Confronting Higgcision with Electric Dipole Moments

Kingman Cheung\textsuperscript{1,2}, Jae Sik Lee\textsuperscript{3}, Eibun Senaha\textsuperscript{4}, and Po-Yan Tseng\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1} Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 300, Taiwan
\textsuperscript{2} Division of Quantum Phases and Devices, School of Physics, Konkuk University, Seoul 143-701, Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{3} Department of Physics, Chonnam National University, 300 Yongbong-dong, Buk-gu, Gwangju, 500-757, Republic of Korea
\textsuperscript{4} Department of Physics, Nagoya University, Nagoya 464-8602, Japan

(Dated: March 19, 2014)

Abstract

Current data on the signal strengths and angular spectrum of the 125.5 GeV Higgs boson still allow a CP-mixed state, namely, the pseudoscalar coupling to the top quark can be as sizable as the scalar coupling: $C_u^S \approx C_u^P = 1/2$. CP violation can then arise and manifest in sizable electric dipole moments (EDMs). In the framework of two-Higgs-doublet models, we not only update the Higgs precision (Higgcision) study on the couplings with the most updated Higgs signal strength data, but also compute all the Higgs-mediated contributions from the 125.5 GeV Higgs boson to the EDMs, and confront the allowed parameter space against the existing constraints from the EDM measurements of Thallium, neutron, Mercury, and Thorium monoxide. We found that the combined EDM constraints restrict the pseudoscalar coupling to be less than about $10^{-2}$, unless there are contributions from other Higgs bosons, supersymmetric particles, or other exotic particles that delicately cancel the current Higgs-mediated contributions.
I. INTRODUCTION

Since the observation of a new boson at a mass around 125.5 GeV at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) \[1, 2\], the most urgent mission is to investigate the properties of this new boson. There have been a large number of studies or fits of the Higgs boson couplings to the standard model (SM) particles in more or less model-independent frameworks \[3–31\], in the two-Higgs doublet model (2HDM) frameworks \[32–50\], and in the supersymmetric frameworks \[51–55\]. Based on a study using a generic framework for Higgs couplings to the relevant SM particles, three of us has reported \[21\] that the SM Higgs boson \[56\] provides the best fit to all the most updated Higgs data from ATLAS \[57–60\], CMS \[61–67\], and Tevatron \[68, 69\]. In particular, the relative coupling to the gauge bosons is restricted to be close to the SM values with about a 15% uncertainty while the Yukawa couplings are only loosely constrained. Furthermore, the hypothesis of a pure CP-odd state for the new boson has been mostly ruled out by angular measurements \[70, 71\]. Nevertheless, there is still a large room for the possibility of a CP-mixed state \[21\].

If the Higgs boson is a CP-mixed state, it can simultaneously couple to the scalar and pseudoscalar fermion bilinears as follows:

\[
\mathcal{L}_{Hff} = - g_f H \bar{f} \left( g_{Hff}^S + i g_{Hff}^P \gamma_5 \right) f ,
\]

where \( g_f = g m_f / 2 M_W = m_f / v \) with \( f = u, d, l \) denoting the up- and down-type quarks and charged leptons collectively. We will show that non-zero values of the products proportional to \( g_{Hff}^S \times g_{Hf(0)f(0)}^P \) and \( g_{Hff}^P \times g_{HV V} \) signal CP violation as manifested in nonzero values for electric dipole moments (EDMs)\[^1\]. The non-observation of the Thallium (\({}^{205}\)Tl) \[72\], neutron (\(n\)) \[73\], Mercury (\({}^{199}\)Hg) \[74\], and thorium monoxide (ThO) \[73\] EDMs provide remarkably tight bounds on CP violation. The EDM constraints in light of the recent Higgs data were studied in Ref. \[76\]. Strictly speaking, only the Higgs couplings to the third-generation fermions such as the top and bottom quarks and tau leptons are relevant to the current Higgs data. On the other hand, the EDM experiments mainly involve the first-generation fermions. Therefore, it is impossible to relate the Higgs precision (Higgcision) constraints to EDMs in a completely model-independent fashion without specifying the relations among the generations, except for the Weinberg operator. In most of the models

\[^1\] Here, \( g_{HV V} \) denotes a generic Higgs coupling to the massive vector bosons in the interaction \( \mathcal{L}_{HV V} = g M_W g_{HV V} \left( W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu} + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \theta_W} Z_\mu Z^\mu \right) H \).
studied in literature, however, the Higgs couplings to the third-generation fermions are related to those of the first-generation in a model-dependent way. In this work, to be specific, we study the contributions of the observed 125.5 GeV “Higgs” boson ($H$) to EDMs in the framework of 2HDMs.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we briefly describe ingredients in the framework of 2HDMs we are working with and present the 2HDM Higgcision fit to the most updated Higgs data. For notation and more details of the 2HDMs we refer to Ref. [50]. Section III is devoted to the synopsis of EDMs. In Sec. IV we present our numerical results, and summarize our findings and draw conclusions in Sec. V.

II. TWO HIGGS DOUBLET MODELS

In Ref. [50], neglecting the charged Higgs contribution to the loop-induced Higgs couplings to two photons, it was shown that the Higgcision studies in 2HDM framework can be performed with a minimum of three parameters, given by

$$C^S_u \equiv g^S_{H\bar{t}\bar{t}}; \quad C^P_u \equiv g^P_{H\bar{t}\bar{t}}; \quad C_v \equiv g_{HVV},$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

where $H = h_i$ denotes the candidate of the 125.5 GeV Higgs among the three neutral Higgs bosons $h_{1,2,3}$ in 2HDMs without further specifying which one the observed one is. The mixing between the mass eigenstates $h_{1,2,3}$ and the electroweak eigenstates $\phi_1, \phi_2, a$ is described by an orthogonal matrix $O$ as in

$$(\phi_1, \phi_2, a)^T = O_{\alpha j}(h_1, h_2, h_3)^T_j.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

| TABLE I. The couplings $C_{d,l}^{S,P} = g^{S,P}_{Hd,Hl\bar{t}}$ as functions of $C_u^{S,P}$ and $\tan \beta$ in the four types of 2HDMs, see Ref. [50] for details of conventions in 2HDMs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2HDM I | $C_d^S = C_u^S$ | $C_l^S = C_u^S$ | $C_d^P = -C_u^P$ | $C_l^P = -C_u^P$ |
| 2HDM II | $C_d^S = \frac{O_{c\beta}}{c_\beta}$ | $C_l^S = \frac{O_{c\beta}}{c_\beta}$ | $C_d^P = t^2_\beta C_u^P$ | $C_l^P = t^2_\beta C_u^P$ |
| 2HDM III | $C_d^S = C_u^S$ | $C_l^S = \frac{O_{c\beta}}{c_\beta}$ | $C_d^P = -C_u^P$ | $C_l^P = t^2_\beta C_u^P$ |
| 2HDM IV | $C_d^S = \frac{O_{c\beta}}{c_\beta}$ | $C_l^S = C_u^S$ | $C_d^P = t^2_\beta C_u^P$ | $C_l^P = -C_u^P$ |

3
Once the three parameters $C^S_u$, $C^P_u$, and $C_v$ are given, the $H$ couplings to the SM fermions are completely determined as shown in Table I. Note the relations

$$O_{\phi_1i} = \pm \left[ 1 - (O_{\phi_2i})^2 - (O_{ai})^2 \right]^{1/2}, \quad O_{\phi_2i} = s_\beta C^S_u, \quad O_{ai} = -t_\beta C^P_u$$

with

$$s^2_\beta = \frac{(1 - C^2_u)}{(1 - C^2_v) + (C^S_u - C_v)^2 + (C^P_v)^2}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

We are using the abbreviations: $s_\beta \equiv \sin \beta$, $c_\beta \equiv \cos \beta$, $t_\beta = \tan \beta$, etc, and the convention of $C_v > 0$.

![Confidence-level regions](image)

**FIG. 1.** The confidence-level regions of the fit to the most updated Higgs data by varying $C^S_u$, $C^P_u$, and $C_v$ in the plane of $C^S_u$ vs $C^P_u$ for Type I – IV. The contour regions shown are for $\Delta \chi^2 \leq 2.3$ (red), 5.99 (green), and 11.83 (blue) above the minimum, which correspond to confidence levels of 68.3%, 95%, and 99.7%, respectively. The best-fit points are denoted by the triangles.

In Fig. 1 we show the confidence-level (CL) regions of the fit to the most updated Higgs data by varying $C^S_u$, $C^P_u$, and $C_v$ in the plane of $C^S_u$ vs $C^P_u$ for Type I – IV of the 2HDMs.\footnote{One may use $\tan \beta$ as an input parameter instead of $C_v$. Then, the coupling $C_v$ is given by $C_v = c_\beta O_{\phi_1i} + s_\beta O_{\phi_2i}$.}
Comparing to Fig. 11 in Ref. [50] for the CPV3 fit, the CL regions are mildly reduced, preferring positive $C_u^S$ values slightly more than the negative ones, after the inclusion of the most recent results from $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ [59, 60, 61] and $\tau^+\tau^-$ [60, 63]. Meanwhile, we note that the maximal CP violation with $C_u^S \sim |C_u^P|$ is still possible.

III. SYNOPSIS OF EDMS

Here we closely follow the methods used in Refs. [77–80] in the calculations of the 125.5-GeV Higgs-mediated contributions to the EDMs. We start by giving the relevant interaction Lagrangian as

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{i}{2} d_f^E F^{\mu\nu} \bar{f} \gamma_{\mu\nu} f - \frac{i}{2} d_q^C G^{\alpha\mu\nu} \bar{q} \gamma_{\mu\nu} T^\alpha q + \frac{1}{3} d_f^G f_{abc} G_{\rho\mu}^a \tilde{G}^{\beta\mu\nu} G^c_{\nu\rho} + \sum_{f,f'} C_{ff'} (\bar{f} f)(\bar{f}' i\gamma_5 f')$$

(6)

where $F^{\mu\nu}$ and $G^{\alpha\mu\nu}$ are the electromagnetic and strong field strengths, respectively, the $T^a = \lambda^a/2$ are the generators of the SU(3)$_C$ group and $\tilde{G}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} G_{\lambda\sigma}$ is the dual of the SU(3)$_c$ field-strength tensor $G_{\lambda\sigma}$.

We denote the EDM of a fermion by $d_f^E$ and the chromoelectric dipole moment (CEDM) of a quark by $d_q^C$. The major Higgs-mediated contribution comes from the two-loop Barr–Zee-type diagrams, labeled as

$$(d_f^E)^H = (d_f^E)^{BZ}; \quad (d_q^C)^H = (d_q^C)^{BZ},$$

(7)

the details of which will be discussed below. For the Weinberg operator, we consider the contributions from the Higgs-mediated two-loop diagrams:

$$(d_f^G)^H = \frac{4\sqrt{2} G_F g_s^3}{(4\pi)^4} \sum_{q=t,b} g_{Hqq}^S g_{Hqq}^P h(z_{Hq}),$$

(8)

where $z_{Hq} \equiv M_H^2/m_q^2$ with $M_H = 125.5$ GeV and, for the loop function $h(z_{Hq})$, we refer to Ref. [81]. We note, in passing, that $(d_f^G)^H$ depends on the $H$ couplings to the third-generation quarks only. For the four-fermion operators, we consider the $t$-channel exchanges of the CP-mixed state $H$, which give rise to the CP-odd coefficients as follows [77]:

$$(C_{ff'})^H = g_f g_{f'} \frac{g_{Hff}^S g_{Hff'}^P}{M_H^2}.$$

(9)
A. Two-loop Barr–Zee EDMs

We consider both the Barr–Zee diagrams mediated by the $\gamma$-$\gamma$-$H$ couplings [77] and by the $\gamma$-$H$-$Z$ couplings [82, 83]. More explicitly the contributions from the two-loop Higgs-mediated Barr–Zee-type diagrams can be decomposed into two parts:

\[
\left( \frac{dE}{dh} \right)^{\text{BZ}} = \left( \frac{dE}{dh} \right)^{\gamma H} + \left( \frac{dE}{dh} \right)^{ZH}
\]

where

\[
(-Q_f)^{-1} \times \left( \frac{dE}{dh} \right)^{\gamma H} = \sum_{q=t,b} \left\{ \frac{3\alpha_{em}^2 Q_q m_f}{8\pi^2 s_W^2 M_W^2} \left[ g_{Hff}^g S_{Hqq} f(\tau_{H}) + g_{Hff}^S P_{Hqq} g(\tau_{H}) \right] \right\} + \frac{\alpha_{em}^2 m_f}{32\pi^2 s_W^2 M_W^2} g_{Hff}^P g_{HVV} J_W^G(M_{H})
\]

with $\tau_{xH} = m_x^2/M_H^2$. For the loop functions $f(\tau)$ and $g(\tau)$ we refer to, for example, Refs. [77, 78] and references therein. The loop function $J_W^{G=\gamma,Z}(M_{H})$ for the $W$-loop contributions is given by [84]

\[
J_W^G(M_{H}) = \frac{2M_W^2}{M_H^2 - M_G^2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4} \left[ (6 - M_G^2/M_W^2) + \left(1 - M_G^2/2M_W^2\right) \right] \frac{M_H^2}{M_G^2} \left[ I_1(M_W, M_H) - I_1(M_W, M_G) \right] + \left[ -4 + \frac{M_G^2}{M_W^2} \right] \frac{1}{4} \left( 6 - M_G^2/M_W^2 \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - M_G^2/2M_W^2 \right) \frac{M_H^2}{M_G^2} \left[ I_2(M_W, M_H) - I_2(M_W, M_G) \right] \right\}
\]

where

\[
I_1(m_1, m_2) = -2 \frac{m_2^2}{m_1^2} f \left( \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2} \right), \quad I_2(m_1, m_2) = -2 \frac{m_2^2}{m_1^2} g \left( \frac{m_1^2}{m_2^2} \right)
\]

We note that, for large $\tau$, $f(\tau) \sim 13/18 + (\ln \tau)/3$ and $g(\tau) \sim 1 + (\ln \tau)/2$ [85]. Also, $(dE)^{ZH}$ is given by

\[
\left( \frac{dE}{dh} \right)^{ZH} = \frac{\alpha_{em}^2 v_{Zff}^S}{16\sqrt{\pi} s_W^2 s_W^4} \frac{m_f}{M_W} \sum_{q=t,b} \frac{3Q_q m_q}{\sqrt{2} M_W} \left[ g_{Hff}^S v_{Zqq} g_{Hqq}^P \frac{m_q}{M_H^2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{x} J \left( \frac{r_{ZH}}{x(1-x)} \right) \right. + \left. g_{Hff}^P v_{Zqq} g_{Hqq}^S \frac{m_q}{M_H^2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1-x}{x} J \left( \frac{r_{ZH}}{x(1-x)} \right) \right] \]

\[
- \frac{\alpha_{em}^2 v_{Zff}^S}{16\sqrt{\pi} s_W^2 s_W^4} \frac{m_f}{M_W} \frac{m_{\tau}}{\sqrt{2} M_W}
\]
\[
\times \left[ g^S_{Hff} \left( v_{Z\tau+\tau} - g^P_{H+\tau} \right) \frac{m_\tau}{M_H^2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{x} J \left( r_{ZH}, \frac{r_{\tau H}}{x(1-x)} \right) + g^P_{Hff} \left( v_{Z\tau+\tau} - g^S_{H+\tau} \right) \frac{m_\tau}{M_H^2} \int_0^1 dx \frac{1-x}{x} J \left( r_{ZH}, \frac{r_{\tau H}}{x(1-x)} \right) \right] \\
+ \frac{\alpha_{em} v_{Zff} m_f}{32\pi^2 s_W^2 M_W^2} g^P_{Hff} g_{HV} J^Z_{W} (M_H),
\]

with \( r_{xy} \equiv M_x^2/M_y^2 \). For the loop function \( J(a, b) \) we again refer to, for example, Refs. [77, 78] and references therein. The \( Z \)-boson couplings to the quarks and leptons are given by

\[
\mathcal{L}_{Zff} = -g_Z f \gamma^\mu \left( v_{Zff} - a_{Zff} \gamma_5 \right) f Z^\mu
\]

with \( v_{Zff} = T^f_{3L}/2 - Q_f s_W^2 \) and \( a_{Zff} = T^f_{3L}/2 \) and \( g_Z = g/c_W = (e/s_W)/c_W \). For the SM quarks and leptons, \( T^u_{3L} = +1/2 \) and \( T^e_{4L} = -1/2 \).

In addition to EDMs, the two-loop Higgs-mediated Barr-Zee graphs also generate CEDMs of the light quarks \( q_l = u, d \), which take the form:

\[
\left( d_{ql}^{C_{BZ}} \right)^2 = \frac{g_s \alpha_{em} m_{qq}}{16\pi^2 s_W^2 M_W^2} \sum_{q=t,b} \left[ g^P_{Hqq} g^S_{HHq} f(\tau_{qq}) + g^S_{Hqq} g^P_{HHq} g(\tau_{qq}) \right].
\]

B. Observable EDMs

In this subsection, we briefly review the dependence of the Thallium, neutron, Mercury, deuteron, Radium, and thorium-monoxide EDMs on the EDMs and/or CEDMs of quarks and leptons, and on the coefficients of the dimension-six Weinberg operator and the four-fermion operators.

1. Thallium EDM

The Thallium EDM receives contributions mainly from two terms [86, 87]:

\[
d_{Tl}[e \text{ cm}] = -585 \cdot d_e^E[e \text{ cm}] - 8.5 \times 10^{-19}[e \text{ cm}] \cdot (C_S \text{ TeV}^2) + \cdots,
\]

where \( d_e^E \) is the electron EDM and \( C_S \) is the coefficient of the CP-odd electron-nucleon interaction \( \mathcal{L}_{CS} = C_S \bar{e} i \gamma_5 e \bar{N} N \), which is given by

\[
C_S = C_{de} \frac{29 \text{ MeV}}{m_d} + C_{se} \frac{220 \text{ MeV}}{m_e} + (0.1 \text{ GeV}) \frac{m_e}{v^2} \frac{g_{Hqg}^S g_{Hee}^P}{M_H^2}
\]
with $\kappa \equiv \langle N| m_s \bar{s}s|N \rangle / 220 \text{ MeV} \simeq 0.50 \pm 0.25$ and

$$
\frac{\bar{s} q}{g_{Hqg}} = \sum_{q=t,b} \left\{ \frac{2x_q}{3} \frac{\bar{s} s}{g_{Hqg}} \right\},
$$

(19)

with $x_t = 1$ and $x_b = 1 - 0.25\kappa$.

2. Thorium-Monoxide EDM

Similar to the Thallium EDM, the thorium-monoxide EDM is given by [88]:

$$
d_{\text{ThO}}[e \text{ cm}] = \mathcal{F}_{\text{ThO}} \left\{ d^E_e [e \text{ cm}] + 1.6 \times 10^{-21} [e \text{ cm}] \left( C_S \text{ TeV}^2 \right) \right\} + \cdots .
$$

(20)

Currently, the experimental constraint is given on the quantity $|d_{\text{ThO}}/\mathcal{F}_{\text{ThO}}|$.

3. Neutron EDM

For the neutron EDM we take the hadronic approach with the QCD sum-rule technique. In this approach, the neutron EDM is given by [89–93]

$$
d_n = d_n(d^E_q, d^C_q) + d_n(d^G) + d_n(C_{bd}) + \cdots ,
$$

$$
d_n(d^E_q, d^C_q) = (1.4 \pm 0.6) (d^E_d - 0.25 d^E_u) + (1.1 \pm 0.5) e (d^C_d + 0.5 d^C_u)/g_s ,
$$

$$
d_n(d^G) \sim \pm e (20 \pm 10) \text{ MeV} d^G ,
$$

$$
d_n(C_{bd}) \sim \pm e 2.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^2 \left[ \frac{C_{bd}}{m_b} + 0.75 \frac{C_{db}}{m_b} \right] ,
$$

(21)

where $d^E_q$ and $d^C_q$ should be evaluated at the electroweak (EW) scale and $d^G$ at the 1 GeV scale, for which $d^G|_1 \text{ GeV} \simeq (\eta^G / 0.4) d^G|_{\text{EW}} \simeq 8.5 d^G|_{\text{EW}}$ [91]. In the numerical estimates we take the positive sign for both $d_n(d^G)$ and $d_n(C_{bd})$.

4. Mercury EDM

Using the QCD sum rules [92, 93], we estimate the Mercury EDM as

$$
d^{\text{I,II,III,IV}}_{\text{Hg}} = d^{\text{I,II,III,IV}}_{\text{Hg}}[S] + 10^{-2} d^E_e + (3.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}) e C_S
$$

$$
+ (4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ GeV}) e \left[ C_P + \left( \frac{Z - N}{A} \right)_{\text{Hg}} C'_{P} \right] ,
$$

(22)
where $d_{\text{Hg}}^{I,II,III,IV}[S]$ denotes the Mercury EDM induced by the Schiff moment. The parameters $C_P$ and $C'_P$ are the couplings of electron-nucleon interactions as in $\mathcal{L}_{C_P} = C_P \bar{e}e \bar{N}i\gamma_5N + C'_P \bar{e}e \bar{N}i\gamma_5\tau_3N$ and they are given by

$$C_P \simeq -375 \text{ MeV} \sum_{q=c,s,t,b} \frac{C_{eq}m_q}{m_q},$$
$$C'_P \simeq -806 \text{ MeV} \frac{C_{ed}m_d}{m_d} - 181 \text{ MeV} \sum_{q=c,s,t,b} \frac{C_{eq}m_q}{m_q}.$$ (23)

In this work, we take $d_{\text{Hg}}^{I}[S]$ for the Schiff-moment induced Mercury EDM, which is given by [79]

$$d_{\text{Hg}}^{I}[S] \simeq 1.8 \times 10^{-3} e \bar{g}^{(1)}_{\pi NN} / \text{GeV},$$ (24)

where

$$\bar{g}^{(1)}_{\pi NN} = 2^{+4}_{-1} \times 10^{-12} \frac{(d_u^C - d_d^C) / g_s}{10^{-26}\text{cm}} \frac{|\langle \bar{q}q \rangle|}{(225 \text{ MeV})^3}$$
$$- 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{GeV}^3 \left[ \frac{0.5C_{dd}}{m_d} + 3.3\kappa \frac{C_{sd}}{m_s} + (1 - 0.25\kappa) \frac{C_{bd}}{m_b} \right].$$ (25)

5. Deuteron EDM

For the deuteron EDM, we use [71, 94]:

$$d_D \simeq -\left[ 5^{+11}_{-3} + (0.6 \pm 0.3) \right] e (d_u^C - d_d^C) / g_s$$
$$- (0.2 \pm 0.1) e (d_u^C + d_d^C) / g_s + (0.5 \pm 0.3) (d_u^E + d_d^E)$$
$$+ (1 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-2} e \text{GeV}^2 \left[ \frac{0.5C_{dd}}{m_d} + 3.3\kappa \frac{C_{sd}}{m_s} + (1 - 0.25\kappa) \frac{C_{bd}}{m_b} \right]$$
$$\pm e (20 \pm 10) \text{ MeV} \, d^G.$$ (26)

In the above, $d^G$ is evaluated at the 1 GeV scale, and the coupling coefficients $g_{d,s,b}$ appearing in $C_{dd,sd,db}$ are computed at energies 1 GeV, 1 GeV and $m_b$, respectively. All other EDM operators are calculated at the EW scale. In the numerical estimates we take the positive sign for $d^G$.

6. Radium EDM

For the EDM of $^{225}\text{Ra}$, we use [79]:

$$d_{\text{Ra}} \simeq d_{\text{Ra}}[S] \simeq -8.7 \times 10^{-2} e \bar{g}^{(0)}_{\pi NN} / \text{GeV} + 3.5 \times 10^{-1} e \bar{g}^{(1)}_{\pi NN} / \text{GeV},$$ (27)
where
\[ \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(0)} = 0.4 \times 10^{-12} \left( \frac{d^C_u + d^C_d}{10^{-26} \text{cm}} \right) \frac{|\langle \bar{q} q \rangle|}{(225 \text{ MeV})^3}. \] (28)

We note that the \( \bar{g}_{\pi NN}^{(1)} \) contribution to the Radium EDM is about 200 times larger than that to the Mercury EDM \( d^I_{\text{Hg}} [S] \). [95]

IV. NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

The non-observation of EDMs for Thallium [72], neutron [73], Mercury [74], and thorium monoxide [75] constrains the CP-violating phases through
\[ |d_{\text{Tl}}| \leq d^\text{EXP}_{\text{Tl}}, \quad |d_n| \leq d^\text{EXP}_n, \]
\[ |d_{\text{Hg}}| \leq d^\text{EXP}_{\text{Hg}}, \quad |d_{\text{ThO}}/\mathcal{F}_{\text{ThO}}| \leq d^\text{EXP}_{\text{ThO}}, \] (29)

with the current experimental bounds
\[ d^\text{EXP}_{\text{Tl}} = 9 \times 10^{-25} \text{ cm}, \quad d^\text{EXP}_n = 2.9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}, \]
\[ d^\text{EXP}_{\text{Hg}} = 3.1 \times 10^{-29} \text{ cm}, \quad d^\text{EXP}_{\text{ThO}} = 8.7 \times 10^{-29} \text{ cm}. \] (30)

For the normalization of the deuteron and Radium EDMs, we have taken the projected experimental sensitivity [96] to be \( d^\text{PRJ}_{\text{D}} = 3 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm} \) and \( d^\text{PRJ}_{\text{Ra}} = 1 \times 10^{-27} \text{ cm} \), respectively. The chosen value for \( d^\text{PRJ}_{\text{Ra}} \) is near to a sensitivity which can be achieved in one day of data-taking [97].

A. (C)EDMs of quarks and leptons and \( d^G \)

In this subsection, we analyze the contributions of the Higgs boson \( H \) with the mass 125.5 GeV in the 2HDM framework to

- EDMs of electron and up and down quarks: \( d_f^E = (d_f^E)^{\text{BZ}} + (d_f^E)^{\gamma H} + (d_f^E)^{ZH} \) with \( f = e, u, d \),

- CEDMs of up and down quarks: \( d_q^C = (d_q^C)^{\text{BZ}} \) with \( q = u, d \), and

- Coefficient of the Weinberg operator \( d^G \).
FIG. 2. The absolute values of the electron EDM as functions of $C_v$ in units of $e$ cm when $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for the types I – IV of 2HDMs. The red and blue solid lines are for $(d_e^E)_{\gamma H}$ and $(d_e^E)_{ZH}$, respectively, and the black solid lines are for the total sum. The constituent contributions from top, bottom, tau, and W-boson loops are denoted by the dashed black, red, blue, and magenta lines, respectively.

together with their constituent contributions, taking the benchmark point

$$C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2,$$  \hspace{1cm} (31)

while varying $C_v$.

In Fig. 2 we show the electron EDM as a function of $C_v$ in units of $e$ cm with $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for the types I – IV of 2HDMs. The red and blue solid lines are for $(d_e^E)_{\gamma H}$ and $(d_e^E)_{ZH}$, respectively, and the black solid lines are for the total sum. The constituent contributions from the top, bottom, tau, and W-boson loops are denoted by the dashed black, red, blue, and magenta lines, respectively. In all types of 2HDMs, we observe that
\( (d^E_e)^\gamma H \), the contribution from the \( \gamma-H \) Barr-Zee diagram, dominates over \( (d^E_e)^Z H \), which is suppressed by the factor \( v_{Zee} = -1/4 + s_W^2 \). Also, the \( W \)-boson loop contribution is dominant in types I and IV when \( C_v \gtrsim 0.1 \), and the top and \( W \)-boson loop contributions are comparable in Types II and III.

Keeping only the top and \( W \)-loop contributions in the \( \gamma-H \) Barr-Zee diagram and neglecting the \( Z-H \) Barr-Zee diagram, the electron EDM satisfies

\[
\left( \frac{d^E_e}{e} \right)_{\text{I,IV}} \propto \left\{ \frac{16}{3} \left[ -f(\tau_{tH}) + g(\tau_{tH}) \right] C_u^S + C_v J^\gamma_W(M_H) \right\} C_u^P ,
\]

\[
\left( \frac{d^E_e}{e} \right)_{\text{II,III}} \propto \left\{ \frac{16}{3} \left[ t^2_{\beta} C_u f(\tau_{tH}) + \frac{O_{\phi_{11}}}{c_\beta} g(\tau_{tH}) \right] - t^2_{\beta} C_v J^\gamma_W(M_H) \right\} C_u^P ,
\]

for Type I, IV and II, III, respectively: see Eq. (11). Numerically, \( f(\tau_{tH}) \simeq 0.98 \), \( g(\tau_{tH}) \simeq 1.4 \), and \( J^\gamma_W(M_H) \simeq 12 \). We observe that the electron EDM is overall proportional to \( C_u^P \) and it flips the sign according to the change in the sign of \( C_u^P \). The top and \( W \) contributions have the same signs, and the top-quark contributions are independent of \( C_v \) in Types I and IV. Also, note that the two top-quark contributions in Types I and IV cancel each other so that the top-quark contribution is suppressed compared to that in Types II and III. For the reference point \( C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2 \), we show \( \tan \beta \) and \( O_{\phi_{11}}/\cos \beta \) as functions of \( C_v \) in Fig. 3. When \( C_v \gtrsim 0.4 \), \( O_{\phi_{11}} \) is positive and we see that the top and \( W \) contributions

\[ \text{FIG. 3. } \tan \beta \text{ and } O_{\phi_{11}}/\cos \beta \text{ as functions of } C_v \text{ taking } C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2. \]

\[ \text{Note that } \sin \beta = 0 \text{ when } C_v = 1 \text{ for non-zero } C_u^P \text{ independent of } C_u^S, \text{ see Eq. (3).} \]
have the opposite signs in Types II and III, which leads to a large cancellation between the top (dashed black lines) and $W$ (dashed magenta lines) contributions around $C_v = 0.75$ in Types II and III: see the upper-right and lower-left frames of Fig. 2. Since $O_{\phi_1} < 0$ when $C_v \lesssim 0.4$, the two top-quark contributions in Types II and III cancel each other and thus explains the dips in the constituent contributions from top loops (black dashed lines) around $C_v = 0.1$ in Types II and III.

In Fig. 4, we show the absolute values of the up-quark EDM as a function of $C_v$ in units of $e$ cm with $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for Types I – IV of 2HDMs. The labeling of the lines is the same as in Fig. 2. We find that the contributions from the $Z-H$ Barr-Zee (solid blue lines) diagrams are comparable to those from the $\gamma-H$ Barr-Zee (solid red lines) ones, and the $Z-H$ Barr-Zee contributions are dominated by the $W$-boson loops. In this case, similar to
which are independent of the 2HDM type. We find $\mathcal{J}^Z_W(M_H) \simeq 5.5$. The top-quark contribution is negative and the $W$-loop contribution is positive because $v_{Z\bar{u}u} > 0$. One may see $(d_u^E)^{\gamma H}$ vanishes when the first two terms cancel and a cancellation may also occur between $(d_u^E)^{\gamma H}$ and $(d_u^E)^{ZH}$. The former cancellation explains the dips of $|\langle d_u^E \rangle^{\gamma H}|$ (red solid lines) around $C_v = 0.55$ and the latter one explains the dips of the total (black solid lines) up-quark EDMs around $C_v = 0.4$.

In Fig. 5, we show the absolute values of the down-quark EDM as a function of $C_v$ in units of $e$ cm with $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for the Types I – IV of 2HDMs. The labeling of lines is the same as in Fig. [2] Similar to the up-quark EDM, the $\gamma$-$H$ Barr–Zee diagram is dominated
by the top and $W$ loops and the $Z-H$ one by the $W$ loop. Considering these three dominant constituent contributions, the down-quark EDM satisfies

\[
\left( \frac{d_E}{e} \right)_{\text{I,III}} \propto \left\{ \frac{16}{3} (-f(\tau H) + g(\tau H)) C_u^S + C_v \mathcal{J}_W^Z(M_H) \right\} \times \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{v_{Z\bar{d}d}}{s_W^2} C_v \mathcal{J}_W^Z(M_H) \right\} C_u^P ,
\]

\[
\left( \frac{d_E}{e} \right)_{\text{II,IV}} \propto \left\{ \left[ \frac{16}{3} t_\beta C_u^S f(\tau H) + \frac{O_{\phi i}}{c_\beta} g(\tau H) \right] - t_\beta^2 C_v \mathcal{J}_W^Z(M_H) \right\} \times \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{v_{Z\bar{d}d}}{s_W^2} t_\beta^2 C_v \mathcal{J}_W^Z(M_H) \right\} C_u^P .
\]

First we note that all three contributions in Types I and III are positive because $v_{Z\bar{d}d} < 0$. As in the electron EDM, we find the top-quark contributions are independent of $C_v$. In Types II and IV, the two top-quark contributions cancel each other around $C_v = 0.1$ (dips of the black dashed lines) and they turn to be positive when $C_v \gtrsim 0.1$. Since both of the $W$ loop contributions are negative, the cancellation between the positive top and negative $W$ contributions explains the dips of $|\left( \frac{d_E}{e} \right)^{\gamma H}|$ around $C_v = 0.75$ (solid red lines) and those of the total sum (black solid lines) around $C_v = 0.9$. Note $t_\beta^2 C_v$ decreases as $C_v$ increases when $C_v \gtrsim 0.5$.

In Fig. 6, we show the absolute values of the up-quark CEDM as a function of $C_v$ in units of cm with $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for Types I – IV of 2HDMs. The dashed black and red lines are for the top- and bottom-loop contributions, and the black solid line for the total sum. Since the Barr–Zee diagrams contributing to the up-quark CEDM are dominated by the top-quark loops, the black dashed lines almost overlap with black solid lines. Note that the top contributions are proportional to

\[
\left( \frac{d_C}{e} \right)_{\text{I,III}, \text{II,IV}} \propto - \left[ f(\tau H) + g(\tau H) \right] C_u^S C_u^P ,
\]

independent of the 2HDM types and of $C_v$: see Eq. (16).

In Fig. 7, we show the absolute values of the down-quark CEDM as a function of $C_v$ in units of cm with $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for Types I – IV of 2HDMs. The labeling of lines is the same as in Fig. 4. The dominant top-quark loop contributions are proportional to

\[
\left( \frac{d_C}{e} \right)_{\text{I,III}} \propto - \left[ -f(\tau H) + g(\tau H) \right] C_u^S C_u^P ,
\]

\[
\left( \frac{d_C}{e} \right)_{\text{II,IV}} \propto - \left[ t_\beta^2 C_u^S f(\tau H) + \frac{O_{\phi i}}{c_\beta} g(\tau H) \right] C_u^P
\]

for Types I,III and II,IV, respectively: see Eq. (16). Therefore, in Types I and III, the top contributions are independent of $C_v$, while in Types II and IV there is cancellation around
FIG. 6. **The absolute values of the up-quark CEDM as functions of $C_v$ in units of cm when $C^S_u = C^P_u = 1/2$ for the types I – IV of 2HDMs.** The constituent contributions from top and bottom loops are denoted by the dashed black and red lines, respectively, and the black solid lines are for the total sum.

$C_v = 0.1$, similar to the top-quark contributions to $d^E_d$: see Fig. 5.

In Fig. 6, we show the absolute value of the coefficient of the Weinberg operator as a function of $C_v$ in units of cm/MeV with $C^S_u = C^P_u = 1/2$ for Types I – IV of 2HDMs. The labeling of lines is the same as in Fig. 6. Again, the dominant contributions are from top loops which are proportional to

$\left( d^G \right)_{\text{I,II,III,IV}} \propto C^S_u C^P_u$ \hspace{1cm} (37)

and, accordingly, they are independent of $C_v$.

Before closing this subsection, we offer the following comments on the sizes of (C)EDMs of the light quarks and electron, and $d^G$. 

16
FIG. 7. The same as in Fig. 6 but for the down-quark CEDM.

- $|d_e^E| \sim 10^{-27} - 10^{-26}$ cm may induce $|d_{Tl}|/d_{Exp}^{Tl} \sim 1$, $|d_{ThO}/ d_{Exp}^{ThO} \sim O(10)$, and $|d_{Hg}|/d_{Exp}^{Hg} \sim O(1)$: see Eqs. (17), (20), and (24).

- $|d_u^E| \sim 10^{-26}$ cm may induce $|d_n|/d_{Exp}^{n} \sim 10^{-1}$: see Eq. (21).

- $|d_d^E| \sim 10^{-26}$ cm may induce $|d_n|/d_{Exp}^{n} \sim 1$: see Eq. (21).

- $|d_u,d^C| \sim 10^{-25}$ cm may induce $|d_n|/d_{Exp}^{n} \sim O(1)$ and $|d_{Hg}|/d_{Exp}^{Hg} \sim O(10)$: see Eqs. (21) and (24).

- $|d_G| \sim 10^{-27}$ cm/MeV may induce $|d_n|/d_{Exp}^{n} \sim 6$: see Eq. (21).

Therefore, the most significant constraints come from the thorium-monoxide EDM through $d_e^E$, Mercury EDM through $d_{u,d}^C$, and neutron EDM through $d_G$. We are going to present more details in the next subsection.
FIG. 8. The same as in Fig. 6 but for the coefficient of the Weinberg operator in units of cm/MeV.

B. Observable EDMs

In this subsection, we numerically analyze the Thallium, thorium-monoxide, neutron, and Mercury EDMs together with their constituent contributions, taking the benchmark point of $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$.

In Fig. 9, we show the Thallium EDM normalized to the current experimental limit in Eq. (30) as functions of $C_v$, and in Fig. 10 for the normalized thorium-monoxide EDM $d_{\text{ThO}}/F_{\text{ThO}}$. Both of them are dominated by the electron EDM. With slightly different subleading $C_S$ contributions, the behavior and parametric dependence of the two EDMs are almost the same: see Eqs. (17) and (20). We observe that the thorium-monoxide EDM indeed provides one-order of magnitude stronger limits. We find $|d_{\text{ThO}}/F_{\text{ThO}}| / d_{\text{EXP}}^{\text{ThO}} < 100$ (I, IV) and $< 50$ (II, III). Moreover, because of the dips near $C_v = 0.75$ due to the cancellations between the top- and W-loop contributions to $d_e^F$ in Types II and III, the thorium-monoxide
FIG. 9. The absolute values of the Thallium EDM as functions of $C_v$ divided by the current experimental limit $d_{Tl}^{\text{EXP}} = 9 \times 10^{-25} \text{ e cm}$ when $C_S^u = C_P^u = 1/2$ for the types I – IV of 2HDMs. The constituent contributions from $d_E^u$ and $C_S^u,d$ are denoted by the dashed black and red lines and the black solid lines are for the total sum.

EDM constraints are shown to be weaker in Types II and III. It is interesting to note that the thorium-monoxide EDM even shows a sensitivity to the $C_S$ contribution.

Figure 11 shows the neutron EDM (black sold lines) and its constituent contributions from $d_{u,d}^E$, $d_{u,d}^C$, $d^G$, and the four-fermion operators as functions of $C_v$ taking $C_S^u = C_P^u = 1/2$. We observe $|d_n/d_n^{\text{EXP}}| \lesssim 10$. We also observe the $d_{u,d}^C$ (red dashed lines) and $d^G$ (blue dashed lines) contributions dominate and they have opposite signs to each other except for the regions near $C_v = 0$ in Types II and IV. The cancellation between the $d_{u,d}^C$ and $d^G$ contributions is most prominent at $C_v = 0.25$ in Types II and IV, but the milder cancellation around $C_v = 1$ is phenomenologically more important because the current Higgs data prefer the region around $C_v = 1$. The cancellation around $C_v = 1$ makes the neutron EDM
FIG. 10. The same as in Fig. 9 but for the normalized thorium-monoxide EDM $d_{\text{ThO}}/F_{\text{ThO}}$ with $d_{\text{ThO}}^{\text{EXP}} = 8.7 \times 10^{-29}$ e cm.

constraints in Types II and IV weaker than in Types I and III, as shown in Fig. 11. We note that, in Types I and III the neutron EDM also show a sensitivity to the $d_{u,d}^{E}$ EDMs (black dashed lines) near $C_{v} = 1$.

Figure 12 shows the Mercury EDM (black solid lines) using $d_{\text{Hg}}^{I}[S]$ for the Schiff moment and its constituent contributions from the Schiff moment, $d_{u}^{E}$, $C_{S}$, and $C_{P}^{(I)}$ as functions of $C_{v}$ taking $C_{S}^{S} = C_{P}^{S} = 1/2$. We observe $|d_{\text{Hg}}/d_{\text{Hg}}^{\text{EXP}}| \approx 10$ (I, III) and 30 (II, IV) around $C_{v} = 1$. The Mercury EDM is dominated by the contributions from the Schiff moment (dashed black lines) and has also a sensitivity to the electron EDM (red dashed lines) near $C_{v} = 1$. 

20
FIG. 11. The absolute values of the neutron EDM in the QCD sum-rule approach as functions of $C_v$ divided by the current experimental limit $d_{n}^{\text{EXP}} = 2.9 \times 10^{-26} \text{ e cm}$ when $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for the types I – IV of 2HDMs. The constituent contributions from $d_{u,d}^E$, $d_{u,d}^C$, $d^G$, and the four-fermion operators ($d_{4f}$) are denoted by the dashed black, red, blue, and magenta lines. The black solid lines are for the total sum.

C. EDM Constraints

In this subsection, we present the CL regions in the $C_u^S$-$C_u^P$ plane which satisfy the current Higgs-boson data and various EDM constraints.

In Fig. 13, we show the allowed regions satisfying the Higgs-boson data and the thorium-monoxide EDM constraint at 68.3% (red), 95% (green), and 99.7% (blue) CL in the plane of $C_u^S$ vs $C_u^P$ for Types I – IV. We recall that the CL regions before applying the EDM constraints have been shown in Fig. 14. For each allowed point in the $C_u^S$-$C_u^P$ plane in Fig. 14 the thorium-monoxide EDM is calculated, and we accept the point if $|(d_{\text{ThO}}/F_{\text{ThO}})/d_{\text{ThO}}^{\text{EXP}}| \leq 10^{-4}$.
FIG. 12. The absolute values of the Mercury EDM using $d_{\text{Hg}}^1[S]$ as functions of $C_v$ divided by the current experimental limit $d_{\text{Hg}}^{\text{EXP}} = 3.1 \times 10^{-29}$ cm when $C_u^S = C_u^P = 1/2$ for Types I – IV of 2HDMs. The constituent contributions from the Schiff moment, $d_e^S$, $C_S$, and $C_{P}^{(i)}$ are denoted by the dashed black, red, blue, and magenta lines. The black solid lines are for the total sum.

1 is satisfied while varying $C_v$ within the corresponding CL regions. We observe that $C_u^P \neq 0$ is strongly constrained in Types I and IV. While in Types II and III, the constraints are weaker in the regions centered around the point $C_u^S = 1$ due to the cancellation between the top- and $W$-loop contributions to the dominant electron EDM: see Figs. 2 and 10. We find that $|C_u^P|$ can be as large as $\sim 0.6$ for Types II and III at 95% CL (green regions).

Figure 14 shows the allowed regions satisfying the Higgs-boson data and the neutron EDM constraint at 68.3% (red), 95% (green), and 99.7% (blue) CL, respectively, in the plane of $C_u^S$ vs $C_u^P$ for Type I – IV. The allowed regions are obtained in the same way as in

---

4 We are not showing the Thallium EDM constraints since they are always weaker than those from the thorium-monoxide EDM.
FIG. 13. The same as in Fig. 7 but with the thorium-monoxide EDM constraint \(|(d_{\text{ThO}}/F_{\text{ThO}})/d_{\text{ThO}}^{\text{EXP}}| \leq 1| applied.

the case of thorium-monoxide. The neutron EDM constraint is weaker in Types II and IV due to the cancellation between the \(d_{C,d}^C\) and \(d^C\) contributions around \(C_v = 1\): see Fig. 11.

We find that \(|C_u^P|\) can be as large as \(\sim 0.6\) for Types II and IV at 95% CL (green regions).

Figure 15 is the same as in Figures 13 and 14 but with the Mercury EDM constraint applied. In contrast to the weaker thorium-monoxide (neutron) EDM constraint in Types II and III (Types II and IV), the Mercury EDM constraint is almost equally stringent in all four types and, specifically, \(|C_u^P|\) is restricted to be \(\sim 0.1\) for Types II and IV.

The combined constraint at 95% CL from all the EDMs measurements and the Higgs-boson data is obtained in Fig. 16. The black regions in Fig. 16 shows the 95% CL regions satisfying the Thallium, thorium-monoxide, neutron, and Mercury EDM constraints simultaneously, as well as the Higgs-boson data. We find that the combination of all available EDM experiments provide remarkably tight bounds on CP violation. Thus, non-zero values of \(C_u^P\) are stringently restricted as

\[ |C_u^P| \lesssim 7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (I), } 2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (II), } 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ (III), } 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ (IV).} \]  (38)
FIG. 14. The same as in Fig. 7 but with the neutron EDM constraint constraint $|d_n/d_{n,\text{EXP}}| \leq 1$ applied.

Since we have only taken into account the 125.5 GeV Higgs-mediated EDMs, there could possibly be other contributions to the EDMs if the 125.5 GeV Higgs $H$ is embedded in the models beyond the SM. The additional contributions are model dependent and, for example, they are induced by the other Higgs bosons in the 2HDM framework, from some supersymmetric particles in SUSY models, etc. One may expect that cancellations may occur between the $H$-mediated and these additional contributions. In this case, the EDM constraints can be relaxed. In Fig. 16 we also show the 95% CL regions satisfying the relaxed constraints

$$|d_{T,n,Hg}/d_{T,n,Hg,\text{EXP}}| \leq r \quad \text{and} \quad |(d_{TnO}/d_{TnO,\text{EXP}})/d_{TnO,\text{EXP}}| \leq r$$

with the relaxation factor $r = 10$ (orange), 30 (pink), and 100 (green). The factor $r$, say $r = 100$, represents a fine-tuning of order $10^{-2}$. If the degree of cancellation is 90% (99%), with 100% corresponding to a complete cancellation, the orange (green) regions with $r = 10$ (100) are allowed. For $r = 10$, $|C_u^\nu|$ can be as large as $\sim 0.1$ (I), $\sim 0.2$ (II), $\sim 0.4$ (III), and $\sim 0.1$ (IV). When $r = 100$, we observe the whole 95% CL regions are
allowed in Types I, II, and IV. In Type III, the whole 95% CL region is allowed for the smaller $r = 30$.

Finally, in Fig. 17 we show the correlation between $|d_D/d_D^{PRJ}|$ and $|d_{Ra}/d_{Ra}^{PRJ}|$ in the colored regions of Fig. 16 with $r = 1$ (black), $r = 10$ (orange), 30 (pink), and 100 (green). The strong correlations seen in Types I and III can be understood by observing that the dominant contributions to $d_D$ and $d_{Ra}$ coming from $d_{u,d}^C$ and $d^G$ are all proportional to the product $C_u^S \times C_u^P$ with no dependence on $C_v$, see Figs. 6, 7, and 8. The ratios $|d_D/d_D^{PRJ}|$ and $|d_{Ra}/d_{Ra}^{PRJ}|$ lying in the ranges from about 10 and 100 require the degree of cancellation of 90% (orange regions). Even in the black regions ($r = 1$) without any additional contributions beyond those from the 125.5 GeV Higgs, we find that the deuteron EDM can be 5 (I), 10 (II), 15 (III), and 8 (IV) times as large as the projected experimental sensitivity. While those for the Radium EDM are 2 (I), 7 (II), 6 (III), and 7 (IV) times as large as the experimental sensitivity.
FIG. 16. The 95% CL regions satisfying the Thallium, thorium-monoxide, neutron, and Mercury EDM constraints (black) simultaneously, as well as the Higgs data. The orange, pink, and green regions are for the cases of applying relaxed constraints $|d_{Tl,n,Hg}/d_{\text{EXP}}^\text{Tl,n,Hg}| \leq r$ and $|(d_{\text{ThO}}/F_{\text{ThO}})/d_{\text{EXP}}^\text{ThO}| \leq r$ with the relaxation factor $r = 10$ (orange), 30 (pink), and 100 (green).

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we have updated the Higgcision constraints on the Higgs boson couplings to SM gauge bosons and fermions, and confronted the allowed parameter space in $C_u^S$, $C_u^P$, and $C_v$ against various EDM constraints from the non-observation of the Thallium ($^{205}$Tl), thorium-monoxide (ThO), neutron, and Mercury ($^{199}$Hg) EDMs, in the framework of 2HDMs. Although the Higgs boson data still allow sizable $C_u^P$, the combined EDM constraints restrict $|C_u^P|$ to a very small value of $\sim 10^{-2}$.

We have only considered the contributions from the 125.5 GeV Higgs boson via the Higgs-mediated diagrams in this work. There could potentially be contributions from other particles of any new physics models, e.g., the heavier Higgs bosons of multi-Higgs models, supersymmetric particles, or any other exotic particles that carry CP-violating couplings.
FIG. 17. The correlation between $|d_D/d_D^{PRJ}|$ and $|d_{Ra}/d_{Ra}^{PRJ}|$ in the 95% CL regions satisfying the Thallium, thorium-monoxide, neutron, and Mercury EDM constraints simultaneously taking the relaxation factor $r = 1$ (black), $r = 10$ (orange), 30 (pink), and 100 (green).

These contributions and the contributions from the 125.5 GeV Higgs boson could cancel each other in a delicate way. If we allow 1% fine tuning, the constraints on the pseudoscalar coupling $C^P_u$ are relaxed and $|C^P_u|$ as large as 0.5 can be allowed.

In the following we offer a few more comments before we close.

1. The observable EDMs involve the electron EDM $d_E^e$, (C)EDMs of the up and down quarks $d_C^{E,C}$, and the coefficient of the Weinberg operator $d^G$. Only $d^G$ is independent of the Higgs couplings to the first-generation fermions.

2. The observed 125.5 Higgs boson, which is denoted as $H$ in this work, gives definite predictions for $d_E^e$ and $d_C^{E,C}$ through the two-loop Barr–Zee diagrams.

3. For $d_E^e$, we consider both the Barr–Zee diagrams mediated by the $\gamma-\gamma-H$ couplings and by the $\gamma-H-Z$ couplings with the constituent contributions from top, bottom,
tau, and W-boson loops. We note the $\gamma-\gamma-H$ Barr–Zee diagrams are dominant. We further observe that the contributions from top and W-boson loops are dominant and a cancellation occurs between them around $C_v = 1$ in Types II and III. Note $C_v = 1$ is the value the current Higgsboson study prefers.

4. For $d_{u,d}^E$, the contribution from the $\gamma-\gamma-H$ and $\gamma-H-Z$ Barr–Zee diagrams are comparable. In $d_{d}^E$, a cancellation occurs between them around $C_v = 1$ in Types II and IV.

5. The Barr–Zee contributions to $d_{u,d}^C$ are dominated by the top loops which are independent of the 2HDM types except for $d_{d}^C$ in Types II and IV.

6. The dominant contributions to $d^G$ from top loops are independent of the 2HDM types.

7. The Thallium and ThO EDMs are dominated by $d_{e}^E$, the neutron EDM by $d_{u,d}^C$ and $d^G$, and the Mercury EDM by $d_{u,d}^C$ through the Schiff moment. We observe a cancellation occurs between the contributions from $d_{u,d}^C$ and $d^G$ to the neutron EDM around $C_v = 1$ in Types II and IV.

8. The ThO (neutron) EDM constraint is relatively weaker in Types II and III (Types II and IV), while the Mercury EDM constraint is almost equally stringent in all four types.

9. We find that the deuteron and Radium EDMs can be $\sim 10$ times as large as the projected experimental sensitivities even when $|C_P^u|$ is restricted to be smaller than about $10^{-2}$ by the combined EDM constraints.

**Note Added:** After the completion of this work, we received a paper [98], which addresses the LHC Higgs and EDM constraints in Types I and II 2HDMs.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This work was supported the National Science Council of Taiwan under Grants No. 102-2112-M-007-015-MY3. J.S.L. was supported by the National Research Foundation of Korea.
(NRF) grant (No. 2013R1A2A2A01015406). This study was also financially supported by Chonnam National University, 2012.

[1] G. Aad et al. [ATLAS Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B 716, 1 (2012) [arXiv:1207.7214 [hep-ex]].
[2] S. Chatrchyan et al. [CMS Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B 716, 30 (2012) [arXiv:1207.7235 [hep-ex]].
[3] D. Carmi, A. Falkowski, E. Kuflik and T. Volansky, JHEP 1207, 136 (2012) [arXiv:1202.3144 [hep-ph]].
[4] A. Azatov, R. Contino and J. Galloway, JHEP 1204, 127 (2012) [arXiv:1202.3415 [hep-ph]].
[5] J. R. Espinosa, C. Grojean, M. Muhlleitner and M. Trott, JHEP 1205, 097 (2012) [arXiv:1202.3697 [hep-ph]].
[6] M. Klute, R. Lafaye, T. Plehn, M. Rauch and D. Zerwas, Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 101801 (2012) [arXiv:1205.2699 [hep-ph]].
[7] D. Carmi, A. Falkowski, E. Kuflik and T. Volansky, arXiv:1206.4201 [hep-ph].
[8] I. Low, J. Lykken and G. Shaughnessy, Phys. Rev. D 86, 093012 (2012) [arXiv:1207.1093 [hep-ph]].
[9] P. P. Giardino, K. Kannike, M. Raidal and A. Strumia, Phys. Lett. B 718, 469 (2012) [arXiv:1207.1347 [hep-ph]].
[10] J. Ellis and T. You, JHEP 1209, 123 (2012) [arXiv:1207.1693 [hep-ph]].
[11] J. R. Espinosa, C. Grojean, M. Muhlleitner and M. Trott, JHEP 1212, 045 (2012) [arXiv:1207.1717 [hep-ph]].
[12] D. Carmi, A. Falkowski, E. Kuflik, T. Volansky and J. Zupan, JHEP 1210, 196 (2012) [arXiv:1207.1718 [hep-ph]].
[13] S. Banerjee, S. Mukhopadhyay and B. Mukhopadhyaya, JHEP 1210, 062 (2012) [arXiv:1207.3588 [hep-ph]].
[14] F. Bonnet, T. Ota, M. Rauch and W. Winter, Phys. Rev. D 86, 093014 (2012) [arXiv:1207.4599 [hep-ph]].
[15] T. Plehn and M. Rauch, Europhys. Lett. 100, 11002 (2012) [arXiv:1207.6108 [hep-ph]].
[16] A. Djouadi, [arXiv:1208.3436] [hep-ph].
[17] B. A. Dobrescu and J. D. Lykken, [arXiv:1210.3342] [hep-ph].
[18] G. Cacciapaglia, A. Deandrea, G. D. La Rochelle and J. -B. Flament, arXiv:1210.8120 [hep-ph].
[19] G. Belanger, B. Dumont, U. Ellwanger, J. F. Gunion and S. Kraml, arXiv:1212.5244 [hep-ph].
[20] G. Moreau, Phys. Rev. D 87, 015027 (2013) [arXiv:1210.3977 [hep-ph]].
[21] K. Cheung, J. S. Lee and P. -Y. Tseng, “Higgs Precision (Higgcision) Era begins,” JHEP 1305 (2013) 134 [arXiv:1302.3794 [hep-ph]].
[22] P. P. Giardino, K. Kannike, I. Masina, M. Raidal and A. Strumia, arXiv:1303.3570 [hep-ph].
[23] P. Bechtle, S. Heinemeyer, O. Stl, T. Stefaniak and G. Weiglein, arXiv:1305.1933 [hep-ph].
[24] A. Djouadi and G. g. Moreau, arXiv:1303.6591 [hep-ph].
[25] A. Falkowski, F. Riva and A. Urbano, arXiv:1303.1812 [hep-ph].
[26] T. Corbett, O. J. P. Eboli, J. Gonzalez-Fraile and M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia, Phys. Rev. D 86, 075013 (2012) [arXiv:1207.1344 [hep-ph]].
[27] T. Corbett, O. J. P. Eboli, J. Gonzalez-Fraile and M. C. Gonzalez-Garcia, Phys. Rev. D 87, 015022 (2013) [arXiv:1211.4580 [hep-ph]].
[28] E. Masso and V. Sanz, arXiv:1211.1320 [hep-ph].
[29] E. Boos, V. Bunichev, M. Dubinin and Y. Kurihara, arXiv:1309.5410 [hep-ph].
[30] S. Banerjee, S. Mukhopadhyay and B. Mukhopadhyaya, arXiv:1308.4860 [hep-ph].
[31] J. Cao, P. Wan, J. M. Yang and J. Zhu, JHEP 1308, 009 (2013) [arXiv:1303.2426 [hep-ph]].
[32] H. S. Cheon and S. K. Kang, arXiv:1207.1083 [hep-ph].
[33] N. Craig and S. Thomas, JHEP 1211, 083 (2012) [arXiv:1207.4835 [hep-ph]].
[34] D. S. M. Alves, P. J. Fox and N. J. Weiner, arXiv:1207.5499 [hep-ph].
[35] W. Altmannshofer, S. Gori and G. D. Kribs, Phys. Rev. D 86, 115009 (2012) [arXiv:1210.2465 [hep-ph]].
[36] S. Chang, S. K. Kang, J. -P. Lee, K. Y. Lee, S. C. Park and J. Song, arXiv:1210.3439 [hep-ph].
[37] Y. Bai, V. Barger, L. L. Everett and G. Shaughnessy, arXiv:1210.4922 [hep-ph].
[38] A. Drozd, B. Grzadkowski, J. F. Gunion and Y. Jiang, arXiv:1211.3580 [hep-ph].
[39] A. Celis, V. Ilisie and A. Pich, arXiv:1302.4022 [hep-ph].
[40] C. -W. Chiang and K. Yagyu, JHEP 1307, 160 (2013) [arXiv:1303.0168 [hep-ph]].
[41] B. Grinstein and P. Uttayarat, JHEP 1306, 094 (2013) [Erratum-ibid. 1309, 110 (2013)] arXiv:1304.0028 [hep-ph].
[42] C. -Y. Chen, S. Dawson and M. Sher, Phys. Rev. D 88, 015018 (2013) [arXiv:1305.1624 [hep-ph]].

[43] O. Eberhardt, U. Nierste and M. Wiebusch, [arXiv:1305.1649 [hep-ph]].

[44] N. Craig, J. Galloway and S. Thomas, [arXiv:1305.2424 [hep-ph]].

[45] G. Belanger, B. Dumont, U. Ellwanger, J. F. Gunion and S. Kraml, [arXiv:1306.2941 [hep-ph]].

[46] D. Lopez-Val, T. Plehn and M. Rauch, [arXiv:1308.1979 [hep-ph]].

[47] V. Barger, L. L. Everett, H. E. Logan and G. Shaughnessy, [arXiv:1308.0052 [hep-ph]].

[48] S. Choi, S. Jung and P. Ko, [arXiv:1307.3948 [hep-ph]].

[49] S. Chang, S. K. Kang, J. -P. Lee, K. Y. Lee, S. C. Park and J. Song, [arXiv:1310.3374 [hep-ph]].

[50] K. Cheung, J. S. Lee and P. -Y. Tseng, JHEP 1401 (2014) 085 [arXiv:1310.3937 [hep-ph]].

[51] J. R. Espinosa, C. Grojean, V. Sanz and M. Trott, JHEP 1212, 077 (2012) [arXiv:1207.7355 [hep-ph]].

[52] A. Azatov, S. Chang, N. Craig and J. Galloway, Phys. Rev. D 86, 075033 (2012) [arXiv:1206.1058 [hep-ph]].

[53] P. Bechtle, S. Heinemeyer, O. Stal, T. Stefaniak, G. Weiglein and L. Zeune, [arXiv:1211.1955 [hep-ph]].

[54] J. Cao, Z. Heng, J. M. Yang and J. Zhu, JHEP 1210, 079 (2012) [arXiv:1207.3698 [hep-ph]].

[55] H. Baer, V. Barger, P. Huang, D. Mickelson, A. Mustafayev and X. Tata, [arXiv:1210.3019 [hep-ph]].

[56] P. W. Higgs, Phys. Rev. Lett. 13, 508 (1964); F. Englert and R. Brout, Phys. Rev. Lett. 13, 321 (1964); G. S. Guralnik, C. R. Hagen and T. W. B. Kibble, Phys. Rev. Lett. 13, 585 (1964).

[57] The ATLAS Collaboration, ATLAS-CONF-2013-012, “Measurements of the properties of the Higgs-like boson in the two photon decay channel with the ATLAS detector using 25 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collision data” (Mar. 2013).

[58] The ATLAS Collaboration, ATLAS-CONF-2013-034, “Combined coupling measurements of the Higgs-like boson with the ATLAS detector using up to 25 fb$^{-1}$ of proton-proton collision data” (Mar. 2013).

[59] The ATLAS Collaboration, ATLAS-CONF-2013-079, “Search for the bb decay of the Standard Model Higgs boson in associated W/ZH production with the ATLAS detector” (Jul. 2013).
[60] The ATLAS Collaboration, ATLAS-CONF-2013-108, “Evidence for Higgs Boson Decays to the $\tau^+\tau^-$ Final State with the ATLAS Detector” (Nov 2013).
[61] The CMS Collaboration, CMS PAS HIG-13-001, “Updated measurements of the Higgs boson at 125 GeV in the two photon decay channel” (Mar. 2013).
[62] The CMS Collaboration, CMS PAS HIG-13-002, “Properties of the Higgs-like boson in the decay $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4l$ in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV” (Mar. 2013).
[63] The CMS Collaboration, CMS PAS HIG-13-003, “Update on the search for the standard model Higgs boson in pp collisions at the LHC decaying to $W^+W^-$ in the fully leptonic final state” (Mar. 2013).
[64] The CMS Collaboration, CMS PAS HIG-13-004, “Search for the Standard-Model Higgs boson decaying to tau pairs in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV” (Mar. 2013).
[65] The CMS Collaboration, CMS PAS HIG-13-004 update, “Search for the Standard-Model Higgs boson decaying to $\tau\tau$ in non VH channels” (Dec. 2013). (https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/Hig13004TWikiUpdate)
[66] The CMS Collaboration, CMS-PAS-HIG-13-012, “Search for the Standard Model Higgs boson produced in the association with a W or a Z boson and decaying to the bottom quarks” (Oct. 2013).
[67] The CMS Collaboration, “Combination of Search Results for Higgs Boson Production in Association with a Top-Quark Pair” (Oct. 2013). (https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/CMSPublic/ttHCombinationTWiki)
[68] Aurelio Juste, “Standard Model Higgs boson searches at the Tevatron”, talk at HCP2012, 15 Nov 2012, Kyoto, Japan, http://kds.kek.jp/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=9237
[69] Yuji Enari, “$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ from Tevatron”, talk at HCP2012, 14 Nov 2012, Kyoto, Japan, http://kds.kek.jp/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=10808
[70] S. Chatrchyan et al. [CMS Collaboration], Phys. Rev. Lett. 110 (2013) 081803 [arXiv:1212.6639 [hep-ex]].
[71] G. Aad et al. [ATLAS Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B 726 (2013) 120 [arXiv:1307.1432 [hep-ex]].
[72] B. C. Regan, E. D. Commins, C. J. Schmidt and D. DeMille, Phys. Rev. Lett. 88 (2002) 071805.
[73] C. A. Baker et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 97 (2006) 131801.
[74] W. C. Griffith, M. D. Swallows, T. H. Loftus, M. V. Romalis, B. R. Heckel and E. N. Fortson, Phys. Rev. Lett. 102 (2009) 101601.

[75] J. Baron et al. [ ACME Collaboration], arXiv:1310.7534 [physics.atom-ph].

[76] J. Brod, U. Haisch and J. Zupan, JHEP 1311 (2013) 180 arXiv:1310.1385 [hep-ph], arXiv:1310.1385.

[77] J. R. Ellis, J. S. Lee and A. Pilaftsis, JHEP 0810 (2008) 049 arXiv:0808.1819 [hep-ph].

[78] J. Ellis, J. S. Lee and A. Pilaftsis, JHEP 1010 (2010) 049 arXiv:1006.3087 [hep-ph].

[79] J. Ellis, J. S. Lee and A. Pilaftsis, JHEP 1102 (2011) 045 arXiv:1101.3529 [hep-ph].

[80] K. Cheung, T. -J. Hou, J. S. Lee and E. Senaha, Phys. Rev. D 84 (2011) 015002 arXiv:1102.5679 [hep-ph].

[81] D. A. Dicus, Phys. Rev. D 41 (1990) 999.

[82] G. F. Giudice and A. Romanino, Phys. Lett. B 634 (2006) 307 arXiv:hep-ph/0510197.

[83] Y. Li, S. Profumo and M. Ramsey-Musolf, Phys. Rev. D 78 (2008) 075009 arXiv:0806.2693 [hep-ph].

[84] T. Abe, J. Hisano, T. Kitahara and K. Tobioka, arXiv:1311.4704 [hep-ph].

[85] S. M. Barr and A. Zee, Phys. Rev. Lett. 65 (1990) 21 [Erratum-ibid. 65 (1990) 2920].

[86] I.B. Khriplovich and S.K. Lamoreaux, CP Violation Without Strangeness (Springer, New York, 1997).

[87] M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Annals Phys. 318 (2005) 119.

[88] V.A. Dzuba, V.V. Flambaum, C. Harabati, Phys. Rev. A 84, 052108 (2011).

[89] M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Phys. Rev. Lett. 83 (1999) 2526;
   M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Nucl. Phys. B 573 (2000) 177.

[90] M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Phys. Rev. D 63 (2001) 073015, M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Phys. Rev. D 63 (2001) 073015.

[91] D. A. Demir, M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Phys. Rev. D 67 (2003) 015007.

[92] D. A. Demir, O. Lebedev, K. A. Olive, M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Nucl. Phys. B 680 (2004) 339.

[93] K. A. Olive, M. Pospelov, A. Ritz and Y. Santoso, Phys. Rev. D 72 (2005) 075001.

[94] O. Lebedev, K. A. Olive, M. Pospelov and A. Ritz, Phys. Rev. D 70 (2004) 016003.

[95] J. Engel, M. Bender, J. Dobaczewski, J. H. De Jesus and P. Olbratowski, Phys. Rev. C 68, 025501 (2003).
[96] Y. K. Semertzidis et al. [EDM Collaboration], “A new method for a sensitive deuteron EDM experiment,” AIP Conf. Proc. 698 (2004) 200.

[97] L. Willmann, K. Jungmann, H. W. Wilschut, “Searches for permanent electric dipole moments in Radium Isotopes”, Letter of Intent to the ISOLDE and Neutron Time-of-Flight Experiments Committee for experiments with HIE-ISOLDE, CERN-INTC-2010-049 / INTC-I-115.

[98] Satoru Inoue, Michael J. Ramsey-Musolf, Yue Zhang, arXiv:1403.4257 [hep-ph]