Top quark decay to a 125 GeV Higgs in the BLMSSM

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Abstract: In this paper, we calculate the rare top quark decay \( t \rightarrow ch \) in a supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model where baryon and lepton numbers are local gauge symmetries. Adopting reasonable assumptions on the parameter space, we find that the branching ratios of \( t \rightarrow ch \) can reach \( 10^{-7} \), which could be detected in the near future.

Key words: supersymmetry, BLMSSM, top quark decays

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1 Introduction

The top quark plays a special role in the Standard Model (SM) and holds great promise in revealing the secret of new physics beyond the SM. The currently-running Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is a top-quark factory, and provides a great opportunity to seek out rare top-quark decays. Among those rare processes, the flavor-changing neutral current (FCNC) decays \( t \rightarrow ch \) deserve special attention, since the branching ratios (BRs) of these rare processes are strongly suppressed in the SM. In addition, ATLAS and CMS have reported significant excess events which are interpreted to be probably related to a neutral Higgs with mass \( m_{h_0} \sim 124-126 \text{ GeV} \) [1, 2]. This implies that the Higgs mechanism to break electroweak symmetry possibly has a solid experimental cornerstone.

In the framework of the SM, the possibility of detecting FCNC decays \( t \rightarrow ch \) is essentially hopeless, since tree level FCNC involving quarks are forbidden by the gauge symmetries and particle content [3, 4]. In particular, it has recently been recognized that the BRs of the processes are much smaller [5, 6] than originally thought [7], being less than \( 10^{-13} \). In extensions of the SM, the BRs for FCNC top decays can be orders of magnitude larger. For example, the authors of Ref.[8] study the \( t \rightarrow ch \) process in the framework of the minimal supersymmetric extension of the Standard Model (MSSM), which includes the leading set of supersymmetric QCD and supersymmetric electroweak contributions, and get \( Br^{\text{SUSY-QCD}}(t \rightarrow ch) \sim 10^{-7} \) and \( Br^{\text{SUSY-EW}}(t \rightarrow ch) \sim 10^{-5} \). A new study of this process in the MSSM is discussed in Ref. [9]; with \( \tan \beta=1.5 \) or 35 and the mass of SUSY particles about the 1 or 2 TeV scale, the authors get a maximum branching ratio for \( t \rightarrow ch \) of \( 3 \times 10^{-6} \), which is much smaller than previous results obtained before the advent of the LHC.

Physicists have been interested in the MSSM [10–13] for a long time. However, since there is an asymmetry between matter and antimatter in the universe, baryon number (B) should be broken. In addition, since heavy majorana neutrinos contained in the seesaw mechanism can induce tiny neutrino masses [14, 15] to explain the results obtained in a neutrino oscillation experiment, the lepton number (L) is also expected to be broken. A minimal supersymmetric extension of the SM with local gauged B and L (BLMSSM) is therefore more favoured [16, 17]. Since the new quarks predicted by this model are vector-like with respect to the strong, weak and electromagnetic interactions, to cancel anomalies, one obtains that their masses can be above 500 GeV without assuming large couplings to the Higgs doublets.
constructed as follows. In Section 2, we present the main quark decay t → ch in the BLMSSM, the predictions and bounds for the collider experiments should be changed [16, 17, 20]. In addition, lepton number violation could be detected at the LHC from the decays of right-handed neutrinos [3, 4, 21], and we can also look for baryon number violation in the decays of squarks and gauginos [22]. Since there are some exotic fields, and there exist couplings between exotic quarks, exotic scalar quarks and SM quarks in the superpotential, this will cause flavor changing processes, so the BRs for FCNC top decays can be orders of magnitude larger than in the SM.

In this paper we analyze the corrections to the top-quark decay t → ch in the BLMSSM. This paper is constructed as follows. In Section 2, we present the main ingredients of the BLMSSM. In section 3, we present the theoretical calculation of the t → ch processes. Section 4 is devoted to the numerical analysis, and our conclusions are summarized in Section 5.

2 A supersymmetric extension of the SM where B and L are local gauge symmetries

The local gauge B and L are based on the gauge group $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y \otimes U(1)_B \otimes U(1)_L$. In the BLMSSM, to cancel the B and L anomalies, the exotic superfields should include the new quarks $\hat{Q}_4$, $\hat{U}_4^c$, $\hat{D}_4$, $\hat{Q}_5$, $\hat{U}_5$, $\hat{D}_5$, and the new leptons $\hat{L}_4$, $\hat{N}_4^c$, $\hat{L}_5$, $\hat{E}_5$, $\hat{N}_5$. In addition, the new Higgs chiral superfields $\hat{\phi}_B$ and $\hat{\varphi}_B$ acquire nonzero vacuum expectation values (VEVs) to break the baryon number spontaneously, and the superfields $\hat{\phi}_L$ and $\hat{\varphi}_L$ acquire nonzero VEVs to break the lepton number spontaneously. The model also introduces the superfields $\hat{X}$, $\hat{X}'$ to avoid stability for the exotic quarks. Actually, the lightest superfields could be a candidate for dark matter. The properties of these superfields in the BLMSSM are summarized in Table 1, where $\hat{B}_4$ and $\hat{L}_4$ stand for the baryon and lepton number of exotic quark and lepton superfields. In our case we will take $\hat{B}_4 = \hat{L}_4 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ [23].

| superfield | SU(3) | SU(2) | U(1)Y | U(1)B | U(1)L |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\hat{Q}_4$ | 3     | 2     | 1/6   | $B_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{U}_4^c$ | 3     | 1     | $-2/3$ | $-B_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{D}_4$ | 3     | 1     | 1/3   | $-B_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{Q}_5$ | 3     | 2     | $-1/6$ | $-$(1+$B_4$) | 0     |
| $\hat{U}_5$ | 3     | 1     | $2/3$ | 1+$B_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{D}_5$ | 3     | 1     | $-1/3$ | 1+$B_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{L}_4$ | 1     | 2     | $-1/2$ | 0     | $L_4$ |
| $\hat{E}_5^c$ | 1     | 1     | 1     | $-L_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{N}_4^c$ | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | $-L_4$ |
| $\hat{L}_5$ | 1     | 2     | $1/2$ | 0     | $-(3+L_4)$ |
| $\hat{E}_5$ | 1     | 1     | $-1$ | 0     | 3+$L_4$ |
| $\hat{N}_5$ | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 3+$L_4$ |
| $\hat{\phi}_B$ | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 2     |
| $\hat{\phi}_L$ | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 2     |
| $\hat{\varphi}_B$ | 1     | 0     | $-1$ | 0     | $-2$ |
| $\hat{\varphi}_L$ | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 2     |
| $\hat{X}$ | 1     | 1     | 0     | 2+$B_4$ | 0     |
| $\hat{X}'$ | 1     | 1     | 0     | $-(2/3+B_4)$ | 0     |

In the BLMSSM, the superpotential is written as [23, 24]

$$W_{BLMSSM} = W_{MSSM} + W_B + W_L + W_X,$$

where $W_{MSSM}$ is the MSSM superpotential, and the concrete forms of $W_B$, $W_L$ and $W_X$ are

$$W_B = \lambda_{Q} \hat{Q}_4 \hat{Q}_5 \hat{\phi}_B + \lambda_{U} \hat{U}_4^c \hat{U}_5 \hat{\varphi}_B + \lambda_{D} \hat{D}_4 \hat{D}_5 \hat{\varphi}_B$$
$$+ \mu_{\phi} \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B + Y_{Q} \hat{Q}_4 \hat{H}_d \hat{U}_4^c + Y_{U} \hat{U}_4^c \hat{H}_d \hat{D}_4^c$$
$$+ Y_{\alpha} \hat{Q}_5 \hat{H}_d \hat{\bar{U}}_5 + Y_{\alpha} \hat{Q}_5 \hat{H}_d \hat{\bar{D}}_5,$$

$$W_L = Y_{Q \alpha} \hat{L}_4 \hat{Q}_5 \hat{\bar{H}}_u + Y_{U \alpha} \hat{L}_5 \hat{\bar{H}}_d \hat{\bar{H}}_d + Y_{\alpha \alpha} \hat{L}_5 \hat{\bar{H}}_d \hat{\bar{H}}_d$$
$$+ Y_{\alpha \alpha} \hat{L}_5 \hat{\bar{H}}_d \hat{\bar{H}}_d + Y_{\alpha \alpha} \hat{L}_5 \hat{\bar{H}}_d \hat{\bar{H}}_d + \mu_{\phi} \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B,$$

$$W_X = \lambda_{Q} \hat{Q}_4 \hat{Q}_5 \hat{X} + \lambda_{U} \hat{U}_4^c \hat{X} + \lambda_{D} \hat{D}_4 \hat{X} + \mu_{\phi} \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B.$$

We can see that since $W_X$ contains superfields $X$ and $Q_5$ ($\hat{U}_5$, $\hat{D}_5$ and $\hat{X}'$) which couple to all generations of SM quarks, FCNC processes can be generated.

Correspondingly, the soft breaking terms $L_{soft}$ are generally given as

$$L_{soft} = L_{soft}^{MSSM} - (m_{\lambda}^2)_{\lambda} \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B - m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B$$
$$- m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B - m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B - m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B$$
$$- m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B - m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B - m_{\lambda}^2 \hat{\phi}_B \hat{\phi}_B$$

Table 1. Properties of superfields in the BLMSSM.

In our case we will take $B_4 = L_4 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ [23].
which can be diagonalized by the unitary transformation
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
W_t \cdot 
\end{pmatrix},
\]
giving
\[
W_t = \begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} Y_{u_4} v_{u_4} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lambda_Q v_B \\
- \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \lambda_R v_B, 
\end{pmatrix} \cdot U_t = \operatorname{diag}(m_{u_4}, m_{u_4}).
\]

Similarly, the concrete expressions for $4 \times 4$ mass squared matrices $M^2_N$ of exotic charge-2/3 scalar quarks $\tilde{\nu}^\tau_T = (\tilde{Q}_t, \tilde{T}_i^*, \tilde{Q}_t^e, \tilde{U}_5)$ are given in Appendix B of Ref. [23]; these can be diagonalized by the unitary transformation
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
Z \tilde{t} 
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Using the scalar potential and the soft breaking terms, the mass squared matrix for $X, X'$ can be written as
\[
-L_X = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_X^2 + S_X - B_X \mu_X \\ -B_X \mu_X - S_X \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ X' \end{pmatrix},
\]
where $S_X = \frac{g_1^2}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) (v_B^2 - \bar{v}_B^2)$. It can be diagonalized by the unitary transformation $Z_X$
\[
Z_X \begin{pmatrix} \mu_X^2 + S_X - B_X \mu_X \\ -B_X \mu_X - S_X \end{pmatrix} = \operatorname{diag}(m_{X_1}^2, m_{X_2}^2).
\]

In addition, the four-component Dirac spinor $\tilde{X}$ is defined as $\tilde{X} = (\tilde{X}_X, \tilde{X}_X')^T$, with the mass term $\mu_X \tilde{X}$.

The flavor conservative couplings between the lightest neutral Higgs and charge-2/3 exotic quarks are
\[
\mathcal{L}_{H \tilde{t}_i \tilde{t}_j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i,j=1}^{2} \left\{ Y_{u_4}(W_1^r)_{ij} (U_1)_{ij} \cos \alpha \\
+ Y_{u_4}(W_1^l)_{ij} (U_1)_{ij} \sin \alpha \right\} h^0 T_i P_i t_j + \left\{ Y_{u_4}(W_1^r)_{ij} (U_1)_{ij} \cos \alpha \\
+ Y_{u_4}(W_1^l)_{ij} (U_1)_{ij} \sin \alpha \right\} h^0 T_i P_i t'_j,
\]

with $\alpha$ defined as
\[
\begin{pmatrix} H^0 \\ h^0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H^0 \\ H^0 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

The couplings between the lightest neutral Higgs and exotic scalar quarks are
\[
\mathcal{L}_{H \tilde{\nu}^\tau_T} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{4} \xi_{uij} \cos \alpha - \xi_{dij} \sin \alpha \right\} h^0 \tilde{\nu}^\tau_T \tilde{t}_j,
\]

with $\xi_{uij}^S$ and $\xi_{dij}^S$ as defined in Appendix C of Ref. [23].
In the mass basis, we obtain the couplings of quark-exotic quark and the $X$ as
\[ -\lambda_1(W_{t'})_{12}(Z_{X})_{12}X_j \bar{t}_P u - \lambda_2(U_{t'})_{22}(Z_{X})_{22}X_j \bar{u}_P t'_C \text{h.c.} \]
(14)
and the couplings between up type quarks and the superpartners $\tilde{t}$, $\tilde{X}$ are
\[ -\lambda_3(Z_{t'})_{13}\bar{t}_P \tilde{X} - \lambda_2(Z_{t'})_{13}\bar{X} \tilde{t}_P u + \text{h.c.} \]
(15)

3 Theoretical calculation of the $t \to ch$ process

In this section, we present one-loop radiative corrections to the rare decay $t \to ch$ in the BLMSSM. For this process, it is convenient to define an effective interaction vertex [8]:
\[ -i T' = -ie(p)(F_L P_L + F_R P_R) \Gamma(p'), \]
where $p'$ is the momentum of the initial top quark, $p$ is the momentum of the final charm quark, and the form factors $F_L$, $F_R$ follow from an explicit calculation of vertices and mixed self-energies, with
\[ F_L = F_{BLMSSM}^{L} + F_{MSSM}^{L} + F_{SM}^{L}, \]
\[ F_R = F_{BLMSSM}^{R} + F_{MSSM}^{R} + F_{SM}^{R}. \]
(17)

Here the analytical expressions of the MSSM $F_{MSSM}$ can be found in Ref. [8]. Since the SM contribution is very small, about $10^{-13}$ [7], we ignore the SM form factors. In the following, we will discuss the contributions of the BLMSSM $F_{BLMSSM}^{L,R}$ in detail.

The relevant one-loop vertex diagrams of the BLMSSM are drawn in Fig. 1.

![Fig. 1. Vertex diagrams contributing to the $t \to ch$ decay in the BLMSSM.](image)

We can see that the FCNC transitions of new physics are mediated by the exotic up type quark $t'$, the neutral scalar particle $X$, and their superpartners $\tilde{t}$, $\tilde{X}$. The contribution to the form factors can be obtained by direct calculation.

In the equations below, $m_{t'}$, $m_{X}$, $m_{c'}$, $m_{s}$ denote the mass of the exotic quarks $t'$, the mass of the scalar particle $X$, and the mass of their superpartners $\tilde{t}$, $\tilde{X}$ respectively. $B_{i}$, $C_{i,j}$ are the coefficients of the Lorentz-covariant tensors in the standard scalar Passarino-Veltman integrals (Eq. (4.7) in Ref. [25]), and can be calculated using ‘LoopTools’. In Fig. 1(a), when one-loop diagrams are composed by the neutral scalar particles $X$, and charge-2 new quarks $t'$, the contributions to the form factors $F_L^b$ and $F_R^b$ are formulated as
\[ F_L^b = \frac{i}{16\pi} \sum_{i,j} (-a_{1i}m_c(b_{1i}h_2m_{c'})_2 + b_2h_1m_{c'}(C_0 + C_1 + 2C_2)) \]
\[ + a_2b_2(h_1b_0 + (h_1m_{c'}^2 + h_2m_{c'}m_{c'})_2) \]
\[ + a_2b_2m_{c'}(C_0 + C_1 + 2C_2) + h_1m_{c'}(C_1 + 2C_2)) \]
\[ + a_2b_2h_1m_{c'}^2C_2, \]
(18)

with the Passarino-Veltman integrals
\[ B_0 = B_0(p^2,m_{c'}^2,m_{X}^2), \]
\[ C_0 = C_0\left(p^2, (2p-p')^2, (p-p')^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{X}^2, m_{c'}^2\right), \]
\[ C_{1,2} = C_{1,2}\left((p-p')^2, (2p-p')^2, p^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{X}^2\right), \]
(19)

and the relevant coefficients
\[ a_1 = \lambda_1(Z_{t'})_{12}(Z_{X})_{12}, \]
\[ a_2 = \lambda_2(U_{t'})_{22}(Z_{X})_{22}, \]
\[ b_1 = \lambda_2(U_{t'})_{12}(Z_{X})_{12}, \]
\[ b_2 = \lambda_1(W_{t'})_{12}(Z_{X})_{12}, \]
\[ h_1 = Y_{u1}(U_{t'})_{11}(W_{t'})_{12} \cos\alpha + Y_{u2}(U_{t'})_{12}(W_{t'})_{12} \sin\alpha, \]
\[ h_2 = Y_{u1}(U_{t'})_{12}(W_{t'})_{12} \cos\alpha + Y_{u2}(U_{t'})_{12}(W_{t'})_{12} \sin\alpha. \]
(20)

In Fig. 1(b), when the one-loop diagrams are composed by the superpartners $\tilde{t}$ and $\tilde{X}$, $F_L^b$ and $F_R^b$ are formulated as
\[ F_L^b = \frac{i}{16\pi} \sum_{i,j} (a_{1i}b_{1i}m_{X}C_0 - a_{1i}b_{2i}m_{C_1} - a_{2i}b_{3i}m_{C_2}) \]
\[ \times (\cos(\alpha \cos(\alpha \sin(\alpha)), \]
\[ F_R^b = \frac{i}{16\pi} \sum_{i,j} (a_{1i}b_{1i}m_{X}C_0 - a_{1i}b_{2i}m_{C_1} - a_{2i}b_{3i}m_{C_2}) \]
\[ \times (\cos(\alpha \cos(\alpha \sin(\alpha)), \]
(21)
with
\[ C_0 = C_0\left(p^2, (p-p')^2, (p-p')^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{X}^2\right), \]
\[ C_{1,2} = C_{1,2}\left((p-p')^2, (2p-p')^2, p^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{c'}^2, m_{X}^2\right), \]
(22)
and the relevant coefficients are

\[ a_0 = \lambda_4^* (Z_4^*), \quad a_4 = \lambda_4 (Z_4), \]

\[ b_0 = \lambda_4^* (Z_4^*), \quad b_4 = \lambda_4 (Z_4). \]  

(23)

In Fig. 2 we present the relevant self-energy diagrams of the rare decay \( t \to ch \) in the BLMSSM.

![Fig. 2. Self-energy diagrams contributing to the \( t \to ch \) decay in the BLMSSM.](image)

As in Ref. [8], it is convenient to define the following structure:

\[ \Sigma_t(k) \equiv \kappa \Sigma_L(k) P_L + \kappa \Sigma_R(k) P_R + m_t \Sigma_{lu}(k) P_L + \Sigma_{ru}(k^2) P_R. \]  

(24)

Here, the factor \( m_t \) is inserted only to preserve the same dimensionality for the different \( \Sigma \) [8]. The effective interaction vertex of the mixed self-energy diagrams can be taken as the following general form in terms of the various \( \Sigma \).

\[ -i T_{Sc} = \frac{igm_t}{2m_W \sin \beta} \frac{1}{m_t^2 - m_t^2} \epsilon(p) \left\{ P_L \cos \alpha [m_t^2 \Sigma_t(m_t^2) + m_t \Sigma_{lu}(m_t^2) + \Sigma_{ru}(m_t^2)] + P_R \cos \alpha [L \leftrightarrow R] \right\} t(p'), \]

\[ -i T_{St} = \frac{igm_t}{2m_W \sin \beta} \frac{m_t}{m_t^2 - m_t^2} \epsilon(p) \left\{ P_L \cos \alpha [m_t \Sigma_t(m_t^2) + \Sigma_{lu}(m_t^2) + \Sigma_{ru}(m_t^2)] + P_R \cos \alpha [L \leftrightarrow R] \right\} t(p'). \]  

(25)

Comparing with Eq. (16), the corresponding contribution to the form factors \( F_L \) and \( F_R \) is transparent.

Using the couplings above, we can get the \( \Sigma \) of the self-energy diagrams in Fig. 2(a) as

\[ \Sigma_t(k^2) = \frac{i}{16\pi^2} \sum_{i,l} a_{i} b_{i} (B_{0}(k^2, m_{X_i}^2, m_{t}^2)) \]

\[ + B_{t}(k^2, m_{X_i}^2, m_{t}^2)), \]

(26)

where \( B_{0,1} \) are the two-point functions. Similarly, the \( \Sigma \) of the self-energy diagrams in Fig. 2(b) have the form:

\[ \Sigma_t(k^2) = \frac{i}{16\pi^2} \sum_{i,l} a_{i} b_{i} (B_{0}(k^2, m_{t}^2, m_{X}^2)) \]

\[ + B_{t}(k^2, m_{t}^2, m_{X}^2)), \]

\[ \Sigma_{lu}(k^2) = \frac{i}{16\pi^2} \sum_{i,l} a_{i} b_{i} m_{t} B_{0}(k^2, m_{t}^2, m_{X}^2), \]

\[ m_{t} \Sigma_{ru}(k^2) = \frac{i}{16\pi^2} \sum_{i,l} a_{i} b_{i} m_{t} B_{0}(k^2, m_{t}^2, m_{X}^2). \]  

(27)

4 Numerical analysis

In the general case, the partial widths of the \( t \to ch \) process are [8]

\[ \Gamma(t \to ch) = \frac{9^2}{32 \pi m_t^4} \lambda^{1/2}(m_t^2, m_{h}^2, m_{t}^2) \left[ (m_t^2 + m_{h}^2 - m_{t}^2)^2 \right] \times \left[ (F_L)^2 + (F_R)^2 \right] + 2m_t m_{h} (F_L F_R^* + F_R F_L^*), \]  

(28)

where \( \lambda(x, y, z) = (x^2 - (y + z)^2)(x^2 - (y - z)^2) \) is the usual Källen function, and as mentioned in Eq. (17),

\[ F_L = F_{LMSSM} + F_{SM}. \]

To compute the branching ratio, we take the SM charged-current two-body decay \( t \to bW \) to be the dominant \( t \)-quark decay mode, which has \( \Gamma(t \to bW^+) = 1.466 |V_{tb}|^2 \). The branching ratio can be approximated by

\[ Br(t \to ch) = \frac{\Gamma(t \to ch)}{\Gamma(t \to bW^+)} \]  

(29)

To reduce the number of free parameters in our numerical analysis, the parameters are adopted as in Ref. [23, 24]. With this choice, it is easy for the \( 2 \times 2 \) \( CP \)-even Higgs mass squared matrix to predict the lightest eigenvector with a mass of 125.9 GeV, and the choice also fits the behavior of \( h \to \gamma \gamma \) and \( h \to VV^* \) (\( V = Z, W \)) well [23]:

\[ B_4 = \frac{3}{2}, \quad v_{tb} = \sqrt{v_{tb}^2 + \bar{v}_{tb}^2} = 3 \text{ TeV}, \]

\[ \tan \beta = \tan \beta_0 = 2, \]

\[ m_{h} = m_{h} = m_{h} = 1 \text{ TeV}, \]

\[ A_{u_4} = A_{u_4} = 500 \text{ GeV}, \]

\[ A_{b_4} = 1 \text{ TeV}, \quad \lambda_{h} = 0.5, \]

\[ Y_{t_4} = 0.76 Y_t, \quad Y_{d_4} = 0.7 Y_d. \]
$Y_u = 0.7 Y_u, \ Y_d = 0.13 Y_d$

$\mu = -800 \text{ GeV}$

$B_X = 500 \text{ GeV},\ \mu_X = 2\ \text{TeV},$\ 

(30)

choosing $m_{Z_B} = 1\ \text{TeV},\ \mu_B = 500\ \text{GeV},\ \lambda_Q = 0.5,$ and $A_{BQ} = 1\ \text{TeV}.$ We plot in Fig. 3 the BRs of $t \to ch$ versus $m_{\tilde{Q}_4},$ with the solid line, dashed line and dotted line corresponding to $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6, 0.4$ and 0.2 respectively. We can see that the BRs decrease as $m_{\tilde{Q}_4}$ runs from 700 GeV to 1300 GeV, and increase when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ increases, because $m_{\tilde{Q}_4}$ is the mass parameter of the exotic scalar quarks, and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ are proportional to the coupling coefficient. In addition, when $m_{\tilde{Q}_4} \geq 1100\ \text{GeV},$ the BRs tend to the results of the MSSM.

In Fig. 4, we plot the variation of $Br(t \to ch)$ with $m_{Z_B},$ adopting $m_{\tilde{Q}_4} = 790\ \text{GeV},\ \mu_B = 500\ \text{GeV},\ \lambda_Q = 0.5,\ A_{BQ} = 1\ \text{TeV},$ and with $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6$ (solid line), $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.4$ (dashed line), and $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.2$ (dotted line). We can see that the BRs decrease as $m_{Z_B}$ runs from 800 GeV to 1100 GeV, since $m_{Z_B}$ contributes to the mass matrix of exotic squarks, and increase when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ increases. When $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6$ or 0.4, $Br(t \to ch)$ is of the order of $10^{-t};$ when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.2,$ $Br(t \to ch)$ is of the order of $10^{-1}.$

We assume $m_{\tilde{Q}_4} = 790\ \text{GeV},\ m_{Z_B} = 1\ \text{TeV},\ \lambda_Q = 0.5,$ and $A_{BQ} = 1\ \text{TeV}.$ We plot in Fig. 5 the BRs of $t \to ch$ versus $\mu_B,$ with the solid line, dashed line and dotted lines corresponding to $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6, 0.4$ and 0.2 respectively. We can see that the BRs increase as $\mu_B$ runs from 300 GeV to 600 GeV, since $\mu_B$ is inversely proportional to the mass of the exotic squarks.

We assume $m_{\tilde{Q}_4} = 790\ \text{GeV},\ m_{Z_B} = 1\ \text{TeV},\ \mu_B = 500\ \text{GeV}$ and $A_{BQ} = 1\ \text{TeV},$ we draw the variation of $Br(t \to ch)$ with $\lambda_Q$ in Fig. 6 for $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6, 0.4$ and 0.2 respectively. We can see that the curve first increases and then decreases, but not significantly, since $\lambda_Q$ contributes both to the mass of exotic squarks and to the coupling coefficient.

Taking $m_{\tilde{Q}_4} = 790\ \text{GeV},\ m_{Z_B} = 1\ \text{TeV},\ \mu_B = 500\ \text{GeV}$ and $\lambda_Q = 0.5,$ we show the variation of $Br(t \to ch)$ with $A_{BQ}$ in Fig. 7 for $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6$ (solid line), $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.4$ (dashed line) and $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.2$ (dotted line). We can see
that the BRs decrease as $A_{BQ}$ runs from 1 TeV to 1.8 TeV, since $A_{BQ}$ contributes to the mass matrix of exotic squarks. When $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.6$ or 0.4, $Br(t \rightarrow ch)$ is of the order of $10^{-4}$; when $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0.2$, $Br(t \rightarrow ch)$ is of the order of $10^{-5}$.

Fig. 7. The branching ratio of $t \rightarrow ch$ versus $A_{BQ}$.

5 Summary

The LHC is a top-quark factory, and provides a great opportunity to seek out top-quark decays, with earlier work showing that the channel $t \rightarrow ch$ could be detectable, reaching a sensitivity level of $Br(t \rightarrow ch) \sim 5 \times 10^{-5}$ [26, 27]. In the SM, however, the branching ratio of the process is so small, $Br(t \rightarrow ch) \sim 10^{-13}$ [8], which is too small to be measurable in the near future.

In this work, we study the rare top decay to a 125 GeV Higgs in the framework of the BLMSSM. Adopting reasonable assumptions on the parameter space, we present the radiative correction to the process in the BLMSSM, and draw some of the relationships between the BRs and new physics parameters. We find that the branching ratio of $t \rightarrow ch$ can reach $10^{-3}$, so this process could be detected in the near future at the LHC.

In addition, the author of [28] gives an estimated upper limit of $Br(t \rightarrow ch)<2.7\%$ for a Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV, by combining the CMS results from a number of exclusive three- and four-lepton search channels. ATLAS find the limit of $Br(t \rightarrow ch)<0.83\%$ at 95% C.L. by searching for $t \rightarrow ch$, with $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, in $t\bar{t}$ events [29, 30].

Our numerical evaluations indicate the BRs are highly dependent upon the parameters $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$, the values of which can have a sizeable effect on $Br(t \rightarrow ch)$. Considering the experiment upper bounds from CMS and ATLAS, the parameters $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ should not be too large under our assumptions of the parameter space.

As we can see above, the $t \rightarrow ch$ process may be found in the near future, and further constraints on BLMSSM can be obtained from more precise determinations.

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