

Strongly-Coupled Gauge Theories Nagoya, March 2015

Investigation of the scalar spectrum in SU(3) with 8 flavors

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in collaboration with Anna Hasenfratz



Lattice Strong Dynamics Collaboration



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Outline

- Phase diagram: Finite temperature transitions
- Scale setting: Define a running coupling
- Connected spectrum: Mesons towards the chiral limit
- Flavor-singlet scalar spectrum: Disconnected diagrams and mass gap

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a still unfamiliar strongly-coupled theory

Eight flavors at finite temperature



see poster by D. Schaich with the LSD collaboration

Eight flavors at finite temperature



Eight flavors at finite temperature



Lattice simulation parameters

- Gauge action: Fundamental + Adjoint Plaquette (two gauge coupling parameters)
- Fermion action: Staggered quarks with nHYP smearing (one mass parameter)

$$egin{aligned} eta_F \equiv eta = 4.8, \ 5.0 \ & eta_A = -0.25 eta_F \end{aligned}$$
 $egin{aligned} m_f \ lpha_{ ext{smear}} = \{0.5, 0.5, 0.4\} \end{aligned}$

- Same action used by the Boulder group and USBSM studies [arXiv:1303.7129][arXiv:1310.7006]
- We use FUEL on BlueGene Q at LLNL to generate configurations and measure the spectrum [github.com/jcosborn/ghmc]

Μ	β	L	m	MDTU
5.5	4.8	24	0.00889	~25K
6.5	4.8	32	0.00750	~25K
5.3	4.8	32	0.00500	~14K
5.3	4.8	48	0.00222	~10K
5.3	4.8	64	0.00125	~2K

we acknowledge computing time through the Grand Challenge program at LLNL and USQCD at Fermilab

The Wilson Flow scale

- Use the Wilson Flow to define a lattice scale $\sqrt{8t_0}$
- We use it to define dimensionless quantities and compare lattice data with different couplings and actions
- Different reference scales can be used in the definition. Our choice:

$$t^2 \langle E(t) \rangle \Big|_{t=t_0} = 0.3$$



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 <u>Strong dependence on the fermion</u> mass, contrary to QCD



Connected spectrum towards the chiral limit



- $M_{\pi}, M_{\rho}, F_{\pi}, M_{a0}, M_{a1}, M_{N}$
- Increasing volume towards the chiral limit

Connected spectrum towards the chiral limit



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- Increasing volume towards the chiral limit
- Rescaling with WF scale to compare β =4.8 and β =5.0 results

Connected spectrum towards the chiral limit



Measuring disconnected contributions

- Measurement of flavor-singlet scalars requires extra care due to the coupling to the vacuum channel and the presence of disconnected diagrams
- Disconnected diagrams are **noisy** and it is difficult to extract a signal using the same techniques of the connected diagrams
- The cure is usually the following:
 - high statistics to reduce the gauge field fluctuations
 - improved stochastic estimators for the fermion trace

• Measurement techniques developed by E. Weinberg at BU:

- 1. 6 U(1) stochastic wall sources
- 2. dilution scheme in time, color and E/O space indices
- 3. local scalar fermion bilinear with variance reduction for the trace estimator $\mathcal{O}_{\sigma}(t) = \langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle(t)$
- Combine propagators to form connected and disconnected correlators:

 $D(t) \rightarrow$ vacuum subtracted disconnected correlator $C(t) \rightarrow$ connected correlator

• Fitting is performed on two different correlators separately:

$$S(t) = 2D(t) - C(t)$$
$$2D(t)$$

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Full flavor-singlet scalar correlator

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$$\lim_{t \to \infty} S(t) \sim c_{0++} e^{-M_{0++}t}$$
$$\lim_{t \to \infty} 2D(t) \sim c_{0++} e^{-M_{0++}t}$$

if the flavor-singlet scalar state is the lightest, it will appear in both correlators at large enough time

Extracting the scalar mass

- It is hard to resolve the vacuum expectation value of the scalar operator
- Statistical fluctuations are much larger than the number we would like to resolve: we add a new free parameter to the fit



- the extra fit parameter should be consistent with the flavor-singlet scalar amplitude by construction because we subtract the correlator value at t=T/2

$$v \approx -c_0$$

Extracting the scalar mass



- always compare fitted masses from the two correlators → S(t) and 2D(t)
- correctness of the fit form $\rightarrow v \approx -c_0$

criteria for robustness of result











Conclusions

- New simulations on larger lattices, safe from bulk phase transitions
- Closer to chiral limit in terms of fermion masses
- Complement previous studies with different couplings and actions
- Reliable singlet scalar results from high statistics runs and improved methods with multiple consistency checks
- The singlet scalar follows the pion at large and small quark masses: for how long?

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still need theoretical understanding for the lightness of the scalar in strongly-coupled theories

Thank you

Backup slides





Comparison with other actions



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