

Quark number holonomy and confinement-deconfinement transition

Kouji Kashiwa^{1,*} and Akira Ohnishi^{1,†}

¹*Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan*

We propose a new quantity which describes the confinement-deconfinement transition based on topological properties of QCD. The quantity which we call the quark number holonomy is defined as the integral of the quark number susceptibility along the closed loop of θ where θ is the dimensionless imaginary chemical potential. Expected behavior of the quark number holonomy at finite temperature is discussed and its asymptotic behaviors are shown.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Understanding the confinement-deconfinement transition in quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is one of the interesting and important subjects in nuclear and elementary particle physics. In the heavy quark mass limit, spontaneous breaking of the center (\mathbb{Z}_{N_c}) symmetry is directly related to the confinement-deconfinement transition, where N_c is the number of color. Then, the holonomy which is the gauge invariant integral along the closed Euclidean temporal coordinate loop becomes an exact order-parameter of the confinement-deconfinement transition. It is so called the Polyakov-loop. On the other hand, we cannot find any exact order-parameters in the case with dynamical quarks at present, where the direct relation between \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} symmetry and the confinement-deconfinement transition is lost.

Topological order — The notion of the topological order may be of great help in understanding the nature of the confinement-deconfinement transition. Recently, there is an important progress that the confined and deconfined states at zero temperature ($T = 0$) are mathematically classified based on the topological order [1] in Ref. [2]. Motivated by the progress, it has been suggested that the confinement-deconfinement transition can be described by using the analogy of the topological order and then the free-energy degeneracy plays a crucial role [3]. The idea of the topological order is extended to finite temperature in terms of the Uhlmann phase [4, 5]. The Uhlmann phase is an extension of the Berry phase to mixed quantum states. The Uhlmann phase can describe the topological order at finite T in the one-dimensional fermion systems such as the topological insulator and the superconductor [5]. The Uhlmann phase is defined by using the amplitude for the density matrix where amplitudes form the Hilbert space. There is the $U(n)$ gauge freedom of the amplitude where n is the dimension of the space and it is a generalization of the $U(1)$ gauge freedom of pure quantum states. At finite T , the Uhlmann phase includes information of the density matrix of the statistical mechanics and is calculated by the contour in-

tegral along the crystalline momentum. Unfortunately, the calculation of the Uhlmann phase in QCD seems to be very difficult or impossible at present,

Imaginary chemical potential — In QCD at finite T , imaginary chemical potential (μ_I) is an external parameter, which shows periodicity; Chemical potential μ appears in the form of fugacity $e^{\mu/T} = e^{\mu_R/T} e^{i\mu_I/T}$ in the free-energy, and the two states at $\mu_I = 0$ and $\mu_I = 2\pi T$ are physically the same. In addition to this $2\pi T$ periodicity, characteristic periodicity appears at finite imaginary chemical potential (μ_I). It is so called the Roberge-Weiss (RW) periodicity [6]. The RW periodicity has deep relations with the free-energy degeneracy and thus it is natural to expect that some hints to understand the confinement-deconfinement transition are hidden in the imaginary chemical potential region.

Quark number holonomy — We investigate the confinement-deconfinement transition by using the imaginary chemical potential in this paper. We discuss the contour integral along the closed loop of the imaginary chemical potential, $\mu_I = 0 \sim 2\pi T$, or the dimensionless quark imaginary chemical potential, $\theta = \mu_I/T = 0 \sim 2\pi$. Particularly, we focus on the behavior of the quark number density at finite μ_I and propose a new quantity which can describe the confinement-deconfinement transition based on it. It is a new quantum order-parameter of the confinement-deconfinement transition when dynamical quarks are acting in the system. We call it the *quark number holonomy*. The quark number holonomy seems to be a similar quantity with the Uhlmann phase [4, 5]. The quark number holonomy defined in Eq. (3) also includes the information of the density matrix via the quark number density and is calculated by the contour integral along the closed loop of θ . It should be noted that the quark number holonomy can be calculated in the effective models of QCD and lattice QCD simulation as discussed later. It is the most important reason why we propose the new quantity for the confinement-deconfinement transition in this paper.

This paper is organized as following. In the next section, we propose new quantity which is so called the quark number holonomy. Some discussions for the quark number holonomy are shown in Sec. III. Section IV is devoted to summary.

* kouji.kashiwa@yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp

† ohnishi@yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp

II. QUARK NUMBER HOLONOMY

In this section, we firstly summarize QCD periodicities and special transitions which appear at finite μ_I . Secondly, we propose a new quantity which describes the confinement-deconfinement transition based on QCD properties at finite μ_I . Finally, the infinite T and the infinite bare quark mass (m) limit are discussed.

A. QCD periodicities and transitions at finite μ_I

It is known that the QCD partition function (Z_{QCD}) has the RW periodicity [6];

$$Z_{\text{QCD}}(\theta) = Z_{\text{QCD}}\left(\theta + \frac{2\pi k}{N_c}\right), \quad (1)$$

where k is any integer. It should be noted that the RW periodicity is a model independent and exact property of the QCD partition function. In the pure gauge limit, there is the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} symmetry, but it is explicitly broken by dynamical quark contributions. The RW periodicity is nothing but the remnant of the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} symmetry in the pure gauge limit. If we neglect the θ dependence of the gauge field through quark contributions, the RW periodicity is lost and then the partition function only has the trivial 2π periodicity. This situation also appears in the quenched approximation.

In addition to the RW periodicity, QCD has special transition at $\theta = (2k - 1)\pi/N_c$ which is called the RW transition. The RW periodicity is realized in a different way at the RW transition in the confined and deconfined phases. To discuss the RW transition, the phase of the Polyakov-loop is useful. The Polyakov-loop can be expressed as

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \mathcal{P} \left[\exp \left(ig \oint_0^\beta A_4(\tau, \vec{x}) d\tau \right) \right] = |\Phi| e^{i\phi}, \quad (2)$$

where β is the inverse temperature ($\beta = 1/T$), \mathcal{P} is the path-ordering operator and ϕ is the Polyakov-loop phase. When θ is continuously changed from 0 to 2π , the phase of the Polyakov-loop is smoothly rotated below T_{RW} , but it becomes discontinuous above T_{RW} at $\theta = (2k - 1)\pi/N_c$. Such θ dependence of ϕ can be found in Ref. [7] for the Polyakov-loop extended Nambu–Jona-Lasinio (PNJL) model [8] and Ref. [9–11] for lattice QCD. The endpoint of the RW transition is called the RW endpoint and its temperature is denoted by T_{RW} .

In our approach for the investigation of the confinement-deconfinement transition, the response of the system against θ plays a crucial role. In the next subsection, we propose a new quantum order parameter of the confinement-deconfinement transition based on the RW periodicity.

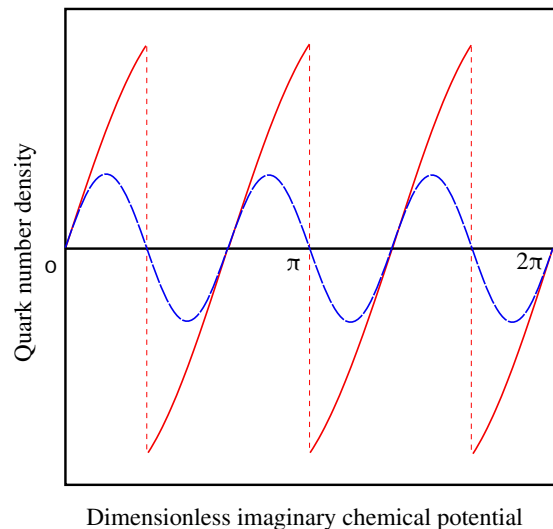


FIG. 1. The schematic behavior of n_q as a function of θ for $N_c = 3$. The periodic solid and dashed lines represent the quark number density at $T \gg T_{\text{RW}}$ and $T \ll T_{\text{RW}}$, respectively.

B. Definition of quark number holonomy

The quark number density (n_q) above T_{RW} should have the gap at $\theta = (2k - 1)\pi/N_c$ which reflects the θ -odd property. The schematic behavior of n_q with $N_c = 3$ is shown in Fig. 1. The periodic solid and dashed lines represents n_q at sufficiently high and low T comparing with T_{RW} , respectively. By using the behavior of n_q at finite T , we can construct the order-parameter;

$$\Psi = \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \text{Im} \left(\frac{d\tilde{n}_q}{d\theta} \Big|_T \right) \right\} d\theta \right], \quad (3)$$

where \tilde{n}_q is the normalized quark number density defined as $\tilde{n}_q \equiv C n_q$ here the coefficient C [MeV^{-3}] is introduced to make \tilde{n}_q dimensionless. It becomes non-zero at $T \gg T_{\text{RW}}$ and zero at $T \ll T_{\text{RW}}$ because the information of the gap at $\theta = (2k - 1)\pi/N_c$ is missed when we perform the differential calculus and the numerical integration. We call Eq. (3) the *quark number holonomy*. The integrand of Eq. (3) can be expressed as

$$\text{Im} \left(\frac{d\tilde{n}_q}{d\theta} \Big|_T \right) = -\frac{CT^2}{V} \left[\langle \tilde{N} \rangle^2 - \langle \tilde{N}^2 \rangle \right] \Big|_T \propto \chi_2^q, \quad (4)$$

where V denotes the three-dimensional volume and the operator \tilde{N} is $\int (q^\dagger q) d^4x$. In Eq. (4), χ_2^q is nothing but the quark number susceptibility at finite θ . The expected behavior of the quark number holonomy as a function of T is shown in Fig. 2. We assume that the RW endpoint is the second (first) order in the case A (B). The schematic phase diagram in the case B is shown in the inset figure of Fig. 2. When T_{RW} is the first-order, the RW endpoint can have two more first-order lines. In this paper, we call

it beard line and the endpoint temperature of the beard line is denoted by T_{Beard} . This triple point scenario has been predicted by the lattice QCD simulations [12, 13]. This behavior may be induced by the correlation between the chiral and deconfinement dynamics, but details are still under debate.

In the case A where the RW endpoint is the second order, the quark number holonomy can be expressed as

$$\Psi = \pm 2N_c \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\text{Im} \tilde{n}_q(\theta = \theta_{\text{RW}}^\mp) \right], \quad (5)$$

where $\theta_{\text{RW}}^\mp = \theta_{\text{RW}} \mp \epsilon = \pi/N_c \mp \epsilon$ with the positive infinitesimal value ϵ . Below T_{RW} , $n_q(\theta = \pi/N_c)$ is exactly zero and thus $\Psi = 0$, but Ψ becomes non-zero above T_{RW} . The coefficient N_c in Eq. (5) reflects the number of the gapped point in the $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ region. Since \tilde{n}_q is proportional to N_c , we obtain $\Psi \propto N_c^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ above T_{RW} .

In the case B where the RW endpoint is the triple point, situations become complicated in the $T_{\text{Beard}} < T < T_{\text{RW}}$ region. In this region, \tilde{n}_q jumps from high- T curve to the low- T curve at $\theta = \theta_{\text{B}}$ where θ_{B} is defined as the dimensionless imaginary chemical potential on the beard line. The quark number holonomy can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= 2N_c \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\text{Im} \left\{ \tilde{n}_q(\theta = \theta_{\text{B}}^-) - \tilde{n}_q(\theta = \theta_{\text{B}}^+) \right\} \right] \\ &\neq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where θ_{B}^\mp mean $\theta_{\text{B}} \mp \epsilon$. Equation (6) is still proportional to N_c^2 , but the number of the gapped point is $2N_c$ in the

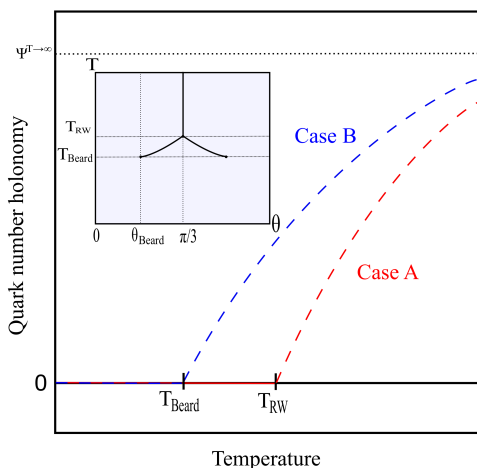


FIG. 2. The expected behavior of Ψ as a function of T . In the case A, the RW endpoint is the second order, while it is the triple point in the case B. The actual value of $\Psi^{T \rightarrow \infty}$ is explained in the text of Sec. II C. The inset figure shows the schematic phase diagram in the case B with $N_c = 3$ as a function of θ and T .

$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ region.

C. Asymptotic behavior

Here, we discuss the asymptotic behavior of Ψ . The quark number holonomy in the $T \rightarrow \infty$ limit becomes

$$\Psi^{T \rightarrow \infty} = 2N_c \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\text{Im} \tilde{n}_q^{T \rightarrow \infty}(\theta = \theta_{\text{RW}}^-) \right] \neq 0, \quad (7)$$

where $\tilde{n}_q^{T \rightarrow \infty}$ is the normalized quark number density in the $T \rightarrow \infty$ limit. Actual value of $\tilde{n}_q^{T \rightarrow \infty}$ can be obtained from the perturbative one-loop effective potential [14–16] and the value becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{Im} \tilde{n}_q^{T \rightarrow \infty}(\theta = \theta_{\text{RW}}^\mp)}{N_c N_f} &= \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[\frac{\theta_{\text{RW}}}{2\pi} - 4 \left(\frac{\theta_{\text{RW}}}{2\pi} \right)^3 \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{N_c=3} \pm 0.31 \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where the normalization constant C is set to T^{-3} .

The quark number holonomy in the $m \rightarrow \infty$ limit can be discussed by using the hopping parameter expansion in the lattice formalism. From the straightforward calculation, the normalized quark number density is obtained as

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\text{Im} \tilde{n}_q(\theta = \theta_{\text{RW}}^-) \right] \\ = - \frac{C N_f}{N_s^3 N_t} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \kappa^n \text{Im} \left\langle \text{Tr} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu} Q^{n-1} \right) \right\rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where the hopping parameter κ is related to m as $\kappa = 1/(2m + 8)$, $N_s^3 N_t$ express the space-time lattice volume, $\langle \dots \rangle$ means the configuration average and Q is the covariant derivative part of the lattice action; see Ref. [17] as an example. Since the hopping parameter is $\kappa \propto 1/m$ in the heavy quark mass limit, the quark number holonomy is suppressed by $1/m$. Thus, the quark number holonomy finally becomes zero at $m = \infty$. However, the confinement-deconfinement transition temperature determined by the quark number holonomy perfectly matches with the transition temperature determined by Φ at $m = \infty$ by carefully considering $m \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

Even in the heavy quark mass region, the RW transition may be smeared by the finite size effect in the lattice QCD simulation. Thus, the non-zero quark number holonomy requires finite size scaling analysis to obtain in a straightforward calculation. An alternative way is to fit lattice QCD data by using an oscillating θ -odd functions in the region V , $\{V : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/N_c\}$, with neglecting data very close to $\theta = (2k - 1)\pi/N_c$ where data are strongly affected by the finite size effects. The fitting function becomes the $2\pi/N_c$ periodic function at sufficiently low T and it does the 2π periodic function at sufficiently high T in the $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/N_c$ region. This difference may help us to calculate the quark number holonomy on the lattice. It should be noted that this

treatment is similar to the observation process of non-zero order parameters with vanishing symmetry breaking external fields on the lattice and thus it is not a fundamental problem.

III. DISCUSSIONS

Firstly, we discuss the difference between the quark number holonomy and the dual quark condensate [18–22]. The dual quark condensate is defined as

$$\Sigma^{(n)} = - \oint_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{2\pi} e^{-in\varphi} \sigma(\varphi), \quad (10)$$

where $\varphi = \theta + \pi$ specifies the boundary condition for the temporal direction of quarks, $\sigma(\varphi)$ is the φ -dependent chiral condensate and n represents the winding number along the temporal direction. Particularly, $\Sigma^{(1)}$ shares similar properties with Φ because Φ is also the winding number 1 quantity and thus it can be used as the indicator of the confinement-deconfinement transition. In the quenched approximation, the dual quark condensate is well defined, but there is the uncertainty in the dynamical quark case [19, 20]. In the calculation of the dual quark condensate, we need to break the RW periodicity because $\Sigma^{(1)}$ should be zero in all T region if the RW periodicity exists. It is usually done by imposing the twisted boundary condition on the Dirac operator, while configurations are sampled under the anti-periodic boundary condition. This is not a unique procedure. Therefore, there is the uncertainty in the determination of the dual quark condensate. Also, it is well known that the dual quark condensate is strongly affected by the chiral transition or some other transitions [23–25]. On the other hand, the quark number holonomy (3) can provide non-zero value above T_{RW} or T_{Beard} without any uncertainties. It is the important advantage of the quark number holonomy.

Secondly, we discuss the quark number holonomy from the landscape of the effective potential in the complex Φ plane. Below T_{RW} or T_{Beard} , the effective potential at any θ can be described by only one minimum which is continuously connected with the $\theta = 0$ solution. Above T_{RW} , the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images appear; for example, the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images are $e^{i2\pi/3}$ and $e^{i4\pi/3}$ for $\Phi = 1$ at sufficiently high T for $N_c = 3$. In the confined phase, the fluctuation is strong and thus the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images are collapsed to one minimum. On the other hand, the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images can withstand the fluctuation in the deconfined phase. Thus, the quark number holonomy (3) measures the strength of the fluctuation which collapses the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images to one minimum. It is related to the non-trivial degeneracy of the free-energy in the deconfined phase discussed in Ref. [3]. Therefore, the quark number holonomy can describe the confinement-deconfinement transition via the nontrivial free-energy degeneracy. Present discussion may be related with the Polyakov-loop fluctuations discussed in

Ref. [26] and thus it is interesting to compare the results of the Polyakov-loop fluctuations with the quark number holonomy.

Finally, the sign problem is discussed when we calculate the quark number holonomy at finite μ_{R} . In this paper, we concentrate on the zero real chemical potential. Then, we can use the γ_5 hermiticity;

$$\det \mathcal{D}(\mu) = \det[\gamma_5 \mathcal{D}(\mu) \gamma_5] = [\det \mathcal{D}(-\mu^*)]^*, \quad (11)$$

where \mathcal{D} is the Dirac operator. Therefore, the sign problem does not matter at finite imaginary chemical potential, $\mu^* = -\mu$. On the other hand, at finite real chemical potential, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, the relation (11) can not help us, but the Lefschetz thimble path integral method [27–29] does. In Ref. [30], it is shown that this method leads the saddle-points which manifests the \mathcal{CK} symmetry. The sign problem can be avoided by the \mathcal{CK} symmetric saddle-points and then the mean-field calculation of QCD effective models such as the PNJL model is extremely simplified [31, 32]. Unfortunately, the \mathcal{CK} symmetry is useless at finite complex chemical potential, $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$. Thus, the calculation becomes complicated even in the mean-field calculation of the QCD effective models. In this case, we should perform the matter-of-fact calculation based on the Lefschetz thimble path integral method. Actual challenge of the calculation will be shown in elsewhere.

IV. SUMMARY

In this paper, we have proposed a new quantity to describe the confinement-deconfinement transition based on topological properties of QCD in the imaginary chemical potential region. We call it the quark number holonomy which is defined by the contour integral of the quark number susceptibility along the closed loop of θ . The quark number holonomy seems to be similar to the Uhlmann phase which can be used to classify the topological order at finite T in the condensed matter physics.

The quark number holonomy can have a non-zero value above T_{RW} or T_{Beard} and it becomes zero below these temperatures. This behavior is related with the different realizations of the free-energy degeneracy above and below T_{RW} . From the model independent analysis, we find that the quark number holonomy is proportional to N_c^2 in the deconfined phase, while it does not in the confined phase if we determined the confinement-deconfinement temperature as the topological phase transition. Also, we have shown the behavior of the quark number holonomy in the $T \rightarrow \infty$ and the $m \rightarrow \infty$ limit as a landmark to help the future lattice QCD simulation.

We have discussed the similarity between the quark number holonomy and the dual quark condensate which is sometimes used to investigate the confinement-deconfinement transition. Calculations of the dual quark condensate has the uncertainty when the dynamical quark is taken into account, but the quark number holon-

omy does not have such uncertainty. This is the strong advantage of the quark number holonomy. Also, we have explained how the quark number holonomy can describe the confinement-deconfinement transition from the landscape of the effective potential. In the confined phase, the fluctuation is strong and then the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images collapse to one minimum. On the other hand, the \mathbb{Z}_{N_c} images withstand against the fluctuation in the deconfined phase. Therefore, the quark number holonomy can describe the confinement-deconfinement transition via the free-energy degeneracy. Finally, we have discussed the sign problem when we calculate the quark number holonomy at finite real chemical potential. In this case, we should consider the complex chemical potential and thus

we need extremely care of the sign problem.

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