

February 7, 2021

## $M_\pi$ predictions

Different predictions, obtained through Hosotani's equations, of the pion mass for different volume sizes ( $L=10,12, 16$ ) are shown.

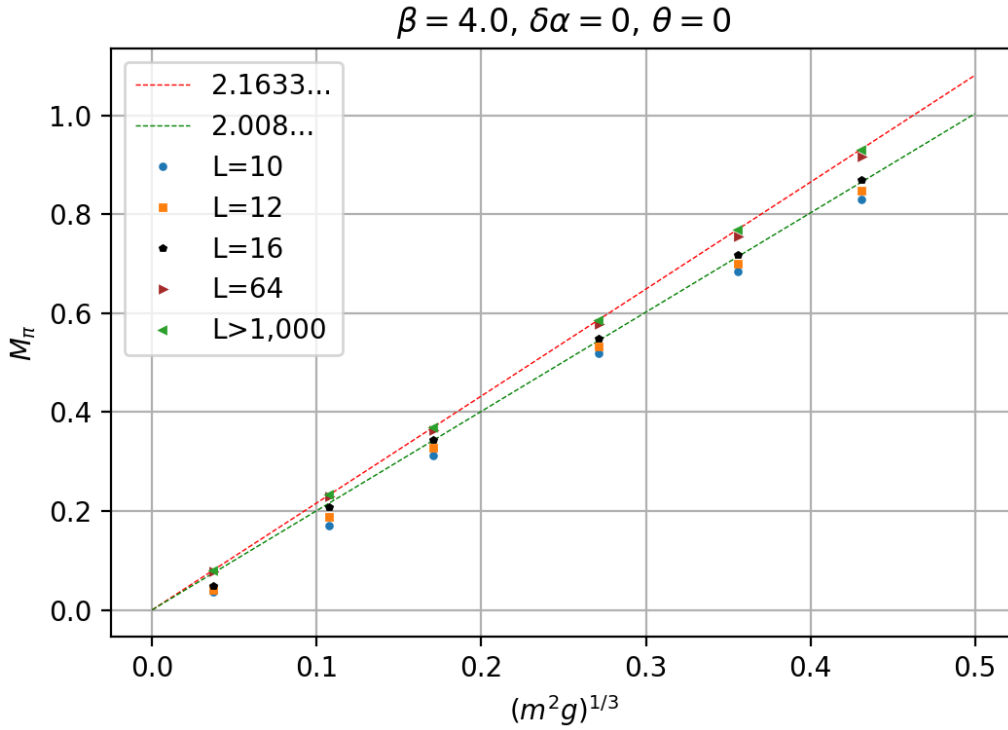


Figure 1:  $M_\pi$  vs.  $(m^2 g)^{1/3}$

When  $L > 1,000$ , the result of  $M_\pi$  using Hosotani's equations gets closer to the semi-classical prediction, rather than the prediction by Smilga. Some values are in the following table:

$m$	$M_\pi$ (Smilga)	$M_\pi$ (Semi-classical)	$M_\pi$ (Hosotani)
0.01	0.07398	0.07970	0.07965
0.05	0.21631	0.23303	0.23290
0.1	0.34336	0.36992	0.36959
0.2	0.54506	0.58721	0.58695
0.3	0.71422	0.76946	0.76901
0.4	0.86522	0.93214	0.93148

Table 1: Different values of  $M_\pi$  when  $L > 1,000$

Some other plots of the pion mass as a function of  $L$  and  $T = \frac{1}{L}$  for  $m = 0.05, 0.1$  are shown.

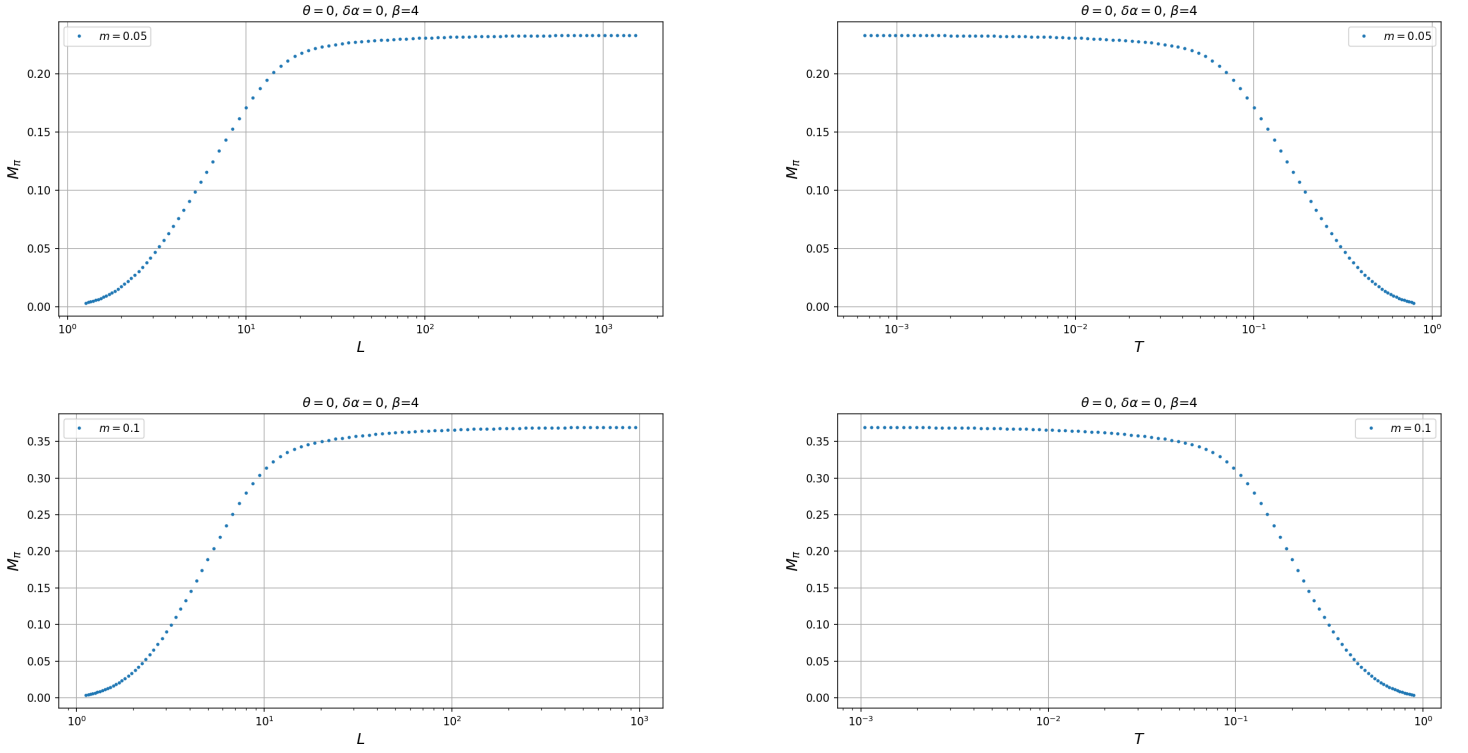


Figure 2:  $M_\pi$  as a function of  $L$  on the left hand side and  $M_\pi$  as a function of  $T$  on the right hand side

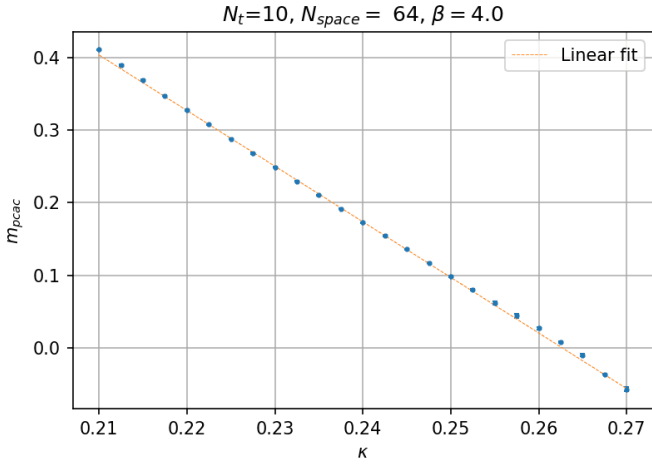
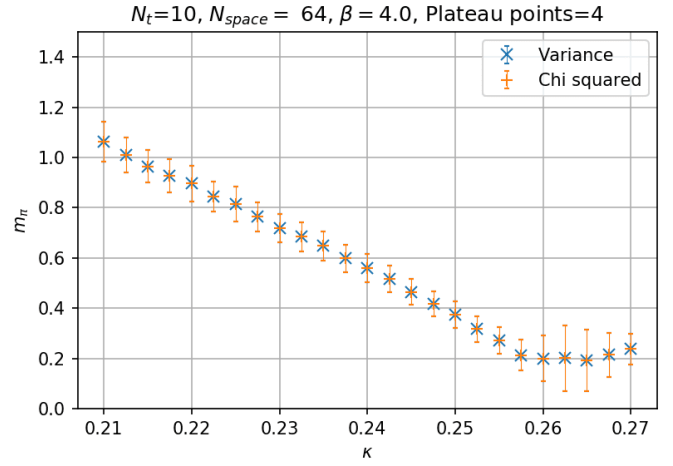
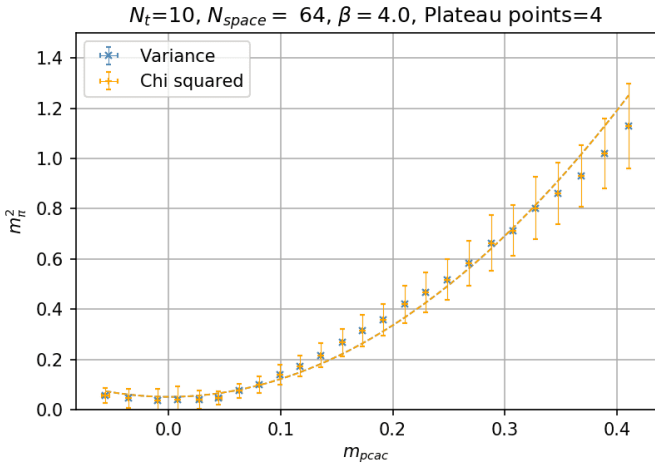
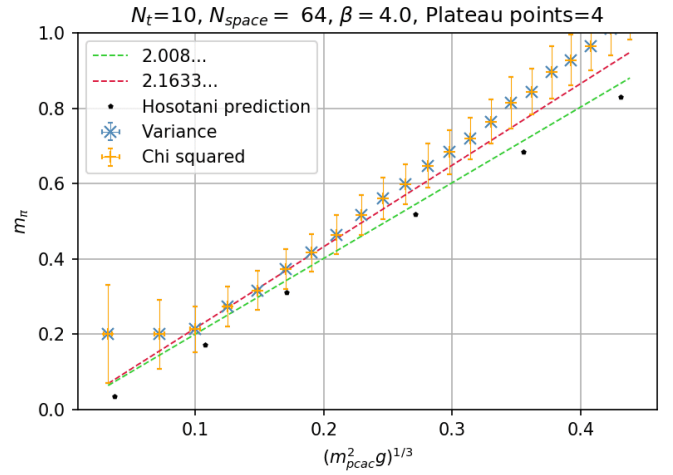
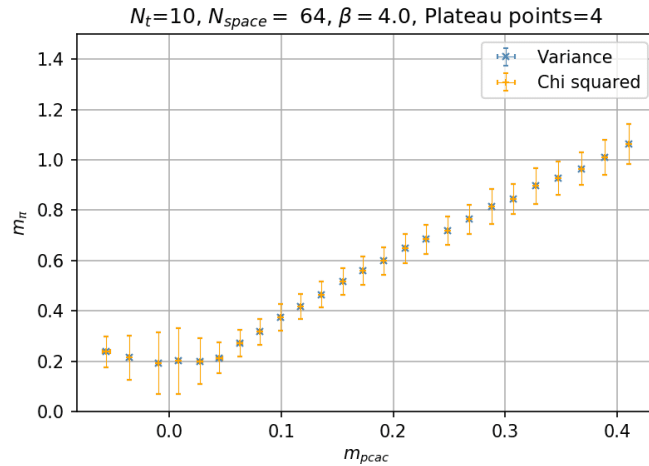
## Low statistics results

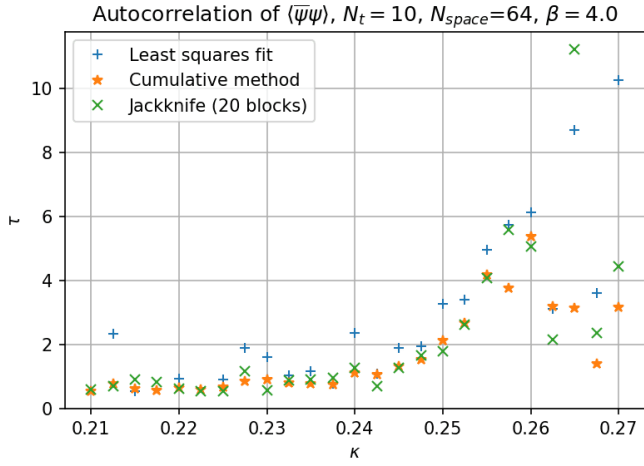
The following results were obtained through several simulations on different lattices:  $64 \times 10$ ,  $64 \times 12$  and  $64 \times 16$  with the parameters:

$N_{space}$	64
Ntherm	1000
Nmeasure	1000
Trajectory Steps	10
Nsteps	10
$\beta$	4

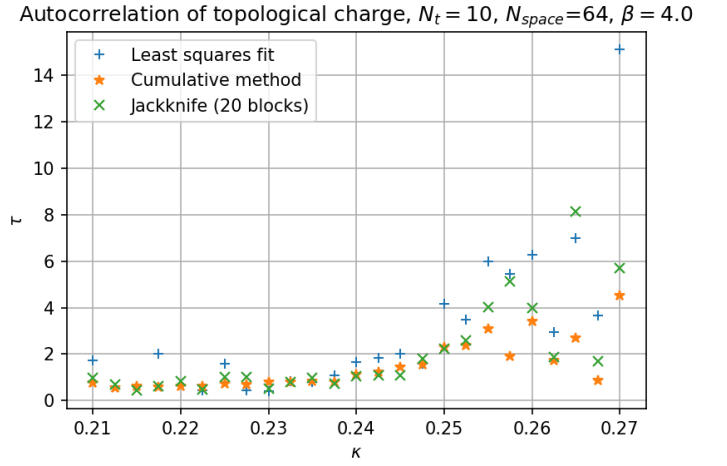
Table 2: All the simulations were performed with this parameters.

Variance stands for the var option in the masscoll program and Chi squared for the  $\chi^2$  option.  $g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

(a) Fermion mass using PCAC relation,  $\kappa_c = 0.26273 \pm 0.00168$ (b) Pion mass as a function of  $\kappa$ .(c)  $m_\pi^2$  vs.  $m_{pcac}$ . A function of the form  $a + bx^2$  was fitted, the coefficients are  $a = 0.05092 \pm 0.00616$ ,  $b = 7.12154 \pm 0.20359$ ,  $m_\pi = 0.22565 \pm 0.01365$  for variance and  $a = 0.05092 \pm 0.00616$ ,  $b = 7.12154 \pm 0.20359$ ,  $m_\pi = 0.22565 \pm 0.01365$  for chi squared(d) Smilga prediction. Only  $m_{pcac} > 0$  is considered.(e)  $m_\pi$  vs.  $m_{pcac}$ .



(f) Autocorrelation of  $\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle$



(g) Autocorrelation of the topological charge

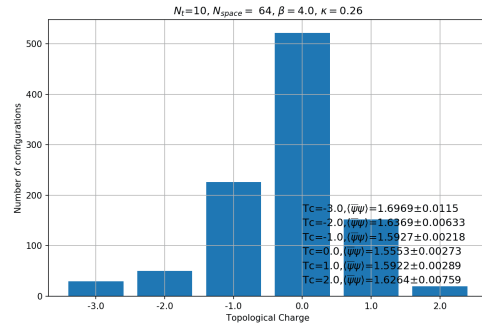
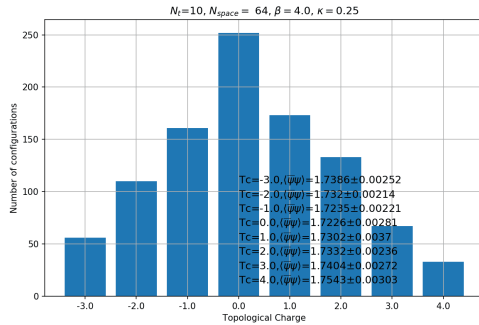
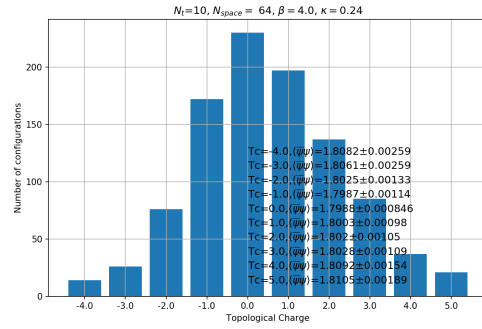
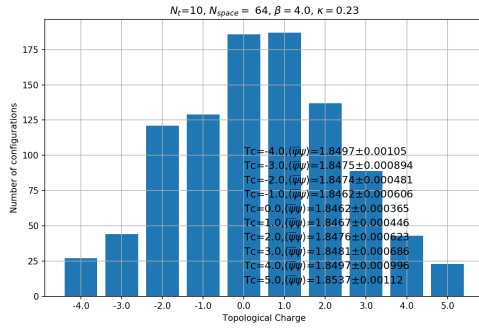
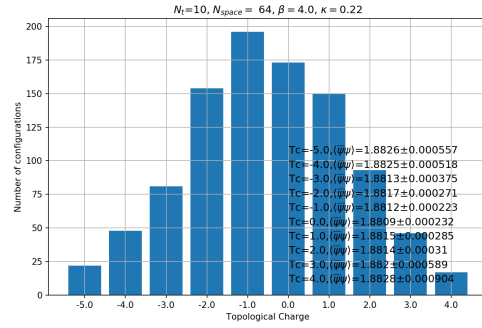
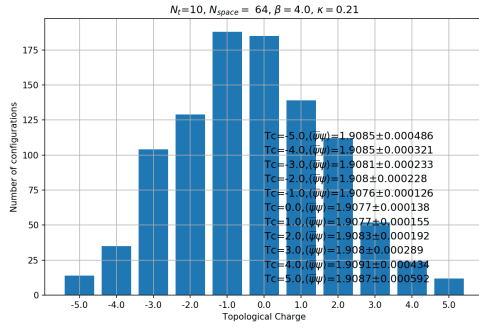
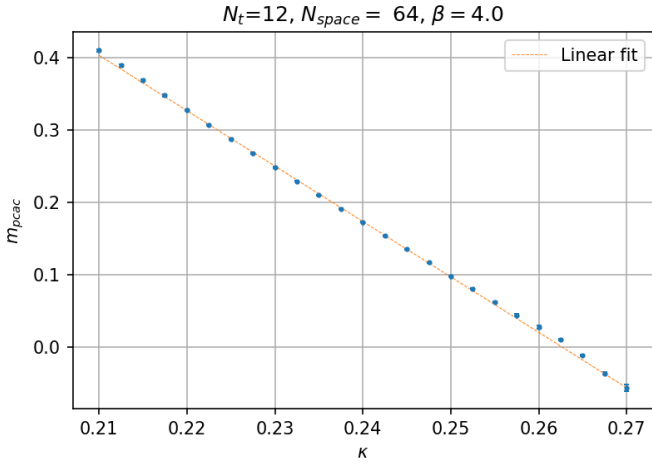
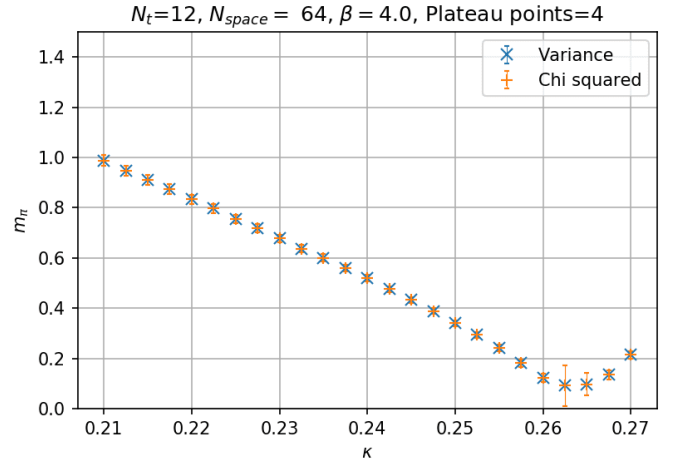
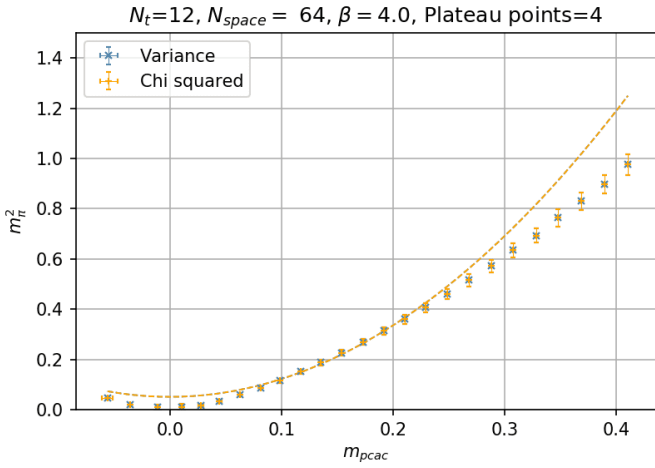
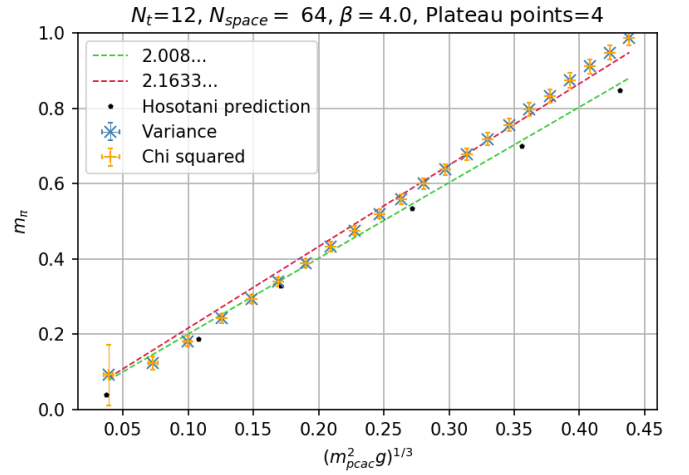
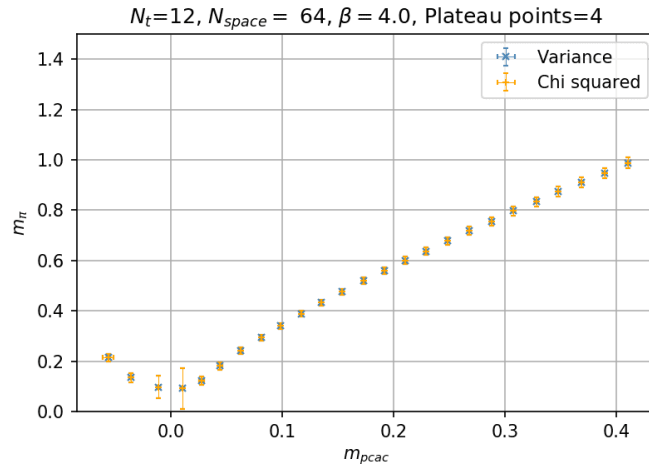
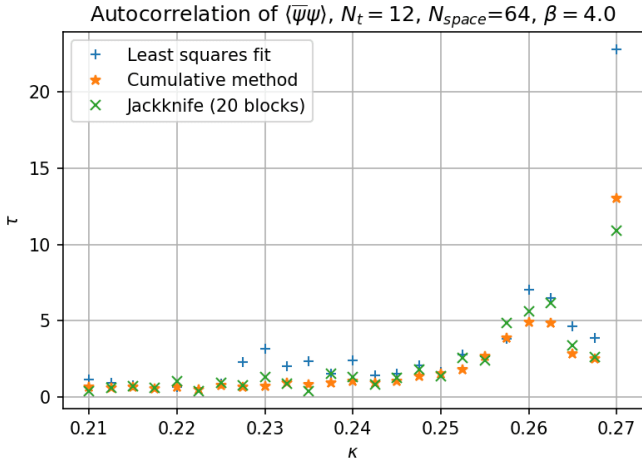
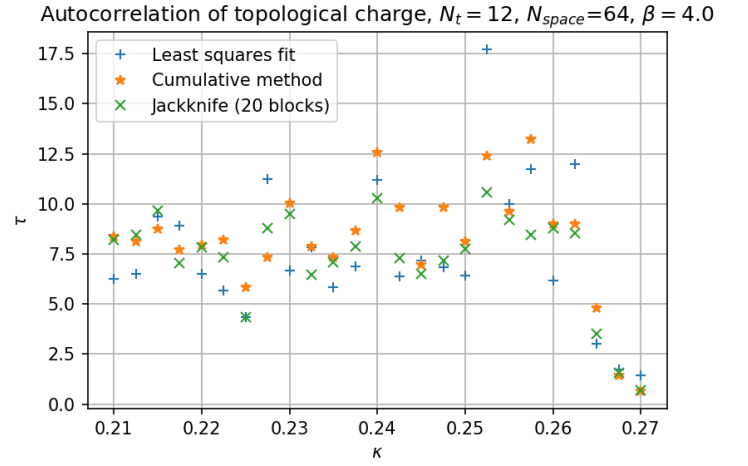


Figure 3: Number of configurations vs. topological charge on a  $64 \times 10$  lattice.

(a) Fermion mass using PCAC relation,  $\kappa_c = 0.26273 \pm 0.00168$ (b) Pion mass as a function of  $\kappa$ .(c)  $m_\pi^2$  vs.  $m_{pcac}$ . A function of the form  $a + bx^2$  was fitted, the coefficients are  $a = 0.05092 \pm 0.00616$ ,  $b = 7.12154 \pm 0.20359$ ,  $m_\pi = 0.22565 \pm 0.01365$  for variance and  $a = 0.05092 \pm 0.00616$ ,  $b = 7.12154 \pm 0.20359$ ,  $m_\pi = 0.22565 \pm 0.01365$  for chi squared(d) Smilga prediction. Only  $m_{pcac} > 0$  is considered.(e)  $m_\pi$  vs.  $m_{pcac}$ .



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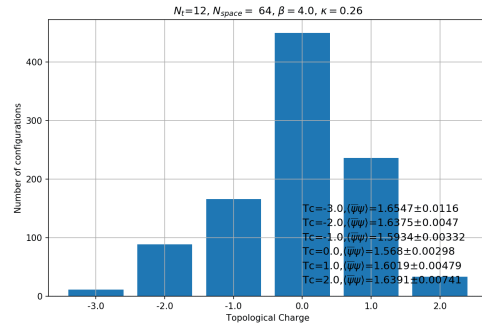
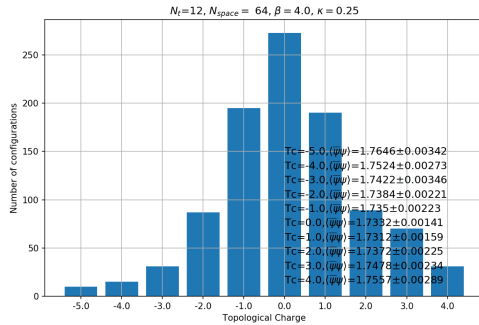
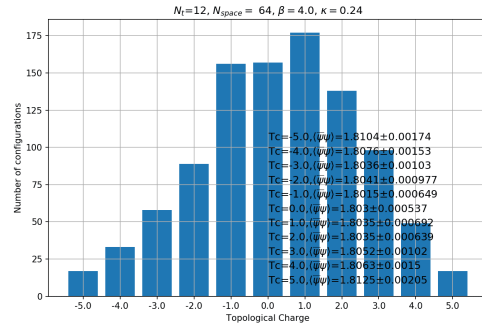
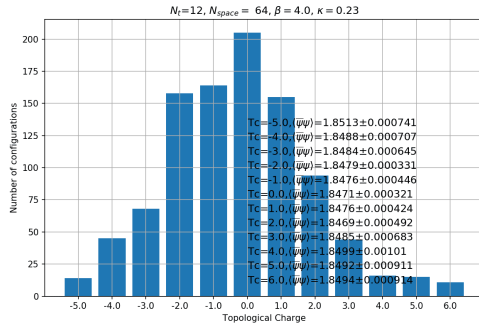
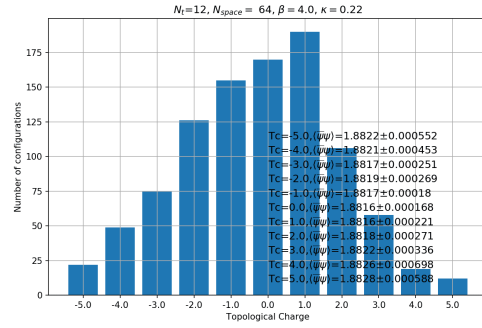
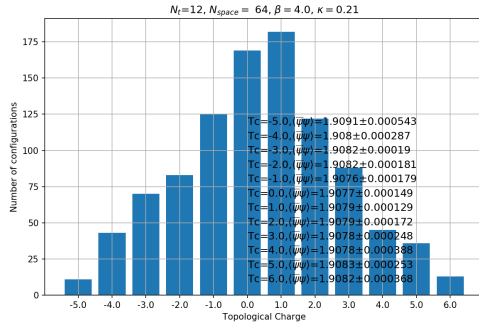
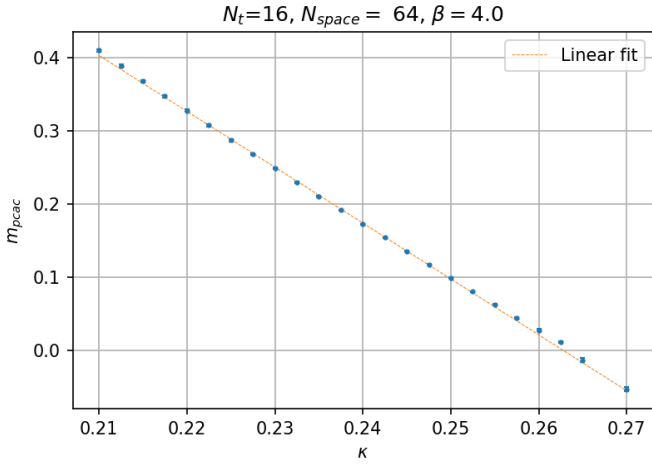
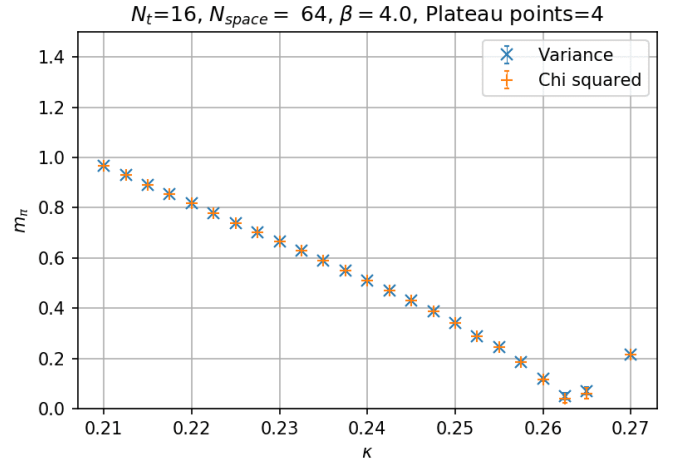
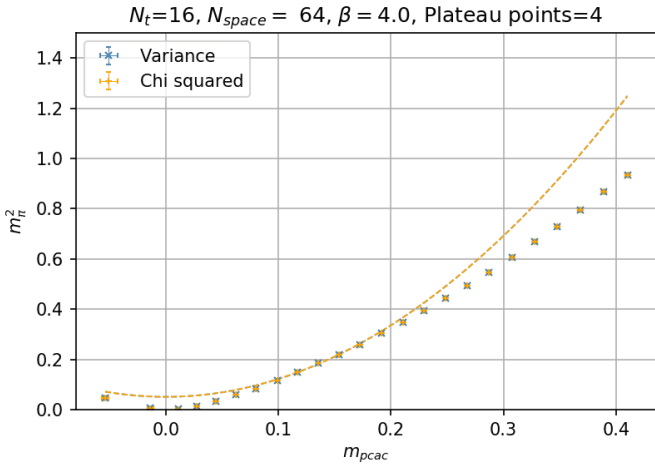
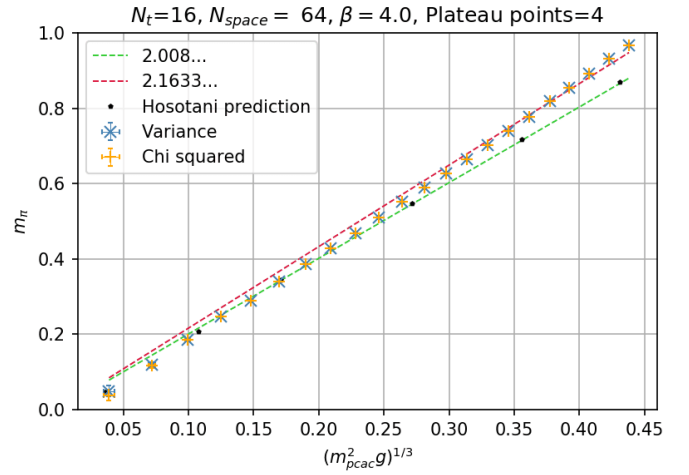
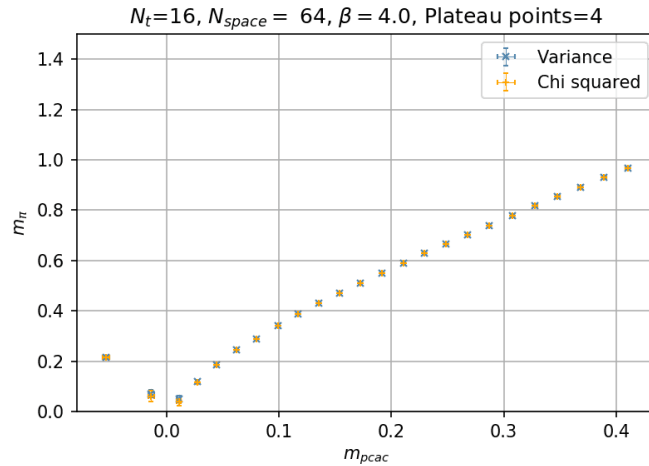
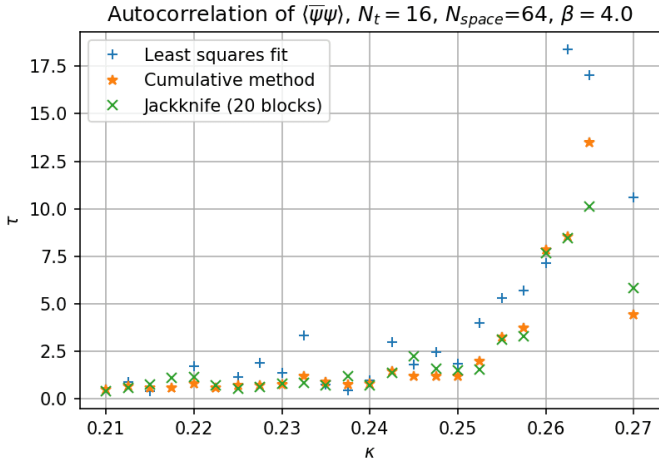
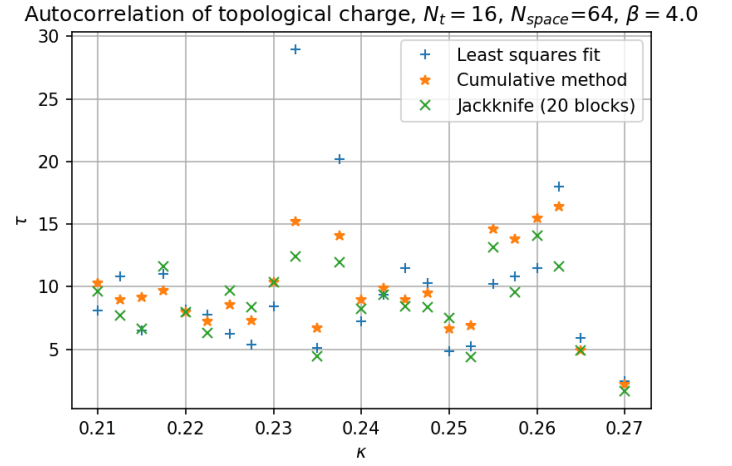


Figure 4: Number of configurations vs. topological charge on a  $64 \times 12$  lattice.

(a) Fermion mass using PCAC relation,  $\kappa_c = 0.26273 \pm 0.00168$ (b) Pion mass as a function of  $\kappa$ .(c)  $m_\pi^2$  vs.  $m_{pcac}$ . A function of the form  $a + bx^2$  was fitted, the coefficients are  $a = 0.05092 \pm 0.00616$ ,  $b = 7.12154 \pm 0.20359$ ,  $m_\pi = 0.22565 \pm 0.01365$  for variance and  $a = 0.05092 \pm 0.00616$ ,  $b = 7.12154 \pm 0.20359$ ,  $m_\pi = 0.22565 \pm 0.01365$  for chi squared(d) Smilga prediction. Only  $m_{pcac} > 0$  is considered.(e)  $m_\pi$  vs.  $m_{pcac}$ .



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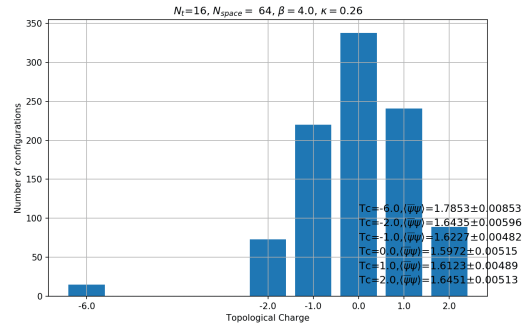
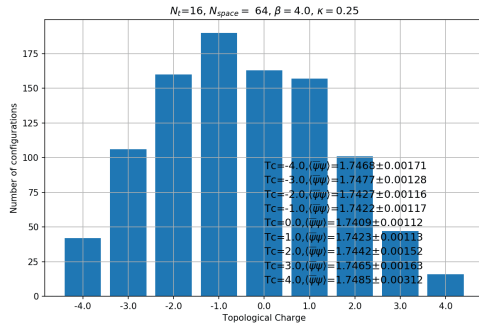
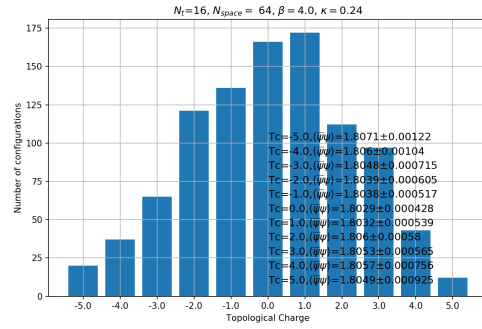
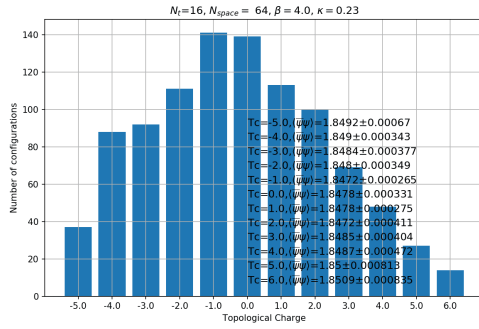
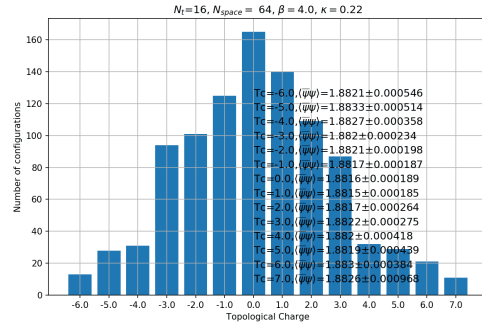
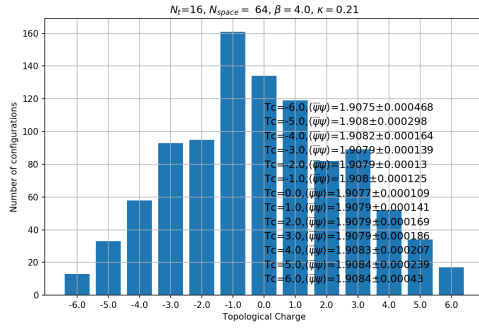


Figure 5: Number of configurations vs. topological charge on a  $64 \times 16$  lattice.



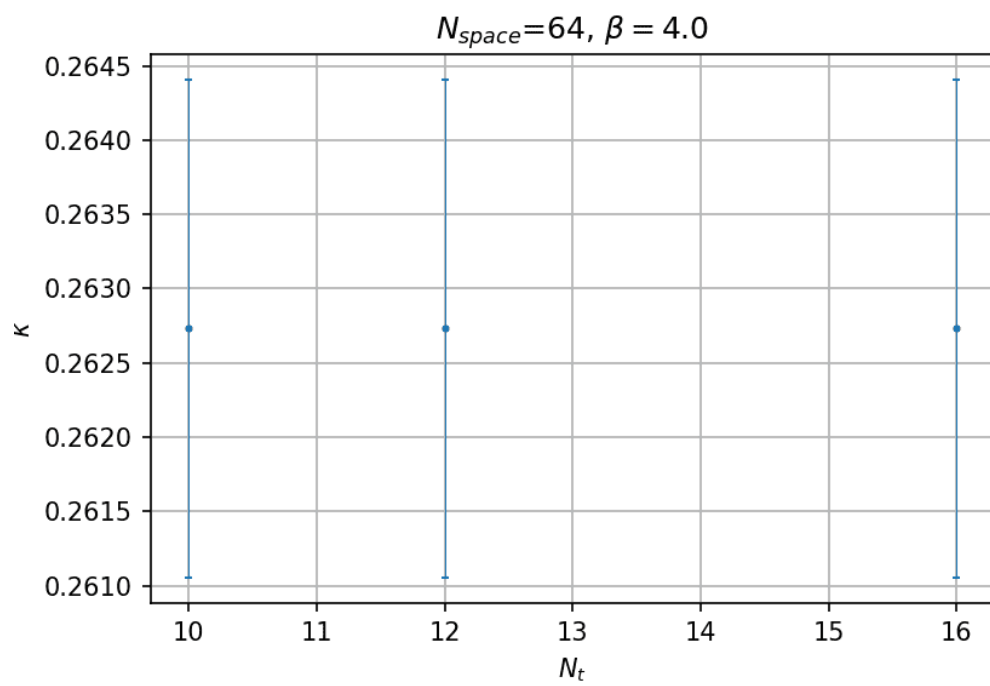


Figure 6: Kappa critical as a function of the time extension.