

Classically conformal $U(1)'$ extended Standard Model and Higgs vacuum stability

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We consider the minimal $U(1)'$ extension of the Standard Model (SM) with conformal invariance at the classical level, where in addition to the SM particle contents, three generations of right-handed neutrinos and a $U(1)'$ Higgs field are introduced. In the presence of the three right-handed neutrinos, which are responsible for the seesaw mechanism, this model is free from all the gauge and gravitational anomalies. The $U(1)'$ gauge symmetry is radiatively broken via the Coleman-Weinberg mechanism, by which the $U(1)'$ gauge boson (Z' boson) mass as well as the Majorana mass for the right-handed neutrinos are generated. The radiative $U(1)'$ symmetry breaking also induces a negative mass squared for the SM Higgs doublet to trigger the electroweak symmetry breaking. In this context, we investigate a possibility to solve the SM Higgs vacuum instability problem. The model includes only three free parameters ($U(1)'$ charge of the SM Higgs doublet, $U(1)'$ gauge coupling and Z' boson mass), for which we perform parameter scan, and identify a parameter region resolving the SM Higgs vacuum instability. We also examine naturalness of the model. The heavy states associated with the $U(1)'$ symmetry breaking contribute to the SM Higgs self-energy. We find an upper bound on Z' boson mass, $m_{Z'} \lesssim 6$ TeV, in order to avoid a fine-tuning severer than 10 % level. The Z' boson in this mass range can be discovered at the LHC Run-2 in the near future.

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