

Large N_c volume reduction and chiral random matrix theory

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Motivated by recent progress on the understanding of the Eguchi-Kawai (EK) volume equivalence and growing interest in conformal window, we simultaneously use the large N_c volume reduction and Chiral Random Matrix Theory (χ RMT) to study the chiral symmetry breaking of four dimensional $SU(N_c)$ gauge theory with adjoint fermions in the large N_c limit. Although some cares are required because the χ RMT limit and 't Hooft limit are not compatible in general, we show that the breakdown of the chiral symmetry can be detected in large- N_c gauge theories. As a first step, we mainly focus on the quenched approximation to establish the methodology. We first confirm that heavy adjoint fermions, introduced as *the center symmetry preserver*, work as expected and thanks to them the volume reduction holds. Using massless overlap fermion as a probe, we then calculate the low-lying Dirac spectrum for fermion in the adjoint representation to compare to that of χ RMT, and find that chiral symmetry is indeed broken in the quenched theory.

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1. Introduction

In modern theoretical particle physics, numerical simulations of quantum field theory on the lattice play an important role in non-perturbative studies of strongly coupled gauge theories, e.g. quantum chromodynamics (QCD), from the first principle. However, lattice calculations often encounter practical challenges such as large finite-volume effects and sign problems. For instance, lattice studies of the infrared behavior of conformal theories are extremely difficult due to finite size of the lattice. These challenges may be overcome by constructing lattice formulations for large- N_c gauge theories (see the plenary contribution by M. Panero [1] and references therein) or for effective field theories [2], where various nice properties hold. In particular, the large- N_c volume equivalence [3] has recently received large attention because of the theoretical understandings of the center symmetry stabilization [4, 5] and the success of the numerical tests [6, 7].¹

One of the motivations of our work stems from the growing interest in conformal window and the walking technicolor model (WTM), where conventional lattice QCD techniques can be easily extended to QCD-like theories. A candidate of the minimal WTM is two-flavor $SU(2)$ gauge theory with fermions in the adjoint representation [9]. Bearing this in mind, we consider numerical calculations of $SU(N_c)$ gauge theories with $n_f = 2$ adjoint fermions in the large- N_c limit. We first clarify the difference between the χ RMT limit and 't Hooft large- N_c limit in large- N_c gauge theories. Then, we establish the methodology - the way to demonstrate the spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking ($S\chi$ SB) by applying the χ RMT techniques and the large- N_c volume equivalence to large- N_c gauge theories. As a concrete example, we study the heavy adjoint two flavor QCD [10] up to $N_c = 16$ on a 2^4 lattice, which approximate the quenched QCD, and find that the chiral symmetry is indeed broken.

2. The 't Hooft versus χ RMT limit in large N_c gauge theory

In large N_c gauge theories, the 't Hooft limit is the large N_c limit in which the 't Hooft coupling $\lambda = g^2 N_c$ and the number of quark flavor n_f are fixed [11]. The space-time volume V and the quark mass m are also fixed. In this limit, the theory is dramatically simplified, i.e. the $1/N_c$ expansion has a natural topological structure and a certain class of Feynmann diagrams, so called "*planar diagrams*", provide dominant contributions in the perturbation theory. For example, the vacuum expectation value of a properly normalized single trace operator $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$ can be expanded as,

$$\langle \hat{\mathcal{O}} \rangle = \sum_{h,b=0}^{\infty} c_{h,b}(\lambda, V, m) N_c^{-2h-b}, \quad (2.1)$$

where h and b are the number of handles and boundaries of diagrams. The connected correlation functions of more than one operators have the same structure.

In the 't Hooft limit, various nice properties hold; in particular, vacuum expectation values of products of gauge-invariant operators are factorized up to $O(1/N_c)$ corrections, $\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle = \langle \mathcal{O}_1 \rangle \langle \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle + O(1/N_c)$. An important consequence of the large- N_c factorization is the so-called Eguchi-Kawai (EK) volume equivalence [3]; provided center symmetry is not broken spontaneously, the Wilson loop amplitudes in an arbitrarily small volume agree with those of the usual large volume lattice gauge theory. The large N_c volume equivalence can also be understood as an example of orbifold equivalence [4] and the general statement is as follows. Starting with an

¹Unbroken center symmetry is the most crucial condition for the large N_c volume equivalence. The original proposal for pure $U(N_c)$ gauge theory by Eguchi-Kawai failed due to spontaneous breaking of center symmetry [8].

original (parent) theory, we obtain a new (daughter) theory by performing a projection under some discrete subgroup of the global symmetry of the parent theory. If the discrete symmetry does not break down spontaneously, the correlation functions of invariant (neutral) sectors of operators in both theories are equal up to a trivial rescaling factor. In particular, the chiral condensate takes the same value in $SO(2N_c)$, $USp(2N_c)$, and $SU(N_c)$ gauge theories with fermions in the fundamental representation.

Provided the chiral symmetry is spontaneously broken, the dynamics of QCD at below Λ_{QCD} can be described by the low-energy effective theory where the degrees of freedom are Goldstone bosons such as pions instead of quarks and gluons. If we go further inside the ε -regime, where the one-fourth of space-time volume L is much smaller than the pion Compton length, the relevant degrees of freedom are zero modes of pions and the density of Dirac eigenvalues near zero is related to the chiral condensate Σ via Banks-Casher relation [12]. The distribution of the low-lying Dirac eigenvalues can be calculated using the chiral random matrix theory (χ RMT) in the microscopic limit, $N \rightarrow \infty$ while having mN fixed, where the matrix size N is identified by V in the standard gauge theory (for a review, see [13]). In large N_c gauge theories, the number of color charges N_c are also relevant degrees of freedom and the corresponding limit (" χ RMT limit") may be obtained by taking the large N_c limit with a fixed $mN \sim mVN_c^\alpha$, where the constant α can depend on the representation of fermions. The χ RMT limit is very different from the 't Hooft limit: the fermion mass scales with N_c and hence $c_{h,b}$ in Eq. 2.1 also has a nontrivial N_c -dependence implying that the 't Hooft power counting rules are not valid. Because of this difference, the large N_c equivalences do not hold in the χ RMT limit. In the next section, however, we argue that the EK equivalence and the χ RMT combined with lattice simulations can simultaneously be used to detect the $S\chi$ SB in QCD-like theories.

3. Strategy of detecting the spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking

In this section we establish the way to use the χ RMT in large N_c gauge theory for detection of the $S\chi$ SB. First let us recall how one can confirm the chiral symmetry breakdown in the ordinary $SU(3)$ QCD. The criterion for the $S\chi$ SB is the nonzero chiral condensate in the standard thermodynamic limit,

$$\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle \neq 0 \text{ in the massless limit } m \rightarrow 0 \text{ after taking the large-volume limit } V \rightarrow \infty.$$

On the other hand, for QCD in the ε -regime, the $S\chi$ SB is recognized by the agreement of the low-lying Dirac spectrum with the prediction from χ RMT.

In the case of large N_c gauge theory, the logic is as follows. First, we calculate the low-lying Dirac spectrum of the large N_c gauge theory in a small box (e.g. on a 1^4 or 2^4 lattice) and compare the spectrum with the prediction from χ RMT. Here the probe mass m_{probe} must scale as $m_{probe} \sim 1/N_c^\alpha$ for large N_c , otherwise such that the χ RMT limit is realized. Because of this scaling, the EK equivalence, requiring $N_c \rightarrow \infty$ with m fixed, can not be applied directly. However, following the same logic as the QCD case except that V is now replaced with N_c^α , the agreement of the spectrum with the prediction from χ RMT still establish the $S\chi$ SB of the large N_c gauge theory in a small box. Then the EK equivalence leads to the $S\chi$ SB of the large N_c gauge theory in large volume. The power α is determined so that m_{probe} and the Dirac eigenvalues near zero have the same N_c -dependence, and we will see $\alpha = 1$ in our setup. The schematic diagram of the detection of the $S\chi$ SB in the large- N_c limit is shown in Fig. 1.

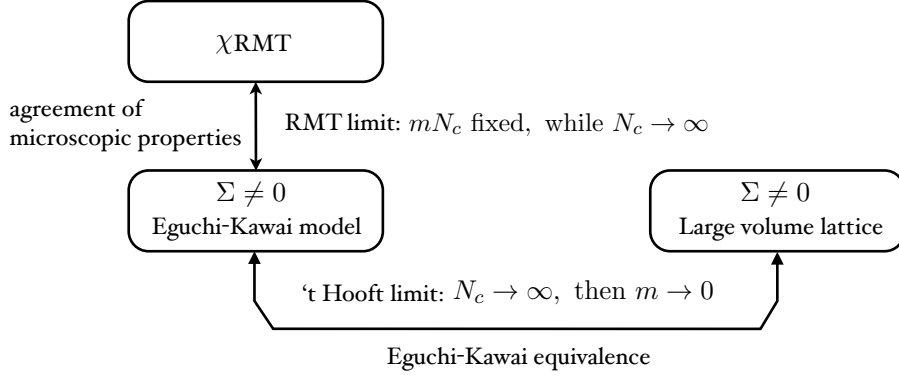


Figure 1: Detection of the spontaneously breakdown of chiral symmetry in the large volume lattice theory using the χ RMT and EK equivalence.

4. Lattice simulation of EK model

Numerical simulations are performed with the Wilson gauge action and Wilson-Dirac fermions in the adjoint representation on a 2^4 lattice.

$$S_g = 2N_c^2 b \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \sum_{\mu < \nu} \left(1 - \frac{1}{N_c} \text{ReTr} P_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{n}) \right), \quad \mathbf{n} \in 2^4 \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$S_f = \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \bar{\psi}_{\mathbf{n},j} \left(\psi_{\mathbf{n},j} - \kappa \sum_{\mu}^4 \left[(1 - \gamma_{\mu}) U_{\mathbf{n},\mu}^{adj} \psi_{\mathbf{n}+\mu,j} + (1 + \gamma_{\mu}) U_{\mathbf{n}-\mu,\mu}^{\dagger,adj} \psi_{\mathbf{n}-\mu,j} \right] \right), \quad (4.2)$$

where b and κ represent the inverse of the 't Hooft coupling, $b = 1/g^2 N_c$, and the hopping parameter, $\kappa = (2ma + 8)^{-1}$, respectively. The Plaquettes $P_{\mu\nu}$ are built of link variables in the fundamental representation as usual. For the fermionic action, the link variables in the adjoint representation are defined by

$$U_{a,b}^{adj} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} [T_F^a U T_F^b U^{\dagger}], \quad (4.3)$$

where T_F^a are $SU(N_c)$ generators in the fundamental representation. This action is invariant under $SU(N_c)$ local gauge transformation as well as Z_{N_c} global center transformation:

$$U_{\mathbf{n},\mu} \longrightarrow \Omega_{\mathbf{n}} U_{\mathbf{n},\mu} \Omega_{\mathbf{n}+\mu}^{\dagger}, \quad \Omega_{\mathbf{n}} \in SU(N_c), \quad \text{and} \quad U_{\mathbf{n},\mu} \longrightarrow e^{2\pi i \mathbf{n}_{\mu} / N_c} U_{\mathbf{n},\mu}, \quad \mathbf{n}_{\mu} \in Z_{N_c}. \quad (4.4)$$

Throughout our studies, we use periodic boundary conditions for all lattice directions in both link variables and fermion fields.

Our lattice simulations consist of two parts: 1) quenched calculations ($\kappa = 0$), where the bare quark mass m is infinite, as a nontrivial check of our numerical code by confirming the breaking of center symmetry at weak coupling, 2) simulations for two heavy adjoint fermions ($\kappa = 0.09$), where m is of order of the inverse lattice spacing. These heavy adjoint fermions serves as a "center symmetry preserver" and do not play any role in other parts of dynamics. Thus the case 2) can be also considered as a quenched calculation. We performed simulations at $b = 0.5$ for up to $N_c = 16$ which is relatively smaller than that used for simulations of a single-site EK model [7, 10, 15]. As we will see below however, we could obtain good large N_c limits since we have additional suppression of the finite volume effects thanks to the larger volume $V = 2^4$. For $N_c = 8$ and $\kappa = 0$, we also

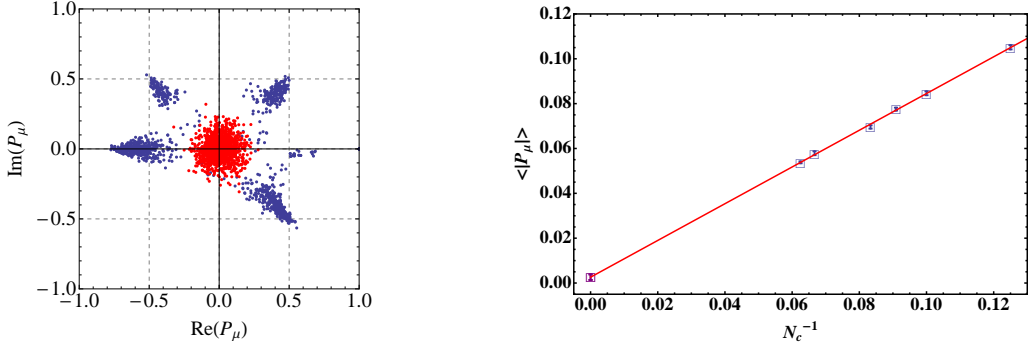


Figure 2: (Left) Scatter plots of the Polyakov lines, which are averaged over all 2^3 sites orthogonal to the line direction $\mu = 1$, for $N_c = 8$ and $b = 0.5$. The red and blue dots are about 150 data points obtained from ensembles for $\kappa = 0$ and $\kappa = 0.09$, respectively. (Right) Ensemble averaged values of magnitudes of the Polyakov lines versus N_c^{-1} for the EK model coupled to two heavy adjoint fermions. The red solid line represent the fits of the $5 \leq N_c \leq 16$ data to the function $c_0 + c_1/N_c$.

performed simulations at $b = 0.3$ and 0.4 corresponding to the strong and intermediate couplings, respectively. For all lattice simulations, we used the Hybrid Monte Carlo (HMC) algorithm; 200 trajectories are used for the initial thermalization, typically 500 configurations are generated for each ensemble, and every two adjacent configurations are separated by 10 trajectories.

4.1 center symmetry

In order to use the large- N_c volume equivalence, it is essential to confirm that the center symmetry is unbroken. Some evidences of which center symmetry is unbroken are as follows: (1) the Polyakov line P_μ scatters radially in the vicinity of origin in the complex plane, (2) the magnitude of P_μ approaches zero as N_c increases where the predicted asymptotic scaling behavior is $1/N_c$, (3) the average plaquette value measured from the reduced model agrees with that measured from the large volume lattice gauge theory. The Polyakov line along μ -direction in a 2^4 lattice is defined by

$$P_\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{Tr} U_\mu(\mathbf{x}) U_\mu(\mathbf{x} + e_\mu). \quad (4.5)$$

From numerical simulations for quenched EK model with various values of N_c and b , we first reproduced the well known results for pure Yang-Mills theory: the center symmetry is unbroken at strong coupling, but broken at weak coupling. In particular, we show scatter plots of the P_μ 's for $N_c = 8$ and $b = 0.5$ in Fig. 2, where the red and blue dots represent the data points for $\kappa = 0.09$ (EK model coupled to two heavy adjoint fermions) and $\kappa = 0$ (quenched EK model), respectively. The two colors have very different behaviours: the red develops a cluster around the origin, which is consistent with the scenario of unbroken center symmetry, while the blue is localized at some of the elements of the center of $SU(N_c)$, which implies that the center symmetry is broken. At strong coupling, i.e. $b = 0.3$, the P_μ 's radially scatter around the origin in both simulations. We also calculated ensemble averages of $|P_\mu|$ for the case of $\kappa = 0.09$ and $b = 0.5$. As shown in Fig. 2, they are linear in $1/N_c$ and extrapolate to zero in the infinite N_c limit. Finally, we calculated the average plaquette values and performed extrapolations to $N_c = \infty$. The values we obtained are 0.72053(71) for $\kappa = 0.09$ and 0.72733(12) for $\kappa = 0$. Compared with the large volume lattice simulation [7] and the single-site EK model for quenched QCD [15], the former is in good agreement while the latter is systematically larger. In summary, the center symmetry is intact in the theory with two heavy adjoint fermions and thus the volume equivalence holds; the equivalent large volume lattice theory approximates the quenched QCD since the fermion mass is large $\sim O(1/a)$.

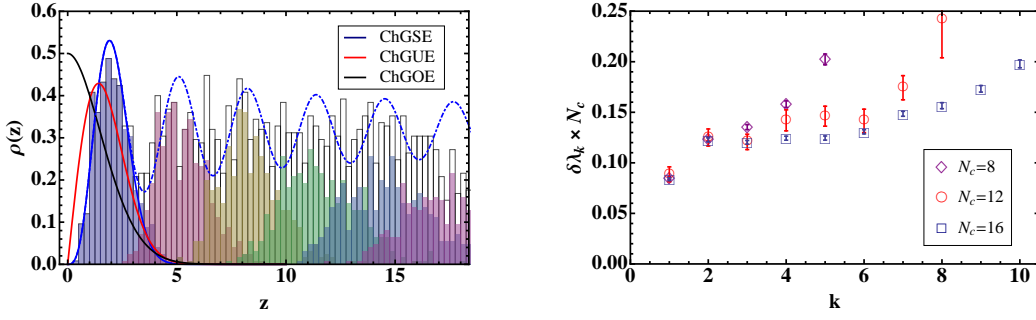


Figure 3: (Left) Low-lying Dirac spectrum for $N_c = 16$, $b = 0.5$ and $\kappa = 0.09$, where z is the rescaled Dirac eigenvalue obtained by matching the ensemble average of the lowest eigenvalue with the expectation value of the lowest eigenvalue in χ RMT for the ChGSE. Colored bars represent the histograms of individual eigenvalues, while the empty bars represent the accumulated histogram. (Right) Dirac eigenvalue spacings multiplied by N_c for $N_c = 8, 12, 16$, where $\delta\lambda_k = \lambda_k - \lambda_{k-1}$ and $\lambda_0 = 0$.

4.2 Dirac spectrum and comparison to χ RMT

Our strategy of detecting the $S\chi$ SB is to compare microscopic properties of the EK model with those of χ RMT, where the χ RMT limit without losing generality might be achieved by simply taking $m_{probe} = 0$ and $N_c \rightarrow \infty$. For this purpose, we calculate the low-lying spectrum of the hermitian overlap-Dirac operator \mathcal{D} for a massless fermion in the adjoint representation. The operator \mathcal{D} is defined by

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_5 [1 + \gamma_5 \text{sgn}[H_w(-m_0)]], \quad (4.6)$$

where $\gamma_5 H_w(-m_0)$ is the Wilson-Dirac operator and the Wilson mass is set to be negative $-m_0 < 0$. Throughout this work, χ RMT predictions are restricted to quenched ($N_f = 0$) theory with zero-topological charge. The adjoint QCD belongs to the universal class of the Chiral Gaussian Symplectic Ensemble (ChGSE). However, we also consider two other universal classes, Chiral Gaussian Orthogonal Ensemble (ChGOE) and Chiral Gaussian Unitary Ensemble (ChGUE), in order to make the comparison manifest. As shown in the left figure of Fig. 3, the distribution of low-lying Dirac eigenvalues is in good agreement with that of ChGSE, implying that the chiral symmetry is spontaneously broken.

It might be interesting to find how m_{probe} scales with N_c to extend our study to non-zero mass of the probe fermion or to determine effective volume of the EK model. In the right figure of Fig. 3, we plot the spacings of low-lying Dirac eigenvalues multiplied by N_c for $N_c = 8, 12, 16$. For this plot, we used 500 and 27 configurations for $N_c = 8, 16$ and for $N_c = 12$, respectively. From the figure, we see a nice agreement between the spacings at up to $k = 2$ for $N_c = 8$ and at up to $k = 3$ for $N_c = 12$. A nice agreement for the lowest few eigenvalues implies that the Dirac eigenvalues near zero, which are expected to agree with χ RMT prediction, scale as N_c and thus $\alpha = 1$. We also found that the spectral density $\rho(\lambda)$ is nearly zero at between the $(N_c - 1)$ th and N_c th eigenvalues.

A possible explanation of our founding for the N_c scaling of Dirac eigenvalues may rely on the perturbative analysis around the diagonal Wilson lines for a weakly coupled gauge fields. In a compact space, one cannot gauge away zero-momentum modes and thus the low-lying Dirac spectrum might be determined by the zero modes [15]. For fermion in the adjoint representation, the number of zero modes of the Wilson lines is $4(N_c - 1)$ while the total degrees of freedom is N_c^2 . As a result, the low-lying Dirac eigenvalues should scale as N_c , which is consistent with our

numerical results. Since the Dirac eigenvalues for adjoint fermions are appearing as conjugate pairs with 2-fold degeneracy, the position where $\rho(\lambda) \sim 0$ also agrees with our counting of zero modes, $N_c - 1$. We note that this analysis is only true for weakly coupled large N gauge theory in a compact space.

5. Conclusion and outlook

In this proceeding, we discussed about the 't Hooft limit and χ RMT limit in large- N_c gauge theories: in general two limits are not compatible and the large- N_c equivalences do not hold in χ RMT limit. In spite of the difference of these two limits, the $S\chi$ SB can be detected by taking an indirect path from χ RMT limit of EK model to the large volume lattice theory in the 't Hooft limit. As a numerical demonstration, we performed lattice simulations of $SU(N_c)$ gauge theory with two heavy adjoint fermions on a 2^4 lattice. After confirming that the volume equivalence is valid (unbroken center symmetry), we found that the distributions of low-lying Dirac eigenvalues are in good agreement with the χ RMT prediction and thus the chiral symmetry of the quenched QCD is spontaneously broken. In the near future, we hope to determine whether the large- N_c dynamical two-flavor adjoint QCD goes through the $S\chi$ SB or not, with an application to walking Technicolor theories in mind.

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