Screening in two-dimensional lattice gauge theories

Mateusz Koreń

Jagiellonian University, Cracow

In collaboration with Piotr Korcyl and Jacek Wosiek

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The anatomy of string breaking 000

Further developments

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Further developments

Two-dimensional models of QCD – abelian case

• Goal: gain insight into non-perturbative regime of QCD-like theories by studying models in 1+1 dimensions.

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$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD-like}} = \frac{1}{g^2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_f} \bar{\psi}_i (i \not D - m_i) \psi_i \right]$$

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- Start with abelian U(1) gauge group: QED₂:
 - Free electrodynamics in 1+1 dimensions no true dynamics but confining linear potential for probe charges
 - Schwinger, 1962: QED₂ with single massless flavour: solvable using bosonisation trick, exhibits charge screening ∀Q_{ext}.

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- Start with abelian U(1) gauge group: QED₂:
 - Free electrodynamics in 1+1 dimensions no true dynamics but confining linear potential for probe charges
 - Schwinger, 1962: QED₂ with single massless flavour: solvable using bosonisation trick, exhibits charge screening ∀Q_{ext}.
 - Coleman, Jackiw, Susskind, 1975: perturbative addition of small mass. Only integer charges Q_{ext} are screened for non-zero mass (string breaking).
 - Plethora of numerical studies (though only for integer charges) both using bosonisation & standard lattice methods (and also DLCQ). Still field of active research (e.g. Dürr, 2012).

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- Limitation of large-*N* limit of fundamental matter quenched fermion dynamics. Idea: use fermions in two-index representations of *SU*(*N*), e.g. the adjoint.
- Adjoint fermions analysed theoretically (e.g. Kutasov, 1994) and by DLCQ (e.g. Bhanot, Demeterfi, Klebanov, 1993) but hardly any lattice calculation in 1+1 dimensions.

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Further developments

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Lattice discretization of QED₂

• Consider a lattice in \mathbb{R}^2 .



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- On the links insert U(1)elements $U_{x,x+\mu} \sim e^{iagA_{\mu}(x)}$.



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- Consider a lattice in \mathbb{R}^2 .
- On the links insert U(1)
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- Introduce action S_{gauge} and quantize using euclidean path integral formulation.



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$$\mathcal{Z} = \int (\prod_{x,\mu} dU_{x,x+\mu}) e^{-S_{ ext{gauge}}[U]}$$

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• We choose Wilson fermions for D^{lat} and use standard Hybrid Monte Carlo numerical setup.

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Further developments

Confinement vs. charge screening

- For closed contour Γ: W_Γ = exp{ig ∮_Γ dl_µA_µ(I)} Wilson loop. On the lattice: W_Γ = ∏_{Ui∈Γ} U_i
- Wilson loop for square contour of sizes $R \times T$ interpreted as pair of opposite static charges, $W(R, T) \cong \sum_{i} C_{i} e^{-E_{i}(R)T}$

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 - $E_0(R) \cong \sigma R$ confinement (pure gauge QCD₄, Creutz, 1980)
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- In full QCD₄ charge screening at large distances ("string breaking")
- String breaking hard to observe on the lattice. Conjecture: small overlap of Wilson loops onto broken-string ground state. Including other observables necessary (Bali et al., 2005).

Wilson loops and string breaking in QED₂

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Further developments

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In terms of confinement/screening QED_2 resembles QCD_4 .

Extract 1st excited state: $W(R, T) \cong C_0 e^{-E_0(R)T} + C_1 e^{-E_1(R)T}$



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Fractional charges

• Despite numerous analyses for $Q_{ext} \in \mathbb{Z}$, equation (CJS, 1975)

$$\sigma = \#mg\left(1 - \cos(2\pi Q_{ext})\right)$$

has never been verified on the lattice when Q_{ext} is non-integer.
"Charged Wilson loop":

$$W_Q(R,T) \equiv \exp\{iQg \oint_{\Box} dl_\mu A_\mu(I)\} = (W(R,T))^Q$$

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- To understand this, we came back to pure gauge U(1) theory.

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- To understand this, we came back to pure gauge U(1) theory.
- σ_Q with $Q \notin \mathbb{Z}$ is "cast" to the closest integer value.
- Manton, 1984: QED₂ on a (spatial) circle extra topologically non-trivial gauge transformations – fulfilled only for integer charges.

Conclusions & outlook

- Two-dimensional theories share many intrinsic features with those in 4 dimensions and can be used as a test bed for concepts relating to QCD₄.
- Wilson loops can be used as a probe of string breaking but very large statistics is required as overlap on the ground state becomes poor.
- Fractional charges require extra care (different boundary conditions?) to be implemented in a lattice simulation.

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Plans for future:

• Move to non-abelian theories, in particular with adjoint matter, which are of great interest recently (technicolor, large-*N* equivalences).