

# Structure of the sigma meson from lattice QCD

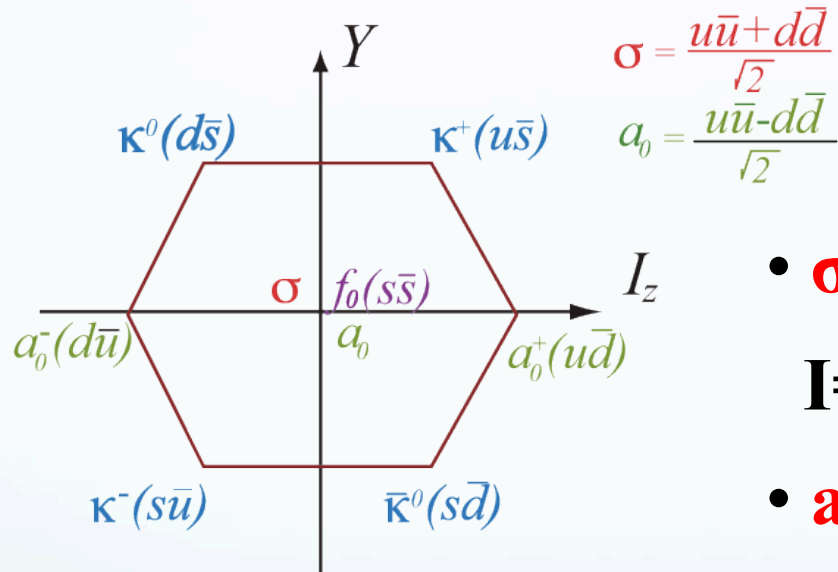
## SCALAR Collaboration

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# Structure of light scalar mesons?

- Particle Data Group ( 2012 )

Light scalar mesons ( $J^P = 0^+$ ) :



- **$\sigma$  or  $f_0(500)$**  :

**$I=0$ , mass = 400 - 550 MeV**

- **$a_0(980)$**  :

**$I=1$ , mass = 980  $\pm$  20 MeV**

**What is the structure of the light scalar meson?**

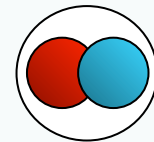
# Motivation

Using Lattice QCD,



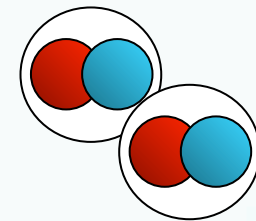
**two-quark state ?**

$$1_{\bar{q} \otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$$



**molecular state ?**

$$1_{\bar{q} \otimes q} \otimes 1_{\bar{q} \otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$$



**tetra-quark state ?**

$$\bar{\mathbf{3}}_{q \otimes q} \otimes \mathbf{3}_{\bar{q} \otimes \bar{q}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$$



## Structure of the sigma meson ?

# Previous works for the light scalar meson from lattice QCD

two-quark state for  $\sigma$  meson with full QCD

**SCALAR Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D70 (2004) 034504**

two-quark state for  $\kappa$  meson

**SCALAR Collaboration, Phys. Let. B652 (2007) 250**

two-quark state for  $\sigma$  meson with full QCD

**UKQCD Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D74 (2006) 114504**

two-quark state for  $\kappa$  and  $a_0$  mesons

**BGR Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D85 (2012) 034508**

tetra-quark state for  $\sigma$ ,  $\kappa$  and  $a_0$  mesons

**S. Prelovsek *et al*, Phys. Rev. D79 (2009) 014503**

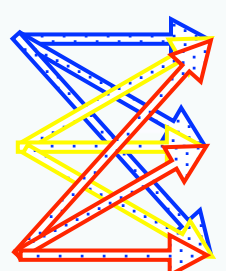
molecular and tetra-quark state for  $\kappa$  and  $a_0$  mesons

**ETM Collaboration, JHEP 1304 (2013) 137**

**two-quark, molecular, tetra-quark, mixing state ?**

# Analysis method

For sigma meson,  
we consider all combinations of them.

	Source	Variational method	Sink
two :	$1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$		$1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$ : two
molec :	$1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} \otimes 1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$		$1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} \otimes 1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$ : molec
tetra :	$\bar{\mathbf{3}}_{q\otimes q} \otimes \mathbf{3}_{\bar{q}\otimes\bar{q}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$		$\bar{\mathbf{3}}_{q\otimes q} \otimes \mathbf{3}_{\bar{q}\otimes\bar{q}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$ : tetra

## Prepared operators

- two-quark state : two-quark operator
- molecular state : two pion operators
- tetra-quark state : (anti-) diquark operator

# two-quark operator

$$1_{\bar{q} \otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$$

## ◆ two-quark operator for $\sigma$ meson

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{\text{two}}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \sum_{a, b, \alpha} \bar{q}_\alpha^a(t, \mathbf{x}) S_t^{ab}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) q_\alpha^b(t, \mathbf{y})$$

$S_t^{ab}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y})$  : Smearing function at timeslice  $t$

T.Burch *et al*, Phys. Rev. D73 (2006) 094505

$S = 1 \Rightarrow$  Point Source

$S = 2 \Rightarrow$  Narrow Source

$S = 3 \Rightarrow$  Wide Source

(Gaussian shaped source)

# molecular operator

$$1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} \otimes 1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$$

## ◆ pion operator

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^+}(t) = - \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \sum_{a, b} \bar{d}^a(t, \mathbf{x}) \gamma_5 S_t^{ab}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) u^b(t, \mathbf{y})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^-}(t) = \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \sum_{a, b} \bar{u}^a(t, \mathbf{x}) \gamma_5 S_t^{ab}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d^b(t, \mathbf{y})$$

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^0}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \sum_{a, b} \left[ \bar{u}^a(t, \mathbf{x}) \gamma_5 S_t^{ab}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) u^b(t, \mathbf{y}) - \bar{d}^a(t, \mathbf{x}) \gamma_5 S_t^{ab}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d^b(t, \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

## ◆ molecular operator

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{\text{molec}}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ \mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^+}(t) \mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^-}(t) - \mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^0}(t) \mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^0}(t) + \mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^-}(t) \mathcal{O}_S^{\pi^+}(t) \right]$$

# tetra-quark operator $\bar{\mathbf{3}}_{q \otimes q} \otimes \mathbf{3}_{\bar{q} \otimes \bar{q}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$

◆ diquark operator for  $\sigma$  meson

$$[ud]_S^a(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} b, c, d} \epsilon^{abc} \left[ u^{Tb}(t, \mathbf{x}) C \gamma_5 S_t^{cd}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) d^d(t, \mathbf{y}) \right. \\ \left. - d^{Tb}(t, \mathbf{x}) C \gamma_5 S_t^{cd}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) u^d(t, \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$C$  : Charge conjugate matrix

◆ anti-diquark operator for  $\sigma$  meson

$$[\bar{u}\bar{d}]_S^a(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} b, c, d} \epsilon^{abc} \left[ \bar{u}^b(t, \mathbf{x}) C \gamma_5 S_t^{cd}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \bar{d}^{Td}(t, \mathbf{y}) \right. \\ \left. - \bar{d}^b(t, \mathbf{x}) C \gamma_5 S_t^{cd}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \bar{u}^{Td}(t, \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

◆ tetra-quark operator

$$\mathcal{O}_S^{\text{tetra}}(t) = \sum_a [ud]_S^a(t) [\bar{u}\bar{d}]_S^a(t)$$



# Propagators for sigma meson

Source

Variational method

Sink

two :  $1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$    $1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$  : two

molec :  $1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} \otimes 1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$    $1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} \otimes 1_{\bar{q}\otimes q} = \mathbf{1}$  : molec

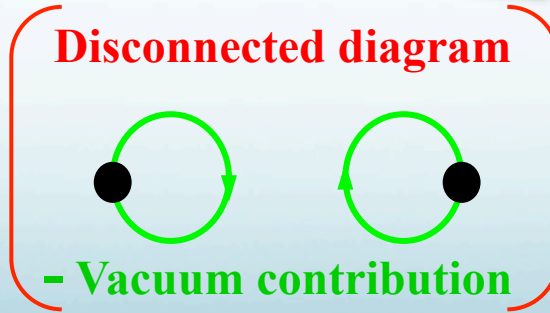
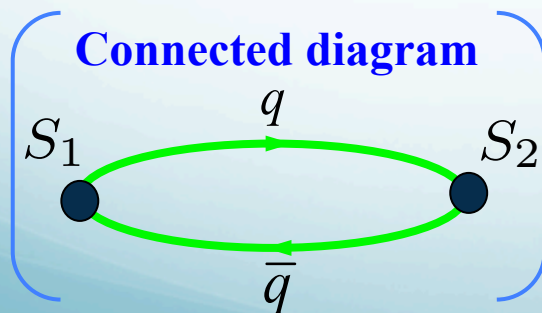
tetra :  $\bar{\mathbf{3}}_{q\otimes q} \otimes \mathbf{3}_{\bar{q}\otimes\bar{q}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$    $\bar{\mathbf{3}}_{q\otimes q} \otimes \mathbf{3}_{\bar{q}\otimes\bar{q}} = \mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{8}$  : tetra

$$G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{two-two}}(t), G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{molec-molec}}(t), G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{tetra-tetra}}(t), G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{molec-tetra}}(t), G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{molec-two}}(t), G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{tetra-two}}(t)$$

E.g.

$$G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{two-two}}(t) = \langle \mathcal{O}_{S_2}^{\text{two}}(t) \mathcal{O}_{S_1}^{\text{two}\dagger}(0) \rangle$$

$$= -\underline{G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{conn}}(t)} + 2\underline{G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{disc}}(t)}$$



**Difficult to evaluate!**

$Z_2$  noise method with truncated eigenmode approach (TEA)

Optimal # of eigenmode?

# Optimal cost calculation

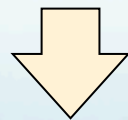
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance (Error estimate)} &= \frac{f_1}{N_{ev}} + \frac{f_2(N_{ev})}{N} \\ \text{Total Cost} &= C_0 + C_1 N_{ev} + C_2(N_{ev})N \end{aligned}$$

$N$  : # of Noise  
 $N_{ev}$  : # of Eigen vector  
Constant :  $f_1, C_0, C_1$   
Function of  $N_{ev}$  :  $f_2, C_2$

Contribution of TEA      Contribution of Noise method

## Optimal $N_{ev}$ under fixed Total Cost ? ( Input : $N$ )

$$\begin{cases} \text{Total Cost} = \text{fixed} & : \text{constraint condition} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial N_{ev}} [\text{Variance}] = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$N = 1440 \Rightarrow N_{ev} = 12$$

# Simulation parameters

## Gauge configuration

Two-flavor full QCD configurations by CP-PACS

(Phys. Rev. D65 (2002) 054505)

- ❖ Renormalization-group improved gauge action
- ❖ Mean field improved clover quark action

$$\text{Lattice size} = 12^3 \times 24 \qquad a = 0.2150(22) \text{ [fm]}$$

$$\beta = 1.8 \quad , \quad \kappa = 0.143 \qquad m_\pi / m_\rho = 0.753(1)$$

$$C_{sw} = 1.6 \qquad m_\pi = 578.6(8) \text{ [MeV]}$$

## Quark Propagator

- ❖ Clover fermion action
- ❖  $Z_2$  noise method with TEA (J.Foley *et al*, Comp. Phys. Comm.172 (2005) 145)

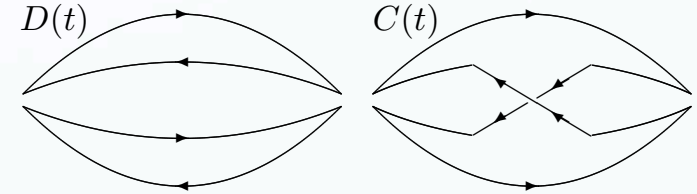
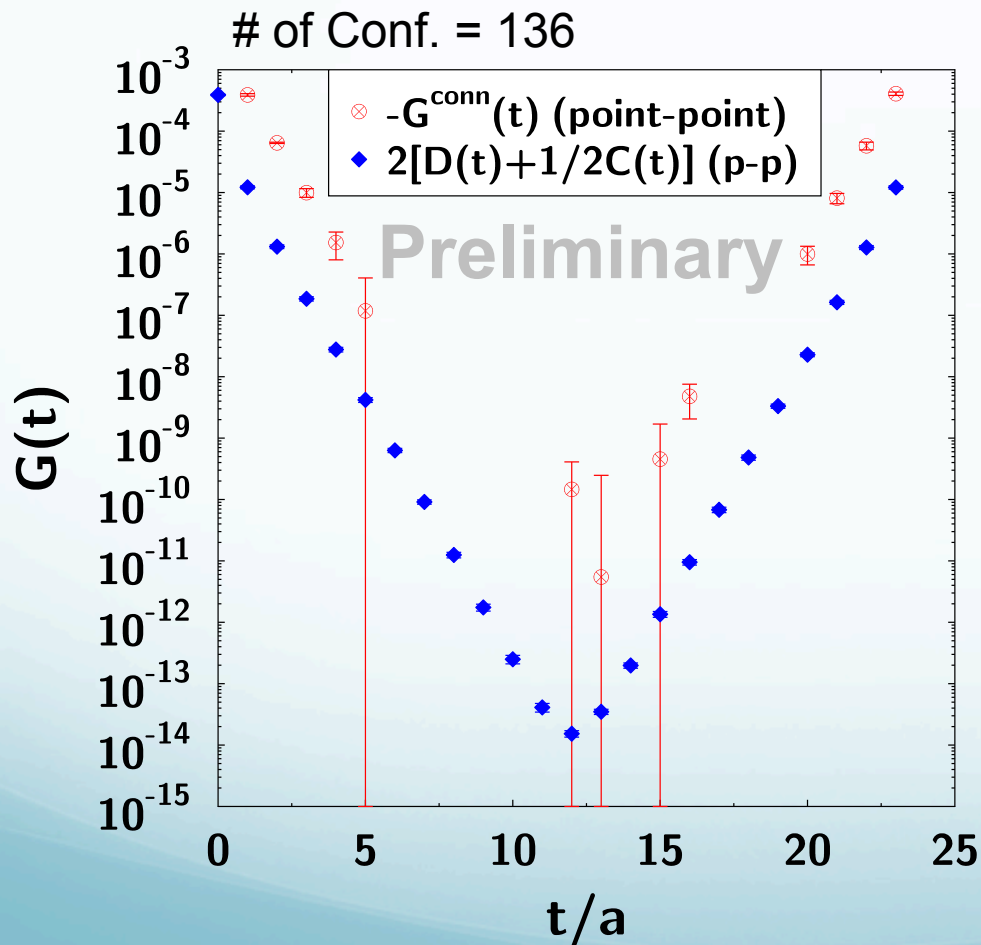
$$\# \text{ of Noise} = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 24 \leftarrow \text{Time dilution}$$

$$\# \text{ of Eigenvector} = 12 \leftarrow \text{The optimal cost calculation}$$

# $\sigma$ 's connected part result

For connected part,  $G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{two-two}}(t) = -G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{conn}}(t)$

$$G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{molec-molec}}(t) = 2 \left[ D_{S_1 S_2}(t) + \frac{1}{2} C_{S_1 S_2}(t) \right]$$



$\blacklozenge$  Two-quark state has much larger error than molecular state.

Two-quark : Excited state ?

$$P = (+1)(-1)(-1)^L$$

Molecular : Ground state ?

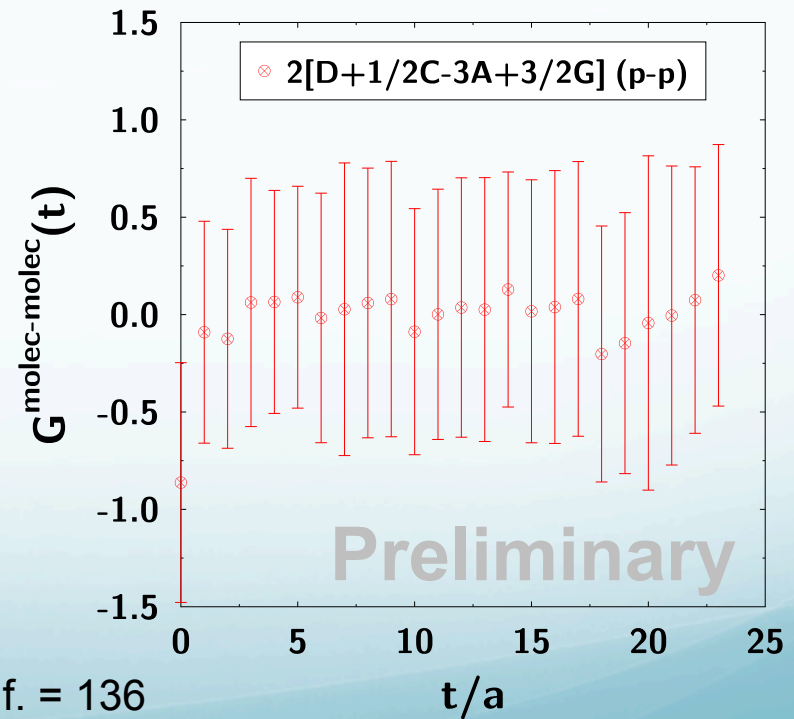
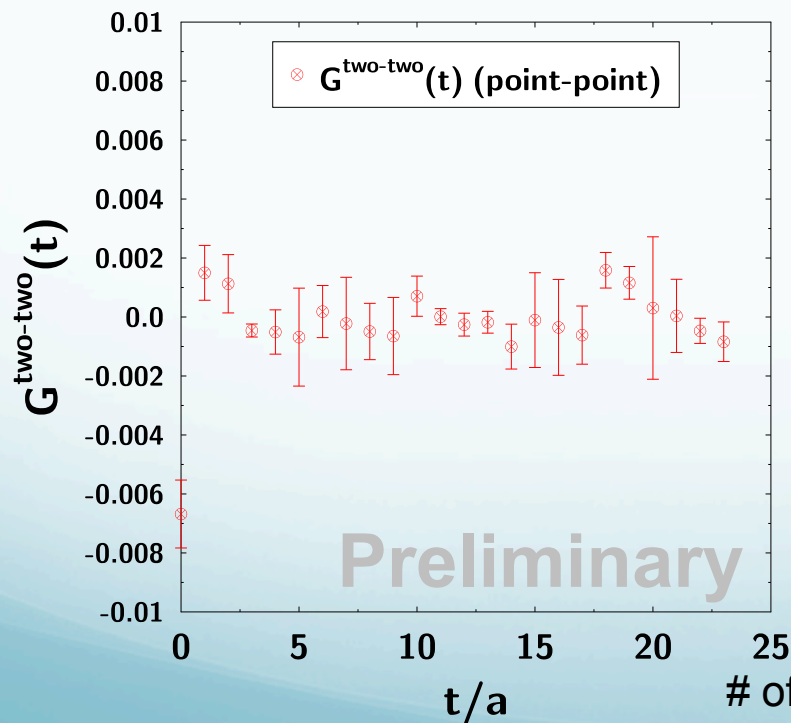
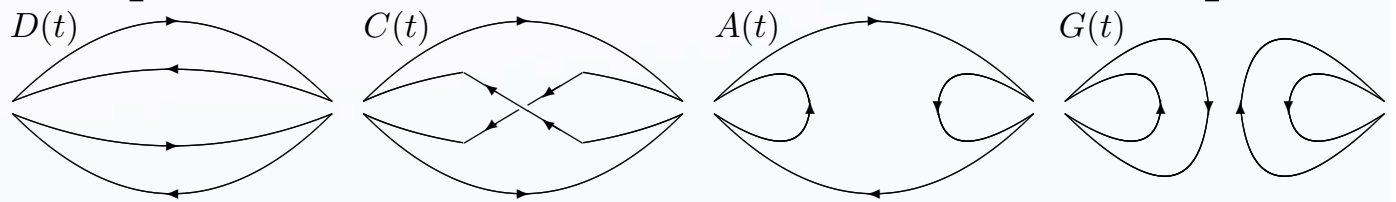
$$P = (+1)^2(-1)^2(-1)^L$$

➤ Pion mass dependence

# Sigma meson result (1)

$$G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{two-two}}(t) = -G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{conn}}(t) + 2G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{disc}}(t)$$

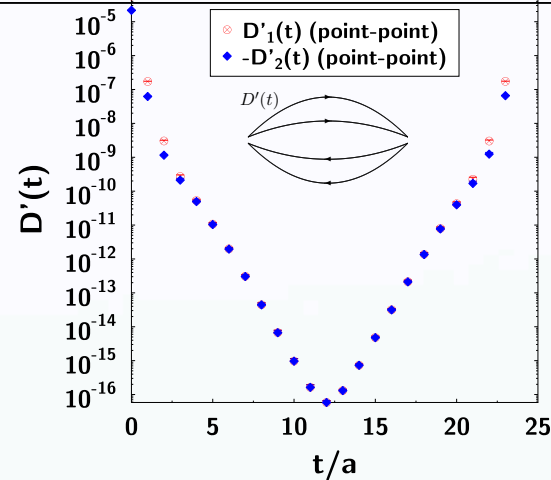
$$G_{S_1 S_2}^{\text{molec-molec}}(t) = 2 \left[ D_{S_1 S_2}(t) + \frac{1}{2} C_{S_1 S_2}(t) - 3A_{S_1 S_2}(t) + \frac{3}{2} G_{S_1 S_2}(t) \right]$$



# Sigma meson result (2)

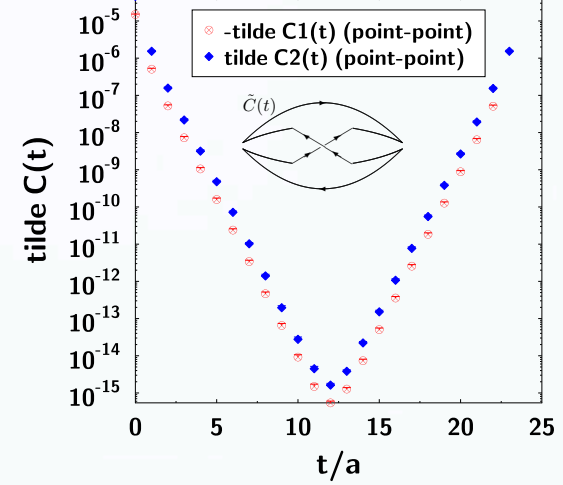
For example,

$$\bar{3}_{3 \otimes 3} \otimes 3_{\bar{3} \otimes \bar{3}} \rightarrow \bar{3}_{3 \otimes 3} \otimes 3_{\bar{3} \otimes \bar{3}}$$

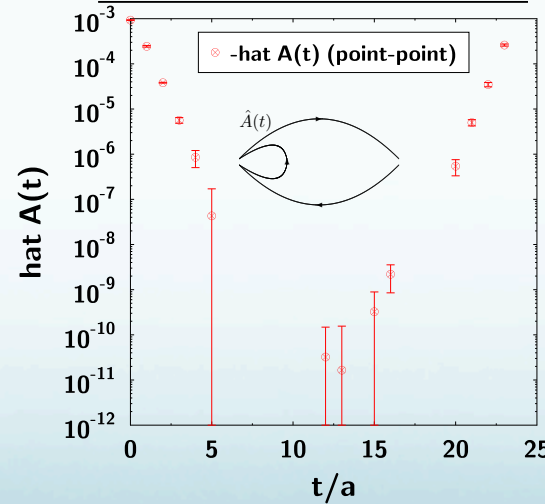


# Preliminary!

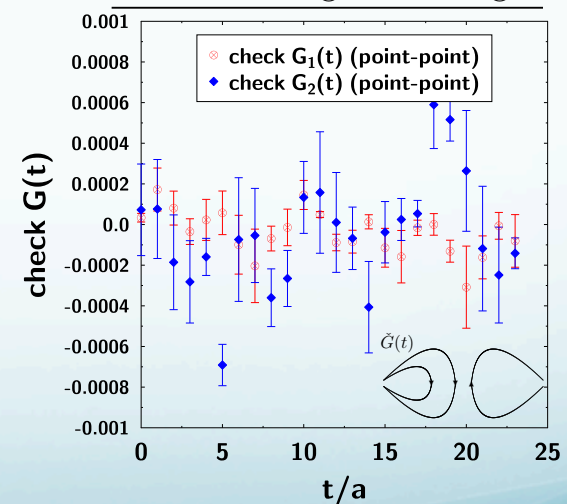
$$1_{\bar{3} \otimes 3} \otimes 1_{\bar{3} \otimes 3} \rightarrow \bar{3}_{3 \otimes 3} \otimes 3_{\bar{3} \otimes \bar{3}}$$



$$1_{\bar{3} \otimes 3} \otimes 1_{\bar{3} \otimes 3} \rightarrow 1_{\bar{3} \otimes 3}$$



$$\bar{3}_{3 \otimes 3} \otimes 3_{\bar{3} \otimes \bar{3}} \rightarrow 1_{\bar{3} \otimes 3}$$



# of Conf. = 136

## Summary

- ◆ Structure of the light scalar meson;  
two-quark, molecular, tetra-quark state ?
- ◆  $\sigma$ 's connected part :
  - two-quark's error > molecular's error
  - two-quark state : Excited state ?
  - molecular state : Ground state ?
  - (more statistics,  $m_\pi$  dependence, variational method)
- ◆  $\sigma$  : more statistics !

## Future work

- ◆ Mixing angle from variational method  
( $m_\pi$  dependence)
- ◆  $\kappa$  meson

# Optimal cost calculation

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Variance (Error estimate)} &= \frac{f_1}{N_{ev}} + \frac{f_2(N_{ev})}{N} \\ \text{Total Cost} &= C_0 + C_1 N_{ev} + C_2(N_{ev})N \end{aligned}$$

$N$  : # of Noise  
 $N_{ev}$  : # of Eigen vector  
 Constant :  $f_1, C_0, C_1, f_3, f_4, a, b$

Contribution of TEA      Contribution of Noise method

## Optimal $N_{ev}$ under fixed Total Cost ? ( Fixed : $N$ )

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Total Cost} = \text{fixed : constraint condition} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial N_{ev}} [\text{Variance}] = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Approximately,

$$f_2(N_{ev}) = f_3 - f_4 N_{ev}$$

$$C_2(N_{ev}) = \frac{a}{N_{ev}} + b$$

$$-f_1 a N^2 - (f_1 b N + f_3 a) N N_{ev} + (-f_4 b N + f_3 C_1) N_{ev}^3 - f_4 C_1 N_{ev}^4 = 0$$

$$N = 1440 \Rightarrow N_{ev} = 12$$



# Sigma meson result (2)

