

Charged-Higgs effects in $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$

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Charged Higgs boson search

Extension of the standard-model Higgs sector:

Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM)

- five physical Higgs bosons: neutral h^0 , H^0 , A^0 and **charged H^\pm**
- two parameters $\tan \beta = v_u/v_d$ and m_H at tree level

Direct H^\pm search: colliders (LHC)

dominant H^\pm production for

$$m_H < m_t: gg \rightarrow t\bar{t}[\rightarrow \bar{b}H^-] \\ [\rightarrow \tau\bar{\nu}]$$

$$m_H > m_t: gg \rightarrow t\bar{b}H^- \\ gb \rightarrow tH^-$$

- difficult for small H^- couplings
($\tan \beta \sim 10$)

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Indirect search: flavour (B factories)

H^\pm contribute to weak transitions

at tree level:

(semi-)leptonic $B \rightarrow (D)\tau\nu$

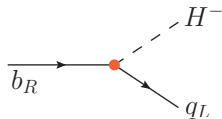
at loop level:

$B \rightarrow X_s\gamma, \Delta M_s, \dots$

- complementary access to
 H^- couplings

Charged-Higgs couplings

H^- couplings to down-type fermions

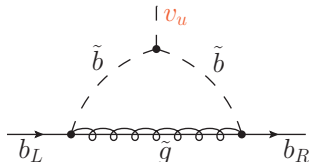


in a 2HDM type II:

$$\mathcal{L}_{H\bar{f}f'} \supset \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{m_b}{m_W} \tan \beta V_{qb}^* \bar{b}_R q_L H^- + \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{m_\tau}{m_W} \tan \beta \bar{\tau}_R \nu_L H^-$$

in the MSSM:

$$\mathcal{L}_{H\bar{b}q} = \frac{g_2}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{m_b}{m_W} \frac{\tan \beta}{1 + \epsilon_b \tan \beta} V_{qb}^* \bar{b}_R q_L H^-$$

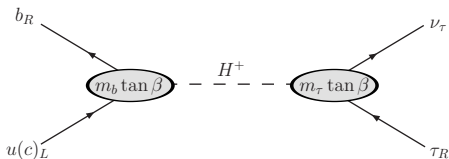


Large $\tan \beta$:

- enhanced H^- couplings to b quarks and τ leptons
- $|\epsilon_b| \tan \beta$ of $\mathcal{O}(1)$, possibly complex

Charged Higgs in (semi-)leptonic B decays

- Branching ratios $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow (D)\tau\nu)$
- Theoretical limitations:
decay constant, form factors
- $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$
differential distributions
- Prospects for SuperB



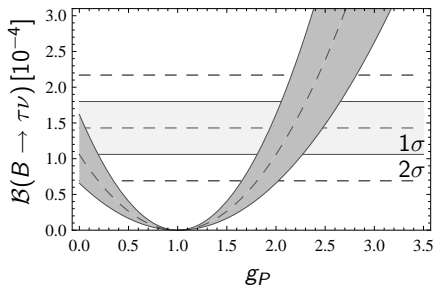
Effective Hamiltonian for $bu \rightarrow \tau\nu$ and $b \rightarrow c\tau\nu$ transitions ($q = u, c$)

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{eff}} = 2\sqrt{2} G_F V_{qb} \{ (\bar{b}_L \gamma^\mu q_L) (\bar{\nu}_L \gamma_\mu \tau_L) - \frac{m_b m_\tau}{m_B^2} (\bar{b}_R [g_S + g_P \gamma_5] q_L) (\bar{\nu}_L \tau_R) \}$$

$$\text{MSSM : } g_S = g_P \equiv \frac{m_B^2}{m_H^2} \frac{\tan^2 \beta}{(1 + \epsilon_b \tan \beta)(1 + \epsilon_\tau \tan \beta)}$$

Branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)$

$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu) = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} \tau_B |V_{ub}|^2 f_B^2 m_B m_\tau^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_B^2}\right)^2 |1 - g_P|^2$$



$$\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)^{\text{exp}} = (1.43 \pm 0.37) \cdot 10^{-4}$$

[HFAG '09]

$$|V_{ub}| = (3.87 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.46) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

[CKMfitter '09]

$$f_B = (200 \pm 20) \text{MeV}$$

[Lubicz, Tarantino '08]

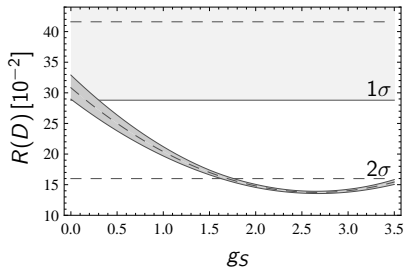
$$g_P < 0.34 \cup 1.66 < g_P < 2.81 \quad @95\% \text{ CL}$$

- alternative standard-model prediction of $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)$ from UT fit

[UTfit '09 → M. Ciuchini's talk, thursday]

Branching ratio $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu)$

$$R(D) \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D\ell\nu)} = f(F_S/F_V, g_S), \quad \ell = e, \mu$$



$$R(D)^{\text{exp}} = (41.6 \pm 11.7 \pm 5.2) \cdot 10^{-2} \quad [\text{BaBar '09}]$$

$$|V_{cb}| = (41.6 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-3} \quad [\text{PDG '08}]$$

$$\delta|V_{cb}|F_V = 3.5\%, \quad \delta|V_{cb}|F_S = 6.4\%$$

$$g_S < 1.66 \cup 3.63 < g_S \quad @95\% \text{ CL}$$

$R(D)$ is less sensitive to H^\pm than $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)$, but

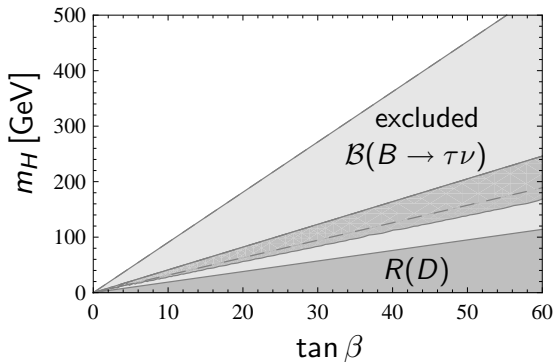
- inputs V_{cb} and F_V, F_S are known to better precision
- $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu) \approx 50 \cdot \mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau\nu)$ (SM)

Constraints on $\tan \beta - m_H$

Combined constraints from $\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow \tau \nu)$ and $R(D)$

$$g_P = g_S < 0.34 \quad @95\% \text{ CL}$$

$$\text{2HDM II: } g_S = \frac{m_B^2}{m_H^2} \tan^2 \beta$$



- $m_H \lesssim 120 \text{ GeV}$ excluded by LEP and TeVatron searches

$B \rightarrow D$ form factors

$$W^+ : \langle D(p_D) | \bar{c} \gamma^\mu b | \bar{B}(p_B) \rangle = F_V(q^2) (p_B^\mu + p_D^\mu - \frac{m_B^2 - m_D^2}{q^2} q^\mu) \\ + F_S(q^2) \frac{m_B^2 - m_D^2}{q^2} q^\mu; \quad q = p_B - p_D$$

$$H^+ : \langle D(p_D) | \bar{c} b | \bar{B}(p_B) \rangle = \frac{m_B^2 - m_D^2}{m_b - m_c} F_S(q^2) \quad \boxed{F_S(q^2 = 0) = F_V(0)}$$

Form factors are linear after conformal mapping [Boyd et al. '97, Hill '06, ...]

$$w \rightarrow z(w); \quad w = \frac{E_D}{m_D} = \frac{m_B^2 + m_D^2 - q^2}{2m_B m_D}$$

Two parameters describe each vector and scalar form factors

$$F_{V,S}(w) = \frac{1}{P(w)\phi(w)} [a_{V,S}^0 + a_{V,S}^1 z(w) + \dots]; \quad |z| < 0.032$$

$B \rightarrow D$ form factors

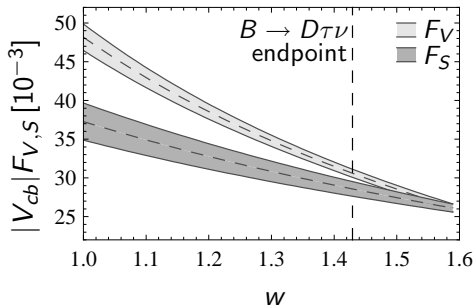
- $|V_{cb}|F_V(w) = |V_{cb}|F_V(a_V^0, a_V^1)$ [BaBar '09, BELLE '02]

from fit to lepton spectrum $d\Gamma_\ell/dw$ in $B \rightarrow D\ell\nu$ ($\ell = e, \mu$).

- $F_S(w) = F_S(a_S^0, a_S^1)$

from $F_S(q^2 = 0) = F_V(0)$ and Heavy-Quark relation at $w = 1$:

$$\frac{m_B + m_D}{2\sqrt{m_B m_D}} F_S(w = 1) = 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{m_{c,b}^2}, \alpha_s\right) = 1.02 \pm 0.05 \quad [\text{using Neubert '92}]$$



$$|V_{cb}| = (41.6 \pm 0.6) \cdot 10^{-3} \quad [\text{PDG '08}]$$

form factors under control:

$$\delta|V_{cb}|F_V(w = 1) = 3.5\%$$

$$\delta|V_{cb}|F_S(w = 1) = 6.4\%$$

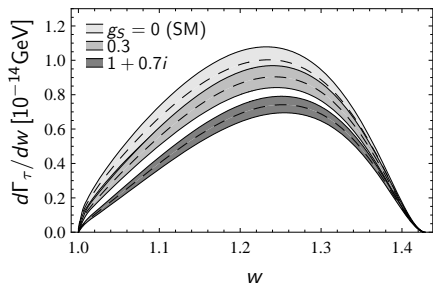
$B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$ differential distributions: τ spectrum

Relative q^2 dependence between longitudinal W_{\parallel}^- and H^- :

[Grzadkowski, Hou '92, Kiers, Soni '97]

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{\tau}(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu)}{dw} = \frac{d\Gamma_{\ell}}{dw} \left\{ \bar{\rho}_V(w) + \bar{\rho}_S(w) \left[1 - g_S \frac{q^2/m_B^2}{1 - m_c/m_b} \right]^2 \frac{F_S(w)^2}{F_V(w)^2} \right\}$$

→ determine H^- coupling g_S from shape



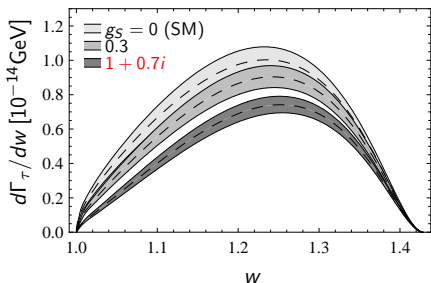
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Relative q^2 dependence between longitudinal W_{\parallel}^{-} and H^{-} :

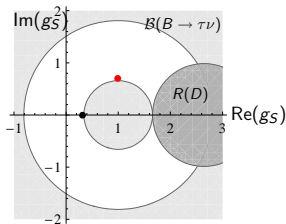
[Grzadkowski, Hou '92, Kiers, Soni '97]

$$\frac{d\Gamma_{\tau}(B \rightarrow D\tau\nu)}{dw} = \frac{d\Gamma_{\ell}}{dw} \left\{ \bar{\rho}_V(w) + \bar{\rho}_S(w) \left[1 - g_S \frac{q^2/m_B^2}{1 - m_c/m_b} \right]^2 \frac{F_S(w)^2}{F_V(w)^2} \right\}$$

→ determine H^{-} coupling g_S from shape



Excluded from branching ratios

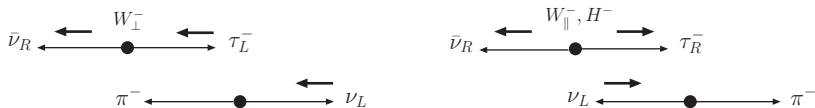


Complex phase of g_S is visible in τ spectrum, not in branching ratios.

$B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$ triple differential distribution

Tau polarization distinguishes W_{\perp}^{-} (τ_L) from W_{\parallel}^{-}, H^{-} (τ_R).

- not directly accessible at B factories: $\tau \rightarrow \ell\bar{\nu}_{\ell}\nu_{\tau}$, $\tau \rightarrow \pi\nu_{\tau}$, ...
- decay chain $B \rightarrow D\bar{\nu}_{\tau}\tau[\rightarrow \pi\nu_{\tau}]$:
 τ polarization correlated with π momentum

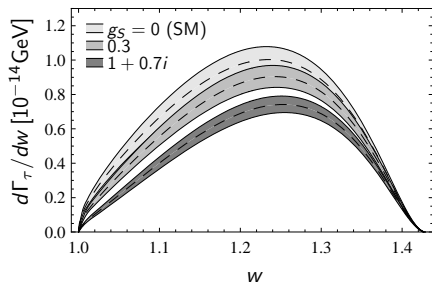
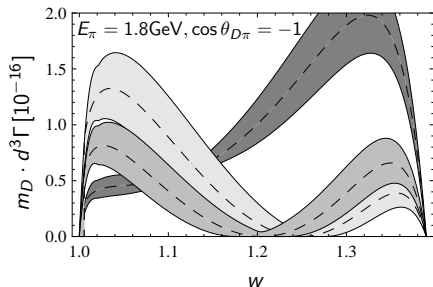


Triple differential distribution: combines q^2 dependence and τ polarization

[Nierste, Trine, Westhoff '08]

$$\frac{d^3\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D\bar{\nu}_{\tau}\tau^{-}[\rightarrow \pi^{-}\nu_{\tau}])}{dE_D dE_{\pi} d\cos\theta_{D\pi}} = G_F^4 f_{\pi}^2 |V_{ud}|^2 |V_{cb}|^2 \tau_{\tau} [C_W(F_V, F_S) - C_{WH}(F_V, F_S) \text{Re}(gs) + C_H(F_S) |gs|^2]$$

Triple differential distribution versus τ spectrum




- increased sensitivity to small coupling $|g_S|$ and to phase $\arg(g_S)$
- theoretical precision limited by Heavy-Quark corrections to the scalar form factor $F_S(w=1)$
- possible improvement: $\Delta(w) = F_S/F_V$ from lattice calculations; status: $\Delta(w) = 0.46(1)$ for $w \in [1, 1.2]$ (quenched) [de Divitiis et al. '07] [Kamenik, Mescia '08]

SuperB prospects for $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$ and summary

- $B \rightarrow D\tau\nu$ differential distributions are sensitive to the magnitude and phase of a charged-Higgs coupling g_S .
- At today's B factories one is statistically limited to (at best) a fit of the τ spectrum.
- SuperB would provide enough data to fit differential distributions.
- Need simultaneous progress in form factor precision, e.g. improved lattice calculations of F_S/F_V .

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