



Attempt on Solving Flavor Anomalies within A Flavor Specified 2HDM

Qiaoyi Wen

Jinan University

Collaborated with Junmou Chen, Fanrong Xu, Mengchao Zhang
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Outline

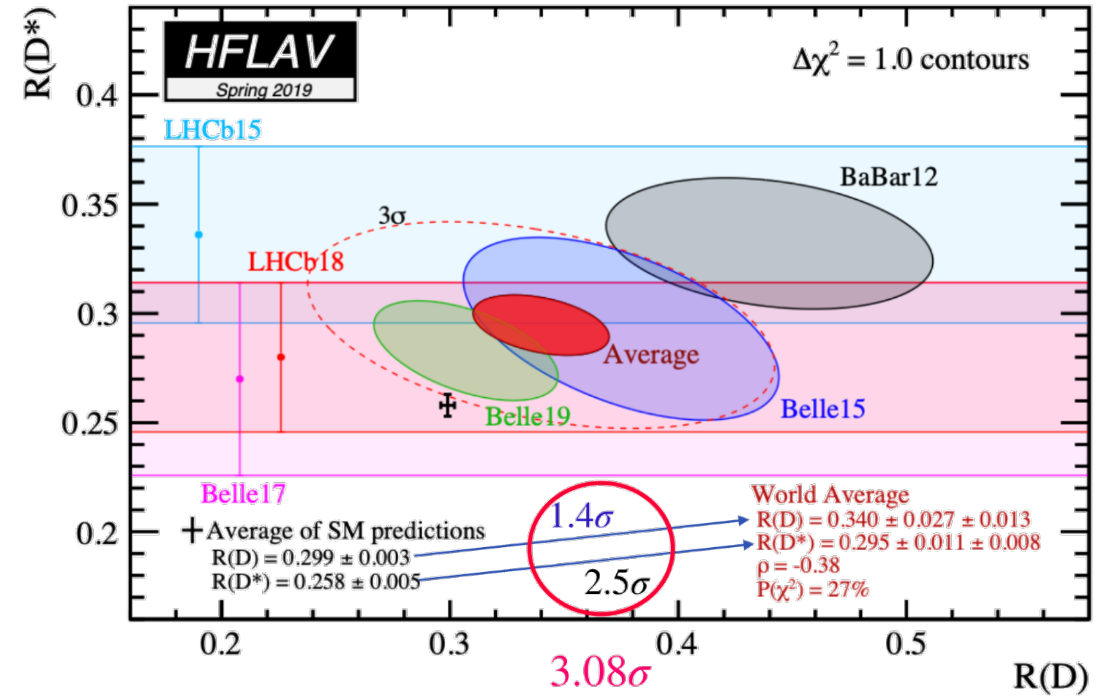
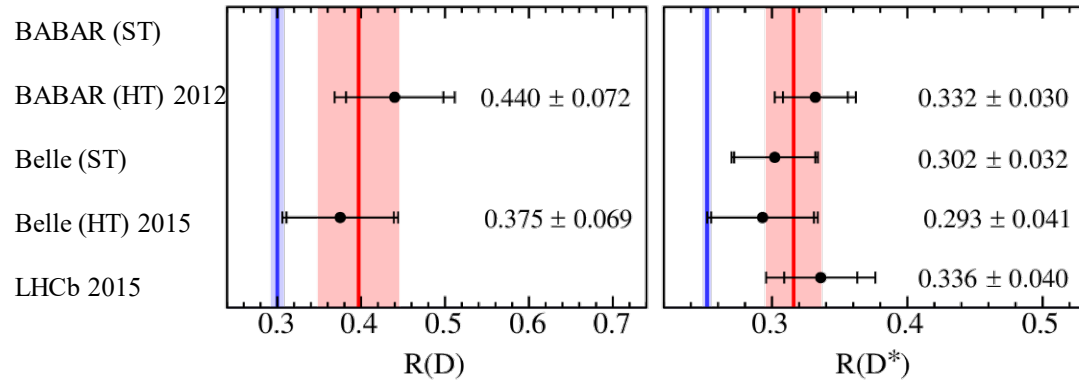
- Introduction: flavor anomalies
- F_{flavor} G_{gauged} 2HDM
- Flavor anomalies in FG2HDM
- Summary

$R_{D^{(*)}}$ anomalies

$$R_{D^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \tau \bar{\nu})}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow D^{(*)} \ell \bar{\nu})} \Big|_{\ell=e,\mu}$$

$$R_{D^*} = 0.440 \pm 0.058 \pm 0.042 \text{ (2.0}\sigma\text{)}$$

$$R_D = 0.332 \pm 0.024 \pm 0.018 \text{ (2.7}\sigma\text{)} \xrightarrow{\text{Exceed}} \text{SM}$$



HFLAV 2019

$R_{K^{(*)}}$ anomalies

$$R_{K^{(*)}} = \frac{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} \mu^+ \mu^-)}{\mathcal{B}(B \rightarrow K^{(*)} e^+ e^-)}$$

$$R_K = 0.846^{+0.042}_{-0.039} (\text{stat.})^{+0.013}_{-0.012} (\text{syst.})$$

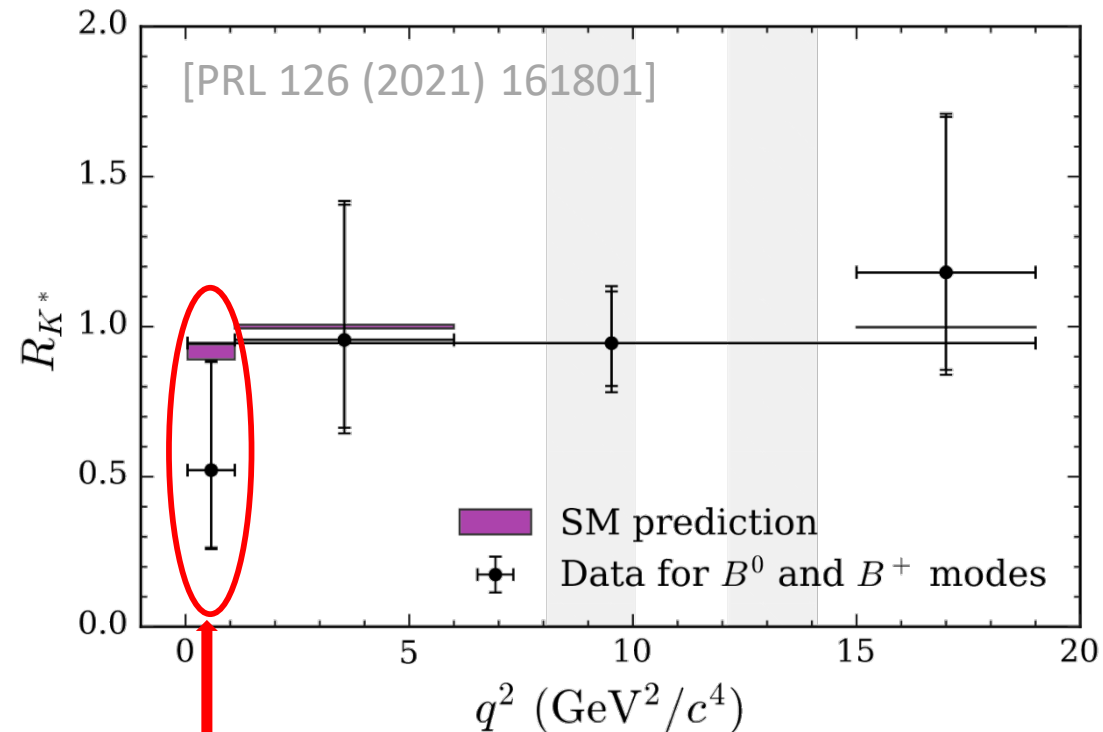
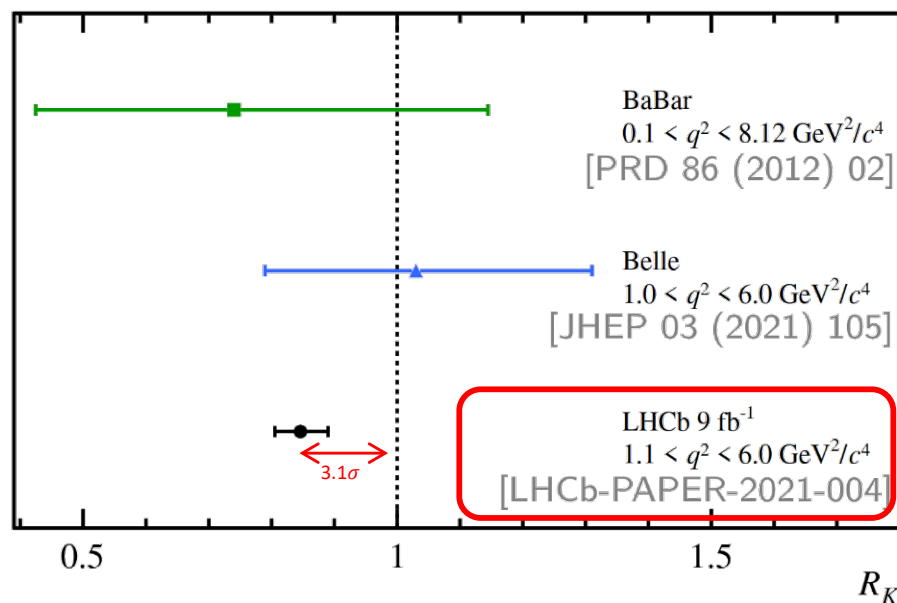


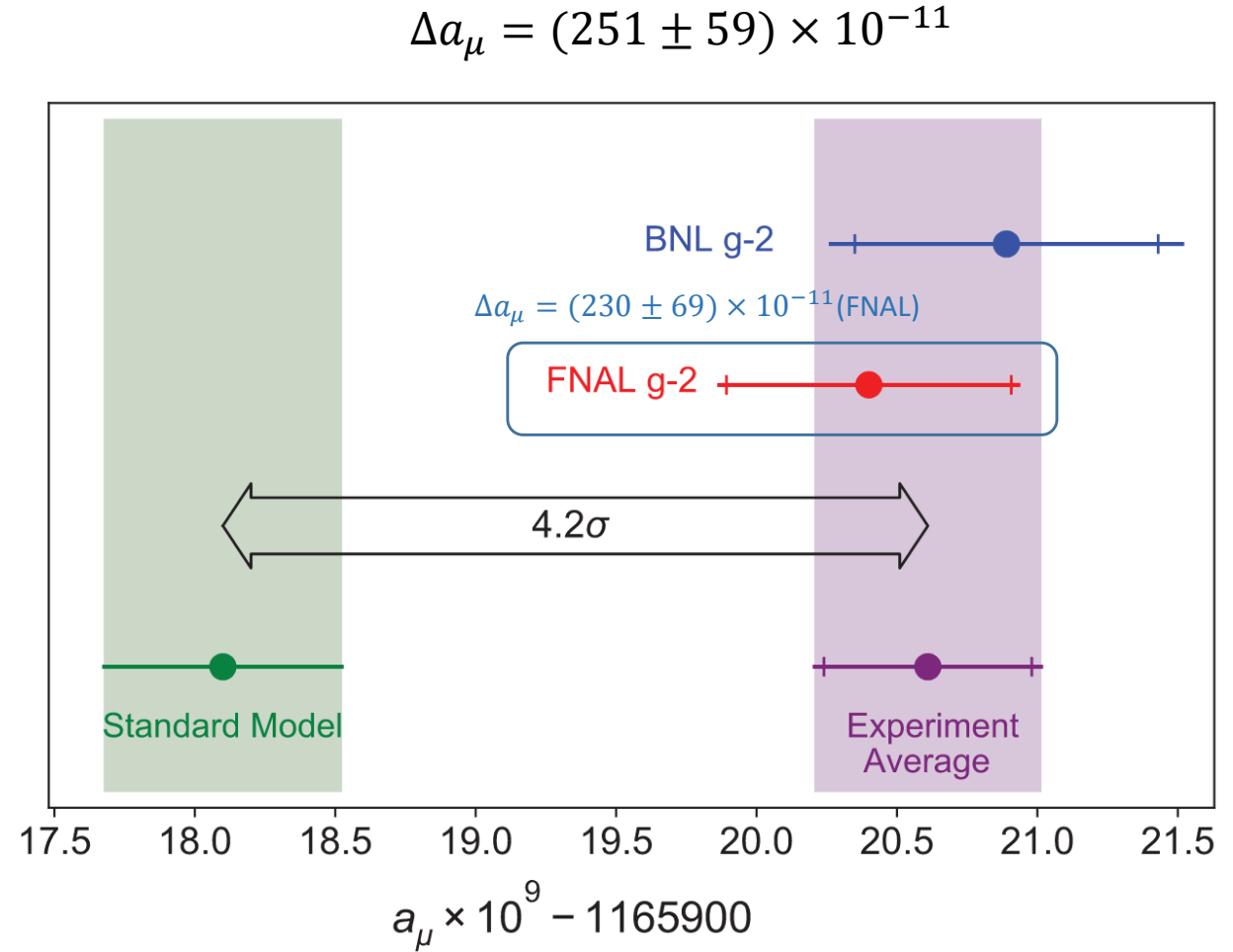
TABLE II. Results for R_{K^*} , $R_{K^{*0}}$, and $R_{K^{*+}}$. The first uncertainty is statistical and the second is systematic.

$q^2 \text{ (GeV}^2/c^4\text{)}$	All modes	B^0 modes	B^+ modes
[0.045, 1.1]	$0.52^{+0.36}_{-0.26} \pm 0.05$	$0.46^{+0.55}_{-0.27} \pm 0.13$	$0.62^{+0.60}_{-0.36} \pm 0.07$
[1.1, 6]	$0.96^{+0.45}_{-0.29} \pm 0.11$	$1.06^{+0.63}_{-0.38} \pm 0.13$	$0.72^{+0.99}_{-0.44} \pm 0.14$
[0.1, 8]	$0.90^{+0.27}_{-0.21} \pm 0.10$	$0.86^{+0.33}_{-0.24} \pm 0.09$	$0.96^{+0.56}_{-0.35} \pm 0.13$
[15, 19]	$1.18^{+0.52}_{-0.32} \pm 0.10$	$1.12^{+0.61}_{-0.36} \pm 0.10$	$1.40^{+1.99}_{-0.68} \pm 0.11$
[0.045, 19]	$0.94^{+0.17}_{-0.14} \pm 0.08$	$1.12^{+0.27}_{-0.21} \pm 0.09$	$0.70^{+0.24}_{-0.19} \pm 0.06$

Muon $g - 2$

Contribution	$a_\mu \times 10^{11}$
QED (order $\mathcal{O}(\alpha^5)$)	116 584 718.93 $\pm$ 0.10
Electroweak	153.6 $\pm$ 1.0
QCD	
HVP (LO)	6 931 $\pm$ 40
HVP (NLO)	−98.3 $\pm$ 0.7
HVP (NNLO)	12.4 $\pm$ 0.1
HLbL	94 $\pm$ 19
Total (theory)	116 591 810 $\pm$ 43

T. Aoyama. et al.,
Phys. Rept. 887(2020) 1-166



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2HDMs

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \boxed{\overline{Q}_L^0(Y_1^d\Phi_1 + Y_2^d\Phi_2)d_R^0 + \overline{Q}_L^0(Y_1^u\tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2^u\tilde{\Phi}_2)u_R^0 + \overline{L}_L^0(Y_1^\ell\Phi_1 + Y_2^\ell\Phi_2)e_R^0} + \overline{L}_L^0(Y_1^\nu\tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2^\nu\tilde{\Phi}_2)\nu_R^0 + h.c.$$

$$-\mathcal{L}_m = \bar{u}_L M_u u_R + \bar{d}_L M_d d_R + \bar{\ell}_L M_\ell \ell_R + \bar{\nu}_L M_\nu \nu_R + h.c.$$

$$M_f = U_{fL}^\dagger \tilde{M}_f U_{fR},$$

$$\tilde{M}_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_1 Y_1^f + v_2 Y_2^f)$$

	Model	u_R^0	d_R^0	e_R^0	$Y_1^u = 0$
	Type I	Φ_2	Φ_2	Φ_2	(Y_2^u, Y_2^d, Y_2^ℓ)
	Type II	Φ_2	Φ_1	Φ_1	(Y_2^u, Y_1^d, Y_1^ℓ)
(Lepton-specific)	Type X	Φ_2	Φ_2	Φ_1	(Y_2^u, Y_2^d, Y_1^ℓ)
(Flipped)	Type Y	Φ_2	Φ_1	Φ_2	(Y_2^u, Y_1^d, Y_2^ℓ)

Type III 2HDM

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \overline{Q}_L^0(Y_1^d\Phi_1 + Y_2^d\Phi_2)d_R^0 + \overline{Q}_L^0(Y_1^u\tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2^u\tilde{\Phi}_2)u_R^0 \\ + \overline{L}_L^0(Y_1^\ell\Phi_1 + Y_2^\ell\Phi_2)e_R^0 + \overline{L}_L^0(Y_1^\nu\tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2^\nu\tilde{\Phi}_2)\nu_R^0 + h.c.$$

- Yukawa: too many parameters
- Cost: Dangerous FCNHs introduced

Designed symmetry can be extended but limited parameters added

F_{lavor} G_{auged} 2HDM: U(1)' symmetry

Flavor Gauged 2HDM:



Flavor-dependent U(1)' gauge symmetry

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi' = e^{i\theta X_\phi} \phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{Q_L} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{u_R} + Q_{d_R} & & \\ & Q_{u_R} + Q_{d_R} & \\ & & Q_{t_R} + Q_{d_R} \end{pmatrix}, \\ X_{u_R} &= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{u_R} & & \\ & Q_{u_R} & \\ & & Q_{t_R} \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{d_R} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{d_R} & & \\ & Q_{d_R} & \\ & & Q_{d_R} \end{pmatrix}, \\ X_\Phi &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{u_R} - Q_{d_R} & & \\ & Q_{t_R} - Q_{d_R} & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}, \\ X_{L_L} &= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{e_L} & & \\ & Q_{\mu_L} & \\ & & Q_{\tau_L} \end{pmatrix}, \\ X_{\ell_R} &= \begin{pmatrix} Q_{e_R} & & \\ & Q_{\mu_R} & \\ & & Q_{\tau_R} \end{pmatrix}, \quad X_{\nu_R} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Anomaly cancellation conditions

Only two model parameters left

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{u_R} &= -Q_{d_R} - \frac{1}{3}Q_{\mu_R}, & Q_{t_R} &= -4Q_{d_R} + \frac{2}{3}Q_{\mu_R}, \\ Q_{\tau_L} &= Q_{d_R} + \frac{1}{6}Q_{\mu_R}, & Q_{\mu_L} &= -Q_{d_R} + \frac{5}{6}Q_{\mu_R}, & Q_{e_L} &= \frac{9}{2}Q_{d_R} - Q_{\mu_R}, \\ Q_{\tau_R} &= 2Q_{d_R} + \frac{1}{3}Q_{\mu_R}, & Q_{e_R} &= 7Q_{d_R} - \frac{4}{3}Q_{\mu_R} \end{aligned}$$

Quark sector: $Y_1^u = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & 0 \\ * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_2^u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_1^d = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_2^d = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix}$

Lepton sector: $Y_1^\ell = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_2^\ell = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_1^\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y_2^\nu = 0$

F_{flavor} G_{gauged} 2HDM: Scalar potential

Flavor Gauged **2HDM**:

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 + \lambda_4 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1 + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left[(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 \right] \quad \Phi_i = \left(\phi_i^+, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\rho_i + i\eta_i + v_i) \right)^T$$

$$X_\Phi = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} Q_{u_R} - Q_{d_R} \\ Q_{t_R} - Q_{d_R} \end{pmatrix}$$

Generic potential without m_{12} and λ_5 terms

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1),$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\eta \text{ mass}} = \frac{m_A^2}{v_1^2 + v_2^2} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 & \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v_2^2 & -v_1 v_2 \\ -v_1 v_2 & v_1^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad m_A = \left[\frac{m_{12}^2}{v_1 v_2} - 2\lambda_5 \right] (v_1^2 + v_2^2).$$

• **2** Exotic introduced: $H^\pm$ and H^0

• **3** Goldstone boson eaten by $W^\pm$ 、 Z 、
new gauge boson Z'

$$\mathcal{L}_{\phi^\pm} = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_4 v_1 v_2 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^-, \phi_2^- \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{v_2}{v_1} & -1 \\ -1 & \frac{v_1}{v_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ \phi_2^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_\rho = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1, \rho_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 v_1^2 & \lambda_{34} v_1 v_2 \\ \lambda_{34} v_1 v_2 & \lambda_2 v_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ H^0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_1 \\ \rho_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} G^\pm \\ H^\pm \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^\pm \\ \phi_2^\pm \end{pmatrix}.$$

F_{flavor} G_{gauged} 2HDM: Yukawa interaction

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \overline{Q}_L^0 (Y_1^d \Phi_1 + Y_2^d \Phi_2) d_R^0 + \overline{Q}_L^0 (Y_1^u \tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2^u \tilde{\Phi}_2) u_R^0 \\ + \overline{L}_L^0 (Y_1^\ell \Phi_1 + Y_2^\ell \Phi_2) e_R^0 + \overline{L}_L^0 (Y_1^\nu \tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2^\nu \tilde{\Phi}_2) \nu_R^0 + h.c.$$



$$-\mathcal{L} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} H^+ \left[\bar{u} \left(V_{\text{CKM}} N_d \mathbb{P}_R - N_u^\dagger V_{\text{CKM}} \mathbb{P}_L \right) d + \bar{\nu} \left(V_{\text{PMNS}} N_\ell \mathbb{P}_R - N_\nu^\dagger V_{\text{PMNS}} \mathbb{P}_L \right) \ell \right] + h.c. \\ + \frac{1}{v} [\cos(\beta - \alpha) H^0 - \sin(\beta - \alpha) h] [\bar{u} N_u u + \bar{d} N_d d + \bar{\ell} N_\ell \ell + \bar{\nu} N_\nu \nu] \\ + \frac{1}{v} [\sin(\beta - \alpha) H^0 + \cos(\beta - \alpha) h] [\bar{u} M_u u + \bar{d} M_d d + \bar{\ell} M_\ell \ell + \bar{\nu} M_\nu \nu]$$

$$N_u = -\frac{v_2}{v_1} \text{diag}(m_u, m_c, 0) + \frac{v_1}{v_2} \text{diag}(0, 0, m_t),$$

$$(N_d)_{ij} = -\frac{v_2}{v_1} (M_d)_{ij} + \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} + \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right) V_{i3}^\dagger V_{3j} (M_d)_{jj},$$

$$N_\nu = -\frac{v_2}{v_1} M_\nu,$$

$$N_\ell = -\frac{v_2}{v_1} \text{diag}(0, m_\mu, m_\tau) + \frac{v_1}{v_2} \text{diag}(m_e, 0, 0)$$

Flavor mixing scalar coupling only happens in down-type quark sector.

F_{lavor} G_{auged} 2HDM: Gauge boson

$$\mathcal{L}_m^G = \begin{pmatrix} B & W^3 & \hat{Z}' \end{pmatrix} \tilde{M} \begin{pmatrix} B \\ W^3 \\ \hat{Z}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & Z & Z' \end{pmatrix} M_d \begin{pmatrix} A \\ Z \\ Z' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_W & (-\sin \theta_W) \sin \theta_1 & (-\sin \theta_W) \sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_W & (\cos \theta_W) \sin \theta_1 & (\cos \theta_W) \sin \theta_2 \\ 0 & \cos \theta_1 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{M} = \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 \begin{pmatrix} \sin^2 \theta_W & -\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W & a \sin \theta_W \\ -\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W & \cos^2 \theta_W & -a \cos \theta_W \\ a \sin \theta_W & -a \cos \theta_W & b \end{pmatrix} \quad \Downarrow \quad M_d = \frac{1}{2} m_Z^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mu_Z & \mu_{Z'} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{FG}} = e Q_f A_\mu \bar{f} \gamma^\mu f$$

$$+ \frac{g_2 \sin \theta_1}{\cos \theta_W} Z_\mu \bar{f} [I_f^3 \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_L - Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W \gamma^\mu] f + g' \cos \theta_1 Z_\mu \bar{f} [Q_{fL} \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_L + Q_{fR} \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_R] f$$

$$+ \frac{g_2 \sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_W} Z'_\mu \bar{f} [I_f^3 \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_L - Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W \gamma^\mu] f + g' \cos \theta_2 Z'_\mu \bar{f} [Q_{fL} \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_L + Q_{fR} \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_R] f$$

F_{lavor} G_{auged} 2HDM: Gauge boson

In an extreme case: $Q_1 = -Q_2 \tan^2 \beta$

$$\mu_Z \rightarrow 1, \mu_{Z'} \rightarrow b$$

$$\sin \theta_1 \rightarrow 1, \cos \theta_1 \rightarrow 0, \sin \theta_2 \rightarrow 0, \cos \theta_2 \rightarrow 1$$

$$U \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_W & -\sin \theta_W & 0 \\ \sin \theta_W & \cos \theta_W & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

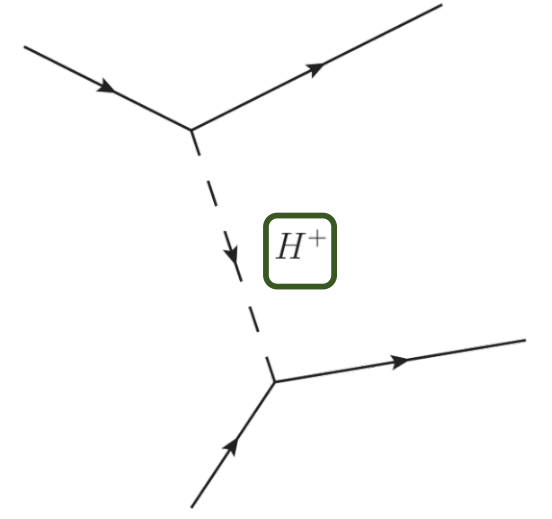
$$\mathcal{L}_{Z'} = Z'_\mu J^\mu,$$

$$J^\mu = g' \bar{f} (\mathcal{Q}_{fL} \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_L + \mathcal{Q}_{fR} \gamma^\mu \mathbb{P}_R) f$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{dL} = \frac{1}{2}(Q_{u_R} + Q_{d_R}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}(Q_{t_R} - Q_{u_R}) \begin{pmatrix} |c_1|^2 & c_1^* c_2 & c_1^* c_3 \\ c_2^* c_1 & |c_2|^2 & c_2^* c_3 \\ c_3^* c_1 & c_3^* c_2 & |c_3|^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c_i \equiv V_{ti}^{\text{CKM}}, i = d, s, b.$$

Flavor mixing gauge coupling only happens in down-type quark sector too.

$R_{D^{(*)}}$ anomalies in FG2HDM



$$\mathcal{H} = C_{RL}^\alpha O_{RL}^\alpha + C_{LL}^\alpha O_{LL}^\alpha + C_{LR}^\alpha O_{LR}^\alpha + C_{RR}^\alpha O_{RR}^\alpha$$

$$O_{RL}^{\alpha k} = (\bar{c}\mathbb{P}_R b)(\bar{\ell}_k\mathbb{P}_L\nu_\alpha), \quad O_{LL}^{\alpha k} = (\bar{c}\mathbb{P}_L b)(\bar{\ell}_k\mathbb{P}_L\nu_\alpha),$$

$$O_{LR}^{\alpha k} = (\bar{c}\mathbb{P}_L b)(\bar{\ell}_k\mathbb{P}_R\nu_\alpha), \quad O_{RR}^{\alpha k} = (\bar{c}\mathbb{P}_R b)(\bar{\ell}_k\mathbb{P}_R\nu_\alpha),$$

$$R_D = R_D^{\text{SM}} \left[1 + 1.5 \text{Re} \left(\frac{C_{RL}^{\tau 3} + C_{LL}^{\tau 3}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right) + 1.0 \left| \frac{C_{RL}^{\tau 3} + C_{LL}^{\tau 3}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right|^2 \right],$$

$$C_{RL}^{\tau 3} \approx -2\sqrt{2}G_F V_{cb} \frac{m_b m_\tau}{\boxed{m_H^2}} \left(\frac{2}{\tan^2 \beta} + 1 \right)$$

$$R_{D^*} = R_{D^*}^{\text{SM}} \left[1 + 0.12 \text{Re} \left(\frac{C_{RL}^{\tau 3} - C_{LL}^{\tau 3}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right) + 0.05 \left| \frac{C_{RL}^{\tau 3} - C_{LL}^{\tau 3}}{C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}} \right|^2 \right]$$

$$C_{LL}^{\tau 3} = -2\sqrt{2}G_F V_{cb} \frac{m_c m_\tau}{\boxed{m_H^2}}.$$

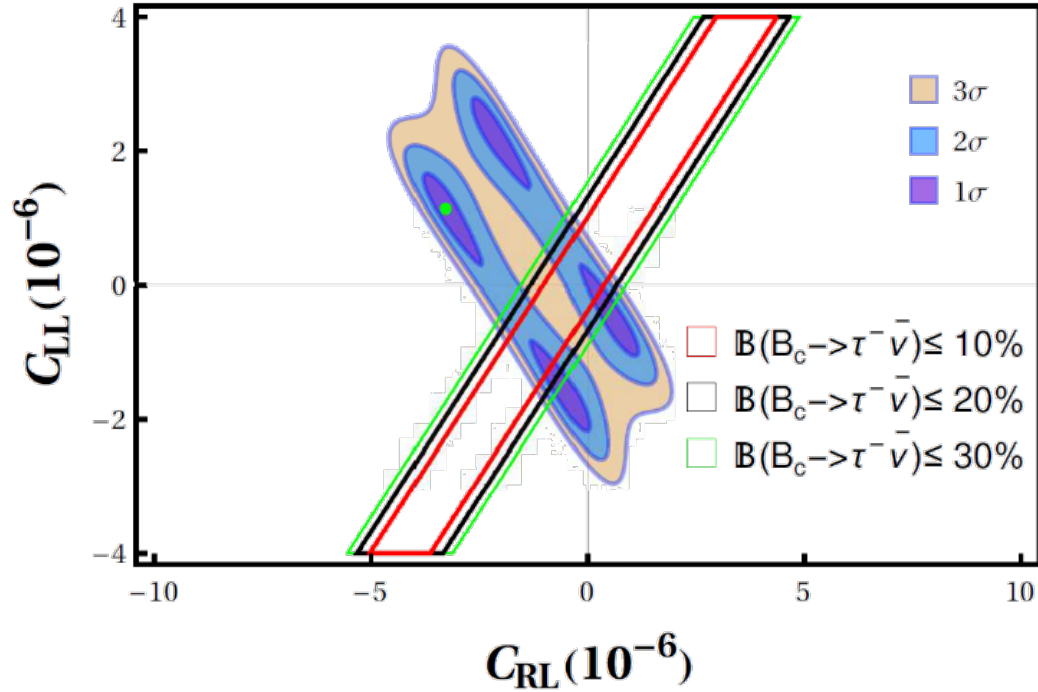
$$C_{\text{SM}}^{cb} = 2\sqrt{2}G_F V_{cb}.$$

S. Fajfer. , Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 094025

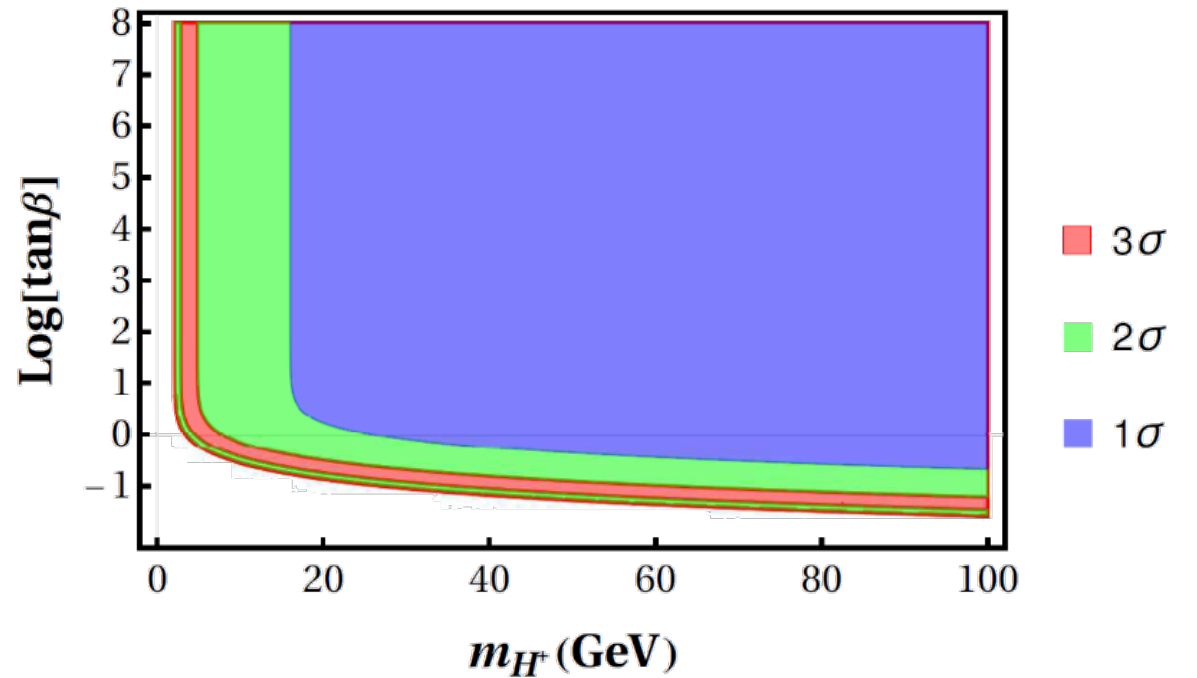
Correlated process:

$$\mathcal{B}(B_c \rightarrow \tau^- \bar{\nu}) = \frac{1}{8\pi} \tau_{B_c} G_F^2 |V_{cb}|^2 m_{B_c} m_\tau^2 f_{B_c}^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_\tau^2}{m_{B_c}^2} \right)^2 \left| 1 + \frac{m_{B_c}^2}{(m_b + m_c) m_\tau} C_P \right|^2 \quad C_P = (C_{RL}^{\tau 3} - C_{LL}^{\tau 3}) / C_{\text{SM}}^{cb}.$$

The result of $R_{D^{(*)}}$ anomalies in FG2HDM



(a)



(b)

R_K anomaly in FG2HDM

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} \sum_i (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i \mathcal{O}'_i) + h.c.$$

$$\mathcal{O}_9 = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_L b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell), \quad \mathcal{O}'_9 = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_R b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_L b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell), \quad \mathcal{O}'_{10} = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_R b) (\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}_S = m_b (\bar{s} \mathbb{P}_R b) (\bar{\ell} \ell), \quad \mathcal{O}'_S = m_b (\bar{s} \mathbb{P}_L b) (\bar{\ell} \ell),$$

$$R_K \equiv \frac{\Gamma_\mu}{\Gamma_e} = \int_{q^2_{\min}}^{q^2_{\max}} dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma_\mu}{dq^2} \bigg/ \int_{q^2_{\min}}^{q^2_{\max}} dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma_e}{dq^2}$$

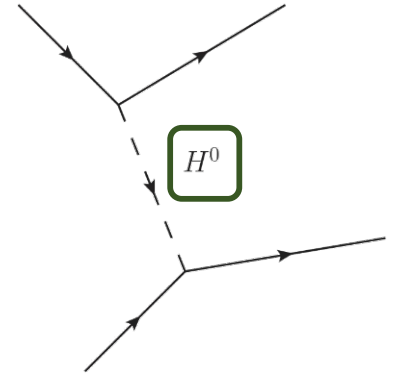
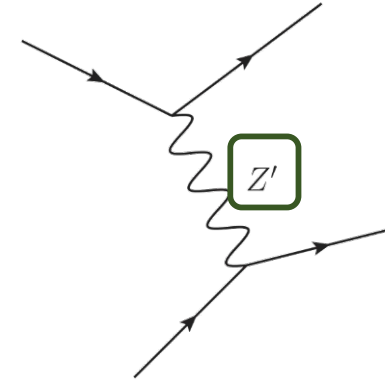
$$\frac{d\Gamma_\ell}{dq^2} \propto q^2 (\beta_l^2 |F_S|^2 + |F_P|^2) + \frac{\lambda^2 M_B^4}{4} (|F_A|^2 + |F_V|^2) + 2m_l (M_B^2 - M_K^2 + q^2) \Re(F_P F_A^*) + 4m_l^2 M_B^2 |F_A|^2 - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\lambda^2 M_B^4}{4} \beta_l^2 (|F_A|^2 + |F_V|^2)$$

General case:

$$F_A = C_{10}, \quad F_T = \frac{2\lambda M_B^2 \beta_l}{M_B + M_K} \frac{f_T(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} C_T^l, \quad F_{T5} = \frac{2\lambda M_B^2 \beta_l}{M_B + M_K} \frac{f_T(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} C_{T5}^l,$$

$$F_P = \frac{1}{2} \frac{M_B^2 - M_K^2}{m_b - m_s} \frac{f_0(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} (C_P^l + C_P^{\prime l}) + m_l C_{10} \left[\frac{M_B^2 - M_K^2}{q^2} \left(\frac{f_0(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} - 1 \right) - 1 \right],$$

$$F_S = \frac{1}{2} \frac{M_B^2 - M_K^2}{m_b - m_s} \frac{f_0(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} (C_S^l + C_S^{\prime l}), \quad F_V = C_9 + \frac{2m_b}{M_B} \frac{\mathcal{T}_P(q^2)}{\xi_P(q^2)} + \frac{8m_l}{M_B + M_K} \frac{f_T(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} C_T^l,$$



FG2HDM case:

C. Bobeth. et al. ,
JHEP 12 (2007) 040

$$F_A = C_{10}, \quad Z'$$

$$F_P \approx m_l C_{10} \left[\frac{M_B^2 - M_K^2}{q^2} \left(\frac{2E}{M_B} - 1 \right) - 1 \right],$$

$$F_S = \frac{M_B^2 - M_K^2}{m_b - m_s} \frac{f_0(q^2)}{f_+(q^2)} C_S^l \approx \frac{M_B^2 - M_K^2}{m_b - m_s} \frac{2E}{M_B} C_S^l$$

$$F_V = C_9 + \frac{2m_b}{M_B} \frac{\mathcal{T}_P(q^2)}{\xi_P(q^2)} \quad H^0$$

Z'

R_{K^*} anomaly in FG2HDM

$$R_{K^*} \equiv \frac{\Gamma_\mu}{\Gamma_e} = \int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma_\mu}{dq^2} \bigg/ \int_{q_{\min}^2}^{q_{\max}^2} dq^2 \frac{d\Gamma_e}{dq^2}$$

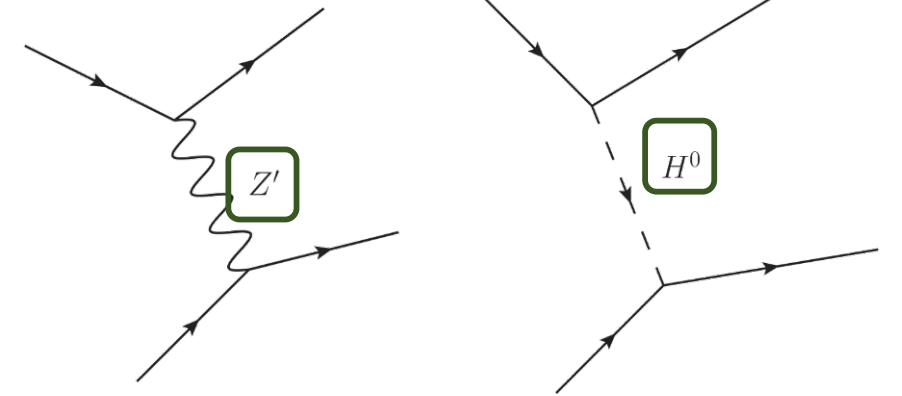
$$\frac{d^4\Gamma}{dq^2 d\cos\theta_l d\cos\theta_{K^*} d\phi} = \frac{9}{32\pi} I(q^2, \theta_l, \theta_{K^*}, \phi),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I(q^2, \theta_l, \theta_{K^*}, \phi) = & \boxed{I_1^s \sin^2 \theta_{K^*} + I_1^c \cos^2 \theta_{K^*} + (I_2^s \sin^2 \theta_{K^*} + I_2^c \cos^2 \theta_{K^*}) \cos 2\theta_l} \\ & + I_3 \sin^2 \theta_{K^*} \sin^2 \theta_l \cos 2\phi + I_4 \sin 2\theta_{K^*} \sin 2\theta_l \cos \phi \\ & + I_5 \sin 2\theta_{K^*} \sin \theta_l \cos \phi \\ & + (I_6^s \sin^2 \theta_{K^*} + I_6^c \cos^2 \theta_{K^*}) \cos \theta_l + I_7 \sin 2\theta_{K^*} \sin \theta_l \sin \phi \\ & + I_8 \sin 2\theta_{K^*} \sin 2\theta_l \sin \phi + I_9 \sin^2 \theta_{K^*} \sin^2 \theta_l \sin 2\phi. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1^s &= \frac{(2 + \beta_\mu^2)}{4} \boxed{[|A_\perp^L|^2 + |A_\parallel^L|^2 + (L \rightarrow R)]} + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} \text{Re} \boxed{A_\perp^L A_\perp^{R*} + A_\parallel^L A_\parallel^{R*}} \\ I_1^c &= |A_0^L|^2 + |A_0^R|^2 + \frac{4m_\mu^2}{q^2} [|A_t|^2 + 2\text{Re} \boxed{A_0^L A_0^{R*}}] + \beta_\mu^2 \boxed{|A_S|^2}, \quad H^0 \\ I_2^s &= \frac{\beta_\mu^2}{4} [|A_\perp^L|^2 + |A_\parallel^L|^2 + (L \rightarrow R)], \\ I_2^c &= -\beta_\mu^2 [|A_0^L|^2 + (L \rightarrow R)], \end{aligned}$$

A.J.Buras. et al. , JHEP 01 (2009) 019



Form factor:

$$\begin{aligned} V(q^2) &= \left(1 + \frac{m_{K^*}}{M}\right) \xi_\perp(M, E), \\ A_1(q^2) &= \frac{2E}{M + m_{K^*}} \xi_\perp(M, E), \\ A_2(q^2) &= \left(1 + \frac{m_{K^*}}{M}\right) \left[\xi_\perp(M, E) - \frac{m_{K^*}}{E} \xi_\parallel(M, E) \right], \\ A_0(q^2) &= \left(1 - \frac{m_{K^*}}{ME}\right) \xi_\parallel(M, E) + \frac{m_{K^*}}{M} \xi_\perp(M, E), \\ T_1(q^2) &= \xi_\perp(M, E), \\ T_2(q^2) &= \left(1 - \frac{q^2}{M^2 - m_{K^*}^2}\right) \xi_\perp(M, E), \\ T_2(q^2) &= \xi_\perp(M, E) - \frac{m_{K^*}}{E} \left(1 - \frac{m_{K^*}}{M^2}\right) \xi_\parallel(M, E). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_\perp(q^2) &= \xi_\perp(0) \left(\frac{1}{1 - q^2/M_B^2} \right)^2, \\ \xi_\parallel(q^2) &= \xi_\parallel(0) \left(\frac{1}{1 - q^2/M_B^2} \right)^3. \end{aligned}$$

G.Burdman. , Phys.Rev D 63 (2001) 113008

M.Beneke. , Nuclear Physics B 612 (2001) 25–58

$B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ in FG2HDM

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{4G_F}{\sqrt{2}} V_{tb} V_{ts}^* \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} \sum_i (C_i \mathcal{O}_i + C'_i \mathcal{O}'_i) + h.c.$$

~~$$\mathcal{O}_9 = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_L b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell),$$~~

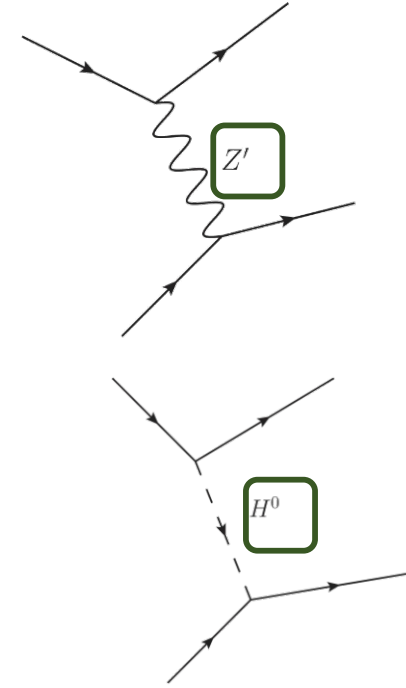
~~$$\mathcal{O}'_9 = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_R b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \ell),$$~~

$$\mathcal{O}_{10} = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_L b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell),$$

~~$$\mathcal{O}'_{10} = (\bar{s} \gamma_\mu \mathbb{P}_R b)(\bar{\ell} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \ell),$$~~

$$\mathcal{O}_S = m_b (\bar{s} \mathbb{P}_R b)(\bar{\ell} \ell),$$

$$\mathcal{O}'_S = m_b (\bar{s} \mathbb{P}_L b)(\bar{\ell} \ell),$$



$$\text{BR}(B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = \tau_{B_s} f_{B_s}^2 m_{B_s} \frac{\alpha_{\text{em}}^2 G_F^2}{16\pi^3} |V_{tb} V_{ts}^*|^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_s}^2}} \left[|S|^2 \left(1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{m_{B_s}^2} \right) + |P|^2 \right],$$

NP:

where

$$S = \frac{m_{B_s}^2}{2} \overset{H^0}{\boxed{C_S}} \boxed{C'_S}, \quad P = \frac{m_{B_s}^2}{2} (C_P - C'_P) + m_\mu \overset{Z'}{\boxed{C_{10}}} \boxed{C'_{10}}.$$

Parameter space scan result for $R_{K(*)}, R_{D(*)}$ & $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

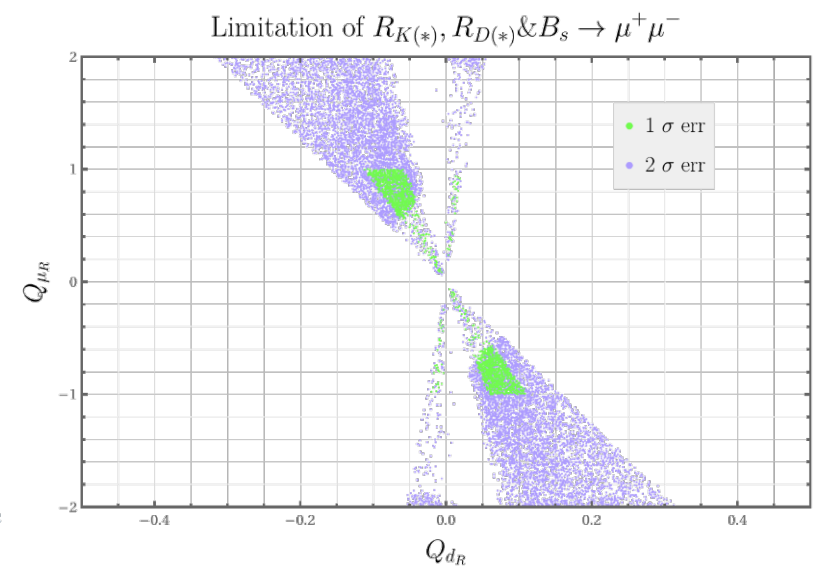
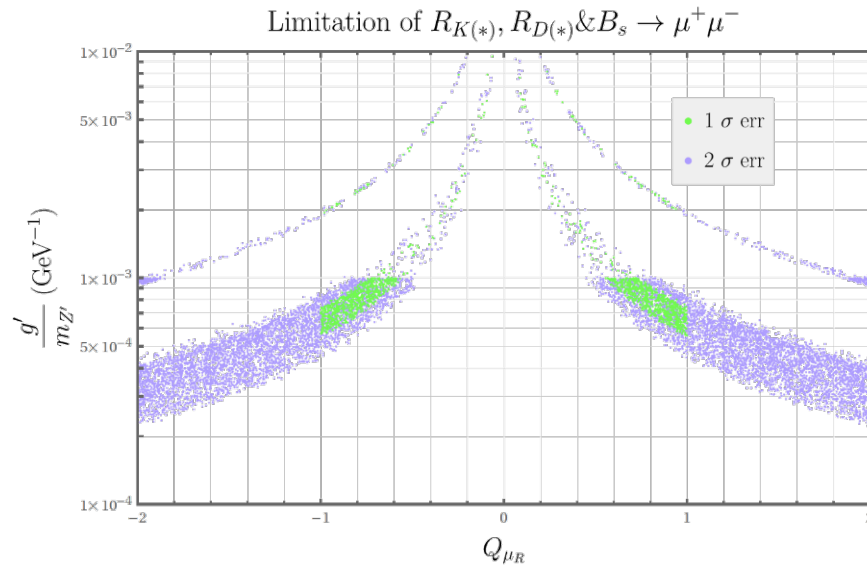
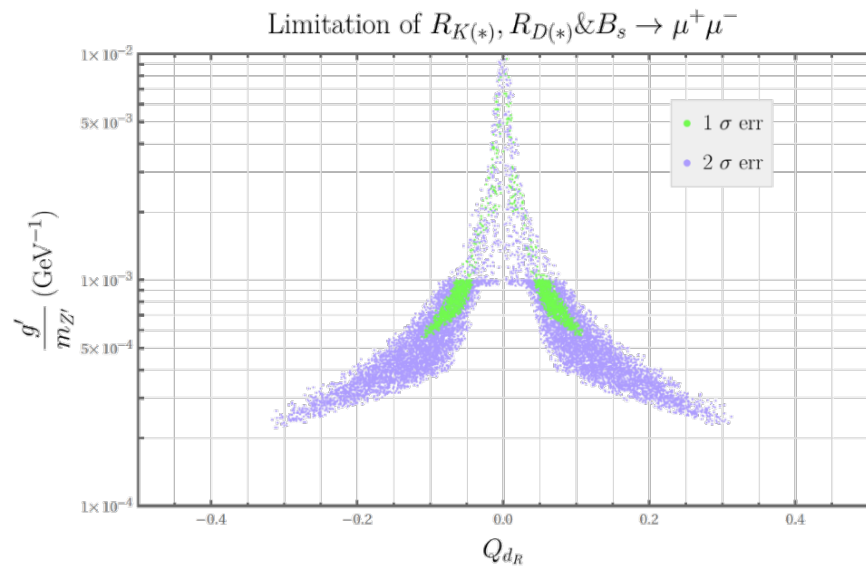
$$\frac{g'}{m_{Z'}} \in [10^{-1}, 10^{-5}] \text{ GeV}^{-1}$$

$$Q_{d_R}, Q_{\mu_R} \in [-2, 2]$$

$$\tan \beta \in [1, 100]$$

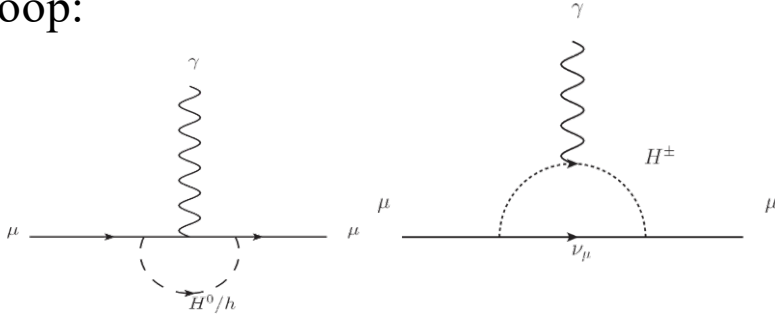
$$\cos \alpha \in [-1, 1]$$

$$m_{H^0}, m_{H^\pm} \in [350, 1000] \text{ GeV}$$

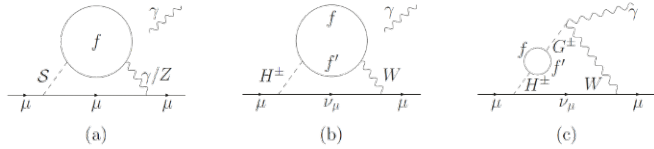


Δa_μ in FG2HDM

1-loop:



2-loop:



$$\Delta a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}} = a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, H^0} + a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, h} + a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, H^\pm} - a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, h_{\text{SM}}}$$

$$a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, H^0} = \frac{G_F m_\mu^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi^2} (\mathcal{Y}_l^{H^0})^2 \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_{H^0}^2} F_{H^0} \left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_{H^0}^2} \right)$$

$$a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, h} = \frac{G_F m_\mu^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi^2} (\mathcal{Y}_l^h)^2 \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_h^2} F_h \left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_h^2} \right)$$

$$a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, H^\pm} = \frac{G_F m_\mu^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi^2} (\mathcal{Y}_l^{H^\pm})^2 \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_{H^\pm}^2} F_{H^\pm} \left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_{H^\pm}^2} \right)$$

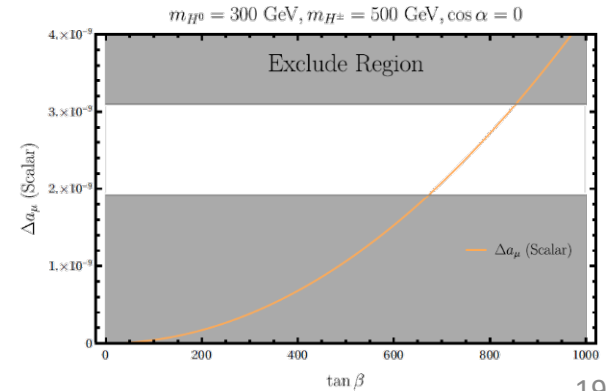
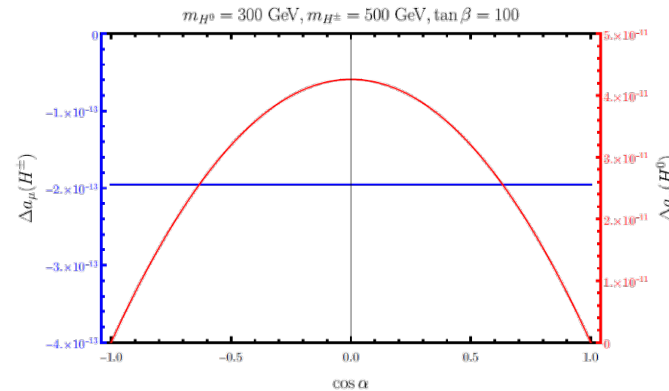
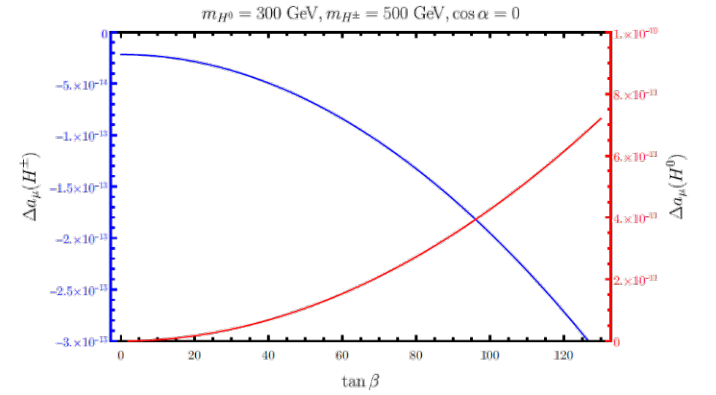
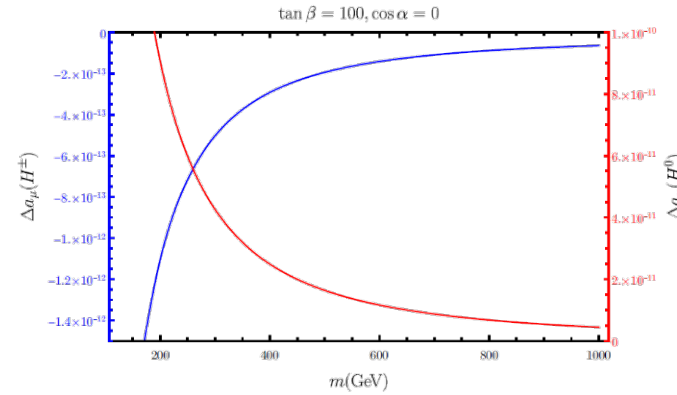
$$a_\mu^{1\text{Loop}, h_{\text{SM}}} = \frac{G_F m_\mu^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi^2} (1)^2 \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_{h_{\text{SM}}}^2} F_{h_{\text{SM}}} \left(\frac{m_\mu^2}{m_{h_{\text{SM}}}^2} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_f^{H^\pm} = \frac{1}{m_f} N_f \quad (f = d, l)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_f^{H^\pm} = -\frac{1}{m_f} N_f \quad (f = u, \nu)$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_f^{H^0} = \frac{1}{m_f} [\cos(\beta - \alpha) N_f + \sin(\beta - \alpha) M_f]$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_f^h = \frac{1}{m_f} [-\sin(\beta - \alpha) N_f + \cos(\beta - \alpha) M_f]$$



Summary

- FG2HDM, a type of flavor gauged 2HDM, is proposed.
- Only **two exotic Higgs** bosons and **one gauge boson** are added into particle spectrum.
- In an extreme case of 2HDM,
 - ✓ FCNC, FCNH can occur in down type quark sector on tree level;
 - ✓ $R_{D^{(*)}}$ contributed from Charged Higgs H^+ still have lots of living rooms;
 - ✓ $R_{D^{(*)}}$ and $R_{K^{(*)}}$ anomalies can be accommodated at 1σ level;
 - ✓ 1-Loop contribution of exotic Higgs are small, up to 10^{-10} for low $\tan\beta$;
 - ✓ $R_{D^{(*)}}$, $R_{K^{(*)}}$ and Δa_μ are likely to be explained at 1σ level for large $\tan\beta$.
- More general cases to be explored...