

## HW # 8 Solutions

1. Lifetime of  $K_S$  is  $\tau_S = (0.8927 \pm 0.0009) \times 10^{-9}$  sec, and the width is given by its inverse,  $\Gamma_S = \hbar/\tau_S = 7.37 \times 10^{-15}$  GeV. The branching fraction of  $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  is  $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = (68.61 \pm 0.28)\%$ , and hence the partial width is given by  $\Gamma(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = \Gamma_S \text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = 5.06 \times 10^{-15}$  GeV.
2. From the formula for the partial widths, the quantity in question

$$\int d\Phi_{\pi\pi} |\langle \pi^+\pi^- | \mathcal{H}_{weak} | K_1 \rangle|^2, \quad (1)$$

is the same as  $2m_{K_S} \Gamma(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)$ . Therefore, it is given by  $2 \times 0.497672 \times 5.06 \times 10^{-15} = 5.04 \times 10^{-15}$  GeV<sup>2</sup>.

3.  $\Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = (\hbar/\tau_L) \text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = 2.63 \times 10^{-20}$  GeV.
4. The quantity in question is the same as  $2m_{K_L} \Gamma(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = 2.62 \times 10^{-20}$  GeV<sup>2</sup>.
5. Since the violation of CP lies in the small mixture of  $K_1$  state inside  $K_L$ , the matrix element is given by

$$\langle \pi^+\pi^- | \mathcal{H}_{weak} | K_L \rangle = \epsilon \langle \pi^+\pi^- | \mathcal{H}_{weak} | K_1 \rangle. \quad (2)$$

Therefore,

$$\int d\Phi_{\pi\pi} |\langle \pi^+\pi^- | \mathcal{H}_{weak} | K_L \rangle|^2 = \int d\Phi_{\pi\pi} |\langle \pi^+\pi^- | \mathcal{H}_{weak} | K_1 \rangle|^2 \epsilon^2, \quad (3)$$

and using the calculated numbers above, we find

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{2.62 \times 10^{-20} \text{ GeV}^2 / 5.04 \times 10^{-15} \text{ GeV}^2} = 2.28 \times 10^{-3}. \quad (4)$$

6. We use the branching fraction  $\text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = (31.39 \pm 0.28)\%$ . Then following the similar analysis as above, we obtain

$$\text{BR}(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = \epsilon^2 \Gamma_S \text{BR}(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) / \Gamma_L = 9.45 \times 10^{-4}. \quad (5)$$

Here we used the fact that  $m_{K_L}$  and  $m_{K_S}$  are the same within the accuracy needed for this calculation. This is completely consistent with the measured value  $(9.36 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{-4}$ .