

# **Spectra of the Wilson Dirac operator at nonzero lattice spacing**

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**LGT10, CERN, August 3, 2010**

**What** Microscopic eigenvalue spectrum

**New** Lattice QCD effects included ( $a \neq 0$ )

**Why** Extract continuum physics from the lattice

**How** Chiral Perturbation Theory

*Warm up: Zero  $a$*

The partition function in a sector of topological charge  $\nu$

$$Z_{N_f}^\nu(m; a = 0) = \int_{U(N_f)} dU \det^\nu(U) e^{\frac{m}{2}\Sigma V \text{Tr}(U+U^\dagger)}$$

A group integral (*not a path integral*)

$\Sigma$  is the chiral condensate

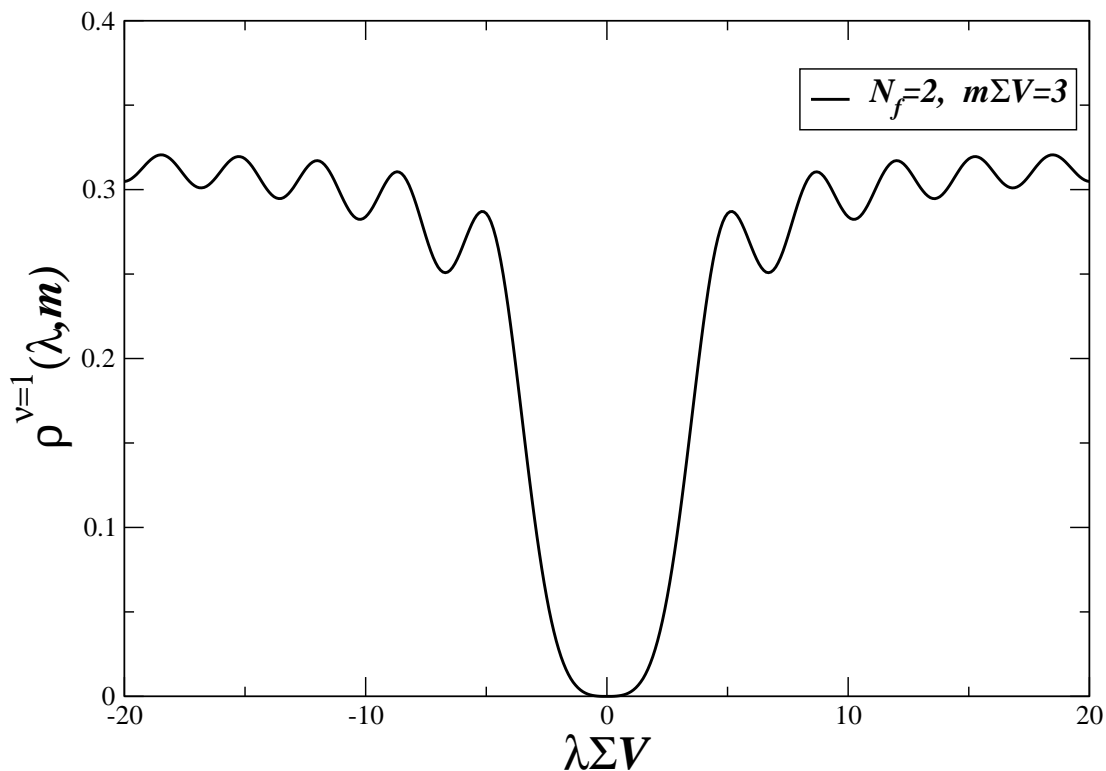
Gasser, Leutwyler, PLB 188(1987) 477; NPB 307 (1988) 763

Leutwyler, Smilga, PRD 46 (1992) 5607

# Eigenvalue density at $a = 0$ :

$$\gamma_5 D = -D \gamma_5 \quad \text{eigenvalues in pairs } (i\lambda, -i\lambda)$$

$\nu$  zero ev's

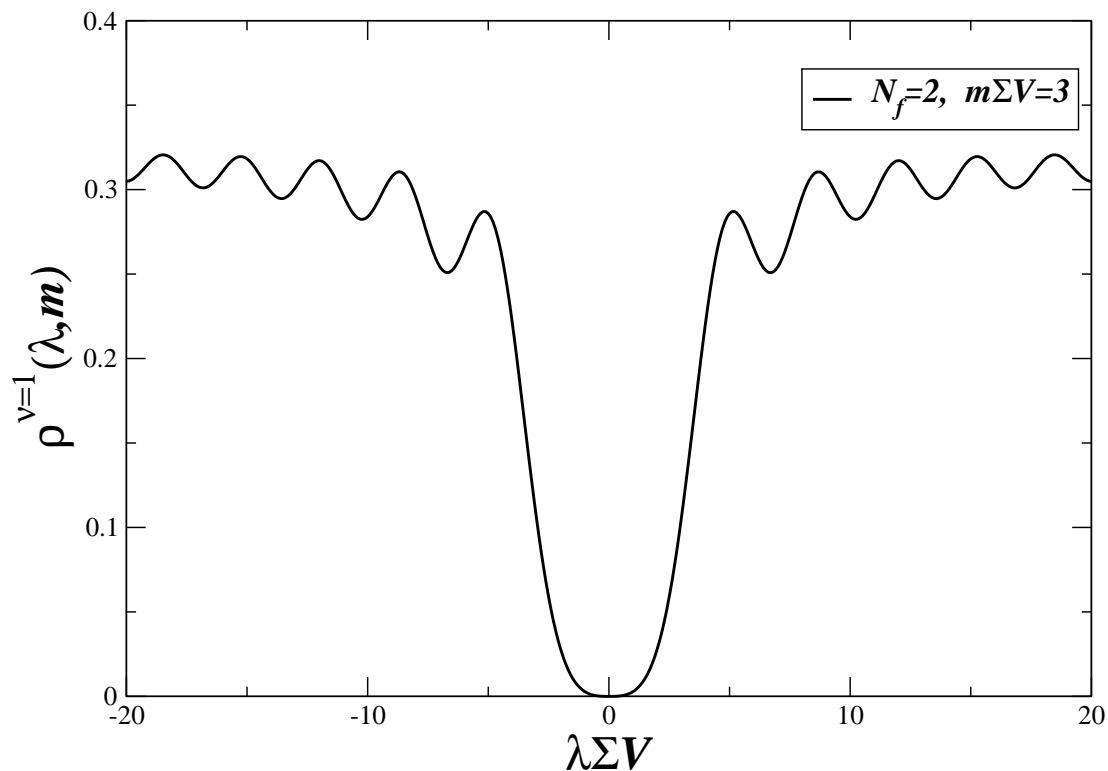


Verbaarschot Wettig Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 50 (2000) 343, hep-ph/0003017

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One fit parameter  $\Sigma$

Verbaarschot Wettig Ann.Rev.Nucl.Part.Sci. 50 (2000) 343, hep-ph/0003017

*New:* non zero lattice spacing  $a$

**Goal:** *analytic predictions for the Dirac spectrum with  $a \neq 0$*



# Discretization effects depend on the discretization

Here: Wilson fermions

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_5 D_W &\neq -D_W \gamma_5 \\ D_W^\dagger &\neq -D_W\end{aligned}$$

$\gamma_5$ -hermiticity

$$D_W^\dagger = \gamma_5 D_W \gamma_5$$

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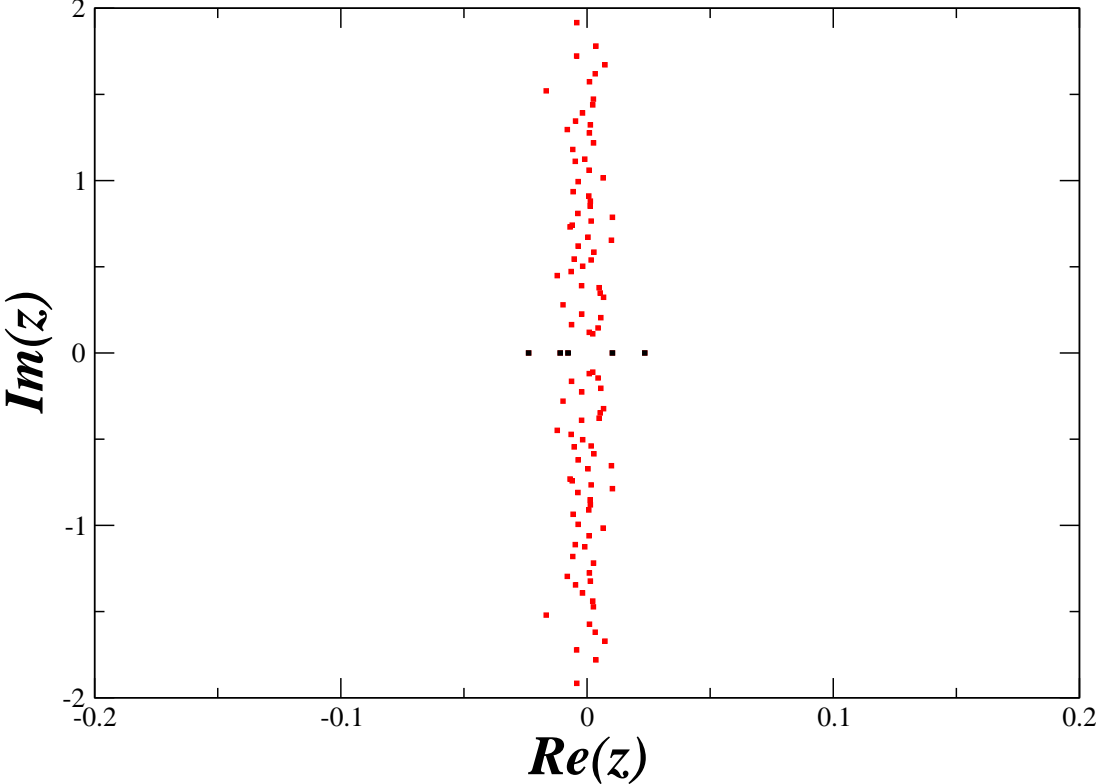
$$D_W^\dagger = \gamma_5 D_W \gamma_5$$

Eigenvalues,  $z$ , of  $D_W$

- complex conjugate pairs  $(z, z^*)$
- exact real eigenvalues

# Eigenvalues, $z$ , of $D_W$

(*illustration*)



**Goal:** *analytic predictions for the Wilson Dirac spectrum with  $a \neq 0$*

Lüscher JHEP0707:081,2007

Del Debbio Giusti Lüscher Petronzio Tantalò JHEP0702:082,2007

Method: *Wilson Chiral Perturbation Theory*

Sharpe PRD 74 (2006) 014512: *p*-regime

# Wilson CPT

The chiral Lagrangian for Wilson fermions has new terms

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \frac{F_\pi^2}{4} \text{Tr} (d_\mu U d_\mu U^\dagger) + \frac{m}{2} \Sigma \text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger) \\ & - a^2 W_6 [\text{Tr} (U + U^\dagger)]^2 - a^2 W_7 [\text{Tr} (U - U^\dagger)]^2 \\ & - a^2 W_8 \text{Tr}(U^2 + U^{\dagger 2})\end{aligned}$$

with new constants  $W_6$ ,  $W_7$  and  $W_8$

Sharpe Singleton PRD **58**, 074501 (1998)

Rupak Shores PRD **66**, 054503 (2002)

Bar Rupak Shores PRD **70**, 034508 (2004)

Sharpe Wu PRD **70**, 094029 (2004)

Golterman Sharpe Singleton PRD **71**, 094503 (2005)

Del Debbio Frandsen Panagopoulos Sannino JHEP0806:007 (2008)

Shindler PLB **672**, 82 (2009)

Bar Necco Schaefer JHEP 0903, 006 (2009)

The partition function in a **sector  $\nu$**

$$Z_{N_f}^\nu = \int_{U(N_f)} dU \det^\nu(U) e^S$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} S = & +\frac{m}{2}\Sigma V \text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger) \\ & -a^2 V W_6 [\text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger)]^2 - a^2 V W_7 [\text{Tr}(U - U^\dagger)]^2 \\ & -a^2 V W_8 \text{Tr}(U^2 + U^{\dagger 2}) \end{aligned}$$

# Wilson CPT in the $\epsilon$ -regime

$$(m\Sigma V \sim a^2 V W_i \sim 1)$$

The partition function in a **sector  $\nu$**

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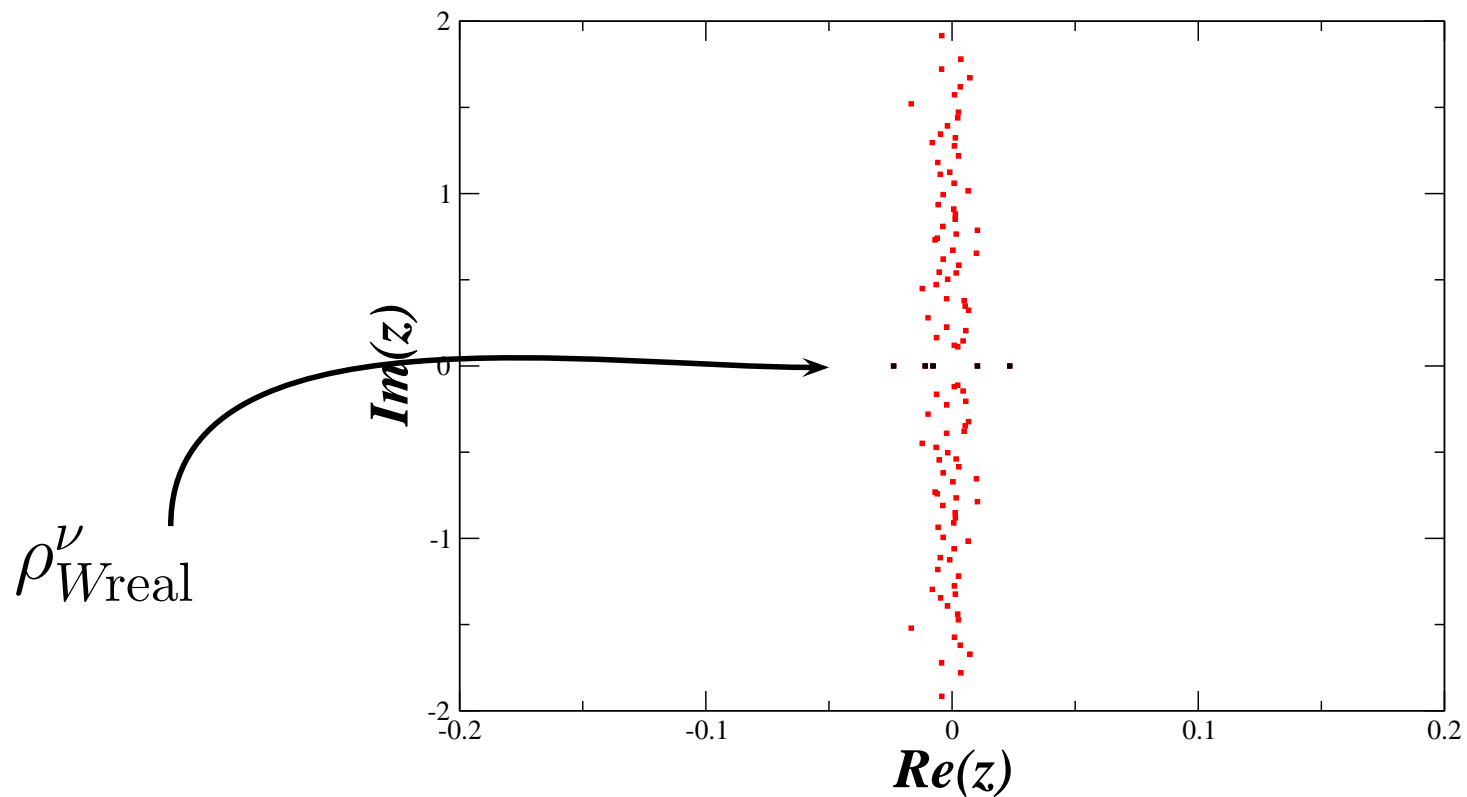
**Non trivial fact:** In **sector  $\nu$**  the Wilson Dirac operator  $D_W$  has  $\nu$  **real eigenvalues**

Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937



# Eigenvalues, $z$ , of $D_W$

(*illustration*)



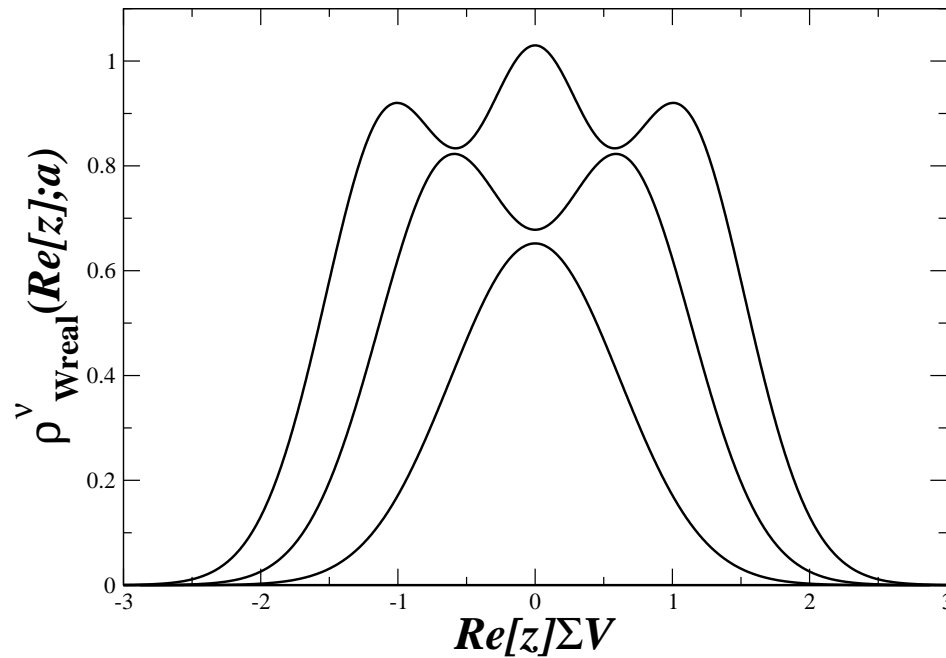
# Microscopic density of $D_W$

The  $\nu$  real eigenvalues of  $D_W$  in sector  $\nu = 0, 1, 2, 3$

$$N_f = 0$$

$$a\sqrt{W_8 V} = 0.2$$

$$W_6 = W_7 = 0$$



Gattringer Hip NPB 536 (1998) 363

Hernandez NPB 536 (1998) 345

Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937

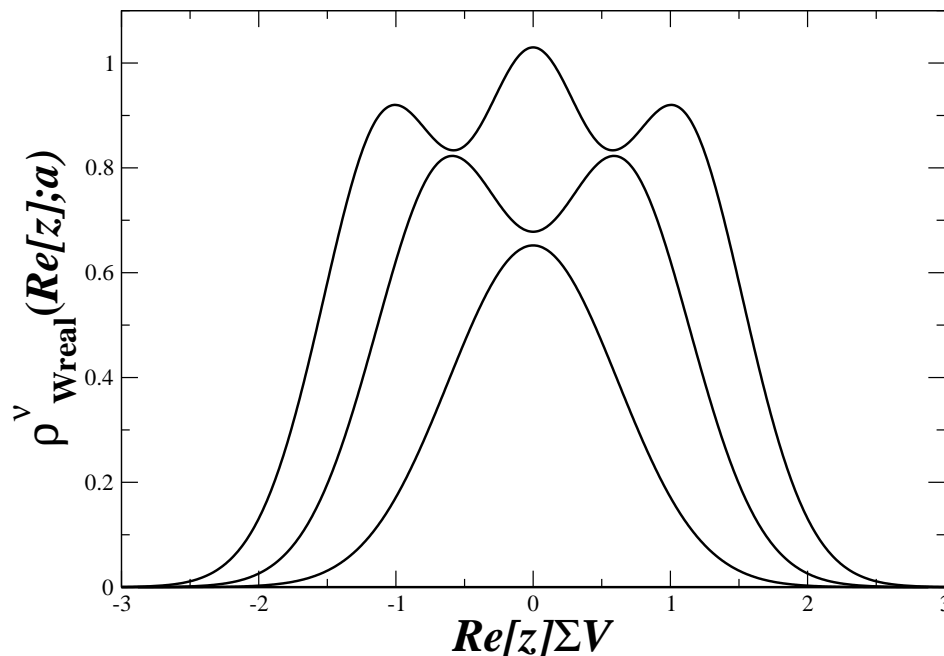
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$$\langle \text{Re}[z]^2 \rangle_{\nu} = 8a_8^2 \nu (\nu + 4a_8^2)$$

$$a_8 \equiv a\sqrt{W_8 V}$$

Gattringer Hip NPB 536 (1998) 363

Hernandez NPB 536 (1998) 345

Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937

# The Hermitian Wilson Dirac operator $D_5$

Introduce

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$\gamma_5$ -Hermiticity of  $D_W$

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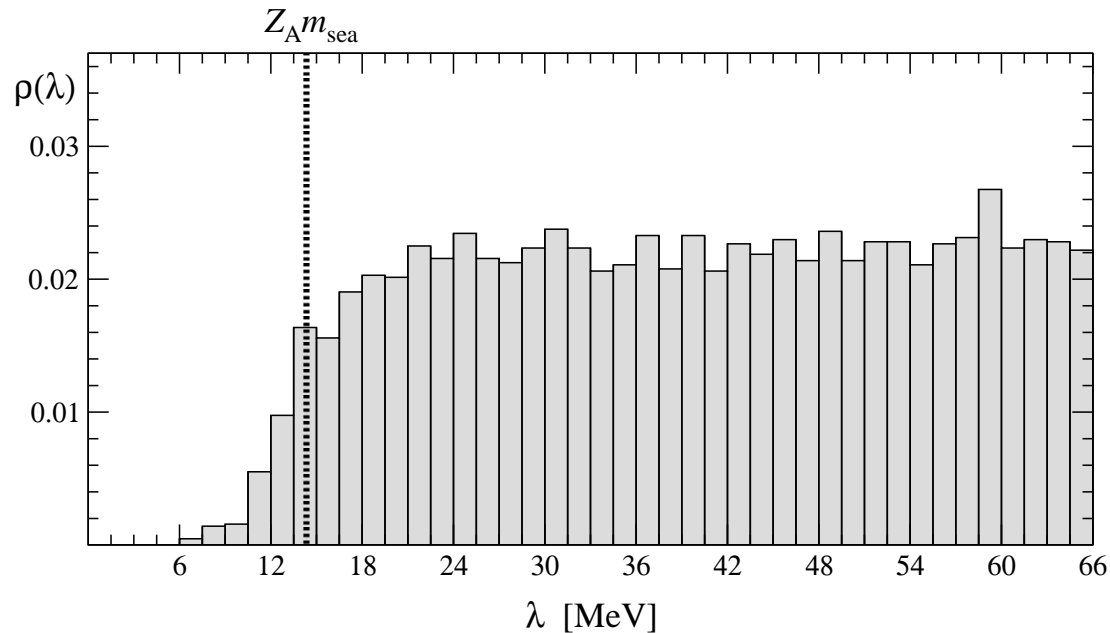
Hermiticity of  $D_5$

$$D_W^\dagger = \gamma_5 D_W \gamma_5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad D_5^\dagger = D_5$$

$D_5$  is hermitian but spectrum *not* symmetric: *not*  $(x, -x)$

# Lattice

## Spectrum of $D_5$



- Aoki phase when gap closes

Lüscher JHEP0707:081,2007

Del Debbio Giusti Lüscher Petronzio Tantalò JHEP0702:082,2007

Aoki PRD 30 (1984) 2653

Bitar Heller Narayanan PLB 418 167 (1998)

# From Wilson CPT to the spectrum of $D_5$



# The SUSY method

The SUSY way of writing the eigenvalue density

$$\rho_5^{N_f}(x, m; a) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Im} \left[ \lim_{x' \rightarrow x} \frac{d}{dx} Z_{N_f+1|1}^\nu(m, m, x, x'; a) \right]$$

SUSY/graded *generating function* for the eigenvalue density

$$Z_{N_f+1|1}^\nu(m, m, x, x'; a) = \int dA \det(D_\eta \gamma_\mu + m)^{N_f} \frac{\det(D_\mu \gamma_\eta + m + x\gamma_5)}{\det(D_\mu \gamma_\eta + m + x'\gamma_5)} e^{-S_{\text{YM}}(A)}$$

Efetov *Supersymmetry in disorder and chaos* Cambridge Uni Press 1997

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*integrate over the gauge fields*

Efetov *Supersymmetry in disorder and chaos* Cambridge Uni Press 1997

# The SUSY method in **Wilson CPT**

The SUSY way of writing the eigenvalue density

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SUSY/graded *generating function* for the eigenvalue density

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{N_f+1|1}(m, m, x, x'; a) = \\ \int dU \text{Sdet}(U)^\nu \\ \times e^{i\frac{1}{2} \text{Str}(\mathcal{M}[U - U^{-1}]) + i\frac{1}{2} \text{Str}(\mathcal{X}[U + U^{-1}]) + a^2 W_8 V \text{Str}(U^2 + U^{-2})} \end{aligned}$$

Damgaard Osborn Toublan Verbaarschot NPB 547 305 (1999):  $a = 0$

Splitdorff, Verbaarschot, NPB 683 (2004) 467:  $\mu \neq 0$

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*integrate over graded Goldstone manifold*  $Gl(N_f + 1|1)$

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# Quenched microscopic density of $D_5 = \gamma_5(D_W + m)$

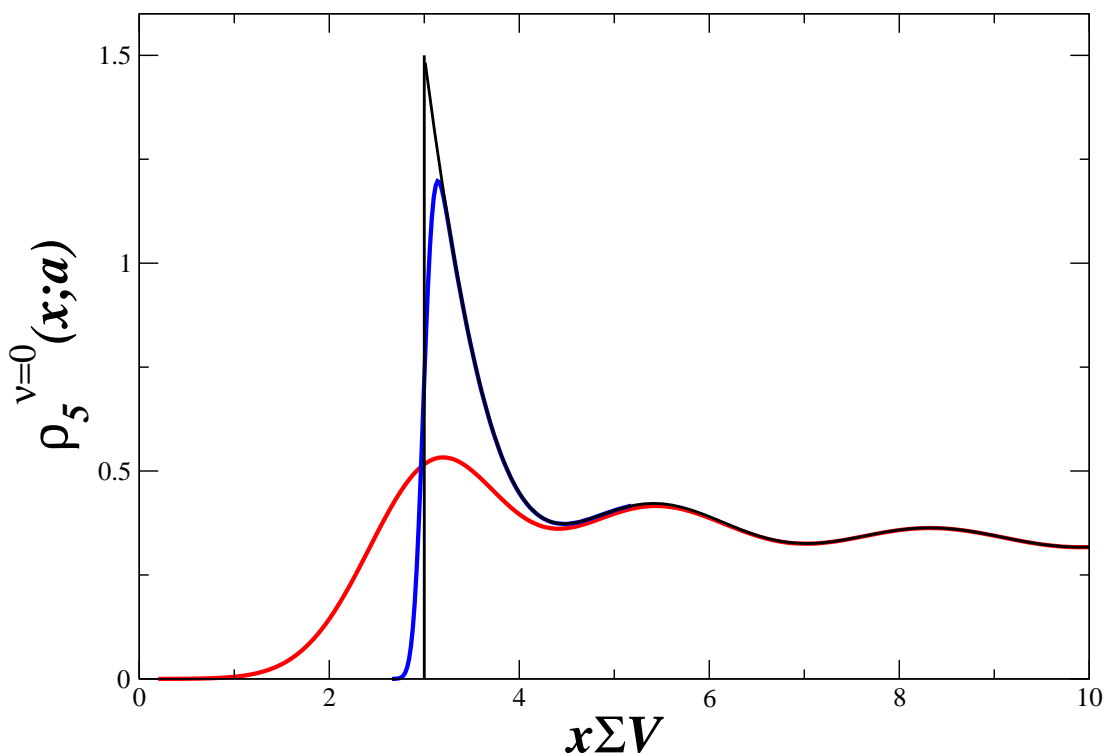
Sector  $\nu = 0$

$$m\Sigma V = 3$$

$$a\sqrt{W_8V} = 0$$

$$a\sqrt{W_8V} = 0.03$$

$$a\sqrt{W_8V} = 0.250$$



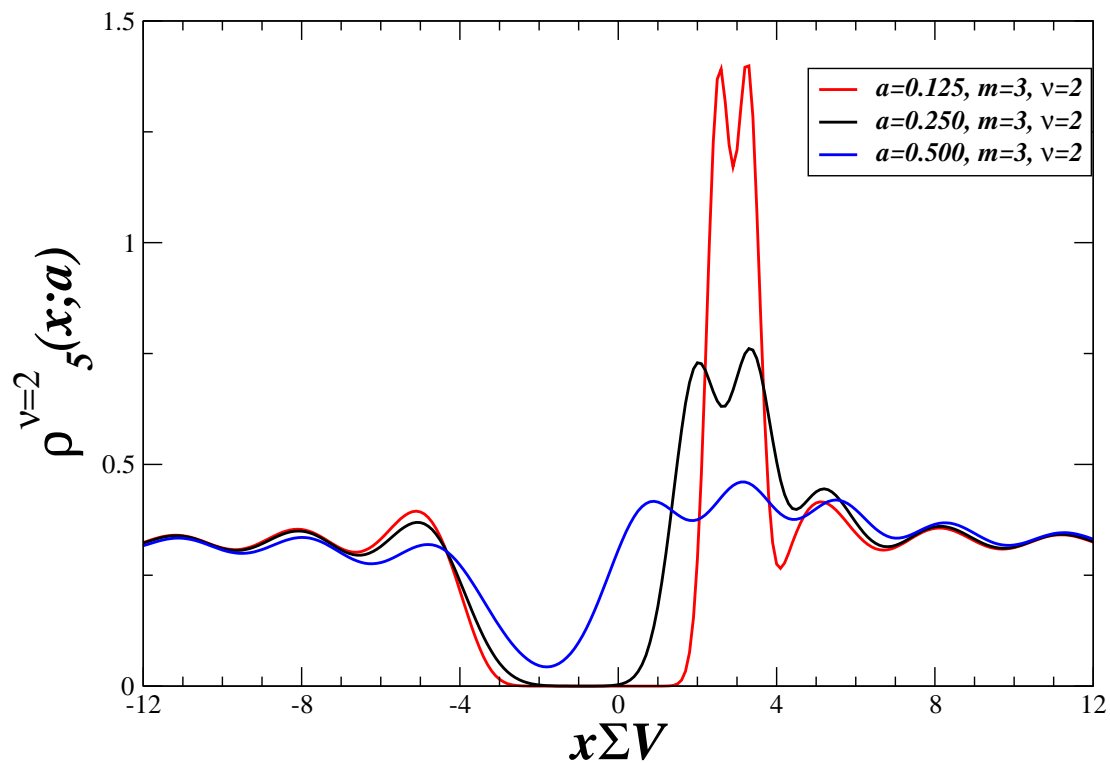
For  $\nu = 0$  the density is symmetric:  $\rho_5^{\nu=0}(x; a) = \rho_5^{\nu=0}(-x; a)$

Damgaard Splitterff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937

# Quenched microscopic density of $D_5 = \gamma_5(D_W + m)$

Sector  $\nu = 2$  increasing  $a\sqrt{W_8V}$

$m\Sigma V = 3$

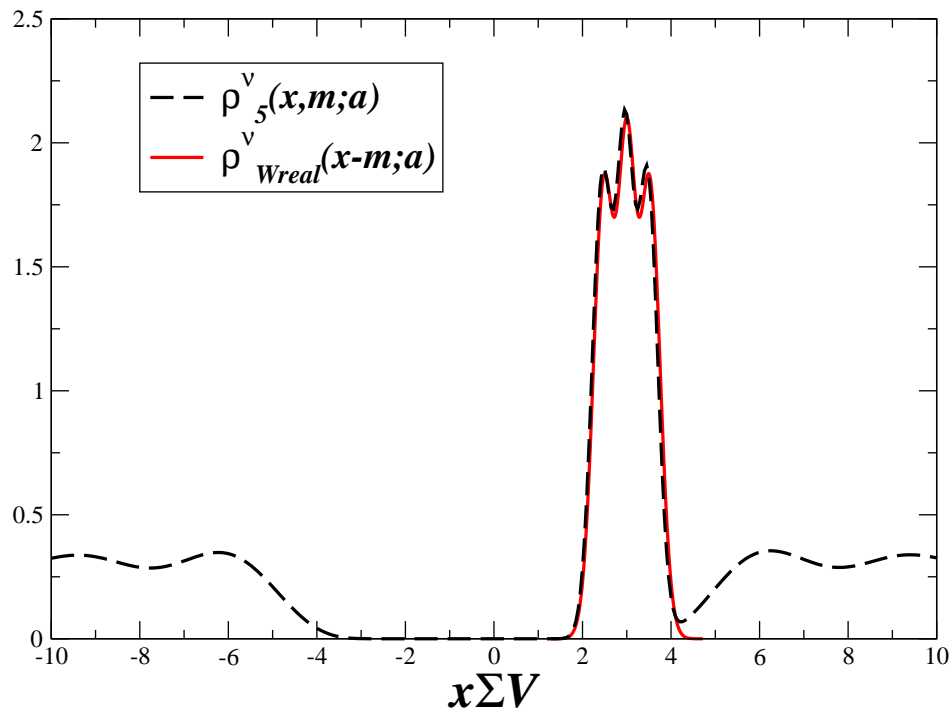


# Quenched microscopic density of $D_5$ and $D_W$

Sector  $\nu = 3$ :

$$a\sqrt{W_8V} = 0.1$$

$$m\Sigma V = 3$$



The  $\nu$  real modes,  $\phi$ , of  $D_W$  are almost chiral:  $\phi^\dagger \gamma_5 \phi \simeq 1$

Itho, Iwasaki, Yoshie, PRD 36 (1987) 527

# Unquenched

- $N_f = 1$  solved
- General  $N_f$  solved in the limit  $a\sqrt{VW_8} \ll 1$



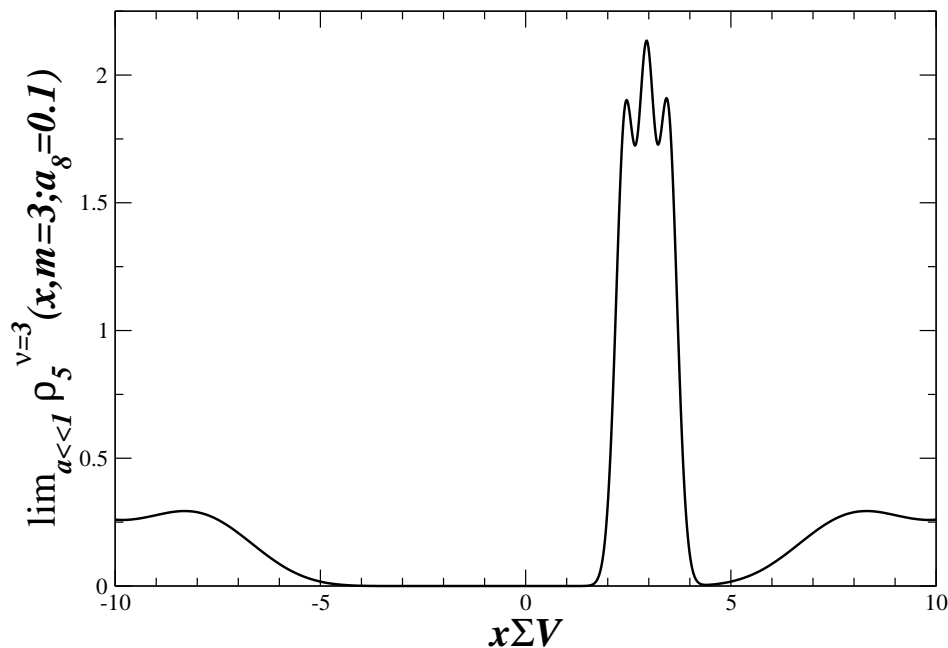
# Unquenched

- $N_f = 1$  solved
- General  $N_f$  solved in the limit  $a\sqrt{VW_8} \ll 1$

$N_f = 2$

$m\Sigma V = 3$

$a\sqrt{VW_8} = 0.1$



small  $a\sqrt{VW_8}$  limit

## The sign of $W_8$

$$\gamma_5\text{-Hermiticity} \Rightarrow \det^2(D_W + m) \geq 0$$

QCD inequality

$$Z_{N_f=2}^\nu(m; a) \geq 0$$

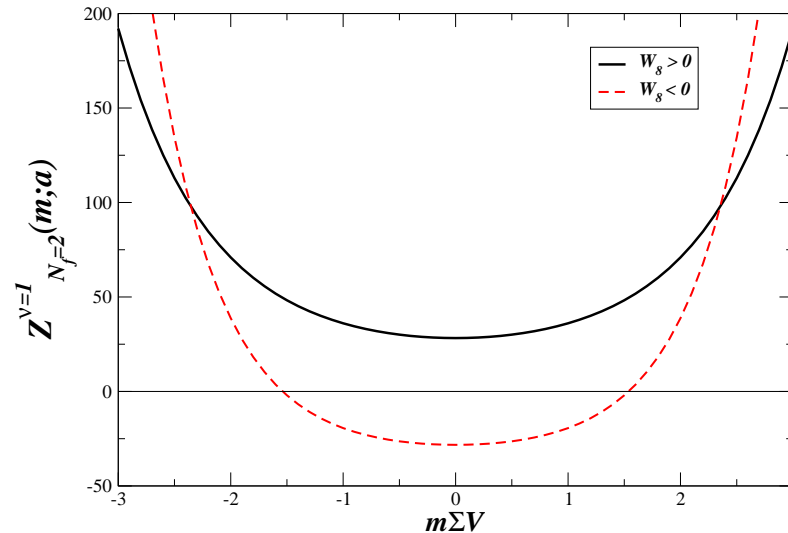
# The sign of $W_8$

$$\gamma_5\text{-Hermiticity} \Rightarrow \det^2(D_W + m) \geq 0$$

QCD inequality

$$Z_{N_f=2}^\nu(m; a) \geq 0$$

*Only satisfied if*  $W_8 > 0$  (the sign which gives an Aoki phase)



$$a^2 V W_8 = 1 \text{ (full)}$$

$$a^2 V W_8 = -1 \text{ (dashed)}$$

## The sign of $W_8$

Wilson CPT with  $W_8 < 0$  corresponds to an *anti hermitian*  $D_W$  !

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Natural explanation in Wilson Random Matrix Theory:

$\gamma_5$ -Hermitian

$$D_{WRMT} = \begin{pmatrix} aA & iW \\ iW^\dagger & aB \end{pmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad W_8 > 0$$

Anti-Hermitian (not  $\gamma_5$ -Hermitian)

$$D_{WRMT} = \begin{pmatrix} iaA & iW \\ iW^\dagger & iaB \end{pmatrix} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad W_8 < 0$$

# Conclusions

Derived the microscopic eigenvalue density from WCPT

- for the real eigenvalues of  $D_W$
- for  $D_5 = \gamma_5(D_W + m)$

in sectors with fixed number of real eigenvalues of  $D_W$

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$N_f = 0$  and  $N_f = 1$  solved (SUSY method incl  $W_6$  and  $W_7$ )

*For general  $N_f$  we have solved the small  $a^2 V W_8$  limit*

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*For general  $N_f$  we have solved the small  $a^2 V W_8$  limit*

*Next:*

Unquenched  $N_f = 2$ , summation over  $\nu$ , twisted mass, individual eigenvalues, dist of chirality ... *suggestions are welcome!*



# Additional slides

## $W_6$ and $W_7$

The double-trace terms re-expressed as gaussian integrals

$$Z_{N_f}^\nu(m, x; a_6, a_8) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}a_6} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dy e^{-\frac{y^2}{16|a_6^2|}} Z_{N_f}^\nu(m + y, x; a_6 = 0, a_8)$$

where  $a_6 = a\sqrt{W_6V}$  and  $a_8 = a\sqrt{W_8V}$

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Also works for the density

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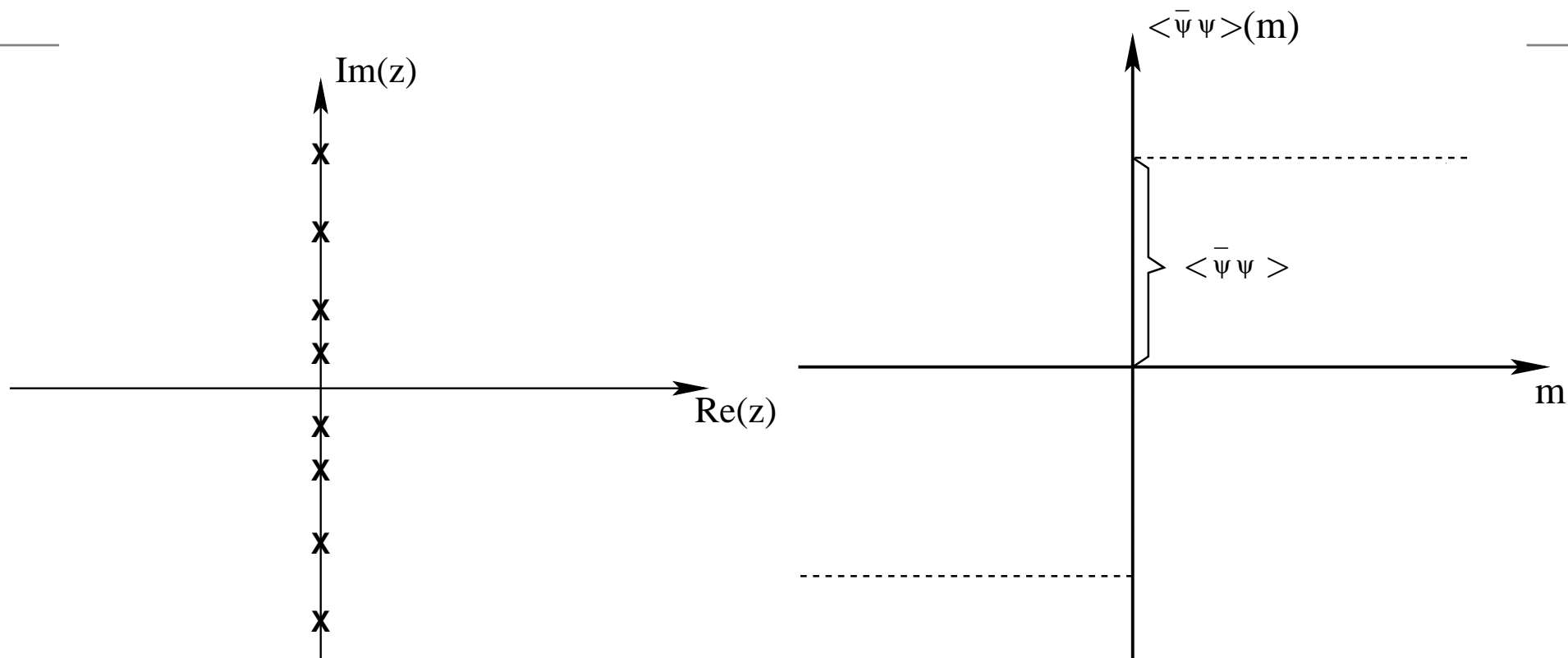
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$W_7$  averaged  $x$  instead of  $m$

$$a = 0$$

# Banks Casher

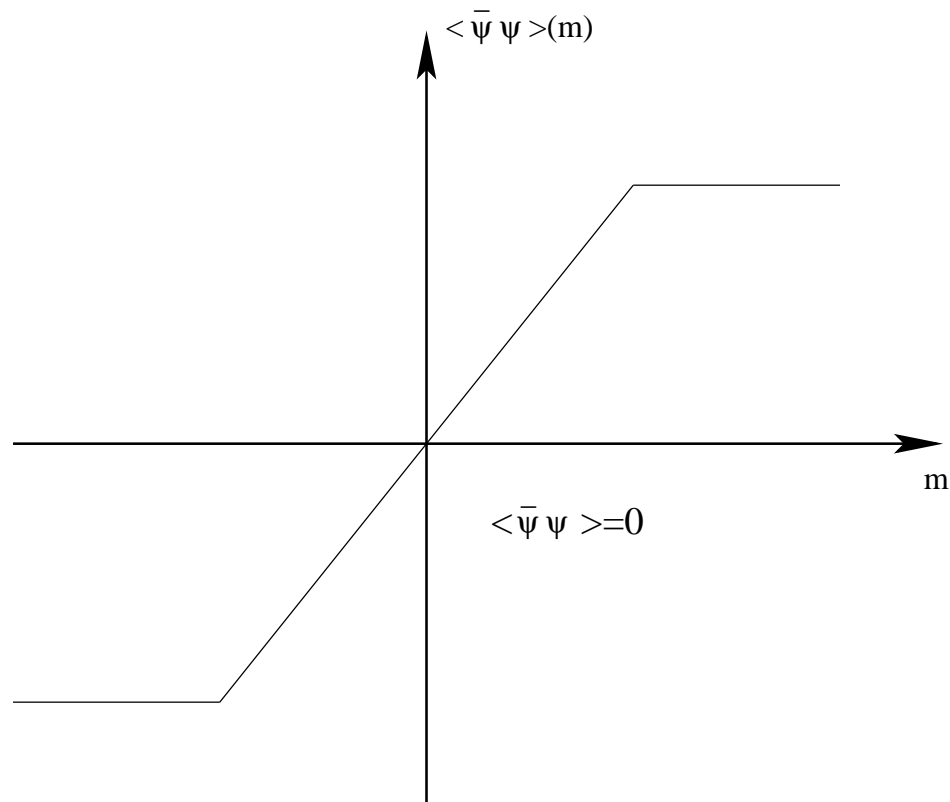
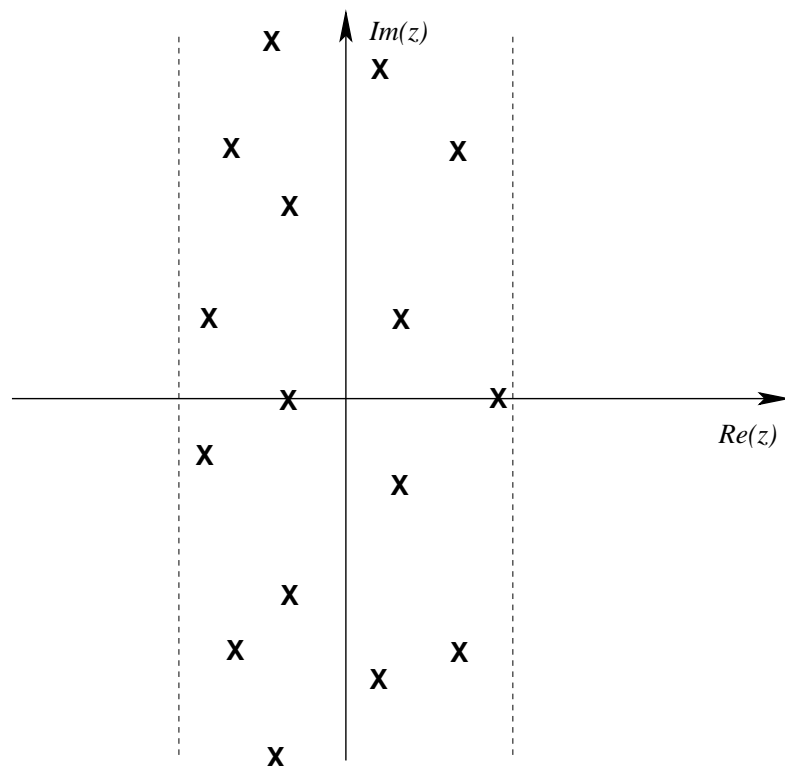


$$\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle = \frac{\pi}{V} \rho(0)$$

Banks Casher NPB 169 (1980) 103

$$a \neq 0$$

# Aoki phase (parity broken phase)



## Electrostatic analogy:

Eigenvalues = charges, quark mass = test charge

Aoki PRD 30 2653 (1984)

Barbour et al. NPB 275 (1986) 296 (nonzero  $\mu$ )

# RMT for Wilson Lattice QCD

# Properties of the Wilson Dirac operator

$\gamma_5$ -Hermiticity

$$D^\dagger = \gamma_5 D \gamma_5$$



# Properties of the Wilson Dirac operator

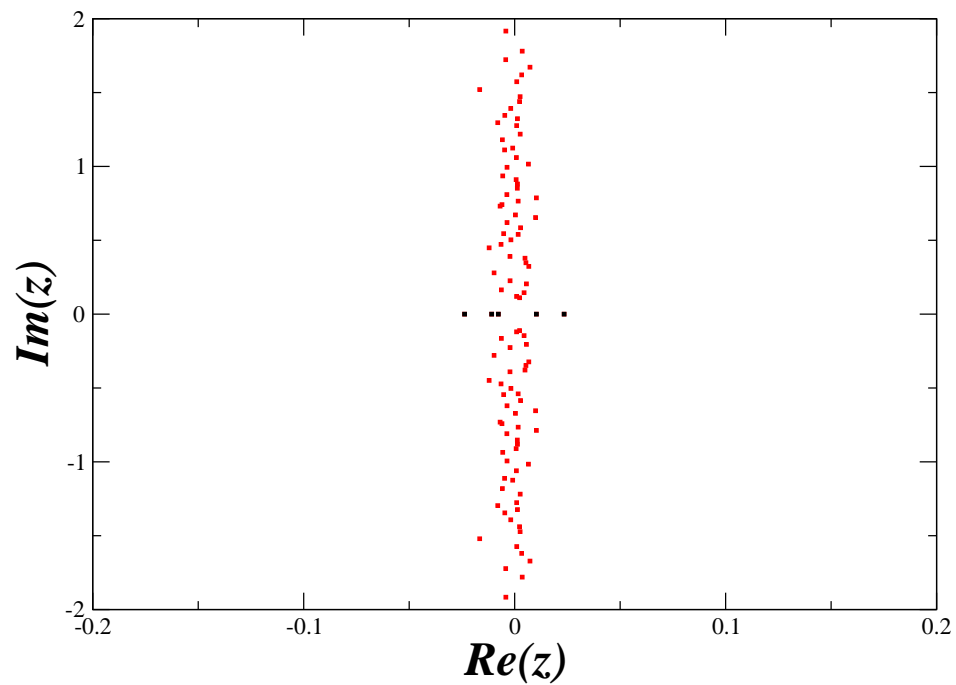
$\gamma_5$ -Hermiticity

$$D^\dagger = \gamma_5 D \gamma_5$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} aA & iW \\ iW^\dagger & aB \end{pmatrix}$$

$A$  ( $N \times N$ ) and  $B$  ( $(N + \nu) \times (N + \nu)$ ) are hermitian  
 $W$  is a general complex matrix

# The spectrum of one Random Matrix



Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937

## The Wilson RMT partition function

$$\mathcal{Z}_{N_f}^\nu \equiv \int dW \det(D + m)^{N_f} e^{-\frac{N}{2} \text{Tr}(A^2 + B^2) - N \text{Tr} W^\dagger W}$$

where

$$D + m = \begin{pmatrix} aA + m & iW \\ iW^\dagger & aB + m \end{pmatrix}$$

Shuryak, Verbaarschot, NPA **560**, 306 (1993), Verbaarschot, PRL **72**, 2531 (1994)

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Same low energy theory in the  $\epsilon$ -regime

Shuryak, Verbaarschot, NPA **560**, 306 (1993), Verbaarschot, PRL **72**, 2531 (1994)

Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937

## The Wilson RMT partition function

$$\mathcal{Z}_{N_f}^\nu \equiv \int dW dA dB \det(D + m)^{N_f} e^{-\frac{N}{2} \text{Tr}(A^2 + B^2) - N \text{Tr} W^\dagger W}$$

where

$$D + m = \begin{pmatrix} aA + m & iW \\ iW^\dagger & aB + m \end{pmatrix}$$

same flavor symmetries as QCD and same breaking by  $m$  and  $a$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{N_f}^\nu = \int_{U(N_f)} dU \det^\nu(U) e^{Nm \text{Tr}(U + U^\dagger) - \frac{Na^2}{2} \text{Tr}(U^2 + U^{\dagger 2})}$$

for  $N \rightarrow \infty$  with  $mN$  and  $a^2 N$  fixed

Shuryak Verbaarschot NPA **560**, 306 (1993), Verbaarschot PRL **72**, 2531 (1994)

Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:1001.2937

## Why Wilson RMT

Usually: *easier to compute spectral correlation functions with RMT than the SUSY method*

- any  $N_f$
- higher order correlation functions
- individual eigenvalue distributions

Akemann Damgaard Splittorff Verbaarschot arXiv:to.appear

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Work in progress .....

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