Two-Higgs Doublet Models with Scalar Singlet Dark Matter

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”Summer School and Workshop on the Standard Model and Beyond”,
Corfu, September 9th 2014

Outline:

- 2HDMS Model
- Motivations
- Strategy
- Resulting Constraints on the parameter space
- Direct DM detection constraints
- New Higgs physics at the LHC?
- Summary

2HDM: B. Dumont, J. Gunion, S. Kraml, Y. Jiang, arXiv:1405.3584

2HDMS: A. Drozd, B. Grzadkowski, J. F. Gunion and Y. Jiang, ”Extending two-Higgs-doublet models by a singlet scalar field - the Case for Dark Matter”, arXiv:1408.2106.

2HDMS - Yukawa Interactions

- Type I (only H_2 couples to fermions)
- Type II (H_2 couples to up-type fermions, H_1 other)

Symmetry: $Z_2 : H_1 \to -H_1$, other scalar fields Z_2-even
$Z_2' : S \to -S$, other fields Z_2'-even

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{V} = & m_{11}^2 H_1^\dagger H_1 + m_{22}^2 H_2^\dagger H_2 - \left[m_{12}^2 H_1^\dagger H_2 + \text{h.c.} \right] + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \left(H_1^\dagger H_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \left(H_2^\dagger H_2 \right)^2 \\ & + \lambda_3 \left(H_1^\dagger H_1 \right) \left(H_2^\dagger H_2 \right) + \lambda_4 \left(H_1^\dagger H_2 \right) \left(H_2^\dagger H_1 \right) + \left\{ \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left(H_1^\dagger H_2 \right)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right\} \\ & + \frac{m_0^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4 + \kappa_1 S^2 \left(H_1^\dagger H_1 \right) + \kappa_2 S^2 \left(H_2^\dagger H_2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

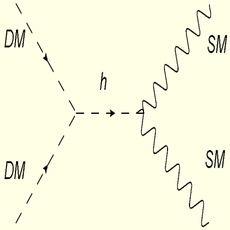
EWSB: Z_2' unbroken $\to$ NO VEV FOR S

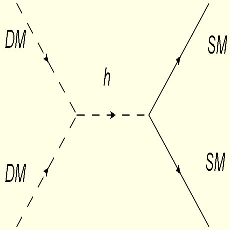
$$H_{1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_{1,2}^+ \\ (v_{1,2} + \rho_{1,2} + i\eta_{1,2})/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \tan\beta \equiv \frac{v_2}{v_1}, \qquad v_1^2 + v_2^2 = (246\ GeV)^2$$

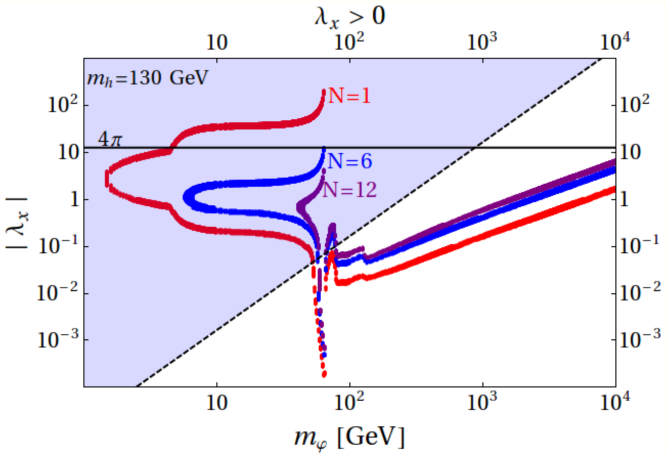
Motivations

2HDMS

- An attempt to provide both extra CP violation *and* DM candidate - 2HDMS minimal model,
- 2HDM provides an interesting ”low-mass” new physics accessible at the LHC,
- To have a chance for $M_{DM} < m_h/2$







$$BR(h \to \varphi\varphi) \propto \lambda_x^2 \qquad \text{for} \qquad V(H,\varphi) = \cdots + \lambda_x H^\dagger H \varphi^2$$

Strategy

5 mass eigenstates: $h, H, A, H^{\pm}, S$

- 10 parameters in the potential, various basis possible

General Basis:

- $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4, \lambda_5$
- m_{12}^2, $\tan\beta$
- m_S, κ_1, κ_2

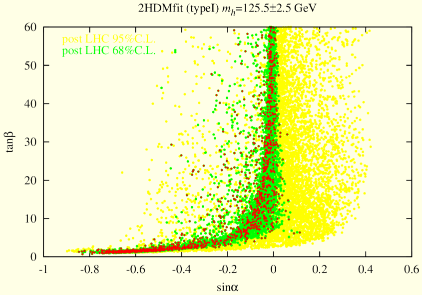
Physical Basis:

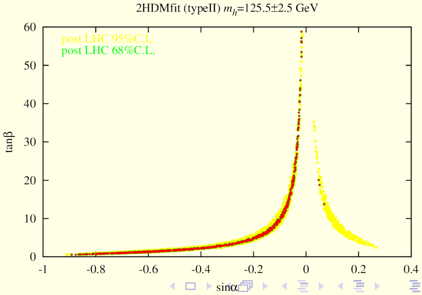
- $m_h, m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm}, sin\alpha$
- m_{12}^2, $\tan\beta$
- m_S, λ_h, λ_H

- 2 types of Yukawa interaction

2HDM: Dumont, Gunion, Jiang, Kraml

- theoretical constraints (perturbativity, vacuum stability, perturbative unitarity)
- experimental constraints
  - B/LEP limits H^+
  - STU
  - heavy Higgs search
  - LHC fit at 68% CL





Strategy

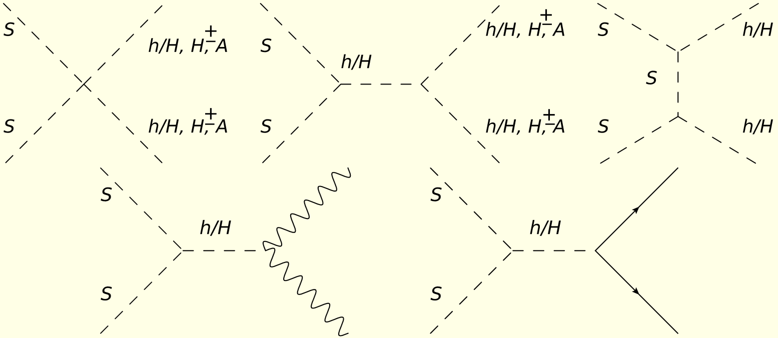
2HDM

Take good 2HDM points

Scalar Singlet parameter scan:

- $m_S \in$ [1 GeV, 1 TeV]
- λ_h, $\lambda_H \in$ [-4π, 4π]
- theoretical constraints (perturbativity, vacuum stability, perturbative unitarity, EWSB)
- with $BR(h \to DM, DM) < 10\%$
- WMAP/Planck
- direct DM detection

Strategy

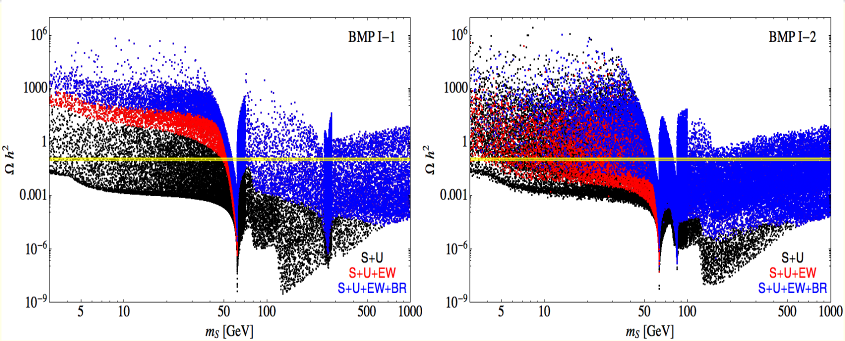


Calculation of DM relic abundance Ω:

MicrOmegas by G. Belanger, F. Boudjema, A. Pukhov, A. Semenov, arXiv:0803.2360

$$\Omega^{WMAP/Planck} = 0.1187 \pm 0.0017$$

Resulting Constraints on the parameter space

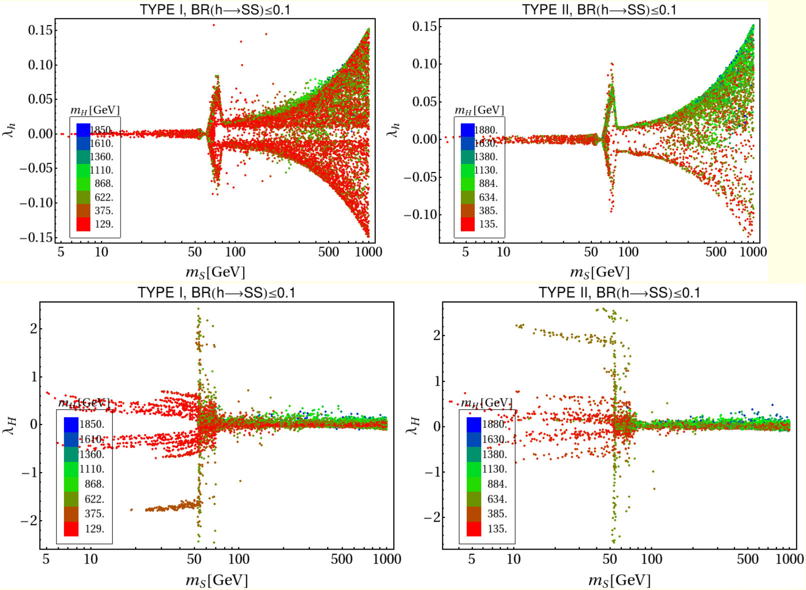


#	tan β	sin α	m_{12}^2	m_h	m_H	m_A	$m_{H^\pm}$
I-1	1.586	-0.587	$+5621$	123.71	534.25	645.13	549.25
I-2	1.346	-0.663	-2236	126.49	168.01	560.92	556.94

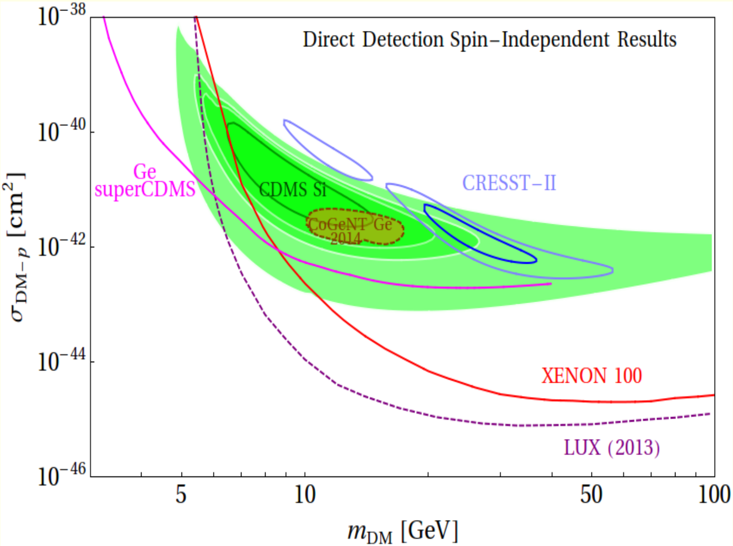
$$BR(h \to SS) = ???$$

- Ω_{DM} requires sufficiently strong SM - DM coupling
- search λ_h, λ_H give appropriate $BR(h \to SS)$ i Ω_{DM}
- H responsible for DM production!

Resulting Constraints on the parameter space



Direct DM detection constraints



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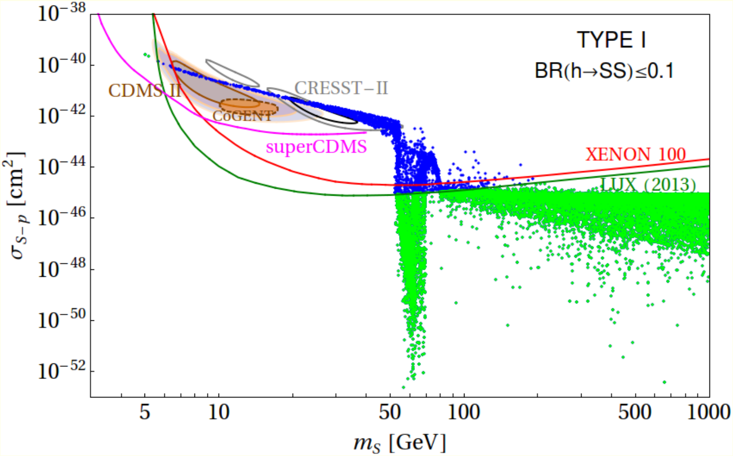
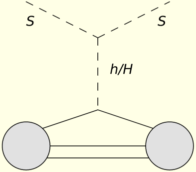




TYPE II

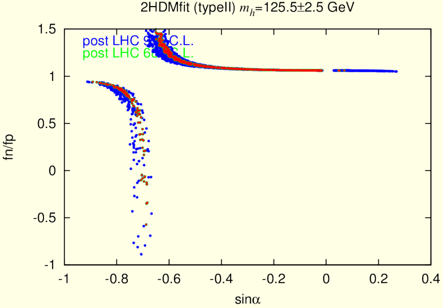
$$\sigma_{DM-N} = \frac{4\mu_{Z_A}^2}{\pi} f_p^2 \left[Z + \frac{f_n}{f_p}(A-Z)\right]^2$$

$$BR(h \to SS) \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow \lambda_h < 0.015$$

$$\frac{f_n}{f_p} = \frac{m_n}{m_p} \frac{\sum_q \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_h}{\lambda_H}\xi_h^q + \left(\frac{m_h}{m_H}\right)^2 \xi_H^q\right) f_n^q\right]}{\sum_q \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_h}{\lambda_H}\xi_h^q + \left(\frac{m_h}{m_H}\right)^2 \xi_H^q\right) f_p^q\right]} \longrightarrow \frac{m_n}{m_p} \frac{\sum_q [(\xi_h^q + \xi_H^q) f_n^q]}{\sum_q [(\xi_h^q + \xi_H^q) f_p^q]} \text{ (S indep.)}$$

Table: Yukawa couplings of up and down type quarks to light and heavy Higgs bosons h, H in Type I/II models. The Yukawa Lagrangian is normalised as follows: $\mathcal{L}^{Yukawa} = \frac{m_q}{v}\xi_h^q \bar{q}qh + \frac{m_q}{v}\xi_H^q \bar{q}qH$

	Type I	Type II
ξ_h^u	$\cos\alpha/\sin\beta$	$\cos\alpha/\sin\beta$
ξ_h^d	$\cos\alpha/\sin\beta$	$-\sin\alpha/\cos\beta$
ξ_H^u	$\sin\alpha/\sin\beta$	$\sin\alpha/\sin\beta$
ξ_H^d	$\sin\alpha/\sin\beta$	$\cos\alpha/\cos\beta$



Direct DM detection constraints

TYPE II

$$\sigma_{DM-N} = \frac{4\mu^2_{Z_A}}{\pi} f_p^2 \left[Z + \frac{f_n}{f_p}(A - Z) \right]^2 \qquad \sigma^{EXP}_{DM-p} \geq \sigma^{THEO}_{DM-p}\, \Theta^{EXP}(f_n, f_p)$$

$$\Theta^{EXP}(f_n, f_p) = \sum_I \mu_I \left(\frac{Z_I}{A_I} + \frac{f_n}{f_p} \frac{A_I - Z_I}{A_I} \right)^2$$

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	Type I	Type II
ξ_h^u	$\cos\alpha / \sin\beta$	$\cos\alpha / \sin\beta$
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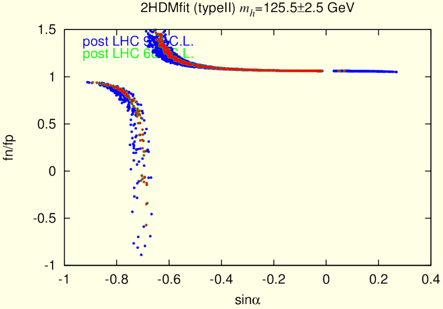
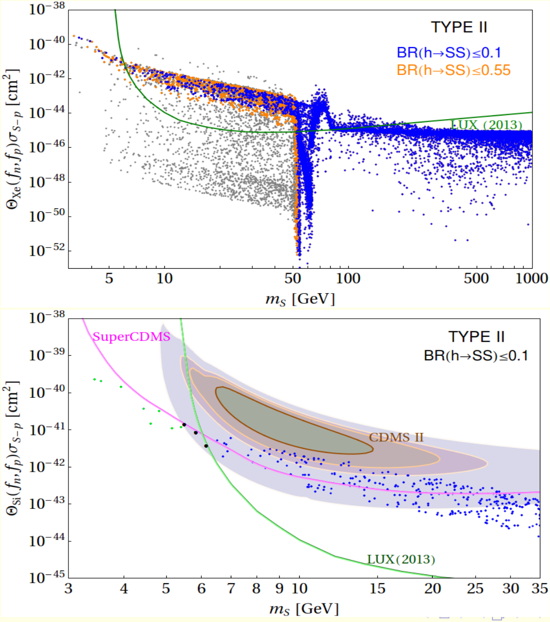


Direct DM detection constraints



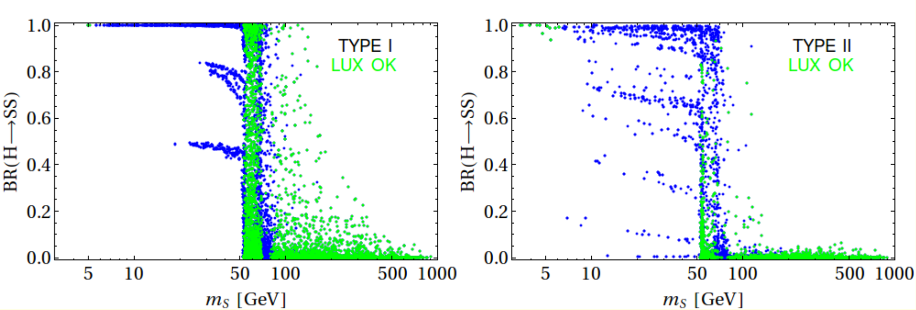
Direct DM detection constraints

$\tan\beta$	$\sin\alpha$	m_H	m_A	$m_{H^\pm}$	m_{12}^2	m_S
2.092	-0.41	138	451	399	-12642	3.44; 3.56; 3.95
3.121	-0.282	187	546	571	8943	4.82; 5.48
2.192	-0.394	209	488	503	7518	5.40
1.728	-0.476	177	318	389	9382	5.16
1.789	-0.461	198	420	430	-6594	4.44; 5.15
1.488	-0.528	157	553	576	-10094	4.61
2.375	-0.363	259	260	339	15899	5.83

Table: Summary of the properties of the 2HDM Type II points which make it possible to realize $m_S < 50$ GeV in agreement with within 99% CL for CDMS II imposing the full set of constraints including the LUX and SuperCDMS bounds and. All masses are given in GeV units.

New Higgs physics at the LHC?

$H \to SS$ decay - invisible H!
$m_H \sim 130 - 200$ GeV



Conclusions

- 2HDM is allowed by current collider limits, even in the non-decoupling regime
- 2HDMS provides a viable DM candidate and an opportunity for extra CP-violation
- 2HDMS is allowed by current collider and Ω limits
- LUX requires $m_S \gtrsim 50\, GeV$ (TYPE I, II) or together with SuperCDMS $m_S \lesssim 6\, GeV$ (TYPE II)
- CDMS II reqiures $|\lambda_h| < 0.05$, $|\lambda_H| > 0.1$, and implies large $BR(H \to SS)$ (TYPE I, II)
- A fit of 2HDMS to LUX, superCDMS and CDMS II is only possible within 99% CL for CDMS II, for TYPE II model,then $m_s \sim 3.4 - 5.8$ GeV. For those points $BR(H \to SS) \gtrsim 90\%$