

Light States in Weinberg's Potential with Spontaneous CP Violation

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Scalar spectrum of the Weinberg potential

Phenomenological study of a model of spontaneous CPV and Natural Flavour Conservation (NFC)

- ▶ How is the scalar spectrum of the model when basic experimental constraints are applied?
 - ▶ BSM Masses
 - ▶ CP Properties

Based on arxiv:2022.13594

Weinberg's 3HDM potential with spontaneous CP violation

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The $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ -symmetric 3HDM

- ▶ 3HDM with an exact $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ symmetry
- ▶ Can accommodate both Spontaneous CPV and NFC
- ▶ Scalar spectrum:
 - ▶ 5 Neutral scalars h_i (not CP eigenstates)
 - ▶ 2 Charged scalars h_j^\pm

$$V = V_{U(1) \times U(1)} + V_{ph}$$

- ▶ After minimization of V , only one independent coupling in V_{ph}
- ▶ \rightarrow large fraction of parameter space yields a $U(1) \times U(1)$ symmetric model
- ▶ \rightarrow (pseudo-)Goldstone bosons when V is (approx.) $U(1) \times U(1)$ -invariant

CP content of the neutral scalars

Neutral physical scalars are not CP eigenstates

How to quantify how "close" a particle is from CP-even/odd in a CP violating model?

- ▶ Compare couplings with the corresponding CP-conserving model
- ▶ Two examples: $Zh_i h_j$ and Yukawa couplings

Gauge couplings: $Zh_i h_j$

In a CP conserving model these vanish if the product $h_i h_j$ is CP-even

Can be expressed in terms of the neutral scalar mixing matrix O

$$\kappa_{Zh_i h_j} = -\frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_W} \left(O_{i2} O_{j4} + O_{i3} O_{j5} - (i \leftrightarrow j) \right) \equiv -\frac{g}{2 \cos \theta_W} P_{ij} \quad (1)$$

P_{ij} measures the relative CP of h_i and h_j

Yukawa couplings

$$\mathcal{L}_Y = Y^u \bar{Q}_L \tilde{\phi}_1 u_R + Y^d \bar{Q}_L \phi_2 d_R + Y^e \bar{E}_L \phi_3 e_R + \text{h.c.} \quad (2)$$

CP violating theory \rightarrow Neutral scalars couple to both CP-even and CP-odd fermion currents

$$\mathcal{L}_{h_i ff} = \frac{m_f}{v} h_i (\kappa^{h_i ff} \bar{f} f + i \tilde{\kappa}^{h_i ff} \bar{f} \gamma_5 f) \quad (3)$$

The ratio $\frac{\tilde{\kappa}}{\kappa} \equiv \tan \alpha$ measures the absolute CP profile of h_i

- ▶ $\alpha = 0 \rightarrow h_i$ CP-even
- ▶ $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow h_i$ CP-odd

$$\alpha^{h_i ff} = \arg(Z_i^{(k)}) \quad (4)$$

$$Z_i^{(k)} = \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{1k} O_{i1} + \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{2k} (O_{i2} + iO_{i4}) + \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{3k} (O_{i3} + iO_{i5}). \quad (5)$$

Parameter space scans

How do experimental Higgs measurements constrain the scalar spectrum?

- ▶ Masses
- ▶ CP properties

Uniform parameter space scan ($\approx 1\text{M}$ points)

- ▶ Discovered Higgs/alignment limit implemented numerically by uniform rescaling of the quartic couplings

Results

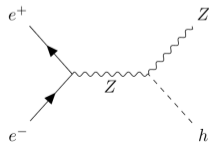
99.7% of the sampled viable parameter space contains lighter states than $m_h = 125$ GeV

h_1	h_2	h_3	h_4	h_5
0.3	38.1	28.2	22.8	10.6

Table: Fraction of occurrence for each case $h_j = h_{SM}$, with the physical states h_j ordered by increasing mass $m_1 < m_2 < m_3 < m_4 < m_5$.

These light neutral scalars do not necessarily rule out the model

- ▶ Production via Bjorken mechanism suppressed
- ▶ Could have escaped detection at LEP



Results: Yukawa couplings $h_{i\tau\tau}$

Averages over parameter space

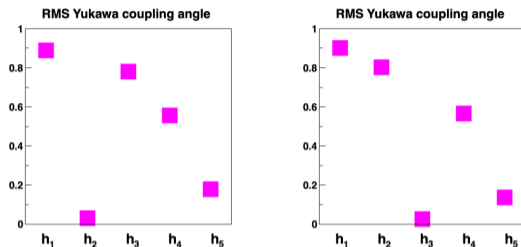


Figure: RMS of the angle $\alpha^{h_i\tau\tau}$ (in units of $\pi/2$) which measures the CP-odd content of the Yukawa couplings to $\tau\bar{\tau}$ for $h_2 = h_{SM}$ (left) and $h_3 = h_{SM}$ (right).

$$\mathcal{L}_{h_i\tau\tau} = \frac{m_\tau}{v} h_i (\kappa^{h_i\tau\tau} \bar{\tau}\tau + i\tilde{\kappa}^{h_i\tau\tau} \bar{\tau}\gamma_5\tau) \quad \frac{\tilde{\kappa}}{\kappa} \equiv \tan \alpha^{h_i\tau\tau}$$

In general, the states lighter than h_{SM} have large CP-odd couplings

Conclusion and Outlook

- ▶ Frequent light states in the $\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ -symmetric 3HDM
 - ▶ mostly CP-odd nature
 - ▶ decouple from main production channel, could have gone undetected
- ▶ Improvement: relate VEVs phases to the CKM complex phase \rightarrow relax NFC