

Quark-composites approach to QCD: The nucleon-pion system

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We present a new perturbative approach to QCD, based on the use of quark composites as fundamental variables. The composites with the quantum numbers of the nucleons are assumed as new integration variables in the Berezin integral which defines the partition function, while the composites with the quantum numbers of the chiral mesons are replaced by auxiliary bosonic fields. The action is modified by the addition of irrelevant operators which provide the kinetic terms for these composites, and the quark action is treated as a perturbation. The resulting expansion has the quark confinement built in. As a first application we investigate the pion-nucleon interaction. [S0556-2821(99)01615-X]

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I. INTRODUCTION

We can divide the calculations in QCD in two classes: those which aim at clarifying the confining mechanism and those devoted to the description of hadronic physics. One of the present difficulties in this field stems from the fact that the former calculations are done in a framework where it would be very awkward, if not impossible, to perform the latter. More generally, the actual understanding of the theory requires a nonperturbative approach for low energy and perturbative methods for high energy, which until now has been impossible to unify in a unique scheme.

The strategy we adopt to overcome this impasse is to use quark composites with hadronic quantum numbers as fundamental variables [1]. An earlier attempt in this spirit can be found in Ref. [2], but it is restricted to the strong coupling. We avoid such limitation by means of new technical tools.

There is a fundamental difference between trilinear and bilinear composites. Surprisingly enough, some trilinear composites, in particular the nucleon fields, can easily be assumed as integration variables in the Berezin integral which defines the partition function, since they satisfy the same integration rule as the quark fields. As a consequence the free action of these composites is the Dirac action [3].

Also the mesonic composites can be introduced as integration variables, but the resulting integral does not reduce in general to a Berezin or ordinary integral, and it is very complicated. In particular the propagator is *not the inverse of the wave operator*. It has then required some effort to find an operator containing the free action of the chiral composites [4], but once constructed, we can circumvent the difficulty of the integral over the chiral composites by replacing them with auxiliary fields by means of the Stratonovich-Hubbard representation [5].

Since the free composite actions are irrelevant operators, we can freely add them to the standard action and derive a perturbative expansion by treating the quark action as a perturbation. The expansion parameters are the inverse of two dimensionless constants entering the definition of the nucleon and chiral composites, and of the number of compo-

nents of the up and down quarks. This number, called Ω , is equal to 24.

Our approach has two quite desirable features. First it is compatible with a perturbative as well as nonperturbative regime of the gluons with respect to the gauge coupling constant. For this reason we adopt a regularization on a Euclidean lattice, which is the only one suitable for both cases. This choice seems also natural dealing with composites. The other remarkable aspect is that the quark confinement is built in. This is due to the fact that our perturbative expansion is of weak coupling for the hadrons but, as a consequence of the spontaneous breaking of the chiral symmetry, of strong coupling for the quarks. To any finite order, the quarks can then move only by a finite number of lattice spacings, and therefore they can never be produced in the continuum limit, at variance with the standard perturbation theory, where the quarks are propagating particles at the perturbative level, and the confinement is essentially nonperturbative. Let us emphasize that the hopping character of the quark propagator should not generate any confusion with a strong coupling expansion in terms of the gauge coupling. As stated above, the gauge coupling constant can have any value required by the dynamics, while mesons and nucleons do move in the true continuum.

One can wonder whether the Wilson term to avoid spurious quark states is at all necessary in our approach: Since the quarks have no poles whatsoever to finite order, why should we worry about the spurious ones? In any case we can safely assume the Wilson term for the quarks of subleading order in our expansion parameters, so that we can ignore it in a first order calculation.

In the previous works the nucleons and the chiral mesons were discussed separately. Here we unify their treatment including the electromagnetic (em) interactions, so as to be able to evaluate strong corrections to em processes. We derive a perturbative expansion in terms of the nucleon composites and the auxiliary fields which replace the chiral composites. The numerical coefficients of this series are given in terms of integrals over the gluon and quark fields. As an application we investigate the nucleon-pion interaction, getting to lowest order a contribution to the one-pion exchange of the Yukawa model.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we define the

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modified partition function we will use. In Sec. III we define the hadron composites and their actions. In Secs. IV and V we report for the convenience of the reader the results, obtained in the previous works, concerning the introduction of the nucleon fields as integration variables, and of the auxiliary fields for the chiral composites. In Sec. VI we derive our perturbative expansion. In Sec. VII we show that the quarks do not propagate at the perturbative level. In Sec. VIII we evaluate the nucleon-pion interaction and in Sec. IX we conclude our paper.

II. THE MODIFIED PARTITION FUNCTION

We assume the modified partition function

$$Z = \int [dU] \int [dA] \exp[-S_{\text{YM}} - S_M] \times \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda] \exp[-S_N - S_C - S_Q], \quad (2.1)$$

where S_{YM} and S_M are the Yang-Mills and Maxwell actions, S_Q is the action of the quark fields, and S_N and S_C are irrelevant operators which provide the kinetic terms for the quark composites with the quantum numbers of the nucleons and the chiral mesons. λ is the quark field, the gluon field is associated to the link variables U_μ , and A_μ is the photon field. The reason why we have introduced the photon field explicitly, is that it is associated to different link variables in the interactions with the quarks and the composites. Finally differentials in square brackets are understood, as usual, as the product of differentials over the sites and the intrinsic indices, and $[dU]$ is the Haar measure.

All the elementary fields live in an anisotropic Euclidean lattice of spacing a in the spatial directions and a_t in the time direction, whose sites are identified by four-vectors x of spatial components $x_k=0, \dots, N$ and time component $t=0, \dots, 2N_t$, and satisfy periodic boundary conditions, with the exception of the quark fields which are antiperiodic in time: $\lambda(x) = \lambda(x + Ne_k) = -\lambda(x + 2N_t e_t)$, e_k and e_t being the unit vectors in the k and time directions.

The simplest way of unifying the treatment of nucleons and mesons is to put them at different, complementary sites of the lattice. A possible option, which respects the hypercubic symmetry, is to put them on the sites of two dual sublattices, defining the parallel transport along the major diagonals [7]. Here we make a different choice, possibly more suitable for the hadron thermodynamics. We restrict the nucleons and mesons to the odd and even sites in one direction (which is natural to assume as the time direction), while letting them occupy the whole remaining three-dimensional volume. The hypercubic symmetry is lost, but it remains valid at least for the free composites, if we assume the temporal spacing half the spatial one. We will keep however the spacings unrelated having the hadron thermodynamics in mind. So the nucleon and chiral composites are defined respectively at the sites $n=(x_k, 2t+1)$ and $c=(x_k, 2t)$, $t=0, \dots, N_t$, which identify the nucleon and chiral lattices.

Accordingly we introduce specific notation for the sums over the whole lattice or its sublattices:

$$(f, g) = a^3 a_t \sum_x f(x) g(x),$$

$$(f, g)_n = a^3 2a_t \sum_n f(n) g(n), \quad (f, g)_c = a^3 2a_t \sum_c f(c) g(c). \quad (2.2)$$

The quark fields $\lambda_{\tau\alpha}^a$ with color, isospin, and Dirac indices a , τ , and α , respectively, are related to the up and down quarks according to

$$\lambda_{1\alpha}^a = u_\alpha^a, \quad \lambda_{2\alpha}^a = d_\alpha^a. \quad (2.3)$$

Their action is

$$S_Q = (\bar{\lambda}, Q\lambda), \quad (2.4)$$

where

$$Q_{x,y} = M_Q \delta_{xy} - \frac{1}{2a} \sum_k (r_q - \gamma_k) U_k(x) v_k(x) \delta_{x+e_k,y} - \frac{1}{2a_t} \sum_\epsilon (r_q - \gamma_{\epsilon t}) U_{\epsilon t}(x) v_{\epsilon t}(x) \delta_{x+e_{\epsilon t},y}, \quad \epsilon = \pm 1, \quad (2.5)$$

with

$$M_Q = m_q + r_q \left(\frac{3}{a} + \frac{1}{a_t} \right). \quad (2.6)$$

We have adopted the standard convention

$$k \in \{-3, \dots, 3\}, \quad e_{-k} = -e_k, \quad e_{-t} = -e_t,$$

$$\gamma_{-k} = -\gamma_k, \quad \gamma_{-t} = -\gamma_t,$$

$$U_{-k}(x) = U_k^+(x - e_k), \quad U_{-t}(x) = U_t^+(x - e_t), \quad (2.7)$$

and the corresponding ones for the link variables v_μ associated to the photon field

$$v_{k\tau}(x) = \exp[iaq_\tau A_k(x)], \quad v_{t\tau}(x) = \exp[ia_t q_\tau A_t(x)]. \quad (2.8)$$

q_τ is the quark electric charge

$$q_1 = \frac{2}{3}e, \quad q_2 = -\frac{1}{3}e, \quad e = \text{electron charge}. \quad (2.9)$$

The spurious quark states are prevented by the Wilson term with Wilson parameter r_q .

Since we will assume the nucleon and chiral composites as fundamental variables, we must separate the quark action into the terms which live only in the nucleon and chiral lattices and those which couple them

$$S_Q = S_{Q_{nc}} + S_{Q_{cn}} + S_{Q_n} + S_{Q_c}, \quad (2.10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{Qnc} &= a^3 a_t \sum_{nc} \bar{\lambda}(n) Q_{n,c} \lambda(c), \\
 S_{Qcn} &= a^3 a_t \sum_{cn} \bar{\lambda}(c) Q_{c,n} \lambda(n), \\
 S_{Qn} &= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\lambda}, Q \lambda)_n, \\
 S_{Qc} &= \frac{1}{2} (\bar{\lambda}, Q \lambda)_c. \tag{2.11}
 \end{aligned}$$

We then have

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \int [dA] \exp[-S_M] \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_n \exp(-S_N - S_{Qn}) \\
 &\times \int [dU] \exp[-S_{YM}] \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c \\
 &\times \exp[-S_C - S_{Qc} - S_{Qnc} - S_{Qcn}], \tag{2.12}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$[d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda] = [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_n [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c. \tag{2.13}$$

The formalism for a nonlinear change of variables in Berezin integrals has been developed in Refs. [1,3]. In the following section we will report what is necessary to arrive at the formulation of our perturbative expansion.

III. THE HADRON COMPOSITES AND THEIR ACTIONS

The nucleon composites are [6]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi_{\tau\alpha} &= -\frac{2}{3} k_N^{1/2} a^3 \epsilon_{a_1 a_2 a_3} \delta_{\tau\tau_2} \epsilon_{\tau_1 \tau_3} \\
 &\times (\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{\alpha\alpha_1} (\mathcal{C} \gamma_\mu)_{\alpha_2 \alpha_3} \lambda_{\tau_1 \alpha_1}^{a_1} \lambda_{\tau_2 \alpha_2}^{a_2} \lambda_{\tau_3 \alpha_3}^{a_3}. \tag{3.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

In the above equation and in the sequel the summation over repeated indices is understood, \mathcal{C} is the charge conjugation matrix, and $\psi_{1\alpha}, \psi_{2\alpha}$ are the proton, neutron fields. It is easy to check that with the above definition they transform like the quarks under isospin, chiral, and $O(4)$ transformations.

We should explain why we have included in the definition the cubic power of the lattice spacing a and the parameter k_N . The cubic power of a parameter with the dimension of a length, say, l^3 , is necessary to give the nucleon field the canonical dimension of a fermion field. At the same time a power of the lattice spacing at least cubic is necessary to make the kinetic term (with the Dirac action) irrelevant. We have written for later convenience l^3 in the form $k_N^{1/2} a^3$, where k_N is dimensionless and it must not diverge in the continuum limit.

The nucleon free action is the Dirac action

$$S_N = (\bar{\psi}, N \psi)_n, \tag{3.2}$$

whose wave operator N is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{n_1, n_2} &= \left[m_N + r_N \left(\frac{3}{a} + \frac{1}{2a_t} \right) \right] \delta_{n_1, n_2} \\
 &- \frac{1}{2a} \sum_k (r_N - \gamma_k) V_k(n_1) \delta_{n_1 + e_k, n_2} \\
 &- \frac{1}{4a_t} \sum_\epsilon (r_N - \gamma_{\epsilon t}) V_{\epsilon t}(n_1) \delta_{n_1 + 2e_{\epsilon t}, n_2}. \tag{3.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

In the above equation r_N is the Wilson parameter

$$0 < r_N \leq 1, \tag{3.4}$$

m_N is the mass of the nucleon and V_μ is the link variable associated to the em field acting on the nucleons:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{k\tau}(n) &= \exp[ie_\tau a A_k(n)], \\
 V_{t\tau}(n) &= \exp[ie_\tau a_t A_t(n)] \exp[ie_\tau a_t A_t(n + e_t)], \\
 e_1 &= e, \quad e_2 = 0, \tag{3.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

with the standard conventions. Needless to say, the coupling with the em field is necessary to preserve the Abelian gauge invariance of the QCD action.

The chiral composites are the pions and the sigma

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_\pm &= ik_\pi a^2 \bar{\lambda} \gamma_5 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\tau_1 \pm i \tau_2) \lambda, \quad \pi_0 = ik_\pi a^2 \bar{\lambda} \gamma_5 \tau_3 \lambda, \\
 \sigma &= k_\pi a^2 \bar{\lambda} \lambda, \tag{3.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

where γ_5 is assumed Hermitian, the τ_k 's are the Pauli matrices and the factor $a^2 k_\pi$ has been introduced with the same criterion used for the nucleons, so that also k_π must not diverge in the continuum limit.

The chiral transformations over the quarks

$$\delta \lambda = \frac{i}{2} \gamma_5 \vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{\alpha} \lambda, \tag{3.7}$$

$$\delta \bar{\lambda} = \frac{i}{2} \bar{\lambda} \gamma_5 \vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{\alpha} \tag{3.8}$$

induce $O(4)$ transformations over the mesons

$$\delta \sigma = \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\pi}, \tag{3.9}$$

$$\delta \vec{\pi} = -\vec{\alpha} \sigma. \tag{3.10}$$

For any real vectors π, χ , we adopt the convention

$$\vec{\pi} \cdot \vec{\chi} = \pi_+ \chi_- + \pi_- \chi_+ + \pi_0 \chi_0. \tag{3.11}$$

Since for massless quarks the QCD action is chirally invariant, the action of the chiral mesons must be, apart from a linear breaking term, $O(4)$ invariant. It must then have the form

$$S_C = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\vec{\pi}, C \vec{\pi})_c + \frac{1}{2} (\sigma, C \sigma)_c - \frac{1}{a^2} (\sqrt{\Omega} m, \sigma)_c \right]. \quad (3.12)$$

The factor $\sqrt{\Omega}$ has been introduced for later convenience. The heuristic considerations which led to the choice of the wave operator C are based on experience with simple, solvable models, and can be found in Ref. [4]:

$$C(w) = a^{-2} \frac{\rho^4}{a^2 \mathcal{D}^2 - \rho^2}. \quad (3.13)$$

C is given in terms of the covariant Laplacian \mathcal{D}^2 whose action on a function g is

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{D}^2 g)(c) &= \frac{1}{a^2} \sum_k [w_k(c) g(c + e_k) - g(c)] \\ &+ \frac{1}{4a_t^2} \sum_\epsilon [w_{\epsilon t}(c) g(c + 2e_{\epsilon t}) - g(c)], \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

w being the link variable associated to the em field acting on the charged pions

$$w_k(c) \pi_\pm = \exp[\mp i e a A_k(c)] \pi_\pm,$$

$$w_t(c) \pi_\pm = \exp[\mp i e a_t A_t(c)] \exp[\mp i e a_t A_t(c + e_t)] \pi_\pm. \quad (3.15)$$

Notice that the π_\pm has negative or positive charge. *A posteriori* the choice of the wave operator can be justified by observing that in the Stratonovitch-Hubbard representation the kinetic term of the auxiliary fields is related to C^{-1} , and therefore the present form generates in the simplest way a Klein-Gordon operator. Let us stress that if π and σ were ordinary bosons, rather than even Grassmann variables, with the above action they would be static. This is not a paradox, because the propagator of even Grassmann fields is not the inverse of the wave operator.

The irrelevance of the nucleon action is ensured by the insertion of the appropriate powers of the lattice spacing in the definition of the nucleon composites. For the chiral action instead the request of irrelevance constrains also the parameter ρ , which cannot vanish in the continuum limit. The dependence on a assumed below for the breaking parameter m ensures also the irrelevance of the chiral symmetry breaking term.

IV. THE NUCLEON COMPOSITES AS INTEGRATION VARIABLES

In this section we report the results we will need on the change of variables for trilinear composites. There are eight nucleon field components at any site n . Let us denote by $\Psi(n)$ their product in the order

$$\Psi(n) = \psi_{11}(n) \psi_{12}(n) \cdots \psi_{23}(n) \psi_{24}(n). \quad (4.1)$$

These fields obey the same multiplication rules of the quark fields. We can then define for them an integral

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \prod_{\tau, \alpha} d\psi_{\tau, \alpha}(n) \Psi(n) \\ &= 1 \quad \text{all the other integrals vanishing,} \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

which obeys the same rule as the Berezin integral for the quarks:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \prod_{a, \tau, \alpha} d\lambda_{\tau, \alpha}^a(n) \Lambda(n) \\ &= 1 \quad \text{all the other integrals vanishing.} \end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

In the latter equation $\Lambda(n)$ is the product of all the quark components at the site n in the order

$$\Lambda(n) = P[\lambda_{11}(n)] \cdots P[\lambda_{14}(n)] P[\lambda_{21}(n)] \cdots P[\lambda_{24}(n)], \quad (4.4)$$

with

$$P[\lambda_{\tau\alpha}(n)] = \lambda_{\tau\alpha}^1(n) \lambda_{\tau\alpha}^2(n) \lambda_{\tau\alpha}^3(n). \quad (4.5)$$

It is then easy to check that for an arbitrary function which depends on the quark fields only through the ψ , we have, with the appropriate ordering for the differentials

$$\int \prod_{a, \tau, \alpha} d\lambda_{\tau, \alpha}^a(n) g\{\psi[\lambda(n)]\} = J \int \prod_{\tau, \alpha} d\psi_{\tau, \alpha}(n) g[\psi(n)], \quad (4.6)$$

provided J , defined by

$$\Psi(n) = J \Lambda(n), \quad (4.7)$$

is different from zero. This is in fact true for the nucleons and, for the color group $SU(3)$ in four dimensions

$$J = k_N^4 a^{24} 2^{22} \times 3^3 \times 5. \quad (4.8)$$

This result justifies the choice of the Dirac action as the free action for the nucleons. Let us define the free nucleon partition function

$$Z_N = \int [d\bar{\lambda}\lambda]_n \exp[-S_N]. \quad (4.9)$$

Notice that the integral is over the quark fields in the nucleon lattice only. Let us now consider the nucleon-nucleon correlation functions

$$\langle \bar{\psi}_{\tau\alpha}(x) \psi_{\sigma\beta}(y) \rangle = \frac{1}{Z_N} \int [d\bar{\lambda}\lambda]_n \bar{\psi}_{\tau\alpha}(x) \psi_{\sigma\beta}(y) \exp[-S_N]. \quad (4.10)$$

Since the integrand is a function of the quark fields only through the ψ , we can assume them as integration variables getting

$$\langle \bar{\psi}_{\tau\alpha}(x)\psi_{\sigma\beta}(y) \rangle = -\frac{1}{a^3 2a_t} (N^{-1})_{\sigma\beta, \tau\alpha}(y-x), \quad (4.11)$$

namely, the free correlation function of two Dirac particles. It should be noted that this result does not depend on the value of the Jacobian, provided it is different from zero, nor on the value of k_N . Inverse powers of this latter constant, however, will appear in the perturbative expansion of QCD, due to the presence of S_Q in the total partition function.

It is remarkable, and it is at the basis of our perturbation theory, that more general formulas hold, which involve the quark as well as the nucleon fields. In fact the following substitution rule holds in Berezin integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_1}(\bar{n}) \cdots \bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_l}(\bar{n}) \lambda_{h_1}(n) \cdots \lambda_{h_l}(n) \\ & \sim \delta_{l,3m} \delta_{l',3m'} \overline{f_{\bar{I}_1} \cdots \bar{I}_m \bar{h}_{3m} \cdots \bar{h}_1 f_{I_1} \cdots I_m h_1 \cdots h_{3m'}} \\ & \times \overline{\psi_{\bar{I}_1}(\bar{n}) \cdots \psi_{\bar{I}_m}(\bar{n})} \psi_{I_1}(n) \cdots \psi_{I_m}(n), \quad (4.12) \end{aligned}$$

where \sim does not refer to any approximation, but means that the equality holds only under the Berezin integral, and the f 's are numerical coefficients called transformation functions. We have used the shorthand notation $\bar{h}_i = (\bar{a}_i, \bar{\tau}_i, \bar{\alpha}_i)$, $h_i = (a_i, \tau_i, \alpha_i)$, $\bar{I} = (\bar{\tau}, \bar{\alpha})$, $I = (\tau, \alpha)$. Restricting ourselves to integrals trilinear in the quark and antiquark fields

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \prod_{a,\tau,\alpha} d\bar{\lambda}_{a,\tau,\alpha}(\bar{n}) d\lambda_{a,\tau,\alpha}(n) g[\bar{\psi}(\bar{n}), \psi(n)] \\ & \times \bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_1}(\bar{n}) \bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_2}(\bar{n}) \bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_3}(\bar{n}) \lambda_{h_1}(n) \lambda_{h_2}(n) \lambda_{h_3}(n) \\ & = \overline{f_{\bar{I}_1 \bar{h}_2 \bar{h}_1} f_{I_1 h_2 h_3}} J^2 \int \prod_{\tau,\alpha} d\bar{\psi}_{\tau,\alpha}(\bar{n}) d\psi_{\tau,\alpha}(n) \\ & \times g(\bar{\psi}, \psi) \bar{\psi}_{\bar{I}}(\bar{n}) \psi_I(n). \quad (4.13) \end{aligned}$$

The transformation functions in such a case are

$$f_{\tau\alpha, \tau_1\alpha_1, \tau_2\alpha_2, \tau_3\alpha_3, a_1, a_2, a_3} = \epsilon_{a_1 a_2 a_3} h_{\tau\alpha, \tau_1\alpha_1, \tau_2\alpha_2, \tau_3\alpha_3}, \quad (4.14)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} & h_{\tau\alpha\tau_1\alpha_1\tau_2\alpha_2\tau_3\alpha_3} \\ & = \frac{1}{96} a^{-3} k_N^{-1/2} [\delta_{\tau\tau_2} \epsilon_{\tau_1\tau_3} (\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{\alpha_1\alpha} (\gamma_\mu C^{-1})_{\alpha_2\alpha_3} \\ & + \delta_{\tau\tau_1} \epsilon_{\tau_2\tau_3} (\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{\alpha_2\alpha} (\gamma_\mu C^{-1})_{\alpha_1\alpha_3}]. \quad (4.15) \end{aligned}$$

The functions h are totally symmetric wr to the exchange of any pair of numbered indices. The appearance of $k_N^{-1/2}$ in the rhs shows how an expansion in this parameter is generated.

It should now be clear in which sense we can talk of a change of variables. Even though the quarks cannot be expressed in terms of the composites, we only need to invert

monomials in the quark and antiquark fields of order $3 \times$ integer, and this can be done according to Eq. (4.12).

V. THE AUXILIARY FIELDS FOR THE CHIRAL COMPOSITES

In this section we review the properties of the chiral action necessary for the further developments. To this end we define the chiral partition function Z_C :

$$Z_C = \int [dA] \exp[-S_M] \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c \exp[-S_C], \quad (5.1)$$

where there appear the chiral composites and the Maxwell field only. Also the chiral composites can be assumed as integration variables, but the resulting integral is impracticable. Since S_C is quadratic and the wave operator C is negative definite, the difficulty can be overcome by introducing auxiliary fields by means of the Stratonovich-Hubbard transformation

$$\begin{aligned} \exp[-S_C] &= [\det C(A)]^{-1} \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \\ & \times \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \rho^4 \{ (\vec{\chi}, (a^4 C)^{-1} \vec{\chi})_c \right. \\ & \left. + (\phi, (a^4 C)^{-1} \phi)_c \} \right\} \exp \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{a^2} \rho^2 (\vec{\chi}, \vec{\pi})_c \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \frac{1}{a^2} (\rho^2 \phi + \sqrt{\Omega} m, \sigma)_c \right] \right\}. \quad (5.2) \end{aligned}$$

In the above equation we have ignored, as we will do in the sequel, field independent factors. Now the chiral partition function

$$\begin{aligned} Z_C &= \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln [C(0)^{-1} C(A)]\} \\ & \times \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \\ & \times \exp \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \rho^4 \{ (\vec{\chi}, (a^4 C)^{-1} \vec{\chi})_c \right. \\ & \left. + (\phi, (a^4 C)^{-1} \phi)_c \} \right\} \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c \\ & \times \exp \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{a^2} \rho^2 (\vec{\chi}, \vec{\pi})_c + \frac{1}{a^2} (\rho^2 \phi + \sqrt{\Omega} m, \sigma)_c \right] \right\}, \quad (5.3) \end{aligned}$$

describes bosonic fields interacting with the quarks. To get the effective action of the chiral mesons we integrate out the quark fields with the result

$$Z_c = \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln[C(0)^{-1}C(A)]\} \quad m_+^2 \rightarrow \frac{2\rho^2}{a^2}, \quad (5.13)$$

$$\times \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \exp[-S_\chi], \quad (5.4)$$

where

$$S_\chi = -\frac{1}{2}\rho^4\{(\vec{\chi}, (a^4C)^{-1}\vec{\chi})_c + (\phi, (a^4C)^{-1}\phi)_c\}$$

$$- \frac{\Omega}{2} \sum_c \ln(a^2 k_\pi^2 \{[\sqrt{\Omega}m + \rho^2\phi(c)]^2 + \rho^4\vec{\chi}(c)^2\}). \quad (5.5)$$

Since Ω is a rather large number we can apply the saddle-point method and evaluate the partition function as a series in inverse powers of this parameter. The minimum of S_χ is achieved for $\vec{\chi}=0$ and

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{\sqrt{\Omega}}{\sqrt{a2a_t\rho}} [\sqrt{1+\xi^2} - \xi], \quad (5.6)$$

where

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2\rho} \sqrt{a2a_t} m. \quad (5.7)$$

The quadratic part of S_χ is

$$S_\chi^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{\chi}, (-\mathcal{D}^2 + m_-^2)\vec{\chi})_c + \frac{1}{2}(\theta, (-\mathcal{D}^2 + m_+^2)\theta)_c, \quad (5.8)$$

where

$$\theta = \phi - \bar{\phi} \quad (5.9)$$

is the fluctuation of the field ϕ and

$$m_-^2 = \frac{2\rho^2}{a^2} \frac{\xi}{b},$$

$$m_+^2 = \frac{2\rho^2}{a^2} \frac{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}}{b}, \quad (5.10)$$

with

$$b = \sqrt{1+\xi^2} + \xi. \quad (5.11)$$

Therefore, if we assume

$$m = \frac{1}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{a}{2a_t}} am_\pi^2 + O(1/\sqrt{\Omega}) \quad (5.12)$$

in the continuum limit

$$m_-^2 \rightarrow m_\pi^2,$$

and the propagator of the pion field to leading order in $1/\sqrt{\Omega}$ turns out to be the canonical one

$$\langle \pi_h(c_1) \pi_k(c_2) \rangle = \frac{1}{a^3 2a_t} \left(\frac{1}{-\mathcal{D}^2 + m_\pi^2} \right)_{c_1, c_2}, \quad (5.14)$$

while the σ is unphysical because its mass is divergent. Notice that, in analogy to the case of the nucleons, the constant k_π is unimportant at this stage, but its inverse powers will appear in our perturbative expansion of QCD.

The nucleon action S_N gives an exactly free propagator. Instead, the chiral action contains a residual interaction S_χ^I which can be obtained by expanding the \ln in inverse powers of Ω . Here we report the first terms, given in Ref. [4] [a factor $-\frac{1}{2}\Omega$ is missing in front of $S^{(3)}$ and $S^{(4)}$ appearing in Eq. (63) of Ref. [4]]

$$S_\chi^I = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{\Omega}} \left(\frac{\rho}{b} \right)^3 \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{2a_t}{a}} \{ \theta, (-\theta^2 + 3(\vec{\chi})^2)_c \}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\Omega} \left(\frac{\rho}{b} \right)^4 \frac{2a_t}{a} \{ (\theta^2, \theta^2)_c + (\vec{\chi}^2, (\vec{\chi}^2 - 6\theta^2))_c \}$$

$$+ O(\Omega^{-3/2}). \quad (5.15)$$

VI. THE PERTURBATIVE EXPANSION

In this section we derive a perturbative expansion for the partition function of QCD in terms of the nucleon composites and the auxiliary fields. We start by the Stratonovich-Hubbard transformation to get rid of the chiral composites

$$\exp[-S_C - S_{Q_C}] = [\det C(A)]^{-1} \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c$$

$$\times \exp[-S_\chi] \Delta \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\vec{\lambda}, (D + Q_H)\vec{\lambda})_c \right], \quad (6.1)$$

where

$$\Delta = \left(\prod_c \det D_c \right)^{-1}$$

$$D = ak_\pi [\rho^2\phi + \sqrt{\Omega}m + i\rho^2\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\cdot\vec{\chi}]$$

$$= \sqrt{\Omega}\rho b \sqrt{\frac{a}{2a_t}} k_\pi$$

$$\times \left[1 + \frac{\rho}{b} \frac{\sqrt{a2a_t}}{\sqrt{\Omega}} (\theta + i\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\cdot\chi) \right],$$

$$(Q_H)_{c_1 c_2} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_k (r - \gamma_k) U_k(c_1) v_k(c_1) \delta_{c_1 + e_k, c_2}. \quad (6.2)$$

We have absorbed the term M_Q in the parameter m which now reads

$$m = \frac{1}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{a}{2a_t}} am_\pi^2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\Omega}k_\pi} M_Q. \quad (6.3)$$

The partition function is so transformed into

$$\begin{aligned} Z = & \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln[C^{-1}(0)C(A)]\} \\ & \times \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_n \exp[-S_N] \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \\ & \times \mathcal{I} \exp[-S_\chi], \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I} = & \int [dU] \exp[-S_{\text{YM}}] \exp[-S_{Qn}] \Delta \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c \\ & \times \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, (D + Q_H)\lambda)_c - S_{Qnc} - S_{Qcn} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.5)$$

To perform the integral over the quark fields we expand \mathcal{I} with respect to S_Q . We note that only terms with an equal number of factors S_{Qnc} and S_{Qcn} can contribute. Moreover, after the integration in the chiral lattice there remain in \mathcal{I} only polynomials of the quark fields in the nucleon lattice. They will contribute, according to Eq. (4.12), only if they are of order $3 \times$ integer both in $\bar{\lambda}$ and λ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I} \sim & \int [dU] \exp[-S_{\text{YM}}] \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r+s=3i} (-1)^s \frac{1}{(r!)^2 s!} (S_{Qn})^s \Delta \\ & \times \int (d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda)_c (S_{Qnc})^r (S_{Qcn})^r \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, (D + Q_H)\lambda)_c \right] \\ = & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r+s=3i} \mathcal{I}_{r,s}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

We remind the reader that \sim does not refer to any approximation, but it means that the equality holds only under the Berezin integral. The functions $\mathcal{I}_{r,s}$ can be evaluated by expanding the exponential with respect to Q_H :

$$\mathcal{I}_{r,s} = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{I}_{r,s,t}. \quad (6.7)$$

Since only even powers of Q_H can contribute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{r,s,t} = & \int [dU] \exp[-S_{\text{YM}}] (-1)^s \frac{1}{(r!)^2 s! (2t)!} (S_{Qn})^s \Delta \\ & \times \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c (S_{Qnc})^r (S_{Qcn})^r \left(\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, Q_H \lambda)_c \right)^{2t} \\ & \times \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, D\lambda)_c \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

Finally assuming the nucleon composites as integration variables we get the desired perturbative expansion of the partition function of QCD in terms of the nucleon and chiral fields:

$$\begin{aligned} Z = & \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln[C^{-1}(0)C(A)]\} \int [d\bar{\psi}d\psi]_n \\ & \times \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r+s=3i} \mathcal{I}_{r,s} \exp[-S_N - S_\chi]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

The integrals over the quark and gluon fields are relegated in the functions $\mathcal{I}_{r,s}$. Note that we do not need to treat the gluon field perturbatively: If and where this can possibly be done remains here an open question.

At this point the role of k_N^{-1}, k_π^{-1} as expansion parameters should be clear. Since the integral over the quarks in the chiral lattice is proportional to D^{-1} , namely, to $k_\pi^{-(2t+r)}$, and because of the dependence of the transformation functions (4.15) on k_N , $\mathcal{I}_{r,s,t} \sim k_N^{-(r+s)/3} k_\pi^{-(2t+r)}$.

We conclude this section by the evaluation of the correlation functions. To this aim we observe that the Stratonovich-Hubbard transformation can be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi_{h_1}(c_1) \cdots \pi_{h_s}(c_s) \exp[-S_C - S_{Qc}] \\ = & [\det C(A)]^{-1} \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \Delta \exp[-S_\chi] \\ & \times (a2a_t \rho^2)^{-s} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{h_1}(c_1)} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{h_s}(c_s)} \\ & \times \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, (D + Q_H)\lambda)_c \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

Repeating the previous manipulations we then arrive at the explicit expression

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \bar{\psi}(n_1) \cdots \psi(n_r) \pi_{h_1}(c_1) \cdots \pi_{h_s}(c_s) \rangle \\ = & \frac{1}{Z} \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln[C^{-1}(0)C(A)]\} \\ & \times \int [d\bar{\psi}d\psi]_n \exp[-S_N] \bar{\psi}(n_1) \cdots \psi(n_r) \\ & \times \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \exp[-S_\chi] \Delta (a2a_t \rho^2)^{-s} \\ & \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{h_1}(c_1)} \cdots \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{h_s}(c_s)} (\Delta^{-1} \mathcal{I}). \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

VII. QUARK CONFINEMENT

Let us consider the quark propagator

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \bar{\lambda}(x)\Gamma(x,y)\lambda(y) \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} \int [dU] \int [dA] \exp[-S_{YM}-S_M] \\
&\times \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda] \bar{\lambda}(x)\Gamma(x,y)\lambda(y) \\
&\times \exp[-S_N-S_C-S_Q], \quad (7.1)
\end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma(x,y)$ is an arbitrary string of gluons making the above integral gauge invariant. We can repeat the previous manipulations until we arrive at

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \bar{\lambda}(x)\Gamma(x,y)\lambda(y) \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M \\
&- \text{Tr} \ln[C^{-1}(0)C(A)]\} \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_n \exp[-S_N-S_{Qn}] \\
&\times \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \exp[-S_\chi] \\
&\times \int [dU] \exp[-S_{YM}] \Delta \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c \bar{\lambda}(x)\Gamma(x,y)\lambda(y) \\
&\times \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, (D+Q_H)\lambda)_c - S_{Qnc} - S_{Qcn} \right]. \quad (7.2)
\end{aligned}$$

In the above formulation the quarks appear in interaction with the auxiliary fields and the nucleon fields, and have an effective mass equal to $k_\pi(\rho^2\bar{\phi} + \sqrt{\Omega}m) \sim \rho\sqrt{\Omega}\rho k_\pi/\sqrt{a2a_t}$. This mass seems to diverge in the continuum limit, but we will see that the constant k_π must be tuned with the lattice spacing in a way which will not be determined in the present paper. If the necessary tuning turns out to be such that the effective mass is actually divergent, the quarks are obviously confined in the sense that they are unphysical. But even if their mass is not divergent the confinement is realized, although in a weaker form. In fact since the quark effective mass in the chirally broken vacuum grows as $\sqrt{\Omega}$, the saddle point expansion results to be a strong coupling expansion for the quarks, so that if the sites x,y are n lattice spacings apart from one another, the first nonvanishing contribution to the quark propagator occurs at an order of the expansion not smaller than n . As a consequence the quarks are never produced to any finite order, a fact first observed in Ref. [7]. In this sense we can say that they are confined. Since the quark effective mass to leading order in Ω does not depend on the breaking parameter, *this confinement is a genuine consequence of the spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking*, in whose absence there would be no saddle point expansion.

In conclusion in the present approach the quarks do not propagate at the perturbative level, so that they might become alive only due to nonperturbative effects. The situation is reversed with respect to the standard perturbation theory where the quarks appear as physical particles whose confinement is intrinsically nonperturbative.

Since the quarks have no poles whatsoever, it seems that we do not have to worry about the spurious ones. If this turns out to be confirmed by the study of the anomaly in the present approach, we can altogether forget the Wilson term for the quarks. In any case we can safely assume the Wilson parameter r_q of order $1/\sqrt{\Omega}$, and neglect the quark Wilson term to leading order in our expansion.

VIII. THE NUCLEON-PION INTERACTION

As an application we investigate the pion-nucleon interaction to lowest order. It occurs in $\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0}$, the lowest order term of $\mathcal{I}_{1,2}$. Since the integrand will result to be independent on the gluon field, the corresponding integral will factor out and we will therefore omit it from the start

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} &= \frac{1}{2} (S_{Qn})^2 \Delta \int [d\bar{\lambda}d\lambda]_c S_{Qnc} S_{Qcn} \exp\left[\frac{1}{a} (\bar{\lambda}, D\lambda)_c \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} a^3 a_t (S_{Qn})^2 \\
&\times \sum_{c,\epsilon,\eta} (Q_{c-e_{\epsilon t},c} D_c^{-1} Q_{c,c+e_{\eta t}})_{\bar{h}_1 h_1} \\
&\times \bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_1}(c-e_{\epsilon t}) \lambda_{h_1}(c+e_{\eta t}). \quad (8.1)
\end{aligned}$$

We look for the terms in $\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0}$ proportional to $\bar{\psi}, \psi$, namely, containing three λ at one and the same site and also three $\bar{\lambda}$ at one and the same, possibly different, site. They are obtained by retaining only the contributions with $\epsilon = -\eta$, and only the mass term from S_{Qn}

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} &= \frac{1}{4} a^{10} a_t^3 m_Q^2 \sum_{c,\epsilon} (Q_{c+e_{\epsilon t},c} D_c^{-1} Q_{c,c+e_{\epsilon t}})_{\bar{h}_1 h_1} \\
&\times (\bar{\lambda}_{\bar{h}_1} \bar{\lambda}_{h_2} \bar{\lambda}_{h_3} \lambda_{h_1} \lambda_{h_2} \lambda_{h_3})_{c+e_{\epsilon t}} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} a^{10} a_t^3 M_Q^2 \sum_{c,\epsilon} (Q_{c+e_{\epsilon t},c} D_c^{-1} Q_{c,c+e_{\epsilon t}})_{\bar{h}_1 h_1} \\
&\times \overline{f_{I\bar{h}_1 h_2 h_3}} f_{I h_1 h_2 h_3} \bar{\psi}_{\bar{I}}(c+e_{\epsilon t}) \psi_I(c+e_{\epsilon t}). \quad (8.2)
\end{aligned}$$

We need the transposed of the product $QD^{-1}Q$. Assuming r_q of the order $1/\sqrt{\Omega}$ we can neglect the Wilson term of the quarks so that

$$\begin{aligned}
&(Q_{c+e_{\epsilon t},c} D_c^{-1} Q_{c,c+e_{\epsilon t}})^T \\
&= -\frac{1}{4a_t^2} \frac{1}{D_c D_c^+} \mathcal{C} \tau_2 \gamma_t (v_t)^+(c) D_c \gamma_t v_t(c) \mathcal{C}^{-1} \tau_2 \otimes I_c, \quad (8.3)
\end{aligned}$$

where I_c is the unit in color space. Now by using the identities

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{f\bar{h}_1h_2h_3}f\bar{h}_1h_2h_3(\mathbf{V}_t^+)_{\bar{\tau}_1}(\mathbf{V}_t^+)_{\tau_2}(\mathbf{V}_t^+)_{\tau_3}V_{t\tau_1}V_{t\tau_2}V_{t\tau_3} \\ & = \overline{f\bar{h}_1h_2h_3}f\bar{h}_1h_2h_3(\hat{V}_t^+)_{\bar{\tau}}\hat{V}_{t\tau} \quad \text{no summation,} \end{aligned} \quad (8.4)$$

where

$$\hat{V}_{t\tau}(c) = \exp[ie_\tau a_t A_t(c)], \quad (8.5)$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} &= \frac{3}{8} a^{10} a_t m_Q^2 \sum_{c,\epsilon} \frac{1}{D_c D_c^+} \\ & \quad \times \{C\tau_2 \gamma_{\epsilon t} D_c \gamma_{\epsilon t} C^{-1}\}_{h_1 \bar{h}_1} \overline{h\bar{h}_1 h_2 h_3} h_{h_1 h_2 h_3} \\ & \quad \times [\bar{\psi}(c+e_{\epsilon t}) \hat{V}^+(c)]_{\bar{t}} [\hat{V}(c) \psi(c+e_{\epsilon t})]_t. \end{aligned} \quad (8.6)$$

The sum over colors has been performed. Using the explicit expressions of the functions h

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} &= \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{24^2} a^4 a_t m_Q^2 k_N^{-1} \sum_{c,\epsilon} \frac{1}{D_c D_c^+} \bar{\psi}(c+e_{\epsilon t}) \hat{V}^+(c) \\ & \quad \times [3D_{1c} + iD_{2c}] \hat{V}(c) \psi(c+e_{\epsilon t}), \end{aligned} \quad (8.7)$$

where we have decomposed D according to

$$D = D_1 + iD_2. \quad (8.8)$$

Retaining the leading terms in $1/\Omega$ in the matrix D and summing over ϵ we get the final result

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} &= i g_{N-\pi} a^3 2a_t \sum_c \bar{\psi}(c+e_t) \hat{V}^+(c) \gamma_5 \tau \cdot \chi(c) \hat{V}(c) \\ & \quad \times \psi(c+e_t) + a^3 2a_t \sum_c \delta m_N \bar{\psi}(c+e_t) \psi(c+e_t), \end{aligned} \quad (8.9)$$

where

$$g_{N-\pi} = \frac{3}{8} \frac{1}{24^2} \frac{2a_t}{a} \frac{a^2 m_Q^2}{\Omega k_N k_\pi} \quad (8.10)$$

is the nucleon-pion coupling constant and

$$\delta m_N = -\frac{9}{8} \frac{1}{24^2} \sqrt{\frac{2a_t}{a}} \frac{am_Q}{\sqrt{\Omega} \rho k_N k_\pi} m_Q \quad (8.11)$$

is a renormalization of the nucleon mass. In the continuum limit the shift in the arguments of the fields can be ignored, and the link variables \hat{V} disappear. Even if the above contributions are of leading order with respect to $1/k_N$, $1/k_\pi$, they cannot be the most important ones, which are expected to be related to the spontaneous breaking of the chiral symmetry. And indeed the present contributions are depressed with respect to higher order terms by the square of the (small) ex-

PLICIT breaking parameter m_Q . As in the chiral models, therefore, the quark mass must be considered a further expansion parameter, so that the present contributions are not the dominant ones with respect to the whole set of expansion parameters. Finally, it is perhaps worthwhile noticing that for $g_{N-\pi}$ and δm_N to be both finite in the continuum limit, ρ must scale as the inverse of the lattice spacing.

The interpretation of $g_{N-\pi}$ as the pion-nucleon coupling constant follows by the evaluation of the three-point correlation function

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{\psi}(n_1) \psi(n_2) \pi_h(c) \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} \int [dA] \\ & \quad \times \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln[C^{-1}(0)C(A)]\} \\ & \quad \times \int [d\bar{\psi}d\psi]_n \exp[-S_N] \bar{\psi}(n_1) \psi(n_2) \\ & \quad \times \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \\ & \quad \times \exp[-S_\chi] \Delta(a2a_t \rho^2)^{-1} \\ & \quad \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_h(c)} (\Delta^{-1} \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0}). \end{aligned} \quad (8.12)$$

Since the term with the derivative of $\mathcal{I}_{1,2,0}$ does not contribute in the continuum limit, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{\psi}(n_1) \psi(n_2) \pi_h(c) \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} \int [dA] \exp\{-S_M - \text{Tr} \ln[C^{-1}(0)C(A)]\} \\ & \quad \times \int [d\bar{\psi}d\psi]_n \bar{\psi}(n_1) \psi(n_2) \\ & \quad \times \exp[-S_N] \int \left[\frac{d\vec{\chi}}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \left[\frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \right]_c \\ & \quad \times \chi_h(c) \mathcal{I}_{1,2,0} \exp[-S_\chi]. \end{aligned} \quad (8.13)$$

IX. CONCLUSIONS

We have derived a perturbative expansion in QCD in terms of the quark composites with the quantum numbers of the nucleons and the auxiliary fields which replace the chiral composites. The coefficients appearing in the perturbative series are defined in terms of integrals over the quark and gauge fields.

The expansion parameters are the inverse of Ω , the number of quark components, the inverse of the constants k_N, k_π , entering the definition of the composites and the quark mass m_Q . The nature of the expansion is, however, at present not fully understood: k_N is indeed accompanied by large numerical factors related to the number of quark components, but we do not know how the powers of these factors will be related to the powers of k_N in higher order terms. We

do not see at present any other way of clarifying this issue than by studying higher order terms.

One of the problems for which the present formulation of QCD seems particularly promising is the phase transition at high baryon density [8]. The reason is that in the usual way of introducing the chemical potential this is coupled to the quarks to allow an analytical integration to be performed on the latter. But the price to be paid is an interplay between gluon field and chemical potential which would not be there

if we coupled the chemical potential to the nucleons, which we can easily do in the present formalism.

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