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Orthogonal Technicolor with Isotriplet Dark Matter on the Lattice

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We study the gauge dynamics of an SO(4)-gauge theory with two Dirac Wilson fermions transforming according to the vector representation of the gauge group. We determine the lattice phase diagram by locating the strong coupling bulk phase transition line and the zero PCAC mass line. We present results for the spectrum of the theory. In particular we measure the pseudoscalar, vector and axial meson masses. The data are consistent with a chiral symmetry breaking scenario rather than a conformal one. When used to break the electroweak symmetry dynamically the model leads to a natural dark matter candidate.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Understanding the phase diagram of strongly interacting theories will unveil a large number of theories of fundamental interactions useful to describe electroweak symmetry breaking, dark matter and even inflation [1–4]. To gain a coherent understanding of strong dynamics besides the SU(N) gauge groups [5, 6], one should also investigate the orthogonal, symplectic and exceptional groups. SO(N) and SP($2N$) phase diagrams were investigated with analytic methods in [7], while the exceptional ones together with orthogonal gauge groups featuring spinorial matter representations were studied in [8]. So far lattice simulations have been mostly employed to explore the phase diagram of SU(N) gauge theories while a systematic lattice analysis of the smallest symplectic group was launched in [9].

Here we move forward by analyzing on the lattice the dynamics of the SO(4) gauge group with two Dirac fermions in the vector representation of the group. This choice is based on the following theoretical and phenomenological considerations. The theory is expected to be below or near the lower boundary of the conformal window [7, 10], and therefore break chiral symmetry. The theory can be used as a technicolor [11, 12] template similar, from the global symmetry point of view, to Minimal Walking Technicolor (MWT) [5, 13, 14]. However, the fermion representation is such that, differently from MWT, one cannot construct composite fermions out of one techniquark and one technigluon. This removes immediately the presence of fractionally charged states with the simplest choice of the hypercharge assignment. Furthermore the technicolor theory leads to a weak isotriplet with the neutral member being an ideal dark matter candidate [7, 10], the isotriplet Technicolor Interactive Massive Particle (iTIMP). This state

is a pseudo Goldstone and therefore can be light with respect of the electroweak scale making it a natural candidate to resolve some of the current experimental puzzles [10, 15]. The first model featuring composite dark matter pions appeared in [16, 17] and the first study of technipion dark matter on a lattice appeared in [9].

Due to the reality of the fermion representation the quantum global symmetry group is SU(4) expected to break spontaneously to SO(4), yielding nine Goldstone bosons. Once gauged under the electroweak theory three are eaten by the SM gauge bosons. Six additional Goldstone bosons form an electroweak complex triplet of technibaryon with the neutral isospin zero component to be identified with the iTIMP of [10].

SO(4) is a semi simple group, $SO(4) \cong SU(2) \otimes SO(3)$, and it has a non-trivial center Z_2 . The theory is asymptotically free and since the two-loop β -function for different number of flavors loses the infrared zero for $N_f = 2.3$ while the all-orders beta function [18, 19] predicts the anomalous dimension of the mass to be unity for $N_f = 2.86$ we expect that chiral symmetry breaks for two Dirac flavors. However, we want to confirm here this result via first principle lattice simulations. Furthermore there is also the possibility that the theory shows a certain degree of walking [7, 10, 20–22] unless the phase transition is of jumping type [23, 24]. Jumping conformal phase transitions have been demonstrated to occur in a wide class of theories [25].

As a natural first step, we study the phase diagram in the (β, m_0) -plane to find the relevant region of parameter space to simulate. We then determine the zero PCAC mass line as well as the strong coupling bulk phase transition line. In addition, we report on the pseudoscalar, vector and axial vector meson masses. From the measured spectrum we infer that the theory breaks chiral symmetry dynamically. Part of these results appeared in [26].

In Section II we present the analytic expectations for the phase diagram of SO(N) as function of the number of flavors. We also summarize the expected breaking pattern of the quantum global symmetries for theories below the conformal window. We also prove the spectral degeneracy between certain diquarks and ordinary

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meson-like states. In Section III we recall the lattice formulation of the theory and summarize the physical observable studied here. The results of the simulations are reported in Sect. IV and conclude in Sect. V.

II. ORTHOGONAL CONFORMAL WINDOW AND CHIRAL SYMMETRY BREAKING PATTERN

The two loop β -function for an $SO(N)$ theory with N_f Dirac fermions transforming according to the vector representation of the gauge group is

$$\beta(\alpha) = -\frac{\alpha^2}{2\pi} \left(b_0 + b_1 \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \right), \quad (1)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= \frac{11}{3}N_c - \frac{4}{3}N_f - \frac{22}{3}, \\ b_1 &= -\frac{10}{3}(N_c - 2)N_f - (N_c - 1)N_f + \frac{17}{3}(N_c - 2)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

A naive estimate of the lower bound of conformal window is given when the second coefficient b_1 changes sign. For $SO(4)$ this happens when $N_f = \frac{68}{29} \simeq 2.3$. The corresponding values for three and four-loops in the \overline{MS} -scheme are $N_f = 1.8$ and $N_f = 3.0$. The all-orders beta function predicts as lower boundary $N_f = 2.86$, see Fig. 1. Hence, perturbative and nonperturbative methods suggest that chiral symmetry breaks for two Dirac flavors. However, lattice simulations can seal this expectation. Since the vector representations of orthogonal groups are real the quantum global symmetry of the theory is, for a generic N_f $SU(2N_f)$ which is larger than $SU(N_f) \otimes SU(N_f) \otimes U_V(1)$ valid for complex fermion representations. The reality property of the representation translates in the following property of the Dirac operator

$$(\not{D} + m)C\gamma^5 = C\gamma^5(\not{D} + m)^*, \quad (3)$$

where $\not{D} = \gamma^\mu(\partial_\mu - igA_\mu^a \tau_a)$, $a = 1, \dots, d[G]$ where $d[G]$ is the dimension of the adjoint representation of the gauge group and $C = i\gamma^0\gamma^2$ is the charge conjugation operator.

The global $SU(2N_f)$ is assumed to break to the maximal diagonal subgroup

$$SU(2N_f) \rightarrow SO(2N_f), \quad (4)$$

for the massless theory and for N_f below the conformal window. A common mass for the Dirac fermions leads to the same pattern of explicit symmetry breaking. The explicit interpolating operators for the Goldstones can be naturally divided in three independent antifermion-fermion bilinears

$$\bar{\psi}_f \gamma^5 \psi_{f'}, \quad (5)$$

with f and f' the flavor indices $f = 1, 2$ and six *difermion* operators

$$\psi_f^T C \gamma^5 \psi_{f'} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\psi}_f \gamma^5 C \bar{\psi}_{f'}^T. \quad (6)$$

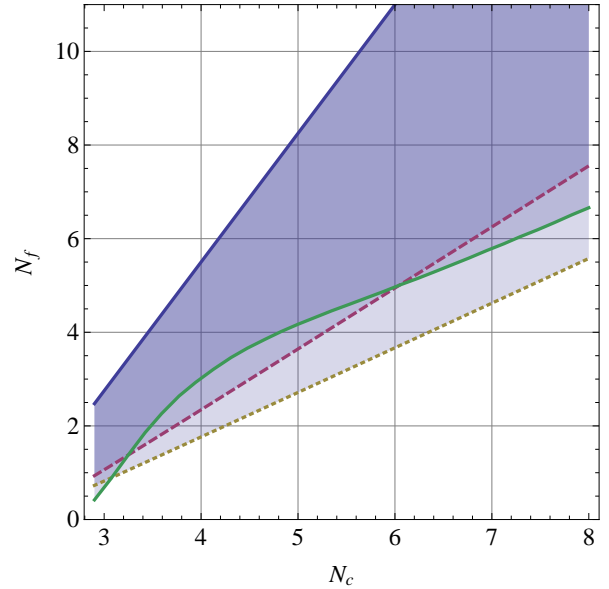


FIG. 1: Conformal window of $SO(N_c)$ with N_f Dirac fermions in the fundamental representation. Upper bound is when asymptotic freedom is lost. Lower bounds are 2-loop (red, dashed), 3-loop (yellow, dotted) and 4-loop estimates (green, solid).

The reader can find a useful summary of the global symmetry breaking patterns tailored for lattice computations in [27] while applications to beyond standard model physics for similar patterns appeared in [16, 28]. Notice that whereas the usual pions have odd parity, the corresponding diquarks are parity even. It was noticed in [9] that when fermions are in a pseudoreal representation, the diquark correlator is exactly identical to the corresponding mesonic correlator. In appendix A we give a similar proof for fermions in real representations. The proof uses the symmetry (3) of the Dirac operator along with the γ^5 -hermiticity $\gamma^5(\not{D} + m)\gamma^5 = (\not{D} + m)^\dagger$ property. The result can be stated as

$$c_{\bar{\psi}_f \bar{\psi}_{f'}}^{(\Gamma)}(x - y) = c_{\bar{\psi}_f \psi_{f'}}^{(\Gamma)}(x - y) = c_{\psi_f \psi_{f'}}^{(\Gamma)}(x - y), \quad (7)$$

where $c_{\bar{\psi}_f \bar{\psi}_{f'}}^{(\Gamma)}$ is the correlator for the operator $\bar{\psi}_f \Gamma \bar{\psi}_{f'}$ and $c_{\bar{\psi}_f \psi_{f'}}^{(\Gamma)}$ is the correlator for the corresponding diquark operator $\psi_f^T \Gamma C \psi_{f'}$. Γ can be any of the matrices $\mathbf{1}, \gamma^5, \gamma^\mu, \gamma^\mu \gamma^5$.

Having discussed the generic features expected for orthogonal groups we now turn to the lattice formulation and results for the relevant case of $SO(4)$ with two Dirac flavors.

III. LATTICE FORMULATION

In this work we have used the Wilson prescription for the lattice action

$$S = S_F + S_G, \quad (8)$$

where

$$S_G = \beta \sum_x \sum_{\mu, \nu < \mu} \left[1 - \frac{1}{N_c} \text{Tr} U_{\mu\nu}(x) \right], \quad (9)$$

is the Yang-Mills gauge action. We have normalized the lattice spacing to $a = 1$. $U_{\mu\nu}(x)$ is the plaquette defined in terms of the link variables as

$$U_{\mu\nu}(x) = U_\mu(x)U_\nu(x + \hat{\mu})U_\mu^\dagger(x + \hat{\mu} + \hat{\nu})U_\nu^\dagger(x + \hat{\nu}). \quad (10)$$

The Wilson fermion action is

$$S_F = \sum_f \sum_{x,y} \bar{\psi}_f(x) M(x,y) \psi_f(y), \quad (11)$$

with f running over fermion flavors and the Wilson-Dirac matrix $M(x,y)$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_y M(x,y) \psi(y) &= (4 + m_0) \psi(x) \\ &- \frac{1}{2} \sum_\mu \left[(1 + \gamma_\mu) U_\mu^\dagger(x - \hat{\mu}) \psi(x - \hat{\mu}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1 - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu(x) \psi(x + \hat{\mu}) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Here the gauge and spinor indices have been suppressed. The bare parameters are the inverse of the bare coupling $\beta = 2N_c/g_0^2$ appearing in the gauge action and the bare mass m_0 of the Wilson fermions.

We employ the Partial Conservation of the Axial Current (PCAC) relation to define the physical quark mass

$$m_{\text{PCAC}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial_t V_{\text{PS}}}{V_{\text{PP}}}, \quad (13)$$

where the currents are

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{PS}}(x_0) &= a^3 \sum_{x_1, x_2, x_3} \langle \bar{\psi}_1(x) \gamma_0 \gamma_5 \psi_2(x) \bar{\psi}_1(0) \gamma_5 \psi_2(0) \rangle, \\ V_{\text{PP}}(x_0) &= a^3 \sum_{x_1, x_2, x_3} \langle \bar{\psi}_1(x) \gamma_5 \psi_2(x) \bar{\psi}_1(0) \gamma_5 \psi_2(0) \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The meson masses are estimated using time slice averaged zero momentum correlators

$$C_{\bar{\psi}_1 \psi_2}^{(\Gamma)}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{x_1, x_2, x_3} \text{Tr} \left([\bar{\psi}_1(x) \Gamma \psi_2(x)]^\dagger \bar{\psi}_1(0) \Gamma \psi_2(0) \right), \quad (15)$$

where $\Gamma = \gamma_5$ for pseudoscalar, $\Gamma = \gamma_k$ ($k = 1, 2, 3$) for vector, and $\gamma_5 \gamma_k$ for axial vector meson.

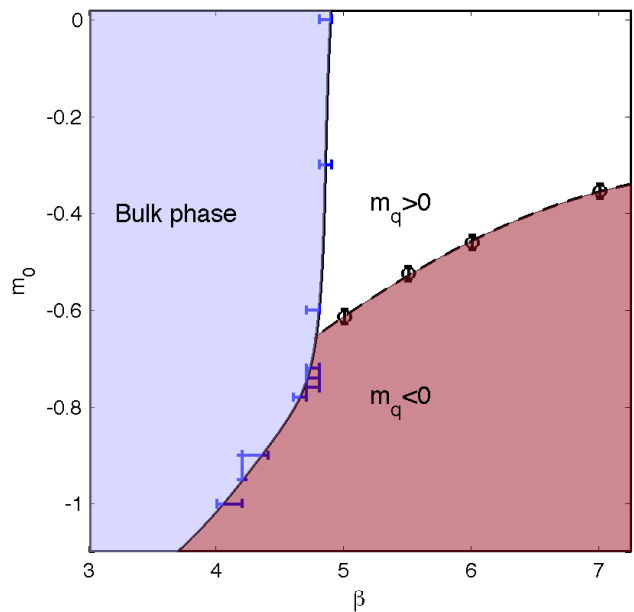


FIG. 2: Lattice phase structure outlined on an $8^3 \times 16$ lattice. Circles represent points of critical bare mass where $m_{\text{PCAC}} = 0$. The transition between the bulk phase is of first order. The error bars represent the interval over which the measured average plaquette jumps.

Volume	β	Iterations	Thermalization
$8^3 \times 16$	4.1, 4.2, ..., 4.9, 5.2, 5.4, 5.6	2000	500
	4.4, 5, 5.5, 6, 7	5000	2000
$12^3 \times 64$	5.5, 7	5000	1500
$24^3 \times 64$	7	850 - 2000	600

TABLE I: Simulation parameters and thermalization times. For each coupling we performed multiple simulations with appropriate bare masses. The thermalization column refers to the number of discarded initial configurations.

IV. RESULTS

The simulations were performed on three different lattices $8^3 \times 16$, $12^3 \times 64$ and $24^3 \times 64$ where in all cases the larger dimension is the temporal one. All the simulations were started from a random configuration and the first 500-2000 iterations were discarded. This is enough to thermalize the system for the quantities we measured. For a complete list of the simulations see Table I where we have omitted the values of the bare masses.

The smallest lattice was used for exploration of the parameter space spanned by the bare mass m_0 and the coupling β . Fig. 2 shows an outline of the lattice phase structure measured on this $8^3 \times 16$ lattice. For small values of β the system is in a bulk phase not connected to continuum physics. The bulk phase is separated from the small coupling (large β) phase by a first order phase transition. Fig. 3 shows the discontinuous behavior of

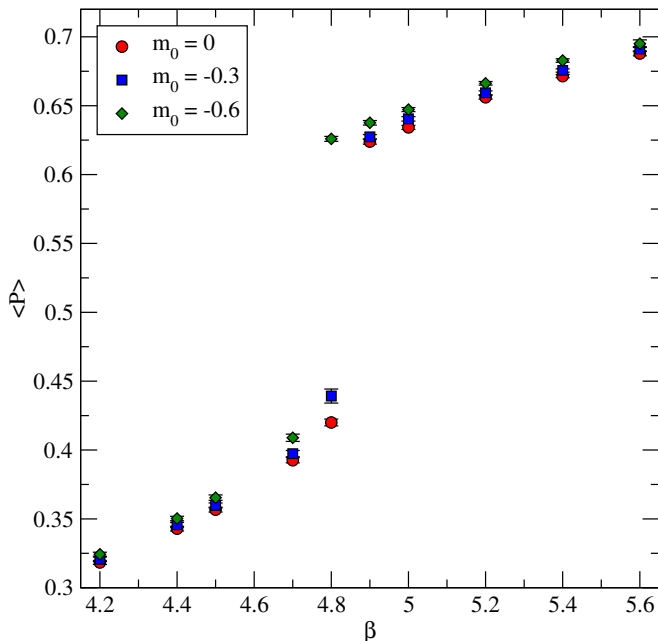


FIG. 3: Average plaquette $\langle P \rangle$ vs. β on an $8^3 \times 16$ lattice at three different values of the bare mass.

the average plaquette when crossing the bulk phase transition, for three different values of m_0 . The uncertainty on the location of the bulk phase transition shown in Fig. 2 is due to taking discrete values of β between simulation points.

We can compare our result for the location of the bulk transition to previous studies of $SO(N)$ pure gauge theories. Earlier simulations focused mainly on the $SO(3)$ gauge group [29] with the exception of [30] where also other values of N were considered. For $SO(4)$ the authors of [30] find that the bulk phase transition happens for $4.62(3) < \beta < 4.87(3)$, which is in agreement with our result in Fig. 3.

The critical line where the physical quark mass vanishes is determined from the PCAC relation (13). The critical line of $m_q = 0$ in the phase diagram (Fig. 2) is constructed by linear fits to the PCAC mass. Fig. 4 shows the bare mass dependency of the PCAC mass at three different couplings on the $8^3 \times 16$ lattice.

A. Finite size effects

According to the perturbative estimates discussed in section II the running of the gauge coupling is expected to be slow. This also suggests that attention should be paid to finite size effects, which need to be estimated non-perturbatively by measuring physical observables as a function of lattice size.

In the case of $SO(N)$ pure gauge theories [29, 30] the bulk phase transition occurs at such a weak coupling that extremely large lattices are required for simulations in

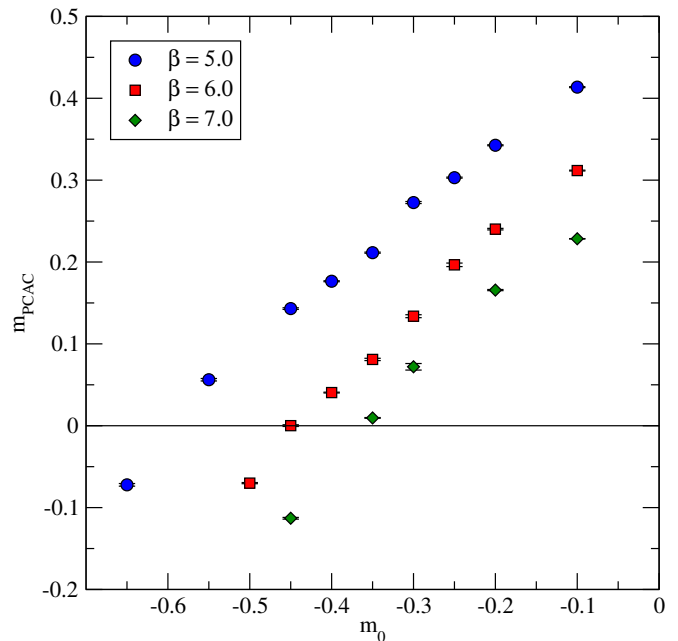


FIG. 4: m_{PCAC} in units of inverse lattice spacing at three different couplings. The measurements are performed on a $8^3 \times 16$.

the confined phase, the one connected to the continuum physics. However, in the presence of dynamical quarks, we find that somewhat smaller volumes ($24^3 \times 64$) are enough to probe the chiral regime of the system.

In figure Fig. 5 the mass of the pseudoscalar meson m_{PS} and the PCAC quark mass m_{PCAC} is plotted for different lattice sizes. The PCAC mass has little dependence on the lattice size being a UV quantity. The pseudoscalar meson mass, on the contrary, is very sensitive to finite size effects even if it is still somewhat heavy at the bare mass used in Fig. 5.

Another interesting property which occurs in this model is a novel phase separation at small volumes.

We observe the coexistence of two distinct phases which can be characterized by the average value of Polyakov loops wrapping around the three spatial directions taken on each time slice separately. In detail, the operators we consider are defined as

$$L_k(t) = \left\langle \frac{1}{N_i N_j} \sum_{x_i, x_j} \frac{1}{N_c} \text{Tr} \prod_{x_k} U_k(t, \mathbf{x}) \right\rangle, \quad (16)$$

where $i \neq j \neq k$ are spatial directions. Fig. 6 shows the time resolved Polyakov loops on a $12^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$ and $m_0 = -0.3$. The averaging is performed over 700 configurations belonging to the same simulation. The coexistence of two phases with different values of L_2 is clear from the figure. The phenomenon appears in all simulations performed on small lattices. The location of the phase boundaries and the direction in which the Polyakov loop has non-zero average is random. In some

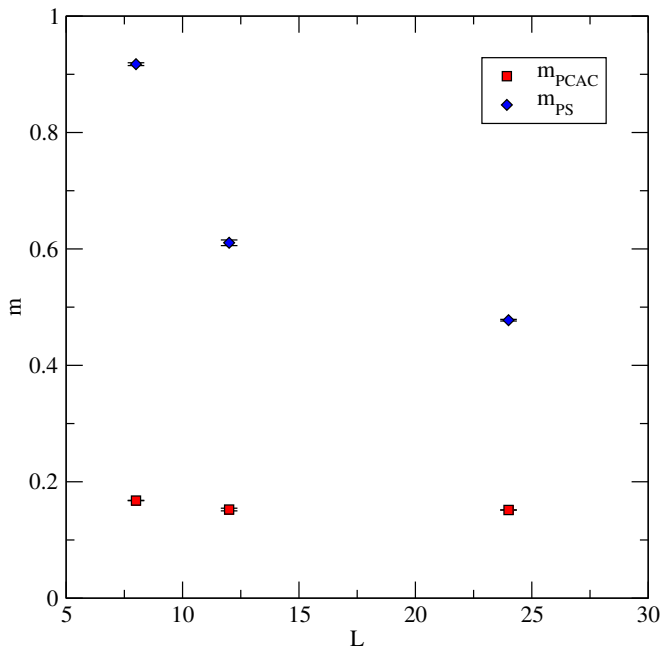


FIG. 5: Finite size effects on m_{PS} and m_{PCAC} in units of inverse lattice spacing. The measurements are performed on a $24^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$ and $m_0 = -0.2$.

cases more than two phase boundaries appear in the same system.

The coexistence of two phases with different mesonic correlation lengths separated by a domain walls could explain the unusual decorrelation of mesonic operators observed for volumes smaller than $24^3 \times 64$. This is reflected in the rise of the effective mass plateaux of the pseudoscalar meson shown in Fig. 7.

In order to understand whether these phase separations are related to the presence of dynamical fermions we have also performed pure gauge simulations on $12^3 \times 64$ lattices. The phase separation occurs also for the pure gauge. Thus the phenomenon seems to be a feature stemming from the pure gauge sector.

We will not explore this feature further, but it would be interesting to continue its investigation in the future.

In order to avoid the complications stemming from the phase separation described above we use $24^3 \times 64$ lattices for the rest of the paper.

B. Spectrum and chiral symmetry breaking

We address the dynamical fate of the chiral symmetries of the theory by determining the pseudoscalars and (axial) vectors spectrum.

Fig. 8 shows the pseudoscalar, vector, and axial vector meson masses measured on a $24^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$ as the bare quark mass is decreased towards the critical value. At the lightest quark mass the pseudoscalar me-

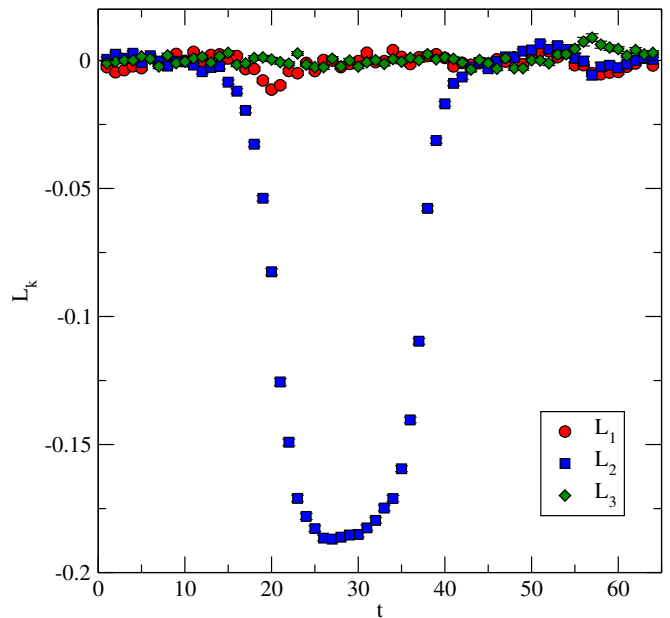


FIG. 6: Average Polyakov loops wound around the three spatial dimensions computed at each timeslice of the lattice. This measurement was performed on a $12^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$ and $m_0 = -0.3$. The values are averages over 700 configurations starting at 1800 where the system does not appear to thermalize further.

son has a mass of about $m_{\text{PS}} \simeq 0.15$ in lattice units. This means that $m_{\text{PS}} \cdot L \simeq 3.6$ which is where finite volume effects starts to become relevant. At large quark masses the vector and pseudoscalar are degenerate with the common mass increasing linearly with the quark mass. At smaller masses the vector meson becomes heavier than the pseudoscalar. This is consistent with dynamical generation of a chiral scale. To see this more clearly the ratio of the vector and the pseudoscalar masses have been plotted in Fig. 9. Indeed the mass ratio approaches unity for large quark masses. However, when approaching the chiral limit the ratio increases signaling chiral symmetry breaking. In fact this result is consistent with the expectation that if spontaneous symmetry breaking occurs the vector meson remains massive whereas the pseudoscalar meson is massless. A diverging ratio m_V/m_{PS} therefore indicates chiral symmetry breaking. This is the trend we observe in Fig. 9. However to nail this conclusion more studies have to be performed.

The axial mass in the chiral limit is poorly determined Fig. 8. In the future we plan on improving its determination. We will then be able to use it to infer interesting properties of the chiral transition. For example one can investigate whether the axial remains (near) degenerate with the vector in the chiral regime which could signify the onset of walking dynamics [28, 31].

To extract further properties of the theory we analyze in more detail the functional dependence of the pseudoscalar mass on the quark mass. It is well known that,

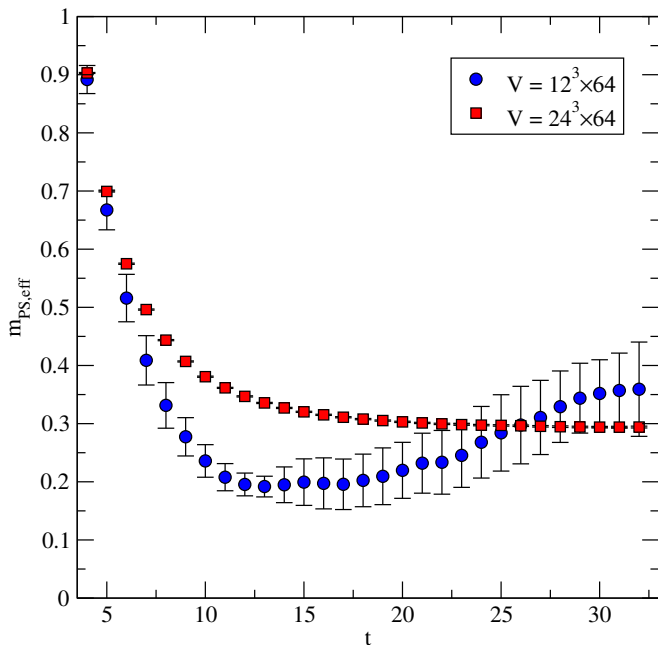


FIG. 7: Effective mass of pseudoscalar meson for two different volumes.

meson fit	fit function	best parameter	χ^2/dof
ps chiral	$a\sqrt{m}$	$a = 1.167(6)$	0.43/2
ps conformal	am	$a = 4.69(3)$	364/2
ps alt. 1	$a + bm$	$a = 0.111(6)$ $b = 2.9(1)$	6.4/1
ps alt. 2	$a + b\sqrt{m}$	$a = -0.001(10)$ $b = 1.17(4)$	0.41/1
vector chiral	$a + bm$	$a = 0.16(1)$ $b = 2.3(2)$	3.3/1
vector conformal	am	$a = 4.91(3)$	273/2
vector alt. 1	$a\sqrt{m}$	$a = 1.231(6)$	18/2
vector alt. 2	$a + b\sqrt{m}$	$a = 0.07(2)$ $b = 0.96(7)$	0.69/1

TABLE II: Different types of fit functions in the chiral regime for the data with m identified with the m_{PCAC} .

for this kind of theories, spontaneously broken chiral symmetry leads to the Gell-Mann–Oakes–Renner relation [32]

$$m_{\text{PS}}^2 \simeq \Lambda m_{\text{PCAC}}, \quad (17)$$

valid in the chiral limit, where $\Lambda = -2\langle\bar{\psi}\psi\rangle/f_{\text{PS}}^2$ is a dynamically generated scale. For conformal theories the behavior is different [33, 34]. In [34] it was also shown that the instanton contributions to conformal chiral dynamics can be neglected when the anomalous dimension of the mass operator is less than one. This property has been investigated and confirmed via lattice simulations in [35]. A clever separation of the ultraviolet and infrared modes presented in [36, 37] led to a better understanding of the conformal chiral scenario but without discussing

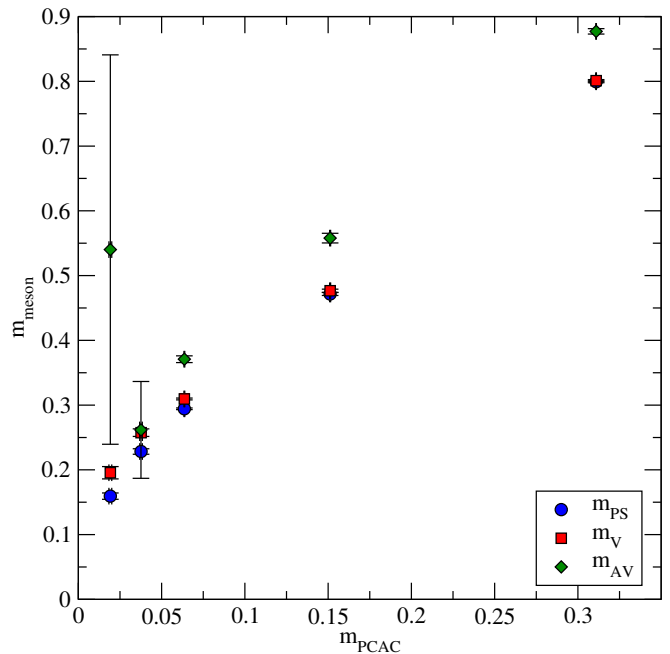


FIG. 8: Pseudoscalar, vector, and axial vector meson masses measured on a $24^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$.

the instanton contributions [34]. Building upon these results an interesting method to determine the anomalous dimension of the fermion masses was put forward in [38]. To sum up, for a conformal scenario the dynamical scale Λ mutates into a fermion-mass dependent quantity [34] and therefore m_{PS}^2 must vanish as m_{PCAC}^2 . In Fig. 10 we plot the ratio $m_{\text{PS}}^2/m_{\text{PCAC}}$ for decreasing fermion mass. We see that the ratio approaches a constant for vanishing fermion masses which is consistent with the chiral symmetry breaking scenario (17).

In table II we report the fit to the data for the dependence of the pseudoscalar mass as well as the vector mass as function of the m_{PCAC} within the believed chiral regime of the theory. This corresponds to the three lowest values of m_{PCAC} where the ratio $m_{\text{PS}}^2/m_{\text{PCAC}}$ becomes roughly constant as shown in Fig. 10. The data points used for the chiral fits in the table are shown in Fig. 11. The best fit curve, determined by the lowest χ^2/dof , for the pseudoscalar mass corresponds to the first line of the table which is in agreement with the GMOR expectation. It is remarkable that by even allowing for an offset of the mass value in the chiral limit the best fit demands the offset to vanish, see the last line of the table. We have tried also to test the possibility that the pseudoscalar mass vanishes linearly with the fermion mass and found that this is highly disfavored. If the theory would have been conformal we would have expected this case to fit much better.

Similarly, by fitting the vector masses dependence on the fermion mass, in the lower part of table II, we observe a reasonable agreement with the expected chiral

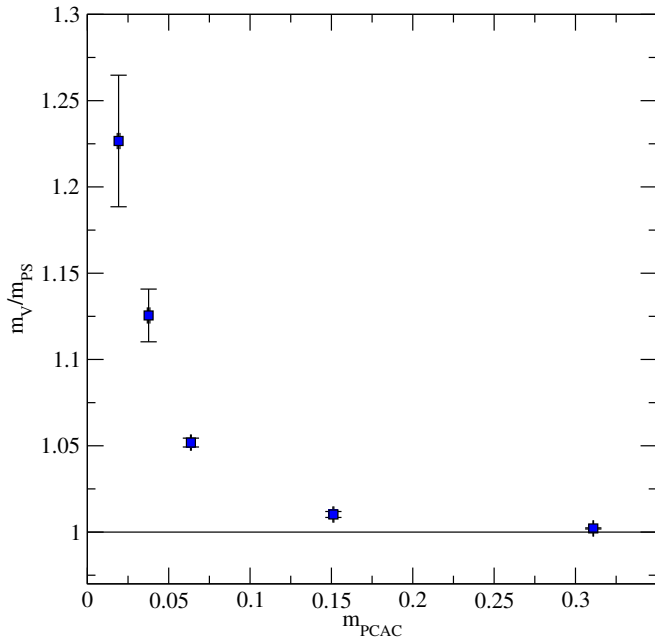


FIG. 9: Ratio between pseudo-scalar and vector meson masses measured on a $24^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$.

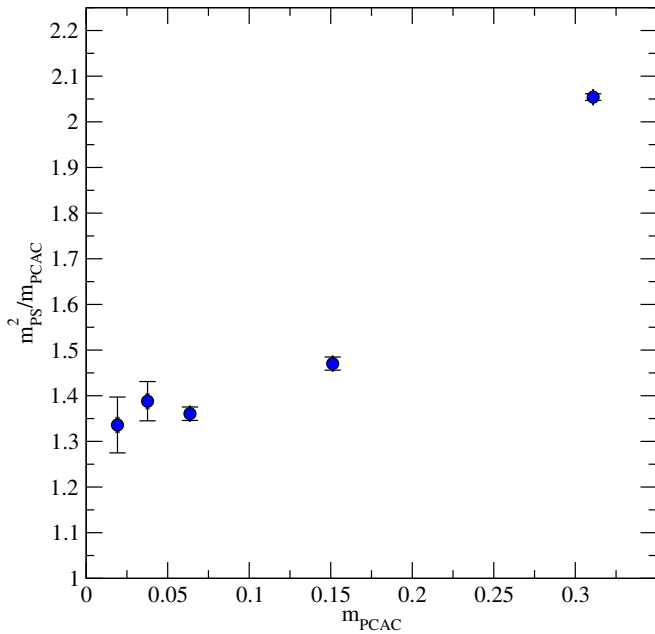


FIG. 10: Pseudo-scalar mass squared divided by the quark mass measured on a $24^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$.

behavior of the theory. The two best fits correspond to the first and last line of the lower part of the table. We would have expected the first line to yield a better fit if chiral symmetry breaks like in ordinary Quantum chromodynamics. We believe that for this case more statistics is needed to resolve which of the two cases is actually

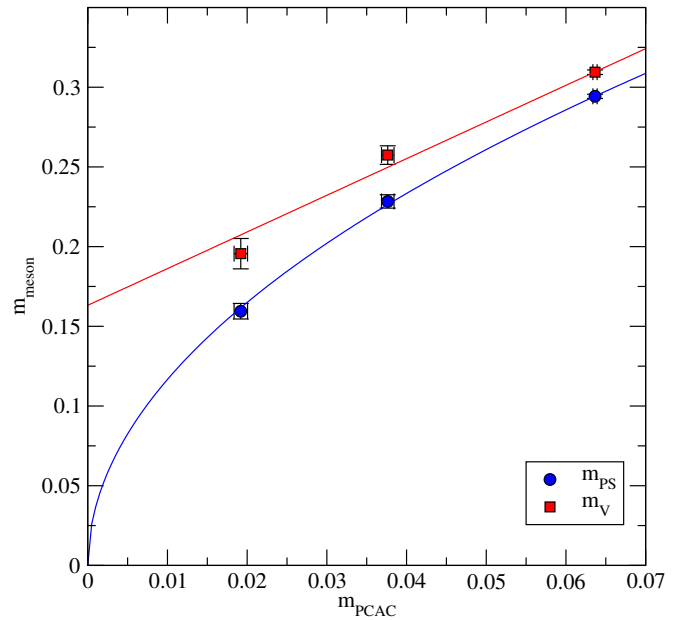


FIG. 11: The chiral fits to the pseudo scalar and vector meson masses on a $24^3 \times 64$ lattice at $\beta = 7$.

realized given that the data cannot yet differentiate between the two. As for the pseudo-scalar case the would be conformal case is highly disfavored (see second line of the lower part of the table).

Using the identity for the hadronic correlators (7) we can immediately infer the baryonic diquark masses.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Orthogonal lattice gauge theories with dynamical fermions have so far been *terra incognita*. However, as explained in the introduction, these theories can be relevant for models of dynamical electroweak symmetry breaking as well as for the construction of interesting dark matter candidates. Furthermore to have a deeper understanding of strong dynamics it is essential to gain information on different gauge theories. We have chosen to start investigating the orthogonal gauge groups dynamics with a phenomenologically relevant example, i.e. the $\text{SO}(4)$ gauge theory with two Dirac flavors transforming according to the vector representation of the group.

We have uncovered the lattice phase diagram and shown that there is a novel phase separation phenomenon at small volumes which persists even in the pure gauge case. We have shown that the phase separation can be circumvented and the chiral regime of the theory studied using large but still feasible lattices.

Finally we investigated the spectrum of the theory for the pseudo-scalar, vectors and axial vectors. The results for the spectrum are consistent with chiral symmetry

breaking and strongly disfavor a conformal behavior.

Appendix A: Diquark correlators

A generic mesonic correlator will have the form

$$c_{\bar{\psi}\psi'}^{(\Gamma)}(x-y) = \text{Tr} \left([\bar{\psi}(x)\Gamma\psi'(x)]^\dagger \bar{\psi}(y)\Gamma\psi'(y) \right), \quad (\text{A1})$$

and the baryonic diquark correlator will have the form

$$c_{\psi\psi'}^{(\Gamma)}(x-y) = \text{Tr} \left([\psi^T(x)C\Gamma\psi'(x)]^\dagger \psi^T(y)C\Gamma\psi'(y) \right). \quad (\text{A2})$$

Rewriting the diquark correlator slightly gives

$$c_{\psi\psi'}^{(\Gamma)}(x-y) = \text{Tr} \left(\Gamma\psi'(y)\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^0\Gamma^\dagger C^+(\gamma^0)^T [\psi(y)\bar{\psi}(x)]^T C \right). \quad (\text{A3})$$

Now we can invoke two identities

$$(\gamma^\mu)^T = -C\gamma^\mu C^\dagger, \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$\psi(x)\bar{\psi}(y) = C^\dagger [\psi(y)\bar{\psi}(x)]^T C. \quad (\text{A5})$$

The latter identity follows from the symmetry of the Dirac matrix given in (3) along with γ^5 -hermiticity $\gamma^5(\not{D} + m)\gamma^5 = (\not{D} + m)^\dagger$. The identity (A5) extend to the Wilson lattice formulation of the Dirac matrix. This is demonstrated for pseudoreal representations in the appendix of [9]. Invoking the identities in the expression for the diquark correlator (A3) we have

$$c_{\psi\psi'}^{(\Gamma)}(x-y) = \text{Tr} \left(\Gamma\psi'(y)\bar{\psi}(x)\gamma^0\Gamma^\dagger\gamma^0\psi(x)\bar{\psi}(y) \right) = c_{\bar{\psi}\psi'}^{(\Gamma)}(x-y). \quad (\text{A6})$$

A similar derivation holds for the antiparticles leading to the identity (7).

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