\( \beta_{IR} \) at an infrared fixed point in chiral gauge theories

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(Received 16 November 2017; published 31 January 2018)

We present scheme-independent calculations of the derivative of the beta function at an infrared (IR) fixed point, denoted \( \beta_{IR} \), in several asymptotically free chiral gauge theories, namely SO\((4k + 2)\) with \( 2 \leq k \leq 4 \) with respective numbers \( N_f \) of fermions in the spinor representation, and E\(_{6}\) with fermions in the fundamental representation. Some implications of these results are discussed.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.97.016020

I. INTRODUCTION

A weakly coupled chiral gauge theory (\( \chi GT \)) associated with the \( G_{\text{EW}} = \text{SU}(2)_{L} \otimes U(1)_{Y} \) electroweak gauge symmetry plays a crucial role in nature, comprising the electroweak sector of the Standard Model (SM). However, the properties of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories are not well understood. Such strongly coupled chiral gauge theories have been of physical interest in the past for several reasons. In general, for a given gauge group \( G \) and set of matter fermion representations, one would like to be able to describe the behavior of the theory at both weak and strong coupling.

We define a chiral gauge theory as irreducibly chiral if and only if the fermion content does not contain any vectorlike subsector. Such a theory forbids fermion mass terms in the fundamental Lagrangian.

One physical application of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories was in preon models [1,2]. These models addressed the still-unsolved puzzle of why there are three generations of quarks and leptons in nature, and attempted to offer a possible solution to this puzzle by hypothesizing that these SM fermions are actually composite bound states of more fundamental (spin-1/2) fermions, namely, the preons. This approach made use of an underlying asymptotically free, preonic chiral gauge theory with gauge group \( G_{pr} \), which would become strongly coupled at some scale \( \Lambda_{pr} \), and confine the preons to massless \( G_{pr} \)-singlet spin-1/2 fermionic bound states of size \( r_{pr} \sim 1/\Lambda_{pr} \).

The \('t\)Hooft anomaly matching conditions were a necessary, although not sufficient, condition for this scenario to occur [1]. Since SM fermions appear pointlike down to the smallest distances probed, the preonic chiral gauge symmetry with a sufficiently large \( \Lambda_{pr} \), and hence a sufficiently small \( r_{pr} \), could potentially account for this observed property of the quarks and leptons. It was anticipated that an appropriate ultraviolet (UV) completion of the preonic theory would then explain the actual nonzero masses of the SM fermions, and this UV completion, in conjunction with an understanding of the dynamics of the strongly coupled preonic gauge theory, would explain the observed three generations of SM fermions. However, there was only limited progress with this program, in part because of the lack of understanding of the nonperturbative properties of a chiral gauge theory.

A second application of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories has been in models of dynamical electroweak symmetry breaking (EWSB) [3–17]. Related general studies of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories include [16,18]. In dynamical EWSB models, this symmetry breaking is envisioned to occur as a result of an asymptotically free vectorial gauge interaction, with a set of associated fermions, which becomes strongly coupled and confining on the TeV scale, producing bilinear condensates of these fermions. To give adequate masses to SM fermions in such models, one extends the basic gauge symmetry to a larger gauge symmetry [4]. Reasonably ultraviolet-complete extensions, e.g., [7], make crucial use of an asymptotically free chiral gauge symmetry with an associated gauge interaction that becomes strong on the scale of \( \sim 10^{3} \) TeV and self-breaks in a sequence of stages, thereby naturally producing the observed generational hierarchy of quark and charged lepton masses. A low-scale seesaw mechanism in these models could produce naturally small neutrino masses. A rough criterion to determine the minimal strength of the gauge coupling in the chiral gauge theory that can lead to this self-breaking was provided by the most-attractive-channel (MAC) criterion [5]. In order to be viable, the vectorial gauge interaction in these dynamical
EWSB models should exhibit quasiconformal behavior, which can occur naturally in the presence of an approximate infrared fixed point (IRFP) of the renormalization group (RG) at a value of the gauge coupling that is sufficiently strong to eventually cause the bilinear fermion condensate formation. Since this spontaneously breaks the approximate scale (dilatation) invariance, this can lead to a resultant light dilatonlike scalar, with Higgs-like properties (some papers on this include [10–15]). These models are strongly constrained by precision electroweak data, less than $N_f < N_u$ (some papers on this include [16]). These models are strongly constrained by precision electroweak data, less than $N_f < N_u$, where $N_u$ is given below in Eq. (2.1). If $N_f$ is only slightly less than $N_u$, then the theory is expected to evolve from the UV to a weakly coupled IRFP at a value $\alpha = \alpha_R$, at which it is in a chirally symmetric (deconfined) non-Abelian Coulomb phase (NACP). As $N_f$ decreases below a value $N_{f,crt}$, the gauge interaction becomes strongly coupled and, depending on the fermion content, it might confine and produce massless composite fermions or produce bilinear fermion condensate(s), spontaneously breaking chiral global and gauge chiral symmetries. To construct a quasiconformal chiral gauge theory, it is therefore necessary to know the value of $N_{f,crt}$ for a given $G$ and $R$. For vectorial gauge theories, an intensive program of lattice simulations has been underway for a number of years to investigate the properties of quasiconformal theories, including an estimate of $N_{f,crt}$ and measurements of anomalous dimensions and particle spectra [20–26]. Ideally, one would carry out a similar program of fully nonperturbative simulations of chiral gauge theories on the lattice to study their properties. However, it has proved much more difficult to try to simulate chiral, as contrasted with vectorial, gauge theories on the lattice, owing to fermion doubling [27,28]. Continuum studies of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories [5,7,8,29] have typically relied upon criteria such as the ‘t Hooft anomaly matching conditions [1], the most attractive channel criterion [5], and a conjectured inequality on field degrees of freedom [18] for guidance on likely nonperturbative behavior.

In this paper we apply a different approach to this problem of understanding the behavior of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories. We consider several asymptotically free (and anomaly-free) chiral gauge theories, namely theories with the gauge group $SO(4k + 2)$, where $2 \leq k \leq 4$, containing $N_f$ chiral fermions in the spinor representation, and a theory with the gauge group $E_6$ containing $N_f$ chiral fermions in the fundamental representation. Without loss of generality, all fermions may be taken as left-handed. Our approach is to apply the renormalization group, starting in a perturbative regime, namely at a weakly coupled IRFP at a small value $\alpha_R$ in the non-Abelian Coulomb phase of the theory with $N_f$ only slightly less than $N_u$. At this IRFP, the theory is scale-invariant and is inferred to be conformally invariant [30]. We then decrease $N_f$, thereby increasing $\alpha_R$ and moving toward stronger coupling. We analyze the derivative of the beta function at the IRFP,

$$\frac{d\beta}{da} = \beta_{IR},$$

in the non-Abelian Coulomb phase of each chiral gauge theory. This is a physical quantity and is equivalent to the anomalous dimension of the operator $\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu})$, where $F_{\mu\nu}$ is the field-strength tensor [31] (and $a$ is a gauge group index). As a physical quantity, $\beta_{IR}$ must, of course, be independent of the scheme used for regularization and renormalization; a formal proof of its scheme independence was given in [32]. However, a conventional perturbative series expansion in powers of the coupling is scheme-dependent above the lowest loop orders and hence does not establish this scheme independence of the exact $\beta_{IR}$. Here we achieve a significant advance in the study of $\beta_{IR}$ for chiral gauge theories by calculating it for the first time as a series expansion in the manifestly scheme-independent quantity

$$\Delta_f = N_u - N_f.$$  

Our calculation extends to a high order, $O(\Delta_f^5)$. Our work makes use of the recently calculated five-loop beta function for a general group $G$ and fermion representation $R$ [33].

The trace of the energy-momentum tensor, $T^\mu_\mu$, satisfies the relation [34]

$$T^\mu_\mu = \frac{\beta}{4\alpha} F^\mu_{\nu\mu} F^{\nu\mu},$$

where $F^\mu_{\nu\mu} = \partial_\mu A^\nu_\mu - \partial_\nu A^\mu_\mu + gf^{abc} A^a_\mu A^b_\nu$ is the gluon field strength tensor and the $f^{abc}$ are the structure constants of the Lie algebra of $G$. For Euclidean scales $\mu$ such that $\alpha = \alpha(\mu)$ is close to the infrared zero of the beta function at $\alpha_R$, one can expand $\beta(\alpha)$ in a Taylor series around $\alpha_R$ and use the fact that the first term vanishes, since $\beta'(\alpha_R) = 0$. Substituting this expansion in Eq. (1.3), one obtains, as an approximation that is applicable as $\epsilon_R - \alpha \lesssim 0$,

$$T^\mu_\mu = -\frac{\beta_{IR}(\alpha_R - \alpha)}{4\alpha_R} F^\mu_{\nu\mu} F^{\nu\mu}. $$

(Here, $\alpha_R - \alpha > 0$ since the approach to the IRFP is from smaller $\alpha$, i.e., from the UV.) Thus, a second physical role of $\beta_{IR}$ is via its occurrence in Eq. (1.4).
The chiral gauge theories that we use for these calculations of $\beta_{\text{IR}}^\nu$ are particularly simple, in the sense that they contain chiral fermions transforming according to only one representation of the respective gauge groups $\text{SO}(4k + 2)$ and $\text{E}_6$. The chiral gauge theories that were used for phenomenological applications were typically more complicated, since they contained fermions transforming according to two (or more) different representations of the gauge group. For example, two widely studied preon models [2,5,18,29] used an $\text{SU}(N)$ gauge group with fermions transforming according to (i) a symmetric rank-2 tensor representation and $N + 4$ copies of fermions in the conjugate fundamental representation or (ii) an antisymmetric rank-2 tensor representation and $N - 4$ copies of fermions in the conjugate fundamental representation of $\text{SU}(N)$. These were irreducibly chiral; more complicated preon models [2,29] included also various vectorlike subsectors. Similarly, several reasonably ultraviolet-complete models with dynamical electroweak symmetry breaking studied in Ref. [7] made use of an $\text{SU}(5)$ chiral gauge theory with several types of fermions in the fundamental and conjugate antisymmetric rank-2 tensor representation of $\text{SU}(5)$. The renormalization-group flows and possible nonperturbative sequences of self-breakings of chiral gauge and global symmetries in these models depend in detail on the various different fermion representations. For our current first set of scheme-independent calculations of $\beta_{\text{IR}}^\nu$ in chiral gauge theories, there is thus a motivation to step back from these complicated phenomenological models and consider the simplest type of chiral gauge theories, namely those involving a single type of fermion representation. In future research, one could then move on to study more complicated chiral gauge theories with multiple different fermion representations.

Previously, we have presented scheme-independent series calculations of physical quantities in vectorial gauge theories [35–42]. Our present results for chiral gauge theories serve as useful inputs for both theories of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories for physics beyond the Standard Model, as discussed above, and to studies of conformal field theories [43].

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we briefly review the overall theoretical context and methods of analysis. We present our results for $\text{SO}(4k + 2)$ theories in Sec. III and for the $\text{E}_6$ theory in Sec. IV. A discussion concerning the behavior of $\beta_{\text{IR}}^\nu$ in the vicinity of the lower end of the non-Abelian Coulomb phase is presented in Sec. V. We give our conclusions in Sec. VI and some relevant group-theoretic formulas in the Appendix.

II. THEORETICAL CONTEXT AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS

A. Theoretical context

Here we briefly review some background and methods relevant for our work. As noted above, we consider several asymptotically free chiral gauge theories, namely theories with the gauge group $\text{SO}(N)$, where $N = 4k + 2$ with $k \geq 2$, containing $N_f$ chiral fermions in the spinor representation, and a theory with the gauge group $\text{E}_6$, containing $N_f$ chiral fermions in the fundamental representation. These theories have complex representations [44] and vanishing gauge anomaly [45]. They also have vanishing global $\pi_4$ anomaly [46]. The requirement of asymptotic freedom limits our consideration of $\text{SO}(4k + 2)$ theories to those with $k = 2, 3, 4$, i.e., $\text{SO}(10)$, $\text{SO}(14)$, and $\text{SO}(18)$. Specifically, this requirement of asymptotic freedom implies that $N_f$ must be less than an upper $(u)$ bound $N_u$, where

$$N_u = \frac{11C_A}{2T_f}$$

(see Appendix for definitions of the group invariants $C_A$ and $T_f$). For the $\text{SO}(4k + 2)$ theories, this imposes the following upper limits on $N_f$: $N_f \leq 21$ for $\text{SO}(10)$, $N_f \leq 8$ for $\text{SO}(14)$, and $N_f \leq 2$ for $\text{SO}(18)$. There are no asymptotically free $\text{SO}(4k + 2)$ chiral gauge theories with fermions in the spinor representation if $k \geq 5$, i.e., for $\text{SO}(22)$ and higher-lying members of this family. Similarly, the asymptotic freedom constraint imposes the upper limit $N_f \leq 21$ in the $\text{E}_6$ theory.

The renormalization-group flow from the UV, where the gauge coupling approaches zero, to the IR, is described by the beta function, $\beta = d\alpha/d\ln \mu$. The maximal loop order at which the beta function is scheme-independent is two loops [32]. The two-loop ($2\beta$) beta function has an IR zero if $N_f$ lies in the interval $I$ defined by $N_\ell < N_f < N_u$, where $N_u$ was given in Eq. (2.1) and [47]

$$N_\ell = \frac{17C_A^3}{T_f(5C_A + 3C_f)}.$$  

This IR zero occurs at

$$\alpha_{\text{IR},\ell} = \frac{2\pi(11C_A - 2T_fN_f)}{T_f(5C_A + 3C_f)N_f - 17C_A^3}.$$  

Formally generalizing $N_f$ from positive integers $N_\ell$, to positive real numbers, $R_{+\ell}$, one can let $N_f$ approach $N_u$ from below, thereby making $\alpha_{\text{IR},\ell}$ arbitrarily small. Thus, for the UV to IR evolution in this regime of $N_f$, one infers that the theory evolves from weak coupling in the UV to an IRFP in a non-Abelian Coulomb phase (NACP).

Physical quantities at this IRFP can be expressed perturbatively as series expansions in powers of $\alpha_{\text{IR}}$ (e.g., [48–52]). However, beyond respective low loop orders, the coefficients in these expansions depend on the scheme used for regularization and renormalization of the theory. Since $\alpha_{\text{IR}}$ becomes small as $N_f$ approaches $N_u$ from below, one can reexpress physical quantities as series
expansions in the manifestly scheme-independent variable $\Delta_f$. This has the advantage, relative to conventional calculations of $\beta_{IR}$ as power series in the coupling [50], that the coefficients in the expansion are scheme-independent.

We denote the lowest value of $N_f$ in the NACP as $N_{f,cr}$. In general, the value of $N_{f,cr}$ is not known precisely for the theories under consideration here. A method for obtaining a rough estimate of $N_{f,cr}$ will be reviewed and applied below in Sec. V. Our calculations assume that the IRFP is exact, as is the case in the non-Abelian Coulomb phase $N_{f,cr} < N_f < N_u$. In the analytic expressions and plots given below, this restriction will be understood implicitly.

B. Interval $I$ for SO$(4k + 2)$ theories

For our SO($N$) theories with $N = 4k + 2$, $k = 2, 3, 4$, and chiral fermions in the spinor representation $S$, one has

$$\Delta_f = 2^{(N/2) - 4}$$

(2.4)

and

$$C_2(S) = \frac{N(N - 1)}{16},$$

(2.5)

so

$$N_u = \frac{11(N - 2)}{2^{(N/2) - 3}}.$$

(2.6)

Here $N_u$ takes on the values (i) 22 for $k = 2$, i.e., SO(10); (ii) $33/4 = 8.25$ for $k = 3$, i.e., SO(14); (iii) 11/4 = 2.75 for $k = 4$, i.e., SO(18); and (iv) $55/64 = 0.859375$ for $k = 5$, i.e., SO(22), decreasing monotonically toward zero for larger $k$. Hence, the only asymptotically free SO$(4k + 2)$ chiral gauge theories with chiral fermions in the spinor representation are as follows, for physical integral $N_f$:

1. SO(10) with $1 \leq N_f \leq 21$,
2. SO(14) with $1 \leq N_f \leq 8$, and
3. SO(18) with $1 \leq N_f \leq 2$.

(The theories with $N_f = 0$ are pure gluonic theories and hence are not of interest here.)

For the SO($N$) gauge theories with $N = 4k + 2$, containing $N_f$ chiral fermions in the spinor representation, $N_f$ is given by

$$N_f = \frac{17(N - 2)^2}{2^{(N/2) - 8}(3N^2 + 77N - 160)}.$$

(2.7)

$N_f$ takes on the value (i) 4352/455 = 9.564835 for SO(10); (ii) 816/251 = 3.250996 for SO(14); and (iii) 1088/1099 = 0.9899909 for SO(18). In Table I we list the resultant intervals $I$ in $N_f$ for which the asymptotically free chiral gauge theories of SO$(4k + 2)$ type have a two-loop beta function with an IR zero. For each case, we give two ranges, namely one for $N_f$ formally generalized to $\mathbb{R}_+$, and the second for physical, integral $N_f \in \mathbb{N}_+$.

C. Interval $I$ for $E_6$ theory

For the $E_6$ chiral gauge theory with $N_f$ fermions in the fundamental (27-dimensional) representation, $F$,

$$C_A = C_2(G) = 12, \quad T_F = 3, \quad C_2(F) = 26/3,$$

so $N_u = 22$. Hence, to maintain asymptotic freedom in this $E_6$ theory, we require that $N_f < 22$. Furthermore, we calculate that $N_f = 408/43 = 9.488372$. Therefore, the interval $I$ for this $E_6$ theory is

$$E_6: I: 9.488 < N_f < 22 \quad \text{for } N_f \in \mathbb{R}_+, \quad I: 10 \leq N_f \leq 21 \quad \text{for } N_f \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$  

(2.8)

In passing, we note that the interval of physical, integral $N_f$ for this $E_6$ theory is the same as that for the SO(10) theory with chiral fermions in the spinor representation, given in Table I.

D. Scheme-independent expansion for $\beta_{IR}$

Given the property of asymptotic freedom, $\beta$ is negative in the region $0 < \alpha < \alpha_{IR}$, and since $\beta$ is continuous, it follows that this function passes through zero at $\alpha = \alpha_{IR}$ with positive slope, i.e., $\beta_{IR} > 0$. This derivative $\beta_{IR}$ has the scheme-invariant expansion

$$\beta_{IR} = \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} d_j \Delta_f^j.$$  

(2.9)

As indicated, $\beta_{IR}$ has no term linear in $\Delta_f$. In general, the calculation of the scheme-independent coefficient $d_j$ requires, as inputs, the $\ell$-loop coefficients in the beta function, $b_{\ell}$, for $1 \leq \ell \leq j$. For our calculation of $\beta_{IR}$ to $O(\Delta_f^6)$ for vectorial gauge theories in [39], we thus made use of the five-loop beta function from [33]. In the literature, the beta function coefficients have usually been given for a vectorial gauge theory with $N_f$ Dirac fermions in a representation $R$ of the gauge group $G$. In the case of a chiral gauge theory with fermions in a single representation of the gauge group, one can take over these results with the replacement $N_f \rightarrow N_f/2$, reflecting the replacement of
Dirac with chiral fermions. In particular, we can use our previous calculations of the $d_j$ with $2 \leq j \leq 4$ in [37] and $d_5$ in [39] in a VGT for the $\chi$GTs under consideration, with the correspondence, for a given $G$ and representation $R$,

$$(d_j)_{\text{GT}} = 2^{-j}(d_j)_{\text{VGT}}.$$  

(2.10)

Let us denote the full scaling dimension of an operator $O$ as $D_O$ and its free-field value as $D_O^{\text{free}}$. We define the anomalous dimension of $O$, denoted $\gamma_O$, by $D_O = D_O^{\text{free}} - \gamma_O$ [53]. Let the full scaling dimension of $\text{Tr}(F_{\mu \nu}F^{\mu \nu})$ be denoted $D_{F^2}$ (with free-field value 4). At an IRFP, $D_{F^2,IR} = 4 + \beta'_{IR}$ [31], so $\beta'_{IR} = -\gamma_{F^2,IR}$. Given that the theory at an IRFP in the non-Abelian phase is conformally invariant, there is a conformality bound from unitarity, namely $D_{F^2} \geq 1$ [54]. Since $\beta'_{IR} > 0$, this bound is obviously satisfied.

Discussions of the accuracy of finite-order series expansions of physical quantities in powers of $\Delta_f$ were given for vectorial gauge theories in [35–41], and similar comments apply here. Quantitatively, in each of the figures below, for the range of $N_f$ where the $O(\Delta_f^4)$ and $O(\Delta_f^5)$ curves are close to each other, these finite-order calculations are expected to be most accurate. As is evident, this accuracy is greatest at the upper end of the NACP and decreases toward the lower end of the NACP.

### III. Calculation of $\beta'_{IR} \to O(\Delta_f^5)$ Order for $SO(4k + 2)$ Theories

For the $SO(N)$ theories with $N = 4k + 2$ considered here, namely $SO(10)$, $SO(14)$, and $SO(18)$ with $N_f$ fermions in the spinor representation, and $N_f$ in the respective intervals in Table I, we calculate

$$d_2 = \frac{2^{N-1}}{3^2(N-2)(11N^2 + 101N - 224)},$$  

(3.1)

$$d_3 = \frac{2^{(3N/2)-4}(3N^2 + 77N - 160)}{3^3(N - 2)^2(11N^2 + 101N - 224)^2},$$  

(3.2)

$$d_4 = \frac{2^{2N-9}}{3^5(N - 2)^3(11N^2 + 101N - 224)^2} \left[ (-3993N^8 + 967780N^7 - 3621142N^6 + 40922980N^5 + 385439463N^4 - 5018429440N^3 + 18335731200N^2 - 28558381056N + 16524705792) + 2^8 \cdot 33(11N^2 + 101N - 224)(11N^8 - 108N^4 - 1913N^3 + 17210N^2 - 50720N + 53376)\zeta_3 \right],$$  

(3.3)

and

$$d_5 = \frac{2^{5(N/2)-9}}{3^6(N - 2)^3(11N^2 + 101N - 224)^2} \left[ (464519N^{12} - 18008914N^{11} + 359281505N^{10} - 6749294188N^9 - 41411922215N^8 + 459185530094N^7 - 1073251892065N^6 + 3394219370864N^5 - 3209904833664N^4 + 142779222543872N^3 - 306826058932224N^2 + 326234208075776N - 138794015653888) + 2^5(11N^2 + 101N - 224)(363N^{10} + 38181N^9 + 1922118N^8 - 35102518N^7 - 149165913N^6 + 3972049185N^5 - 27149012488N^4 + 105670102816N^3 - 24994359104N^2 + 325769932800N - 176231645184)\zeta_3 - 2^7 \cdot 55(N - 2)(11N^2 + 101N - 224)^2(33N^6 - 27N^5 - 9221N^4 + 1879N^3 + 440008N^2 - 2031648N + 2755584)\zeta_5 \right]_5,$$  

(3.4)

where $\zeta_3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-3}$ is the Riemann zeta function.

Evaluating these general results for the $SO(N)$ theories under consideration, we obtain the following results for $\beta'_{IR}$ calculated up to $O(\Delta_f^5)$ order (in floating-point format):

$SO(10): \beta'_{IR,\Delta_f} = (3.7704725 \times 10^{-3})\Delta_f^2 + (3.032105 \times 10^{-4})\Delta_f^3 - (1.2664165 \times 10^{-6})\Delta_f^4 - (5.4744784 \times 10^{-7})\Delta_f^5,$

(3.5)

where $\Delta_f = 22 - N_f$

$SO(14): \beta'_{IR,\Delta_f} = (2.266941 \times 10^{-2})\Delta_f^2 + (4.534786 \times 10^{-3})\Delta_f^3 + (2.0571128 \times 10^{-4})\Delta_f^4 - (1.5915337 \times 10^{-5})\Delta_f^5,$

(3.6)

where $\Delta_f = 8.25 - N_f$

$SO(18): \beta'_{IR,\Delta_f} = 0.176468\Delta_f^2 + 0.100265\Delta_f^3 + (2.499877 \times 10^{-2})\Delta_f^4 + (2.156910 \times 10^{-3})\Delta_f^5,$

(3.7)

where $\Delta_f = 2.75 - N_f$.

In Figs. 1–3 we plot the resultant values of $\beta'_{IR,\Delta_f}$ with $2 \leq p \leq 5$ for these theories.
Concerning the signs of these coefficients, $d_2$ and $d_3$ are manifestly positive (for a general $G$ and $R$) [37], while the signs of $d_4$ and $d_5$ depend on the theory. For our $SO(N)$ theories with $N = 4k + 2$, we find that the signs of $d_4$ and $d_5$ depend on $N$; they are both negative for $SO(10)$; they are mixed for $SO(14)$; and they are both positive for $SO(18)$. We summarize these results in Table II. It is interesting to compare these findings with the corresponding signs that we found for the $d_j$ in vectorial gauge theories. For example, we may recall the signs for the $d_j$ with $j$ up to 5, as summarized in Table VII of [39] for vectorial gauge theories with gauge group $SU(N_c)$ and various fermion representations $R$. As is evident from that table, for the fundamental representation $(F)$ $d_4$ and $d_5$ are both negative for all $N_c$, while $d_4 > 0$ and $d_5 < 0$ for the adjoint $(A)$ and symmetric rank-2 tensor, $S_2$. For the antisymmetric rank-2 tensor representation, $A_2$, we found that the sign of $d_4$ depends on $N_c$, while $d_5$ is negative for all $N_c$. In [41] we carried out corresponding scheme-independent calculations of the $d_j$ coefficients for vectorial gauge theories based on the gauge groups $SO(N)$ with $N \geq 3$ [the $SO(2) \approx U(1)$ gauge theory being excluded by the requirement of asymptotic freedom] and $Sp(N)$ with even $N \geq 2$, containing these fermion representations, $F, A, S_2,$ and $A_2$. For example, we found that for the fundamental representation, $d_4$ is positive for $N = 3$ and negative for $N \geq 4$, while $d_5$ is negative for $N \geq 3$. Our present results may also be compared with the properties of a vectorial $SU(N_c)$ gauge theory with $N = 1$ supersymmetry; for this theory, the lower end of the NACP is known exactly, and, although there is no exact expression for $\beta''_{IR}$, it has been established that $\beta''_{IR}$ vanishes (quadratically) at the lower end of the NACP [55]. In the supersymmetric case, this vanishing of $\beta''_{IR}$, and hence also the vanishing of the anomalous dimension of $F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu}$, can be understood, via duality arguments [56], as reflecting the fact that, although the IRFP in the original ("electric") theory is quite strongly

| $j$ | $SO(10)$ | $SO(14)$ | $SO(18)$ | $E_0$ |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|------|
| 2   | $+$      | $+$      | $+$      | $+$  |
| 3   | $+$      | $+$      | $+$      | $+$  |
| 4   | $-$      | $+$      | $+$      | $-$  |
| 5   | $-$      | $-$      | $+$      | $-$  |

FIG. 1. Plot of $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_2}$ (labeled as $\beta''_{IR}$ on the vertical axis) for an $SO(10)$ chiral gauge theory with fermions in the spinor representation, with $2 \leq p \leq 5$, as a function of $N_f \in I$. At a given $N_f$, from bottom to top, the curves (with colors online) refer to $\beta''_{IR, F, \Delta_2}$ (red), $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_2}$ (black), $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_5}$ (blue), and $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_5}$ (green).

FIG. 3. Plot of $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_2}$ (labeled as $\beta''_{IR}$ on the vertical axis) for an $SO(18)$ chiral gauge theory with fermions in the spinor representation, with $2 \leq p \leq 5$, as a function of $N_f \in I$. At a given $N_f$, from bottom to top, the curves (with colors online) refer to $\beta''_{IR, F, \Delta_2}$ (red), $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_2}$ (green), $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_5}$ (blue), and $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_5}$ (black).

Figures 2 and 3 show the dependence of the coefficients $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_2}$ and $\beta''_{IR, \Delta_5}$ on the number of fermions $N_f$ for $SO(10)$ and $SO(18)$ gauge theories, respectively. The plots are labeled with colors to distinguish between different representations and orders of the coefficients. The $\Delta$ parameters correspond to the various fermion representations, with $\Delta_2$ and $\Delta_5$ specifically denoting the fundamental and symmetric rank-2 tensor representations, respectively. The plots indicate the behavior of these coefficients as a function of $N_f$, allowing for a comparison of the results across different gauge groups and fermion numbers.
coupled, the IRFP in the dual ("magnetic") theory goes to zero, i.e., this theory becomes free, at this lower end of the NACP. We have calculated the, with \( N_c \) coupled, the IRFP in the dual (27-dimensional) representation, we calculate \( \beta \) (red), \( \beta' \) (black), \( \beta'' \) (blue), and \( \beta''' \) (green). Note that the curves for \( p = 3 \) and \( p = 4 \) are too close to each other to be distinguished in the plot.

IV. CALCULATION OF \( \beta'' \) TO \( O(\Delta_f^2) \) ORDER FOR \( \beta'' \) E\(_6\) THEORY

For the \( \beta'' \) \( E_6 \) chiral gauge theory with \( N_f \) fermions in the fundamental (27-dimensional) representation, we calculate

\[
d_2 = \frac{1}{269} = 3.717472 \times 10^{-3},
\]

\[
d_3 = \frac{43}{2 \cdot (269)^2} = 2.971214 \times 10^{-4},
\]

\[
d_4 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{660297341}{2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot (269)^5} - \frac{2 \cdot 14355}{(269)^4} \cdot \zeta_3
\]

\[
= -0.7999706 \times 10^{-7},
\]

and

\[
d_5 = \frac{328284821696663}{2^5 \cdot 3^4 \cdot (269)^7} - \frac{2^8 \cdot 18928393}{3^3 \cdot (269)^6} \cdot \zeta_3
\]

\[
+ \frac{2^3 \cdot 251075}{(269)^5} \cdot \zeta_5 = -(3.3333007 \times 10^{-7}).
\]

Hence, to \( O(\Delta_f^2) \), with \( \Delta_f = 22 - N_f \) here (in floating-point format),

\[
\beta''_{IR, \Delta_f} = (3.717472 \times 10^{-3}) \Delta_f^2 + (2.971214 \times 10^{-4}) \Delta_f^3
\]

\[
- (0.7999706 \times 10^{-7}) \Delta_f^4
\]

\[
- (3.3333007 \times 10^{-7}) \Delta_f^5.
\]

Thus, as was the case with \( \beta'' \) SO(10), we find that both \( d_4 \) and \( d_5 \) are negative. These results are summarized in Table II. In Fig. 4 we plot the resultant values of \( \beta''_{IR, \Delta_f} \) with \( 2 \leq p \leq 5 \) for this \( E_6 \) theory. Because \( |d_4| \ll d_5 \), the curve for \( \beta''_{IR, \Delta_f} \) is too close to the curve for \( \beta''_{IR, \Delta_f} \) to be distinguished from it in the plot.

V. BEHAVIOR OF \( \beta'' \) NEAR THE LOWER END OF THE NON-ABELIAN COULOMB PHASE

In this section we comment on the behavior of \( \beta'' \) near the lower end of the non-Abelian Coulomb phase, as one is moving into the region of strong coupling. For this purpose, we first review a method of estimating the value of \( N_{f, cr} \) at this lower end of the NACP that was first used in vectorial gauge theories and later applied to chiral gauge theories.

In a vectorial gauge theory with a gauge group \( G \) and massless fermions in a representation \( R \) of \( G \), the most attractive channel for bilinear fermion condensation is \( R \times \bar{R} \rightarrow 1 \), where here 1 denotes the singlet representation. An approximate solution of the Schwinger-Dyson equation for the fermion propagator in the iterated one-gluon exchange approximation yields a rough estimate of the minimum strength of the gauge coupling, denoted \( \alpha_{cr} \), that leads to spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking via the formation of a bilinear fermion condensate. This is given by the condition (see [6] and references therein)

\[
\frac{3 \alpha_{cr} C_2(R)}{\pi} = 1.
\]

In an asymptotically free (anomaly-free) chiral gauge theory with gauge group \( G \) and (massless) fermions \( \psi_{iL} \), \( i = 1, \ldots, N_f \), in a representation \( R \) of \( G \), let us consider the decomposition of the direct product \( R \times R \) into (irreducible) representations of \( G \) that occur in a fermion bilinear condensate of the form \( \langle \psi_{iL}^T C \psi_{jL} \rangle \), namely

\[
R \times R = R_1 + \cdots R_p,
\]

where here \( p \) denotes the number of representations that occur in the direct product. For example, in SO(10), one has [57]

\[
16 \times 16 = 10_s + 120_a + 126_a,
\]

while in \( E_6 \), one has [57]

\[
27 \times 27 = 27_s + 35T_a + 35T'_a.
\]
where the subscripts $s$ and $a$ denote symmetric and antisymmetric combinations in the direct products. The MAC is defined as the channel that yields a bilinear fermion condensate whose quadratic Casimir invariant is minimal [5]. That is, if one defines

$$\Delta C_2 = 2C_2(R) - C_2(R_{\text{cond}}),$$

(5.5)

where $R_{\text{cond}}$ denotes the representation of the condensate, then the MAC is defined as the channel such that $C_2(R_{\text{cond}})$ is minimal, i.e., $\Delta C_2$ is maximal. The analog of Eq. (5.1) for a chiral gauge theory is then

$$\frac{3\alpha_{cr}\Delta C_2}{2\pi} \approx 1.$$  

(5.6)

[Note that $\Delta C_2 = 2C_2(R)$ for a vectorial gauge theory.] This rough criterion was used in a number of papers studying self-breaking of strongly coupled chiral gauge theories [5, 7]. In this approach, one equates the value of $\alpha_{IR}$ calculated to the maximal scheme-independent order, i.e., two-loop order, denoted $\alpha_{IR,2\ell}$, with the value of $\alpha_{cr}$ from Eq. (5.6) and then solves for $N_{f,cr}$. One of the most extensive comparisons of the results from this method was for a vectorial $SU(N_c)$ theory with fermions in the fundamental representation. In a vectorial gauge theory, the number of Dirac ($D$) fermions is 1/2 the number of chiral components of fermions, so to discuss this vectorial theory, we define $N_{f,D} = N_f/2$ and thus $N_{f,D,cr} = N_{f,cr}/2$. The above approach for the vectorial $SU(N_c)$ theory yielded the result [6]

$$N_{f,D,cr} = \frac{2N_c(50N_c^2 - 33)}{5(5N_c^2 - 3)},$$

(5.7)

i.e., $N_{f,D,cr} = 12$ for $SU(3)$. We have obtained estimates of $N_{f,D,cr}$ in this theory and others by calculating scheme-independent series expansions for the anomalous dimension of the (gauge-invariant) fermion bilinear, estimating results of an all-order summation of this series, and equating the result to the upper bound from conformal invariance in the NACP [36, 37, 39]. For $SU(3)$, we obtained $N_{f,D,cr} = 8−9$ [36], in agreement with the estimates from lattice simulations in [20–23] (see also [24]). Hence, at least in this case of an $SU(3)$ vectorial gauge theory with fermions in the fundamental representation, the estimate (5.7) of $N_{f,D,cr}$ obtained from equating $\alpha_{IR,2\ell}$ with $\alpha_{cr}$ appears to be somewhat larger than the actual value of $N_{f,D,cr}$ as inferred from lattice measurements (although there is not a complete consensus among lattice groups on the value of $N_{f,D,cr}$ for this theory [20–24, 26]).

Bearing this in mind, we may proceed to use this method to obtain a rough estimate of $N_{f,cr}$ for our present chiral gauge theories and evaluate $\beta_{IR}'$ at this value of $N_f$, to the order $O(\Delta_f^2)$ to which we have calculated it. We begin with our $SO(10)$ theory, where the spinor representation has dimension 16. Bilinear fermion condensates in this theory involve the direct product (5.3). The MAC is $16 \times 16 \rightarrow 10_j$. Calculating $\alpha_{IR,2\ell}$ and $\alpha_{cr}$ via the above method for this condensation channel, setting $\alpha_{IR,2\ell} = \alpha_{cr}$, and solving for $N_{f,cr}$, we obtain the estimate $N_{f,cr} \approx 14.7$.

We next proceed to combine this rough estimate of $N_{f,cr}$ at the lower end of the NACP with our scheme-independent calculation of $\beta_{IR}'$ for this theory. From our calculation to the highest order, namely $O(\Delta_f^5)$, as presented in Fig. 1, we infer that $\beta_{IR}' \sim 0.3$ as $N_f$ decreases toward the neighborhood of this value of $N_f$ (while still in the NACP). Corresponding estimates may be made in a similar way for $SO(14)$ and $SO(18)$. For $E_6$, we use the fact that the MAC for bilinear condensation is $27 \times 27 \rightarrow 27_i$. With the above method, we obtain $N_{f,cr} = 14.2$, and observe that $\beta_{IR}' \sim 0.4$ as $N_f$ decreases toward this value of $N_f$ from within the NACP. We emphasize that higher-order terms $d\Delta_f$ with $j \geq 6$ may significantly change these values of $\beta_{IR}'$ and, separately, that the estimate of $N_{f,cr}$ calculated by this method is only a rough estimate. In future work, it will be of interest to investigate the behavior of $\beta_{IR}'$ further in the vicinity of the lower end of the NACP.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, in this paper we have presented scheme-independent calculations, up to order $O(\Delta_f^5)$ inclusive, of $\beta_{IR}'$ at an IR fixed point in the non-Abelian Coulomb phase of several asymptotically free (and anomaly-free) chiral gauge theories, namely theories with the gauge groups $SO(4k + 2)$, $k = 2, 3, 4$, containing various numbers $N_f$ of chiral fermions in the spinor representation, and a theory with the gauge group $E_6$, containing $N_f$ chiral fermions in the fundamental representation. These scheme-independent expansions have an advantage, relative to conventional expansions in powers of the gauge coupling at the IRFP, that at each order they maintain the property of scheme independence of the exact $\beta_{IR}'$. The derivative $\beta_{IR}'$ is of physical interest, since it is equivalent to the anomalous dimension of the operator $\text{Tr}(F_{\mu\nu}F^\mu\nu)$, and, related to this, since it appears in an expansion of the trace of the energy-momentum tensor of the theory near the IR fixed point. We have combined our series calculations of $\beta_{IR}'$ with estimates of the value of $N_f$ at the lower end of the non-Abelian Coulomb phase to obtain an estimate of $\beta_{IR}'$ in this vicinity. Our results contribute to the knowledge of conformal field theories. Quasiconformal gauge theories have also been of interest as possible ultraviolet extensions of the Standard Model, and these have led to the study of the properties of the theories for fermion numbers slightly below the lower end of the NACP. Our methods provide a different and complementary way to get information about the properties...
of the theory in this region by approaching this lower end of the NACP phase from within this phase.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The research of T. A. R. and R. S. was supported in part by the Danish National Research Foundation Grant No. DNRF90 to CP3-Origins at SDU and by the U.S. National Science Foundation Grant No. NSF-PHY-16-1620628, respectively.

APPENDIX: SOME GROUP-THEORETIC QUANTITIES

In this appendix we discuss some relevant group-theoretic quantities. The generators of the Lie algebra of $G$ in the representation $\mathcal{R}$ are denoted $T^a_{\mathcal{R}}$, where $a$ is a group index. These satisfy $[T^a_{\mathcal{R}}, T^b_{\mathcal{R}}] = i f^{abc} T^c_{\mathcal{R}}$. We denote the dimension of a given representation $\mathcal{R}$ as $d_R = \text{dim}(\mathcal{R})$, and denote $A$ as the adjoint representation. The trace invariant is defined by $\operatorname{Tr}_R(T^a_{\mathcal{R}} T^b_{\mathcal{R}}) = T(\mathcal{R})\delta^{ab}$ and the quadratic Casimir invariant $C_2(\mathcal{R})$ is given by $T^a_{\mathcal{R}} T^a_{\mathcal{R}} = C_2(\mathcal{R}) I$, where $I$ is the $d_R \times d_R$ identity matrix. For a fermion $f$ in $\mathcal{R}$, a compact notation is $T_f \equiv T(\mathcal{R})$, $C_f \equiv C_2(\mathcal{R})$, and $\mathcal{A}_f \equiv C_2(A)$. As discussed in [41], although these group invariants depend on a convention for the normalization of the structure constants $f^{abc}$, the $d_j$ are independent of this convention.

The general expressions for the coefficients $d_4$ and $d_5$ [37,39] involve certain quartic group invariants [58]. For $\text{SO}(N)$ with $N = 4k + 2$, we calculate these to be

$$d_4 = \frac{2(N/2)^{-8}(N^2 - 22N + 52)}{3},$$
$$d_5 = \frac{2N^{-15}(13N^2 - 61N + 76)}{3}.$$  \hfill (A1)

We gave the quartic invariant $d_A^{abcd} d_A^{abcd} / d_A$ for $\text{SO}(N)$ previously in [41]; for reference, it is

$$d_A^{abcd} d_A^{abcd} / d_A = \frac{(N - 2)(N^3 - 15N^2 + 138N - 296)}{24}.$$ \hfill (A2)

For $\mathcal{E}_6$ with $\mathcal{R} = F$, the fundamental representation, we calculate

$$E_6 : \frac{d_A^{abcd} d_A^{abcd}}{d_A} = 540, \quad \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{d_A} = 90, \quad \frac{d_F^{abcd} d_F^{abcd}}{d_A} = 15.$$ \hfill (A3)
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