

Nucleon axial and tensor charges with dynamical overlap quarks

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We report on our calculation of the nucleon axial and tensor charges in 2+1-flavor QCD with dynamical overlap quarks. Gauge ensembles are generated at a single lattice spacing 0.12 fm and at a strange quark mass close to its physical value. We employ the all-mode-averaging technique to calculate the relevant nucleon correlation functions, and the disconnected quark loop is efficiently calculated by using the all-to-all quark propagator. We present our preliminary results for the isoscalar and isovector charges obtained at pion masses $m_\pi = 450$ and 540 MeV.

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1. Introduction

The nucleon charges represent the nonperturbative nature of QCD, and are also relevant to the search for new physics beyond the Standard Model. The nucleon axial charge Δq for the quark flavor q is defined by

$$\langle N(p, s) | \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 q | N(p, s) \rangle = 2m_N s_\mu \Delta q, \quad (1.1)$$

where p and s are four-vector momentum and polarization of the nucleon, respectively. This probes the quark contribution to the nucleon spin, and is a fundamental quantity to understand the so-called ‘‘proton spin puzzle’’. The tensor charge δq is defined by

$$\langle N(p, s) | \bar{q} i \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 q | N(p, s) \rangle = 2(s_\mu p_\nu - s_\nu p_\mu) \delta q, \quad (1.2)$$

and describes the contribution of possible tensor-type interactions beyond the Standard Model to nucleon observables. It appears in the search for new physics through precision measurements of the electric dipole moment and the β decays.

We recently calculated the strange-quark scalar charge $\langle N | \bar{s} s | N \rangle$ in lattice QCD with dynamical overlap quarks. In Ref. [1], we utilized the Feynman-Hellmann theorem to obtain the scalar charge, whereas we directly calculated the nucleon disconnected three-point function by using the all-to-all quark propagator [2, 3]. In this article, we extend the latter study to the axial and tensor charges. We report our preliminary results for the isovector charges, $g_A = \Delta u - \Delta d$ and $g_T = \delta u - \delta d$, as well as those for the isoscalar charges $g_A^s = \Delta u + \Delta d$ and $g_T^s = \delta u + \delta d$, and the strange-quark charges, Δs and δs , which receive contributions from the disconnected diagram.

2. Simulation method

We simulate three-flavor QCD using the Iwasaki gauge action and overlap quark action. Numerical simulations are remarkably accelerated by simulating trivial topological sector with a modification of the gauge action [4]. Gauge ensembles are generated on a $16^3 \times 48$ lattice at a lattice spacing $a = 0.12$ fm and with a strange quark mass $m_s = 0.080$ close to its physical value $m_{s,\text{phys}} = 0.081$. In this article, we present results at two values of degenerate up and down quark masses, $m_{ud} = 0.035$ and 0.050 , which correspond to the pion masses $m_\pi \sim 450$ and 540 MeV, respectively. We note that simulations at lighter pion masses $290 - 380$ MeV are in progress.

We calculate the nucleon three-point function

$$C_{3\text{pt}}(t_{\text{src}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}, \Delta t, \Delta t') = \frac{1}{N_s^6} \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}} \left\{ \text{tr}_s \left[P \langle N(\mathbf{x}, t_{\text{src}} + \Delta t') \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\mathbf{z}, t_{\text{src}} + \Delta t) \bar{N}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}, t_{\text{src}}) \rangle \right] \right. \\ \left. - \langle \mathcal{O}_\Gamma(\mathbf{z}, t_{\text{src}} + \Delta t) \rangle \text{tr}_s \left[P \langle N(\mathbf{x}, t_{\text{src}} + \Delta t') \bar{N}(\mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}, t_{\text{src}}) \rangle \right] \right\}, \quad (2.1)$$

where $P = (1 + \gamma_4) \gamma_5 \gamma_3$ is the polarization matrix, and use the quark bilinear operator $\mathcal{O}_\Gamma = \bar{q} \gamma_3 \gamma_5 q$ for the axial charge ($\Gamma = A$) and $i \bar{q} \sigma_{03} \gamma_5 q$ for the tensor charge ($\Gamma = T$), respectively. The nucleon interpolating operator is $N = \varepsilon_{abc} (u_a^T C \gamma_5 d_b) u_c$, for which we apply the Gaussian smearing $q(\mathbf{x}, t) =$

$\sum_{\mathbf{y}} \{(1 + \omega H/4N)^N\}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} q_{\text{local}}(\mathbf{y}, t)$ with $H_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 (\delta_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}-\hat{i}} + \delta_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}+\hat{i}})$ in order to enhance the overlap with the nucleon ground state. The parameters $\omega=20$ and $N=400$ are chosen from our experience in Refs. [2, 3].

The nucleon charges are extracted from the ratio

$$R(t) = Z_{\Gamma} \frac{C_{3\text{pt}}(\Delta t, \Delta t')}{C_{2\text{pt}}(\Delta t')} \xrightarrow{\Delta t, \Delta t' - \Delta t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle N | Z_{\Gamma} \mathcal{O}_{\Gamma} | N \rangle}{2m_N}, \quad (2.2)$$

where $C_{2\text{pt}}$ is the nucleon two-point function with the same nucleon interpolating fields and the same time separation $\Delta t'$ as those for the three-point function. The arguments $(t_{\text{src}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{src}})$ of the correlators are omitted (see the following discussion), and Z_{Γ} is the renormalization factor in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme at $\mu = 2$ GeV. In this preliminary analysis, we use the values in Ref. [5], which are for the flavor non-singlet bilinear operators, both for the isovector and isoscalar charges, ignoring possible shift due to the presence of the disconnected contribution.

We calculate the quark loop in the disconnected diagram by using the all-to-all quark propagator [6, 7]. Namely, the propagator is decomposed into the contribution of the low-lying modes of the overlap-Dirac operator D

$$(D^{-1})_{\text{low}}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_e} \frac{1}{\lambda^{(i)}} v^{(i)}(x) v^{(i)\dagger}(y) \quad (2.3)$$

and the remaining part $(D^{-1})_{\text{high}}$. Here $\lambda^{(i)}$ and $v^{(i)}$ represent the i -th lowest eigenvalue of D and the associated eigenvector, respectively. The number of low-modes is set to $N_e = 160$.

The contribution of the remaining high-modes is estimated by the noise method [8]. For each configuration, we prepare a complex Z_2 noise vector $\eta(x)$, which is diluted into $N_d = 3 \times 4 \times N_t/2$ vectors $\eta^{(d)}(x)$ ($d=1, \dots, N_d$) with respect to the color and spinor indices as well as the temporal coordinate. For more details on our implementation, see Refs. [2, 3]. The high-mode contribution is then given by

$$(D^{-1})_{\text{high}}(x, y) = \sum_{d=1}^{N_d} \psi^{(d)}(x) \eta^{(d)\dagger}(y), \quad (2.4)$$

where $\psi^{(d)}(x)$ is the solution of $D\psi^{(d)} = (1 - P_{\text{low}})\eta^{(d)}$ with P_{low} the projection operator to the eigenspace spanned by the low-modes $\{v^{(i)}\}$.

We observe that the nucleon correlators constructed by the all-to-all propagator suffer from a large statistical noise, since only single noise vector is used for each configuration. We therefore employ the all-mode averaging technique [9] to calculate $C_{2\text{pt}}$ and $C_{3\text{pt}}$. Let us consider the decomposition $C_{3\text{pt}} = C_{3\text{pt},\text{low}} + C_{3\text{pt},\text{high}}$, where $C_{3\text{pt},\text{low}}$ represents the contribution in which the low-mode truncation (2.3) is used for all the four quark propagators. For the remaining contribution $C_{3\text{pt},\text{high}}$, we use the so-called point-to-all propagator $\psi_{\text{pt}}(x)$, which is obtained by solving $D\psi_{\text{pt}} = b$ with $b(\mathbf{x}, t) \propto \{(1 + \omega H/4N)^N\}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'} \delta_{\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}} \delta_{t, t_{\text{src}}}$ with a source point $(\mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}, t_{\text{src}})$.

We employ the low-mode averaging (LMA) [10, 11] for $C_{3\text{pt},\text{low}}$. Namely this contribution is replaced by that averaged over the source points $(\mathbf{y}, t_{\text{src}})$. We take one point per time-slice, and the number of the source points is $N_{\text{src},\text{low}} = 48$. LMA in our study can be expressed as

$$C_{3\text{pt},\text{low}}(t_{\text{src}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}, \Delta t, \Delta t') \rightarrow C_{3\text{pt},\text{low}}(\Delta t, \Delta t') = \frac{1}{N_{\text{src},\text{low}}} \sum_{t_{\text{src}}=1}^{N_{\text{src},\text{low}}} C_{3\text{pt},\text{low}}(t_{\text{src}}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{src}}(t_{\text{src}}), \Delta t, \Delta t'), \quad (2.5)$$

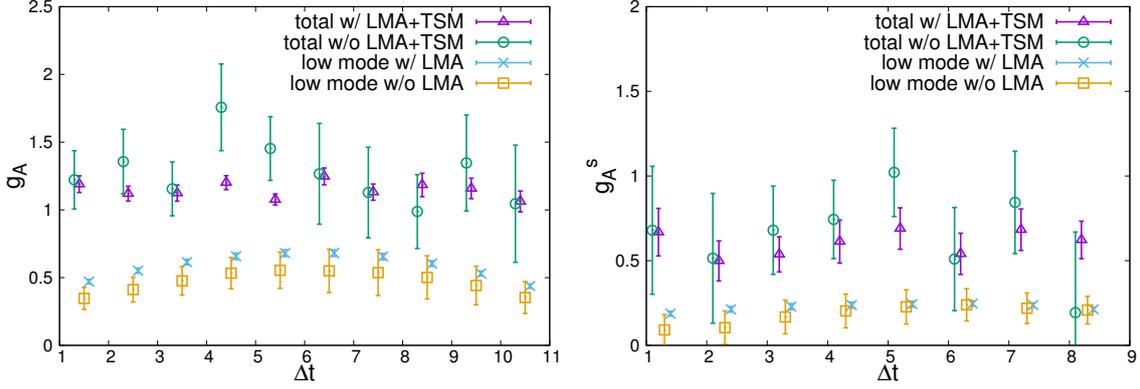


Figure 1: Improvement of statistical accuracy in isovector (left panel) and isoscalar (right panel) charges. The circles (triangles) shows the charge calculated without (with) LMA and TSM. We also compare the low-mode contributions to the charge, which are calculated by using $C_{3pt,low}$ and a similar part for C_{2pt} in Eq. (2.2), before (square) and after (cross) LMA.

where \mathbf{y}_{src} is considered as a function of t_{src} .

For the high-mode contribution $C_{3pt,high}$, we use the truncated solver method (TSM) [12] and replace $C_{3pt,high}(t_{src}, \mathbf{y}_{src}, \Delta t, \Delta t')$ by

$$C_{3pt,high}(\Delta t, \Delta t') = C_{3pt,high}(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \Delta t, \Delta t') - \tilde{C}_{3pt,high}(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \Delta t, \Delta t') + \frac{1}{N_{src,high}} \sum_{t_{src}=1,3,\dots}^{2N_{src,high}-1} \tilde{C}_{3pt,high}(t_{src}, \mathbf{y}_{src}(t_{src}), \Delta t, \Delta t'), \quad (2.6)$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the origin of the lattice. We use the stopping condition $|D\psi_{pt} - b| \leq 10^{-7}$ for $C_{3pt,high}$, and a more relaxed one 10^{-2} for the approximated estimator $\tilde{C}_{3pt,high}$. In this study, we average $\tilde{C}_{3pt,high}$ over $N_{src,high} = 24$ source points, namely one point per two time-slices.

Figure 1 demonstrates the improvement of the statistical accuracy of the axial charges by LMA and TSM. We observe about a factor of five improvement by LMA in the low-mode contribution to the isovector charge g_A . Then the statistical error of g_A is largely dominated by that of the high-mode contribution, and is reduced by a factor of about four by TSM. Note that these gains are (only) slightly smaller than the ideal values, $\sqrt{N_{src,low}} \sim 7$ and $\sqrt{N_{src,high}} \sim 5$, due to the correlation in each configuration. We observe that LMA and TSM are less effective for the isoscalar and strange-quark charges, which also show large statistical error.

3. Numerical results

In Fig. 2, we plot the effective value of the isovector charges, g_A and g_T , obtained from the ratio (2.2). Data are stable against the choice of Δt and $\Delta t'$ suggesting that the excited state contamination is reasonably suppressed with our choice of the smeared nucleon operator. We determine the charges by a constant fit to these data. The statistical error is typically 3% for both $m_\pi = 450$ and 540 MeV with our simulation method using the all-mode averaging technique.

The effective value of the isoscalar tensor charge g_T^s is plotted in the left panel of Fig. 3. We observe that the isoscalar charges, g_T^s and g_A^s , have larger statistical error, typically 10%, due to the

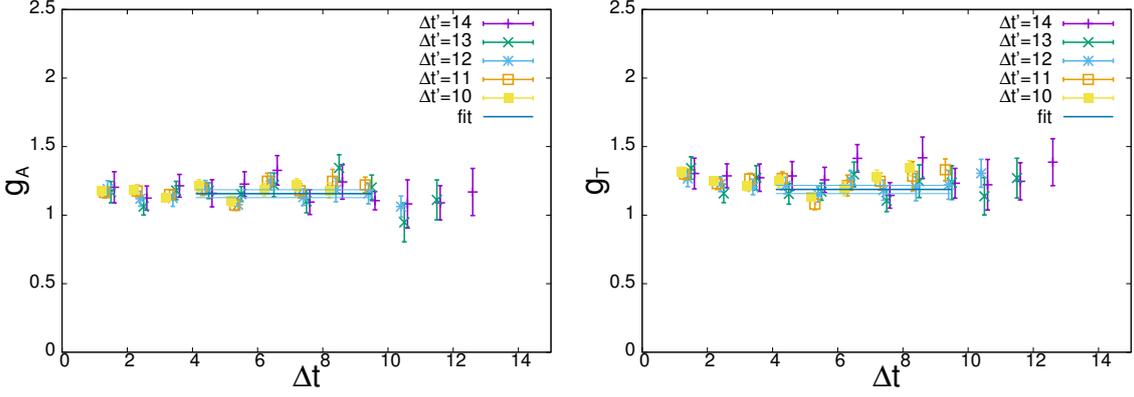


Figure 2: Effective value of isovector axial (left panel) and tensor (right panel) charges at $m_\pi = 540$ MeV. We plot data with different values of $\Delta t'$ by different symbols and the constant fit by solid lines.

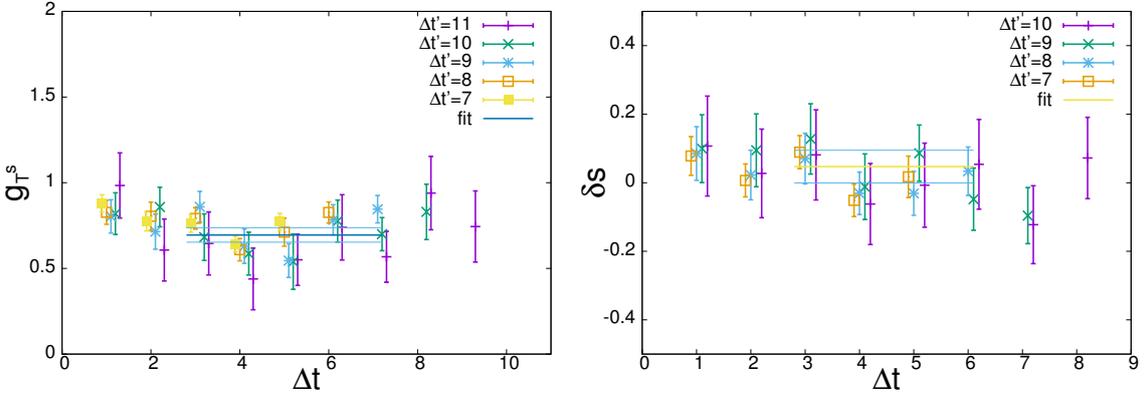


Figure 3: Effective value of isoscalar tensor charge (left panel) and strange-quark tensor charge (right panel) at $m_\pi = 540$ MeV.

presence of the noisy disconnected contribution. On the other hand, the strange-quark charges, Δs and δs , consist solely of the disconnected contribution. As shown in the right panel of Fig. 3, these charges are consistent with zero within the statistical error.

Figure 4 shows the chiral extrapolation of the isovector charges. We observe their mild m_π^2 dependence, and the data are consistent with previous lattice studies of g_A [13]. We employ a simple linear extrapolation in terms of m_π^2 , and obtain

$$g_A = 1.16(12)(9), \quad g_T = 1.31(12)(11), \quad (3.1)$$

where the first error is statistical, and the second is the discretization error estimated by power counting $O((a\Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^2) \sim 8\%$ with $\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} = 500$ MeV. These are consistent with previous lattice studies, $g_A \approx 1.10 - 1.25$ and $g_T \approx 0.95 - 1.15$ [13, 14].

As shown in the left panel of Fig. 5, we also observe a small m_π^2 dependence for the isoscalar charges partly because of the larger statistical error due to the disconnected contribution. A linear chiral extrapolation yields

$$g_A^s = 0.63(18)(5), \quad g_T^s = 0.81(20)(7). \quad (3.2)$$

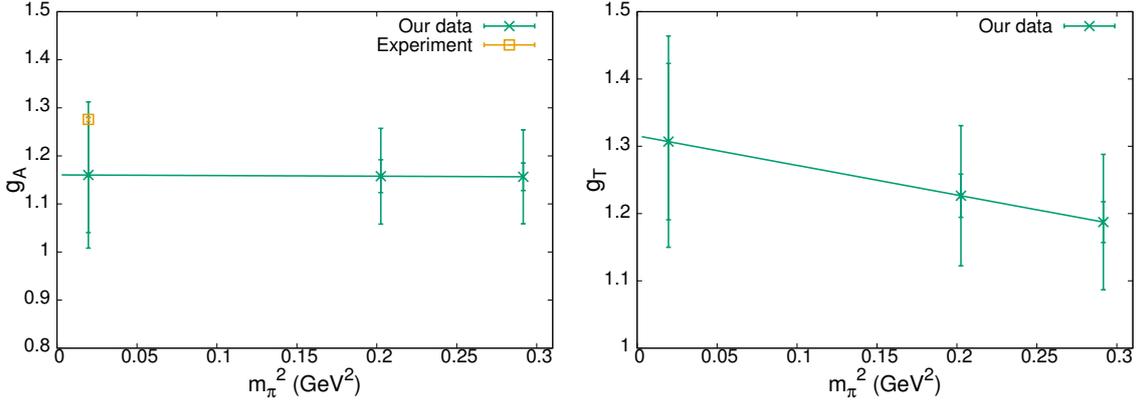


Figure 4: Chiral extrapolation of isovector charges to physical pion mass. The left and right panels show the extrapolation for g_A and g_T , respectively. We also plot the experimental value [17] for g_A .

With the present simulation set-up, these isoscalar charges are determined with $\lesssim 30\%$ accuracy at the physical point. Our results for the strange-quark charges are consistent with zero at simulated m_π 's and hence at the physical point

$$\Delta s = -0.11(18)(1), \quad \delta s = -0.09(20)(1) \quad (3.3)$$

as shown in the right panel of Fig. 5. We note that small strange-quark charges have also been observed in recent studies [15, 16].

Within the present uncertainty, our results for the axial charges, g_A and g_A^s , are consistent with the experimental values [17, 18]. The suppression compared to the simple quark model estimate, $g_A^s = 1$ and $g_A = 5/3$, was argued by one of the authors in Schwinger-Dyson analyses [19, 20]. For more precise comparison with experiment, however, we need a better control of the chiral extrapolation and discretization error.

4. Summary

We have reported on our calculation of the nucleon axial and tensor charges in lattice QCD with dynamical overlap fermions. Disconnected nucleon correlation functions are calculated by

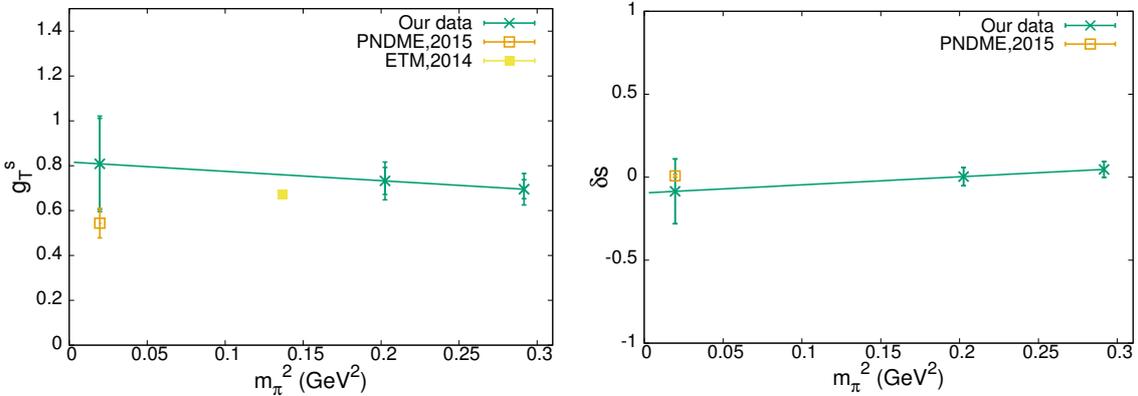


Figure 5: Chiral extrapolation of isoscalar (left panel) and strange-quark (right panel) tensor charges.

using the all-to-all quark propagator. We also employ the all-mode averaging technique, namely LMA and TSM in this study, for which we demonstrate their efficiency for both connected and disconnected functions.

Our preliminary results are consistent with previous lattice studies and experiments. For more precise determination, we are testing different set-ups of LMA and TSM, for instance $N_{\text{src,low}}$ and $N_{\text{src,high}}$, to reduce the statistical error at simulated m_π 's. Our on-going calculations at lighter m_π 's allow a controlled chiral extrapolation, and hence help improving the statistical accuracy at the physical point. It is also important to reduce the discretization error especially for the isovector charges. Simulations on finer lattices with a different chiral fermion formulation are also in progress [21].

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