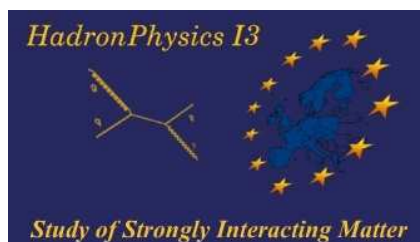




LUND
UNIVERSITY



EFFECTIVE FIELD THEORY, FLAVOUR AND CP

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Overview

- Motivation : Standard Model and some bits of Flavours Physics
- Effective Field Theory
- Chiral Perturbation Theory
- some selected results from two-loop ChPT
- some selected results from nonleptonic matrix-elements

The Standard Model

The Standard Model Lagrangian has four parts:

$$\underbrace{\mathcal{L}_H(\phi)}_{\text{Higgs}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_G(W, Z, G)}_{\text{Gauge}}$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{\psi=\text{fermions}} \bar{\psi} i \not{D} \psi}_{\text{gauge-fermion}} + \underbrace{\sum_{\psi, \psi'=\text{fermions}} g_{\psi\psi'} \bar{\psi} \phi \psi'}_{\text{Yukawa}}$$

The Standard Model

What is tested ?

gauge-fermion Very well tested

Higgs Limits only, real tests coming up

Gauge Well tested, QCD at low-energy nonperturbat

Yukawa Flavour Physics

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Discrete symmetries:

- C Charge Conjugation
- P Parity
- T Time Reversal

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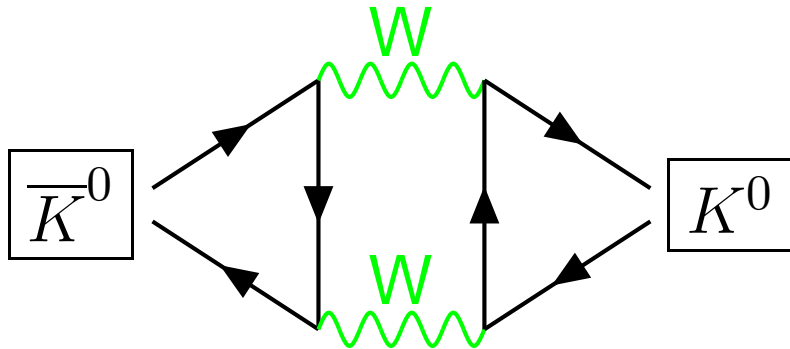
QCD and QED conserve C,P,T separately,

Weak breaks C and P, only Yukawa breaks CP

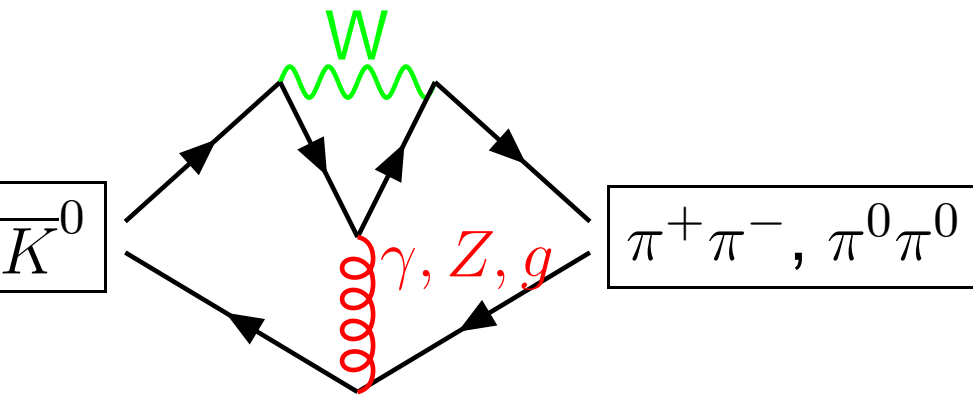
Field theory implies CPT

CP-violation: where is it measured ?

$|\varepsilon| = 2.28 \cdot 10^{-3}$
from



AND from



we get ε'

Experiment: $\text{Re} \left(\frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \right)$

NA31	$(23.0 \pm 6.5) \times 10^{-4}$
------	---------------------------------

E731	$(7.4 \pm 5.9) \times 10^{-4}$
------	--------------------------------

KTeV	$(28.0 \pm 4.1) \times 10^{-4}$
------	---------------------------------

NA48 97	$(18.5 \pm 7.3) \times 10^{-4}$
---------	---------------------------------

NA48 98	$(12.2 \pm 4.9) \times 10^{-4}$
---------	---------------------------------

ALL	$(19.3 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-4}$
-----	---------------------------------

$(\chi^2/dof = 11.1/5)$

Loops: also beyond SM

B measurements

A large program is under way to measure the same type of quantities in the bottom (and also charm) system as well

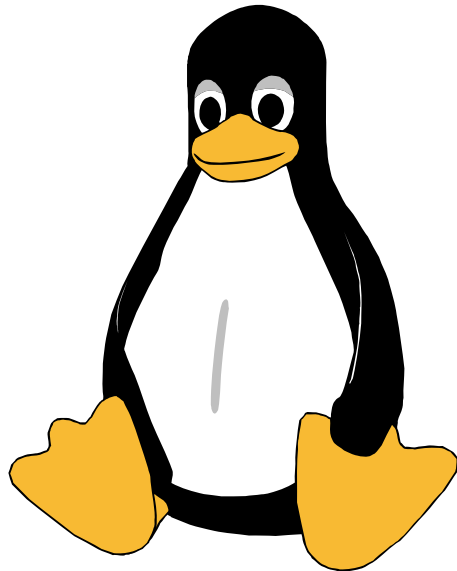
LHC will contribute here (especially for B_s)

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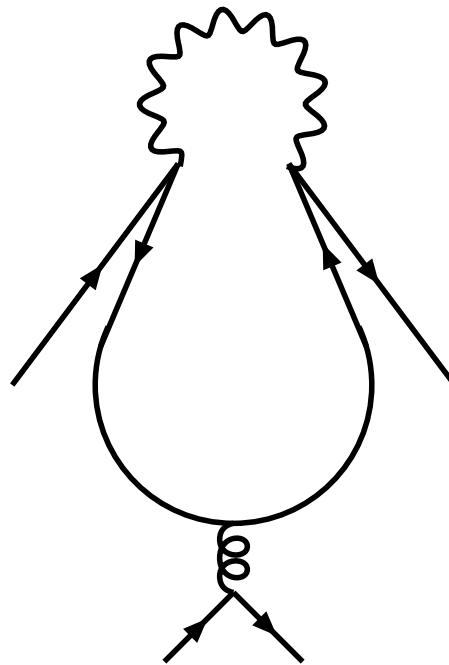
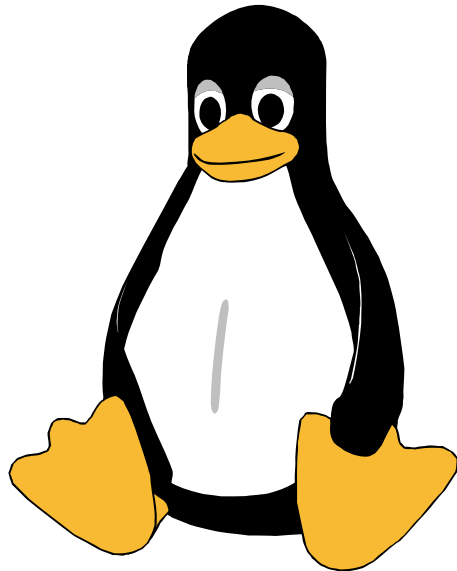


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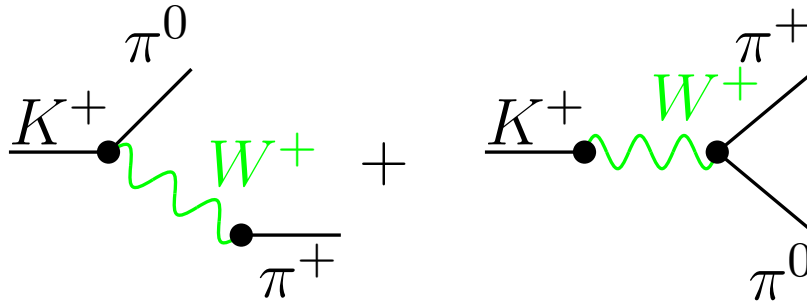
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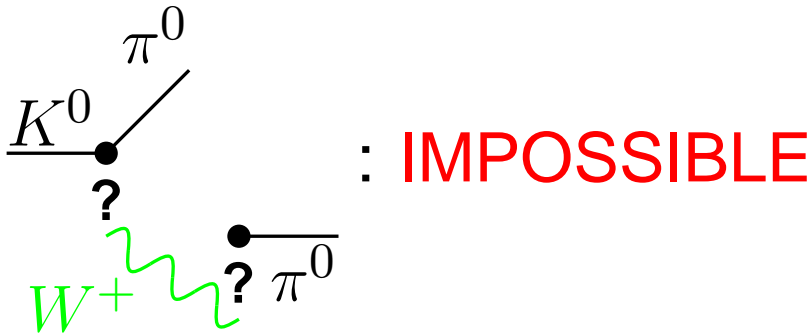


$K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ and the $\Delta I = 1/2$ Rule

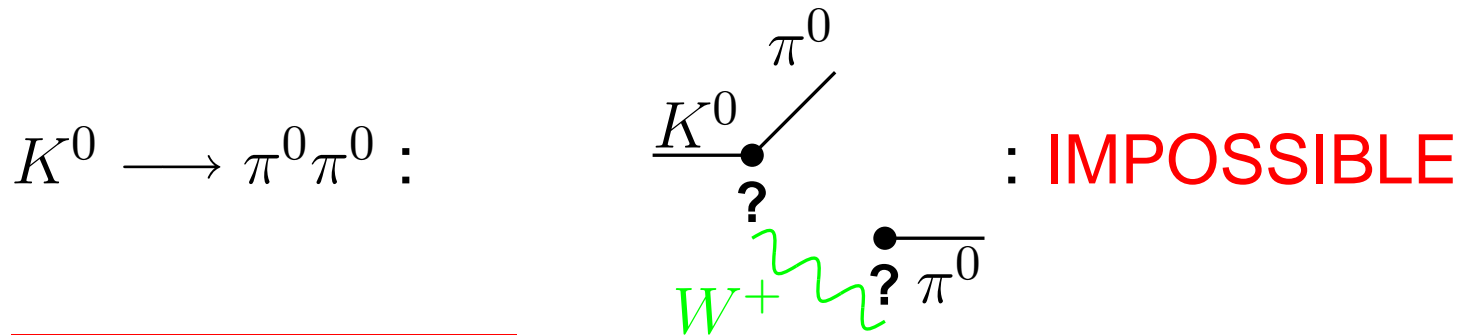
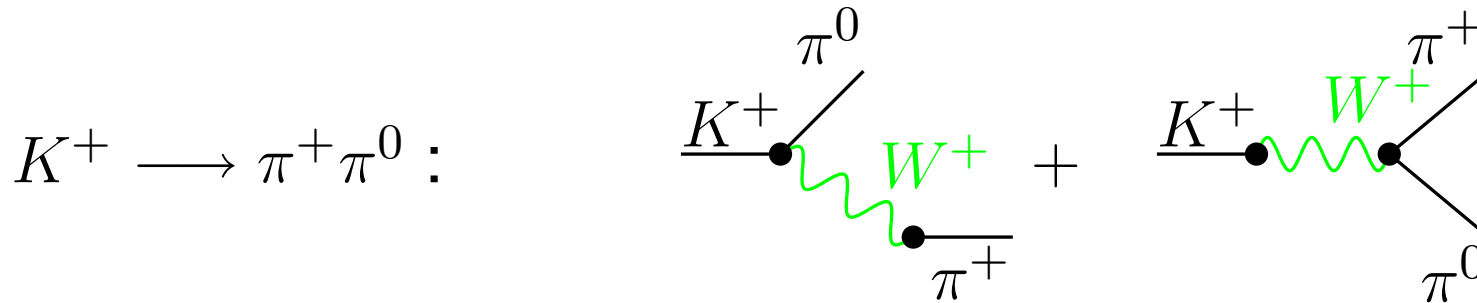
$$K^+ \longrightarrow \pi^+\pi^0 :$$



$$K^0 \longrightarrow \pi^0\pi^0 :$$



$K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ and the $\Delta I = 1/2$ Rule



Experimentally:

$$\Gamma(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = \frac{1}{2}\Gamma(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ MeV}$$

$$\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^0) = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-14} \text{ MeV}$$

The zero one is the largest !!!

Weak interaction: quarks to mesons

ENERGY SCALE

FIELDS

Effective Theory

M_W

$W, Z, \gamma, g;$
 $\tau, \mu, e, \nu_\ell;$
 t, b, c, s, u, d

Standard Model

↓ using OPE

$\lesssim m_c$

$\gamma, g; \mu, e, \nu_\ell;$
 s, d, u

QCD, QED, $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{|\Delta S|=1,2}$

↓ ???

M_K

$\gamma; \mu, e, \nu_\ell;$
 π, K, η

CHPT

Effective Field Theory

Main Ideas:

- Use right degrees of freedom : essence of (most) physics
- If mass-gap in the excitation spectrum: neglect degrees of freedom above the gap.

Examples:

Solid state physics: conductors: neglect the empty bands above the partially filled one

Atomic physics: Blue sky: neglect atomic structure

Power Counting

- ▣ gap in the spectrum \implies separation of scales
- ▣ with the lower degrees of freedom, build the most general effective Lagrangian

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\implies Need some ordering principle: power counting

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\implies Need some ordering principle: power counting

- ▣ Taylor series expansion does not work (convergence radius is zero)
- ▣ Continuum of excitation states need to be taken into account

Why Field Theory ?

- Only known way to combine QM and special relativity
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Drawbacks

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any model has few parameters but model-space is large
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Advantages

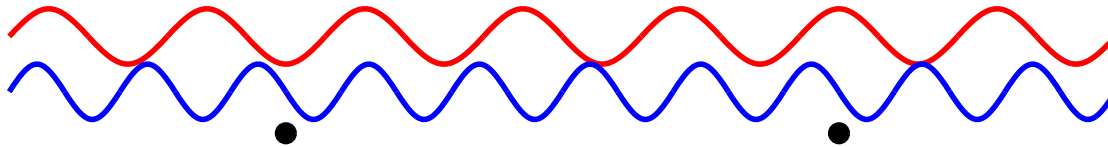
- Calculations are (relatively) simple
- It is general: model-independent
- Theory \implies errors can be estimated
- Systematic: ALL effects at a given order can be included
- Even if no convergence: classification of models often useful

Why is the sky blue ?

System: Photons of visible light and neutral atoms

Length scales: a few 1000 Å versus 1 Å

Atomic excitations suppressed by $\approx 10^{-3}$

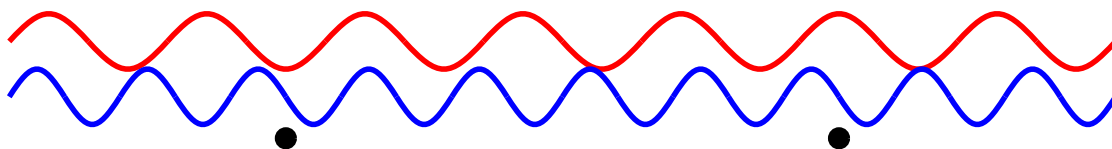


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$$\mathcal{L}_A = \Phi_v^\dagger \partial_t \Phi_v + \dots \quad \mathcal{L}_{\gamma A} = GF_{\mu\nu}^2 \Phi_v^\dagger \Phi_v + \dots$$

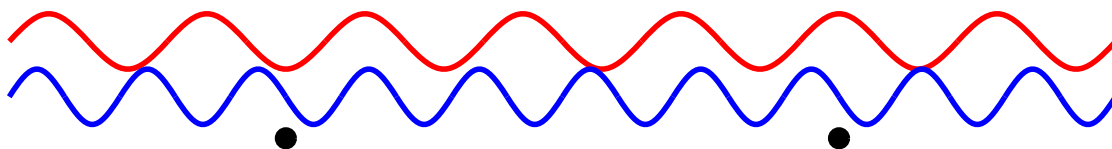
Units with $\hbar = c = 1$: G energy dimension -3 :

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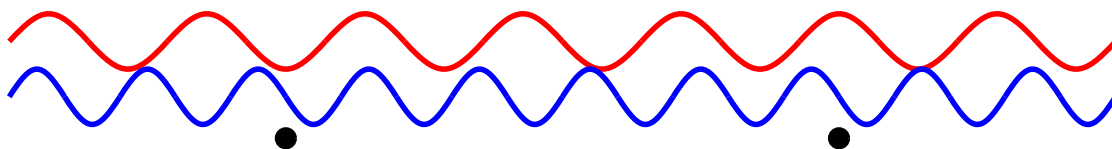
$$\sigma \approx G^2 E_\gamma^4$$

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blue light scatters a lot more than red

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \text{red sunsets} \\ \Rightarrow \text{blue sky} \end{array} \right.$

Higher orders suppressed by $1 \text{ \AA} / \lambda_\gamma$.

Chiral Perturbation Theory

Degrees of freedom: Goldstone Bosons from Chiral Symmetry Spontaneous Breakdown

Power counting: Dimensional counting

Expected breakdown scale: Resonances, so M_ρ or higher depending on the channel

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Chiral Symmetry

QCD: 3 light quarks: equal mass: interchange: $SU(3)_V$

But
$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \sum_{q=u,d,s} [i\bar{q}_L \not{D} q_L + i\bar{q}_R \not{D} q_R - m_q (\bar{q}_R q_L + \bar{q}_L q_R)]$$

So if $m_q = 0$ then $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$.

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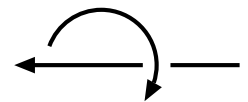
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So if $m_q = 0$ then $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$.

Can also see that via



$$\begin{aligned} v < c, m_q \neq 0 &\implies \\ v = c, m_q = 0 &\not\Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$



Chiral Perturbation Theory

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = \langle \bar{q}_L q_R + \bar{q}_R q_L \rangle \neq 0$$

$SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$ broken spontaneously to $SU(3)_V$

8 generators broken \implies 8 massless degrees of freedom
and interaction vanishes at zero momentum

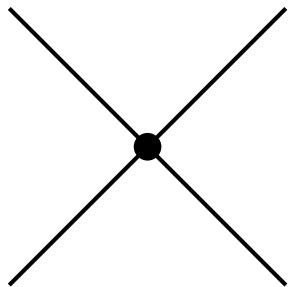
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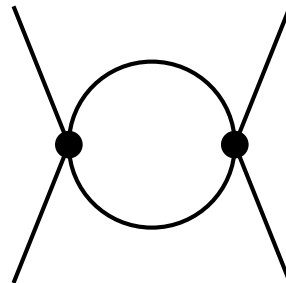
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Power counting in momenta:



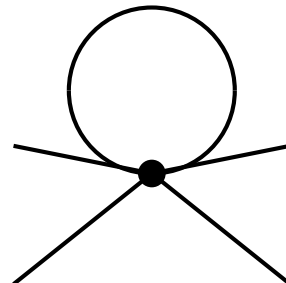
$$p^2$$



$$(p^2)^2 (1/p^2)^2 p^4 = p^4$$



$$1/p^2$$



$$(p^2) (1/p^2) p^4 = p^4$$

$$\int d^4 p$$

$$p^4$$

Two Loop: General

Lagrangian Structure:

	2 flavour		3 flavour		3+3 PQChPT	
p^2	F, B	2	F_0, B_0	2	F_0, B_0	2
p^4	l_i^r, h_i^r	7+3	L_i^r, H_i^r	10+2	\hat{L}_i^r, \hat{H}_i^r	11+2
p^6	c_i^r	53+4	C_i^r	90+4	K_i^r	112+3

p^2 : Weinberg 1966

p^4 : Gasser, Leutwyler 84,85

p^6 : JB, Colangelo, Ecker 99,00

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Note {

- ▢ replica method \implies PQ obtained from N_F flavour
- ▢ All infinities known
- ▢ 3 flavour is a special case of 3+3 PQ:
 $\hat{L}_i^r, K_i^r \rightarrow L_i^r, C_i^r$

Three Flavours at Two Loop

Review paper: JB, LU TP 06-16 hep-ph/0604043

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$\Pi_{VV\pi}, \Pi_{VV\eta}, \Pi_{VVK}$

Kambor, Golowich; Kambor, Dürr; Amorós, JB, Talavera

$\Pi_{VV\rho\omega}$

Maltman

$\Pi_{AA\pi}, \Pi_{AA\eta}, F_\pi, F_\eta, m_\pi, m_\eta$

Kambor, Golowich; Amorós, JB, Talavera

Π_{SS}

Moussallam L_4^r, L_6^r

$\Pi_{VVK}, \Pi_{AAK}, F_K, m_K$

Amorós, JB, Talavera

$K_{\ell 4}, \langle \bar{q}q \rangle$

Amorós, JB, Talavera L_1^r, L_2^r, L_3^r

$F_M, m_M, \langle \bar{q}q \rangle (m_u \neq m_d)$

Amorós, JB, Talavera $L_{5,7,8}^r, m_u/m_d$

$F_{V\pi}, F_{VK^+}, F_{VK^0}$

Post, Schilcher; JB, Talavera L_9^r

$K_{\ell 3}$

Post, Schilcher; JB, Talavera V_{us}

$F_{S\pi}, F_{SK}$ (includes σ -terms)

JB, Dhonte L_4^r, L_6^r

$K, \pi \rightarrow \ell\nu\gamma$

Geng, Ho, Wu L_{10}^r

$\pi\pi$

JB, Dhonte, Talavera

πK

JB, Dhonte, Talavera

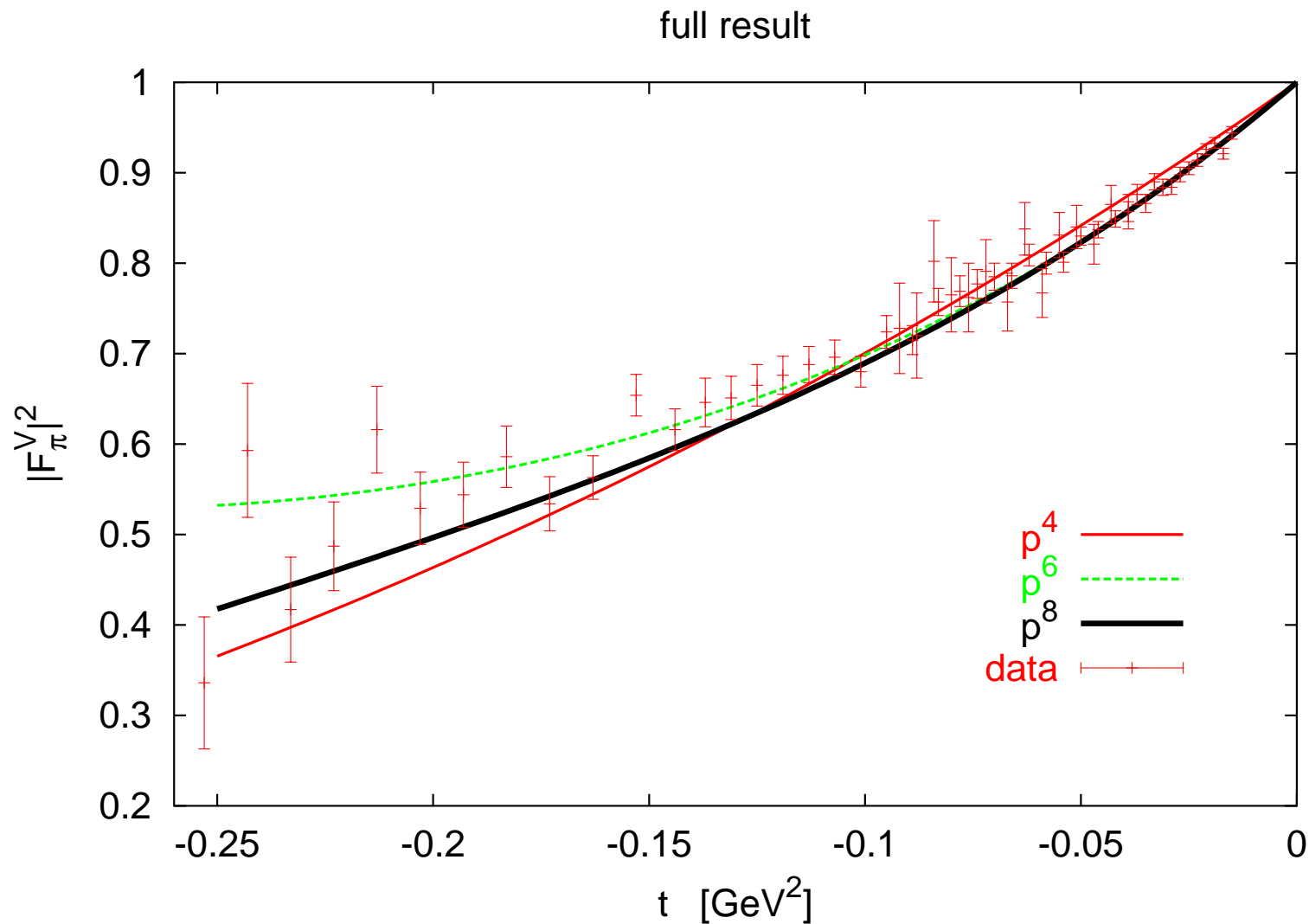
m_M and F_M PQChPT

JB, Danielsson, Lähde

Finite Volume

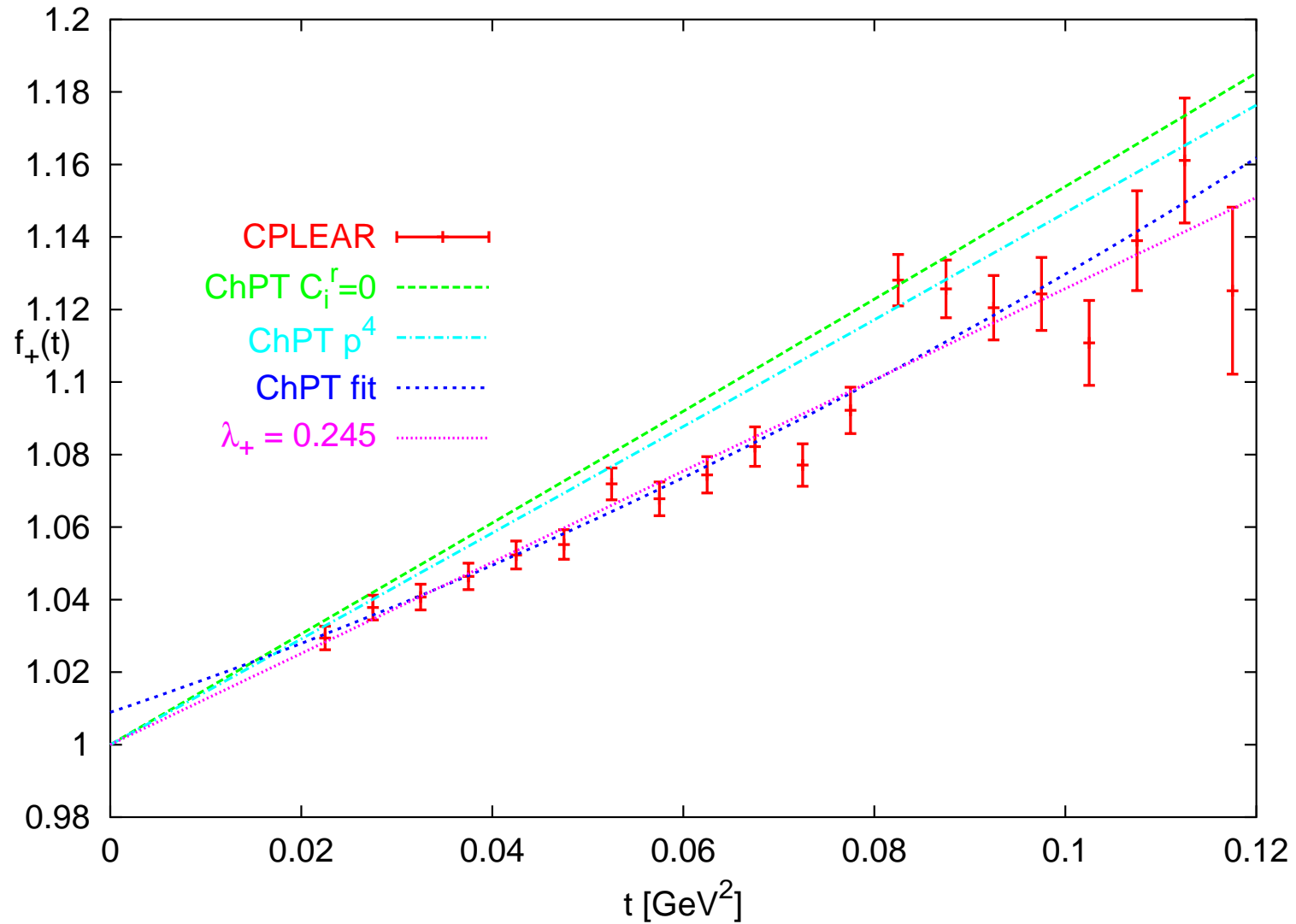
JB, Colangelo, Ghorbani, Haefeli

Pion electromagnetic form-factor



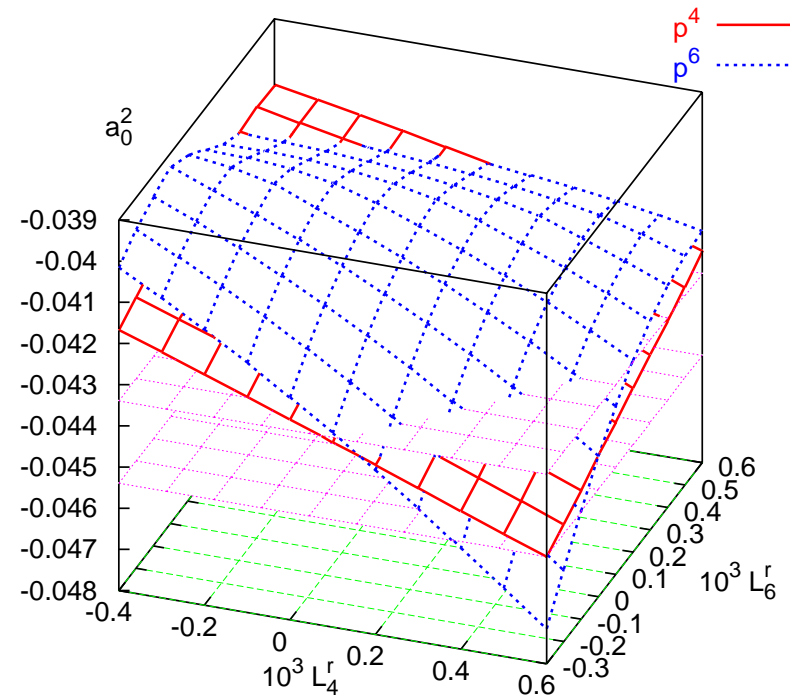
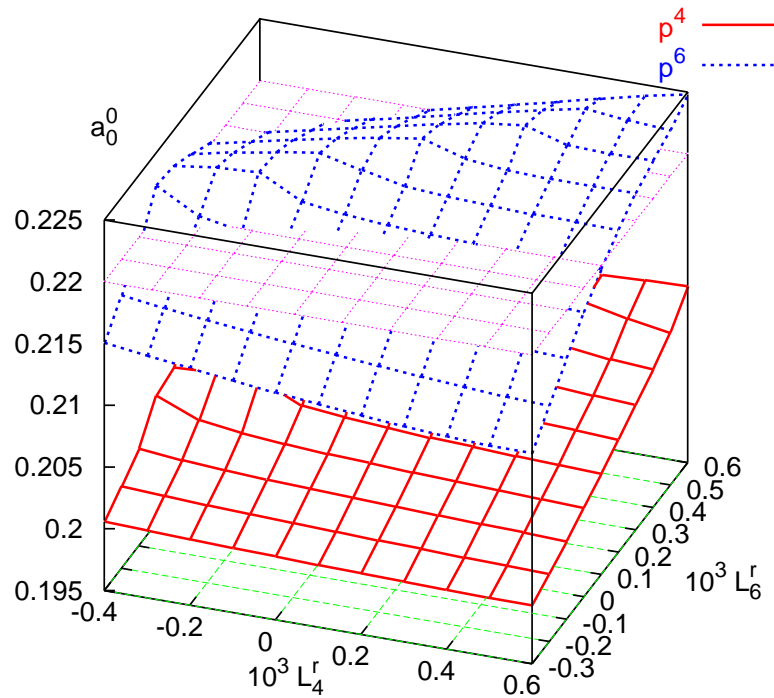
JB, Talavera

f_+ in $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \nu$



JB, Talavera

$\pi\pi$

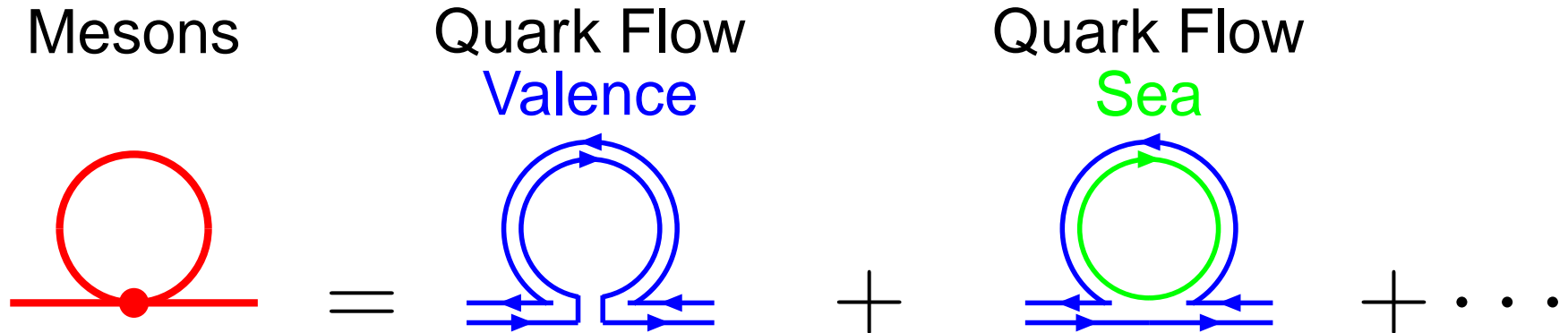


$$a_0^0 = 0.220 \pm 0.005, a_0^2 = -0.0444 \pm 0.0010$$

Colangelo, Gasser, Leutwyler

$$a_0^0 = 0.159, a_0^2 = -0.0454 \text{ at order } p^2 \text{ JB, Dhonte, Talavera}$$

ChPT and Lattice QCD



Valence is *easy* to deal with in lattice QCD

Sea is *very difficult*

They can be treated separately: i.e. different quark masses

Partially Quenched ChPT (PQChPT)

PQChPT at Two Loop

Subject started:

valence equal mass, 3 sea equal mass:

$m_{\pi^+}^2$: JB, Danielsson, Lähde, hep-lat/0406017

Other mass combinations:

F_{π^+} : JB, Lähde, hep-lat/0501014

F_{π^+} , $m_{\pi^+}^2$ **two sea quarks**: JB, Lähde, hep-lat/0506004

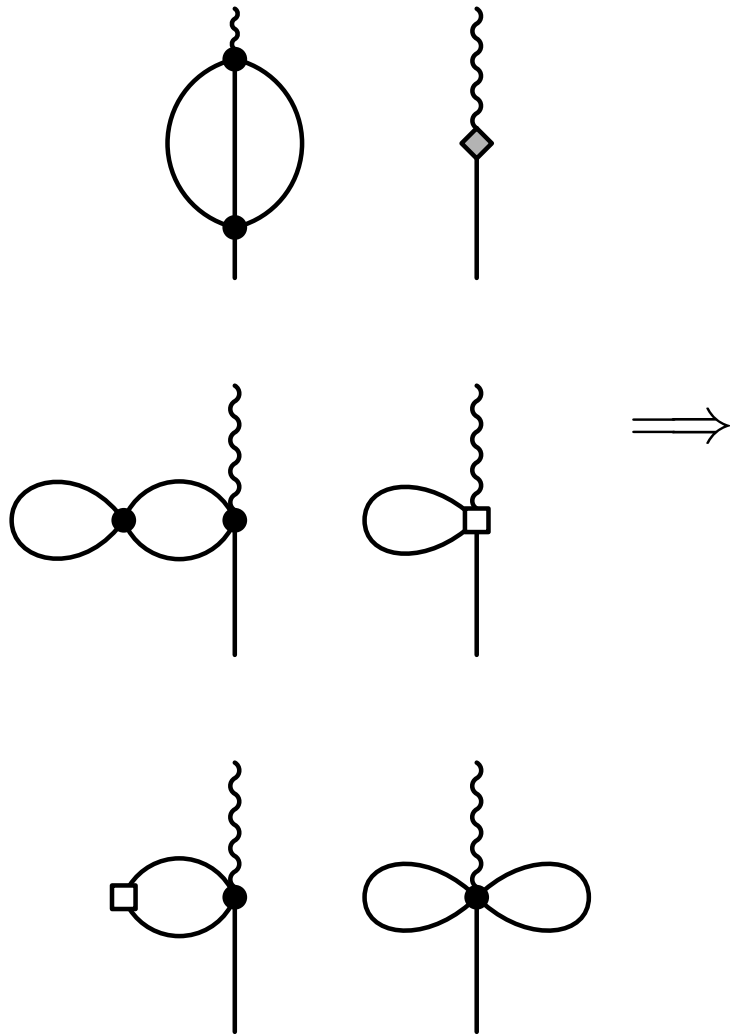
$m_{\pi^+}^2$: JB, Danielsson, Lähde, hep-lat/0602003

Actual Calculations: {

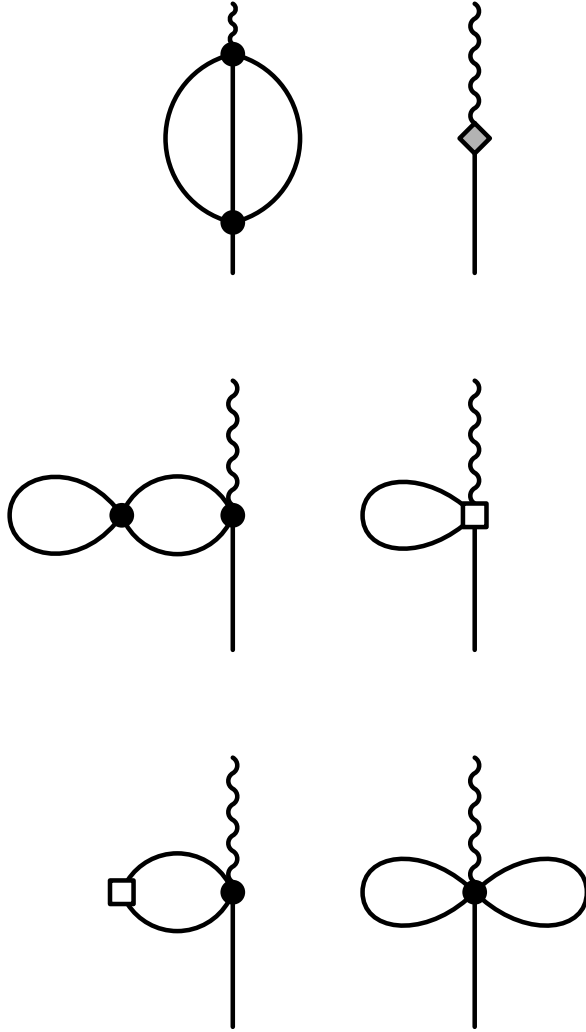
- ▣ heavy use of FORM *Vermaseren*
- ▣ use PQ without super Φ_0 in super-symmetric formalism
- ▣ Main problem: sheer size of the expressions

Iso breaking from lattice data: a and L extrapolations needed

Long Expressions



Long Expressions



$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{\text{loops}}^{(6)22} = & \pi_{16} L_0^2 [4/9 \chi_\eta \chi_4 - 1/2 \chi_1 \chi_3 + \chi_{13}^2 - 13/3 \bar{\chi}_1 \chi_{13} - 35/18 \bar{\chi}_2] - 2 \pi_{16} L_1^2 \chi_{13}^2 \\
 & - \pi_{16} L_2^2 [11/3 \chi_\eta \chi_4 + \chi_{13}^2 + 13/3 \bar{\chi}_2] + \pi_{16} L_3^2 [4/9 \chi_\eta \chi_4 - 7/12 \chi_1 \chi_3 + 11/6 \chi_{13}^2 - 17/6 \bar{\chi}_1 \chi_{13} - 43/36 \bar{\chi}_2] \\
 & + \pi_{16}^2 [-15/64 \chi_\eta \chi_4 - 59/384 \chi_1 \chi_3 + 65/384 \chi_{13}^2 - 1/2 \bar{\chi}_1 \chi_{13} - 43/128 \bar{\chi}_2] - 48 L_4^2 L_5^2 \bar{\chi}_1 \chi_{13} - 72 L_4^2 L_5^2 \bar{\chi}_1^2 \\
 & - 8 L_5^2 \chi_{13}^2 + \bar{A}(\chi_p) \pi_{16} [-1/24 \chi_p + 1/48 \bar{\chi}_1 - 1/8 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p + 1/16 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^c - 1/48 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p - 1/16 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_q \\
 & + 1/48 R_{pp}^p \chi_\eta + 1/16 R_{pp}^c \chi_{13}] + \bar{A}(\chi_p) L_0^2 [8/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p + 2/3 R_{pp}^c \chi_p + 2/3 R_{pp}^c] + \bar{A}(\chi_p) L_5^2 [2/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p \\
 & + 5/3 R_{pp}^c \chi_p + 5/3 R_{pp}^d] + \bar{A}(\chi_p) L_4^2 [-2 \bar{\chi}_1 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} - 2 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p + 3 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^c] + \bar{A}(\chi_p) L_5^2 [-2/3 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} - R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p \\
 & + 1/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_q + 1/2 R_{pp}^c \chi_p - 1/6 R_{pp}^c \chi_q] + \bar{A}(\chi_p)^2 [1/16 + 1/72 (R_{\eta\eta}^p)^2 - 1/72 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_{pp}^c + 1/288 (R_{pp}^c)^2] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) [-1/36 R_{\eta\eta}^p - 5/72 R_{\eta\eta}^p + 7/144 R_p^c] - \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) [1/36 R_{\eta\eta}^p + 1/24 R_{\eta\eta}^p + 1/48 R_p^c] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) [-1/72 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_{pp}^c + 1/144 R_{pp}^c R_{pp}^c] + 1/8 \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{A}(\chi_{13}) + 1/12 \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) R_{pp}^p \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) [1/4 \chi_p - 1/18 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^c \chi_p - 1/72 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^d + 1/18 (R_p^c)^2 \chi_p + 1/144 R_p^c R_p^d] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0) [1/18 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_{pp}^c \chi_p - 1/18 R_{pp}^c R_{pp}^c \chi_p] + \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{B}(\chi_\eta, \chi_\eta; 0) [-1/72 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^d + 1/144 R_{pp}^c R_p^d] \\
 & - 1/12 \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{B}(\chi_{ps}, \chi_{ps}; 0) R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^c - 1/18 \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0) R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^c \chi_p \\
 & + 1/18 \bar{A}(\chi_p) \bar{C}(\chi_p, \chi_p, \chi_p; 0) R_{pp}^c R_p^d \chi_p + \bar{A}(\chi_p; \varepsilon) \pi_{16} [1/8 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p - 1/16 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^c - 1/16 R_{pp}^d] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \pi_{16} [1/16 \chi_{ps} - 3/16 \chi_{qs} - 3/16 \bar{\chi}_1] - 2 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) L_0^2 \chi_{ps} - 5 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) L_3^2 \chi_{ps} - 3 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) L_4^2 \bar{\chi}_1 \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) L_5^2 \chi_{13} + \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) [7/144 R_{pp}^c - 5/72 R_{pp}^c - 1/48 R_{\eta\eta}^p + 5/72 R_{pp}^c - 1/36 R_{pp}^c] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) [1/24 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p - 5/24 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_{ps}] + \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0) [-1/18 R_{pp}^c R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p \\
 & - 1/9 R_{pp}^c R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_{ps}] - 1/48 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \bar{B}(\chi_\eta, \chi_\eta; 0) R_p^d + 1/18 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0) R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_s \\
 & + 1/9 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0, k) R_{\eta\eta}^p + 3/16 \bar{A}(\chi_{ps}; \varepsilon) \pi_{16} [\chi_s + \bar{\chi}_1] - 1/8 \bar{A}(\chi_{p4})^2 - 1/8 \bar{A}(\chi_{p4}) \bar{A}(\chi_{p6}) \\
 & + 1/8 \bar{A}(\chi_{p4}) \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) - 1/32 \bar{A}(\chi_{p6})^2 + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \pi_{16} [1/16 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p - 1/48 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta + 1/16 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_{13}] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) L_0^2 [4 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta + 2/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta] - 8 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) L_1^2 \chi_\eta - 2 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) L_2^2 \chi_\eta + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) L_3^2 [4 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta + 5/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta] \\
 & + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) L_4^2 [4 \chi_\eta + \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p] - \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) L_5^2 [1/6 R_{pp}^c \chi_q + R_{pp}^c \chi_{13} + 1/6 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta] + 1/288 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta)^2 (R_{\eta\eta}^p)^2 \\
 & + 1/12 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) R_{\eta\eta}^p + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) [-1/36 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} - 1/18 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_{pp}^c \chi_p + 1/18 R_{pp}^c R_{pp}^c \chi_p \\
 & + 1/144 R_{pp}^c R_{pp}^c] + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0) [-1/18 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} + 1/18 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} + 1/18 (R_{\eta\eta}^p)^2 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p] \\
 & - 1/12 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{B}(\chi_{ps}, \chi_{ps}; 0) R_{ps}^p \chi_{ps} - \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{B}(\chi_\eta, \chi_\eta; 0) [1/216 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_4 + 1/27 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_6] \\
 & - 1/18 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0) R_{\eta\eta}^p R_{pp}^c \chi_\eta + 1/18 \bar{A}(\chi_\eta) \bar{C}(\chi_p, \chi_p, \chi_p; 0) R_{pp}^c R_p^d \chi_p + \bar{A}(\chi_\eta; \varepsilon) \pi_{16} [1/8 \chi_\eta \\
 & - 1/16 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p - 1/8 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_{13} - 1/16 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_\eta] + \bar{A}(\chi_1) \bar{A}(\chi_3) [-1/72 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^c + 1/36 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^c + 1/144 R_{pp}^c R_p^c] \\
 & - 4 \bar{A}(\chi_{13}) L_1^2 \chi_{13} - 10 \bar{A}(\chi_{13}) L_2^2 \chi_{13} + 1/8 \bar{A}(\chi_{13})^2 - 1/2 \bar{A}(\chi_{13}) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0, k) \\
 & + 1/4 \bar{A}(\chi_{13}; \varepsilon) \pi_{16} \chi_{13} + 1/4 \bar{A}(\chi_{14}) \bar{A}(\chi_{34}) + 1/16 \bar{A}(\chi_{16}) \bar{A}(\chi_{36}) - 24 \bar{A}(\chi_4) L_1^2 \chi_4 - 6 \bar{A}(\chi_4) L_2^2 \chi_4 \\
 & + 12 \bar{A}(\chi_4) L_4^2 \chi_4 + 1/12 \bar{A}(\chi_4) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) (R_{4\eta}^p)^2 \chi_4 + 1/6 \bar{A}(\chi_4) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0) [R_{\eta\eta}^p R_{p4}^c \chi_4 - R_{pp}^c R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_4] \\
 & - 1/24 \bar{A}(\chi_4) \bar{B}(\chi_\eta, \chi_\eta; 0) R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_4 - 1/6 \bar{A}(\chi_4) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0) R_{4\eta}^p R_{4\eta}^c \chi_4 + 3/8 \bar{A}(\chi_4; \varepsilon) \pi_{16} \chi_4 \\
 & - 32 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) L_1^2 \chi_{46} - 8 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) L_2^2 \chi_{46} + 16 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) L_4^2 \chi_{46} + \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) [1/9 \chi_{46} + 1/12 R_{pp}^c \chi_p \\
 & + 1/36 R_{pp}^c \chi_4 + 1/9 R_{pp}^c \chi_6] + \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0) [-1/18 R_{pp}^c \chi_4 - 1/9 R_{pp}^c \chi_6 + 1/9 R_{pp}^c \chi_6 + 1/18 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_4] \\
 & - 1/6 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0, k) [R_{pp}^c - R_{pp}^c] + 1/9 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) \bar{B}(\chi_\eta, \chi_\eta; 0) R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_{46} - \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0) [2/9 \chi_{46} \\
 & + 1/9 R_{pp}^c \chi_6 + 1/18 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_4] - 1/6 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}) \bar{B}(\chi_1, \chi_3; 0, k) R_{\eta\eta}^p + 1/2 \bar{A}(\chi_{46}; \varepsilon) \pi_{16} \chi_{46} \\
 & + \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) \pi_{16} [1/16 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^d + 1/96 R_p^d \chi_p + 1/32 R_{pp}^c \chi_q] + 2/3 \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_0^2 R_p^d \chi_p \\
 & + 5/3 \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_3^2 R_p^d \chi_p + \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_4^2 [-2 \bar{\chi}_1 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} \chi_p - 4 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p + 4 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^c \chi_p + 3 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^d] \\
 & + \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_5^2 [-2/3 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} \chi_p - 4/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p^2 + 4/3 R_{pp}^c \chi_p^2 + 1/2 R_p^d \chi_p - 1/6 R_p^d \chi_q] \\
 & + \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_6^2 [4 \bar{\chi}_1 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} + 8 \bar{\chi}_1 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p - 8 \bar{\chi}_1 R_p^c \chi_p] + 4 \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_7^2 (R_p^d)^2 \\
 & + \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) L_8^2 [4/3 \bar{\chi}_{\eta\eta}^{pp} + 8/3 R_{\eta\eta}^p \chi_p^2 - 8/3 R_{pp}^c \chi_p^2] + \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0)^2 [-1/18 R_{\eta\eta}^p R_p^d \chi_p + 1/18 R_{pp}^c R_p^d \chi_p \\
 & + 1/288 (R_p^d)^2] + 1/18 \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_p; 0) \bar{B}(\chi_p, \chi_\eta; 0) [R_{pp}^c R_p^d \chi_p - R_{pp}^c R_p^d \chi_p]
 \end{aligned}$$

plus several more pages

PQChPT at Two Loop

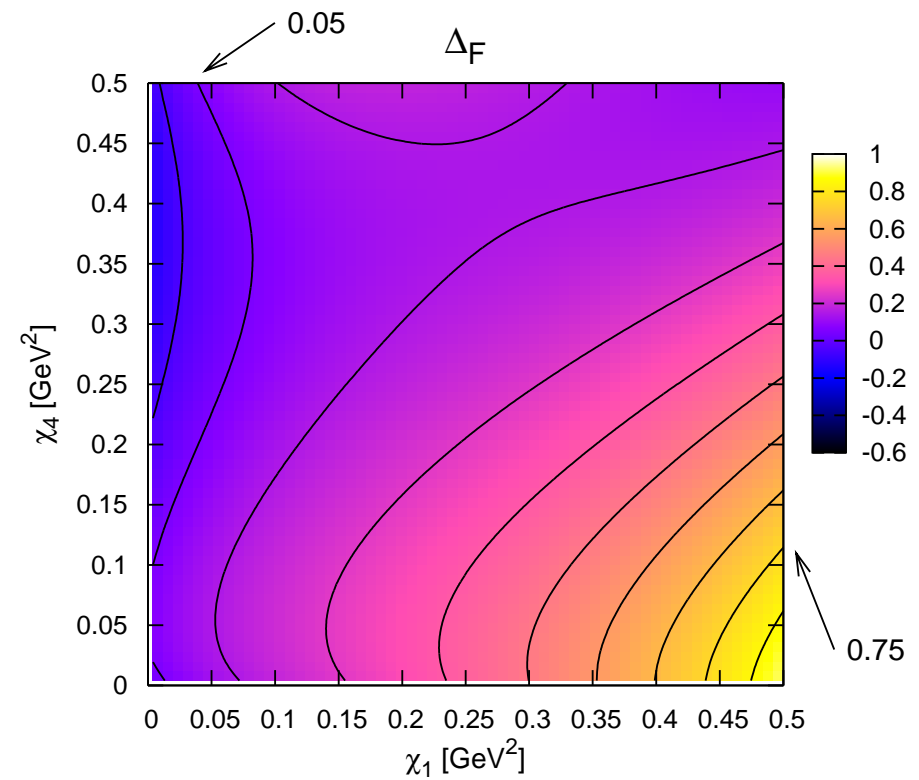
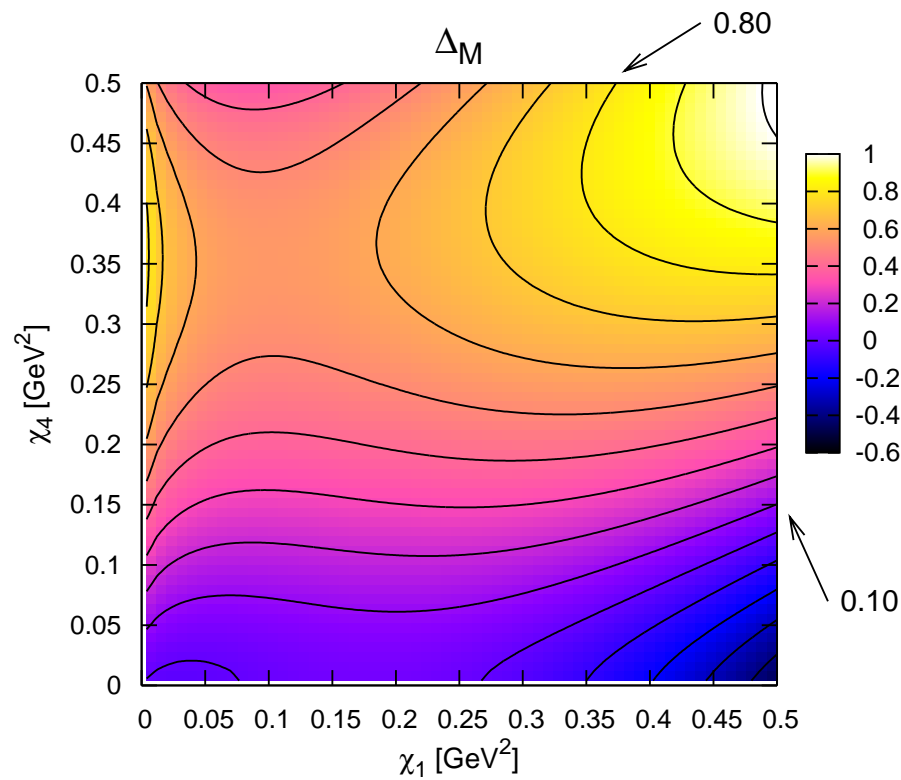
Use lowest order mass squared: $\chi_i = 2B_0 m_i = m_M^{2(0)}$

Remember: $\chi_i \approx 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2 \approx (550 \text{ MeV})^2 \sim \text{border ChPT}$

PQChPT at Two Loop

Use lowest order mass squared: $\chi_i = 2B_0 m_i = m_M^{2(0)}$

Remember: $\chi_i \approx 0.3 \text{ GeV}^2 \approx (550 \text{ MeV})^2 \sim \text{border ChPT}$



Relative corrections: mass²

decay constant

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon \text{ and } \Delta I = 1/2$$

Problem: **Three regimes in momenta/distances**

- long-distance, low Q^2 :
- intermediate Q^2 :
- Short-distance, high Q^2 :

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon \text{ and } \Delta I = 1/2$$

Problem: **Three regimes in momenta/distances**

- long-distance, low Q^2 : ChPT
- intermediate Q^2 :
- Short-distance, high Q^2 : QCD

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon \text{ and } \Delta I = 1/2$$

Problem: **Three regimes in momenta/distances**

- long-distance, low Q^2 : **ChPT**
- intermediate Q^2 : **Models, large N_c**
- Short-distance, high Q^2 : **QCD**

Matching between the various parts

$$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon \text{ and } \Delta I = 1/2$$

Problem: **Three regimes in momenta/distances**

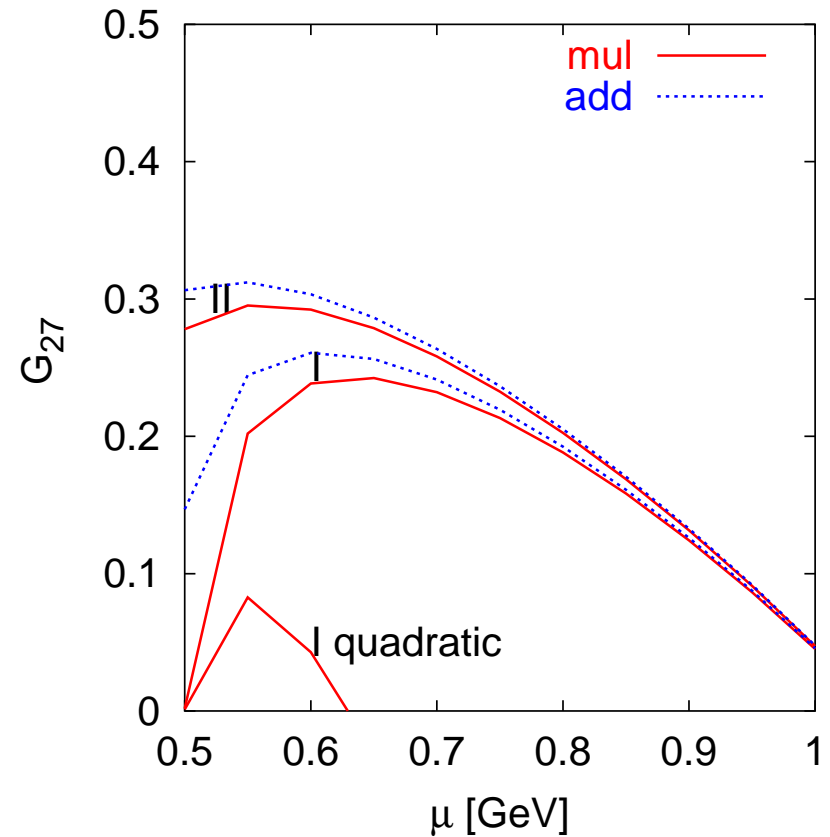
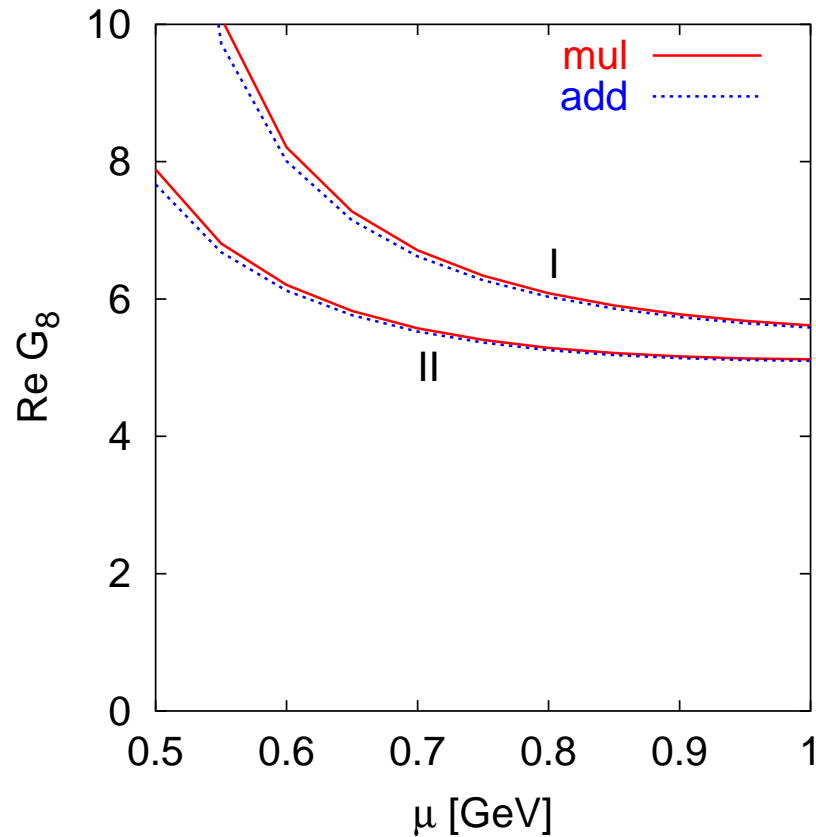
- long-distance, low Q^2 : ChPT
- intermediate Q^2 : Models, large N_c
- Short-distance, high Q^2 : QCD

Matching between the various parts

JB, Prades, Gamiz, Lipartia

- Models: First ENJL, later ladder resummation model
- Matching: X-boson method

ε'/ε and $\Delta I = 1/2$



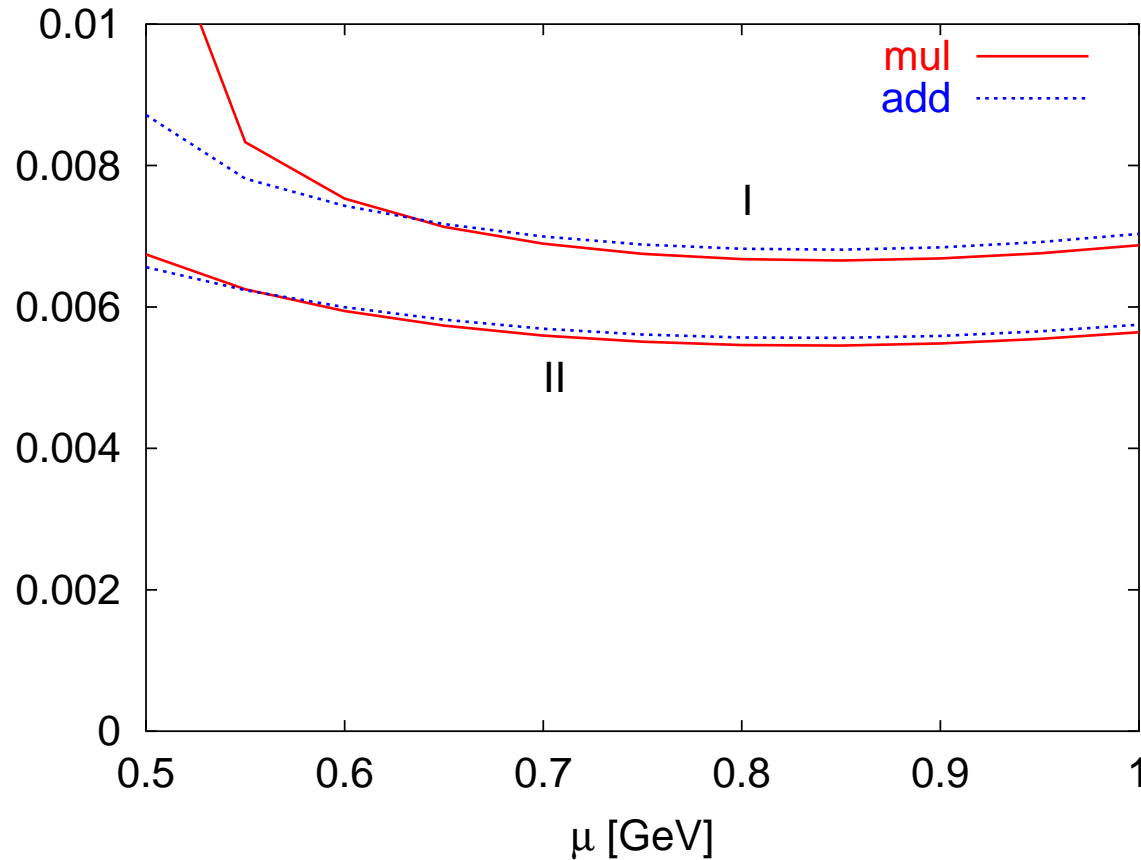
$\text{Re } G_8(\mu)$ and $G_{27}(\mu)$ (μ : matching scale hadronic-QCD)

Experiment: $\text{Re } G_8 \approx 6.24$ $G_{27} \approx 0.48$

Large N_c limit: $\text{Re } G_8 = G_{27} = 1$

JB, Prades 2000

ε'/ε and $\Delta I = 1/2$

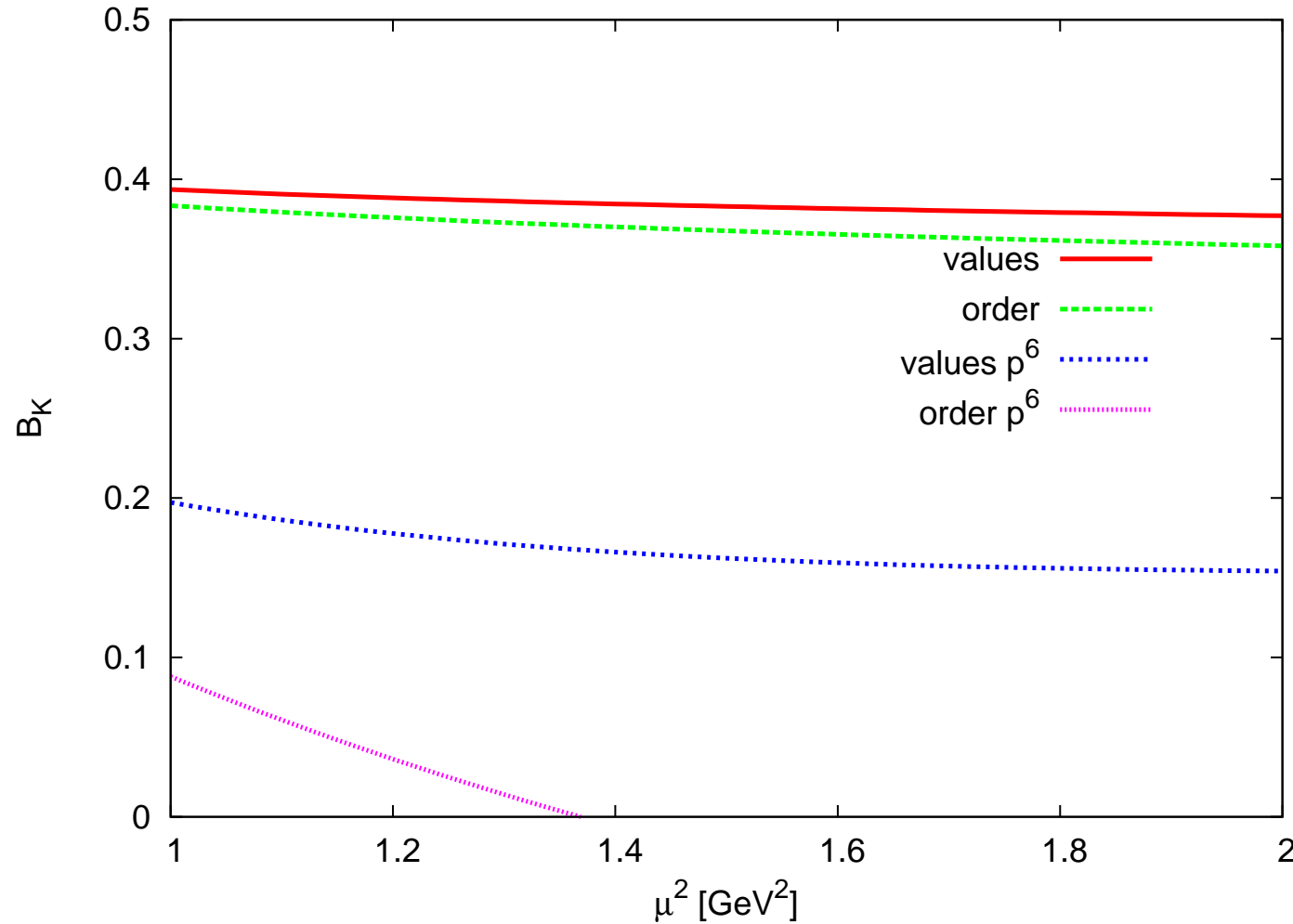


JB, Prades 2000

$\varepsilon'_K/\varepsilon_K$ in the chiral limit with experimental ε_K put in

$$\left| \frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \right|_{\mathcal{O}(p^2)} = (6 \pm 3) \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \left| \frac{\varepsilon'}{\varepsilon} \right|_{LO} = (3.4 \pm 1.8) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

B_K in improved model



$$\hat{B}_K = 0.38 \pm 0.15$$

JB, Gamiz, Prades
2006

Conclusions

- At low-energies: pure ChPT alive and well and active area
- Weak decays and CP violation: painfully slow progress
- connections with lattice QCD growing
- Effective field theory also used for strongly interacting Higgs sector
- Connection few-body hadronic physics \Leftrightarrow multihadron physics (fragmentation etc) remains open question

Dealing with many parameters

Inputs:

$$K_{\ell 4}: F(0), G(0), \lambda$$

$$m_{\pi^0}^2, m_{\eta}^2, m_{K^+}^2, m_{K^0}^2$$

$$F_{\pi^+}$$

$$F_{K^+} / F_{\pi^+}$$

$$m_s / \hat{m}$$

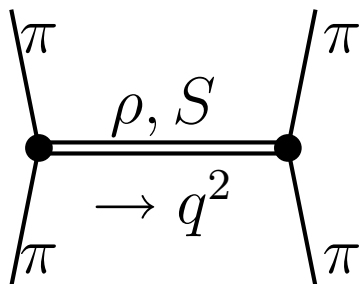
$$L_4^r, L_6^r$$

$$C_i^r \text{ from single resonance approximation}$$

E865 BNL
em with Dashen violation

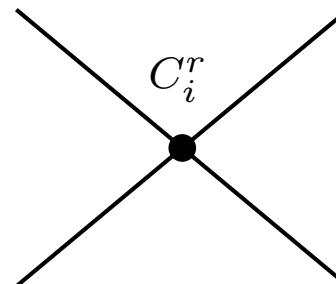
$$24 \quad (26)$$

$$\hat{m} = (m_u + m_d) / 2$$



$$|q^2| \ll m_{\rho}^2, m_S^2$$

$$\implies$$



Conclusions

- 3 flavour ChPT at 2 loops
 - many calculations done
 - things seem to work but convergence is fairly slow
 - “kinematical” and “vector” C_i^r seem to be OK
 - L_4^r, L_6^r nonzero but reasonable for large N_c
 - $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$, isobreaking in $K_{\ell 3}$: parts done
- PQChPT at 2 loops: subject just beginning
- $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi$: isospin breaking part needed to p^6 , compare with dispersive (see $K_{\ell 4}$)
- $K \rightarrow 3\pi$: CP violating observables, higher orders for Cabibbo proposal