Chiral symmetry breaking, confinement and the mass generation of hadrons

L. Ya. Glozman

Institut für Physik, FB Theoretische Physik, Universität Graz

with M. Denissenya, C.B. Lang, M. Schröck

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- Chiral symmetry and origin of hadron mass
- The quark condensate and the Dirac operator
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- Chiral parity doublets
- Effect of the low-lying modes
- Conclusions

Key questions to QCD

Key question to QCD: How is the hadron mass generated in the light quark sector?

- How important is the chiral symmetry breaking for the hadron mass?
- Are confinement and chiral symmetry breaking directly interrelated?
- Is there parity doubling and does chiral symmetry get effectively restored in high-lying hadrons?
- Is there some other symmetry?
- How is the angular momentum of hadrons connected to the chiral symmetry breaking?

What is the hadron mass origin in QCD?

Gell-Mann - Levy sigma model, Nambu - Jona-Lasinio mechanism, many "Bag-like" and microscopical models to QCD, SVZ sum rules:

Chiral symmetry breaking in a vacuum is the source of the hadron mass in the light quark sector.

A typical implication: In a dense medium upon smooth chiral restoration the hadron (ρ,...) mass should drop off (the Brown-Rho scaling).

Is it true?

Is chiral symmetry breaking in QCD and confinement are uniquely interconnected? (A key question for the QCD phase diagram).

The quark condensate and the Dirac operator

Banks-Casher: A density of the lowest quasi-zero eigenmodes of the Dirac operator represents the quark condensate of the vacuum:

$$< 0|\bar{q}q|0 >= -\pi\rho(0).$$

Sequence of limits: $V \to \infty; m_q \to 0$.

The lattice volume is finite and the spectrum is descrete. We remove an increasing number of the lowest Dirac modes from the valence quark propagators and study the effects of the remaining chiral symmetry breaking on the masses of hadrons.

$$S(k) = S - \sum_{i \leq k} \mu^{-1} |v_i >< v_i| \gamma_5,$$

S - standard quark propagator in a given gauge configuration;

μ_i are the real eigenvalues of the Hermitian $D_5 = \gamma_5 D$ Dirac operator;

$|v_i >$ - eigenvectors;

k number of the removed lowest eigenmodes.

Extraction of the physical states on the lattice

Assume we have hadrons (states) with energies $n = 1, 2, 3, ...$ with fixed quantum numbers.

$$C(t)_{ij} = \langle \mathcal{O}_i(t) \mathcal{O}_j^\dagger(0) \rangle = \sum_n a_i^{(n)} a_j^{(n)*} \mathrm{e}^{-E^{(n)} t} \quad (1)$$

where

$$a_i^{(n)} = \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_i | n \rangle \ .$$

The generalized eigenvalue problem:

$$\widehat{C}(t)_{ij} u_j^{(n)} = \lambda^{(n)}(t, t_0) \widehat{C}(t_0)_{ij} u_j^{(n)} . \quad (2)$$

Each eigenvalue and eigenvector corresponds to a given state. If a basis $\mathcal{O}_i$ is complete enough, one extracts energies and "wave functions" of all states.

$$\frac{C(t)_{ij} u_j^{(n)}}{C(t)_{kj} u_j^{(n)}} = \frac{a_i^{(n)}}{a_k^{(n)}} \ . \quad (3)$$

Extraction of the physical states on the lattice

E.g., we want to study $I = 1, 1^{--}$ states $\rho = \rho(770)$ and its excitations.
Then a basis of interpolators:

$$\mathcal{O}_V = \bar{q}(x)\tau\gamma^i q(x);$$

$$\mathcal{O}_T = \bar{q}(x)\tau\sigma^{0i} q(x);$$

$$\mathcal{O}_\partial = \bar{q}(x)\tau\partial^i q(x); ...$$

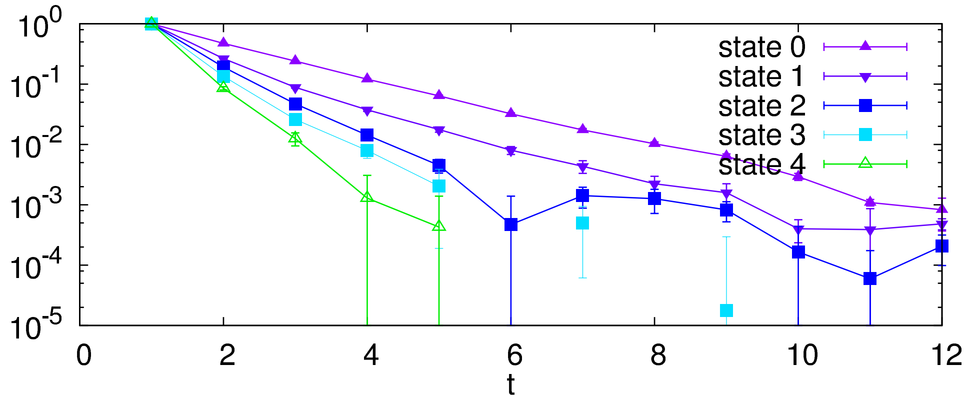
plus interpolators with a Gaussian smearing of the quark fields in spatial directions in the source and sink.

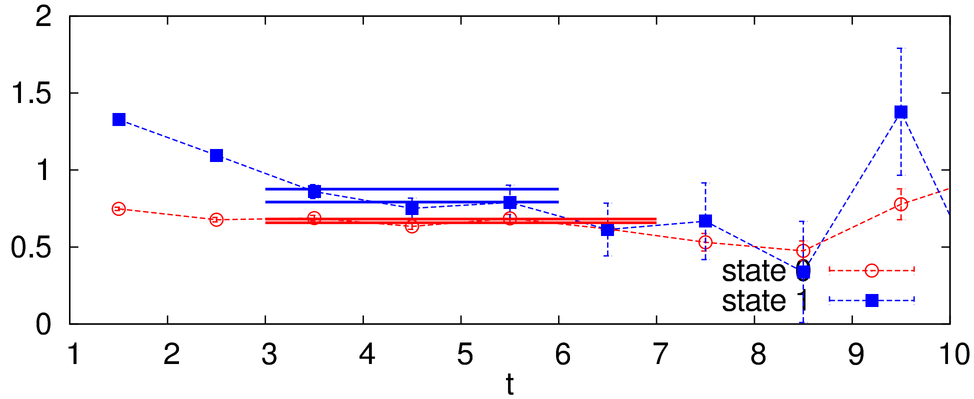
Some lattice details:

- Unquenched QCD with 2 dynamical flavors.
- $L = 2.4$ fm; $a = 0.144$ fm
- $m_\pi = 322$ MeV ($m_{u,d} \sim 15$ MeV)
- Chirally improved fermions

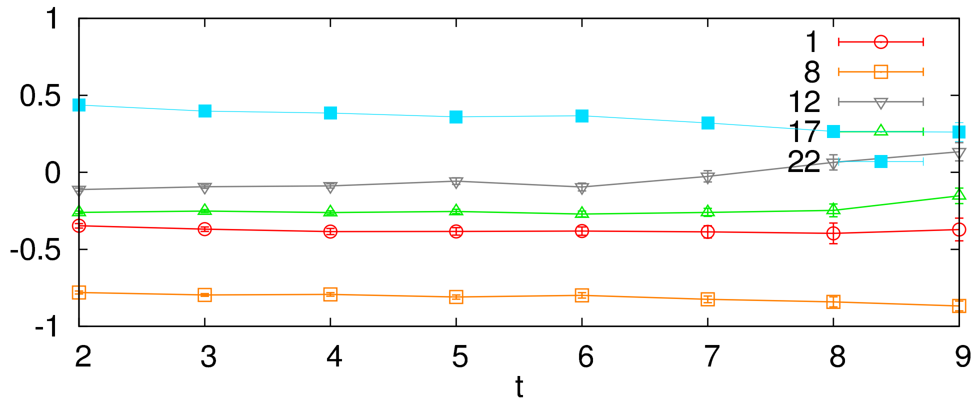
We subtract the low-lying chiral modes from the valence quarks.

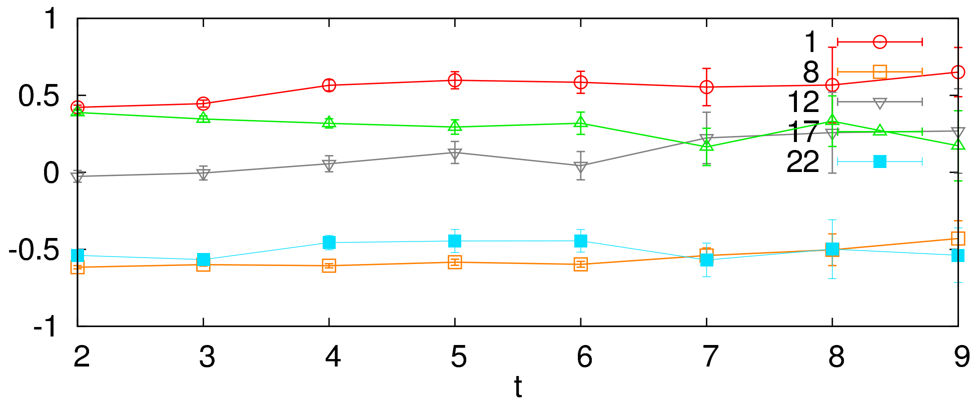
$\rho(I=1,1^{--})$ with 12 eigenmodes subtracted





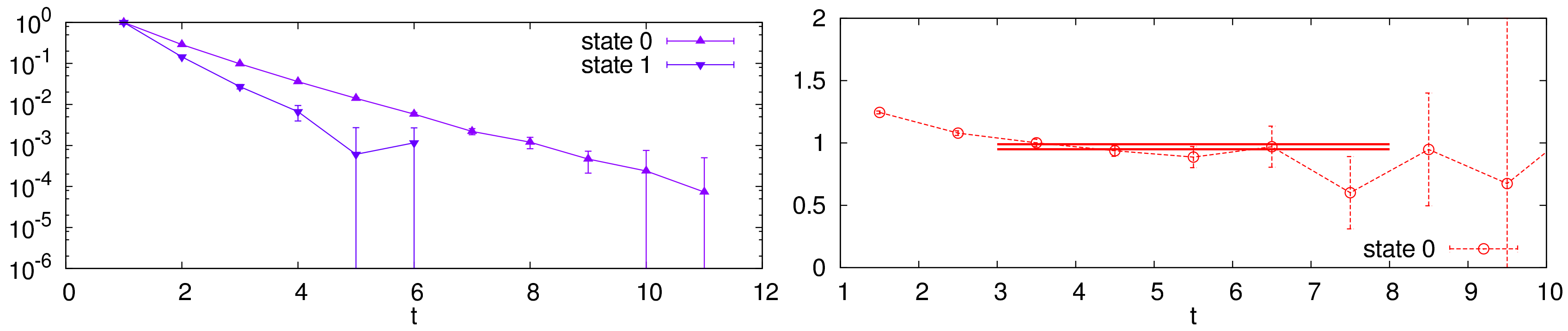
The correlators $\lambda_n(t) \sim \exp\left(-E_n t\right)$ for all eigenstates (left) and the effective mass plot $E_n(t) = \log(\lambda_n(t)/\lambda_n(t+1))$ for the two lowest states (right).



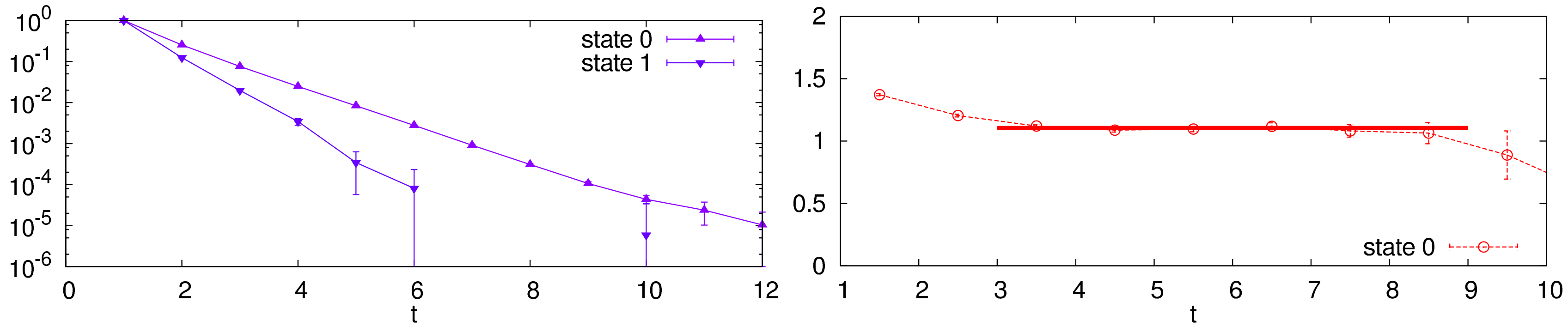


Eigenvectors corresponding to the ground state (left) and 1st excited state (right)

$b_1(I = 1, 1^{+-})$ states



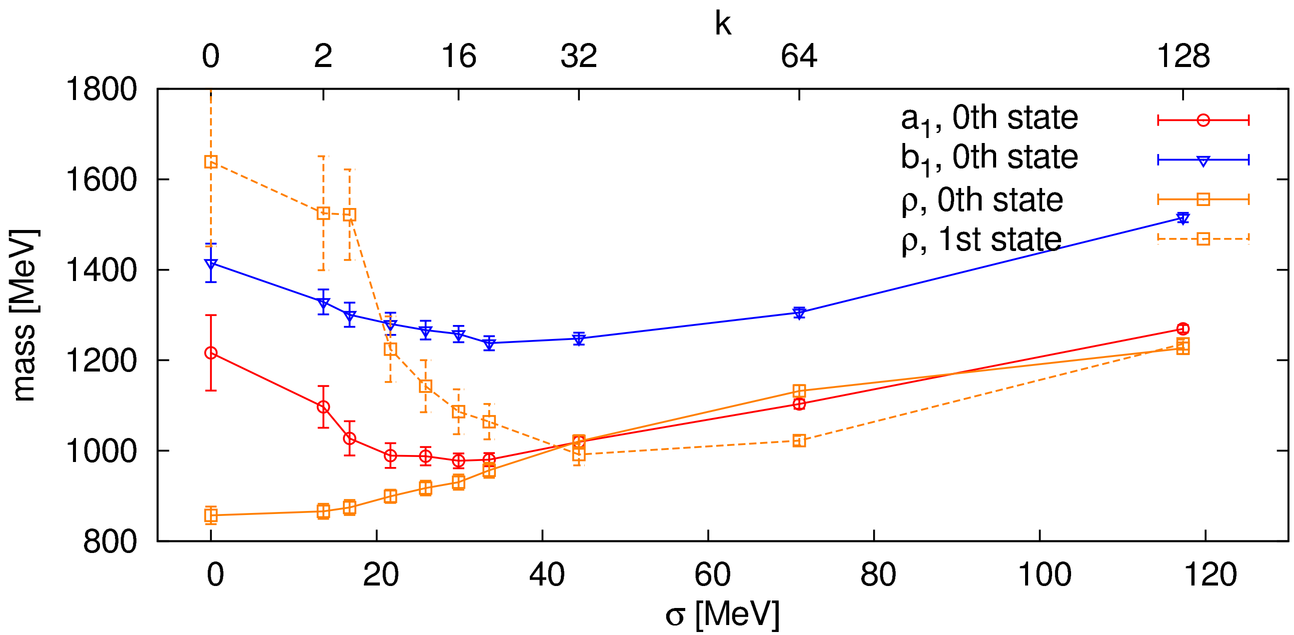
The correlators $\lambda_n(t) \sim \exp(-E_n t)$ for all eigenstates with 2 eigenmodes subtracted and the effective mass plot $E_n(t) = \log(\lambda_n(t)/\lambda_n(t+1))$ for the lowest state.



The same with 128 eigenmodes subtracted.

The quality of the exponential decay essentially improves with increasing the number of removed eigenmodes for ALL hadrons. By unbreaking the chiral symmetry we remove from the hadron its pion cloud and subtract all higher Fock components like πN, $\pi\Delta$, $\pi\pi$,...

What do meson degeneracies and splittings tell us?



The $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times C_i$ (chiral-parity) multiplets for $J = 1$ mesons:

$$(0,0) \quad : \quad \omega(0,1^{--}) \qquad f_1(0,1^{++})$$

$$(\tfrac{1}{2},\tfrac{1}{2})_a \quad : \quad h_1(0,1^{+-}) \qquad \rho(1,1^{--})$$

$$(\tfrac{1}{2},\tfrac{1}{2})_b \quad : \quad \omega(0,1^{--}) \qquad b_1(1,1^{+-})$$

$$(0,1)+(1,0) \quad : \quad a_1(1,1^{++}) \qquad \rho(1,1^{--})$$

The h_1, ρ, ω and b_1 states would form an irreducible multiplet of the $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_A$ group.

What do meson degeneracies and splittings tell us?

- Chiral symmetry is restored but confinement is still there !

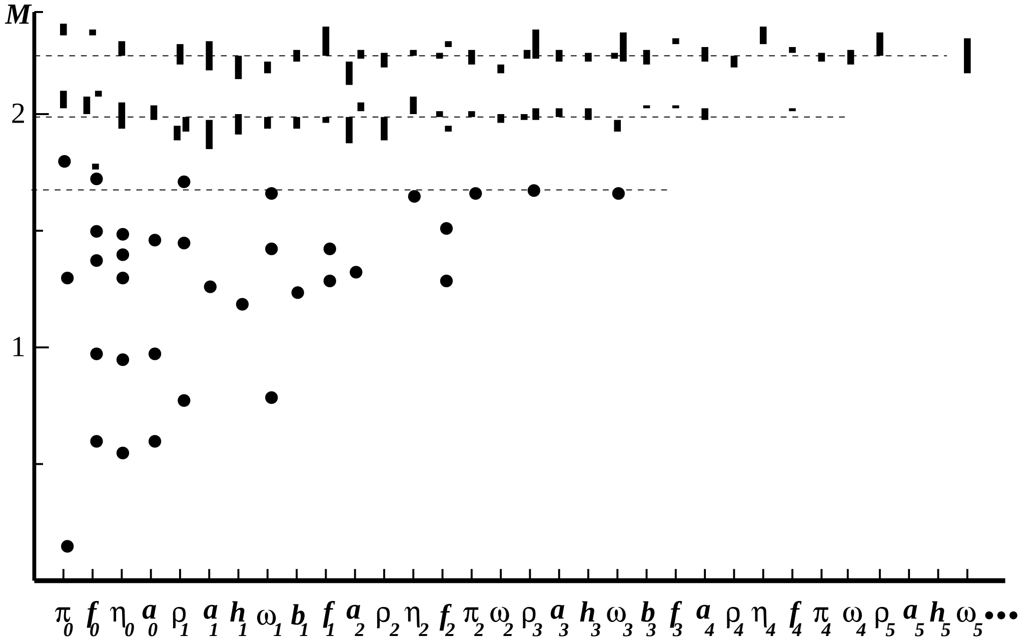
- Hadrons get their large chirally symmetric mass!

- The $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ gets restored while the $U(1)_A$ is still broken!

- The $U(1)_A$ explicit breaking comes not (not only) from the low-lying modes as the $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$!

- $\rho - \rho'$ degeneracy indicates higher symmetry that includes $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$ as a subgroup. What is this symmetry!? Is this symmetry related with the symmetry of the high-lying mesons?

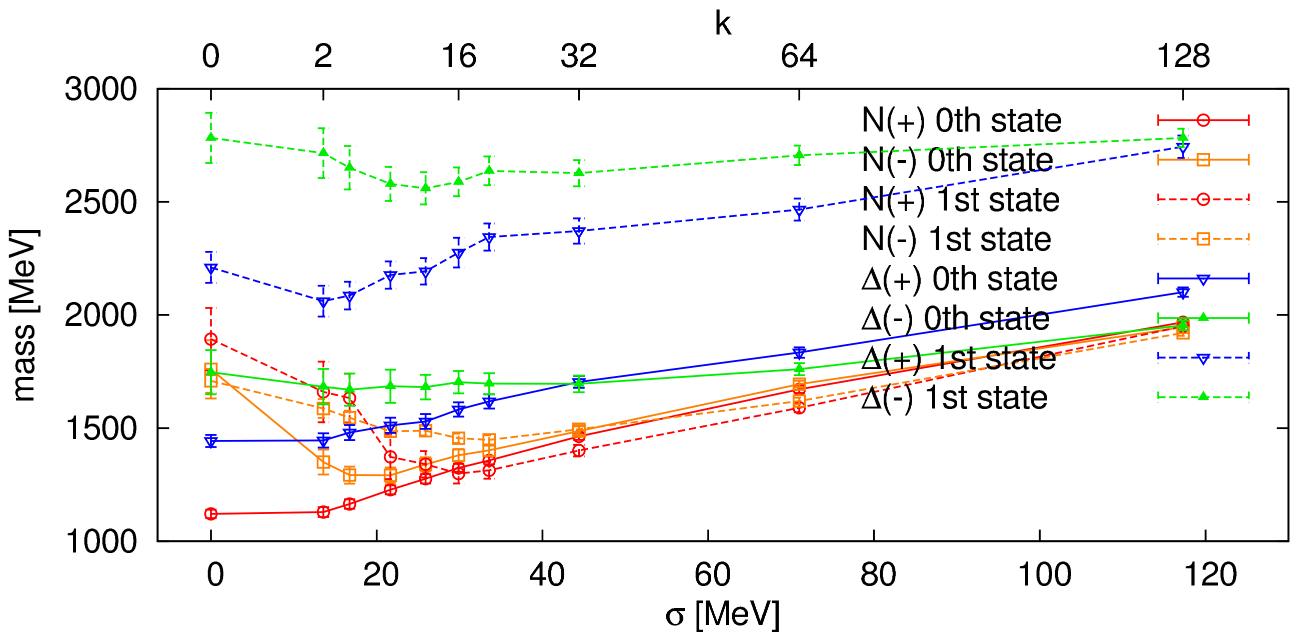
Low and high lying meson spectra.



The high-lying mesons are from $\bar{p}p$ annihilation at LEAR (Anisovich, Bugg, Sarantsev,...). Missing parity partners for highest spin states at each band. They ALL require higher partial wave in $\bar{p}p$ that is strongly (10-100 times) suppressed in $\bar{p}p$ near threshold. Cannot be seen in $\bar{p}p$?

Large symmetry: $N = n + J$ plus chiral symmetry.
An alternative: $N = n + L$ without chiral symmetry. (Afonin, Shifman-Vainshtein, Klempt-Zaitsev,...).L is a conserved quantum number ?! Naive string picture with quarks at the ends is intrinsically inconsistent.

Baryons



Three possible $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times C_i$ (chiral-parity) multiplets for any spin

$$(1/2, 0) + (0, 1/2); \quad (3/2, 0) + (0, 3/2); \quad (1/2, 1) + (1, 1/2)$$

Our interpolators have $J = 1/2$ for N and $J = 3/2$ for Δ, i.e. we cannot see $(1/2, 1) + (1, 1/2)$ quartets.

- Chiral symmetry is restored (all baryons are in doublets), while confinement is still there.
- Baryons have large CHIRALLY SYMMETRIC mass.
- Two $J = 1/2$ N doublets get degenerate - clear sign for a higher symmetry. No this higher symmetry for Δ's.

Chiral parity doublet

A free $I = 1/2$ chiral doublet B in the $(0, 1/2) + (1/2, 0)$ representation:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B_+ \\ B_- \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4)$$

The axial rotation mixes the positive and negative parity components:

$$B \to \exp\left(\imath \frac{\theta_A^a \tau^a}{2} \sigma_1\right) B. \quad (5)$$

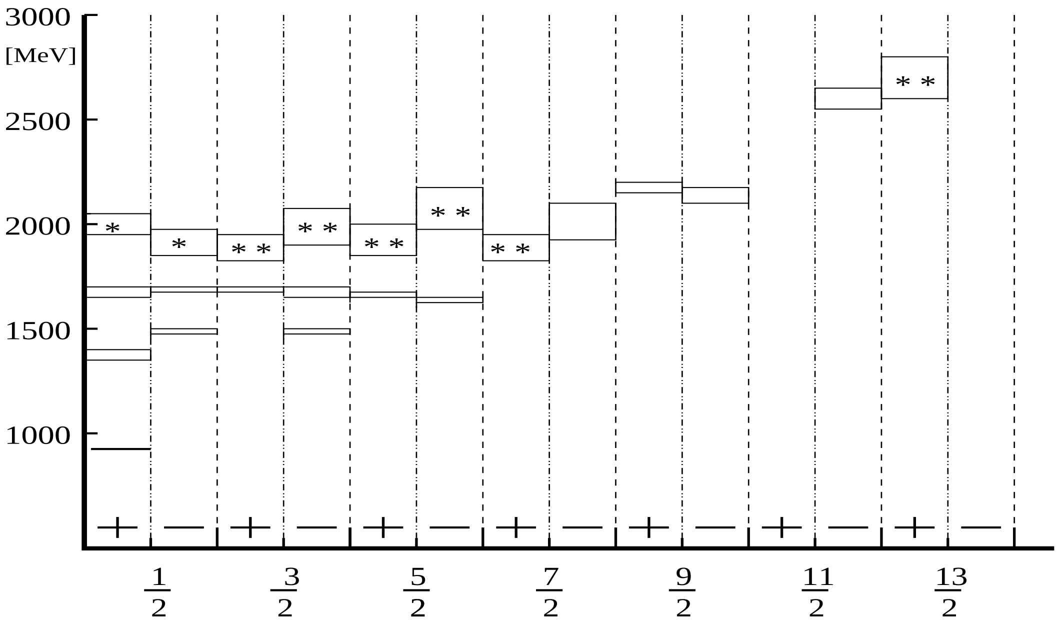
A chiral-invariant Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = i\bar{B}\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu B - m_0 \bar{B} B \quad (6)$$

- A nonzero chiral-invariant (!) mass m_0.
- $g_+^A = g_-^A = 0$, while the off-diagonal axial charge , $|g_{+-}^A| = |g_{-+}^A| = 1$.
- Pion decouples: $G_{\pi B_\pm B_\pm} = 0$.

B. W. Lee, 1972: "We dismiss this model as physically uninteresting"

Low and high lying baryon spectra.

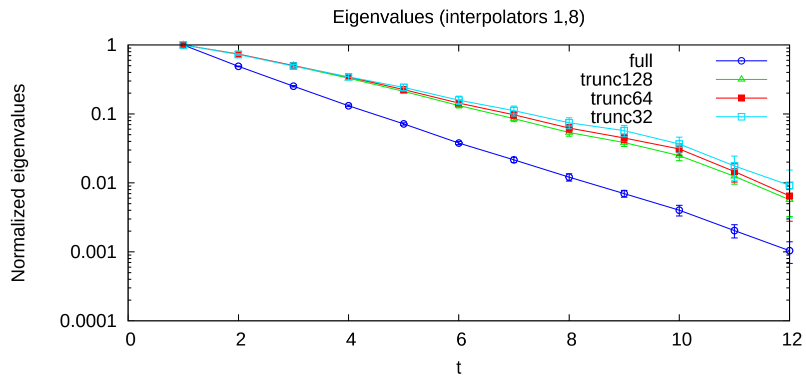


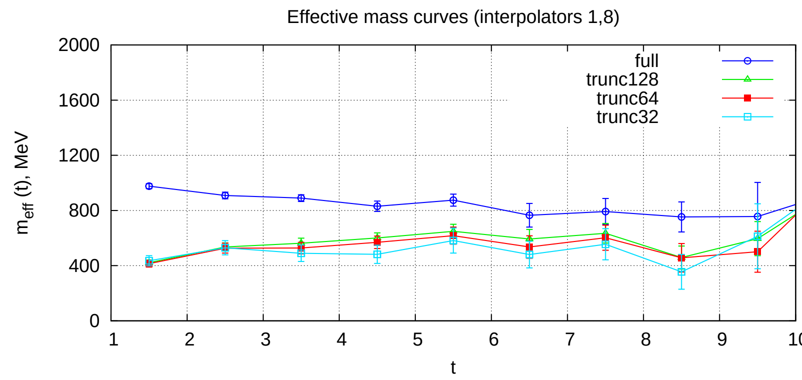
Low-lying spectrum: spontaneous breaking of chiral symmetry is important for physics.

High-lying spectrum: parity doubling is suggestive of EFFECTIVE chiral symmetry restoration.

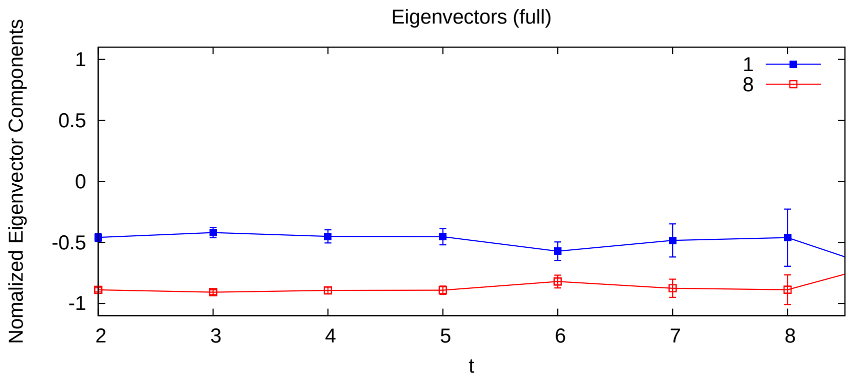
Recent and most complete analysis on highly excited nucleons (elastic πN and photoproduction data from Bonn and JLAB) reports evidence for some of the missing states and the parity doubling patterns look now better than before.

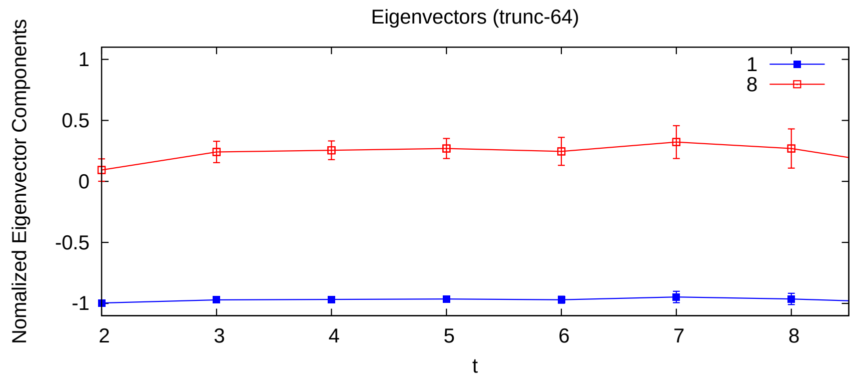
The role of the low-lying modes for $\rho(I = 1, 1^{--})$





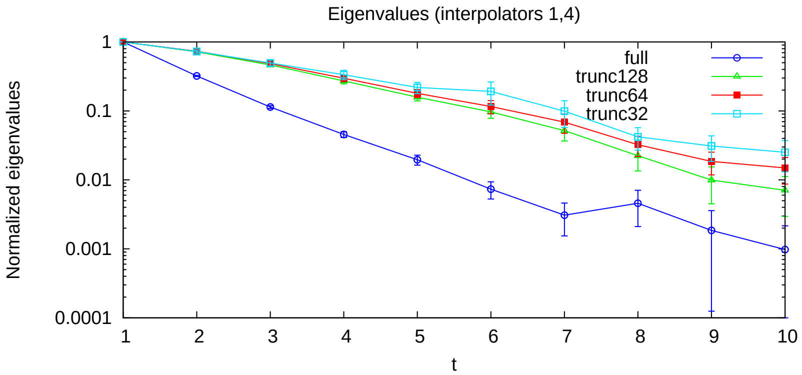
The correlators $\lambda_n(t) \sim \exp(-E_n t)$ from the full quark propagators and from the lowest modes (32; 64; 128) (left) and the respective effective mass plots $E_n(t) = \log(\lambda_n(t)/\lambda_n(t+1))$ (right).

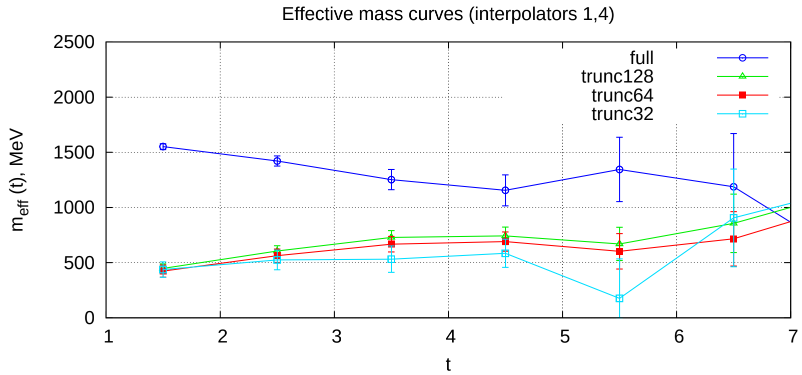




Eigenvectors corresponding to the full quark propagators (left) and from their lowest 64 modes (right).

The role of the low-lying modes for $a_1(I=1,1^{++})$





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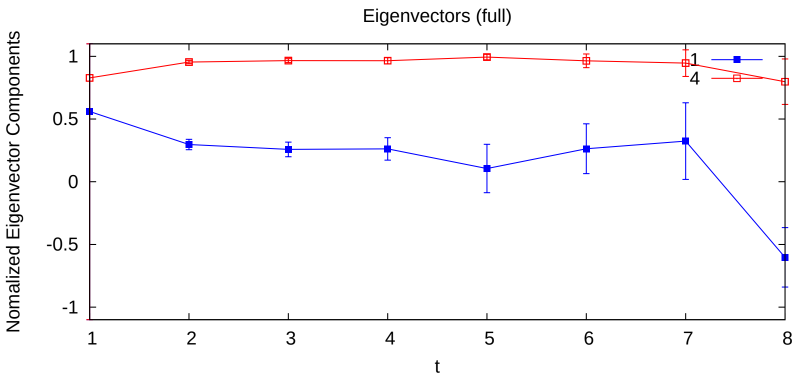
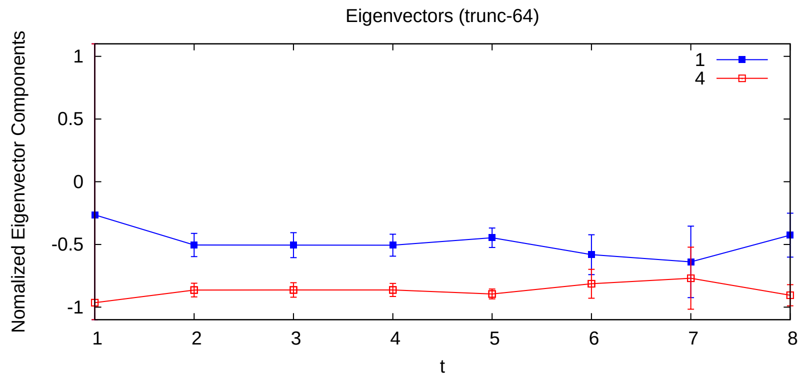
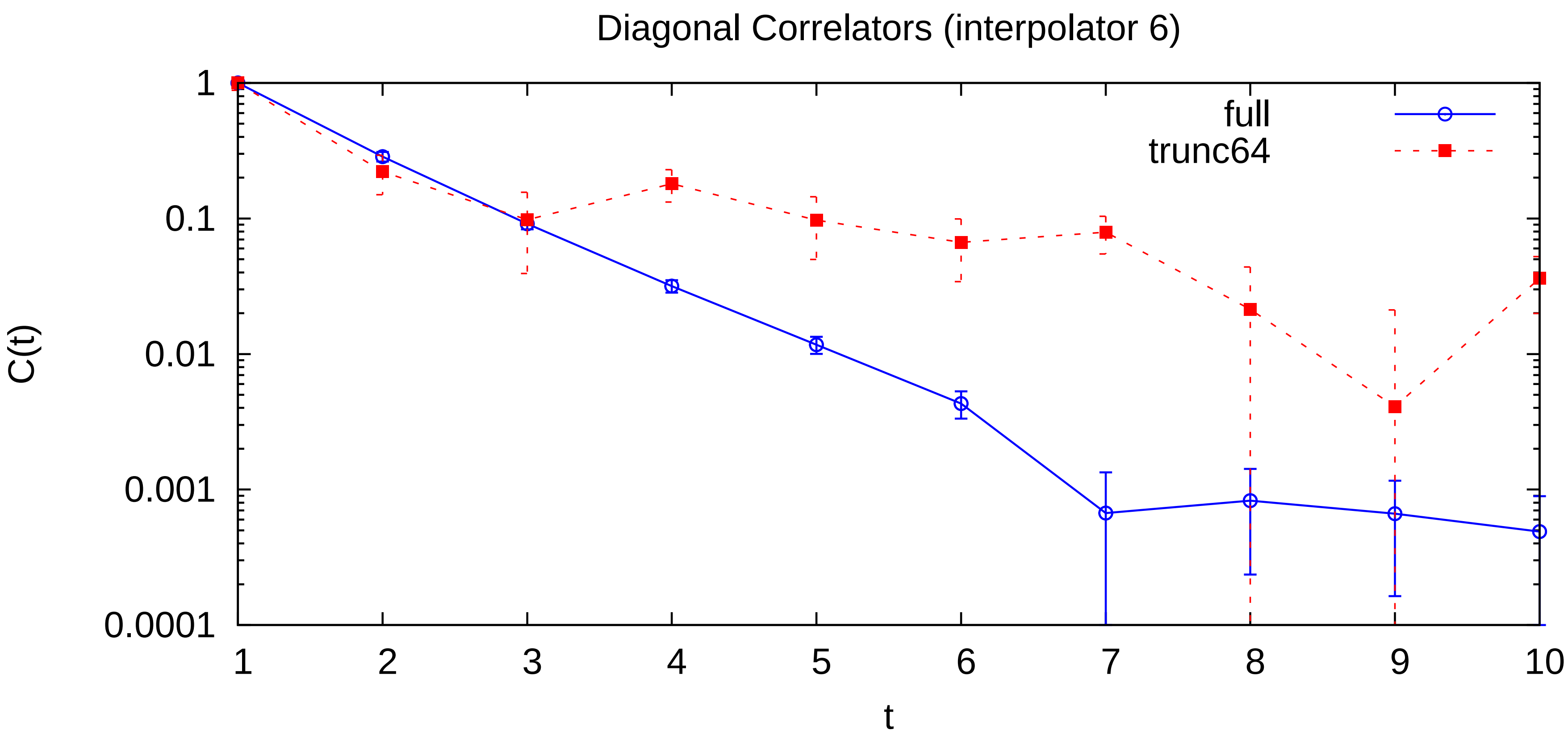




Eigenvectors corresponding to the full quark propagators (left) and from their lowest 64 modes (right).

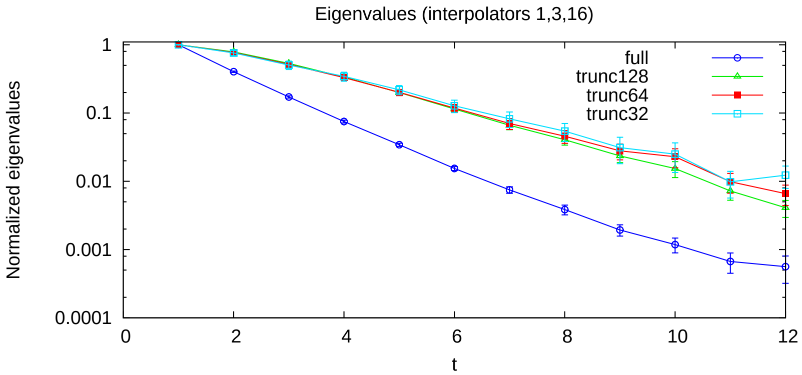
The role of the low-lying modes for $b_1(I=1,1^{+-})$

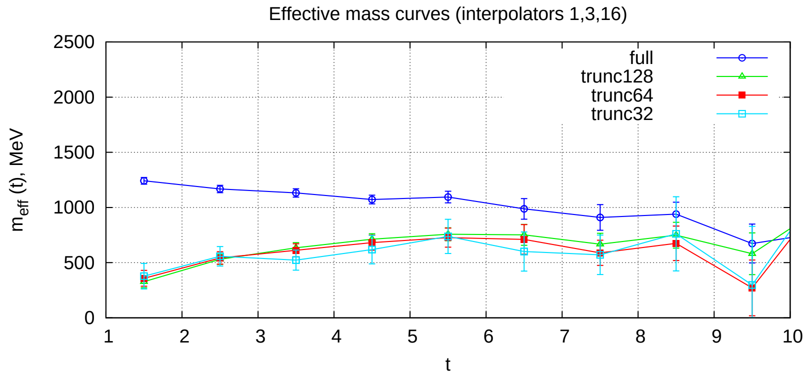


The correlators $\lambda_n(t) \sim \exp(-E_n t)$ from the full quark propagators and from the lowest 64 modes.

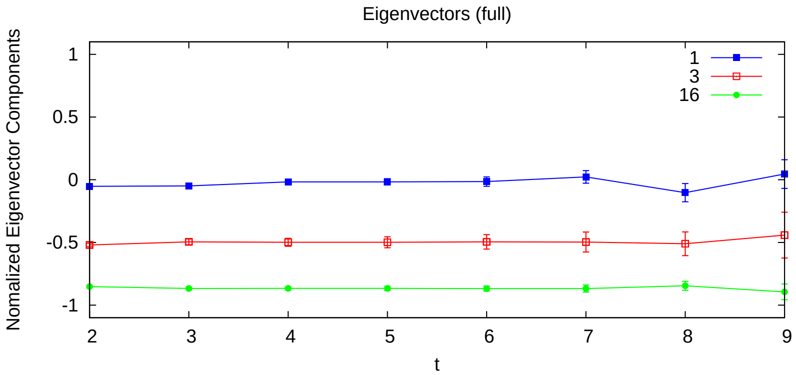
In contrast to other quantum numbers there is no b_1 state from the low-lying modes. The low-lying modes do not provide confinement.

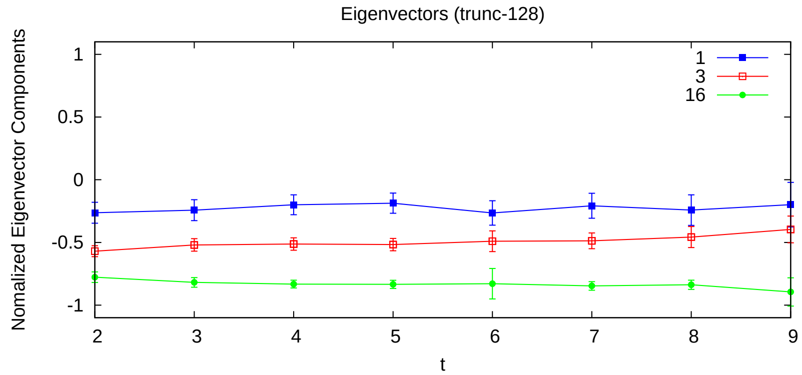
The role of the low-lying modes for N





The correlators $\lambda_n(t) \sim \exp(-E_n t)$ from the full quark propagators and from the lowest modes (32; 64; 128) (left) and the respective effective mass plots $E_n(t) = \log(\lambda_n(t)/\lambda_n(t+1))$ (right).





Eigenvectors corresponding to the full quark propagators (left) and from their lowest 128 modes (right).

Conclusions

- Removal of the low-lying modes from valence quarks restores chiral symmetry and signals from all hadrons survive (except for a pion). The quality of the signals from the hadrons after removal of the quark condensate become much better than with the untruncated quark propagators. Most probably this is related to the fact that we artificially remove the pion cloud of the hadrons.

- Chiral symmetry is artificially restored but confinement is there.

- There is a large chirally symmetric mass in this regime.

- All hadrons in this regime fall into different representations of the chiral group. We observe a higher degree of degeneracy than simply $SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R$, i.e. there is a higher symmetry in this regime that includes chiral group as a subgroup.

- Removal of the low-lying modes from valence quarks does NOT restore the $U(1)_A$ symmetry.

- The lowest-lying modes saturate pions and provide 2/3 of mass for N and ρ.

- The lowest-lying modes do not contain confinement.