

Finite temperature QCD with chiral (overlap) fermions

A. Yu. Kotov

in collaboration with **Sz. Borsanyi, T. Kovacs,
K. Szabo, Z. Fodor**

PoS QCHSC24 (2025) 057, arXiv: 2503.22243

PoS LATTICE2023 (2024) 179, arXiv: 2401.02750

+ new results



**New Trends in Thermal Phases of QCD,
Bratislava, 2026**

Outline

- Lattice setup
- Topological susceptibility χ
- Nature of the chiral phase transition
- Spectrum of the Dirac operator and localisation

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 - Make calculations faster

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- $N_t = 8, 10$
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 - Everything is preliminary!
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Topological susceptibility from simulations at fixed Q

Correlator method

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \text{large}} \langle q(z)q(0) \rangle = \frac{1}{V} (Q^2/V - \chi) + O(V^{-2}) + O(e^{-m_\eta' z})$$

$q(z)$: topological charge density

[Aoki, Fukaya, Hashimoto, Onogi, 2007]

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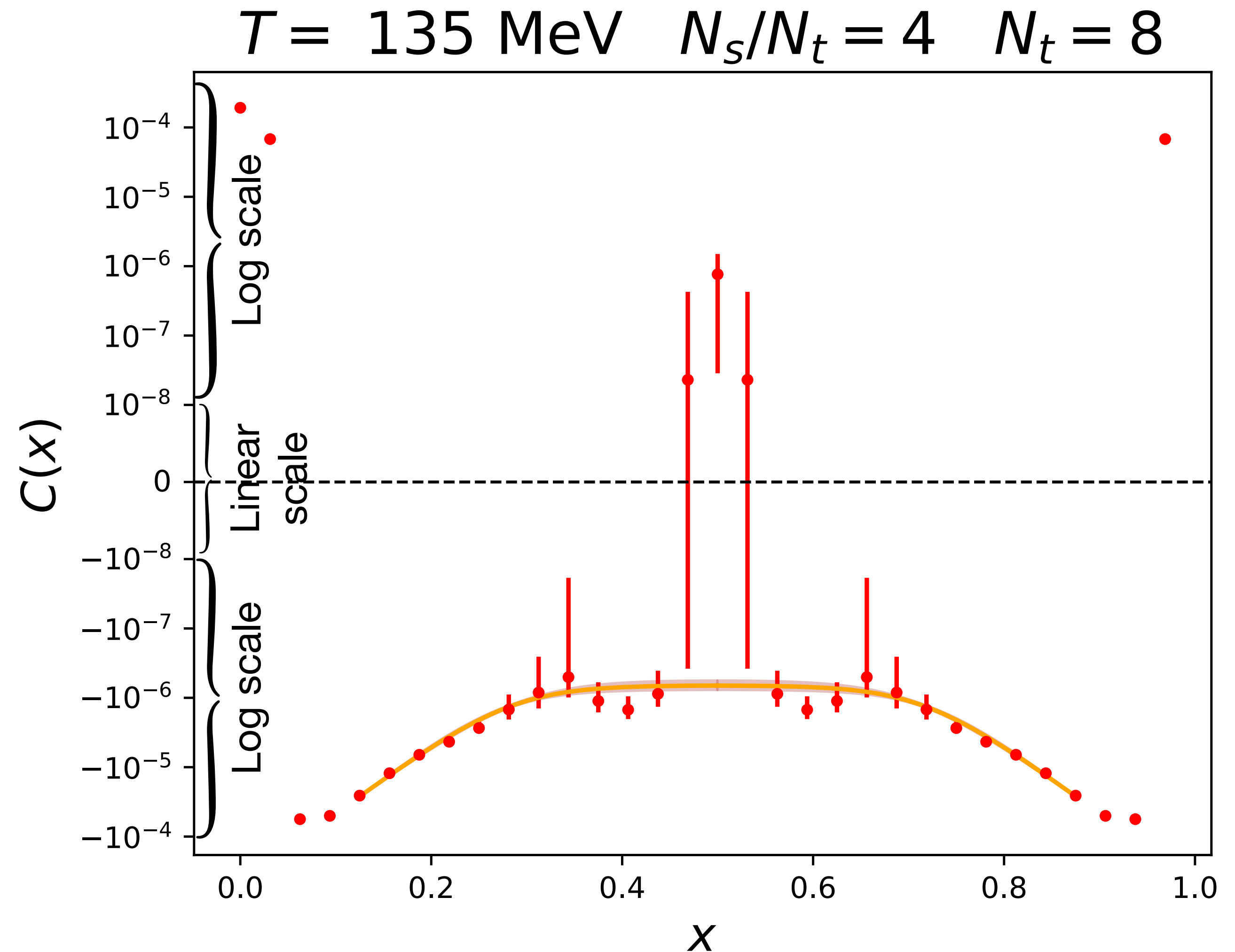
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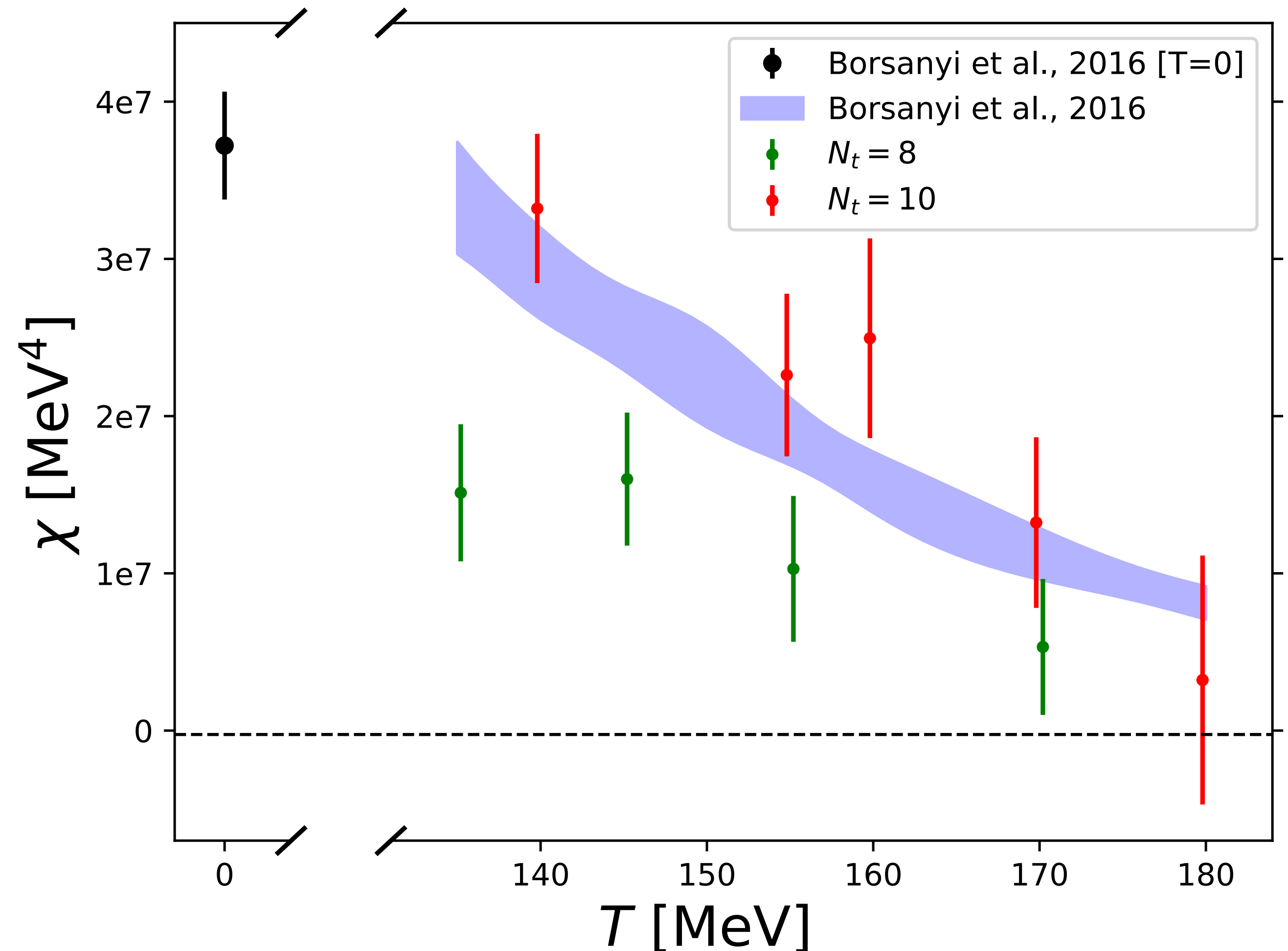
- More stable for $N_s/N_t \gtrsim 4$



Topological susceptibility from simulations at fixed Q

Correlator method

- Noisy
- Consistent with
[Borsanyi et al., 2016]
- Local topological fluctuations
- $N_t = 8$: lattice artefacts?



Chiral observables

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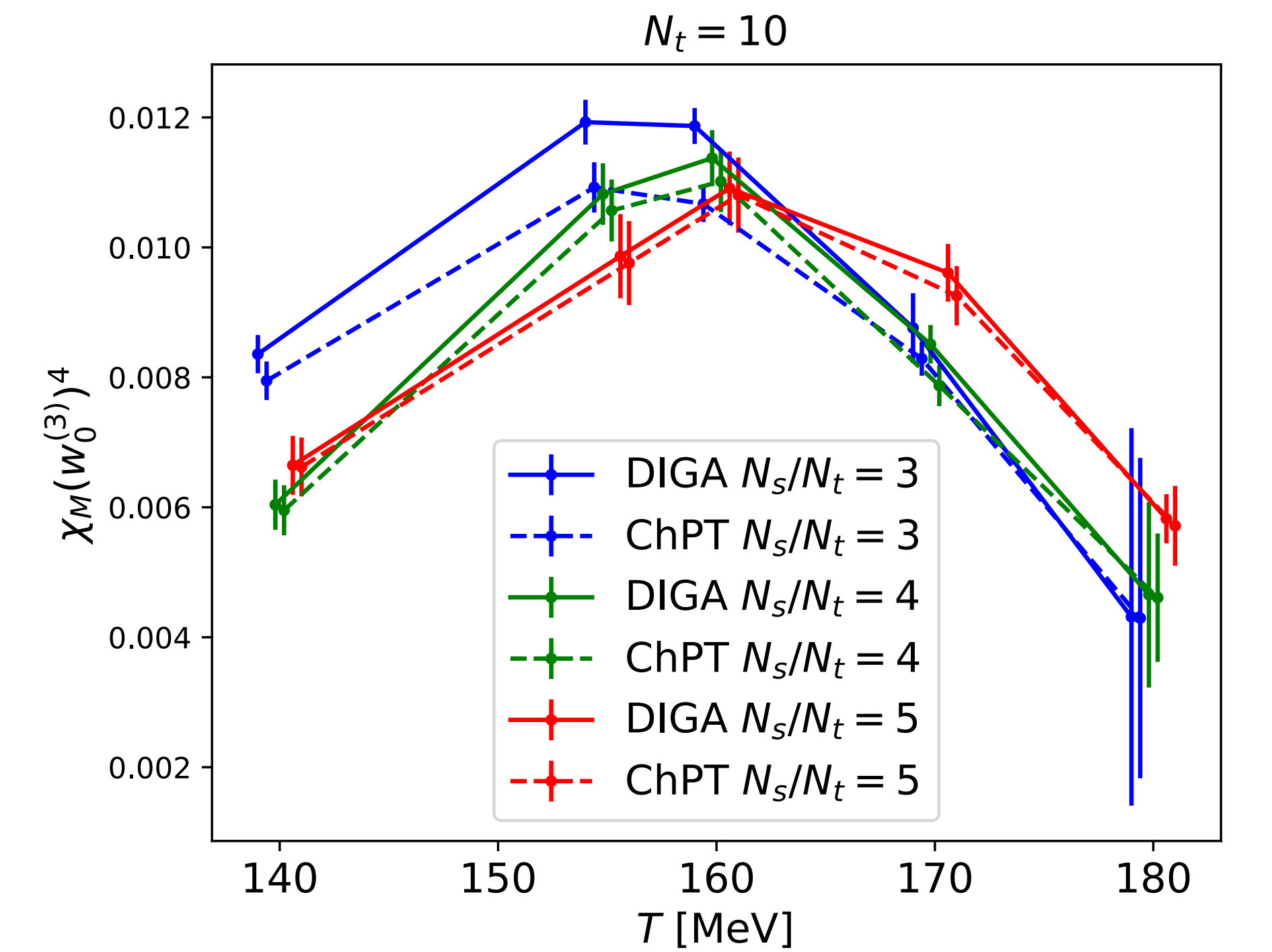
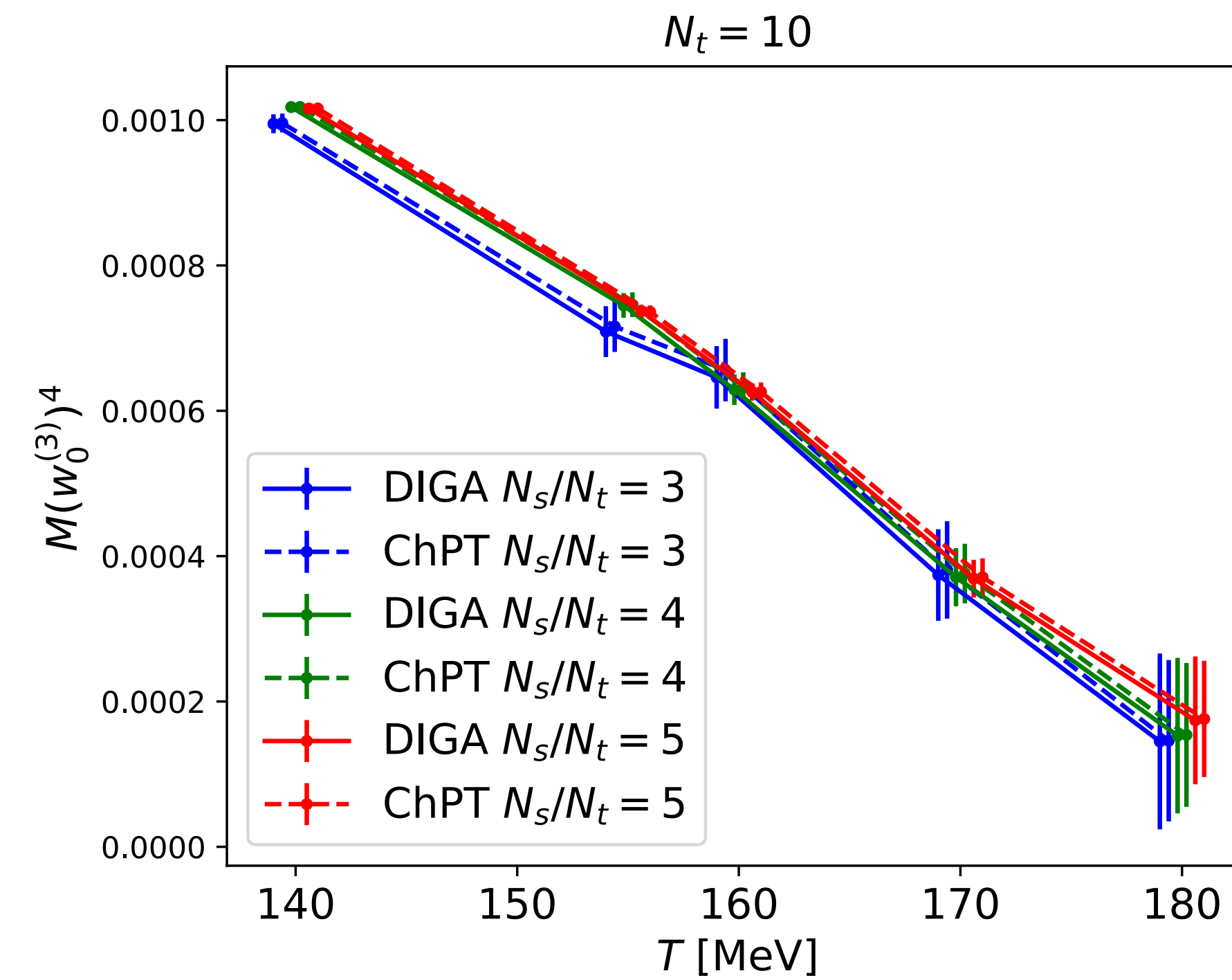
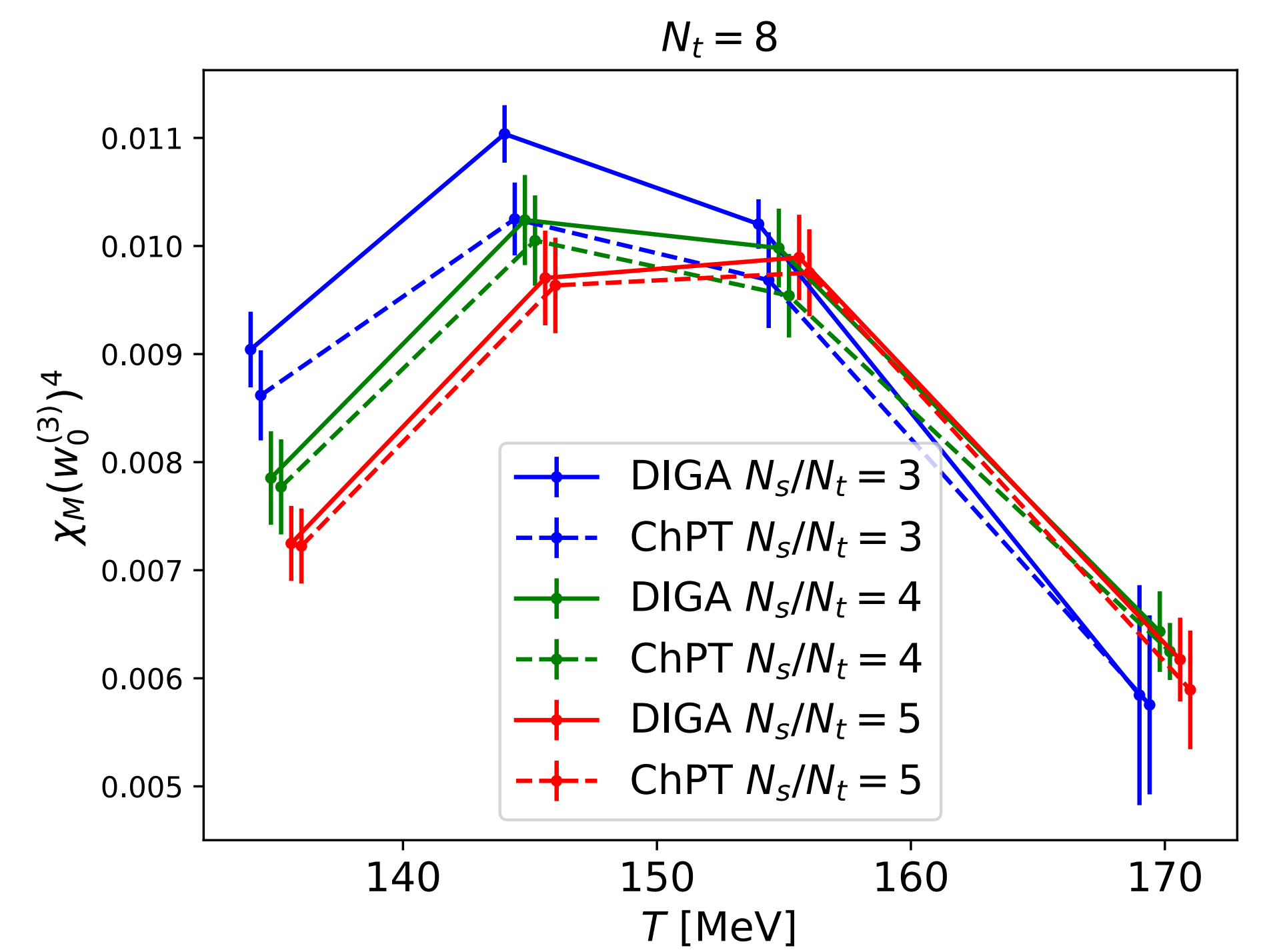
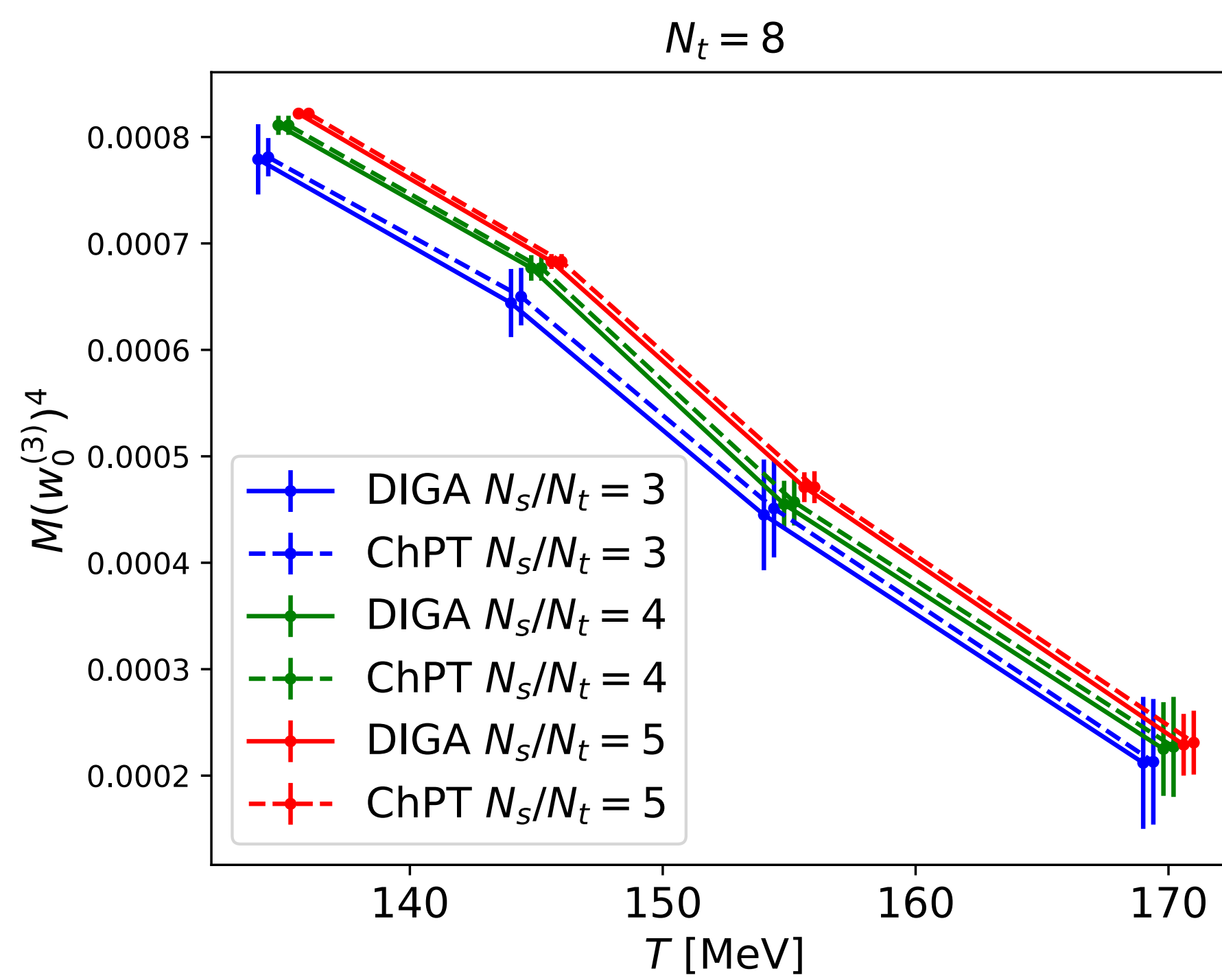
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- Summation over sectors: $\langle O \rangle \rightarrow \sum_Q \frac{Z_Q}{Z} \langle O \rangle_Q$
- Weights of different sectors:
 - LO ChPT: $Z_Q \sim \int d\theta \frac{I_1(a \cos(\theta/2))}{a \cos(\theta/2)} e^{iQ\theta}$
 - DIGA: $Z_Q \sim I_Q(\chi V)$

[Leutwyler, Smilga, 1992]

Chiral phase transition

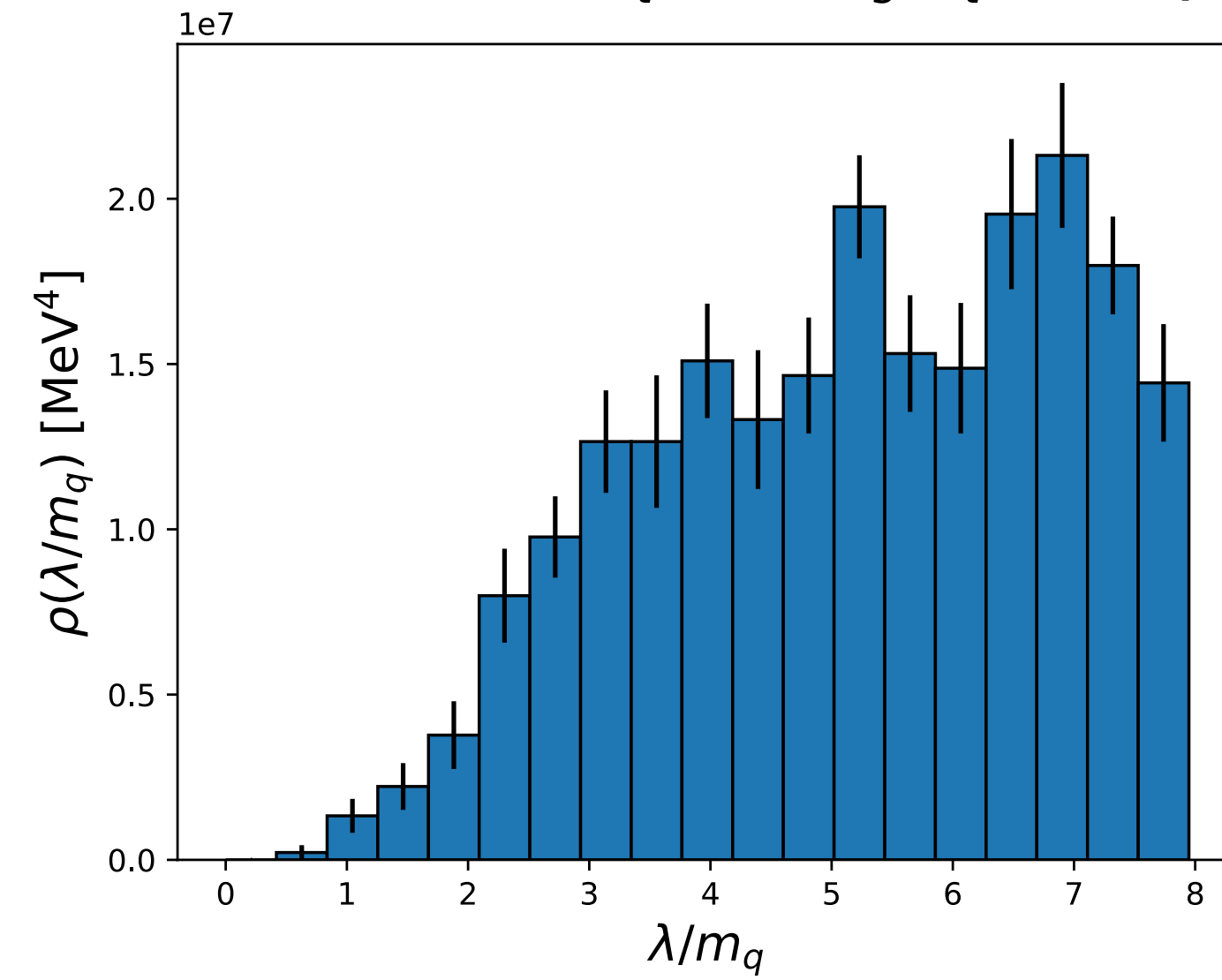


Dirac operator spectrum, $T = 145 \text{ MeV}$

$$D_{\text{ov}}^\dagger D_{\text{ov}} |e_i\rangle = \lambda_i^2 |e_i\rangle$$

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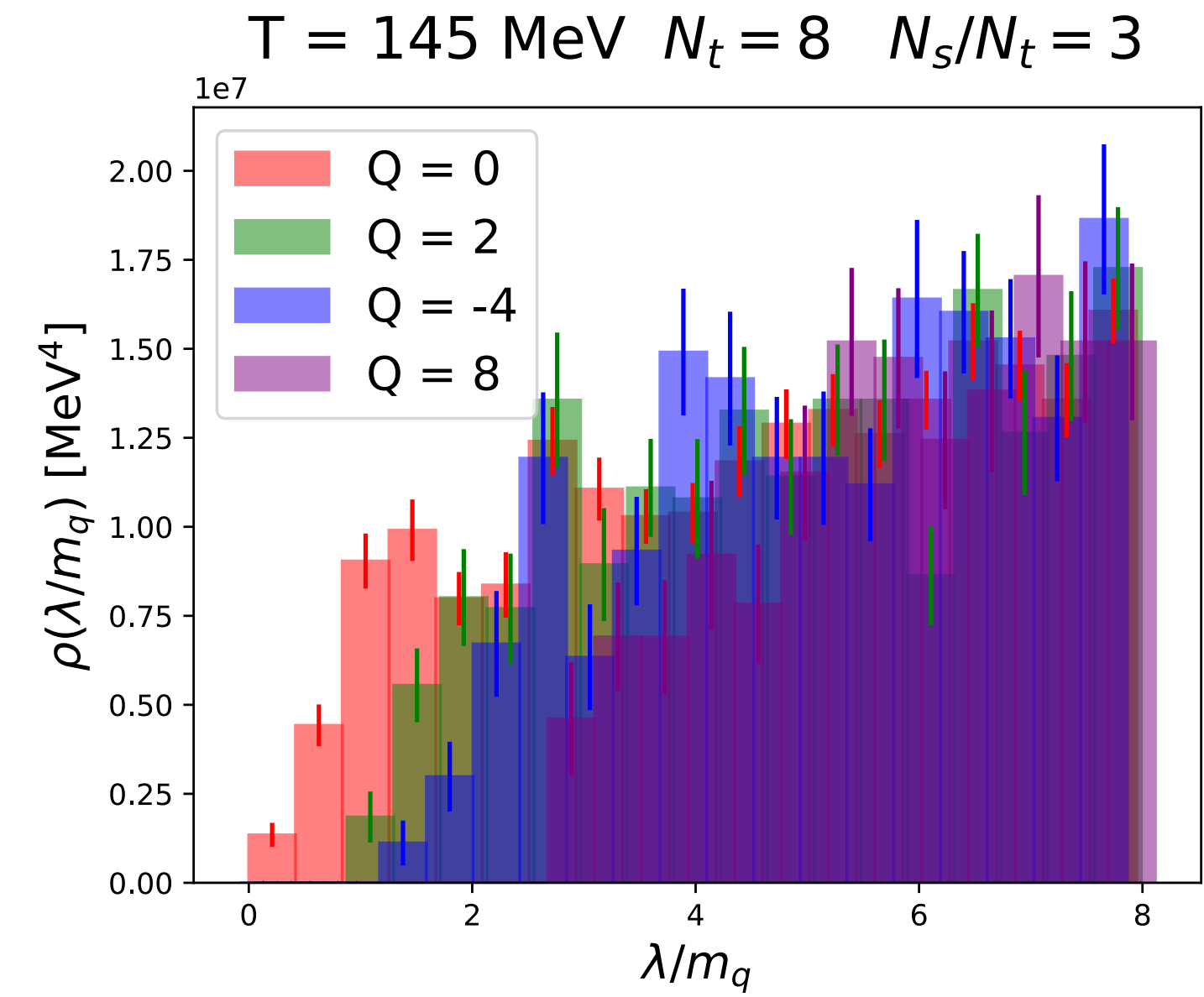
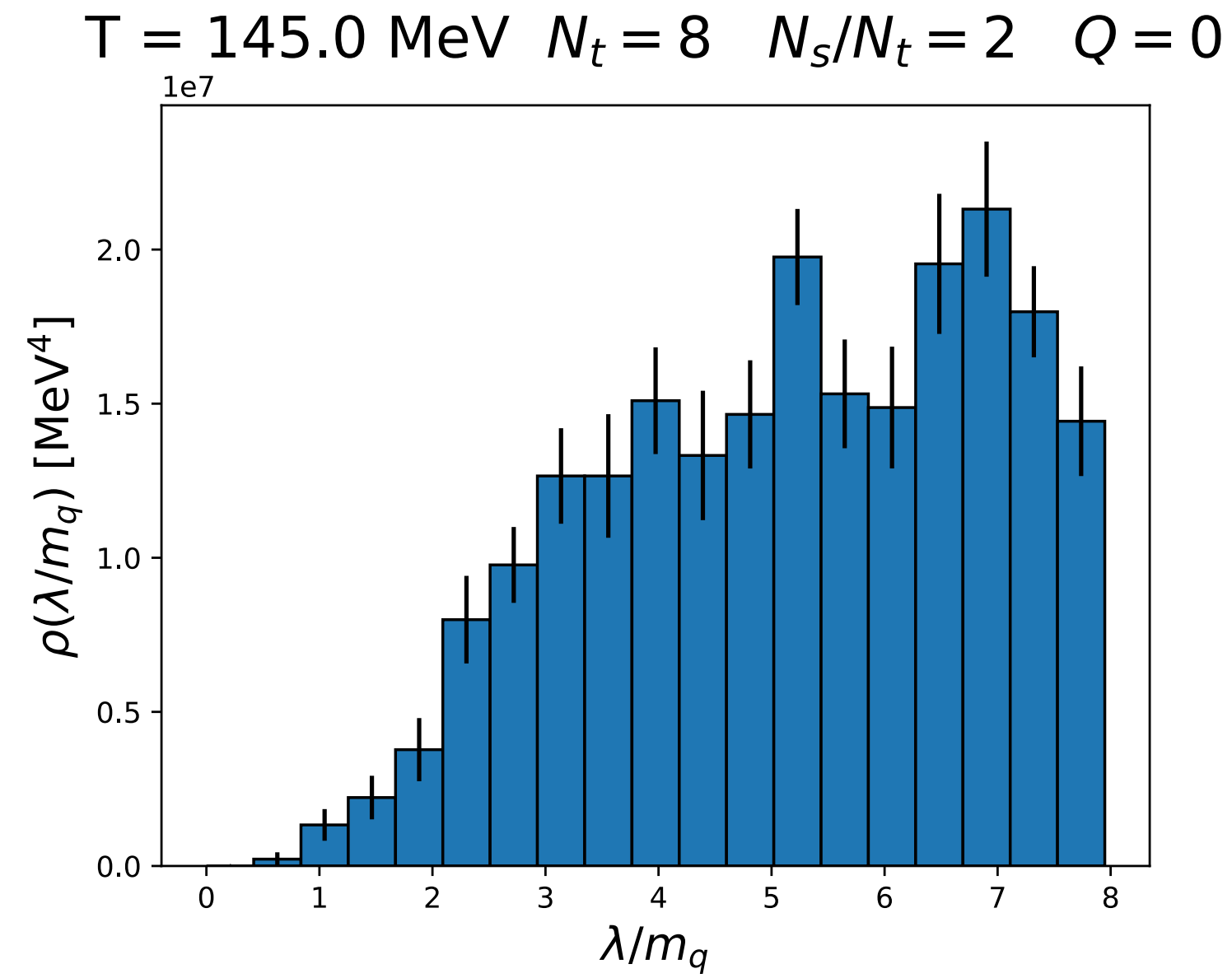
$T = 145.0$ MeV $N_t = 8$ $N_s/N_t = 2$ $Q = 0$



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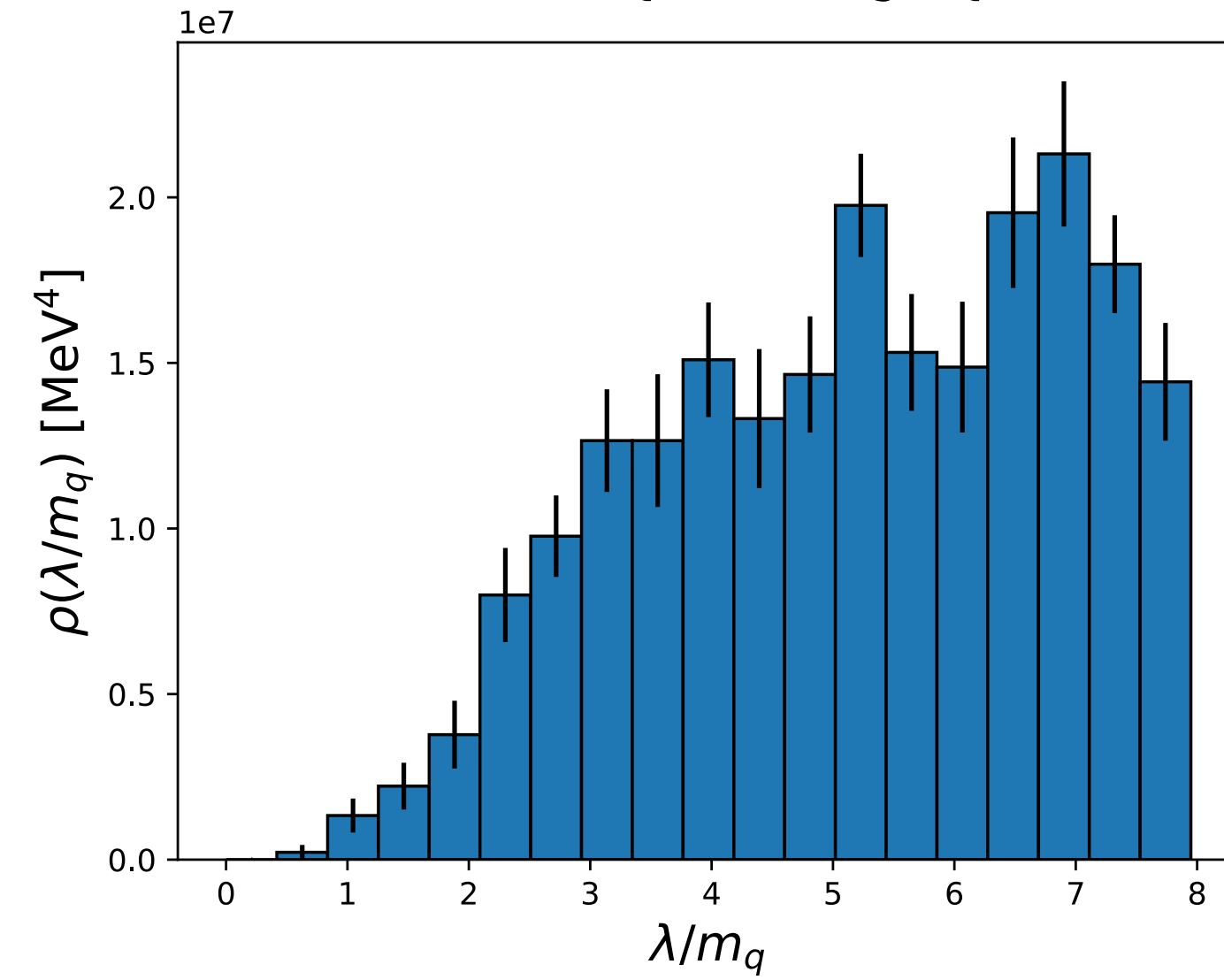
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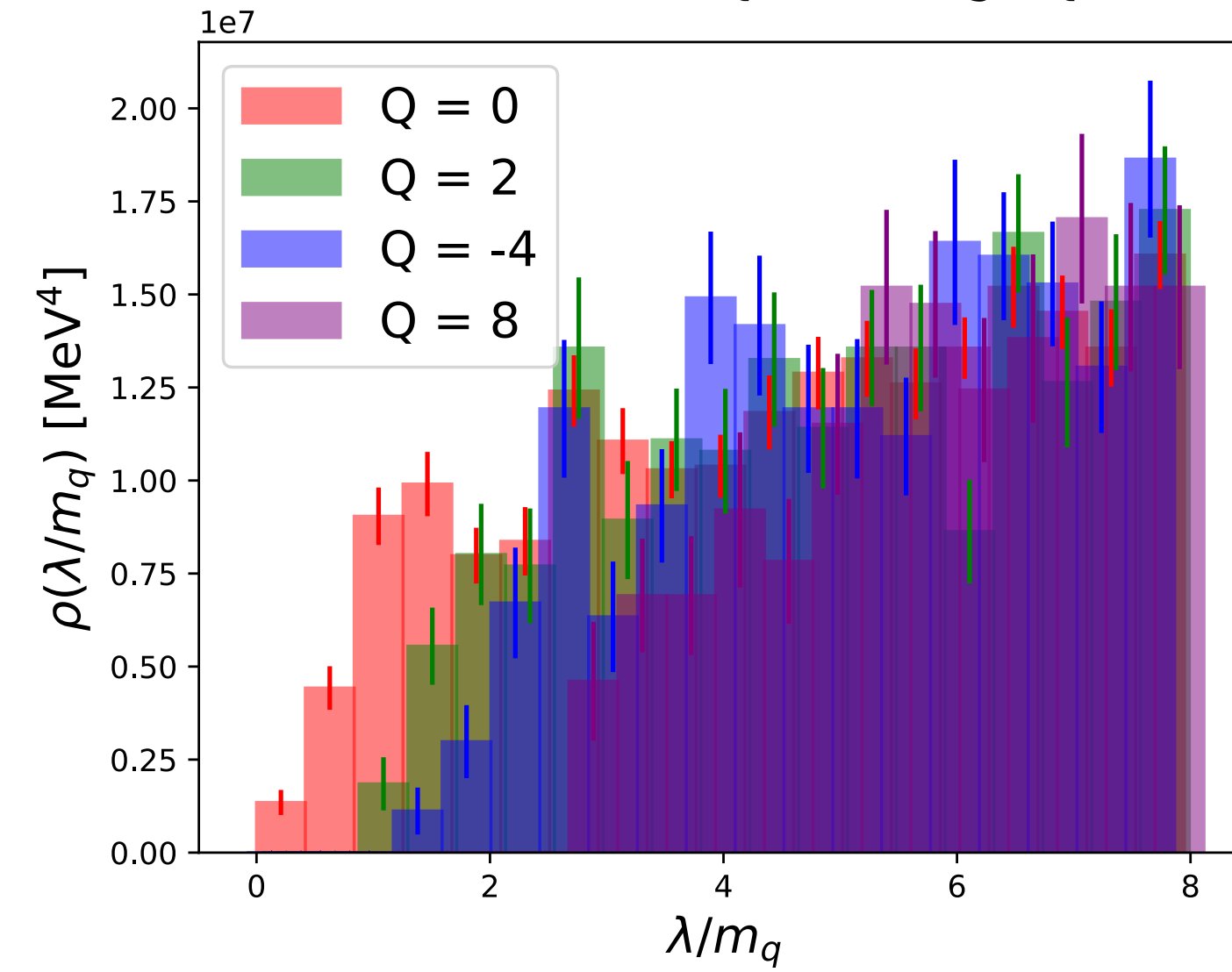
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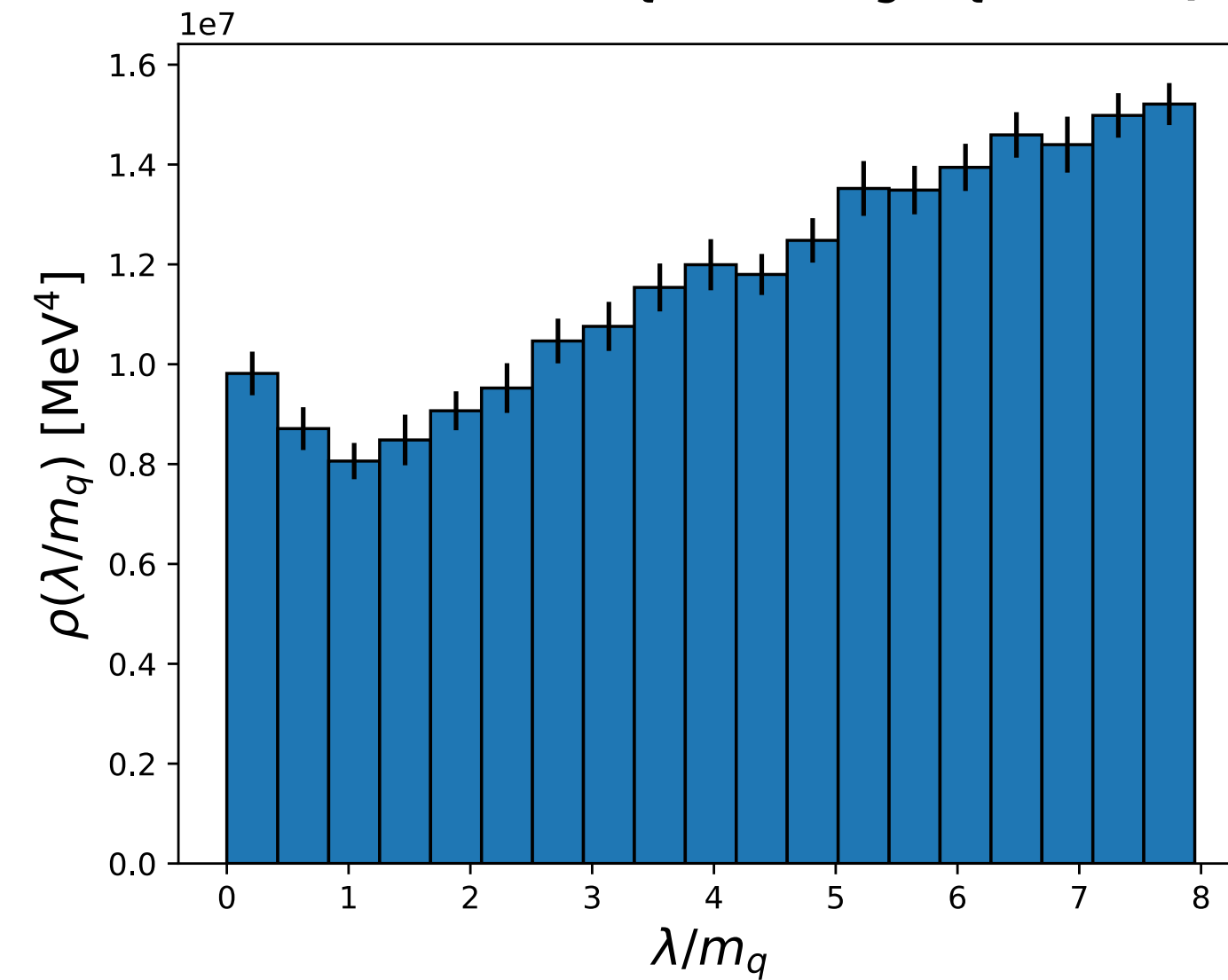
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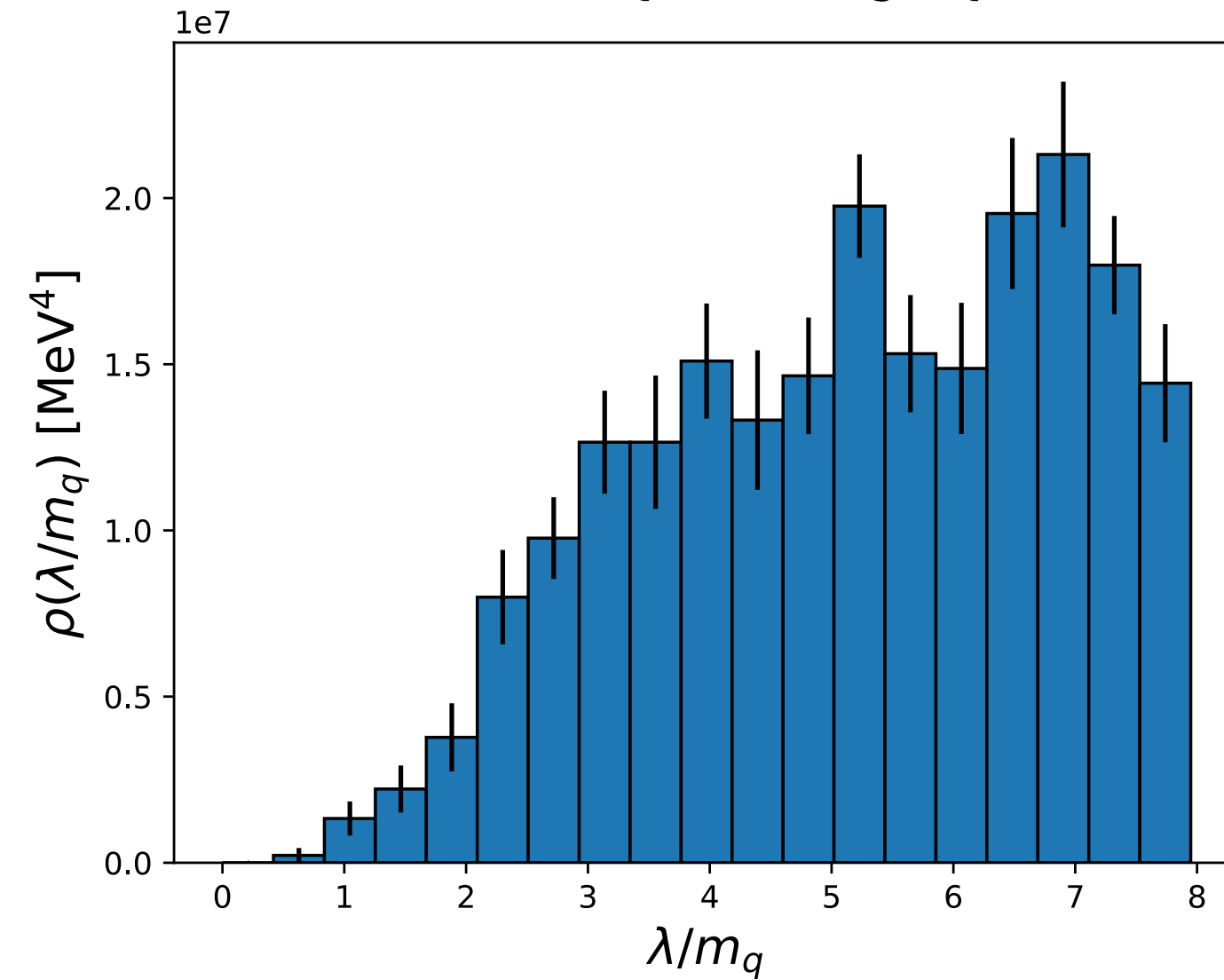
$T = 145.0 \text{ MeV} \quad N_t = 8 \quad N_s/N_t = 4 \quad Q = 0$



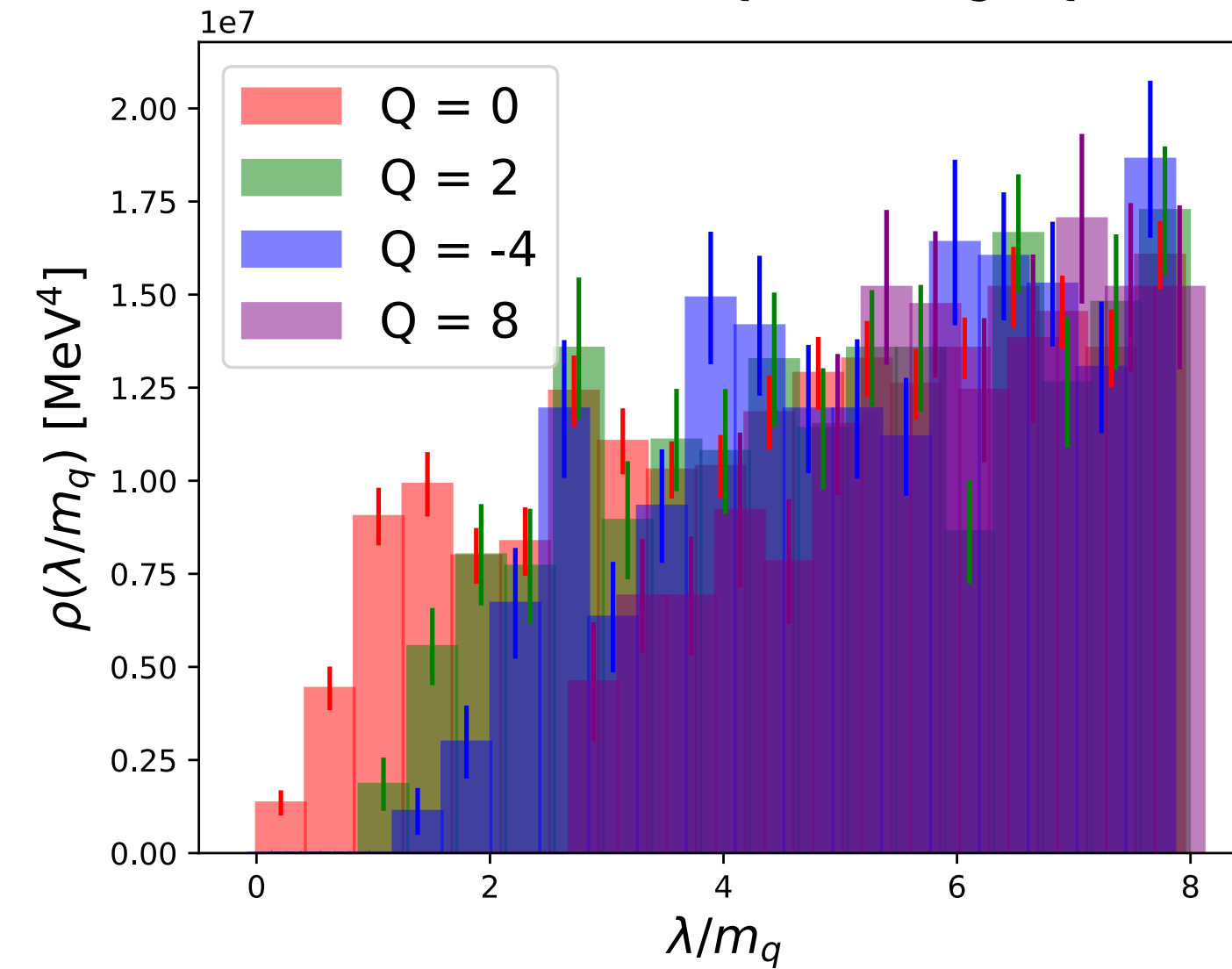
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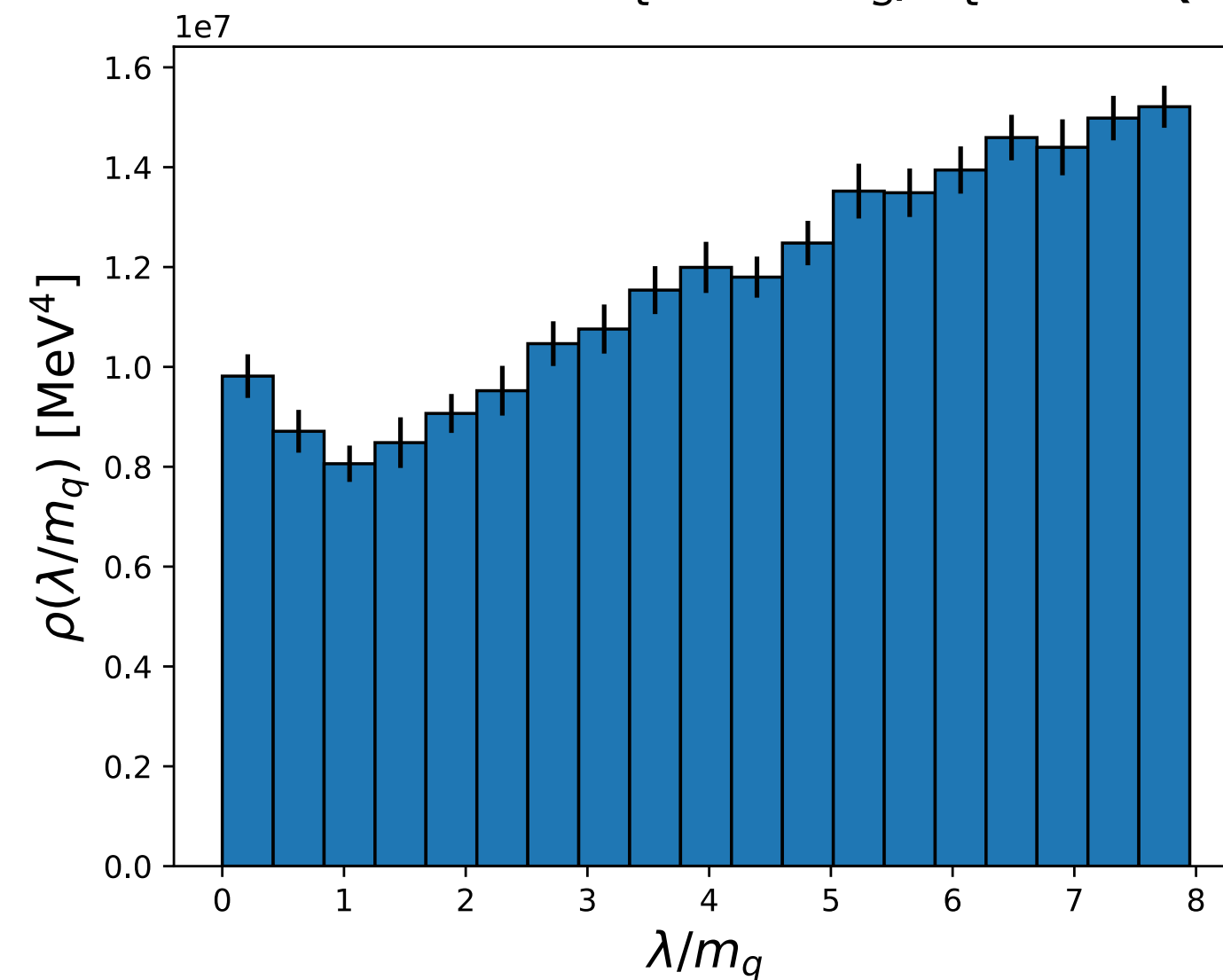
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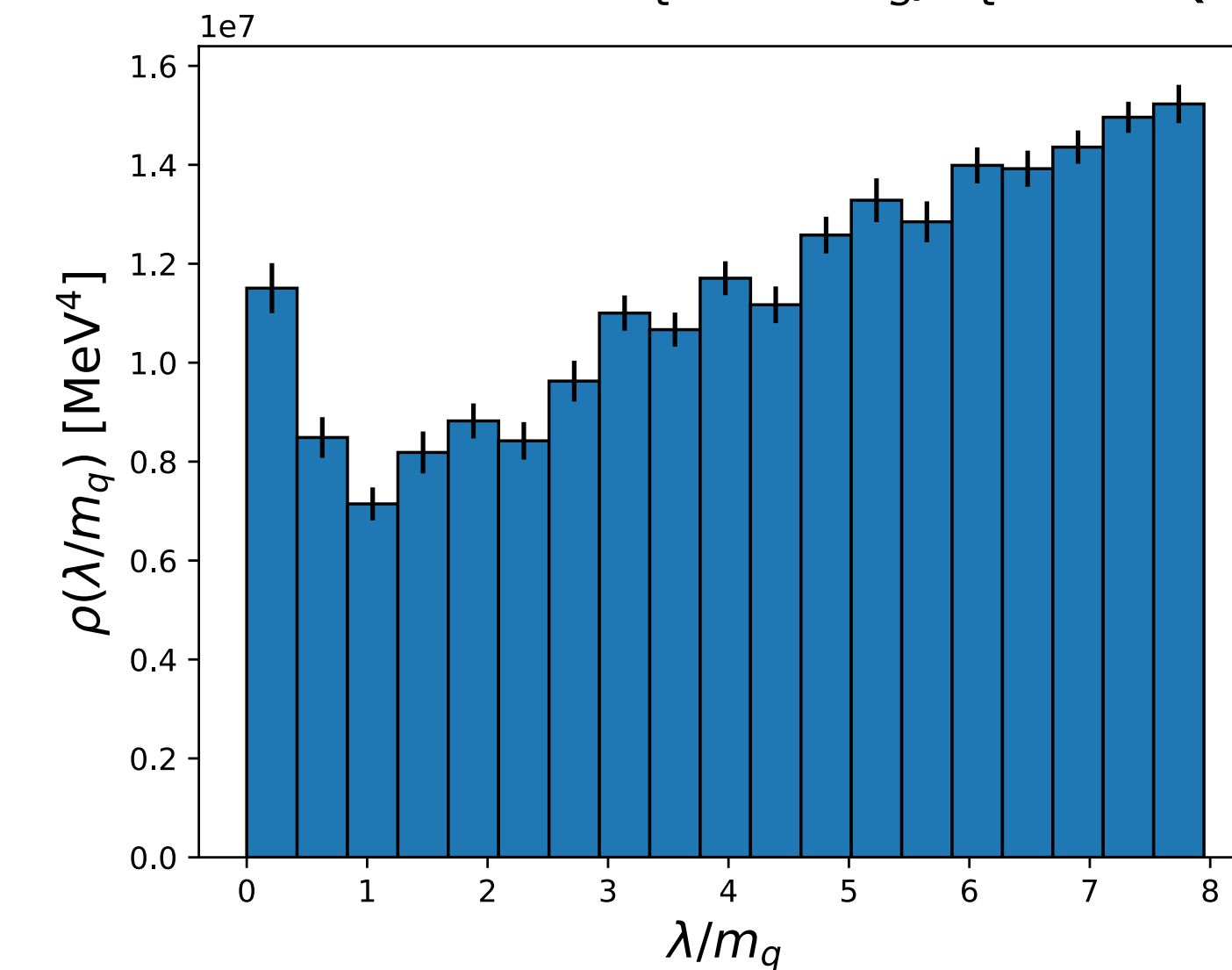
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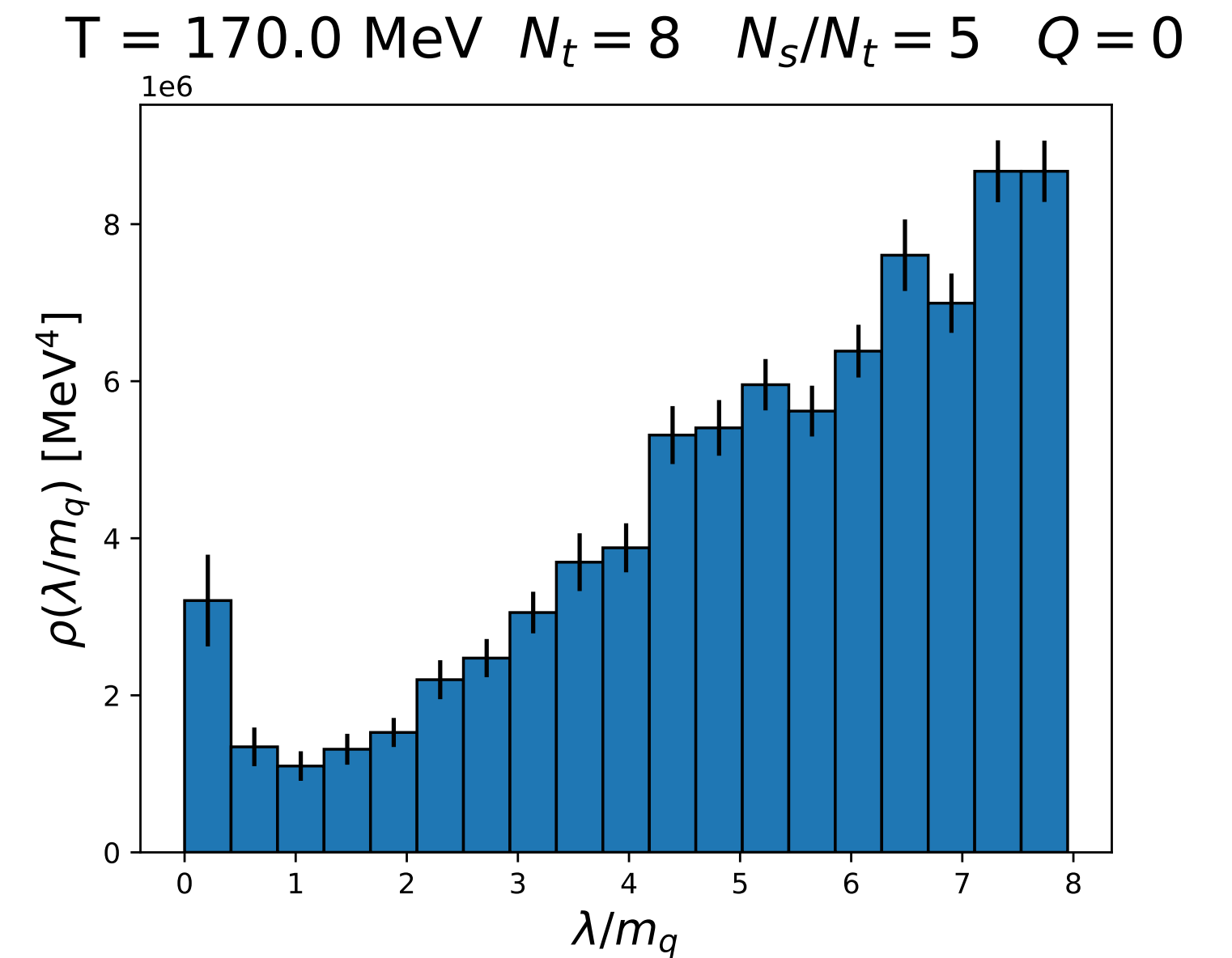
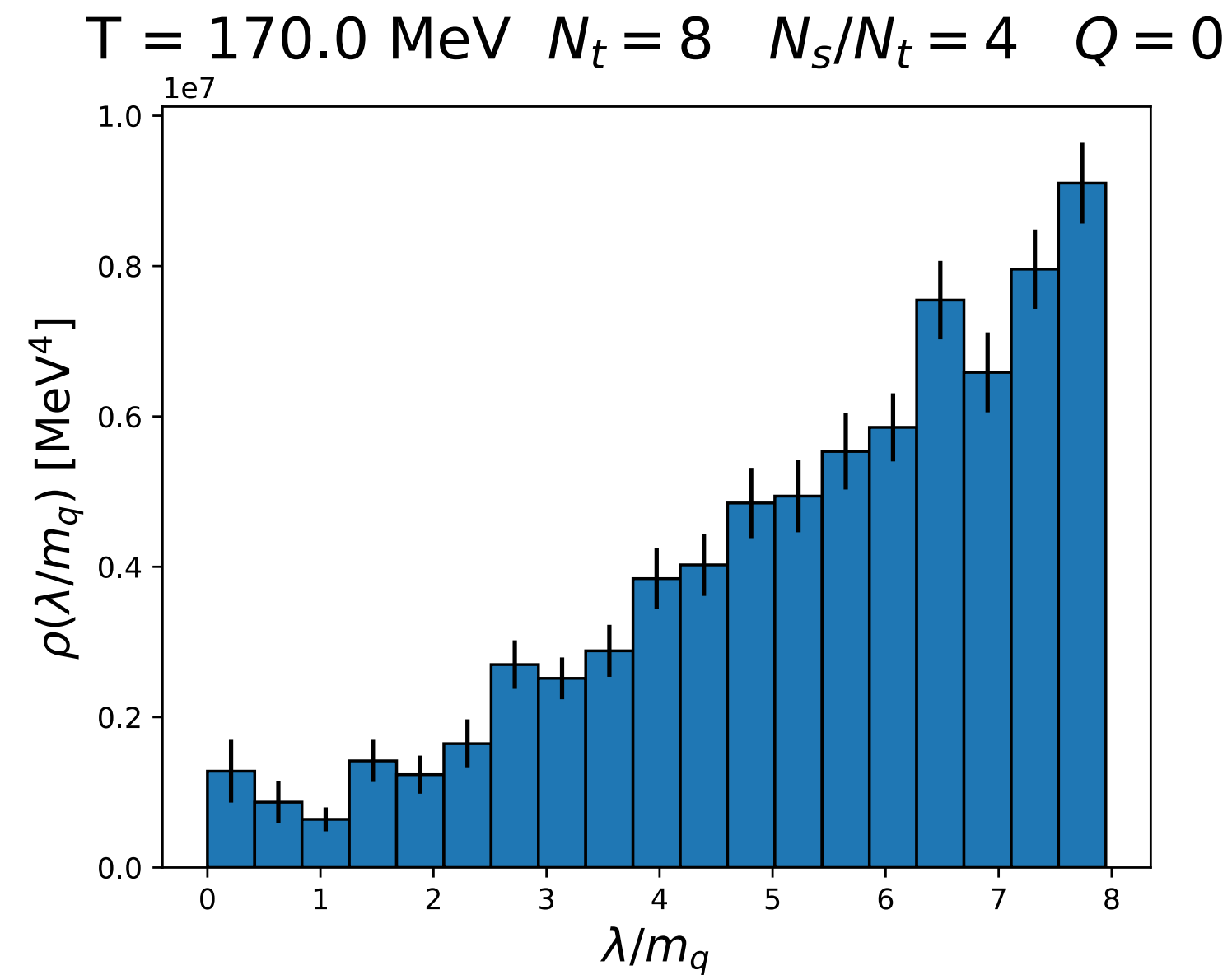
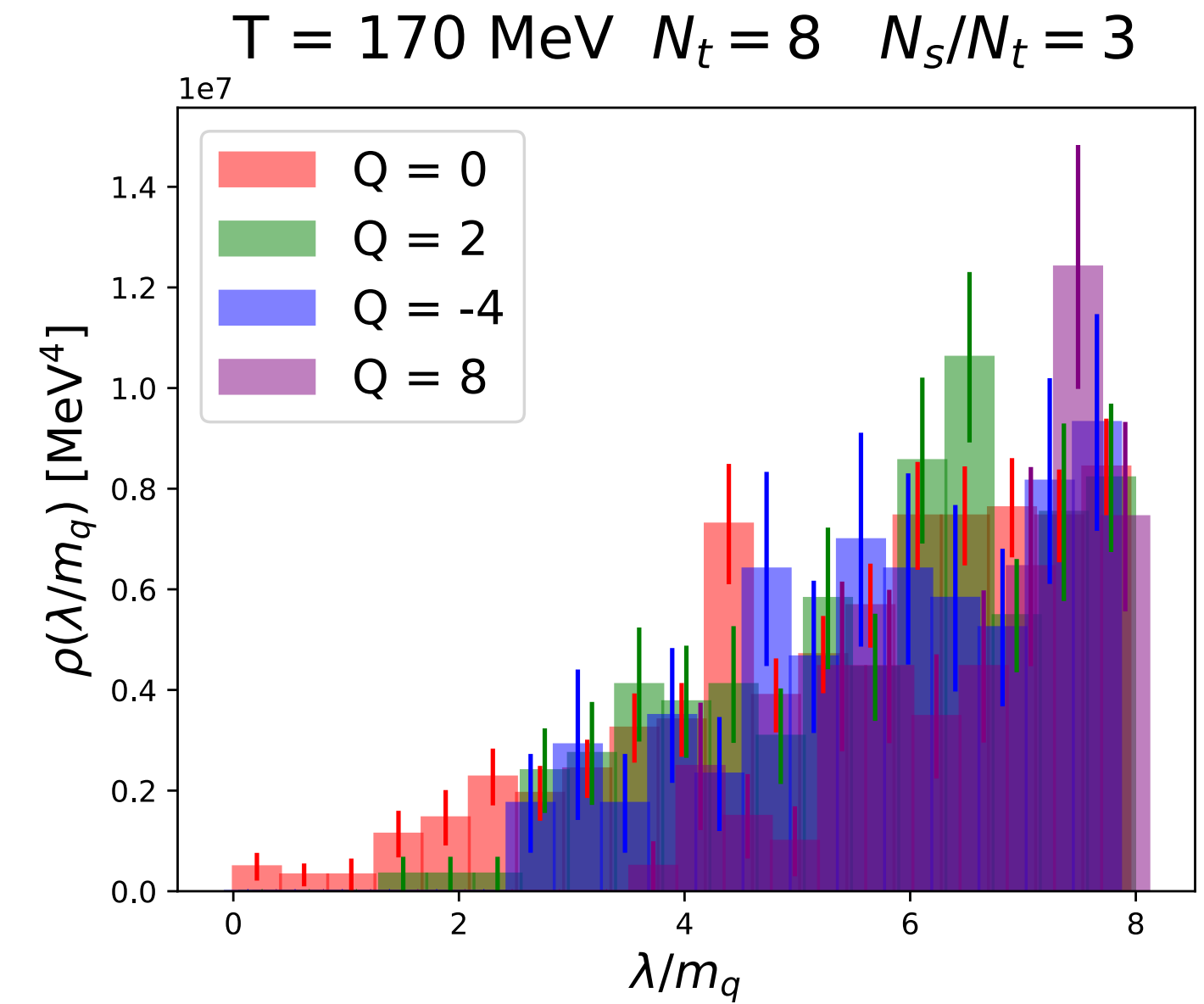
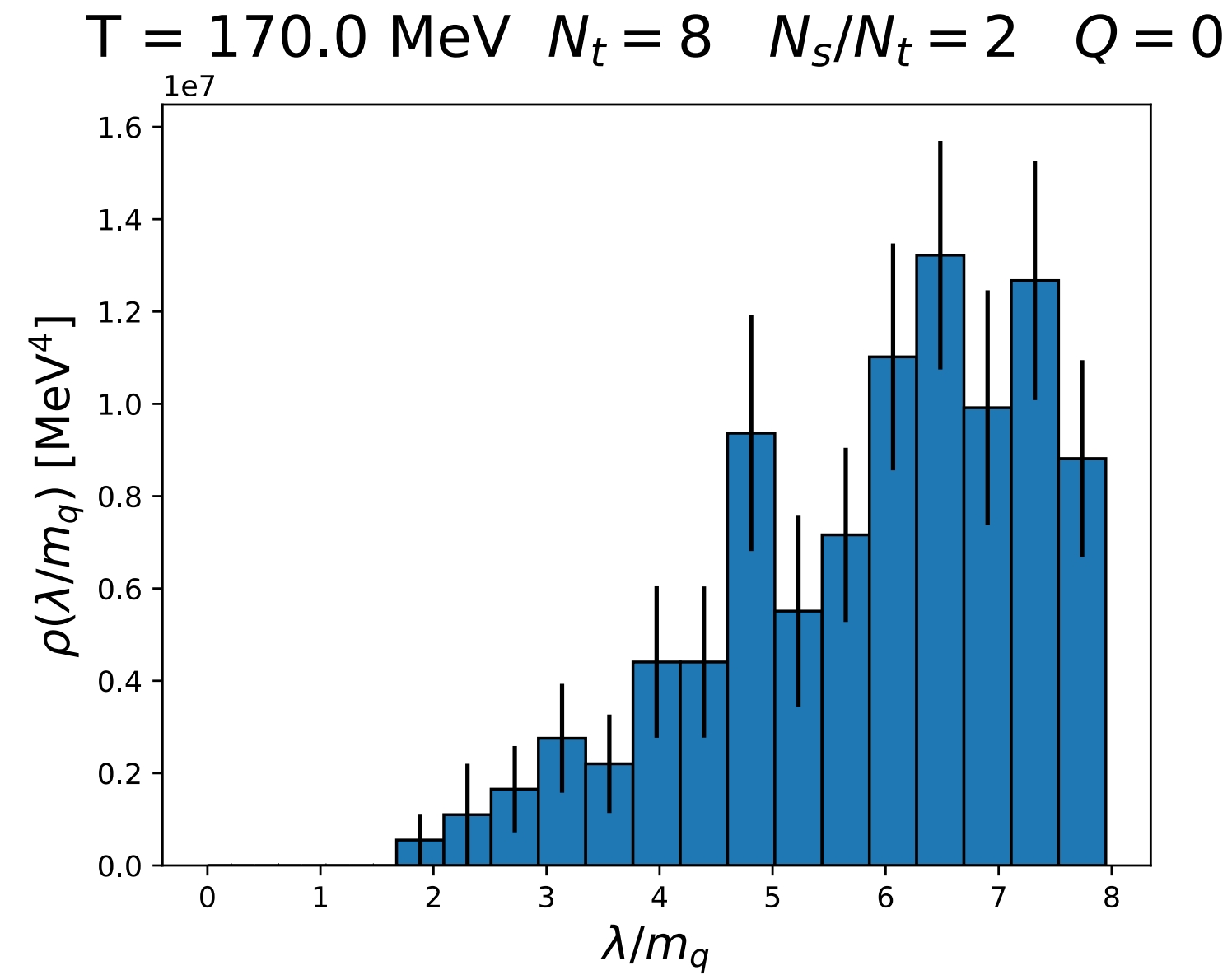


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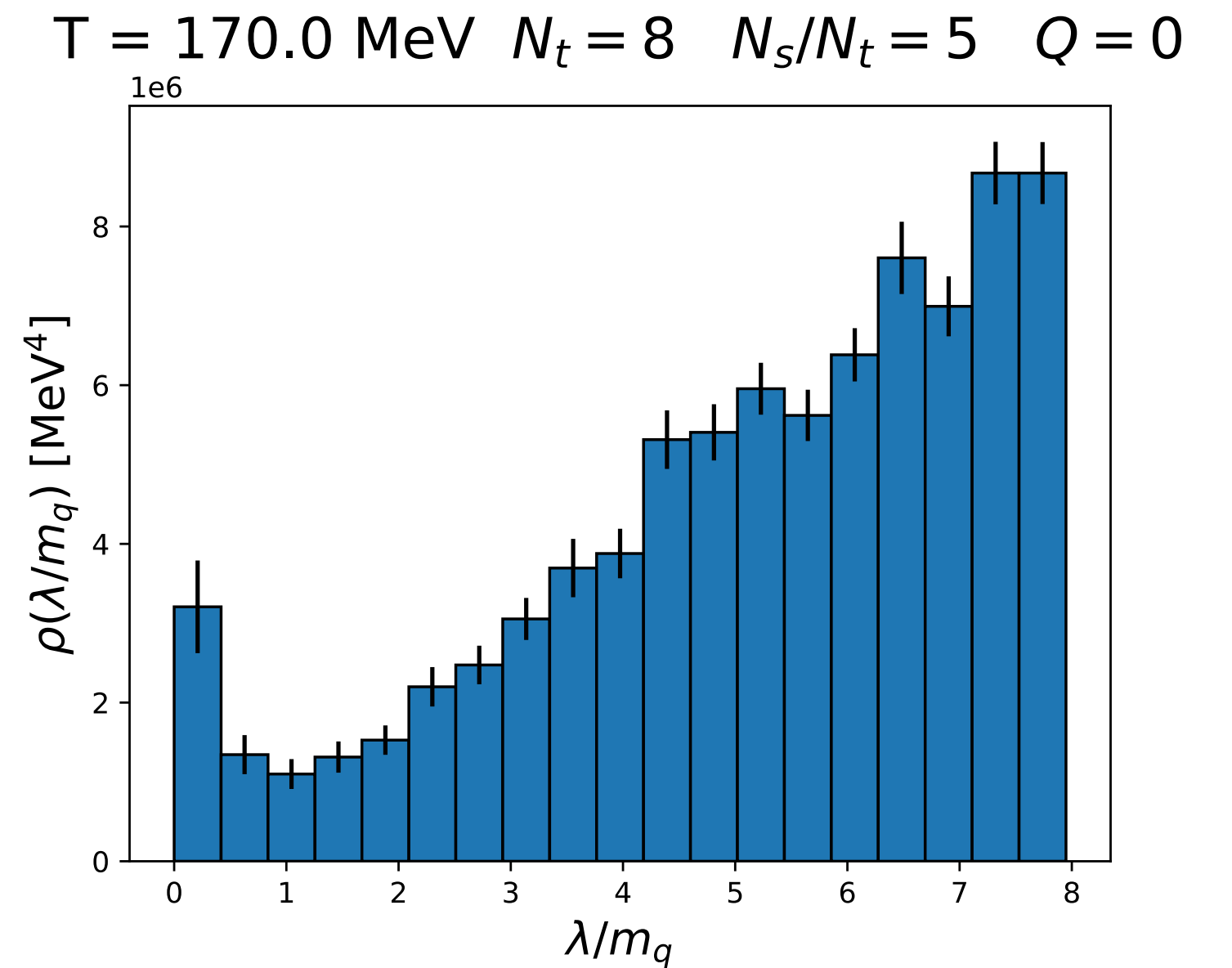
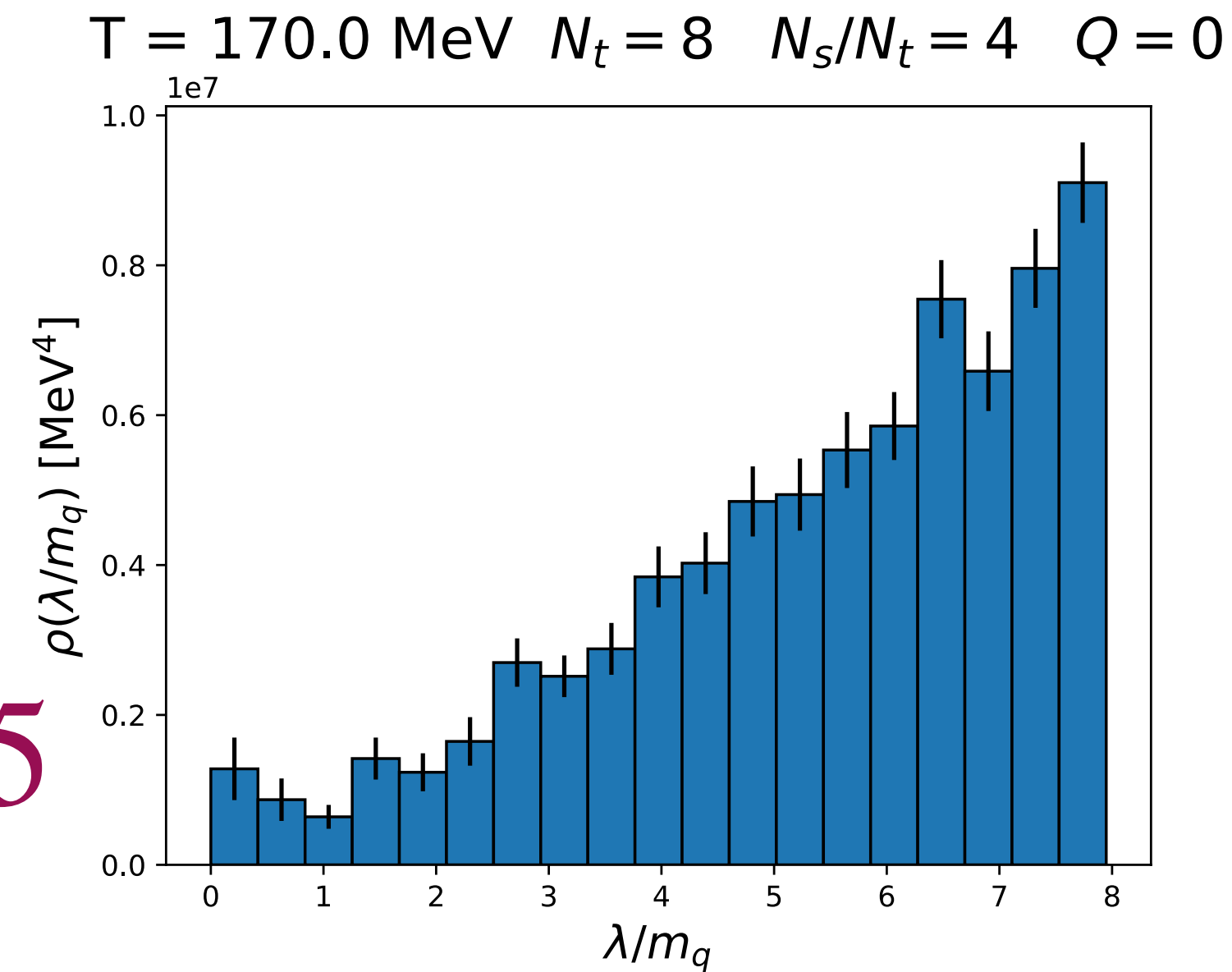
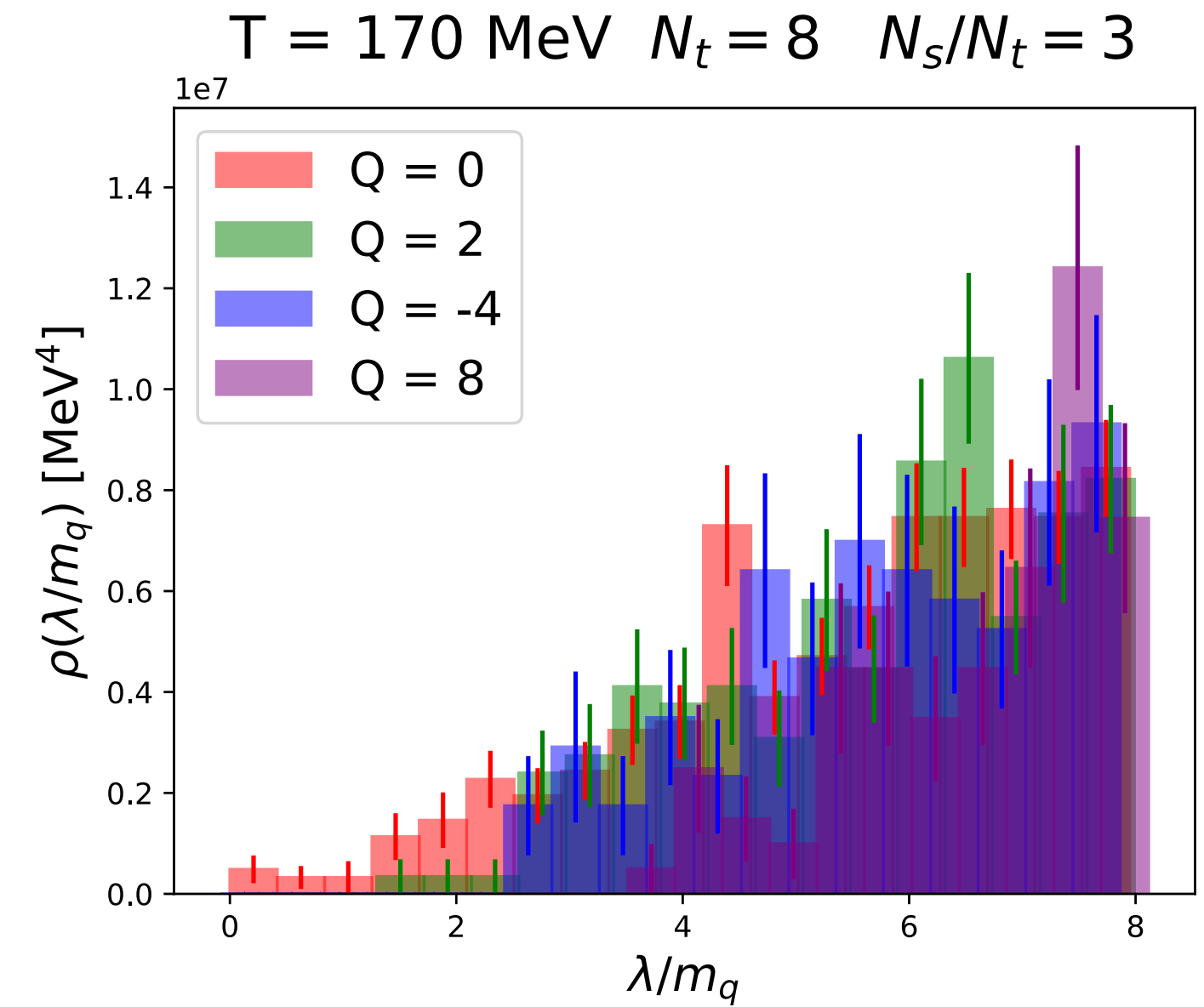
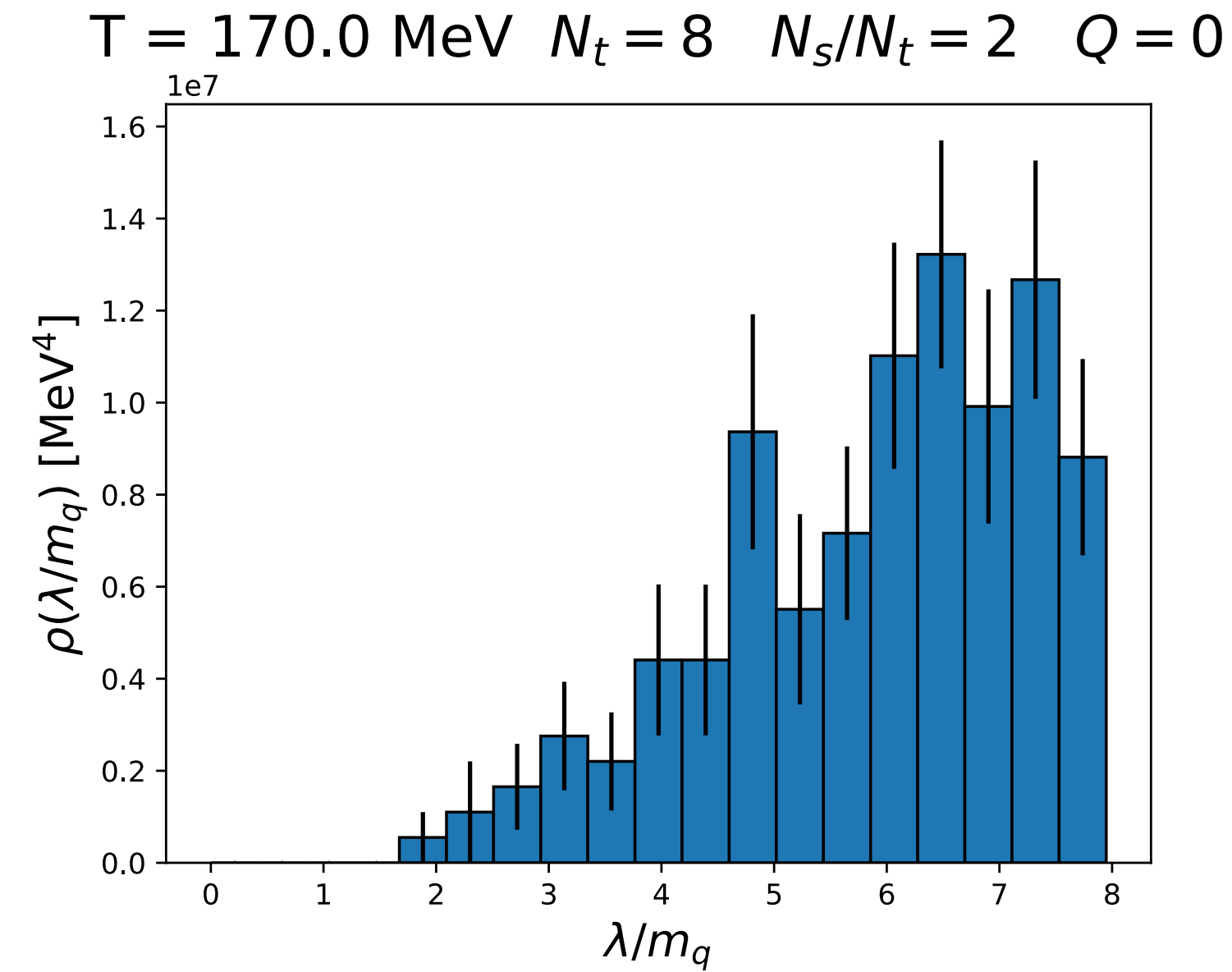
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Peak $\rho(\lambda \rightarrow 0)$:
Large $N_s/N_t \gtrsim 4 - 5$

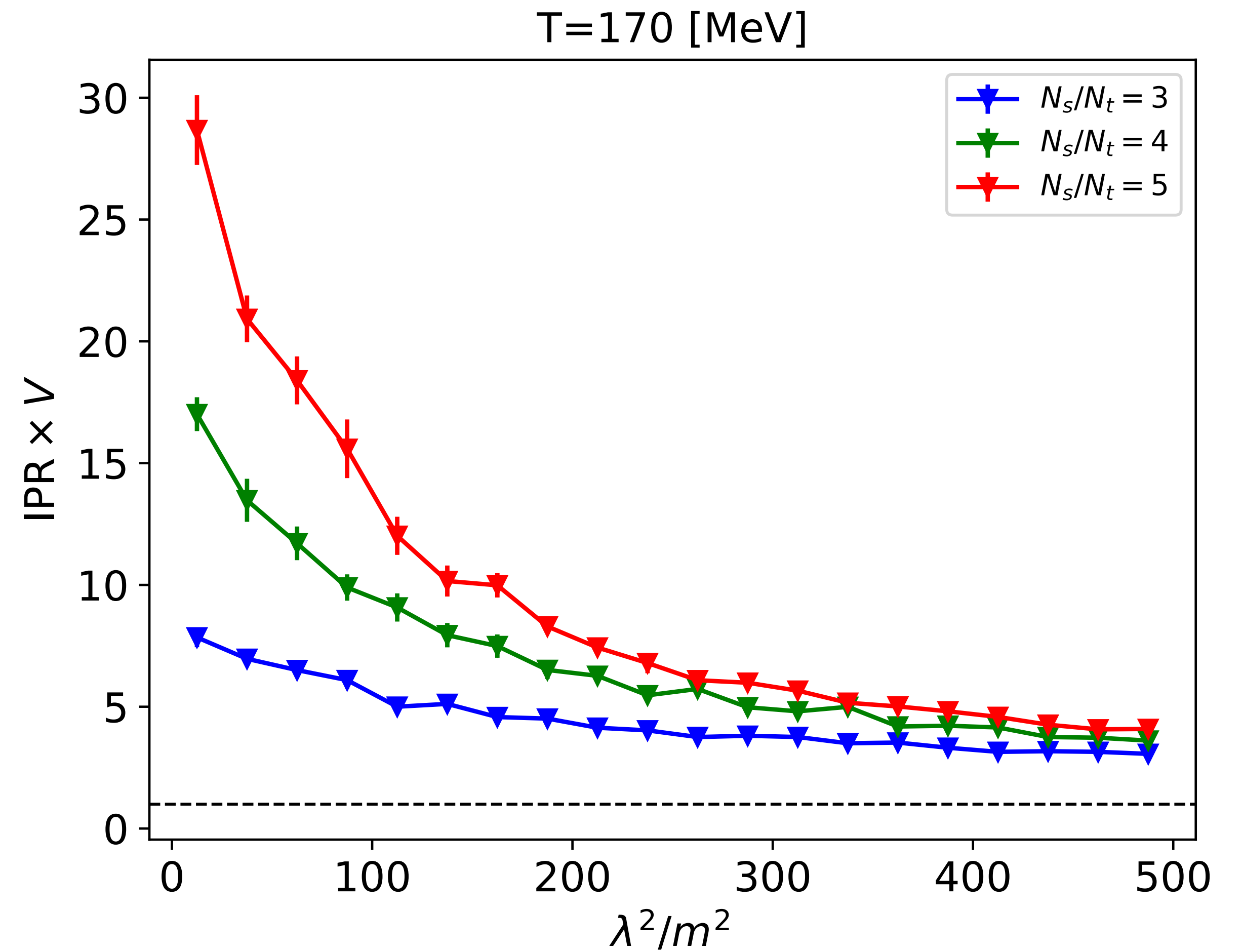
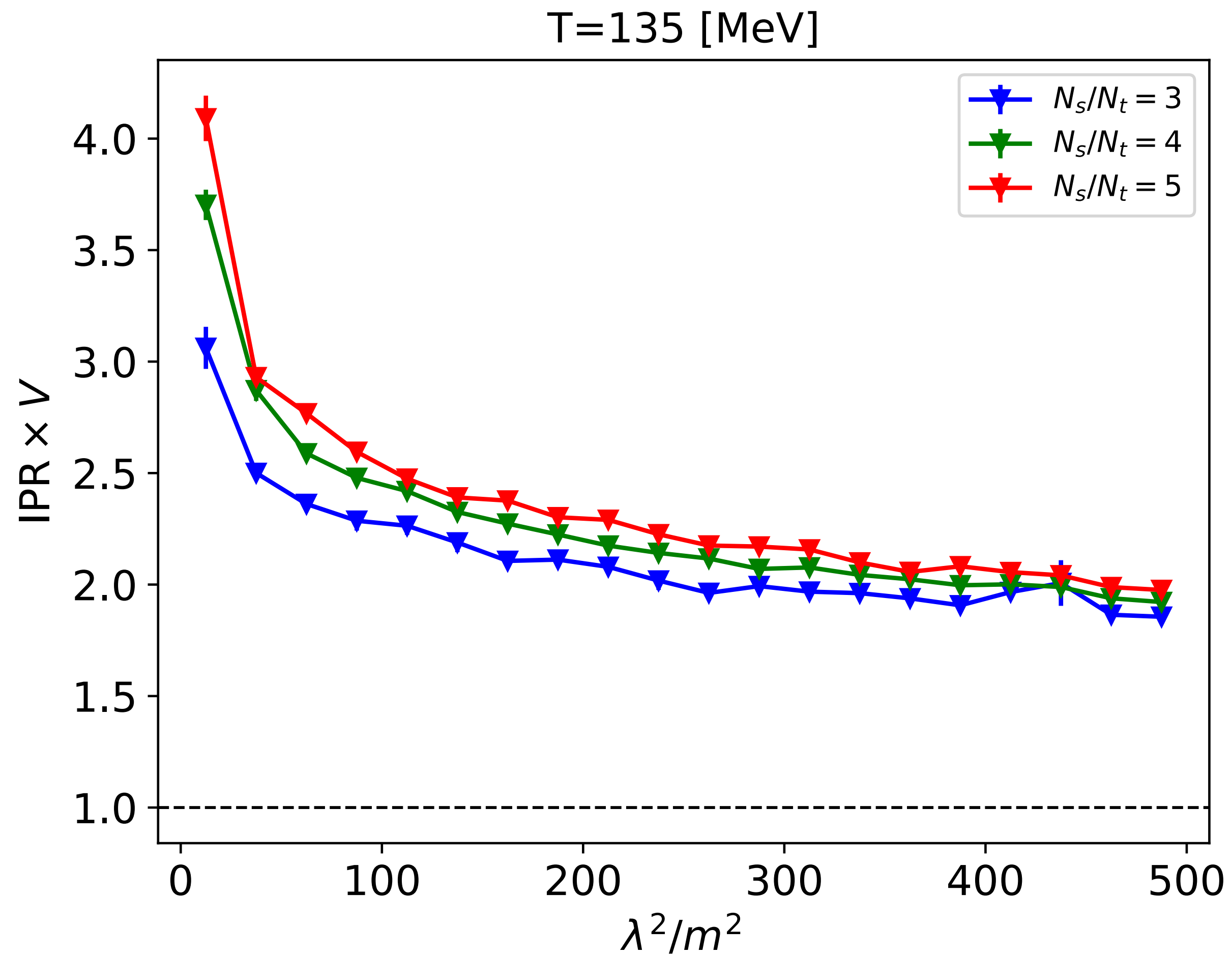
Localisation

Eigenmodes of D

- $\text{IPR}_n = \sum_x ||\psi_n(x)||^4$
- $\text{IPR}(\lambda) = \frac{\langle \sum_n \delta(\lambda - \lambda_n) \text{IPR}_n \rangle}{\langle \sum_n \delta(\lambda - \lambda_n) \rangle}$
 - Localised: $\text{IPR} \times V \sim V$
 - Delocalised: $\text{IPR} \times V \sim \text{const}$

Localisation

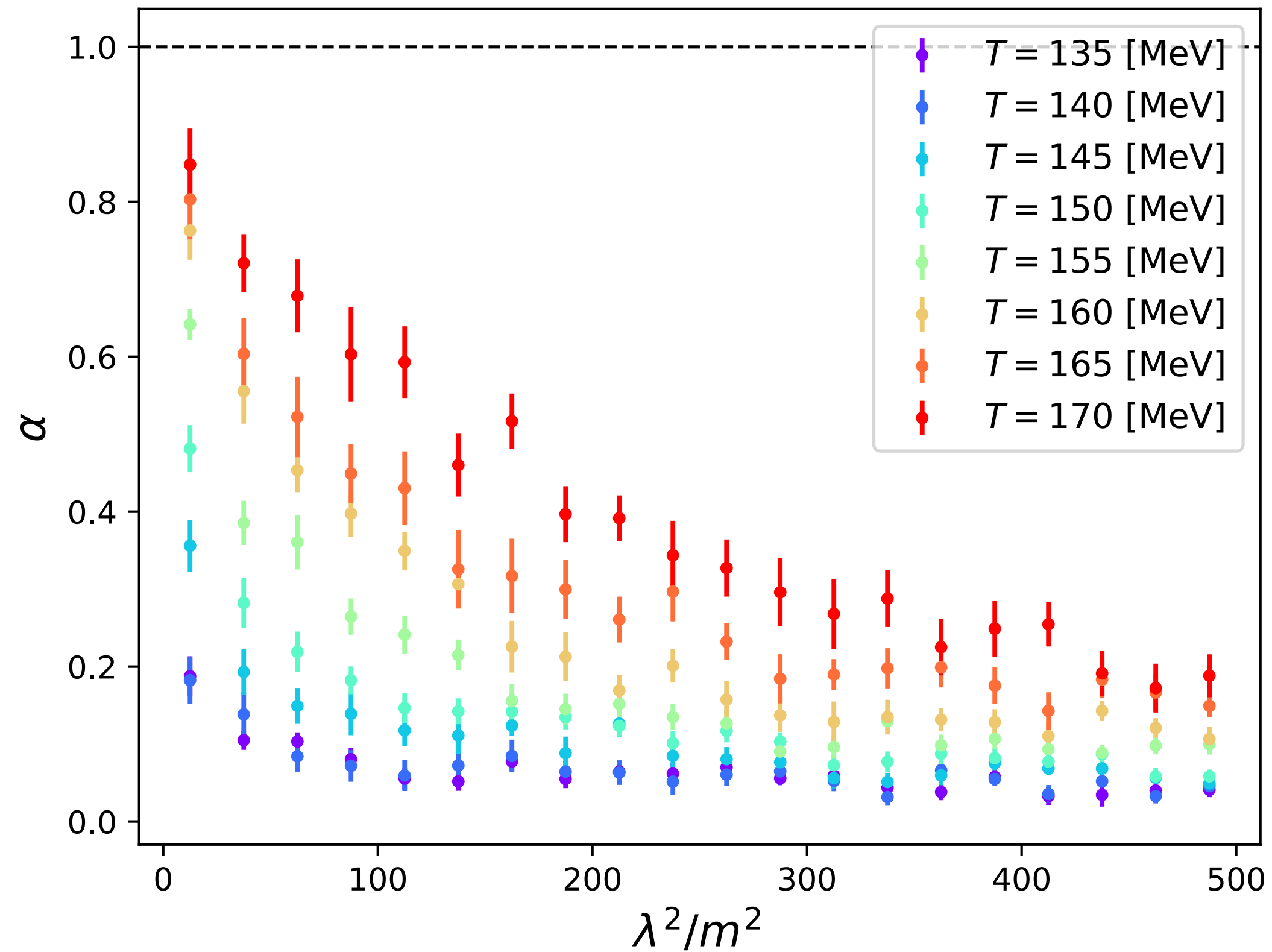
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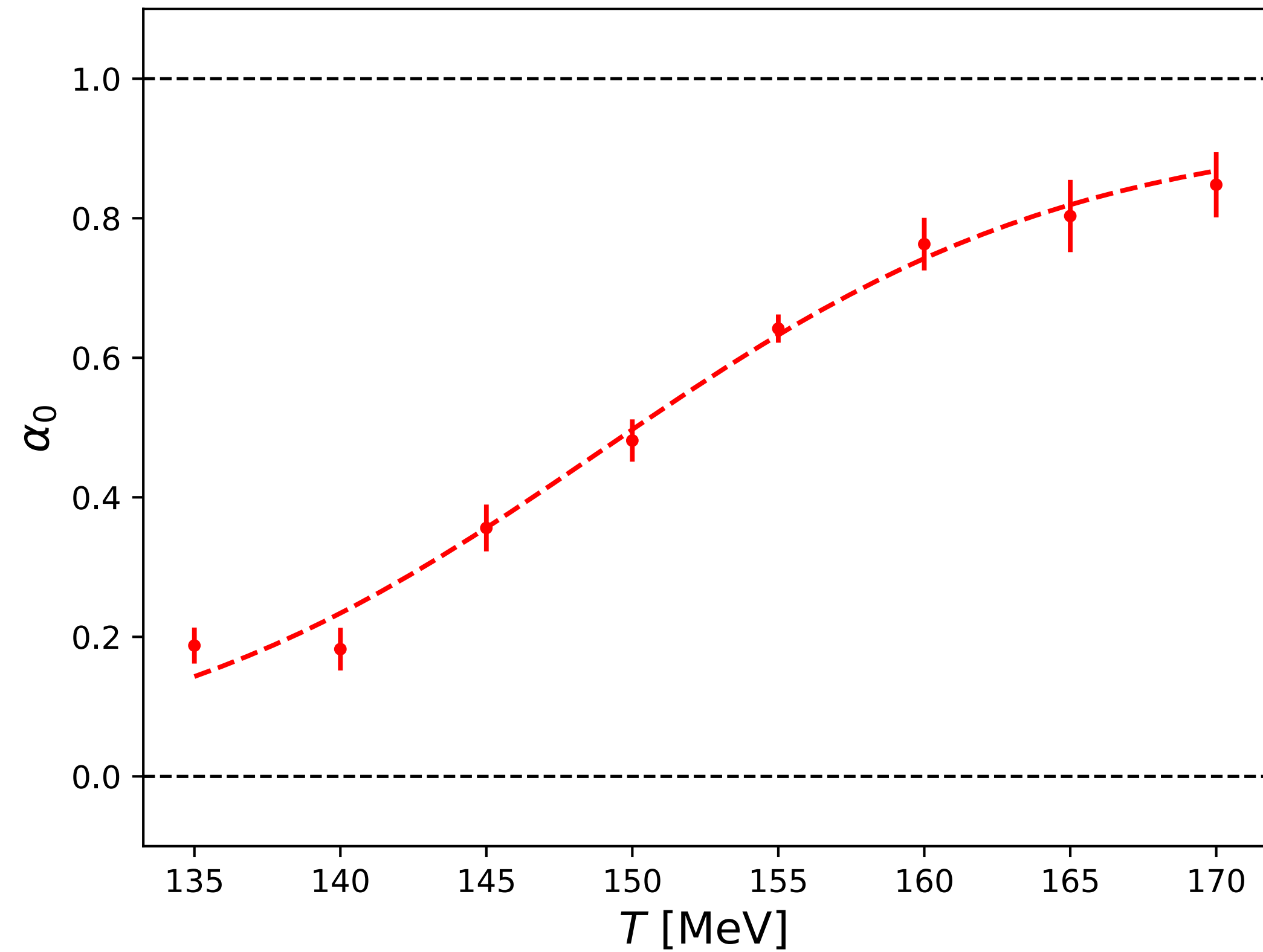
Volume scaling

$$\text{IPR} \times V \sim V^\alpha$$

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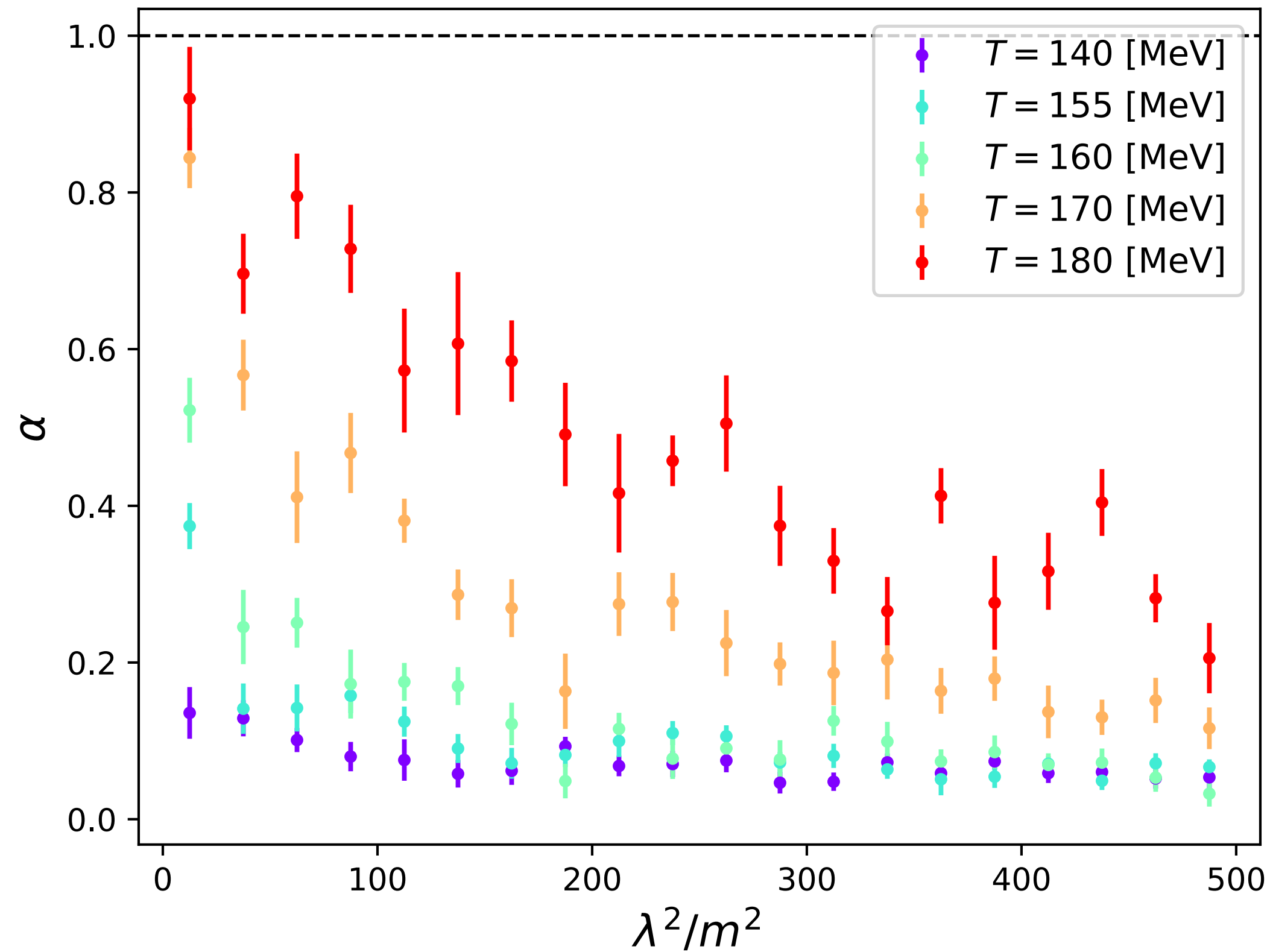


$T_l(N_t = 8) \approx 150$ MeV: consistent with $T_c(N_t = 8)$

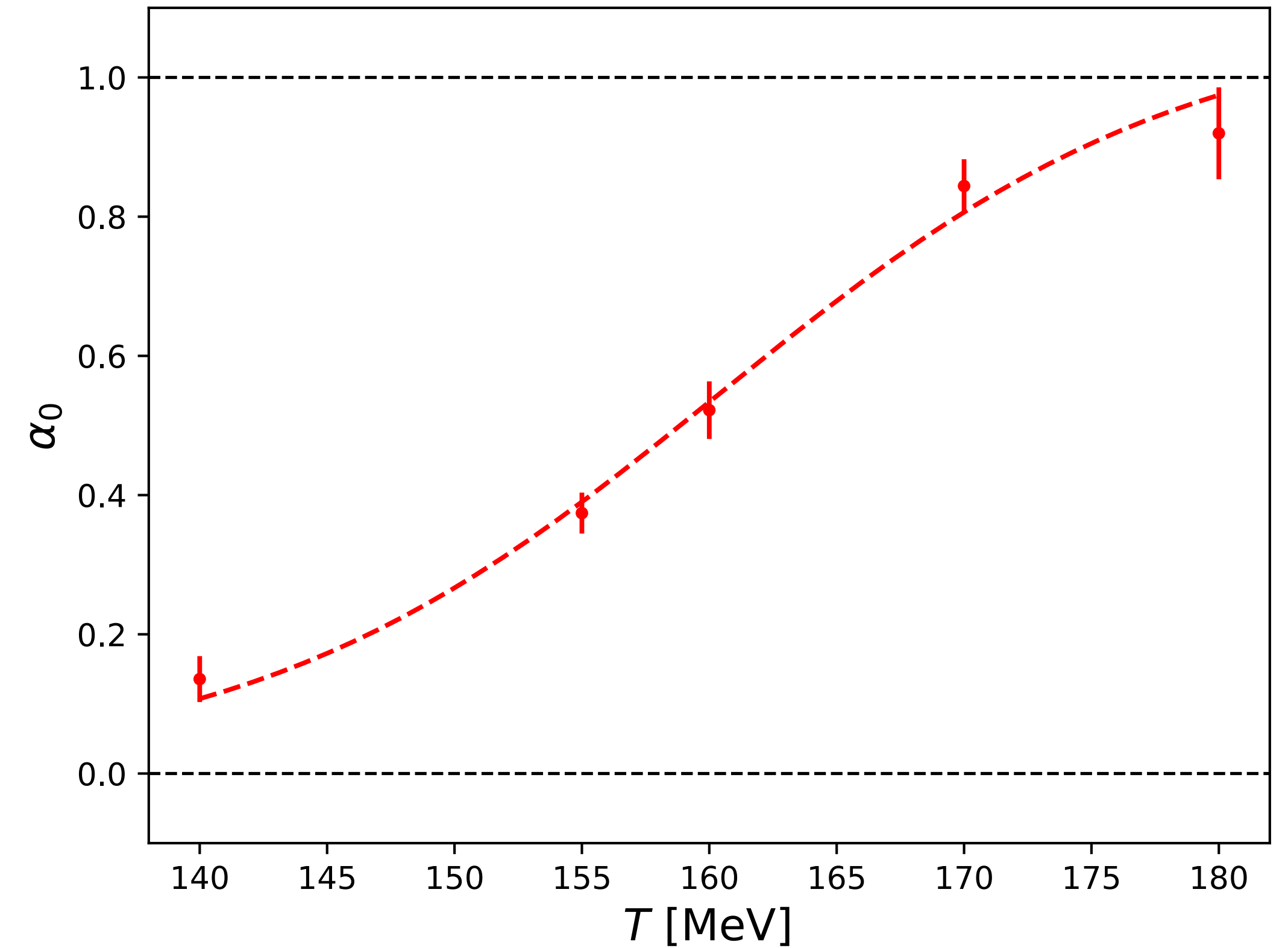
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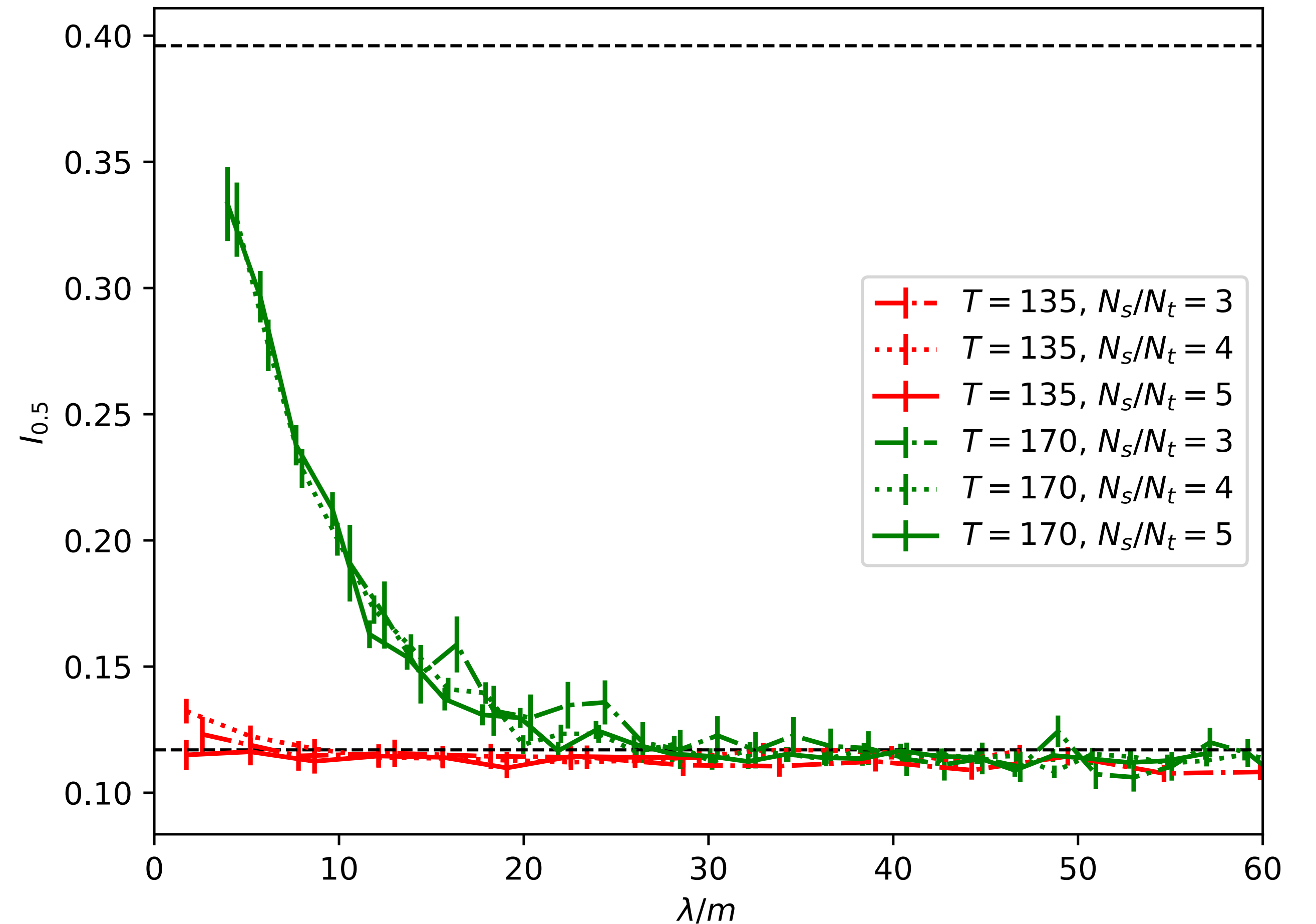
$T_l(N_t = 10) \approx 160$ MeV: consistent with $T_c(N_t = 10)$

Unfolded level spacing distribution

- Unfolding $x_i = \int^{\lambda_i} d\lambda \rho(\lambda)$ $s_i = x_{i+1} - x_i$
- Unfolded level spacing distribution (ULSD):

$$p(s, \lambda) = \frac{\langle \sum_n \delta(\lambda - \lambda_n) \delta(s - s_n) \rangle}{\rho(\lambda)}$$

- Integrated ULSD $I_{s_0} = \int_0^{s_0} ds p(s, \lambda, N_s)$
 - Localised: $I_{0.5}^{\text{Poisson}} \approx 0.396$
 - Delocalised: $I_{0.5}^{\text{RMT}} \approx 0.117$



Summary

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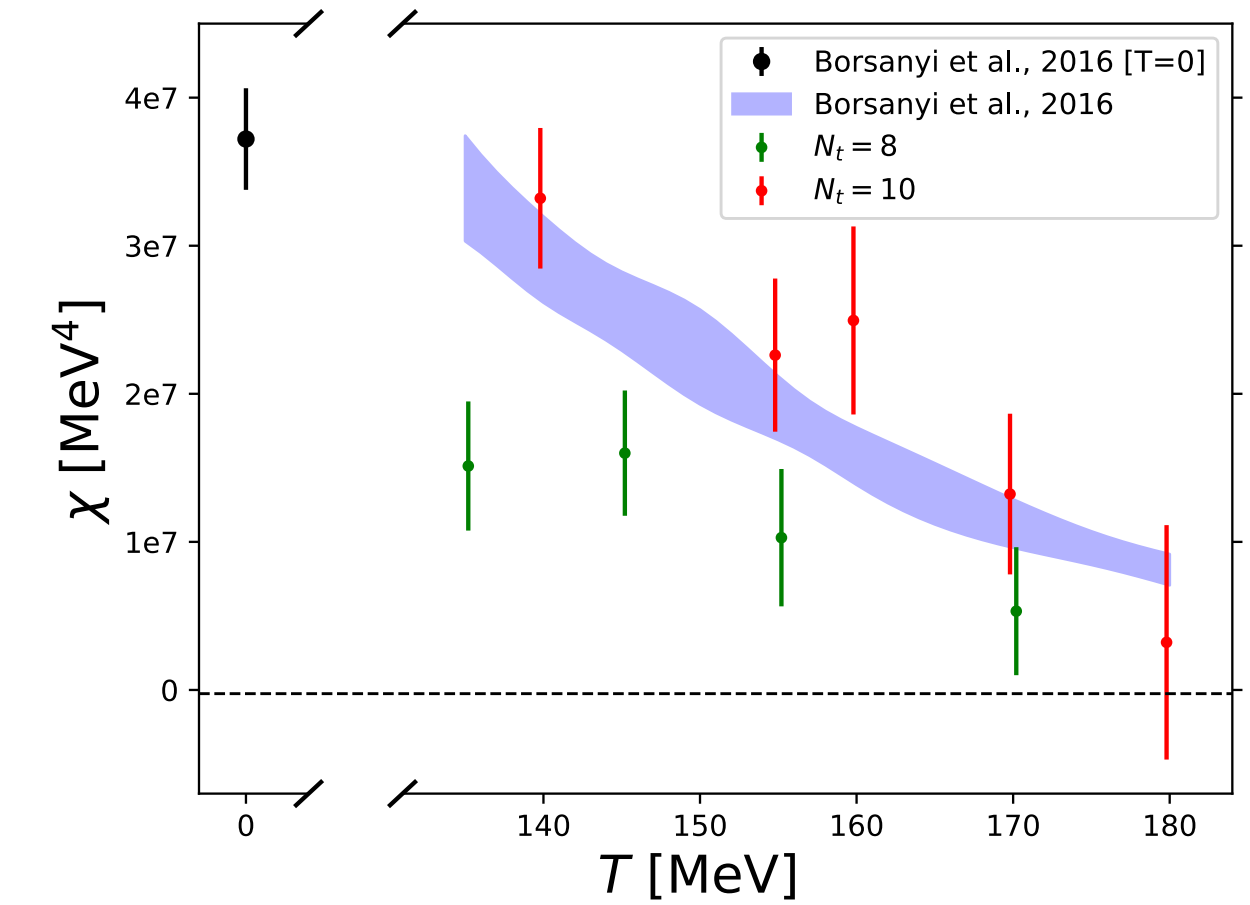
Purely overlap result!

- Dynamical overlap fermions at $m_\pi = m_\pi^{\text{phys}}$, summed over Q

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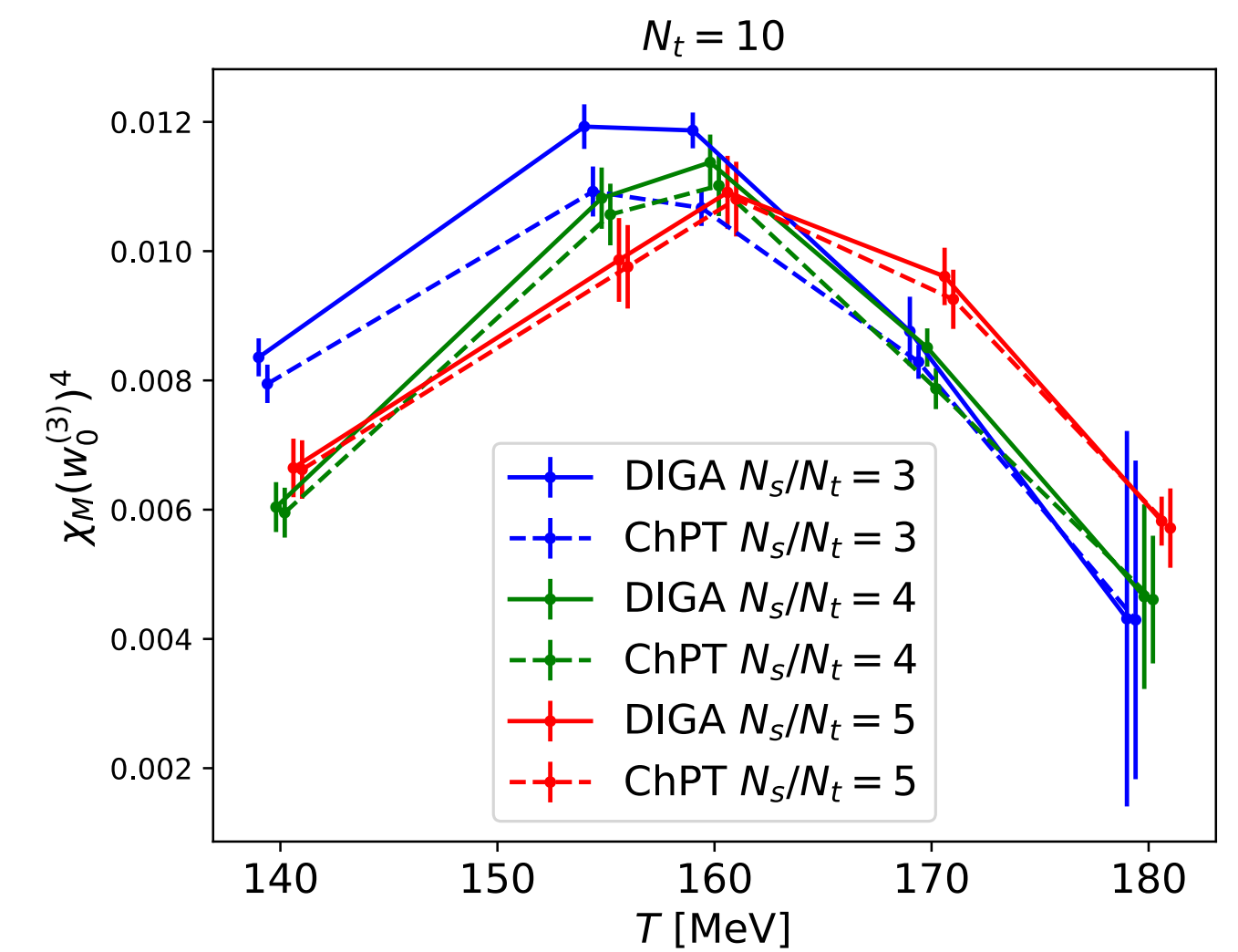
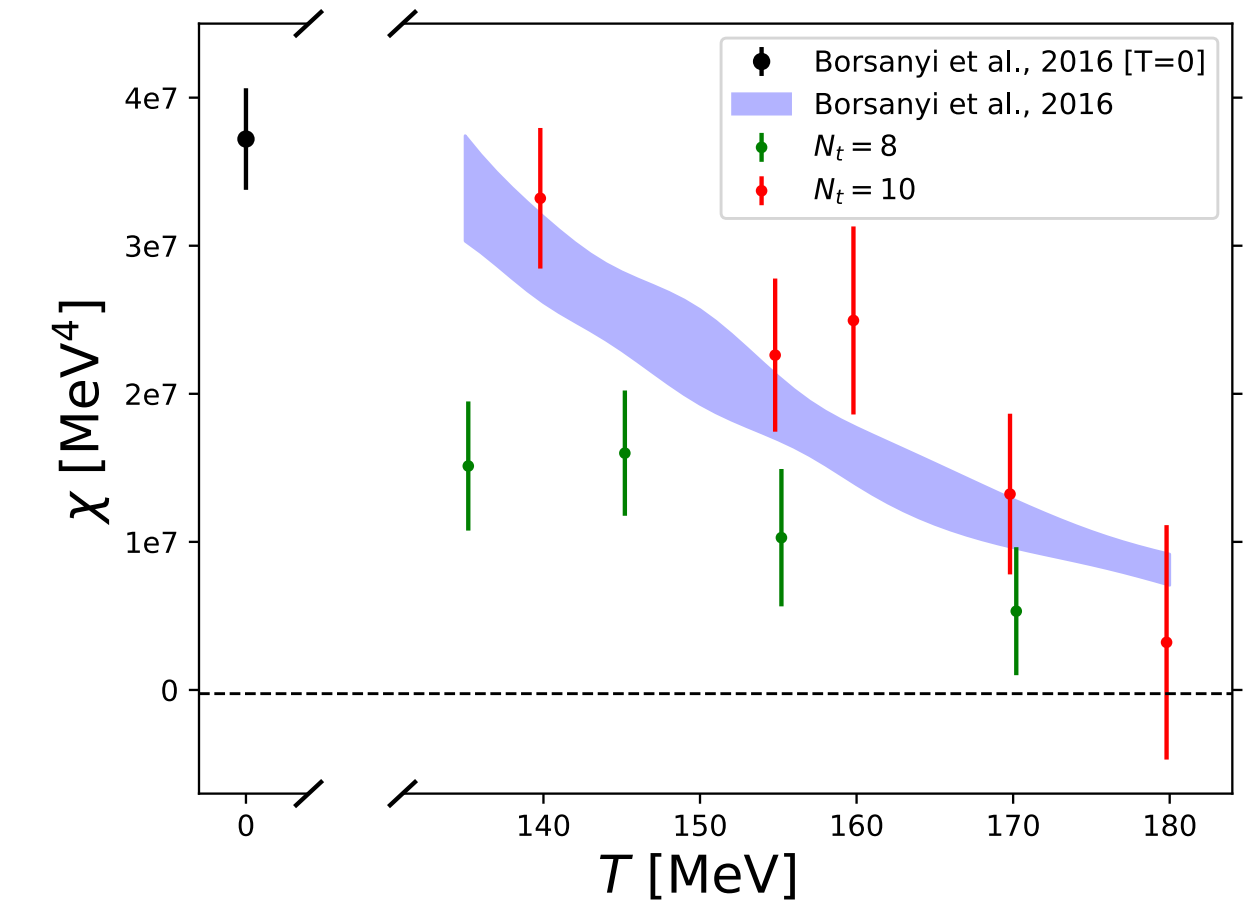
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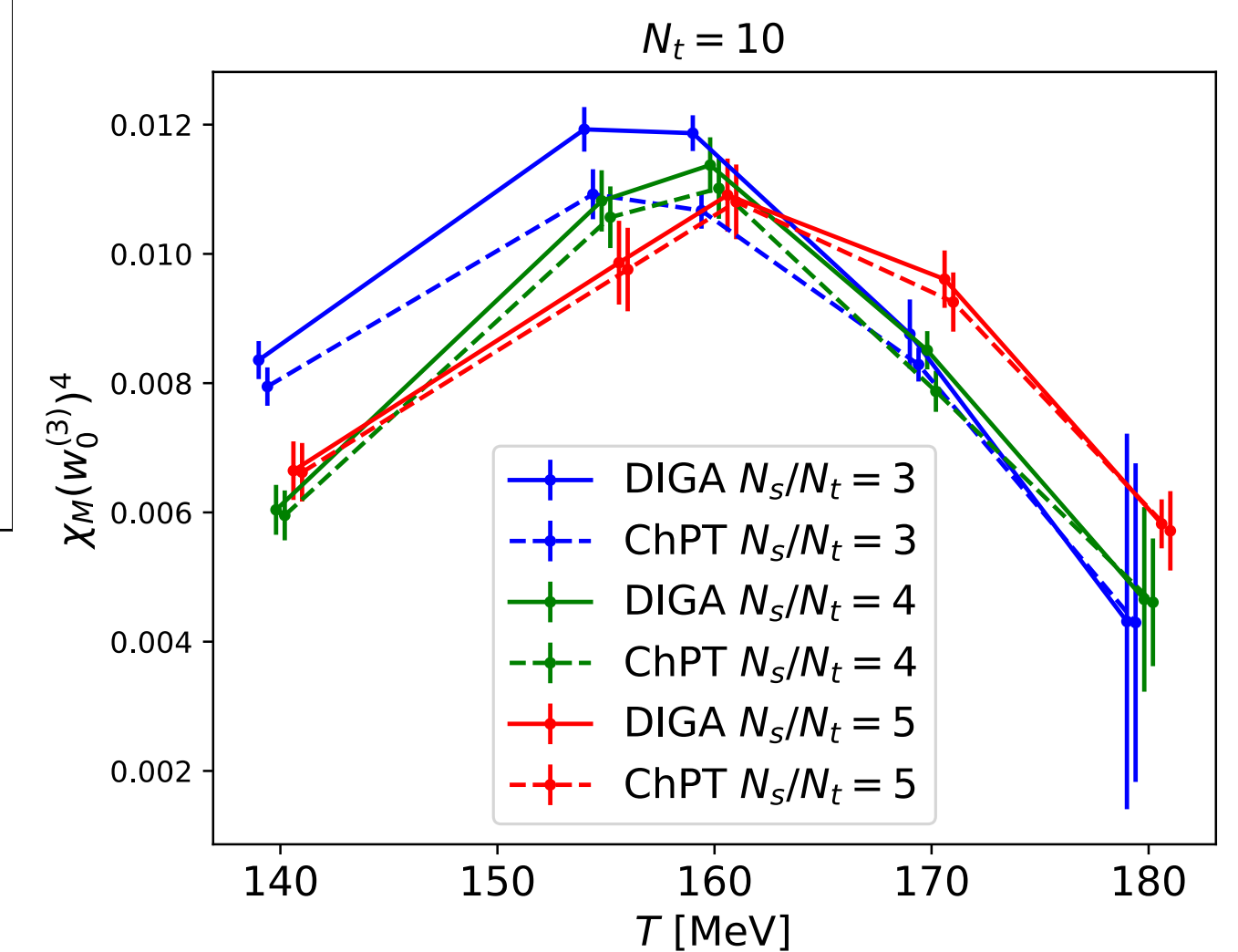
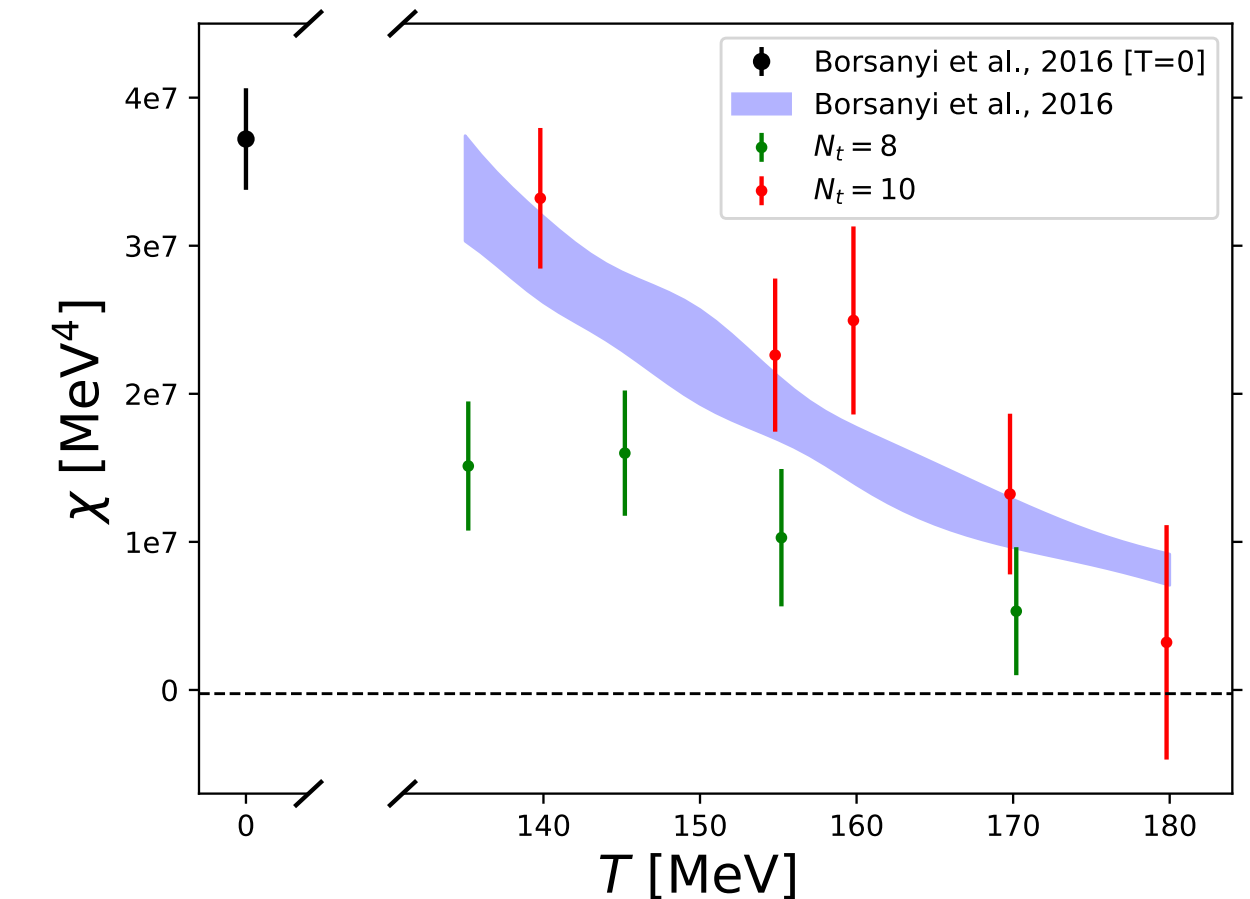
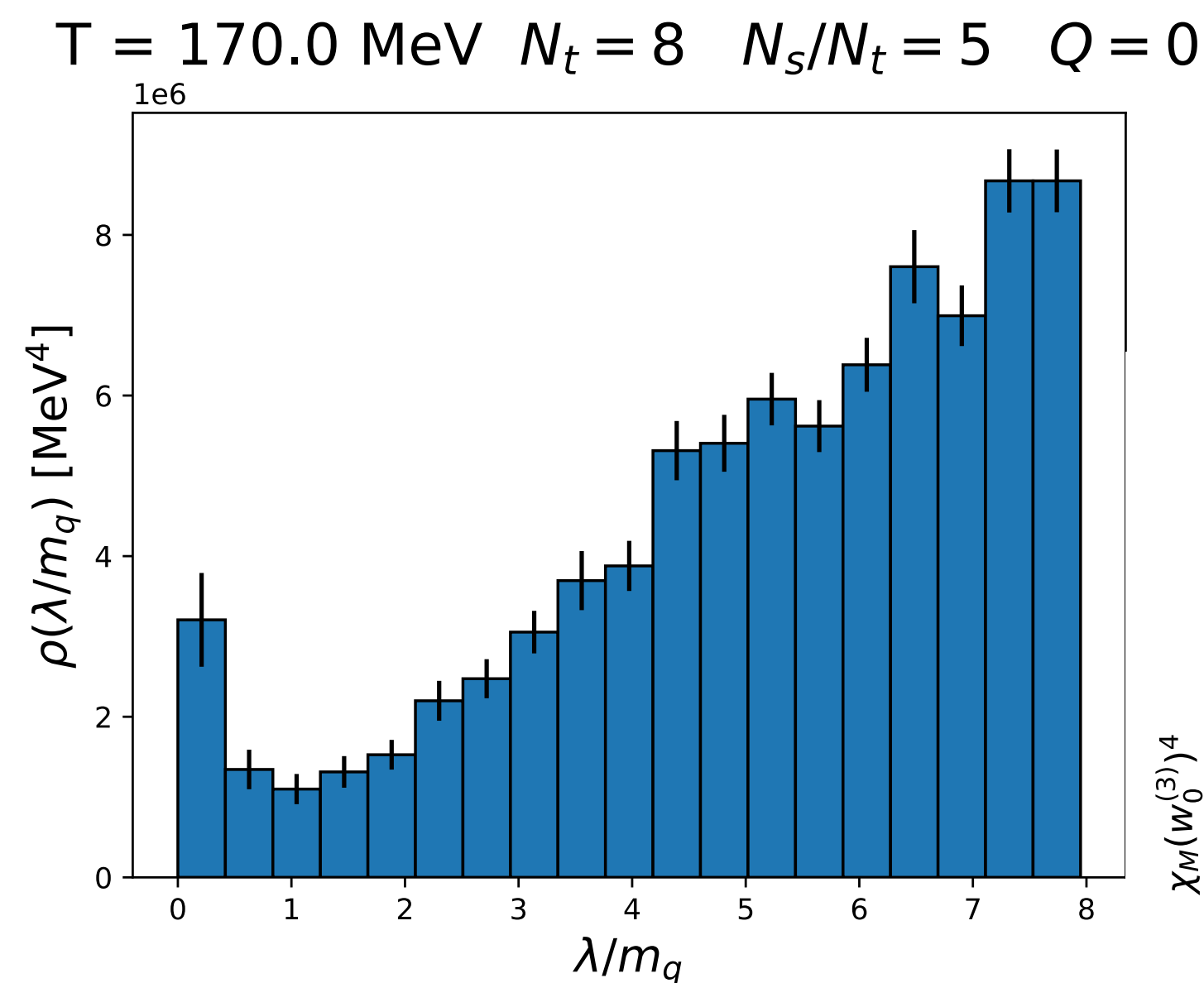
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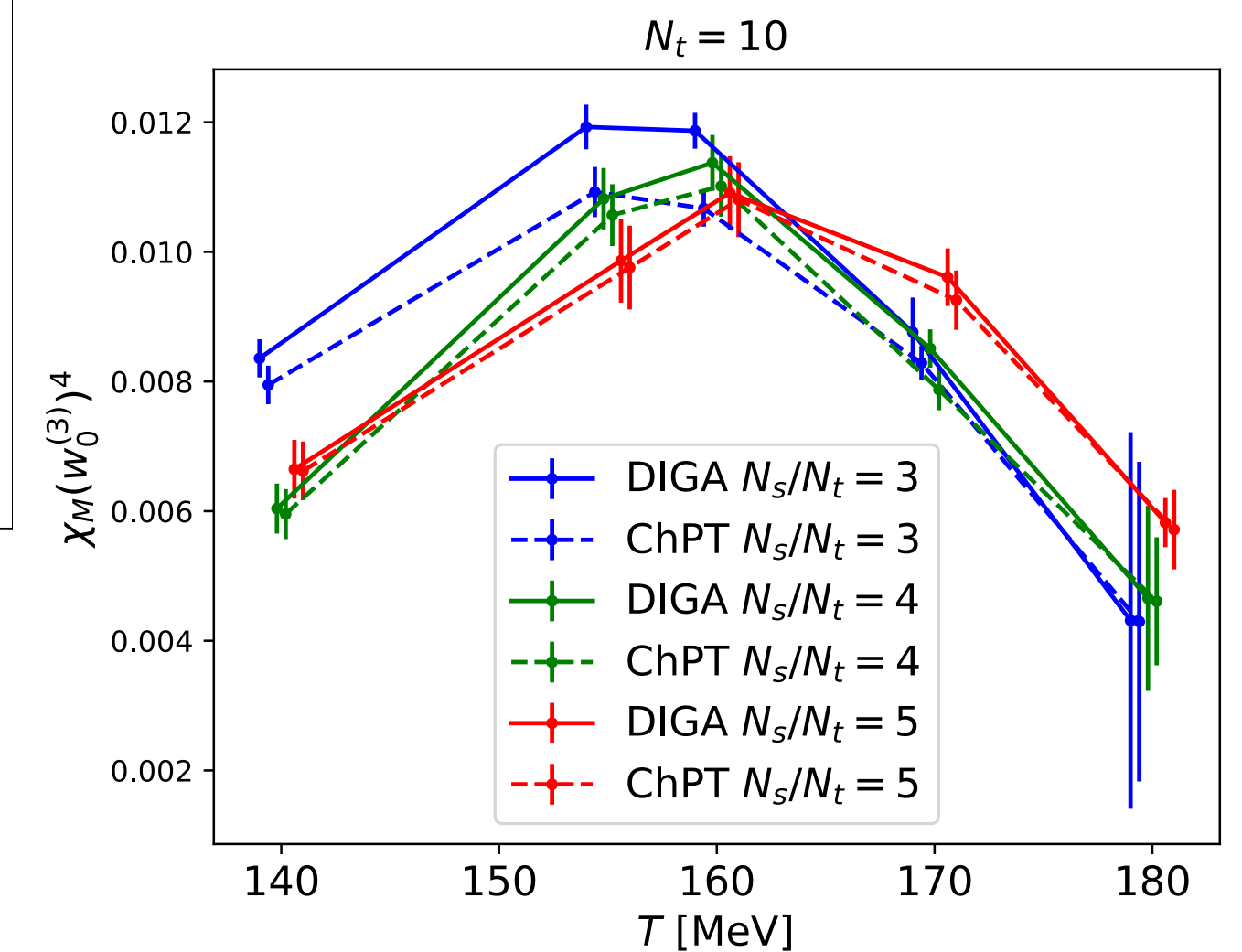
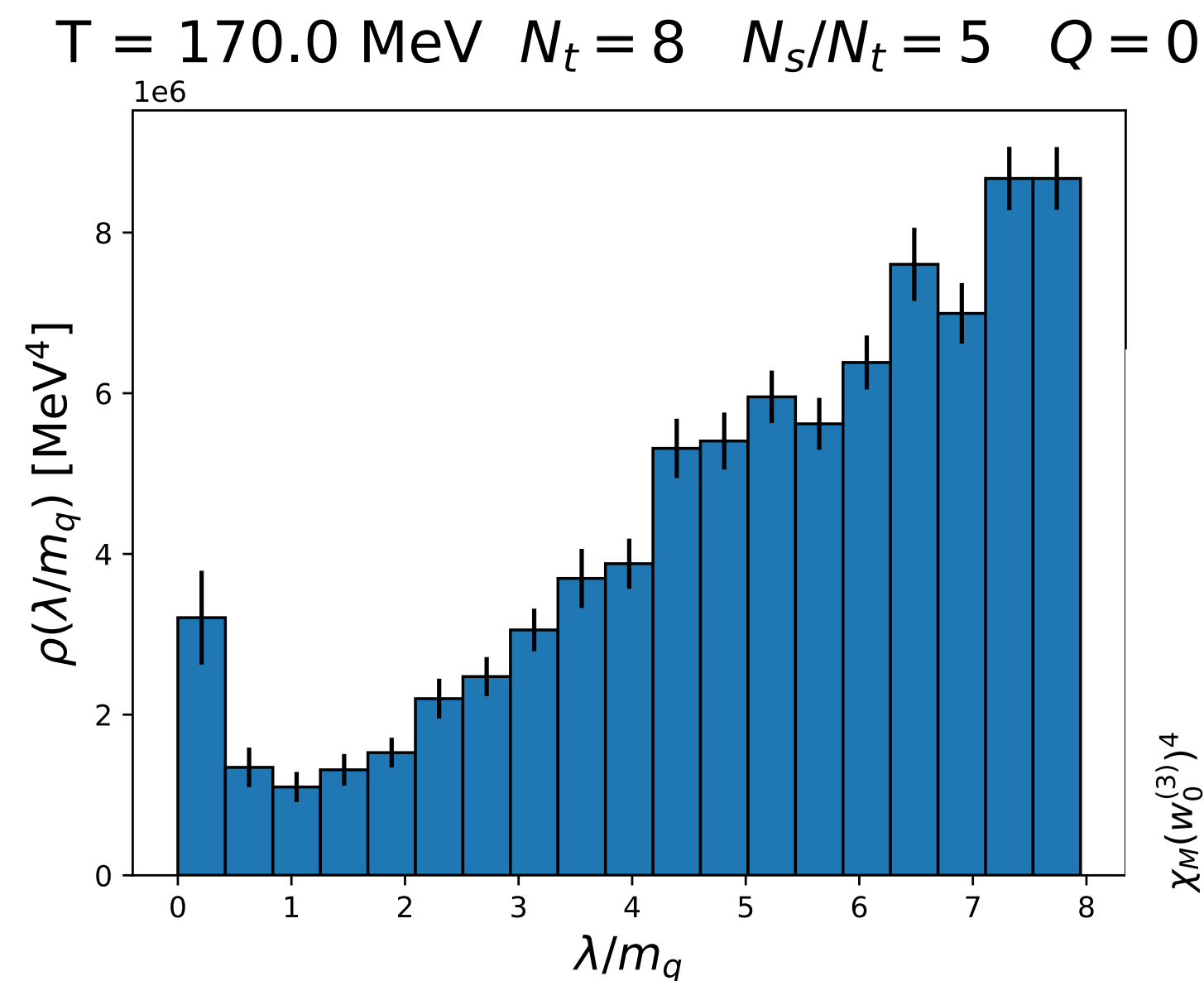
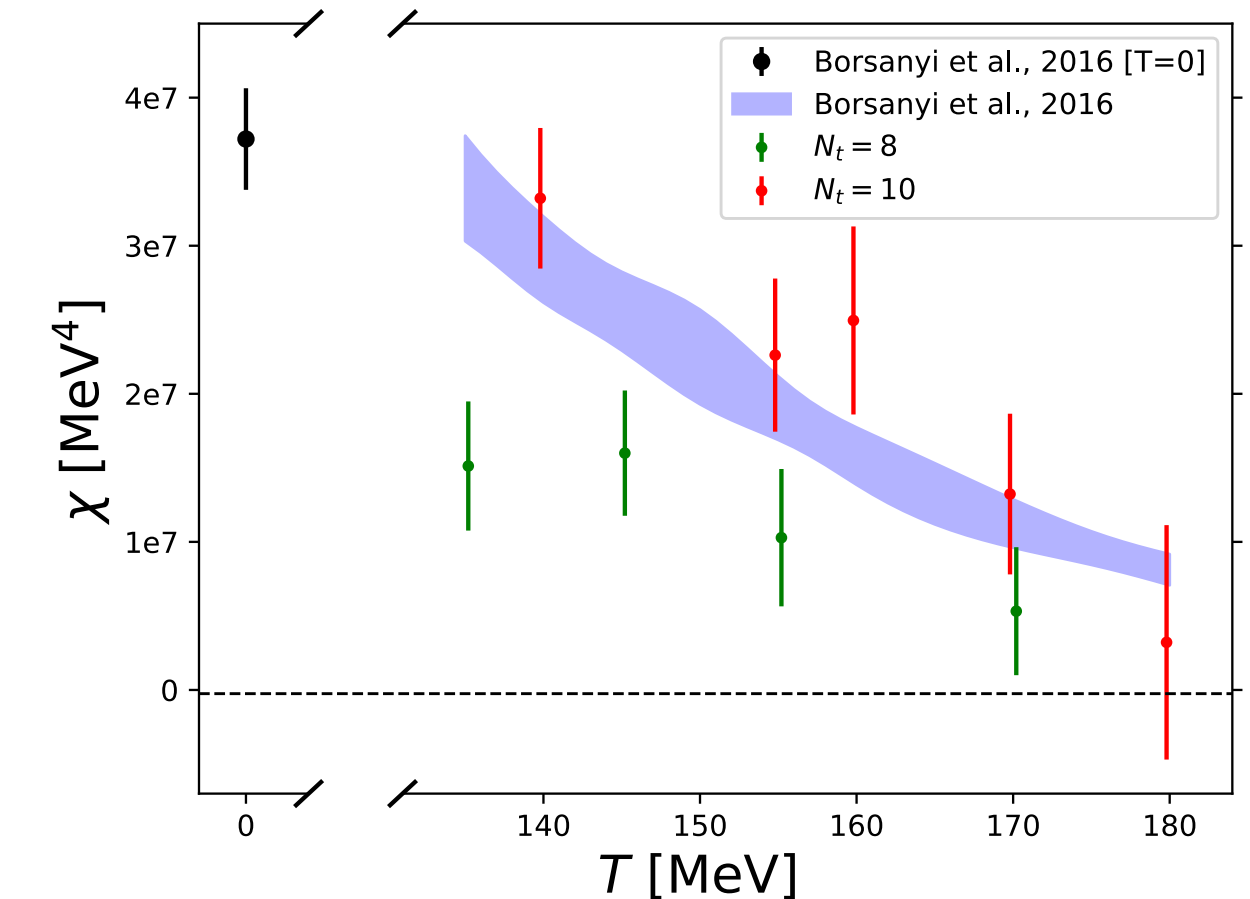
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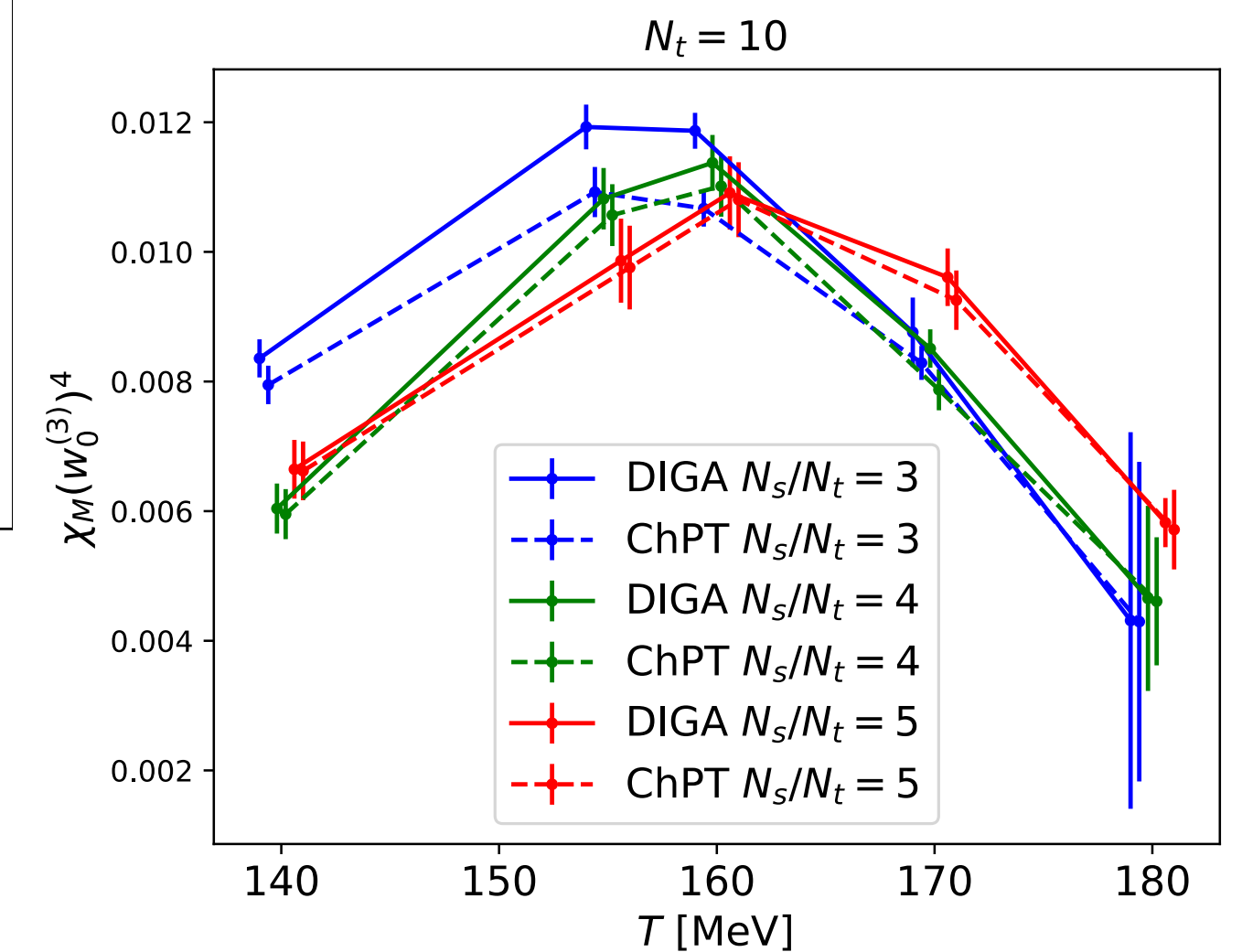
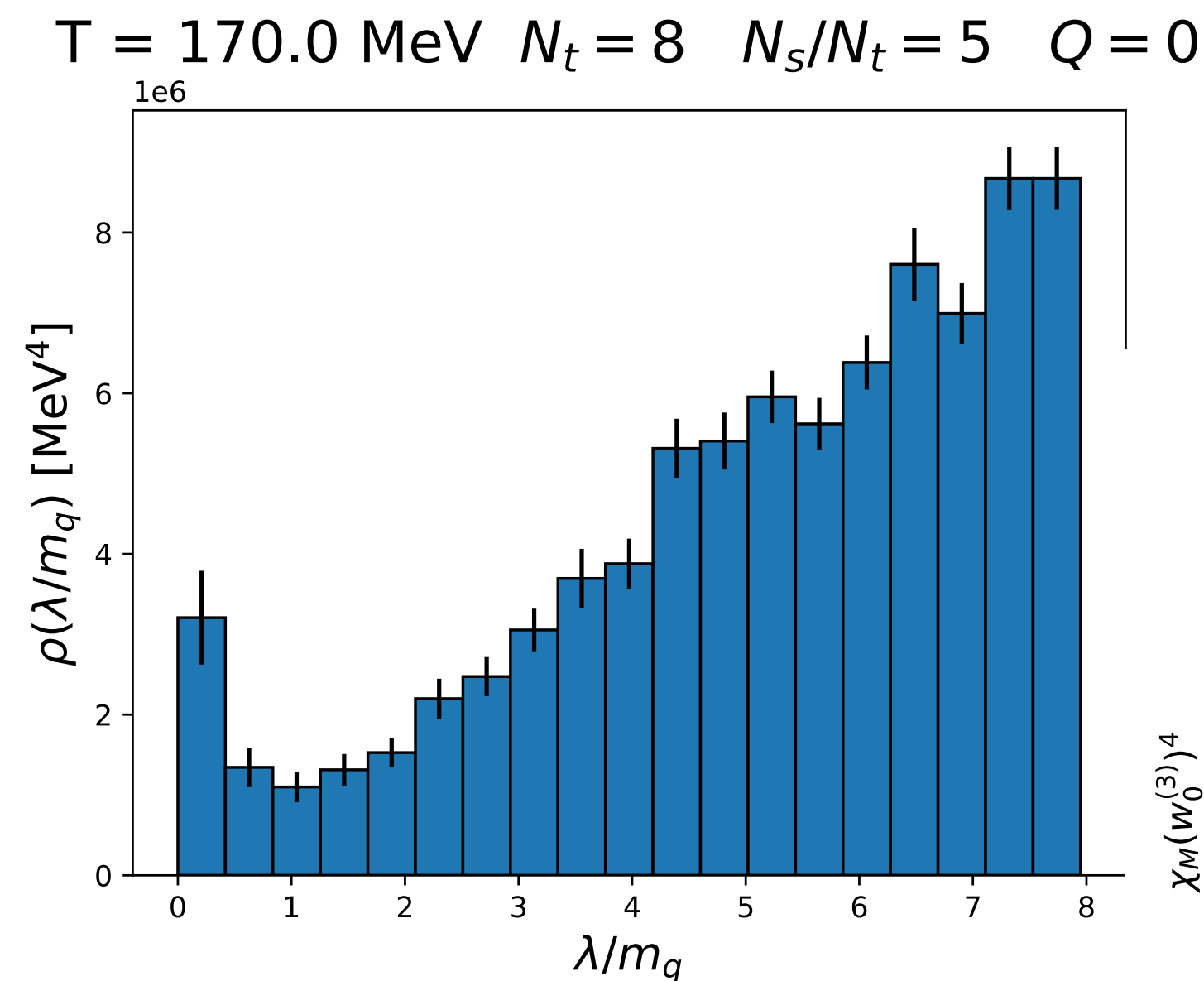
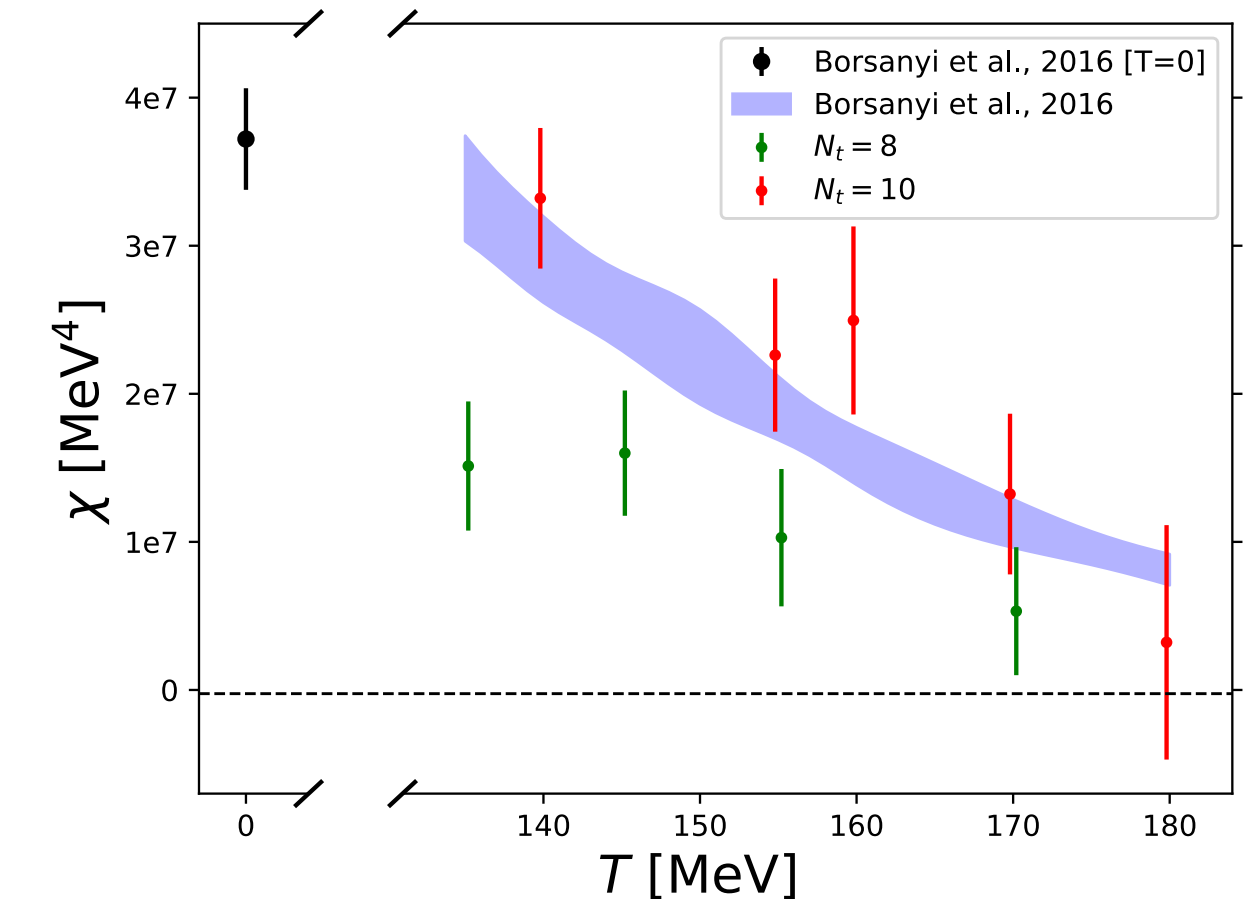
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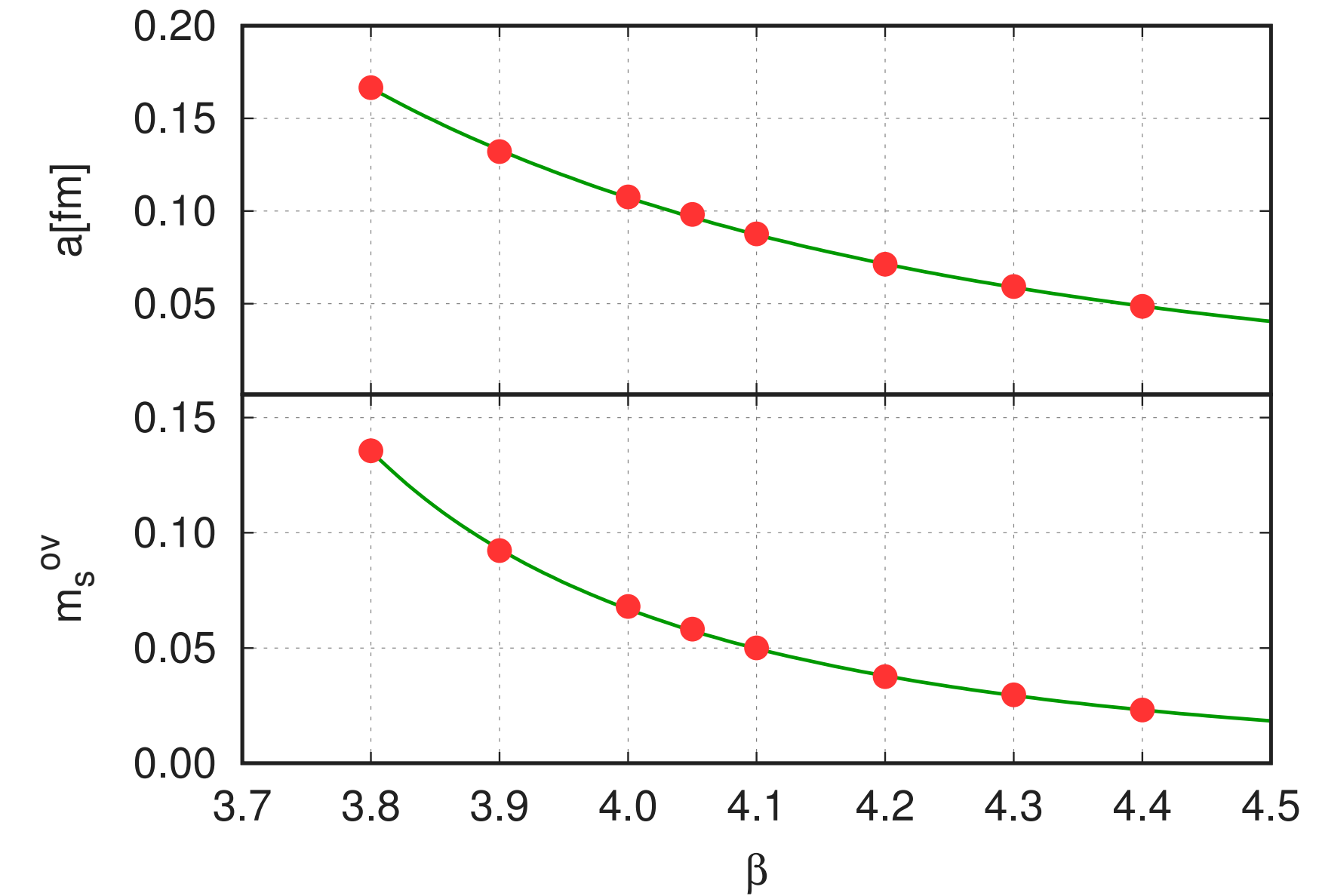
Thank you for your attention!

Backup

Lattice details, scale setting

Scale setting from simulations with large m_π

- Simulations are done along the LCP
- Scale setting: require $T = 0$ simulations
- $N_f = 3$ staggered simulations, $T = 0$, $w_0^{(3)} = 0.153(1)$ fm, $m_\pi^{(3)} = 712(5)$ MeV
- $N_f = 3$ overlap simulations, $T = 0$, at each β tune m_s^{ov} to have $m_\pi w_0 \equiv m_\pi^{(3)} w_0^{(3)}$
- $N_f = 2 + 1$ overlap simulations, $T \neq 0$: $m_s = m_s^{\text{ov}}$, $m_{ud} = R m_s^{\text{ov}}$, $a = w_0^{(3)} / w_0^{\text{ov}}$
- Physical point: $m_{ud} = m_{ud}^{(\text{phys})}$, $m_s = m_s^{(\text{phys})}$



[Borsanyi et al., 2016]

Implementing odd number of flavours

Exploiting $Q = \text{const}$

- Monte Carlo: determinant of a **hermitian** operator $H^2 = D_{\text{ov}} D_{\text{ov}}^\dagger$: $N_f = 2$
- To simulate $N_f = 1$ (strange quark): need to take the **square root**
- Chirality projectors: $P_\pm = \frac{1 \pm \gamma_5}{2}$, $H_\pm^2 = P_\pm H^2 P_\pm$
- Fixed topology $Q = \text{const}$:
 $\det H^2 \sim \det H_+^2 \det H_-^2 \sim (\det H_+^2)^2 \sim (\det H_-^2)^2$
- Take $\det H_+^2$ or $\det H_-^2$