

On the CP-odd basis invariants of the 2HDM

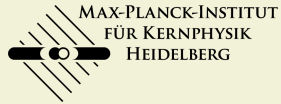
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Motivation

Open physical question:

Sufficient conditions for CP conservation in NHDM?

note, solved in special cases [Nishi '07]

More general motivation:

Physical observables must not depend on basis and notation.
⇒ Can only depend on basis invariant quantities.

Given a theory in an arbitrary basis,

- How does one obtain basis invariant quantities?
- How many independent basis invariant quantities exist?
- How are these basis invariant quantities related to physical observables?


e.g. for 2HDM, [Ogreid '18]


Motivation


Existing basis invariant methods (for NHDM)

“Brute force”

[Davidson, Gunion, Haber, O’Neil, ...]


 straightforward


 trial and error


 not systematic

“Orbit space”

[Ivanov, Maniatis, Manteuffel, Nachtmann, Nishi, ...]

 elegant

 very specialized to NHDM

 not systematic

Why is this such a big deal? Shouldn’t this be a simple group theory problem?

$$\mathbf{3} \otimes \bar{\mathbf{3}} = \mathbf{8} \oplus \mathbf{1}_0 \dots etc. \dots \text{done ?}$$

... and there exist powerful codes to do that, e.g. **SusyNo** [Fonseca '11]

Motivation

However:

- What are the building blocks?
i.e. what do we even have to contract to singlets?
- When can we stop contracting?
i.e. which singlets are *independent*?
- What does *independent* even mean in this context?

⇒ Simple group theory problem (construction of singlets)
turns into an **invariant theory**, algebra problem!

And we have to deal with both. . .

Fortunately: powerful methods exist for both, but we have to learn them. . .

Outline

- Short general synopsis on jargon of invariant theory
- General strategy, outline the systematic procedure

2HDM:

- Construction of the building blocks
 - CP properties of the building blocks
- Characterize full ring of basis invariants
- Construct full ring of basis invariants
- Necessary and sufficient conditions for CP conservation

Jargon

- *Algebraic independence*

An invariant \mathcal{I}_1 , is algebraically dependent of a set of invariants, say $\mathcal{I}_2, \mathcal{I}_3, \dots$, if and only if there is a polynomial P

$$P(\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2, \mathcal{I}_3, \dots) = 0.$$

- *Primary invariants*

A maximal set of algebraically independent invariants (not unique, but the number of invariants is).

Turns out: # of algebraically independent invariants = # of physical parameters.

- *Generating set of invariants*

All invariants that *cannot* be written as a polynomial of other invariants,

$$\mathcal{I}_i \neq P(\mathcal{I}_j, \dots).$$

Vice versa, all invariants in the ring can be written as a polynomial in the generating set of invariants,

$$\mathcal{I} = P(\mathcal{I}_1, \mathcal{I}_2, \dots).$$

Procedure / Algorithm

- Construction of *basis covariant* objects: “building blocks”.
 - Determine CP transformation behavior of the building blocks.
- Derive Hilbert series & Plethystic logarithm.
 - ⇒ # and order of primary invariants.
 - ⇒ # and structure of generating set of invariants.
 - ⇒ interrelations between invariants (syzygies).
- Derive all invariants and needed interrelations explicitly.
- Finally: use this to find necessary and sufficient conditions for CPC (here in 2HDM).

Sidenote

New also: In order to explicitly construct singlets out of

$$(\mathbf{r}_1 \otimes \mathbf{r}_2 \otimes \mathbf{r}_3 \otimes \dots) \supset \mathbf{1}_0 \oplus \dots ,$$

we use **hermitean** projection operators constructed from **Young tableaux** via the diagrammatic technique of **birdtrack** diagrams.

These projection operators correspond to an orthogonal basis for the different singlets.

This is in contrast to, for example, the “trace basis”

see e.g. [Keppeler and Sjö Dahl '13]

$$\text{tr} [\Lambda] , \text{tr} [\Lambda^2] , \text{tr} [\Lambda^3] , \dots$$

Using orthogonal basis for invariants makes them much shorter and easier to handle.

Construction of the building blocks

2HDM scalar potential:

($a, b = 1, 2$ Higgs-flavor index)

$$V = \Phi_a^\dagger Y_b^a \Phi^b + \Phi_a^\dagger \Phi_b^\dagger Z^{ab}_{cd} \Phi^c \Phi^d .$$

Hermiticity and $SU(2)_L$ invariance

$$Y_b^a = (Y_a^b)^* , \quad Z^{ab}_{cd} = (Z^{cd}_{ab})^* , \quad Z^{ab}_{cd} = Z^{ba}_{dc} .$$

$\Rightarrow Y$ and Z have $4 + 10$ independent real d.o.f.

After using basis changes (which we don't): find 11 "physical" parameters.

Decomposition into **building blocks**

$$Y \hat{=} \mathbf{2} \otimes \mathbf{2} \hat{=} \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{3} ,$$

$$Z \hat{=} \mathbf{2} \otimes \mathbf{2} \otimes \mathbf{2} \otimes \mathbf{2} \hat{=} \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{3} \oplus \mathbf{5} .$$

Construction of the building blocks

$$Y : \quad \boxed{a} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{b} \mathbf{2} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline a \\ \hline b \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{1} \oplus \boxed{ab} \mathbf{3} ,$$

$$Z : \quad \boxed{a} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{b} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{c} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{d} \mathbf{2} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & b \\ \hline c & d \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{1}^{(1)} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & c \\ \hline b & d \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{1}^{(2)} \oplus \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline a & b & c \\ \hline d & & \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{3}^{(1)} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline a & b & d \\ \hline c & & \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{3}^{(2)} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline a & c & d \\ \hline b & & \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{3}^{(3)} \oplus \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline a & b & c & d \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{5} .$$

Construction of the building blocks

$$Y : \quad \boxed{a} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{b} \mathbf{2} = \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}} \mathbf{1} \oplus \boxed{ab} \mathbf{3} ,$$

$$Z : \quad \boxed{a} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{b} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{c} \mathbf{2} \otimes \boxed{d} \mathbf{2} = \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}} \mathbf{1}^{(1)} \oplus \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{smallmatrix}} \mathbf{1}^{(2)} \oplus \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & b & c \\ d \end{smallmatrix}} \mathbf{3}^{(1)} \oplus \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & b & d \\ c \end{smallmatrix}} \mathbf{3}^{(2)} \oplus \boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & c & d \\ b \end{smallmatrix}} \mathbf{3}^{(3)} \oplus \boxed{a b c d} \mathbf{5} .$$

$$P_{\boxed{ab}} := \begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow \text{[]} \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow \text{[]} \longrightarrow b \end{array} \equiv \frac{1}{2!} \left(\begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow b \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow b \end{array} \right) ,$$

$$P_{\boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a \\ b \end{smallmatrix}}} := \begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow \text{[]} \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow \text{[]} \longrightarrow b \end{array} \equiv \frac{1}{2!} \left(\begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow b \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow b \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{array}{c} a' \longrightarrow a \\ b' \longrightarrow b \end{array} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \varepsilon^{a'b'} \varepsilon_{ab} .$$

$$P_{\boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix}}} = \frac{4}{3} \begin{array}{c} \text{[]} \text{[]} \\ \text{[]} \text{[]} \end{array} , \quad P_{\boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{smallmatrix}}} = \frac{4}{3} \begin{array}{c} \text{[]} \text{[]} \\ \text{[]} \text{[]} \end{array} ,$$

$$P_{\boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & b & c \\ d \end{smallmatrix}}} = \frac{3}{2} \begin{array}{c} \text{[]} \text{[]} \text{[]} \\ \text{[]} \end{array} , \quad P_{\boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & c & d \\ b \end{smallmatrix}}} = \frac{3}{2} \begin{array}{c} \text{[]} \text{[]} \text{[]} \\ \text{[]} \end{array} , \quad P_{\boxed{\begin{smallmatrix} a & b & d \\ c \end{smallmatrix}}} = 2 \begin{array}{c} \text{[]} \text{[]} \text{[]} \\ \text{[]} \end{array} .$$

see e.g. [Alcock-Zelinger and Weigert '17]

Building blocks

$$Y_1 := \text{Diagram} = Y^a_a = y_{11} + y_{22} ,$$

$$Z_{1(1)} := \text{Diagram} = \frac{1}{2} \left(Z^{ab}_{ab} + Z^{ab}_{ba} \right) \propto z_{1111} + z_{1212} + z_{1221} + z_{2222} ,$$

$$Z_{1(2)} := \text{Diagram} = \varepsilon_{ab} \varepsilon^{cd} Z^{ab}_{cd} \propto z_{1212} - z_{1221} ,$$

$$Y_{3^{a'b'}} := \text{Diagram} = \frac{1}{2} \left(Y^{a'b'} + Y^{b'a'} \right) \propto \begin{pmatrix} y_{12} & \frac{1}{2} (y_{22} - y_{11}) \\ \frac{1}{2} (y_{22} - y_{11}) & -y_{12}^* \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$Z_3^{ab} := \text{Diagram} \propto \begin{pmatrix} z_{1112} + z_{1222} & \frac{1}{2} (z_{2222} - z_{1111}) \\ \frac{1}{2} (z_{2222} - z_{1111}) & -(z_{1112} + z_{1222})^* \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$Z_5^{abcd} := \text{Diagram} \propto \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 & \zeta_2 \\ \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \\ \zeta_3 & -\zeta_2^* \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \\ \zeta_3 & -\zeta_2^* \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_3 & -\zeta_2^* \\ -\zeta_2^* & \zeta_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} .$$

$$\zeta_1 := z_{1122} ,$$

$$\zeta_2 := \frac{1}{2} (z_{1222} - z_{1112}) ,$$

$$\zeta_3 := \frac{1}{6} (z_{1111} - 2z_{1212} - 2z_{1221} + z_{2222}) .$$

CP trafo of the building blocks

$$\begin{aligned} Y_1 &\mapsto Y_1, & Z_{1(1)} &\mapsto Z_{1(1)}, & Z_{1(2)} &\mapsto Z_{1(2)}, \\ Y_3^{ab} &\mapsto -(Y_3)_{ab}, & Z_3^{ab} &\mapsto -(Z_3)_{ab}, \\ Z_5^{abcd} &\mapsto (Z_5)_{abcd}. \end{aligned}$$

For basis invariants (\rightarrow all indices contracted):

A basis invariant is CP $\begin{cases} \text{even} \\ \text{odd} \end{cases}$ *iff* it contains an $\begin{cases} \text{even} \\ \text{odd} \end{cases}$ number of triplet building blocks (Y_3, Z_3).

Higher-order invariants

Building blocks as **input** for the ring:

$$q \hat{=} Z_5, \quad y \hat{=} Y_3, \quad \text{and} \quad t \hat{=} Z_3.$$

From input, compute Hilbert series (HS) and Plethystic logarithm (PL):

$$\mathfrak{H}(q, y, t), \quad \text{PL}[\mathfrak{H}(q, y, t)] := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(k) \ln \mathfrak{H}(q^k, y^k, t^k)}{k}.$$

see e.g. [Benvenuti, Feng, Hanany, He '06]

$$\mathfrak{h}(z) \equiv \mathfrak{H}(z, z, z) = \frac{1 + z^3 + 4z^4 + 2z^5 + 4z^6 + z^7 + z^{10}}{(1 - z^2)^4 (1 - z^3)^3 (1 - z^4)},$$

also found by [Bednyakov '18]

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{PL}[\mathfrak{H}(q, y, t)] &= t^2 + y^2 + ty + q^2 + q^3 + qt^2 + qy^2 + qty \\ &\quad + qt^2y + qty^2 + q^2t^2 + q^2y^2 + q^2ty + q^2t^2y + q^2ty^2 \\ &\quad + q^3t^3 + q^3y^3 + q^3t^2y + q^3ty^2 - q^2t^2y^2 - \mathcal{O}([tyq]^7). \end{aligned}$$

Higher-order invariants

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also found by [Bednyakov '18]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PL}[\mathfrak{H}(q, y, t)] = & t^2 + y^2 + ty + q^2 + q^3 + qt^2 + qy^2 + \textcircled{qty} \\ & + qt^2y + qty^2 + q^2t^2 + q^2y^2 + q^2ty + q^2t^2y + q^2ty^2 \\ & + q^3t^3 + q^3y^3 + q^3t^2y + q^3ty^2 - \textcircled{q^2t^2y^2} - \mathcal{O}([tyq]^7). \end{aligned}$$

For example, the terms $+1 qyt \Rightarrow (Z_5 \otimes Y_3 \otimes Z_3) \supset (1 \times) \mathbf{1}_0$
 $-1 q^2y^2t^2 \Rightarrow 1 \text{ relation of } \mathcal{O}(q^2y^2t^2).$

Explicit construction of primary invariants

$$Z_5 \equiv \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad Y_3 \equiv \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad Z_3 \equiv \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{a,b,c} \hat{=} \text{Invariant with powers } q^a y^b t^c, \text{ that is } Z_5^{\otimes a} \otimes Y_3^{\otimes b} \otimes Z_3^{\otimes c}.$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{0,2,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{0,0,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{3,0,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{1,0,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{2,1,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Needed projection operators are simple! (always Sym – ASym – Sym)

$$P \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline n+1 & n+2 \\ \hline \end{array} \dots \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n \\ \hline 2n \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} a'_1 \quad a'_2 \quad \dots \quad a'_n \quad a'_{n+1} \quad \dots \quad a'_{2n} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow \\ \text{---} \end{array} \\ \text{---} \\ \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \dots \quad \downarrow \\ a_1 \quad \dots \quad a_n \quad a_{n+1} \quad \dots \quad a_{2n} \end{array} \end{array}.$$

Together with the 3 linear invariants, these are 11 algebraically independent invariants.

Completing the generating set of invariants

Find their structure from the graded plethystic logarithm. Then simply construct

$$\mathcal{I}_{1,1,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{2,2,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{2,0,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{1,1,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{2,2,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{2,1,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \color{red}\blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{3,0,3} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{3,2,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array},$$

$$\mathcal{J}_{3,1,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Together with 3 linear + 8 invs. of the previous slide, these are *all* invariants of the generating set.

Odd total number of Y_3 and $Z_3 \Rightarrow$ CP-odd, denoted by \mathcal{J} instead of \mathcal{I} .

In total 8 CP-odd invariants.

Curious: Note the $Y_3 \leftrightarrow Z_3$ symmetry!

Systematic construction of syzygies

Leading negative terms in PL correspond to syzygies!

For example: $-q^2 t^2 y^2$

Matching power products of invariants of this structure:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{I}_{1,1,1}^2, \quad \mathcal{I}_{2,1,1} \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{2,2,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,0,2}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{2,0,2} \mathcal{I}_{0,2,0}, \\ & \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} \mathcal{I}_{1,0,2}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,2,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,0,2}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1}^2. \end{aligned}$$

A simple linear ansatz then reveals the first syzygy:

$$\begin{aligned} 3\mathcal{I}_{1,1,1}^2 &= 2\mathcal{I}_{2,1,1} \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1} - \mathcal{I}_{2,2,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,0,2} - \mathcal{I}_{2,0,2} \mathcal{I}_{0,2,0} \\ &\quad + 3\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} \mathcal{I}_{1,0,2} + \mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,2,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,0,2} - \mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Necessary and sufficient conditions for CPC

Gunion and Haber: vanishing of **four** specific invariants is necessary and sufficient for explicit CPC.

[Gunion, Haber '05]

$$\begin{aligned} I_{2Y2Z} &\sim \mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} , & I_{Y3Z} &\sim \mathcal{J}_{1,1,2} , \\ I_{3Y3Z} &\sim \mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} , & I_{6Z} &\sim \mathcal{J}_{3,0,3} . \end{aligned}$$

8 CP-odd invariants? \Rightarrow 4 relations? Yes! (...actually, there are more)

$$3 \mathcal{J}_{2,2,1} \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} - \mathcal{J}_{3,2,1} \mathcal{I}_{0,2,0} + 3 \mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1} + \mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} \mathcal{I}_{2,2,0} = 0 , \quad \text{and} \quad y \leftrightarrow t .$$

$$3 \mathcal{J}_{2,2,1}^2 + 3 \mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} \mathcal{J}_{1,1,2} - \mathcal{J}_{3,2,1} \mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} - \mathcal{J}_{1,2,1}^2 \mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} = 0 , \quad \text{and} \quad y \leftrightarrow t .$$

From these equations it is trivial to show:

$$\mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} = \mathcal{J}_{1,1,2} = \mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} = \mathcal{J}_{3,0,3} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{J}_{3,2,1} = \mathcal{J}_{3,1,2} = \mathcal{J}_{2,2,1} = \mathcal{J}_{2,1,2} = 0 .$$

□

Summary

- Group theory + invariant theory: a new systematic way to construct basis invariants.
 - Used(invariant theory): Hilbert series + Plethystic logarithm
⇒ number and structure of invariants + relations (syzygies).
 - Used(group theory): Young tableaux + birdtracks
⇒ building blocks + higher-order invariants.
 - Constructed full ring of 22 CP-even($3 + 8 + 3$) and CP-odd(8) basis invariants of 2HDM.
 - Explicitly constructed syzygies.
- ⇒ Very simple proof of sufficient conditions for CPC.

Advantages:

- Shorter words for primary invariants.
- No choice of basis necessary whatsoever.
- CP trafo of invariants are clear.
- Direct access to the syzygies.

Outlook

- 3HDM, . . . , NHDM?
- Take into account Higgs VEVs.
- In principle, algorithm generalizes to all simple groups.
- Analysis of RGE running simplified.

[Bednyakov '18][Bijnens, Oredsson, Rathsmann '18]

- Effect of global symmetries?
- Formulate theories in terms of invariants?

[Ogreid '18]



Thank You!

Backup slides

Explicit form of building blocks

Components of Y and Z : $[Y]^a_b = y_{ab}$ and $[Z]^{ab}_{cd} = z_{abcd}$, dropping irrelevant global prefactors

$$Y_1 = y_{11} + y_{22} ,$$

$$Z_{1(1)} = z_{1111} + z_{1212} + z_{1221} + z_{2222} ,$$

$$Z_{1(2)} = z_{1212} - z_{1221} ,$$

$$Y_3^{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} y_{12} & \frac{1}{2}(y_{22} - y_{11}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(y_{22} - y_{11}) & -y_{12}^* \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$Z_3^{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} z_{1112} + z_{1222} & \frac{1}{2}(z_{2222} - z_{1111}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(z_{2222} - z_{1111}) & -(z_{1112} + z_{1222})^* \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$Z_5^{abcd} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_1 & \zeta_2 \\ \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \\ \zeta_3 & -\zeta_2^* \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_2 & \zeta_3 \\ \zeta_3 & -\zeta_2^* \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_3 & -\zeta_2^* \\ -\zeta_2^* & \zeta_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} .$$

with

$$\zeta_1 := z_{1122} , \quad \zeta_2 := \frac{1}{2}(z_{1222} - z_{1112}) , \quad \zeta_3 := \frac{1}{6}(z_{1111} - 2z_{1212} - 2z_{1221} + z_{2222}) .$$

Here, $\{y_{11}, y_{22}, z_{1111}, z_{1212}, z_{1221}, z_{2222}\} \in \mathbb{R}$, $\{y_{12}, z_{1122}, z_{1222}, z_{1112}\} \in \mathbb{C}$.

Building blocks in conventional notation

$$Y_1 = m_{11}^2 + m_{22}^2 ,$$

$$Z_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \lambda_4) ,$$

$$Z_{1(2)} = \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_3 - \lambda_4) ,$$

$$Y_3^{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} -m_{12}^2 & \frac{1}{2} (m_{22}^2 - m_{11}^2) \\ \frac{1}{2} (m_{22}^2 - m_{11}^2) & (m_{12}^2)^* \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$Z_3^{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_6 + \lambda_7 & \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) & -(\lambda_6 + \lambda_7)^* \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$$Z_5^{abcd} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 & \xi_2 \\ \xi_2 & \xi_3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \xi_2 & \xi_3 \\ \xi_3 & -\xi_2^* \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} \xi_2 & \xi_3 \\ \xi_3 & -\xi_2^* \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \xi_3 & -\xi_2^* \\ -\xi_2^* & \xi_1^* \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} ,$$

with

$$\xi_1 := \frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 , \quad \xi_2 := \frac{1}{4} (\lambda_7 - \lambda_6) , \quad \xi_3 := \frac{1}{12} (\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_3 - 2\lambda_4 + \lambda_2) .$$

As usual $\{m_{12}^2, \lambda_5, \lambda_6, \lambda_7\} \in \mathbb{C}$ while all others are real.

Hilbert Series

With character polynomials $\chi_{\mathbf{r}}(z)$ for $SU(2)$ irreps \mathbf{r}

$$\chi_{\mathbf{3}}(z) = z^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{z^2}, \quad \chi_{\mathbf{5}}(z) = z^4 + z^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^4},$$

and plethystic exponential (PE)

$$\text{PE}[z, x, \mathbf{r}] := \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k \chi_{\mathbf{r}}(z^k)}{k}\right).$$

the multi-graded Hilbert series is computed as

$$\mathfrak{H}(q, y, t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z} (1 - z^2) \text{PE}[z, q, \mathbf{5}] \text{PE}[z, y, \mathbf{3}] \text{PE}[z, t, \mathbf{3}].$$

Integration via residue theorem $\Rightarrow \mathfrak{H}(q, y, t) = \frac{N(q, y, t)}{D(q, y, t)}$, with

$$\begin{aligned} N(q, y, t) = & 1 + qty + q^2ty + qt^2y + qty^2 + q^2t^2y + q^2ty^2 \\ & + q^3t^3 + q^3t^2y + q^3ty^2 + q^3y^3 \\ & - q^3t^4y - q^3t^3y^2 - q^3t^2y^3 - q^3ty^4 - q^4t^3y^2 - q^4t^2y^3 \\ & - q^5t^3y^2 - q^5t^2y^3 - q^4t^3y^3 - q^5t^3y^3 - q^6t^4y^4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D(q, y, t) = & (1 - t^2) (1 - y^2) (1 - ty) (1 - q^2) (1 - q^3) (1 - qt^2) (1 - qy^2) \\ & (1 - q^2t^2) (1 - q^2y^2). \end{aligned}$$

Plethystic Logarithm

$$\text{PL} [\mathfrak{H} (q, y, t)] := \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu(k) \ln \mathfrak{H} (q^k, y^k, t^k)}{k},$$

where $\mu(k)$ is the Möbius function.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PL} [\mathfrak{H} (q, y, t)] = & t^2 + ty + y^2 + q^2 + qt^2 + qty + qy^2 + q^3 + qt^2y + q^2t^2 + qty^2 + q^2ty \\ & + q^2y^2 + q^2t^2y + q^2ty^2 + q^3t^3 + q^3t^2y + q^3ty^2 + q^3y^3 - q^2t^2y^2 \\ & - q^2t^3y^2 - q^2t^2y^3 - q^3t^2y^2 - q^2t^4y^2 - q^3t^4y - q^2t^3y^3 - 3q^3t^3y^2 \\ & - q^2t^2y^4 - 3q^3t^2y^3 - q^4t^2y^2 - q^3ty^4 - \mathcal{O} \left([tyq]^9 \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathfrak{h}(z) \equiv \mathfrak{H}(z, z, z) = \frac{1 + z^3 + 4z^4 + 2z^5 + 4z^6 + z^7 + z^{10}}{(1 - z^2)^4 (1 - z^3)^3 (1 - z^4)}.$$

$$\text{PL} [\mathfrak{h}(z)] = 4z^2 + 4z^3 + 5z^4 + 2z^5 + 3z^6 - 3z^7 - \mathcal{O}(z^8).$$

Jacobi criterion

Easy way to check algebraic independence of a set of polynomials (here, invariants) \mathcal{I}_i , depending on a number of variables x_j (here, the components y_{ab} and z_{abcd} of Y and Z). The number of algebraically independent invariants is the rank of the Jacobian matrix:

$$\text{number of algebraically independent invariants} = \text{rank} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_i}{\partial x_j} \right].$$

Besides symbolic evaluation one can also use this criterion with all variables put to random numbers for a fast machine evaluation.

Relation to invariants of Gunion and Haber

Original set of necessary and sufficient CP-odd invariants of Gunion and Haber

[Gunion, Haber '05]

$$I_{Y^3Z} = \text{Im} \left[Z^{ai}_{ic} Z^{ej}_{jb} Z^{bc}_{ed} Y^d_a \right] = -2i \mathcal{J}_{1,1,2} ,$$

$$I_{2Y^2Z} = \text{Im} \left[Y^a_b Y^c_d Z^{bd}_{af} Z^{fi}_{ic} \right] = -2i \mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} ,$$

$$I_{6Z} = \text{Im} \left[Z^{ac}_{bd} Z^{bl}_{\ell f} Z^{dp}_{ph} Z^{fj}_{ak} Z^{km}_{jn} Z^{nh}_{mc} \right] = -2i \mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} ,$$

$$I_{3Y^3Z} = \text{Im} \left[Z^{ab}_{cd} Z^{cd}_{eg} Z^{ef}_{hq} Y^g_a Y^h_b Y^q_f \right] = 2i \mathcal{J}_{3,3,0} + 2i \mathcal{J}_{1,2,1} \mathcal{I}_{0,1,1} + i Y_{\mathbf{1}}^2 \mathcal{J}_{1,1,2} .$$

Invariants, explicitly

$$\mathcal{I}_{0,2,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \color{green}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare \\ \hline \color{green}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} = (y^2 + y_i^2 + y_r^2),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{0,1,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \color{green}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} = (ty + t_i y_i + t_r y_r),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{0,0,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} = (t^2 + t_i^2 + t_r^2),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{2,0,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = (3q_3^2 + q_{i1}^2 + 4q_{i2}^2 + q_{r1}^2 + 4q_{r2}^2),$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} = [q_3 (2t^2 - t_i^2 - t_r^2) + 4t (q_{i2} t_i + q_{r2} t_r) + 2q_{i1} t_i t_r + q_{r1} (t_r^2 - t_i^2)],$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{1,0,2} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \color{green}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} = [q_3 (2y^2 - y_i^2 - y_r^2) + 4y (q_{i2} y_i + q_{r2} y_r) + 2q_{i1} y_i y_r + q_{r1} (y_r^2 - y_i^2)],$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{3,0,0} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = (-q_3 (q_{i1}^2 - 2q_{i2}^2 + q_{r1}^2 - 2q_{r2}^2) + q_3^3 - 2q_{i2}^2 q_{r1} + 4q_{i1} q_{i2} q_{r2} + 2q_{r1} q_{r2}^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{2,1,1} := \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{red}\blacksquare & \color{green}\blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array} &= \{6q_3 [-q_{i2}(t y_i + t_i y) + q_{i1}(t_i y_r + t_r y_i) + q_{r1}(t_r y_r - t_i y_i)] \\ &\quad - 6q_{r2} [q_3(t y_r + t_r y) + q_{i1}(t y_i + t_i y) + 2q_{i2}(t_i y_r + t_r y_i) + q_{r1}(t y_r + t_r y)] \\ &\quad + 3q_3^2(-2ty + t_i y_i + t_r y_r) + 6q_{i2} q_{r1}(t y_i + t_i y) \\ &\quad + q_{i1}^2(2ty - t_i y_i - t_r y_r) - 4q_{i2}^2(ty + t_i y_i - 2t_r y_r) - 6q_{i1} q_{i2}(t y_r + t_r y) \\ &\quad + q_{r1}^2(2ty - t_i y_i - t_r y_r) - 4q_{r2}^2(ty - 2t_i y_i + t_r y_r)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Invariants, explicitly

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \color{red}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} = [q_3 (2ty - t_i y_i - t_r y_r) + 2q_{i2} (t y_i + t_i y) \\ + q_{i1} (t_i y_r + t_r y_i) + 2q_{r2} (t y_r + t_r y) + q_{r1} (t_r y_r - t_i y_i)],$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = (-q_3 (q_{i1}^2 - 2q_{i2}^2 + q_{r1}^2 - 2q_{r2}^2) + q_3^3 - 2q_{i2}^2 q_{r1} + 4q_{i1} q_{i2} q_{r2} + 2q_{r1} q_{r2}^2) y,$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{green}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} = i [3q_3 y (t_r y_i - t_i y_r) \\ + 2q_{i2} (t y y_r - t_i y_i y_r - t_r y^2 + t_r y_i^2) + q_{i1} (t (y_r^2 - y_i^2) + t_i y y_i - t_r y y_r) \\ + q_{r1} (-2t y_i y_r + t_i y y_r + t_r y y_i) \\ + 2q_{r2} (-t y y_i + t_i (y - y_r)(y + y_r) + t_r y_i y_r)],$$

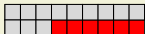
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \color{red}{\square} \\ \hline \color{red}{\square} & \color{red}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} & \color{green}{\square} \\ \hline \end{array} = -i [3q_3 t (t_r y_i - t_i y_r) \\ + 2q_{i2} (t^2 y_r - t t_r y + t_i (t_r y_i - t_i y_r)) + q_{i1} (-t t_i y_i + t_r (t y_r - t_r y) + t_i^2 y) \\ + 2q_{r2} (t^2 (-y_i) + t t_i y + t_r (t_r y_i - t_i y_r)) \\ + q_{r1} (-t t_i y_r - t t_r y_i + 2t_i t_r y)],$$

Invariants, explicitly

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \left\{ 6q_{r1} \left(q_3 \left(y_r^2 - y_i^2 \right) + 2q_{i2} y y_i \right) - 12q_{r2} \left(q_3 y y_r + q_{i1} y y_i + 2q_{i2} y_i y_r + q_{r1} y y_r \right) \right. \\ \left. + 12q_3 y_i \left(q_{i1} y_r - q_{i2} y \right) + 3q_3^2 \left(-2y^2 + y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) + q_{i1}^2 \left(2y^2 - y_i^2 - y_r^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. - 4q_{i2}^2 \left(y^2 + y_i^2 - 2y_r^2 \right) - 12q_{i1} q_{i2} y y_r + q_{r1}^2 \left(2y^2 - y_i^2 - y_r^2 \right) - 4q_{r2}^2 \left(y^2 - 2y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = \left(6q_{r1} \left(q_3 \left(t_r^2 - t_i^2 \right) + 2q_{i2} t t_i \right) - 12q_{r2} \left(q_3 t t_r + q_{i1} t t_i + 2q_{i2} t_i t_r + q_{r1} t t_r \right) \right. \\ \left. + 12q_3 t_i \left(q_{i1} t_r - q_{i2} t \right) + 3q_3^2 \left(-2t^2 + t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) + q_{i1}^2 \left(2t^2 - t_i^2 - t_r^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. - 4q_{i2}^2 \left(t^2 + t_i^2 - 2t_r^2 \right) - 12q_{i1} q_{i2} t t_r + q_{r1}^2 \left(2t^2 - t_i^2 - t_r^2 \right) - 4q_{r2}^2 \left(t^2 - 2t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) \right)$$

Invariants, explicitly



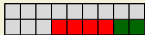
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= i \left(6q_3 \left(q_{r2} \left(q_{i1} t_r \left(2t^2 + t_i^2 - t_r^2 \right) - 2q_{i2} t (t_i - t_r) (t_i + t_r) - 2q_{r1} t_i (t - t_r) (t + t_r) \right) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + q_{i2} \left(2t_r \left(q_{i2} t t_i + q_{r1} \left(t_i^2 - t^2 \right) \right) + q_{i1} t_i \left(-2t^2 + t_i^2 - t_r^2 \right) \right) - 2q_{r2}^2 t t_i t_r \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 9q_3^2 t \left(q_{i1} (t_i - t_r) (t_i + t_r) + 2q_{r1} t_i t_r \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2q_{i1}^2 \left(q_{i2} t_r \left(-2t^2 - t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) + q_{r2} t_i \left(2t^2 - t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) + q_{r1} t t_i t_r \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + q_{i1} \left(-2q_{i2} q_{r1} t_i \left(t_i^2 - 3t_r^2 \right) + 4q_{i2}^2 t \left(t^2 - t_i^2 - 2t_r^2 \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 4q_{r2}^2 t \left(-t^2 + 2t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) + q_{r1}^2 t \left(t_r^2 - t_i^2 \right) - 2q_{r1} q_{r2} t_r \left(t_r^2 - 3t_i^2 \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \left. + 4q_{r2}^2 t_r \left(q_{r1} t t_i - 2q_{i2} \left(t^2 + 2t_i^2 - t_r^2 \right) \right) \right) \\
 &\quad + 4q_{r2} \left(q_{i2} q_{r1} t \left(2t^2 - 3 \left(t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) \right) + 2q_{i2}^2 t_i \left(t^2 - t_i^2 + 2t_r^2 \right) + q_{r1}^2 t_i \left(t_r^2 - t_i^2 \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \left. - 2t_r \left(2q_{i2}^2 - q_{r1}^2 \right) \left(2q_{i2} (t - t_i) (t + t_i) - q_{r1} t t_i \right) + q_{i1}^3 t \left(t_r^2 - t_i^2 \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \left. + 8q_{r2}^3 t_i (t - t_r) (t + t_r) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Invariants, explicitly



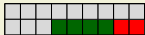
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= i \left(6q_3 \left(q_{r2} \left(q_{i1} y_r \left(2y^2 + y_i^2 - y_r^2 \right) - 2q_{i2} y (y_i - y_r)(y_i + y_r) - 2q_{r1} y_i (y - y_r)(y + y_r) \right) \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. + q_{i2} \left(2y_r \left(q_{i2} y y_i + q_{r1} \left(y_i^2 - y^2 \right) \right) + q_{i1} y_i \left(-2y^2 + y_i^2 - y_r^2 \right) \right) - 2q_{r2}^2 y y_i y_r \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + 9q_3^2 y \left(q_{i1} (y_i - y_r)(y_i + y_r) + 2q_{r1} y_i y_r \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2q_{i1}^2 \left(q_{i2} y_r \left(-2y^2 - y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) + q_{r2} y_i \left(2y^2 - y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) + q_{r1} y y_i y_r \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + q_{i1} \left(-2q_{i2} q_{r1} y_i \left(y_i^2 - 3y_r^2 \right) + 4q_{i2}^2 y \left(y^2 - y_i^2 - 2y_r^2 \right) + 4q_{r2}^2 y \left(-y^2 + 2y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + q_{r1}^2 y \left(y_r^2 - y_i^2 \right) - 2q_{r1} q_{r2} y_r \left(y_r^2 - 3y_i^2 \right) \right) + 4q_{r2}^2 y_r \left(q_{r1} y y_i - 2q_{i2} \left(y^2 + 2y_i^2 - y_r^2 \right) \right) \\
 &\quad \left. + 4q_{r2} \left(q_{i2} q_{r1} y \left(2y^2 - 3 \left(y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) \right) + 2q_{i2}^2 y_i \left(y^2 - y_i^2 + 2y_r^2 \right) + q_{r1}^2 y_i \left(y_r^2 - y^2 \right) \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2y_r \left(2q_{i2}^2 - q_{r1}^2 \right) \left(2q_{i2} (y - y_i)(y + y_i) - q_{r1} y y_i \right) + q_{i1}^3 y \left(y_r^2 - y_i^2 \right) + 8q_{r2}^3 y_i (y - y_r)(y + y_r) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Invariants, explicitly



$$\begin{aligned}
 = & i \left((-yt_i^2 - 2ty_it_i + t_r(t_ry + 2ty_r)) q_{i1}^3 + 2 \left((2y_rt^2 + 4t_ryt + 2t_it_ry_i + t_i^2y_r - 3t_r^2y_r) q_{i2} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - q_{r1}(t_it_ry + tt_ry_i + tt_iy_r) - q_{r2} \left(2y_it^2 + 4t_ityt - 3t_i^2y_i + t_r^2y_i + 2t_it_ry_r \right) \right) q_{i1}^2 \right. \\
 & + \left(4 \left(3yt^2 - 2(t_iy_i + 2t_ry_r)t - y \left(t_i^2 + 2t_r^2 \right) \right) q_{i2}^2 + 6 \left(-y_it_i^2 + 2t_ry_r t_i + t_r^2y_i \right) q_{r1} q_{i2} \right. \\
 & \left. + \left(-yt_i^2 - 2ty_it_i + t_r^2y + 2tt_ry_r \right) q_{r1}^2 + 4 \left(-3yt^2 + 4t_ityt + 2t_ry_r t + 2t_i^2y + t_r^2y \right) q_{r2}^2 \right. \\
 & \left. + 6 \left(y_rt_i^2 + 2t_ry_it_i - t_r^2y_r \right) q_{r1} q_{r2} \right) q_{i1} \\
 & + 9 \left(\left(yt_i^2 + 2ty_it_i - t_r(t_ry + 2ty_r) \right) q_{i1} + 2(t_it_ry + tt_ry_i + tt_iy_r) q_{r1} \right) q_{i2}^2 \\
 & + 4 \left((t_it_ry + tt_ry_i + tt_iy_r) q_{r1} + 2 \left(y_it^2 + 2t_ityt - 3t_i^2y_i + 2t_r^2y_i + 4t_it_ry_r \right) q_{r2} \right) q_{i2}^2 \\
 & - 2 \left(q_{r1}^2 - 2q_{r2}^2 \right) \left((t_it_ry + tt_ry_i + tt_iy_r) q_{r1} + 2 \left(y_it^2 + 2t_ityt - t_r(t_ry_i + 2t_iy_r) \right) q_{r2} \right) \\
 & - 6q_{i3} \left(2 \left((t_it_ry + tt_ry_i + tt_iy_r) q_{r2}^2 + \left(\left(yt_i^2 + 2ty_it_i - t_r(t_ry + 2ty_r) \right) q_{i2} + \left(y_it^2 + 2t_ityt - t_r(t_ry_i + 2t_iy_r) \right) q_{r2} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \left(q_{i2} \left(2y_it^2 + 4t_ityt - 3t_i^2y_i + t_r^2y_i + 2t_it_ry_r \right) - q_{r2} \left(2y_rt^2 + 4t_ryt + 2t_it_ry_i + t_i^2y_r - 3t_r^2y_r \right) \right) q_{i1} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. - 8q_{i2}^3 \left(y_rt^2 + 2t_ryt - t_i(2t_ry_i + t_iy_r) \right) \right) \\
 & + 4 \left(\left(y_rt^2 + 2t_ryt - t_i(2t_ry_i + t_iy_r) \right) q_{r1}^2 + 3 \left(2yt^2 - 2(t_iy_i + t_ry_r)t - y \left(t_i^2 + t_r^2 \right) \right) q_{r2} q_{r1} \right. \\
 & \left. - 2q_{r2}^2 \left(y_rt^2 + 2t_ryt + 4t_it_ry_i + 2t_i^2y_r - 3t_r^2y_r \right) \right) q_{i2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Invariants, explicitly



$$\begin{aligned}
 = & i \left((ty_r^2 + 2t_r y y_r - y_i(2t_i y + ty_i)) q_{i1}^3 + 2 \left((2t_r y^2 + 4t y_r y + t_r y_i^2 - 3t_r y_r^2 + 2t_i y_i y_r) q_{i2} \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - q_{r1}(t_r y y_i + t y_r y_i + t_i y y_r) - q_{r2} \left(2t_i y^2 + 4t y_i y - 3t_i y_i^2 + t_i y_r^2 + 2t_r y_i y_r \right) \right) q_{i1}^2 \right. \\
 & + \left(4 \left(t \left(3y^2 - y_i^2 - 2y_r^2 \right) - 2y(t_i y_i + 2t_r y_r) \right) q_{i2}^2 + 6 \left(t_i \left(y_r^2 - y_i^2 \right) + 2t_r y_i y_r \right) q_{r1} q_{i2} \right. \\
 & + \left(t y_r^2 + 2t_r y y_r - y_i(2t_i y + ty_i) \right) q_{r1}^2 + 4 \left(2y(2t_i y_i + t_r y_r) + t \left(-3y^2 + 2y_i^2 + y_r^2 \right) \right) q_{r2}^2 \\
 & + 6(2t_i y_i y_r + t_r(y_i - y_r)(y_i + y_r)) q_{r1} q_{r2} \left. \right) q_{i1} + 8(t_i(y - y_r)(y + y_r) + 2y_i(ty - t_r y_r)) q_{r2}^3 \\
 & + 9 \left((2t_i y y_i - 2t_r y y_r + t(y_i - y_r)(y_i + y_r)) q_{i1} + 2(t_r y y_i + t y_r y_i + t_i y y_r) q_{r1} \right) q_{r2}^2 \\
 & - 2 \left(2q_{i2}^2 - q_{r1}^2 \right) \left(2q_{i2} \left(t_r y^2 + 2t y_r y - t_r y_i^2 - 2t_i y_i y_r \right) - q_{r1} (t_r y y_i + t y_r y_i + t_i y y_r) \right) \\
 & - 4q_{r2}^2 \left(2q_{i2} \left(t_r y^2 + 2t y_r y + 2t_r y_i^2 - 3t_r y_r^2 + 4t_i y_i y_r \right) - q_{r1} (t_r y y_i + t y_r y_i + t_i y y_r) \right) \\
 & + 6 \left(-2(t_r y y_i + t y_r y_i + t_i y y_r) q_{r2}^2 \right. \\
 & + \left((2t_r y^2 + 4t y_r y + t_r y_i^2 - 3t_r y_r^2 + 2t_i y_i y_r) q_{i1} + 2 \left(t y_r^2 + 2t_r y y_r - y_i(2t_i y + ty_i) \right) q_{i2} + 2 \left(t_i y_r^2 + 2t_r y_i y_r - \right. \right. \\
 & + \left. \left. - \left(2t_i y^2 + 4t y_i y - 3t_i y_i^2 + t_i y_r^2 + 2t_r y_i y_r \right) q_{i1} + 2(t_r y y_i + t y_r y_i + t_i y y_r) q_{i2} + 2 \left(-t_r y^2 - 2t y_r y + t_r y_i^2 + 2t_i y_i y_r \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + 4 \left(2 \left(2y_i(ty + 2t_r y_r) + t_i \left(y^2 - 3y_i^2 + 2y_r^2 \right) \right) q_{i2}^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + 3 \left(t \left(2y^2 - y_i^2 - y_r^2 \right) - 2y(t_i y_i + t_r y_r) \right) q_{r1} q_{i2} + \left(t_i y_r^2 + 2t_r y_i y_r - y(t_i y + 2ty_i) \right) q_{r1}^2 \right) q_{r2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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