

Impact of SUSY CP Phases on Stop and Sbottom Decays in the MSSM

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Introduction

Two-body decays of stops and sbottoms

- dependence on φ_{A_t} and φ_{A_b}
- determination of φ_{A_t} and φ_{A_b}

Conclusion and outlook

Introduction

MSSM with complex parameters

General MSSM:

complex parameters in Higgs potential and soft SUSY breaking terms

→ physical phases of the parameters

A_f : trilinear couplings of sfermions

μ : Higgs-higgsino mass parameter

M_1 : U(1) gaugino mass parameter

$m_{\tilde{g}}$: gluino mass

→ introduction of CP violation

⇒ constraints from EDM of electron, neutron, Hg, Tl

φ_μ : one loop contributions, strong constraints
[Barger et al. '01]

$\varphi_{A_{t,b}}$: two loop contributions, weaker constraints
[Chang et al. '99, Pilaftsis '02]

Effects of φ_{A_t} and φ_{A_b} on two-body decays of stops and sbottoms



Possible determination of φ_{A_t} and φ_{A_b}

Mixing of stops and sbottoms

$$\mathcal{L}_M^{\tilde{q}} = -(\tilde{q}_L^*, \tilde{q}_R^*) \begin{pmatrix} M_{\tilde{q}LL}^2 & M_{\tilde{q}LR}^2 \\ M_{\tilde{q}RL}^2 & M_{\tilde{q}RR}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{q}_L \\ \tilde{q}_R \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$M_{\tilde{q}LL}^2 = M_{\tilde{Q}}^2 + (T_q^3 - Q_q \sin^2 \theta_W) \cos 2\beta m_Z^2 + m_q^2,$$

$$M_{\tilde{q}RR}^2 = M_{\tilde{Q}'}^2 + Q_q \sin^2 \theta_W \cos 2\beta m_Z^2 + m_q^2,$$

$$M_{\tilde{q}RL}^2 = (M_{\tilde{q}LR}^2)^* = m_q \left(A_q - \mu^* (\tan \beta)^{-2T_q^3} \right),$$

$$M_{\tilde{Q}'} = M_{\tilde{D}} \text{ (} M_{\tilde{U}} \text{) for } q = b \text{ (} t \text{),}$$

$M_{\tilde{Q}}, M_{\tilde{D}}, M_{\tilde{U}}$: squark mass parameters

$$\tan \beta = \frac{v_2}{v_1} : \text{ratio of Higgs vevs}$$

→ phase in squark sector:

$$\varphi_{\tilde{q}} = \arg [M_{\tilde{q}RL}^2] = \arg \left[A_q - \mu^* (\tan \beta)^{-2T_q^3} \right]$$

→ mass eigenstates:

$$\tilde{q}_1 = e^{i\varphi_{\tilde{q}}} \cos \theta_{\tilde{q}} \tilde{q}_L + \sin \theta_{\tilde{q}} \tilde{q}_R$$

$$\tilde{q}_2 = -\sin \theta_{\tilde{q}} \tilde{q}_L + e^{-i\varphi_{\tilde{q}}} \cos \theta_{\tilde{q}} \tilde{q}_R$$

with squark mixing angle $\theta_{\tilde{q}}$

→ $\varphi_{A_q}, \varphi_{\mu}$ influence $\varphi_{\tilde{q}}$ and $\theta_{\tilde{q}}$

Two-body decays of squarks

Decays of light stops and sbottoms

$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^+ b$	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^- t$	fermionic decays
$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^0 t$	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^0 b$	
$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 H^+$	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 H^-$	bosonic decays
$\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 W^+$	$\tilde{b}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 W^-$	

Decays of heavy stops and sbottoms

$\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^+ b$	$\tilde{b}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^- t$	fermionic decays
$\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^0 t$	$\tilde{b}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_i^0 b$	
$\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_i H^+$	$\tilde{b}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_i H^-$	bosonic decays
$\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_i W^+$	$\tilde{b}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_i W^-$	
$\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 H_i$	$\tilde{b}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 H_i$	
$\tilde{t}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{t}_1 Z$	$\tilde{b}_2 \rightarrow \tilde{b}_1 Z$	

In numerical analysis:

use of running quark masses

$$m_t^{\text{RUN}} = 150 \text{ GeV}, m_b^{\text{RUN}} = 3 \text{ GeV}$$

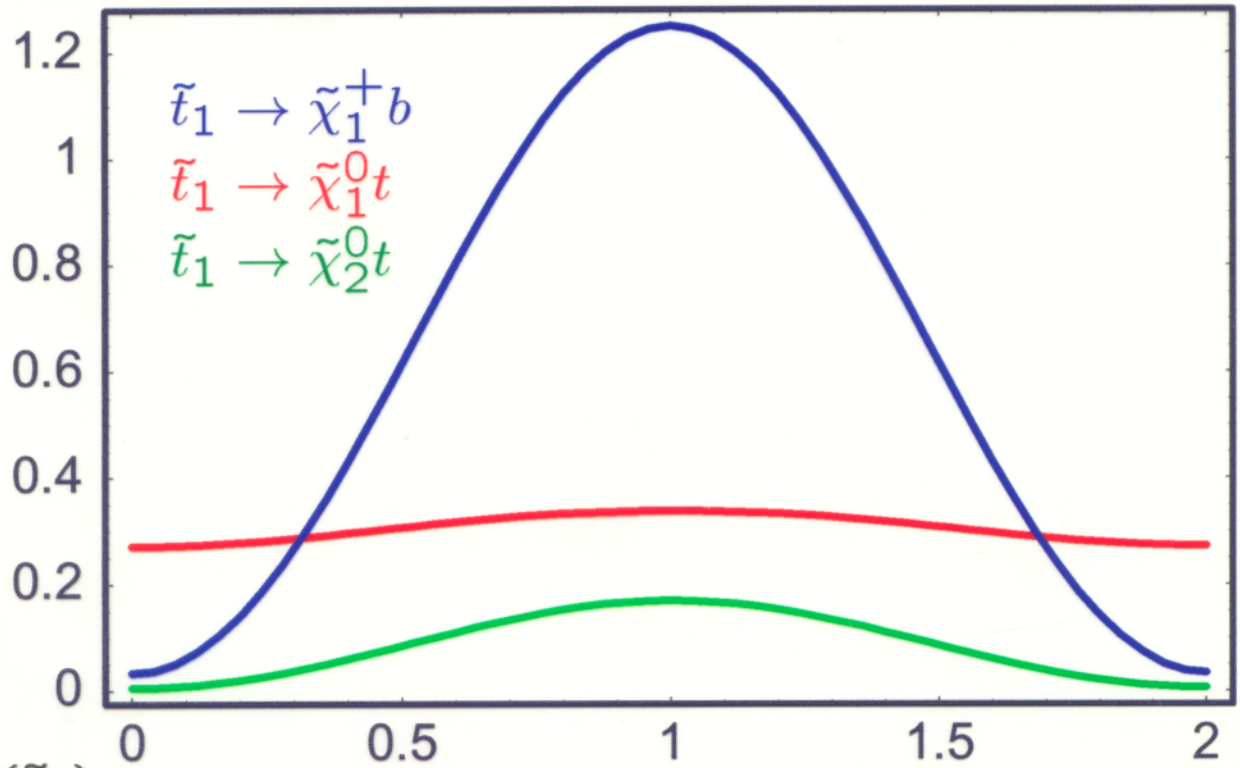
in $\tilde{t}$, $\tilde{b}$ couplings

Widths and branching ratios of $\tilde{t}_1$

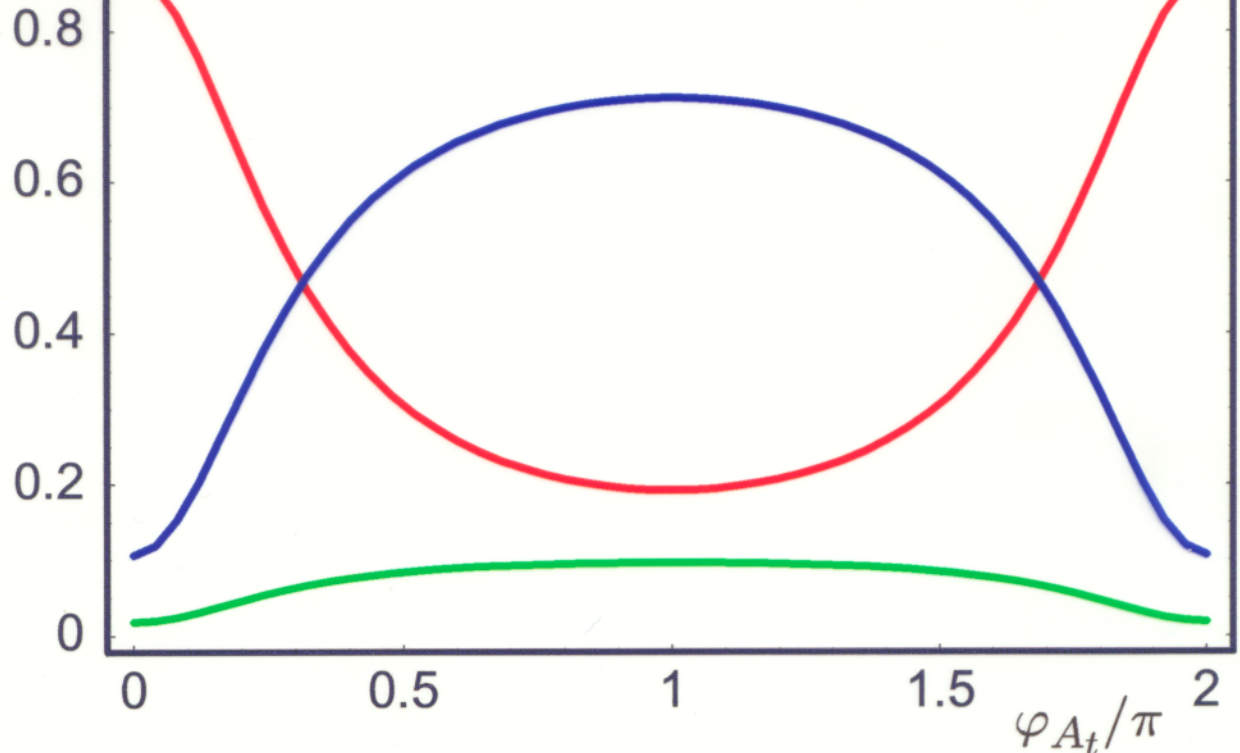
in SPS 1a inspired scenario:

$M_Q > M_U$, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 379$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 575$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 492$ GeV,
 $|A_t| = 466$, $|A_b| = 759$ GeV, $\varphi_{A_b} = 0$, $|\mu| = 352$ GeV, $\varphi_\mu = 0$,
 $M_2 = 193$ GeV, $\varphi_{M_1} = 0$, $\tan \beta = 10$, $m_{H^\pm} = 402$ GeV

$\Gamma(\tilde{t}_1)/\text{GeV}$



$B(\tilde{t}_1)$

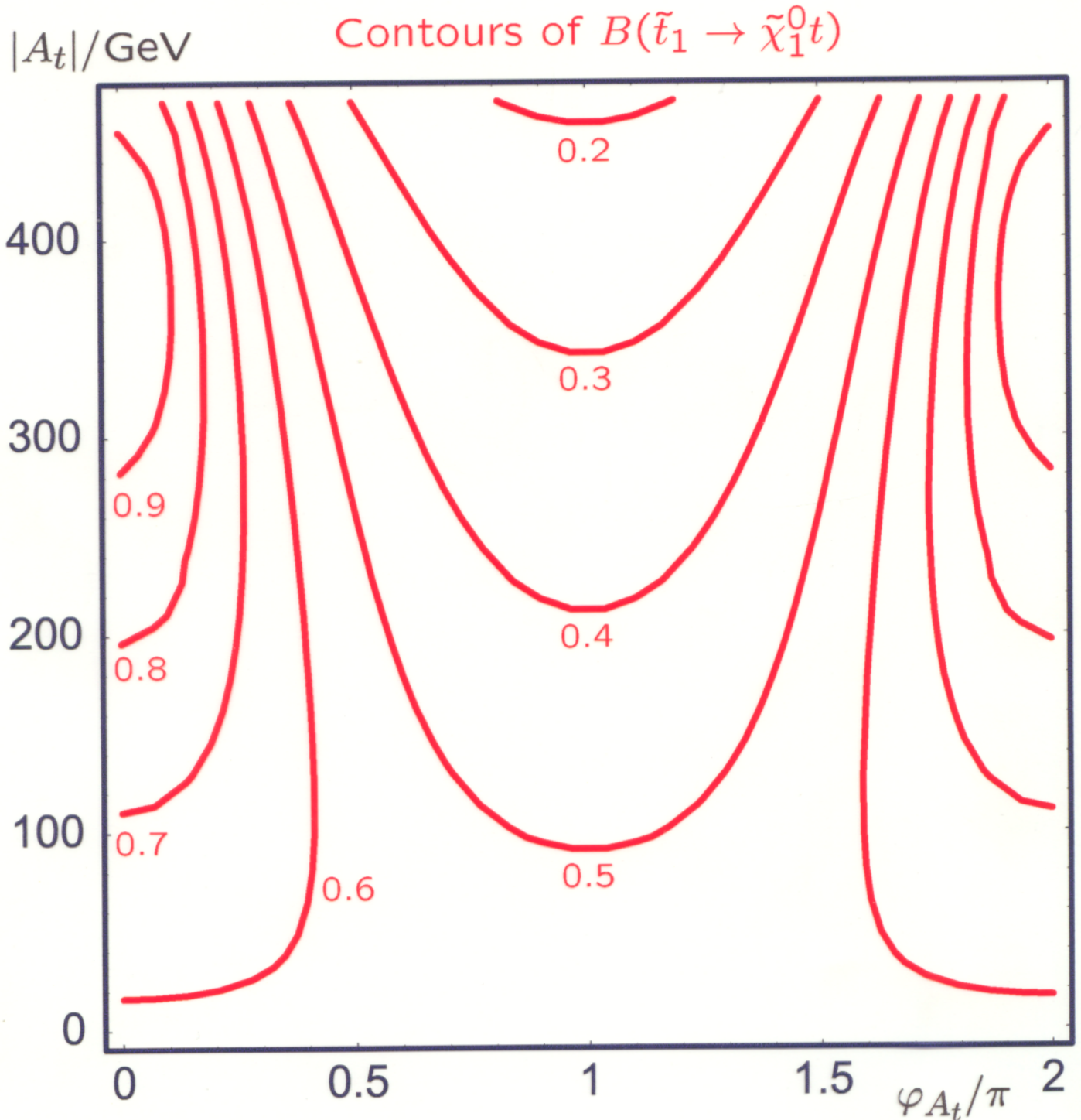


SPS 1a inspired scenario:

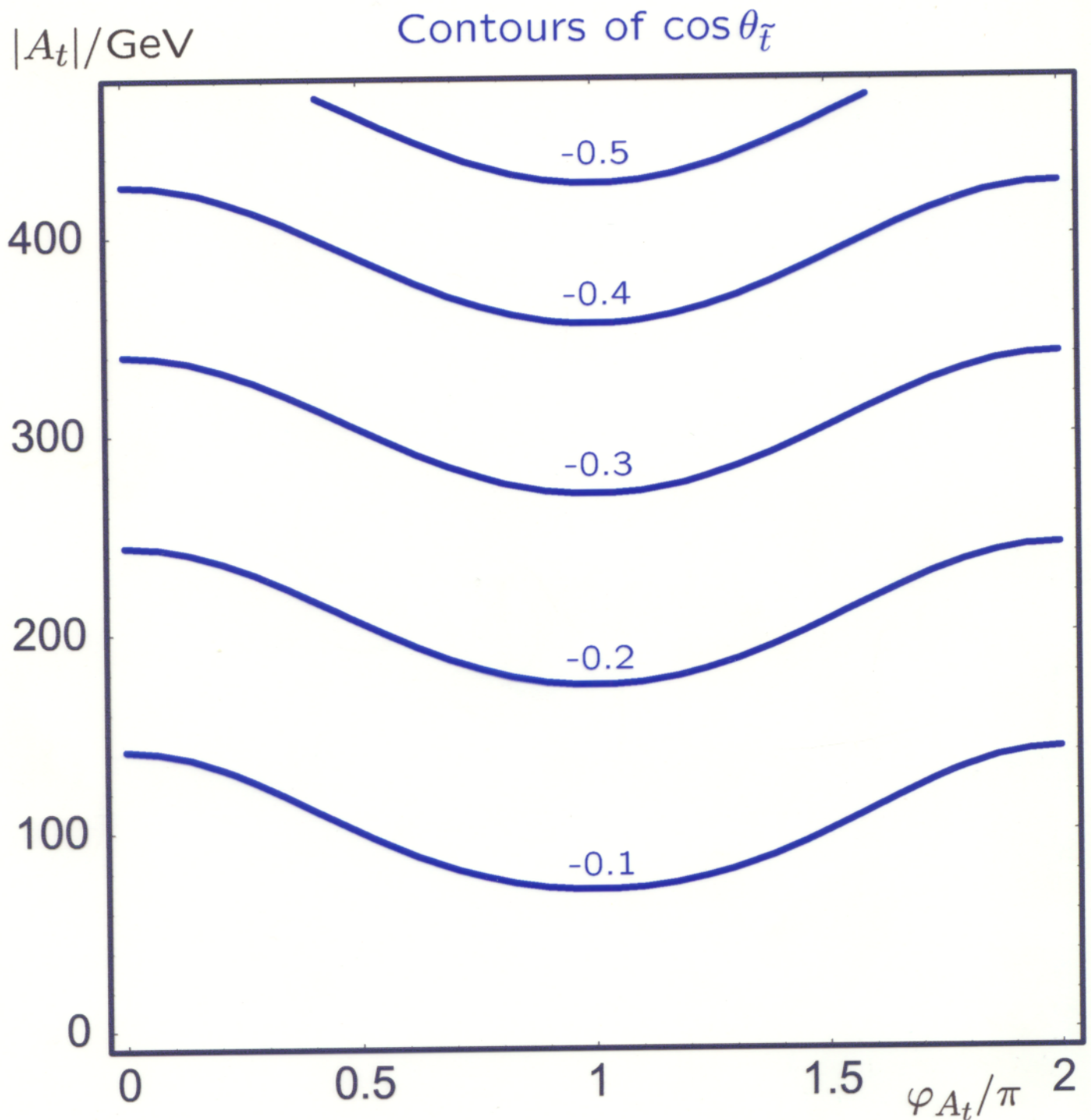
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SPS 1a inspired scenario



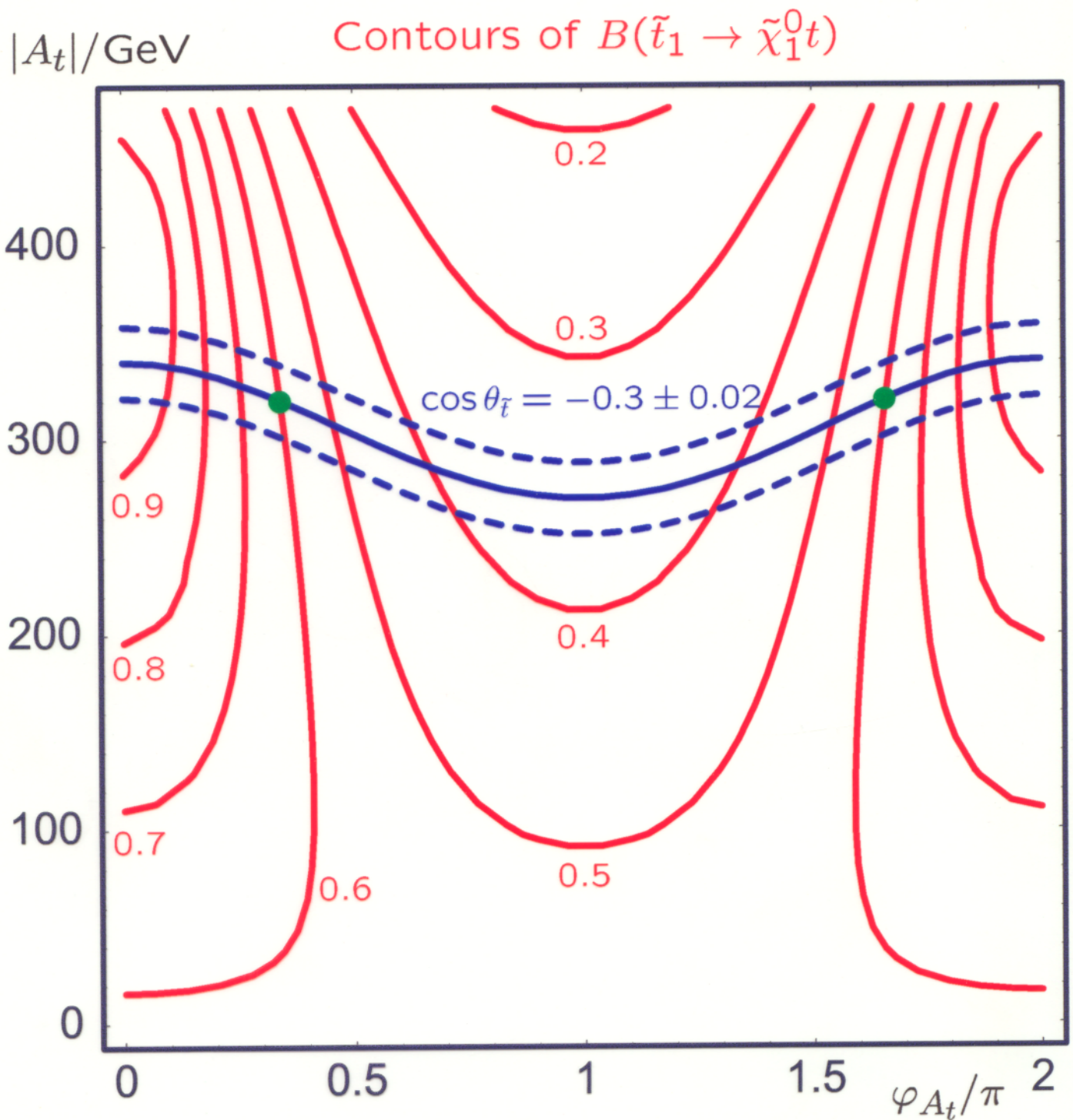
Production at linear collider with polarized beams

→ determination of $\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}$ possible
with $\Delta(\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}) \approx 0.02$

[Bartl, Eberl, Kraml, Majerotto, Porod '00]

[Boos, Martyn, Moortgat-Pick, Sachwitz, Sherstnev, Zerwas '03]

SPS 1a inspired scenario



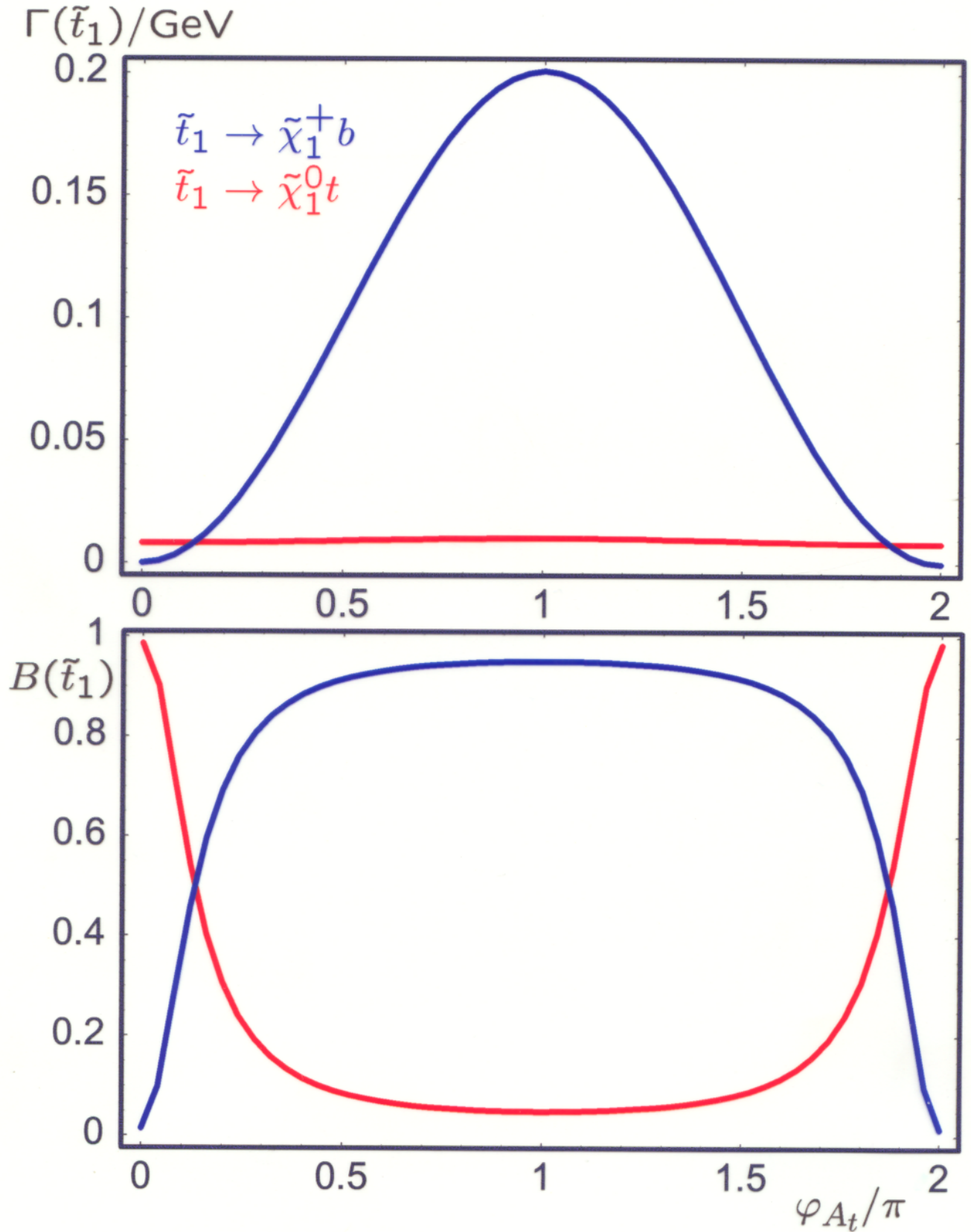
Example: $B = 0.6$ and $|\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}| = 0.3$ measured

$\rightarrow \Delta(B) = 0.1 \Rightarrow \Delta(\varphi_{A_t}) = 0.1\pi, \Delta(|A_t|) = 20 \text{ GeV}$

$\Delta(B) = 0.05 \Rightarrow \Delta(\varphi_{A_t}) = 0.05\pi, \Delta(|A_t|) = 20 \text{ GeV}$

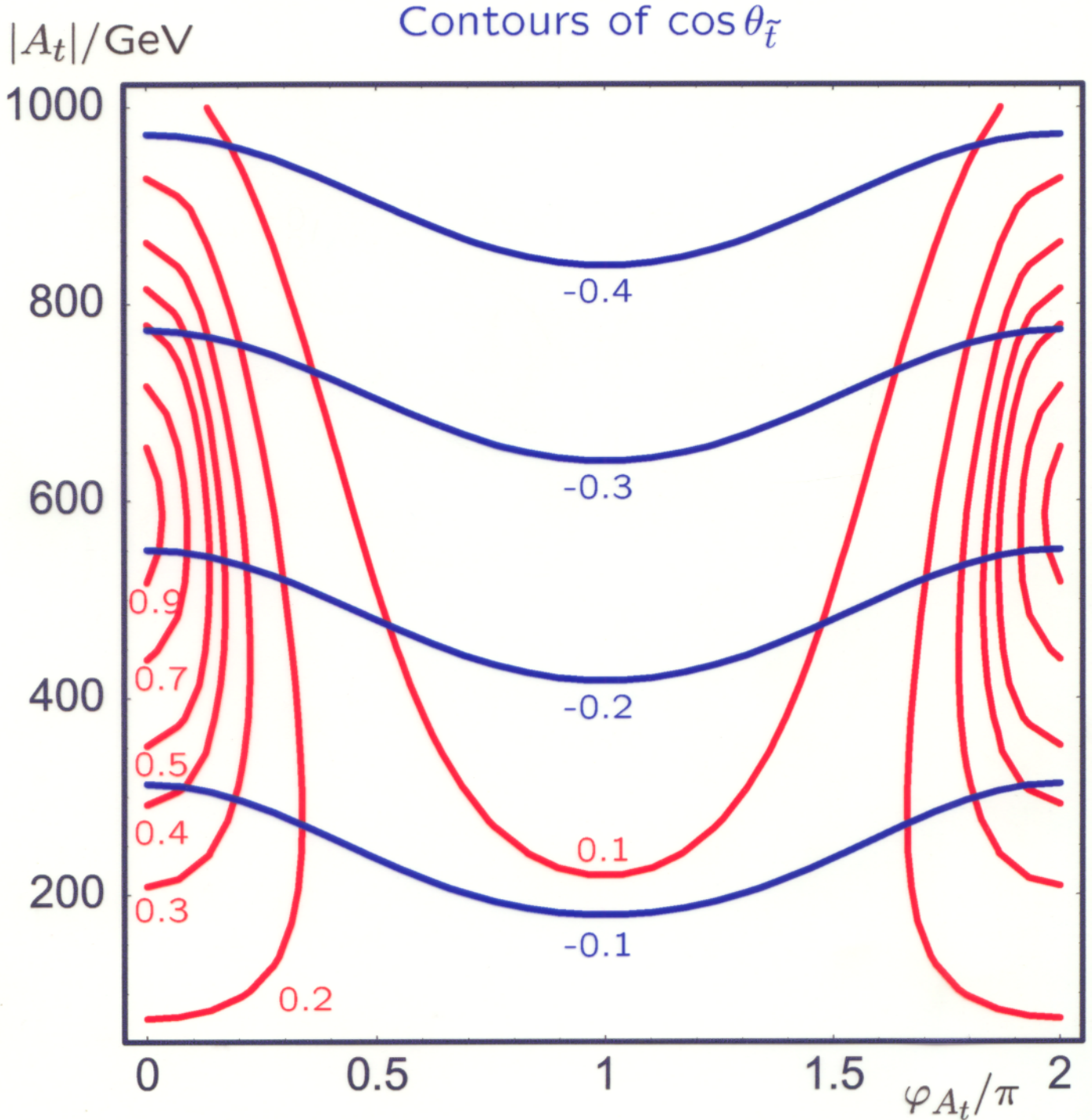
$\rightarrow$ ambiguity in $\varphi_{A_t} \rightarrow$ sign of $\text{Im}(A_t)$

$M_Q > M_U$, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 240$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 700$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 400$ GeV,
 $|A_t| = 600$, $|A_b| = 600$ GeV, $\varphi_{A_b} = 0$, $|\mu| = 400$ GeV, $\varphi_\mu = 0$,
 $M_2 = 135$ GeV, $\varphi_{M_1} = 0$, $\tan \beta = 6$, $m_{H^\pm} = 400$ GeV



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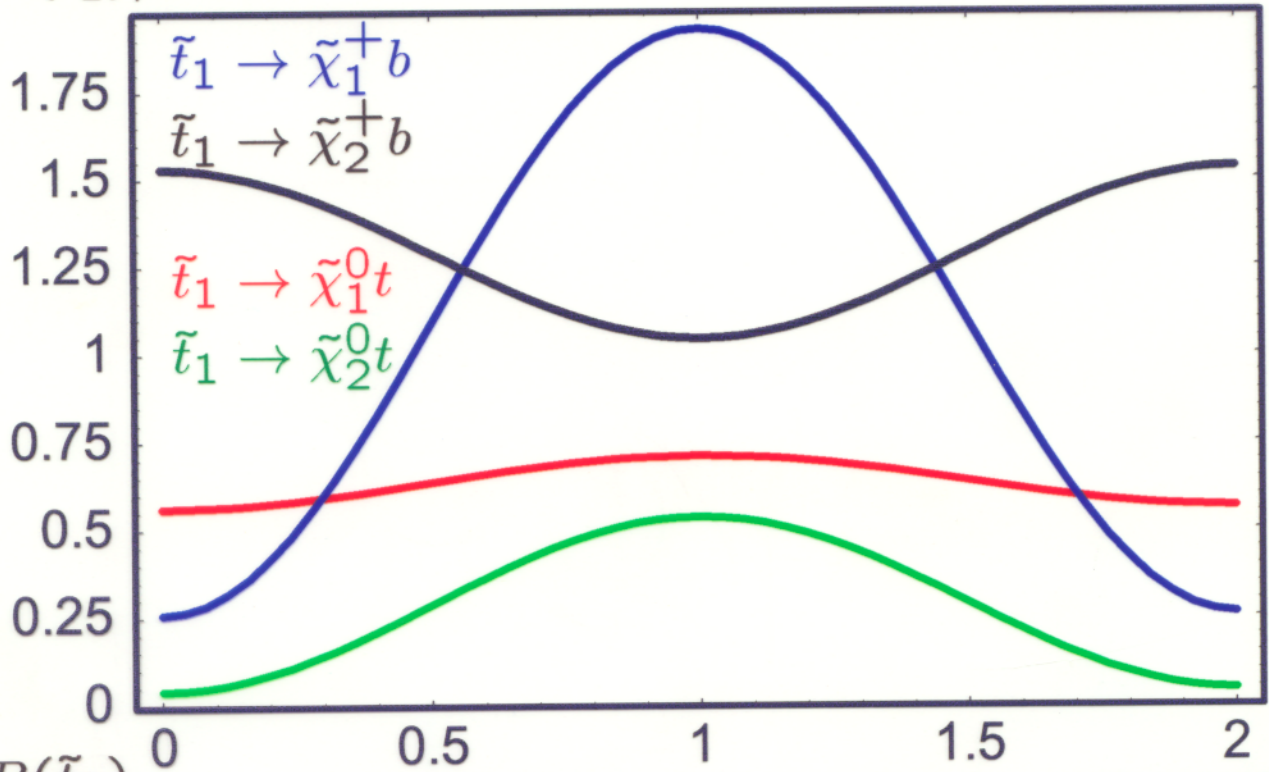
Contours of $B(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^0 t)$



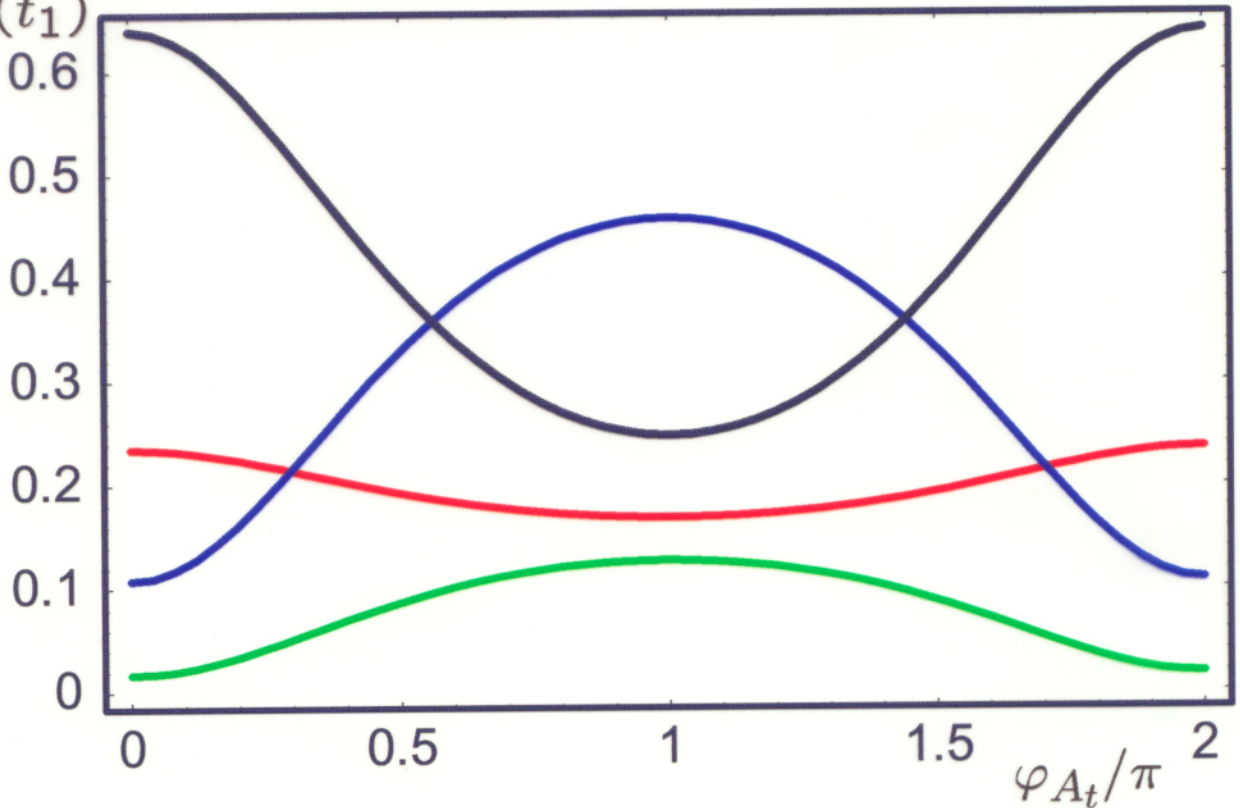
SPS 4 inspired scenario:

$M_Q > M_U$, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 531$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{t}_2} = 696$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 607$ GeV,
 $|A_t| = 499$, $|A_b| = 6430$ GeV, $\varphi_{A_b} = 0$, $|\mu| = 377$ GeV, $\varphi_\mu = 0$,
 $M_2 = 233$ GeV, $\varphi_{M_1} = 0$, $\tan \beta = 50$, $m_{H^+} = 416$ GeV

$\Gamma(\tilde{t}_1)/\text{GeV}$



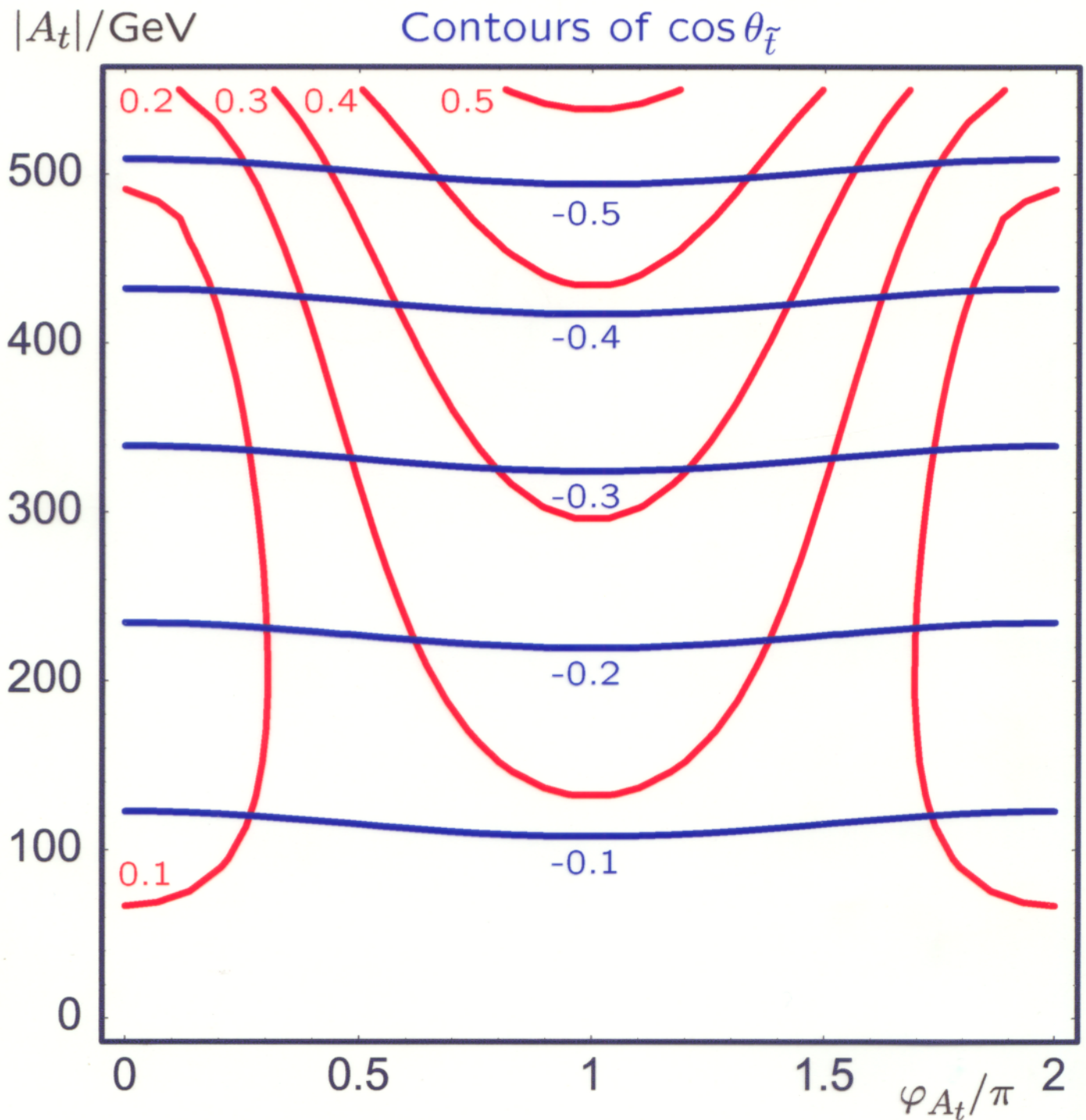
$B(\tilde{t}_1)$



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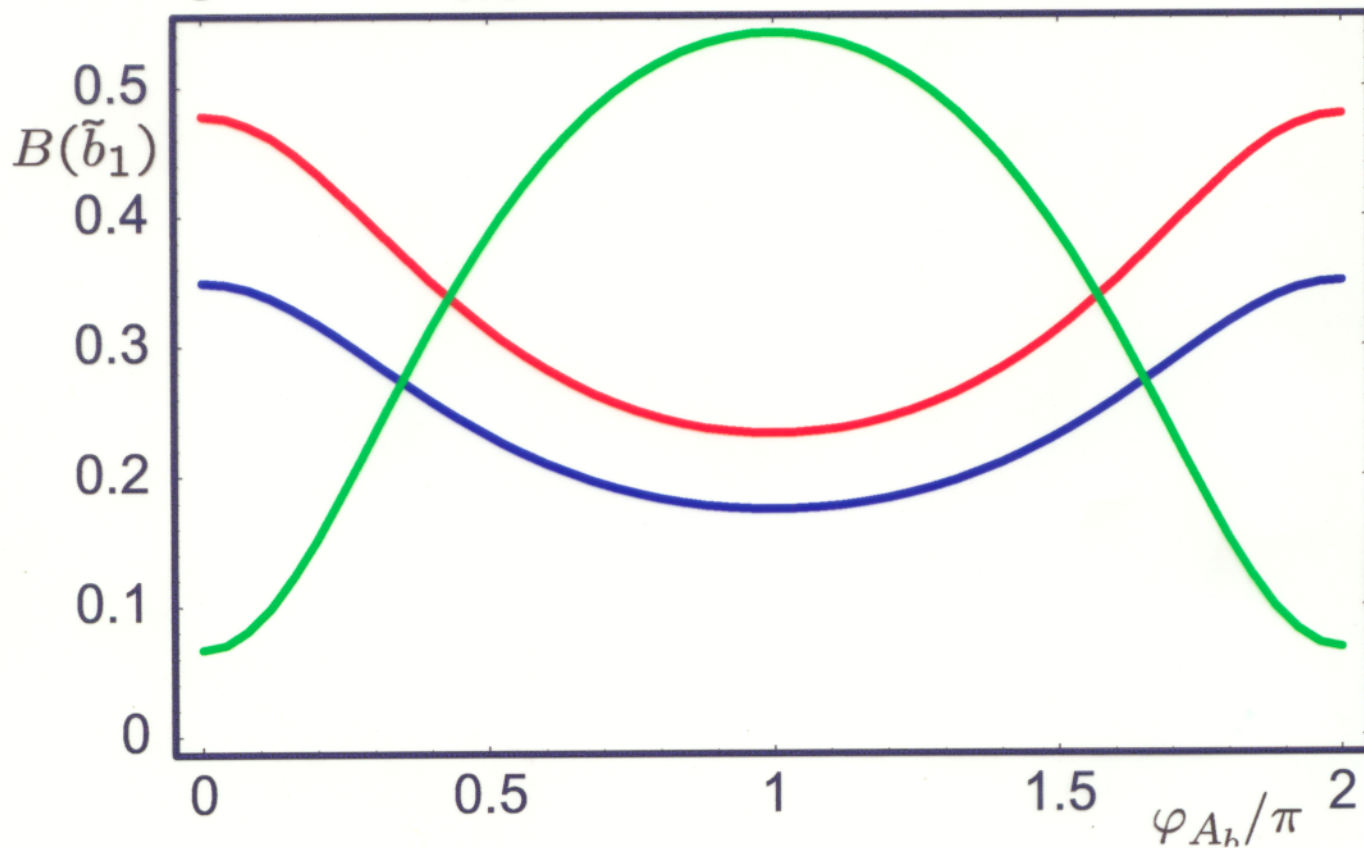
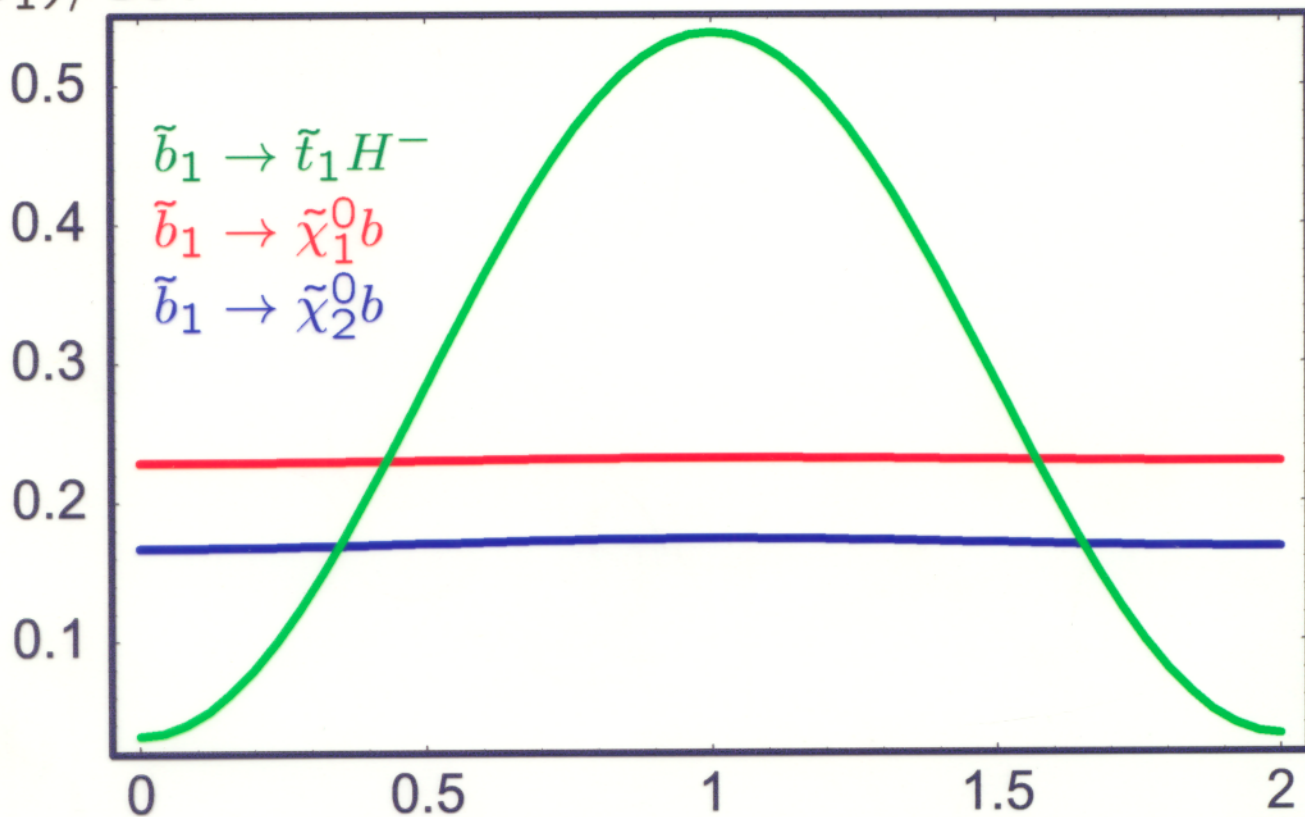
Contours of $B(\tilde{t}_1 \rightarrow \tilde{\chi}_1^+ b)$



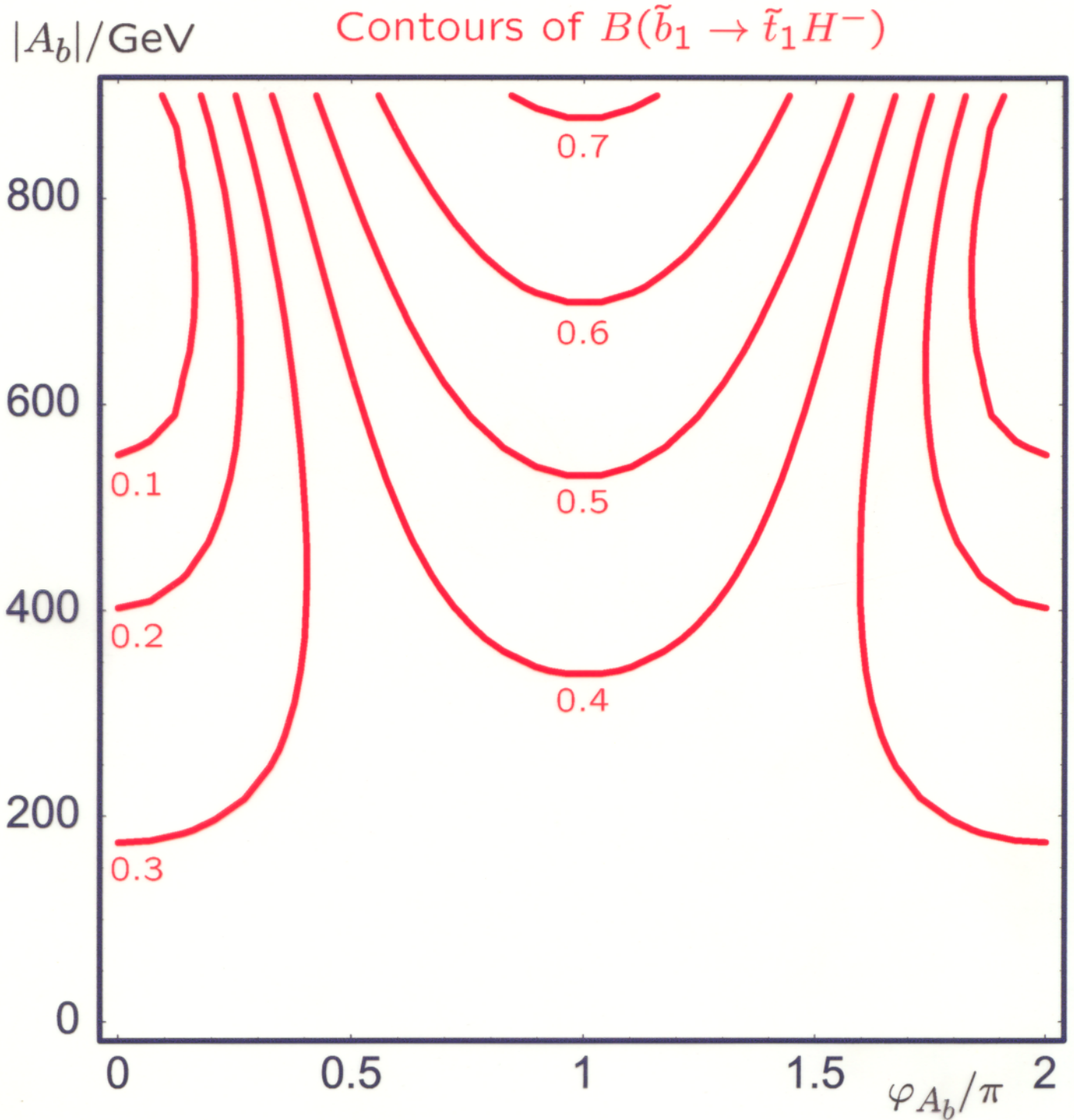
Widths and branching ratios of $\tilde{b}_1$

$M_{\tilde{Q}} > M_{\tilde{D}}, m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 350 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{b}_2} = 700 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 170 \text{ GeV},$
 $|A_t| = |A_b| = 600 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_{A_t} = 0, |\mu| = 300 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_\mu = 0,$
 $M_2 = 200 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_{M_1} = 0, \tan \beta = 30, m_{H^\pm} = 150 \text{ GeV}$

$\Gamma(\tilde{b}_1)/\text{GeV}$



$M_{\tilde{Q}} > M_{\tilde{D}}, m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 350 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{b}_2} = 700 \text{ GeV}, m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 170 \text{ GeV},$
 $|A_t| = 600 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_{A_t} = 0, |\mu| = 300 \text{ GeV}, \varphi_\mu = 0,$
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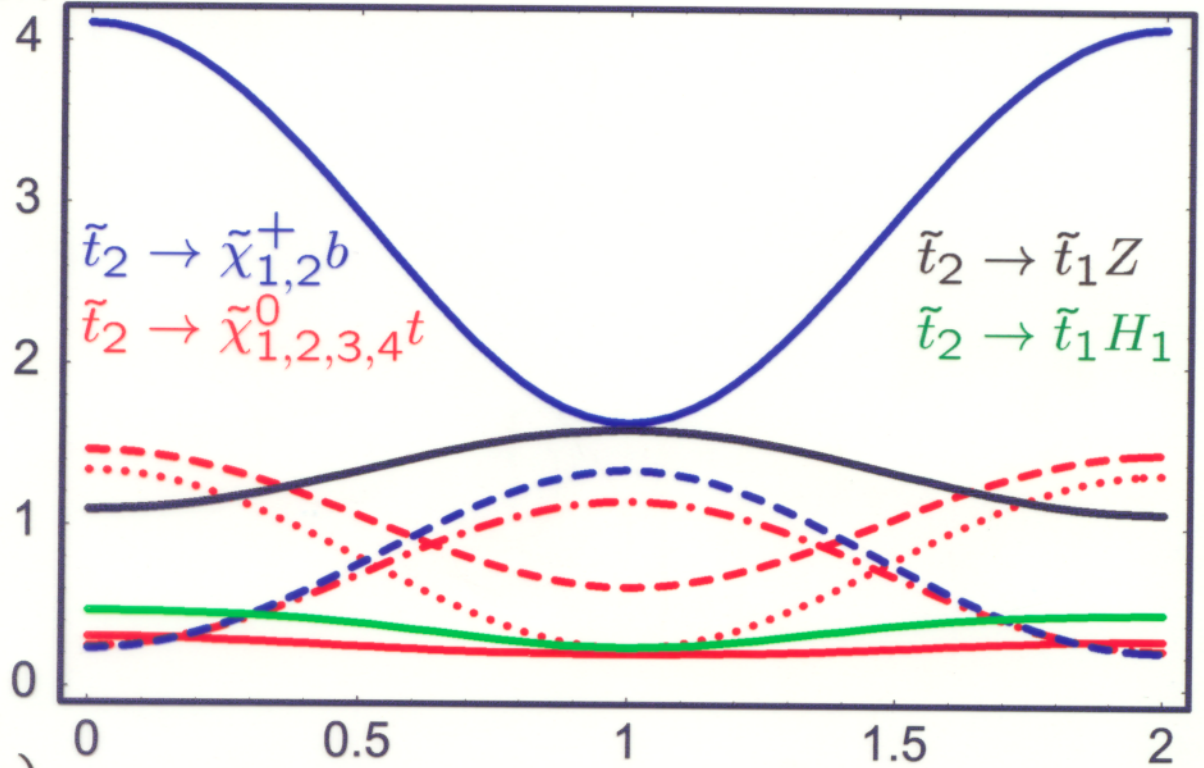
But: $\cos \theta_{\tilde{b}}$ nearly independent of $\varphi_{A_b}, |A_b|$

Widths and branching ratios of $\tilde{t}_2$

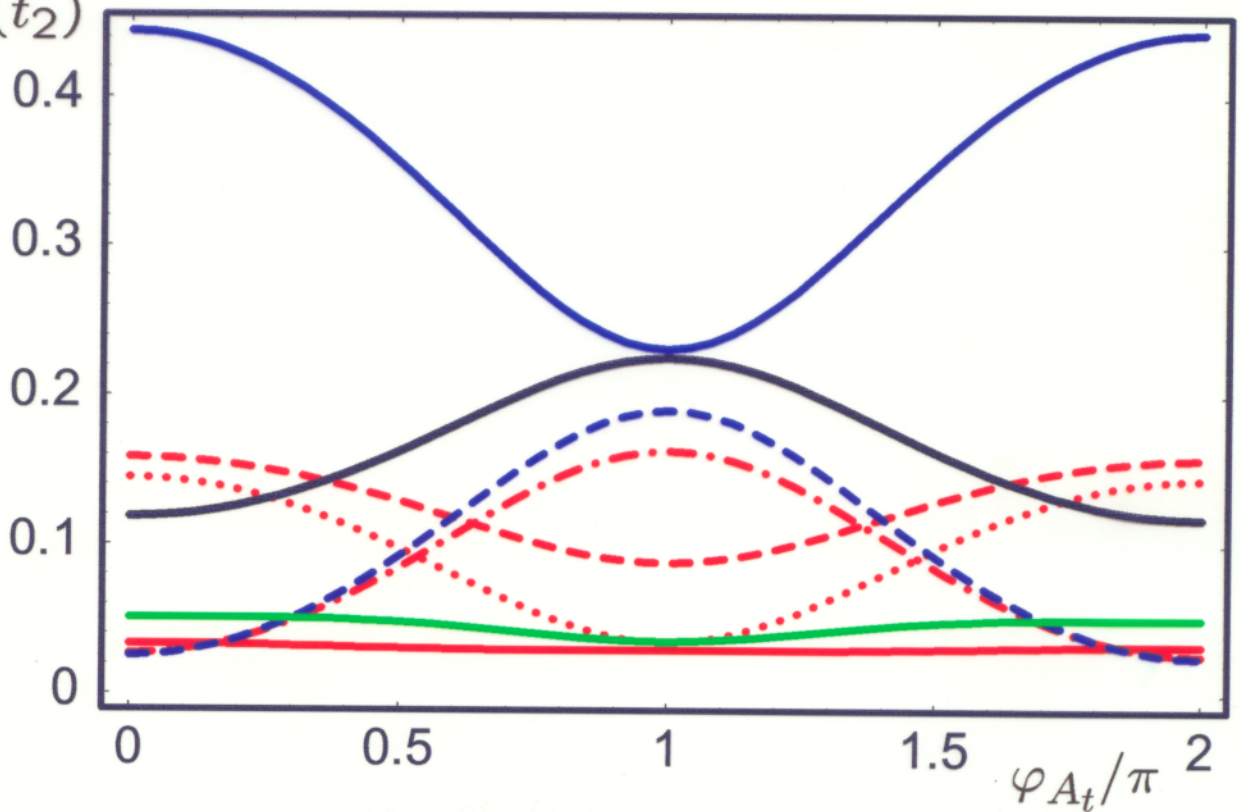
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$\Gamma(\tilde{t}_2)/\text{GeV}$



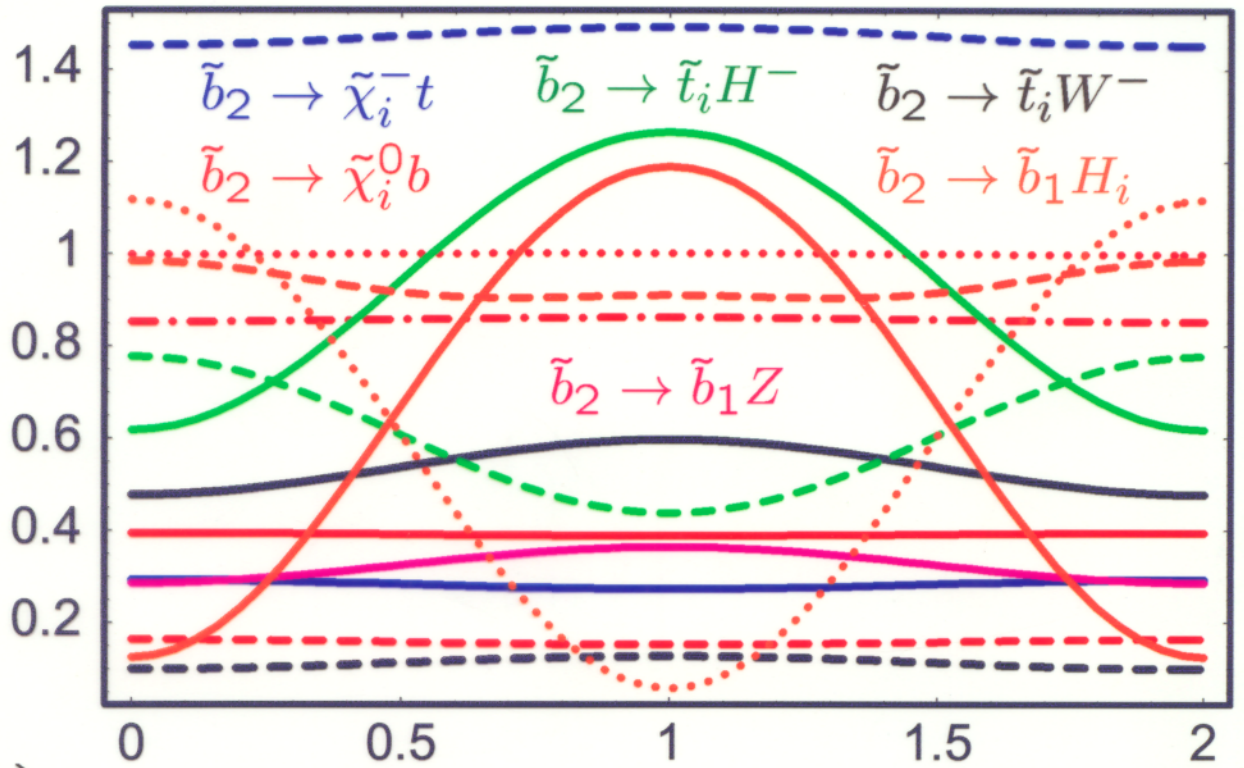
$B(\tilde{t}_2)$



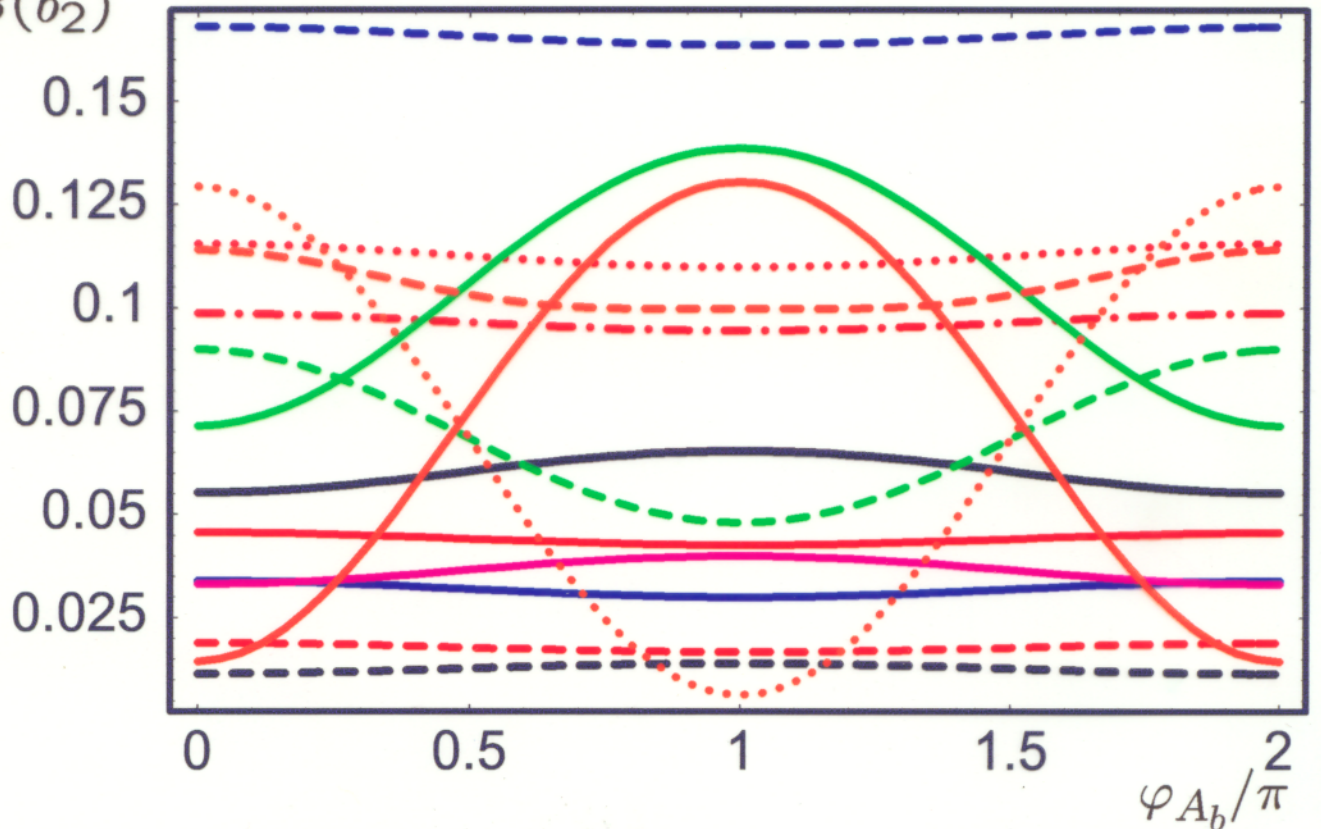
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$M_Q < M_D$, $m_{\tilde{b}_1} = 350$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{b}_2} = 700$ GeV, $m_{\tilde{t}_1} = 170$ GeV,
 $|A_t| = |A_b| = 600$ GeV, $\varphi_{A_t} = 0$, $|\mu| = 350$ GeV, $\varphi_\mu = 0$,
 $M_2 = 200$ GeV, $\varphi_{M_1} = 0$, $\tan\beta = 30$, $m_{H^+} = 150$ GeV

$\Gamma(\tilde{b}_2)/\text{GeV}$



$B(\tilde{b}_2)$



Conclusion and outlook

→ stop decays

→ $M_{\tilde{t}_{RL}}^2 = m_t (A_t - \mu^* / \tan \beta)$

→ large mixing

→ $\varphi_{\tilde{t}} \sim \varphi_{A_t}$

→ pronounced φ_{A_t} dependence of BR

→ knowledge of $\cos \theta_{\tilde{t}}$: possibility to fix φ_{A_t} , $|A_t|$

→ sbottom decays

→ $M_{\tilde{b}_{RL}}^2 = m_b (A_b - \mu^* \times \tan \beta)$

→ smaller mixing

→ φ_{A_b} dependence of BR smaller

→ reasonable φ_{A_b} dependence of decays into Higgs channels

Outlook

→ Parameter determination

→ Discussion of three-body decays of stops

→ Full SUSY QCD corrections