A fast algorithm for lattice hyperonic potentials

H. Nemura for HAL QCD Collaboration

Center for Computational Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Nuclear force is one of the fundamental problems in physics even though it has been recognized that quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is the theory of the strong interaction. Although nucleons are not true fundamental building blocks of atomic nuclei but compositions of quarks and gluons, the description of nuclei in terms of nucleonic degrees of freedom provides successful results. The hyperon-nucleon (YN) and hyperon-hyperon (YY) interactions are fundamental inputs to study the properties of hypernuclei and the hyperonic matter inside the neutron stars. However, in contrast to the normal nuclear force where the modern nucleon-nucleon (NN) potentials together with three-nucleon forces have been used for precise calculations of light nuclei, scattering experiments for YN and YY are either difficult or impossible due to the short life-time of hyperons. Phenomenological YN and YY potentials are not well constrained from experimental data. Under these circumstances, the lattice QCD would be a valuable theoretical tool to make a first-principle calculation of nuclear forces. In the HAL QCD method, the NN, YN and YY potentials can be obtained at the same time by defining the set of interpolating field of baryons. For example, we can obtain the following 52 four-point correlation functions from the $2+1$ flavor lattice QCD,

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\langle pn\overline{pn}\rangle,
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\langle p\Lambda\overline{p\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle p\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^+ n}\rangle, & \langle p\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^0 p}\rangle, \\
\langle \Sigma^+ n\overline{p\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+ n\overline{\Sigma^+ n}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+ n\overline{\Sigma^0 p}\rangle, \\
\langle \Sigma^0 p\overline{p\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0 p\overline{\Sigma^+ n}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0 p\overline{\Sigma^0 p}\rangle,
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
\langle \Lambda\Lambda\overline{\Lambda\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Lambda\Lambda\overline{p\Xi^-}\rangle, & \langle \Lambda\Lambda\overline{n\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Lambda\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^+\Sigma^-}\rangle, & \langle \Lambda\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^0\Sigma^0}\rangle, & \\
\langle p\Xi^-\overline{\Lambda\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle p\Xi^-\overline{p\Xi^-}\rangle, & \langle p\Xi^-\overline{n\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle p\Xi^-\overline{\Sigma^+\Sigma^-}\rangle, & \langle p\Xi^-\overline{\Sigma^0\Sigma^0}\rangle, & \langle p\Xi^-\overline{\Sigma^0\Lambda}\rangle, \\
\langle n\Xi^0\overline{\Lambda\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle n\Xi^0\overline{p\Xi^-}\rangle, & \langle n\Xi^0\overline{n\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle n\Xi^0\overline{\Sigma^+\Sigma^-}\rangle, & \langle n\Xi^0\overline{\Sigma^0\Sigma^0}\rangle, & \langle n\Xi^0\overline{\Sigma^0\Lambda}\rangle, \\
\langle \Sigma^+\Sigma^-\overline{\Lambda\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+\Sigma^-\overline{p\Xi^-}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+\Sigma^-\overline{n\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+\Sigma^-\overline{\Sigma^+\Sigma^-}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+\Sigma^-\overline{\Sigma^0\Sigma^0}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^+\Sigma^-\overline{\Sigma^0\Lambda}\rangle, \\
\langle \Sigma^0\Sigma^0\overline{\Lambda\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Sigma^0\overline{p\Xi^-}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Sigma^0\overline{n\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Sigma^0\overline{\Sigma^+\Sigma^-}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Sigma^0\overline{\Sigma^0\Sigma^0}\rangle, & \\
 & \langle \Sigma^0\Lambda\overline{p\Xi^-}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Lambda\overline{n\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^+\Sigma^-}\rangle, & & \langle \Sigma^0\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^0\Lambda}\rangle,
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\langle \Xi^-\Lambda\overline{\Xi^-\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Xi^-\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^-\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Xi^-\Lambda\overline{\Sigma^0\Xi^-}\rangle, \\
\langle \Sigma^-\Xi^0\overline{\Xi^-\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^-\Xi^0\overline{\Sigma^-\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^-\Xi^0\overline{\Sigma^0\Xi^-}\rangle, \\
\langle \Sigma^0\Xi^-\overline{\Xi^-\Lambda}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Xi^-\overline{\Sigma^-\Xi^0}\rangle, & \langle \Sigma^0\Xi^-\overline{\Sigma^0\Xi^-}\rangle,
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{l}
\langle \Xi^-\Xi^0\overline{\Xi^-\Xi^0}\rangle,
\end{array}
$$

which can give us the complete set of isospin basis potentials of the strangeness $S = 0$ to -4 without additional free parameters.

The purpose of this contribution is to present a fast algorithm to perform the numerical computation which works well on the hybrid parallel supercomputers such as BlueGene/Q, HA-PACS, etc.

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