

# Stable magnetic monopole in two Higgs doublet models

Based on arXiv:1904.09269

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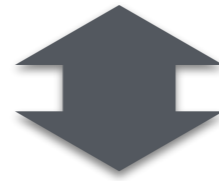
**Masafumi Kurachi (Keio U.), Muneto Nitta (Keio U.)**

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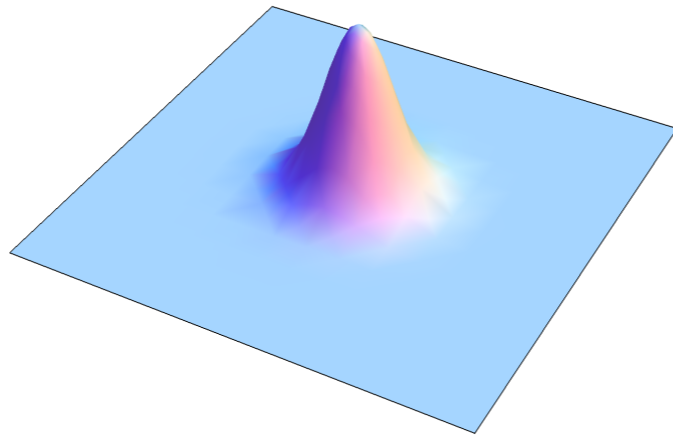
# Introduction

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- 素粒子：場の素励起



- ソリトン：素粒子でない古典的励起



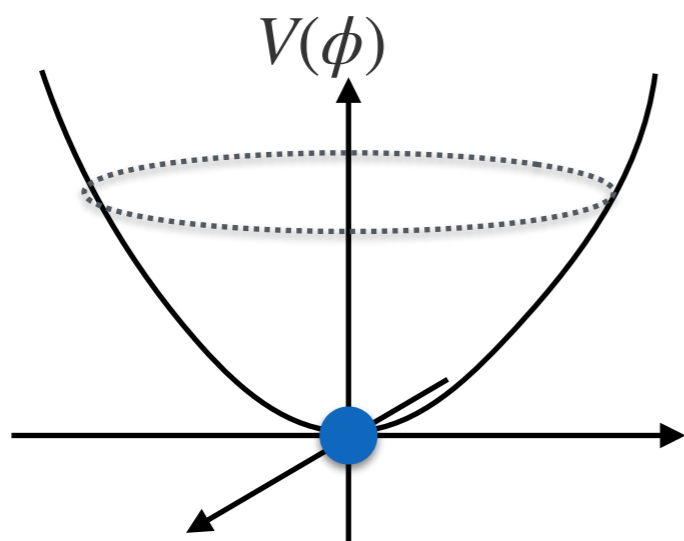
wikipedia “神奈川沖浪裏”

- 特に、トポロジカルに安定な励起：トポロジカルソリトン

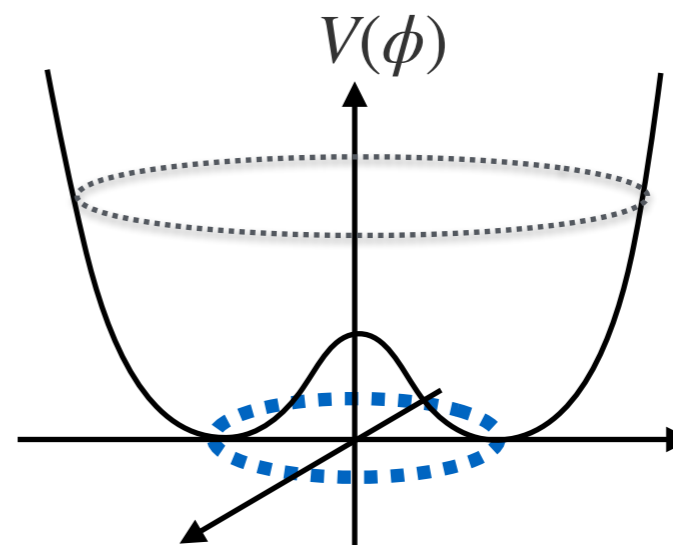
# Topological Soliton

- トポロジカルソリトンは真空のトポロジーが非自明なときに生じうる

例)



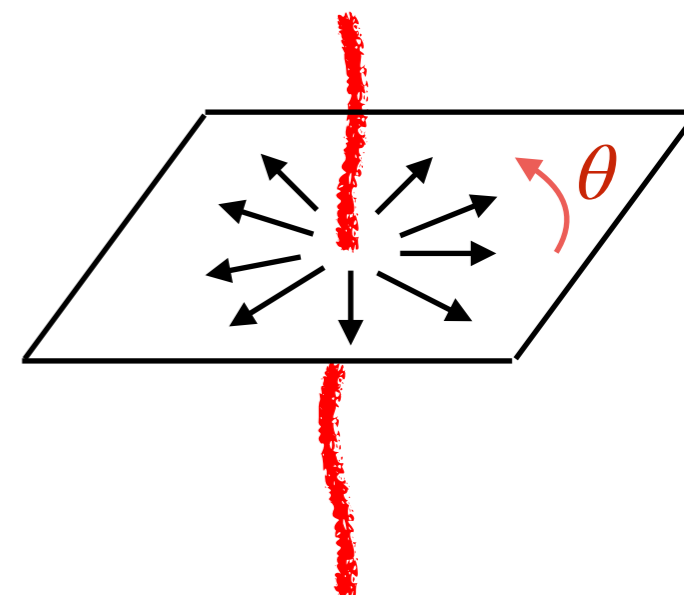
trivial



non-trivial

- 無限遠方で真空を1周するような配位を考える(non-zero winding #)

$$\begin{cases} \phi(x) \sim v e^{i\theta} \\ A_i(x) \sim i\partial_i\theta \end{cases} \quad (r \rightarrow \infty)$$



必ずsolitonが中心に存在 (位相的に安定)

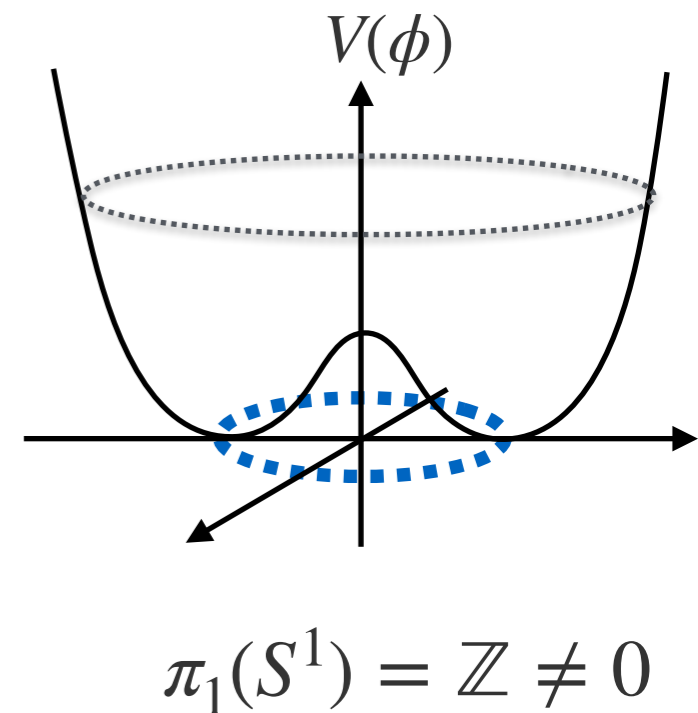


# Homotopy Group

- より一般には、真空のhomotopy groupを調べれば良い

条件	存在するtopological soliton
$\pi_0(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$	→ Domain wall (kink)
$\pi_1(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$	→ Vortex (cosmic string)
$\pi_2(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$	→ Monopole

$\mathcal{M}$  : Vacuum manifold



# Topology of SM

- 標準模型では、対称性の破れは  $SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y \rightarrow U(1)_{EM}$

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \blacktriangleright \quad |\Phi_{\text{vac.}}|^2 = v^2$$

**Vacuum manifold :  $\mathcal{M} \simeq S^3$**

- Homotopy groups in SM :

$$\pi_0(S^3) = 0 \quad \text{No domain wall}$$

$$\pi_1(S^3) = 0 \quad \text{No vortex}$$

$$\pi_2(S^3) = 0 \quad \text{No monopole}$$

**SMの真空構造は自明！**

# How about Beyond the SM?

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今回：

BSM = **Two Higgs doublet model (2HDM)**  
topological soliton = **Magnetic monopole**

- 2HDM is well motivated by **simpleness / EW baryogenesis / SUSY**

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# Plan of talk

- Introduction (5p.) ← Done
- Soliton in SM (Review) (3p.)
- Vortex in 2HDM (Review) (8p.)
- Magnetic Monopole in 2HDM (7p.)
- Summary

# Solitons in SM

[Nambu '77]

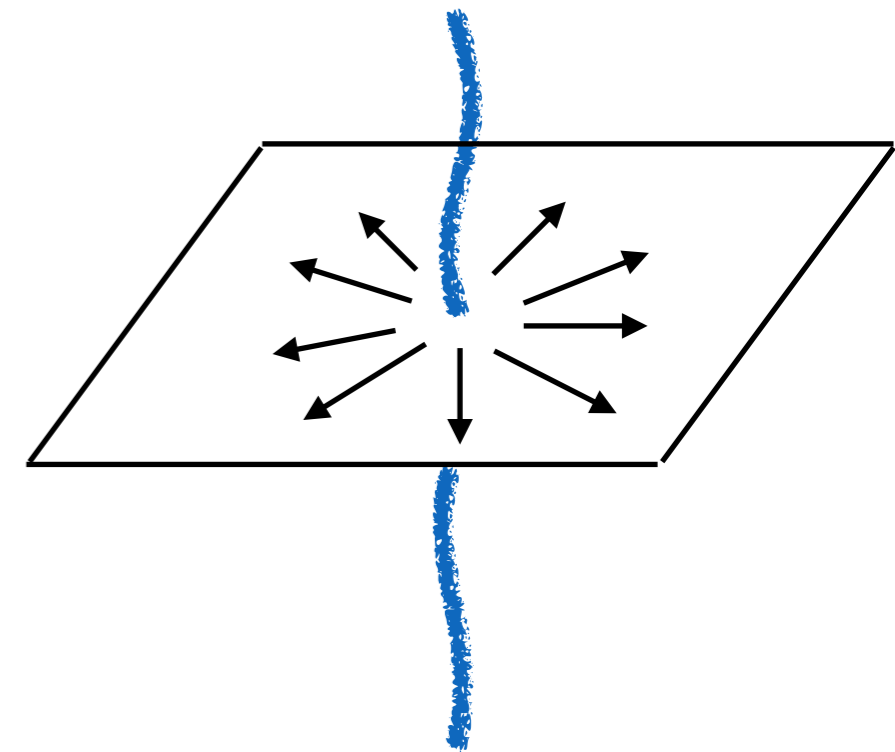
[Vachaspati, '92]



- Z string (Z-flux tube)

$$\Phi(x) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix} = e^{-i\theta\sigma_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z_i(x) \sim i\partial_i\theta \quad A_\mu = W^\pm = 0$$



- $U(1)_Z$  が巻き付いた配位

➡ **Confined Z-flux**  $\Phi_Z = \frac{4\pi}{g_Z}$

- 運動方程式の解にはなっているが、安定ではない

- SMに 't Hooft-Polyakov monopoleを埋め込むことができる

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad n^a \equiv \frac{\Phi^\dagger \sigma^a \Phi}{\Phi^\dagger \Phi}$$

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Hedgehog Ansatz :  $n^a = \frac{x^a}{r}$

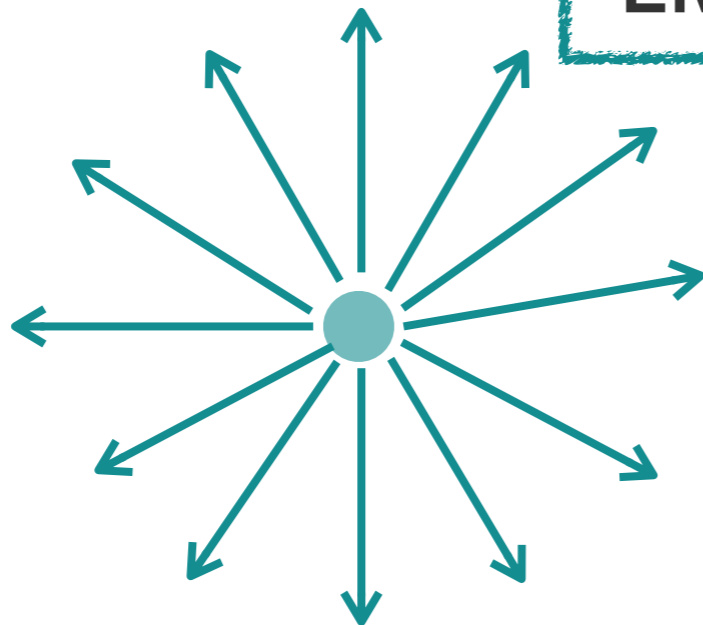
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EM-magnetic flux

$$\Phi_B = \frac{4\pi \sin^2 \theta_W}{e}$$



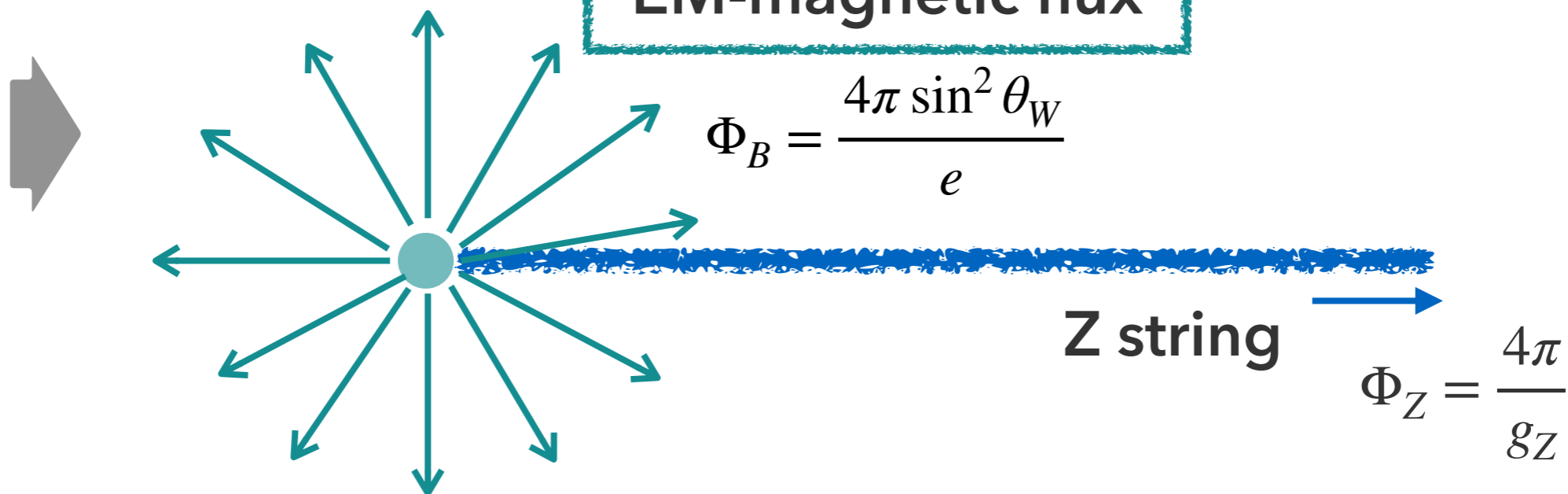
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- monopole単体ではいられない ( $\because \pi_2(S^3) = 0$ )

- Nambu monopoleは Z stringに引っ張られるので不安定



- 最終的に、もう一方の端点にいる anti-monopole と対消滅する



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- 教訓：トポロジーが自明 ( $\pi_2(S^3) = 0$ ) でも、magnetic monopole (+ string) 的な配位は作れるが、安定性は保証されない

# Vortex in 2HDM

[Dvali, Senjanovic '93]

[Eto, Kurachi, Nitta '18]



# Two Higgs doublet model (2HDM)

- Lagrangian :

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} \left( Y_{\mu\nu} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left( W_{\mu\nu}^a \right)^2 + \sum_{i=1,2} \left| D_{\mu} \Phi_i \right|^2 - V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2)$$

(SM fermionは無視する)


- Higgs potential

$$V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 - \left( m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\beta_1}{2} \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\beta_2}{2} \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right)^2 \\ + \beta_3 \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) + \beta_4 \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right) \left( \Phi_2^{\dagger} \Phi_1 \right) + \left\{ \frac{\beta_5}{2} \left( \Phi_1^{\dagger} \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right\}$$

- VEVs  $\langle \Phi_1 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_1 \end{pmatrix}$   $\langle \Phi_2 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2 \end{pmatrix}$   $v_{EW}^2 = 2(v_1^2 + v_2^2) \simeq (246 \text{ GeV})^2$

# 2HDM in Matrix Notation

- $2 \times 2$  行列で書き直す:  $H \equiv (i\sigma_2 \Phi_1^*, \Phi_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{1,2}^* & \phi_{2,1} \\ -\phi_{1,1}^* & \phi_{2,2} \end{pmatrix}$


$$\begin{aligned} V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = & -m_1^2 \text{Tr} |H|^2 - m_2^2 \text{Tr} (|H|^2 \sigma_3) - (m_3^2 \det H + \text{h.c.}) \\ & + \alpha_1 \text{Tr} |H|^4 + \alpha_2 (\text{Tr} |H|^2)^2 + \alpha_3 \text{Tr} (|H|^2 \sigma_3 |H|^2 \sigma_3) \\ & + \alpha_4 \text{Tr} (|H|^2 \sigma_3 |H|^2) + (\alpha_5 \det H^2 + \text{h.c.}) \end{aligned}$$

$$|H|^2 \equiv H^\dagger H$$

- VEV  $\langle H \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & 0 \\ 0 & v_2 \end{pmatrix}$

# Simplification


- 以下、最もsimpleな場合を考える：  $m_2, m_3, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 = 0$

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真空中で破れる       $\longrightarrow$       NG bosonが出る (後でmassiveにする)

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(これは真空中で破れない) 
$$\begin{cases} H \rightarrow (i\sigma^1) H (i\sigma^1)^\dagger \\ W_i \rightarrow (i\sigma^1) W_i (i\sigma^1)^\dagger \\ B_i \rightarrow -B_i \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} v_1 = v_2 \equiv v \\ (\tan \beta \equiv v_2/v_1 = 1) \end{cases}$$



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[Eto, Kurachi, Nitta '18]

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➡ Vacuum manifold  $\mathcal{M} \simeq \frac{SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_a}{U(1)_{EM}} \simeq U(2)$

➡  $\pi_1(U(2)) = \mathbb{Z}$  **Topological vortex exist !**

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● Topological Z-string ( (0,1)-string )

$$H^{(0,1)} \sim v \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix} = v e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}\sigma_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- confined flux  $\Phi_Z = \frac{2\pi}{g_Z}$  **Z-string in SMの半分**

- global vortex  $\longrightarrow$  tension  $\sim \pi v^2 \log \Lambda_{IR}$

# Moduli Space of Vortices

- $SU(2)_C$  Custodial 変換 :  $H \rightarrow UHU^\dagger$ ,  $W_i \rightarrow UW_iU^\dagger$   $U \in SU(2)_C$   
をした後の配位もまた topological vortex

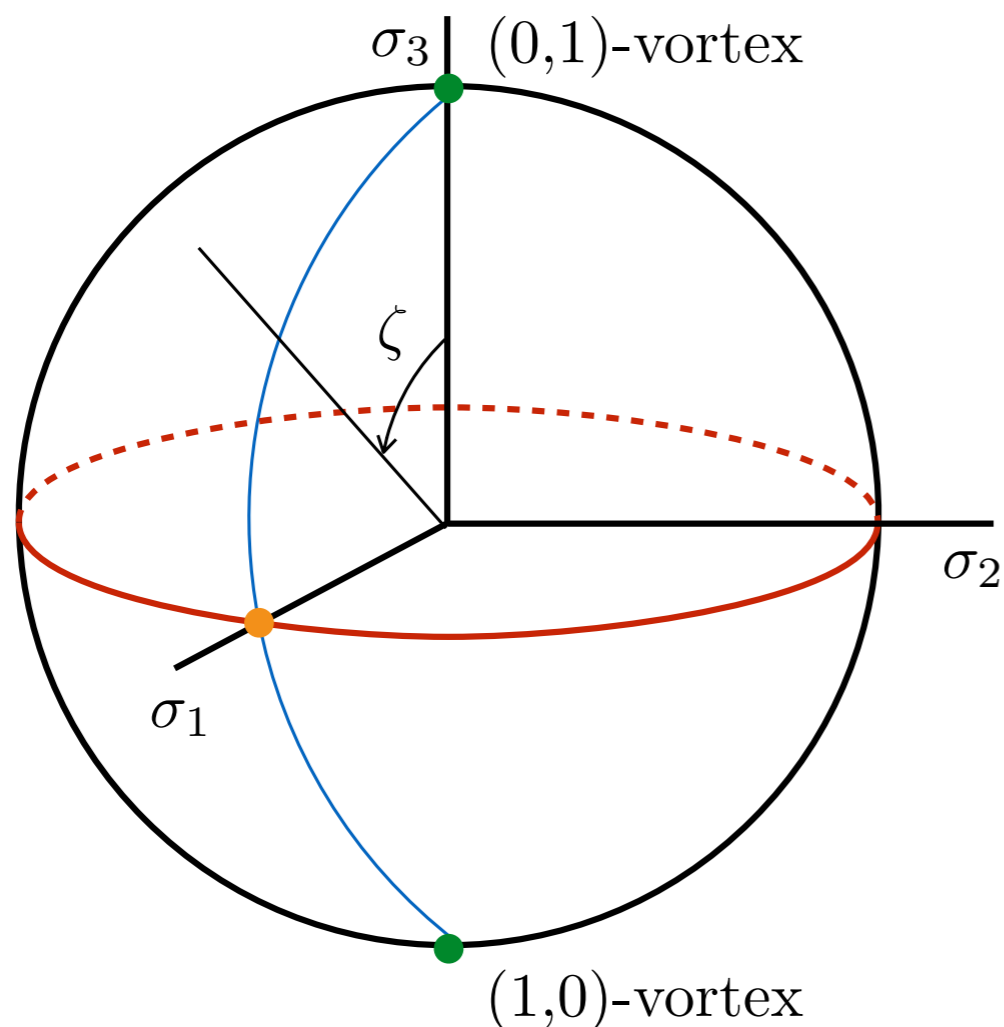
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moduli space  $S^2$  上の各点が一つの vortex に対応する

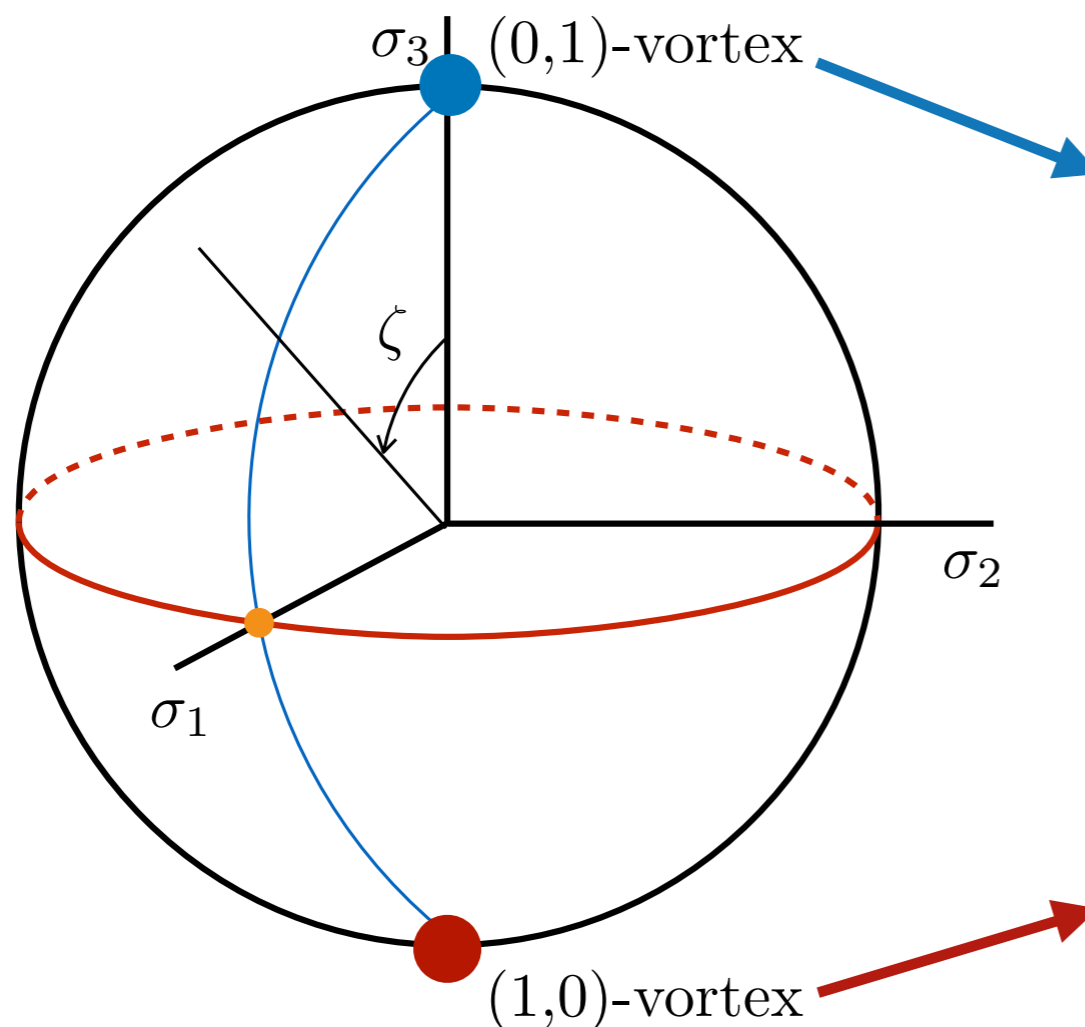


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2種類のZ-string:

$$H^{(0,1)} \sim v \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Z flux: } \Phi_Z^{(0,1)} = \frac{2\pi}{gZ}$$

$$H^{(1,0)} \sim v \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Z flux: } \Phi_Z^{(1,0)} = -\frac{2\pi}{gZ}$$

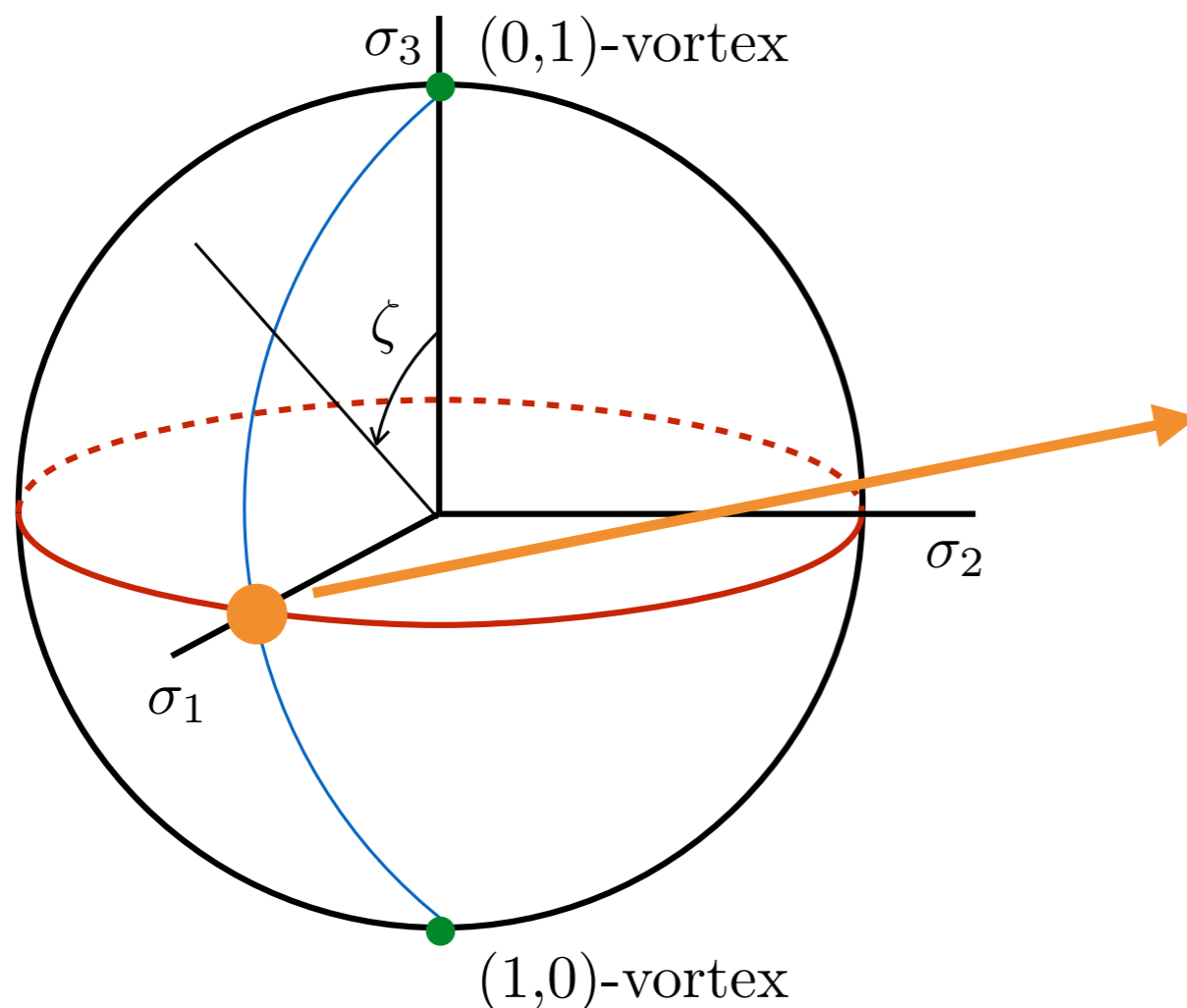


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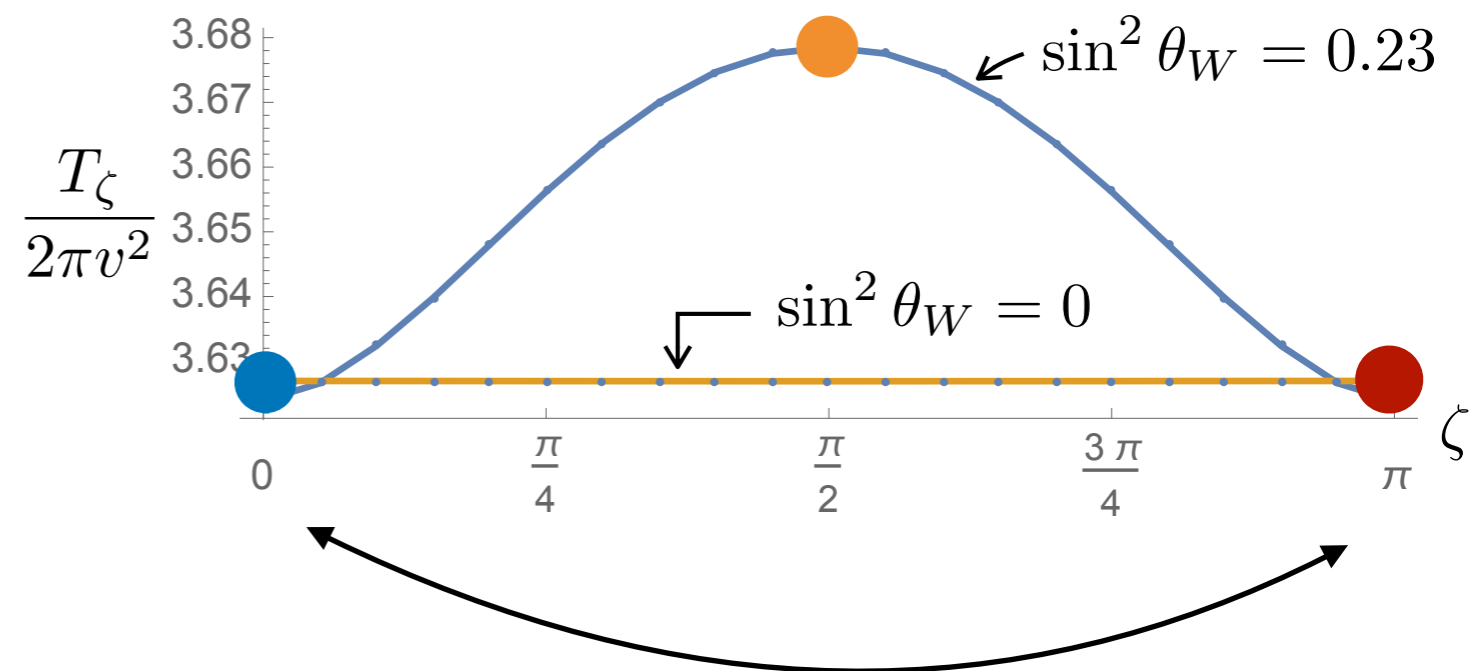
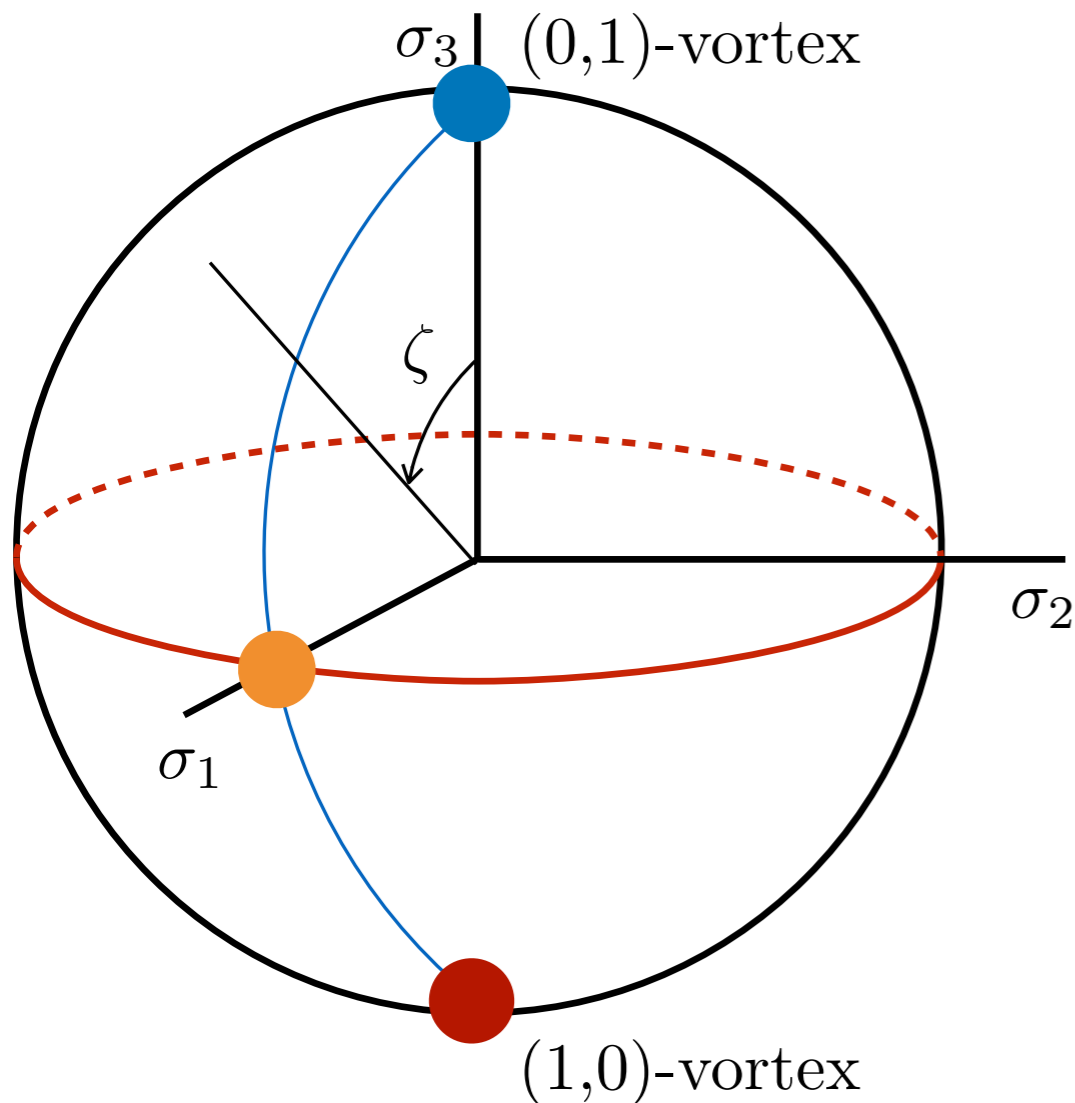
W-string

$$H \sim v e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}} e^{\frac{i\theta}{2}\sigma_1}$$

$$\text{W flux: } \Phi_{W1} = \frac{2\pi}{g}$$

# Tensions of topological vortices

- $U(1)_Y$  によってWとZが区別されるので、tensionに差が出る。



2つのZ-stringは  
 $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$  変換で結びつく

$(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$  対称性の帰結として縮退

# Magnetic Monopole in 2HDM

[Eto, Hamada, Kurachi, Nitta '19]

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➡  $\pi_2(U(2)) = 0$  安定なMagnetic monopoleは存在しない？

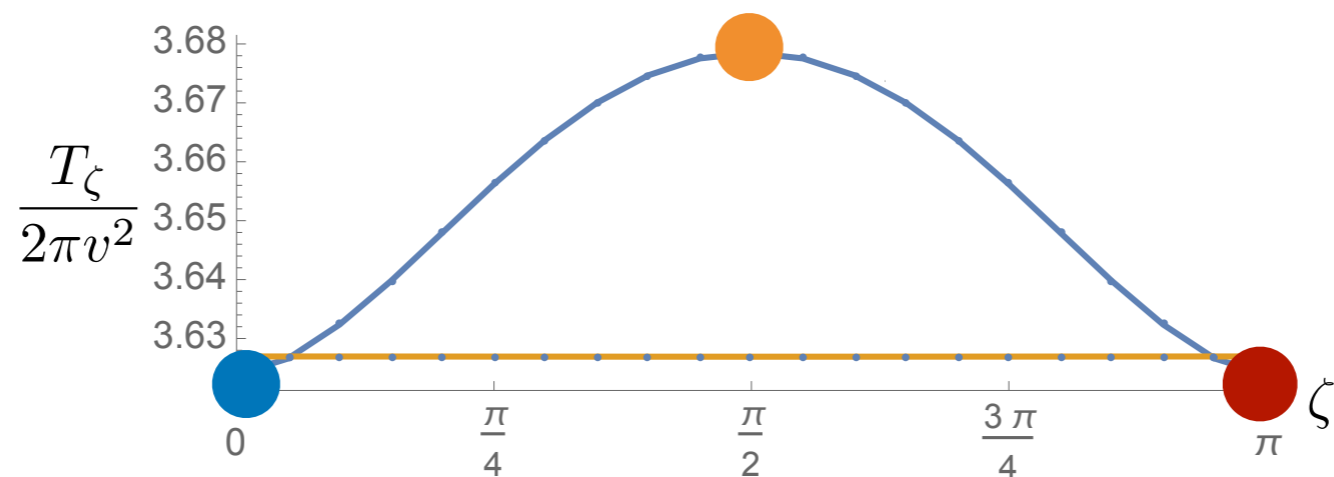
# Magnetic Monopole in 2HDM

● 対称性の破れは  $SU(2)_W \times U(1)_Y \times U(1)_a \rightarrow U(1)_{EM}$

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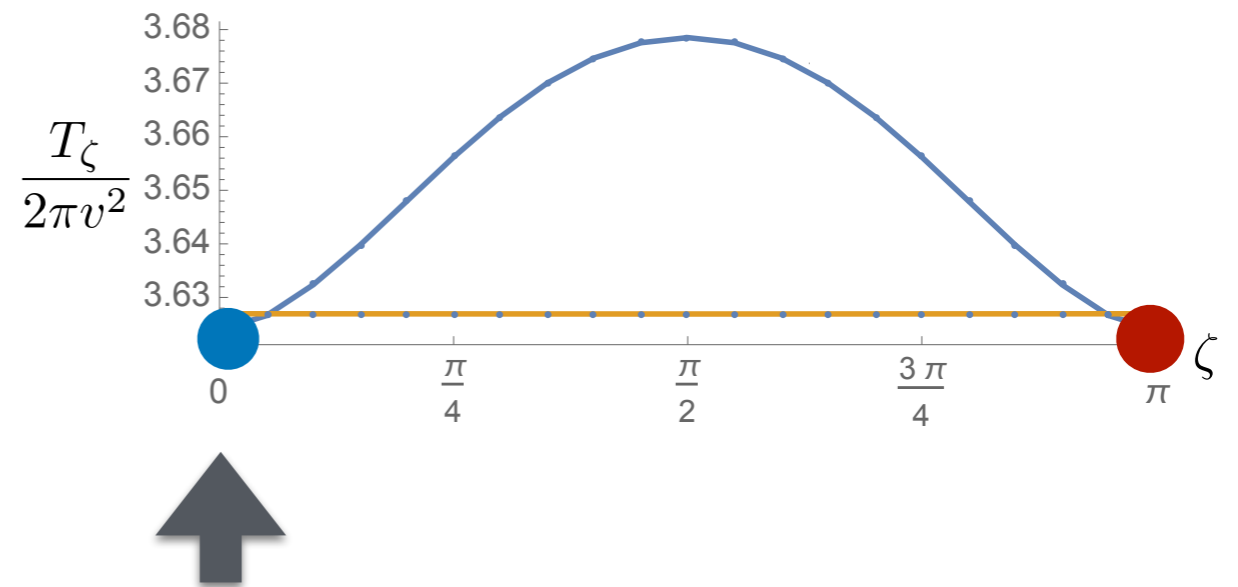
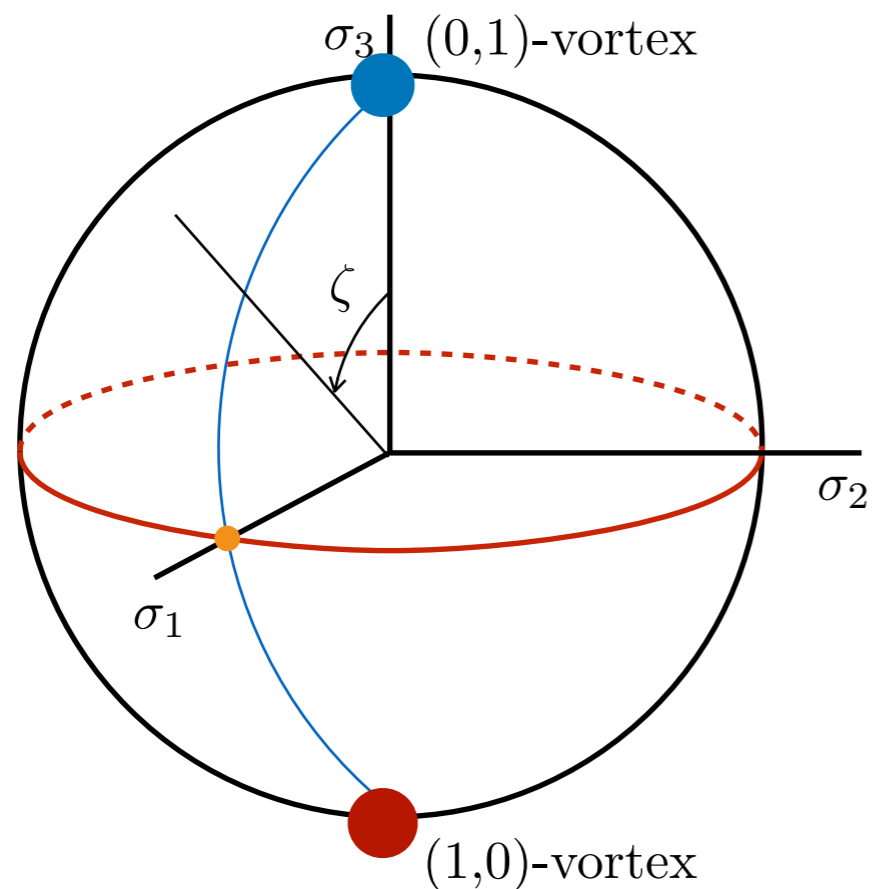
➡  $\pi_2(U(2)) = 0$  安定なMagnetic monopoleは存在しない？

実は存在する！  $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$  対称性を使う



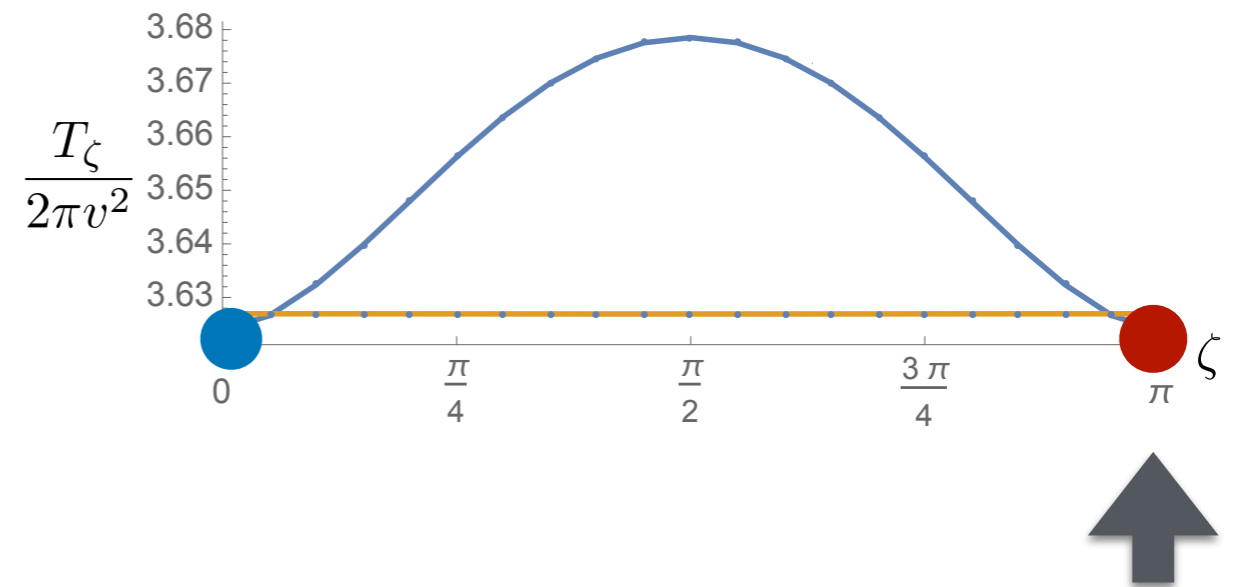
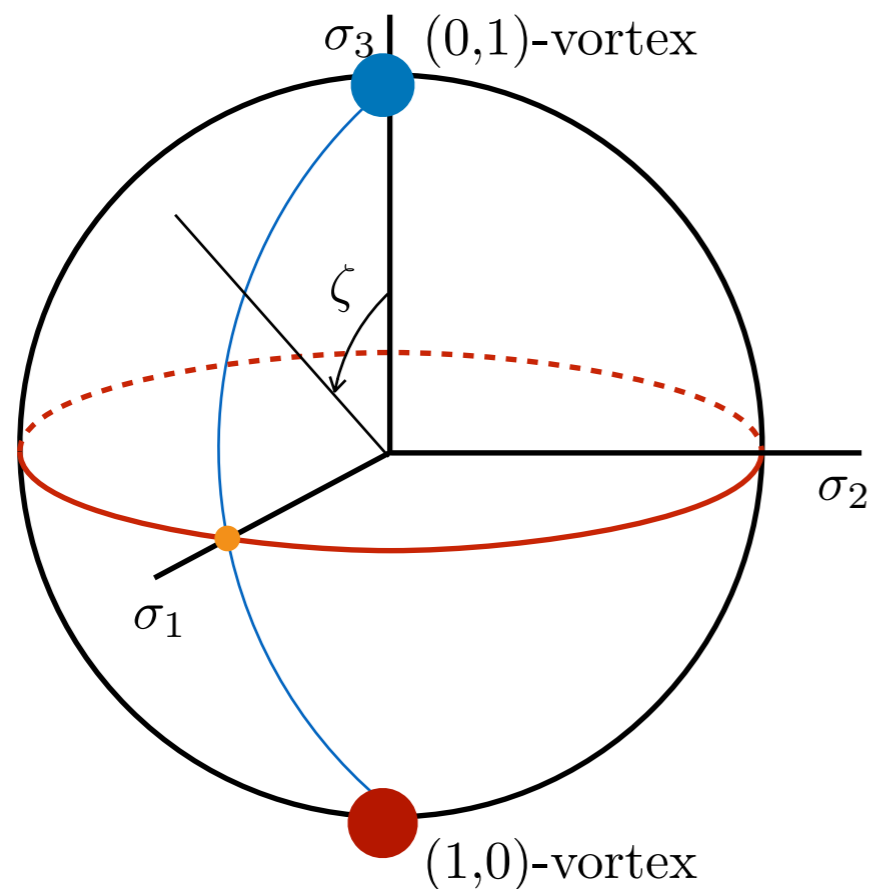
# Magnetic Monopole as $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$ kink

- Z-stringが存在するとき、 $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$  対称性は破れている



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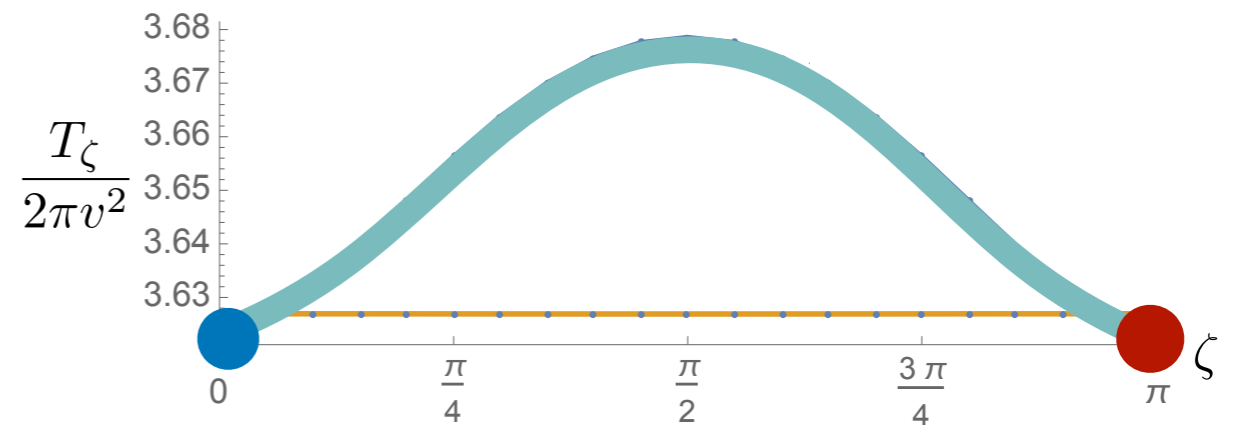
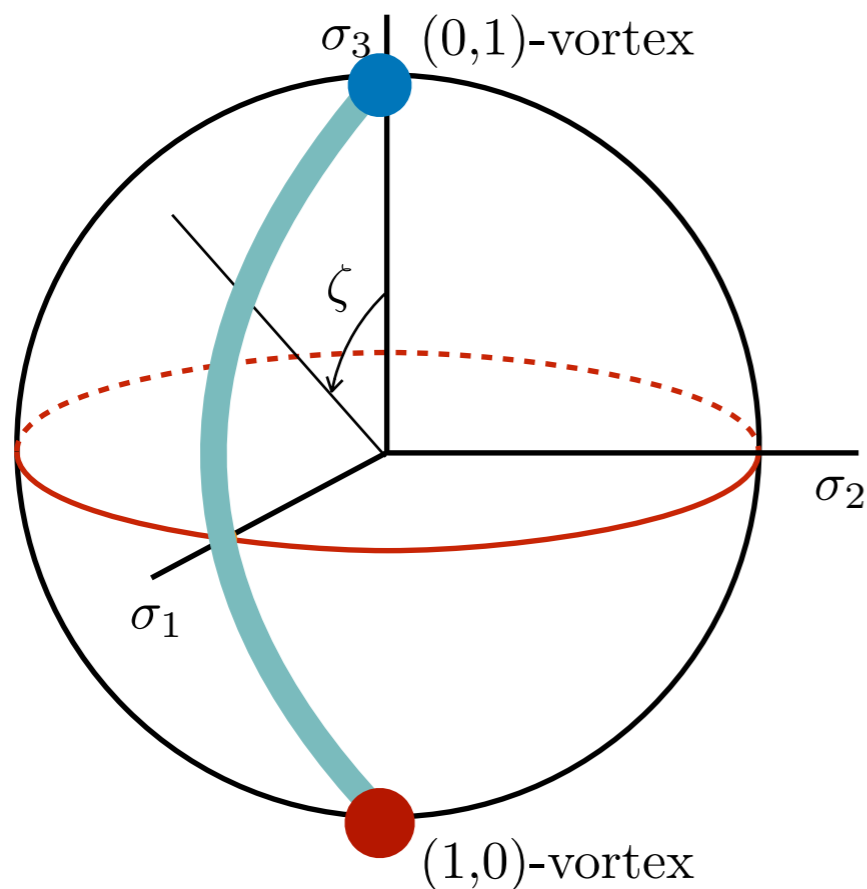


# Magnetic Monopole as $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$ kink

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- このSSBに付随するtopological kinkが生じる



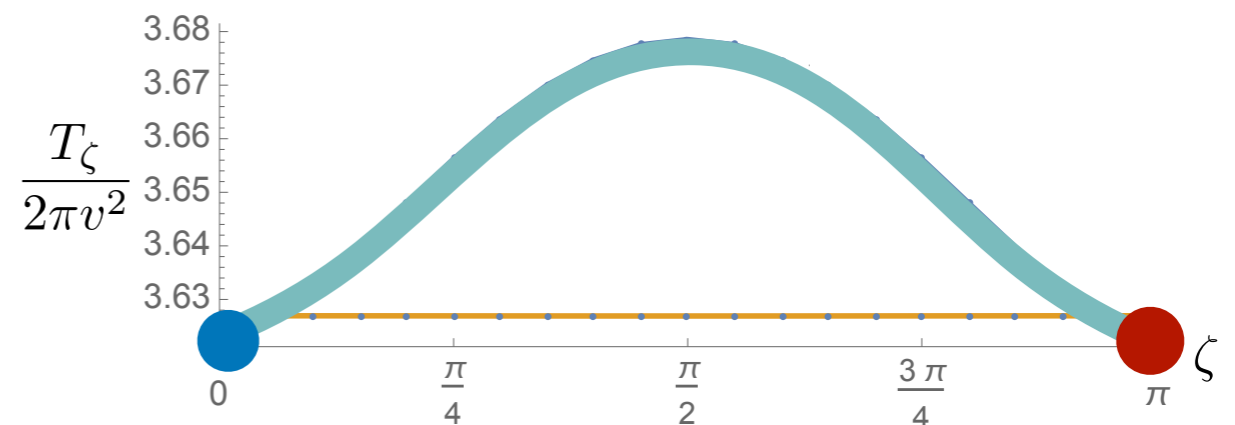
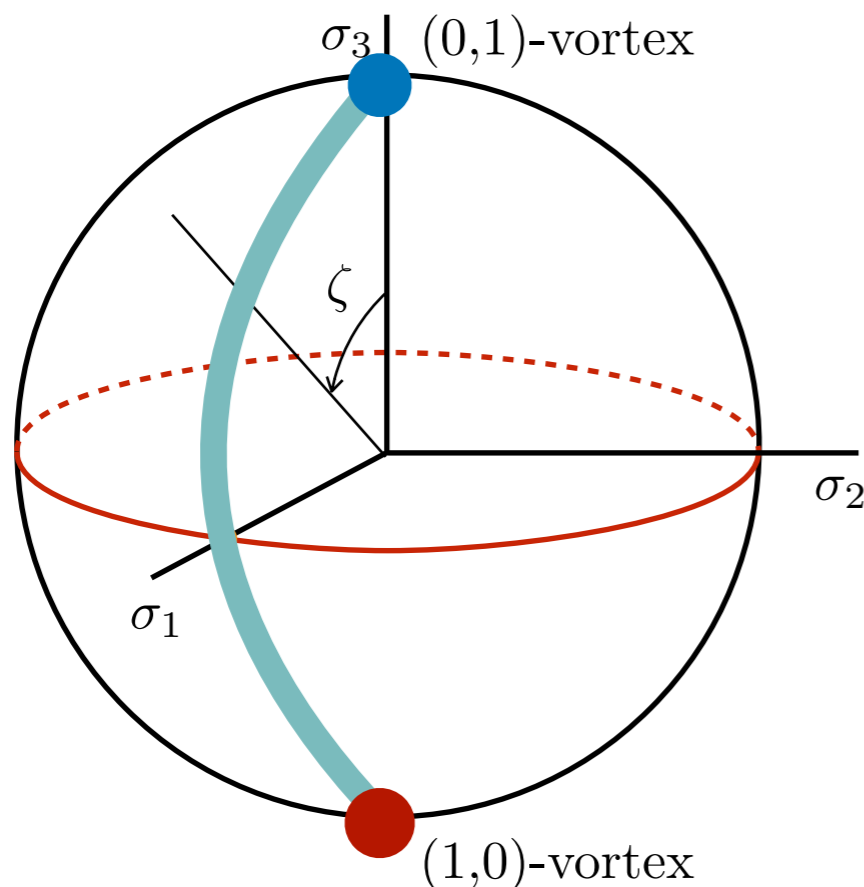
# Magnetic Monopole as $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$ kink

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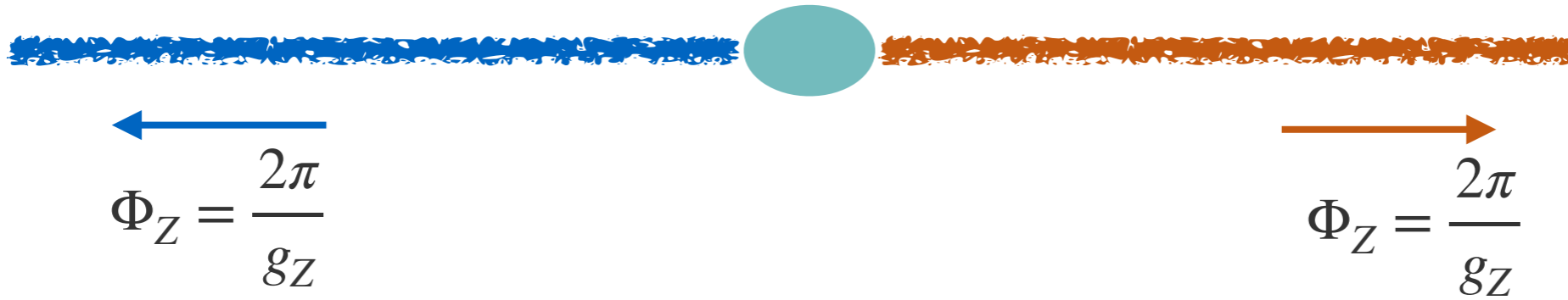


- このSSBに付随するtopological kinkが生じる

▶ これがmagnetic monopoleとして振る舞う

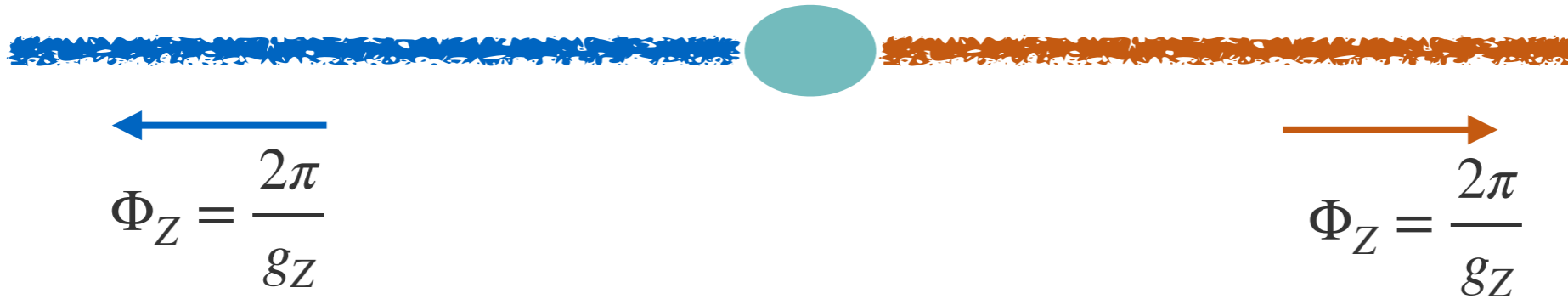


# Magnetic Flux



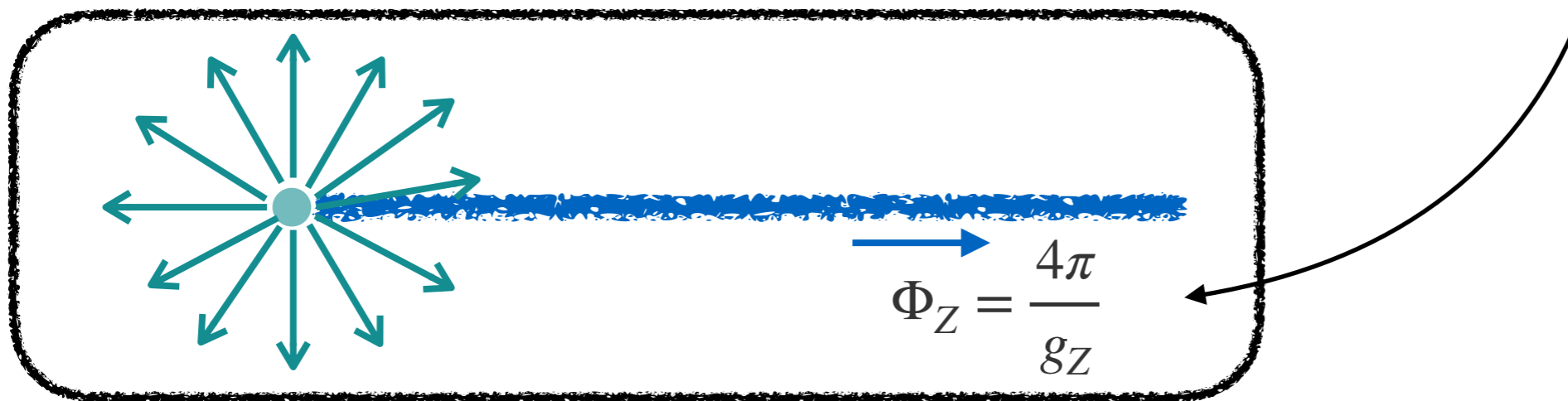
- Z-fluxの湧き出しは合計で  $\frac{2\pi}{g_Z} - \frac{-2\pi}{g_Z} = \underline{\underline{\frac{4\pi}{g_Z}}}$

# Magnetic Flux

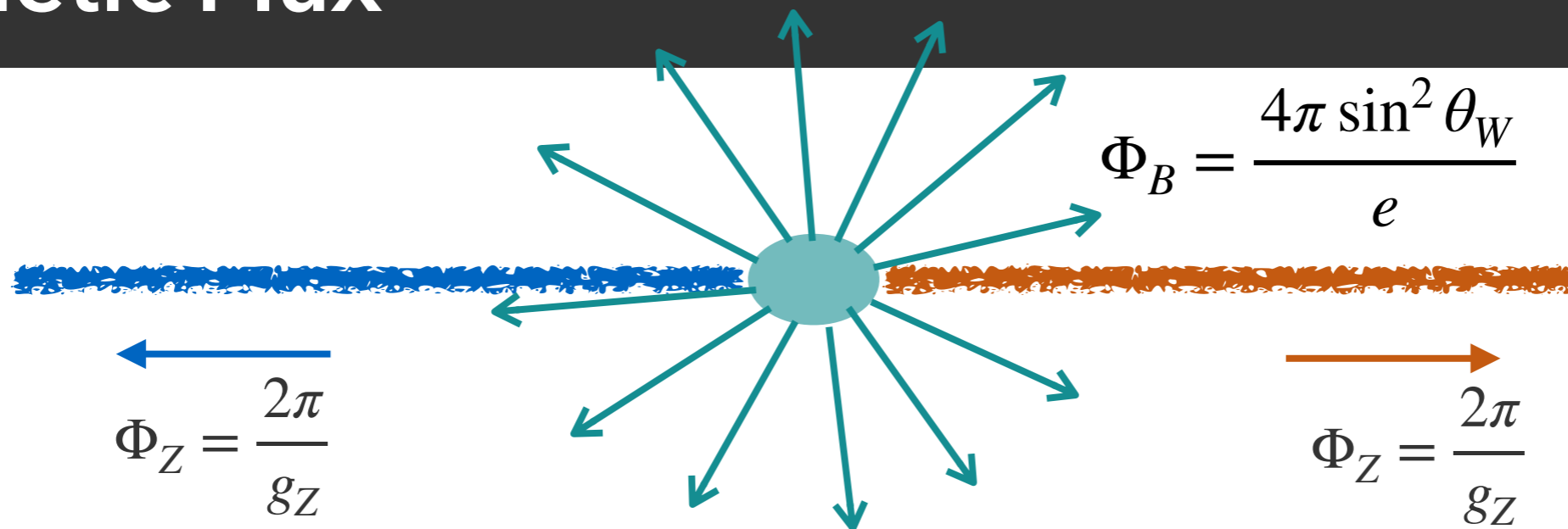


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SMのNambu monopoleのZ fluxと同じ量！

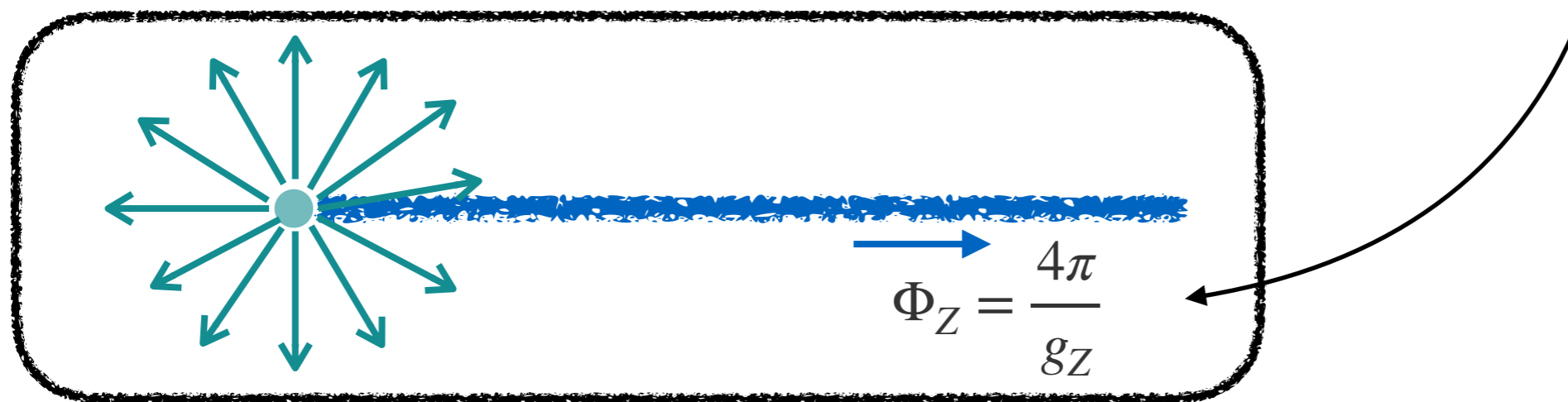


# Magnetic Flux



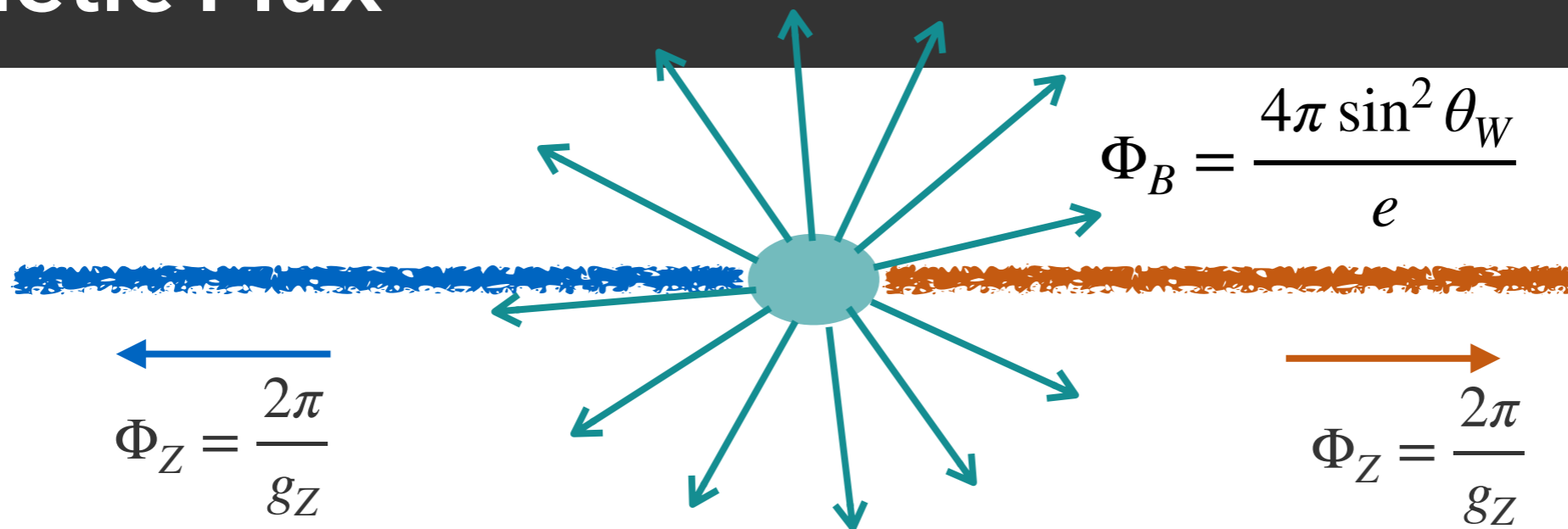
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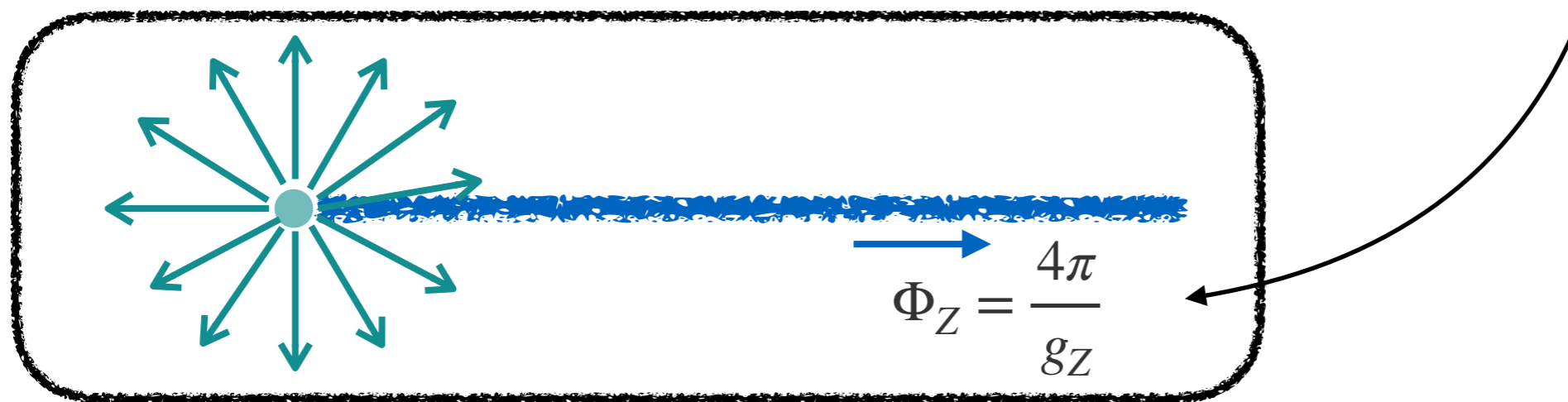
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# Magnetic Flux



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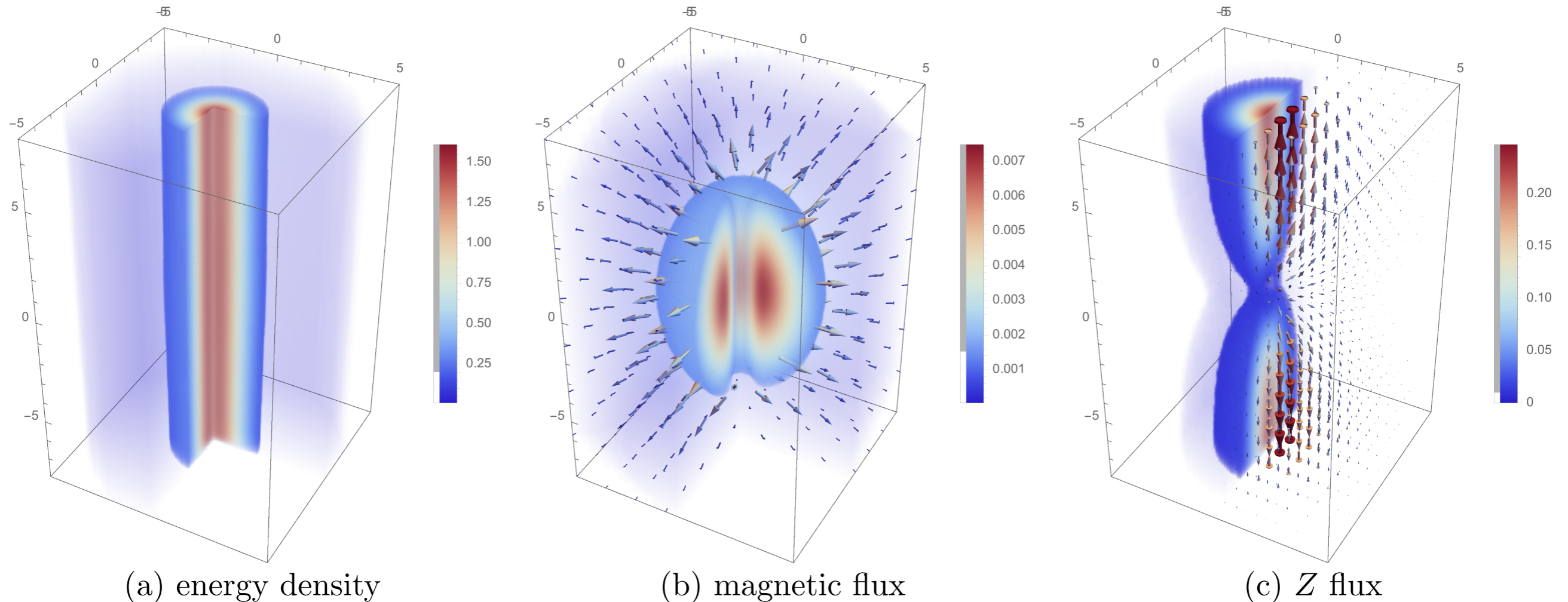
SMのNambu monopoleのZ fluxと同じ量！



- Nambu monopoleと同じ議論から、magnetic fluxが湧き出す！
- 安定性は明白 (topological  $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$  kink)

# Numerical Result

- 実際に運動方程式をrelaxationで数値的に解く：



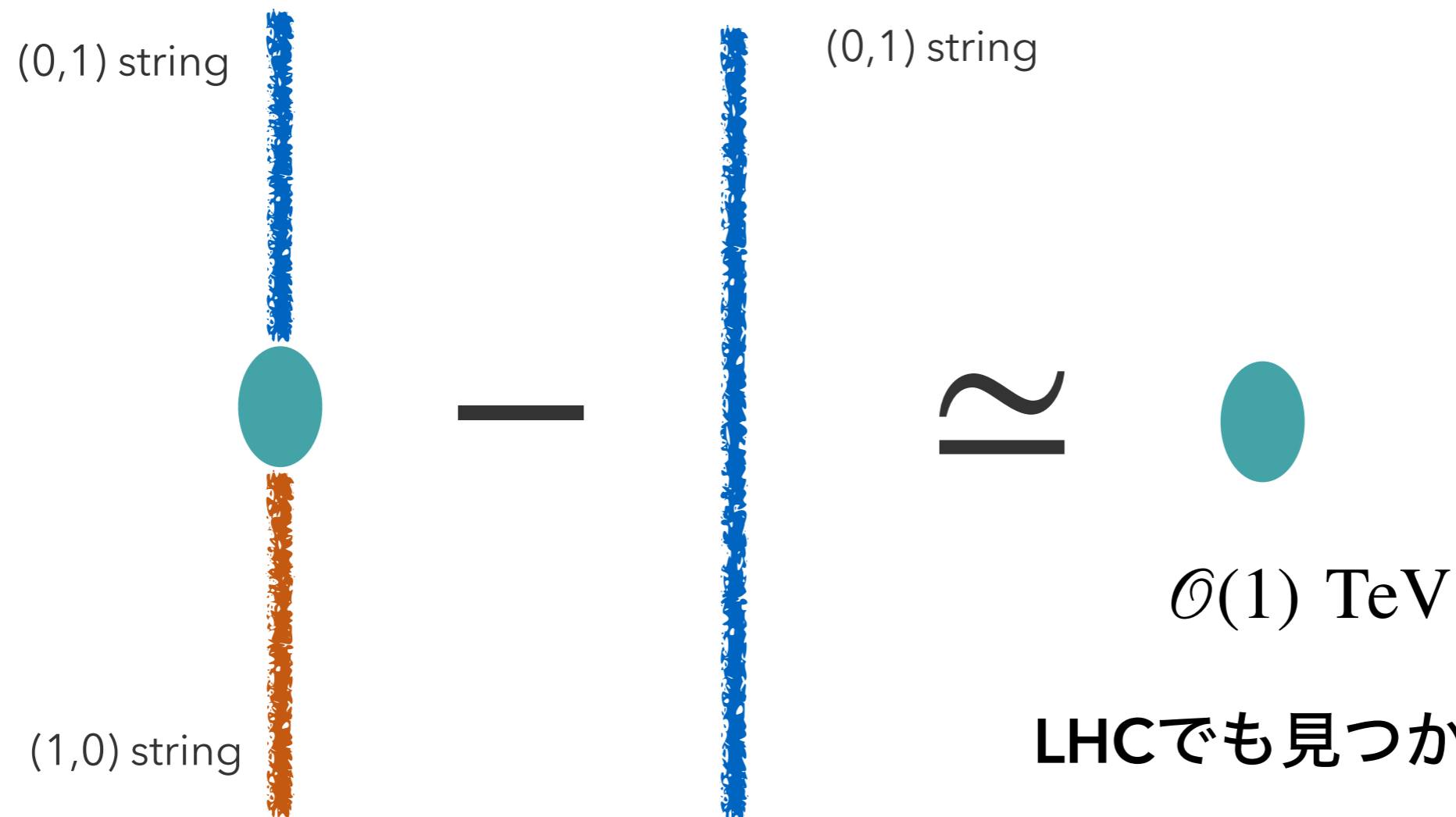
with  $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.23$ ,  $m_W = 80$  GeV,  $v_{EW} = 246$  GeV,

$$m_h = 125 \text{ GeV}, m_H = 400 \text{ GeV}$$

degenerate mass of CP-even Higgs and Charged Higgs

# Monopole Mass

- string の分のエネルギーを差し引くことで、monopole ひとつあたりのmassが推定できる



**LHCでも見つかる可能性！**



# Comments: ~~$U(1)_a$~~

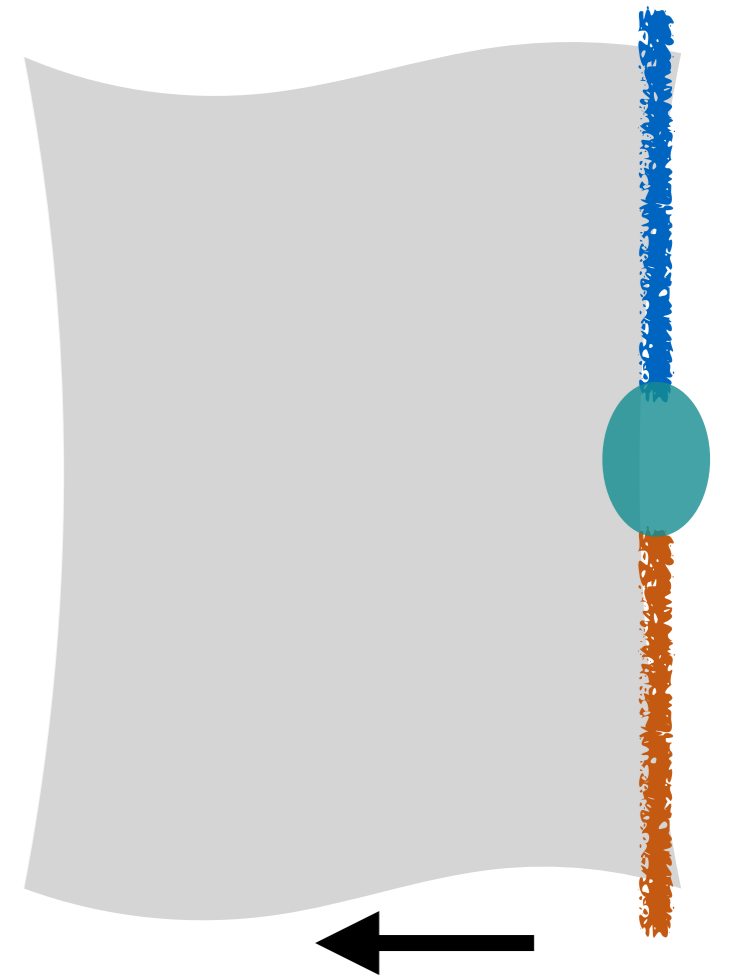
- When  $U(1)_a$  symmetry is exact, NG boson appears (massless CP-odd Higgs)

➡ phenomenologically disfavored

- ~~$U(1)_a$~~  to give a mass

→ attached by domain wall

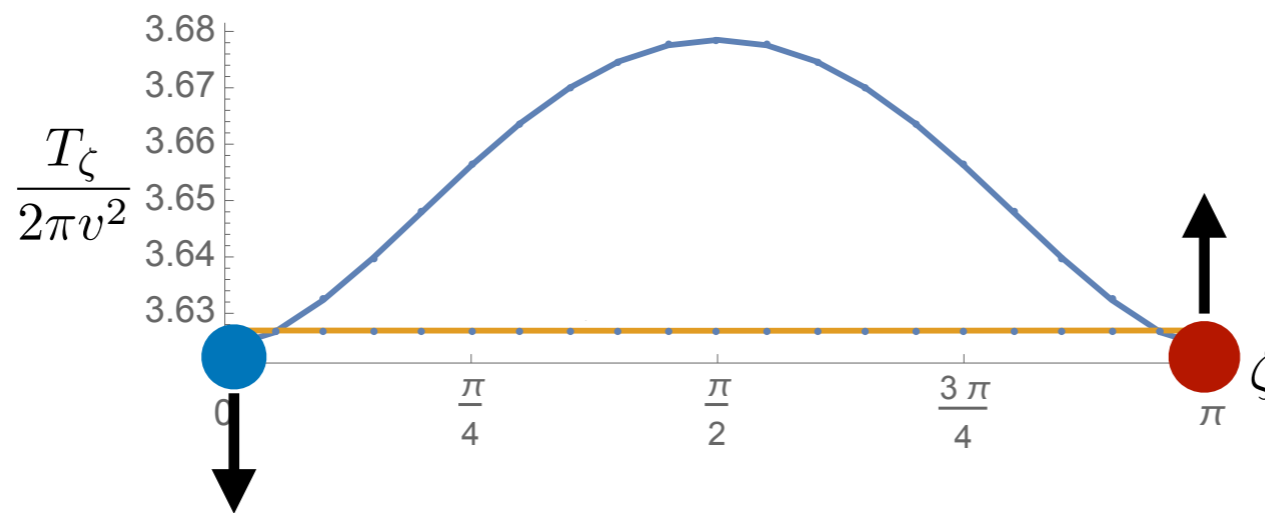
Wallに引っ張られる



- Another option is gauging  $U(1)_a$  [Ko, Omura, Yu '12]

# Comments: ~~$(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$~~

- ~~$(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C$~~  ➡ ふたつのZ-stringのtensionが縮退しない



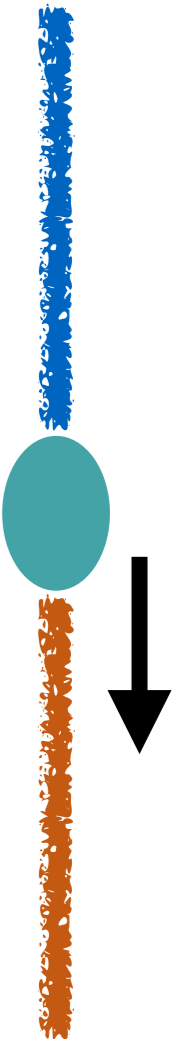
➡ monopoleが重い方に引っ張られる

→ anti-monopoleと対消滅

- いずれの場合もmonopoleはstaticでなくなり、加速度運動により電磁波を放射するはず

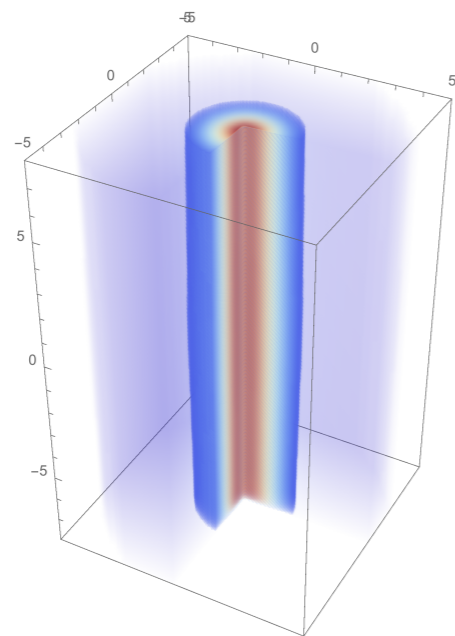
→特徴的な痕跡が見つかる嬉しい

$\tan \beta, m_A$  の情報が含まれる?

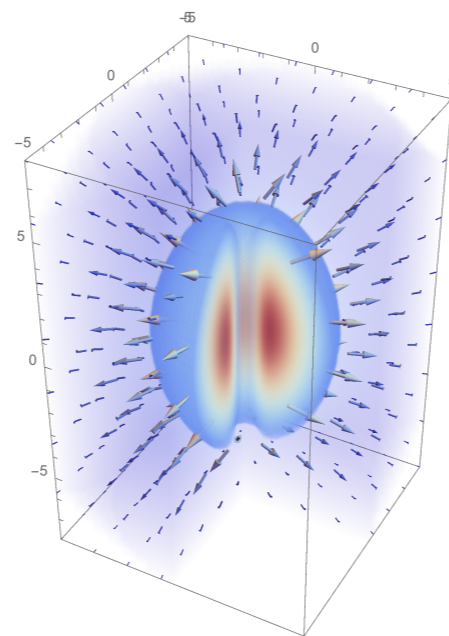


# Summary

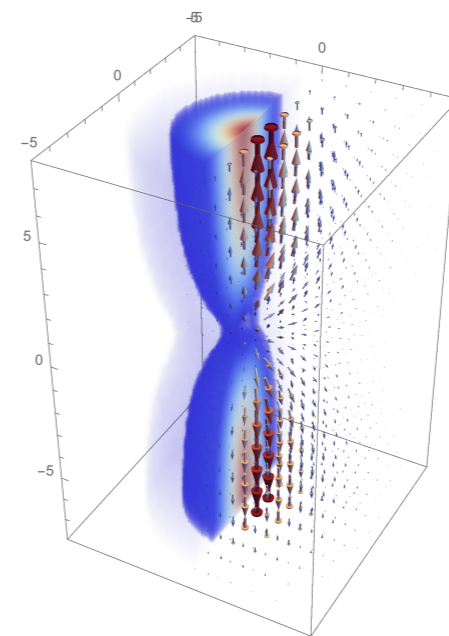
- 2HDMには安定な Magnetic Monopole 解が存在する
- Key symmetries:
  - $U(1)_a \Rightarrow$  topological vortices
  - $(\mathbb{Z}_2)_C \Rightarrow$  monopole as topological kink



(a) energy density



(b) magnetic flux



(c) Z flux

- Future works:**
- Sphaleronとの関係 → バリオジェネシス？
  - 初期宇宙磁場 (primordial magneto-genesis)
  - 加速器でどういうprocessで生成されるか？

# Backup Slides

# Monopole Abundance

- GUT monopoleの時は、仮に初期宇宙で生成されてもインフレーションで薄められる
- 一方、我々のmonopoleは電弱スケールで生じるので、インフレーションより後に生じる

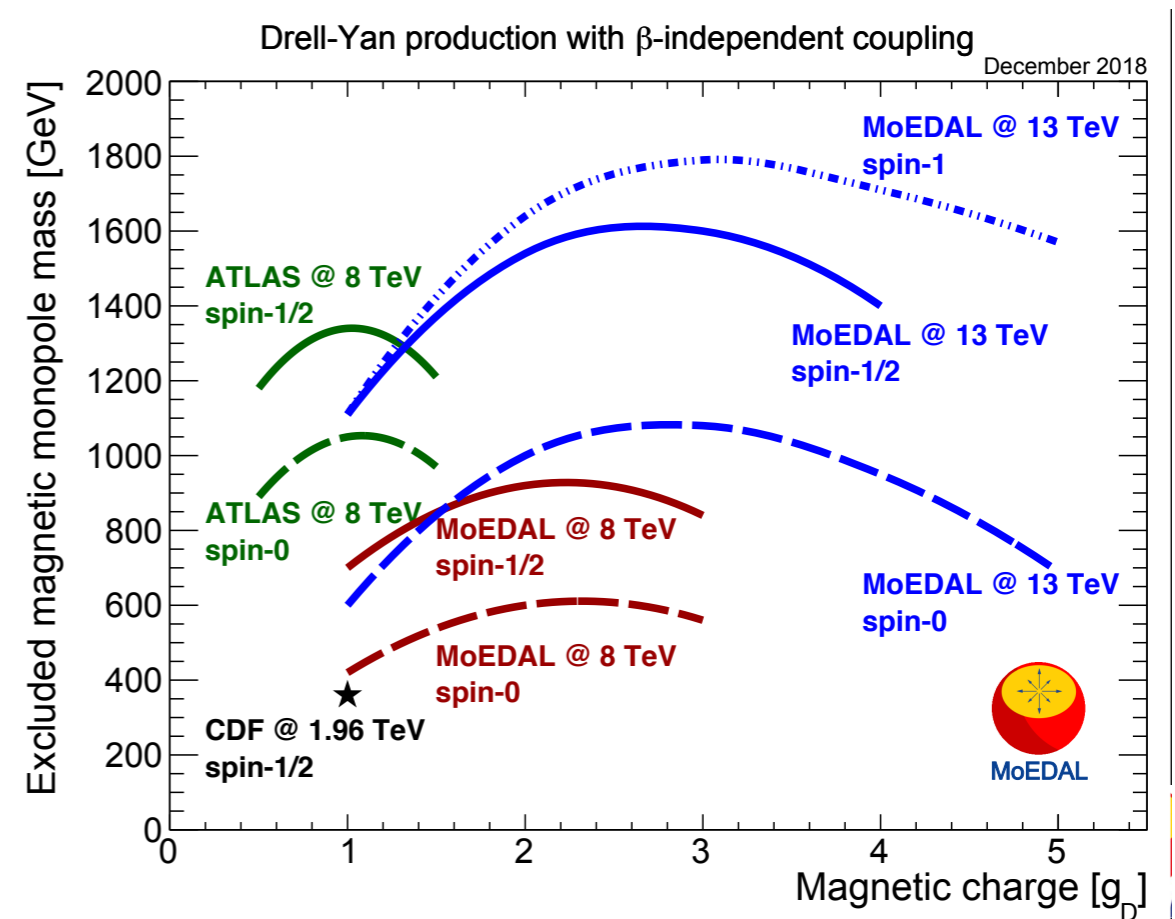
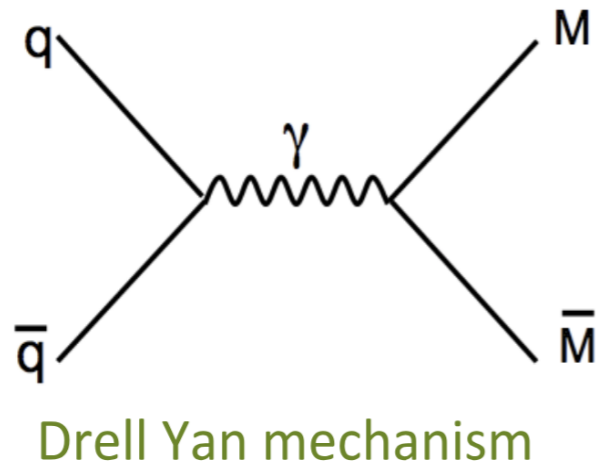


大量に残りうる

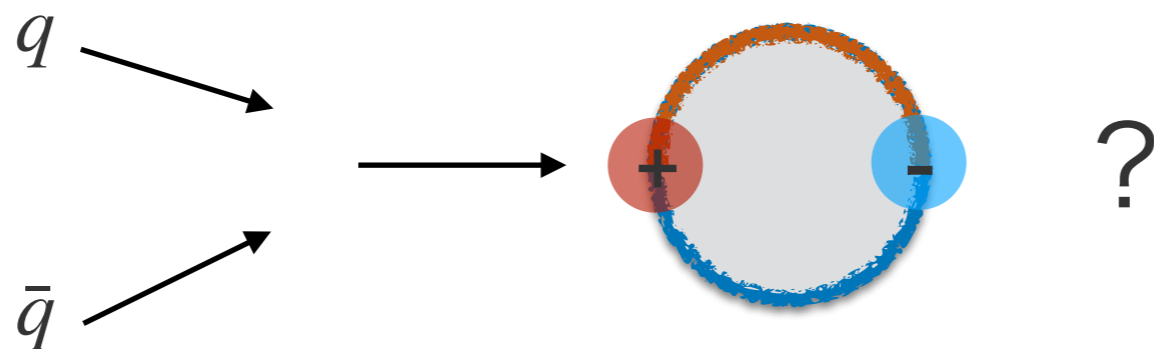
- Monopole問題?       $\longrightarrow$       軽いから問題にならなさそう

# Monopole production at colliders

- Conventional process



- For our monopole,

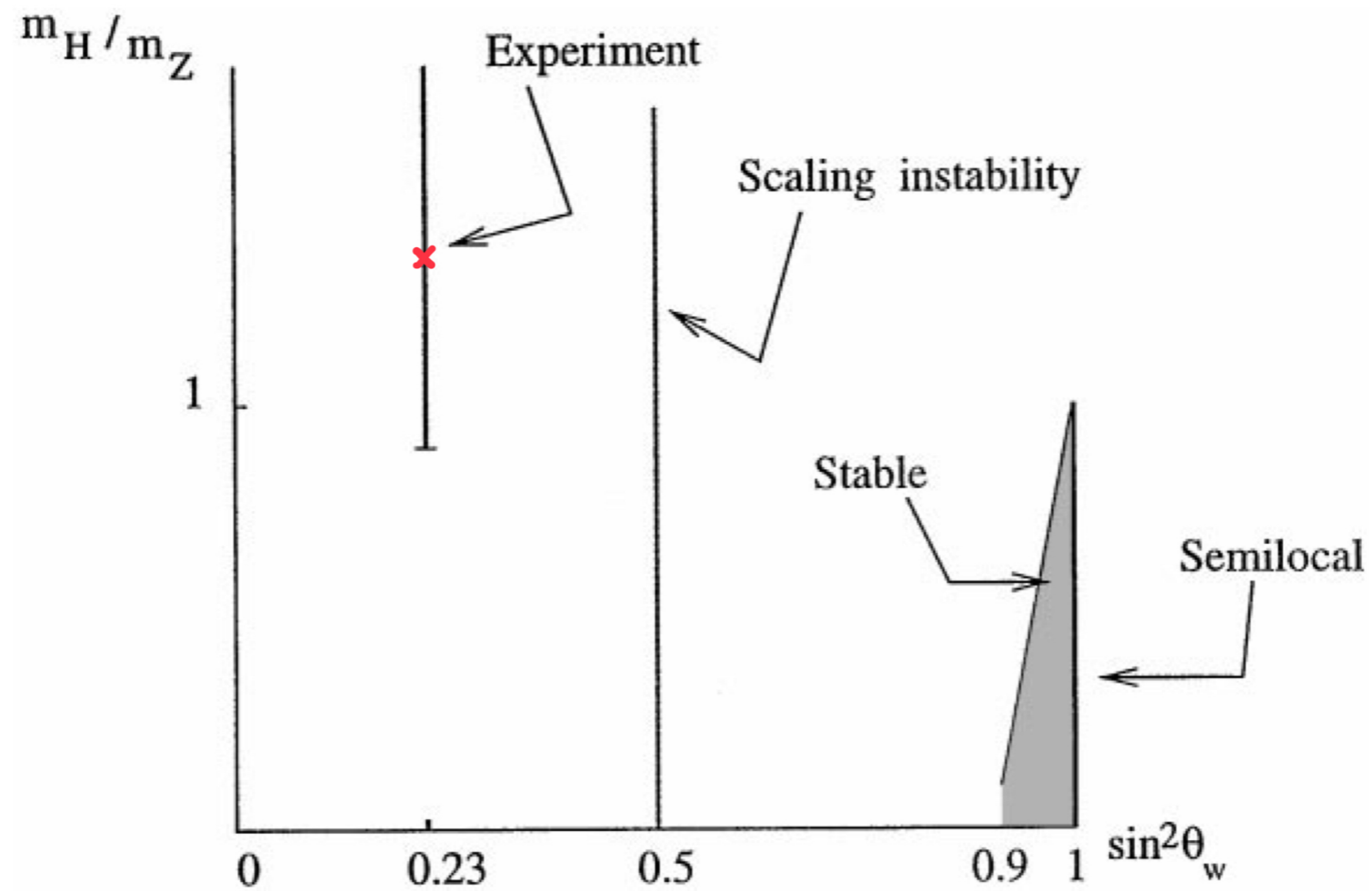


A. Santra's talk at "The Quest for New Physics", Dec. '18

Vorton?

$$M_{monopole} + M_{string} + M_{wall} \simeq M_{monopole} \sim \mathcal{O}(1) \text{ TeV}$$

# Stability of Z-string in SM



[Achucarro, Vachaspati, hep-ph/9904229]

# 2HDM in Matrix Notation

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = & m_{11}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 + m_{22}^2 \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 - \left( m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\beta_1}{2} \left( \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right)^2 + \frac{\beta_2}{2} \left( \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right)^2 \\
 & + \beta_3 \left( \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) \left( \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) + \beta_4 \left( \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \right) \left( \Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1 \right) + \left\{ \frac{\beta_5}{2} \left( \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 \right)^2 + \text{h.c.} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{11}^2 = & -m_1^2 - m_2^2, & m_{22}^2 = & -m_1^2 + m_2^2, & m_{12} = & m_3, \\
 \beta_1 = & 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4), & \beta_2 = & 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_4), \\
 \beta_3 = & 2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3), & \beta_4 = & 2(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1), & \beta_5 = & 2\alpha_5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = & -m_1^2 \text{Tr} |H|^2 - m_2^2 \text{Tr} \left( |H|^2 \sigma_3 \right) - \left( m_3^2 \det H + \text{h.c.} \right) \\
 & + \alpha_1 \text{Tr} |H|^4 + \alpha_2 \left( \text{Tr} |H|^2 \right)^2 + \alpha_3 \text{Tr} \left( |H|^2 \sigma_3 |H|^2 \sigma_3 \right) \\
 & + \alpha_4 \text{Tr} \left( |H|^2 \sigma_3 |H|^2 \right) + \left( \alpha_5 \det H^2 + \text{h.c.} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$|H|^2 \equiv H^\dagger H$$