

# Results about the Nucleon and Delta

Orsay/Grenoble

Zhaofeng Liu

- Data
- Effective masses

## Data

- $\beta = 3.9$ ,  $\kappa = 0.160856$ ,  $24^3 \times 48$ .
- $\mu = 0.0085$ , **82 configurations:**  
**1000,1020, $\dots$ ,2620.**
- $\mu = 0.0064$ , **100 configurations:**  
**1000,1020, $\dots$ ,2980.**
- $\mu = 0.004$ , **41 configurations:**  
**2520,2540, $\dots$ ,3320.**
- Random point source.
- The interpolating fields are

$$J^P(x) = \epsilon^{abc}[u^{Ta}(x)C\gamma_5 d^b(x)]u^c(x),$$

$$J^N(x) = \epsilon^{abc}[u^{Ta}(x)C\gamma_5 d^b(x)]d^c(x),$$

$$J^{\Delta^{++}} = \epsilon^{abc}[u^{Ta}(x)C\gamma_2 u^b(x)]u^c(x),$$

$$J^{\Delta^-} = \epsilon^{abc}[d^{Ta}(x)C\gamma_2d^b(x)]d^c(x).$$

The two point correlator is

$$K_{ij}(t) = \sum_{\vec{x}} \langle \Omega | J_i(x) \bar{J}_j(y) | \Omega \rangle,$$

where  $t = x_0 - y_0$ .

**From twisted base to physical base:**

- The fields are related by

$$\psi_{phys} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5\tau^3}\psi_{tw},$$

$$\bar{\psi}_{phys} = \bar{\psi}_{tw}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5\tau^3}.$$

- The quark propagators are related by

$$\langle u\bar{u} \rangle_{phys} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5} \langle u\bar{u} \rangle_{tw} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5},$$

$$\langle d\bar{d} \rangle_{phys} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5} \langle d\bar{d} \rangle_{tw} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5}.$$

- The two point correlators are related by

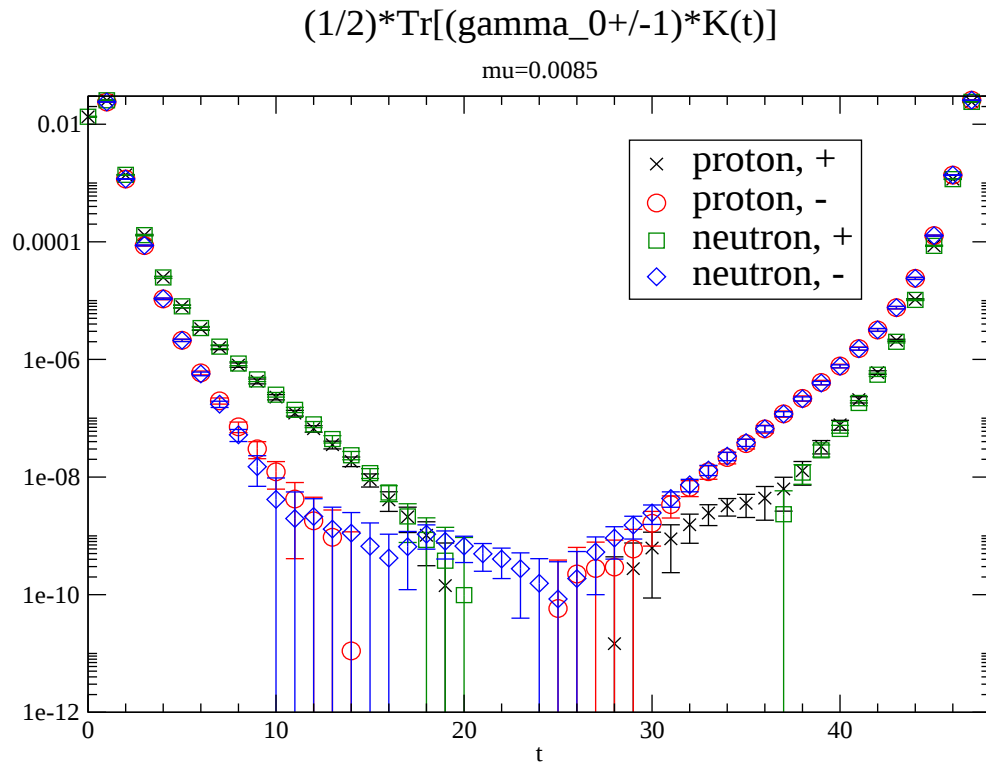
$$\begin{aligned}
K^P(t)_{phys} &= e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5} K^P(t)_{tw} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5}, \\
K^N(t)_{phys} &= e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5} K^N(t)_{tw} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5}, \\
K^{\Delta^{++}}(t)_{phys} &= e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5} K^{\Delta^{++}}(t)_{tw} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5}, \\
K^{\Delta^{-}}(t)_{phys} &= e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5} K^{\Delta^{-}}(t)_{tw} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}\gamma_5}.
\end{aligned}$$

## Parity projection

We do a parity projection on  $K(t)_{phys}$  to separate the positive parity states from the negative parity states:

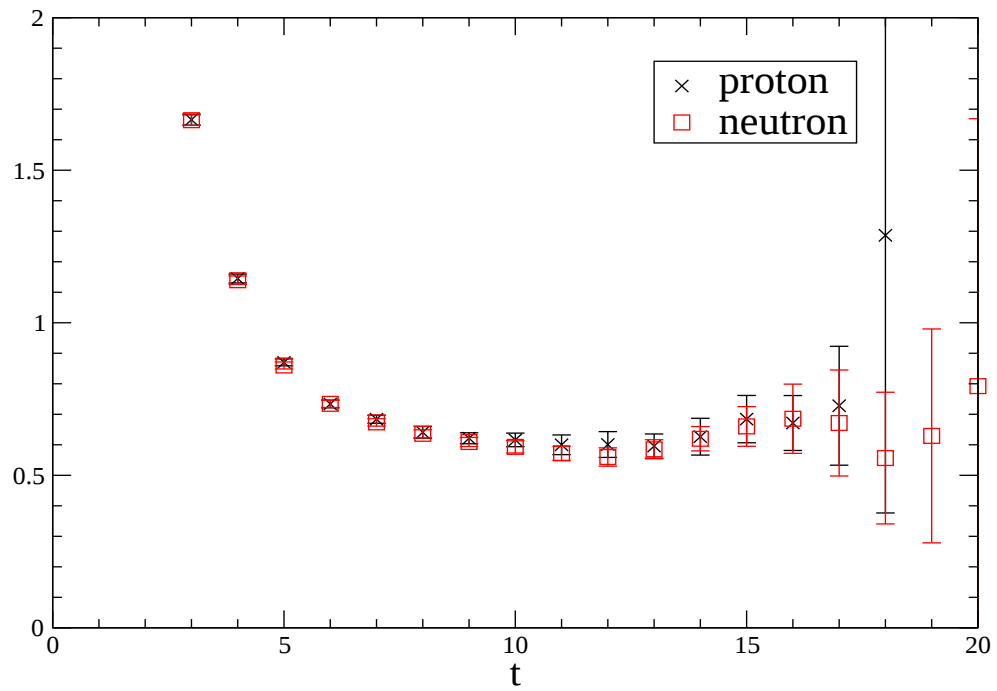
$$C^{\pm}(t) = \text{Tr}\left[\frac{\gamma_0 \pm 1}{2} K(t)_{phys}\right].$$

## $C^\pm(t)$ of proton and neutron



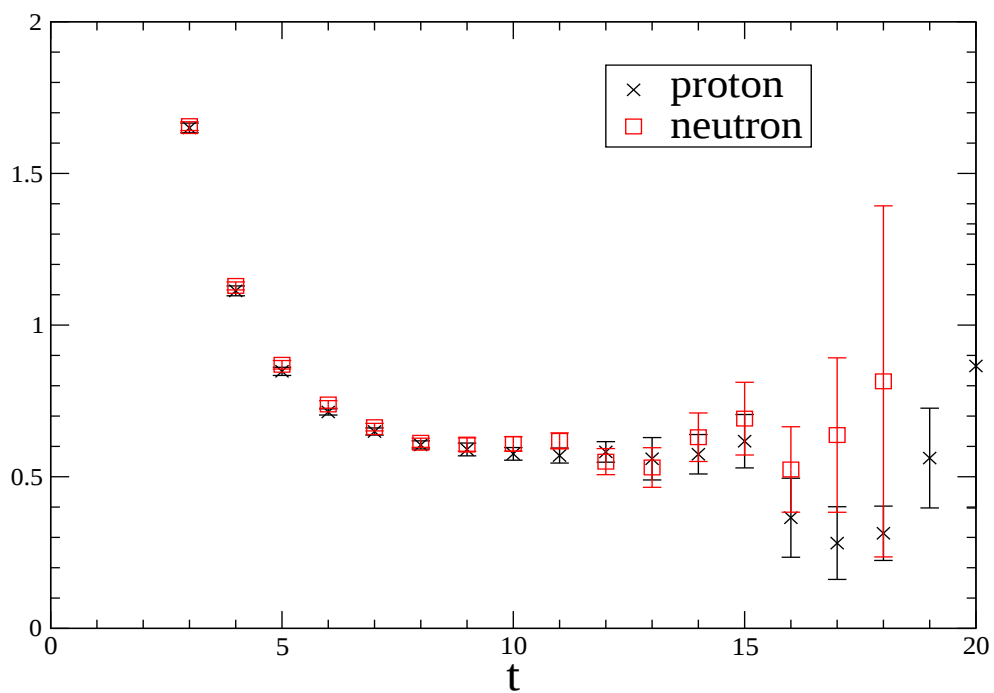
# Effective masses of nucleon

$m_{\text{eff}}(t)$ ,  $\mu=0.0085$



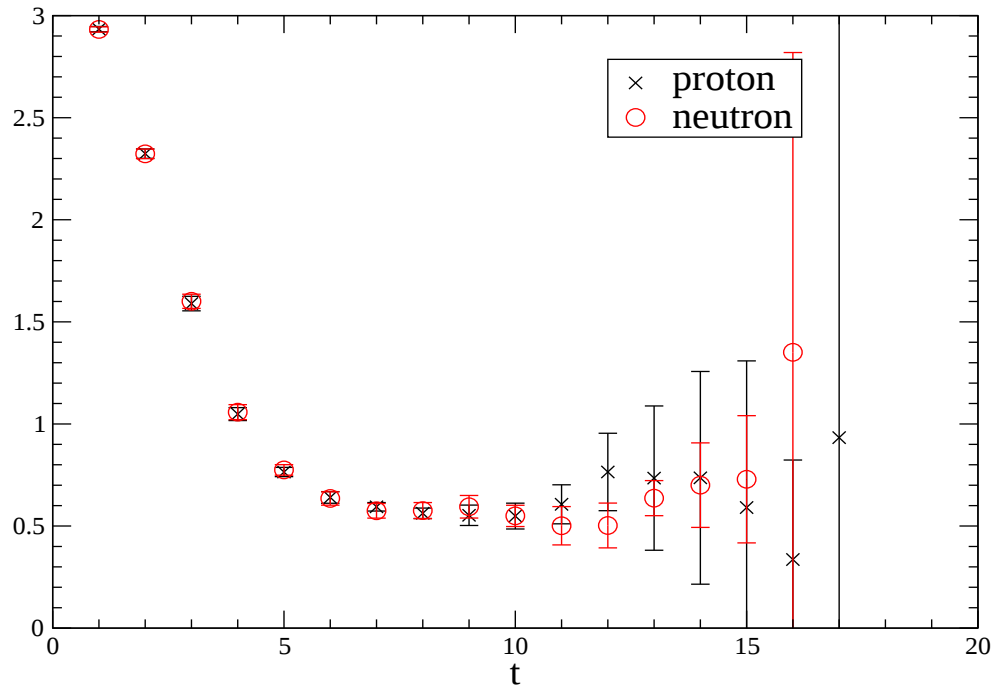
# Effective masses of nucleon

$m_{\text{eff}}(t)$ ,  $\mu=0.0064$



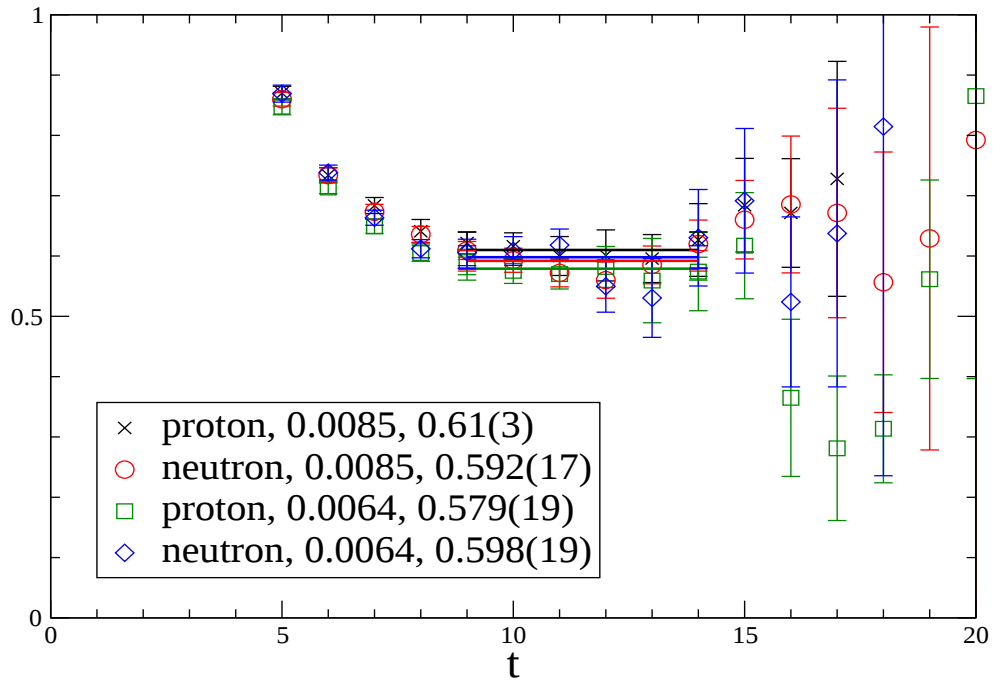
# Effective masses of nucleon

$m_{\text{eff}}(t)$ ,  $\mu=0.004$



## Constant fits

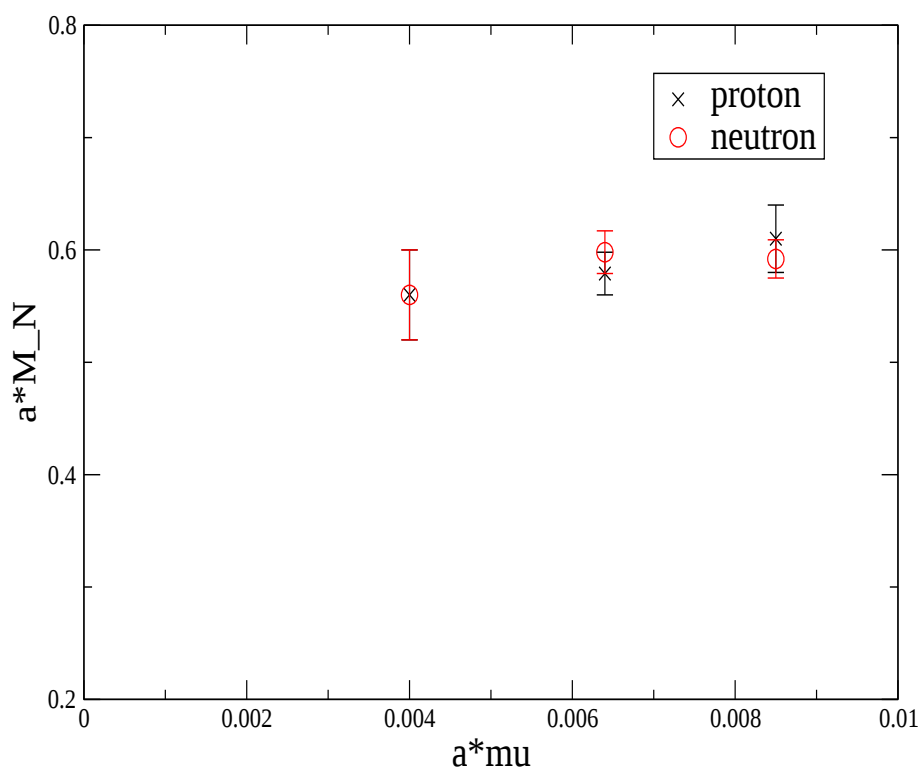
$m_{\text{eff}}(t)$ , nucleon



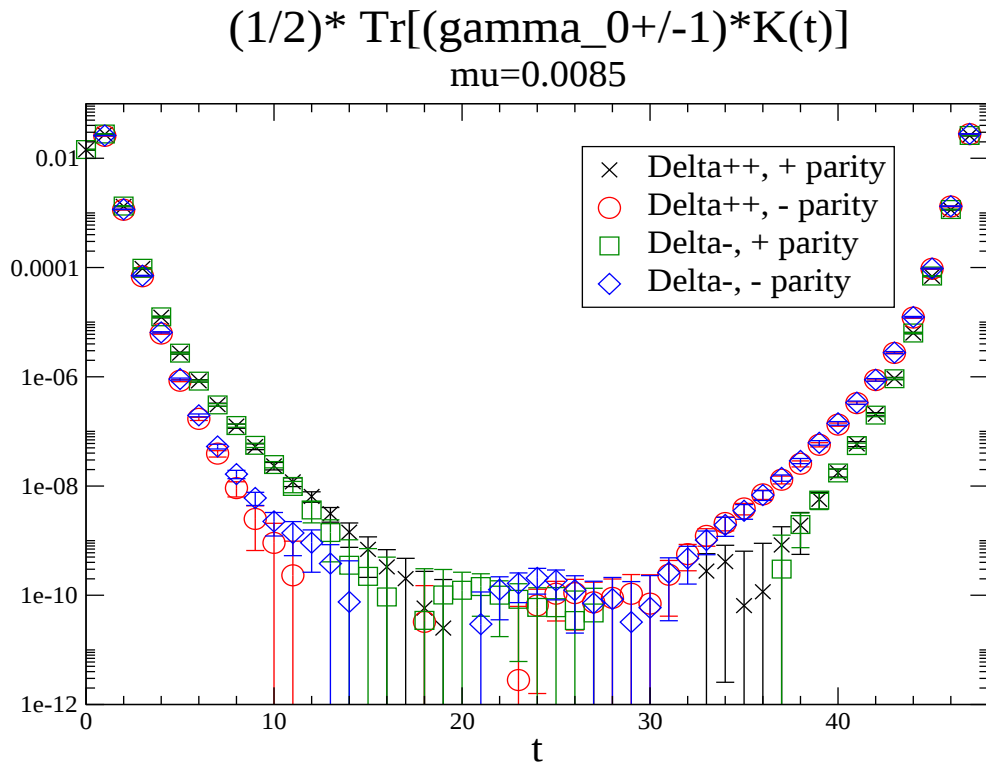
$\mu = 0.004$ :

proton and neutron: 0.56(4) (t:8-11)

$aM_N$  versus  $a\mu$

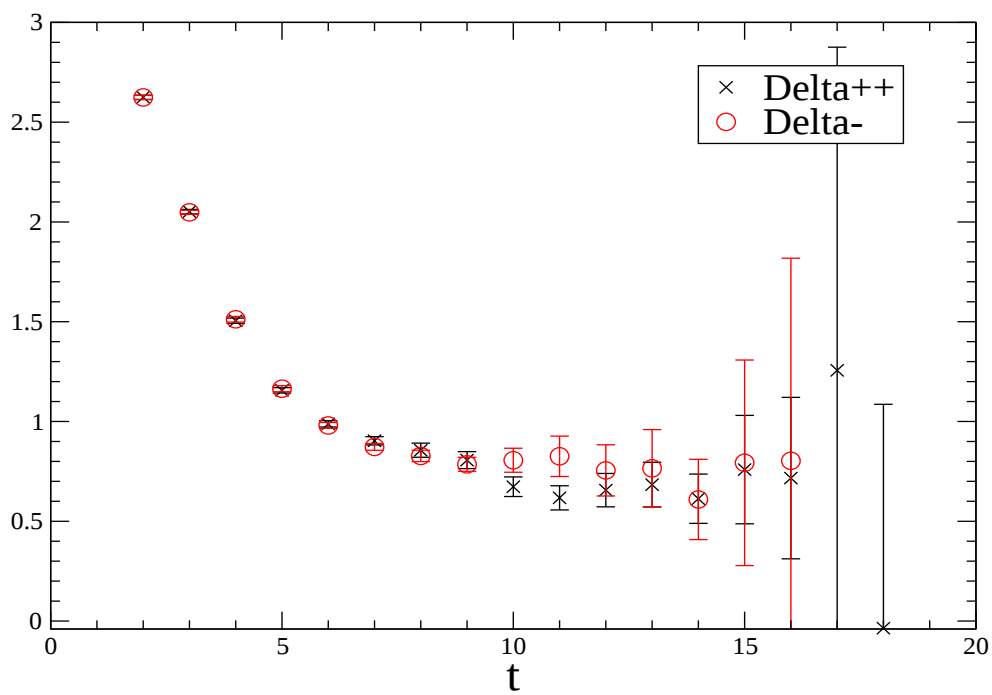


$\Delta^{++}$  and  $\Delta^{-}$



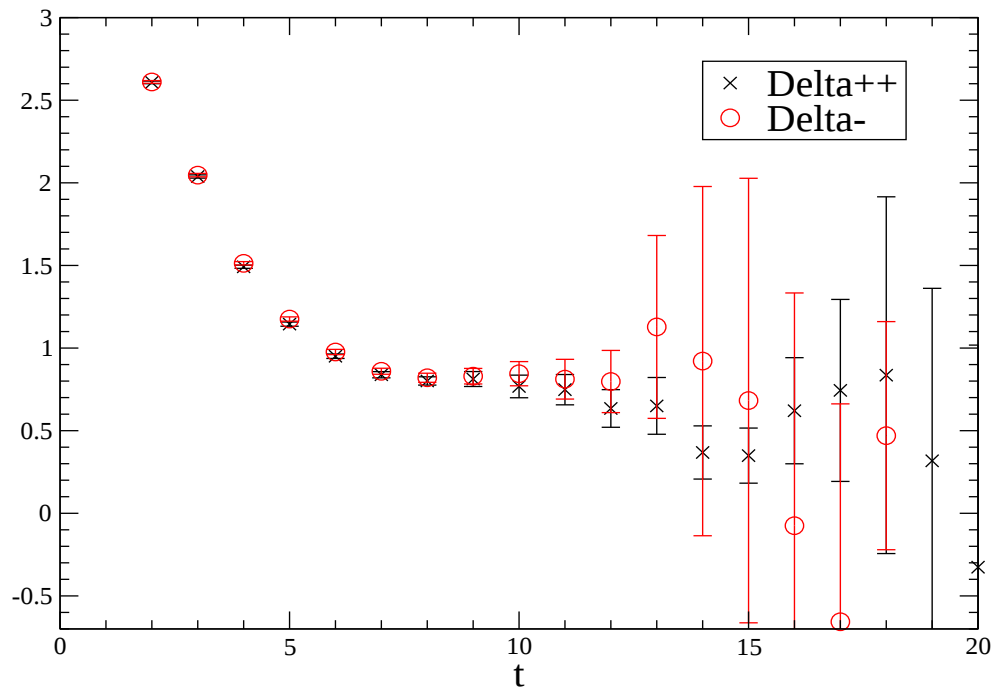
## Effective masses of $\Delta^{++}$ and $\Delta^{-}$

$m_{\text{eff}}(t), \mu=0.0085$



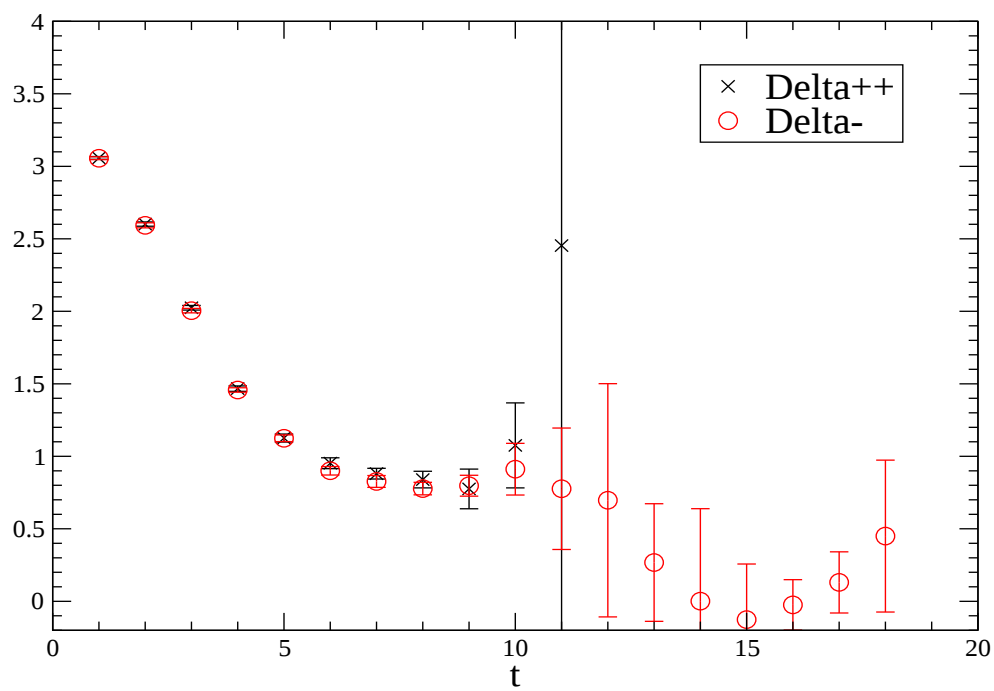
## Effective masses of $\Delta^{++}$ and $\Delta^{-}$

$m_{\text{eff}}(t)$ ,  $\mu=0.0064$



## Effective masses of $\Delta^{++}$ and $\Delta^{-}$

$m_{\text{eff}}(t)$ ,  $\mu=0.004$



## Constant fits

