

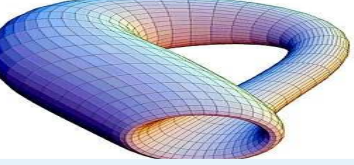


Topological susceptibility from twisted mass fermions using spectral projectors

Krzysztof Cichy
NIC, DESY Zeuthen, Germany
Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland

in collaboration with:
Elena García Ramos
Karl Jansen





Topological susceptibility



Introduction

Topological susceptibility

Presentation outline

Spectral projectors

Topological charge and susceptibility

Simulation setup

Ensembles

Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

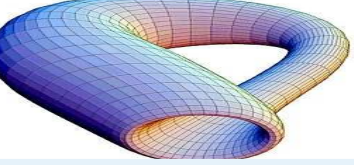
Results – quenched

Summary

- the topological susceptibility expresses fluctuations of the topological charge
- as such, it describes non-trivial topological properties of the underlying quantum vacuum
- such properties have far-reaching phenomenological implications
- the most prominent example: flavour-singlet pseudoscalar η' meson \rightarrow Witten-Veneziano relation

Definition and computation on the lattice:

- notoriously difficult
- long debate in the literature about the validity of different approaches
- clean definition: index of overlap Dirac operator \rightarrow very costly
- another clean definition: from density chain correlators
[L. Giusti, G.C. Rossi, M. Testa 2004], [M. Lüscher 2004]
using spectral projectors \rightarrow **subject of this talk**
[L. Giusti, M. Lüscher 2008], [M. Lüscher, F. Palombi 2010]



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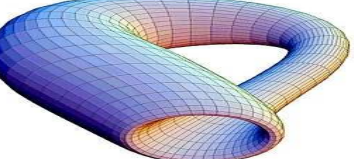
Results – $N_f = 2$

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Results – quenched

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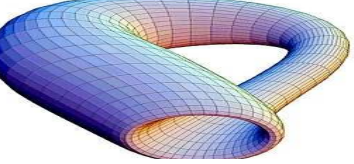
1. Theoretical introduction:
 - spectral projectors, topological susceptibility, Z_P/Z_S
2. Simulation setup
3. Results for $N_f = 2$ and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$
 - chiral fits of topological susceptibility – chiral condensate
4. Results in the quenched case ($N_f = 0$)
 - Witten-Veneziano formula
5. Summary



Spectral projectors



- Introduced in: [L. Giusti, M. Lüscher 2008]
- First application for the computation of the topological susceptibility: (quenched case) [M. Lüscher, F. Palombi 2010]
- \mathbb{P}_M – spectral projector \rightarrow [talk by E. García Ramos]
- $\text{Tr } \mathbb{P}_M$ can be represented stochastically by:
$$\text{Tr } \mathbb{P}_M = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^N (\eta_j, \mathbb{P}_M \eta_j),$$
 where η_1, \dots, η_N are pseudo-fermion fields added to the theory.
- One can also evaluate other traces of this kind, e.g. $\text{Tr } \gamma_5 \mathbb{P}_M$.
- In practice, one constructs an approximation to the projector \mathbb{P}_M – we denote it by \mathbb{R}_M .



Topological charge and susceptibility



- For Ginsparg-Wilson fermions:

$$\text{Tr} \{ \gamma_5 \mathbb{P}_M \} = Q_{top}$$

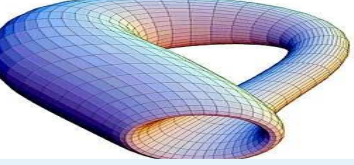
- The topological susceptibility is in general given by:

$$\chi = \frac{\langle Q_{top}^2 \rangle}{V}$$

- Hence:

$$\chi = \frac{Z_S^2}{Z_P^2} \frac{\langle \text{Tr} \{ \gamma_5 \mathbb{R}_M^2 \} \text{Tr} \{ \gamma_5 \mathbb{R}_M^2 \} \rangle}{V}.$$

- The renormalization constants ratio Z_P/Z_S and the absence of short-distance singularities in this definition can be inferred from density chain correlators.



Computation of topological susceptibility



Introduce the following observables: [M. Lüscher, F. Palombi 2010]

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\mathbb{R}_M^2 \eta_k, \mathbb{R}_M^2 \eta_k),$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\mathbb{R}_M \gamma_5 \mathbb{R}_M \eta_k, \mathbb{R}_M \gamma_5 \mathbb{R}_M \eta_k),$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\mathbb{R}_M \eta_k, \gamma_5 \mathbb{R}_M \eta_k),$$

Topological susceptibility:

$$\chi = \frac{Z_S^2}{Z_P^2} \frac{\langle \mathcal{C}^2 \rangle - \frac{\langle \mathcal{B} \rangle^2}{N}}{V} \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \chi = \frac{\langle Q_{top}^2 \rangle}{V} \quad Z_P/Z_S: \quad \frac{Z_S^2}{Z_P^2} = \frac{\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{B} \rangle}$$

\mathcal{C} – estimator of topological charge

- Expect:
- $\langle \mathcal{C} \rangle = 0$ for long enough MC history
 - \mathcal{C} Gaussian distributed, distribution width $\rightarrow \chi$
 - \mathcal{C} a sensitive measure of autocorrelations
 \rightarrow freezing of topological charge for increasing β

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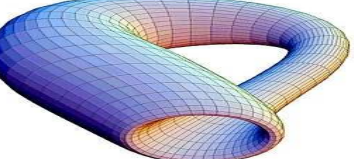
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Results – quenched

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Simulation setup



- We use dynamical twisted mass configurations generated by ETMC
 - ★ $N_f = 2$ [P. Boucaud et al., 2007, 2008], [R. Baron et al., 2009],
 - ★ $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ [R. Baron et al., 2010, 2011].
- We also generated $N_f = 0$ configurations.

- Gauge action:
$$S_G[U] = \frac{\beta}{3} \sum_x \left(b_0 \sum_{\mu, \nu=1} \text{Re Tr}(1 - P_{x;\mu, \nu}^{1 \times 1}) + b_1 \sum_{\mu \neq \nu} \text{Re Tr}(1 - P_{x;\mu, \nu}^{1 \times 2}) \right),$$

$N_f = 2$ – tree-level Symanzik improved action [P. Weisz, 1982], i.e. $b_1 = -\frac{1}{12}$.

$N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ and $N_f = 0$ – Iwasaki action [Y. Iwasaki, 1985], i.e. $b_1 = -0.331$, $b_0 = 1 - 8b_1$,

- Wilson twisted mass fermion action for the light sector
[R. Frezzotti, P.A. Grassi, G.C. Rossi, S. Sint, P. Weisz, 2000-2004]

$$S_l[\psi, \bar{\psi}, U] = a^4 \sum_x \bar{\chi}_l(x) (D_W + m_{0,l} + i\mu_l \gamma_5 \tau_3) \chi_l(x),$$

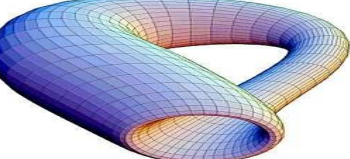
$\chi_l = (\chi_u, \chi_d)$, $m_{0,l}$ and μ_l are the bare untwisted and twisted light quark masses.

- Twisted mass action for the heavy doublet [R. Frezzotti, G.C. Rossi, 2003, 2004]

$$S_h[\psi, \bar{\psi}, U] = a^4 \sum_x \bar{\chi}_h(x) (D_W + m_{0,h} + i\mu_\sigma \gamma_5 \tau_1 + \mu_\delta \tau_3) \chi_h(x),$$

$\chi_h = (\chi_c, \chi_s)$, $m_{0,h}$ – bare untwisted heavy quark mass, μ_σ – bare twisted mass with the twist along the τ_1 direction, μ_δ – mass splitting along the τ_3 direction that makes the strange and charm quark masses non-degenerate.

Renormalized strange and charm quark masses $m_R^{s,c} = Z_P^{-1} (\mu_\sigma \mp (Z_P/Z_S)\mu_\delta)$.

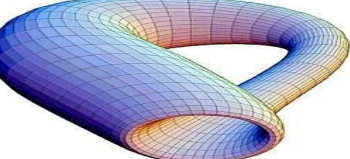


Ensembles used



Ensemble	β	lattice	$a\mu_l$	$\mu_{l,R}$ [MeV]	κ_c	L [fm]	$m_\pi L$	a [fm]	Z_P/Z_S	r_0/a
A30.32	1.90	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0030	13	0.163272	2.8	4.0	0.0863	0.699(13)	5.231(38)
A40.20	1.90	$20^3 \times 40$	0.0040	17	0.163270	1.7	3.0	0.0863	0.699(13)	5.231(38)
A40.24	1.90	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0040	17	0.163270	2.1	3.5	0.0863	0.699(13)	5.231(38)
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A50.32	1.90	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0050	22	0.163267	2.8	5.1	0.0863	0.699(13)	5.231(38)
A60.24	1.90	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0060	26	0.163265	2.1	4.2	0.0863	0.699(13)	5.231(38)
A80.24	1.90	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0080	35	0.163260	2.1	4.8	0.0863	0.699(13)	5.231(38)
B25.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0025	13	0.161240	2.5	3.4	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B35.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0035	18	0.161240	2.5	4.0	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B55.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0055	28	0.161236	2.5	5.0	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B75.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0075	38	0.161232	2.5	5.8	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B85.24	1.95	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0085	45	0.161231	1.9	4.7	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
D20.48	2.10	$48^3 \times 96$	0.0020	12	0.156357	2.9	3.9	0.0607	0.740(5)	7.538(58)
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D45.32	2.10	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0045	29	0.156315	1.9	3.9	0.0607	0.740(5)	7.538(58)
b40.16	3.90	$16^3 \times 32$	0.004	21	0.160856	1.4	2.5	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
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e17.32	4.35	$32^3 \times 64$	0.00175	16	0.151740	1.3	2.4	0.042	0.7398(33)	5.35(4)

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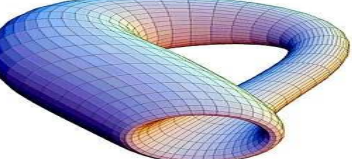


Ensembles used – FVE



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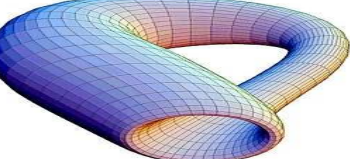


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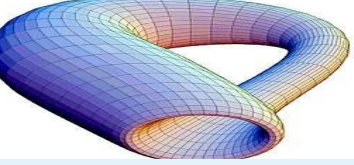


Ensembles used – lattice spacings



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B25.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0025	13	0.161240	2.5	3.4	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B35.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0035	18	0.161240	2.5	4.0	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B55.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0055	28	0.161236	2.5	5.0	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B75.32	1.95	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0075	38	0.161232	2.5	5.8	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
B85.24	1.95	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0085	45	0.161231	1.9	4.7	0.0779	0.697(7)	5.710(41)
D20.48	2.10	$48^3 \times 96$	0.0020	12	0.156357	2.9	3.9	0.0607	0.740(5)	7.538(58)
D30.48	2.10	$48^3 \times 96$	0.0030	19	0.156355	2.9	4.7	0.0607	0.740(5)	7.538(58)
D45.32	2.10	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0045	29	0.156315	1.9	3.9	0.0607	0.740(5)	7.538(58)
b40.16	3.90	$16^3 \times 32$	0.004	21	0.160856	1.4	2.5	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
b40.20	3.90	$20^3 \times 40$	0.004	21	0.160856	1.7	2.8	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
b40.24	3.90	$24^3 \times 48$	0.004	21	0.160856	2.0	3.3	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
b40.32	3.90	$32^3 \times 64$	0.004	21	0.160856	2.7	4.3	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
b64.24	3.90	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0064	34	0.160856	2.0	4.1	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
b85.24	3.90	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0085	45	0.160856	2.0	4.7	0.085	0.6390(32)	5.35(4)
c30.20	4.05	$20^3 \times 40$	0.003	19	0.157010	1.3	2.4	0.067	0.6820(23)	6.71(4)
d20.24	4.20	$24^3 \times 48$	0.002	15	0.154073	1.3	2.4	0.054	0.7130(29)	8.36(6)
e17.32	4.35	$32^3 \times 64$	0.00175	16	0.151740	1.3	2.4	0.042	0.7398(33)	5.35(4)

Z_P/Z_S from [C. Alexandrou et al., 2012], [K. Cichy, K. Jansen, P. Korcyl, 2012], [D. Palao, private communication]



Introduction

**Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$**

Examples

**Quark mass
dependence $N_f = 2$,
 $\beta = 3.9$**

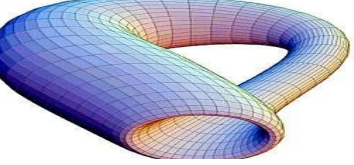
**All data for
 $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$**

**Fit using all data
Fit excluding pion
masses > 400 MeV**

Results – quenched

Summary

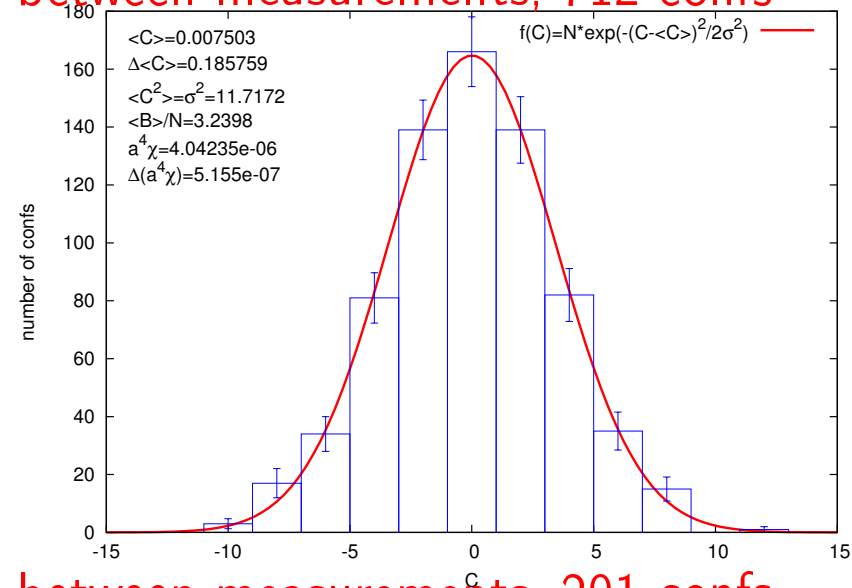
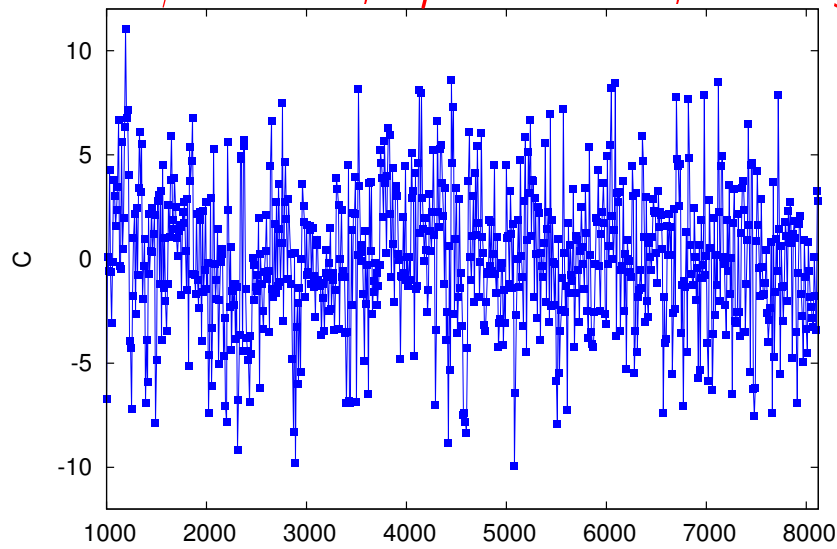
Results – $N_f = 2$ and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$



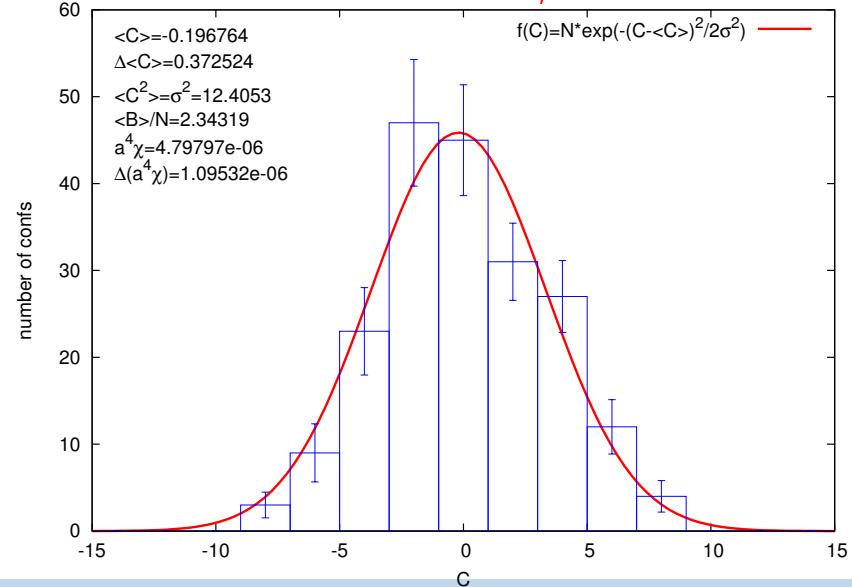
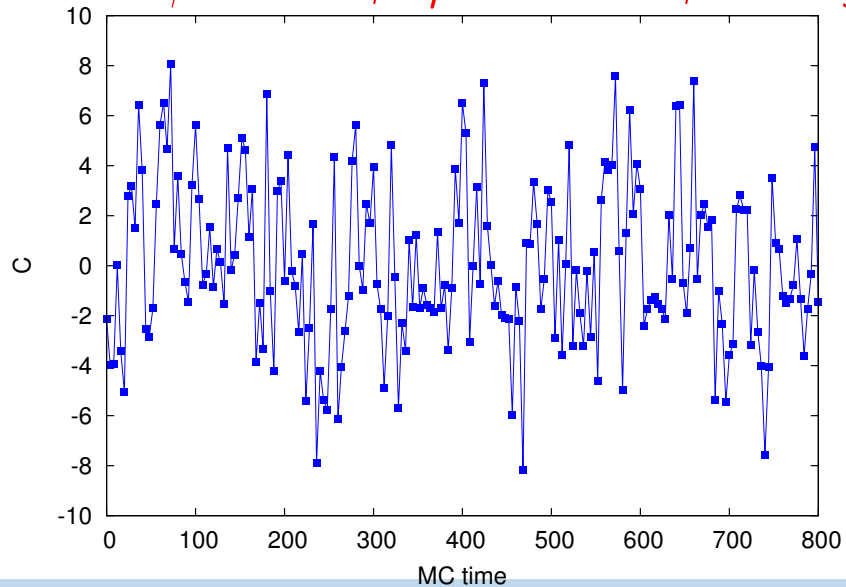
Examples – $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$, $\beta = 1.95$

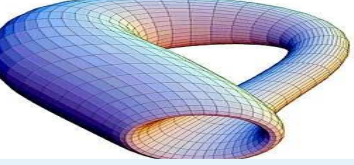


$\beta = 1.95$, $a\mu = 0.0055$, 20 traj. between measurements, 712 confs



$\beta = 1.95$, $a\mu = 0.0075$, 16 traj. between measurements, 201 confs





Quark mass dependence $N_f = 2, \beta = 3.9$



Introduction

Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Examples

Quark mass dependence $N_f = 2,$
 $\beta = 3.9$

All data for
 $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

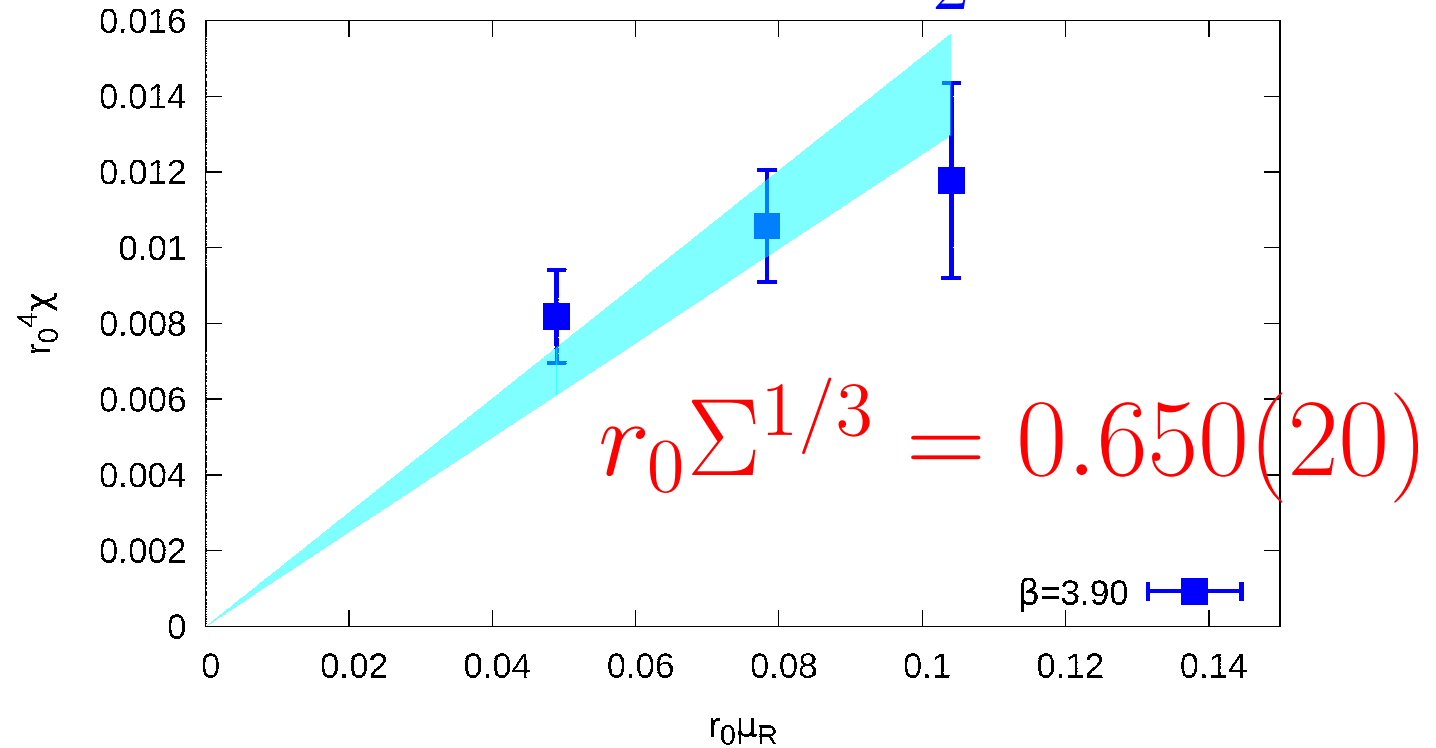
Fit using all data

Fit excluding pion masses > 400 MeV

Results – quenched

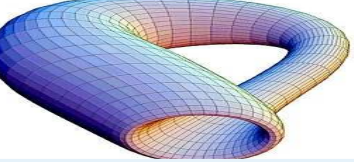
Summary

tree-level formula of χ PT:
$$r_0^4 \chi = \frac{r_0^3 \Sigma \cdot r_0 \mu_R}{2}$$



compare to direct determination [talk by E. García Ramos]

$$r_0 \Sigma_{\beta=3.9}^{1/3} = 0.696(20), \quad r_0 \Sigma_{cont}^{1/3} = 0.689(33)$$



All data for $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$



Introduction

Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Examples

Quark mass
dependence $N_f = 2$,
 $\beta = 3.9$

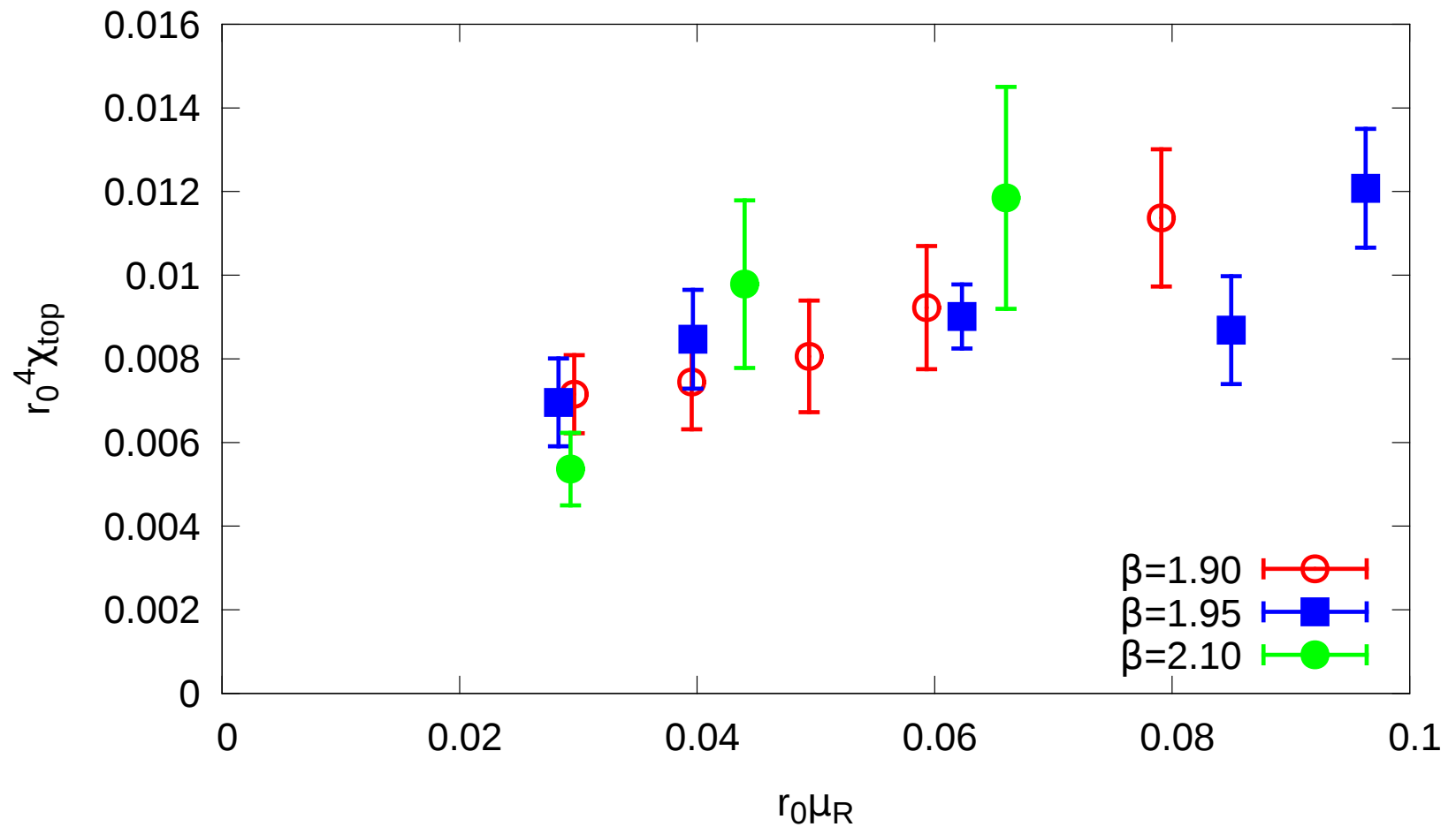
All data for
 $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

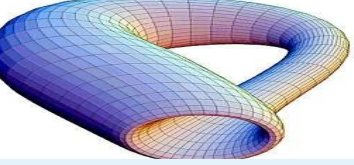
Fit using all data

Fit excluding pion
masses > 400 MeV

Results – quenched

Summary

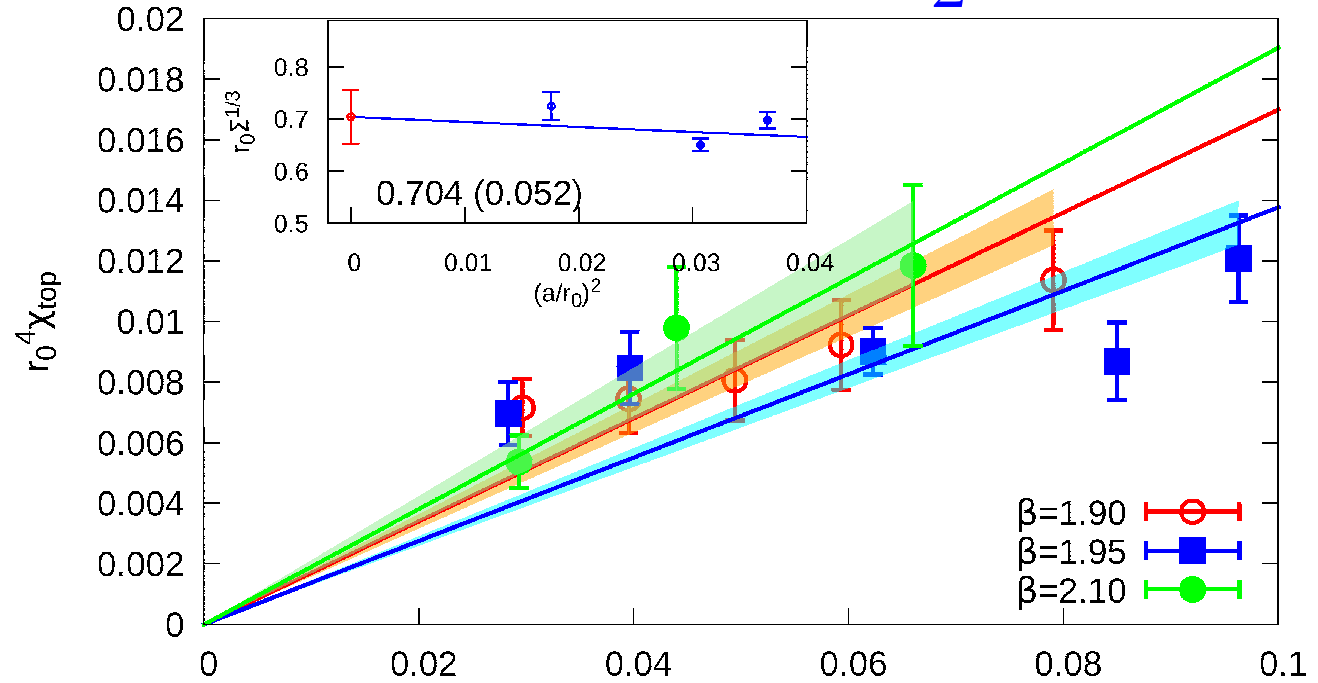




Fit using all data

- Introduction**
- Results** – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$
- Examples**
- Quark mass dependence** $N_f = 2$,
 $\beta = 3.9$
- All data for**
 $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$
- Fit using all data**
- Fit excluding pion masses** > 400 MeV
- Results – quenched**
- Summary**

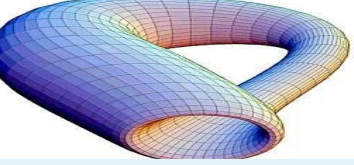
tree-level formula of χ_{PT} :
$$r_0^4 \chi = \frac{r_0^3 \Sigma \cdot r_0 \mu_R}{2}$$



$$r_0 \Sigma^{1/3} = 0.704(52) \quad r_0 \mu_R$$

compare to direct determination [talk by E. García Ramos]

$$r_0 \Sigma_{cont, N_f=2+1+1}^{1/3} = 0.680(29)$$



Fit excluding pion masses >400 MeV



Introduction

Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Examples

Quark mass dependence $N_f = 2$,
 $\beta = 3.9$

All data for
 $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

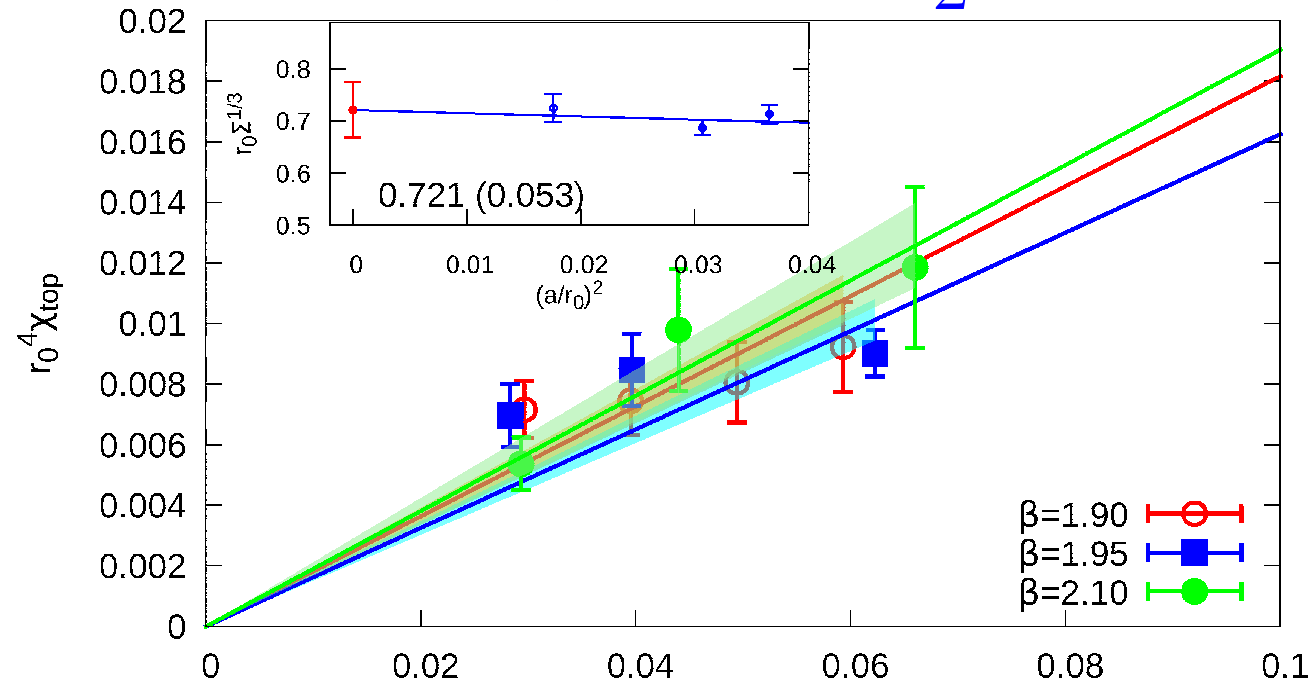
Fit using all data

Fit excluding pion masses >400 MeV

Results – quenched

Summary

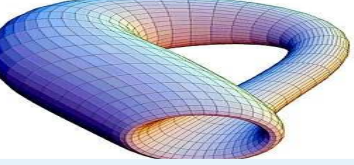
tree-level formula of χ PT:
$$r_0^4 \chi = \frac{r_0^3 \Sigma \cdot r_0 \mu_R}{2}$$



$$r_0 \Sigma^{1/3} = 0.721(53) \quad r_0 \mu_R$$

compare to direct determination [talk by E. García Ramos]

$$r_0 \Sigma_{cont, N_f=2+1+1}^{1/3} = 0.680(29)$$



Introduction

Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Results – quenched

Z_P/Z_S –
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 2$

Z_P/Z_S –
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 0$

Results – $N_f = 0$

Witten-Veneziano
formula

MC histories

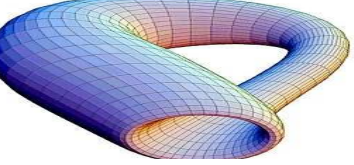
Histograms

Summary

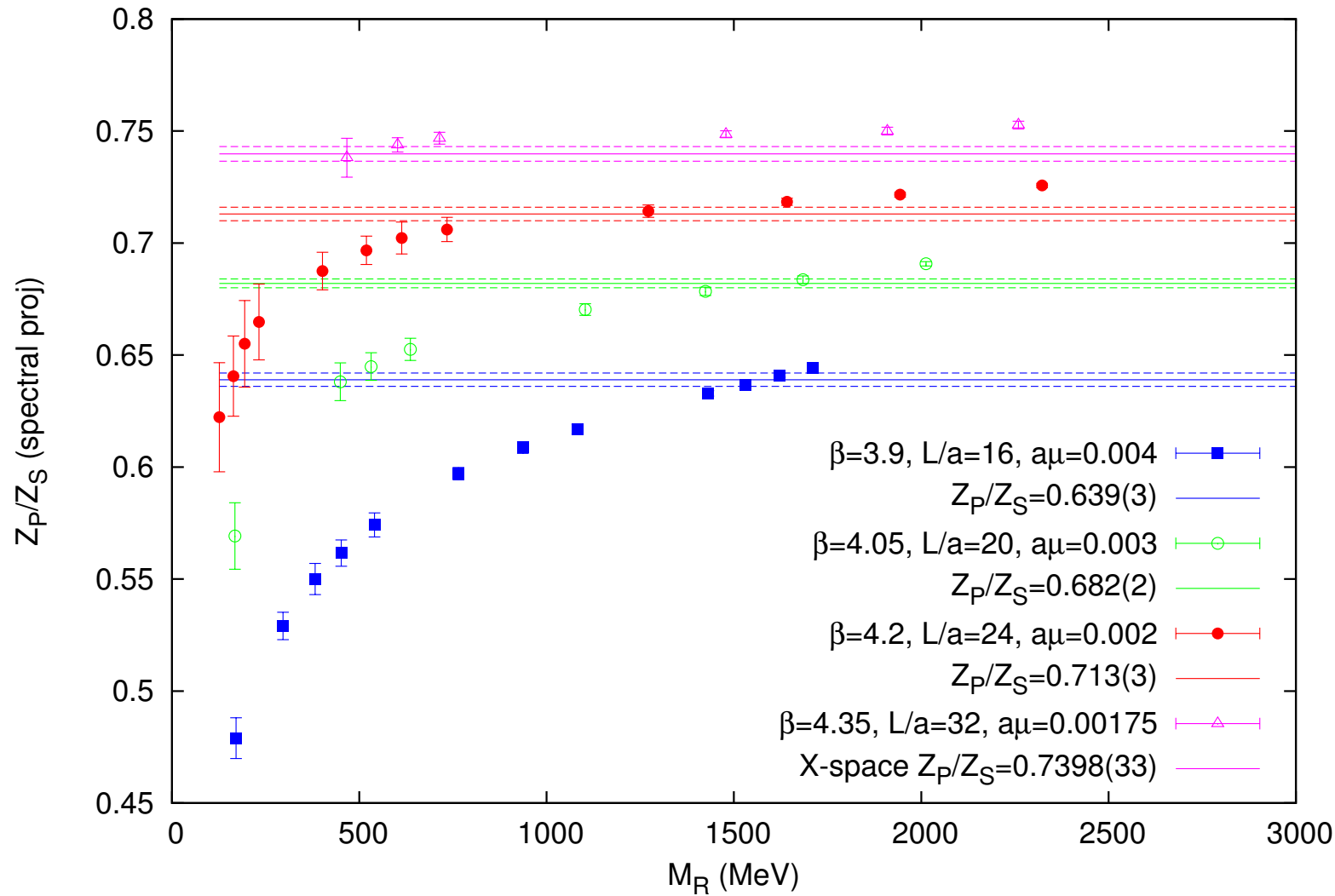
Results – quenched

β	κ_c	$(L/a)^3 \times T/a$	$a\mu$	r_0/a	lat.spac. [fm]
2.37	0.158738	$20^3 \times 40$	0.0087	3.593(35)	0.139
2.48	0.154928	$24^3 \times 48$	0.0074	4.233(55)	0.118
2.67	0.150269	$32^3 \times 64$	0.0055	5.691(32)	0.088
2.85	0.147180	$40^3 \times 80$	0.0043	7.290(68)	0.069

$N_f = 0$ configurations generated with the Iwasaki gauge action

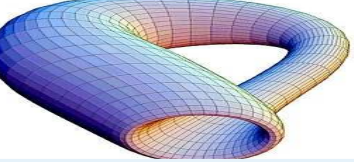


$Z_P/Z_S - M_R$ -dependence for $N_f = 2$



RI-MOM results ($\beta = 3.9, 4.05, 4.2$) [C. Alexandrou et al. 2012]

X-space result ($\beta = 4.35$) [K. Cichy, K. Jansen, P. Korcyl 2012]



$Z_P/Z_S - M_R$ -dependence for $N_f = 0$



Introduction

Results - $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Results - quenched

$Z_P/Z_S -$
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 2$

$Z_P/Z_S -$
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 0$

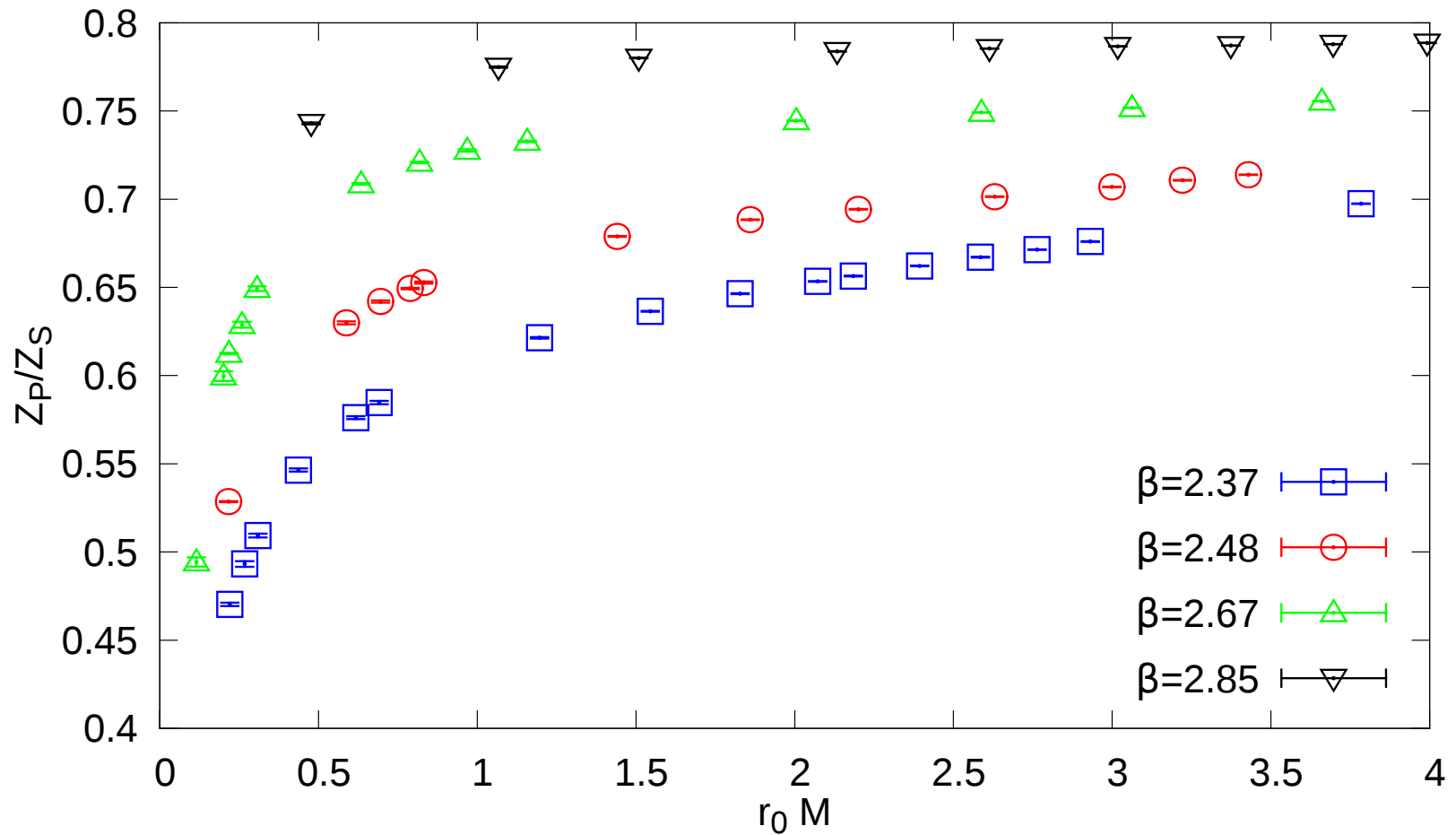
Results - $N_f = 0$

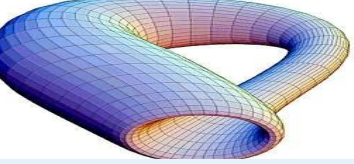
Witten-Veneziano
formula

MC histories

Histograms

Summary





$Z_P/Z_S - M_R$ -dependence for $N_f = 0$



Introduction

Results - $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Results - quenched

$Z_P/Z_S - M_R$ -dependence for $N_f = 2$

$Z_P/Z_S - M_R$ -dependence for $N_f = 0$

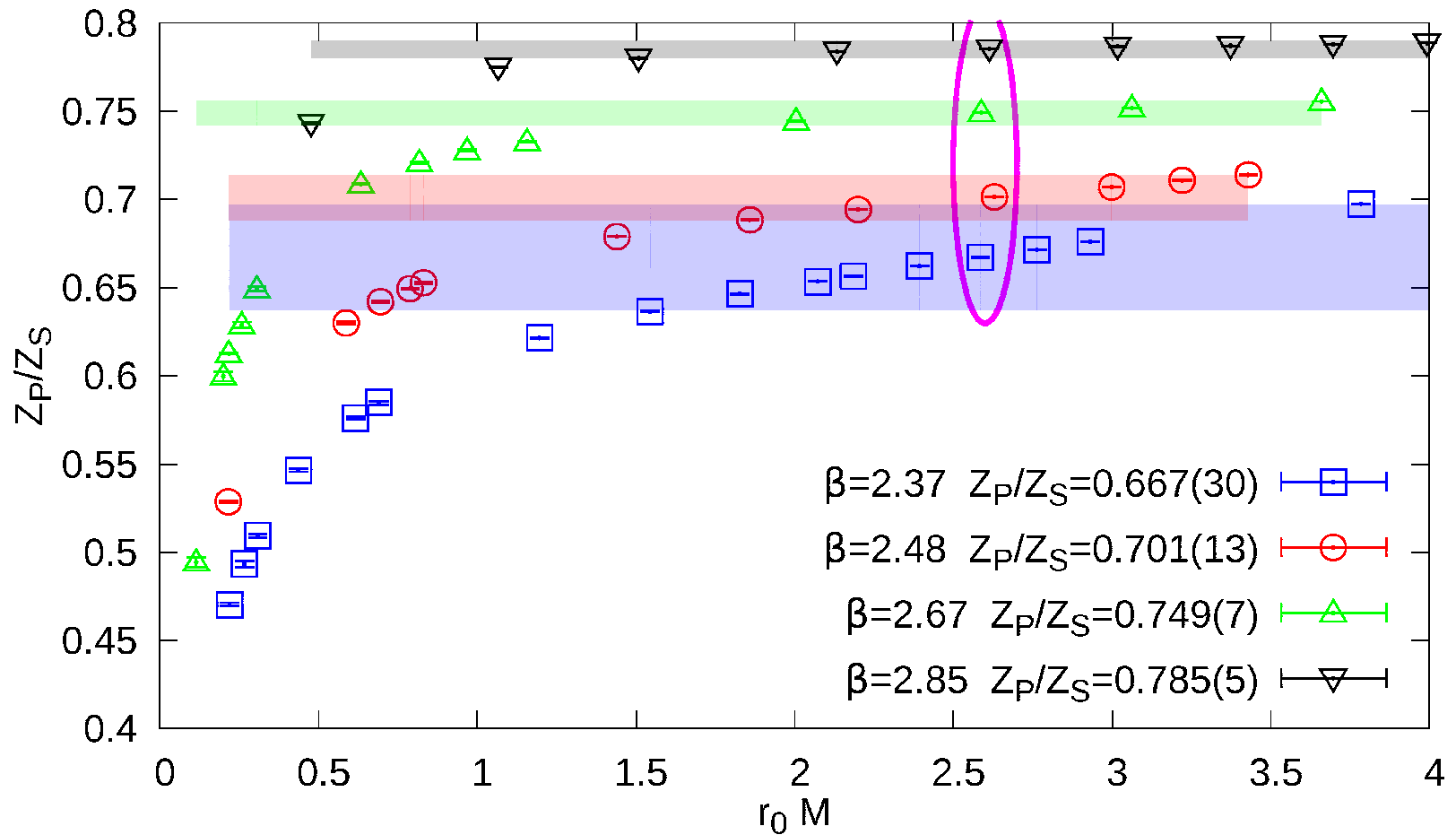
Results - $N_f = 0$

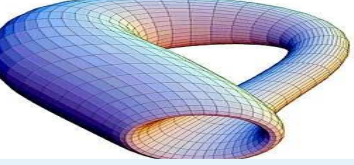
Witten-Veneziano formula

MC histories

Histograms

Summary





Results – $N_f = 0$



β	$a^4\chi$	r_0/a	Z_P/Z_S	$r_0^4\chi(\text{stat.})(r_0/a)(Z_P/Z_S)$
2.37	7.19(36)e-5	3.593(35)	0.667(30)	0.0269(14)(10)(24)
2.48	4.36(23)e-5	4.233(55)	0.701(13)	0.0285(15)(15)(11)
2.67	2.03(14)e-5	5.691(32)	0.749(7)	0.0379(27)(9)(7)
2.85	1.10(16)e-5	7.290(68)	0.785(5)	0.0504(71)(19)(10)

Introduction

Results – $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Results – quenched

Z_P/Z_S –
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 2$

Z_P/Z_S –
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 0$

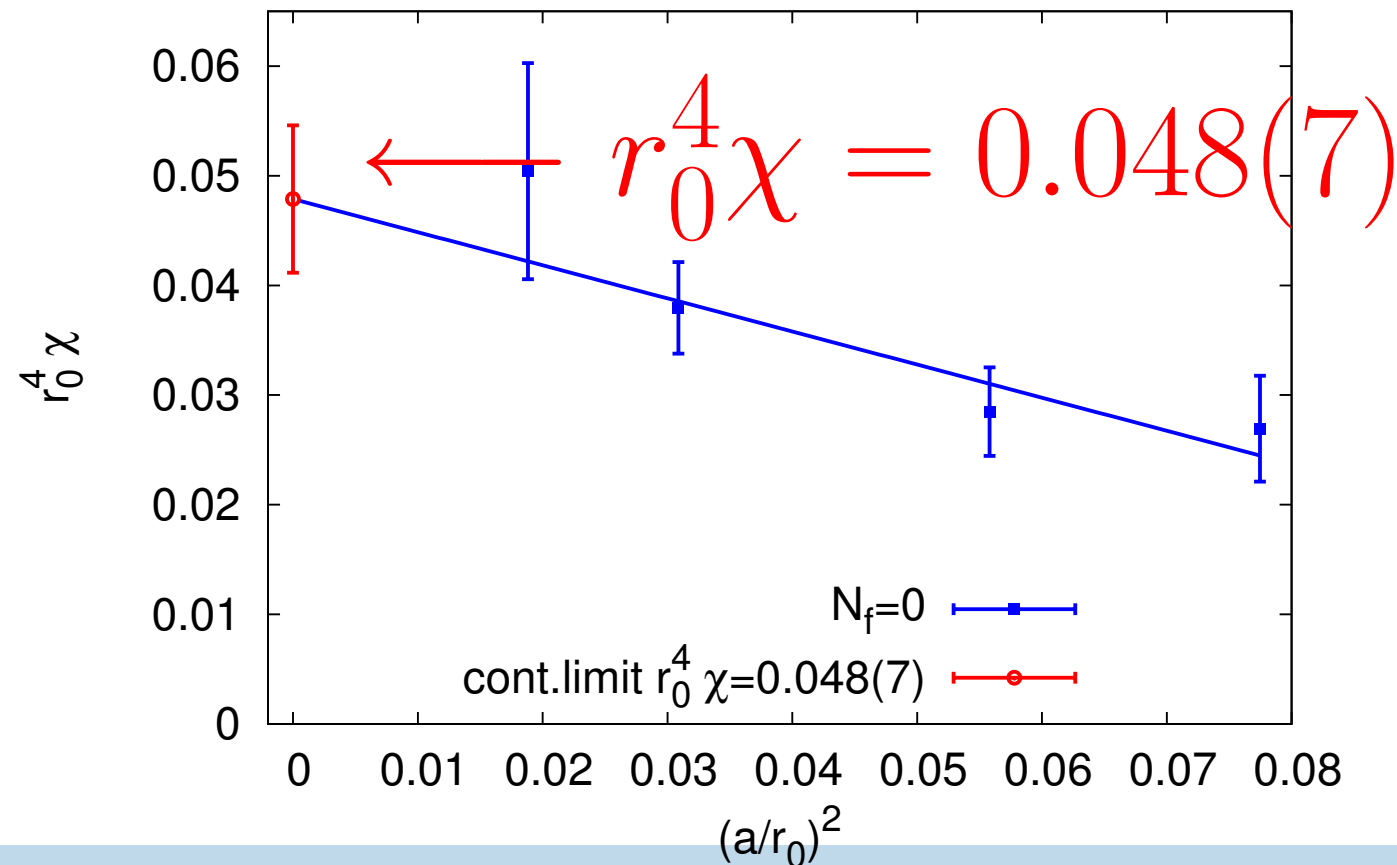
Results – $N_f = 0$

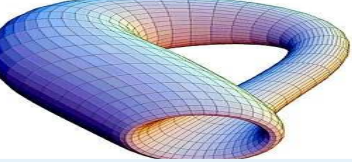
Witten-Veneziano
formula

MC histories

Histograms

Summary





Witten-Veneziano formula



Final result: $r_0^4 \chi = 0.048(7)$

using $r_0 = 0.5$ fm: $\chi = (185 \pm 7 \text{ MeV})^4$

compare to: $r_0^4 \chi = 0.059(3)$ [L. Del Debbio, L. Giusti, C. Pica, 2005]

using $r_0 f_K$ to set the scale: $\chi = (191 \pm 5 \text{ MeV})^4$

or using $r_0 = 0.5$ fm: $\chi = (194.5 \pm 2.4 \text{ MeV})^4$

$r_0^4 \chi = 0.061(6)$ [M. Lüscher, F. Palombi, 2010]

using $r_0 = 0.5$ fm: $\chi = (196.5 \pm 5.1 \text{ MeV})^4$

Witten-Veneziano formula [E. Witten, 1979], [G. Veneziano, 1979]

explains the origin of the mass of the η' meson (non-zero in the chiral limit)

real-world $m_{\eta'} = 957.66(24)$ MeV

$$\frac{f_\pi^2}{6} (m_\eta^2 + m_{\eta'}^2 - 2m_K^2) = \chi_\infty$$

leading order in 't Hooft's large- N_c limit ($N_c \rightarrow \infty$, $g \rightarrow 0$, $\lambda = g^2 N_c$ fixed)

LHS: computed in full QCD, experimental: $(180 \text{ MeV})^4$

RHS: computed in the quenched approximation

Introduction

Results - $N_f = 2$
and $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

Results - quenched

Z_P/Z_S -
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 2$

Z_P/Z_S -
 M_R -dependence for
 $N_f = 0$

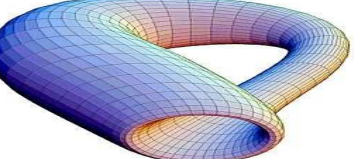
Results - $N_f = 0$

Witten-Veneziano formula

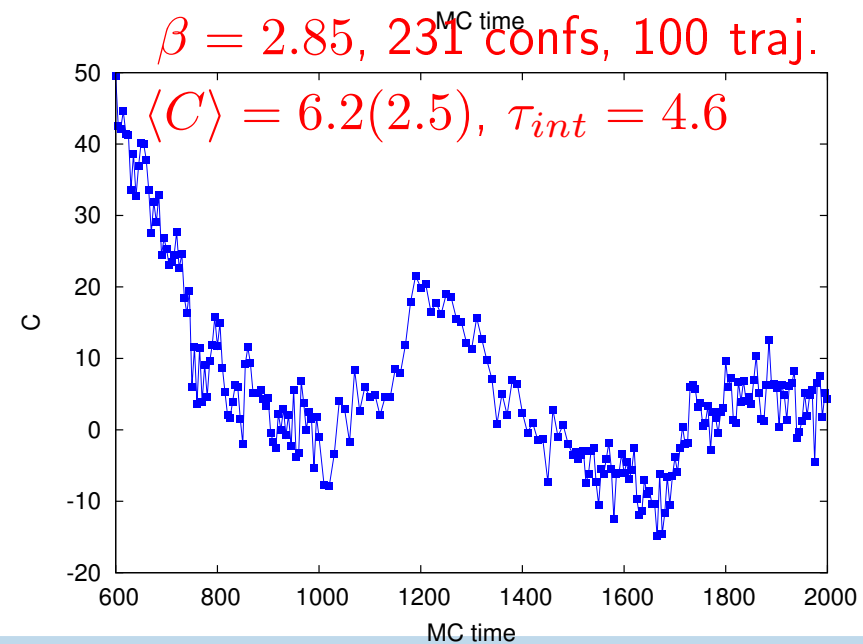
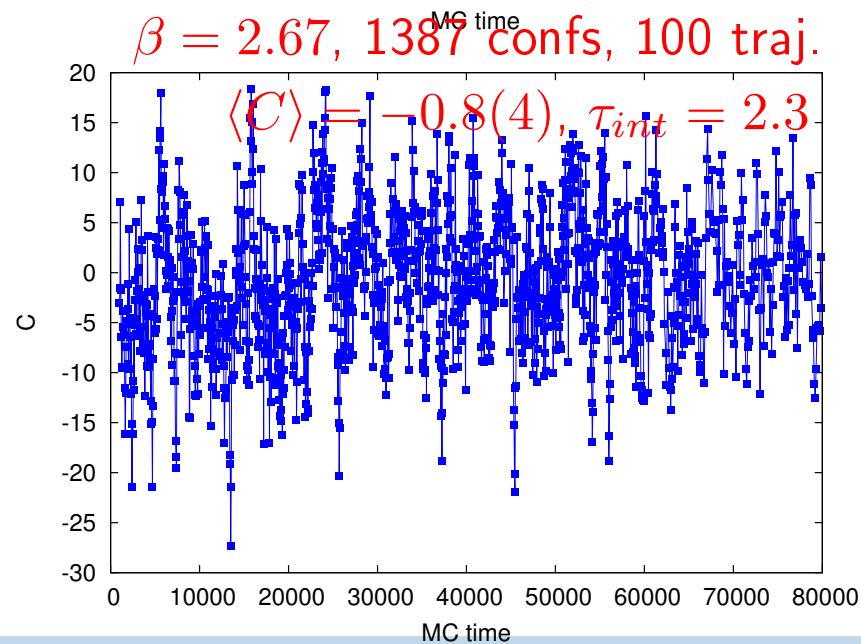
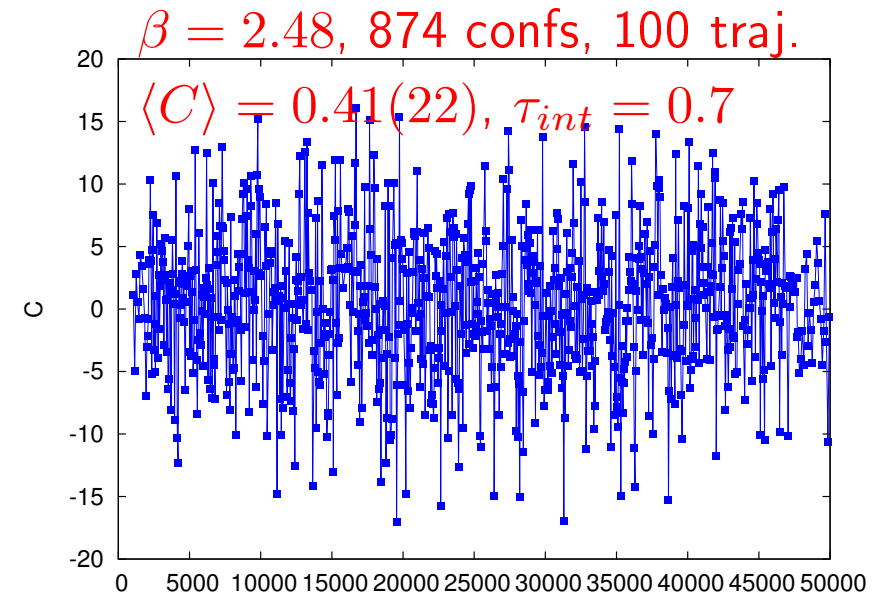
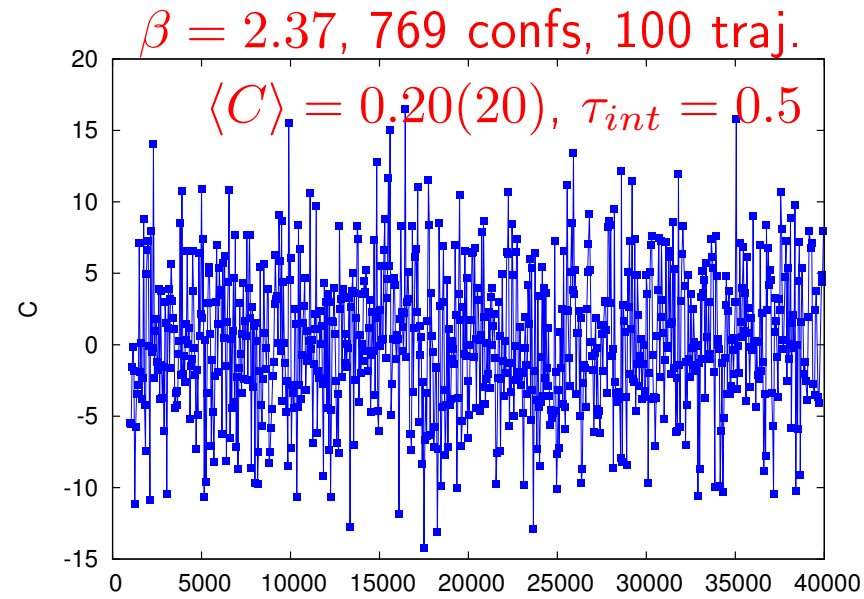
MC histories

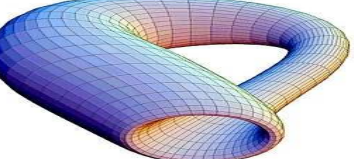
Histograms

Summary

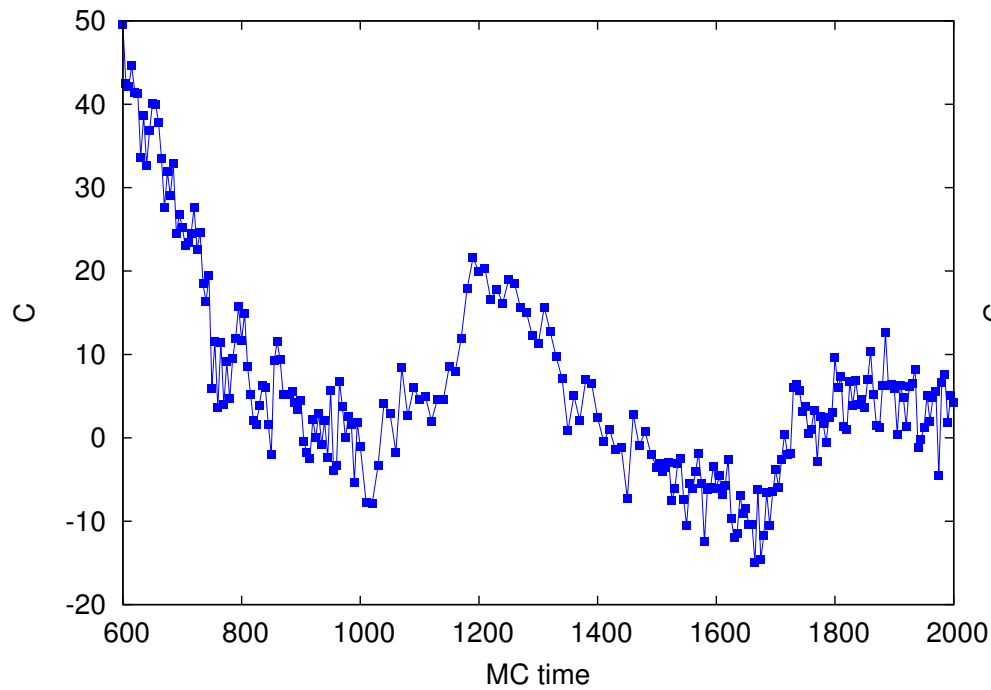


Autocorrelations

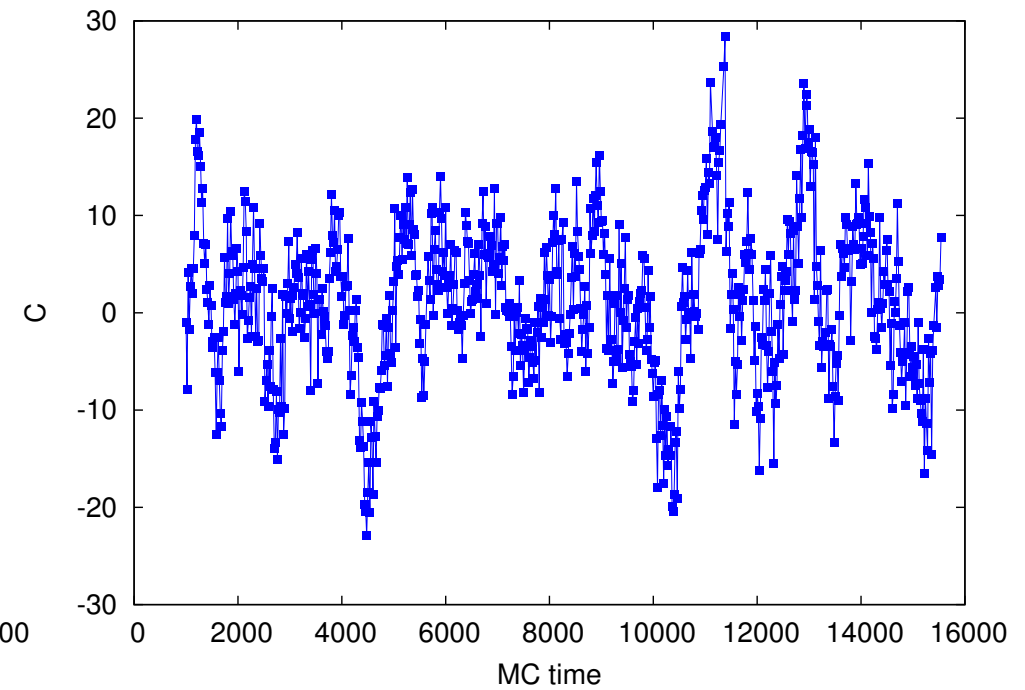




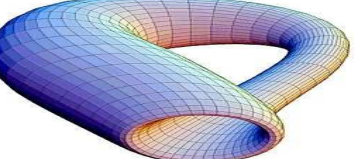
Autocorrelations



$\beta = 2.85$, 231 confs, 100 traj.
 $\langle C \rangle = -6.2(2.5)$, $\tau_{int} = 4.6$



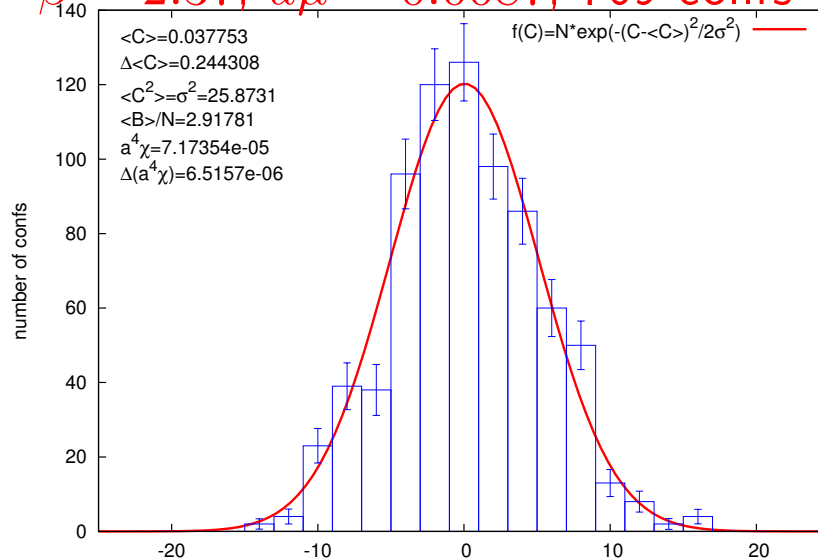
$\beta = 2.85$, 723 confs, 400 traj.
 $\langle C \rangle = 1.1(7)$, $\tau_{int} = 3.6$



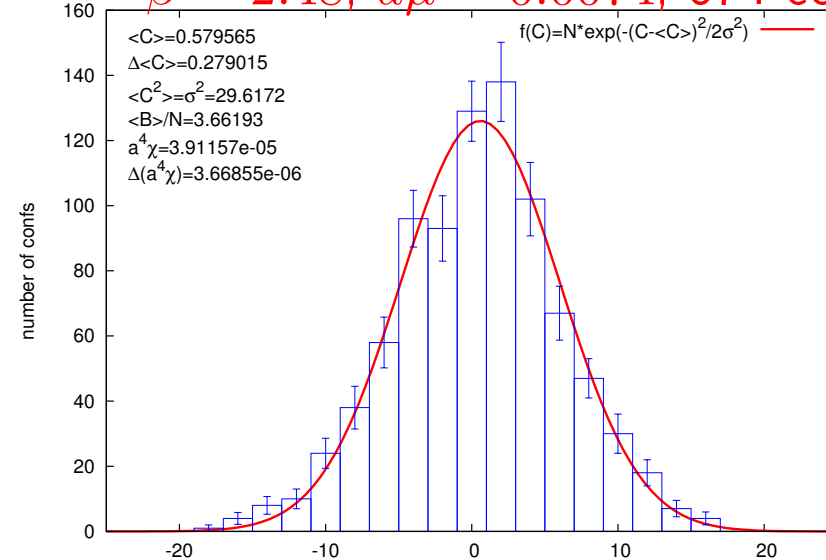
Histograms of topological charge



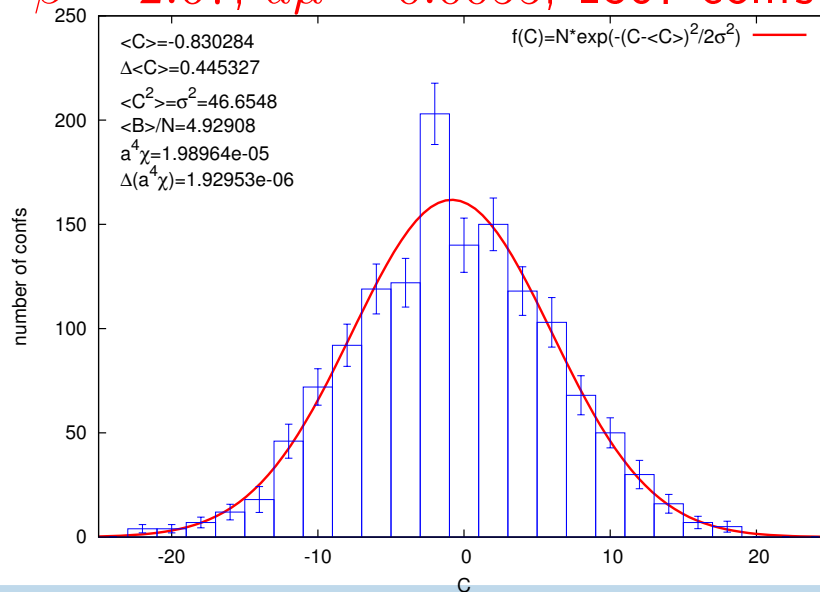
$\beta = 2.37, a\mu = 0.0087, 769 \text{ confs}$



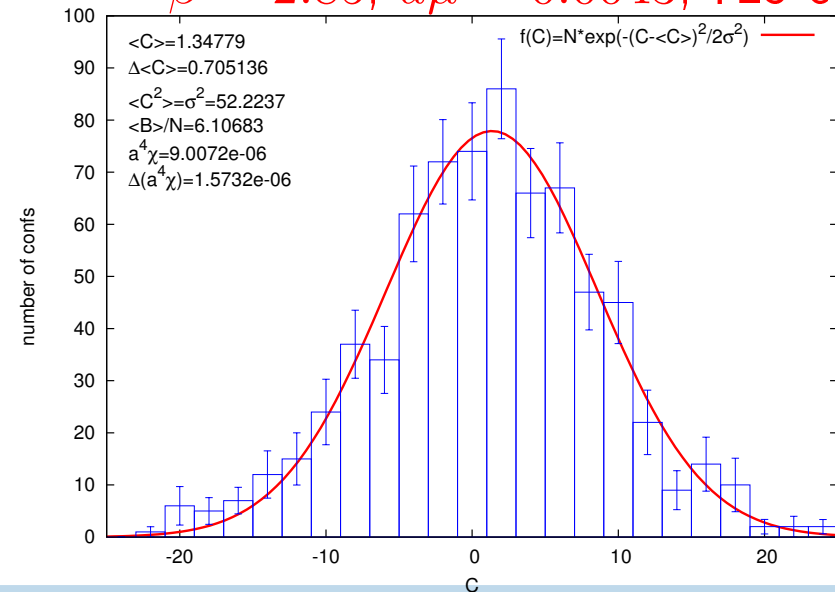
$\beta = 2.48, a\mu = 0.0074, 874 \text{ confs}$

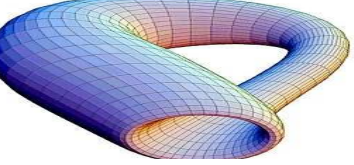


$\beta = 2.67, a\mu = 0.0055, 1387 \text{ confs}$



$\beta = 2.85, a\mu^C = 0.0043, 723 \text{ confs}$





Conclusions



- Computing the topological susceptibility for dynamical simulations is very difficult:
 - ★ one has to sample properly the topological charge distribution, such that one obtains a Gaussian distribution and $\langle Q_{\text{top}} \rangle = 0$,
 - ★ long autocorrelations at small lattice spacings
 - ★ **with spectral projectors**: statistics of $\mathcal{O}(200)$ confs gives a statistical error of $\mathcal{O}(10 - 20)\%$ (for Σ it is only $\mathcal{O}(1 - 2)\%$)
- Still, the spectral projector method seems to be a very promising approach:
 - ★ **especially if one can afford longer runs**
 - ★ **much cheaper** than the index method
 - ★ and other methods have theoretical problems (e.g. gluonic definition of Q_{top})
- Σ extracted from χ vs. μ dependence agrees with the one from direct calculation (but: rather large error and neglecting higher orders of χ PT)
- Quenched case: χ_∞ agrees with earlier determinations; good agreement with the Witten-Veneziano relation