

Top-driven electroweak baryogenesis

Kaori Fuyuto

University of Massachusetts, Amherst



K. Fuyuto, WS. Hou, and E. Senaha, PLB 776 (2018) 402

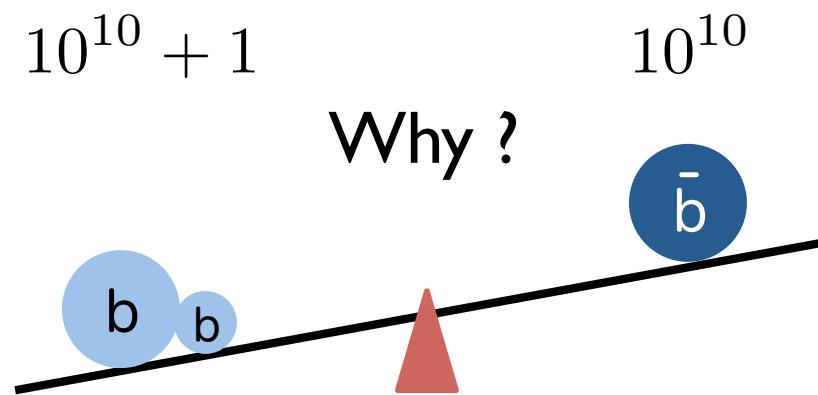
February 20, 2019
HPNP 2019 at Osaka U

Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

Our Universe is baryon-asymmetric.

$$Y_B \equiv \frac{n_B}{s} = (8.59 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-11}$$

P. A. R. Ade et al. [Planck Collaboration], arXiv:1303.5076



Baryon Asymmetry of the Universe

Our Universe is baryon-asymmetric.

$$Y_B \equiv \frac{n_B}{s} = (8.59 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-11}$$

P. A. R. Ade et al. [Planck Collaboration], arXiv:1303.5076

Electroweak Baryogenesis

Kuzmin, Rubakov, Shaposhnikov, PLB155, 36 (1985)

Baryon asymmetry is created during electroweak phase transition.

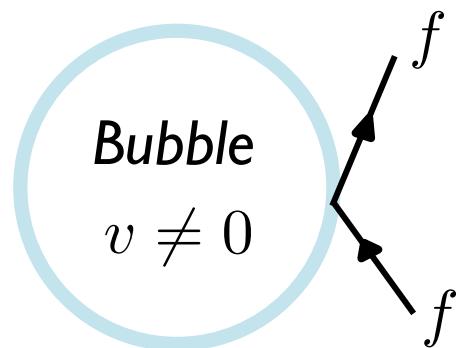
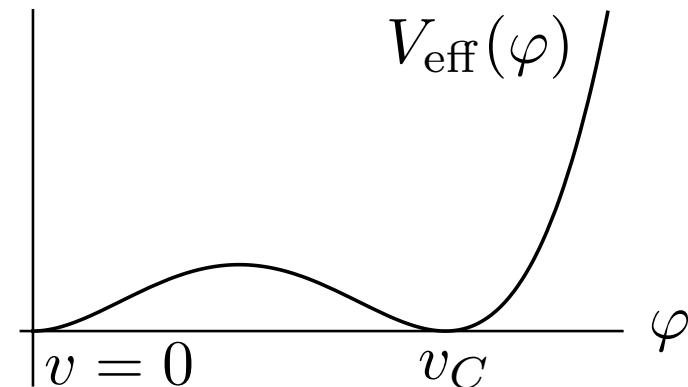
- ★ Energy scale is $O(100)$ GeV, so high testability.

New Physics

The SM EWBG fails... so a successful scenario needs

✓ New Scalar for the 1st order PT

✓ New CP violation



New Physics



General Two Higgs Doublet Model

- ✓ New Scalar for the 1st order PT

Two Higgs doublet : $\Phi_{1,2}$

* Two doublets couple to fermions.

- ✓ New CP violation

Complex Yukawa couplings

← Today's talk!

Possibility of CPV Top Yukawa couplings

General Two Higgs Doublet Model

Yukawa interactions : i, j : Flavor indices

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{q}_{iL} \left(Y_{1ij} \tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_{2ij} \tilde{\Phi}_2 \right) u_{jR} + \text{h.c.}$$

Y_1, Y_2 : Complex numbers

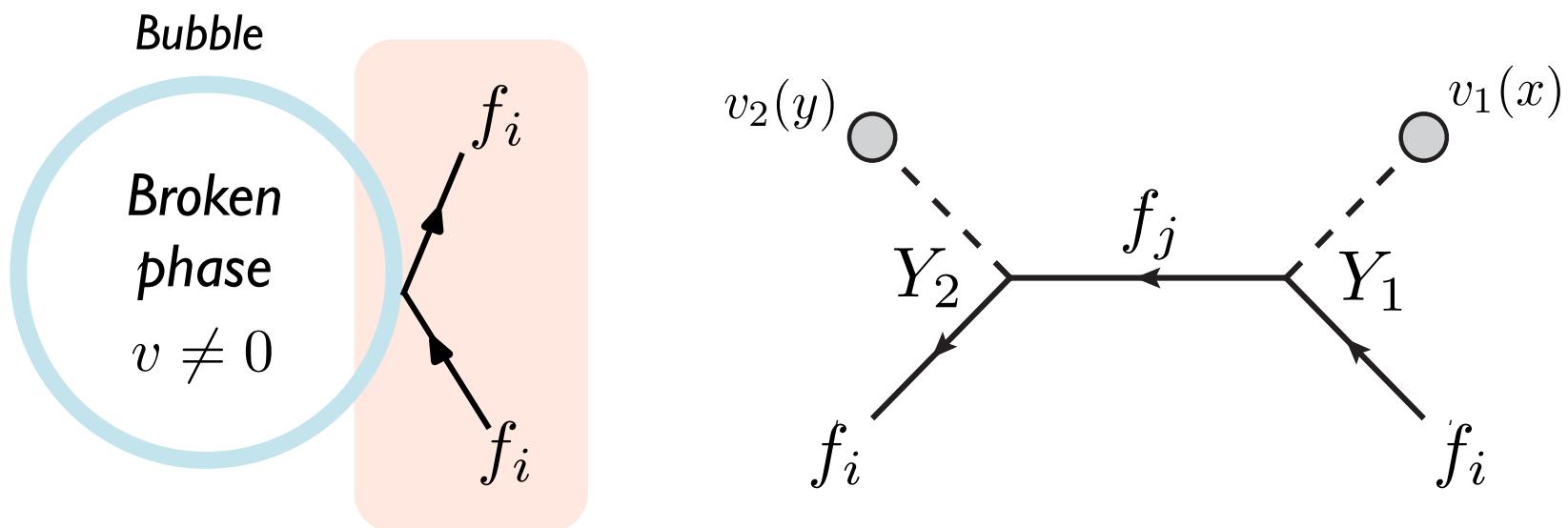
$$\Phi_{i=1,2} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_i^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v_i + h_i + ia_i) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_1 = v \cos \beta \quad v_2 = v \sin \beta$$

General Two Higgs Doublet Model

CP-violating interaction with expanding bubble:

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{q}_{iL} \left(Y_{1ij} v_1 + Y_{2ij} v_2 \right) u_{jR} + \text{h.c.}$$



✓ We focus on top quark contribution.

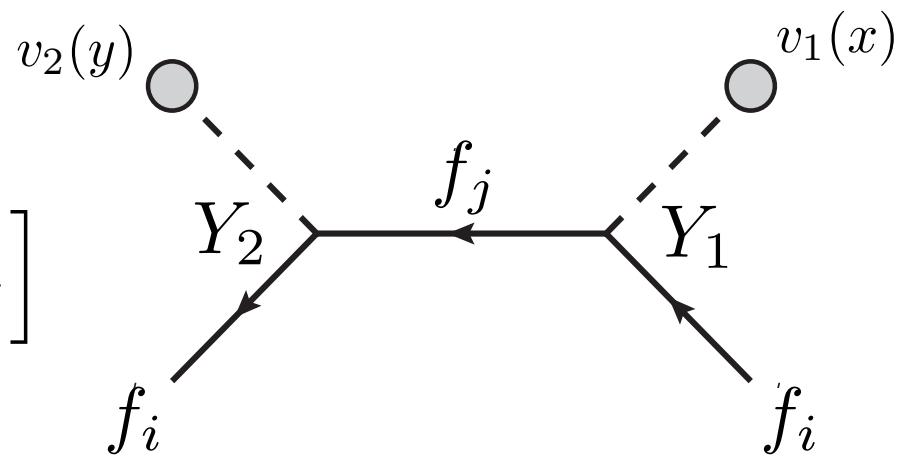
General Two Higgs Doublet Model

CP-violating interaction with expanding bubble:

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{q}_{iL} \left(Y_{1ij} v_1 + Y_{2ij} v_2 \right) u_{jR} + \text{h.c.}$$

Proportional to CP violation!

$$n_B \propto \text{Im} \left[(Y_1)_{ij} (Y_2)_{ij}^* \right]$$



★ $\text{Im} [Y_1 Y_2^*]$ leads to the nonzero baryon number.

General Two Higgs Doublet Model

After diagonalizing mass matrices

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{u}_{iL} \left[\frac{y_i}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{ij} s_{\beta-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rho_{ij} c_{\beta-\alpha} \right] u_{jR} h + \text{h.c.}$$

Yukawa : $\frac{m_u}{v}$

Complex : $|\rho_{ij}| e^{\phi_{ij}}$

$$s_{\beta-\alpha} = \sin(\beta - \alpha) \quad * \text{SM limit is } s_{\beta-\alpha} = 1$$

α : Mixing angle between h and H
with 125 GeV

Simplified case

T. Liu, et al, PRL108(2012)221301
HK Guo, et al, PRD96(2017)115034
KF, et al, PLB 776 (2018) 402

In general, Y_i ($i = 1, 2$) have all components.

Let us assume

$$Y_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (Y_i)_{32} & (Y_i)_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad (Y_1)_{33} = (Y_2)_{33}$$

Simplified case

T. Liu, et al, PRL108(2012)221301
HK Guo, et al, PRD96(2017)115034
KF, et al, PLB 776 (2018) 402

In general, Y_i ($i = 1, 2$) have all components.

Let us assume

$$Y_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (Y_i)_{32} & (Y_i)_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad (Y_1)_{33} = (Y_2)_{33}$$

Diagonalization:

$$V_L (Y_1 c_\beta + Y_2 s_\beta) V_R = \text{dia} (0, 0, y_t) \quad \text{with } V_L = 1$$

Low-energy parameter:

$$V_L (-Y_1 s_\beta + Y_2 c_\beta) V_R = \rho_{ij}$$

Simplified case

T. Liu, et al, PRL108(2012)221301
HK Guo, et al, PRD96(2017)115034
KF, et al, PLB 776 (2018) 402

In general, Y_i ($i = 1, 2$) have all components.

Let us assume

$$Y_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (Y_i)_{32} & (Y_i)_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad (Y_1)_{33} = (Y_2)_{33}$$

Diagonalization:

$$V_L (Y_1 c_\beta + Y_2 s_\beta) V_R = \text{dia} (0, 0, y_t) \quad \text{with } V_L = 1$$

$$\text{Im} [(Y_1)_{32} (Y_2)_{32}^*] = -y_t \text{Im} (\rho_{tt})$$

BAU

Low energy

* Our numerical analyses take general structure of original Yukawa.

General Two Higgs Doublet Model

After diagonalizing mass matrices

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{u}_{iL} \left[\frac{y_i}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{ij} s_{\beta-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rho_{ij} c_{\beta-\alpha} \right] u_{jR} h + \text{h.c.}$$

Our setup :

ρ_{tt} : CPV Top Yukawa

ρ_{tc} : CPV Flavor-changing top-charm Yukawa

General Two Higgs Doublet Model

After diagonalizing mass matrices

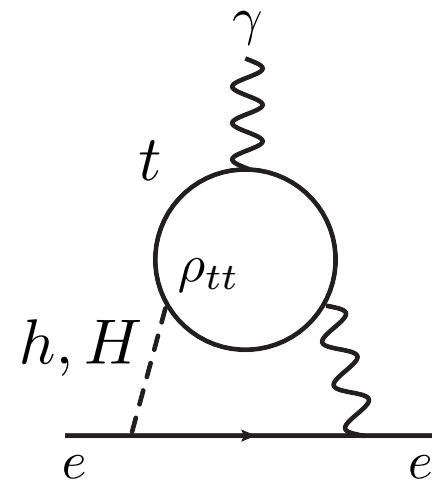
$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = \bar{u}_{iL} \left[\frac{y_i}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{ij} s_{\beta-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rho_{ij} c_{\beta-\alpha} \right] u_{jR} h + \text{h.c.}$$

Our setup :

ρ_{tt} : Electron EDM d_e

Higgs decay to 2 gamma

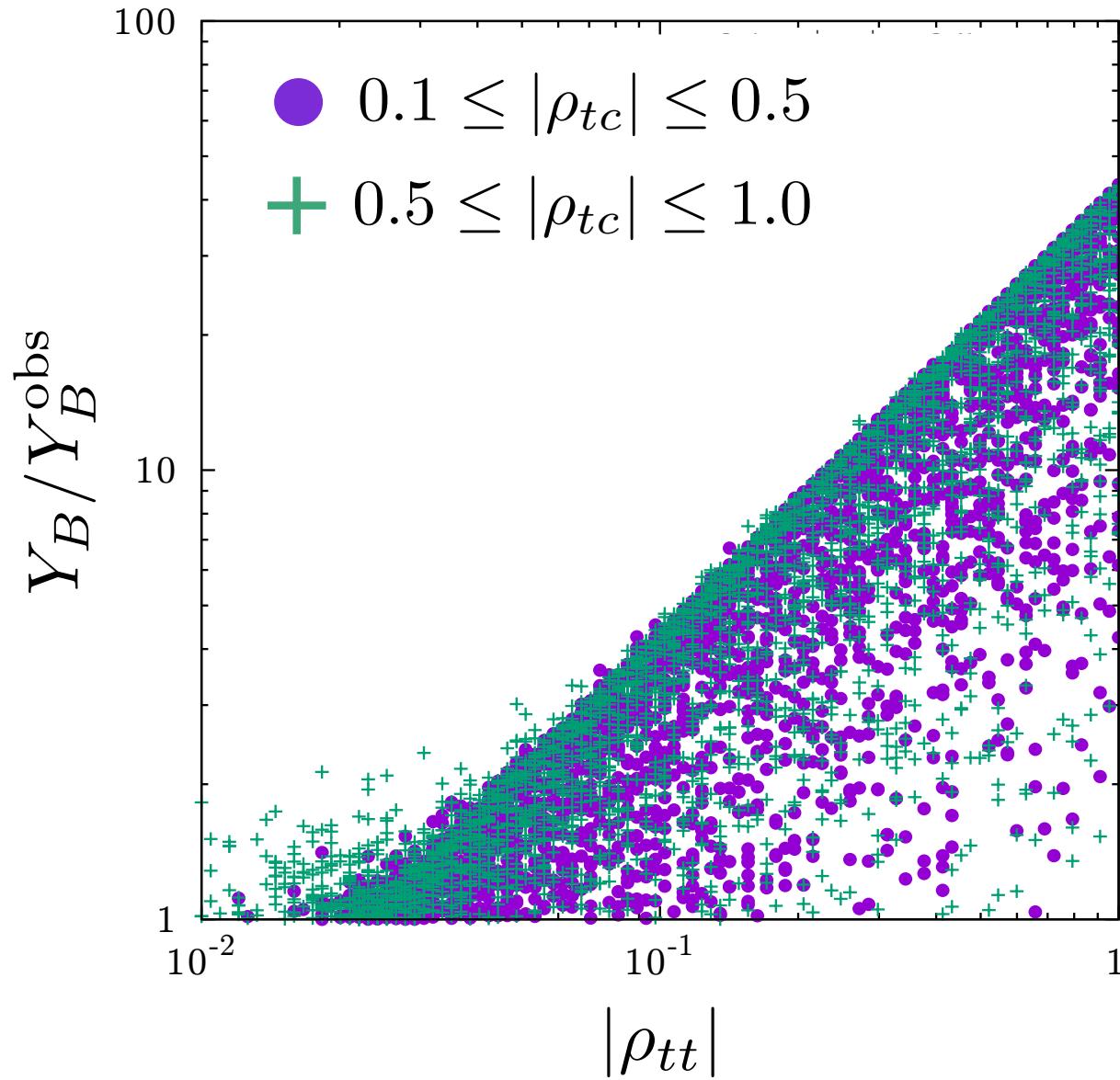
ρ_{tc} : $\text{Br}(t \rightarrow ch)$



✓ Can these couplings work for the BAU ?

Random scan

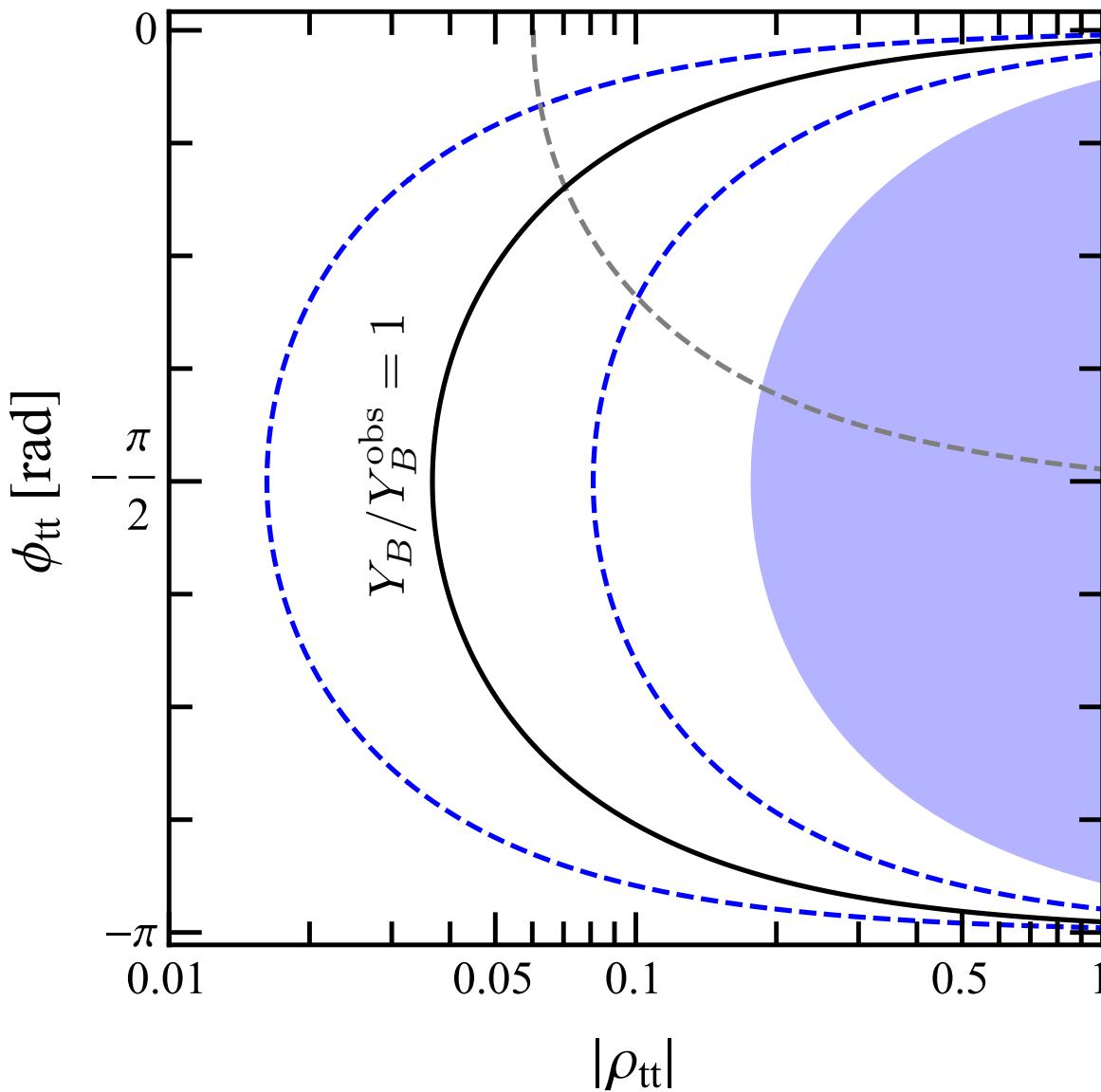
$m_H = m_A = m_{H^\pm} = 500 \text{ GeV}$



✓ Enough BAU is produced by ρ_{tt} and ρ_{tc} .

✓ Large ρ_{tt} yields more BAU.

Benchmark point $(|\rho_{tc}|, \phi_{tc}) = (1.0, \pi/4)$ $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.01$

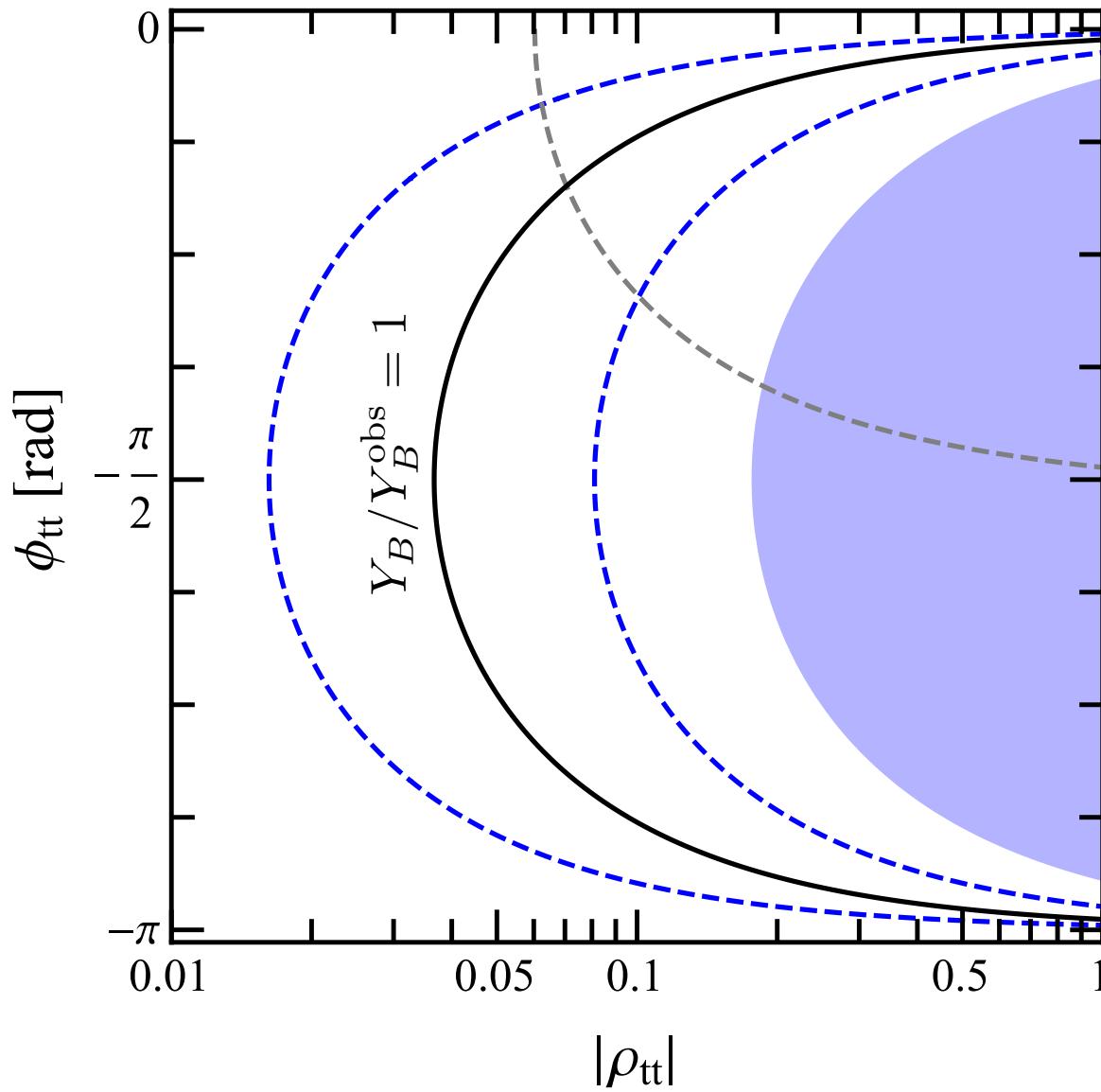


Top decay :
 $\text{Br}(t \rightarrow ch)$
 $< 0.22\% \text{ (ATLAS)}$
 $0.40\% \text{ (CMS)}$

ATLAS, JHEP1710(2017)129
CMS , JHEP1702(2017)079

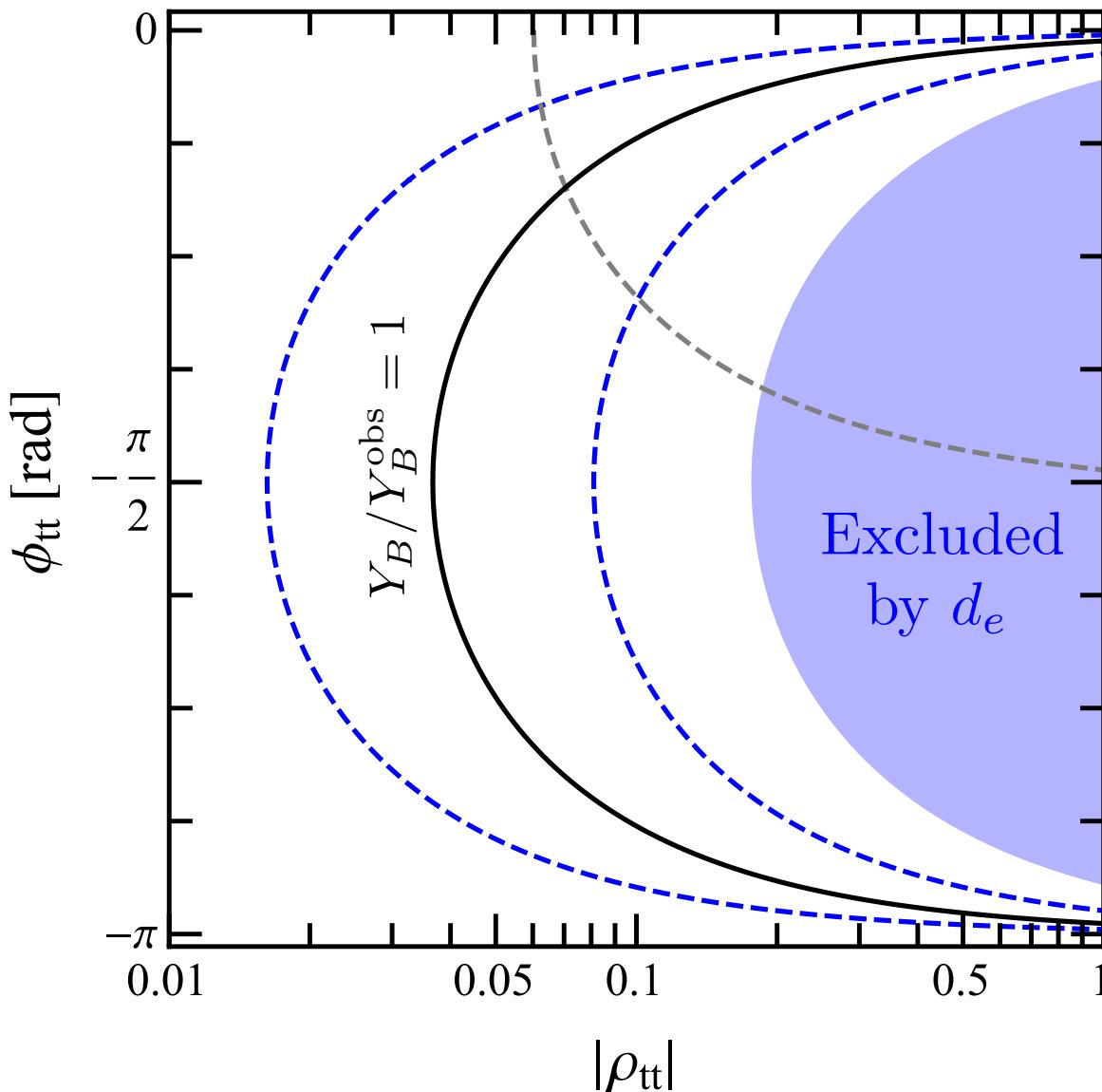
At benchmark:
 $\sim O(10^{-3})\%$

Benchmark point $(|\rho_{tc}|, \phi_{tc}) = (1.0, \pi/4)$ $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.01$



Black line :
 $Y_B / Y_B^{\text{obs}} = 1$

Benchmark point $(|\rho_{tc}|, \phi_{tc}) = (1.0, \pi/4)$ $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.01$



Black line :

$$Y_B/Y_B^{\text{obs}} = 1$$

Electron EDM :

- *Blue region*

$$|d_e| < 1.1 \times 10^{-29} \text{ e cm}$$

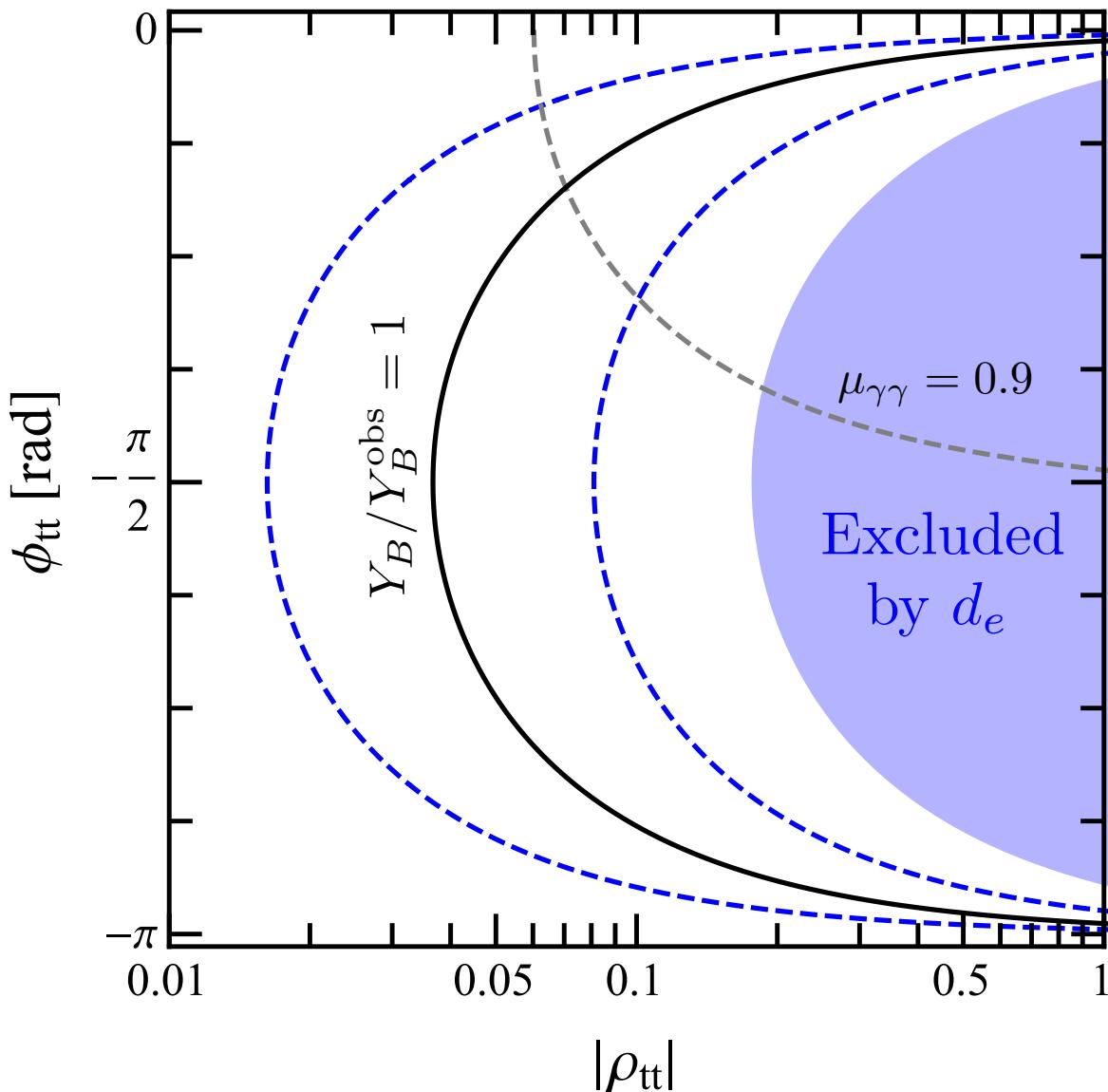
ACME Collaboration
Nature 562(2018)7727 355

- *Blue dashed lines*

$$(R) 5.0 \times 10^{-30} \text{ e cm}$$

$$(L) 1.0 \times 10^{-30} \text{ e cm}$$

Benchmark point $(|\rho_{tc}|, \phi_{tc}) = (1.0, \pi/4)$ $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.01$



Black line :

$$Y_B / Y_B^{\text{obs}} = 1$$

Higgs signal strength :

$$\mu_{\gamma\gamma} = 1.14^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$$

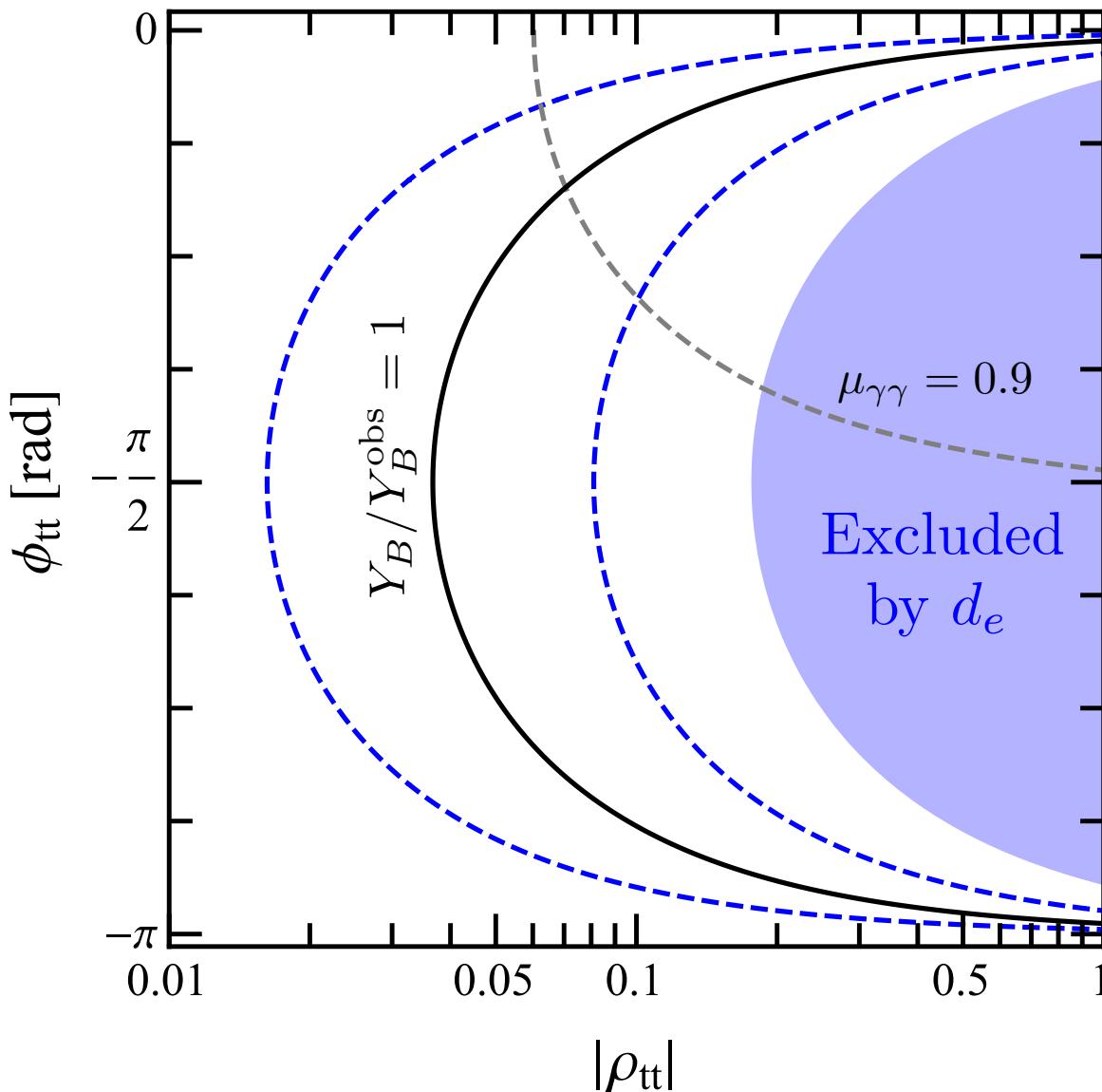
ATLAS, CMS Collaboration, JHEP1608(2016)045

- *Gray dashed line*

$$\mu_{\gamma\gamma} = 0.9$$

\sim *within 2 sigma*

Benchmark point $(|\rho_{tc}|, \phi_{tc}) = (1.0, \pi/4)$ $c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.01$



Black line :

$$Y_B / Y_B^{\text{obs}} = 1$$

Higgs signal strength :

$$\mu_{\gamma\gamma} = 1.14^{+0.19}_{-0.18}$$

ATLAS, CMS Collaboration, JHEP1608(2016)045

*Successful and
Testable scenario!*

Conclusion

- EWBG is a testable scenario for explaining BAU.
- One possible extension of the SM is G2HDM.

$$\text{Yukawa : } \bar{q}_L \left(Y_1 \tilde{\Phi}_1 + Y_2 \tilde{\Phi}_2 \right) u_R$$

CPV interactions with bubble

- CPV Top coupling can produce enough asymmetry.

$$\text{Top Yukawa : } \rho_{tt} \bar{t} t h \quad 0.04 \lesssim \rho_{tt}$$

Probed by the electron EDM and Higgs Physics

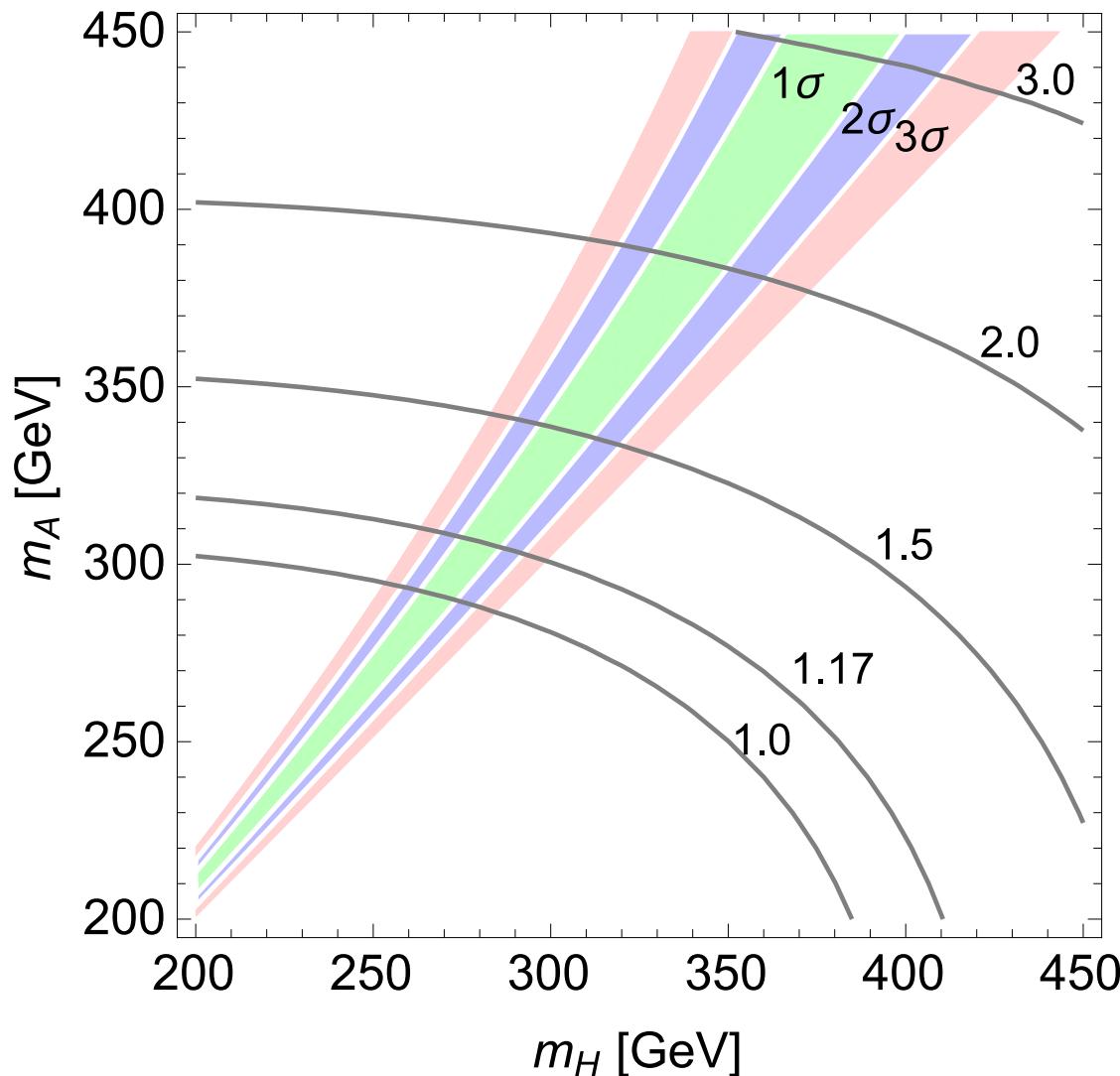
Thank you very much for your attention :)

Backup Slide

General Two Higgs Doublet Model

$$\begin{aligned}-\mathcal{L}_Y = & \bar{u}_{iL} \left[\frac{y_i}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{ij} s_{\beta-\alpha} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rho_{ij}^u c_{\beta-\alpha} \right] u_{jR} h \\ & + \bar{u}_{iL} \left[\frac{y_i}{\sqrt{2}} \delta_{ij} c_{\beta-\alpha} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rho_{ij}^u s_{\beta-\alpha} \right] u_{jR} H \\ & - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{u}_{iL} \rho_{ij}^u u_{jR} A \\ & - \bar{d}_{iL} \left(V_{\text{CKM}}^\dagger \rho^u \right)_{ij} u_{jR} H^- \end{aligned}$$

Electroweak Phase Transition



$$m_A = m_{H^\pm}$$
$$c_{\beta-\alpha} = 0.006$$

Contour :
 v_C/T_C