



Heavy Flavor Physics — Select

George W.S. Hou (侯維恕)
National Taiwan University

June 5, SPCS2013 @ SJTU, Shanghai, China



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臺灣大學

National Taiwan University





Heavy Flavor Physics — Select



- A. Intro: Heavy Flavor Physics ca. 2013 6
在前 Highlights from LHCb; 在后 Rare B @ CMS
— Where have all the New Phys gone?
- B. Enhanced $B_d^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$: What If? 13
“回馬槍”; Constraints & Formulas; Results; Discussion
- C. When Higgs meets Top: $t \rightarrow ch^0$ @ LHC 10
BaBar Anomaly & 2HDM-III; B Constraints; $t \rightarrow ch$ Search @ LHC
- D. Outlook

WSH, M. Kohda, F. Xu, 1302.1471 (PRD)
K.F. Chen, WSH, C. Kao, M. Kohda, 1304.8037

III. Hopes and Wishes for "Paradigm" Shift



— A Perspective

I embarked on studies of 4G that might be behind EWP Enhancement [also C]

WSH, Nagashima, Soddu
PRL'05, PRD'05; PRD'07

By nondecoupling of t' (and b'), the 4G effect in EWP for $\Delta A_{K\pi}$ problem:

- Large $S_{\psi\phi}$;
- D mixing with small TCPV;
- Very Enhanced $K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \nu \nu$
- ...

Went to Fermilab and CERN to evangelize in 2007; then came 2008 ...

It's Godot, we're saved!

... 'observation' of anomalously high CPV in B_s system by UTfit collaboration

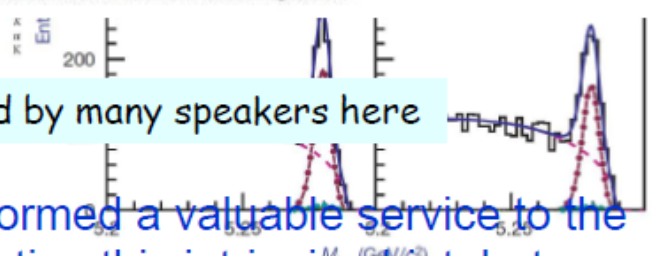
FIRST EVIDENCE OF NEW PHYSICS IN $b \rightarrow s$ TRANSITIONS (UTfit Collaboration)

M. Bona,¹ M. Ciuchini,² E. Franco,³ G. Martinelli,^{3,5} F. Parodi,⁶ M. Pionti,¹ P. Roudeau,⁷ C. Sabiyá,⁸ L. S. S. ⁹, V. Soriani,⁷ A. Stocchi,⁷ and V. Vagnoni¹

¹INFN, Sezione di Bologna, I-40126 Bologna, Italy
²INFN, Sezione di Roma Tre, I-00146 Roma, Italy
³INFN, Sezione di Roma, I-00185 Roma, Italy
⁴INFN, Sezione di Ferrara, Università di Ferrara, I-44100 Ferrara, Italy
⁵INFN, Sezione di Roma, Università di Roma "La Sapienza", I-00185 Roma, Italy
⁶INFN, Sezione di Genova, Università di Genova and INFN, I-16136 Genova, Italy
⁷Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, IN2P3-CNRS et Université de Paris-Sud, BP 34, F-91898 Orsay Cedex, France
⁸INFN, Sezione di Bologna, I-40126 Bologna, Italy

We combine all the available experimental information on B_s mixing, including the very recent frequent analyses of $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ by the CDF and D0 collaborations. We find that the phase of the B_s mixing amplitude deviates more than 3σ from the Standard Model prediction. While no single measurement has a 3σ significance yet, all the constraints show a remarkable agreement with the combined result. This is a first evidence of physics beyond the Standard Model. This result disfavors New Physics models with Minimal Flavour Violation with the same significance.

reduced by a factor of 1.7 from a previous measurement. However, the asymmetry A_{K^*} for $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ versus $B^0 \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$ is still at the $\sim 10\sigma$ level². Although it is susceptible to strong interaction



history reviewed by many speakers here

Not so fast! UTfit performed a valuable service to the community by highlighting this intriguing hint, but combinations are best left to the experiments themselves

$$\Delta A_{K\pi} \equiv A_{K^+ \pi^0} - A_{K^+ \pi^+} = +0.164 \pm 0.037$$

The LHCb Massacre @ LP2012: All Hints for Godot Gone!

Godot and the New Physics Experiment Firm.
Guy Wilkinson, FPCP 09

III. Hopes and Wishes for "Paradigm" Shift



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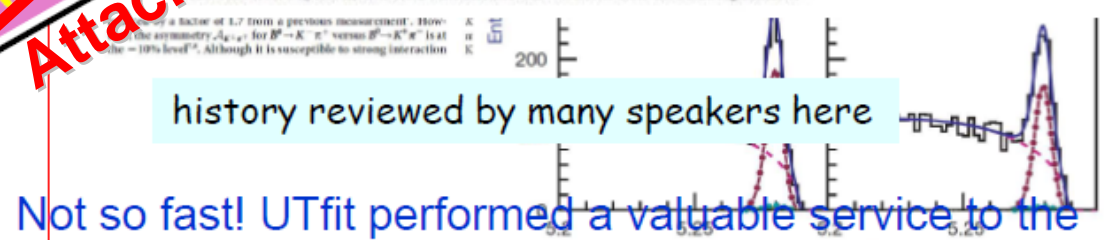
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Suicide Attack @ LP2012: All Hints for Godot Gone!

The LHCb Machine

Godot and the New Physics Experiment Firm.
Guy Wilkinson, FPCP 09



LHCb: from Now towards 2018/19 Upgrade



Disappointment: No New Physics

CERN/LHCC 2012-007

Type	Observable	Current precision	LHCb 2018	Upgrade (50 fb ⁻¹)	Theory uncertainty
B_s^0 mixing	$2\beta_s (B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \phi)$	0.10 [8]	0.025	0.008	~ 0.003
	$2\beta_s (B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi f_0(980))$	0.17 [10]	0.045	0.014	~ 0.01
	$A_{FB}(B_s^0)$	6.4×10^{-3} [18]	0.6×10^{-3}	0.2×10^{-3}	0.03×10^{-3}
Gluonic penguin	$2\beta_s^{\text{eff}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\phi)$	–	0.17	0.03	0.02
	$2\beta_s^{\text{eff}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\bar{K}^{*0})$	–	0.13	0.02	< 0.02
	$2\beta_s^{\text{eff}}(B^0 \rightarrow \phi K_S^0)$	0.17 [18]	0.30	0.05	0.02
Right-handed currents	$2\beta_s^{\text{eff}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma)$	–	0.09	0.02	< 0.01
	$\tau^{\text{eff}}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma)/\tau_{B_s^0}$	–	5%	1%	0.2%
Electroweak penguin	$S_3(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-; 1 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4)$	0.08 [14]	0.025	0.008	0.02
	$s_0 A_{FB}(B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-)$	25% [14]	6%	2%	7%
	$A_1(K\mu^+\mu^-; 1 < q^2 < 6 \text{ GeV}^2/c^4)$	0.25 [15]	0.08	0.025	~ 0.02
	$\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\mu^+\mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow K^+\mu^+\mu^-)$	25% [16]	8%	2.5%	$\sim 10\%$
Higgs penguin	$\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$	1.5×10^{-9} [2]	0.5×10^{-9}	0.15×10^{-9}	0.3×10^{-9}
	$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$	–	$\sim 100\%$	$\sim 35\%$	$\sim 5\%$
Unitarity triangle angles	$\gamma (B \rightarrow D^{(*)}K^{(*)})$	$\sim 10\text{--}12^\circ$ [19, 20]	4°	0.9°	negligible
	$\gamma (B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s K)$	–	11°	2.0°	negligible
	$\beta (B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S^0)$	0.8° [18]	0.6°	0.2°	negligible
Charm CP violation	A_Γ	2.3×10^{-3} [18]	0.40×10^{-3}	0.07×10^{-3}	–
	ΔA_{CP}	2.1×10^{-3} [5]	0.65×10^{-3}	0.12×10^{-3}	–

R. Jacobsson @ LHCP2013



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Where CMS/ATLAS could be Competitive

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R. Jacobsson @ LHCP2013

Some Comments

- A_{FB}^{tt} dubious: Need tree level effect, but NP seems above TeV Scale ... Tough!
- A_{SL} dubious: Need both large $\sin\phi_s$ and large $\Delta\Gamma_s$ both ruled out by LHCb Y Xie

A detailed study of $b\bar{s} \rightarrow c\bar{s}s$ decay data found no indication of OPE violation [Chua, WSH, Shen, PRD'11]

NP in B_s decay discussed by Descotes-Genon and Soni, but reminds me of $D_s \rightarrow \mu\nu$...
 At FPCP2008: "The Lord would be malicious if NP appears in $D_s \rightarrow \mu\nu$ ", I said;
 "Thank you, Albert!", Sheldon Stone shot back [disappeared by FPCP 2010]

- The LHCb Trio: $\sin\phi_s$; $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$; $A_{FB}(B \rightarrow K^{*0}\mu^+\mu^-)$ Now All SM-Like ...
 Mild hint of suppression below SM! [WSH, Kohda, Xu, PRD'12]

- "Flavored" SUSY: Light Stop breaks MFV; Any FPCP Predictions?

S. Beckett

- Higgs as Godot: 2.x, even 3σ , is nothing. Maybe another "Pozzo" (or "the boy")

But, Higgs or No Higgs (know December), will impact FPCP!!

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Enhanced $B_d^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ Decay: What if?



If observed $\geq 4 \times 10^{-10}$ (2011-2012 data!),
then the 126 GeV boson might not be the Higgs.

I. Intro: from Straub to Stone

Mild Motivation: $\sin 2\Phi_{B_d} \equiv \sin 2\beta/\phi_1$ tension

II. Constraints & Formulas

Δm_{B_d} and $B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$

III. Pheno Results with t' -in-loop

IV. Discussion

$b \rightarrow d$ quadrangle; CKM hierarchy implication

V. Conclusion

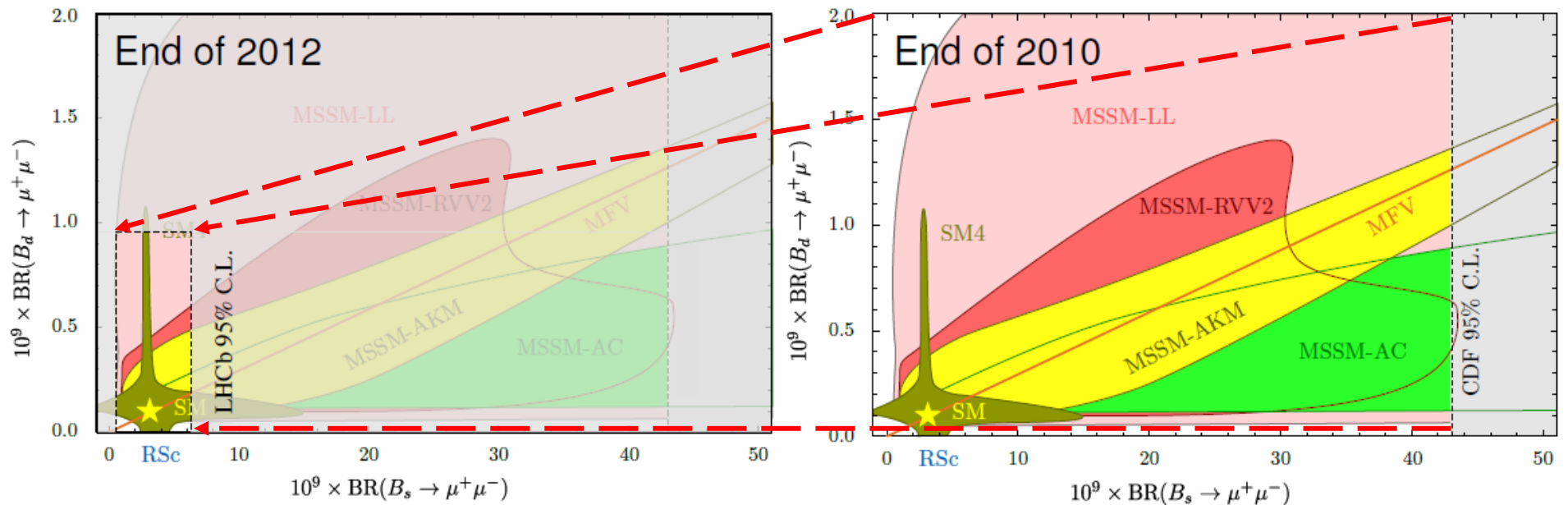
4G回馬槍?!



Evolution of the “Straub plot”



Disappointment: No New Physics



Straub [Nuovo Cim. C 35 1 (2012) 249-256]
(series of Moriond talks)



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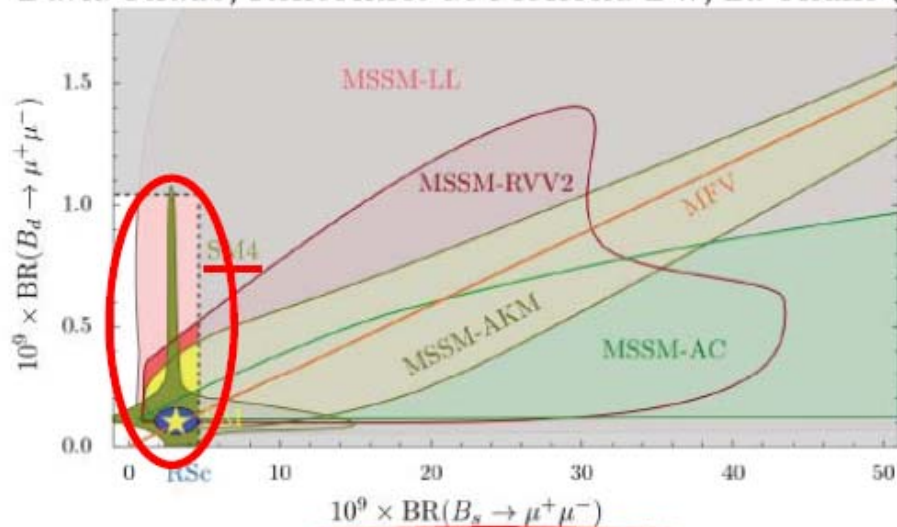


the $\sin\phi_s$ destroyer-of-hope ...

Sheldon Stone @ ICHEP2012

Implications II

David Straub, Rencontres de Moriond EW, La Thuile (2012)



The 125 GeV Higgs observations kills off 4th generation models as the production cross-section would be 9x larger & decays to $\gamma\gamma$ suppressed



R.I.P.

ICHEP, Melbourne, July 9, 2012

39



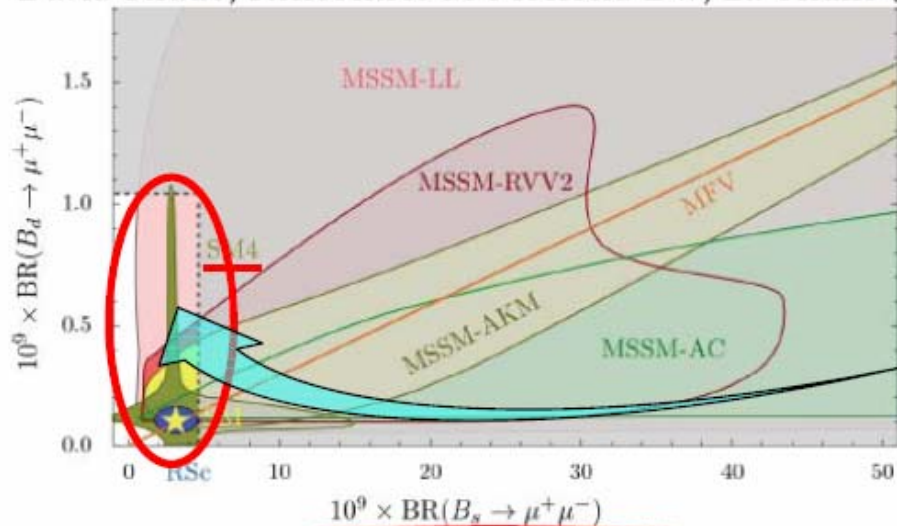
However, SM Higgs is flavor-blind



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Flavor people should keep CKM-extension in mind.

Higgs does not enter these loops:

and, 126 GeV boson could be "dilatons" still ...

PTD

Keep on Searching
w/ Gusto!

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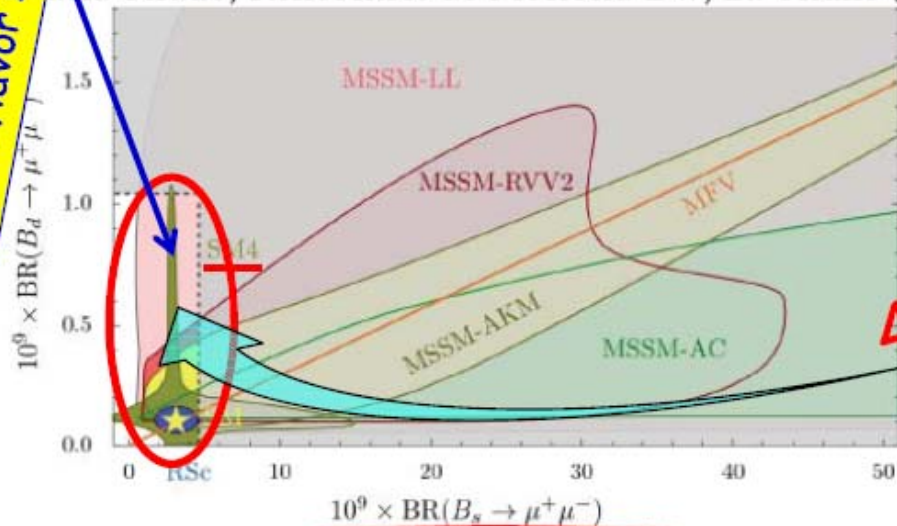
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last chance for New Physics in flavor sector at LHC8

4G 回馬槍?!

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N.B. For 4G dynamical EWSB that permits dilaton, see Mimura, WSH, Kohyama, 1206.6063



Mild Motivation: $\sin 2\Phi_{B_d} \equiv \sin 2\beta/\phi_1$ tension



Lunghi & Soni, '08; Buras & Guadagnoli, '08

- $\sin 2\beta/\phi_1 = 0.679 \pm 0.020$

Direct Measurement

- $\sin 2\beta/\phi_1 = \begin{cases} 0.76 & \text{for } |V_{ub}|^{\text{ave}} \\ 0.63 & \text{for } |V_{ub}|^{\text{excl}} \end{cases}$

Indirect from other meas.

arg

$$\lambda_t^{\text{SM}} = -\lambda_u - \lambda_c \simeq -|V_{ud}||V_{ub}|e^{-i\phi_3} + |V_{cd}||V_{cb}|$$

taking $|V_{ud}| = 0.974$, $|V_{cd}| = 0.23$ and $|V_{cb}| = 0.041$

$$\phi_3 = (68_{-10}^{+11})^\circ$$

parameterize t' -effect
to alleviate tension

$$\lambda_u + \lambda_c + \lambda_t + \lambda_{t'} = 0$$

$$\lambda_t = \lambda_t^{\text{SM}} - \lambda_{t'}$$

$$V_{t'd}^* V_{t'b}$$



$$\lambda_{t'} = r_{db} e^{i\phi_{db}}$$



Constrain



Constraints & Formulas

$$\Delta m_{B_d} \text{ and } B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$$

LHCb 2012: rarest B decay measured

N.B. $b \rightarrow d\gamma$ hard to separate from $b \rightarrow s\gamma$,
hard for LHCb, and insensitive to $4G$.

$B \rightarrow \pi\pi$ much hadronic effect.



$$\Delta m_{B_d} \simeq \frac{G_F^2 M_W^2}{6\pi^2} m_{B_d} \hat{B}_{B_d} f_{B_d}^2 \eta_B |\Delta_{12}^d|,$$

$$\sin 2\Phi_{B_d} \simeq \sin(\arg \Delta_{12}^d),$$

$\sin 2\beta/\phi_1$

$$\Delta_{12}^d \equiv (\lambda_t^{\text{SM}})^2 S_0(x_t)$$

$$+ 2\lambda_t^{\text{SM}} \lambda_{t'} \Delta S_0^{(1)} + \lambda_{t'}^2 \Delta S_0^{(2)}$$

$$\Delta S_0^{(1)} \equiv \tilde{S}_0(x_t, x_{t'}) - S_0(x_t),$$

$$\Delta S_0^{(2)} \equiv S_0(x_{t'}) - 2\tilde{S}_0(x_t, x_{t'}) + S_0(x_t),$$

$$x_i = m_i^2/M_W^2$$

t'-effect

Remaining hadronic uncertainty

$$\hat{B}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\Delta m_{B_d}} \Delta m_{B_d}^{\text{exp}}$$

$$= C \frac{\tau_{B_d} \Delta m_{B_d}^{\text{exp}} \eta_Y^2}{\hat{B}_{B_d} \eta_B} \frac{|\lambda_t^{\text{SM}} Y_0(x_t) + \lambda_{t'} \Delta Y_0|^2}{|\Delta_{12}^d|^2}$$

Ratio w/ Box

Buras '03

$$\Delta Y_0 = Y_0(x_{t'}) - Y_0(x_t)$$

$$C = 6\pi \left(\frac{\alpha}{4\pi \sin^2 \theta_W} \right)^2 \frac{m_\mu^2}{M_W^2}$$

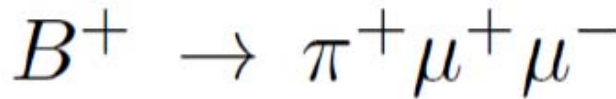


$$(2.3 \pm 0.6 \text{ (stat.)} \pm 0.1 \text{ (syst.)}) \times 10^{-8}$$

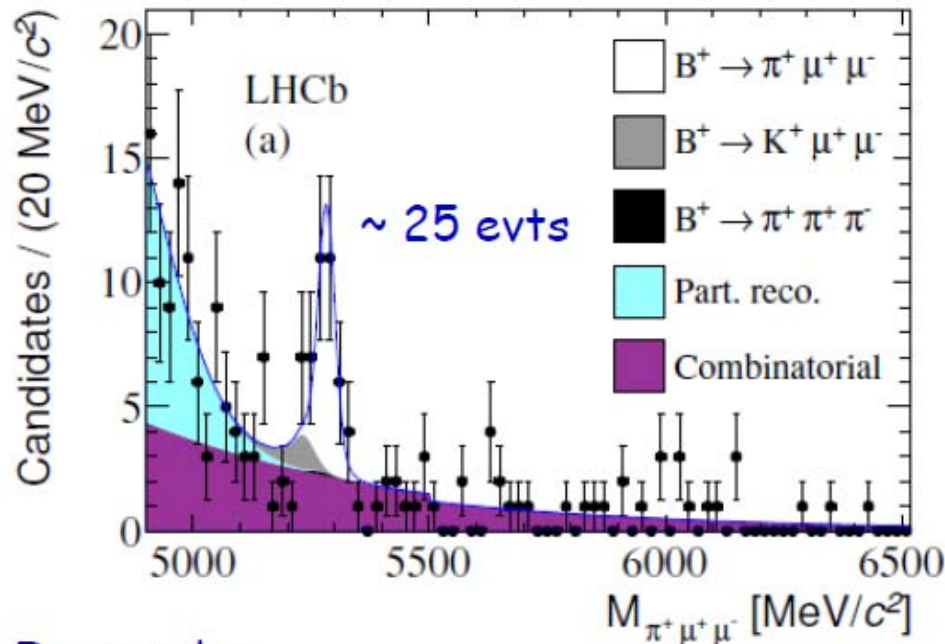


LHCb, JHEP 2012

first observation of



$b \rightarrow d\ell^+\ell^-$ transition



1.0 fb^{-1}

To reduce Form Factor dep.

$$R_{\pi\mu\mu} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)|_{4G}}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)|_{SM}}$$



Will plot contours to 2x - 3x

otherwise LHCb could tell?

integrated from $q^2 = (1, 6) \text{ GeV}^2$

better numerical control

W.C. @ NLO

LO amplitude in QCDF

Beneke, Feldmann, Seidel, '01, '03



Results



~ incl.

$m_{t'} = 700 \text{ GeV}$

[LHC bound

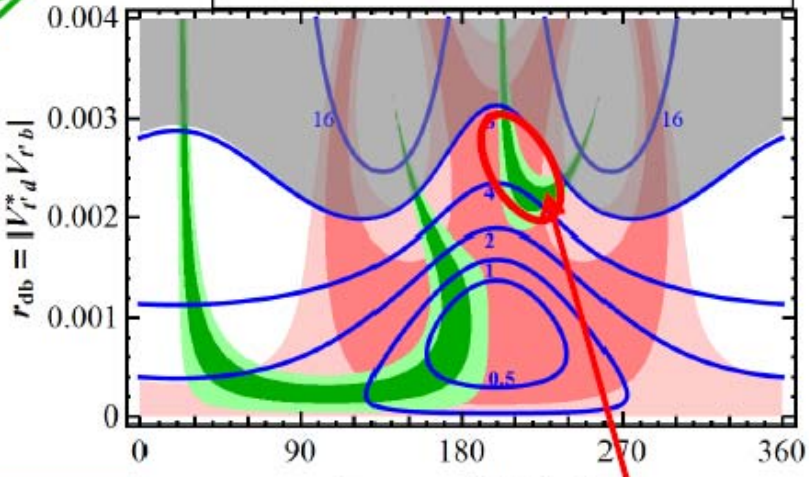
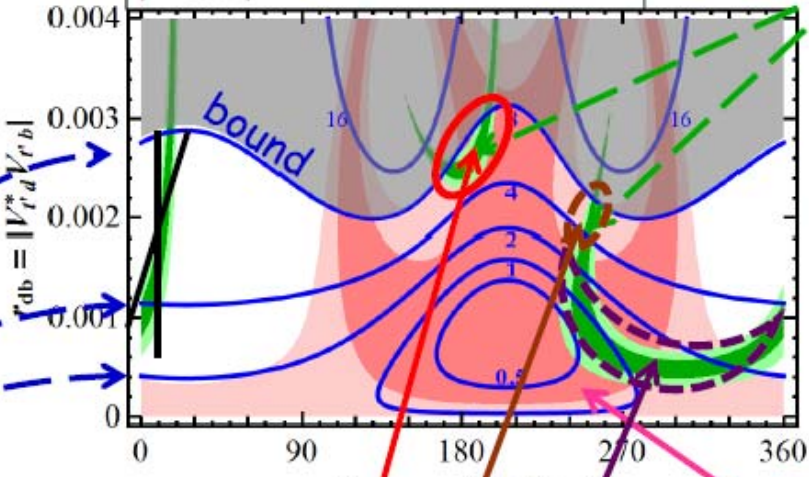


excl.

$|V_{ub}| = 4.15 \times 10^{-3}$

$\sin 2\Phi_{B_d}$

$|V_{ub}| \sim 3.23 \times 10^{-3}$



$10^{10} \mathcal{B}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

Δm_{B_d}

A'

Regions A, B & C: A & B give $B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- > 4x \text{ SM}$
C gives broad crescent in phase

A point each from A & A' is taken for later illustration



~ incl.

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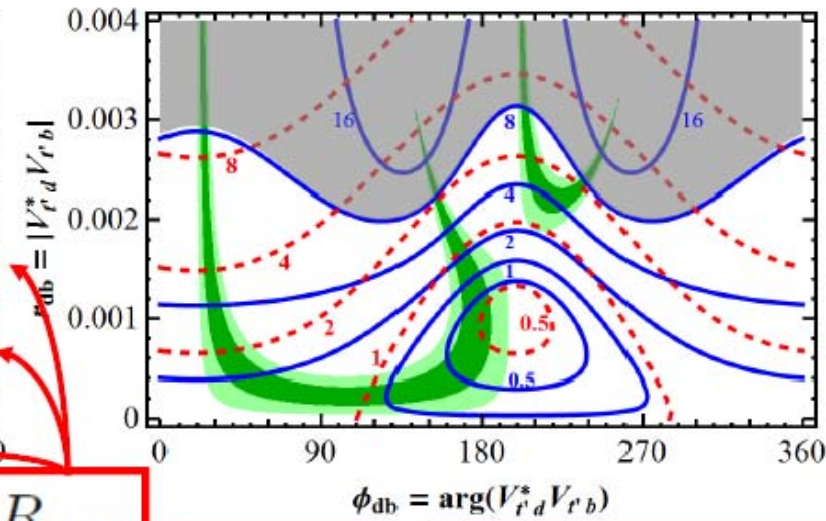
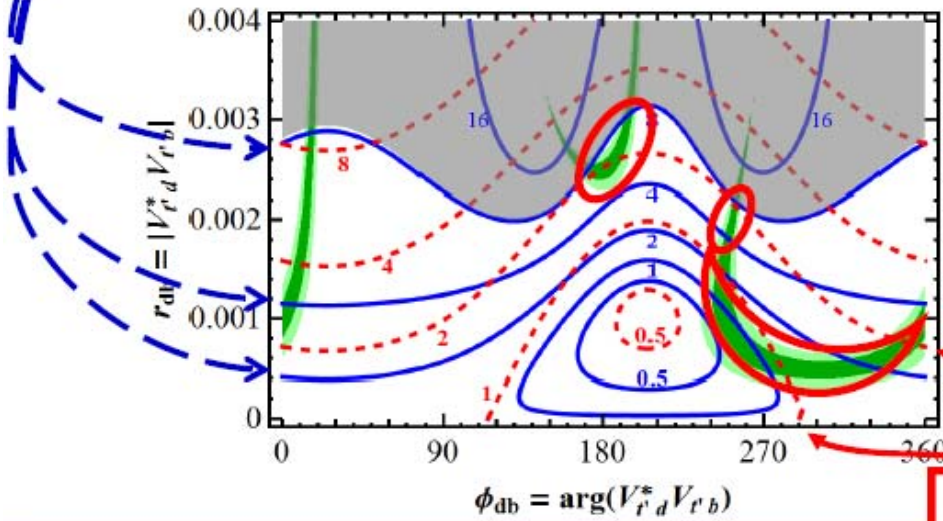
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excl.

The 3 Regions survive $R_{\pi\mu\mu} \lesssim 2 - 3$ Constraint!

$$R_{\pi\mu\mu} \equiv \frac{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)|_{4G}}{\mathcal{B}(B^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)|_{SM}}$$

$$10^{10} \mathcal{B}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$$



$$R_{\pi\mu\mu}$$



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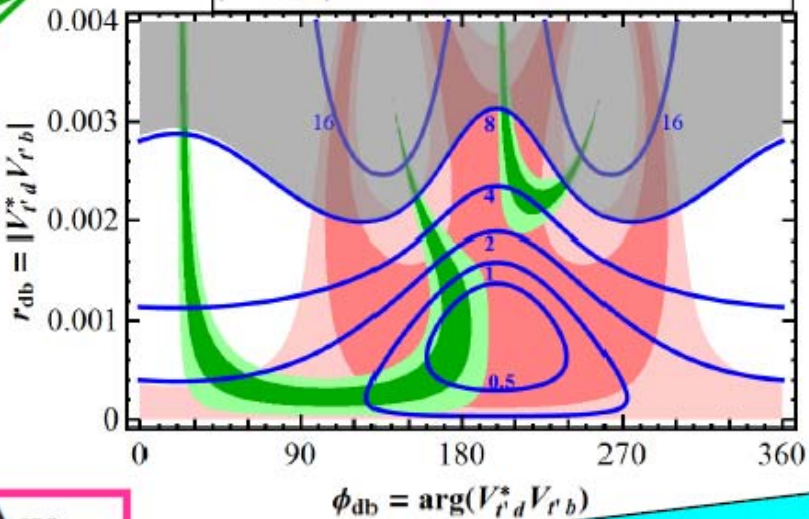
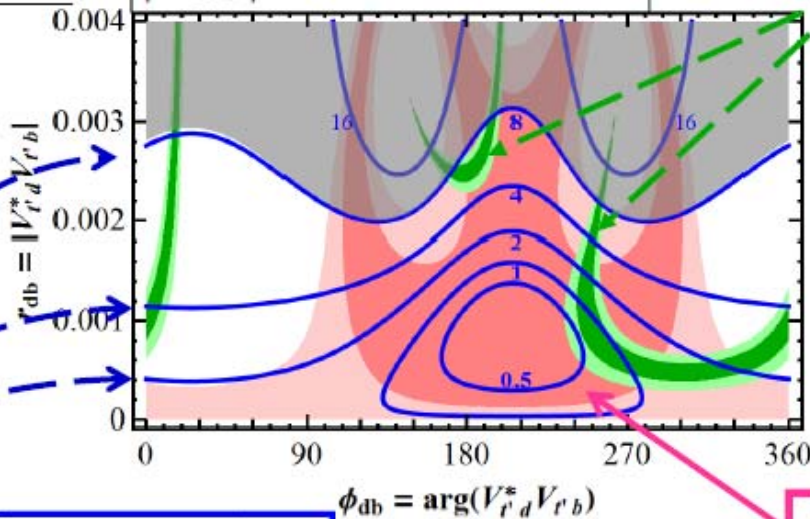
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$\sin 2\Phi_{B_d}$

$|V_{ub}| \sim 3.23 \times 10^{-3}$

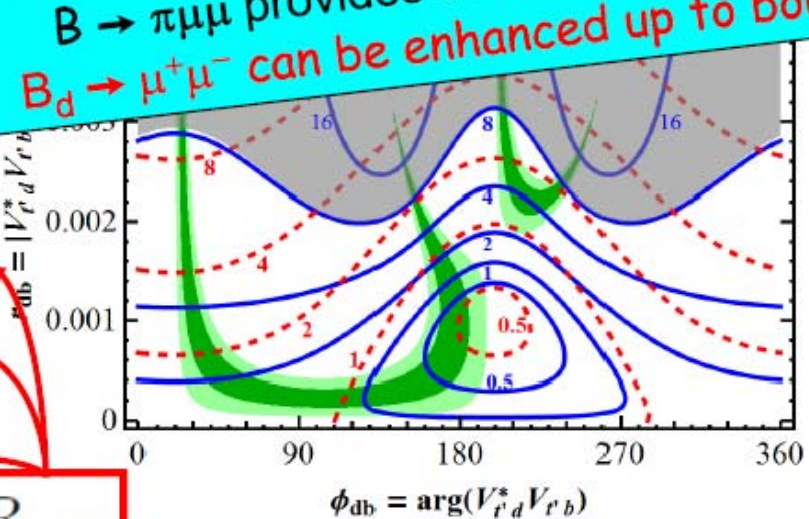
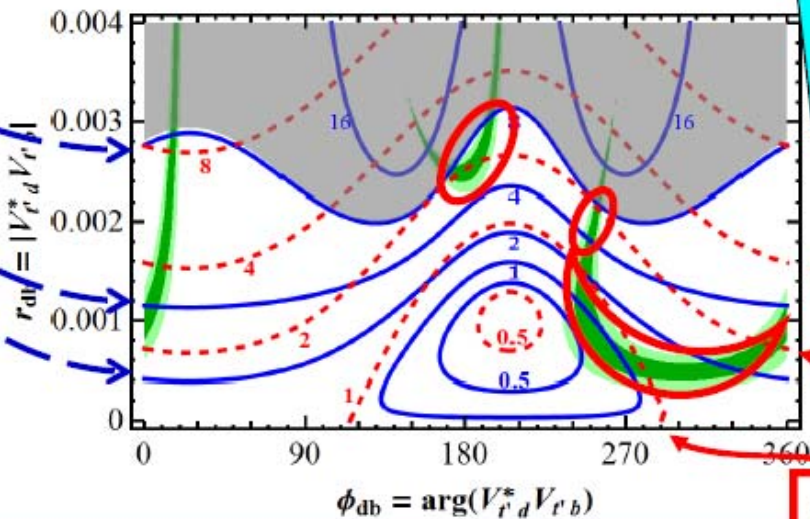
excl.



$10^{10} \mathcal{B}(B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$

Δm_{B_d}

$B \rightarrow \pi \mu \mu$ provides useful sanity check;
 $B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ can be enhanced up to bound



$R_{\pi\mu\mu}$



$m_{t'} = 1000 \text{ GeV}$

[far beyond unitarity bound]

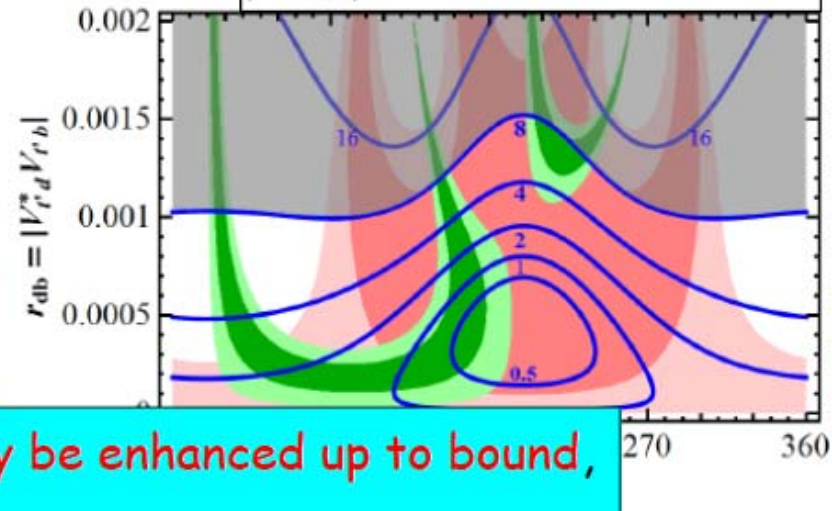
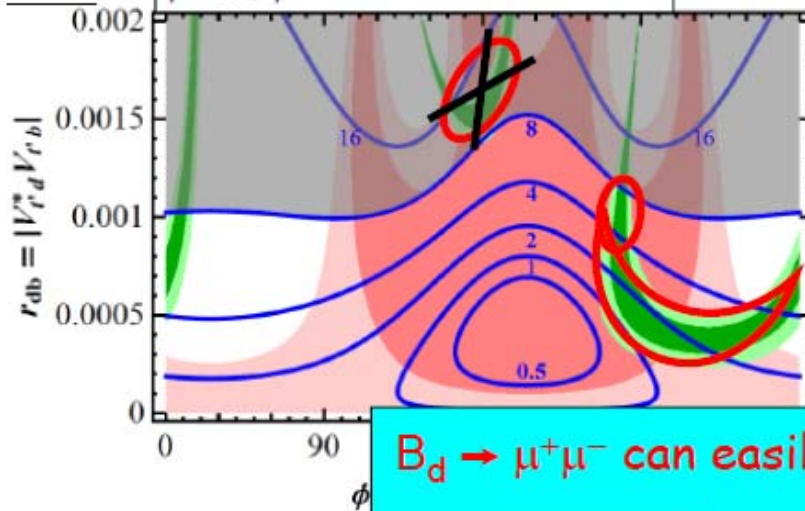


$\sim \text{incl.}$

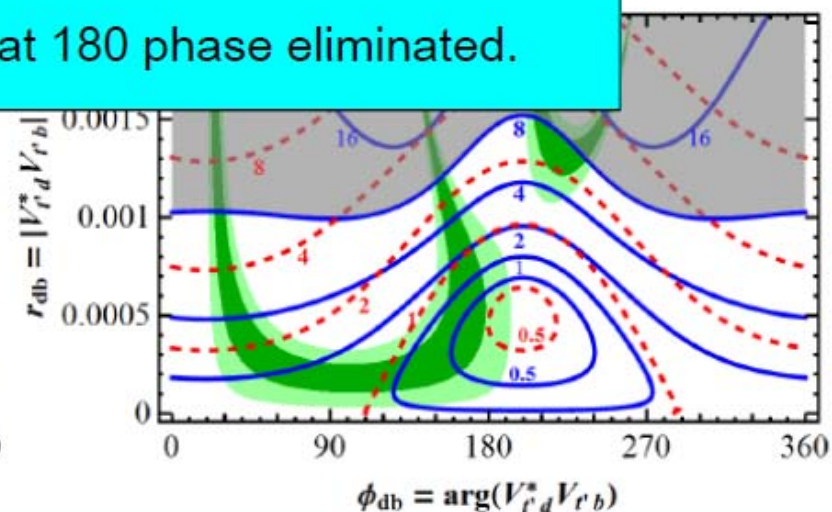
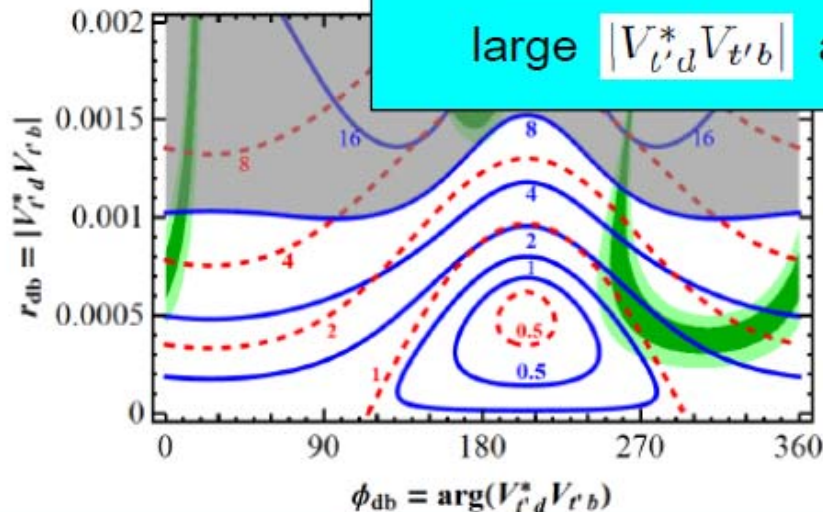
$|V_{ub}| = 4.15 \times 10^{-3}$

$|V_{ub}| \sim 3.23 \times 10^{-3}$

excl.



$B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ can easily be enhanced up to bound,
 but $|V_{t'd}^* V_{t'b}|$ strength drop by more than $\frac{1}{2}$;
 large $|V_{t'd}^* V_{t'b}|$ at 180 phase eliminated.





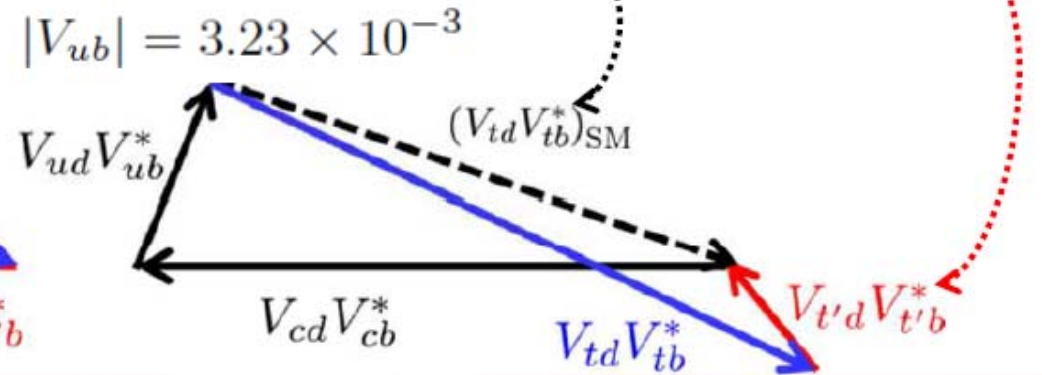
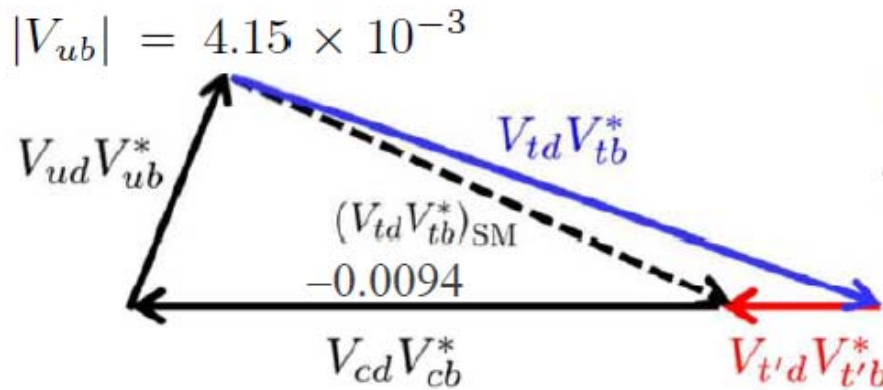
Discussion on CKM4



CPV4BAU?

• $b \rightarrow d$ quadrangle in our lap!

$$\underbrace{\lambda_u + \lambda_c + \lambda_t}_{-\lambda_t^{\text{SM}}} + \lambda_{t'} = 0$$



from: Region A $V_{t'd}^* V_{t'b} = 0.0025 e^{i180^\circ}$

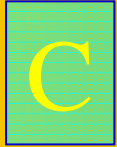
A' $V_{t'd}^* V_{t'b} = 0.0023 e^{i230^\circ}$

• The above CKM4 values are quite large. [$V_{t'b} < 0.1$ necessary]

WSH & Ma, PRD 11

If we learn from $\sin\phi_s$ experience [CKM hierarchy seem upheld], then $B_d \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- > 4x \text{ SM}$ is possible, but not particularly likely.

Heavier t' could still do it with more “naturally” small CKM4.



When Higgs meets Top: $t \rightarrow ch^0$ @ LHC



Mass



Pro-found if Found

FCNH: verboten in SM
& 2HDM I/II

Glashow-Weinberg 1977

$$\rho_{ct} \cos(\beta - \alpha) \bar{c}th^0 + \text{h.c.}$$

- BaBar Anomaly, 2HDM-III & tch Coupling
- B Physics Constraints
- $t \rightarrow ch$ Search at LHC

Fajfer, Kamenik, Nisandzic, Zupan, PRL 2012
Crivellin, Greub, Kokulu, PRD 2012; 1303.5877

CGK

CHKK
KCHS

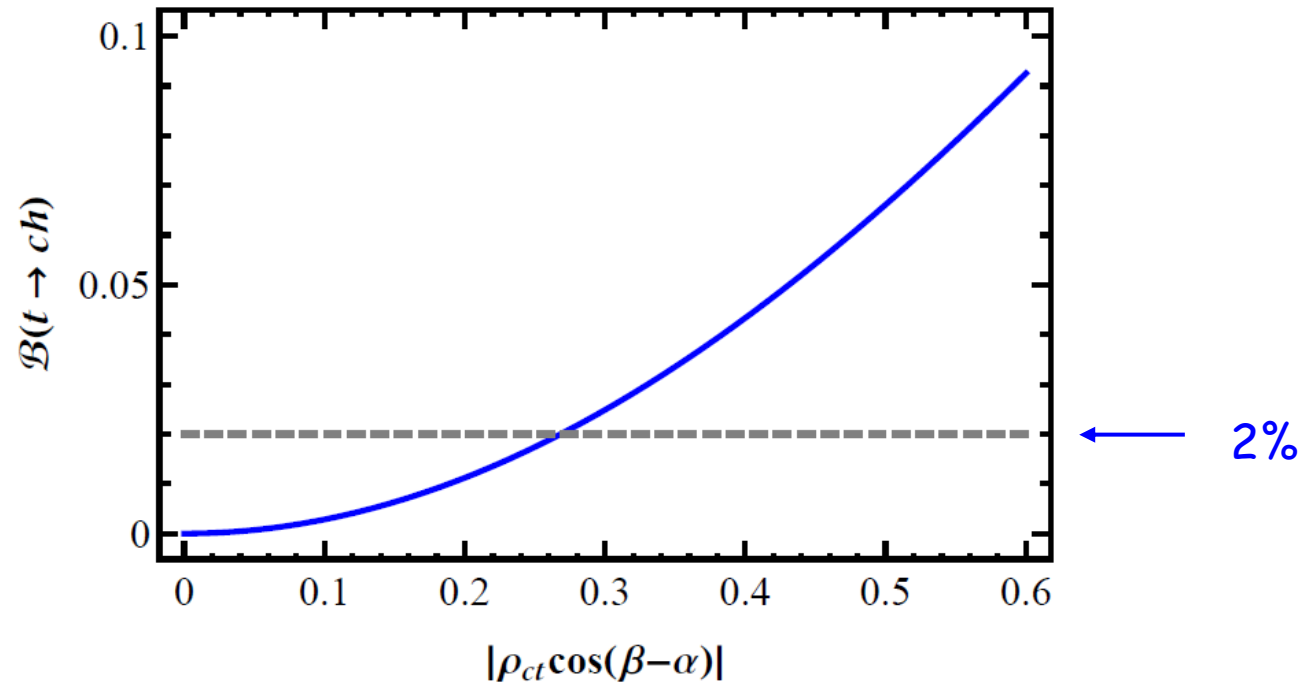
Chen, WSH, Kao, Kohda, 1304.8037
also Kao, Cheng, WSH, Sayre, PLB 2012



$$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow ch^0) \text{ vs } \rho_{ct} \cos(\beta - \alpha)$$



First discussion: WSH, PLB 1991



How large can $\rho_{ct} \cos(\beta - \alpha)$ be?

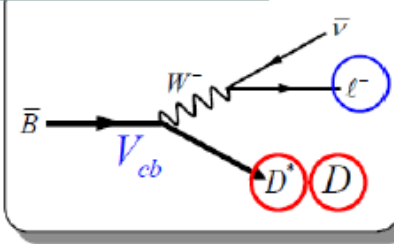
exotic admixture of 126 GeV boson



BaBar “Anomaly”, 2HDM-III & tch Coupling

New BaBar Result Reported!

Exclusive $B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \nu$



Lüth

$$R(D) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D \tau \nu)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D \ell \nu)} \quad R(D^*) = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* \tau \nu)}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^* \ell \nu)}$$

"theoretical element"
~ corrected mistake of theorist

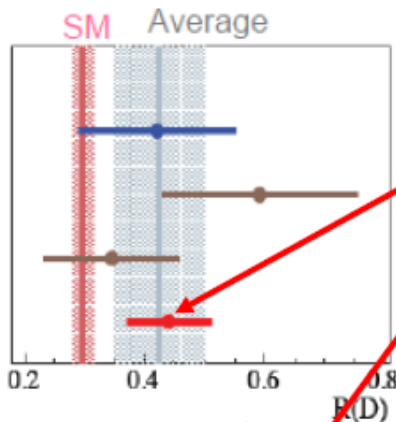
Several experimental and theoretical uncertainties cancel in the ratio!

$$\frac{d\Gamma_\tau}{dq^2} = \frac{G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2 |P| q^2}{96\pi^3 m_B^2} \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2}\right)^2 \left[(|H_{++}|^2 + |H_{--}|^2 + |H_{00}|^2) \left(1 + \frac{m_\tau^2}{2q^2}\right) + \frac{3}{2} \frac{m_\tau^2}{q^2} |H_t|^2 \right]$$

For $D\tau\nu$, only H_{00} and H_t contribute!

→ PRL

- BaBar 2008 0.42 ± 0.13
- Belle 2009 0.59 ± 0.16
- Belle 2010 0.34 ± 0.11
- BaBar 2012 0.440 ± 0.071**



3.4 sigma combined!

$$H_t^{2\text{HDM}} = H_t^{\text{SM}} \times \left(1 - \frac{\tan^2\beta}{m_{H^\pm}^2} \frac{q^2}{1 \mp m_c/m_b}\right)$$

- for $D\tau\nu$
+ for $D^*\tau\nu$

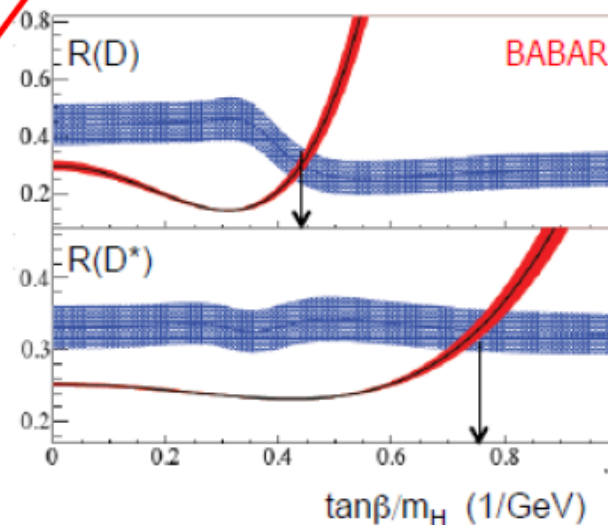
Mismatch of preferred $\tan^2\beta/m_H$

excludes Type II 2HDM w/ probability > 99.8%

Astounding!

what if they met ...

Belle, please check. Theorists, too.



- 535M $B\bar{B}$ Belle 2007 0.44 ± 0.12
- 232M $B\bar{B}$ BaBar 2008 0.30 ± 0.06
- 657M $B\bar{B}$ Belle 2009 0.47 ± 0.10
- 657M $B\bar{B}$ Belle 2010 0.43 ± 0.09
- 471M $B\bar{B}$ BaBar 2012 0.332 ± 0.029**

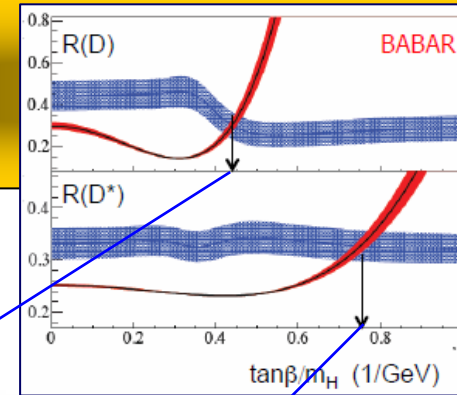
Theory



BaBar “Anomaly”



BaBar,
PRL 2012



The BaBar experiment measured the ratios
 $\mathcal{R}(D^{(*)}) = \Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu) / \Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow D^{(*)}\ell\nu)$, finding them both
larger than SM expectations, with a combined significance of 3.4σ .

- In the type II 2HDM, this implied that
 $\tan \beta / m_{H^+} = 0.44 \pm 0.02 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ and $0.75 \pm 0.04 \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ from
 $\mathcal{R}(D)$ and $\mathcal{R}(D^*)$, respectively.
- The two numbers are incompatible with each other, hence
“excludes the 2HDM-II charged Higgs boson with a 99.8%
confidence level for any value of $\tan \beta / m_{H^+}$ ”.
- Either $\tan \beta / m_{H^+}$ Very Large! value, however, would over-enhance
 $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$, which is found in agreement with SM expectation,
spelling further trouble.



2HDM-III (General) Yukawa Interactions



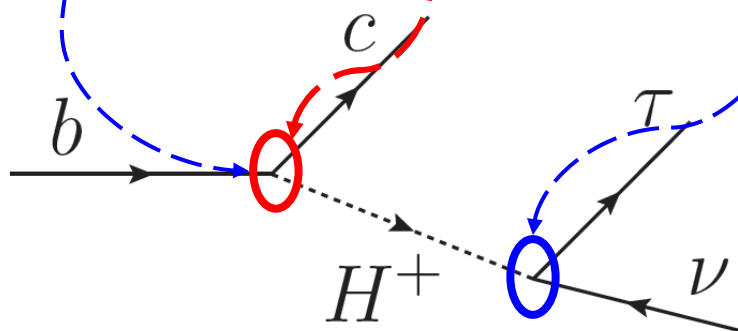
Mahmoudi and Stal, PRD 2010

$s_{\beta-\alpha}$ ($c_{\beta-\alpha}$) stands for $\sin(\beta - \alpha)$ ($\cos(\beta - \alpha)$)

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{f=u, d, \ell} \bar{f} \left[(\kappa^f s_{\beta-\alpha} + \rho^f c_{\beta-\alpha}) h^0 \right. \\
& \quad \left. + (\kappa^f c_{\beta-\alpha} - \rho^f s_{\beta-\alpha}) H^0 - i \operatorname{sgn}(Q_f) \rho^f \gamma_5 A^0 \right] f \\
& - [\bar{u} (V \rho^d R - \rho^u V L) d H^+ + \bar{\nu} \rho^\ell R \ell H^+ + \text{h.c.}] ,
\end{aligned}$$

“Standard”

Exotic



To consider $t \rightarrow ch$:

- Need Nondecoupled: h^0 mixes in $\cos(\beta-\alpha)$ frac. of H^0
- Not only ρ_{bb} , but $\rho_{\tau\tau}$ turn out small (next page)
- deviate from CGK [and separate from BaBar]
- $\rho_{ct} \sim 1$, implying ρ_{tt} and ρ_{cc} need be considered!

CGK “considered” Decoupling Limit:
 $\sin(\beta - \alpha) \rightarrow 1$, h^0 becomes SMH



B Physics Constraints



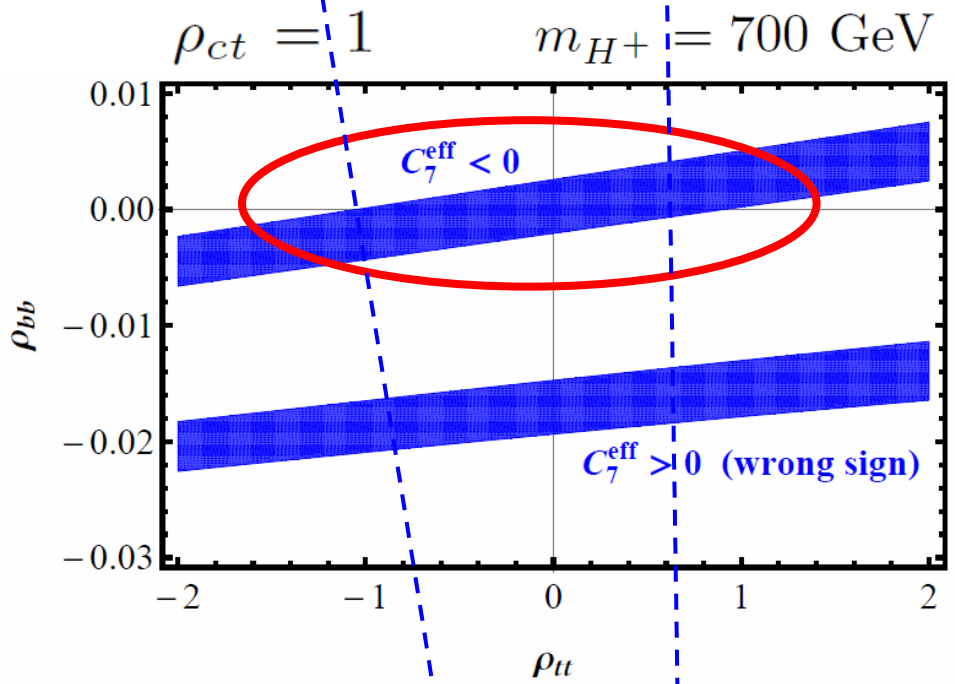
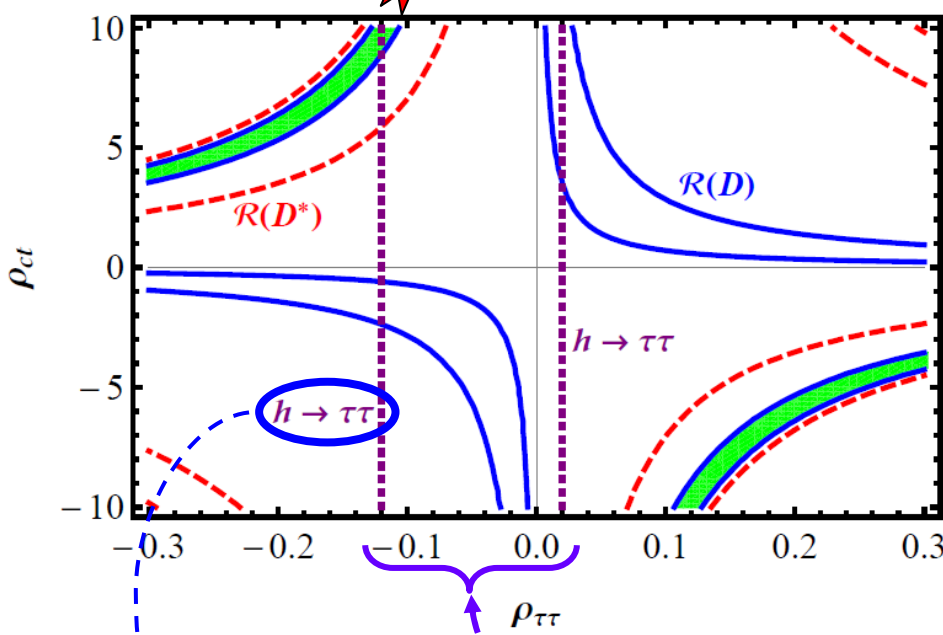
Higgs $\rightarrow \tau\tau$: $\rho_{\tau\tau}$ small

$b \rightarrow s\gamma$: ρ_{bb} tiny

Nonperturb.
 ρ_{ct} needed

Detach from
BaBar anomaly

Because of chiral m_t/m_b
and KM enhancement, ρ_{bb} tiny!

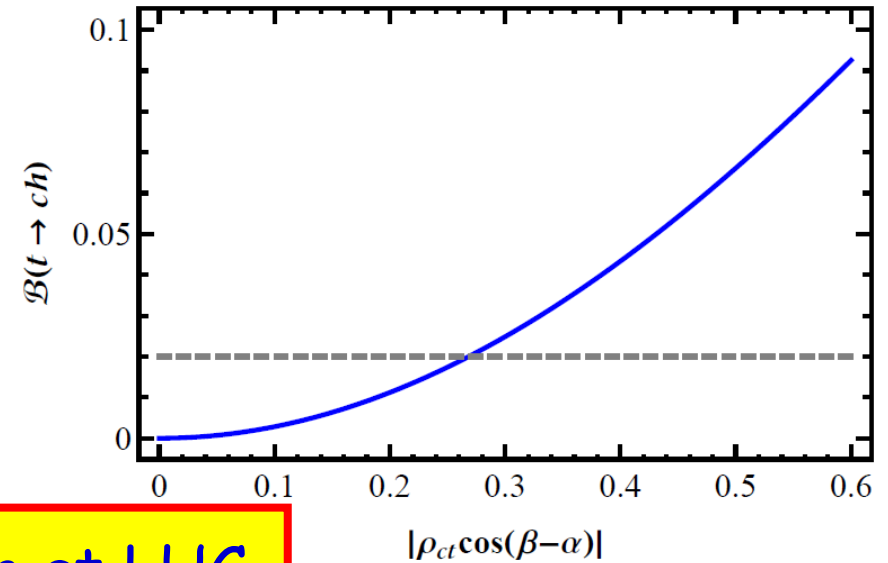


$c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.2$

$|s_{\beta-\alpha} + (\rho_{\tau\tau} v / \sqrt{2} m_\tau) c_{\beta-\alpha}| \lesssim \sqrt{2}$

$$\delta C_{7,8} \simeq \frac{1}{3} \left(\rho_{tt} + \frac{V_{cs}^*}{V_{ts}^*} \rho_{ct} \right) \left(\rho_{tt}^* + \frac{V_{cb}}{V_{tb}} \rho_{ct}^* \right) \frac{F_{7,8}^{(1)}(y)}{2m_t^2/v^2}$$

$$- \left(\rho_{tt} + \frac{V_{cs}^*}{V_{ts}^*} \rho_{ct} \right) \rho_{bb} \frac{F_{7,8}^{(2)}(y)}{2m_t m_b / v^2}$$



$t \rightarrow ch$ Search at LHC

How large can $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow ch)$ be?

If $\rho_{ct} \sim 1$, what constraint we have on $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$?

N.B. From $\sigma_{t\bar{t}(\text{bar})}$ measurement with dileptons, one infers $\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow ch)$ cannot be larger than 5-6%.



Example: Clean Sample of $ZZ^* \rightarrow 4\ell$



$$\underbrace{\sigma_{gg \rightarrow h^0}}_{\sim 22 \text{ pb}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma_{h^0 \rightarrow ZZ^*}}{\Gamma_{h^0}^{\text{SM}}}}_{\sim 22 \text{ pb}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma_{h^0}^{\text{SM}}}{\Gamma_{h^0}}}_{\sim 22 \text{ pb}} \simeq [\sigma \cdot \mathcal{B}]_{ZZ^*}^{\text{SM}}$$

Consistency of 15-20 evts
 ~ SM w/ little BG,
 for both CMS/ATLAS

With 126 GeV dominantly SMH, i.e. $\sin(\beta-\alpha) \simeq 1$ (near Decoupling),
 ZZ^* (and WW^*) Rate hard to change.

The width of 126 GeV Higgs can be enhanced by ρ_{cc} as not measured.

Gluon Fusion can be enhanced by ρ_{tt} , even though damped by $\cos(\beta-\alpha)$.

Cf.: $\sigma_{t\bar{t}(\text{bar})} \sim 220 \text{ pb}$, if $t \rightarrow ch$ 2%,
 then $t\bar{t}(\text{bar}) \rightarrow chbW$ is at 9 pb!

Could we have
 seen it already!?



Summary of Constrained 2HDM-III



TABLE I. Light Higgs h^0 properties in 2HDM-III with $\rho_{ct} \sim 1$. Widths are in MeV units, with $\Gamma_{h^0}^{\text{SM}} \simeq 4.55$ MeV.

	\mathcal{B}^{SM}	Γ^{SM}	Γ	Comment
WW^*	21.5%	0.98	hard to change	$\sin(\beta - \alpha) \simeq 1$
ZZ^*	2.7%	0.12	hard to change	$\sin(\beta - \alpha) \simeq 1$
$\gamma\gamma$	0.24%	0.011	hard to change	W -loop dom.
bb	59.4%	2.70	hard to change	$b \rightarrow s\gamma$
$\tau\tau$	5.7%	0.26	within fac. 2	direct
cc	2.6%	0.12	up to $\sim \Gamma_{b\bar{b}}$	not measured ($\rho_{cc} \lesssim 0.2$)
gg	7.7%	0.35	up to fac. 2	$\rho_{tt} \sim 1$

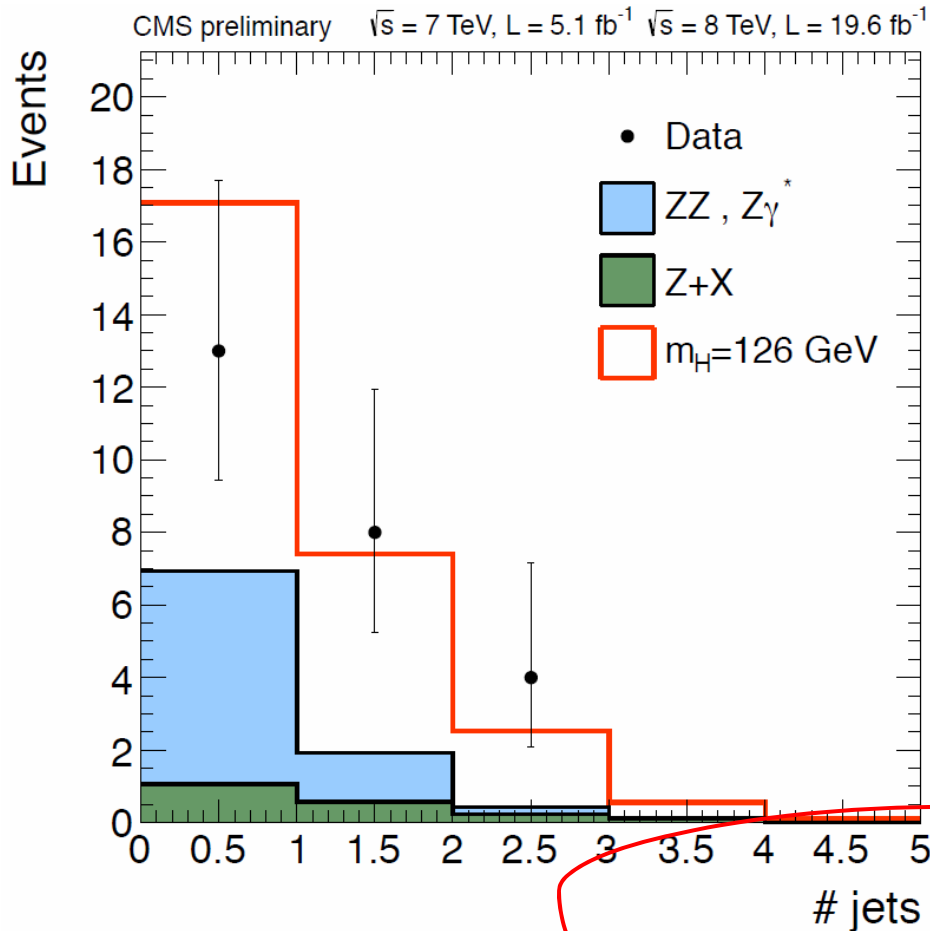
- For enhanced $\sigma_{gg \rightarrow h^0}$, then dilution of \mathcal{B}_{ZZ^*} would be necessary, implying enhanced $h^0 \rightarrow c\bar{c}$;
- If $\sigma_{gg \rightarrow h^0}$ is suppressed, or \mathcal{B}_{ZZ^*} is diluted, then more ZZ^* events may come from $t\bar{t}$ feeddown!



No Evidence of Excess Jets in ZZ* ...



Any $t\bar{t} \rightarrow chbW$?



Simple CLs estimate gives (95% C.L.)

$$\mathcal{B}(t \rightarrow ch) < 1.5\%$$

Best done directly by the Experiments.

also the $h^0 \rightarrow WW^*, \tau^+\tau^-, \gamma\gamma$ modes

KCHS'12: Can probe down to 1%



D. Outlook



“No Higgs”

- 2013 Pivotal: If $B_d \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- > 4x SM$, We Will Discover It! Certainly in expt'l range, and w/ some $\sin 2\Phi_{B_d}$ motivation. Chance is finite, but not large, because of CKM hierarchy.

- If discovery with 2011-2012 data, then
 - Uplifting **4G** (hopes again for CPV4BAU), but only in loop ...
 - Cast doubt on “the Higgs” — turning “it” into New Physics?
 - Theorist might scramble, but will need much fine-tuning ...

Two Higgs

A discovery of the $t \rightarrow ch^0$ process with present data would suggest the existence of an extended Higgs sector beyond the usual 2HDM-II implied by minimal SUSY. It is rather impressive that the intense efforts of Higgs search in the past two years could already push the limit on $t \rightarrow ch^0$ down to the percent level. Actual experimental studies, incorporating also the $h^0 \rightarrow WW^*$, $b\bar{b}$, $\tau^+\tau^-$ and $\gamma\gamma$ modes,



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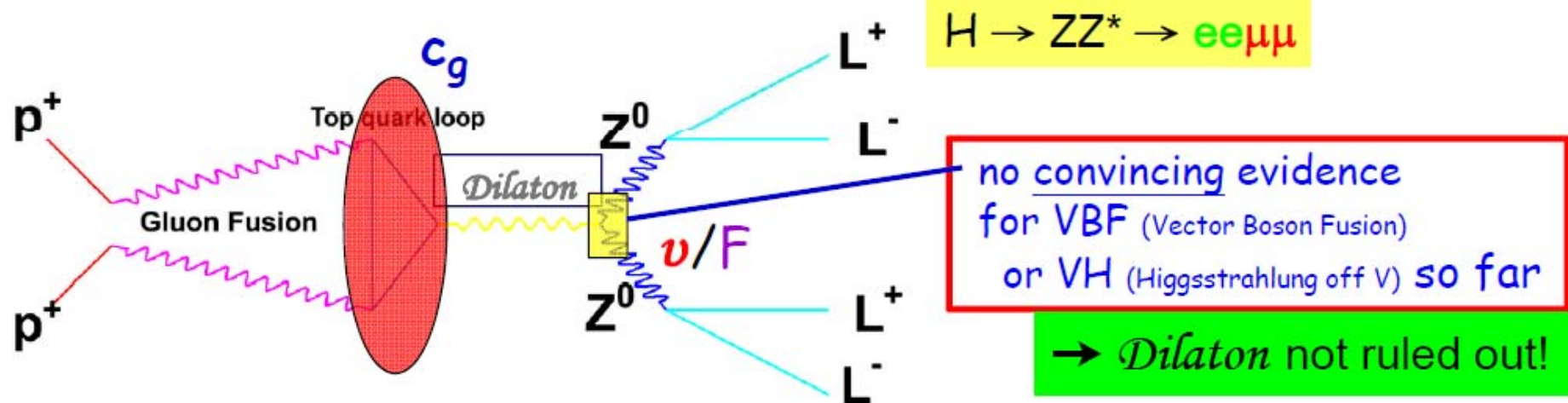
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But, Higgs or No Higgs (know ~~December~~), will impact FPCP!!





How does *Dilaton* rescue the situation ?



Leading Processes

Elander, Piai, 8/12
Treat 3 parameters
 $v/F, c_g, c_\gamma$

