



Four-loop strong coupling beta-function in the Standard Model



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ABSTRACT

In this letter we present our results for the four-loop beta-function of the strong coupling in the Standard Model of fundamental interactions. The expression is obtained from gluon self-energy diagrams in the background field gauge without application of special infra-red rearrangement tricks. We take top-Yukawa and self-Higgs interactions into account, but neglect electroweak gauge couplings. Ambiguities due to γ_5 treatment are discussed and a particular “reading” prescription for odd Dirac traces is advocated.

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Most of viable models describing Nature at high energies are based on gauge symmetries. Quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is a gauge theory of strong interactions and it is important to study its strength described by the coupling α_s both in the low- and high-energy limit. At low energies the QCD interactions play a dominant role in binding quarks and gluons together into nucleons. At larger scales the coupling α_s decreases [1,2] due to non-Abelian nature of the underlying gauge theory. Nevertheless, the precise value of α_s is of paramount importance both for modern and future colliders and for theoretical studies of physics going beyond the Standard Model (SM) of fundamental interactions.

The renormalization group equations (RGE) relate couplings at different scales. By solving them one can not only confront measurements carried out at different energies with theory but also study asymptotic behavior of the latter at scales inaccessible in current and even future experiments.

The progress in calculation of beta-functions – key RGE quantities – is tightly connected to the introduction of dimensional regularization [3] and (modified) minimal subtraction (or $\overline{\text{MS}}$) scheme. The former does not break gauge symmetry in $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions and the advantage of the latter lies in the fact that beta-functions are extracted only from ultraviolet (UV) asymptotics of Feynman integrals. This fact allows one to drastically simplify a

calculation by modifying the infra-red (IR) structure of the considered integrals by means of the so-called infra-red rearrangement (IRR) procedure [4].

Pure QCD results for the strong coupling beta-function are known for quite a long time up to four loops [1,2,5–11]. The four-loop results are obtained with the help of IRR procedure leading to four-loop vacuum diagrams with all lines having the same mass. The beta-function is extracted from the quark-gluon [10] and ghost-gluon [11] vertex renormalization constants and the corresponding wave function renormalization constants. Independently, the ghost field renormalization constant and the ghost-gluon vertex renormalization constant were calculated in Ref. [12]. The quark field renormalization constant [13] was found by a different method bringing the problem to the calculation of three-loop massless propagator-type diagrams.

It is obvious that in a precise study of QCD processes at high energies one should consider other SM interactions and their effect on the running of α_s . Recently, the full set of three-loop beta-functions for all SM parameters, including the strong coupling, was found in a series of papers [14–20].

In this letter we present our result for the dominant four-loop contribution to the beta-function of the strong coupling in the SM. In our calculation we neglect the electroweak gauge interactions, but keep top-Yukawa and Higgs self-interactions along with the well-known QCD corrections. The calculation is carried out in the background-field gauge (BFG) [21,22]. The advantage of BFG lies in the QED-like relation between the gauge coupling renormalization constant Z_{α_s} and that of the background gluon field $Z_{\tilde{v}_3}$:

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$$Z_{a_s} = 1/Z_{\hat{V}_3}, \quad Z = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\delta Z^{(i)}}{\epsilon^i}. \quad (1)$$

This allows us to obtain the final result by considering massless propagator-type integrals. For the present calculation we evaluate the required four-loop integrals contributing to the two-point Green function for the background gluon field and exploit multiplicative renormalizability of theory as in Refs. [9,23,24]. We only need to calculate bare Green-functions up to the l -loop level and re-express all the model parameters in terms of the renormalized ones in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ -scheme:

$$\Gamma_{\text{ren}}^{(l)} = Z_{\Gamma}^{(l)} \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^l \Gamma_B^{(k)}(a_B) \right], \quad a_B = Z_a a_{\text{ren}}, \quad (2)$$

where a collectively denotes the SM couplings in the considered limit, i.e., strong – g_s , top-Yukawa – y_t , and that of Higgs self-interaction – λ , together with $SU(3)$ gauge-fixing parameter ξ :

$$(16\pi^2)a = \left\{ g_s^2, y_t^2, \lambda, (16\pi^2)\xi \right\}. \quad (3)$$

As it is clear from (2), due to finiteness of Γ_{ren} , RHS should be finite too and at each order of perturbation theory we have an equation on Z_{Γ} terms. Given the knowledge of all three-loop renormalization constants, it is possible to extract the four-loop contribution to the renormalization constant $Z_{\hat{V}_3}$ for the background gluon field \hat{V}_3 .

For diagram generation the package DIANA [25], which internally uses QGRAF [26], was utilized. After some color [27] and Dirac algebra all the generated two-point functions were mapped onto three auxiliary topologies, each containing 11 propagators and 3 irreducible numerators. Before the actual integration-by-parts (IBP) [28] reduction, a set of reduction rules was prepared by means of LiteRed [29] package. After that the prepared set was passed to the C++ version of FIRE package [30], which allows one to reduce the obtained four-loop integrals in parallel on a multithread machine. The IBP reduction leads to a small set of master integrals. The expressions for the latter are known in analytical form up to the finite parts [31]. The master integrals were also cross-checked numerically in Ref. [32] and some additional terms in ϵ -expansion were found in Ref. [33]. We also perform some independent evaluation of several three-loop integrals. The simplest four-loop integrals with three-loop insertions in a one-loop integral were checked by means of the FORM-based package MINCER [34,35].

It is also worth mentioning that as an independent cross-check of our setup, we prepared a simple QCD model with additional fermion in the adjoint representation of $SU(3)$ color group (“gluino”). The beta-function for such a model at the three-loop order can be predicted by means of proper color factor substitutions [36]. At four loops similar procedure ceases to be sufficient and some additional information from the direct calculations [37] of QED-type diagrams is required to predict the beta-function. We compared the predicted results [38] with that calculated by means of the above-mentioned setup and found a perfect agreement.

After these kind of tests we address the issue of finding the SM four-loop contribution to the gauge coupling beta-function. The calculation of bare Green-functions requires evaluation of traces over Dirac matrices in $d \neq 4$ dimensions and an additional complication, comparing to QCD, arises when traces involving γ_5 matrices are present (see, e.g., Ref. [39]).

One needs to be careful in maintaining γ_5 anticommutativity and strict four-dimensional relation

$$\text{tr}(\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma \gamma_5) = -4i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}, \quad (4)$$

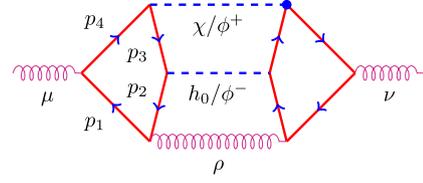


Fig. 1. A typical diagram with two fermion traces giving rise to a non-zero contribution to β_{a_s} at four loops due to the appearance of γ_5 in Yukawa-type vertices of the would-be Goldstone bosons χ, ϕ^\pm . Fermion line momenta p_i are indicated. The momentum flow in the loop coincides with the fermion flow. The latter is denoted by arrows.

involving totally antisymmetric tensor with $\epsilon^{0123} = 1$. At three loops [16,40] it was proven by direct calculations that it is possible to use semi-naive approach and utilize both $\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma_5\} = 0$ and (4) without paying much attention to apparent non-cyclicity of the trace operation in $d \neq 4$. The formal ϵ -tensor originating from the trace (4) can only give a non-trivial contribution if two such traces are present and the anti-symmetric tensors are contracted by means of

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = -\mathcal{T}_{[\alpha\beta\gamma\delta]}^{[\mu\nu\rho\sigma]}, \quad \mathcal{T}_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \delta_\alpha^\mu \delta_\beta^\nu \delta_\gamma^\rho \delta_\delta^\sigma. \quad (5)$$

Strictly speaking, the Kronecker delta-symbols in (5) should be considered as four-dimensional objects and the contraction with the remaining part of a diagram should be carried out after subtraction of infinities via R -operation [41]. However, it is not convenient in a massive calculation involving thousands of Feynman diagrams and it is tempting to use d -dimensional δ_ν^μ satisfying $\delta_\mu^\mu = d$ in the bare $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ theory. It is easy to convince oneself that the cyclic property of traces gives rise to an ambiguity $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$, which can play a role in determining RG coefficients. However, it turns out that at the three-loop level a non-trivial contribution originating from the contraction (5) appears for the first time in the Yukawa coupling beta-function [40]. Both gauge-coupling and higgs self-coupling turn out to be free from this kind of contributions due to gauge-anomaly cancellation conditions fulfilled within the SM.

In our calculation we tried to employ the above-mentioned semi-naive approach to study the diagrams giving rise to a non-zero terms due to (5). A typical diagram is shown in Fig. 1. By counting coupling constants and performing color algebra it is easy to convince oneself that γ_5 affects only $a_s^2 a_t^2 T_F^2$ contribution with $T_F = 1/2$. We have 24 planar diagrams of this type and 48 non-planar graphs, which can be obtained by permutation of internal lines connecting two fermion traces. It contains box-type closed sub-loops involving two gauge bosons and two scalars as external legs.² Direct evaluation of the diagram shows that, indeed, the resulting expression is free from higher poles in ϵ .

An additional argument to the fact that the four-loop higher poles are not affected by different γ_5 prescriptions comes from an observation that they can be found in advance from the known three-loop results [14–20] and the so-called pole equations [3]. Dangerous contributions due to (5) to the four-loop higher poles can only appear if three-loop Yukawa coupling beta-function β_{a_t} is involved. However, it is easy to prove that it is not the case for β_{a_s} . Since one-loop gauge-coupling beta-functions does not depend on other couplings, only one- and two-loop terms in β_{a_t} contribute to the four-loop pole equations for a_s and we expect no dangerous high-order poles in Z_{a_s} . It is worth stressing that the argument can also be applied to all gauge-coupling beta-functions in the full SM provided that all gauge anomalies are canceled.

² Similar sub-diagrams of three-loop Yukawa vertex were discussed in papers [16, 40] in the same context.

This kind of reasoning lead us to a premature conclusion that the semi-naive approach is sufficient to get the correct answer for the strong coupling beta-function at four loops. The question whether the absence of higher poles in the considered diagrams is sufficient for them to be unambiguous was initially left without consideration.

However, a more careful study, triggered by the appearance of similar result in Ref. [42], of all the above-mentioned 72 diagrams have shown that our initial treatment leads to results inconsistent with formal charge-conjugation symmetry. For example, the left fermion loop in Fig. 1 gives

$$\text{tr}(\hat{p}_1 \gamma_\rho \hat{p}_2 \hat{p}_3 \gamma_5 \hat{p}_4 \gamma_\mu) = \text{tr}(\hat{p}_1 \gamma_\rho \hat{p}_2 \hat{p}_3 \gamma_5 \hat{p}_4 \gamma_\mu)^T, \quad (6)$$

where μ, ρ are Lorentz indices of gluons connected to the loop, p_i correspond to momenta of fermion propagators, and γ_5 comes from the vertex with neutral would-be goldstone boson (χ). Assuming standard relations $C \gamma_\mu C^{-1} = -\gamma_\mu^T$ and $C \gamma_5 C^{-1} = \gamma_5^T$ due to charge conjugation transformation C , one can show that the right-hand side (RHS) of Eq. (6) can be rewritten in the form

$$\text{tr}(\gamma_\mu(-\hat{p}_4)\gamma_5(-\hat{p}_3)(-\hat{p}_2)\gamma_\rho(-\hat{p}_1)), \quad (7)$$

which corresponds to a diagram with flipped fermion flow of the considered closed chain. As a consequence, these two diagrams should be equal. However, an inconsistent treatment of γ_5 could spoil this C -symmetry. As it is known [43], the cyclic property of the Dirac trace should be abandoned if one tries to utilize both γ_5 anticommutativity and trace relation (4). Due to this, the “reading” point [43], which defines the position of γ_5 in an “odd” trace, should be chosen consistently for diagrams related by C -symmetry. In our initial treatment the choice was made by the utilized diagram generation code DIANA, which starts writing closed fermion loops from a propagator with certain momentum, irrespectively of its fermion flow. e.g., from $(-\hat{p}_1)$ for Eq. (7). As it will be shown latter, this prescription leads to an inconsistent result.

In order to shed light on possible solutions to this issue, i.e., we study different “reading” points [43] for the involved Dirac traces. We “cut” a trace at a certain point, i.e., start writing a fermion string from either propagator or vertex, and utilize $\{\gamma_5, \gamma_\mu\} = 0$, $\gamma_5^2 = 1$ properties to anticommute γ_5 to the *rightmost* position of the corresponding chain. For example, Eq. (6) corresponds to cutting the trace at the external gauge vertex, while the flipped version (7) is cut at the propagator entering the vertex. Then the resulting traces involve more than four γ -matrices and direct application of the trace condition (4) is not possible. We made use of the algorithm given in the FORM [44] manual to reduce these traces to Eq. (4).

Simple “scan” over different reading points indicates that, indeed, there is an ambiguity in the resulting expression depending on the position, at which the traces are “cut”. We can distinguish three situations: A) both traces start (or end³) at external vertices; B) only one trace starts (or ends) at an external vertex; C) both traces start (or end) at some internal vertex. The ambiguous divergent contribution to the gluon self-energy from a diagram involving odd traces with γ_5 can be parameterized in the following way

$$\frac{a_s^2 a_t^2 T_F^2}{\epsilon} (X_1 + X_2 \zeta_3). \quad (8)$$

³ We can also consider situations when traces are terminated at fermion propagators, but it is easy to convince oneself that these cases are also included in our consideration.

For the case A, the planar graphs give $X_1 = 1/6$, $X_2 = 0$, while non-planar ones lead to $X_1 = -1/18$ and $X_2 = 1/6$. Summing contributions from 24 planar and 48 non-planar diagrams we obtain

$$\frac{a_s^2 a_t^2 T_F^2}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{4}{3} + 8\zeta_3 \right). \quad (9)$$

For the case B we have found that the corresponding coefficients are multiplied by a factor of 2, while the prescription C gives rise to a factor of 3. The same expressions for the considered three cases are obtained if, after moving γ_5 to the rightmost position, the original definition [45]

$$\gamma_5 \rightarrow -\frac{i}{4!} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \quad (10)$$

is used. The resulting traces with four additional gamma-matrices is evaluated as in D -dimension, while ϵ -tensor from (10) is treated according to (5).

It is worth mentioning that we also tried to utilize Larin-like [46] prescription for dealing with γ_5 , i.e., the substitution

$$\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \rightarrow -\frac{i}{3!} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma, \quad (11)$$

which, in a cyclic trace with anticommuting γ_5 , can be interpreted as a reading prescription, which corresponds to an average of two adjacent cut-points

$$\text{tr}(\dots \gamma_\mu \gamma_5) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} [\text{tr}(\dots \gamma_\mu \gamma_5) - \text{tr}(\gamma_\mu \dots \gamma_5)]. \quad (12)$$

This latter fact was confirmed by direct calculations. There is a subtlety with (11) coming from the fact that γ_μ may not only come from a gauge vertex, but from a propagator, connecting external and internal vertices. For example, if one terminates the left fermion chain in Fig. 1 by the external vertex, but the right one – by the Yukawa vertex involving, e.g., a neutral Goldstone boson χ (marked by a blue circle), the outcome will be the mean of the results corresponding to the cases A and B, i.e., $X_1 = 1/2 \cdot 1/6 \cdot (1_A + 2_B) = 1/4$.

Similar situation appears if we *do not* move γ_5 in (a part of) the trace with single γ_5 , but just use (10) or (11) without anticommuting it to some cut-point. This approach turns out to be equivalent to the one, when the cut-point is actually fixed to be the vertex, in which γ_5 appears. Again, referring to Fig. 1 with internal χ , application of Larin-like prescription (11) from the very beginning gives rise to $X_1 = 1/2 \cdot 1/6 \cdot (2_B + 3_C) = 5/12$. The only complication in the charged ϕ^\pm goldstones case comes from the necessity of additional averaging over four different ways to choose the position of single γ_5 in both traces, since $1 \pm \gamma_5$ enters each vertex with ϕ^\pm . For example,

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (2_B \cdot 4 + 3_C \cdot 3 \cdot 4) = \frac{11}{24}. \quad (13)$$

However, it is easy to understand that such a prescription will give rise to a result incompatible with the above-mentioned C -symmetry, since flipping the right loop fermion flow results in

$$X_1 = \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot (3_C \cdot 4 \cdot 4) = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (14)$$

Nevertheless, it is worth pointing that the issue arises only due to identical handling of both diagrams. In general, one is able to use different reading prescriptions for different diagrams and by a proper choice it is possible to maintain the C -symmetry. We can parametrize our ignorance of the correct reading prescription by means of a function

$$R(x, y, z) = \frac{1_A \cdot x + 2_B \cdot y + 3_C \cdot z}{x + y + z}, \quad 1 \leq R(x, y, z) \leq 3, \\ x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (15)$$

which corresponds to an average over $x + y + z$ reading points, x of which are of type A, y – of type B, and z – of type C.

In spite of the observed ambiguity, in what follows we provide some arguments leading us to a conclusion that the prescription C with $R = 3$ is preferred among the others.

First of all, as it is noted in Ref. [43], reading points at external vertices could spoil gauge invariance of the final result of our two-point function. Indeed, we have checked that finite parts of the (sum of) corresponding diagrams are not transverse if both Dirac traces are cut at the external vertices. It turns out that the prescription B also yields zero upon multiplication by the product of external momenta $q_\mu q_\nu$. Nevertheless, if we want to avoid non-symmetric treatment of the external vertices, we are left with the only reasonable prescription, which is C in our case.

One more argument comes from utilization of Fierz identities, which convert two closed fermion chains into a single loop. A well-known subtlety lies in the fact that the relations in non-integer dimensions involve infinitely many terms (see, e.g., Ref. [47]). In our calculation we have tried to incorporate the following identity

$$\sum_{\mu=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{a_1 a_4}^{\mu} \gamma_{a_3 a_2}^{\mu} \\ = 2^{-d/2} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\frac{l(l+1)}{2}} \frac{(d-2l)!}{l!} \sum_{\mu_1=1}^{\infty} \Gamma_{a_1 a_2}^{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l} \Gamma_{a_3 a_4}^{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l}, \quad (16)$$

in which totally anti-symmetric combinations

$$\Gamma^{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l} = \frac{1}{l!} \sum_P (-1)^P \gamma_{\mu_1} \gamma_{\mu_2} \dots \gamma_{\mu_l} \quad (17)$$

are introduced. In our case the two contracted indices in RHS of (16) correspond to the gluon propagator connecting two fermion traces in the Feynman gauge. We have checked that up to terms $l=4$ the obtained result coincides with the one corresponding to $R=3$.

Finally, we re-calculated the problematic diagrams by applying an infra-red rearrangement technique [4,48], i.e., by transforming the integrals into fully-massive bubbles. An important difference from Ref. [42] lies in the fact that we perform Dirac traces applying self-consistent BMHV-algebra [3,49] after (tensor) integrals are evaluated in d -dimension. We have used `spinney` package [50] to keep track of the dimension of the involved Lorentz indices and cross-checked that the final expression does not depend on the cut point.

After providing this kind of arguments, let us now proceed with our result. We define the four-loop beta-function for a_s as

$$\frac{d a_s}{d \log \mu^2} = \beta_{a_s} a_s = -a_s \sum_{i=0}^3 \beta_i h^{i+2} \quad (18)$$

where we use h to count the powers of coupling constants given in (3). Our final result for β_3 can be written in terms of SU(3) casimirs and the number of SM generations – n_G :

$$\beta_3 = \beta_3^{\text{QCD}} (n_f = 2n_G) + a_s^3 a_t \left[T_F C_F^2 (6 - 144\zeta_3) \right. \\ \left. + T_F C_A C_F \left(\frac{523}{9} - 72\zeta_3 \right) + \frac{1970}{9} T_F C_A^2 \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1288}{9} T_F^2 C_F n_G - \frac{872}{9} T_F^2 C_A n_G \right] + a_s a_t^3 T_F \left(\frac{423}{2} + 12\zeta_3 \right)$$

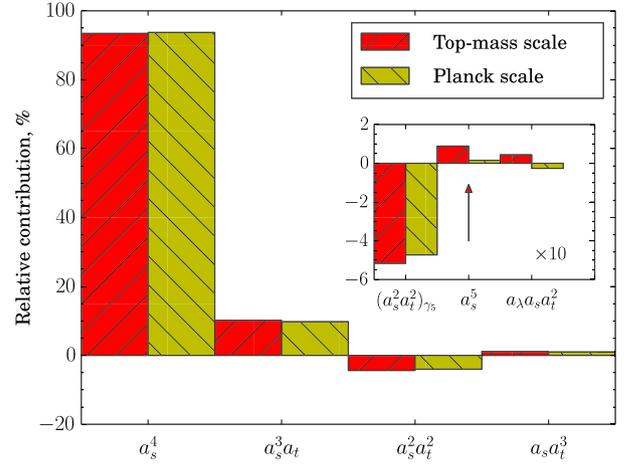


Fig. 2. Relative size of the calculated four-loop contributions and the pure QCD five-loop term $\mathcal{O}(a_s^5)$ (found recently in Ref. [51] and indicated by arrow with respect to their sum. Nontrivial part due to γ_5 is also indicated. The numbers in the inset should be multiplied by 10. Negligible correction due to $a_s a_t a_\lambda^2$ is not shown.

$$+ 60 a_s a_t^2 a_\lambda T_F - 72 a_s a_t a_\lambda^2 T_F \\ - a_s^2 a_t^2 \left[T_F^2 \left(48 - 96\zeta_3 + \underbrace{R}_3 \cdot \left[\frac{16}{3} + 32\zeta_3 \right] \right) \right. \\ \left. + T_F C_F (117 - 144\zeta_3) + 222 T_F C_A \right], \quad (19)$$

where pure n_f -flavour QCD contribution β_3^{QCD} is available from Refs. [10,11], in which the same notation for beta-function and coupling constants was used. The result is free from gauge-fixing parameter dependence. This serves as a welcome check since at the intermediate steps one has to take into account that the gauge-fixing parameter ξ is renormalized in the same way as quantum gluon field. In (19) we emphasize terms $\mathcal{O}(a_s^2 a_t^2 T_F^2)$, which are affected by contributions from diagrams similar to that given in Fig. 1 and multiply the corresponding terms by the factor R from Eq. (15).

Before going to numerical analysis of the corrections, we would like to mention that in Ref. [42] the same expression was obtained for the non-ambiguous part of the beta-function. The result, presented in Eq. (3.11) of that reference is found with the reading prescription A and coincides (up to an overall sign) with (19) for $R=1$. However, as it was mentioned earlier, this choice violates the Ward identities in the finite part of the gluon self-energy and should be abandoned. In addition, we were not able to reproduce an uncertainty factor of six [42] by considering traces with single γ_5 , in which the latter is not moved from the initial vertex and is replaced by its original definition (10). Since there is no γ_5 in the external gluon vertices, we again obtain the result corresponding⁴ to $R=3$.

Now we turn to the numerical impact of the addition of new terms (see Fig. 2). Using as input the values of strong, Yukawa and Higgs self-coupling from [52] at the scale $\mu = M_t$ and also evolving the same input up to the Planck scale, we see that at both scales the leading pure QCD contribution $\mathcal{O}(a_s^4)$ accounts $\sim 93\%$ of the total four-loop result while the dominant $\mathcal{O}(a_s^3 a_t)$ terms due to top-Yukawa only account $\sim 10\%$. We observe that the $\mathcal{O}(a_s^2 a_t^2)$ contribution has an opposite sign and is about $\sim 5\%$ of β_3 but terms $\mathcal{O}(a_s a_t^3)$ have the same sign and contribute to the order of $\sim 1\%$. The other contributions are less than 1% at

⁴ The author of Ref. [42] informed us privately that there was a bug in his initial treatment and now he agrees with our result in Eq. (19).

both the considered scales. Terms due to non-trivial γ_5 treatment lead to about -0.5% reduction in β_3 . Nevertheless, the corresponding contribution is much larger than pure QCD five-loop corrections, found recently in Ref. [51] and partially confirmed in Ref. [53].

In conclusion, we calculated four-loop beta-function for the SM strong coupling in the limit of vanishing electroweak gauge-couplings. By means of the background-field gauge formalism the result was obtained solely by considering four-loop massless propagator-type diagrams. We studied the γ_5 -issue and found that the semi-naïve treatment is *not* sufficient to obtain unambiguous expression. In our approach the ambiguity manifests itself in the dependence of the result on the “reading” prescription, chosen to evaluate traces with odd number of γ_5 , and was parametrized by the factor $1 \leq R \leq 3$ in our final expression for β_3 (19). Nevertheless, we provide several arguments supporting the prescription with $R = 3$, for which both traces are “cut” at some internal vertex.

The obtained result is a necessary step towards a four-loop RG analysis of the SM. However, one should keep in mind that proper inclusion of three-loop non-QCD decoupling corrections is required to evaluate α_s consistently at the electroweak scale in the full SM (for pure QCD results up to the four-loop level see Refs. [54–56] and for the leading two-loop electroweak corrections see Ref. [57]). In addition, the results can be applied to the study of the so-called Weyl consistency conditions [58–60] within the SM, thus, extending the analysis of Ref. [61] to the four-loop level.

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