

SU(3) gauge theory with 12 flavours in a twisted box

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Collaborators

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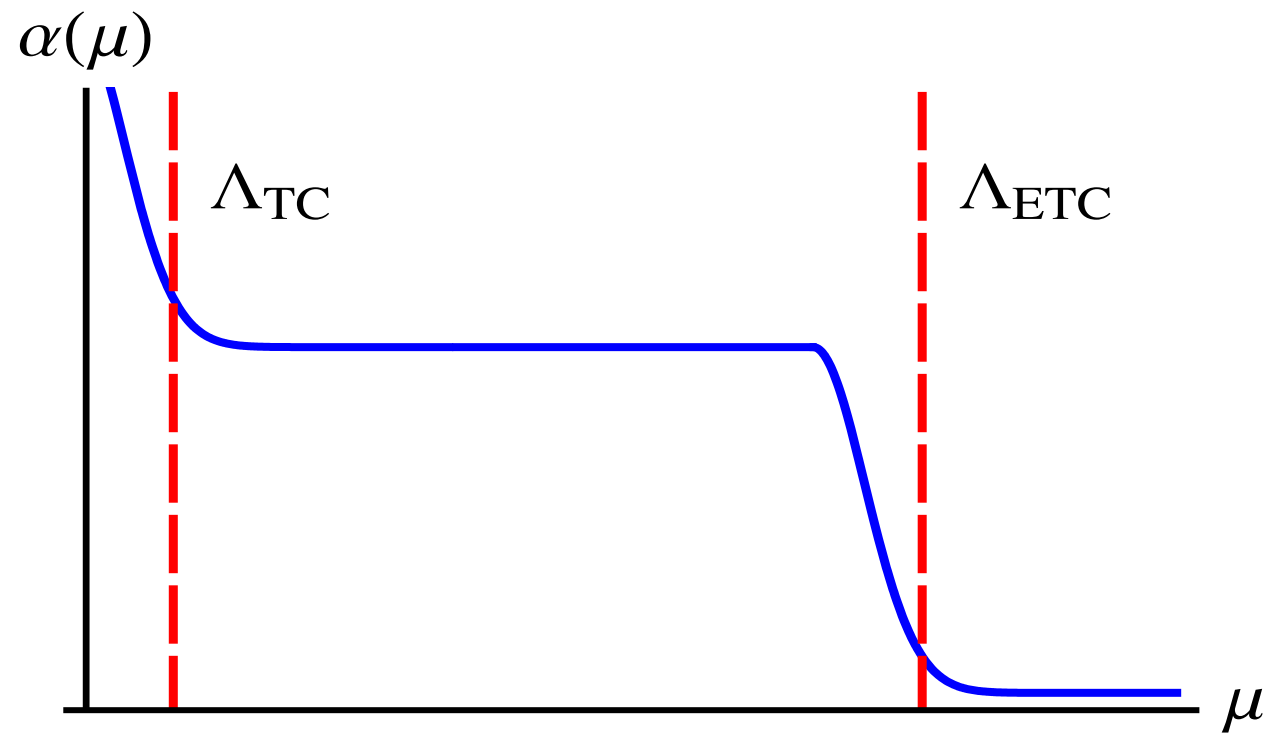
Outline

- Motivation.
- Step scaling.
- Two schemes on the twisted box:
 - ★ Twisted Polyakov Loop (TPL) scheme.
 - ★ Wilson flow (WF) scheme.
- Numerical (preliminary) results.
- Outlook.

Why $SU(3)$ with many flavours

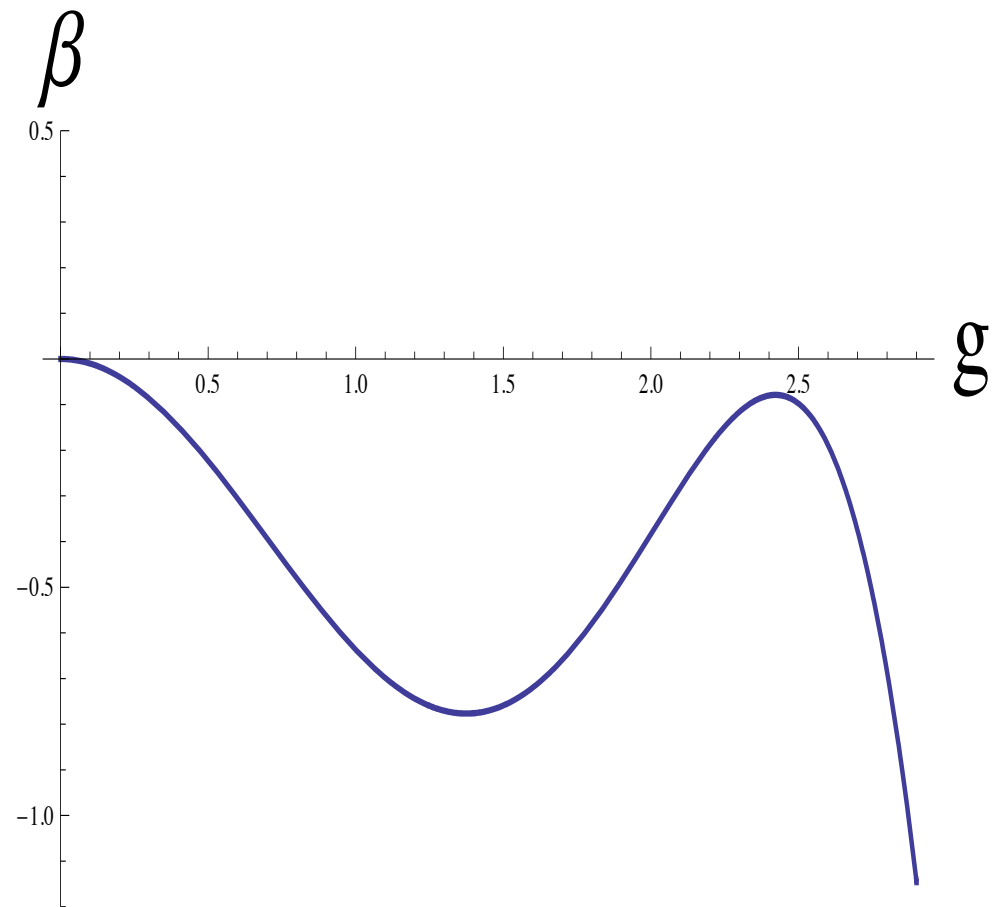
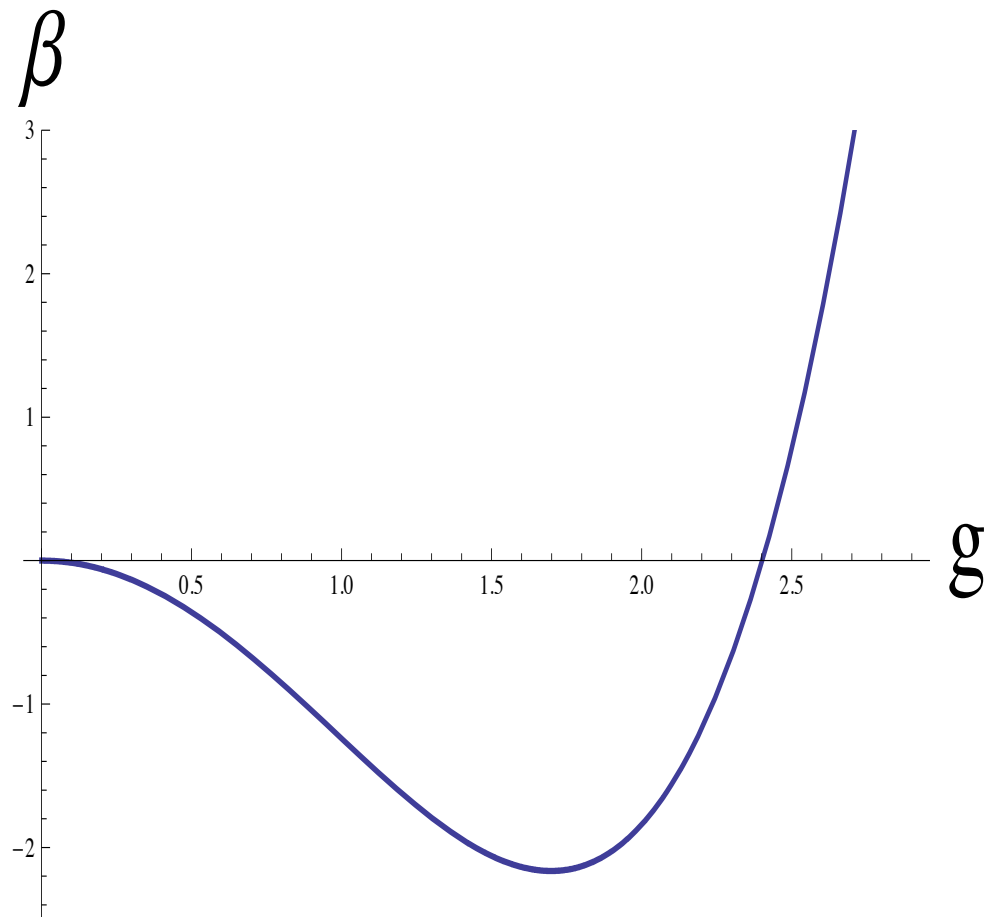
- Infrared conformality as an interesting field-theoretic problem.
- Walking technicolour model building.
- Understanding of the relation/distinction between confinement and chiral symmetry-breaking scales in QCD.

Walking technicolour



- With large mass anomalous dimension
➔ Solve the FCNC and S-param problems.
- $\Lambda_{ETC}/\Lambda_{TC} \sim 10^2 \sim 10^3$
➔ Compare to typical $L/a \sim 30$.

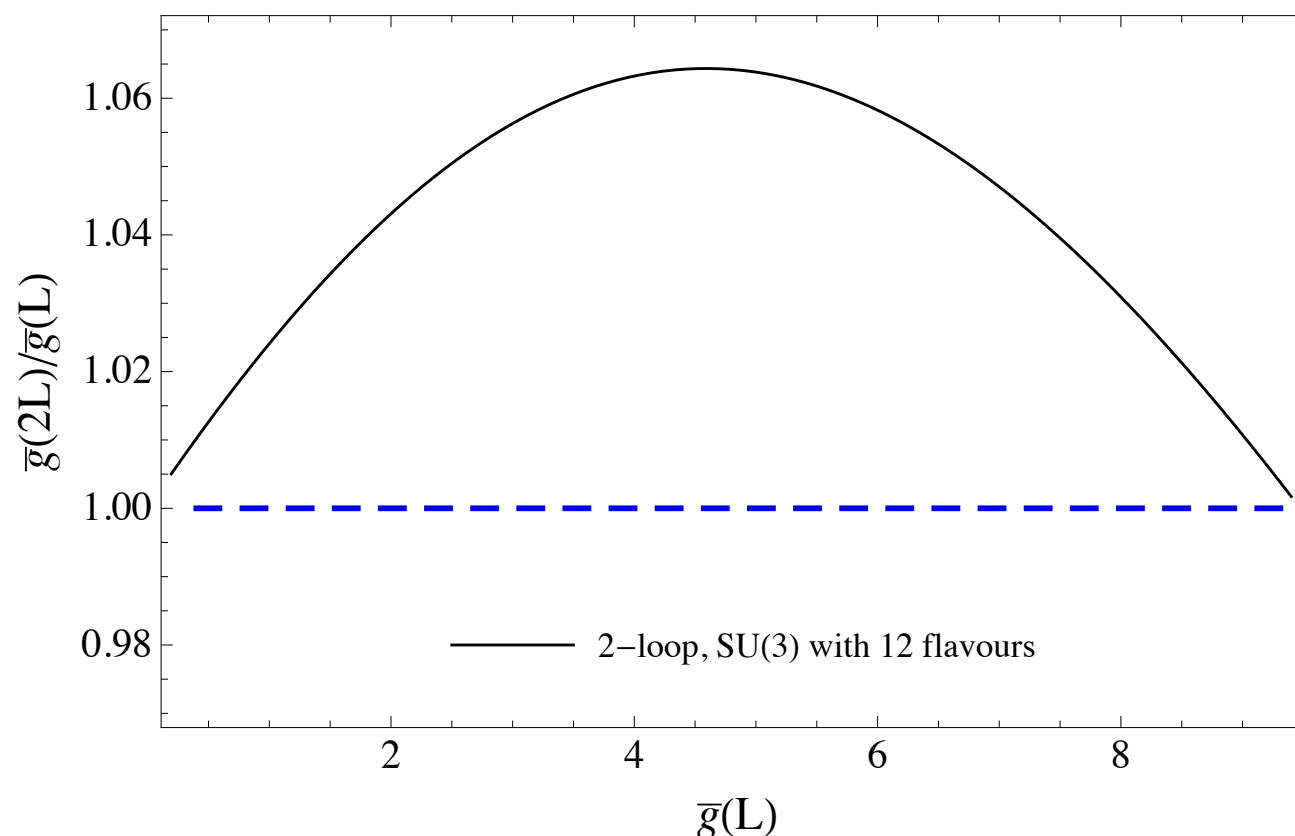
The beta function



- Large- N_f gauge theories with asymptotic freedom.
- Need a scale to generate a gap
➔ Just below the conformal window $N_f^* < N_f < N_f^{\text{af}}$

Lattice strategy for the search of IRFP

- Spectrum: Large finite-volume effects?
- Finite-size scaling *a'la* M. Fisher : universal curves?
- **Running coupling:** (slow) running within error?

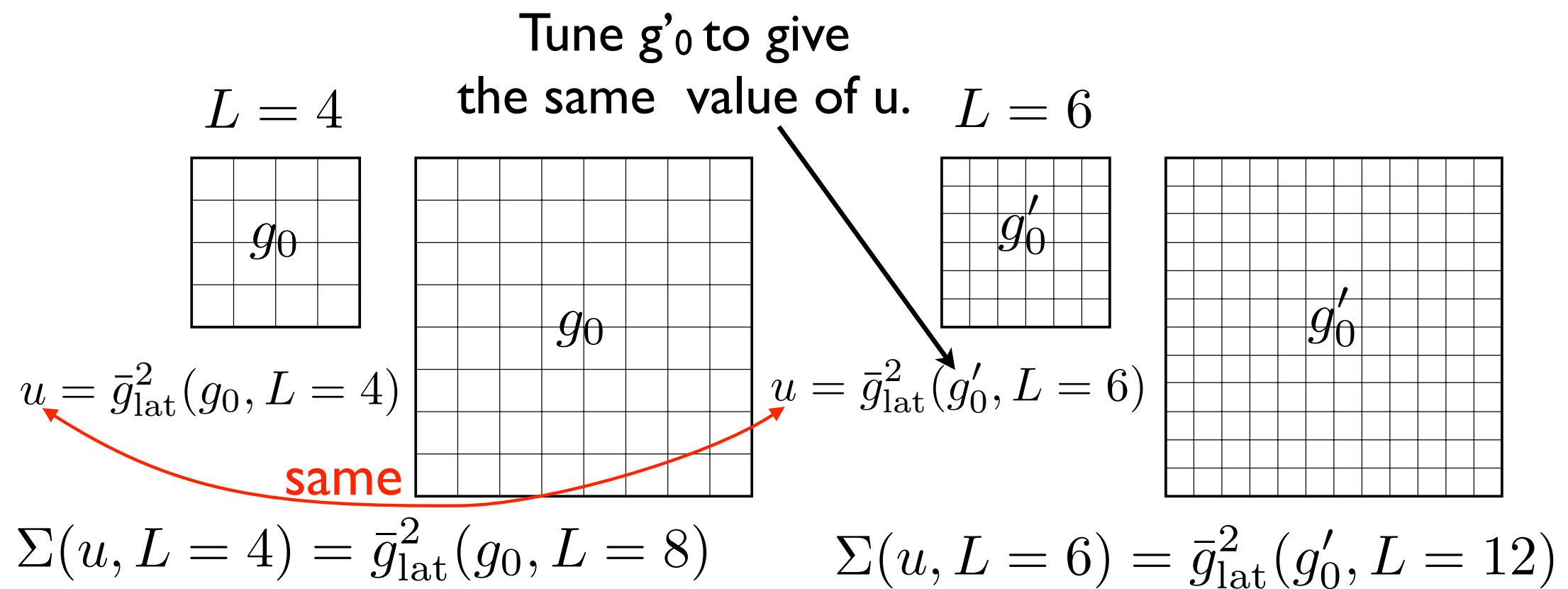


Need high-precision calculations.

The step-scaling method

The idea

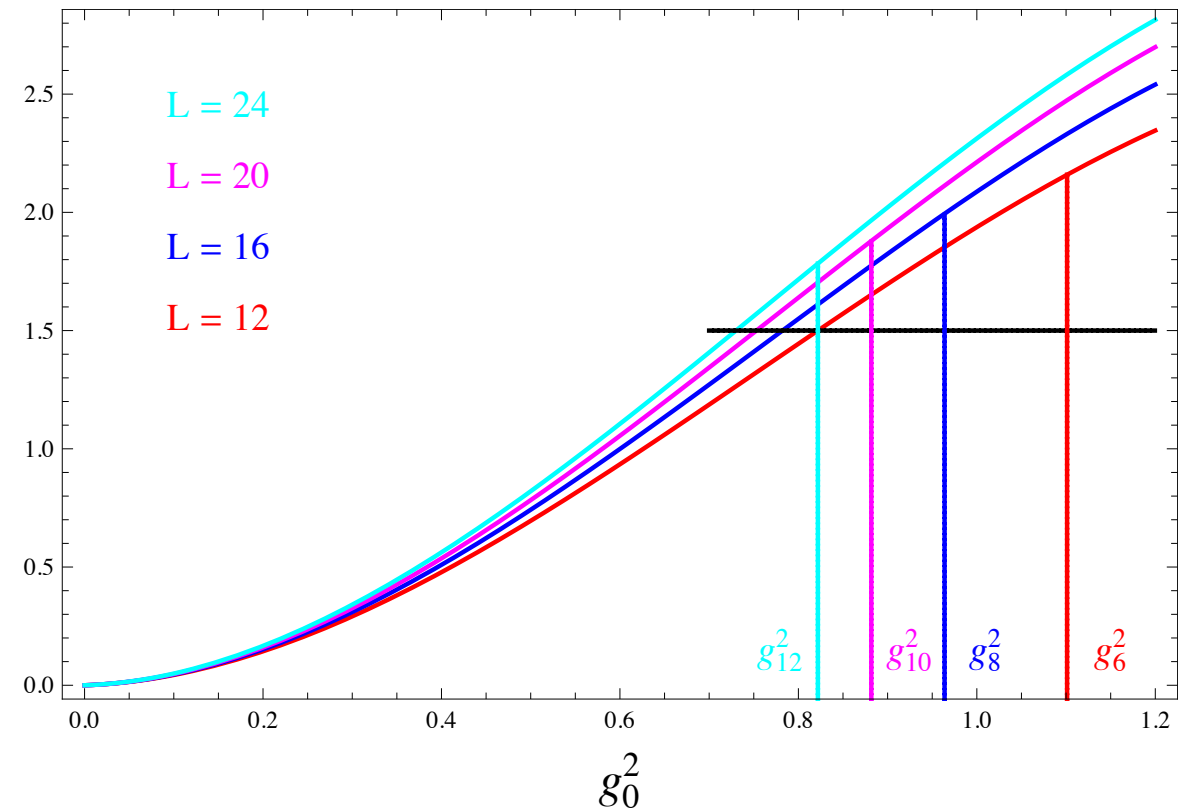
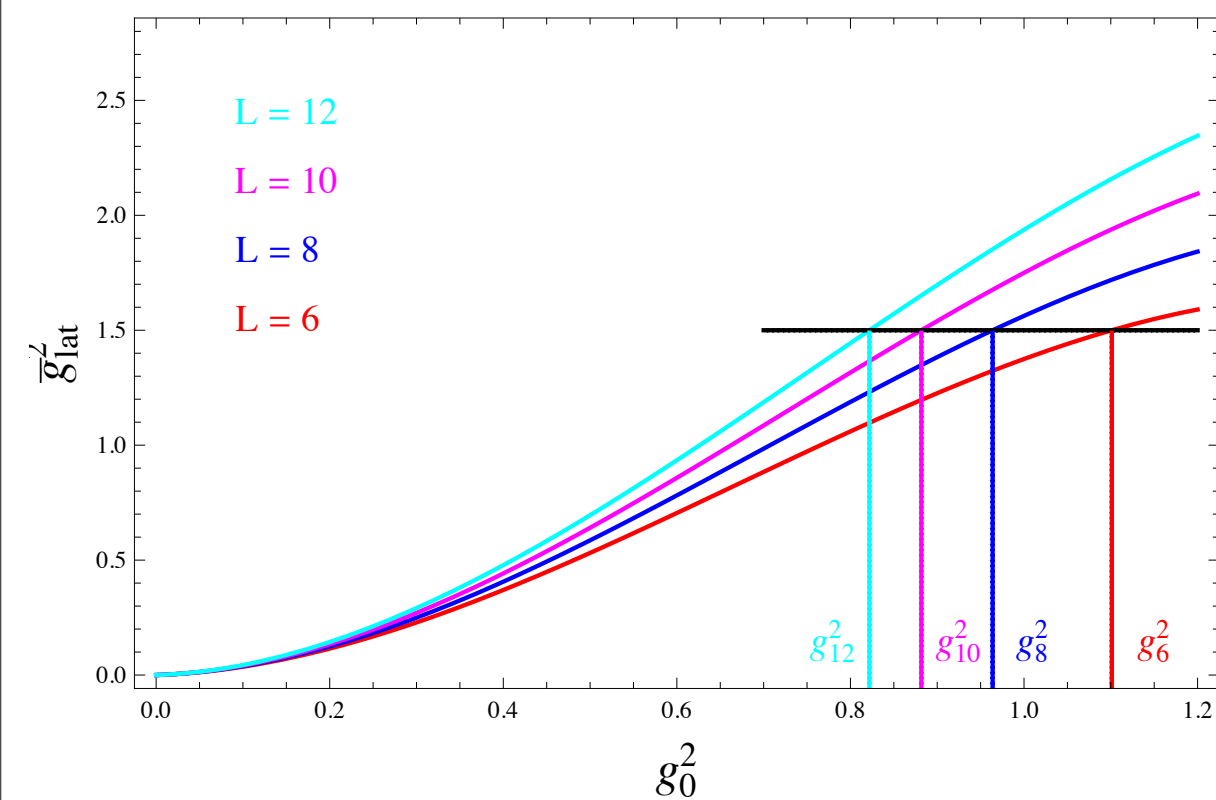
M. Luscher, P. Weisz, U. Wolff, 1991.



$$\sigma(u) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \Sigma, \quad r_\sigma = \frac{\sigma(u)}{u} \xrightarrow{\text{fixed points}} 1.$$

The step-scaling method

The practice



- Massless unimproved staggered fermions with Wilson's plaquette gauge action.
- Compute \bar{g}_{lat}^2 at many g_0^2 for each volume, and then interpolate volume by volume.
- Very challenging to pin down percentage-level effects in $r_\sigma = \frac{\sigma(u)}{u}$.

Bare-coupling interpolation

- Impose the non-decreasing constraint,

$$u_{\text{latt}} = f(u_0) = \int du_0 \left(\sum_{m=0}^{N_{\text{deg}}} c_m u_0^m \right)^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{N_h} h_n u_0^n, \quad u_0 \equiv \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{g_0^2}{6}$$

in order to avoid the Runge phenomenon.

- Impose the perturbation-theory constraint,

$$h_0 = 0, \quad h_1 = 6 \quad (\text{then } c_0 = \sqrt{6}).$$

Continuum extrapolation

- Using various polynomials in $\left(\frac{a}{L}\right)^2$.
- Central issue in controlling the systematic error.
- Can we go IR enough before hitting any bulk phase transition?

Twisted box

removing the zero modes

- **Gauge field:**

G. 't Hooft, 1979

$$U_\mu(x + \hat{\nu}L) = \Omega_\nu U_\mu(x) \Omega_\nu^\dagger, \quad \nu = 1, 2,$$

where the twist matrices Ω_ν satisfy

$$\Omega_1 \Omega_2 = e^{2i\pi/3} \Omega_2 \Omega_1, \quad \Omega_\mu \Omega_\mu^\dagger = 1, \quad (\Omega_\mu)^3 = 1, \quad \text{Tr}(\Omega_\mu) = 0.$$

- **Fermion:** If $\psi(x + \hat{\nu}L) = \Omega_\nu \psi(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x + \hat{\nu}L + \hat{\rho}L) = \Omega_\rho \Omega_\nu \psi(x) \neq \Omega_\nu \Omega_\rho \psi(x)$$

- **The fermion “smell” dof:** $N_s = N_c$

G. Parisi, 1983

$$\psi_\alpha^a(x + \hat{\nu}L) = e^{i\pi/3} \Omega_\nu^{ab} \psi_\beta^b(x) (\Omega_\nu)_{\beta\alpha}^\dagger.$$

TPL scheme

- Polyakov loops in the twisted directions:

$$P_1(y, z, t) = \text{Tr} \langle \prod_j U_1(j, y, z, t) \Omega_1 e^{2iy\pi/3L} \rangle$$

with gauge and translation invariance.

- The renormalised coupling constant:

$$g_{\text{TP}}^2(L) = \frac{1 \langle \sum_{y,z} P_1(y,z,L/2) P_1^*(0,0,0) \rangle}{k \langle \sum_{x,y} P_3(x,y,L/2) P_3^*(0,0,0) \rangle},$$

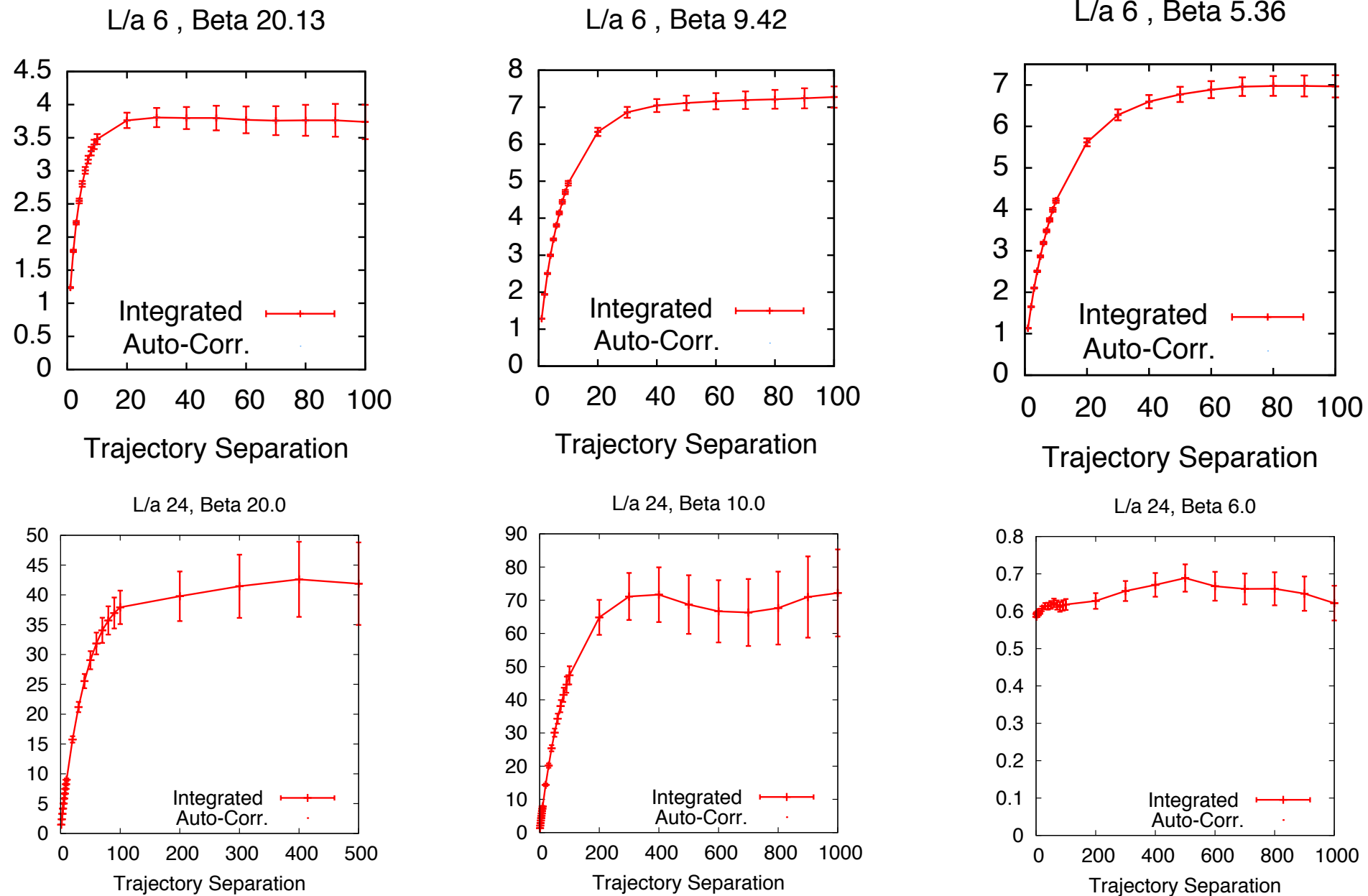
$$\text{where } k = \frac{1}{24\pi^2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2 + (1/3)^2} \sim 0.031847$$

- Special feature:

At $L \rightarrow \infty$, $g_{\text{TP}}^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{k} \sim 32$ if there is no IRFP.

Challenge in using the TPL scheme

Autocorrelation of the coupling



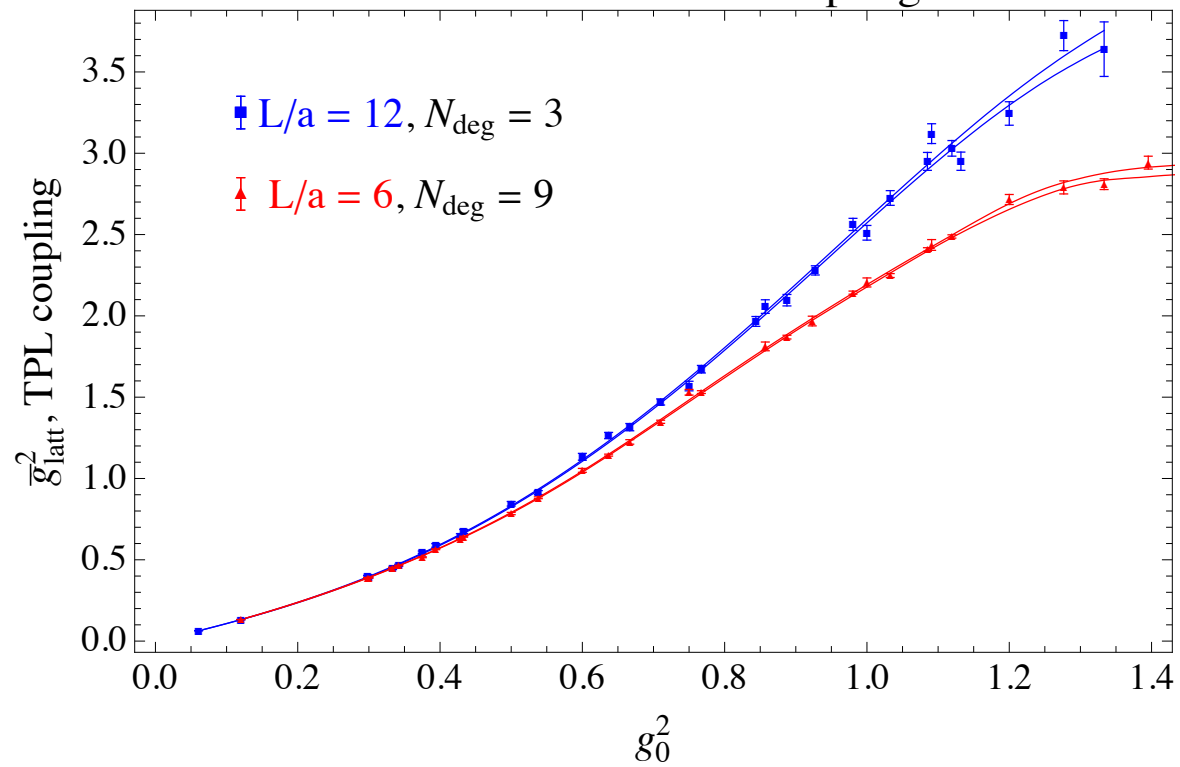
● Autocorrelation time grows with physical volume.



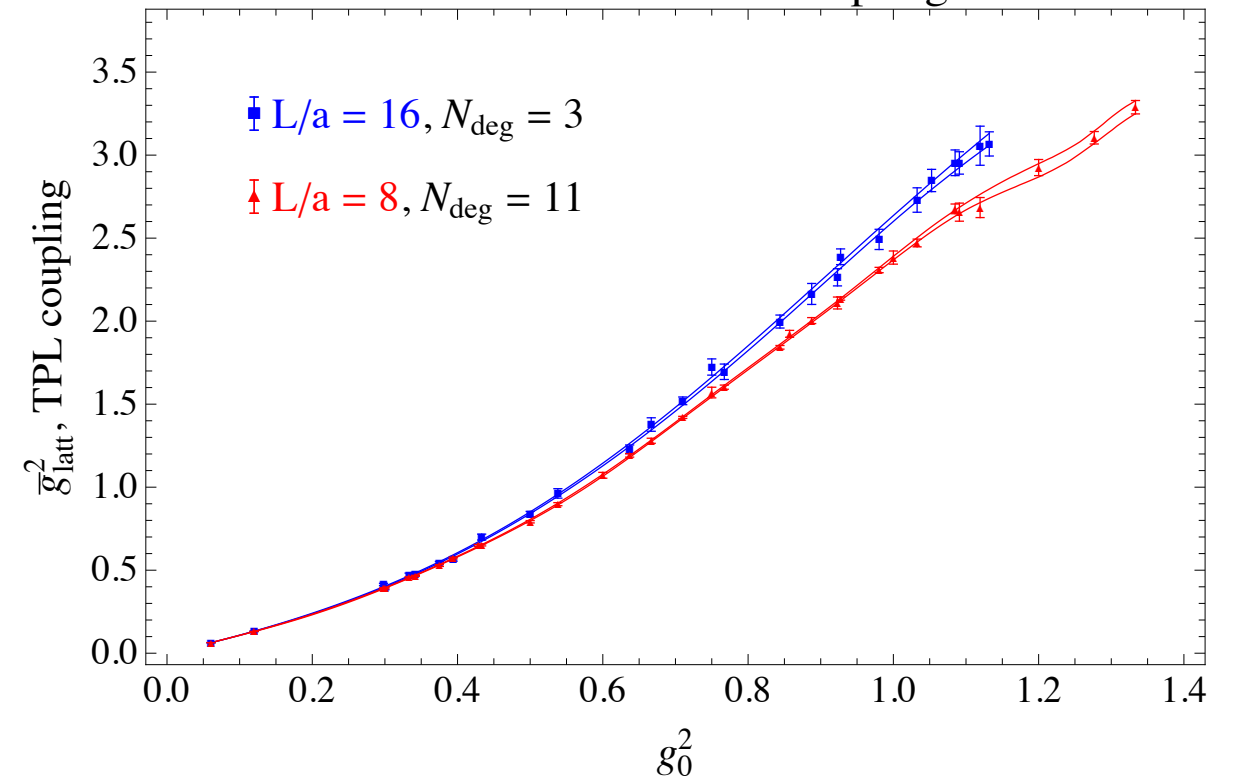
Very challenging to have good statistics for large volumes at low beta.

Bare-coupling interpolation TPL scheme

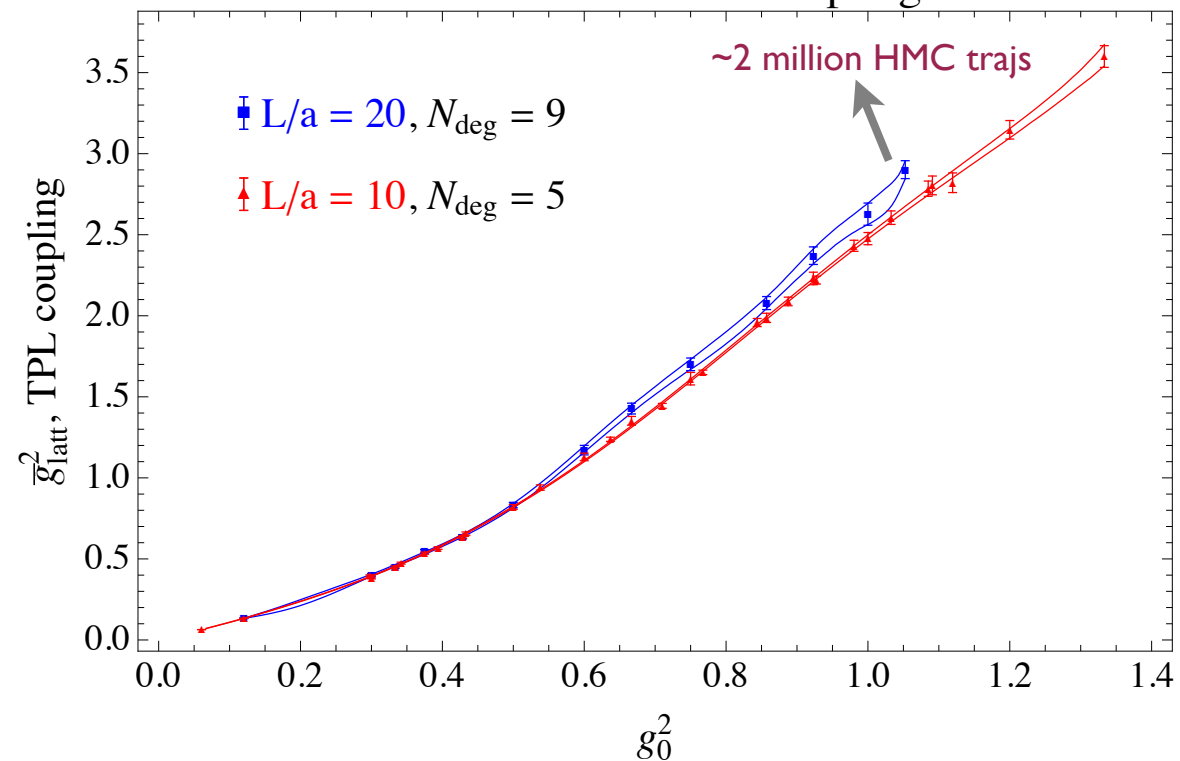
NDP fit of the TPL coupling



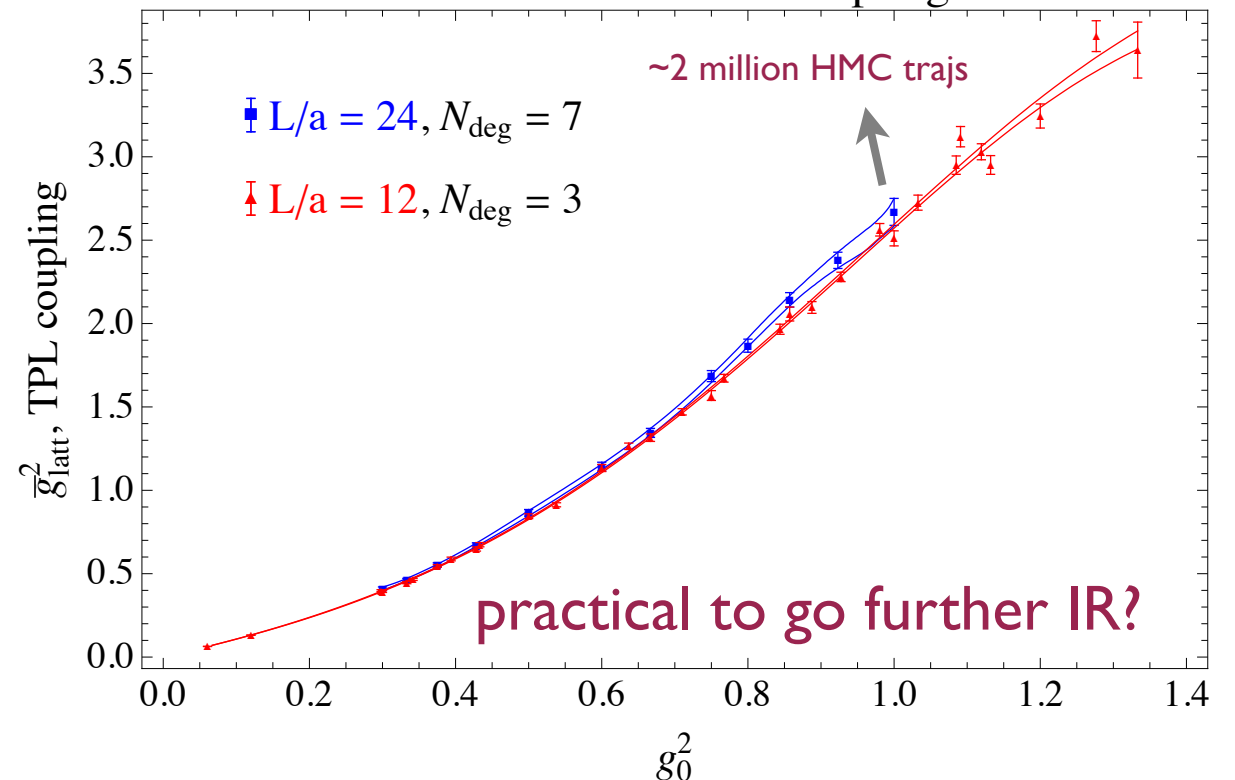
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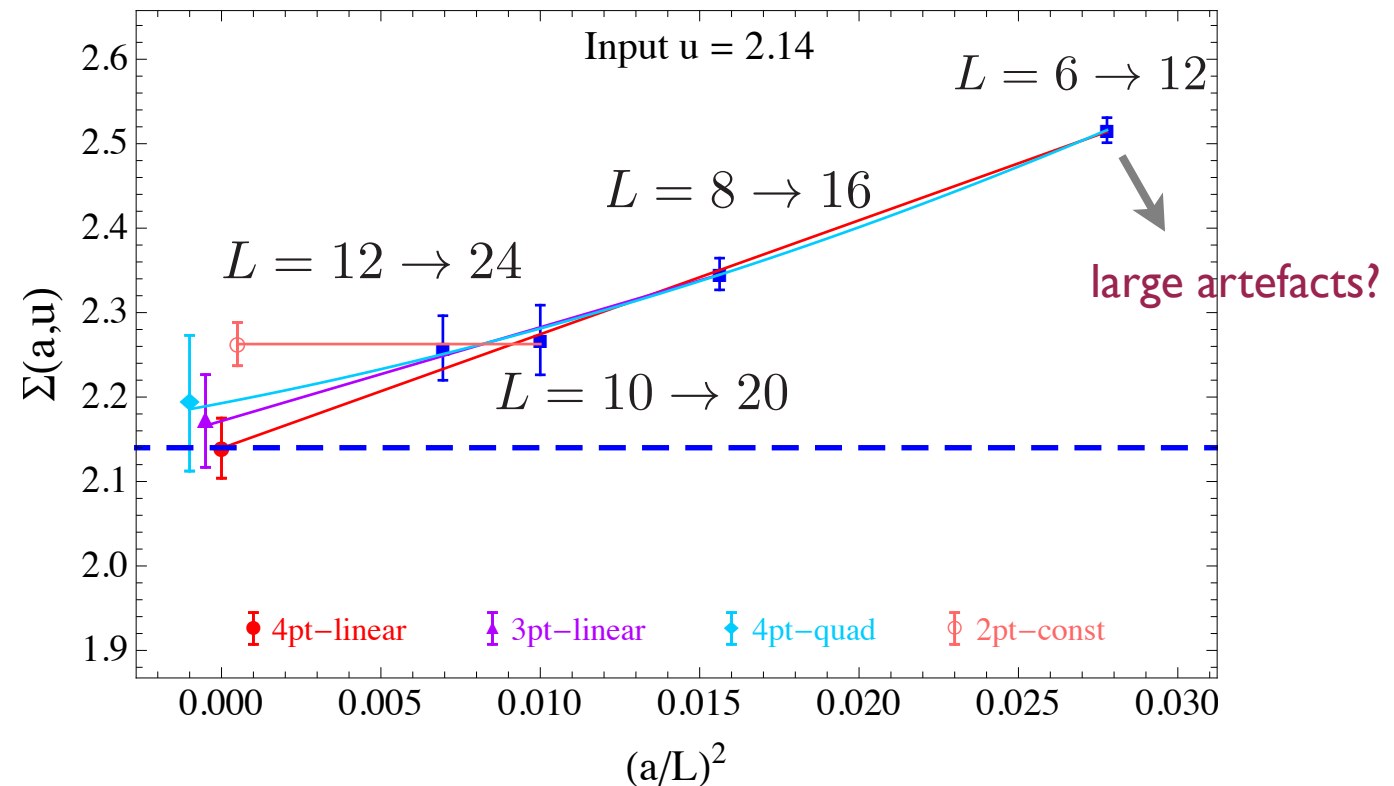
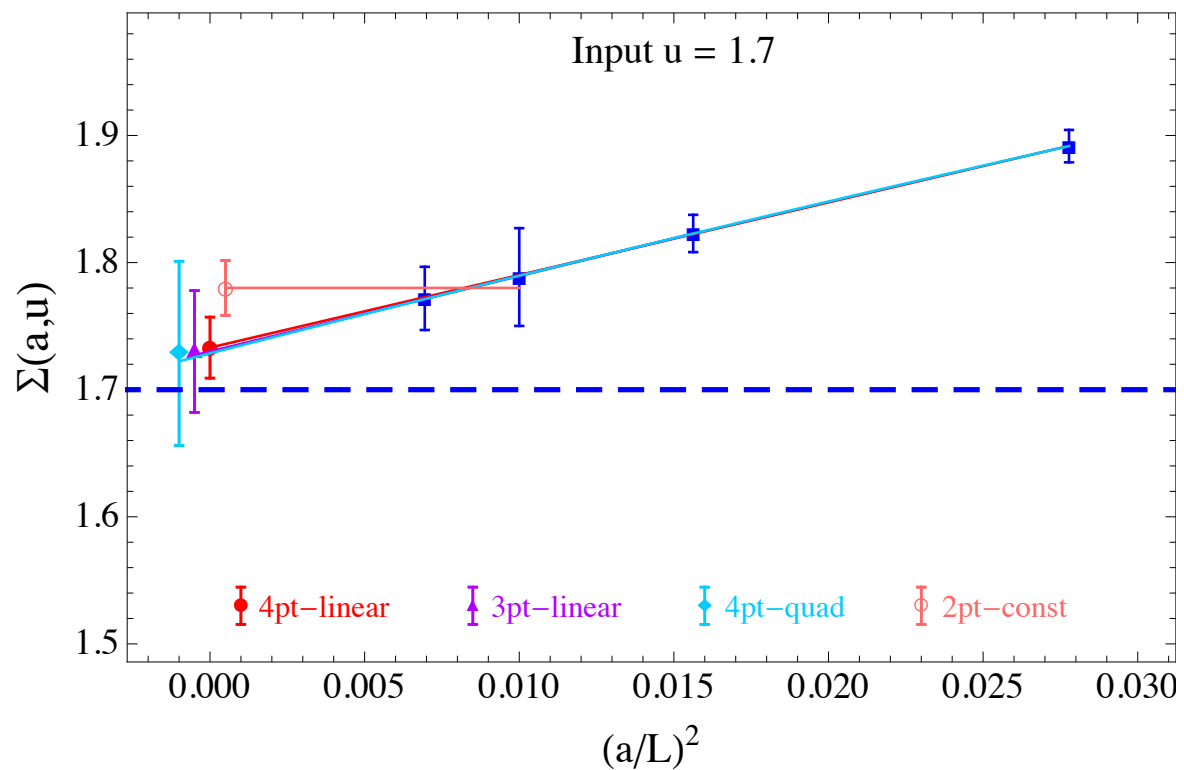
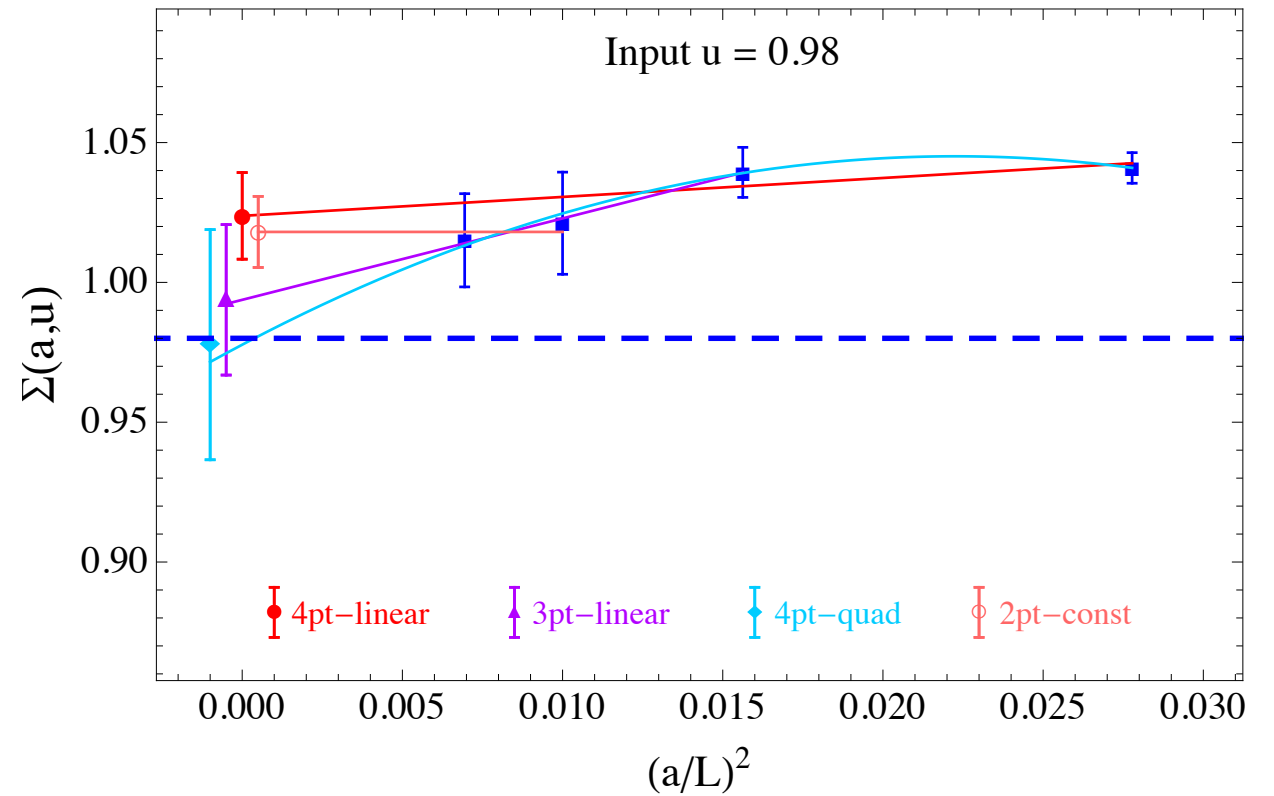
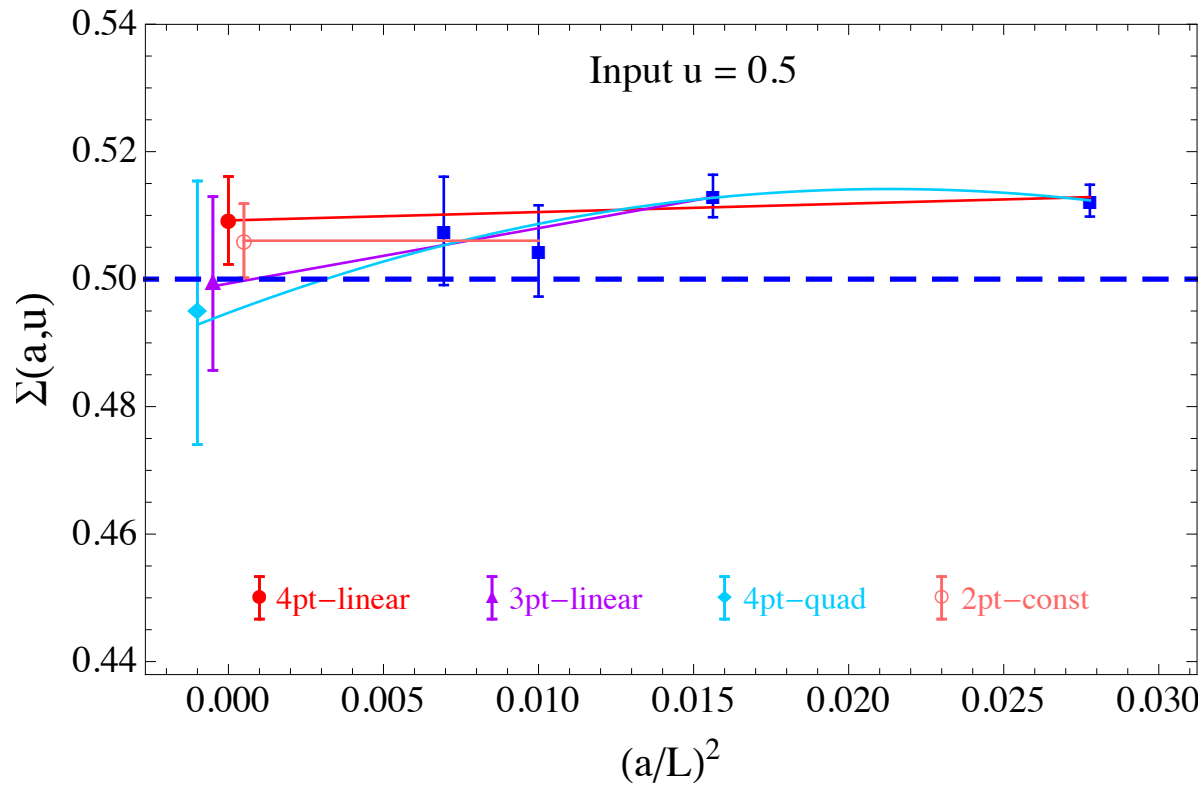


NDP fit of the TPL coupling



Continuum extrapolation

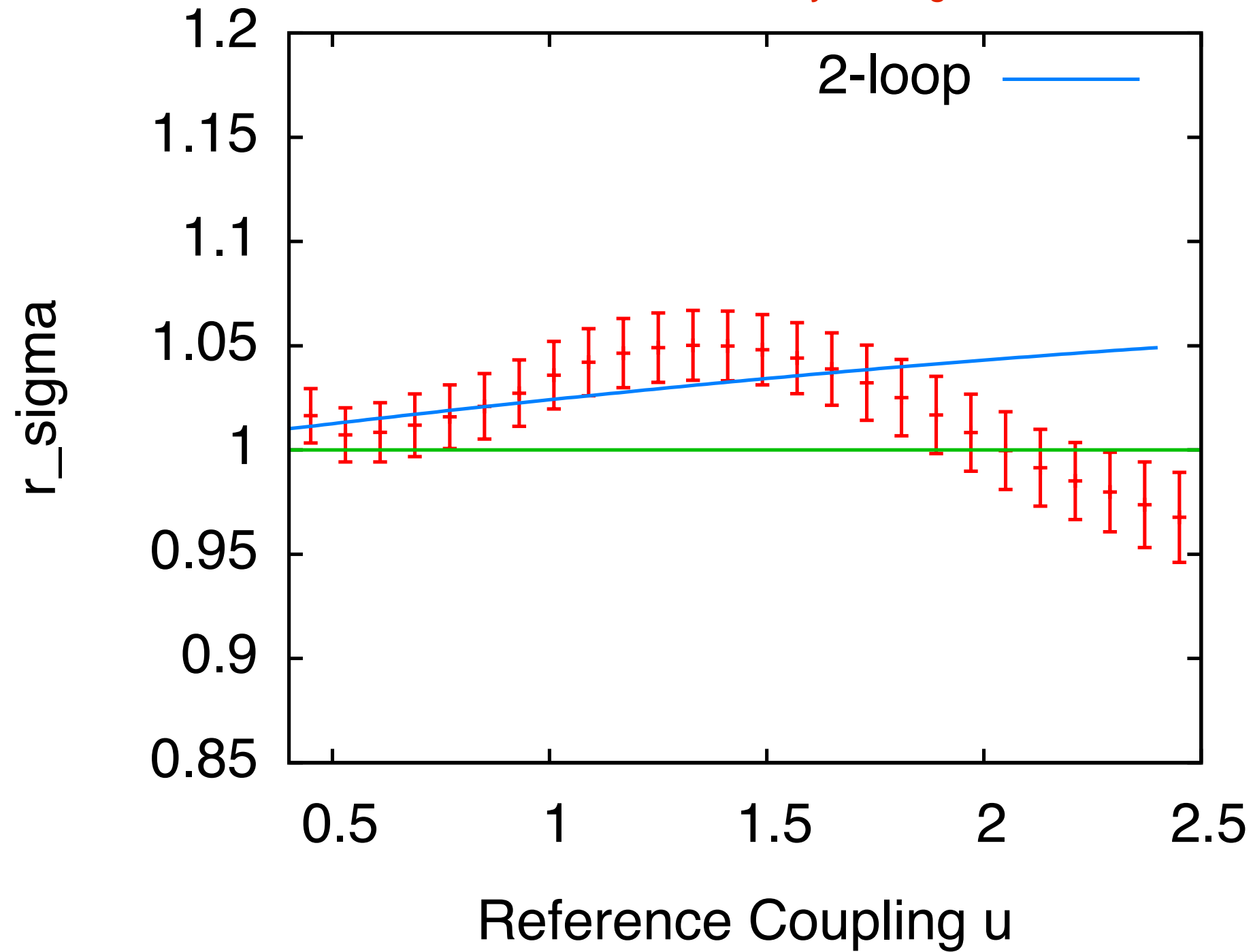
TPL scheme



Result without the $L/a=24$ lattices

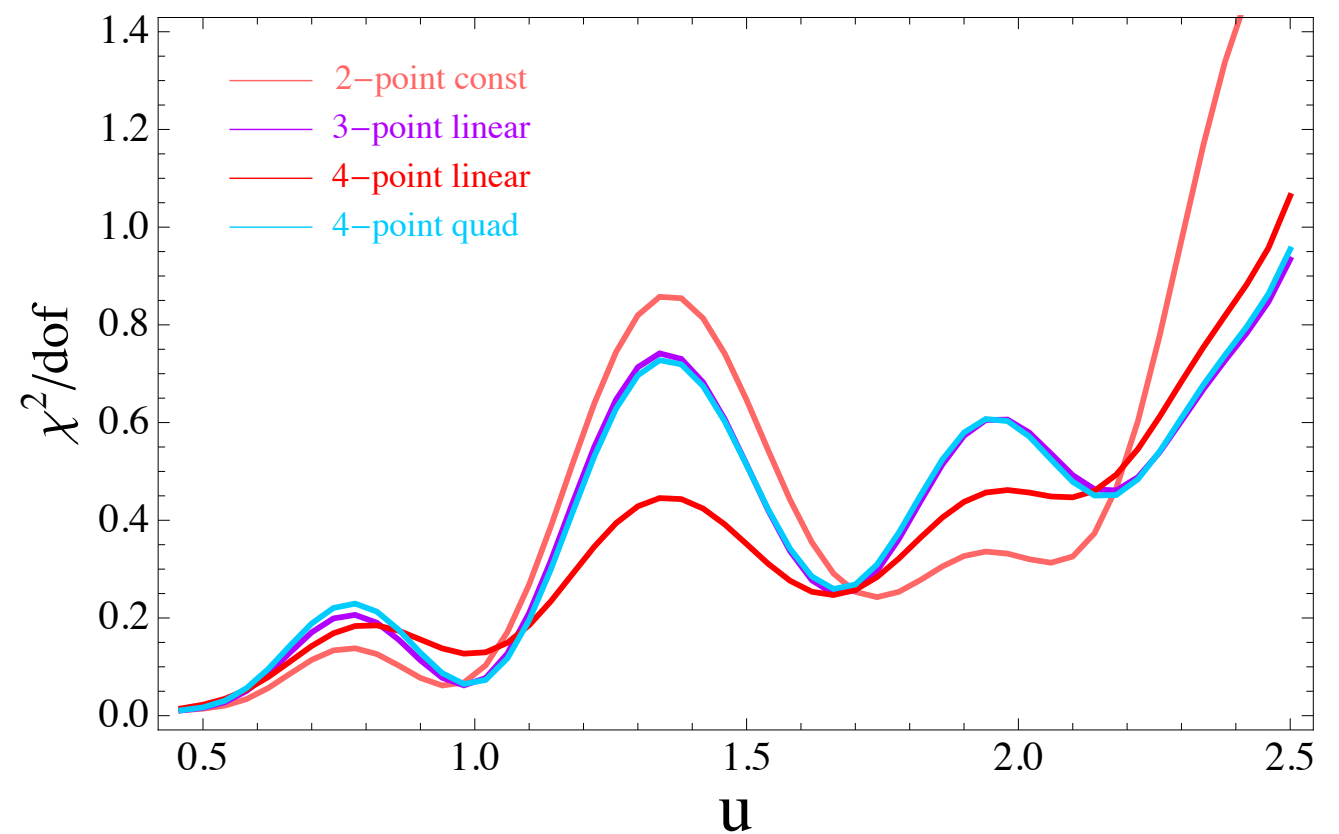
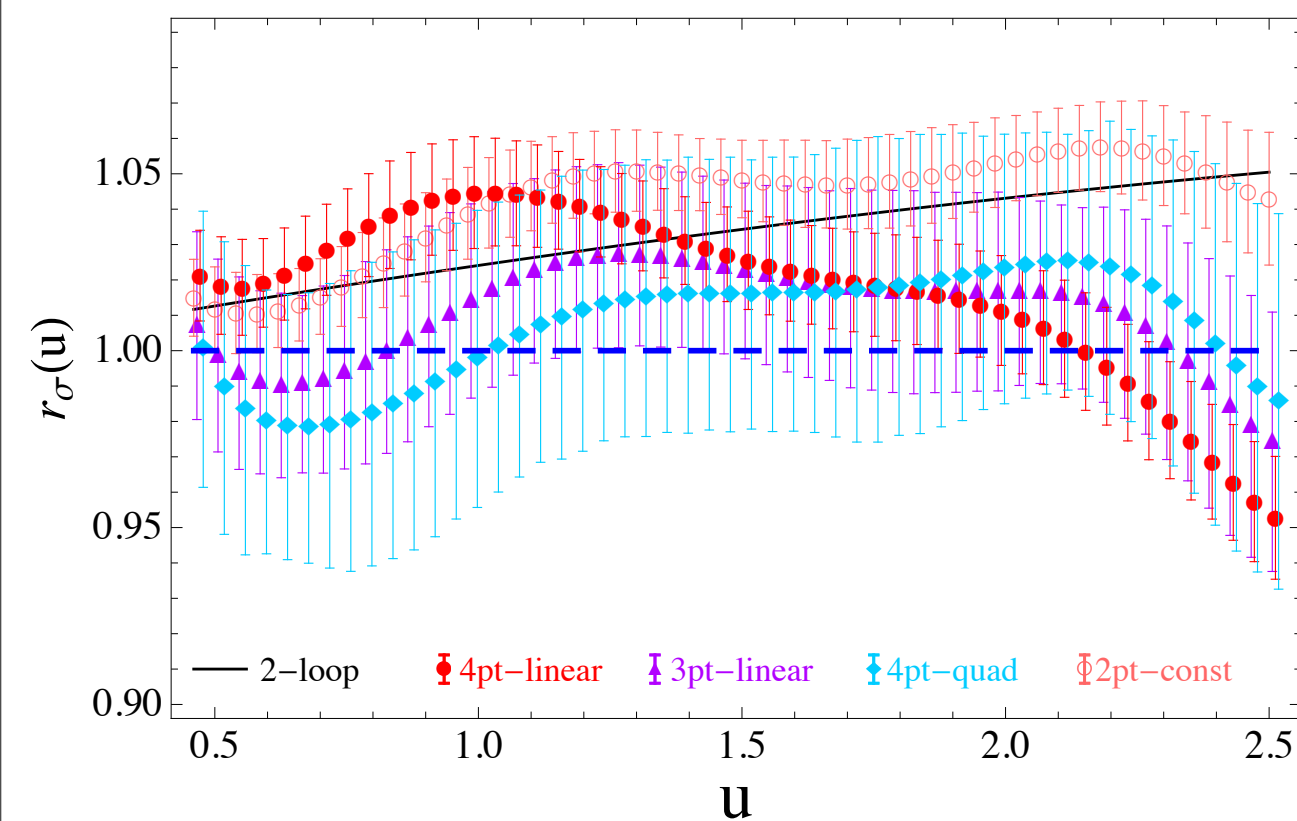
TPL scheme

C-JDL, K.Ogawa, H.Ohki, E.Shintani, JHEP 1208 (2012) 096



Result with the $L/a=24$ lattices

TPL scheme



Systematic error was severely underestimated without the $L/a=24$ data.

The Wilson flow

- Diffusion of the gauge fields:

$$\dot{V}_t(x, \mu) = -g_0^2 \{ \partial_{x, \mu} S_w(V_t) \} V_t(x, \mu), \quad V_t(x, \mu)|_{t=0} = U(x, \mu).$$

- The radius of diffusion is $\sqrt{8t}$.

$$c_\tau = \frac{\sqrt{8t}}{L}$$

- Local operators are also diffused.

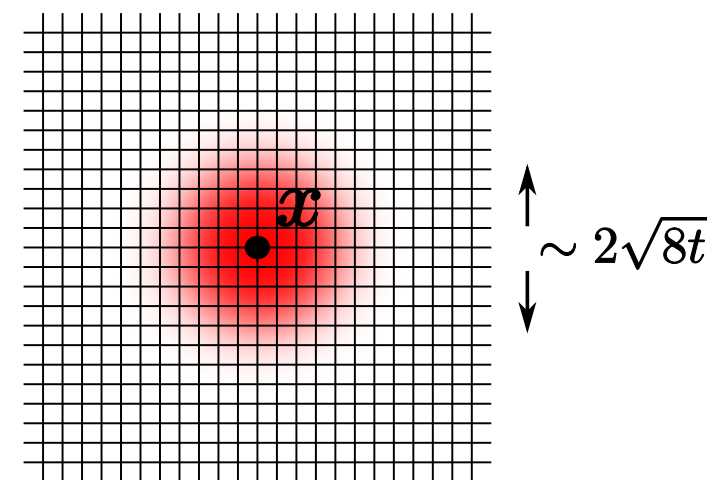


Figure taken from M.Luscher, Lattice 2013

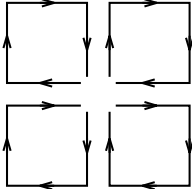
The Wilson flow scheme

- The quantity, $\langle E(t) \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \langle G_{\mu\nu}(t) G_{\mu\nu}(t) \rangle$, is finite when expressed in terms of renormalised coupling at positive flow time.

- In a colour-twisted box, can define,

$$\bar{g}_{\text{GF}}^2(L) = \mathcal{N}^{-1} t^2 \langle E(t) \rangle = \bar{g}_{\text{MS}}^2 + \mathcal{O}(\bar{g}_{\text{MS}}^4),$$

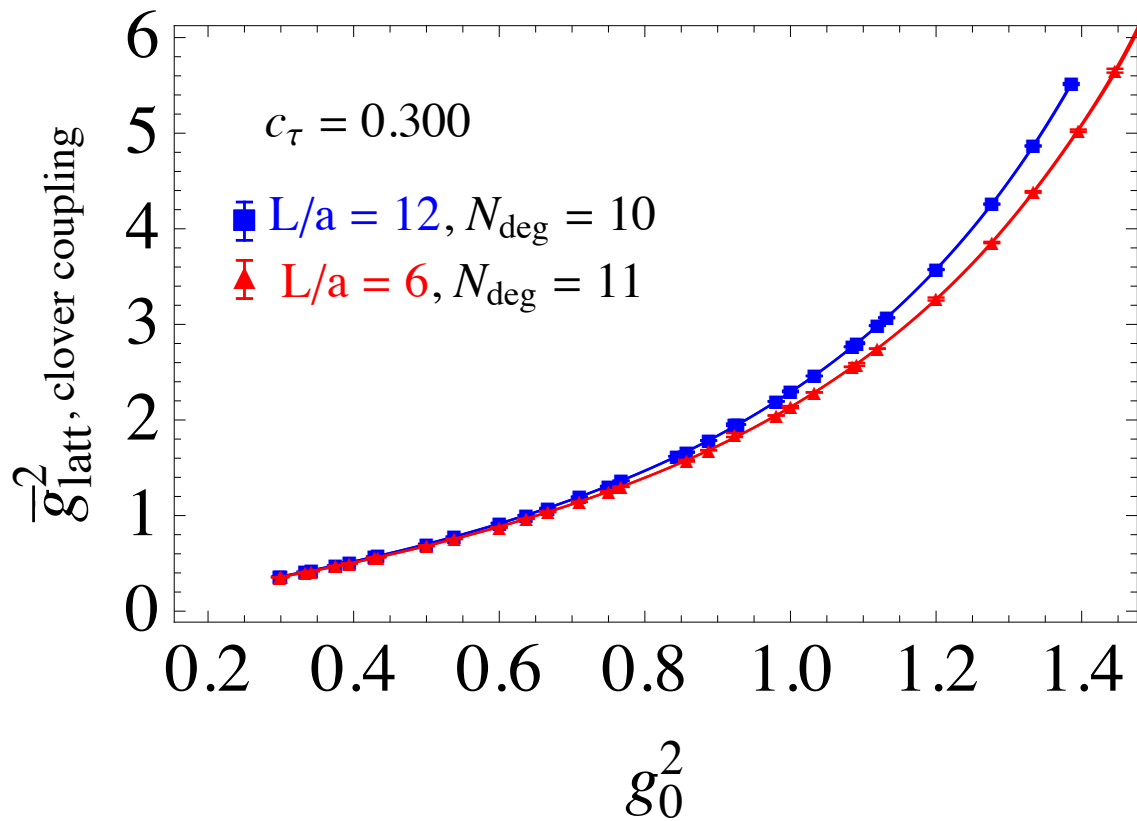
where \mathcal{N} can be computed in perturbation theory.

- Use the clover operator, , to extract $\langle E(t) \rangle$.
- Autocorrelation time ~ 25 HMC trajectories for all simulations.

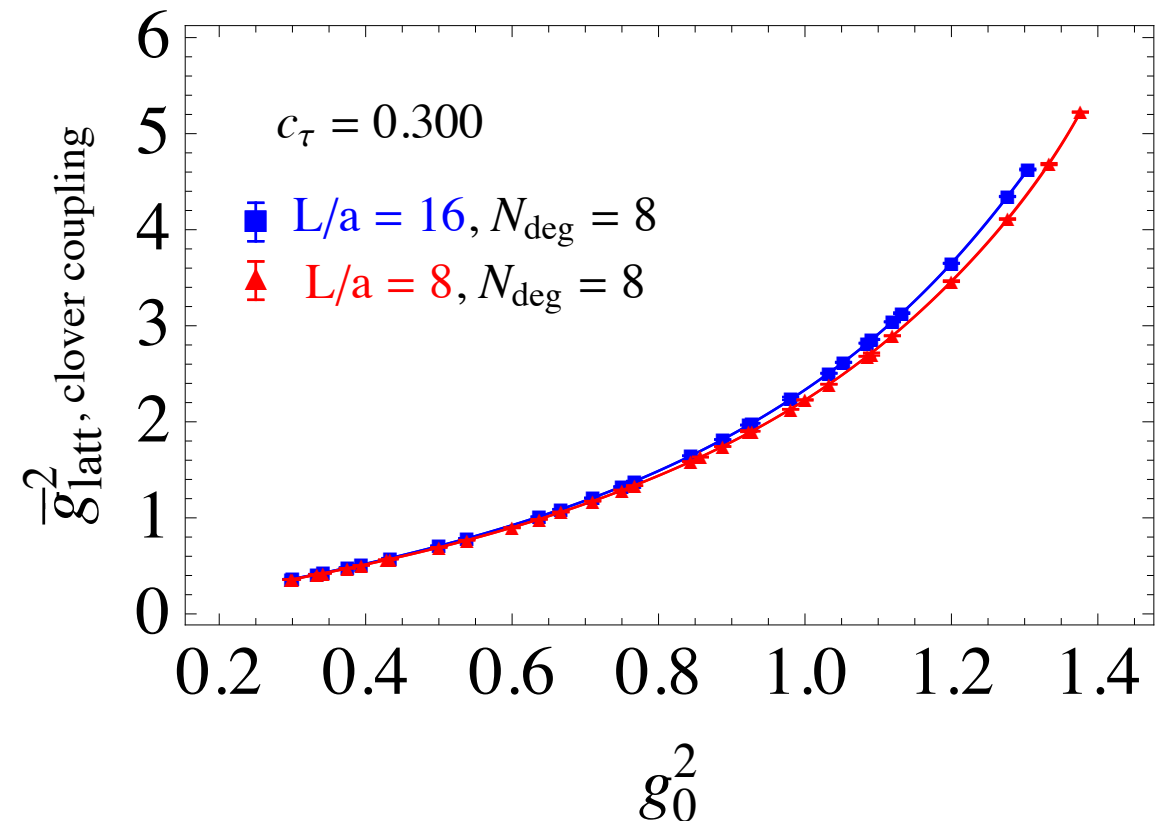
Bare-coupling interpolation

Wilson flow scheme

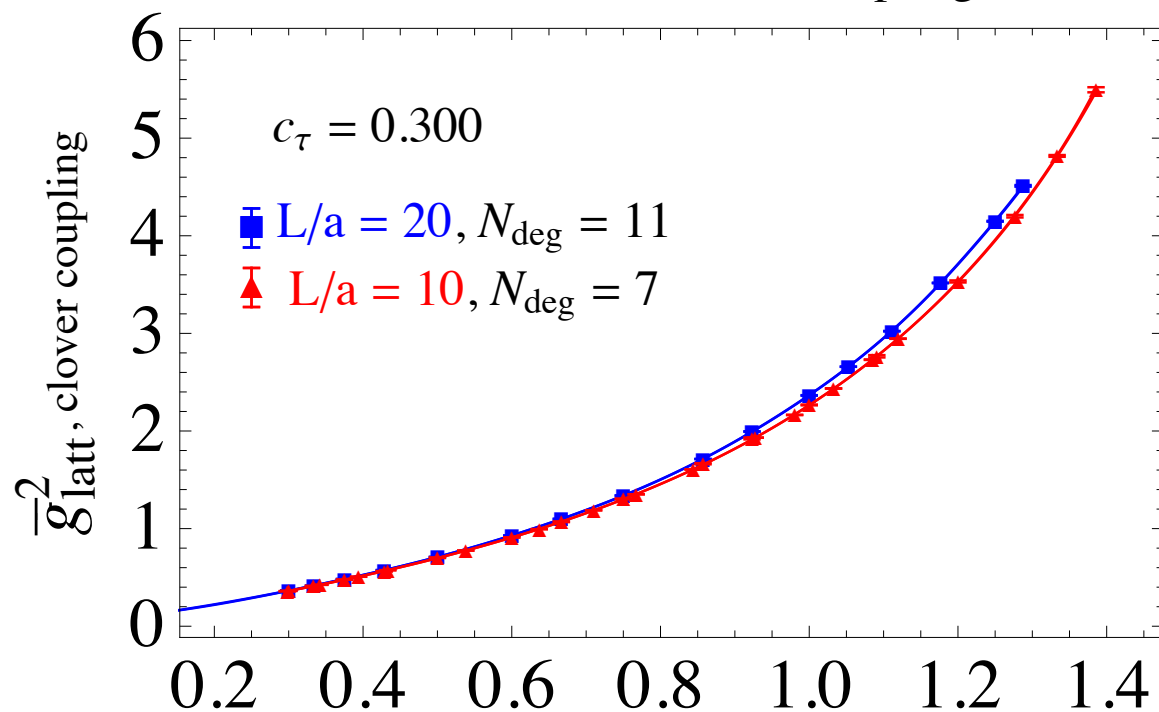
NDP fit of the clover coupling



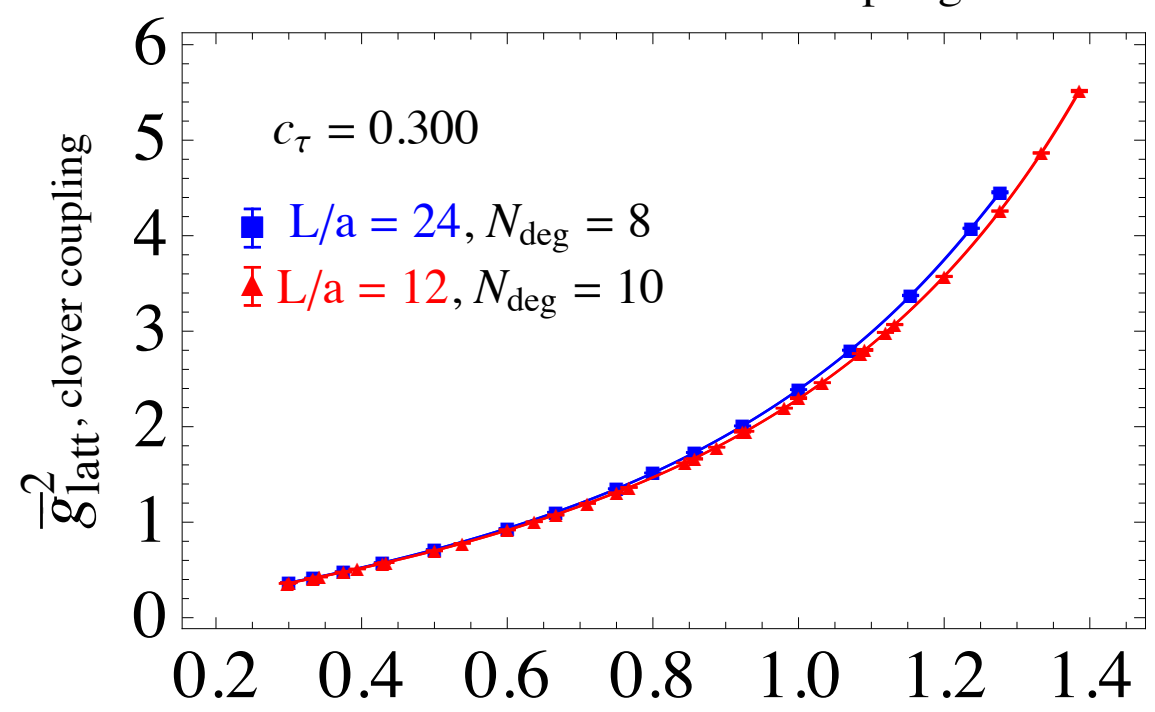
NDP fit of the clover coupling



NDP fit of the clover coupling

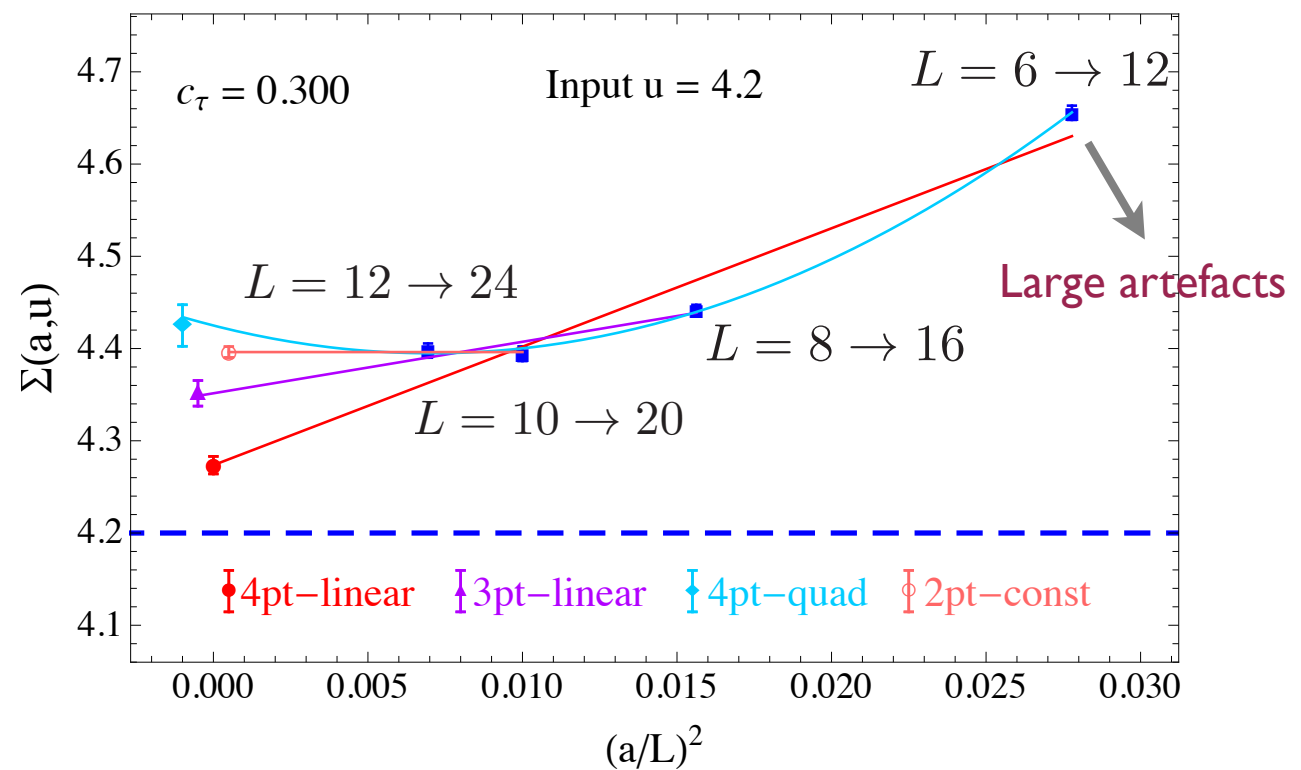
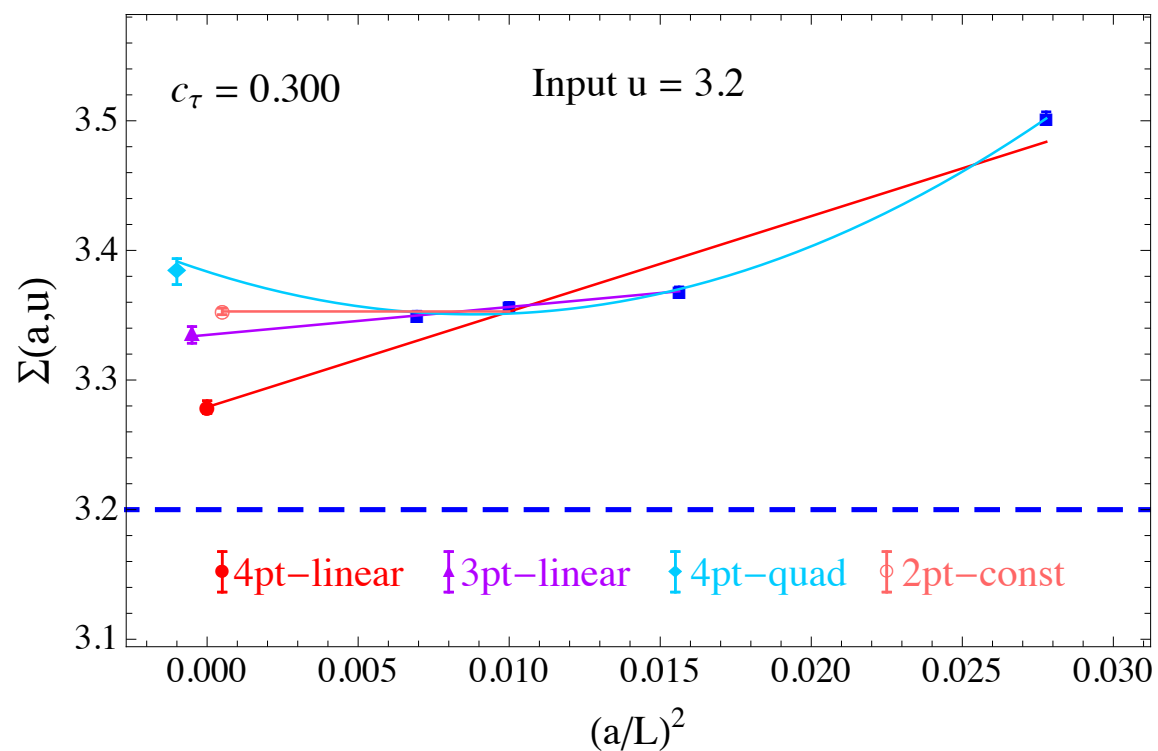
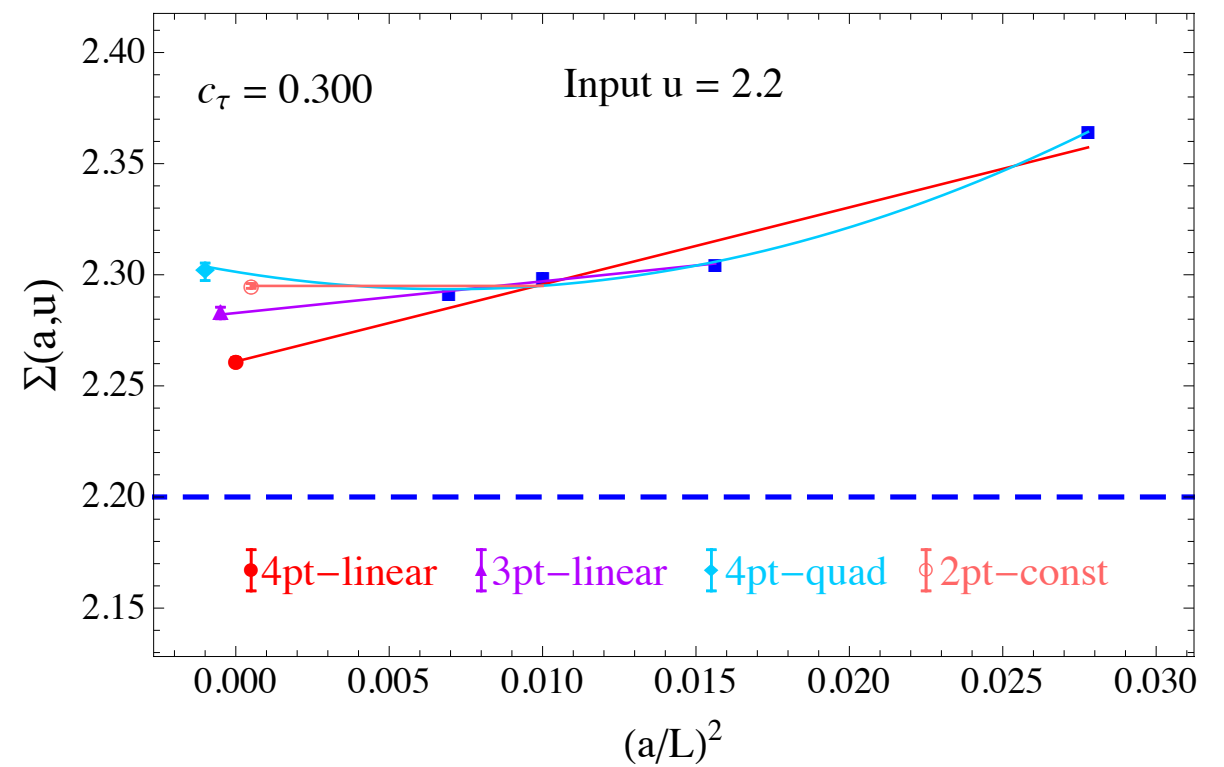
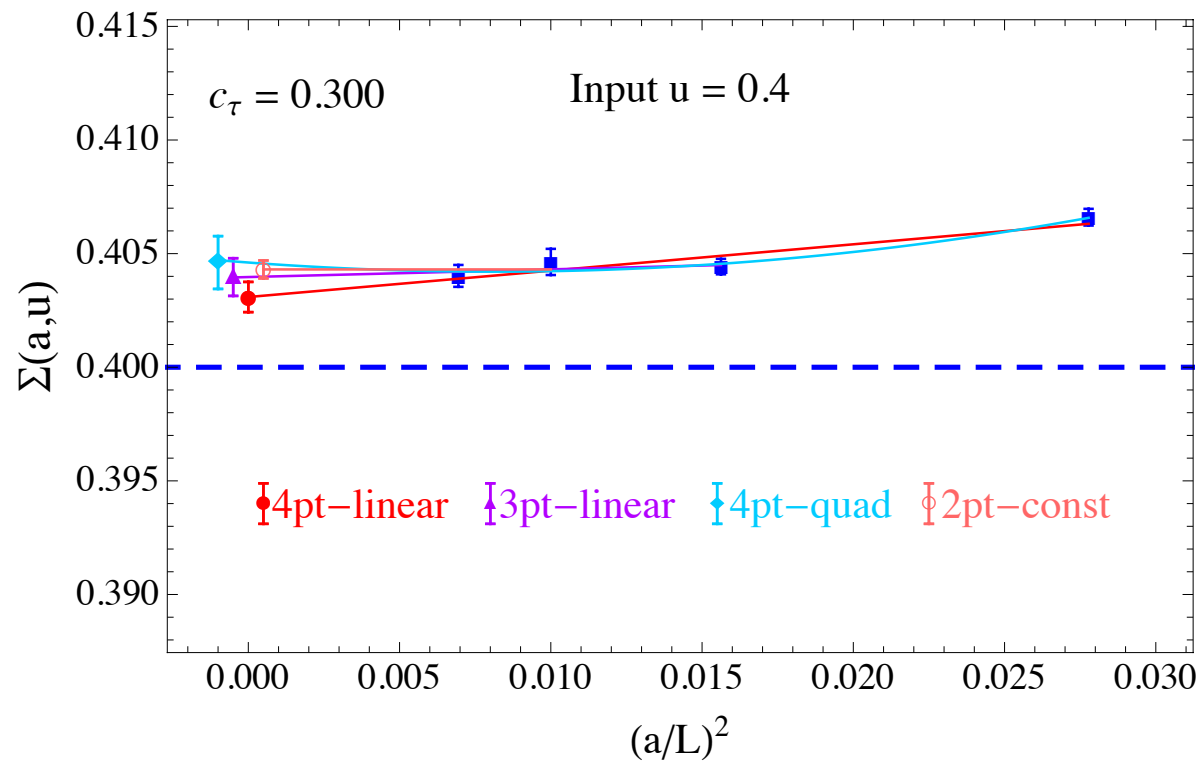


NDP fit of the clover coupling



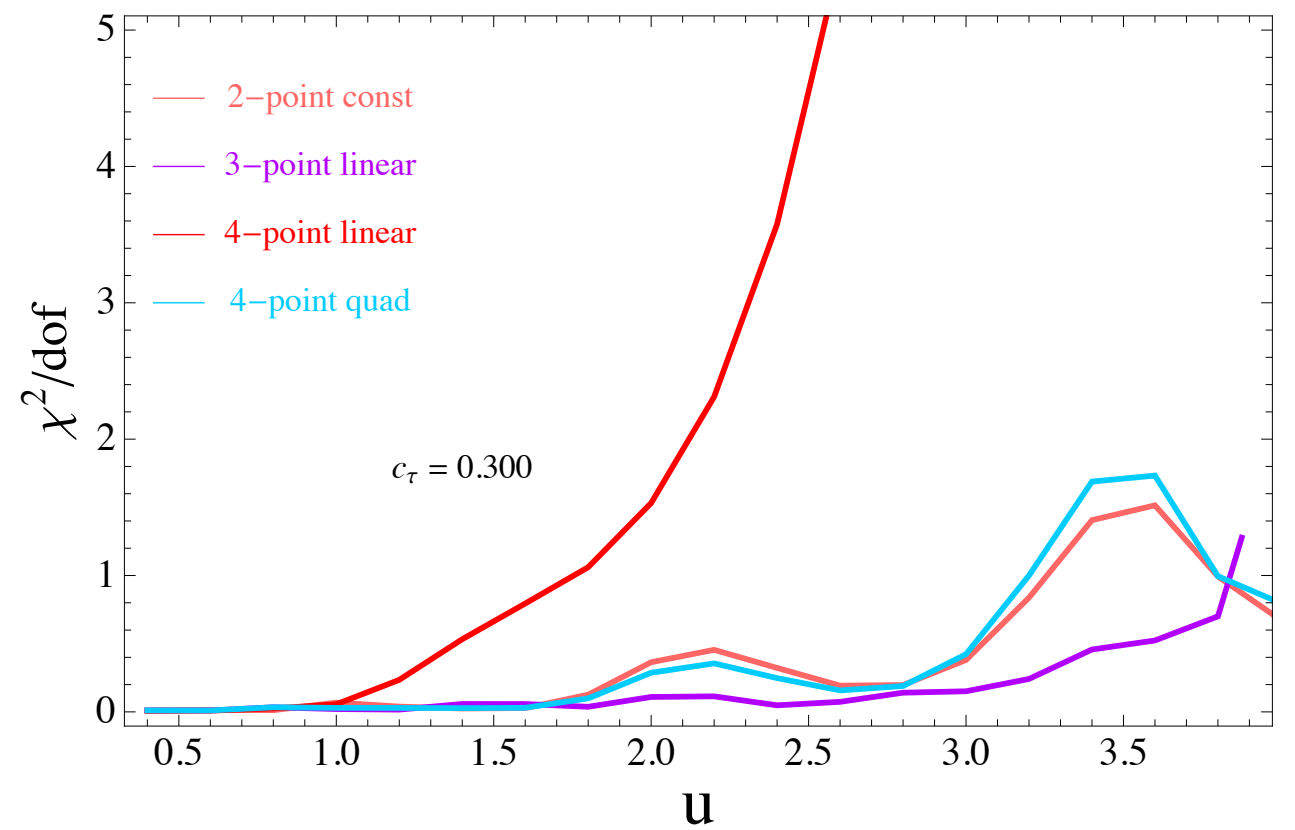
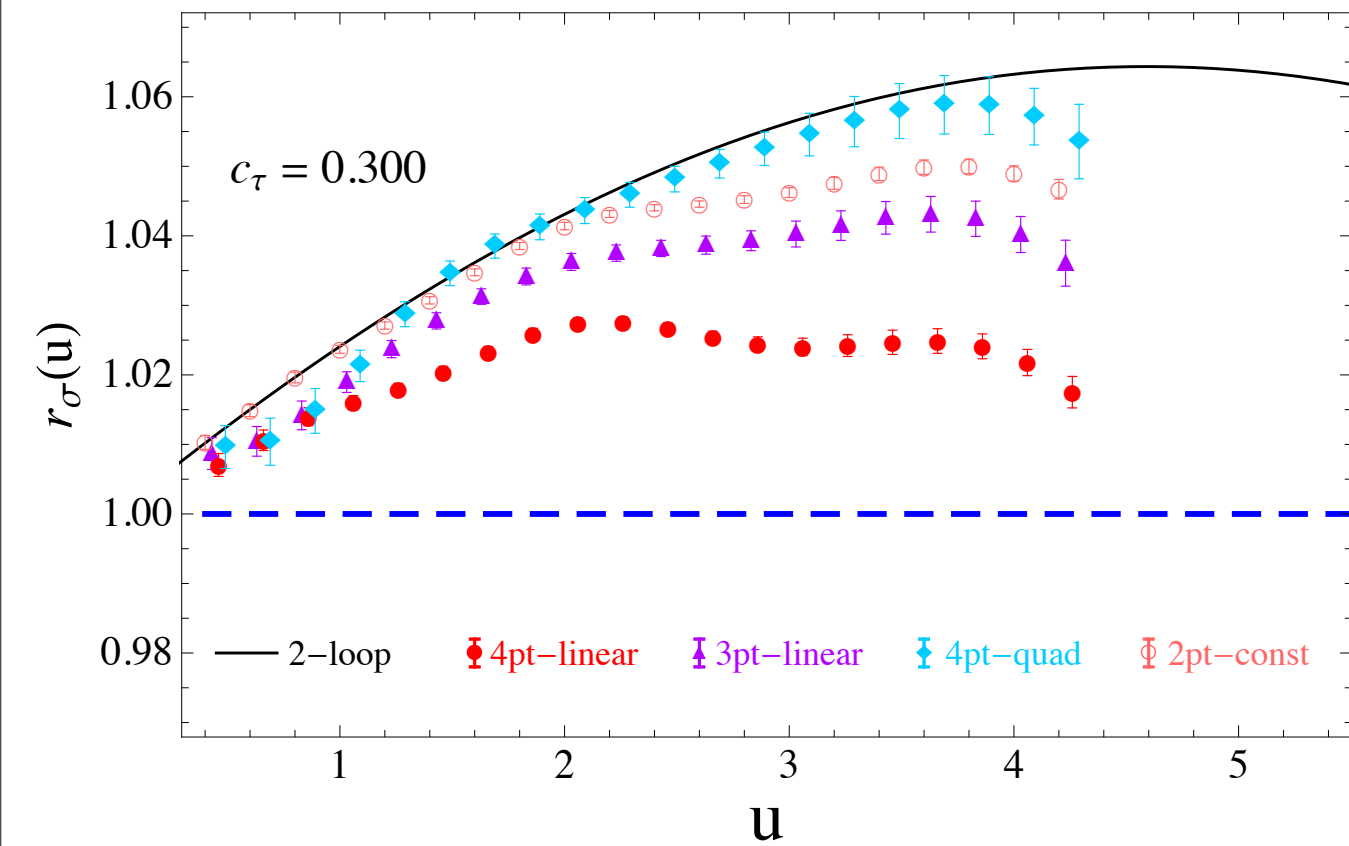
Continuum extrapolation

Wilson flow scheme



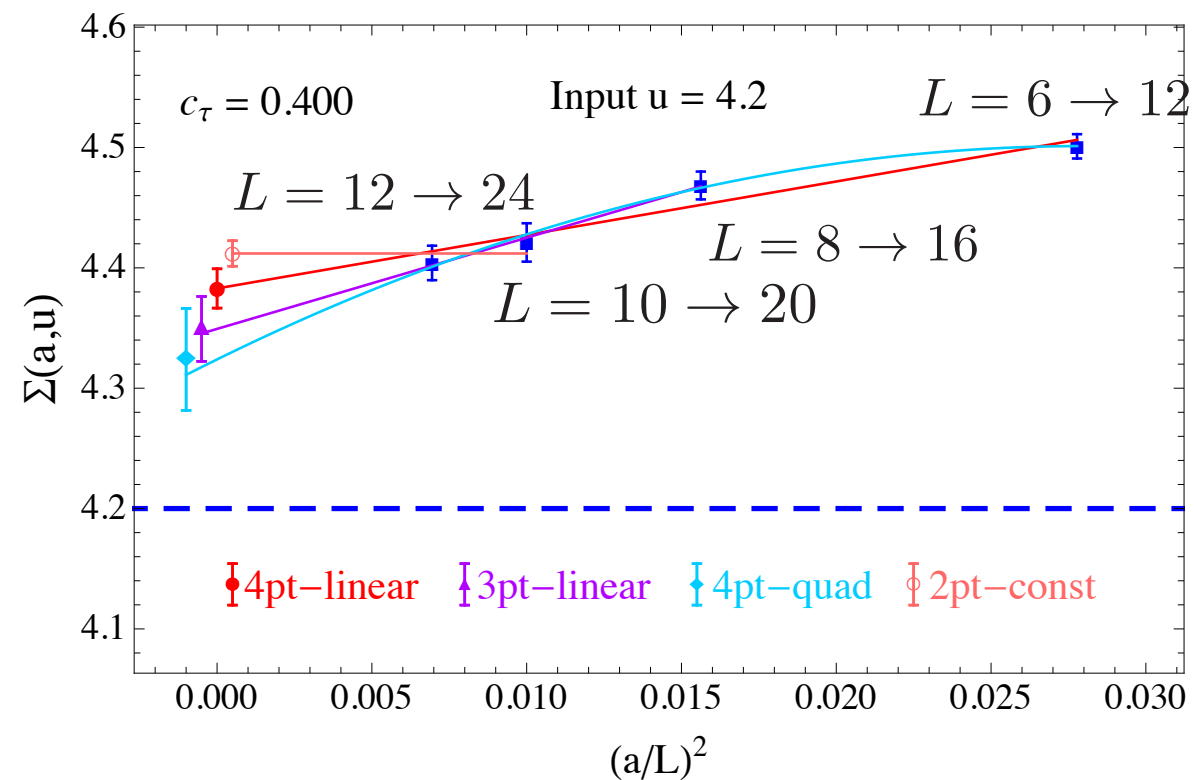
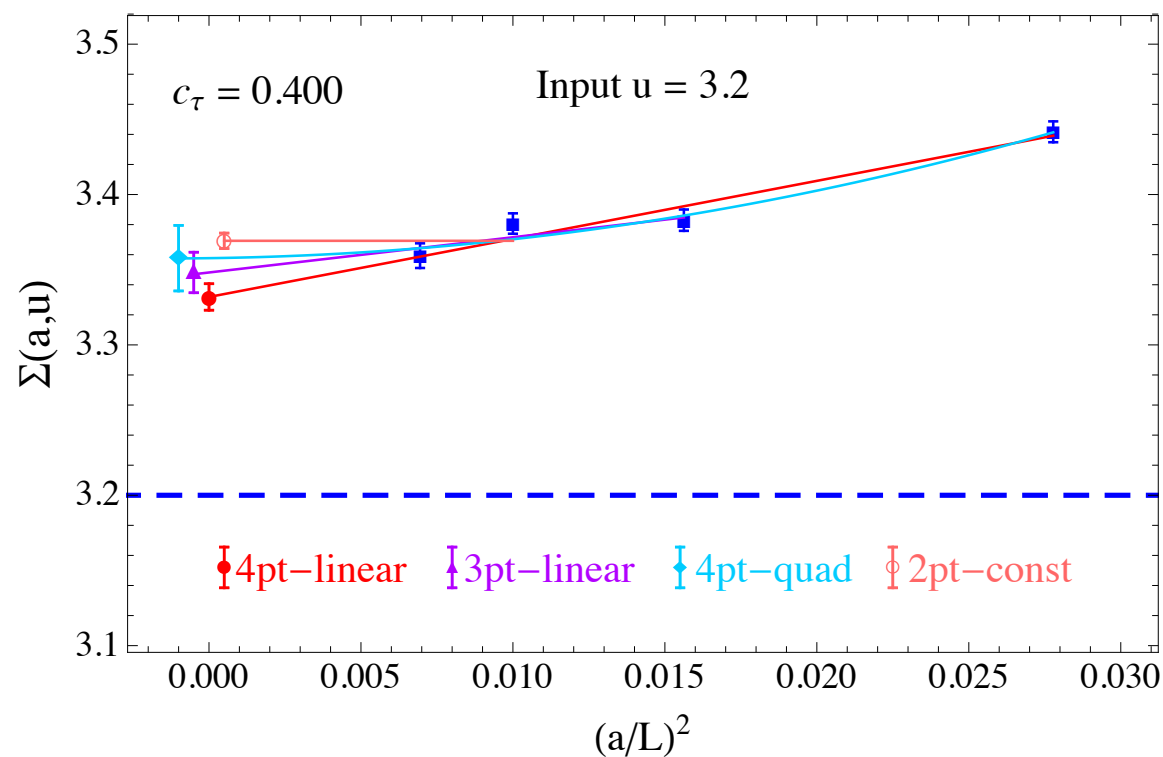
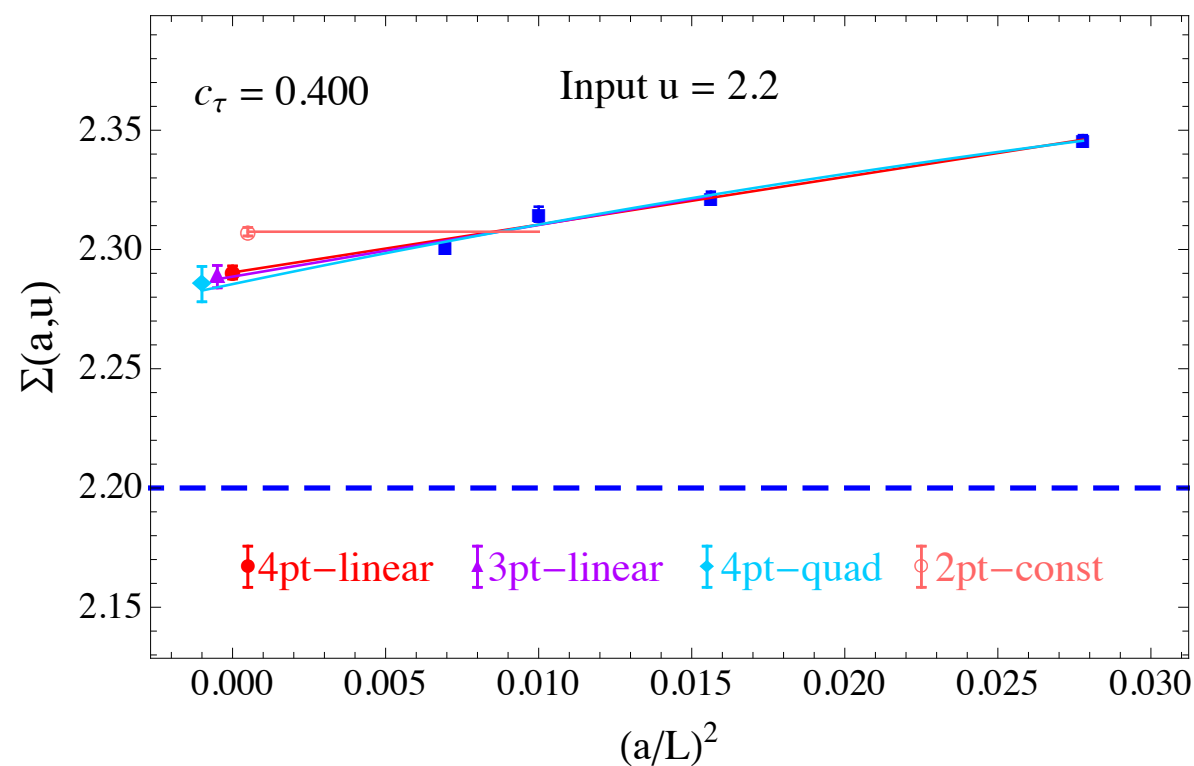
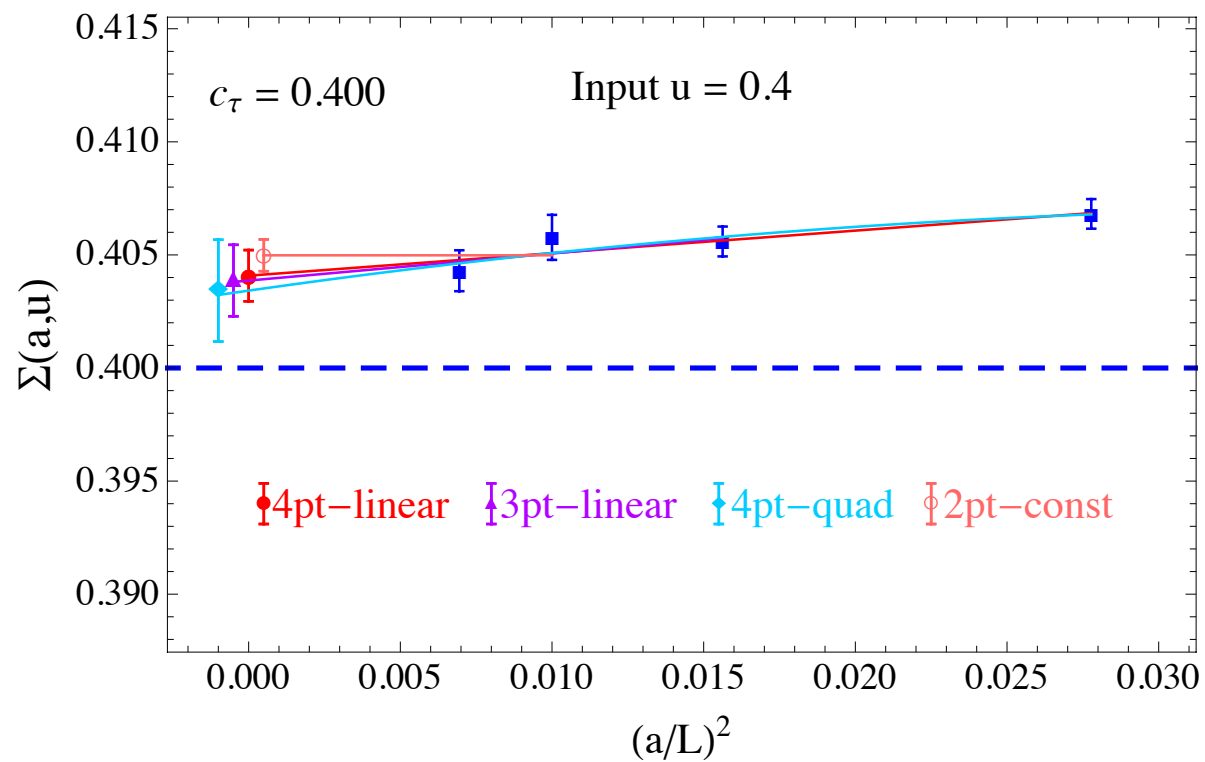
Preliminary result

Wilson flow scheme



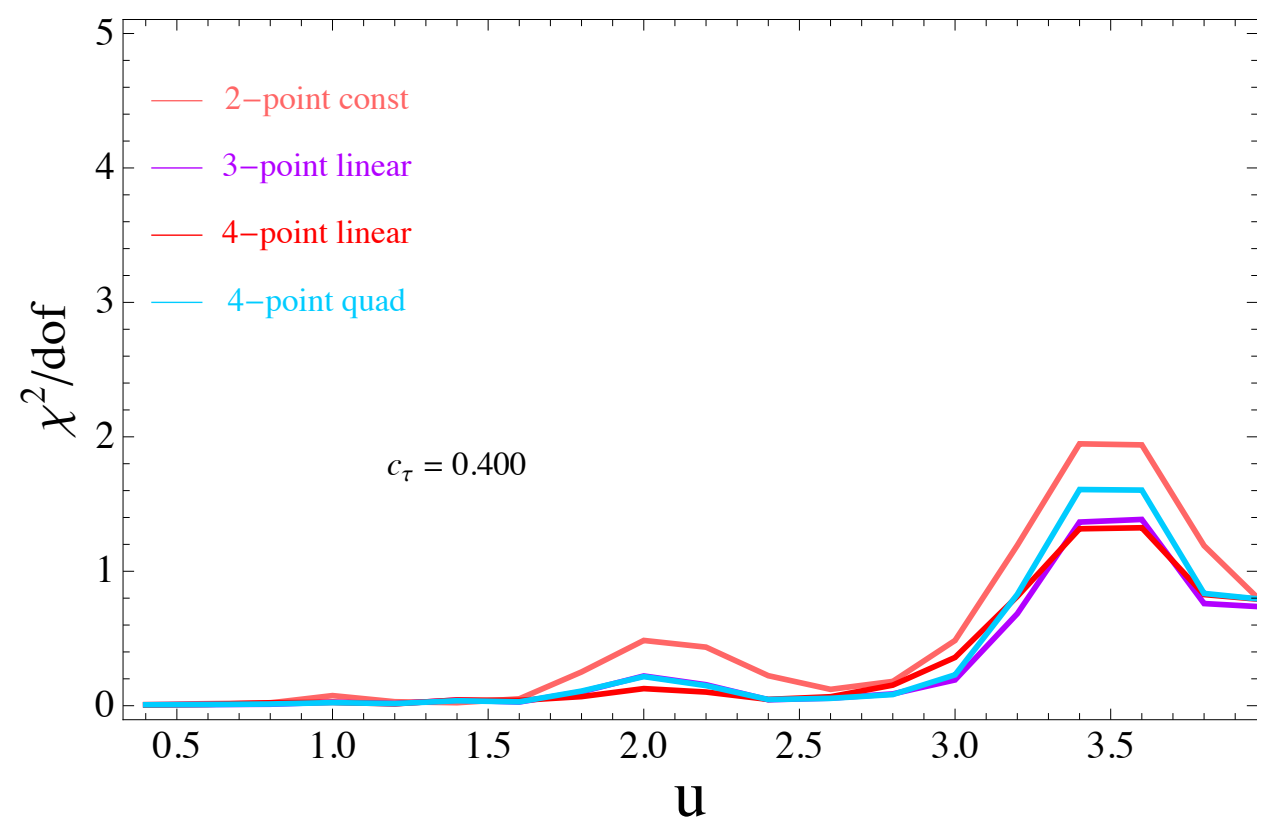
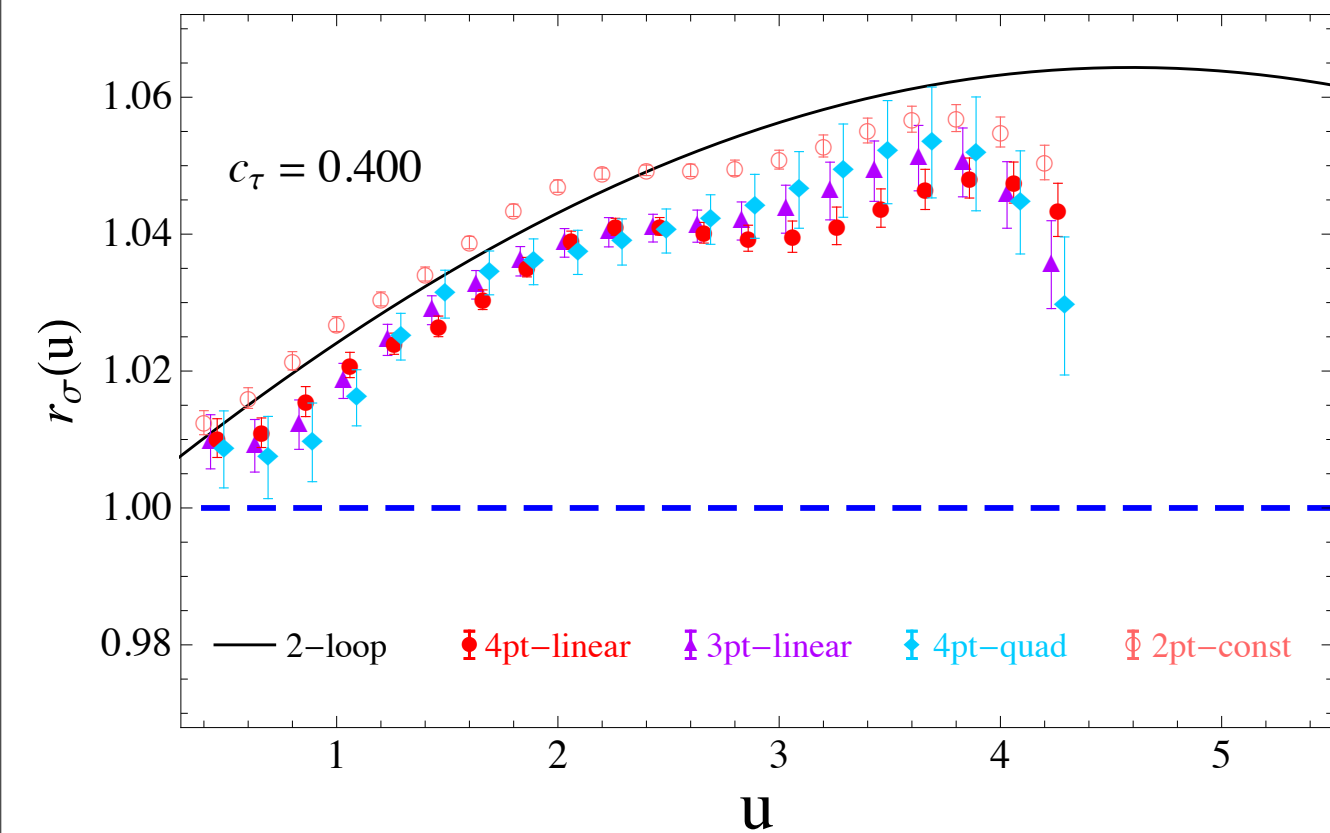
Continuum extrapolation

Wilson flow scheme



Preliminary result

Wilson flow scheme



Remarks and outlook

- Calculation in the TPL scheme shows no definite conclusion for IR comformality in $SU(3)$ gauge theory with 12 flavours hitherto.
- It is very challenging to use the TPL scheme to study the evolution of the coupling in the IR.
- On the other hand, the Wilson flow scheme offers a very nice/promising tool.
- We are currently generating data to go further IR

Backup slides

Vacuum structure

