

# The Roper resonance from spatially large interpolation fields

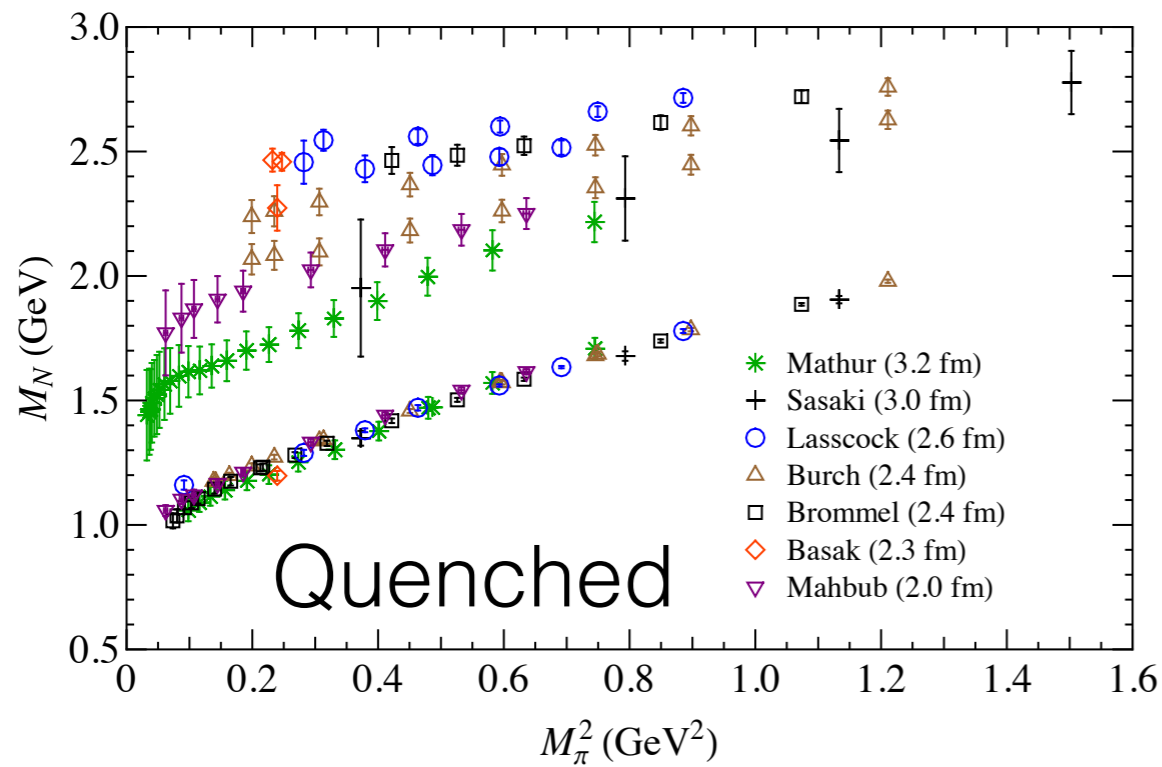
The  $\chi$ QCD Collaboration:

Mingyang Sun (speaker), Keh-Fei Liu, Yi-Bo Yang,  
Ying Chen, Ming Gong, Terrence Draper, Raza  
Sabbir Sufian, Andrei Alexandru



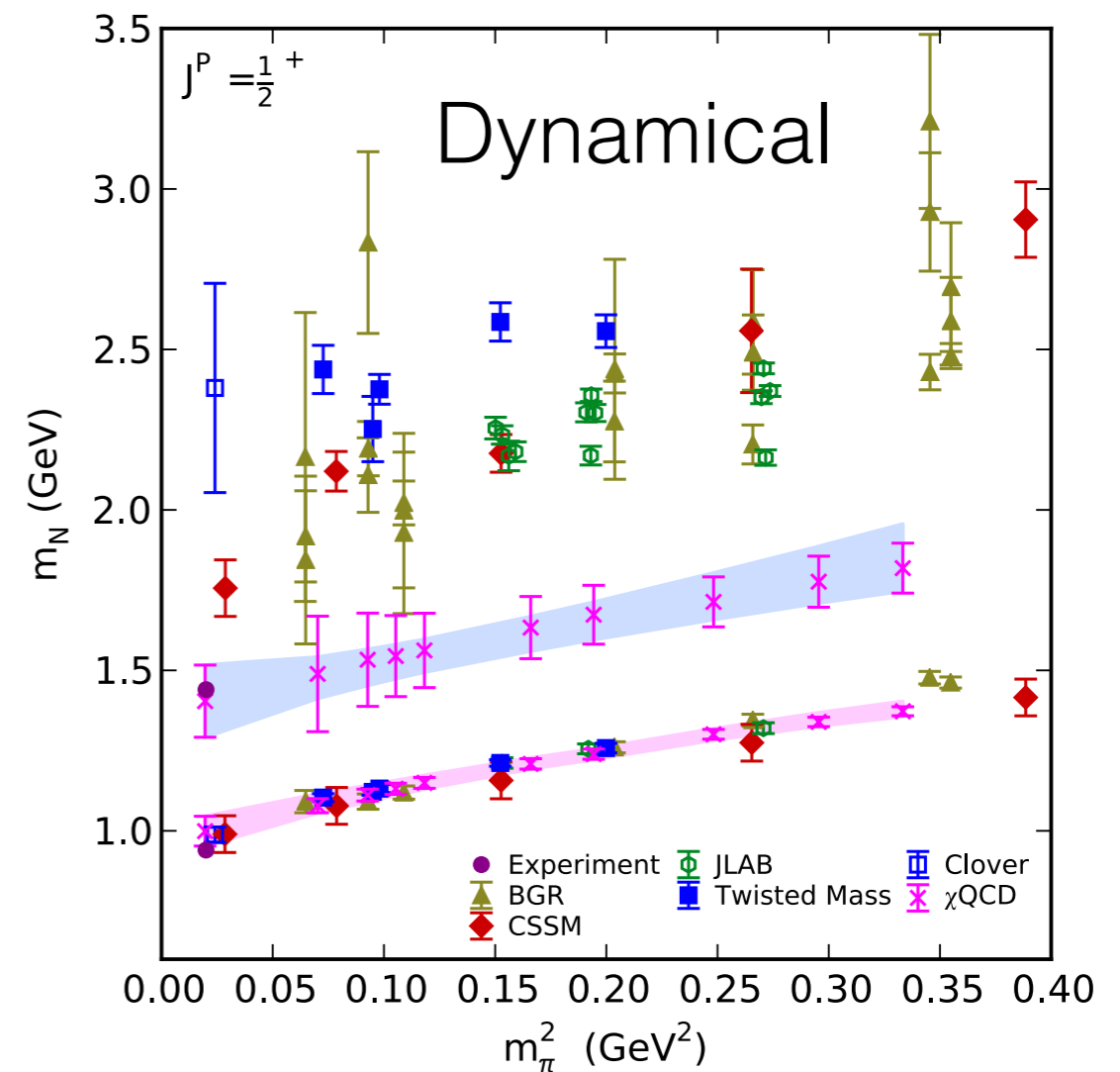
# Motivation

- Radial excitation of nucleon
- Roper mass experimental value: 1440 MeV ( $\Gamma \approx 300$  MeV)



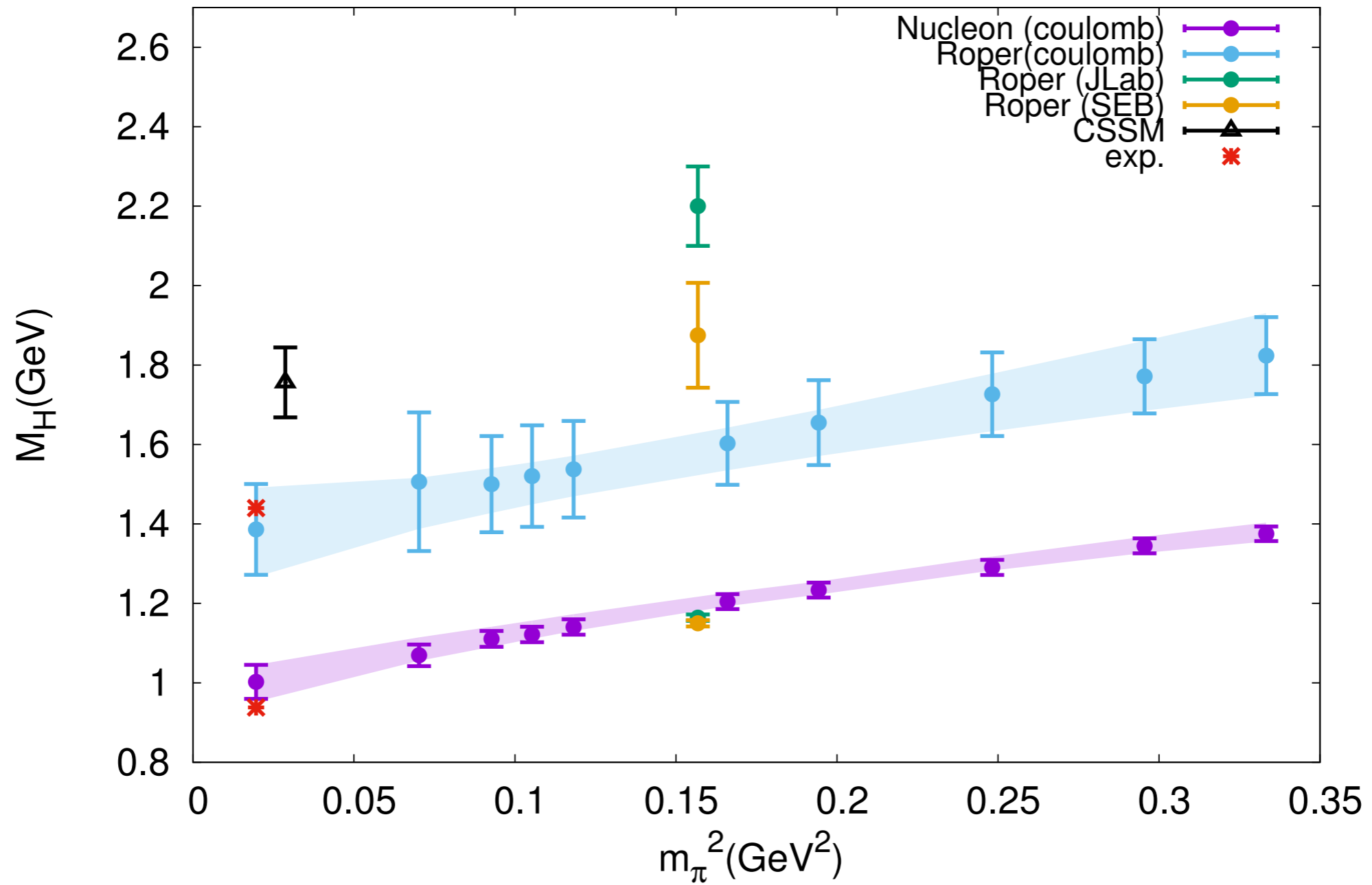
Overlap  
 Sequential Empirical Bayesian  
 Ying Chen et al., arXiv:hep-lat/0405001 (2004)

Huey-Wen Lin, CJP, **49** 827 (2011)



Keh-Fei Liu et al., arXiv:1403.6847 (2014)

$a^{-1}=1.77\text{GeV}, m_l a=0.005$



Keh-Fei Liu et al., arXiv:1403.6847 (2014)

# Ground State Elimination (GSE) method

Consider two correlators

$$C_1 = A_1 e^{-m_0 t} + B_1 e^{-m_1 t} + \dots$$

$$C_2 = A_2 e^{-m_0 t} + B_2 e^{-m_1 t} + \dots$$

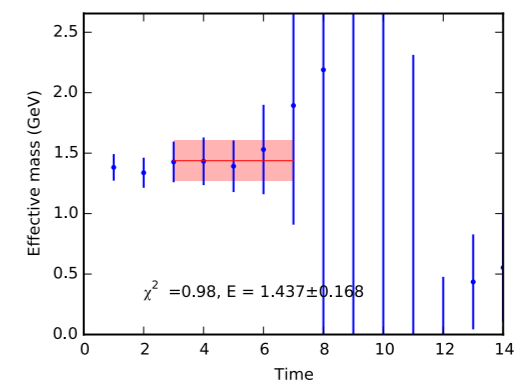
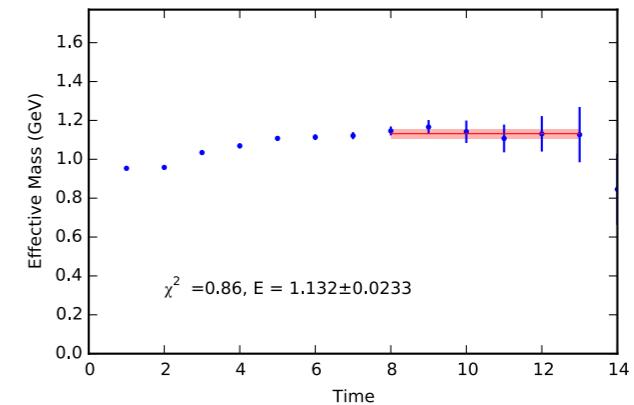
$$\exists a, b \Rightarrow aC_1 + bC_2 \sim e^{-m_1 t} + \dots$$

# Lattices used

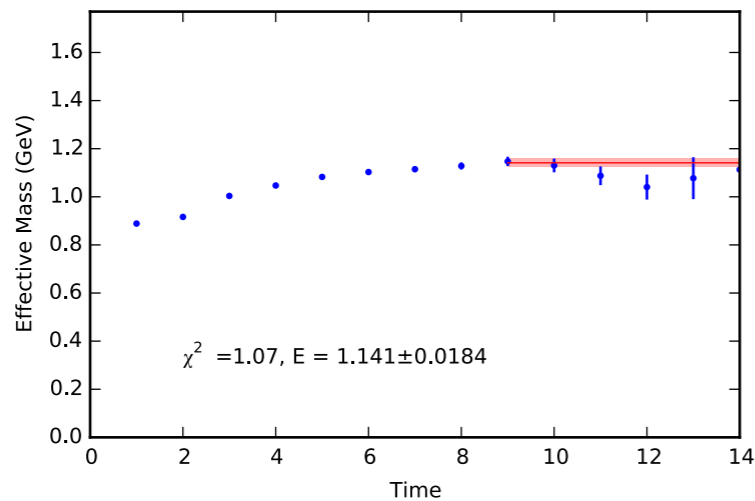
- RBC/UKQCD 2+1 flavor domain wall  $24^3 \times 64$ ,  $a \approx 0.112$  fm,  $m_\pi = 330$  MeV, with overlap fermion on top, 200 configurations
- JLab 2+1 flavor anisotropic clover  $24^3 \times 128$ ,  $a \approx 0.123$  fm,  $m_\pi = 390$  MeV, 760 configurations

# Steps

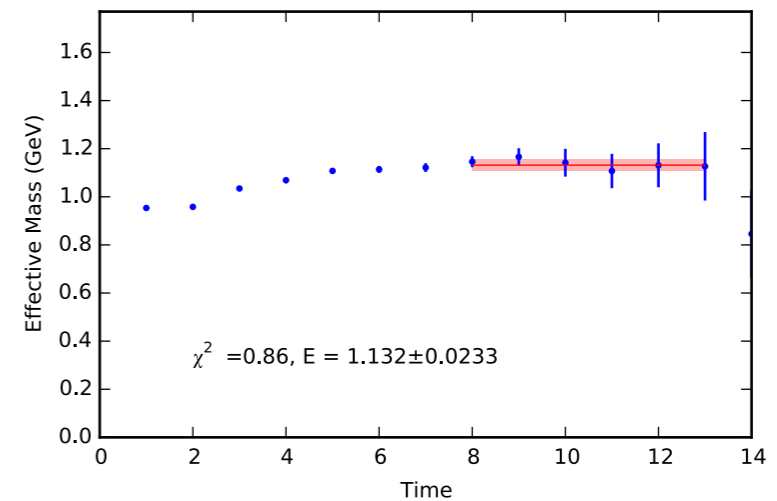
1. Take two correlators  $C_1, C_2$
2. Fit for proton, note the fitting window
3. Take linear combination of the two correlators with parameter  $a$ :  $C = C_1 + aC_2$
4. For each jackknife sample, fit  $C$  to zero in the proton fitting window to fix  $a$
5. For each jackknife sample, fit  $C$  for mass of the 1st excited state.



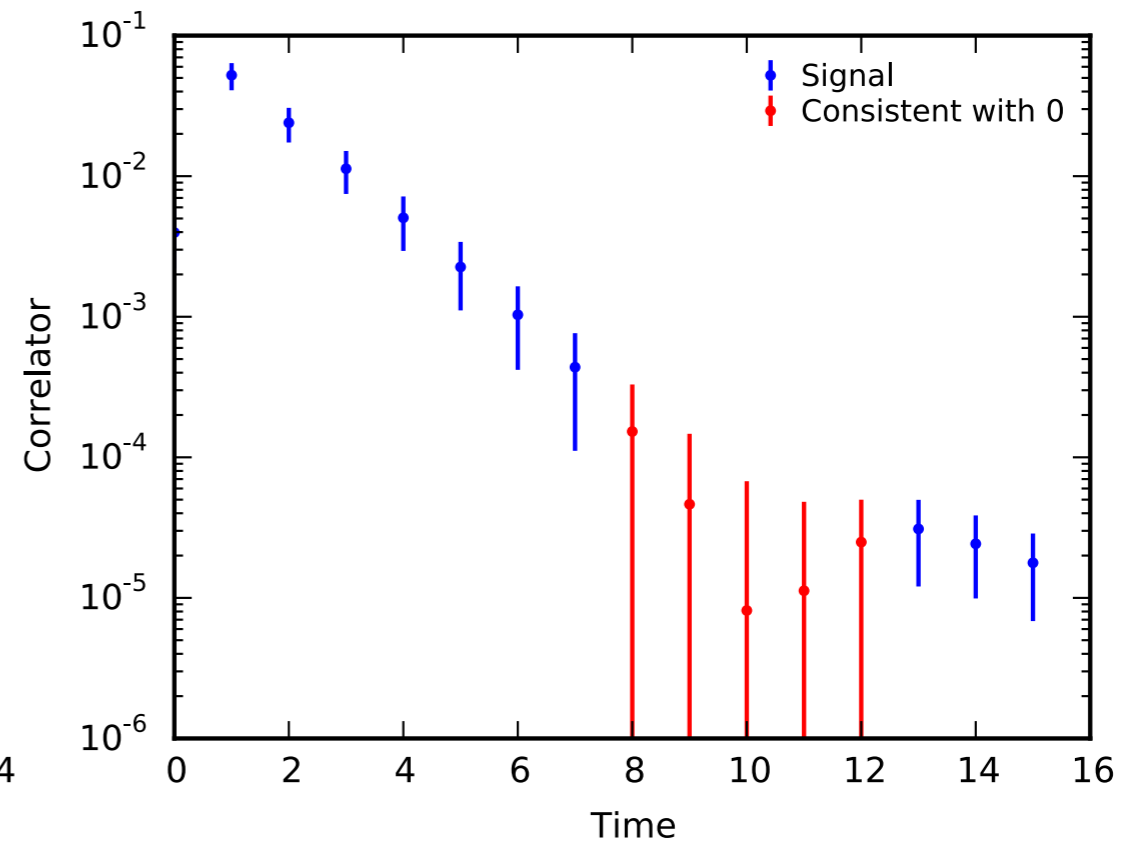
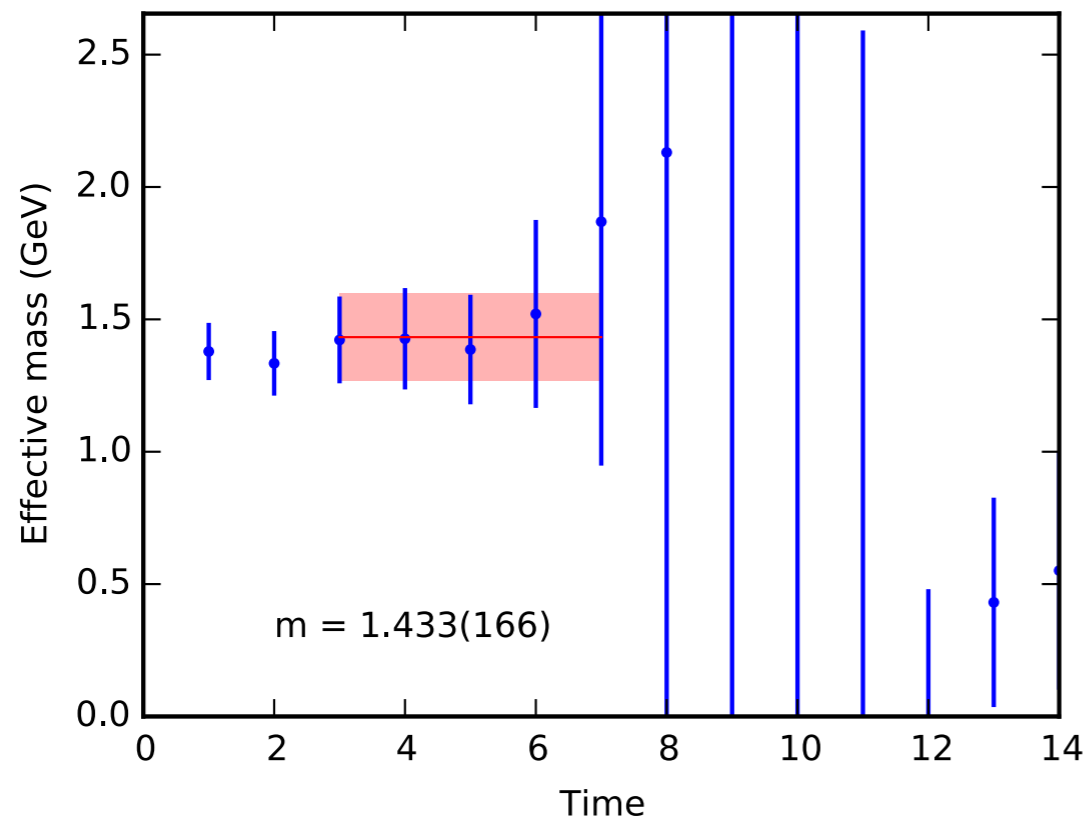
# Overlap on domain wall



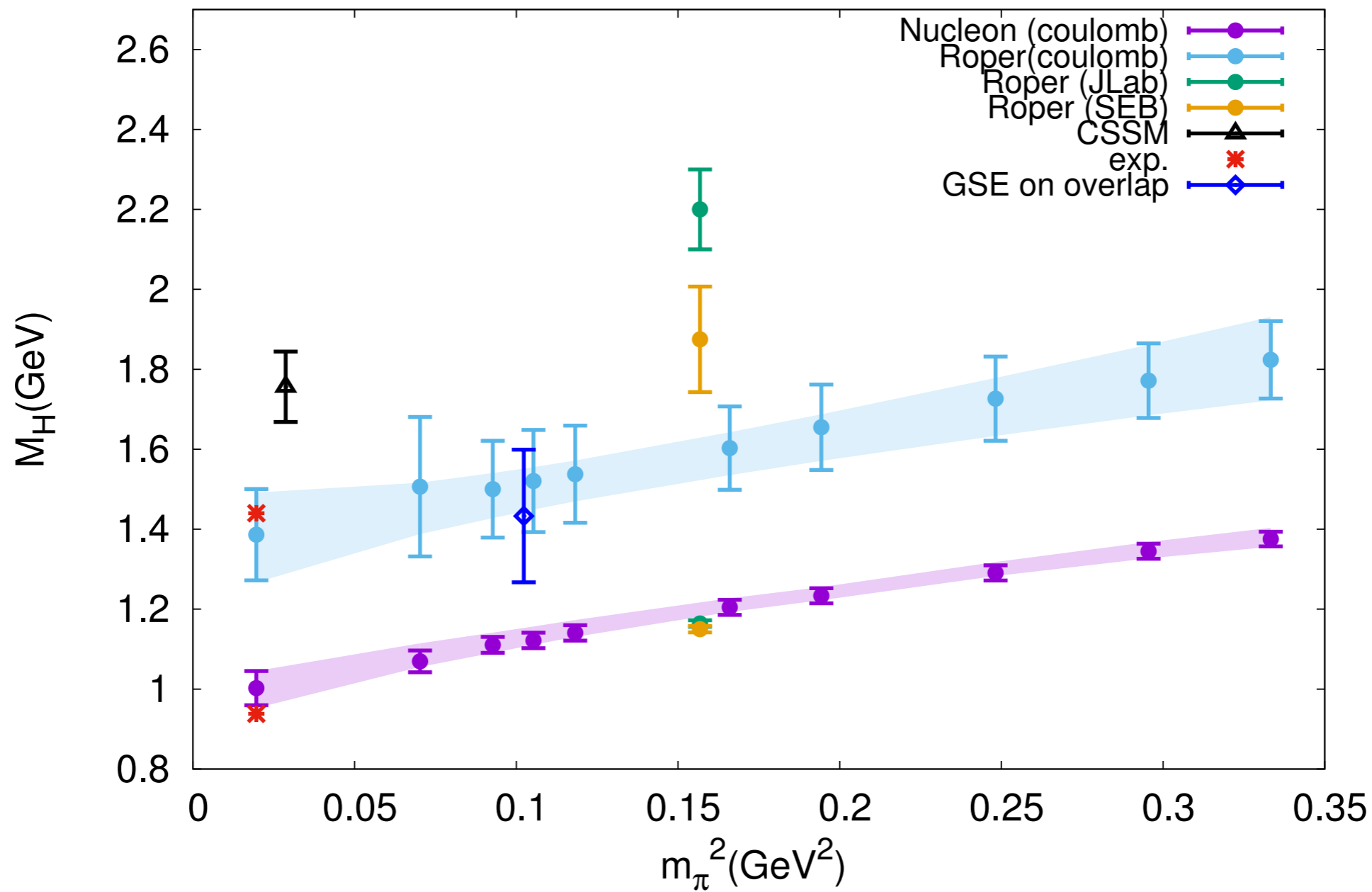
Coulomb wall source,  
point sink



Smear source (RMS  $r \approx 1$  fm), point sink

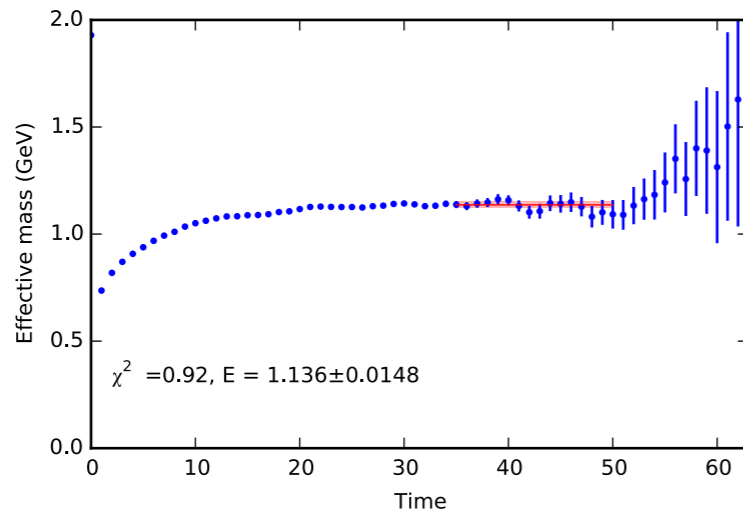


$a^{-1}=1.77\text{GeV}, m_l a=0.005$

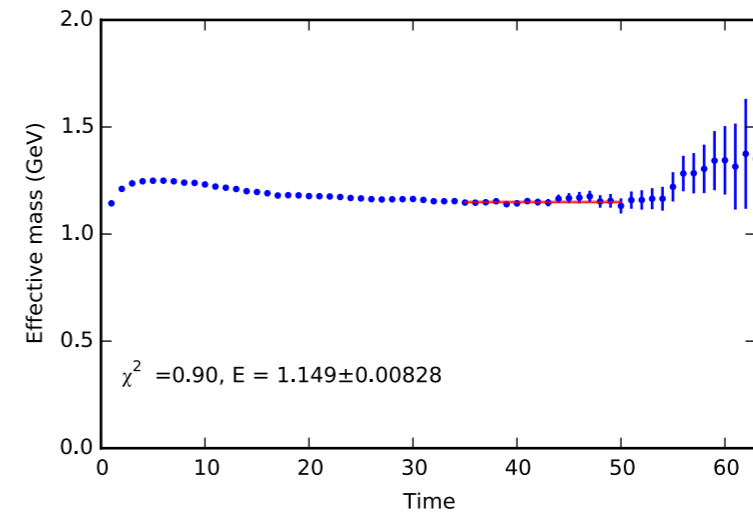




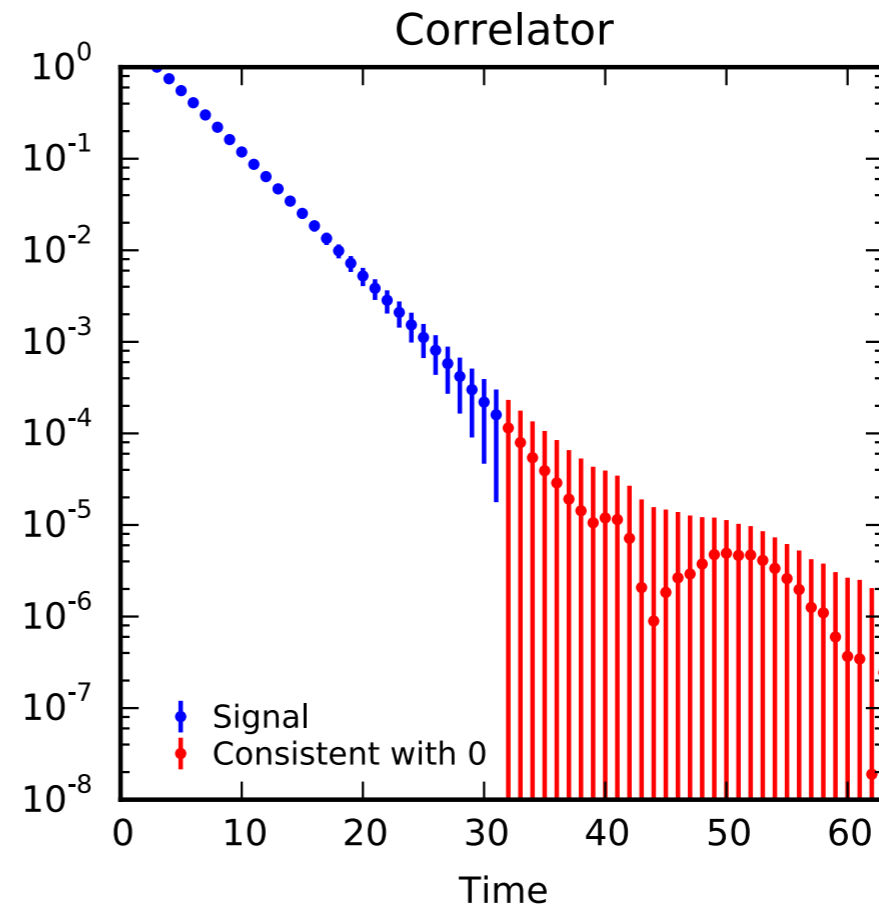
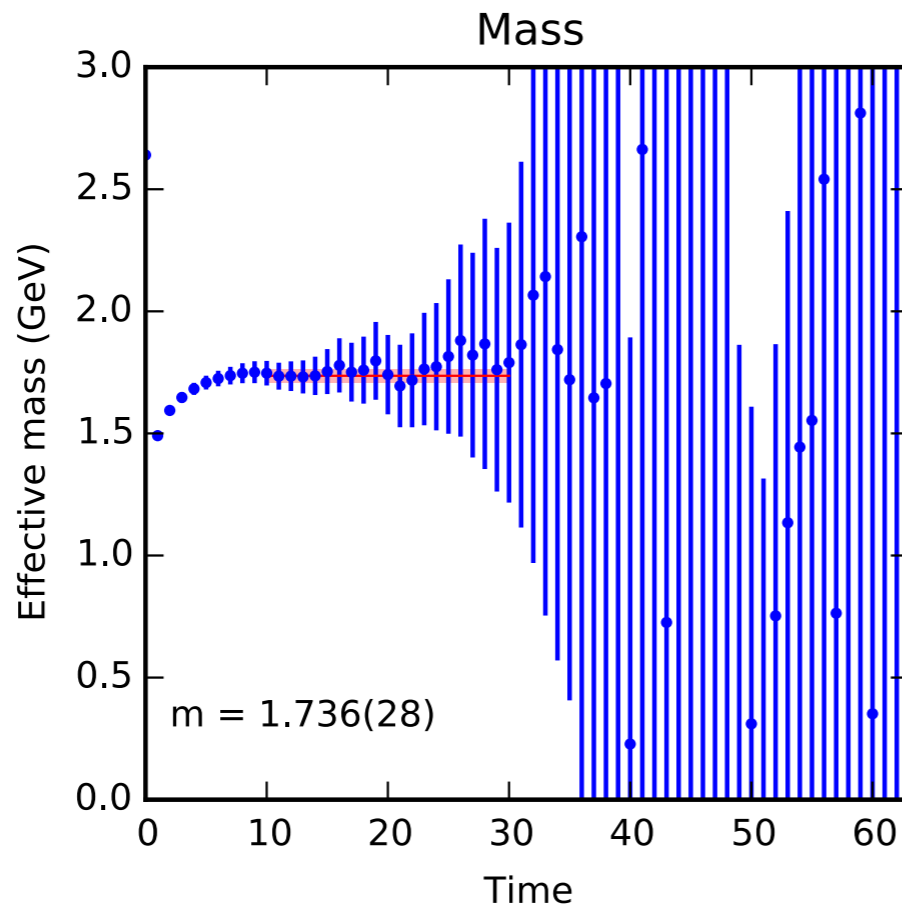
# Anisotropic Clover



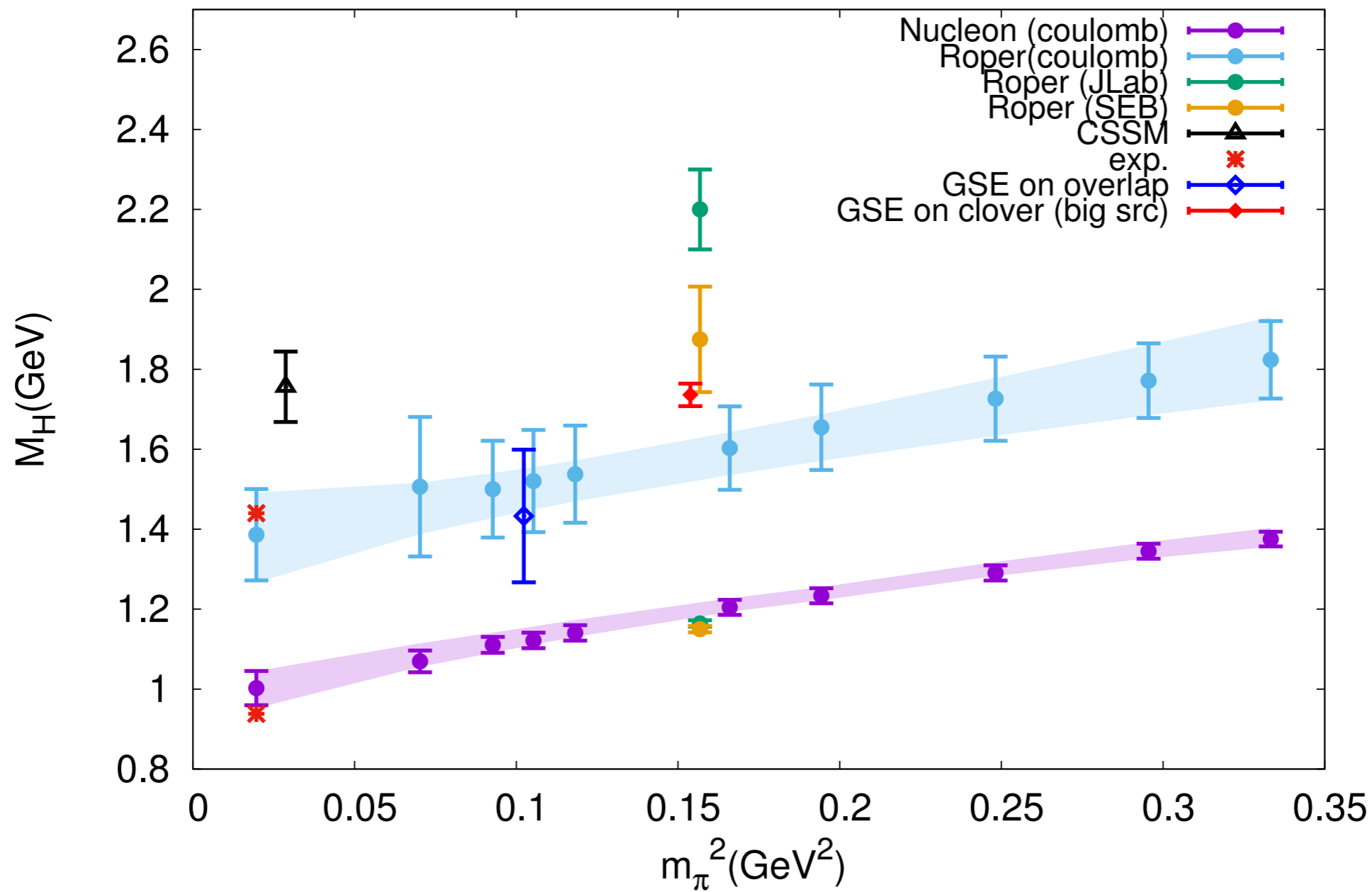
Smeared source (RMS  $r \approx 1.1$  fm), point sink

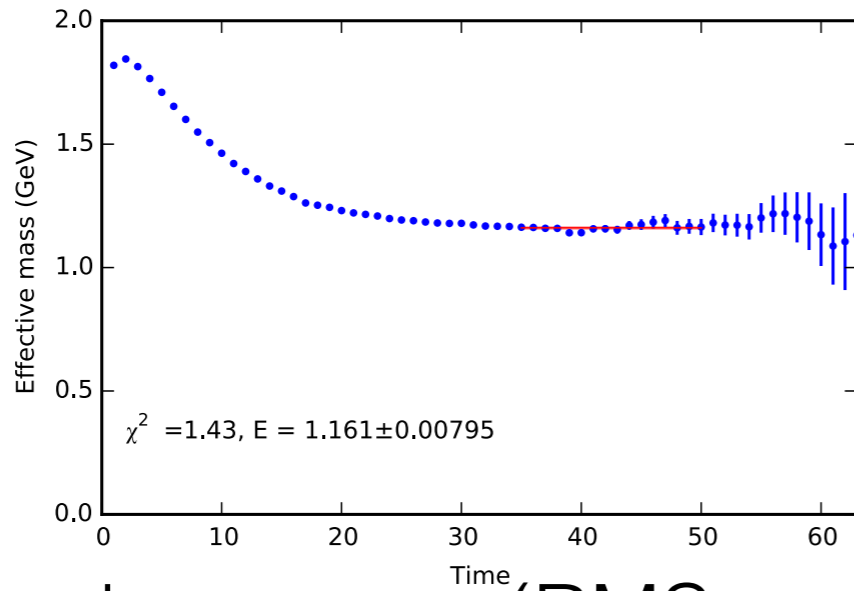


Smeared source (RMS  $r \approx 0.62$  fm), point sink

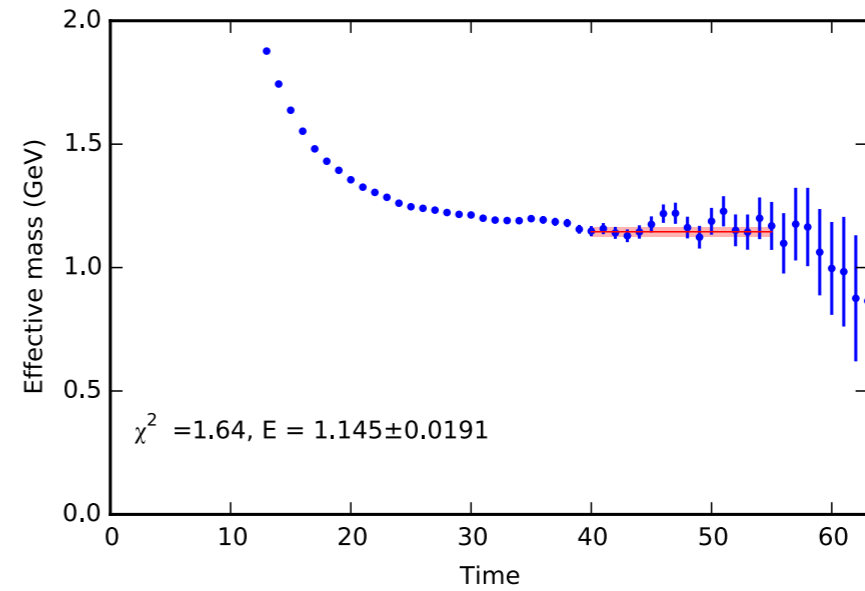


$a^{-1}=1.77\text{GeV}, m_l a=0.005$

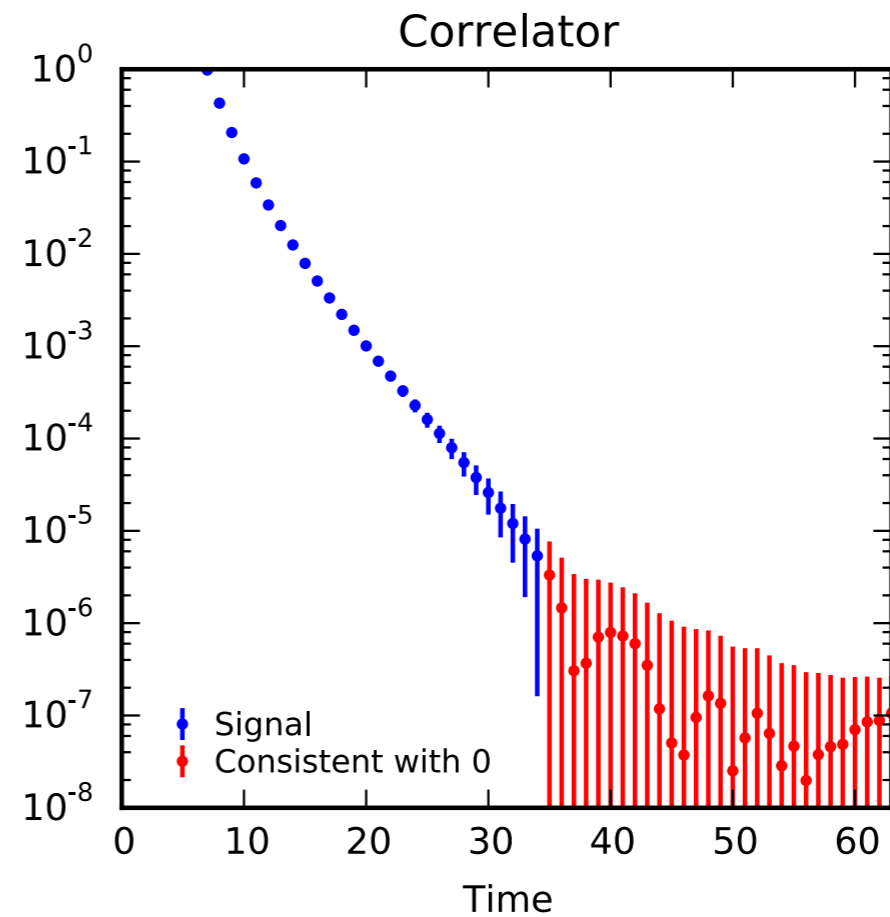
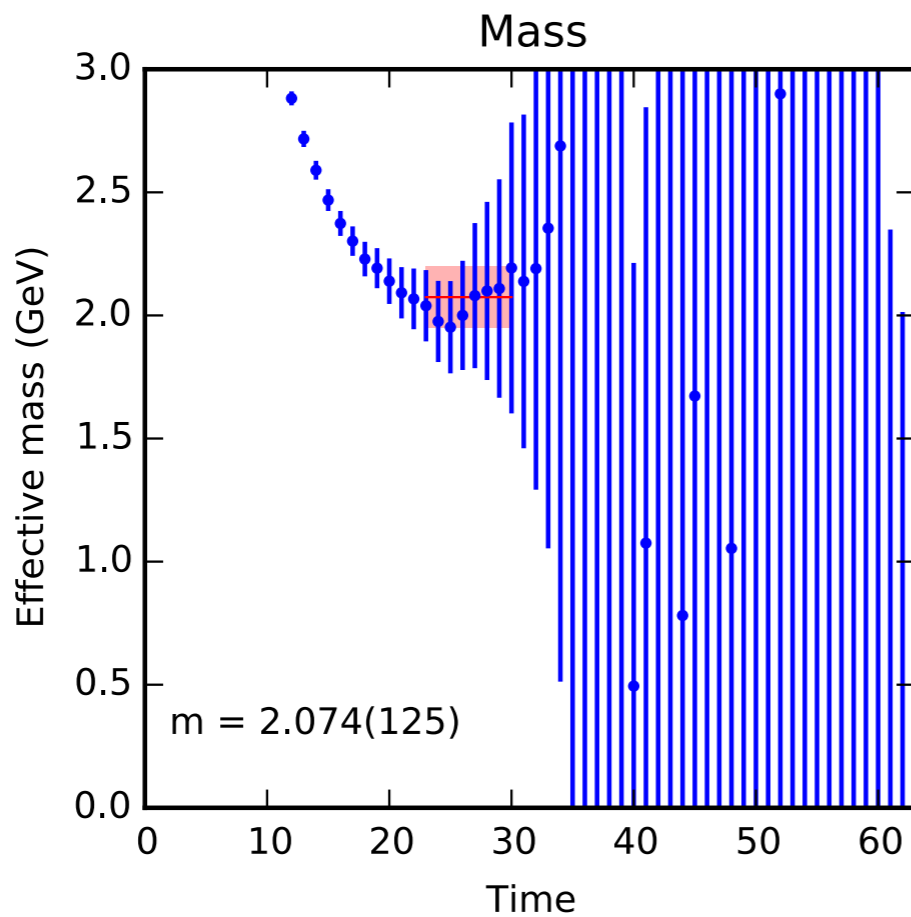




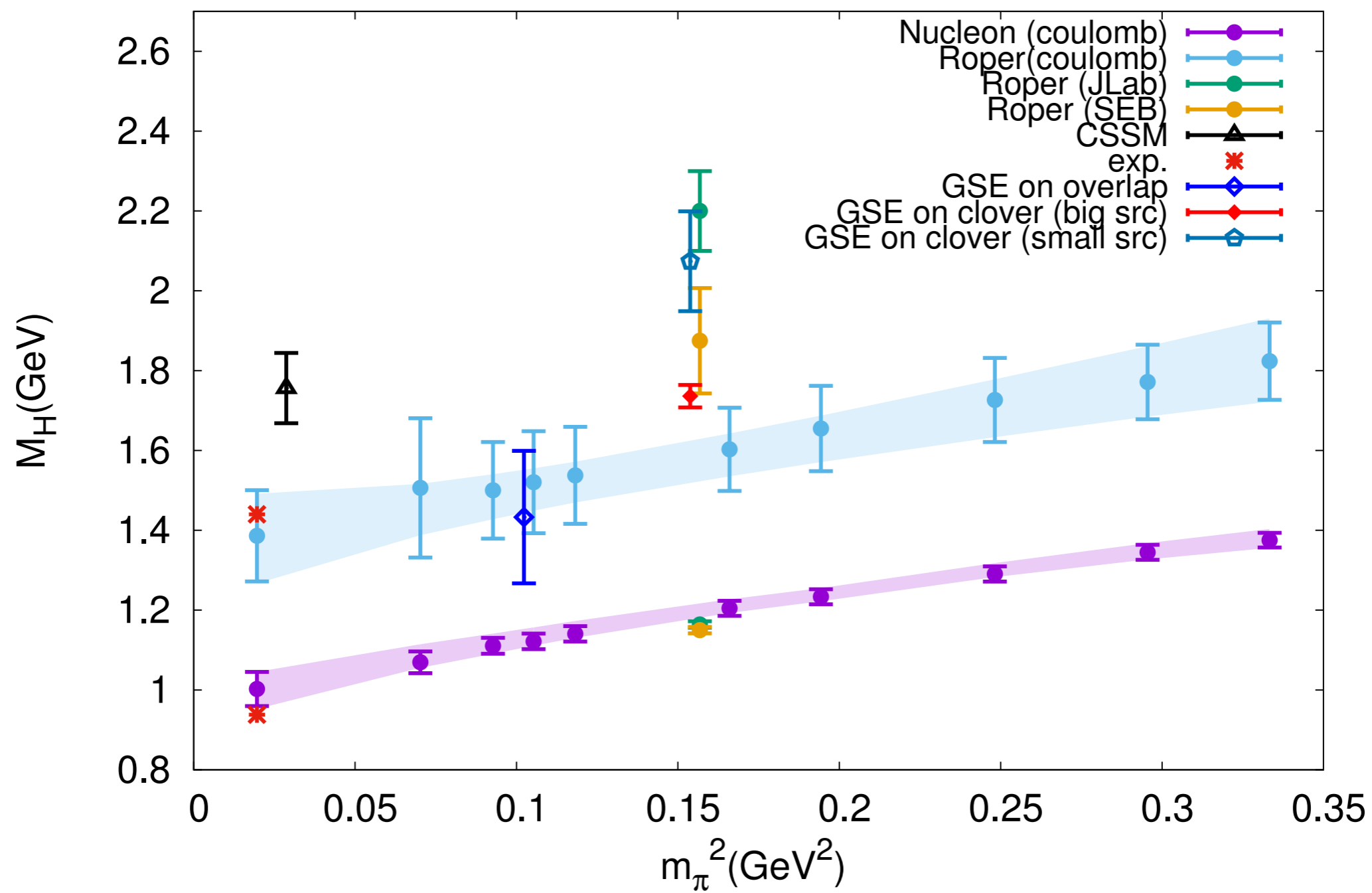
Smeared source (RMS  $r \approx 0.32$  fm), point sink



Point source, point sink

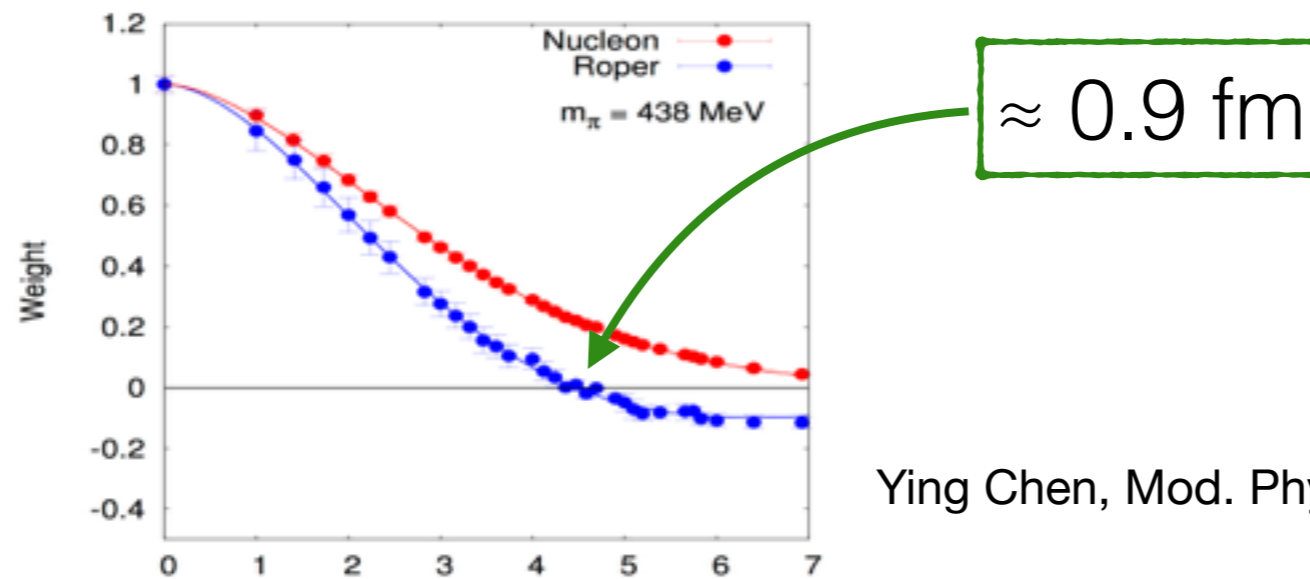


$a^{-1}=1.77\text{GeV}, m_l a=0.005$

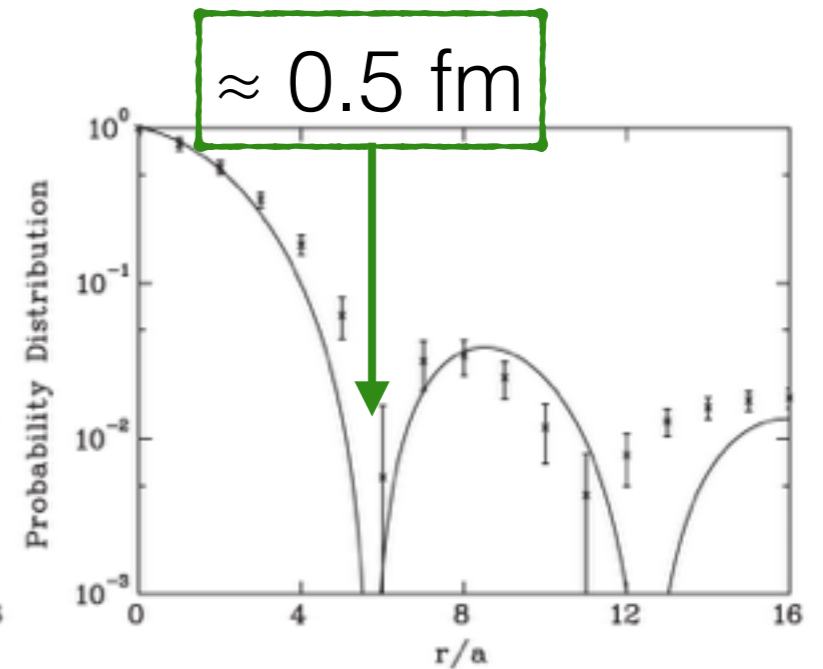
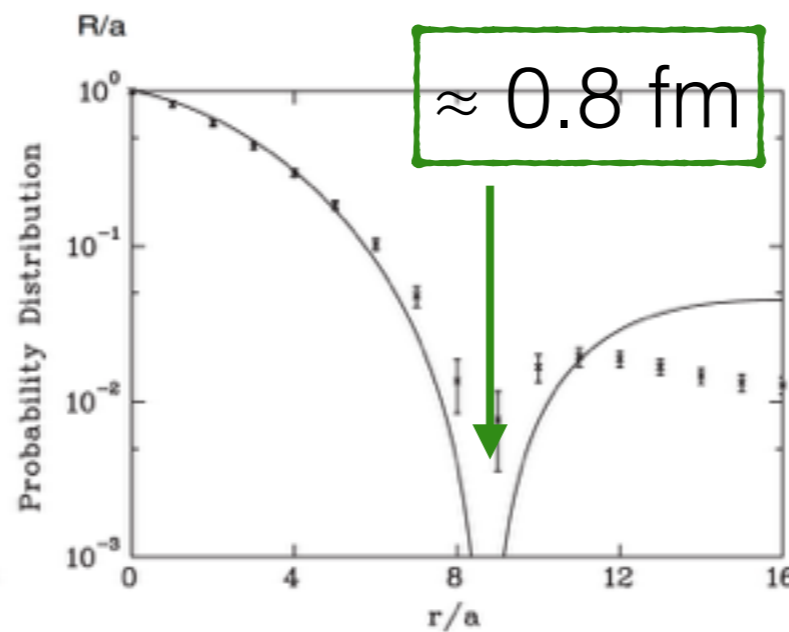
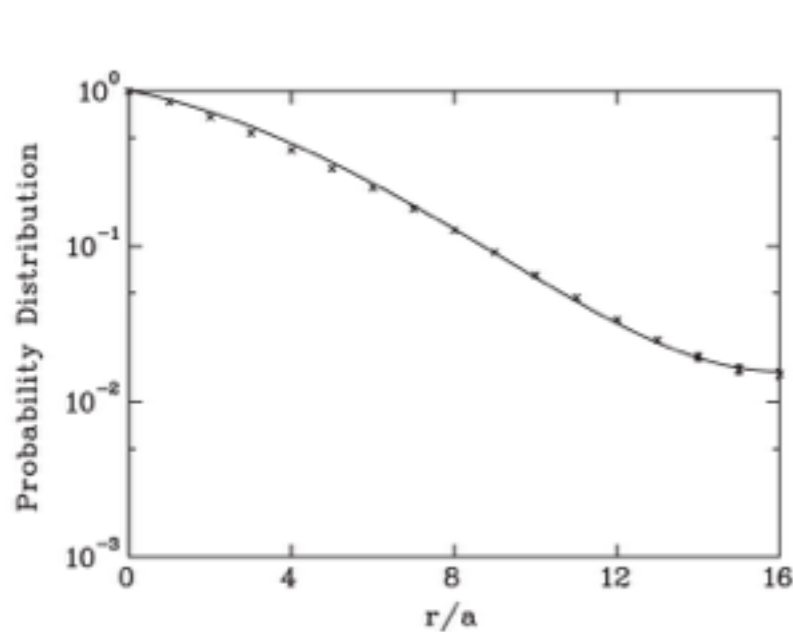


# Cause of Discrepancy

Size of operator. Source should cover node of roper wave function.

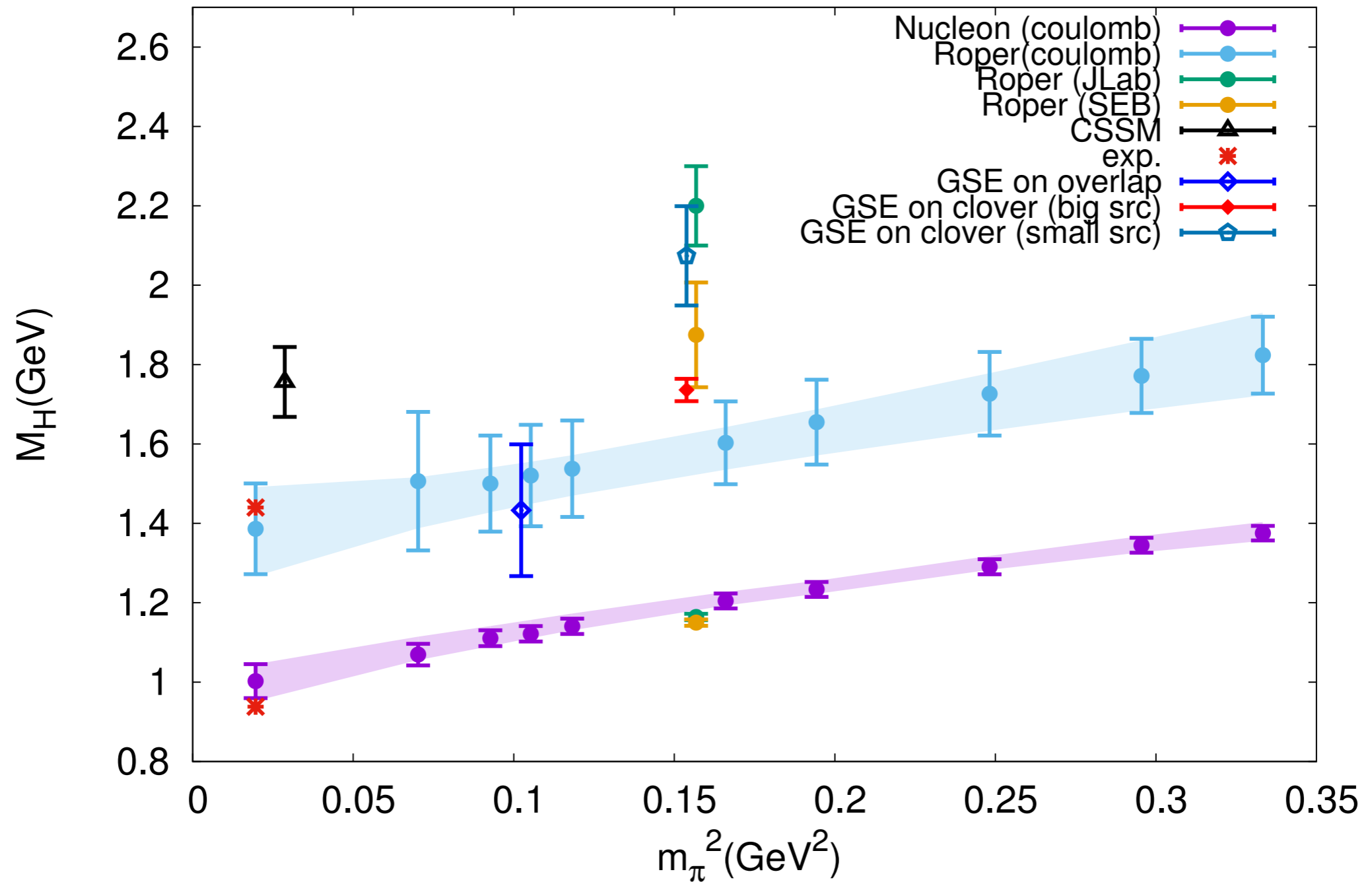


Ying Chen, Mod. Phys. Lett. **A22**, 583 (2007)



Dale S. Roberts et al. (CSSM), PRD **89**, 074501 (2014)

$a^{-1}=1.77\text{GeV}, m_l a=0.005$

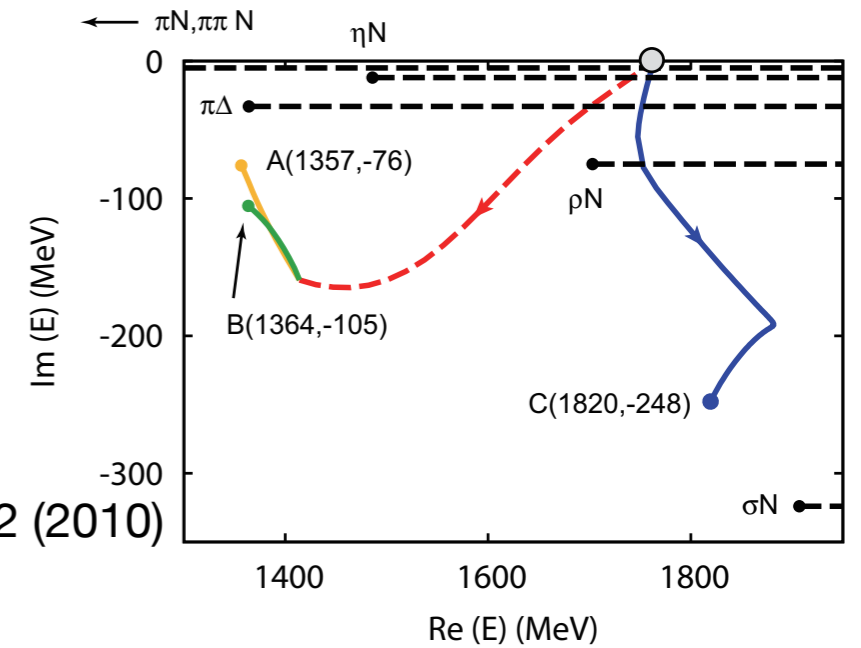


Roper couples strongly to  $\pi N$  state.

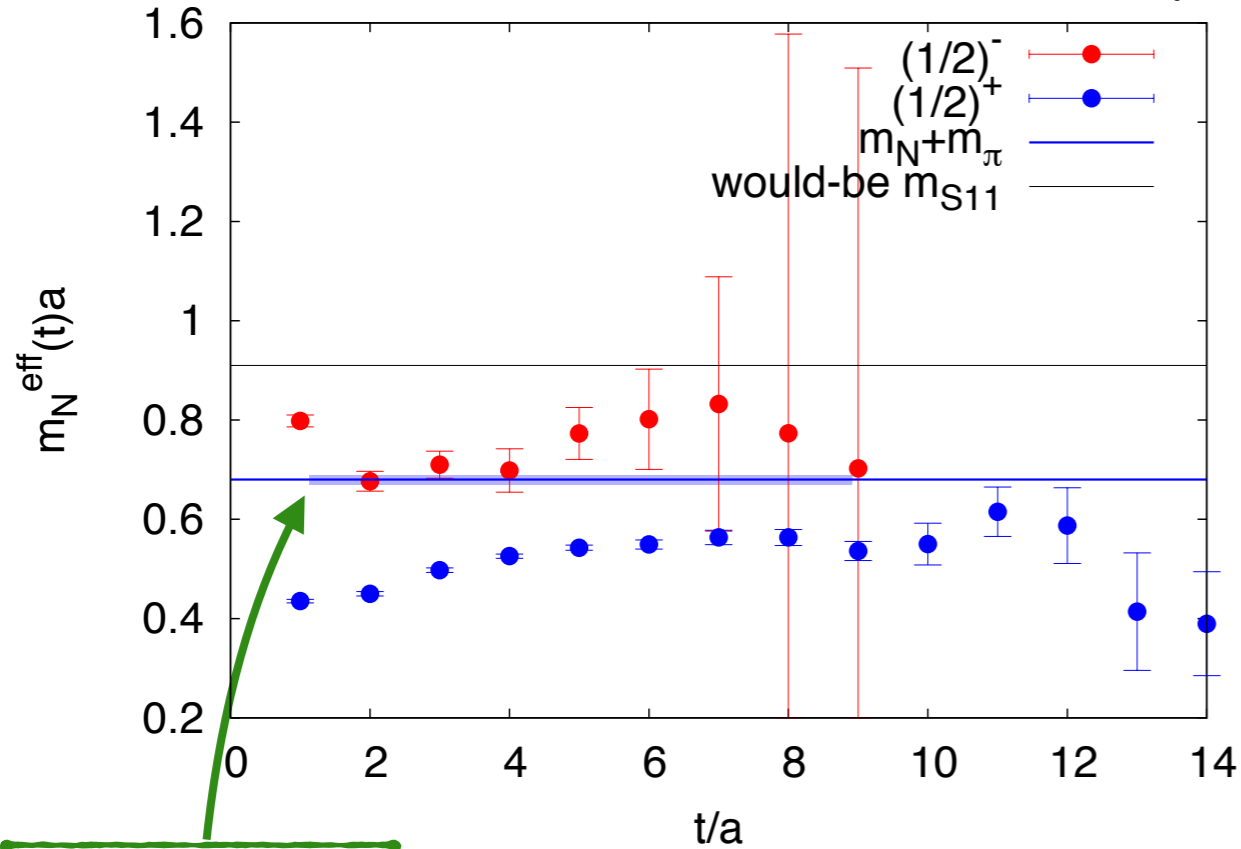
“Meson cloud effect”

B. Juliá-Díaz et al., PRC **80**, 025207 (2009)

Naomichi Suzuki et al. PRL **104**, 042302 (2010)



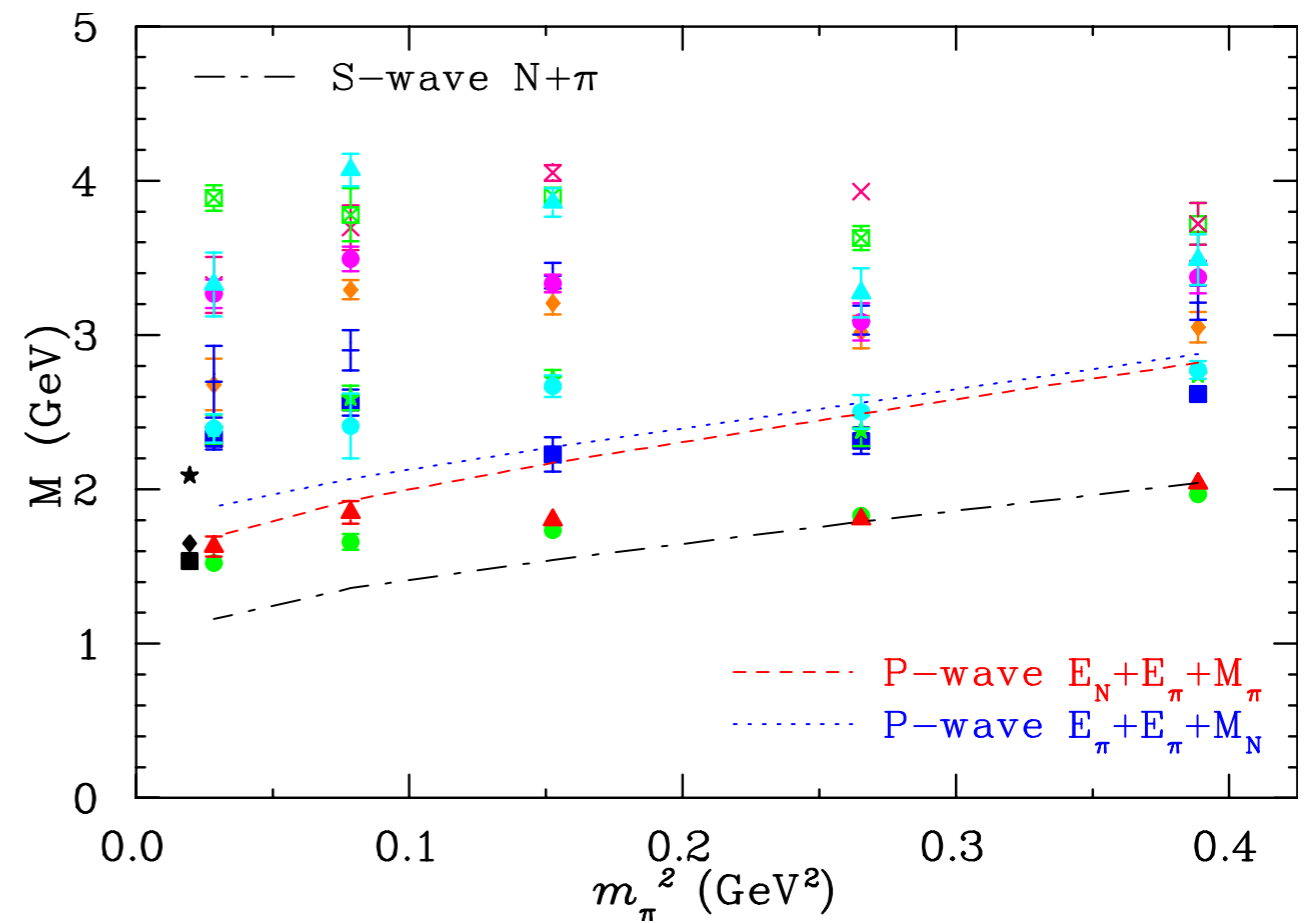
RBC/UKQCD  $48^3 \times 96$  domain wall w/ overlap



1.19 GeV

Sea  $m_\pi \approx 139$  MeV

Valence  $m_\pi \approx 208$  MeV



M. Selim Mahbub et al., PRD **87** 094506 (2013)

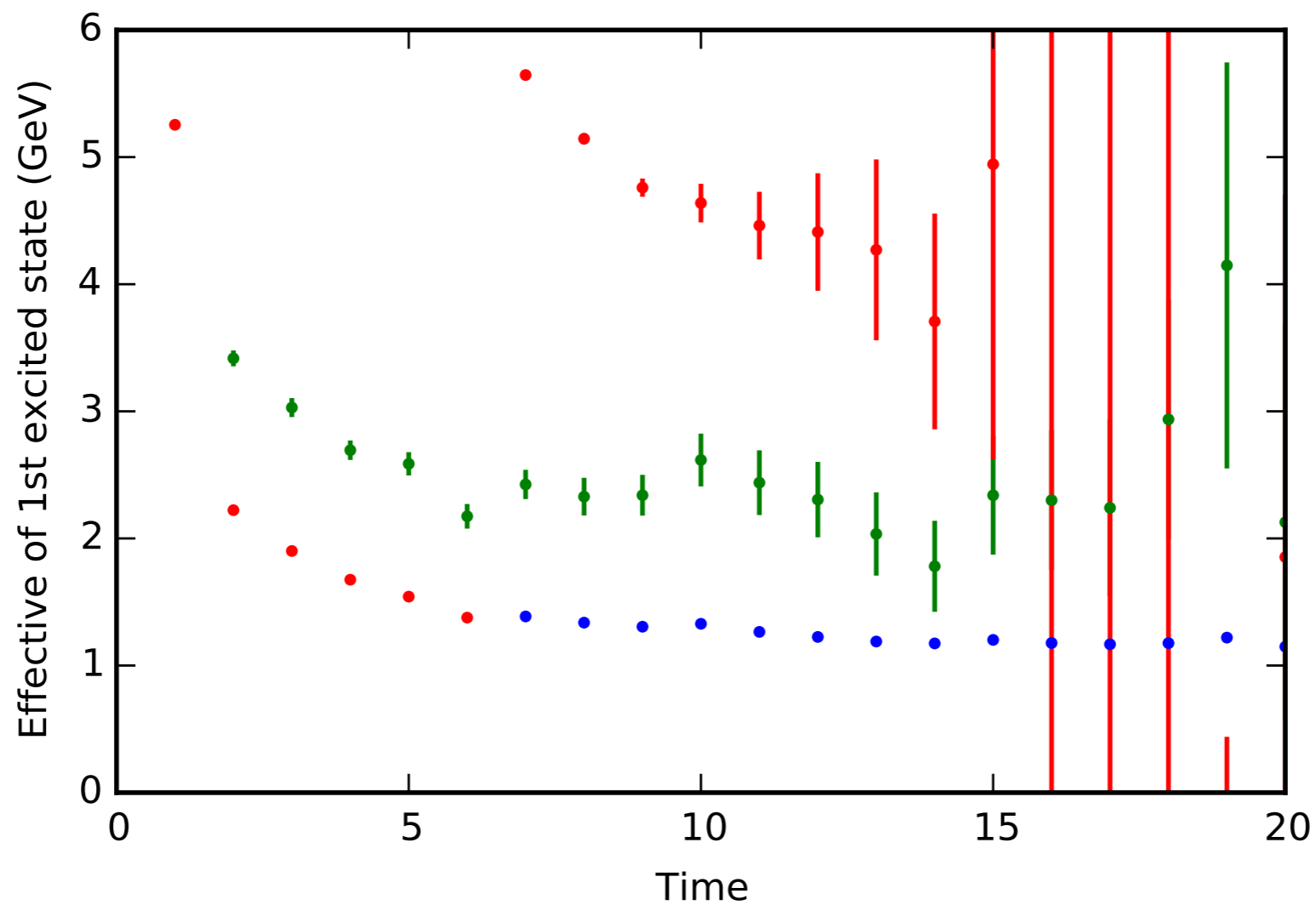
# Summary

- We used GSE method to extract the mass of roper
- The roper extracted is sensitive to the size of the operator. One needs a set of large sources.
- We speculate that the  $\pi N$  state coupling to the 3-quark interpolation field is important.
- Effective in terms of statistics
- I invite you to try this method on your data.



# Variation Method

Most studies use this approach, with multiple smear sizes, and interpolation fields.



Anisotropic clover