

# LHCb anomaly and B physics in flavored Z' models with flavored Higgs doublets

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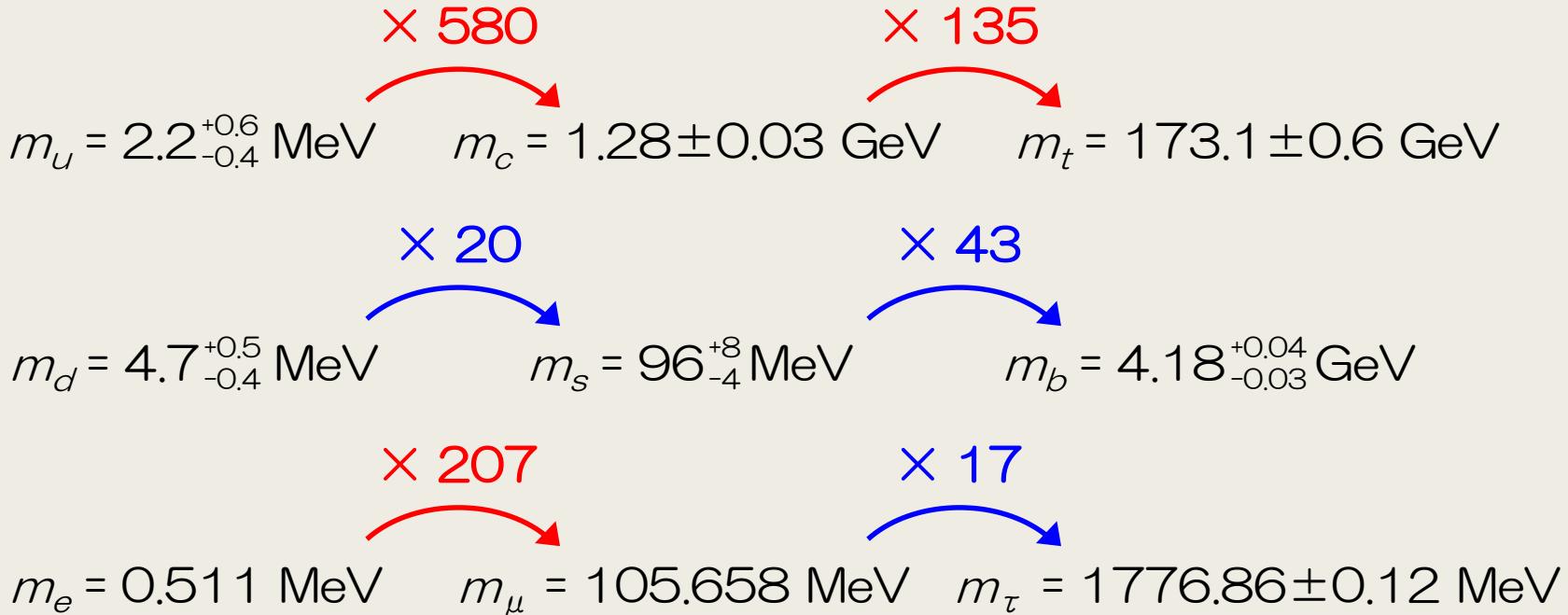
Phys. Rev. D 95 115040 (2017)

# Introduction

- The SM can explain almost all the exp. data
- However, there are some problems
  - fermion mass hierarchy ←
  - charge quantization
  - dark matter
  - ...
- These are hints of physics beyond the SM

# Introduction

## ■ Fermion mass hierarchy



from PDG

## ■ How obtain these hierarchy?

# Introduction

## ■ We consider $U(1)'$ extended model

flavored Higgs doublets model

P. Ko, Y. Omura, YS, C. Yu, PRD 95, 115040 (2017)

- ✓ all fermions have flavor dependent charge
- ✓ new Higgs doublets for Yukawa couplings

→ can explain SM fermion mass hierarchy

## ■ New particles

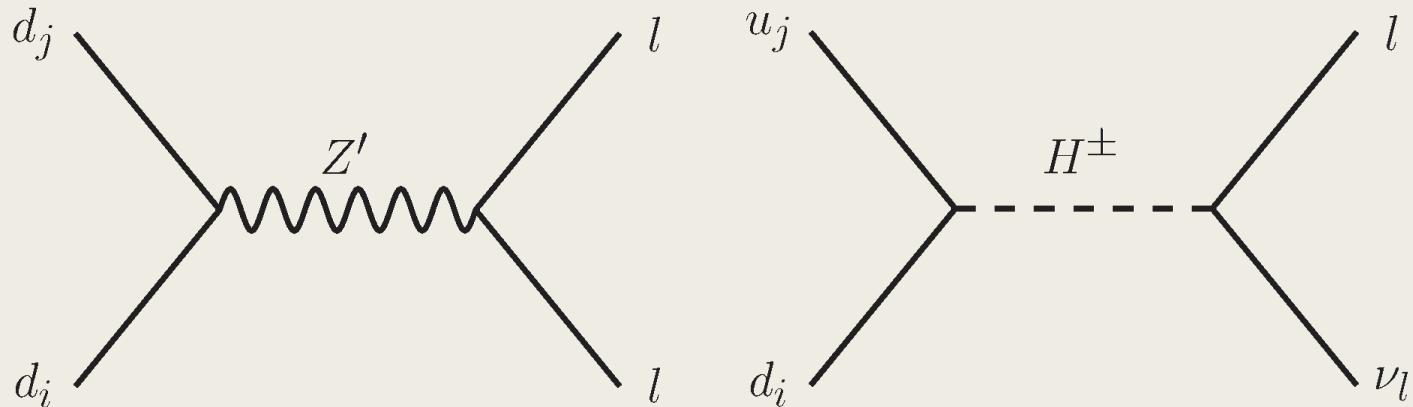
- new gauge boson,  $Z'$  ( $\leftarrow U(1)'$  gauge sym.)
- physical modes in Higgs doublet

$$H^1 = \begin{pmatrix} H_1^+ \\ H_1^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad H^2 = \begin{pmatrix} H_2^+ \\ H_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots$$

→ many physical modes (e.g. charged Higgs, ...)

# Introduction

- These particles cause FCNC processes
  - $U(1)'$  charges are flavor dependent
  - tree level processes



Affect flavor physics

# Introduction

## ■ We focus on B physics

- $b \rightarrow s\bar{l}l$  ( $R(K)$ )

R. Aaij *et al.* [LHCb Collab.], PRL **113**, 151601 (2014).

- $\Delta M_{B_s}$
- $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$
- $R(D)$ 、 $R(D^*)$



Experiment	$R(D)$	$R(D^*)$
Belle	$0.375 \pm 0.064 \pm 0.026$ [15]	$0.302 \pm 0.03 \pm 0.011$ [16]
BABAR	$0.440 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.042$ [13, 14]	$0.332 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.018$ [13, 14]
LHCb		$0.336 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.030$ [99]
HFAG	$0.397 \pm 0.040 \pm 0.028$ [93]	$0.316 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.010$ [93]
SM prediction	$0.300 \pm 0.008$ [100–103]	$0.252 \pm 0.003$ [104]

- [13,14] J.P. Lees *et al.* [BaBar Collab.], PRL **109**, 101802 (2012); PRD **88**, 072012 (2013).  
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[16] A. Abdesselam *et al.* [Belle Collab.], arXiv:1603.06711 [hep-ex].  
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[99] R. Aaij *et al.* [LHCb Collab.], PRL **115**, 111803 (2015).  
[100] J.F. Kamenik and F. Mescia, PRD **78** 014003 (2008).  
[101] M. Tanaka and R. Watanabe, PRD **82**, 034027 (2010).  
[102] J.A. Bailey *et al.* [MILC Collab.], PRD **92** 034506 (2015).  
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[104] S. Fajfer, J.F. Kamenik, and I. Nisandzic, PRD **85**, 094025 (2012).

## ■ Can explain these obs.? Are there any predictions?

Model

# Flavored Z' Model

## ■ Charge assignment

P. Ko, Y. Omura, YS, C. Yu, PRD **95**, 115040 (2017)

Fields	spin	SU(3) <sub>c</sub>	SU(2) <sub>L</sub>	U(1) <sub>Y</sub>	U(1)' New gauge sym.
$\hat{Q}_L^a$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	1/6	0
$\hat{Q}_L^3$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	1/6	1
$\hat{u}_R^a$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	2/3	$q_a$
$\hat{u}_R^3$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	2/3	$1 + q_3$
$\hat{d}_R^i$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	-1/3	$-q_1$
$\hat{L}^1$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-1/2	0
$\hat{L}^A$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-1/2	$q_e$
$\hat{e}_R^1$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-1	$-q_1$
$\hat{e}_R^A$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-1	$q_e - q_2$
$H^i$	0	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	1/2	$q_i$
$\Phi$	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	$q_\Phi$

New SM singlet scalar

$a = 1, 2; A = 2, 3; i = 1, 2, 3$

✓ In this work,  $(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_\Phi) = (0, 1, 3, -1)$

# Flavored Z' Model

## ■ Scalar potential

$$V_H = m_{H_i}^2 |H_i|^2 + m_\Phi^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda_H^{ij} |H_i|^2 |H_j|^2 + \lambda_{H\Phi}^i |H_i|^2 |\Phi|^2 + \lambda_\Phi |\Phi|^4 - A_1 H_1^\dagger H_2 (\Phi)^{\frac{q_1-q_2}{q_\Phi}} - A_2 H_2^\dagger H_3 (\Phi)^{\frac{q_2-q_3}{q_\Phi}} - A_3 H_1^\dagger H_3 (\Phi)^{\frac{q_1-q_3}{q_\Phi}} + \text{H.c.}$$

$(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_\Phi) = (0, 1, 3, -1)$

## ■ Integrate $H_1$ out : $H_1 \rightarrow \frac{A_1}{m_{H_1}^2} \Phi H_2$

Higgs VEVs  $\langle H_2^0 \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \beta, \langle H_3^0 \rangle = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \beta, \langle \Phi \rangle = \frac{v_\Phi}{\sqrt{2}}$

→ For fermion mass hierarchy,

large  $\tan \beta$  & small  $\epsilon \equiv \frac{A_1}{m_{H_1}^2} \langle \Phi \rangle$

# Flavored Z' Model

## ■ Yukawa terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_Y = & y_{1a}^u \overline{\hat{Q}_L^1} \widetilde{H}^a \hat{u}_R^a + y_{2a}^u \overline{\hat{Q}_L^2} \widetilde{H}^a \hat{u}_R^a + y_{33}^u \overline{\hat{Q}_L^3} \widetilde{H}^3 \hat{u}_R^3 + y_{32}^u \overline{\hat{Q}_L^3} \widetilde{H}^1 \hat{u}_R^2 \\
 & + y_{ai}^d \overline{\hat{Q}_L^a} H^1 \hat{d}_R^i + y_{3i}^d \overline{\hat{Q}_L^3} H^2 \hat{d}_R^i \\
 & + y_{11}^e \overline{\hat{L}^1} H^1 \hat{e}_R^1 + y_{AB}^e \overline{\hat{L}^A} H^2 \hat{e}_R^B + \text{H.c.}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad a = 1, 2; A = 2, 3; i = 1, 2, 3$$

## ■ Fermion mass matrices

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Y_{ij}^u) &= \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}^u \epsilon & y_{12}^u & 0 \\ y_{21}^u \epsilon & y_{22}^u & 0 \\ 0 & y_{32}^u \epsilon & y_{33}^u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & & \\ & \cos \beta & \\ & & \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \epsilon \equiv \frac{A_1}{m_{H_1}^2} \langle \Phi \rangle \\
 (Y_{ij}^d) &= \cos \beta \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & & \\ & \epsilon & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}^d & y_{12}^d & y_{13}^d \\ y_{21}^d & y_{22}^d & y_{23}^d \\ y_{31}^d & y_{32}^d & y_{33}^d \end{pmatrix}, \quad (Y_{ij}^e) = \cos \beta \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}^e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y_{22}^e & y_{23}^e \\ 0 & y_{32}^e & y_{33}^e \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

# Flavored Z' Model

## ■ Fermion mass matrices

$$(Y_{ij}^u) = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}^u \epsilon & y_{12}^u & 0 \\ y_{21}^u \epsilon & y_{22}^u & 0 \\ 0 & y_{32}^u \epsilon & y_{33}^u \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & & \\ & \cos \beta & \\ & & \sin \beta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(Y_{ij}^d) = \cos \beta \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & & \\ & \epsilon & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}^d & y_{12}^d & y_{13}^d \\ y_{21}^d & y_{22}^d & y_{23}^d \\ y_{31}^d & y_{32}^d & y_{33}^d \end{pmatrix}, \quad (Y_{ij}^e) = \cos \beta \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{11}^e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y_{22}^e & y_{23}^e \\ 0 & y_{32}^e & y_{33}^e \end{pmatrix}$$

➡  $\frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} Y^I = (U_L^I)^\dagger \text{diag}(m_1^I, m_2^I, m_3^I) U_R^I \quad (I = u, d, e)$

each elements:

$$|(U_L^d)_{33}| \simeq 1, \quad |(U_L^d)_{23}| = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), \quad |(U_L^d)_{13}| = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

&

$$|(U_R^u)_{33}| \simeq 1, \quad |(U_R^u)_{23}| = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), \quad |(U_R^u)_{23}| \gg |(U_R^u)_{13}|.$$

→ Important for flavor physics

# Flavored Z' Model

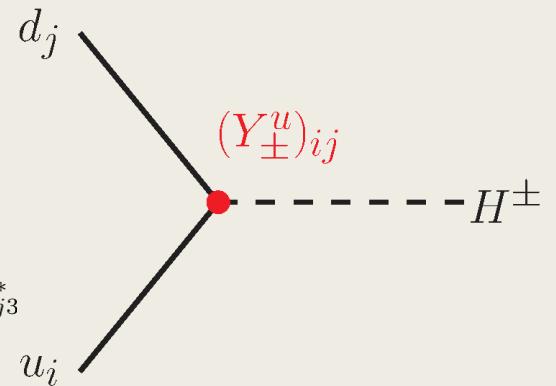
- Yukawa couplings with charged Higgs

$$-\mathcal{L}_{Y_\pm} = (Y_\pm^u)_{ij} H^- \overline{d_L^i} u_R^j + (Y_\pm^d)_{ij} H^+ \overline{u_L^i} d_R^j + (Y_\pm^e)_{ij} H^+ \overline{\nu_L^i} e_R^j + \text{H.c.}$$

$$\begin{cases} (Y_\pm^u)_{ij} = -\frac{m_u^k \sqrt{2}}{v} (V_{\text{CKM}})_{ki}^* G_{kj} \\ (Y_\pm^d)_{ij} = -(V_{\text{CKM}})_{ij} \frac{m_d^j \sqrt{2}}{v} \tan \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij} &= \left( U_R^u \begin{pmatrix} -\tan \beta & & \\ & -\tan \beta & \\ & & \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \end{pmatrix} U_R^{u\dagger} \right)_{ij} \\ &= -\tan \beta \delta_{ij} + \underbrace{\left( \tan \beta + \frac{1}{\tan \beta} \right) (G_R^u)_{ij}}_{\text{Flavor-violating}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(G_R^u)_{ij} \equiv (U_R^u)_{i3} (U_R^u)_{j3}^*$$



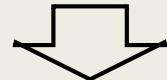
# Flavored Z' Model

## ■ Z' couplings

interaction basis

$$(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_\Phi) = (0, 1, 3, -1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{Z'} &= g' \hat{Z}'_\mu \left( \overline{\hat{Q}_L^3} \gamma^\mu \hat{Q}_L^3 + q_1 \overline{\hat{u}_R^1} \gamma^\mu \hat{u}_R^1 + (1+q_1) \overline{\hat{u}_R^2} \gamma^\mu \hat{u}_R^2 + (1+q_3) \overline{\hat{u}_R^3} \gamma^\mu \hat{u}_R^3 \right) \\ &\quad + g' \hat{Z}'_\mu \left( q_e \overline{\hat{L}^A} \gamma^\mu \hat{L}^A - q_1 \overline{\hat{d}_R^i} \gamma^\mu \hat{d}_R^i - q_1 \overline{\hat{e}_R^1} \gamma^\mu \hat{e}_R^1 + (q_e - q_2) \overline{\hat{e}_R^A} \gamma^\mu \hat{e}_R^A \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} Y^I = (U_L^I)^\dagger \text{diag}(m_1^I, m_2^I, m_3^I) U_R^I \quad (I = u, d, e)$$

mass basis

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{Z'} &= g' \hat{Z}'_\mu \left\{ (g_L^u)_{ij} \overline{u_L^i} \gamma^\mu u_L^j + (g_L^d)_{ij} \overline{d_L^i} \gamma^\mu d_L^j + (g_R^u)_{ij} \overline{u_R^i} \gamma^\mu u_R^j - q_1 \overline{d_R^i} \gamma^\mu d_R^i \right\} \\ &\quad + g' \hat{Z}'_\mu \left\{ q_e (\overline{\mu_L} \gamma^\mu \mu_L + \overline{\tau_L} \gamma^\mu \tau_L) + (g_L^\nu)_{ij} \overline{\nu_L^i} \gamma^\mu \nu_L^j - q_1 \overline{e_R^1} \gamma^\mu e_R^1 + (q_e - q_2) \overline{e_R^A} \gamma^\mu e_R^A \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Flavor-violating couplings

# Flavored Z' Model

- $Z'$  couplings

$$(g_L^d)_{ij} = (U_L^d)_{i3}(U_L^d)_{j3}^*,$$

$$(g_L^u)_{ij} = (U_L^u)_{i3}(U_L^u)_{j3}^* = (V_{\text{CKM}})_{ik}(g_L^d)_{kk'}(V_{\text{CKM}})_{jk'}^*,$$

$$(g_R^u)_{ij} = (U_R^u)_{ik}q_k(U_R^u)_{jk}^*,$$

$$(g_L^\nu)_{ij} = q_e^k \left\{ (U_L^\nu)_{ik}(U_L^\nu)_{jk}^* \right\} = q_e \left\{ \delta_{ij} - (V_{\text{PMNS}}^\dagger)_{i3}(V_{\text{PMNS}}^\dagger)_{j3}^* \right\}.$$

$$\frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} Y^I = (U_L^I)^\dagger \text{diag}(m_1^I, m_2^I, m_3^I) U_R^I \quad (I = u, d, e)$$

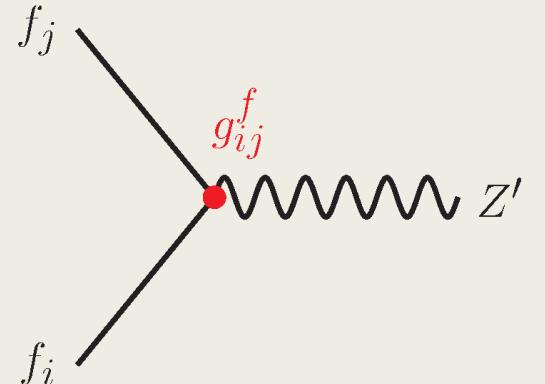
- The size of each  $g_{ij}$

$$|(U_L^d)_{33}| \simeq 1, |(U_L^d)_{23}| = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), |(U_L^d)_{13}| = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

$$|(U_R^u)_{33}| \simeq 1, |(U_R^u)_{23}| = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), |(U_R^u)_{23}| \gg |(U_R^u)_{13}|.$$

$$(g_L^d)_{sb} = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), (g_L^d)_{db} = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), (g_L^d)_{sd} = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2),$$

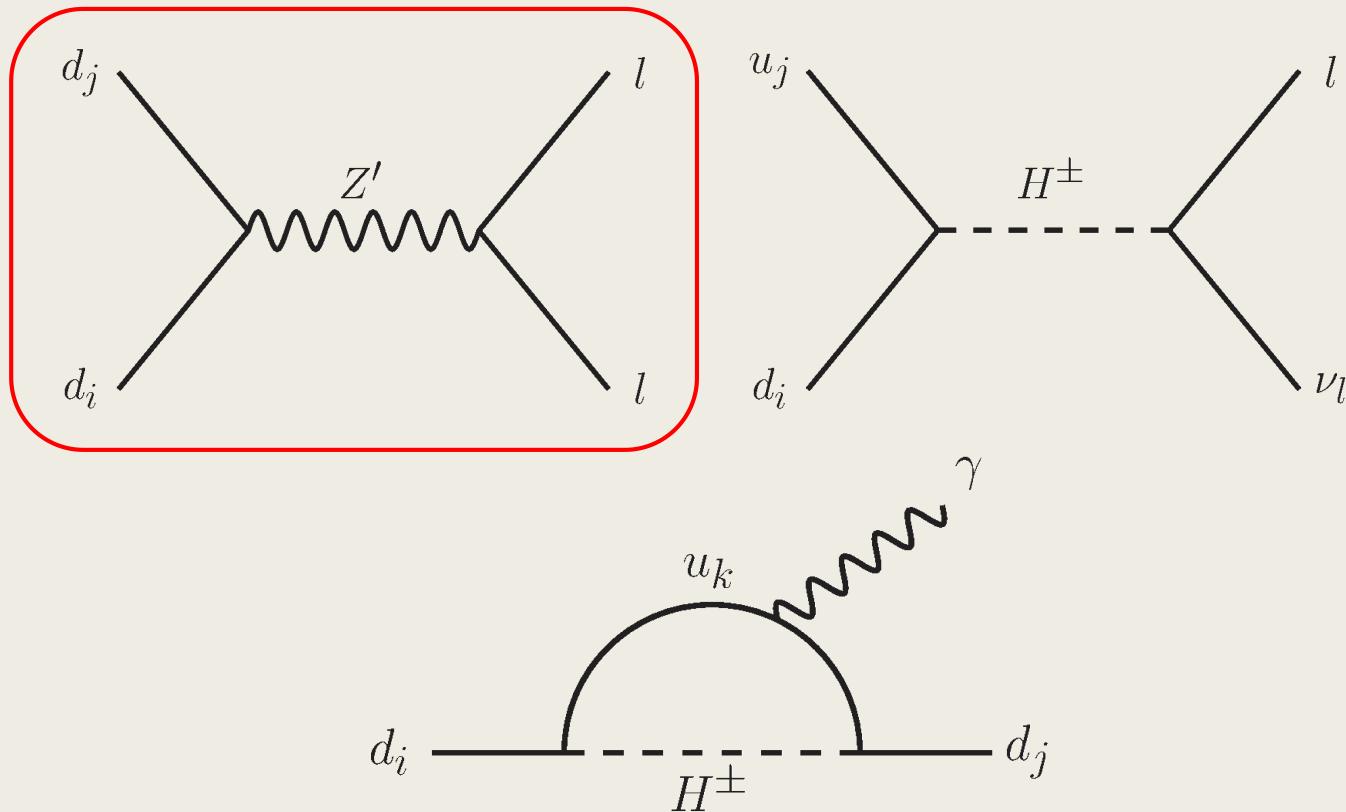
$$(g_L^u)_{ij} \simeq (g_L^d)_{ij}, (g_R^u)_{ct} = q_3 \times \mathcal{O}(\epsilon), |(g_R^u)_{ct}| \gg |(g_R^u)_{ut}|, |(g_R^u)_{uc}|.$$



# Flavor Physics

# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- Flavor-violating processes



# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- $b \rightarrow s\bar{l}l$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}} = -g_{\text{SM}} \left[ C_9^l (\overline{s_L} \gamma_\mu b_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu l) + C_{10}^l (\overline{s_L} \gamma_\mu b_L) (\bar{l} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 l) + \text{H.c.} \right]$$

$$C_9^e = C_{10}^e = \frac{g'^2}{2g_{\text{SM}} M_{Z'}^2} (g_L^d)_{sb} q_1 \quad g_{\text{SM}} = \frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2}$$

$$C_9^\mu = C_9^\tau = -\frac{g'^2}{2g_{\text{SM}} M_{Z'}^2} (g_L^d)_{sb} (2q_e - q_2)$$

$$C_{10}^\mu = C_{10}^\tau = \frac{g'^2}{2g_{\text{SM}} M_{Z'}^2} (g_L^d)_{sb} q_2$$

exp. bounds

$$-0.29 (-0.34) \leq C_9^\mu / C_9^{\text{SM}} \leq -0.013 (0.053)$$

$$-0.19 (-0.29) \leq C_{10}^\mu / C_{10}^{\text{SM}} \leq 0.088 (0.15)$$

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- $\Delta F=2$

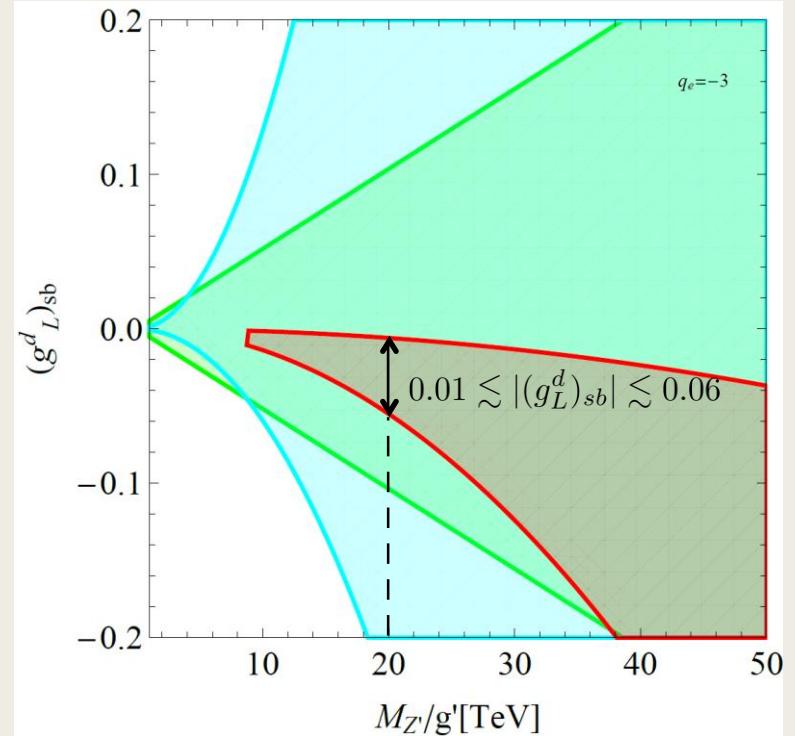
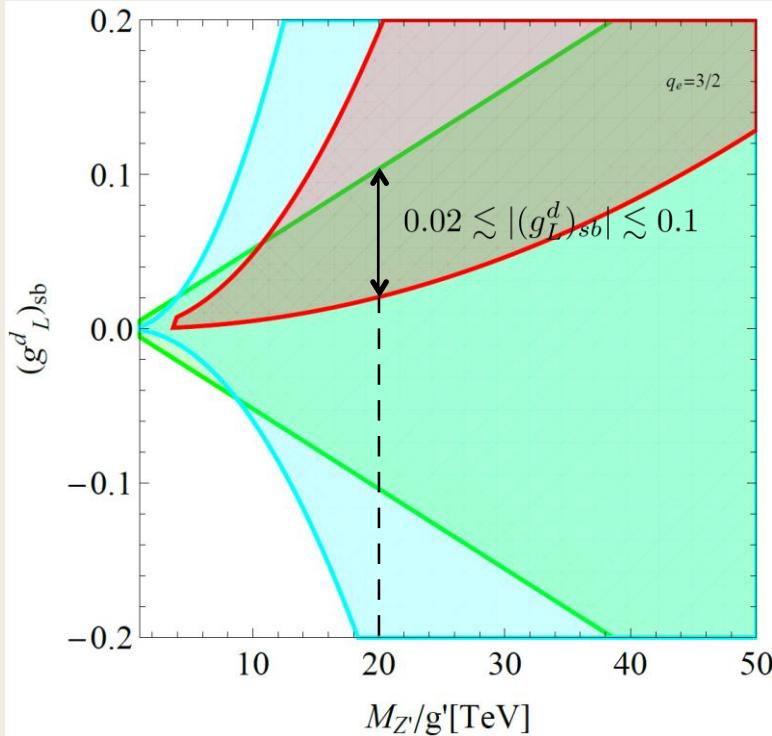
$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{\Delta F=2} = C_1^{ij} (\overline{d_L^i} \gamma_\mu d_L^j) (\overline{d_L^i} \gamma_\mu d_L^j), \quad C_1^{ij} = \frac{g'^2}{2M_{Z'}^2} (g_L^d)_{ij} (g_L^d)_{ij}$$

# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

$$(g_L^d)_{sb} = \mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$$

- $b \rightarrow s\bar{l}\bar{l}$  &  $\Delta F=2$  processes

S. Aoki *et al.*, EPJC **77**, 112 (2017).  
Y. Amhis *et al.* [HFAG], arXiv:1412.7515 [hep-ex].

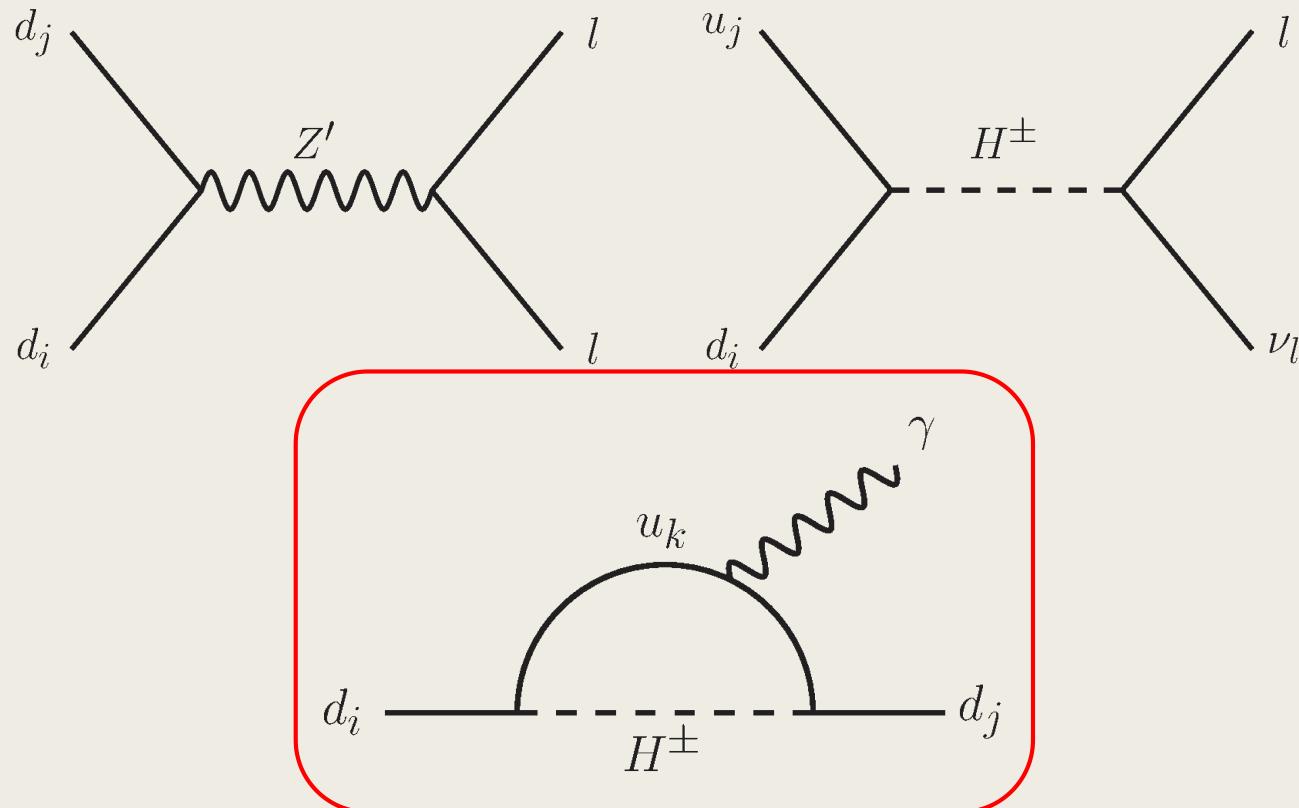


Allowed region for red:  $C_9^\mu$ , cyan:  $C_{10}^\mu$ , green:  $B_s$ - $\bar{B}_s$  mixing

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# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

## ■ Flavor-violating processes



# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$     $\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{b \rightarrow s\gamma} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ts}^* V_{tb} (C_7 \mathcal{O}_7 + C_8 \mathcal{O}_8)$

$$\mathcal{O}_7 = \frac{e}{16\pi^2} m_b (\overline{s_L} \sigma^{\mu\nu} b_R) F_{\mu\nu}, \quad \mathcal{O}_8 = \frac{g_s}{16\pi^2} m_b (\overline{s_L} t^a \sigma^{\mu\nu} b_R) G_{\mu\nu}^a$$

$$C_7 = \left( \frac{m_j^u m_k^u}{m_t^2} \right) \frac{V_{kb} V_{js}^*}{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} G_{ki}^* G_{ji} C_7^{(1)}(x_i) + \left( \frac{m_k^u}{m_t} \right) \frac{V_{ib} V_{ks}^*}{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} G_{ki} \tan \beta C_7^{(2)}(x_i)$$

$$C_8 = \left( \frac{m_j^u m_k^u}{m_t^2} \right) \frac{V_{kb} V_{js}^*}{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} G_{ki}^* G_{ji} C_8^{(1)}(x_i) + \left( \frac{m_k^u}{m_t} \right) \frac{V_{ib} V_{ks}^*}{V_{tb} V_{ts}^*} G_{ki} \tan \beta C_8^{(2)}(x_i)$$

$$C_7^{(1)}(x) = \frac{x}{72} \left\{ \frac{-8x^3 + 3x^2 + 12x - 7 + (18x^2 - 12x) \ln x}{(x-1)^4} \right\},$$

$$C_7^{(2)}(x) = \frac{x}{12} \left\{ \frac{-5x^2 + 8x - 3 + (6x-4) \ln x}{(x-1)^3} \right\},$$

$$C_8^{(1)}(x) = \frac{x}{24} \left\{ \frac{-x^3 + 6x^2 - 3x - 2 - 6x \ln x}{(x-1)^4} \right\},$$

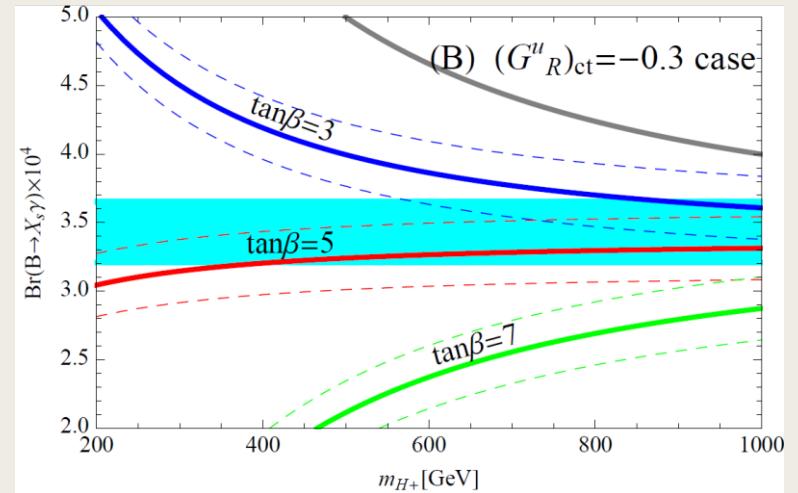
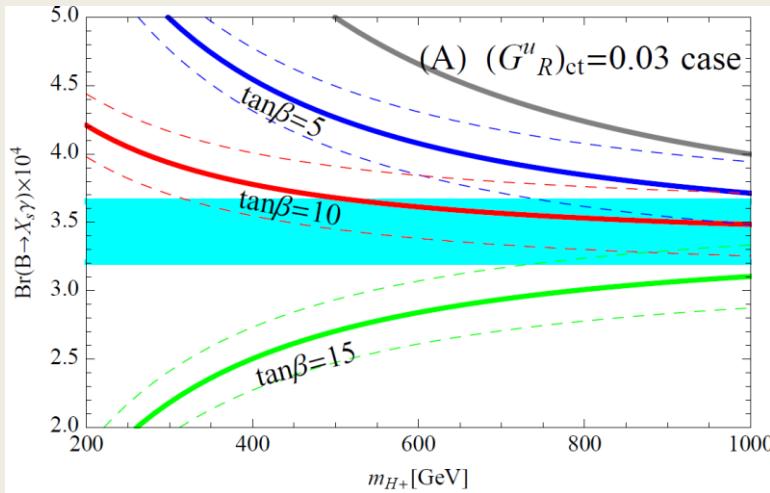
$$C_8^{(2)}(x) = \frac{x}{4} \left\{ \frac{-x^2 + 4x - 3 - 2 \ln x}{(x-1)^3} \right\}.$$

Loop integrals:

# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

■  $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$

- (A)  $((G_R^u)_{tt}, (G_R^u)_{tc}, (G_R^u)_{cc}, (G_R^u)_{uu}) = (1 - (G_R^u)_{cc}, 0.03, 10^{-3}, 0)$
- (B)  $((G_R^u)_{tt}, (G_R^u)_{tc}, (G_R^u)_{cc}, (G_R^u)_{uu}) = (1 - (G_R^u)_{cc}, -0.3, 0.1, 0)$



cyan band: experimental results (HFAG, arXiv:1412.7515)

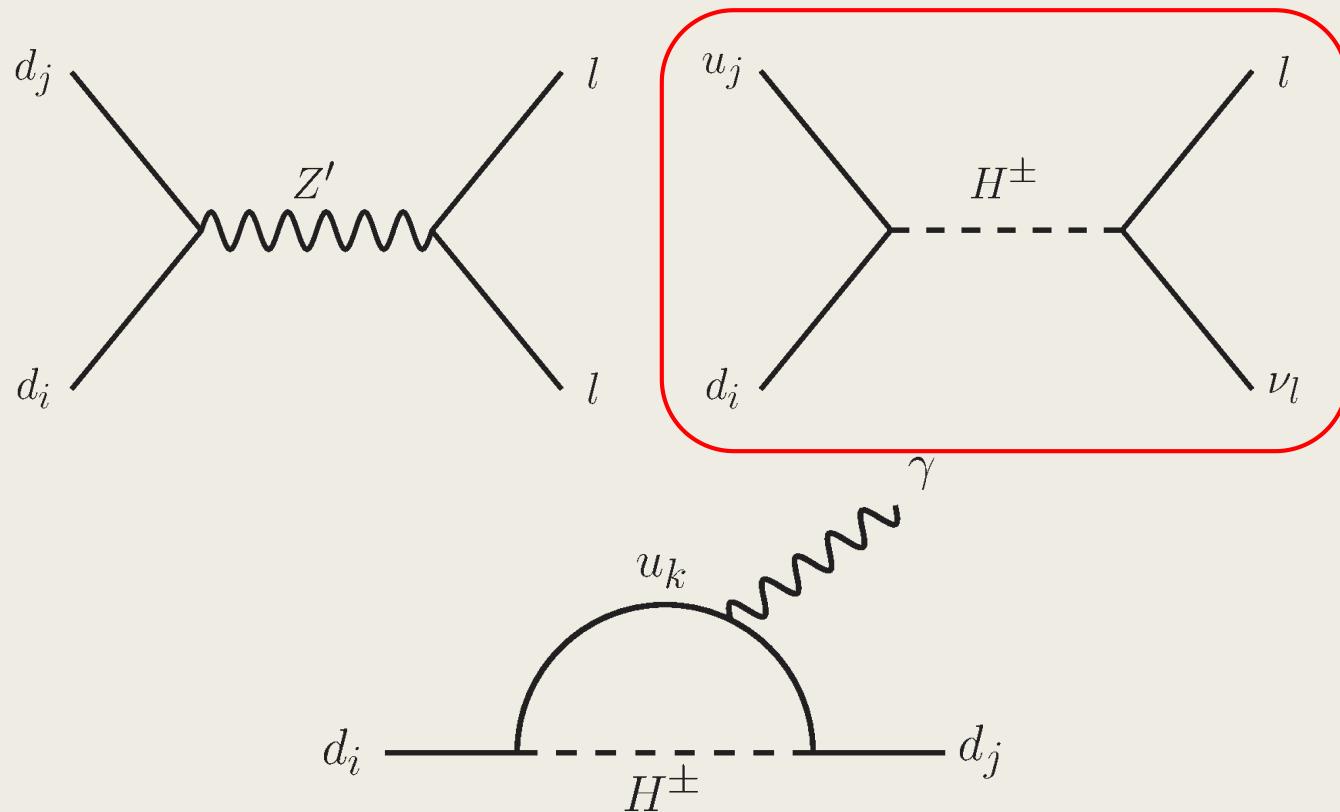
gray line:  $\tan \beta = 50$ ,  $(G_R^u)_{ct} = -10^{-3}$  ( $\rightarrow$  for  $R(D^{(*)})$ )

difference : couplings of charged Higgs

$$(Y_\pm^u)_{st} \simeq -\frac{m_t \sqrt{2}}{v} V_{ts}^* G_{tt} - \frac{m_c \sqrt{2}}{v} V_{cs}^* G_{ct}$$

# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- Flavor-violating processes



# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- $R(D)$  &  $R(D^*)$   $R(D^{(*)}) = \frac{\text{Br}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}\tau\nu)}{\text{Br}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)}l\nu)}$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{eff}}^{B-\tau} = C_{\text{SM}}^{cb} (\overline{c_L} \gamma_\mu b_L) (\overline{\tau_L} \gamma^\mu \nu_L) + C_R^{cb} (\overline{c_L} b_R) (\overline{\tau_R} \nu_L) + C_L^{cb} (\overline{c_R} b_L) (\overline{\tau_R} \nu_L)$$

$$R(D) = R_{\text{SM}} \left( 1 + 1.5 \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{C_R^{cb} + C_L^{cb}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right) + \left| \frac{C_R^{cb} + C_L^{cb}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right|^2 \right),$$

$$R(D^*) = R_{\text{SM}}^* \left( 1 + 0.12 \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{C_R^{cb} - C_L^{cb}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right) + 0.05 \left| \frac{C_R^{cb} - C_L^{cb}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right|^2 \right),$$

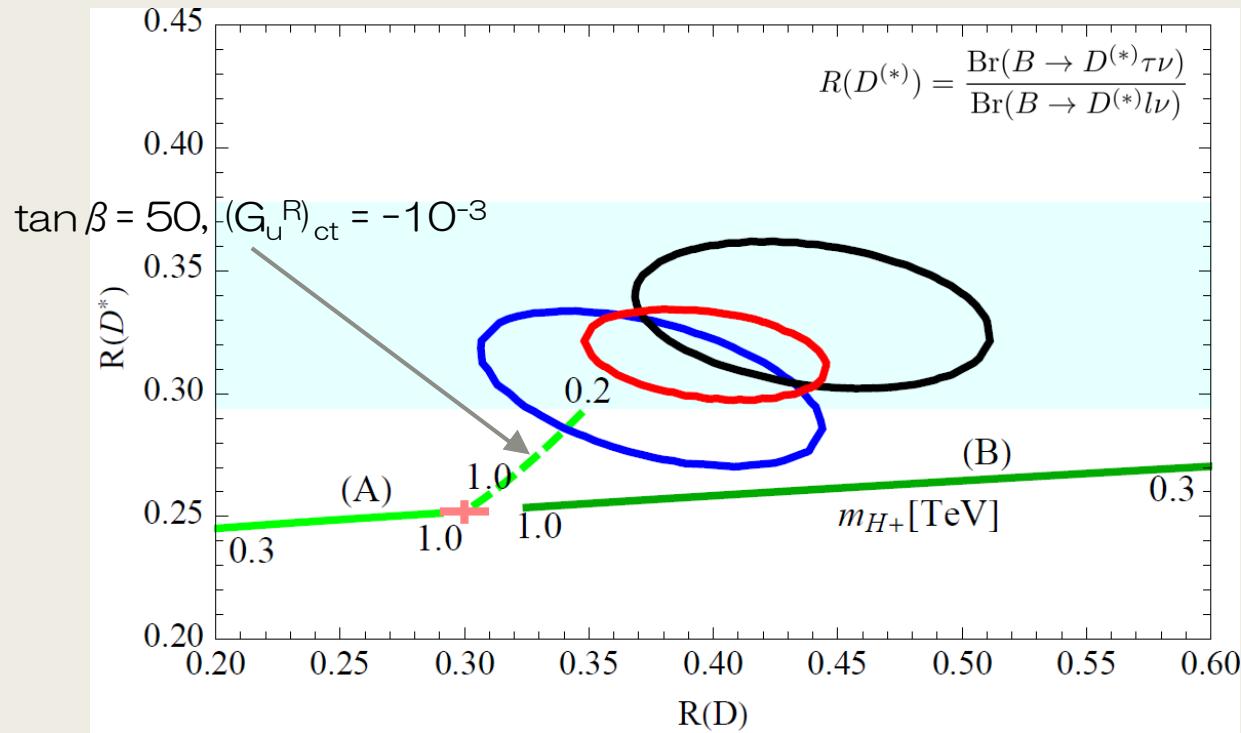
SM & our model coef.:  $C_{\text{SM}}^{cb} = 2V_{cb}/v^2$ ,

$$\frac{C_L^{cb}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} = \frac{m_c m_\tau}{m_{H_\pm}^2} \tan^2 \beta - \sum_k \frac{V_{kb}}{V_{cb}} \frac{m_k^u m_\tau (G_R^u)_{kc}^*}{m_{H_\pm}^2 \cos^2 \beta},$$

$$\frac{C_R^{cb}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} = -\frac{m_b m_\tau}{m_{H_\pm}^2} \tan^2 \beta.$$

# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- $R(D)$  &  $R(D^*)$ 
  - (A)  $((G_R^u)_{tt}, (G_R^u)_{tc}, (G_R^u)_{cc}, (G_R^u)_{uu}) = (1 - (G_R^u)_{cc}, 0.03, 10^{-3}, 0)$  ( $\tan \beta = 10$ )
  - (B)  $((G_R^u)_{tt}, (G_R^u)_{tc}, (G_R^u)_{cc}, (G_R^u)_{uu}) = (1 - (G_R^u)_{cc}, -0.3, 0.1, 0)$  ( $\tan \beta = 5$ )



Belle: PRD **92**, 072014 (2015);  
arXiv:1603.06711 [hep-ex].  
BABAR: PRL **109**, 101802 (2012);  
PRD **88**, 072012 (2013).  
HFAG: arXiv:1412.7515 [hep-ex].  
LHCb: PRL **115**, 111803 (2015).  
SM pred.: PRD **92**, 054510 (2015);  
PRD **85**, 094025 (2012).

Ellipse  $\rightarrow 1\sigma$  results for the Bell (blue), *BABAR* (black), HFAG (red)  
cyan band: LHCb  $1\sigma$  result

# Summary

# Summary

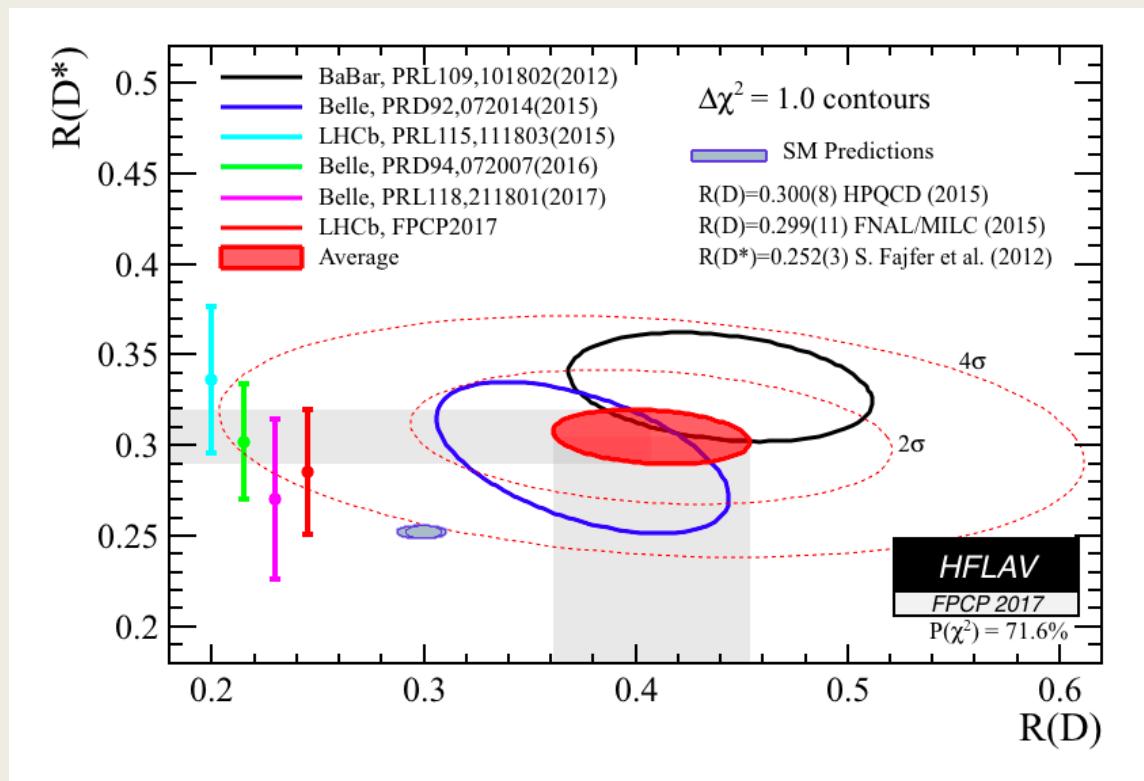
- We consider  $U(1)'$  extended model
  - new Higgs doublets  $\rightarrow$  can explain fermion masses
- focus on B physics by  $Z'$  and charged Higgs
  - $b \rightarrow s\bar{l}l$  &  $\Delta F=2$  : can explain simultaneously
  - $B \rightarrow X_s \gamma$  :  $m_{H^\pm} > 500$  GeV,  $\tan \beta \sim 5-10$
  - $R(D)$  &  $R(D^*)$  : hard to explain
- In this model,  $(t,c)$ -element becomes large
  - if the sensitivity of LHC is improved,  $(G_R^u)_{tc} \sim \mathcal{O}(0.01)$
  - this model can be tested via  $t \rightarrow ch$  channel

$$\frac{m_t}{v} \tan \beta (G_R^u)_{tc} \{ \sin(\alpha - \beta) h + \cos(\alpha - \beta) H - iA \} \bar{t}_L c_R + \text{H.c.}$$

Buck up

# Introduction

## ■ B anomalies



From talk slide of FPCP2017

# Yukawa couplings

## ■ Yukawa couplings (S = h, H, A)

$$\begin{aligned} -\mathcal{L}_Y = & (Y_S^u)_{ij} S \overline{u_L^i} u_R^j + (Y_S^d)_{ij} h \overline{d_L^i} d_R^j + (Y_S^e)_{ij} H \overline{e_L^i} e_R^j \\ & + (Y_\pm^u)_{ij} H^- \overline{d_L^i} u_R^j + (Y_\pm^d)_{ij} H^+ \overline{u_L^i} d_R^j + (Y_\pm^e)_{ij} H^+ \overline{\nu_L^i} e_R^j + \text{H.c.} \end{aligned}$$

Up-type

$$(Y_h^u)_{ij} = \frac{m_u^i \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{v} G_{ij} + \frac{m_u^i \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{v} \delta_{ij},$$

$$(Y_H^u)_{ij} = \frac{m_u^i \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{v} G_{ij} - \frac{m_u^i \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{v} \delta_{ij},$$

$$(Y_A^u)_{ij} = -i \frac{m_u^i}{v} G_{ij},$$

$$(Y_\pm^u)_{ij} = -\frac{m_u^k \sqrt{2}}{v} V_{ki}^* G_{kj},$$

Down-type

$$(Y_h^d)_{ij} = -\delta_{ij} \frac{m_d^i \cos \alpha}{v} \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta},$$

$$(Y_H^d)_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \frac{m_d^i \sin \alpha}{v} \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta},$$

$$(Y_A^d)_{ij} = -i \delta_{ij} \frac{m_d^i}{v} \tan \beta,$$

$$(Y_\pm^d)_{ij} = -V_{ij} \frac{m_d^j \sqrt{2}}{v} \tan \beta$$

# Flavor Physics Involving $b$

- input parameters from PDG [73]

$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	0.1193(16) [73]	$\lambda$	0.22537(61) [73]
$G_F$	$1.1663787(6) \times 10^{-5}$ GeV $^{-2}$ [73]	$A$	$0.814^{+0.023}_{-0.024}$ [73]
$m_b$	$4.18 \pm 0.03$ GeV [73]	$\bar{\rho}$	0.117(21) [73]
$m_t$	$160^{+5}_{-4}$ GeV [73]	$\bar{\eta}$	0.353(13) [73]
$m_c$	$1.275 \pm 0.025$ GeV [73]		

# Extra matters

Fields	Spin	$SU(3)_c$	$SU(2)_L$	$U(1)_Y$	$U(1)'$
$Q'_R$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	1/6	1
$Q'_L$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	1/6	0
$u'_L$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	2/3	1
$u'_R$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	2/3	0
$u''_L$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	2/3	$1 + q_3$
$u''_R$	1/2	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	2/3	0
$R'_{\mu}$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-1/2	$q_e$
$L'_{\mu}$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-1/2	0
$R'_{\tau}$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-1/2	$q_e$
$L'_{\tau}$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	-1/2	0
$\mu'_L$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-1	$q_e - 1$
$\mu'_R$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-1	0
$\tau'_L$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-1	$q_e - 1$
$\tau'_R$	1/2	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-1	0
$\Phi_l$	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	$q_e$
$\Phi_r$	0	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	0	$q_e - 1$

Table 4: The extra chiral fermions for the anomaly-free conditions with  $(q_1, q_2) = (0, 1)$ . The bold entries “**3**” (“**2**”) show the fundamental representation of  $SU(3)$  ( $SU(2)$ ) and “**1**” shows singlet under  $SU(3)$  or  $SU(2)$ .