

Hadronic Parity Violation from Twisted Mass Lattice QCD

Nikolas M. Schlage

in cooperation with

Marcus Petschlies, Aniket Sen, Carsten Urbach

HISKP, University of Bonn

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Why Hadronic Parity Violation (PV) Studies?

- Hadronic **PV processes** in low energy regime **poorly understood** yet
- **Suggestion** [Desplanques et al. 1980]:

Hadronic PV processes describable by one-meson exchange

- **Test** of this **weak meson exchange model**

Determination of **parity-violating pion-nucleon coupling** h_{π}^1

- **Experiment:** NPDGamma (2018)
- **1st Lattice simulation:** Wasem (2012)

Methods: h_π^1 from PV Lagrangian

Effective PV Lagrangian for long-range single π contribution
[Desplanques et al. 1980]

$$\mathcal{L}_{PV}^w = -\frac{h_\pi^1}{\sqrt{2}} \bar{N} (\vec{\tau} \times \vec{\pi})_3 N + \dots$$

P -odd πN coupling

$$h_\pi^1 = -\frac{i}{2m_N} \lim_{p_\pi \rightarrow 0} \langle n \pi^+ | \mathcal{L}_{PV}^w | p \rangle$$

Methods: h_{π}^1 from PV Lagrangian

Matrix elements: $h_{\pi}^1 \propto^{p_{\pi} \rightarrow 0} \langle n \pi^+ | \mathcal{L}_{PV}^w | p \rangle$

$\Delta S = 0, \Delta I = 1$ channel [Kaplan, Savage 1993]

$$\mathcal{L}_{PV}^w = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta_W}{3} \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 C_i^{(1)} \theta_i^{(\ell)} + \sum_{i=1}^4 S_i^{(1)} \theta_i^{(s)} \right)$$

$\theta^{(\ell)}, \theta^{(s)} \hat{=} \text{four quark interpolators (only } u, d, s \text{)}$

$C^{(1)}(\Lambda_{\chi}), S^{(1)}(\Lambda_{\chi}) \hat{=} \text{Wilson coefficients}$

\mathcal{L}_{PV}^w approach [Wasem, 2012] \rightarrow **difficulties**

Methods: h_π^1 from PC Lagrangian

New approach: partially-conserved axial current relation (PCAC)

Construct effective PC Lagrangian [Feng, Guo, Seng 2018]

$$\mathcal{L}_{PC}^w = -\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta_W}{3} \sum_i \left(C_i^{(1)} \theta_i^{(\ell)'} + S_i^{(1)} \theta_i^{(s)'} \right)$$

πN coupling [Feng, Guo, Seng 2018]

$$h_\pi^1 \approx -\frac{(\delta m_N)_{4q}}{\sqrt{2} F_\pi}$$

Induced **neutron-proton mass shift** $(\delta m_N)_{4q} = (m_n - m_p)_{4q} = \pm \frac{\langle p/n | \mathcal{L}_{PC}^w | p/n \rangle}{m_N}$

Methods: h_{π}^1 from PC Lagrangian

Quark bilinears $O_j^{2q} = \bar{q} \Gamma_j q$

current type j	S	P	V	A	T
Γ_j	$\mathbb{1}$	γ_5	γ_{μ}	$\gamma_{\mu} \gamma_5$	$\frac{1}{2} [\gamma_{\mu}, \gamma_{\nu}]$

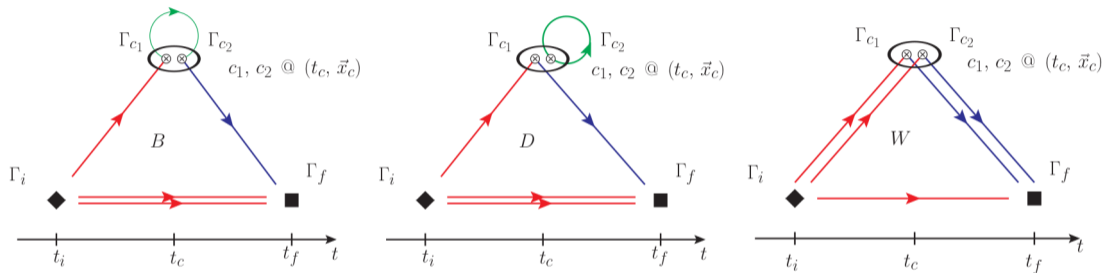
Four-quark interpolators: express **all** $\theta_i^{(\ell) \prime}$ in terms of

$$O_1^{(\ell)} = \bar{q}_a \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} q_a \bar{q}_b \mathbb{1} \otimes \tau_3 q_b, \quad O_2^{(\ell)} = \bar{q}_a \gamma_5 \otimes \mathbb{1} q_a \bar{q}_b \gamma_5 \otimes \tau_3 q_b$$
$$O_3^{(\ell)} = \bar{q}_a \gamma_{\mu} \otimes \mathbb{1} q_a \bar{q}_b \gamma_{\mu} \otimes \tau_3 q_b, \quad O_4^{(\ell)} = \bar{q}_a \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_5 \otimes \mathbb{1} q_a \bar{q}_b \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_5 \otimes \tau_3 q_b$$

strange quark sector: $\theta_i^{(s) \prime}$ analog

Methods: Quark flow diagrams

Inserting **4-quark operators** makes 3pt correlator decompose into **3 diagram types**:



- Nucleon interpolators at **source** of form $\bar{u}_a \Gamma_i \bar{d}_b^T \bar{u}_c$
- Nucleon interpolators at **sink** of form $u_a^T \Gamma_f d_b u_c$
- 4-quark operators at **insertion point** of form $\bar{q}(t_c, \vec{x}_c) \Gamma_{c_1} q(t_c, \vec{x}_c) \bar{q}(t_c, \vec{x}_c) \Gamma_{c_2} q(t_c, \vec{x}_c)$

Methods: Feynman-Hellmann Theorem (FHT)

FHT:

- Weak interaction as perturbation $S \rightarrow S_{LQCD} + \lambda \sum_x \mathcal{L}_{PC,\lambda}^w(x)$
- Relates **matrix elements** & **energy spectrum variations** [Bouchard et al. 2017]:

$$\langle N | \mathcal{L}_{PC,\lambda}^w | N \rangle = \frac{\partial m_N}{\partial \lambda}$$

Recap: Parity-odd $N\pi$ coupling

$$h_\pi^1 \propto \langle N | \mathcal{L}_{PC}^w | N \rangle$$

Methods: Feynman-Hellmann Theorem (FHT)

Origin of FHT ratio: symmetrized effective mass

FHT ratio

$$R(t, \tau) = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 - 1}} \left[\frac{C^{3\text{pt}}(t + \tau) + C^{3\text{pt}}(t - \tau)}{C^{2\text{pt}}(t + \tau) + C^{2\text{pt}}(t - \tau)} - \frac{C^{3\text{pt}}(t)}{C^{2\text{pt}}(t)} \right]$$

$$z := \frac{C^{2\text{pt}}(t + \tau) + C^{2\text{pt}}(t - \tau)}{2C^{2\text{pt}}(t)}, \quad \text{off-set } \tau$$

Target matrix elements: $R_{k,X}^{(j)}(t, \tau) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle N | \theta_{k,X}^{(j)'} | N \rangle}{2m_N} \quad \forall \tau \geq 1$

Numerical simulation: Gauge field ensemble

- $N_f = 2 + 1 + 1$ **gauge field ensemble cA211.30.32** (Extended Twisted Mass Collaboration)

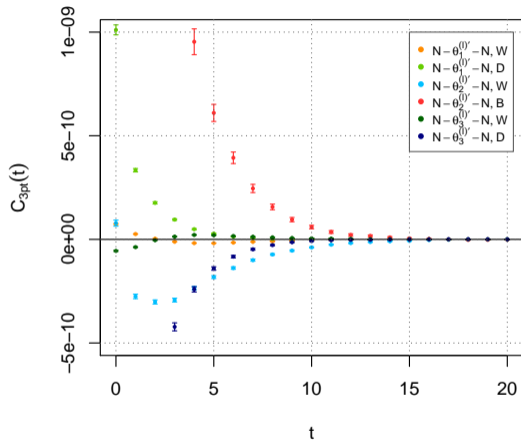
$L^3 \times T$	a [fm]	L [fm]	m_π [MeV]	$m_\pi L$	m_N [MeV]
$32^3 \times 64$	0.097	3.1	261.1(1.1)	4.01	1028(4)

- **# gauge configurations** = 1262

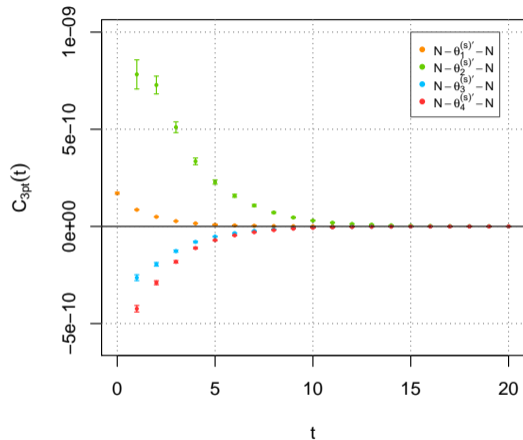
diagram	# stochastic samples	# source coordinates
B, D	1	8
W	8	2

- **Smearing techniques**
 - **gauge field:** APE
 - **fermion field:** Wuppertal

Results: 3pt Correlation functions (cfs)



cfs for **light** 4-quark operators



cfs for **strange** 4-quark operators

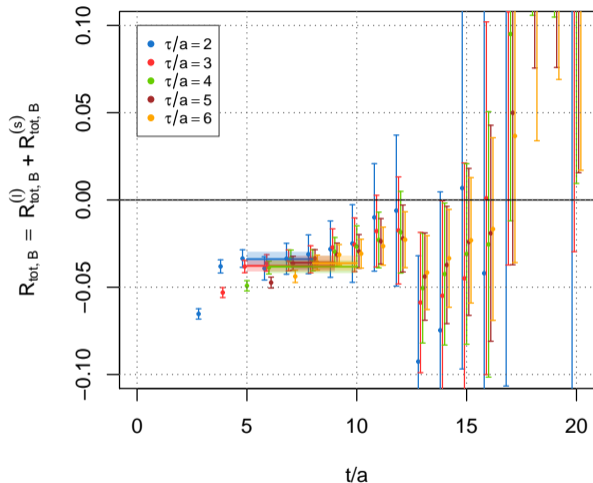
PRELIMINARY Results: Matrix elements

k	$\frac{\langle N \theta_{B+D,k}^{(\ell)'} N \rangle}{2m_N}$	χ^2/ndof	$p\text{-value}$	$\frac{\langle N \theta_{B/D,k}^{(s)'} N \rangle}{2m_N}$	χ^2/ndof	$p\text{-value}$
1	1.302(93)	0.69	0.56	$0.002(7) \times 10^{-2}$	0.95	0.45
2	3.911(279)	0.69	0.56	$-1.115(142) \times 10^{-2}$	0.75	0.56
3	-1.316(94)	0.70	0.55	$0.186(16) \times 10^{-2}$	0.79	0.50
4	—	—	—	$0.187(17) \times 10^{-2}$	0.81	0.56

k	$\frac{\langle N \theta_{W,k}^{(\ell)'} N \rangle}{2m_N}$	χ^2/ndof	$p\text{-value}$
1	$2.13(14) \times 10^{-3}$	0.55	0.58
2	$1.40(14) \times 10^{-2}$	0.86	0.49
3	$-2.11(17) \times 10^{-3}$	0.88	0.48

1st LQCD estimates of matrix elements with $\theta_k^{(\ell/s)'$ for B, D

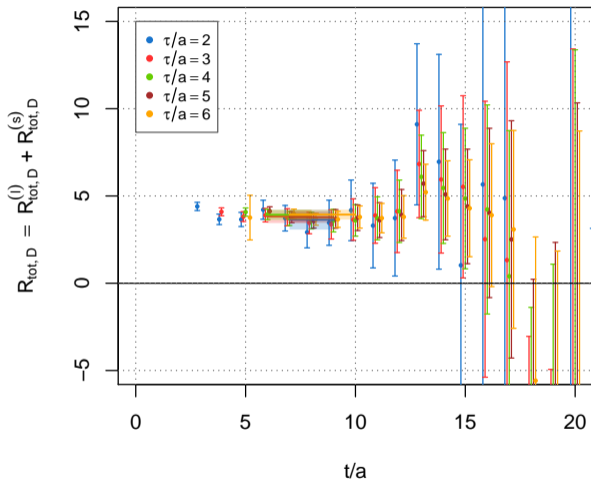
PRELIMINARY Results: Combined FHT ratios for B



Constant fit results

τ	$\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot},B}/10^{-2}$	χ^2/ndof	p -value
2	-3.39(42)	0.42	0.74
3	-3.78(32)	0.48	0.75
4	-3.83(36)	0.83	0.51
5	-3.60(40)	0.41	0.66
6	-3.62(43)	0.75	0.47

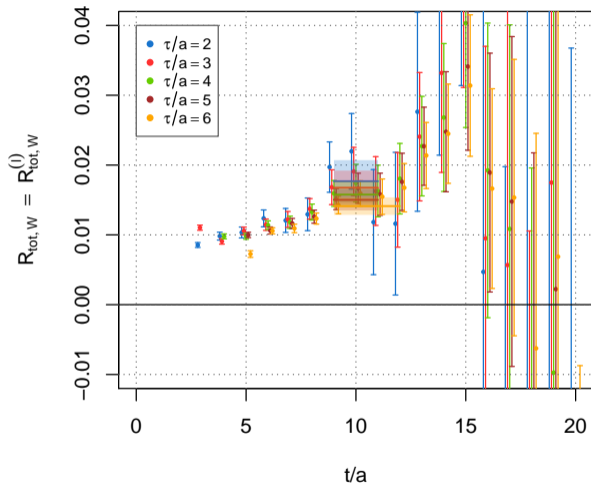
PRELIMINARY Results: Combined FHT ratios for D



Constant fit results

τ	$\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot},D}$	χ^2/ndof	p -value
2	3.64(56)	0.54	0.58
3	3.82(37)	0.29	0.75
4	3.92(29)	0.50	0.61
5	3.78(32)	0.44	0.65
6	3.93(28)	0.70	0.55

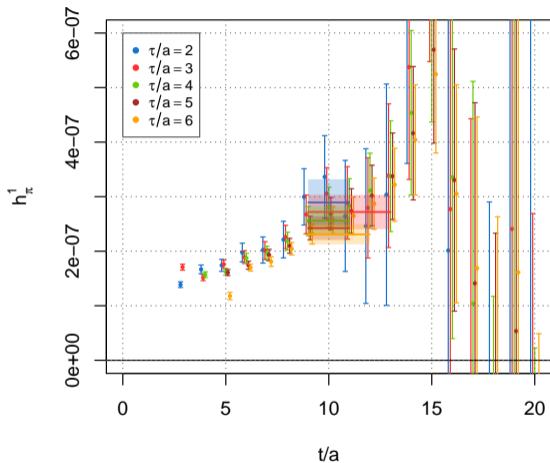
PRELIMINARY Results: Combined FHT ratios for W



Constant fit results

τ	$\mathcal{M}_{\text{tot},W}/10^{-2}$	χ^2/ndof	p -value
2	1.77(30)	0.92	0.40
3	1.68(24)	0.61	0.54
4	1.58(18)	0.38	0.68
5	1.50(15)	0.64	0.53
6	1.41(13)	0.73	0.53

PRELIMINARY Results: h_π^1 (only W) from matrix elements



Constant fit results

τ	$h_\pi^1/10^{-7}$	χ^2/ndof	p -value
2	2.89(42)	0.33	0.72
3	2.72(31)	0.55	0.70
4	2.56(27)	0.50	0.61
5	2.42(22)	0.86	0.42
6	2.31(18)	0.98	0.40

$$h_\pi^1(\text{only } W) \approx \left(\frac{G_F \sin^2(\theta_W)}{3 a F_\pi} \right) \left[C_1^{(1)} R_{1,W}^{(\ell)} + C_2^{(1)} R_{2,W}^{(\ell)} + C_3^{(1)} R_{3,W}^{(\ell)} \right] \quad \forall \tau \geq 1$$

Comparison

group (year)	method	only W	R*	m_π/MeV	$h_\pi^1/10^{-7}$
Page et al. (1986)	experiment	–	–	140	$0.4_{-0.4}^{+1.4}$
NPDGamma (2018)	experiment	–	–	140	2.6(1.2)
Wasem (2012)	\mathcal{L}_{PV} , "direct"	✓	✗	390	1.10(51)
our work (2022)	\mathcal{L}_{PC} , SPT + FHT	✓	✗	260	2.31(18)

* R $\hat{=}$ renormalization

Main limitations (our work): No renormalization yet, **only** W

Achieved:

- Add **strange** quark sector ✓
- **Non-zero signal** for all combined FHT ratios ✓
- Best fit matrix elements have $\lesssim 10\%$ **statistical uncertainties** ✓
- Get **estimate** for h_{π}^1 using only W ✓

Next Steps:

- **Renormalization**
- Towards **physical pion mass** & **continuum limit** ($a \rightarrow 0$) & **infinite volume** ($L \rightarrow \infty$)

Thank you for your attention

Backup: Four-quark operators

Four quark operators with quark isospin doublet $q = (u\ d)^T$:

$$\theta_1^{(\ell)'} = \bar{q}_a \gamma_\mu \mathbb{1} q_a \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \tau^3 q_b, \quad \theta_2^{(\ell)'} = \bar{q}_a \gamma_\mu \mathbb{1} q_b \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \tau^3 q_a, \quad \theta_3^{(\ell)'} = \bar{q}_a \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \mathbb{1} q_a \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \tau^3 q_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1^{(s)'} &= \bar{s}_a \gamma_\mu s_a \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \tau^3 q_b, & \theta_3^{(s)'} &= \bar{s}_a \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 s_a \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \tau^3 q_b, \\ \theta_2^{(s)'} &= \bar{s}_a \gamma_\mu s_b \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \tau^3 q_a, & \theta_4^{(s)'} &= \bar{s}_a \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 s_b \bar{q}_b \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \tau^3 q_a \end{aligned}$$

Backup: Correlators

- **Nucleon-nucleon 2pt correlator:** $C^{2\text{pt}}(t) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} C_\lambda(t)$
where $C_\lambda(t) = \langle \lambda | N(t) \bar{N}(0) | \lambda \rangle$
- **3pt correlator:** $\partial_\lambda C_\lambda(t) \Big|_{\lambda=0} = - \sum_{x_c} \langle N | \mathcal{L}_{PC}^w(x_c) | \bar{N} \rangle_{\lambda=0} \propto \sum_{t_c} C^{3\text{pt}}(t, t_c)$
 $x_c = (t_c, \vec{x})$

Effective nucleon state mass

$$C_\lambda(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2m_N} \langle \lambda | N | p \rangle \langle p | \bar{N} | \lambda \rangle e^{-tm_N(\lambda)} \quad \curvearrowright \quad m_{\text{eff}}(t, \tau; \lambda) = \frac{\log(C_\lambda(t)/C_\lambda(t+\tau))}{\tau}$$
$$\xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} m_N(t, \tau; \lambda)$$

Leading order perturbation theory, large t limit

$$\left. \frac{\partial m_N(t, \tau; \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \frac{1}{\tau} \left(\frac{\partial_\lambda C_\lambda(t)}{C^{2\text{pt}}(t)} - \frac{\partial_\lambda C_\lambda(t + \tau)}{C^{2\text{pt}}(t + \tau)} \right)_{\lambda=0}$$

Determine πN coupling: $\langle N | \mathcal{L}_{PC}^w | N \rangle \stackrel{\text{FHT}}{=} \partial_\lambda m_N |_{\lambda=0} \longrightarrow h_\pi^1 \propto \langle N | \mathcal{L}_{PC}^w | N \rangle$

FHT ratio

$$R_{k,X}^{(j)}(t, \tau) = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{z^{(j)}}{\sqrt{(z^{(j)})^2 - 1}} \left[\frac{C_{k,X}^{3pt(j)}(t + \tau) + C_{k,X}^{3pt(j)}(t - \tau)}{C_{k,X}^{2pt(j)}(t + \tau) + C_{k,X}^{2pt(j)}(t - \tau)} - \frac{C_{k,X}^{3pt(j)}(t)}{C_{k,X}^{2pt(j)}(t)} \right]$$

$$z^{(j)} := \frac{C_{k,X}^{2pt(j)}(t + \tau) + C_{k,X}^{2pt(j)}(t - \tau)}{2C_{k,X}^{2pt(j)}(t)}$$

off-set τ , operator $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, $X = B, D, W$, $j = \ell, s$

Target matrix elements: $R_{k,X}^{(j)}(t, \tau) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle N | \theta_{k,X}^{(j)'} | N \rangle}{2m_N} \quad \forall \tau \geq 1$

Backup: Combined FHT ratios

combine FHT ratios:

$$R_{\text{tot},X}^{(\ell)} = R_{1,X}^{(\ell)} + R_{2,X}^{(\ell)} + R_{3,X}^{(\ell)} \quad X = B, D, W$$

$$R_{\text{tot},D/B}^{(s)} = R_{4/5,D/B}^{(s)} + R_{6/7,D/B}^{(s)}$$

Combined FHT ratio for B, D

$$R_{\text{tot},X} = R_{\text{tot},X}^{(\ell)} + R_{\text{tot},X}^{(s)} \quad X = B, D$$

No Wilson coefficients!