

Vacuum Effects in the 2HDM

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Plan of the talk

- The Standard Theory of Electroweak Symmetry Breaking: SM
- The Two Higgs Doublet Model (2HDM) Potential
- The Majorana Formalism for the 2HDM Potential
- Symmetries of the 2HDM Potential
- Topological Defects in the 2HDM
- Conclusions

• The Standard Theory of Electroweak Symmetry Breaking

Higgs Mechanism in the SM: $SU(3)_{\text{colour}} \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$

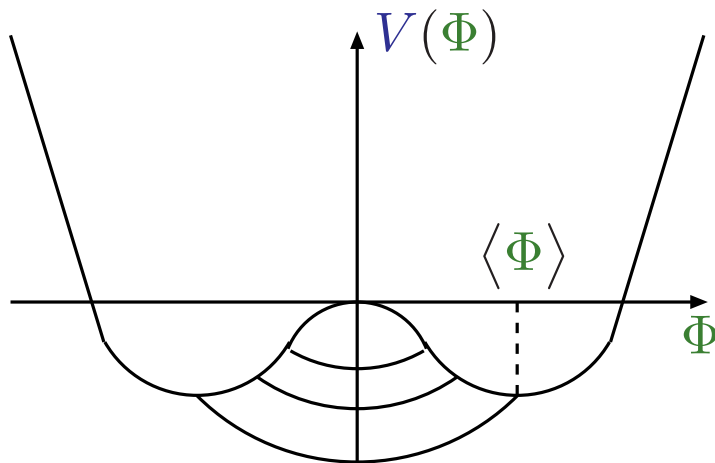
[P. W. Higgs '64; F. Englert, R. Brout '64.]

Higgs potential $V(\Phi)$

$$V(\Phi) = -m^2 \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \lambda (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2.$$

Ground state:

$$\langle \Phi \rangle = \sqrt{\frac{m^2}{2\lambda}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



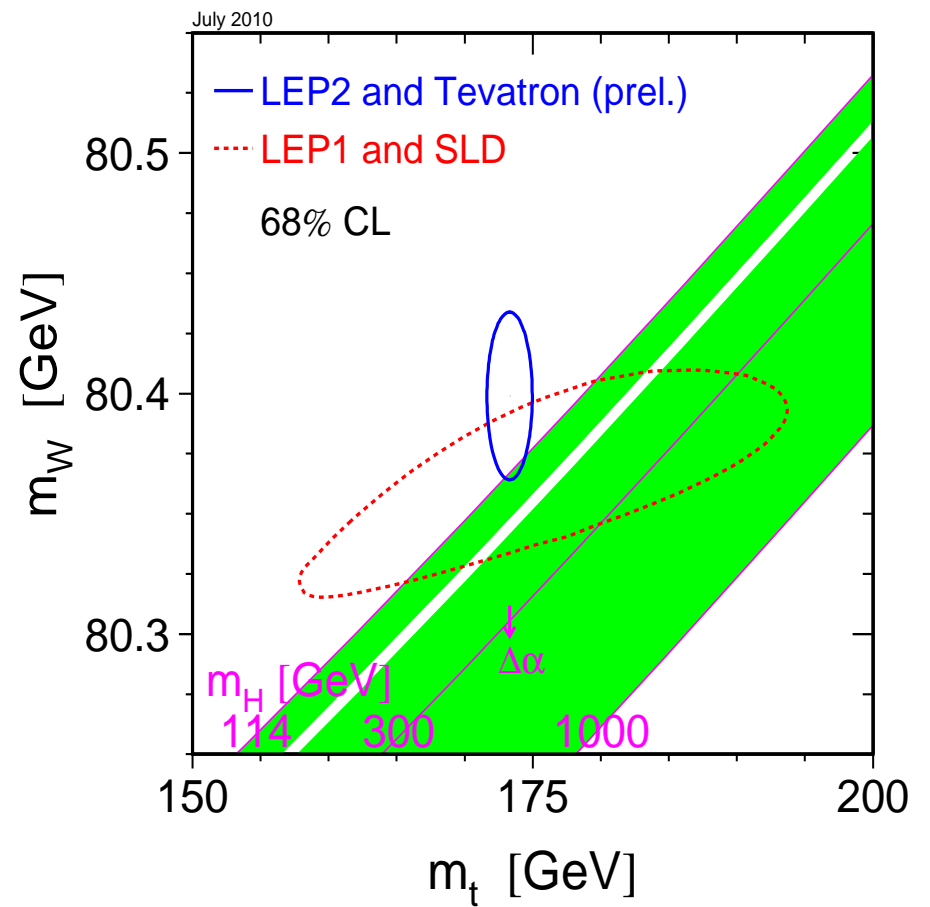
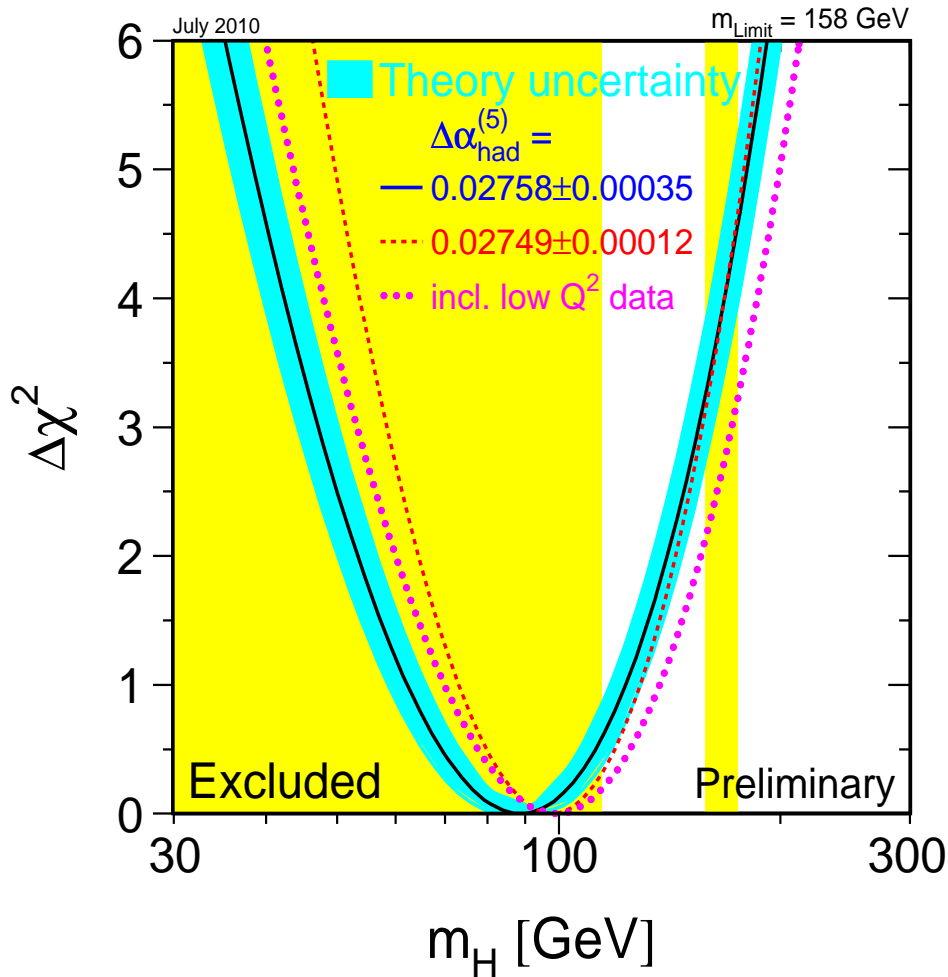
carries weak charge, but no electric charge and colour.

After Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking:

⇒ W^\pm , Z bosons and matter feel the presence of $\langle \Phi \rangle$ and become massive, but not γ and g^a , e.g. $M_W = g_w \langle \Phi \rangle$

⇒ Quantum excitations of $\Phi = \langle \Phi \rangle + H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$; H is the Higgs boson.

Light SM Higgs boson experimentally favourable



[LEP-TEVATRON EWG, <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/>]

• The 2HDM Potential

[T. D. Lee '73]

$$\begin{aligned} V = & -\mu_1^2(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1) - \mu_2^2(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2) - m_{12}^2(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2) - m_{12}^{*2}(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1) \\ & + \lambda_1(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)^2 + \lambda_2(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2) + \lambda_4(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1) \\ & + \frac{\lambda_5}{2}(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2)^2 + \frac{\lambda_5^*}{2}(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1)^2 + \lambda_6(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2) + \lambda_6^*(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1) \\ & + \lambda_7(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2)(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2) + \lambda_7^*(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1) . \end{aligned}$$

V has 4 real mass parameters and 10 real quartic couplings.

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 & + \lambda_1(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)^2 + \lambda_2(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2)^2 + \lambda_3(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_2) + \lambda_4(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1) \\
 & + \frac{\lambda_5}{2}(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2)^2 + \frac{\lambda_5^*}{2}(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1)^2 + \lambda_6(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_2) + \lambda_6^*(\phi_1^\dagger\phi_1)(\phi_2^\dagger\phi_1) \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

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Remark on the tree-level MSSM Higgs potential:

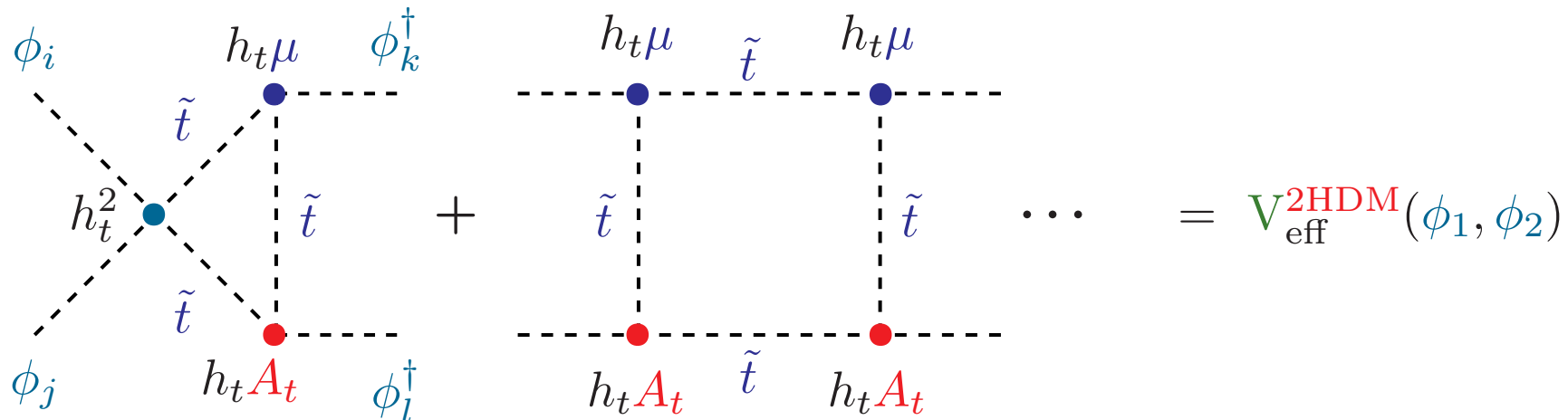
$$\begin{aligned}
 m_{12}^2 &= -B\mu, \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{8}(g_w^2 + g'^2), \quad \lambda_3 = -\frac{1}{4}(g_w^2 - g'^2), \\
 \lambda_4 &= \frac{1}{2}g_w^2, \quad \lambda_5 = \lambda_6 = \lambda_7 = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

$\phi_2 \rightarrow e^{i\arg m_{12}^2} \phi_2 \implies$ Tree-level Higgs potential is invariant under CP

Beyond the *tree level*, sizeable **CP violation** is induced in the **Higgs sector** through **loop effects**.

Radiative Higgs-sector CP Violation:

[A.P. '98; A.P., C.E.M. Wagner '99;
S. Y. Choi, M. Drees, J. S. Lee '00;
M. Carena et al, '00 . . .]



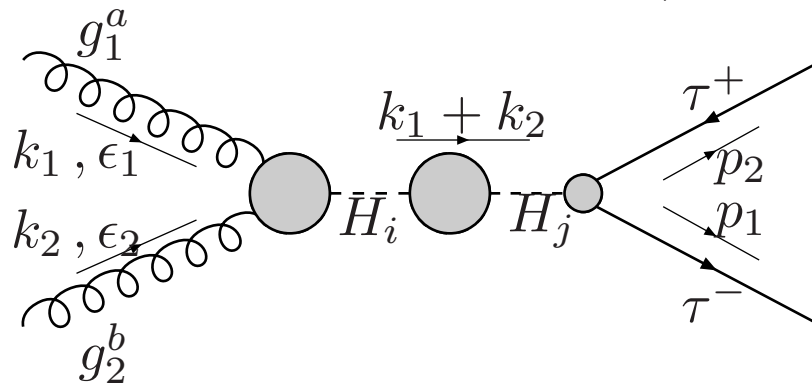
CP-violating terms are proportional to the rephasing invariant:

$$\text{Im} (m_{12}^{2*} \mu A_{t,b}) \neq 0$$

CP Violation in Higgs Production \rightarrow Mixing \rightarrow Decay at the LHC

[A.P., NPB504 (1997) 61;

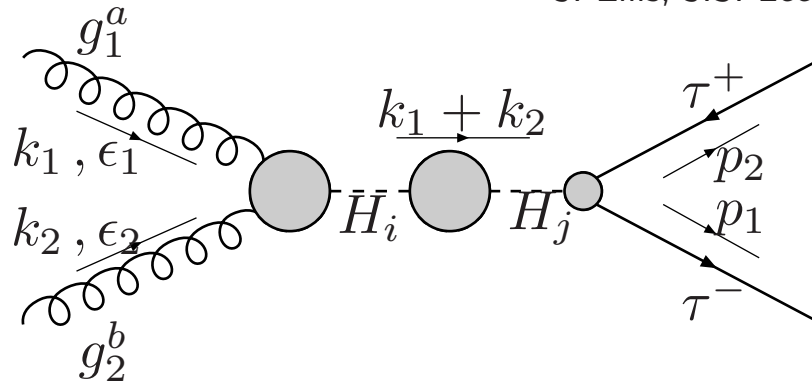
J. Ellis, J.S. Lee, A.P., PRD70 (2004) 075010]



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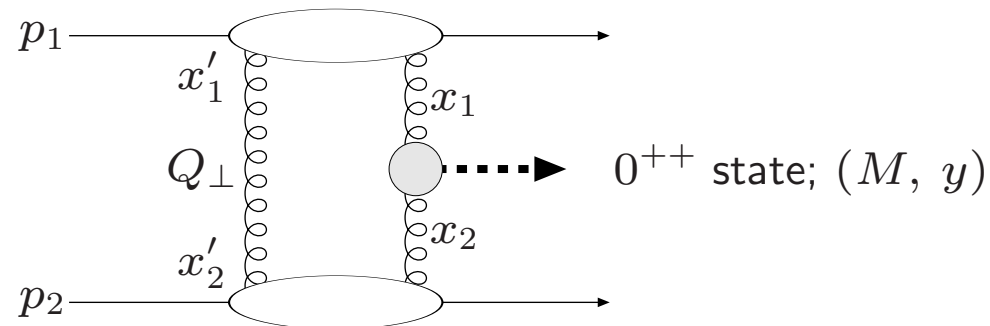
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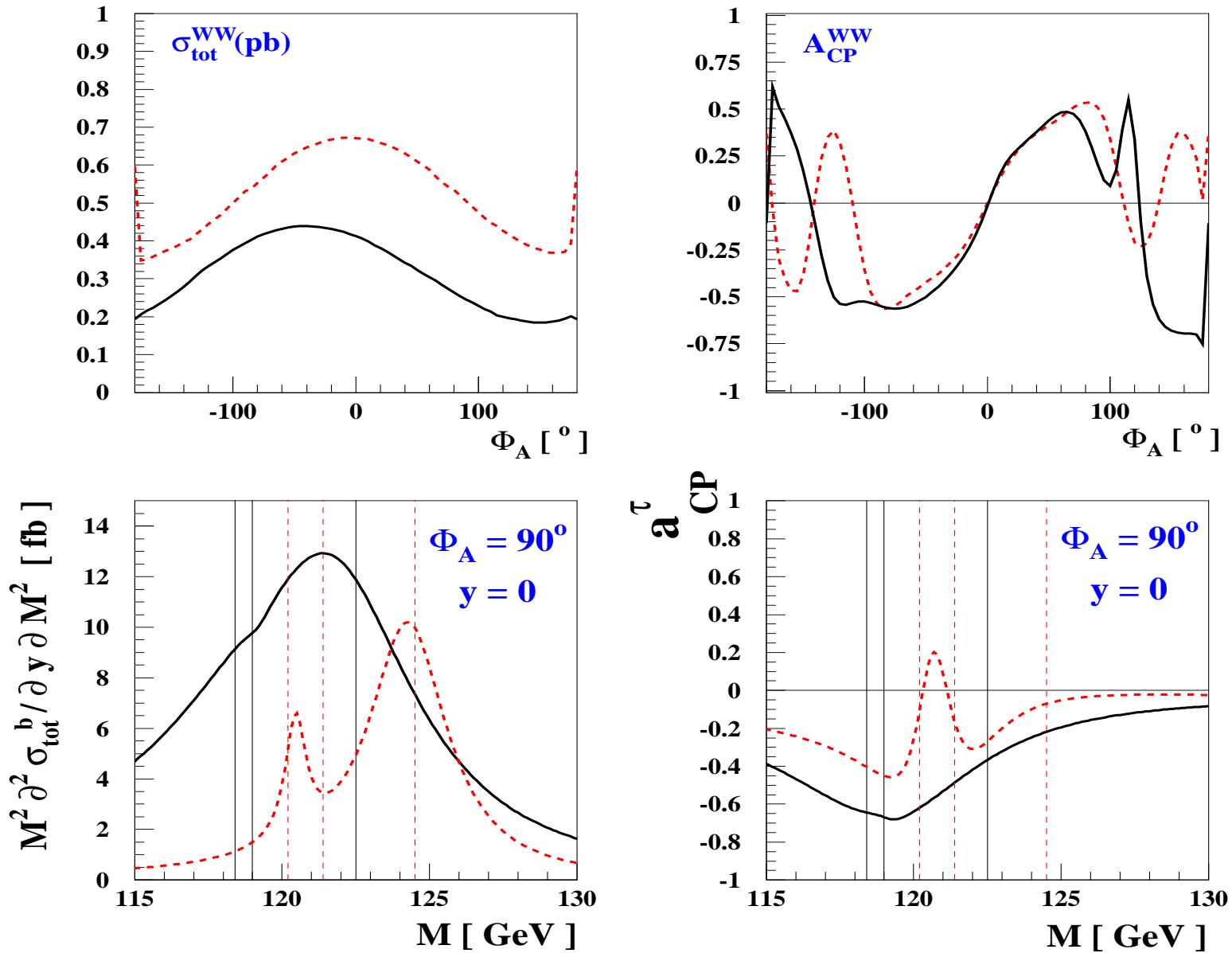


CP Violation in Diffractive Higgs Production at the LHC

[J. Ellis, J.S. Lee and A.P., PRD71 (2005) 075007.]



Resonant CP Violation at the LHC



[J. Ellis, J.S. Lee, A.P., PRD70 (2004) 075010; PRD71 (2005) 075007.]

• SO(1,3) Bilinear Scalar-Field Formalism

[C. C. Nishi '06; M. Maniatis et al '06; I. P. Ivanov '06]

Introduce the 4-vector:

$$r^\mu \equiv \phi^\dagger \sigma^\mu \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 + \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 \\ \phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 + \phi_2^\dagger \phi_1 \\ -i [\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 - \phi_2^\dagger \phi_1] \\ \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 - \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{with } \phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and σ^μ :

$$\sigma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Under a $SL(2, \mathbf{C})$ reparameterization $\phi' = M \phi$:

$$r^\mu \rightarrow r'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu r^\nu,$$

with $\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu \in SO(1, 3)$.

References (*an incomplete list on symmetries in the 2HDM*)

- N. G. Deshpande and E. Ma, “Pattern Of Symmetry Breaking With Two Higgs Doublets,” *Phys. Rev. D* **18** (1978) 2574.
- I. F. Ginzburg and M. Krawczyk, “Symmetries of two Higgs doublet model and CP violation,” *Phys. Rev. D* **72** (2005) 115013.
- C. C. Nishi, “CP violation conditions in N-Higgs-doublet potentials,” *Phys. Rev. D* **74** (2006) 036003 [Erratum-*ibid.* *D* **76** (2007) 119901].
- M. Maniatis, A. von Manteuffel, O. Nachtmann and F. Nagel, “Stability and symmetry breaking in the general two-Higgs-doublet model,” *Eur. Phys. J. C* **48** (2006) 805.
- I. P. Ivanov, “Minkowski space structure of the Higgs potential in 2HDM,” *Phys. Rev. D* **75** (2007) 035001 [Erratum-*ibid.* *D* **76** (2007) 039902].
- I. P. Ivanov, “Minkowski space structure of the Higgs potential in 2HDM: II. Minima, symmetries, and topology,” *Phys. Rev. D* **77** (2008) 015017.
- P. M. Ferreira, H. E. Haber and J. P. Silva, “Generalized CP symmetries and special regions of parameter space in the two-Higgs-doublet model,” *Phys. Rev. D* **79** (2009) 116004.
- *Review*: G. C. Branco, P. M. Ferreira, L. Lavoura, M. N. Rebelo, M. Sher and J. P. Silva, “Theory and phenomenology of two-Higgs-doublet models,” arXiv:1106.0034 [hep-ph].

- The **2HDM Potential** in the **SO(1,3) Formalism**

$$V = -\frac{1}{2}M_\mu r^\mu + \frac{1}{4}L_{\mu\nu}r^\mu r^\nu + V_0 ,$$

with

$$M_\mu = \left(\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2, \quad 2\text{Re}(m_{12}^2), \quad -2\text{Im}(m_{12}^2), \quad \mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2 \right) ,$$

$$L_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 & \text{Re}(\lambda_6 + \lambda_7) & -\text{Im}(\lambda_6 + \lambda_7) & \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 \\ \text{Re}(\lambda_6 + \lambda_7) & \lambda_4 + \text{Re}(\lambda_5) & -\text{Im}(\lambda_5) & \text{Re}(\lambda_6 - \lambda_7) \\ -\text{Im}(\lambda_6 + \lambda_7) & -\text{Im}(\lambda_5) & \lambda_4 - \text{Re}(\lambda_5) & -\text{Im}(\lambda_6 - \lambda_7) \\ \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 & \text{Re}(\lambda_6 - \lambda_7) & -\text{Im}(\lambda_6 - \lambda_7) & \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 - \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix} .$$

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- Strengths:**
- (i) Reduction of algebraic **complexity** of the **2HDM** vacuum eqs.
 - (ii) Geometric understanding of conditions for **CP** invariance.

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Strengths: (i) Reduction of algebraic **complexity** of the **2HDM** vacuum eqs.
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Weaknesses: (i) **Not all** symmetries of the **2HDM potential** are accounted for.
(ii) **No covariant** extension beyond the *tree-level potential*.

- **Sufficient Conditions of Convexity for a General 2HDM Potential**

V should be **bounded from below** for **all possible** $\phi_{1,2}$ directions at ∞ , or equivalently for **all** $r^{0,1,2,3} \rightarrow \infty \implies L_{\mu\nu}$ should be **positive definite**.

4 constraints derived from **Sylvester's criterion** for **positivity** of $L_{\mu\nu}$:

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 > 0 ,$$

$$(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)(\lambda_4 + R_5) - (R_6 + R_7)^2 > 0 ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)(\lambda_4^2 - |\lambda_5|^2) - \lambda_4 [(R_6 + R_7)^2 + (I_6 + I_7)^2] \\ &- 2I_5 (R_6 + R_7) (I_6 + I_7) + R_5 [(R_6 + R_7)^2 - (I_6 + I_7)^2] > 0 , \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(L_{\mu\nu}) > 0 ,$$

with $R_k \equiv \text{Re } \lambda_k$ and $I_k \equiv \text{Im } \lambda_k$.

- The Majorana Formalism for the **2HDM** Potential

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

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[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

Introduce the $SU(2)_L$ -covariant **8D** complex field multiplet

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ i\sigma^2\phi_1^* \\ i\sigma^2\phi_2^* \end{pmatrix},$$

satisfying the **Majorana constraint**

$$\Phi = C\Phi^*,$$

where C is the **charge conjugation 8D** matrix

$$C = \sigma^2 \otimes \sigma^0 \otimes \sigma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 & -i\sigma_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 \\ \mathbf{0}_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 & -i\sigma_2 \\ i\sigma_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 \\ \mathbf{0}_2 & i\sigma_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 & \mathbf{0}_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- **The SO(1,5) Bilinear Formalism**

Introduce the **6-Vector**

$$R^A = \Phi^\dagger \Sigma^A \Phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 + \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 \\ \phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 + \phi_2^\dagger \phi_1 \\ -i \left[\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 - \phi_2^\dagger \phi_1 \right] \\ \phi_1^\dagger \phi_1 - \phi_2^\dagger \phi_2 \\ \phi_1^\top i\sigma^2 \phi_2 - \phi_2^\dagger i\sigma^2 \phi_1^* \\ -i \left[\phi_1^\top i\sigma^2 \phi_2 + \phi_2^\dagger i\sigma^2 \phi_1^* \right] \end{pmatrix},$$

with $A = \mu, 4, 5$ and

$$\Sigma^\mu = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma^\mu & \mathbf{0}_2 \\ \mathbf{0}_2 & (\sigma^\mu)^\top \end{pmatrix} \otimes \sigma^0,$$

$$\Sigma^4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}_2 & i\sigma^2 \\ -i\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0}_2 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \sigma^0, \quad \Sigma^5 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0}_2 & -\sigma^2 \\ -\sigma^2 & \mathbf{0}_2 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \sigma^0.$$

- **GL(4,C) Reparameterization of $\Phi \rightarrow \Phi' = M\Phi$ (with $M^* = C^{-1}MC$)**

$$R^A \mapsto R'^A = e^{\sigma/8} \Lambda^A_B R^B,$$

where $e^\sigma = \det[M^\dagger M] > 0$ and $\Lambda^A_B \in SO(1, 5)$.

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Majorana condition on R^A : $R^A = R^A_C \iff C^{-1} \Sigma^A C = (\Sigma^A)^\dagger.$

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Clifford-like algebra:

$$\Sigma^A \bar{\Sigma}^B + \Sigma^B \bar{\Sigma}^A = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{AB} \mathbf{I}_8,$$

with $\bar{\Sigma}^A \equiv (\Sigma^0, -\Sigma^{1,2,3,4,5})$ and $\eta^{AB} = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1)$.

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Majorana-constrained U(4) rotations $\Phi \rightarrow \Phi' = U \Phi$, with $U^* = C^{-1} U C$, induce SO(5) rotations on R^I (with $I, J = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$):

$$R^I \rightarrow R'^I = O^I_J R^J , \quad \text{with } O \in SO(5) .$$

• Symmetries of the 2HDM Potential

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

$$V = -\frac{1}{2} M_A R^A + \frac{1}{4} L_{AB} R^A R^B .$$

...

Classification of **all possible** proper, improper and semi-simple subgroups of **SO(5)**:

- I. SO(5);
- II. O(4) \otimes Z₂; SO(4);
- III. O(3) \otimes O(2); SO(3) \otimes (Z₂)²; O(3) \otimes Z₂; SO(3);
- IV. O(2) \otimes O(2) \otimes Z₂; O(2) \otimes O(2); O(2) \otimes (Z₂)³; SO(2) \otimes (Z₂)²;
O(2) \otimes Z₂; SO(2);
- V. (Z₂)⁴; (Z₂)² .

15 distinct symmetries, but **not all** are invariant under U(1)_Y \simeq SO(2).

- Symmetries of the $U(1)_Y$ -Invariant **2HDM** Potential

$SO(5)$ -diagonally **reduced** basis: $\text{Im } \lambda_5 = 0$ and $\lambda_6 = \lambda_7$.

The **2HDM** potential exhibits a **total** of **13** = 6 + 7 accidental Higgs-Family (HF) and **CP** symmetries:

Symmetry	μ_1^2	μ_2^2	m_{12}^2	λ_1	λ_2	λ_3	λ_4	$\text{Re } \lambda_5$	$\lambda_6 = \lambda_7$
$(Z_2)^2 \times SO(2)$	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	0
$O(2) \times O(2)$	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	0
$O(3) \times O(2)$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	–	$2\lambda_1 - \lambda_3$	0	0
$Z_2 \times O(2)$	–	–	Real	–	–	–	–	–	Real
$(Z_2)^3 \times O(2)$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	–	–	–	0
$Z_2 \times [O(2)]^2$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	–	–	$2\lambda_1 - \lambda_{34}$	0
$SO(5)$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	$2\lambda_1$	0	0	0
$Z_2 \times O(4)$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	–	0	0	0
$SO(4)$	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	0	0
$O(2) \times O(3)$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	$2\lambda_1$	–	0	0
$(Z_2)^2 \times SO(3)$	–	μ_1^2	0	–	λ_1	–	–	λ_4	0
$Z_2 \times O(3)$	–	μ_1^2	Real	–	λ_1	–	–	λ_4	Real
$SO(3)$	–	–	Real	–	–	–	–	λ_4	Real

• Focus on the 6 generic **HF/CP** symmetries of the **2HDM Potential**

Symmetry	Frequent Name	HF transformation in (ϕ_1, ϕ_2) Basis	CP transformation in (ϕ_1, ϕ_2) Basis
$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^2 \times \text{SO}(2)$	\mathbb{Z}_2	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	—
$\text{O}(2) \times \text{O}(2)$	$\text{U}(1)_{\text{PQ}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\alpha} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ $\alpha \in [0, \pi)$	—
$\text{O}(3) \times \text{O}(2)$	$\text{SO}(3)_{\text{HF}}$	$\begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\alpha} \cos \theta & e^{-i\beta} \sin \theta \\ -e^{i\beta} \sin \theta & e^{i\alpha} \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ $\theta, \alpha, \beta \in [0, \pi)$	—
$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \text{O}(2)$	CP1	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$(\mathbb{Z}_2)^3 \times \text{O}(2)$	CP2	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$\mathbb{Z}_2 \times [\text{O}(2)]^2$	CP3	$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ $\theta \in [0, \pi)$	$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ $\theta \in [0, \pi)$

- **Topological Defects in the 2HDM**

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

Symmetry	$G_{\text{HF/CP}}$	$H_{\text{HF/CP}}$	$\mathcal{M}_{\Phi}^{\text{HF/CP}}$	Topological Defect
Z_2	Z_2	\mathbf{I}	Z_2	Domain Wall
$U(1)_{\text{PQ}}$	$U(1)_{\text{PQ}} \simeq S^1$	\mathbf{I}	S^1	Vortex
$SO(3)_{\text{HF}}$	$SO(3)_{\text{HF}}$	$SO(2)_{\text{HF}}$	S^2	Global Monopole
CP1	$CP1 \simeq Z_2$	\mathbf{I}	Z_2	Domain Wall
CP2	$Z_2 \otimes \Pi_2$	Π_2	Z_2	Domain Wall
CP3	$CP1 \otimes SO(2)$	CP1	S^1	Vortex

- **Energy density of the topological defect $\phi_{1,2}(\mathbf{r})$:**

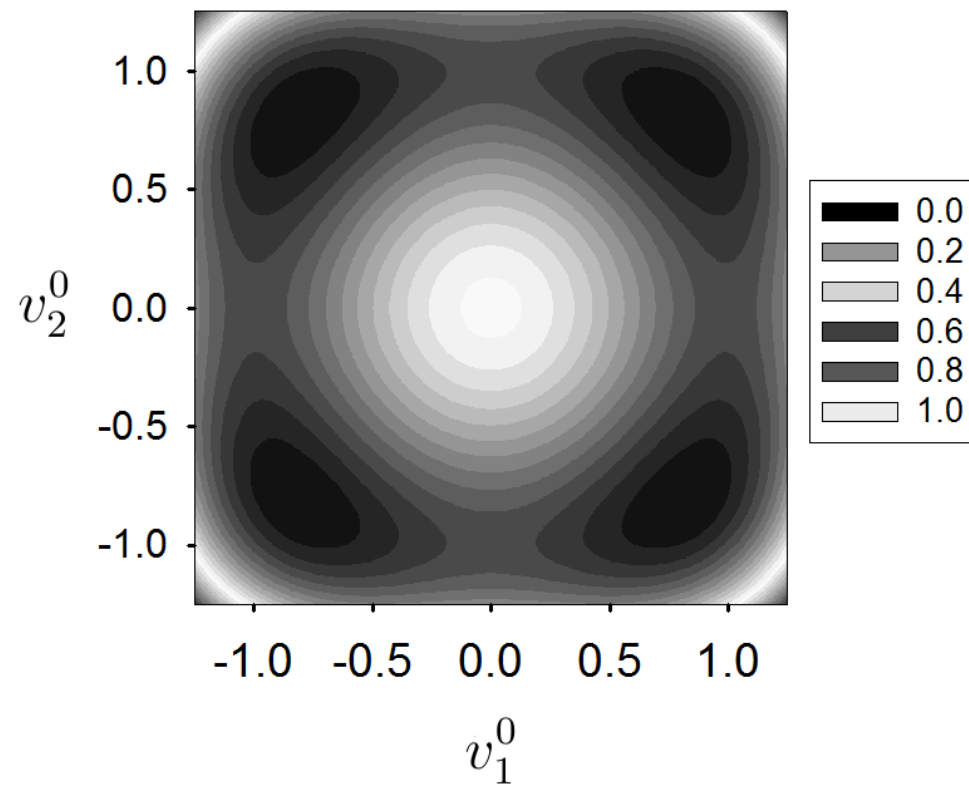
$$\mathcal{E}(\phi_1, \phi_2) = (\nabla \phi_1^\dagger) \cdot (\nabla \phi_1) + (\nabla \phi_2^\dagger) \cdot (\nabla \phi_2) + V(\phi_1, \phi_2) + V_0 .$$

- **Gradient flow numerical approach to find $\phi_{1,2}(\mathbf{r})$**

$$-\frac{\delta E[\phi_{1,2}]}{\delta \phi_{1,2}(\mathbf{r}, \tau)} = \frac{\partial \phi_{1,2}(\mathbf{r}, \tau)}{\partial \tau} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{for } \tau \gg 1 .$$

- Z₂ Domain Walls**

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{pmatrix} v_1^0 \\ v_2^0 \end{pmatrix} & \xleftrightarrow{U(1)_Y} & \begin{pmatrix} -v_1^0 \\ -v_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \text{Z}_2 \updownarrow & & \updownarrow \text{Z}_2 \\
 \begin{pmatrix} v_1^0 \\ -v_2^0 \end{pmatrix} & \xleftrightarrow{U(1)_Y} & \begin{pmatrix} -v_1^0 \\ v_2^0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

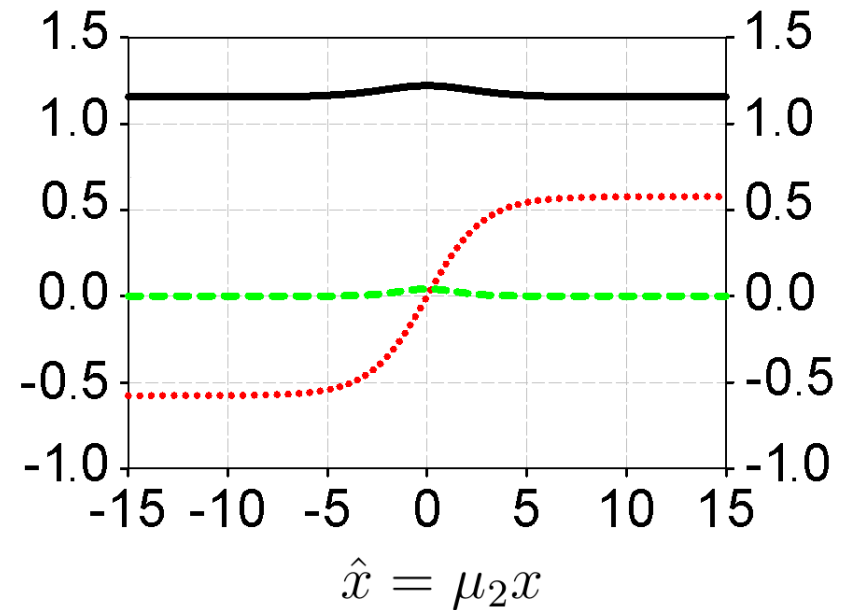
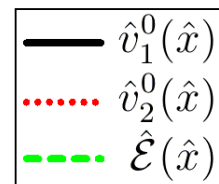
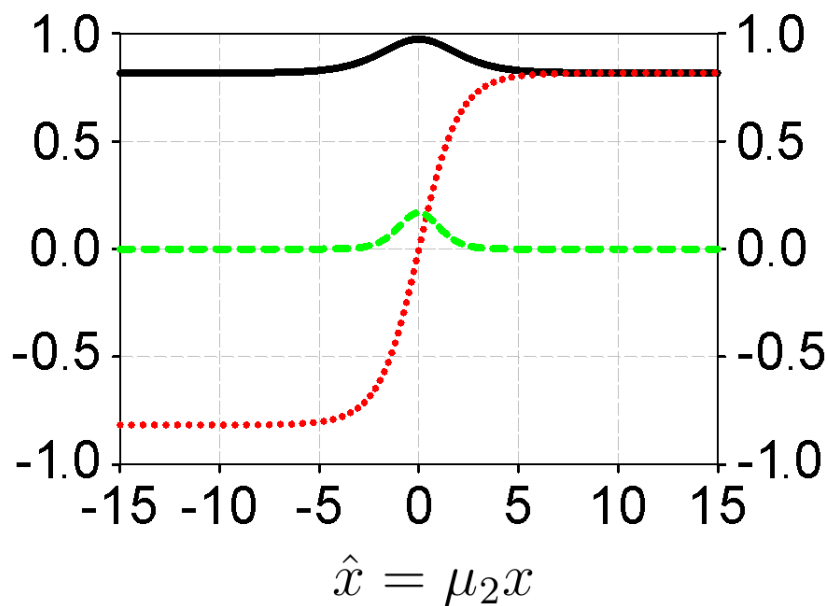


Spatial profile of the Z_2 domain wall

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

Introduce dimensionless quantities:

$$\hat{x} = \mu_2 x, \quad \hat{v}_{1,2}^0(\hat{x}) = \frac{v_{1,2}^0(x)}{\eta}, \quad \hat{E} = \frac{\lambda_2 E}{\mu_2^3}, \quad \text{with } \eta = \frac{\mu_2}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}}.$$

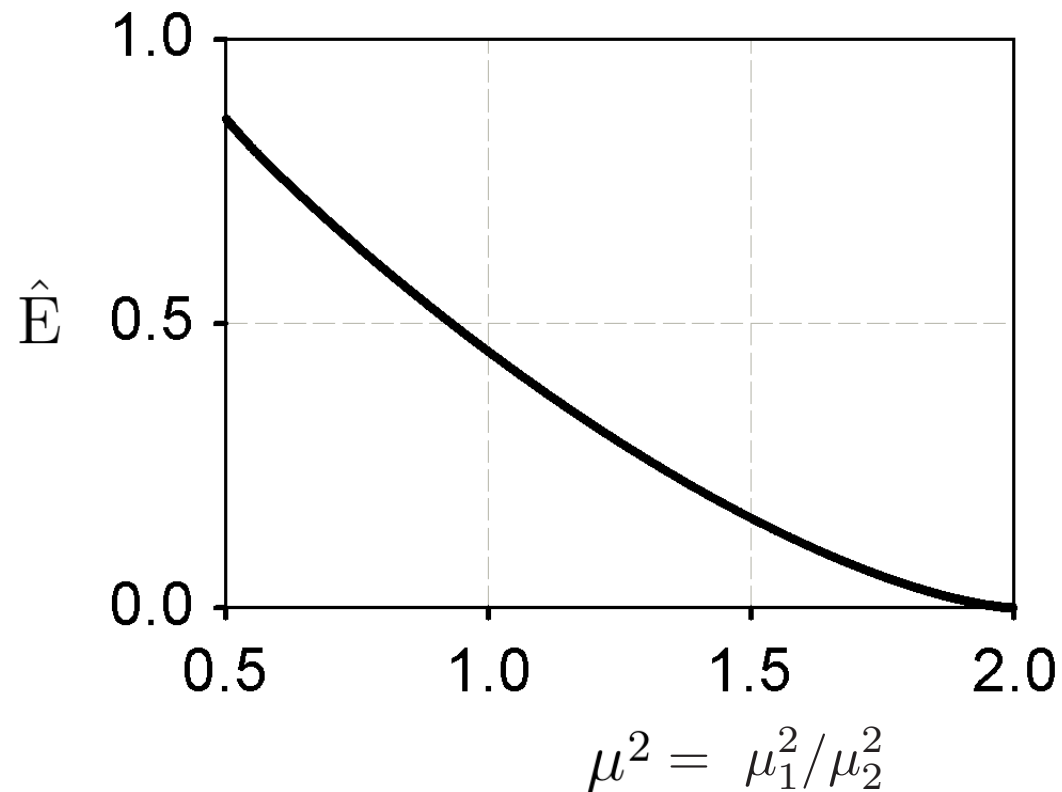


Energy dependence of the Z_2 domain wall

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

Energy per unit area:

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \mathcal{E}(\phi_1, \phi_2) .$$

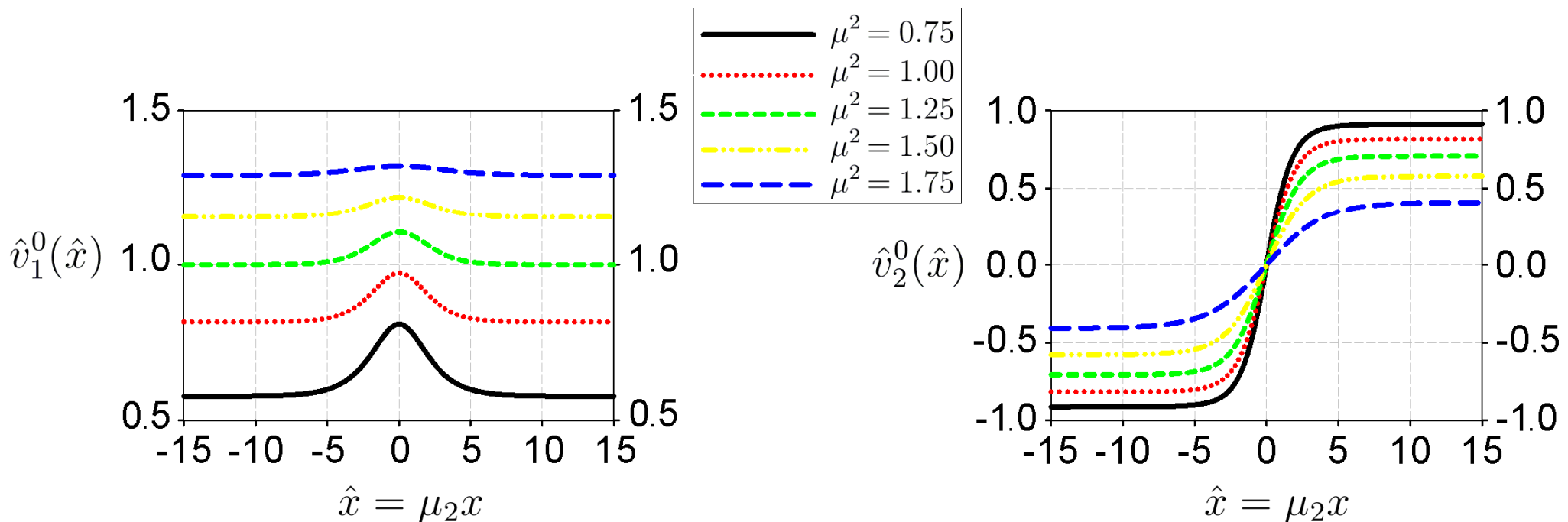


Comparison of spatial profiles of Z_2 domain walls

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

Introduce the dimensionless ratio:

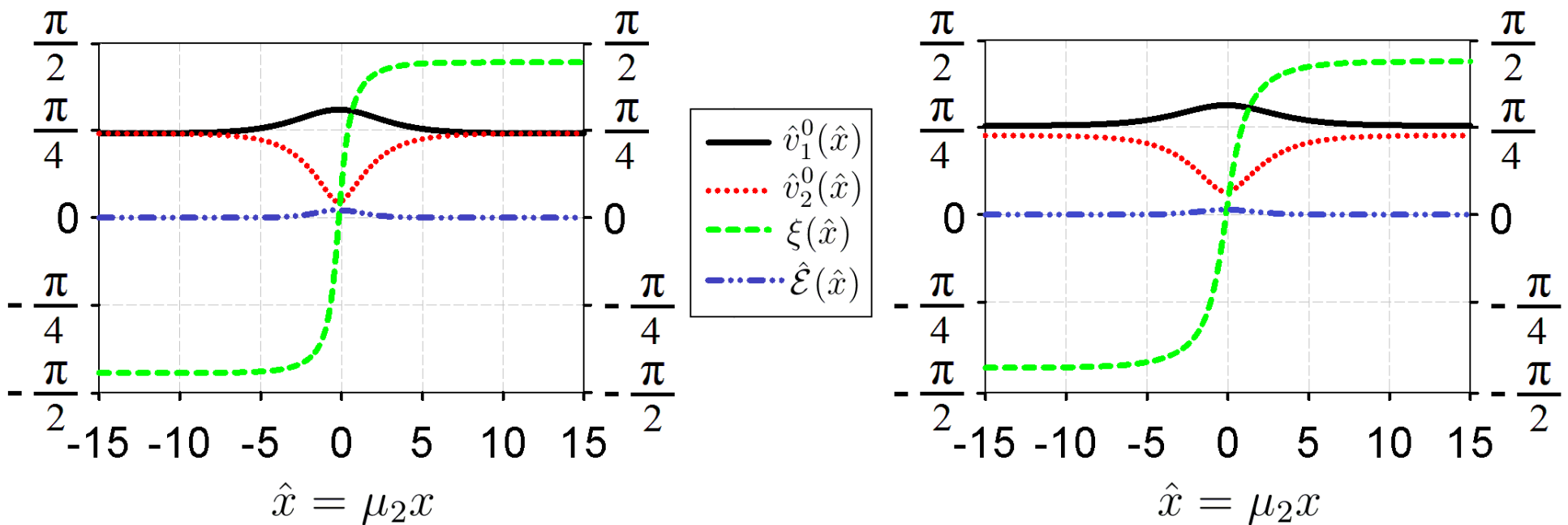
$$\mu^2 = \frac{\mu_1^2}{\mu_2^2} .$$



• **CP1 Domain Walls**

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

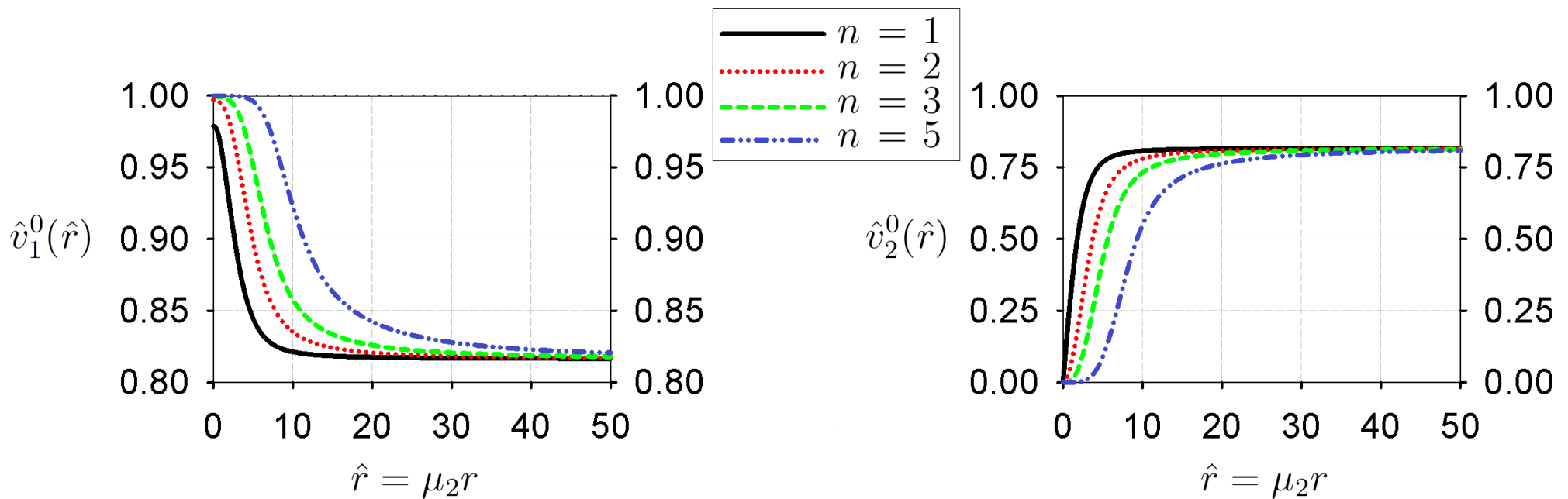
$$\phi_1(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_1^0(x) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_2(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2^0(x) e^{i\xi(x)} \end{pmatrix}.$$



• **U(1)_{PQ} Vortices**

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

$$\phi_1(r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_1^0(r) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_2(r, \chi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v_2^0(r) e^{in\chi} \end{pmatrix}.$$

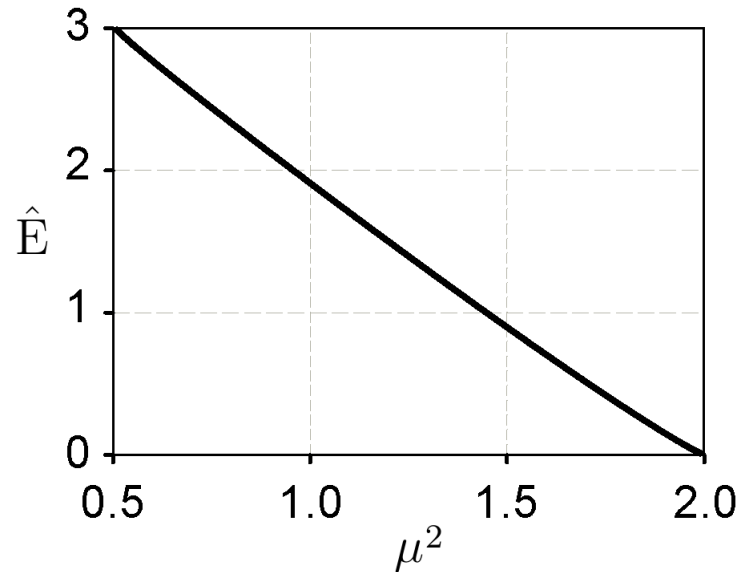


Energy dependence of the $U(1)_{PQ}$ Vortex

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

Energy per unit length:

$$E = 2\pi \int_0^\infty r dr \mathcal{E}(\phi_1, \phi_2) ,$$



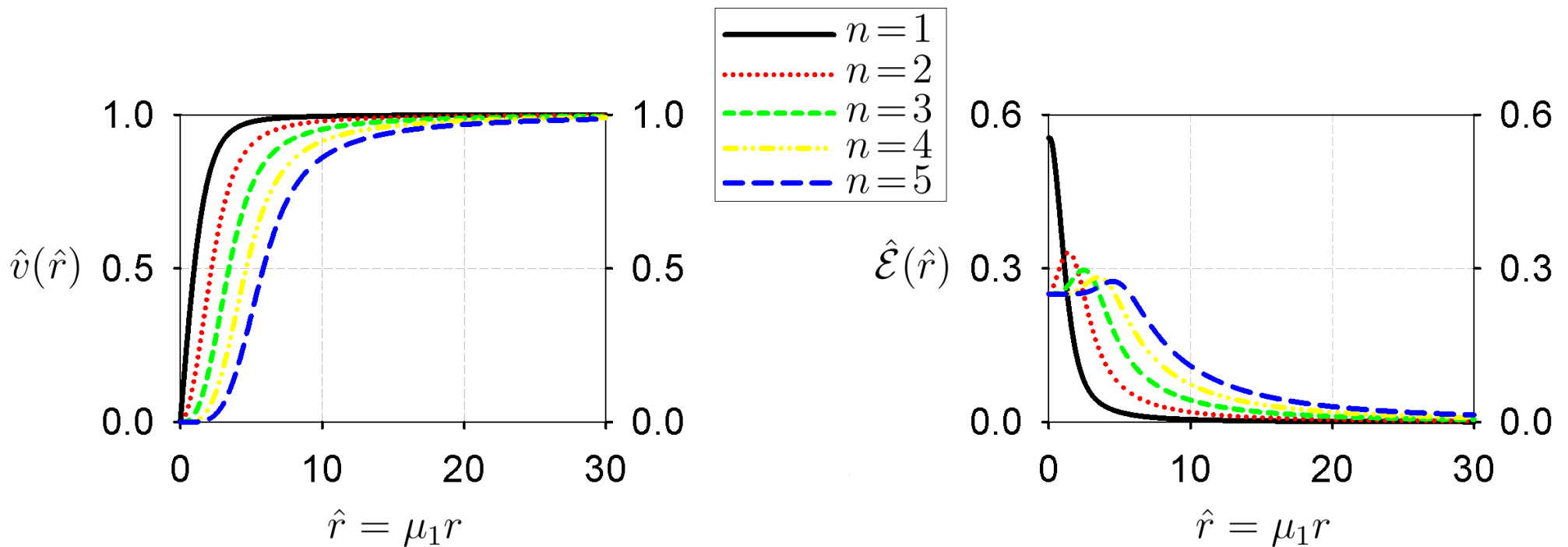
with

$$\mu^2 = \frac{\mu_1^2}{\mu_2^2} .$$

• **CP3 Vortices**

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

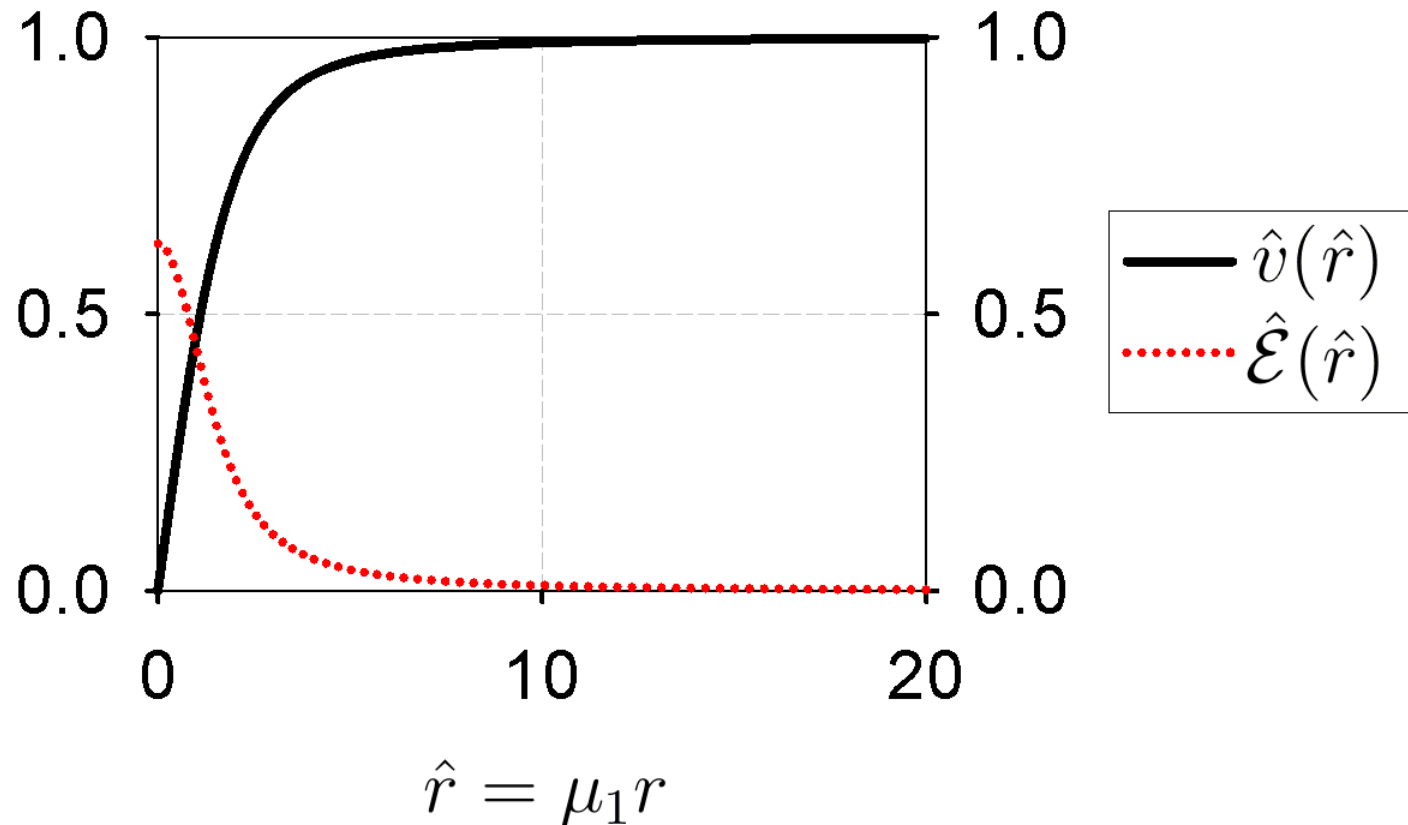
$$\phi_1(r, \chi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v(r) \cos(n\chi) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_2(r, \chi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -v(r) \sin(n\chi) \end{pmatrix}.$$



• **SO(3)_{HF} Global Monopole**

[R. A. Battye, G. D. Brawn, A.P., JHEP08 (2011) 020.]

$$\phi_1(r, \chi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v(r) \sin \chi \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_2(r, \chi, \psi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ v(r) e^{i\psi} \cos \chi \end{pmatrix}.$$



• Conclusions

- **8D** Majorana scalar-field formalism \implies **SO(1,5)** bilinear formalism.
- The **2HDM** potential may exhibit up to **13** different **discrete** and **global** symmetries in the **SO(1,5)** bilinear formalism.
- The **U(1)_Y-violating 2HDM** potential can possess up to **15** distinct symmetries in the **SO(1,5)** bilinear formalism.
- Topological defects resulting from the spontaneous **breaking** of **6** generic **HF/CP** symmetries in the **2HDM**:
 - Domain Walls: Z_2 ; CP1; CP2,
 - Vortices: $U(1)_{PQ}$; CP3,
 - Monopoles: $SO(3)_{HF}$.
- Study of the **spatial profile** of topological defects.

• Future Directions

- Study of the breaking pattern of the additional 7 symmetries.
- Domain wall constraints on masses and couplings in the 2HDM.
- Cosmological implications of strings and global monopoles.
- Phenomenological implications of (un)stable topological defects for the LHC.
- Study of the 15 symmetries in the U(1)-Violating 2HDM.
- ...