

CP violation in the MSSM with MFV

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*Interplay of Collider and Flavour Physics,
CERN, December 2009*

in collaboration with Ulrich Nierste, Dominik Scherer
arXiv:0907.5408 [hep-ph]

Flavour Problem for TeV-scale New Physics

- ▶ Strong **suppression** of **FCNC** processes in the SM:
small CKM elements, loop suppression, possibly GIM or helicity suppression

Flavour Problem for TeV-scale New Physics

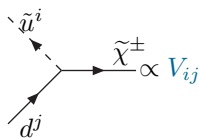
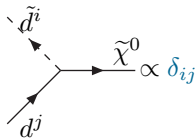
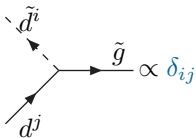
- ▶ Strong **suppression** of **FCNC** processes in the SM: small CKM elements, loop suppression, possibly GIM or helicity suppression
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- ▶ **Minimal Flavour Violation (MFV)**:
New Physics does not introduce new sources of flavour violation

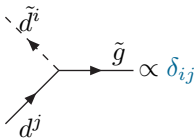
Naive MFV in the MSSM

- Soft SUSY-breaking terms (Squark mass terms and A -terms) are flavour-diagonal in Super-CKM basis

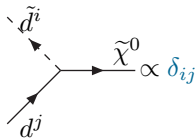


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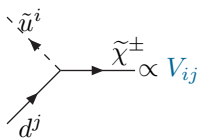
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A Feynman diagram showing a vertex where a dashed line labeled \tilde{d}^i and a solid line labeled d^j meet. An arrow points from the vertex to the right, labeled $\tilde{g} \propto \delta_{ij}$.



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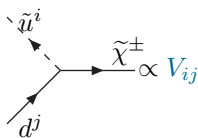
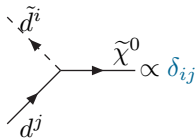
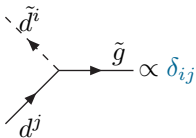


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- ▶ This naive definition is **not RG-invariant**
 - ▶ Usually this condition is imposed at the **GUT-scale**
 \leftrightarrow flavour-blind SUSY breaking
 - ▶ RG evolution induces **flavour-violating \tilde{g} - and $\tilde{\chi}^0$ -couplings** at the **electro-weak scale**.
 - ▶ Impact of **RG-effects** on FCNC transitions is **small** .
[Baer, Brhlik, Castano, Tata; Dudley, Kolda]

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[Baer, Brhlik, Castano, Tata; Dudley, Kolda]
- ▶ **Better:** Symmetry-based definition of MFV
Yukawa's = only source of flavour violation
[D'Ambrosio, Giudice, Isidori, Strumia]

Large FCNC effects in MFV

- ▶ Typical contributions to FCNC processes in the MSSM with MFV are of the order

$$\lambda_{\text{CKM}} \times \frac{v^2}{M_{\text{SUSY}}^2} \times \text{loop factor}$$

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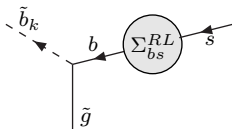
- ▶ Large effects possible if loop suppression is compensated by parametric enhancement
→ large- $\tan\beta$ scenarios
- ▶ Present-day experiments are sensitive to those enhanced effects
- ▶ MFV does not forbid flavour-diagonal CP-violating phases (e.g. complex A_t)
→ large effects in CPV observables possible

Summary of large- $\tan\beta$ effects

effect	decoupling limit	beyond
modified relation $y_{d_i} \leftrightarrow m_{d_i}$	[Hall, Rattazzi, Sarid; Carena, Olechowski, Pokorski, Wagner]	[Carena, Garcia, Nierste, Wagner; LH, Nierste, Scherer]
corrections to CKM matrix	[Blazek, Raby, Pokorski]	[Buras, Chankowski, Rosiek, Slawianowska; LH, Nierste, Scherer]
enhanced FCNCs $d_i d_j H^0/A^0$	[Hamzaoui, Pospelov, Toharia; Babu, Kolda; Buras, Chankowski, Rosiek, Slawianowska]	[Buras, Chankowski, Rosiek, Slawianowska; LH, Nierste, Scherer]
enhanced FCNCs $d_i \tilde{d}_j \tilde{g}/\tilde{\chi}^0$	not accessible	[LH, Nierste, Scherer]
vertex corrections $\bar{u}_{i,R} d_{j,L} H^+$	[Degrassi, Gambino, Giudice; Carena, Garcia, Nierste, Wagner]	process-dependent (non-universal)

FCNC couplings at large $\tan\beta$

- ▶ $\tan\beta$ -enhanced self-energies Σ_{ij}^{RL} induce FCNC couplings for **on-shell** down-type quarks:

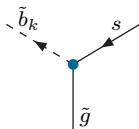
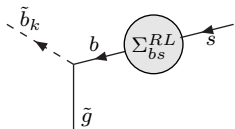


$$\Sigma_{bs}^{RL} \propto \epsilon_{FC} m_b \tan\beta$$

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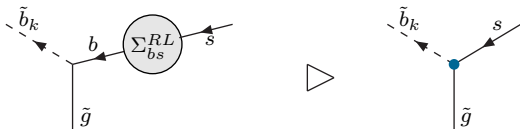
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- ▶ FCNC-couplings of order $\epsilon_{FC} \tan\beta$ of down-type quarks to
 - ▶ H^0, A^0 (known in the decoupling limit)
 - ▶ $\tilde{g}, \tilde{\chi}^0$ (**New!** Not accessible in the decoupling limit)

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Estimate for equal SUSY-Masses:

$$|\kappa| \sim 0.08, \text{ for } \mu > 0$$

$$|\kappa| \sim 0.24, \text{ for } \mu < 0$$

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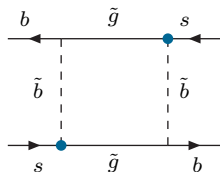
▶ $\epsilon_{FC} \propto A_t$ \Rightarrow larger values for $|\kappa|$ for large $|A_t|$

▶ $\epsilon_{FC} \propto A_t$ \Rightarrow complex values of A_t induce **additional CP violation**

Contributions to $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta B=1}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta B=2}$

- ▶ Flavour-changing gluino-coupling enters $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta B=1}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta B=2}$.

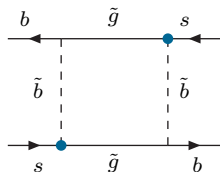
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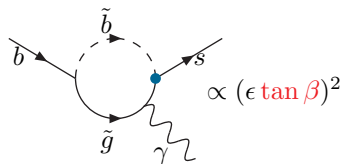
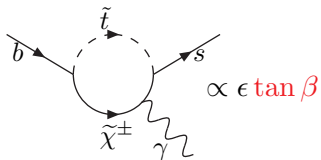
- ▶ Example: Gluino-contribution to $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ -mixing



- ▶ Most of these contributions are small because
 - ▶ FCNC gluino coupling is numerically small, $|\kappa| \sim 0.1$
 - ▶ gluino contributions suffer from GIM-suppression

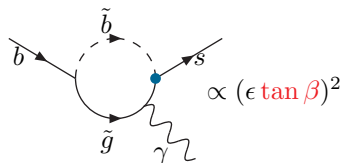
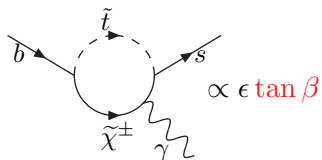
Enhanced contributions to C_7 and C_8

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- ▶ Gluino contribution sizable in C_8 :
Estimate for equal SUSY-masses

$$\mu > 0: \quad |C_7^{\tilde{g}}/C_7^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}| \sim 0.07, \quad |C_8^{\tilde{g}}/C_8^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}| \sim 0.42$$

$$\mu < 0: \quad |C_7^{\tilde{g}}/C_7^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}| \sim 0.2, \quad |C_8^{\tilde{g}}/C_8^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}| \sim 1.3$$

- ▶ e.g. impact on mixing-induced CP asymmetries in $B_d \rightarrow \phi K_s$, $B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi$.

Scan over MSSM parameter space

- Scan ranges: $\tan \beta = 40 - 60$, arbitrary φ_{A_t} ,

	min (GeV)	max (GeV)
$\tilde{m}_{Q_L}, \tilde{m}_{u_R}, \tilde{m}_{d_R}$	200	1000
$ A_t $	100	1000
μ, M_1, M_2	200	1000
M_3	300	1000
m_{H^\pm}	200	1000

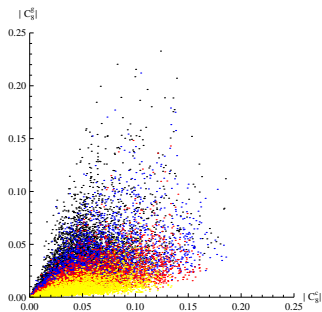
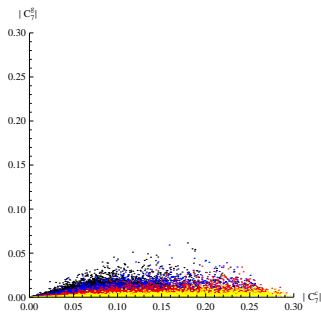
- Constraints:
- squark masses larger than 200 GeV
 - LSP charge- and colour-neutral
 - experimental 2σ bound on the lightest Higgs boson mass
 - $\mathcal{B}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$ within experimental 2σ range
 - $|C_7^{\text{SUSY}}| < |C_7^{\text{SM}}|$ is imposed to avoid unnatural fine-tuning

Comparison between $C_{7,8}^{\tilde{g}}$ and $C_{7,8}^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm}$

- Estimate for equal SUSY-masses:

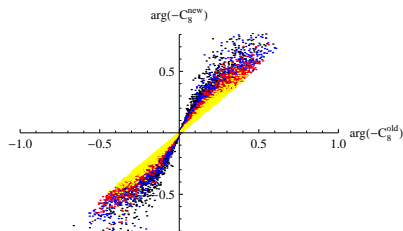
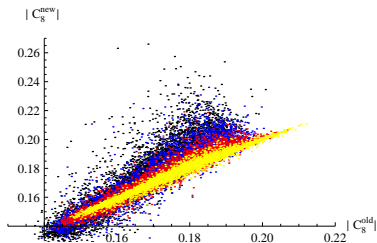
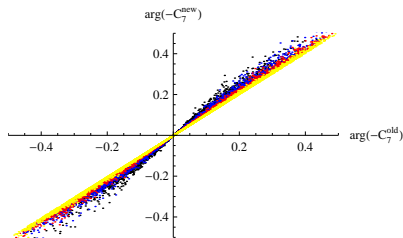
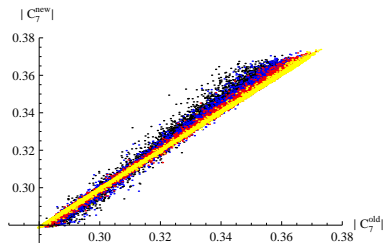
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The Wilson coefficients C_7 and C_8

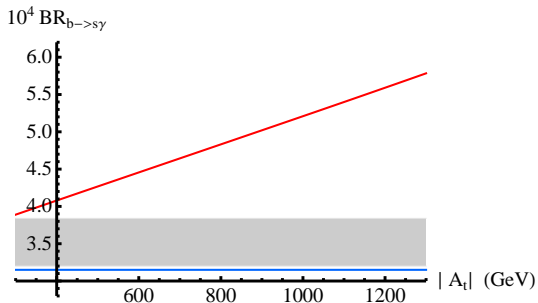
$$C_{7,8}^{\text{old}} = C_{7,8}^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} + C_{7,8}^{H^+}, \quad C_{7,8}^{\text{new}} = C_{7,8}^{\tilde{\chi}^\pm} + C_{7,8}^{H^+} + C_{7,8}^{\tilde{g}} + C_{7,8}^{\tilde{\chi}^0}$$



$\overline{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma$ constraint on A_t

Parameter point:

$\tilde{m}_{Q_L}, \tilde{m}_{u_R}, \tilde{m}_{d_R}$	600 GeV	$\tan \beta$	50
μ	800 GeV	m_{A^0}	400 GeV
M_1	300 GeV	M_2	400 GeV
M_3	500 GeV	φ_{A_t}	0

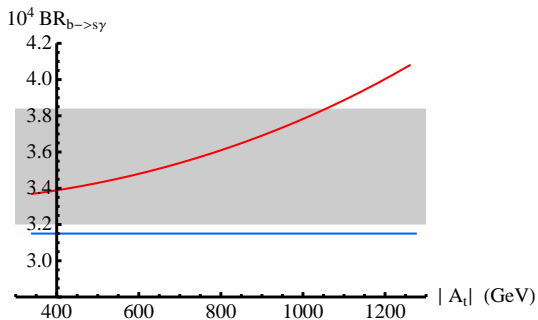


$\mathcal{B}(\overline{B} \rightarrow X_s \gamma)$
constrains the
size of $|A_t|$.

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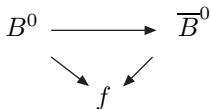
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M_3	500 GeV	φ_{A_t}	$3\pi/2$



For complex A_t ,
the bound on $|A_t|$
is much weaker.
[Pokorski, Rosiek, Savoy]

Mixing-induced CP asymmetry in $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S$

- ▶ CP violation in the interference of mixing and decay

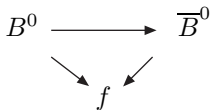


- ▶ Time-dependent CP asymmetry:

$$a_f(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f) - \Gamma(B^0(t) \rightarrow f)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0(t) \rightarrow f) + \Gamma(B^0(t) \rightarrow f)} = S \sin(\Delta m_B t) + C \cos(\Delta m_B t)$$

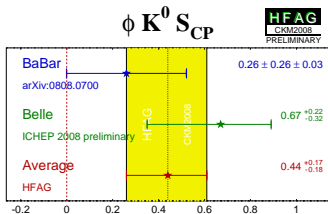
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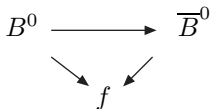
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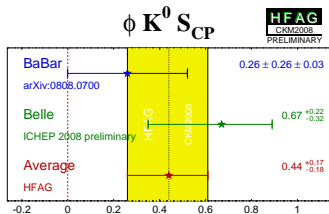
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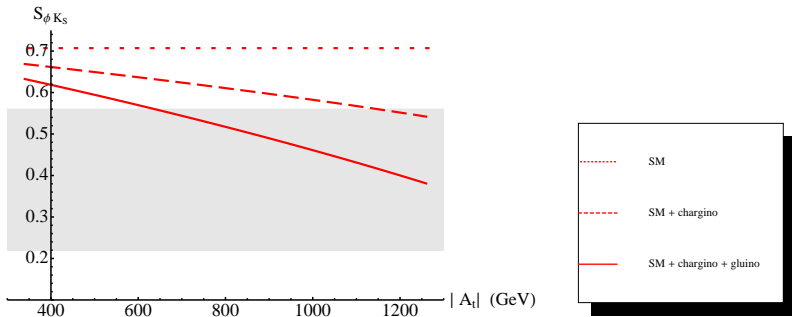


- ▶ Large effects possible in the MSSM with MFV and complex A_t
[Altmannshofer, Buras, Paradisi]

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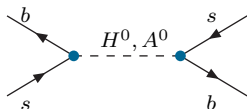
Glino contribution is sizeable!

CP violation in $B_s \rightarrow \overline{B}_s$ -mixing

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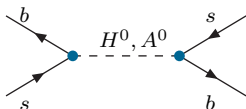


- ▶ Neutral Higgs exchange:

- ▶ Superficially leading C_1^{SLL} vanishes because H^0 - and A^0 cancel each other. [Hamzaoui,Pospelov,Toharia]
- ▶ C_2^{LR} important despite m_s/m_b suppression. [Buras,Chankowski,Rosiek,Slawianowska]

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- ▶ Higgs contribution in [Gorbahn,Jäger,Nierste,Trine]: $\tilde{C}_2^{LR} = \text{real}$

CP-violating phase in C_2^{LR}

- ▶ We find for the Higgs contribution to C_2^{LR} in our scenario:

$$C_2^{LR} = \tilde{C}_2^{LR}(1 + r), \quad \text{with} \quad r = (1 - e^{2i\phi}) \frac{(\epsilon_b^* - \epsilon_{FC}^* - \epsilon_s^*) \tan \beta}{1 + \epsilon_s^* \tan \beta},$$

$$\phi = \arg \{ \epsilon_{FC} \tan \beta (1 + (\epsilon_b^* - \epsilon_{FC}^*) \tan \beta) \}$$

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- ▶ The correction term r disappears if
 - ▶ all parameters are real or
 - ▶ all squark masses are equal.
- ▶ Beyond the decoupling limit squark masses are split due to electro-weak symmetry breaking → small effect:

$$|r| \lesssim 0.01, \text{ for } \mu > 0, \quad |r| \lesssim 0.1, \text{ for } \mu < 0.$$

Larger effects possible for non-universal squark mass terms

CP-violating phase in C_2^{LR}

- ▶ We find for the Higgs contribution to C_2^{LR} in our scenario:

$$C_2^{LR} = \tilde{C}_2^{LR}(1 + r), \quad \text{with} \quad r = (1 - e^{2i\phi}) \frac{(\epsilon_b^* - \epsilon_{FC}^* - \epsilon_s^*) \tan \beta}{1 + \epsilon_s^* \tan \beta},$$
$$\phi = \arg \{ \epsilon_{FC} \tan \beta (1 + (\epsilon_b^* - \epsilon_{FC}^*) \tan \beta) \}$$

- ▶ The correction term r disappears if

- ▶ all parameters are real or
- ▶ all squark masses are equal.

- ▶ Beyond the decoupling limit squark masses are split due to electro-weak symmetry breaking → small effect:

$$|r| \lesssim 0.01, \text{ for } \mu > 0, \quad |r| \lesssim 0.1, \text{ for } \mu < 0.$$

Larger effects possible for non-universal squark mass terms

- ▶ $|\tilde{C}_2^{LR}|$ highly constrained from $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
[Buras,Chankowski,Rosiek,Slawianowska]

Conclusions

- ▶ Not only H^0 , A^0 but also \tilde{g} , $\tilde{\chi}^0$ develop **flavour-changing couplings** at large $\tan\beta$.
- ▶ For **complex** A_t these couplings are **CP-violating**.
- ▶ The Wilson coefficients C_7 and C_8 receive **$\tan\beta$ -enhanced** corrections, the value of C_8 is significantly modified by the **gluino contribution**.
- ▶ For complex A_t the gluino contribution to C_8 has a large impact on the mixing induced CP asymmetries in $B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S$, $B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi$.