A light second Higgs as portal to Dark Matter

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Seminar Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik

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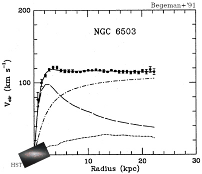
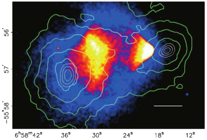
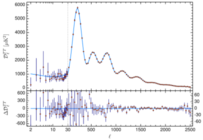
What is Dark Matter ?

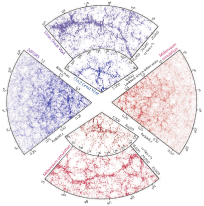




[Clowe+'06]



[Planck Coll.'18]



[Springel+'06]

What is Dark Matter made of?

Study the observed DM

- what are the smallest collapsed structures in the Universe?
- does DM interact with itself? with baryons?

$\longrightarrow$ *so far, mostly limits*

Extrapolate to smaller scales

- make up dark matter candidates
- predict specific phenomena
- look for them in the lab (and astrophysics)

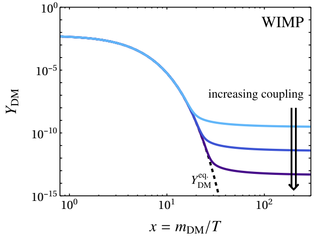
$\longrightarrow$ *theory needed, speculative*

Thermal relic dark matter

suppose there exists a stable neutral particle beyond the Standard Model...

- thermal relic ↔ was in thermal equilibrium with SM bath
- relic abundance from cosmic expansion and particle properties

$$\frac{dn_\chi}{dt} + 3Hn_\chi = -\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\chi\chi\to\mathrm{SM}}\left(n_\chi^2 - n_\chi^{\mathrm{eq}2}\right)$$

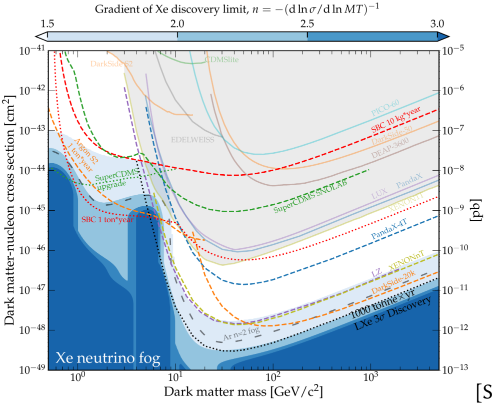


$$\Omega_\chi \propto \frac{1}{\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\mathrm{fo}}}, \qquad \Omega_{\mathrm{DM}}h^2 = 0.12 \quad\Longrightarrow\quad \langle\sigma v\rangle_{\mathrm{fo}} \sim 2\times 10^{-26}\,\mathrm{cm}^3/\mathrm{s}$$

$\Longrightarrow$ general framework, simplest cosmology, useful prediction

WIMPs – experimental status/perspective

- Direct detection $\sigma_{\chi n}$



[Snwm-Akerib+'22]

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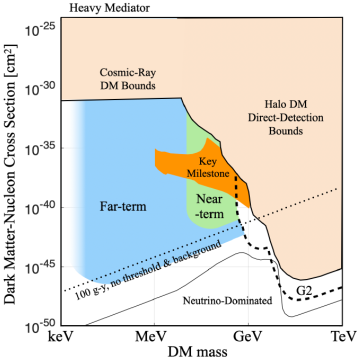

[Snwm-Essig+'22]

WIMPs – experimental status/perspective

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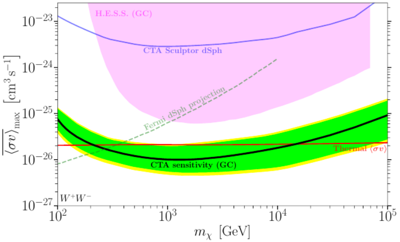
- Indirect detection $\langle\sigma v\rangle_{v\sim v_{\rm gal}}$



[CTA-Iocco+'21]

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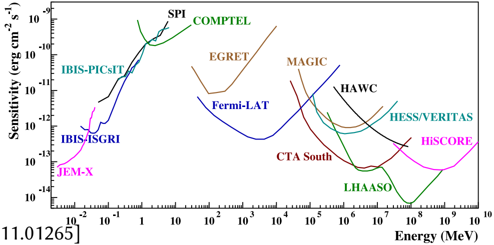

[e-ASTROGAM'1711.01265]

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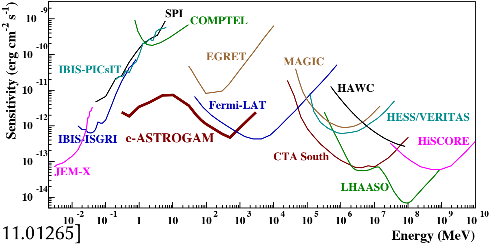

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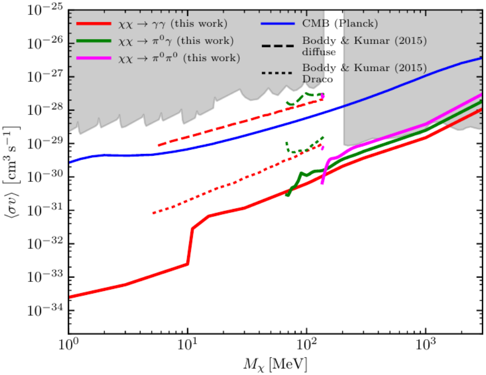
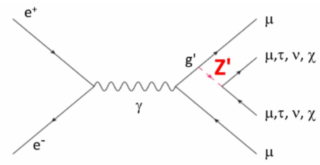


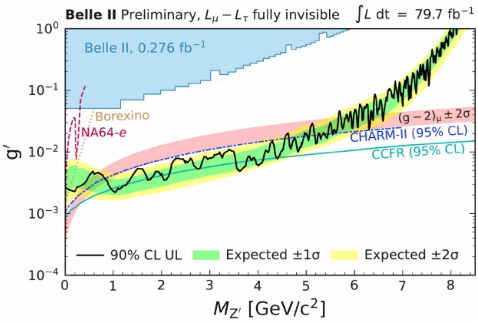
[Bartels+'17]

WIMPs – experimental status/perspective

- Direct detection $\sigma_{\chi n}$
- Indirect detection $\langle \sigma v \rangle_{v \sim v_{\rm gal}}$
- Collider $\sigma_{e^+e^- \to \chi\chi + X}$



[Belle-II,Feichtinger'PASCOS22]



⇒ good chances to find something soon!

⇒ plenty of motivation to consider sub-GeV DM!

The lightest WIMP?

Lee-Weinberg and BBN

- Lee Weinberg bound

$$m_{\mathrm{WIMP}} > 2\,\mathrm{GeV}$$

Cosmological Lower Bound on Heavy-Neutrino Masses

Benjamin W. Lee[(a)]
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory,[(b)] *Batavia, Illinois 60510*

and

Steven Weinberg[(c)]
Stanford University, Physics Department, Stanford, California 94305
(Received 13 May 1977)

The present cosmic mass density of possible stable neutral heavy leptons is calculated in a standard cosmological model. In order for this density not to exceed the upper limit of 2×10^{-29} g/cm^3, the lepton mass would have to be *greater* than a lower bound of the order of 2 GeV.

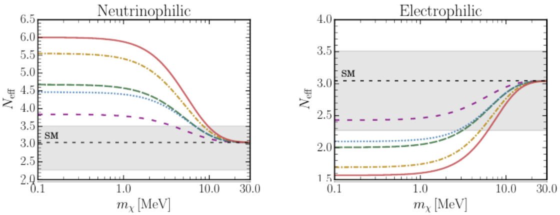
The lightest WIMP?

Lee-Weinberg and BBN

- Lee Weinberg bound

$$m_{\text{V-A}\, G_F}\ \text{WIMP} > 2\,\text{GeV}$$

- BBN + CMB constraints $m_{\text{WIMP}} \gtrsim 6\,\text{MeV}$
  - standard cosmology successfully reproduces light element abundances
  - DM annihilation products can spoil this
    - photodissociation
    - modified expansion history from additional ρ_{products} ($\rightarrow N_{\text{eff}}$)



[Sabti+'20]

Sub-GeV thermal relics

Requirements

- "WIMP miracle"

$$\frac{\Omega_{\rm DM} h^2}{0.12} \sim \frac{\text{few} \times 10^{-9}\,\text{GeV}^{-2}}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \sim \frac{m_{\rm EW}^2 G_F^2}{\langle \sigma v \rangle}$$

- sub-GeV DM

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \sim \frac{m_\chi^2 g^4}{M^4}, \qquad m_\chi \sim 100\,\text{MeV} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} M = 100\,\text{GeV},\ g = 1 \\ M = 100\,\text{MeV},\ g = 10^{-3} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$ need new light mediator!

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$\Rightarrow$ need new light mediator!

- conclusion in principle relaxed in SIMP scenarios [Hochberg+'1402.5143], [Kuflik+'1512.04545]
  - everyone still introduces light mediators (eg. [Hochberg+'1512.07917], [Choi+'1707.01434], [Hochberg+'1806.10139])

Building blocks for light thermal DM

- DM candidate
  - neutral particle
  - stability – assume $\mathbb{Z}_2$ dark parity
- mediator
  - coupling to DM
  - coupling to light SM particles

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options?

- dark photon $U(1)_D$, kinetically mixed with $U(1)_Y$
- $U(1)_{L_\mu - L_\tau}$ Z'
- scalar singlet, $\phi(H^\dagger H)$
- purely phenomenological, eg. $\phi \bar{f} f \Rightarrow \frac{1}{M}\phi_{\text{med}} H \bar{f}_L f_R$

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this talk:

light mediator $\in H_2$, second Higgs doublet

The two-Higgs-Doublet model

eg. [Branco+'1106.0034]

- add a second scalar doublet to the SM
  - "Higgs" basis, where only one gets a vev

$$H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} G^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(v + \phi_1^0 + iG^0) \end{pmatrix}, \qquad H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} H^+ \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\phi_2^0 + iA) \end{pmatrix}$$

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- scalar potential

$$\begin{aligned} V(H_1, H_2, S) &= \mu_1^2 H_1^\dagger H_1 + \mu_2^2 H_2^\dagger H_2 - \{\mu_{12}^2 H_1^\dagger H_2 + \text{h.c.}\} \\ &+ \frac{\lambda_1}{2}(H_1^\dagger H_1)^2 + \frac{\lambda_2}{2}(H_2^\dagger H_2)^2 + \lambda_3 (H_1^\dagger H_1)(H_2^\dagger H_2) + \lambda_4 (H_1^\dagger H_2)(H_2^\dagger H_1) \\ &+ \left\{\frac{\lambda_5}{2}(H_1^\dagger H_2)^2 + \text{h.c.}\right\} + \left\{\left[\lambda_6 (H_1^\dagger H_1) + \lambda_7 (H_2^\dagger H_2)\right] H_1^\dagger H_2 + \text{h.c.}\right\} \end{aligned}$$

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- alignment limit

$$h_{\text{SM}} \simeq \phi_1^0, \ H_{\text{new}} \simeq \phi_2^0, \ A, \ H^\pm$$

Light scalars in the 2HDM

- scalar masses in alignment limit:

$$m_h^2 = \lambda_1 v^2,$$

$$m_H^2 = \mu_{22}^2 + \frac{v^2}{2}(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5), \qquad \rightarrow \text{may be small}$$

$$m_A^2 = m_H^2 - v^2 \lambda_5, \qquad \rightarrow \text{may be split}$$

$$m_{H^\pm}^2 = m_H^2 - v^2 \frac{(\lambda_4 + \lambda_5)}{2} \qquad \rightarrow \text{may be split}$$

- choose $m_H \ll m_A^2, m_{H^\pm}^2$, and for simplicity $m_A^2 \sim m_{H^\pm}^2$
- perturbativity: $|\lambda| < \sqrt{4\pi} \Rightarrow m_A, m_{H^\pm} \lesssim 460\,\mathrm{GeV}$

we can have a sub-GeV scalar $H \in$ 2HDM

see [Jana,Vishnu,Saad'2003.03386]

Electroweak precision observables

... is there a hint already?

- mass splittings between members of an electroweak multiplet contribute to EW oblique parameters

$$T = \frac{1}{16\pi s_W^2 M_W^2} \left(\mathcal{F}(m_{H^\pm}^2, m_H^2) + \mathcal{F}(m_{H^\pm}^2, m_A^2) - \mathcal{F}(m_H^2, m_A^2) \right)$$

$$\text{with } \mathcal{F}(m_1^2, m_2^2) \equiv \frac{1}{2}\left(m_1^2 + m_2^2\right) - \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{m_1^2 - m_2^2} \ln\left(\frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2}\right)$$

- $m_{A,H^\pm} \lesssim 250\,\text{GeV}$ easy; if larger need $m_A^2 \sim m_{H^\pm}^2$

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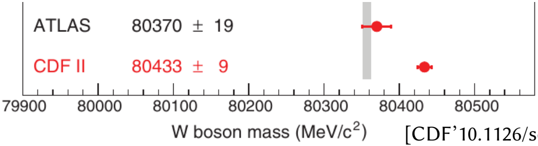
→ *CDF II M_W indications for $T > 0$?!*



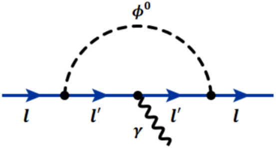
[CDF'10.1126/science.abk1781]

Muon g-2

... talking about anomalies.

- muon anomalous magnetic moment: $\Delta a_\mu = 251 \pm 59 \times 10^{-11} \longrightarrow$ "4.2σ"
  - $a_\mu^{\text{the}} = 116591810(43) \times 10^{-11}$ [Aoyama+'2006.04822]
  - $a_\mu^{\text{exp}} = 116592061(41) \times 10^{-11}$ [FNAL'2104.03281]

  but: lattice results agree more with a_μ^{exp} than a_μ^{the} [Borsanyi+'2002.12347]



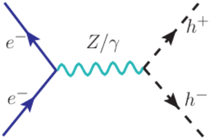
- light scalar induced loop contributes positively
  $\longrightarrow$ indicates mass splitting $m_H \ll m_A$?!

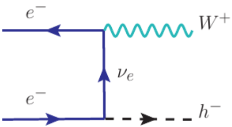
see [2003.03386]

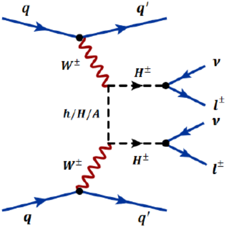
New Scalars at Colliders

direct constraints on the mass spectrum

- existing constraints
  - $m_A > m_Z - m_H \sim 90\,\text{GeV}$ to forbid $Z \to HA$
  - charged scalar production: $m_{H^\pm} \gtrsim 110\,\text{GeV}$ from LEP $W \to \nu l$ universality
  - LHC constraints evaded for substantial $\text{Br}_{\nu\tau}$
- signature processes
  - $pp \to H^\pm H^\pm jj \to l_\alpha^\pm l_\beta^\pm jj + \not{E}_T$







[1907.09498][2003.03386]

SM Higgs properties

- alignment limit: h mostly SM-like
- $h \to HH \to l^+l^-l^+l^-$ / invisible

$$V \supset vhH^2\frac{1}{2}(\lambda_3+\lambda_4+\lambda_5) \qquad \to \lambda_3 \simeq -(\lambda_4+\lambda_5) \quad \propto m_{H^+}^2/v^2$$

- $h \to \gamma\gamma$

$$V \supset \lambda_3 vhH^+H^-$$

negatively interferes with W-loop, predicts $R_{\gamma\gamma} < 1$; LHC data prefer $R_{\gamma\gamma} \gtrsim 1$ [Okawa,Omura'2011.04788]

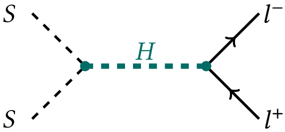
H enables light thermal DM

- coupling to light SM fermions → leptons for convenience

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset \widetilde{Y}_l \bar{\psi}_L H_1 \psi_R + Y_l \bar{\psi}_L H_2 \psi_R + \text{h.c.}$$

  - in alignment limit: $\widetilde{Y}_l = \text{diag}(m_e, m_\mu, m_\tau)/v$
  - Y_l → mediator coupling, DM phenomenology, flavour violation
- simplest DM candidate: real scalar S

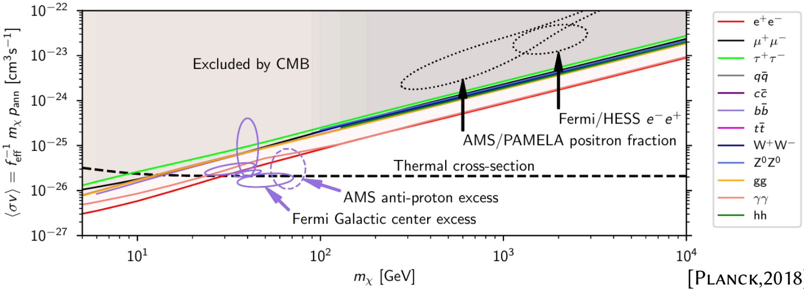
$$-\mathcal{L}_S \supset \frac{\mu_S^2}{2} S^2 + \frac{\lambda_S}{4!} S^4 + \frac{\kappa_1}{2} S^2 (H_1^\dagger H_1) + \frac{\kappa_2}{2} S^2 (H_2^\dagger H_2) + \left\{ \frac{\kappa_{12}}{2} S^2 (H_1^\dagger H_2) + h.c. \right\}$$



Sub-GeV thermal relics

DMID problem

- energy injection $\propto Q_{\rm ann} m_{\rm DM} \propto n_{\rm DM}^2 m_{\rm DM} \propto m_{\rm DM}^{-1}$



[Planck,2018]

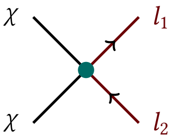
- WIMPs with $m_{\rm WIMP} \lesssim 10\,{\rm GeV}$ require

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle_{\rm today} \ll \langle \sigma v \rangle_{\rm freeze-out}$$

→ DMID very semsitive!

Forbidden Dark Matter

[Griest,Seckel'91][DAgnolo,Ruderman'1505.07107]



- kinematically forbidden annihilation, $2m_\chi < m_{l_1} + m_{l_2}$

$$\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\chi\chi\to ll} = \langle\sigma v\rangle_{ll\to\chi\chi} e^{-2\Delta(m_\chi/T)}$$

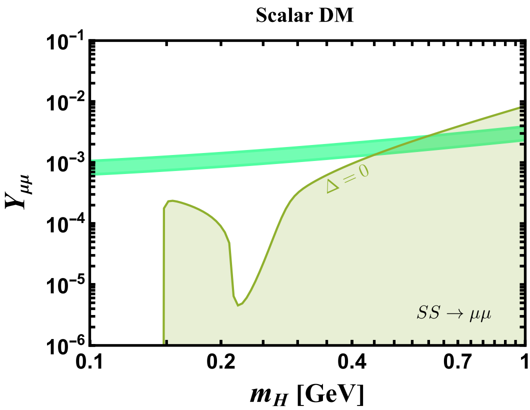
- suppressed by mass splitting

$$\Delta = (m_{l_1} + m_{l_2} - 2m_\chi)/2m_\chi$$

- $\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\chi\chi\to ll}$ zero at late times $T \to 0$

$\to$ spoiler: $\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\chi\chi\to\gamma\gamma}$ allowed!

Forbidden DM results



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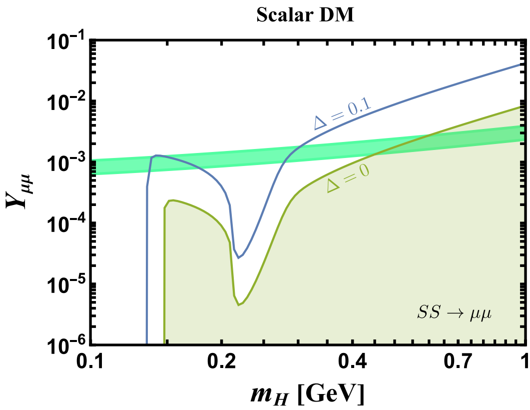

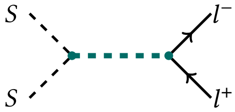

forbidden

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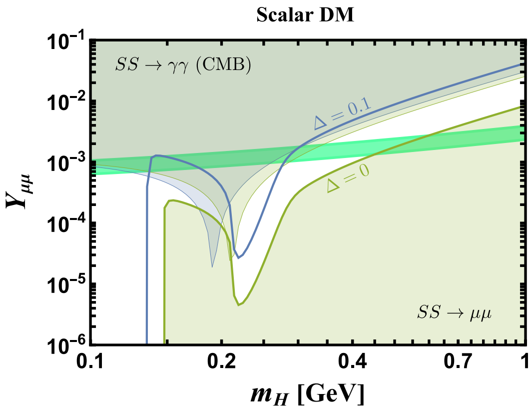
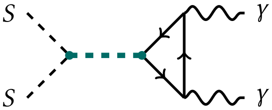
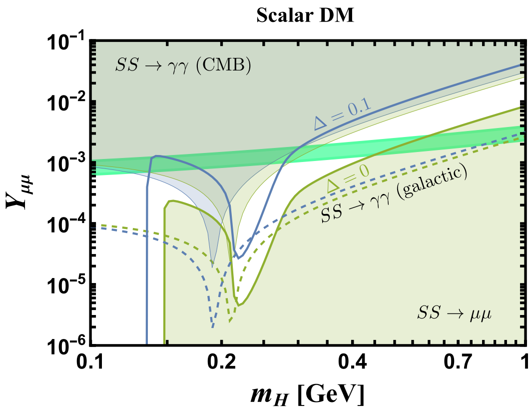




suppressed by α^2
enhanced by $e^{2\Delta x_f}$ wrt. $\langle \sigma v \rangle_{\text{th}}^{\text{naive}}$

Forbidden DM results



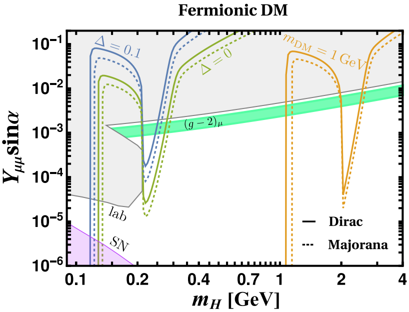
- 2 oom sensitivity boost from proposed telescopes [Bartels+'1703.02546]
- γ-ray line signal close to m_μ, m_τ as smoking-gun signal

Light 2HDM portal - Fermion DM

need scalar singlet S to couple to DM

$$-\mathcal{L} \supset Y_l \bar{\psi}_L H_2 \psi_R + Y_\chi S \bar{\chi} \chi + \mu_{12S} S(H_1^\dagger H_2) + \frac{\kappa_{12}}{2} S^2 (H_1^\dagger H_2) + h.c..$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} H \\ H' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \omega \\ \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$Y_\chi = 0.1$

- annihilation p-wave $\longrightarrow$ DMID suppressed

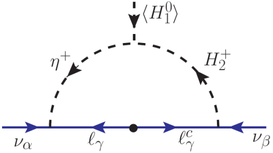
Neutrino masses?

purely scalar model for DM and M_ν: Zee model

- introduce a charged scalar singlet $\eta^+ \sim (1,1,1)$

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y \supset f_{ij} L_i \epsilon L_j \eta^+ + \text{h.c.}$$

$$-V \supset \mu H_1 \epsilon H_2 \eta^- + \text{h.c.}$$



- leads to neutrino masses

$$M_\nu \propto \left(f m_E Y_l - Y_l{}^T m_E f \right)$$

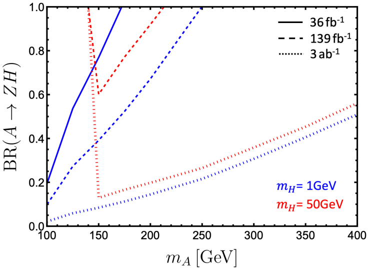
- DM constraints
  - non-forbidden channels must have negligible coupling $\rightarrow Y_l$ texture
- LFV
  - $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \tau \rightarrow e\gamma$, and $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$ at one-loop

$\Rightarrow$ $\mu\tau$ coupled scenario works out! predicts $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$ at reach of MEG-II

HL-LHC and the heavy scalars

2011.04788, 2208.05487 Iguro, Okawa, Omura: light scalar in IDM, pheno similar to aligned 2HDM

- $pp \to \gamma/Z \to H^+H^-, AH$ depend on EW couplings only
- mono-Z search $\to \mathrm{Br}(A \to ZH)$



[Iguro+'22]
($\sqrt{L}$-scaling for $L > 36\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$)

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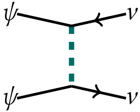
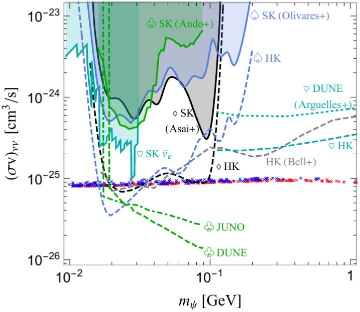
- [OkawaOmura'20] consider t-channel model





[Okawa+'20]

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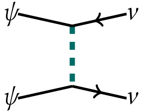
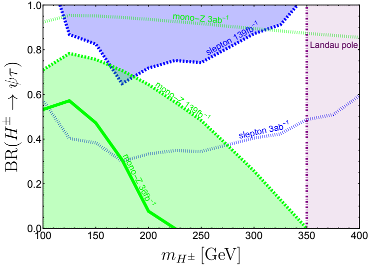


$$\mathrm{Br}(H^\pm \to HW^\pm) + \mathrm{Br}(H^\pm \to l\psi) = 1$$

$$\mathrm{Br}(H^\pm \to HW^\pm) \simeq \mathrm{Br}(A \to HZ)$$

- mono-Z + slepton searches cover parameter space ($\sqrt{L}$-scaling at HL-LHC)



[Iguro+'22]

(green lines incorrect)

Coincidence?!

- $\text{Br}(h \to \text{inv.}) \ll 1$

$$|\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5| \lesssim 10^{-2}$$

- $m_H^2 = \mu_2^2 + v^2(\lambda_3 + \lambda_4 + \lambda_5)$

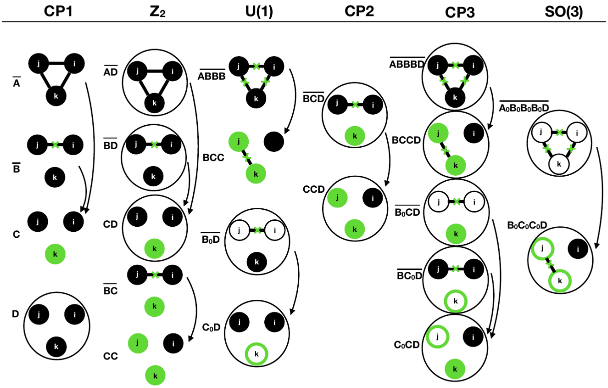
$$\Delta\lambda_{345} \lesssim 10^{-6}$$

$\Rightarrow$ *pretty special point in parameter space!*

tuned? radiatively stable? motivated? is this telling us something?

Coincidence or Symmetry?

- Symmetries of the 2HDM



[Ferreira+'21]

- constraints on neutral scalar masses → *some indicate a massless scalar!*

Symmetry?

preliminary

- Spontaneously broken $U(1)$ symmetry results in massless scalar $\Phi_1 \longrightarrow \Phi_1 e^{i\theta}, \Phi_2 \longrightarrow \Phi_2 e^{-i\theta}$
  - $\Leftrightarrow$ there exists a basis where $\mu_{12} = 0, \lambda_{5,6,7} = 0$
    basis independent conditions: [Ferreira+'21]

Case C_0D: $e_k = q_k = 0, \quad 2(e_j^2 M_i^2 + e_i^2 M_j^2) M_{H^\pm}^2 = v^2(e_j q_j M_i^2 + e_i q_i M_j^2 - M_i^2 M_j^2)$

$$2(e_j^2 M_i^2 + e_i^2 M_j^2) q = (e_j q_i - e_i q_j)^2 + M_i^2 M_j^2, \quad M_k = 0.$$

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- are these compatible with phenomenology?

$$\begin{cases} m_h \sim 125\,\text{GeV} \\ m_H \sim 0 \\ m_{A,H^\pm} \gg m_H \\ \text{Br}_{h\to\text{HH}} \ll 1 \end{cases}$$

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NO!

but massless pseudoscalar looking good!

Light 2HDM Portal to Dark Matter

- Sub-GeV thermal relics
  - lots of potential in near future
  - require light mediator, limited options
- light 2HDM portal
  - 2HDM may supply light scalar mediator
  - scalar forbidden DM $\to \gamma$ ray signature
  - heavy scalars discoverable at LHC?
- innocent model building fun or any truth to this?
  - purely scalar model for DM and m_ν?
  - theory justification for light scalar?

looking forward to your comments!

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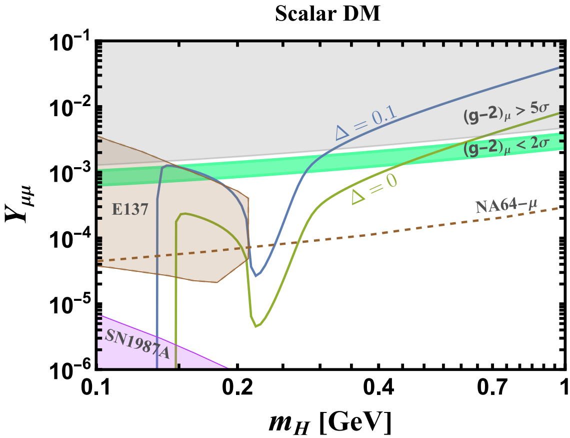
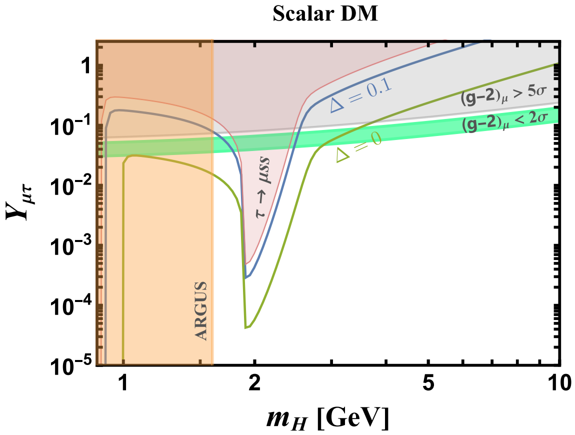
Relic abundance results - $\mu\mu$ $\kappa_{ij} = 10^{-3}$ fixed



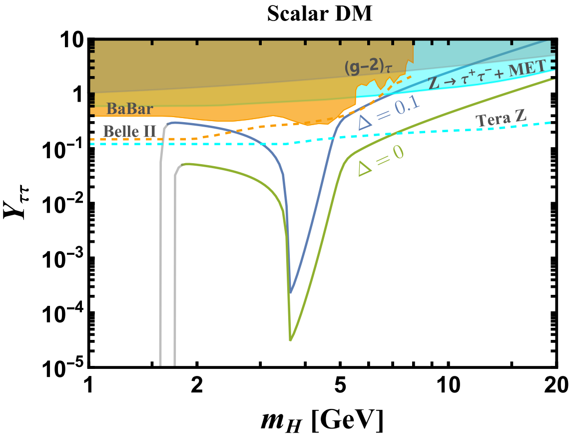
- $(g-2)_\mu$ [FNAL'2104.03281][Jana+'2003.03386]
- E137 beam dump [Bjorken+'88][Batell+'1712.10022]
- SN energy loss [Croon+'2006.13942]

Relic abundance results - $\mu\tau$ $\kappa_{ij} = 10^{-3}$ fixed



- $(g-2)_\mu$ [FNAL'2104.03281][Jana+'2003.03386]
- $\tau \longrightarrow \mu H$ LFV 2-body decay [ARGUS'95] $\Rightarrow m_H > m_\tau - m_\mu$
- $\tau \longrightarrow \mu SS$ adds to expt. $\Gamma(\tau \longrightarrow \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu \nu_\tau)$ $\Rightarrow m_{\rm DM} > (m_\tau - m_\mu)/2$

Relic abundance results - $\tau\tau$ $\kappa_{ij} = 10^{-3}$ fixed



- $e^+e^- \longrightarrow \gamma H$, with $H \longrightarrow$ dark
  [BaBaR'1702.03327][Dolan+'1709.00009][DAgnolo+'2012.11766]
- $Z \longrightarrow \bar{\tau}\tau H$ adds to expt. $\text{Br}(Z \longrightarrow \bar{\tau}\tau)$ [Chen+'1807.03790]

Neutrino masses – details

we provide a benchmark

$$M_\nu = a_0 \left(f m_E Y_l - Y_l^T m_E f \right)$$

$$a_0 = \frac{\sin 2\omega}{16\pi^2} \ln\left(\frac{m_{h^+}^2}{m_{H^+}^2}\right); \quad \sin 2\omega = \frac{\sqrt{2} v \mu}{m_{h^+}^2 - m_{H^+}^2},$$

$$Y_l = 10^{-4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3.494 \times 10^{-4} \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ -10^{-3} & -0.382 & 0.542 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$a_0 \cdot f = 10^{-7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2.135 & 0 \\ -2.135 & 0 & 2.266 \\ 0 & -2.266 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Neutrino observables associated with this fit yield,

$$\Delta m_{21}^2 = 7.486 \times 10^{-5} eV^2, \; \Delta m_{31}^2 = 2.511 \times 10^{-3} eV^2,$$
$$\theta_{12} = 34.551^\circ, \; \theta_{23} = 47.830^\circ, \; \theta_{13} = 8.545^\circ.$$