

# The classically conformal B-L extended Ma model

Yuta Orikasa (KNRC/KIAS) collaborator: Hiroshi Okada (KIAS)

The Classically conformal B-L extended Ma model solves 2 hierarchy problems

① Neutrino mass scale and EW scale

② EW(TeV) scale and Planck scale

## Ma model

E. Ma, Phys.Rev.D73, 077301 (2006)

Ma model is minimal radiative see-saw model with DM

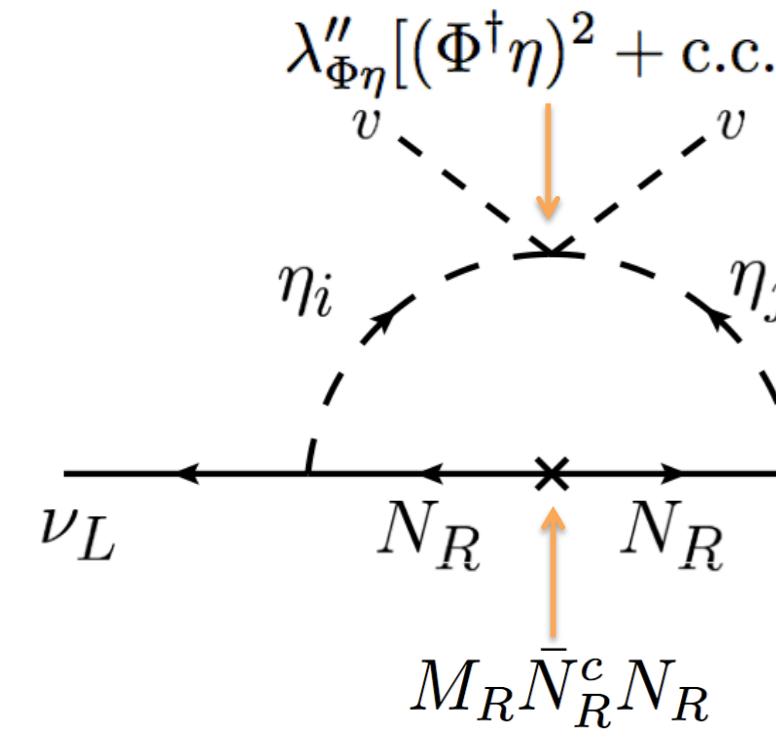
Fermion	$L_L$	$e_R$	$N_R$
$(SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$	(2, -1/2)	(1, -1)	(1, 0)
$Z_2$	+	+	-

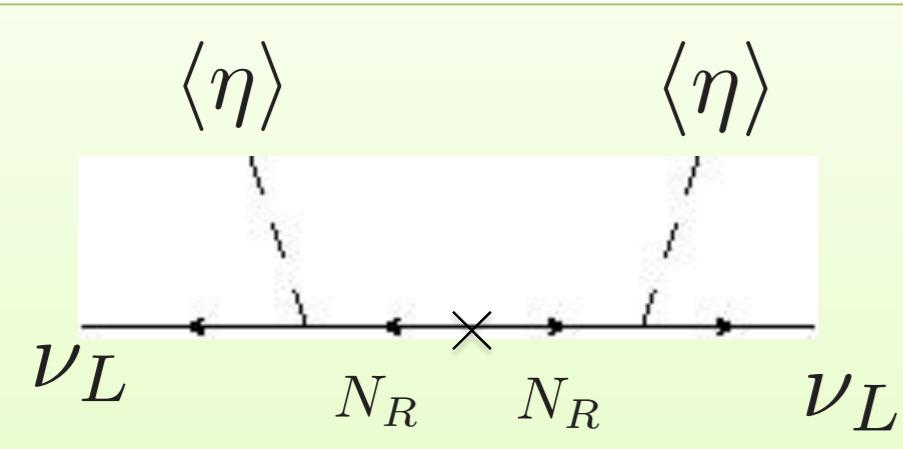
Boson	$\Phi$	$\eta$
$(SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$	(2, 1/2)	(2, 1/2)
$Z_2$	+	-

If  $\lambda''_{\Phi\eta}$  is zero, neutrino masses are zero

$$(\mathcal{M}_\nu)_{ab} = \frac{(y_\eta)_{ak}(y_\eta)_{bk}M_k}{(4\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{m_R^2}{m_R^2 - M_k^2} \ln \frac{m_R^2}{M_k^2} + \frac{m_I^2}{m_I^2 - M_k^2} \ln \frac{m_I^2}{M_k^2} \right] \quad m_R^2 - m_I^2 = 2\lambda''_{\Phi\eta} v^2$$



If Majorana mass is forbidden, this diagram can't draw



If η has non-zero VEV, neutrino mass is generated by tree level

M2, C2  
Yukawa interaction

$$-\mathcal{L}_Y = (y_\eta)_a \bar{L}_{La} \Phi e_{Ra} + (y_\eta)_a \bar{L}_{La} \eta^* N_{Ra} + \frac{1}{2} y_N \varphi \bar{N}_R^c N_R + \text{h.c.}$$

Potential

$$\mathcal{V} = \lambda_\Phi |\Phi|^4 + \lambda_\eta |\eta|^4 + \lambda_\varphi |\varphi|^4 + \lambda_{\Phi\eta} |\Phi|^2 |\eta|^2 + \lambda_{\Phi\eta}'' |\Phi^\dagger \eta|^2 + \lambda_{\eta\varphi}'' |\Phi^\dagger \eta|^2 + \text{c.c.}$$

Assumptions

- These couplings are zero at Planck scale for simplicity
- There are no intermediate scale

M1, C1

Majorana mass term is forbidden by Classically conformal invariance

B-L gauged extension

Majorana mass is generated by B-L symmetry breaking

$$\frac{1}{2} y_N \varphi \bar{N}_R^c N_R \rightarrow M_R \bar{N}_R^c N_R$$

Fermion	$L_L$	$e_R$	$N_R$
$(SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$	(2, -1/2)	(1, -1)	(1, 0)
$U(1)_{B-L}$	-1	-1	-1
$Z_2$	+	+	-

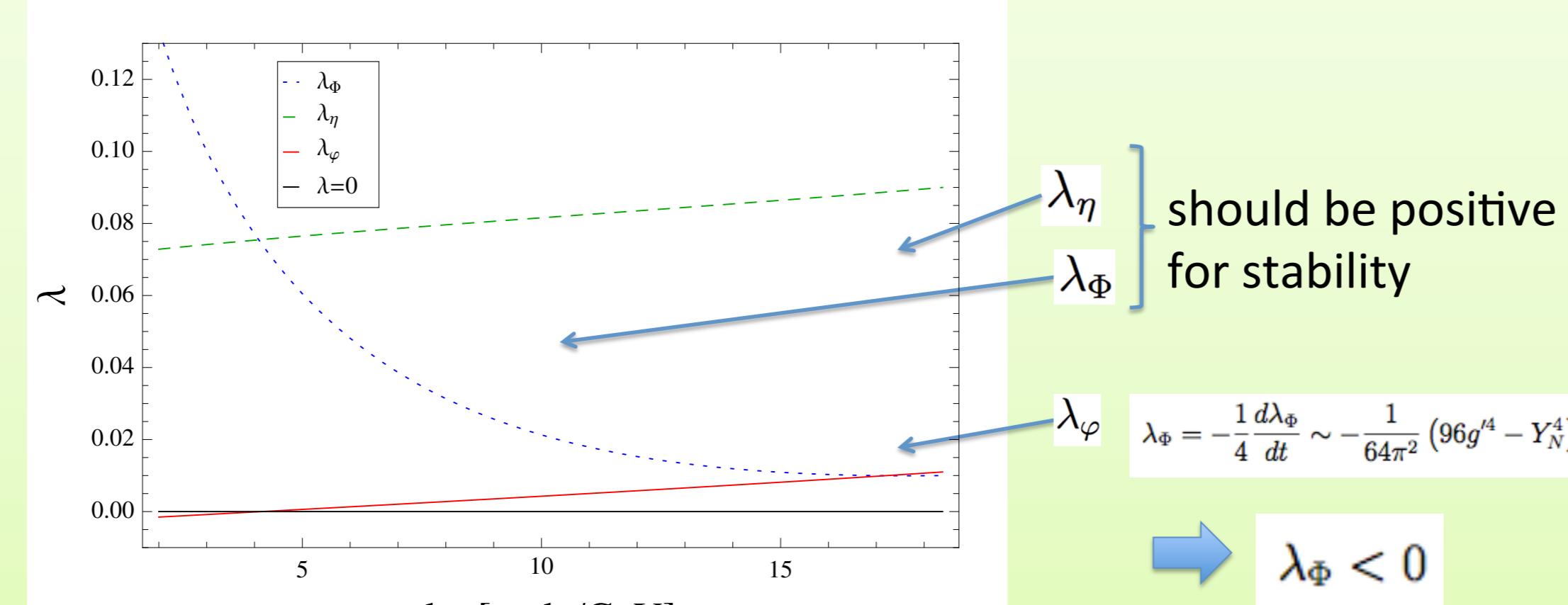
Boson	$\Phi$	$\eta$	$\varphi$
$(SU(2)_L, U(1)_Y)$	(2, 1/2)	(2, 1/2)	(1, 0)
$U(1)_{B-L}$	0	0	2

DM candidate

Inert doublet

M3

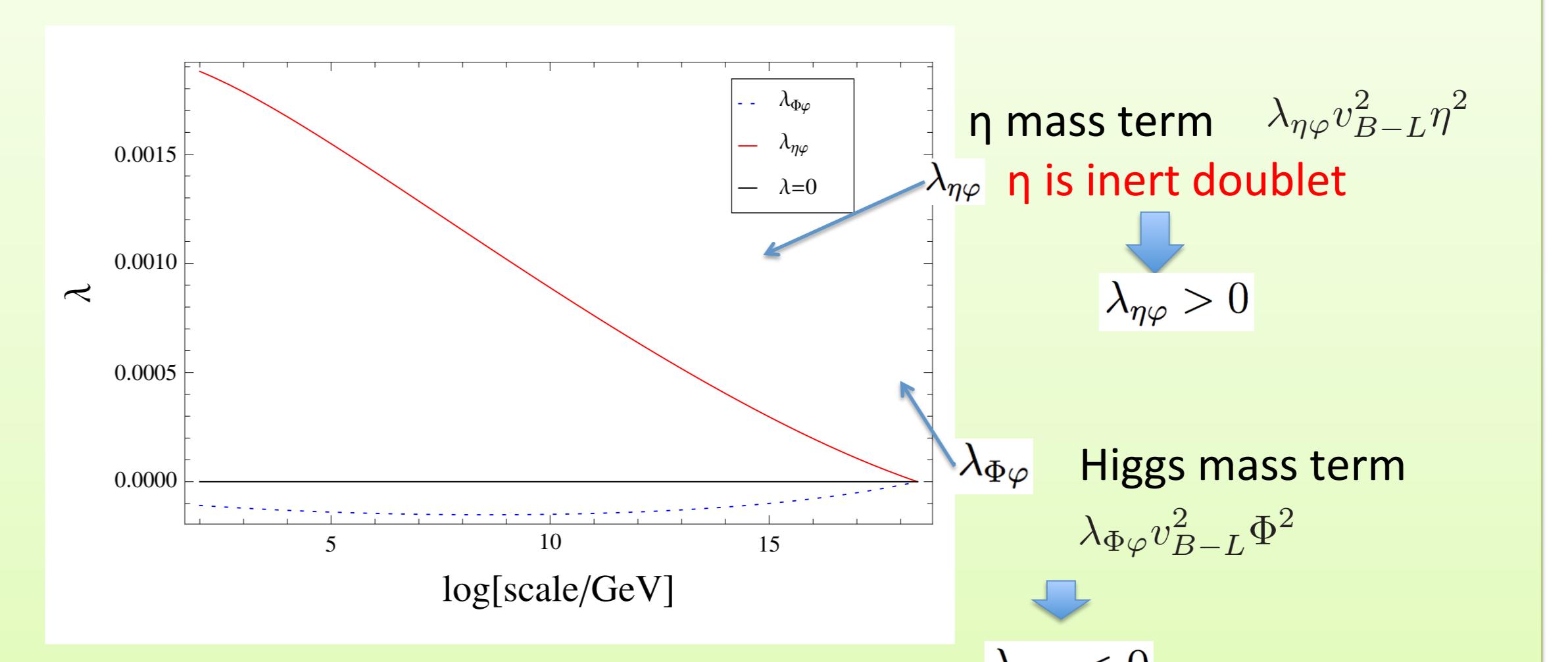
$$g_{B-L} = 0.17, Y_N = 0.2, \lambda''_{\Phi\eta} = 10^{-9}, m_z = 3.7 \text{ TeV}$$



λ<sub>η</sub>, λ<sub>Φ</sub> should be positive for stability

$$\lambda_\Phi = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{d\lambda_\Phi}{dt} \sim -\frac{1}{64\pi^2} (96g^4 - Y_N^4)$$

$$\lambda_\Phi < 0$$



η mass term  $\lambda_{\eta\varphi} v_{B-L}^2 \eta^2$

η is inert doublet

$$\lambda_{\eta\varphi} > 0$$

Higgs mass term  $\lambda_{\Phi\varphi} v_{B-L}^2 \Phi^2$

$$\lambda_{\Phi\varphi} < 0$$

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