

FLAVOUR PHYSICS WITH W & Z

- Introduction
- The importance of V_{cb}
- CKM from W and t
- FCNC Z decays

On behalf of Andreas Jüttner, Jernej Kamenik and myself



[indico]

Patrick Koppenburg



Nikhef

Why?



THE CKM MATRIX



$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

Wolfenstein parametrisation in $\lambda = \sin \theta_C \approx 0.23$ at order $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)$:

The
Higgs
and the
 W
disagree
on what
a quark
is!

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & \lambda & A\lambda^2(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 & -\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^2[1 - (\rho - i\eta)] & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[Wolfenstein, PRL 51 (1983) 1945]

THE CKM MATRIX



... and how it is actually measured

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} n \left\{ \begin{array}{c} d \\ u \\ d \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} e^- \\ \bar{\nu} \end{array} \right\} p & K \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \pi & B \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{D} \\ D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \pi & D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^- \\ \bar{\nu} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} K & B \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{D} \\ B^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \\ \bar{u}, \bar{c}, \bar{t} \\ d \\ u, c, t \\ b \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{B}^0 & B_s^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \\ \bar{u}, \bar{c}, \bar{t} \\ s \\ u, c, t \\ b \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{B}_s^0 & \bar{t} \xrightarrow[V_{tb}]{W^-} \bar{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

The top-quark row is measured somewhat differently

[B]

THE CKM MATRIX



... and how it could be measured

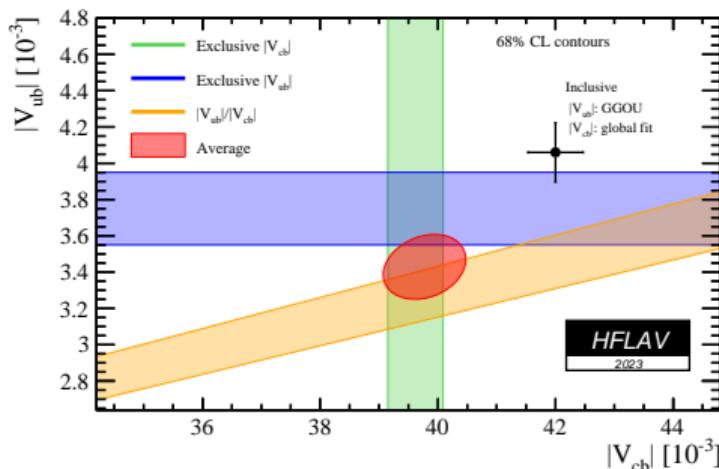
$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} n \left\{ \begin{array}{c} d \xrightarrow{\quad} u \\ u \xrightarrow{\quad} d \\ d \xrightarrow{\quad} d \end{array} \right\} p & K \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \xrightarrow{\quad} \nu \\ \ell^- \xrightarrow{\quad} \nu \end{array} \right\} \pi & B \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \xrightarrow{\quad} \nu \\ \ell^- \xrightarrow{\quad} \nu \end{array} \right\} \pi \\ D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \xrightarrow{\quad} \nu \\ \ell^- \xrightarrow{\quad} \nu \end{array} \right\} \pi & W^+ \sim \begin{array}{c} c \\ \nearrow V_{cs} \\ s \end{array} & W^+ \sim \begin{array}{c} c \\ \nearrow V_{cb} \\ b \end{array} \\ B^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \xleftarrow{\quad} \bar{u}, \bar{c}, \bar{t} \\ \bar{d} \xleftarrow{\quad} d, c, t \end{array} \right\} \bar{B}^0 & \bar{s} \xleftarrow{\quad} \bar{t} \nearrow V_{ts} \quad W^- & \bar{b} \xleftarrow{\quad} \bar{t} \nearrow V_{tb} \quad W^- \end{pmatrix}$$

A $WW/t\bar{t}$ factory could measure the bottom right corner directly

[B]

$|V_{ub}|$ AND $|V_{cb}|$

HFLAV



Discrepancy between exclusive and inclusive V_{ub} (18%) and V_{cb} (5.5%) determinations. Both more than 3σ .

$$|V_{ub}|_{\text{excl}} = (3.43 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-3} \quad (3\%)$$

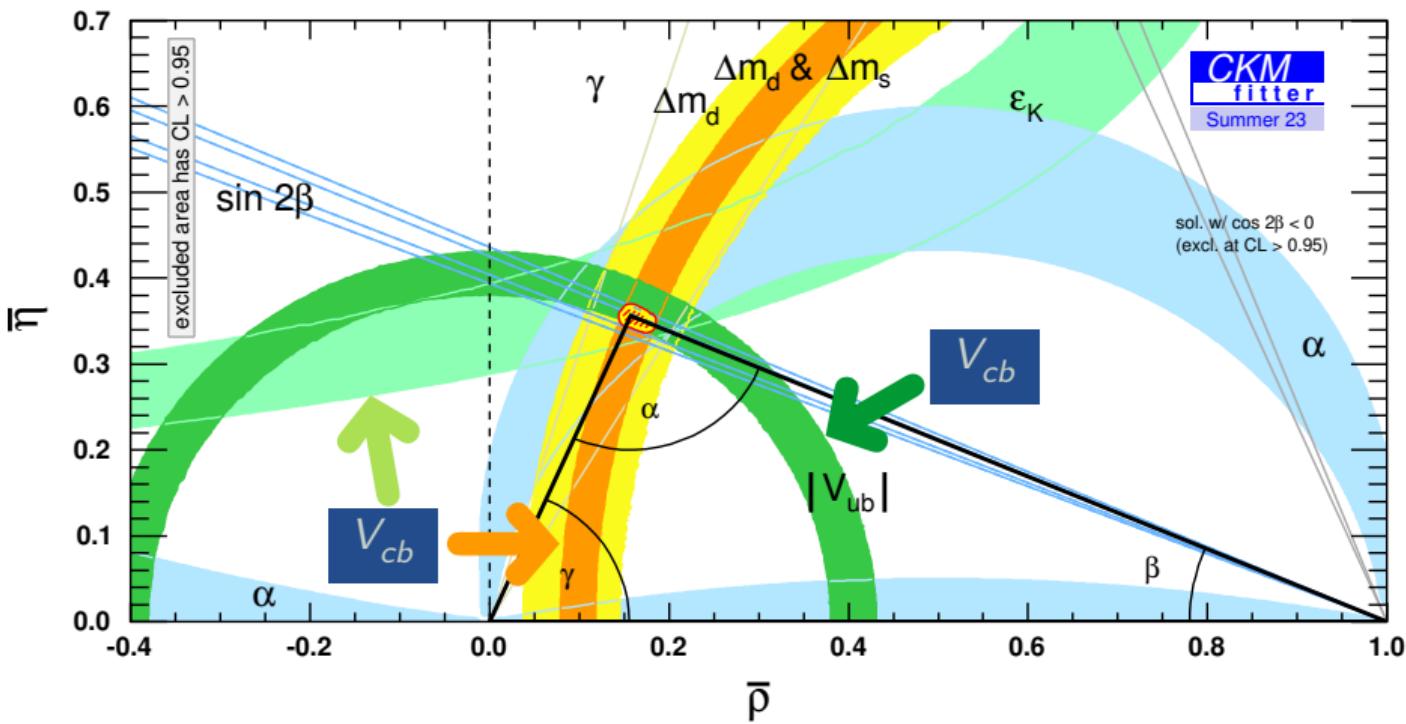
$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{excl}} = (39.77 \pm 0.46) \times 10^{-3} \quad (1\%)$$

$$|V_{ub}|_{\text{incl}} = (4.06 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-3} \quad (3\%)$$

$$|V_{cb}|_{\text{incl}} = (41.97 \pm 0.48) \times 10^{-3} \quad (1\%)$$

UNITARITY TRIANGLE

CKM
fitter



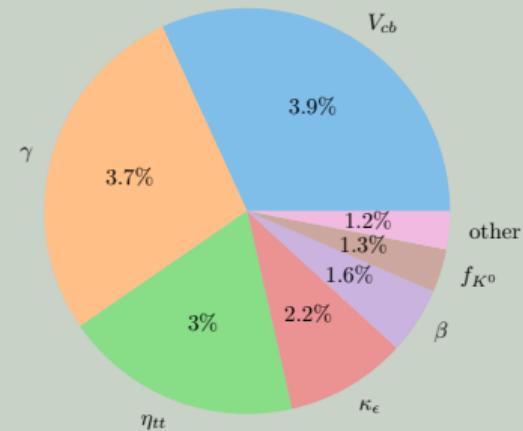
ϵ_K FROM CKM UNITARITY

With [Buras *et al.*, NPB 574 (2000) 291]

$$|\epsilon_K| = \kappa_\epsilon \hat{B}_K |V_{cb}|^2 \lambda^2 \bar{\eta} \times \left(|V_{cb}|^2 (1 - \bar{\rho}) \eta_{tt} \mathcal{S}(x_t) - \eta_{ut} \mathcal{S}(x_c, x_t) \right)$$

one gets the numerical values

$$\begin{aligned} |\epsilon_K| &= (2.161 \pm 0.153_{\text{param.}} \pm 0.064_{\eta_{tt}} \\ &\quad \pm 0.008_{\eta_{ut}} \pm 0.027_{\hat{B}_K} \\ &\quad \pm 0.052_{\xi_s} \pm 0.046_{\kappa_\epsilon}) \times 10^{-3}, \\ &= (2.161 \pm 0.153_{\text{param.}} \\ &\quad \pm 0.076_{\text{non-pert.}} \\ &\quad \pm 0.065_{\text{pert.}}) \times 10^{-3}, \\ &= 2.16(18) \times 10^{-3}. \end{aligned}$$



Error budget on ϵ_K [Buras, Stangl,
EPJC 85 (2025) 519]

ϵ_K FROM CKM UNITARITY



With [Buras et al., NPB 574 (2000) 291]

$$|\epsilon_K| = \kappa_\epsilon C_\epsilon \hat{B}_K |V_{cb}|^2 \lambda^2 \bar{\eta} \times \left(|V_{cb}|^2 (1 - \bar{\rho}) \eta_{tt} \mathcal{S}(x_t) - \eta_{ut} \mathcal{S}(x_c, x_t) \right)$$

Uncertainties [Brod, Gorbahn, Stamou,

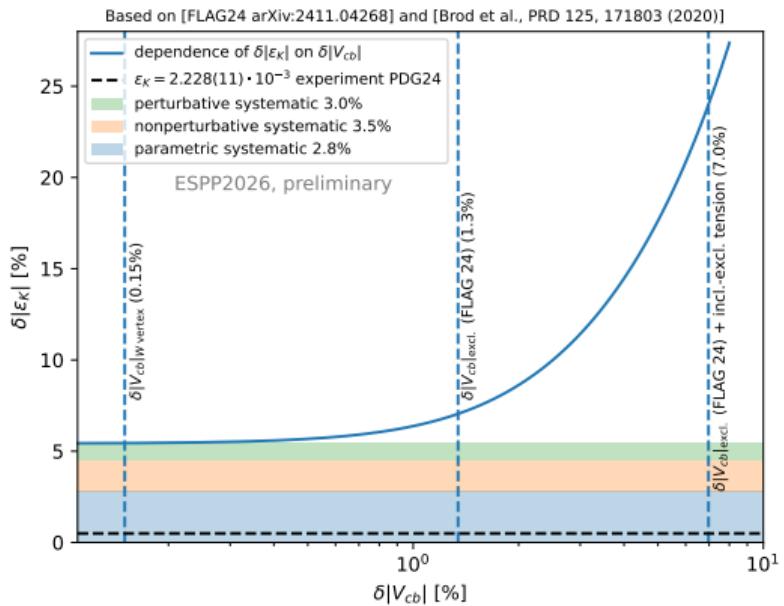
PRL 125 (2020) 171803] :

β : 0.3°

$$\xi_s = \frac{F_{B_s^0} \sqrt{\hat{B}_s}}{F_{B_s^0} \sqrt{\hat{B}_d}} : 1.4\% \text{ (in } \bar{\eta}, \bar{\rho} \text{)}$$

κ_ϵ : 2%

\hat{B}_K : 4.2%



[B]

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Flavour physics with W & Z

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ϵ_K FROM CKM UNITARITY



With [Buras et al., NPB 574 (2000) 291]

$$|\epsilon_K| = \kappa_\epsilon C_\epsilon \hat{B}_K |V_{cb}|^2 \lambda^2 \bar{\eta} \times \left(|V_{cb}|^2 (1 - \bar{\rho}) \eta_{tt} \mathcal{S}(x_t) - \eta_{ut} \mathcal{S}(x_c, x_t) \right)$$

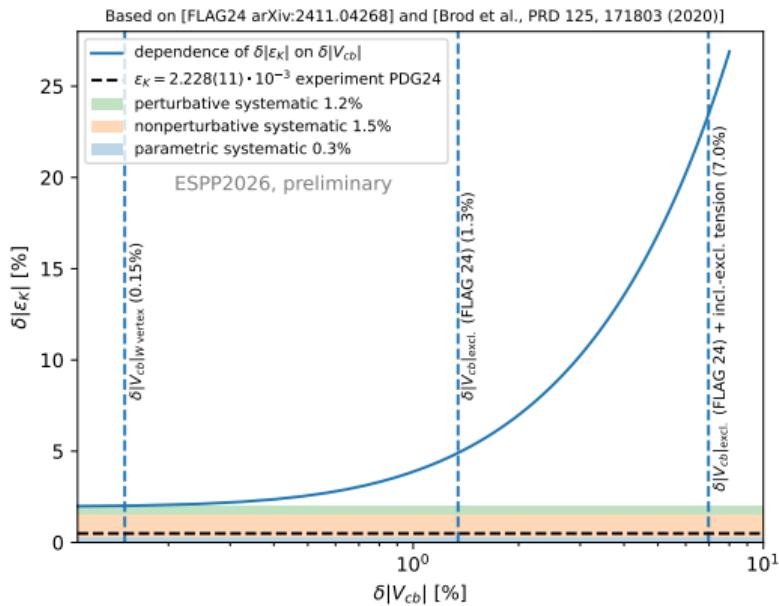
Uncertainty assumptions for beyond 2040:

$$\beta: 0.3^\circ \text{ (now)} \rightarrow 0.08^\circ$$

$$\xi_s = \frac{F_{B_s^0} \sqrt{B_s}}{F_{B_s^0} \sqrt{B_d}} : 1.4\% \rightarrow 0.5\%$$

κ_ϵ : 0.7% (present Lattice,
but Brod uses 2%)

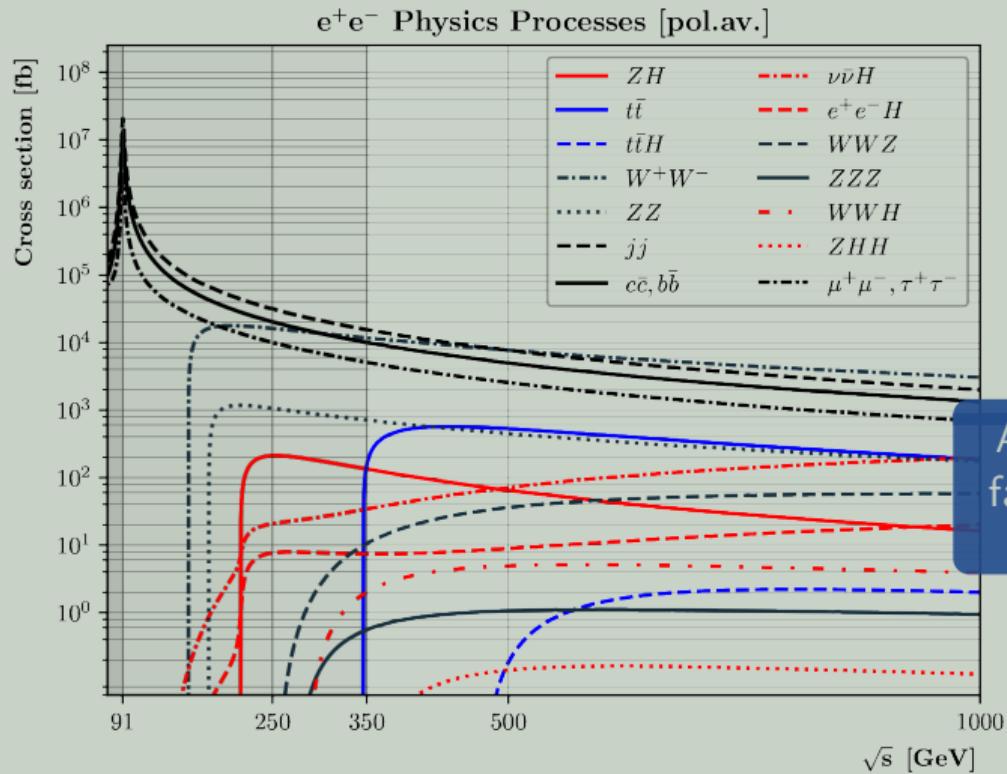
\hat{B}_K : 4.2% \rightarrow 1.3%



CKM from W



$e^+ e^-$ CROSS-SECTIONS



CKM FROM WW



Assuming $\mathcal{O}(10^8)$ WW pairs, which comes as a by-product of large $ZH(H)$ samples, or from dedicated WW runs, one measures

$$\mathcal{B}_{ij} = \frac{|V_{ij}|^2}{\sum_{l=u,c; m=d,s,b} |V_{lm}|^2} \mathcal{B}_{\text{had}}$$

V_{ub} and V_{cb} are feasible. The others have too high backgrounds from mis-ID.

Number of correctly tagged jets W (before other efficiencies) based on

[Lian *et al.*, arXiv:2310.03440]

V_{ij}	BF	yield
V_{ud}	3.18×10^{-1}	3.2×10^6
V_{us}	1.70×10^{-2}	3.4×10^5
V_{ub}	4.50×10^{-6}	1.2×10^2
V_{cd}	1.70×10^{-2}	3.5×10^5
V_{cs}	3.17×10^{-1}	1.3×10^7
V_{cb}	5.90×10^{-4}	3.3×10^4

Present precision on $|V_{cs}|$: 0.6%; on $|V_{cb}|$: 1% with 5% discrepancy.

[B]

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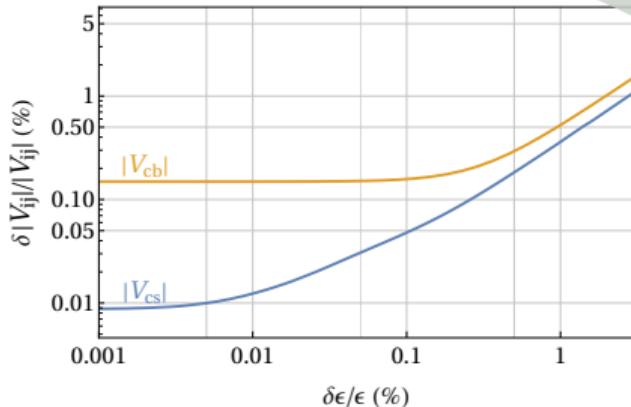
CKM FROM WW

Assuming $\mathcal{O}(10^8)$ WW pairs, which comes as a by-product of large $ZH(H)$ samples, or from dedicated WW runs, one measures

$$\mathcal{B}_{ij} = \frac{|V_{ij}|^2}{\sum_{l=u,c; m=d,s,b} |V_{lm}|^2} \mathcal{B}_{\text{had}}$$

The precision is systematically limited by the knowledge of the jet flavour-tagging efficiency, which is calibrated from Z events.

Present precision on $|V_{cs}|$: 0.6%; on $|V_{cb}|$: 1% with 5% discrepancy.

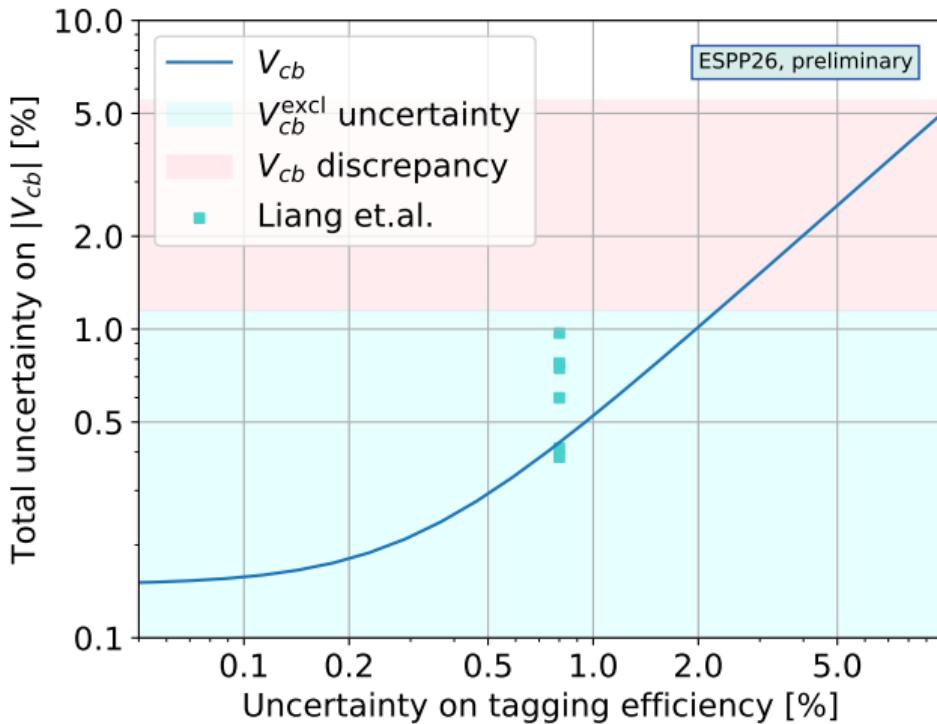


Plot from [Marzocca, Szewc, Tammaro, JHEP 11 (2024) 17], fast simulation

Typical jet-tagging efficiencies at e^+e^- colliders

	b	s	c	u	d	g
ϵ_β^b	0.8	0.0001	0.003	0.0005	0.0005	0.007
ϵ_β^c	0.02	0.008	0.8	0.01	0.01	0.01
ϵ_β^s	0.01	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2

$W \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ AND $Z \rightarrow q\bar{q}$



V_{cb} precision compared to present uncertainty and discrepancy between exclusive and inclusive.

Study with full simulation gets $[\pm 0.36 \pm 0.20]\%$ for 20 ab^{-1} .

[Liang,

Li, Zhu, Shen, Ruan, JHEP 12
(2024) 071]

[B]

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My version of Fig. 2 in [Marzocca, Szewc, Tammaro, JHEP 11 (2024)]

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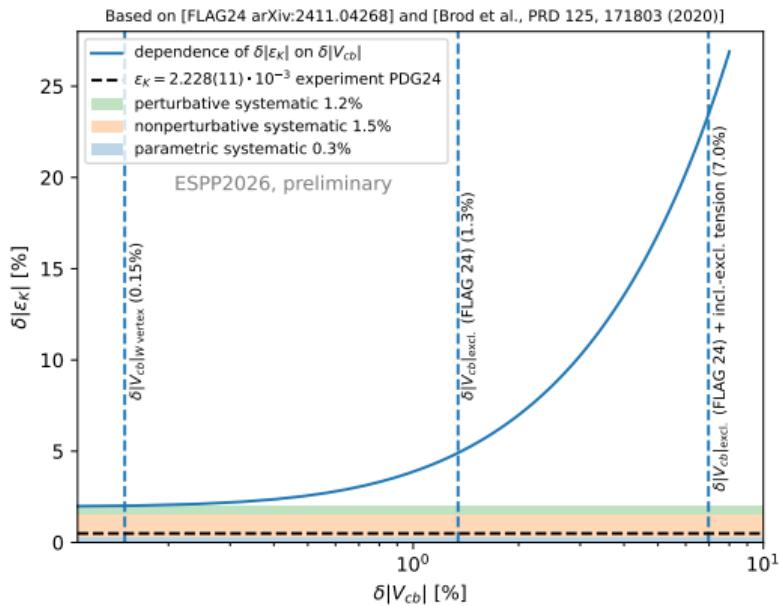
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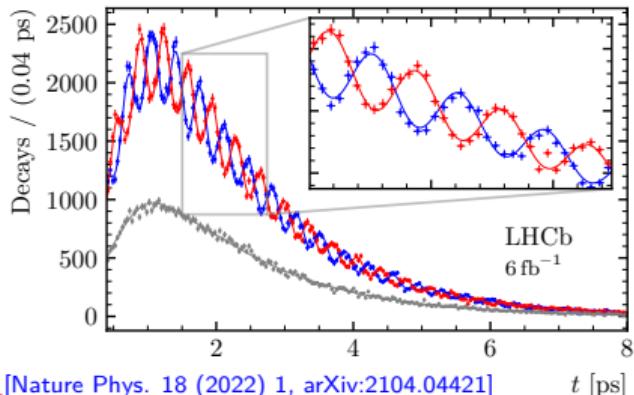
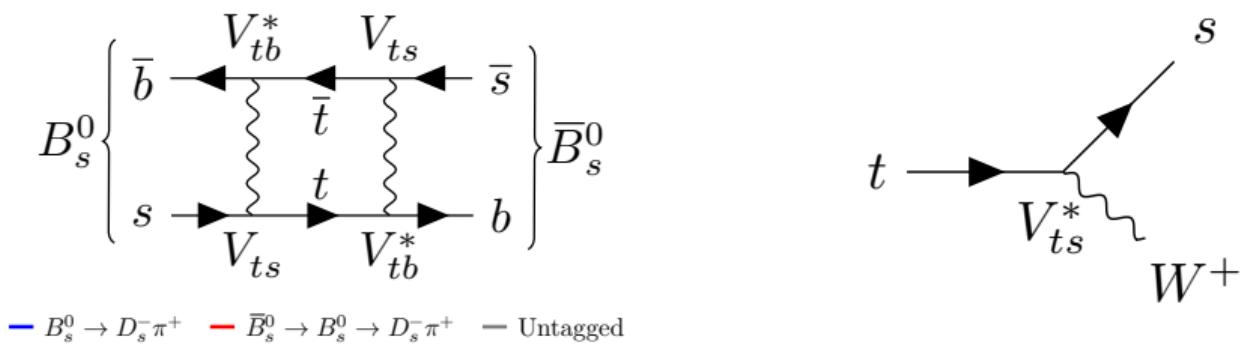
\hat{B}_K : 4.2% → 1.3%





Top

V_{ts} FROM TOP QUARK DECAYS



Usually V_{ts} from B_s^0 mixing \rightarrow 2% precision, but assume no new physics

Study was done assuming 2M $t\bar{t}$ pairs. Observation of $t \rightarrow sW$ is possible with 15% precision on BF

\rightarrow Precision on V_{ts} : 7.5%

FCNC Z decays



FCNC $Z \rightarrow q_i \bar{q}_j$



FCNC forbidden at tree level, but occur in loops as we know from penguin b decays. SM predictions are [Kamenik *et al.*, PRD 109 (2024) L011301]

$$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow b\bar{s}) + \text{c.c.} = (4.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-8}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow b\bar{d}) + \text{c.c.} = (1.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow c\bar{u}) + \text{c.c.} = (1.4 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-18}$$

Selections follow those of FCNC Higgs decays and backgrounds are dominated by single mistags. Assuming 0.1% systematic uncertainties, 6 tera Z can get limits of

$$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow b\bar{s}) + \text{c.c.} < 7.3 \times 10^{-6}$$

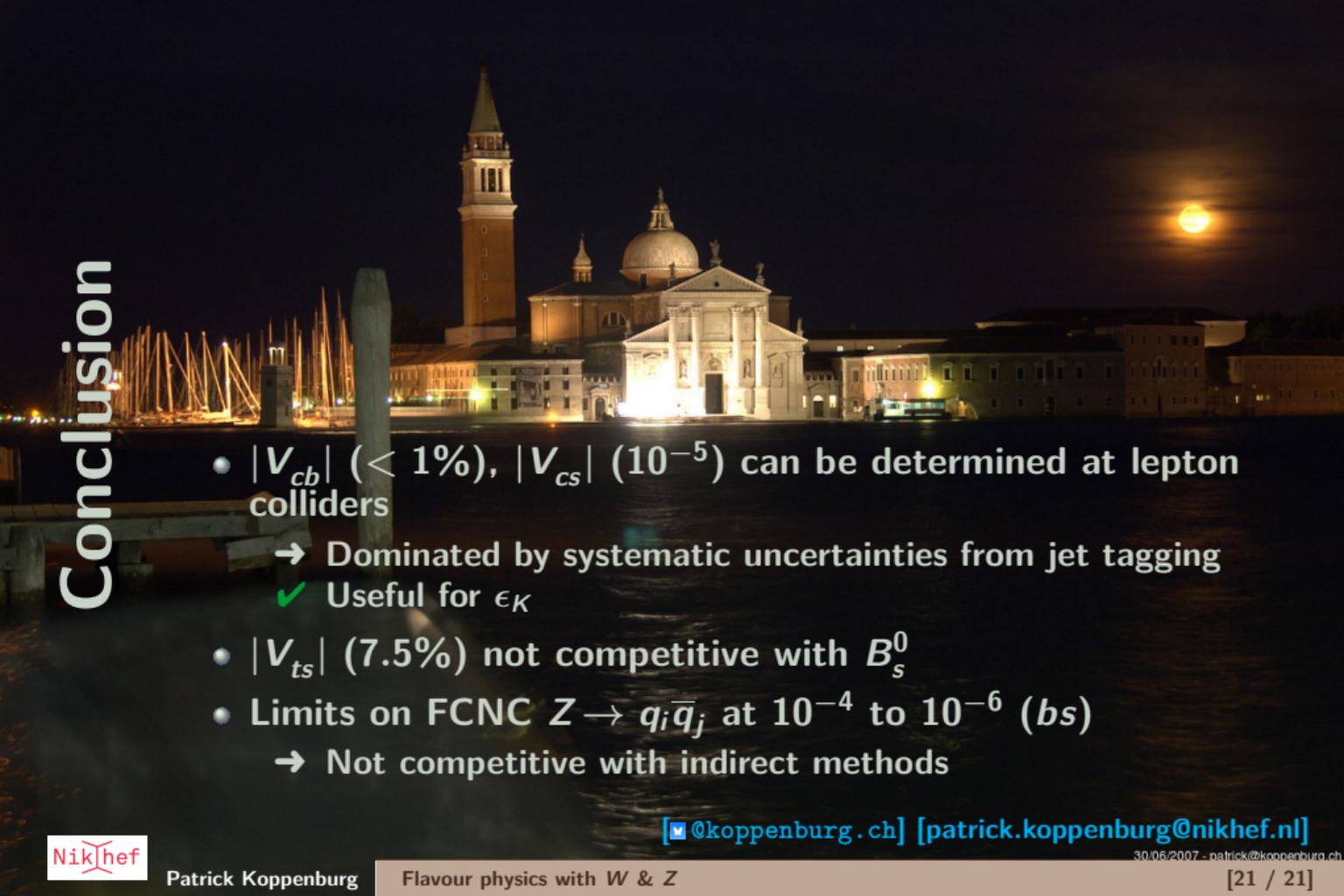
$$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow b\bar{d}) + \text{c.c.} < 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow c\bar{u}) + \text{c.c.} < 4.1 \times 10^{-4}$$

“Indirect probes set BSM bounds that are much stronger.” [Robson, Leonidopoulos, de Blas, Koppenburg, List,

Maltoni *et al.*, arXiv:2506.15390] [#141].

Conclusion

- 
- $|V_{cb}|$ ($< 1\%$), $|V_{cs}|$ (10^{-5}) can be determined at lepton colliders
 - Dominated by systematic uncertainties from jet tagging
 - ✓ Useful for ϵ_K
 - $|V_{ts}|$ (7.5%) not competitive with B_s^0
 - Limits on FCNC $Z \rightarrow q_i \bar{q}_j$ at 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (bs)
 - Not competitive with indirect methods

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30/06/2007 - patrick@koppenburg.ch



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Backup

W STATISTICS



Project	W pairs	single W	Total	Comment
FCC	2.4×10^8		4.8×10^8	[FCC vol.1]
CEPC	2.1×10^8		2.2×10^8	[CEPC]
LCF 250	1.1×10^7	3.0×10^6	2.5×10^7	J.List
LCF 550	7.2×10^7	4.1×10^7	1.8×10^8	J.List
CLIC				
LHeC		8×10^4	8×10^4	[LHeC]
MuCol			10^8	[#207]

Add a comment on which matrix elements can be done

[B]

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Flavour physics with W & Z

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Z STATISTICS



Project	Z pole	additional Z	Total	Comment
FCC	6×10^{12}	1.3×10^7	6×10^{12}	[FCC vol.1] ¹
CEPC	4.1×10^{12}	2.2×10^7	4.1×10^{12}	[CEPC] ²
LCF 250	6×10^9	?	6×10^9	
CLIC				
LHeC			$n \times 10^5$	[LHeC]
MuCol				

¹: Extrapolating $2.2 \times 10^6 + 3.7 \times 10^5$ ZH events to $1.1 \times 10^7 + 1.8 \times 10^6$ ZZ

²: Extrapolating ratio of integrated luminosities wrt FCC

THE CKM MATRIX



$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} d \rightarrow u & s \rightarrow u & b \rightarrow u \\ d \rightarrow c & s \rightarrow c & b \rightarrow c \\ d \rightarrow t & s \rightarrow t & b \rightarrow t \end{pmatrix}$$

The CKM matrix is represented as a 3x3 grid of quark transitions. Each entry is a diagram showing a quark line (d, s, b) interacting with a W^- boson to produce an up-type quark (u, c, t). The first row shows transitions involving the up quark (u). The second row shows transitions involving the charm quark (c). The third row shows transitions involving the top quark (t). The columns represent the initial quarks (d, s, b) and the final up-type quarks (u, c, t). The entries are labeled with the corresponding CKM mixing parameters: V_{ud}, V_{us}, V_{ub} in the first column; V_{cd}, V_{cs}, V_{cb} in the second column; and V_{td}, V_{ts}, V_{tb} in the third column.

THE CKM MATRIX



$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} d \rightarrow u & s \rightarrow u & b \rightarrow u \\ d \rightarrow c & s \rightarrow c & b \rightarrow c \\ d \rightarrow t & s \rightarrow t & b \rightarrow t \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagrams illustrating the CKM matrix elements:

- V_{ud} : $d \rightarrow u$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{us} : $s \rightarrow u$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{ub} : $b \rightarrow u$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{cd} : $d \rightarrow c$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{cs} : $s \rightarrow c$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{cb} : $b \rightarrow c$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{td} : $d \rightarrow t$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{ts} : $s \rightarrow t$ quark transition via W^- exchange.
- V_{tb} : $b \rightarrow t$ quark transition via W^- exchange.

$$= \simeq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0.23 & 10^{-4} \\ -0.23 & 1 & 0.04 \\ 10^{-3} & -0.04 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

THE CKM MATRIX



This matrix is

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} d \rightarrow u & s \rightarrow u & b \rightarrow u \\ d \rightarrow c & s \rightarrow c & b \rightarrow c \\ d \rightarrow t & s \rightarrow t & b \rightarrow t \end{pmatrix}$$

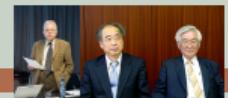
where the transitions are mediated by W^- bosons and the mixing elements are $V_{ud}, V_{us}, V_{ub}, V_{cd}, V_{cs}, V_{cb}, V_{td}, V_{ts}, V_{tb}$.

UNITARY: as much gets in as gets out

COMPLEX: it's quantum mechanics

→ A SINGLE PHASE cannot be rotated away. It is the source of all known experimental CP violation effects. (PMNS also has it.)

THE CKM MATRIX



$$\bar{V}_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{d} & \bar{u} & \bar{u} \\ \bar{s} & \bar{u} & \bar{u} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{u} & \bar{u} \\ \bar{d} & \bar{c} & \bar{c} \\ \bar{s} & \bar{c} & \bar{c} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{c} & \bar{c} \\ \bar{d} & \bar{t} & \bar{t} \\ \bar{s} & \bar{t} & \bar{t} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{t} & \bar{t} \end{pmatrix}$$

The diagram shows the CKM matrix elements as vertices of a triangle. The top row contains V_{ud}^* , V_{us}^* , and V_{ub}^* . The middle row contains V_{cd}^* , V_{cs}^* , and V_{cb}^* . The bottom row contains V_{td}^* , V_{ts}^* , and V_{tb}^* . Each vertex is connected to a quark line (d, s, b) and an antiquark line (\bar{u} , \bar{c} , \bar{t}) via a W^+ boson exchange.

This matrix is

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THE CKM MATRIX



... and how it is actually measured

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} n \left\{ \begin{array}{c} d \\ u \\ d \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} e^- \\ \bar{\nu} \end{array} \right\} p & K \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \pi & B \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{D} \\ D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \pi & D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^- \\ \bar{\nu} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} K & B \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{D} \\ B^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \\ \bar{u}, \bar{c}, \bar{t} \\ d \\ u, c, t \\ b \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{B}^0 & B_s^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \\ \bar{u}, \bar{c}, \bar{t} \\ s \\ u, c, t \\ b \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \bar{B}_s^0 & \bar{t} \xrightarrow[V_{tb}]{W^-} \bar{b} \end{pmatrix}$$

The top-quark row is measured somewhat differently

THE CKM MATRIX

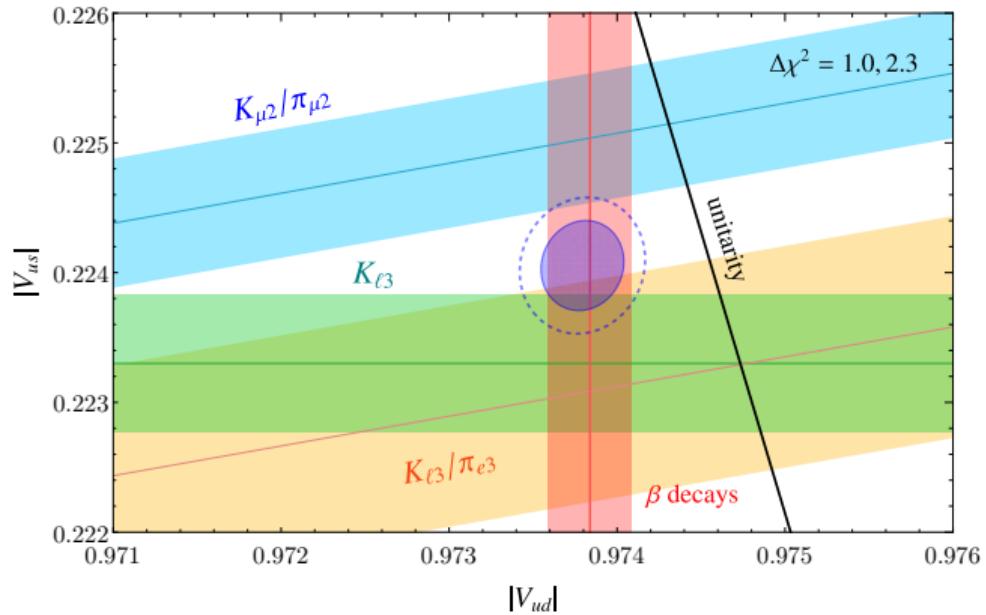


... and how it could be measured

$$V_{\text{CKM}} = \begin{pmatrix} & e^- & \ell^+ & \ell^+ \\ n \left\{ \begin{array}{c} d \xrightarrow{\quad} u \\ u \xrightarrow{\quad} d \\ d \xrightarrow{\quad} d \end{array} \right\} p & \bar{\nu} & \nu & \nu \\ K \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right\} \pi & & & \\ B \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right\} \pi & & & \\ & & & \\ D \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \ell^+ \\ \nu \end{array} \right\} \pi & & W^+ \sim V_{cs} c \bar{s} & W^+ \sim V_{cb} c \bar{b} \\ & & & \\ & B^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \bar{b} \xleftarrow{\quad} \bar{u}, \bar{c}, \bar{t} \\ \bar{d} \xleftarrow{\quad} d \\ d \xrightarrow{\quad} u, c, t \\ u, c, t \xrightarrow{\quad} b \end{array} \right\} \bar{B}^0 & & \\ & & \bar{s} & \bar{b} \\ & & \bar{t} \xleftarrow{V_{ts}} W^- & \bar{t} \xleftarrow{V_{tb}} W^- & \end{pmatrix}$$

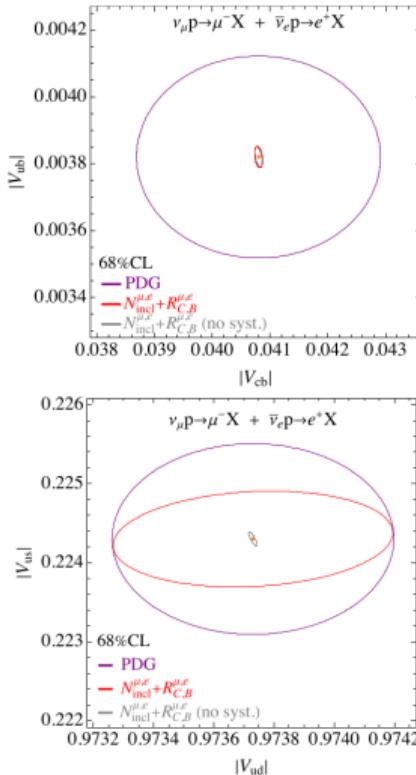
A $WW/t\bar{t}$ factory could measure the bottom right corner directly

CABIBBO ANOMALY AND EW FITS



Some tension in kaon physics. May indicate some new right-handed current.

CKM MATRIX ELEMENTS



A 10 TeV muon collider would produce $10^8 W$ bosons, similar to FCC or LC, giving access to $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{cs}|$ [Marzocca, Szewc, Tammaro, JHEP 11 (2024) 017], however without a Z run for calibration.

The $\bar{\nu}_e$ and ν_μ from the straight sections can interact with a 1 ton target as $\nu_\mu p \rightarrow \mu^- X$ and alike. The number of DIS events $N_{c,b}^{\mu,e}$ and the ratios

$$R_{c,b}^{\mu,e} = \frac{N_{c,b}^{\mu,e}}{N_{\text{incl.}}^{\mu,e}}$$

get $|V_{cb}|$ and $|V_{ub}|$ to 0.1% and 0.5% precision. Similarly, for the Cabibbo anomaly, $|V_{ud}|$ and $|V_{us}|$ to 3×10^{-4} and 0.2% precision.

CKM FROM WW

Linear Collider Vision



W^-	$\bar{u}d$	$\bar{u}s$	$\bar{u}b$	$\bar{c}d$	$\bar{c}s$	$\bar{c}b$
BR	31.8%	1.7%	4.5×10^{-6}	1.7%	31.7%	5.9×10^{-4}
N_{ev}	32×10^6	1.7×10^6	450	1.7×10^6	32×10^6	59×10^3
$\delta_{V_{ij}}^{stat}$	0.018%	0.077%	4.7%	0.077%	0.018%	0.41%

Precision on CKM matrix elements assuming 10^8 W bosons

LHeC W PHYSICS



Process	$E_e = 50 \text{ GeV}, E_p = 7 \text{ TeV}$ $p_T^e > 10 \text{ GeV}$	$E_e = 60 \text{ GeV}, E_p = 7 \text{ TeV}$ $p_T^e > 10 \text{ GeV}$	$E_e = 60 \text{ GeV}, E_p = 7 \text{ TeV}$ $p_T^e > 5 \text{ GeV}$
$e^- W^+ j$	1.00 pb	1.18 pb	1.60 pb
$e^- W^- j$	0.930 pb	1.11 pb	1.41 pb
$\nu_e^- W^- j$	0.796 pb	0.956 pb	0.956 pb
$\nu_e^- Z j$	0.412 pb	0.502 pb	0.502 pb
$e^- Z j$	0.177 pb	0.204 pb	0.242 pb

SM cross-sections

With at most 4 pb, expect 80k W in 20 fb^{-1} .

Likely not competitive with $e^+ e^- \rightarrow WW$ for V_{cb} and alike

WW PHYSICS

With WW pairs one can measure
THE W mass ($0.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$) with a
threshold scan

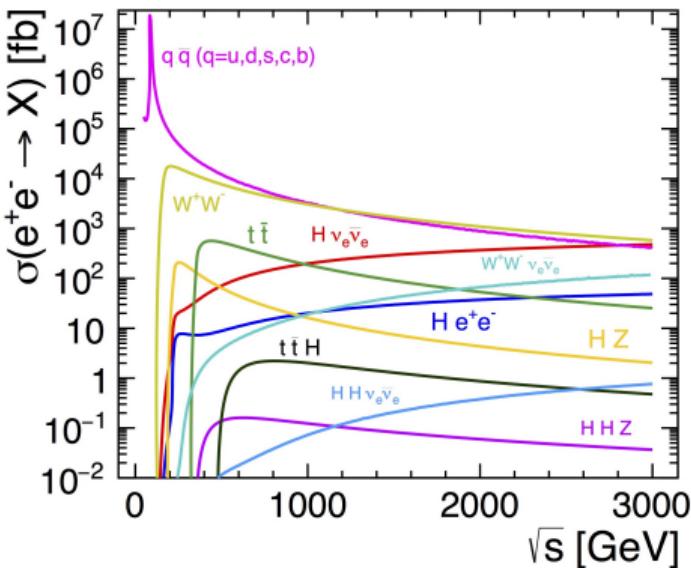
$W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ BFs to 10^{-4}

CKM MATRIX ELEMENTS notably

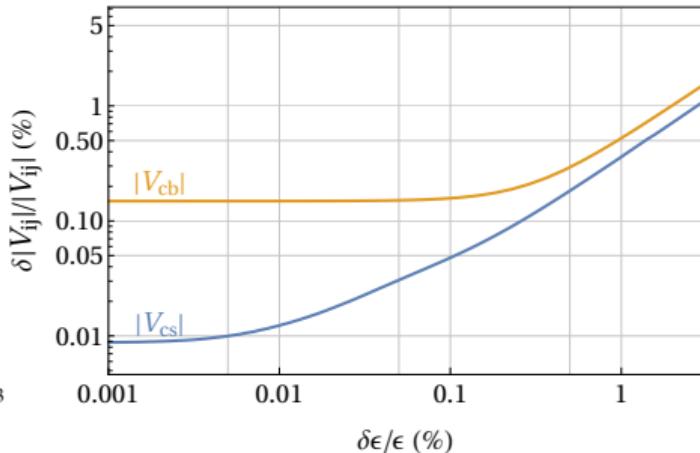
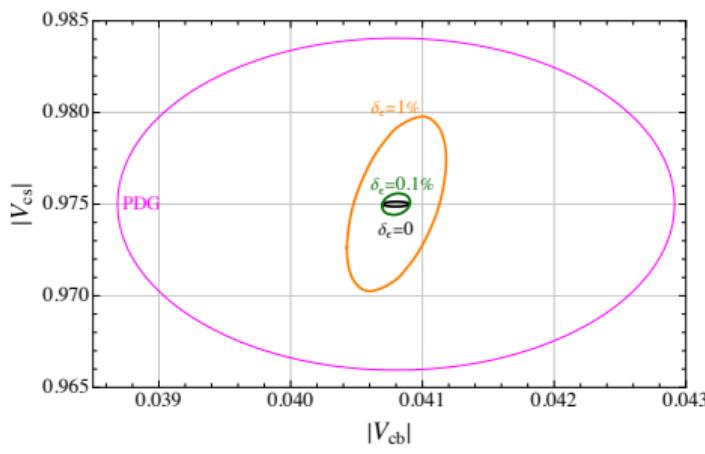
V_{cb}

WW DIFFERENTIAL MEASUREMENT
useful for SMEFT

FRAGMENTATION FUNCTIONS
relevant for H and top physics



CKM MATRIX ELEMENTS AT A WW MACHINE

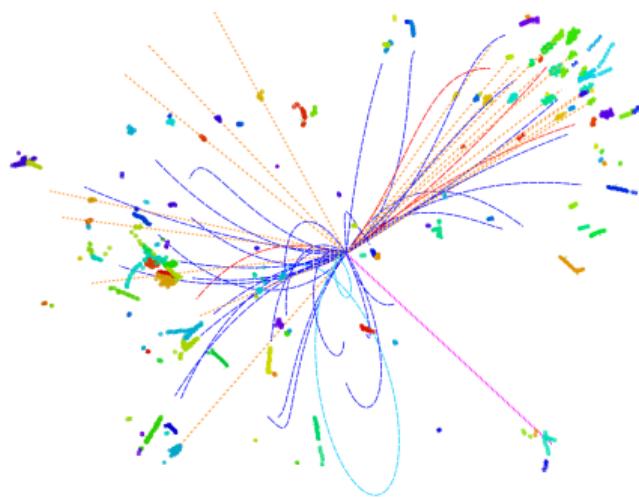


The precision on V_{cb} and V_{cs} depends on how well the jet tagging efficiency is known.

These numbers are quoted in FCC's [\[#196\]](#)

JET ORIGIN AT AN e^+e^- COLLIDER

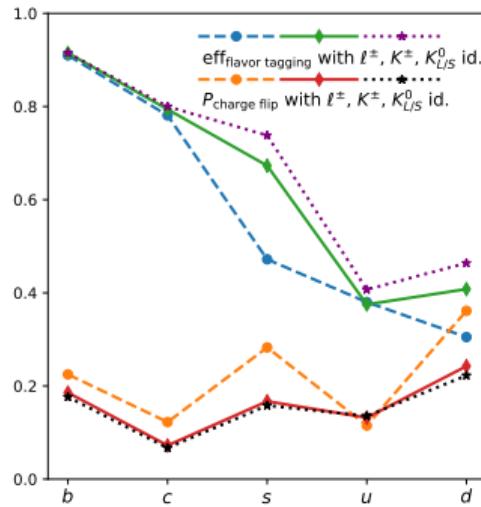
Categorisation of jets in 10 (anti)quarks and gluon with all state-of-art techniques. Applied to $\nu, \bar{\nu} H, H \rightarrow jj$ events



	b	\bar{b}	c	\bar{c}	s	\bar{s}	u	\bar{u}	d	\bar{d}	G
True	0.745	0.163	0.033	0.025	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.017
b		0.737	0.026	0.033	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.018
\bar{b}	0.015	0.014	0.743	0.055	0.036	0.031	0.025	0.009	0.009	0.018	0.043
c	0.016	0.015	0.056	0.739	0.032	0.037	0.009	0.026	0.017	0.010	0.043
\bar{c}	0.003	0.002	0.020	0.018	0.543	0.102	0.030	0.080	0.063	0.045	0.092
s	0.003	0.003	0.018	0.020	0.102	0.542	0.084	0.028	0.045	0.062	0.094
\bar{s}	0.002	0.003	0.020	0.011	0.044	0.131	0.367	0.055	0.080	0.174	0.111
u	0.003	0.003	0.011	0.019	0.132	0.043	0.062	0.356	0.178	0.081	0.111
\bar{u}	0.003	0.003	0.012	0.019	0.112	0.092	0.082	0.207	0.277	0.079	0.112
d	0.003	0.003	0.020	0.012	0.092	0.112	0.219	0.076	0.079	0.272	0.113
\bar{d}	0.015	0.014	0.024	0.024	0.052	0.052	0.043	0.041	0.034	0.034	0.667
G											

JET ORIGIN AT AN e^+e^- COLLIDER

Categorisation of jets in 10 (anti)quarks and gluon with all state-of-art techniques. Applied to $\nu, \bar{\nu} H, H \rightarrow jj$ events

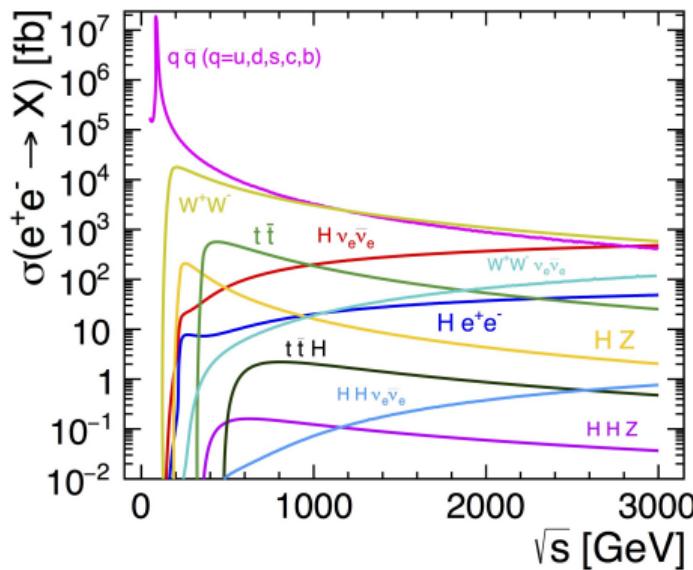


	b	\bar{b}	c	\bar{c}	s	\bar{s}	u	\bar{u}	d	\bar{d}	G
b	0.745	0.163	0.033	0.025	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.017
\bar{b}	0.170	0.737	0.026	0.033	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.018
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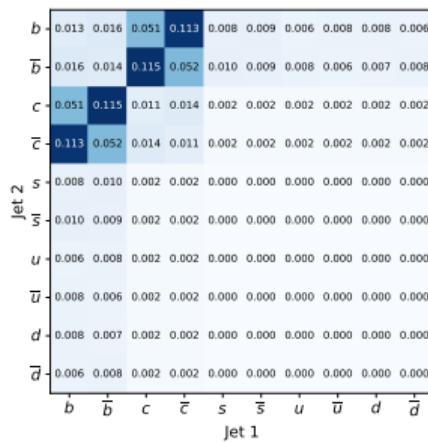
V_{cb} IN WW EVENTS (FULL SIMULATION)

Most comprehensive study of V_{cb} from W , but predates submissions

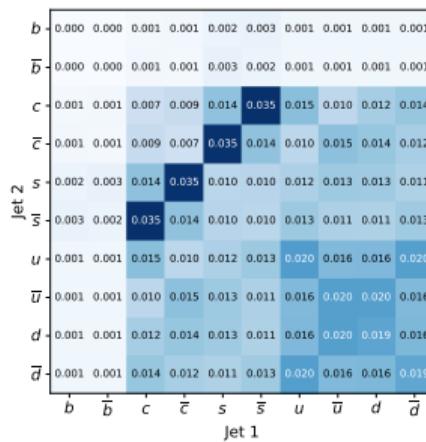
- Running at the threshold is not ideal. Peak cross-section is around 200 GeV.
 - Assuming 10^8 W bosons at threshold (" WW ")
- or FCC scenario: 20 ab^{-1}
- Also consider polarised beams at 250 GeV
 - Cross-section increases by a factor $(1 + 0.8)(1 + 0.3) = 2.34$ with $(0.8, 0.3)$ polarisation



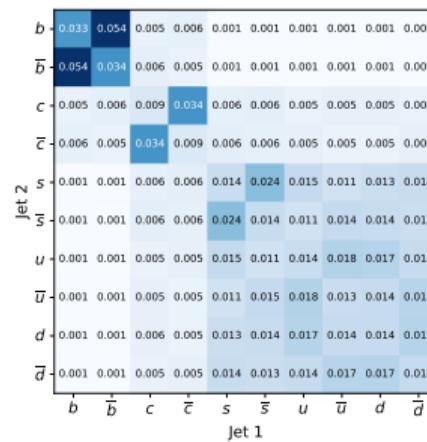
V_{cb} IN WW EVENTS (FULL SIMULATION)



$WW \rightarrow \mu\nu c\bar{b}$



Other WW

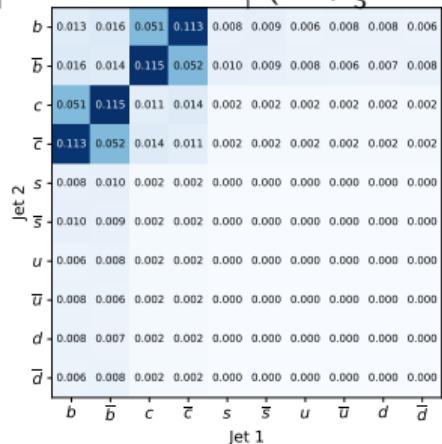


Non- W backgrounds

V_{cb} IN WW EVENTS (FULL SIMULATION)

Systematic \ Mode $W^+ W^- \rightarrow$	$\mu\nu cb$	$e\nu cb$	Combined	Syst.1	Syst.2	Comment
Unpolarized, Baseline (5 ab^{-1})	0.91%	1.2 %	0.72%	1.5%	0.20%	(2×CEPC)
Unpolarized, Extended (20 ab^{-1})	0.45%	0.60%	0.36%	1.5%	0.20%	(FCC)
WW Threshold ($5 \times 10^7 \text{ WW}$)	1.2 %	1.6 %	0.95%	1.5%	0.20%	
Unpolarized, Baseline + WW	0.72%	0.96%	0.58%	1.1%	0.15%	
Unpolarized, Extended + WW	0.42%	0.56%	0.34%	1.1%	0.18%	
Polarized, Baseline (0.5 ab^{-1})	1.9 %	2.5 %	1.5 %	1.5%	0.20%	(ILC stage 1)
Polarized, Extended (2 ab^{-1})	0.94%	1.3 %	0.75%	1.5%	0.20%	(ILC, $\frac{2}{3} \times \text{LCF}$)

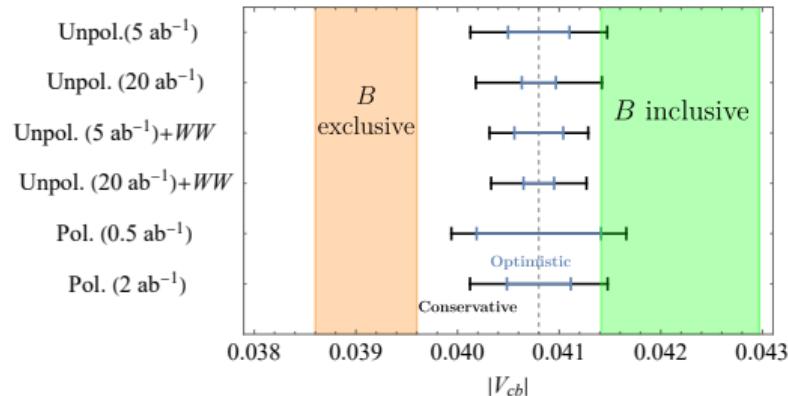
The extrapolated deviation of b and c tagging efficiency from MC simulation is about 0.8%. The systematic uncertainties depend on whether the FT uncertainty comes from comparing different MC (2%, syst.1), or if one can improve it to 0.25% (syst.2)



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V_{cb} IN WW EVENTS (FULL SIMULATION)

Topology	events
$\mu\nu cb$	40.3 k
$\mu\nu cd/s$	24.2 M
$\mu\nu qq_{\text{other}}$	24.2 M
$\mu_\tau \nu cb$	7.7 k
$\mu_\tau \nu cd/s$	4.2 M
$\mu_\tau \nu qq_{\text{other}}$	4.2 M
WW_{other}	194 M
$4f_{\text{other}}$	133 M
Higgs	4.0 M
$2f$	1.8 G

Stats for 20 ab^{-1}