

The Cabibbo Angle Anomaly – the bigger picture

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Beyond the Flavour Anomalies V – 11 April 2024

CKM Matrix

- 3x3 unitary matrix, by construction
- Implies many relationships between elements
 - 9 complex elements, but only 4 parameters
- Including:
 - $|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 1$

First row unitarity

- $|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{ub}|^2 = 1$
- $|V_{ub}|^2$ is very small, less than current uncertainties
- So we can approximate: $|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 = 1$

Cabibbo approximation

- For a 2x2 unitary matrix, there is a very simple form:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_C & \sin \theta_C \\ -\sin \theta_C & \cos \theta_C \end{pmatrix}$$
- With only one parameter - the Cabibbo angle!

Cabibbo Angle

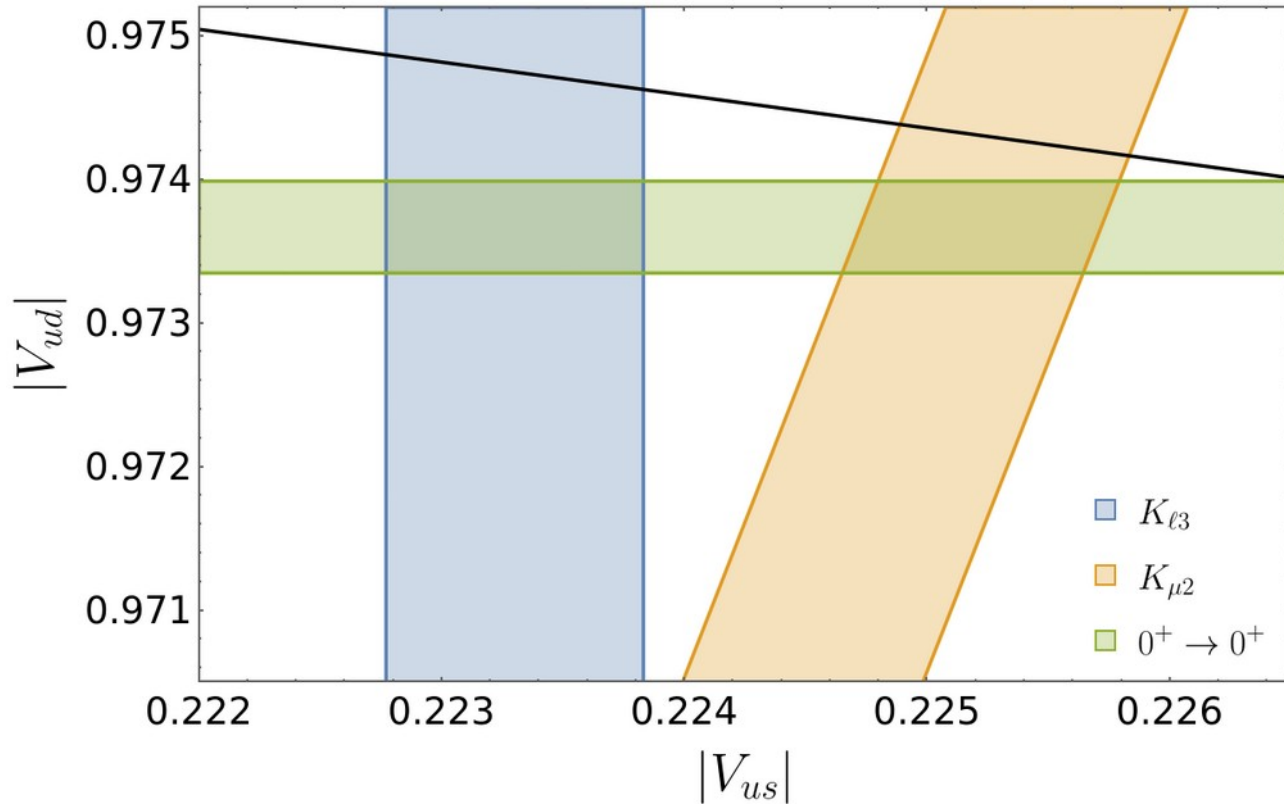
- SM makes a clear prediction:

$$\theta_C = \arccos V_{ud} = \arcsin V_{us} = \arctan V_{us}/V_{ud}$$

- But doesn't predict the value

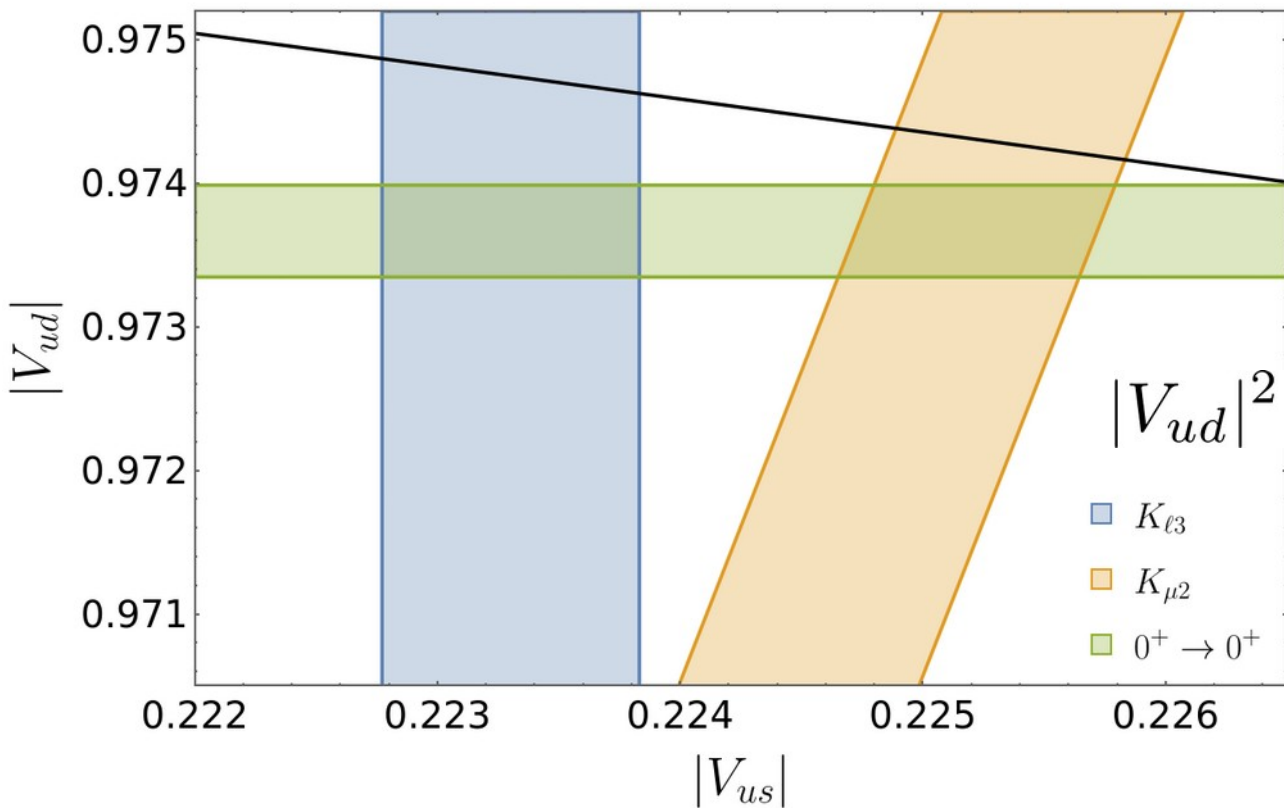
Cabibbo Angle Anomaly

2023



Cabibbo Angle Anomaly

2023



$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 = 0.9985 \pm 0.0005$$

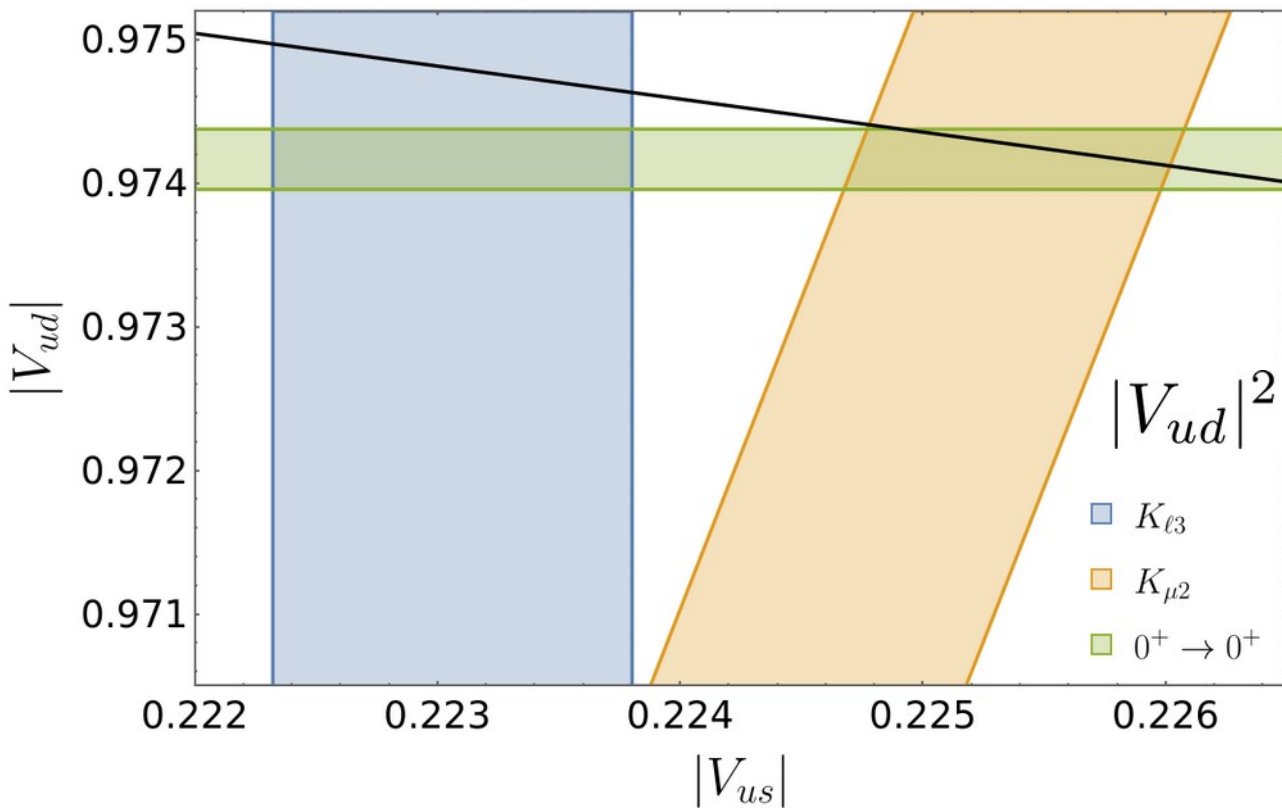
$K_{\ell 3}$

$K_{\mu 2}$

$0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$

Cabibbo Angle Anomaly

2017



$$|V_{ud}|^2 + |V_{us}|^2 = 0.9993 \pm 0.0005$$

$K_{\ell 3}$

$K_{\mu 2}$

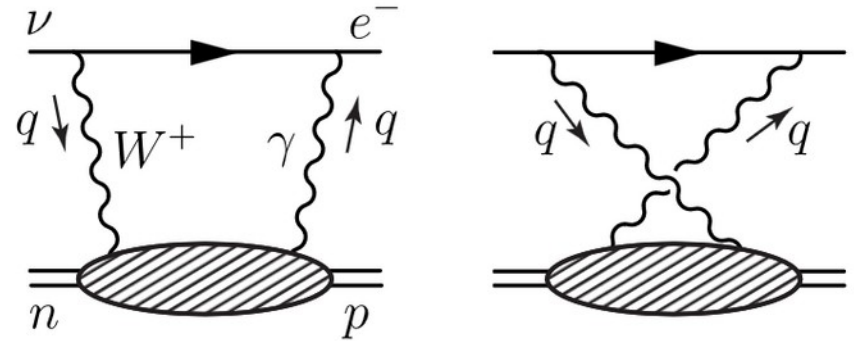
$0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$

What changed?

- Improvements to lattice QCD
- Nuclear corrections to beta decay
 - Δ_R^V : Nucleus independent radiative corrections / inner correction (d \rightarrow u vs neutron \rightarrow proton)
 - δ_{NS} : nuclear structure uncertainties (neutron \rightarrow proton vs $^{14}\text{O} \rightarrow ^{14}\text{N}$ vs $^{34}\text{Ar} \rightarrow ^{34}\text{Cl}$ vs $^{74}\text{Rb} \rightarrow ^{74}\text{Kr}$ vs ...)

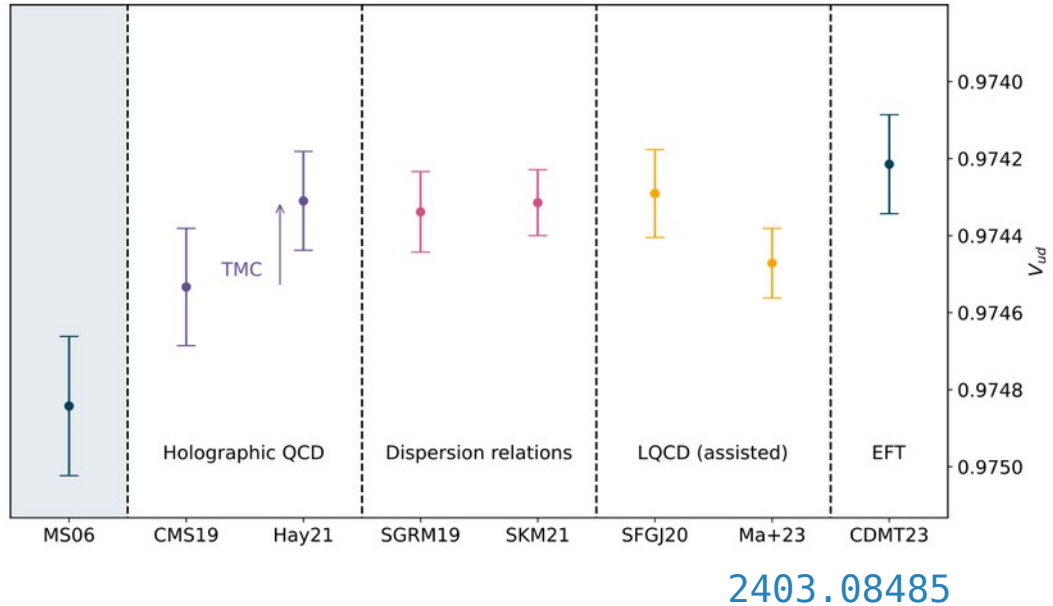
Nuclear corrections

- Lots of recent progress in the $\gamma - W$ box EW radiative correction using various methods



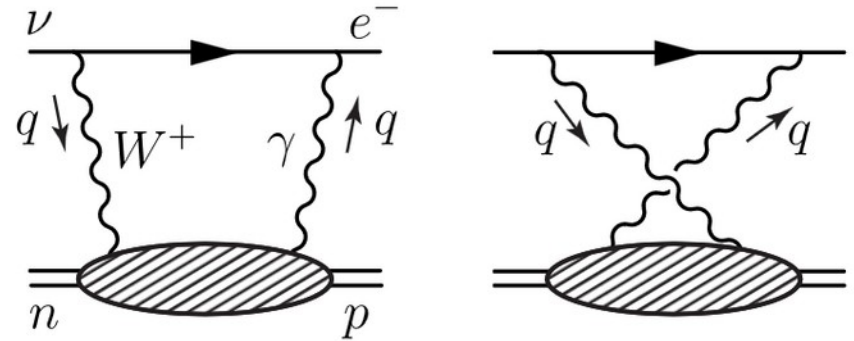
Nuclear corrections

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Nuclear corrections

- Lots of recent progress in the $\gamma - W$ box EW radiative correction using various methods
- Reassessment of nuclear structure uncertainties in progress



Aside on beta decay

- Opportunities and open questions in modern beta decay
 - [arXiv: 2403.08485](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.08485)
- “As is well known, beta decay is full of surprises and subtleties. Its apparent perversities have threatened us not once but twice with the abandonment of some of our cherished conservation laws”
 - C.S. Wu

What's behind this?

- Low energy EFT
- EW scale modifications
- BSM models

Low energy EFT

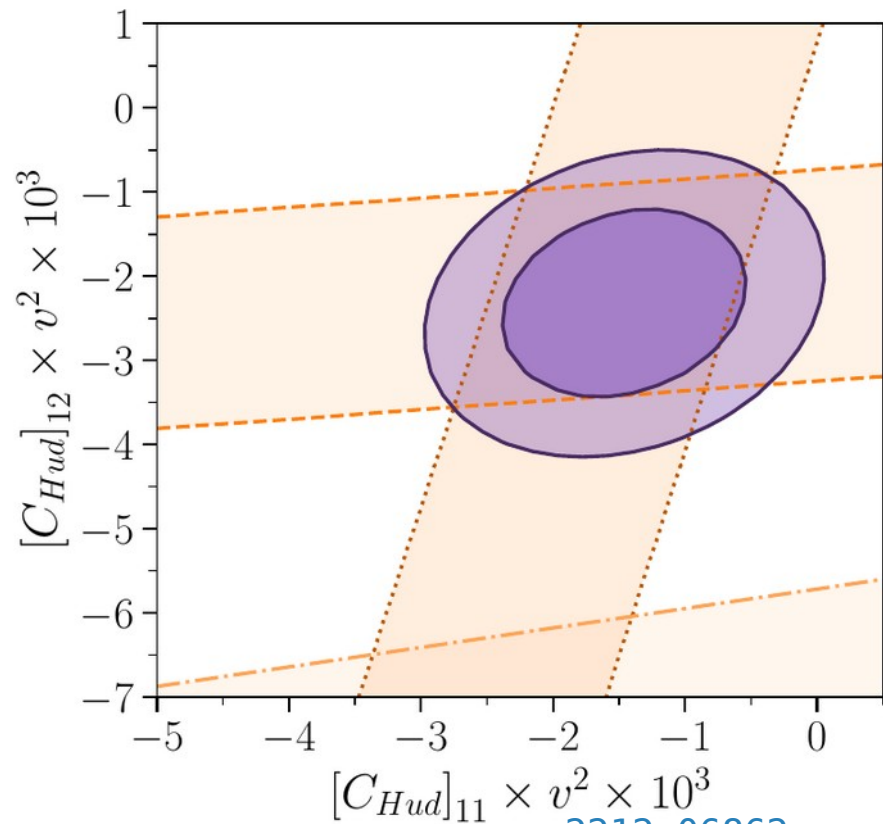
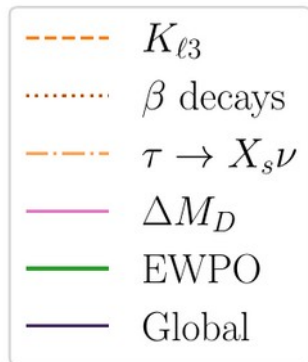
- Modifications of $2q2\ell$ decays
 - Checks from LFU tests of π, K decays
 - Good fit to BSM in $(\bar{u}\gamma^\mu P_L d)(\bar{e}\gamma_\mu P_L \nu_e)$ [2101.07811](#)
(Crivellin, Müller, Schnell)
- Modifications of 4ℓ decays – affects G_F
 - Since G_F is a normalisation for semileptonic decays
 - Reduces tensions but doesn't solve it

EW scale modifications

- Modifications of $W - q - q'$ or $W - \ell - \nu$
- For both: $SU(2)$ invariance demands changes to $Z - q - q$ or $Z - \ell - \ell$
 - Other constraints from EWPO, low energy parity violation or $\Delta F = 2$

EW scale modifications

- Modifications of RH $W - u - d$ and $W - u - s$
- Pull of 3.2σ relative to SM



2212.06862

(Crivellin, MK, 17
Kitahara, Mescia)

BSM models

- Leptoquarks
- W'
- Vector-like leptons
- Vector-like quarks

BSM models

- Leptoquarks
- W'
- Vector-like leptons
- **Vector-like quarks**
- Can generate RH currents
- Only one of two tree level BSM options

Vector-like quarks

- 7 representations that couple to SM at tree level

Vector-like quarks

- | Name | U | D | Q_1 | Q_5 | Q_7 | T_1 | T_2 |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Irrep | $(3, 1)_{\frac{2}{3}}$ | $(3, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$ | $(3, 2)_{\frac{1}{6}}$ | $(3, 2)_{-\frac{5}{6}}$ | $(3, 2)_{\frac{7}{6}}$ | $(3, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}$ | $(3, 3)_{\frac{2}{3}}$ |

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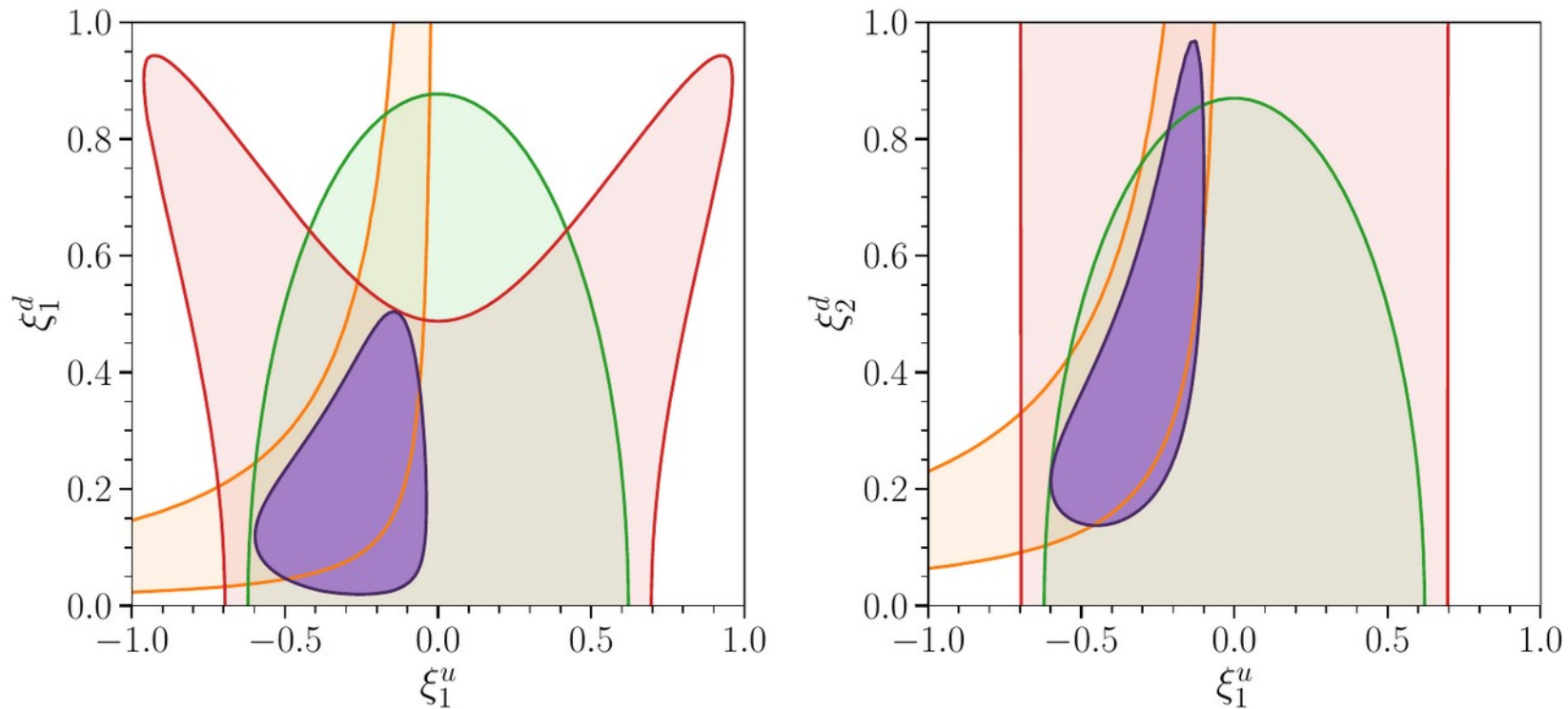
- $SU(2)$ singlets/triplets modify LH W coupling
- (Only one) $SU(2)$ doublet generates RH W couplings

Vector-like quarks

- Only Q_1 $SU(2)$ doublet generates RH W couplings
 - $\mathcal{L} \supset -\xi_i^u \overline{Q_1} \tilde{H} u_i - \xi_i^d \overline{Q_1} H d_i$
 - Q_1 with u and d couplings alters V_{ud}
 - Q_1 with u and s couplings alters V_{us}
- EWPO less strong, meson mixing almost absent, low energy PV important

Vector-like quarks

Q ($M_Q = 2$ TeV)



— CKM — EWPO — PV — Global

2212.06862
(Crivellin, MK, 24
Kitahara, Mescia)

Links to other BSM - sterile neutrinos

MeV Sterile Neutrino in light of the Cabibbo-Angle Anomaly

Teppei Kitahara^{1,2,*} and Kohsaku Tobioka^{3,4,†} [2308.13003](#)

- $O(1-10)$ MeV neutrino, 5% mixing with electron neutrino
- But need ~ 30 TeV BSM to avoid LFUV in leptonic pion/kaon decay ($M \rightarrow e\nu / M \rightarrow \mu\nu$)

Links to other BSM - M_W

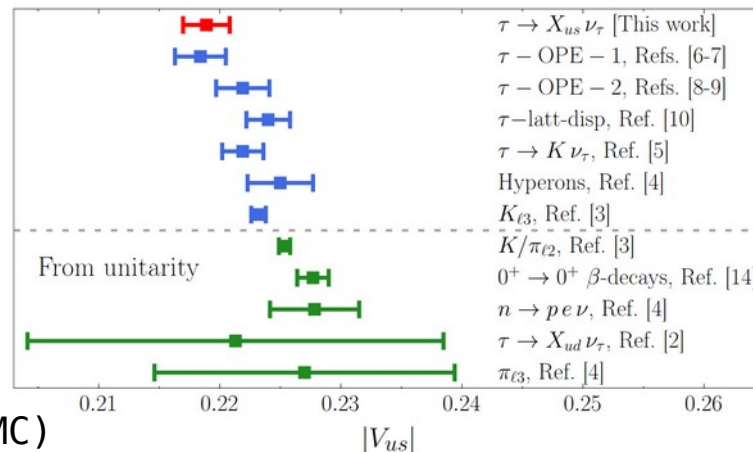
Beta-decay implications for the W-boson mass anomaly
(Cirigliano, Dekens, de Vries, Mereghetti, Tong) [2204.08440](#)

- In SMEFT, M_W modified by O_{HD} , O_{HWB} , $O_{H\ell}^{(3)}$, $O_{\ell\ell}$
- Latter two via G_F , and as mentioned changes to G_F affect CKM determinations
- Best fit to EW only data => % CKM unitarity violation
- Reduce by including $C_{\ell q}$, but then violates bounds from Drell-Yan tails

Links to other BSM – tau decays

- Belle II data on tau decay to strange hadrons will give better sensitivity to different BSM operators involving strange
- Recent new determination of V_{us} from inclusive tau decays using lattice

2112.02087 (Cirigliano, Díaz-Calderón, Falkowski, González-Alonso, Rodríguez-Sánchez)

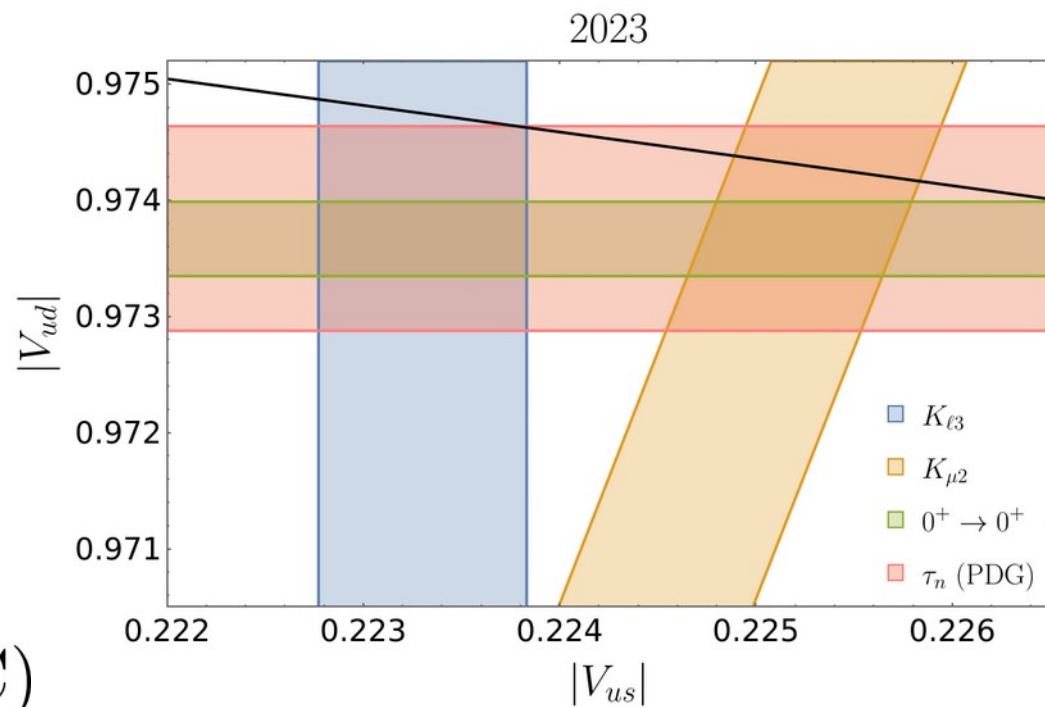


2403.05404 (ETMC)

Where next?

- Neutron lifetime
 - Current PDG average for lifetime and g_A not competitive with super-allowed beta decays

$$\frac{1}{\tau_n} \propto G_F^2 V_{ud}^2 (1 + 3g_A^2) (1 + \text{RC})$$

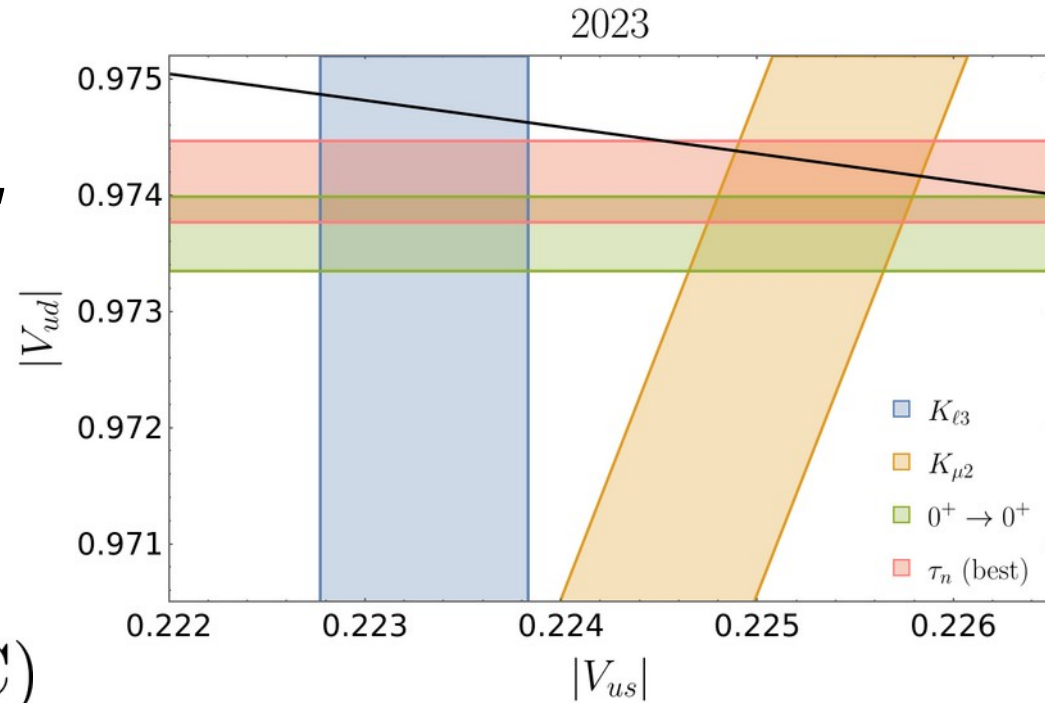


Where next?

- Neutron lifetime

- World best lifetime (bottle, $UCN_{\tau} + g_A$ (PERKEO III) gives comparable precision to super-allowed beta decays

$$\frac{1}{\tau_n} \propto G_F^2 V_{ud}^2 (1 + 3g_A^2) (1 + RC)$$



Where next?

- PIONEER (v. long term)
 - Pion beta decay, currently known at $\sim 0.6\%$, need order of magnitude improvement to be competitive with super-allowed beta decay
 - Factor of 3 in phase II, factor 10 in phase III hopefully

Where next?

- PIONEER (not quite so long term)
 - In Phase I, measure $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu\nu / \pi^+ \rightarrow e\nu$
 - Check LFUV, useful for VLL models

Summary

- Still appears to be a $\sim 3\sigma$ anomaly in CKM unitarity
- Q_1 VLQ seem a good BSM candidate
- Interesting links between CAA to neutrino sector, MW, tau decays, general EW and collider physics

Discussion points

- Can neutron lifetime measurements converge?
- What progress will be made in V_{us} from tau?
- RH currents from g_A (exp vs lattice)?
- Discovering a VLQ or VLL at Belle II?
- Are there other low energy precision observables we should be including in global fits?

Backup

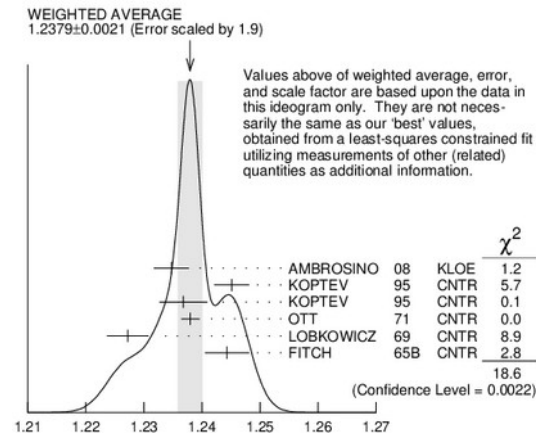
Future experiments?

- NA62 could measure $K_{\ell 3}/K_{\mu 2}$
- Two weeks of data could increase tension to 4σ

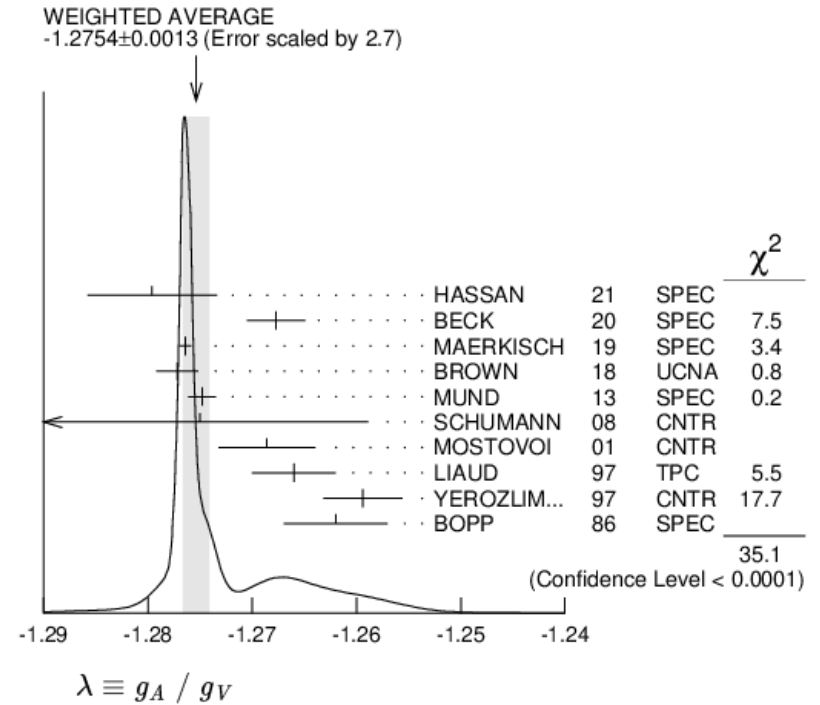
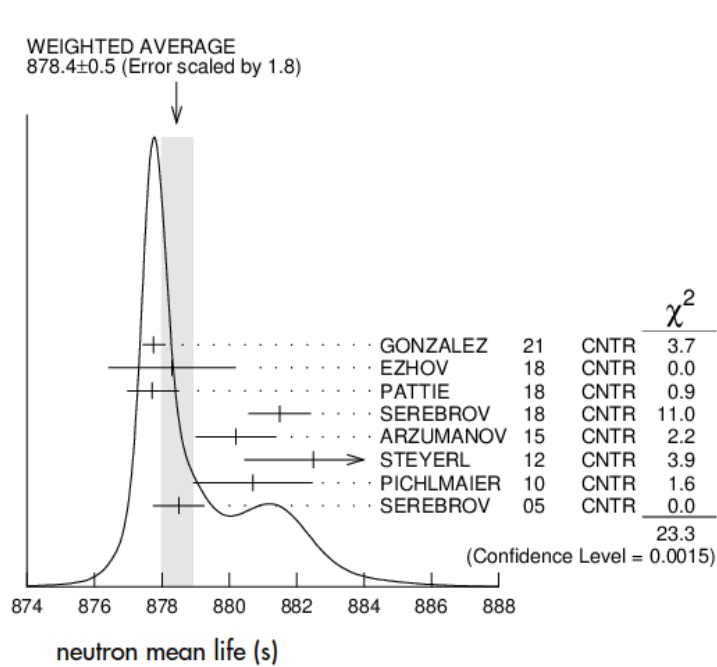
– See [2208.11707](#)

(Cirigliano, Crivellin, Hoferichter, Moulson)

- Also new data in $K_{\mu 2}$ would be good
 - Only recent data from KLOE in 2008



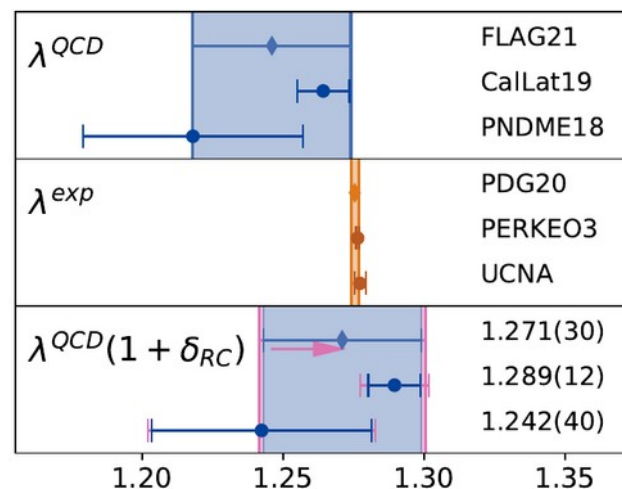
Neutron lifetime, gA



RH currents from axial coupling

2202.10439 Cirigliano, de Vries, Hayen, Mereghetti, Walker-Loud

- If neutron lifetime precision confirms CAA, useful to look at axial coupling more carefully for signs of RH currents

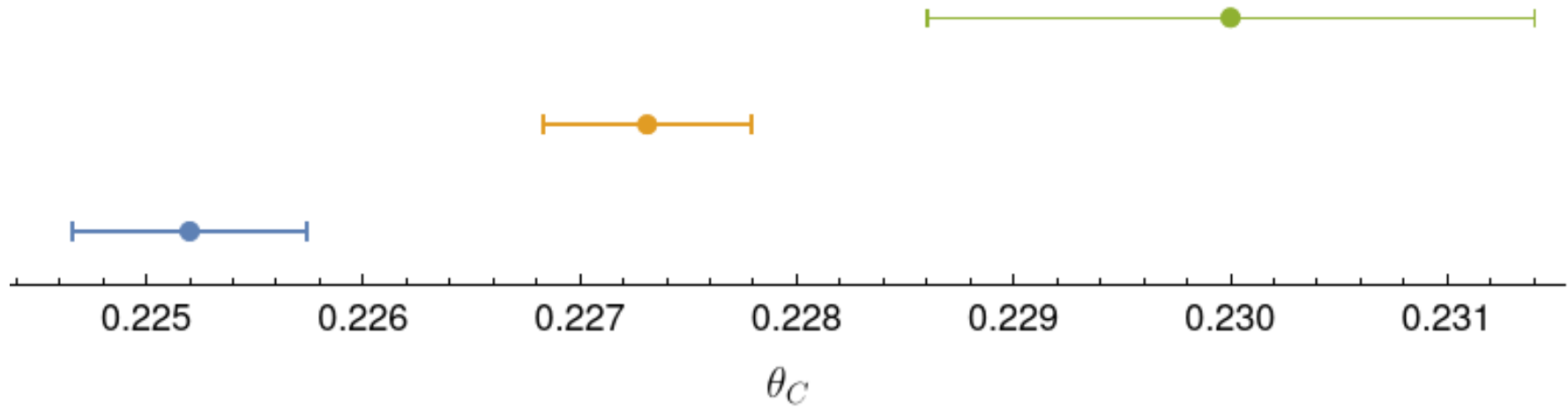


- $$g_A^{exp} = g_A^{LQCD} (1 + 2\delta^{RC} - 2\epsilon_R)$$

“I believe LQCD can reach 0.1 - 0.2% for isospin symmetric g_A in the ~5-year time-scale” – A. Walker-Loud (MITP October 2022)

Cabibbo Angle

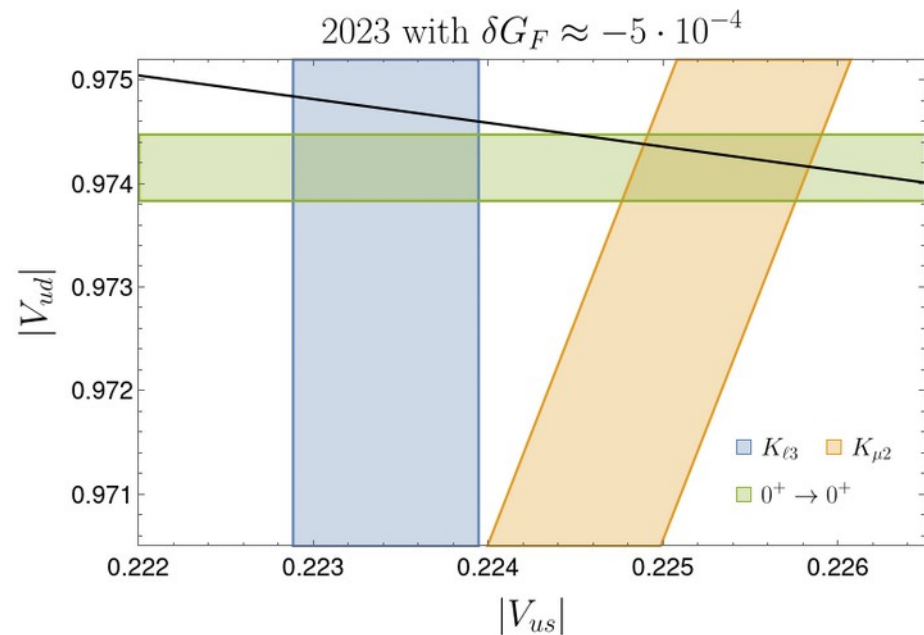
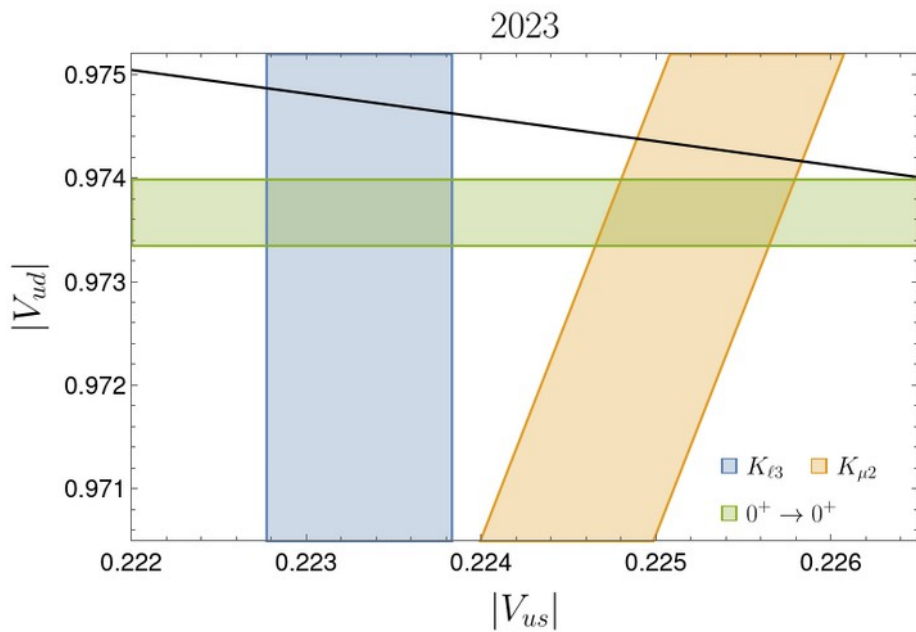
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• $K_{\ell 3}$ • $K_{\mu 2}$ • $0^+ \rightarrow 0^+$

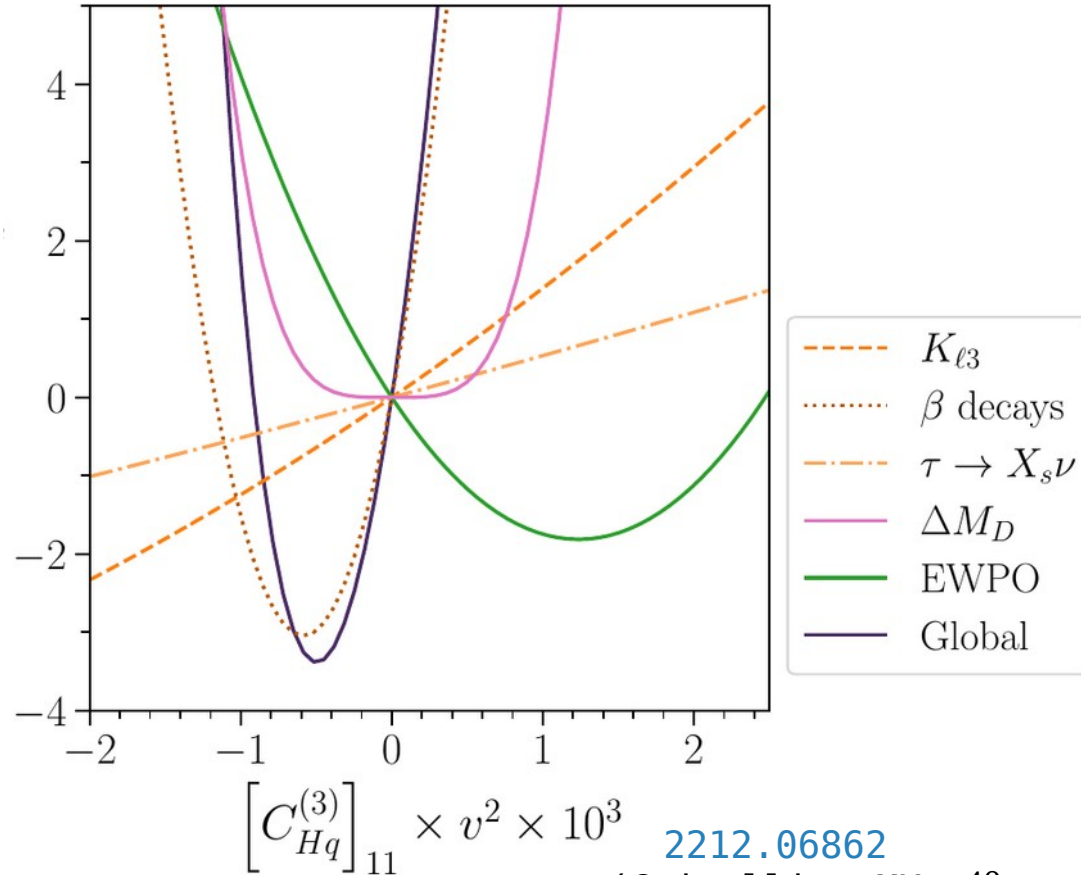
Low energy EFT ideas

- Modifications of GF / muon decay
- Reduces tensions but doesn't solve it



EW scale modifications

- Modifications of LH $W - u - d$
- Pull of 2σ relative to SM

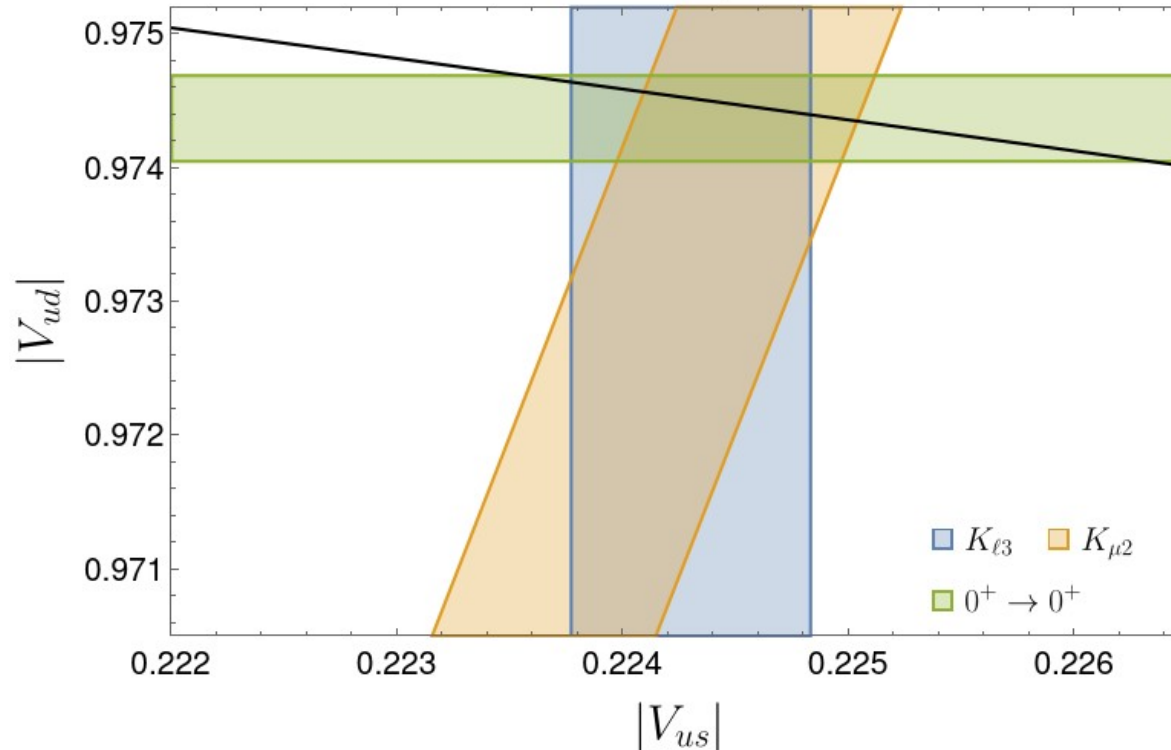


(Crivellin, MK, 40
Kitahara, Mescia)

EW modifications

- Modifications of RH current

2023 with RH W_{ud} , $W_{us} \approx -10^{-3}$



BSM models

- LQs
- W'
- VLLs
- VLQs
- Lots of related flavour constraints
- PV, D/K mixing
- Also LHC Drell-Yan

BSM models

- LQs
- W'
- VLLs
- VLQs
- Often comes with a Z'
- That leads to Z mass change, $\Delta F = 2$, PV
- Again Drell-Yan

BSM models

- LQs
 - W'
 - VLLs
 - VLQs
- Also alter EW fit through modifications of $Z-l-l$
 - Decent fit with two VLLs (one with μ coupling, one with e)

2008.01113

(Crivellin, Kirk,
Manzari, Montull) 44

VLLs – singlet and triplet

- VLLs coupled to muons and electrons
- Good improvement in CKM data
- And also slight improvement in EWPO
- See [2008.01113](#)
(Crivellin, Kirk, Manzari, Montull)

