Renormalization Group beta function and anomalous dimensions

Oliver Witzel







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▶ Study properties of strongly coupled gauge-fermion systems

- ► Characterize nature of such systems
 - \rightarrow Where is the onset of the conformal window?

► Determine properties such as anomalous dimensions → Important for BSM model building

Renormalization Group β function

$$\beta(g^2) = \mu^2 \frac{dg^2}{d\mu^2}$$

- \blacktriangleright Encodes dependence of coupling g^2 on the energy scale μ^2
- ▶ β has no explicit dependence on μ^2 , only implicit through $g^2(\mu)$
- ► Known perturbatively up to 5-loop order in the MS scheme (1- and 2-loop are universal) [Baikov et al. PRL118(2017)082002] [Ryttov and Shrock PRD94(2016)105015]
- Perturbative predictions reliable at weak coupling, nonperturbative methods needed for strong coupling

Step-Scaling β function

- \blacktriangleright Discretized β function determined using numerical lattice field theory calculations <code>[Lüscher et al. NPB359(1991)221]</code>
 - \rightarrow Choose symmetric L^4 setup where the size L of the lattice is the only scale
 - $_{\rightarrow}$ Determine β function by calculating scale change L \rightarrow s \cdot L
- ▶ Gradient flow [Narayanan and Neuberger JHEP 0603 (2006) 064] [Lüscher CMP 293 (2010) 899][JHEP 1008 (2010) 071]
 - \rightarrow Continuous smearing transformation which can be used to define a renormalized coupling

$$g_c^2(L) = rac{128\pi^2}{3(N_c^2-1)}\;rac{1}{C(c,L)}t^2\langle E(t)
angle$$

 \rightarrow Relate flow time t to scale L: $\sqrt{8t} = c \cdot L$ [Fodor et al. JHEP11(2012)007][JHEP09(2014)018]

 $\rightarrow \text{Calculate scale difference}$

$$eta_{s}^{c}(g_{c}^{2};L) = rac{g_{c}^{2}(sL) - g_{c}^{2}(L)}{\log(s^{2})}$$

 $_{\rightarrow}$ Extrapolate L $\rightarrow\infty$ to remove discretization effects and take the continuum limit

Oliver Witzel (University Siegen)

SU(3) with N_f fundamental flavors



[Hasenfratz, Rebbi, OW in preparation]

SU(3) with N_f fundamental flavors



Oliver Witzel (University Siegen)

Beyond Step-Scaling: real-space Renormalization Group (RG) flow



Beyond Step-Scaling: real-space Renormalization Group (RG) flow

▶ RG flow: change of (bare) parameters and coarse graining (blocking)

- Gradient flow is a continuous transformation
 - → Define real-space RG blocked quantities by incorporating coarse graining as part of calculating expectation values [Carosso, Hasenfratz, Neil PRL 121 (2018) 201601]
- ▶ Relate GF time t/a^2 to RG scale change $b \propto \sqrt{t/a^2}$
 - $_{\rightarrow}$ Quantities at flow time t/a^2 describe physical quantities at energy scale $\mu \propto 1/\sqrt{t}$
 - \rightarrow Local operator with non-vanishing expectation value can be used to define running coupling
 - \sim Simplest choice: $t^2 \langle E(t) \rangle$ [Lüscher JHEP 1008 (2010) 071]
- ► Continuous RG β function $\beta(g_{GF}^2) = \mu^2 \frac{dg_{GF}^2}{d\mu^2} = -t \frac{dg_{GF}^2}{dt}$

Example: QCD

- ▶ QCD: SU(3) gauge theory with 2 light flavors in the fundamental representation
- ► Fast "running" coupling → Confinement
- Plot: Comparison of non-perturbative and perturbative determinations



Example: QCD

- Extended data to stronger coupling \rightarrow Confining region, $g_{CE}^2 \sim 16$
- \blacktriangleright At strong coupling RG β function is highly linear
 - \rightarrow Nonperturbative phenomenon
- ▶ Integrate β function to obtain Λ_{CF}
 - $\rightarrow g_m^2$ GF renormalized coupling at energy scale $\mu = 1/\sqrt{8t_0}$



 $\Rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{hac}}^{\text{prelim}} = 351.4(9.5) \text{ MeV} \text{ (stat. error only) compare to ALPHA: } f_{\mathcal{K}}: 310(20) \text{ MeV}$ [Fritzsch et al. NPB865(2012)397] Oliver Witzel (University Siegen)

Mass anomalous dimension



▶ No continuum limit or infinite volume extrapolation

extra

SU(3) with $N_f = 10$, 12 fundamental flavors

 $N_{f} = 10$



[Hasenfratz, Rebbi, OW PRD 101(2020)114508]

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 $N_{f} = 12$