

Fitting the two-loop renormalized Two-Higgs-Doublet model

Warsaw, 6 December 2015

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in collaboration with D. Chowdhury

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Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Roma



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Motivation

All couplings of the 125 GeV h seem to be SM like, but:

- How do we interpret the EW vacuum metastability in the SM?
- What about the hierarchy problem?



Model

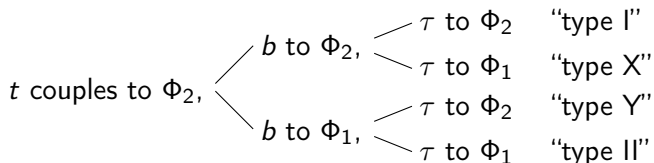
$$\begin{aligned} V_H^{2\text{HDM}} = & m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - m_{12}^2 \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) \\ & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \lambda_3 \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) \\ & + \lambda_4 \left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left[\left(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \left(\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1 \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$



Model

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_H^{2\text{HDM}} = & m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) \\
 & + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) \\
 & + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left[(\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1)^2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

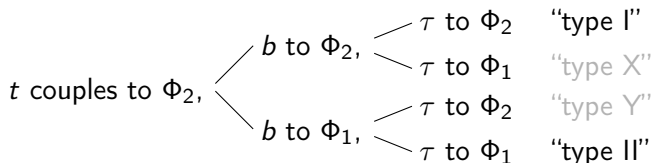
Assume an additional Z_2 symmetry to avoid tree-level FCNC's



Model

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 V_H^{2\text{HDM}} = & m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - m_{12}^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

Assume an additional Z_2 symmetry to avoid tree-level FCNC's



Parameters

The 8 potential parameters can be translated into 8 physical parameters:

$$\nu = 246 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_h = 125 \text{ GeV},$$

$$m_H, \quad m_A, \quad m_{H^\pm}, \quad m_{12}^2, \quad \tan \beta, \quad \beta - \alpha$$



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$$\nu = 246 \text{ GeV}, \quad m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}, \\ m_H, \quad m_A, \quad m_{H^+}, \quad m_{12}^2, \quad \tan \beta, \quad \beta - \alpha$$

Alignment limit: $(\beta - \alpha) - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0$

Decoupling limit: $(\beta - \alpha) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ll 1$ and $m_H \approx m_A \approx m_{H^+} \gg m_h$

[Gunion, Haber '02]



NLO RGE

We get the NLO RGE using PyR@TE.

[Lyonnet, Schienbein, Staub, Wingerter '13]

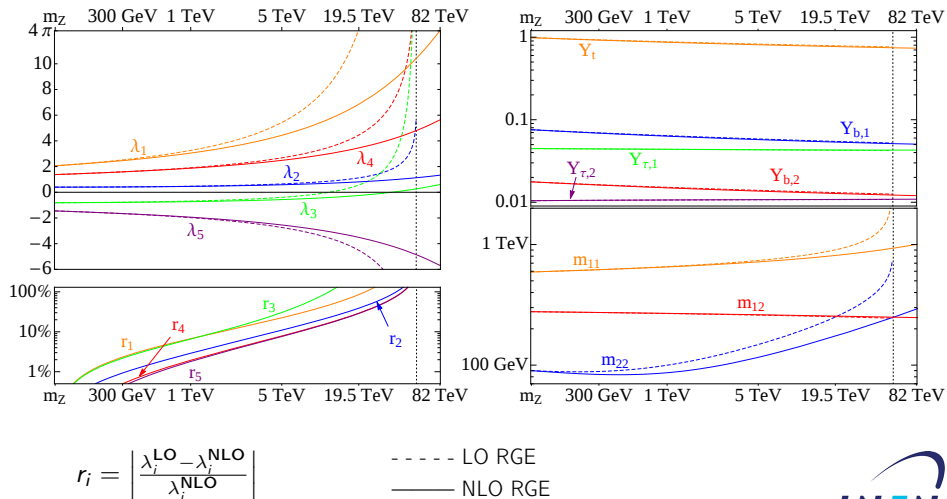
(<http://pyrate.hepforge.org/>)

Benchmark point from [Baglio, OE, Nierste, Wiebusch '14]:

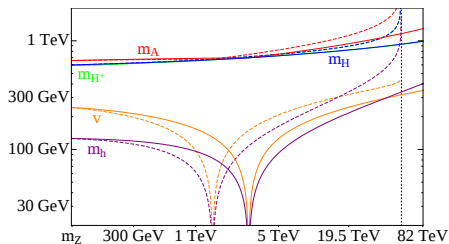
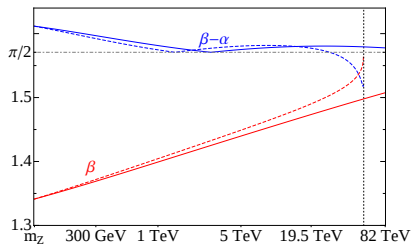
$$m_H = 600 \text{ GeV}, m_A = 658 \text{ GeV}, m_{H^+} = 591 \text{ GeV}, \\ \tan \beta = 4.28, \beta - \alpha = 0.513\pi \text{ and } m_{12}^2 = (277.3 \text{ GeV})^2$$



Benchmark point – potential parameters



Benchmark point – physical parameters



[Chowdhury, OE '15]

----- LO RGE

———— NLO RGE



Potential stability bounds

- Positivity of the scalar potential [Deshpande, Ma '78]
- Unitarity of the $\phi_i\phi_j \rightarrow \phi_i\phi_j$ S-matrix ($\|S_{\phi_i\phi_j \rightarrow \phi_i\phi_j}\| < \frac{1}{8}$)
[Nierste, Riesselmann '96; Ginzburg, Ivanov '05;
Baglio, OE, Nierste, Wiebusch '14]
- Global minimum at 246 GeV [Barroso, Ferreira, Ivanov, Santos '13]

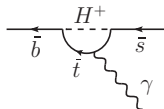
Define the largest scale which is compatible with the stability criteria as cut-off $\mu_{\text{stability}}$.



Flavour and electroweak observables

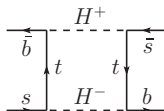
$$\mathcal{B}(b \rightarrow s\gamma)$$

[Hermann, Misiak, Steinhauser '12; Misiak et al. '15; HFAG '14]



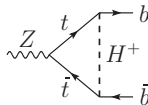
$$\Delta m_{B_s}$$

[Deschamps et al. '09; LHCb '13]

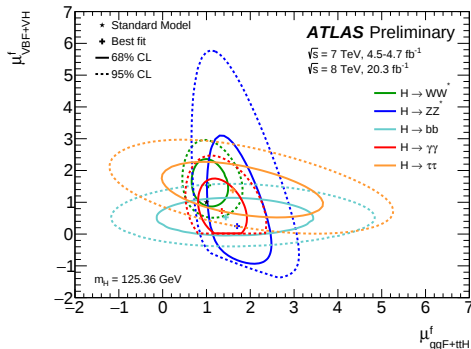


$$M_W, \Gamma_W, \Gamma_Z, \sin^2 \theta_l^{\text{eff}}, \sigma_{\text{had}}^0, A_{\text{FB}}^{0,l}, A_{\text{FB}}^{0,c}, A_{\text{FB}}^{0,b}, A_l, A_c, A_b, R_l^0, R_c^0, R_b^0$$

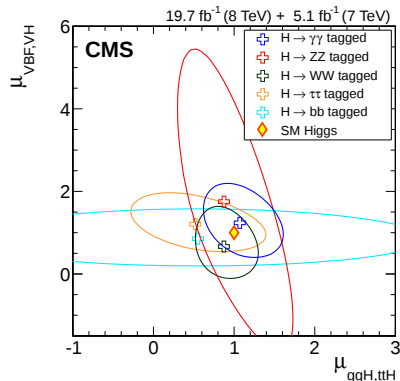
[Zfitter '90,'01,'06; LEP & SLD '06]



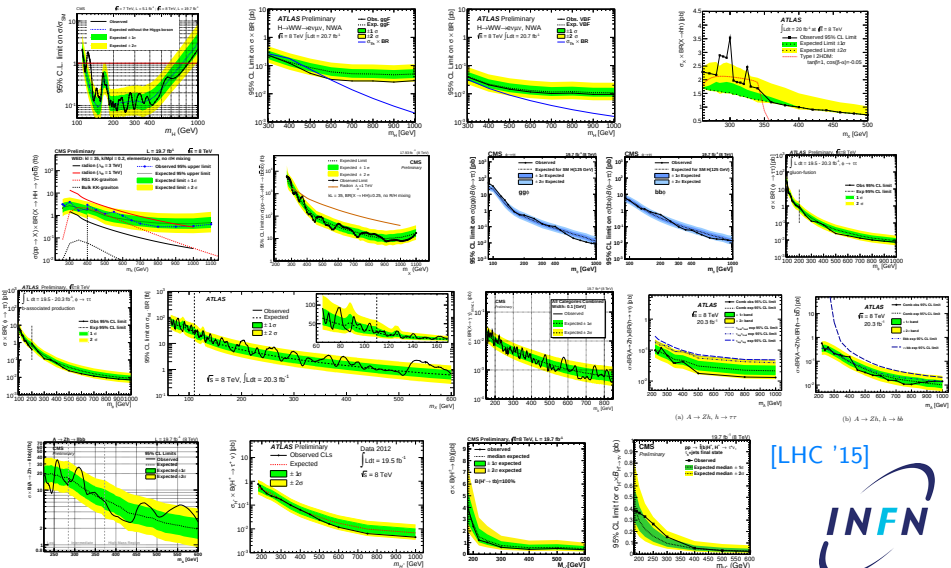
Light Higgs signal strengths



[ATLAS '15; CMS '15]



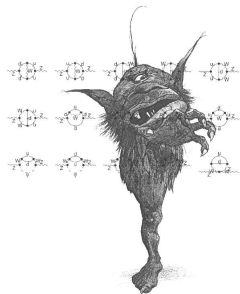
Heavy Higgs searches



Framework



Python Renormalization Group Equations @ Two-Loop for Everyone



FeynArts 3.8

FormCalc 8

LoopTools 2.8

FEYNRULES 2.0



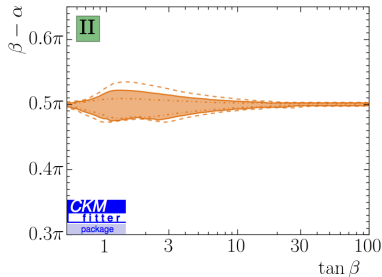
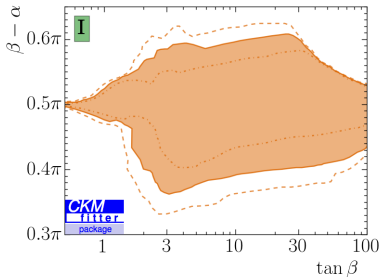
ZFITTER
The Fortran Package ZFITTER

HDECAY

CKM
fitter
package

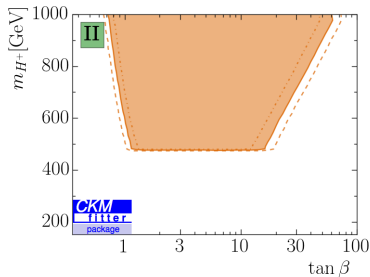
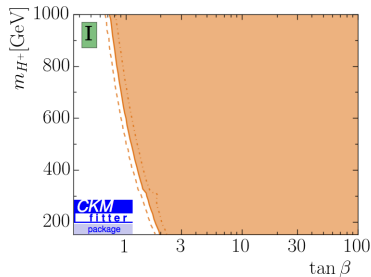


Fit results

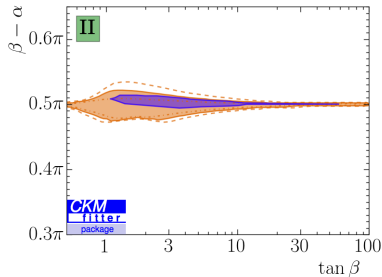
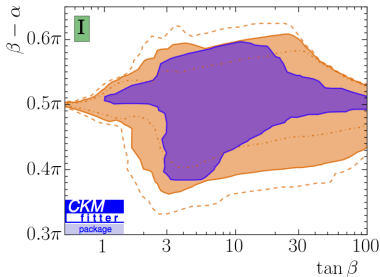


stable up to

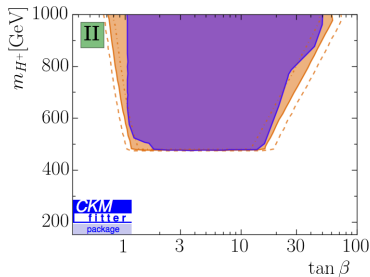
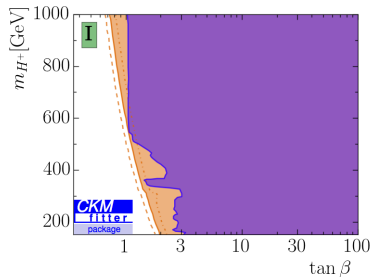
 μ_{ew}



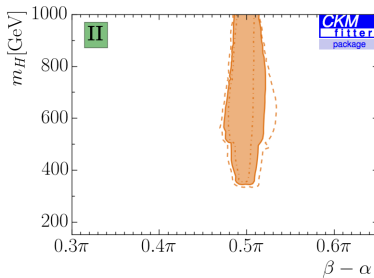
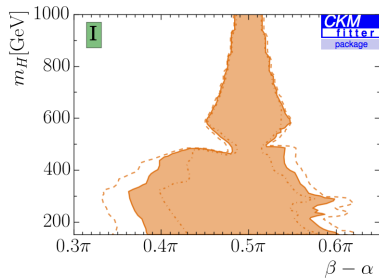
Fit results



stable up to

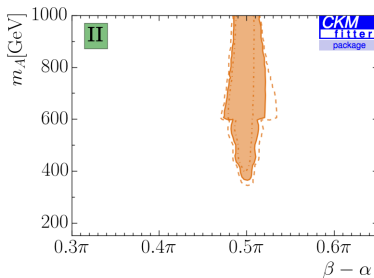
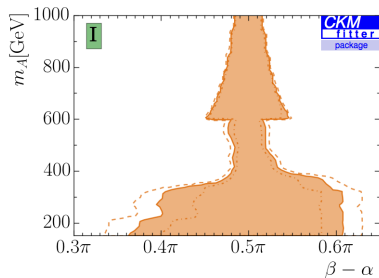


Fit results

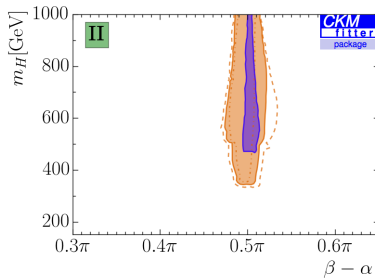
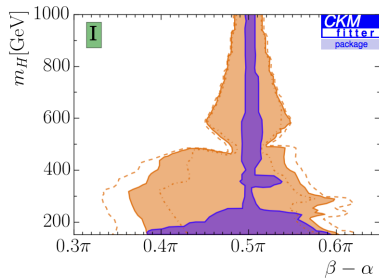


stable up to

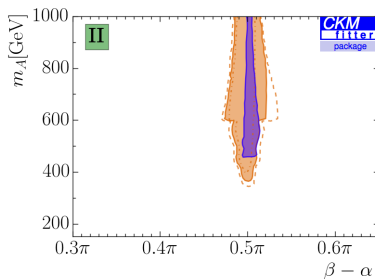
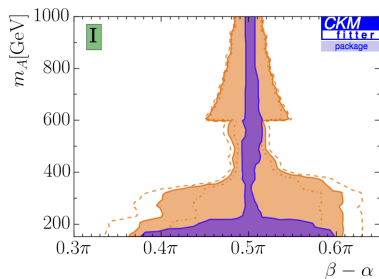
 μ_{ew}



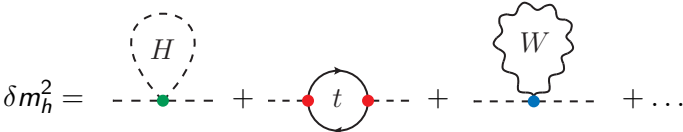
Fit results



stable up to



Naturalness



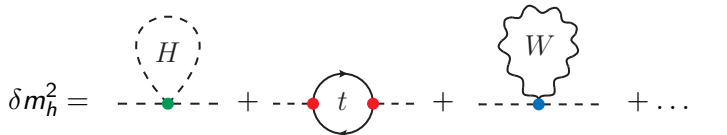
The diagram shows the expansion of the Higgs mass squared, δm_h^2 , as a sum of loop corrections. The first term is a tadpole diagram with a dashed line and a green dot, labeled with a dashed circle containing 'H'. The second term is a self-energy diagram with a dashed line, two red dots, and a circular loop with arrows, labeled with a circle containing 't'. The third term is a tadpole diagram with a dashed line and a blue dot, labeled with a cloud-like shape containing 'W'. The expansion continues with an ellipsis.

$$\delta m_h^2 = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}^2}{16\pi^2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i) \left(\ln \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}}{\mu_{\text{ew}}} \right)^n \right] + \mathcal{O} \left(\ln \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}}{\mu_{\text{ew}}} \right)$$



Naturalness



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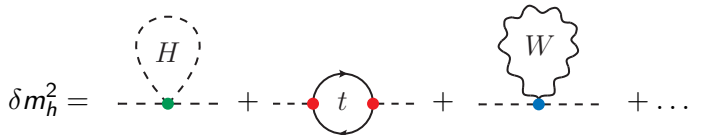
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$$\approx \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}^2}{16\pi^2} f_0(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i) \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \prod_{\ell=1}^n k_{\ell} \right]$$

with $k_n = \frac{f_n(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)}{f_{n-1}(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)} \ln \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}}{\mu_{\text{ew}}}$

Naturalness



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Assuming $\mu_{\text{nat}} = \mu_{\text{stability}}$, $|k_1|, |k_2| \leq 1$ and $|\delta m_h^2| \leq m_h^2$:

$|f_0(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)| < 6 \text{ and } \mu_{\text{nat}} \lesssim 5 \text{ TeV}$



Conclusions

- 2HDM NLO RGE in arXiv:1503.08216
- $\tan \beta > 1$ with $\mu_{\text{stability}}$ at M_{Planck}
- $\left| \beta - \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| < \frac{0.14\pi}{0.12\pi}$ with $\mu_{\text{stability}}$ at $\frac{m_Z}{M_{\text{Planck}}}$ in type I
- $\left| \beta - \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| < \frac{0.026\pi}{0.016\pi}$ with $\mu_{\text{stability}}$ at $\frac{m_Z}{M_{\text{Planck}}}$ in type II
- Perturbative naturalness of m_h is only possible for μ_{nat} in the TeV range.



Future outlook

HEPfit project (<https://github.com/silvest/HEPfit>)

Bayesian open-source fits of the SM and beyond, including:

- ✓ 2HDMs as presented here with
 - ✓ Stability constraints
 - ✓ S, T, U
 - ✓ Higgs constraints (LO)
 - ✓ $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ (NNLO), Δm_{B_s} (LO), $B \rightarrow \tau\nu$ (LO)
 - ✗ Further flavour observables (LO)
 - ✗ EWPO
 - ✗ RGE (NLO)
- ✗ $m_H = 125$ GeV
- ✗ CP violation in the scalar potential
- ✗ Other types of 2HDMs (inert, BGL, type III)

First HEPfit release planned this winter – stay tuned!



Back-up



Limits on $\beta - \alpha$, $\sin(\beta - \alpha)$ and $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$

		Type I	Type II
$\mu_{\text{st}} = \mu_{\text{ew}}$	$\beta - \alpha$	[1.14; 1.91]	[1.49; 1.64]
		$[0.36\pi; 0.61\pi]$	$[0.47\pi; 0.52\pi]$
	$\cos(\beta - \alpha)$	$[-0.33; 0.42]$	$[-0.068; 0.081]$
	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	[0.908; 1]	[0.997; 1]
$\mu_{\text{st}} = \mu_{\text{PI}}$	$\beta - \alpha$	[1.21; 1.87]	[1.55; 1.62]
		$[0.39\pi; 0.60\pi]$	$[0.493\pi; 0.516\pi]$
	$\cos(\beta - \alpha)$	$[-0.30; 0.36]$	$[-0.044; 0.018]$
	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$	[0.934; 1]	[0.999; 1]



Why do we use $\|S_{\phi_i\phi_j\rightarrow\phi_i\phi_j}\| < \frac{1}{8}$

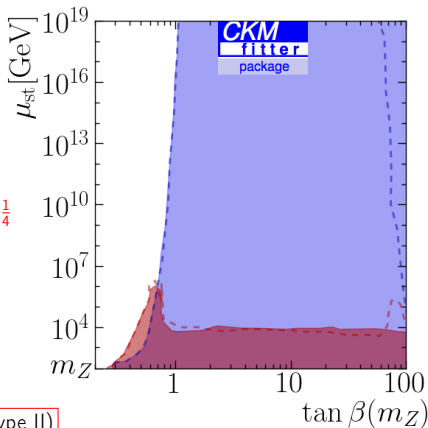
■ $\max(\|S_{\phi_i\phi_j\rightarrow\phi_i\phi_j}\|) < \frac{1}{8}$

■ $\frac{1}{8} < \max(\|S_{\phi_i\phi_j\rightarrow\phi_i\phi_j}\|) < \frac{1}{4}$

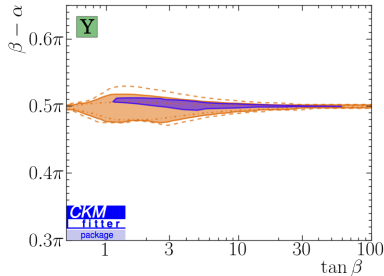
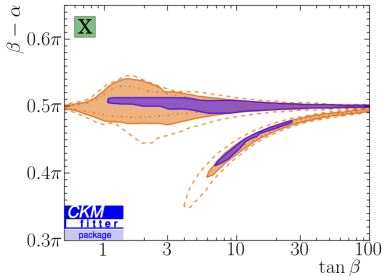
If $\mu_{\text{stability}} = M_{\text{Planck}}$:

$\|S_{\phi_i\phi_j\rightarrow\phi_i\phi_j}\| \lesssim \frac{1}{20}$

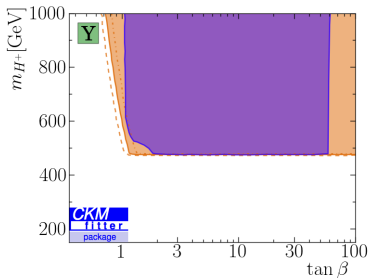
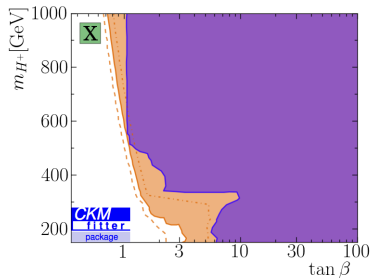
$\tan\beta > 1$ (and < 60 in type II)



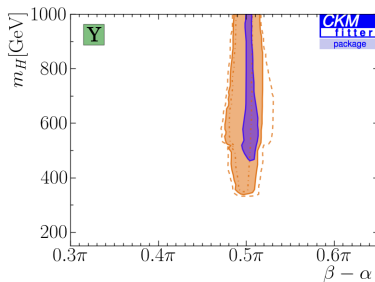
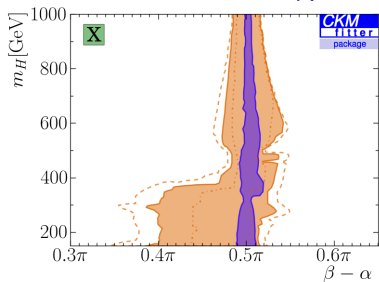
Fit results for the types X and Y



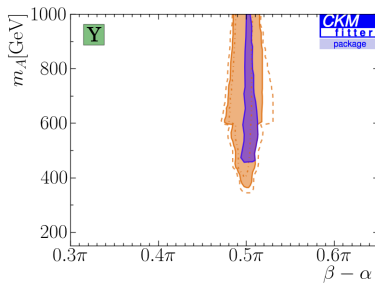
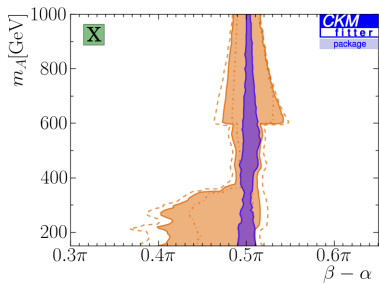
stable up to



Fit results for the types X and Y



stable up to



$$f_n(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta m_h^2 &= \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}^2}{16\pi^2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i) \left(\ln \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}}{\mu_{\text{ew}}} \right)^n \right] + \mathcal{O} \left(\ln \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}}{\mu_{\text{ew}}} \right) \\ &\approx \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}^2}{16\pi^2} f_0(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i) \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \underbrace{\prod_{\ell=1}^n \left(\frac{f_{\ell}(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)}{f_{\ell-1}(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)} \ln \frac{\mu_{\text{nat}}}{\mu_{\text{ew}}} \right)}_{k_{\ell}} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_0(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i) &= \frac{3}{2}\lambda_1 + \frac{3}{2}\lambda_2 - \frac{3}{2}\cos(2\alpha)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) + 2\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \\ &\quad - \cos^2(\alpha) (6Y_b^2 + 6Y_t^2 + 2Y_{\tau}^2) + \frac{3}{4}g_1^2 + \frac{9}{4}g_2^2\end{aligned}$$

$$f_{n+1}(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i) = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{L \in \{\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i\}} \beta_L \frac{\partial}{\partial L} f_n(\lambda_i, Y_i, g_i)$$



Literature

[ATLAS '15] – ATLAS Collaboration, ATLAS-CONF-2015-007

[Baglio, OE, Nierste, Wiebusch '14] – J. Baglio, O. Eberhardt, U. Nierste and M. Wiebusch, Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) 015008

[Barroso, Ferreira, Ivanov, Santos '13] – A. Barroso, P. Ferreira, I. Ivanov and R. Santos, JHEP 1306 (2013) 045

[Chowdhury, OE '15] – D. Chowdhury, O. Eberhardt, JHEP 1511 (2015) 052

[CMS '15] – CMS Collaboration, Eur.Phys.J. C75 (2015) 212

[Deschamps et al. '09] – O. Deschamps, S. Descotes-Genon, S. Monteil, V. Niess, S. T'Jampens and V. Tisserand, Phys.Rev. D82 (2010) 073012

[Deshpande, Ma '78] – N. G. Deshpande and E. Ma, Phys.Rev. D18 (1978) 2574

[Ginzburg, Ivanov '05] – I. Ginzburg and I. Ivanov, Phys.Rev. D72 (2005) 115010



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