

# 1 Computation of two-point correlators

We are interested to compute functions of the form  $\langle j_X(r_1)j_Y(r_2) \rangle$ , where  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are positions and  $X, Y$  subscripts denote the current of interest.

- Vector current  $j_V^{\mu,ab}(t, x) = \bar{\psi}_a(t, x)\gamma^\mu\psi_b(t, x)$
- Axial current  $j_A^{\mu,ab}(t, x) = \bar{\psi}_a(t, x)\gamma^\mu\gamma^5\psi_b(t, x)$
- Pseudoscalar current  $j_P^{ab}(t, x) = \bar{\psi}_a(t, x)\gamma^5\psi_b(t, x)$

Now for the computation:

- We choose a reference point  $r_2 = 0$  on the lattice (e.g. middle)
- We can use Wick's theorem (we discard any global sign for now) to express these two-point functions as traces in spinor space.
- We use the CG algorithm to solve for the propagator  $S(r_1, 0)$  (inverse Dirac operator).

We assume that the propagator is diagonal in flavour space and express the spinor components as

$$S(t, x; 0, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} S_{00} & S_{01} \\ S_{10} & S_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

We also use  $\gamma^5$  hermiticity (ref Gattigier & Lang), i.e. for arbitrary  $r_1, r_2$

$$S(r_2, r_1) = \gamma^5 S(r_1, r_2)^\dagger \gamma^5 \quad (2)$$

Our representation of Euclidean gamma matrices:

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

## 1.1 P-P correlator

$$\begin{aligned} \langle j_P^{12}(r)j_P^{21}(0) \rangle &= \langle \bar{\psi}_1(r)\gamma^5\psi_2(r)\bar{\psi}_2(0)\gamma^5\psi_1(0) \rangle \simeq \text{Tr} \{ S(r, 0)\gamma^5 S(0, r)\gamma^5 \} \\ &= \text{Tr} \{ S(r, 0)\gamma^5\gamma^5 S(r, 0)^\dagger\gamma^5\gamma^5 \} \\ &= \text{Tr} \{ S(r, 0)S(r, 0)^\dagger \} \\ &= \text{Tr} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} S_{00} & S_{01} \\ S_{10} & S_{11} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} S_{00}^* & S_{10}^* \\ S_{01}^* & S_{11}^* \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ &= \text{Tr} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} S_{00}S_{00}^* + S_{01}S_{01}^* & \\ & S_{10}S_{10}^* + S_{11}S_{11}^* \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ &= |S_{00}|^2 + |S_{01}|^2 + |S_{10}|^2 + |S_{11}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

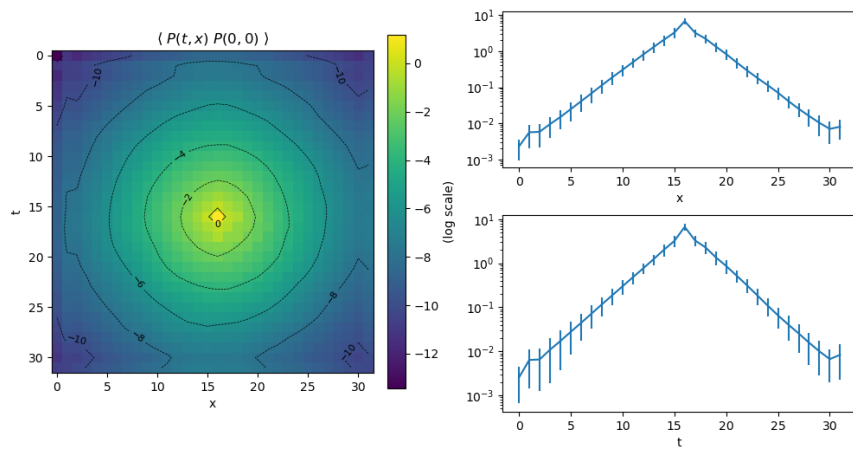


Figure 1