

Abelian Color Cycles approach for the dualization of non-abelian lattice gauge theories

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Dual approach

- It consists in exactly mapping the system to new degrees of freedom, called **dual variables**.
- Different representations of a theory better describe different aspects of the system.

[Savit, Rev. Mod. Phys. **D38** (1988)]

- Method developed in order to overcome the sign problem.

[Gattringer, PoS(LATTICE 2013)002]

- Abelian color cycles: new approach for the dualization of non-abelian field theories, resulting in a strong coupling expansion.

[Gattringer and CM, Nucl. Phys. B **916** (2017), [1609.00124]]

[Gattringer and CM, PoS(LATTICE2016)034, [1611.01022]]

Dual approach

General strategy:

- The Boltzmann factor is decomposed into local factors which are then expanded.
- The conventional d.o.f. are integrated out, leading to **constraints for the dual variables**.
- These constraints allow for geometrical interpretation of the system:
dual variables for matter $\longleftrightarrow$ loops
dual variables for gauge fields $\longleftrightarrow$ surfaces
- Dual partition function is a sum over configurations of the expansion indices, i.e. the **dual variables**.

For several abelian lattice field theories this strategy results in a representation of the partition sum at $\mu > 0$ which has only real and positive contributions.

[Mercado, Gattringer and Schmidt, Phys.Rev.Lett. **111** (2013)]

Abelian Color Cycle method

- Approach developed to dualize non-abelian lattice gauge theories.
- Key is to rewrite the trace and matrix multiplications of the Wilson action as explicit sums of complex numbers, so-called Abelian Color Cycles (ACCs).
- The ACC decomposition of the action allows to proceed with the dualization as in the abelian case.
- The ACCs represent paths in color space around plaquettes.
- They allow to construct a worldsheet representation of non-abelian lattice gauge theories.
- This approach is very general, and it can be applied to theories with matter as well.

[Gattringer and CM, Nucl. Phys. B **916** (2017), [1609.00124]]

SU(3) dualization with ACCs

Partition sum

$$Z = \int D[U] e^{-S_G[U]}, \quad \int D[U] = \prod_{x,\mu} \int_{\text{SU}(3)} dU_{x,\mu}, \quad U_{x,\mu} \in \text{SU}(3)$$

SU(3) lattice gauge action

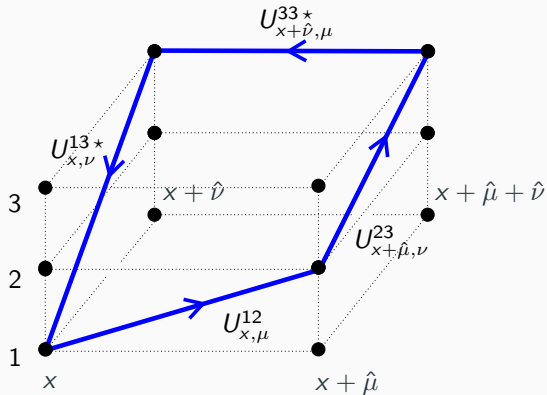
$$\begin{aligned} S_G[U] &= -\frac{\beta}{3} \sum_{x,\mu < \nu} \text{Re Tr } U_{x,\mu} U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu} U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^\dagger U_{x,\nu}^\dagger \\ &= -\frac{\beta}{6} \sum_{x,\mu < \nu} \sum_{a,b,c,d=1}^3 [U_{x,\mu}^{ab} U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} \star U_{x,\nu}^{ad} \star + U_{x,\mu}^{ab} \star U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} \star U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} U_{x,\nu}^{ad}] \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{x,\mu}^{ab} U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} \star U_{x,\nu}^{ad} \star \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{Abelian Color Cycles (ACCs)}$$

Solves reordering problem $\Rightarrow$ "abelian"

Abelian color cycles...

Abelian color cycles $U_{x,\mu}^{ab} U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} \star U_{x,\nu}^{ad \star}$: paths in color space along plaquettes.



For $SU(3)$ there are a total of 3^4 abelian color cycles (ACC).

...enable the reordering of link elements

Expand the Boltzmann factor and reorder the link elements:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \int D[U] \prod_{x,\mu < \nu} \prod_{a,b,c,d=1}^3 e^{\frac{\beta}{6} U_{x,\mu}^{ab} U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} \star U_{x,\nu}^{ad} \star e^{\frac{\beta}{6} U_{x,\mu}^{ab} \star U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} \star U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} U_{x,\nu}^{ad}} \\
 &= \int D[U] \prod_{x,\mu < \nu} \prod_{a,b,c,d=1}^3 \sum_{n_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd}=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\bar{n}_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd}=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\beta/6)^{n_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd} + \bar{n}_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd}}}{n_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd} ! \bar{n}_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd} !} \\
 &\quad \times \left(U_{x,\mu}^{ab} U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} \star U_{x,\nu}^{ad} \star \right)^{n_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd}} \left(U_{x,\mu}^{ab} \star U_{x+\hat{\mu},\nu}^{bc} \star U_{x+\hat{\nu},\mu}^{dc} U_{x,\nu}^{ad} \right)^{\bar{n}_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$n_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\bar{n}_{x,\mu\nu}^{abcd} \in \mathbb{N}_0$ **cycle occupation numbers**

Integration of the conventional degrees of freedom

To perform the Haar integration

$$\int dU \prod_{a,b=1}^3 (U^{ab})^{N^{ab}} (U^{ab \star})^{\bar{N}^{ab}}$$

we choose an explicit parametrization for the $SU(3)$ matrices U .

[Bronzan, Phys. Rev. **D38** (1988)]

The elements U^{ab} of the matrix appear in two forms

- $U^{ab} = r^{ab} e^{\varphi^{ab}}$
- $U^{ab} = \rho^{ab} e^{\alpha^{ab}} + \omega^{ab} e^{\beta^{ab}}$

For the latter we make use of the binomial theorem $(x + y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^k y^{n-k}$

$\Rightarrow$ introduction of additional dual variables $b, \bar{b}$ for those matrix elements

Dual representation of SU(3)

Dual partition sum

$$Z = \sum_{\{c\}} W[c] C_H[c] \text{sign}[c]$$

- sum over configurations $\{c\} = \{n, \bar{n}, b, \bar{b}\}$
- $W[c]$ weight of a given configuration of the dual variables
- $\text{sign}[c]$ sign of a given configuration
- $C_H[c]$ constraints on the cycle occupation numbers

Constraints

The constraints $C_H[c]$ enforce relations between color fluxes on every link.

- The flux out of a color has to equal the flux into that color

$$\sum \text{[diagram 1]} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum \text{[diagram 2]} ; \sum \text{[diagram 3]} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum \text{[diagram 4]} ; \sum \text{[diagram 5]} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum \text{[diagram 6]}$$

The diagrams are 2x2 grids with blue arrows representing fluxes. Diagram 1: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to top-right. Diagram 2: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to bottom-right. Diagram 3: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, top-right to bottom-right. Diagram 4: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, top-right to top-left. Diagram 5: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to top-right. Diagram 6: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to bottom-right.

- Relations that governs the exchange of flux between colors

$$\sum \text{[diagram 7]} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum \text{[diagram 8]} ; \sum \text{[diagram 9]} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum \text{[diagram 10]} ; \sum \text{[diagram 11]} \stackrel{!}{=} \sum \text{[diagram 12]}$$

The diagrams are 2x2 grids with blue arrows representing fluxes. Diagram 7: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to top-right. Diagram 8: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to bottom-right. Diagram 9: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, top-right to bottom-right. Diagram 10: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, top-right to top-left. Diagram 11: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to top-right. Diagram 12: Top-left to top-right, top-left to bottom-right, bottom-left to bottom-right.

Allowed configurations for the cycle occupation numbers are generalized surfaces.

Conclusions

- Using Abelian Color Cycles in $SU(3)$ pure gauge theory we obtain an exact worldsheet representation of the system.
- The dual partition function is a sum over the admissible configurations of the dual variables, corresponding to worldsheets.
- The partition function can be organized in powers of β , and all terms of the expansion are known in closed form.
- Configurations with negative sign are not excluded by the constraints.
- ACC method is general and can be used for any non-abelian group
 $\Rightarrow$ lattice QCD with staggered fermions is exactly rewrite to a theory of worldsheets for the gauge fields and worldlines for the fermions.

Thank you for your attention!