

Decay of the Higgs boson to $\tau^-\tau^+$ and non-Hermiticity of the Yukawa interaction

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The issue of Hermiticity of the Higgs boson interaction with fermions is addressed. A model for non-Hermitian Yukawa interaction is proposed and approximation of one fermion generation is considered. Symmetry properties of the corresponding $hf\bar{f}$ Lagrangian with respect to the discrete \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{C} , and \mathcal{T} transformations are analyzed, and the modified Dirac equation for the free fermion is studied. Longitudinal polarization of the fermions in the decay $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$, which arises due to non-Hermiticity of the $hf\bar{f}$ interaction, is discussed. It is suggested to study effects of this non-Hermiticity in the decay $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau\mu^+\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\tau$, for which observables (asymmetries) are constructed which take nonzero values for a non-Hermitian $h\tau^-\tau^+$ interaction. These asymmetries are analyzed for various configurations of the muon energies.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 2012 at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) the Collaborations ATLAS and CMS discovered the spinless particle h with the mass approximately equal to 125 GeV [1,2]. The study of the processes of h boson production and decay modes has shown that its properties are consistent [3,4] with the properties of the Higgs boson of the Standard model (SM). In particular, analysis of the angular correlations in the $h \rightarrow ZZ^*$, $Z\gamma^*$, $\gamma^*\gamma^* \rightarrow 4\ell$, $h \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ ($\ell = e, \mu$), and $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay modes has shown that all the data agree with the prediction for the Higgs boson with the quantum numbers $J^{\text{PC}} = 0^{++}$ [5–7]. Thus based on these data one can conclude that the structure of the hWW and hZZ interactions is in agreement with the SM.

In the SM the fermion masses are generated through the Yukawa couplings between the Higgs field and the fermion fields. Measurement of these couplings is needed for identification of the particle h with the SM Higgs boson. At present, the intensity of the Higgs signal μ , defined as the ratio of the experimentally measured production cross section of the Higgs boson with its subsequent decay to a set of final particles X to the corresponding value predicted in the SM, is determined for the channels $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ and $h \rightarrow b\bar{b}$. Namely, the ATLAS Collaboration obtained the values $\mu(\tau^-\tau^+) = 1.43_{-0.37}^{+0.43}$ [4,8] and $\mu(b\bar{b}) = 0.52 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.24$ [4,9], while the CMS Collaboration obtained $\mu(\tau^-\tau^+) = 0.91 \pm 0.28$ [3], $\mu(\tau^-\tau^+) = 0.78 \pm 0.27$ [10] and $\mu(b\bar{b}) = 0.84 \pm 0.44$ [3], $\mu(b\bar{b}) = 1.0 \pm 0.5$ [11]. Recently there appeared the combined ATLAS and CMS measurements of the Higgs boson production and decay rates as well as constraints on its couplings to vector bosons

and fermions [12]. As a result the value of μ turns out to be equal to 1.09 ± 0.11 .

The Lagrangian of the SM is invariant under the local transformations of the group $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ which is spontaneously broken to the $SU(3)_C \otimes U(1)_{\text{QED}}$ group. This Lagrangian is built on the basis of the principle of minimal coupling from Lagrangian of the free fermion fields and the scalar fields, which is invariant under the global $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ transformations. The latter Lagrangian contains kinetic-energy terms for the left- and right-chiral fermion fields and kinetic-energy terms for the scalar fields, which are automatically Hermitian, and nontrivial self-interaction of the scalar fields, generating the spontaneous breaking of the electro-weak symmetry, which is usually chosen Hermitian.

After replacing the derivative ∂_μ by the covariant derivatives D_μ , and adding gauge-invariant kinetic terms for the gauge fields, one obtains the SM Lagrangian of the massless fermions, which is Hermitian and symmetric under the local $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ transformations.

As for the Lagrangian describing the Yukawa interaction between the fermion fields and the scalar fields, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}}^{\text{SM}}$, in the SM, in addition to the gauge invariance under the $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ transformations, the requirement of Hermiticity of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}}^{\text{SM}}$ is imposed. Thus, unlike the other terms in the total SM Lagrangian which are naturally Hermitian, the Yukawa interaction has “acquired” Hermiticity which may not be necessary. In this connection it seems important to verify whether the interaction of the Higgs boson with fermions is Hermitian.

Note that models which are described by non-Hermitian Hamiltonians attracted interest for a long time [13,14]. Recently in Ref. [15] a non-Hermitian Yukawa interaction between neutrino and scalar fields has been studied in the SM and in its various extensions.

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Some aspects of non-Hermiticity of the Higgs boson interaction with the top quark have been addressed in Refs. [16–18]. In particular, in [16,17] the polarization characteristics of the photon in the decays $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $h \rightarrow \gamma Z$ have been studied. The photon circular polarization in these processes arises due to the \mathcal{CP} -even and \mathcal{CP} -odd components of the $h\bar{t}t$ interaction, small imaginary loop contributions in the SM, and non-Hermiticity of the $h\bar{t}t$ interaction. In [18] it has been shown that the forward-backward lepton asymmetry A_{FB} in the processes $h \rightarrow \gamma\ell^+\ell^-$ (for $\ell = e, \mu, \tau$) is sensitive to non-Hermiticity of the Higgs interaction with the top quark, and A_{FB} can acquire values of about 15% (20%) for the muon-antimuon (electron-positron) pairs.

We also emphasize that measurement of any observable sensitive to non-Hermiticity of the Lagrangian can be used at the same time for testing the \mathcal{CPT} theorem, since Hermiticity of the Hamiltonian (or Lagrangian) is a necessary condition in the proof of the \mathcal{CPT} theorem in quantum field theory (see, e.g., [19]). In this connection we recall Ref. [20], where the close relation of non-Hermiticity with violation of the \mathcal{CPT} symmetry has been noted. The author of [20] has also shown that observation of photon circular polarization in the pion decay $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, or muon longitudinal polarization in the η -meson decay $\eta \rightarrow \mu^-\mu^+$, would be a signal of violation of the \mathcal{CPT} symmetry.

In the present paper we study effects of non-Hermiticity of the Yukawa interaction in the Higgs boson decay to pair of τ leptons. Note that though the decay $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ has been discussed in literature (see, for instance, [21] and references therein) for a long time, the main interest there has been concentrated on investigation of effects of the \mathcal{CP} -symmetry violation in the Hermitian Yukawa interaction and differences in the angular distributions for the scalar and pseudoscalar Higgs boson. In the present paper, in contrast, we mainly pay attention to observables which are sensitive to non-Hermiticity of the Yukawa interaction. In addition, a model for non-Hermitian Yukawa interaction in case of one fermion generation is proposed.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II the decay width of the Higgs boson to the polarized fermion f and antifermion \bar{f} is considered, and polarization characteristics of $f(\bar{f})$ are discussed. The fully differential width of the decay into the lepton channel $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau\mu^+\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\tau$ is derived and the distribution over the muon energies is obtained. Observables are proposed which carry information on the $h\tau^-\tau^+$ non-Hermiticity. In Sec. III a model for non-Hermitian Yukawa interaction between the Higgs fields and fermions is proposed and the approximation of one fermion generation is studied. In Sec. IV results of calculation and discussion are presented. In Sec. V we draw conclusions. In the Appendix functions $f(x_1, x_2)$ and $g(x_1, x_2)$, which enter the distribution over the muon energies, are defined.

II. DECAYS $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ AND $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\mu^+ + 4$ NEUTRINOS

We assume that the couplings of h boson to the fermion fields, ψ_f , are given by the Lagrangian including both scalar and pseudoscalar parts

$$\mathcal{L}_{hff} = - \sum_{f=\ell,q} \frac{m_f}{v} h \bar{\psi}_f (a_f + i b_f \gamma_5) \psi_f, \quad (1)$$

where $v = (\sqrt{2}G_F)^{-1/2} \approx 246$ GeV is the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field, $G_F = 1.1663787(6) \times 10^{-5}$ GeV⁻² is the Fermi constant [22], m_f is the fermion mass and a_f, b_f are complex parameters ($a_f = 1$ and $b_f = 0$ corresponds to the SM). At the same time, the Higgs interaction with the W^\pm and Z bosons is chosen as in the SM. In terms of these parameters the decay width of the Higgs to unpolarized fermions, except the top quark, in the leading order is equal to

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow f\bar{f}) = \frac{N_f G_F}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} m_f^2 m_h \beta_f (|a_f|^2 \beta_f^2 + |b_f|^2), \quad (2)$$

where $\beta_f = \sqrt{1 - 4m_f^2/m_h^2}$ is the fermion velocity in the rest frame of h , $N_f = 1(3)$ for leptons (quarks). Apparently one can put $\beta_f \approx 1$.

For the real parameters a_f and b_f the interaction (1) is Hermitian, however it is seen from Eq. (2) that any non-Hermiticity of the Lagrangian Eq. (1) does not affect the width of the Higgs boson decay to fermions. In addition, if parameters a_f, b_f either satisfy the equation

$$|a_f|^2 + |b_f|^2 = 1, \quad (3)$$

or the expression $|a_f|^2 + |b_f|^2$ turns out close to unity, then the $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ decay width will have the same value as in the SM, or close to it.

However, the situation changes if it will become possible to measure the polarization characteristics of the fermions. Indeed, the rate of the Higgs boson decay to polarized fermions is determined by the expression

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma}{d\Omega} = & \Gamma(h \rightarrow f\bar{f}) \frac{1}{16\pi} \left(1 - \zeta_{1L}\zeta_{2L} + \frac{|a_f|^2\beta_f^2 - |b_f|^2}{|a_f|^2\beta_f^2 + |b_f|^2} \right. \\ & \times (\vec{\zeta}_{1T} \cdot \vec{\zeta}_{2T}) - \frac{2\text{Re}(a_f b_f^*)}{|a_f|^2\beta_f^2 + |b_f|^2} \beta_f \vec{n} \cdot [\vec{\zeta}_{1T} \times \vec{\zeta}_{2T}] \\ & \left. - \frac{2\text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)}{|a_f|^2\beta_f^2 + |b_f|^2} \beta_f (\zeta_{1L} - \zeta_{2L}) \right), \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

where $\vec{\zeta}_1$ ($\vec{\zeta}_2$) is the polarization vector of the fermion f (\bar{f}) in the rest frame of f (\bar{f}), \vec{n} is the unit vector in the direction

of 3-momentum of fermion f in the rest frame of the h boson. Further, the longitudinal and transverse components of polarization are defined as $\zeta_{iL} \equiv (\vec{\zeta}_i \cdot \vec{n})$ and $\vec{\zeta}_{iT} \equiv \vec{\zeta}_i - \vec{n}(\vec{\zeta}_i \cdot \vec{n})$, where $i = 1, 2$. Note that the covariant form of the rate of the Higgs boson decay to polarized fermions has been considered in Refs. [21,23]. In Ref. [24] the spin density matrix of the $f\bar{f}$ system has been calculated for the decays $h \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ and $h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ with account of radiative corrections of the order α_s and α_{em} , respectively. The interaction (1) with real parameters a_f and b_f has been used in [24].

We see that for the non-Hermitian Lagrangian in Eq. (1) the fermion f (\bar{f}) is longitudinally polarized with polarization equal to

$$\alpha_L = \frac{2|\text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)|}{|a_f|^2 \beta_f^2 + |b_f|^2} \beta_f. \quad (5)$$

The direction of fermion polarization is opposite to the direction of its movement (or in the direction of its movement) depending on the sign of the quantity $\text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)/|\text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)| = \pm 1$.

Note that the presence of both parameter a_f and b_f in (4), which leads to the \mathcal{CP} violation in the Higgs boson interaction with fermions, manifests itself not only in the longitudinal polarization of the fermion but also in the nonzero spin-spin correlation term $\propto \text{Re}(a_f b_f^*) \vec{n} \cdot [\vec{\zeta}_{1T} \times \vec{\zeta}_{2T}]$.

Of course, measurement of the polarization of the final fermions in the decay $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ is a difficult problem. Moreover, measurement of the polarization of the b - and c -quarks, created on the LHC, is itself an important task independently from their production mechanism. In principle, as has been shown in [25], the ATLAS and CMS can measure the polarization of the b quark by using the semileptonic decay of Λ_b baryon, and the polarization of the c quark using the decay of Λ_c baryon, $\Lambda_c^+ \rightarrow pK^-\pi^+$,

created in the QCD collisions and coming from the decay of the top quark.

In general, the longitudinal polarization (5) of the fermion can also arise due to radiative corrections which generate imaginary part of the $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ amplitude. Such corrections for the $t\bar{t}$ and $\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs are calculated in [24] with the Hermitian Lagrangian (1) for real a_f , b_f . In particular, for the case of the τ leptons, the QED radiative corrections, or the $\tau^+\tau^-$ rescattering via the photon exchange, are shown to give a negligibly small contribution of the order $\alpha_{\text{em}}(m_h) \times (m_\tau/m_h)^2 \approx 10^{-6}$ to the longitudinal polarization of the τ lepton. Based on this observation the authors of [24] concluded that this polarization is not a useful tool for analyzing the \mathcal{CP} nature of the Higgs boson.

In the SM, the other possible one-loop corrections to the $h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ amplitude arise due to intermediate W^+W^- -bosons, ZZ -bosons and neutrino $\nu_\tau\bar{\nu}_\tau$, however the former two contributions are real since $m_h < 2m_W, 2m_Z$, and the latter one is extremely small and can be safely neglected.

In models beyond the SM, the imaginary part of one-loop diagrams could arise from some intermediate particles X in the loops with the masses $m_X < m_h/2$. This would imply a possibility of the Higgs-boson decay $h \rightarrow X\bar{X}$, however no new particles beyond the SM have been observed at the LHC so far. In any case the QED radiative correction is probably the dominant, but very small contribution to the longitudinal polarization of the τ lepton. Therefore if the degree of this polarization turned out to be different from prediction of Ref. [24], e.g., much larger, then it would point out to a non-Hermiticity of the $h\tau^+\tau^-$ interaction.

Here we will not discuss the Higgs boson decay modes to quarks and consider the decay of h boson to $\tau^-\tau^+$ pair with their consequent decay into the channels $\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau$ and $\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\tau$. The differential decay width of the decay $h(p) \rightarrow \tau^-(k_1) + \tau^+(k_2) \rightarrow \mu^-(p_1)\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau + \mu^+(p_2)\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\tau$ is

$$\begin{aligned} d\Gamma = & \Gamma(h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+) \left(\frac{\tau G_F^2}{48\pi^4} \right)^2 \frac{d^3\vec{p}_1}{E_1} \frac{d^3\vec{p}_2}{E_2} \left(s_1 s_2 (s_1 + s_2) - m^2((s_1 + s_2)^2 - y(s_1^2 + s_2^2 - s_1 s_2)) + m^4(1 - y^2)(s_1 + s_2) \right. \\ & - m^6 y(1 - y)^2 + (4s_1 s_2 - 2m^2(1 - y)(s_1 + s_2) + m^4(1 - y)^2) \left(\frac{|a|^2 \beta^2 - |b|^2}{|a|^2 \beta^2 + |b|^2} (p_1 \cdot p_2) + \frac{2|a|^2}{|a|^2 \beta^2 + |b|^2} ((k_1 - k_2) \cdot p_1) \right. \\ & \times ((k_1 - k_2) \cdot p_2)/m_h^2 + \frac{2|b|^2}{|a|^2 \beta^2 + |b|^2} (p \cdot p_1)(p \cdot p_2)/m_h^2 + \left. \frac{4\text{Re}(ab^*)}{|a|^2 \beta^2 + |b|^2} \varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} p^\mu k_1^\nu p_1^\rho p_2^\sigma / m_h^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{2\text{Im}(ab^*)}{|a|^2 \beta^2 + |b|^2} ((s_1 - s_2)(s_1 s_2 - m^2(1 - y)(s_1 + s_2 - m^2)) + (m^6(1 - y)^3 - 2m^2(1 + y)s_1 s_2) p \\ & \cdot (p_1 - p_2)/m_h^2 - 2m^2(1 - y)(s_2^2 p \cdot p_1 - s_1^2 p \cdot p_2)/m_h^2 + (4s_1 s_2 + m^4(1 - y^2))(s_2 p \cdot p_1 - s_1 p \cdot p_2)/m_h^2 \\ & \left. - 2m^4(1 - y)^2(s_1 p \cdot p_1 - s_2 p \cdot p_2)/m_h^2 \right), \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

where p , k_1 and k_2 , p_1 and p_2 are the 4-momenta of h boson, τ^- and τ^+ leptons, μ^- and μ^+ muons, respectively, $p_1 = (E_1, \vec{p}_1)$, $p_2 = (E_2, \vec{p}_2)$, m is the mass of τ^\pm lepton, $y = m_\mu^2/m^2$, m_μ is the mass of the muon, τ is the lifetime of the τ^\pm lepton. Further $s_1 = (k_1 - p_1)^2$, $s_2 = (k_2 - p_2)^2$, $\varepsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$ is Levi-Civita antisymmetric symbol with $\varepsilon_{0123} = +1$, and β is the τ^\pm -lepton velocity in the rest frame of h boson. We also introduced the shortened notation $a \equiv a_\tau$ and $b \equiv b_\tau$.

After integration of Eq. (6) over the polar and azimuthal angles we obtain the decay width as a function of the energies of muons

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\Gamma}{dx_1 dx_2} &= \Gamma(h \rightarrow \tau^- \tau^+) \left(\tau \frac{G_F^2 m^5}{192\pi^3} \right)^2 \frac{8a(x_1)a(x_2)}{\beta^2(1+\beta)^5} \\ &\times \left(f(x_1, x_2) + f(x_2, x_1) \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{2\text{Im}(ab^*)}{|a|^2\beta^2 + |b|^2} (g(x_1, x_2) - g(x_2, x_1)) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where $x_1 \equiv 2E_1/m_h$ and $x_2 \equiv 2E_2/m_h$ are the fractions of the energies of μ^- and μ^+ , which vary within the limits

$$x_{\min} \leq x_{1(2)} \leq x_{\max}, \quad (8)$$

$$x_{\max/\min} = \frac{1 \pm \beta}{2} + y \frac{1 \mp \beta}{2}. \quad (9)$$

The functions $f(x_1, x_2)$, $g(x_1, x_2)$ and $a(x)$ are defined in the Appendix.

It is seen from Eq. (7) that in any Hermitian model of the $hf\bar{f}$ interaction, in which $\text{Im}(ab^*) = 0$, the differential width (7) has the same form as in the SM.

In connection with Eq. (7) we should mention Ref. [23], where a similar equation was obtained for the decay $h \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + \dots$ under assumption that the h -boson is sufficiently heavy (400 GeV) to decay into the on-mass-shell top quarks, and in the narrow-width approximation for the W -boson [26].

It is convenient in addition to the differential decay width in Eq. (7) to define the distribution over the fractions of the muon energies

$$\begin{aligned} W(x_1, x_2) &\equiv \frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{d\Gamma}{dx_1 dx_2}, \\ \Gamma &= \Gamma(h \rightarrow \tau^- \tau^+) (\text{BR}(\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\mu))^2. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

This distribution is normalized to unity

$$\int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} dx_1 \int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} dx_2 W(x_1, x_2) = 1,$$

where x_{\min} and x_{\max} are defined in (9) and are equal respectively to 0.00373716 and 0.999799. Then the

fraction of the total number of muons, which corresponds to μ^- in the energy interval $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1]$ and μ^+ in the energy interval $[\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2]$, is

$$N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) = \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon'_1} dx_1 \int_{\varepsilon_2}^{\varepsilon'_2} dx_2 W(x_1, x_2), \quad (11)$$

where the integration limits satisfy the conditions $x_{\min} \leq \varepsilon_{1(2)} \leq \varepsilon'_{1(2)} \leq x_{\max}$.

Now we construct an observable proportional to $\text{Im}(ab^*)$. Let us define asymmetry in the following way

$$\mathcal{A}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) \equiv \frac{N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) - N(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2; \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1)}{N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) + N(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2; \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1)}. \quad (12)$$

Using expression (7) one can write for the asymmetry

$$\mathcal{A}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) = \frac{2\text{Im}(ab^*)}{|a|^2\beta^2 + |b|^2} \Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2), \quad (13)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) &= \int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon'_1} dx_1 \int_{\varepsilon_2}^{\varepsilon'_2} dx_2 a(x_1)a(x_2) (g(x_1, x_2) - g(x_2, x_1)) \\ &\times \left(\int_{\varepsilon_1}^{\varepsilon'_1} dx_1 \int_{\varepsilon_2}^{\varepsilon'_2} dx_2 a(x_1)a(x_2) (f(x_1, x_2) + f(x_2, x_1)) \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The asymmetry (13) is nonzero for a non-Hermitian $h\tau^- \tau^+$ interaction. Its value is determined by the parameters a and b through $\text{Im}(ab^*)$, and also essentially depends on the choice of the area $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1] \otimes [\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2] \cup [\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2] \otimes [\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1]$ in which the energies of μ^- and μ^+ vary in Eq. (14).

Along with the asymmetry (12) and (13) we can define the asymmetry of the μ^- and μ^+ mean energies, namely

$$\mathcal{A}_E \equiv \frac{\langle E_1 \rangle - \langle E_2 \rangle}{\langle E_1 \rangle + \langle E_2 \rangle}, \quad (15)$$

which is also proportional to $\text{Im}(ab^*)$. Indeed, using Eq. (7) one can write

$$\mathcal{A}_E = \frac{2\text{Im}(ab^*)}{|a|^2\beta^2 + |b|^2} \delta_E, \quad (16)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_E &= \int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} x_1 dx_1 \int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} dx_2 a(x_1) a(x_2) (g(x_1, x_2) \\ &\quad - g(x_2, x_1)) \left(\int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} x_1 dx_1 \int_{x_{\min}}^{x_{\max}} dx_2 a(x_1) a(x_2) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left(f(x_1, x_2) + f(x_2, x_1) \right) \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

From the definitions (14) and (17) it follows that $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ and δ_E can be calculated independently of the parameters a and b . In Sec. IV we present results of their calculation.

III. A MODEL FOR NON-HERMITIAN YUKAWA INTERACTION

In the SM the Yukawa interaction Lagrangian of the Higgs field with fermions satisfies the conditions of the gauge invariance and Hermiticity. It has the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}}^{\text{SM}} &= - \sum_{n,k}^3 \left(f_{nk}^{(u)} \bar{q}_{nL}^{(0)} \tilde{H} u_{kR}^{(0)} + f_{nk}^{(d)} \bar{q}_{nL}^{(0)} H d_{kR}^{(0)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + f_{nk}^{(e)} \bar{\ell}_{nL}^{(0)} H e_{kR}^{(0)} + f_{nk}^{(\nu)} \bar{\ell}_{nL}^{(0)} \tilde{H} \nu_{kR}^{(0)} \right) + \text{H.c.} \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

In (18) n and k are the generation indexes, and $L(R)$ refer to the left (right) chiral projections $\psi_{L(R)} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 \mp \gamma_5)\psi$. The left-handed quarks and leptons

$$q_{nL}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{nL}^{(0)} \\ d_{nL}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \ell_{nL}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_{nL}^{(0)} \\ e_{nL}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \quad (19)$$

transform as $SU(2)$ doublets, while the right-handed fields $u_{nR}^{(0)}$, $d_{nR}^{(0)}$, $\nu_{nR}^{(0)}$, and $e_{nR}^{(0)}$ are singlets, in the weak-eigenstate basis. In (18) the matrices f_{nk} describe the Yukawa couplings between the single Higgs doublet H , $\tilde{H} \equiv i\tau_2 H^*$, and the various flavors n, k of quarks and leptons.

Now we omit the additional requirement of Hermiticity imposed on the Yukawa interaction (18) and choose \mathcal{L}_{Yuk} in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{\text{Yuk}} &= - \sum_{n,k}^3 \left(f_{1nk}^{(u)} \bar{q}_{nL}^{(0)} \tilde{H} u_{kR}^{(0)} + f_{1nk}^{(d)} \bar{q}_{nL}^{(0)} H d_{kR}^{(0)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + f_{1nk}^{(e)} \bar{\ell}_{nL}^{(0)} H e_{kR}^{(0)} + f_{1nk}^{(\nu)} \bar{\ell}_{nL}^{(0)} \tilde{H} \nu_{kR}^{(0)} \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n,k}^3 \left(f_{2nk}^{(u)} \bar{u}_{nR}^{(0)} \tilde{H}^\dagger q_{kL}^{(0)} + f_{2nk}^{(d)} \bar{d}_{nR}^{(0)} H^\dagger q_{kL}^{(0)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + f_{2nk}^{(e)} \bar{e}_{nR}^{(0)} H^\dagger \ell_{kL}^{(0)} + f_{2nk}^{(\nu)} \bar{\nu}_{nR}^{(0)} \tilde{H}^\dagger \ell_{kL}^{(0)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

It follows from (20) that if $f_{2nk} \neq f_{1kn}^*$, then the Yukawa interaction of the Higgs field with fermions does not satisfy the Hermiticity requirement.

On this stage we will not study the consequences of the non-Hermiticity of the Lagrangian (20) on the flavor mixing. We restrict ourselves to one generation and moreover take one fermion from this generation. In this approximation the Lagrangian describing the mass of the fermion, kinetic energy and its interaction with the Higgs field h can be presented in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x) &= - \left(1 + \frac{h(x)}{v} \right) (m_1 \bar{\psi}(x) \psi(x) + m_2 \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_5 \psi(x)) \\ &\quad + \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\psi}(x) \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi(x) - \partial_\mu \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma^\mu \psi(x)), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where $\psi(x)$ is the field of a fermion,

$$m_1 = v \frac{f_1 + f_2}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad m_2 = v \frac{f_1 - f_2}{2\sqrt{2}}, \quad (22)$$

and f_1, f_2 are the Yukawa coupling constants. Note that description of neutrino with non-Hermitian Yukawa interaction has been studied in Ref. [15].

From the Lagrangian (21) we obtain the modified Dirac equation for the free fermion field

$$i\gamma^\mu \frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial x^\mu} - (m_1 + m_2 \gamma_5) \psi(x) = 0. \quad (23)$$

This is the first-order differential equation. Acting by the operator $i\gamma_\nu \partial^\nu$ on Eq. (23) we obtain

$$(g_{\mu\nu} \partial^\mu \partial^\nu + m^2) \psi(x) = 0, \quad (24)$$

where

$$m^2 = m_1^2 - m_2^2 \quad \text{or} \quad m^2 = \frac{v^2}{2} f_1 f_2. \quad (25)$$

Therefore, if $\psi(x)$ satisfies Eq. (23) then each of the components of $\psi(x)$ has to obey the Klein-Gordon equation (24). It is clear that m is the mass of a fermion.

In the SM $f_2 = f_1^*$, so that $m^2 = \frac{v^2}{2} |f_1|^2$ is the real-valued (in fact, in the SM f_1 can be made real and positive, i.e., $f_1 = f_2 \geq 0$). While for non-Hermitian interaction, m^2 can be real or complex. We note that the unstable particles are usually characterized by the complex mass

$$m^2 = M^2 - iM\Gamma, \quad \text{or} \quad m^2 = \left(M - i\frac{\Gamma}{2} \right)^2, \quad (26)$$

where M and Γ are their mass and width, respectively, while the stable particles are characterized by the real mass. Of course, the question on whether the interaction coupling of the Higgs boson with fermions is real or complex requires experimental study. At the same time, the experimental data on the total decay width of the fundamental fermions [22] show that the charged leptons, muon and τ lepton, have the

width much smaller than their mass. One has $\Gamma_\mu = 2.84 \times 10^{-18} m_\mu$ and $\Gamma_\tau = 1.28 \times 10^{-12} m_\tau$, and the electron can be considered as the stable particle. For neutrino there exists only a constraint on the ratio of the mean lifetime and the mass τ_ν/m_ν , from which it follows that if neutrino mass is not extremely small, then the width is much smaller than the mass. Regarding the quarks, there is no information on their decay width aside from the t quark for which $\Gamma_t = 1.15 \times 10^{-2} m_t$ with $m_t = 173.21$ GeV. Therefore, if the hff coupling constant is proportional to a complex mass coming from instability of a fermion, then its influence on processes with participation of the Higgs boson and fermions will probably be negligible, except for the top quark.

These two possibilities, namely the real and complex parameters m_1 and m_2 , lead to drastically different behavior of the Lagrangian density (21) under the \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{C} , and \mathcal{T} transformations. Under the space-inversion transformation, charge conjugation and time inversion, $\psi(t, \vec{x})$ and $h(t, \vec{x})$ transform as follows [27]

$$\psi^P(t, \vec{x}) = \gamma^0 \psi(t, -\vec{x}), \quad h^P(t, \vec{x}) = h(t, -\vec{x}), \quad (27)$$

$$\psi^C(x) = i\gamma^2 \psi^*(x), \quad h^C(x) = h(x), \quad (28)$$

$$\psi^T(t, \vec{x}) = \gamma^1 \gamma^3 \psi(-t, \vec{x}), \quad h^T(t, \vec{x}) = h(-t, \vec{x}), \quad (29)$$

respectively, γ^μ are the matrices in the Pauli-Dirac representation. Of course the second (kinetic-energy) term in (21) is invariant with respect to \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{T} transformations, while the first term in (21), as will be seen below, is invariant with respect to \mathcal{C} transformation and not invariant under \mathcal{P} transformation for both real and complex values of parameters m_1 and m_2 . Regarding \mathcal{T} transformation, the first term in (21) is invariant for real m_1 and m_2 and not invariant for complex parameters. Indeed, using the definitions (27)–(29) one obtains:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{P} \left(1 + \frac{h(t, \vec{x})}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(t, \vec{x}) (m_1 + m_2 \gamma_5) \psi(t, \vec{x}) \mathcal{P}^{-1} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{h(t, -\vec{x})}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(t, -\vec{x}) (m_1 - m_2 \gamma_5) \psi(t, -\vec{x}), \\ & \mathcal{C} \left(1 + \frac{h(x)}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(x) (m_1 + m_2 \gamma_5) \psi(x) \mathcal{C}^{-1} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{h(x)}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(x) (m_1 + m_2 \gamma_5) \psi(x), \\ & \mathcal{T} \left(1 + \frac{h(t, \vec{x})}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(t, \vec{x}) (m_1 + m_2 \gamma_5) \psi(t, \vec{x}) \mathcal{T}^{-1} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{h(-t, \vec{x})}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(-t, \vec{x}) (m_1^* + m_2^* \gamma_5) \psi(-t, \vec{x}). \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for real m_1 and m_2 the Lagrangian density (21) is not invariant under \mathcal{P} , $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$, and $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$ transformations [28].

TABLE I. Behavior of the Lagrangian (21) under discrete symmetries and Hermiticity. “Yes” (“No”) means that the Lagrangian satisfies (does not satisfy) the symmetry.

	m_1 -real, m_2 -real	m_1 -real, m_2 -imaginary	m_1 -complex, m_2 -complex
\mathcal{P}	No	No	No
\mathcal{C}	Yes	Yes	Yes
\mathcal{T}	Yes	No	No
$\mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}$	No	No	No
$\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$	No	Yes	No
$\mathcal{C}\mathcal{T}$	Yes	No	No
$\mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$	No	Yes	No
Hermiticity	No	Yes	No

While for complex m_1 and m_2 the Lagrangian density (21) is not invariant under \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{T} , $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}$, $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$, $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{T}$, and $\mathcal{C}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{T}$ transformations. These properties are summarized in Table I. Note that at the same time the Higgs boson interaction with the W^\pm and Z^0 bosons is \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{P} , and \mathcal{T} invariant.

Now we consider the case of real and positive constants f_1 and f_2 . Then the modified Dirac equation for the free fermion (23) and the Lagrangian density (21) can be written as

$$i\gamma^\mu \frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial x^\mu} - m e^{\xi \gamma_5} \psi(x) = 0. \quad (31)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(x) &= \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\psi}(x) \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi(x) - \partial_\mu \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma^\mu \psi(x)) \\ &\quad - m \left(1 + \frac{h(x)}{v} \right) \bar{\psi}(x) e^{\xi \gamma_5} \psi(x), \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\cosh \xi = \frac{m_1}{m}, \quad \sinh \xi = \frac{m_2}{m}, \quad m = v \sqrt{\frac{f_1 f_2}{2}}.$$

Note that the Dirac equation with the fermion mass term in the form $m_1 + m_2 \gamma_5$ has also been considered in Refs. [29,30].

From Eq. (31) one finds the positive energy, $\psi^{(+)}(x) = \exp(-ip \cdot x) u(p)$ and the negative energy, $\psi^{(-)}(x) = \exp(+ip \cdot x) v(p)$, solutions. The four-momentum and the energy of the fermion are

$$p^\mu = (E_p, \vec{p}), \quad E_p = (\vec{p}^2 + m^2)^{1/2}. \quad (33)$$

In momentum space the modified Dirac equations for the free fermion are

$$(\not{p} - m e^{\xi \gamma_5}) u_r(\vec{p}) = 0, \quad (\not{p} + m e^{\xi \gamma_5}) v_r(\vec{p}) = 0, \quad (34)$$

where $\not{p} \equiv \gamma^\mu p_\mu$ and $r = 1, 2$ labels two independent solutions. They satisfy the following normalization conditions

$$\bar{u}_r(\vec{p})u_{r'}(\vec{p}) = 2m\delta_{rr'}, \quad \bar{v}_r(\vec{p})v_{r'}(\vec{p}) = -2m\delta_{rr'}. \quad (35)$$

The projection operators on the states with definite polarization along the space-like 4-vector s ($s^2 = -1$), orthogonal to p ($s \cdot p = 0$), are

$$u(p, s)\bar{u}(p, s) = e^{-\xi/2\gamma_5}(\not{p} + m)\frac{1 + \gamma_5 \delta}{2}e^{\xi/2\gamma_5},$$

$$v(p, s)\bar{v}(p, s) = e^{-\xi/2\gamma_5}(\not{p} - m)\frac{1 + \gamma_5 \delta}{2}e^{\xi/2\gamma_5}.$$

The propagator of the free fermion has the form

$$\langle 0|T\psi(x)\bar{\psi}(y)|0\rangle = iS_F(x-y),$$

$$S_F(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} \frac{\not{p} + m e^{-\xi\gamma_5}}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}. \quad (36)$$

In the Lagrangian model (32) the rate of decay of the Higgs boson to the polarized $\tau^-\tau^+$ leptons, approximating the τ^\pm velocity in the h rest frame by unity, is determined from the expression (4) with $a = \cosh \xi$ and $b = -i \sinh \xi$:

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d\Omega} = \Gamma(h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+) \frac{1}{16\pi} \left(1 - \zeta_{1L}\zeta_{2L} + \frac{\vec{\zeta}_{1T} \cdot \vec{\zeta}_{2T}}{\cosh 2\xi} - \tanh 2\xi(\zeta_{1L} - \zeta_{2L}) \right), \quad (37)$$

where

$$\Gamma(h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+) = \frac{G_F m^2}{4\sqrt{2}\pi} m_h \cosh 2\xi. \quad (38)$$

As $m^2 = m_1^2 - m_2^2$, in order to estimate the decay width $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ one has to know m_2^2 . If m_2^2 comes from the mean lifetime of the τ^\pm lepton, then $m_2^2 = \Gamma_\tau^2/4$. In this case $\xi \approx 0$ and therefore the width of the $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ decay practically coincides with the width in the SM.

If m_2^2 has other origin, then the decay width of $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ can differ from the SM prediction. Indeed, let us write the ratio of the $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ decay width in the model (32) and in the SM, and the longitudinal polarization of the τ lepton,

$$\kappa_\tau^2 \equiv \frac{\Gamma(h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+)}{\Gamma_{\text{SM}}(h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+)}$$

$$= v^2 \frac{f_1^2 + f_2^2}{4m^2} = \frac{f_1^2 + f_2^2}{2f_1 f_2} \geq 1, \quad (39)$$

$$\alpha_L = \frac{f_1^2 - f_2^2}{f_1^2 + f_2^2}. \quad (40)$$

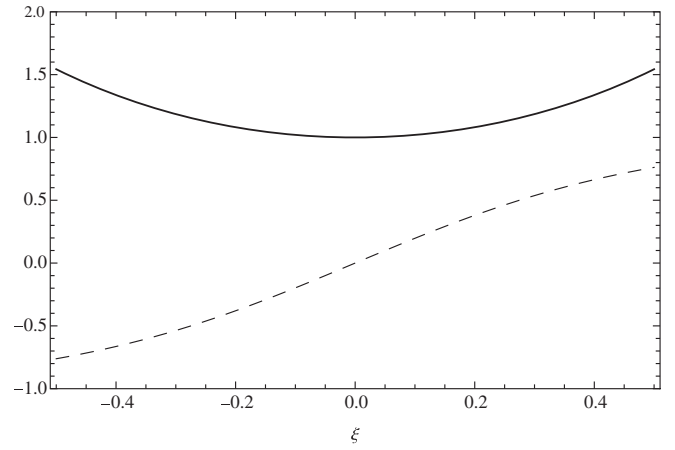


FIG. 1. Ratio κ_τ^2 (solid line) and longitudinal polarization α_L (dashed line) as functions of ξ .

In the SM $f_1 = f_2 \equiv f_{\text{SM}} = \sqrt{2}m/v$. Taking into account the constraint $m^2 = \frac{v^2}{2}f_1 f_2$ we have

$$f_1 = f_{\text{SM}} e^\xi, \quad f_2 = f_{\text{SM}} e^{-\xi}, \quad (41)$$

$$\kappa_\tau^2 = \cosh 2\xi, \quad \alpha_L = \tanh 2\xi, \quad (42)$$

where $\xi = 0$ corresponds to the SM and $f_{\text{SM}} = 0.0102$ for the τ lepton with mass 1.77682 GeV [22].

In Fig. 1 the dependence of the ratio (39) and longitudinal polarization (40) on the parameter ξ is presented. For an estimate we choose the interval $-0.5 \leq \xi \leq 0.5$.

As it is seen, the longitudinal polarization of the τ takes sizable values, while the decay width varies not so much, up to a factor of 1.5 for the ratio κ_τ^2 . Thus the values of the measured $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+$ decay width which are close to the value in the SM will not necessarily mean that the structure of the Yukawa interaction is the same as in the SM. Measurement of the τ longitudinal polarization is very important for obtaining information on Hermiticity of the $h\tau^-\tau^+$ interaction.

IV. RESULTS OF CALCULATION AND DISCUSSION

In Table II we present results of calculation of the function $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ in (14) which along with the factor $2\text{Im}(ab^*)/(|a|^2\beta^2 + |b|^2)$ determines the asymmetry (13). It is seen that for certain intervals of the muon energies, $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ takes quite big values.

One should keep in mind that feasibility of measuring the asymmetry will depend not only on values of $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ and parameters a, b , but also on the number of muons (11) in this energy area. This fraction of the muon number is $N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2) + N(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2; \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1)$, and this number is independent of parameters a, b and coincides with corresponding number calculated in the SM. We calculate $N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ in Table III. For any

TABLE II. Values of $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ in (14). The intervals $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1]$ are indicated in the top row, and the intervals $[\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2]$ – in the left column. Note that $x_{\min} \leq \varepsilon_{1(2)} \leq \varepsilon'_{1(2)} \leq x_{\max}$.

	[0.1, 0.3]	[0.3, 0.5]	[0.5, 0.7]	[0.7, 0.9]
[0.1, 0.3]	0.0	-0.129	-0.327	-0.593
[0.3, 0.5]	0.129	0.0	-0.207	-0.503
[0.5, 0.7]	0.327	0.207	0.0	-0.330
[0.7, 0.9]	0.593	0.503	0.330	0.0

TABLE III. Fraction of the muon number $N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ in Eq. (11) in the SM. The intervals $[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1]$ are indicated in the top row, and the intervals $[\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2]$ – in the left column. In the whole area $N(0.1, 0.9; 0.1, 0.9) = 0.7$.

	[0.1, 0.3]	[0.3, 0.5]	[0.5, 0.7]	[0.7, 0.9]
[0.1, 0.3]	0.096	0.081	0.057	0.029
[0.3, 0.5]	0.081	0.066	0.046	0.023
[0.5, 0.7]	0.057	0.046	0.030	0.014
[0.7, 0.9]	0.029	0.023	0.014	0.006

Hermitian interaction, the function $N(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ is symmetric under the transformation $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1 \leftrightarrow \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2$.

Our analysis shows that the configuration of the muons with energies close to the minimal allowed energy $E_{1(2),\min} = x_{\min} m_h / 2 \approx 234$ MeV is the most probable. In general, the smaller energies the muons have, the bigger number of muons is. This tendency is seen from Table III. From Table II it follows that in order to have big values of $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$ one needs to choose μ^- and μ^+ with big difference in energies. Based on these observations we can take, for example,

$$x_1 \in [0.1, 0.3], \quad x_2 \in [0.5, 0.7] \quad (43)$$

with $\Delta(0.1, 0.3; 0.5, 0.7) = 0.327$ and corresponding fraction of the number of muons $N(0.1, 0.3; 0.5, 0.7) + N(0.1, 0.3; 0.5, 0.7) = 0.114$.

In order to search for favorable conditions for the asymmetry we consider the following configuration of the muon energies. Introduce an arbitrary x_0 , such that $x_{\min} \leq x_0 \leq x_{\max}$, and calculate the function $\Delta(x_0) \equiv \Delta(x_{\min}, x_0; x_0, x_{\max})$ and the fraction of the muon number $N(x_0) \equiv N(x_{\min}, x_0; x_0, x_{\max}) + N(x_0, x_{\max}; x_{\min}, x_0)$ for various values of x_0 . Results of the calculation are presented in Fig. 2.

It is seen from Fig. 2 that the function $\Delta(x_0)$ reaches the value -1 at the ends of the interval, i.e. at $x_0 \approx x_{\min} = 0.00373716$ and $x_0 \approx x_{\max} = 0.999799$. However the probability of these configurations of the muons is close to zero. To have sizable values of $\Delta(x_0)$ and number of muons we can choose, for example,

$$x_0 \approx 0.6, \quad |\Delta(x_0)| \approx 0.5, \quad N(x_0) \approx 0.3. \quad (44)$$

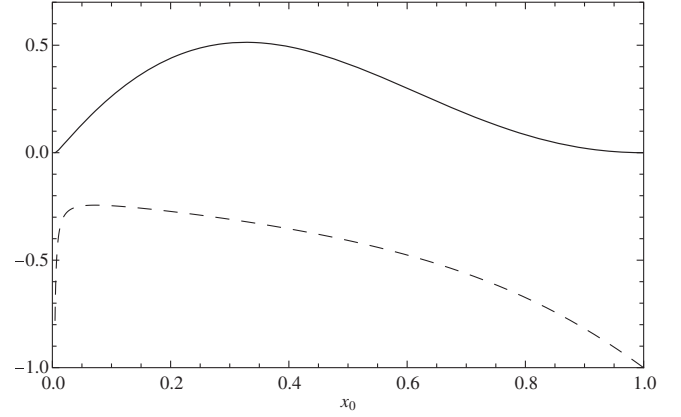


FIG. 2. Fraction of the number of muons $N(x_0)$ (solid line) and function $\Delta(x_0)$ (dashed line) vs. x_0 .

This means that muons should be selected in the intervals of energies

$$E_{\min} < E_{1(2)} < E_0, \quad E_0 < E_{2(1)} < E_{\max}, \quad (45)$$

where $E_{\min} = 234$ MeV, $E_0 \approx 37.5$ GeV, and $E_{\max} = 62.53$ GeV.

As for the asymmetry of mean muon energies (15) and (16), direct calculation of coefficient δ_E in (17) gives

$$\delta_E \approx 0.142. \quad (46)$$

One can also study asymmetries of the k th moments of the energy distribution (10)

$$A_{E^k} \equiv \frac{\langle E_1^k \rangle - \langle E_2^k \rangle}{\langle E_1^k \rangle + \langle E_2^k \rangle} = \frac{2\text{Im}(ab^*)}{|a|^2\beta^2 + |b|^2} \delta_{E^k}, \quad (47)$$

with $\delta_{E^2} \approx 0.249$, $\delta_{E^3} \approx 0.332$, ..., which are more sensitive to the high-energy components of the energy distribution.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper the main attention is paid to a possible non-Hermiticity of the Yukawa interaction between the Higgs scalar field with fermions. A model for non-Hermitian interaction is proposed and approximation of one fermion generation is considered. The corresponding Lagrangian is obtained, and for the free fermion the modified Dirac equation, which contains the ‘‘mass’’ term in the form $m_1 + m_2\gamma_5$, is studied. The symmetry of the Lagrangian with respect to the discrete \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{C} , and \mathcal{T} transformations is addressed, in particular, for real parameters m_1 and m_2 the Lagrangian appears to be \mathcal{P} -odd, \mathcal{C} -even, \mathcal{T} -even, \mathcal{CPT} -odd, and non-Hermitian.

We discuss the decay of the Higgs boson to the polarized fermion f and antifermion \bar{f} , and calculated the decay rate and polarization characteristics of f, \bar{f} . The interaction vertex $hf\bar{f}$ is parametrized in terms of the two couplings a_f

(\mathcal{CP} -even term) and b_f (\mathcal{CP} -odd term) in such a way that for a general case of complex a_f and b_f the interaction is non-Hermitian. This non-Hermiticity gives rise to polarization of fermion and antifermion along the direction of their movement. The magnitude of the longitudinal polarization is determined by the factor $\propto \text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)$.

In connection with violation of the \mathcal{CPT} symmetry and non-Hermiticity in the present model, we note that most frequently the \mathcal{CPT} symmetry is tested via measurement of the differences between the masses of particle and its antiparticle and some other their characteristics (see, for example, [22]). These experiments are based on the \mathcal{CPT} theorem which is a consequence of Lorentz invariance, locality, connection between spin and statistics, and a Hermitian Hamiltonian [19]. Nevertheless, even if the masses of particle and antiparticle are equal, the \mathcal{CPT} invariance can be violated in scattering and other physical processes [31]. It is also proved [31] that the \mathcal{CPT} violation leads to violation of the Lorentz invariance.

Unlike the case of the particle-antiparticle mass difference, the longitudinal polarization of the fermion in the decay $h \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ is an example of the \mathcal{CPT} -violating observable in Lorentz invariant but non-Hermitian model. Another such observable is the circular polarization of the photon in the Higgs-boson decays $h \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $h \rightarrow \gamma Z$ [16] (other examples and detailed discussion are given in Ref. [20]). In general, non-Hermitian Lagrangian (or Hamiltonian) leads to violation of the unitarity of the \mathcal{S} -matrix, however measurement of the longitudinal polarization of the fermion can be easier task than direct tests of the unitarity violation.

In order to search for the fermion longitudinal polarization we considered the Higgs boson decay to the $\tau^-\tau^+$ leptons with their subsequent decay into the leptonic channels, i.e. the process $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau\mu^+\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\tau$. For this decay the fully differential decay width and the distribution over the energies of the muons μ^- and μ^+ are analytically derived. Then an observable is proposed, called the asymmetry, which is nonzero for a non-Hermitian $h\tau^-\tau^+$ interaction.

This asymmetry has the form of a product of non-Hermiticity factor $\propto \text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)$ and function $\Delta(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_1; \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon'_2)$, which depends on the area of energies of μ^- and μ^+ . We calculated this function for various configurations of muon energies and selected optimal conditions for studying this observable. Other observables proportional to $\text{Im}(a_f b_f^*)$ are also studied and calculated.

We hope that the study of the asymmetries in the decay $h \rightarrow \tau^-\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu\nu_\tau\mu^+\nu_\mu\bar{\nu}_\tau$, considered in the present paper, will be useful for the test of Hermiticity of the Yukawa interaction.

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APPENDIX: DEFINITION OF FUNCTIONS

$f(x_1, x_2)$ AND $g(x_1, x_2)$

The functions $f(x_1, x_2)$ and $g(x_1, x_2)$ which enter the energy distribution in Eq. (7) have the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x_1, x_2) = & a(x_1)a^2(x_2)/3 - 2(1+\beta)(1-y)a^2(x_2)/3 - (1+\beta)(2+y)a(x_1)a(x_2)/4 + (1+\beta)^2(1-y^2)a(x_2) \\
 & - (1+\beta)^3y(1-y)^2 + (1-\beta)^{-1} \left(x_1x_2a(x_1)a(x_2) - 2(1+\beta)(1-y)x_1x_2a(x_2) + (1+\beta)^2(1-y)^2x_1x_2 \right. \\
 & \left. - a(x_1)b(x_1)\frac{a(x_2)b(x_2)}{36\beta^2} + (1+\beta)(1-y)a(x_2)b(x_2)\frac{c(x_1)}{12\beta^2} - (1+\beta)^2(1-y)^2\frac{c(x_1)c(x_2)}{16\beta^2} \right), \quad (\text{A1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x_1, x_2) = & (2x_1 - 1)a(x_1)a^2(x_2)/3 + 2(1+\beta)(1-y)(1-x_1)a^2(x_2)/3 - (1+\beta)^2(1-y)(2-x_1-2x_2 \\
 & + y(2x_2-x_1))a(x_2)/2 + (1+\beta)^3(1-y)^3x_1 - (1+\beta)(1+y)x_1a(x_1)a(x_2)/2. \quad (\text{A2})
 \end{aligned}$$

Here

$$a(x) \equiv (1+\beta)(1+y) - 2z(x) - 2\frac{x-z(x)}{1-\beta}, \quad (\text{A3})$$

$$b(x) \equiv 2x + 4\beta z(x) - (1-\beta^2)(1+y), \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$c(x) \equiv 2x + 2\beta z(x) - (1-\beta^2)(1+y), \quad (\text{A5})$$

and $z(x) \equiv \sqrt{x^2 - y(1-\beta^2)}$.

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