

Lattice Study of the Extent of the Conformal window in an SU(3) Gauge Theory with N_f Fermions in the Fundamental Representation

George Fleming, Ethan Neil, TA

1) arXiv:0712.0609, PRL 100,
171607, 2008

2) arXiv:0901.3766 PR D79,
076010, 2009

Conformality violated
by a, L !!

Focus: Gauge Invariant and Non-Perturbative Definition of the Running Coupling from the Schroedinger Functional of the Gauge Theory

ALPHA Collaboration: Luscher, Sommer, Weisz, Wolff, Bode, Heitger, Simma, ...

Transition amplitude from a prescribed state at $t=0$ to one at $t=T= L \pm a$ (Dirichlet BC). ($m = 0$)

At three loops

$$N_f = 16 \quad \text{IRFP at } g_{SF}^{*2} = 0.47 \quad (g_{SF}^{*2}/4\pi \approx .04)$$

$$N_f = 12 \quad \text{IRFP at } g_{SF}^{*2} = 5.18 \quad (g_{SF}^{*2}/4\pi \approx 0.4)$$

$$N_f \leq 8 \quad \text{No perturbative IRFP}$$

Using Staggered Fermions as in

U. Heller, Nucl. Phys. B504, 435 (1997)
Miyazaki & Kikukawa

Focus on $N_f =$ multiples of 4:

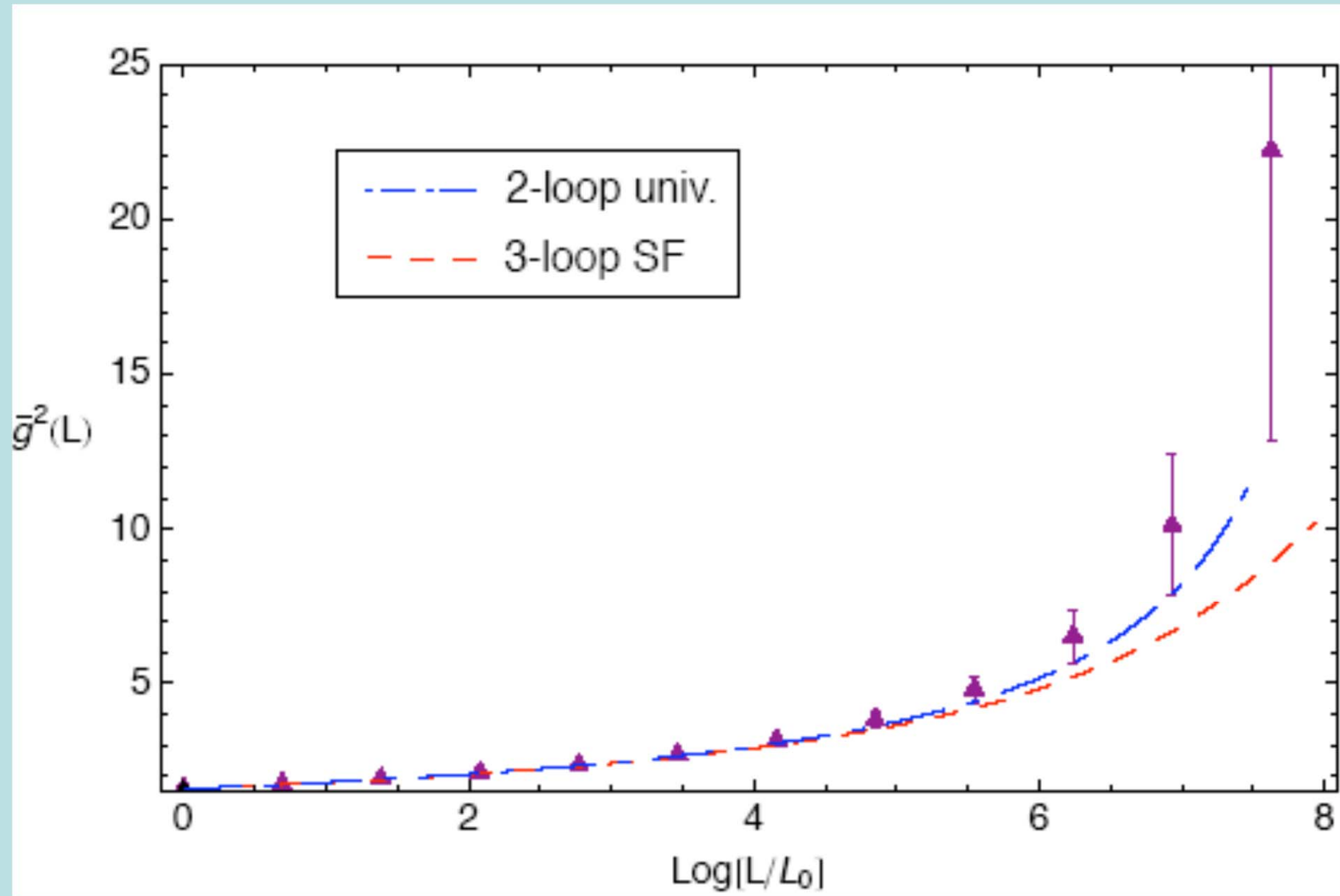
16: Perturbative IRFP

12: IRFP “expected”, Simulate

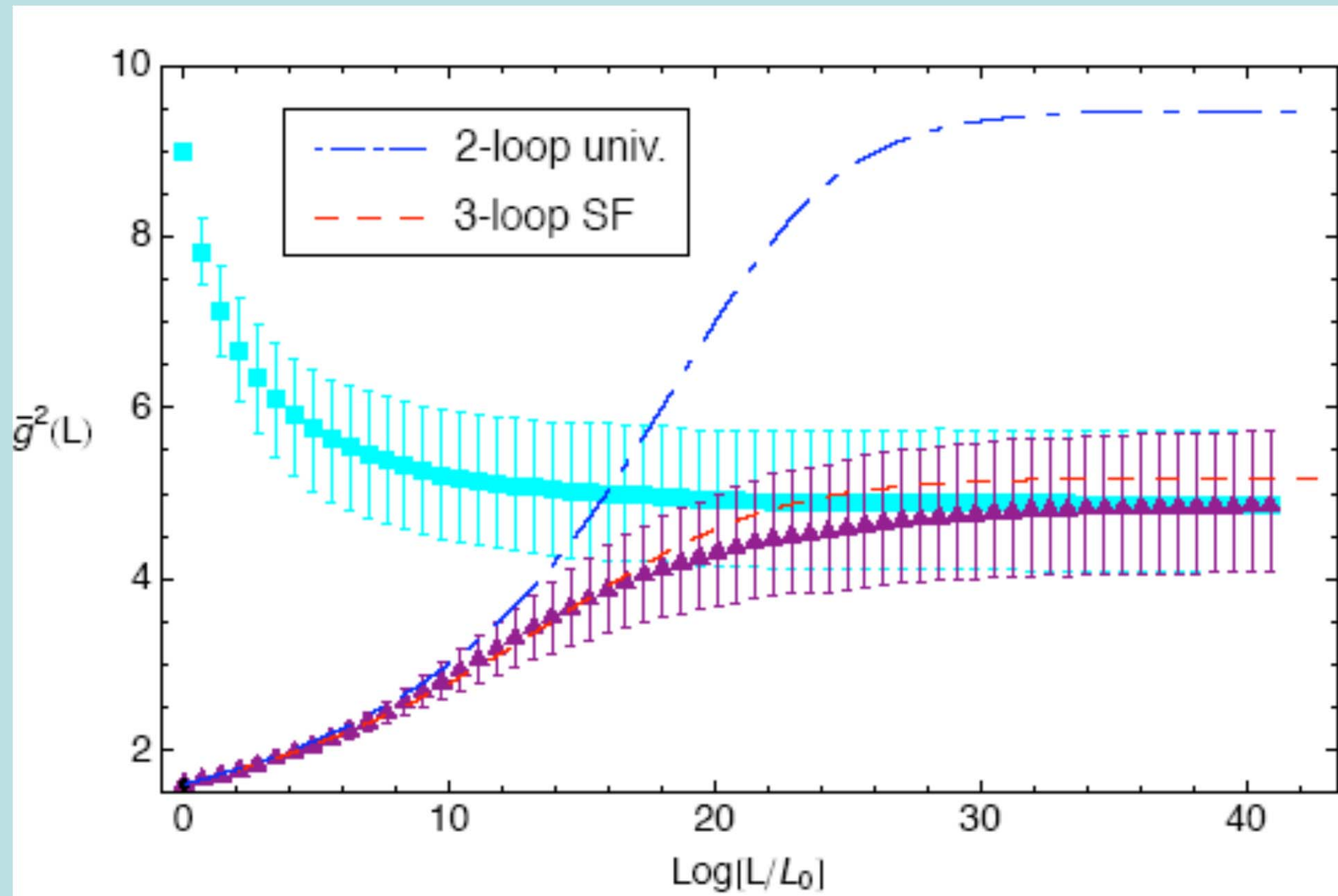
8 : IRFP uncertain , Simulate

4 : Confinement, ChSB

$N_f = 8$ Continuum Running



$N_f = 12$ Continuum Running



Approach to Fixed Point

$$\bar{\beta}(\bar{g}^2(L)) \simeq \gamma [\bar{g}_*^2 - \bar{g}^2(L)]$$

$$\bar{g}^2(L) \rightarrow \bar{g}_*^2 - \frac{\text{const}}{L^\gamma}$$

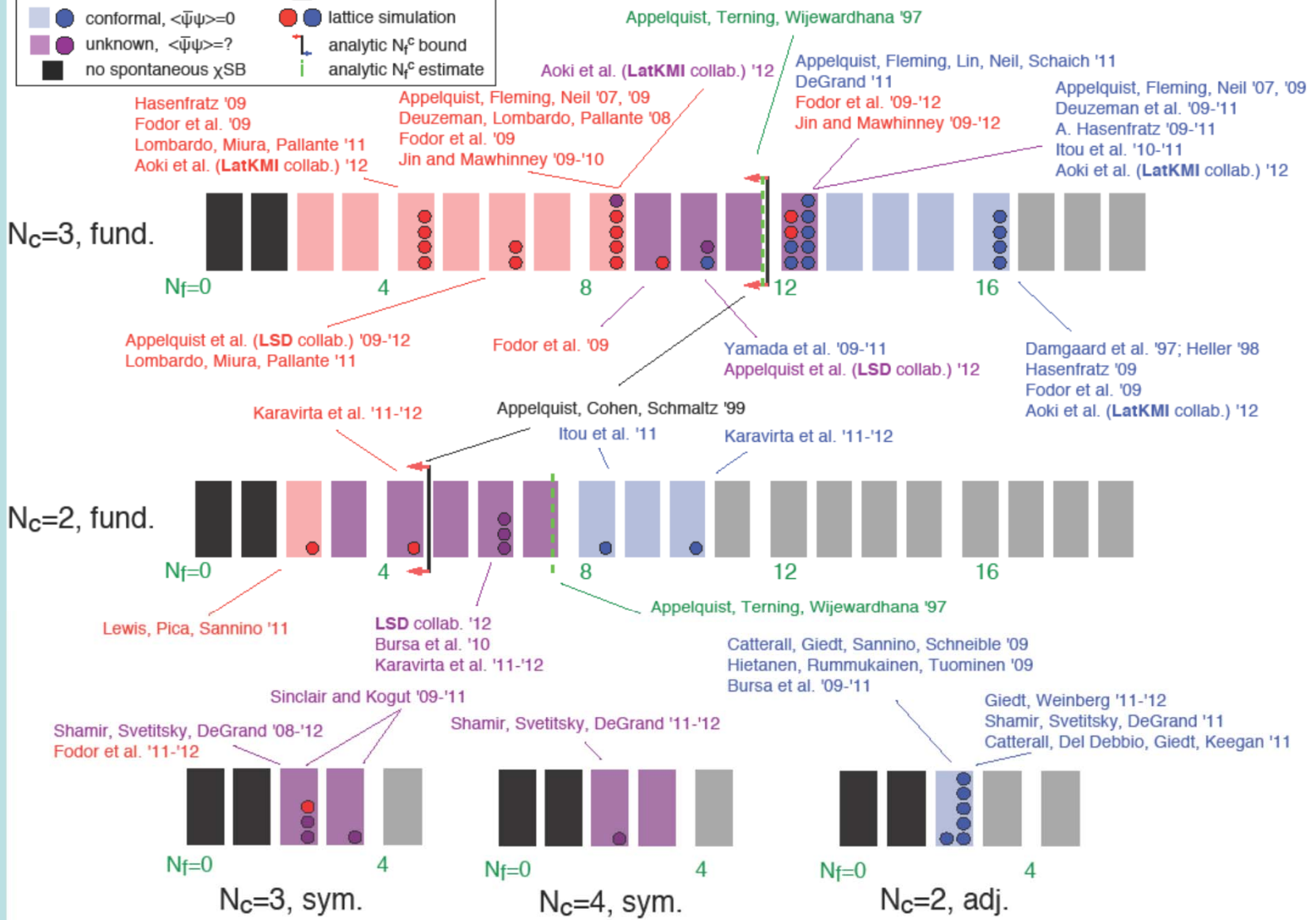
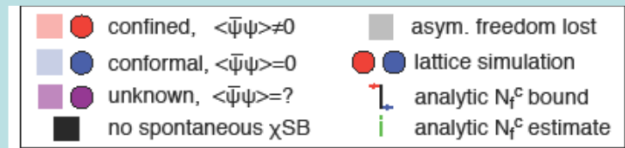
$$\textit{Fit} : \gamma = 0.13 \pm 0.03$$

$$3\text{-loop} : \gamma = 0.296$$

Our Conclusions

1. Lattice evidence that for an SU(3) gauge theory with N_f Dirac fermions in the fundamental representation $8 < N_{fc} < 12$
2. $N_f=12$: Relatively weak IRFP
3. $N_f=8$: Confinement \rightarrow chiral symmetry breaking.

Employing the Schroedinger-functional running coupling defined at the box boundary L



Physics with SU(3), $N_f = 2$ and 6. Toward IR conformality

(LSD) arXiv:0910.2224
PRL 104, 071601 (2010)

Walking Idea:

As the conformal window is approached ($N_f \rightarrow N_{fc}$),
 $\langle \psi \psi \rangle$ is enhanced relative to its nominal value $4\pi F^3$.

LSD Program:

Search for enhancement of $\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle / F^3$ by starting at $N_f = 2$,
then $\rightarrow N_f = 6$. (Creeping Toward the Conformal Window)

$$(\Lambda = a^{-1})$$

Some Details

- Domain-wall fermions, Iwasaki improved action
- USQCD: Chroma, CPS
- $32^3 \times 64$ lattice ($L_s = 16$)
- $m_f = .005, .01, .015, .02, .025$, $m = m_f + m_{res}$
- $N_f^2 - 1$ PNGB's
- Simulate: M_p , F , $\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle$, M_V $M_p L > 4$
- Extrapolate to $m=0$ with Chiral Perturbation Theory

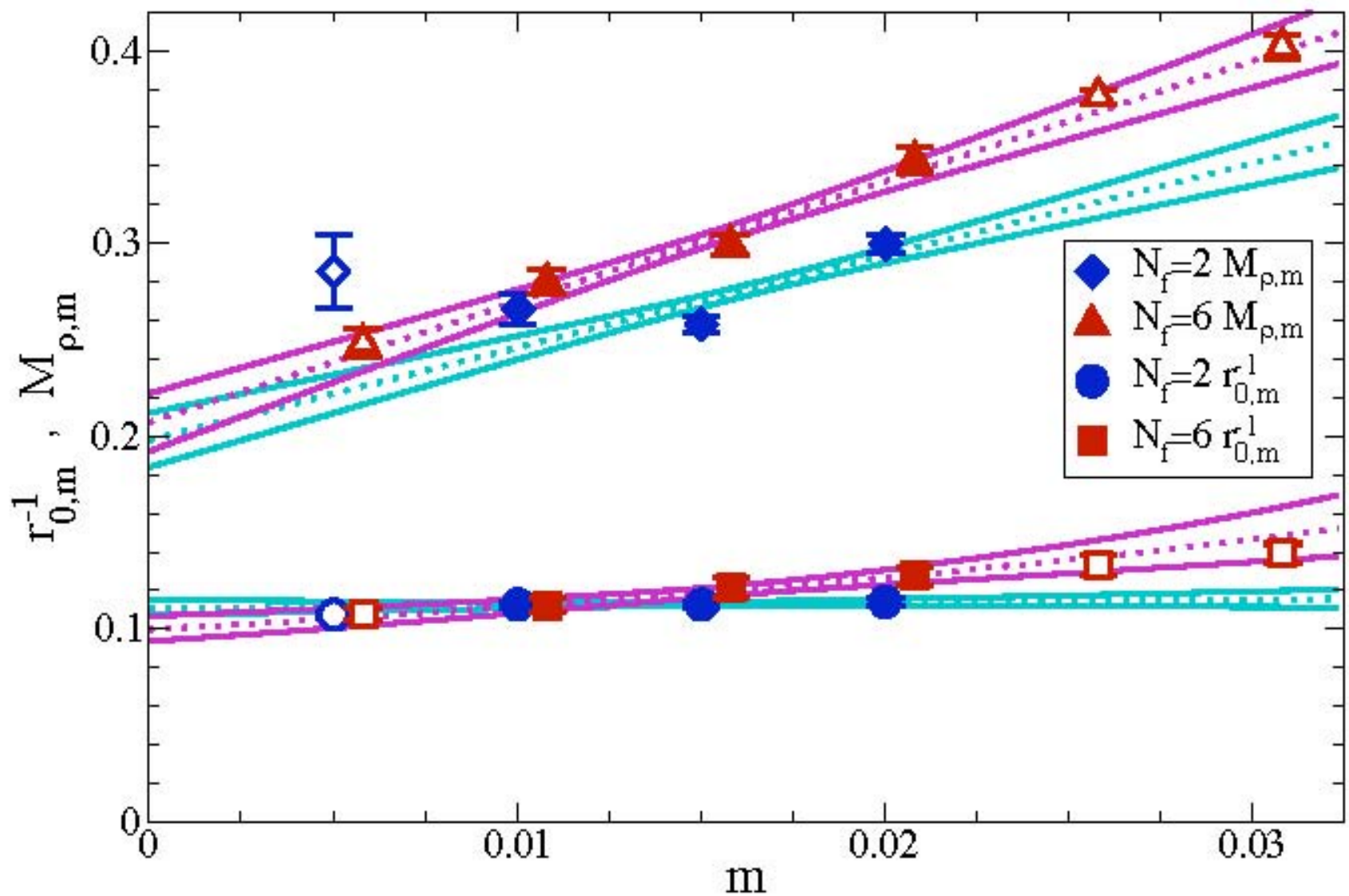
Extrapolate to $m=0$ with Chiral Perturbation Theory

- $$M_{Pm}^2 = 2m \langle \psi \psi \rangle / F^2 \{ 1 + zm [\alpha_{M1} + (1/N_f) \log(zm)] + \dots \}$$

$$z \equiv 2 \langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle / (4\pi)^2 F^4$$
- $$F_m = F \{ 1 + zm [\alpha_{F1} - (N_f/2) \log(zm)] + \dots \}$$
- $$\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_m = \langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle \{ 1 + zm [\alpha_{C1} - ((N_f^2 - 1)/N_f) \log(zm)] + \dots \}$$

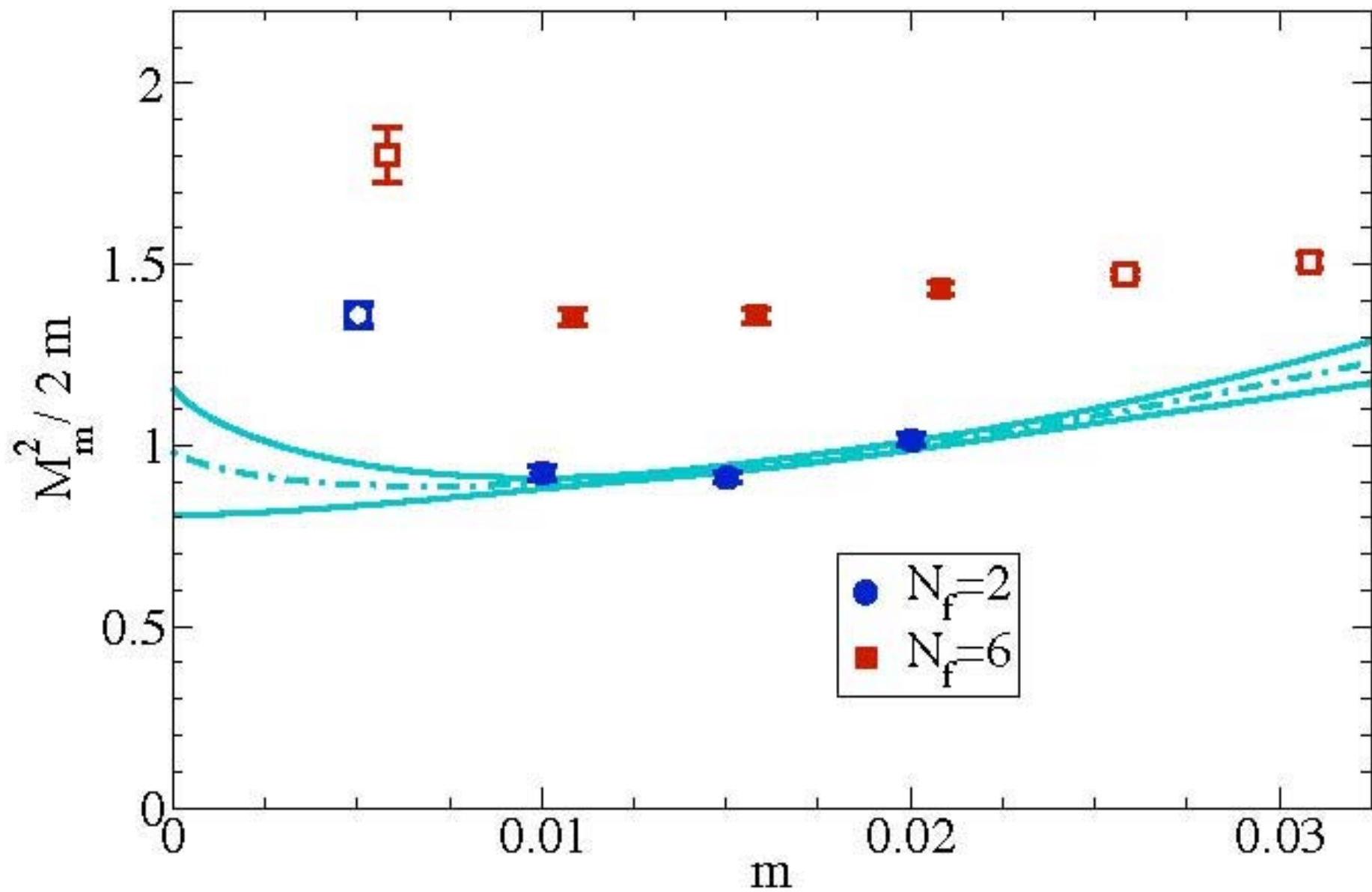
$$M_{Vm} = M_V \{ 1 + \alpha_{R1} zm + \alpha_{R3/2} (zm)^{3/2} + \dots \}$$

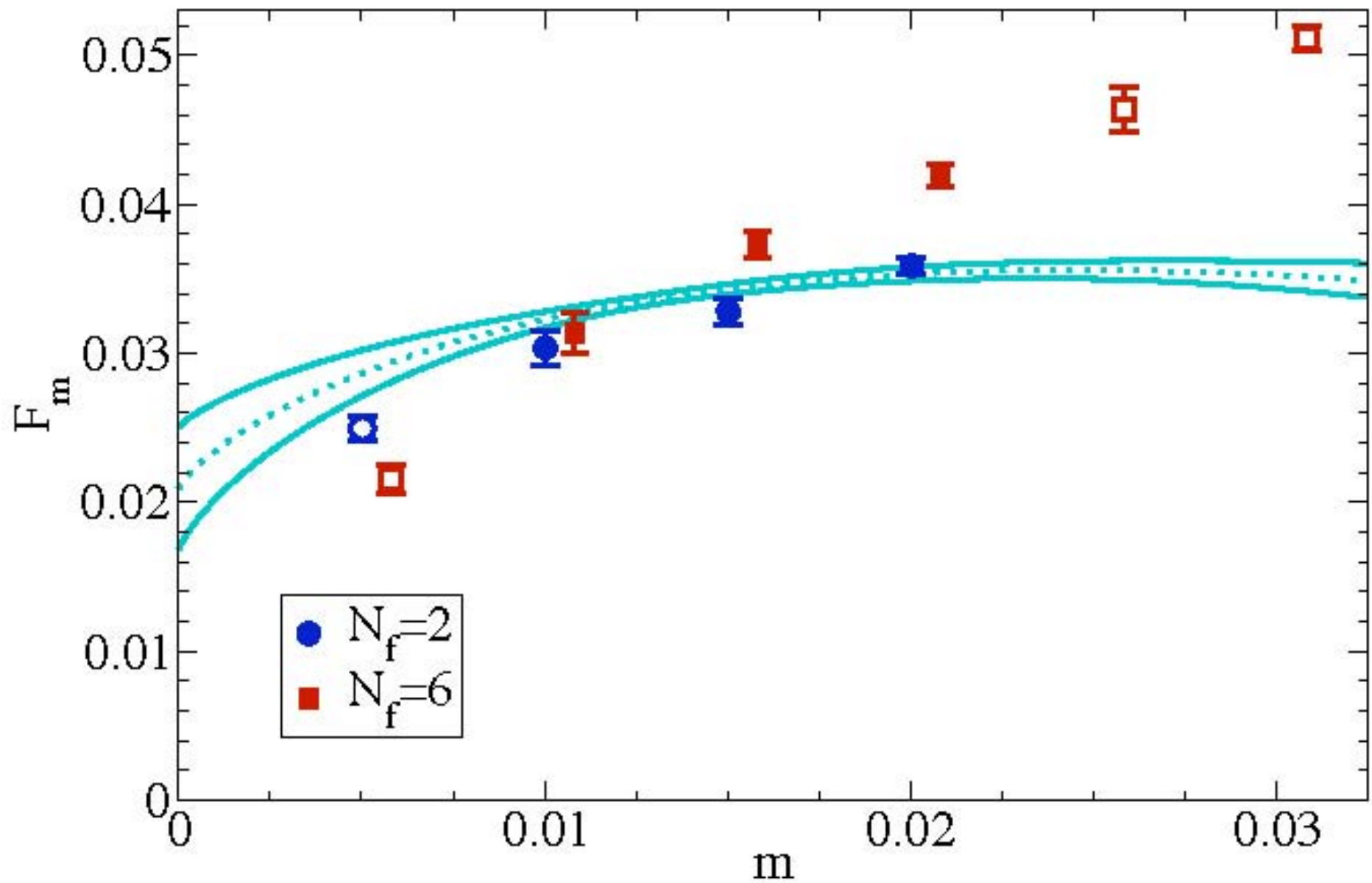
$$M_{Am} = M_A \{ 1 + \alpha_{A1} zm + \alpha_{A3/2} (zm)^{3/2} + \dots \}$$

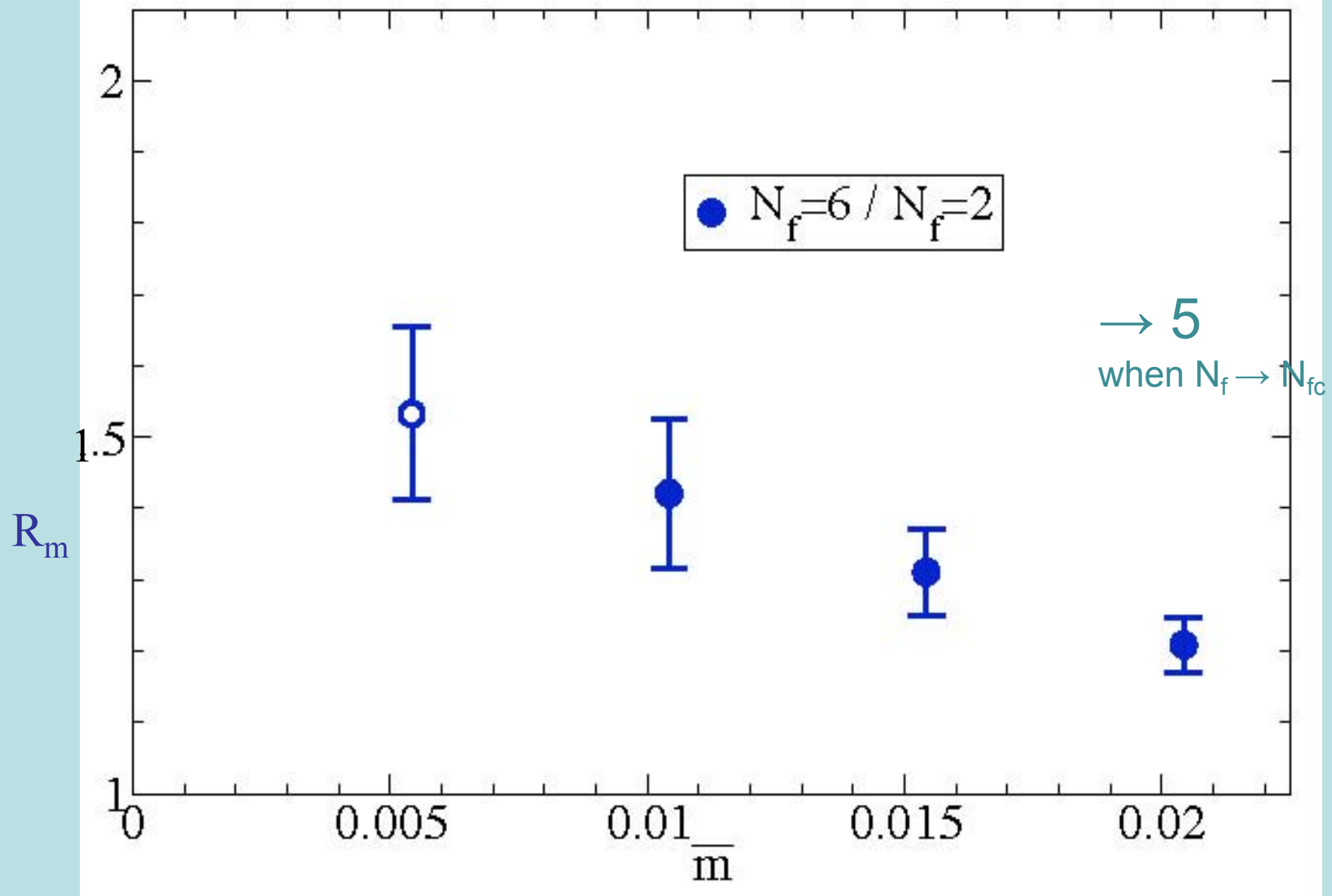


$N_f = 2: \beta = 2.7$

$N_f = 6: \beta = 2.1$







$$R_m = [\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_m / F_m^3]_{6f} / [\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_m / F_m^3]_{2f}$$

$$N_f = 2$$

- Chiral perturbation theory extrapolation:

$$\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle / F^3 = 47.1 (17.6)$$

QCD Experimental Value: (renormalized to our lattice
scheme - Aoki et al hep-lat/0206013)

$$\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle / F^3 = 36.2 (6.5)$$

$$N_f = 6$$

Linear Extrapolation \rightarrow

Conservative Lower Bound on $\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle / F^2$

Conservative Upper Bound on F

Thus $\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle / F^3 \geq 60.0 (8.0)$

Resonance Spectrum and the S Parameter

- Parity Doubling?
- Diminished S parameter?

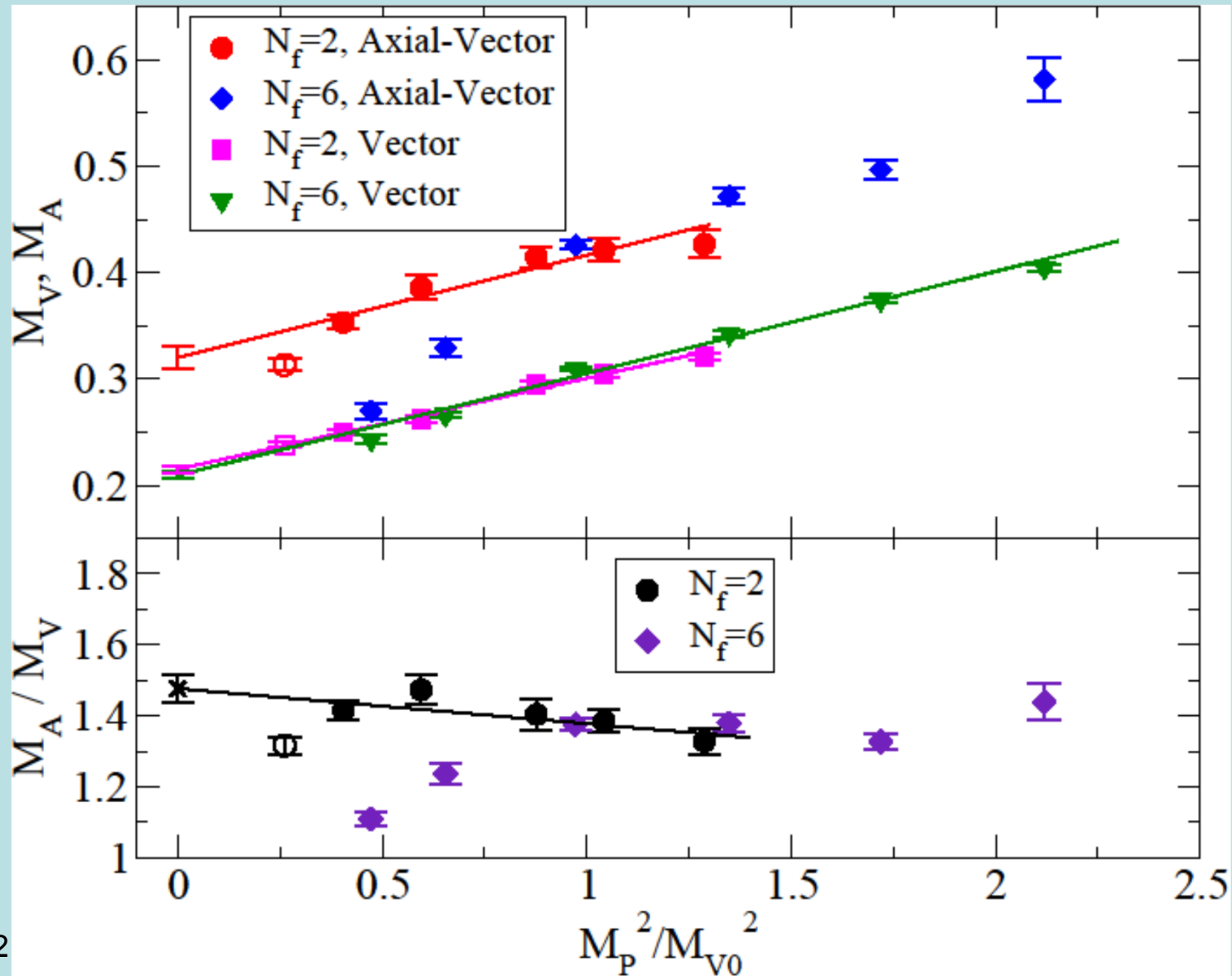
$$S(m_{H,ref}) = 4 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{ds}{s} \left\{ [\text{Im} \Pi_{VV}(s) - \text{Im} \Pi_{AA}(s)] - \frac{1}{48\pi} \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{m_{H,ref}}{s} \right)^3 \theta(s - m_{H,ref}^2) \right] \right\}$$

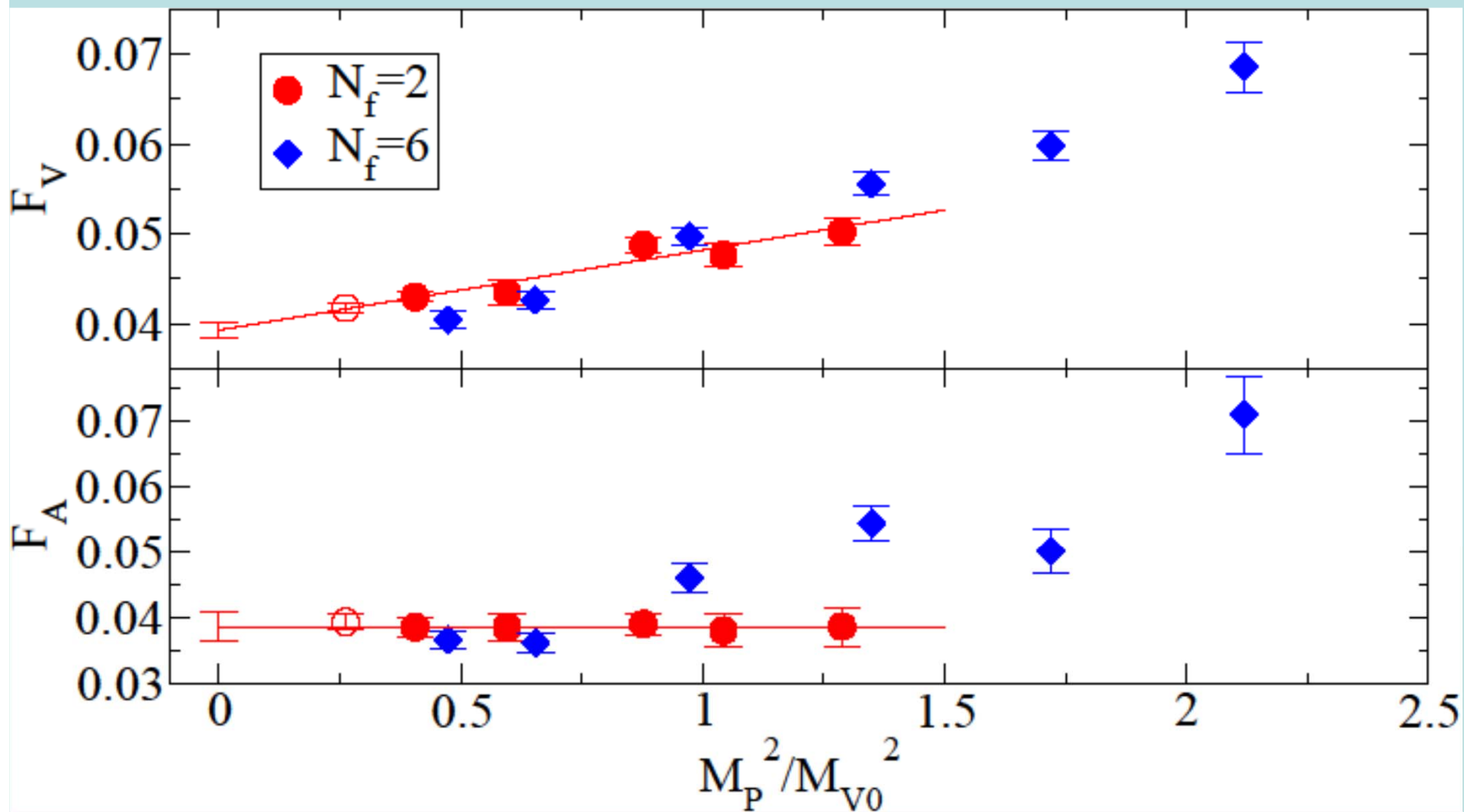
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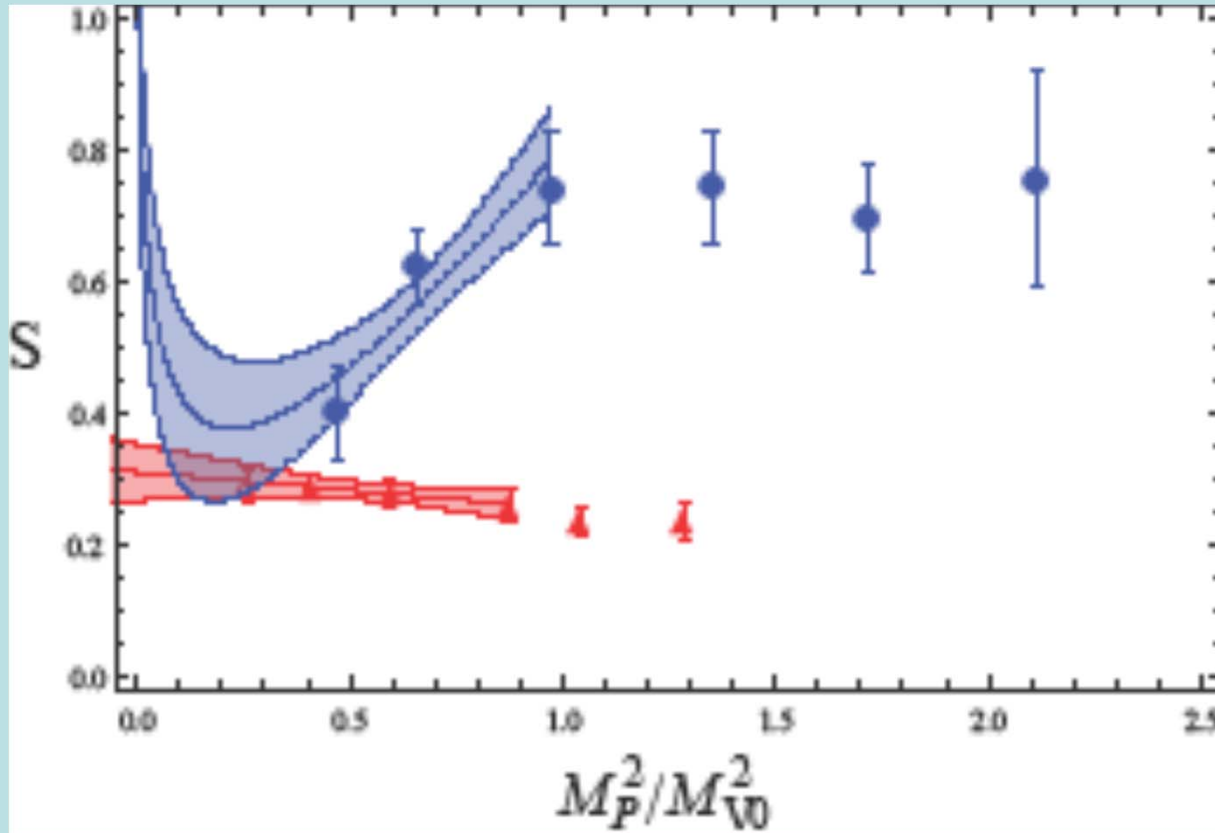
$$M_P L > 4$$

Vector and Axial-Vector Masses





S Parameter



3 EW doublets

DelDebbio et al
arXiv:0909.4931
Shintani et al
arXiv:0806.4222

Extrapolation:

$N_f = 2$: S is smooth

$N_f = 6$: $S \sim 1/12\pi [N_f^2/4 - 1] \log(1/m)$

Cut off by PNGB masses

Features

When N_f is increased from 2 to 6:

1. The lightest vector and axial states become more parity doubled.
2. The S parameter per electroweak doublet decreases
(In the chiral limit $m \rightarrow 0$, the full answer will depend logarithmically on PNGB masses.)

Single pole dominance ($S = 4\pi [F_V^2 / M_V^2 - F_A^2 / M_A^2]$) works to within 20% at $N_f = 2$ and at least as well at $N_f = 6$, showing the relative decrease of S per electroweak doublet.

Current Projects

1. SU(3) $N_f = 10$ LSD arXiv: 1204.6000

Consistent with Conformality $\gamma^* = 1.10 \pm 0.17$
But finite-volume, topology, ...

2. SU(2) LSD coming soon

$N_f = 6$ Looking broken

3. Big question: Light 0^{++} State ?

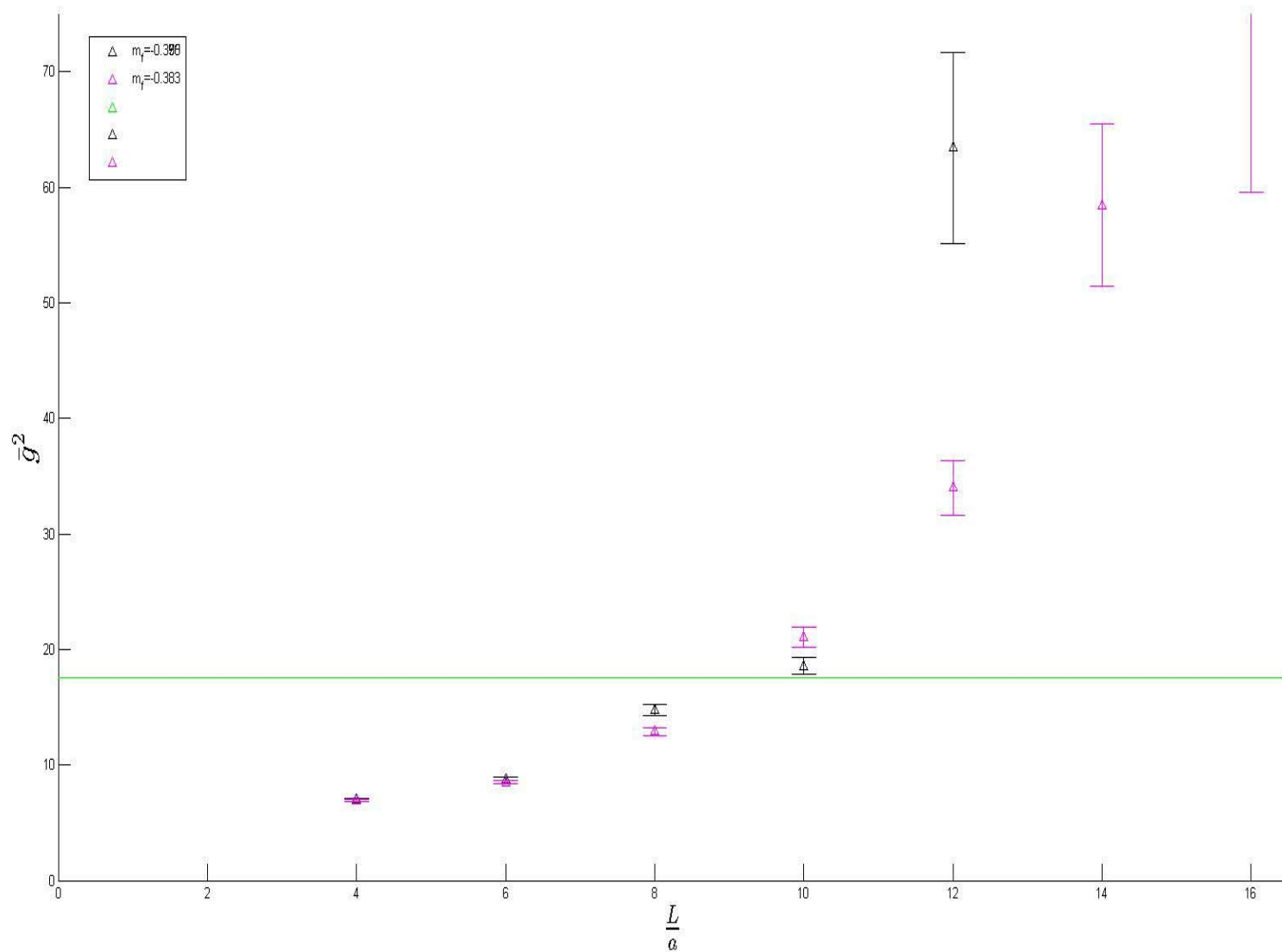
SU(3) $N_f = 10$ LSD arXiv: 1204.6000

Topology : Ordered and Disordered starts

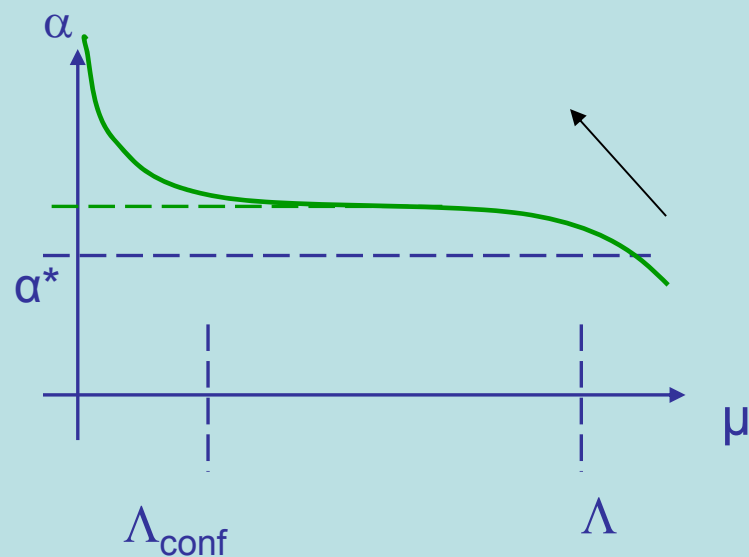
Finite-Volume Effects

Consistent with Conformality $\gamma^* = 1.10 \pm 0.17$

.....



Dilaton ?



An (approximate)
NGB (a PNGB)
associated with the
spontaneous breaking
of (approximate)
scale symmetry



Yang Bai and TA arXiv: 1006.4375
PRL 104:071601, 2010

Dilaton Phenomenology:

Goldberger, Grinstein, Skiba PRL 2008

