

Lattice Study for Conformal and Walking Dynamics in Large N_f Gauge Theory

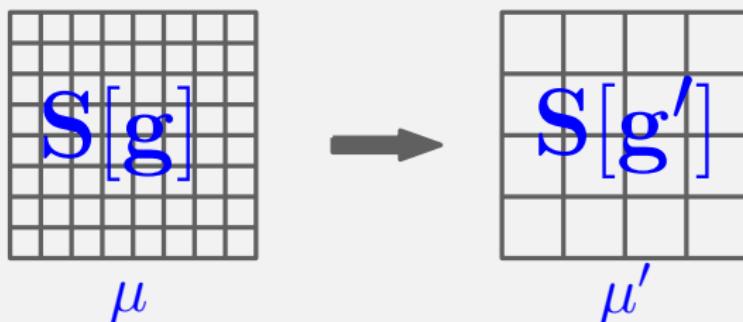
A Potential Interest for Use of New Fermions

Kohtaro Miura^A, M. Lombardo^A, E. Pallante^B
A. Deuzeman^C, and T. Silva^B

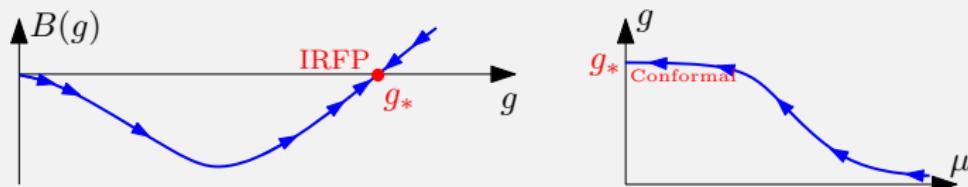
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati - INFN^A
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen^B
University of Bern^C

Flash Talk at YITP, Feb. 17, 2011

Gauge Theory with IRFP



$$B(g, N_c, N_f) = \mu \frac{dg}{d\mu} . \quad (1)$$



Motivation: Walking Technicolor Model

$$\frac{\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle|_{\text{ETC}}}{\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle|_{\text{TC}}} = \exp \left[\int_{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}}^{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}} d(\log \mu) \gamma[g^2(\mu)] \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Conformal}} \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}}{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}} \right)^{\gamma[g_*^2]} . \quad (2)$$

- **Composite Higgs:** To avoid Higgs mass hierarchy problem.
- **Walking Dynamics:** To make masses of SM fermions ($\not\nu$) without large FCNC current.

Motivation: Walking Technicolor Model

$$\frac{\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle|_{\text{ETC}}}{\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle|_{\text{TC}}} = \exp \left[\int_{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}}^{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}} d(\log \mu) \gamma[g^2(\mu)] \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Conformal}} \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}}{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}} \right)^{\gamma[g_*^2]} . \quad (2)$$

- **Composite Higgs:** To avoid Higgs mass hierarchy problem.
- **Walking Dynamics:** To make masses of SM fermions ($\not\nu$) without large FCNC current.

Motivation: Walking Technicolor Model

$$\frac{\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle|_{\text{ETC}}}{\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle|_{\text{TC}}} = \exp \left[\int_{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}}^{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}} d(\log \mu) \gamma[g^2(\mu)] \right] \xrightarrow{\text{Conformal}} \left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{ETC}}}{\Lambda_{\text{TC}}} \right)^{\gamma[g_*^2]} . \quad (2)$$

- **Composite Higgs:** To avoid Higgs mass hierarchy problem.
- **Walking Dynamics:** To make masses of SM fermions ($\not\ni \nu$) without large FCNC current.

Strategy

- We investigate finite T chiral phase transitions in $N_f = 0, 4, 6, 8$, and 12 cases, (and more and more in future).
- The lower edge of the conformal window is extracted from a vanishing $T_c(N_f)$.
- How we compare theories with different number of flavors?
- Analytic guide: Functional Renormalization Group (J. Brawn and H. Gies ('06)).

Strategy

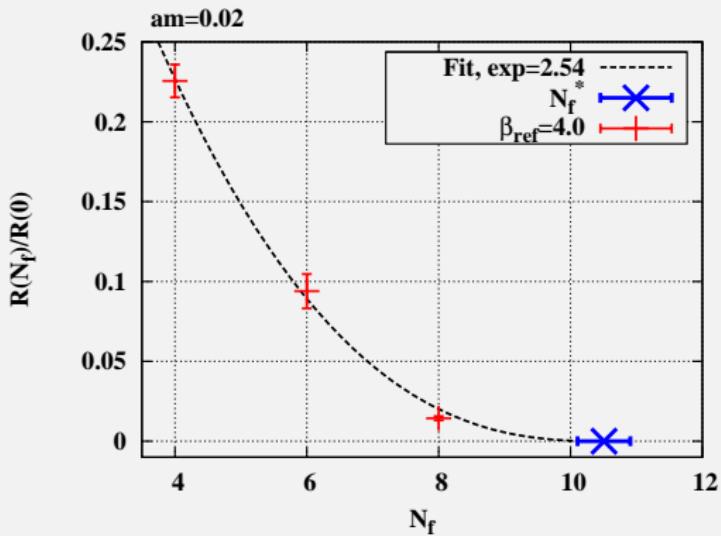
- We investigate finite T chiral phase transitions in $N_f = 0, 4, 6, 8$, and 12 cases, (and more and more in future).
- The lower edge of the conformal window is extracted from a vanishing $T_c(N_f)$.
- How we compare theories with different number of flavors?
- Analytic guide: Functional Renormalization Group (J. Brawn and H. Gies ('06)).

Strategy

- We investigate finite T chiral phase transitions in $N_f = 0, 4, 6, 8$, and 12 cases, (and more and more in future).
- The lower edge of the conformal window is extracted from a vanishing $T_c(N_f)$.
- How we compare theories with different number of flavors?
- Analytic guide: Functional Renormalization Group (J. Brawn and H. Gies ('06)).

Strategy

- We investigate finite T chiral phase transitions in $N_f = 0, 4, 6, 8$, and 12 cases, (and more and more in future).
- The lower edge of the conformal window is extracted from a vanishing $T_c(N_f)$.
- How we compare theories with different number of flavors?
- Analytic guide: Functional Renormalization Group (J. Brawn and H. Gies ('06)).

Critical Flavor Number N_f^* **Figure:** $R(N_f) \equiv T_c/\Lambda_{\text{ref}}(N_f)$

$$T_c(N_f) = K|N_f - N_f^*|^{2.54}, \quad (\text{Braun-Geis ('11)}) \quad (3)$$

$$N_f^* = 10.5 \pm 0.4, \quad (\text{Present Work}) \quad (4)$$

Welcome to Talk

Details are on Feburuary 20 (Mon),
10:45 - 11:15 !!