

# One-Loop QED Corrections to Leptonic $D_s^+$ Decays and CKM Unitarity Test

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# CKM matrix and New Physics

- Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM) matrix is **unitary** in the SM
- Each component of the CKM matrix is measured **without assuming unitarity**

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{\text{Kaon decays}}{V_{ud}} & \overset{\text{Kaon decays}}{V_{us}} & \overset{\text{B meson decays}}{V_{ub}} \\ \overset{\text{D meson decays}}{V_{cd}} & \overset{\text{D meson decays}}{V_{cs}} & \overset{\text{B meson decays}}{V_{cb}} \\ \overset{\text{K and B mixing}}{V_{td}} & \overset{\text{K and B mixing}}{V_{ts}} & \overset{\text{K and B mixing}}{V_{tb}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\beta$  decays  
 D meson decays  
 K and B mixing

$$\text{SM : } V_{CKM}^\dagger V_{CKM} = V_{CKM} V_{CKM}^\dagger = \mathbf{1}$$

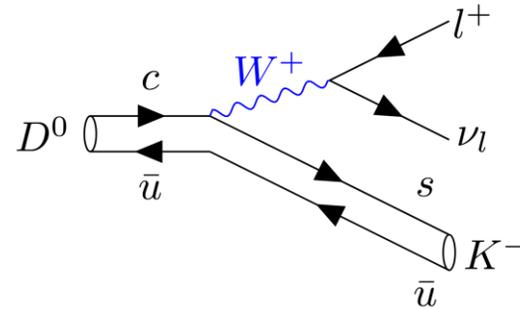
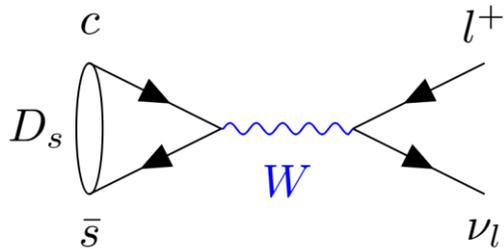
**VS**

$$\text{NP : } V_{CKM}^\dagger V_{CKM} \neq \mathbf{1}, V_{CKM} V_{CKM}^\dagger \neq \mathbf{1}$$

- Testing the CKM unitarity → **New Physics (NP)** exploring

# $|V_{cs}|$ and Radiative Corrections

- $|V_{cs}|$  is determined by  $D_s \rightarrow \ell\nu, D \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell\nu$  (PDG)



- Radiative correction for D meson decays : **not fully calculated**
- Recently uncertainties from **lattice form factors** become small  
→ Theoretical precise calculation is getting more important
- meson decays : **short-distance** (SD) and **long-distance** (LD) corrections

# Short-Distance corrections to $c \rightarrow s\ell\nu$

- $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$  short-distance correction is **common** in (semi) leptonic decays

$$\frac{\mathcal{M}}{\mathcal{M}_0} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \ln \frac{m_Z}{\mu}$$

(Sirlin, et al. 1982), (Sirlin, et al. 1993)

$$C(\mu) = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{M_Z^2}{\mu^2} \right) - \frac{11}{6} \right]$$

[Brod, Gorbahn, 0805.4119](#) etc.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> column Unitarity  $\rightarrow \Delta_{\text{CKM}} \equiv |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 - 1$

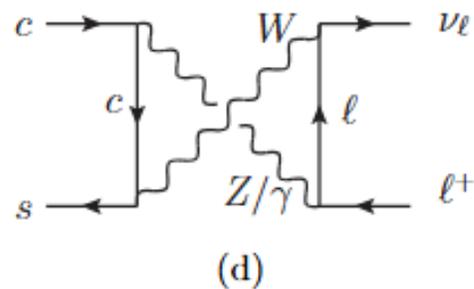
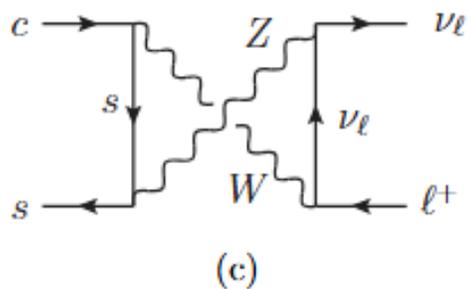
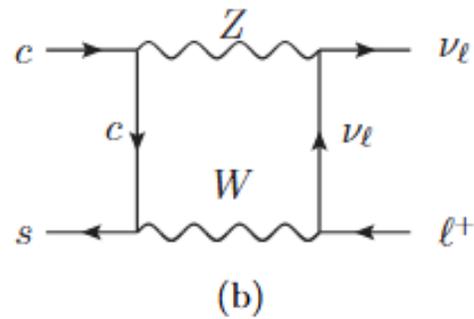
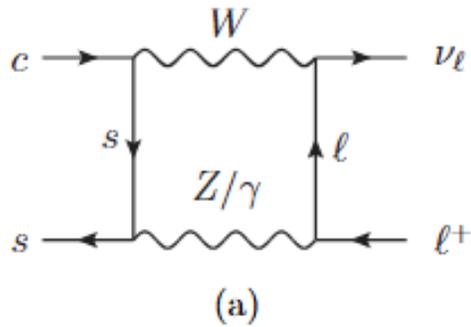
$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0.032 \pm 0.006 & [5.2 \sigma] \text{ (nominal)} \\ 0.021 \pm 0.001 & [2.0 \sigma] \text{ (scale factor)} \end{cases}$$

(van Dyk, et al. [arXiv 2407.06145](#))

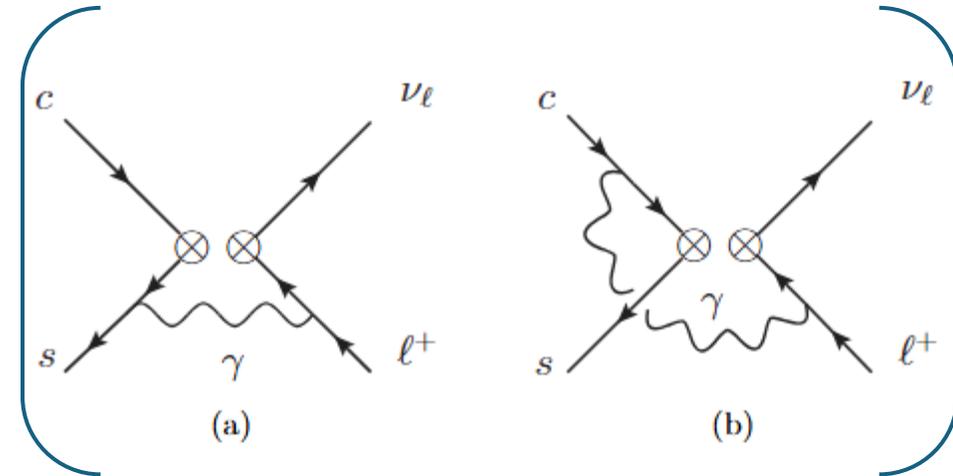
# Short-Distance corrections to $c \rightarrow s \ell \nu$

- SD correction is given by Wilson coefficient (high energy)
- Matching full theory and 4-Fermi EFT



$$= C(\mu)$$

High energy



Low energy

$$i\mathcal{M}_{(a)}^{\gamma W} = i\mathcal{M}_0 Q_s Q_\ell \times \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left[ \frac{2M_W^2}{s(1 - \cos \theta)} \right]}_{\ell^2} - \underbrace{\frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 - \cos \theta)} \right] - \ln \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 - \cos \theta)} \right] - \frac{5}{4}}_{\ell^0} \right\}, \quad \text{photon box}$$

$$i\mathcal{M}_{(a)}^\gamma = i\mathcal{M}_0 Q_s Q_\ell \times \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{\frac{1}{4\bar{\epsilon}} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left[ \frac{2\mu^2}{s(1 - \cos \theta)} \right]}_{\ell^2} - \underbrace{\frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 - \cos \theta)} \right] - \ln \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 - \cos \theta)} \right] - \frac{5}{4}}_{\ell^0} \right\}, \quad \text{4-Fermi} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$\text{photon box } i\mathcal{M}_{(d)}^{\gamma W} = i\mathcal{M}_0 Q_c Q_\ell \times \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{-\frac{3}{2} - \ln \left[ \frac{2M_W^2}{s(1 + \cos \theta)} \right]}_{\ell^2} + \underbrace{\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 + \cos \theta)} \right] + \ln \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 + \cos \theta)} \right] + \frac{3}{2}}_{\ell^0} \right\},$$

$$\text{4-Fermi } i\mathcal{M}_{(b)}^\gamma = i\mathcal{M}_0 Q_c Q_\ell \times \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left\{ \underbrace{-\frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} - \frac{11}{4} - \ln \left[ \frac{2\mu^2}{s(1 + \cos \theta)} \right]}_{\ell^2} + \underbrace{\frac{\pi^2}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 + \cos \theta)} \right] + \ln \left[ \frac{2m_\gamma^2}{s(1 + \cos \theta)} \right] + \frac{3}{2}}_{\ell^0} \right\}.$$

UV div  $\rightarrow \overline{MS}$  renormalization

**IR div, scattering angle, invariant mass dependences all cancel !**

# Short-Distance corrections to $c \rightarrow s\ell\nu$

- Fermi coupling constant is derived from muon lifetime, includes **only LD**

$$\tau_\mu^{-1} = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3} F(\rho) \left[ 1 + \frac{\alpha(m_\mu)}{2\pi} \left( \frac{25}{4} - \pi^2 \right) \right]$$

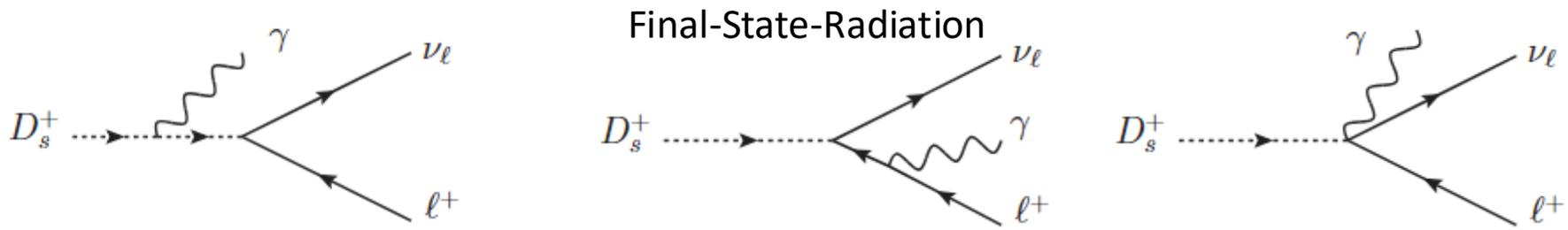
Kinoshita and Sirlin, 1959

- Similarly to  $c \rightarrow s\ell\nu$ , **SD correction to  $\mu \rightarrow e\bar{\nu}\nu$**  is needed

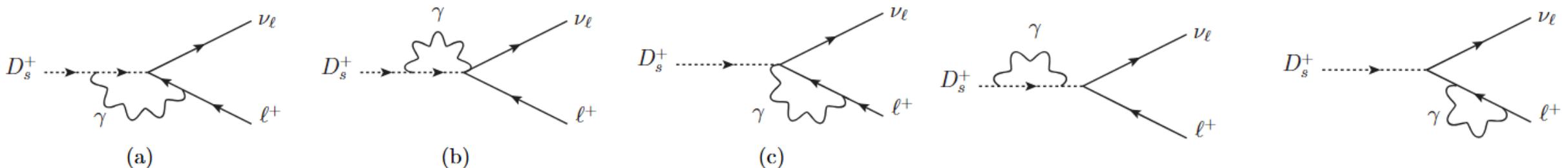
$$\bullet \text{ Result : } \eta_{EW} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{M}}{\mathcal{M}_0} = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{\alpha(\mu)}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{M_Z^2}{\mu^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}_{g_s} - \frac{11}{6} \right] & \text{(NDR),} \\ 1 + \frac{\alpha(\mu)}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{M_Z^2}{\mu^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}_{g_s} - \frac{7}{6} \right] & \text{(HV),} \end{cases}$$

# Long-Distance corrections to $D_s \rightarrow \ell \nu$

- long-distance correction  $\rightarrow$  Scalar QED (low energy)
- soft photon emission diagrams : **exclusive** (depend on photon energy  $E_{max}$ )



- Contributions of virtual corrections



# Long-Distance corrections to $D_s \rightarrow \ell \nu$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{(\text{vertex})}^{(a)}}{\Gamma_0} = -Q_\ell Q_{D_s} \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{5}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_{D_s}^2} \right) + \frac{11}{2} + \kappa_c \right. \\ \left. - 2 \left( \frac{1+x_\ell}{1-x_\ell} \right) \ln x_\ell \ln \frac{m_\gamma}{\sqrt{m_{D_s} m_\ell}} - \frac{2}{1-x_\ell} \ln x_\ell \right],$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{(\text{vertex})}^{(b)}}{\Gamma_0} = Q_{D_s}^2 \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_{D_s}^2} \right) - \frac{7}{2} \right],$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{(\text{vertex})}^{(c)}}{\Gamma_0} = -Q_\ell Q_{D_s} \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left[ -3 \left( \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_\ell^2} \right) - 4 + \kappa_d \right],$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{(\text{self})}^{(a)}}{\Gamma_0} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\Sigma}{dp^2} \Big|_{p^2=m_{D_s}^2} \right) \\ = Q_{D_s}^2 \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_{D_s}^2} - 2 \ln \frac{m_\gamma}{\sqrt{m_{D_s} m_\ell}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x_\ell \right),$$

$$\frac{\Delta\Gamma_{(\text{self})}^{(b)}}{\Gamma_0} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\Sigma}{d\hat{p}} \Big|_{\hat{p}=m_\ell} \right) \\ = Q_\ell^2 \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\bar{\epsilon}} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_\ell^2} \right) - 2 - 2 \ln \frac{m_\gamma}{\sqrt{m_{D_s} m_\ell}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln x_\ell \right]$$

There are renormalization scheme dependence  $\kappa_i$ , this dependence cancel accidentally in total !

# Long-Distance corrections to $D_s \rightarrow \ell \nu$

- Formula of  $|V_{cs}|$

Tree level

Short-Distance (Wilson Coefficient)

$$|V_{cs}|^2 = \frac{\mathcal{B}(D_s^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu_\ell)}{\tau_{D_s}} \left( \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} m_{D_s} m_\ell^2 f_{D_s}^2 (1-x_\ell)^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha(m_{D_s})}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{M_Z^2}{m_{D_s}^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{A}_{g_s} - \frac{11}{6} \right] \right\}^2 \right.$$

$E_{max}$  dependence



$$\times \Omega_B \left( \Omega_B^{\text{PHOTOS}} \right)^{-1} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left[ -2 - \frac{1+x_\ell}{1-x_\ell} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x_\ell + 2 \text{Li}_2(1-x_\ell) \right) - \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{\mu^2}{m_{D_s} m_\ell} - \frac{1+15x_\ell}{4(1-x_\ell)} \ln x_\ell \right] + F^{\text{hard}} + \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \frac{1+x_\ell}{1-x_\ell} \ln x_\ell \right\}^{-1},$$

$$\Omega_B(E_{\text{max}}) \equiv \left( \frac{2E_{\text{max}}}{\sqrt{m_{D_s} m_\ell}} \right)^{-\frac{2\alpha_0}{\pi} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1+x_\ell}{1-x_\ell} \ln x_\ell \right)}$$

Multi-photon resummation

Long-Distance

$$E_\gamma < E_{\text{max}} \simeq \boxed{54 \text{ MeV}} \quad (\text{for } \mu \text{ mode})$$

$$\text{tau mode : } \boxed{\text{inclusive}} \quad (m_{D_s} \sim m_\tau)$$

# Determination of $E_{max}$

**BESIII  $E_{max}$**

$$M_{\text{miss}}^2 = (p_\nu + \underbrace{p_\gamma}_{\text{invisible}})^2 = 2E_\nu E_\gamma (1 - \cos \theta_{\nu\gamma}) = m_{D_s} E_\gamma (1 - \cos \theta_{\nu\gamma}) \leq 0.2 [\text{GeV}^2]$$

$$E_\gamma < E_{\text{max}} \simeq 54 \text{ MeV} \quad (\text{for } \mu \text{ mode}).$$

→ **exclusive**

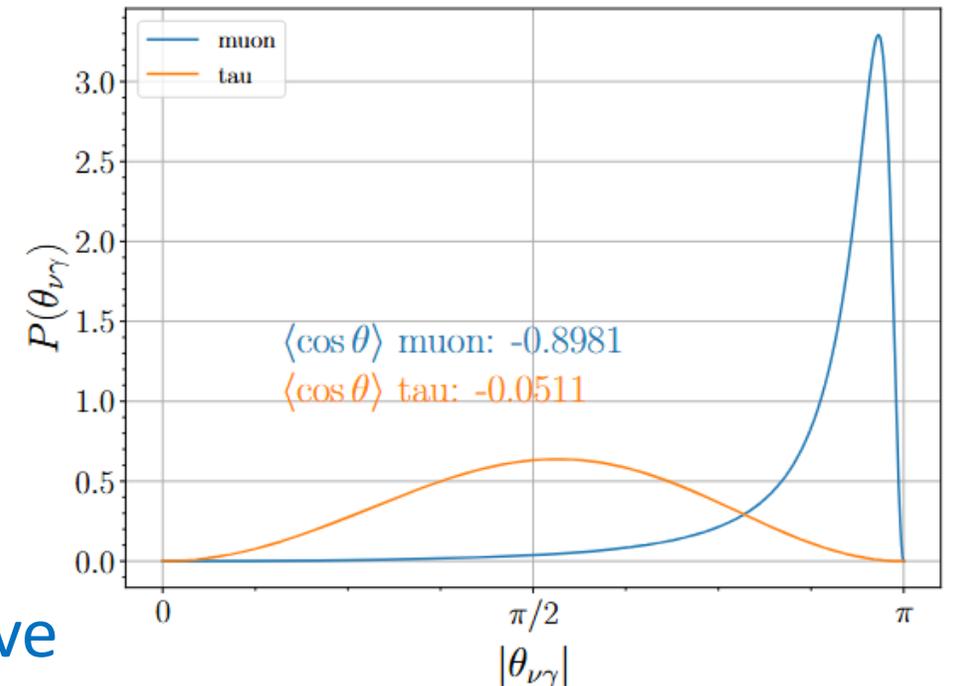
$$M_{\text{miss}}^2 = (p_{\nu_\tau} + p_{\nu_{\bar{\tau}}} + p_\gamma)^2 \simeq 2E_{\nu_{\bar{\tau}}} (E_\gamma + E_{\nu_\tau}) < 0.6 \text{ GeV}^2$$

$$E_\gamma + E_{\nu_\tau} \lesssim 340 \text{ MeV}. \quad \text{for } \tau \text{ mode}.$$

more than maximum photon energy → **inclusive**

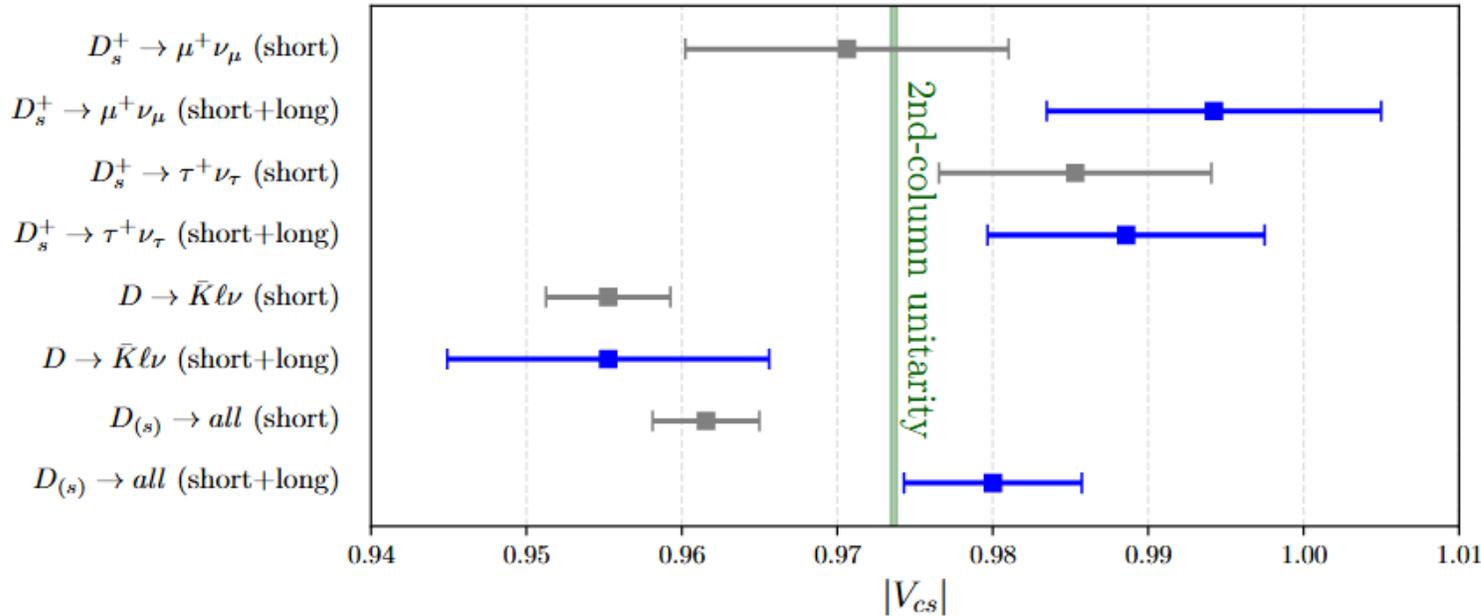
Energy cut

$$P(\theta_{\nu\gamma}) = \frac{2}{1 + \beta_\ell \cos \theta_{\nu\gamma}} - 1 - \frac{1 - \beta_\ell^2}{(1 + \beta_\ell \cos \theta_{\nu\gamma})^2}.$$



# Determination of $|V_{cs}|$

$|V_{cs}|$  values of each decay mode and average



For  $D \rightarrow \bar{K} \ell \nu$ ,

- LD is hard to perform  
 → We use estimation of lattice, as 1% uncertainty

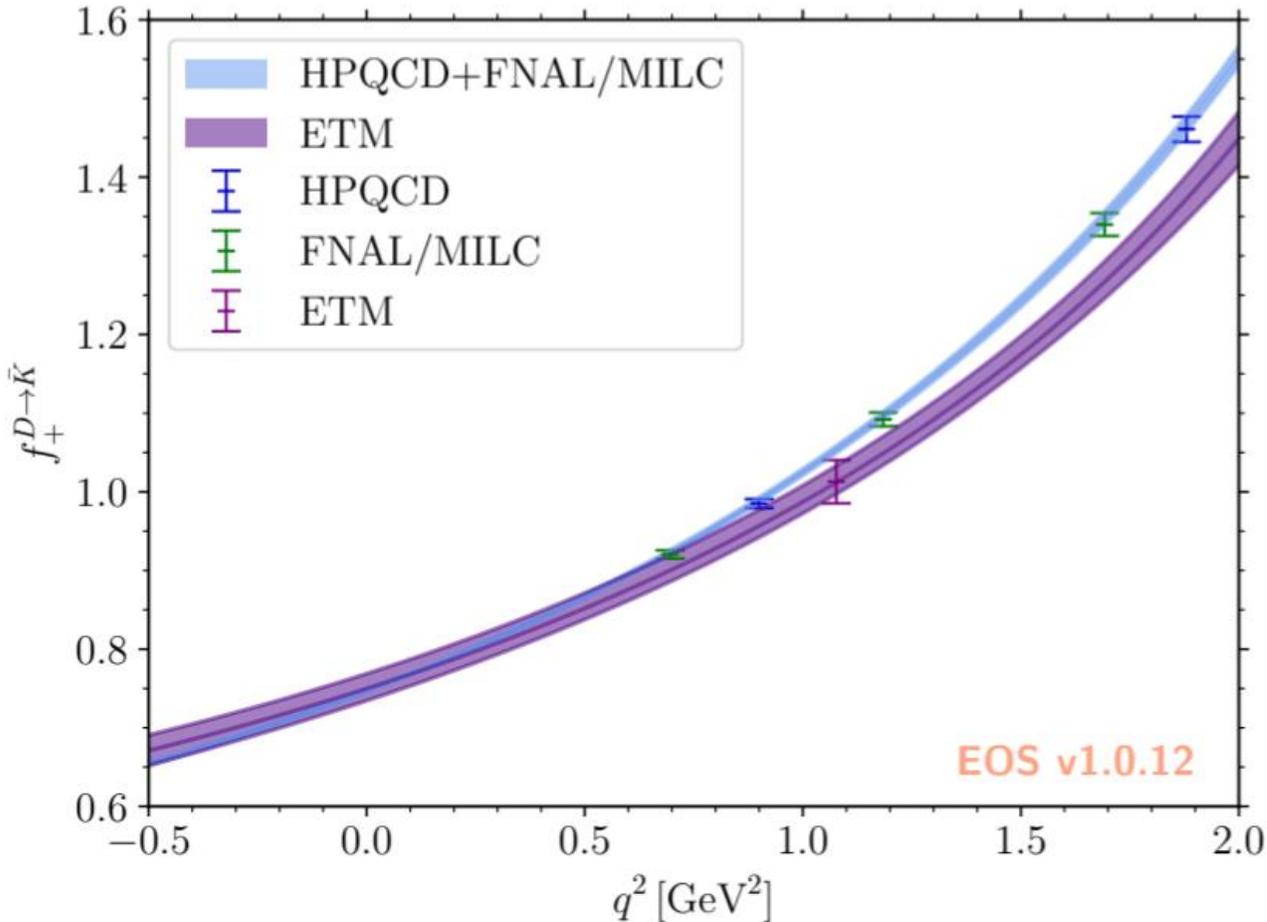
FLAG2024, [2411.04268](#),  
 Bozavov et al, [2212.12648](#)

$$\text{Global Fit : } |V_{cs}| = \begin{cases} 0.980 \pm 0.006 & \text{(nominal),} \\ 0.983 \pm 0.006 & \text{(scale factor),} \end{cases}$$



Unitarity Test

# Form Factors of Lattice Groups



- Form factor tension between lattice groups
- Nominal : Assume that ETM is outlier
- Scale factor : study the impact of removing the ETM result

(van Dyk, et al. arXiv 2407.06145)

# CKM Unitarity Test

- CKM Unitarity  $\rightarrow (V^\dagger V)_{22} = |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 = 1.$

$$\Delta_{\text{CKM}} \equiv |V_{us}|^2 + |V_{cs}|^2 + |V_{ts}|^2 - 1$$

$$\text{only SD} = \begin{cases} 0.032 \pm 0.006 & [5.2 \sigma] \text{ (nominal)} \\ 0.021 \pm 0.010 & [2.0 \sigma] \text{ (scale factor)} \end{cases} \quad (\text{van Dyk, et al. arXiv 2407.06145})$$



+ LD corrections etc.

$$= \begin{cases} 0.012 \pm 0.011 & [1.1 \sigma] \text{ (nominal)}, \\ 0.018 \pm 0.012 & [1.6 \sigma] \text{ (scale factor)}, \end{cases}$$

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

**CKM Unitarity recovers  $\rightarrow$  No NP or Constrain on NP ?**

# Summary

- **Unitarity recovers** by consider long-distance corrections for  $D_s \rightarrow \ell\nu$  (and  $D \rightarrow K\ell\nu$  as a 1% uncertainty from the lattice estimation)

scenario	data set	$ V_{cs} $	$\Delta_{\text{CKM}}$	result
nominal	$D \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell\nu$	$0.955 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.010$	$0.012 \pm 0.011$	$1.1 \sigma$
	all average	$0.980 \pm 0.006$		
scale factor	$D \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell\nu$	$0.959 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.010$	$0.018 \pm 0.012$	$1.6 \sigma$
	all average	$0.983 \pm 0.006$		

- By incorporating the **structure-dependent QED** and  $D \rightarrow \bar{K}\ell\nu$  **long-distance correction**, one can perform more accurate CKM unitarity test (future work) ([Rowe and Zwicky, 2404.07648](#))

# Back up

# Renormalization Scheme

When we use dimensional regularization :  $d = 4 - 2\epsilon \longrightarrow \gamma_\mu = \tilde{\gamma}_\mu + \hat{\gamma}_\mu$

- Naive dimensional regularization (**NDR**) : anti-commutes with  $\gamma_5$

$\longrightarrow \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu = -\gamma_\mu \gamma_5$

- 't Hooft-Veltman scheme (**HV**) : commutes with  $\gamma_5$

$\longrightarrow \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu = \gamma_5 (\tilde{\gamma}_\mu + \hat{\gamma}_\mu) = -(\tilde{\gamma}_\mu - \hat{\gamma}_\mu) \gamma_5$

$$\gamma_\mu \gamma_\rho \Gamma \gamma^\rho \gamma^\mu \otimes \Gamma = A_1(\epsilon) \Gamma \otimes \Gamma + E_1 ,$$

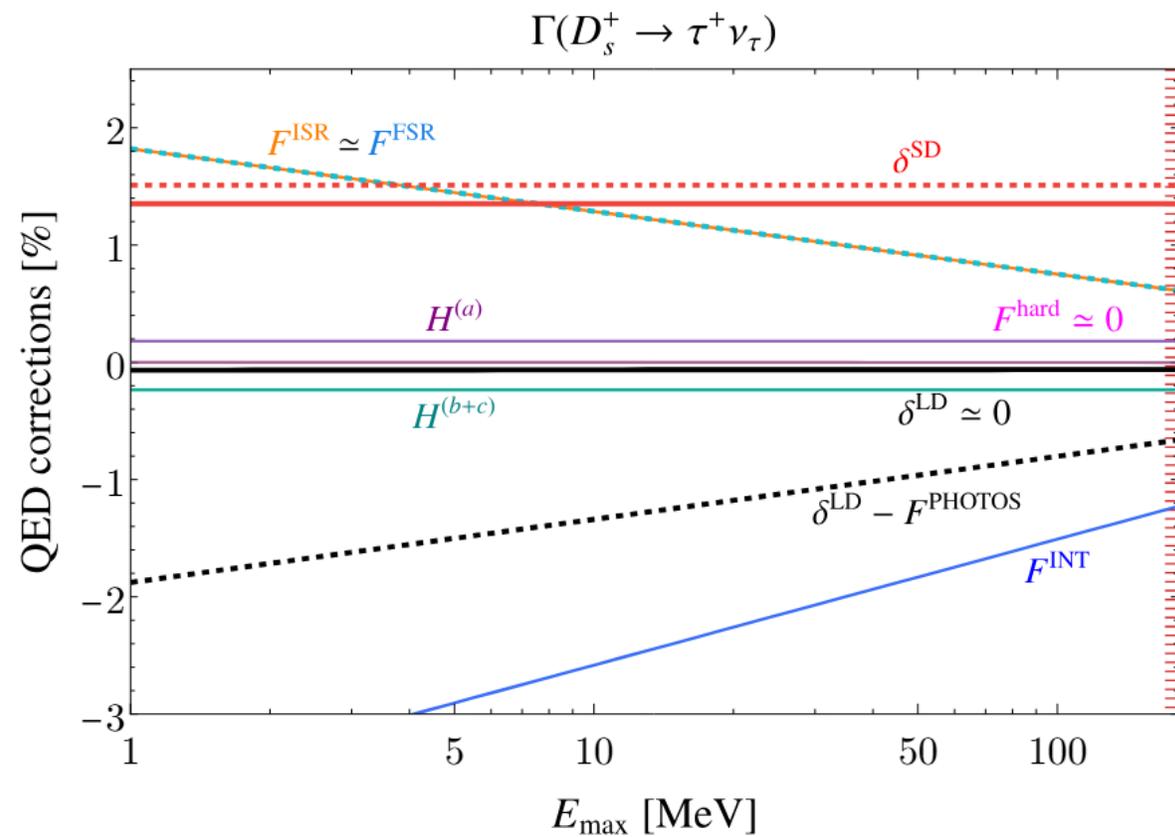
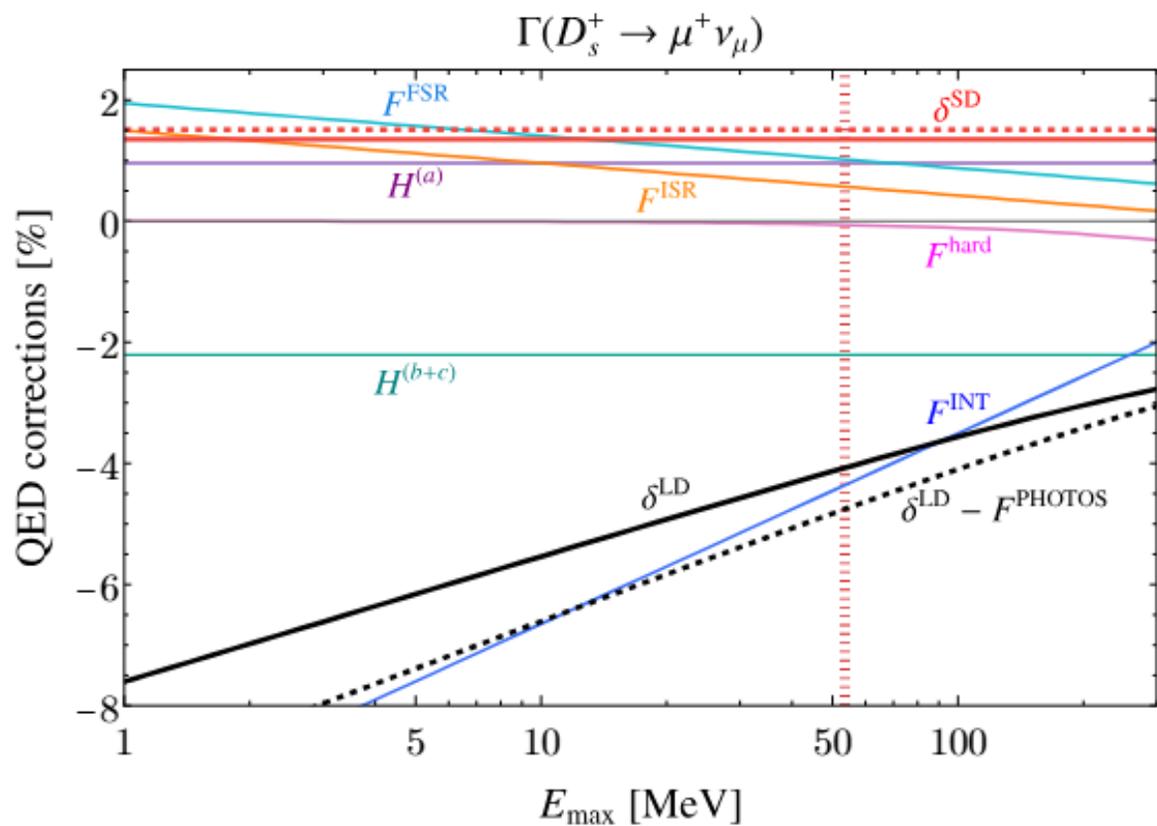
$$\Gamma \gamma_\mu \gamma_\rho \otimes \Gamma \gamma^\mu \gamma^\rho = A_2(\epsilon) \Gamma \otimes \Gamma + E_2 ,$$

$$\Gamma \gamma_\mu \gamma_\rho \otimes \gamma^\rho \gamma^\mu \Gamma = A_3(\epsilon) \Gamma \otimes \Gamma + E_3 ,$$

$$A_1(\epsilon) = A_3(\epsilon) = \begin{cases} 4(1 - \epsilon)^2 & (\text{NDR}) , \\ 4(1 + \epsilon^2) & (\text{HV}) , \end{cases}$$

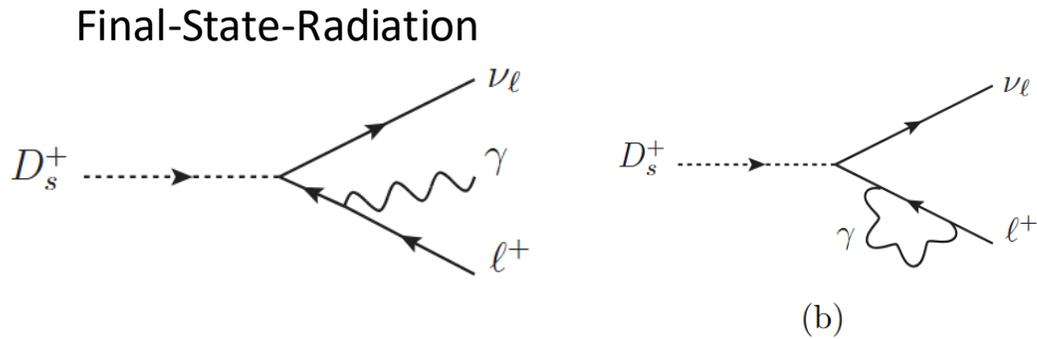
$$A_2(\epsilon) = 4(4 - \epsilon - \epsilon^2) \quad (\text{NDR, HV}) .$$

# Determination of $E_{max}$

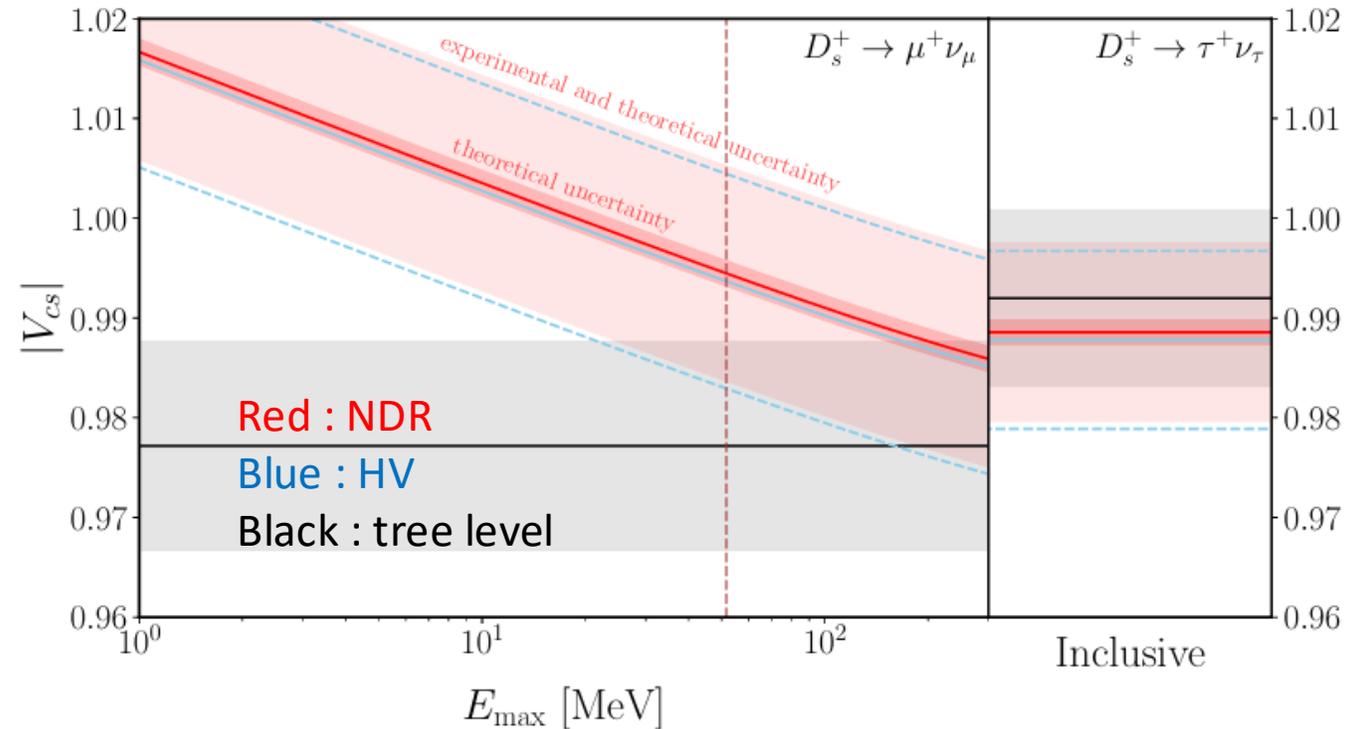


# PHOTOS

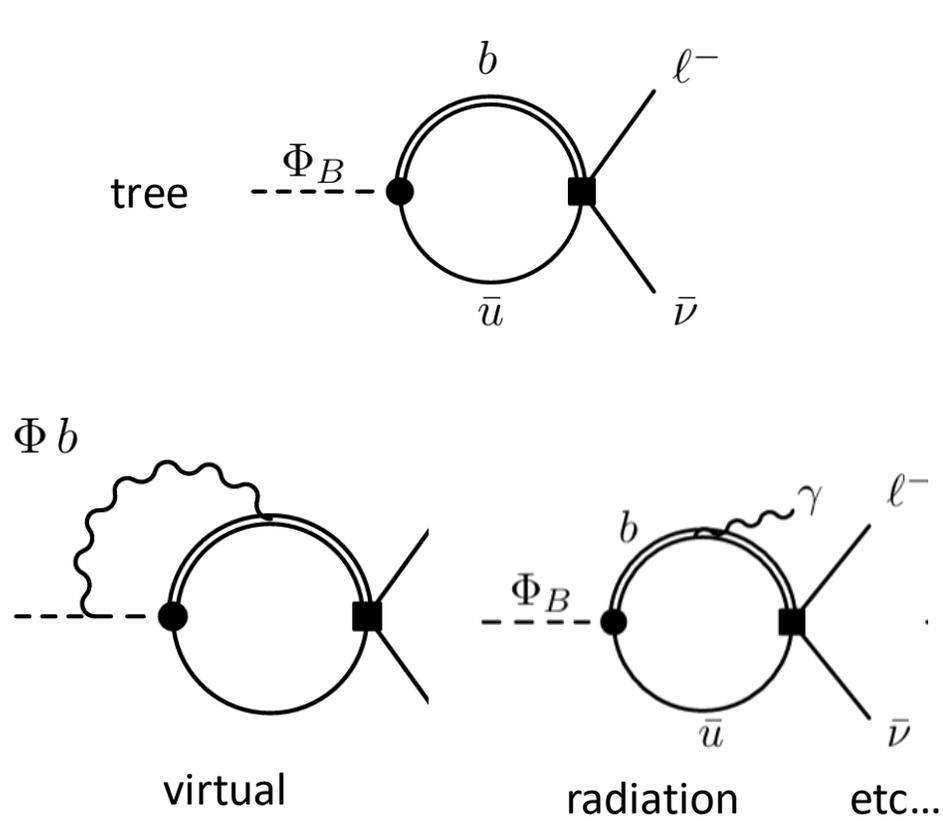
- Correspondence with PHOTOS, which is experimental analysis tool  
 → subtract final-state-radiation from theoretical calculation



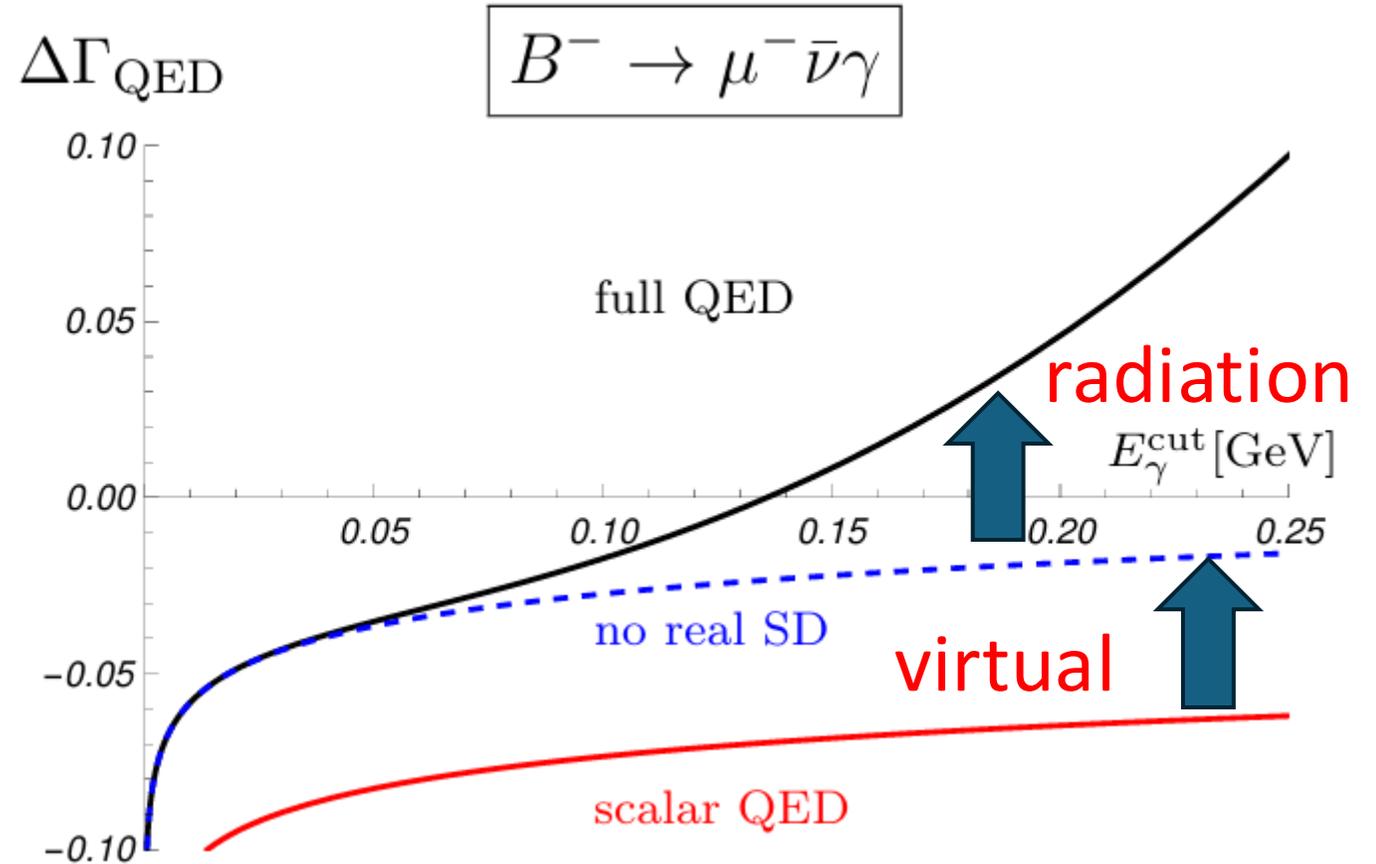
$$F^{\text{PHOTOS}} = \frac{\alpha_0}{2\pi} \left( -2 \ln \frac{2E_{\text{max}}}{m_\ell} - \frac{1+x_\ell}{1-x_\ell} \ln x_\ell \right)$$



# Structure-Dependent QED



New contribution



(Rowe and Zwicky, 2404.07648)