

Aspects of lattice $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang–Mills

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Non-perturbative investigations of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang–Mills theory formulated on a space-time lattice have advanced rapidly in recent years. Large-scale numerical calculations are currently being carried out based on a construction that exactly preserves a single supersymmetry at non-zero lattice spacing. A recent development is the construction of an improved lattice action through a new procedure to regulate flat directions in a manner compatible with this supersymmetry, by modifying the moduli equations. In this proceedings I briefly summarize this new procedure and discuss the parameter space of the resulting improved action that is now being employed in numerical calculations.

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$\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang–Mills (SYM) is a particularly interesting gauge theory that plays important roles in holographic approaches to quantum gravity, investigations of the structure of scattering amplitudes, and the conformal bootstrap program. It is also the only known four-dimensional theory admitting a lattice regularization that exactly preserves a subset of the supersymmetry algebra at non-zero lattice spacing [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. This lattice construction provides a promising foundation for large-scale numerical investigations of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM that can in principle access non-perturbative couplings for arbitrary numbers of colors N . (Other approaches to studying $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM numerically include Refs. [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12].)

Even though the field of lattice $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is in its infancy, recent computations have provided the first ab initio numerical results for quantities such as the static potential, to be confronted with perturbative and holographic predictions [13, 14]. An exciting new development is the introduction of a procedure to regulate flat directions by modifying the moduli equations in a way that preserves the single exact supersymmetry at non-zero lattice spacing [15, 16]. This procedure results in an improved lattice action that exhibits dramatically reduced violations of supersymmetric Ward identities and much more rapid approach to the continuum limit. This improved action has been implemented in our parallel software for lattice $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM [17], which we make publicly available to encourage independent investigations and the development of a lattice $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM community.¹

In this proceedings I briefly summarize the new procedure to regulate flat directions without breaking the exact supersymmetry, and discuss the parameter space of the resulting improved lattice action. Preliminary results for the static potential and pfaffian phase from ongoing numerical calculations using the improved action were presented in Ref. [16]. These investigations, as well as finite-size scaling and Monte Carlo renormalization group [18] analyses of the scaling dimensions of simple conformal operators, will soon be reported in future work.

Improved lattice action for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

The underlying lattice action for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is the direct discretization of the continuum action produced by topological twisting [19, 20],

$$S_{\text{formal}} = \frac{N}{2\lambda_{\text{lat}}} \sum_n \text{Tr} \left[\mathcal{Q} \left(\chi_{ab}(n) \mathcal{D}_a^{(+)} \mathcal{U}_b(n) + \eta(n) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n) - \frac{1}{2} \eta(n) d(n) \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

$$- \frac{N}{8\lambda_{\text{lat}}} \sum_n \text{Tr} \left[\epsilon_{abcde} \chi_{de}(n + \hat{\mu}_a + \hat{\mu}_b + \hat{\mu}_c) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_c^{(-)} \chi_{ab}(n) \right],$$

with repeated indices summed and continuum gauge-covariant derivatives replaced by lattice finite-difference operators \mathcal{D}_a [3, 4]. All indices run from 1 through 5, corresponding to a discretization on the A_4^* lattice of five linearly dependent basis vectors symmetrically spanning four space-time dimensions [2, 14]. At each lattice site n the five complexified gauge links $\mathcal{U}_a(n)$ contain both the gauge and scalar fields. This results in an enlarged $U(N) = SU(N) \otimes U(1)$ gauge invariance, where N is the number of colors. In the continuum the $U(1)$ sector decouples from observables in the $SU(N)$ sector, but this is not true at non-zero lattice spacing a . \mathcal{Q} is the twisted-scalar supersymmetry, whose closed subalgebra $\mathcal{Q}^2 = 0$ is exactly preserved even for $a > 0$.

¹<http://github.com/daschaich/susy>

The equations of motion for the bosonic auxiliary field $d(n) = \overline{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n)$ determine the moduli space of the system. The moduli space of the lattice theory matches that of the continuum theory [21], and in particular possesses flat directions and exact zero modes that destabilize numerical computations. These flat directions must be regulated in both the $SU(N)$ and $U(1)$ sectors, generically requiring two deformations of the lattice action. In Refs. [13, 17, 14], these were added directly to Eq. 1 to produce the unimproved action $S_{\text{unimp}} = S_{\text{formal}} + S_{\text{soft}}$, where

$$S_{\text{soft}} = \frac{N}{2\lambda_{\text{lat}}} \mu^2 \sum_n \sum_a \left(\frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} [\mathcal{U}_a(n) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a(n)] - 1 \right)^2 + \kappa \sum_n \sum_{a < b} |\det \mathcal{P}_{ab}(n) - 1|^2 \quad (2)$$

with two tunable auxiliary parameters μ and κ . The first (μ) term is a scalar potential that regulates the $SU(N)$ flat directions and constrains $\langle \text{Im} \det \mathcal{P}_{ab} \rangle$, where $\mathcal{P}_{ab} = \mathcal{P}_{ba}^*$ is the oriented plaquette in the a - b plane. The $U(1)$ phase of the links cancels out of $\text{Tr} [\mathcal{U}_a(n) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a(n)]$ in this scalar potential, requiring the addition of the second (κ) term to further constrain the plaquette determinant.

Both terms in Eq. 2 softly break the \mathcal{Q} supersymmetry preserved by the underlying Eq. 1. In the relevant region of parameter space the soft-breaking effects of the κ term are much larger than those of the μ term [13]. This motivated our recent development of a general method that can be applied to regulate flat directions in a manner compatible with the \mathcal{Q} supersymmetry [15]. The procedure produces modified auxiliary field equations of motion

$$d(n) = \overline{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n) + G\mathcal{O}(n)\mathbb{I}_N, \quad (3)$$

where $\mathcal{O}(n)$ can be any gauge-invariant local bosonic operator and G is a new auxiliary parameter. The modified equations of motion are obtained by replacing

$$\mathcal{Q} \text{Tr} \left[\eta(n) \left(\overline{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n) \right) \right] \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q} \text{Tr} \left[\eta(n) \left(\overline{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n) + G\mathcal{O}(n)\mathbb{I}_N \right) \right], \quad (4)$$

in Eq. 1, introducing a manifestly \mathcal{Q} -exact deformation. The operator $\mathcal{O}(n)$ is now constrained by a \mathcal{Q} Ward identity,

$$\left\langle \sum_n \text{Tr} [\mathcal{Q} \eta(n)] \right\rangle = \left\langle \sum_n \text{Tr} [d(n)] \right\rangle = NG \left\langle \sum_n \mathcal{O}(n) \right\rangle = 0, \quad (5)$$

since the $\text{Tr} \left[\overline{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n) \right]$ term in Eq. 3 vanishes upon summing over all lattice sites n .

We take $\mathcal{O}(n) = \sum_{a \neq b} (\det \mathcal{P}_{ab}(n) - 1) = 2\text{Re} \sum_{a < b} (\det \mathcal{P}_{ab}(n) - 1)$ in order to replace the κ term in Eq. 2 that is responsible for the bulk of the soft \mathcal{Q} supersymmetry breaking. The corresponding Ward identity in Eq. 5 becomes $\sum_n \sum_{a \neq b} \langle \det \mathcal{P}_{ab}(n) - 1 \rangle = 0$, implying $\langle \text{Re} \det \mathcal{P}_{ab} \rangle = 1$. We still need to retain the μ term in Eq. 2, to regulate flat directions in the $SU(N)$ sector and constrain $\langle \text{Im} \det \mathcal{P}_{ab} \rangle$. This combination of a supersymmetric plaquette determinant deformation and a soft \mathcal{Q} -breaking scalar potential defines the improved lattice action S_{imp} that we are now using in large-scale numerical calculations.

It may be possible to implement both of the necessary deformations in the \mathcal{Q} -exact manner enabled by the new procedure summarized above. In order to do so, however, we would have to make all the scalar potential and plaquette determinant terms non-negative at each lattice site so that they cannot cancel each other out and hence fail to regulate the flat directions. We explored

one way of accomplishing this in Ref. [15], implementing the moduli equations

$$d(n) = \overline{\mathcal{D}}_a^{(-)} \mathcal{U}_a(n) + B^2 \sum_a \left(\frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} [\mathcal{U}_a(n) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a(n)] - 1 \right)^2 \mathbb{I}_N + G \sum_{a \neq b} |\det \mathcal{P}_{ab}(n) - 1|^2 \mathbb{I}_N, \quad (6)$$

with auxiliary parameters B and G . This choice turned out not to work, most likely because it imposes $15V$ non-trivial constraints for lattice volume V , rather than the single constraint of Eq. 5. Thus, although this over-constrained action S_{over} is exactly supersymmetric, lattice calculations employing it are generally unable to reach a supersymmetric vacuum. Even so, it may be worthwhile to continue searching for more clever ways to further reduce soft supersymmetry breaking in numerical calculations.

Ward identities and the lattice parameter space

Our publicly available parallel software has been updated so that the user may employ any of the lattice actions discussed above (S_{formal} , S_{unimp} , S_{imp} or S_{over}) by using appropriate values for the auxiliary parameters μ , κ , G and B in Eqs. 2, 3 and 6.² All of our ongoing calculations use the improved action by fixing $\kappa = 0$ and $B = 0$ with non-zero values for μ and G . These two couplings, in combination with the number of colors N , the lattice volume L^4 or $L^3 \times N_t$ and the lattice 't Hooft coupling λ_{lat} , produce a somewhat complicated parameter space that takes some time to explore. Here I summarize some results of that exploration and our resulting choices for the auxiliary parameters we are currently using.

To begin, recall that in the end we want to remove the two deformations in the improved action, in order to recover the full $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory in the continuum limit (a/L) $\rightarrow 0$. This motivates working with the smallest acceptable values of μ and G , extrapolating at least $\mu \rightarrow 0$. If these parameters are made too small, however, the lattice calculations will exhibit instabilities, either confinement via U(1) monopole condensation or an excursion along a nearly flat direction (cf. Figs. 1 and 5 in Ref. [13]). The onset of these instabilities is quite sensitive to both the lattice volume and the 't Hooft coupling.³ As λ_{lat} increases, either or both of μ and G must be increased. Conversely, these parameters can be decreased as L increases towards the continuum limit.

At present we proceed by keeping G fixed and scaling μ to produce constant $(\mu L)^2 / \lambda_{\text{lat}}$. The $\mu \propto 1/L$ dependence can be motivated by thinking of μ as providing an effective mass for the scalar U(1) modes. Scaling $\mu^2 \propto \lambda_{\text{lat}}$ follows from the form of the scalar potential in Eq. 2. Finally, we fix G both for simplicity and because the U(1) sector which it affects decouples from the SU(N) target theory in the (a/L) $\rightarrow 0$ continuum limit, as we will see below [15].

We monitor \mathcal{Q} Ward identities to assess the amount of soft supersymmetry breaking and U(1) lattice artifacts. For the improved action three such Ward identities are available: Eq. 5 fixes $\text{Re det } \mathcal{P} = 1$; the structure of Eq. 1 predicts the exact value of the bosonic action per lattice site $s_B = 9N^2/2$; and \mathcal{Q} acting on $\mathcal{O} \equiv \text{Tr} [\eta \sum_a \mathcal{U}_a \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a]$ produces the relative quantity

$$\delta \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{O} = \frac{\text{Tr} [d \sum_a \mathcal{U}_a \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a] - \text{Tr} [\eta \sum_a \psi_a \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a]}{\sqrt{\text{Tr} [d \sum_a \mathcal{U}_a \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a]^2 + \text{Tr} [\eta \sum_a \psi_a \overline{\mathcal{U}}_a]^2}}, \quad (7)$$

²A compilation flag switches between the two different G terms in Eq. 3 vs. Eq. 6.

³We also observe some preliminary signs of sensitivity to N , but this appears less significant.

where the normalization factor in the denominator is slightly different than that used in Ref. [13]. In addition we monitor the plaquette and the Polyakov loop $|L|$ constructed from the complexified gauge links (which are not unitarized). L is sometimes called the Maldacena loop, and since $\mathcal{Q}|L| = 0$ it should be roughly $|L| \simeq 1$ for all λ_{lat} . The onset of instabilities generally leads to either $|L| \ll 1$ (for U(1) confinement) or $|L| \gg 1$ (for an excursion along a nearly flat direction).

Table 1: Some observables from U(2) L^4 ensembles with $\lambda_{\text{lat}} = 1$, $G = 0.05$ and $(\mu L)^2/\lambda_{\text{lat}} \approx 2.5$.

L	μ	G	Plaqq.	$ L $	$s_B/18$	$\text{Re det } \mathcal{P}$	$1 - \delta\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{O}$
16	0.10	0.05	1.0363(9)	0.918(113)	0.99986(4)	0.99864(19)	0.9962(5)
12	0.13	0.05	1.0285(12)	0.869(54)	0.99956(5)	0.99803(30)	0.9939(9)
8	0.20	0.05	1.0373(21)	1.147(71)	0.99877(13)	0.99507(52)	0.9837(19)
6	0.25	0.05	1.0565(56)	1.015(37)	0.99868(31)	0.98999(158)	0.9654(52)
4	0.40	0.05	1.0780(91)	1.118(33)	0.99381(107)	0.97875(494)	0.8848(237)

Table 1 and Fig. 1 illustrate how these quantities behave upon approaching the continuum limit with $N = 2$ and $\lambda_{\text{lat}} = 1$. Violations of each Ward identity appear in the table as deviations from unity, which in all three cases vanish $\propto (a/L)^2$ in the continuum limit, consistent with an $\mathcal{O}(a)$ -improved lattice action. Indeed, the lattice symmetries (including the \mathcal{Q} supersymmetry) forbid all dimension-5 operators [15], so we expect $\mathcal{O}(a)$ improvement when the soft supersymmetry breaking is sufficiently small. As mentioned above, the right panel of Fig. 1 demonstrates that the U(1) sector decouples in the continuum limit ($\text{Re det } \mathcal{P} \rightarrow 1$) even though $G = 0.05$ is fixed. In addition, both the Polyakov loop and plaquette are near unity after being normalized by N , providing further checks of the individual ensembles. It is curious that the $\delta\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{O}$ involving the $\eta\psi_a$ fermion bilinear exhibits significantly larger Ward identity violations than the other two quantities, especially on small lattice volumes. This pattern persists with either periodic or anti-periodic (thermal) temporal boundary conditions (BCs) for the fermions; all results shown here use thermal BCs.

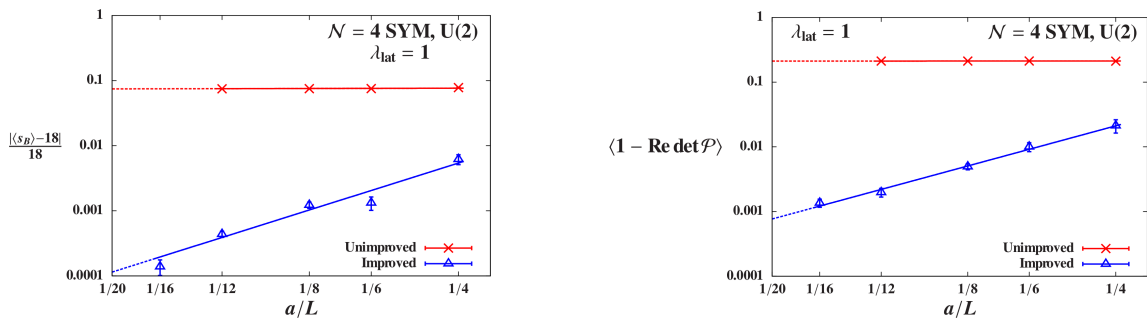


Figure 1: Continuum extrapolations of \mathcal{Q} Ward identity violations on log–log axes with power-law fits, for both the improved (blue triangles, Table 1) and unimproved (red \times) lattice actions with $N = 2$, $\lambda_{\text{lat}} = 1$ and $\mu \sim 1/L$. **Left:** Deviations of the bosonic action from its exact supersymmetric value $9N^2/2$. **Right:** Deviations of $\langle \text{Re det } \mathcal{P} \rangle$ from unity. In both cases the improved action produces much smaller Ward identity violations that vanish $\propto (a/L)^2$ in the continuum limit.

Table 2: Some observables from U(2) 4^4 ensembles with $G = 0.05$ and $(\mu L)^2/\lambda_{\text{lat}} \approx 2.5$ for $\lambda_{\text{lat}} < 5$.

λ_{lat}	μ	G	Plaq.	$ L $	$s_B/18$	$\text{Re det } \mathcal{P}$	$1 - \delta\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{O}$
0.5	0.28	0.05	1.0911(184)	1.237(43)	0.99563(99)	0.9928(25)	0.887(26)
1.0	0.40	0.05	1.0780(91)	1.118(33)	0.99381(107)	0.9788(49)	0.885(24)
2.0	0.57	0.05	1.0638(28)	1.066(24)	0.99060(69)	0.9347(35)	0.817(11)
3.0	0.69	0.05	1.0583(35)	1.037(23)	0.98474(58)	0.8733(33)	0.741(8)
4.0	0.80	0.05	1.0383(34)	0.927(20)	0.97872(59)	0.7975(47)	0.668(7)
5.0	0.80	0.10	1.1594(25)	1.025(25)	0.97499(36)	0.9418(30)	0.819(8)
6.0	0.80	0.10	1.1974(30)	1.156(32)	0.97301(55)	0.9297(32)	0.807(8)
7.0	1.00	0.15	1.2216(23)	0.901(36)	0.95725(62)	0.9506(19)	0.795(7)
7.0	1.20	0.10	1.1392(18)	0.747(26)	0.94386(52)	0.8416(30)	0.590(8)
8.0	1.00	0.25	1.2805(32)	0.897(59)	0.95134(33)	0.9782(17)	0.836(10)
8.0	1.20	0.15	1.2287(18)	0.855(24)	0.93770(42)	0.9224(22)	0.703(8)

Finally in Table 2 we consider stronger couplings $\lambda_{\text{lat}} \leq 8$ on a fixed 4^4 lattice volume. For $\lambda_{\text{lat}} < 5$ we are able to proceed as discussed above, fixing $G = 0.05$ and $(\mu L)^2/\lambda_{\text{lat}} \approx 2.5$. However, the corresponding $\lambda_{\text{lat}} = 5$ run with $\mu = 0.89$ is unstable. In order to reach stronger couplings we either have to increase G or move to larger L . With the same $G = 0.05$ and $(\mu L)^2/\lambda_{\text{lat}} \approx 2.5$, calculations on 6^4 lattices encounter no difficulties for $\lambda_{\text{lat}} < 7$. The bottom half of the table shows some initial 4^4 explorations of larger G , which allow somewhat smaller μ . Two ensembles with different balances of (μ, G) are shown for each of $\lambda_{\text{lat}} = 7$ and 8. Although larger G and smaller μ lead to better Ward identity violations in both cases, they also produce more severe fluctuations in the pfaffian phase (a worse sign problem) [16].

Next steps for lattice $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

Large-scale numerical calculations are now underway using the improved lattice action summarized above, guided by our current understanding of its parameter space. The primary targets of these studies are the coupling dependence of the Coulomb coefficient $C(\lambda)$ in the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM static potential $V(r) = A + C/r$, and the anomalous dimension of the Konishi operator. In addition we are exploring the possible sign problem of the lattice theory, the restoration of the other supersymmetries \mathcal{Q}_a and \mathcal{Q}_{ab} in the continuum limit, and other interesting aspects of the system. We look forward to reporting initial results from these wide-ranging investigations in the near future.

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