

# Observation of approximate $SU(2)_{CS}$ and $SU(2n_f)$ symmetries in high temperature lattice QCD

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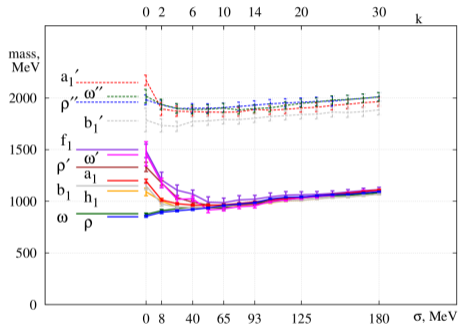


# Motivation: a numerical experiment

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*Numerical studies of Hadron spectrum upon Dirac low-mode truncation*

*(Chiral condensate  $\leftrightarrow$  Banks-Casher  $\leftrightarrow$  low modes)*



**Chiral spin  $SU(2)_{CS}$  and  $SU(2n_f)$  symmetries derived**

*similarity due to suppression of low modes in high  $T$  QCD?*

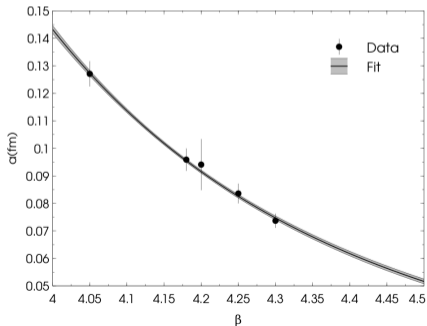
# High T study: Vector channel spatial correlators

CR, Y.Aoki, G.Cossu, H.Fukaya, L.Glozman, S.Hashimoto, C.B.Lang, S.Prelovsek (Phys.Rev.D96,094501)

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- $n_f = 2$  Möbius DW fermions, Symanzik gauge action
- $32^3 \times 8$  lattices,  $T_c = 175\text{MeV}$
- local isovectors  $\mathcal{O}_\Gamma(x) = \bar{q}(x)\Gamma q(x)$
- measuring spatial correlations in  $z$ -direction



$\beta$	$m_{ud}$	$T$ [MeV]	
4.10	0.001	220	$1.3T_c$
4.18	0.001	260	$1.5T_c$
4.30	0.001	330	$1.9T_c$
4.37	0.005	380	$2.2T_c$

# Components of the Dirac algebra

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Fix direction of propagation (*z-direction*):

$$C_{\Gamma}(n_z) = \sum_{n_x, n_y, n_t} \langle \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma}(n_x, n_y, n_z, n_t) \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma}(0, 0, 0, 0)^{\dagger} \rangle$$

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Using  $\partial_{\mu} j^{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} j_5^{\mu} = 0$  we identify the Gamma structures for the Vectors:

$$\mathbf{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 & = & V_x \\ \gamma_2 & = & V_y \\ \gamma_4 & = & V_t \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \gamma_5 & = & A_x \\ \gamma_2 \gamma_5 & = & A_y \\ \gamma_4 \gamma_5 & = & A_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 & = & T_x \\ \gamma_2 \gamma_3 & = & T_y \\ \gamma_4 \gamma_3 & = & T_t \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \gamma_5 & = & \gamma_2 \gamma_4 & = & X_x \\ \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_5 & = & \gamma_4 \gamma_1 & = & X_y \\ \gamma_4 \gamma_3 \gamma_5 & = & \gamma_1 \gamma_2 & = & X_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$\gamma_3$  &  $\gamma_3 \gamma_5$  no propagation due to current conservation!  
+ Pion, Scalar



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## What to expect from $\mathcal{L}_{QCD}$ and $\chi S$ ?

<b>PS</b>	<i>Pseudoscalar</i> $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_5)q$	<b>S</b>	<i>Scalar</i> $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \mathbf{1}_D)q$
<b>V</b>	<i>Vector</i> $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_k)q$	<b>A</b>	<i>Axial Vector</i> $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_5 \gamma_k)q$
<b>T</b>	<i>Tensor Vector</i> $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_3 \gamma_k)q$	<b>X</b>	<i>Axial Tensor V.</i> $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_5 \gamma_3 \gamma_k)q$

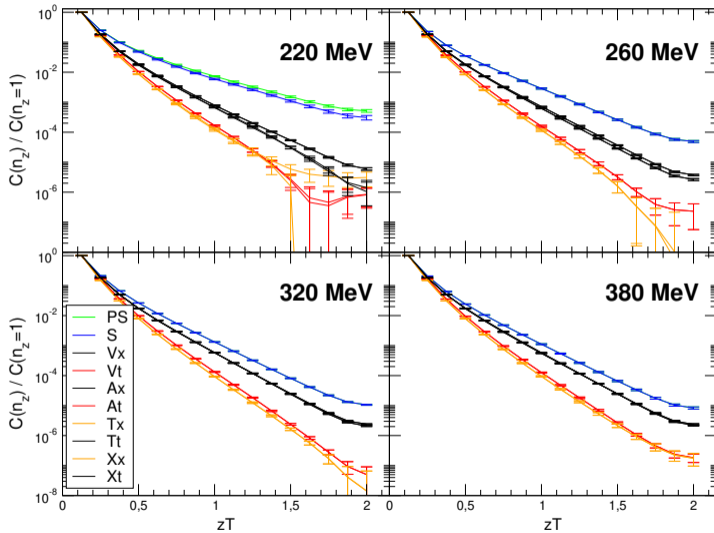
# What to expect from $\mathcal{L}_{QCD}$ and $\chi S$ ?

<b>PS</b>	Pseudoscalar $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_5)q$	$\longleftrightarrow$ $U(1)_A$	<b>S</b>	Scalar $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \mathbb{1}_D)q$
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<b>T</b>	Tensor Vector $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_3 \gamma_k)q$	$\longleftrightarrow$ $U(1)_A$	<b>X</b>	Axial Tensor V. $\bar{q}(\vec{\tau} \otimes \gamma_5 \gamma_3 \gamma_k)q$

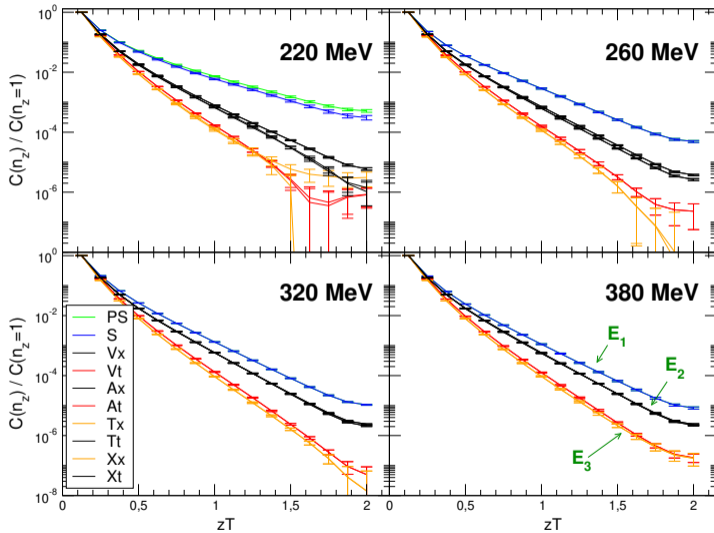
- $U(1)_A$  broken: *spontaneously, explicitly and anomalously*
- $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$  broken: *spontaneously, explicitly*

## Finite T. spatial correlations

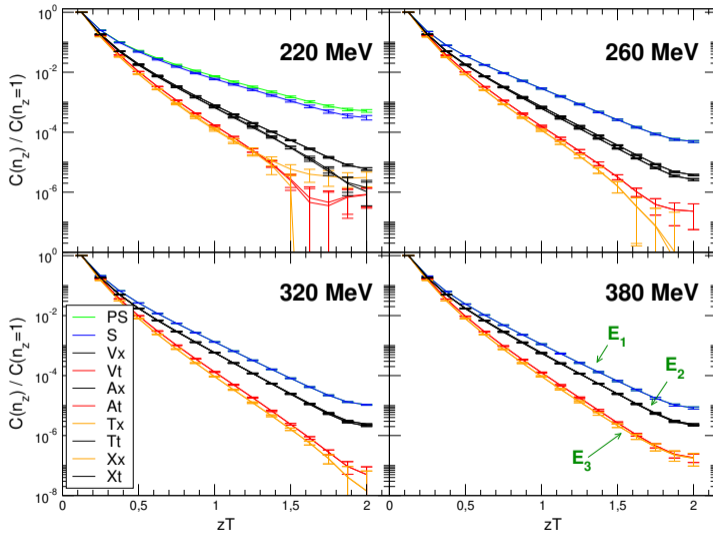
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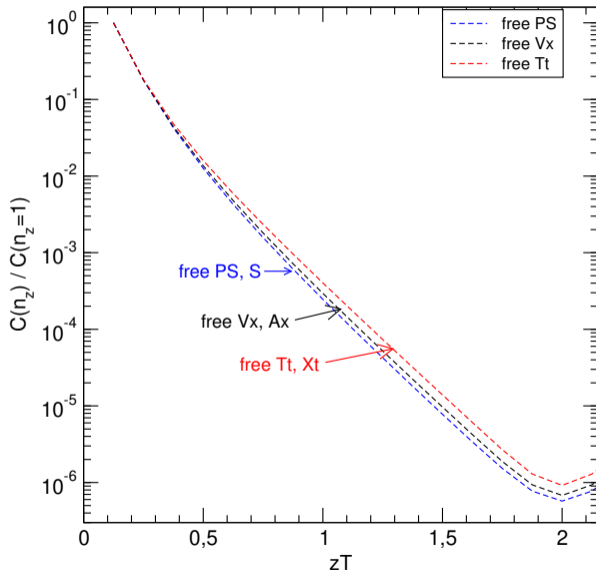


*Well pronounced multiplet structure: hint at symmetry?*

## $E_1$ and $E_2$ multiplets

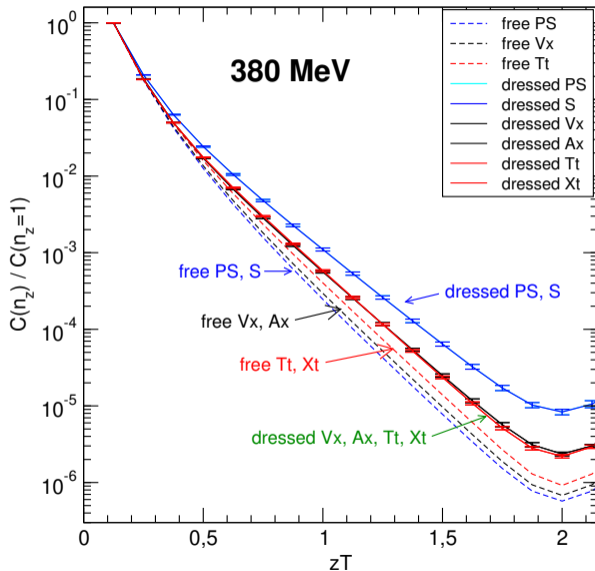


# $E_1$ and $E_2$ multiplets



free ( $U(x)_\mu = \mathbb{1}$ ),  
non-interacting  
quarks:  
**chiral symmetry**

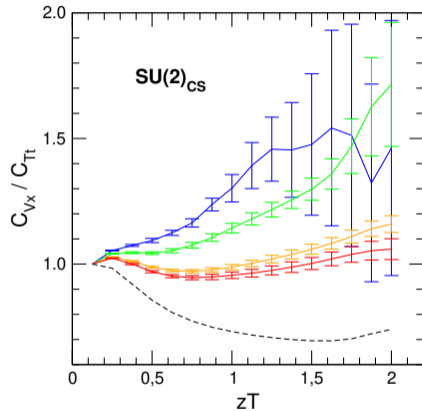
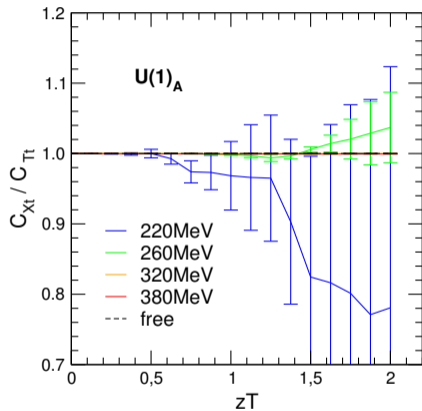
# $E_1$ and $E_2$ multiplets



free ( $U(x)_\mu = \mathbb{1}$ ),  
non-interacting  
quarks:  
**chiral symmetry**

dressed meson  
correlators:  
**larger symmetry**

# $U(1)_A$ and $SU(2)_{CS}$ detailed ratios



$SU(2)_{CS}$  breaking at 5% level for  $\sim 2T_c$

# $SU(2)_{CS}$ and $SU(4)$ symmetries

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◇ for spatial z–correlators generated by representations:

$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 : \quad \{ \gamma_1, -i\gamma_5\gamma_1, \gamma_5 \} \\ A_2 : \quad \{ \gamma_2, -i\gamma_5\gamma_2, \gamma_5 \} \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} V_y \leftrightarrow T_t \leftrightarrow X_t \\ V_x \leftrightarrow T_t \leftrightarrow X_t \end{array}$$

◇ Minimal group containing  $SU(2)_{CS}$  and  $\chi S$  is  $SU(4)$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_x \leftrightarrow T_t \leftrightarrow X_t \leftrightarrow A_x \\ V_y \leftrightarrow T_t \leftrightarrow X_t \leftrightarrow A_y \end{array} \right\} E_2$$
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} V_t \leftrightarrow T_x \leftrightarrow X_x \leftrightarrow A_t \\ V_t \leftrightarrow T_y \leftrightarrow X_y \leftrightarrow A_t \end{array} \right\} E_3$$

◇ Physical interpretation:  $\begin{pmatrix} u_L \\ u_R \\ d_L \\ d_R \end{pmatrix}$  *all components of fundamental vector mix!*

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- ◇ approximate  $SU(2)_{CS}$  symmetric region  $\rightarrow SU(4)$

$\Rightarrow$  interquark interaction above chiral transition

$\Rightarrow SU(2)_{CS}$  a tool to distinguish

*color-electric* and *color-magnetic* contributions

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***chiral quarks connected by color-electric field  
as elementary objects!***