

1. Introduction

- Extended Higgs model with extra CP-phases can realize electroweak baryogenesis.
- New CP-phase is normally strongly constrained by the current data for the electric dipole moment (EDM).

→ Can such a CP-phase be tested in future accelerator experiments?

2. Two Higgs Doublet Model

[Lee (1973)] [Davidson, Haber (2005)]

$$V = -\mu_1^2 |\Phi_1|^2 - \mu_2^2 |\Phi_2|^2 - \left\{ \mu_3^2 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + h.c. \right\}$$

$$\Phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} G^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + H_1^0 + iG^0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(H_2^0 + iH_3^0) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2}\lambda_1|\Phi_1|^4 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_2|\Phi_2|^4 + \lambda_3|\Phi_1|^2|\Phi_2|^2 + \lambda_4|\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1|^2$$

$$+ \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_5 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + \lambda_6 |\Phi_1|^2 + \lambda_7 |\Phi_2|^2 \right] (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) + h.c. \right\}$$

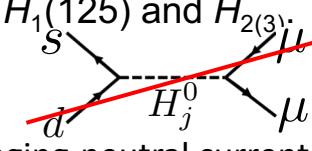
- Stationary condition : $\mu_1^2 = v^2 \lambda_1/2$, $\mu_3^2 = v^2 \lambda_6/2$

- Phase redefinition : $\arg(\lambda_5) = 0$

- Assume $\lambda_6 = 0$: No mixing between $H_1(125)$ and $H_{2(3)}$.

$$\mathcal{L}_Y \supset -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} \bar{Q}_L^i \left(M_d^{ij} \Phi_1 + \boxed{Y_d^{ij}} \Phi_2 \right) d_R^j + h.c.$$

- Assume $Y_f^{ij} = \zeta_f M_f^{ij}$: No flavor-changing-neutral current.
[Pich, Tuzon (2009)]



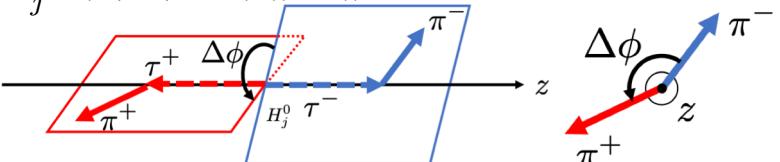
→ CP-phases of λ_7 and ζ_f ($f = u, d, e$) remain.

$$\text{EDM: } d_e = \left(\theta_u \text{ (green line)} + \theta_e \text{ (green line)} \right) + \left(\theta_7 \text{ (red line)} \right) < d_e^{(\text{exp.})}$$

[Barr, Zee (1990)] [Kanemura, MK, Yagyu (2020)]

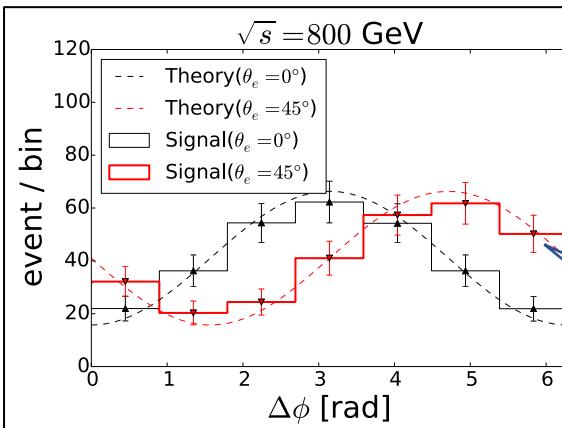
3. Angular distribution ($H_j \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$)

Ex.) $H_j^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \bar{\nu} \pi^- \nu$



4. Simulation Result ("MadGraph5", "TauDecay")

- Process : $e^+ e^- \rightarrow H_2 H_3$, $\begin{cases} H_2 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-, H_3 \rightarrow b \bar{b} \\ H_2 \rightarrow b \bar{b}, H_3 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^- \end{cases}$
- One of H_2 and H_3 decays to $\tau^+ \tau^-$ and the other to $b \bar{b}$ for the reconstruction of the momentum of the decay products.
[Jeans, Wilson (2018)]



Input : $m_{H^+} = 230$ [GeV]

$m_{H_2^0} = 280$ [GeV]

$m_{H_3^0} = 230$ [GeV]

$(\theta_u, \theta_d, \theta_e, \theta_7) = (1.2, 0, \pi/4, -1.8)$

$|\zeta_u| = 0.01, |\zeta_d| = 0.1,$

$|\zeta_e| = 0.5, |\lambda_7| = 0.3$

$$\frac{N_{\theta_e=\frac{\pi}{4}} - N_{\text{CPC}}}{\sqrt{N_{\text{CPC}}}} > 5$$

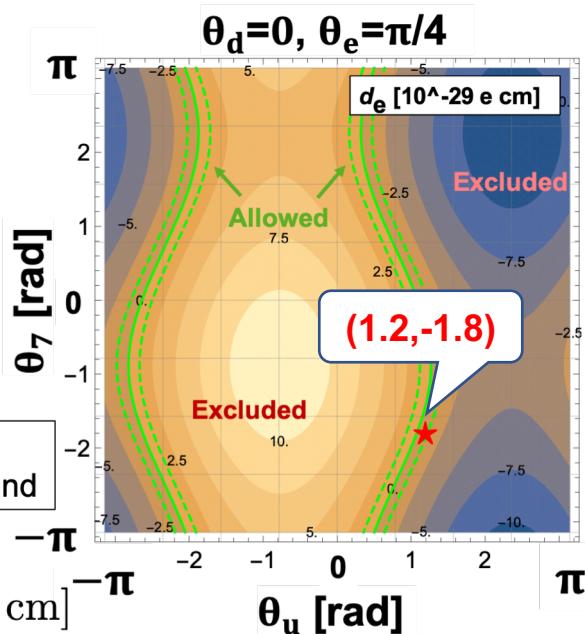
5. Conclusion

By looking at the angular distribution of the additional Higgs boson decay, the CP phase of this scenario can be detected by the ILC.

Backup (1/2)

Numerical calculation

- Input $m_{H^+} = 230 \text{ [GeV]}$
 $m_{H_2^0} = 280 \text{ [GeV]}$
 $m_{H_3^0} = 230 \text{ [GeV]}$
 $|\zeta_u| = 0.01, |\zeta_d| = 0.1,$
 $|\zeta_e| = 0.5, |\lambda_7| = 0.3$



- Output:
 - : $d_e = 0$
 - - - : Latest EDM bound

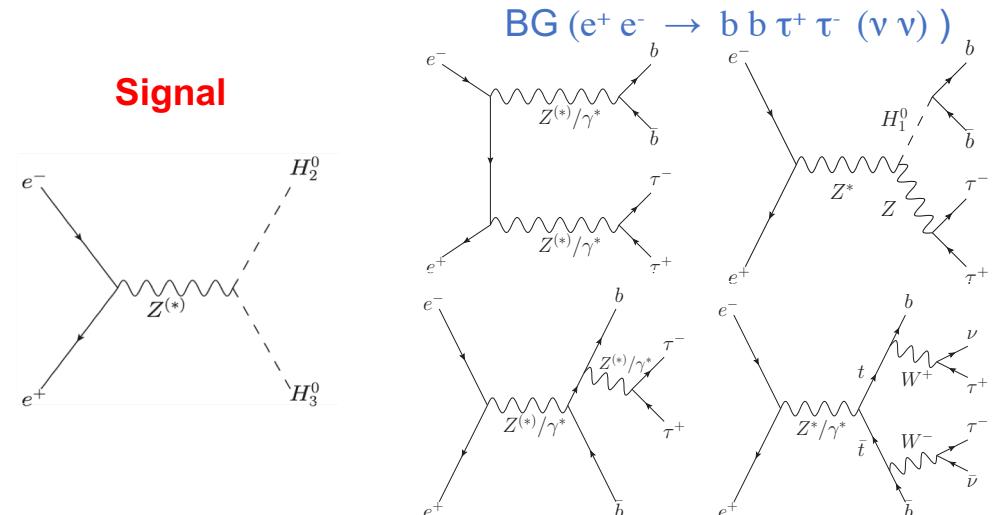
At the benchmark point (1.2, -1.8):

$$d_e = -0.95 [10^{-29} \text{ e cm}]$$

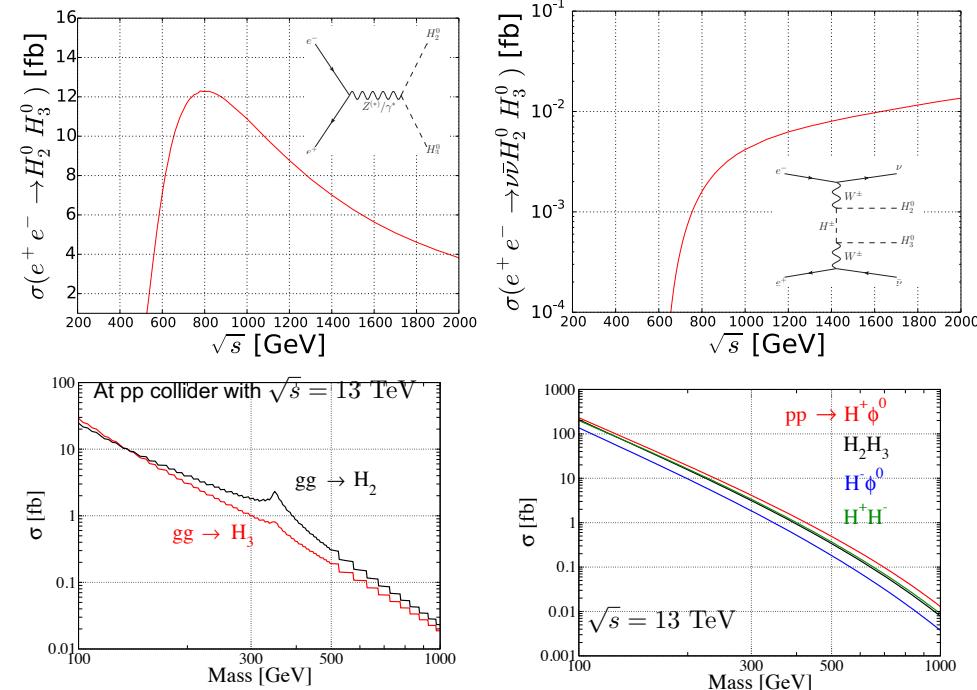
$$|d_e^{\text{exp.}}| < 1.1 [10^{-29} \text{ e cm}]$$

[ACME collaboration, Nature (2018)]

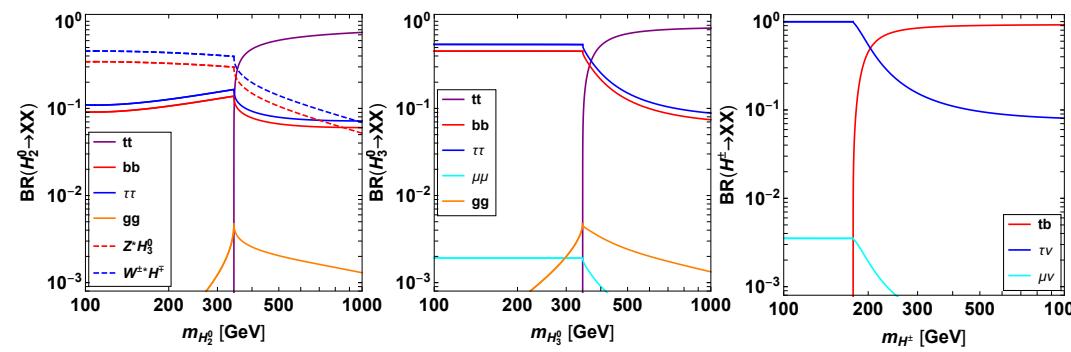
Signal and background ($e^+ e^- \rightarrow b b \tau^+ \tau^- (\nu \bar{\nu})$)



Production

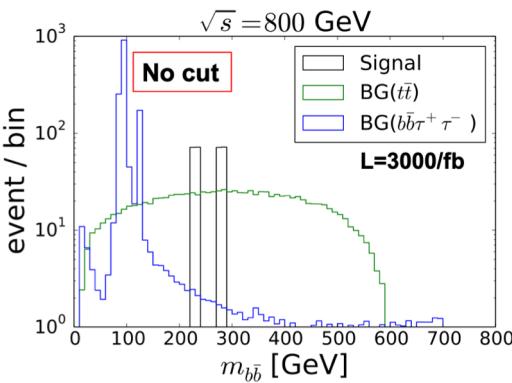


Branching ratio



Backup (2/2)

Kinematic cut



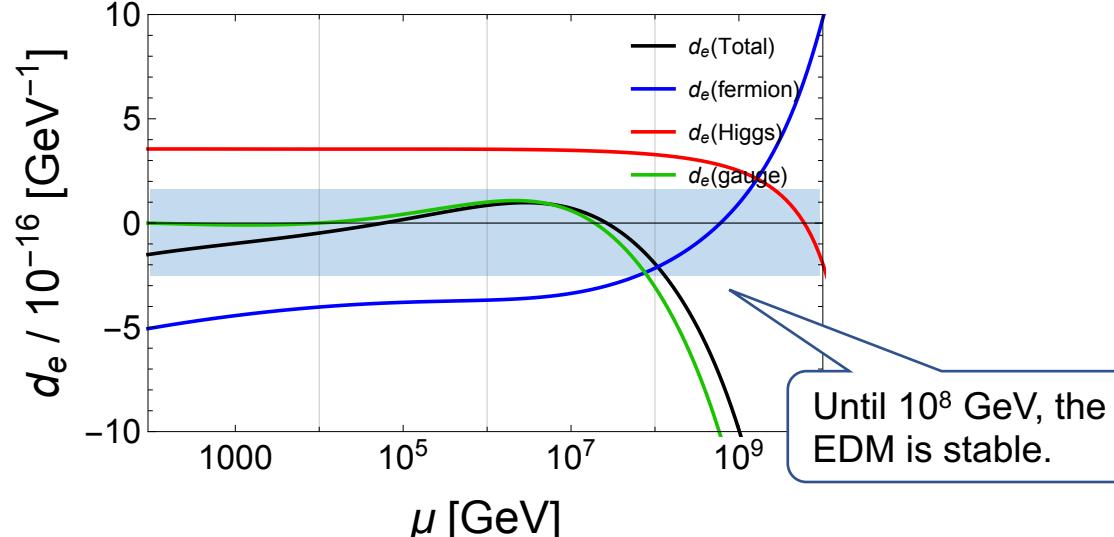
Cut:

$$|m_{b\bar{b}} - m_{H_{2,3}^0}| \leq 10$$

$$|m_{\text{pions+missing}} - m_{H_{2,3}^0}| \leq 10$$

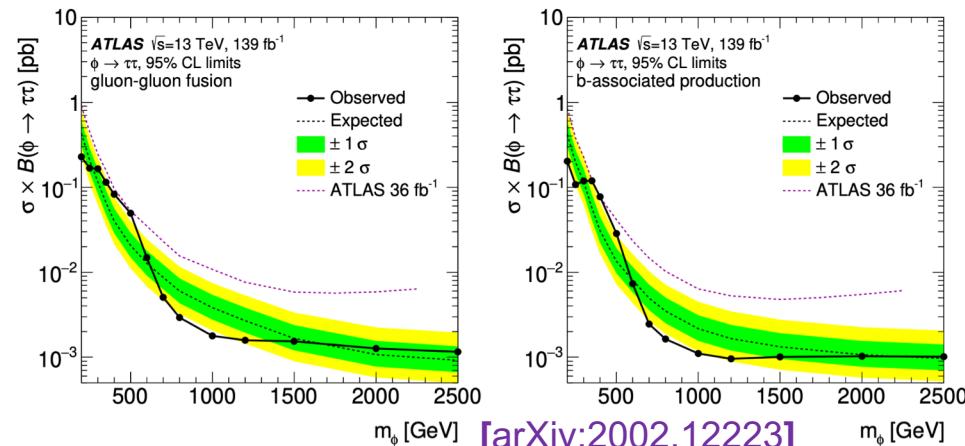
Most of the background events can be removed by two kinematic cuts.

Fine tuning?



Beta functions: the general 2HDM at 1-loop level

Current bound for the production of the neutral scalar



[arXiv:2002.12223]

$$\Delta_{\text{CP}} \equiv \frac{N_{\theta_e = \frac{\pi}{4}} - N_{\text{CPC}}}{\sqrt{N_{\text{CPC}}}}$$

Other scenario

