# The Inert Doublet Model in the light of LHC and astrophysical data

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based on work with

A. Ilnicka, M. Krawczyk [arXiv:1505.04734; arXiv:1508.01671; arXiv:1510.04159]

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IDM



#### Inert doublet model: The model

 idea: take CP conserving two Higgs doublet model, add additional Z<sub>2</sub> symmetry

$$\phi_D \rightarrow -\phi_D, \phi_S \rightarrow \phi_S, SM \rightarrow SM$$

- ⇒ obtain a 2HDM with (a) dark matter candidate(s)
  - potential

$$\begin{split} V &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ m_{11}^2 (\phi_S^\dagger \phi_S) + m_{22}^2 (\phi_D^\dagger \phi_D) \right] + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\phi_S^\dagger \phi_S)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\phi_D^\dagger \phi_D)^2 \\ &+ \lambda_3 (\phi_S^\dagger \phi_S) (\phi_D^\dagger \phi_D) + \lambda_4 (\phi_S^\dagger \phi_D) (\phi_D^\dagger \phi_S) + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left[ (\phi_S^\dagger \phi_D)^2 + (\phi_D^\dagger \phi_S)^2 \right], \end{split}$$

only one doublet acquires VeV v, as in SM
 (⇒ implies analogous EWSB)



## Number of free parameters

⇒ then, go through standard procedure...

- ⇒ minimize potential
- ⇒ determine number of free parameters

Number of free parameters here: 7

e.g.

$$v, M_h, M_H, M_A, M_{H^{\pm}}, \lambda_2, \lambda_{345} [= \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5]$$

• v,  $M_h$  fixed  $\Rightarrow$  left with **5** free parameters

## Constraints: Theory

- $\Rightarrow$  consider all current constraints on the model  $\Leftarrow$
- Theory constraints: vacuum stability, positivity, constraints to be in inert vacuum
  - ⇒ limits on (relations of) couplings, e.g.

$$\lambda_1\,>\,0,\,\lambda_2\,>\,0,\,\lambda_3+\sqrt{\lambda_1\lambda_2}>0,\,\lambda_{345}+\sqrt{\lambda_1\lambda_2}\,>0$$

- perturbative unitarity, perturbativity of couplings
- **choosing**  $M_H$  as dark matter:

$$M_H < M_A, M_{H^{\pm}}$$



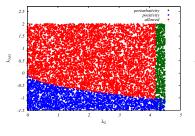
## Constraints: Experiment

$$M_h = 125.1 \,\text{GeV}, \, v = 246 \,\text{GeV}$$

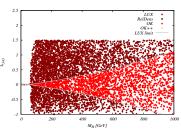
- total width of  $M_h$
- total width of W, Z
- collider constraints from signal strength/ direct searches
- electroweak precision through S, T, U
- unstable H<sup>±</sup>
- reinterpreted/ recastet LEP/ LHC SUSY searches (Lundstrom ea 2009; Belanger ea, 2015)
- dark matter relic density (upper bound)
- dark matter direct search limits (LUX)
- ⇒ tools used: 2HDMC, HiggsBounds, HiggsSignals, MicrOmegas

## Obvious/ direct constraints on couplings

- some constraints ⇒ direct limits on couplings
- examples: limit on  $\lambda_2$  from HHHH coupling, limit on  $\lambda_{345}(M_H)$  from direct detection



 $\lambda_2,\ \lambda_{345}$  plane and limits from perturbativity, positivity

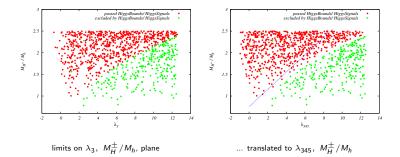


 $M_H,~\lambda_{345}$  plane, limits from LUX

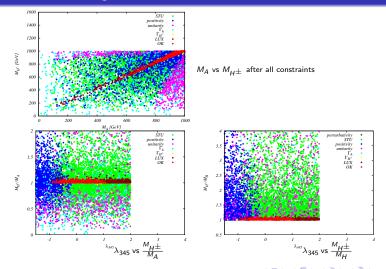


## More direct constraints on couplings

• constraints on combination of  $M_H^{\pm}/M_h$  and  $\lambda_3$  from one-loop corrected rate of  $h \to \gamma \gamma$  (constraints: ratio too low !!)



## Other constraints less obvious (interplay); result ⇒ mass degeneracies



#### Benchmark selection for current LHC run

- ⇒ points need to have passed all bounds
- ⇒ total cross sections calculated using Madgraph5, IDM model file from Goudelis ea, 2013 (LO)
- ⇒ effective ggH vertex implemented by hand
  - highest production cross sections: HA;  $H^{\pm}H$ ;  $H^{\pm}A$ ;  $H^{+}H^{-}$

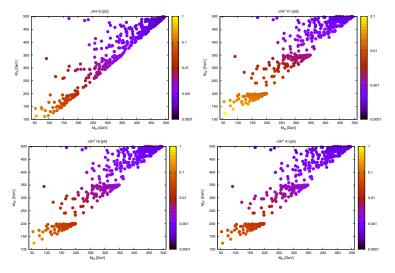
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p p \to H A : \leq 0.03 \,\mathrm{pb},

p p \to H^{\pm} H : \leq 0.03 \,\mathrm{pb},

p p \to H^{\pm} A : \leq 0.015 \,\mathrm{pb},

p p \to H^{+} H^{-} : \leq 0.01 \,\mathrm{pb}.
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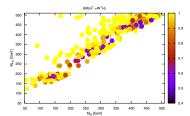
### Benchmark planes





## Aside: typical BRs

- decay  $A \rightarrow HZ$  always 100 %
- decay  $H^{\pm} \rightarrow H W^{\pm}$



second channel  $H^{\pm} \rightarrow A W^{\pm}$ 

 $\Longrightarrow$  collider signature: SM particles and MET  $\Longleftarrow$ 

## Very brief: parameters determining couplings (production and decay)

dominant production modes: through Z; Z,  $\gamma$ , h for AH;  $H^+H^-$  important couplings:

- ZHA:  $\sim \frac{e}{s_W c_w}$
- $ZH^+H^-$ :  $\sim e \coth(2\theta_w)$
- $\gamma H^{+} H^{-}$ :  $\sim e$
- $h H^+ H^-$ :  $\lambda_3 v$
- $H^+ W^+ H$ :  $\sim \frac{e}{s_w}$
- $H^+ W^+ A$ :  $\sim \frac{e}{s_w}$
- !! mainly determined by electroweak SM parameters !!

#### Parameters tested at LHC: masses

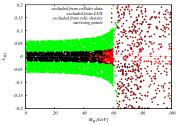
- LHC@13 TeV does not depend on  $\lambda_2$ , only marginally on  $\lambda_{345}$
- all relevant couplings follow from ew parameters (+ derivative couplings) ⇒ in the end a kinematic test
- ullet only in expectional cases  $\lambda_{345}$  important; did not find such points
- ⇒ high complementarity between astroparticle physics and collider searches

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(holds for M_H \geq \frac{M_h}{2})
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## Last comment: cases where $M_H \leq M_h/2$

- discussion so far: decay  $h \rightarrow HH$  kinematically not accessible
- for these cases, discussion along different lines
- ⇒ extremely strong constraints from signal strength, and dark matter requirements



 $\bullet$  additional constraints from combination of W,Z decays and recasted analysis at LEP

### Summary

- LHC run II just started ⇒ exciting times ahead of us
- one important question: test Higgs sector, especially wrt extensions/ additional matter content
- from current LHC and astrophysical data: models already highly constrained
- discussion here: 2HDM with dark matter (IDM)
- identified viable regions in parameter space
- from these: predictions for current LHC run
   [A. Ilnicka, M. Krawzyk, TR, "IDM benchmarks for the 13 TeV run of the LHC", for CERN Yellow Report]
  - !! stay tuned, and thanks for listening !!



## **Appendix**



#### Total widths in IDM scenario

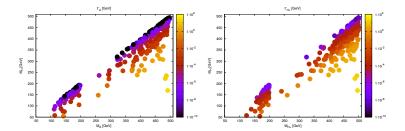
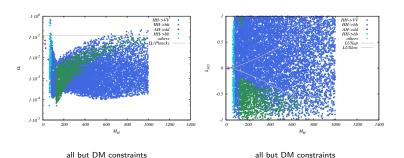


Figure : Total widths of unstable dark particles: A and  $H^{\pm}$  in plane of their and dark matter masses.

### Dark matter relic density



## Benchmarks submitted to Higgs Cross Section Working Group

all benchmarks:  $A \rightarrow ZH = 100\%$ 

Benchmark I: low scalar mass

$$M_H = 57.5 \,\mathrm{GeV}, \ M_A = 113.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}, M_{H^\pm} = 123 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

$$HA: 0.371(4) \mathrm{pb}, \ H^+ \ H^-: 0.097(1) \mathrm{pb}$$

Benchmark II: low scalar mass

$$M_H = 85.5 \,\mathrm{GeV}, \ M_A = 111.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}, M_{H^\pm} = 140, \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

 $HA: 0.226(2) \mathrm{pb}, H^+H^-: 0.0605(9) \mathrm{pb}$ 

Benchmark III: intermediate scalar mass

$$M_H = 128.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}, \, M_A = 134.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}, \, M_{H^\pm} = 176.0, \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

$$HA: 0.0765(7)$$
pb,  $H^+H^-: 0.0259(3)$ pb;

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## Benchmark: high masses

• Benchmark IV: high scalar mass, mass degeneracy

$$M_H = 363.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}, M_A = 374.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}, M_{H^\pm} = 374.0 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

$$H, A: 0.00122(1)$$
pb,  $H^+H^-: 0.00124(1)$ pb

Benchmark V: high scalar mass, no mass degeneracy

$$M_H = 311.0 \,\text{GeV}, M_A = 415.0 \,\text{GeV}, M_{H^{\pm}} = 447.0 \,\text{GeV}$$

$$H, A: 0.00129(1)$$
pb,  $H^+H^-: 0.000553(7)$ pb

## Combination of ew gauge boson total widths and LEP recast

• decays widths W, Z: kinematic regions

$$M_{A,H} + M_H^{\pm} \geq m_W, M_A + M_H \geq m_Z, 2 M_H^{\pm} \geq m_Z.$$

• LEP recast (Lundstrom 2008)

$$M_A \leq 100 \,\mathrm{GeV}, \, M_H \leq 80 \,\mathrm{GeV}, \Delta M \geq 8 \,\mathrm{GeV}$$

- combination leads to
  - $M_H \in [0; 41 \, \text{GeV}]$ :  $M_A \ge 100 \, \text{GeV}$ ,
  - $M_H \in [41; 45 \text{GeV}]$ :  $M_A \in [m_Z M_H; M_H + 8 \text{GeV}]$  or  $M_A \ge 100 \text{ GeV}$
  - $M_H \in [45; 80 \text{GeV}]$ :  $M_A \in [M_H; M_H + 8 \text{GeV}]$  or  $M_A > 100 \text{ GeV}$



## Last comment: IDM tools for LHC phenomenology

- leading order production and decay: Madgraph5, + (currently) private version for ggh (top loop in  $m_{top} \rightarrow \infty$  limit)
- in principle available: gg @ NLO, MG5 (needs however modification of current codes, not straightforward)
- IMHO: currently LO sufficient

