

# 2HDM under the Higgs and Electroweak Precision Measurements

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EF02: LOI Review

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[1709.06103](#): J. Gu, H. Li, *et al.*

[1808.02037](#): N. Chen, T. Han, *et al.*

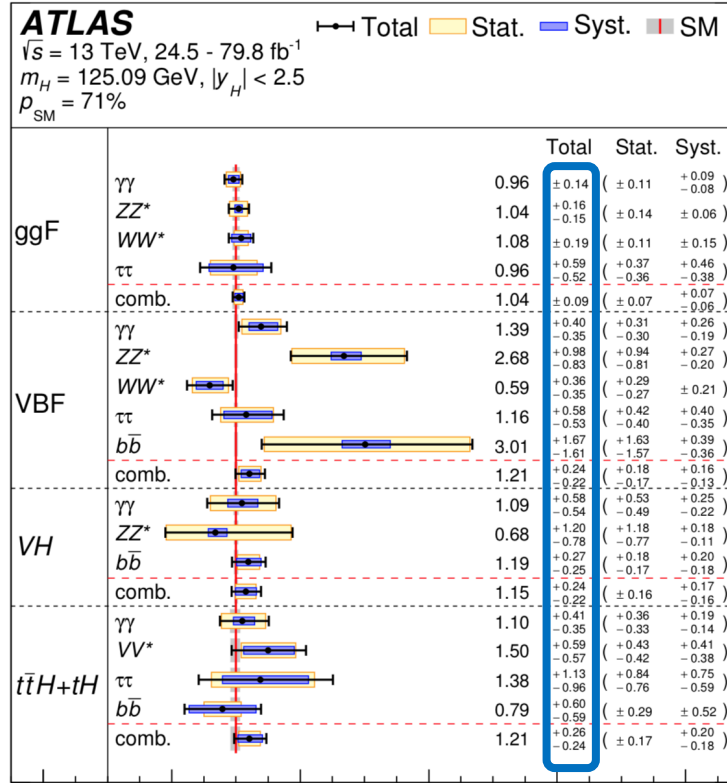
[1912.01431](#): N. Chen, T. Han, *et al.*

[2008.05492](#): T. Han, S. Li, *et al.*

# Higgs and Electroweak Precision Measurement

1808.02037

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma \times \text{Br}}{(\sigma \times \text{Br})_{\text{SM}}}$$



collider	CEPC	FCCee			ILC					
$\sqrt{s}$	240 GeV	240 GeV	365 GeV	250 GeV	350 GeV	500 GeV				
$\int \mathcal{L} dt$	5.6 $\text{ab}^{-1}$	5 $\text{ab}^{-1}$	1.5 $\text{ab}^{-1}$	2 $\text{ab}^{-1}$	200 $\text{fb}^{-1}$	4 $\text{ab}^{-1}$				
production	$Zh$	$Zh$	$Zh$	$\nu\bar{\nu}h$	$Zh$	$Zh$	$\nu\bar{\nu}h$	$Zh$	$\nu\bar{\nu}h$	
$\Delta\sigma/\sigma$	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	—	0.71%	2.0%	—	1.05	—	
decay	$\Delta(\sigma \cdot \text{BR})/(\sigma \cdot \text{BR})$									
$h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	0.27%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.46%	1.7%	2.0%	0.63%	0.23%	
$h \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	3.3%	2.2%	6.5%	10%	2.9%	12.3%	21.2%	4.5%	2.2%	
$h \rightarrow gg$	1.3%	1.9%	3.5%	4.5%	2.5%	9.4%	8.6%	3.8%	1.5%	
$h \rightarrow WW^*$	1.0%	1.2%	2.6%	3.0%	1.6%	6.3%	6.4%	1.9%	0.85%	
$h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.8%	0.9%	1.8%	8.0%	1.1%	4.5%	17.9%	1.5%	2.5%	
$h \rightarrow ZZ^*$	5.1%	4.4%	12%	10%	6.4%	28.0%	22.4%	8.8%	3.0%	
$h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	6.8%	9.0%	18%	22%	12.0%	43.6%	50.3%	12.0%	6.8%	
$h \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$	17%	19%	40%	—	25.5%	97.3%	178.9%	30.0%	25.0%	
$(\nu\bar{\nu})h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	2.8%	3.1%	—	—	3.7%	—	—	—	—	

CERN-EP-2019-097-2

- Higgs and Electroweak precision measurement can improve from **~10 percent at current stage** to **sub-percent level at proposed ee-colliders** in precision.

	Current ( $1.7 \times 10^7 Z$ 's)			CEPC ( $10^{10} Z$ 's)			FCC-ee ( $7 \times 10^{11} Z$ 's)			ILC ( $10^9 Z$ 's)							
	correlation			$\sigma$	correlation			$\sigma$	correlation			$\sigma$	correlation				
	$S$	$T$	$U$	( $10^{-2}$ )	$S$	$T$	$U$	( $10^{-2}$ )	$S$	$T$	$U$	( $10^{-2}$ )	$S$	$T$	$U$		
$S$	0.04	0.11	1	0.92	-0.68	2.46	1	0.862	-0.373	0.67	1	0.812	0.001	3.53	1	0.988	-0.879
$T$	0.09	0.14	—	—	1	-0.735	0.53	—	1	-0.097	4.89	—	1	-0.909	—	—	—
$U$	-0.02	0.11	—	—	1	2.08	—	—	1	2.40	—	—	1	3.76	—	—	1

# Benchmark Model: 2HDM

- **Two-Higgs-Doublet Model**

$$\Phi_i = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_i^+ \\ (v_i + \phi_i^0 + iG_i^0)/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Five Higgs states:  $h, H, A, H^\pm$**

$$\begin{pmatrix} H^\pm \\ G^\pm \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\beta & -s_\beta \\ s_\beta & c_\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^\pm \\ \phi_1^\pm \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^0 \\ G^0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\beta & -s_\beta \\ s_\beta & c_\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} G_2^0 \\ G_1^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_\alpha & -s_\alpha \\ s_\alpha & c_\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^0 \\ \phi_1^0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Six free parameters**

**Tree:**  $\cos(\beta - \alpha), \tan \beta$

**Loop:**  $m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm}$

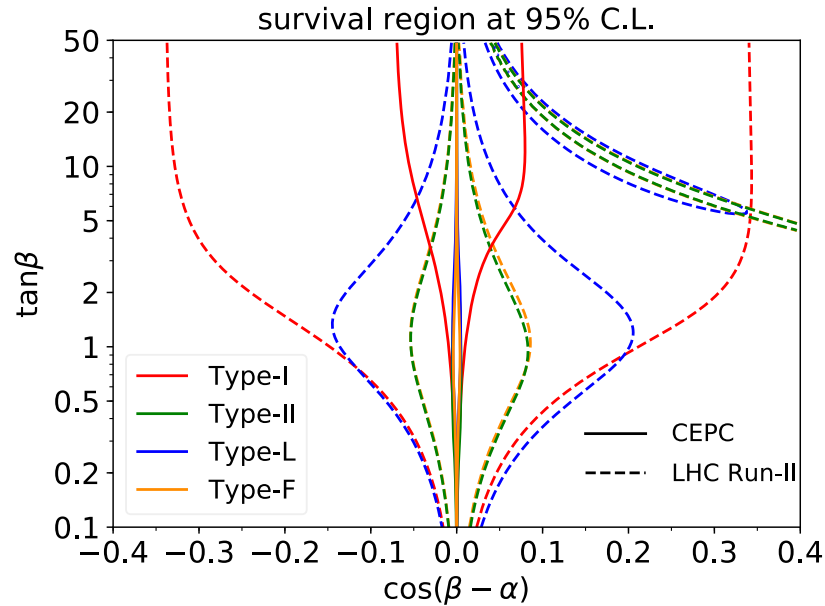
$$\lambda v^2 \equiv m_H^2 - \frac{m_{12}^2}{\cos \beta \sin \beta}$$

- **Four types of 2HDMs**

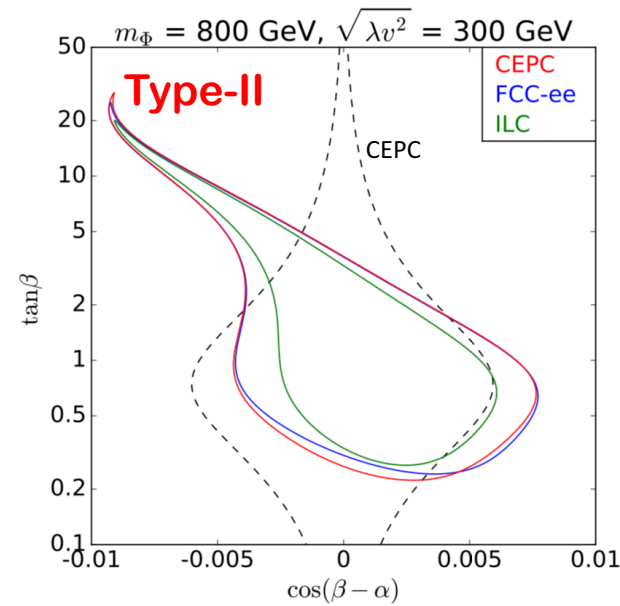
	Tree-level Normalized Higgs couplings			
	$\kappa_h^u$	$\kappa_h^d$	$\kappa_h^e$	$\kappa_h^V$
Type-I	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$
Type-II	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$
Type-L	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$
Type-F	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$-\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \beta}$	$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \beta}$	$\sin(\beta - \alpha)$

# Constraints on $\tan\beta$ vs. $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$ plane

Tree level



One-loop

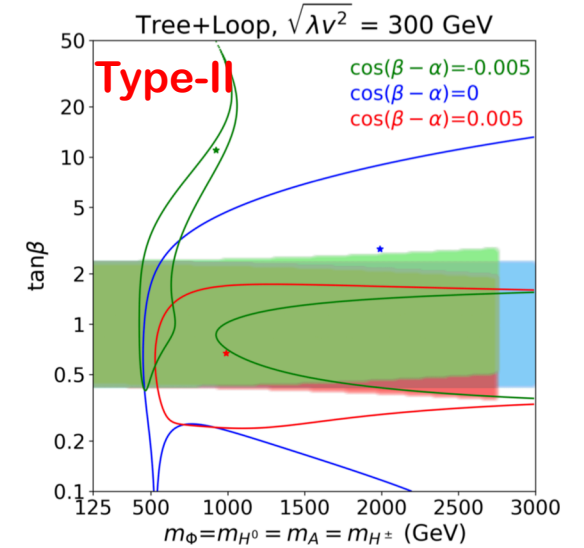
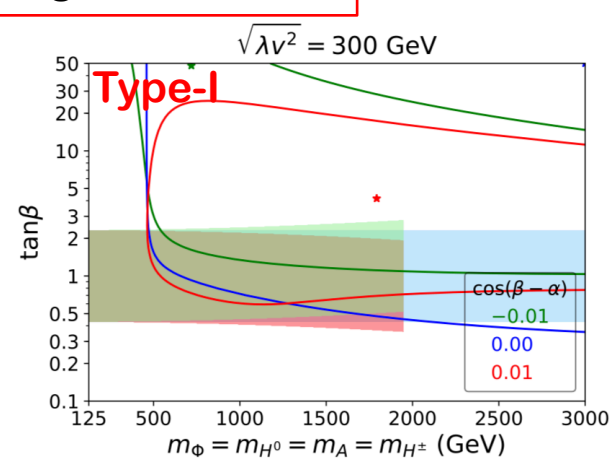


- We perform global  $\chi^2$ -fit to probe the survival region in parameter space.
- The allowed range of  $\cos(\beta - \alpha)$  will be reduced by a factor of 10.
- The constraints are sensitive to loop correction.

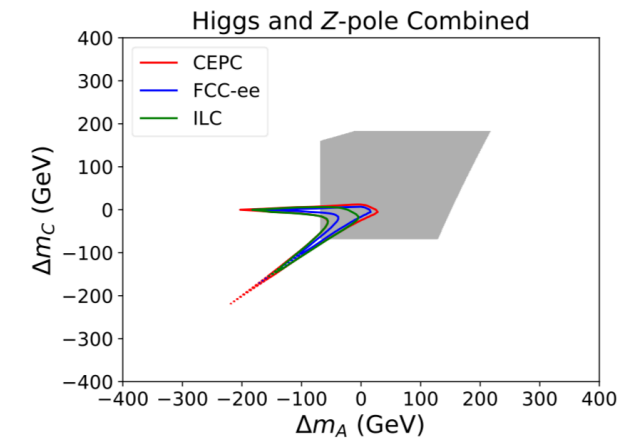
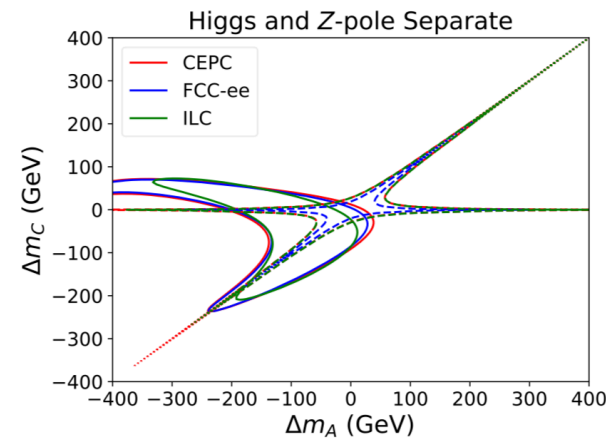
# Constraints on Heavy Higgs Mass

- Higgs precision measurement sets a lower bound on heavy Higgs mass.
- The constraints on mass splitting from Higgs precision measurement is **comparable** but **complementary** to Electroweak precision measurement.

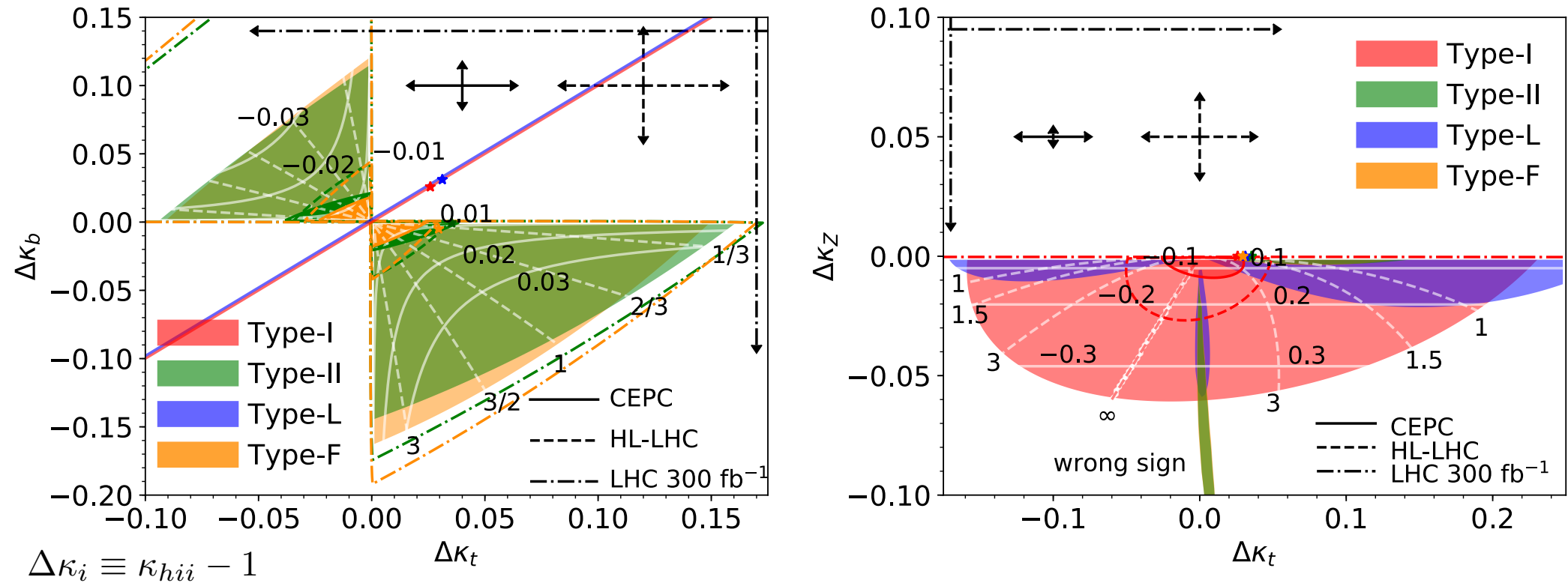
## On degenerate mass



## On mass splitting



# Discovery Potential of Higgs Precision Measurement



- Provides great potential for discovering 2HDM. arXiv: 2008.05492

Type-I:  $\cos(\beta - \alpha) \lesssim -0.1$  or  $\gtrsim 0.08$  for  $2 \lesssim \tan \beta \lesssim 5$ ;

Type-L, II, F:  $|\cos(\beta - \alpha)| \gtrsim 0.02$  for  $\tan \beta \sim 1$ .

- Four types of 2HDMs exhibit distinct features in the Higgs precision observables.

# Distinguish Four Types of 2HDMs

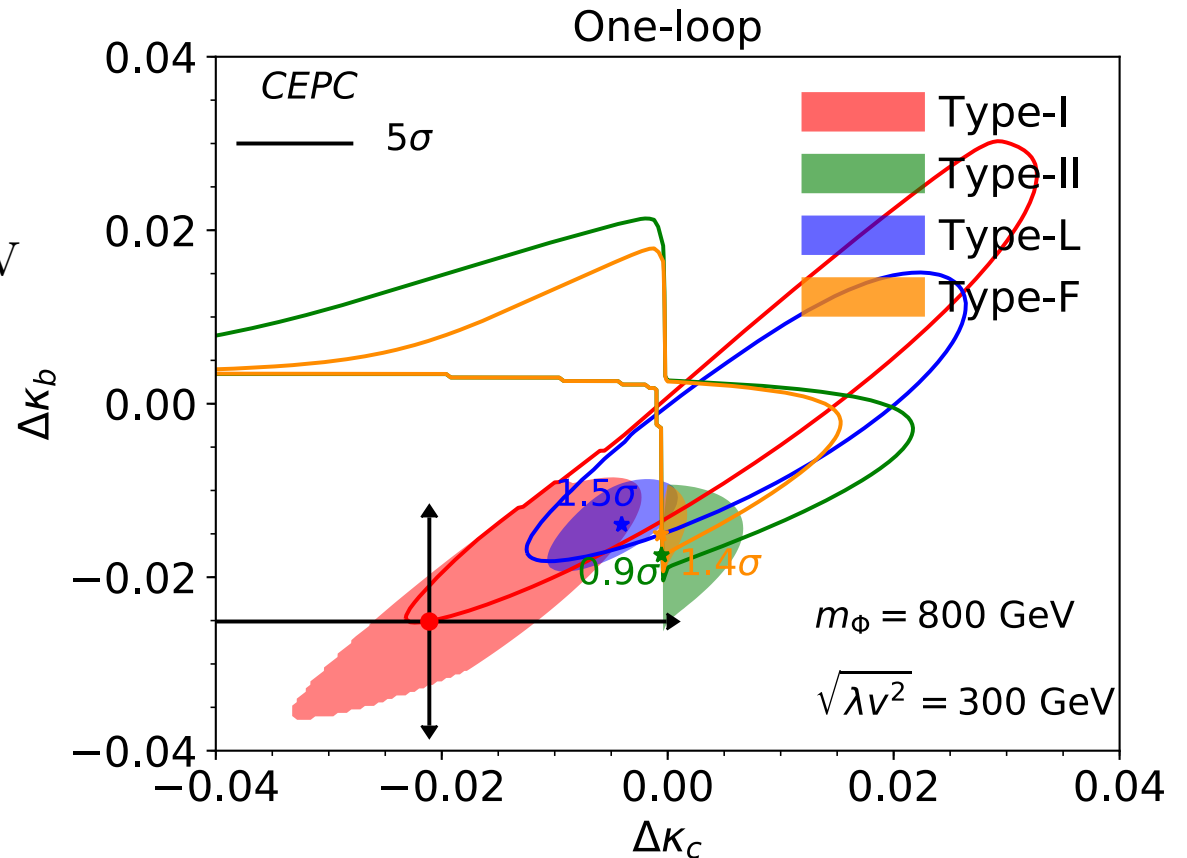
- **Benchmark point at**

$$\cos(\beta - \alpha) = -0.019, \tan \beta = 1$$

$$m_H = m_A = m_{H^\pm} = 800 \text{ GeV}, \sqrt{\lambda v^2} = 300 \text{ GeV}$$

in Type-I allowing for  $5\sigma$  discovery from Higgs precision measurement

- Possible to distinguish from most of the parameter space of other types.
- Provide powerful tool to assist distinguishing different types of 2HDMs



arXiv: 2008.05492

# Summary

- Precision measurements have strong impact on 2HDMs.
- In the context of 2HDMs, Higgs and Electroweak precision measurements provide comparable but complementary constraints to the heavy Higgs masses.
- Except for constraints, precision measurements also show great potential for discovery. It could assist distinguishing four types of 2HDMs.
- Although we use 2HDMs as a benchmark model throughout the study, this endeavor should be continued in extending to other BSMs.



# Backup Slides

# Global $\chi^2$ fitting

- Higgs precision observables

- fit on signal strength
- method

$$\mu = \frac{\sigma \times \text{Br}}{(\sigma \times \text{Br})_{\text{SM}}}$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{(\mu_i^{\text{BSM}} - \mu_i^{\text{obs}})^2}{\sigma_{\mu_i}^2}$$

- Electroweak precision observables

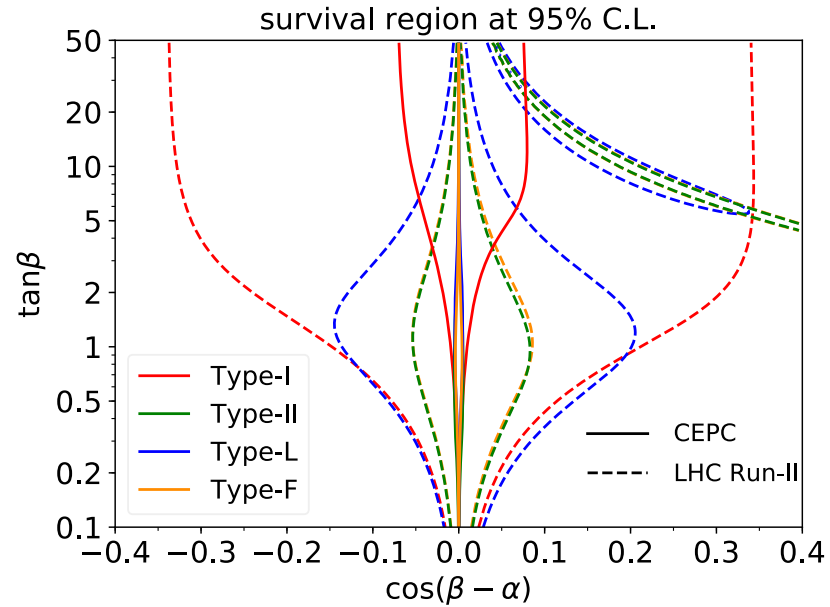
- fit on oblique parameters
- method

$$S, T, U$$

$$\chi^2 \equiv \sum_{ij} (X_i - \hat{X}_i)(\sigma^2)_{ij}^{-1}(X_j - \hat{X}_j)$$

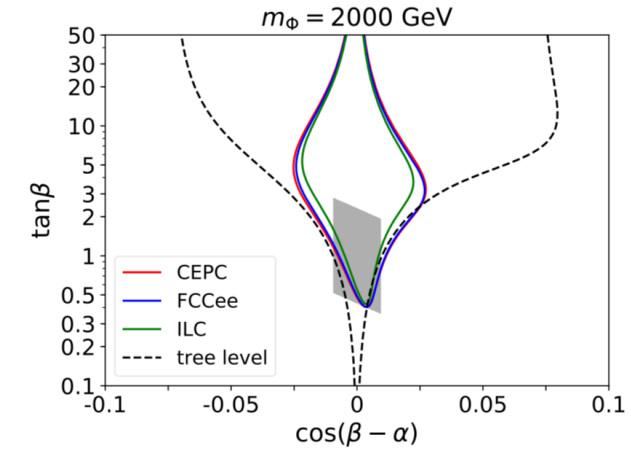
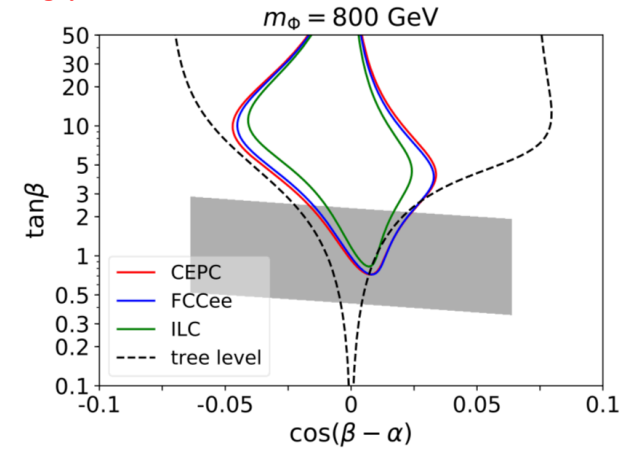
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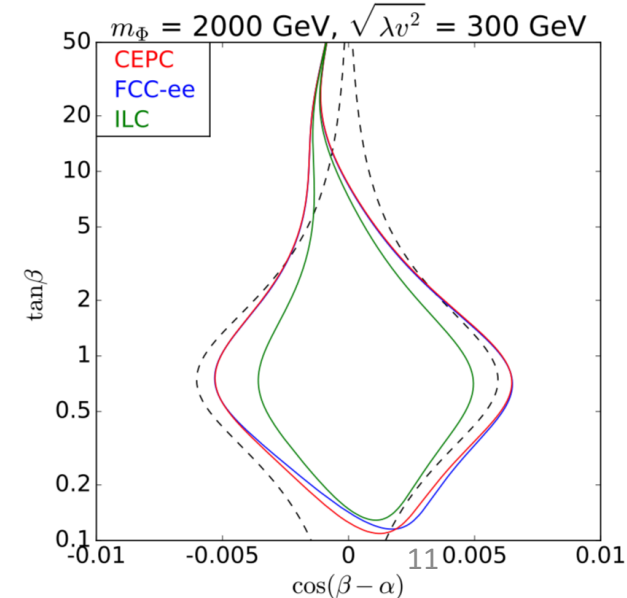
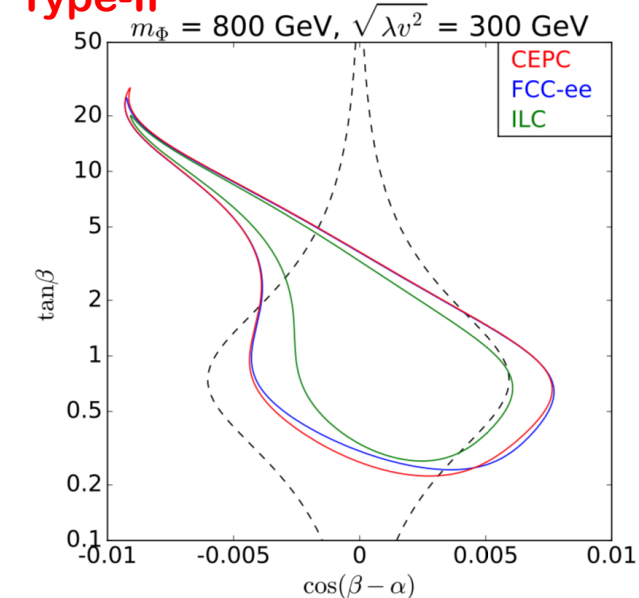


One-loop

Type-I

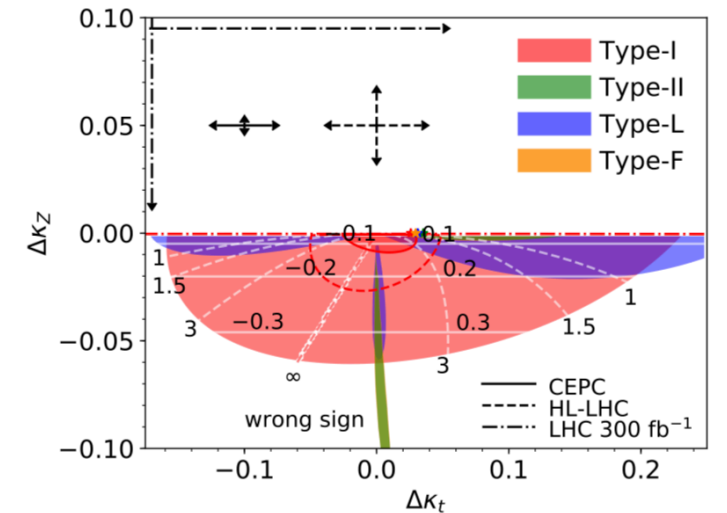
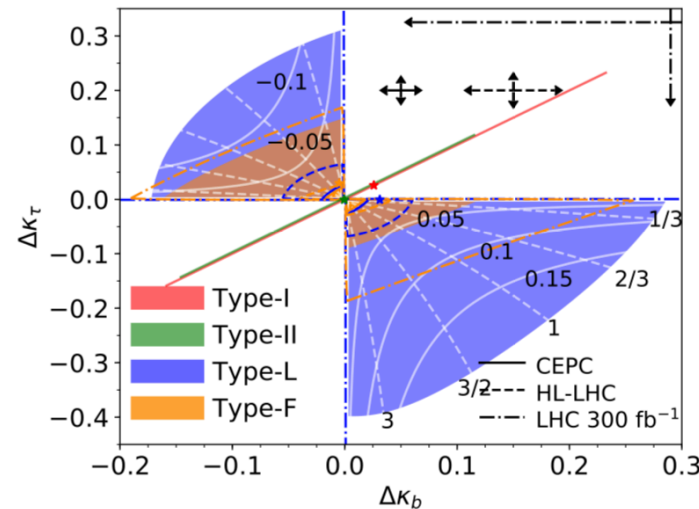
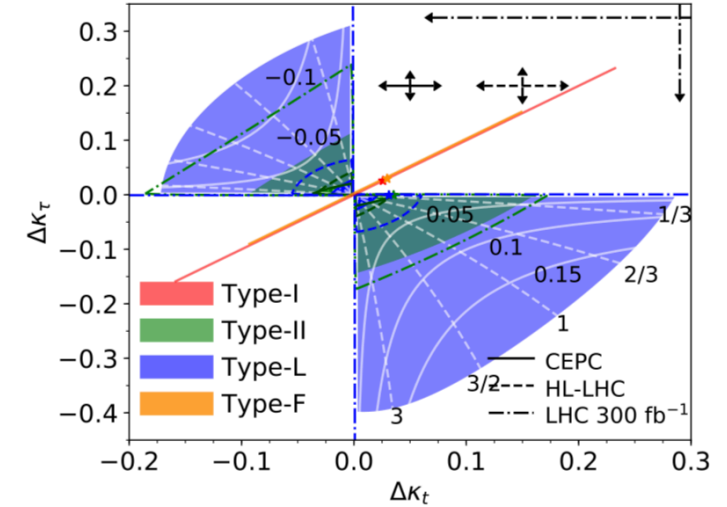
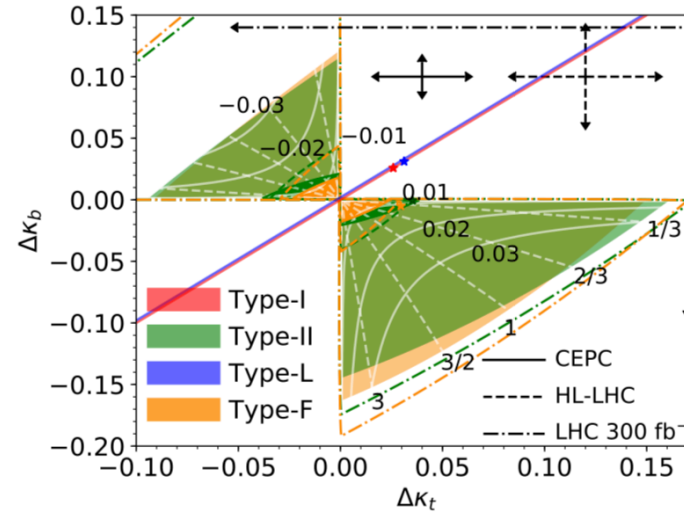
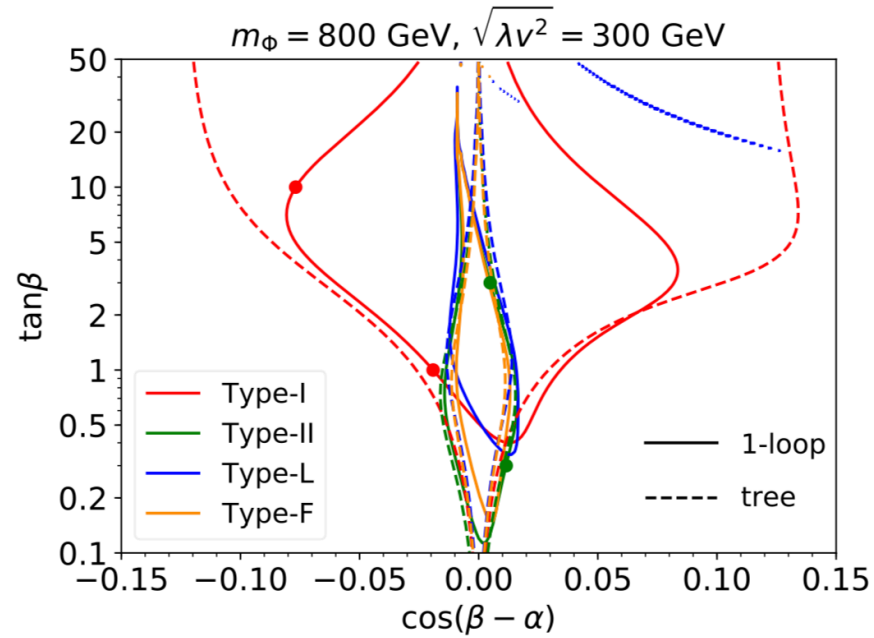


Type-II



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