

# Predictive 2HDM as a low energy Effective Theory

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In preparation

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# Pragmatic point of view

- Motivation for collider searches.
- Plethora of non-standard particles from several 'BSM' physics scenarios.

**We know**

*What* to look for?



**Important question**

*Where* to look for ??



# Simple Scalar Extension : Type-II 2HDM

## Features :

- Introduce second Higgs doublet.
- Electroweak  $\rho$  parameter remains unity at tree level.
- Minimal Supersymmetric model based on Type-II two-Higgs structure.
- Five physical scalars :  $(m_h, m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm})$ .
- LHC data compels to stay in the close vicinity of the *alignment limit*, and the SM-like Higgs can be recovered  $m_h = 125$  GeV.
- Flavor constraints ( $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ ) puts bound on  $m_{H^+}$  for Type II model.

## Aim:

- 2HDM as an low energy model arising from some fundamental UV theory.
- Predict the possibility of finding 2HDM scalar states at the accessible energy range.

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# Parameter Counting :

## Potential :

- Notation-I :

$$V = m_{11}^2 \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 - \left( m_{12}^2 \phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \left( \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2} \left( \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 \right)^2 \\ + \lambda_3 \left( \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 \right) \left( \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 \right) + \lambda_4 \left( \phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 \right) \left( \phi_2^\dagger \phi_1 \right) + \left\{ \frac{\lambda_5}{2} \left( \phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 \right)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right\}$$

- Eight free parameters  $\Rightarrow$  5  $\lambda$ 's and three bilinears, or,  $m_h, m_H, m_A, m_+, \tan \beta, v, \cos(\beta - \alpha), m_{12}^2$ .
- Fix  $\lambda$ 's at High scale ( $\Lambda_S$ )  $\rightarrow$  Determine the three bilinears from known  $v, m_h$  and  $\cos(\beta - \alpha) \sim 0$ .
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# Effective Theory of High scale SUSY

- The Higgs sector of MSSM is Type-II 2HDM.
- Higgs quartic couplings, at tree level, are simple functions of gauge couplings.
- Matching condition at High scale ( $\Lambda_S$ ) ::

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{4}(g^2 + g'^2),$$

$$\lambda_3 = \frac{1}{4}(g^2 - g'^2),$$

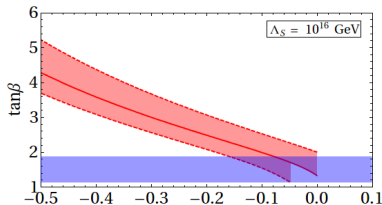
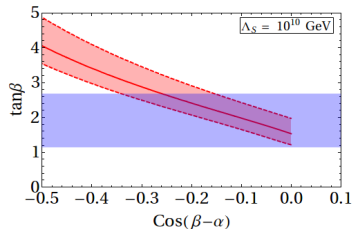
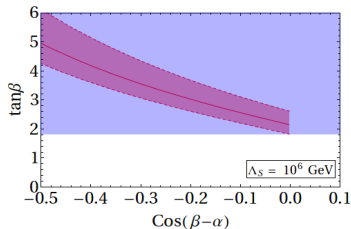
$$\lambda_4 = -\frac{g^2}{2},$$

$$\lambda_5 = 0.$$

- RG running below ( $\Lambda_S$ ) follows 2HDM RGEs.
- Run the RGEs at two-loop.
- Inputs  $\rightarrow \tan \beta, \Lambda_S$ .
- Outputs  $\rightarrow \cos(\beta - \alpha), m_+, m_H, m_A$ .
- Look for data driven region near  $\cos(\beta - \alpha) \sim 0$ .

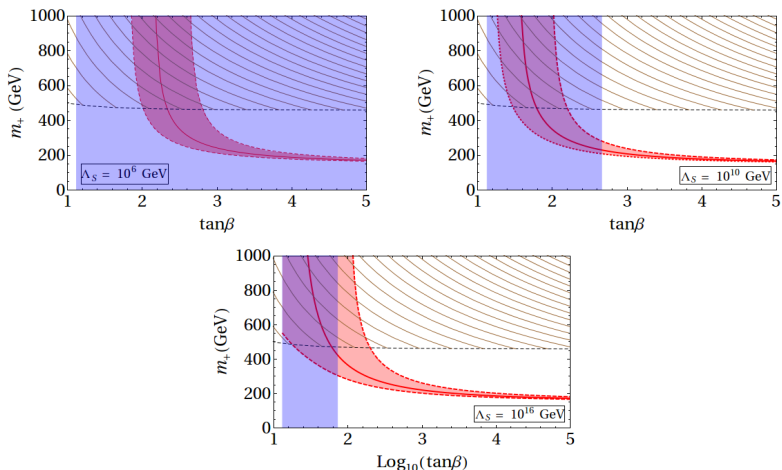
# Results: 2-Loop RGE

- 2-Loop running is essential in the close proximity of unit  $\tan\beta$  to make robust predictions on the non-standard spectrum.
- The shaded blue region corresponds to absolute stable vacuum of the potential.
- The current or projected value of  $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$  will narrow down the region of all the scalar masses and  $\tan\beta$ .



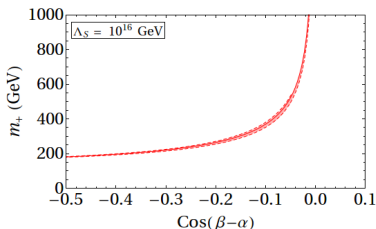
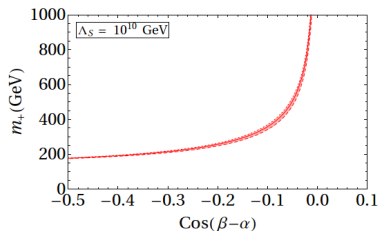
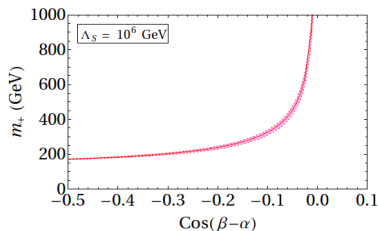


# Results : 2-Loop RGE



- Dashed region denotes the constraints on charged Higgs mass from  $b \rightarrow s\gamma$ .
- It brings an independent upper bound on  $\tan\beta$ .

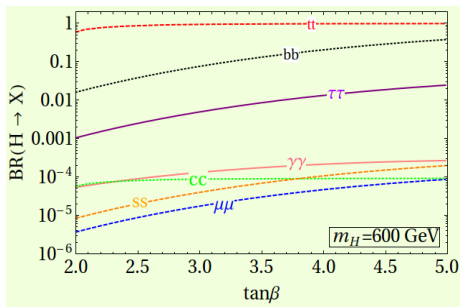
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- The  $m_+$  and  $\text{cos}(\beta - \alpha)$  is strongly correlated despite of input uncertainties.
- The bounds on one can thus be translated to the other.

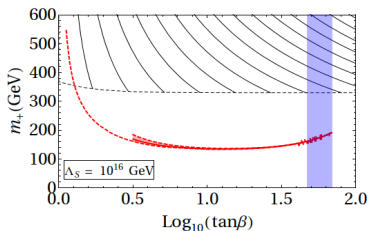
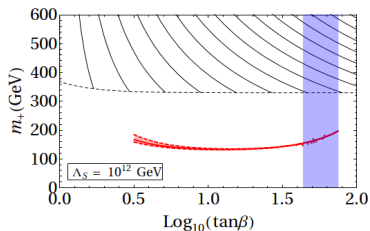
# Phenomenological Implications

- Branching ratios of different decay channels mainly depend on  $\tan\beta$ .
- Observation of extra scalars can be tested.
- An example plot is shown for the Heavier CP-even state  $m_H = 600$  GeV.



# Non-supersymmetric toy scenario

- A non-supersymmetric origin is considered.
- At high scale, all the quartic couplings vanishes ( $\lambda_i = 0, i = 1, 5$ )
- The absolute stability favours large  $\tan\beta \sim 50$ .
- This particular scenario is, however, disfavored from experimental data.



# Conclusion

- We have considered a general framework for fixing the 2HDM parameter space.
- We assume that the low energy effective 2HDM is embedded in a large theoretical framework at UV.
- The quartic couplings are unambiguously determined at High scale.
- MSSM is a well motivated scenario.
- Even if superpartners are super-heavy, the ancestral symmetry leaves it imprints on low scale observables.
- The crucial observation is the definitive prediction of nonstandard scalar masses in the accessible scale even if the ever increasing precision of Higgs result deviates from exact alignment limit.
- Our methodology is quite general, can be applied to a wide category of UV scenarios.

Thank  
You