

B_k and related matrix elements with unquenched, improved staggered fermions (Class A)

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<http://www.phys.washington.edu/~sharpe/qcdoc/index.html>

AND

Non-perturbative renormalization with improved staggered fermions (Class B)

Andrew Lytle (UW) & Stephen Sharpe (UW)

<http://www.phys.washington.edu/~sharpe/usqcd/index.html>

B_k and related
matrix elements
with improved
staggered fermions

Overview

$$\frac{8}{3}m_k^2 f_K^2 B_K = \langle \bar{K} | \bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d \bar{s} \gamma_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) d | K \rangle$$

- * Aim: Calculate B_K and related matrix elements with percent-level precision
- * We use HYP-smearred valence quarks on asqtad sea
- * Present 2+1 flavor results
 - ➔ RBC-UKQCD: $B_K = 0.524(30)$ [2007] $B_K = 0.537(19)$ (FV) [prelim]
 - ➔ ALV: $B_K = 0.527 \pm 0.006 \pm 0.020$
- * Important to have results with several discretizations
 - ➔ Our prelim result (1-loop matching):
 $B_K = 0.512 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.034$

Running this year (09-10)

- * Allocation: 25.06 Mnode-hrs on the QCDOC and 0.8 6n equivalent Mnode-hrs on the FNAL cluster
- * Expect to use: 20 Mnode-hrs on the QCDOC
 - ➔ Mainly running on $64^3 \times 192$ ultrafine lattices using 4096 nodes
 - ➔ Some delays in wiring 4096 node partition

Status and Proposed Running

ID	a (fm)	am_l/am_s	Size	Configs.	spectrum	B_K anal.
C1	0.12	0.03/0.05	$20^3 \times 64$	564	Y	Y
C2	0.12	0.02/0.05	$20^3 \times 64$	486	Y	Y
C3	0.12	0.01/0.05	$20^3 \times 64$	9×671	Y	Y
C3-2	0.12	0.01/0.05	$28^3 \times 64$	8×274	N	Y
C4	0.12	0.007/0.05	$20^3 \times 64$	10×651	Y	Y
C5	0.12	0.005/0.05	$24^3 \times 64$	509	Y	Y
C6	0.12	0.01/0.03	$20^3 \times 64$	312	Y	Y*
F1	0.09	0.0062/0.031	$28^3 \times 96$	995	Y	Y
F2	0.09	0.0031/0.031	$40^3 \times 96$	853	N	Y*
S1	0.06	0.0036/0.018	$48^3 \times 144$	2×743	N	Y#
S1	0.06	0.0036/0.018	$48^3 \times 144$	7×743	N	Proposed (GPU)
S2	0.06	0.0018/0.018	$64^3 \times 144$	2×826	N	Proposed (GPU)
U1	0.045	0.0030/0.015	$64^3 \times 192$	497	N	Y*
U1	0.045	0.0030/0.015	$64^3 \times 192$	386	N	Proposed (QCDOC)

- Y*: have (or will have) data, but not yet analyzed
- Y#: partially analyzed

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Will be run this year on QCDOC

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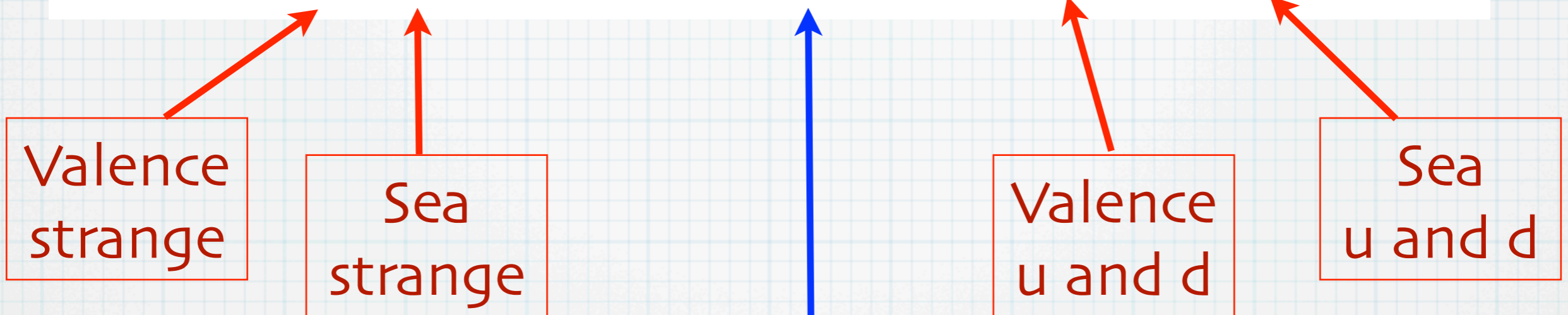
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Proposal for 2010-11

- * Complete running on ultrafine lattices, and calculate reweighting factors to use physical m_s (sea)
 - ➔ 14.7 Mnode-hrs on QCDOC
- * Use GPUs to increase statistics on superfine lattices and to include a smaller m_l/m_s
 - ➔ 120K GPU-hrs on Infiniband cluster
 - ➔ 540 K J/psi-equiv node-hrs for 20 Tbyte disk

Best results use $SU(2)$ fitting

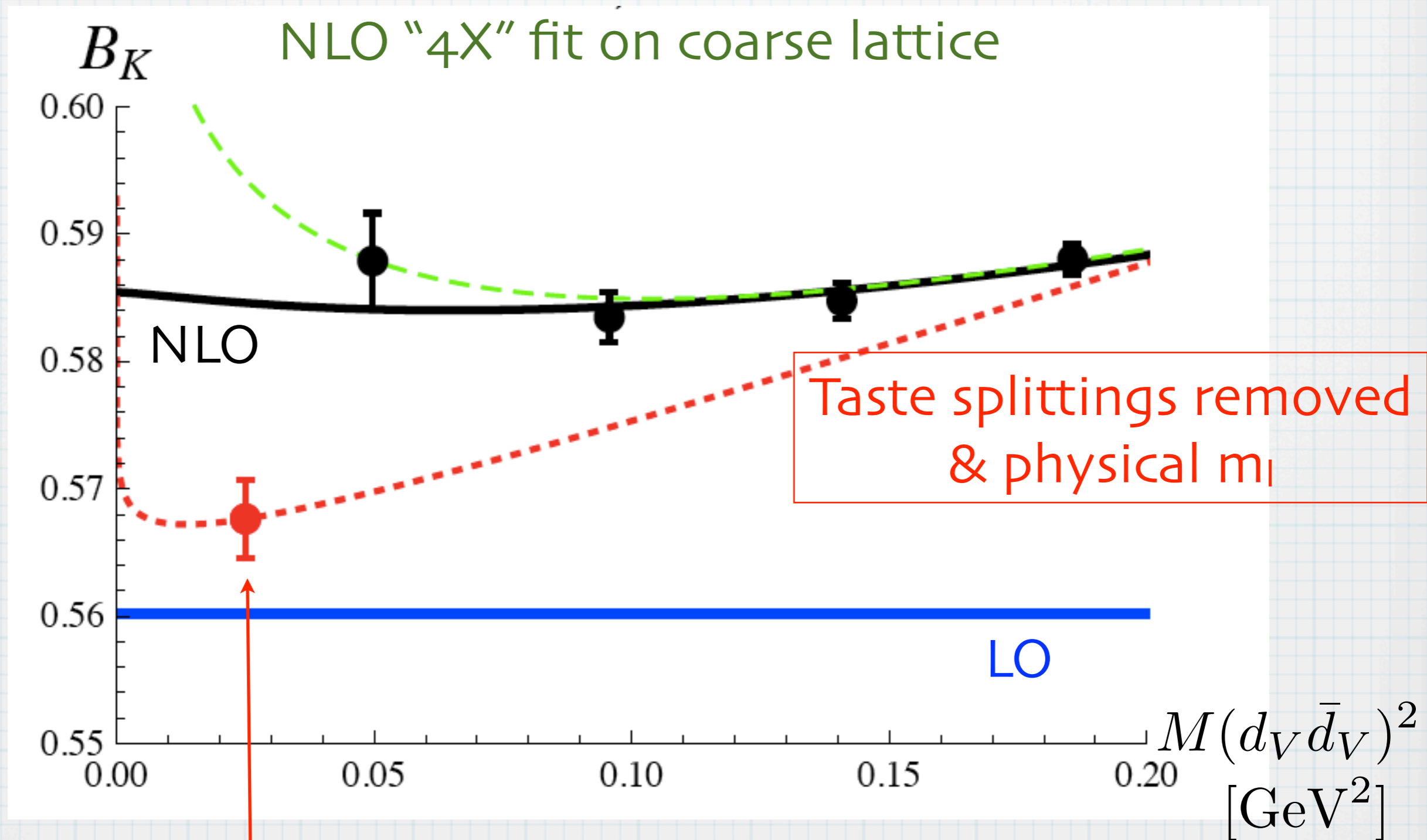
$$B_K = B_0(m_y, m_s, a^2, \alpha^2)(1 + \text{chiral logs} + d_1 m_x + d_2 m_\ell + d_3 m_x^2)$$



Requires masses of all tastes of valence-valence light quark pions, and sea-sea taste I

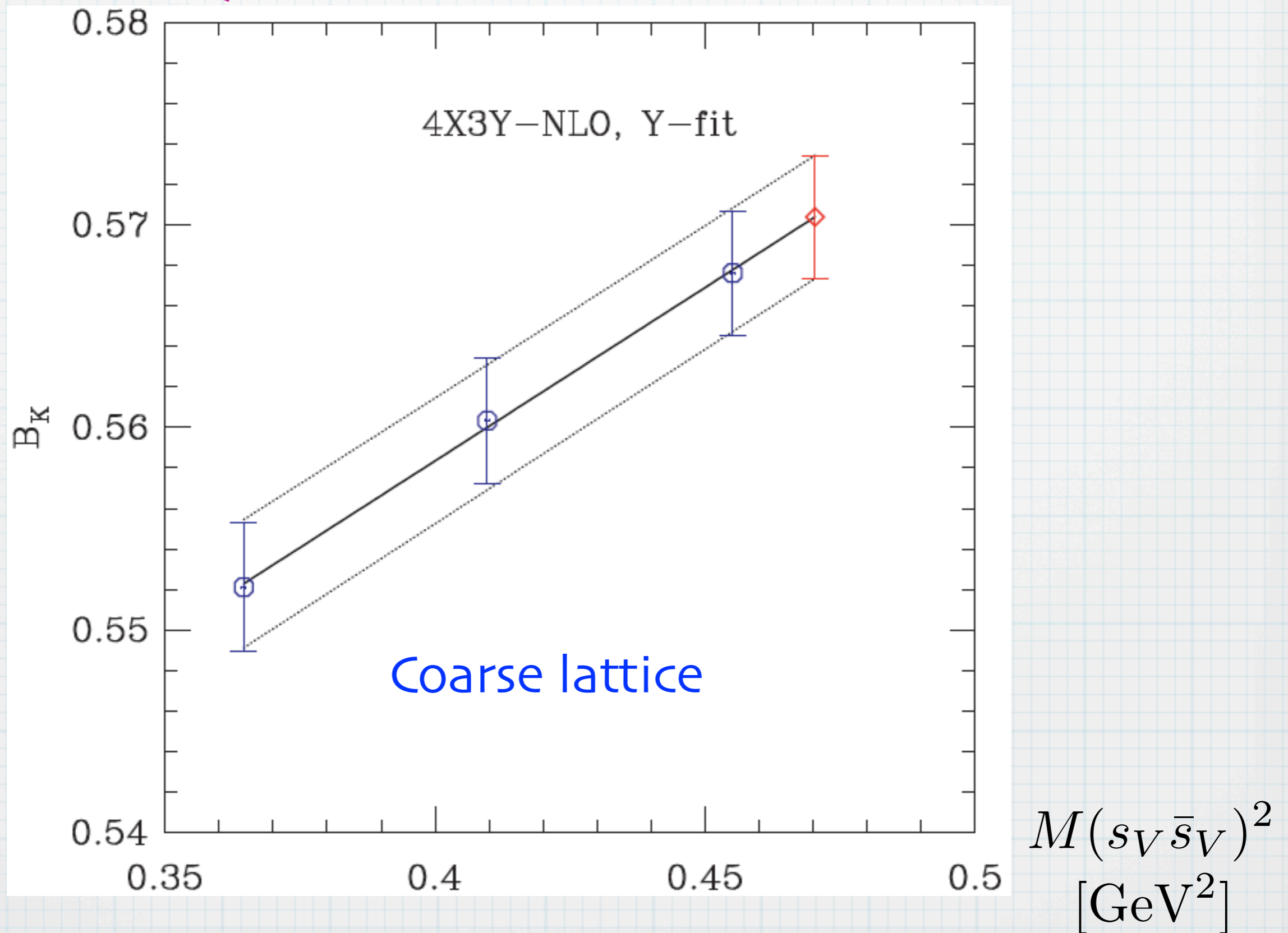
$$\text{chiral logs} = \frac{1}{32\pi^2 f^2} \left\{ \ell(X_I) + (L_I - X_I)\tilde{\ell}(X_I) - 2\langle \ell(X_B) \rangle \right\}$$

Fit to $SU(2)$ rSPQMAChPT

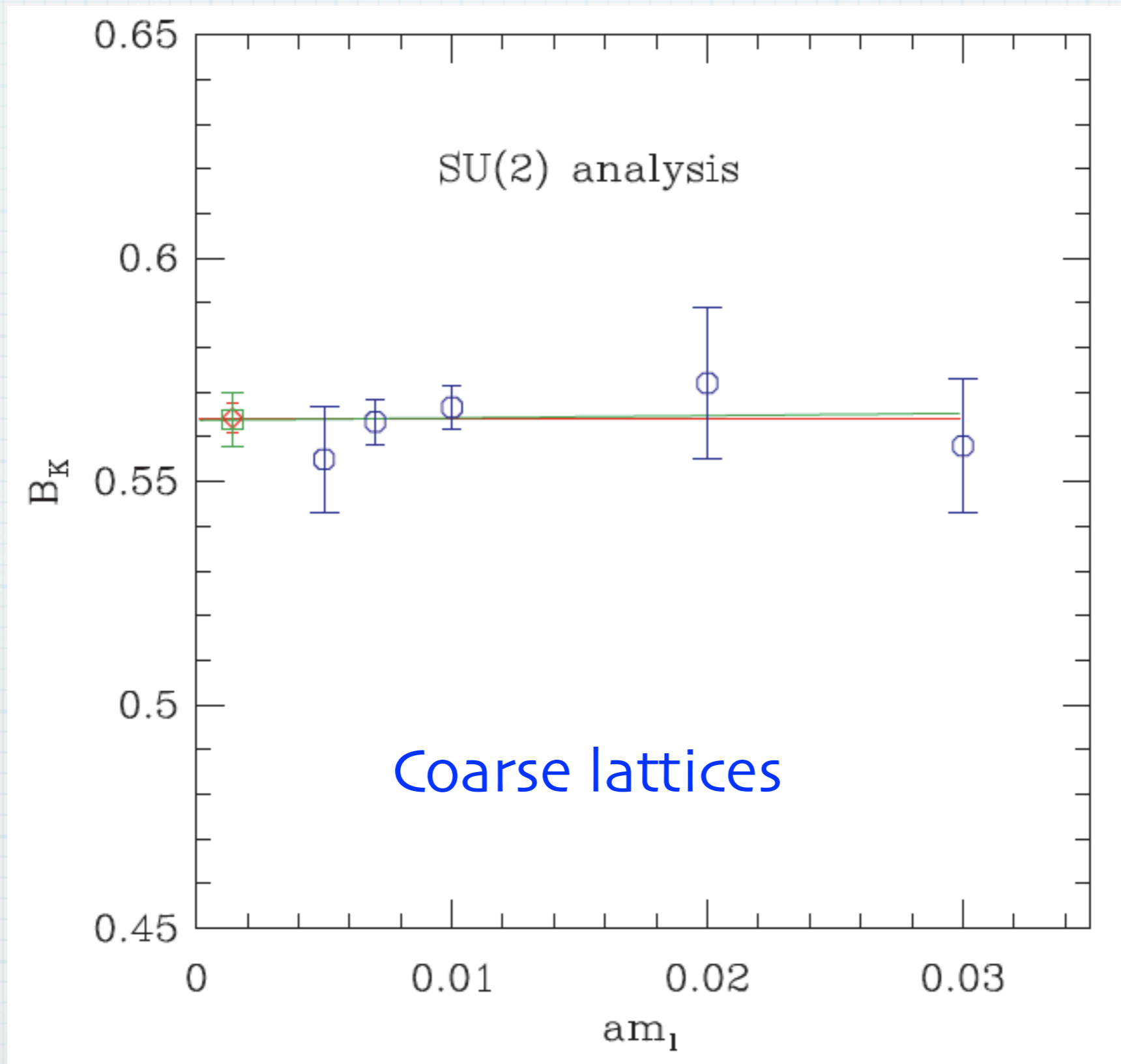


Physical m_d

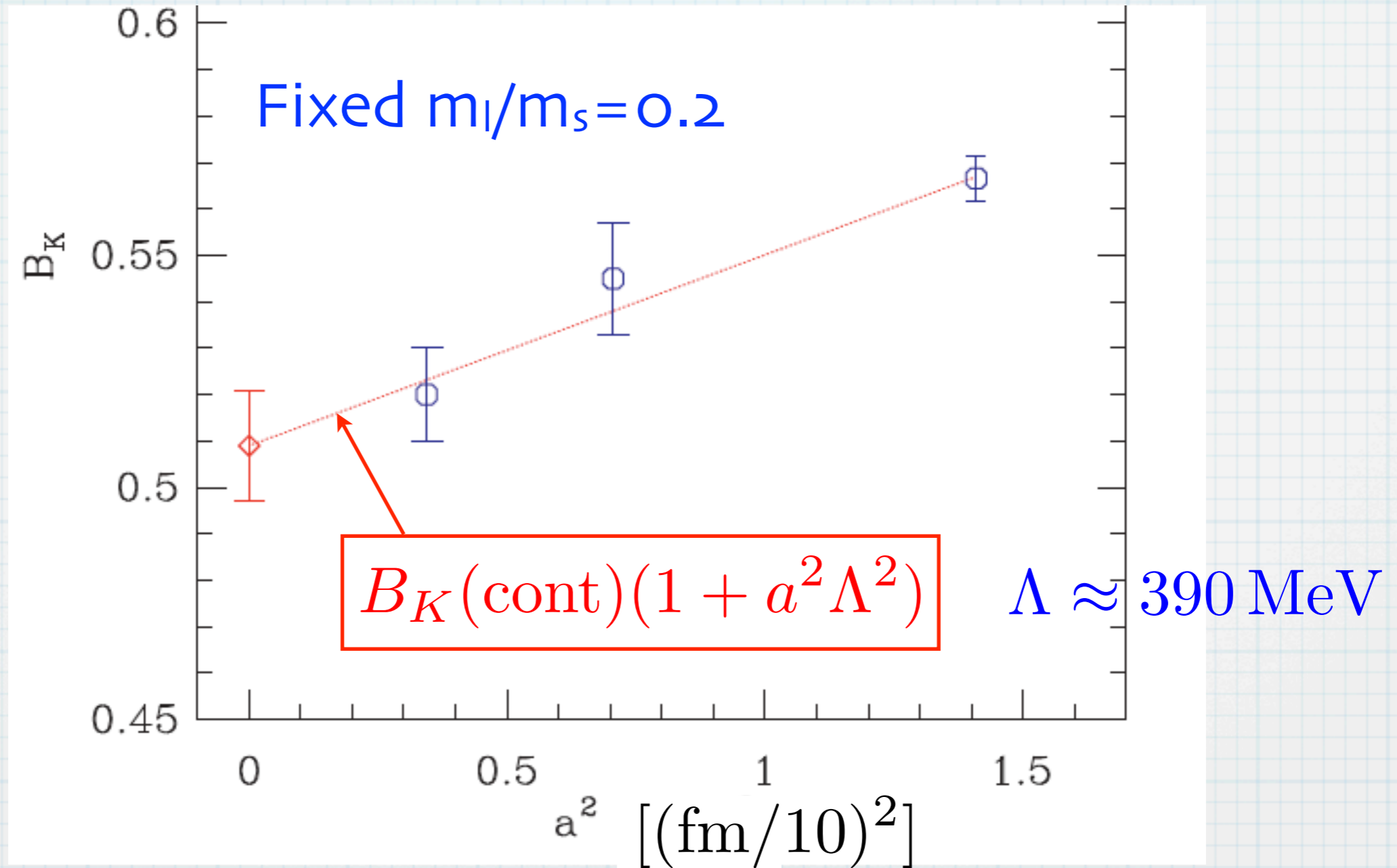
Analytic fit to valence m_s



Dependence on sea m_l



Continuum extrapolation



Aims in 2010-11: Ultrafine result & reduced errors

SPC questions (1)

- A specific concern is the smallness of the chiral extrapolation systematic error. This appears to be about 10 times smaller than the one quoted by the RBC-UKQCD collaboration at Lattog for DWF.

cause	error (%)	description
statistics	2.8	4X3Y-NNLO fit (ensemble C3)
discretization	1.4	diff. of (S1) and $a = 0$
fitting (1)	0.15	X-fit: NLO vs. NNLO
fitting (2)	0.5	Y-fit: linear vs. quadratic
fitting (3)	0.25	constant vs linear am_l dependence
finite volume	0.89	20^3 (C3) versus 28^3 (C3-2)
matching factor	6.4	α_s^2 on (S1)

Table 2: Preliminary error budget for B_K obtained using SU(2) SChPT fitting.

- ★ Answer: comparing apples & oranges
- ★ The 0.25 is error of only part of chiral extrap.
- ★ RBC-UKQCD use analytic chiral fit to estimate error (no chiral log); we assume ChPT

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SPC questions (2)

- We are also interested in your experience running on, and coding for, the GPU cluster
- ★ Code mainly in development on nVidia GTX 295 @ Seoul National U (SNU)
- ★ Speeds on GTX 285 @ JLab very similar
- ★ Tested on $28^3 \times 96$ (fine) lattices on 4 GPUs/2 CPUs with Infiniband
- ★ CUDA v2.3 for staggered CG (double precision)
- ★ Partially coalesced memory access: 5.3 GFlop/s/GPU
- ★ "Pure GPU speed" = 10.3 GFlop/s/GPU (13% peak)
- ★ Threads should be a multiple of 32
- ★ Expect doubling of speed on FERMI GTX 480

Non-perturbative renormalization for improved staggered fermions

Aims of NPR project

- * Calculate Z_m (and other Z-factors) for asqtad quarks
 - ➔ Reduce truncation errors in MILC's determination of light-quark masses
 - ➔ Check recent HPQCD determination using m_s/m_c
- * Calculate Z-factors for bilinears and four-fermion operators with HYP valence fermions on asqtad sea
 - ➔ Reduce dominant error in B_K
 - ➔ Compare to perturbation theory

Status of 2009-10 running

lattices	size	$am_\ell : am_s$	valence masses	status
coarse	$20^3 \times 64$	0.01 : 0.05	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	16 completed
coarse	$20^3 \times 64$	0.02 : 0.05	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	16 completed
coarse	$20^3 \times 64$	0.03 : 0.05	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	16 completed
fine	$28^3 \times 96$	0.0062 : 0.0310	0.0062, 0.0093, 0.0124	16 to be run this year
fine	$28^3 \times 96$	0.0093 : 0.0310	0.0062, 0.0093, 0.0124	16 to be run this year
fine	$28^3 \times 96$	0.0124 : 0.0310	0.0062, 0.0093, 0.0124	16 to be run this year

- * Asqtad running will use 350K 6n-node hrs
- * 9 different momenta; unquenched and PQ data for bilinears
- * HYP code tested, ready to calculate propagators once asqtad running completed

Status of 2009-10 running

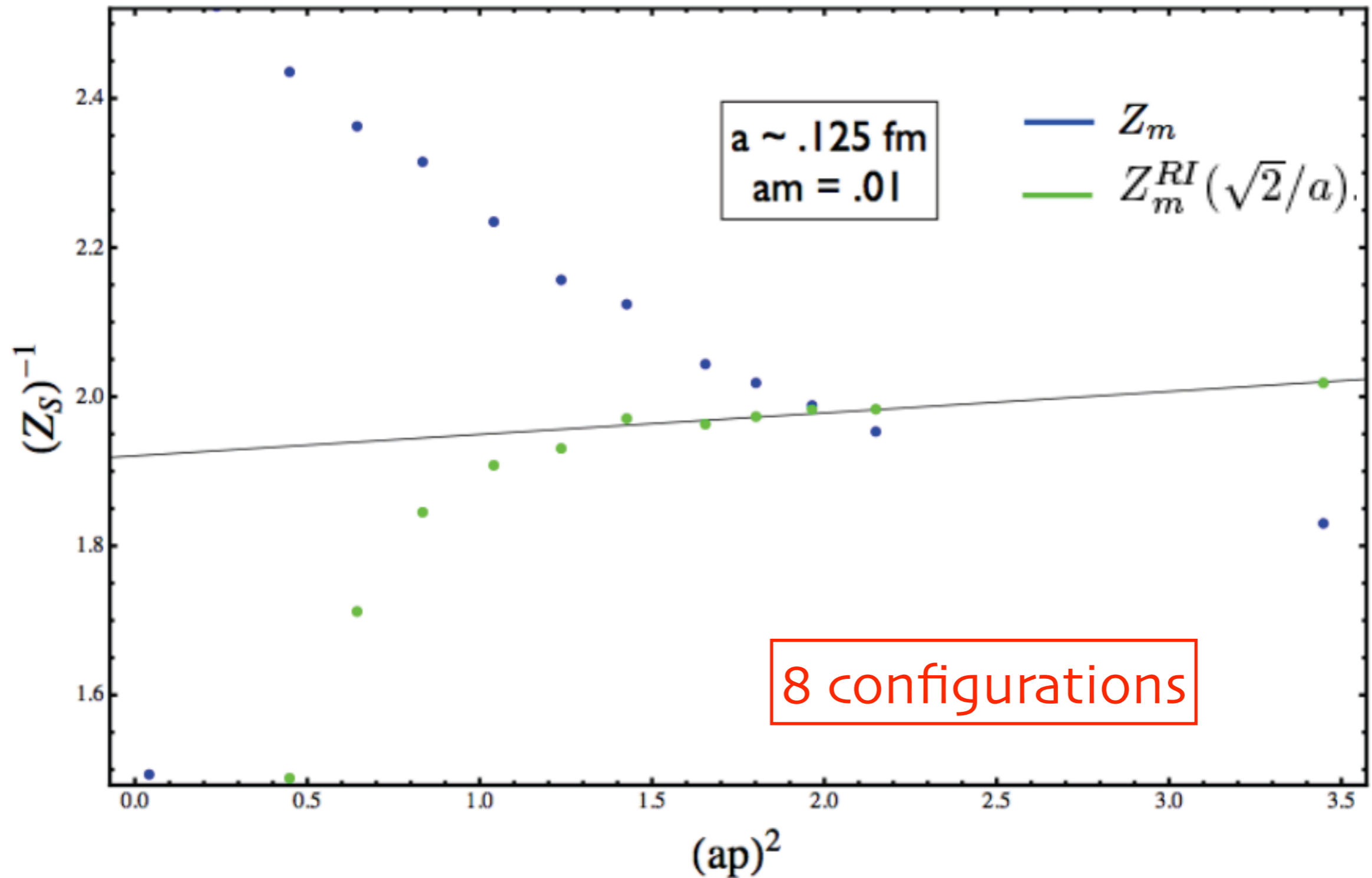
lattices	size	$am_\ell : am_s$	valence masses	status
coarse	$20^3 \times 64$	0.01 : 0.05	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	16 completed
coarse	$20^3 \times 64$	0.02 : 0.05	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	16 completed
coarse	$20^3 \times 64$	0.03 : 0.05	0.01, 0.02, 0.03	16 completed
fine	$28^3 \times 96$	0.0062 : 0.0310	0.0062, 0.0093, 0.0124	16 to be run this year
fine	$28^3 \times 96$	0.0093 : 0.0310	0.0062, 0.0093, 0.0124	16 to be run this year
fine	$28^3 \times 96$	0.0124 : 0.0310	0.0062, 0.0093, 0.0124	16 to be run this year

Completed

- * Asqtad running will use 350K 6n-node hrs
- * 9 different momenta; unquenched and PQ data for bilinears
- * HYP code tested, ready to calculate propagators once asqtad running completed

Results for Z_m

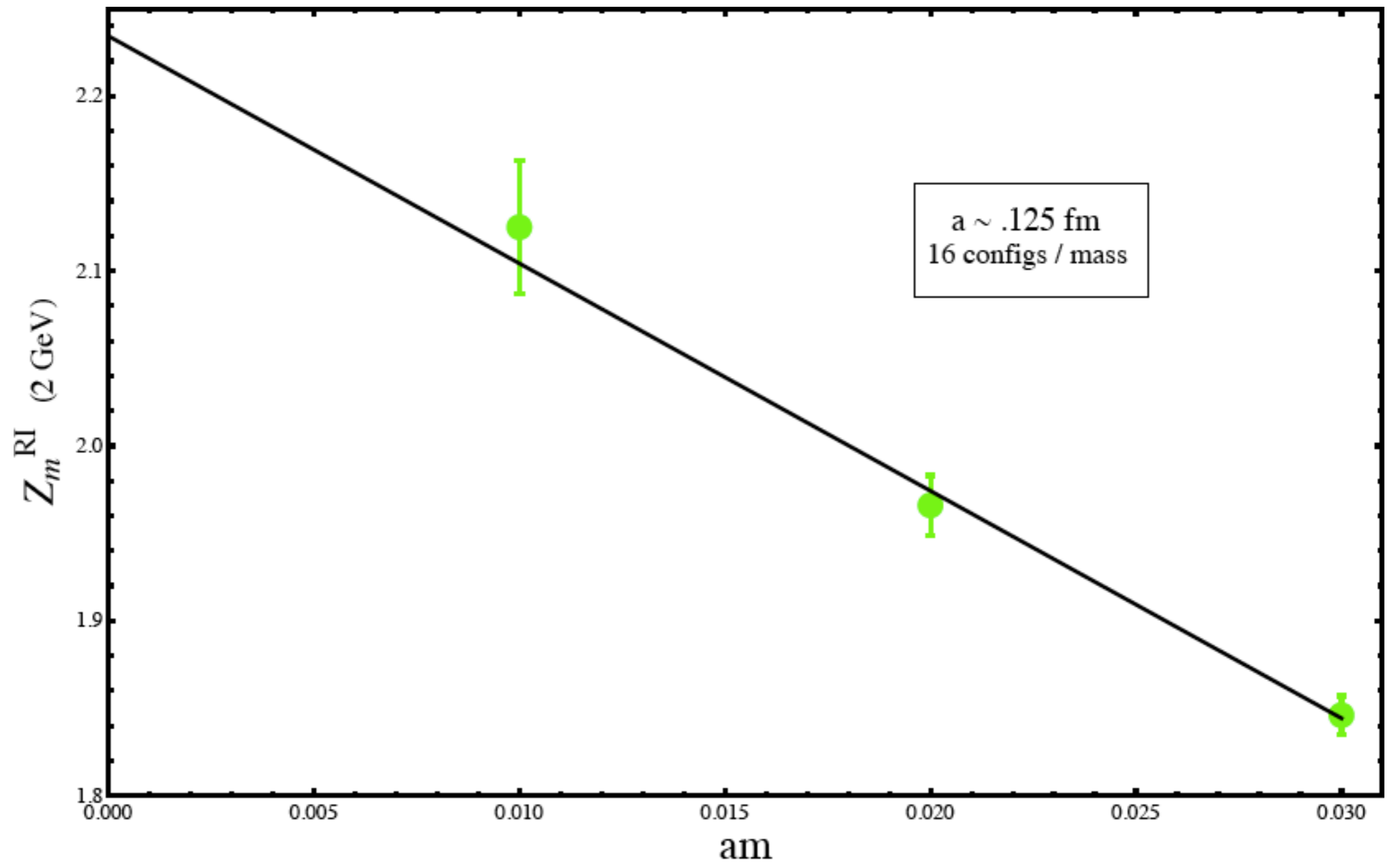
Lytle, Lat 2009



Chiral extrap. (unquenched)

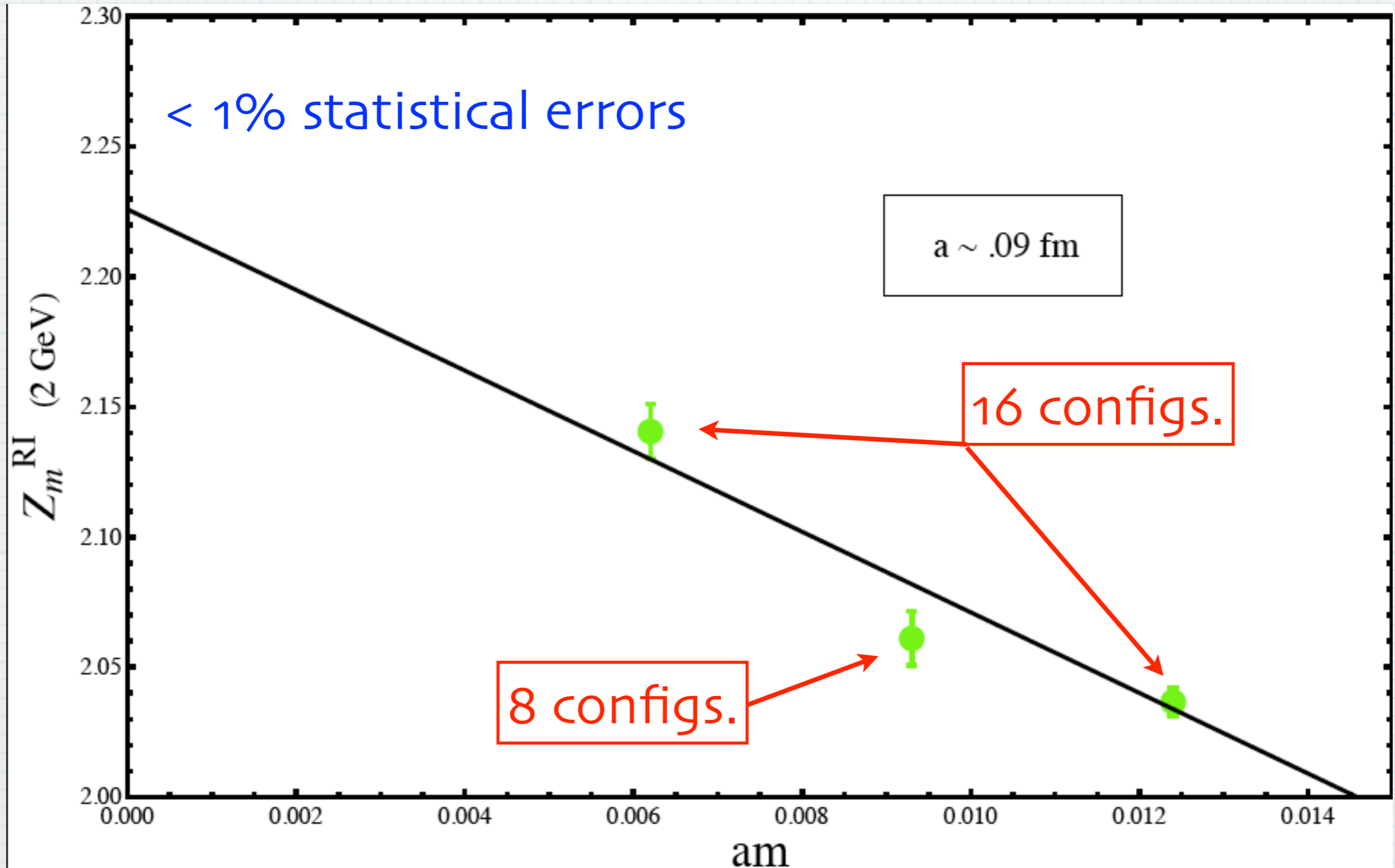
$Z_m^{\text{RI}}(2 \text{ GeV})$

Lytle, preliminary



Chiral extrap. (unquenched)

Preliminary, fine lattices



Result for m_q

On coarse lattices:

$$\begin{aligned} m_s(\overline{\text{MS}}, 2 \text{ GeV}) &= \underbrace{Z^{\overline{\text{MS}}, \text{RI}}(2 \text{ GeV})}_{\approx 0.77} \underbrace{Z_m^{\text{RI}}(2 \text{ GeV})}_{\approx 2.2} \underbrace{m_{s,0}}_{65 \text{ MeV}} \\ &= 106 \pm 6 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{Lytle, Lat 2009} \\ &\longrightarrow 106 \pm 2 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{prelim. (stat. error only)} \end{aligned}$$

Compare to 2-loop matching:

$$m_s(\overline{\text{MS}}, 2 \text{ GeV}) = 84 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$$

Statistical error will be about 1% on fine lattices

Proposal for 2010-11

- * Extend NPR to HYP fermions
- * Calculate Z-factors for bilinears and four-fermion operators (focusing on B_K)
 - ➔ 32 configurations, 9 momenta
 - ➔ Coarse and fine lattices with 3 light sea and 3 light valence masses

calculation	cost (Jpsi-equivalenet core-hrs)
Asqtad bilinear vertex calculations	50K
HYP-smearred inversions	650K
HYP-smearred bilinear vertex calculations	160K
HYP-smearred four-fermion vertex calculations	640K
Storage	140K
total	1640K

SPC questions (1)

- What are the expected final errors for Z_m and hence, e.g., the strange quark mass? How does this compare with existing numbers?

★ Existing 2+1 flavor results:

- MILC: $m_s(\overline{\text{MS}}, 2 \text{ GeV}) = 89 \pm 5 \text{ MeV}$
- RBC-UKQCD: $m_s(\overline{\text{MS}}, 2 \text{ GeV}) = 94 \pm 3 \pm 5_{\text{NPR}} \text{ MeV}$
- HPQCD: $m_s(\overline{\text{MS}}, 2 \text{ GeV}) = 92.4 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$
- PACS-CS $m_s(\overline{\text{MS}}, 2 \text{ GeV}) = 73 \pm 1 \text{ MeV} (\pm \text{ trunc. error})$

- ★ We expect our errors to be comparable to those of MILC/RBC-UKQCD, and dominated by systematics

SPC questions (2)

- What are the expected final errors for the four-quark operator matching?

★ It is too early to tell.

SPC questions (3)

- The B_K project is working on MILC superfine lattices and plans to go onto ultrafine lattices. Are there plans for non-perturbative matching on these ensembles as well?

★ Yes! But we have to show first that the method works on the coarse and fine lattices.