Non-perturbative Renormalization of Bilinear Operators with Improved Staggered Quarks

Jangho Kim∗, Jongjeong Kim, Weonjong Lee
Lattice Gauge Theory Research Center, CTP, and FPRD,
Department of Physics and Astronomy,
Seoul National University, Seoul, 151-747, South Korea
E-mail: wlee@snu.ac.kr

Boram Yoon
Los Alamos National Laboratory,
Theoretical Division T-2, MS B283,
Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA
E-mail: boram@lanl.gov

SWME Collaboration

We present renormalization factors for the bilinear operators obtained using the non-perturbative renormalization method (NPR) in the RI-MOM scheme with improved staggered fermions on the MILC asqtad lattices \(N_f = 2 + 1\). We use the MILC coarse ensembles with \(20^3 \times 64\) geometry and \(am_s / am_u = 0.01 / 0.05\). We obtain the wave function renormalization factor \(Z_q\) from the conserved vector current and the mass renormalization factor \(Z_m\) from the scalar bilinear operator. We also present preliminary results of renormalization factors for other bilinear operators.

31st International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory - LATTICE 2013
July 29 - August 3, 2013
Mainz, Germany

∗Speaker.

© Copyright owned by the author(s) under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike Licence.
1. Introduction

Recent calculation of $B_K$ in Refs. [1, 2] shows that the dominant systematic error ($\approx 4.4\%$) comes from the matching factor obtained using the one-loop perturbation theory. Hence, it becomes essential to reduce this error as much as possible. One possibility is to calculate the matching factor using the two-loop perturbation theory, which will reduce the systematic error down to the $\approx 0.9\%$ level. Another possibility is to obtain the matching factor using the non-perturbative renormalization method (NPR) with the RI-MOM [3] and RI-SMOM scheme [4], which is very likely to reduce the systematic error down to the $\approx 2\%$ level. Here, we present preliminary results of renormalization factors of bilinear operators calculated using NPR in the RI-MOM scheme with improved staggered fermions.

2. Bilinear Operator Renormalization

A bilinear operator of staggered fermions is defined as

$$O_{fi}^{fi}(y) = \sum_{AB} \sum_{c_1} \chi_{\xi_{c_1}}^{f_i}(yA)(\gamma_5 \otimes \tilde{\xi}_F)_{AB}[U_{iAB}]_{c_1c_2}(y)\chi_{\xi_{c_2}}^{f_i}(yB),$$

(2.1)

where $i$ is a gauge configuration index, $c_i$ are color indices and $f_i$ flavor indices. The $y$ represents a coordinate of the hypercube with its lattice spacing $2a$. The indices $A$, $B$ are hypercubic vectors such as $A = (0, 1, 1, 0)$ for example. Here, we use the notation of $y_A = 2y + A$. $[U_{iAB}]_{c_1c_2}(y)$ is a gauge link, an average of the shortest paths which connect $y_A$ and $y_B$ as products of HYP-smeared fat links. $\gamma_5$ represents the spin and $\tilde{\xi}_F$ the taste. Here, $\chi(y_B)$ represents the staggered fermion field.

We define the Green’s function as

$$G_{i\xi_{c_1}c_2}^{fi}(x_1,x_2,y) = \langle \chi_{\xi_{c_1}}^{f_i}(x_1)O_{fi}^{fi}(y)\chi_{\xi_{c_2}}^{f_i}(x_2) \rangle,$$

(2.2)

where $x_1$ and $x_2$ represents coordinates on the original lattice with its lattice spacing $a$.

$$x_1,x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^4, \quad y \in \mathbb{W}^4$$

(2.3)

$\mathbb{Z}^4$ denotes coordinate space with its lattice spacing $a$, and $\mathbb{W}^4$ denotes hypercube coordinate space with its lattice spacing $2a$.

Now we define $\tilde{p}$ and $\tilde{q}$ as momenta defined in the reduced Brillouin zone. Then $p = \tilde{p} + \pi_A$ and $q = \tilde{q} + \pi_B$, where $\pi_A = \frac{\pi}{a}$. Here, the domain of various momenta is defined as

$$p,q \in (-\frac{\pi}{a}, \frac{\pi}{a})^4, \quad \tilde{p},\tilde{q} \in (-\frac{\pi}{2a}, \frac{\pi}{2a})^4.$$  

(2.4)

First, we apply the Fourier transformation to the Green’s function $G$ as follows.

$$F_{i\xi_{c_1}c_2}^{fi}(\tilde{p} + \pi_A, \tilde{q} + \pi_B, y) \equiv a^8 \sum_{x_1,x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^4} e^{i(\tilde{p}+\pi_A)x_1} e^{-i(\tilde{q}+\pi_B)x_2} G_{i\xi_{c_1}c_2}^{fi}(x_1,x_2,y).$$

(2.5)

Using the conjugate gradient algorithm, we calculate the Eq.(2.5) with momentum sources of $\tilde{p}$ and $\tilde{q}$ for each gauge configuration. Then, we apply the Fourier transformation to $F_{i\xi_{c_1}c_2}^{fi}(\tilde{p} + \pi_A, \tilde{q} + \pi_B, y)$.
there is no gluon field left uncontracted.

\[ H_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B, \vec{k}) \equiv \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (2\alpha)^4 \sum_{y \in \mathbb{W}^4} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{k}} F_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B, y) \]

\[ = \tilde{\delta}^4(\vec{p} - \vec{q} - \vec{k}) H_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B), \quad (2.6) \]

where \( N \) is the number of the gauge configurations and \( \vec{k} \) belongs to the reduced Brillouin zone.

We define

\[ \tilde{\delta}^4(\vec{p}) \equiv (2\alpha)^4 \sum_{z \in \mathbb{W}^4} e^{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{z}}. \quad (2.7) \]

Since the momentum conservation law is well respected in the reduced Brillouin zone \((\vec{k} = \vec{p} - \vec{q})\), we can rewrite \( H \) as follows.

\[ H_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B, \vec{k} = \vec{p} - \vec{q}) = \tilde{\delta}^4(0) \tilde{H}_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B) \]

\[ = V \tilde{H}_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B), \quad (2.8) \]

where \( V = \tilde{\delta}^4(0) \) is 4-dimensional volume factor. We call \( \tilde{H} \) the unamputated Green’s function in this paper.

Using \( \tilde{H} \) and the inverse quark propagators, we can obtain the amputated Green’s function as follows.

\[ \tilde{N}_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B) = \sum_{c,D,c'1} \sum_{E,F} \tilde{S}_{c_1c_2}^{f_1}(\vec{p})^{-1} \cdot \tilde{H}_{c_1c_2}^{f_1f_2}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B) \]

\[ \cdot \left( \frac{48}{S_{\xi_{c_2c_1}}^{\gamma_{c_1c_2}}} \right)_{DF} \left( \tilde{S}_{c_1c_2}^{f_1}(\vec{q})^{-1} \right)^{T}_{EF,1c_2} \left( \frac{48}{S_{\xi_{c_2c_1}}} \right)_{EB}, \quad (2.9) \]

where \( \tilde{S}(\vec{p}) \) is the quark propagator in the momentum space [5]. Let us define the projection operator \( \mathbb{P} \) as follows.

\[ \mathbb{P}_{BA,c_2c_1}^{\beta} \equiv \frac{1}{48} \left( S_{\xi_{c_2c_1}}^{\gamma} \right)_{BA} \delta_{c_2c_1} \quad (2.10) \]

\[ \Gamma^{\alpha\beta}(\vec{p}, \vec{q}) \equiv \sum_{A,B \in \xi_{1}} \mathbb{P}_{BA,c_2c_1}^{\beta} \left[ \tilde{N}_{c_1c_2}^{\alpha}(\vec{p} + \pi_A, \vec{q} + \pi_B) \right], \quad (2.11) \]

where \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) represent bilinear operators with various spins and tastes. Here, we call \( \Gamma \) the projected amputated Green’s function.

The renormalized Green’s function is related to the bare one as follows.

\[ \Gamma^{R\sigma}_{R} (\vec{p}, \vec{q}) = \sum_{\beta} Z_{q}^{-1} \mathbb{P}_{BA,c_2c_1}^{\beta} \Gamma^{\beta\sigma}_{B} (\vec{p}, \vec{q}). \quad (2.12) \]

Here, the subscript \( R \) (\( B \)) denotes a renormalized (bare) quantity. \( Z_{q} \) is the wave function renormalization factor for the quark fields, and \( Z_{O}^{\alpha\beta} \) is the renormalization factor matrix element which represents the mixing between the \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) operators.
The RI-MOM scheme prescription is
\[
\Gamma_R^{a\sigma}(\vec{p}, \vec{p}) = \Gamma_{\text{tree}}^{a\sigma}(\vec{p}, \vec{p}) = \delta^{a\sigma},
\]
(2.13)
where \(\Gamma_{\text{tree}}(\vec{p}, \vec{p})\) is the projected amputated Green’s function at the tree level. Therefore, the renormalization factor is obtained from the following equation.
\[
Z_\alpha^{\beta} = Z_q \cdot [\Gamma_B^{-1}(\vec{p}, \vec{p})]^{\alpha\beta}.
\]
(2.14)

### 3. Numerical Results

We use the 20³ × 64 MILC asqtad lattice \((a \approx 0.12 \text{ fm}, am_c/am_s = 0.01/0.05)\). And we use HYP-smeared staggered fermions as valence quarks. We perform the measurement for 5 valence quark masses \((0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05)\), and 14 external momenta which are given in Table 1. The number of gauge configurations is 30. We do the uncorrelated fitting and use the jackknife resampling method to estimate statistical errors.

### 3.1 Wave Function Renormalization Factor \(Z_q\)

Let us consider the conserved vector current \((V_\mu \otimes S)\). The renormalization factor of the conserved currents is unity. Therefore, we can obtain the wave function renormalization factor \(Z_q\) of the staggered quark fields from the Eq.(2.14).
\[
Z_q^{\text{RI-MOM}} = \Gamma_B^{a\beta}(\vec{p}, \vec{p}),
\]
(3.1)
where \(\alpha = \beta = (V_\mu \otimes S)\). Here, the superscript RI-MOM denotes that the wave function renormalization factor \(Z_q\) is defined in the RI-MOM scheme.

We convert the raw data in the RI-MOM scheme into the scale-invariant (SI) data by removing the scale-dependent part of the RG evolution matrix as follows.
\[
Z_q^{\text{SI}} = \frac{c(\alpha_s(\mu_0))}{c(\alpha_s(\mu))} Z_q^{\text{RI-MOM}}(\mu), \quad (\mu_0 = 2\text{GeV}, \quad \mu^2 = \vec{p}^2)
\]
(3.2)
This Wilson coefficient \(c(x)\) is calculated using four-loop anomalous dimension given in Refs. [3, 6]. In this paper, we choose \(\mu_0 = 2\text{GeV}\) to compare results with those of other groups.
In general, the data of $Z_q$ depends on the quark mass and the momentum. First, we fit the data with respect to quark mass for a fixed momentum to the linear function $f_{Z_q}$ as follows.

$$f_{Z_q}(m, a \cdot \tilde{p}) = a_1 + a_2 \cdot am,$$

(3.3)

where $a_i$ is a function of $\tilde{p}$. We call this m-fit. We present the m-fit results in Fig. 1(a), and the uncorrelated fitting has $\chi^2$/dof = 0.0024(62).

After the m-fit, we take the chiral limit values which corresponds to $a_1(a, \tilde{p})$ and fit them to the following functional form.

$$f_{Z_q}(am = 0, a\tilde{p}) = b_1 + b_2(a\tilde{p})^2 + b_3((a\tilde{p})^2)^2 + b_4((a\tilde{p})^2)^3$$

(3.4)

We call this procedure p-fit. To avoid the non-perturbative effects at small momentum region, we choose the momentum window as $(a\tilde{p})^2 > 1$. We present the p-fit results in Fig. 1(b), and the uncorrelated fitting has $\chi^2$/dof = 0.06(16).

In Eq. 3.4, we assume that those terms of $O((a\tilde{p})^2)$ and higher order are pure lattice artifacts. Hence, we take the $b_1$ as the wave function renormalization factor $Z_q$ at $\mu = 2$ GeV in the RI-MOM scheme. We find out that $Z_q = b_1 = 1.0764(44)$, where the error is purely statistical.

### 3.2 Mass Renormalization Factor $Z_m$

By the Ward identity, the mass renormalization factor is

$$Z_m = \frac{1}{Z_{SSS}},$$

(3.5)

where $Z_{SSS}$ is a renormalization factor of scalar bilinear operator with scalar taste. From the Eq.(2.14),

$$\left(Z_q \cdot Z_m\right)^{RI-MOM} = \left(\frac{Z_q}{Z_{SSS}}\right)^{RI-MOM} = \Gamma_{SSS}(\tilde{p}, \tilde{p}),$$

(3.6)
where $Z_{SS} = Z^{ab}_{O}$ with $\alpha = \beta = (S \otimes S)$, and $\Gamma_{SS} = \Gamma^{ab}_{B}$ with $\alpha = \beta = (S \otimes S)$. To obtain the scale-invariant (SI) quantity, we divide $(Z_{q} \cdot Z_{m})^{\text{RI-MOM}}$ by the RG running factors.

\[
(Z_{q} \cdot Z_{m})^{\text{SI}} = \frac{c(\alpha_{s}(\mu_{0}))}{d(\alpha_{s}(\mu))} \cdot \frac{d(\alpha_{s}(\mu))}{d(\alpha_{s}(\mu))} (Z_{q} \cdot Z_{m})^{\text{RI-MOM}}(\mu), \quad (\mu_{0} = 2\text{GeV}, \; \mu^{2} = \tilde{p}^{2})
\]

where $d(x)$ is the Wilson coefficient calculated using the quark mass anomalous dimension at the four-loop level [3, 6].

In the case of m-fit, we use the following fitting function:

\[
f_{Z_{q}Z_{m}}(m, a, \tilde{p}) = c_{1} + c_{2}(am) + c_{3}(am)^{2} + c_{4} \frac{1}{(am)^{2}}
\]

where $m$ is the valence quark mass. Here, note that the $c_{4}$ term comes from the chiral behavior of the chiral condensate which is proportional to $1/m^{2}$ due to zero modes [7]. The sea quark determinant contributes to the chiral condensate as follows,

\[
\langle \bar{q}q \rangle \propto \frac{(am)^{2}(am_{s})^{4}}{(am_{s})^{2}},
\]

where $m_{l}$ ($m_{s}$) is the light (strange) sea quark mass and $m_{v}$ is the valence quark mass. Hence, as long as we take the chiral limit of $m_{l}$ and $m_{v}$ at a fixed ratio of $m_{l}/m_{v} = 1$, then the $c_{4}$ term contribution vanishes safely. In Fig. 2(a), we show the m-fit results, and the uncorrelated fitting has $\chi^{2}/\text{dof} = 0.0008(51)$.

After the m-fit, we take the chiral limit values which correspond to $c_{1}$. We fit the data to the following fitting function with respect to $(a\tilde{p})^{2}$.

\[
f_{Z_{q}Z_{m}}(am = 0, a\tilde{p}) = d_{1} + d_{2}(a\tilde{p})^{2} + d_{3}((a\tilde{p})^{2})^{2}
\]

We call this procedure p-fit. In Fig. 2(b), we present the p-fit results and the fitting quality is $\chi^{2}/\text{dof} = 0.18(28)$. Our final result is $Z_{m} = 1.246(15)$, where the error is purely statistical.
3.3 Renormalization Factors of Other Operators

We have done the first round data analysis for the complete set of bilinear operators. The renormalization factor of operators \( Z_{\alpha\alpha}^{O} \) are calculated using Eq. (2.14) and we obtain \( Z_q \) using the conserved vector current. Part of the preliminary results are presented in Table 2.

### Table 2: \( Z_{\alpha\alpha}^{O} \) for some bilinear operators. Here, \( \mu \neq \nu \neq \rho \neq \sigma \). And (a) and (b) represent \( \chi^2/dof \) for the m-fit and p-fit, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( \alpha \times P )</th>
<th>( S_{\times P} )</th>
<th>( P_{\times A_{\mu}} )</th>
<th>( V_{\mu \times V_{\mu}} )</th>
<th>( A_{\mu \times A_{\nu}} )</th>
<th>( T_{\mu \nu \times T_{\rho \sigma}} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( [S \times P] )</td>
<td>1.079(18)</td>
<td>0.000004(23)</td>
<td>0.19(48)</td>
<td>( [P \times A_{\mu}] )</td>
<td>0.8947(66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( [P \times A_{\mu}] )</td>
<td>0.8947(66)</td>
<td>0.000004(17)</td>
<td>0.17(40)</td>
<td>( [V_{\mu \times V_{\mu}}] )</td>
<td>0.982(11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( [V_{\mu \times V_{\mu}}] )</td>
<td>0.982(11)</td>
<td>0.0000003(17)</td>
<td>0.17(40)</td>
<td>( [A_{\mu \times A_{\nu}}] )</td>
<td>1.115(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( [A_{\mu \times A_{\nu}}] )</td>
<td>1.115(27)</td>
<td>0.0000006(33)</td>
<td>0.07(47)</td>
<td>( [T_{\mu \nu \times T_{\rho \sigma}}] )</td>
<td>1.293(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( [T_{\mu \nu \times T_{\rho \sigma}}] )</td>
<td>1.293(16)</td>
<td>0.0000035(72)</td>
<td>0.08(42)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Acknowledgements

W. Lee is supported by the Creative Research Initiatives program (2013-003454) of the NRF grant funded by the Korean government (MSIP). W. Lee acknowledges support from the KISTI supercomputing center through the strategic support program [No. KSC-2012-G3-08].

References


