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RESTRICTIONS ON TWO HIGGS DOUBLET MODELS
AND CP VIOLATION AT THE UNIFICATION SCALE*

Gregory George Athanasiu

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

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INTRODUCTION

In Part I we examine bounds from CP violation in the neutral K system on charged Higgs masses and couplings in models with two Higgs doublets. While CP violation is still due only to a non-zero phase in the Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix, there are additional short-distance contributions involving charged Higgs exchange rather than W boson exchange. By having CP violation in the mass matrix, but not in the kaon to two pions decay amplitude, largely due to Higgs exchange, it is possible to obtain a small value of ϵ'/ϵ .

In Part II we obtain bounds on charged-Higgs-boson masses and couplings in two Higgs doublet models from their effects on neutral- B -meson mixing. The bounds are comparable to those obtained with additional assumptions from the neutral- K -system. Neutral-Higgs-boson effects on the spectrum and wave functions of $t\bar{t}$ bound states are examined in the same model. In the future they could lead to restrictions on, or discovery of, the corresponding neutral Higgs bosons if they have relatively low masses and enhanced couplings.

Finally, in Part III, the three generation phase invariant measure of CP violation is shown to satisfy a simple and solvable renormalization group equation. Its value falls by four to eight orders of magnitude between the weak and grand unification scales in the standard model, as well as in its two Higgs and supersymmetric extensions. Such a small value of CP violation at the grand unification scale can pose a problem for baryogenesis; this is avoided if there are heavy quarks with masses close to their fixed points.

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PART I
BOUNDS ON CHARGED HIGGS PROPERTIES FROM CP VIOLATION

1. Introduction

With the emergence of the standard model and its origin for CP violation in a phase within the Kobayashi-Maskawa^[1] (K-M) matrix describing the weak couplings of quarks, it is of great importance to test whether this is the correct explanation of CP violation by delineating its consequences for as many specific cases as possible and by subjecting them to experimental test. Thus we have, for example, the attempts^[2] to calculate the parameters ϵ and ϵ' of CP violation in the neutral K system in terms of the elements of the K-M matrix plus values of matrix elements of relevant operators and the recent experiments^[3] to measure ϵ'/ϵ with high accuracy.

In a different vein, but also very much related to the standard model, there is much interest in the Higgs sector. The neutral Higgs boson remains as the key undiscovered particle of that model, and there is also considerable speculation on whether the Higgs sector should be enlarged or even totally replaced by a dynamics. These latter possibilities affect the question of CP violation since the introduction of additional Higgs generates at a minimum extra diagrams involving Higgs exchange to be considered along with those involving W exchange. At most, in some models with three or more Higgs doublets,^[4] the Higgs sector can become the sole source of CP violation.

Here we shall be interested in the extension of the minimal (standard) model to the case of two Higgs doublets rather than one, although many of our results

can be generalized easily beyond the case of two doublets. We are concerned with what restrictions the observed CP violation in the neutral K system places on the couplings and masses of the charged Higgs bosons in such a theory. The restrictions which follow from the tiny $K_L^0 - K_S^0$ mass difference have already been studied,^[5] but CP violating effects are even smaller (by $\sim 10^{-3}$) and emphasize different K-M angles and different quarks. Correspondingly we get even more sensitive bounds than obtained from the mass difference if we adopt the same kind of criteria.

Looked at another way, introducing additional Higgs bosons and therefore additional diagrams gives us more freedom in attempting to explain present observations. We shall also take this viewpoint and will find that it is possible for the Higgs exchange contribution to be the primary source of CP violation in the neutral K mass matrix (i.e., the parameter ϵ), while not being the dominant source of CP violation in K decay (i.e., the parameter ϵ'). Therefore, if the standard model runs into trouble accounting simultaneously for the values of both ϵ and ϵ' , the introduction of another Higgs doublet with resulting heavy charged Higgs bosons could be a relatively "cheap" extension of the standard model that "decouples" the source of ϵ and ϵ' and allows for consistency with experiment.

2. Bounds from ϵ

Let us first follow the path toward achieving bounds that Abbott, Sikivie, and Wise^[6] applied to the real part of the mass matrix. Namely, we adopt the philosophy that the imaginary part of the $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mass matrix element (proportional to ϵ) is "understood" as arising largely from the short distance contributions associated with the box diagram involving two W 's and two heavy quarks. Correspondingly, the contribution from exchange of two Higgs bosons and from a W and a Higgs boson is assumed to be smaller than the standard one involving two W 's, i.e.

$$\epsilon_{WW} + \epsilon_{W\phi} < \epsilon_{WW} \quad (2.1)$$

in order not to "spoil" the assumed approximate agreement with experiment of ϵ_{WW} .

In a model with extra Higgs doublets we want to preserve the property that there are no flavor changing neutral currents at tree level. This can be accomplished^[11] by having one neutral Higgs field coupled to charge 2/3 quarks and another Higgs field coupled to charge -1/3 quarks. In this case the coupling of the physical charged Higgs bosons is given by^[11]

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{g\phi^+}{2\sqrt{2}M_W} \bar{U} \left[\frac{\xi}{\eta} M_u K(1 - \gamma_5) + \frac{\eta}{\xi} K M_d (1 + \gamma_5) \right] D + \text{H.c.}, \quad (2.2)$$

where η and ξ are the vacuum expectation values of the Higgs fields coupled to charge 2/3 and -1/3 quarks, respectively. The 3×3 matrix K is the K-M matrix^[11] and M_u and M_d are diagonal mass matrices for charge 2/3 and -1/3 quarks U and D , respectively.

Alternatively, one can avoid flavor changing neutral currents by having just one of the two Higgs doublets couple to quarks.^[11] In this case the neutral Higgs couplings are diagonalized along with the mass matrix and the charged Higgs couplings are given by^[11,2]

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = \frac{g}{2\sqrt{2}M_W} \phi^+ \bar{U} \left[\frac{\xi}{\eta} M_u K(1 - \gamma_5) - \frac{\xi}{\eta} M_d (1 + \gamma_5) \right] D + \text{H.c.} \quad (2.3)$$

Since for the heavy quarks the mass of the charge 2/3 quarks is much greater than that of the charge -1/3 quarks in the same generation, it is the term proportional to $(\xi/\eta)M_u$ in either Eq. (2) or (3) which gives the best possibility of significant Higgs couplings between light and heavy quarks. Therefore, from here on, we concentrate only on this term with $\xi/\eta > 1$.

The imaginary part of the $\Delta S = 2$ effective Hamiltonian responsible for $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing then has the form

$$\text{Im} \mathcal{H} = \text{Im} \mathcal{H}_{WW} + \text{Im} \mathcal{H}_{W\phi} + \text{Im} \mathcal{H}_{\phi\phi}, \quad (2.4)$$

where^[11]

$$\text{Im} \mathcal{H}_{WW} = \frac{g^4 s_w^2 s_2 s_3 s_6}{2^8 \pi^2 M_W^4} \left\{ -m_c^2 + m_c^2 \ln \frac{m_c^2}{m_t^2} + s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_6)m_t^2 \right\}$$

$$\times [\bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d] [\bar{s} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d], \quad (5a)$$

$$\text{Im} \mathcal{H}_{W\phi} = \frac{g^4 s_w^2 s_2 s_3 s_6}{2^8 M_W^4} \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \right)^2 \left\{ -m_c^4 (8M_W^2 J_2(m_c) + 2J_3(m_c)) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + m_c^2 m_t^2 (8 M_W^2 I_6 + 2 I_6) \\
& + s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) m_t^4 (8 M_W^2 I_2(m_t) + 2 I_3(m_t)) \Big\} \\
& \times [\bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d] [\bar{s} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d] , \quad (5b)
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Im } \mathcal{H}_{\text{ss}} &= \frac{g^4 s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_8}{2^6 M_W^4} \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \right)^4 \\
& \times \left\{ -m_c^4 I_1(m_c) + m_c^2 m_t^2 I_6 + s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) m_t^4 I_1(m_t) \right\} \quad (2.5) \\
& \times [\bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d] [\bar{s} \gamma^\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d] .
\end{aligned}$$

Here the integrals I_1, \dots, I_6 are defined in Abbott, Sikivie and Wise.¹⁰ Knowing that the K-M angles θ_1 , θ_2 , and θ_3 are all small,¹⁰ we have used the very good approximation that $\cos \theta_i = 1$. (But the CP violating phase δ may well be large, so we keep both $\cos \delta = c_\delta$ and $\sin \delta = s_\delta$.) As the subscripts imply, \mathcal{H}_{WW} , $\mathcal{H}_{W\bar{H}}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{\bar{H}H}$ arise from the short distance box graph involving exchange respectively of two W 's (the standard contribution¹⁰), a W and a charged Higgs boson and two charged Higgs bosons. The imaginary part of \mathcal{H} and hence CP violation in the neutral K system arise entirely because of a non-zero K-M phase δ in each

term of Eq. (4). When $\delta = 0$ there is no CP violation inherent in the Higgs sector itself, as there may be in models with three or more Higgs doublets.¹¹

We now impose the condition in Eq. (1). Since $\text{Im } \mathcal{H} \propto \epsilon$ and the effective Hamiltonians in Eqs. (5a), (5b) and (5c) all involve the same four-quark operator, the matrix element of that operator cancels out of the resulting equation along with the weak coupling g and the common factor $s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_8$. Inasmuch as we are interested in bounding ξ/η when $M_H^2 \gg m_t^2$, and since $m_t \gg m_c$, a good first approximation to the resulting inequality is obtained by only keeping the term proportional to $m_t^4 (\xi/\eta)^4$ in Eq. (5c) and that involving m_t^2 in Eq. (5a). This results in

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \right)^2 < 2 \left(\frac{M_H}{m_t} \right) \quad (2.6)$$

when we use the expression¹¹ for $I_1(m) = (16\pi^2 M_H^2)^{-1}$ valid to $\mathcal{O}(m^2/M_H^4)$.

The exact bound following from the full expression, a quadratic in $(\xi/\eta)^2$, is not much harder to compute. While the factor $g^4 s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_8$ still cancels out, there is now a dependence on the K-M angles through the quantity $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3)$ which enters Eqs. (5) in the terms arising purely from t quark exchange. An example of the bound on $(\xi/\eta)^2$ for a typical value^{11a} of $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ and for $m_t = 45$ GeV is shown in Fig. 1. Varying $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3)$ from 1×10^{-3} to 5×10^{-3} changes this upper bound by $\sim 30\%$ (downward). The bound (Eq. (6)) obtained by keeping only the leading terms in m_t (the dashed line in Fig. 1) is obviously a good approximation to the exact bound (the solid curve).

The upper bound on $(\xi/\eta)^2$ obtained here is much stronger (by a factor of ~ 20) than that¹¹ obtained from the real part of the $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mass matrix under

analogous assumptions on the relative size of the Higgs and W contributions. For example, instead of¹¹⁾ $(\xi/\eta)^2 \lesssim 200$ at $M_H = 150$ GeV, we have $(\xi/\eta)^2 \lesssim 10$. Even for charged Higgs bosons with masses of a sizeable fraction of a TeV, Fig. 1 implies $(\xi/\eta)^2 \lesssim 25$. Thus within the constraint imposed by adopting Eq. (1), enhancement¹¹⁾ of the Higgs coupling to quarks by more than a factor $\xi/\eta \sim 5$ is ruled out for "reasonable" charged Higgs masses.

We now change our viewpoint and adopt an alternative philosophy, allowing the diagrams involving charged Higgs exchange rather than W exchange to be the main source of CP violation in the neutral K mass matrix. We replace Eq. (1) by

$$\epsilon_{WW} + \epsilon_{WW} + \epsilon_{WW} = \epsilon, \quad (2.7)$$

and use the experimental value¹⁰⁾ of 2.27×10^{-3} on the right-hand side. Depending on the values of the K-M angles, Higgs parameters, etc., either the terms involving Higgs exchange or those involving W exchange on the left-hand side of Eq. (7) could be the primary source of ϵ .

In particular, the $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ matrix element of $[3\gamma_\mu(1 - \gamma_5)d][3\gamma^\mu(1 - \gamma_5)d]$ no longer cancels out, nor does the characteristic combination of mixing angles $s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5$. Defining in a conventional way the parameter B as the ratio of the actual matrix element to its vacuum-insertion value, the factor $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5$ is common to all terms on the left-hand side of Eq. (7). The resulting equation is a quadratic in $(\xi/\eta)^2$ whose solutions we can parametrize in terms of $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5$, M_H/m_t and $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3)$.

At one extreme we have solutions where, as before, $\epsilon_{WW} \gg \epsilon_{WW} + \epsilon_{WW}$.

The relevant domain of parameters may be obtained by noting that there is a constraint following from the condition that $(\xi/\eta)^2 \geq 0$ for the solutions of Eq. (7), treated as a quadratic equation in $(\xi/\eta)^2$. For $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$, we find¹¹⁾ $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5 \leq 2.14 \times 10^{-5}$ independent of M_H/m_t , with the equality holding when there is no Higgs contribution in Eq. (7). As shown by the solid curve in Fig. 2, for a value of $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5 = 2.1 \times 10^{-5}$ (just lightly less than the bound) the solutions to Eq. (7) involve relatively small values of $(\xi/\eta)^2$ and have only a mild dependence on M_H/m_t . In this particular example ϵ_{WW} is the source of 98% of ϵ .

At the other extreme, when $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5$ is much smaller than its maximum, one has contributions from Higgs exchange as the dominant source of ϵ . When for example, $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5 = 1 \times 10^{-6}$, ϵ_{WW} supplies only 5% of ϵ and $(\xi/\eta)^2$ is large and depends almost linearly on M_H/m_t (as shown by the dashed curve in Fig. 2). Thus the short-distance contribution due to Higgs exchange could be the dominant contribution to CP violation in the neutral K mass matrix. Associated with this situation is a small value of $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5$ (as compared with its value when the usual W exchange contribution is the primary source of ϵ).

3. Consequences on ϵ'

At the same time we may consider what happens to the other parameter of CP violation in the neutral K system, ϵ' . This measures CP violation in the $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ decay amplitude and originates¹²⁾ primarily from so-called "penguin" diagrams. Here also we will have an additional diagram obtained by replacing W exchange with charged Higgs exchange. Their amplitudes can be related¹¹⁾ by a

Fierz transformation and their relative contributions to ϵ' are in the ratio

$$\frac{\epsilon'_H}{\epsilon'_W} \approx \frac{A_H^{\text{Penguin}}}{A_W^{\text{Penguin}}} \approx -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 \frac{m_t^2}{M_H^2} \frac{\ln(M_H^2/m_t^2)}{\ln(m_t^2/m_b^2)}. \quad (3.1)$$

Comparing this to the leading (in m_t) contributions to ϵ :

$$\frac{\epsilon_{WW}}{\epsilon_{WW}} \approx \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 \frac{m_t}{M_H} \right]^2, \quad (3.2)$$

we see that aside from logarithms, the ratio of the Higgs contribution to the W contribution in ϵ' is down by a factor m_t/M_H as compared to the situation in $\epsilon^{1/2}$. Therefore if $(\xi/\eta)^2(m_t/M_H)$ is $O(1)$ or less, as it is when $\epsilon_{WW} > \epsilon_{WW} + \epsilon_{WW}$, then the Higgs exchange contribution to ϵ' is an order of magnitude or more smaller than that of W exchange in the domain $m_t^2/M_H^2 \ll 1$ that we are considering. But even when $(\xi/\eta)^2(m_t/M_H)$ is large (say ~ 10) and Higgs exchange gives by far the dominant contribution to ϵ , the contribution from Higgs exchange to ϵ' is at most comparable in magnitude to that of W exchange.^[14]

Thus even when the Higgs exchange contribution dominates ϵ , we still have $\epsilon' \approx \epsilon'_W$. But the absolute magnitude of ϵ'_W is proportional to a product of a $K \rightarrow \pi\pi$ matrix element of the penguin operator and of its coefficient, involving the overall factor $s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_4$. When we go from the situation where W exchange contributions dominate ϵ to that where Higgs exchange contributions dominate, everything in the calculation of ϵ'_W remains the same except that $s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_4$ decreases (proportionally) as ϵ_{WW}/ϵ decreases: by "tuning" up the portion of ϵ to be accounted for by Higgs exchange contributions rather than the standard W exchange contributions, we can reduce^[14] the predicted value of ϵ' . Therefore,

by extending the minimal model through the introduction of a second Higgs doublet involving heavy charged Higgs bosons with enhanced couplings, one could accommodate a very small value of ϵ'/ϵ .

FIGURE CAPTIONS

- 1) Upper bound on $(\xi/\eta)^2$ as a function of M_H/m_t following from the condition $\epsilon_{ss} + \epsilon_{ws} < \epsilon_{ww}$. The resulting approximate bound in Eq. (6) is shown (dashed line), as well as the exact bound (solid curve) for $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$, $m_c = 1.5$ GeV, $m_t = 45$ GeV.
- 2) Value of $(\xi/\eta)^2$ as a function of M_H/m_t needed to satisfy $\epsilon_{ww} + \epsilon_{ws} + \epsilon_{ss} = \epsilon$ when $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5$ equals 2.1×10^{-8} (solid curve), 8×10^{-6} (dotted curve), and 1×10^{-5} (dashed curve). The parameters $m_c = 1.5$ GeV, $m_t = 45$ GeV and $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) = 2.5 \times 10^{-3}$.

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12. For $s_2(s_2 + s_3 c_3) = 1 \times 10^{-3}$ and 5×10^{-3} , we find $B s_1^2 s_2 s_3 s_5 \leq 2.57 \times 10^{-5}$ and 1.67×10^{-4} , respectively.
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14. From Eq. (8) we note that the minus sign on the right-hand side makes

$\epsilon' = \epsilon'_W + \epsilon'_H$ smaller in magnitude than ϵ'_W .

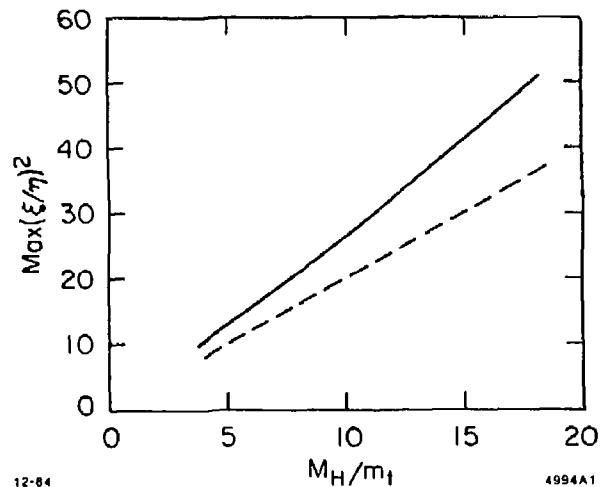


FIGURE 1

PART II
RESTRICTIONS ON TWO HIGGS DOUBLET MODELS
FROM HEAVY QUARK SYSTEMS

1. Introduction

While even the single neutral physical Higgs boson of the standard model^[14] is yet to be found, there is considerable speculation that the Higgs sector is to be enlarged,^[15] if not to be replaced altogether by dynamically generated states which are only one manifestation of a whole spectrum of particles due to an additional kind of strong interaction.^[16] At a less dramatic level, currently interesting models involving left-right symmetric gauge theories,^[17] or supersymmetry,^[18] for example, call for an enlargement of the Higgs sector to involve at least two Higgs doublets.

In a theory with two Higgs doublets we gain four more physical bosons, two charged and two neutral. At the same time there is an additional parameter in a second vacuum expectation value, or, more conveniently, a ratio of vacuum expectation values if we fix one appropriate combination to be that of the standard model. Tuning this ratio of vacuum expectation values allows one to enhance (or suppress) the strength of the physical Higgs couplings and thereby to increase (or decrease) the size of the effects these additional bosons have on various processes.

Abbott, Sikivie, and Wise^[19] showed that useful bounds on the enhancement of the couplings of the charged Higgs bosons in such a model could be set by considering their effect on the $K_S^0 - K_L^0$ mass difference. Because the charged Higgs bosons couple proportionally to the mass of the fermion and their contributions are not subject to a GIM cancellation,^[11] they potentially give a large

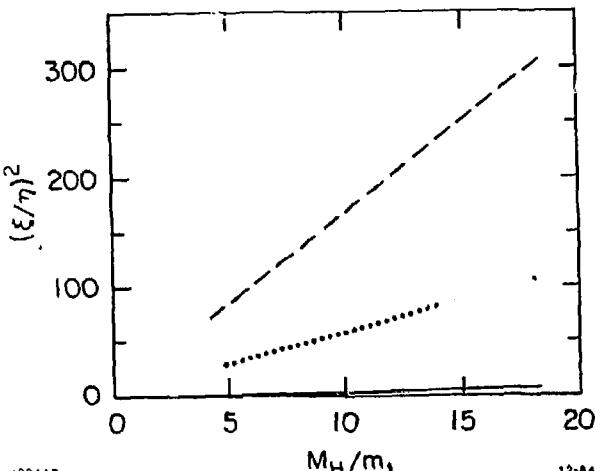


FIGURE 2

short-distance contribution to this mass difference through their presence together with heavy quarks in the relevant one loop diagrams. In the case of the $K_S^0 - K_L^0$ mass difference it is the charm quark which is responsible for most of the short-distance contribution and therefore the charm quark mass which enters the bound derived in this manner.

More recently, the bounds derivable from the imaginary, i.e. $C.P$ violating, part of the neutral K mass matrix have been investigated.¹⁷ Here the top quark plays a dominant role, and the resulting bounds are much stronger than those of Abbott, Sikivie and Wise,¹⁸ if the assumption is again made that the short-distance contribution due to diagrams involving Higgs exchange is less than that due to W exchange. However, it is altogether possible to contemplate dropping this last requirement, in which case the Higgs exchange diagrams could become the primary source of $C.P$ violation in the neutral K mass matrix, and a fairly large range of Higgs masses and couplings is opened up.

In this paper we obtain the bounds on masses and couplings of charged Higgs bosons in a two doublet model that follow from their effect on neutral B meson mixing, i.e. the $B_S^0 - B_L^0$ mass difference. Again, virtual t quarks play the dominant role. However, in this case we obtain useful bounds independent of assumptions on the relative magnitude of the short distance contributions. Furthermore, as shown in Section II, from the experimental constraints on $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing we obtain quite stringent bounds. They are comparable to the best bounds¹⁷ obtained previously in the neutral K system with the additional assumption discussed above on the relative magnitude of Higgs and W contributions.

In Section III we turn our attention to the neutral Higgs particles. We investigate in some detail a subject looked at previously: the effect of neutral Higgs boson exchange on the spectrum and wavefunctions of toponium.¹⁹ We consider in particular the problem of unambiguously distinguishing the effects of the Higgs boson from the effects of different, but theoretically acceptable, potentials. The net restrictions following from having considered both charged and neutral Higgs bosons are summarized in Section IV.

2. Limits from $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing

As we have mentioned, many modifications and extensions of the standard model require extra Higgs multiplets. We shall be considering here the specific model with two Higgs doublets, although much of what we do can easily be extended to more drastic additions to the standard model.

In any model with extra Higgs doublets, care must be taken to preserve the property that there be no flavor changing neutral currents at tree level. This can be accomplished in two ways. First, we can have one neutral Higgs field coupled to charge $\frac{2}{3}$ quarks and another Higgs field coupled to charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ quarks.¹⁹ In this case the coupling of the physical charged bosons is given by¹⁹

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{g\epsilon^+}{2\sqrt{2}M_W} U \left[\frac{\xi}{\eta} M_u K(1 - \gamma_5) + \frac{\eta}{\xi} K M_d(1 + \gamma_5) \right] D + \text{H.c.}, \quad (2.1)$$

where η and ξ are the vacuum expectation values of the unmixed Higgs fields coupled to charge $\frac{2}{3}$ and $-\frac{1}{3}$ quarks, respectively. The 3×3 matrix K is the Kobayashi-Maskawa (K-M) matrix,¹⁹ and M_u and M_d are diagonal mass matrices for the three charge $\frac{2}{3}$ and $-\frac{1}{3}$ quarks U and D , respectively.

Second, we can avoid flavor changing neutral currents by having just one Higgs doublet couple to quarks,^[13] as in the standard model. In this case the neutral Higgs couplings are diagonalized along with the mass matrix and the charged Higgs couplings are given by^[9,11]

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{g\phi^+}{2\sqrt{2}M_W} U \left[\frac{\xi}{\eta} M_u K(1 - \gamma_5) - \frac{\xi}{\eta} K M_d(1 + \gamma_5) \right] D + \text{H.c.}, \quad (2.2)$$

Since for the second and third generations the mass of the charge $\frac{2}{3}$ quarks is much greater than that of the charge $-\frac{1}{3}$ quarks in the same generation, it is the term proportional to $(\frac{\xi}{\eta}) M_u$ in either Eq. (2.1) or (2.2) which gives the possibility of a significant enhancement of the Higgs couplings between light and heavy quarks. Therefore it is this term upon which we have the best possibility of imposing bounds from experimental constraints. Henceforth we shall concentrate on its effects on physical quantities, thereby bounding $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$.

The first bounds on $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$ in models with two Higgs doublets came^[10] from looking at the $K_S - K_L$ mass difference and in particular the short-distance contributions to this mass difference arising from the box diagrams with heavy quarks and W 's or Higgs bosons running around the internal loop (see Fig. 1). The usual contribution involving W 's leads to an effective operator with a coefficient which because of the GIM cancellation^[11] behaves as $G_F^2 m_q^2$, aside from factors coming from the K-M matrix. That involving Higgs bosons on the other hand, has no GIM cancellation and behaves as $G_F^2 \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^4 \frac{m_q^4}{M_H^4}$ aside from the same K-M factors. Thus, if we impose the condition that the short-distance contribution from the diagrams involving Higgs bosons be less than that due to diagrams involving W 's, we will characteristically arrive at bounds of the form $\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 < O\left(\frac{M_H}{m_q}\right)$.

In the case of the $K_S - K_L$ mass difference, the K-M angle factors make the charm quark the origin of the most important short-distance contributions and the bound that results in this case^[10] is $\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 < O\left(\frac{M_H}{m_c}\right)$.

If we turn instead to the imaginary, CP violating, part of the mass matrix for the neutral K system, then the top quark plays a leading role. The resulting bounds that follow^[11] from making a similar assumption on the magnitude of Higgs exchange contributions versus those due to W exchange are of the form $\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 < O\left(\frac{M_H}{m_t}\right)$. Since $\frac{m_t}{m_c}$ appears experimentally^[12] to be about 30, these bounds on $\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2$ are "better" by approximately this factor. However, there is nothing sacred in making the assumption that the Higgs contributions are less than those due to W 's. If we were to drop this assumption, and instead just demand consistency with the observed real and imaginary parts of the neutral K mass matrix, then the above bounds are no longer in force, and we are able to use the freedom in values of the K-M angles (particularly $\sin \delta$) to obtain a fairly wide range of Higgs masses and values of $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$.

We can avoid the necessity of making such an assumption by going to the neutral B meson system. Here the t quark contribution is completely dominant in the expression for the mass difference, since it is weighted by K-M angle factors whose magnitude is like those for the charm quark, but $m_t^2 \gg m_c^2$. Furthermore, the freedom in choosing matrix elements and in K-M angle related factors is considerably smaller (there is negligible dependence on $\sin \delta$) than in the K meson system. Thus we can expect a bound of the form $\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 < O\left(\frac{M_H}{m_t}\right)$ without additional assumptions on the relative magnitude of the Higgs and W exchange contributions.

Now we proceed to analyze the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system in detail. The off-diagonal element of the mass matrix between states whose quark content is $b\bar{d}$ and $d\bar{b}$ has both a dispersive and an absorptive part. It was already known^[13] that $|\Gamma_{12}/M_{12}| = \mathcal{O}(\frac{m_b^2}{m_t^2}) \ll 1$ for the box diagram contribution involving W 's. We have checked that this is also true for the Higgs contribution. Therefore $|\Gamma_{12}| \ll |M_{12}|$ and $\Delta M = M_{B_L} - M_{B_S} = 2|M_{12}|$. The short distance contributions to M_{12} are easy to transcribe from those for the K system:^[13]

$$M_{12}^{WW} = \frac{G_F^2 f_B^2 m_B B_B}{12\pi^2} (U_{tb}^* U_{td})^2 m_t^2 \quad (3.2)$$

$$M_{12}^{WH} = \frac{G_F^2 f_B^2 m_B B_B}{3} (U_{tb}^* U_{td})^2 \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 (8M_W^2 I_2 + 2I_3) m_t^4 \quad (3.2)$$

$$M_{12}^{HH} = \frac{G_F^2 f_B^2 m_B B_B}{3} (U_{tb}^* U_{td})^2 \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^4 I_1 \frac{m_t^4}{M_W^2}. \quad (3.2)$$

Here matrix elements of the effective Hamiltonian have been taken, neglecting^[14] terms involving external quark masses and momenta as small compared to the dominant term involving m_t^2 or m_t^4 , which alone has been retained.

We have reverted to the usual practice of expressing the matrix element as a factor B_B times its value in the vacuum insertion approximation, $\frac{4}{3}f_B^2 m_B$, where f_B is defined analogously to the pion or kaon decay constants, f_π and f_K , and m_B is the mass of the B meson. The quantities I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 depend on m_t and M_H and arise from the loop integration; they are given explicitly in the appendix of Ref. 6. The U_{ij} are elements of the Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix.^[15] In the excellent approximation of setting the cosines of the angles θ_1 , θ_2 and θ_3 equal to unity, the elements of relevance here are $U_{tb} \approx -e^{i\delta}$ and $U_{td} = \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2$.

The connection to experiment is made through the observation that a non-zero value of M_{12} (or Γ_{12}) will result in mixing as the weak eigenstates B_L and B_S with masses M_L , M_S and widths Γ_L , Γ_S will be mixtures of the B^0 and the \bar{B}^0 . If we use the sign of the lepton charge in the semileptonic decay as an indicator of whether the decaying meson contains a b or \bar{b} quark, then a quantitative measure of the mixing^[16] is given by the time integrated probability for decay into a "wrong" sign lepton compared to decay into a "right" sign lepton:^[16]

$$r_0 = \frac{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow l^- + \dots)}{\Gamma(B^0 \rightarrow l^+ + \dots)}, \quad \bar{r}_0 = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow l^+ + \dots)}{\Gamma(\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow l^- + \dots)}. \quad (2.3)$$

Neglecting the effects of possible CP violation, which should be a good approximation in this case,^[17] $r_0 = \bar{r}_0$ and we have the expression

$$r_0 = \frac{(\Delta M)^2 + (\Delta \Gamma/2)^2}{2\Gamma_{av}^2 + (\Delta M)^2 - (\Delta \Gamma/2)^2} \quad (2.4)$$

where $\Delta M = M_S - M_L$, $\Delta \Gamma = \Gamma_S - \Gamma_L$ and $\Gamma_{av} = (\Gamma_L + \Gamma_S)/2$. As noted previously, $|\Gamma_{12}| \ll |M_{12}|$ and so we can neglect $\Delta \Gamma$ compared to ΔM and obtain the result relevant to the case at hand,

$$r_0 = \frac{(\Delta M/\Gamma)^2}{2 + (\Delta M/\Gamma)^2} \quad (2.5)$$

In present experiments one does not tag individual initial B^0 or \bar{B}^0 mesons and follow their subsequent semileptonic decay. Instead one looks at production of a pair of hadrons containing initially a b and a \bar{b} quark and measures the net number of same-sign and opposite-sign dileptons that result when both the heavy hadrons undergo semileptonic decay. In a situation where there is an

uncorrelated pair of B^0 and \bar{B}^0 mesons, the ratio of same-sign to opposite-sign dileptons is^{18,19,21}

$$r = \frac{N(l^+l^+) + N(l^-l^-)}{N(l^+l^-) + N(l^-l^+)} = \frac{2r_0}{1 + r_0^2} \quad (2.6)$$

Such would be the case generally at PEP and PETRA. However, when observing the same ratio near threshold where the B^0 and \bar{B}^0 are pair produced without other particles, the interference of the decay amplitudes (which are then coherent) results in^{18,19}

$$r = r_0. \quad (2.7)$$

This is the situation at CESR where an upper limit on the mixing corresponding to¹⁸

$$r < 0.30 \quad (2.8)$$

for the $B_d^0 - \bar{B}_d^0$ system has been obtained. Applying Eqs. (2.7) and (2.5), this translates to the bound

$$|\Delta M/\Gamma| < .93. \quad (2.9)$$

With a B lifetime of 1.0 picosecond, we may alternately express this result as $|\Delta M| < 6.1 \times 10^{-13}$ GeV. Note that because the limit is obtained experimentally below the $B_s^0 = \bar{b}s$ threshold we need not worry about another origin^{18,20} for the mixing other than that involving $B_d^0 = \bar{b}d$.

Since calculations of r in the standard model without extra Higgs contributions typically yield predictions^{18,19} in the 0.01 to 0.1 range, it is clear already

at this point that the short-distance Higgs contribution cannot be many times larger than that due to the usual W contribution, or we will be in violation of the experimental bound in Eq. (2.11). From Eqs. (2.1) and (2.3) we see that

$$\frac{M_{12}^{WW}}{M_{12}^{HH}} = 4\pi^2 \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^4 m_t^2 I_1 \approx \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^4 \frac{m_t^2}{M_H^2} \quad (2.10)$$

where we have inserted¹⁴ $I_1 = (16\pi^2 M_H^2)^{-1}$, which is good to order m_t^2/M_H^2 . Thus we can see that we are headed for bounds of the general form $(\xi/\eta)^2 < \text{several} \times (M_H/m_t)$.

Let us now make this more quantitative. For the moment we neglect M_{12}^{WW} and use the approximate expression for I_1 given above. Then noting that M_{12}^{WW} and M_{12}^{HH} have the same phase, we have that

$$\Delta M = 2|M_{12}^{WW} + M_{12}^{HH}| = 2|M_{12}^{WW}| + 2|M_{12}^{HH}|, \quad (2.11)$$

and using Eqs. (2.1) and (2.3) this becomes:

$$\Delta M = \frac{G_F^2 f_B^2 m_B B_B s_2^2 m_t^2}{6\pi^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^4 \frac{m_t^2}{M_H^2}\right). \quad (2.12)$$

With a "nominal" set of values (discussed below) of $m_t = 45$ GeV, $m_B = 5.3$ GeV, $f_B = f_K = 0.16$ GeV, $s_2 = 0.06$, $B_B = 1$, and a B lifetime^[22] of 1.0 picosecond, this becomes the bound (shown in Fig. 2, dashed line)

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{\eta}\right)^2 < 4.1 \left(\frac{M_H}{m_t}\right), \quad (2.13)$$

when combined with Eq. (2.12) coming from the experimental bound on the mixing.

We now consider the bound obtained by including M_{12}^{WH} and keeping the full expressions for the quantities J_1 , J_2 , and J_3 in the equation

$$\frac{\Delta M}{\Gamma} = \frac{2|M_{12}^{WW} + M_{12}^{WH} + M_{12}^{HH}|}{\Gamma} < .93 \quad (2.14)$$

from combining $\Delta M = 2|M_{12}|$ with the experimental limit in Eq. (2.12). The bound that results from Eq. (2.14) is shown as the solid line in Fig. 2 using the same set of "nominal" values of the parameters as before. The approximate result of Eq. (2.15) is quite close to this exact bound, showing that it is M_{12}^{WH} rather than M_{12}^{WW} that is driving the bound. It should be noted at this point that although we have plotted the bound derived from the full expression in Eq. (2.14) as a function of $\frac{M_H}{m_t}$ to facilitate comparison with previous bounds (e.g. Eq. (2.16) and Ref. 7), the analytic expression depends on M_H and m_t separately and not just on their ratio. We have set $m_t = 45$ GeV/c² in plotting Fig. 2, leaving M_H as the variable quantity.

A comment is in order here on the set of "nominal" values of the parameters which we have chosen, and their possible variation. The mass of the B meson is accurately fixed by experiment and we have taken $m_t = 45$ GeV/c². We equate the B^0 meson lifetime with that determined for a mixture of hadrons containing the b quark, and take^[22] 1.0 picoseconds for this "b quark lifetime." In fact, τ_b enters both the value for $\sin \theta_2$ (from the method of determining the K-M angles) and Γ_{B_0} in such a way as to cancel out in $\frac{\Delta M}{\Gamma}$, the quantity of relevance here to the mixing. So, if we use a given lifetime consistently there is no actual dependence on τ_b .

The value of $\sin \theta_2$ is extracted from τ_b , which yields^[23] $|\sin \theta_3 + \sin \theta_2 e^{i\delta}| \approx 0.06(10^{-12} \text{ sec}/\tau_b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$, and from the upper limit^[24] on $(b \rightarrow u)/(b \rightarrow c)$, which limits $\sin \theta_3/|\sin \theta_3 + \sin \theta_2 e^{i\delta}| < 0.7$. This still allows considerable latitude in values of $\sin \theta_2$, from roughly $0.02(10^{-12}/\tau_b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $0.10(10^{-12}/\tau_b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

The quantities f_B and B_B enter together in the form $\frac{1}{2}B_B f_B^2 m_B$ as the value of the matrix element of the effective operator relevant to the short-distance contribution to $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing. Several calculations of f_B indicate^[25] that $f_B \approx f_K \approx f_\pi$, although substantially larger values^[26] have also been used. One can separately argue^[18] that $B_B \approx 1$. Alternatively one can look at the value of the whole matrix element. Recent estimates^[27] can be rephrased as $B_B \approx \frac{1}{3}$ if we fix $f_B = f_K = 160$ MeV.

Consequently we show in Fig. 3 what happens to the bound under reasonable pessimistic ($B_B = \frac{1}{3}$, $\sin \theta_2 = 0.04$, other parameters fixed) and optimistic ($B_B = \frac{1}{2}$, $\sin \theta_2 = 0.08$, other parameters fixed) excursions of the parameters. Even in the "pessimistic case," the bound is quite restrictive ($(\frac{\xi}{\eta})^2 \lesssim 12M_H/m_t$). From the recently obtained result in the Argus experiment,^[28] 20% mixing for $B_0 - \bar{B}_0$ we get $(\Delta M/\Gamma)_B \approx 0.7$. This corresponds to $(\xi/\eta)^2 \approx 10(M_H/m_t)$ in the pessimistic case and $(\xi/\eta)^2 \approx 1.4(M_H/m_t)$ in the optimistic one, if we use Eq.(2.15).

These limits are not far from what was obtained in Ref. 7 using the magnitude of CP violation in the neutral K system, but with the additional assumption in the K system that the Higgs contribution be less than that of the W to ℓ . This is seen in Fig. 4 where this previous bound is shown as the dotted line, and the new bound from the B system is shown as the solid line. In both cases we knew in advance that the ℓ quark short-distance contribution is dominant over

that of the c quark and consequently the bound will be of the qualitative form $\left(\frac{g}{\pi}\right)^2 < O(M_H/m_t)$. The only question was the detailed number that replaces the order of magnitude: we have found that present limits of the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing are already able to make the new bound comparable to the previous one.

Looked at the other way, from the viewpoint of the neutral K system, we see that the Higgs short-distance contribution to ϵ is not many times bigger than the standard short-distance contribution (involving W 's). While the most extreme scenarios contemplated in Ref. 7 are thus ruled out, it is still quite acceptable with present limits on $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing to have a major part of ϵ come from the short-distance contribution involving charged Higgs bosons. In such a situation, as emphasized in Ref. 7, the ratio ϵ'/ϵ is correspondingly reduced from the value it would have in the standard model without additional Higgs. Therefore small predicted values of ϵ'/ϵ are still possible through the introduction of a second Higgs doublet, even with the bound on the couplings derived here from the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system.

3. Limits from Toponium Spectroscopy

We now move from a discussion of the effects of the charged Higgs to those of the neutral Higgs (with enhanced couplings), particularly on $t\bar{t}$ spectroscopy. Of all $q\bar{q}$ systems, $t\bar{t}$ is the best system to observe the neutral Higgs effects since the Higgs coupling to quarks is proportional to m_q , and relativistic effects are negligible. We begin with a review of heavy quarkonium systems. These systems are well described by treating the quarks as non-relativistic fermions interacting

through a simple phenomenological potential, specified by a few parameters determined by fitting to the measured spectra. For the c and b quark systems, a wide range of successful forms have been proposed.^[20] A few examples are:

1. Martin:^[20]

$$V(r) = (5.82 \text{ GeV}) \left(\frac{r}{1(\text{GeV})^{-1}} \right)^{1.04} \quad (3.1)$$

2. Cornell:^[21]

$$V(r) = \frac{-48}{r} + \frac{r}{(2.34(\text{GeV})^{-1})^2} \quad (3.2)$$

3. Richardson:^[22]

$$V(r) = \frac{8\pi}{33 - 2n_f} \Delta \left(\Delta r - \frac{f(\Delta r)}{\Delta r} \right), \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$f(t) = \left[1 - 4 \int_1^\infty \frac{dq}{q} \frac{e^{-qt}}{[\ln(q^2 - 1)]^2 + \pi^2} \right], \quad (3.4)$$

and n_f is the number of quarks with mass less than the momentum of the bound heavy quarks (the relevant momentum scale for renormalization), and is taken to be 3.

The first potential is motivated purely by the $c\bar{c}$ and $b\bar{b}$ data, while the other two incorporate to some extent the short and long range behavior expected on theoretical grounds.

The consistency of present data with potentials having widely differing analytic forms is not as surprising as it might at first seem. If one adds an appropriate constant to each potential, one finds all potentials to be in very good agreement

in the range $.1 \text{ fm} < r < 1 \text{ fm}$ —where the RMS radii of the observed charmonium and bottomonium states lie (see Fig. 2 of Ref. 29). Toponium, however, will discriminate between these potentials—its lowest lying state may have a radius of .05 fm or less, depending on the potential, and the predicted level spectra for top vary widely (see Table 1—note that the radii are specified in GeV^{-1}).

Into this somewhat murky situation of differing strong interaction potentials we now introduce the added effects of neutral Higgs boson exchange (Fig. 5). The analogue of Eq. (2.1) for charged Higgs is^{10a}

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = & \frac{g}{2M_W} \phi_1 \left\{ \bar{U} \left[\frac{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^{1/2}}{\eta} M_u \right] U \cos \beta + \bar{D} \left[\frac{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^{1/2}}{\xi} M_d \right] D \sin \beta \right\} \\ & + \frac{g}{2M_W} \phi_2 \left\{ -\bar{U} \left[\frac{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^{1/2}}{\eta} M_u \right] U \sin \beta + \bar{D} \left[\frac{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^{1/2}}{\xi} M_d \right] D \cos \beta \right\} \\ & + \frac{g}{2M_W} \phi_3 \left\{ \bar{U} \left[\frac{\xi}{\eta} M_u \gamma_5 \right] U + \bar{D} \left[\frac{\eta}{\xi} M_d \gamma_5 \right] D \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

where β is an unknown mixing angle between the two scalar physical fields, ϕ_1^0 and ϕ_2^0 . We will concentrate in what follows on the effects of exchange of the single pseudoscalar field ϕ_3^0 , with couplings to t quarks enhanced over the usual case by the same ratio of vacuum expectation values, ξ/η , which we have already bounded. These are independent of any additional mixing angle and form a lower bound on these effects; in any case, once we know the effects of single Higgs exchange the sum of several exchanges with differing masses and couplings can be readily calculated.

In momentum space, the diagram in Fig. 5 then corresponds to adding the

following term to the spin independent part of the non-relativistic potential:

$$- \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{gm_t}{2M_W} \right)^2 \frac{1}{m^2 + q^2}, \quad (3.6)$$

which gives^{10a}

$$- \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \frac{gm_t}{2M_W} \right)^2 \frac{1}{4\pi r} e^{-rM_H} \quad (3.7)$$

in coordinate space. Again, this Yukawa-type attractive potential is to be added to whatever potential is chosen to represent the strong interactions for the $t\bar{t}$ system.

As has been noted before,¹⁰ the energy levels and widths of toponium states will be noticeably shifted by the exchange of a Higgs with enhanced couplings. The qualitative features of its effects follow from it being attractive and having its strongest effect close to the origin (as it dies off exponentially with distance). It tends to pull in wave functions, decrease bound state radii, and increase wave functions at the origin, with its strongest effect being on the lowest lying states whose wave functions are already large in the neighborhood of the origin where the Higgs exchange potential lives.

Thus it is easy to understand the increased $E_{2S} - E_{1S}$ splitting in the presence of Higgs exchange, an effect already noted by Sher and Silverman:¹⁰ the 1S state, with a bigger wave function at the origin to begin with, is pulled down deeper into the potential well than is the 2S state by the added Higgs term. However, an inspection of Table I reveals that comparable or larger differences in $E_{2S} - E_{1S}$ are obtained by changing from one strong interaction potential to another. By itself this effect does not decisively point to Higgs exchange as its unique origin.

What happens to the E(2S)-E(1P) separation is not quite as obvious. The situation is elucidated by a theorem of Martin:^[14] if $\Delta V(r) = \frac{d}{dr}r^2 \frac{dV}{dr} > 0$ (true for all proposed quarkonium potentials), the nS state lies above the (n-1)P state, while if $\Delta V(r) < 0$ for all r such that $dV/dr > 0$ (true for the Higgs potential), the nS state lies below the corresponding P state. Here we have a qualitative signature of the presence of the Higgs. However, the theorem requires the given condition on $\Delta V(r)$ to hold for all r . (The condition $dV/dr > 0$ holds for both the Higgs and quarkonium potentials.) What happens in our case, where the Higgs only dominates near the origin? We might guess that the energy levels will be inverted if the Higgs term dominates below some relevant radius, perhaps that of the 2S or 1P. As M_H increases, the range of the Higgs potential decreases and we need a larger value of $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$ to keep $\Delta V < 0$. This does give a qualitative picture of what happens. To determine quantitatively the minimum value of $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$ for the level inversion, we numerically solve the Schrödinger equation. After obtaining E(2S) and E(1P) for various values of $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$, we interpolate to estimate the value of $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$ at which $E(2S) \approx E(1P)$, which is shown in Fig. 6 for both the Richardson and Cornell potentials. The Cornell potential, which starts with a bigger wave function at the origin, requires a smaller Higgs coupling enhancement to affect the inversion. We find that for large M_H^0 the 2S level is depressed by Higgs-induced effects while the 1P remains much the same. As we decrease M_H the 2S becomes more and more depressed until for very small M_H the Compton wavelength of the neutral Higgs becomes comparable to the size of the $t\bar{t}$ system and the 1P starts to sink almost as fast as the 2S; hence the rise in the curves as we go to very small M_H .

Fairly spectacular effects can be produced in the wave function at the origin, particularly that of the lowest lying S-states. Here the part of the potential which is singular at the origin, i.e., which behaves as $\frac{1}{r}$, would be expected to play the main role. That this is indeed the case is shown in Fig. 7 where the dependence of $|\psi(0)|$ on $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$, for the 1S ground state of the $t\bar{t}$ system is plotted: there is only a very small difference between the results obtained from the full Cornell potential (solid line) and those obtained from its Coulomb-like part alone (dashed line)—note the suppressed zero. Similar results are found for the Richardson potential.

This suggests separating the portion of both the strong interaction and Higgs exchange potentials which are singular as $r \rightarrow 0$ and using this combination to determine (approximately) $\psi(0)$. This effective Coulomb potential $-\tilde{\alpha} \frac{1}{r}$ will have strength

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \frac{4}{3} \alpha_s + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{gm_t}{2M_W} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\xi}{\eta} \right)^2. \quad (3.8)$$

Since for the corresponding ground state, $|\psi(0)|^2 \propto (\tilde{\alpha}m_t)^3$, we might expect that

$$|\psi(0)|^{2/3} = |\psi(0)|_{\xi=0}^{2/3} [1 + c(\xi/\eta)^2], \quad (3.9)$$

where

$$c = \frac{3}{16\pi\alpha_s} \left(\frac{gm_t}{2M_W} \right)^2. \quad (3.10)$$

In Fig. 7 we see that the linear behavior expected on the basis of Eq. (3.9) is a fairly good representation of the actual dependence. However, the deduced coefficient of $(\xi/\eta)^2$ is smaller than that predicted by Eq. (3.10), presumably because the characteristic factor of $e^{-M_H r}$ "screens" the full strength of the

effective Coulomb piece of the Higgs exchange potential as we move out any finite distance from the point at $r = 0$. Be that as it may, thinking of the situation in terms of a single effective Coulomb potential leads to the qualitative or even semiquantitative understanding of the behavior of $|\psi(0)|$ shown in Fig. 7. For light neutral Higgs ($M_{H^0} \approx 5$ to 20 GeV/c 2) in particular, $|\psi(0)|$ changes appreciably, even for moderate values of ξ/η in the case of the Richardson potential (see Table 1).

Fig. 8 shows the effect on $|\psi(0)|$ of Higgs boson exchange with large ξ/η through Z-toponium mixing^[26] (which depends on $|\psi_n(0)|^2$) for entire spectrum of nS states (for the Richardson potential), while for comparison Figs. 9 and 10 show the spectra for the Richardson and Cornell potentials, with no Higgs. The differences are fairly striking, although the Cornell potential without Higgs (which has a larger coefficient of $\frac{1}{r}$) partly mimics the effect of adding Higgs exchange to the Richardson potential.

We also show, in Fig. 11, the bump due to the 1S state, smeared by beam energy spread, for various values of $|\psi(0)|_{1S}$, taking M_{H^0} fixed to be above the Z at 98 GeV (see Table 1 for a correspondence of these wavefunction values to ξ/η and M_{H^0}). As discussed in Ref. 36, the bare width of the 1S is swamped by the width it acquires from mixing; this in turn is less than or near the machine resolution. Consequently the net effect of a larger $|\psi(0)|$ is simply to make the resonance more noticeable.

We conclude, however, that in general it may be far from easy to obtain a useful bound on ξ/η from this effect. The study of $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing in the previous section already places a rather stringent bound on ξ/η ; the changes in levels and

wavefunctions in the remaining region of interest are mostly comparable to the differences in these quantities found from use of different potential models.

Still, a careful study, when toponium levels have been measured, might well yield information on the neutral Higgs boson. Certainly these effects must be borne in mind when the data has been taken, and one attempts to fit it to various potential models.

4. Conclusion

The bounds we have obtained from the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system on the ratio of vacuum expectation values, ξ/η , in the two Higgs doublet model, is a fairly tight one. For charged Higgs masses below ≈ 0.5 TeV (where $\Gamma_H \ll M_H$), we have $\xi/\eta \lesssim 10$, even with some pessimism on the parameters entering the bound. If we narrow the region of interest for M_{H^+} to be the more accessible one below a couple of hundred GeV/c 2 , then $\xi/\eta \lesssim 5$ with the nominal set of parameters we have been using.

As we have noted several times, this is comparable to the bound obtained from the neutral K system, but with the added assumption there that the Higgs short-distance contribution to the CP violation parameter ϵ is less than the standard short-distance contribution involving W 's. It is also comparable or better than bounds on ξ/η coming from other sources. For example, the bound $\xi/\eta \lesssim 2M_{H^+}/(9m_t m_b)^{1/2}$, derived in Ref. 8 from an assumed agreement of the t-quark semileptonic branching ratio with that of the standard model, is considerably less stringent than ours when $M_{H^+} > m_t$. Recently a bound on ξ/η which is

independent of M_{H^+} has been derived^[17] from the assumption of perturbative grand unification of $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ with a desert between the weak and unification scales. For values of M_{H^+} below several hundred GeV the bound on ξ/η obtained from the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system is smaller, while for larger M_{H^+} the bound of Ref. 36 is the more restrictive one. Quite tight bounds^[18] on ξ/η , also follow from the requirement of stability of the Higgs potential when the lighter neutral scalar Higgs has a low mass.

The limits on ξ/η found from the $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ system dampen the enthusiasm one feels at first sight for the potentially dramatic effects in the $t\bar{t}$ system due to exchange of a neutral Higgs boson with enhanced couplings, e.g., enlarged E(2S)-E(1S) splittings, enhanced $|\psi(0)|$, etc. Once we restrict ourselves to say, $\xi/\eta < 5$, the effects are not enormous unless M_{H^+} is quite small. Furthermore, exactly in cases where the effects are not large, they are qualitatively similar to the effects obtained by changing from one strong interaction potential to another with a stronger $\frac{1}{r}$ singularity. In this regard, we emphasized the inversion of the 2S and 1P levels as something which is qualitatively different in the presence of a Higgs exchange potential of sufficient strength. But even for this property, Fig. 6 shows that values of $\xi/\eta < 5$ are not sufficient to cause this level inversion for the Richardson potential and do so only for small M_{H^+} in the case of the Cornell potential.

Nevertheless, a large value of M_{H^+} (yielding a weaker bound on ξ/η) together with a small value of M_{H^0} for at least one of the neutral Higgs bosons in the two doublet model is a possible scenario to contemplate. In such a case, by carefully comparing the $t\bar{t}$ spectrum and wave functions in several of its aspects

simultaneously, it still could be possible to sort out the effects of neutral Higgs exchange from those of differing strong interaction potentials.

Potential	M_H	$\frac{f}{a}$	E_{1s}	$(r)_{1s}$	$E_{2s} - E_{1s}$	$E_{2p} - E_{1s}$	$\Psi(0)_{1s}$	$\frac{\Psi(0)_{2s}}{\Psi(0)_{1s}}$	$\Psi'(0)_{2p}$
Richardson	—	0	98.323	.24	.999	.102	8.5	.52	13.0
	5	2	98.277	.235	1.04	.099	9.0	.508	13.6
	5	7	97.609	.18	1.58	.061	15.1	.42	21.9
	10	3	98.259	.231	1.05	.093	9.3	.50	13.8
	10	6	98.027	.204	1.24	.063	12.3	.45	16.4
	10	8	97.708	.177	1.51	.032	16.2	.40	—
	10	11	96.739	.133	2.37	-.037	26.4	.309 ¹	29.3
	20	2	98.31	.238	1.009	.099	8.76	.51	13.2
	20	6	98.189	.22	1.103	.075	11.1	.48	14.8
	20	10	97.817	.18	1.41	.016	18.0	.41	17.9
Cornell	40	3	98.312	.238	1.007	.099	8.83	.51	13.2
	40	8.2	98.228	.224	1.071	.08	11.4	.49	14.3
	80	7	98.304	.237	1.013	.097	9.47	.51	13.5
	140	7	98.316	.238	1.004	.10	9.01	.51	13.3
	—	0	97.143	.144	2.226	.015	23.3	.372	30.8
Martin	10	2	97.067	.141	2.29	.010	24.0	.368	31.6
	10	4	96.823	.133	2.51	-.005	26.4	.354	34.3
	40	4	97.055	.14	2.30	.005	24.9	.366	31.6
	100	6	97.09	.141	2.27	.008	24.9	.369	31.4
Martin	—	0	98.628	.419	.455	.127	2.72	.75	4.41
	10	5	98.58	.388	.482	.109	3.74	.70	5.11
	40	5	98.624	.416	.457	.125	3.00	.74	4.56
	100	5	98.627	.419	.456	.127	2.83	.75	4.47

Table 1. Calculated parameters of toponium, for a few different potentials,

values of M_H , and $\frac{f}{a}$; $m_t = 50$ GeV (all units GeV to appropriate powers).

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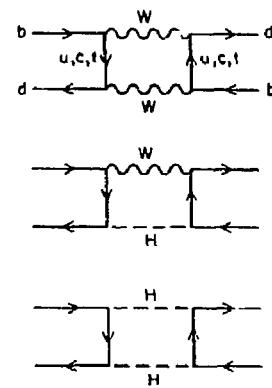
FIGURE CAPTIONS

- 1) Box diagrams contributing to $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing in a two-Higgs doublet model. H is the physical, charged Higgs.
- 2) Limit on $(\frac{\xi}{\eta})^2$ versus the charged Higgs mass from $B^0 - \bar{B}^0$ mixing, for the "nominal" values of parameters given in the text. The dashed line is the approximate bound (see Eq. 2.16), while the solid curve is the full bound.
- 3) Possible variations due to the use of different parameters in the limit given in Fig. 2. The upper curves correspond to the "pessimistic" case described in the text; the lower to the "optimistic." The corresponding approximate bounds are denoted by dashed lines.
- 4) Comparison of our limit from Fig. 2 (solid curve) with those of Ref. 7 (dot-dash).
- 5) Neutral Higgs exchange diagram contributing to the binding potential in the $t\bar{t}$ system.
- 6) Minimum value of $\frac{\xi}{\eta}$ for which $E_{1P} > E_{2S}$, versus Higgs mass, for the Richardson and Cornell potentials.
- 7) $|\psi(0)|^{2/3}$ versus $(\frac{\xi}{\eta})^2$ for the Cornell potential (solid curve), and its Coulomb part alone (dashed curve), (the light dotted line is straight, for comparison). $M_{H^0}=40$ GeV.
- 8) $R(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ resulting from toponium-Z mixing for the Richardson potential, with $m_t=47.5$ GeV/c², $\frac{\xi}{\eta}=12$, $M_H=10$ GeV, convoluted with a gaussian appropriate for $\sigma_{beam}=40$ MeV.

9) $R(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ resulting from toponium-Z mixing for the Richardson potential, with $m_i=47.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, but no Higgs exchange, convoluted with a gaussian appropriate for $\sigma_{beam}=40 \text{ MeV}$.

10) $R(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ resulting from toponium-Z mixing for the Cornell potential, $m_i=47.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$, but no Higgs exchange, convoluted with a gaussian appropriate for $\sigma_{beam}=40 \text{ MeV}$.

11) $R(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ resulting from the 1S resonance, smeared by $\sigma_{beam} = 40 \text{ MeV}$, for various values of $|\psi(0)|_{1S}$, and a fixed $M_{V_0} = 98 \text{ GeV}$.



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FIGURE 1

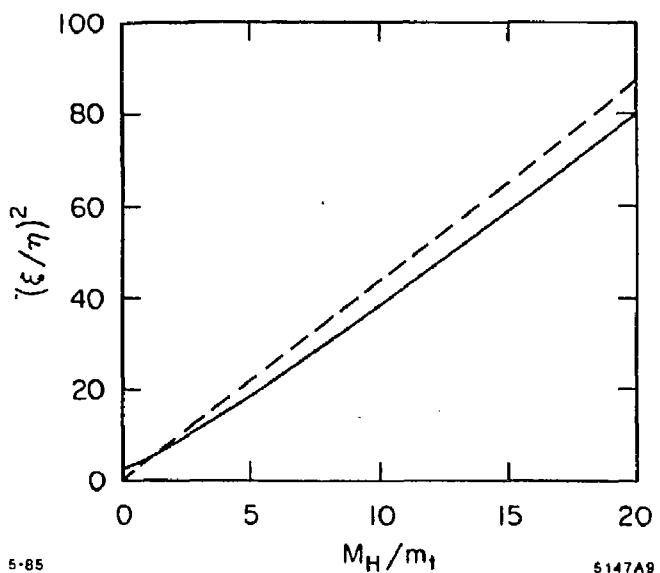


FIGURE 2

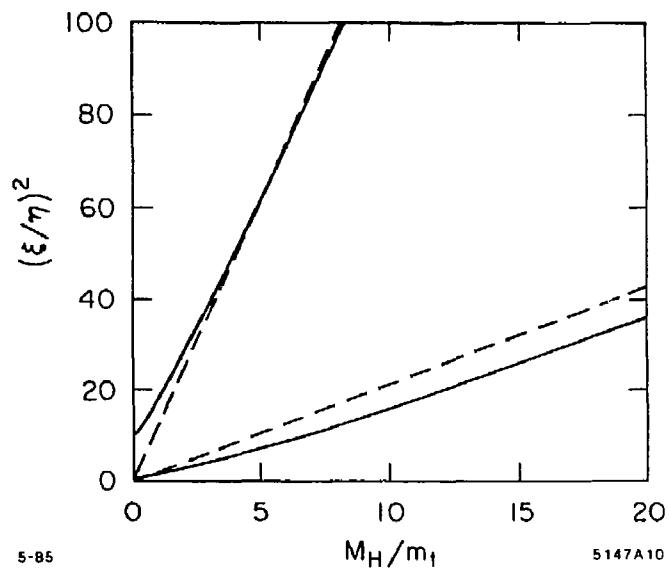


FIGURE 3

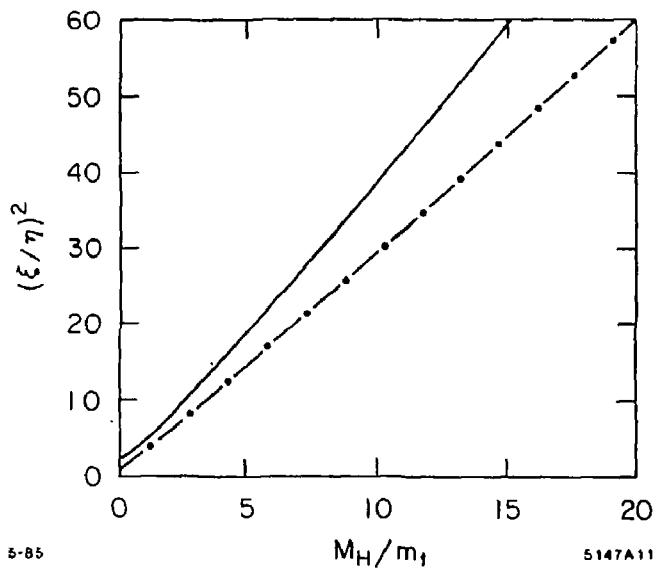


FIGURE 4

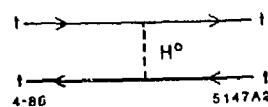


FIGURE 5

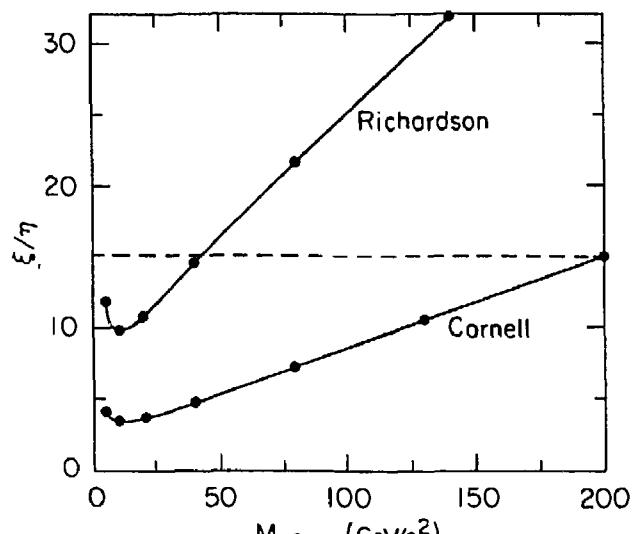


FIGURE 6

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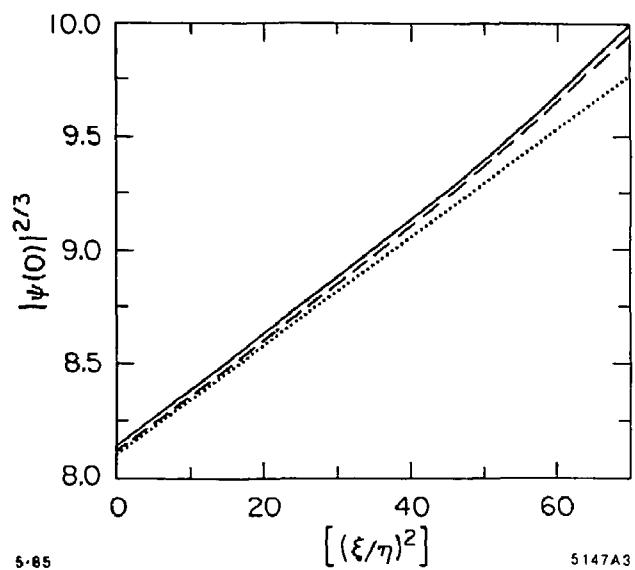
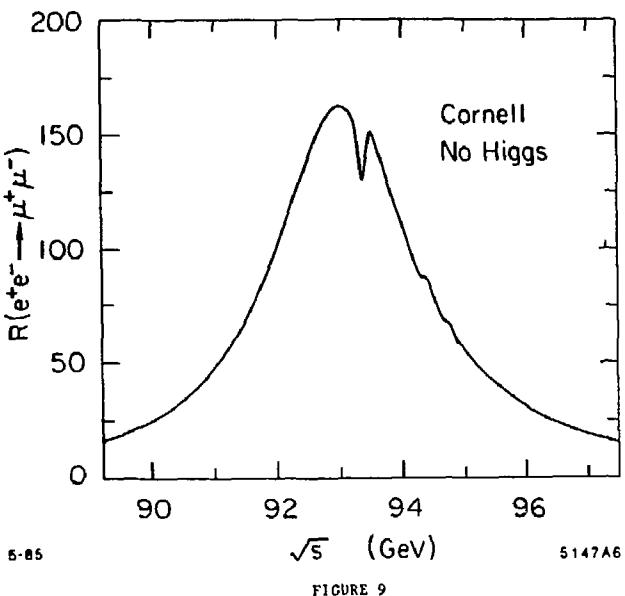
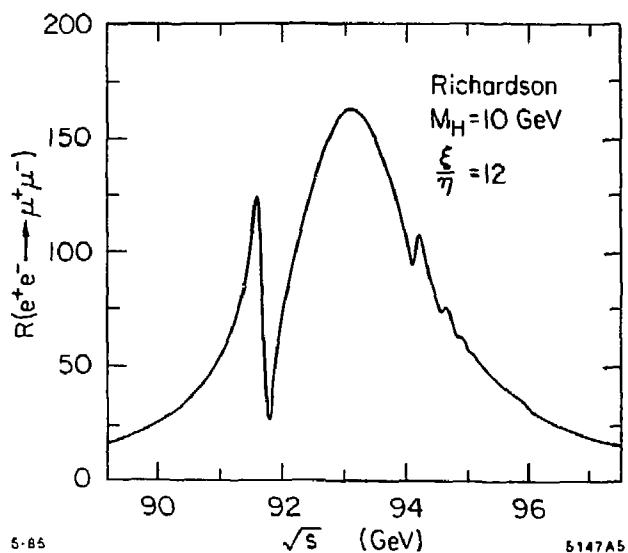


FIGURE 7

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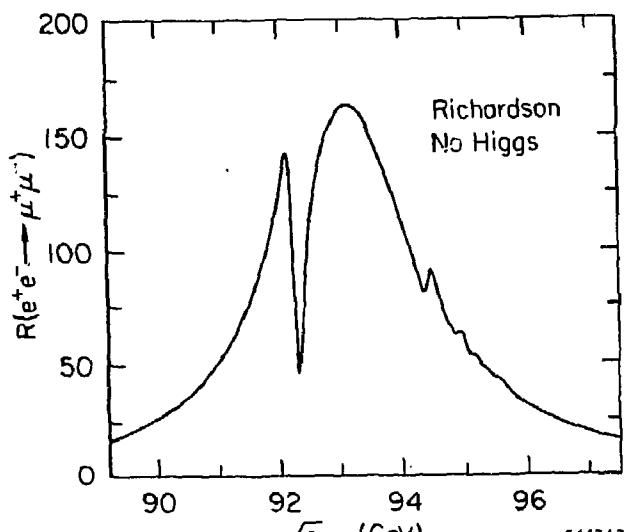


FIGURE 10

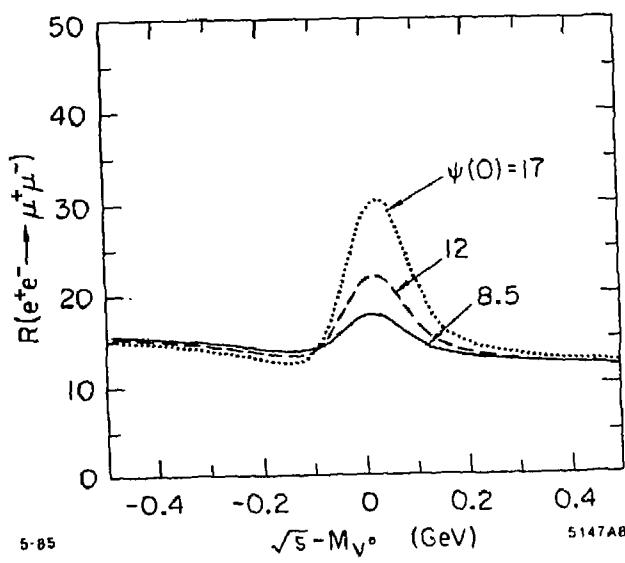


FIGURE 11

PART III

CP VIOLATION AT THE UNIFICATION SCALE

Introduction

It has recently been realized that a necessary and sufficient criterion for CP violation in the standard model with three generations can be formulated in a parametrization independent manner. This formulation is stated entirely in terms of the determinant of the commutator of the mass matrices for the charge $2e/3$ and charge $-e/3$ quarks,^[1] a quantity invariant under any allowed redefinition of phases of the quark fields. It is not necessary to refer to the Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix,^[2] or any parametrization thereof. Instead one can work entirely with mass matrices which involve the fundamental Yukawa couplings of the Higgs boson(s) to the quarks in the basis of weak eigenstates.

With three generations of quarks and leptons CP is violated if and only if the single quantity,^[3]

$$\det K = \det[U^\dagger U, D^\dagger D], \quad (1)$$

is non-vanishing. Here U and D are the three by three Yukawa coupling matrices for the charge $2e/3$ and $-e/3$ quarks, respectively.

In the Kobayashi-Maskawa^[3] parametrization

$$\begin{aligned} \det K \propto & (m_t^2 - m_c^2)(m_c^2 - m_u^2)(m_b^2 - m_s^2)(m_s^2 - m_d^2)(m_d^2 - m_u^2) \\ & \sin^2 \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \sin \theta_3 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \cos \theta_3 \sin \delta \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

This vanishes if any quarks with the same charge have the same mass, or any of the angles θ_i assume the values 0 or $\pi/2$, or the phase δ is 0 or π .

In this paper we study the scale dependence of $\det K$. We find that it satisfies a simple renormalization group equation where the change in $\det K$ is proportional to itself. This allows a straightforward computation of its value at the grand unification scale in terms of its value at the weak scale, given an initial set of fermion masses and gauge couplings.

In the standard model with one Higgs doublet and three generations of quarks and leptons $\det K$ falls by roughly six orders of magnitude in going from the weak to grand unification scales if the t quark mass is small. When the t quark mass approaches its fixed point value^[4-6] of ~ 220 GeV/ c^2 , $\det K$ falls by about four orders of magnitude. Similar results hold in extensions of the standard model involving two Higgs doublets or supersymmetry. The decrease in $\det K$ is due primarily to the decrease in quark masses that are not near their fixed points and has important consequences for baryogenesis.

Renormalization Group Equation in the Standard Model

The renormalization group equation for $\det K$ follows from those for the Yukawa coupling matrices U and D :^[4-6]

$$U^{-1} \frac{dU}{dr} = -G_U + 3 T + \frac{3}{2}(U^\dagger U - D^\dagger D), \quad (3a)$$

and

$$D^{-1} \frac{dD}{dr} = -G_D + 3 T + \frac{3}{2}(D^\dagger D - U^\dagger U). \quad (3b)$$

The conventions are those of Ref. 6, where $r = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \ln(\mu/M_W)$; $T = T_U + T_D = Tr(U^\dagger U) + Tr(D^\dagger D)$; and G_U (G_D) is equal to $8g_3^2 + \frac{9}{4}g_2^2 + \frac{17}{20}g_1^2$ and

$8g_3^2 + \frac{9}{4}g_2^2 + \frac{1}{4}g_1^2$, respectively. Leptons have been neglected as unimportant. Using Eqs. (3) and the definition of $K = [U^\dagger U, D^\dagger D]$, we find

$$\frac{dK}{d\tau} = \{K, A\}, \quad (4)$$

where

$$A = 6T + \frac{3}{2}(U^\dagger U + D^\dagger D) - (G_U + G_D) \quad (5)$$

Noting that

$$\frac{d(\ln \det K)}{d\tau} = \frac{d(\text{Tr} \ln K)}{d\tau} = \text{Tr}(K^{-1} \frac{dK}{d\tau}) = 2 \text{Tr} A, \quad (6)$$

we obtain:

$$(\det K)_\mu = (\det K)_{M_W} e^{\int_0^\mu (2 \text{Tr} A) d\tau}, \quad (4.1)$$

where $\text{Tr} A = \frac{3}{2}T - 3(G_U + G_D)$.

The behavior of $\det K$ as a function of the momentum scale μ compared to its value at the weak scale is shown in Figure 1 for various values of m_t . The Yukawa couplings of the other quarks and the values of the gauge couplings are set at M_W to their known values.¹⁹ It is seen that $\det K$ decreases as the scale μ increases. In particular, for t quark masses below about 150 GeV/c², $(\det K)_\mu / (\det K)_{M_W}$ decreases by over five orders of magnitude when μ is at the grand unification scale (which we take as 10¹⁶ GeV, corresponding to $\tau = 0.19$). As m_t grows larger, and the corresponding Yukawa coupling approaches its fixed point,¹⁶⁻¹⁸ $(\det K)_{GUT} / (\det K)_{M_W}$ approaches $\sim 10^{-4}$.

Figure 2 shows the ratio of $\det K$ at the grand unification scale to its value at the weak scale as a function of m_t . Here we see more directly that $\det K$ at the unification scale assumes larger values as the t quark Yukawa coupling increases toward its fixed point.¹⁶⁻¹⁸

This already hints that most of the running of $\det K$ is due to the running of the quark masses rather than that of the mixing angles if we decompose $\det K$ into a product of factors, as in Eq. (2). The dashed curve in Figure 2, which shows only the effect of the running of the mass factors in Eq. (2), gives an explicit numerical demonstration that this is the case. An analytic calculation which neglects the contribution of the Yukawa couplings (a good approximation for small quark masses) shows the same result: most of the running is due to the quark masses, which fall by a factor of ~ 3 between the weak and grand unification scales.

With some hindsight, this is to be expected, as the mixing angles are dimensionless and functions of ratios of quark masses of the same charge. Thus they are insensitive to the running of the gauge couplings, which yield the same factor for all quarks of the same charge; the angles only run if there are large Yukawa couplings.

Extension to Two Higgs Doublets and Supersymmetry

To extend our results to the case with two Higgs doublets, we need only replace Eqs. (3) by

$$U^{-1} \frac{dU}{d\tau} = -G_U + 3T_U + \frac{1}{2}(3U^\dagger U + D^\dagger D), \quad (8a)$$

and

$$D^{-1} \frac{dD}{dr} = -G_D + 3 T_D + \frac{1}{2} (3 D^\dagger D + U^\dagger U). \quad (9b)$$

Correspondingly, the matrix A now is replaced by $A_{Two\ Higgs} = 3 T + \frac{7}{2} (U^\dagger U + D^\dagger D) - (G_U + G_D)$. The form of the remaining equations is the same, as is their solution. The only important difference is that there now exist two vacuum expectation values, v_u and v_d , with the constraint that $v_u^2 + v_d^2 = v^2 = (175\ GeV)^2$. Thus in addition to m_t we have an additional variable, which we take to be v_d .

In Figure 3 we plot the value of $\det K$ at the unification scale relative to its value at the weak scale as a function of v_d for various values of m_t . Again, as in Figure 2, this ratio is roughly 10^{-6} when m_t is small and grows to approximately 10^{-4} when the Yukawa coupling of the t quark approaches its fixed point.

The situation for the supersymmetric extension of the standard model is similar. Now the Yukawa coupling matrices run according to

$$U^{-1} \frac{dU}{dr} = -G_U + 3 T_U + (3 U^\dagger U + D^\dagger D), \quad (9a)$$

and

$$D^{-1} \frac{dD}{dr} = -G_D + 3 T_D + (3 D^\dagger D + U^\dagger U), \quad (9b)$$

and $A_{SUSY} = 3 T + 7 (U^\dagger U + D^\dagger D) - (G_U + G_D)$. Because of contributions of super-partners, G_U and G_D are altered to $\frac{16}{3} g_3^2 + 3 g_2^2 + \frac{13}{6} g_1^2$ and $\frac{16}{3} g_3^2 + 3 g_2^2 + \frac{7}{6} g_1^2$, respectively. The behavior of $\det K$ is given in Figure 4, and is qualitatively the same as before. However, because the gauge couplings run more slowly, light quark masses decrease by a factor of ~ 5 rather than ~ 3 between the weak scale

and the unification scale. Consequently $\det K$ at the unification scale is about three orders of magnitude smaller than for the standard model.

Baryogenesis

CP violation is one of the necessary conditions for baryogenesis.^[19] Conversely, baryogenesis is the only probe of the strength of CP violation at the grand unification scale.

A physical quantity involving CP violation does not have to be $\det K$ times pure numbers; it can involve $\det K$ divided by other physical quantities such as quark masses, and therefore have a less dramatic decrease as we move from the weak to the unification scale. For example, analyses of baryon generation in a large class of theories^[10] lead to a baryon to photon ratio that scales like the product of six Yukawa couplings.^[10]

If these Yukawa couplings are unrelated to quark masses, e.g., involve super-heavy Higgs bosons that are not in the same $SU(5)$ multiplet as those that give masses to quarks, there is little predictive power. We fix our attention instead on theories where the baryon excess originates in the Yukawa couplings responsible for quark masses, and consequently can be obtained from accessible physics, say $\lesssim 10\ TeV$.

The standard cosmological scenario favors Higgs^[11] as a Baryon asymmetry (ΔB) generator, since it may provide for the out of equilibrium decay; a necessary

* ΔB is defined as the average baryon number per Higgs (H) or anti-Higgs (\bar{H}) decay. If r and $1-r$ are the branching ratios for $H \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ and $H \rightarrow \bar{q}\bar{q}$ and \bar{r} and $1-\bar{r}$ are those for $H \rightarrow q\bar{q}$ and $q\bar{q}$, then

$$\Delta B = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} r - \frac{2}{3} (1-r) - \frac{1}{3} \bar{r} + \frac{2}{3} (1-\bar{r}) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (r - \bar{r}).$$

condition on Baryon number violating processes in order to produce net baryon asymmetry.

The available couplings in minimal $SU(5)$ are shown in Figures 1 and 2 where H , F_L subscripts stand for Higgs and left-handed fermions respectively. The numbers define the $SU(5)$ representations of the scalars and fermions.

Interference of tree graph Higgs and anti-Higgs boson decays to quarks results in $\Delta B = 0$ because of CPT. The fourth order combination in Yukawa couplings of one tree and one loop diagrams also results.

$$\Delta B \sim \text{Im} \text{Tr}(U^+ U D^+ D) = 0.$$

The first non-trivial combination which results in $\Delta B \neq 0$ is given by a three loop diagram interfering with a tree graph¹¹²⁾ as shown in Figure 3.

$$\Delta B \sim \frac{\text{Im} \text{Tr}[U^+ D D^+ U U^+ U D^+ D]}{16\pi (8\pi^2)^2 [\text{Tr}(U^+ U + D^+ D)]}.$$

In the case of three generations with mixing and CP violating parameters in accordance with experimental constraints[†] we obtain $\Delta B_W \simeq 10^{-30}$. This is an unacceptable small value as the observed $\Delta B_W \simeq 10^{-9 \pm 1}$.

† $\Delta B_{W,G}$ is the Baryon asymmetry at the weak scale and the GUT scale respectively.

$$m_u = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}, \quad m_c = 1.25 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_t = 80 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_d = 9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}, \quad m_s = 0.175 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_b = 4.5 \text{ GeV}$$

$$V_{KM} \equiv \Omega_{23} \Omega_{34} \Omega_{14} \Omega_{13} \Omega_{12}$$

where

$$(\Omega_{ij})_{ab} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad i, j \neq a, b$$

$$(\Omega_{ij})_{ii} = \cos \phi_{ij} = (\Omega_{ij})_{jj}$$

$$(\Omega_{ij})_{ij} = \sin \phi_{ij} \Delta_{ij} = -(\Omega_{ij})_{ji}^*$$

Four generations, with heavy masses and large mixings[‡] of the fourth generation result in a substantially bigger number, $\Delta B_W \sim 10^{-9}$ and $\Delta B_G \sim 10^{-11}$. Five generations easily give $\Delta B_W \sim 10^{-9}$ and $\Delta B_G \sim 10^{-10}$.

Improved experimental bounds of the mixing and CP violating parameters as well as on the heavy quark masses from forthcoming experiments will enable the sharper determination of ΔB in the future, within the context of theories examined here.

The number of light neutrino species—number of generations—extracted from the Z^0 width measurements at SLC will further constrain the above number

where

$$\Delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & |i - j| = 1 \\ e^{i\phi_{ij}} & |i - j| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{V} M_U = \frac{1}{V} \begin{pmatrix} m_u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_t \end{pmatrix} \quad (V = 175 \text{ GeV})$$

$$D = \frac{1}{V} M_D = \frac{1}{V} V_{KM}^+ \begin{pmatrix} m_d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_b \end{pmatrix} V_{KM}$$

With the above parameters we obtain

$$\Delta B_W = 1.7 \times 10^{-20} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta B_G = 10^{-25}.$$

‡ For four generations¹¹²⁾

$$V_{KM} = \Omega_{24} \Omega_{34} \Omega_{14} \Omega_{23} \Omega_{13} \Omega_{12}$$

With the same quark masses and mixings for the first three generations, as in the previous footnote, and in addition

$$S_{24} = 0.22, \quad S_{34} = S_{14} = S_{13} = 0.008 \\ m_T = 200 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_B = 150 \text{ GeV}$$

and $\delta_{24} = \delta_{14} = \delta_{13} = \pi/4$, we obtain $\Delta B_G \simeq 10^{-11}$ and $\Delta B_W \simeq 10^{-10}$.

for ΔB .

Therefore, if the product of the six Yukawa couplings is proportional to light quark masses, one obtains too small a baryon excess.^[13] What we need are heavy generations of quarks whose masses are close to their fixed points and thus do not decrease as we go from the weak to grand unification scales. Their masses are constrained from above and below: if there exist N heavy generations then no quark can have a mass above the fixed point of $250/\sqrt{N}$ GeV/c² or else perturbative unification is lost.^[14] If, on the other hand, they are much lighter than $250/\sqrt{N}$ GeV/c² they are too far from their fixed point; their masses will decrease as we go to the unification scale, and lead to too small a baryon excess.

We conclude in this framework that big bang baryogenesis suggests the existence of new heavy quarks close to their fixed points. Such quarks automatically occur^[14] in family unified theories.^[15,16]

APPENDIX

The evolution equation for the running coupling constant of $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ is obtained as a solution to the following

$$\frac{dg_i}{dt} = b_i g_i^3 + \frac{1}{(16\pi^2)} \sum_{j=1}^3 b_{ij} g_i^2 g_j^2 \quad (j, i = 1, 2, 3).$$

Where g_1, g_2, g_3 are the coupling constants of $U_1, SU(2), SU(3)$ correspondingly.

For the standard $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ model b_i and b_{ij} are given by

$$b_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{42}{5} \\ -11 \end{pmatrix} + N_g \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} + H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{136}{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -102 \end{pmatrix} + N_g \begin{pmatrix} \frac{12}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{44}{15} \\ \frac{4}{5} & \frac{42}{5} & 4 \\ \frac{11}{30} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{76}{5} \end{pmatrix} + H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{40} & \frac{9}{10} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{13}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Where N_g is the number of matter generations and H is the number of Higgs doublets.

For the supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model the b_i, b_{ij} are given by

$$b_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -6 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix} + N_g \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -24 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -54 \end{pmatrix} + N_g \begin{pmatrix} \frac{39}{10} & \frac{6}{5} & \frac{66}{10} \\ \frac{3}{5} & 14 & 8 \\ \frac{11}{10} & 3 & \frac{66}{5} \end{pmatrix} + H \begin{pmatrix} \frac{9}{10} & \frac{9}{10} & 0 \\ \frac{3}{10} & \frac{7}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Where N_g is the number of generations of matter supermultiplets and H is the number of Higgs doublet supermultiplets.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

- 1) The (5)(5)(10) Yukawa coupling of minimal SU(5)
- 2) The (5)(10)(10) Yukawa coupling of minimal SU(5)
- 3) The lowest order Feynman Diagrams of minimal SU(5), whose interference results to a non zero Baryon Number
- 4) The ratio of $\det K$ at the momentum scale μ to its value at the weak scale plotted versus $\tau = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \ln(\mu/M_W)$ for various values of m_t .
- 5) The ratio (solid line) of $\det K$ at the unification scale ($\mu = 10^{18}$ GeV) to its value at the weak scale as a function of m_t . The dotted line shows this ratio due to the effect of the running of the mass factors in Eq. (2) alone.
- 6) The ratio of $\det K$ at the unification scale to its value at the weak scale in the case of two Higgs doublets as a function of v_d for various values of m_t .
- 7) The ratio of $\det K$ at the unification scale to its value at the weak scale in the supersymmetric extension of the standard model as a function of v_d for various values of m_t .

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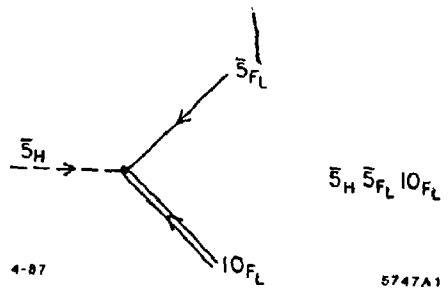


FIGURE 1

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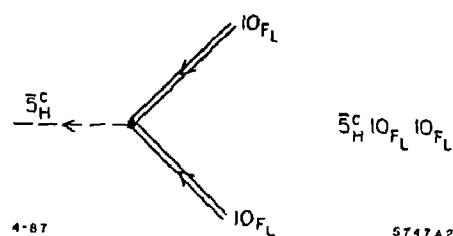
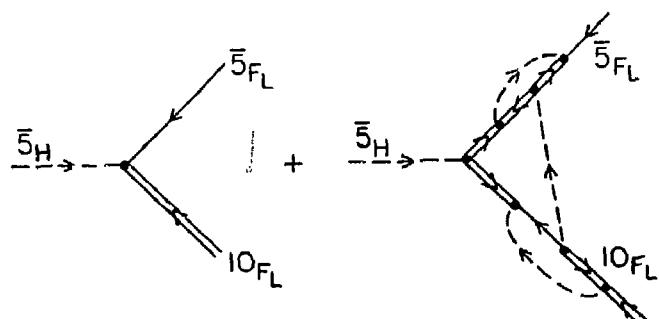


FIGURE 2

73



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FIGURE 3

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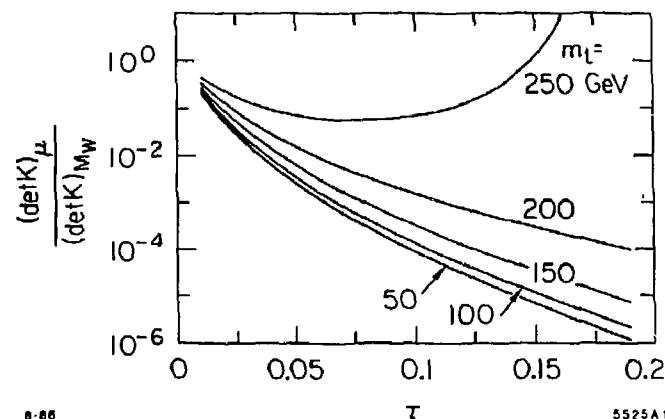


FIGURE 4

75

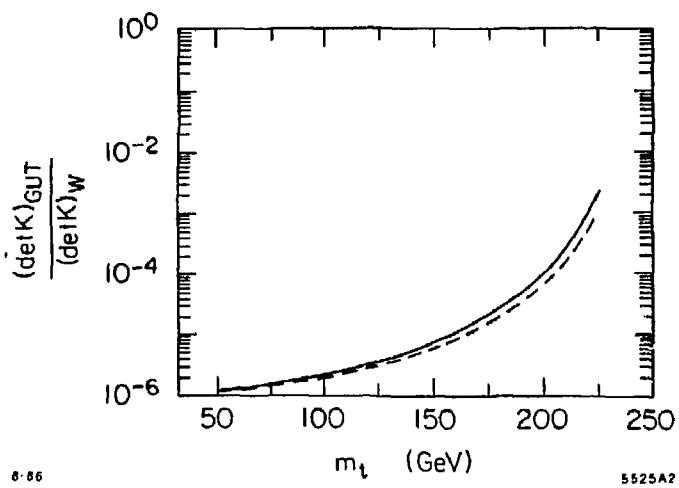


FIGURE 5

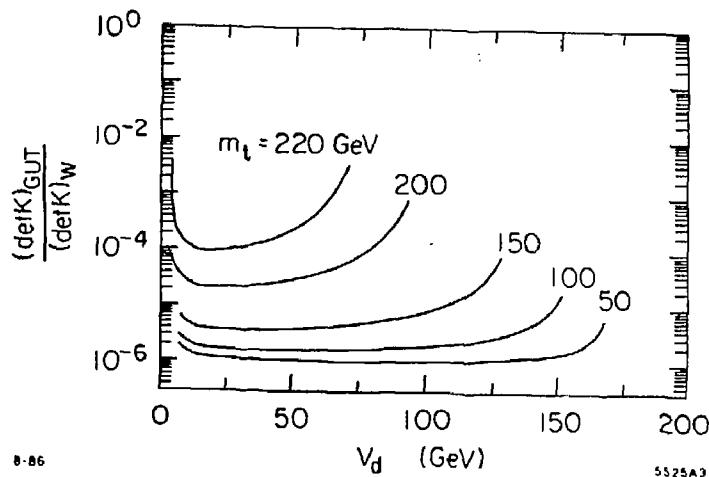


FIGURE 6

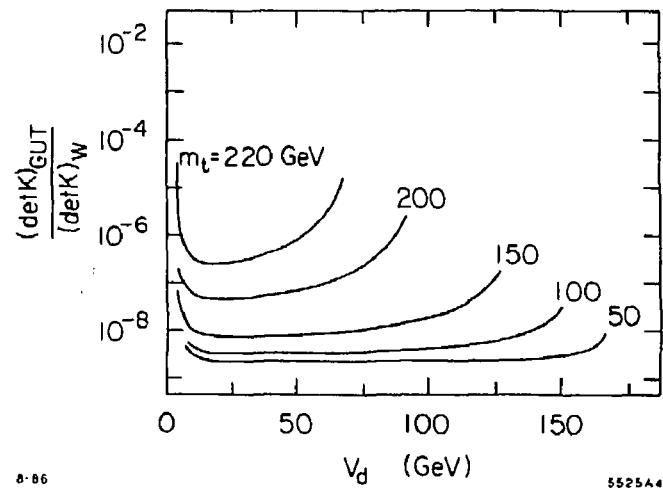


FIGURE 7