第三届量子场论及其应用研讨会 2023.08.14-16 Beijing

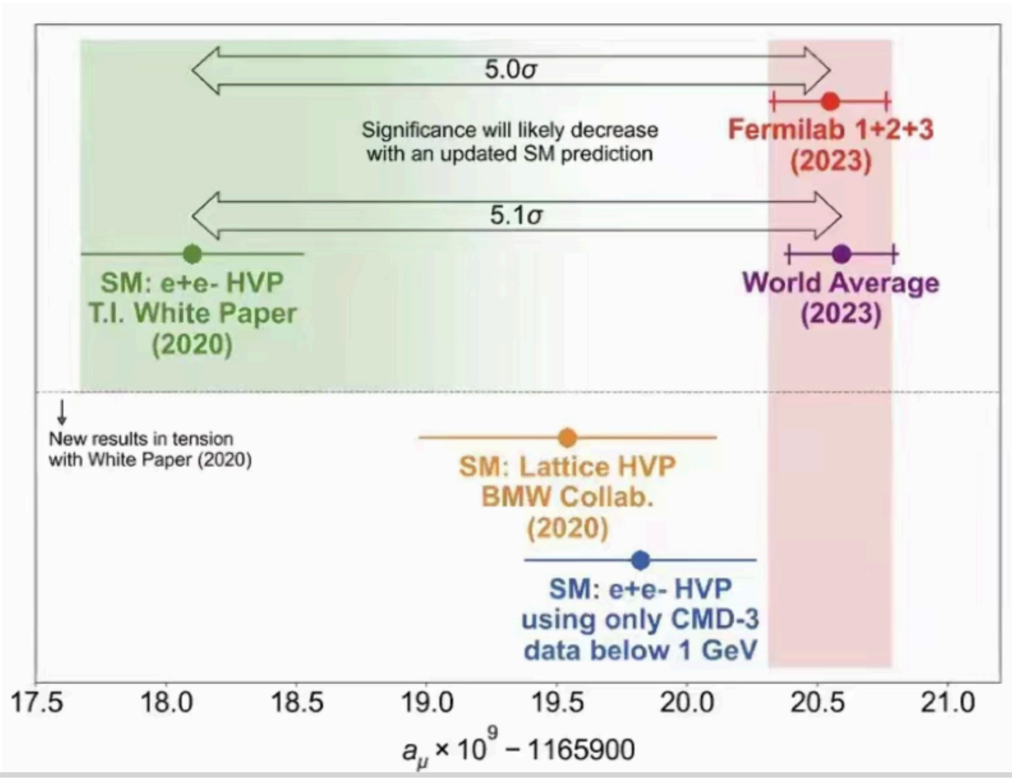
Quark masses and low energy constants in the continuum from the CLQCD ensembles

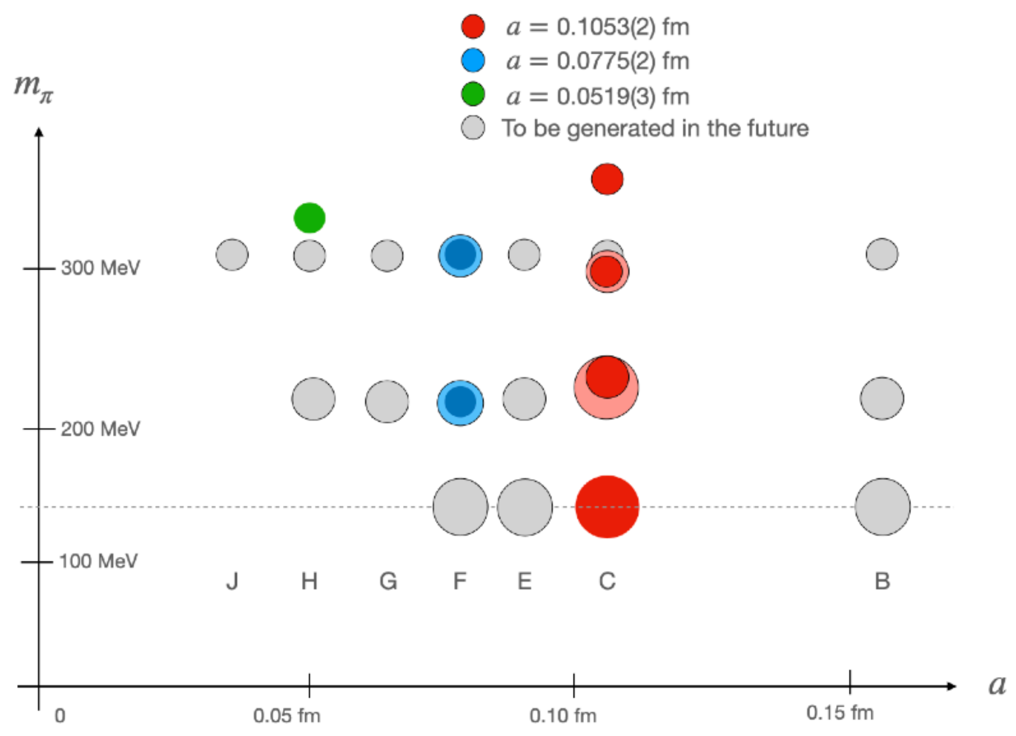
Yi-Bo Yang

Collaborators: Zhi-Cheng Hu, Bo-Lun Hu, Ji-Hao Wang, Ming Gong, Liuming Liu, Peng Sun, Wei Sun, Wei Wang, and Dian-Jun Zhao

Outline

Background

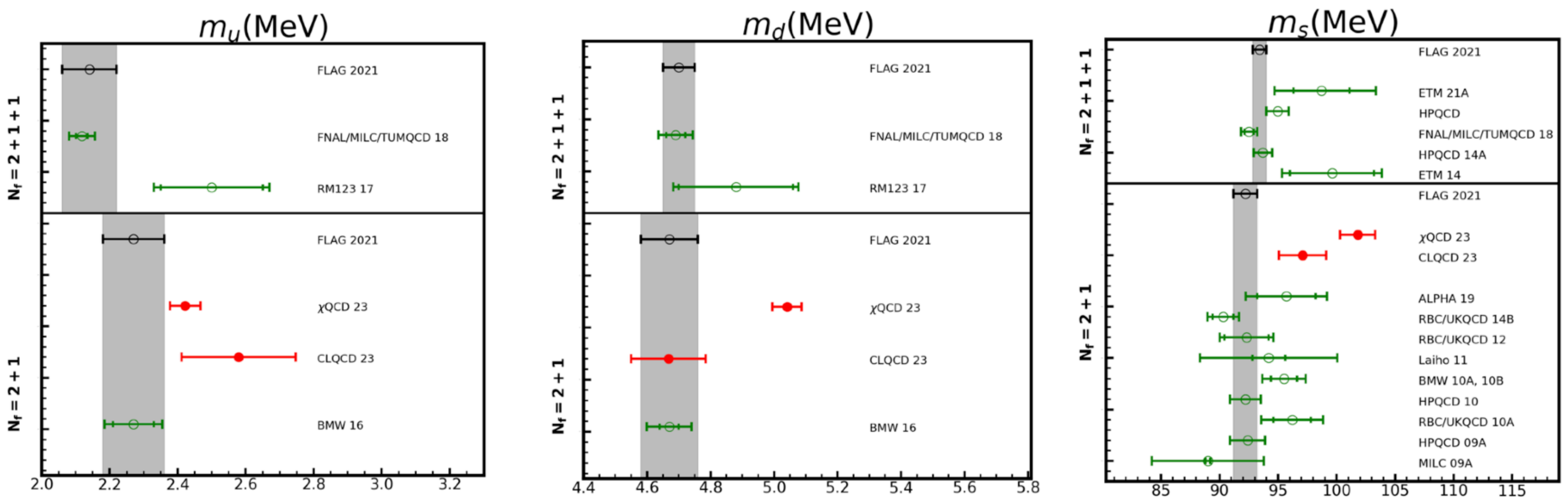




CLQCD ensembles

Renormalization

and final results



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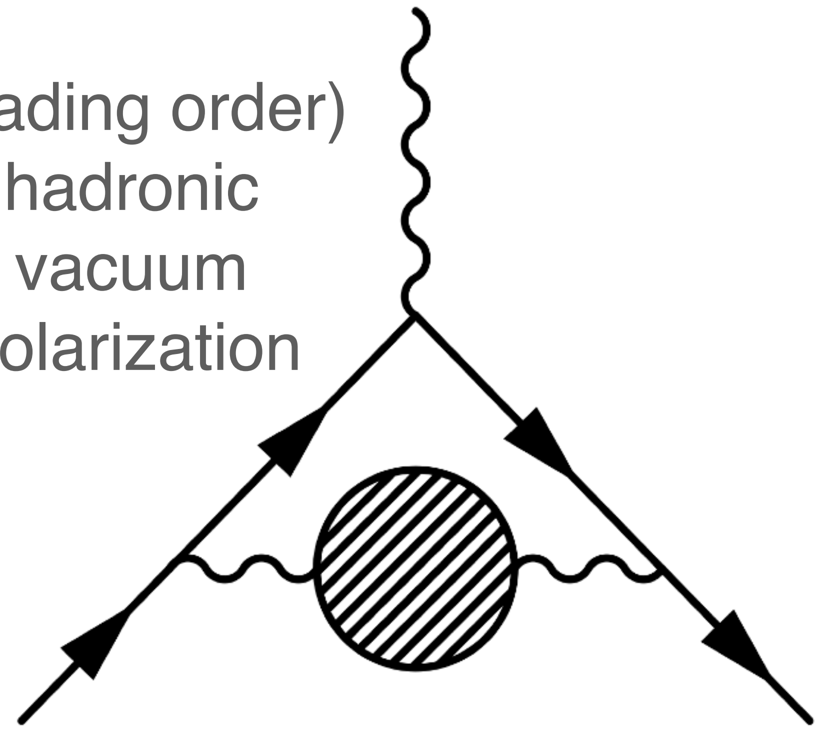
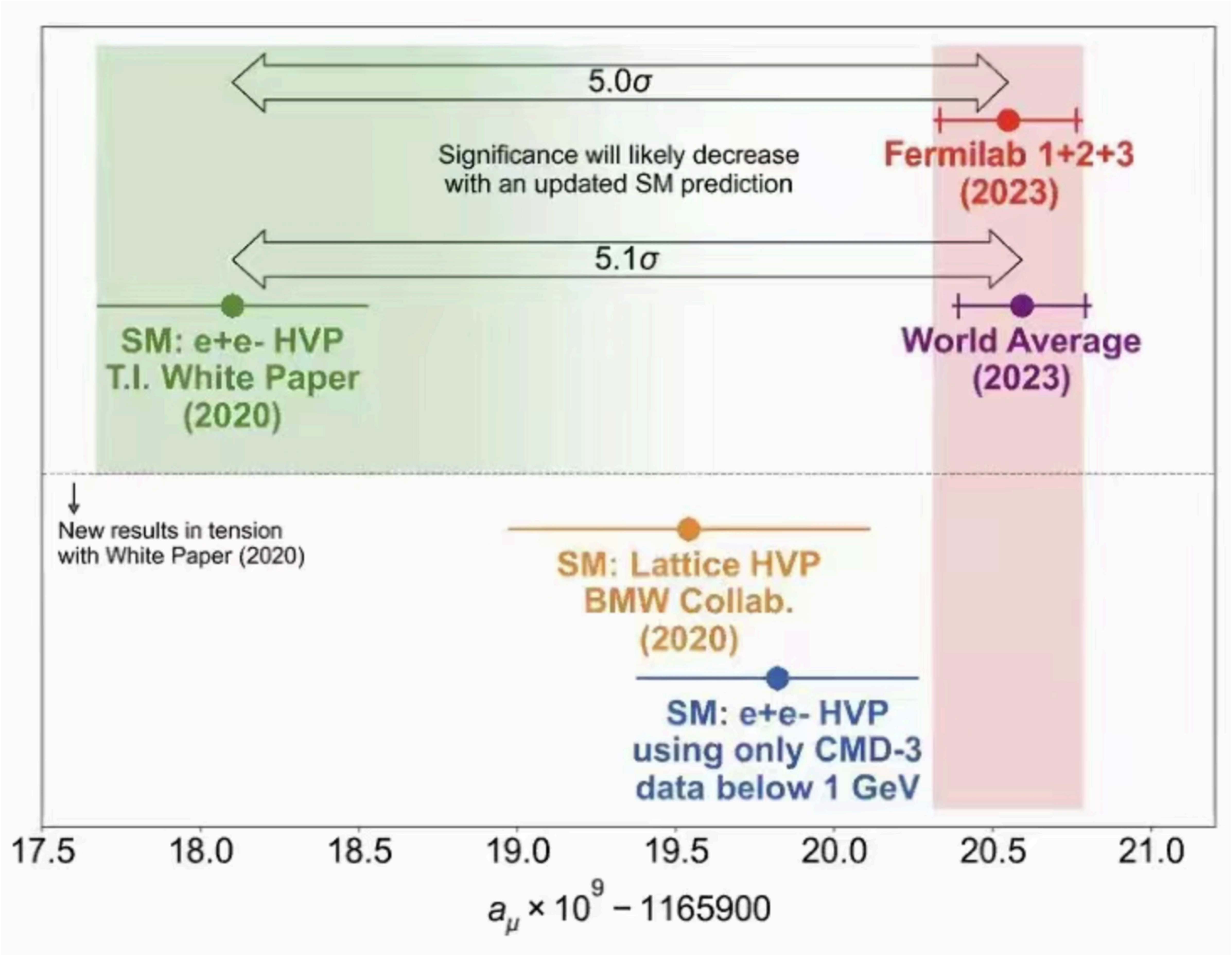
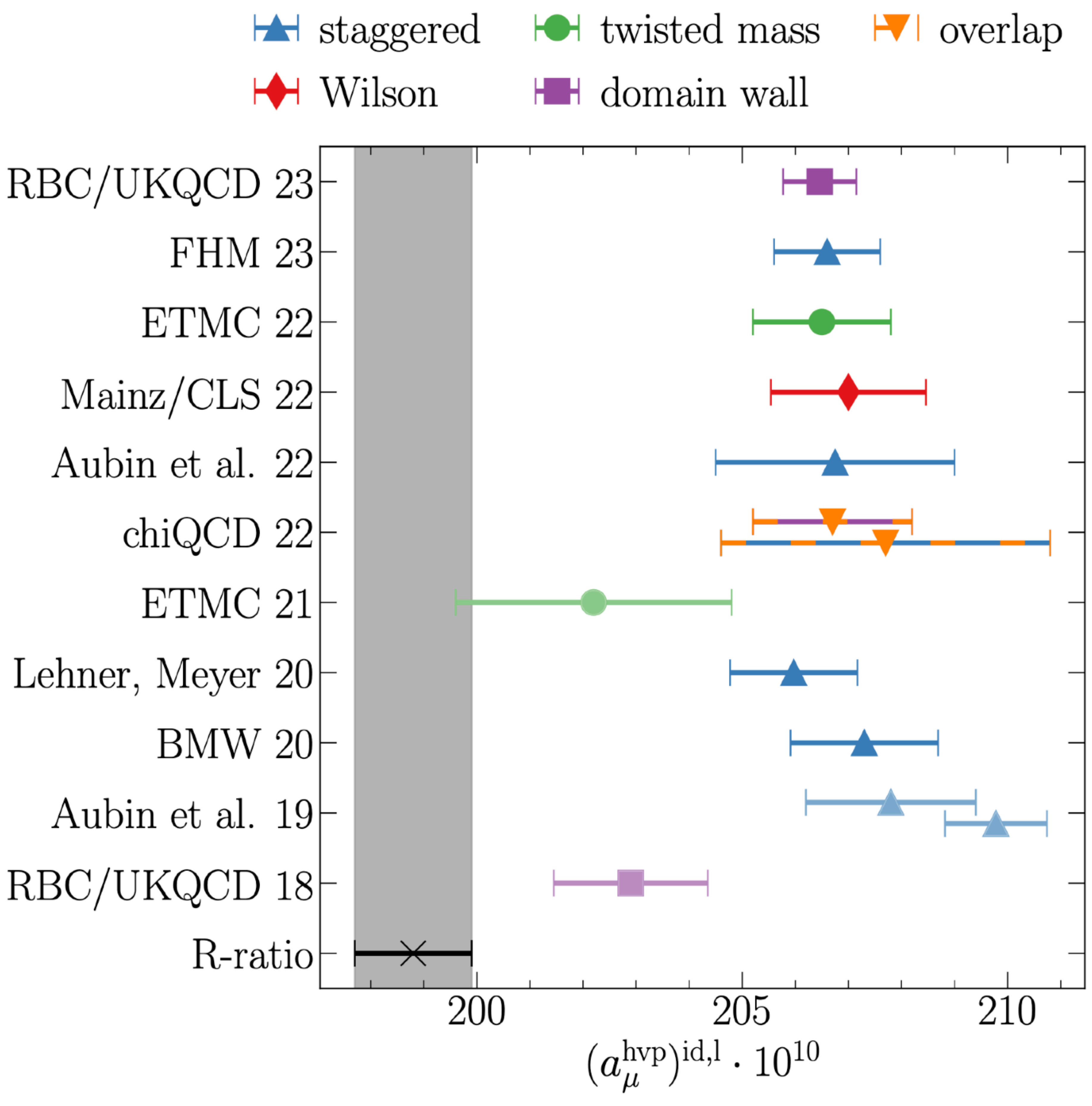


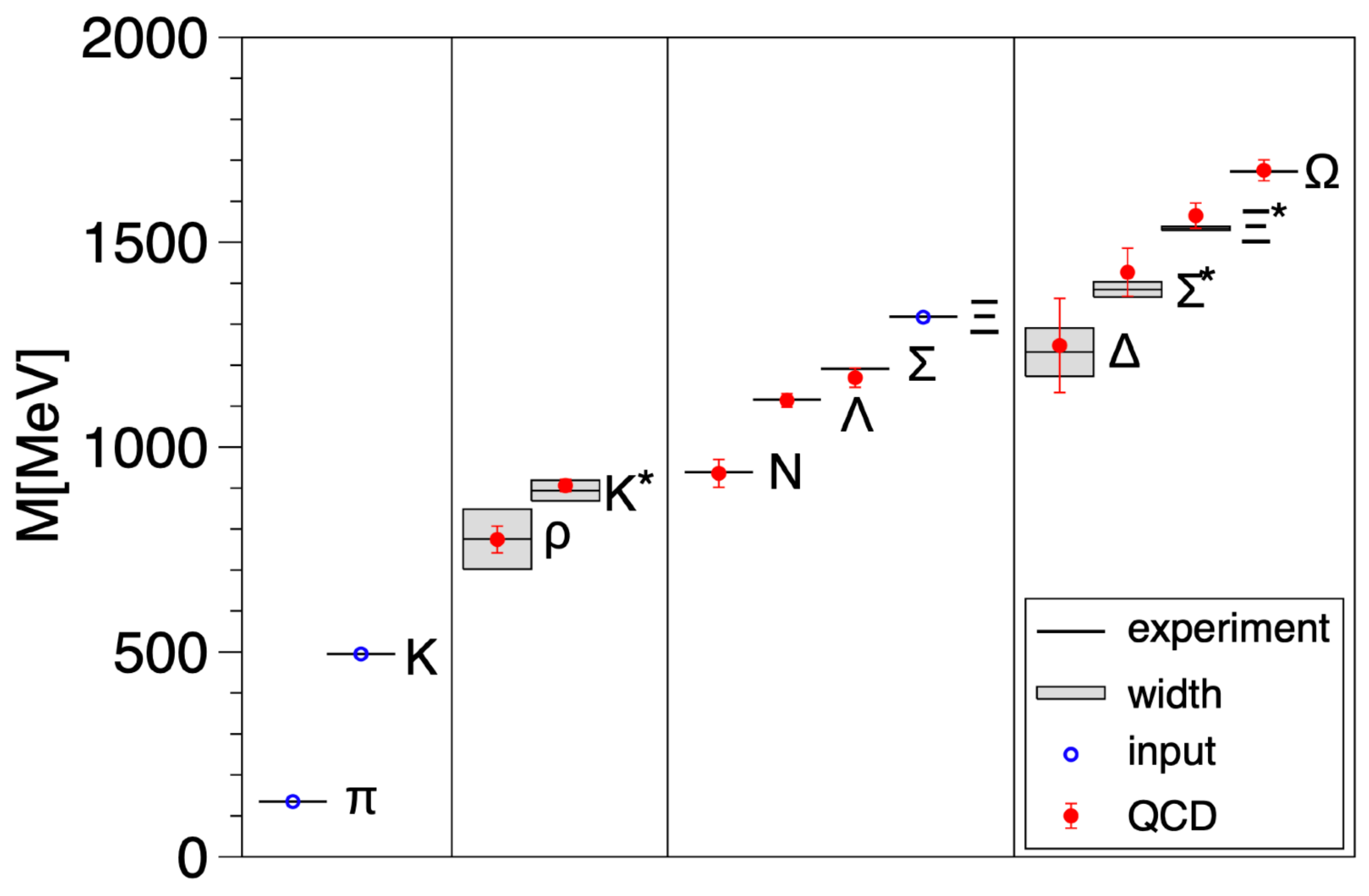
LQCD input for Muon g-2



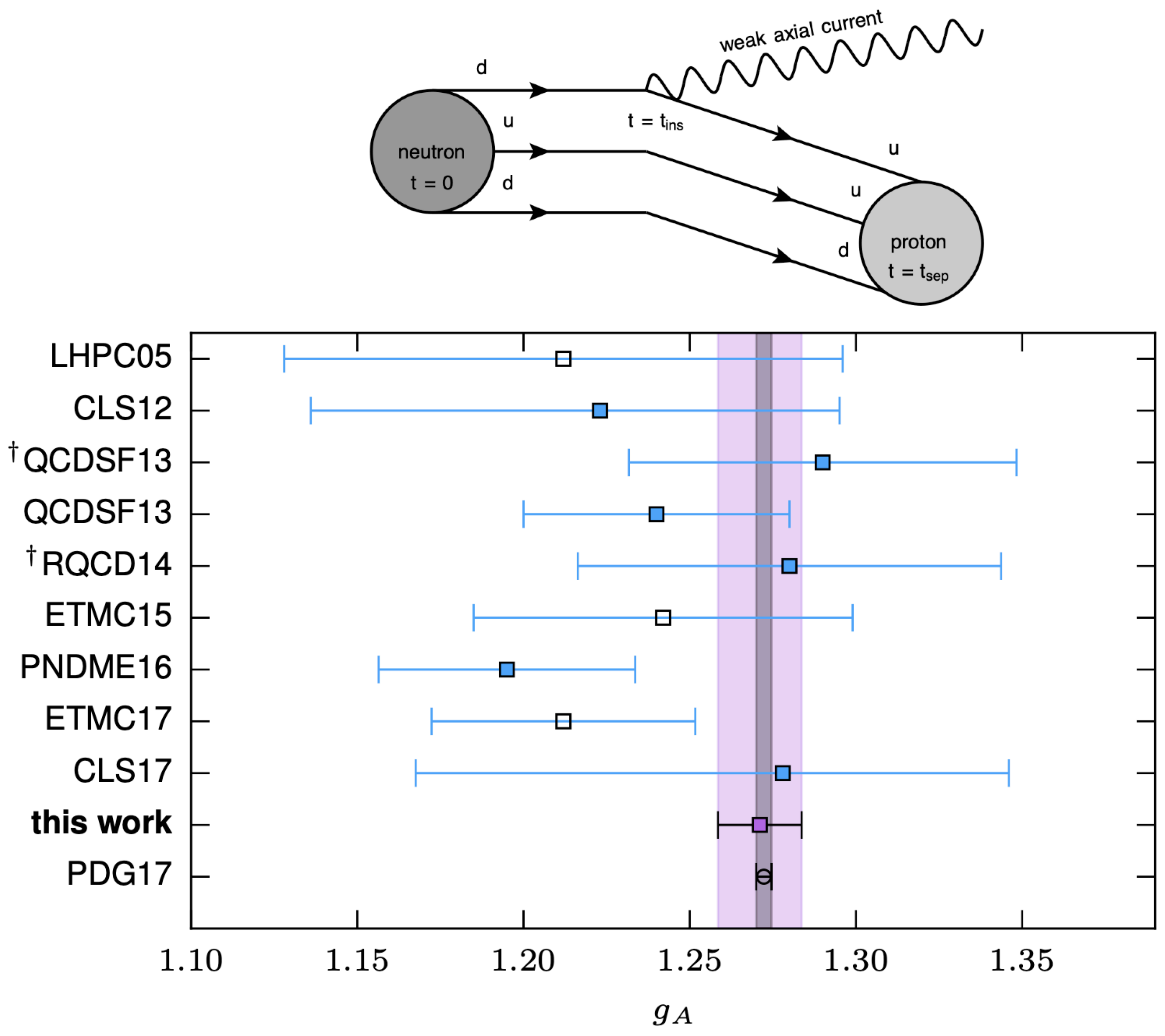


Background

Other high precision LQCD inputs



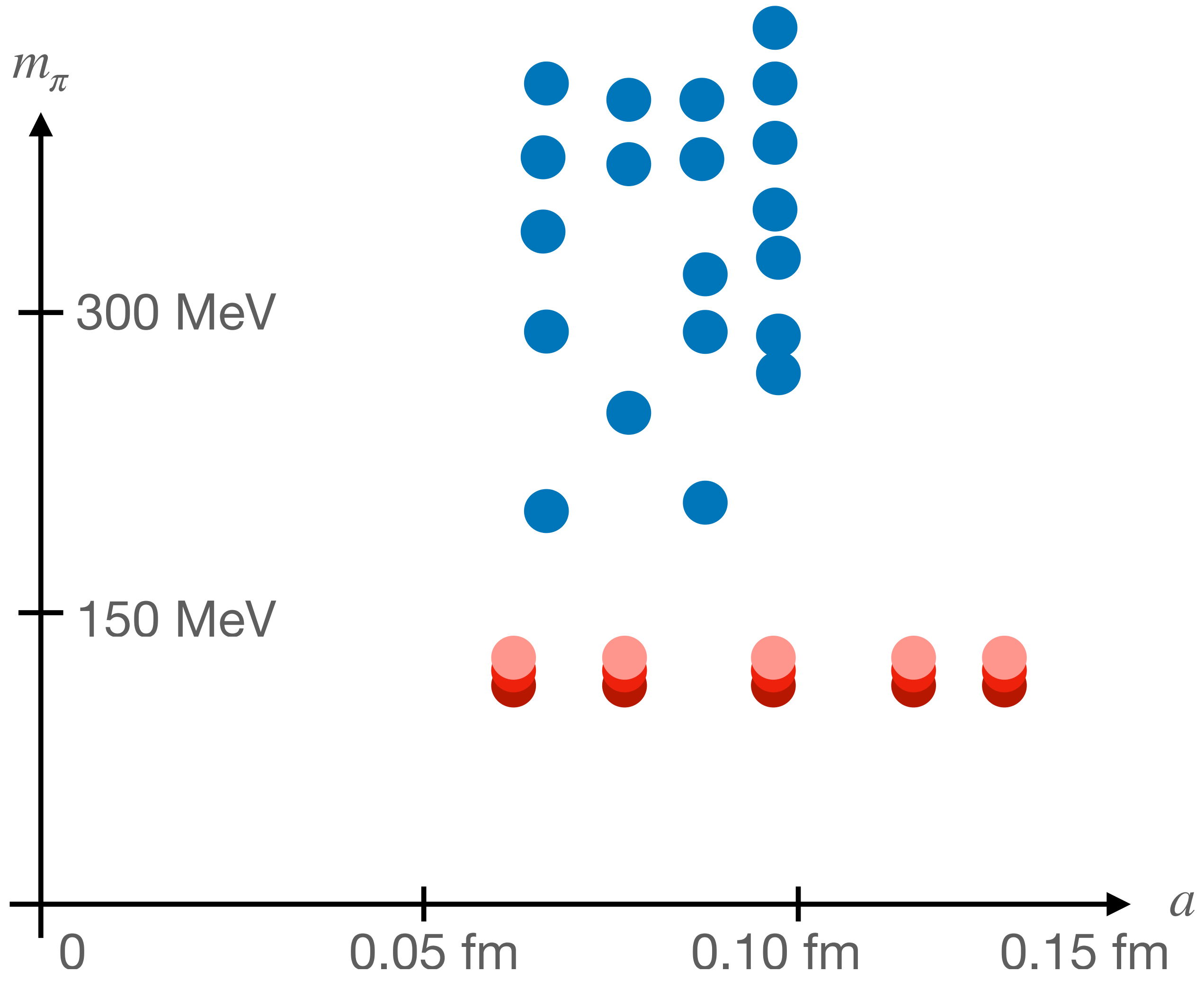
BMWc, Science 322(2008)1224



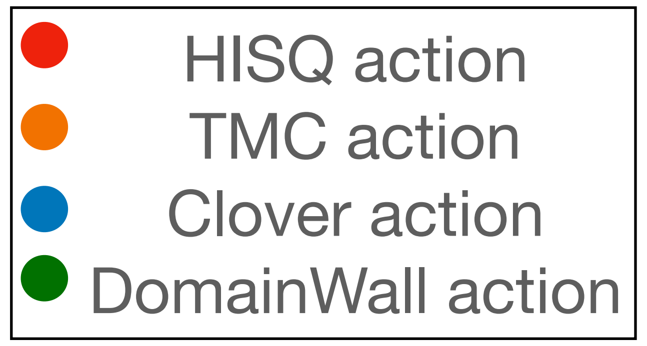
CalLAT, Nature 558(2018)7708,91-94

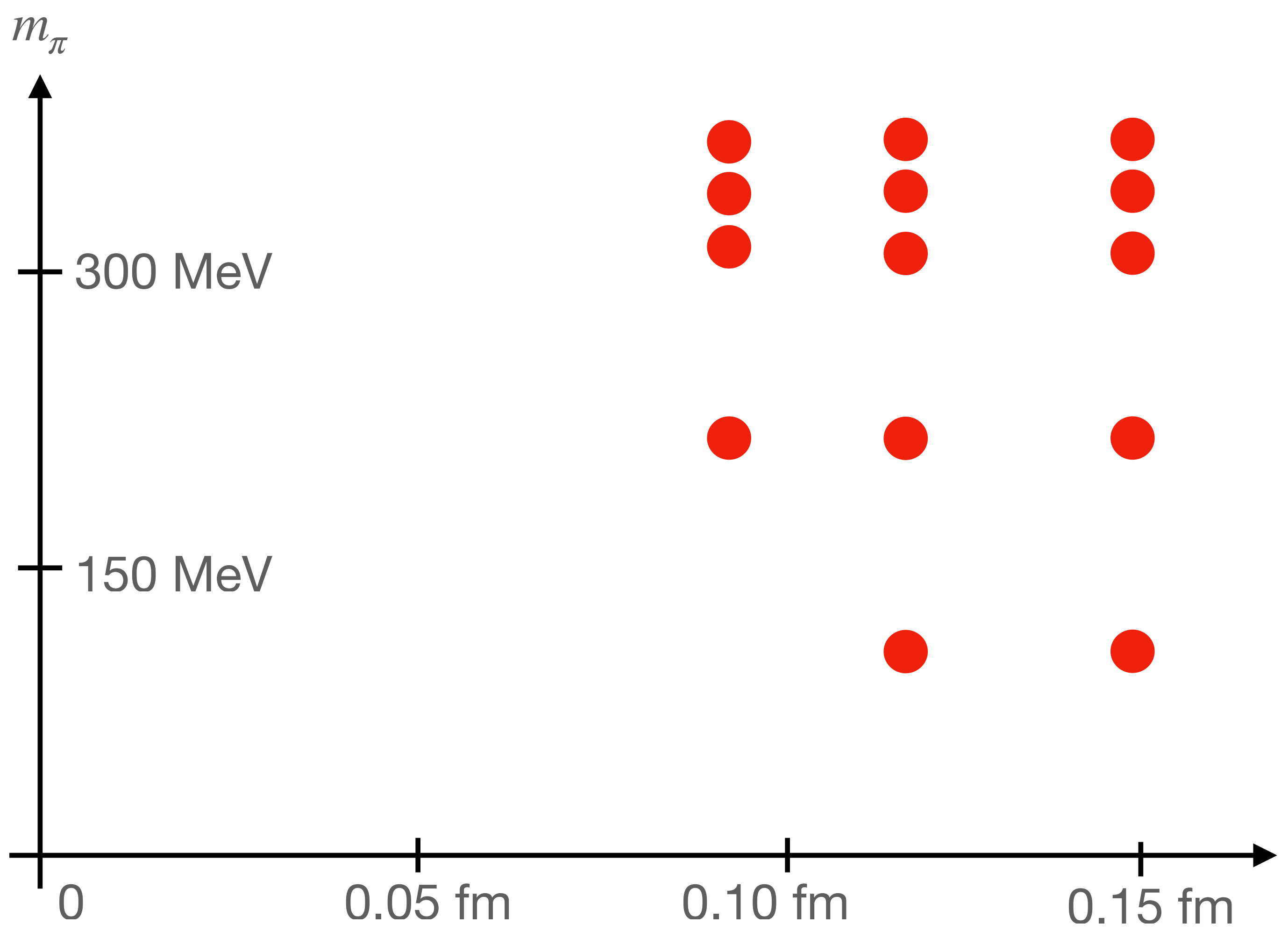
Background

LQCD ensembles used



BMW collaboration





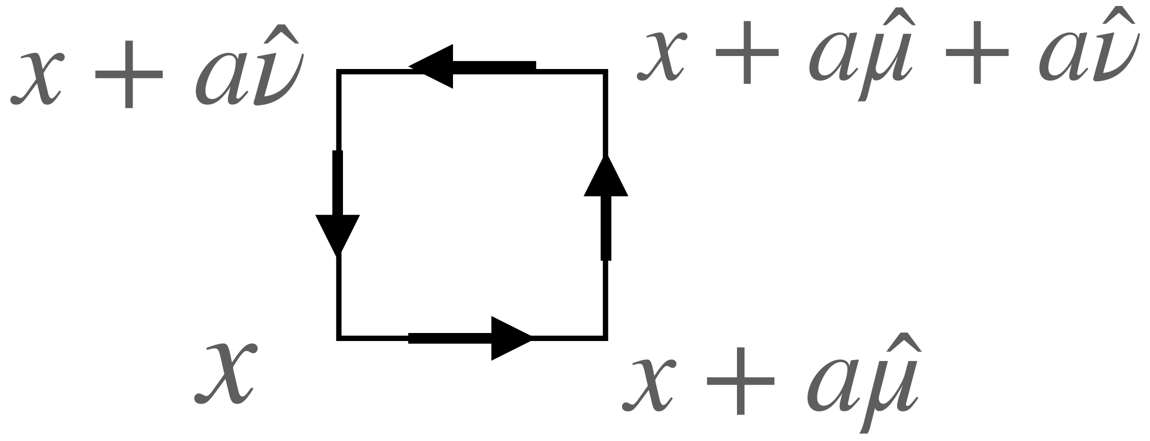
CalLAT (generated by MILC collaboration)

- Several lattice spacings to do the continuum extrapolation;
- Several pion masses to do the chiral extrapolation to physical pion mass;
- Large enough volume or infinite volume extrapolation.

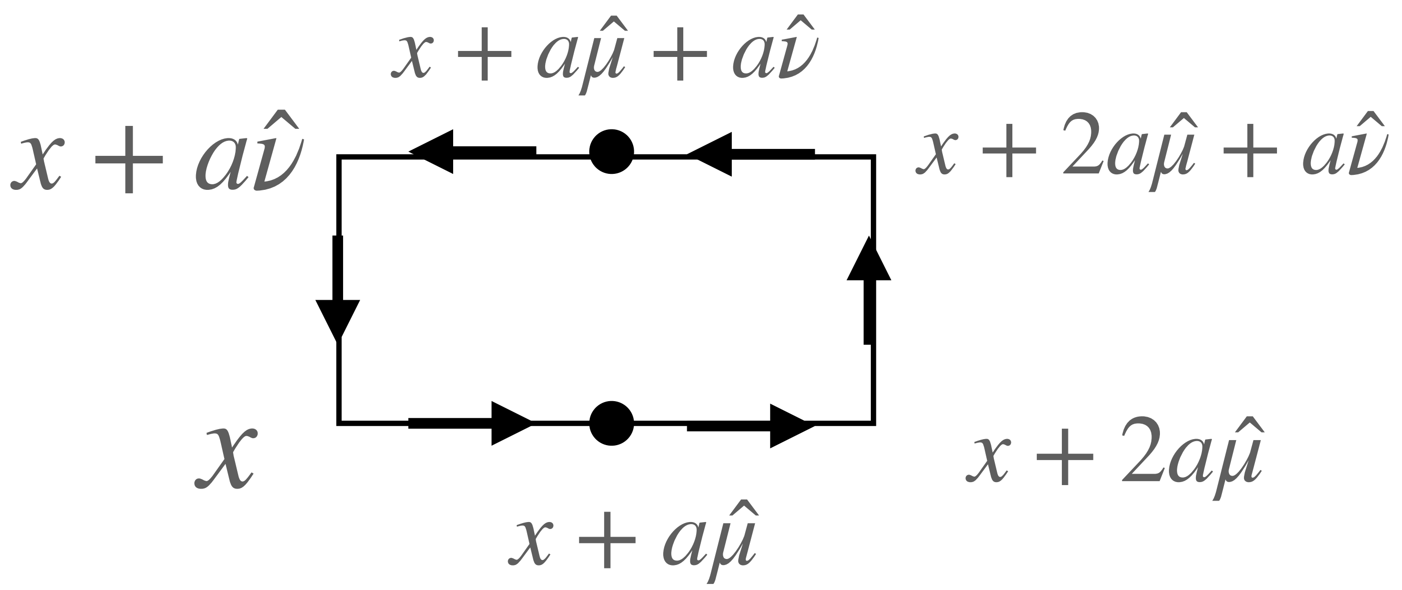
Background

Gauge actions

$$S_g = \sum_{x,\mu,\nu} \Big[\ (1 - 8c_1)$$



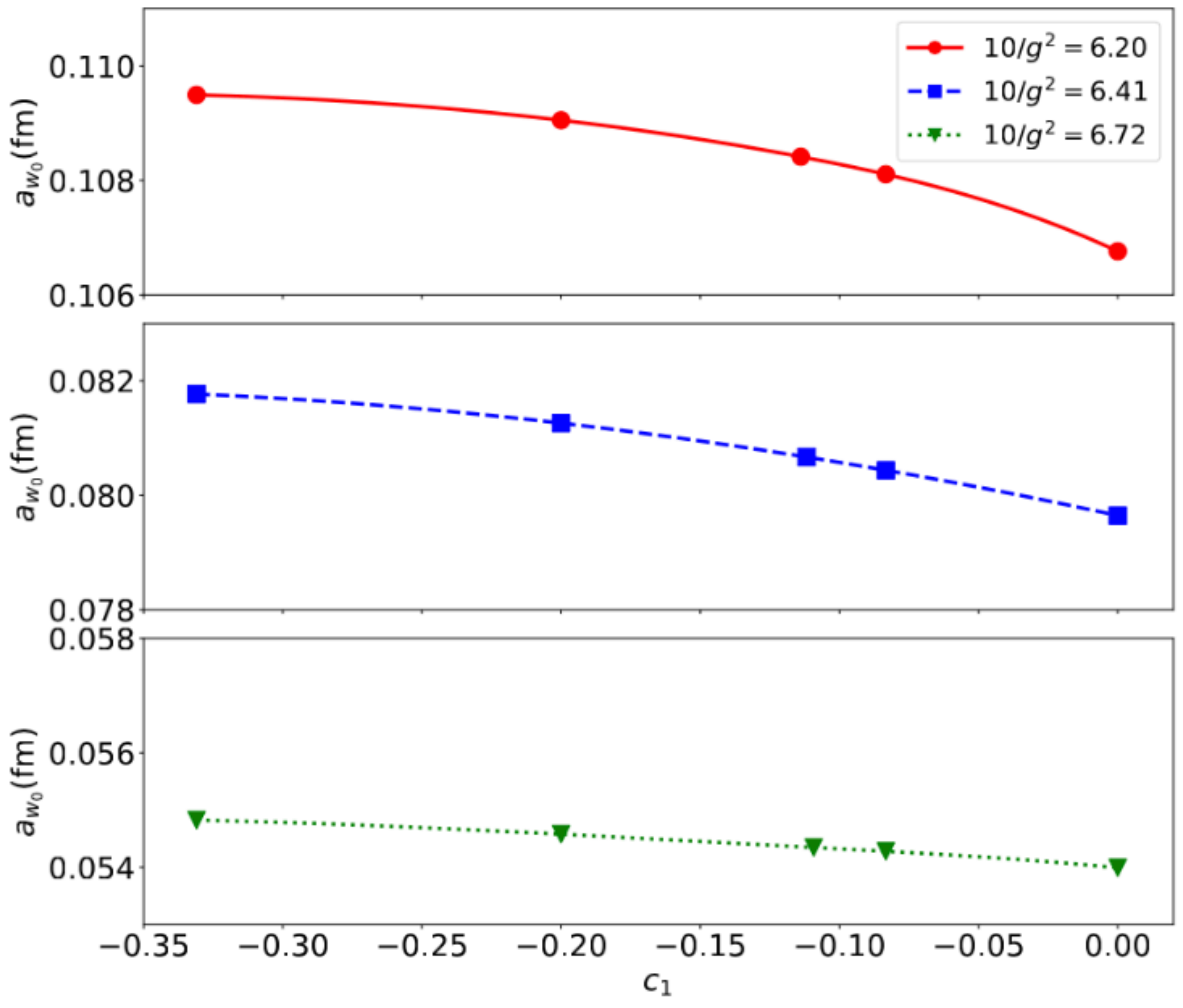
$$+ \ c_1$$



$$\Big]$$

$$= \int \mathrm{d}^4 x F_{\mu\nu}(x) F^{\mu\nu}(x) + \mathcal{O}(a^2)$$

- Continuum limit should be independent of c_1;
- Larger $|c_1|$ can suppress the discretization error to $\mathcal{O}(a^4)$;
- But enlarge the simulation cost significantly at small a.



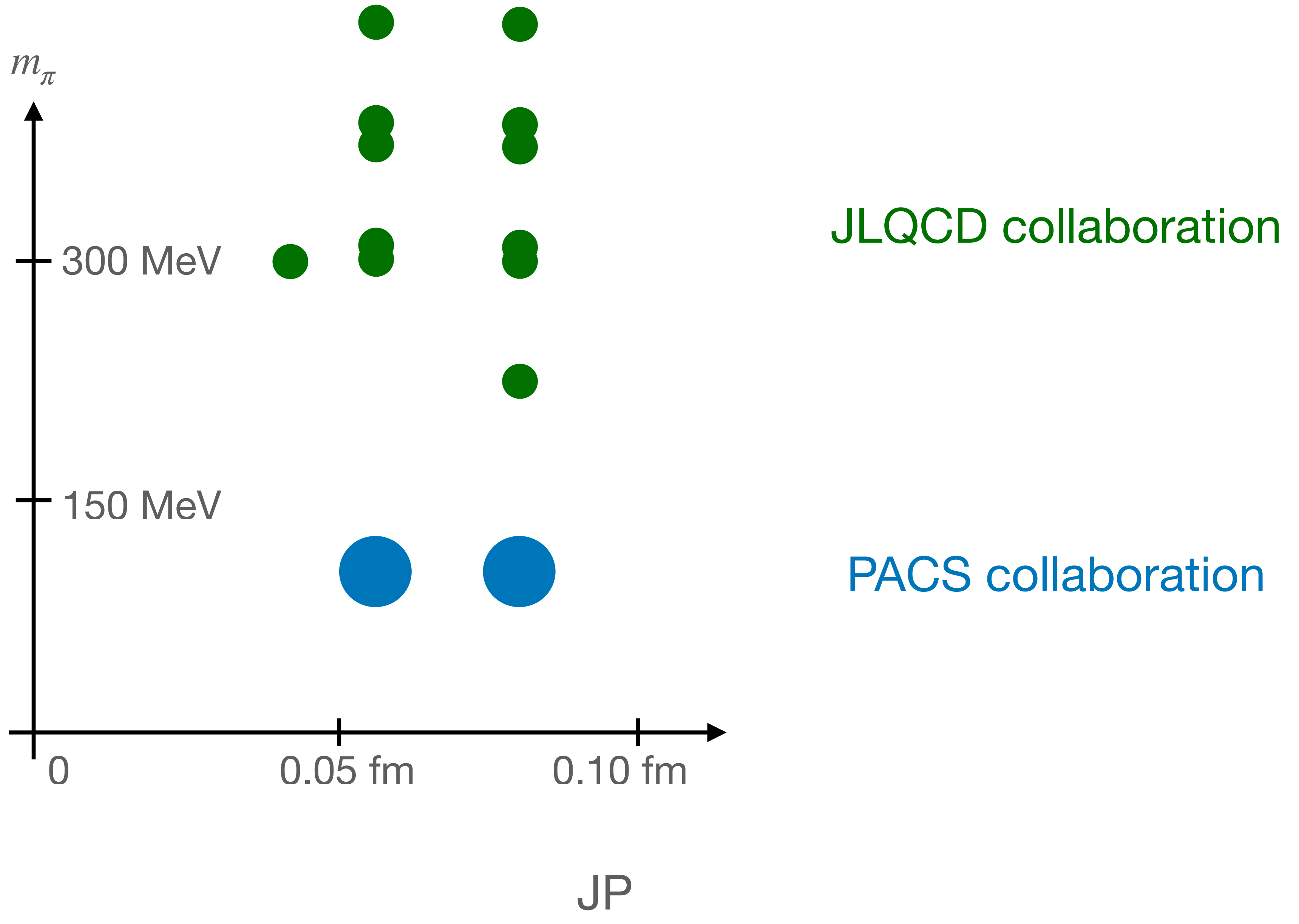
Background

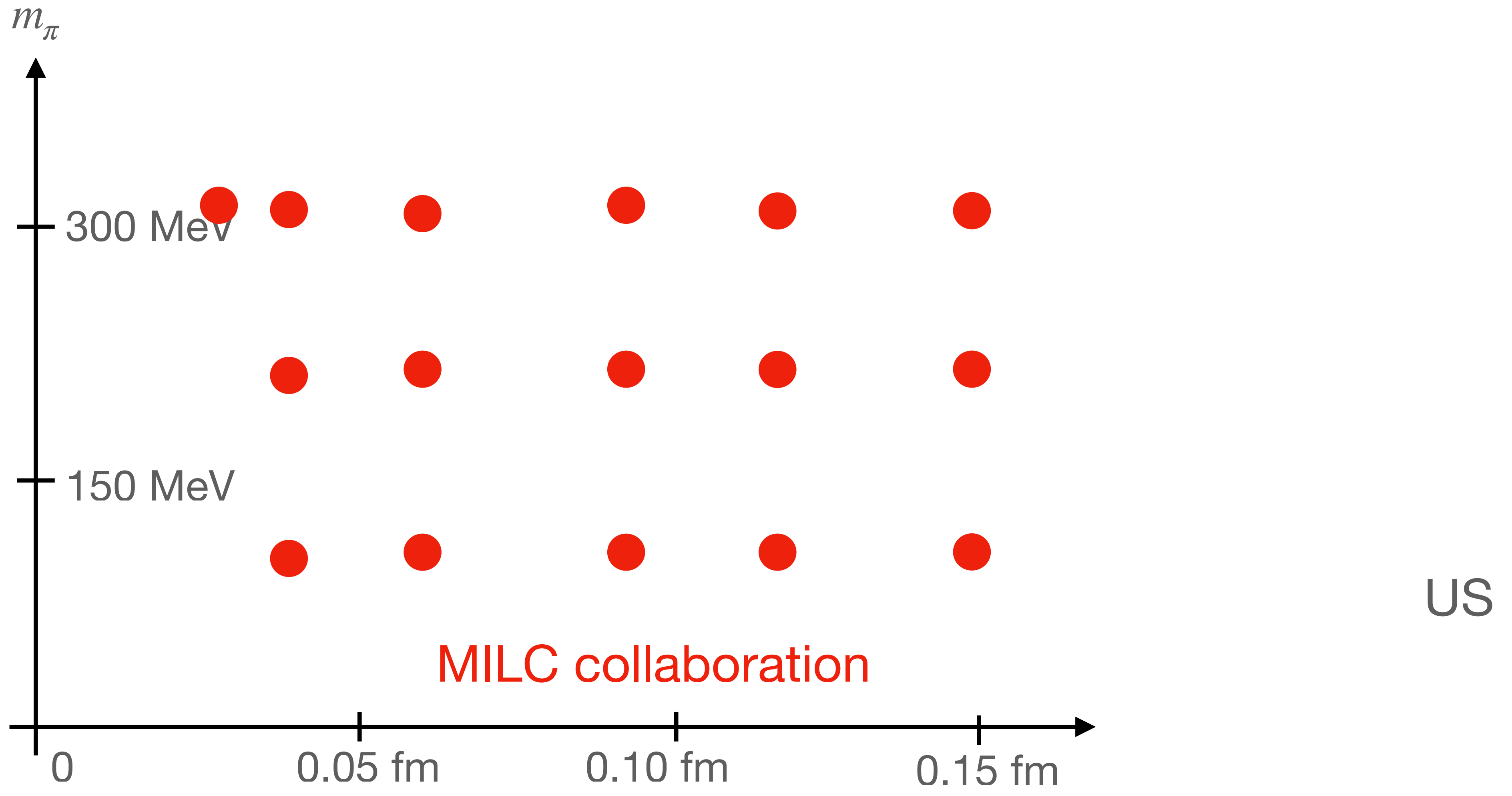
Fermion actions

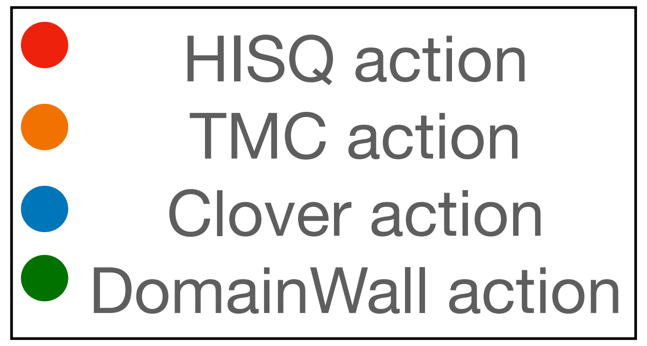
	Naive	Staggered/HISQ	Wilson/Clover	Twisted-mass	Overlap/Domain wall
Form	$D^{\text{naive}} = \gamma_\mu(\delta_{x,x+\mu} - \delta_{x,x-\mu})$	$D^{\text{st}} = \gamma^{\text{st}}_\mu(x)(\delta_{x,x+\mu} - \delta_{x,x-\mu})$	$D^{\text{clv}} = D + aD^2 + ac_{sw}F_{\mu\nu}\sigma^{\mu\nu}$	$D^{\text{tm}} = D^{\text{clv}} + i\tau_3 m$	$D^{\text{ov}} = [1 + \gamma_5 D(-\rho)/\sqrt{D^\dagger(-\rho)D(-\rho)}]/\rho$
IR poles	16	4	1	1	1
Chiral symmetry breaking	N/A	$\mathcal{O}(a^4)$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s/a)$	$\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$	N/A
Cost	1	~1/4	~1.1	~1.1	~10-100

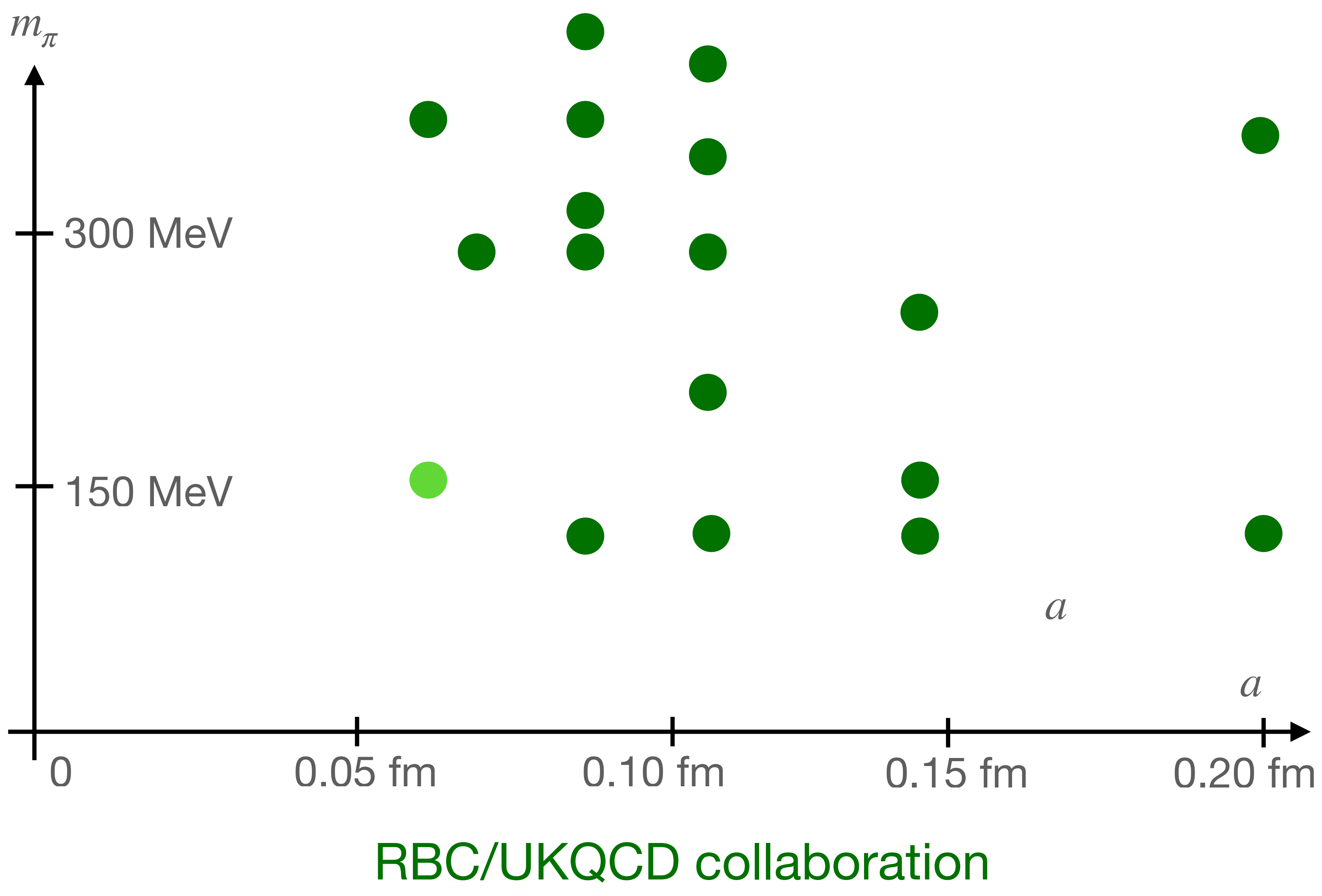
Background

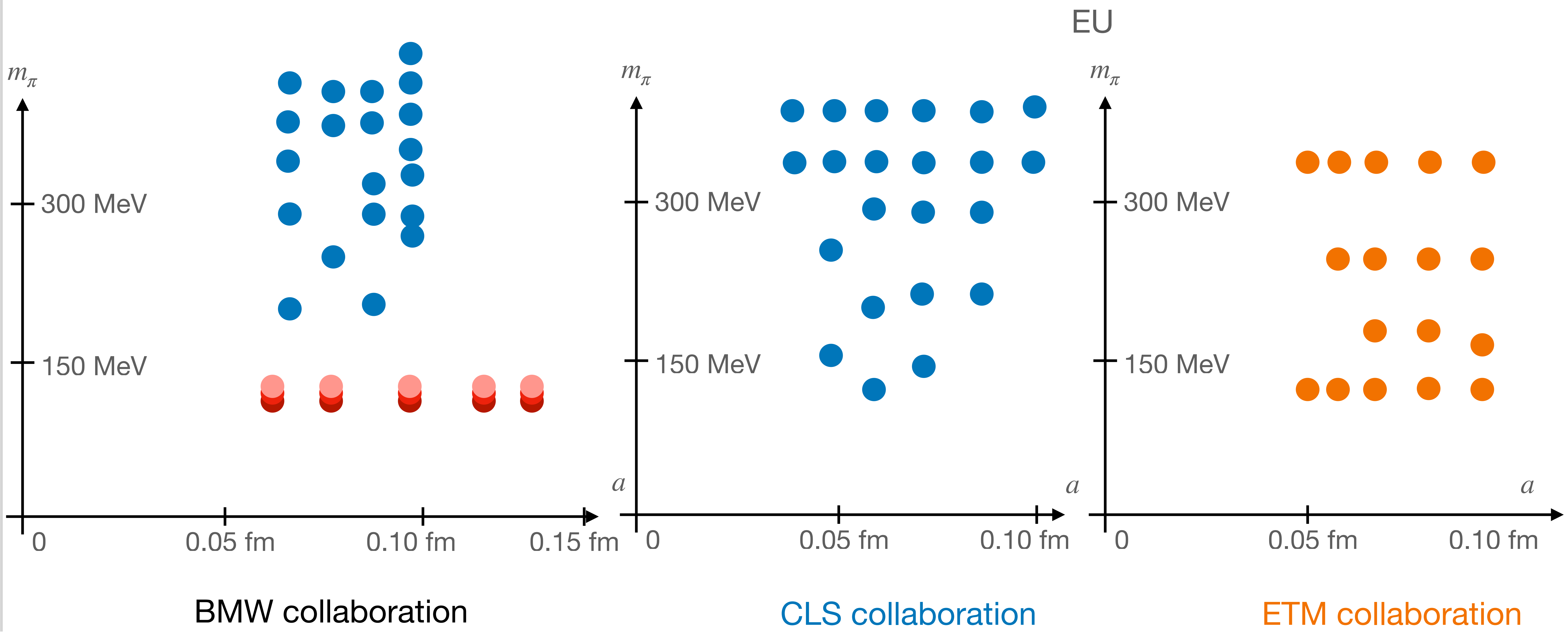
LQCD ensembles worldwide







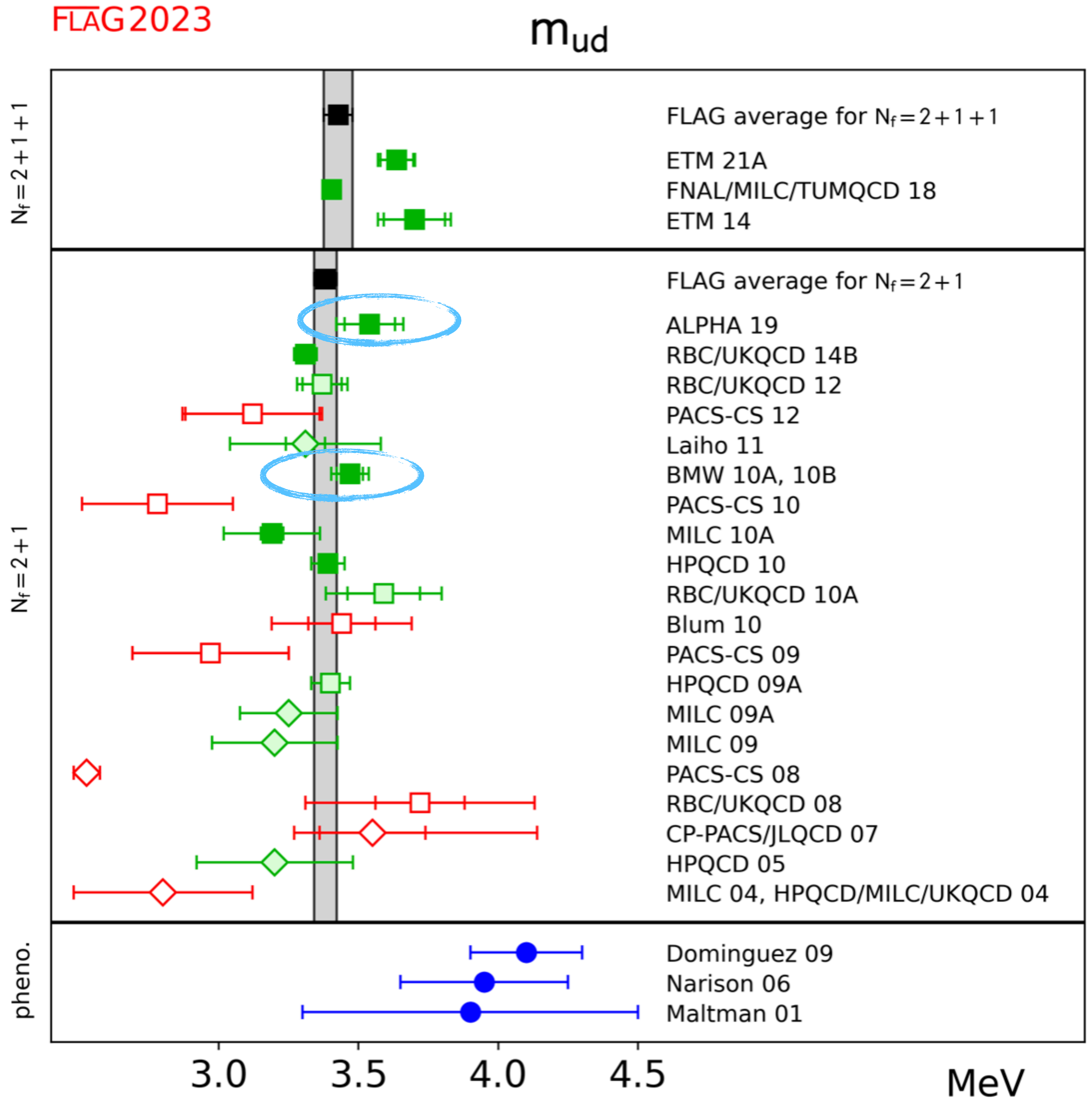




Background

Quark mass determination

FLAG2023



(pdf, bib)

http://flag.unibe.ch/2021/MainPage

- A natural concern of the clover fermion is, whether its additive chiral symmetry breaking is harmful for the chiral character of QCD, likes the quark mass.

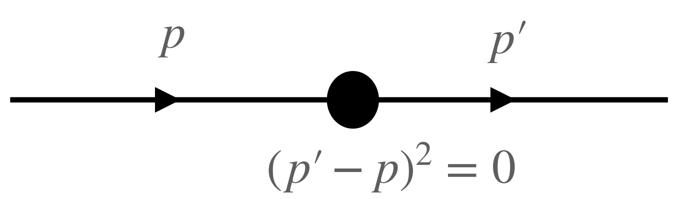
- Only two Clover fermion results are included in the FLAG averages of m_{ud}:

- BMW10A/B: 3.47(05)(05) MeV;
  S. Durr, et.al., BMWc., JEHP08 (2011) 08,148
- ALPHA 19: 3.54(12)(09) MeV.
  M. Bruno, et.al., ALPHA, Eur.Phys.J.C80 (2020) 169

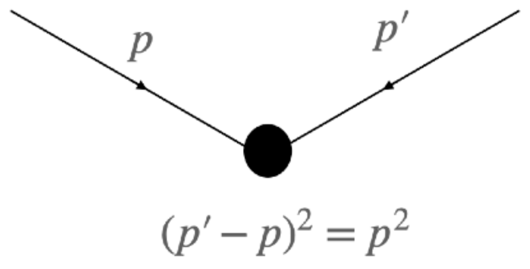
- BMW10A/B used the RI/MOM renormalization scheme and claimed 2% uncertainty in total, less than 1% from the renormalization.

Background

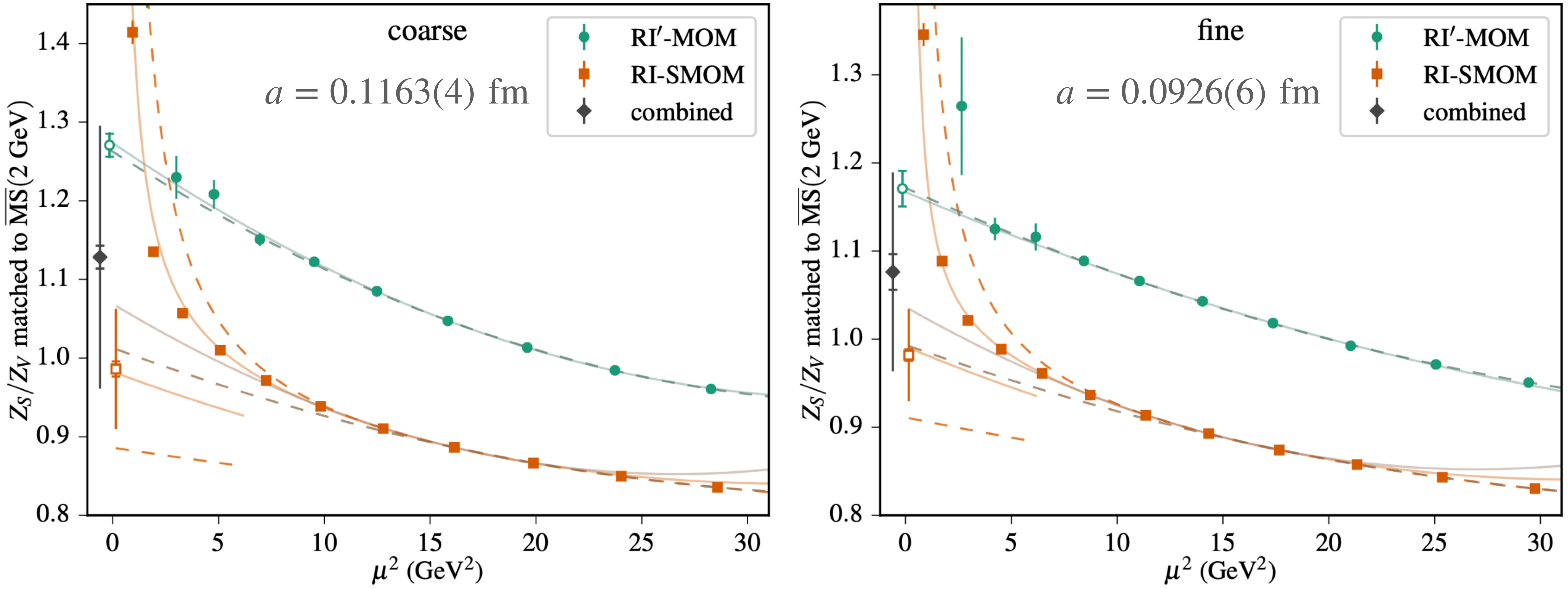
Concerns on the renormalization



MOM G. Martinelli, et.al., NPB445 (1995) 81



SMOM Y. Aoki, et.al., PRD78 (2008) 054510
C. Sturm, et.al., PRD80 (2009) 014501

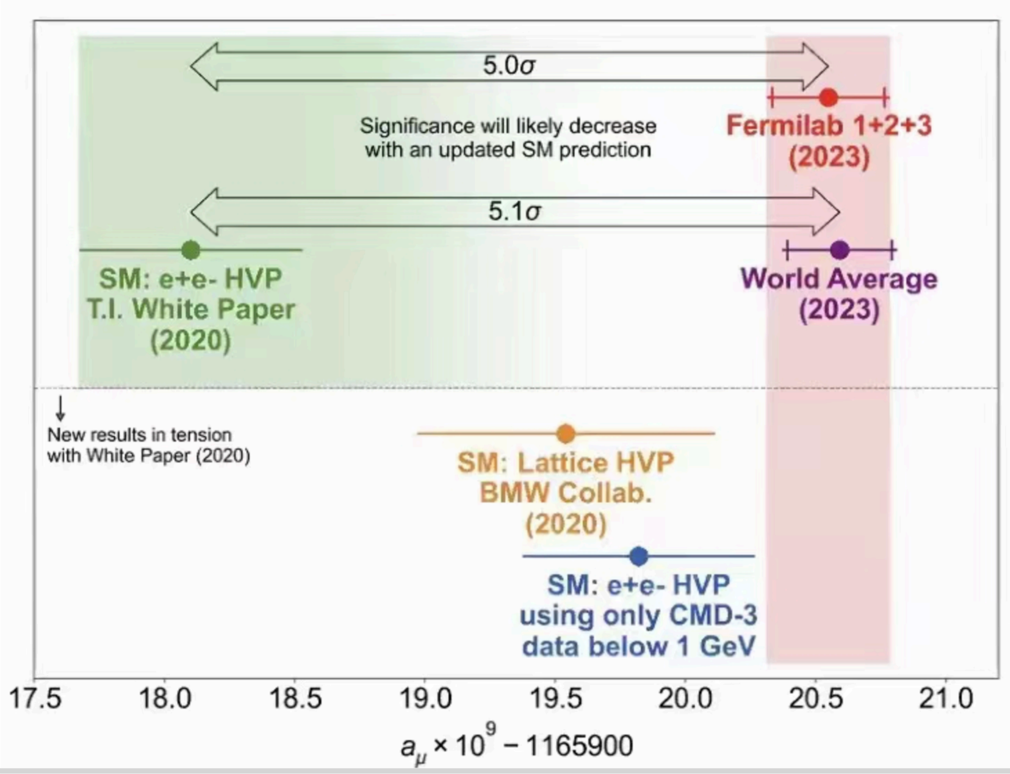


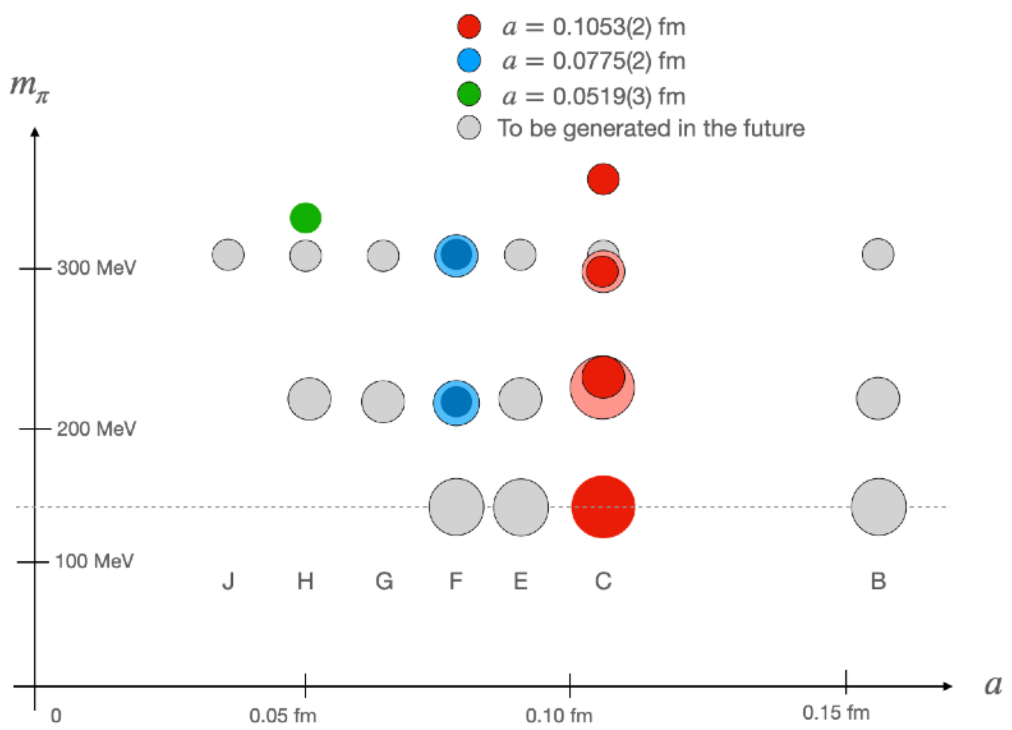
N. Hasan, et.al., Phys.Rev.D99 (2019) 114505

- But more recent study suggests that using different intermediate renormalization scheme (and then convert to $\overline{\rm MS}$ scheme) can make Z_S to differ by 30% at $a = 0.11$ fm.
- The systematic uncertainty of the renormalization should be rechecked,
- and also the other quantities relate to the chiral symmetry.

Outline

Background

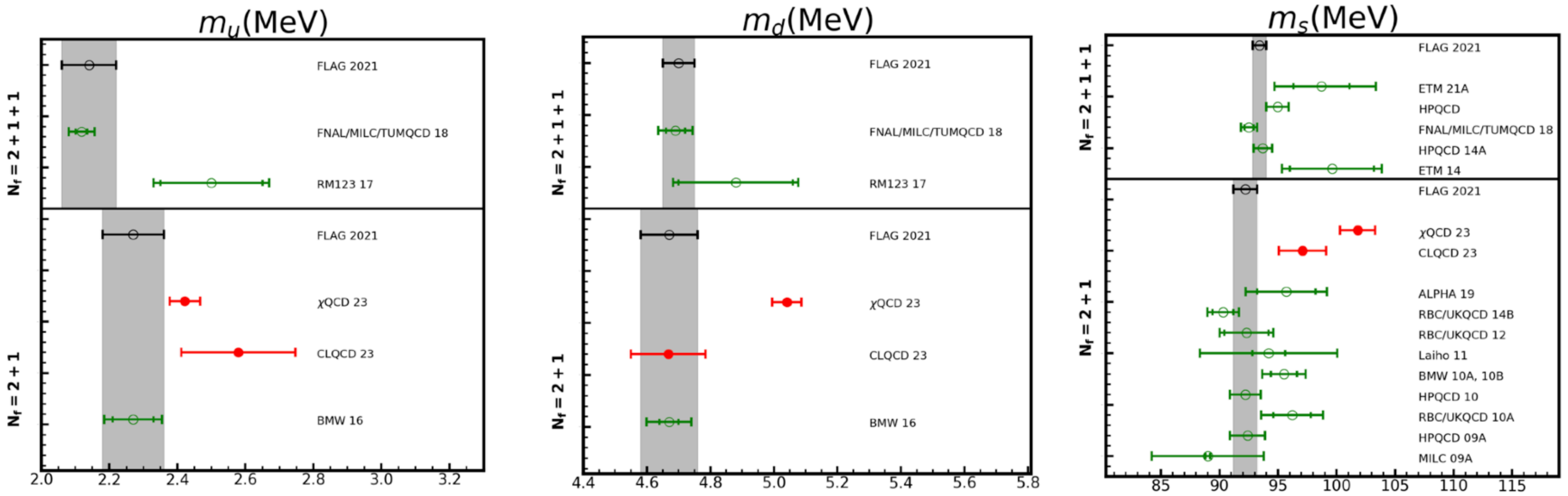




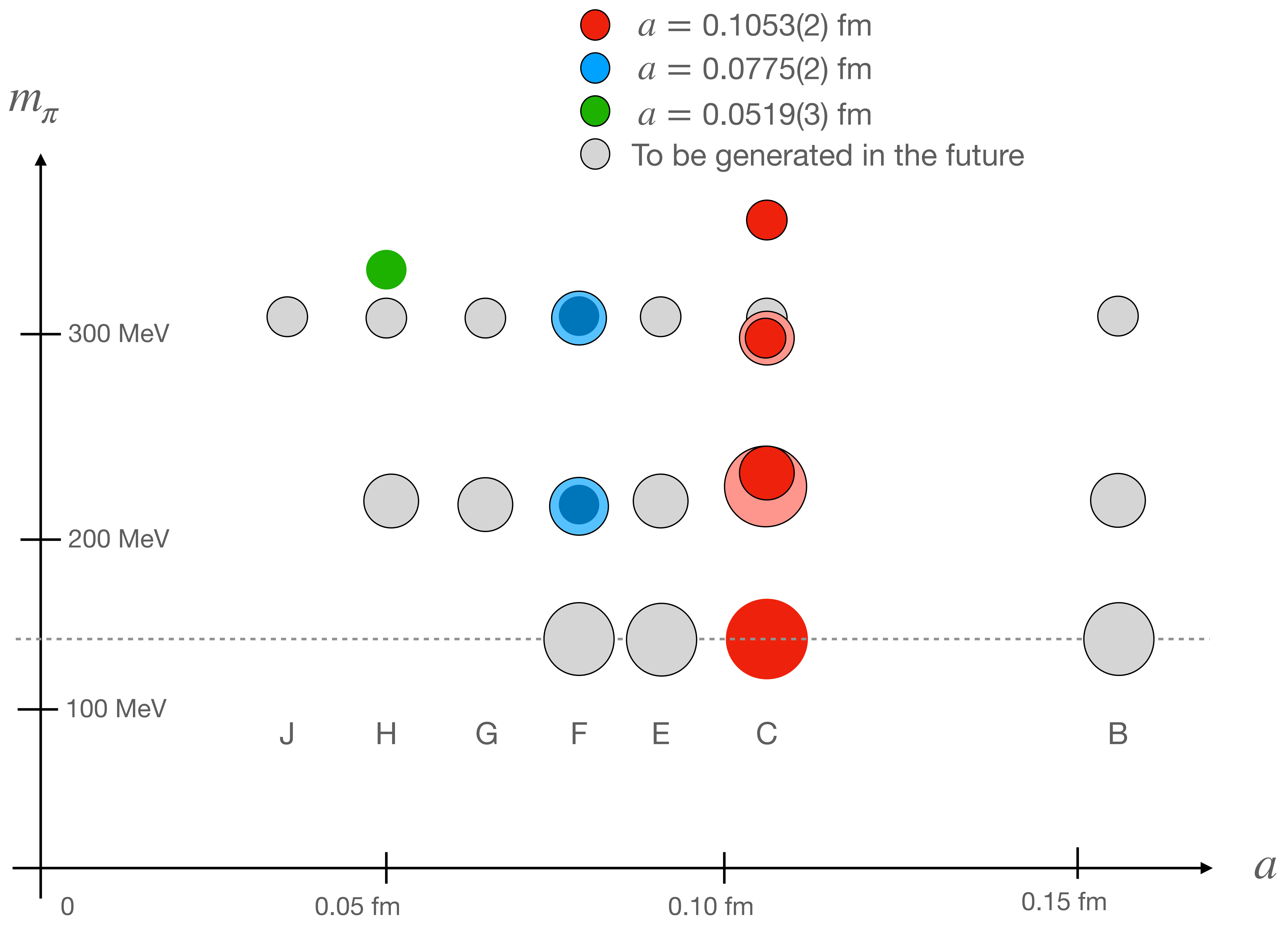
CLQCD ensembles

Renormalization

and final results



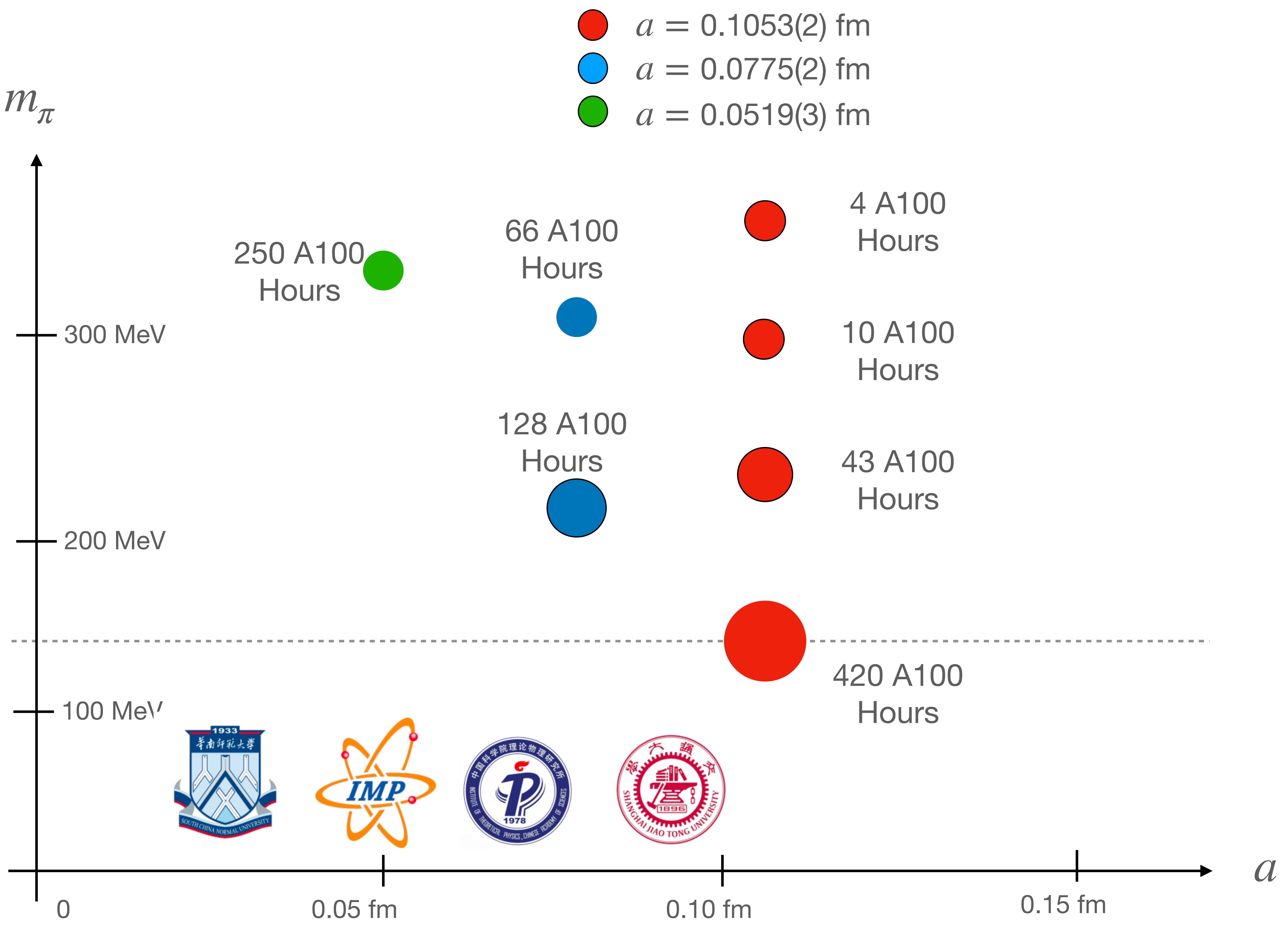
CLQCD ensembles



CLQCD choice and advantages

- Maximum lattice size $48^3 \times 144$:
  - Can reach the FLAG “green star” criteria with lowest cost.
- Clover fermion action with stout smearing:
  - Can reach the physical quark mass at coarse $a \sim 0.1053(2)$ fm;
  - Much cheaper than the OV/DW fermion but free of the fermion doubling;
  - Additive chiral symmetry breaking can be resolved after the continuum extrapolation, with proper renormalization (to be shown later).
- Symanzik gauge action with tadpole improvement:
  - Can reach quite fine $a \sim 0.03$ fm based on the study of MILC collaboration.
- Similar pion mass and volume at different lattice spacing:
  - Can estimate the discretization error with given pion mass and/or momentum.

CLQCD ensembles

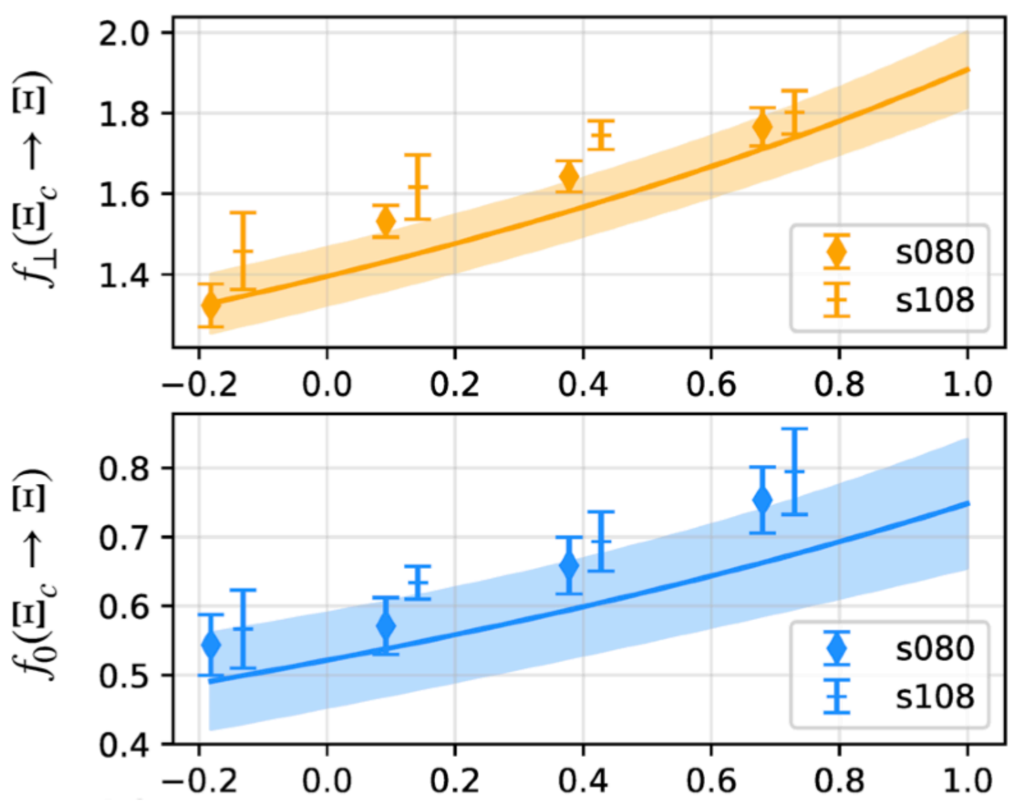


Cost of each ensemble

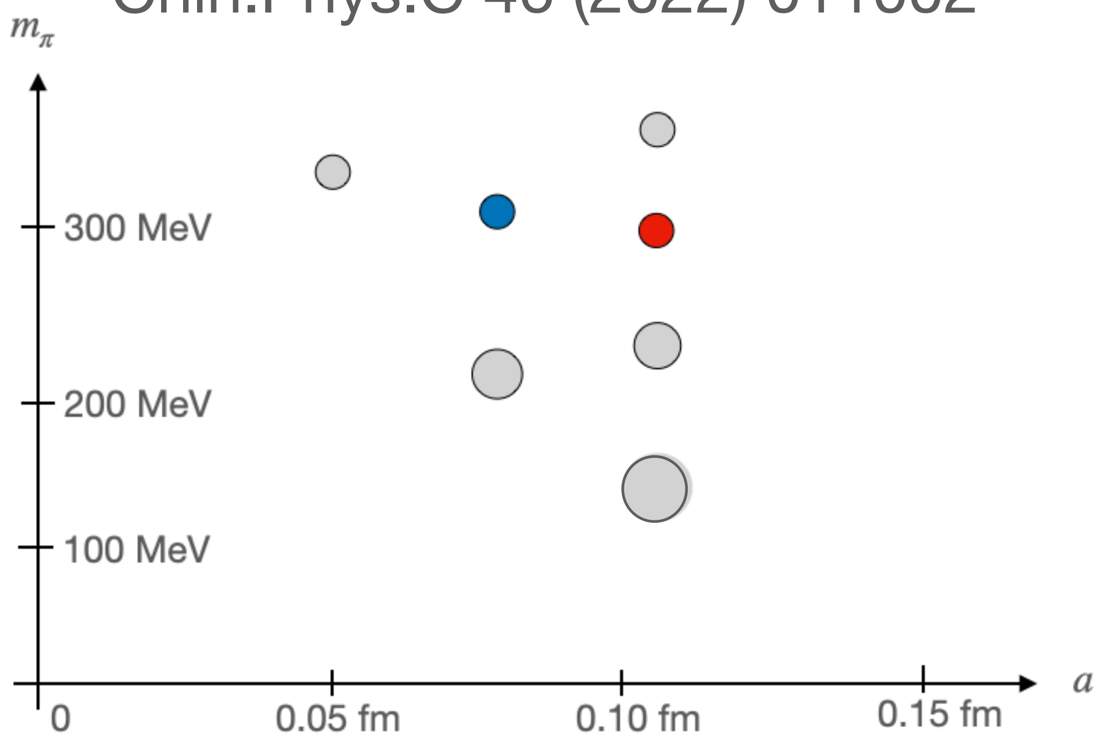
- Cost of an independent configuration (per 10 traj.'s) with $\tau = 1.0$, converted to A100 GPU hours;
- Needs ~1,000 configurations per ensemble;
- Currently used 658k A100 hours, equals to 3.3M Chinese Yuan with the market price.
- Working on the Sugon machines to avoid the embargo of A100 GPU.

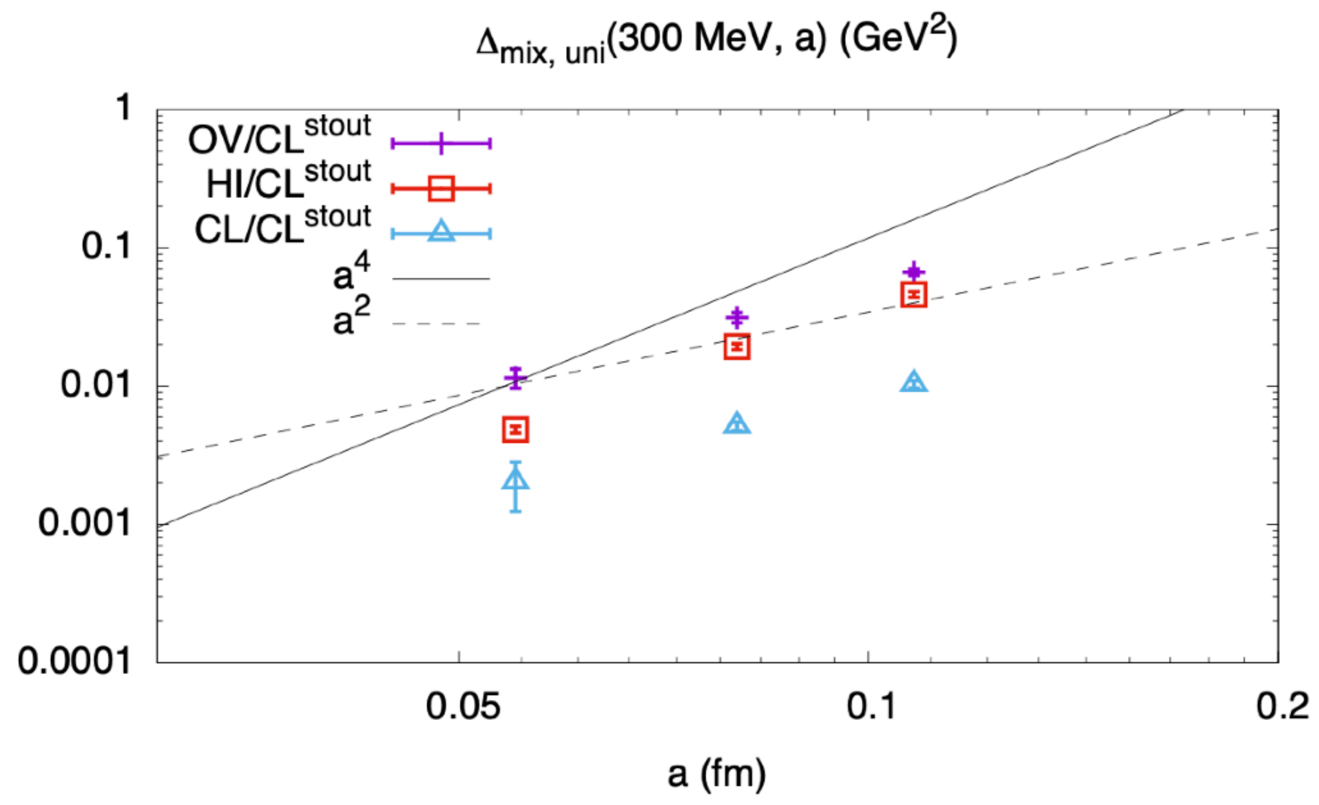
CLQCD ensembles

Published/accepted works with the CLQCD ensembles

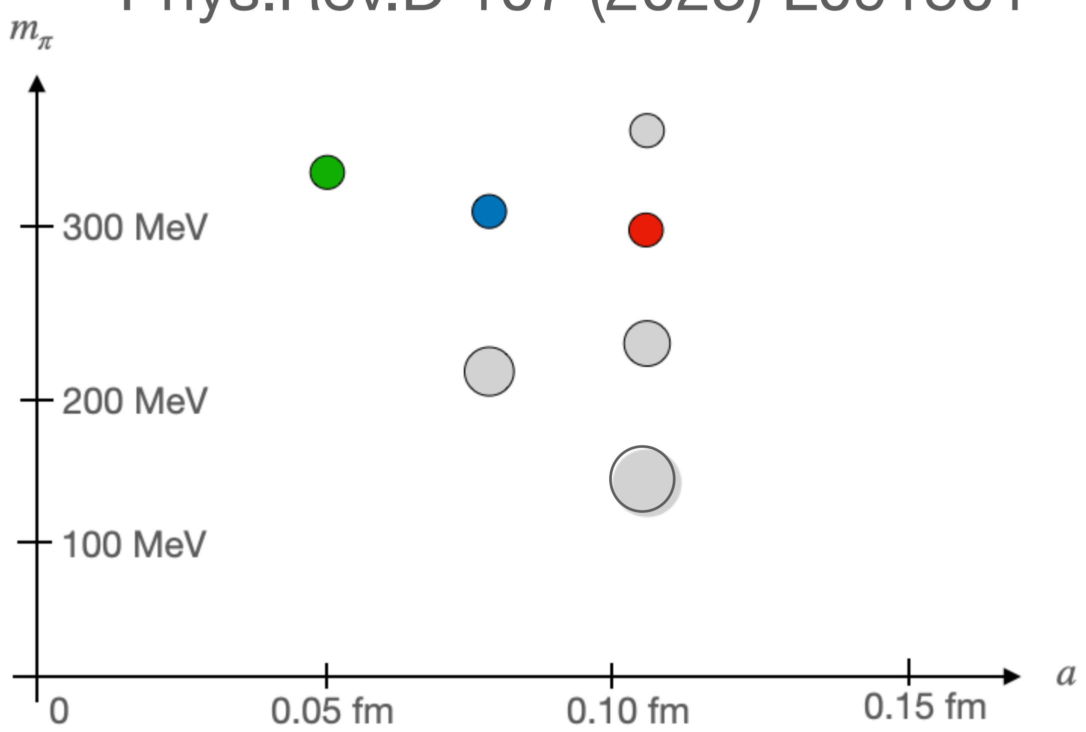


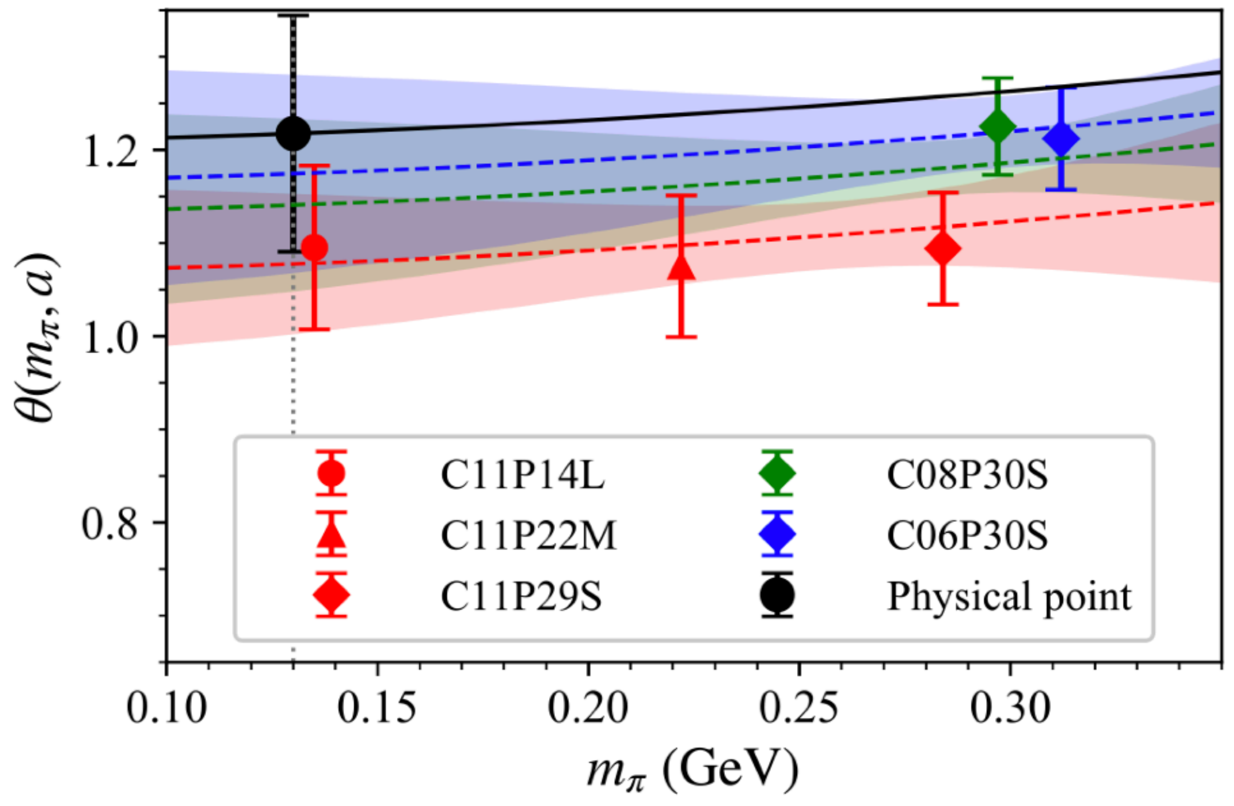
Q.A. Zhang, et.al.,
Chin.Phys.C 46 (2022) 011002



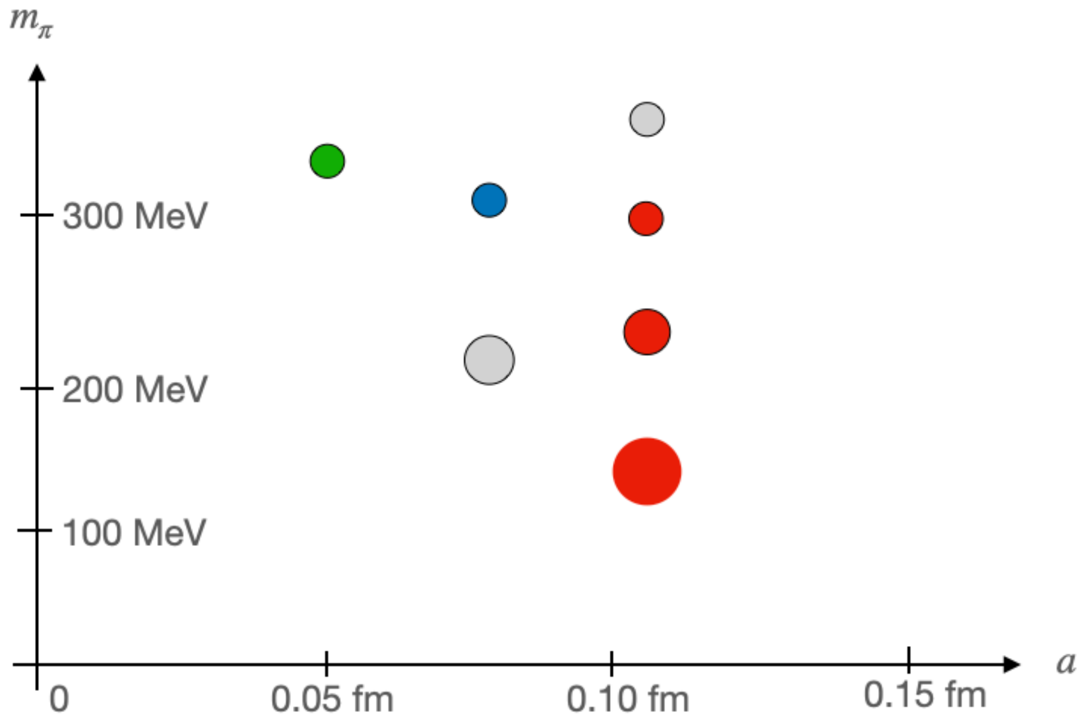


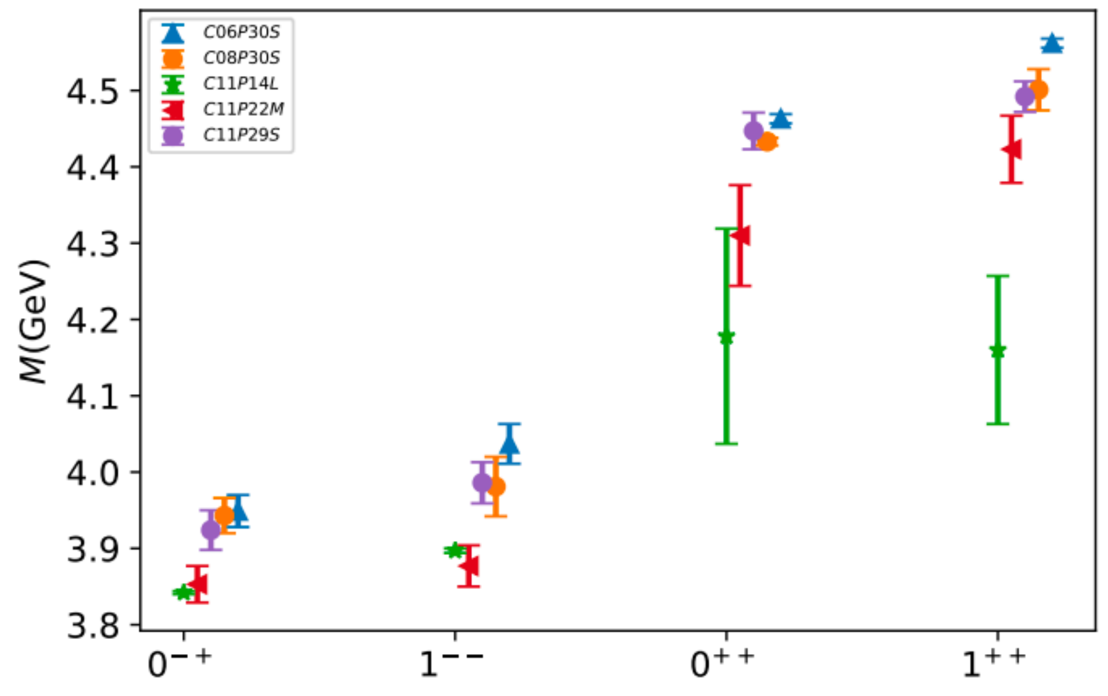
D.J. Zhao, et.al., χQCD,
Phys.Rev.D 107 (2023) L091501





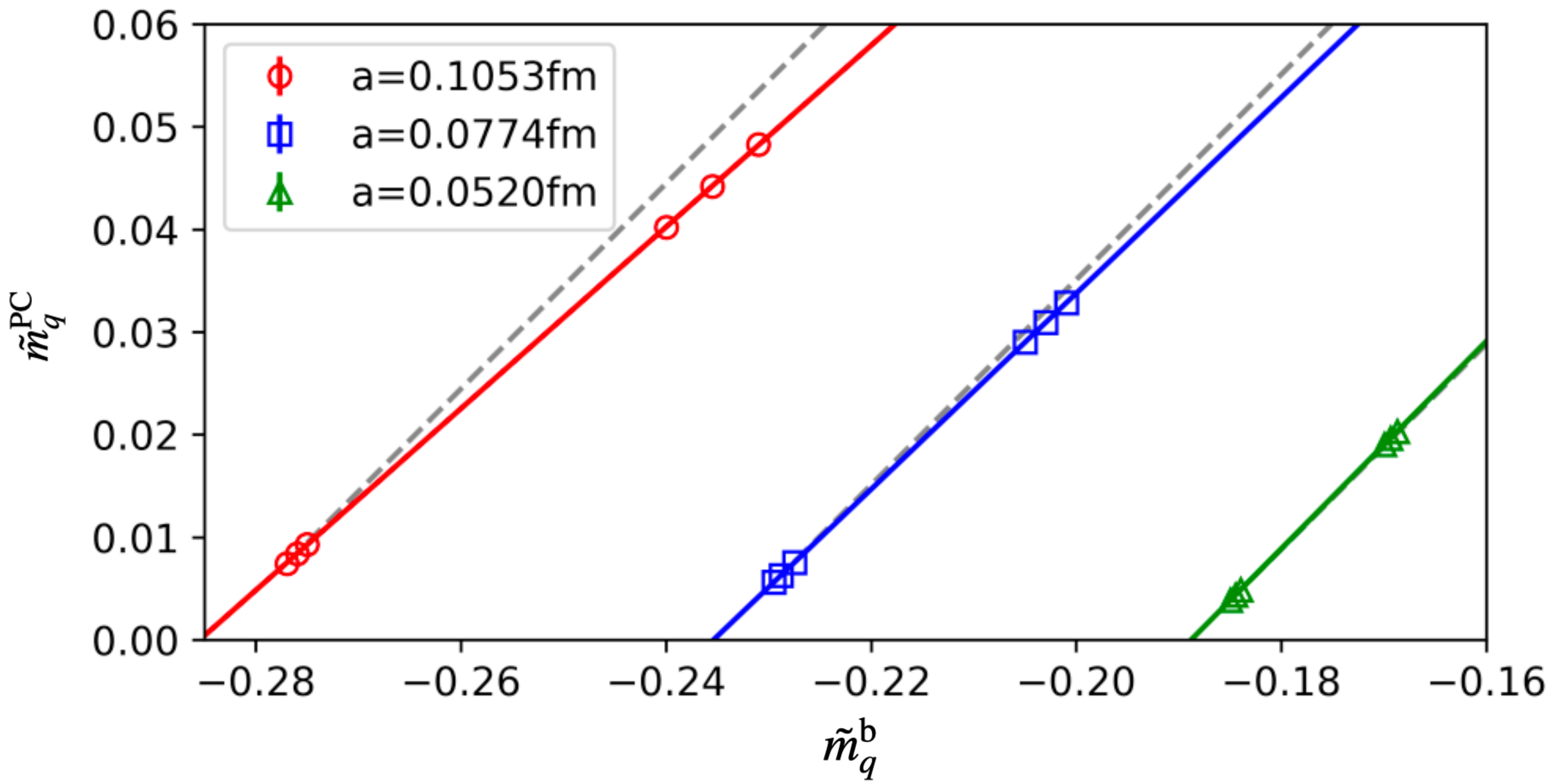
Q.A. Zhang, et.al.,
Phys.Lett.B 841 (2023) 137941





H. Liu, et.al.,
2207.00183, accepted by SCPMA

CLQCD ensembles



Quark mass through PCAC

- Due to the additive α_s/a correction, the dimensionless bare quark mass $\tilde{m}_q^{\mathrm{b}} = m_q^{\mathrm{b}} a$ is negative.
- The renormalized quark mass should be defined as $m_q^R = Z_m(m_q^{\mathrm{b}} - m_{\mathrm{crti}})$, where m_{crti} is defined as the m_q^{b} which vanishes the pion mass.
- One can avoid this difficulty by defining the quark mass through PCAC relation:

$$\langle 0 | \partial_4 A_4 | \mathrm{PS} \rangle = (m_q^{\mathrm{PC}} + m_{\bar{q}}^{\mathrm{PC}}) \langle 0 | P | \mathrm{PS} \rangle$$

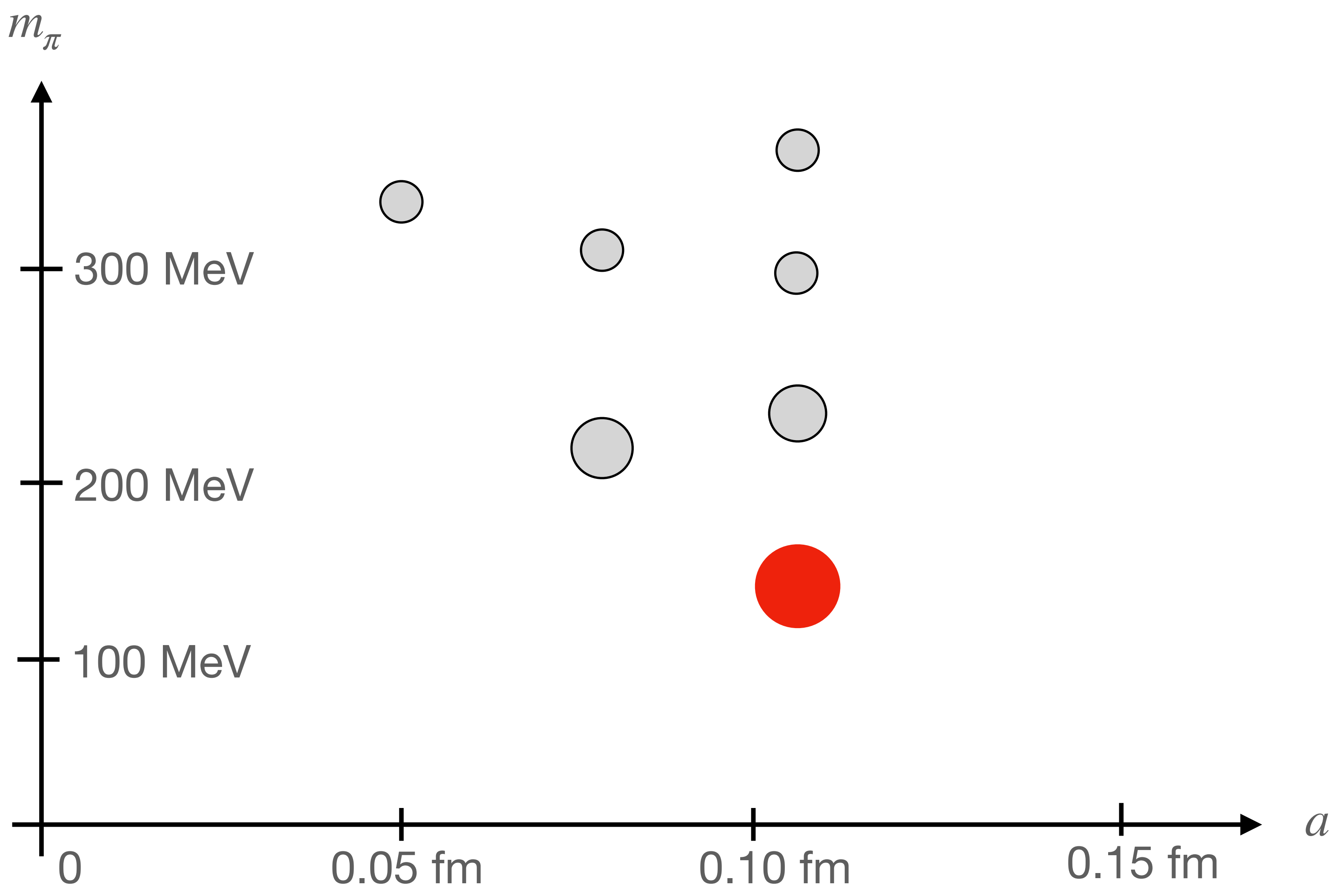
T. Ishikawa, et.al., JLQCD, Phys.Rev.D78 (2008) 011502

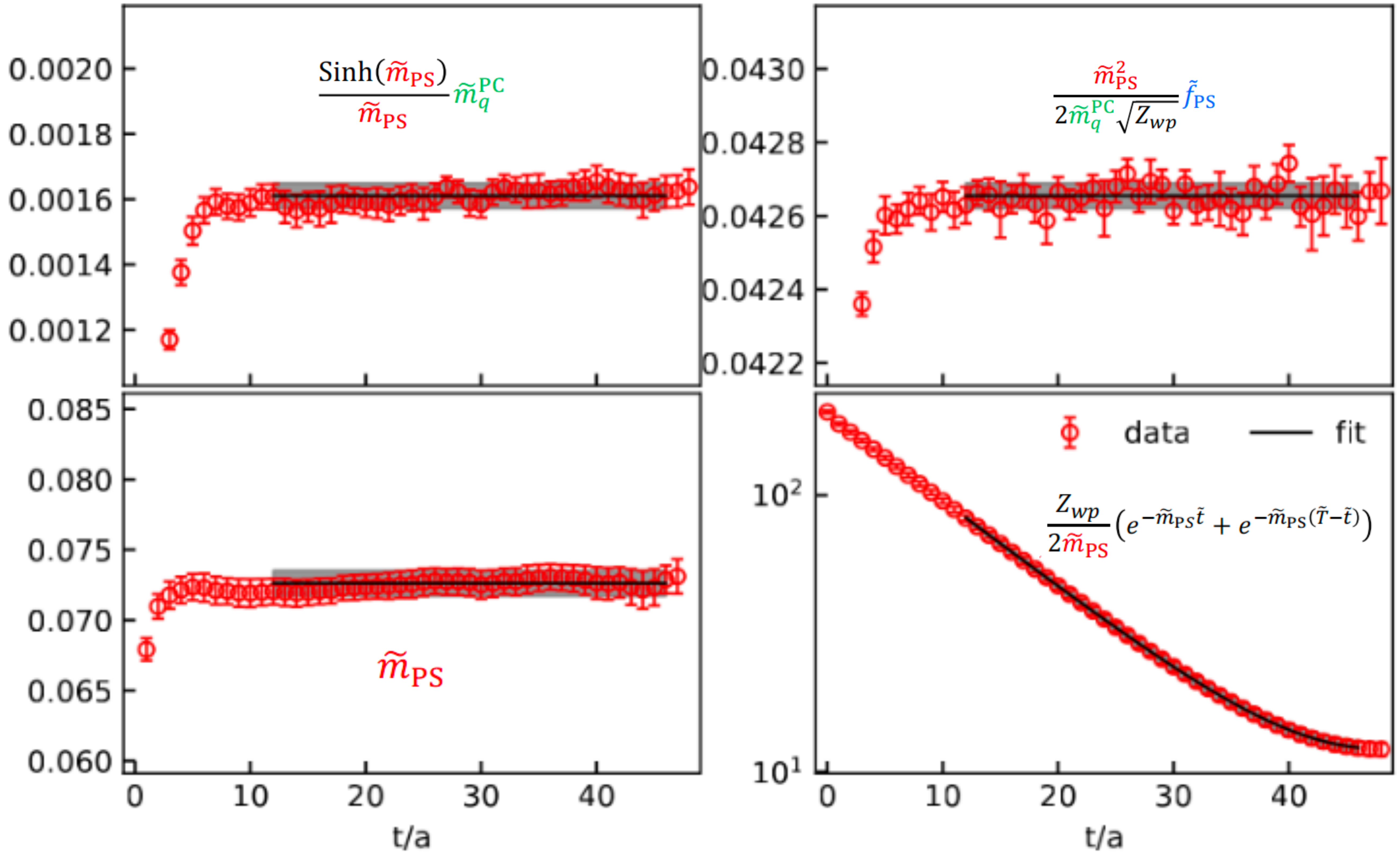
- And then m_q^{PC} is always positive and can be renormalized as $m_q^R = Z_P/Z_A m_q^{\mathrm{PC}}$.

CLQCD ensembles

Joint fit of pion correlators

- Joint fit of $\tilde{m}_q^{\mathrm{PC}} = m_q^{\mathrm{PC}} a$, $\tilde{f}_{\mathrm{PS}} = f_{\mathrm{PS}} a$, and $\tilde{m}_{\mathrm{PS}} = m_{\mathrm{PS}} a$, with several 2pt at $a^{-1} \sim 2$ GeV and physical pion mass;
- Used 48 measurements on each of 203 configurations.





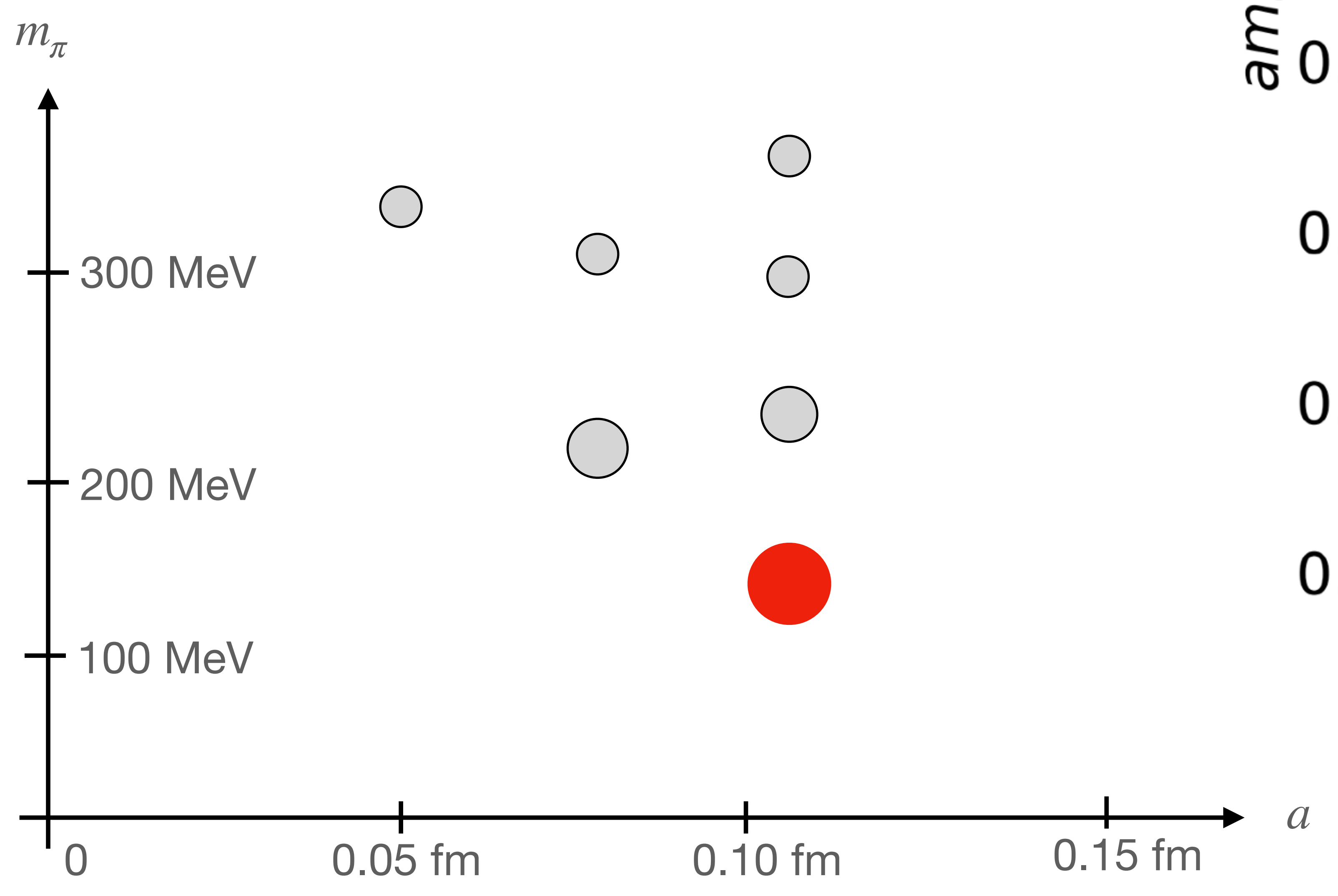
CLQCD ensembles

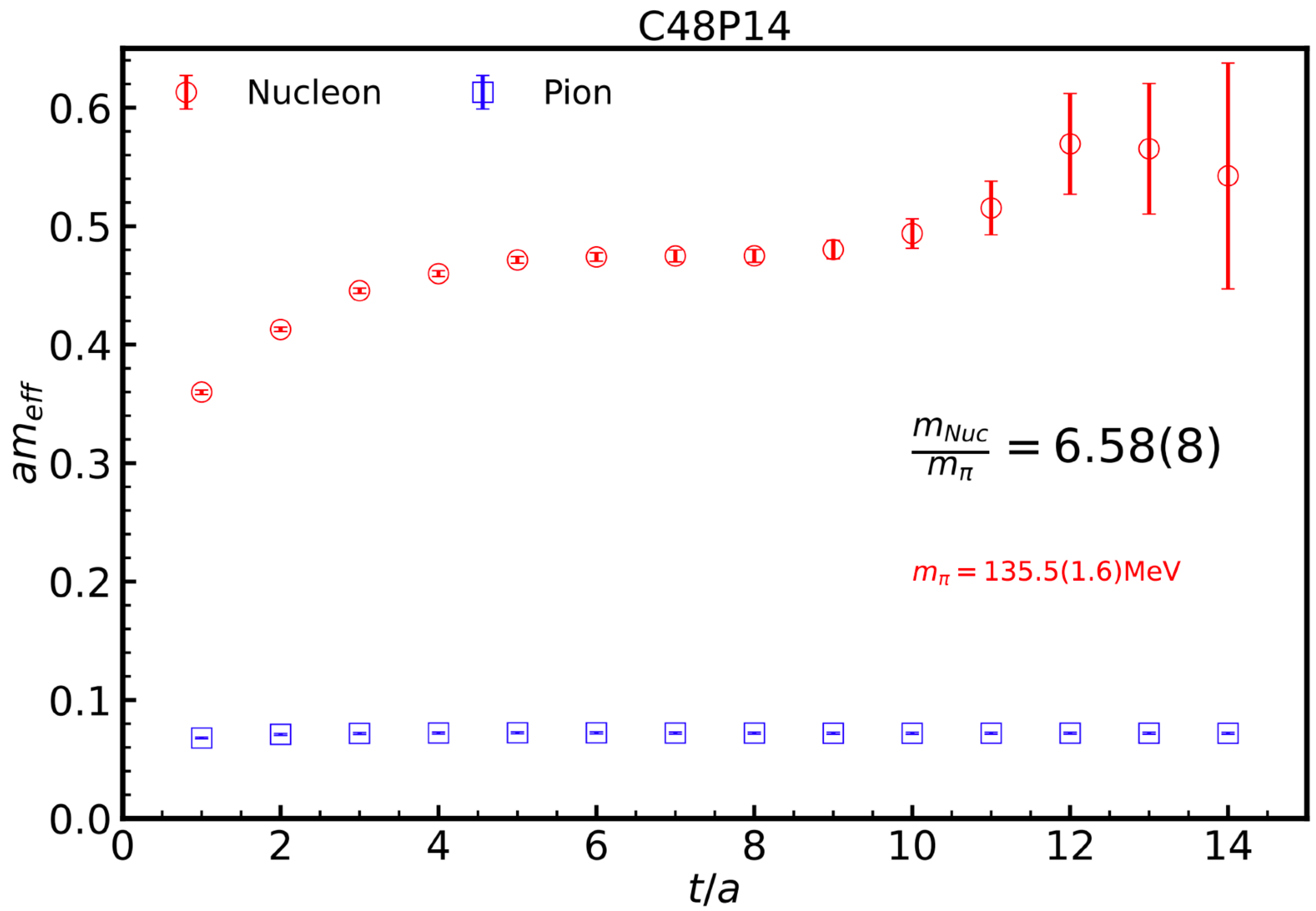
Nucleon mass v.s. pion mass

- With the same quark propagator, the ratio between the nucleon mass and pion mass is

  0.475(6)/0.0723(9)=6.58(8).

- Which is quite close to the physical value 0.939/0.135=6.96.





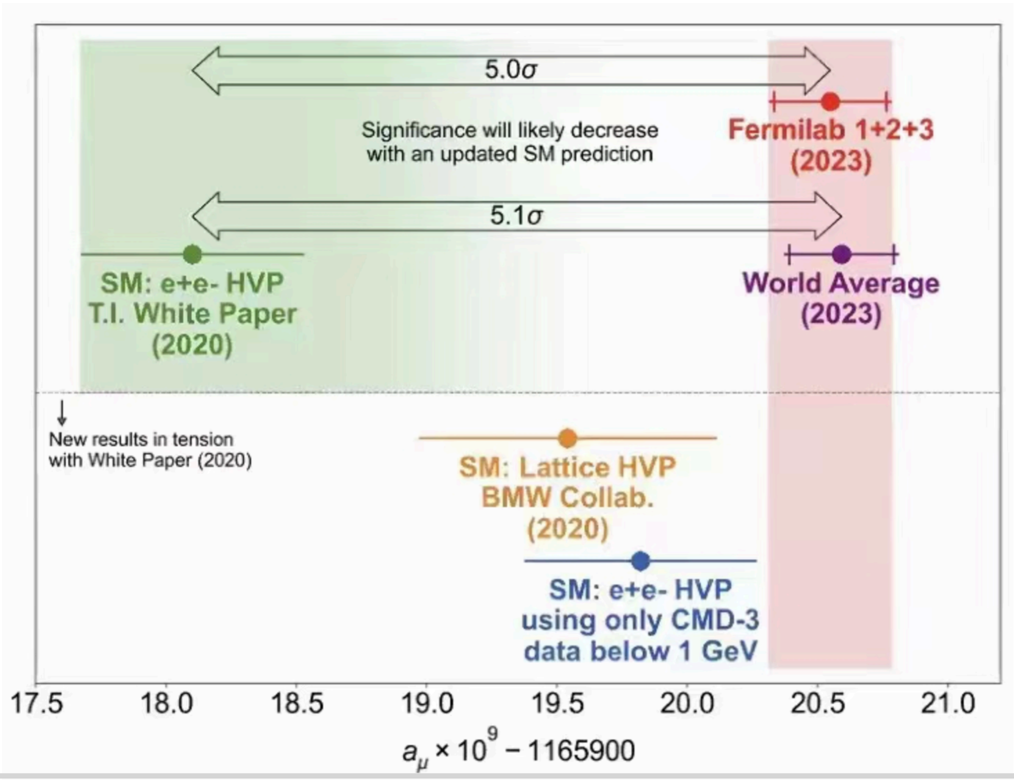
- Using the lattice spacing determined from the gradient flow, we have

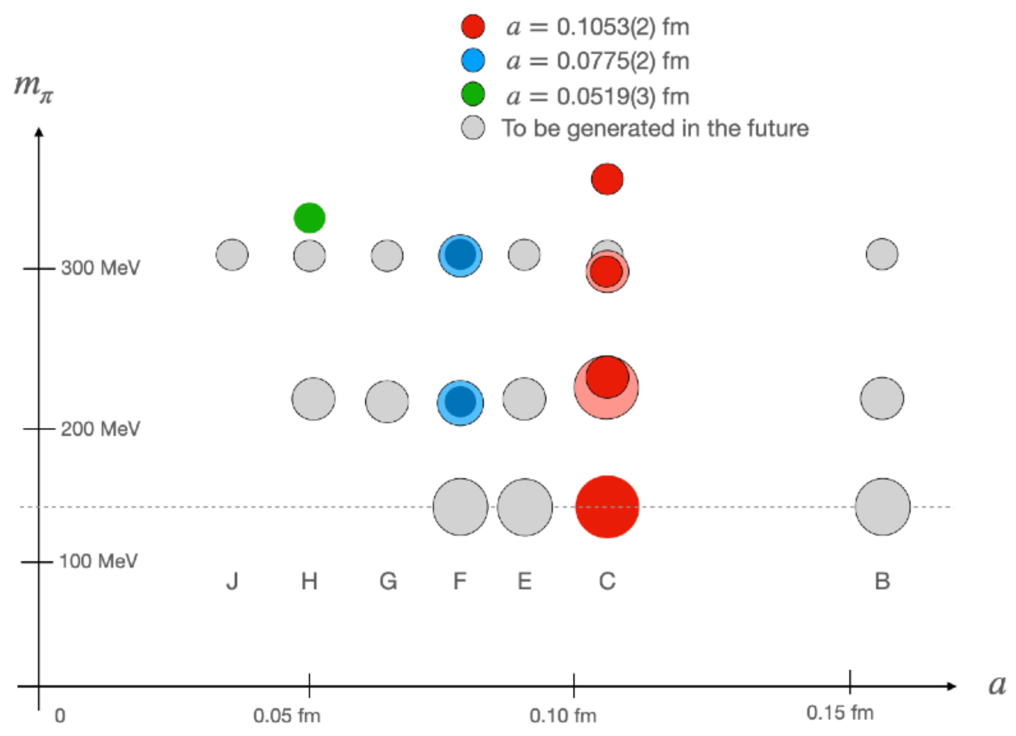
$$m_\pi = 135.5(1.6)\ \text{MeV},$$
$$m_N = 890(10)\ \text{MeV}.$$

- m_N are ~5% smaller than the physical value, and can be a discretization effect based on the lattice spacing dependence of f_π.

Outline

Background

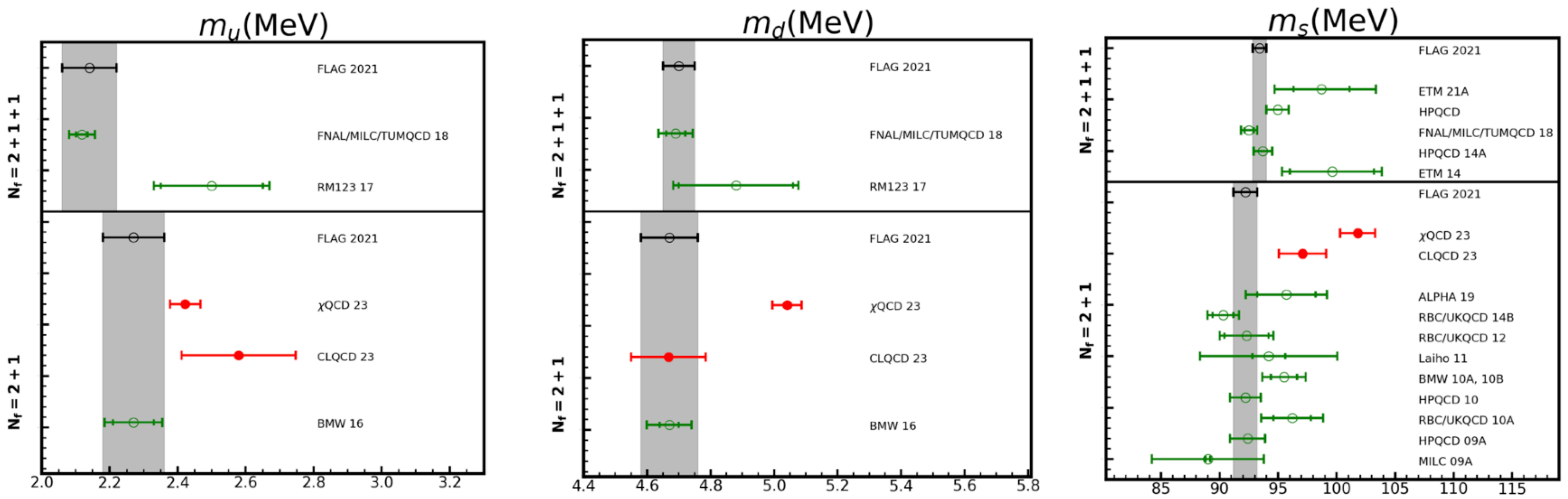




CLQCD ensembles

Renormalization

and final results

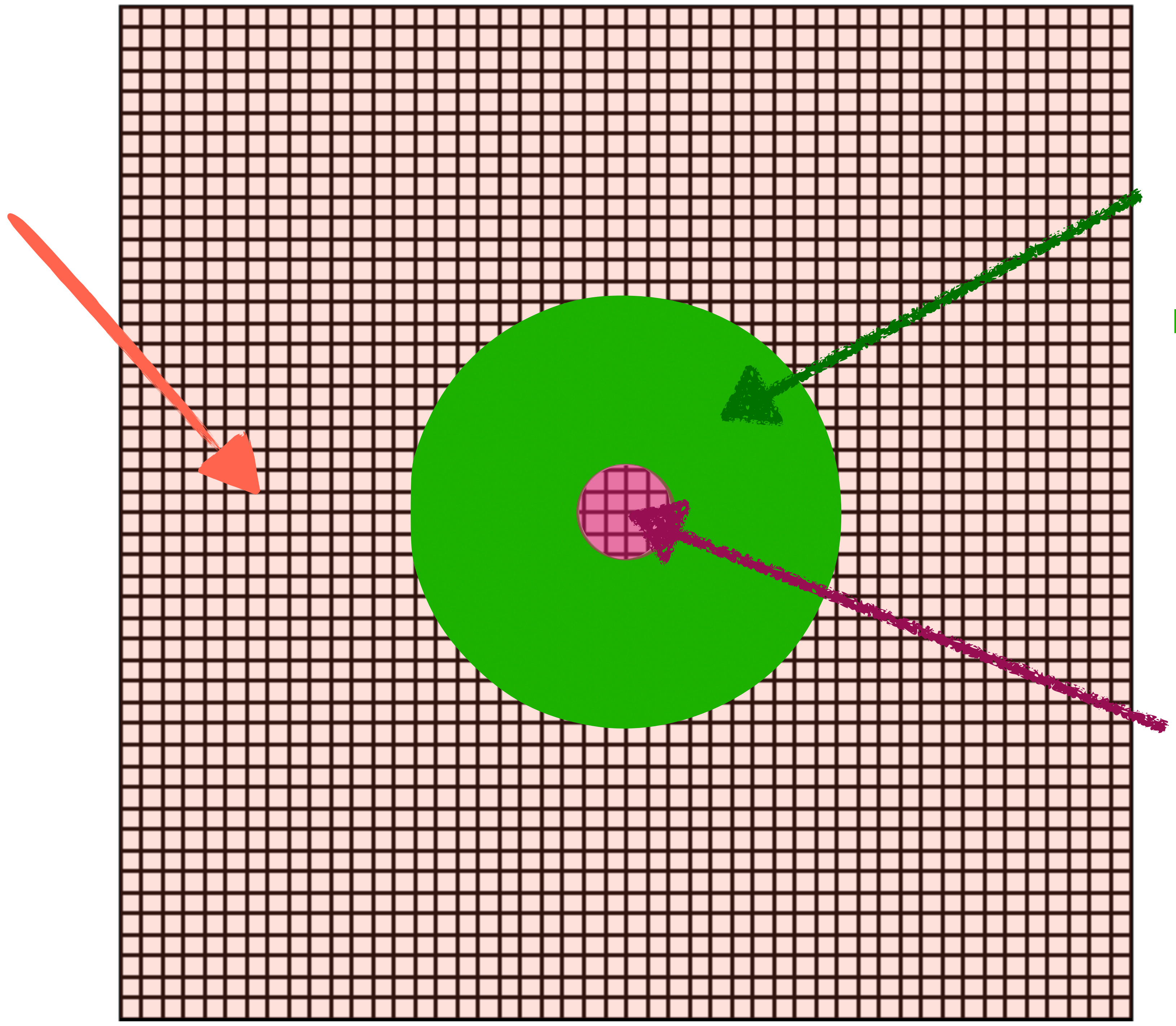


Renormalization and final results

Renormalization through intermediate scheme

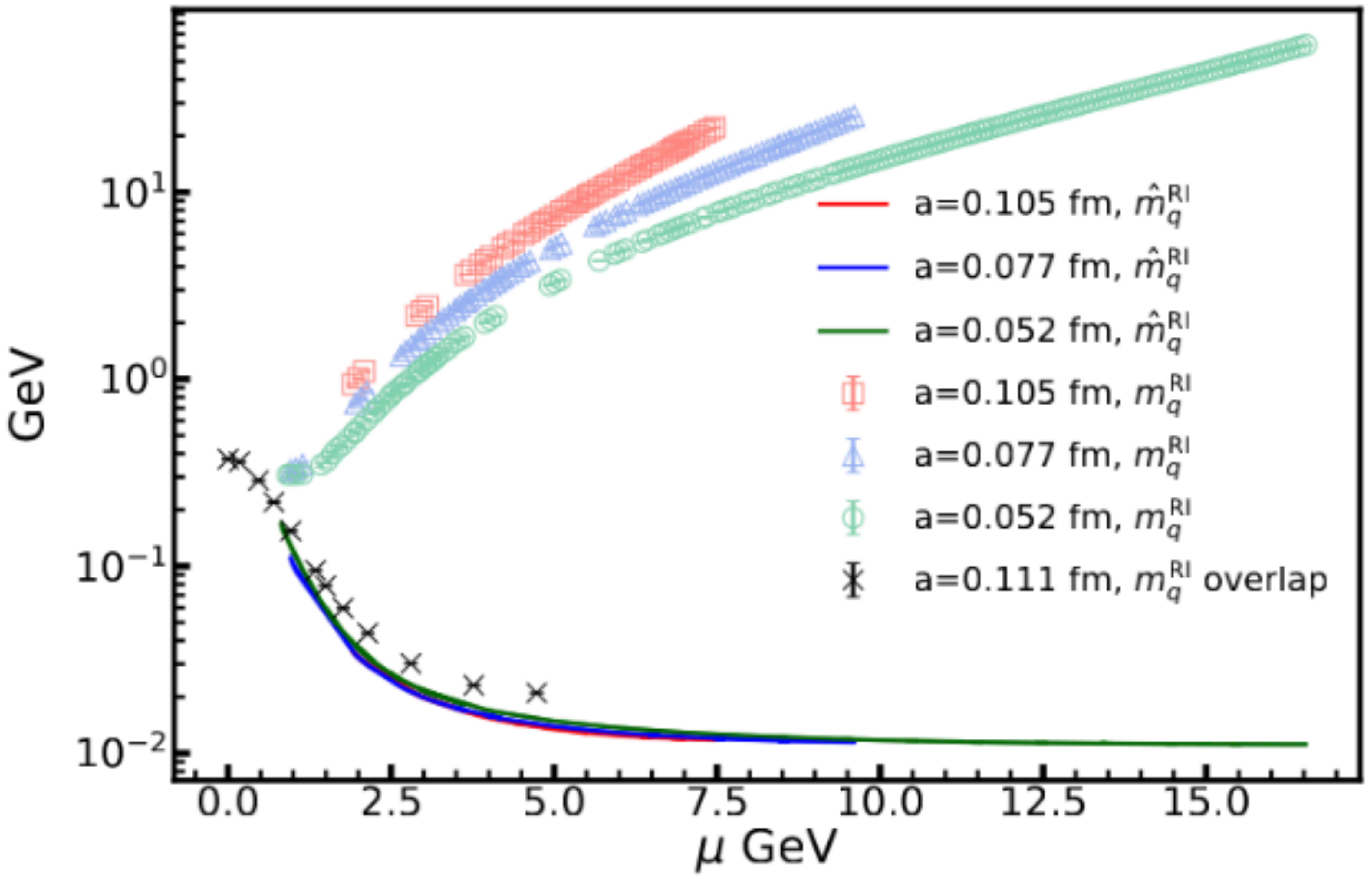
$$m_q^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) = \frac{Z_m^{\text{MOM,Lat}}(Q,1/a)}{Z_m^{\text{MOM,Dim}}(Q,\mu,\epsilon)} Z_m^{\overline{\text{MS}},\text{Dim}}(\epsilon) m_q^{\text{Lat}}(1/a) + \mathcal{O}(a^m, \alpha_s^n)$$

- The RI/MOM renormalization targets to cancel the $\alpha_s \log(a)$ divergences using the off-shell quark matrix element;
- **Up to the $\mathcal{O}(a^2p^2)$ correction which can be eliminated by the $a^2p^2 \to 0$ extrapolation.**



G. Martinelli, et.al, NPB445(1995)81, arXiv: hep-lat/9411010

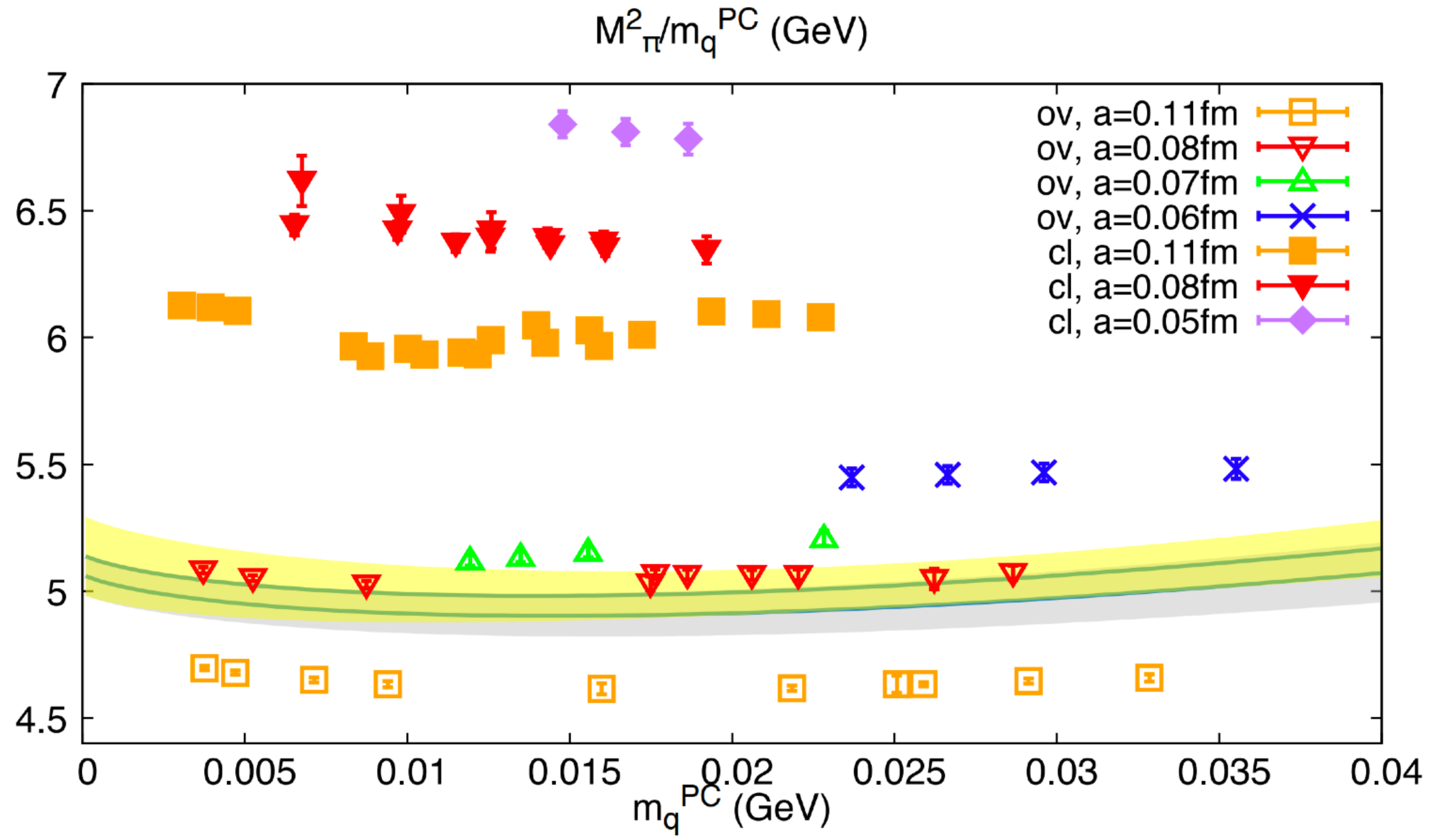
Renormalization and final results

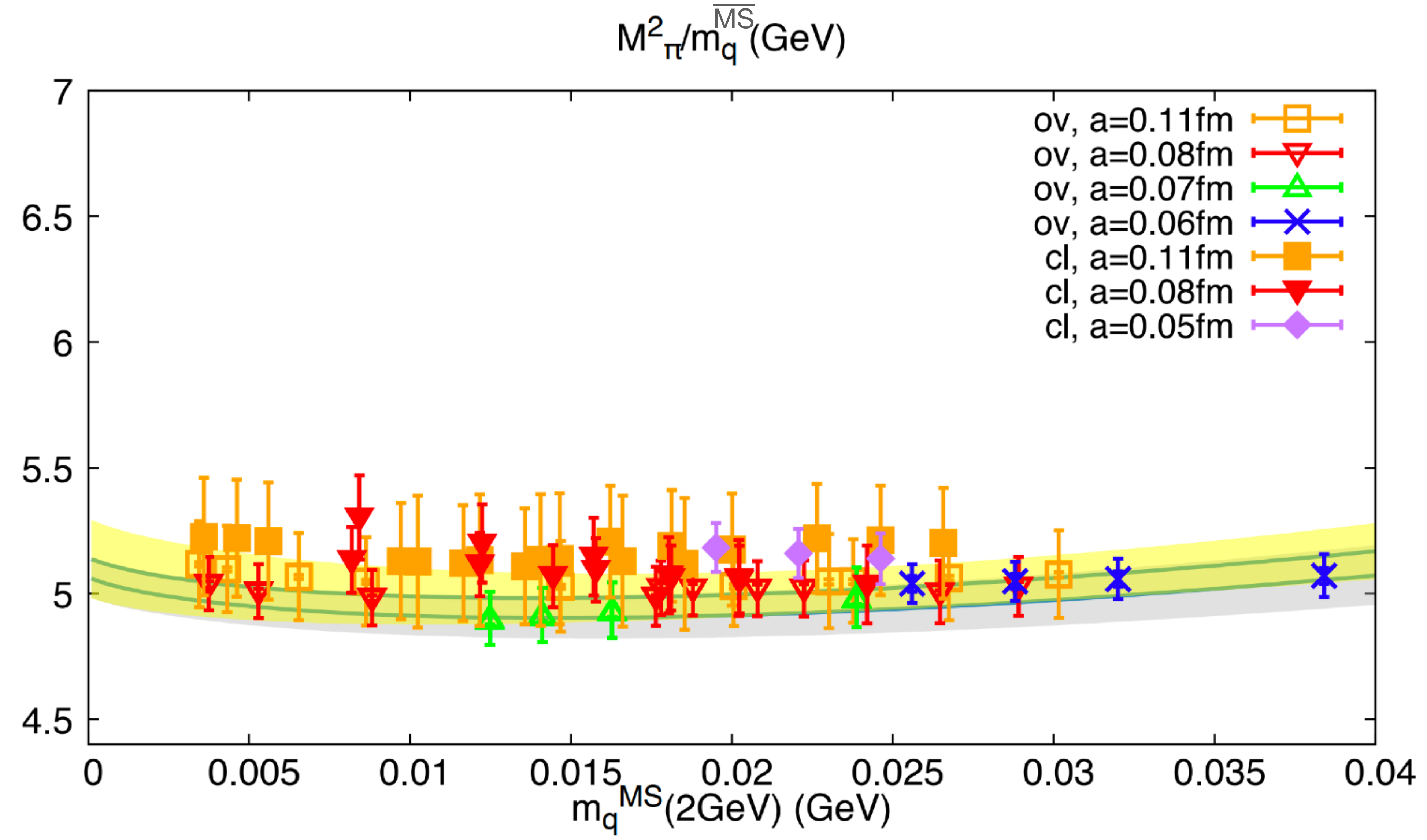


two definitions of quark mass

- $m_q^{\rm RI} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{12}\mathrm{Tr}[S^{-1}(p)]\,|_{p^2=\mu^2}}{Z_q^{\rm RI}(\mu)}$ is the natural of the regularization independent (RI) quark mass and equals to $\hat{m}_q^{\rm RI} = \dfrac{Z_A m_q^{\rm PC}}{\hat{Z}_P^{\rm MOM}(\mu)}$ for the chiral fermion.
- But $m_q^{\rm RI}$ (data points) of the clover fermion suffer from huge lattice artifacts and diverges at large μ.
- $\bar{m}_q^{\rm RI}$ of the clover fermion has much smaller discretization error and its μ dependence is similar to that of the overlap fermion.

Renormalization and final results





Renormalized quark mass

- Non-perturbative renormalization to $\overline{\text{MS}}$ 2 GeV eliminates the regularization scale $1/a$ dependence of m_π^2/m_q.
- m_π^2/m_q using the clover fermion also turns out to be consistent with that using the overlap fermion.
- The large uncertainty of the renormalized m_π^2/m_q majorly comes from the missing higher order effect of the perturbative matching

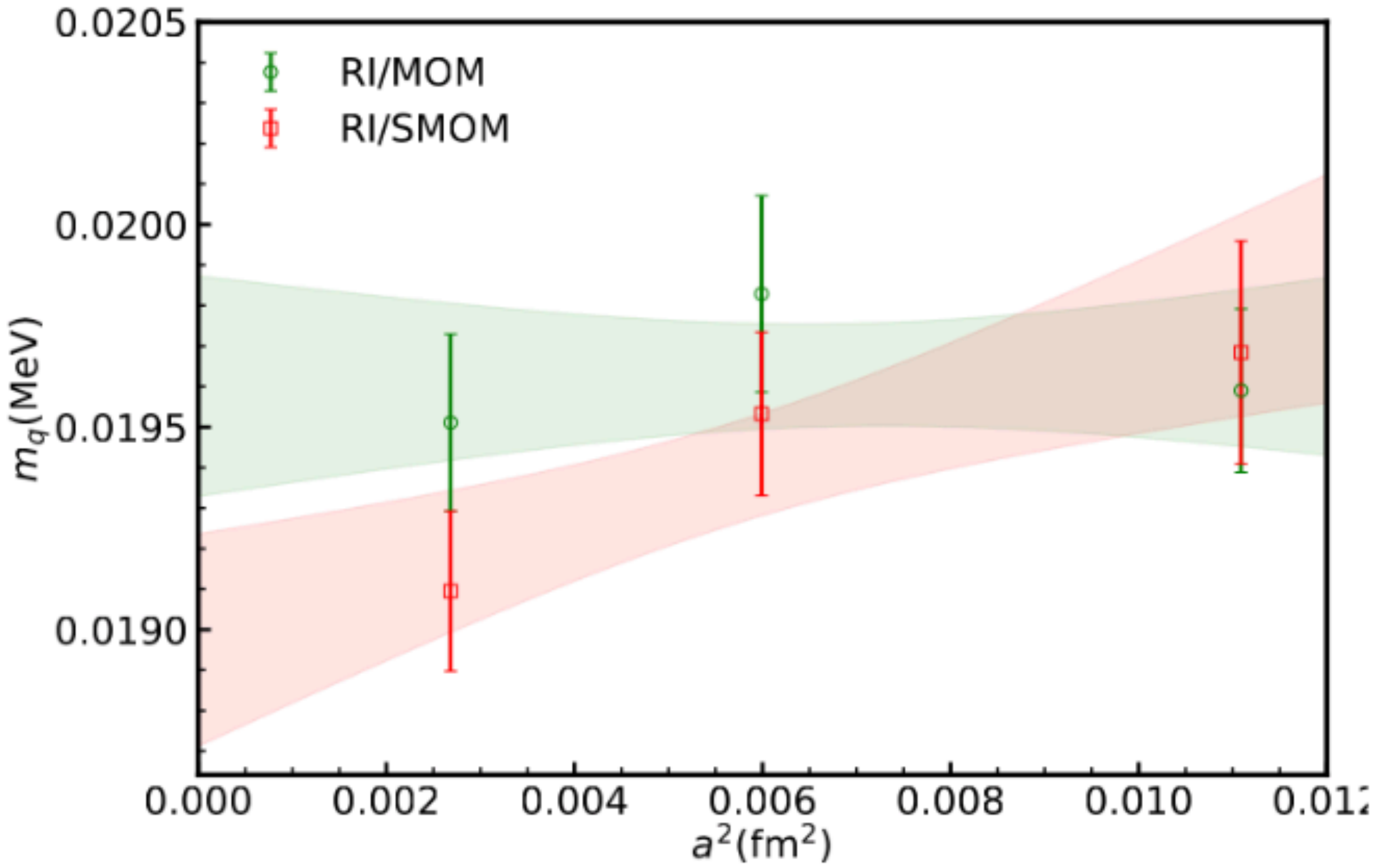
$$\frac{Z_P^{\overline{\text{MS}}}}{Z_P^{\text{MOM}}} = 1 + 0.4244\alpha_s + 1.007\alpha_s^2 + 2.722\alpha_s^3 + 8.263\alpha_s^4 + ?,$$

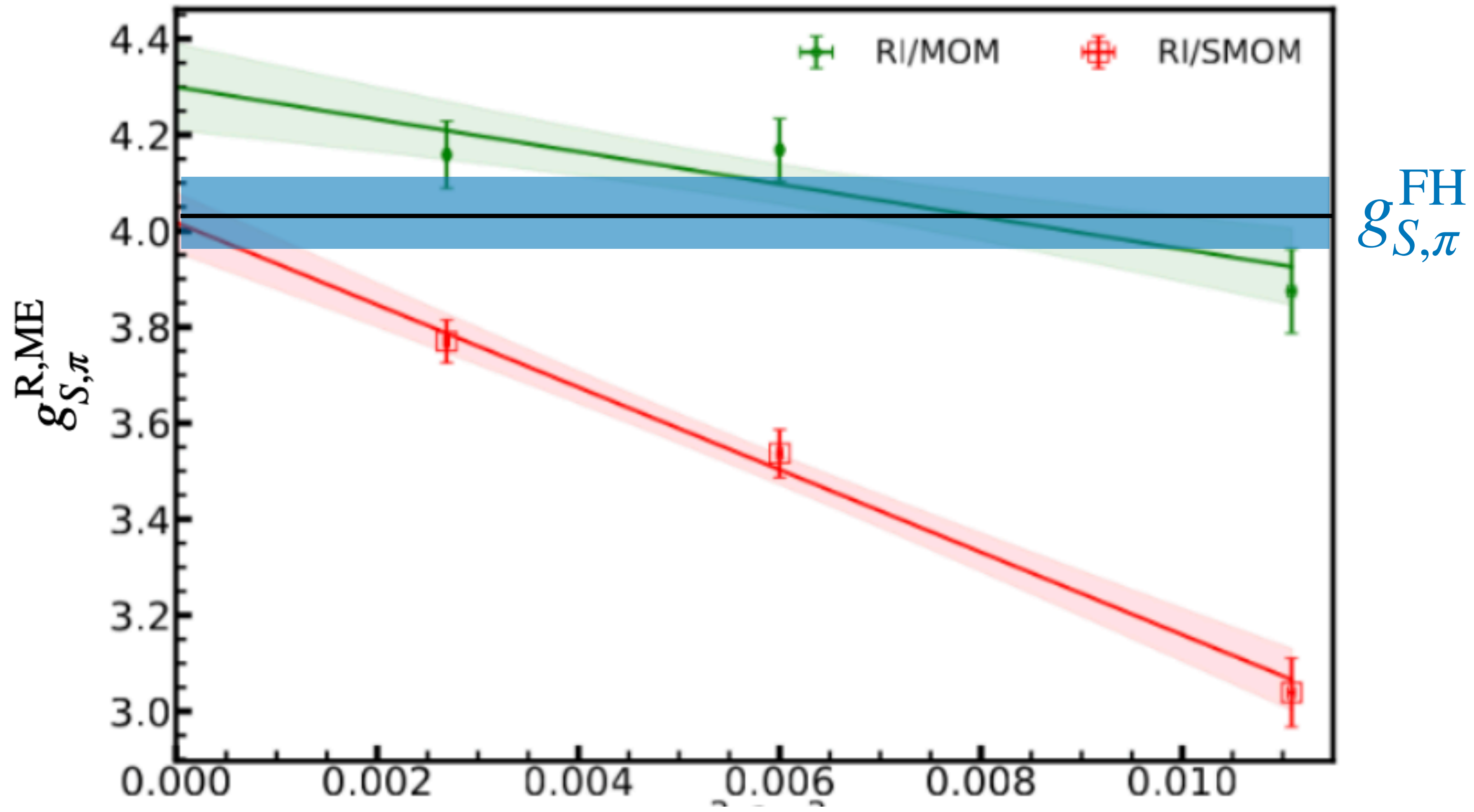
J.A. Gracey, Eur.Phys.J.C83 (2023) 181

- and can be highly suppressed after the continuum extrapolation.

Renormalization and final results

Restore of chiral symmetry in the continuum





- Renormalized quark mass $m_q^R = Z_A/Z_P m_q^{PC}$ with 317 MeV pion mass at three lattice spacings:
- The intermediate renormalization scheme dependence is 3.1(1.5)%.
- RI/MOM scheme has smaller discretization error.
- Feynman-Hellman theorem can extract $g_{S,\pi}$ as

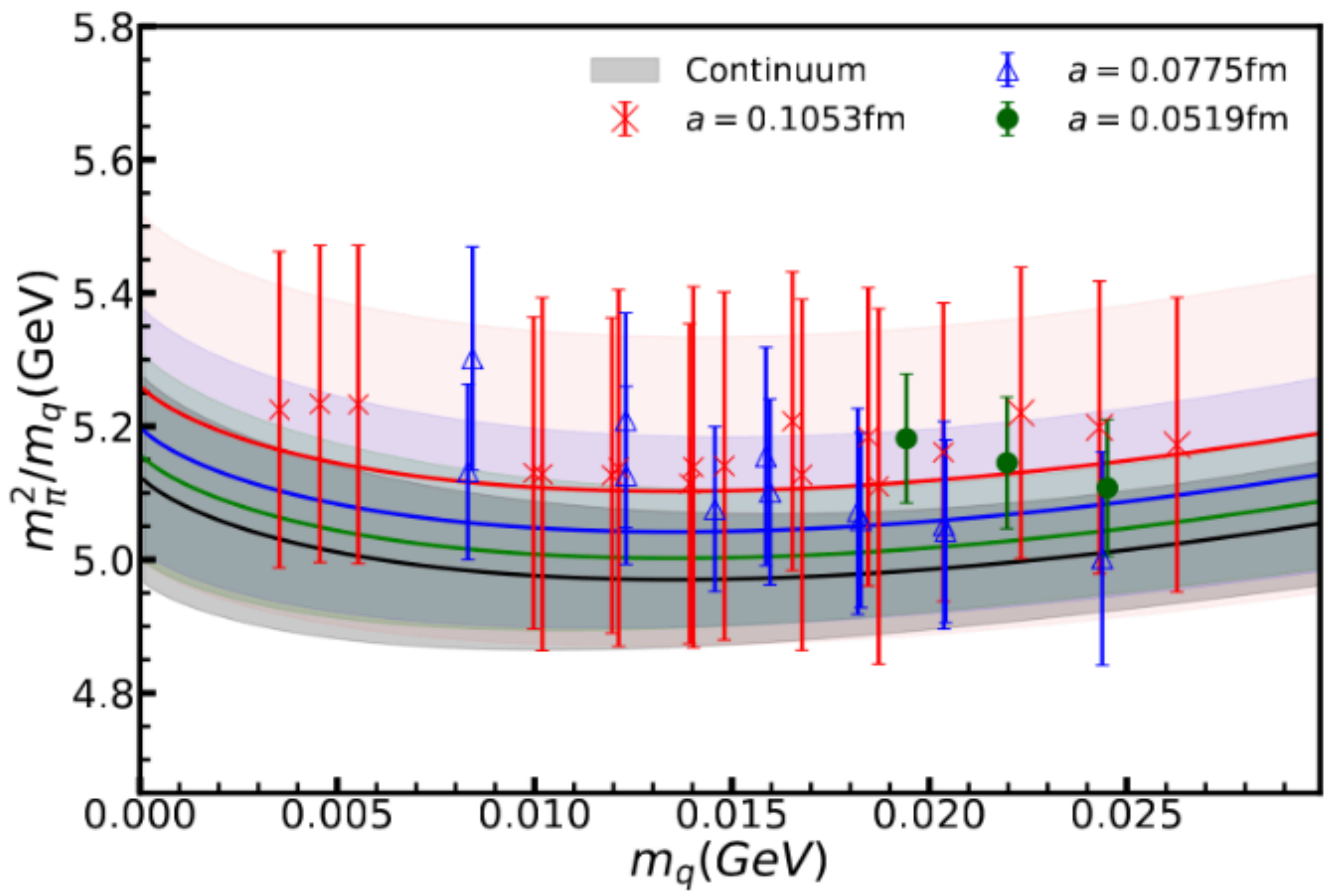
$$g^{FH}_{S,\pi} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial m_\pi(m_q)}{\partial m_q} \simeq \frac{m_\pi}{4m_q} + \mathcal{O}(m_q, a^2)$$

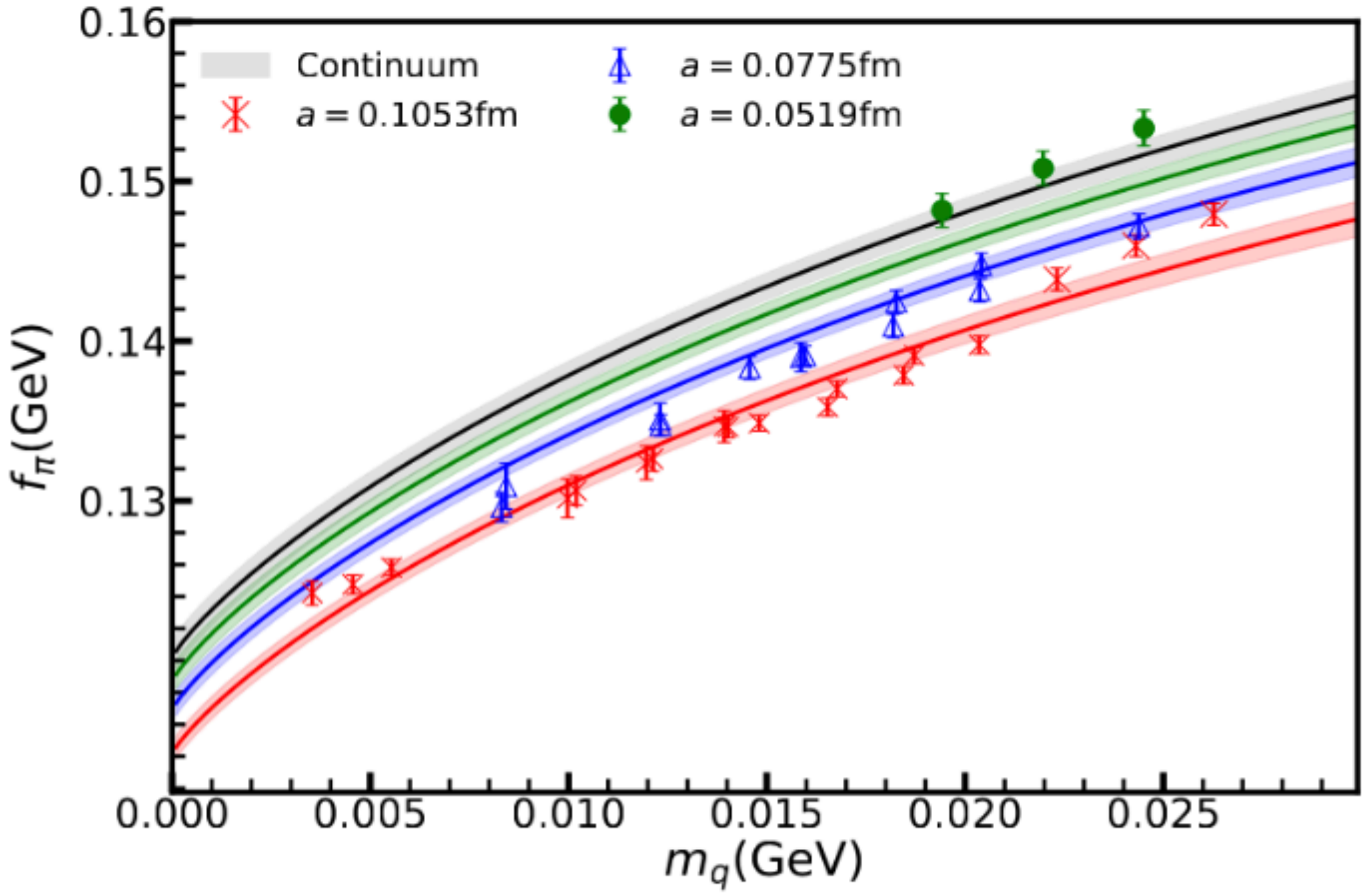
which is 4.04(6)(12) for $m_\pi = 317\ \mathrm{MeV}$ in the continuum.

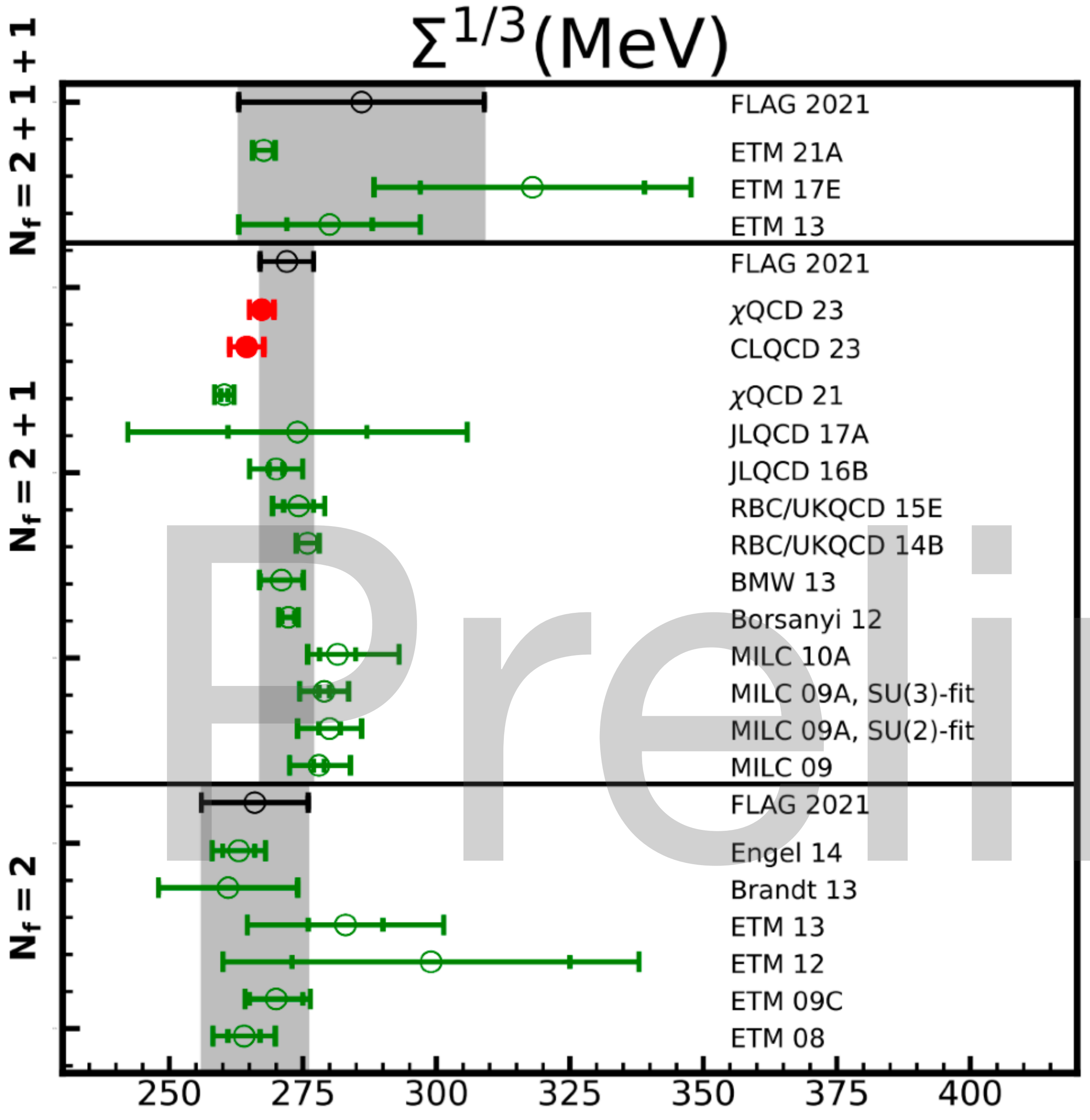
- Renormalized $g^{R,ME}_{S,\pi} = Z_S \frac{\langle H|S|H\rangle_{\mathrm{conn}}}{\langle H|H\rangle}$ based on the direct calculation:
- The intermediate renormalization scheme dependence is 6.6(2.4)%.
- $g^{ME}_{S,\pi}$ using RI/MOM scheme has smaller discretization error, and agree with $g^{R,FH}_{S,\pi}$ within 2σ at all the lattice spacings.

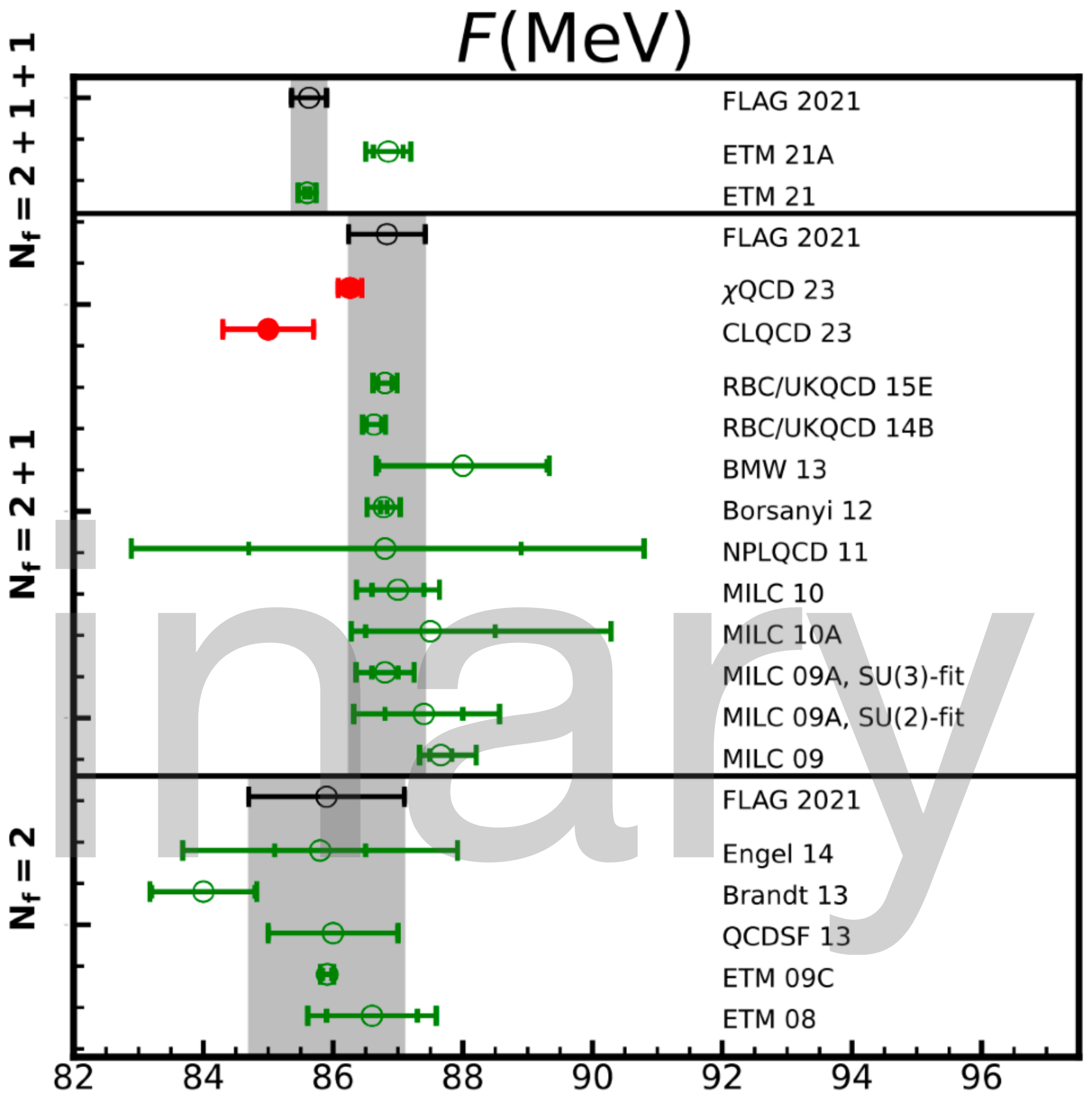
Renormalization and final results

Global fit of the pion mass and decay constant









$$m^2_{\pi,\mathrm{vv}} = \Lambda_\chi^2 2y_\mathrm{v}\{1 + \frac{2}{N_f}[(2y_\mathrm{v} - y_\mathrm{s})\ln(2y_\mathrm{v}) + (y_\mathrm{v} - y_\mathrm{s})]$$
$$+ 2y_\mathrm{v}(2\alpha_8 - \alpha_5) + 2y_\mathrm{s}N_f(2\alpha_6 - \alpha_4)\}$$
$$(1 + c_{m,a}a^2 + c_{m,l}e^{-m_\pi L}),$$
$$F_{\pi,\mathrm{vv}} = F(1 - \frac{N_f}{2}(y_\mathrm{v} + y_\mathrm{s})\ln(y_\mathrm{v} + y_\mathrm{s}) + y_\mathrm{v}\alpha_5 + y_\mathrm{s}N_f\alpha_4)$$
$$(1 + c_{f,a}a^2 + c_{f,l}e^{-m_\pi L})$$

- Global fit of all the ensembles to obtain the quark mass dependence of m_π and f_π in the continuum and infinite volume limit, which allows us to extract the χPT low energy constants.

Renormalization and final results

QED effects in the pesudoscalar masses

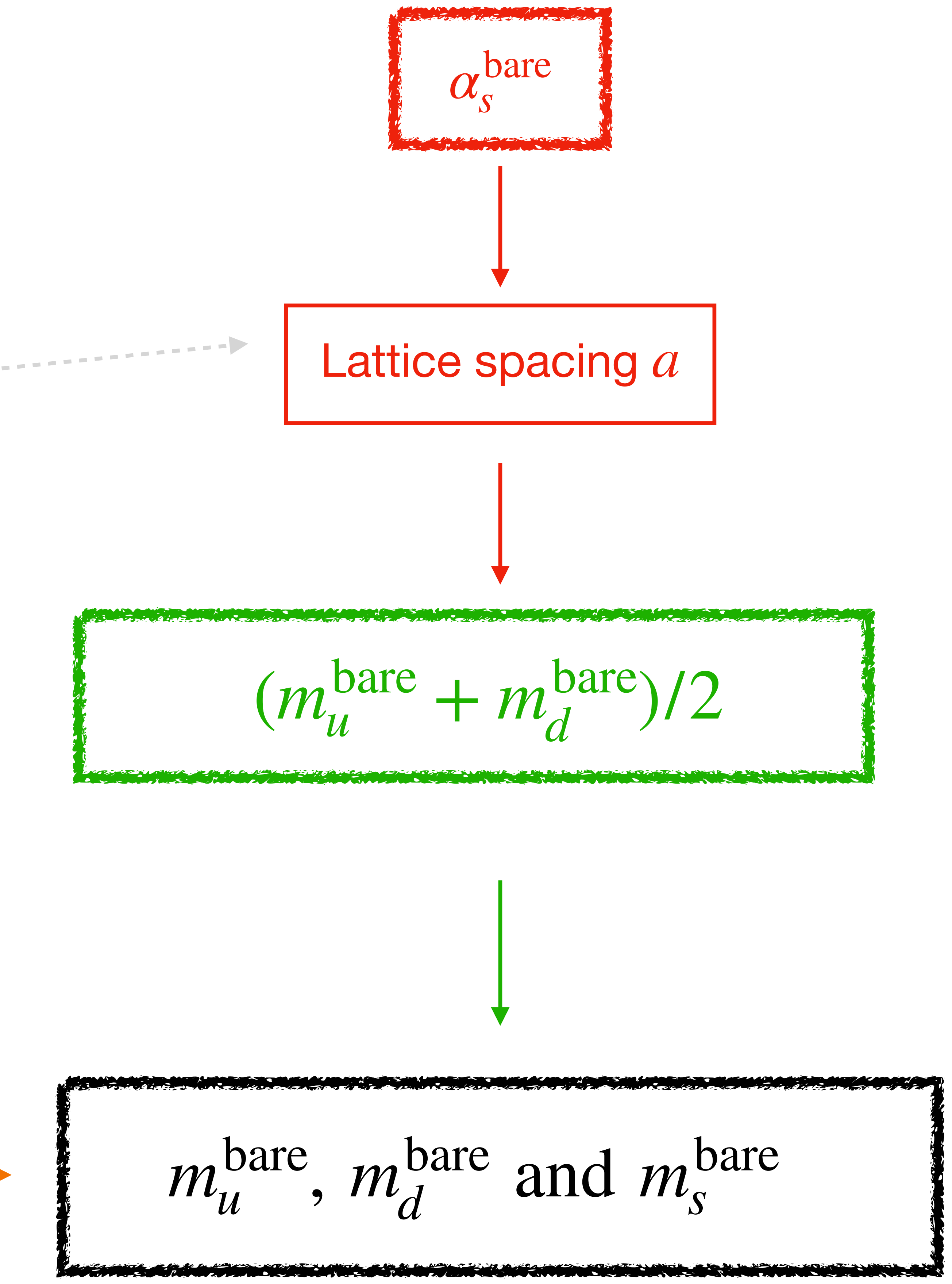
P.Zyla et,al, PTEP(2020)083C01 (PDG2020):

- $m_p = 938.27\ \text{MeV} = m_{p,\text{QCD}} + 1.00(16)\ \text{MeV} + \ldots;$
- $m_n = 939.57\ \text{MeV};$
- $m_\pi^0 = 134.98\ \text{MeV};$
- $m_\pi^+ = 139.57\ \text{MeV} = m_\pi^0 + 4.53(6)\ \text{MeV} + \ldots;$

X. Feng, et,al. Phys.Rev.Lett.128(2022)062003

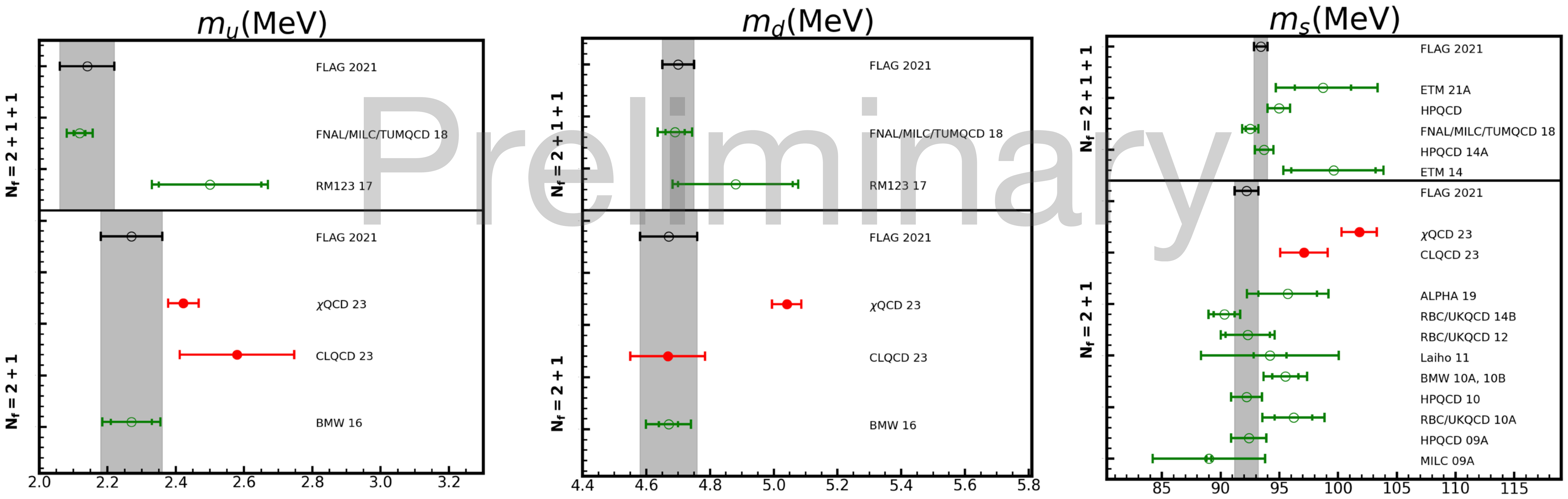
- $m_K^0 = 497.61(1)\ \text{MeV} = m_{K,\text{QCD}}^0 + 0.17(02)\ \text{MeV} + \ldots;$
- $m_K^+ = 493.68(2)\ \text{MeV} = m_{K,\text{QCD}}^+ + 2.24(15)\ \text{MeV} + \ldots$

D. Giusti, et,al. PRD95(2017)114504



Renormalization and final results

Quark mass of three light flavors



Summary

- Lattice QCD ensembles at multiple lattice spacing, pion mass and volume are the foundation of the SM high accuracy prediction and test;

- We chose the clover fermion and Symanzik gauge actions to generate the ensembles, and figured out the proper renormalization to restore the chiral symmetry at 5% level.

- Current prediction of quark masses and low energy constants agree with the lattice averages within 5-10%, and more accurate studies are on-going.