

$N_f = 2$ linear sigma model in presence of axial anomaly from Functional Renormalization Group

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- 1 The $O(4)$ -conjecture
 - The universality hypothesis...
 - ...applied to two-flavor QCD
- 2 Functional Renormalization Group (FRG) Method
 - Local Potential Approximation (LPA)
- 3 Two-flavor linear sigma model in absence of anomaly, LPA
- 4 Infrared fixed points in presence of the anomaly
- 5 Conclusion

The universality hypothesis

Experimental facts for (simple) systems:
power law behavior near critical point

- order parameter $\propto |T - T_c|^\beta$
- specific heat: $C \propto |T - T_c|^\alpha$
- susceptibility: $\chi \propto |T - T_c|^{-\gamma}$
- correlation length: $\xi \propto |T - T_c|^{-\nu}$
- etc.

scaling relations

- $\alpha = 2 - \nu D$
- $\beta = \frac{\nu}{2} (D - 2 + \eta)$
- $\gamma = \nu (2 - \eta)$
- etc.

Universality hypothesis (R.B.Griffiths, 1970) The critical exponents (primarily) depend on three properties:

- 1 the lattice dimensionality (i.e. the spatial dimensionality D of the system)
- 2 the spin dimensionality (i.e. the number of components of the order parameter)
- 3 the range of interaction between the spins on the lattice

Universality hypothesis (Bruce, 1980) The critical exponents depend on at least four properties:

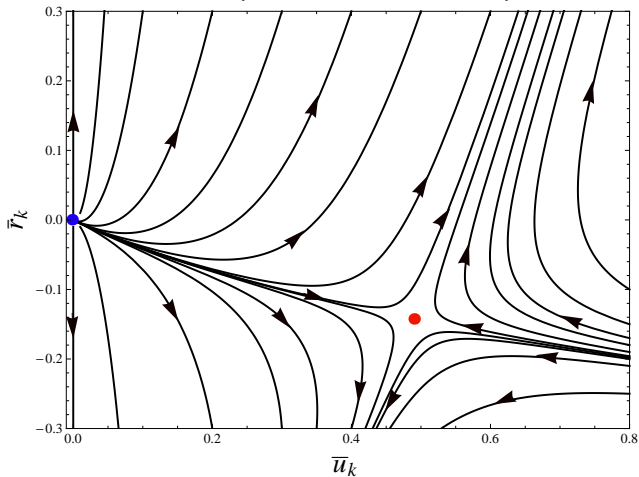
- 1 the spatial dimensionality D of the system
- 2 the number of components of the order parameter
- 3 the symmetry properties of the order parameter
- 4 the range and angular dependence of the interaction

The universality hypothesis

Wilson: stable IR fixed point $\Rightarrow \exists$ 2nd order phase transition

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Universality class of two-flavor QCD

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$$U(N_f = 2)_L \times U(N_f = 2)_R \simeq U(1)_A \times SU(2)_A \times SU(2)_V \times U(1)_V$$

Most general renormalizable Lagrangian for a complex 2×2 matrix field Φ (i.e. 8 d.o.f.) invariant under $U(2)_A \times U(2)_V$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} = & \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu \Phi^\dagger)(\partial_\mu \Phi) + \frac{1}{2} m_\Phi^2 \text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \\ & + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_1 (\text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_2 \text{Tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } \Phi = (\sigma + i\eta) t_0 + \vec{t} \cdot (\vec{a} + i\vec{\pi}).$$

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8 d.o.f.: scalar $(\sigma, a_0^+, a_0^0, a_0^-)$ and pseudoscalar $(\eta, \pi^+, \pi^0, \pi^-)$ mesons

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$U(N_f = 2)_L \times U(N_f = 2)_R \simeq \overline{U(1)}_A \times SU(2)_A \times U(2)_V$
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Not most general renormalizable Lagrangian for a complex 2×2 matrix field Φ (i.e. 8 d.o.f.) invariant under $SU(2)_A \times U(2)_V$

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The $O(4)$ -conjecture

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$$\Phi = (\sigma + i\eta) t_0 + \vec{t} \cdot (\vec{a} + i\vec{\pi})$$

$$SU(2) \times SU(2)/Z(2) \simeq SO(4) \sim O(4)$$

$$\Phi_1 = \sigma t_0 + i\vec{t} \cdot \vec{\pi}, \quad \Phi_2 = i\eta t_0 + \vec{t} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu \Phi^\dagger)(\partial_\mu \Phi) + \frac{1}{2} m_\Phi^2 \text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \\ & + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_1 (\text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_2 \text{Tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$U_\Lambda = \frac{1}{2} m_\Phi^2 \text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_1 (\text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_2 \text{Tr} (\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2$$

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Wetterich equation, LPA with Litim regulator

$$\partial_k U_k[\phi_i] = K_d k^{d+1} \sum_i \frac{1}{E_i^2}$$

FRG in Local Potential Approximation (LPA)

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Wetterich equation, LPA with Litim regulator

$$\partial_k U_k[\phi_i] = K_d k^{d+1} \sum_i \frac{1}{E_i^2}$$

$$E_i^2 \equiv k^2 + M_i^2, \quad M_{ij} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 U_k}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, 8$$

$U(2)_V \times U(2)_A$ linear sigma model

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New:

$$c (\det \Phi^\dagger + \det \Phi) + y (\det \Phi^\dagger + \det \Phi) \text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi + z \left[(\det \Phi^\dagger)^2 + (\det \Phi)^2 \right]$$

8 d.o.f.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_\Phi &= \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu \Phi^\dagger)(\partial_\mu \Phi) + \frac{1}{2} m_\Phi^2 \text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \\ &\quad + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_1 (\text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_2 \text{Tr}(\Phi^\dagger \Phi)^2 \\ &\quad + c (\det \Phi^\dagger + \det \Phi) + y (\det \Phi^\dagger + \det \Phi) \text{Tr} \Phi^\dagger \Phi \\ &\quad + z \left[(\det \Phi^\dagger)^2 + (\det \Phi)^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

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$$\lambda_1 \equiv 4! \frac{\pi^2}{3} \left(g_1 + \frac{1}{2} g_2 \right), \quad \lambda_2 \equiv 2 \frac{\pi^2}{3} g_2, \quad \mu^2 \equiv m_\Phi^2$$

$$\Phi = (\sigma + i\eta) t_0 + \vec{t} \cdot (\vec{a} + i\vec{\pi})$$

$$U(\varphi, \xi, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\varphi + \frac{1}{4!}\lambda_1\varphi^2 + \lambda_2\xi + c\alpha + y\alpha\varphi + z\beta$$

$$\varphi \equiv \sigma^2 + \vec{\pi}^2 + \eta^2 + \vec{a}^2, \quad \xi = (\sigma^2 + \vec{\pi}^2)(\eta^2 + \vec{a}^2) - (\sigma\eta - \vec{\pi} \cdot \vec{a})^2,$$

$$\alpha \equiv \sigma^2 - \eta^2 + \vec{\pi}^2 - \vec{a}^2,$$

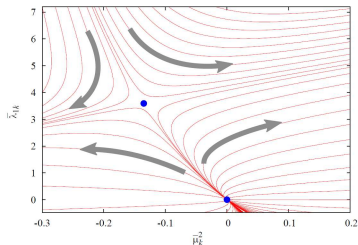
$$\beta \equiv \frac{1}{2} (\eta^2 + \vec{a}^2 - \sigma^2 - \vec{\pi}^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\pi} + 2\eta\sigma) \times \\ \times (\eta^2 + \vec{a}^2 - \sigma^2 - \vec{\pi}^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\pi} - 2\eta\sigma).$$

Results $c = y = z = 0$

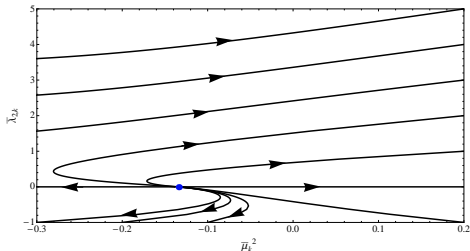
$$\varphi \equiv \sigma^2 + \vec{\pi}^2 + \eta^2 + \vec{a}^2, \quad \xi = (\sigma^2 + \vec{\pi}^2)(\eta^2 + \vec{a}^2) - (\sigma\eta - \vec{\pi} \cdot \vec{a})^2,$$

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[Fukushima et al.]



unstable direction

$$(S_{ij}) \equiv \left(\frac{\partial(k\partial_k \bar{p}_i)}{\partial \bar{p}_j} \right) \Big|_{\bar{p}=\bar{p}^*}$$
$$\xi \propto |T - T_c|^{-\nu}$$

$$FP_0 \equiv (\bar{\mu}_*^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}) = (-0.135, 3.591, 0)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.71971, 1.34471, -0.25\}$

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$$U = \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \sum_{n=1}^N \phi_i^2 + \frac{\lambda_1}{24} \left(\sum_{n=1}^N \phi_i^2 \right)^2$$

N	$\frac{1}{2} \bar{\mu}_*^2$	$\bar{\lambda}_{1*}$	$\nu = -1/y_1$	y_2
1	-0.03846	7.76271	0.54272=-1/-1.84256	1.1759
2	-0.04545	6.67366	0.55149=-1/-1.81327	1.21327
4	-0.05556	5.1988	0.564751=-1/-1.77069	1.27069
8	-0.06757	3.59143	0.581495=-1/-1.71971	1.34471

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$$m_1^2 \equiv \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 + c, \quad m_2^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 - c,$$

$$\delta \equiv \frac{1}{12}\lambda_1 + \lambda_2, \quad \lambda_\sigma \equiv \frac{\lambda_1}{24} + y, \quad \lambda_a \equiv \frac{\lambda_1}{24} - y.$$

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Ambiguous flow equations for $c \neq 0, y = 0, z = 0$
 Our results for $c \neq 0, y = 0, z = 0$ assume $\sigma \gg a^1$

Results $c \neq 0, y \neq 0, z = 0$

$$\bar{m}_{i,k}^2 \equiv k^{-2} m_{i,k}^2 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$A \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.0599, -0.0083, 0.0406, 0.2067, 0.0050)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.99923, -1.78902, 1.28814, -0.942028, -0.57213\}$

$$A' \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.0083, -0.0599, 0.0406, 0.0050, 0.2067)$$

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$$FP_0 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.0676, -0.0676, 0.2993, 0.1496, 0.1496)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.98804, -1.71971, 1.34471, 0.613041, -0.25\}$

$$B \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (0.4343, -0.8398, 22.4235, -31.1684, 1.4998)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues:

$$\{-47.1087, -20.5867, -0.5545 + 8.2796i, -0.5545 - 8.2796i, -2.27794\}$$

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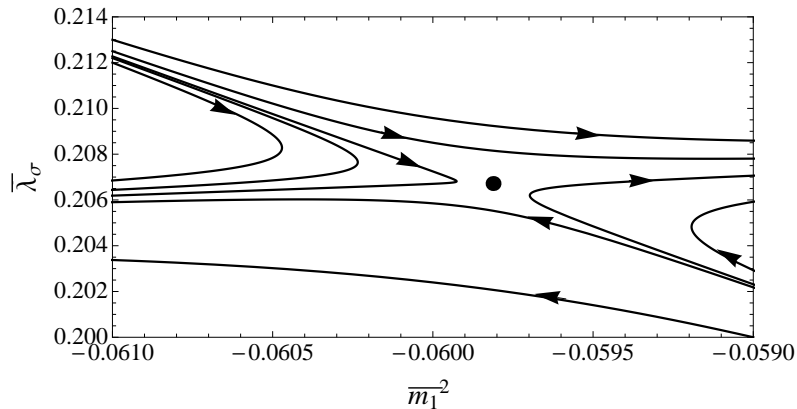
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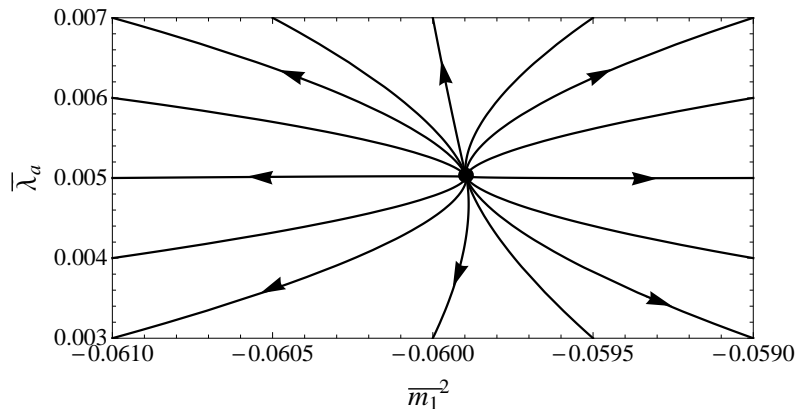
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stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.71971, 1.34471, -0.25, -1.875\}$

$$FP_1 \equiv (\bar{\mu}_*^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{c}_*) = (-0.8512, 6.0564, -0.5797, 0.21699)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-23.4681, -15.048, 6.752, -1.66877\}$

$$FP_2 \equiv (\bar{\mu}_*^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{c}_*) = (-1.1683, 1.8341, 0.8484, 0.21675)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues:

$$\{29.4962, -2.7835 + 9.9434i, -2.7835 - 9.9434i, -1.06612\}$$

Results $c \neq 0, y = 0, z = 0$

$$FP_0 \equiv (\bar{\mu}_*^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{c}_*) = (-0.135, 3.591, 0, 0)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.71971, 1.34471, -0.25, -1.875\}$

$$FP_1 \equiv (\bar{\mu}_*^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{c}_*) = (-0.8512, 6.0564, -0.5797, 0.21699)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-23.4681, -15.048, 6.752, -1.66877\}$

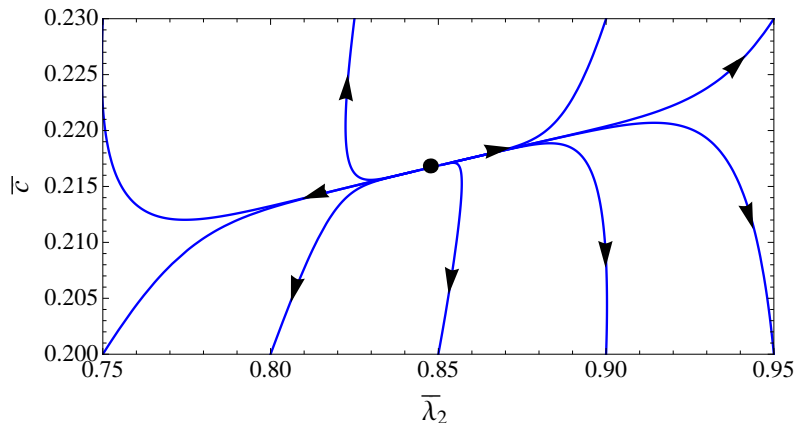
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$O(N)$	$\frac{1}{2}\bar{\mu}_*^2$	$\bar{\lambda}_{1*}$	$\nu = -1/y_1$	y_2
1	-0.03846	7.76271	0.54272=-1/-1.84256	1.1759
2	-0.04545	6.67366	0.55149=-1/-1.81327	1.21327
4	-0.05556	5.1988	0.564751=-1/-1.77069	1.27069
8	-0.06757	3.59143	0.581495=-1/-1.71971	1.34471

The only unstable plane:



$$U(\varphi, \xi, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\varphi + \frac{1}{4!}\lambda_1\varphi^2 + \lambda_2\xi + c\alpha + y\alpha\varphi + z\beta$$

$$\partial_k U_k[\phi_i] \Big|_{\sigma, a_1, \eta, \pi_1 \neq 0} = K_d k^{d+1} \sum_i \frac{1}{E_i^2} \Big|_{\sigma, a_1, \eta, \pi_1 \neq 0}$$

Results $c \neq 0, y \neq 0, z \neq 0$

$$U(\varphi, \xi, \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\varphi + \frac{1}{4!}\lambda_1\varphi^2 + \lambda_2\xi + c\alpha + y\alpha\varphi + z\beta$$

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$$U_k = a_1^2 m_{2,k}^2 + \eta^2 m_{2,k}^2 + \sigma^2 m_{1,k}^2 + \pi_1^2 m_{1,k}^2 + (a_1^4 + \eta^4) \lambda_{a\eta} + (\sigma^4 + \pi_1^4) \lambda_{\sigma\pi} \\ + \delta_1 (\pi_1^2 a_1^2 + \eta^2 \sigma^2) + \delta_2 a_1^2 \eta^2 + \delta_0 (a_1^2 \sigma^2 + \pi_1^2 \eta^2) + \kappa \pi_1 a_1 \eta \sigma + \delta_3 \pi_1^2 \sigma^2,$$

$$\lambda_{a\eta} \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{24} - y + \frac{z}{2} \right), \quad \lambda_{\sigma\pi} \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{24} + y + \frac{z}{2} \right), \quad \delta_0 \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{12} + \lambda_2 - z \right),$$

$$\delta_1 \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{12} - 3z \right), \quad \delta_2 \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{12} + z - 2y \right), \quad \delta_3 \equiv \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{12} + z + 2y \right), \quad \kappa \equiv 4z + 2\lambda_2.$$

Note that

$$\delta_3 = 2\lambda_{\sigma\pi}, \quad \delta_2 = 2\lambda_{a\eta}, \quad \delta_0 = \delta_1 + \frac{\kappa}{2}, \quad y = \frac{\lambda_{\sigma\pi}}{2} - \frac{\lambda_{a\eta}}{2},$$

$$z = -\frac{\delta_1}{4} + \frac{\lambda_{\sigma\pi}}{4} + \frac{\lambda_{a\eta}}{4}, \quad \lambda_1 = 3\delta_1 + 9\lambda_{a\eta} + 9\lambda_{\sigma\pi}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{\delta_1}{2} + \frac{\kappa}{2} - \frac{\lambda_{\sigma\pi}}{2} - \frac{\lambda_{a\eta}}{2}.$$

Results $c \neq 0, y \neq 0, z \neq 0$

$$F_1 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{y}_*, \bar{z}_*) = (-0.05556, -0.05556, 3.89910, -0.21662, 0, -0.10831)$$

$$\text{stability matrix eigenvalues: } \{-2, -1.77069, 1.27069, -0.66667, 0, 0\}$$

$$F_3 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{y}_*, \bar{z}_*) = (-0.05556, 0, 1.94955, -0.10831, 0.10831, 0.05415)$$

$$\text{stability matrix eigenvalues: } \{-2, -1.77069, 1.27069, -1, -0.83333, -0.5\}$$

$$F_5 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{y}_*, \bar{z}_*) = (-0.05556, -0.05556, 3.89910, -0.21662, 0, 0.10831)$$

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$$FP_0 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{y}_*, \bar{z}_*) = (-0.06757, -0.06757, 3.59143, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\text{stability matrix eigenvalues: } \{-1.98804, -1.71971, 1.34471, 0.61304, -0.25000, -0.25000\}$$

$$F_{IRS} \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}, \bar{y}_*, \bar{z}_*) = (-0.334, -1.347, -152.996, 14.242, 8.581, -4.155)$$

$$\text{stability matrix eigenvalues:}$$

$$\{29.6235, 14.1 + 4.2i, 14.1 - 4.2i, 0.9 + 9.6i, 0.9 - 9.6i, -1.17232\}$$

(other fixed points not relevant for discussion)

Results $c \neq 0, y \neq 0, z \neq 0$

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$\{29.6235, 14.1 + 4.2i, 14.1 - 4.2i, 0.9 + 9.6i, 0.9 - 9.6i, -1.17232\}$

IR stable, BUT: one (rescaled) mass matrix eigenvalue negative \Rightarrow reject F_{IRS}

(other fixed points not relevant for discussion)

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$$\text{stability matrix eigenvalues: } \{-2, -1.77069, 1.27069, -0.66667, 0, 0\}$$

Comparison with $c \neq 0, y \neq 0, z = 0$:

$$A \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.0599, -0.0083, 0.0406, 0.2067, 0.0050)$$

$$\text{stability matrix eigenvalues: } \{-1.99923, -1.78902, 1.28814, -0.942028, -0.57213\}$$

$$A' \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{m}_{2*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.0083, -0.0599, 0.0406, 0.0050, 0.2067)$$

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Jungnickel and Wetterich **Phys.Rev.,D53:5142** (1996): limit $c \rightarrow -\infty$ should be closer to reality.

Quark-meson model: $k \sim 600 \text{ MeV}$,

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$$m_{2,k}^2 = \frac{1}{2}\mu_k^2 - c_k \rightarrow \infty \text{ , note that } m_{1,k}^2 \equiv \frac{1}{2}\mu_k^2 + c_k \text{ .}$$

Strong anomaly limit $m_{2,k}^2 \rightarrow \infty$, $c \neq 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$

$$(\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{\lambda}_{1*}, \bar{\lambda}_{2*}) = (-0.05556, 5.1988, -0.3713)$$

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$$M_{\sigma}^2 = 2/9, \quad M_{\pi_i}^2 = 0, \quad M_{\eta}^2 \rightarrow \infty, \quad M_{a_i}^2 \rightarrow \infty.$$

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$$P_1 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (0, 0, 0, 14.8044)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-2, -1, -1, 1\}$,

$$P_2 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.05556, 1.3680, 0.2166, 9.3595)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.77069, 1.27069, 0.886734, -0.628083\}$,

$$P_3 \equiv (\bar{m}_{1*}^2, \bar{\delta}_*, \bar{\lambda}_{\sigma*}, \bar{\lambda}_{a*}) = (-0.05556, 0.03166, 0.2166, 0.0050)$$

stability matrix eigenvalues: $\{-1.77069, 1.27069, -0.961396, -0.579306\}$.

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$$SU(2) \times SU(2)/Z(2) \simeq SO(4) \sim O(4)$$

$$\Phi_1 = \sigma t_0 + i\vec{t} \cdot \vec{\pi}, \quad \Phi_2 = i\eta t_0 + \vec{t} \cdot \vec{a}$$

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- $O(4)$ -conjecture: If $N_f = 2$ chiral phase transition of QCD is 2nd order (possible only in presence of anomaly), then it belongs to $O(4)$ universality class

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- $U_A(1)$ anomaly present $\Rightarrow \exists O(4)$ infrared fixed point
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- $O(4)$ -conjecture: If $N_f = 2$ chiral phase transition of QCD is 2nd order (possible only in presence of anomaly), then it belongs to $O(4)$ universality class
- Most general renormalizable Lagrangian invariant under $U(2)_A \times U(2)_V$ in presence of $SU(2)_A \times U(2)_V$ -symmetric anomaly terms
- (To our knowledge) first RG-study of $N_f = 2$ linear sigma model in presence of anomaly keeping information from all 8 d.o.f.
- $U_A(1)$ anomaly present $\Rightarrow \exists O(4)$ infrared fixed point
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- $c, y \neq 0, z = 0$: $\approx O(4) + 3$ relevant ,
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ご清聴ありがとうございました。

Thank you for your attention!

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