The meson spectrum in large-N QCD

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SFB TR55

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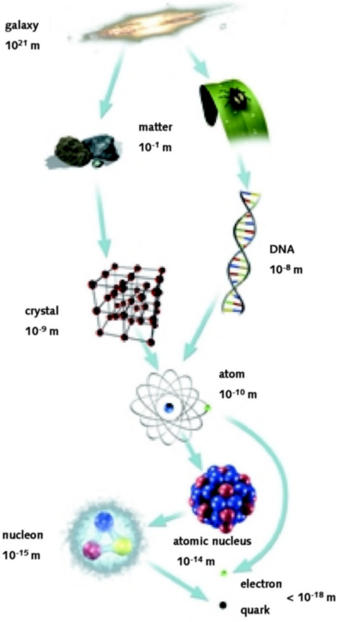
iData Cool

Outline

- Large-N QCD: motivation
- Lattice simulation: details and techniques
- Results
  - Chiral logs and meson masses
  - NP renormalization, chiral condensate, decay constants
  - Spectrum
  - Continuum limit
- Conclusions



$[\text{energy } E] = c[\text{moment. } p] = c^2[\text{mass } m]$

$[\text{time } t][E] = [p][\text{distance } r] = \hbar$

1 fm$= 10^{-15}$ m, 1 GeV$= 10^9$ eV

0.2 fm GeV $\approx \hbar c$

For our nano-friends: 0.2 nm keV $\approx \hbar c$

natural units: $\hbar = c = 1$

$\longrightarrow [E] = [q] = [m] = [r]^{-1} = [t]^{-1}$

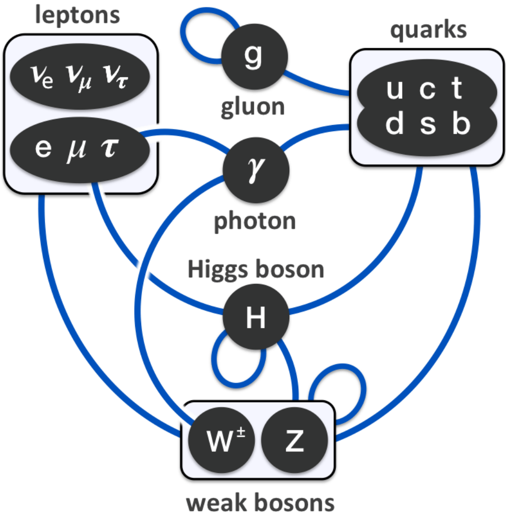
Around the Planck mass $(m_{\rm P}^2 = \hbar c/G_{\rm N})$

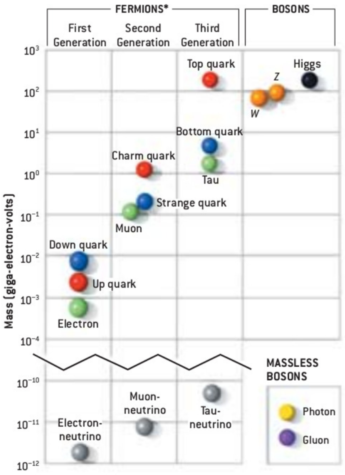
$m_{\rm P} \approx 1.2 \cdot 10^{19}\,\text{GeV} \approx \left(1.6 \cdot 10^{-35}\,\text{m}\right)^{-1}$

gravity becomes strong.

$\Rightarrow$ a quantum theory of gravity is required.

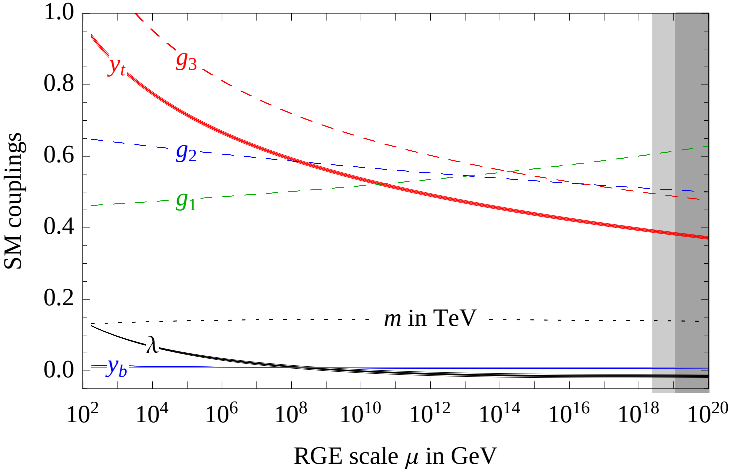
The standard model of particle physics





Running of Standard Model couplings with the scale

g_3: QCD coupling, g_1, g_2: EW U(1), SU(2) couplings,
λ: quartic Higgs coupling. Only SU(N) can be "fundamental".



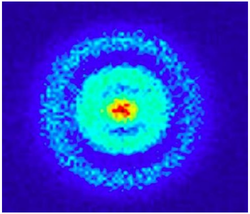
[D Buttazzo et al, 1305.3536]

Fascinating SU(3): hydrogen and proton

mass of the hydrogen atom:

$$\underbrace{938.29\,\text{MeV}}_{\text{proton}} + \underbrace{0.51\,\text{MeV}}_{\text{electron}} - \underbrace{0.0000136\,\text{MeV}}_{\text{binding energy: }\frac{m_e\alpha_{em}^2}{2}}$$

RMS radius $\approx 0.92 \cdot 10^{-10}\text{m} = 0.092$ nm

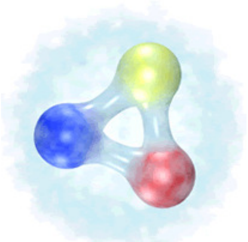


AS Stodolna et al, PRL (13) 213001

mass of the proton m_p:

$$\underbrace{2 \times 2.2\,\text{MeV}}_{\text{up quarks}} + \underbrace{4.7\,\text{MeV}}_{\text{down quark}} \underbrace{+}_{\text{!!!}} \underbrace{929.2\,\text{MeV}}_{\text{???}}$$

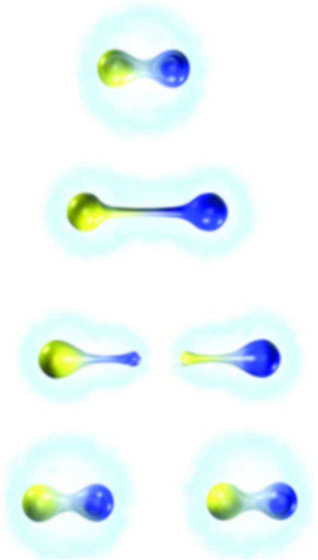
RMS charge radius $\approx 0.84 \cdot 10^{-15}\text{m} = 0.84$ fm

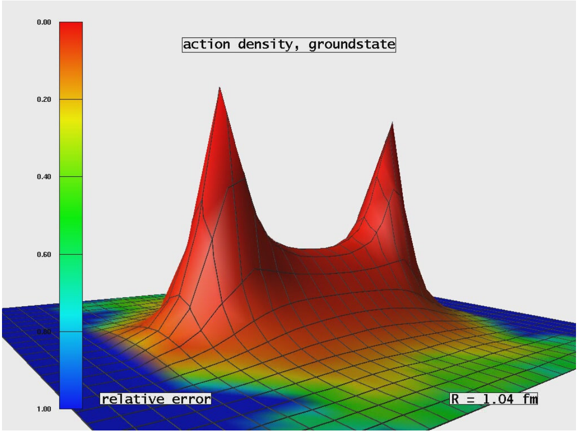


artist's impression

The QCD "String"

$m_p > 2m_u + m_d$: why does the proton not decay? Confinement!





[GB et al, hep-lat/0505012,0512018]

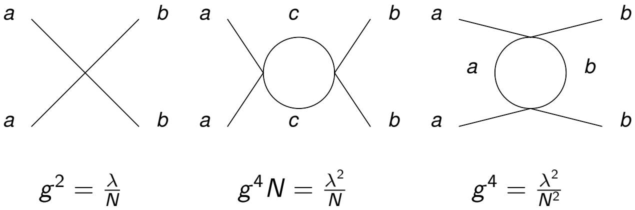
string tension: $1\,\mathrm{GeV/fm} \approx 160\,\mathrm{kN}$ (not pN)

Large-N and the 't Hooft coupling

Example: scalar field theory with N-component field ϕ^a, $a = 1, \ldots, N$

$$\mathscr{L} = \frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu\phi^a\partial^\mu\phi^a - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2\phi^a\phi^a - \frac{1}{8}g^2(\phi^a\phi^a)^2 \,.$$

We define the 't Hooft coupling $\lambda = g^2 N$:



Now we take the limit $g^2 \to 0$ and $N \to \infty$ at fixed λ ('t Hooft limit).
Obviously, this leads to simplifications!

Large-N QCD

SU(N) Lagrangian:

$$\mathscr{L} = N \left[\frac{1}{4\lambda} F^a_{\mu\nu} F^a_{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi} \left(\not{D} + m \right) \psi \right] \qquad \left(\psi \mapsto \sqrt{N}\, \psi \right).$$

Counting rules:

$$\left.\begin{array}{ccc} \text{corner} & \text{each vertex} & \propto N \\ \text{edge} & \text{each propagator} & \propto 1/N \\ \text{face} & \text{closed color loop} & \propto N \end{array}\right\} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle \cdot \rangle \propto N^{V-E+F} = N^{\chi}$$

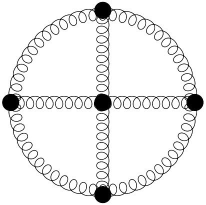
$\chi = V - E + F = 2 - 2h(\text{andles}) - b(\text{oundaries, holes})$ is the

Euler characteristic.

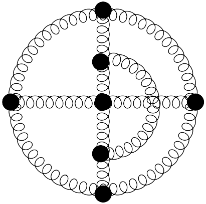
sphere: $h = b = 0 \Rightarrow \chi = 2$, torus: $h = 1, b = 0 \Rightarrow \chi = 0$.

Consequences of counting rules

- Only "planar" diagrams survive at large N.



planar



non-planar

- The leading connected vacuum diagrams are of order N^2 (planar graphs made of gluons only).
- The leading connected vacuum diagrams with quark lines are of order N.
- Corrections are suppressed by factors $1/N^2$ in the pure gauge theory and by N_f/N in the theory with N_f fermions.

Some properties of large-N QCD

- Sea quark effects $\propto 1/N \Rightarrow$ The $N = \infty$ limit is "quenched".
- Meson decay widths $\propto 1/N \Rightarrow$ mesons do not decay at $N = \infty$.
- Glueballs, $q\bar{q}$, $(q\bar{q})^2$ etc. states decouple.
- OZI rule exact at $N = \infty$.

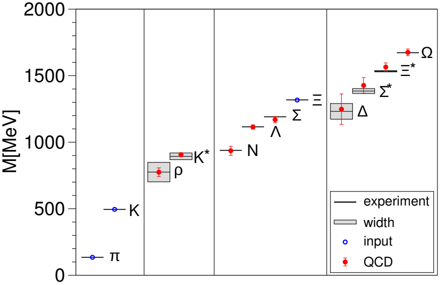
Is $N = \infty$ close to $N = 3$ QCD?

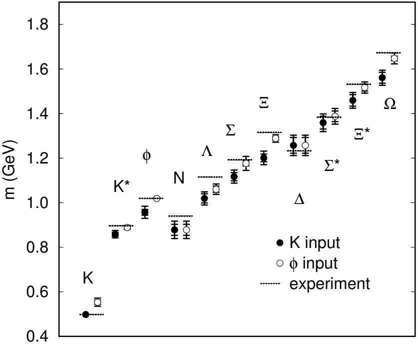
AdS/CFT starts from $N = \infty$. Also many simplifications in chiral EFT!

But even $N = \infty$ QCD is far from being solved!

Light hadrons: $1/N^2 = 1/9 \overset{?}{\ll} 1$, $N_f/N = 3/3 \overset{?}{\ll} 1$

If $1/9 \approx 0$ then $\exists$ evidence that $1 \approx 0$:

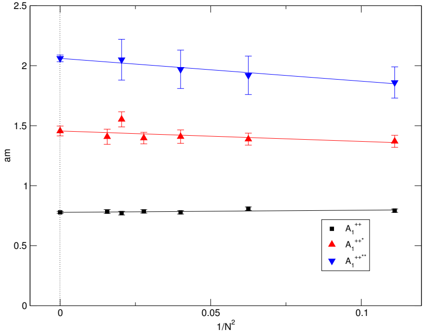


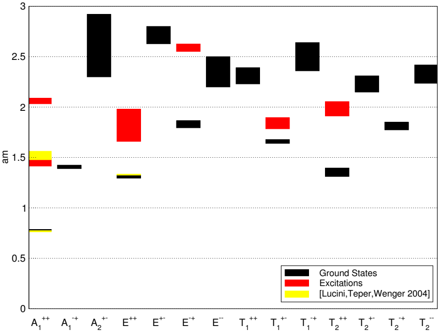


Full SU(3) QCD BMW-c: S Dürr et al 08 Quenched SU(3) PACS-CS: S Aoki et al 02

Obviously cannot work for flavour singlets ($f_0(500), \eta', \omega$) but still ...

Glueballs at large-N





from B Lucini, A Rago, E Rinaldi 10

$a^{-1} \approx 1.5$ GeV

What about mesons?

Lattice parameters

- Volumes:

N	vol
2,3	$16^3 \times 32$, $24^3 \times 48$, $32^3 \times 64$
4,5,6,7	$24^3 \times 48$
17	$12^3 \times 24$

- 200 configs for each N and volume (80 configs for $N = 17$)
- lattice spacing $a \approx 0.093\,\text{fm}$
- pion mass as low as $m_\pi \approx 230\,\text{MeV}$
- Wilson gluon and quark actions

GB, F Bursa, L Castagnini, S Collins, L Del Debbio, B Lucini, M Panero, JHEP 1306 071

Recently added

- 3 additional lattice spacings
- Non-perturbative renormalization

Matching the scale

- Inverse coupling $\beta = 2N/g^2 = 2N^2/\lambda$ is fixed by imposing $a\sqrt{\sigma} \approx 0.2093$ for all $\mathrm{SU}(N)$. (Lattice spacing $a \approx 0.093$ fm is kept constant in units of the string tension $\sigma \approx 1\,\mathrm{GeV/fm}$).
- Other possible choices include $aT_c =$ const, $aF/\sqrt{N} =$ const, etc.
- The κ-parameter ($2am_q = \kappa^{-1} - \kappa_c^{-1}$) is adjusted so that our set of pseudoscalar masses matches between different N (achieved by exploratory simulations).

Plan:

- Vary κ to study $m_A(m_q, N), f_A(m_q, N)$ for each meson A.
- Extrapolate to $N = \infty$ and study $1/N^2$ corrections.
- Repeat at different lattoce spacings a and perform a combined $a \to 0$, $N \to \infty$ extrapolation.

Couplings used in main set of configs

N	2	3	4	5	6	7	17
β	2.4645	6.0175	11.028	17.535	25.452	34.8343	208.45
λ	3.246	2.991	2.901	2.851	2.829	2.813	2.773

$\lambda = Ng^2 = 2N^2/\beta$.

A Hietanen et al, PLB 674(09)80:
SU(17) at $\beta = 208.08$ (We have slightly smaller a).

Strong/weak coupling transition at coarse $\sqrt{\sigma}a \gtrsim 1.2 \gg 0.2093$.

Deconfinement transition (similar to finite-T) at $\sqrt{\sigma}N_s a \lesssim 2$.

In principle one could take $N \to \infty$ at $\lambda =$ const. (rather than keeping $a\sqrt{\sigma} =$ const.) but:

- SU(3) at $\lambda = 2.773$ ($\beta \approx 6.47$) requires $N_s \gtrsim 20$.
- SU(17) is very coarse at $\lambda = 2.991$.
- It is always nicer to work at “constant” physics.

Axial and vector Takahashi-Ward identity masses

Partially conserved axial current (PCAC):

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}} \partial_4 \langle 0|A_4(\mathbf{x},t)|\pi\rangle = 2m_{\rm PCAC} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle 0|j_5(\mathbf{x},t)|\pi\rangle \quad \text{where} \quad \begin{cases} A_\mu(x) &= \bar{u}(x)\gamma_\mu\gamma_5 d(x) \\ j_5(x) &= \bar{u}(x)\gamma_5 d(x) \end{cases}$$

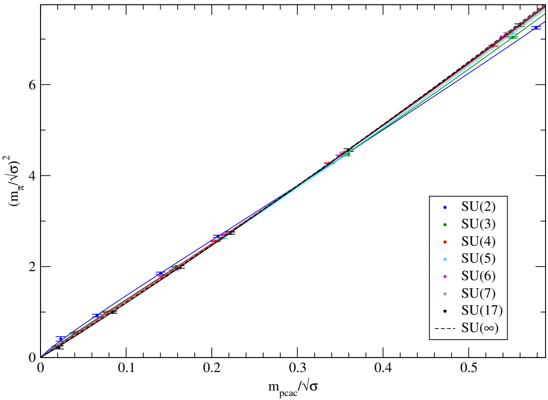
Fit:

$$am_{\rm PCAC} = \frac{Z_P}{Z_A Z_S}(1+bam_q)\underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\kappa}-\frac{1}{\kappa_c}\right)}_{am_q}$$

Fit parameters (for each N): $Z^{-1} = Z_P/(Z_A Z_S), b, \kappa_c$.

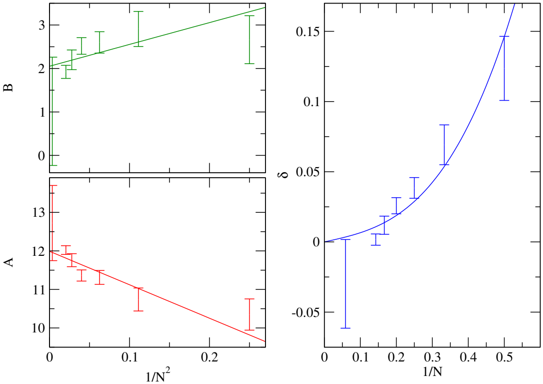
SU(3): $Z^{-1} \approx 0.75$ ($\beta = 6.0175$)
[agrees with independent determination 0.81(7) at $\beta = 6$
V Giménez et al NPB531 (98) 429]

Pion mass squared vs. PCAC quark mass



$$\frac{m_\pi^2}{\sigma} = A\left(\frac{m_{\rm PCAC}}{\sqrt{\sigma}}\right)^{\frac{1}{1+\delta}} + B\,\frac{m_{\rm PCAC}^2}{\sigma}$$

Pion mass: $1/N^2$ fit of the parameters



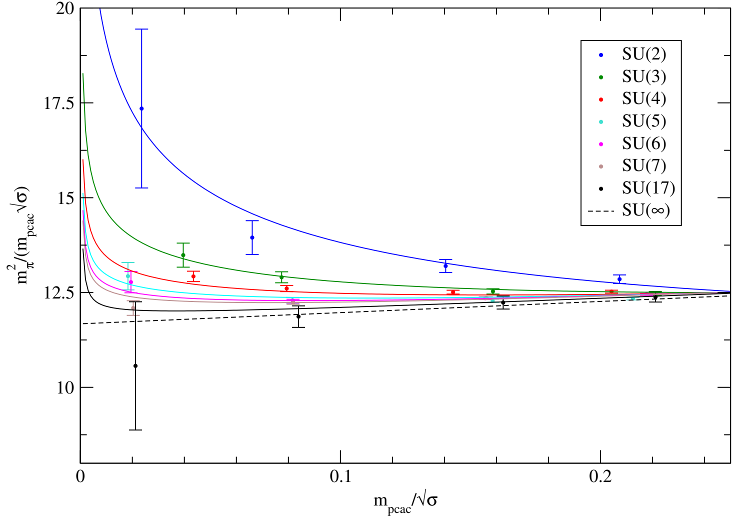
$$A = 11.99(0.10) - \frac{8.7(1.6)}{N^2}$$

$$B = 2.05(0.13) + \frac{5.0(2.2)}{N^2}$$

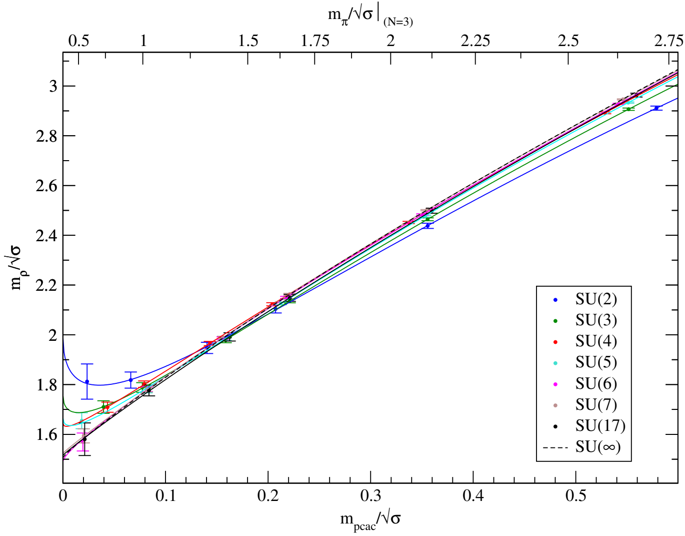
$$\delta = \frac{0.056(19)}{N} + \frac{0.94(21)}{N^3}$$

Expectation (S Sharpe PRD 46 (92) 3146):
$\delta = c_1/N + c_2/N^3 + \cdots$.

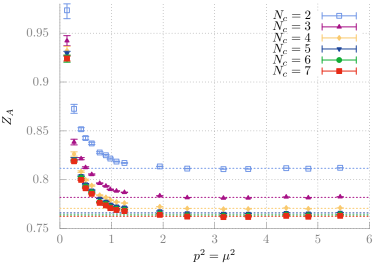
Quenched chiral logs

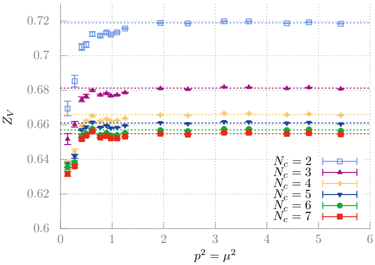


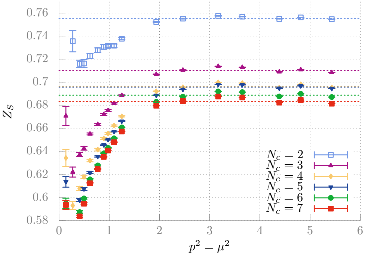
ρ vs. PCAC mass



Non-perturbative renormalization I





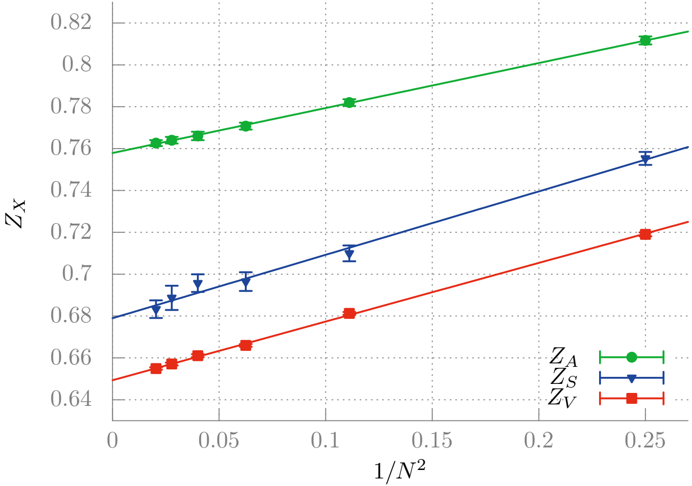


Matching to RI'MOM scheme

$$Z_S = Z_S^{\overline{\mathrm{MS}}}(2\,\mathrm{GeV})$$

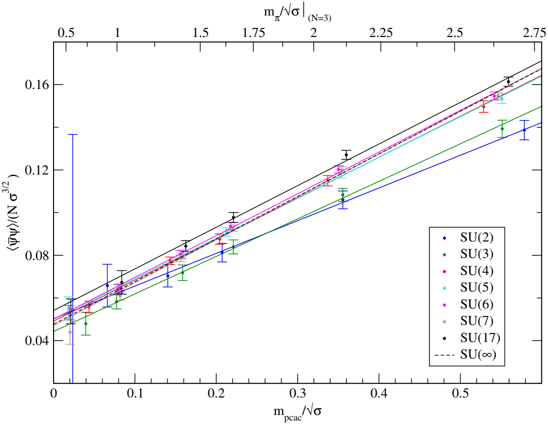
$$Z_P(\mu) = Z_A Z_S(\mu) Z$$

Non-perturbative renormalization II



Chiral condensate

$$\langle\bar{\psi}\psi\rangle^{\overline{\mathrm{MS}}}(\mu = 2\,\mathrm{GeV}) = Z_S^{\overline{\mathrm{MS}}}(\mu, a) \lim_{m_q \to 0} \frac{F_\pi^2(m_q) m_\pi^2(m_q)}{2 m_q} \propto N$$



Scale setting and fixing quark masses

Definitions:

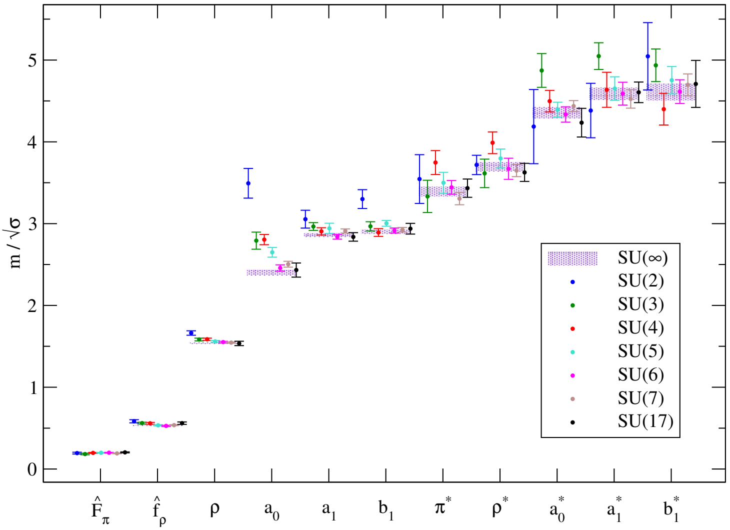
$$f_X = \sqrt{2}\, F_X\,, \quad F = F_\pi(m_q = 0)\,, \quad \hat{F} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{N}} F$$

Real world value: 85.8(1.2) MeV.

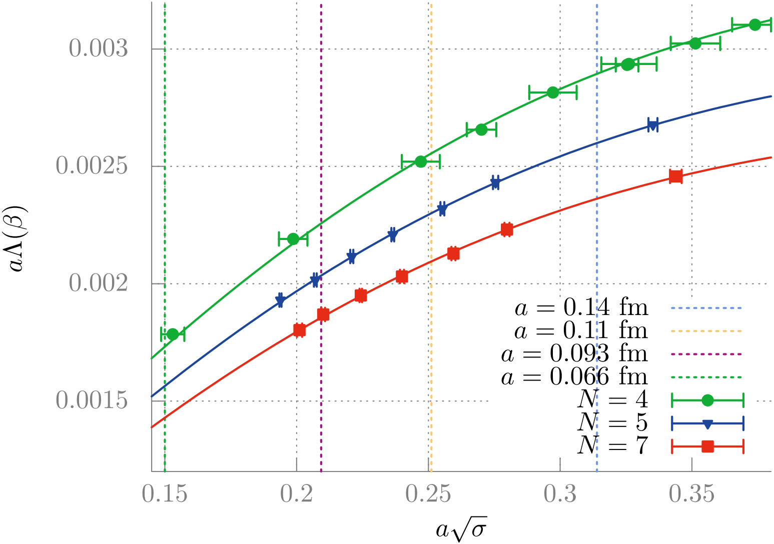
Set scale using $F = 85.8$ MeV instead of $\sqrt{\sigma} = 1$ GeV/fm ≈ 444 MeV.

Then set m_{ud}, m_s at $N = \infty$, requiring
$m_\pi(m_{ud}) = 138$ MeV
$m_\pi(m_s) = (m_{K^\pm}^2 + m_{K^0}^2 - m_{\pi^\pm}^2)^{1/2} \approx 686.9$ MeV.

Meson spectrum at $m_q = 0$, $a \approx 0.093$ fm

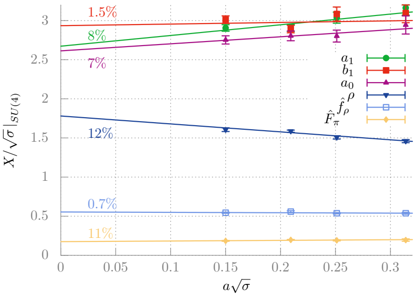


Continuum limit taken for SU(4), SU(5), SU(7)

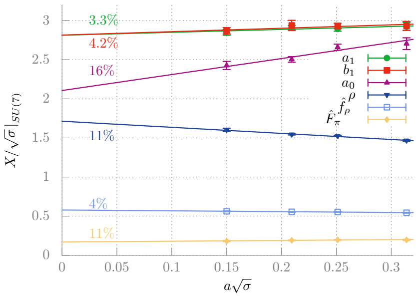


Continuum limit II

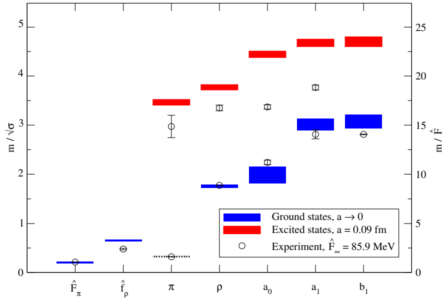
SU(4)

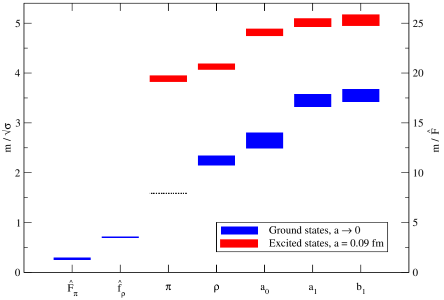


SU(7)



$N = \infty$ spectrum at $m_q = m_{ud}, m_s$





$\sqrt{\sigma} \approx 5.08\,\hat{F} = 436\,\text{MeV}$, $\hat{F}_\pi/\hat{F} = 1.018(17)$, FLAG: $1.0744(67)$

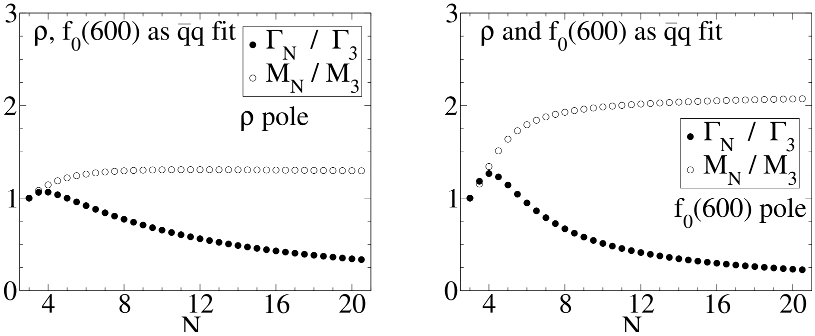
$$\hat{\Sigma} := \frac{3}{N}|\langle\bar{\psi}\psi\rangle^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\,\text{GeV})| = [2.70(13)\hat{F}]^3 = [232(11)\,\text{MeV}]^3$$

real world QCD ($N = 3$ with sea quarks): FLAG: $[271(15)\,\text{MeV}]^3$

$m_{\rho,\phi} = 753(14), 981(44)\,\text{MeV}$ vs. experimental values $775, 1019\,\text{MeV}$

Comparison with phenomenology

$N = \infty$ is a good starting point for studies of strong decays and mixing between different sectors: glueballs, mesons, $(\text{meson})^2$ etc.



Prediction for full $N \geq 3$ QCD from unitarized χPT from
J Peláez, G Ríos PRL 97 (06) 242002
See also J Nieves et al, PRD 84 (11) 096002

Comparison with AdS/CFT model

AdS/CFT

J Babington et al
PRD 69 (04) 066007

$$\frac{M_\rho(M_\pi)}{M_\rho(0)} \simeq 1 + 0.307 \left[\frac{M_\pi}{M_\rho(0)}\right]^2$$

Holographic model

T Sakai, S Sugimoto
hep-th/0412141

$$\frac{M^2_{a_1(1260)}}{M^2_\rho} \simeq 2.4$$

$$\frac{M^2_{\rho(1450)}}{M^2_\rho} \simeq 4.3$$

$$\frac{M^2_{a_0(1450)}}{M^2_\rho} \simeq 4.9$$

Our lattice results

$$\frac{M_\rho(M_\pi)}{M_\rho(0)} \simeq 1 + 0.360(64) \left[\frac{M_\pi}{M_\rho(0)}\right]^2$$

$$\frac{M^2_{a_1(1260)}}{M^2_\rho} = 3.0(2)$$

$$\frac{M^2_{\rho(1450)}}{M^2_\rho} \simeq 4.8(2)$$

$$\frac{M^2_{a_0(1450)}}{M^2_\rho} \simeq 7.7(3)$$

Conclusions

- $N = \infty$ is a good starting point to study strong decays and mixing between different quark model sectors: glueballs, mesons, "mesons^2". Phenomenology of light scalars?
- At $N = \infty$ a connection can be made to AdS/QCD models.
- We computed the quenched meson spectrum of SU(N) for degenerate quark masses and extrapolated the results to $N = \infty$.
  This limit is the same for the theory with sea quarks!
- Isovector SU(3) masses, decay constants and chiral condensate are close to the $N = \infty$ limit.
- $1/N^2$ corrections are small for $N = 3$.
- The fact that many mass ratios also differ by less than 10 % between the $N_f = 2 + 1$ theory and the quenched approximation indicates that N_f/N corrections may often be small too.
- Nonperturbative renormalization also enabled the determination of the chiral condensate and decay constants.