Considering parity mixing

Application to SU(2) Yang-Mills theory 00000000

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Hadron masses from fixed topological simulations: parity partners and SU(2) Yang-Mills results

Irais Bautista¹ Wolfgang Bietenholz¹ Christopher Czaban² Arthur Dromard² Urs Gerber¹ Christoph Hofmann³ Héctor Mejía¹ Marc Wagner²

> ¹Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares

²Department of Theoretical Physics Goethe Universität, Frankfurt am Main

³Universidad de Colima, México

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Outline

Introduction

- BCNW-equation for the mass
- Improvement of BCNW-equation

2 Considering parity mixing

- Parity mixing : $\theta \neq 0$ and fixed topology
- Consequences on mass extractions

- Test method and parameters
- Results

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Mass relation		

• Relation between mass in topological sector Q and mass of QCD ($\theta = 0$) ¹.

$$M_Q = M(0) + \frac{M^{(2)}(0)}{2\chi_t V} \left(1 - \frac{Q^2}{\chi_t V}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{(\chi_t V)^2}\right)$$

Conditions:

(C1) $1/\chi_t V \ll 1$ and $|Q|/\chi_t V \ll 1$: Taylor expansion and saddle point approximation.

(C2)
$$\left| M_{H}^{(2)}(0)t \right| / \chi_{t} V \ll 1$$
: Taylor expansion.

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Extracting the mass

• Relation between mass in topological sector Q and mass of QCD ($\theta = 0$)

$$M_Q = M(0) + \frac{M^{(2)}(0)}{2\chi_t V} \left(1 - \frac{Q^2}{\chi_t V}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{(\chi_t V)^2}\right)$$

Method to extract the mass from fixed topological simulation.

- Compute $M_{Q,V}$ or equivalently $C_{Q,V}$ for different physical volumes and topological sectors ($C_{Q,V}$ two-point function at fixed topology and volume V)
- Fit the BCNW-Equation to those results (3 parameters M(0), $M^{(2)}(0)$ and χ_t)
- Extracting M(heta=0) and χ_t

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Motivations for improvements up to $1/(\chi_t V)^3$

Motivation to improve by $\mathscr{O}(1/(\chi_t V)^2)$ and $\mathscr{O}(1/(\chi_t V)^3)$

- Complete $\mathscr{O}(1/(\chi_t V)^2)$ order in BCNW-equation.
- Increase precision
- **③** Important when $\chi_t V$ is not to large e.g $\chi_t V \gtrsim 1$.
- Helpful to estimate the error of $\mathscr{O}(1/(\chi_t V)^2)$ expansion.

Literature: General discussion of n-point functions at fixed topology including also higher orders in 1/V.²

Our contribution: Expansion of two-point correlation function up to $\mathscr{O}(1/(\chi_t \, V)^3)$

²S. Aoki, H. Fukaya, S. Hashimoto and T. Onogi, Phys.=Rev. ⊕ 76, 054508 (200≩) ∽ <.

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Improvement

Improved equation ³

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{C}_{Q,V}(t) &= \alpha(0) \exp\left(-M_{H}(0)t - \frac{1}{\mathscr{E}_{2}V}\frac{x_{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{(\mathscr{E}_{2}V)^{2}} \left(\frac{x_{4} - 2(\mathscr{E}_{4}/\mathscr{E}_{2})x_{2} - 2x_{2}^{2}}{8} - \frac{x_{2}}{2}Q^{2}\right) \\ &- \frac{1}{(\mathscr{E}_{2}V)^{3}} \left(\frac{16(\mathscr{E}_{4}/\mathscr{E}_{2})^{2}x_{2} + x_{6} - 3(\mathscr{E}_{6}/\mathscr{E}_{2})x_{2} - 8(\mathscr{E}_{4}/\mathscr{E}_{2})x_{4} - 12x_{2}x_{4}}{48} \right. \\ &+ \frac{18(\mathscr{E}_{4}/\mathscr{E}_{2})x_{2}^{2} + 8x_{2}^{3}}{48} - \frac{x_{4} - 3(\mathscr{E}_{4}/\mathscr{E}_{2})x_{2} - 2x_{2}^{2}}{4}Q^{2}\right) \right) \\ &+ \mathscr{O}\left(\frac{1}{(\mathscr{E}_{2}V)^{4}} , \frac{1}{(\mathscr{E}_{2}V)^{4}}Q^{2} , \frac{1}{(\mathscr{E}_{2}V)^{4}}Q^{4}\right). \end{split}$$

Improvement cost

• Increasing the number of parameters (3 for BCNW-equations, 8 for $1/(\chi_t V)^2$, 11 for $1/(\chi_t V)^3$)

³A.D, M. Wagner: arXiv:1404.0247

Improvement (2)

Problem for limited statistical accuracy

Possibility to benefit of the improvement while keeping the number of parameters small. \Rightarrow New parameters set to zero

$$C_{Q,V}(t) = \frac{\alpha(0)}{\sqrt{1 + M_H^{(2)}(0)t/\chi_t V}} \exp\left(-M_H(0)t - \frac{1}{\chi_t V} \left(\frac{1}{1 + M_H^{(2)}(0)t/\chi_t V} - 1\right)\frac{1}{2} Q^2\right)$$

• Evidence of the improvement in a toy-model ⁴ (quantum mechanics on a circle with well potential)

⁴A.D, M. Wagner: arXiv:1404.0247

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Parity mixing due to the θ -term

$$S_E(\theta) = S_E - i\theta Q = S_E - i\theta \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \int d^4 x F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}$$

- The second term violates parity symmetry P
- Fixed topology superposition (Fourier transform) of theories with $\theta \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ not P invariant

Consequences

- Consider two states, which are parity partners: The heavier state has to be considered as an excitation, while the lighter is the ground state.
- A single correlator is generally not sufficient to determine the mass of an excited state precisely:
 ⇒ use a correlation matrix.

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Parity mixing at fixed Q

• Consider O_1 and O_2 with opposite parity.

$$C_{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \langle O_{1}^{\dagger}(t) O_{1}(0) \rangle_{Q} & \langle O_{1}^{\dagger}(t) O_{2}(0) \rangle_{Q} \\ \langle O_{2}^{\dagger}(t) O_{1}(0) \rangle_{Q} & \langle O_{2}^{\dagger}(t) O_{2}(0) \rangle_{Q} \end{pmatrix}$$

If we neglect terms of order
$$\mathscr{A}\left(\frac{1}{(\chi_{t}V)^{2}}\right)$$

 $\langle O_{1}^{\dagger}(t)O_{1}(0)\rangle_{Q} \approx a_{11}e^{-M_{H_{1}}(0)t}\left(1-\frac{M_{H_{1}}^{(2)}(0)t}{2\chi_{t}V}\right)+\frac{b_{22}}{\chi_{t}V}e^{-M_{H_{2}}(0)t}$
 $\langle O_{1}^{\dagger}(t)O_{2}(0)\rangle_{Q} \approx \frac{iQa_{12}}{\chi_{t}V}e^{-M_{H_{1}}(0)t}+\frac{iQb_{12}}{\chi_{t}V}e^{-M_{H_{2}}(0)t}$
 $\langle O_{2}^{\dagger}(t)O_{1}(0)\rangle_{Q} \approx \frac{iQa_{21}}{\chi_{t}V}e^{-M_{H_{1}}(0)t}+\frac{iQb_{21}}{\chi_{t}V}e^{-M_{H_{2}}(0)t}$
 $\langle O_{2}^{\dagger}(t)O_{2}(0)\rangle_{Q} \approx \frac{a_{22}}{\chi_{t}V}e^{-M_{H_{1}}(0)t}+b_{22}e^{-M_{H_{2}}(0)t}\left(1-\frac{M_{H_{2}}^{(2)}(0)t}{2\chi_{t}V}\right)$

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Masses at fixed Q

Now let us assume that $M_{H_1}(\theta = 0) < M_{H_2}(\theta = 0)$: The previous results yield:

• For
$$H_1$$
:
 $\langle O_1^{\dagger}(t)O_1(0)\rangle_Q =$
 $a_{11}e^{\left(-M_{H_1}(0)t\right)}\left(1-\frac{M_{H_1}^{(2)}(0)t}{2\chi_t V}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{e^{-M_{H_2}t}}{\chi_t V}, \frac{1}{(\chi_t V)^2}\right)$

 \Rightarrow For large *t*, we can use what we have done in previous works

• For H_2 :

$$\langle O_2^{\dagger}(t)O_2(0)\rangle_Q = \frac{a_{22}}{\chi_t V} e^{\left(-M_{H_1}(0)t\right)} + \mathscr{O}\left(e^{-M_{H_2}t}, \frac{1}{(\chi_t V)^2}\right)$$

⇒ Extremely difficult to extract M_2 , needs a lot of statistics ⇒ Use the correlation matrix → fit all four expansions $\langle O_i^{\dagger}(t) O_j(0) \rangle$ at once.

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Parameters and method

Parameters:

- Action: $S_E = rac{1}{4} \int d^4 x F_{\mu
 u} F_{\mu
 u}$, use standard plaquette action
- Observable: static potential $\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}(R)$ for R=1 to 6
- $\beta = 2.5$
- Volumes: $a^4 V = (aL)^4$ with $L \in \{14, 15, 16, 18\}$
- Number of configurations: 4000 per volume

Method to test the mass extraction from fixed topology:

- Compute $C_{Q,V}(t)$ for different Q and V
- Fit the BCNW-equation or improvement
- Compare results to unfixed topology simulation

Systematic comparison:

- Using different number of volumes and different volumes
- Substitution $\frac{|Q|}{\chi_t V} < 1$ or stronger one $\frac{|Q|}{\chi_t V} < 0.5$ to admit topological sectors and volumes in the fit.

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Fitting



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String Tension

 $a \mathscr{V}_{q\bar{q}}$ as a function of R/a



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Topological susceptibility

Examples: For $a^4V = 15^4$ and 16^4

eq.	$\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}(a)$	$\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}(2a)$	$\gamma_{Q\bar{Q}}(3a)$	$\mathcal{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (4a)	$\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}(5a)$	$\mathcal{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}(6a)$
	from P. de Forcrand, M. Garcia Perez, I. Stamatescu in Nucl.Phys. B499 (1997) 409-449					
	$\chi_{\mathbf{f}} = 7.0(0.9)$					
	fixed topology, a single combined fit for all separations r/a					
BCNW	6.7(3.3)					
improved		7.0(3.5)				
	fixed topology, a separate fit for each separation r/a					
BCNW	8.2(5.8)	5.9(5.0)	7.6(4.7)	7.5(5.0)	7.8(4.9)	7.6(5.0)
improved	8.2(5.7)	6.6(5.1)	7.5(4.7)	7.7(4.8)	8.3(5.0)	8.2(4.9)

For $a^4 V = 15^4, 16^4$ and 18^4

eq.	$\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (a) $\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (2a) $\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (3a) $\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (4a) $\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (5a) $\mathscr{V}_{Q\bar{Q}}$ (6a)		
	from P. de Forcrand, M. Garcia Perez, I. Stamatescu in Nucl.Phys. B499 (1997) 409-449		
	$\chi_{\mathbf{f}} = 7.0(0.9)$		
	fixed topology, a single combined fit for all separations r/a		
BCNW	10.4(5.2)		
improved	7.2(1.5)		

Large statistical errors

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Summary of results for SU(2)

- Clear Discrepancy between topological sectors observed
 → motivates our work (need to have a method to extract
 masses from fixed topological sectors)
- Rather precise to determine masses: $\left(\frac{|Q|}{\chi_t V} < 1\right)$
 - Improvements when using more volumes (still works reasonably well with two volumes)
 - Reducing statistical errors using larger number of points for the fit (more topological sectors, more volumes)
- Topological susceptibility: large statistical error!
 - Improved by increasing the number of topological sectors or number of volumes
 - Not possible to determine χ_t with high precision.
- Improved equation is slightly better or as good as BCNW-equation

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Outlook

Outlook

- Apply to QCD
- Apply it for the heaviest parity partner

Thank you for your attention!