

Charmonium and Confinement from Lattice QCD (pn29se@SuperMUC-NG)

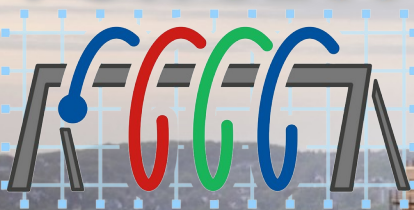
Francesco Knechtli

Bergische Universität Wuppertal

with R. Höllwieser, T. Korzec, M. Peardon, J.A. Urrea-Niño

SuperMUC-NG workshop, May 9th, 2023

FOR 5269



FOR5269: Future methods for studying confined gluons in QCD

<https://confluence.desy.de/display/for5269>

Spokesperson: Francesco Knechtli

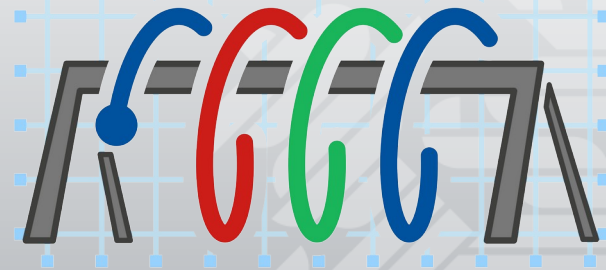
Main Goals:

- **Disconnected contributions in charmonium**
- **String breaking in hybrid potentials**
- Glueballs in full dynamical QCD
- Multilevel algorithms for glueballs
- Novel schemes for molecular dynamics
- **Connection of distillation and multi-grid**
- Multilevel Monte Carlo for trace estimation

Outline:

- Lattice Quantum Chromo Dynamics (LQCD)
- Hadron spectroscopy and Distillation
- Charmonium and potential results
- Outlook

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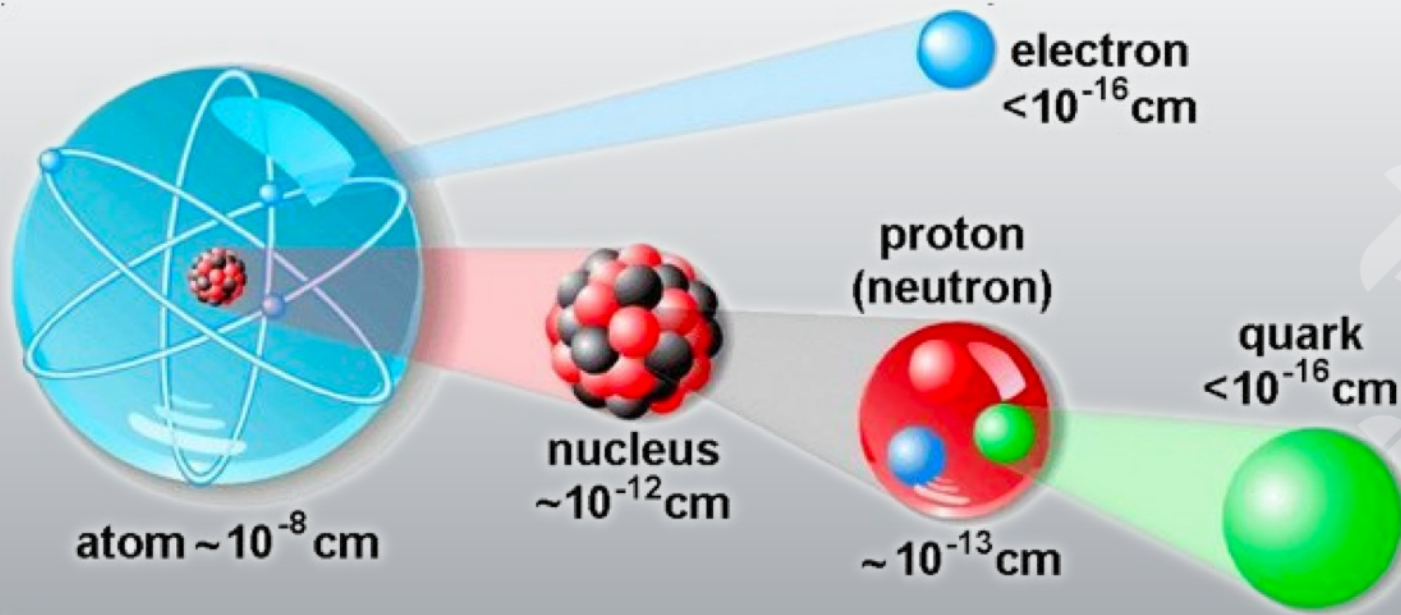
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Strong force: responsible for interactions between quarks and gluons

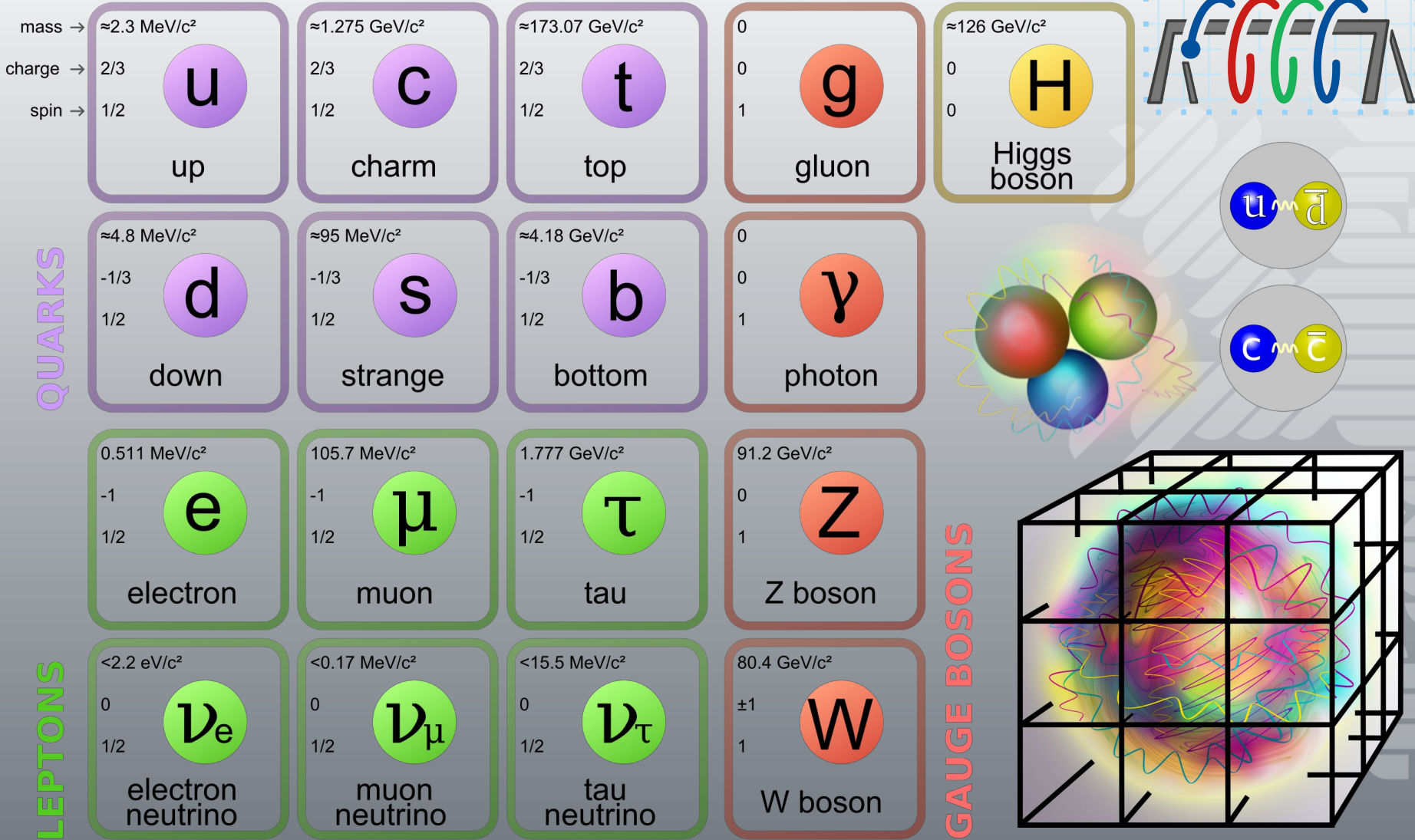
- confines quarks into hadrons (pion, proton, neutron, etc)
- binds protons and neutrons to form nuclei of the atoms

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD):

- fundamental theory that describes the strong interactions
- parameters: quark masses and coupling constant

The Standard Model, Elementary Particles

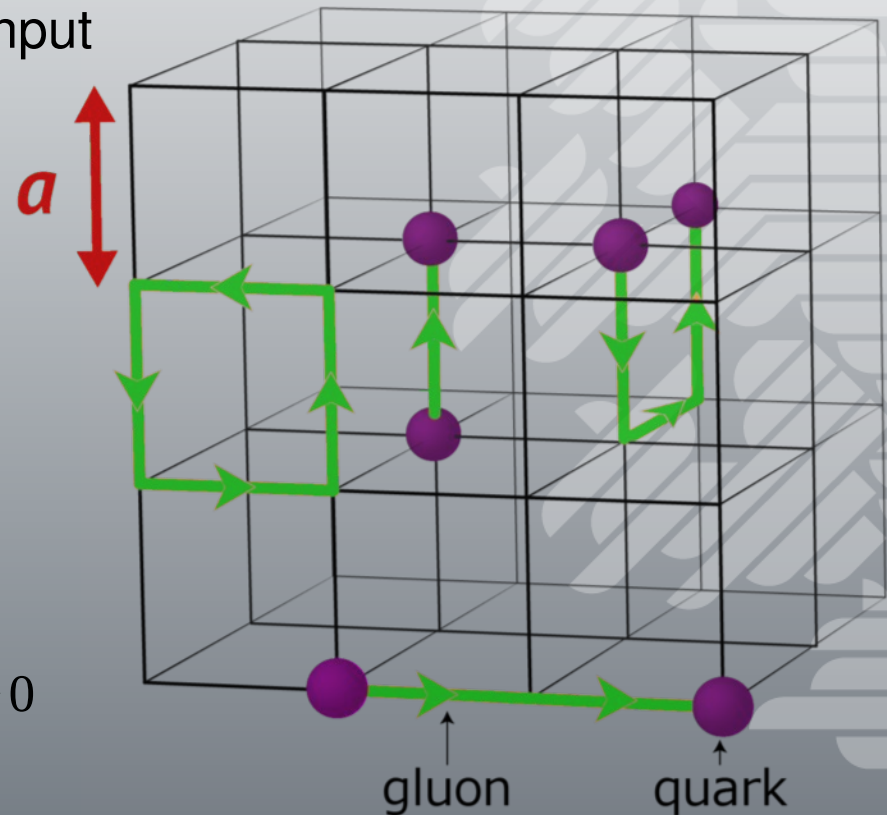
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Numerical simulations of QCD using Monte Carlo methods

- well-established framework for non-perturbative QCD
- ab-initio calculations, action only input
- discretization of space-time,
- introduce **lattice spacing a**
- **gluons, link variables**
- **quarks, covariant derivatives**
- Dirac operator, quark propagator
- discretized forms must reduce to continuum form in the limit $a \rightarrow 0$



Monte Carlo methods: statistical treatment of the theory

- create gluon configurations using QCD action
- average over configurations, error
- we need 1000s of (statistically independent) configurations
- **observables:** correlation functions in terms of ‘quark propagators’
- building block of hadronic measurements on the lattice
- solution of the Dirac equation $D \cdot x_i = v_i$
most intensive part of calculations
- very large (190Mx190M), but sparse matrix (most elements zero)
- highly optimized algorithms with good scaling behavior

Distillation: quark field smearing with Laplacian eigenmodes $v_i[t]$

- we need inversions to get ‘quark perambulators’ $v_i[t_1] \cdot D_{\alpha\beta}^{-1} v_j[t_2]$





3 degenerate light quarks (up, down, strange)

Sum of light quark masses same as in nature, pion mass $m_\pi \sim 420$ MeV

1 physical charm quark, $m_{\eta_c} \sim 3$ GeV

Fine lattice: $a = 0.043$ fm @ $\beta = 3.43$

- B - light : 144×48^3

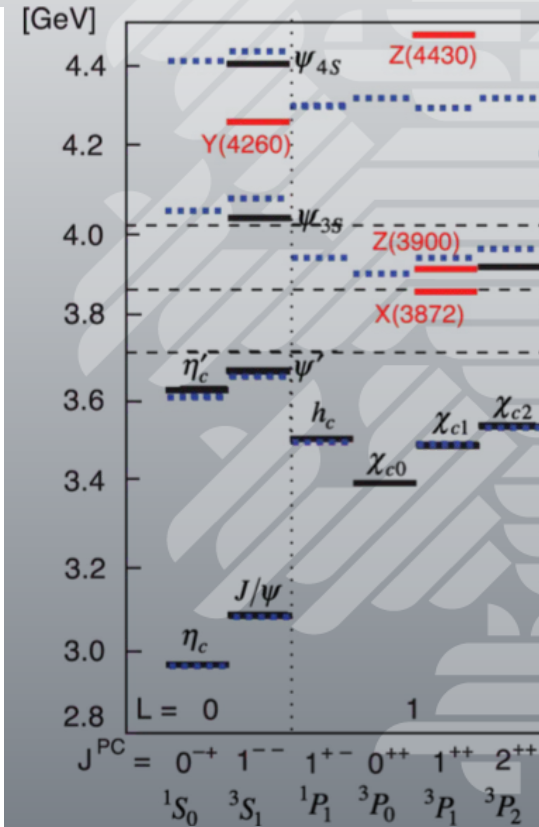
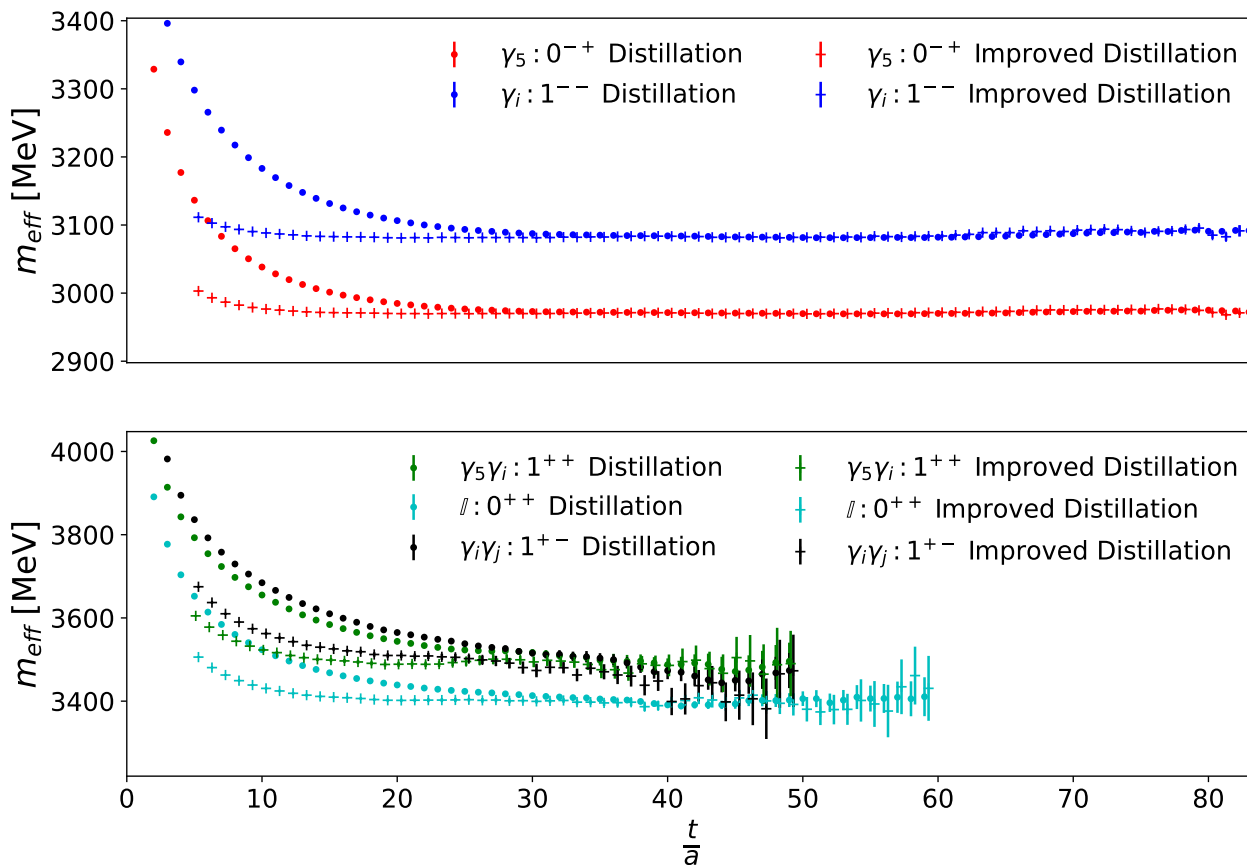
R. Höllwieser et al., Eur. Phys. J. C 80 (2020) no. 4 349

- **Charmonium are states made of a charm quark anti-quark pair**
Eigenstates J^{PC} of total angular momentum J , parity P and charge conjugation C
- measurement code based on “QCDlib”, a library written by us in C+MPI



Extract charmonium masses from plateaus of effective masses
Improved distillation yields early mass plateaus

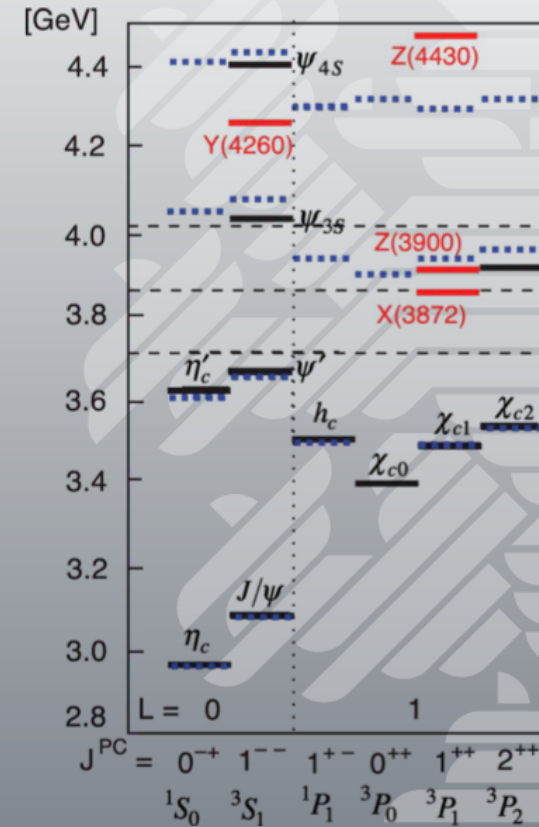
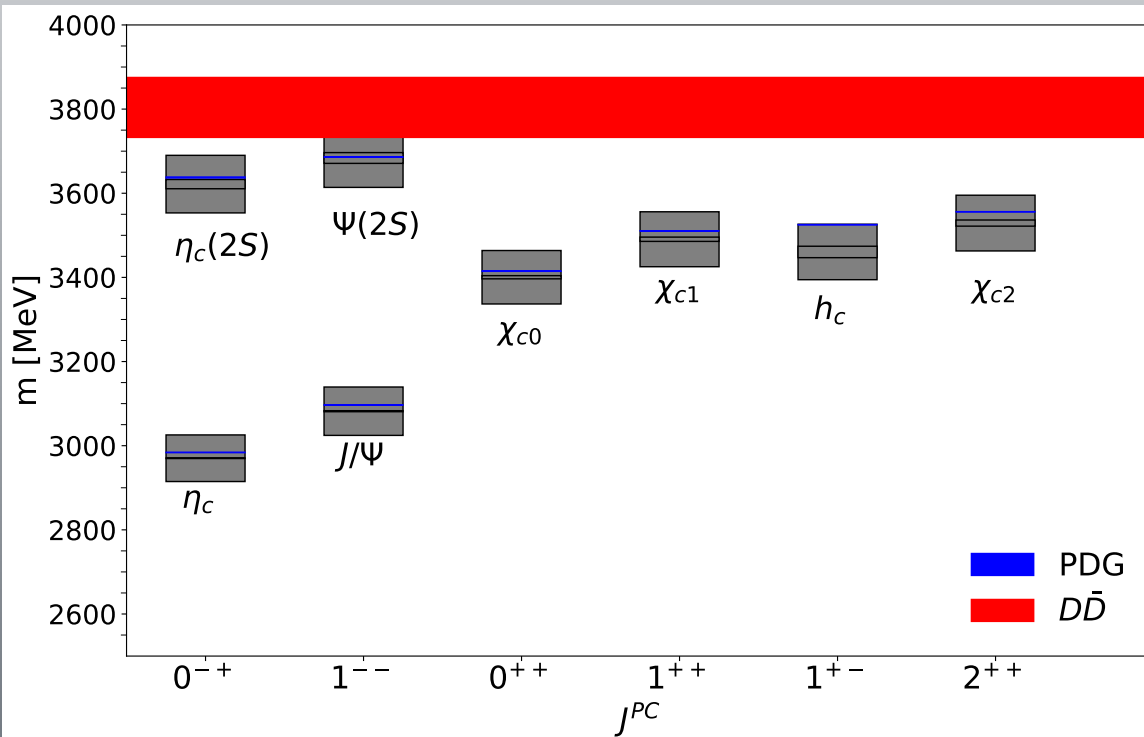
F. Knechtli et al., Phys. Rev. D 106 (2022), no. 3. 034501



Hosaka et al., PTEP 2016

Charmonium spectrum (ensemble B-light)

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Model study of charmonium 3D spatial profiles

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Simulation of a model with two degenerate “charm quarks” at half of their physical mass, ensemble Nm1: $a = 0.049$ fm, 96×48^3

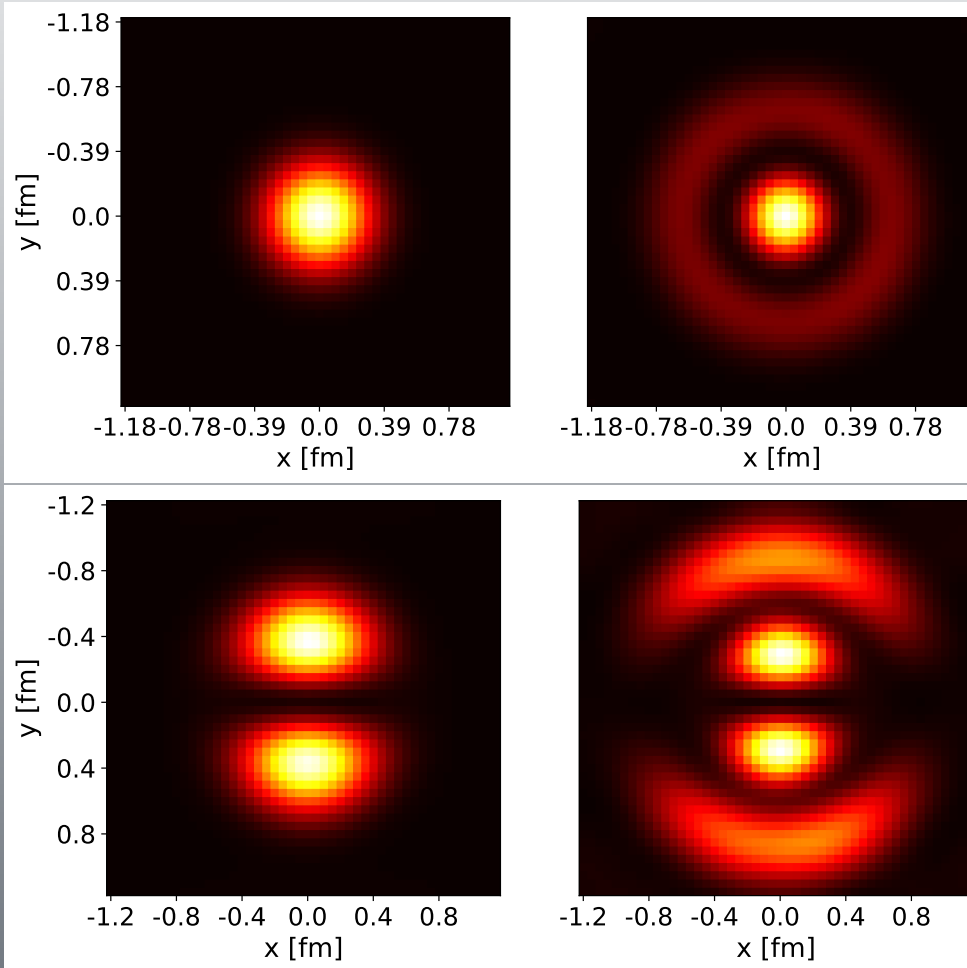


Profiles from improved distillation and generalized eigenvalue problem (GEVP)

S-wave, “ η_c ” channel

Ground state (left)
First excited state (right)

P-wave, “ h_c ” channel

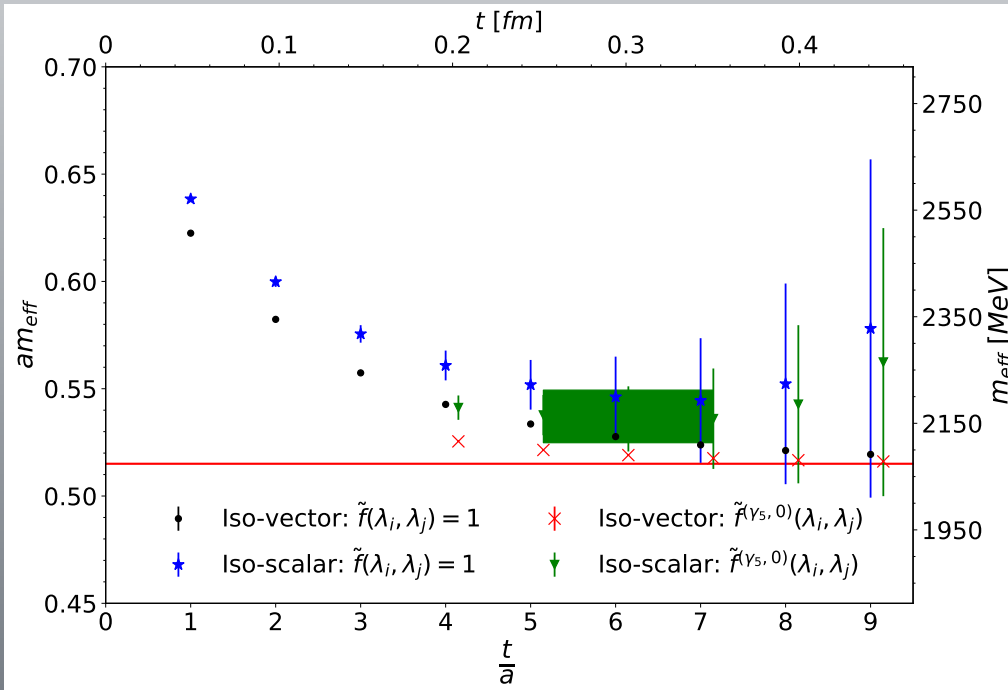


Okubo-Zweig-Iizuka (OZI) rule: suppression of quark-line diagrams with **annihilation of charm-anti-charm quarks**.

Charm annihilation is so far omitted in lattice QCD calculations.



With 2 charm quarks:
iso-vector vs. iso-scalar



Upward shift of the “ η_c ” mass

In the model: 89(53) MeV

In nature: only estimate ~ 7 MeV

Difference due to model assumptions (no light quarks, two charm quarks)

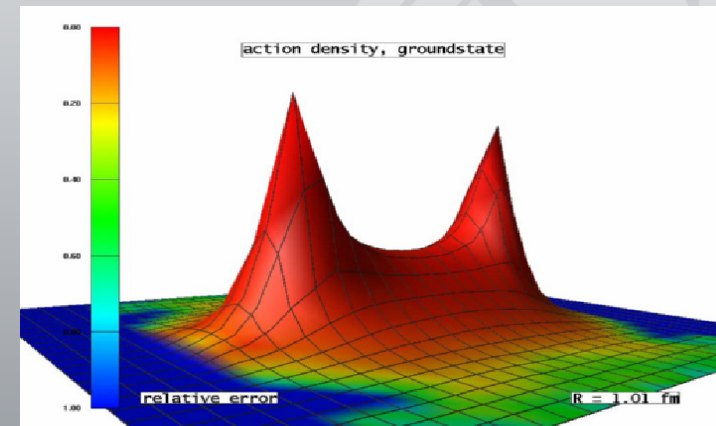
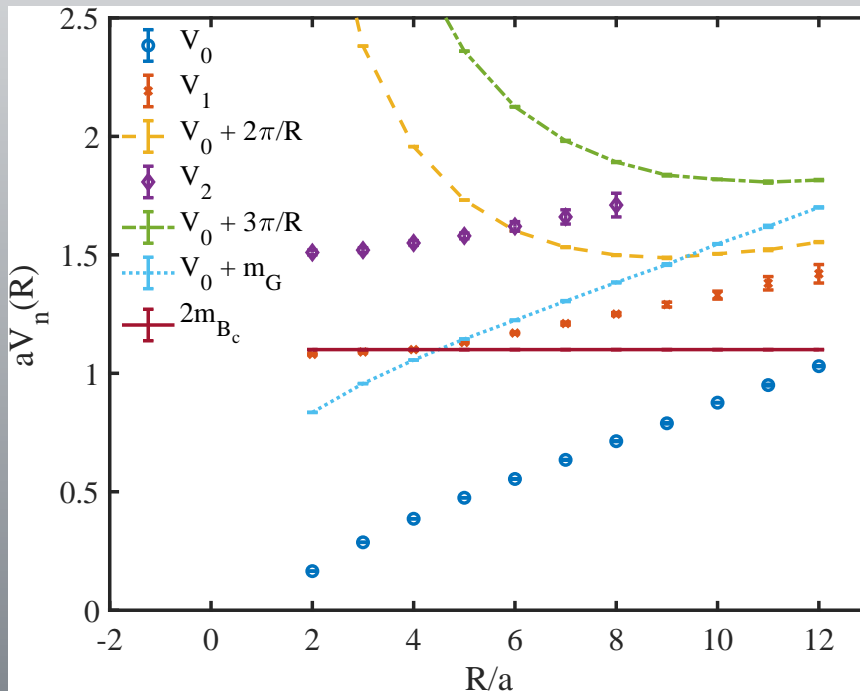
Static quark anti-quark potential

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Born-Oppenheimer approximation: charmonium levels can be computed from the Schrödinger equation with the static quark anti-quark potential. We extract the potential from correlators of Laplacian trial states.



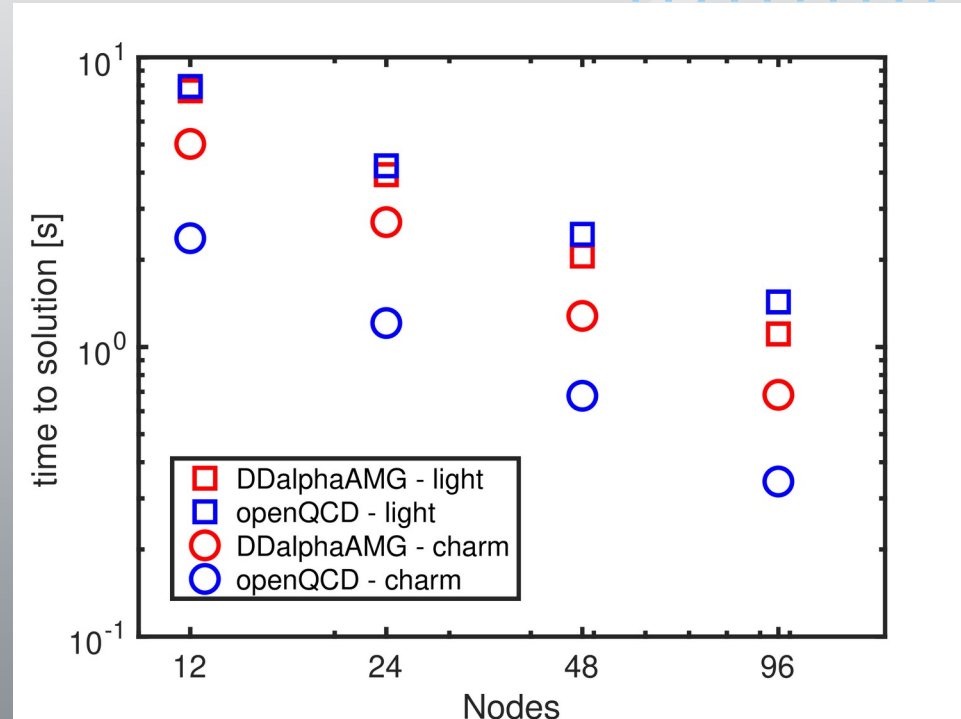
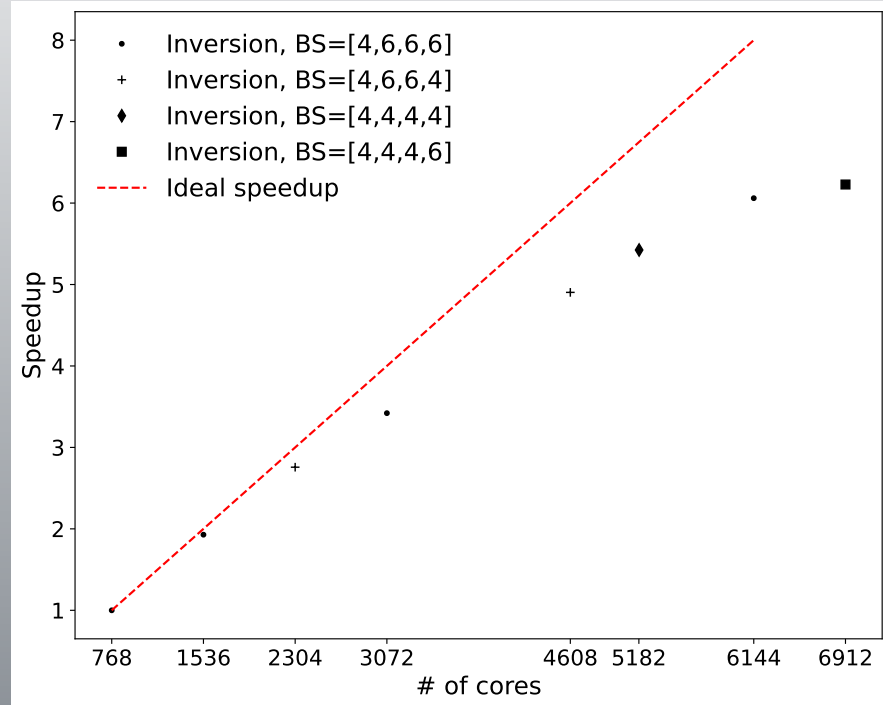
R. Höllwieser et al., Phys. Rev. D 107 (2023) 3, 034511



Bali et al., PoS LAT2005 (2006)

Ground state potential and radial excitations

Technique can be extended to hybrid (excited) potentials



two-level SAP GCR solver with AVX instructions (96×48^3) of openQCD (<https://luscher.web.cern.ch/luscher/openQCD/>)

Three-level multi-grid solver with SSE4 and compiler-auto vectorization on the coarse grids of DDalphaAMG (<https://github.com/mrottmann/DDalphaAMG>)

Conclusions

Improved charmonium spectrum

- $a=0.043$ fm, 144×48^3
- pion mass $m_\pi \sim 420$ MeV, physical charm
- 250 configurations
- charm-quark perambulators of size 325 (eigenmode) $\times 85$ (time) $\times 4$ (spin)
- improved distillation



Outlook

- light-quark perambulators (inversions are more expensive)
- smaller lattice $a=0.054$ fm, 96×32^3 , larger statistics
- study mixing of charmonium with light hadrons and glueballs
- D-mesons, static-light (hybrid) mesons, hybrid static potentials
- working on multi-grid and GPU codes

Thank you for your attention!



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