

# *Adjoint $SU(2)$ with four fermion interactions*

Jarno Rantaharju, Vincent Drach, Claudio Pica, Francesco Sannino,

CP3 -Origins, IFK & IMADA, University of Southern Denmark

July 28, 2016

## Four fermion interactions

### In Technicolor

- A standard way of explaining SM fermion masses
- Potential effects on TC dynamics
- Deform a conformal model into a walking one

### NJL-models

- Preserve (restrict) chiral symmetry
- Introduction
- First map without the gauge <sup>1</sup>
- Preliminary studies with gauged model

<sup>1</sup>In preparation

## The Nambu Jona-Lasinio Model

$$L = \bar{\Psi} \not{\partial} \Psi + \gamma^2 (\bar{\Psi} \Psi \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \bar{\Psi} i\gamma_5 \tau_a \Psi \bar{\Psi} i\gamma_5 \tau_a \Psi)$$

- Preserves a  $SU_L(2) \times SU_R(2)$  chiral symmetry ( $N_F = 2$ )
- Spontaneous symmetry breaking at <sup>2</sup>

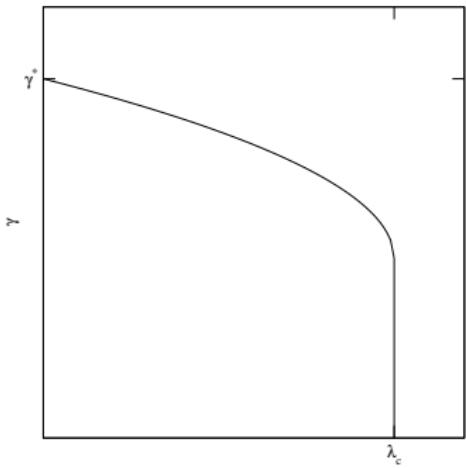
$$\gamma > \gamma^* \sim \sqrt{\frac{2\pi^2}{N\Lambda^2}}$$

---

<sup>2</sup>Nambu and G. Jona-Lasinio, Phys. Rev. **122** (1961) 345

## Gauged NJL

$$L = F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\Psi}\not{D}\Psi + \gamma^2 (\bar{\Psi}\Psi\bar{\Psi}\Psi + \bar{\Psi}i\gamma_5\tau_a\Psi\bar{\Psi}i\gamma_5\tau_a\Psi)$$



Gauge coupling  $\tau$   
Chiral symmetry breaking line at <sup>3</sup>

$$\gamma_c = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_c}} \right) \gamma^*$$

Growing mass anomalous dimension <sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup>K. Yamawaki, hep-ph/9603293

<sup>4</sup>H. S. Fukano and F. Sannino, Phys. Rev. D **82** (2010) 035021

## The Lattice Model

- Non-renormalizable  
No continuum limit
- Using auxiliary fields
- Sign problem with full symmetry, reduce to  $U_L(1) \times U_R(1)$

$$\begin{aligned}L &= \bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi + \gamma^2 (\bar{\Psi} \Psi \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \bar{\Psi} i\gamma_5 \tau_3 \Psi \bar{\Psi} i\gamma_5 \tau_3 \Psi) \\&\rightarrow L = \bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi + \sigma \bar{\Psi} \Psi + \pi_3 \bar{\Psi} i\gamma_5 \tau_3 \Psi + \frac{\sigma^2 + \pi_3^2}{4\gamma^2} \\&\langle \sigma(x) \rangle = 2\gamma^2 \langle \bar{\Psi}(x) \Psi(x) \rangle, \quad \langle \pi_3(x) \rangle = 2\gamma^2 \langle \bar{\Psi}(x) i\gamma_5 \tau_3 \Psi(x) \rangle\end{aligned}$$

## The Lattice Model

- Simple measurables

$$\langle \sigma \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle \sum_x \sigma(x) \right\rangle = \frac{2\gamma^2}{V} \left\langle \sum_x \bar{\Psi}(x) \Psi(x) \right\rangle$$

$$\langle \pi \rangle = \frac{1}{V} \left\langle \sum_x \pi_3(x) \right\rangle = \frac{2\gamma^2}{V} \left\langle \sum_x \bar{\Psi}(x) i\gamma_5 \tau_3 \Psi(x) \right\rangle$$

Phase diagram (meanfield<sup>5</sup>)

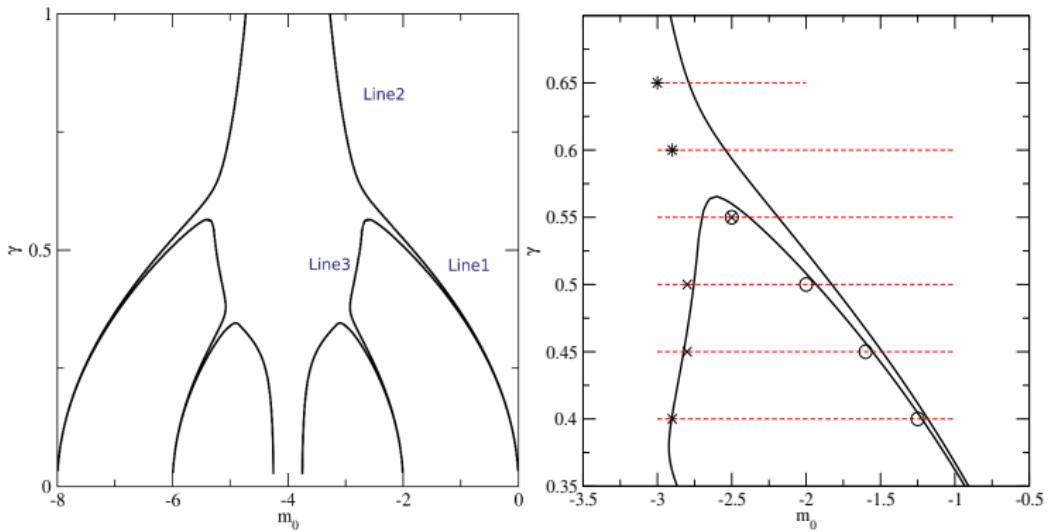
- Second order transition to  $\langle \pi \rangle \neq 0$

---

<sup>5</sup>K. M. Bitar and P. M. Vranas, Phys. Rev. D **50** (1994) 3406

S. Aoki, S. Boettcher and A. Gocksch, Phys. Lett. B **331** (1994) 157

## Phase plot



## The Lattice Model

Only one Goldstone boson,  $SU(4)$  quintuplet broken

- Four degenerate nondiagonal states
- One diagonal state with a disconnected part

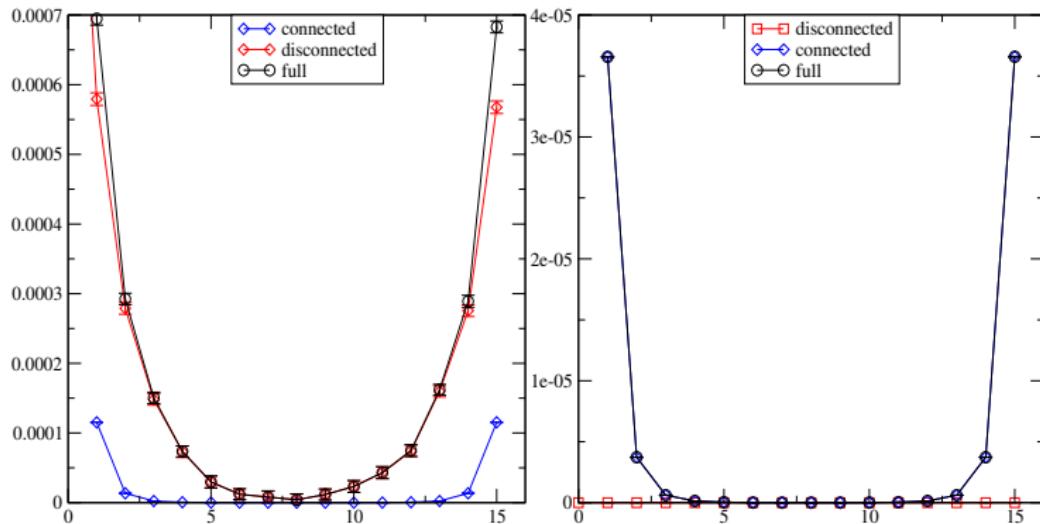
$$C_{ND,\Gamma}^{1,2}(t) = - \left\langle \text{Tr} \left[ (S(t,0)\Gamma_{1,2})^\dagger S(0,t)\Gamma_{1,2} \right] \right\rangle$$

$$C_{D,\Gamma}(t) = C_{ND,\Gamma}^3(t) + \left\langle \text{Tr} [S(0,0)\Gamma_3]^\dagger \text{Tr} [S(t,t)\Gamma_3] \right\rangle$$

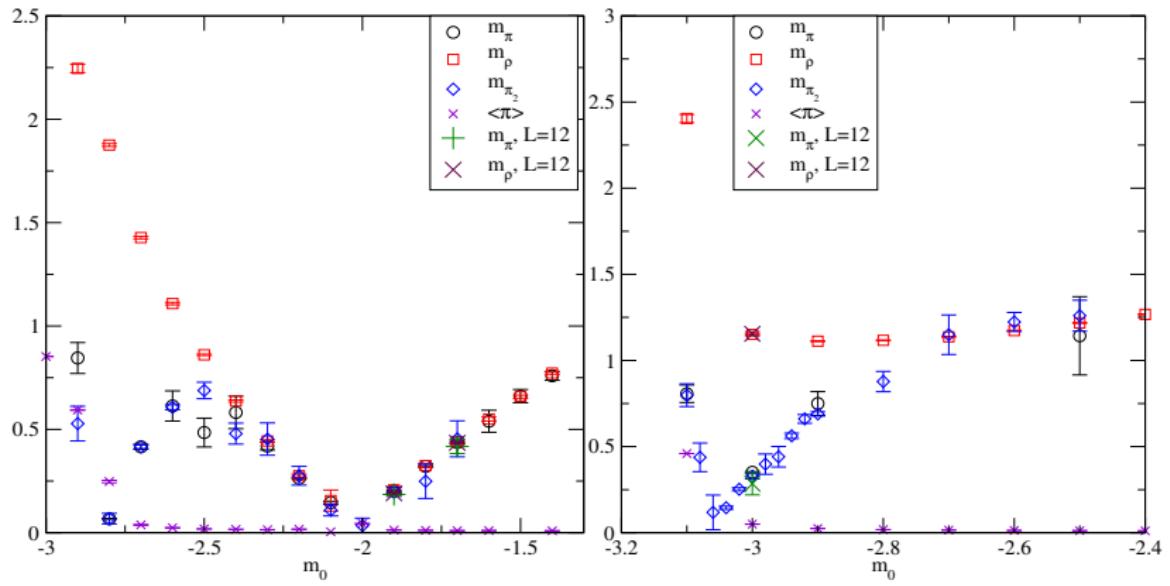
$$\text{Tr} (S_u - S_d)_{x,y} \Gamma = - \text{Tr} \frac{\delta_{x,y} 2i\pi_3(x)\gamma_5}{M_u M_d} \Gamma$$

The Goldstone boson is the diagonal pseudoscalar

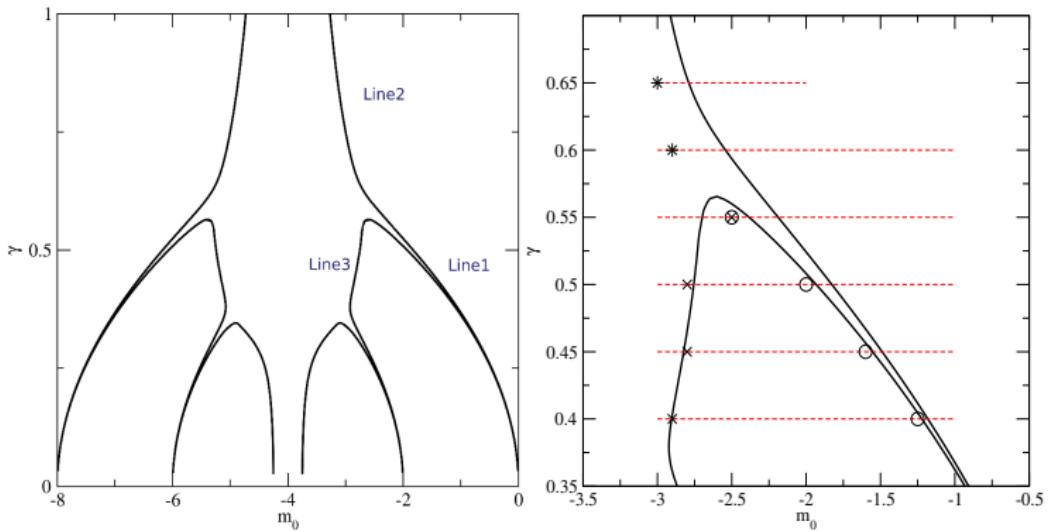
$$\gamma = 0.65a, \quad L = 8^3 \times 16, \quad m_0 = 2.9$$



$$\gamma = 0.5a, 0.65a \quad L = 8^3 \times 16$$



## Phase plot



## Turning on the gauge

SU(2) adjoint,  $\beta = 2.25$

Expectation

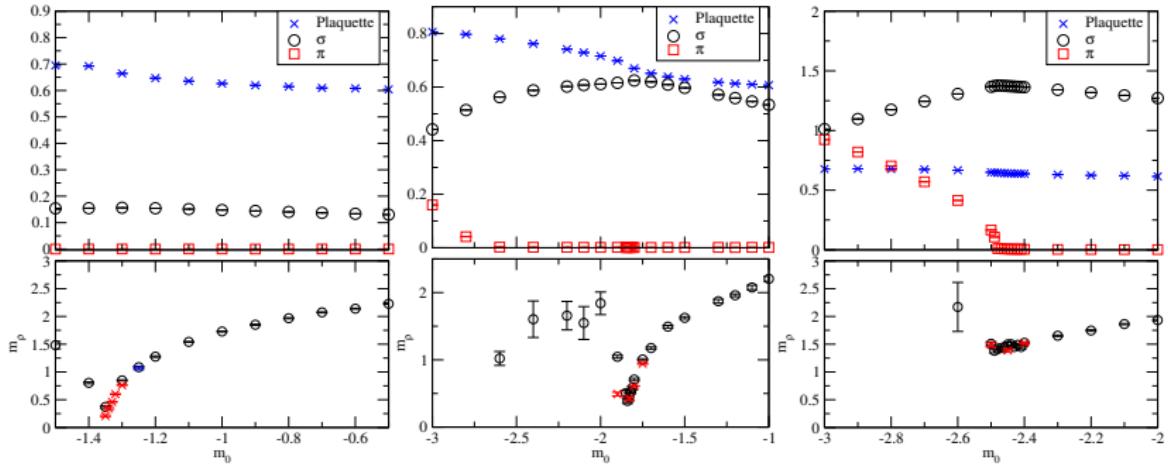
- Smaller critical coupling  $\gamma_c$
- $\gamma$  dependent mass anomalous dimension

A more complicated phase diagram

- Broken Polyakov loop at small volume
- A bulk transition?

## Turning on the gauge

$$\gamma = 0.1a, 0.2a, 0.3a$$



## Anomalous dimension

Does mass anomalous dimension increase?

- Two couplings below  $\gamma_c$
- At  $\gamma = 0$ ,  $\gamma_m \sim 0.3 - 0.4$ <sup>6</sup>

Conformal hyperscaling:

$$Lm_X = f(x) = a_X x + c_X$$

$$x = |m_0 - m_c|^{\frac{1}{1+\gamma_m}}.$$

Using nondiagonal vector and pseudoscalar mesons

---

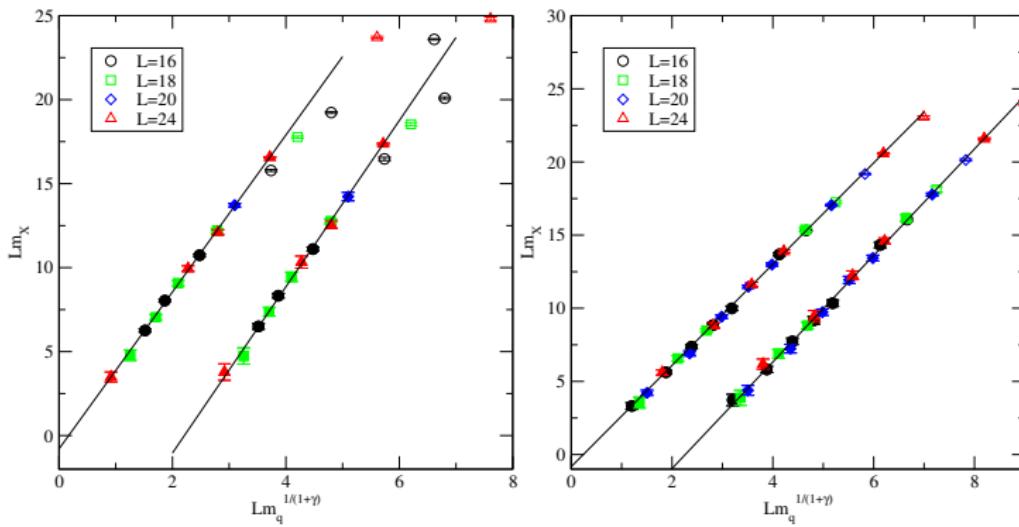
<sup>6</sup>J. Rantaharju, Phys. Rev. D **93**, no. 9, 094516 (2016)

A. Patella, Phys. Rev. D **86**, 025006 (2012)

T. DeGrand, Y. Shamir and B. Svetitsky, Phys. Rev. D **83**, 074507 (2011)

## Anomalous dimension

$$\gamma = 0.1a : \gamma_m = 0.4 - 0.6 \quad \gamma = 0.2a : \gamma_m = 0.6 - 0.9$$



## Four fermion interactions

- Needed for fermion masses
- Can affect dynamics

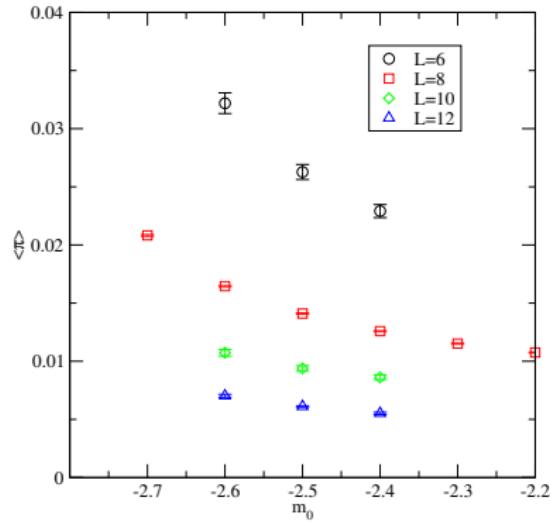
### Ungauged NJL

- Phase structure as expected
- Spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking
- Disconnected diagrams

### SU(2) adjoint

- Same phases exist
- Smaller critical  $\gamma$
- Anomalous dimension varies with  $\gamma$

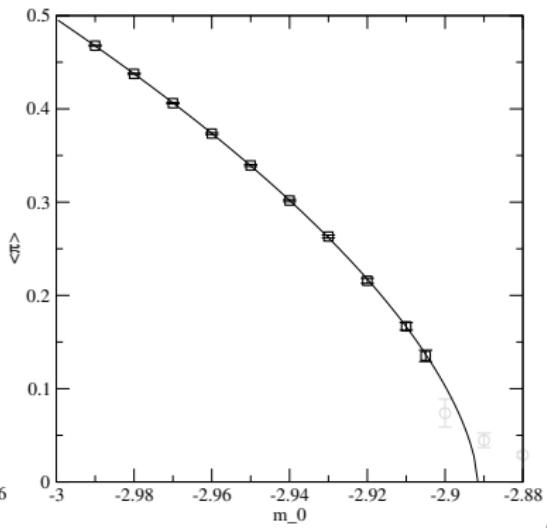
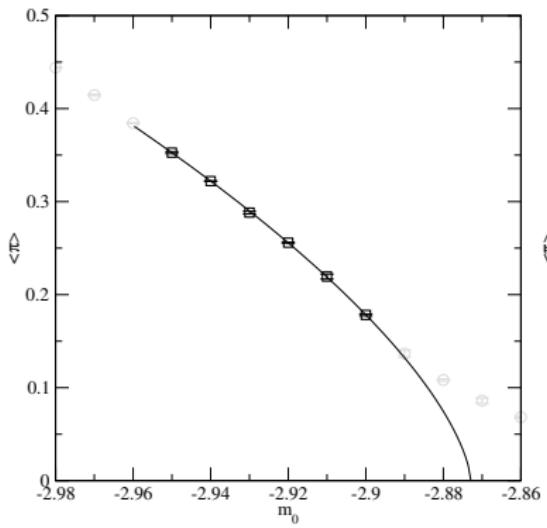
## Zero mass transition



## Zero mass line

$$\langle |\pi| \rangle = C_\pi |m_0 - m_c|_\pi^\beta,$$

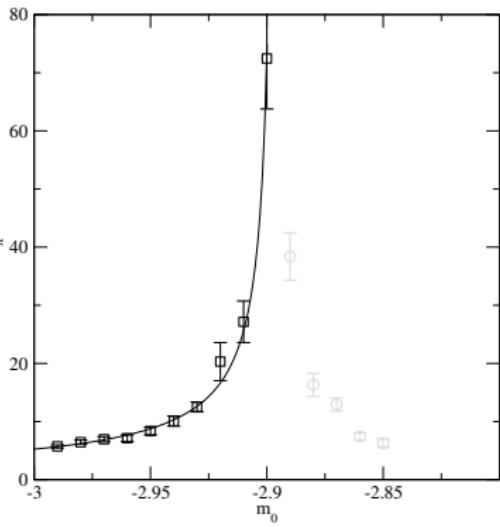
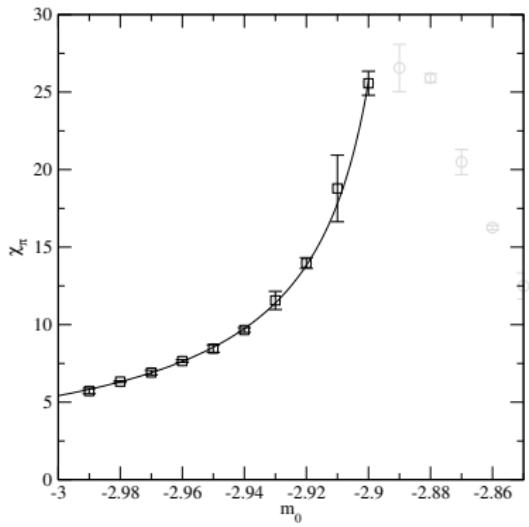
$$L = 8, 12, \quad \beta_\pi = 0.65(2), 0.56(2)$$



## Zero mass line

$$\chi_\pi = C_\chi |m_0 - m_c|^{-\nu_\pi}$$

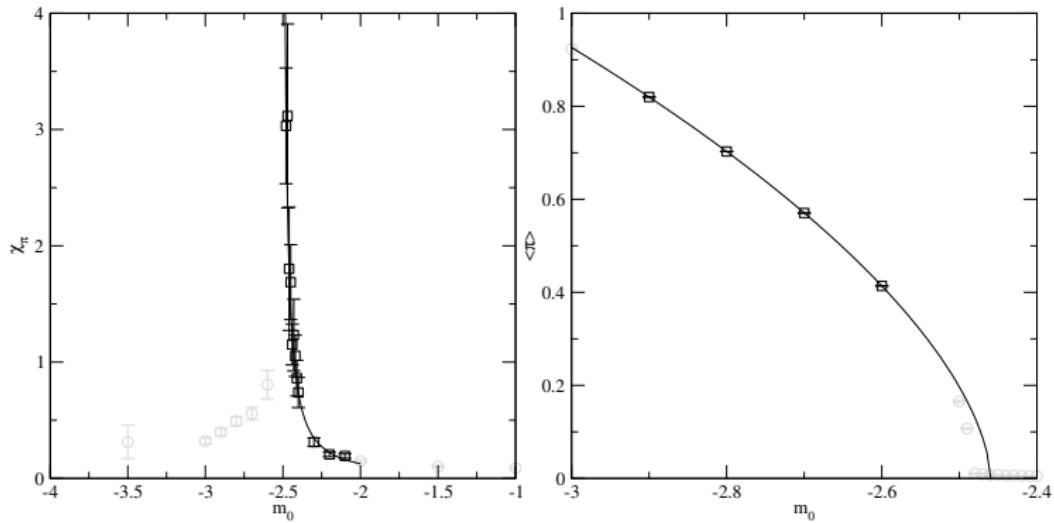
$$L = 8, 12, \quad \nu_\pi = 0.83(5)(2), 0.9(3)$$



## Zero mass line

Gauged,  $\beta = 2.25$

$$\beta_\pi = 0.598(4), \nu_\pi = 1.1(2)$$



## Chiral symmetry breaking transition

