

Charming New Physics

Yonit Hochberg

[1] Kfir Blum, YH and Yosef Nir JHEP 1110 (2011) 124 [1107.4350]


[2] YH and Yosef Nir [1112.5268], accepted to PRL

[3] Gudrun Hiller, YH and Yosef Nir [1204.1046], accepted to PRD

Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel



Outline

- The measurement: Charm ΔA_{CP}
- Scalar-mediated ΔA_{CP}
 - Scalar-mediated A_{FB}
 - Interplay with flavor  ΔA_{CP}
- Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}
 - Flavor models

Charm ΔA_{CP}

Evidence of direct CPV in D decays: $\Delta A_{CP} \equiv A_{CP}(K^+K^-) - A_{CP}(\pi^+\pi^-)$

• **LHCb:** $\Delta A_{CP} = -(8.2 \pm 2.4) \times 10^{-3}$

CDF: $\Delta A_{CP} = -(6.2 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-3}$

World average: $\Delta A_{CP} = -(6.6 \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-3}$

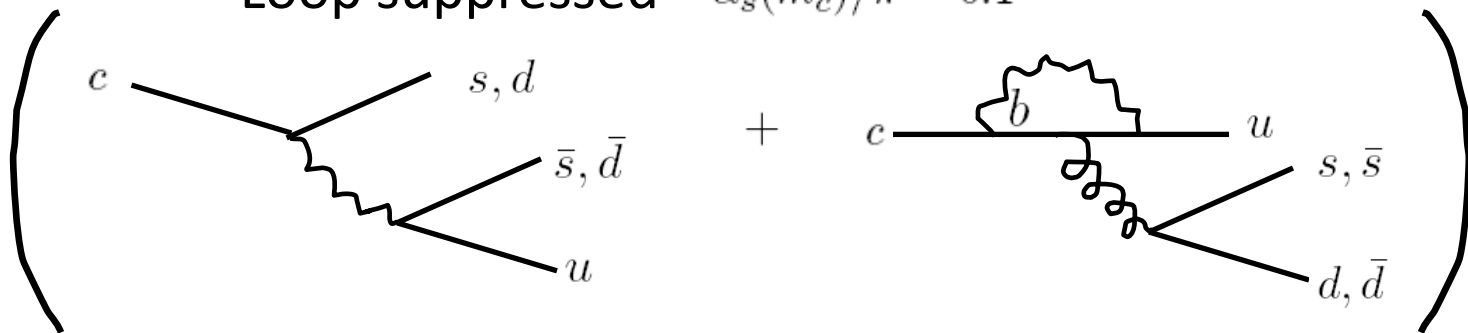
**4.3 σ
from zero**

• **SM prediction:**

$$\Delta A_{CP} \propto I_{CKM} \equiv 2\mathcal{I}m \left(\frac{V_{ub}V_{cb}^*}{V_{us}V_{cs}^*} \right) \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

**New
physics?**

Loop suppressed $\alpha_s(m_c)/\pi \sim 0.1$



Scalar-mediated ΔA_{CP}

Blum, YH and Nir, JHEP 10 (2011) 124
YH and Nir [1112.5268], accepted to PRL

Top A_{FB}

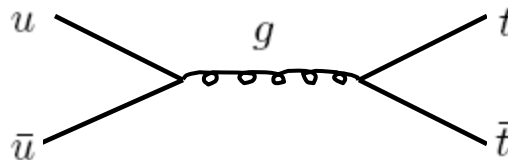
- Evidence for a large forward-backward $t\bar{t}$ production asymmetry:

CDF: $A_{FB}^t(M_{t\bar{t}} > 450 \text{ GeV}) = +0.30 \pm 0.07$

SM: $A_{FB}^t(M_{t\bar{t}} > 450 \text{ GeV}) = +0.09 \pm 0.01$

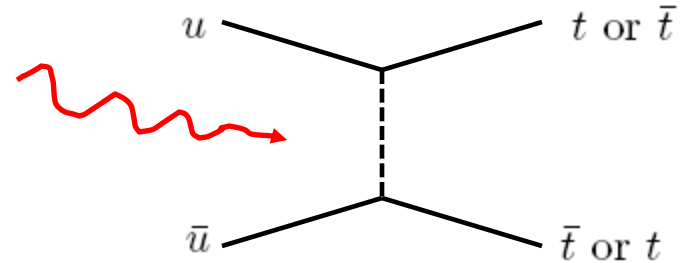
*New
physics?*

- Suggestive of a new boson-mediated tree level $u\bar{u} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ interfering with the SM gluon-mediated amplitude



Scalar-mediated A_{FB}

- Focus on intermediate scalar:

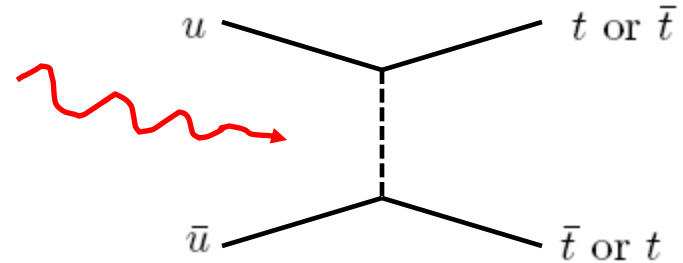


- Reps that can interfere with SM in $t\bar{t}$ production @ the Tevatron:

$$(\bar{6}, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}, (\bar{6}, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (\bar{6}, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (3, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}, (3, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (3, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (8, 2)_{-\frac{1}{2}}, (1, 2)_{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Scalar-mediated A_{FB}

- Focus on intermediate scalar:



- Reps that can interfere with SM in $t\bar{t}$ production @ the Tevatron:

$$(\bar{6}, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}, (\bar{6}, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (\bar{6}, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (3, 1)_{-\frac{4}{3}}, (3, 1)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (3, 3)_{-\frac{1}{3}}, (8, 2)_{-\frac{1}{2}}, (1, 2)_{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

- All colored reps in tension with other top-related measurements
- Focus on $\Phi(1, 2)_{-1/2}$ with $m \sim 100$ GeV and $\lambda_{ut\Phi} = \mathcal{O}(1)$

Flavor constraints

Consider $\Phi(1, 2)_{-1/2}$ with $m \sim 100$ GeV and $\lambda_{ut\Phi} = \mathcal{O}(1)$:

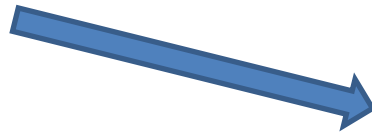
1) $\mathcal{L}_\Phi = 2\lambda \left(\phi^0 u_L^\dagger t_R + \phi^- V_{ui}^* d_{Li}^\dagger t_R + \text{h.c.} \right) \implies \Delta m_K^\Phi \gtrsim 10^3 \Delta m_K^{\text{exp}} \quad \times$

2) $\mathcal{L}_\Phi = 2\lambda \left(\phi^- d_L^\dagger t_R + \phi^0 V_{id} u_{Li}^\dagger t_R + \text{h.c.} \right) \implies \Delta m_D^\Phi \gtrsim 10^3 \Delta m_D^{\text{exp}} \quad \times$

3) $\mathcal{L}_\Phi = 2\lambda \left(\phi^0 t_L^\dagger u_R + \phi^- V_{ti}^* d_{Li}^\dagger u_R + \text{h.c.} \right)$
 $\implies \text{BR}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ K^-) \sim 200 \text{BR}(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ K^-)^{\text{exp}} \quad \times$

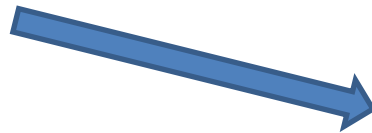
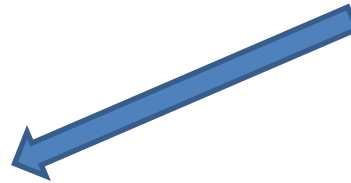
4) Focus on $\mathcal{L}_\Phi = 2\lambda \left(\phi^- b_L^\dagger u_R + \phi^0 V_{ib} u_{Li}^\dagger u_R + \text{h.c.} \right) \quad \checkmark$

Collider (top)
measurements



Single scalar
representation

Flavor physics



Single Lagrangian
configuration:

$$\mathcal{L}_\Phi = -V(\Phi) + 2\lambda \left[\phi^0 (U_L)_i^\dagger V_{ib} u_R + 2\phi^- b_L^\dagger u_R + \text{h.c.} \right]$$

(The $\bar{t}_L u_R$ coupling accounts for A_{FB})

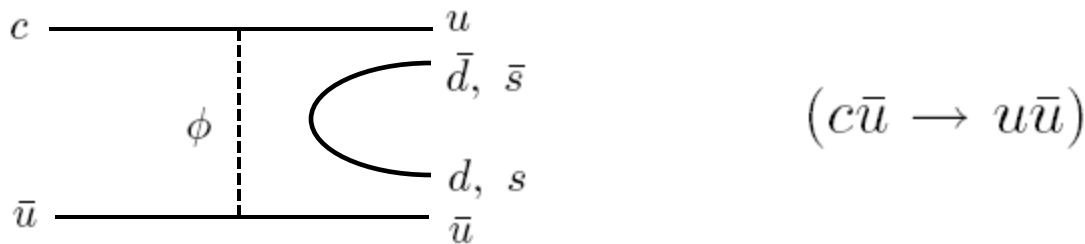
Flavor predictions

The Lagrangian: $\mathcal{L}_\Phi = -V(\Phi) + 2\lambda \left[\phi^0 (U_L)_i^\dagger V_{ib} u_R + 2\phi^- b_L^\dagger u_R + \text{h.c.} \right]$

- Has couplings $\lambda V_{cb} \phi^0 \bar{c}_L u_R + \lambda V_{ub} \phi^0 \bar{u}_L u_R$ that generate

$$\longrightarrow \frac{4|\lambda|^2}{m_{\phi^0}^2} V_{ub} V_{cb}^* (\bar{u}_R c_L) (\bar{u}_L u_R)$$

- This operator contributes via annihilation diagram to both $D^0 \rightarrow K^+ K^-$, $D^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$:



Scalar-mediated ΔA_{CP}

Predicts $\Delta A_{CP} = 2\sqrt{2} (G_0/G_F) I_{CKM} I_{QCD} \sim (2 - 7) \times 10^{-2} I_{QCD}$

- factor 2 from the U-spin limit
- $G_0 \equiv 4|\lambda|^2/m_{\phi^0}^2$ and A_{FB} dictates $G_0/(G_F/\sqrt{2}) \sim 10 - 30$
- $I_{CKM} \equiv 2\mathcal{I}m \left(\frac{V_{ub}V_{cb}^*}{V_{us}V_{cs}^*} \right) \sim 0.001$
- I_{QCD} = hadronic aspects of the decay

All EW parameters known

Scalar-mediated ΔA_{CP}

$$\Delta A_{CP} \sim 0.01$$

prediction of the model

Additional tests

- Large cross section for $ug \rightarrow t\phi^0$
- Leading decay modes $\phi^0 \rightarrow c\bar{u}, \phi^0 \rightarrow u\bar{b}W$
- Contribution to 1b/2b in top production modes
- ϵ'/ϵ [Isidori, Kamenik, Ligeti, Perez, PLB 711 (2012), 46]
- Top decay $t \rightarrow u\phi$
- Atomic parity violation [Gersham, Kim, Tulin, Zurek 1203.1320]
- Charge asymmetries
- Lepton threshold asymmetry [Falkowski, Perez, Schmaltz 1110.3796]
- Sum rules in charm data [Grossman, Kagan, Zupan 1204.3557]
- ...

Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}

Giudice, Isidori and Paradisi [1201.6204]
Hiller, YH and Nir [1204.1046], accepted to PRD

Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}

Explaining $|\Delta A_{CP}| \sim 0.006$ via supersymmetry:

- Possible via large chromomagnetic operator

Kagan, Grossman, Nir, PRD 75 (2007) 036008

$$Q_{8g} = -\frac{g_s}{8\pi^2} m_c \bar{u} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 + \gamma_5) T^a G_a^{\mu\nu} c$$

- Large left-right mass insertion

$$\text{Im} [(\delta_{LR})_{12}^u] \sim 0.001$$

Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}

Explaining $|\Delta A_{CP}| \sim 0.006$ via supersymmetry:

- Possible via large chromomagnetic operator

Kagan, Grossman, Nir, PRD 75 (2007) 036008 $Q_{8g} = -\frac{g_s}{8\pi^2} m_c \bar{u} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 + \gamma_5) T^a G_a^{\mu\nu} c$

- Large left-right mass insertion $\text{Im} [(\delta_{LR})_{12}^u] \sim 0.001$
- Typically in non-MFV supersymmetry: $(\delta_{LR}^u)_{12} \sim \frac{\tilde{a}}{\tilde{m}} \frac{m_c |V_{us}|}{\tilde{m}}$
- Large \tilde{a}/\tilde{m} favored

Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}

Explaining $|\Delta A_{CP}| \sim 0.006$ via supersymmetry:

- Possible via large chromomagnetic operator

Kagan, Grossman, Nir, PRD 75 (2007) 036008 $Q_{8g} = -\frac{g_s}{8\pi^2} m_c \bar{u} \sigma_{\mu\nu} (1 + \gamma_5) T^a G_a^{\mu\nu} c$

- Large left-right mass insertion $\text{Im} [(\delta_{LR})_{12}^u] \sim 0.001$
- Typically in non-MFV supersymmetry: $(\delta_{LR}^u)_{12} \sim \frac{\tilde{a}}{\tilde{m}} \frac{m_c |V_{us}|}{\tilde{m}}$
- Large \tilde{a}/\tilde{m} favored

(Explaining $m_h \sim 125$ GeV with supersymmetry:
 • Large \tilde{a}/\tilde{m} favored)

Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}

Flavor models:

Parametric relations between different mass insertions

→ between different constraints

- ϵ'/ϵ : $\frac{(\delta_{LR}^u)_{12}}{(\delta_{LR}^d)_{12}} \sim \frac{m_c}{m_s}$

- EDMs: $\frac{\text{Im}(\delta_{LR}^u)_{12}}{\text{Im}(\delta_{LR}^q)_{11}} \sim \frac{m_c |V_{us}|}{m_q}, \quad (q = u, d)$

*O(1) factors,
Hadronic
uncertainties*

$$\text{Im}(\delta_{LR})_{12}^u \lesssim 10^{-4}$$

$\Delta A_{CP}^{\text{SUSY}}$ of order a permil

Summary

Charm ΔA_{CP} -- NP?

- Scalar-mediated ΔA_{CP}
 - Top A_{FB} + flavor = ΔA_{CP} of order a percent
 - Signatures/tests
- Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}
 - Flavor models
 - ΔA_{CP} of order 10^{-3}

Summary

Charm ΔA_{CP} -- NP?

- Scalar-mediated ΔA_{CP}
 - Top A_{FB} + flavor = ΔA_{CP} of order a percent
 - Signatures/tests
- Supersymmetric ΔA_{CP}
 - Flavor models
 - ΔA_{CP} of order 10^{-3}

SM or NP?
**Examine NP candidates and their further
deviations from the SM**

Thanks!