

Electric dipole moment constraints on minimal electroweak baryogenesis

Stephan J. Huber^(a), Maxim Pospelov^(b,c) and Adam Ritz^(b)

^(a)*Theoretical Division, Department of Physics, CERN, Geneva 23, CH-1211 Switzerland*

^(b)*Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria,
Victoria, BC, V8P 5C2 Canada*

^(c)*Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Waterloo, Ontario N2J 2W9, Canada*

Abstract

We study the simplest generic extension of the Standard Model which allows for conventional electroweak baryogenesis, through the addition of dimension six operators in the Higgs sector. At least one such operator is required to be CP -odd, and we study the constraints on such a minimal setup, and related scenarios with minimal flavor violation, from the null results of searches for electric dipole moments (EDMs), utilizing the full set of two-loop contributions to the EDMs. The results indicate that the current bounds are stringent, particularly that of the recently updated neutron EDM, but fall short of ruling out these scenarios. The next generation of EDM experiments should be sufficiently sensitive to provide a conclusive test.

1 Introduction

The existence of a mechanism for electroweak baryogenesis (EWBG) [1] is one of the most remarkable and indeed elegant features of the Standard Model (SM), combining as it does various subtle aspects of the electroweak sector of the theory. Of course, the fact that the Standard Model could in principle support electroweak baryogenesis now appears to be merely a mirage – the CP -violation induced by the CKM phase is apparently many orders of magnitude too small [2], and the Higgs is too heavy to allow for a sufficiently strong first-order electroweak phase transition [3].

A more optimistic viewpoint is that this failure of the Standard Model is a hint toward the presence of new physics. For example, the minimal supersymmetric standard model (MSSM) may have enough flexibility to ameliorate both deficiencies of the SM. Indeed, the MSSM still allows for electroweak baryogenesis, albeit in what is now a rather tuned region of the parameter space [4]. The null results of electric dipole moment (EDM) searches impose quite stringent constraints on the spectrum if one requires access to order-one CP -odd phases from the soft-breaking sector. Combined with the requirement of an additional light scalar to afford a sufficiently strong first-order transition, this leads to an “almost split” spectrum, with a single additional light scalar degree of freedom, the right-handed stop. The EDMs are then those of split SUSY [5], and still allow for an order-one phase in the chargino sector. Of course, this spectrum is seemingly rather tuned.

A currently popular alternative is the use of leptogenesis [6, 7], which divorces baryogenesis from the electroweak scale, and utilizes new CP -odd phases in the lepton sector. Leptogenesis appears perfectly viable, and will receive a considerable boost if indeed neutrinos are found to be Majorana, as this would strongly motivate new physics at the see-saw scale. Unfortunately, leptogenesis is currently, and may remain for some time, very difficult to test. EDMs are, at least without significant additional assumptions, relatively unaffected by new Majorana phases in the lepton sector. Indeed, in the most minimal see-saw scenario, the additional contribution is lost orders of magnitude below the already tiny Standard Model contribution to e.g. the electron EDM. This suppression is easily understood as EDMs do not violate lepton number, and so $\Delta d_e \propto G_F^2 m_e m_\nu^2$ [8].

Given this current state of affairs, and with the LHC hopefully going to illuminate the Higgs sector in the near future, it seems appropriate to reconsider the status of electroweak baryogenesis in a more general context. Several groups have recently taken a more general effective field theory approach to the new physics required in order for EWBG to be viable [9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. The minimal possibility is the addition of two dimension-six operators to the Higgs sector, e.g.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim-6}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2}(H^\dagger H)^3 + \frac{Z_t}{\Lambda^2}(H^\dagger H)t^c H Q_3, \quad (1.1)$$

where Λ denotes the scale of the new physics threshold. The first operator here serves to strengthen the first-order transition, while the second allows for a new CP -odd phase in the coupling to the top-quark. This simple modification was found to allow for a viable $\eta_b \sim 10^{-10}$, provided the new threshold was in the range $\Lambda \sim 500 - 1000$ GeV.

There are several questions one may raise concerning such a new threshold. Firstly, the full set of allowed dimension-six operators is very large, and indeed many require percent level tuning of Wilson coefficients if generated at such a low threshold, even in the absence of new flavor structures; e.g. the oblique corrections from operators such as $|H^\dagger D_\mu H|^2$ would generically be far too large. However, if Z_t is promoted to be flavor-diagonal $Z_{ij}^u = Z^u Y_{ij}^u$, then the tuning of these operators that is required is generally no worse than a few percent, and indeed not significantly different from the tuning needed for EWBG in the MSSM. This could presumably be further ameliorated with additional symmetries, restricting the generation of dangerous operators to loop level¹. Another dangerous class of flavor-diagonal operators, the EDM operators themselves, need to be forbidden at up to two loops, which is the level at which they will be regenerated by the operator in (1.1), as we will discuss in more detail.

The second, and perhaps more pertinent, question one may raise concerns the general viability of the scenario. Indeed, do the EDM bounds really allow new order-one CP -odd sources at such a low threshold? This is the question we would like to address in this work. Indeed, certain constraints were not considered in full in the preceding work, particularly color EDM contributions to the hadronic EDMs, which do have a significant bearing on the conclusions. However, we find that although the constraints are strong they currently fall short of excluding these scenarios. The current status is such that the next generation of EDM experiments will however provide a conclusive test, as they will for EWBG in the MSSM.

The layout of this note is as follows. In the next section, we discuss the set of additional operators we will consider, and also comment on the tuning inherent in ignoring other dimension-six terms at the threshold. In section 3, we review the results of [13] on the viable parameter region for this *minimal* form of EWBG. In section 4, we turn to the EDMs, and summarize the full set of two-loop contributions to d_{T1} , d_n , d_{Hg} , and future observables. Section 5 summarizes our numerical results on the parameter ranges allowed by the EDMs, and we conclude in Section 6.

2 Higher-dimensional operators

We will focus on the SM augmented with the following dimension-six operators in the Higgs sector,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{dim-6}} = \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} (H^\dagger H)^3 + \frac{Z_{ij}^u}{\Lambda_{\text{CP}}^2} (H^\dagger H) U_i^c H Q_j + \frac{Z_{ij}^d}{\Lambda_{\text{CP}}^2} (H^\dagger H) D_i^c H Q_j + \frac{Z_{ij}^e}{\Lambda_{\text{CP}}^2} (H^\dagger H) E_i^c H L_j. \quad (2.2)$$

The first term is required to induce a sufficiently strong first-order transition, while the remaining operators provide the additional source (or sources) of CP -violation. We have

¹A simple way to obtain the operators in (1.1) is to integrate out a weak scale gauge-singlet scalar field. Oblique corrections and flavor violation are suppressed in this case [11].

introduced two threshold scales for the CP -even and CP -odd sectors, since they are distinguished according to the preserved symmetries. However, we will find that they are necessarily of a similar order.

For the purposes of baryogenesis, it would be sufficient to add a single additional complex phase, the most relevant being a CP -odd coupling of the Higgs to the top,

$$\frac{\text{Im}(Z_{33}^u)}{\Lambda_{\text{CP}}^2}(H^\dagger H)t^c H Q_3. \quad (2.3)$$

However, since the threshold scale Λ will need to be close to the electroweak scale, it is clearly more natural to avoid the introduction of any new source of flavor violation; hence the general set of operators in (2.2), for which we can assume proportionality to the Yukawas,

$$Z_{ij}^{(u,d,e)} = Z^{(u,d,e)} Y_{ij}^{(u,d,e)}, \quad (2.4)$$

as would be in accordance with the hypothesis of minimal flavor violation (MFV) [14].

There are clearly many other operators allowed by symmetries at this threshold. Focussing for a moment on the CP -odd sector, the most dangerous that could arise at a relatively low threshold would be the EDMs and color EDMs of light fermions (the θ -term would be considerably worse, but will be discussed separately below). Generically such operators will only be suppressed by a one-loop factor which would be difficult to accommodate for any scenario of EWBG. Our working assumption will be that any new source of CP -violation arises only from the Higgs sector, e.g. through its coupling to fermions. This assumption defers the generation of fundamental EDMs to the two-loop level, since the one-loop Higgs-exchange diagrams resulting in EDMs and color EDMs of light fermions as well as the tree-level four-fermion contributions to atomic EDMs will be suppressed by the square of the light fermion Yukawa coupling. Thus, the top-operator (2.3) maximizes the contribution to EWBG, while affecting EDMs only at two loops. Other CP -odd dimension-six operators which may be relevant for EWBG, of the form $H^\dagger H \tilde{W}$ [15], are more problematic in this respect, as they mix with the EDM operators at the one-loop level. However, these operators are expected on general grounds to arise only at loop level [16] from a fundamental theory, and thus are likely to come with correspondingly suppressed coefficients, making them less attractive for EWBG.

For the CP -even sector, there are also many other operators we should include at dimension-six, and as is well known there are quite strong constraints on oblique corrections that would naively require a much larger threshold, of $\mathcal{O}(\text{few TeV})$, than we will consider here. As noted above, the actual tuning of these operators is not prohibitive in this case, relative at least to that required for EWBG in the MSSM, and may be ameliorated by further symmetries. However, while this is an important issue, our focus will be on exploring whether such a minimal EWBG scenario is viable at all once we impose the full EDM constraints. Our assumption at this point is essentially that other operators only arise at loop level at this threshold; the question of precisely which symmetries would ensure this is beyond the scope of the present paper, and we will therefore be prepared to accept a certain level of tuning.

3 Electroweak baryogenesis

Electroweak baryogenesis relies on a first-order electroweak phase transition as the source of out-of-equilibrium effects. During the phase transition bubbles of the low-temperature (broken) phase nucleate and expand to fill all space. The CP violating interactions of particles in the plasma with the bubble wall create an excess of left-handed fermions over the corresponding anti-fermions. In the symmetric phase the left-handed fermion density biases the sphaleron transitions to generate a net baryon asymmetry. To avoid baryon number washout after the phase transition, sphaleron processes must be sufficiently suppressed within the bubbles. This “washout criterion” translates to [17]

$$\xi = \frac{v_c}{T_c} \gtrsim 1.1, \quad (3.5)$$

and indicates a “strong” phase transition. Here v_c denotes the Higgs vev at the critical temperature T_c , where the two minima of the potential become degenerate.

Including the $(H^\dagger H)^3$ term, the Higgs potential has two free parameters, the suppression scale Λ of the dimension-six operator and the quartic Higgs coupling λ . The latter can be eliminated in terms of the physical Higgs mass m_h , and in this model the Higgs boson is SM-like, so it has to obey the LEP bound $m_h > 114$ GeV. Note that since the potential is stabilized by the $(H^\dagger H)^3$ term, λ can be negative, and in this case a barrier in the Higgs potential is present at tree-level, which triggers a first order electroweak phase transition [9, 10, 11, 12, 13]. Here we follow closely the analysis of Ref. [13] where, on computing the 1-loop thermal potential, it was shown that the phase transition is strong enough to avoid baryon number washout if $\Lambda \lesssim 820$ GeV. In Fig. 1 we show the strength of the phase transition in the $\Lambda - m_h$ plane. The upper solid line delineates the boundary in parameter space between a strong and weak phase transition. Going to smaller values of Λ , the phase transition becomes stronger. As shown in Ref. [13], at around $\xi = 3$ the symmetric minimum becomes metastable, i.e. the early Universe would get stuck in the “wrong” vacuum. Finally, below the lowest solid line the electroweak minimum is no longer the global minimum even at zero temperature. For electroweak baryogenesis, the interesting region of parameter space lies between the $\xi = 1.1$ and $\xi = 3$ lines and, as in the SM, the phase transition becomes weaker for larger Higgs masses. Depending on the lower bound on Λ , Higgs masses up to at least 200 GeV are compatible with a strong phase transition. For $\Lambda \lesssim 400$ GeV, terms suppressed by higher orders of the cut-off start to become important. In summary, the model allows for a strong phase transition in a large part of its parameter space and, as discussed in Ref. [11], also predicts interesting deviations from the SM Higgs self-couplings, which which may be measurable at a future linear collider.

The thickness of the bubble walls, L_w , was determined in [13] and we show dashed lines of constant $L_w T_c = 3, 6$ and 12 in Fig. 1. As Λ decreases, and the phase transition gets stronger, the bubbles walls become thinner. Nonetheless, in a large part of the available parameter space we have $L_w T_c \gg 1$, i.e. the “thick wall” regime, and the wall profile is well-approximated by a hyperbolic tangent, $\phi(z) = (v_c/2)(1 - \tanh(z/L_w))$, where $\phi = \sqrt{2}\text{Re}(H^0)$.

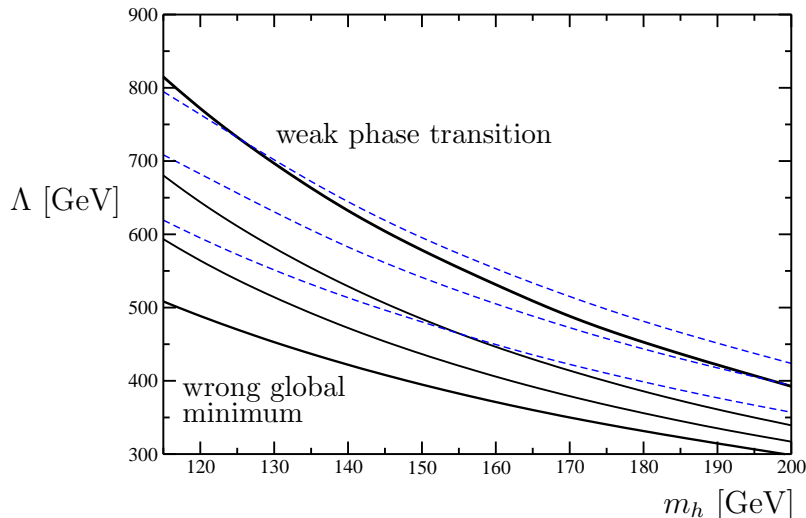


Figure 1: The solid lines indicate the strength of the phase transition, $\xi = 1.1, 2, 3$ (from above). Below the lowest solid line the electroweak minimum is no longer the global one. The dashed lines indicate constant wall thickness $L_w = 3T_c^{-1}, 6T_c^{-1}, 12T_c^{-1}$ (from below).

The dimension-six operators of eq. (2.2) induce new sources of CP -violation, and for baryogenesis the generalized top Yukawa coupling of Eq. (2.3) is the most important [10]. We denote the relative phase between this operator and the ordinary Yukawa interaction, $y_t t^c H Q_3$, by $\varphi_t = \arg(y_t^* Z_{33}^u)$. Along the bubble wall, the two operators contribute with varying weight to the mass of the top. Thus the top mass develops a position dependent phase $M_t(z) = m_t(z)e^{i\theta_t(z)}$, where

$$\tan \theta_t(z) \approx \sin \varphi_t \frac{\phi^2(z)}{2\Lambda_{CP}^2} \left| \frac{Z_{33}^u}{y_t} \right|. \quad (3.6)$$

Since in this model $L_w \gg T_c^{-1}$, we can treat the interactions between the expanding bubble wall and the plasma in a WKB approximation, which corresponds to an expansion in gradients of the bubble profile [18, 19]. At first order in gradients a CP -violating shift is induced in the dispersion relations of fermions crossing the bubble wall. For the top quark one obtains [20, 21, 22],

$$E = E_0 \pm \Delta E = \sqrt{p^2 + m_t^2} \mp \text{sign}(p_z) \theta_t' \frac{m_t^2}{2\sqrt{p^2 + m_t^2} \sqrt{p_z^2 + m_t^2}}, \quad (3.7)$$

where the upper (lower) sign is for particles (anti-particles). Thus particles and antiparticles experience a different force when they cross the bubble wall. These forces generate CP -violating source terms in the Boltzmann equations that describe transport processes in

the hot plasma. The source term generated by the top quark dominates baryon number production, while source terms of the light fermions are suppressed by $(m/m_t)^4$.

We compute the baryon asymmetry using the formalism of Ref. [22], where the full transport equations and the values of interaction rates can be found. The transport equations are dominated by the left- and right-handed top quarks, while the Higgs bosons are a subleading 10% effect. As in Ref. [22], we keep the W -scatterings at a finite rate and include the position dependence of the thermal averages. For each parameter combination, Λ and m_h , we compute the bubble wall properties ξ and L_w . Together with Λ_{CP} and φ_t they enter the dispersion relation and determine the baryon asymmetry, which also depends weakly on the bubble wall velocity v_w . Varying v_w between 10^{-3} and 0.5 changes the baryon asymmetry by only 20% [22], and we use $v_w = 0.1$ in our evaluations.

This model can actually generate the observed baryon asymmetry for a relatively wide range of parameters [22], with the asymmetry naturally increasing for decreasing Λ . The CP -violating part of the dispersion relations scales as ξ^4 and thus is enhanced by the strength of the phase transition. The resulting baryon asymmetry is proportional to the CP -violating parameter $\varphi_t/\Lambda_{\text{CP}}^2$, and we will now confront the corresponding value required for successful baryogenesis with the constraints imposed by the EDMs.

4 Electric dipole moments

In this section we will first summarize the relevant formulae for the observable EDMs in terms of the CP -odd operators normalized at 1 GeV, including a brief discussion of the observables to be probed in the next generation of experiments. We then turn to a discussion of the various two-loop contributions which arise at leading order in the present framework.

4.1 Observable EDMs

We first recall the most significant flavor-diagonal CP -odd operators at 1 GeV (see [23] for a recent review). Up to dimension six, the corresponding effective Lagrangian takes the form,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{eff} = & \frac{g_s^2}{32\pi^2} \bar{\theta} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{\mu\nu,a} \\
& - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=e,u,d,s} d_i \bar{\psi}_i (F\sigma) \gamma_5 \psi_i - \frac{i}{2} \sum_{i=u,d,s} \tilde{d}_i \bar{\psi}_i g_s (G\sigma) \gamma_5 \psi_i \\
& + \frac{1}{3} f^{abc} G_{\mu\nu}^a \tilde{G}^{\nu\beta,b} G_{\beta}^{\mu,c} + \sum_{i,j=e,q} C_{ij} (\bar{\psi}_i \psi_i) (\psi_j i \gamma_5 \psi_j) + \dots \quad (4.8)
\end{aligned}$$

Since we require a large phase in the top sector, the only reasonable strategy to avoid the strong CP problem is to invoke the axion mechanism [24], which removes the θ -term from the above list of operators, and we will adopt this approach here. In addition, as discussed

Class	EDM	Current Bound
Paramagnetic	^{205}Tl	$ d_{\text{Tl}} < 9 \times 10^{-25} e \text{ cm}$ [25]
Diamagnetic	^{199}Hg	$ d_{\text{Hg}} < 2 \times 10^{-28} e \text{ cm}$ [26]
Nucleon	n	$ d_n < 3 \times 10^{-26} e \text{ cm}$ [27]

Table 1: Current constraints within the three representative classes of EDMs

below, the four-fermion operators are generically subleading, and will be ignored for most of our numerical analysis. They are included in our discussion below for completeness, because they actually arise at tree-level, and can provide a significant contribution if there is a mild hierarchy in the coefficients of the operators in the up and down sectors, as would arise for large $\tan\beta$ in a 2HDM for example.

The physical observables can be conveniently separated into three main categories, depending on the physical mechanisms via which an EDM can be generated: EDMs of paramagnetic atoms and molecules, EDMs of diamagnetic atoms, and the neutron EDM. The current constraints within these classes are listed in Table 1.

4.1.1 EDMs of paramagnetic atoms – thallium EDM

Among various paramagnetic systems, the EDM of the thallium atom currently provides the best constraints. Atomic calculations summarized in [28] link the atomic EDM with d_e and various CP -odd electron-nucleon interactions, of which we shall only consider the most relevant, namely $C_S \bar{e} i \gamma_5 e \bar{N} N$,

$$d_{\text{Tl}} = -585 d_e - e 43 \text{ GeV} C_S^{\text{singlet}}. \quad (4.9)$$

The relevant atomic matrix elements are known to a precision of 10–20%. For completeness, although not required for the following analysis, we present the dependence of C_S on the four fermion sources C_{ie} , for $i = d, s, b$ [29],

$$C_S^{\text{singlet}} = C_{de} \frac{29 \text{ MeV}}{m_d} + C_{se} \frac{\kappa \times 220 \text{ MeV}}{m_s} + C_{be} \frac{66 \text{ MeV}(1 - 0.25\kappa)}{m_b}, \quad (4.10)$$

where $\kappa \equiv \langle N | m_s \bar{s} s | N \rangle / 220 \text{ MeV} \sim 0.5 - 1.5$.

4.1.2 Neutron EDM

The neutron EDM d_n plays a crucial role in constraining CP -odd sources in the quark sector, and the corresponding bound has recently been lowered by a factor of two. We will make use of the results obtained using QCD sum rule techniques [30, 31] (see [32] for alternative chiral approaches), wherein under Peccei-Quinn relaxation the contribution of sea-quarks is also suppressed at leading order [30, 31]:

$$d_n(d_q, \tilde{d}_q) = (1.4 \pm 0.6)(d_d - 0.25d_u) + (1.1 \pm 0.5)e(\tilde{d}_d + 0.5\tilde{d}_u) + 20 \text{ MeV} \times e w + \mathcal{O}(C_{qq}). \quad (4.11)$$

The quark vacuum condensate, $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = (225 \text{ MeV})^3$, has been used in this relation – the proportionality to $d_q \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \sim m_q \langle \bar{q}q \rangle \sim f_\pi^2 m_\pi^2$ removes any sensitivity to the poorly known absolute value of the light quark masses. Here \tilde{d}_q and d_q are to be normalized at the hadronic scale which we assume to be 1 GeV.

The contribution of the Weinberg operator is known to less precision than the quark (C)EDMs (a factor of 2–3), but is included here only for completeness, as it provides a negligible contribution in the present scenarios. There are additional four-quark contributions that are also unimportant here.

4.1.3 EDMs of diamagnetic atoms – mercury EDM

Constraints on the EDMs of diamagnetic atoms are also powerful probes; the current limit on the EDM of mercury [26] stands as one of the most sensitive constraints on new CP -odd phases. The atomic EDM of mercury arises from several important sources (see e.g. [33]), namely, the Schiff moment S [34] of the nucleus, the electron EDM d_e , and also various electron-nucleon and nucleon-nucleon interactions. The important contributions here arise from the Schiff moment, which depends primarily on the quark CEDMs via CP -odd pion nucleon couplings: $S = S[\bar{g}_{\pi NN}(\tilde{d}_u, \tilde{d}_d)]$, and also the electron EDM.

Combining the atomic $d_{\text{Hg}}(S)$ [35], nuclear $S(\bar{g}_{\pi NN})$ [36], and QCD $\bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(1)}(\tilde{d}_q)$ [37], components of the calculation, we have

$$d_{\text{Hg}} = 7 \times 10^{-3} e (\tilde{d}_u - \tilde{d}_d) + 10^{-2} d_e + \mathcal{O}(C_S, C_{qq}) \quad (4.12)$$

where the overall uncertainty is rather large, a factor of 2-3, due to significant cancellations between various contributions. As noted above, additional contributions from various four-fermion operators have been suppressed. In practice, the most valuable feature of d_{Hg} is its sensitivity to the triplet combination of CEDM operators \tilde{d}_i .

4.1.4 Future experimental sensitivity

The experimental situation is currently very active, and a number of new EDM experiments promise to improve the level of sensitivity by one to two orders of magnitude in each characteristic class in the coming years (see e.g. [38]). Beyond the ongoing experiments, these comprise searches for EDMs of polarizable paramagnetic molecules [39, 40] and solid state systems [41], which are primarily sensitive to the electron EDM and aiming at a sensitivity of 10^{-29} ecm , new searches for the neutron EDM in cryogenic systems [42] with sensitivity goals of 10^{-28} ecm , and searches for nuclear EDMs using charged nuclei in storage rings [43, 44].

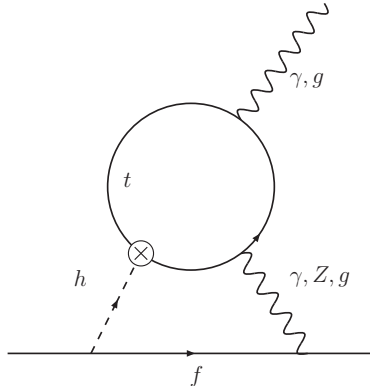


Figure 2: The two-loop contribution to d_f and \tilde{d}_f mediated by an induced pseudoscalar $hF\tilde{F}$ coupling generated by the top-loop.

4.2 Contributions from the Higgs sector

4.2.1 Two-loop Contributions

The loop contributions to EDMs in this scenario are very similar to those present in a 2HDM, from which it can clearly be obtained by integrating out the heavy Higgses. Thus the loop functions that appear are those computed by Barr and Zee in the latter case [45] (see also [46]).

To summarize the results, it's convenient to first focus on d_f , and to split the contributions into those that arise via an effective pseudoscalar $hF\tilde{F}$ vertex and those arising from the scalar hFF vertex. The generalization to consider $hZ\tilde{F}$ and hZF vertices is then straightforward, although in fact the Z -mediated contributions are highly suppressed for d_e . The diagrams in each class are shown schematically in Fig.'s 2 and 3. A few remarks on the relevant diagrams are in order:

- For the $hF\tilde{F}$ -mediated contributions, Yukawa suppression allows us to limit attention to the top-loop. Note also that the only pseudoscalar effective vertices are $h\gamma\gamma$ and $h\gamma Z$. W^+ and its Goldstone component G^+ do not contribute here as CP -violation only enters the neutral Higgs sector.
- For the hFF -mediated contributions, CP -violation enters on the external fermion line, and so more modes may propagate in the internal loop; we should allow in general for t , W , and G^+ , the latter two in various combinations.

Consequently, the relevant fermion EDMs can be decomposed as follows,

$$d_f = d_f^{\gamma\gamma t} + d_f^{\gamma Z t} + d_f^{\gamma\gamma W}, \quad (4.13)$$

where the first two terms refer to the top-loops in Figs. 2 and 3, while the third refers to the boson loop. The color EDMs of quarks are predominantly generated via the top-loop,

$$\tilde{d}_q = d_q^{ggt}. \quad (4.14)$$

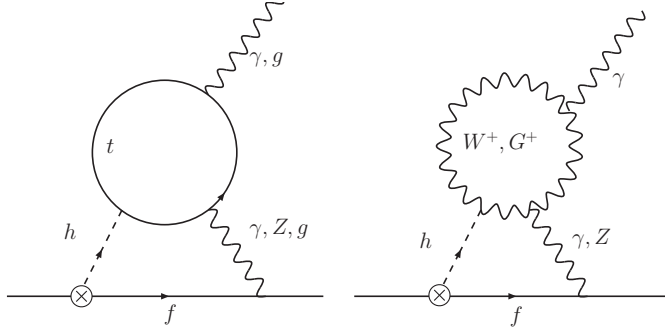


Figure 3: The two-loop contributions to d_f and \tilde{d}_f mediated by an induced scalar hFF coupling, generated either by quark (top) loops or various vector boson and/or Goldstone loops.

The explicit expressions for the individual contributions are very similar to those arising in the 2HDM, but there are some differences, and we will present the full results for completeness. The loop functions needed are those of Barr and Zee,

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1 - 2x(1-x)}{x(1-x) - z} \ln \left(\frac{x(1-x)}{z} \right), \quad (4.15)$$

$$g(z) = \frac{z}{2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{x(1-x) - z} \ln \left(\frac{x(1-x)}{z} \right), \quad (4.16)$$

which satisfy $f(1) = 1/2$, $g(1) = 1$, and have the asymptotics, $f \sim (1/3) \ln z$ and $g \sim (1/2) \ln z$ at large z . The loop function f arises from the effective hFF vertex, and g from the $hF\tilde{F}$ vertex.

In terms of these functions, we have

$$\frac{d_f^{\gamma t}}{e} = -Q_f \frac{\alpha}{6\pi^3} \frac{m_f}{\Lambda^2} \text{Im} [Z^u g(m_t^2/m_h^2) - Z^f f(m_t^2/m_h^2)], \quad (4.17)$$

where Q_f is the electric charge of the fermion f . The analogous results generated by the hZF and $hZ\tilde{F}$ vertices follow on inserting the corresponding vector components of the Zf couplings:

$$\frac{d_f^{\gamma Zt}}{e} = -\frac{(\mp 1/4 + Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W) (-1/4 + 2 \sin^2 \theta_W/3)}{\sin^2 \theta_W \cos^2 \theta_W} \frac{\alpha}{4\pi^3} \frac{m_f}{\Lambda^2} \text{Im} [Z^u \tilde{g}(z_h, z_Z) - Z^f \tilde{f}(z_h, z_Z)], \quad (4.18)$$

where the (\mp) refers to (up/down)-type vertices, $z_h = m_t^2/m_h^2$, $z_Z = m_t^2/m_Z^2$, and the 2-parameter loop functions are given by,

$$\tilde{X}(x, y) = \frac{yX(x)}{y-x} + \frac{xX(y)}{x-y}, \quad \text{with } X = f, g. \quad (4.19)$$

This correction for d_e is negligible, as it is within the 2HDM [45], but the correction for the quark EDMs is on the order of 30-40%.

The expressions for the color EDMs of quarks follow similarly,

$$\frac{d_q^{ggt}}{g_s} = \frac{\alpha}{16\pi^3} \frac{m_f}{\Lambda^2} \text{Im} [Z^u g(m_t^2/m_h^2) - Z^f f(m_t^2/m_h^2)], \quad (4.20)$$

and will generically provide the largest contribution to the hadronic EDMs, which will in turn provide the most stringent constraints on the scenarios considered here.

For the contributions mediated by the scalar effective vertices, hFF and hZF etc., since CP -violation enters on the external fermion line, we should also consider possible boson internal loops. We will take only the largest of these into account associated with a W -loop,

$$\frac{d_f^{\gamma\gamma W}}{e} = -Q_f \frac{3\alpha}{16\pi^3} \frac{m_f}{\Lambda^2} \text{Im} Z^f f(m_W^2/m_h^2), \quad (4.21)$$

while additional contributions from the Goldstone components, and internal Z lines are considerably smaller.

4.2.2 Subleading Contributions

The Weinberg operator is also generated by similar two-loop diagrams. However, it is relatively small in this scenario where the CP -odd phase is limited to the neutral Higgs sector. It is generated predominantly in the 2HDM through charged Higgs contributions.

The complex corrections to the Yukawa couplings can of course also generate CP -odd four-fermion operators via tree-level Higgs exchange. We have ignored these because, despite being generated at tree-level, their contribution to the observable EDMs is still generically suppressed relative to the fermion EDMs by an order of magnitude. However, this conclusion may not hold if the model has a non-generic normalization for the operators in the two isospin sectors, e.g. if it were to arise from a 2HDM, there is the possibility for $\tan\beta$ -enhancement of these 4-fermion contributions [47].

5 Numerical constraints

We will consider a couple of scenarios in presenting the EDM constraints on the parameter space.

5.1 Single threshold

If we assume that the new CP -even and CP -odd physics lies at around the same threshold scale, we can set $\Lambda = \Lambda_{\text{CP}}$, and exhibit contours on the remaining two-dimensional (Λ, m_h) parameter space. This is presented in Fig. 4, where three η_b contours are contrasted with bounds from the Tl, Hg, and neutron EDMs. The contours of η_b are labelled in units of

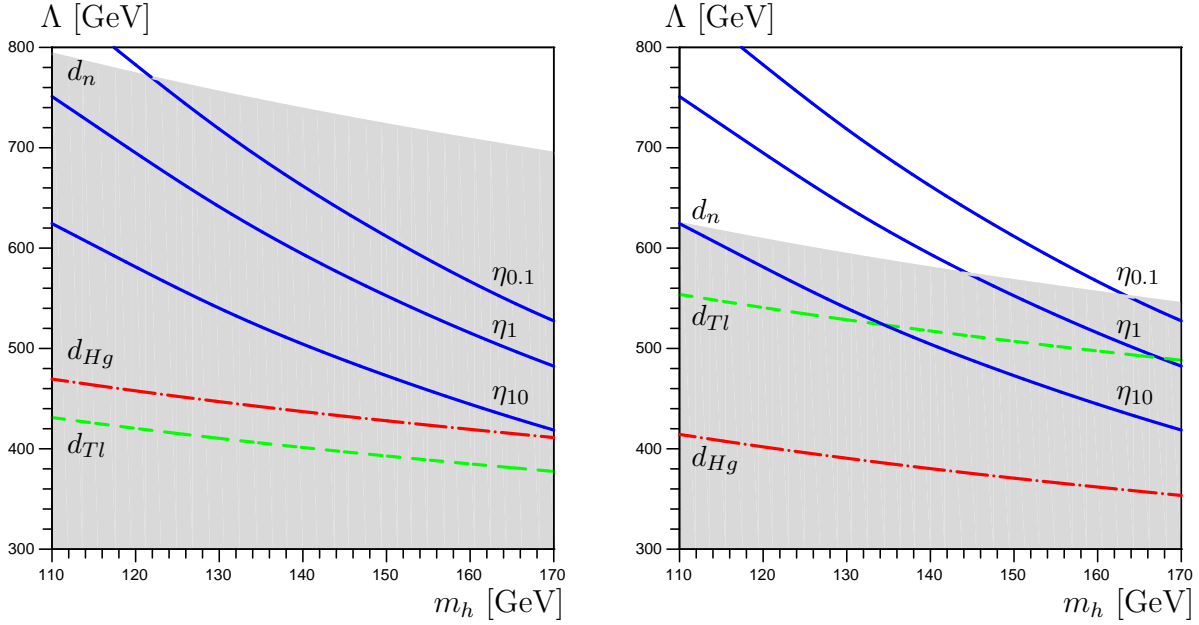


Figure 4: Contours of η_b – labelled as η_x where $\eta_b/\eta_{\text{exp}} = x$ – and the EDMs over the Λ vs m_h plane, with correlated thresholds, $\Lambda_{\text{CP}} = \Lambda$. The shaded region is excluded by the EDMs, primarily the neutron EDM bound in this case. On the left, we retain only a single CP -odd phase in the top-Higgs vertex, while on the right the full set imposed by assuming the Standard Model flavor structure is allowed, which allows the d_n bound to be weakened.

the experimental value, taken to be [48]

$$\eta_b = \frac{n_b}{s} = 8.9 \times 10^{-11}. \quad (5.22)$$

The EDM contours are set to *twice* the existing 1σ experimental bound. This reflects the existing estimates for the theoretical precision in these calculations, and we will interpret these contours as 1σ exclusions in parameter space. We make use of the standard anomalous dimensions to run these operators down to 1 GeV, having set $\text{Im}(Z) = \pm 1$ at the threshold in all cases.

On the left of Fig. 4, we consider the minimal scenario required for EWBG, namely a single additional CP -odd phase in the top-Higgs vertex. We see that the (recently updated) neutron EDM provides the strongest constraint, with the shaded region below the contour covering all of the viable parameter space. However, if we enforce the constraint of having no new flavor structure, additional CP -odd sources are required, which necessarily allows for partial cancellations. On the right of Fig. 4, we set $\text{Im}(Z^u)=\text{Im}(Z^d)=1$ and partial cancellations then allow for a significant allowed region where EWBG is viable. Note that the region of low Higgs mass is actually favored here.

Its worth noting here that the sign of the induced EDMs is actually predicted if there is a single CP -odd source, namely the top-Higgs coupling Z_{33}^u . Reproducing the correct baryon asymmetry requires that $\text{Arg}(y_t^* Z_{33}^u) < 0$, so the induced neutron EDM, for example, would be negative. Of course, in practice, it would be difficult to separate such a minimal

scenario from the more generic case with multiple CP -odd sources without further input from multiple EDM measurements.

5.2 Decoupled thresholds

On general grounds, it is more natural to decouple the two thresholds. To present the results, it is convenient to fix the CP -odd threshold Λ_{CP} by fixing the required value for η_b given a choice of Λ and m_h . We again minimize the constraints by taking $\text{Im}(Z^u)=\text{Im}(Z^d)$, and in Fig. 5 exhibit the resulting plots of d_n versus m_h for various values of Λ . Similar, but slightly less constraining, plots can be obtained for the other EDMs. Note that the falloff of η_b with m_h is primarily the reason for the steep rise of the EDM for larger Higgs masses, due to the need to lower Λ_{CP} as η_b decreases. The curves shown indeed do not extend much further to the right before Λ_{CP} becomes too low for the EFT treatment to be reliable. There is also an excluded region in the lower section of the plot due to the fact that the phase transition becomes stronger for lower m_h , and ultimately the symmetric vacuum becomes metastable (see Fig. 1). Our thick-wall approximation actually breaks down somewhat before this point, but the former constraint, in concert with the EDM bound, ensures that the plot exhibits a quite precisely defined viable region, bounded for low Higgs mass by the direct search bound, and for large Higgs mass by the EDMs, while also requiring a minimal value for the EDMs which is less than an order of magnitude below the current sensitivity.² The allowed range for the CP -even threshold is limited to:

$$400 \text{ GeV} < \Lambda < 800 \text{ GeV}. \quad (5.23)$$

As compared to the plots with correlated thresholds, this expands the viable region somewhat at the lower end, but does not dramatically alter the conclusions. Note that the actual value of Λ_{CP} in the viable region tends to track Λ relatively closely in any case.

6 Concluding Remarks

Electroweak baryogenesis remains an interesting mechanism for many reasons, combining as it does various subtle features of the electroweak sector of the Standard Model with rather minimal new physics input. The fact that it is under strain from our current knowledge of the electroweak sector and existing EDM bounds, only serves to emphasize that since it relies on weak scale physics it is genuinely testable, in contrast to high-scale mechanisms such as leptogenesis.

In this paper, we discussed the current status of the EDM constraints on perhaps the minimal EWBG scenario where the required new physics emerges purely from higher-dimensional operators in the Higgs sector. The situation is interesting as the existing constraints, while strong, still allow a reasonable range for the new thresholds, particularly

²Similar results were found for electroweak baryogenesis in the 2HDM [49].

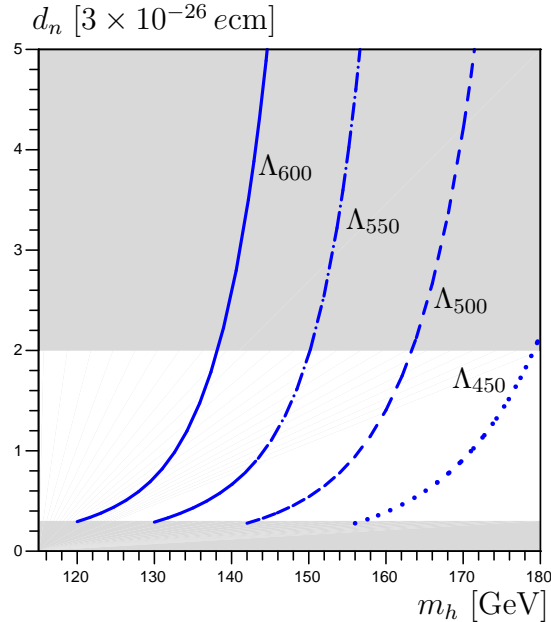


Figure 5: Fixing several values of Λ – labelled as Λ_x where $\Lambda = x$ [GeV] – d_n is plotted against m_h , with Λ_{CP} fixed to ensure that η_b matches its observed value. Note that the EDMs are only logarithmically dependent on m_h , and thus the primary dependence arises implicitly via η_b . The shaded upper region is excluded by the neutron EDM bound, while the shaded lower region is excluded by metastability of the symmetric vacuum.

with a light Higgs. Furthermore, the predictions for the level of sensitivity attainable in the next-generation of EDM experiments has profound implications for these scenarios. If, for the moment, we lock $\Lambda_{\text{CP}} = \Lambda$, then the sensitivity attainable in searches for the electron and neutron EDMs would correspond to a threshold sensitivity of

$$\Lambda_{\text{CP}} \sim 3 \text{ TeV}, \quad (6.24)$$

over the relevant Higgs mass range, which is well beyond the viable region of parameter space for this mechanism of EWBG. The sensitivity of the proposed search for the deuteron EDM is even more impressive, with sensitivity up to 30 TeV. Thus, even with a conservative treatment of the EDM precision, it seems clear that EWBG as realized in the form considered here will be put to the ultimate test with the next generation of experiments.

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