

Loop formulation for the supersymmetric non-linear $O(N)$ σ -model

Urs Wenger and Kyle Steinhauer

University of Bern

steinhauer@itp.unibe.ch

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Mainz, Germany

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**UNIVERSITÄT
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Overview

- 1 Discretisation of the non-linear SUSY $O(N)$ σ -model
 - Continuum model
 - Discretisation of the action
 - Constraints in the path integral
- 2 Loop formulation
 - Fermionic loop expansion
 - Graphical representation
 - Bosonic bond representation
- 3 Results for $O(2)$
 - Chiral point
 - Masses in the system
 - Mass degeneracy
 - Ward identity

Constructing a non-linear SUSY $O(N)$ σ -model

- Consider a superfield

$$\Phi = \phi + i\bar{\theta}\psi + \frac{i}{2}\bar{\theta}\theta f .$$

- ϕ and f are real N -tuples of scalar fields and ψ is an N -tuple of Majorana fields.
- Demand the constraint $\Phi\Phi = 1$.
- Constraints in component space

$$\phi^2 = 1, \quad \phi\psi = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi f = \frac{i}{2}\bar{\psi}\psi .$$

Lagrangian density

- SUSY $O(N)$ -invariant Lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2g^2} \overline{D\Phi} D\Phi|_{\bar{\theta}\theta} ,$$

with $D_\alpha = \partial_{\bar{\theta}\alpha} + i(\gamma^\mu\theta)_\alpha\partial_\mu$.

- EOM implies that f and ϕ must be parallel, so the on-shell Lagrangian density in component fields is

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2g^2} \left(\partial_\mu\phi\partial^\mu\phi + i\bar{\psi}\not{\partial}\psi + \frac{1}{4}(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 \right) ,$$

where $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_N)$, and $\psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_N)$ where ψ_i is a Majorana spinor with $\bar{\psi}_i = \psi_i^T \mathcal{C}$.

[Witten '77; Ferrara, Vecchia '77]

Symmetries

- Invariant under the $\mathcal{N} = 1$ supersymmetry transformations

$$\delta\phi = i\bar{\epsilon}\psi \quad \text{and} \quad \delta\psi = (\not{\partial} + \frac{i}{2}\bar{\psi}\psi)\phi\epsilon$$

- The action and the constraints satisfy the global $O(N)$ -symmetry “flavour”-symmetry.
- Chiral \mathbb{Z}_2 -symmetry: $\psi \rightarrow i\gamma_5\psi$ with $\gamma_5 = i\gamma_0\gamma_1$
- $\exists \mathcal{N} = 2$ extension for nonlinear σ -models with Kähler target manifold [Zumino '79], e.g. $O(3)$ [Flore, Körner, Wipf, Wozar '12]

Discretisation

- To solve the fermion doubling problem we use the Wilson derivative.

$$\hat{\partial}_\mu^{\mathcal{W}}(r) = \hat{\partial}_\mu^{\mathcal{S}} - \frac{ra}{2} \Delta^{\mathcal{W}}$$

- Fine tuning of mass parameter.
- Explicit breaking of chiral-symmetry and SUSY.
- Also Wilson derivative for the boson.
- Yields nearest neighbour interaction and diagonal neighbour interaction for the bosonic fields.
- Good experience in our earlier work with the WZ-model. And by others [Golterman, Petcher '89; Catterall et al. '03; Wipf et al. since '07].
- Only surviving symmetry on the lattice: global “flavour”-rotation .

Constraints in the path integral

- Constraint $\phi\psi = 0$ and $\phi^2 = 1$ enter the partition function

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \delta(\phi^2 - 1) \mathcal{D}\psi \delta(\phi\psi) e^{-S[\phi, \psi]}.$$

- With

$$\int d\eta \delta(\eta - \eta') f(\eta) = \int d\eta (\eta - \eta') f(\eta) = f(\eta')$$

where η is a Grassmann variable, one obtains for the fermionic constraint

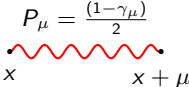

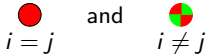
$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi \delta(\phi^2 - 1) \mathcal{D}\psi \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^N \phi_i \phi_j \bar{\psi}_i \psi_j \right) e^{-S[\phi, \bar{\psi}, \psi]},$$

Loop Expansion of the Majorana Wilson fermions

- Expand fermionic action using the nilpotency of Grassmann elements.

$$e^{\sum_{i,x} \bar{\psi}_{i,x} \psi_{i,x}} = \prod_{x,i} (1 - \bar{\psi}_{i,x} \psi_{i,x}) = \prod_{x,i} \sum_{m_{i,x}=0}^1 (-\bar{\psi}_{i,x} \psi_{i,x})^{m_{i,x}}$$

- Partition function becomes a sum over all:

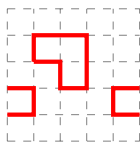
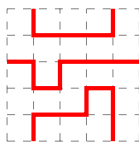
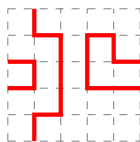
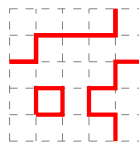
× Hopping terms	$\bar{\psi}_{i,x} P_{\mu} \psi_{i,x+\mu}$	$P_{\mu} = \frac{(1-\gamma_{\mu})}{2}$ 
× Monomer terms	$\bar{\psi}_{i,x} \psi_{i,x}$	
× Constraints	$\bar{\psi}_{i,x} \psi_{j,x}$	

- Configurations with non-vanishing weight in Z need all $\bar{\psi}_i, \psi_i$ to appear exactly once (nilpotency) on every lattice site.

→ Only closed fermion loops survive the integration.

Loop expansion of the Majorana Wilson fermions

- The contribution of the fermionic strings to Z is only determined by their geometry (number of rotations and corners).
- If the loops are self-avoiding, the topologies

 \mathcal{L}_{00}  \mathcal{L}_{10}  \mathcal{L}_{01}  \mathcal{L}_{11}

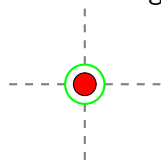
hold all information about the fermionic geometry.

→ Sign of fermion loops under perfect control.

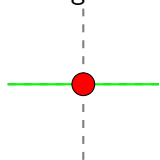
- For $N = 2$ the loops are self-avoiding and the four fermi term is irrelevant. This changes for $N > 2$.
- Simulate fermions by enlarging the configuration space by an open fermionic string. [Wenger '08]

$$N = 2$$

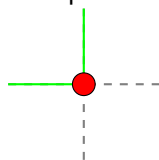
Self-avoiding, non-backtracking and closed fermion loops



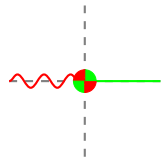
$$\frac{M}{g^2} \phi_r^2$$



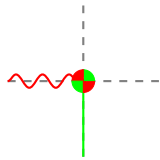
$$\left(\frac{1}{g^2}\right)^2 \phi_r^2$$








$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{g^2}\right)^2 \phi_r^2$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{g^2}\right)^2 \phi_r \phi_g$$

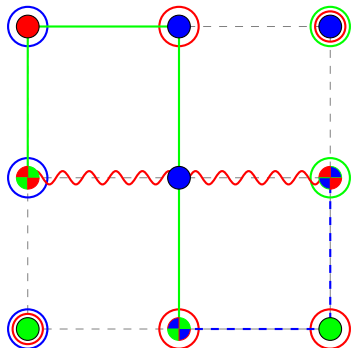


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{g^2}\right)^2 \phi_r \phi_g$$

-  flavour diagonal constraint
-  flavour changing constraint
-  mass term
-  red fermion line
-  green fermion line

$$N = 3$$

Crucial difference for $N > 2$: loops are no longer self-avoiding.

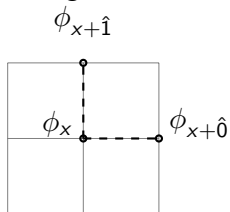


- Topology holds no information about the sign (geometry) of the configuration.

Bosonic bond representation

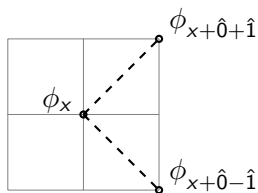
- Perform expansion of the bosonic action.
- Two types of bonds

nearest neighbour bonds



and

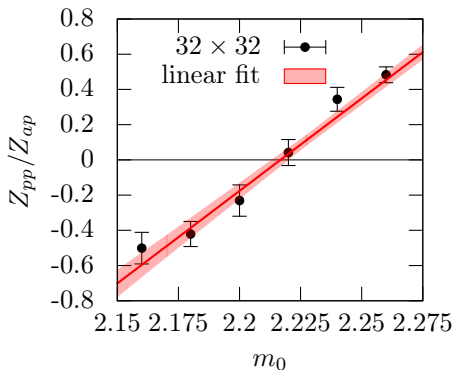
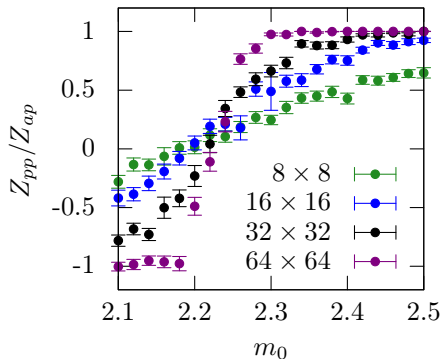
diagonal bonds



- \exists an analytic form of the bosonic weight for each bond configuration for any $O(N)$.

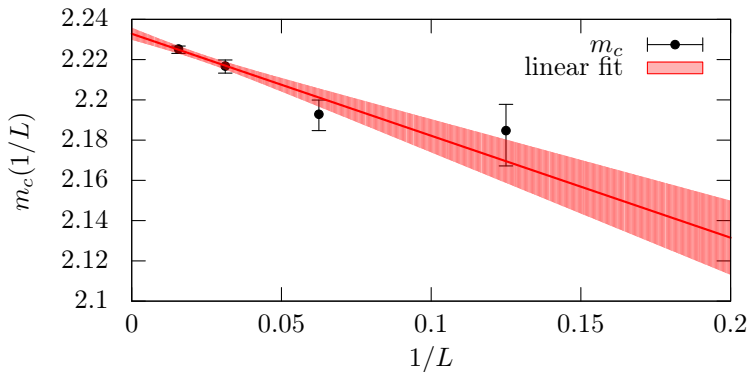
Massless point

Critical bare mass m_c , where Fermions are massless, i.e. $Z_{pp}/Z_{ap} = 0$



Massless point infinite volume extrapolation

Obtaining the critical mass in the infinite volume limit at fixed coupling g^2 .

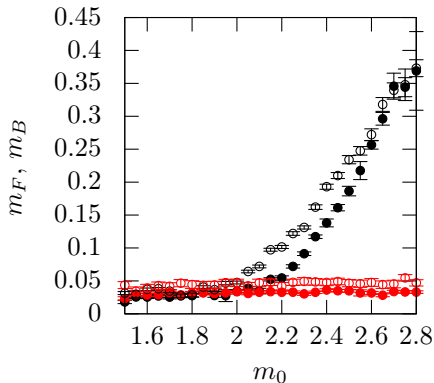
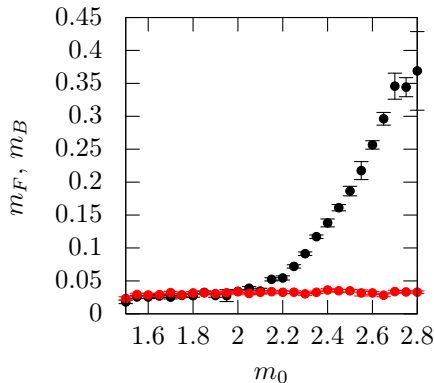


Fermion and boson mass at fixed coupling

Measure correlators $\bar{\psi}(\tau)\psi(\tau+t)$ and $\phi(\tau)\phi(\tau+t)$ and fit a $\cosh(m(t - L_t/2))$ at fixed $g^2 = 0.25$ and $L_t = 32$.

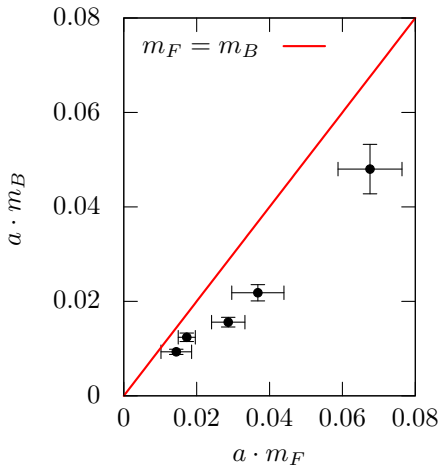
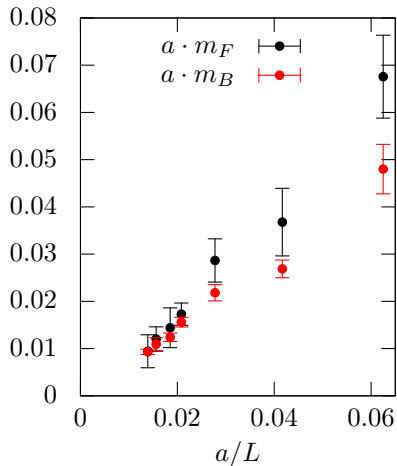
m_F : $L_x = 32$ \blacksquare \bullet \dashv
 m_B : $L_x = 32$ \blacksquare \bullet \dashv

$L_x = 8$ \square \circ \dashv
 $L_x = 8$ \square \circ \dashv



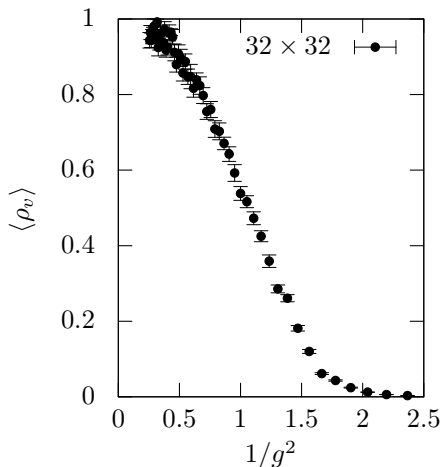
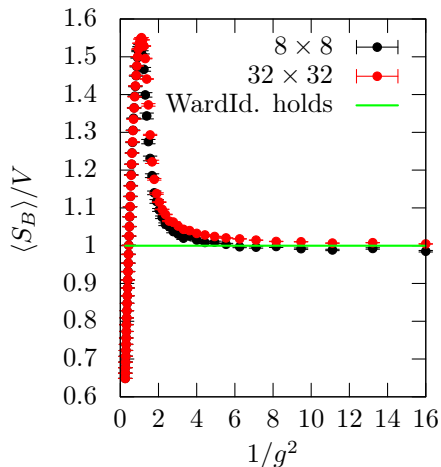
Mass degeneracy

Simulations for various lattice sizes at the critical point m_c (determined via Z_{pp}/Z_{ap}) at fixed coupling $g^2 = 0.25$.



Ward identity

A Ward identity can be constructed which depends only on the bosonic action $\langle S_B \rangle$. Non zero vortex-density $\langle \rho_v \rangle$ like in non-SUSY $O(2)$.



Conclusion and outlook

- We constructed a fermion loop expansion for the non-linear SUSY $O(N)$ σ -model (essentially implementable for any N).
- For $N = 2$ at fine tuned fermion mass we observe a mass degeneracy trend and an intact Ward identity. This gives us strong indications for a SUSY continuum limit.
- Proof of concept with $N = 2$. Use loop-expansion also for $N = 3$ where,
 - loops are no longer self avoiding. May lead to fluctuating sign.
 - data already exist to compare. [Flore, Körner, Wipf, Wozar '12]
- Implement description, where integration over all flavours is already performed.
- Check of SUSY continuum limit if only $\hat{\partial}^S$ is used for the boson.