



# Classically Conformal U(1) model: Lessons from Collider and Cosmology

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# Conformal Model: Why

**The gauge hierarchy problem has been the motivation us to seek new physics**

**The problem appears in the only mass scale in the SM Lagrangian: The Higgs mass term**

**However, the SM Lagrangian at the classical level possesses the conformal invariant**

# Conformal Model: Why

Once we impose classical conformal invariance and allow its minimal violation by quantum anomalies on the SM, it can be free from the quadratic divergences

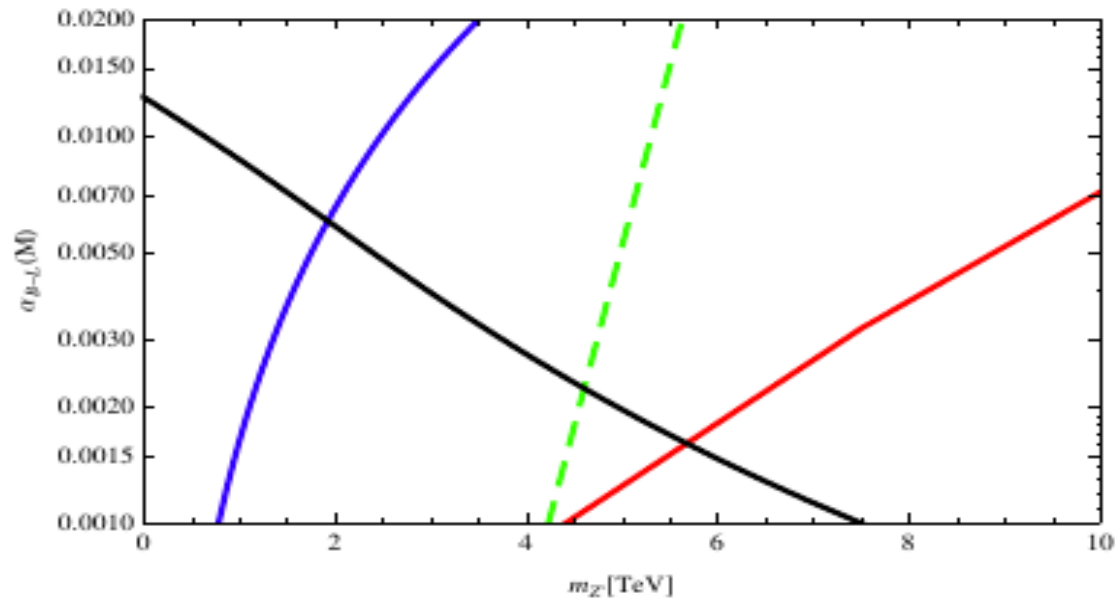
$$V = \lambda_H |H|^4 + \lambda |\Phi|^4 - \lambda' |\Phi|^2 |H|^2,$$

Gauged (B-L) is a simplest  
Anomaly free realization

	SU(3) <sub>c</sub>	SU(2) <sub>L</sub>	U(1) <sub>Y</sub>	U(1) <sub>B-L</sub>
$q_L^i$	3	2	+1/6	+1/3
$u_R^i$	3	1	+2/3	+1/3
$d_R^i$	3	1	-1/3	+1/3
$\ell_L^i$	1	2	-1/2	-1
$N^i$	1	1	0	-1
$e_R^i$	1	1	-1	-1
$H$	1	2	-1/2	0
$\Phi$	1	1	0	+2

# Status of classically conformal U(1) B-L model

Okada et. al. (PLB)



Blue: LEP, Green: LHC, Red: ILC (@1 TeV)

# Structure of effective potential

$$V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\lambda_\phi(t)}{4} \varphi^4 + \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} \sum_j k_j J_T (m_j(\varphi)^2 + \Pi_j(T))$$

RG improved scalar pot.

1-loop finite temp. Corr.

**LHC constraints on Z' mass can be traded against the vev of (B-L) breaking scalar ==> requiring vev > O(1 TeV)**

**The vacuum expectation value of  $\varphi$  induces a negative mass term for the Higgs field ==> Usual EWSB takes place**

**Scenario:**  $T < T_{\text{QCD}}$

**However, B–L breaking can be delayed to temperatures below the QCD phase transition**

**In such case, QCDPT occurs first, then EWSB**

$$V_{\text{eff}}(T < T_{\text{QCD}}) = -\frac{\lambda_p(t)v_{\text{QCD}}^2}{4}\varphi^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(T > T_{\text{QCD}})$$

**After the transition the QCD and electroweak symmetries are restored as the decay of the vacuum energy reheats the plasma, and, again, the evolution proceeds as in the SM**

**Scenario:**  $T < T_{\text{QCD}}$

**After  $T > T_{\text{QCD}}$  is controlled by the B-L breaking potential**

**In such case, QCDPT occurs first, then EWSB**

$$V_{\text{eff}}(T < T_{\text{QCD}}) = -\frac{\lambda_p(t)v_{\text{QCD}}^2}{4}\varphi^2 + V_{\text{eff}}(T > T_{\text{QCD}})$$

**After the transition the QCD and electroweak symmetries are restored as the decay of the vacuum energy reheats the plasma, and, again, the evolution proceeds as in the SM**

**Scenario:**  $T < T_{\text{QCD}}$

**Kinetic mixing of SM U(1) bosons and BSM U(1) bosons are negligible**

**We do neglect the effects of RHN Yukawa coupling**

**Particle physics parameters:**

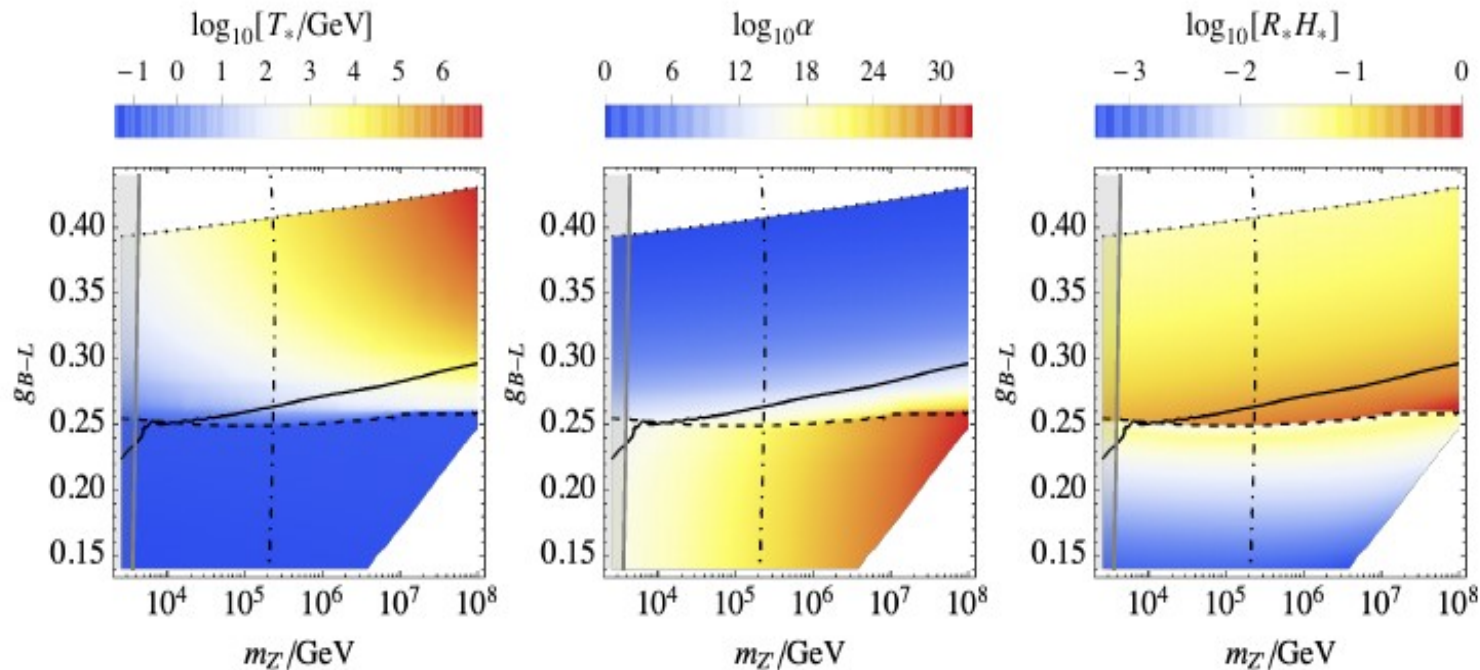
$$g_{B-L}, m_{Z'}, \lambda_H, \lambda_\phi, \lambda_p$$

**GW related observables:**

$$T_*, \alpha, R_*, \beta$$



# Parameters for SFOPT

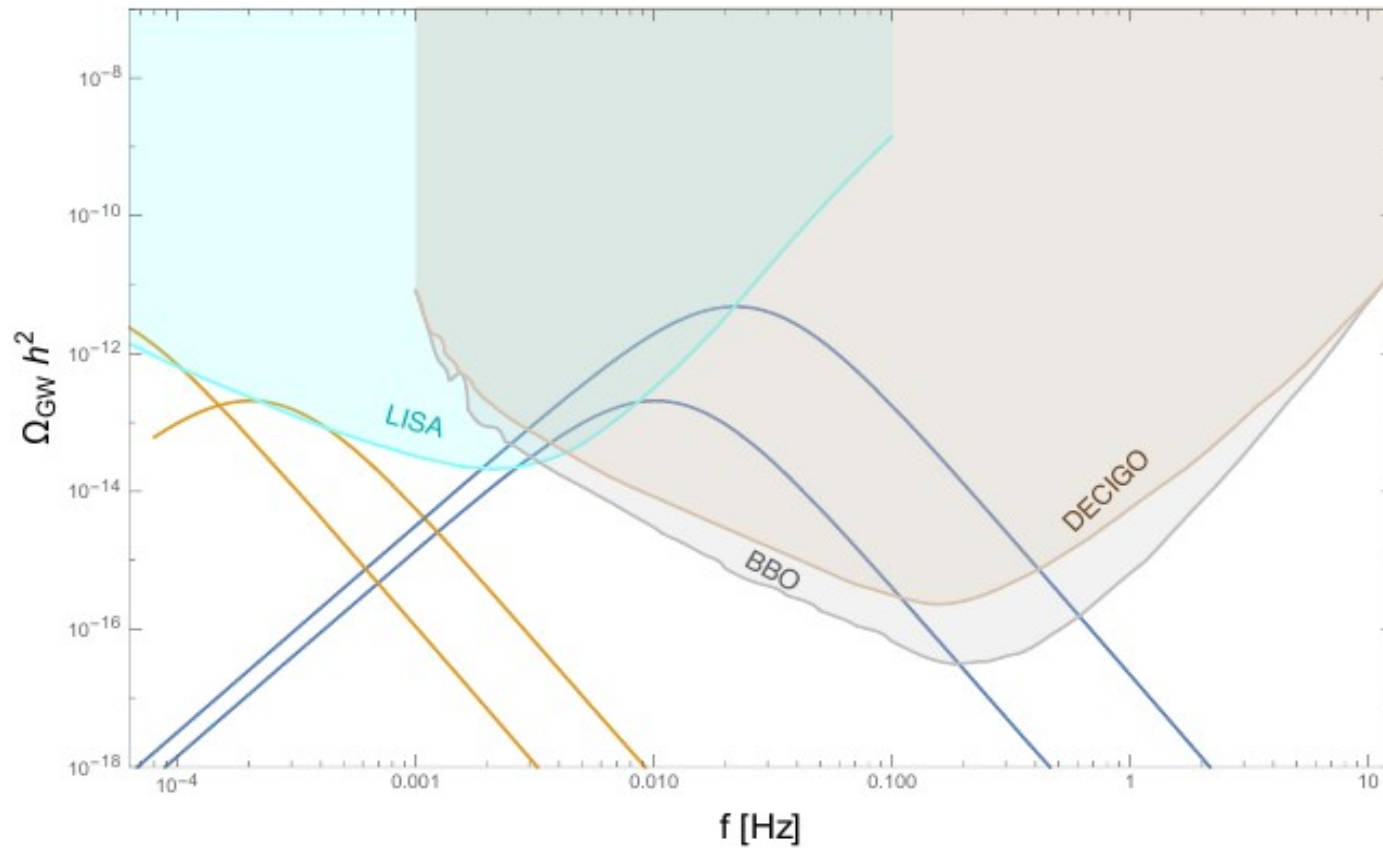


**Large  $\alpha$  (dotted line) gives favorable GW**

**Dashed curve indicates  $T_* < T_{\text{QCD}}$**

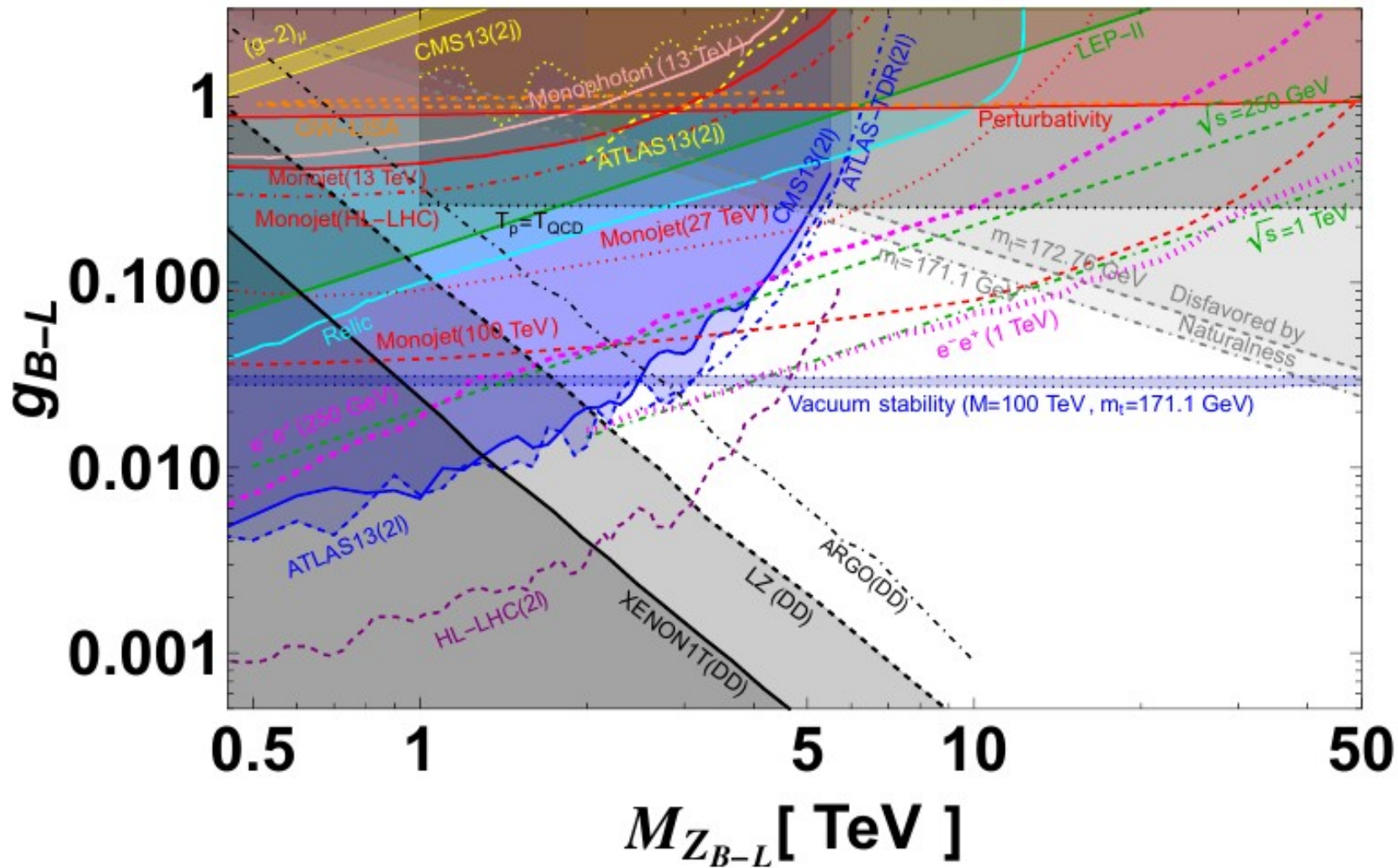
Ellis et. al. JCAP, 2020

# GW Signal

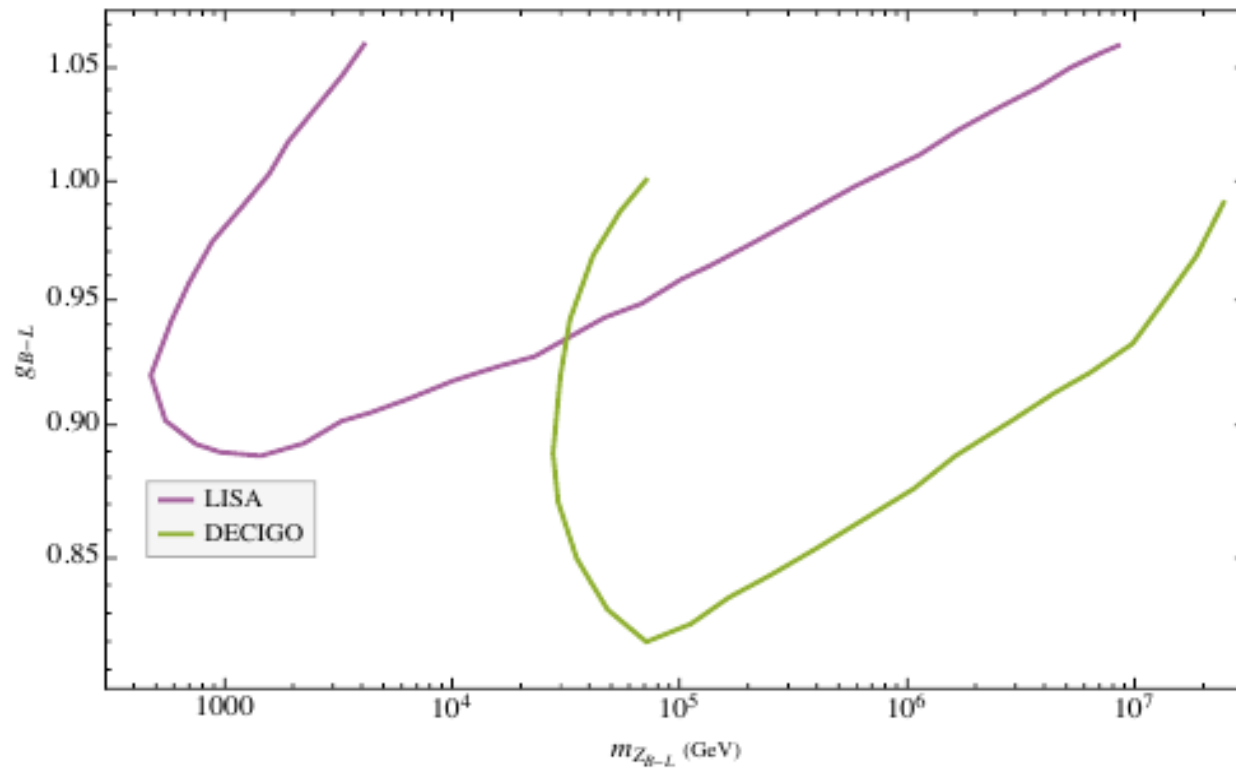


Das, Dev, Ghoshal, SN

# Constraints from colliders



# Constraints from GW detectors



Das, Dev, Ghoshal, SN

# Conclusion

**A Conformal theory is free of so called free of hierarchy problem**

**U(1) B-L is an anomaly free model**

**There is a good chance of observing signatures of classically conformal U(1) model at LISA, eLISA, DECIGO, AEDGE etc.**

**However, collider searches has mostly ruled out large part of parameter space in the low mass region**

**Complimentarity of GW detection comes into the picture that they try to cover the high mass region**

# References

- 1) G. C. Dorsch, S. J. Huber and J. M. No, Phys. Rev. Lett. 113**
- 2) S. Iso, N. Okada and Y. Orikasa, Phys.Lett. B**
- 3) R. Jinno and M. Takimoto, Phys. Rev. D 95 (2017) 015020**
- 4) J. Ellis, M. Lewiki, V. Vaskonen JCAP11 (2020) 020**
- 5) A. Das, P.S. Bhupal Dev, A. Ghoshal, SN (under preparation)**

**Thank you**