

# Strong coupling and quark masses from lattice QCD

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# $\alpha_s$ current determination

PDG world average [PDG 2016]

$$\alpha(M_Z) = 0.1181 \pm 0.0013 (1\%)$$

$4\sigma$  tension between determinations

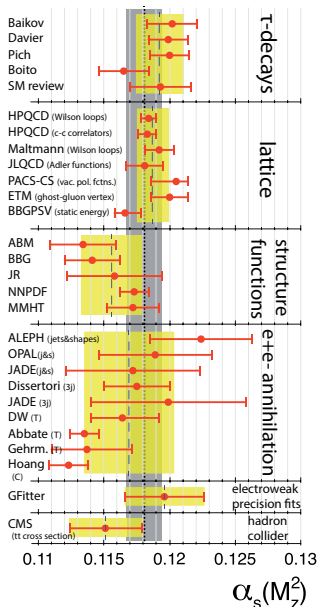
$$\text{lattice} : \alpha(M_Z) = 0.1183 \pm 0.0007$$

$$e^+e^- \text{ annihilation} : \alpha(M_Z) = 0.1123 \pm 0.0015$$

FLAG average [arXiv:1607.00299]

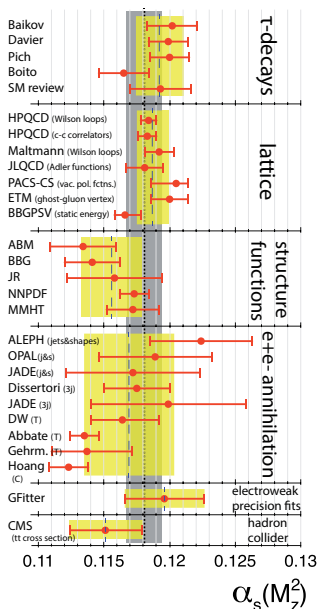
$$\alpha(M_Z) = 0.1182 \pm 0.0012 (1\%)$$

$$\Lambda_{\overline{\text{MS}}}^{(5)} = 211 \pm 14 \text{ MeV} (7\%)$$



# lattice determination

- aim for subpercent precision
- only  $n_f + 1$  masses from the hadron spectrum are needed ( $m_{ud}, m_s, \dots, \alpha_s$ )
- challenge: connecting low scale hadronic quantities to perturbative definition of  $\alpha_s$
- what are the limiting factors?



## strong coupling constant

$\alpha_S(\mu) = g_S(\mu)^2/(4\pi)$  is scale ( $\mu$ ) and scheme (S) dependent

$$\mathcal{Q}(\mu) = c_1\alpha_S(\mu) + c_2\alpha_S(\mu)^2 + \dots + O(\alpha_S^{n+1}) + O(\exp(-\gamma/\alpha_S))$$

lattice approach:

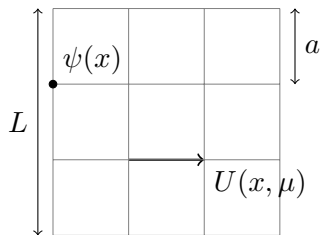
- ✓ design short-distance Euclidean observables  $\mathcal{Q}$ , UV/IR safe
- ✓ compute them by Monte Carlo simulations
- ✗ truncation of perturbative expansion
- ✗ systematic errors in the lattice computations
- ✗ number of quarks

## a problem of scales

- $\mathcal{Q}(\mu) = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{Q}(\mu, a)$ , deal with lattice artefacts
- match perturbative expansion: large  $\mu$  or small  $\alpha_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{Q}/c_1$
- hadron mass/intermediate scales ( $\sqrt{t_0}, w_0, r_0, r_1$ )
- $a\mu, r_0/a$  ( $am_h$ ) need to be measured on the same lattices
- $r_0 \ll L, \quad \mu \ll a^{-1} \implies \boxed{\mu \ll (L/a) \times r_0^{-1} \simeq 5 - 20 \text{ GeV}}$

# lattice path integrals

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}U \mathcal{D}\psi \mathcal{D}\bar{\psi} e^{-S[\psi, \bar{\psi}, U]}$$



$$S = \sum_{x, y \in \Lambda} \bar{\psi}(x) D(x, y; U) \psi(y) + S_g[U]$$

only inputs:  $am_f, g$

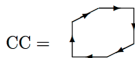
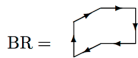
$$r_0 \ll L, \quad \mu \ll a^{-1}$$

# three examples

- Wilson lines [HPQCD10]
- current correlators [HPQCD14A]
- step scaling & gradient flow [ALPHA16]

# wilson lines

[HPQCD10] simulations with  $n_f = 2 + 1$



$$Y_i = \log \langle \text{Re Tr P exp} -i \oint_C dx^\mu A_\mu \rangle = Y \left( a_i, (am_q)_i, \alpha_0, y_m^{(1)}, c_n, d \right)$$

$$Y \left( a_i, (am_q)_i, \alpha_0, y_m^{(1)}, c_n, d \right) = \left( 1 + y_m^{(1)} (2am_l + am_s)_i \right) \sum_{n=1,2,3,\dots}^{10} c_n \alpha_V (d/a_i)^n$$

$$a_i = \frac{r_1}{(r_1/a)_i} \left( 1 + r_{1a}^{(2)} (a/r_1)_i^2 + r_{1m}^{(1)} (2r_1 m_l)_i \right)$$

$$\alpha_0 = \alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu = 5 \text{ GeV}, n_f = 3)$$



# bayesian fitting

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \frac{\left[ Y_i - Y \left( a_i, (am_q)_i, \alpha_0, y_m^{(1)}, c_n, d \right) \right]^2}{\sigma_{Y_i}^2} + \sum_{\xi} \delta\chi_{\xi}^2$$

prior for the fit parameters

$$\delta\chi_{\xi}^2 = \sum_{\xi} \frac{(\xi - \bar{\xi})^2}{\sigma_{\xi}^2}$$

conservative choices, but difficult to judge the impact of the priors

# error budget and results

Collaboration	Ref.	$N_f$	publication status	renormalization scale	perturbative behaviour	lattice spacings	scale	$\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}[\text{MeV}]$	$r_0\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}$
HPQCD 10 <sup>a§</sup>	[9]	2+1	A	○	★	★	$r_1 = 0.3133(23) \text{ fm}$	340(9)	0.812(22)
HPQCD 08A <sup>a</sup>	[613]	2+1	A	○	★	★	$r_1 = 0.321(5) \text{ fm}^{\dagger\dagger}$	338(12) <sup>*</sup>	0.809(29)
Maltman 08 <sup>a</sup>	[63]	2+1	A	○	○	★	$r_1 = 0.318 \text{ fm}$	352(17) <sup>†</sup>	0.841(40)
HPQCD 05A <sup>a</sup>	[612]	2+1	A	○	○	○	$r_1^{\dagger\dagger}$	319(17) <sup>**</sup>	0.763(42)

	$\log W_{11}$	$\log W_{12}$	$\log W_{22}$	$\log W_{11}W_{22}/W_{12}^2$	$\log W_{12}/u_0^6$	$\log W_{22}/u_0^8$	$\alpha_{\overline{MS}}/W_{11}$
$c_1 \dots c_3$	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
$c_n$ for $n \geq 4$	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
$am_q, r_1 m_q$ extrapolation	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
$(a/r_1)^2$ extrapolation	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
$(r_1/a)_i$ errors	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
$r_1$ errors	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
gluon condensate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
statistical errors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
$V \rightarrow \overline{MS} \rightarrow M_Z$	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%

lattice artefacts / poor convergence of pert th

$$\alpha_s^{(5)}(M_Z) = 0.1184(6)$$

# moments of correlators

[HPQCD14A] simulations with  $n_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

$$G_n = \sum_t (t/a)^n G(t)$$

$$G(t) = a^3 \sum_{\mathbf{x}} (am_0h)^2 \langle j_5(\mathbf{x}, t) j_5(0) \rangle, \quad j_5 = \bar{\psi}_h \gamma_5 \psi_h$$

reduced moments

$$\tilde{R}_n = \begin{cases} G_4/G_4^{(0)}, & n = 4 \\ \frac{1}{m_0c} \left( G_n/G_n^{(0)} \right)^{1/(n-4)}, & n \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

for  $n \geq 4$ ,  $\tilde{R}_n$  are UV finite  $\longrightarrow \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \tilde{R}_n$

## perturbative expression

$$\tilde{R}_n \rightarrow \begin{cases} r_4 (\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}, \mu) \times \left[ 1 + d_4 (\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}, \mu) \frac{\langle \alpha_s G^2 / \pi \rangle}{(2m_h)^4} + \dots \right], & n = 4 \\ \frac{r_n (\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}, \mu)}{m_c(\mu)} \times \left[ 1 + d_n (\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}, \mu) \frac{\langle \alpha_s G^2 / \pi \rangle}{(2m_h)^4} + \dots \right], & n \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

$r_n, d_n$  known in pert th to NNLO, LO respectively

$$r_n (\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}, \mu) = 1 + \sum_j r_{nj}(\mu) \alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu)^j$$

$$\mu = 3m_h(\mu)$$

## fitting form

$$\tilde{R}_n = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & n = 4 \\ 1/\xi_m m_c(\xi_\alpha \mu) & n \geq 6 \end{array} \right\} \times r_n(\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\xi_\alpha \mu), \mu) \times$$
$$\left( 1 + d_n \frac{\langle \alpha_s G^2 / \pi \rangle}{(2m_h)^4} \right) \times \left( 1 + d_n^{h,c} \frac{m_{0h}^2 - m_{0c}^2}{m_{0h}^2} \right) +$$
$$\left( \frac{am_\eta}{2.26} \right)^2 \sum_i c_i(m_\eta, n) \left( \frac{am_\eta}{2.26} \right)^{2i}$$

$m_c(\mu), \alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu)$  obtained using RG evolution as functions of

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(5 \text{ GeV}, n_f = 4) = \alpha_0 \\ m_c(5 \text{ GeV}, n_f = 4) = m_0 \end{cases}$$

# error budget and results

Collaboration	Ref.	$N_f$	publication status	renormalization scale	perturbative behaviour	continuum extrapolation	scale	$\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}[\text{MeV}]$	$r_0\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}$
HPQCD 14A	[5]	2+1+1	A	○	★	○	$w_0 = 0.1715(9) \text{ fm}^a$	$294(11)^{bc}$	$0.703(26)$
HPQCD 10	[9]	2+1	A	○	★	○	$r_1 = 0.3133(23) \text{ fm}^\dagger$	$338(10)^*$	$0.809(25)$
HPQCD 08B	[152]	2+1	A	■	■	■	$r_1 = 0.321(5) \text{ fm}^\dagger$	$325(18)^+$	$0.777(42)$

	$m_c(3)$	$\alpha_{\overline{MS}}(M_Z)$	$m_c/m_s$	$m_b/m_c$
Perturbation theory	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Statistical errors	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
$a^2 \rightarrow 0$	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0
$\delta m_{uds}^{\text{sea}} \rightarrow 0$	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
$\delta m_c^{\text{sea}} \rightarrow 0$	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
$m_h \neq m_c$ (Eq. (15))	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uncertainty in $w_0, w_0/a$	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
$\alpha_0$ prior	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Uncertainty in $m_{\eta_s}$	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
$m_h/m_c \rightarrow m_b/m_c$	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
$\delta m_{\eta_c}$ : electromag., annih.	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
$\delta m_{\eta_b}$ : electromag., annih.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total:	0.64%	0.63%	0.55%	1.20%

Bayesian fit up to  $O(a^{20})$

$$\Delta\alpha = |c_4/c_1| \alpha_{\text{eff}}^4$$

$$\alpha_s^{(5)}(M_Z) = 0.11822(74)$$

# schrödinger functional

1. Finite volume scheme  $\mu = 1/L$ ,  $\mu a \ll 1 \implies L/a \gg 1$

$$\sigma(u) = g(2L)^2 \Big|_{g(L)^2=u}$$

step scaling:  $g(L_{\text{had}})^2 \longrightarrow g(\mu)^2$ ,  $\mu = 2^k/L_{\text{had}}$

2. compute in a large volume:

$$L_{\text{had}}/a, \quad r_0/a \implies \left( \frac{L_{\text{had}}}{r_0} \right)$$

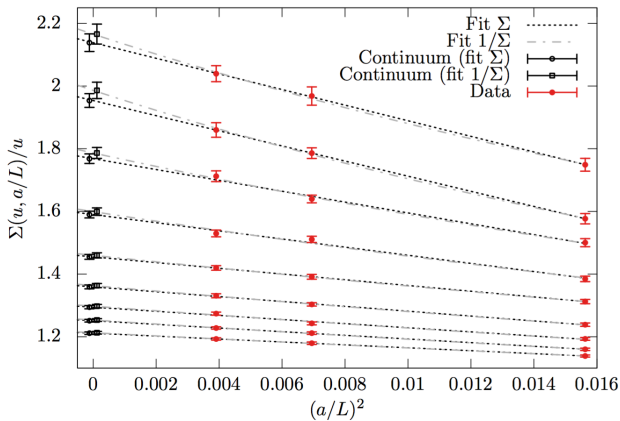
so that

$$\mu = 2^k \left[ \left( \frac{L_{\text{had}}}{r_0} \right) r_0 \right]^{-1}$$

$r_0$  is the physical input that determines  $\alpha_s$

# lattice step scaling

$$\Sigma(u, a/L) = \bar{g}_{\text{GF}}(2L)^2 \Big|_{m=0, u=\bar{g}_{\text{GF}}(L)^2}$$

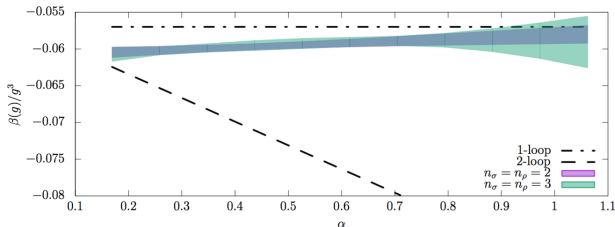




# beta function

$$\beta(g) = -\frac{g^3}{P(g)}, \quad P(g) = p_0 + p_1 g^2 + p_2 g^4 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log 2 &= -\int_{\sqrt{u}}^{\sqrt{\sigma(u)}} \frac{dx}{\beta(x)} \\ &= -\frac{p_0}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{\sigma(u)} - \frac{1}{u} \right] + \frac{p_1}{2} \log \left[ \frac{\sigma(u)}{u} \right] + \sum_1^{n_{\max}} \frac{p_{n+1}}{2n} [\sigma(u)^n - u^n] \end{aligned}$$



# error budget and results

[1604.06193]

$$\Lambda_{\overline{\text{MS}}}^{(3)} L_0 = 0.0791(21) \quad (2.7\%)$$

[1607.06423]

$$L_{\text{had}}/L_0 = 21.86(42) \quad (1.9\%)$$

[next step]

computation of  $L_{\text{had}}$  in physical units (e.g.  $L_{\text{had}}/r_0$ )

$\hookrightarrow$  approx. 4% accuracy on  $\Lambda$   $\longrightarrow$  aim for percent accuracy

three independent methods all with percent accuracy

# light quark masses

- ETM14,  $n_f = 2 + 1 + 1$

$$\hat{M}_{K^0}^2 - \hat{M}_{K^+}^2 = (m_d - m_u) \left( \frac{\partial M_K^2}{\partial m} \right) \Big|_{m=m_{ud}}$$

- QCDSF/UKQCD15:  $n_f = 3 + \text{QED}$

$$M^2(a\bar{b}) = M_0^2 + \dots + \beta_0(e_u^2 + e_d^2 + e_s^2) + \beta_1(e_a^2 + e_b^2) + \beta_2(e_a - e_b)^2 + \dots$$

- RM123 11, MILC09:  $n_f = 2, 2 + 1$

$$(\Delta_{K^+}^\gamma - \Delta_{K^0}^\gamma) - (\Delta_{\pi^+}^\gamma - \Delta_{\pi^0}^\gamma) = \epsilon (M_{\pi^+}^2 - M_{\pi^0}^2)$$

- PACS-CS12:  $n_f = 2 + 1$  reweighting

# light quark masses

- BMW16:  $n_f = 2 + 1$  full QCD + quenched QED computation

$$\epsilon = 0.73(2)(5)(17)$$

[1604.07112]

# light quark summary

Collaboration	Ref.	publication status chiral extrapolation continuum extrapolation finite volume renormalization running	$m_u$	$m_d$	$m_u/m_d$
MILC 14	[113]	C ★ ★ ★ ★ - -			0.4482(48) ( $^{+21}_{-115}$ )(1)(165)
ETM 14	[4]	A ★ ★ ★ ★	2.36(24)	5.03(26)	0.470(56)
QCDSF/UKQCD 15 <sup>Ⓟ</sup>	[165]	P ○ ● ○ - -			0.52(5)
PACS-CS 12 <sup>*</sup>	[143]	A ★ ● ★ ● a	2.57(26)(7)	3.68(29)(10)	0.698(51)
Laiho 11	[44]	C ○ ★ ★ ○ -	1.90(8)(21)(10)	4.73(9)(27)(24)	0.401(13)(45)
HPQCD 10 <sup>†</sup>	[9]	A ○ ★ ★ ★ -	2.01(14)	4.77(15)	
BMW 10A, 10B <sup>+</sup>	[7, 8]	A ★ ★ ★ ★ b	2.15(03)(10)	4.79(07)(12)	0.448(06)(29)
Blum 10 <sup>†</sup>	[103]	A ○ ● ○ ★ -	2.24(10)(34)	4.65(15)(32)	0.4818(96)(860)
MILC 09A	[6]	C ○ ★ ★ ○ -	1.96(0)(6)(10)(12)	4.53(1)(8)(23)(12)	0.432(1)(9)(0)(39)
MILC 09	[89]	A ○ ★ ★ ○ -	1.9(0)(1)(1)(1)	4.6(0)(2)(2)(1)	0.42(0)(1)(0)(4)
MILC 04, HPQCD/ MILC/UKQCD 04	[107] [148]	A ○ ○ ○ ● -	1.7(0)(1)(2)(2)	3.9(0)(1)(4)(2)	0.43(0)(1)(0)(8)
RM123 13	[16]	A ○ ★ ○ ★ c	2.40(15)(17)	4.80 (15)(17)	0.50(2)(3)
RM123 11 <sup>Ⓟ</sup>	[166]	A ○ ★ ○ ★ c	2.43(11)(23)	4.78(11)(23)	0.51(2)(4)
Dürr 11 <sup>*</sup>	[132]	A ○ ★ ○ - -	2.18(6)(11)	4.87(14)(16)	
RBC 07 <sup>†</sup>	[105]	A ● ★ ★ ★ -	3.02(27)(19)	5.49(20)(34)	0.550(31)

BMW :  $m_u = 2.27(6)(5)(4)$  MeV ,  $m_d = 4.67(6)(5)(4)$  MeV ,

# charm quark

Two complementary methods:

- mass of hadrons vs quark mass

$$M_{\text{had}}(am_c) = M_{\text{had}}^{\text{exp}} \implies am_c^{\text{phys}} \implies m_c(m_c)$$

- moments method described above
- choice of the heavy quark action

# charm summary

Collaboration	Ref.	$N_f$	publication status	chiral extrapolation	continuum extrapolation	finite volume	renormalization	$\bar{m}_c(\bar{m}_c)$	$\bar{m}_c(3 \text{ GeV})$
HPQCD 14A	[5]	2+1+1	A	★	★	★	—	1.2715(95)	0.9851(63)
ETM 14A	[175]	2+1+1	A	○	★	○	★	1.3478(27)(195)	1.0557(22)(153)
ETM 14	[4]	2+1+1	A	○	★	○	★	1.348(46)	1.058(35)
JLQCD 15B	[173]	2+1	C	○	★	★	—	1.2769(21)(89)	0.9948(16)(69)
$\chi$ QCD 14	[17]	2+1	A	○	○	○	★	1.304(5)(20)	1.006(5)(22)
HPQCD 10	[9]	2+1	A	○	★	○	—	1.273(6)	0.986(6)
HPQCD 08B	[152]	2+1	A	○	★	○	—	1.268(9)	0.986(10)
ALPHA 13B	[176]	2	C	★	○	★	★	1.274(36)	0.976(28)
ETM 11F	[174]	2	C	○	★	○	—	1.279(12)/1.296(18)*	0.979(09)/0.998(14)*
ETM 10B	[11]	2	A	○	★	○	★	1.28(4)	1.03(4)
PDG	[151]							1.275(25)	

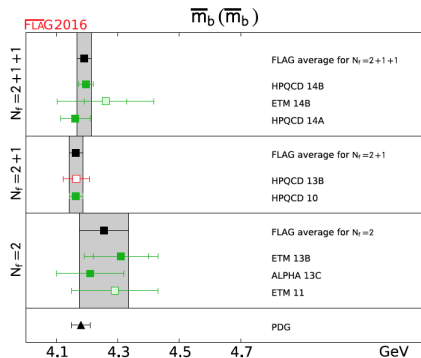
# b quark

problem fitting the different scales on current lattices,  $am_b \simeq 1$

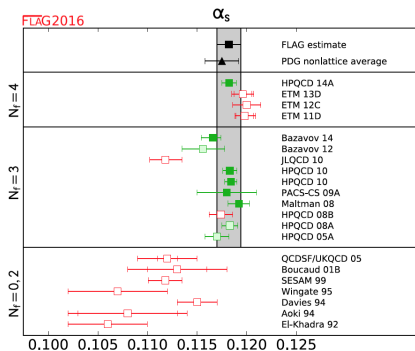
- static action
- HISQ relativistic action
- NRQCD effective description
- relativistic heavy quark action
- lattice HQET



# b quark summary



# outlook



- subpercent accuracy on  $\alpha_s$  - ILC EW fit
- impact on N3LO calculations
- taming of lattice systematic errors
- $m_c$ ,  $m_b$  at the percent level
- more results will become available: better understanding of syst err
- aggressive/conservative analyses