



⇒ Average: $m_s(2 \text{ GeV}) = 95 \pm 15 \text{ MeV}$

Our starting point is the **SU(3)**-breaking difference:

$$\delta R_\tau \equiv \frac{R_{\tau,NS}}{|V_{ud}|^2} - \frac{R_{\tau,S}}{|V_{us}|^2} = N_c \sum_{D \geq 2} \left(\delta_{ud}^{(D)} - \delta_{us}^{(D)} \right).$$

Given m_s , we are in a position to predict δR_τ from theory:

$$\delta R_{\tau,th} = 0.162 + 6.12 m_s^2 - 7.78 m_s^4 = 0.218 \pm 0.026 .$$

Let us now reconsider the equation for δR_τ :

$$|V_{us}| = \sqrt{\frac{R_{\tau,S}}{\underbrace{R_{\tau,NS}/|V_{ud}|^2}_{\approx 3.658} - \delta R_{\tau,th}}}$$

Thus the **theoretically** derived quantity $\delta R_{\tau,th}$ only gives a **small correction** to **experimentally** measured quantities.

Together with the experimental results $R_{\tau,NS} = 3.469 \pm 0.014$ as well as $R_{\tau,S} = 0.1677 \pm 0.0050$, V_{us} can be determined:

$$|V_{us}| = 0.2208 \pm 0.0033_{\text{exp}} \pm 0.0009_{\text{th}} = 0.2208 \pm 0.0034$$

The uncertainty on V_{us} is dominated by the experimental error on $R_{\tau,S}$. The theoretical error by our knowledge of m_s .

In the near future, it should be possible to reduce the uncertainty with the τ -data sets from BABAR and BELLE.

If the experimental value $B(\tau \rightarrow K \nu_\tau) = (0.686 \pm 0.023)\%$ is replaced by the theoretical prediction $(0.715 \pm 0.004)\%$ based on $K_{\mu 2}$ decays, one finds $|V_{us}| = 0.2219 \pm 0.0034$.