

格子シミュレーションによる 非自明固定点の探索

伊藤 悦子 基研→工学院大学

2008/12/20,理研シンポジウム「場と弦の理論の新展開に向けて」

Collaborators

- ▶ Erek Bilgici ^a
- ▶ Antonino Flachi ^b
- ▶ Masafumi Kurachi ^c
- ▶ C. –J. David Lin ^d
- ▶ Hideo Matsufuru ^e
- ▶ Hiroshi Ohki ^{b, f}
- ▶ Tetsuya Onogi ^b
- ▶ Takeshi Yamazaki ^b

Numerical simulation was carried out on the vector supercomputer **NEC SX-8** in YITP, Kyoto University and RCNP, Osaka University

^a : University of Graz

^b : YITP, Kyoto University

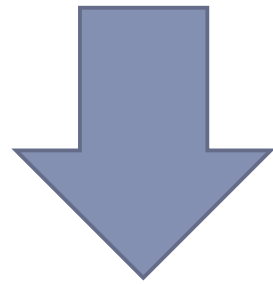
^c : Los Alamos National Laboratory

^d : National Chio-Tung University, and
National Center for Theoretical Science

^e : KEK

^f : Department of Physics, Kyoto University

Large flavor QCD理論に
非自明赤外固定点が存在する
か？



格子シミュレーションで非摂動論
的なrunning coupling constantを
みてみよう

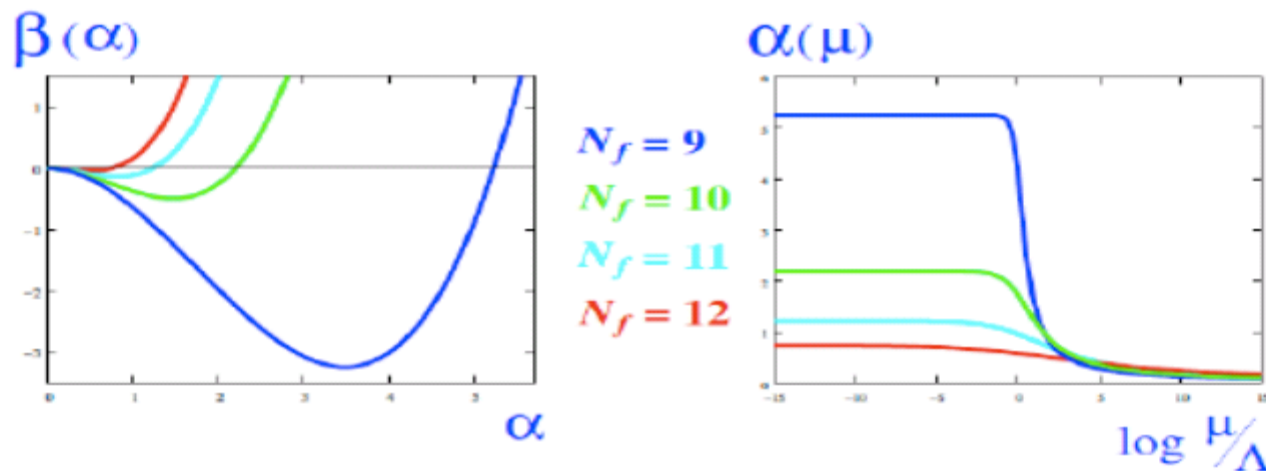
動機と関連した研究

Large flavor QCD

— a promising candidate for a theory with IR fixed point

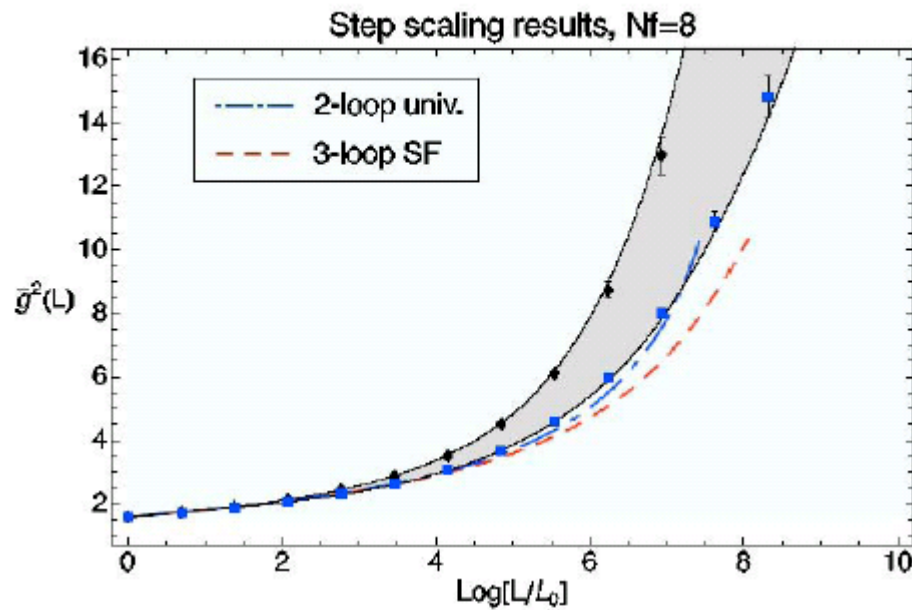
- Two-loop running coupling : $\mu \frac{d}{d\mu} \alpha(\mu) = \beta(\alpha) = -b \alpha^2(\mu) - c \alpha^3(\mu)$

$(N_c = 3)$	$N_f < 8.05$	$8.05 < N_f < 16.5$	$16.5 < N_f$
$b = \frac{1}{6\pi} (33 - 2N_f)$	+	+	-
$c = \frac{1}{12\pi^2} (153 - 19N_f)$	+	-	-

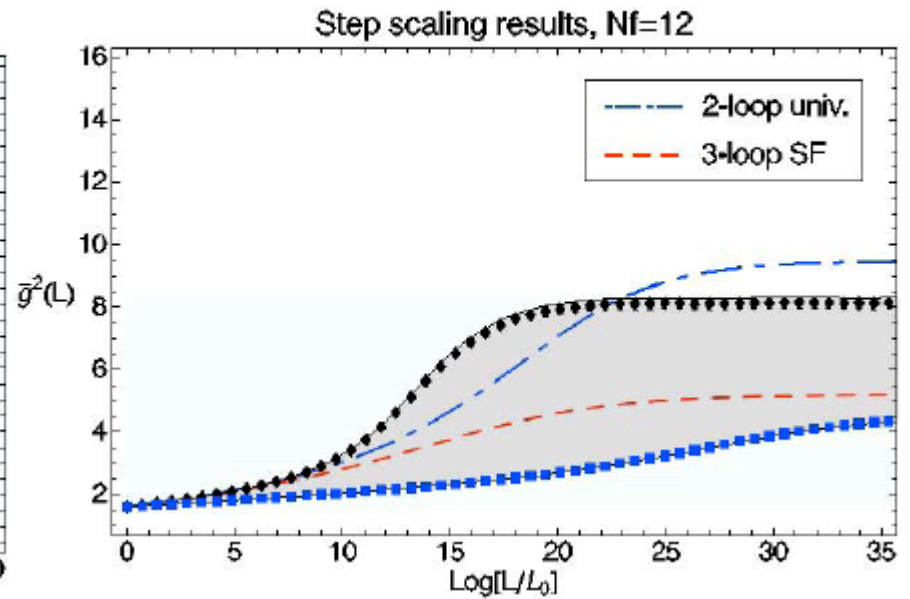


Is this true beyond perturbation?

Appelquist, Fleming and Neil, PRL 100, 171607 (2008)



No evidence of IR fixed point
Nonperturbative results are
Similar to perturbation at 2-,3-loop



Flat region in small energy scale
Large systematic error
From continuum extrapolation

nonperturbative beta function with Schrodinger functional coupling scheme

There is a large $O(a)$ discretization effects in SF scheme

今日の発表の流れ(10分用)

- 動機と関連した研究

先行する研究では、大きいsystematic errorが問題

(連続極限を取るときのfit関数によるエラー)

- 新しい繰り込みスキームの定義

$O(a/L)$ エラーを持たないrenormalized couplingを定義

- running coupling constantをみるには？

step scalingの方法

- シミュレーションのパラメータと結果

- Technical steps

- $N_f=12$ のシミュレーションの状況

Wilson loop scheme
Polyakov loop
scheme

新しい繰り込みスキームの定義

The Wilson loop

L_0 : box size (spatial)

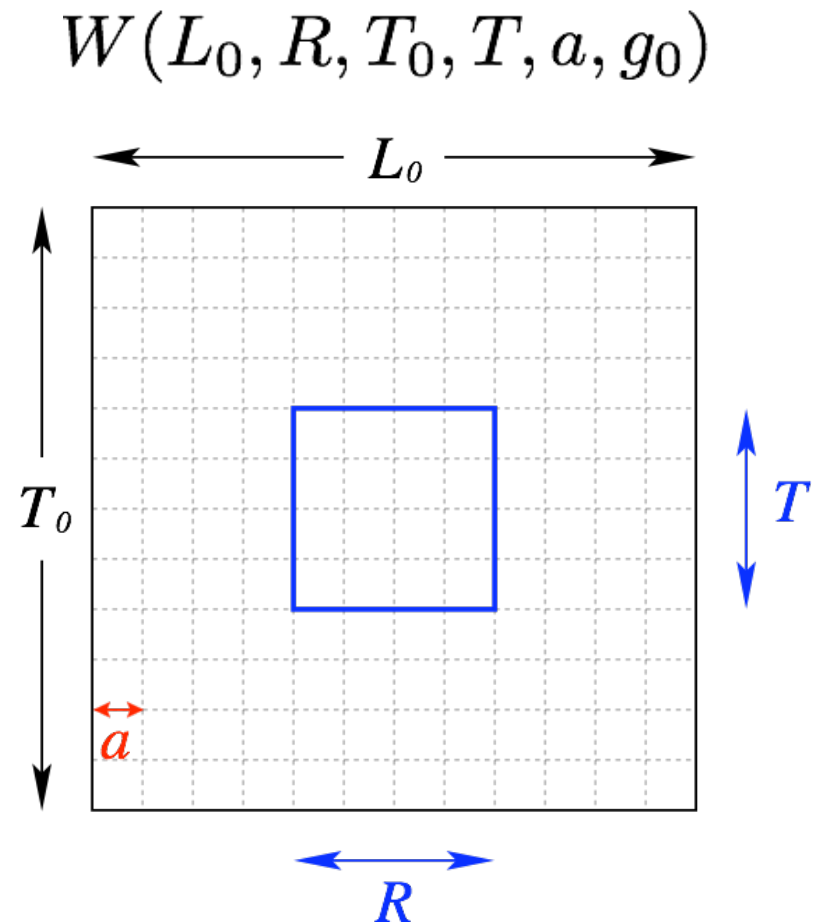
T_0 : box size (temporal)

R : size of the Wilson loop (spatial)

T : size of the Wilson loop (temporal)

a : lattice spacing

g_0 : bare coupling

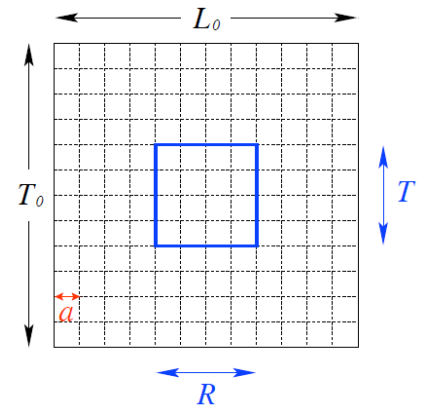


We choose the renormalization scheme:

$$g^2 = -R^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R \partial T} \ln \langle W(R, T) \rangle^{\text{NP}} \Big|_{T=R/k}$$

$-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial R \partial T} \ln \langle W(R, T) \rangle$ is estimated by calculating the Creutz ratio.

$$CR(\hat{R}, \hat{T}) = -\ln \left(\frac{W(\hat{R}, \hat{T})W(\hat{R}-1, \hat{T}-1)}{W(\hat{R}, \hat{T}-1)W(\hat{R}-1, \hat{T})} \right)$$



No $O(a/L)$ contribution!!

Renormalized coupling in “Wilson loop
scheme”

$$g_W^2 = \hat{R}^2 * CR(\hat{R}, \hat{T}) / k$$

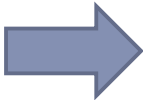
renormalized coupling $g^2 \left(L_0, \frac{R}{L_0}, \frac{a}{L_0} \right)$

- ▶ fix the free parameter in the renormalization condition $r \equiv \frac{R+1/2}{L_0} (= 0.25, 0.30, 0.35)$
- ▶ take the continuum limit $\frac{a}{L_0} \rightarrow 0$
- ▶ L_0 is the scale which defines the running coupling constant of **step scaling**

How to take the continuum limit

$$g_R^2 \left(\frac{1}{L_0} \right) \equiv \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} Z_R \left(\frac{a}{L_0}, g_0^2 \right) \Big|_{L_0} g_0^2$$

To take the continuum limit, we have to set the scale “ ”.
It corresponds to tuning g_0^2 to keep a certain input physical parameter constant.

input $g_W^2(1/L_0)$  output $g_W^2(s/L_0)$

s : scaling parameter

シミュレーションの結果

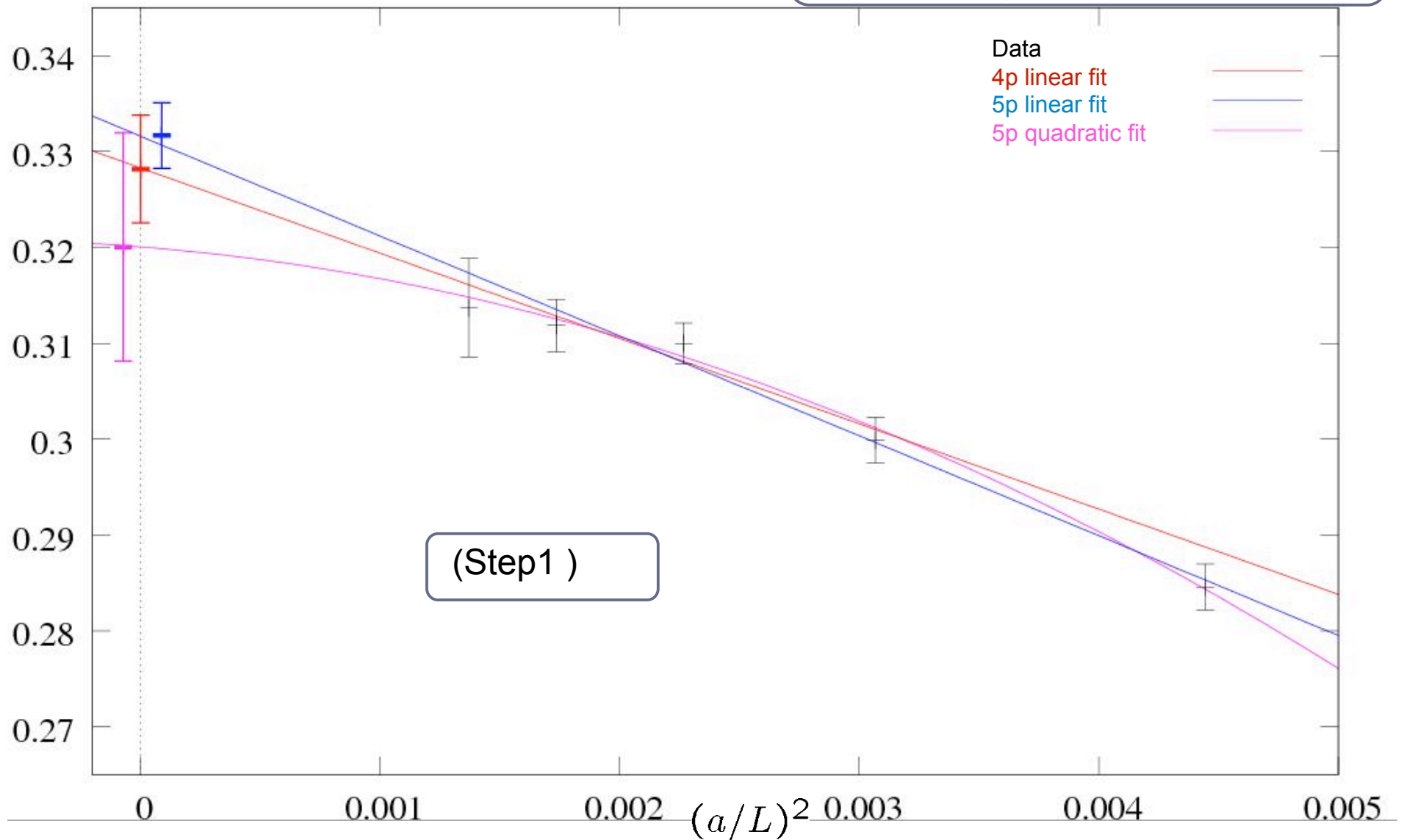
明日の1時間トークで！

quenched QCDの場合
(fermionのloopはない)

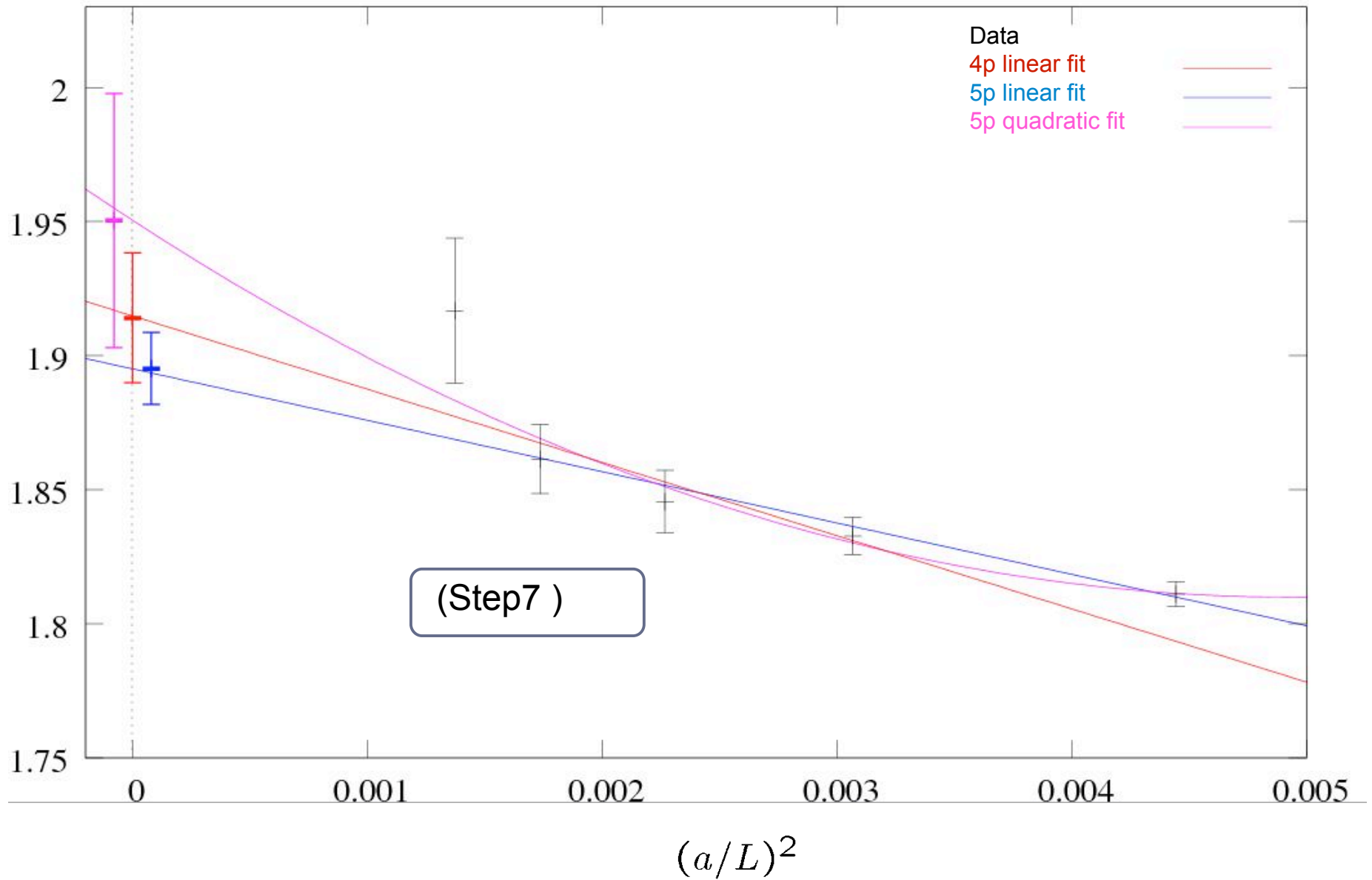
Extrapolation to the continuum limit

$$CR * (R + 1/2)^2$$

Fit fn: $c_2(a/L)^4 + c_1(a/L)^2 + c_0$
Fit fn: $c_1(a/L)^2 + c_0$

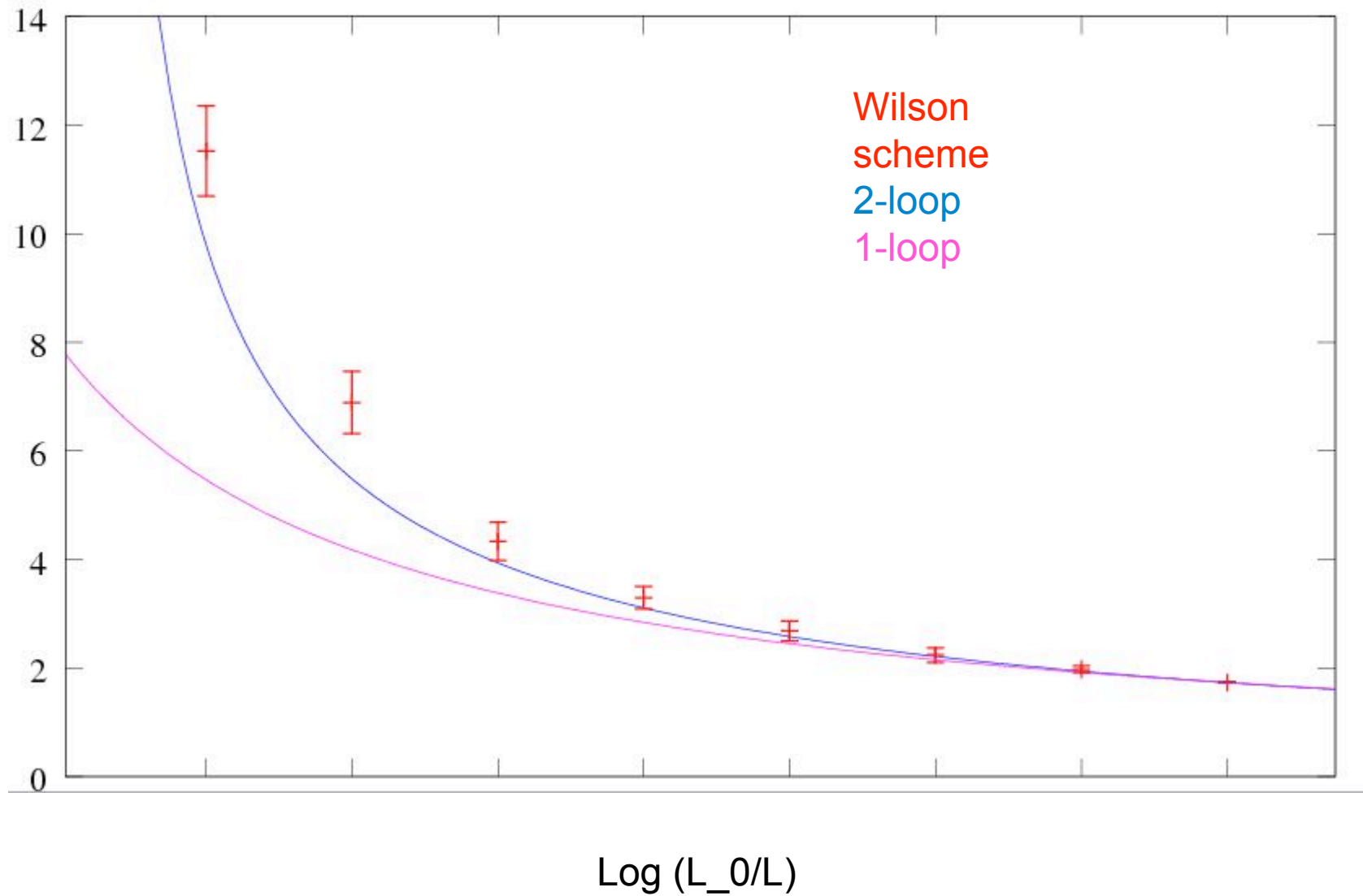


$$CR * (R + 1/2)^2$$



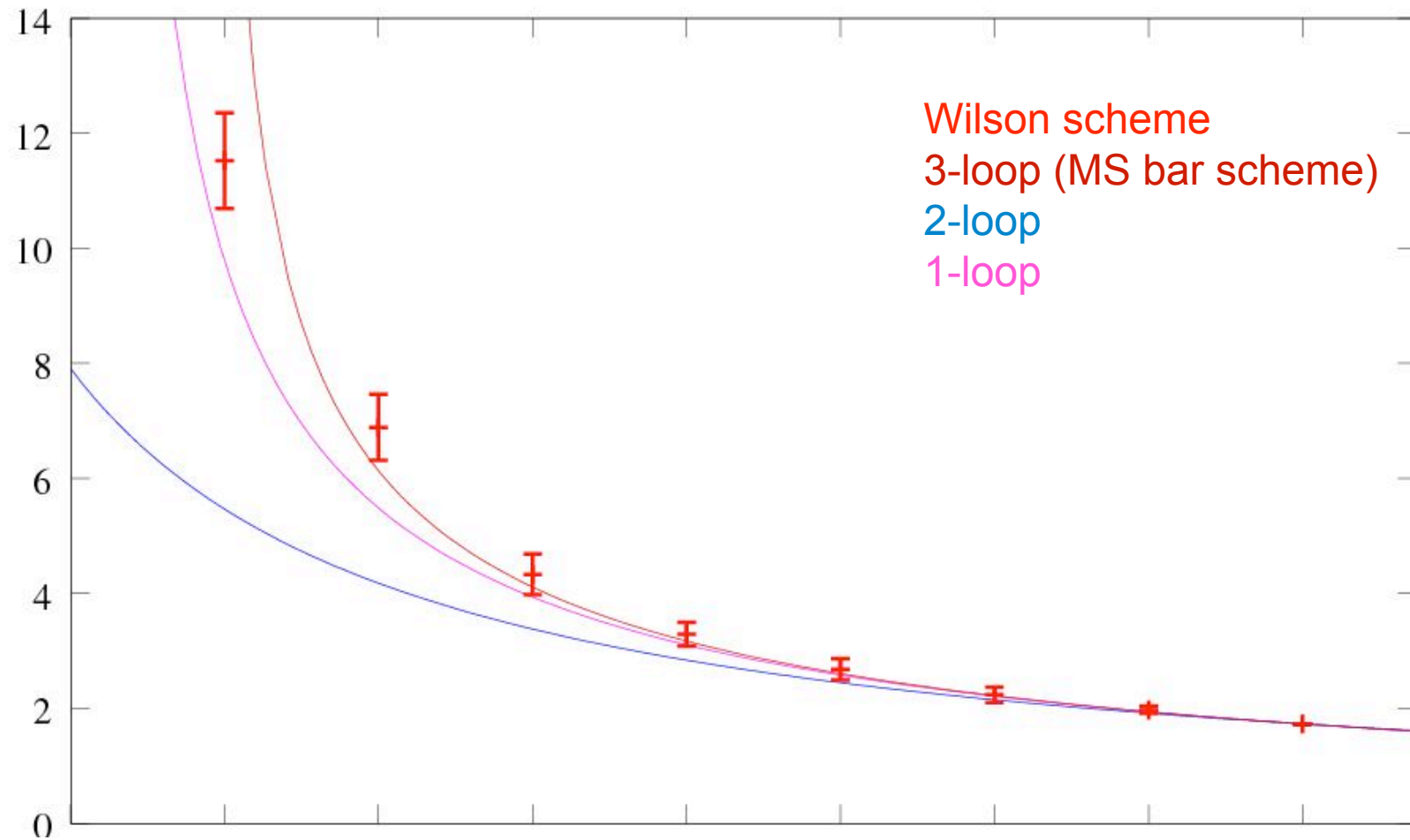
g_W^2

running coupling constant



g_W^2

running coupling constant

 $\text{Log}(L_0/L)$

quenched QCD testのまとめ

- “Wilson loop scheme”を定義した。
- smearingによって統計誤差が劇的に小さくなった。
- smearing levelとR/Lの比の取り方を調べた。

発表の流れ(1時間用)

- 動機と関連した研究
- 新しい繰り込みスキームの定義
- running coupling constantをみるには？

 step scaling

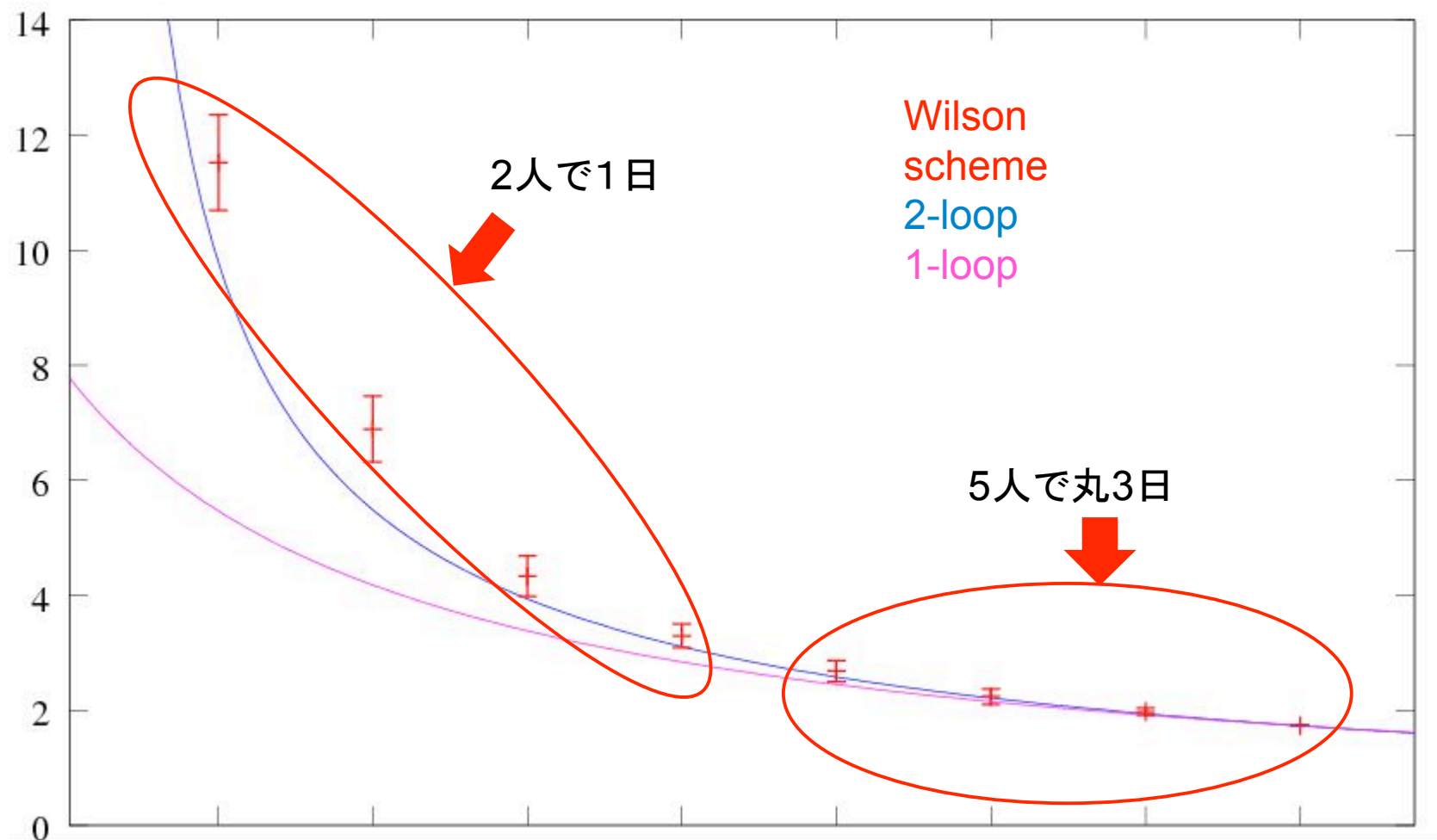
- シミュレーションのパラメータと結果
- Technical steps

Smearing 小さい統計誤差

Extrapolation to the continuum limit 小さい系統誤差

Binning シミュレーション時間の短縮

- $N_f=12$ のシミュレーションの状況

g_W^2 Log(L₀/L)