$$

The values of $V_{us}f_+(0)$ are changed ~ 1σ and ~ 0.6σ
The values of Vus are changed ~ 0.4σ and ~ 0.3σ

and with the second set $f_+(0)$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^0\pi^+}(0)=0.2253\pm0.0024$$

$$|V_{us}|^{K^\pm\pi^0}(0)=0.2285\pm0.0027$$

In perfect agreement with unitarity of CKM matrix

Determination of $f_+(0)$

If we suppose that CKM matrix is unitary

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2274 \pm 0.0021$$

then we can determine the values of $f_+(0)$ using

$$|V_{us}|.f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.2164 \pm 0.0007$$

$$|V_{us}|.f_+^{K^\pm\pi^0}(0) = 0.2245 \pm 0.0012$$

$$f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.952 \pm 0.009$$

$$f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 0.987 \pm 0.010$$

The non linear approximation does not effects the result significantly

$$f_+^{K^0\pi^+}(0) = 0.9561 \pm 0.0086$$

$$f_+^{K^+\pi^0}(0) = 0.991 \pm 0.011$$

Conclusions –NA48 results

- PDG values on $|V_{us}|$ are in poor agreement with unitarity of the CKM matrix
- NA48 has performed $|V_{us}|$ measurements in K^0_Le3 and $K^\pm$e3 decays
- K_L and $K^\pm$ results are
  - in disagreement with previous PDG values
  - in good agreement with recent results from KTeV, KLOE and E865
  - in fair agreement with SM predictions (better for $K^\pm$, worse for K_L)
  - different values from $K^\pm$ and K_L ?!
- Semileptonic K_L decays
  - $K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu$ form factors
  - Branching fraction for the radiative decay $K^0_L \rightarrow \pi e \nu \gamma$
- More precise values for $f_+(0)$ are needed to solve the unitarity dilemma

Conclusions- V_{us}

- The careful analysis of the existing data has shown
  - the old measurements are not suitable for determination of V_{us}
  - new measurement of all kaon branching fractions is desirable
  - new more precise measurements of Ke3 and Kμ3 form factors are needed
  - new measurement of the kaon mean life times will be welcome
  - KLOE and part of NA48 data are still preliminary
- Vus values obtained using average values of Br(Ke3)
  - Support the unitarity of CKM matrix
  - Strongly depend from the values of $f_+(0)$
  - More precise calculation of $O(p^6)$ contribution is required
- The experimental data for R are in disagreement with theoretical predictions
- Measured values of $f_+(0)$ (with unitary CKM matrix) cause questions to the theory