

Defining Canonical Momenta for Discretised SU(2) Gauge Fields

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In this proceeding contribution we discuss how to define canonical momenta for SU(N) lattice gauge theories in the Hamiltonian formalism in a basis where the gauge field operators are diagonal. For an explicit discretisation of SU(2) we construct the momenta and check the violation of the fundamental commutation relations.

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1. Introduction

The Hamiltonian of lattice gauge theories was formulated by Kogut and Susskind in Ref. [1] already in 1974. For an SU(N) lattice gauge theory it reads in generic form

$$\hat{H} = \frac{g_0^2}{4} \sum_{\mathbf{x}, c, k} \left(\hat{L}_{c,k}^2(\mathbf{x}) + \hat{R}_{c,k}^2(\mathbf{x}) \right) + \frac{1}{2g_0^2} \sum_{\mathbf{x}, k < l} \text{Tr Re } \hat{P}_{kl}(\mathbf{x}), \quad (1)$$

with g_0 the (bare) gauge coupling constant and the lattice spacing set to $a = 1$. Note that without discretised gauge fields \hat{L}^2 and \hat{R}^2 are identical. Here, \mathbf{x} are the coordinates in a n -dimensional, spatial lattice with lattice spacing a

$$\Lambda = \{\mathbf{x} : x_k = 0, a, 2a, \dots, (L-1)a\},$$

with periodic boundary conditions and $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. c labels the colour index of the group SU(N). The trace is taken in colour space and $\hat{P}_{kl}(x)$ are plaquette operators

$$\hat{P}_{kl}(\mathbf{x}) = \hat{U}_k(\mathbf{x}) \hat{U}_l(\mathbf{x} + \hat{k}) \hat{U}_k^\dagger(\mathbf{x} + \hat{l}) \hat{U}_l^\dagger(\mathbf{x}),$$

with \hat{k} a vector of length a in direction k . The elements $\hat{u}_{ij} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ of $\hat{U}_k \in \text{SU}(N)$ represent the gauge field operators in direction k and the $\hat{L}_{x,k}$ and $\hat{R}_{c,k}$ are the corresponding canonical momenta. In the following the spatial coordinates \mathbf{x} and the directions will not be relevant and, thus, we will drop them.

Given the generators t_c of the group SU(N), the elements of the \hat{U} and their canonical momenta are defined via the commutation relation

$$[\hat{L}_c, \hat{U}_{mn}] = (t_c)_{mj} \hat{U}_{jn}, \quad [\hat{R}_c, \hat{U}_{mn}] = \hat{U}_{mj} (t_c)_{jn}. \quad (2)$$

Moreover, the \hat{L}_c resemble the group structure

$$[\hat{L}_a, \hat{L}_b] = f_{abc} \hat{L}_c, \quad (3)$$

with the the structure constants f_{abc} of the corresponding Lie algebra, and likewise the \hat{R}_c .

If this formalism is to be implemented using tensor networks or on future digital quantum computers, a discretisation scheme is needed with a corresponding truncation scheme for the Hilbert space. And the race is on to find the most efficient way to implement this discretisation. For different schemes on the market see for instance Ref. [2].

Most of the existing discretisations of the Hamiltonian have in common that they work in a basis where the kinetic / electric part of \hat{H} is diagonal. The magnetic part is then obtained for instance by a character expansion. In this proceeding we explore the possibility to work in a basis where the gauge field operators are diagonal: this might be advantageous in particular regions of parameter space, see Refs. [3, 4] for a discussion in Abelian U(1) theory.

2. State Space

To simplify the discussion and to be concrete, we resort to the special case of SU(2) in the following with generators given by the Pauli matrices and colour indices $c = 1, 2, 3$. We will chose

states $|U\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$ in a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} which are eigenstates of the operators \hat{U} in the following sense: parametrise an SU(2) matrix using three real valued parameters y_0, y_1, y_2 with

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_0 + iy_1 & y_2 + iy_3 \\ -y_2 + iy_3 & y_0 - iy_1 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SU}(2), \quad y_3^2 = 1 - \sum_{i=0}^2 y_i^2.$$

Now define operators $\hat{y}_j : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ by the following action

$$\hat{y}_j |U\rangle = y_j |U\rangle.$$

Defining also

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u}_{00} &= \hat{y}_0 + i\hat{y}_1, & \hat{u}_{01} &= \hat{y}_2 + i\hat{y}_3, \\ \hat{u}_{10} &= -\hat{y}_2 + i\hat{y}_3, & \hat{u}_{11} &= \hat{y}_0 - i\hat{y}_1, \end{aligned}$$

we can set for $\hat{U} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$

$$\hat{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{u}_{00} & \hat{u}_{01} \\ \hat{u}_{10} & \hat{u}_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, the $y_{1,2,3}$ can be regarded as quantum numbers labelling the states $|U\rangle$ which are simultaneous eigenstates of operators $\hat{y}_{1,2,3}$.

Formally, we can define the momenta as Lie derivatives:

$$\hat{L}_c f(\hat{U}) = -i \frac{d}{d\alpha} f(e^{i\alpha t_c} \hat{U})|_{\alpha=0}, \quad \hat{R}_c f(\hat{U}) = -i \frac{d}{d\alpha} f(\hat{U} e^{i\alpha t_c})|_{\alpha=0} \quad (4)$$

for a function $f(\hat{U})$.

We make the Hilbert space finite by using one of the partitionings we proposed in Ref. [5]. These partitionings define a finite set of group elements $G_M = \{y(\mu) : \mu = 1, \dots, N(M)\}$, which are asymptotically isotropic and dense in SU(2) depending on a parameter $M \in \mathbb{N}$. The continuum group is approached with $M \rightarrow \infty$. The mean distance roughly goes like $1/M$ and the number of elements $N(M) \sim M^3$.

3. Discretising the derivative in SU(2)

With one of the aforementioned partitionings the discretisation of the operators \hat{U} and the state space is straightforward. However, the discretisation of the canonical momenta is more involved. The finite difference operation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(f(e^{i\alpha t_a} \hat{U}) - f(\hat{U}) \right) &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(f(\hat{U}) + \alpha \hat{L}_a f(\hat{U}) - f(\hat{U}) + O(\alpha^2) \right) \\ &= \hat{L}_a f(\hat{U}) + O(\alpha) \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

in direction a is a natural way to implement the discretisation. Thus, we need to reconstruct the directional derivative from the existing neighbouring elements in G_M . Let $U \in G_M$ be one element for which we desire to define \hat{L}_a . Let us chose a specific representation and $f(\hat{U}) = \hat{U}$. Then, one can find three neighbours V_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$ of this element U . Moreover, there are three $W_i \in \text{SU}(2)$

$$V_i(U) = W_i U \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad W_i = V_i U^{-1} = \exp(i\alpha_b^i t_b) \quad (6)$$

with $\alpha_b^i \in \mathbb{R}$, $b = 1, 2, 3$ and $i = 1, 2, 3$. Now, with additional real parameters $\gamma_i \in \mathbb{R}$ we can expand as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 W_1 U + \gamma_2 W_2 U + \gamma_3 W_3 U &\approx \left(\gamma_1 (1 + i\alpha_b^1 t_b) + \gamma_2 (1 + i\alpha_b^2 t_b) + \gamma_3 (1 + i\alpha_b^3 t_b) \right) U \\ &= \sum_i \gamma_i U + i \sum_{i,b} \gamma_i \alpha_b^i t_b U. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, one needs to determine the parameters γ_i such that

$$\sum_{i,b} \gamma_i \alpha_b^i t_b = t_a, \quad (7)$$

because then

$$\begin{aligned} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \right) U + \gamma_1 V_1 + \gamma_2 V_2 + \gamma_3 V_3 \\ &= - \left(\sum \gamma_i \right) U + \gamma_1 W_1 U + \gamma_2 W_2 U + \gamma_3 W_3 U \\ &\approx i \left(\gamma_1 \alpha_b^1 t_b + \gamma_2 \alpha_b^2 t_b + \gamma_3 \alpha_b^3 t_b \right) U \\ &= i t_a U. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the algorithm reads

1. find three next neighbours $V_i \in G_M$ of one element $U \in G_M$, then compute the W_i as defined above and the three vectors $\alpha_b \in \mathbb{R}^3$.
2. combine the column vectors α_b into a 3×3 matrix and solve

$$e_a = \gamma \cdot (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3)$$

for vector $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with $e_a \in \mathbb{R}^3$ the unit vector in direction a .

3. the only non-zero elements of the discrete operator $\hat{L}_a \in \mathbb{R}^{N(M) \times N(M)}$ are then given by

$$(\hat{L}_a)_{\#U, \#V_i(U)} = \gamma_i, \quad (\hat{L}_a)_{\#U, \#U} = - \sum_i \gamma_i$$

with $\#V_i(U)$ the index of $V_i(U)$ and $\#U$ the index of U in G_M .

For determining also R_a the algorithm only needs to be modified by replacing eq. (6) by

$$V_i = U W_i, \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad W_i = U^{-1} V_i.$$

4. Test of the Commutation Relations

For the test of this discretisation we check whether the commutation relations eqs. (2) and (3) are approximately fulfilled by the discretised operators defined above. For this purpose we chose what we call linear partitioning in Ref. [5], which is defined by the following set of points

$$\begin{aligned} G_M := & \left\{ \frac{1}{J} (s_0 j_0, \dots, s_3 j_3) \right. \\ & \left. \left| \sum_{i=0}^3 j_i = M, \forall i \in \{0, \dots, 3\} : s_i \in \{\pm 1\}, j_i \in \mathbb{N} \right. \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

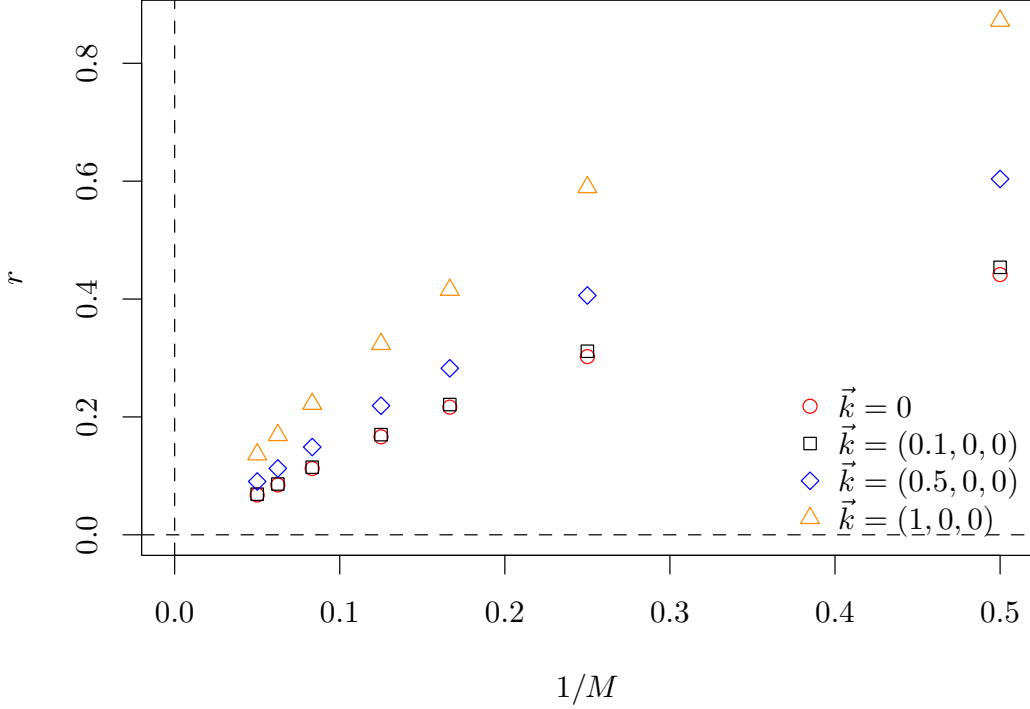


Figure 1: We plot r for the commutator eq. (9) as defined in the text as a function of $1/M$ for different Fourier vectors \vec{k} .

with

$$J := \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^3 j_i^2}.$$

This is directly related to the aforementioned parametrization of SU(2) via $(s_0 j_0, s_1 j_1, s_2 j_2, s_3 j_3)/J \equiv (y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3)$.

With the above definitions of \hat{L} and \hat{R} it is ensured that if applied to a constant vector one obtains zero. Much like in the one dimensional case of a finite difference operator, we expect \hat{L} and \hat{R} to work best if applied to slowly varying vectors in the algebra. This is why we define the equivalent of Fourier modes in the algebra denoted by $v(\vec{k})$. Since the convergence is correct to $O(\alpha)$ for each element of G_M separately, we compute

$$z = ([L_a, U_{jl}] - (t_a)_{ji} U_{il}) \cdot v(\vec{k}) \quad (9)$$

and then the mean deviation as

$$r = \frac{1}{N(M)} \sum |z_i| \quad (10)$$

with $N(M)$ the number of points in the set G_M . Note that one could equivalently use

$$r' = \frac{\langle v|z \rangle}{\langle v|v \rangle}.$$

In fig. 1 we show the result of our test for different Fourier vectors \vec{k} by plotting r as a function of $1/M$. One can observe that $|r|$ increases at fixed M with the modulus of \vec{k} . Moreover, for all

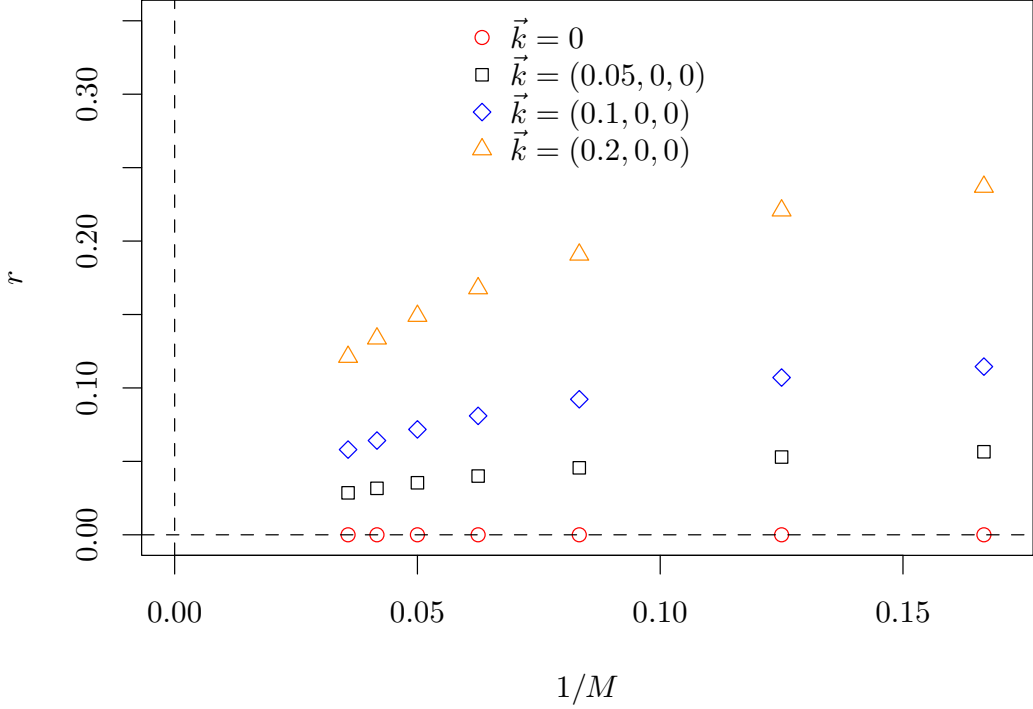


Figure 2: We plot r for the commutator eq. (11) as defined in the text as a function of $1/M$ for different Fourier vectors \vec{k} .

vectors \vec{k} we see convergence of $r \rightarrow 0$ with $M \rightarrow \infty$. We also note that the average deviation is not particularly small for the M -values considered here.

In fig. 2 we again show r as a function of $1/M$, but this time we define

$$z = ([L_a, L_b] + 2i \epsilon_{abc} L_c) \cdot v(\vec{k}) \quad (11)$$

with the appropriate f_{abc} for SU(2). Note that the scale of the x -axis is different compared to fig. 1 and also the Fourier vectors are different with smaller $|\vec{k}|$ -values than in fig. 1.

First of all, for $\vec{k} = 0$, r vanishes independently of M . This is due to the fact that $L_a v(0) = 0$ per construction. We observe that for this commutator the convergence appears to be slower: only at $1/M < 0.2$ convergence towards zero becomes plausible, even though probably at least a factor two larger values of M are needed to reliably establish this observation.

5. Summary and Outlook

In this proceeding contribution we have discussed how to define canonical momenta for discretised SU(N) gauge fields. We have tested our discretisation scheme with one particular gauge group discretisation and we observe that in the limit of continuous group the exact commutation relations are recovered. The particular construction discussed here for SU(2) can be generalised to SU(3).

The obvious next steps are the investigation of the spectrum of the free theory using the discretised momenta and to compare to other discretisation schemes. And, of course, an implementation of the Hamiltonian for a digital quantum computer must be explored.

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