

## 格子フェルミオン (2) Exact chiral symmetry on the lattice

### 参考文献

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## Ginsparg-Wilson relation

格子フェルミオンの作用  $S = a^4 \sum_x \bar{\psi}(x) D \psi(x)$  がカイラル極限にあることを表す条件

$$\gamma_5 D + D \gamma_5 = 2a D \gamma_5 D \quad (1)$$

## Domain Wall Fermion と Ginsparg-Wilson relation

Block spin trans.

Domain wall fermion

≡ Integration of high energy modes

≡ Integration of heavy modes

↓

↓

Local low energy effective action

$$S = \sum_x \bar{\psi}(x) D \psi(x)$$

↓

Ginsparg-Wilson rel.

$$\gamma_5 D + D \gamma_5 = 2a D \gamma_5 D$$

$$S_{\text{DWF}} = a_5 \sum_{t=1}^N \sum_x \bar{\Psi}(x, t) (D_{5w} - m_0) \Psi(x, t)|_{\text{Dir.}} \quad (0 < m_0 < 2, a = 1) \quad (2)$$

$$S'_{\text{DWF}} = \sum_x \bar{\psi}(x) D_N \psi(x) + a_5 \sum_{t=1}^N \sum_x \bar{\Psi}'(x, t) (D_{5w} - m_0) \Psi'(x, t)|_{\text{A.P.}} \quad (3)$$

$$Z_{\text{DWF}} \equiv \int \mathcal{D}\Psi \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi} e^{-S_{\text{DWF}}} = \int \mathcal{D}\Psi' \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi}' \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi} e^{-S'_{\text{DWF}}}$$

$$\det(D_{5w} - m_0) = \det D_N \cdot \det(D_{5w} - m_0)_{[AP]}$$

$$D_N = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \gamma_5 \frac{(1+H)^N - (1-H)^N}{(1+H)^N + (1-H)^N} \right) \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \gamma_5 \frac{H}{\sqrt{H^2}} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$H = a_5 H_w / [2 + a_5 (D_w - m_0)] \quad T = (1 - H) / (1 + H) \quad (5)$$

$$\langle q(x) \bar{q}(y) \rangle = \langle \psi(x) \bar{\psi}(y) \rangle - \delta_{x,y} = \langle (1 - D_N) \psi(x) \bar{\psi}(y) \rangle \quad (6)$$

## Neuberger's Overlap Dirac operator

GW rel. を満足する ゲージ共変な Dirac op. の具体例

$$D = \frac{1}{2a} \left( 1 + \gamma_5 \frac{H_w}{\sqrt{H_w^2}} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$H_w = \gamma_5 (D_w - m_0/a), \quad D_w = \sum_{\mu} \left\{ \gamma_{\mu} \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_{\mu} + \nabla_{\mu}^*) - \frac{a}{2} \nabla_{\mu} \nabla_{\mu}^* \right\} \quad (8)$$

$$0 < m_0 < 2 \quad (9)$$

## 局所性

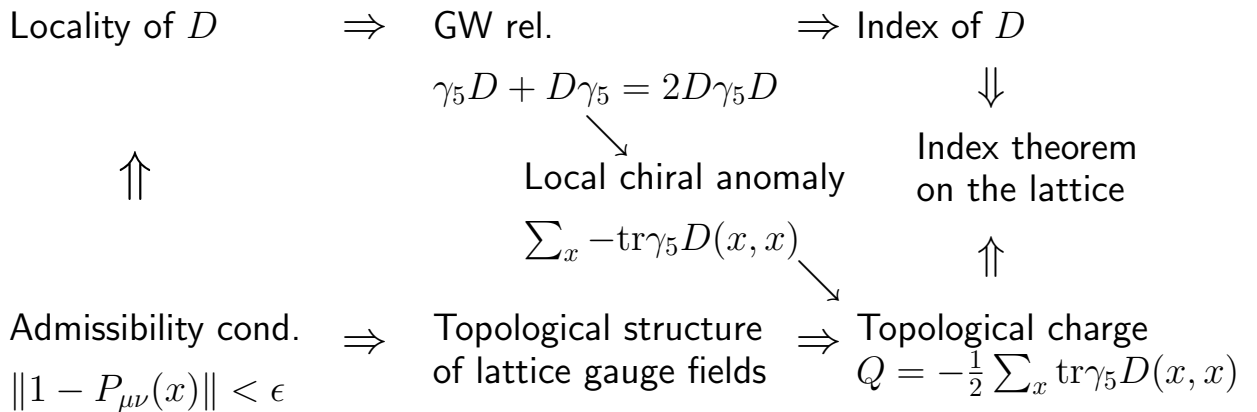
場同士の結合が、距離（格子スケール）とともに、指数関数的に小さくなる

$$\| D(x, y) \| \leq \kappa (1 + \| x - y \|^\nu) e^{-\| x - y \| / \varrho} \quad \varrho/a \simeq \mathcal{O}(1) \quad (10)$$

**$D$  の局所性が成立するための十分条件 (admissibility condition)**

$$\| 1 - U(x, \mu) U(x + \hat{\mu}, \nu) U(x + \hat{\nu}, \mu)^{-1} U(x, \nu)^{-1} \| \leq \epsilon \quad (11)$$

$$\epsilon < \frac{1}{30} \quad \because \quad (aD_w - 1)(aD_w - 1)^{\dagger} \geq 1 - 30\epsilon \quad (12)$$



## カイラル変換とカイラルアノマリー

$$\delta_\alpha \psi(x) = i\alpha \gamma_5 (1 - 2aD)\psi(x), \quad \delta_\alpha \bar{\psi}(x) = i\alpha \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma_5 \quad (13)$$

$D$  すなわち ゲージ場  $U(x, \mu)$  に依存する局所変換  $\Rightarrow U(1)_A$  アノマリー

$$\delta_\alpha \left[ \prod_x d\psi(x) d\bar{\psi}(x) \right] = \left[ \prod_x d\psi(x) d\bar{\psi}(x) \right] \sum_x \alpha(x) (-2) \text{tr} \{ \gamma_5 (1 - aD)(x, x) \} \quad (14)$$

## Atiyah-Singer 指数定理 on the lattice

$$2\text{Tr} \{ \gamma_5 (1 - aD) \} = 2 \text{Index}(D) = 2(n_+ - n_-) \quad (15)$$

Topological charge: 整数値をとる,  $U(x, \mu)$  の smooth な関数

$$Q = \text{Tr} \{ \gamma_5 (1 - aD) \} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left\{ \frac{H_w}{\sqrt{H_w^2}} \right\} \quad (16)$$

$D$  の固有値 中心  $(1/2a, 0)$  半径  $1/2a$  の円周上に分布

$$D + D^\dagger = 2aD^\dagger D = 2aDD^\dagger \text{ (正規)}, \quad D^\dagger = \gamma_5 D \gamma_5 \text{ (}\gamma_5\text{-共役)} \quad (17)$$

$$\lambda + \lambda^* - 2a\lambda^*\lambda = (-2a) [(\lambda - 1/2a)(\lambda - 1/2a)^* - (1/2a)^2] = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda = 0: \quad \gamma_5 \psi_\lambda(x) = \pm \psi_\lambda(x) \quad (19)$$

$$\lambda = 1/a: \quad \gamma_5 \psi_\lambda(x) = \pm \psi_\lambda(x) \quad (20)$$

$$\lambda \neq 0, 1/a: \quad \text{pair-wise} \begin{cases} \lambda \rightarrow \psi_\lambda \\ \lambda^* \rightarrow \gamma_5 \psi_\lambda \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

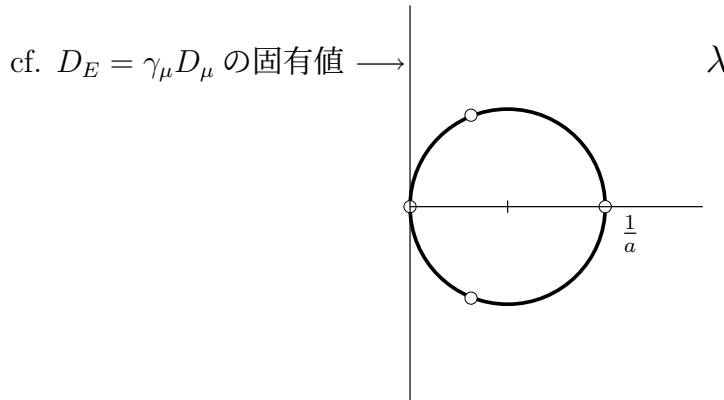


図 1: Overlap Dirac op. の固有値