

# Multi-TeV Signals of Baryogenesis in Higgs Troika Model

arxiv:2103.12089, accepted by PRD

Matthew Sullivan<sup>1</sup>,  
Hooman Davoudiasl<sup>1</sup>, Ian M. Lewis<sup>2</sup>

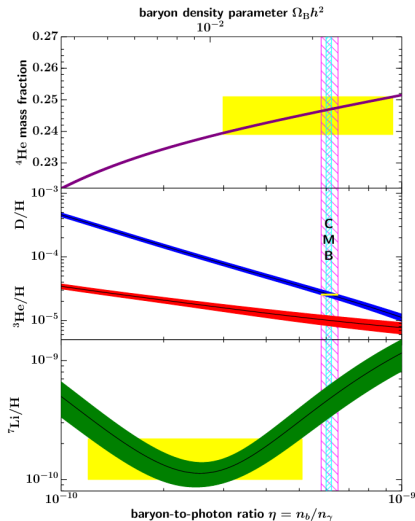
<sup>1</sup>Brookhaven National Laboratory

<sup>2</sup>University of Kansas

DPF 2021

# Baryogenesis

- Cosmological observations give a baryon asymmetry of  $\frac{n_B}{s} \approx 9 \times 10^{-11}$
- Sakharov conditions are necessary for dynamical production of baryon asymmetry
  - Baryon number violation
  - C and CP violation
  - Interactions out of thermal equilibrium



PDG 2018

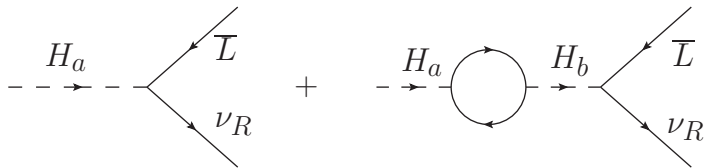
# Fulfilling the Sakharov Conditions

- Baryon number violation is already present in the SM
  - Non-perturbative sphalerons (electroweak vacuum transitions)
- CP violation in the SM is not big enough
  - CKM matrix (SM) and PMNS matrix (BSM, strictly speaking) have CP phases, but not enough for the observed asymmetry
- A few options for out of equilibrium dynamics:
  - Heavy particles decaying out of thermal equilibrium (e.g. leptogenesis)
  - First-order phase transition (e.g. electroweak baryogenesis)

# Introducing the Troika: Three Higgs Doublets

- Standard Model (SM) has three generations of fermions but only one Higgs doublet
- We propose adding two more Higgs doublets (for three total), whose decays in the early universe give the out of equilibrium interaction necessary for baryogenesis
- More Higgs doublets means more Yukawa couplings
  - Flavor physics constraints (or observation opportunities)
  - More potential CP violation sources
- We also add three right handed neutrinos, accommodating (Dirac) neutrino masses
- Our general Troika framework is covered in Phys. Rev. D 101, 055010 (arxiv:1909.02044)

# The Higgs Troika Baryogenesis Mechanism



- Before EW symmetry breaking, a population of heavy Higgs doublets  $H_a$  is created by the decay of a heavy modulus
- We use an asymmetry of decays of  $H_a$  into a lepton doublet and right-handed neutrino:

$$\varepsilon_a = \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{(m_b^2 - m_a^2)m_a^2}{(m_b^2 - m_a^2)^2 + m_b^2\Gamma_b^2} \frac{\sum_{f=q} N_{c,f} \text{Im}(\text{Tr}_\nu^{ba} \text{Tr}_f^{ba*})}{\sum_{f=q} N_{c,f} \text{Tr}_f^{aa}} \quad (1)$$

where  $\text{Tr}_f^{ba} = \text{Tr}[\lambda_f^{b\dagger} \lambda_f^a]$

- $H_b$  is an intermediate state in the loop diagrams
- Asymmetry is enhanced when  $H_2$  and  $H_3$  are close in mass

# Yukawa Couplings

$$\lambda_u^{2,3} = \xi \lambda_u^1$$

$$\lambda_d^{2,3} = \text{diag}(\kappa_d, \kappa_s, \kappa_b)$$

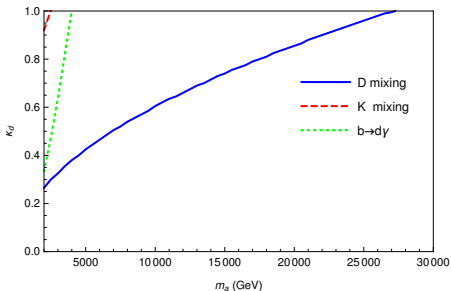
$$\lambda_\ell^{2,3} = \xi^\ell \lambda_\ell^1$$

$$|\lambda_\nu^{2,3}| = \text{diag}(\kappa_{\nu_1}, \kappa_{\nu_2}, \kappa_{\nu_3})$$

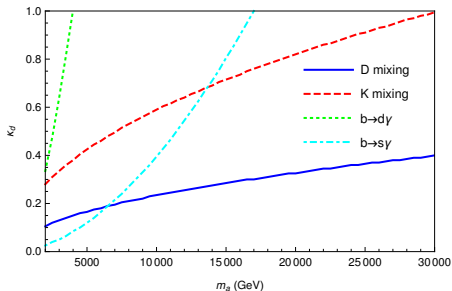
- Based on Egana-Ugrinovic, Homiller, Meade's Spontaneous Flavor Violating 2HDM framework (Phys. Rev. D 100, 115041)
  - Added right-handed neutrinos and corresponding Yukawa couplings
  - Add another new doublet with the same coupling structure
- Couplings are in the basis where the down-type quark and charged lepton Yukawa couplings of  $H_1$  are flavor-diagonal
- $\lambda_\ell^1, \lambda_u^1$  are the couplings of  $H_1$  to charged leptons and up-type quarks, respectively
  - Include the PMNS and CKM matrices
- $H_1$  is the source of all mass (including Dirac neutrino masses)
- Put all new CP violating phases into the  $\kappa_{\nu_i}$

# Flavor Constraints

FCNC Constraints,  $\kappa_s=\kappa_b=0$ ,  $\xi=1$



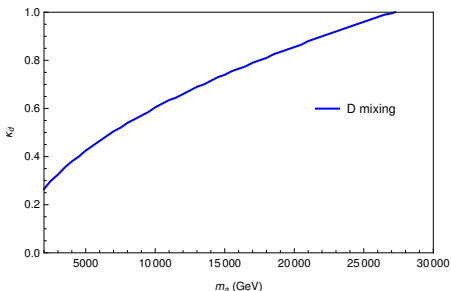
FCNC Constraints,  $\kappa_s=\kappa_b=\kappa_d$ ,  $\xi=1$



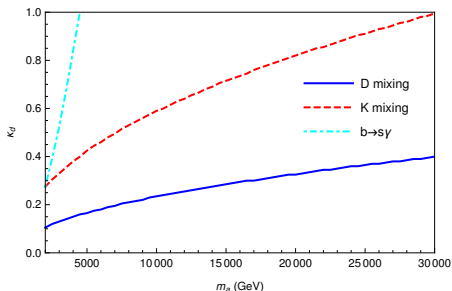
- Neutral meson mixing and flavor-changing decays provide constraints on the Yukawa couplings
- We show upper bounds from the different experimental constraints on Yukawa coupling  $\kappa_d$  to down-quark for certain choices of  $\kappa_s$ ,  $\kappa_b$ ,  $\xi$  as a function of the mass  $m_a$  of the heavy Higgs bosons
  - Assuming all the heavy Higgses have the same mass

# Flavor Constraints, cont.

FCNC Constraints,  $\kappa_s=\kappa_b=0$ ,  $\xi=0.1$

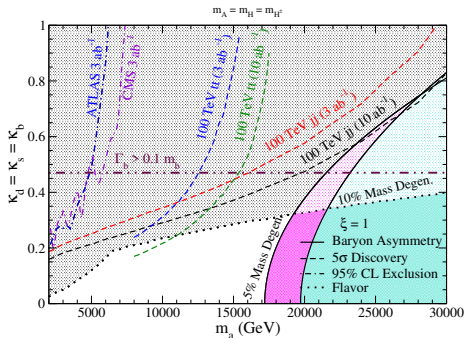
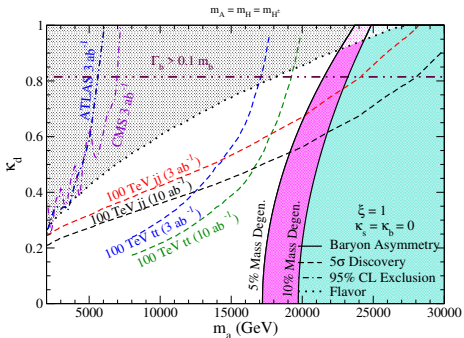


FCNC Constraints,  $\kappa_s=\kappa_b=\kappa_d$ ,  $\xi=0.1$



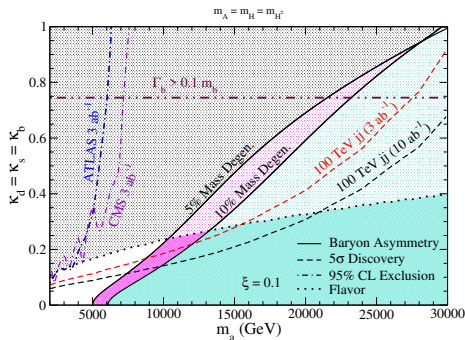
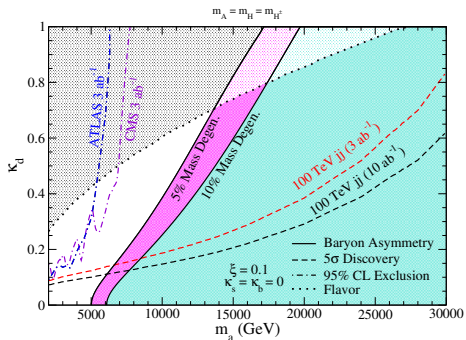
- Same as before, for smaller  $\xi$
- $D$  meson mixing gives the dominant constraint for heavy Higgses
  - Theoretical and experimental improvements for  $D$  mixing could be a new discovery avenue

# Heavy Higgs Discovery Reach at 100 TeV



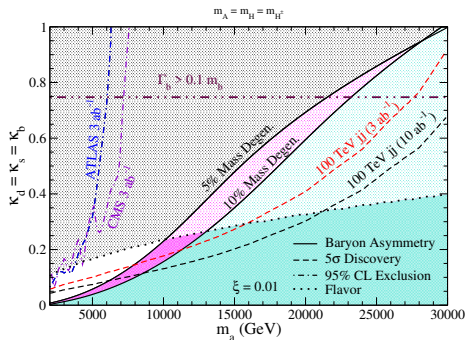
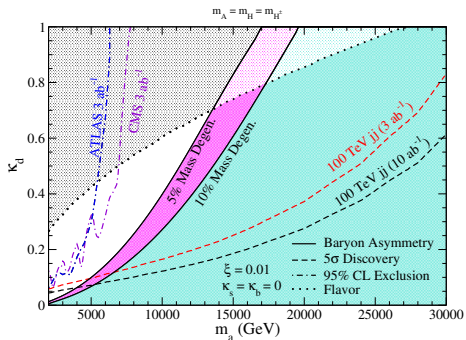
- Flavor structure allows large couplings to light quarks
  - Allows large production cross sections from quark initial states
  - Decay will primarily be dijets or top pairs
- We show discovery reach in  $\kappa_d$  as a function of the mass  $m_a$  of the heavy Higgs bosons, superimposed with flavor constrain bounds, current dijet bounds, and bounds for successful baryogenesis

# Heavy Higgs Discovery Reach at 100 TeV, cont.



- Same plots, for lower value of  $\xi = 0.1$  (basically top coupling for current purposes)
- Lower mass region opens up for successful baryogenesis

# Heavy Higgs Discovery Reach at 100 TeV, cont. 2



- Same plots again, for even lower value of  $\xi = 0.01$
- Lower mass region opens up for successful baryogenesis

- Three Higgs doublets can generate the baryon asymmetry of the universe
- No first order phase transition is necessary, unlike electroweak baryogenesis
- High energy hadron colliders can see the heavy Higgses directly
- Precision flavor physics, particularly  $D$  meson mixing, can provide orthogonal discovery avenues

Thank you!