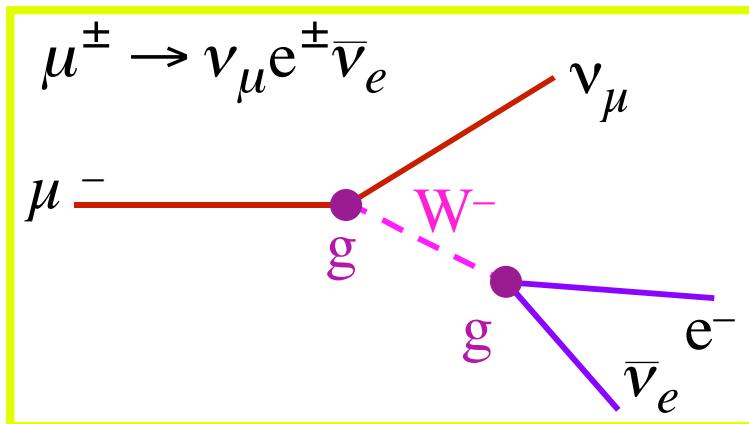


# Muon Decay



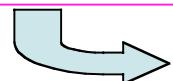
$$\Gamma_\mu = \left( \frac{1}{\tau_\mu} \right) = \frac{G_F^2 m_\mu^5}{192\pi^3} \times \left[ 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \left( \pi^2 - \frac{25}{4} \right) \right] \text{ radiative corrections}$$

$$\times \left[ 1 - 8 \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} \right)^2 + 12 \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} \right)^4 \ln \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} + 8 \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} \right)^6 - \left( \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} \right)^8 \right]$$

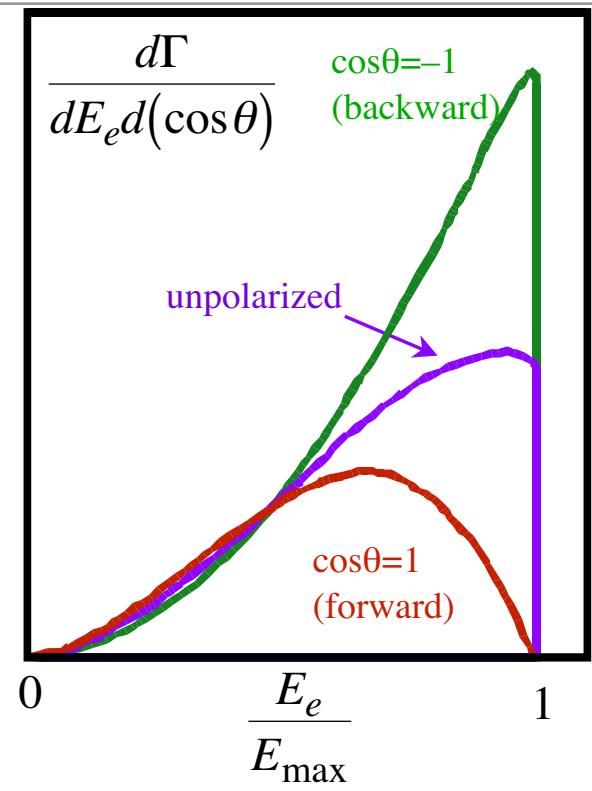
correction for finite electron mass

$$m_\mu = 105.658\ 3568(52) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\tau_\mu = 2.19703(4) \mu\text{s}$$



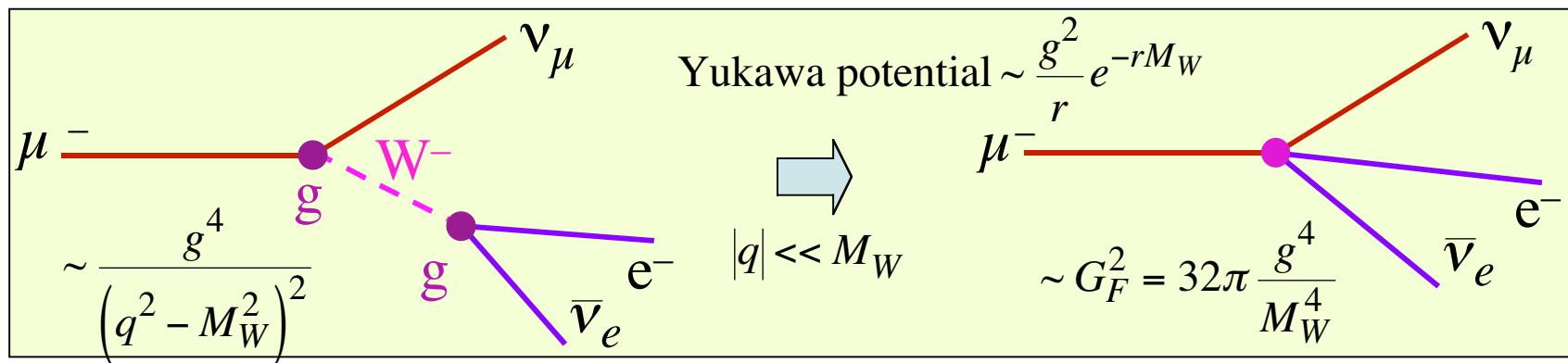
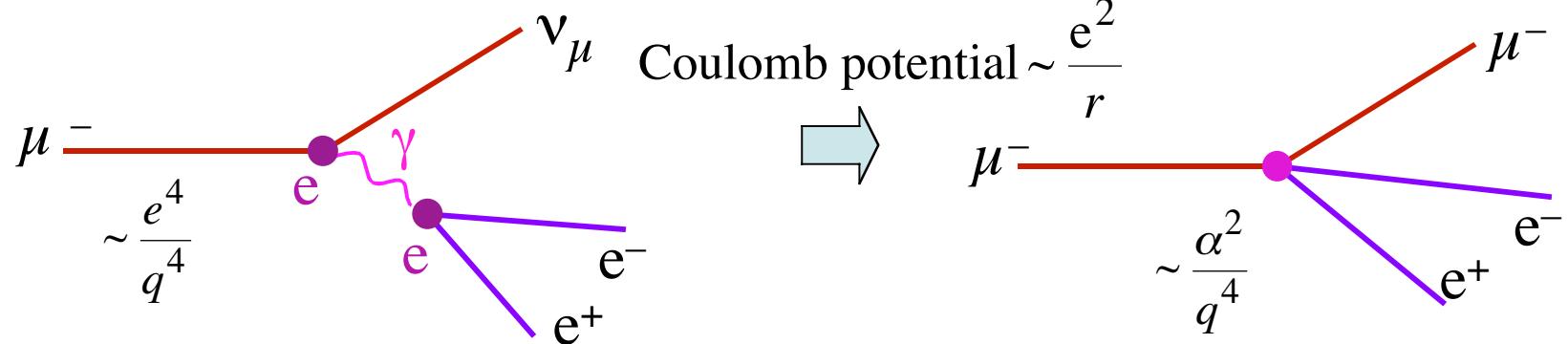
$$G_F = 1.16639(1) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$



After A. Jodidio et al., Phys. Rev. D 34 (1986) 1967.

leptons left-handed,  
antileptons right-handed  
(polarization in decay  $\sim v/c$ )

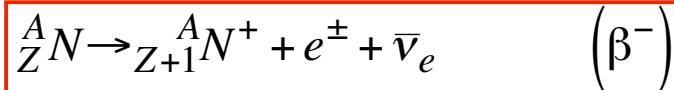
## 4-Fermion Interactions



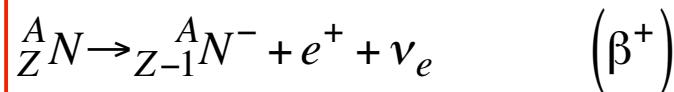
$G_F = 1.16639(1) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$	$\Rightarrow g^2 \approx 1/240$	$c.f. \alpha = 1/137$
$M_W = 80.43(4) \text{ GeV}$		

The weak interaction is not so weak!

# nuclear beta decays



$$Q = {}^A_Z M - {}^{A+}_{Z+1} M - m_e \quad (\text{energy release from decay of atom})$$



$$d\Gamma = \frac{\left| \langle {}^A_{Z+1} N^+ e^\pm \bar{\nu}_e | H_{weak} | {}^A_Z N \rangle \right|^2}{2\pi^3 c^3 \hbar^3} P_e^2 (E_{\max} - E_e)^2 dP_e \quad \Gamma \sim G_F^2 Q^5$$

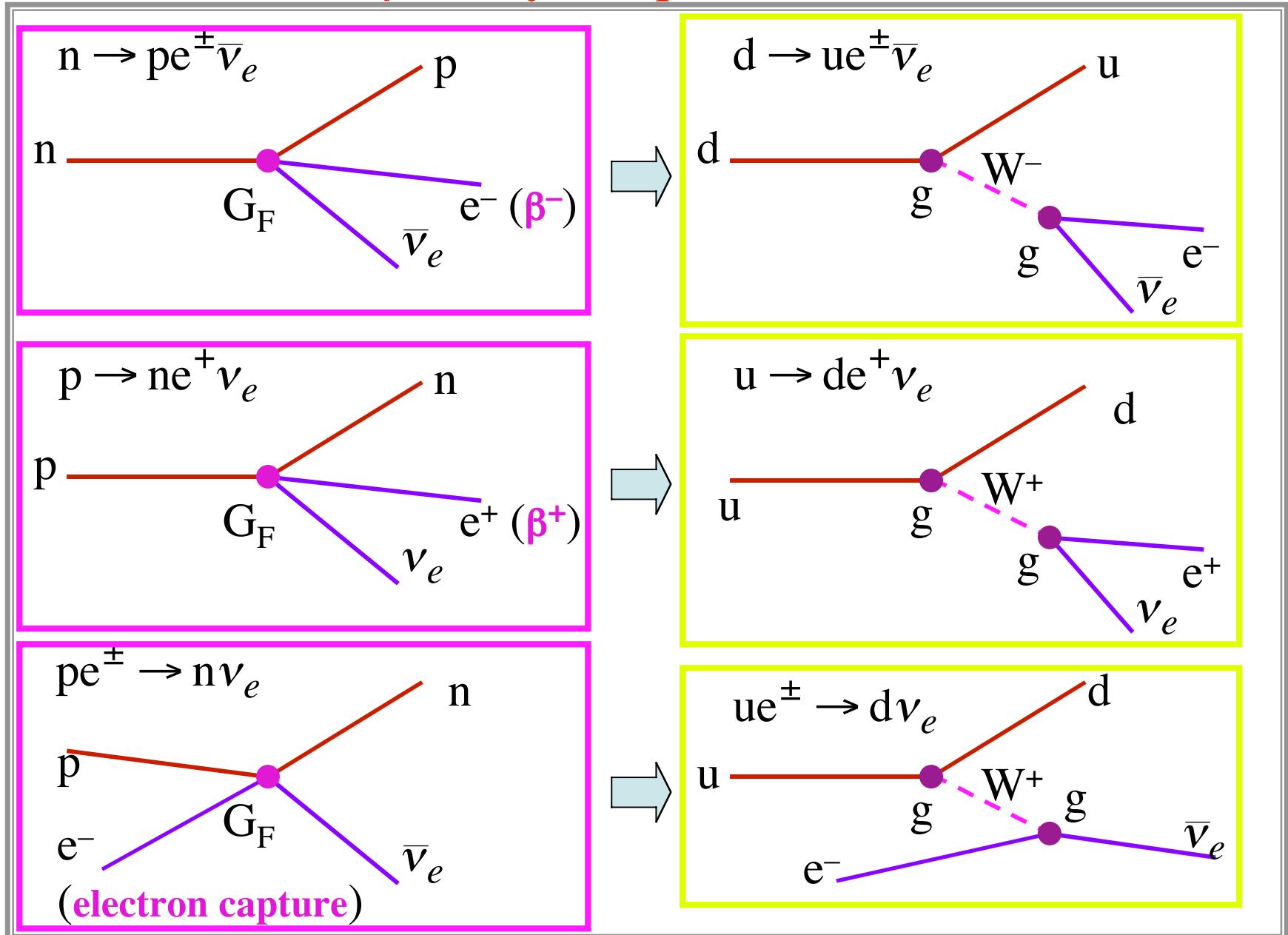
$\times \left[ F(\mp Z, E_e) \right] \xrightarrow{\beta = \frac{v}{c} \ll 1} \frac{2\pi\eta}{1 - e^{-2\pi\eta}}, \quad \eta = \pm \frac{Z\alpha}{\beta}$

Fermi function  
Coulomb corrections

Comparative mean-life  
(or half-life)

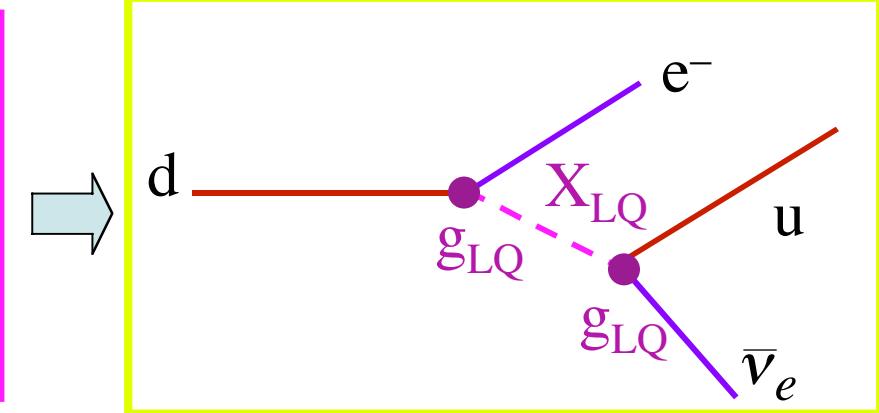
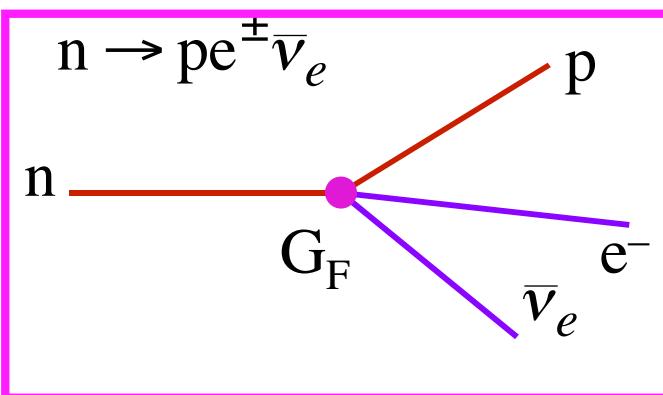
$$f\tau \equiv \frac{2\pi^3 \hbar^7}{2\pi^3 m_e^5 c^4 \left| \langle {}^A_{Z+1} N^+ e^\pm \bar{\nu}_e | H_{weak} | {}^A_Z N \rangle \right|^2}$$

## β decays at quark level

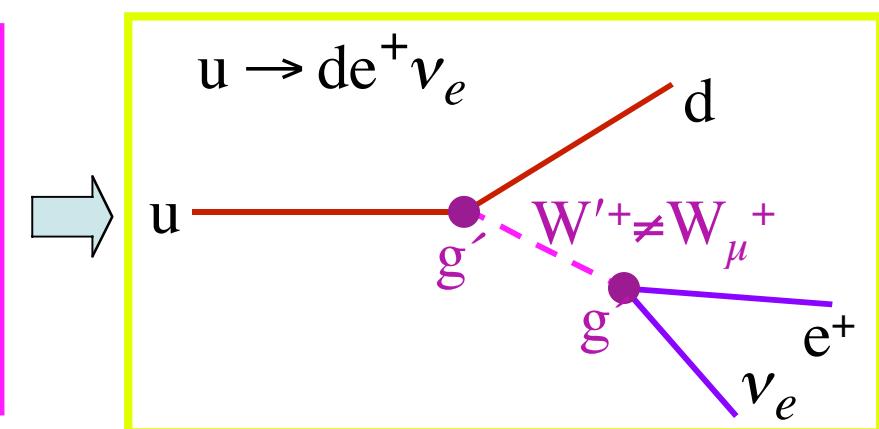
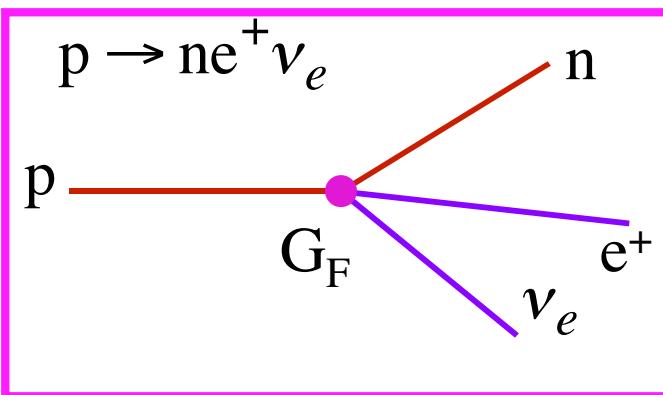


# Why not?

leptoquarks?



W' bosons?

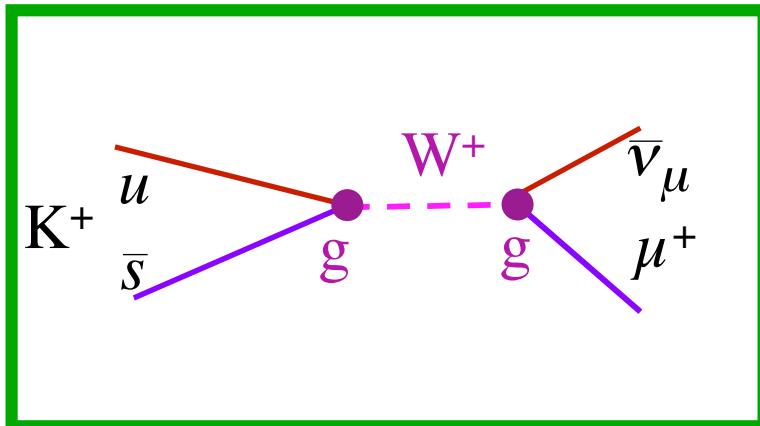


# Universal Weak Interaction?

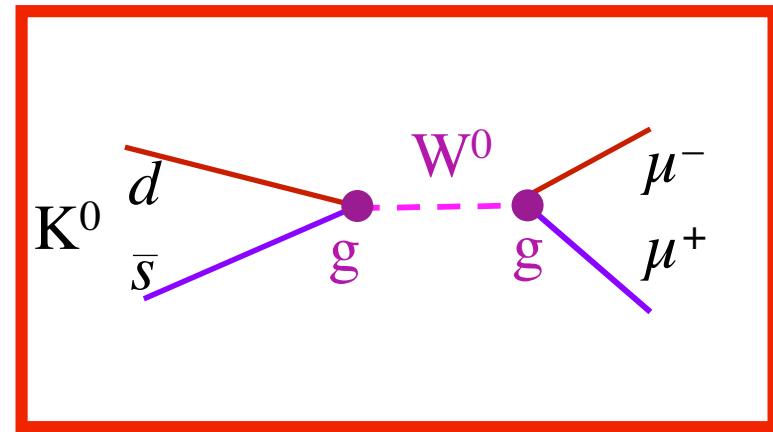
Decay (+eν <sub>e</sub> )	J <sup>P</sup> → J <sup>P</sup>	t <sub>1/2</sub> (partial)	E <sub>max</sub> (MeV)	f t <sub>1/2</sub> (s)
μ <sup>-</sup> → ν <sub>μ</sub>	1/2 <sup>-</sup> →1/2 <sup>-</sup>	1.5×10 <sup>-6</sup> s	53	610
n → p	1/2 <sup>+</sup> →1/2 <sup>+</sup>	615s	0.782	1100
τ <sup>-</sup> → ν <sub>τ</sub> (BR=18%)	1/2 <sup>-</sup> →1/2 <sup>-</sup>	1.6×10 <sup>-12</sup> s	889	620
<sup>6</sup> He → <sup>6</sup> Li	0 <sup>+</sup> → 1 <sup>+</sup>	0.8s	3.5	810
<sup>14</sup> O → <sup>14</sup> N	0 <sup>+</sup> → 0 <sup>+</sup>	71s	1.8	3076
π <sup>+</sup> → π <sup>0</sup> (BR=10 <sup>-8</sup> )	0 <sup>-</sup> → 0 <sup>-</sup>	1.8s	4.1	2×10 <sup>3</sup>
Σ <sup>-</sup> → Λ <sup>0</sup> (BR=6×10 <sup>-5</sup> )	1/2 <sup>+</sup> →1/2 <sup>+</sup>	1.7×10 <sup>-6</sup> s	79	5×10 <sup>3</sup>
K <sup>+</sup> → π <sup>0</sup> (BR=5%)	0 <sup>-</sup> → 0 <sup>-</sup>	1.8×10 <sup>-7</sup> s	228	1×10 <sup>5</sup>
Σ <sup>-</sup> → n (BR=0.1%)	1/2 <sup>+</sup> →1/2 <sup>+</sup>	9.5×10 <sup>-8</sup> s	224	7×10 <sup>4</sup>
D <sup>0</sup> → K <sup>-</sup>	0 <sup>-</sup> → 0 <sup>-</sup>	7.9×10 <sup>-12</sup> s	867	4×10 <sup>3</sup>

Transitions where the initial and final wavefunctions have “maximal” overlap.

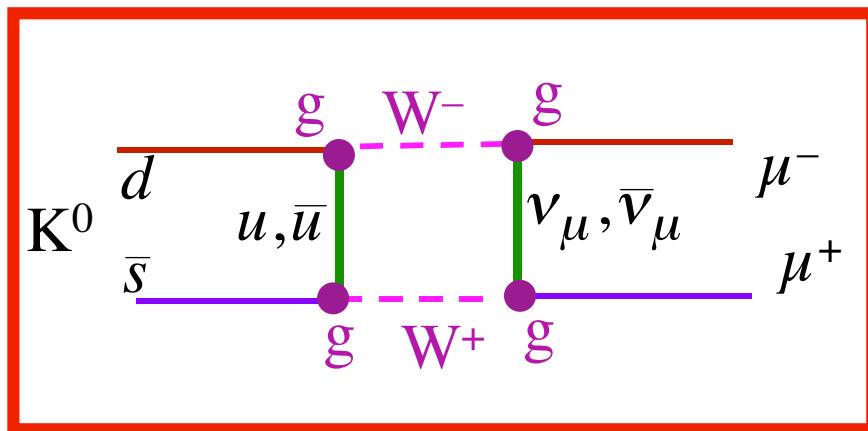
# Why no flavour changing neutral currents?



$$BR(K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu) = (63.51 \pm 0.18)\%$$



$$BR(K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (7.15 \pm 0.16) \times 10^{-9}$$



$$BR_{theory}(K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = 3 \times 10^{-4}$$