

Lattice QCD with physical quark masses

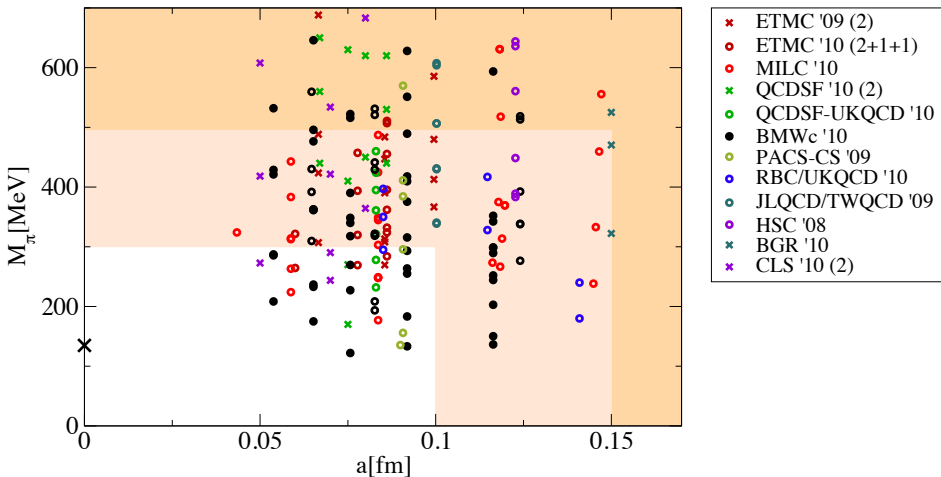
Christian Hoelbling
Budapest-Marseille-Wuppertal collaboration

Bergische Universität Wuppertal

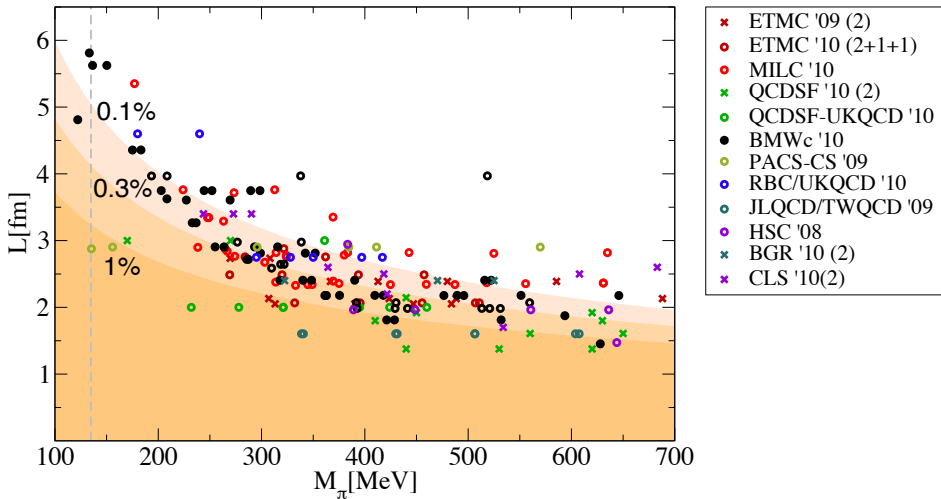
NTFL workshop, YITP, Kyoto
Feb. 17, 2012

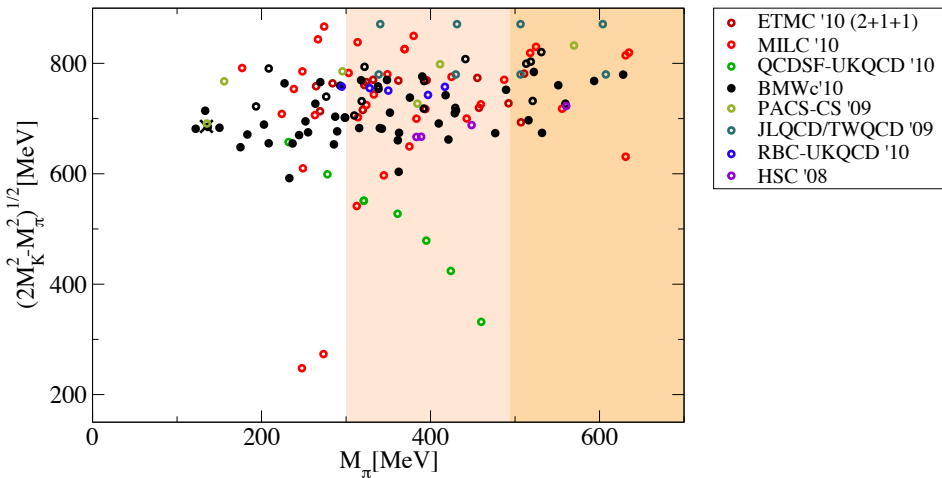
(PLB 705:477,2011, JHEP 1108:148,2011; PLB 701:265,2011)



Landscape M_π vs. a 

Landscape

Landscape L vs. M_π 

Landscape M_K vs. M_π 

Quark mass definitions

- Lagrangian mass m^{bare}

- $m^{\text{ren}} = \frac{1}{Z_S} (m^{\text{bare}} - m_{\text{crit}}^{\text{bare}})$

Better use

- $d = m_s^{\text{bare}} - m_{ud}^{\text{bare}}$

- $d^{\text{ren}} = \frac{1}{Z_S} d$

- $m_s^{\text{ren}} = \frac{1}{Z_S} \frac{rd}{r-1}$

- m^{PCAC} from $\frac{\langle \partial_0 A_0 P \rangle}{\langle P(t)P(0) \rangle}$

- $m^{\text{ren}} = \frac{Z_A}{Z_P} m^{\text{PCAC}}$

- $r = m_s^{\text{PCAC}} / m_{ud}^{\text{PCAC}}$

- $r^{\text{ren}} = r$

and reconstruct

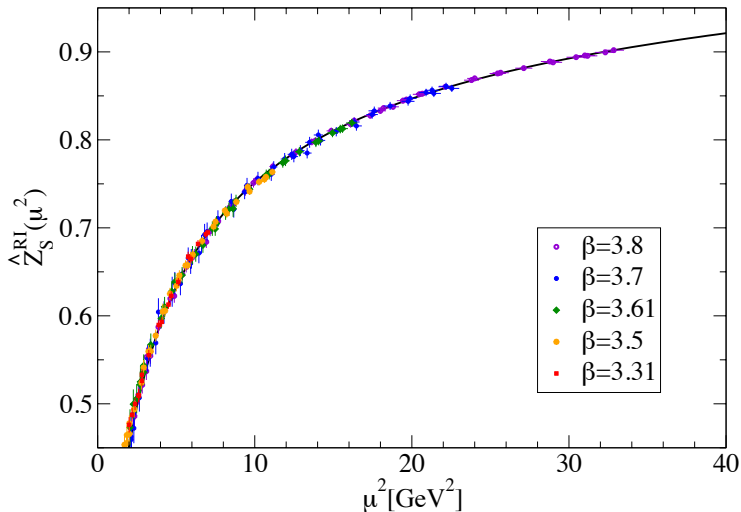
- $m_{ud}^{\text{ren}} = \frac{1}{Z_S} \frac{d}{r-1}$

✓ No additive mass renormalization and ambiguity in m_{crit}

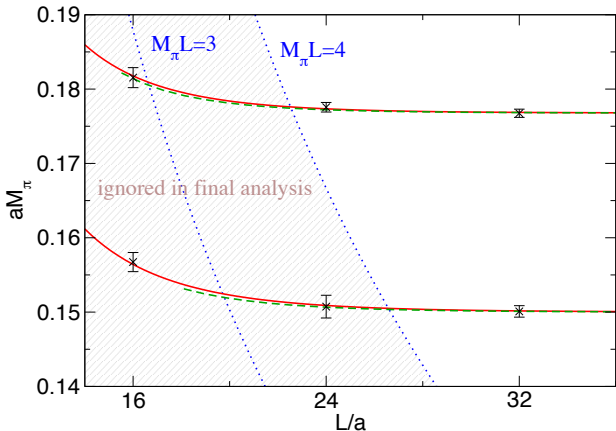
✓ Only Z_S multiplicative renormalization (no pion poles)

👉 Works with $O(a)$ improvement (we use this)

Nonperturbative running



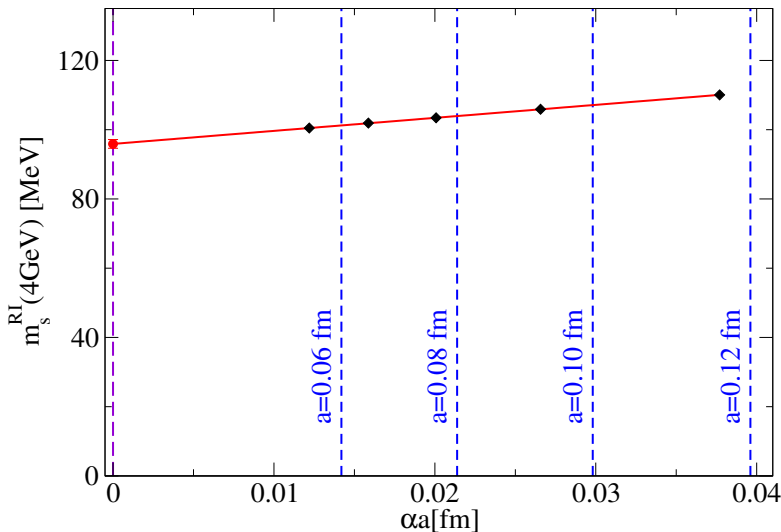
Tiny finite volume effects



- FV effects tiny
- Dedicated FV runs
- Perfect agreement with FV χ PT (Colangelo et. al. 2005)

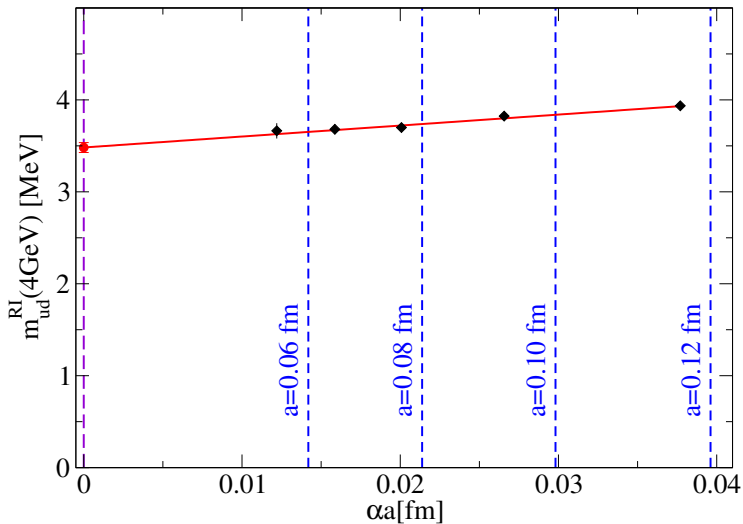
m_{ud} and m_s

Strange quark mass



m_{ud} and m_s

Light quark masses



Systematic error treatment

- **Goal:**
 - Reliably estimate total systematic error
- **Method:**
 - 288 full analyses (2000 bootstrap on each)
 - 2 plateau regions
 - 2 continuum forms: $O(\alpha_s a)$, $O(a^2)$
 - 3 chiral forms: $2 \times SU(2)$, Taylor
 - 2 chiral ranges: $M_\pi < 340, 380$ MeV
 - 3 renormalization matching procedures
 - 2 NP continuum running forms
 - 2 scale setting procedures
 - All analyses weighted by fit quality
 - Mean gives final result
 - Stdev gives systematic error
 - Statistical error from 2000 bootstrap samples

Final result

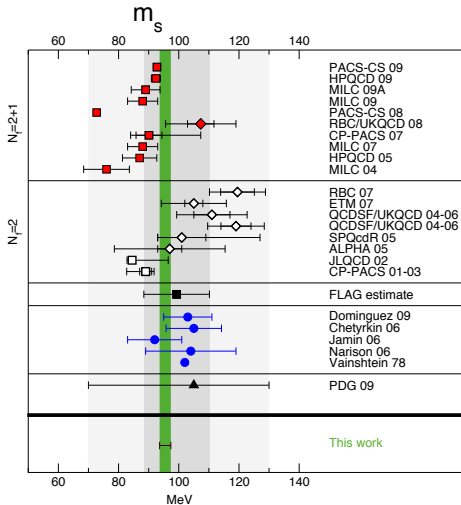
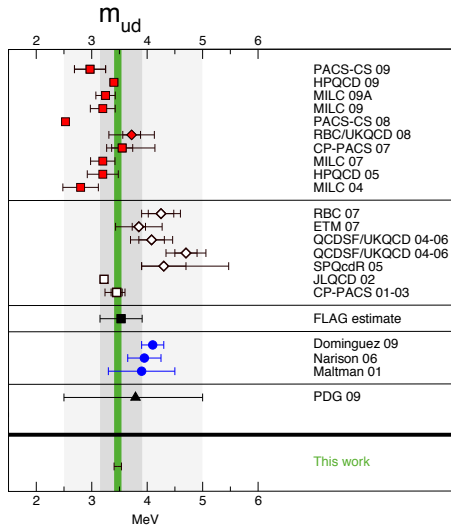
	RI @ 4 GeV	RGI	$\overline{\text{MS}}$ @ 2 GeV
m_S	96.4(1.1)(1.5)	127.3(1.5)(1.9)	95.5(1.1)(1.5)
m_{ud}	3.503(48)(49)	4.624(63)(64)	3.469(47)(48)
m_U	2.17(04)(10)	2.86(05)(13)	2.15(03)(10)
m_D	4.84(07)(12)	6.39(09)(15)	4.79(07)(12)

Additional consistency checks:

- ✓ Use m^{PCAC} only, no ratio-difference method
 ☞ compatible, slightly larger error
- ✓ Unweighted final result and systematic error
 ☞ negligible impact
- ✓ Additional Continuum, chiral and FV terms
 ☞ all compatible with 0

Systematic errors

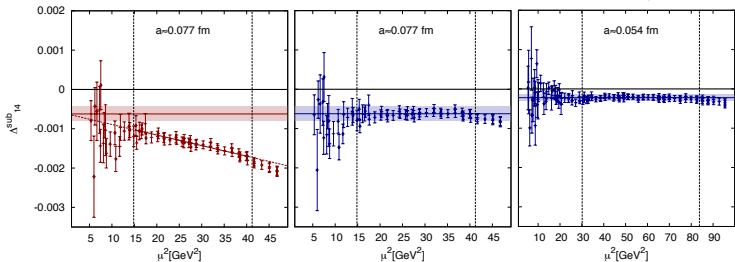
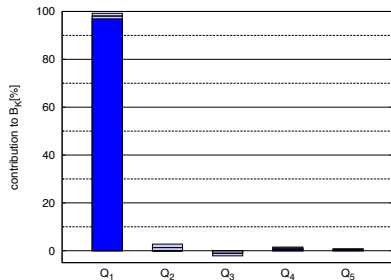
Comparison



Data

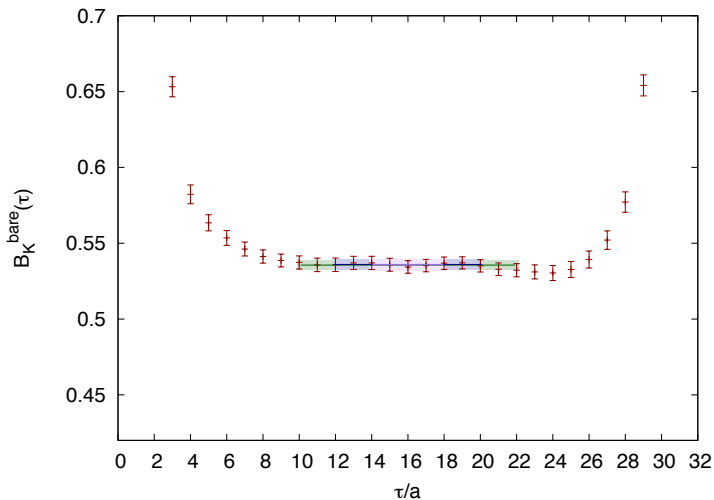
Wilson B_K : Unphysical operator mixing

- ☞ χ SB induces mixing with 4 unphysical operators
- ☞ Mixing terms chirally enhanced
- ✓ Small even below physical m_π
- ✓ Good chirality of our action

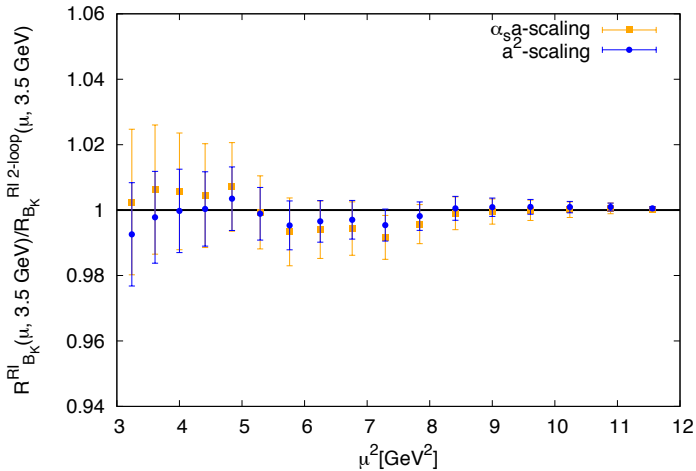


Data

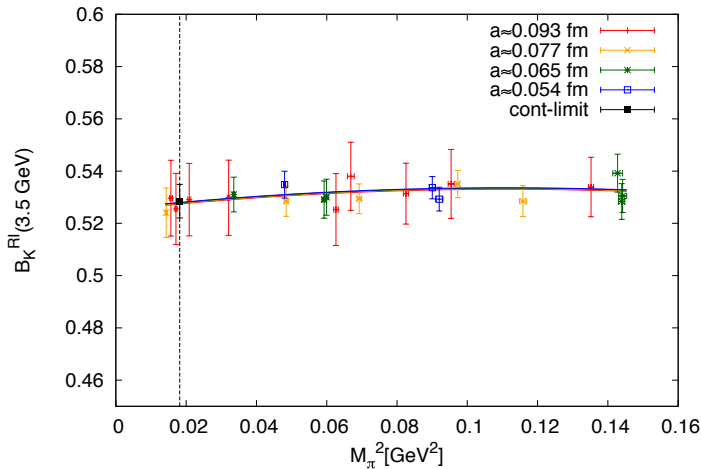
Signal



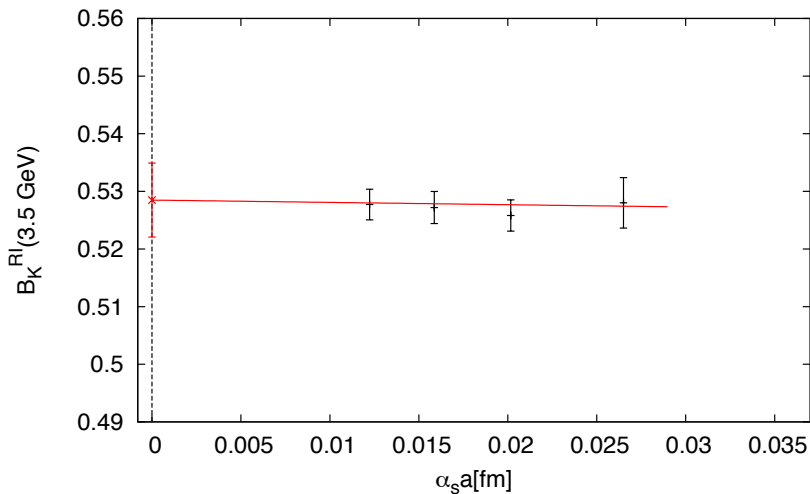
Running



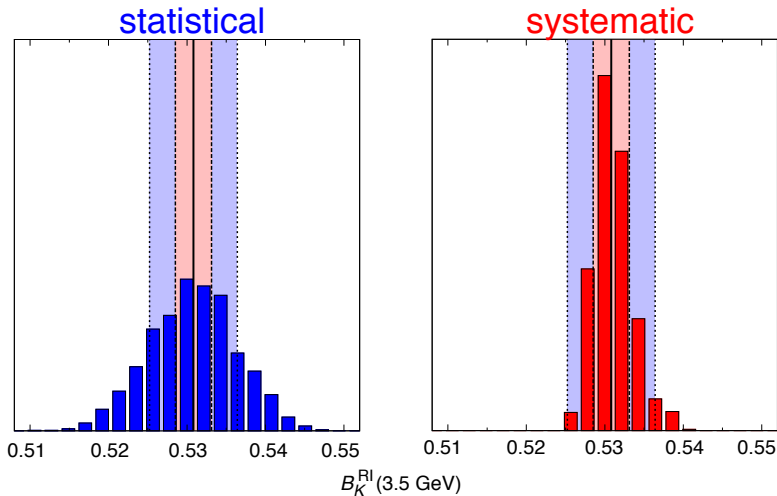
Physical point



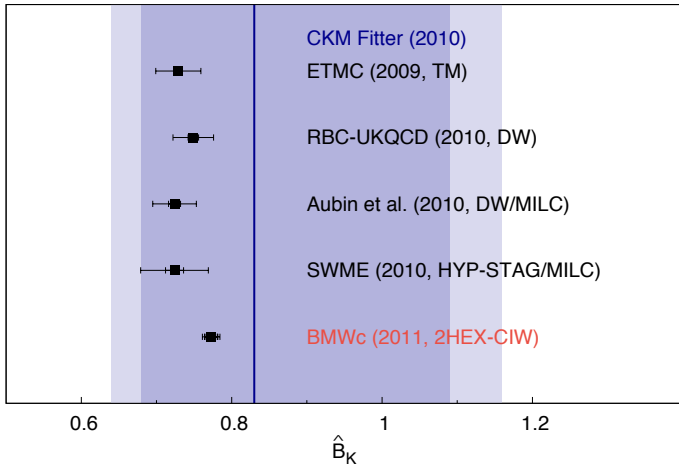
Continuum extrapolation



Errors



Comparison



BACKUP

Action details

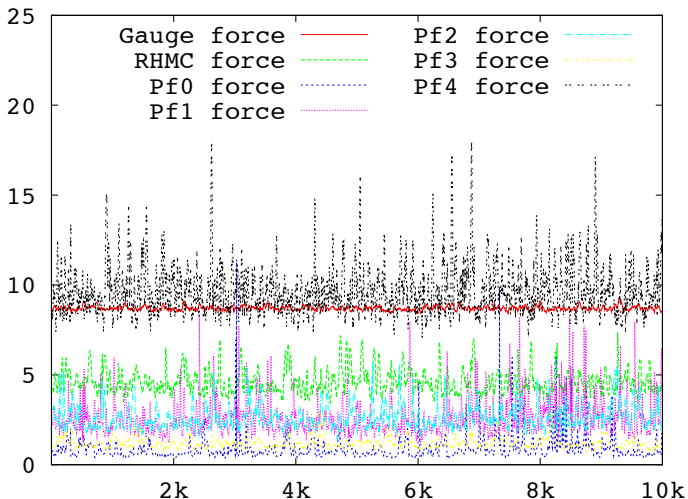
Goal:

- Optimize physics results per CPU time
- Conceptually clean formulation

Method:

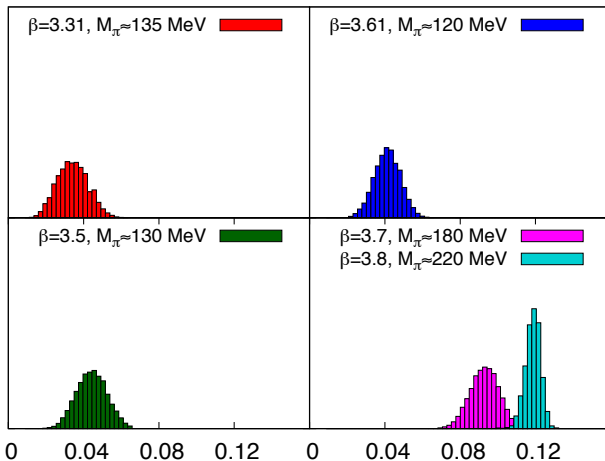
- Dynamical 2 + 1 flavor, Wilson fermions at physical M_π
- 3-5 lattice spacings $0.053 \text{ fm} < a < 0.125 \text{ fm}$
- Tree level $O(a^2)$ improved gauge action (Lüscher, Weisz, 1985)
- Tree level $O(a)$ improved fermion action (Sheikholeslami, Wohlert, 1985)
 - Why not go beyond tree level?
 - Keeping it simple (parameter fine tuning)
 - No real improvement, UV mode suppression took care of this
 - This is a crucial advantage of our approach
- UV filtering (APE coll. 1985; Hasenfratz, Knechtli, 2001; Capitani, Durr, C.H., 2006)
- Discretization effects of $O(\alpha_s a, a^2)$
 - ✓ We include both $O(\alpha_s a)$ and $O(a^2)$ into systematic error

Algorithm stability



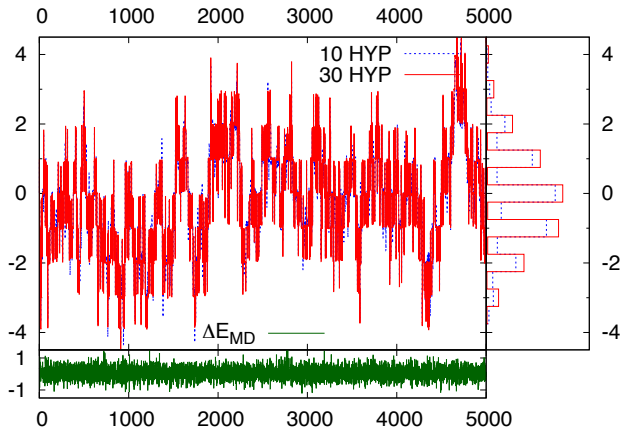
No exceptional configs

Inverse iteration count ($1000/N_{\text{CG}}$)



Topological sector sampling

Topological charge $\beta=3.8$, $m_{ud}=-0.02$, $m_s=0$



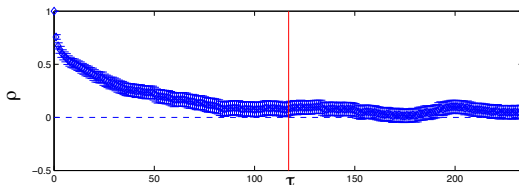
worst case

Autocorrelation time (finest lattice, small mass)

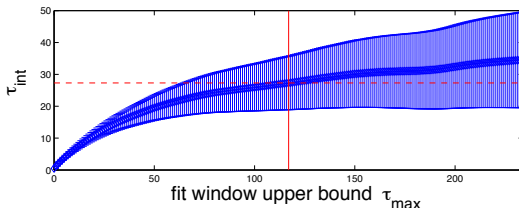
$$\tau_{\text{int}} = 27.3(7.4)$$

(MATLAB code from Wolff,
2004-7)

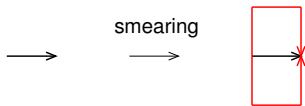
normalized autocorrelation for $|q^{\text{ren}}|$ at $\beta=3.8$, $m_{\text{ud}}=-0.02$, $m_s=0$



τ_{int} with statistical errors for $|q^{\text{ren}}|$ at $\beta=3.8$, $m_{\text{ud}}=-0.02$, $m_s=0$



Locality properties



- locality in position space:

$|D(x, y)| < \text{const } e^{-\lambda|x-y|}$ with $\lambda = O(a^{-1})$ for all couplings.

Our case: $D(x, y) = 0$ as soon as $|x - y| > 1$

(despite smearing)

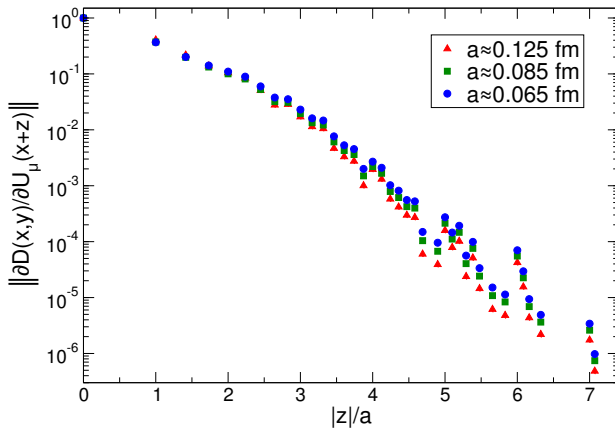
- locality of gauge field coupling:

$|\delta D(x, y)/\delta A(z)| < \text{const } e^{-\lambda|(x+y)/2-z|}$ with $\lambda = O(a^{-1})$ for all couplings.

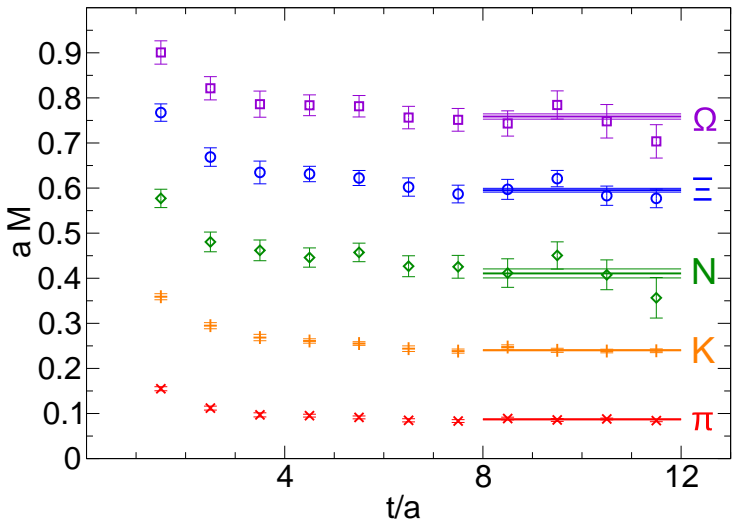
Our case: $\delta D(x, x)/\delta A(z) < \text{const } e^{-\lambda|x-z|}$ with $\lambda \simeq 2.2a^{-1}$
for $2 \leq |x - z| \leq 6$

Gauge field coupling locality

6-stout case:



Effective masses and correlated fits



Individual m_u and m_d

- **Goal:**
 - Compute m_u and m_d separately
 - **Method:**
 - Need QED and isospin breaking effects in principle
 - Alternative: use dispersive input -Q from $\eta \rightarrow \pi\pi\pi$
- $$Q^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{m_s}{m_{ud}} \right)^2 \frac{m_d - m_u}{m_{ud}}$$
- ✓ Transform precise m_s/m_{ud} into $(m_d - m_u)/m_{ud}$
 - We use the conservative $Q = 22.3(8)$ (Leutwyler, 2009)