

# Lattice formulation of Yang-Mills theory and confinement

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## Introduction

Perturbation theory

Lattice QCD

## Abelian gauge fields on the lattice (QED)

From Minkowski space-time to Euclidean space-time

The lattice formulation

The Dirac action on the lattice

The gauge action on the lattice

The action on the lattice

## Non abelian gauge fields on the lattice (QCD)

From  $U(1)$  to  $SU(N)$

The fermion action

The gauge action

## The continuum limit

The naïve limit

Asymptotic freedom

## Strong coupling expansion

Leading contribution of Wilson loop operator

Confinement

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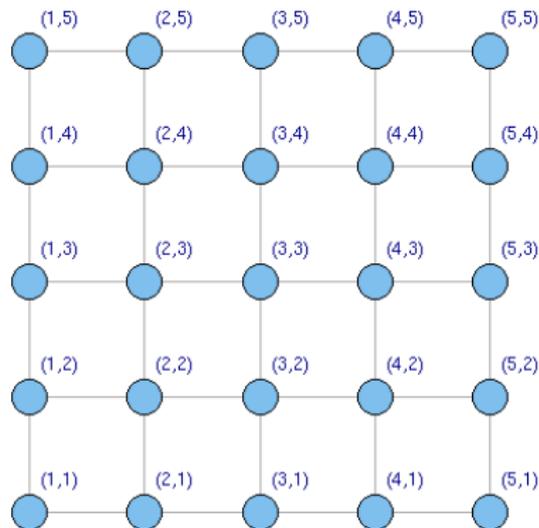
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- ▶ non-perturbative approach: Lattice QCD

# Lattice QCD - a two dimensional example



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- ▶ continuum QCD should be recovered for  $a \rightarrow 0$
- ▶ problems may arise:
  - symmetry breaking terms
  - fermion doublers

# QED action and gauge symmetry

- ▶ action of QED given by

$$S_{QED} = \int d^4x \left[ \bar{\psi}(x) (i\gamma_M^\mu D_\mu - m) \psi(x) - \frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right]$$

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- ▶ covariant derivative  $D_\mu = \partial_\mu + ieA_\mu$  promotes global gauge symmetry to local one
- ▶ local  $U(1)$  transformations:

$$\psi(x) \rightarrow G(x)\psi(x)$$

$$\bar{\psi}(x) \rightarrow \bar{\psi}(x)G^{-1}(x)$$

$$A_\mu(x) \rightarrow G(x)A_\mu(x)G^{-1}(x) - \frac{i}{e}G(x)\partial_\mu G^{-1}(x)$$

$$G(x) = e^{i\Lambda(x)} \in U(1)$$

# Euclidean action for QED

$$\begin{aligned} \blacktriangleright x^0 &\rightarrow -ix_4 \\ D_0 &\rightarrow +iD_4 \end{aligned}$$

# Euclidean action for QED

▶  $x^0 \rightarrow -ix_4$

$D_0 \rightarrow +iD_4$

▶  $S_{QED} \rightarrow iS_E = i \int d^4x \left[ \bar{\psi}(x)(\gamma^\mu D_\mu + m)\psi(x) + \frac{1}{4}F^{\mu\nu}F_{\mu\nu} \right]$

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- ▶  $m \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \hat{m}$

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- ▶ action on the lattice is not unique
  - naïve limit has to recover continuum action
  - action can be modified to avoid difficulties (will be done to avoid problems with fermions)

## The link variables

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- ▶  $U_\mu(n)$  are directed quantities

# The Dirac action on the lattice

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= \sum_{n,\mu} \frac{1}{2a} \bar{\psi}(n) \gamma_\mu [U_\mu(n) \psi(n + \hat{\mu}) - U_\mu^\dagger(n - \hat{\mu}) \psi(n - \hat{\mu})] \\
 &= \sum_{n,\mu} \frac{1}{2a} \bar{\psi}(n) \gamma_\mu [(1 + iaeA_\mu(n) + \dots)(\psi(n) + a\partial_\mu \psi(n) + \dots) - \\
 &\quad (1 - iaeA_\mu(n) + \dots)(\psi(n) - a\partial_\mu \psi(n) + \dots)] \\
 &= \sum_{n,\mu} \bar{\psi}(n) \gamma_\mu (\partial_\mu + \frac{a^2}{6} \partial_\mu^3 + \dots) \psi(n) + \\
 &\quad ie \bar{\psi}(n) \gamma_\mu [A_\mu + \frac{a^2}{2} (\frac{1}{4} \partial_\mu^2 A_\mu + (\partial_\mu A_\mu) \partial_\mu + A_\mu \partial_\mu^2) + \dots] \psi(n) \\
 &= \sum_{n,\mu} \bar{\psi}(n) \gamma_\mu (\partial_\mu + ieA_\mu) \psi(n) + O(a^2).
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# The gauge action on the lattice

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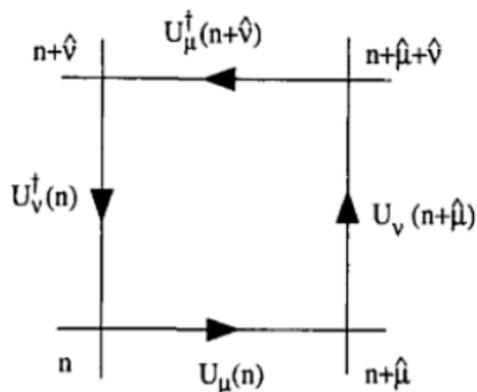
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$$= e^{iea^2 F_{\mu\nu}(n)}$$

- ▶ discretized field strength tensor:

$$F_{\mu\nu}(n) = \frac{1}{a}[(A_\nu(n + \hat{\mu}) - A_\nu(n)) - (A_\mu(n + \hat{\nu}) - A_\mu(n))]$$

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 &= \frac{1}{e^2} \sum_n \sum_{\mu, \nu, \mu < \nu} [1 - \frac{1}{2}(1 + ia^2 F_{\mu\nu}(n) - \frac{e^2 a^4}{2} F_{\mu\nu}^2(n) + \dots \\
 &\quad + 1 - ia^2 F_{\mu\nu}(n) - \frac{e^2 a^4}{2} F_{\mu\nu}^2(n) + \dots)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{e^2} \sum_n \sum_{\mu, \nu, \mu < \nu} [1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 - e^2 a^4 F_{\mu\nu}^2(n))] + O(a^6) \\
 &\approx \frac{1}{2} \sum_n \sum_{\mu, \nu, \mu < \nu} [a^4 F_{\mu\nu}^2(n)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n, \mu, \nu} a^4 F_{\mu\nu}(n) F_{\mu\nu}(n).
 \end{aligned}$$

# The simplest action on the lattice

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \frac{1}{2a} \bar{\psi}(n) \sum_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} [U_{\mu}(n) \psi(n + \hat{\mu}) - U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(n - \hat{\mu}) \psi(n - \hat{\mu})] \\
 &+ \frac{1}{e^2} \sum_n \sum_{\mu, \nu, \mu < \nu} [1 - \frac{1}{2}(P_{\mu\nu}(n) + P_{\mu\nu}^{\dagger}(n))] \\
 &+ \hat{m} \sum_n \bar{\psi}(n) \psi(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

# The Wilson action on the lattice

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{QED}[U, \psi, \bar{\psi}] &= \frac{1}{e^2} \sum_n \sum_{\mu, \nu, \mu < \nu} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2} (P_{\mu\nu}(n) + P_{\mu\nu}^\dagger(n)) \right] \\
 &+ (\hat{m} + 4r) \sum_n \bar{\psi}(n) \psi(n) - \\
 &\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n, \mu} [\bar{\psi}(n) (r \cdot \mathbb{1}_4 - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu(n) \psi(n + \hat{\mu}) + \\
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 &\bar{\psi}(n + \hat{\mu}) (r \cdot \mathbb{1}_4 + \gamma_\mu) U_\mu^\dagger(n) \psi(n)]
 \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Added a term  $r \cdot \Delta$  to the action
- ▶ vanishes for  $a \rightarrow 0$
- ▶  $r$  is called Wilson parameter
- ▶ breaks chiral symmetry

# From $U(1)$ to $SU(N)$

$$\blacktriangleright \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi^1 \\ \vdots \\ \psi^N \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{\psi} = (\bar{\psi}^1, \dots, \bar{\psi}^N)$$

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- ▶  $G(n)$  and  $U_\mu(n)$  not abelian anymore!

# The fermion action

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_F = & (\hat{m} + 4r) \sum_n \bar{\psi}(n)\psi(n) \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n,\mu} [\bar{\psi}(n)(r - \gamma_\mu)U_\mu(n)\psi(n + \hat{\mu}) \\
 & + \bar{\psi}(n + \hat{\mu})(r + \gamma_\mu)U_\mu^\dagger(n)\psi(n)]
 \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ same action as in the abelian case

# The gauge action

$$S_G = \frac{2}{g^2} \text{Tr} \sum_{n, \mu < \nu} \left[ \mathbb{1}_3 - \frac{1}{2} (P_{\mu\nu}(n) + P_{\mu\nu}^\dagger(n)) \right]$$

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- ▶ simplest way to achieve a gauge invariant action
- ▶ action holds for  $SU(3)$

# The link variables in $SU(3)$

- ▶ remember the definition:

$$P_{\mu\nu}(n) = U_\mu(n)U_\nu(n + \hat{\mu})U_\mu^\dagger(n + \hat{\nu})U_\nu^\dagger(n)$$

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- ▶ Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff:  $e^A e^B = e^{A+B+\frac{1}{2}[A,B]+\dots}$

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- ▶  $\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow 0} F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu + ig[A_\mu, A_\nu]$

# The non abelian action

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= (\hat{m} + 4r) \sum_n \bar{\psi}(n) \psi(n) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n,\mu} [\bar{\psi}(n) (r - \gamma_\mu) U_\mu(n) \psi(n + \hat{\mu}) \\
 &\quad + \bar{\psi}(n + \hat{\mu}) (r + \gamma_\mu) U_\mu^\dagger(n) \psi(n)] \\
 &\quad + \frac{2}{g^2} \text{Tr} \sum_{n,\mu < \nu} [\mathbb{1}_3 - \frac{1}{2} (P_{\mu\nu}(n) + P_{\mu\nu}^\dagger(n))],
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- ▶  $\Theta$  observable, coupling  $g(a)$  may depend on  $a$   
 $\Theta(g(a), a) \rightarrow \Theta_{PHYS}$

# The Wilson loop

- ▶ Wilson loop:  $W_C[A] = Pe^{ig \int dz_\mu A_\mu(z)}$

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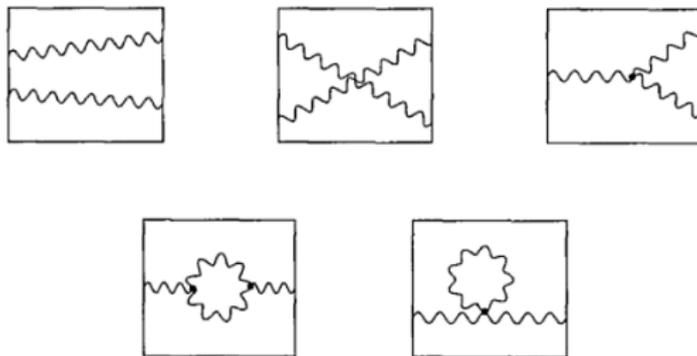
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- ▶ perturbative result:  
 $V(R, g, a) = \frac{C}{4\pi R} \left[ g^2 + \frac{22}{16\pi^2} g^4 \ln \frac{R}{a} + O(g^6) \right]$

# Diagrams contributing to potential in order $g^4$



# Callan-Symanzik $\beta$ function

- ▶ renormalization group equation:

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- ▶ with result from last slide:  $\beta(g) \approx -\frac{11}{16\pi^2} g^3$

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- ▶  $g \ll 1$ ; can therefore also be studied in perturbation theory,  
no lattice needed

# The Wilson loop operator

- ▶ remember:

$$S_G = \frac{6}{g^2} \sum_P [1 - \frac{1}{6} \text{Tr}(P + P^\dagger)] = -\frac{6}{g^2} \sum_P S_P + \text{const.}$$

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- ▶  $\langle W_C[U] \rangle = \frac{\int DU W_C[U] \prod_P e^{\beta S_P}}{\int DU \prod_P e^{\beta S_P}}$

with Wilson loop  $C$  given by spatial extension  $\hat{R}$  and temporal extension  $\hat{T}$

- ▶  $\beta = \frac{6}{g^2}$

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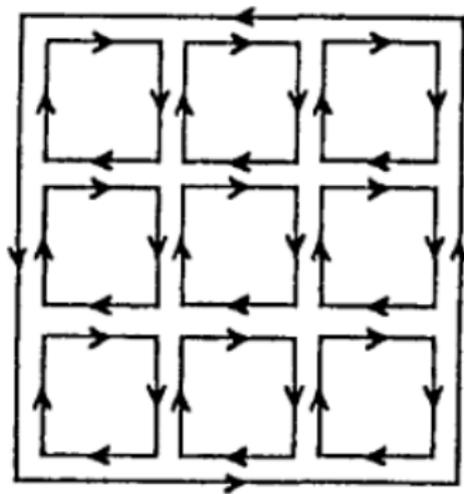
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- ▶ every link needs a counterpart link pointing in the other direction in order to have a non-vanishing integral!

# Smallest number of elementary plaquettes with non-vanishing integral



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- ▶ Area law:  $\langle W_C[U] \rangle \approx 3 \left( \frac{\beta}{18} \right)^{\hat{R}\hat{T}}$

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