



# Single top-quark production by direct supersymmetric FCNC at the LHC

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J.G., W. Hollik, J. Solà, S. Peñaranda, hep-ph/0601218

- 1 Introduction
  - Model setup
- 2 Constraints
  - $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$
- 3 Direct FCNC production @ LHC
- 4 Conclusions & Outlook

# Introduction

## Model setup

- Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model  $\oplus$  flavour mixing mass terms in the Left-Left sector

### MSSM without mixing terms

- Assuming Alignment at  $\mu_0 \sim \Lambda$   
 $\Rightarrow$  RGE generates unalignment at  $\mu_0 \sim 100 \text{ GeV}$  in the  $LL$  sector

M.J. Duncan, *Nucl. Phys. B* 221, 285 (1993)

- Assuming Alignment:  
 $\Gamma(\tilde{t} \rightarrow c\chi^0)$  is divergent (!)

K.Hikasa, M.Kobayashi *Phys. Rev. D* 36, 724 (1987);

G.Jahn, ITP-Karlsruhe Diplomarbeit (1998)

- One-loop FCNC:  $H^\pm, \chi^\pm$

### With flavour mixing terms

- giving up Alignment
  - $\delta_{ij} = m_{ij}^2 / (\tilde{m}_i \tilde{m}_j)$   $i \neq j$
  - $\delta_{ij}$  constrained (mass insertion approximation)

$$\begin{array}{lll} \delta_{12} & \lesssim & .1 \sqrt{m_{\tilde{u}} m_{\tilde{c}}} / 500 \text{ GeV} \\ \delta_{13} & \lesssim & .098 \sqrt{m_{\tilde{u}} m_{\tilde{t}}} / 500 \text{ GeV} \\ \delta_{23} & \lesssim & 8.2 m_{\tilde{c}} m_{\tilde{t}} / (500 \text{ GeV})^2 \end{array}$$

F. Gabbiani *et al.* *NPB* 477, 321 (1996)

- $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$ : additional constraints

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- $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$ : additional constraints

- The Flavour-Changing terms are communicated from the up- to the down-sector by CKM

e.g. M.Misiak, S.Pokorski, J. Rosiek, Adv.Ser.Direct.High Energy Phys.15:795-828,1998, hep-ph/9703442

$$\underbrace{(M_{LL}^d)^2}_{\not\equiv} = CKM^\dagger \times \underbrace{(M_{LL}^u)^2}_{\not\equiv} \times CKM$$
$$(M_{LL}^d)_{\text{DIAG}}^2 \quad \perp \quad \tilde{M}^2$$

⇒ top-charm FCNC are constrained by  $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$

- $BR^{\text{exp}}(b \rightarrow s\gamma) = (3.3 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-4}$

CLEO+ALEPH+BELLE+BABAR → Particle Data Group

- $BR^{\text{SM}}(b \rightarrow s\gamma) = (3.29 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-4}$

K. Chetyrkin, M. Misiak, M. Münz, Phys. Lett. B **400** (1997) 206 [Erratum-ibid. B **425** (1998) 414], hep-ph/9612313;  
A. J. Buras, A. Kwiatkowski and N. Pott, Phys. Lett. B **414** (1997) 157 [Erratum-ibid. B **434** (1998) 459], hep-ph/9707482;  
A. L. Kagan and M. Neubert, Eur. Phys. J. C **7** (1999) 5, hep-ph/9805303;

+ ...

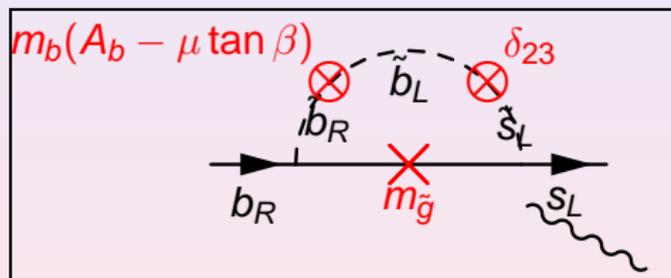
# $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$

Borzumati **ZPC63** (1994) 291, hep-ph/9310212; Borzumati, Greub, Hurt, Wyler, **PRD62** (2000) 075005, hep-ph/9911245.

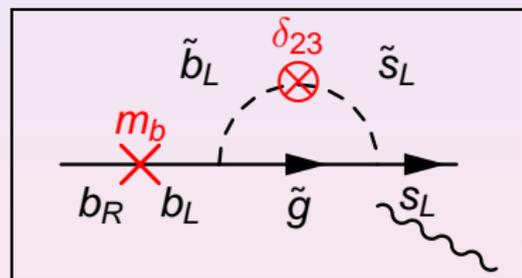
[True for Left-Left mixing only!]

- Relevant Wilson operator in the effective theory: chirality flip

$$O_7 = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b (\bar{s}_L \sigma^{\mu\nu} b_R) F_{\mu\nu}$$



Leading, **Double insertion**



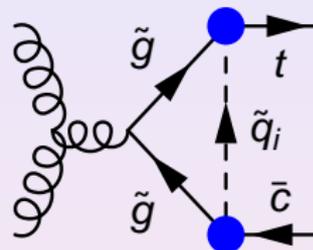
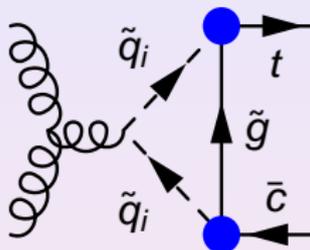
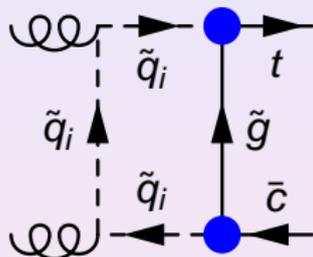
Sub-Leading, **Single insertion**

- The Feynman Amplitude:

$$A^{SUSY-QCD}(b \rightarrow s\gamma) \sim \delta_{23} \frac{m_b(A_b - \mu \tan \beta)}{M_{SUSY}^2} \times \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{g}}}$$

# Direct FCNC production @ LHC

$$pp[gg] \rightarrow tc$$



## • Previous computation

J.J. Lui *et al.*, **Nucl. Phys. B** 705 (2005) 3, hep-ph/0404099

- No complete parameter analysis
- Main effects from Left-Right mixing

## • Newer computation

G. Eilam, M. Frank, I. Turan, hep-ph/0601253 (Jan. 30)

- Very recent
- Mostly agree in the computation

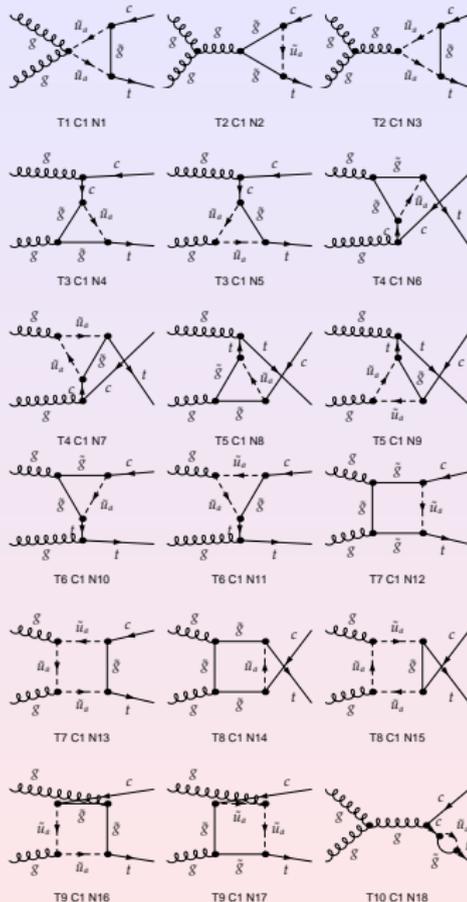
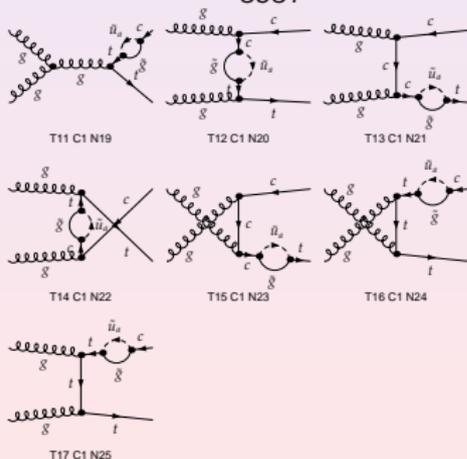
- Computation: FeynArts, FormCalc, LoopTools

T. Hahn, W. Hollik, J. I. Illana and S. Peñaranda,

hep-ph/0512315; <http://www.feynarts.de>

- Leading terms from Left-Left sector: similar structure to  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$

$$A(gg \rightarrow t\bar{c}) \sim \delta_{23} \frac{m_t(A_t - \mu / \tan \beta)}{M_{SUSY}^2} \times \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{g}}}$$



# Comparison with Higgs FCNC

S. Béjar, J.G., J. Solà, JHEP 0510 (2005) 113, hep-ph/0508043; hep-ph/0601191.

- Take parameters of maximum  $\sigma(pp \rightarrow h \rightarrow t c)$ : Large  $M_{SUSY}$  and  $m_{\tilde{g}}$

$$\sigma(pp \rightarrow H^0 \rightarrow t\bar{c} + \bar{t}c) \simeq 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ pb } [\tan \beta = 5]$$

- $M_{SUSY} \simeq m_{\tilde{g}} \simeq 880 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\mu \simeq -700 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\delta_{23} \simeq 10^{-0.1} \simeq 0.79$

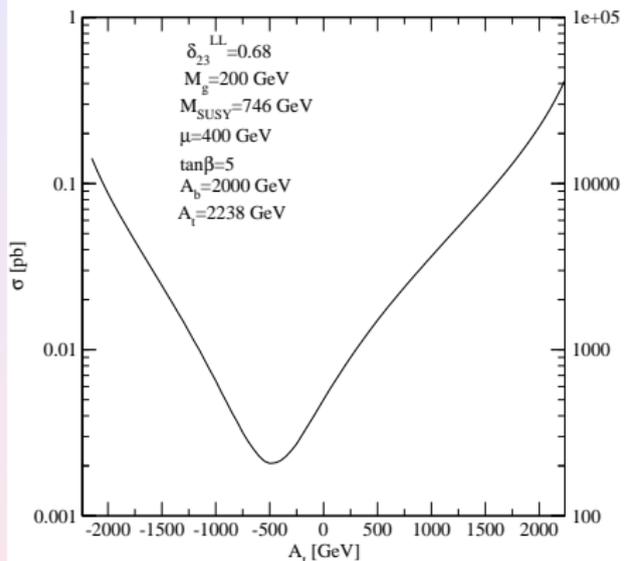
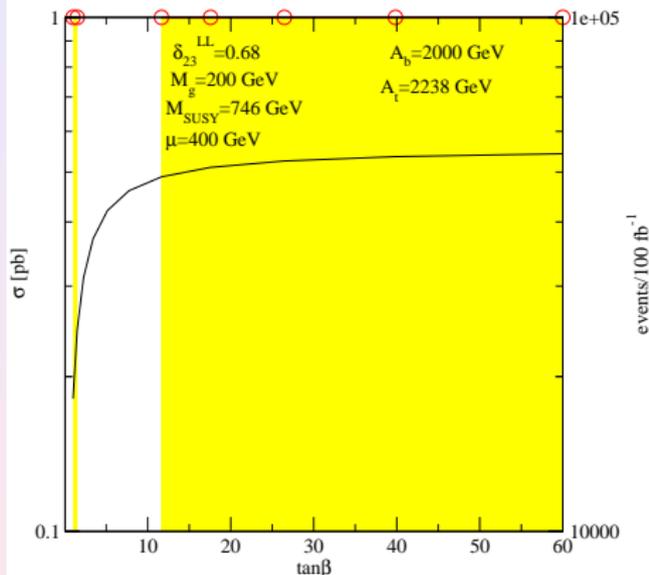
$$\sigma(pp[gg] \rightarrow t\bar{c}) \simeq 1.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ pb}$$

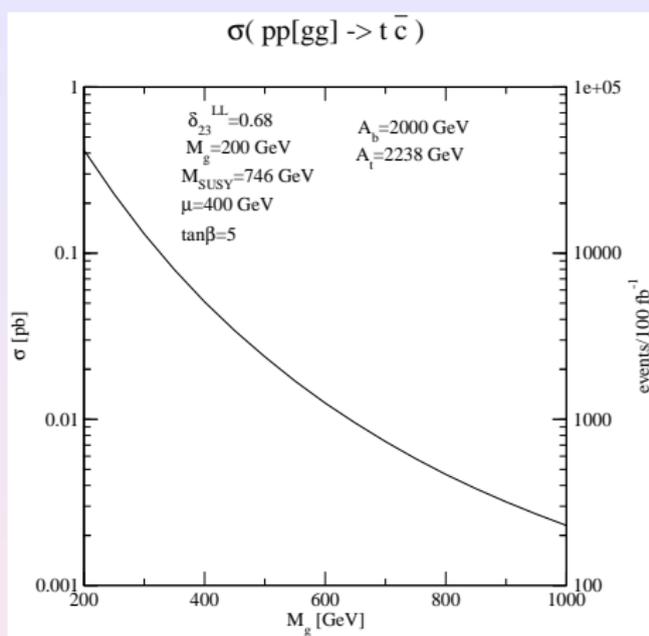
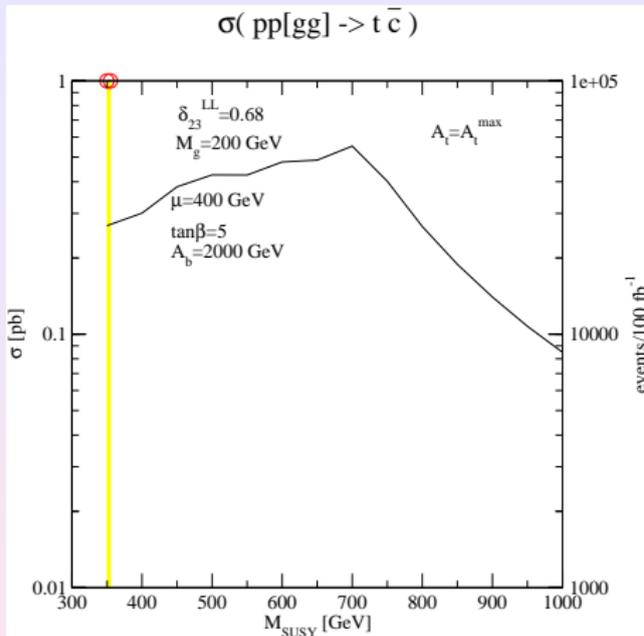
⇒ Same order of magnitude as Higgs-mediated FCNC

# Maximum rates

$$A(gg \rightarrow t\bar{c}) \sim \delta_{23} \frac{m_t(A_t - \mu/\tan\beta)}{M_{SUSY}^2} \times \frac{1}{m_{\tilde{g}}}$$

- Large rates  $\implies$  Large  $\delta_{23}$  and Large  $(A_t - \mu/\tan\beta)$ 
    - $\implies$  high sensitivity to  $A_t$
    - $\implies$  Left-Left flavour mixing  $\oplus$  Left-Right stop mixing  $\implies$  similar to Left-Right flavour mixing
      - $\implies$  Similar analysis of  $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$
  - Analytical approximation to maximization:
    - Find the maximum value of:  $\delta_{23} \times (A_t - \mu/\tan\beta)$
    - Physical mass constraints: upper limit on:  $\delta_{23}^2 + (A_t - \mu/\tan\beta)^2$
    - Non-colour breaking vacua: additional constraints on  $A_t$
    - Low value of  $M_{SUSY}$
    - Similar analytical expressions to find the constraints from  $B(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$
- $\implies \tan\beta = 5, \mu = 400 \text{ GeV}, A_t = 2238 \text{ GeV}, A_b = 2000 \text{ GeV},$
- $\implies \delta_{23} = 0.68, M_{SUSY} = 750 \text{ GeV}, \text{ low } m_{\tilde{g}}$

$\sigma(pp[gg] \rightarrow t\bar{c})$  $\sigma(pp[gg] \rightarrow t\bar{c})$ 



- $\Rightarrow$  Cross-sections  $\sim 0.5 \text{ pb}$  possible
- $\Rightarrow$   $\sim 100,000 \text{ events}/100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  for  $t\bar{c}$  processes
- $\Rightarrow$  Only with Left-Left intergenerational mixing

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Direct production is competitive to Higgs-mediated processes

⇒ Direct process can give much larger rates

| Parameter     | Higgs-mediated | Direct production |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| $\tan \beta$  | Decreases fast | insensitive       |
| $M_{A^0}$     | Decreases fast | insensitive       |
| $M_{SUSY}$    | Prefers large  | Decreases fast    |
| $A_t$         | insensitive    | very sensitive    |
| $\delta_{23}$ | Moderate       | Moderate          |

- Reproduce previous results
- Left-Left flavour mixing gives large rates
- Analytical approximation to maximization
  - Maximal possible value of  $\delta_{23} \times (A_t - \mu / \tan \beta)$
- Low sensitivity to  $\tan \beta$

- $\sigma(pp[gg] \rightarrow t\bar{c}) \sim 0.5 \text{ pb} \implies 10^5 \text{ events}/100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   
 $[m_{\tilde{g}} \sim 200 \text{ GeV}]$ 
  - SM:  $\sigma^{SM}(pp[gg] \rightarrow t\bar{c} + \bar{t}c) \sim 7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ pb}$   
 $\implies$  **7 orders of magnitude larger than SM!**
  - 2–3 orders of magnitude larger than Higgs-mediated
- Experimental issues:
  - Signal: single top-quark + light c-jet  
 $\implies$  Evidence of new physics
    - Direct production in SUSY
    - Higgs-mediated production in SUSY  
 S. Béjar, J.G., J. Solà, JHEP 0510 (2005) 113, hep-ph/0508043; hep-ph/0601191.
    - Higgs-mediated production in 2HDM  
 S. Béjar talk. S. Béjar, J.G., J. Solà, **NPB675** (2003) 270, hep-ph/0307144.
  - single top quark @ LHC:  $t + W, t + b, \dots: \sim 300 \text{ pb}$
- Request: **can be separated from backgrounds?**

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# Finding the maximum

- Define:  $\delta_{33}^{LR} = \frac{m_t(A_t - \mu / \tan \beta)}{M_{SUSY}^2}$
- $\sigma = (\delta_{23})^2 (\delta_{33}^{LR})^2 = \text{constant}$  defines an hyperbola in the  $\delta_{23} - \delta_{33}^{LR}$  plane
- Mass (approximation):

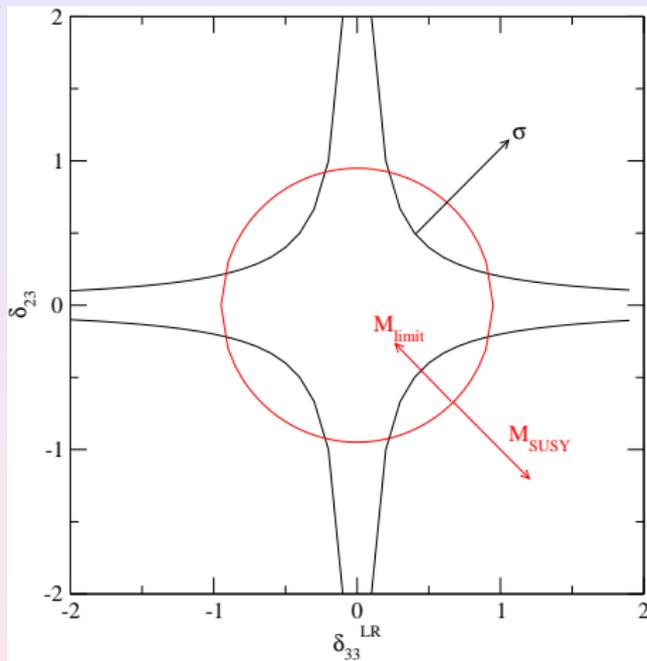
$$m_{\tilde{q}}^2 = M_{SUSY}^2 \begin{pmatrix} & c_L & t_L & t_R \\ c_L & 1 & \delta_{23} & 0 \\ t_L & \delta_{23} & 1 & \delta_{33}^{LR} \\ t_R & 0 & \delta_{33}^{LR} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- lightest mass:

$$m_{\tilde{q}}^2 = M_{SUSY}^2 \left( 1 - \sqrt{(\delta_{23})^2 + (\delta_{33}^{LR})^2} \right) > M_{\text{limit}}^2 .$$

Experimental limit defines a circle in  $\delta_{23} - \delta_{33}^{LR}$  plane:

$$(\delta_{23})^2 + (\delta_{33}^{LR})^2 < \left( 1 - \frac{M_i^2}{M_{SUSY}^2} \right)^2 \equiv R^2$$

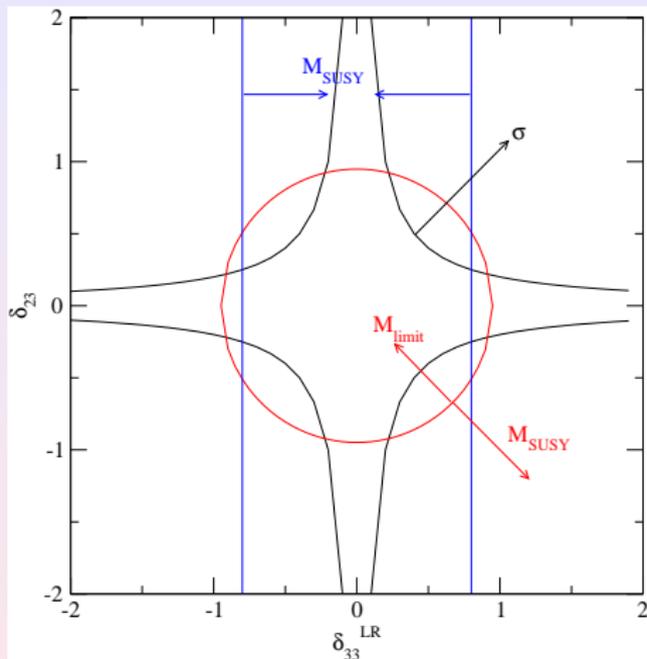


Maximum at:

$$\delta_{23} = \delta_{33}^{LR} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( 1 - \frac{M_I^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot$$

$$M_{\text{SUSY}} \rightarrow \infty$$



non-colour breaking vacua:

$$|A_t| \sim < 3M_{\text{SUSY}}$$

$$|\delta_{33}^{LR}| < \sim \frac{3m_t}{M_{\text{SUSY}}}$$

The maximum is obtained when:

- the diagonal:  $\delta_{23} = \delta_{33}^{LR}$
- the limit mass circle
- the limit from  $A_t$

cross in a single point

# Exact equations

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{23} &= \delta_{33}^{LR} \\ \delta_{33}^{LR} &= \frac{m_t (3M_{SUSY} - \mu / \tan \beta)}{M_{SUSY}^2} \\ (\delta_{23})^2 + (\delta_{33}^{LR})^2 &= \left(1 - \frac{M_t^2}{M_{SUSY}^2}\right)^2\end{aligned}$$

setting:

$m_t = 175 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $M_t = 150 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\mu = 400 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $\tan \beta = 5$  (by  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{33}^{LR} = \delta_{23} &= 0.678525 \\ M_{SUSY} &= 746.082 \text{ GeV} \\ A_t &= 2238.25 \text{ GeV}\end{aligned}$$