

Evidence for Sigma Meson in Lattice QCD

Scalar Collaboration

T. Kunihiro, YITP, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

S. Muroya, Tokuyama University, Tokuyama, Japan

A. Nakamura, RIISE, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

C. Nonaka, Dept. of Physics, Duke University, Durham, USA

M. Sekiguchi*, Kokushikan University, Tokyo, Japan

H. Wada, Kokushikan University, Tokyo, Japan

*motoo@kokushikan.ac.jp

Motivation

- $I=0, J=0$ meson called “ $f_0(600)$ or σ ” appeared in the 2004 edition of PDG.
 $m = 400 - 1200\text{MeV}$, Full width $= 300 - 500\text{MeV}$
- The contributions of **the sigma pole** were significantly identified in the decay processes of
 $D \rightarrow \pi \pi$ [E791 : PRL86, 770(2001)].
It should be noted that a recent analysis clearly shows phase motion consistent with resonance behavior[E791:hep-ex/030907(2003)].
- The role of the sigma was recently examined in
 $B \rightarrow D \pi$ decay.
A. Deandrea and A. D. Plosa, Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 (2001) 216.
S. Gardner and U-G. Meißner, Phys. Rev. D65 (2002) 094004.
- This decay process has relevance to the measurement of the CP violations. **The contribution of Sigma is expected to be measured in LHC-B at CERN.**

Objective

- It is an important task to confirm the properties of the **sigma meson** based on a **first principle calculation of QCD**.
- We present a lattice calculation of the sigma meson using **full QCD** .
(Our simulation includes the dynamical quark effects.)

Operator of Sigma Meson

- $I=0$, Scalar

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(x) &\equiv \sum_{c=1}^3 \bar{\psi}_c(x) \psi^c(x) \\ &= \sum_{c=1}^3 \sum_{\alpha=1}^4 \frac{\bar{u}_{\alpha}^c(x) u_{\alpha}^c(x) + \bar{d}_{\alpha}^c(x) d_{\alpha}^c(x)}{\sqrt{2}}\end{aligned}$$

$c = 1, 2, 3 \cdots$ color
 $= 1, 2, 3, 4 \cdots$ Dirac spin

$$\psi \equiv \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

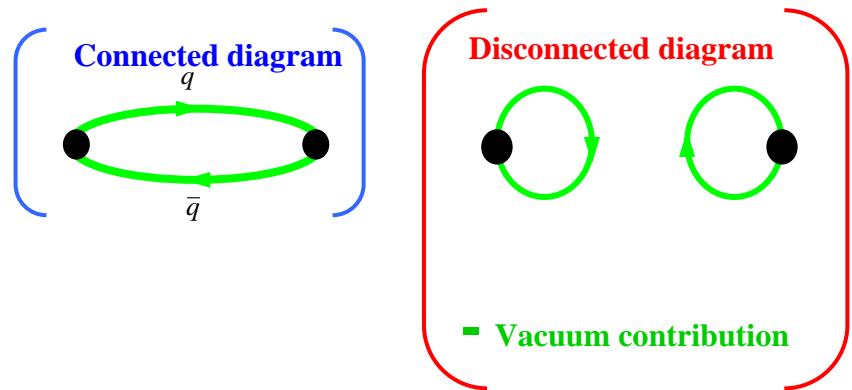
Sigma propagator

$$G(x, y) = - \langle \text{Tr} W^{-1}(x, y) W^{-1}(y, x) \rangle + 2 \langle (\sigma(x) - \langle \sigma \rangle)(\sigma(y) - \langle \sigma \rangle) \rangle$$

where

$$\sigma(x) \equiv \text{Tr} W^{-1}(x, x) = \bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x)$$

$W^{-1}(x, y)$:quark propagator



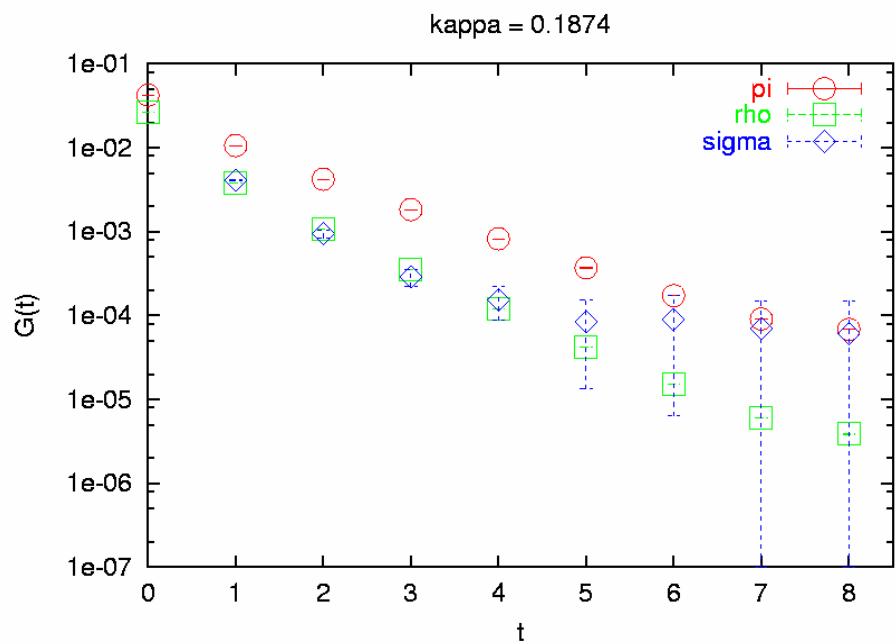
$$G(t) = \sum_{\vec{x}} G(\vec{x}, t; 0, 0)$$

$$\approx \exp(-m t) \quad \text{at large } t$$

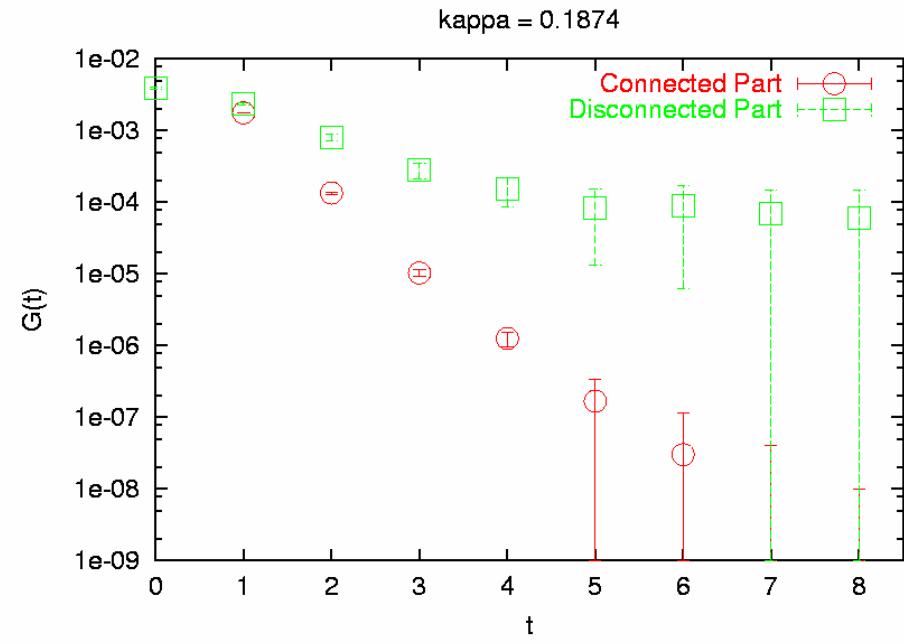
The mass of Sigma meson

Simulation

Propagators for π , ρ , σ mesons
($\kappa = 0.1874$)



Sigma meson propagator
Connected Part & Disconnected Part
($\kappa = 0.1874$)



Results

- Simulation parameters

Lattice size: $8 \times 8 \times 8 \times 16$
 $= 6/g^2 = 4.8$

hopping parameters
 $= 0.1846, 0.1874, 0.1891$

(well established by CP-PACS,
 $a=0.197(2)$ fm, $\beta=0.19286(14)$,
CP-PACS, Phys.Rev.D60(1999)114508)

Wilson Fermions + Plaquette
gauge action

We use Z_2 noise method to the
disconnected diagram.

(Number of the Z_2 noise = 1000)

Gauge configurations are
created by Hybrid Monte Carlo.

	0.1846	0.1874	0.1891
Statistic (Number of configurations)	1110	860	730
CP-PACS m_π/m	0.8291(12)	0.7715(17)	0.7026(32)
Our result m_π/m	0.825(2)	0.757(2)	0.693(3)
Our result m_π/m	1.6(1)	1.34(8)	1.11(6)
Our result m_{connect}/m	2.40(2)	2.44(3)	2.48(4)

Summary

- We indicate the existence of a light sigma meson in the region

$$m_\pi < m_\sigma \leq m_\rho.$$

- The disconnected diagram makes the sigma meson light.
- Clearly more works are needed to elucidate the physical contents (e.g. glueball, multi-quark states) of the sigma meson.
- More detail see, hep-ph/0310312 .
(submitted to Phys. Rev. D)