



Nuclear Science
Computing Center at CCNU



Microscopic Encoding of Macroscopic Universality: Scaling properties of Dirac Eigenspectra near QCD Chiral Phase Transition

Wei-Ping Huang (黄玮平)

Central China Normal University

based on arXiv: 2305.10916,

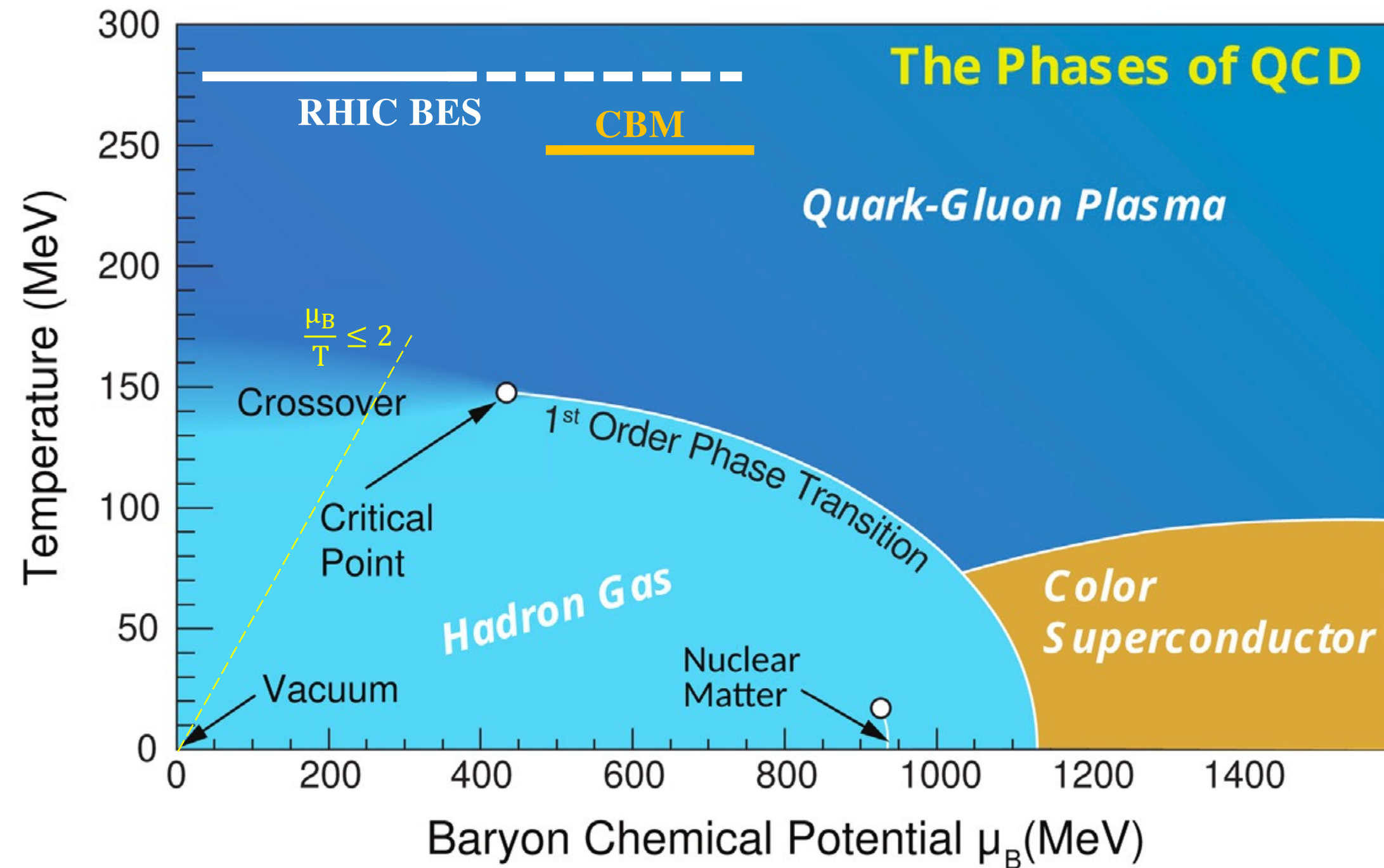
in collaboration with

Heng-Tong Ding (丁亨通), Swagato Mukherjee, Peter Petreczky

第三届量子场论及其应用研讨会, Aug 14 - 16, 2023 @ Beijing

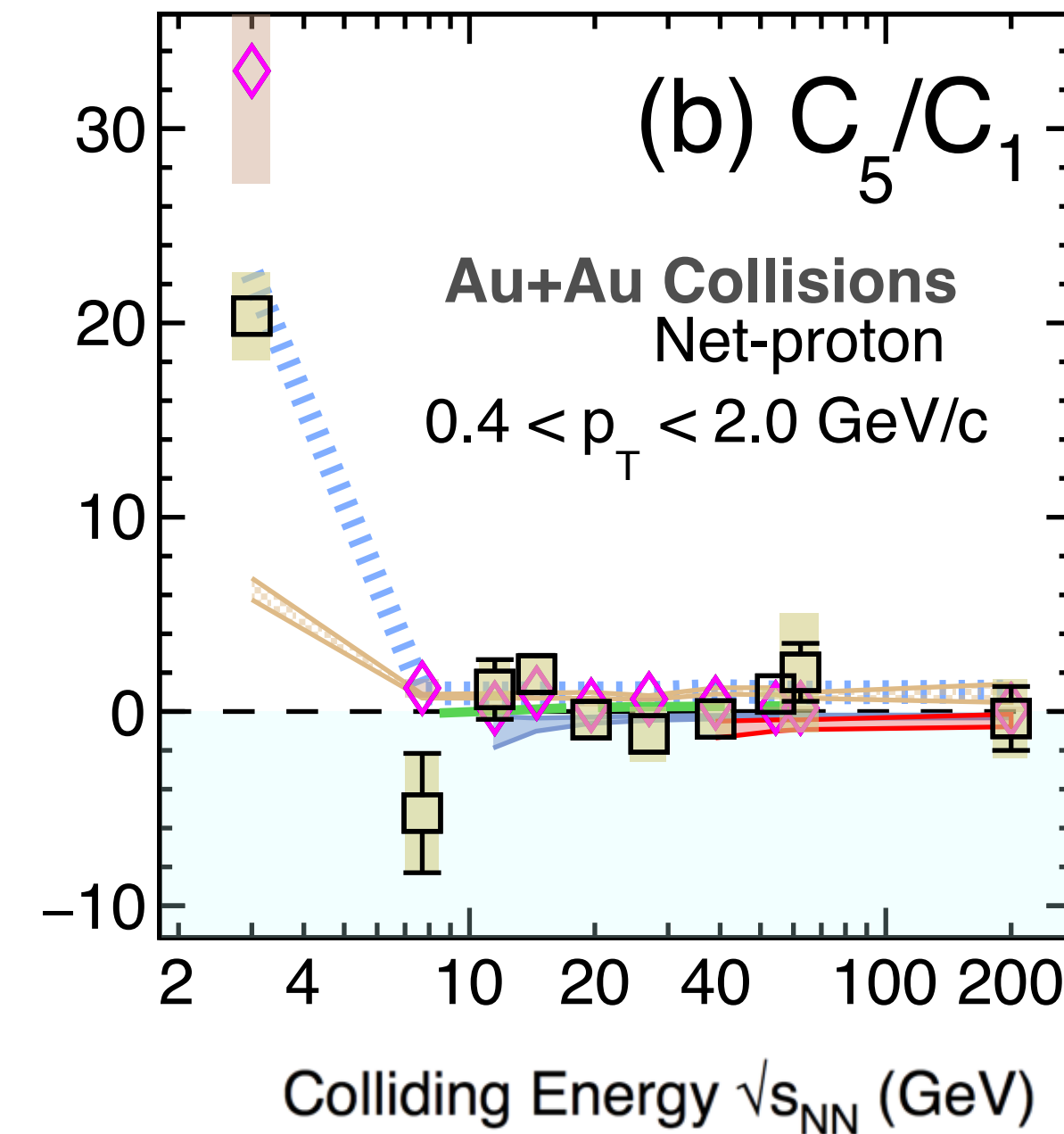
Search for Criticality in QCD

Exploration of QCD phase diagram



D. Almaalol et al., arXiv:2209.05009

Searching for signatures of criticality in Macroscopic quantities



STAR, Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 082301 (2023)

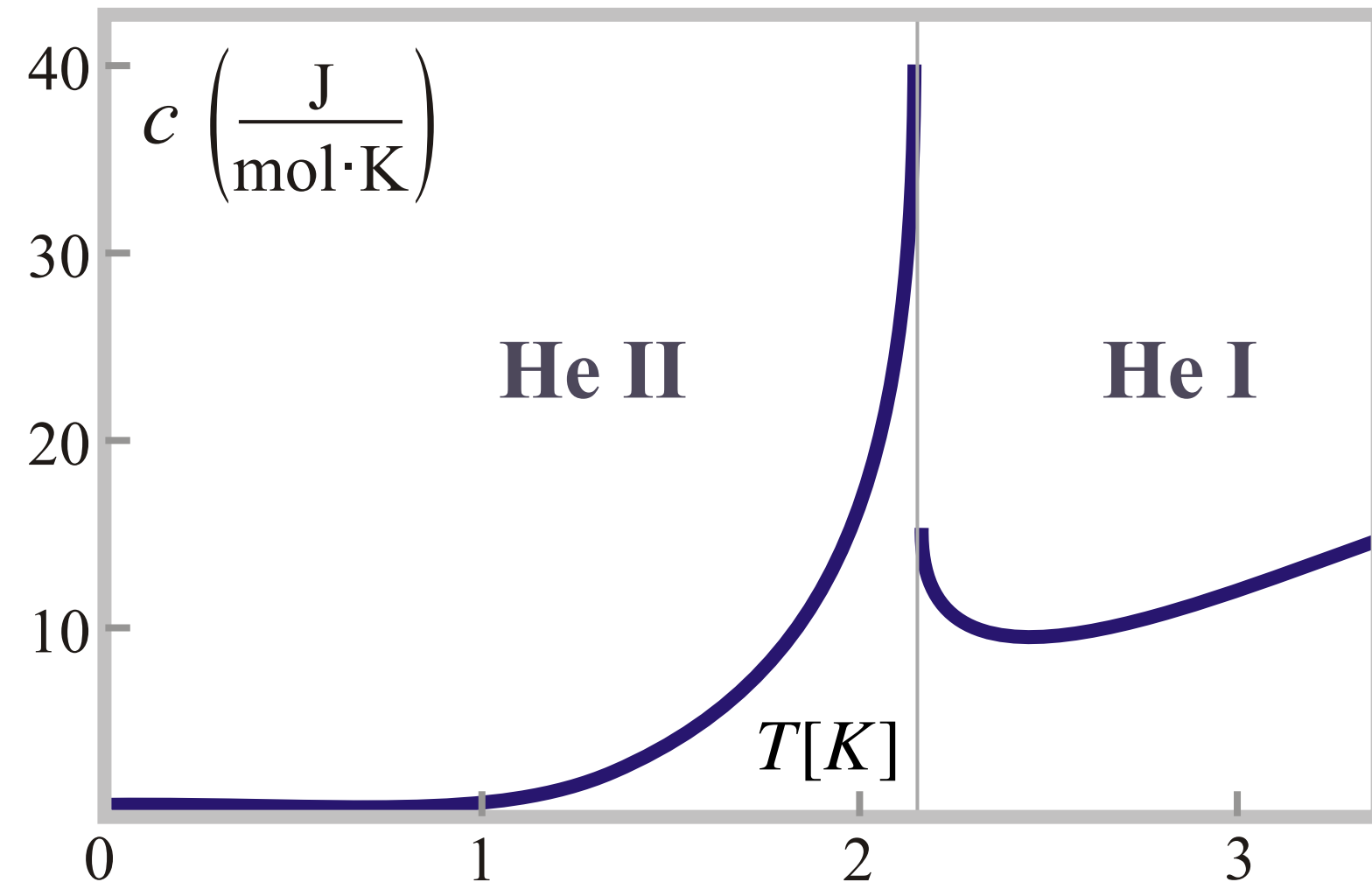
How criticality at **Macroscale** arises from **Microscopic d.o.f** of QCD ?

Way to Microscopic Origin of Criticality

Effective Hamiltonian approach

hard to understand origin of criticality

Liquid to superfluid λ -transition in ^4He
d.o.f : electrons & photons



First-principle calculations of QCD

possible to understand origin of criticality

Chiral phase transition in the chiral limit of light quark
d.o.f : quarks & gluons

Chiral order parameter : $\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle = \int_0^\infty \frac{4m \rho(\lambda, m)}{\lambda^2 + m^2} d\lambda$

$$\rho(\lambda, m) = \frac{T}{V} \langle \rho_U(\lambda) \rangle = \frac{T}{V} \langle \sum_j \delta(\lambda - \lambda_j) \rangle \quad \text{with} \quad \mathcal{D}\psi_j = i\lambda_j \psi_j$$

$$\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle \iff \rho_U(\lambda) : \text{energy spectra of massless quarks}$$

This talk: A first lattice QCD-based understanding of **Microscopic** Origin of **Criticality** in QCD !

From Quark Energy Spectra to its Cumulants

H.-T. Ding et al., arXiv:2305.10916

$$\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle = \int_0^\infty \frac{4m \rho(\lambda, m)}{\lambda^2 + m^2} d\lambda = \frac{T}{V} \int_0^\infty \left\langle \frac{4m \rho_U(\lambda)}{\lambda^2 + m^2} \right\rangle d\lambda$$

1st order cumulant :

$$\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle = \frac{T}{V} \langle 2 \text{Tr}(\mathcal{D}[U] + m)^{-1} \rangle$$

1-point correlation of quark energy spectra $\frac{4m \rho_U(\lambda)}{\lambda^2 + m^2}$

Generalization : from **generating functional** of cumulants

– **Generating functional** : $\mathbb{G}(m; \epsilon) = \ln \left\langle \exp \left\{ -m \bar{\psi}\psi(\epsilon) \right\} \right\rangle_0 = \ln \left\langle \exp \left\{ -m \int_0^\infty P_U(\lambda; \epsilon) d\lambda \right\} \right\rangle_0$ $\langle \dots \rangle_0$: average over QCD partition function in the chiral limit

Probe operator with valance quark mass ϵ :
 $\bar{\psi}\psi(\epsilon) \equiv 2 \text{Tr}(\mathcal{D}[U] + \epsilon)^{-1}$

Defining $P_U(\lambda; \epsilon) \equiv \frac{4\epsilon \rho_U(\lambda)}{\lambda^2 + \epsilon^2}$

– **n -th order cumulant of $\bar{\psi}\psi$** : $\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \frac{T}{V} (-1)^n \left. \frac{\partial^n \mathbb{G}(m; \epsilon)}{\partial m^n} \right|_{\epsilon=m}$

$$\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi(m)] = \int_0^\infty K_1[P_U(\lambda_1; m), P_U(\lambda_2; m), \dots, P_U(\lambda_n; m)] \prod_{i=1}^n d\lambda_i$$

$K_1[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$ denotes 1st order joint cumulant of n -variables

Microscopic Encoding of Macroscopic Criticality

H.-T. Ding et al., arXiv:2305.10916

$$\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \int_0^\infty K_1[P_U(\lambda_1; m), P_U(\lambda_2; m), \dots, P_U(\lambda_n; m)] \prod_{i=1}^n d\lambda_i \equiv \int_0^\infty P_n(\lambda) d\lambda$$

n-th order cumulant of the chiral order parameter

n-point correlation of the quark energy spectra

Chiral condensate :

$$\mathbb{K}_1[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \frac{T}{V} \langle \bar{\psi}\psi(m) \rangle = \int_0^\infty P_1(\lambda) d\lambda \xrightarrow{\text{Around } T_c} \sim m^{1/\delta} f_1(z)$$

$$z = z_0 \left(\frac{m_l}{m_s} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\beta\delta}} \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}$$

$$f_1(z) \equiv f_G(z)$$

$$f_2(z) \equiv f_\chi(z)$$

Disconnected susceptibility :

$$\mathbb{K}_2[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \frac{T}{V} \left\langle \left[\bar{\psi}\psi(m) - \langle \bar{\psi}\psi(m) \rangle \right]^2 \right\rangle = \int_0^\infty P_2(\lambda) d\lambda \xrightarrow{\text{Around } T_c} \sim m^{1/\delta-1} f_2(z)$$

.....

$$\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \int_0^\infty P_n(\lambda) d\lambda \xrightarrow{\text{Around } T_c} \sim m^{1/\delta-n+1} f_n(z)$$

How criticality of $\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi]$ arises from $P_n(\lambda)$?

Microscopic Encoding of Macroscopic Criticality

Hints from the chiral limit :

$$P_U(\lambda; m) \equiv \frac{4m\rho_U(\lambda)}{\lambda^2 + m^2}$$

$$P_U(\lambda; m \rightarrow 0) = 2\pi\rho_U(\lambda)\delta(\lambda)$$

Generalized Banks-Casher relation :

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} P_n(\lambda) = (2\pi)^n \underbrace{K_1[\rho_U(\lambda), \rho_U(0), \dots, \rho_U(0)]}_{(n-1) \text{ terms}} \delta(\lambda)$$

$$\implies \lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = (2\pi)^n \mathbb{K}_n[\rho_U(0)]$$

$n = 1$ back to Banks-Casher relation !

Criticality in $\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi]$ must arise from universal behaviors of λ -**independent** $\mathbb{K}_n[\rho_U(0)]$

$$\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \int_0^\infty P_n(\lambda) d\lambda \xrightarrow{\text{Around } T_c} \sim m_l^{1/\delta-n+1} f_n(z)$$

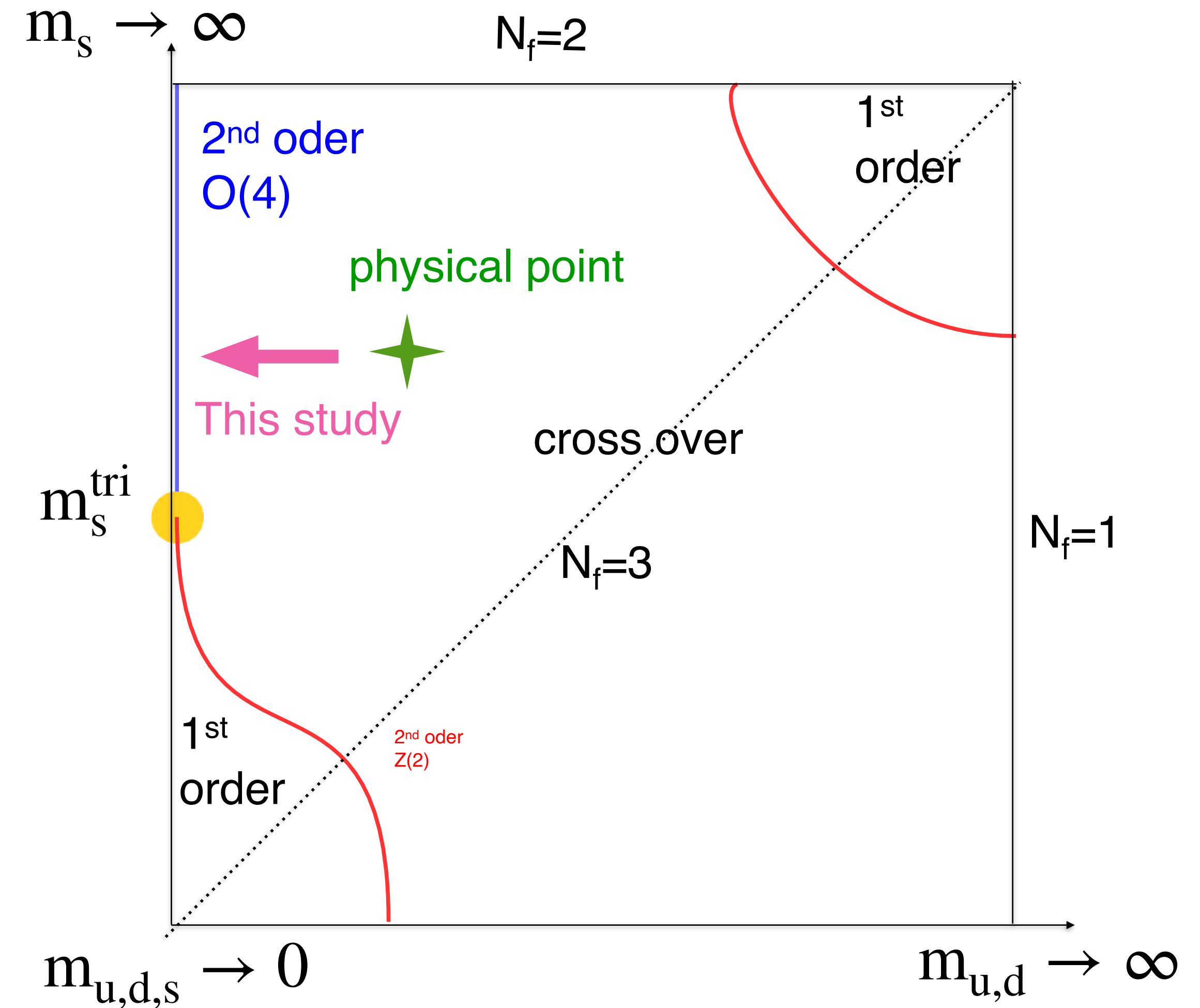
Conjecture: $P_n(\lambda) = m^{1/\delta-n+1} f_n(z) g_n(\lambda)$

Scaling arise from $P_n(\lambda)$ at **deep infrared** λ region

Include **all** system-specific λ -dependence

Lattice Setup

- Actions: Highly improved staggered quarks and tree-level Symanzik gauge action
- Lattice size: $N_\tau = 8, N_\sigma = 32, 40, 56$
- Quark mass: $m_s^{\text{phy}}/m_l = 27, 40, 80, 160$
($m_\pi \approx 140, 110, 80, 55$ MeV)
- Temperatures: $T \in (135, 176)$ MeV
- $\rho_U(\lambda)$ computed via Chebyshev filtering technique
H.-T. Ding et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 082001 (2021)
- HotQCD configurations; Measurements carried out on NSC³ at CCNU & BNL

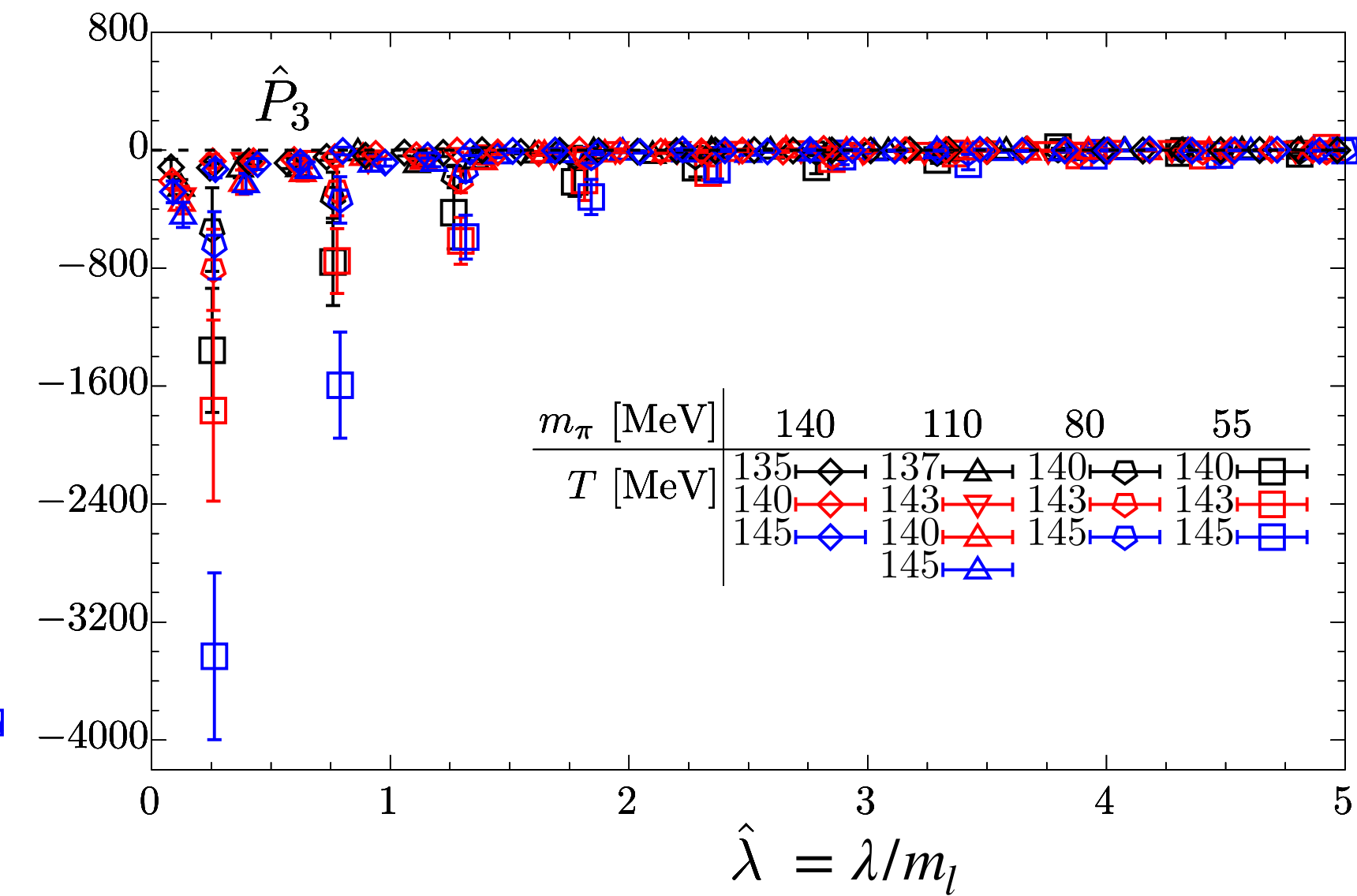
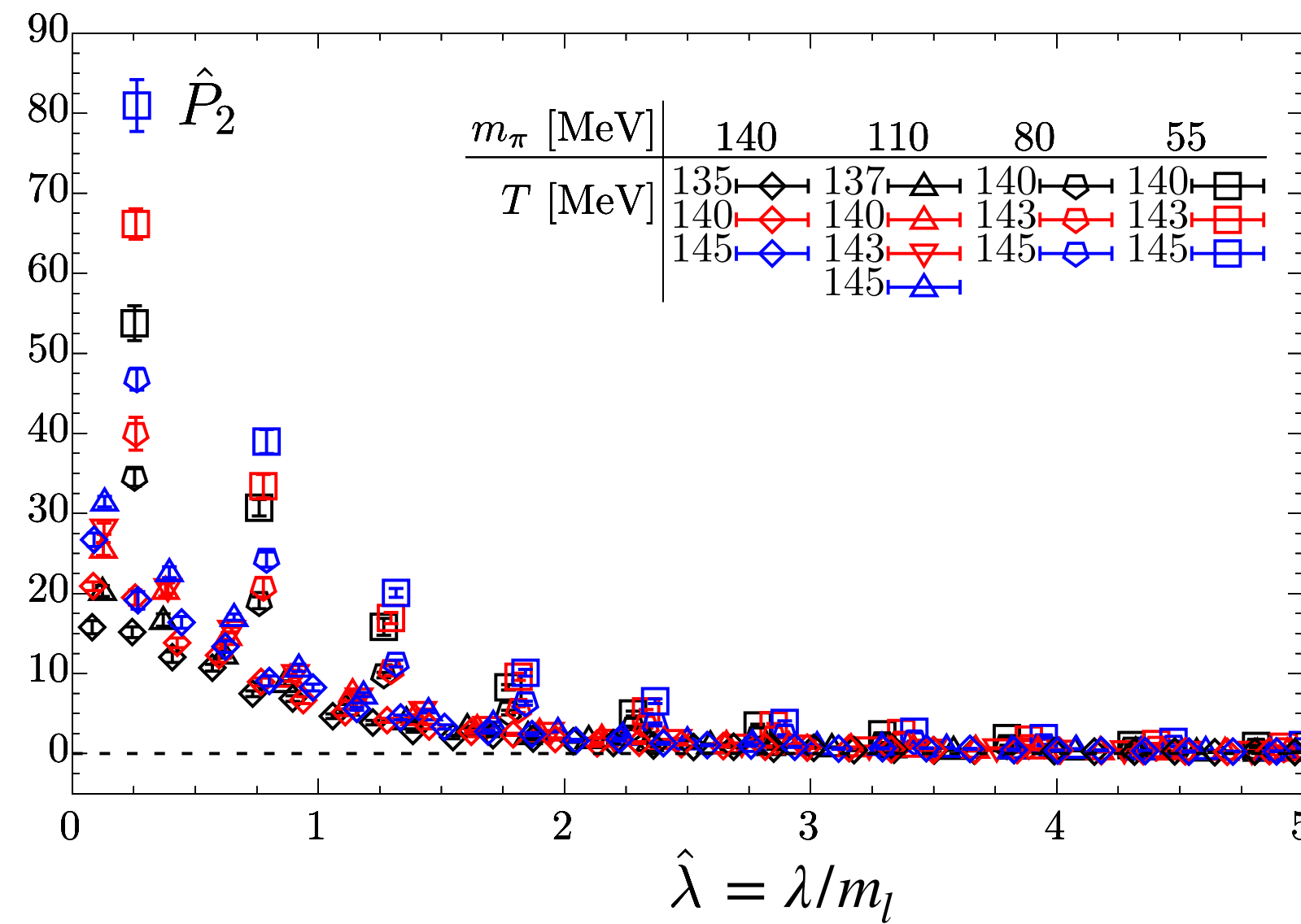
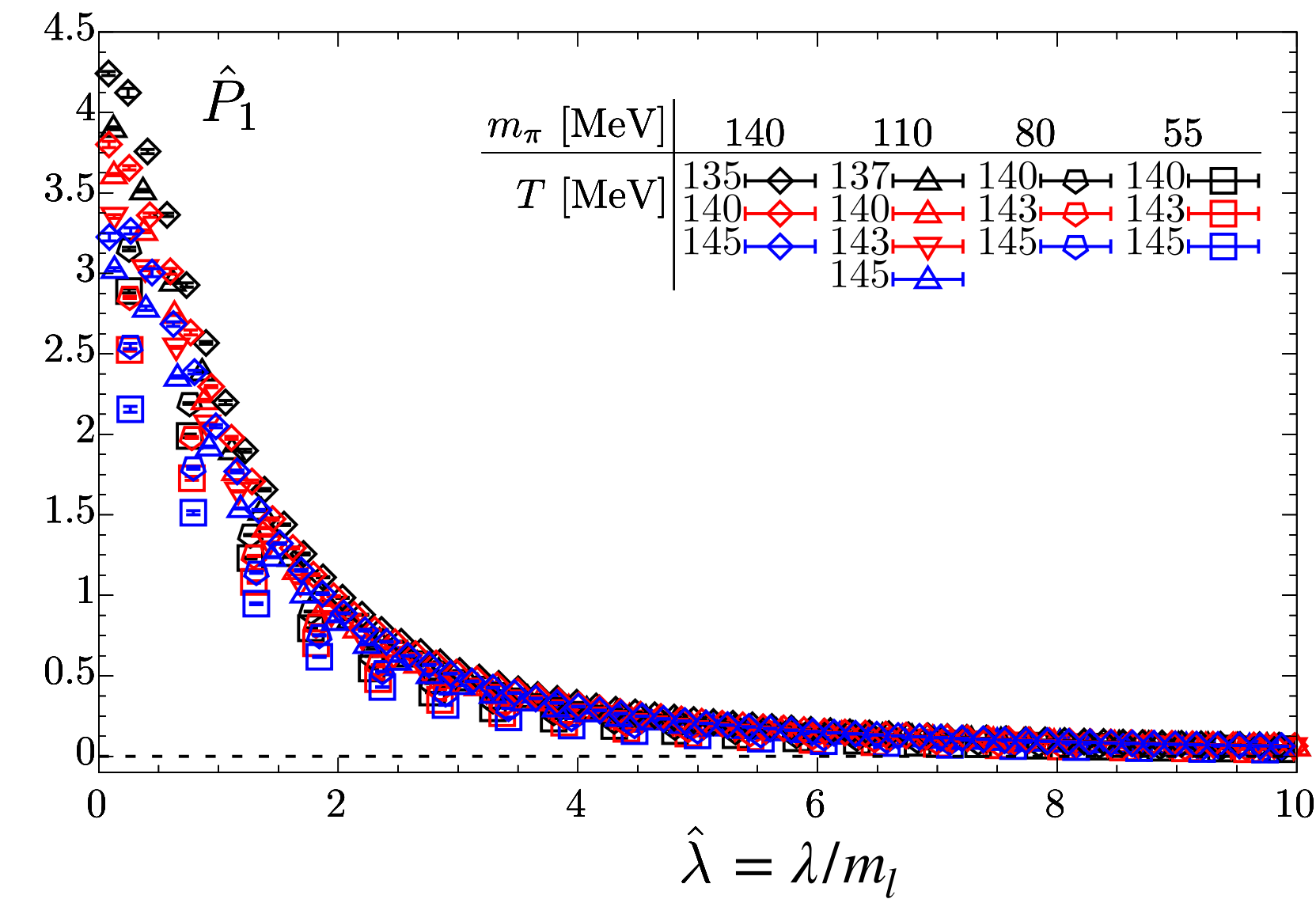


$P_n(\lambda)$ around T_c

$$\hat{P}_1(\hat{\lambda}) = m_s^2(m_l/m_s)P_1(\lambda)/T_c^4$$

$$\hat{P}_2(\hat{\lambda}) = m_s^3(m_l/m_s)P_2(\lambda)/T_c^4$$

$$\hat{P}_3(\hat{\lambda}) = m_s^4(m_l/m_s)P_3(\lambda)/T_c^4$$



$$\hat{P}_1(\hat{\lambda}), \hat{P}_2(\hat{\lambda}) \text{ and } \hat{P}_3(\hat{\lambda})$$

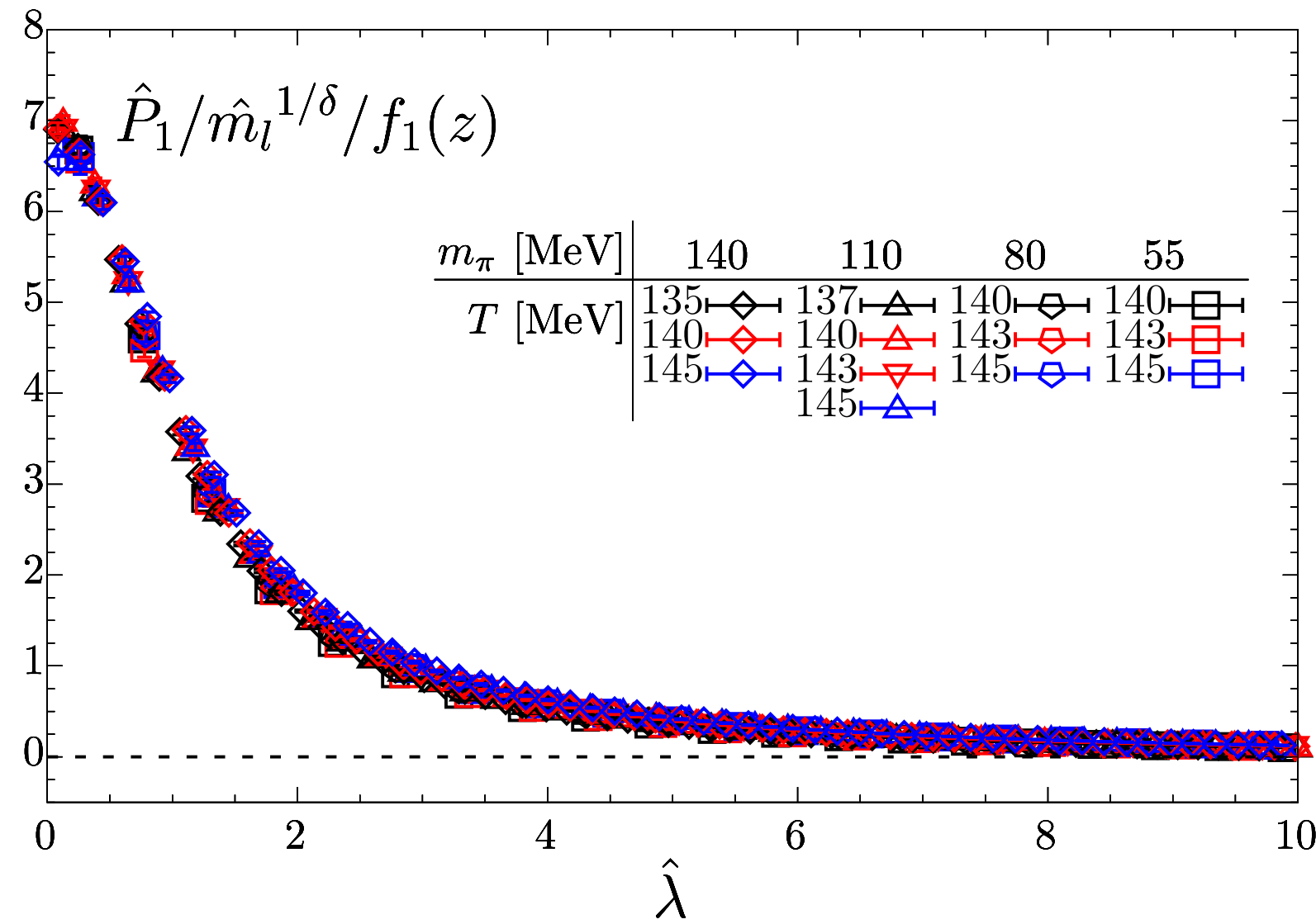
- Infrared lambda region dominates;
- Significant dependence on quark mass and temperature

$$\text{Conjecture: } \hat{P}_n(\hat{\lambda}) = (m_l/m_s)^{1/\delta-n+1} f_n(z) g_n(\hat{\lambda})$$

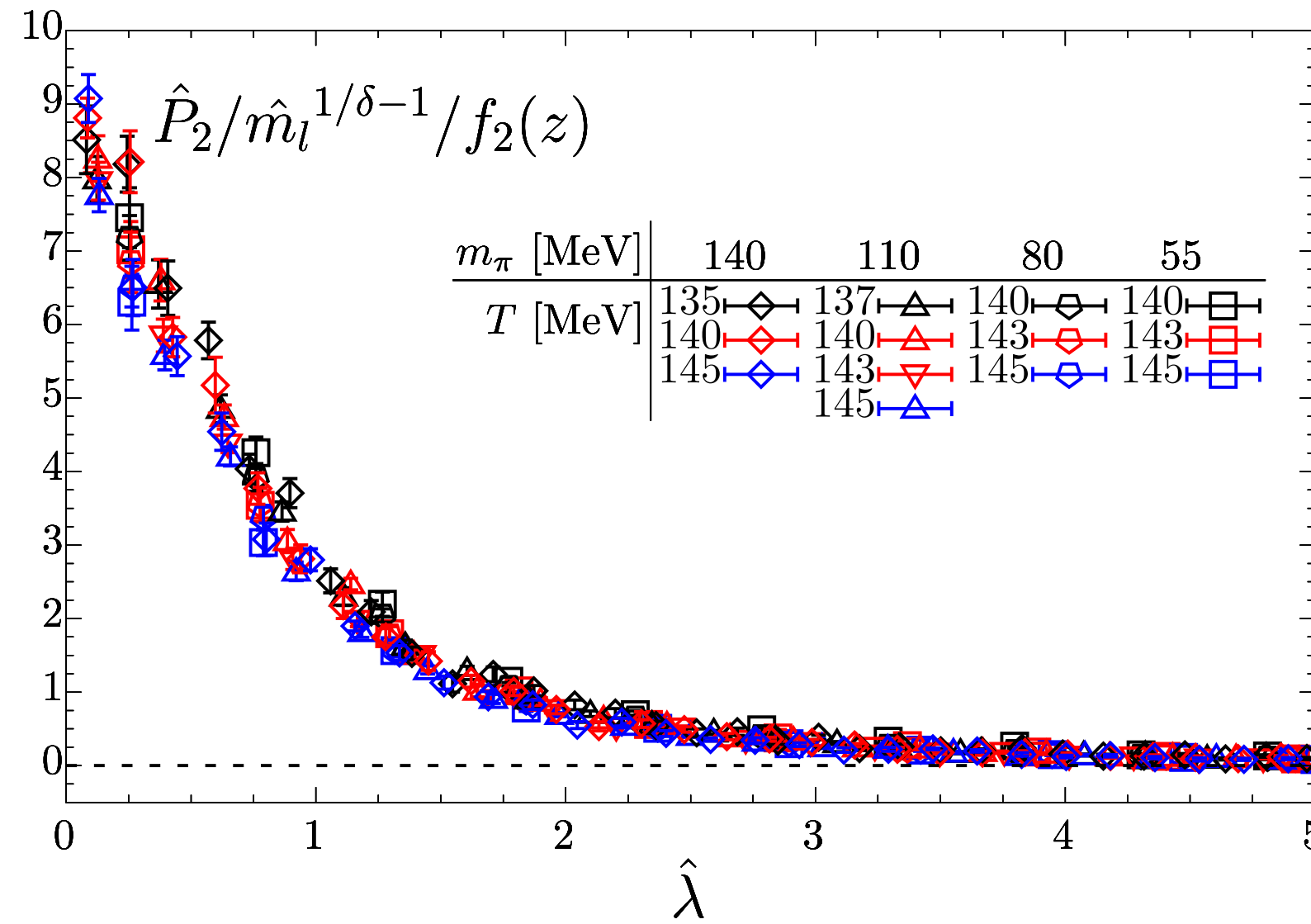
Rescaled $P_n(\lambda)$ around T_c

Conjecture: $\hat{P}_n(\hat{\lambda}) = (m_l/m_s)^{1/\delta-n+1} f_n(z) g_n(\hat{\lambda})$

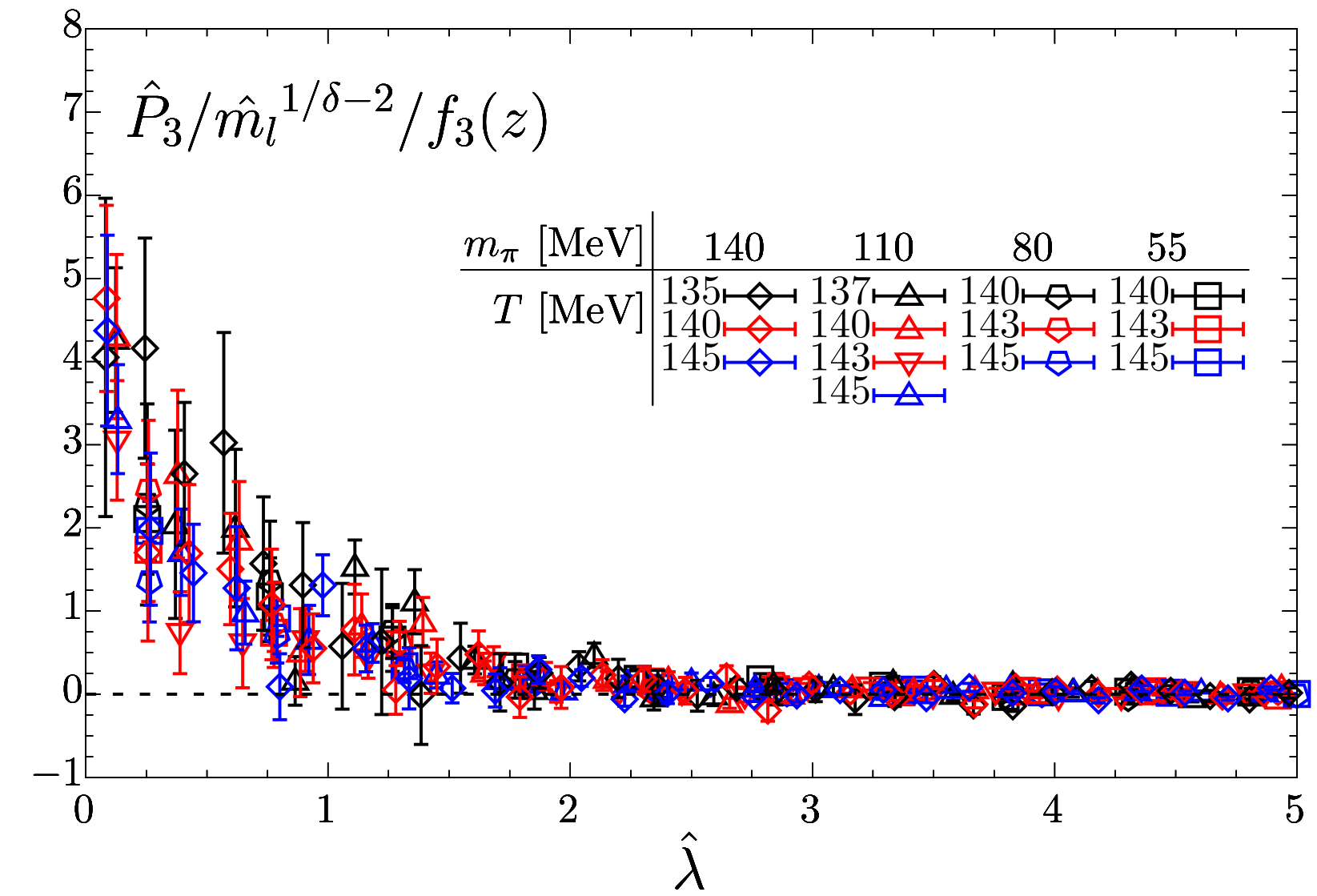
$$\hat{P}_1(\hat{\lambda}) / (m_l/m_s)^{1/\delta} / f_1(z)$$



$$\hat{P}_2(\hat{\lambda}) / (m_l/m_s)^{1/\delta-1} / f_2(z)$$



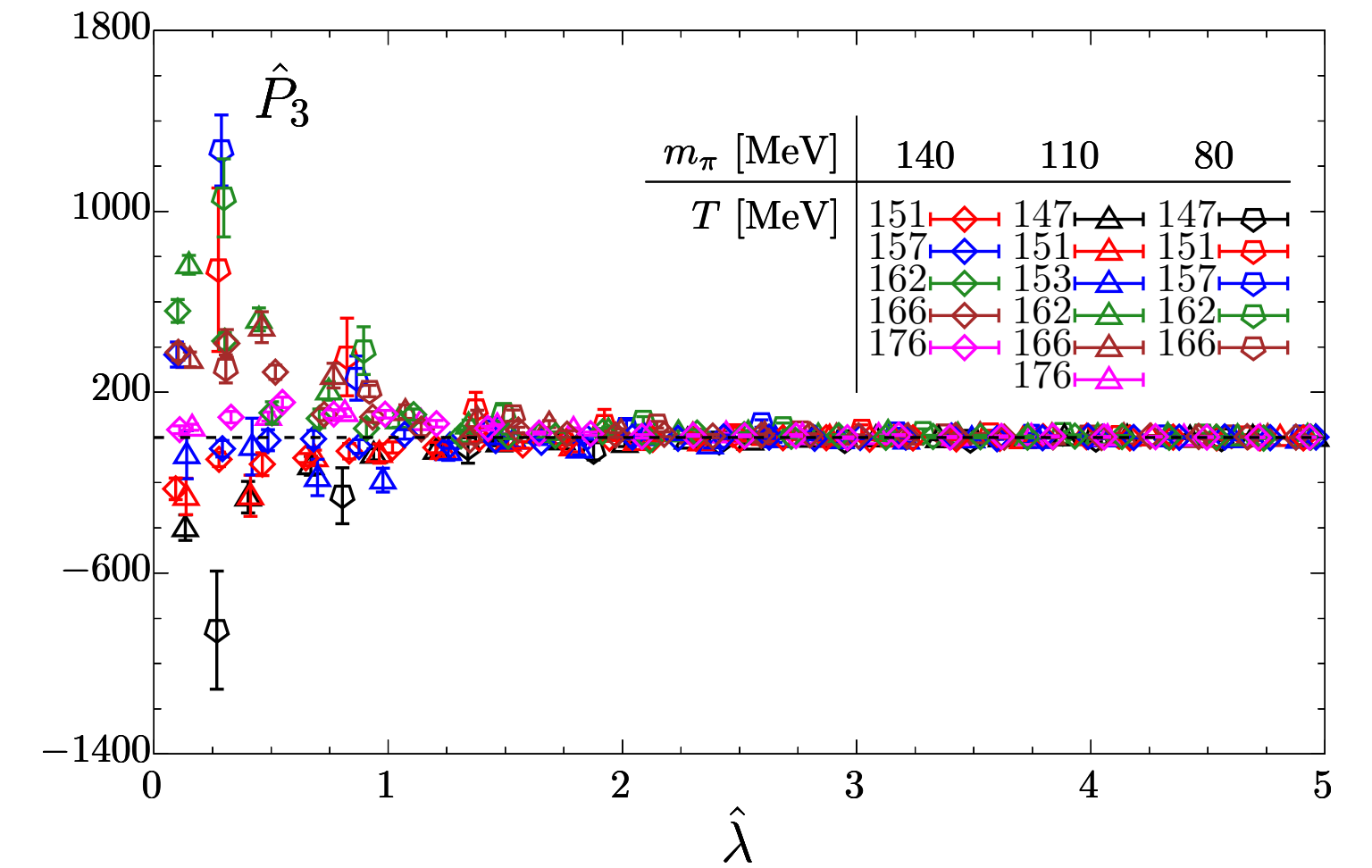
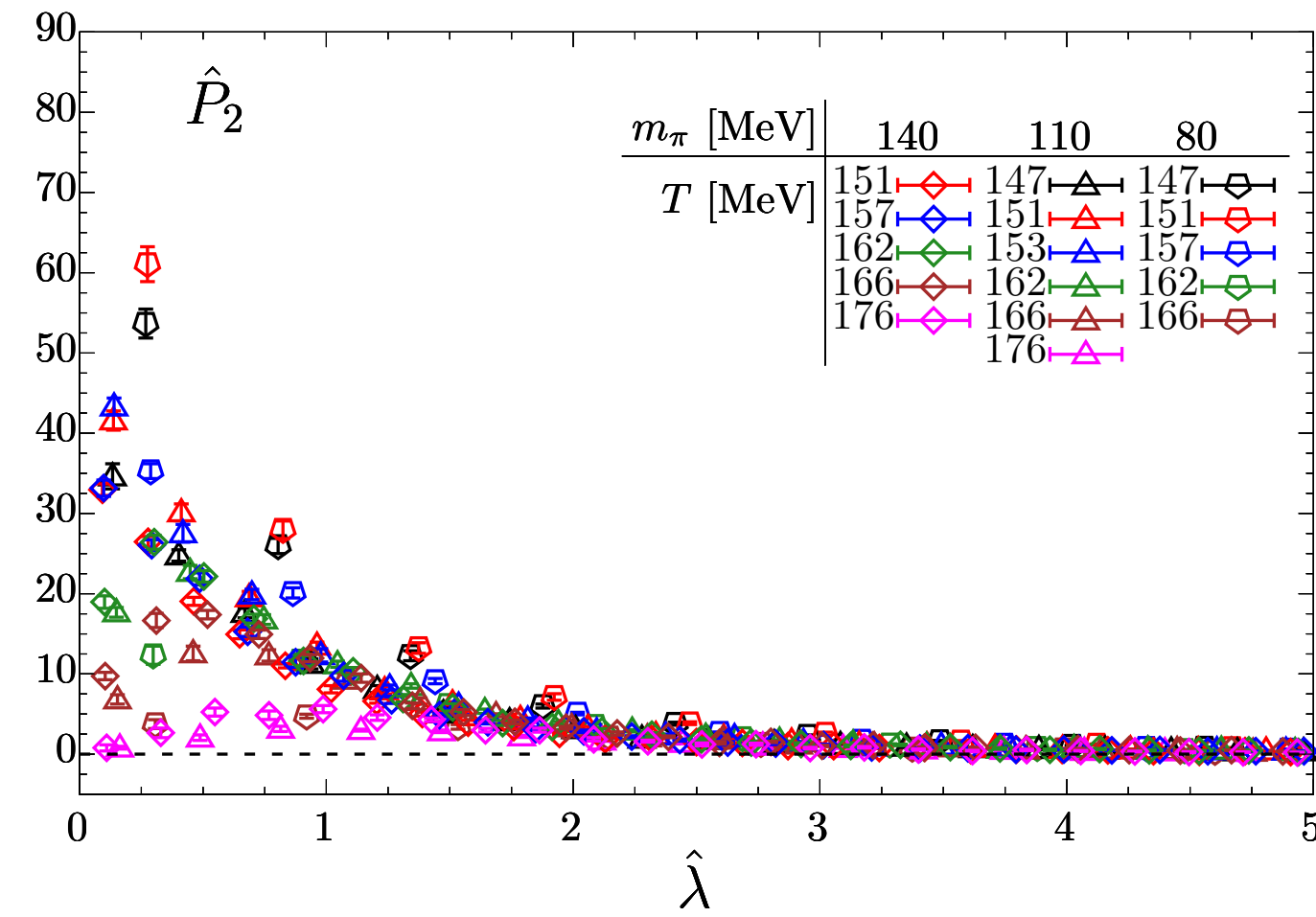
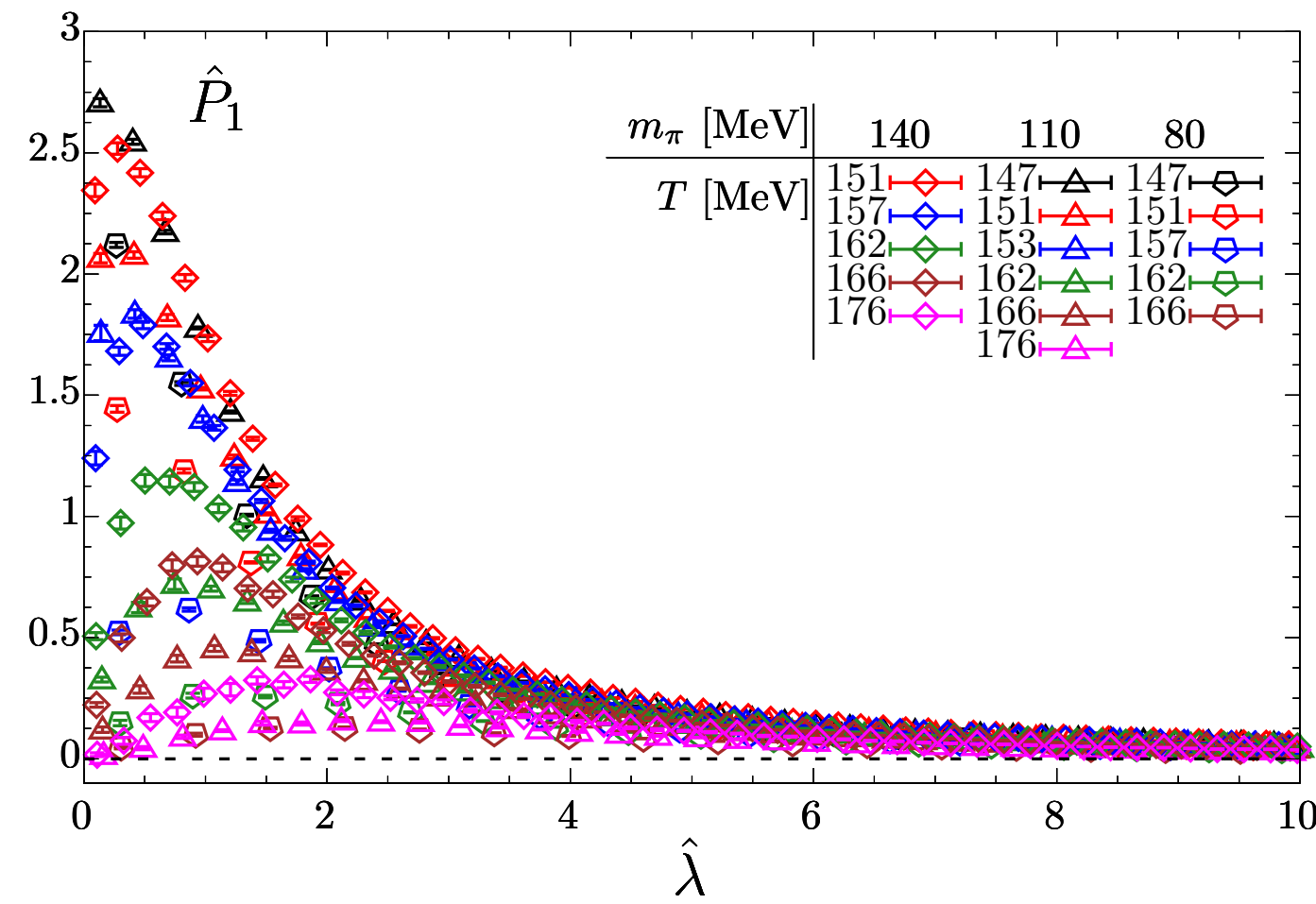
$$\hat{P}_3(\hat{\lambda}) / (m_l/m_s)^{1/\delta-2} / f_3(z)$$



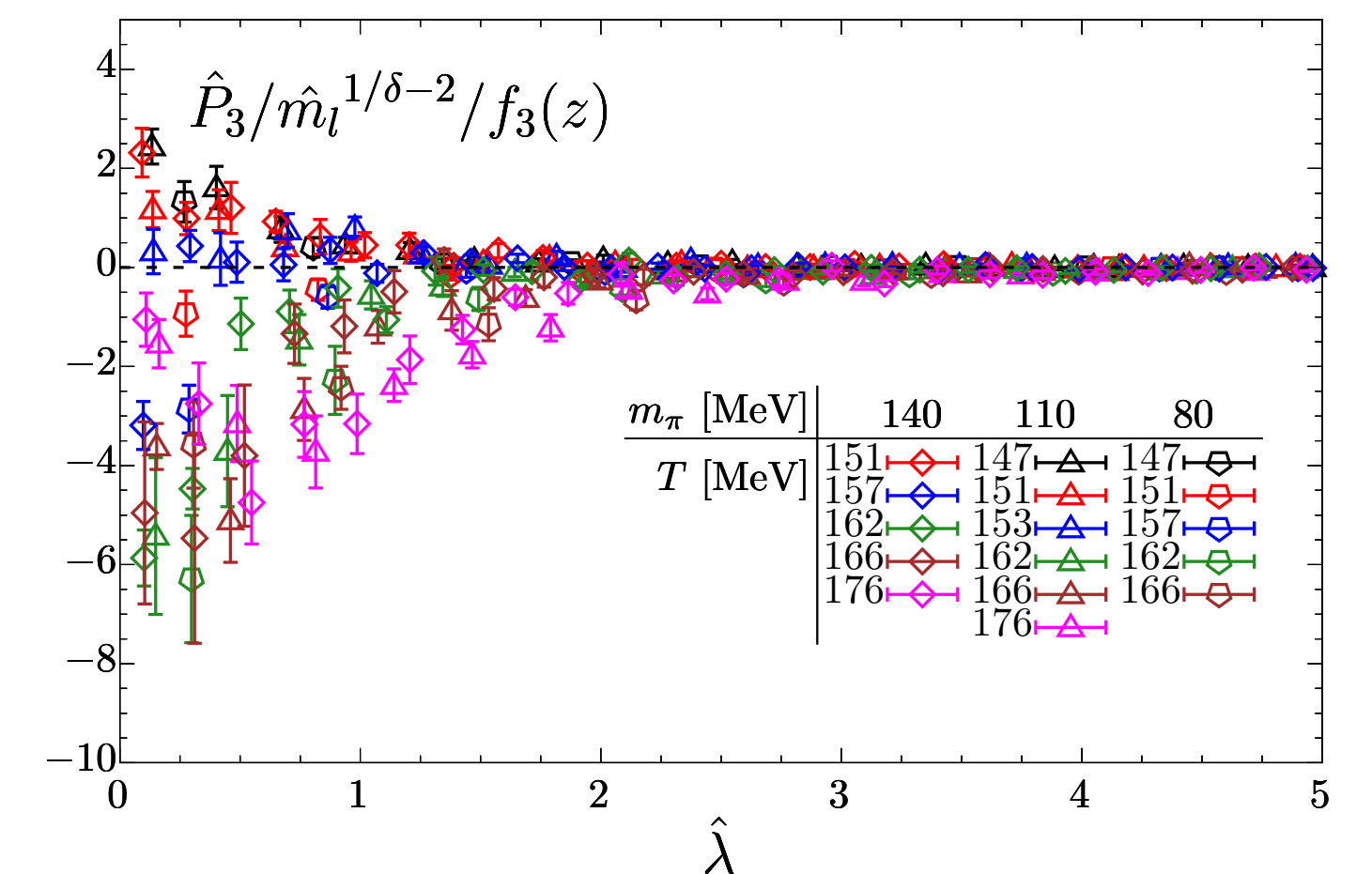
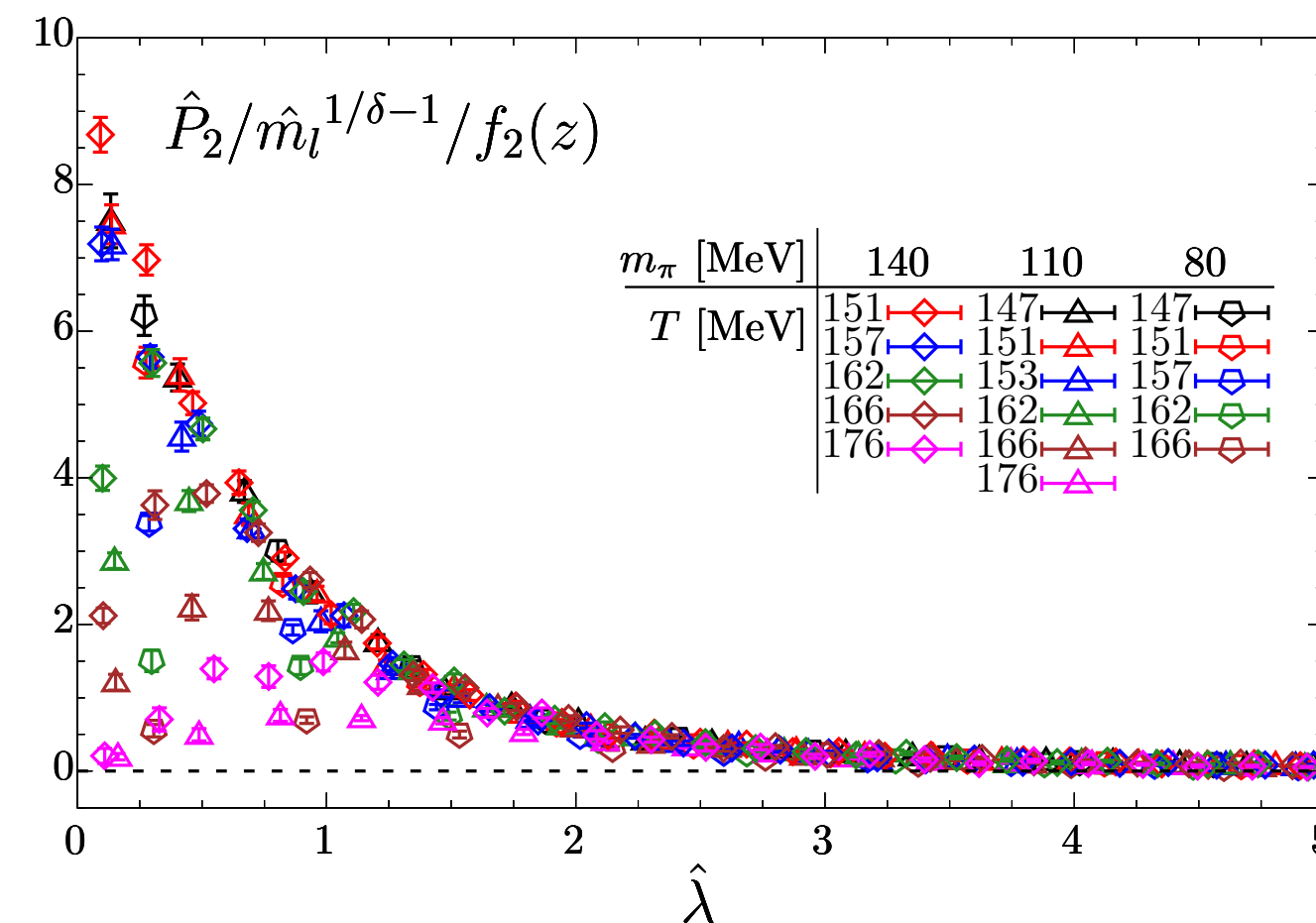
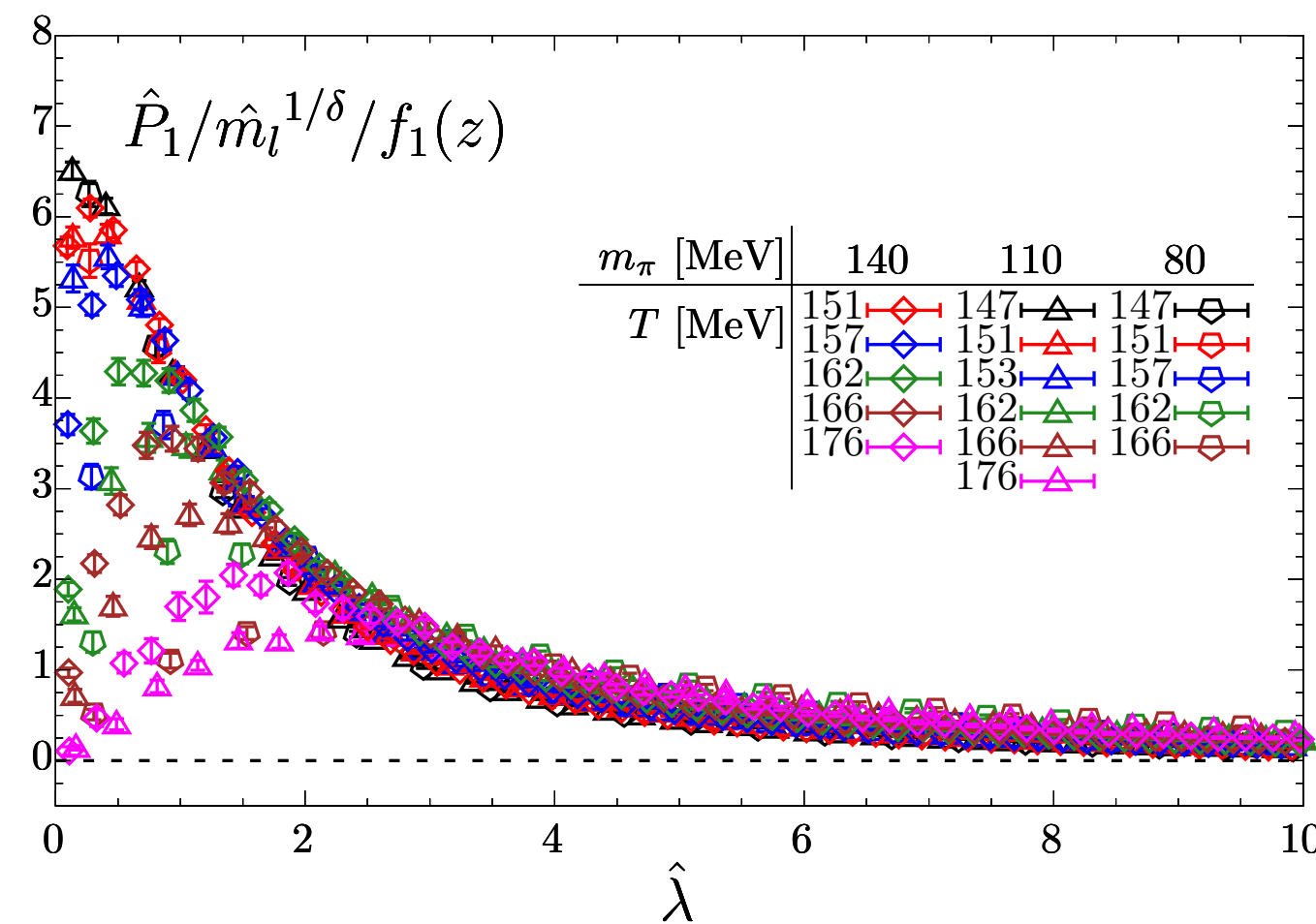
$z = z_0(m_l/m_s)^{-\frac{1}{\beta\delta}}(T - T_c)/T_c$: $O(2)$ scaling parameters adopted from [S. Ejiri et al., Phys. Rev. D 80, 094505 (2009); D. A. Clarke et al., Phys. Rev. D 103, L011501 (2021)]

- In the vicinity of T_c , $\hat{P}_n(\hat{\lambda}) = (m_l/m_s)^{1/\delta-n+1} f_n(z) g_n(\hat{\lambda})$
- Scaling behaviors in $\hat{P}_n(\hat{\lambda})$ extend up to physical light quark mass

$P_n(\lambda)$ and Rescaled $P_n(\lambda)$ away from T_c



Away from T_c , no scaling behaviors are observed in $\hat{P}_n(\hat{\lambda})$



Summary

- ✓ We establish a novel relation

$$\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \int_0^\infty K_1[P_U(\lambda_1; m), P_U(\lambda_2; m), \dots, P_U(\lambda_n; m)] \prod_{i=1}^n d\lambda_i \equiv \int_0^\infty P_n(\lambda) d\lambda$$

n -th order cumulant of the chiral condensate

n -point correlation of the quark energy spectra

- ✓ A generalization of the Banks-Casher relation is obtained:

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi] = (2\pi)^n \mathbb{K}_n[\rho_U(0)]$$

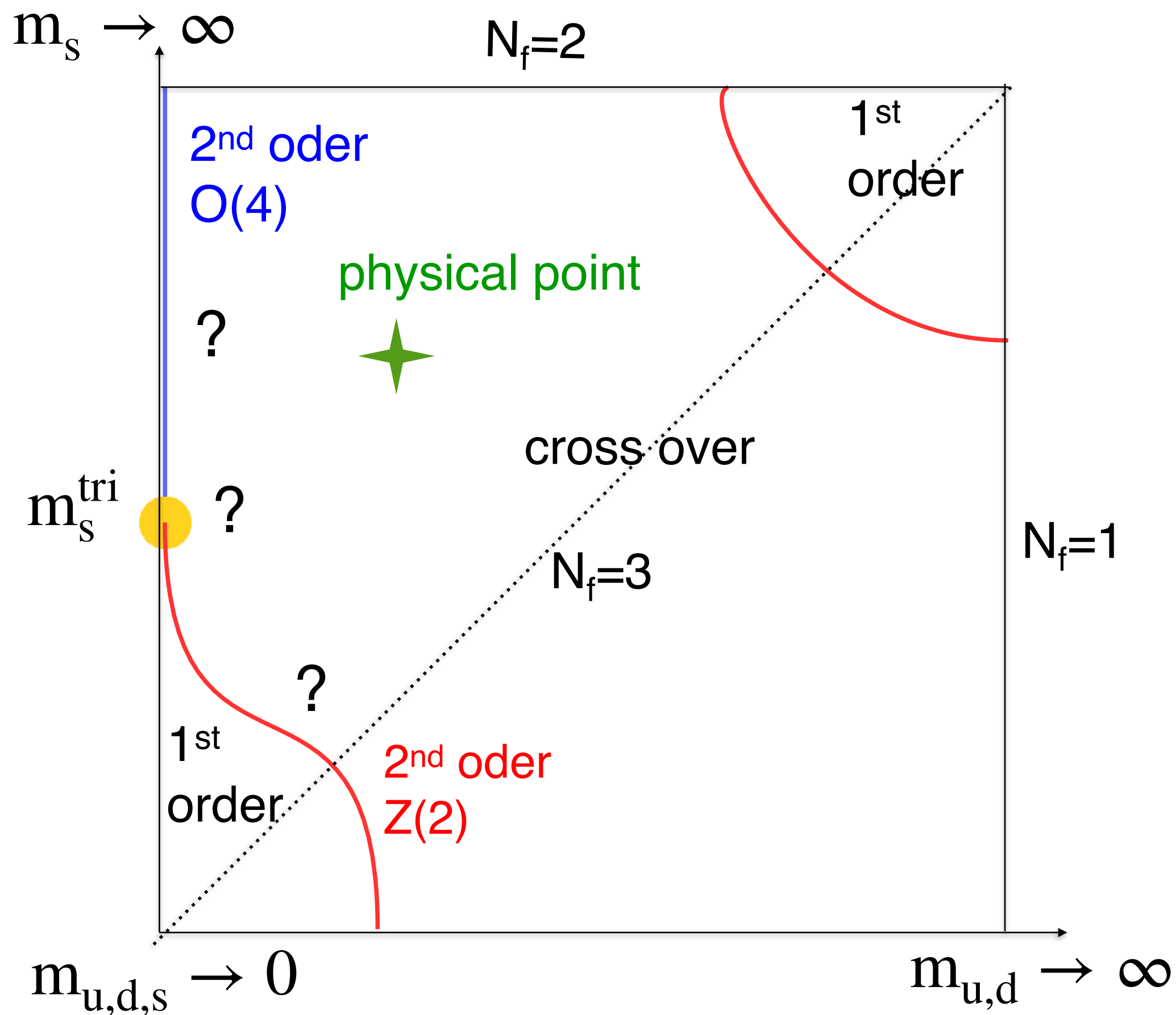
- ✓ Microscopic encoding of macroscopic criticality

$$P_n(\lambda) = m_l^{1/\delta - n + 1} f_n(z) g_n(\lambda)$$

- ✓ Universal behaviors manifested in microscopic energy levels of QCD extend up to physical light quark masses

Backup

Symmetry and chiral phase transition



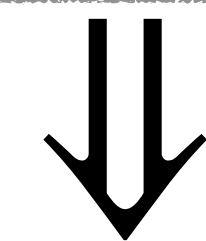
Columbia plot:
QCD phase diagram
in quark mass plane

● Symmetry of QCD:

In the classical
and chiral limit:

$$SU(2)_L \otimes SU(2)_R \otimes U(1)_V \otimes U(1)_A$$

Spontaneous chiral
symmetry breaking



Quantum
axial anomaly

Quantized:

$$SU(2)_V \otimes U(1)_V$$

● Restoration of chiral symmetry:

- At physical point: crossover at $T_{pc} = 156.5(1.5)$ MeV

A. Bazavov et al., [HotQCD], PLB 795 (2019) 15

S. Borsanyi et al., PRL 125 (2020) 052001

- In light chiral limit: chiral phase transition at $T_c = 132_{-6}^{+3}$ MeV

H.-T. Ding et al., [HotQCD], PRL 123 (2019) 062002

● Role of $U(1)_A$ symmetry in chiral phase transition:

- Broken: 2nd order $O(4)$ phase transition
- Effective restored: 1st or 2nd order $U(2)_L \otimes U(2)_R / U(2)_V$ phase transition

Pisarski & Wilczek, PRD 29 (1984) 338

Pelissetto & Vicari, PRD 88 (2013) 105018

Grahl, PRD 90 (2014) 117904

Calculation of eigenvalue spectrum

- Commonly used method: Lanczos algorithm to calculate the individual low-lying eigenvalues
- Here we utilized the Chebyshev filtering technique combined with a stochastic estimate of the mode number

$$\text{Mode number : } n_{[s,t]} \approx \frac{1}{n_v} \sum_{k=1}^{n_v} \left[\sum_{j=0}^p g_j^p \gamma_j v_k^T T_j(A) v_k \right]$$

T_j : Chebyshev polynomial

γ_j & g_j^p : expansion coefficients

n_v : number of random vectors

p : number of polynomial orders

$$\text{eigenvalue spectrum : } \rho_U(\lambda) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{n_{[\lambda-\delta/2, \lambda+\delta/2]}}{2\delta\lambda}$$

1/4 : Staggered Fermion Discretization Scheme

1/2 : positive and negative eigenvalue pairs

$\delta\lambda$: bin-size

H.-T. Ding et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 082001 (2021)

Yu Zhang, Lattice 19', arXiv: 2001.05217

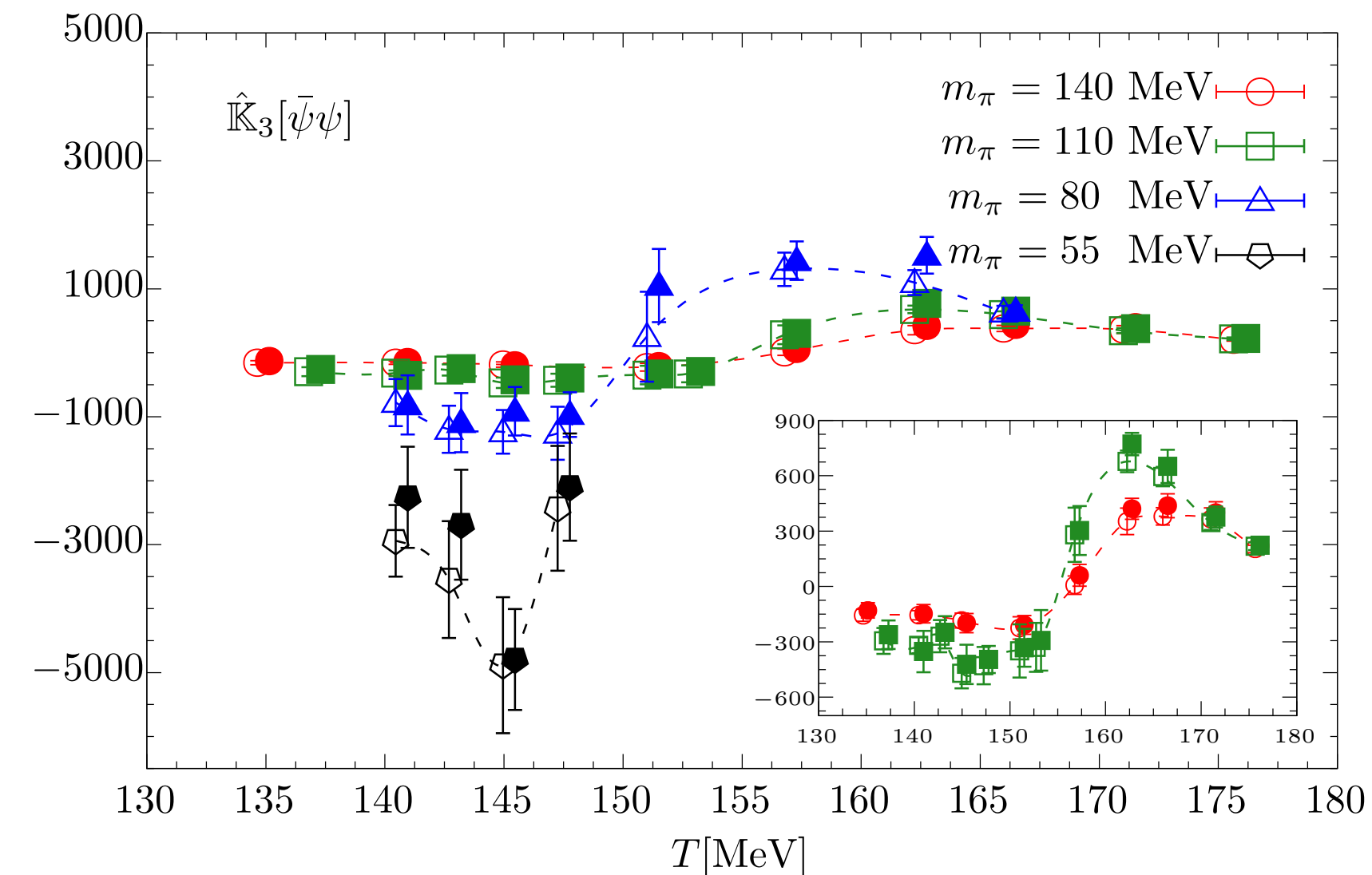
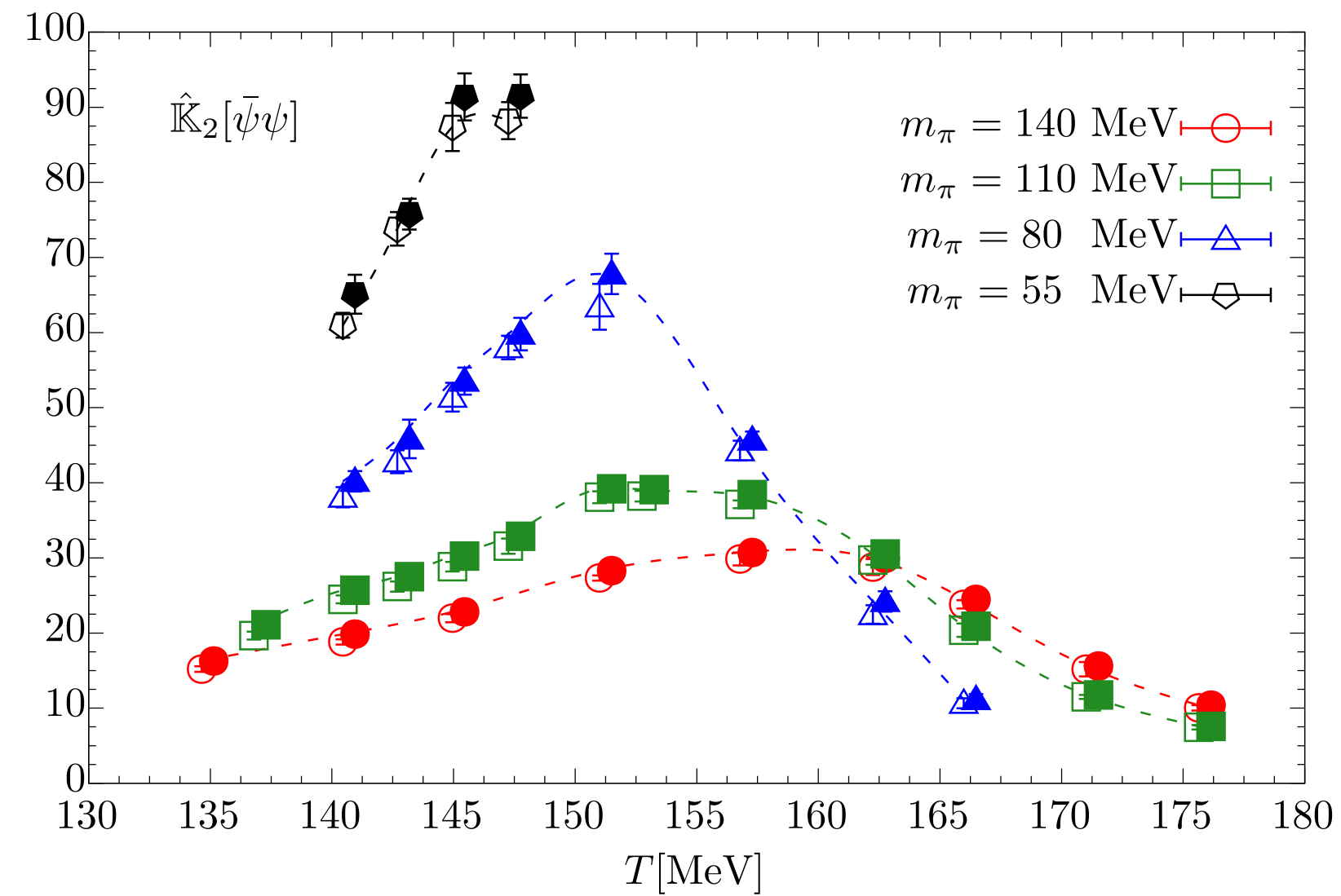
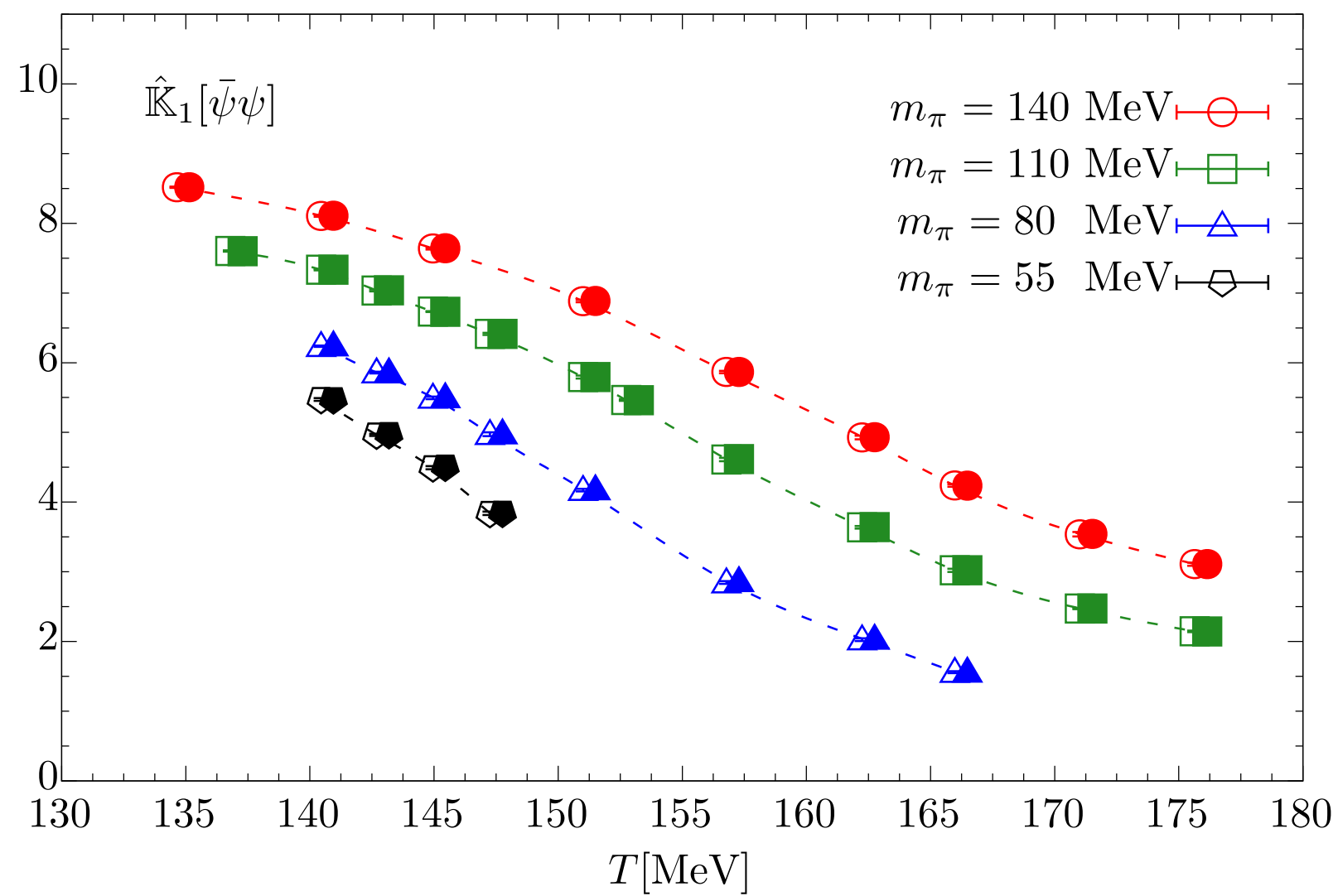
Cossu et al., arXiv: 1601.00744

Reproduction of Cumulants $\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi]$ via $P_n(\lambda)$

$$\mathbb{K}_1[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \frac{T}{V} \mathbb{K}_1[2 \text{Tr}M^{-1}] = \int_0^\infty P_1(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$\mathbb{K}_2[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \frac{T}{V} \mathbb{K}_2[2 \text{Tr}M^{-1}] = \int_0^\infty P_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$\mathbb{K}_3[\bar{\psi}\psi] = \frac{T}{V} \mathbb{K}_3[2 \text{Tr}M^{-1}] = \int_0^\infty P_3(\lambda) d\lambda$$

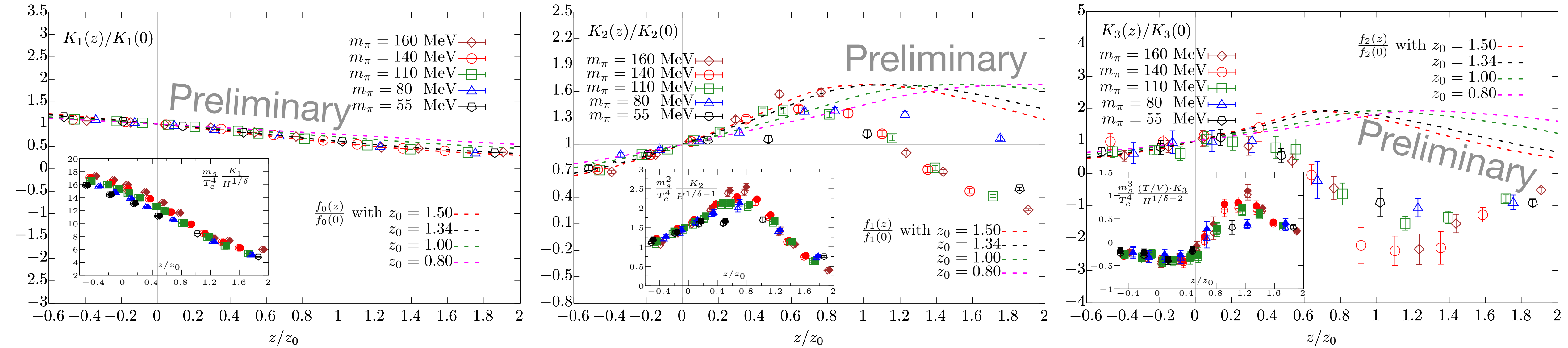


Open symbols: computation via inversions of the fermion matrix $\text{Tr}M^{-1}$

Filled symbols: reconstructed from $P_n(\lambda)$

Cumulants related to $P_n(\lambda)$ can successfully reproduce their corresponding results from **inverse fermion matrix**

Criticality in Macroscopic Cumulants $\mathbb{K}_n[\bar{\psi}\psi]$



$O(2)$ scaling with $\beta = 0.349$, $\delta = 4.78$, $z_0 = 1.83(9)$, $T_c(N_\tau = 8) = 144.2(6)$ MeV

Parameters adopted from: S. Ejiri et al., Phys. Rev. D 80, 094505 (2009); D. A. Clarke et al., Phys. Rev. D 103, L011501 (2021)

- For $|z/z_0| \lesssim 0.2$, $K_n(z)/K_n(z=0)$ with $n = 1, 2, 3$ can be well described by $O(2)$ scaling function $\frac{f_{n-1}(z)}{f_{n-1}(z=0)}$
- For $|z/z_0| \lesssim 0.2$, K_n rescaled by $H^{1/\delta-n+1}$ show small quark dependence

$\partial^n \rho / \partial m_l^n$ and Quark Energy Spectra

Eigenvalue spectrum for (2+1)-flavor QCD:

$$\rho(\lambda, m_l) = \frac{T}{VZ[U]} \int D[U] e^{-S_G[U]} \det[\mathcal{D}[U] + m_s] \times \left(\det[\mathcal{D}[U] + m_l] \right)^2 \rho_U(\lambda)$$



Partition function:

$$Z[U] = \int D[U] e^{-S_G[U]} \det[\mathcal{D}[U] + m_s] \times \left(\det[\mathcal{D}[U] + m_l] \right)^2 = \exp \left(\int_0^\infty d\lambda \rho_U(\lambda) \ln[\lambda^2 + m_l^2] \right)$$



m_l dependence enters ρ :

$$\det[\mathcal{D}[U] + m_l] = \prod_j \left(+i\lambda_j + m_l \right) \left(-i\lambda_j + m_l \right)$$



Eigenvalue spectrum for a given configuration:

$$\rho_U(\lambda) = \sum_j \delta(\lambda - \lambda_j)$$

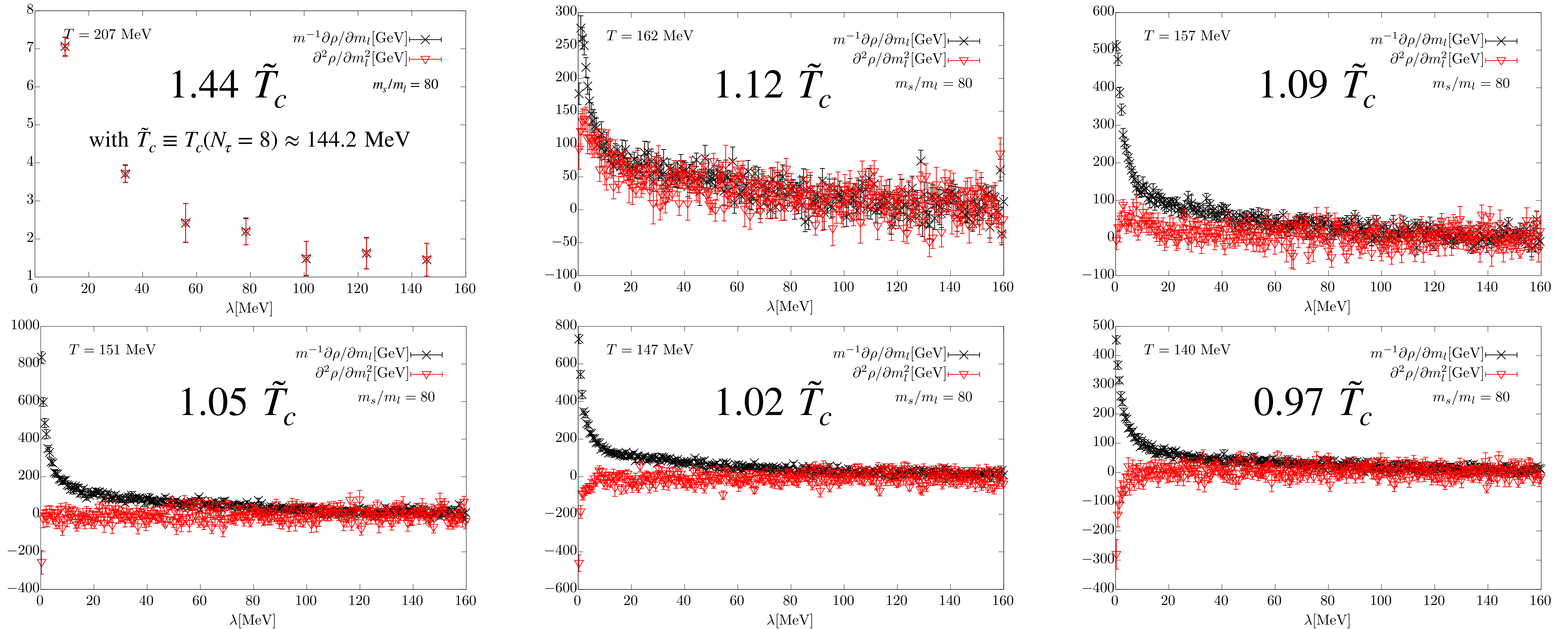
Mass derivative of $\rho(\lambda, m_l)$:

$$\frac{V}{T} \frac{\partial \rho(\lambda, m_l)}{\partial m_l} = \int_0^\infty d\lambda_2 \frac{4m_l C_2}{\lambda_2^2 + m_l^2} \quad C_2(\lambda, \lambda_2) = \langle \rho_U(\lambda) \rho_U(\lambda_2) \rangle - \langle \rho_U(\lambda) \rangle \langle \rho_U(\lambda_2) \rangle$$

Temperature dependence of $\partial^n \rho / \partial m_l^n$ with $n = 1, 2$

W.-P. Huang, Lattice 21', arXiv: 2112.00318
H.-T. Ding et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 082001 (2021)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial m} = \frac{T}{V} \int_0^\infty \frac{4m K_1[\rho_U(\lambda), \rho_U(\lambda_2)]}{\lambda_2^2 + m^2} d\lambda_2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial m^2} = \frac{T}{V} \int_0^\infty \frac{(4m)^2 K_1[\rho_U(\lambda), \rho_U(\lambda_2), \rho_U(\lambda_3)]}{(\lambda_2^2 + m^2)(\lambda_3^2 + m^2)} d\lambda_2 d\lambda_3 + \frac{T}{V} \int_0^\infty \frac{4(\lambda_2^2 - m^2) K_1[\rho_U(\lambda), \rho_U(\lambda_2)]}{(\lambda_2^2 + m^2)^2} d\lambda_2$$



$\partial^2 \rho / \partial m^2 \neq m^{-1} \partial \rho / \partial m$, Dilute Instanton Gas Approximation becomes invalid as getting closer to T_c