

Flavor Physics and Dark Matter in SUSY GUT Models

Yudi Santoso

Based on works with

Bhaskar Dutta & Yukihiro Mimura

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Supersymmetry

Why SUSY?

- It provides solution to hierarchy problem,
- improves gauge coupling unification,
- provides dark matter particle.

Unsolved problem:

How do we understand flavor structure within SUSY?

(How SUSY is broken?)

Flavor & SUSY

- Flavor puzzle of SUSY: (without restriction by hand) soft breaking terms allow large flavor changing processes.
- FCNC can be suppressed by flavor universal SUSY breaking:
 - Universal squarks and sleptons masses
$$m_{\tilde{U}}, m_{\tilde{D}}, m_{\tilde{Q}}, m_{\tilde{L}}, m_{\tilde{E}} = Im_0.$$
 - Universal trilinear coupling coefficients
$$A = Y A_0 \text{ (} Y = \text{Yukawa)}.$$
- Nevertheless, nonuniversality still arises through RGE,
⇒ FCNC through radiative correction.
- Within SUSY GUT - How the quark sector is related to the lepton sector?

$B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing

- Large phase is measured:

CDF: $\phi_s \in [0.28, 1.29]$

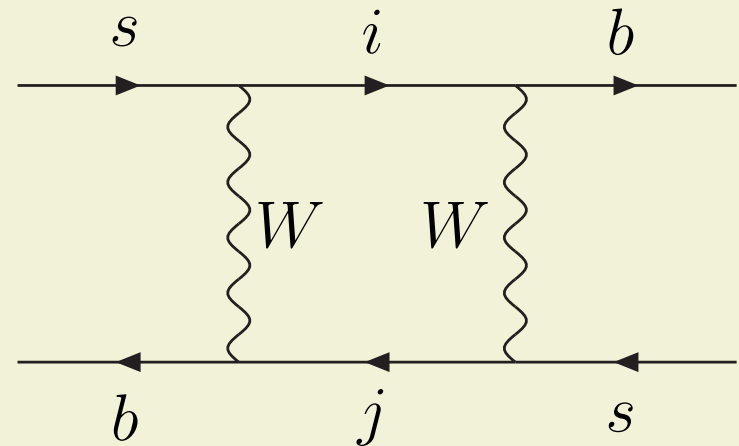
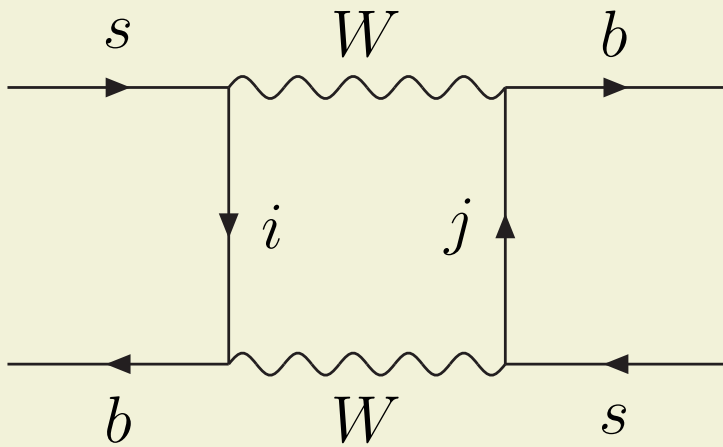
(PRL100 (2008) 161802)

D0 : $\phi_s = 0.57^{+0.30}_{-0.24}(\text{stat})^{+0.02}_{-0.07}(\text{syst})$

(PRL101 (2008) 241801)

- Standard Model:

$$\phi_s = 2\beta_s \equiv 2 \arg(-V_{ts}V_{tb}^*/V_{cs}V_{cb}^*) \simeq 0.04$$



$B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing - SUSY

- Chargino box diagrams.
- Double penguin diagrams through heavy Higgs.
This is $\propto \tan^4 \beta$ and $\propto 1/m_A^4$
(Recall also that $\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu\mu) \propto \tan^6 \beta$)

Define

$$C_{B_s} e^{2i\phi_{B_s}} = \frac{M_{12}^{\text{SM}} + M_{12}^{\text{NP}}}{M_{12}^{\text{SM}}}$$

then

$$\phi_s = 2(\beta_s - \phi_{B_s})$$

Neutrino in the GUT-shell

- Observation:
 θ_{12} (solar) - large, θ_{23} (atmospheric) - large, θ_{13} (reactor) - small, and small neutrino masses.
- Light neutrinos through seesaw:

$$\mathcal{M}_\nu^{\text{light}} = f \langle \Delta_L \rangle - Y_\nu M_R^{-1} Y_\nu^T \langle H_u^0 \rangle^2$$

Seesaw type

II

I

Δ_L is an $SU(2)_L$ triplet, and f is a Majorana coupling $\frac{1}{2}LL\Delta_L$.

- Large mixing through Majorana coupling (type II) or Dirac coupling (type I).

GUT boundary condition

Squark and slepton mass matrices:

$$M_{\tilde{F}}^2 = m_0^2[\mathbf{1} - \kappa_F U_F \text{diag}(k_1, k_2, 1) U_F^\dagger]$$

● Minimal type SU(5) :

$$\kappa_L = \kappa_{D^c}, \quad U_L = U_{D^c}, \quad \kappa_Q = \kappa_{U^c} = \kappa_{E^c} = 0$$

● Minimal type SO(10) :

$$\kappa_Q = \kappa_{U^c} = \kappa_{D^c}, \quad U_Q = U_{U^c} = U_{D^c}, \quad \kappa_L = \kappa_{E^c}$$

(To obey proton decay constraint. Dutta, Mimura and Mohapatra, PRL94 (2005) 091804, PRD72 (2005) 075009)

Neutralino Dark Matter

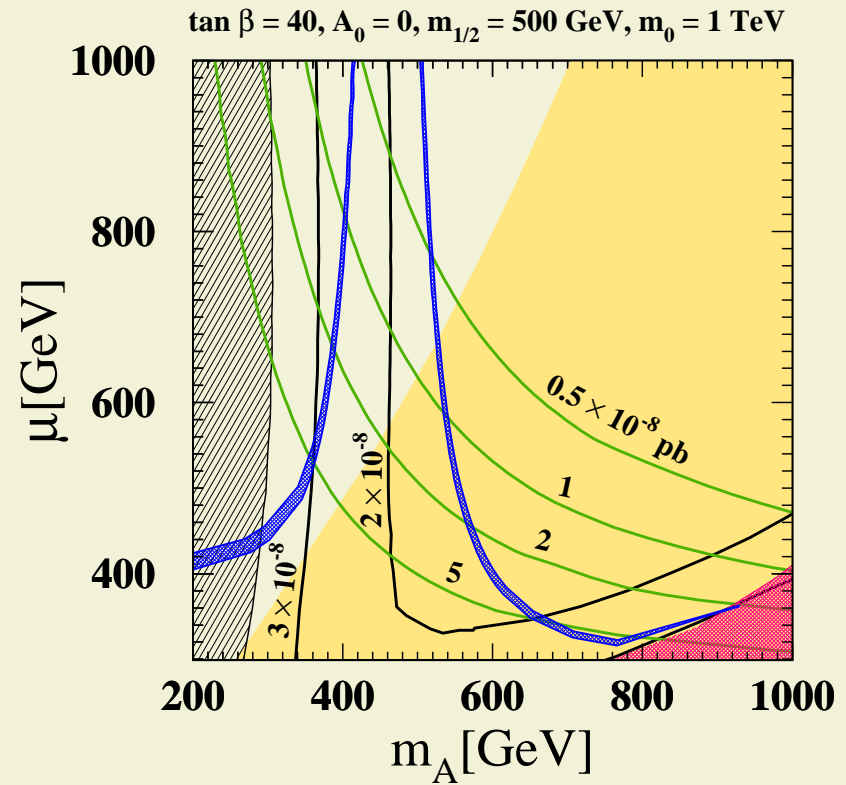
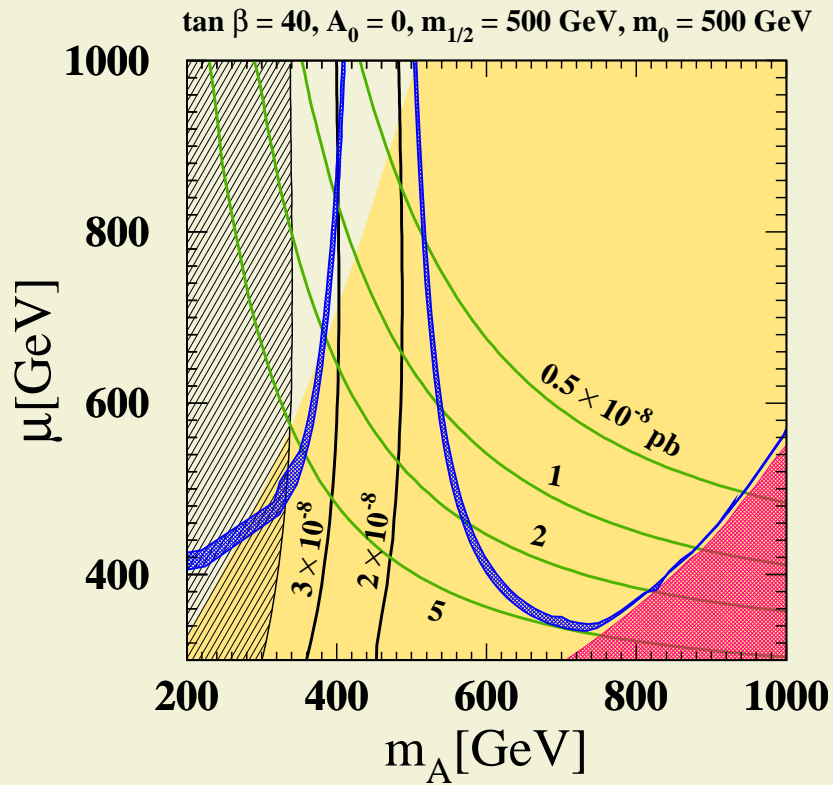
Direct detection cross section

$$\sigma_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0-p} \simeq \frac{4}{\pi} m_p^4 \left| (A^u f_u/m_u + A^c f_c/m_c + A^t f_t/m_t) \right. \\ \left. + (A^d f_d/m_d + A^s f_s/m_s + A^b f_b/m_b) \right|^2$$

where, $f_q \equiv \langle p | m_q \bar{q} q | p \rangle / m_p$, and $f_u \simeq 0.027$; $f_d \simeq 0.039$;
 $f_s \simeq 0.36$; $f_c = f_b = f_t \simeq 0.043$

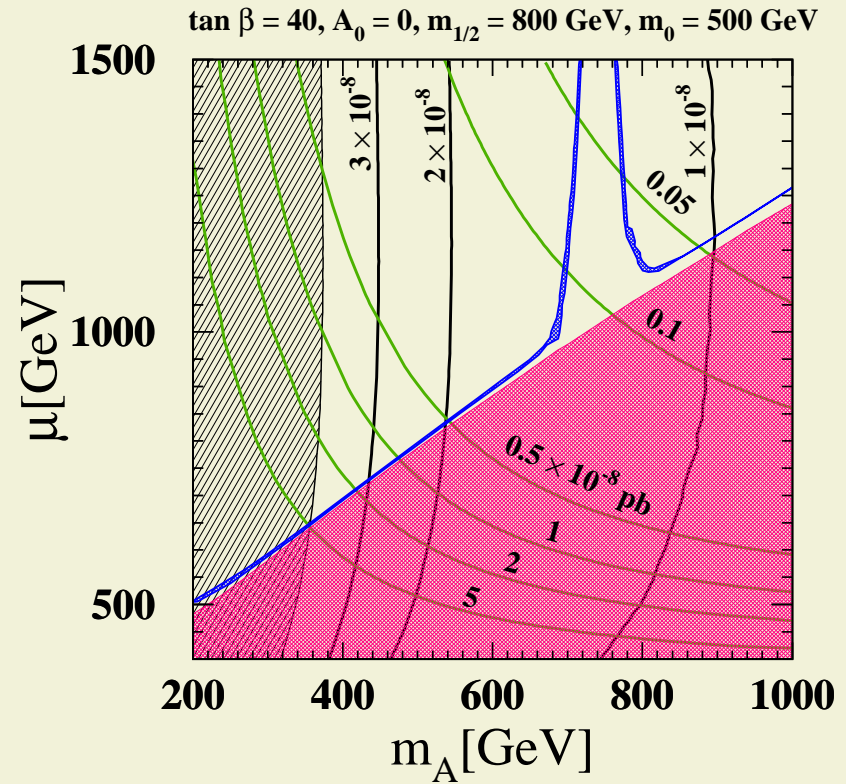
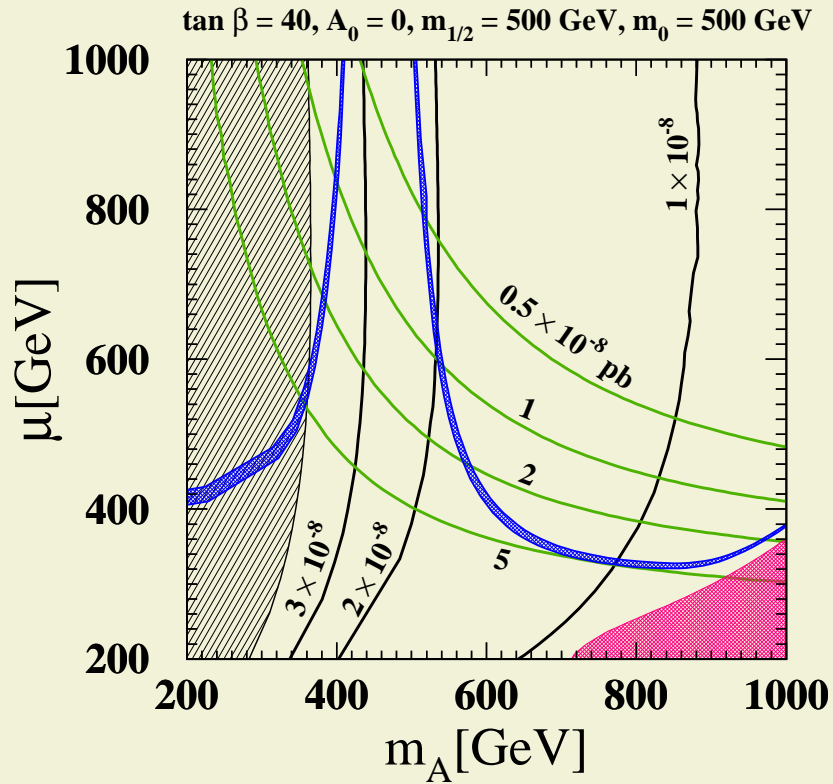
$$A^{d,s,b} = \frac{g_2^2 m_{d,s,b}}{4M_W} \left(-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta} \frac{F_h}{m_h^2} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta} \frac{F_H}{m_H^2} \right)$$
$$A^{u,c,t} = \frac{g_2^2 m_{u,c,t}}{4M_W} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta} \frac{F_h}{m_h^2} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \frac{F_H}{m_H^2} \right)$$

SU(5) $m_A - \mu$ plane

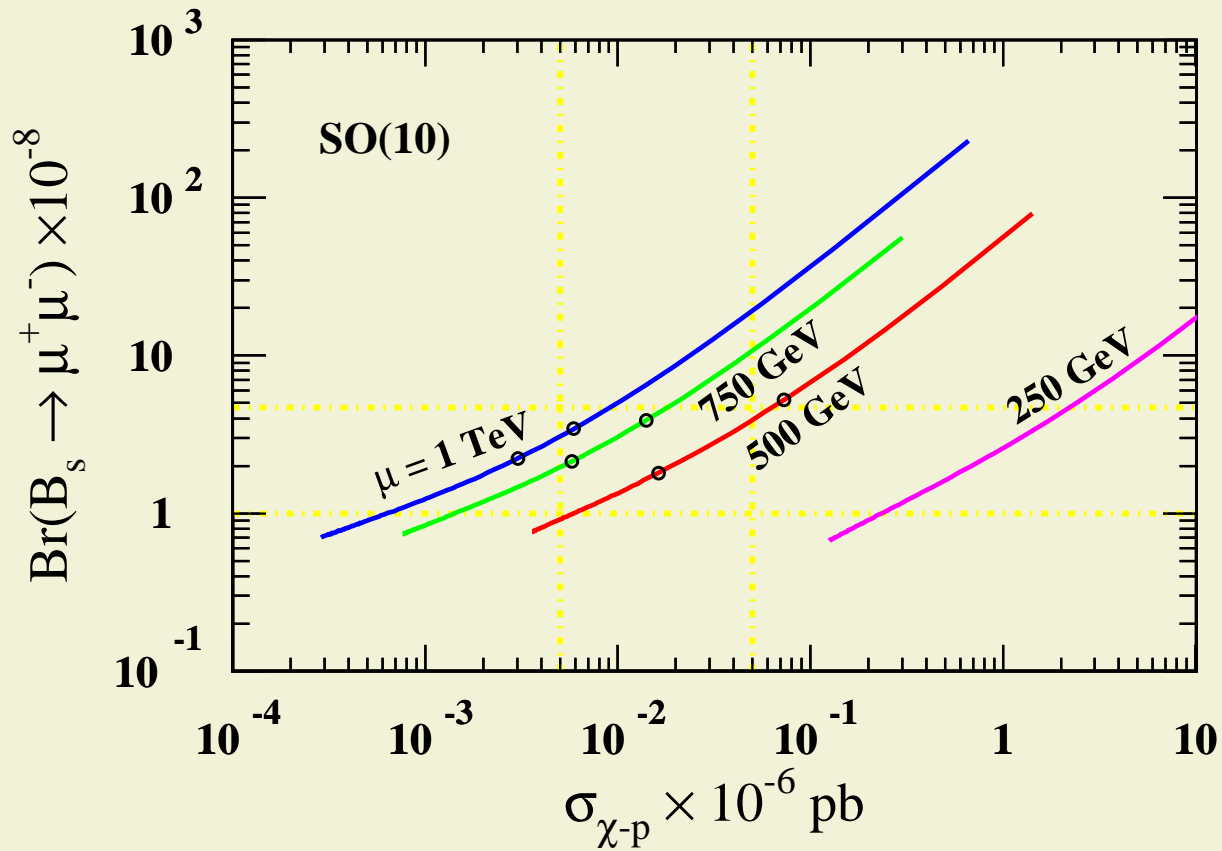


$$|2\phi_{B_s}| = 0.5 \text{ rad.}$$

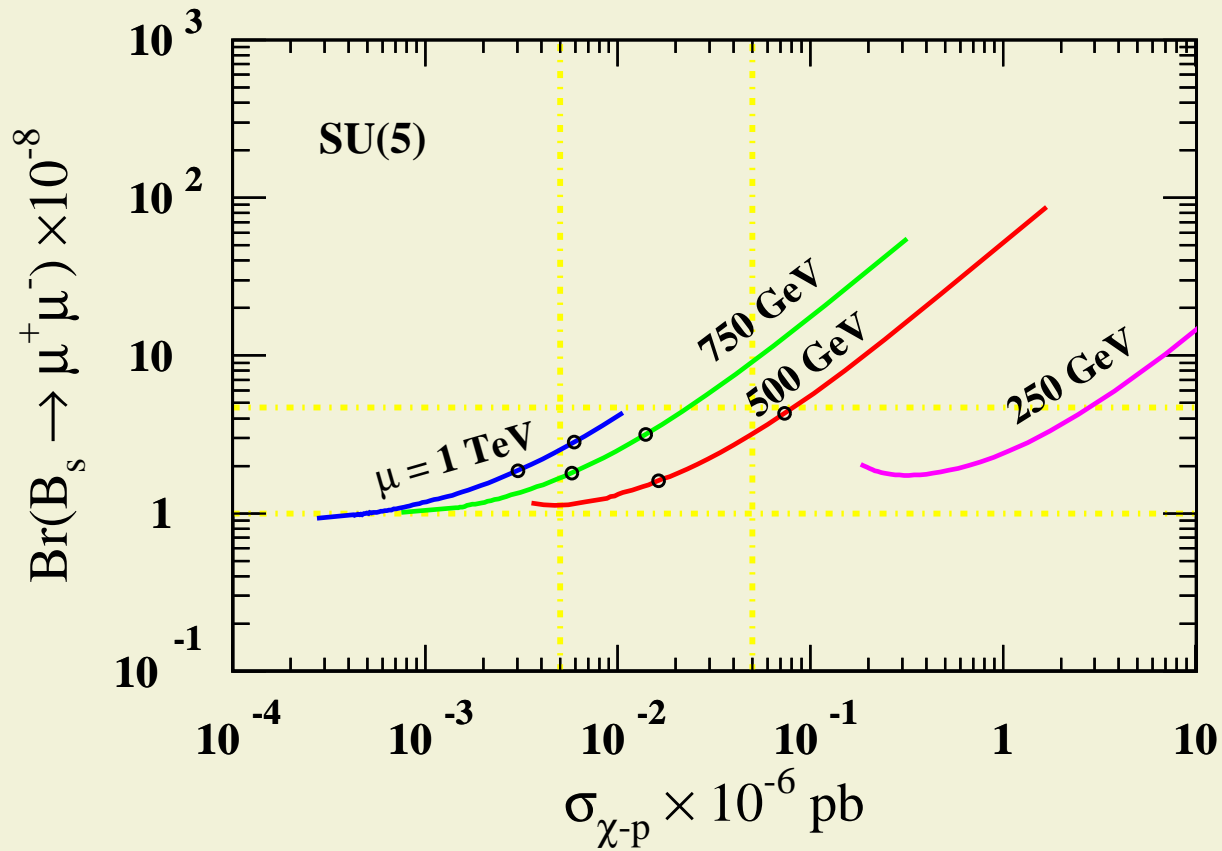
SO(10) $m_A - \mu$ plane



$$|2\phi_{B_s}| = 0.5 \text{ rad.}$$



$$\tan \beta = 40, A_0 = 0, m_0 = 500 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 500 \text{ GeV}$$



$$\tan \beta = 40, A_0 = 0, m_0 = 500 \text{ GeV}, m_{1/2} = 500 \text{ GeV}$$

Conclusion

- We have looked at models of SUSY GUT in which $B_s - \bar{B}_s$ mixing phase can be large and with large neutrino mixing.
- Combined with other flavor changing constraints and dark matter constraints we found that the funnel region is still allowed by both SU(5) and SO(10), and favored by SU(5).
- Stronger constraints from upcoming experimental results can provide further hints on the SUSY GUT model.