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Absence of Spontaneous CP violation in Multi-Higgs Doublet Extension of MSSM

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We show that in the multi-Higgs extension of minimal supersymmetric standard model, which has N -pairs of Higgs doublets (called NHMSSM), it is impossible to break CP spontaneously, if we do not allow for fine-tuning relations between parameters. The result holds true even in the presence of spontaneous R-parity breaking.

I. INTRODUCTION

Evidences for the existence of fundamental forces that distinguish between matter and anti-matter (CP violating forces) are abundant, both in laboratory and in cosmology. In the laboratory, there are the celebrated discoveries of CP violation in K- and B-systems whereas in cosmology, CP violation is an essential ingredient in our understanding of a fundamental mystery of the Universe, i.e., the asymmetry between its matter and anti-matter content. While these informations have been accumulating for over half a century, understanding of the origin and nature of these forces responsible for them has eluded physicists. What is known is that in the standard model, CP violation can be parameterized in terms of a single phase in the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa quark rotation matrix. However, we do not know where the phase comes from. For instance it is not known whether it resides as an intrinsic phase in the interactions of Higgs bosons responsible for particle masses (Yukawa interactions) or it arises dynamically in the ground state of the theory, even though all interactions in the model are CP symmetric prior to symmetry breaking. The latter class of models go by the name of “spontaneous CP violation”[1] (SCPV) and is the subject of this article.

The fact that spontaneous CP violation can occur in multi-Higgs extensions of the standard model is very well known[2]. Typically, it is highly dependent on the structure of the Higgs potential. For instance in the Standard Model (SM) which has only one Higgs doublet, there is no physical phase in its vacuum expectation value (VEV) and hence no spontaneous CP violation. With two Higgs doublets[1], the ground state can break CP only if there are both quartic $(\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2)^2$ as well as quadratic terms $\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2$ present in the potential. When either of them is absent, the ground state corresponds to real VEVs of the Higgs doublets and there is no spontaneous CP breaking. In three Higgs extensions of SM, even if the quadratic terms are absent, there can be spontaneous CP breaking[3, 4] — manifested through both the exchange of charged [3] or neutral [5] Higgs bosons. Since there is a wide spread belief that the new scale physics includes supersymmetry, it is of interest to study CP breaking in MSSM and its multi-Higgs extensions.

It is well known that in supersymmetric theories, holomorphy of the superpotential, which is a requirement for the theory to be supersymmetric, considerably restricts the terms in the Higgs potential. It is therefore important to study whether in such theories, spontaneous CP violation can occur. Such studies have indeed been carried out in simple extensions of MSSM and it has been shown that if we do not allow fine-tuning relations between the parameters of the superpotential, it is impossible to have spontaneous CP violation with only one additional singlet added to MSSM[6] or with four and six Higgs doublet superfields (two or three pairs of H_u, H_d) extensions of MSSM [7]. The four Higgs case remains incapable of spontaneously breaking CP even if one singlet is added provided that there are no dimensionful parameters in the superpotential involving the singlet [7]; otherwise SCPV is in fact possible [8].

The proof in the four and six Higgs case given in [7] uses geometric constructions. In this paper, we provide an alternative algebraic proof of the same result for the four Higgs doublet extension of MSSM and further show that our technique has the advantage that it can be extended to the N -Higgs extension for arbitrary N with the result that there is no spontaneous CP breaking even in this case. We then show that this result remains true even in the presence of spontaneous R-parity breaking, where the sneutrino fields acquire nonzero VEVs[9].

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This paper is organized as follows: in section II, we discuss the general strategy for treating this question; in Sec. III, we apply this to the general N-HMSSM, which has $N/2$ pairs of (H_u, H_d) fields, and to the general N-HMSSM with spontaneous R-parity breaking; in particular, the 4-HMSSM is treated in more detail in Sec. III C as an illustration of the method. We present our conclusions in Sec. IV.

II. GENERAL MULTI-HIGGS MODELS AND CONDITIONS FOR SPONTANEOUS CP VIOLATION

We consider extensions of standard model with N Higgs doublets ϕ_a with $a = 1, \dots, N$, denoted here as N-Higgs-doublet-models (NHDMs). In general we can assume that only the neutral members of the Higgs doublets acquire VEVs, which we parameterize as:

$$\langle \phi_a \rangle = (0, v_a e^{i\delta_a})^T. \quad (1)$$

We can fix one of the phases $\delta_1 = 0$ from hypercharge invariance. Then, there will be SCPV (in the real basis) if $\delta_a \neq 0, \pi$ for some $a \geq 2$ and nonzero v_a . Such violation breaks the canonical CP transformation

$$\phi_a(t, \mathbf{x}) \xrightarrow{\text{CCP}} \phi_a^*(t, -\mathbf{x}). \quad (2)$$

For some cases, there might be other inequivalent CP transformations that could remain as a symmetry (multiple CP symmetries). We do not treat this case here.

We are interested to study the minima of the potential involving the N Higgs doublets and their CP properties. To build a SCPV model, it is necessary to begin with a CP invariant potential before SSB. There is a basis where CP invariance implies that all parameters of the potential are real when written in terms of $\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b$. This is the *real basis*. Let us suppose that a CP invariant NHDM potential in this basis has the form

$$V = V_1(|\phi_a|^2) + W(\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b), \quad |\phi_a|^2 \equiv \phi_a^\dagger \phi_a. \quad (3)$$

Hence we are avoiding terms such as $|\phi_1|^2 \phi_1^\dagger \phi_2$. We also assume we are seeking neutral minima and terms such as $|\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2|^2$ are equivalent to $|\phi_1|^2 |\phi_2|^2$, hence we include them in V_1 .

This form of the potential covers a large class of theories such as the Weinberg model [3, 4] for SCPV and supersymmetric models where the terms $\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b$, $a \neq b$, are only contained in the quadratic parts [7]. This can be also adapted for potentials, without trilinear terms, made up of the neutral components of different multiplets.

Let us derive the extremum equations for (3),

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi_{ak}^*} = \phi_{ak} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} + \sum_{b \neq a} \phi_{bk} \frac{\partial W}{\partial K_{ba}} = 0. \quad (4)$$

We have used the shorthand

$$K_{ba} \equiv \phi_a^\dagger \phi_b. \quad (5)$$

If we contract (4) with ϕ_{ak}^* , we obtain

$$\sum_{k=1,2} \phi_{ak}^* \frac{\partial V}{\partial \phi_{ak}^*} = K_{aa} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} + \sum_{b \neq a} K_{ba} \frac{\partial W}{\partial K_{ba}} = 0. \quad (6)$$

The imaginary part of (6) yields

$$\sum_{b \neq a} \text{Im} \left(K_{ba} \frac{\partial W}{\partial K_{ba}} \right) = 0. \quad (7)$$

Spontaneous CP violation (SCPV) will be possible only if a solution for (7) is nontrivial, i.e.,

$$\text{Im}(K_{ab}) \neq 0 \quad \text{for some } a \neq b, \quad (8)$$

without the need for any fine-tuning of parameters.

To comply with a successful EWSB, it is necessary that

$$\sum_a K_{aa} \approx \frac{246 \text{ GeV}}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad (9)$$

which requires at least one of K_{aa} non-null. Let us choose, without loss of generality, $K_{11} \neq 0$.

In the following, we will restrict the part of the potential that depends on the relative phases of the VEVs, i.e., W , to be either quadratic or quartic in the doublet fields. The quadratic case includes all general terms but the quartic case excludes further terms such as $\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 \phi_1^\dagger \phi_3$. To specify further the class of NHDG potentials we are considering here, we use the following parametrization for the potential:

$$V = \sum_a \mu_a |\phi_a|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b} c_{ab} |\phi_a|^2 |\phi_b|^2 + W. \quad (10)$$

The parameters (matrix) c_{ab} are real and symmetric.

A. Quadratic W

Let us choose

$$W = \sum_{a < b} \lambda_{ab} \phi_a^\dagger \phi_b + h.c. = \sum_{a,b} \lambda_{ab} K_{ba}. \quad (11)$$

The parameters λ_{ab} (matrix) are real and symmetric, $\lambda_{ba} = \lambda_{ab}$, but we adopt $\lambda_{aa} = 0$. The terms in (11) are generic quadratic terms containing $\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b$, $a \neq b$. We will refer to this choice as *quadratic W* . It is the case of some supersymmetric models [7]. For special potentials with 4, 5 and 6 Higgs doublets, it was shown that SCPV is not possible [7]. We are interested in generalizing this result to an arbitrary number of doublets.

Firstly, we compute the derivatives for (11):

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial K_{ba}} = \lambda_{ab}. \quad (12)$$

Then, Eq. (6) yields

$$K_{aa} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} + \sum_b \lambda_{ab} K_{ba} = 0, \quad a = 1, \dots, N. \quad (13)$$

Its imaginary part gives

$$\sum_b \lambda_{ab} \text{Im}(K_{ba}) = 0, \quad a = 1, \dots, N. \quad (14)$$

Instead of considering the real and imaginary parts independently, we can rewrite (13) as

$$v_a^2 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} + \sum_b \lambda_{ab} e^{i\theta_{ba}} v_a v_b = 0, \quad a = 1, \dots, N, \quad (15)$$

where we have used

$$K_{ab} = v_a v_b e^{i\theta_{ab}}, \quad v_a \equiv \sqrt{K_{aa}}, \quad \theta_{ab} \equiv \theta_a - \theta_b. \quad (16)$$

After some straightforward manipulation we can rewrite (15) as

$$\sum_b e^{-i\theta_a} \left(v_a v_b \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} \delta_{ab} + \lambda_{ab} v_a v_b \right) e^{i\theta_b} = 0, \quad a = 1, \dots, N. \quad (17)$$

In matricial notation the equation is equivalent to

$$\mathbb{B} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\theta_{21}} \\ \vdots \\ e^{i\theta_{N1}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (18)$$

where the $N \times N$ real symmetric matrix \mathbb{B} is defined by

$$(\mathbb{B})_{ab} = v_a v_b \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} \delta_{ab} + \lambda_{ab} v_a v_b. \quad (19)$$

Explicitly,

$$\mathbb{B} = \begin{pmatrix} v_1^2 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{11}} & \lambda_{12} v_1 v_2 & \cdots & \lambda_{1,N} v_1 v_N \\ \lambda_{21} v_2 v_1 & v_2^2 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{22}} & \cdots & \lambda_{2,N} v_2 v_N \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{N,1} v_N v_1 & \lambda_{N,2} v_N v_2 & \cdots & v_N^2 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{NN}} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (20)$$

Equation (18) implies that \mathbb{B} as a function of $\{v_a\}$ should be a singular matrix.

A noteworthy consequence of (18) should be pointed out: the N equations define N polygons in the complex plane. Each polygon, corresponding to the a -th row of (18), is made up of N sides $|(\mathbb{B})_{a1}|, |(\mathbb{B})_{a2}|, \dots, |(\mathbb{B})_{aN}|$, with (external) angles $\theta_{i,i-1} = \theta_{i1} - \theta_{i-1,1}$ between the i -th side $|(\mathbb{B})_{ai}|$ and the extension of the $|(\mathbb{B})_{a,i-1}|$ side; if some of $(\mathbb{B})_{ai}$ is not positive, we need to consider the angle $\theta_{i1} + \pi$ instead of θ_{i1} . Thus we have a nontrivial solution (SCPV) if we can find a set of N polygons with the same angles $\theta_{i,i-1}$. Notice that among of the $\frac{1}{2}N(N-1)$ sides $(\mathbb{B})_{ai}$, only N of them can vary independently due to the independent $\{v_a\}$.

B. Quartic W

Let us now choose

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b} \lambda_{ab} (\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a,b} \lambda_{ab} K_{ba}^2, \quad (21)$$

where $\lambda_{ba} = \lambda_{ab}$, $a \neq b$, is real and $\lambda_{aa} = 0$. We will refer to this choice as *quartic W* . We assume terms such as $|\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b|^2 = |K_{ab}|^2$ are equivalent to $K_{aa} K_{bb}$ for neutral VEVs and we include them into V_1 . Notice we are excluding terms such as $\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 \phi_1^\dagger \phi_3$ or $\phi_1^\dagger \phi_2 \phi_3^\dagger \phi_4$. This can be achieved by imposing a $(Z_2)^N$ symmetry on the potential. In this case

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial K_{ba}} = \lambda_{ab} K_{ba}. \quad (22)$$

Equation (6) is now

$$K_{aa} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} + \sum_b \lambda_{ab} K_{ba}^2 = 0, \quad a = 1, \dots, N. \quad (23)$$

If we use (16), we obtain

$$v_a^2 \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} + \sum_b \lambda_{ab} v_b^2 e^{i2\theta_{ba}} \right) = 0. \quad (24)$$

After some manipulations we can read

$$\sum_b e^{-i2\theta_a} \left(v_a^2 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} \delta_{ab} + \lambda_{ab} v_a^2 v_b^2 \right) e^{i2\theta_b} = 0. \quad (25)$$

We can rewrite the last equation as

$$\mathbb{B} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i2\theta_{21}} \\ \vdots \\ e^{i2\theta_{N1}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (26)$$

where

$$(\mathbb{B})_{ab} = v_a^2 \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial K_{aa}} \delta_{ab} + \lambda_{ab} v_a^2 v_b^2. \quad (27)$$

In complete analogy with Eq. (18), Eq. (26) defines N polygons with the only difference that now the angles are $2\theta_{a1}$ and the off-diagonal terms \mathbb{B}_{ab} depend quadratically on the VEVs. The N sides of the a -th polygon are $|(\mathbb{B})_{a1}|, |(\mathbb{B})_{a2}|, \dots, |(\mathbb{B})_{aN}|$, with angles $2\theta_{i,i-1}$ between the i -th side $|(\mathbb{B})_{ai}|$ and the extension of the $|(\mathbb{B})_{a,i-1}|$ side. We may have a nontrivial solution (SCPV) if we can find a set of N polygons with the same angles $2\theta_{a1}$ and sides defined by $(\mathbb{B})_{ai}$.

C. Constraints from nontrivial angles

Let us analyze the polygon equations (18), and, equivalently, (26). The equations themselves imply \mathbb{B} must be singular:

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{B} \leq N - 1. \quad (28)$$

However, if at least one polygon angle is nontrivial ($\theta_{21} \neq 0, \pi$) the singularity is such that

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{B} \leq N - 2. \quad (29)$$

In fact, one nontrivial angle implies at least another nontrivial angle. The reason for (29) is that we can write the first column of \mathbb{B} as a linear combination of the $N - 1$ other columns as consequence of the real part of (18). For the same reason, the imaginary part of (18) — which does not depend on the first column of \mathbb{B} — allows us to write the second column of \mathbb{B} in terms of the $N - 2$ other columns to the right of the second column.

The equality in Eq. (28) can be recovered in the absence of SCPV where all $e^{i\theta_{i1}} = \pm 1$, i.e., a degenerate polygon confined to the real line. In this case, there is no relation among the rows of \mathbb{B} , except from (28). Therefore, the N equations corresponding to the N rows of \mathbb{B} are independent and can be used to find the N quantities v_a . This fact summarizes the relation between nontrivial angles (CP phases) and constraints on the sides (VEVs). These relations constrain the moduli v_a and ultimately determines them. If there is not enough structure in the potential to allow nontrivial polygons, then there would be no CP breaking extremum. In particular, for $N = 2$ with either only quadratic or quartic potential, a two-sided polygon always resides in the real line and then SCPV is not possible.

For the simplest nontrivial polygon, i.e., a triangle, (29) is enough to find the nontrivial solution. To form a nontrivial triangle (finite area) we need $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1$. The geometrical counterpart of such a requirement is that triangles with the same external (or internal) angles must be similar. Conversely, similar triangles imply $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1$. This requirement can be translated to the fact that any 2×2 minor of the 3×3 matrix \mathbb{B} is zero. If we take the relations coming from the vanishing of the three minors that only depend on one diagonal entry, then we get three equations that defines v_1, v_2, v_3 . Once we get a solution for the VEVs (sides of the triangles) we easily find the solutions for the CP phases (angles of the triangles). This solution is unique when it exists.

Polygons with the same external angles are no longer guaranteed to be similar for quadrilaterals or polygons with more sides. The converse, however, remains true: if N similar and noncontractible N -gons are solutions for (18), then

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1. \quad (30)$$

This case is only possible if all λ_{ab} have the same sign. The latter is just a necessary condition and, possibly for $N > 3$, a solution satisfying (30) would require a special choice for the parameters of the potential; see Sec. II E.

D. Algebraic consequences

We have seen in (29) that nontrivial CP phases require $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} \leq N - 2$. Let us analyze its consequences.

Let us assume $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = N - 2$. That means that $N - 2$ rows of \mathbb{B} are linearly independent. Let them be the first $N - 2$ rows. Since \mathbb{B} is symmetric, we can take the following set as the $(N - 2)(N + 3)/2$ independent elements of \mathbb{B} :

$$\mathbb{B}_{ai}, \quad a = 1, \dots, N - 2, \quad i = 1, \dots, N \quad (i \geq a). \quad (31)$$

The elements \mathbb{B}_{ab} , with $a, b > N - 2$, can be written in terms of (31) as [10]

$$\mathbb{B}_{ba} = \chi_b^\top (\mathbb{B}^{(N-2)})^{-1} \chi_a, \quad (32)$$

where $\mathbb{B}^{(N-2)}$ is the upper-left $(N-2) \times (N-2)$ submatrix of \mathbb{B} and

$$\chi_a = (\mathbb{B}_{1a}, \mathbb{B}_{2a}, \dots, \mathbb{B}_{N-2,a})^\top, \quad a, b = N-1, N. \quad (33)$$

Equations (32) and (33) are the key equations in our discussion of whether a multi-Higgs supersymmetric theory can support spontaneous CP violation or not. If $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} < N-2$, more elements can be written in terms of a smaller set of independent elements. Equations (31) and (32) change accordingly. The extreme case of $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1$ is trivially satisfied by (32).

E. Avoiding fine-tuning

Let us show here some situations that could lead to a fine-tuning of the parameters of the potential unless they are imposed as a consequence of symmetries. For that, we should notice that the off-diagonal elements of \mathbb{B} depend on the VEVs either as $\lambda_{ab}v_a v_b$ (quadratic W) or $\lambda_{ab}v_a^2 v_b^2$ (quartic W). The diagonal elements of \mathbb{B} depends on the VEVs in more complex ways. Let us assume quadratic W to be specific; we only need to replace $v_a \rightarrow v_a^2$ in the terms that contain λ_{ab} .

We know that for triangles ($N=3$) Eq. (29) implies there is only one possible solution for Eq. (32). Let us think in the case of the next simplest case: $N=4$. To have polygons with nontrivial angles, we need $\text{rank } \mathbb{B}$ to be 1 or 2. If $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1$ — the case of similar quadrilaterals — all rows of \mathbb{B} are proportional to the first row. Then any minor of order two (2×2 submatrix) is null. In particular, we can find a 2×2 submatrix above the diagonal that does not contain elements from the diagonal of \mathbb{B} itself. Such a minor is

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{B}_{13} & \mathbb{B}_{14} \\ \mathbb{B}_{23} & \mathbb{B}_{24} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{13} & \lambda_{14} \\ \lambda_{23} & \lambda_{24} \end{pmatrix} v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4 = 0. \quad (34)$$

Therefore, if we require that all the VEVs v_a are nonzero, we are forced to have

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{13} & \lambda_{23} \\ \lambda_{14} & \lambda_{24} \end{pmatrix} = 0. \quad (35)$$

Such a relation can be satisfied only by fine-tuning the parameters unless one finds some symmetry which guarantee this. Barring such possibilities, one can conclude that the only possibility for SCPV to occur for the case of four Higgs doublets is to have $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 2$; it is the maximal value where SCPV is possible. We still have the possibility to set some VEVs to zero. But that means that the problem reduces effectively to considering a 3×3 submatrix of \mathbb{B} , i.e., triangles; see Sec. II F.

We can easily extend (34) to an arbitrary number N of doublets. Many submatrices of the type of (34) can be constructed by drawing a square inside the upper-right triangle of off-diagonal terms. We can see that the largest of such submatrices has size $n \times n$ for $N = 2n$ or $N = 2n + 1$. Therefore,

$$\text{no fine-tuning and nonzero VEVs} \implies \text{rank } \mathbb{B} \geq n, \text{ for } N = 2n \text{ or } N = 2n + 1. \quad (36)$$

This condition, together with (29), reduces the number of cases we have to treat. In particular, for $N > 3$, similar polygons can not be solutions to the extremization problem (18) [and (26)] if we avoid fine-tuning or null VEVs.

F. Null VEVs

Let us treat the case of null VEVs. Suppose $v_N = 0$. Then the matrix \mathbb{B} reduces from a $N \times N$ matrix to an effective $(N-1) \times (N-1)$ matrix \mathbb{B}' because the N -th row and the N -th column of \mathbb{B} is now entirely null. If the rest of the VEVs v_a are nonzero, we can use the argument used to obtain the constraint (29) and apply it to the effective non-null submatrix \mathbb{B}' . We conclude that

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{B}' \leq (N-1) - 2; \quad (37)$$

the rank of \mathbb{B}' is reduced by at least two units and the same conditions of Secs. II D and II E apply as if the relevant quantity were \mathbb{B}' . If a number p of VEVs are null, we can extract the effective submatrix \mathbb{B}' of size $m \times m$, $m = N - p$, by eliminating the p rows and columns made entirely of zeros. If we require at least one nontrivial relative angle (corresponding to two nonzero VEVs), we still need

$$\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = \text{rank } \mathbb{B}' \leq m - 2. \quad (38)$$

The condition (36) also changes to

$$\text{no fine-tuning} \implies \text{rank } \mathbb{B} \geq n, \text{ for } m = 2n \text{ or } m = 2n + 1. \quad (39)$$

III. APPLICATIONS TO NHMSSM

Let us show here that there can be no SCPV at tree level in N-Higgs-doublets supersymmetric extensions of the SM if (i) we avoid fine-tuning of the parameters of the potential and (ii) the quartic terms come solely from D-terms. The proof is essentially an application of the constraints explained in Sec. II D.

We consider two cases: (A) an arbitrary number of $N = 2n$ Higgs doublets and (B) $n_f = 3$ effective Higgs doublets coming from the sleptons \tilde{L}_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, in addition to an arbitrary number of $2n$ Higgs doublets; the effective number of doublets is $N = 2n + n_f$. The latter case is usually referred to as R-parity violating models [7].

In both types of models, we label the $n + n_f$ ($n_f = 0$ or $n_f = 3$) doublets with hypercharge $Y = -1$ with indices $a = 1, \dots, n + n_f$, and the n doublets with hypercharge $Y = 1$ with the indices $a = n + n_f + 1, \dots, N$; $N = 2n + n_f$. Moreover, for $Y = 1$ doublets we just denote $H_a \rightarrow \phi_a$ while for $Y = -1$ doublets we associate $H_a \rightarrow \tilde{\phi}_a = i\sigma_2 \phi_a^*$. All the effective doublets have now hypercharge $Y = 1$ and they are all denoted by $\{\phi_a\}$, $a = 1, \dots, N$; $N = 2n + n_f$.

A. $N = 2n$ Higgs doublets

Let us consider $N = 2n$ Higgs doublets. We are assuming that the quartic part of the potential comes only from the D-term

$$V_D = \frac{1}{2}G[|\phi_1|^2 + |\phi_2|^2 + \dots + |\phi_n|^2 - |\phi_{n+1}|^2 - \dots - |\phi_{2n}|^2]^2, \quad (40)$$

where $G = (g^2 + g'^2)/4$. We also assume the VEVs of the doublets do not break electric charge. The potential (40) is translated, in the notation of (10), into

$$(c_{ab}) = G \begin{pmatrix} A_n & -A_n \\ -A_n & A_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (41)$$

where $A_n = A_{n \times n}$ is an $n \times n$ matrix with $(A_n)_{ab} = 1$ for all entries. The general potential will have the form (10) with quadratic W as (11). Except for (c_{ab}) , which is defined in (41), all parameters of the potential are generic as long as they can provide a neutral vacuum and a bounded below potential.

One peculiarity of real potentials with quadratic W is that we can rewrite \mathbb{B} in Eq. (19) as

$$\mathbb{B} = \text{diag}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N) \tilde{\mathbb{B}} \text{diag}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N), \quad (42)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathbb{B}}_{ab} = \delta_{ab}(\mu_a + \sum_d c_{ad}v_d^2) + \lambda_{ab}. \quad (43)$$

The matrix $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ depends on the VEVs v_a only in the diagonal terms and such a dependence occurs only through the terms $\sum_d c_{ad}v_d^2$. In our particular case, the matrix (c_{ab}) in Eq. (41) is so restrictive that it allows us to write

$$\sum_d c_{ad}v_d^2 = \epsilon_a f(v^2), \quad (44)$$

where $\epsilon_a = 1$ for $1 \leq a \leq n$ and $\epsilon_a = -1$ for $n < a \leq N$. The quantity $f(v^2)$ is the combination

$$f(v^2) \equiv G \sum_{a=1}^n (v_a^2 - v_{n+a}^2). \quad (45)$$

We will see that the dependence of $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ only on the combination $f(v^2)$ is too restrictive to allow SCPV, unless a fine-tuning of the parameters is allowed.

We first allow the possibility that some number $p \geq 0$ of VEVs are null, and no more. Let us eliminate the null rows and columns and extract the effective submatrix \mathbb{B}' of size $m \times m$, where $m = N - p$. The requirement of at least one nontrivial CP phase imposes (38), i.e.,

$$r \equiv \text{rank } \mathbb{B} = \text{rank } \mathbb{B}' \leq m - 2. \quad (46)$$

The possibility that \mathbb{B}' has more null rows (columns) is excluded because that would require either more null VEVs or entire rows of (λ_{ab}) to be null.

Let us rearrange the rows (columns) of \mathbb{B} in such a way that the first m rows (columns) correspond to the rows (columns) of \mathbb{B}' . We also rearrange the rows (columns) of \mathbb{B}' in such a way that the first $m-2$ rows (columns) are linearly independent. We relabel $\mu_a, c_{ab}, \lambda_{ab}$ accordingly. All this rearrangement maintains the diagonal entries of \mathbb{B} in the diagonal and we still have

$$\mathbb{B}_{aa} = v_a^2 [\mu_a + \epsilon_a f(v^2)], \quad a = 1, \dots, m, \quad (47)$$

where $f(v^2)$ is given in (45) and $\epsilon_a = \pm 1$.

Let us suppose now that $m \geq 3$. Nontrivial CP phases are not possible for $m = 1$ or $m = 2$, even for generic potentials with quadratic or quartic W . Take $\mathbb{B}^{(r)}$ as the $r \times r$ upper-left submatrix of \mathbb{B} (or \mathbb{B}'); $r \leq m-2$ by (46). The matrix $\mathbb{B}^{(r)}$ is nonsingular by construction. Then a generalization of Eq. (32) applies at least to \mathbb{B}_{mm} , $\mathbb{B}_{m-1, m-1}$ and $\mathbb{B}_{m-1, m}$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{B}_{m-1, m-1} &= \chi_{m-1}^\top (\mathbb{B}^{(r)})^{-1} \chi_{m-1}, \\ \mathbb{B}_{m, m} &= \chi_m^\top (\mathbb{B}^{(r)})^{-1} \chi_m, \\ \mathbb{B}_{m-1, m} &= \chi_{m-1}^\top (\mathbb{B}^{(r)})^{-1} \chi_m, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

where

$$\chi_a = (\mathbb{B}_{1a}, \mathbb{B}_{2a}, \dots, \mathbb{B}_{ra})^\top, \quad a = m-1 \text{ or } m. \quad (49)$$

We can also define $\tilde{\chi}_a$ as

$$\tilde{\chi}_a \equiv (\lambda_{1a}, \lambda_{2a}, \dots, \lambda_{ra})^\top, \quad (50)$$

so that

$$\chi_a = v_a \text{diag}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r) \tilde{\chi}_a, \quad a = m-1, m. \quad (51)$$

Then Eq.(48) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} v_{m-1}^2 \tilde{\mathbb{B}}_{m-1, m-1} &= v_{m-1}^2 \tilde{\chi}_{m-1}^\top (\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)})^{-1} \tilde{\chi}_{m-1}, \\ v_m^2 \tilde{\mathbb{B}}_{m, m} &= v_m^2 \tilde{\chi}_m^\top (\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)})^{-1} \tilde{\chi}_m, \\ v_{m-1} v_m \lambda_{m-1, m} &= v_{m-1} v_m \tilde{\chi}_{m-1}^\top (\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)})^{-1} \tilde{\chi}_m, \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + \epsilon_1 f(v^2) & \lambda_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_{1r} \\ \lambda_{21} & \mu_1 + \epsilon_2 f(v^2) & \cdots & \lambda_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda_{r,1} & \lambda_{r,2} & \cdots & \mu_r + \epsilon_r f(v^2) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (53)$$

Now we use the fact that v_m and v_{m-1} are non-null by hypothesis. We then obtain

$$\mu_{m-1} + \epsilon_{m-1} f(v^2) = \tilde{\chi}_{m-1}^\top (\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)})^{-1} \tilde{\chi}_{m-1}, \quad (54a)$$

$$\mu_m + \epsilon_m f(v^2) = \tilde{\chi}_m^\top (\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)})^{-1} \tilde{\chi}_m \quad (54b)$$

$$\lambda_{m-1, m} = \tilde{\chi}_{m-1}^\top (\tilde{\mathbb{B}}^{(r)})^{-1} \tilde{\chi}_m. \quad (54c)$$

Notice that these three equations only depend on the VEVs through the combination in $f(v^2)$. Therefore if we solve Eq.(54a) for $f(v^2)$ in terms of the parameters of the potential, Eqs. (54b) and (54c) will give us two relations between the parameters of the potential. Such relations will be only satisfied by fine-tuning the parameters and is not stable under radiative conditions. Therefore, we conclude that CP phases must vanish and hence there is no spontaneous CP violation.

If $r < m-2$ strictly, we can add to the list of equations in (54) $m-2-r$ more relations coming from Eq. (32) applied to the diagonal entries \mathbb{B}_{aa} , $r < a \leq m-2$. We can also add more relations associated to the off-diagonal entries \mathbb{B}_{ab} , $r < a \leq m-2$, $r < b \leq m-2$, $a < b$. Then more relations have to be satisfied simultaneously by the only combination in $f(v^2)$ and the fine-tuning is worsened.

Therefore, we conclude that the quartic terms — coming from D-terms — in supersymmetric multi-Higgs-doublet extensions of the SM do not have enough structure to break CP spontaneously, independently of the number of doublets $N = 2n$.

B. R-parity violating models

Let us consider $N = 2n + n_f$ doublets, $n_f = 3$ coming from the sleptons \tilde{L}_i , one for each family i ; see Ref. [7]. We can still assume that the quartic terms, for neutral VEVs, comes solely from the D-term

$$V_D = \frac{1}{2}G \left[\sum_{a=1}^{n+n_f} |\phi_a|^2 - \sum_{a=n+n_f+1}^N |\phi_a|^2 \right]^2. \quad (55)$$

The matrix (c_{ab}) is now

$$(c_{ab}) = G \begin{pmatrix} A_{n+n_f} & -A_{(n+n_f) \times n} \\ -A_{n \times (n+n_f)} & A_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (56)$$

As in (41), the matrices $A_{n \times m}$ are $n \times m$ matrices where all entries are unity.

Now, the diagonal entries of $\tilde{\mathbb{B}}$ in (43) still depends only on one combination of the VEVs,

$$\sum_d c_{ad} v_d^2 = \epsilon_a f(v^2), \quad (57)$$

where now

$$f(v^2) \equiv G \left[\sum_{a=1}^{n+n_f} v_a^2 - \sum_{a=n+n_f+1}^N v_a^2 \right]. \quad (58)$$

The factors ϵ_a are $\epsilon_a = +1$ for $1 \leq a \leq n + n_f$ and $\epsilon_a = -1$ for $n + n_f < a \leq N$. Therefore the arguments used in Eqs. (46)–(54c) still apply and it is not possible to find solutions to the extremum equations with nontrivial CP phases. Thus it is not possible to have SCPV in supersymmetric multi-Higgs extensions of the SM with spontaneous R-parity violation.

C. 4-HMSSM

In this subsection, we illustrate the application of our technique to the case of 4-HMSSM (i.e. 4-Higgs-doublet supersymmetric extension of the SM) [7]. In this case, the quartic part of the potential (40) is simply

$$V_D = \frac{1}{2}G [|\phi_1|^2 + |\phi_2|^2 - |\phi_3|^2 - |\phi_4|^2]^2. \quad (59)$$

This is equivalent to considering the matrix (c_{ab}) as

$$(c_{ab}) = G \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (60)$$

where $G \equiv (g_1^2 + g_2^2)/4$. The function f (45) in this case is

$$f(v^2) \equiv G[v_1^2 + v_2^2 - v_3^2 - v_4^2]. \quad (61)$$

Allowing for null VEVs, we need at least three non-null VEVs to have at least two non-trivial CP phases. Therefore, the effective non-null matrix \mathbb{B}' would have size $m = 3$ or $m = 4$. For both cases, nontrivial CP phases requires $r = \text{rank } \mathbb{B} \leq m - 2$. That in turn, implies the relations (54).

For $m = 4$ (no null VEVs) and $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 2$, considering the first two rows of \mathbb{B} to be linearly independent, we have explicitly

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_3 - f(v^2) &= (\lambda_{13} \ \lambda_{23}) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + f(v^2) & \lambda_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} & \mu_2 + f(v^2) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{13} \\ \lambda_{23} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mu_4 - f(v^2) &= (\lambda_{14} \ \lambda_{24}) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + f(v^2) & \lambda_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} & \mu_2 + f(v^2) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{14} \\ \lambda_{24} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \lambda_{34} &= (\lambda_{13} \ \lambda_{23}) \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 + f(v^2) & \lambda_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} & \mu_2 + f(v^2) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{14} \\ \lambda_{24} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

For $m = 4$ and $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1$, (62) is replaced by

$$\mu_2 + f(v^2) = \frac{\lambda_{12}^2}{\mu_1 + f(v^2)}, \quad (63a)$$

$$\mu_3 - f(v^2) = \frac{\lambda_{13}^2}{\mu_1 + f(v^2)}, \quad (63b)$$

$$\mu_4 - f(v^2) = \frac{\lambda_{14}^2}{\mu_1 + f(v^2)}, \quad (63c)$$

and

$$\lambda_{23} = \frac{\lambda_{12}\lambda_{13}}{\mu_1 + f(v^2)}, \quad (64a)$$

$$\lambda_{24} = \frac{\lambda_{12}\lambda_{14}}{\mu_1 + f(v^2)}, \quad (64b)$$

$$\lambda_{34} = \frac{\lambda_{13}\lambda_{14}}{\mu_1 + f(v^2)}. \quad (64c)$$

For $m = 3$ and $\text{rank } \mathbb{B} = 1$, assuming $v_4 = 0$, the relations for \mathbb{B}_{22} and \mathbb{B}_{33} are the same as Eqs. (63a) and (63b); the relation for \mathbb{B}_{23} is the same as (64a). If other VEVs are null instead of v_4 , we obtain similar relations.

In all cases, fine-tuning is necessary to satisfy the requirements of nontrivial CP phases.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

To summarize, we have seen that the possibility of SCPV in NHDM potentials where complex combinations $\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b$ appear only on either quadratic ($\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b$) or quartic $(\phi_a^\dagger \phi_b)^2$ parts can be related to the existence of N nontrivial polygons defined by a $N \times N$ real matrix \mathbb{B} which is a function of the moduli $|\phi_a| = v_a$ as in (19) or (27). These polygons generalize the triangle described in [4] for the Weinberg's 3-Higgs-doublet model. For models with not too large number of doublets, the characterization of the possible extrema through polygons should be still useful to guide the search for solutions.

As a direct application of these ideas, we have shown that in arbitrary Higgs-doublets extension of MSSM, it is impossible to break CP spontaneously at tree level unless we allow fine tuned relations between tree level parameters of the theory. This result remains true even if the sneutrinos acquire VEVs so that R-parity is spontaneously broken. This generalizes the earlier result in [7] for two or three pairs of Higgs doublets to the case with an arbitrary number of them. A simple corollary of this result is that in susy left-right models with arbitrary number of bidoublets where $B - L$ is broken by $B - L = 2$ triplets, there is no spontaneous CP violation in the bidoublet sector. This result has application to a solution of the strong CP problem without the need for an axion (see for instance [11]).

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