SPONTANEOUS CP VIOLATION IN THE 2HDM

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Outline of talk

- Present model
- Highlight some important couplings
- The importance of basis independence
- Conditions for CP violation
- Conditions for Spontaneous CP violation
- The alignment limit
- Summary



The model: The general 2HDM potential

$$\begin{split} V(\Phi_{1},\Phi_{2}) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ m_{11}^{2} \Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{1} + m_{22}^{2} \Phi_{2}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2} + \left[m_{12}^{2} \Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2} + \text{h.c.} \right] \right\} \\ &+ \frac{\lambda_{1}}{2} (\Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{1})^{2} + \frac{\lambda_{2}}{2} (\Phi_{2}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2})^{2} + \lambda_{3} (\Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{1}) (\Phi_{2}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2}) \\ &+ \lambda_{4} (\Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2}) (\Phi_{2}^{\dagger} \Phi_{1}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\lambda_{5} (\Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2})^{2} + \text{h.c.} \right] \\ &+ \left\{ \left[\lambda_{6} (\Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{1}) + \lambda_{7} (\Phi_{2}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2}) \right] (\Phi_{1}^{\dagger} \Phi_{2}) + \text{h.c.} \right\} \\ &\equiv Y_{a\bar{b}} \Phi_{\bar{a}}^{\dagger} \Phi_{b} + \frac{1}{2} Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}} (\Phi_{\bar{a}}^{\dagger} \Phi_{b}) (\Phi_{\bar{c}}^{\dagger} \Phi_{d}) \end{split}$$



The model: Vacuum expectation values Most general form that conserves electric charge:

$$\langle \Phi_1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_1 e^{i\xi_1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle \Phi_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 e^{i\xi_2} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $v_1^2 + v_2^2 = v^2 = (246 \,\mathrm{GeV})^2$



The model: Extracting the physical fields

$$\Phi_j = e^{i\xi_j} \left(\begin{array}{c} \varphi_j^+ \\ (v_j + \eta_j + i\chi_j)/\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right), \quad j = 1, 2.$$

Introduce orthogonal states:

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_0 \\ \eta_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1/v & v_2/v \\ -v_2/v & v_1/v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} G^{\pm} \\ H^{\pm} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1/v & v_2/v \\ -v_2/v & v_1/v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1^{\pm} \\ \varphi_2^{\pm} \end{pmatrix}$$



The model: Neutral sector mass matrix and the neutral scalars

Introduce neutral sector rotation matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \\ H_3 \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ \eta_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfying $R\mathcal{M}^2 R^T = \operatorname{diag}(M_1^2, M_2^2, M_3^2)$



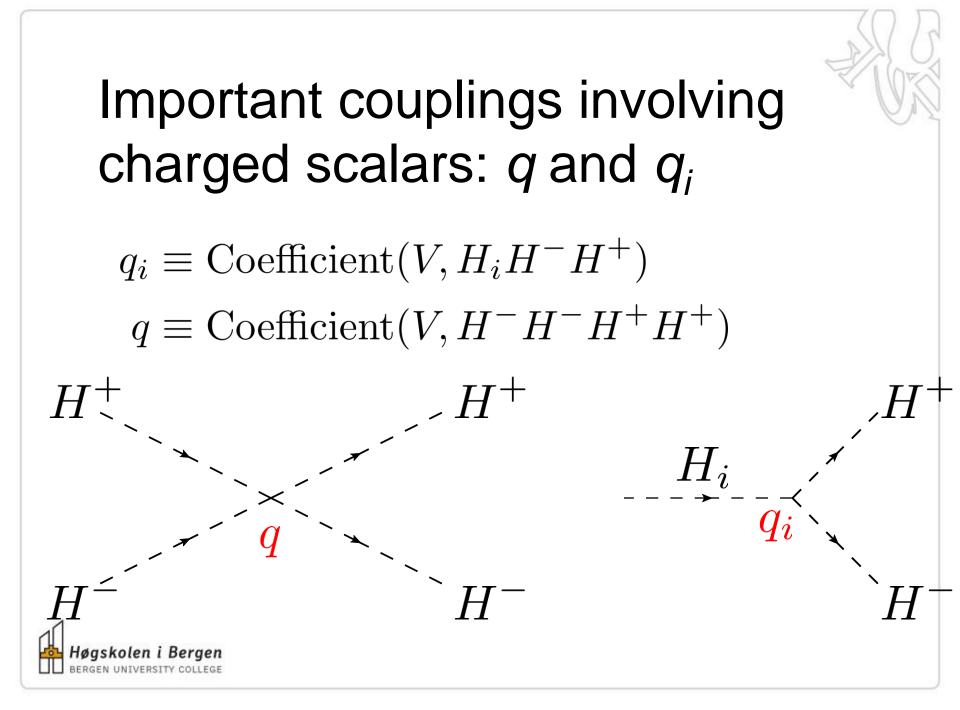
Important couplings involving gauge bosons: The coupling e_i

 $H_i H_j Z_\mu : \frac{g}{2v \cos \theta_W} \epsilon_{ijk} e_k (p_i - p_j)_\mu,$ $H_i Z_\mu Z_\nu : \frac{ig^2}{2 \cos^2 \theta_W} e_i g_{\mu\nu},$ $H_i W^+_\mu W^-_\nu : \frac{ig^2}{2} e_i g_{\mu\nu}.$

 $e_i \equiv v_1 R_{i1} + v_2 R_{i2}$

 $e_1^2 + e_2^2 + e_3^3 = v^2 = (246 \,\mathrm{GeV})^2$





Change of basis

- Initial expression of potential is defined with respect to fields Φ_1 and Φ_2 which defines the basis.
- We can change to a new basis by the following transformation $\bar{\Phi}_i = U_{ij} \Phi_j$

where U is a U(2) matrix.

- Observables must not depend on choice of basis they should be basis-independent.
- We choose to work in the most general basis.



CP violation

- Building on earlier work by Lavoura&Silva [Phys.Rev.D50 4619], Botella&Silva [Phys.Rev.D51 3870, Gunion&Haber [Phys.Rev. D72 095002], we expressed invariants that control the CP properties of the 2HDM in terms of observables only (couplings and masses).
- The vanishing of these three invariants, Im J_1 , Im J_2 and Im J_{30} is a sufficient and necessary condition for CP conservation in the 2HDM.
- Each invariant can be identified with a physical process allowing for its measuring.

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{The three invariants Im } J_{i} &= \frac{1}{v^{5}} \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} M_{i}^{2} e_{i} e_{k} q_{j} \\ &= \frac{1}{v^{5}} [e_{1} e_{2} q_{3} (M_{2}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}) - e_{1} e_{3} q_{2} (M_{3}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}) + e_{2} e_{3} q_{1} (M_{3}^{2} - M_{2}^{2})], \\ \text{Im } J_{2} &= \frac{2}{v^{9}} \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} e_{i} e_{j} e_{k} M_{i}^{4} M_{k}^{2} = \frac{2 e_{1} e_{2} e_{3}}{v^{9}} \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} M_{i}^{4} M_{k}^{2} \\ &= \frac{2 e_{1} e_{2} e_{3}}{v^{9}} (M_{2}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}) (M_{3}^{2} - M_{2}^{2}) (M_{3}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}), \\ \text{Im } J_{30} &\equiv \frac{1}{v^{5}} \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} q_{i} M_{i}^{2} e_{j} q_{k}, \\ &= \frac{1}{v^{5}} [q_{1} q_{2} e_{3} (M_{2}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}) - q_{1} q_{3} e_{2} (M_{3}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}) + q_{2} q_{3} e_{1} (M_{3}^{2} - M_{2}^{2})]. \end{aligned}$$

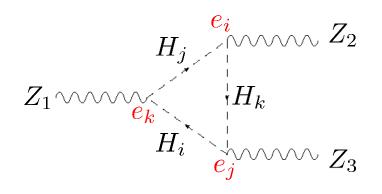
Each invariant relates to a physical process!

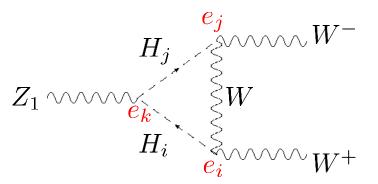


Processes containing Im J_2 :

ZZZ vertex and

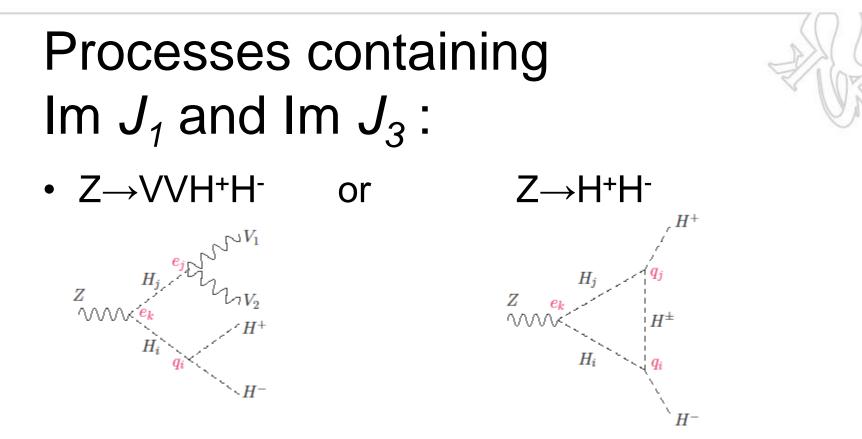
ZWW vertex





• Summing over all possible combinations of *i,j,k*, we find $\mathcal{M} \propto \text{Im}J_2$





• Summing over all possible combinations of *i,j,k*, we find

 $\mathrm{Im}J_3$

 \mathcal{M} contains $\mathrm{Im}J_1$ \mathcal{M} contains



Spontaneous CP violation

- Finding CP violation does not tell us whether the CP violation is spontaneous or explicit.
- Four other invariants can be used to check the type of CP violation present in the model.
- Gunion&Haber: I_{Y3Z} , I_{2Y2Z} , I_{3Y3Z} , I_{6Z} .
- (See also work by Branco, Rebelo & Silva-Marcos [Phys.Lett. B614 187] for invariants of this type.)

$$I_{Y3Z} = \operatorname{Im} \left[Z_{a\bar{c}}^{(1)} Z_{e\bar{b}}^{(1)} Z_{b\bar{e}c\bar{d}} Y_{d\bar{a}} \right],$$

$$I_{2Y2Z} = \operatorname{Im} \left[Y_{a\bar{b}} Y_{c\bar{d}} Z_{b\bar{a}d\bar{f}} Z_{f\bar{c}}^{(1)} \right],$$

$$I_{3Y3Z} = \operatorname{Im} \left[Z_{a\bar{c}b\bar{d}} Z_{c\bar{e}d\bar{g}} Z_{e\bar{h}f\bar{q}} Y_{g\bar{a}} Y_{h\bar{b}} Y_{q\bar{f}} \right],$$

$$I_{6Z} = \operatorname{Im} \left[Z_{a\bar{b}c\bar{d}} Z_{b\bar{f}}^{(1)} Z_{d\bar{h}}^{(1)} Z_{f\bar{a}j\bar{k}} Z_{k\bar{j}m\bar{n}} Z_{n\bar{m}h\bar{c}} \right].$$



Spontaneous CP violation

- The invariants I_{Y3Z}, I_{2Y2Z}, I_{3Y3Z}, I_{6Z} are easily calculated in terms of parameters of the potential, but offers little physical insight.
- Can these also be re-expressed in terms of couplings/masses just like the Im J_i?
- The answer is YES!!!
- Introduce notation

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Im} J_{11} &\equiv \frac{1}{v^7} \sum_{i,j,k} \epsilon_{ijk} e_i M_i^2 M_j^2 e_k q_j \\ &= \frac{1}{v^7} [e_1 e_2 q_3 M_3^2 (M_2^2 - M_1^2) - e_1 e_3 q_2 M_2^2 (M_3^2 - M_1^2) + e_2 e_3 q_1 M_1^2 (M_3^2 - M_2^2)], \\ d_{ijk} &= \frac{q_1^i M_1^{2j} e_1^k + q_2^i M_2^{2j} e_2^k + q_3^i M_3^{2j} e_3^k}{v^{i+2j+k}}, \\ m_+ &= \frac{M_{H^{\pm}}^2}{v^2}. \end{split}$$



 I_{Y3Z} and I_{2Y2Z}

$$\frac{I_{Y3Z}}{v^2} = (d_{010}d_{012} - d_{010}d_{101} + 2d_{010}m_+ - 2d_{012}m_+ - d_{022} - 2d_{101}m_+ + d_{200})\operatorname{Im} J_1
+ (-d_{012} + 2d_{101} - 4m_+ - 2q)\operatorname{Im} J_{11} + \left(\frac{d_{101}}{2} - m_+ - q\right)\operatorname{Im} J_2
+ (-d_{012} + d_{101} - 2m_+)\operatorname{Im} J_{30},$$

$$\frac{I_{2Y2Z}}{v^4} = \left(\frac{d_{010}d_{012}}{2} - \frac{d_{010}d_{101}}{2} + d_{010}m_+ - d_{012}m_+ - \frac{d_{022}}{2} + \frac{d_{111}}{2}\right)\operatorname{Im} J_1 + \left(\frac{d_{012}}{2} + \frac{d_{101}}{2} - m_+\right)\operatorname{Im} J_{11} + \left(\frac{d_{101}}{4} - \frac{m_+}{2} - \frac{q}{2}\right)\operatorname{Im} J_2.$$

Note that both expressions are linear in q and m_+



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I_{6Z} and I_{3Y3Z}

$$\begin{split} I_{22} &= (4a_{01}^{0}a_{02} - 6a_{01}^{0}a_{01}^{0$$

Spontaneous CP violation

- The invariants I_{Y3Z} , I_{2Y2Z} , I_{3Y3Z} , I_{6Z} must all vanish in order to have a CP invariant potential.
- Put $I_{Y3Z} = I_{2Y2Z} = I_{3Y3Z} = I_{6Z} = 0$ and solve for q and $M_{H^{\pm}}^2$ to get:

$$M_{H^{\pm}}^{2} = \frac{v^{2}}{2D} [e_{1}q_{1}M_{2}^{2}M_{3}^{2} + e_{2}q_{2}M_{3}^{2}M_{1}^{2} + e_{3}q_{3}M_{1}^{2}M_{2}^{2} - M_{1}^{2}M_{2}^{2}M_{3}^{2}],$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2D} [(e_{2}q_{3} - e_{3}q_{2})^{2}M_{1}^{2} + (e_{3}q_{1} - e_{1}q_{3})^{2}M_{2}^{2} + (e_{1}q_{2} - e_{2}q_{1})^{2}M_{3}^{2} + M_{1}^{2}M_{2}^{2}M_{3}^{2}]$$

with
$$D = e_1^2 M_2^2 M_3^2 + e_2^2 M_3^2 M_1^2 + e_3^2 M_1^2 M_2^2$$



Spontaneous CP violation (mission accomplished)

Theorem. Let us assume that the quantity

$$D = e_1^2 M_2^2 M_3^2 + e_2^2 M_3^2 M_1^2 + e_3^2 M_1^2 M_2^2$$
(1)

is non-zero¹. Then, in a charge-conserving general 2HDM, CP is violated spontaneously if and only if the following three statements are satisfied simultaneously:

• At least one of the three invariants $\text{Im } J_1$, $\text{Im } J_2$, $\text{Im } J_{30}$ is nonzero.

•
$$M_{H^{\pm}}^2 = \frac{v^2}{2D} [e_1 q_1 M_2^2 M_3^2 + e_2 q_2 M_3^2 M_1^2 + e_3 q_3 M_1^2 M_2^2 - M_1^2 M_2^2 M_3^2],$$
 (2)

•
$$q = \frac{1}{2D} [(e_2q_3 - e_3q_2)^2 M_1^2 + (e_3q_1 - e_1q_3)^2 M_2^2 + (e_1q_2 - e_2q_1)^2 M_3^2 + M_1^2 M_2^2 M_3^2].$$

(3)



Spontaneous CP violation in the alignment limit

• In the alignment limit $e_1 = v$, $e_2 = e_3 = 0$.

Also
$$Im J_1 = Im J_2 = 0,$$
$$Im J_{30} = \frac{q_2 q_3}{v^4} (M_3^2 - M_2^2).$$

Constraints of theorem simplifies to

$$M_{H^{\pm}}^{2} = \frac{vq_{1} - M_{1}^{2}}{2},$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{q_{2}^{2}}{M_{2}^{2}} + \frac{q_{3}^{2}}{M_{3}^{2}} + \frac{M_{1}^{2}}{v^{2}} \right)$$



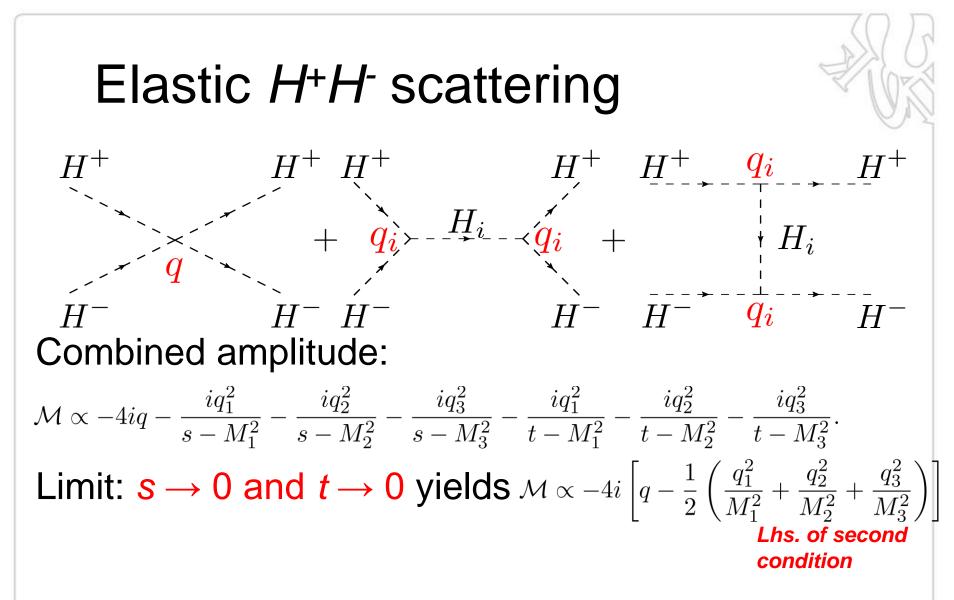
Spontaneous CP violation in the alignment limit

• Rewriting constraints to

$$\begin{split} q_1 &= \frac{1}{v} \left(2M_{H^{\pm}}^2 + M_1^2 \right), \\ q &- \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{q_1^2}{M_1^2} + \frac{q_2^2}{M_2^2} + \frac{q_3^2}{M_3^2} \right) = \frac{-2M_{H^{\pm}}^2 (M_1^2 + M_{H^{\pm}}^2)}{v^2 M_1^2} \end{split}$$

- First constraint testable by measuring q_1 and compare to $M_{H^{\pm}}^2$ and M_1^2 .
- What about the second constraint???





Challenge 1: Need colliding beams of charged scalars. Challenge 2: Limit: $s \rightarrow 0$ and $t \rightarrow 0$ is impossible to achieve. Extrapolation and fits needed.



Summary

- Conditions for Spontaneous CP violation in the 2HDM has been re-expressed in terms of masses and couplings.
- In principle this provides a way to distinguish spontaneous and explicit CP violation in the 2HDM through experiment.
- Realizing such an experiment seems challenging, as seen in the simplified example of the alignment limit.

