

CP asymmetries of $\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s/X_d\gamma$ in models with three Higgs doublets

[Phys.Rev.D 103 (2021) 1, 015035]

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Motivation of 3HDM

- Not as much literature attention as the 2HDM.
- Rich scalar structure.
- Dark Matter(Inert doublet).
- Extra sources of CP-violation in charged scalar sector.

Charged Higgs in 3HDM

- Three active Higgs doublet, each with a vev.
- Mixing matrix U rotates the gauge eigenstate to mass eigenstates.
- Yukawa coupling X_i, Y_i, Z_i are functions of four mixing parameters.
- $\tan\beta$ ($= v_2/v_1$), $\tan\gamma$ ($= (v_1^2 + v_2^2)/v_3$), θ (mixing angle), δ (CP-violation phase).

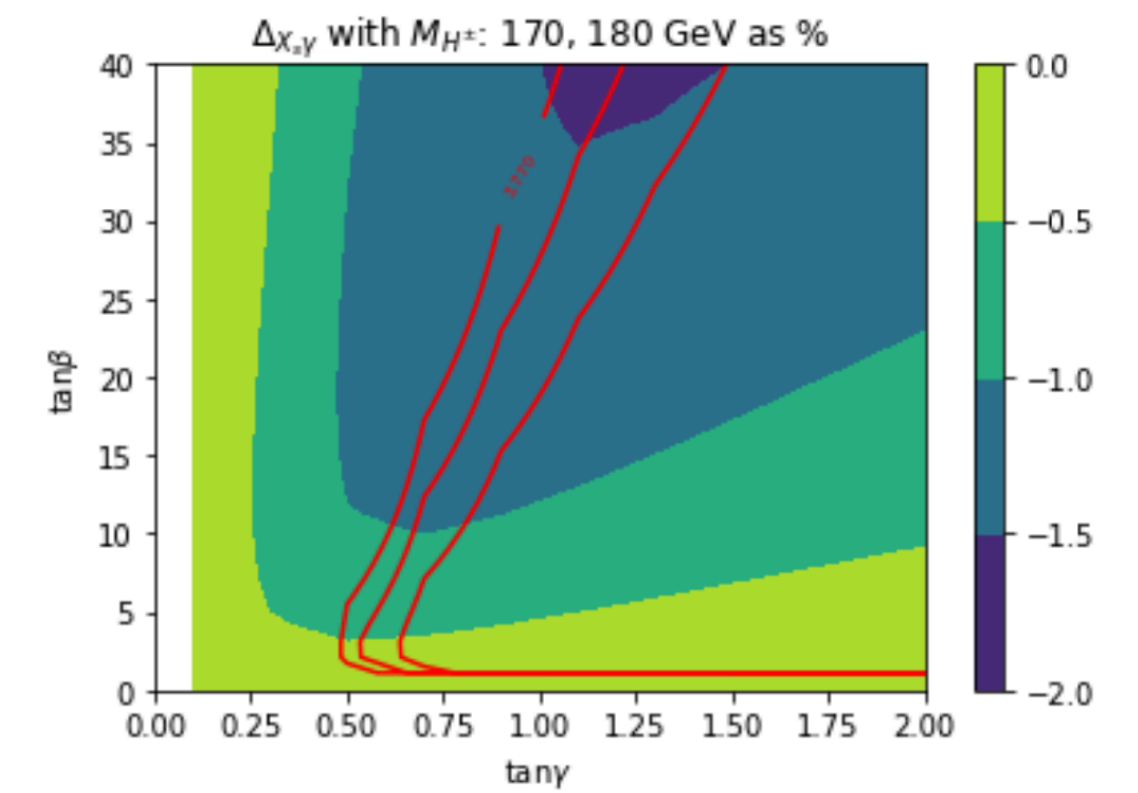
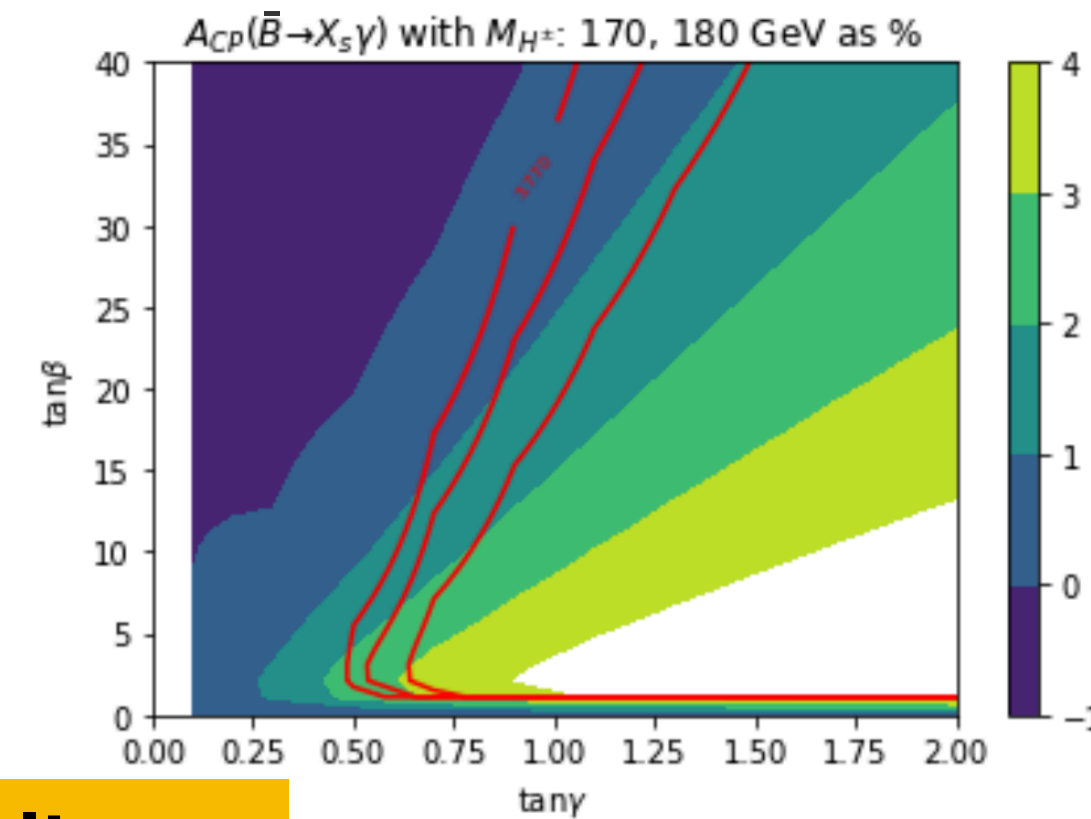
$$\Phi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_i^+ \\ (\phi_i^{0,real} + i\phi_i^{0,imag})/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sum_i v_i^2 = v_{sm}^2 = (246\text{GeV})^2, \quad i = 1,2,3$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{H_i^\pm} = - \sum_{i=2}^3 H_i^+ \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}V_{ud}}{v_{sm}} \bar{u}(m_d X_i P_R + m_u Y_i P_L)d + \frac{\sqrt{2}m_l}{v_{sm}} Z_i \bar{\nu}_L l_R \right\} + H.c$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} G^+ \\ H_2^+ \\ H_3^+ \end{pmatrix} = U \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_3^+ \end{pmatrix} \quad X_i = \frac{U_{d2}^\dagger}{U_{d1}^\dagger}, \quad Y_i = -\frac{U_{u2}^\dagger}{U_{u1}^\dagger}, \quad Z_i = \frac{U_{\ell 2}^\dagger}{U_{\ell 1}^\dagger}$$

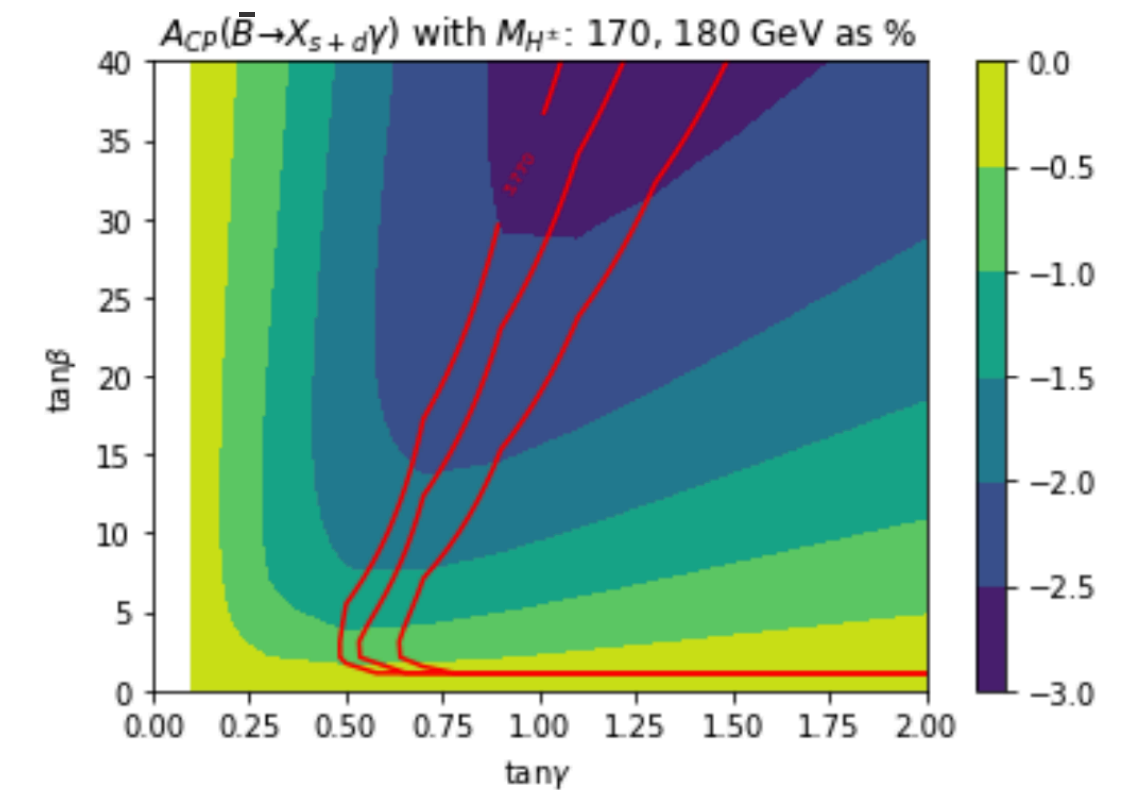
BR($\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s\gamma$) and Direct CP-asymmetry

- BR($\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s\gamma$) is a constraint on new physics.
- Direct CP-asymmetry($\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_s\gamma)$),
- CP-asymmetry difference($\Delta\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}$) and Untagged-asymmetry($\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s+d}\gamma)$),
- CP-asymmetry observables might provide a signal for new physics.



Results

- $\Delta\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s+d}\gamma)$ have a SM prediction essentially zero with small theoretical error.
- A measurement of 2.5 ± 0.5 % for $\mathcal{A}_{CP}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s+d}\gamma)$ would provide 5 sigma evidence for physics beyond SM.
- Feasible to observe at BELLE-II.
- GIM-like mechanism between H_2^+ and H_3^+ in imaginary contribution of $X_i Y_i^*$



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Scalar Potential for 3HDM

$$V = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 + m_{33}^2 \Phi_3^\dagger \Phi_3 - [m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + m_{13}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_3 + m_{23}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_3 + \text{h.c.}]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_3 (\Phi_3^\dagger \Phi_3)^2 + \lambda_{12} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_{13} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_3^\dagger \Phi_3) + \lambda_{23} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_3^\dagger \Phi_3)$$

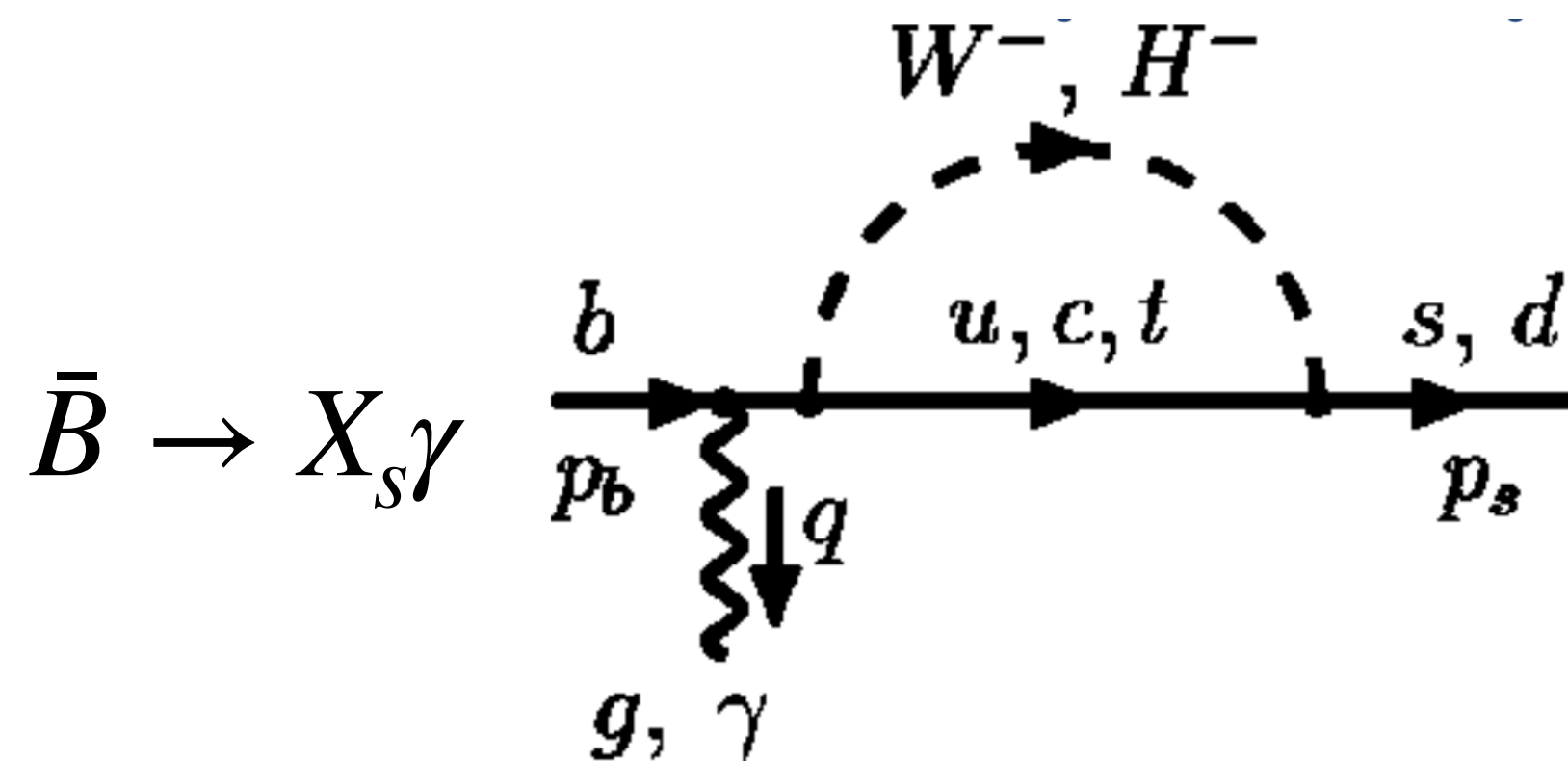
$$+ \lambda'_{12} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \lambda'_{13} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_3) (\Phi_3^\dagger \Phi_1) + \lambda'_{23} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_3) (\Phi_3^\dagger \Phi_2) + \frac{1}{2} [\lambda''_{12} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda''_{13} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_3)^2 + \lambda''_{23} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_3)^2 + \text{h.c.}],$$

6 complex parameters and only one will be the remaining CP-violation parameter and appear in charged Higgs mass matrix.

$$m_{12}^2, m_{13}^2, m_{23}^2, \lambda''_{12}, \lambda''_{13}, \lambda''_{23}. \quad \text{Im}(\lambda''_{12}) = \delta$$

3HDM	U	D	L
Type-I	2	2	2
Type-II	2	1	1
Flipped	2	2	1
Lepton specific	2	1	2
Democratic	2	1	3

$$X_i = \frac{U_{d2}^\dagger}{U_{d1}^\dagger}, \quad Y_i = -\frac{U_{u2}^\dagger}{U_{u1}^\dagger}, \quad Z_i = \frac{U_{\ell 2}^\dagger}{U_{\ell 1}^\dagger}$$



$$H_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{4G_f}{\sqrt{2}} V_{ts}^* V_{tb} \sum_i^8 C_i(\mu_b) O_i(\mu_b)$$

Three Wilson coefficients are dominant:

$$C_2, C_7, C_8 \propto [Y_i^2 \text{ and } (X_i Y_i^*)]$$

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CP-asymmetry observables

- Direct CP-asymmetry ($\mathcal{A}_{X_s(d)\gamma}^{\text{CP}}$)
- CP-asymmetry difference ($\Delta\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}$)
- Untag-asymmetry ($\mathcal{A}_{\text{CP}}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s+d}\gamma)$)

$$\mathcal{A}_{X_s(d)\gamma}^{\text{CP}} = \frac{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s(d)\gamma}) - \Gamma(B \rightarrow X_{s(d)\gamma})}{\Gamma(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s(d)\gamma}) + \Gamma(B \rightarrow X_{s(d)\gamma})}$$

$$\Delta\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma} = \mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}^{\pm} - \mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}^0$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{CP}}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s+d}\gamma) = \frac{\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma} + R_{ds}\mathcal{A}_{X_d\gamma}}{1 + R_{ds}} \cdot R_{ds} \approx |V_{td}/V_{ts}|^2$$

B^0 for neutral B mesons: $\mathcal{A}_{X_s(d)\gamma}^0$.

B, \bar{B} for charged B mesons (B^+, B^-): $\mathcal{A}_{X_s(d)\gamma}^{\pm}$

GIM-like mechanism for CP-asymmetry

$$X_i Y_i^* = -\frac{U_{1i}^\dagger U_{i2}}{U_{11}^\dagger U_{12}}$$

$$\sum_{i=2}^3 \text{Im}(X_i Y_i^*) f(M_{H_i^+}) = -\frac{1}{U_{11}^\dagger U_{12}} [\text{Im}(U_{12}^\dagger U_{22}) f(M_{H_2^+}) + \text{Im}(U_{13}^\dagger U_{32}) f(M_{H_3^+})]$$

In the case of $M_{H_2^+} = M_{H_3^+}$, such result will be $= -\frac{1}{U_{11}^\dagger U_{12}} \text{Im}(\delta_{12}) f(m) = 0$
because $\text{Im}(X_2 Y_2^*) = -\text{Im}(X_3 Y_3^*)$.

BELLE-II	SM prediction	Hadronic tag	Leptonic tag	Sum of exclusives
$\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}^{\text{CP}}$	$-1.9\% < \mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}^{\text{CP}} < 3.3\%$	X	X	0.19%
$\Delta\mathcal{A}_{X_s\gamma}$	0	0.70%	0.48%	X
$\mathcal{A}_{\text{CP}}(\bar{B} \rightarrow X_{s+d}\gamma)$	0	1.3%	X	0.3%