

# Baryon with Massive Strangeness in Holographic QCD

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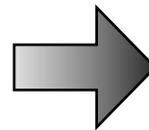
work in progress

# カイラル対称性 vs クォーク質量

	カイラル対称性	クォーク質量
D3-D7 D4-D6 etc.	不明	容易
D4-D8/ $\overline{D8}$ (酒井杉本模型)	良い	要工夫

## 現実のQCD

カイラル対称性  
クォーク質量  $\neq 0$



酒井杉本  
+クォーク質量

# **Bound-State Approach**

## in Holographic QCD

c.f.) Bound-state approach to strangeness in the Skyrme model  
[Callan-Klebanov '85]

# Massive Strangeness

動機  $0 < m_{u,d} \ll m_s$  ~~SU(3)<sub>f</sub>~~

Hyperon = SU(2)バリオン + Kメソン

**bound-state**

	Skyrme	酒井杉本
SU(3)回転	80s	arXiv:0910.1179
bound-state	Callan-Klebanov '85	<b>today</b>

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## Bound-state approach

- Skyrme模型のとき [Callan-Klebanov]
- 酒井杉本模型のとき
- 議論

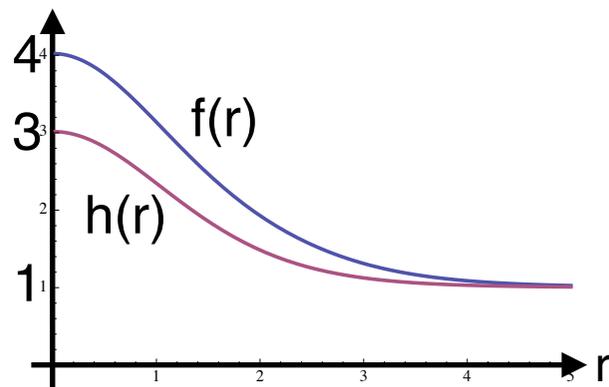
# Skyrmion + Kaonゆらぎ

$$L \sim \text{Tr}(U^{-1}\partial_\mu U)^2 + \text{Tr}[U^{-1}\partial_\mu U, U^{-1}\partial_\nu U]^2$$

ansatz:  $U = \sqrt{U_\pi} U_K \sqrt{U_\pi}$

$$U_\pi = \begin{pmatrix} e^{iF(r)\hat{x}\cdot\tau} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_K \sim \exp \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & K \\ K^\dagger & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$L \sim \int dr r^2 \left[ f(r) \dot{k}^\dagger \dot{k} - h(r) \partial_r k^\dagger \partial_r k - (m_K^2 + V(r)) k^\dagger k \right]$$



$$K(x^\mu) = k(r, t) Y(\Omega_2)$$

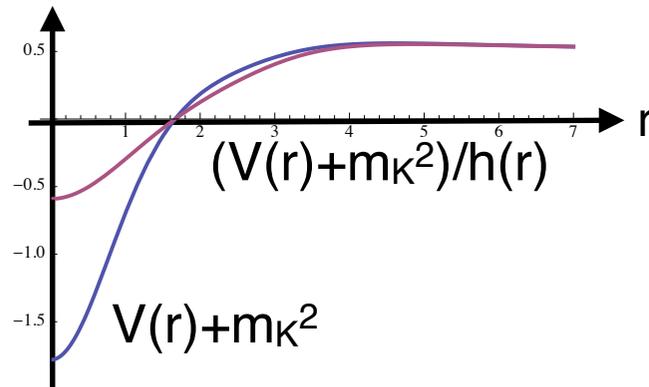
**Skyrme項**

**⇒ non-canonical**

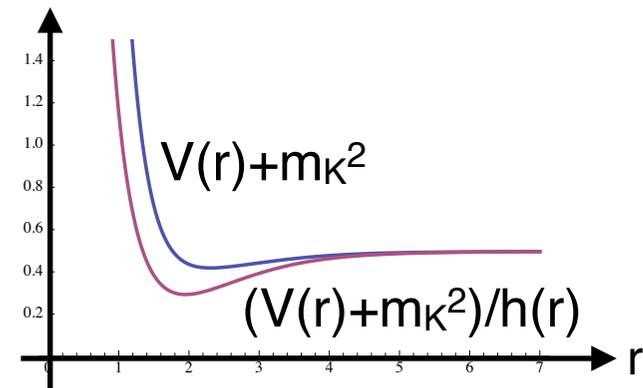
# ポテンシャル問題

$$-\left[\frac{1}{r^2}\partial_r(h(r)r^2\partial_r) - V(r) - m_K^2\right]k = [f(r)E_n^2 + 2\lambda(r)E_n]k$$

$\Lambda, \Sigma, \Sigma^*$



$\Lambda(1405)$



	$\Lambda$	$\Sigma$	$\Sigma^*$	$\Lambda(1405)$
mass (theory)	1048	1122	1303	1281
mass (exp)	1115	1190	1385	1405

# 酒井杉本模型

## 5 dim U(N<sub>f</sub>) YM-CS理論 [Sakai-Sugimoto]

$$S = -\kappa \int d^4x dz \text{Tr} \left[ \frac{1}{2} h(z) \mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu}^2 + k(z) \mathcal{F}_{\mu z}^2 \right] + \frac{N_c}{24\pi^2} \int_{M_5} \omega_5$$

[ $\mu=0,1,2,3$ ]

曲がった時空 :  $h(z) = (1 + z^2)^{-1/3}$ ,  $k(z) = 1 + z^2$

2パラメータ :  $\kappa = 0.00746$ ,  $M_{\text{KK}} = 948 \text{ [MeV]} \rightarrow 1$

バリオン (N<sub>f</sub>=2) [Hata-Sakai-Sugimoto-Yamato]

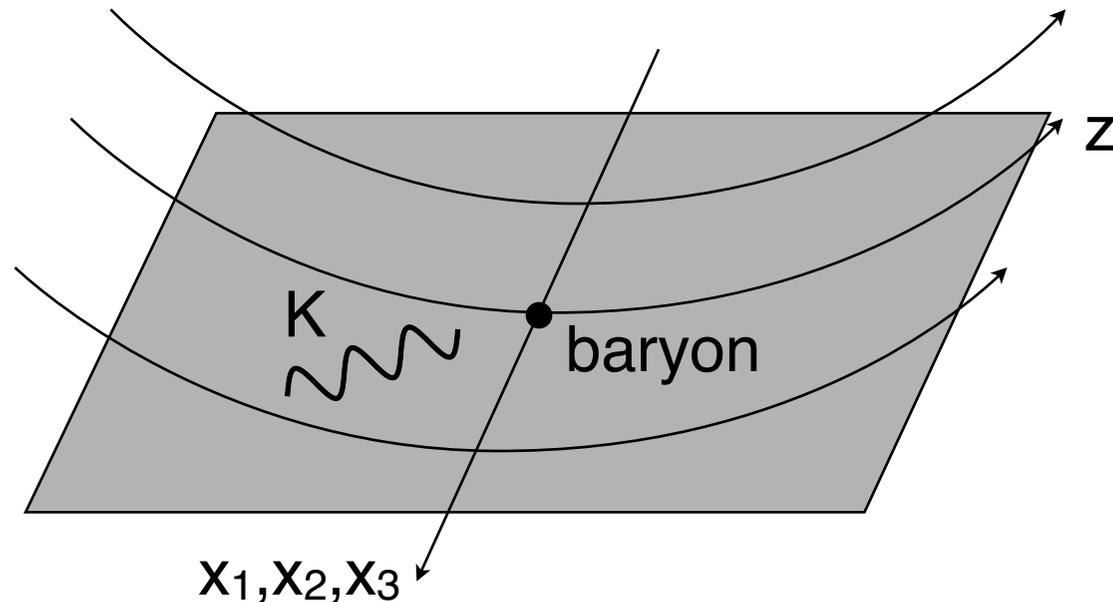
$$A_\alpha^{\text{cl}} = -if(\xi)g\partial_\alpha g^{-1}, \quad \hat{A}_0^{\text{cl}} = \frac{27\pi}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{\rho^4}{(\rho^2 + \xi^2)^2} \right], \quad A_0^{\text{cl}} = \hat{A}_\alpha^{\text{cl}} = 0$$

↑  
SU(2)

↑  
U(1)

[ $\alpha=1,2,3,z$ ]

# Holographic bound-state approach



5次元でやるのは難しい ⇒ 4次元の作用を作る

$$\text{質量項} : m_K^2 K^\dagger K$$

c.f.) [Scoccola-Min-Nadeau-Rho,'89]  
in Hidden Local Symmetry Model

# バリオン + Kメソンゆらぎ

SU(3) YM

$$S_{SU(3)} = -\kappa \int d^4x dz \operatorname{Tr} \left[ \frac{1}{2} h(z) F_{\mu\nu}^2 + k(z) F_{\mu z}^2 \right]$$

SU(2)バリオン： $A^{\text{inst}}$

K成分ゆらぎ： $a_z$  (K),  $a_\mu$  (K\*)

$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} A_0^{\text{inst}} & a_0 \\ a_0^\dagger & -\frac{2}{3} c_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} A_\alpha^{\text{inst}} & a_\alpha \\ a_\alpha^\dagger & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_0^{\text{inst}} = c_0 \mathbf{1}_2$$

# ゆらぎの5次元作用

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{fluc}} = & -2\kappa \int d^4x dz \text{Tr} \left[ h(z) (\bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_\nu^\dagger D_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_\nu - \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_\nu^\dagger D_\nu^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - i a^{\dagger\mu} F_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{inst})} a^\nu) \right. \\
 & + k(z) \left( \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z^\dagger D_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z - \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z^\dagger D_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - \bar{D}_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu^\dagger D_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \bar{D}_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu^\dagger D_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu + i(a_z^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - a_\mu^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_z) \right) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_M^{(\text{inst})} a_N = \partial_M a_N + i A_M^{\text{inst}} a_N$$

$$\bar{D}_M^{(\text{inst})} a_N^\dagger = \partial_M a_N^\dagger - i a_N^\dagger A_M^{\text{inst}}$$

※バリオンがないとき

$(\partial_z a_\mu)^2$ : ベクトルメソンの質量項

# ベクトルメソンを近似で消す

## ベクトルメソン質量項

$$\int dz k(z) \partial_z a_\mu^\dagger \partial_z a_\mu = \int dz h(z) \sum_{n,m} \lambda_n B_\mu^{(n)\dagger} B_\mu^{(m)} \psi_n \psi_m = \sum_n \lambda_n B_\mu^{(n)\dagger} B_\mu^{(n)}$$

## 平方完成

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_z a_\mu^\dagger \partial_z a_\mu + i(a_z^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - a_\mu^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_z) \\ &= h(z)^4 \sum_{n,m} \lambda_n |B_\mu^{(n)} \psi_n - \frac{i}{\lambda_n} h(z)^{-4} F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_z|^2 \\ & \quad - L_{\text{KK}} h(z)^{-4} a_z^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_z \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{近似: } a_\mu = i L_{\text{kk}} h(z)^{-4} F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_z$$

$$L_{\text{kk}} = \sum_n \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$$

# 決まらないパラメータ：L<sub>KK</sub>

$$L_{kk} = \sum_n \frac{1}{\lambda_n}$$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$\lambda_n$	0.67	1.6	2.9	4.6	6.6	9.0	12
$\lambda_n^{1/2} M_{KK} [\text{MeV}]$	[776]	1187	1607	2021	2434	2845	3256

収束？  $\sum_{n=1}^7 \frac{1}{\lambda_n} = 3.0$        $\sum_{n=1}^{30} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} = 3.5$

しかしこれは  $m_q=0$  での値

とりあえず  $L_{KK}=3$

# 簡単なところでやってみる

近似:  $a_\mu = iL_{\text{kk}}h(z)^{-4}F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})}a_z$

$$L_{\text{kk}}^2 h(z)^{-4} (|F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})}|^2 |\partial_\mu a_z^\dagger \partial_\mu a_z - \partial_\mu a_z^\dagger F_{\nu z}^{(\text{inst})} F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} \partial_\nu a_z|)$$

$$S_{\text{fluc}} = -2\kappa \int d^4x dz \text{Tr} \left[ h(z) \left( \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_\nu^\dagger D_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_\nu - \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_\nu^\dagger D_\nu^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - i a^{\dagger\mu} F_{\mu\nu}^{(\text{inst})} a^\nu \right) \right. \\ \left. + k(z) \left( \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z^\dagger D_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z - \bar{D}_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z^\dagger D_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - \bar{D}_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu^\dagger D_\mu^{(\text{inst})} a_z \right) \right. \\ \left. + \bar{D}_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu^\dagger D_z^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu + i(a_z^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_\mu - a_\mu^\dagger F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})} a_z) \right]$$

$$L_{\text{kk}} h(z)^{-4} |F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})}|^2 a_z^\dagger a_z$$

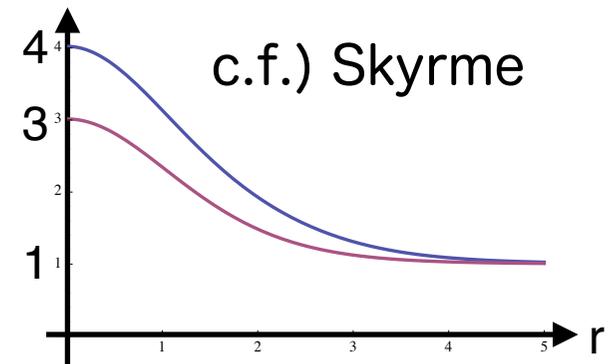
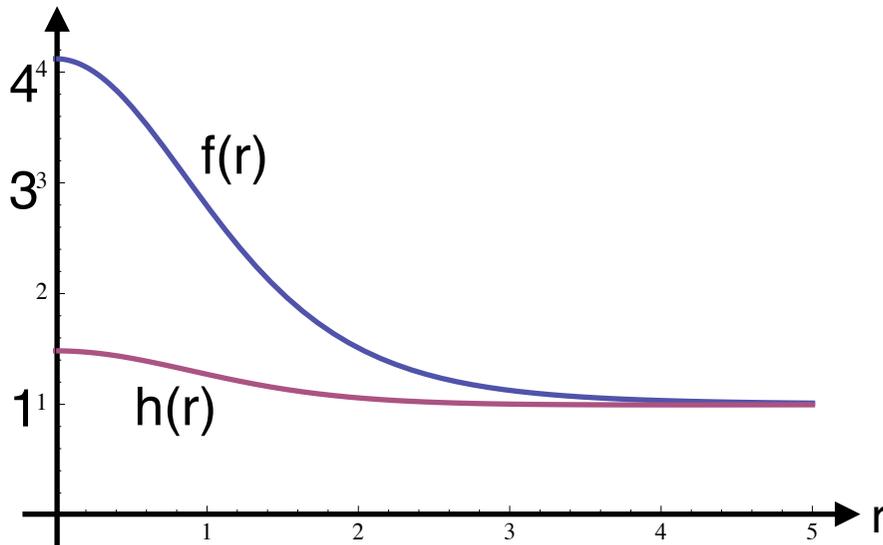
モード展開  $a_z \sim K(x^\mu)\phi_0(z)$

# Skyrme模型に似る

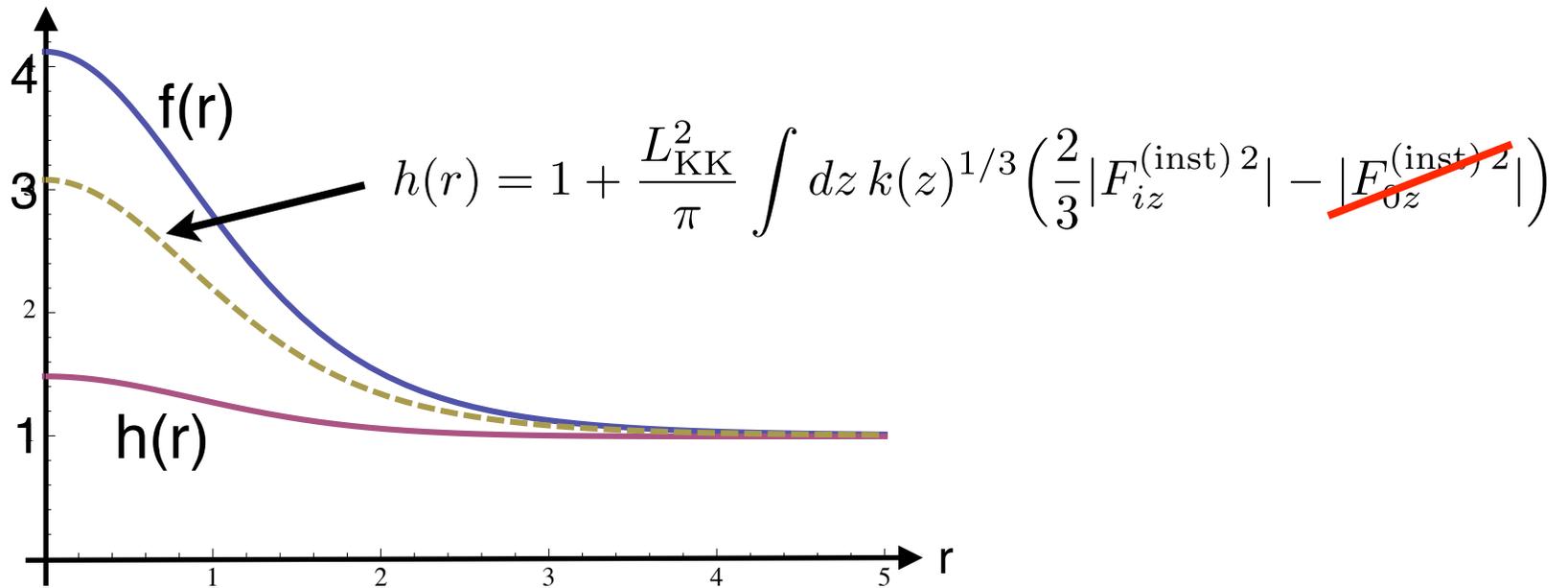
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kaon}} = \left[ f(r) \dot{k}^\dagger \dot{k} - h(r) \partial_r k^\dagger \partial_r k - (m_K^2 + V(r)) k^\dagger k + \dots \right]$$

$$f(r) = 1 + \frac{L_{\text{KK}}^2}{\pi} \int dz k(z)^{1/3} |F_{iz}^{(\text{inst})}|^2$$

$$h(r) = 1 + \frac{L_{\text{KK}}^2}{\pi} \int dz k(z)^{1/3} \left( \frac{2}{3} |F_{iz}^{(\text{inst})}|^2 - |F_{0z}^{(\text{inst})}|^2 \right)$$



# $F_{0z}$ が効く



Skyrme vs 酒井杉本 :  $U^{-1} \partial_\mu U \leftrightarrow F_{\mu z}^{(\text{inst})}$

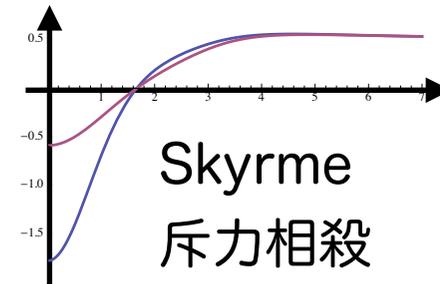
$$A_0^{\text{inst}} \sim \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

小さいはず  $\Rightarrow$  意外と大きい

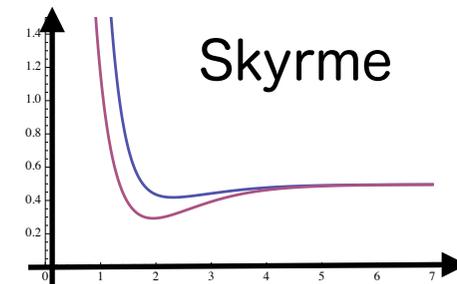
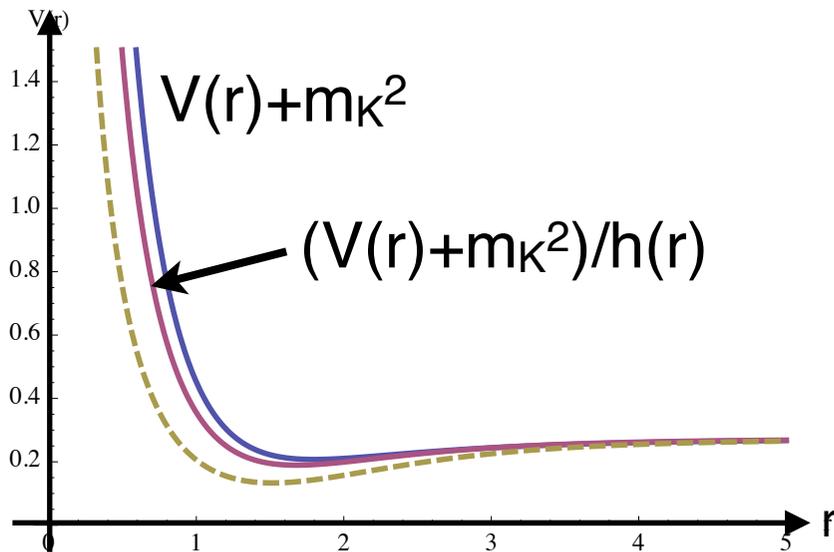
# 束縛は微妙

$\Lambda, \Sigma, \Sigma^*$ : 無いかも

斥力 vs  $L_{KK}$ : fine-tuning



$\Lambda(1405)$ : 弱く束縛か



$E \sim 473$  [MeV]

$940 + 473 = 1413?$

# Toward Holographic Bound-State Approach to Strangeness

アプローチ自体は自然

::) 5次元ゲージ対称性が強力

Skyrmeのと似ている構造

## バリオンは硬い？

$A_0$ の効果が強い

メソンとバリオンくっきり区別？

$\Lambda(1405)$ は $N-\bar{K}$ の束縛状態？