

# The $\mathcal{D}$ - term contribution to the EDM with the gradient flow

Andrea Shindler

FZ-Jülich



Collaborators: T. Luu, J. de Vries

Lattice 2015  
12.05.2015

A.S., de Vries, Luu: 2014

# Lattice 2014

A.S., de Vries, Luu: 2014

# Lattice 2014



A.S., de Vries, Luu: 2014

# Lattice 2014



## BSM and nuclear physics

Nuclear observables induced by BSM operators



## BSM and nuclear physics

Nuclear observables induced by BSM operators

- EDM of nucleon and few body-system
- Understanding of heavy-quarks content of nucleons (Dark Matter)



## BSM and nuclear physics

Nuclear observables induced by BSM operators



- EDM of nucleon and few body-system
- Understanding of heavy-quarks content of nucleons (Dark Matter)

# Lattice 2014

Measurement of  
nucleon/nuclear EDM

?

$\theta$  term

New sources of  
CP-violation

# Lattice 2014

Measurement of  
nucleon/nuclear EDM

?

$\theta$  term

New sources of  
CP-violation



# EDM from theta-term

$$\langle N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') \Gamma^\mu(q^2) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^\mu(q^2) &= h(\theta^2) \left[ F_1(q^2) \gamma^\mu + \frac{1}{2M_N} F_2(q^2) i \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_\nu \right] \\ &+ i\theta g(\theta^2) \frac{1}{2M_N} F_3(q^2) \sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 q_\nu \end{aligned}$$

# EDM from theta-term

$$\langle N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') \Gamma^\mu(q^2) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s),$$

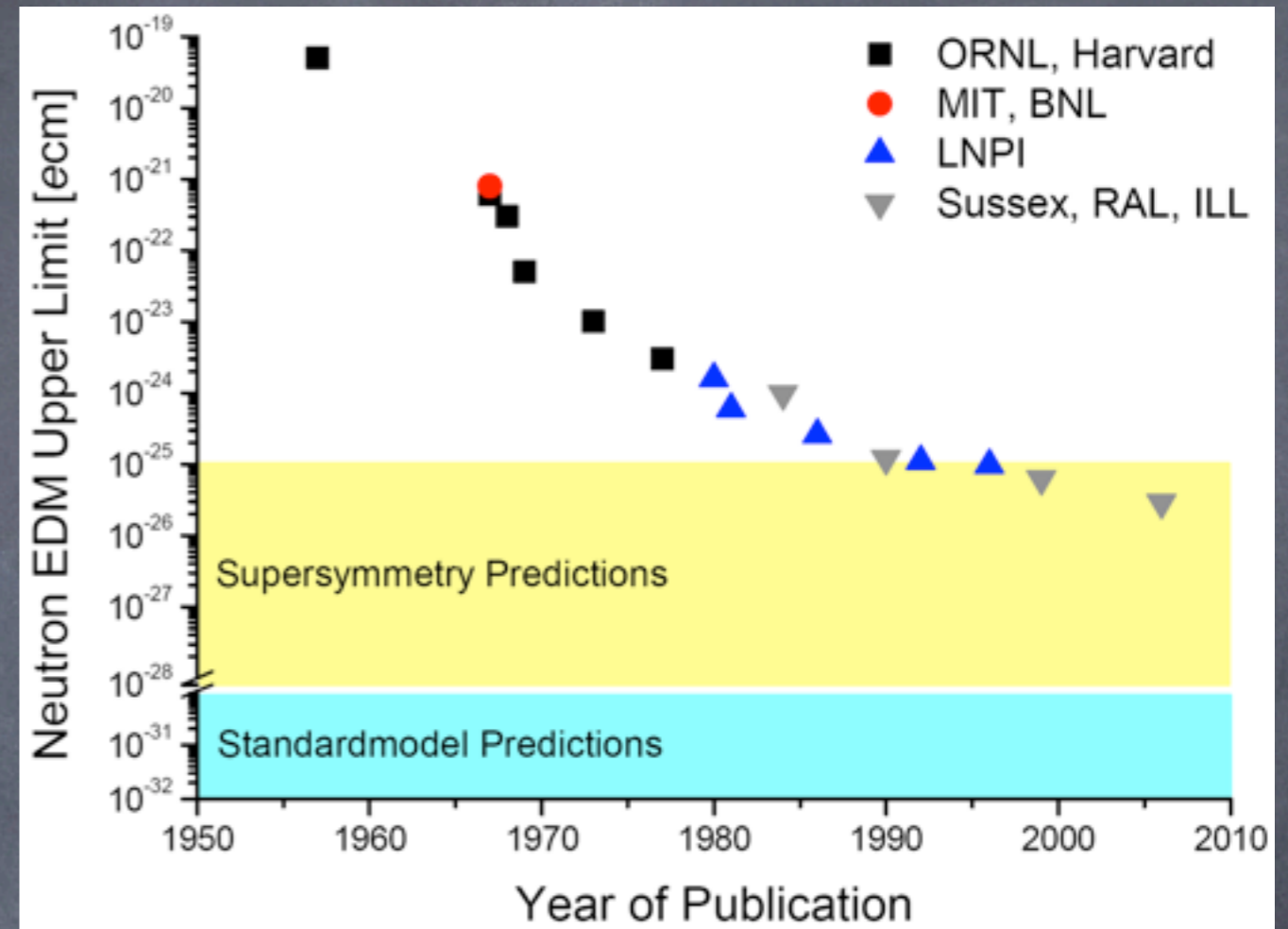
$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^\mu(q^2) &= h(\theta^2) \left[ F_1(q^2) \gamma^\mu + \frac{1}{2M_N} F_2(q^2) i \sigma^{\mu\nu} q_\nu \right] \\ &+ i\theta g(\theta^2) \frac{1}{2M_N} F_3(q^2) \sigma^{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 q_\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$|d_N| = F_3(0)/2M_N$$

$$|d_N| = c_n \theta e \text{ fm}$$

# CP violation within SM and nEDM

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \times 10^{-13} e \text{ fm}$$

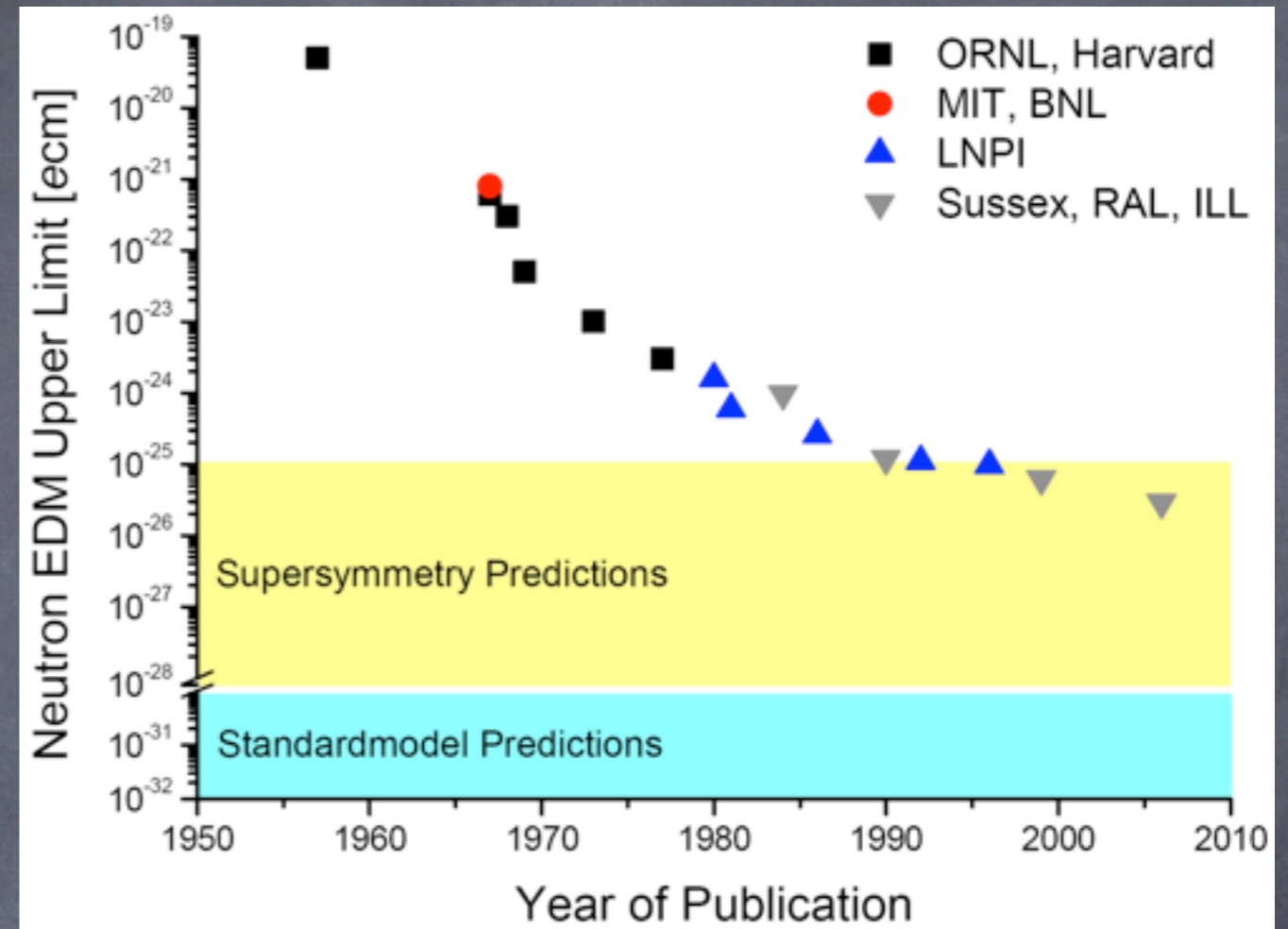


Knecht

# CP violation within SM and nEDM

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \times 10^{-13} e \text{ fm}$$

$$|d_N| = c_n \theta e \text{ fm}$$



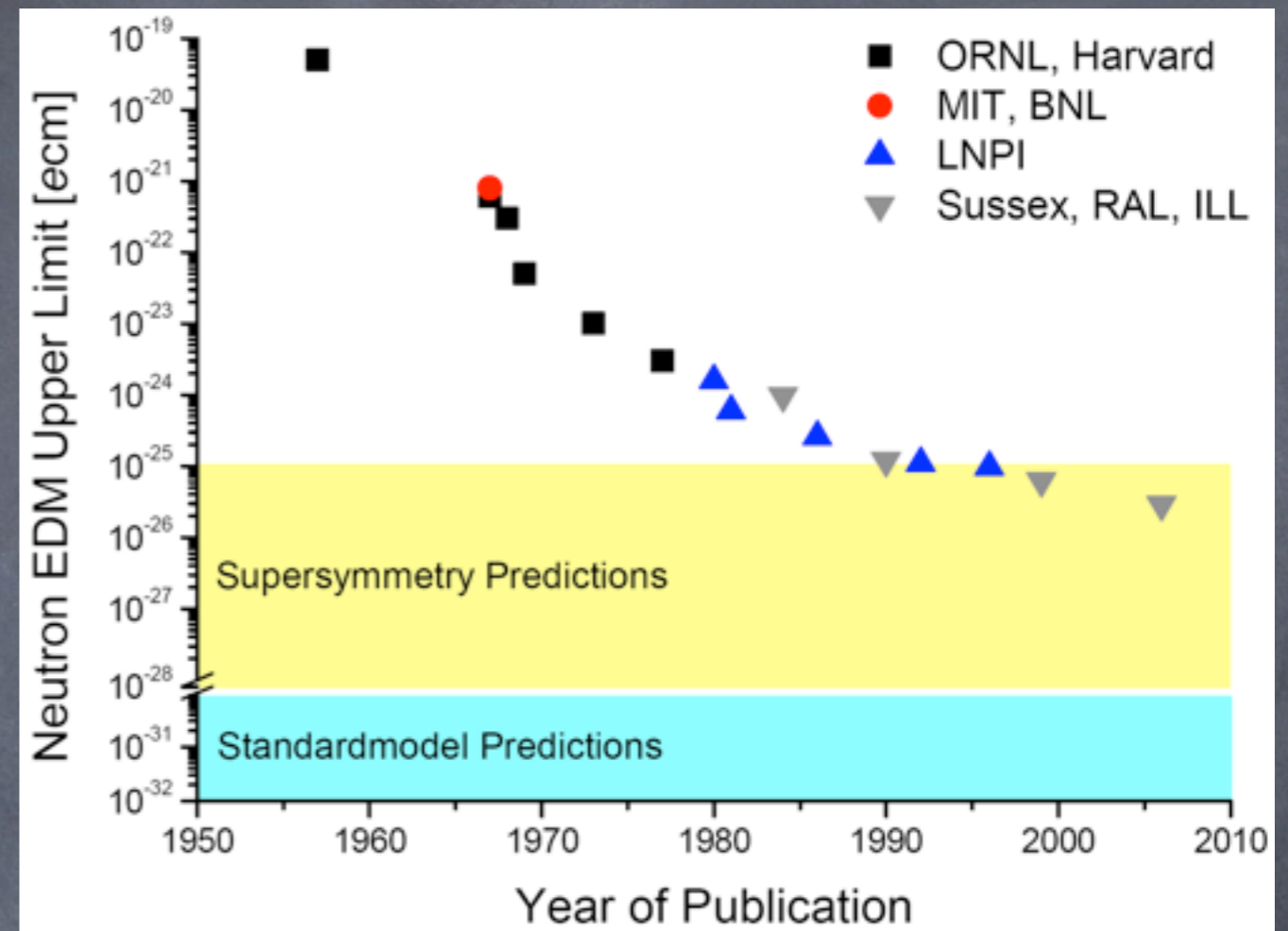
Knecht

# CP violation within SM and nEDM

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \times 10^{-13} e \text{ fm}$$

$$|d_N| = c_n \theta e \text{ fm}$$

$$0.001 \lesssim |c_n| \lesssim 0.01$$



Knecht

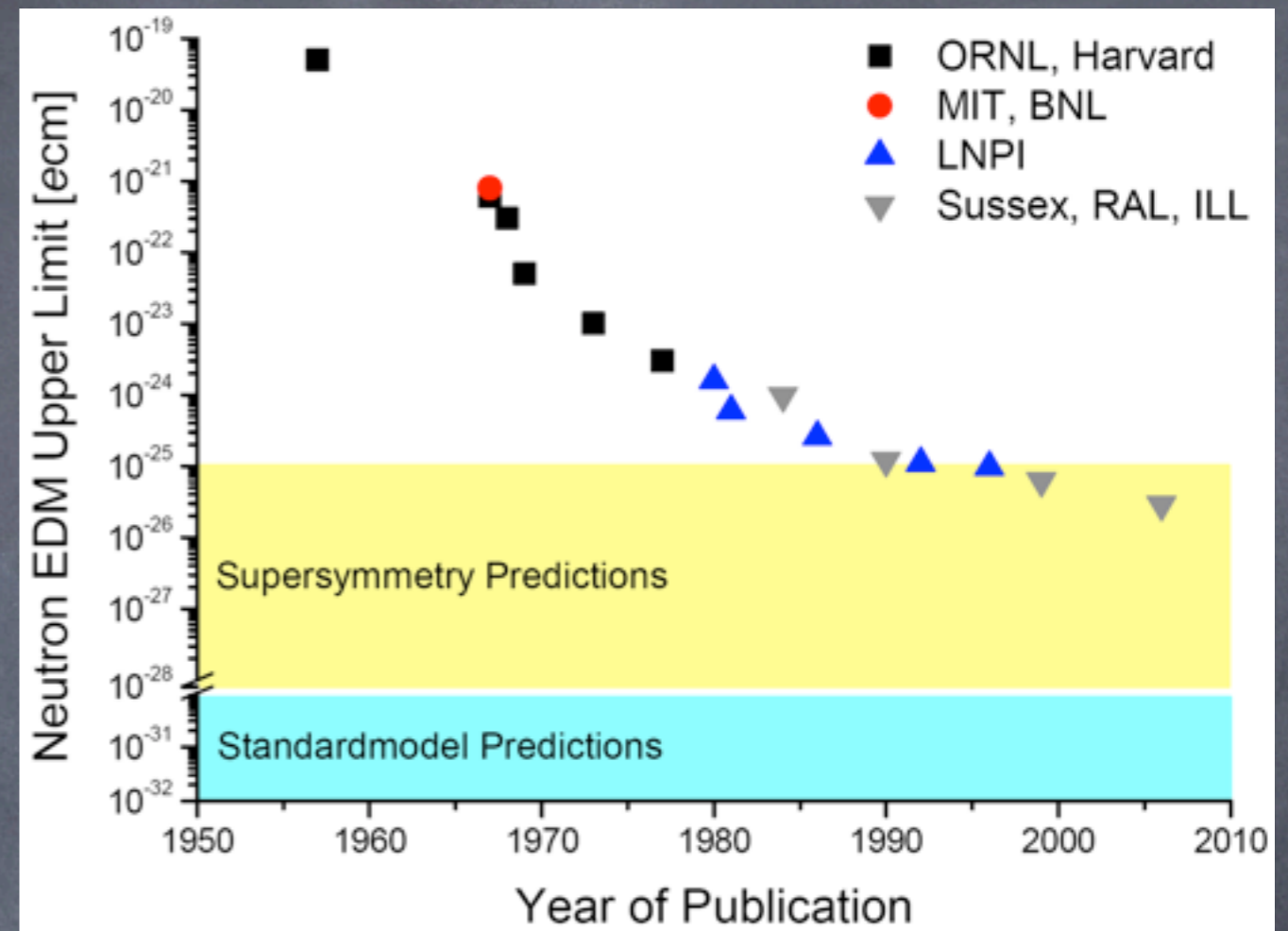
# CP violation within SM and nEDM

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \times 10^{-13} e \text{ fm}$$

$$|d_N| = c_n \theta e \text{ fm}$$

$$0.001 \lesssim |c_n| \lesssim 0.01$$

$$|c_n| \gtrsim 0.001$$



Knecht

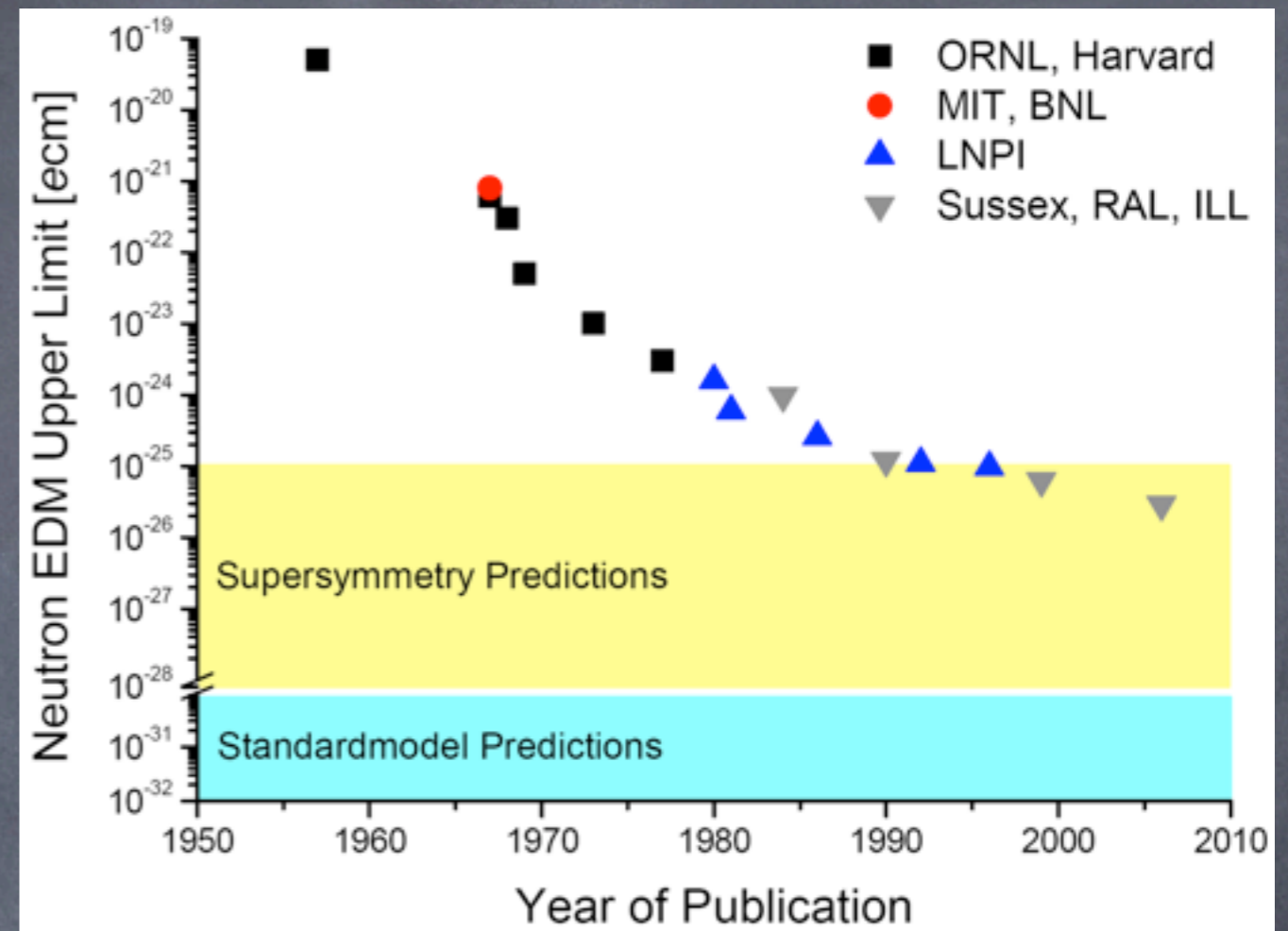
# CP violation within SM and nEDM

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \times 10^{-13} e \text{ fm}$$

$$|d_N| = c_n \theta e \text{ fm}$$

$$0.001 \lesssim |c_n| \lesssim 0.01$$

$$|c_n| \gtrsim 0.001 \quad \longrightarrow \quad |\theta| \lesssim O(10^{-10})$$



Knecht

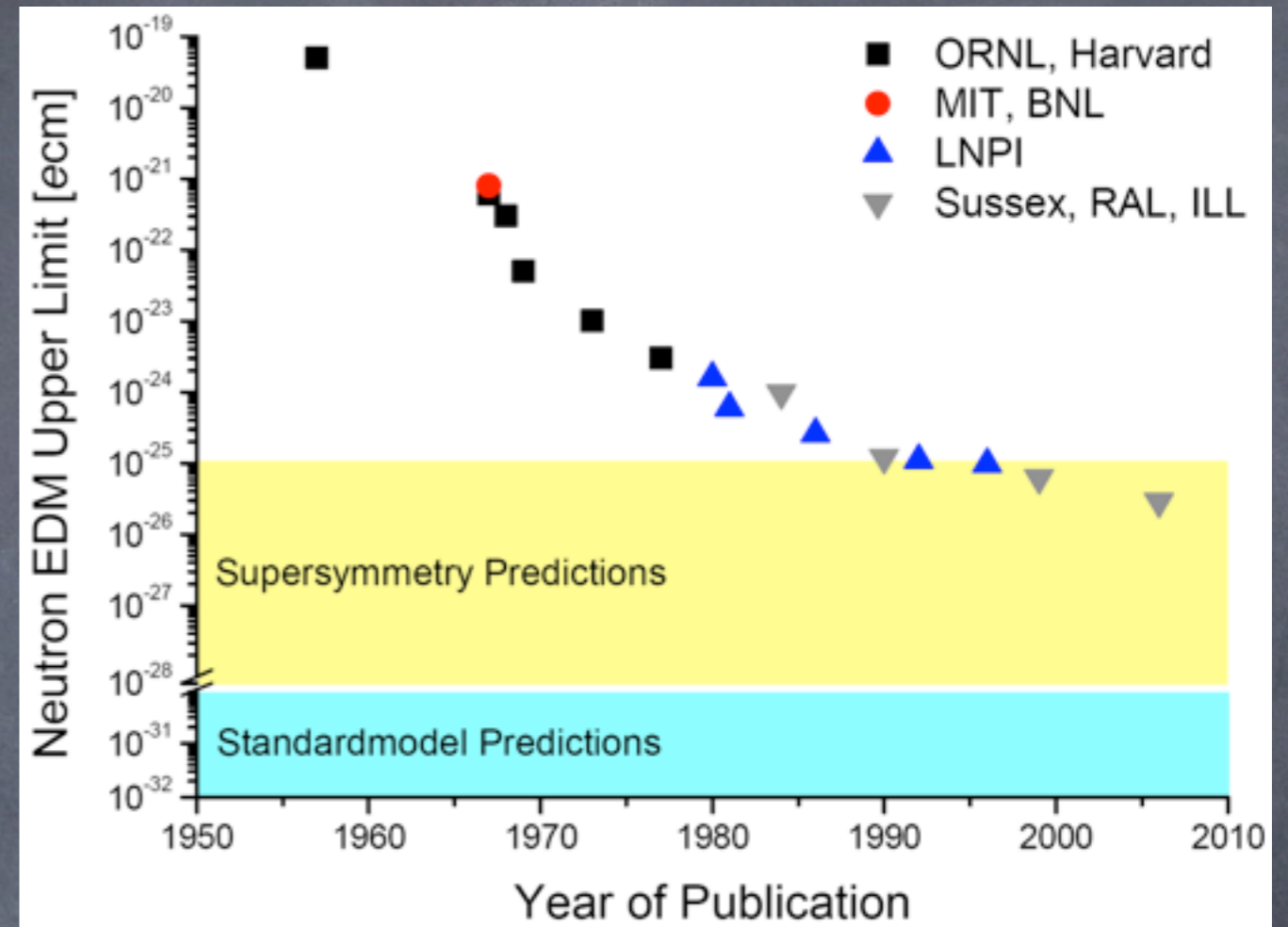
# CP violation within SM and nEDM

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \times 10^{-13} e \text{ fm}$$

$$|d_N| = c_n \theta e \text{ fm}$$

$$0.001 \lesssim |c_n| \lesssim 0.01$$

$$|c_n| \gtrsim 0.001 \quad \longrightarrow \quad |\theta| \lesssim O(10^{-10})$$



Knecht

Very difficult theoretical calculation and  
experimental measurement

Izubuchi: plenary



# EDM lattice calculation

$$\langle N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') \Gamma^\mu(q^2) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s),$$

# EDM lattice calculation

$$\langle N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') \Gamma^\mu(q^2) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s),$$

$$G_{NJ_\mu N}^\theta = \langle N(y_0, \underline{p}_2) J_{\text{em}}^\mu(x_0, \underline{q}) N^\dagger(0, \underline{p}_1) \rangle_\theta$$

# EDM lattice calculation

$$\langle N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') \Gamma^\mu(q^2) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s),$$

$$G_{NJ_\mu N}^\theta = \langle N(y_0, \underline{p}_2) J_{\text{em}}^\mu(x_0, \underline{q}) N^\dagger(0, \underline{p}_1) \rangle_\theta$$

$$S = \int d^4x [\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} - i\theta q(x)]$$

# EDM lattice calculation

$$\langle N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') | J_{\text{em}}^\mu | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}', s') \Gamma^\mu(q^2) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s),$$

$$G_{NJ_\mu N}^\theta = \langle N(y_0, \underline{p}_2) J_{\text{em}}^\mu(x_0, \underline{q}) N^\dagger(0, \underline{p}_1) \rangle_\theta$$

$$S = \int d^4x [\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} - i\theta q(x)]$$

$$e^{-S} \simeq e^{-S_{\text{QCD}}} [1 + i\theta Q] \quad Q = \int d^4x q(x)$$

Shintani et al.: 2005

Berruto, Blum, Orginos, Soni: 2005

# Observables in $\theta$ vacuum

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_\theta \simeq \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\theta=0} + i\theta \langle \mathcal{O} Q \rangle_{\theta=0} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$$

$$q(x) = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{tr} \{ F_{\mu\nu}(x) F_{\rho\sigma}(x) \} \quad Q = \int d^4x q(x)$$

How does  $Q$  renormalize?

Can we safely remove the regulator?

Can we perform the continuum limit  $a \rightarrow 0$

Continuum limit VERY important to  
constrain the chiral interpolation

# Gradient flow

Lüscher 2010–2013

$$\partial_t B_{t,\mu} = D_{\nu,t} G_{t,\nu\mu}$$

$$B_{t,\mu}(x)|_{t=0} = A_\mu(x)$$

$$D_{\nu,t} = \partial_\nu + [B_\nu, \cdot]$$

$$x_\mu = (x_0, \mathbf{x}) \quad t = \text{flow} - \text{time} \quad [t] = -2$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu + [B_\mu, B_\nu]$$

Symanzik improvement

Nogradi et al: 2014

Ramos, Sint: 2014

Continuous form of stout-smearing

Morningstar, Peardon: 2004

# EDM

A.S., de Vries, Luu: 2014

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_\theta \approx \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\theta=0} + i\theta \langle \mathcal{O}Q \rangle_{\theta=0} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$$

# EDM

A.S., de Vries, Luu: 2014

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_\theta \approx \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\theta=0} + i\theta \langle \mathcal{O} Q \rangle_{\theta=0} + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$$

$$q(x, t) = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} \text{tr} \{ G_{\mu\nu}(x, t) G_{\rho\sigma}(x, t) \}$$

$$Q(t) = \int d^4x q(x, t) \quad Q = \int d^4x q(x, t)$$

Lüscher: 2010  
Giusti: plenary



# Lattice 2015

## Numerical details

Proof-of-principle calculation in Yang-Mills

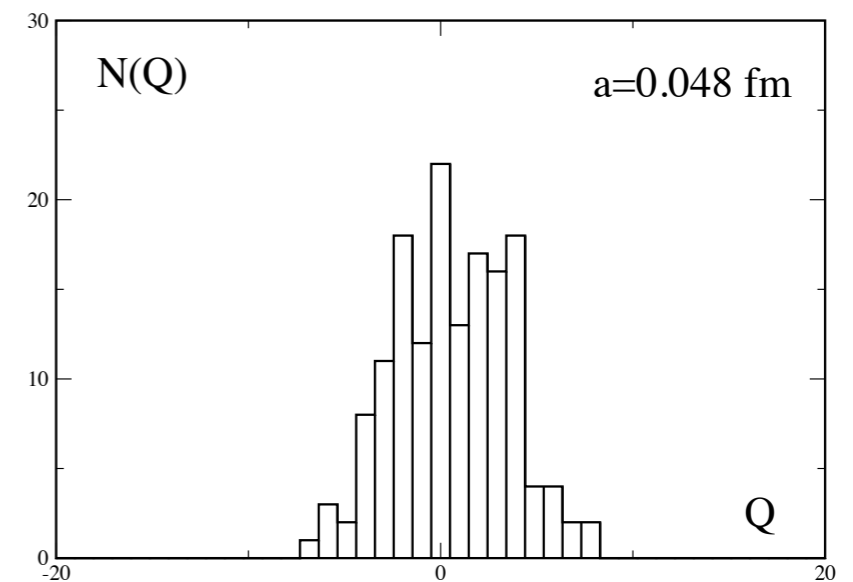
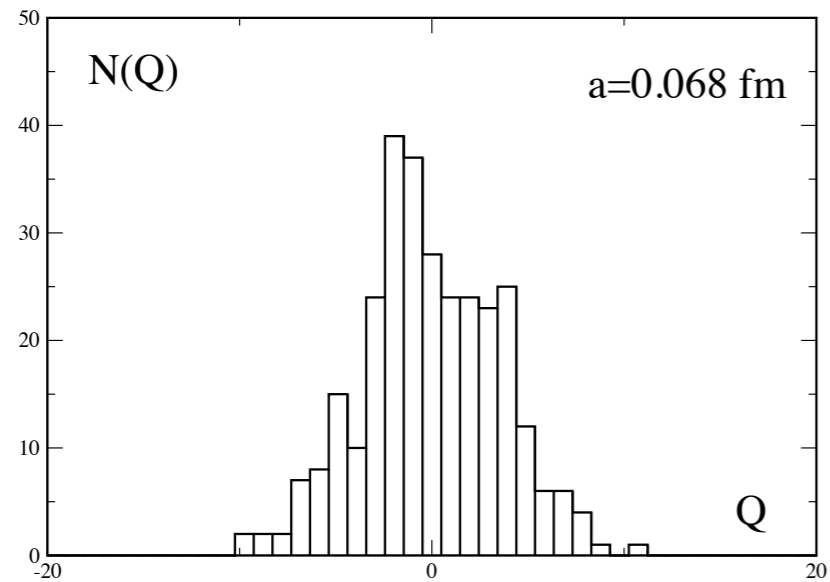
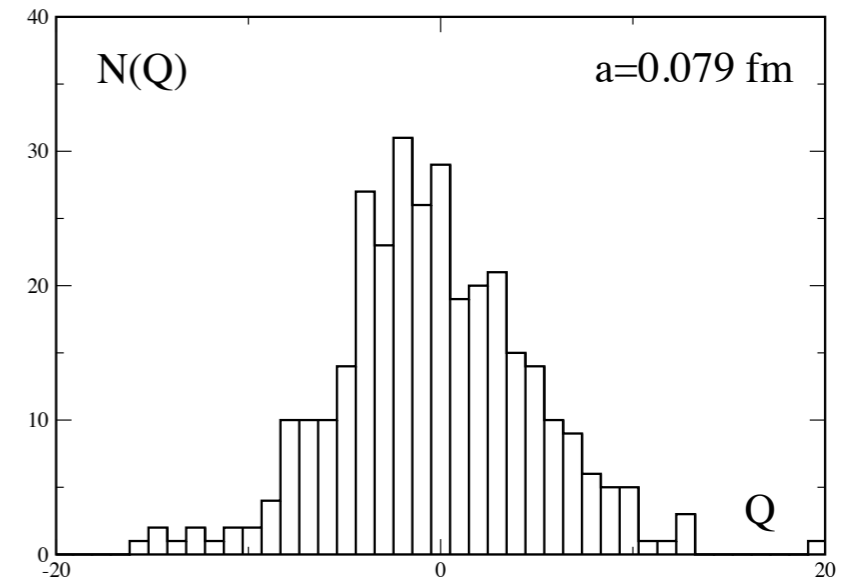
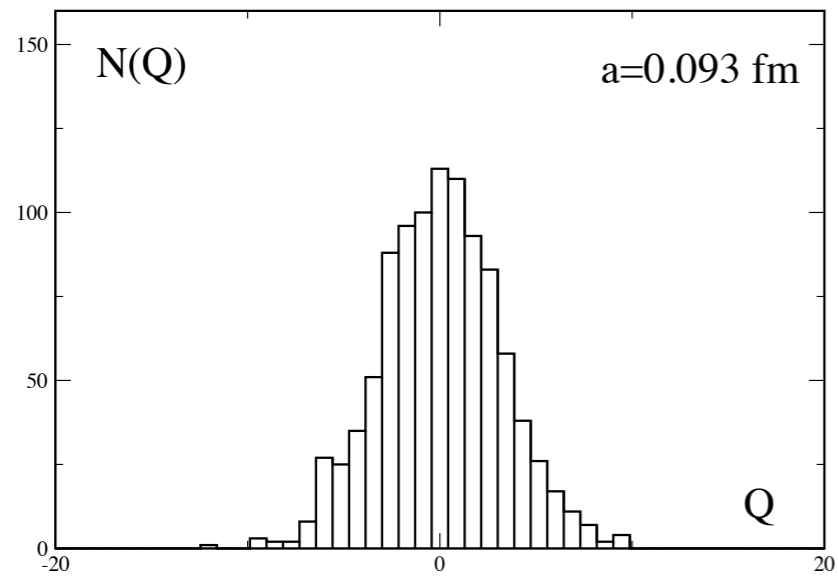
NP improved Wilson + Wilson gauge

$a=0.1-0.05$  fm  $L/a=16,24,24,32$   $T/L=2$   
@  $M_{\pi} \approx 800$  MeV

$O(L/2a)$  Stochastic source locations  
3 Gaussian smearings

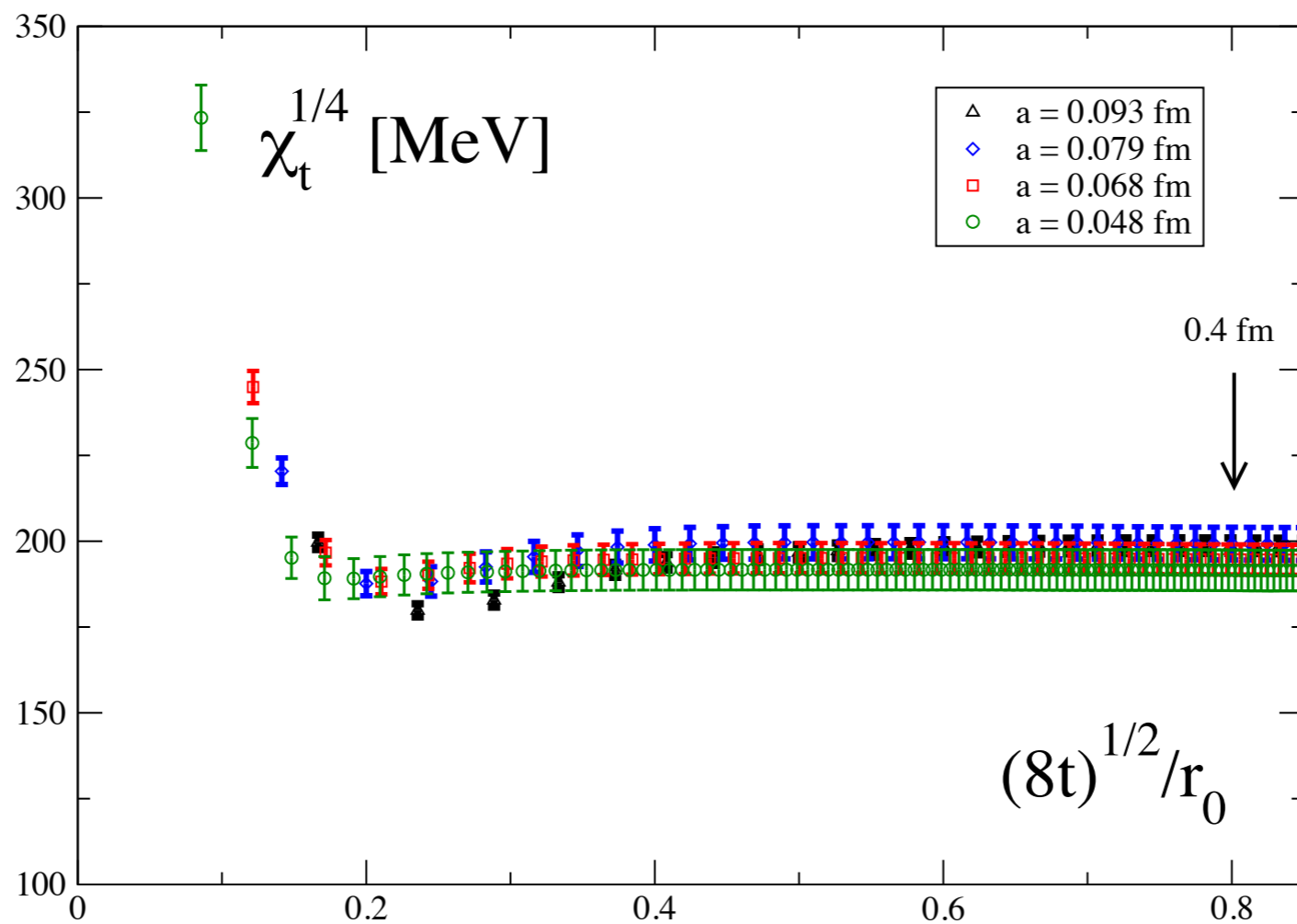
$\beta$	$N_{\text{th}}$	$N_{\text{up}}$	$N_g$	$N_{\text{meas}}$
6.0	2000	200000	1000	1000
6.1	2000	65000	325	325
6.2	2000	60000	300	300
6.45	2000	122400	612	153

# Topological distribution

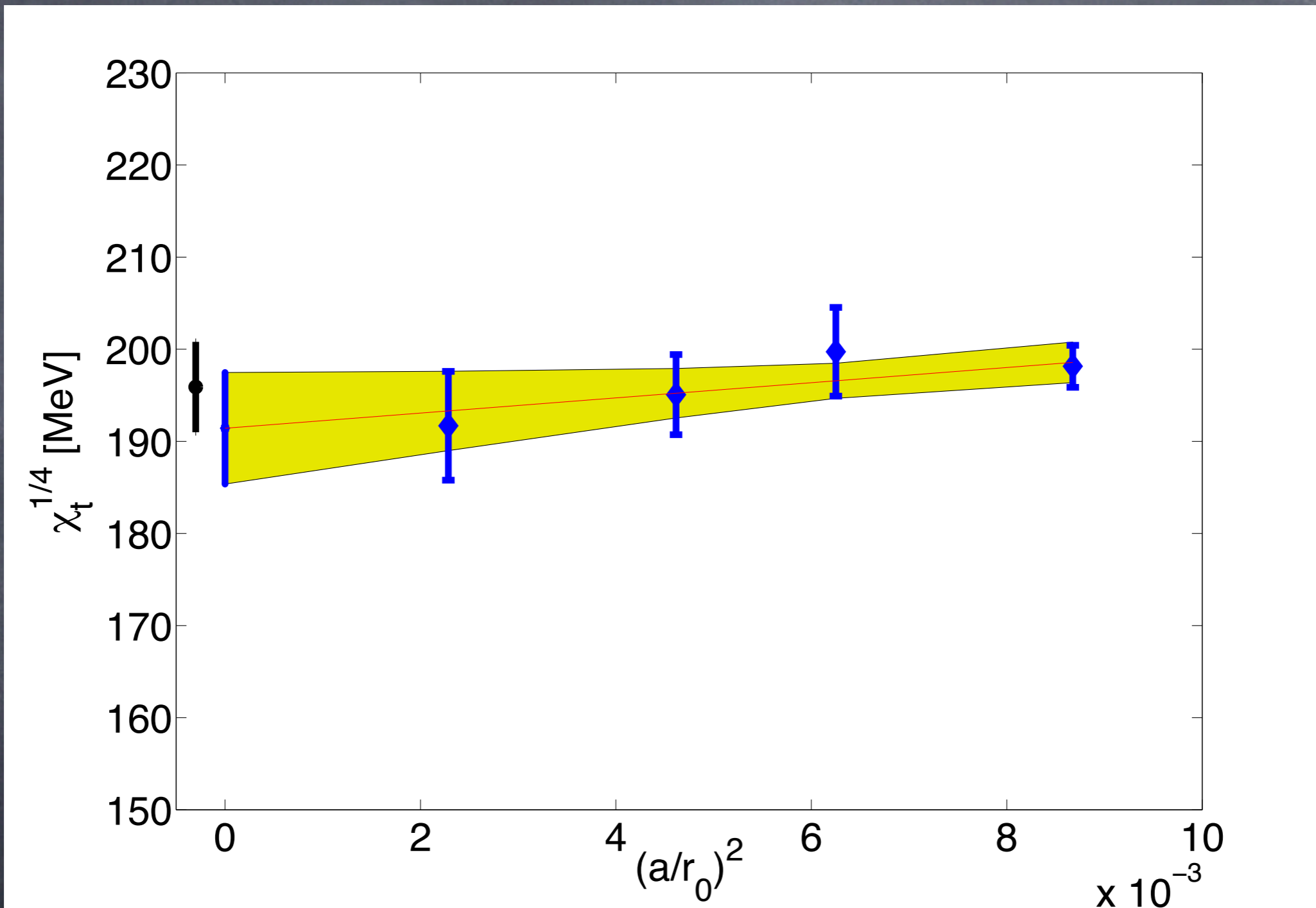


# Topological susceptibility

$$\chi_{\text{top}}(t) = \frac{1}{V} \int d^4x d^4y \langle q(t, x) q(t, y) \rangle$$



# Continuum limit



$$\chi_t^{1/4} = 191(7) \text{ MeV}$$

# Parity violating mixing

$$\langle \theta | \mathcal{N} | N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \rangle = \mathcal{Z}_N(\theta; \underline{p}) u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) = \mathcal{Z}_N(\theta; \underline{p}) e^{i\alpha_N(\theta)\gamma_5} u_N(\underline{p}, s) \quad \text{Pospelov}$$

Mixing of the  $\vartheta=0$  eigenstates in the CP-broken vacuum

Unphysical mixing of electric and magnetic dipole moment form factors

Determine the phase of the nucleon mass

$$\sum_s u_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) \bar{u}_N^\theta(\underline{p}, s) = E_\theta(\underline{p}) \gamma_0 - i \gamma_k p_k + M_N e^{2i\alpha_N(\theta)\gamma_5}$$

# Parity violating mixing

$$G_{NN}^{\theta}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^{\dagger}(0) \rangle_{\theta} = G_{NN} + i\theta G_{NN}^Q + O(\theta^2)$$

# Parity violating mixing

$$G_{NN}^{\theta}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^{\dagger}(0) \rangle_{\theta} = \underline{G_{NN}} + i\theta G_{NN}^Q + O(\theta^2)$$

$$G_{NN}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^{\dagger}(0) \rangle$$

# Parity violating mixing

$$G_{NN}^\theta(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) \rangle_\theta = G_{NN} + \underline{i\theta G_{NN}^Q} + O(\theta^2)$$

$$G_{NN}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$G_{NN}^Q(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) Q \rangle$$



# Parity violating mixing

$$G_{NN}^\theta(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) \rangle_\theta = G_{NN} + i\theta G_{NN}^Q + \mathcal{O}(\theta^2)$$

$$G_{NN}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$G_{NN}^Q(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) Q \rangle$$

$$\text{tr} [P_+ G_{NN}] = 2|Z_N|^2 e^{-M_N x_0} + \dots$$

# Parity violating mixing

$$G_{NN}^\theta(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) \rangle_\theta = G_{NN} + i\theta G_{NN}^Q + O(\theta^2)$$

$$G_{NN}(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) \rangle$$

$$G_{NN}^Q(x_0) = a^3 \sum_{\underline{x}} \langle \mathcal{N}(\underline{x}, x_0) \mathcal{N}^\dagger(0) Q \rangle$$

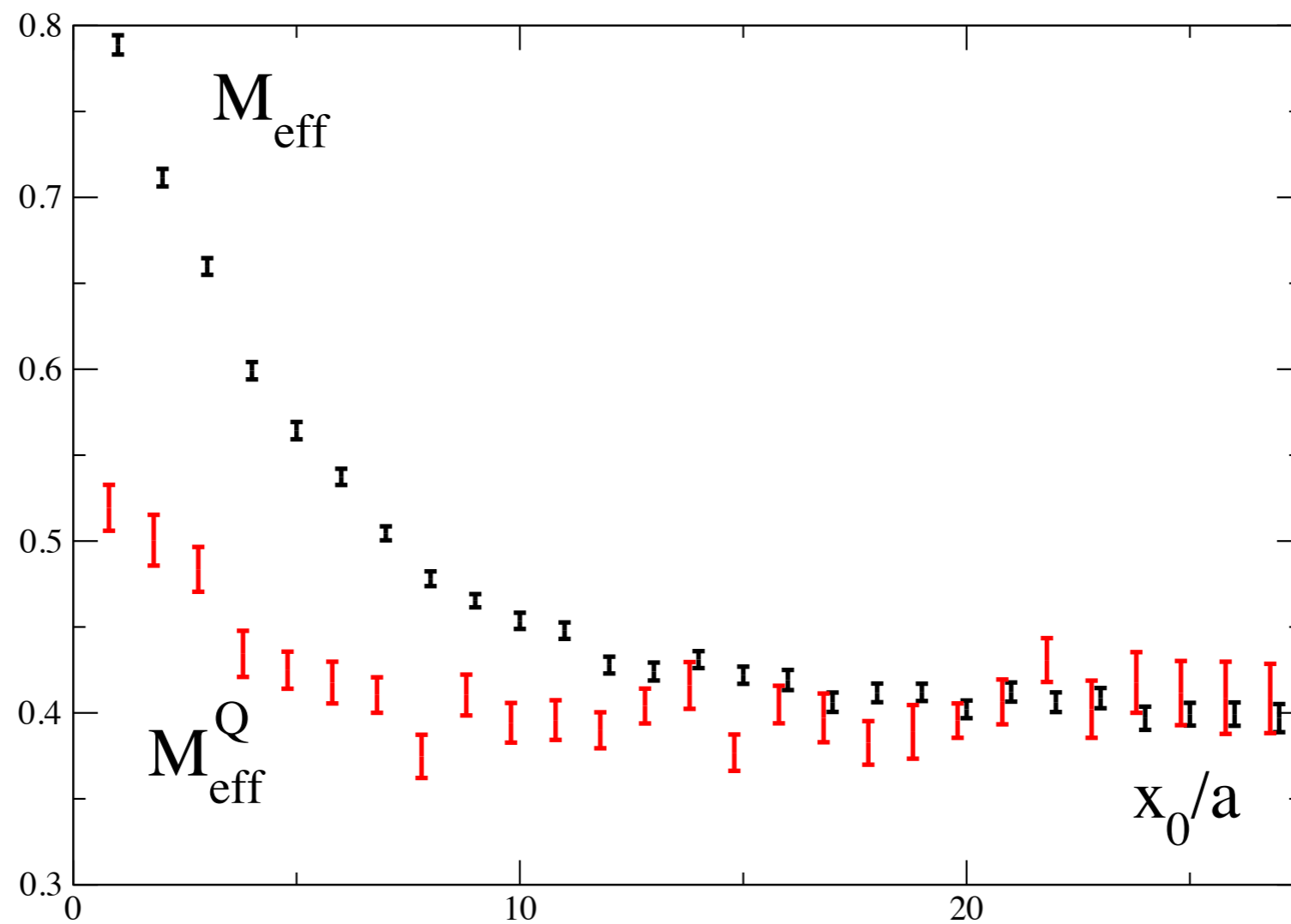
$$\text{tr} [P_+ G_{NN}] = 2|Z_N|^2 e^{-M_N x_0} + \dots$$

$$\text{tr} [P_+ \gamma_5 G_{NN}^Q] = 2|Z_N|^2 \alpha_N e^{-M_N x_0} + \dots$$

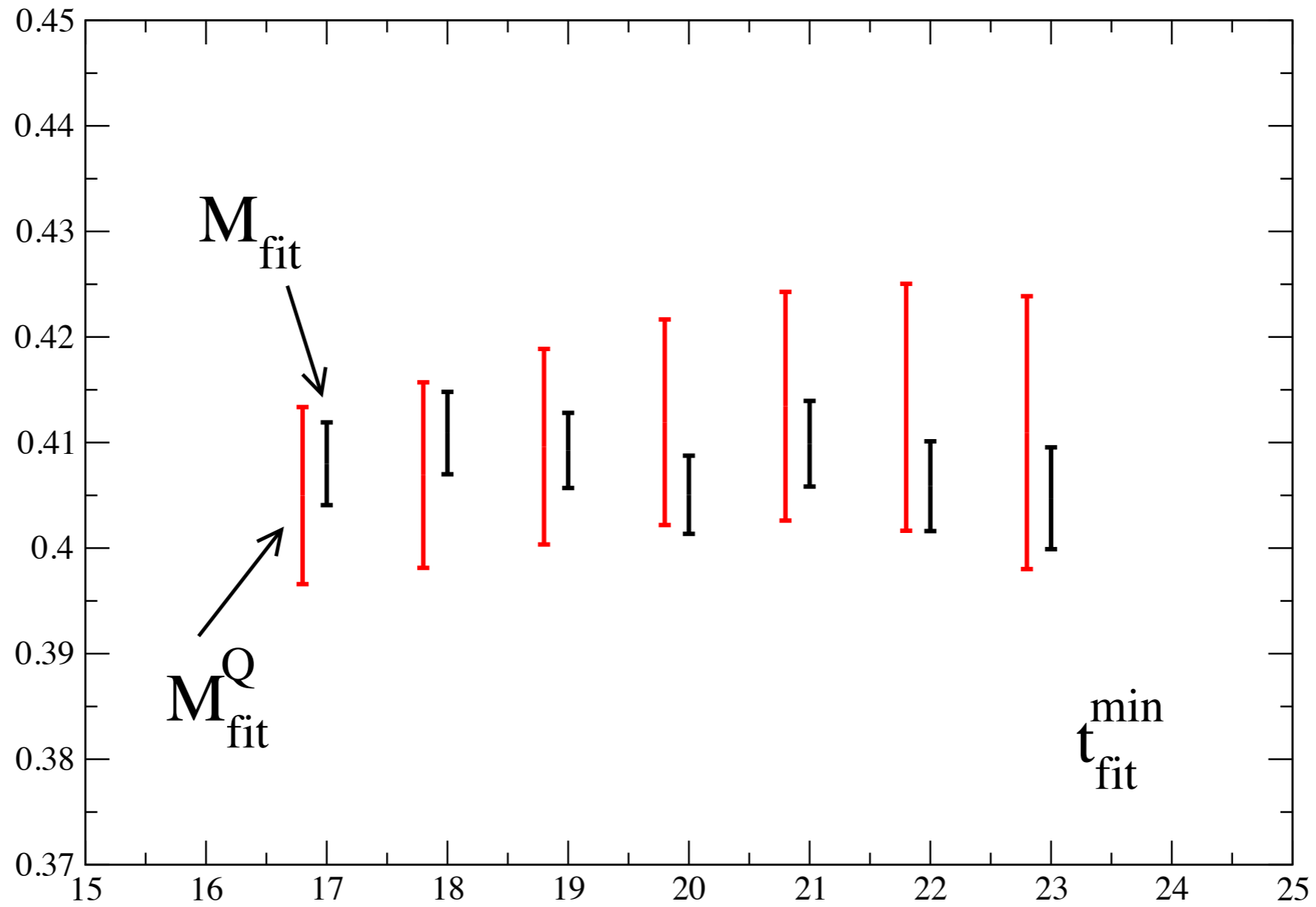
$$\text{tr} [P_+ G_{NN}] = |Z_N|^2 e^{-M_N x_0} + \dots$$

A.S., de Vries, Luu: 2014

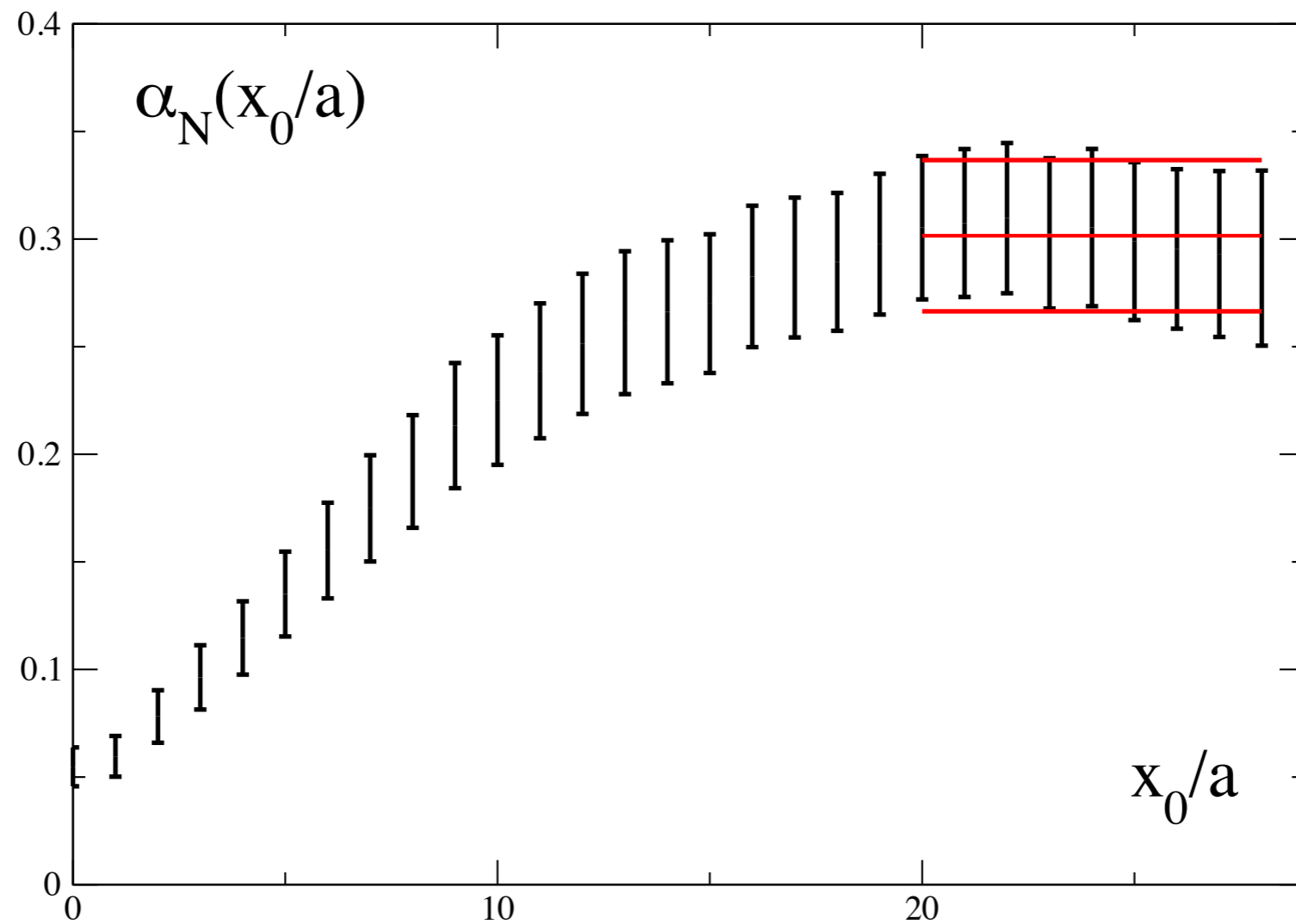
$$\text{tr} [P_+ \gamma_5 G_{NN}^Q] = |Z_N|^2 \alpha_N e^{-M_N x_0} + \dots$$

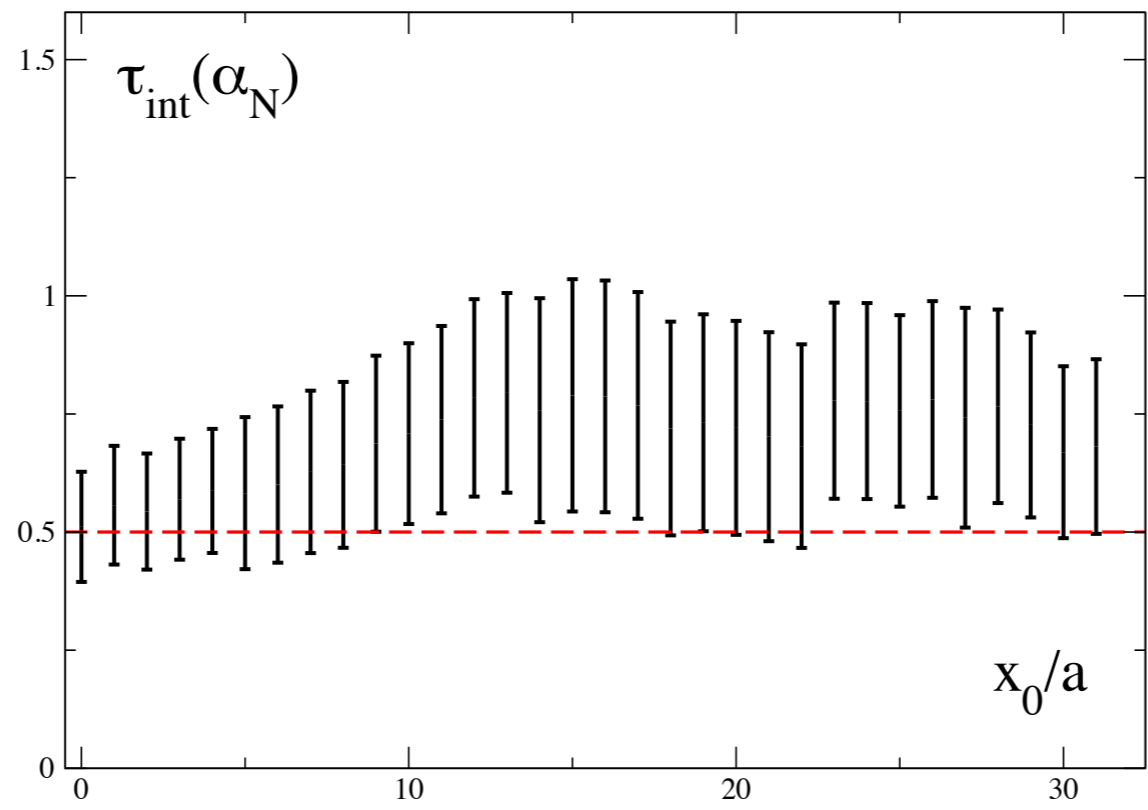
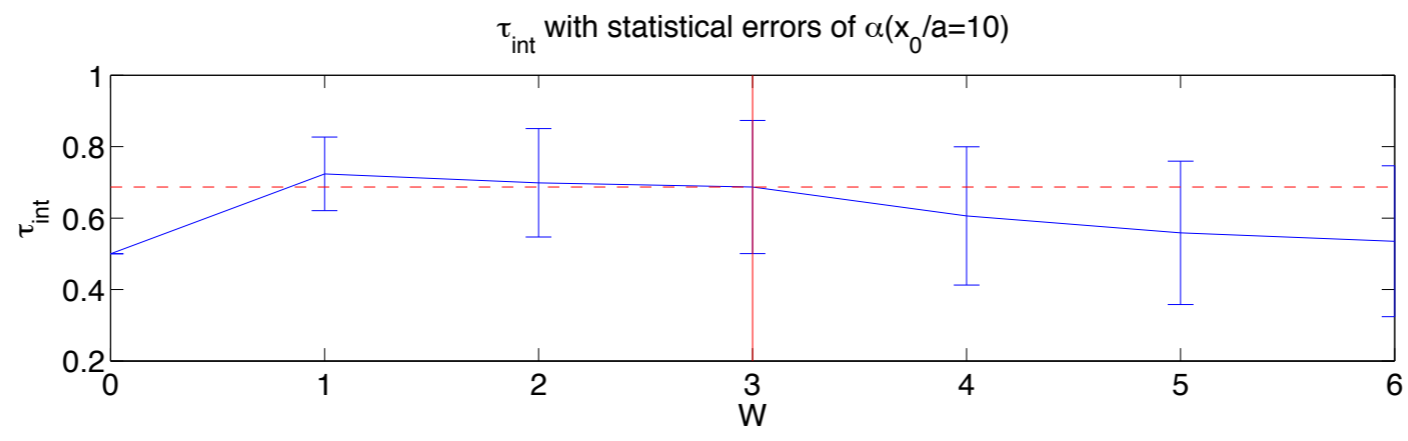
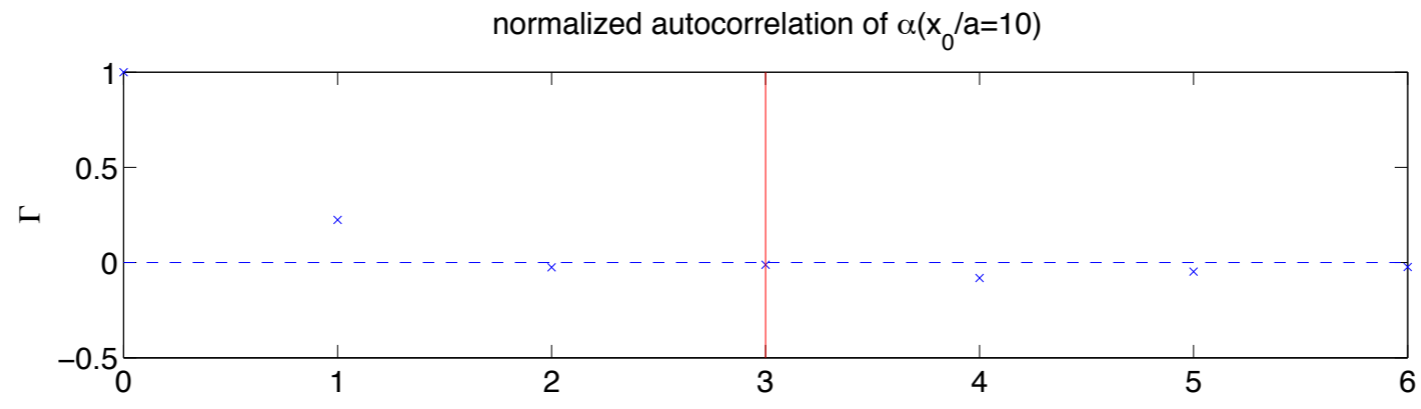


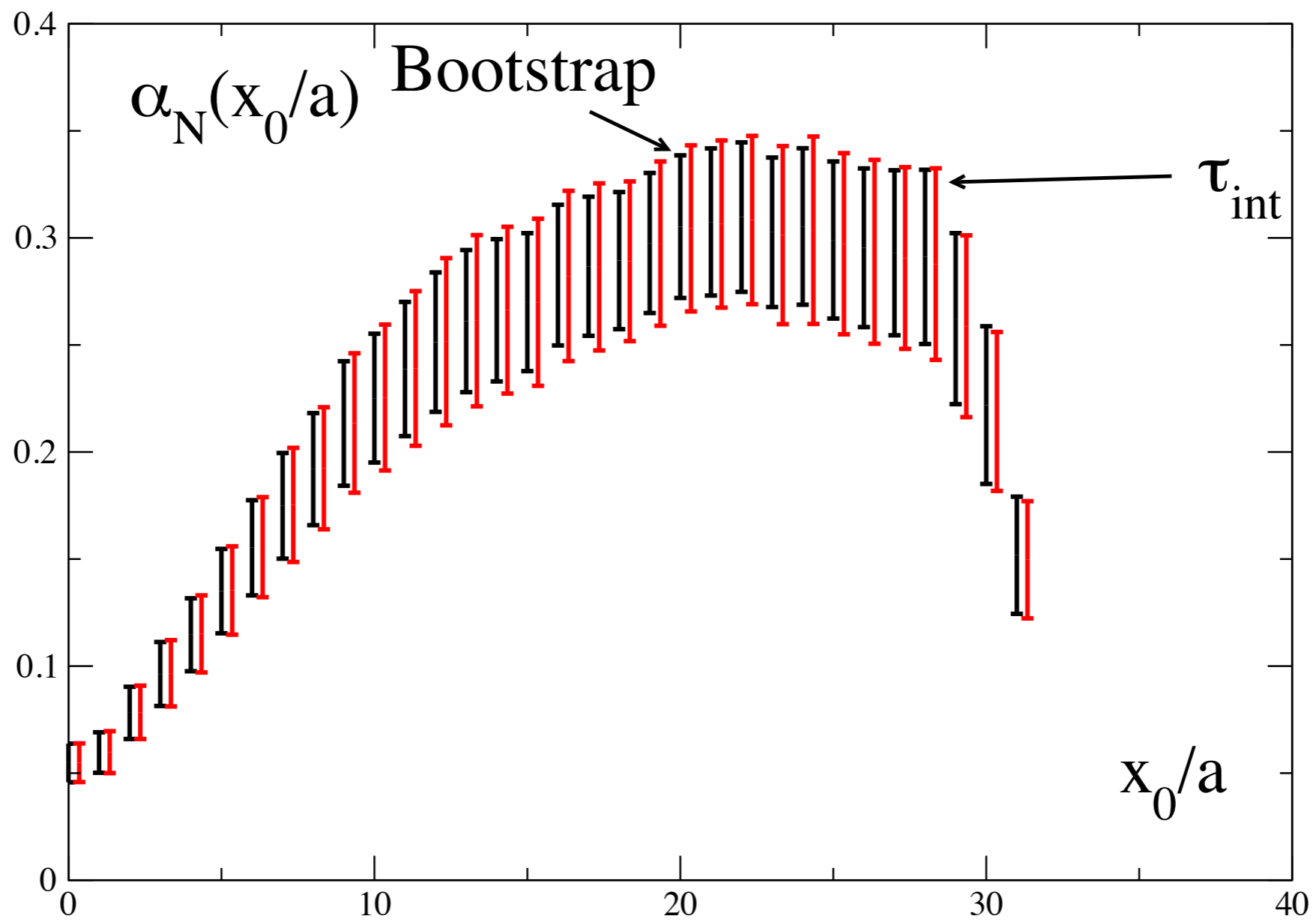
# Fit window



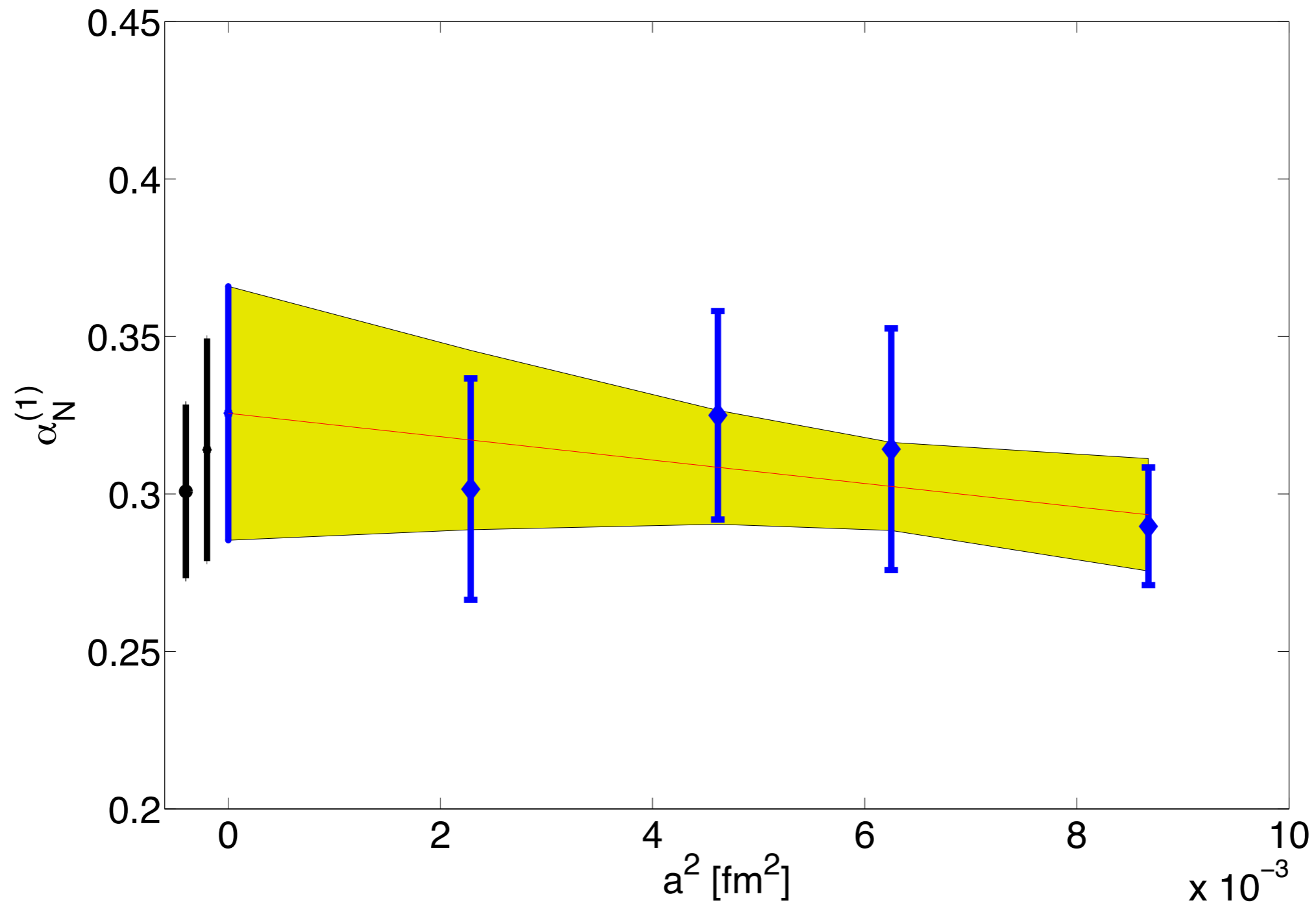
$$\alpha_N^{(1)} = \frac{\text{tr} [P_+ \gamma_5 G_{NN}^Q]}{\text{tr} [P_+ G_{NN}]} + \dots$$







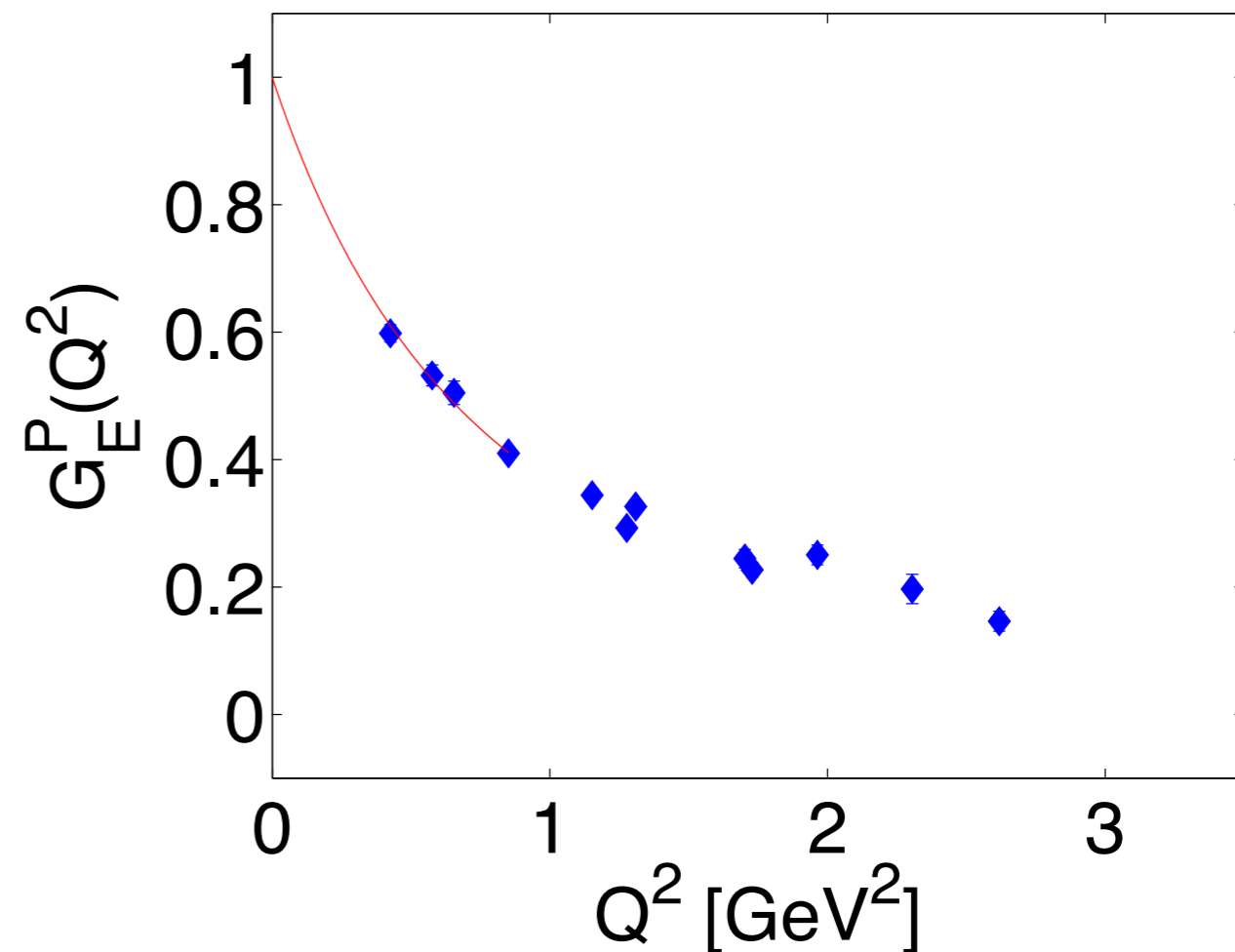
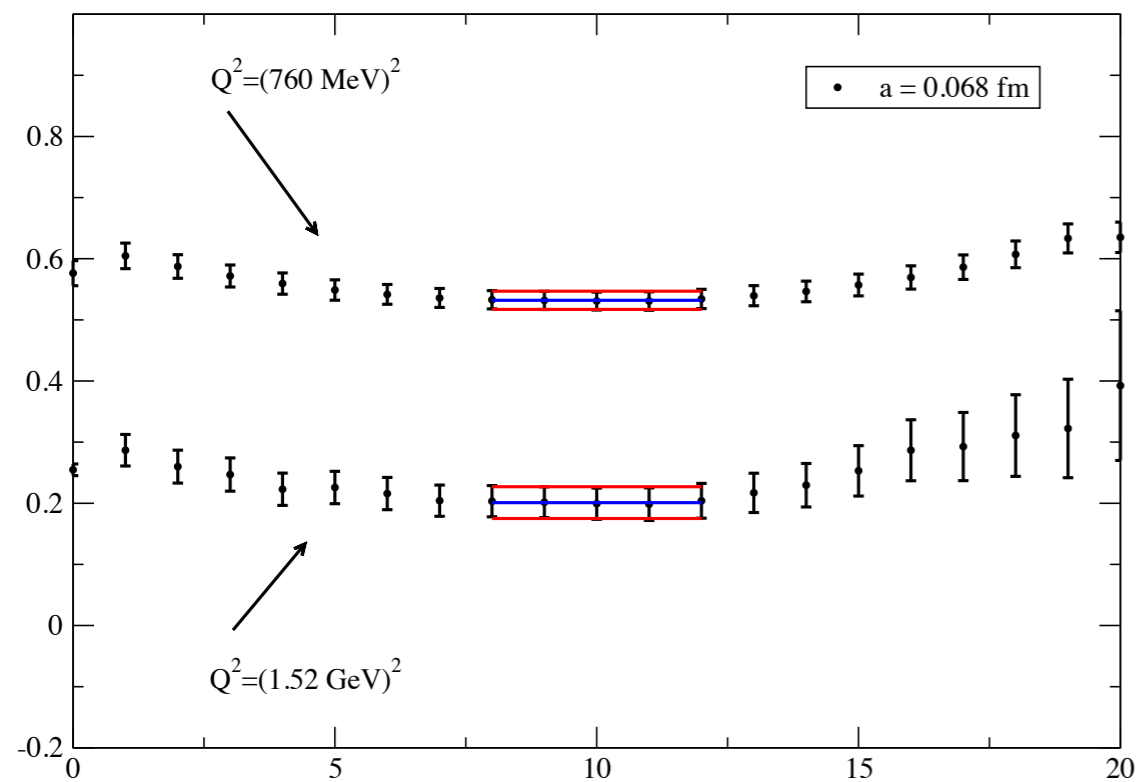
# Continuum limit



$$\alpha_N^{(1)} = 0.326(40)$$



Electric form Factor  $G_E^P$

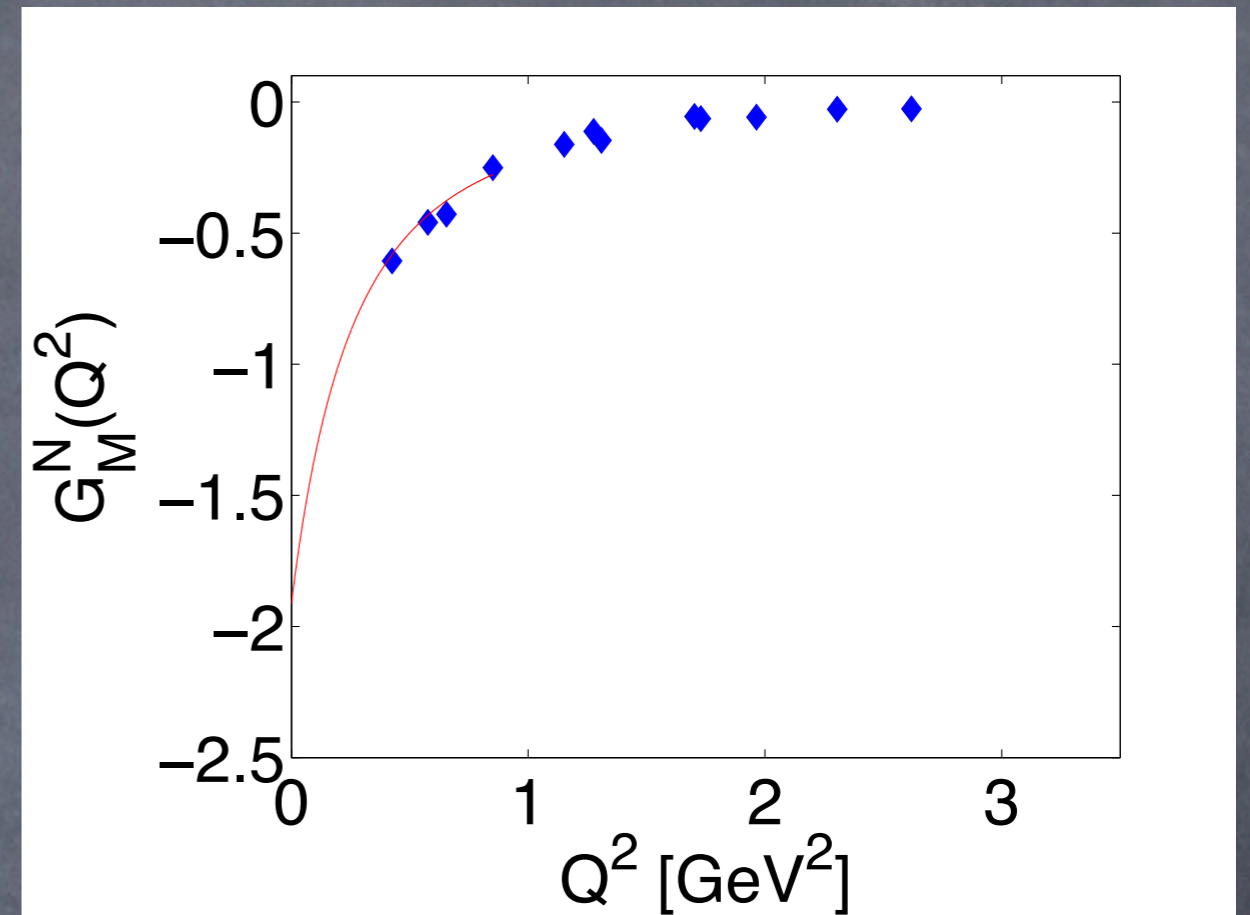
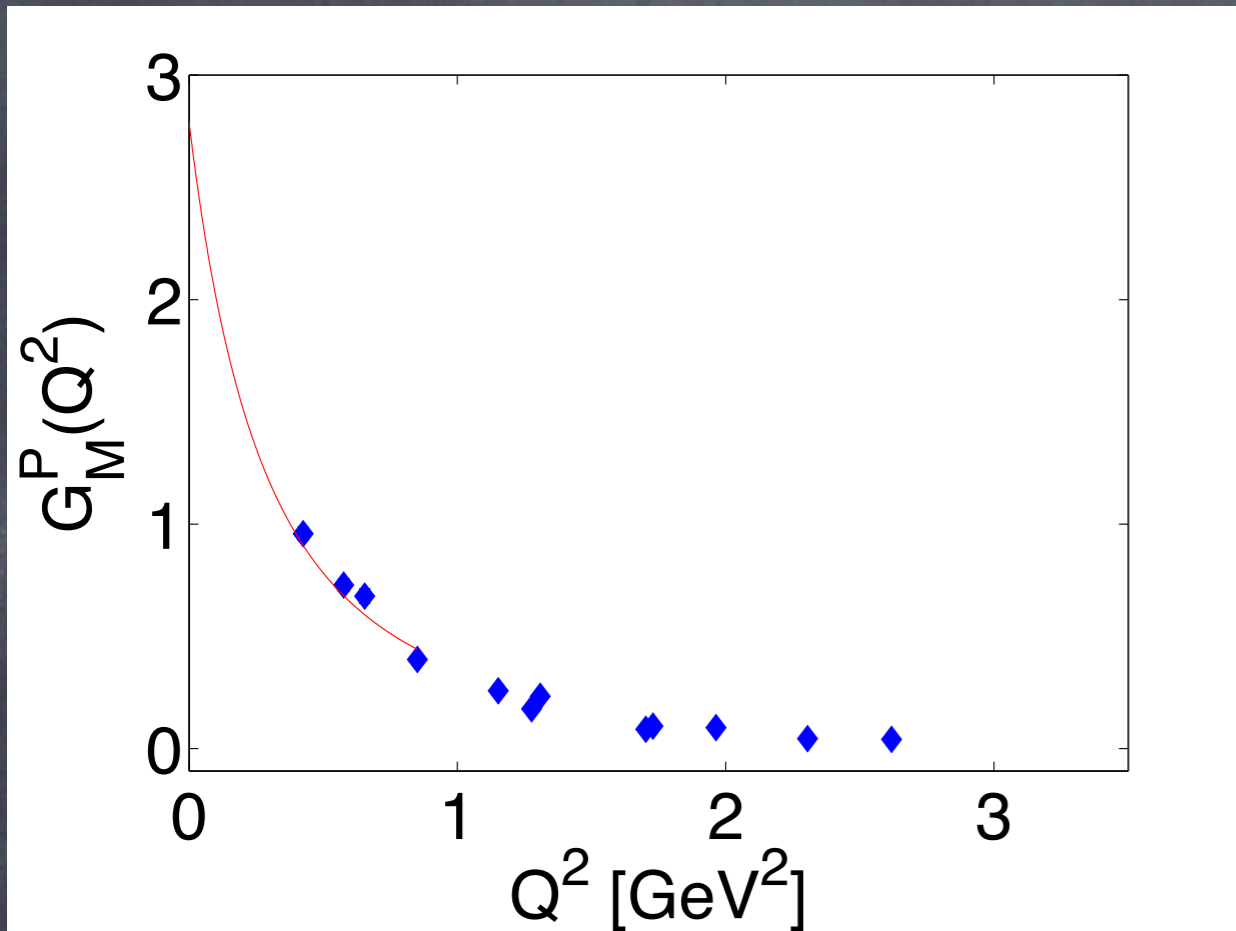


$$\Gamma_\mu(Q^2) = \gamma_\mu F_1(Q^2) + \sigma_{\mu\nu} \frac{Q_\nu}{2M} F_2(Q^2) +$$

$$+ i\theta \sigma_{\mu\nu} \gamma_5 \frac{Q_\nu}{2M} F_3(Q^2)$$

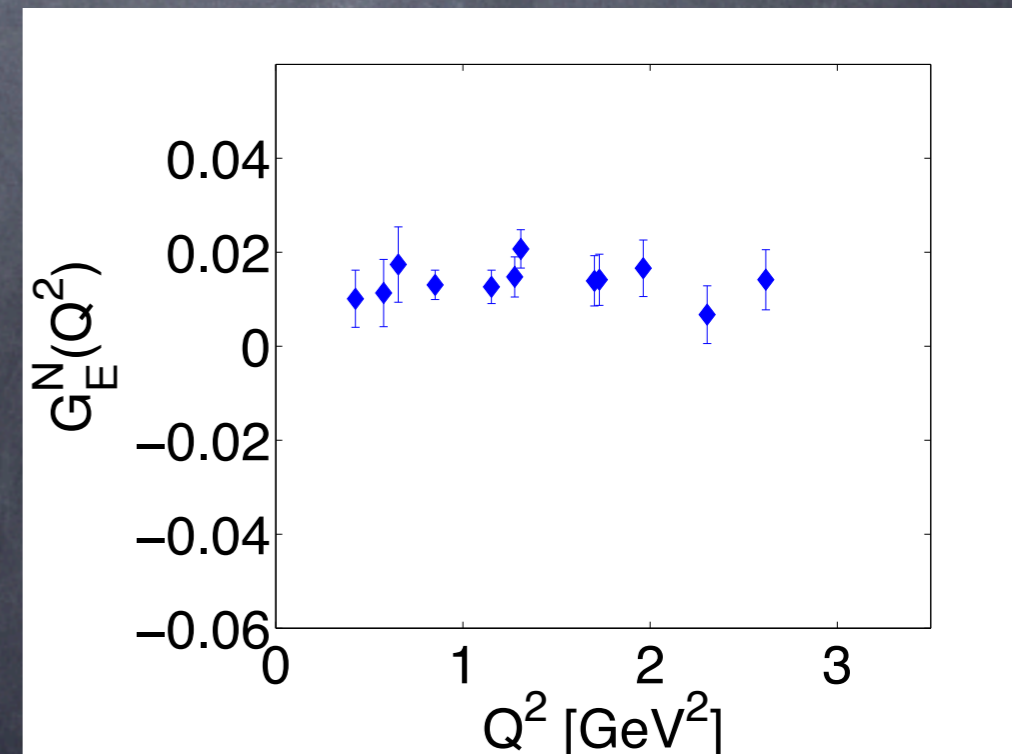
$$G_E(Q^2) = F_1(Q^2) - \frac{Q^2}{4M^2} F_2(Q^2)$$

# CP-even form factors

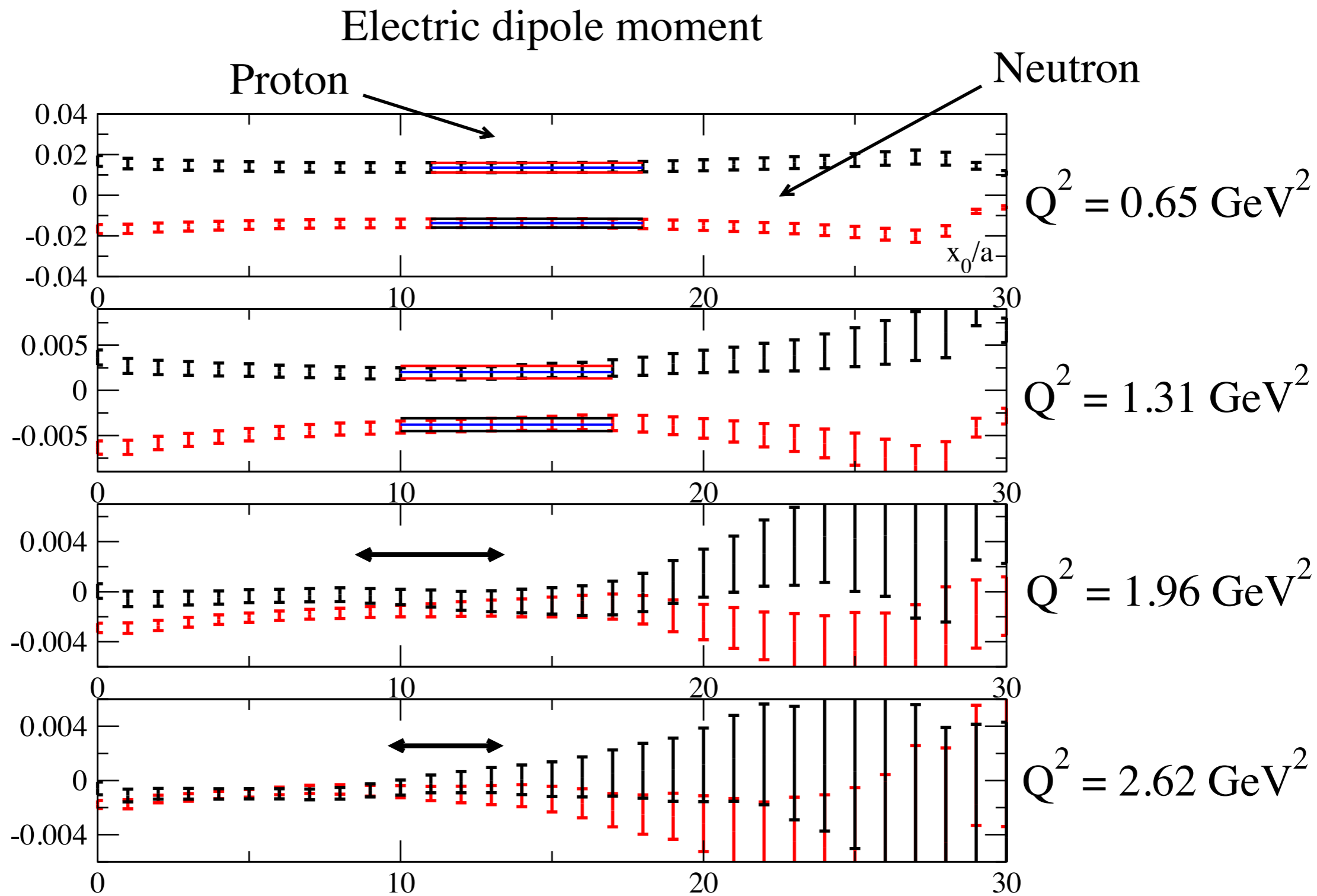


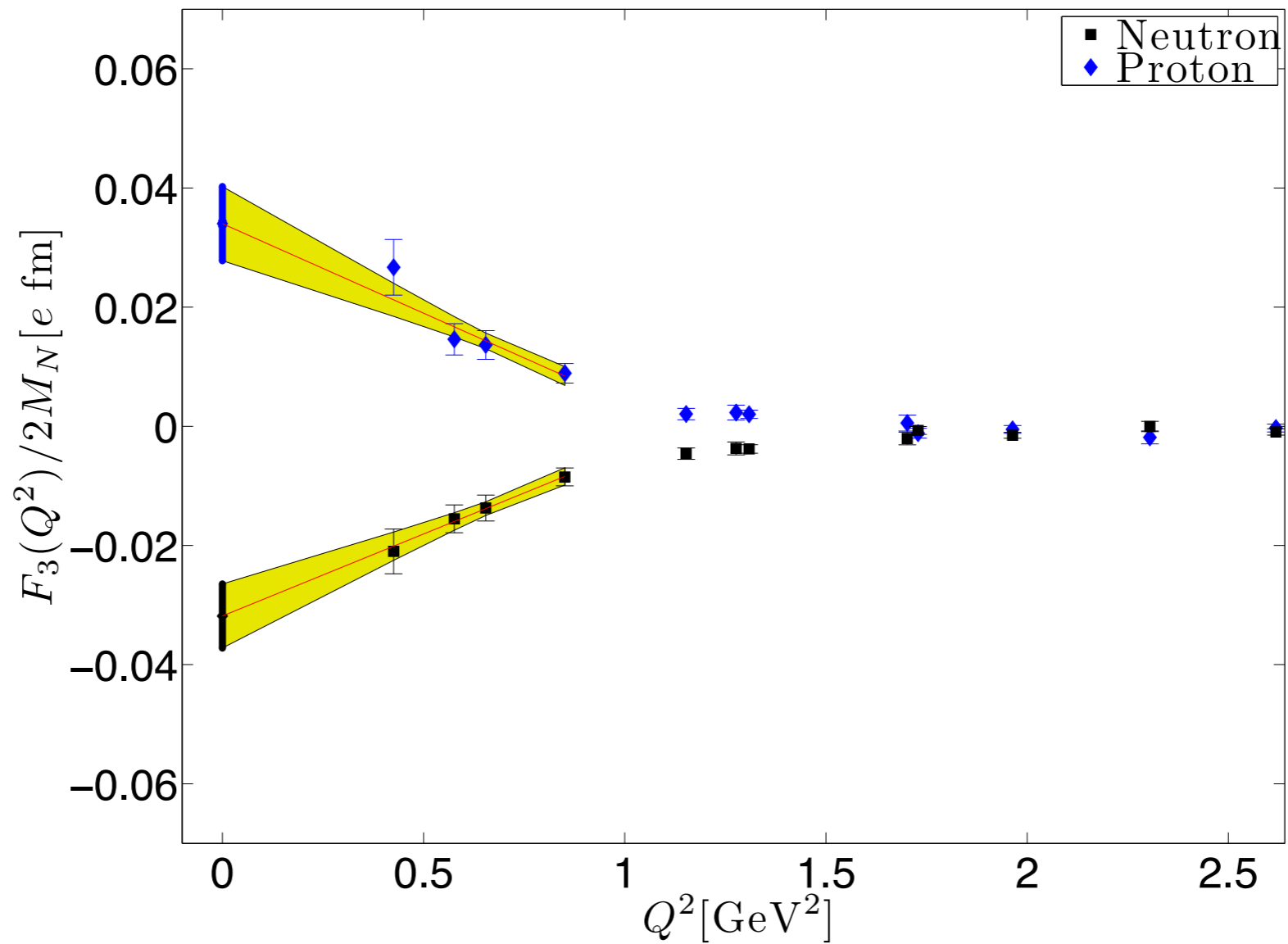
$$G_E(Q^2) = F_1(Q^2) - \frac{Q^2}{4M^2} F_2(Q^2)$$

$$G_M(Q^2) = F_1(Q^2) + F_2(Q^2)$$



# CP-odd form factor





$$\frac{F_3^{P/N}(Q^2)}{2M_N} = d_{P/N} + S_{P/N}Q^2 + H_{P/N}(Q^2)$$

$$\frac{d_P}{d_N} < 0 \quad \frac{S_P}{S_N} < 0$$

Mereggetti et al.: 2011

# Nucleon EDM and Schiff moments

$$|d_N| < 2.9 \cdot 10^{-26} \text{ e} \cdot \text{cm}$$

$$d_P = 0.0340(62) \theta \text{ e} \cdot \text{fm}$$

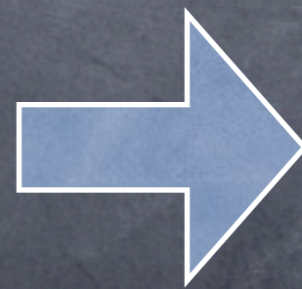
$$d_N = -0.0318(54) \theta \text{ e} \cdot \text{fm}$$

$$d_N = \frac{eg_A \bar{g}_0^\theta}{16\pi^2 F_\pi^2} \left( \ln \frac{M_\pi^2}{\Lambda_{N,\text{EDM}}^2} - \frac{\pi M_\pi}{2M_N} \right)$$

$$d_P = -\frac{eg_A \bar{g}_0^\theta}{16\pi^2 F_\pi^2} \left( \ln \frac{M_\pi^2}{\Lambda_{P,\text{EDM}}^2} - \frac{2\pi M_\pi}{M_N} \right)$$

$$d_P^{\text{phys}} = 0.96(18) \cdot 10^{-3} \theta \text{ e} \cdot \text{fm}$$

$$d_N^{\text{phys}} = -0.90(15) \cdot 10^{-3} \theta \text{ e} \cdot \text{fm}$$



$$\theta \lesssim 3.2 \cdot 10^{-10}$$

$$S_P = -S_N = -\frac{eg_A \bar{g}_0^\theta}{48\pi^2 F_\pi^2 M_\pi^2}$$

Ab-initio determination of  $\bar{g}_0^\theta$

# Some remarks

# Some remarks

- New method for the calculation of the EDM from theta-term

# Some remarks

- New method for the calculation of the EDM from theta-term
- First calculation of the EDM in the continuum



# Some remarks

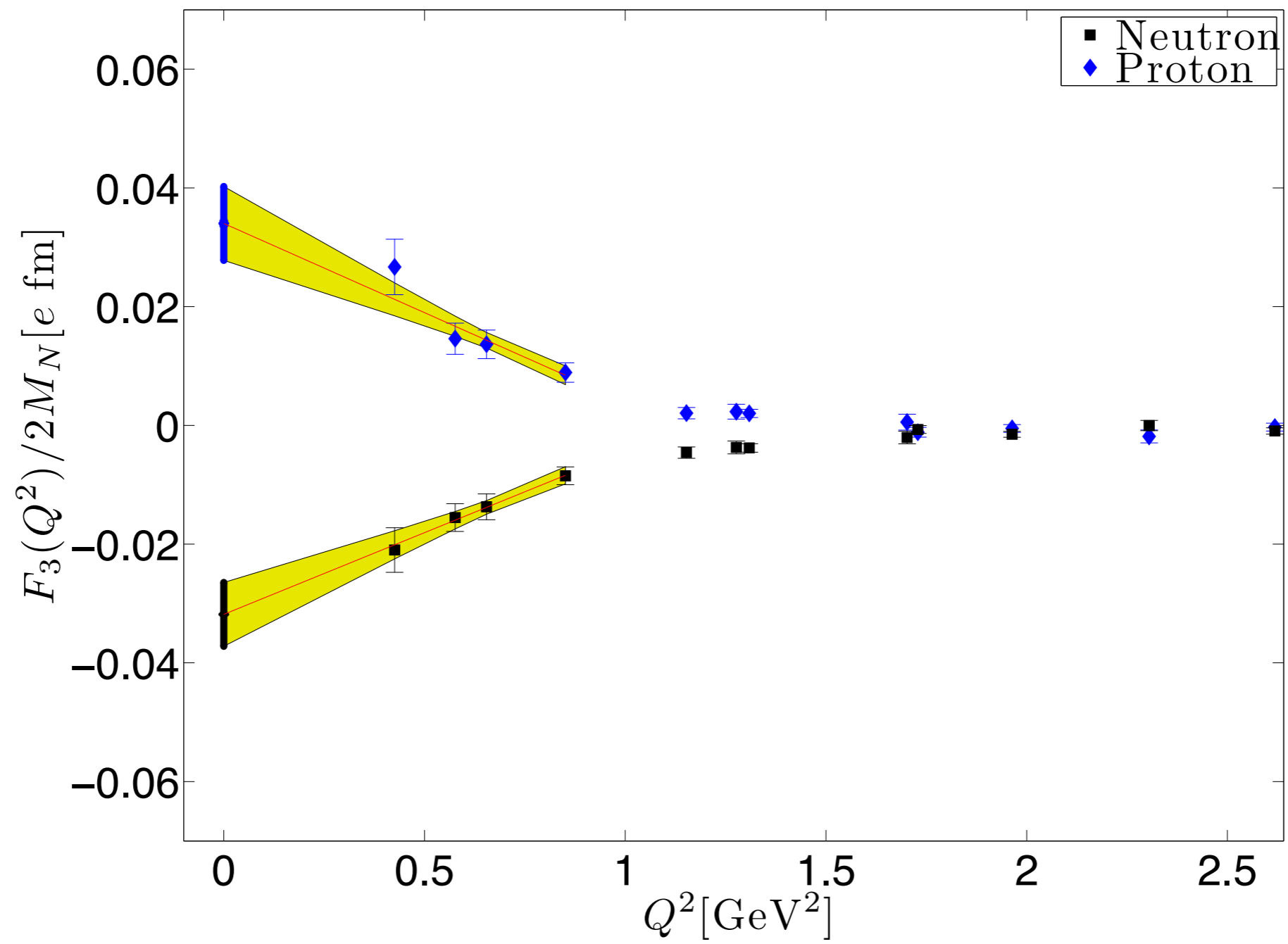
- New method for the calculation of the EDM from theta-term
- First calculation of the EDM in the continuum
- Proof-of-principle calculation has been successful

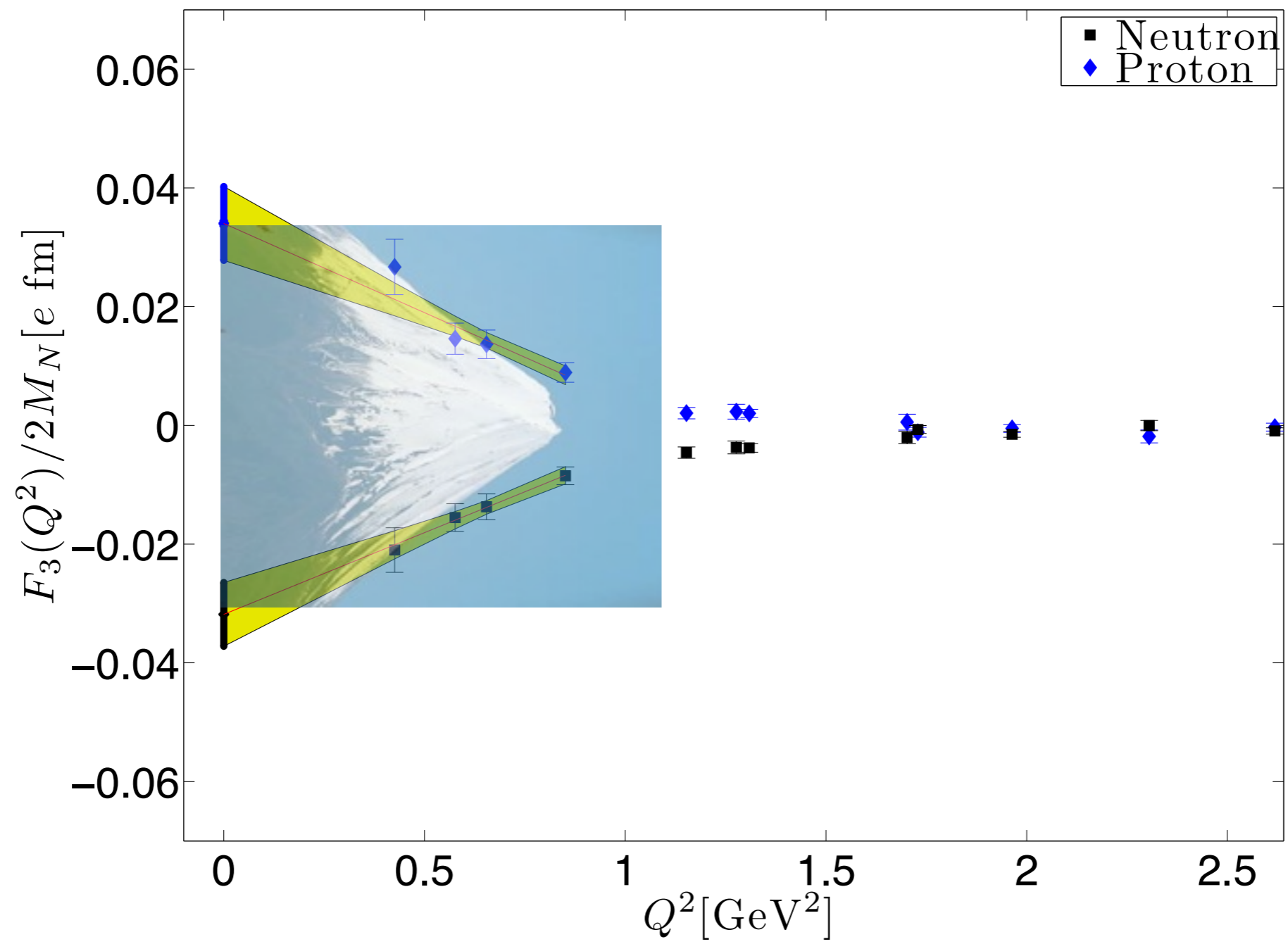
# Some remarks

- New method for the calculation of the EDM from theta-term
- First calculation of the EDM in the continuum
- Proof-of-principle calculation has been successful
- Extension to dynamical quarks started

# Some remarks

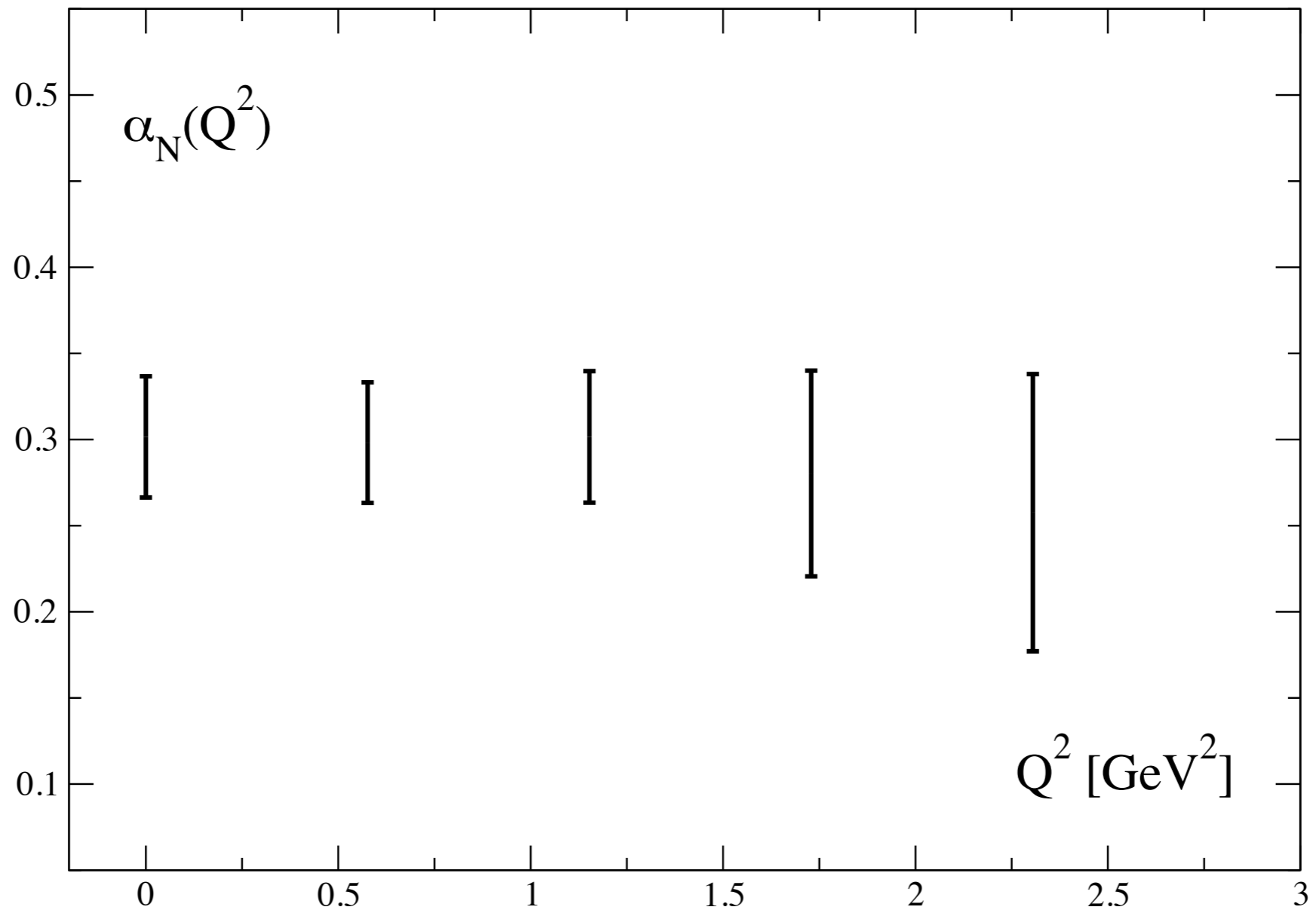
- New method for the calculation of the EDM from theta-term
- First calculation of the EDM in the continuum
- Proof-of-principle calculation has been successful
- Extension to dynamical quarks started
- Stay tuned! The fun starts now!!





Backup slides

# Momentum independence of alpha



# Dispersion relation

