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# *CPV and Charged Higgs at SuperKEKB*

## References

- “SuperKEKB Letter of Intent (LoI)”, KEK Report 2004-4.
- “Physics at Super B Factory”, A. G. Akeroyd et al., hep-ex/0406071.
- 6<sup>th</sup> Workshop at Higher Luminosity B Factories, Nov. 16-18, 2004 at KEK  
( <http://belle.kek.jp/superb/workshop/2004/HL6/> ).

**M. Hazumi (KEK)**

CPNSH2, Dec. 2-3, 2004

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# Introduction

## Abstract

SuperKEKB is a proposed major upgrade of the KEK B factory to achieve an unprecedented luminosity of  $5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , about 40 times larger than the present world record achieved by the KEKB collider. It is an ideal machine to elucidate the **new physics flavor problem in the LHC era**. In this talk we explain **clean new physics signals in CP violation in B decays**, which can be studied at SuperKEKB but can not at LHC. We also briefly mention charged Higgs studies in B decays, which are also unique at SuperKEKB.

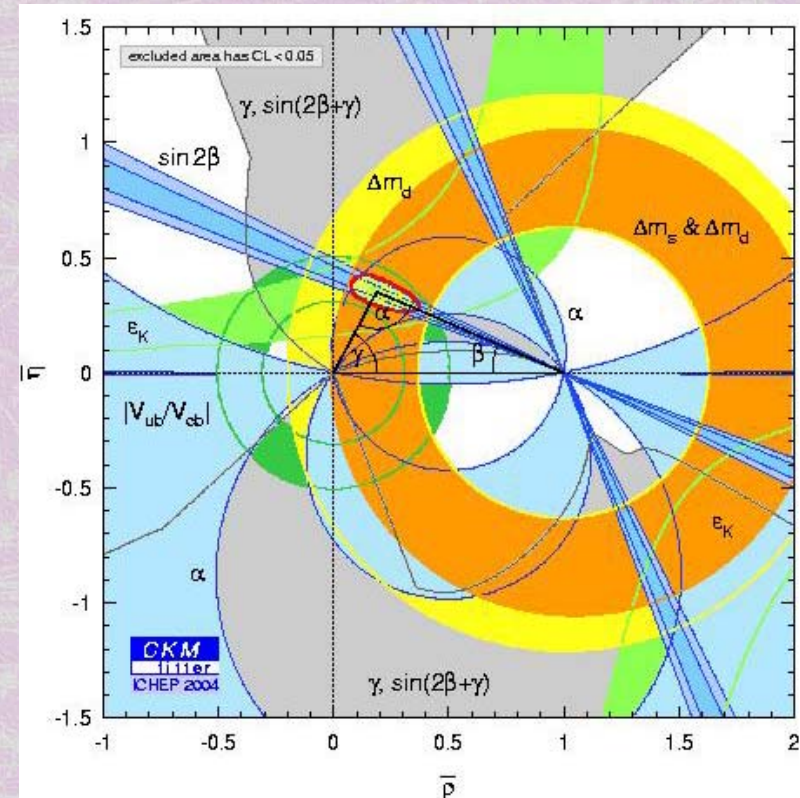
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We also show that different SUSY breaking scenarios can be discriminated by using these measurements.



# Kobayashi-Maskawa (KM) model of $CP$ violation

- Beautiful agreements so far!
  - KM is fairly well tested !
  - Unlikely to see a large deviation from KM
- New paradigm: search for corrections to KM from BSM
  - Difficulty in Baryogenesis
  - Many  $CP$ -violating phases in BSM
- Present constraints mainly with transitions between
  - $3^{\text{rd}} \leftrightarrow 1^{\text{st}}$  generations
  - $2^{\text{nd}} \leftrightarrow 1^{\text{st}}$  generations



**$b \leftrightarrow s$  ( $3^{\text{rd}} \leftrightarrow 2^{\text{nd}}$ )  
should be explored !**



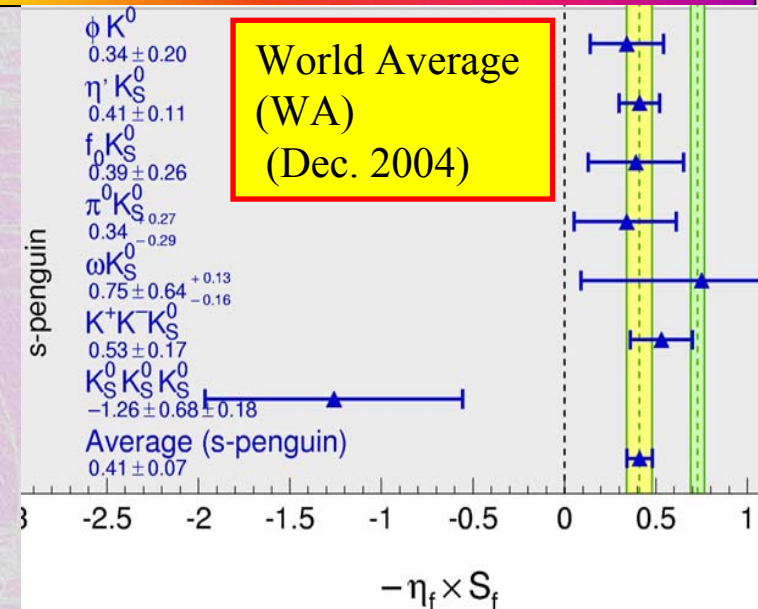
# Possible discovery before LHC

$$\sin 2\phi_1(b \rightarrow s\bar{q}q) = \begin{cases} 0.39 \pm 0.11 & (\text{Belle}) \\ 0.42 \pm 0.10 & (\text{BABAR}) \end{cases}$$

WA

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\phi_1(b \rightarrow s\bar{q}q) &= 0.41 \pm 0.07 \\ \sin 2\phi_1(b \rightarrow c\bar{c}s) &= 0.726 \pm 0.037 \end{aligned}$$

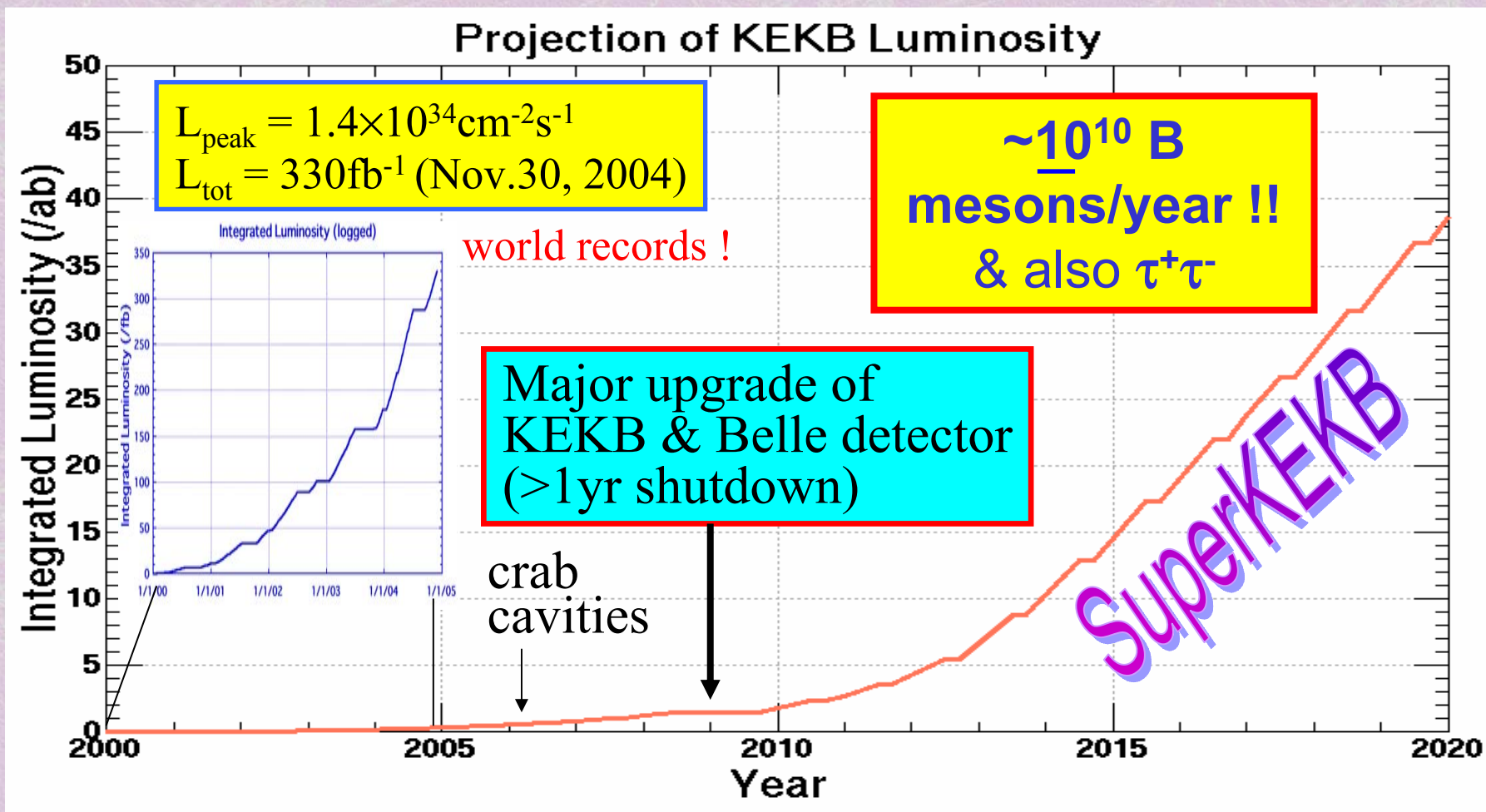
$$\text{CL} = 1.2 \times 10^{-4} (3.8\sigma)$$



$\sim 1 \text{ab}^{-1}$  (by 2008) from each  $\rightarrow > 7\sigma$  observation if the central value unchanged.  
 Large impact on LHC physics and cosmology if new CPV in  $b \rightarrow s$ :  
 e.g. MFV (mSUGRA etc.)? ~~Gauge mediated SUSY breaking?~~

To know what the new physics really is, however,  
 we need much higher luminosity and “synergy” with LHC.

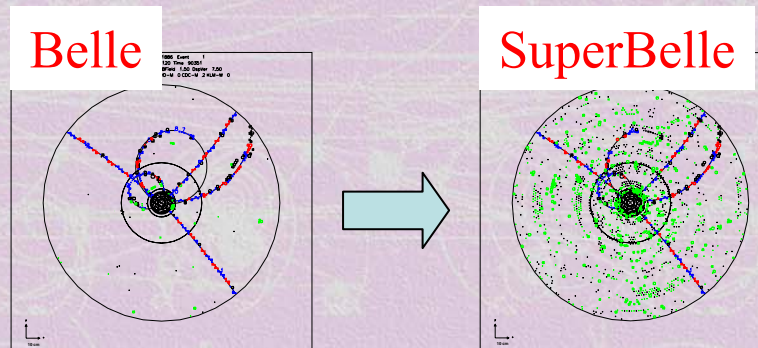
# KEKB Collider Upgrade Scenario





# Measurements in Clean Environment

- Cleaner than hadron machines even after the upgrade
  - Many off-timing hits, but typical track eff. 91%  $\rightarrow$  89%

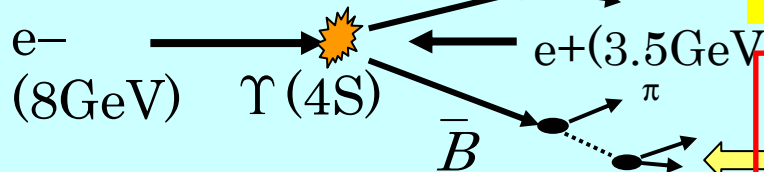


- $B$  decays with neutrinos  
 $B \rightarrow \underline{D\tau\nu}, \tau\nu, \underline{ul\nu}$  etc.

Charged Higgs

$V_{ub}$

**$B$  meson beam !**



$D\tau\nu$  etc.

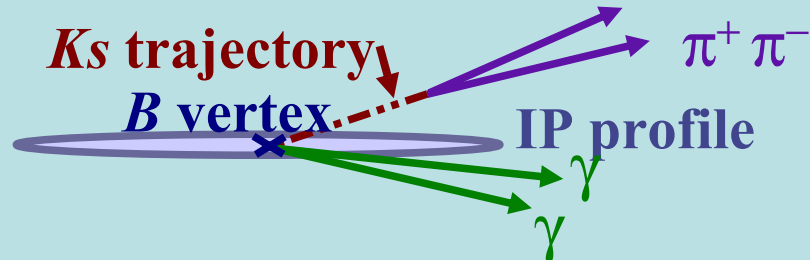
full (0.1~0.3%) reconstruction  
 $B \rightarrow D\pi$  etc.

- $B$  decays with  $\gamma, \pi^0$   
 $B \rightarrow Xs\gamma, \pi^0\pi^0$  etc.

direct CPV

$\phi_2(\alpha)$  isospin analysis

- $B$  vertex reconstruction with  $K_s$  only !  
 $B \rightarrow K_s\pi^0, K_s\pi^0\gamma$  etc.



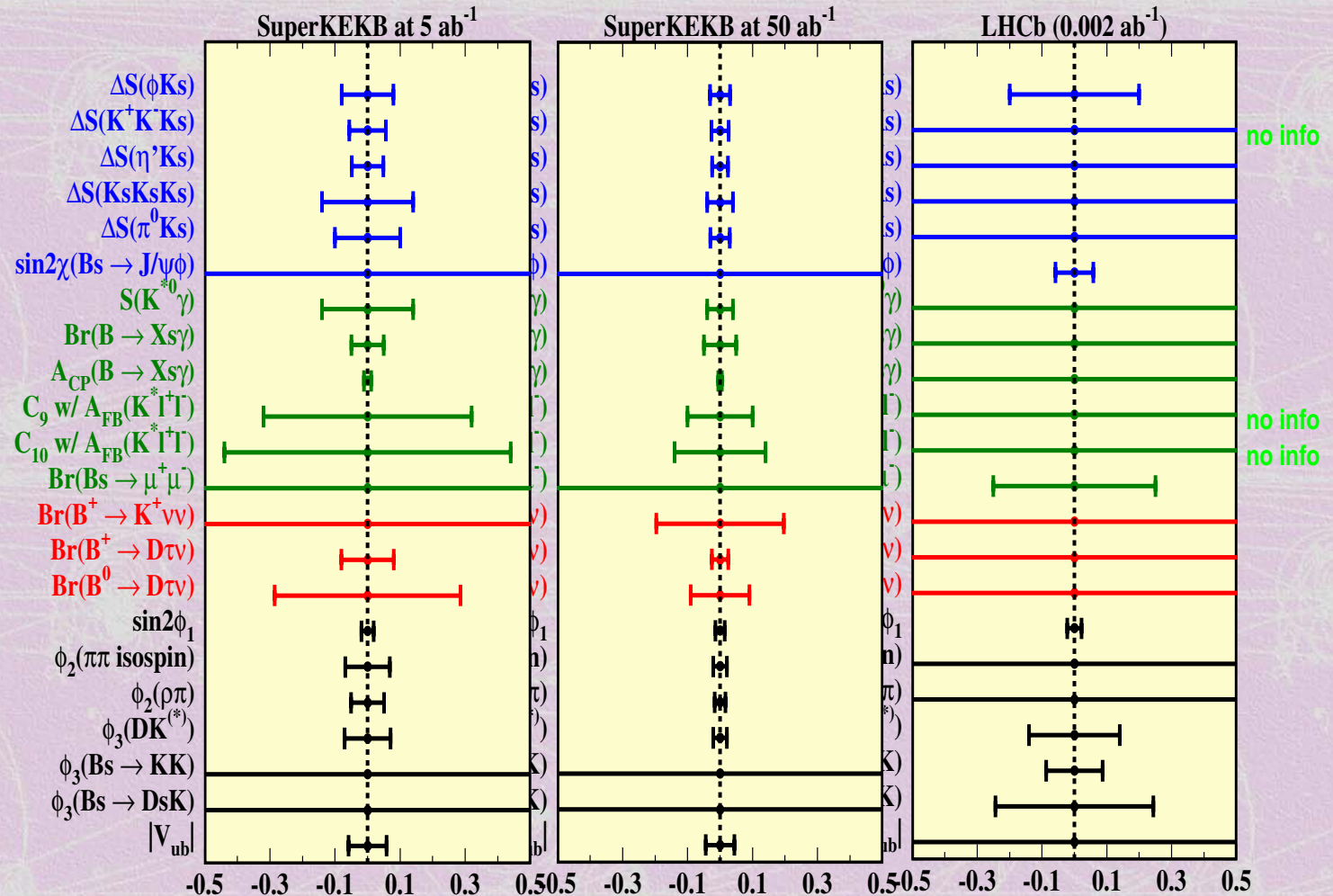
# Expected Sensitivities at SuperKEKB

SuperKEKB  $5\text{ab}^{-1}$

SuperKEKB  $50\text{ab}^{-1}$

LHCb  $2\text{fb}^{-1}$

| SuperKEKB                 |                       |                        |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                           | ( $5\text{ab}^{-1}$ ) | ( $50\text{ab}^{-1}$ ) |
| CPV ( $b \rightarrow s$ ) | 0.079                 | 0.031                  |
|                           | 0.056                 | 0.026                  |
|                           | 0.049                 | 0.024                  |
|                           | 0.14                  | 0.04                   |
|                           | 0.10                  | 0.03                   |
|                           | ×                     | ×                      |
| FCNC                      | 0.14                  | 0.04                   |
|                           | 5%                    | 5%                     |
|                           | 0.011                 | $5 \times 10^{-3}$     |
|                           | 32%                   | 10%                    |
|                           | 44%                   | 14%                    |
|                           | ×                     | ×                      |
| w/ $\nu$                  |                       | $5.1\sigma$            |
|                           | 8%                    | 2.5%                   |
|                           | $3.5\sigma$           | 9%                     |
| CKM                       | 0.019                 | 0.014                  |
|                           | $3.9^\circ$           | $1.2^\circ$            |
|                           | $2.9^\circ$           | $0.9^\circ$            |
|                           | $4^\circ$             | $1.2^\circ$            |
|                           | ×                     | ×                      |
|                           | ×                     | ×                      |
|                           | 5.8%                  | 4.4%                   |



and rich  $\tau$  physics





# Rare B decay Reach super B fac. & hadron facilities

All numbers are per year except current B factories (cumulative Through 2005)

Best measurement  
Greater reach?  
Hadronic:  $B \rightarrow \mu\mu$   
 $e+e^-$ :  $s\nu\nu, \tau\nu, \gamma\gamma, K^*\gamma$

Including additional rare  $\Delta b$  and  $B_s$  modes not in Table  
 $10^{35}$  reach < BTeV/LHCb  
 $10^{36}$  reach ~ BTeV/LHCb

(Table compiled by SBF E2 subgroup & E2 convenors)

Burdman/Butler/Shipsey/Yamamoto

| Decay Mode<br>(Br. Ratio)  | HADRONIC EXP.                    |                                    |                        | B-FACTORY                               |   |  |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--|
|  | CDF /D0<br>(2 fb <sup>-1</sup> ) | BTeV /LHC-b<br>(10 <sup>7</sup> s) | ATLAS /CMS<br>(1 Year) | BABAR /BELLE<br>(0.5 ab <sup>-1</sup> ) | 10 <sup>35</sup><br>(1 ab <sup>-1</sup> ) | 10 <sup>36</sup><br>(10 ab <sup>-1</sup> ) |
| $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$<br>(3.29 ± .21 ± .21) × 10 <sup>-4</sup><br>With B Tags             |                                  |                                    |                        | 11K<br>1.7K                             | 22K<br>3.4K                               | 220K<br>34K                                |
| $B \rightarrow K^* \gamma$<br>(3 - 8) × 10 <sup>-5</sup><br>$\delta(A_{CP})$                   | 170/-                            | 27K/24K<br>0.01                    |                        | 6K<br>0.02                              | 12K<br>0.01                               | 120K<br>< 0.01                             |
| $B \rightarrow X_s \nu \bar{\nu}$<br>(4.1 ± 0.9) × 10 <sup>-5</sup>                            |                                  |                                    |                        | 8                                       | 16  | 160  |
| $B \rightarrow K^* \nu \bar{\nu}$<br>(5 × 10 <sup>-6</sup> )                                   |                                  |                                    |                        | 1.5                                     | 3   | 30   |
| $B \rightarrow X_s \mu^+ \mu^-$<br>(6.0 ± 1.5) × 10 <sup>-6</sup>                              |                                  | 7.2K/-                             |                        | 300                                     | 600                                       | 6K   |
| $B \rightarrow X_s e^+ e^-$  |                                  |                                    |                        | 350                                     | 700                                       | 7K   |
| $B \rightarrow K^* \mu^+ \mu^-$<br>(2 ± 1) × 10 <sup>-6</sup>                                  | 61/60-150                        | 4.4 k<br>/4.5k                     | 665/4.2K               | 120                                     | 240                                       | 2.4K                                       |
| $B \rightarrow K^* e^+ e^-$  |                                  |                                    |                        | 150                                     | 300                                       | 3K   |
| $B_d^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$<br>(10 <sup>-7</sup> )                                       |                                  |                                    |                        | < 10 <sup>-5</sup>                      | < 5 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>                    | < 10 <sup>-6</sup>                         |
| $B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$<br>$B_s$ (10 <sup>-9</sup> )<br>$B_d$ (8 × 10 <sup>-11</sup> ) | 5/1.5-6<br>0/0                   | 10/11<br>2/2                       | 9/7<br>0.7/20          | < 10 <sup>-8</sup>                      | < 5 × 10 <sup>-9</sup>                    | < 10 <sup>-9</sup>                         |
| $B_d^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$<br>(10 <sup>-14</sup> )  |                                  |                                    |                        | < 10 <sup>-8</sup>                      | < 5 × 10 <sup>-9</sup>                    | < 10 <sup>-9</sup>                         |
| $B \rightarrow \tau \nu$<br>(5 × 10 <sup>-5</sup> )  |                                  |                                    |                        | 17                                      | 34  | 350  |
| $B \rightarrow \mu \nu$<br>(1.6 × 10 <sup>-7</sup> )   |                                  |                                    |                        | 8                                       | 16  | 150  |
| $B^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$<br>(10 <sup>-8</sup> )   |                                  |                                    |                        | 0.4                                     | 0.8                                       | 8  |



# Two Key Questions

- How can we synthesize these measurements to identify flavor structure and differentiate new physics models ?

CPV  
 $B \rightarrow \phi K_s$   
 $B \rightarrow \eta' K_s$   
 $B \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$   
 $b \rightarrow s\gamma$   
 ....  
 Branching ratios  
 $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$   
 $B \rightarrow K^*\nu\nu$   
 ....  
 F-B asymmetries  
 tau decays (LFV)  
 .....

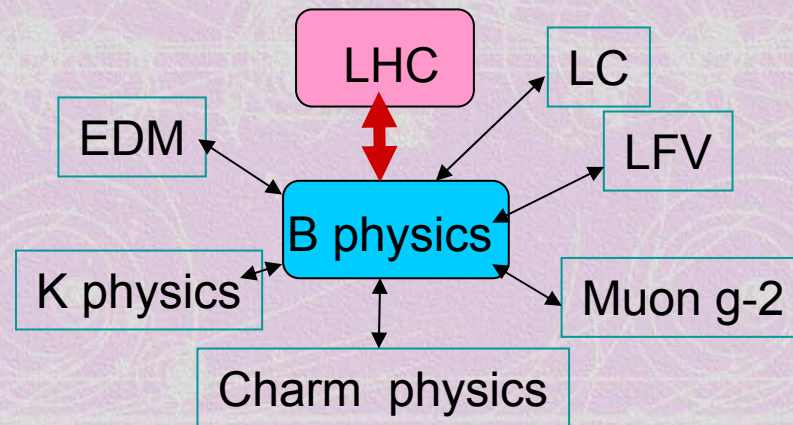
many observables

Effective Field Theory  
 $\langle H_{\text{eff}} \rangle = \sum C_i Q_i$

SUSY1  
 SUSY2  
 SUSY3  
 ....  
 SUSY-GUT1  
 SUSY-GUT2  
 ....  
 Extra dim. 1  
 Extra dim. 2  
 ....  
 LR sym. 1  
 LR sym. 2  
 .....

many BSMs

- What is a possible “synergy” with LHC (and others) ?



# If LHC discovers SUSY, then ...

FCNC

squark/slepton mass matrix

$$(m_{\tilde{q}}^2)_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{11}^2 & m_{12}^2 & m_{13}^2 \\ m_{21}^2 & m_{22}^2 & m_{23}^2 \\ m_{31}^2 & m_{32}^2 & m_{33}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Off-diagonal terms  
Flavor Structure  
Luminosity frontier

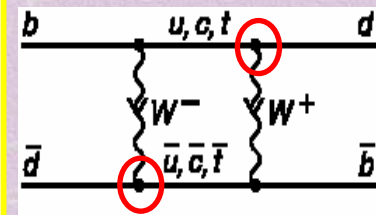
Diagonal terms  
Mass Spectrum  
Energy frontier  
(LHC, LC)

Cf. Physics of top quark

(the heaviest elementary particle today)

Direct production, Mass, width etc. → CDF/D0

Off-diagonal couplings, phase → BaBar/Belle



$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$



# SUSY breaking at SuperKEKB

➤ T. Goto, Y.Okada, Y.Shimizu, T.Shindou, M.Tanaka, hep-ph/0306093, also in SuperKEKB LoI

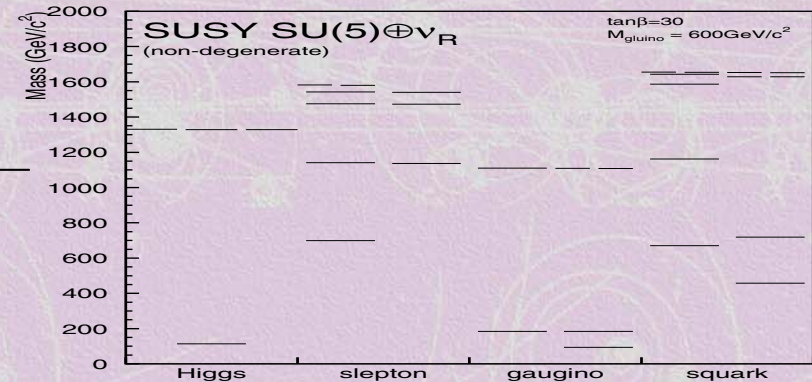
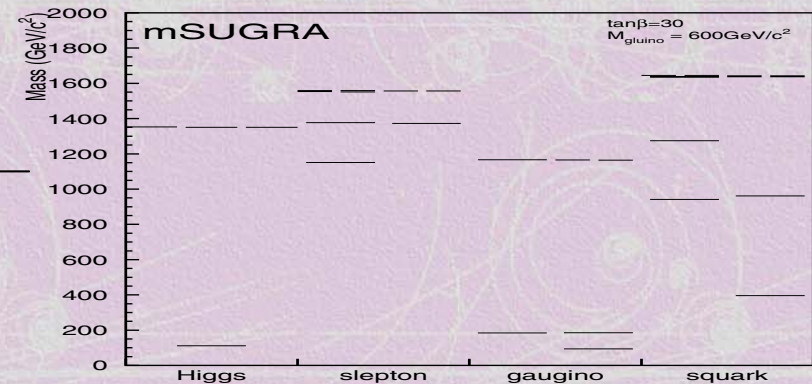
## Representative SUSY scenarios a la SUGRA

### SUSY Models

$\text{squark } (m_{\tilde{d}_R}^2)_{23} \leftrightarrow \text{slepton } (m_{\tilde{l}_L}^2)_{23}$

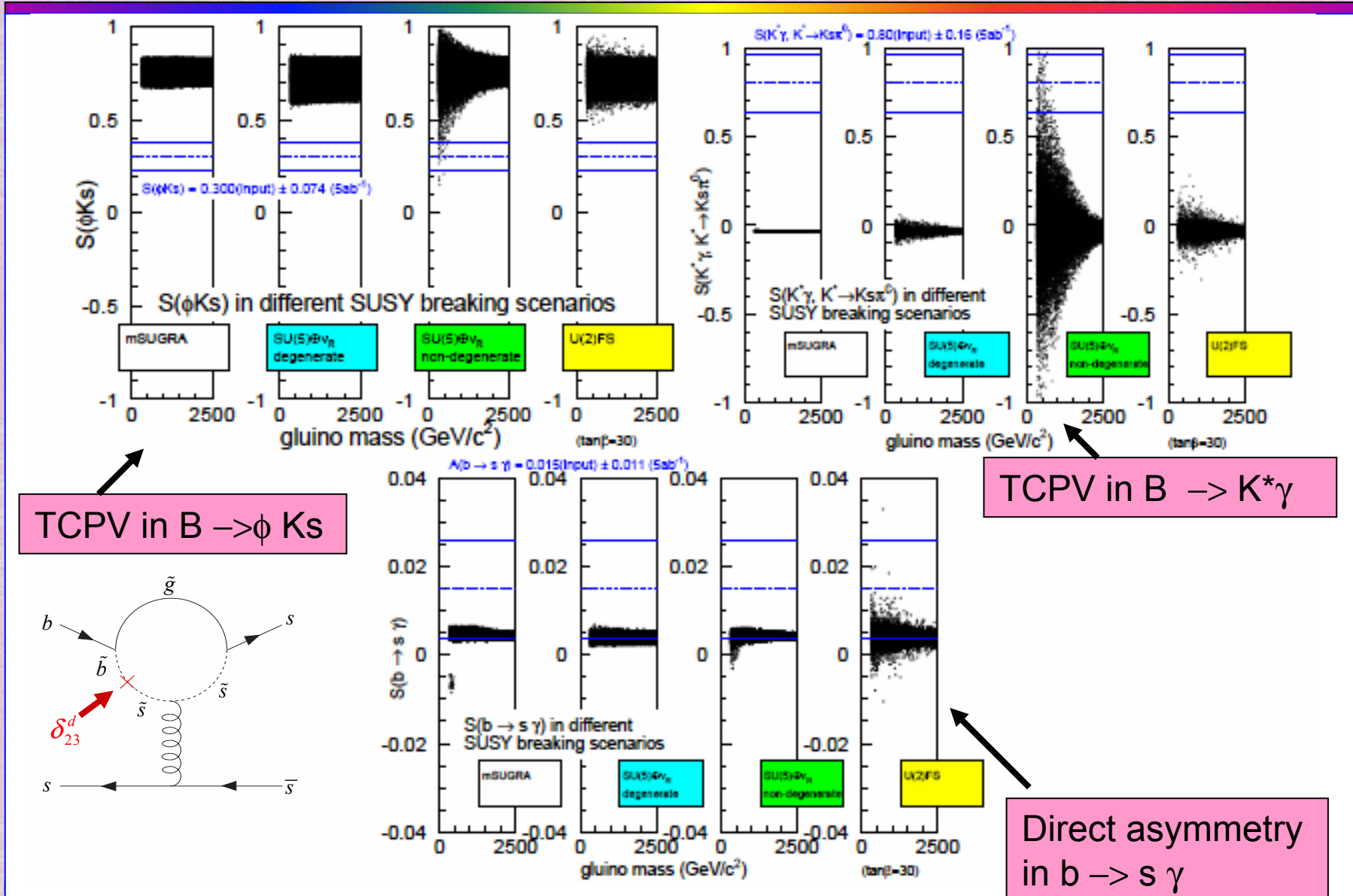
|          |  |  |
|----------|--|--|
| <b>1</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>mSUGRA</b></li> <li>- <math>\mathcal{L}_{\text{soft}}</math> is flavor blind</li> <li>- KM mixings</li> </ul>                    | <p style="text-align: center;">mixing in <math>\tilde{q}_L</math></p>  |
| <b>2</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SUSY SU(5) w/ <math>V_R</math></b></li> <li>- Large mixing in <math>V</math></li> <li>- KM mixings</li> </ul>                    | <p style="text-align: center;">mixing in <math>\tilde{d}_R, \tilde{l}_L</math></p> <p style="text-align: right; color: blue;">New CP phase</p>   |
| <b>3</b> | <p>Mass of <math>V_R</math></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degenerate</li> <li>Non-degenerate</li> </ul>   | <p style="text-align: center;">small 2-3 mixing in <math>\tilde{d}_R</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">large 2-3 mixing in <math>\tilde{d}_R</math></p>  |
| <b>4</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>U(2) flavor symmetry</b></li> <li>- 1,2 gen. (u,d,c,s,e,<math>\mu</math>)</li> <li>- 3rd gen. (t,b,<math>\tau</math>)</li> </ul> | <p style="text-align: center;">U(2) doblet</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U(2) singlet</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\rightarrow O(\lambda^2)</math> 2-3 mixing in <math>\tilde{q}_L</math></p> |

Similar SUSY mass spectra (hard to distinguish)



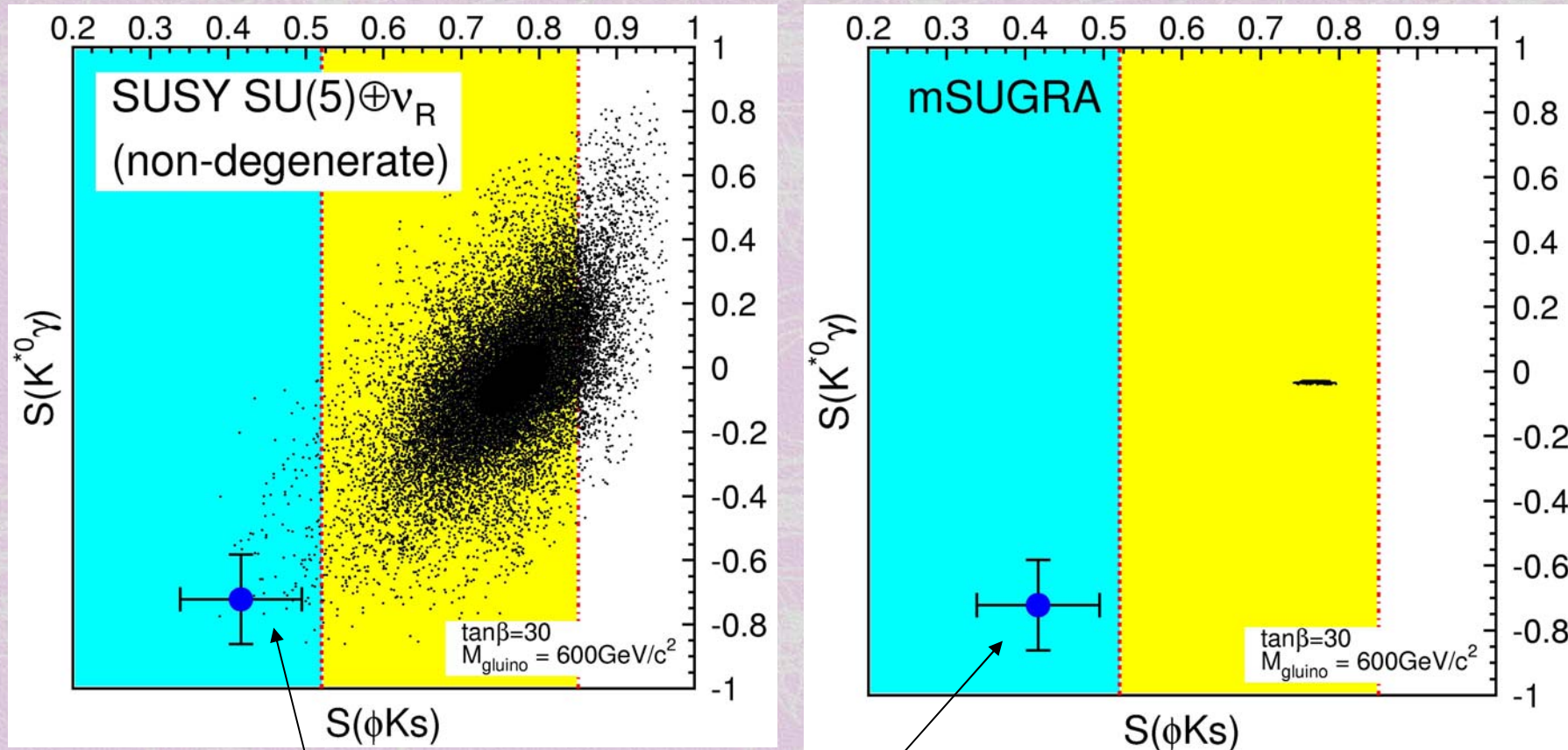
Can we differentiate these 4 scenarios at SuperKEKB ?

# SUSY breaking at SuperKEKB





# CPV in $b \rightarrow s$ and SUSY breaking



Expected precision at  $5 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

- Correlations are useful to differentiate new physics models

# Pattern of the deviation from the SM

Unitarity triangle

Rare decays

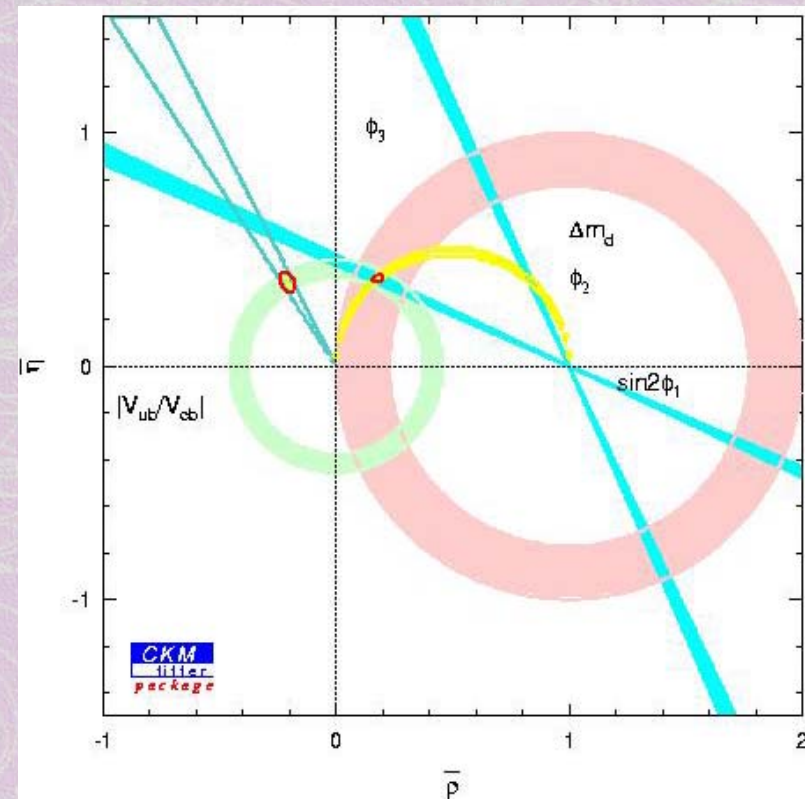
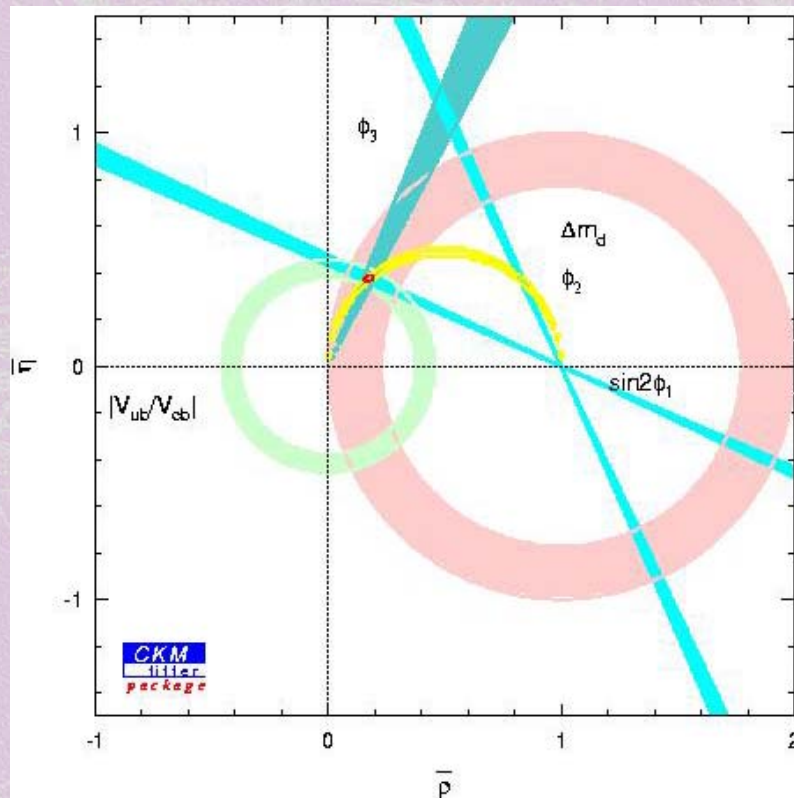
|  | Bd-<br>unitarity | $\varepsilon$ | $\Delta m(\text{Bs})$ | B- $\rightarrow\phi\text{Ks}$ | B- $\rightarrow\text{Ms}\gamma$<br>indirect CP | b- $\rightarrow\text{s}\gamma$<br>direct CP |
|--|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>mSUGRA</b>                                      | -                | -             | -                     | -                             | -  | +   |
| <b>SU(5)SUSY<br/>GUT + vR<br/>(degenerate)</b>     | -                | +             | +                     | -                             | +  | -   |
| <b>SU(5)SUSY<br/>GUT + vR<br/>(non-degenerate)</b> | -                | -             | +                     | ++                            | ++   | +   |
| <b>U(2) Flavor<br/>symmetry</b>                    | +                | +             | +                     | ++                            | ++   | ++  |

++: Large, +: sizable, -: small

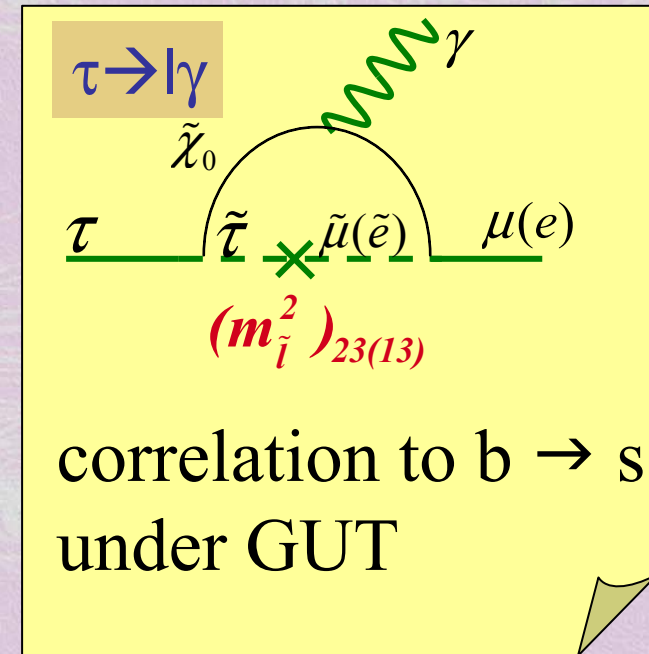
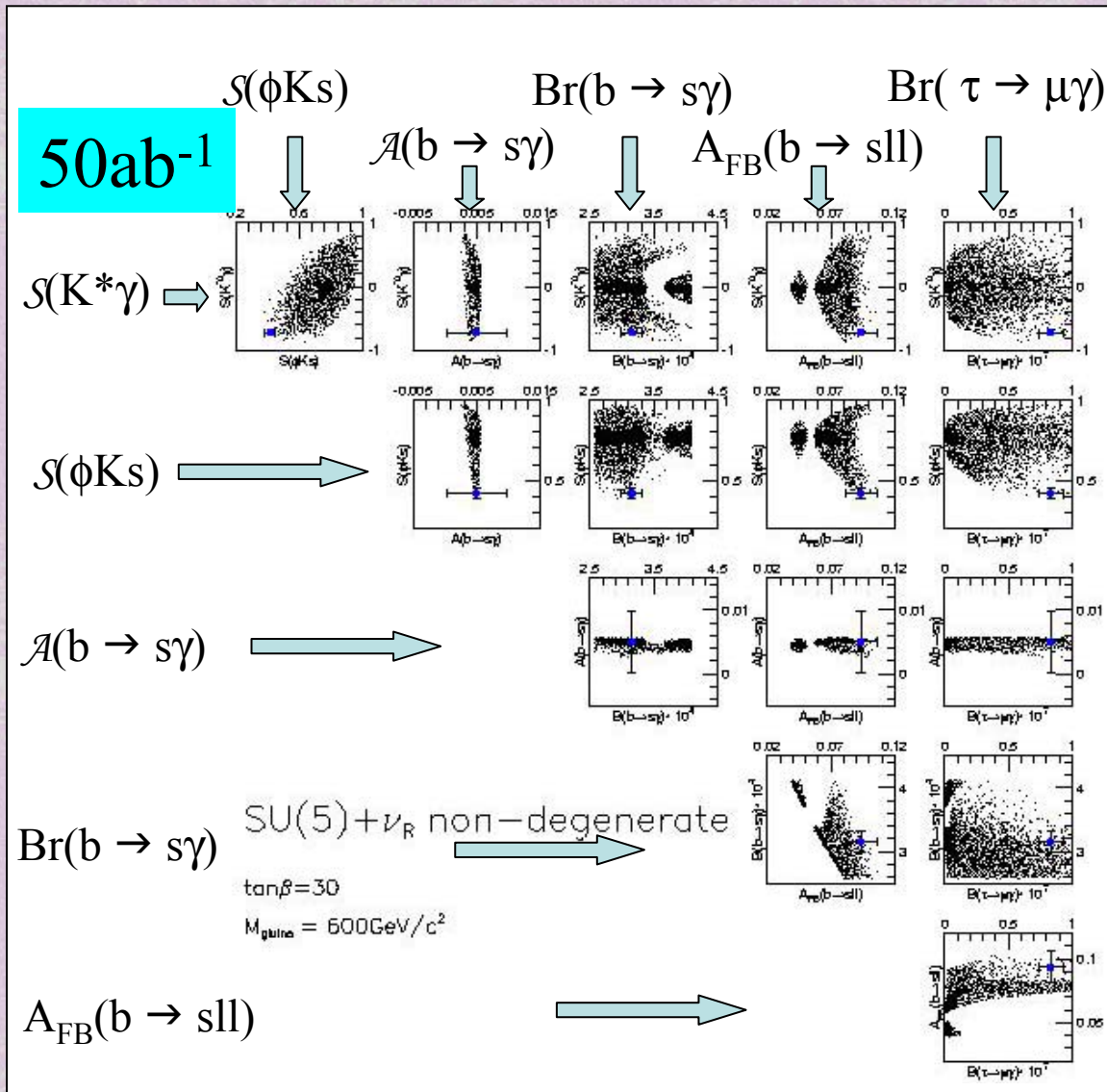


# CKM Unitarity Triangle (in)consistency

Two cases at  $50 \text{ ab}^{-1}$



# More tests of SUSY breaking scenarios





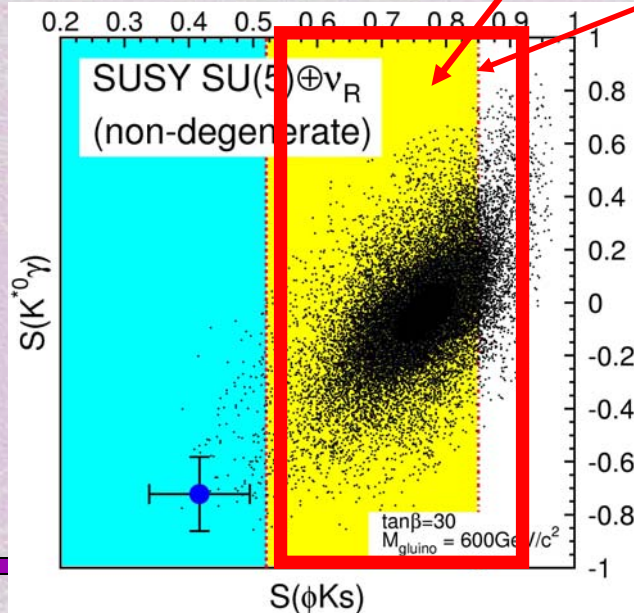
# SUSY vs. Warped Extra Dimensions

Agashe, Perez, Soni,  
 hep-ph/0406101(PRL);  
 hep-ph/0408134

at LHCb

SuperKEKB

|     | $\Delta m_{B_s}$                 | $S_{B_s \rightarrow \psi\phi}$ | $S_{B_d \rightarrow \phi K_s}$ | $Br[b \rightarrow sl^+l^-]$ | $S_{B_{d,s} \rightarrow K^*, \phi\gamma}$    | $S_{B_{d,s} \rightarrow \rho, K^*\gamma}$    |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| RS1 | $\Delta m_{B_s}^{SM} [1 + O(1)]$ | $O(1)$                         | $\sin 2\beta \pm O(.2)$        | $Br^{SM} [1 + O(1)]$        | $O(1)$                                       | $O(1)$                                       |
| SM  | $\Delta m_{B_s}^{SM}$            | $\lambda_c^2$                  | $\sin 2\beta$                  | $Br^{SM}$                   | $\frac{m_s}{m_b} (\sin 2\beta, \lambda_c^2)$ | $\frac{m_d}{m_b} (\lambda_c^2, \sin 2\beta)$ |



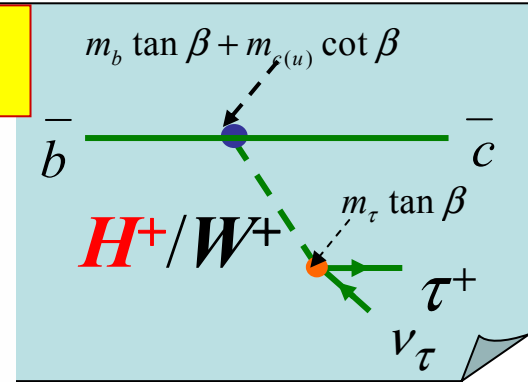
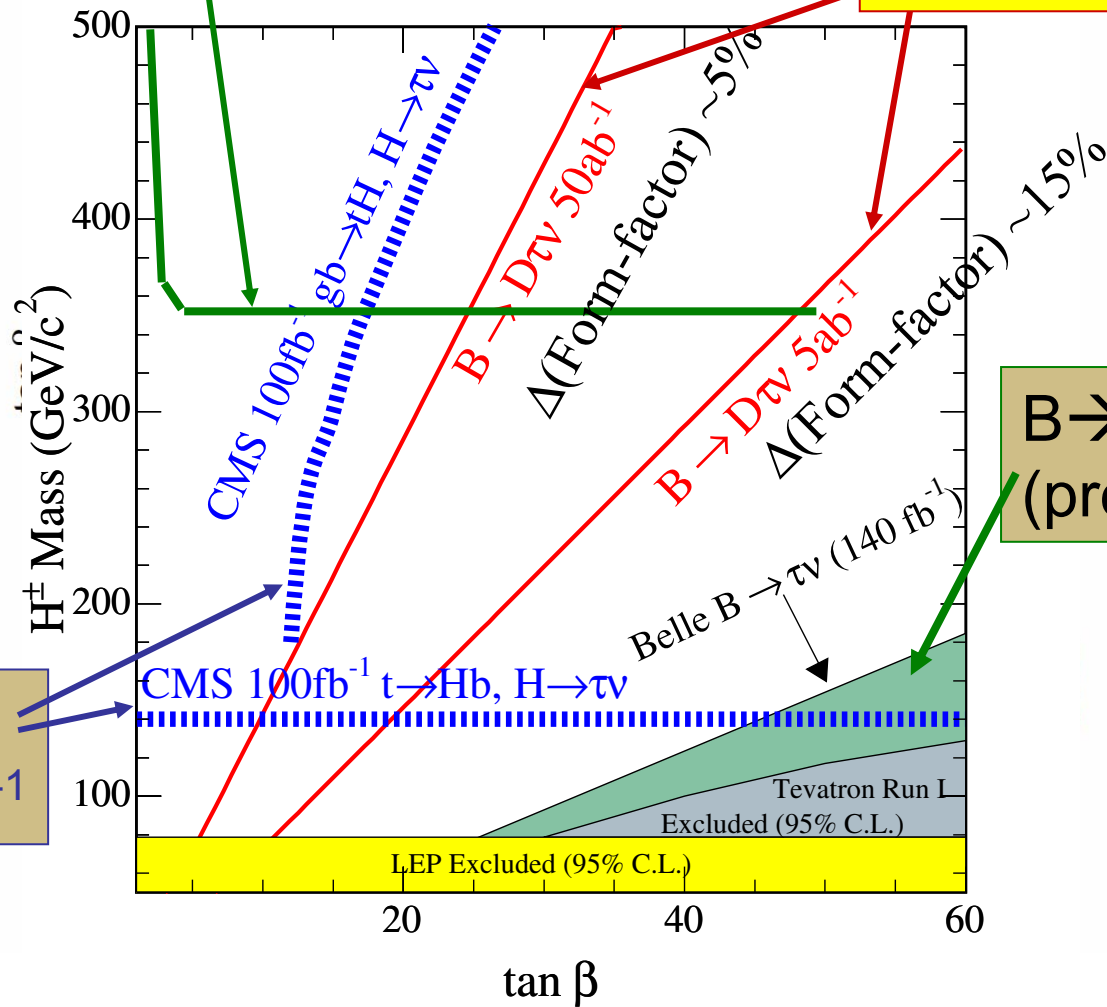
$B(B \rightarrow Xsl^+l^-) = (4.5 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-6}$  (present WA)  
 also constrains RR and LL mass insertions:  
 i.e. related to  $S(\phi K_s)$

“DNA Identification” of  
 New Physics from Flavor Structure

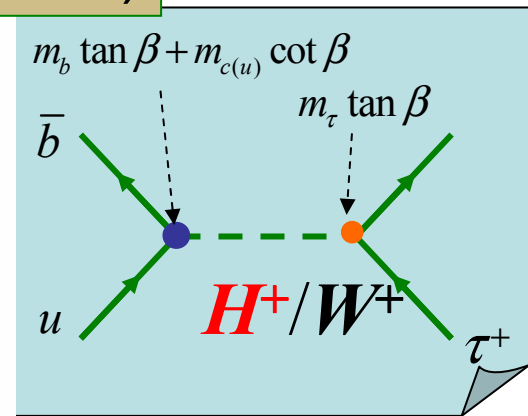
# Sensitivity for Charged Higgs (no CPV study yet)

Constraint from  $B \rightarrow Xs \gamma$

$B \rightarrow D \tau \nu$



$B \rightarrow \tau \nu$   
(present)



LHC  
100fb<sup>-1</sup>



# Summary

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- **SuperKEKB will provide  $O(10^{10})$   $B$  mesons in a very clean environment, allowing us to reconstruct rare  $B$  decays to final states with neutrals ( $\nu$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\pi^0$ ,  $K_L$  etc.), and to reconstruct  $B$ -decay vertices with  $\bar{K}_s$ .**
- **SuperKEKB will offer a unique possibility to differentiate new physics models, which can not be performed at LHC.**
- **Synergy with LHC and flavor experiments is essential. Common Benchmark Models (CBMs) will be very useful to demonstrate “synergy” effect and make a world-wide consensus.**



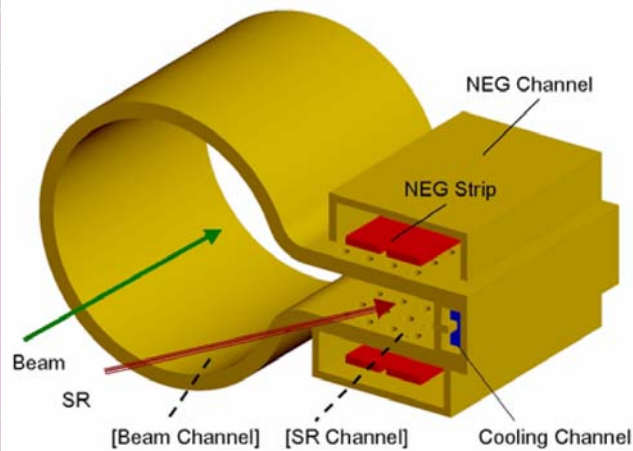
# Backup slides



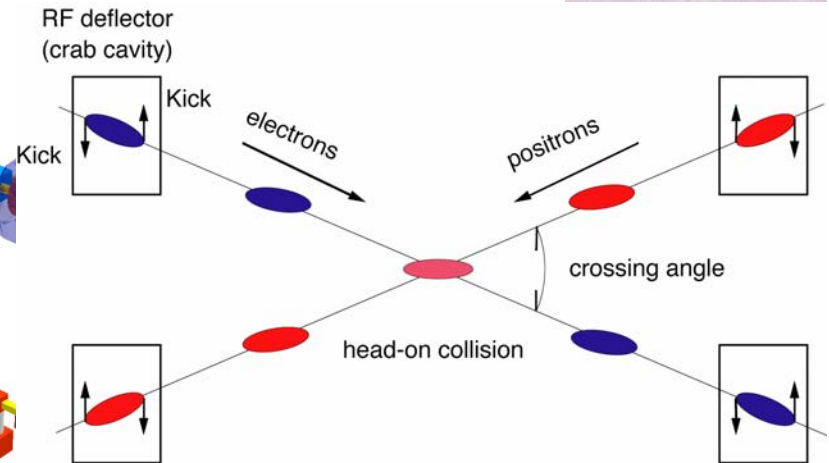
# SuperKEKB

New Beam pipe

Ante-chamber & solenoid coils for reduction of electron clouds



Linac upgrade

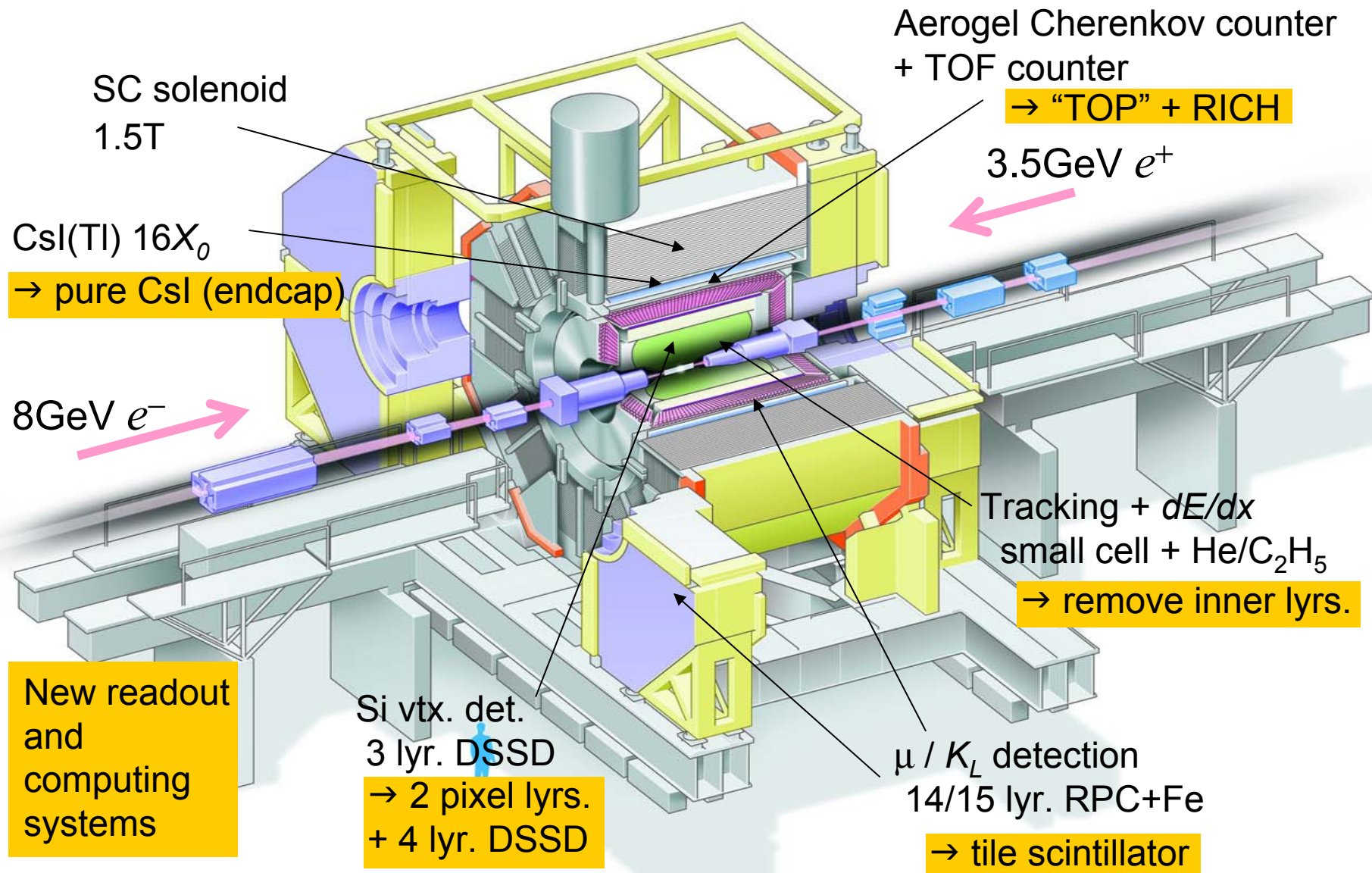


More RF power

Damping ring



# Belle Upgrade





# Other decay modes: $B^0 \rightarrow X^0 K_S$

| $X^0$      | $\xi_{CP}$ | $X^0$ decay  | P | P' | T | T' |
|------------|------------|--|---|----|---|----|
| $K^+K^-$   | $\sim +1$  |  | O | O  | O | O  |
| $\eta'$    | -1         | $\eta' \rightarrow \rho\gamma,$<br>$\eta\pi^+\pi^-$<br>$\rho \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$<br>$\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma, \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ | O | O  | O | ×  |
| $f_0(980)$ | +1         | $f_0(980) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  | O | O  | O | ×  |
| $\omega$   | -1         | $\omega \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$   | × | O  | O | ×  |
| $\pi^0$    | -1         | $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$   | × | O  | O | ×  |

- $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  for all modes
- $K_S \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$  only by *BABAR* for  $\eta' K_S$ 
  - not used for  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
- $\omega K_S$  only by Belle

