Electroweak phase transition with two Higgs doublets near the alignment limit

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Based on 1712.08430

In collaboration with
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Motivations

Series of observations requiring new physics (or large fine tuning)

A connection to the Higgs sector can be found for all these observations

\[ \eta \in [5.8, 6.6] \times 10^{-10} \]

\[ \Omega_{DM} h^2 = 0.1186(20) \]

\[ |\Delta m_{21}| \approx 0.1 \text{ eV} \]

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Electroweak baryogenesis

Testable in colliders and in the sky, several handles

• Require a first-order phase transition: nucleation of expending bubbles of true vacuum ➔ presence of extra degrees of freedom testable at colliders

• Diffusion of chiral species through the bubble wall, asymmetry generated due to CP-violating interactions ➔ electric dipole moments as important probe

• Chiral asymmetry changed to baryon asymmetry in the symmetric vacuum by the electroweak sphaleron

• Enforcing sphaleron rate suppression inside the bubbles to prevent washout of the asymmetry in the true vacuum: \( \xi \equiv \frac{v_c}{T_c} \gtrsim 1 \), termed “strong first-order phase transition” (SFOPT) ➔ restriction of model parameter space

• Bubbles expend and eventually collide ➔ stochastic gravitational waves possibly observable in space-based interferometers

Here we look for parameter space regions that leads to a SFOPT and look at the associated LHC phenomenology
Two-Higgs-doublet models

- The SM EWSB sector contains one Higgs doublet but there is no reason for such minimality. Simple extension: an additional Higgs doublet $\to (\Phi_1, \Phi_2)$.

- Omitting the possibility of CP violation in the Higgs sector, the physical spectrum consists of 5 states: 2 CP-even $h, H$, a CP-odd $A$ and a pair of charged states $H^{\pm}$.

$$
\Phi_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sqrt{2} \phi_i^+ \right)
\begin{pmatrix}
\eta_i
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
v_1 = v \cos \beta \\
v_2 = v \sin \beta
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
H \\
h
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
c_{\alpha} & s_{\alpha} \\
-s_{\alpha} & c_{\alpha}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\sqrt{2} \text{Re} \Phi_1^0 - v_1 \\
\sqrt{2} \text{Re} \Phi_2^0 - v_2
\end{pmatrix}
$$

Both $h$ and $H$ can be identified with the SM-like state: here we consider $h$-125.

- The general 2HDM has large tree-level flavor changing neutral currents: forbid them by imposing a $\mathbb{Z}_2$-symmetry: $\Phi_1 \to \Phi_1$, $\Phi_2 \to -\Phi_2$ (natural flavour violation)

$$
\mathcal{V}_0 = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^+ \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^+ \Phi_2 - [m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^+ \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.}] + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_1 (\Phi_1^+ \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 (\Phi_2^+ \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^+ \Phi_1)(\Phi_2^+ \Phi_2)
$$

$$
+ \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^+ \Phi_2)(\Phi_2^+ \Phi_1) + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 (\Phi_1^+ \Phi_2)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right\}
$$
The alignment limit

• Higgs basis: the vev $v \approx 246$ GeV resides entirely in one of the two doublets:

$\begin{pmatrix} H_1 \\ H_2 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_\beta & s_\beta \\ -s_\beta & c_\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Phi_1 \\ \Phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$H_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( v + h_1 + iG^0 \right), \quad H_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sqrt{2}H^+ \right)$

$\mathcal{V}_0 = Y_1 H_1^\dagger H_1 + Y_2 H_2^\dagger H_2 + Y_3 [H_1^\dagger H_2 + \text{h.c.}] + \frac{1}{2} Z_1 (H_1^\dagger H_1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} Z_2 (H_2^\dagger H_2)^2 + Z_3 (H_1^\dagger H_1)(H_2^\dagger H_2)$

$+ Z_4 (H_1^\dagger H_2)(H_2^\dagger H_1) + \left\{ \frac{1}{2} Z_5 (H_1^\dagger H_1)^2 + [Z_6 (H_1^\dagger H_1) + Z_7 (H_2^\dagger H_2)] H_1^\dagger H_2 + \text{h.c.} \right\}$

• The CP-even mass matrix and eigenstates are:

$M_H^2 = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 v^2 & Z_6 v^2 \\ Z_6 v^2 & m_A^2 + Z_5 v^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad H = h_1 c_\beta - \alpha - h_2 s_\beta - \alpha \quad h = h_1 s_\beta - \alpha + h_2 c_\beta - \alpha$

$\Rightarrow$ A SM-like state is obtained if one of the two mass eigenstates is aligned with the direction of the vev: the alignment limit

Alignment in the h-125 scenario:

$c_{\beta-\alpha} = \frac{-Z_6 v^2}{\sqrt{(m_H^2 - m_h^2)(m_H^2 - Z_1 v^2)}} \sim 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} m_H^2 \gg v^2: \text{ Decoupling limit} \\ |Z_6| \ll 1: \text{ Alignment w/o decoupling} \end{cases}$

Here $s_{\beta-\alpha} \geq 0.99$

[JB, Gunion, Haber, Jiang, Kraml '15 '16]
Potential beyond tree-level

\[ V(h_1, h_2, T) = V_0(h_1, h_2) + V_{CW}(h_1, h_2) + V_{CT}(h_1, h_2) + V_{th}(h_1, h_2, T) + V_{daisy}(h_1, h_2, T) \]

- One-loop at zero temperature:
  \[ V_{CW}(h_1, h_2) = \sum_i (-1)^{2s_i} n_i \frac{\hat{m}_i^4(h_1, h_2)}{64\pi^2} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{\hat{m}_i^2(h_1, h_2)}{Q^2} \right) - C_i \right] \]  
  [Coleman, Weinberg '73]

- Finite parts fixed such that there is no shift in vevs and mass matrices from tree-level to loop-level

- One-loop at finite temperature:
  \[ V_{th}(h_1, h_2, T) = \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} \sum_i n_i J_{B,F} \left( \frac{m_i^2(h_1, h_2)}{T^2} \right) \]  
  [Dolan, Jackiw '74]

  \[ J_{B,F}(y) = \mp \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(y)^{l-1}}{l^2} K_2(\sqrt{y}l) \]  
  [Anderson, Haile '92]

- Dominant thermal corrections:
  \[ V_{daisy}(h_1, h_2, T) = -\frac{T}{12\pi} \sum_i n_i \left[ \left( m_i^2(h_1, h_2, T) \right)^{3/2} - \left( m_i^2(h_1, h_2) \right)^{3/2} \right] \]  
  [Carrington '92; Arnold, Espinosa '93; Delaunay, Grojean, Wells '07]
Vacuum histories
Vacuum histories
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Zero temperature potential and critical parameters

- Details of the PT largely independent of the Yukawa structure
- Critical vev largely driven by the potential depth at 0T
- Critical temperature on the other hand shows small correlation with depth

- Expectation: $v_c \sim v$ and small $T_c$ for small potential depth at zero temperature
- In the SM: driven by the h-125 mass, but in presence of additional (light) scalars, can expect sizeable modifications [Harman, Huber ’16; Dorsh, Huber, Mimasu, No ’17]
Mass spectra

- Experimental constraints depend on the Yukawa structure: Type-I and Type-II here
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Degeneracy:
T parameter + decoupling
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Type-I offers a very wide range of possibilities
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\[ m_{H^\pm} \gtrsim 580 \text{ GeV} \quad (B \rightarrow X_s \gamma) \]
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\[ H/A \to \tau\tau, \quad A \to Zh \]
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Type-II has much more restricted spectra
Mass maps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sce.</th>
<th>$m_H$ [GeV]</th>
<th>$m_A$ [GeV]</th>
<th>$m_{H^±}$ [GeV]</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Main $H/A$ decays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>130 – 300</td>
<td>400 – 600</td>
<td>100 – 300</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>$A \rightarrow W^- H^+(60%), ZH(25%)$</td>
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<td>I, II</td>
<td>$H \rightarrow ZA(50 – 75%)$</td>
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<td>$A \rightarrow ZH(\sim 100%)$</td>
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<tr>
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<td>400 – 600</td>
<td>10 – 250</td>
<td>100 – 250</td>
<td>I</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>300 – 350</td>
<td>300 – 350</td>
<td>300 – 350</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>$A \rightarrow Zh(\sim 100%), H \rightarrow W^+W^- (\gtrsim 40%)$</td>
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Cross-sections at LHC Run-II
Requiring $\xi > 1$ leads to enhancement of the trilinear Higgs coupling relative to SM. Coupling enhancement largely correlated with the size of $\xi$. 
Baryon asymmetry

- The softly-broken $\mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetric 2HDM potential has one free CP violating phase:

$$\eta = \eta_{\text{exp}}$$

Type II, $m_H = 200$ GeV, $m_A = m_{H^\pm}$

- eEDM and direct searches are fully complementary

- Additional tests within LISA: bubble collisions generate sound waves in the plasma: main source of gravitational waves [Hindmarsh, Huber, Rammukainen, Weir '13, '15]
While the properties of the 125 GeV state appear more and more SM-like, the alignment limit of the 2HDM is singled out.

Strong complementarity between collider searches, flavour observables and cosmological quantities.

SFOPT leads to characteristic mass spectra with distinct signatures at colliders, in particular Higgs-to-Higgs decays but not only.

Precision determination of the trilinear Higgs coupling is a probe of such scenarios.