

# On the phase diagram of Yang-Mills theories in the presence of a $\theta$ term

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Based on:

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and

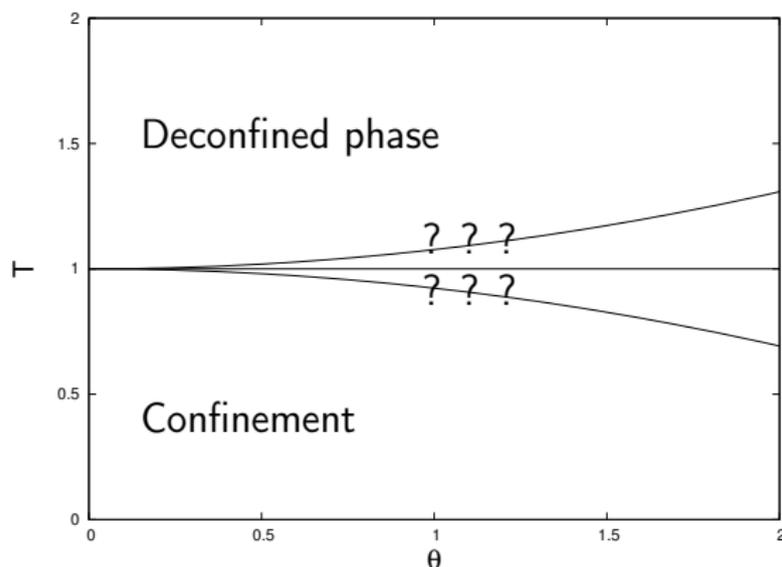
work in progress



- ▶ 1) Topological  $\theta$ -term and sign problem.
- ▶ 2)  $T_c(\theta)$  for  $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.
- ▶ 3)  $T_c(\theta)$  for  $SU(N_c)$ : large  $N_c$  & preliminary  $N_c = 2, 4$ .
- ▶ 4) Some issues regarding fixing topology.
- ▶ 5) Conclusions.

# 1) Topological $\theta$ -term and sign problem.

Aim: SU(3) gauge theory phase diagram in the  $T - \theta$  plane.



Does  $T_c$  depend on  $\theta$ ? Is it growing or decreasing?

- PNJL model [Mizher, Fraga, Sakai, Kouno et al.]
- semiclassical approximations [Anber, Unsal, Poppitz and Schaefer]

# 1) Topological $\theta$ -term and sign problem.

We consider the following continuum action in euclidean metric:

$$S = S_{YM} + S_{\theta}$$

The Yang-Mills term

$$S_{YM} = -\frac{1}{4} \int d^4x F_{\mu\nu}^a(x) F_{\mu\nu}^a(x)$$

and the topological  $\theta$ -term

$$S_{\theta} = -i\theta \frac{g_0^2}{64\pi^2} \int d^4x \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\mu\nu}^a(x) F_{\rho\sigma}^a(x) \equiv -i\theta \int d^4x q(x) \equiv -i\theta Q[A]$$

But it is complex! **Bad news...** **sign problem!**

# 1) Topological $\theta$ -term and sign problem.

## Analytic continuation

Via an imaginary  $\theta = i\theta_I$  term we can "solve" the sign problem.

[Azcoiti et al., PRL 2002; Alles and Papa, PRD 2008; Horsley et al., arxiv:0808.1428 [hep-lat]; Panagopoulos and Vicari, JHEP 2011]

Analyticity is supported by the current knowledge of the vacuum free energy derivatives with respect to  $\theta$  evaluated at  $\theta = 0$ .

[Alles, D'Elia and Di Giacomo, PRD 2005; Vicari and Panagopoulos, Physics Reports 2008]

## Reweighting

From simulation at  $\theta = 0$ , if we measure the topological charge  $Q$  of each configuration, we can reweight towards nonzero  $\theta$ :

$$\langle O \rangle_\theta = \frac{\langle O e^{-i\theta Q} \rangle_0}{\langle e^{-i\theta Q} \rangle_0}$$

# 1) Topological $\theta$ -term and sign problem.

The lattice partition function is:

$$Z(T, \theta) = \int D[U] e^{-S_{YM}^L[U] - \theta_L Q_L[U]}$$

$S_{YM}^L$  = Standard Wilson Plaquette Action

$$Q_L[U] = \frac{-1}{29\pi^2} \sum_n \sum_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma=\pm 1}^{\pm 4} \tilde{\epsilon}_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{Tr}(\Pi_{\mu\nu}(n)\Pi_{\rho\sigma}(n))$$

Due to a finite multiplicative renormalization  $Q_L$  is related to the integer valued  $Q$  by :

$$Q_L = Z(\beta)Q + O(a^2)$$

[Campostrini, Di Giacomo and Panagopoulos, Phys Lett B 1988]

So the  $\theta$ -term is also

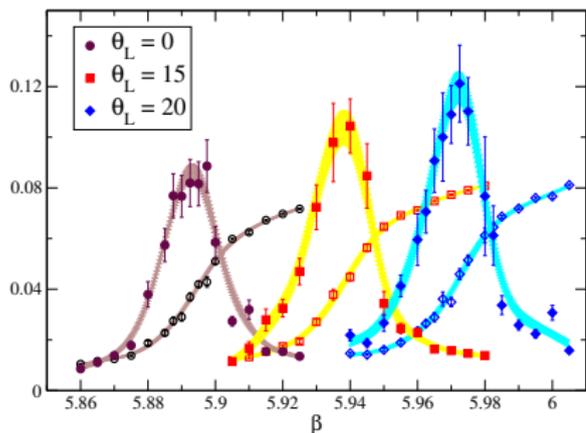
$$S_\theta \equiv -\theta_L Q_L = -\theta_L Z(\beta)Q = -\theta_I Q$$

## 2) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.

Polyakov Loop  $\rightarrow$  order parameter for deconfinement even at  $\theta \neq 0$ .

$$\chi_L(\beta, \theta_L) = V_s \left( \langle |L|^2 \rangle_{\beta, \theta_L} - \langle |L| \rangle_{\beta, \theta_L}^2 \right)$$

Determination of  $\beta_c$  on  $24^3 \times 6$  lattice.



$L$  and  $\chi_L$  data and  $\beta$ -reweighting.

Several lattice spacings in order to approach the continuum limit:

$$a \simeq 1/(4T_c(0)), 1/(6T_c(0)), 1/(8T_c(0)) \text{ and } 1/(10T_c(0)).$$

Lattices aspect ratio = 4.

## 2) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.

$$T_c(\theta)/T_c(0) \simeq 1 + R_\theta \theta^2$$

$$R_\theta^{N_t=4} = 0.0299(7)$$

$$\chi^2/d.o.f. \sim 0.3$$

$$R_\theta^{N_t=6} = 0.0235(5)$$

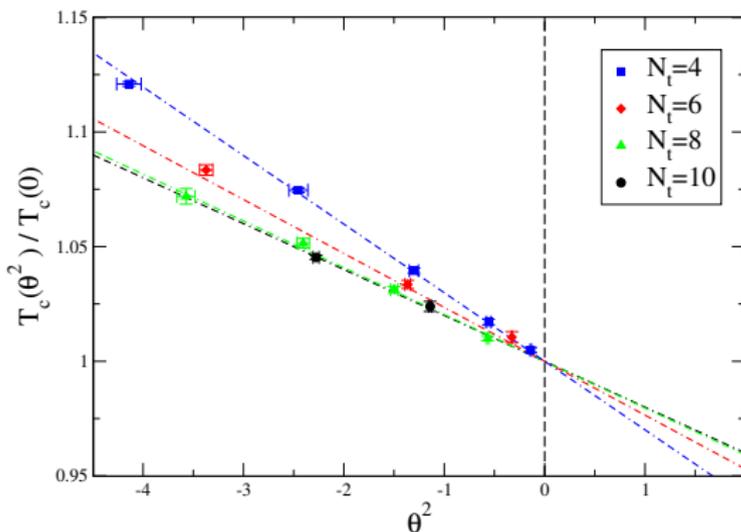
$$\chi^2/d.o.f. \sim 1.6$$

$$R_\theta^{N_t=8} = 0.0204(5)$$

$$\chi^2/d.o.f. \sim 0.7$$

$$R_\theta^{N_t=10} = 0.0200(5)$$

$$\chi^2/d.o.f. \sim 1.0$$



$T_c$  increases for imaginary coupling then,  
by analytic continuation, it decreases for real  $\theta$ .

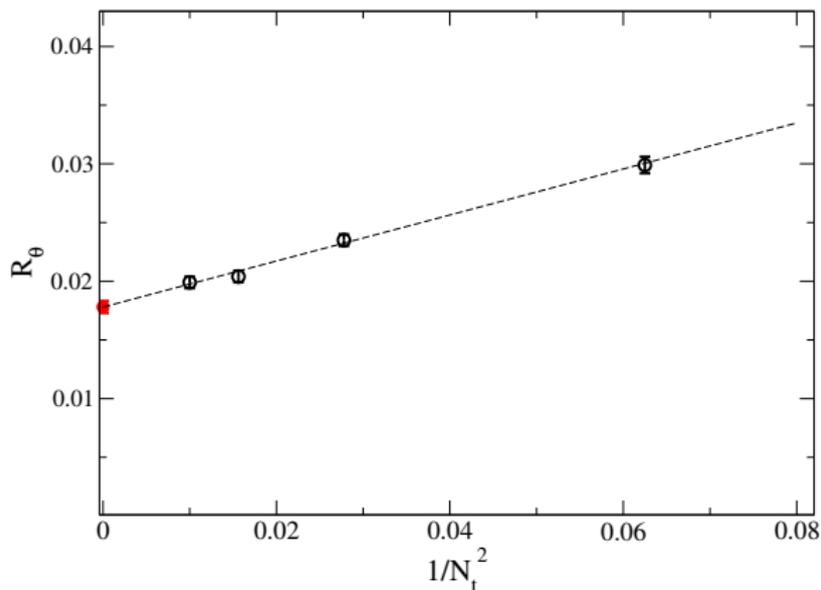
## 2) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.

Assuming quadratic finite lattice spacing corrections to  $R_\theta$ :

$$R_\theta^{N_t} = R_\theta^{\text{cont}} + c/N_t^2$$

we can extrapolate to the continuum limit to get

$$R_\theta^{\text{cont}} = 0.0178(5) \text{ with } \chi^2/d.o.f. \sim 0.6$$

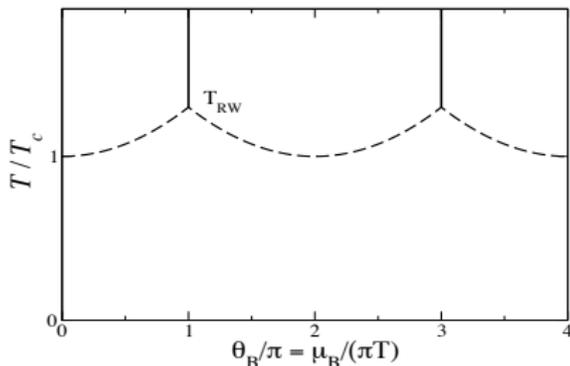
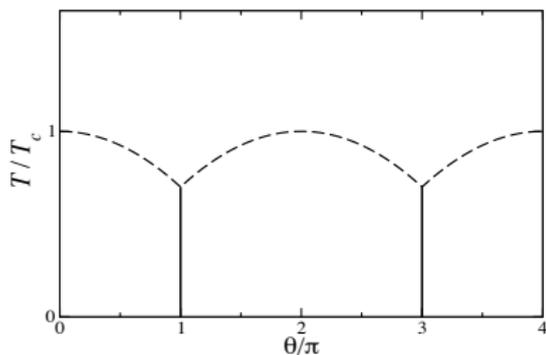


## 2) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.

How does the phase diagram look like?

Assumption for the sketched phase diagram:

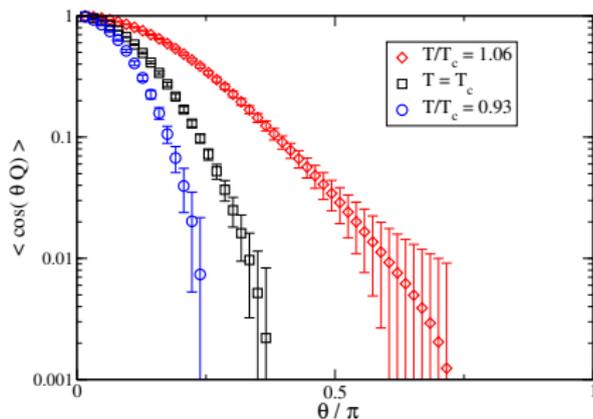
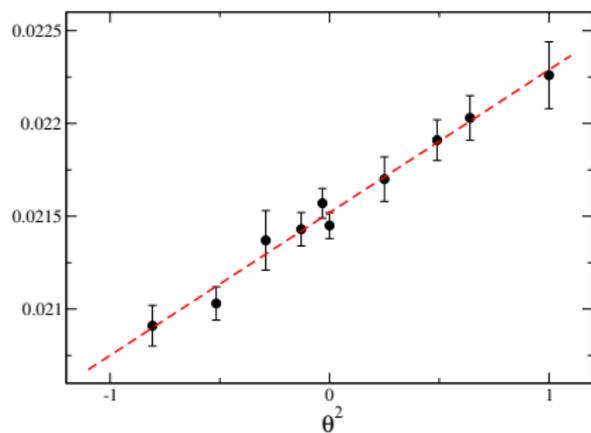
- critical line depending on  $\theta^2$
- periodicity in  $\theta \rightarrow$  cusps
- critical point at  $\theta = \pi$  and  $T = 0$  connected with the cusps



Similarity with the  $T - \mu_B'$  phase diagram!!

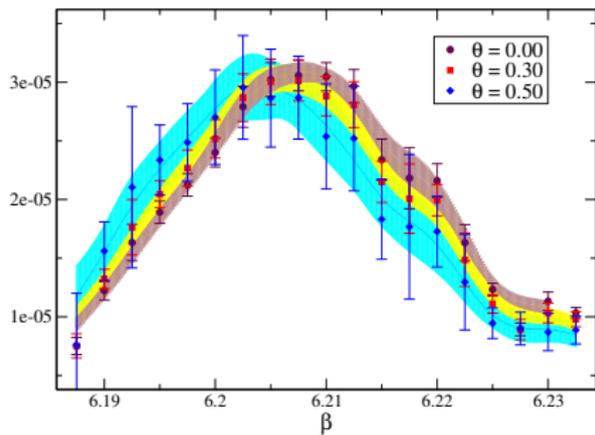
## 2) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.

The reweighting factor  
 $\cos(\theta Q)$   
at different temperatures.



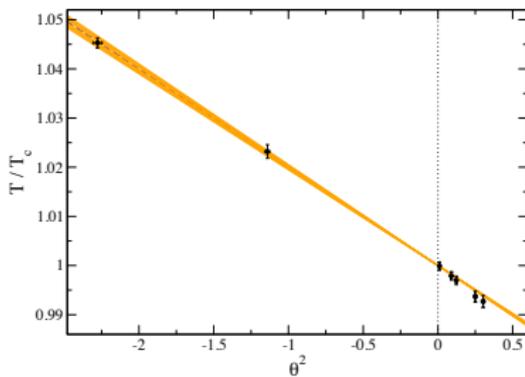
**Polyakov Loop** both as a function of both real and imaginary  $\theta$  at  $T = 1.055 T_c$ .

## 2) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(3)$ : analytic continuation & reweighting.



Critical temperature ratios  
for both real and imaginary  $\theta$   
on the  $40^3 \times 10$  lattice.

Real  $\theta$ -reweighted  
Polyakov Loop  
Susceptibility.



### 3) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(N_c)$ : large $N_c$ & preliminary $N_c = 2, 4$ .

Critical line curvature  $R_\theta$  in the Large  $N_c$  limit.

Ingredients:

- 1) the transition is first order (Latent heat  $\Delta\epsilon$ ).
- 2) the free energies of the confined-deconfined (c-d) phase are:

$$\frac{f_c(t)}{T} = \frac{\chi\theta^2}{2T} + A_c t + O(t^2) \qquad \frac{f_d(t)}{T} = A_d t + O(t^2).$$

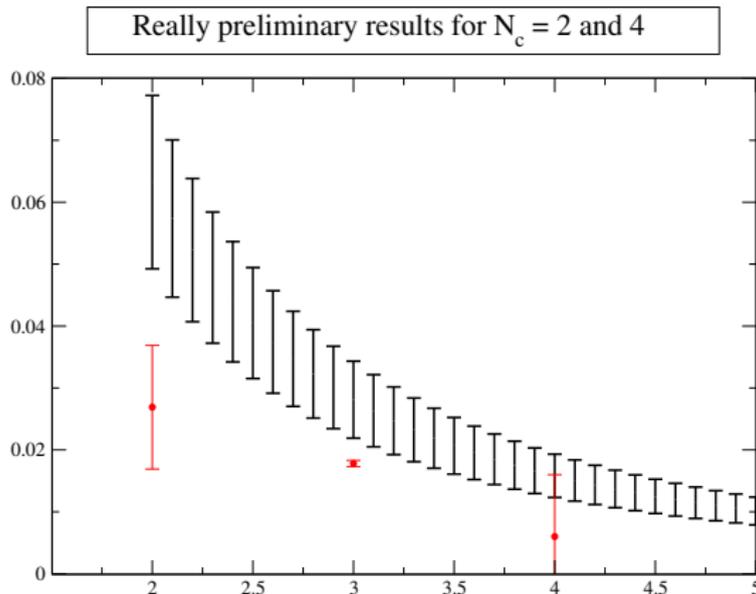
Then one gets [M. D'Elia and FN, PRL 109 (2012) 072001]:

$$\frac{T_c(\theta)}{T_c(0)} = 1 - \frac{\chi}{2\Delta\epsilon}\theta^2 = 1 - R_\theta^{large N_c}\theta^2$$

Using the estimates of these quantities from [Lucini, Teper and Wenger, JHEP 2005] we have:

$$R_\theta^{large N_c} = \frac{\chi}{2\Delta\epsilon} = \frac{0.253(56)}{N_c^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{N_c^4}\right)$$

### 3) $T_c(\theta)$ for $SU(N_c)$ : large $N_c$ & preliminary $N_c = 2, 4$ .



- For  $SU(2)$  we have 2 lattice spacings:  $N_t = 6$  and 8.
- For  $SU(4)$  we have only 2 lattice spacings:  $N_t = 5$  and 6.

## 4) Some issues regarding fixing topology.

Motivated by the general expression for a reweighted observable, that can be rewritten as

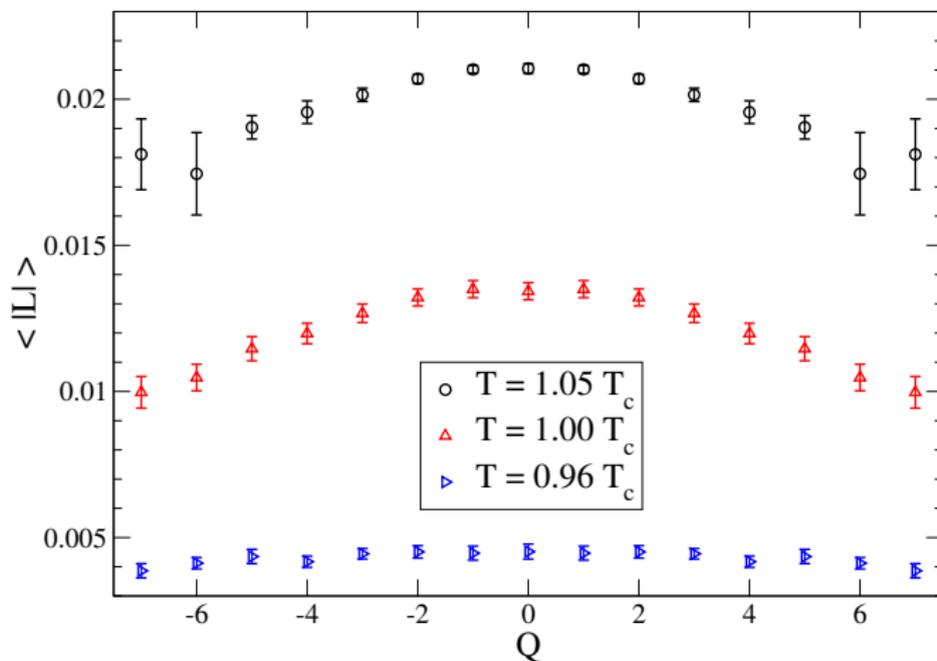
$$\langle O \rangle = \frac{1}{\langle \cos(\theta Q) \rangle} \sum_{Q=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{i\theta Q} \mathcal{P}(Q) \langle O \rangle_Q ,$$

we observe that a non trivial dependence on  $\theta$  is present iff observables restricted to different topological sectors have different expectation values:

$$\frac{\partial(\text{anything})}{\partial\theta} \neq 0 \iff (\text{anything})_Q \neq (\text{anything})_{Q'}$$

## 4) Some issues regarding fixing topology.

Polyakov loop vs topological charge at various temperatures.



Results from our finest lattice:  $40^3 \times 10$ .

## 4) Some issues regarding fixing topology.

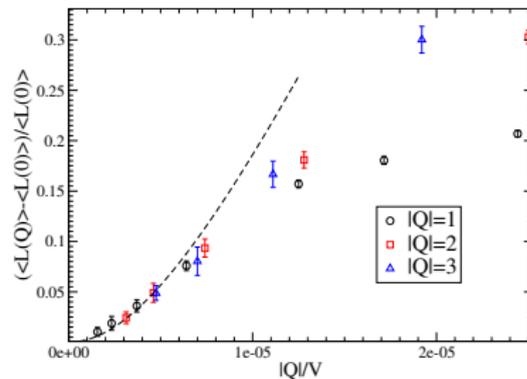
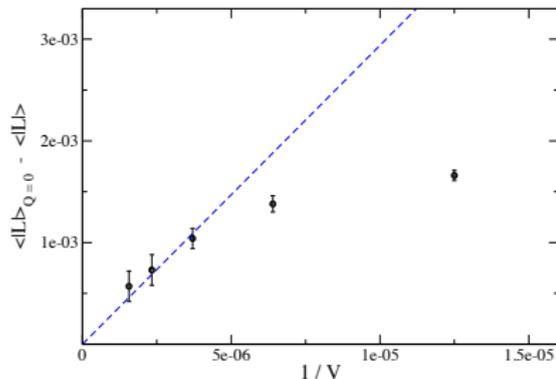
Instanton gas approximation sets up just above  $T_c$

[Bonati, D'Elia, Panagopoulos and Vicari, PRL 2013]

We assume each (anti)-instanton to contribute in modifying  $\langle |L| \rangle_Q$ :

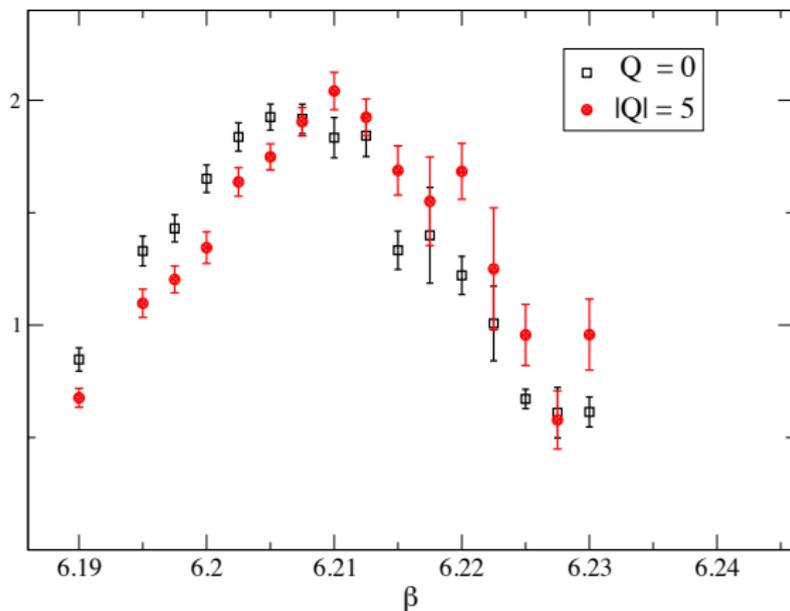
$$\langle |L| \rangle_Q \simeq \text{const} - \frac{\gamma}{V} \langle n + \bar{n} \rangle_Q \simeq \langle |L| \rangle + \frac{\gamma}{2V} \left( 1 - \frac{Q^2}{V\chi_t} \right)$$

At  $T = 1.018 T_c$  we get:



#### 4) Some issues regarding fixing topology.

Also the Polyakov Loop Susceptibility is sensitive to the topological sector, giving rise to a shift in the critical temperature.



From  $Q = 0$  to  $Q = 5$  the change in  $T_c$  is  $\sim 6.5\%$

## 5) Conclusions

- ▶ Use of imaginary  $\theta_I$  parameter to cure sign problem for LGT.
- ▶ Determination of the curvature  $R_\theta$  of the critical line.
- ▶ Reweighting in  $\theta$  to support analyticity.
- ▶ Large  $N_c$  estimate and comparison with  $SU(2)$  and  $SU(4)$ .
- ▶ Dependence on the topological sector.

Perspectives:

- ▶ Explore the  $(T - \theta, T - \mu_B)$  speculated duality.
- ▶ Complete the analysis to  $SU(2)$  and  $SU(4)$ .
- ▶ Larger  $N_c$ .

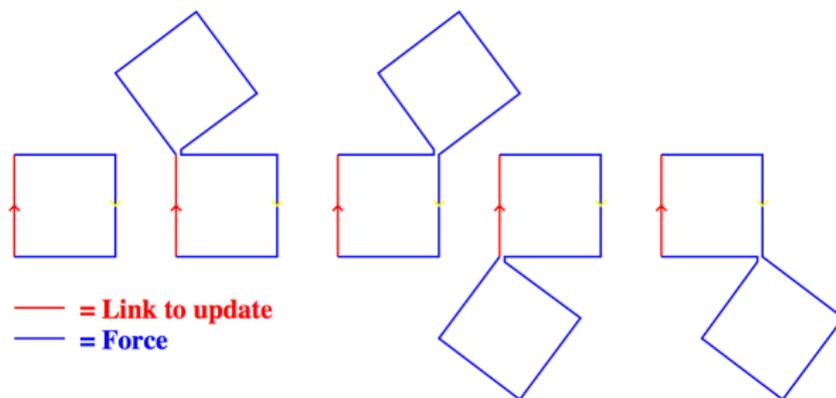
## 6) Backup: sampling algorithms.

Each link appears **linearly** in the simple action we employed.



We can exploit **standard** Heatbath and Overrelaxation algorithms.

It is necessary to modify the staples definition. Pictorially:

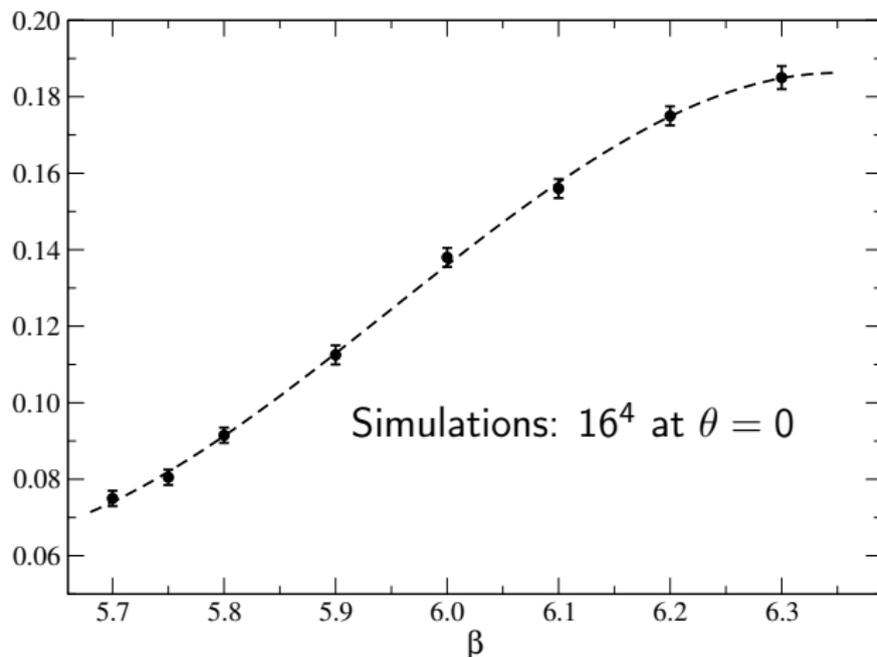


With more complicated topological charge definitions on the lattice such standard algorithms wouldn't have been applicable.

## 6) Backup: renormalization factor $Z(\beta)$ .

Renormalization factor determined as  $Z(\beta) = \langle Q_L Q \rangle_0 / \langle Q^2 \rangle_0$ ,  
method proposed in [Panagopoulos and Vicari, JHEP 2011].

Needed to go from  $\theta_L$  to  $\theta_I \equiv Z(\beta)\theta_L$ .



## 6) Backup: summary of the SU(3) simulations.

lattice	$\theta_L$	$\beta_c$	$\theta_I$	$T_c(\theta_I)/T_c(0)$
$16^3 \times 4$	0	5.6911(4)	0	1
$16^3 \times 4$	5	5.6934(6)	0.370(10)	1.0049(11)
$16^3 \times 4$	10	5.6990(7)	0.747(15)	1.0171(12)
$16^3 \times 4$	15	5.7092(7)	1.141(20)	1.0395(11)
$24^3 \times 6$	0	5.8929(8)	0	1
$24^3 \times 6$	5	5.8985(10)	0.5705(60)	1.0105(24)
$24^3 \times 6$	10	5.9105(5)	1.168(12)	1.0335(18)
$24^3 \times 6$	15	5.9364(8)	1.836(18)	1.0834(23)
$32^3 \times 8$	0	6.0622(6)	0	1
$32^3 \times 8$	5	6.0684(3)	0.753(8)	1.0100(11)
$32^3 \times 8$	8	6.0813(6)	1.224(15)	1.0312(14)
$32^3 \times 8$	10	6.0935(11)	1.551(20)	1.0515(21)
$40^3 \times 10$	0	6.2082(4)	0	1
$40^3 \times 10$	6.0	6.2241(13)	1.068(7)	1.0239(22)
$40^3 \times 10$	8.4	6.2381(5)	1.509(10)	1.0453(10)
$40^3 \times 10$	13.4	6.2821(9)	2.461(22)	1.1144(16)