

# Higher order calculations and the phase diagram of strongly coupled theories

Quark Confinement and the Hadron  
Spectrum XI

Saint Petersburg, 7-12 September 2014

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# Pick a Theory

- Given a gauge theory what physics does it describe in the infrared?

Temperature

Chemical potential

Gauge group

# of colors

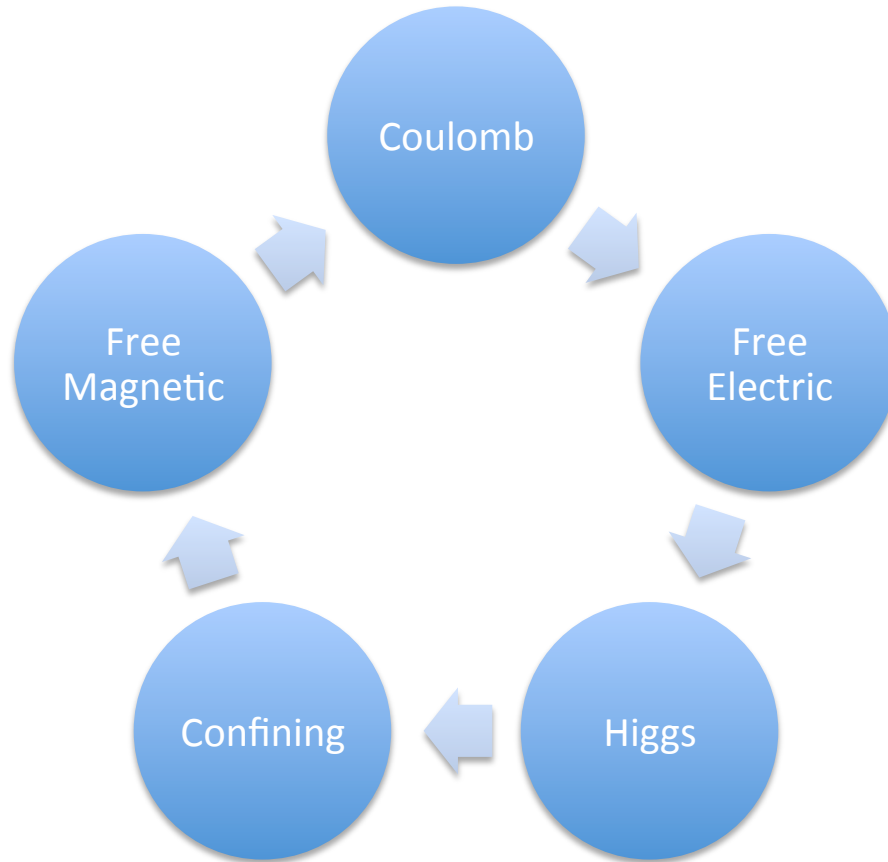
Bosons/fermions

# of flavors

Matter representation

Chiral/vector-like

# N=1 Supersymmetric QCD



# Lessons from SQCD (Seiberg)

- Exact NSVZ beta function

$$\beta(\alpha) = -\frac{\alpha^2}{2\pi} \frac{\beta_0 - 2T(r)N_f\gamma(\alpha)}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} C_2(G)} \quad \leftarrow \text{NSVZ beta function}$$

$$\gamma(\alpha) = C_2(r) \frac{\alpha}{\pi} + O(\alpha^2) \quad \leftarrow \text{Anomalous dimension}$$

$$\beta_0 = 3C_2(G) - 2T(r)N_f \quad \leftarrow \text{First beta function coefficient}$$

- Note: relation between beta function and anomalous dimension.

- At zero of beta function

$$\gamma = \frac{3C_2(G) - 2T(r)N_f}{2T(r)N_f}$$

- Conformality requires

(Mack)

$$D(\Phi\tilde{\Phi}) = 2 - \gamma \geq 1$$

- Critical number of flavors

$$N_f^{critical} = \frac{3 C_2(G)}{4 T(r)}$$

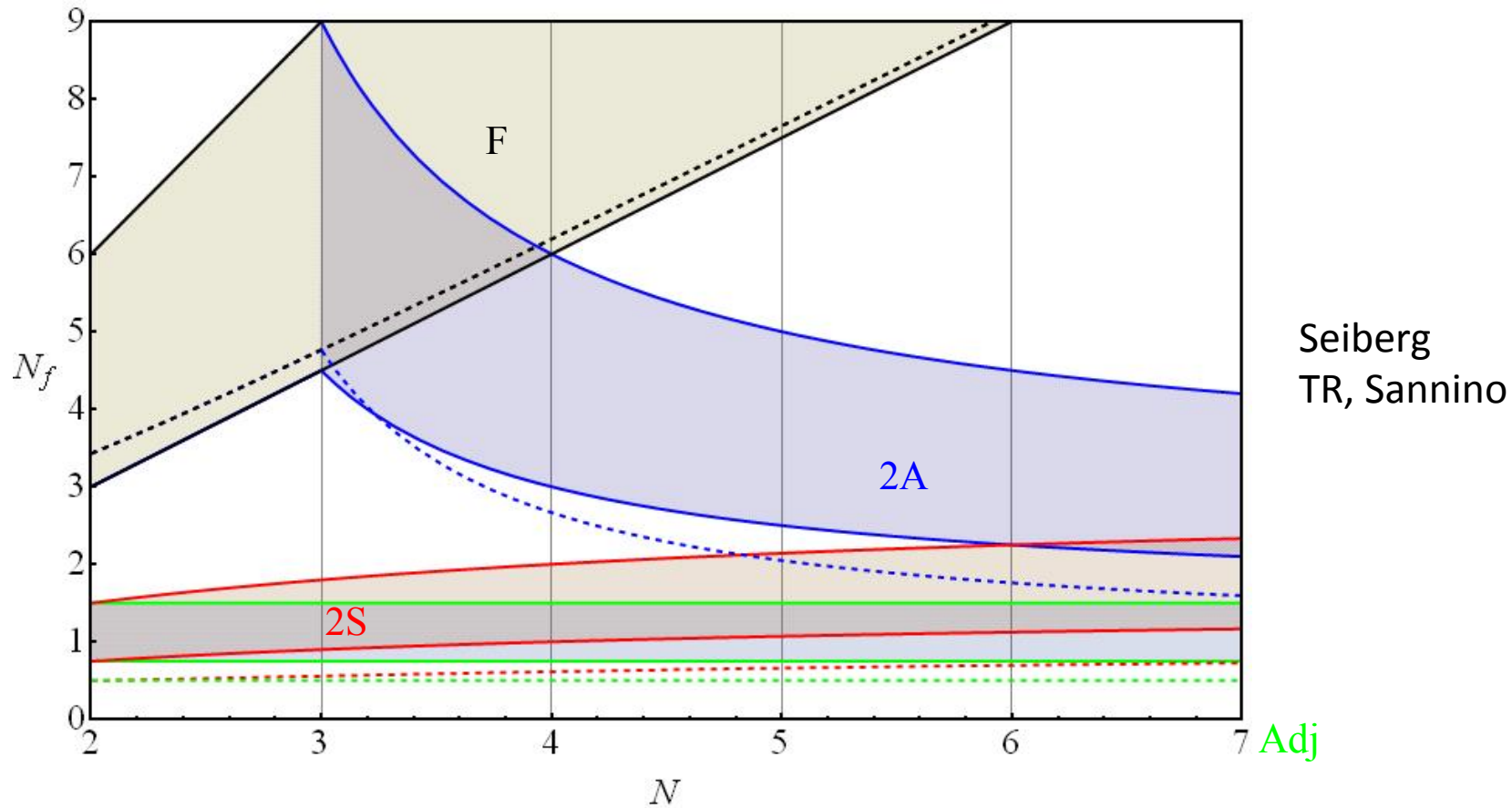
- Conformal window

Asymptotic freedom



$$\frac{3 C_2(G)}{4 T(r)} < N_f^{critical} < \frac{3 C_2(G)}{2 T(r)}$$

# SUSY conformal window



- Can we match approximate techniques to the exact results of Seiberg?
- The ladder approximation does not do a good job. (Appelquist, Nyffeler, Selipsky)

# SUSY three loop beta function and anomalous dimension

- Three loop beta function and anomalous dimension are known in DRbar scheme

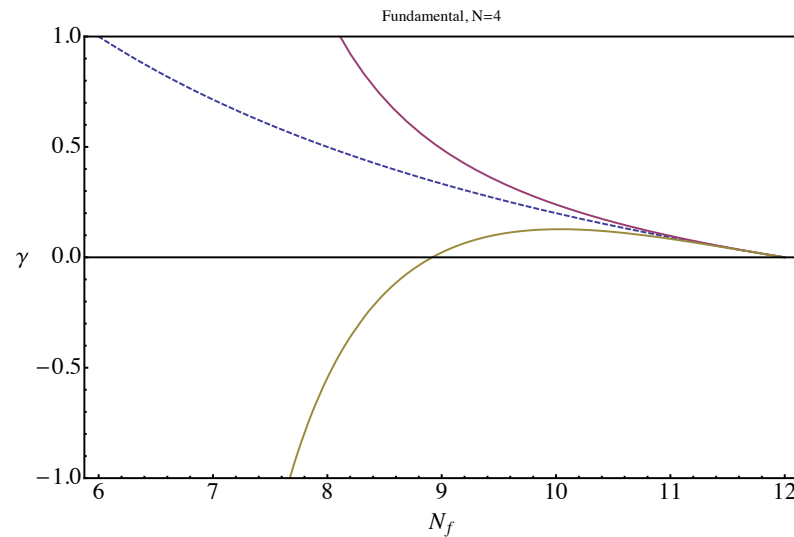
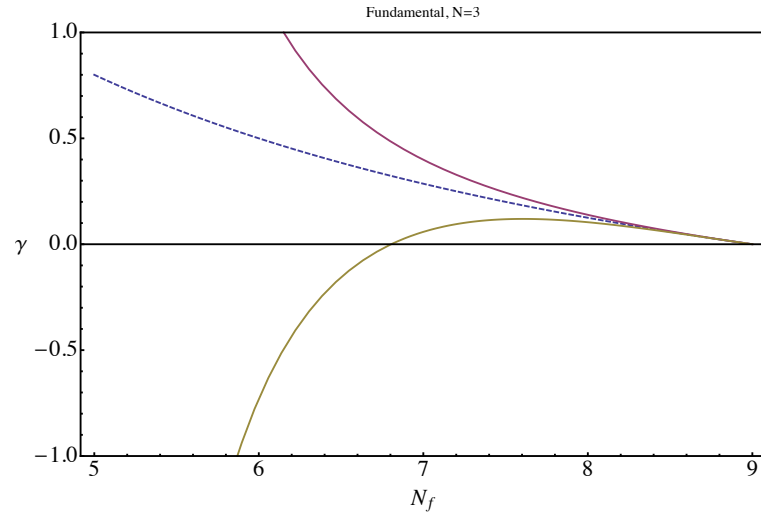
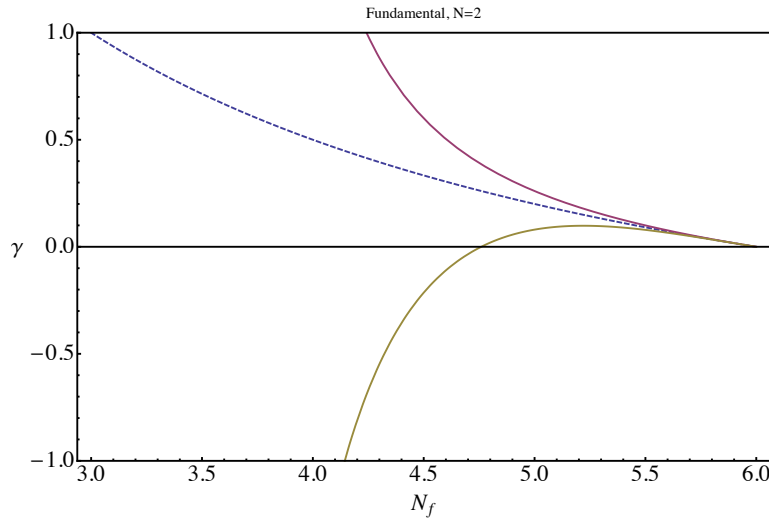
$$\beta_{3-loop}(\alpha) = -\beta_0 \frac{\alpha^2}{(2\pi)^1} - \beta_1 \frac{\alpha^3}{(2\pi)^2} - \beta_2 \frac{\alpha^4}{(2\pi)^3} + O(\alpha^5)$$

$$\gamma_{3-loop}(\alpha) = \gamma_0 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right) + \gamma_1 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 + \gamma_2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^3 + O(\alpha^4)$$

- Search for an infrared fixed point of the beta function.
- Evaluate the anomalous dimension at the infrared zero of the beta function.

(TR, Shrock)

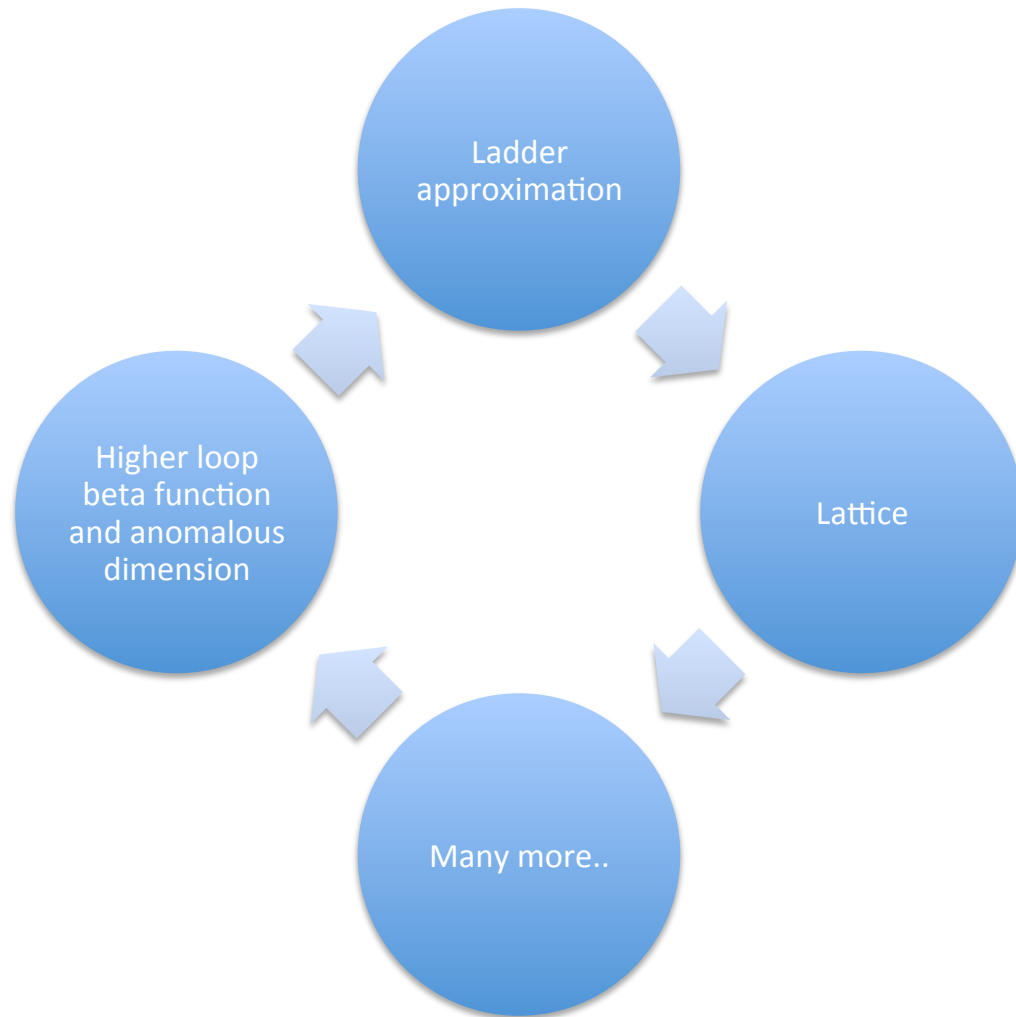
# SUSY anomalous dimension vs. number of flavors



(TR, Shrock)



# QCD-like



# QCD-like



# Ladder Approximation

- Two loop fixed-point coupling

$$\alpha_{IR} = -4\pi \frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}$$

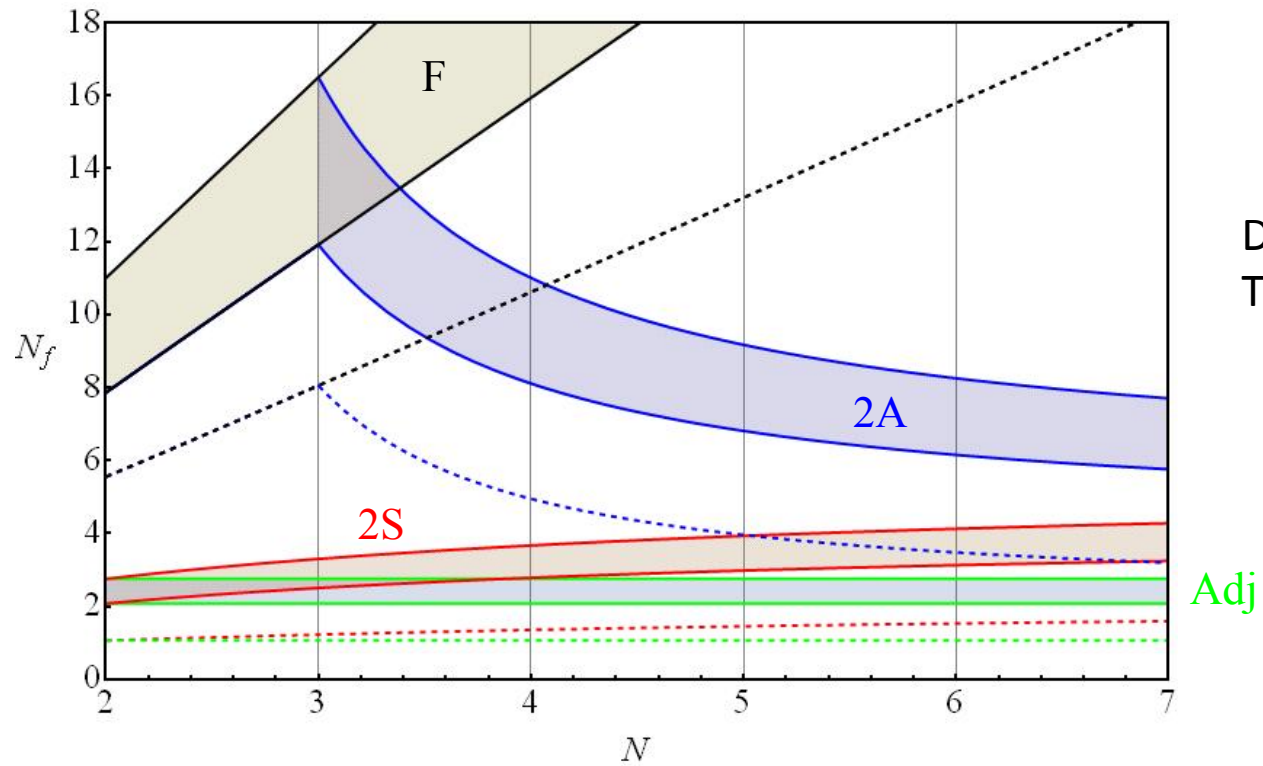
- $\alpha_{IR}$  becomes large as  $\beta_1 \rightarrow 0$
- Chiral symmetry breaking could be triggered before  $\alpha_{IR}$  is reached.
- The gap equation has a solution for the dynamically generated mass when the coupling reaches the value

$$\alpha_c = \frac{\pi}{3C_2(r)} \quad (\text{Higher orders } \approx 20\% \text{ corrections})$$

- Critical number of flavors

$$\alpha_c = \alpha_{IR} \quad \Rightarrow \quad N_f = \frac{17C_2(G) + 66C_2(r)}{10C_2(G) + 30C_2(r)} \frac{C_2(G)}{T(r)}$$

# Phase Diagram (ladder approximation)



Dietrich, Sannino,  
Tuominen

- Ladder approximation: Chiral symmetry breaking is triggered at  $\gamma \sim 1$

# Four loop beta function and anomalous dimension

- Four loop beta function and anomalous dimension are known in MSbar scheme

(Ritbergen, Vermaseren, Larin)

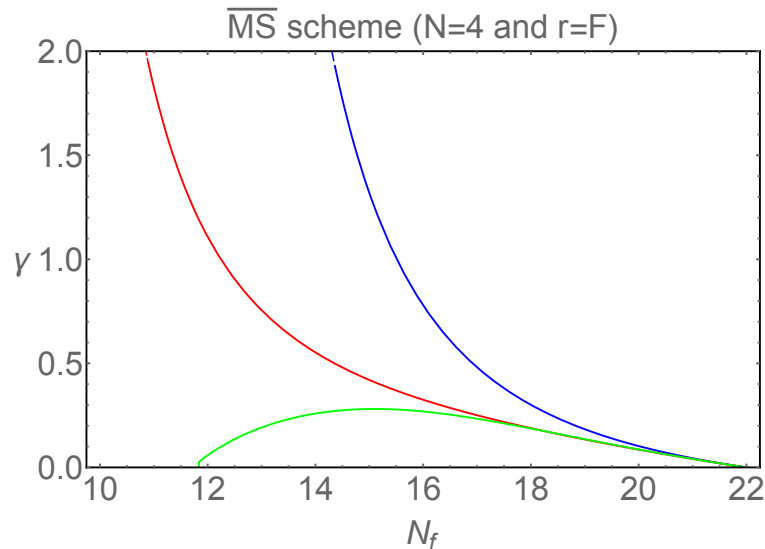
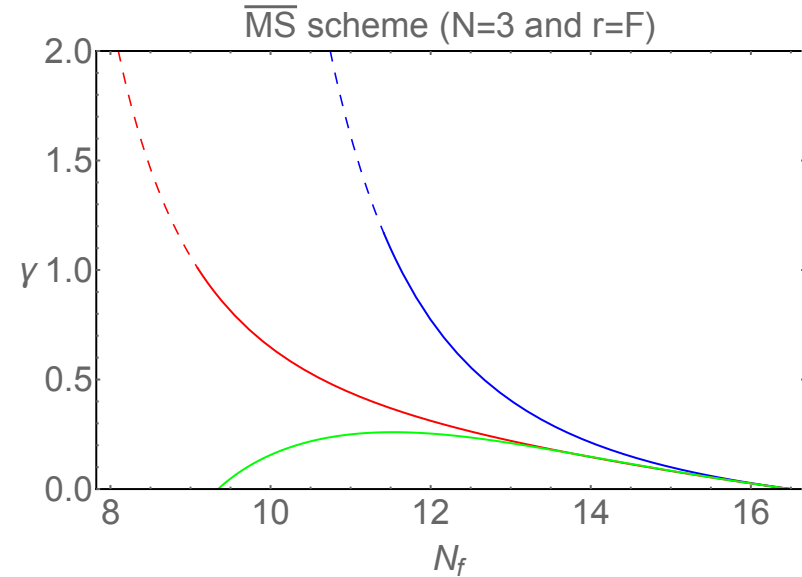
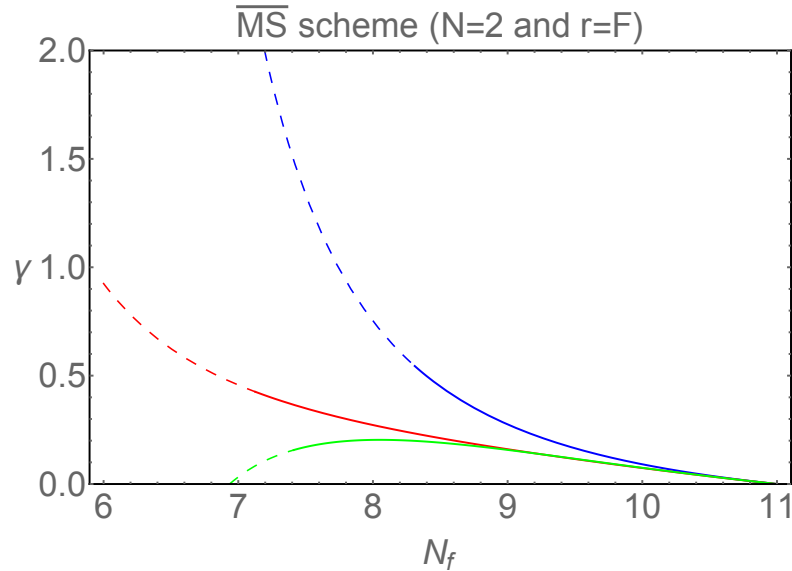
$$\beta_{4-loop}(\alpha) = -\beta_0 \frac{\alpha^2}{(2\pi)^1} - \beta_1 \frac{\alpha^3}{(2\pi)^2} - \beta_2 \frac{\alpha^4}{(2\pi)^3} - \beta_3 \frac{\alpha^5}{(2\pi)^4} + O(\alpha^6)$$

$$\gamma_{4-loop}(\alpha) = \gamma_0 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right) + \gamma_1 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 + \gamma_2 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^3 + \gamma_3 \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^4 + O(\alpha^5)$$

- New group invariants enter at the four loop level.
- Search for an infrared fixed point of the beta function.
- Evaluate the anomalous dimension at the infrared zero of the beta function

(Pica, Sannino  
TR, Shrock)

# Anomalous dimension vs. number of flavors



$\gamma \leq 2$

Solid:  $\alpha < 1$ , Dashed:  $\alpha > 1$

Blue: 2-loop

Red: 3-loop

Green: 4-loop

## Observations

- There is only one positive IR zero.
- Higher loop orders are smaller relative to two loops.
- Same for other representations (adjoint, 2S, 2A)
- Seems like same pattern as for SUSY.
- Warning: Sometimes different loop orders differ significantly even though  $\alpha < 1$ .
- How about scheme dependence?

## Other Schemes?

- Four loop beta function and anomalous dimension are known in

RI' scheme

(Gracey, and many others)

mMOM scheme

- They agree at the UV fixed point. Not necessarily at the IR fixed point.
- In both schemes there is dependence on the gauge parameter

$$\beta_\alpha(\alpha, \xi) = 0$$

$$\beta_\xi(\alpha, \xi) = 0$$

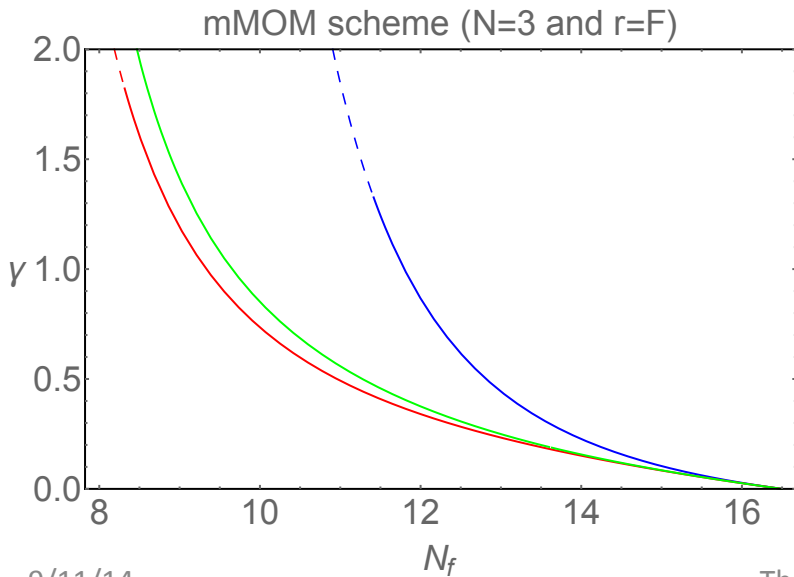
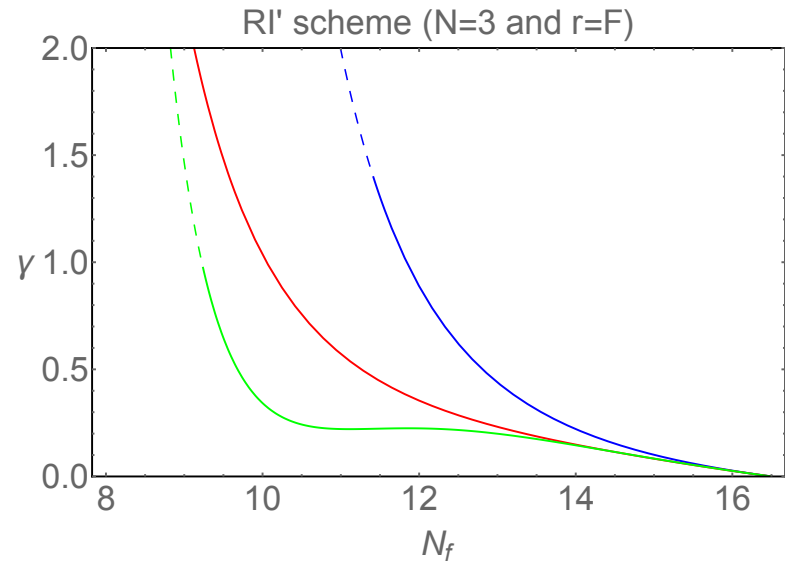
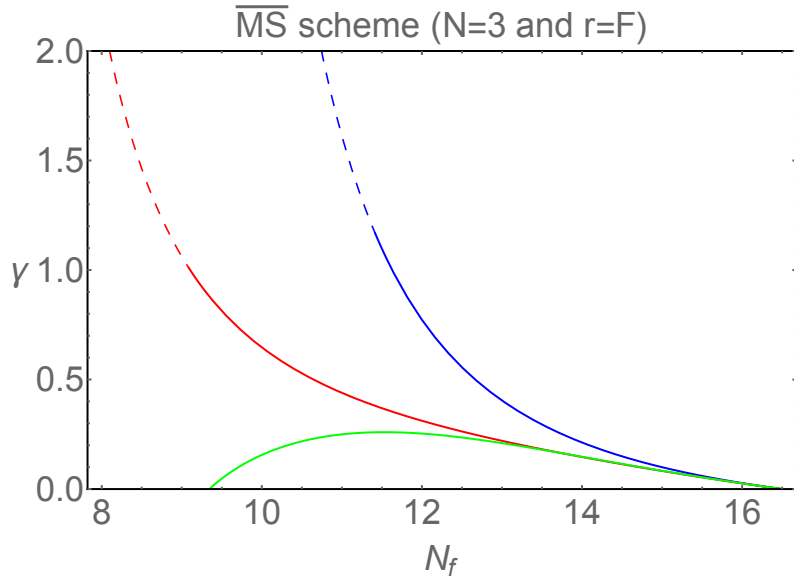
- Pick Landau gauge solution  $\xi=0$ .

$$\beta_\alpha(\alpha, 0) = 0, \quad \text{plot } \gamma(\alpha, 0)$$

(TR)



# N=3 and Fundamental rep.



$\gamma \leq 2$

Solid:  $\alpha < 1$ , Dashed:  $\alpha > 1$

Blue: 2-loop

Red: 3-loop

Green: 4-loop

# Lattice

- 3 colors and 12 flavors in fundamental:

Appelquist, et. al.

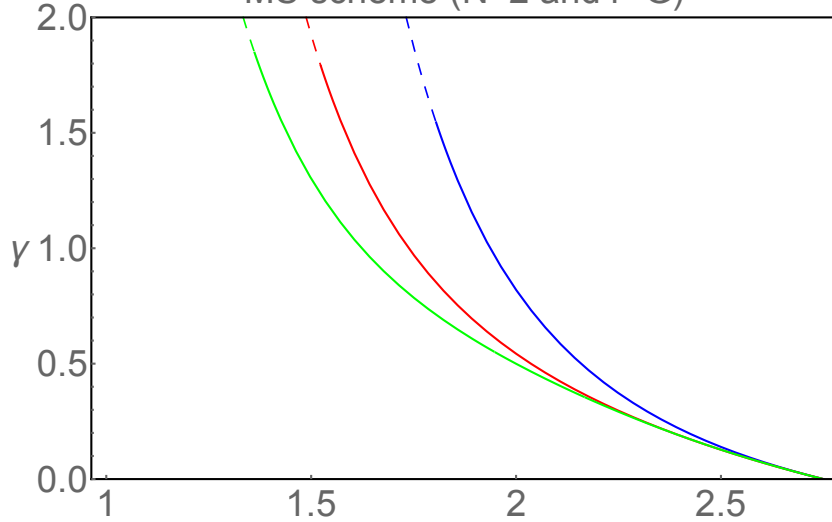
$$\gamma_{\text{lattice}} \approx 0.386 \pm 0.010$$

- 3 and 4 loops in all three schemes:

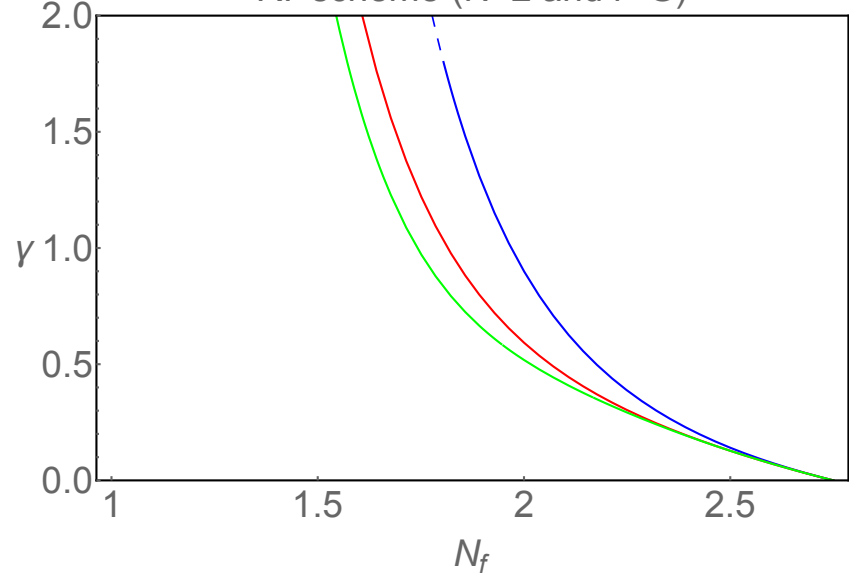
$$\gamma_{\text{higher orders}} \approx 0.225 - 0.375$$

# N=2 and Adjoint rep.

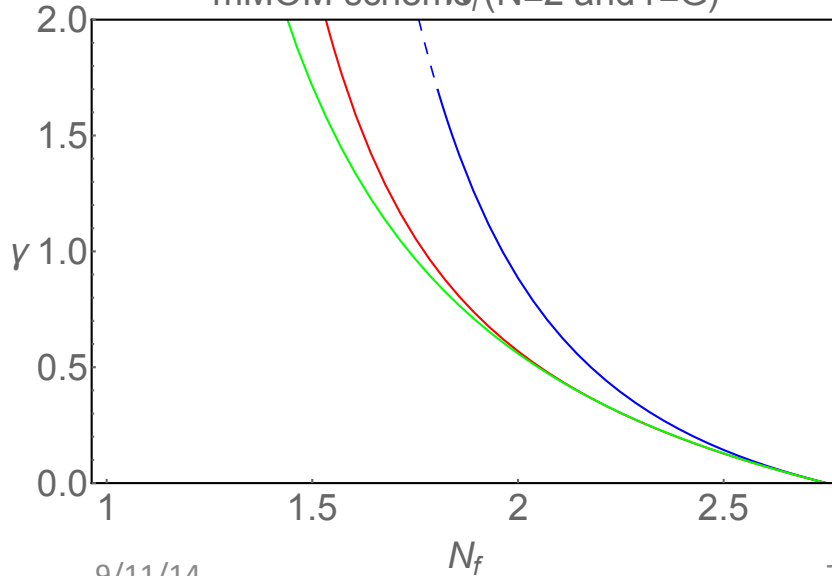
$\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme (N=2 and r=G)



RI' scheme (N=2 and r=G)



mMOM scheme (N=2 and r=G)



$\gamma \leq 2$

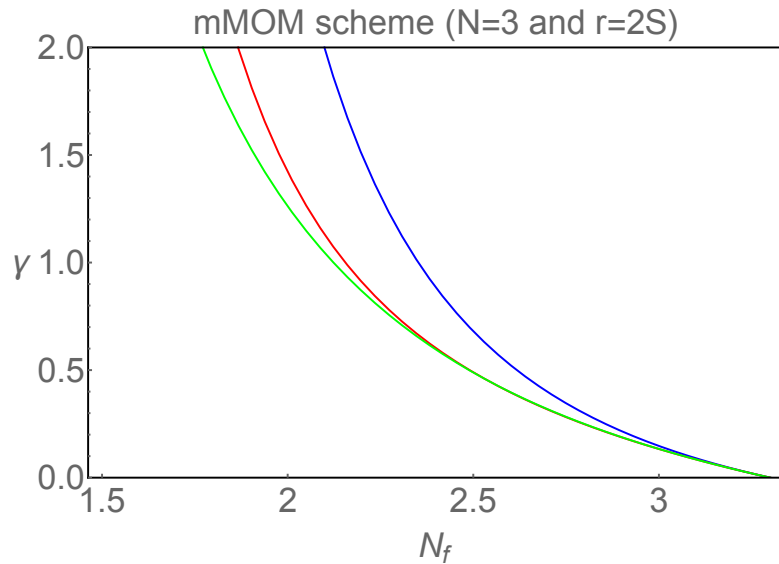
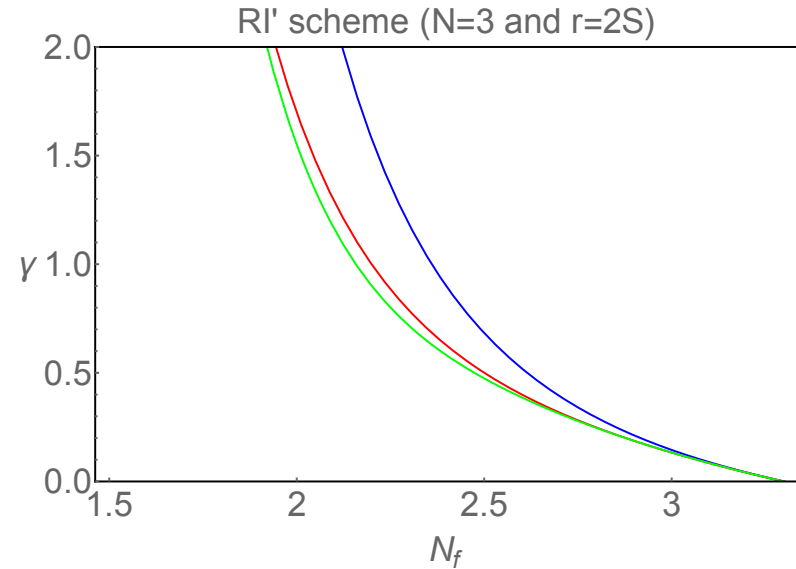
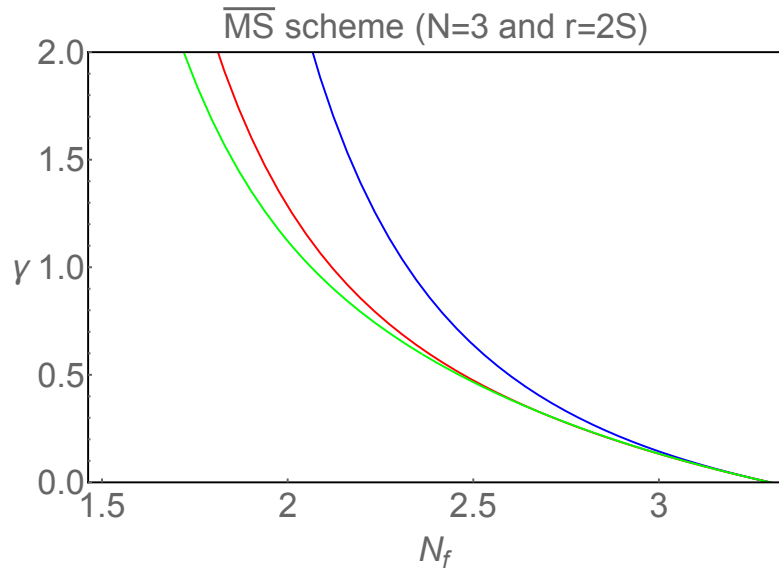
Solid:  $\alpha < 1$ , Dashed:  $\alpha > 1$

Blue: 2-loop

Red: 3-loop

Green: 4-loop

# N=3 and 2S rep.



$\gamma \leq 2$

Solid:  $\alpha < 1$ , Dashed:  $\alpha > 1$

Blue: 2-loop

Red: 3-loop

Green: 4-loop

# Lattice

- 2 colors and 2 flavors in adjoint:

$$\gamma_{\text{Catterall, et al.}} < 0.6,$$

$$\gamma_{\text{higher orders}} \approx 0.500-0.593$$

- 3 colors and 2 flavors in 2S:

$$\gamma_{\text{Kuti, et al.}} > 1,$$

$$\gamma_{\text{DeGrand, et al.}} \leq 0.45,$$

$$\gamma_{\text{higher orders}} \approx 1.12-1.70$$

## Conclusion

- Anomalous dimension at three and four loops is smaller than at two loops in all three schemes.
- There is only one positive IR zero in all three schemes.
- According to the Ladder approximation the results indicate that the boundary of the conformal window is lowered.