CP asymmetries in charged Higgs boson decays in MSSM

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Abstract

In the Standard Model with Minimal Supersymmetry, the Lagrangian contains complex parameters which lead to additional CP violation. We study CP violating asymmetries in the decays of the MSSM charged Higgs boson $H^\pm$, induced by loop corrections with intermediate SUSY particles, and perform analytical and numerical analysis. The decay rate asymmetry can go up to 25% and the forward-backward asymmetry can reach up to 10%.

The CP–symmetry is broken in nature and this feature makes it an important tool for testing fundamental theories. An understanding of its non–conservation in particle physics may provide essential information about the mechanism, causing the dominance of the matter over antimatter in the observable universe. Generally, effects of CP–violation originate in non vanishing complex phases in the Lagrangian of the theory. In particular, in the Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (MSSM), the Higgs mixing parameter $\mu$ in the superpotential, the U(1) and SU(2) gaugino mass parameters $M_1$ and $M_2$, and the trilinear couplings $A_f$ (corresponding to a fermion $f$) can have physical phases which cannot be rotated away without introducing phases in other couplings [1]. The experimental upper bounds on the electron and neutron electric dipole moments (EDMs) constrain the phase of $\mu$, $\phi_\mu < O(10^{-2})$ [2] for a typical SUSY mass scale of the order of a few hundred GeV, however the phases of the other parameters mentioned above are practically unconstrained. The CP-violating effects that might arise from the trilinear couplings of the first generation $A_{u,d}$ are relatively small, as they are proportional to $m_{u,d}$. However, the trilinear couplings of the third generation $A_{t,b,\tau}$ can lead to significant effects of CP-violation, especially in top quark physics [3].

In the following, we study CP violation in the decays of the charged Higgs bosons $H^\pm$ within the MSSM. At tree level, there are three possible decay modes of $H^+$ into ordinary particles: $H^+ \to t\bar{b}$, $H^+ \to \nu\tau^+$ and $H^+ \to W^+ h^0$, where $h^0$ is the lightest neutral Higgs boson. Loop corrections due to a Lagrangian with complex parameters lead to non zero decay rate asymmetry between the partial decay widths of $H^+$ and $H^-$,

$$\delta^{CP} = \frac{\Gamma (H^+ \to ...) - \Gamma (H^- \to ...)}{\Gamma (H^+ \to ...) + \Gamma (H^- \to ...)},$$

and that would be a clear signal of CP violation. We consider such decay rate asymmetries in MSSM with complex parameters for the quark decay mode $H^+ \to t\bar{b}$ – the asymmetry $\delta_{tb}^{CP}$ [4], and for the bosonic decay mode $H^+ \to W^+ h^0$ [5] – the asymmetry $\delta_{W,h^0}^{CP}$. For the quark decay mode $H^+ \to t\bar{b}$ we go a step further by including the decay products of the top quark. This allows to examine CP-violating asymmetries due to the polarization of the top quark [6]. The top-quark decays before forming a bound state due to its large
mass, so that the polarization can be measured by the angular distributions of its decay products. Moreover, the polarization is very sensitive to CP violation. The considered CP violating forward-backward (FB) and energy asymmetries are constructed by using angular or energy distributions of the decay particles, following the formalism of [7]. This talk is entirely based on the results of [5] and [6].

We study the following processes, related to the quark decay mode of $H^\pm$ [6] (See Fig. 1)

$$H^+ \rightarrow \bar{b} t \rightarrow \bar{b} b' W^+, \quad H^- \rightarrow b \bar{t} \rightarrow b b' W^-,$$

(2)

and

$$H^+ \rightarrow \bar{b} t \rightarrow \bar{b} b' W^+ \rightarrow \bar{b} b' l^+ \nu_l, \quad H^- \rightarrow b \bar{t} \rightarrow b b' W^- \rightarrow b b' l^- \bar{\nu}_l.$$

(3)

The CP-violation is induced by SUSY loop corrections in the $H^\pm tb$–vertices, whose effective amplitudes are given by

$$\mathcal{M}_{H^+} = i \bar{u}(p_t)[Y_b^+ P_R + Y_t^+ P_L]u(-p_b)$$

(4)

$$\mathcal{M}_{H^-} = i \bar{u}(p_b)[Y_t^- P_R + Y_b^- P_L]u(-p_t),$$

(5)

The one loop diagrams that contribute are shown on Fig. 2. The Yukawa couplings $Y_i^\pm (i = t, b)$ are a sum of the tree-level couplings $y_i$ and $y_b$, and the contributions from the loops $-\delta Y_i^\pm (i = t, b)$:

$$Y_i^\pm = y_i + \delta Y_i^\pm \quad i = t, b.$$

(6)

The loop contributions $\delta Y_i^\pm$ have, in general, both CP-invariant and CP-violating parts:

$$\delta Y_i^\pm = \delta Y_i^{inv} \pm \frac{1}{2} \delta Y_i^{CP}.$$

(7)

In addition, both CP-invariant and CP-violating parts have real and imaginary (absorptive) parts. Only the real parts $\text{Re} \delta Y_{t,b}^{CP}$ enter the CP-violating asymmetries. We examine the following CP-violating asymmetries related to the processes [2] and [3]:

![Figure 1: The Feynman graphs of the processes we study.](image-url)
Figure 2: Sources for CP violation in $H^+ \rightarrow t\bar{b}$ decays at 1-loop level in the MSSM with complex couplings ($i, j = 1, 2; k = 1, ..., 4$).

- **CP-violating decay rate asymmetry** $\delta^{CP}$, defined as

$$\delta^{CP}_f = \frac{N_f - N_{\bar{f}}}{N_f + N_{\bar{f}}}, \quad f = b', l^\pm$$

where $N_{f, \bar{f}}$ is the total number of particles $f(\bar{f})$ in (2) or (3) respectively.

- **CP-violating forward-backward (FB) asymmetry** $\Delta A_{b(t)}^{CP}$, which we construct from the FB asymmetries $A_{f,\pm}^{FB}$ of the processes (2) and (3) using the angular distributions of the fermions $f = b', l^\pm$ from the top quark decay in (2) and (3). This asymmetry is defined as

$$\Delta A^{CP}_f = A_{f,\pm}^{FB} - A_{f,-\pm}^{FB}$$

where $A_{f,\pm}^{FB}$ are the ordinary FB asymmetries of the processes

$$A_{f,\pm}^{FB} = \frac{\Gamma_{f,\pm} - \Gamma_{f,-\pm}}{\Gamma_{f,\pm} + \Gamma_{f,-\pm}}$$

and we have

$$\Gamma_{f,\pm}^F = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\Gamma_{f,\pm}^\pm d\cos \theta d\cos \theta, \quad \Gamma_{f,\pm}^B = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} d\Gamma_{f,\pm}^\pm d\cos \theta d\cos \theta$$

i.e. $\Gamma_{f,\pm}^F$ are the number of particles $f(\bar{f})$ measured in the forward direction of the decaying $t(\bar{t})$ quarks and $\Gamma_{f,\pm}^B$ are the number of $f(\bar{f})$ measured in the backward direction of the decaying $t(\bar{t})$ quarks.

- **CP-violating energy asymmetry** $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ can be defined analogously, using the energy distributions of the processes (2) and (3), namely
\[ \Delta R^\text{CP}_b = R^+ - R^- , \quad (12) \]

where \( R_\pm \) are given by

\[ R_\pm = \frac{\Gamma_\pm(x > x_0) - \Gamma_\pm(x < x_0)}{\Gamma_\pm(x > x_0) + \Gamma_\pm(x < x_0)} , \quad (13) \]

\( x \) is a dimensionless variable proportional to the energy, \( x = E/\sqrt{m_H} \) and \( x_0 \) is any fixed value in the energy interval.

The analytical results for the asymmetries are rather simple:

\[ \delta^\text{CP}_b = \delta^\text{CP}_l = \frac{\Gamma^\text{CP}}{\Gamma^\text{inv}} , \quad (14) \]

\[ \Delta A^\text{CP}_b(\ell) = 2\alpha_b(\ell) \frac{m_t^2 - m_b^2}{m_t^2 + m_b^2} P^\text{CP} , \quad (15) \]

\[ \Delta R^\text{CP}_b = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_b(m_t^2 - m_b^2) P^\text{CP} , \quad (16) \]

where \( \Gamma^\text{CP} \) and \( P^\text{CP} \) are two linear combinations of the two formfactors:

\[ \Gamma^\text{CP} = \left[ y_t \text{Re}(\delta Y_t^\text{CP}) + (y_b \text{Re}(\delta Y_b^\text{CP})) \right] (p_t p_b) - m_t m_b \left[ y_t \text{Re}(\delta Y_b^\text{CP}) + y_b \text{Re}(\delta Y_t^\text{CP}) \right] , \quad (17) \]

\[ P^\text{CP} = \frac{y_t \text{Re}(\delta Y_t^\text{CP}) - y_b \text{Re}(\delta Y_b^\text{CP})}{(y_t^2 + y_b^2)(p_t p_b) - 2m_t m_b y_t y_b} . \quad (18) \]

Further analysis on the results shows that one does not need to explore numerically all of these asymmetries, as some of them are connected. In this context we reduce the numerical analysis on the following argumentation:

- All of the discussed asymmetries are linear combinations of the CP-violating form factors \( \text{Re}(\delta Y_t^\text{CP}) \) and \( \text{Re}(\delta Y_b^\text{CP}) \), through a dependance on \( P^\text{CP} \) \(^\text{[18]}\) or \( \Gamma^\text{CP} \) \(^\text{[17]}\). In order to measure these formfactors, one needs to measure: 1) the decay rate asymmetries \( \delta^\text{CP}_{b(l)} \) which are proportional to \( \Gamma^\text{CP} \) and 2) the angular and / or energy asymmetries which are proportional to \( P^\text{CP} \) for a given process.

- As there is no CP violation in \( t \to bW \), the decay rate asymmetries in \( H^\pm \to W^\pm b\bar{b}' \) and \( H^\pm \to W^\pm l^\pm \nu \) are equal to the decay rate asymmetry in \( H^\pm \to tb \). We denote it, following \(^\text{[4]}\), by \( \delta^\text{CP} \):

\[ \delta^\text{CP} = \delta^\text{CP}_b = \delta^\text{CP}_l = \frac{\Gamma^\text{CP}}{\Gamma^\text{inv}} , \quad (20) \]

where \( \Gamma^\pm \) is the partial decay rate of the process \( H^\pm \to tb \).
The angular and energy asymmetries – $\Delta A_{b,l}^{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$, are not independent either. The angular asymmetries for the $b$-quarks and the leptons are related by

$$\Delta A_{l}^{CP} = \frac{\alpha_l}{\alpha_b} \Delta A_{b}^{CP} \approx 2.6 \Delta A_{b}^{CP}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (21)

Furthermore, there is a simple relation between the $b$-quark energy and angular asymmetries:

$$\Delta R_{b}^{CP} = \frac{(m_{H^+}^2 + m_{l}^2)^2}{4 m_{H^+}^2 m_{l}^2} \Delta A_{b}^{CP},$$  \hspace{1cm} (22)

which implies that for $m_{H^+} > m_l$, $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ is bigger than $\Delta A_{b}^{CP}$. Thus, in general, $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ is the biggest asymmetry of those defined through the polarization of the top quark for $m_{H^+} > 490$ GeV.

In the following, we present numerical results only on the decay rate asymmetry $\delta^{CP}$ and on the energy asymmetry $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$.

In order not to vary too many parameters we fix a part of the parameter space by the choice:

$$M_2 = 300 \text{ GeV}, \quad M_3 = 745 \text{ GeV}, \quad M_{\tilde{U}} = M_{\tilde{Q}} = M_{\tilde{D}} = M_{E} = M_{L} = 350 \text{ GeV},$$

$$\mu = -700 \text{ GeV}, \quad |A_{t}| = |A_{b}| = |A_{\tau}| = 700 \text{ GeV}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (23)

According to the experimental limits on the electric and neutron EDM’s, we take $\phi_\mu = 0$ or $\phi_\mu = \pi/10$. The remaining CP-violating phases we vary, are the phases of $A_{t}$, $A_{b}$ and $A_{\tau}$. In the numerical code we use running top and bottom Yukawa couplings, calculated at the scale $Q = m_{H^+}$. Fig. 3a and Fig. 3b show the asymmetries $\delta^{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ as functions of $m_{H^+}$ for $\phi_{A_{t}} = \pi/2$, $\phi_{A_{b}} = 0$ and $\phi_{\mu} = 0$. (Our studies have shown that the most important CP-violating phase is $\phi_{A_{t}}$. There is only a very weak dependence on $\phi_{A_{b}}$ and $\phi_{A_{\tau}}$, and therefore we take them zero.) For $\tan \beta = 5$ the decay rate asymmetry $\delta^{CP}$ goes up to 20%, while $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ reaches 8% for the same values of the parameters. The asymmetries strongly depend on $\tan \beta$ and they quickly decrease as $\tan \beta$ increases. For $m_{H^+} < m_{\tilde{t}} + m_{\tilde{b}}$, the asymmetries are very small. The main contributions to both $\delta^{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ come from the self-energy graph with stop-sbottom. The vertex graph with stop-sbottom-gluino also gives a relatively large contribution. The contributions of these two graphs in $\delta^{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ are shown in Fig. 4a and Fig. 4b. The contribution of the rest of the graphs is negligible.

Further, we take a very small phase, $\phi_{\mu} = \pi/10$, in order to fit with the experimental data. As can be seen in Fig. 5a and Fig. 5b, the asymmetries can increase up to 25% for $\delta^{CP}$ and 10% for $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$, respectively. The discussed asymmetries $\delta^{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ shows a very strong dependence on the sign of $\mu$. As noted above, our analysis is done for $\mu = -700$ (see (23)), however if $\mu$ changes sign, $\mu = 700$, all asymmetries become extremely small.

We now turn to the bosonic decay mode of the charged Higgs boson $H^{+} \rightarrow W^{+}h^{0}$. We are interested again in the CP violation caused by SUSY loop corrections in the $H^{+}W^{+}h^{0}$– vertex and study the decay rate asymmetry between the charge conjugate processes $H^{+} \rightarrow
Figure 3: The asymmetries $\delta_{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ as functions of $m_{H^+}$ for $\phi_{At} = \pi/2$, $\phi_{Ab} = \phi_{\mu} = 0$. The red, blue, and green lines are for $\tan \beta = 5, 10,$ and 30.

Figure 4: The contribution of the $\tilde{t}\tilde{b}$ self-energy (red line), $\tilde{t}\tilde{b}\tilde{g}$ vertex contribution (blue line) and the sum of the other (green line) diagrams to $\delta_{CP}$ and $\Delta R_{b}^{CP}$ as functions of $m_{H^+}$ for $\tan \beta = 5$ and $\phi_{At} = \pi/2$, $\phi_{Ab} = \phi_{\mu} = 0$.

$W^+ h^0$ and $H^- \rightarrow W^- h^0$:

$$\delta_{CP}^{W h^0} = \frac{\Gamma(H^+ \rightarrow W^+ h^0) - \Gamma(H^- \rightarrow W^- h^0)}{\Gamma(H^+ \rightarrow W^+ h^0) + \Gamma(H^- \rightarrow W^- h^0)}.$$ (24)

The matrix elements of $H^+ \rightarrow W^+ h^0$ and $H^- \rightarrow W^- h^0$ are given by

$$M_{H^\pm} = ig\varepsilon_{\alpha}^\lambda(p_W) P_h^\alpha Y^\pm,$$ (25)

where $\varepsilon_{\alpha}^\lambda(p_W)$ is the polarization vector of $W^\pm$, $Y^\pm$ are the loop corrected couplings. The CP-violating asymmetry $\delta_{W h^0}^{CP}$ is determined by the real parts $\text{Re}(\delta Y_{k}^{CP})$:

$$\delta Y_{k}^{CP} = \text{Re}(\delta Y_{k}^{CP}) + i \text{Im}(\delta Y_{k}^{CP}), \quad \delta_{W h^0}^{CP} \approx \frac{2}{y} \sum_k \text{Re}(\delta Y_{k}^{CP})$$ (26)
where the sum is over the loops with CP-violation shown on Fig. 6. We assume that the squarks are heavy and that the decay $H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{t}\tilde{b}$ is not allowed kinematically. Thus, we are left with the loop corrections with sleptons, charginos and neutralinos. In the commonly discussed models of SUSY breaking, the squarks are much heavier than sleptons, charginos and neutralinos. According to the numerical exploration of the $H^\pm \rightarrow W^\pm h^0$ decay we have the following reasoning.

First, increasing $m_{H^+}$, the mass $m_{h_0}$ is saturated, approaching its maximum value, $m_{h_0}^{max} \simeq 130$ GeV. There is an experimental lower bound for $m_{h_0}$, $m_{h_0} \geq 96$ GeV \cite{8}. Thus, respecting both the experimental and theoretical bounds, we consider $m_{h_0}$ in the range $96 \leq m_{h_0} \leq 130$ GeV. Our analysis shows a very weak dependence on $m_{h_0}$ and the results here are presented for $m_{h_0} = 125$ GeV.

The second consequence concerns the $H^\pm W h^0$ coupling which determines the BR ($H^+ \rightarrow W^+ h^0$). It falls down quickly when increasing $m_{H^+}$ and, depending on $\tan \beta$, we can enter the so called decoupling limit, $\cos^2(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow 0$, where the BR ($H^+ \rightarrow W^+ h^0$) almost vanishes. In order to keep the value of BR ($H^+ \rightarrow W^+ h^0$) at the level of a few percents, we keep $m_{H^+}$ and $\tan \beta$ relatively small: $200 \leq m_{H^+} \leq 600$ GeV and $3 \leq \tan \beta \leq 9$.

In order not to vary too many parameters, we again fix part of the SUSY parameter space:

$$M_2 = 250 \text{ GeV, } M_E = M_L - 5 \text{ GeV, } M_L = 120 \text{ GeV, } |A_\tau| = 500 \text{ GeV, } |\mu| = 150 \text{ GeV.}$$

(27)

In order $\delta_{W h^0}^{CP}$ to be nonzero, we need both new decay channels opened and CP-violating phases present. In accordance with this we have three cases: 1) When only the decay channels $H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_n \tilde{\tau}_r^+$ are open (Fig. 6a). Then the phase $\phi_r$ is responsible for CP violation. 2) When the decay channels $H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+_i \tilde{\chi}_k^0$ are open only (Fig. 6b). In this case CP violation is due to the phase $\phi_1$, and 3) When both $H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\nu}_n \tilde{\tau}_r^+$ and $H^+ \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}^+_i \tilde{\chi}_k^0$ decay channels are kinematically allowed (all diagrams of Fig. 6). In this case the two phases $\phi_r$ and $\phi_1$ contribute.

Examples of the asymmetry as function of $m_{H^+}$ for cases 1) and 2) are shown on Fig. 7a.
Figure 6: The 1-loop diagrams in MSSM with complex parameters that contribute to $\delta_{W_h0}^{CP}$.

Figure 7: **Left:** $\delta_{W_h0}$ as a function of $m_{H^+}$ a) for different values of $\tan \beta$, $M_L = 120$ GeV; solid lines are for $\phi_\tau = -\pi/2$, $\phi_1 = 0$; dashed lines are for $\phi_\tau = 0$, $\phi_1 = -\pi/2$. b) for different values of $M_L$, at $\tan \beta = 9$, $\phi_\tau = -\pi/2$, $\phi_1 = 0$. **Right:** $\delta_{W_h0}$ at $\tan \beta = 9$ versus the CP violating phases $\phi_\tau$ and $\phi_1$ for different values of $\phi_\mu$ [ $\phi_\mu = 0, \pi/4, \pi/2$]. The solid lines are for $\phi_\tau = [-\pi, \pi]$ while $\phi_1 = 0$; the dashed lines are for $\phi_1 = [-\pi, \pi]$ while $\phi_\tau = 0$, a) for $m_{H^+} = 237$ GeV ($= m_{\tilde{\nu}} + m_{\tilde{\tau}_2^+}$) and b) for $m_{H^+} = 387$ GeV ($= m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0} + m_{\tilde{\chi}_2^0}$).

For different values of $\tan \beta$. It is clearly seen that in both cases the asymmetry strongly increases with $\tan \beta$. In both cases, 1) and 2), the asymmetry reaches up to $10^{-2}$. The dependence on $M_L$ for case 1) is seen on Fig. 7b. Case 3), when all relevant SUSY particles can be light, is described by the algebraic sum of the two graphs at a given $\tan \beta$. 
and we don’t present it separately. In all these cases the asymmetry does not exceed a few percents.

The effect of a non-zero phase $\phi_\mu$ is seen on Fig. 7. In all cases a CP violating phase of $\mu$ does not change the form of the curves but rather shifts the positions of the maxima and, in general, increases the absolute value of the asymmetry.

Let us summarize. We have calculated different asymmetries concerning the quark and boson decay mode of the charged Higgs boson $H^\pm$, caused by CP-violating phases in the MSSM Lagrangian. The quark decay mode is dominant for large $m_{H^+}$ and the most important phase is the phase of $A_t$. In this case the decay rate asymmetry can reach up to 25%, and the forward-backward asymmetry can go up to 10%. These asymmetries are rather large and in principle measurable at LHC, but because of the large background of the process, require higher luminosity (e.g. SLHC). The boson decay mode is important for small $m_{H^+}$ and $\tan \beta$ and sensitive to the phases of $M_1$ and the phase of $A_\tau$. The decay rate asymmetry is, typically, of the order of $10^{-2} \div 10^{-3}$. Concerning its measurability more promising are the next generation linear $e^+e^-$ colliders.

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