

$O(a^2)$ -IMPROVED ACTIONS
FOR HEAVY QUARKS
~SCALING STUDIES ON QUENCHED LATTICES~

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MOTIVATION

- Precise calculation of heavy-light (D and B) and heavy-heavy (Ψ and Υ) systems. It needs good control of discretization effects of $(am_Q)^n$.
- Assume that fine-lattice simulations ($a^{-1}=2.4-4.8\text{GeV}$, JLQCD collaboration) are available. Still, am_Q is not very small ($am_Q\sim 0.54-0.27$ for charm). Improved fermion formulations are crucial.
- We test existing and newly developed formulations
 - as a joint effort of JLQCD and UKQCD (Edinburgh-Southampton)

STRATEGY

Test for

- scaling of spectrum, decay constant
- dispersion relation

on quenched configurations of $a^{-1}=2.0, 2.8, 3.4, 6.0$ GeV



With

- $O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermion
- Domain-wall (or Möbius) fermion

against the standard Wilson (or clover) fermion.

PLAN OF THIS TALK

1. Lattice fermion formulation for heavy quarks

- $O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermion: formulation, tree-level dispersion relation, eigenvalue spectra

2. Scaling studies

- Quenched lattices
- Dispersion relation, hyperfine splitting of charmonium
- Decay constant for heavy-heavy systems

3. Outlook

I. FERMION FORMULATION FOR HEAVY QUARKS

- $O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermion: formulation, tree-level dispersion relation, eigenvalue spectra

LATTICE FERMIONS

- Wilson fermions
 - Discretization error is $O(am)$. $O(a)$ -improvement is often considered, then $O(am)^2$
- Domain-wall fermions
 - preserve chiral symmetry. Discretization error is $O(am)^2$. Limitation on the value of am .
- Improved fermions
 - We develop an $O(a^2)$ -improved fermion formulation based on the Brillouin fermion. It has good properties (dispersion relation, ...) for heavy quarks.

BRILLOUIN FERMIONS

[S.Durr,G.Koutsou Phys.RevD83(2011)114512]

[M.Creutz,T.Kimura,T.Misumi JHEP 1012:041,2010]

- Brillouin operator(free)

~ improvement of Wilson fermions

-> continuum like, Ginsparg-Wilson like

$$D^{Wil}(n, m) = \sum_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} \nabla_{\mu}^{std}(n, m) - \frac{a}{2} \Delta^{std}(n, m) + m_0 \delta_{n, m}$$

Derivative term

Laplacian term

$$D^{Bri}(n, m) = \sum_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} \nabla_{\mu}^{iso}(n, m) - \frac{a}{2} \Delta^{bri}(n, m) + m_0 \delta_{n, m}$$

① DERIVATIVE TERM : ISOTROPIC DERIVATIVE

2 dimension

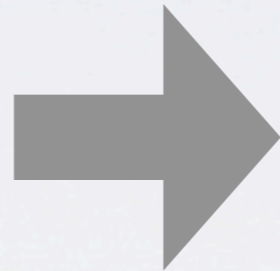
standard x-derivative

$$\nabla_x^{std} \psi_n = \frac{1}{2a} (\psi_{n+\hat{x}} - \psi_{n-\hat{x}})$$

$$\simeq \partial_x \psi_n + \frac{a^2}{6} \partial_x^3 \psi_n$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{6} \partial_x^2 \right) \partial_x \psi_n$$

anisotropic error



$$\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{6} \Delta \right) \partial_x \psi_n$$

isotropic error

isotropic x-derivative (restore the rotational symmetry)

$$\nabla_x^{iso} \psi_n = \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{6} \partial_y^2 \right) \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{6} \partial_x^2 \right) \partial_x \psi_n$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{6} \partial_y^2 \right) \nabla_x^{std} \psi_n$$

=> add a 2-hop term (in 2D)

=> add 2,3,4-hop terms (in 4D)

② LAPLACIAN TERM: (BRILLOUIN LAPLACIAN)

$$\Delta^{std}(p) = 2(\cos(p_x) + \cos(p_y) + \cos(p_z) + \cos(p_t) - 4)$$



$$\Delta^{bri}(p) = 4\cos^2(p_x/2)\cos^2(p_y/2)\cos^2(p_z/2)\cos^2(p_t/2) - 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} M(p) &= M - \frac{r}{2}\Delta^{std}(p) \\ &= M - r(\cos(p_x) + \cos(p_y) + \cos(p_z) + \cos(p_t) - 4) \end{aligned}$$

- $p_\mu = (0, 0, 0, 0) \rightarrow M(p) = M \quad (\times 1)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, 0, 0, 0), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 2r \quad (\times 4)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, \pi, 0, 0), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 4r \quad (\times 6)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, \pi, \pi, 0), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 6r \quad (\times 4)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, \pi, \pi, \pi), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 8r \quad (\times 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} M(p) &= M - \frac{r}{2}\Delta^{bri}(p) \\ &= M - 2r(\cos^2(p_x/2)\cos^2(p_y/2)\cos^2(p_z/2)\cos^2(p_t/2) - 1). \end{aligned}$$

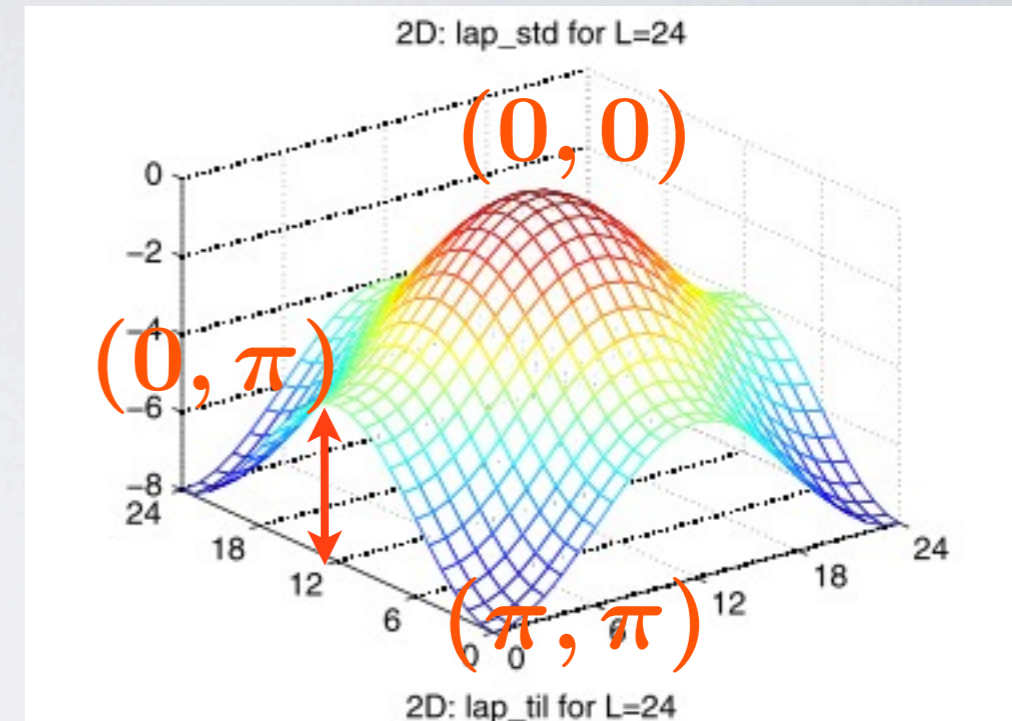
- $p_\mu = (0, 0, 0, 0) \rightarrow M(p) = M \quad (\times 1)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, 0, 0, 0), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 2r \quad (\times 4)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, \pi, 0, 0), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 2r \quad (\times 6)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, \pi, \pi, 0), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 2r \quad (\times 4)$
- $p_\mu = (\pi, \pi, \pi, \pi), \dots \rightarrow M(p) = M + 2r \quad (\times 1)$

\Rightarrow all doublers have a same mass.

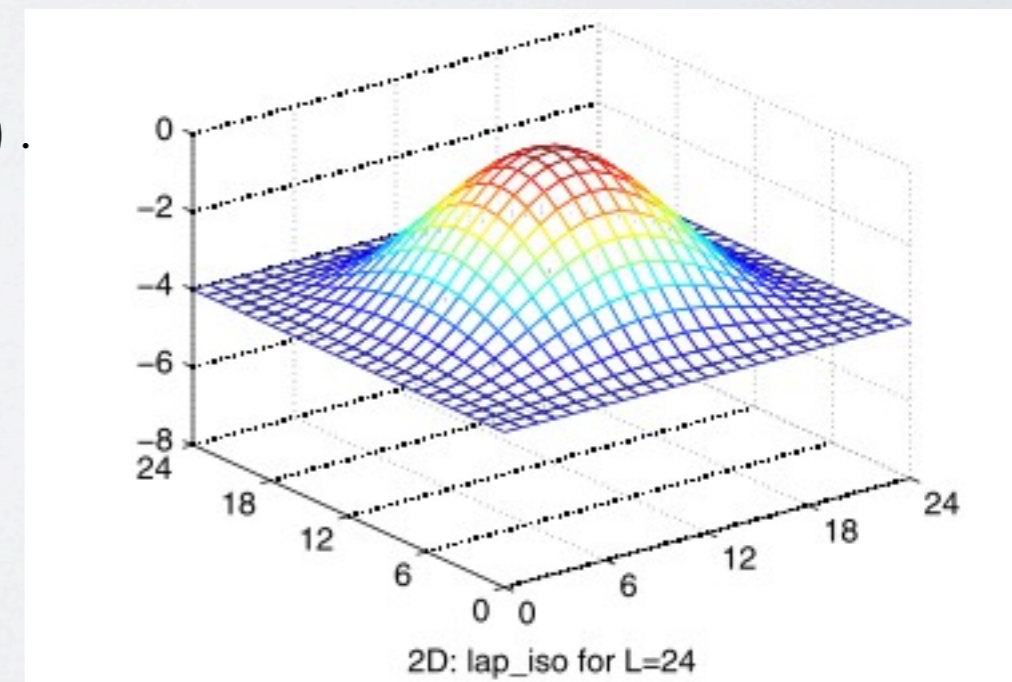
Δ^{std}

momentum space(2D)

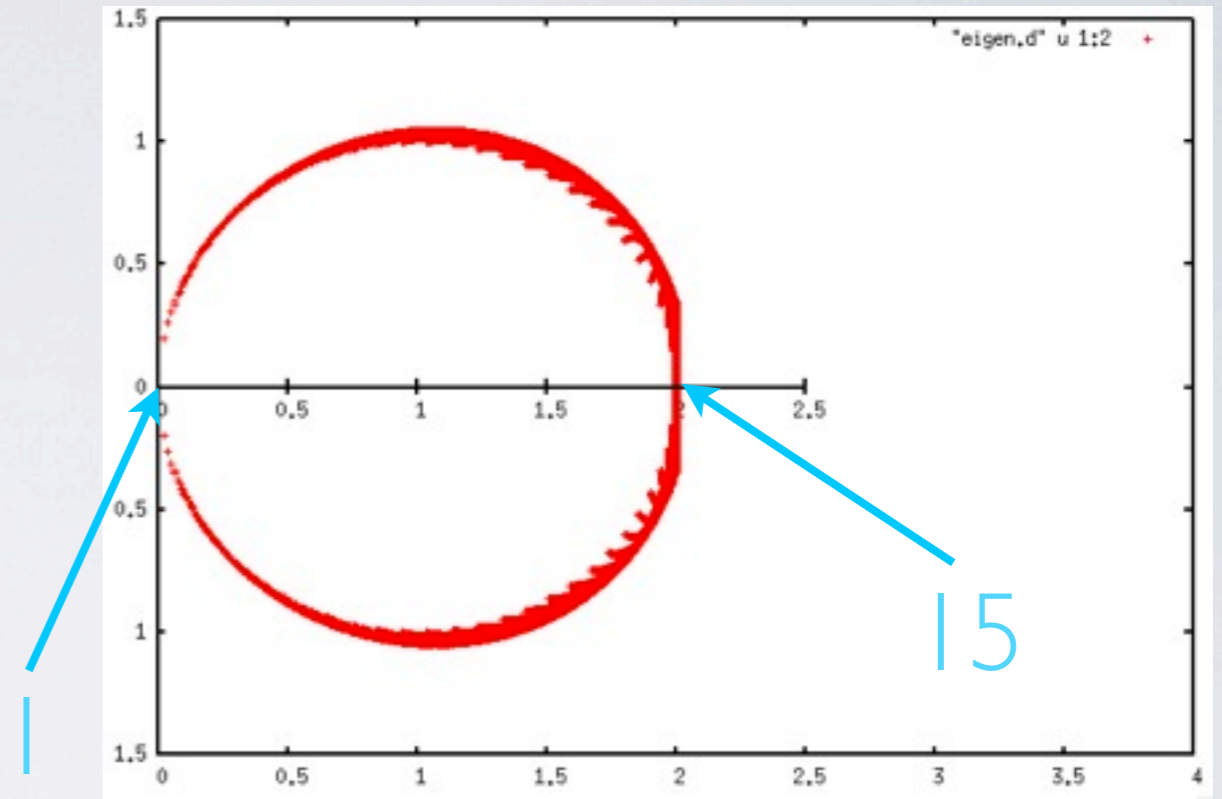
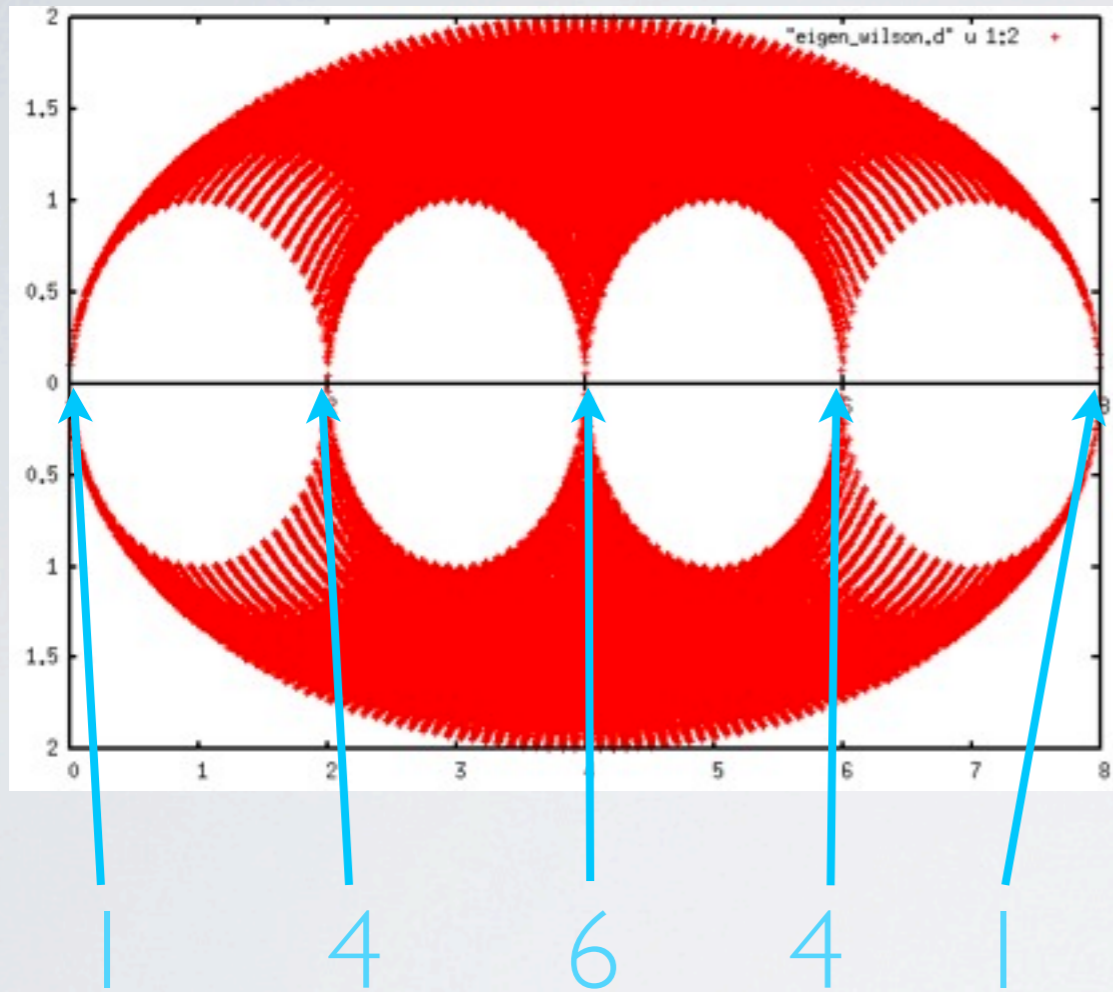
[S.Durr,G.Koutsou Phys.RevD83(2011)114512]



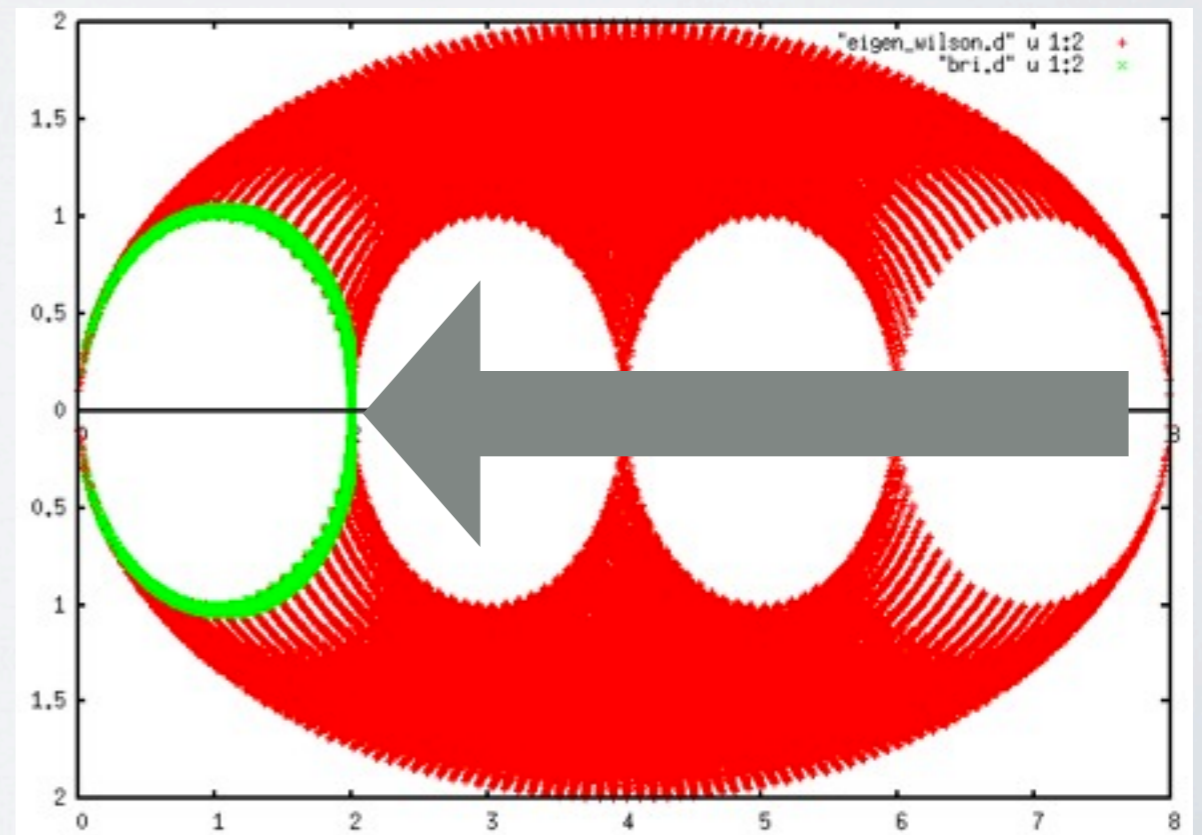
Δ^{bri}



EIGENVALUE SPECTRA (FREE)



Ginsparg-Wilson like $\leq =$

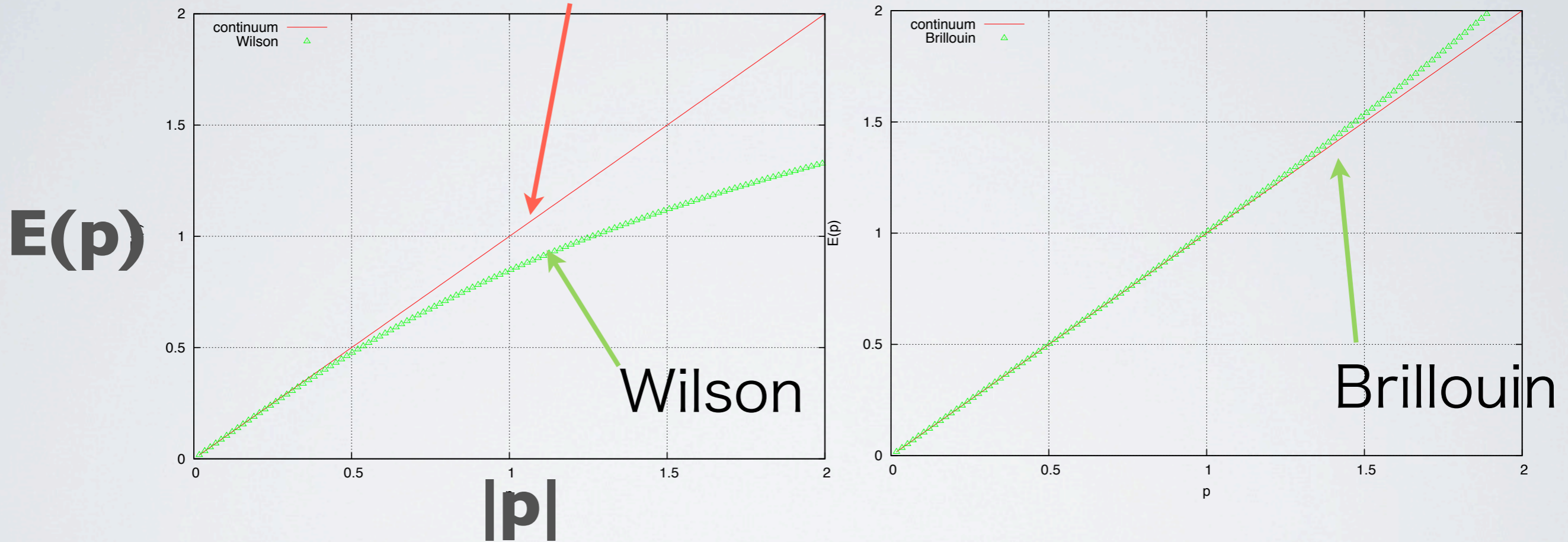


DISPERSION RELATION (FREE)

estimate the energy $E(p)$ from the pole of $D^{-1}(p)$ in the momentum space.

$$m = 0.0$$

$$E(\vec{p}, m) = \sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2} \text{(continuum)}$$



- Dispersion relation of meson, baryon is good too.

Difference of Wilson and Brillouin becomes more significant

at heavy quarks regions. [S.Durr, G.Koutsou, T.Lippert Phys.Rev.D86(2012) 114514]

DISCRETIZATION ERRORS FOR BRILLOUIN FERMIONS

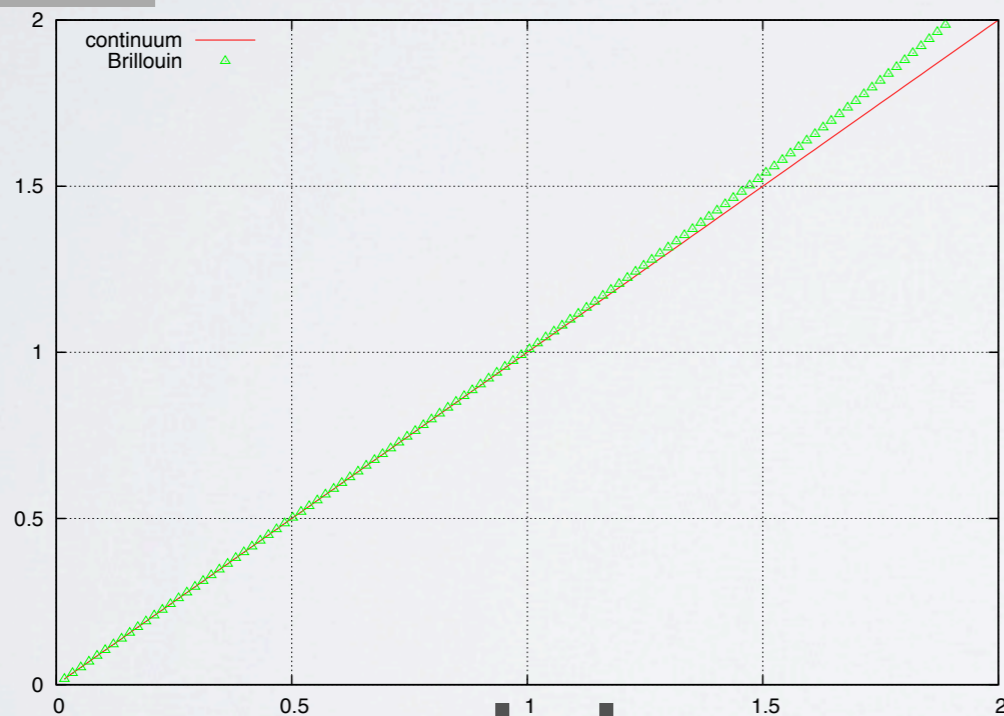
- expand the energy up to $O(a^5)$

$$E(\vec{0}, ma)^2 = (ma)^2 - (ma)^3 + \frac{11}{12}(ma)^4 - \frac{5}{6}(ma)^5$$

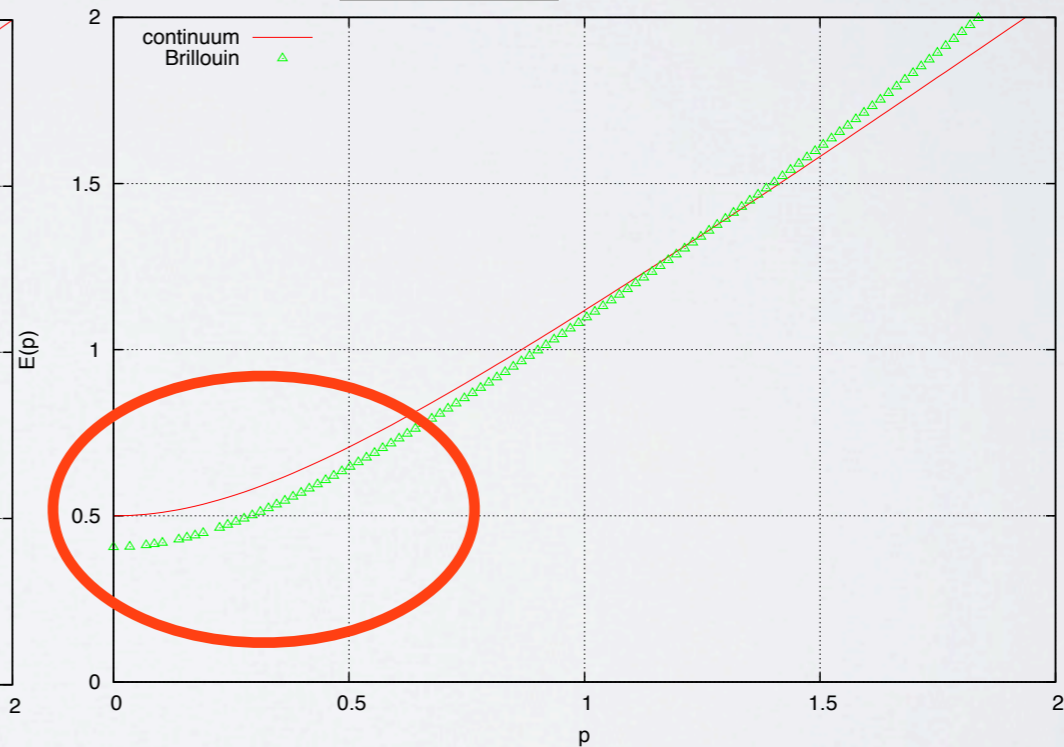
$\Rightarrow O(a), O(a^2), O(a^3)$ errors

- dispersion relation for massive quarks

ma=0.0



ma=0.5



E(p)

|p|

\Rightarrow Further improvements to decrease discretization errors of Brillouin fermions ?

$O(a^2)$ -IMPROVED BRILLOUIN FERMIONS

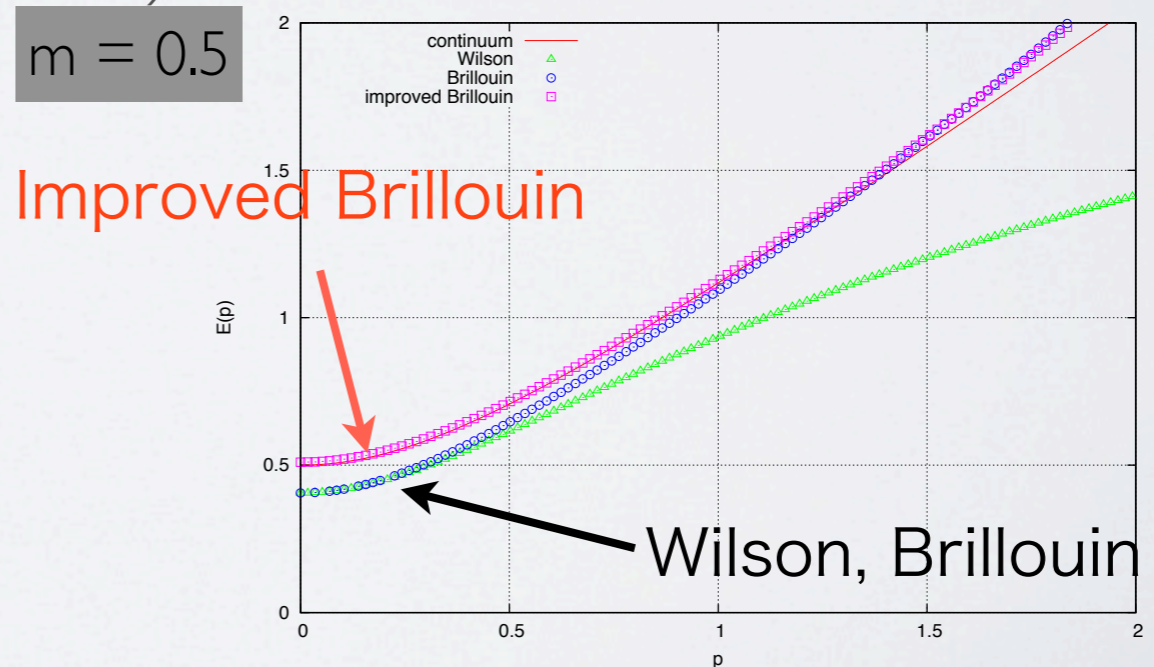
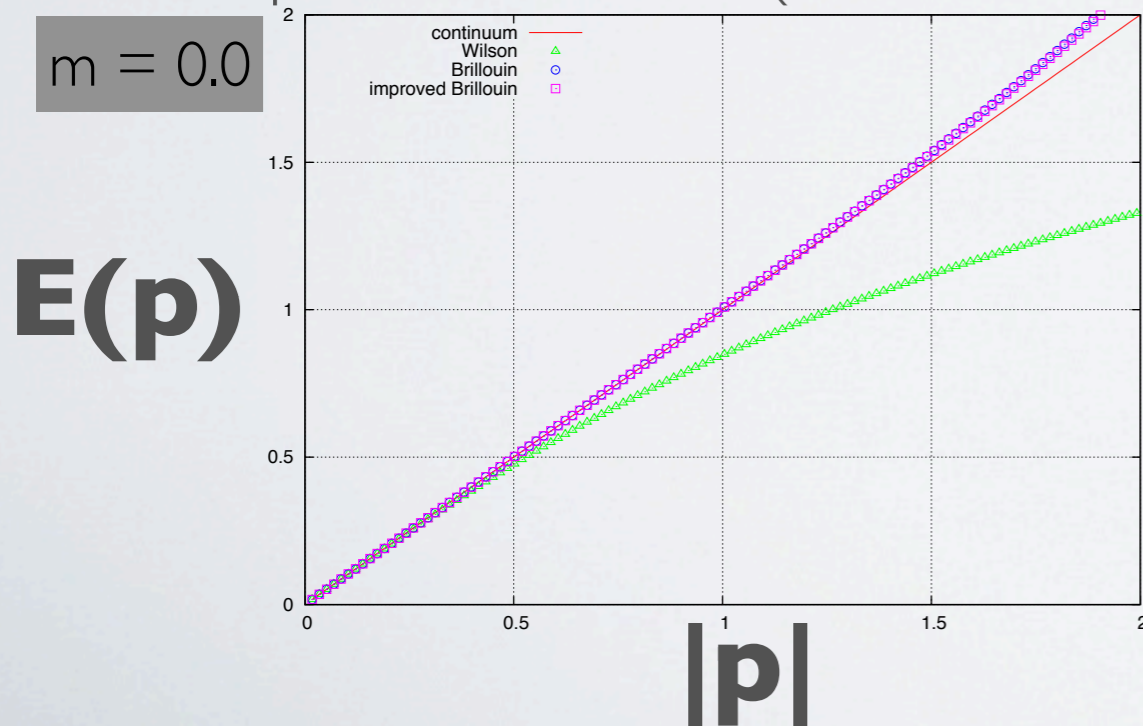
- eliminate $O(a^2)$ -errors at tree-level
- Improved Brillouin Dirac operator

$$D^{IB} = \sum_{\mu} \gamma_{\mu} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{12} \Delta^{bri}\right) \nabla_{\mu}^{iso} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{12} \Delta^{bri}\right) + c_{IB} a^3 (\Delta^{bri})^2 + ma$$

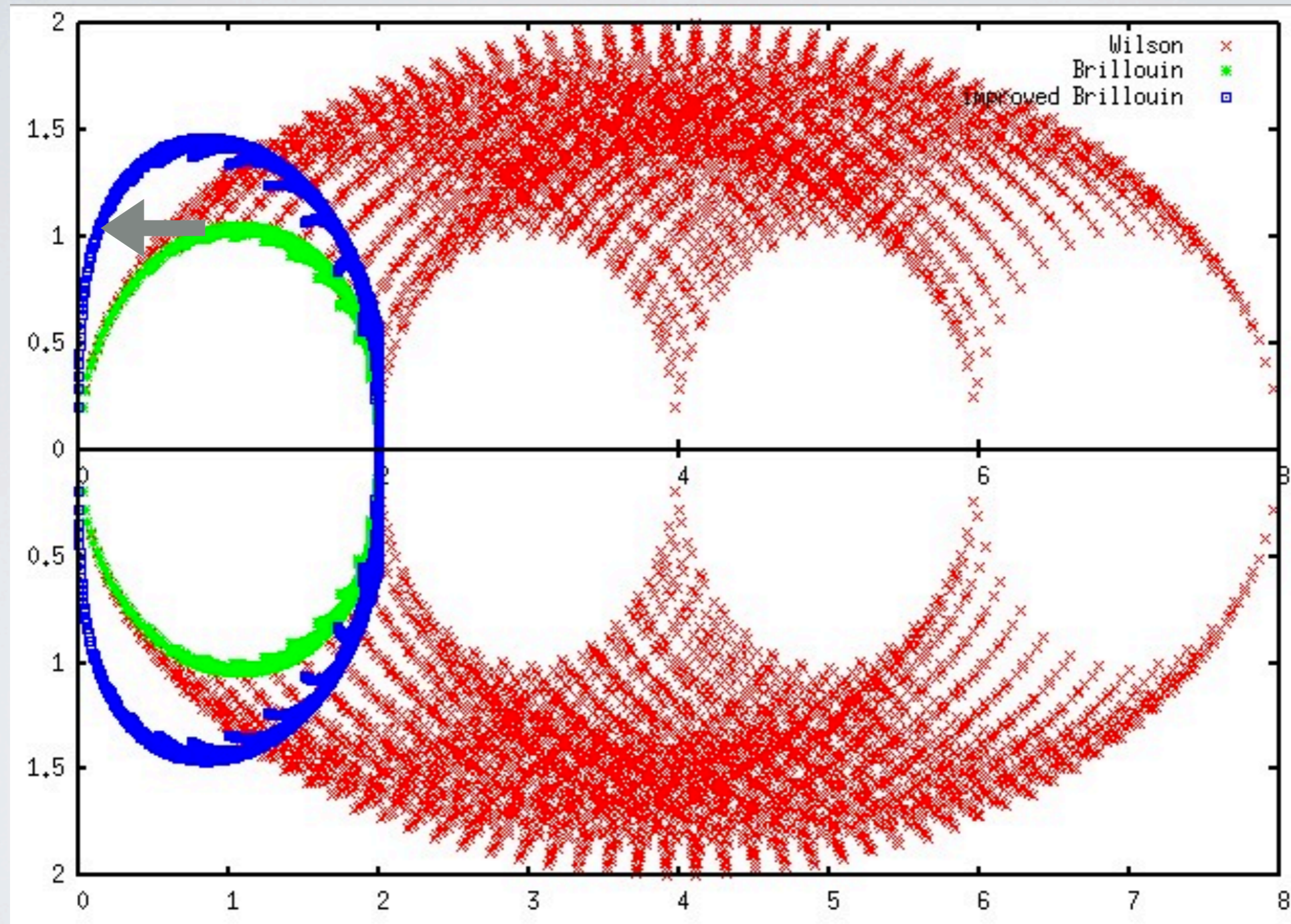
$$c_{IB} = 1/8$$

~~$O(a), O(a^2)$ errors~~

- expansion of energy up to $O(a^5)$ $E^2(\vec{0}, ma) = (ma)^2 + \frac{(ma)^5}{4}$
- Dispersion relation (massless, massive) \Rightarrow start from $O(a^3)$



EIGENVALUE SPECTRA(FREE)



Eigenvalue spectra of Improved Brillouin operator get close to the imaginary axis. (more continuum like)

3. SCALING STUDIES

- Dispersion relation, hyperfine splitting of charmonium
($O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermions vs Wilson)
- Decay constant for heavy-heavy systems
(Domain-wall fermions (Shamir kernel))

QUENCHED CONFIGURATIONS

- Tree-level Symanzik gauge action
- Generated with CHROMA using Heat bath algorithm
(IRIDIS HPC Facility, University of Southampton)

| L/a | β | N _{conf} | w ₀ | a ⁻¹ [GeV] |
|-----|---------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 16 | 4.41 | 100 | 1.7668(26) | 1.97 |
| 24 | 4.66 | 100 | 2.5023(52) | 2.81 |
| 32 | 4.80 | - | - | 3.39 |
| 48 | 4.94 | - | - | 5.92 |

- L kept fixed to $\sim 1.6\text{fm}$ through the Wilson flow
-measuring obs. w₀ introduced in [\[BMW-c, arXiv:1203.4469\]](#)
-JGF code of J. Hudspith
- a⁻¹ is a rough estimate, not taking into account the systematic error of quenching.

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DISPERSION RELATION, HYPERFINE SPLITTING OF CHARMONIUM

- mass tuning (set to charmonium)

1S-state spin-averaged mass

$$m_{1S} = (m_{ps} + 3m_{vec})/4 = 3.0[GeV]$$

- Dirac operator - Wilson($c_{sw}=0.0$), Improved Brillouin
- effective speed of light for the pseudo scalar meson

$$c_{eff}^2(p^2) = \frac{E^2(\vec{p}) - E^2(\vec{0})}{\vec{p}^2}$$

- Hyperfine splitting

$$m_{vec} - m_{ps}$$

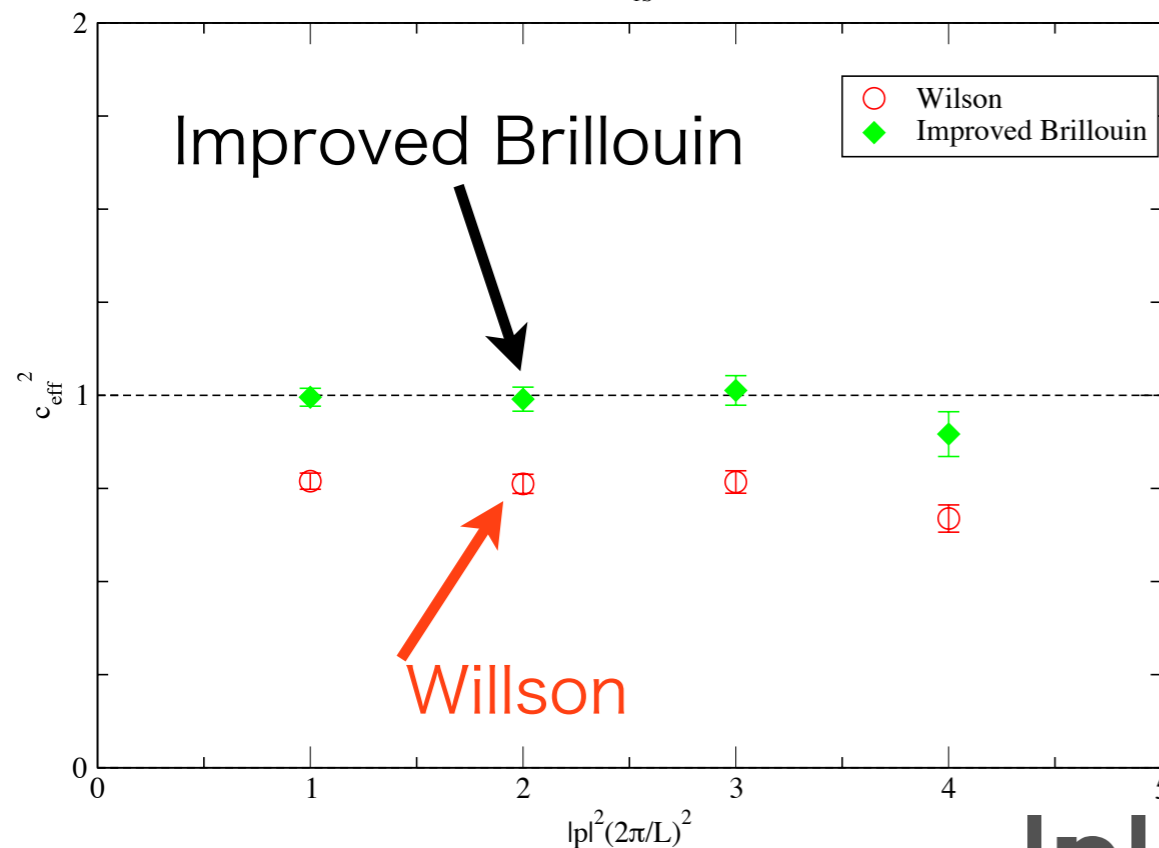
EFFECTIVE SPEED OF LIGHT FOR PSEUDO-SCALAR MESON

- calculate the two point correlator with momentum
- extract the energy and estimate effective speed of light

$$C(t, \vec{p}) = \sum_{\vec{x}} \langle J(\vec{x}, t) \bar{J}(\vec{0}, 0) \rangle e^{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad c_{eff}^2(p^2) = \frac{E^2(\vec{p}) - E^2(\vec{0})}{\vec{p}^2}$$

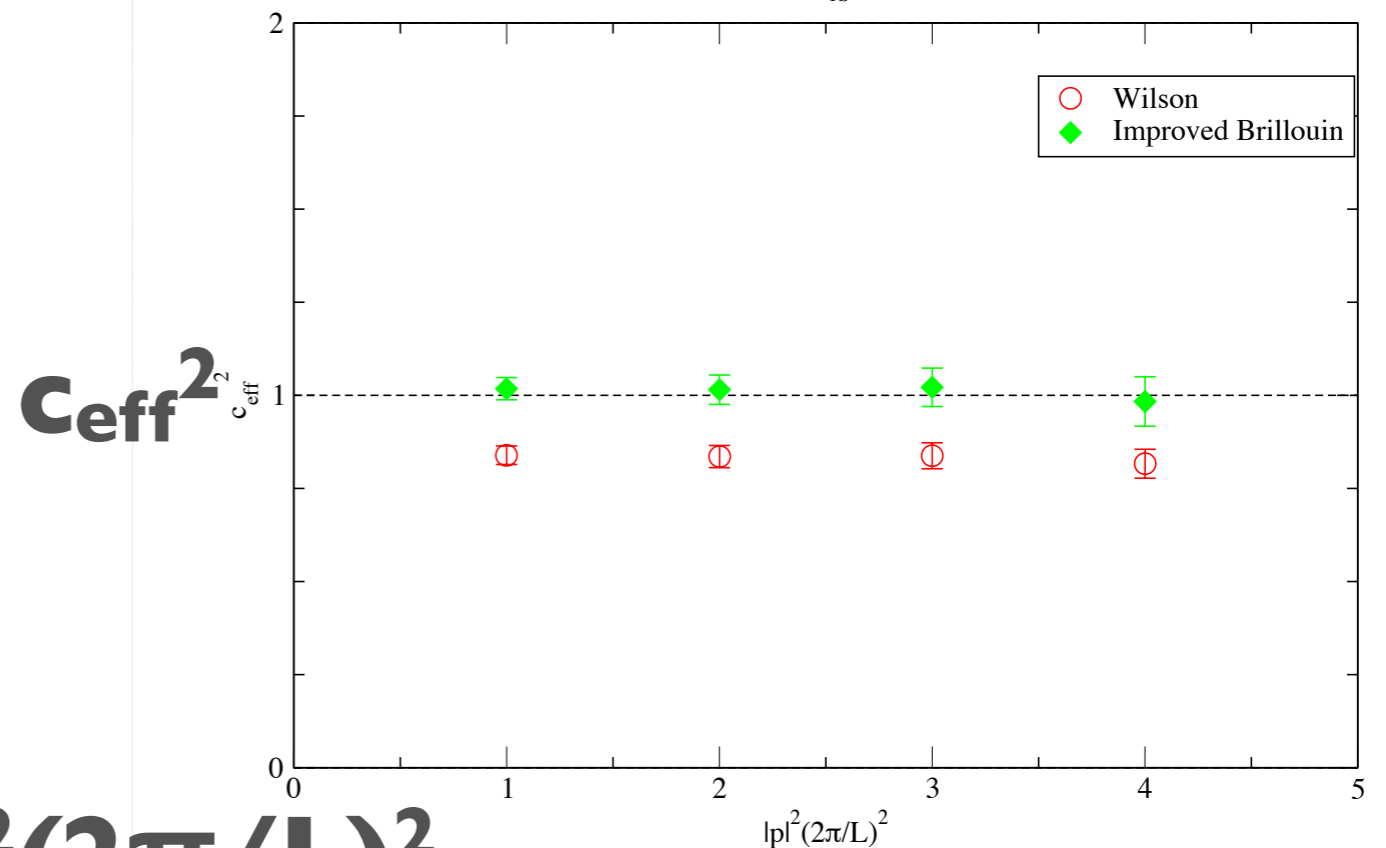
$a^{-1} = 1.97 \text{ GeV}$

effective speed of light
 $V=16^3 \times 32, m_{1S}=3.0 [\text{GeV}]$

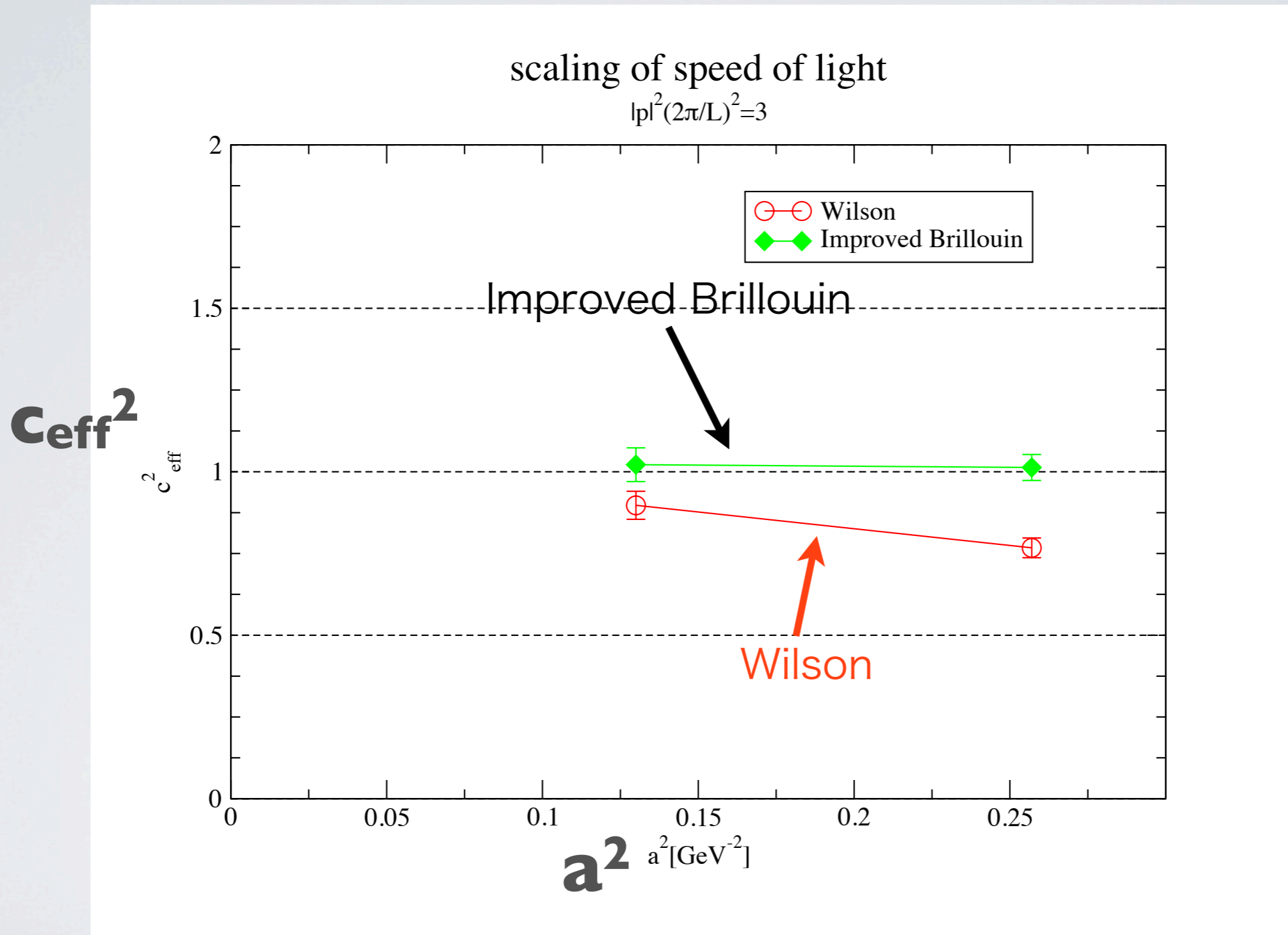


$a^{-1} = 2.81 \text{ GeV}$

effective speed of light
 $V=24^3 \times 48, m_{1S}=3.0 [\text{GeV}]$



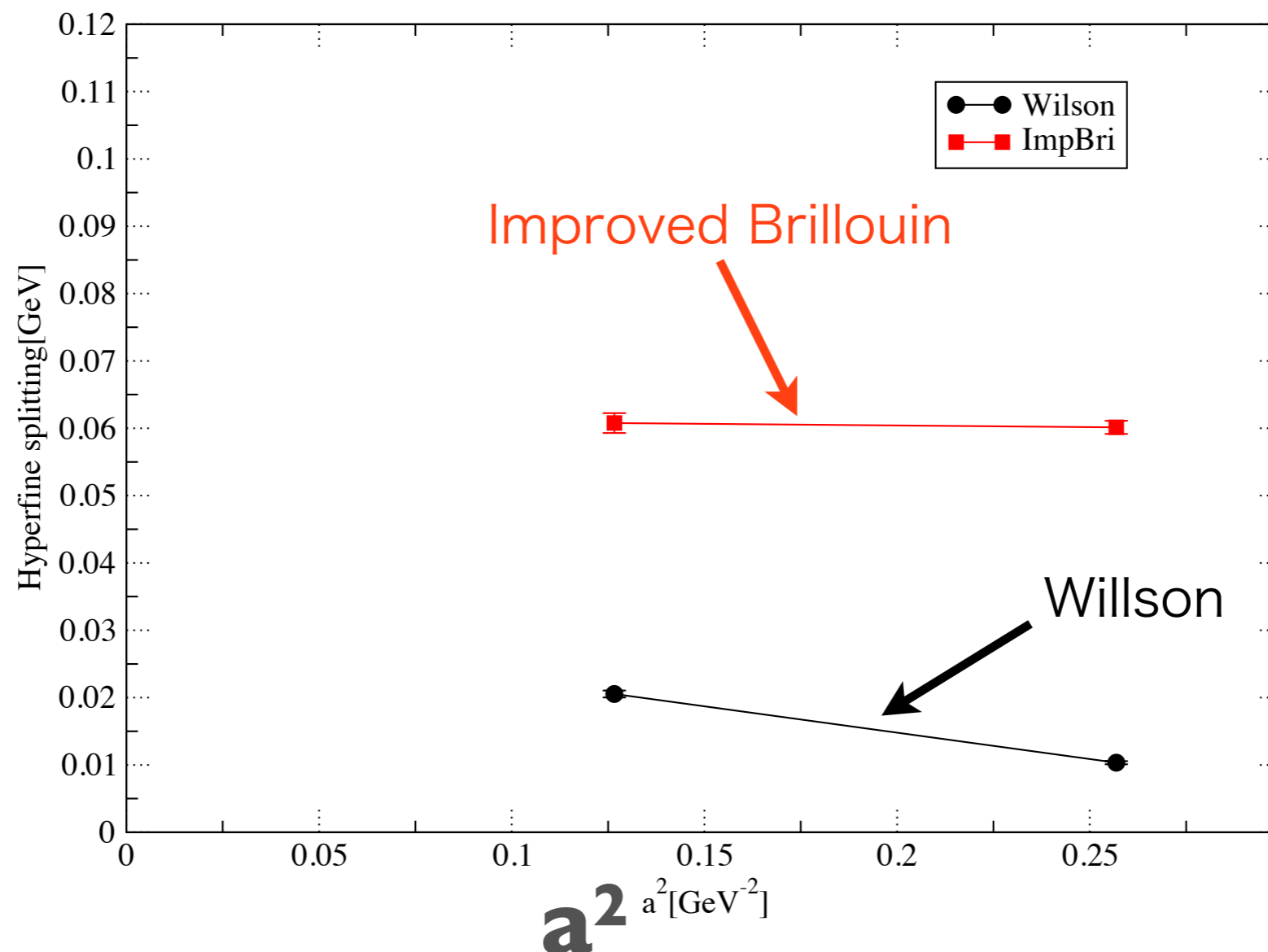
SCALING FOR SPEED OF LIGHT



scaling violation is small for the improved Brillouin.

SCALING FOR HYPERFINE SPLITTING OF 1S STATE

$$\text{hyperfine splitting} = m_{vec} - m_{ps}$$

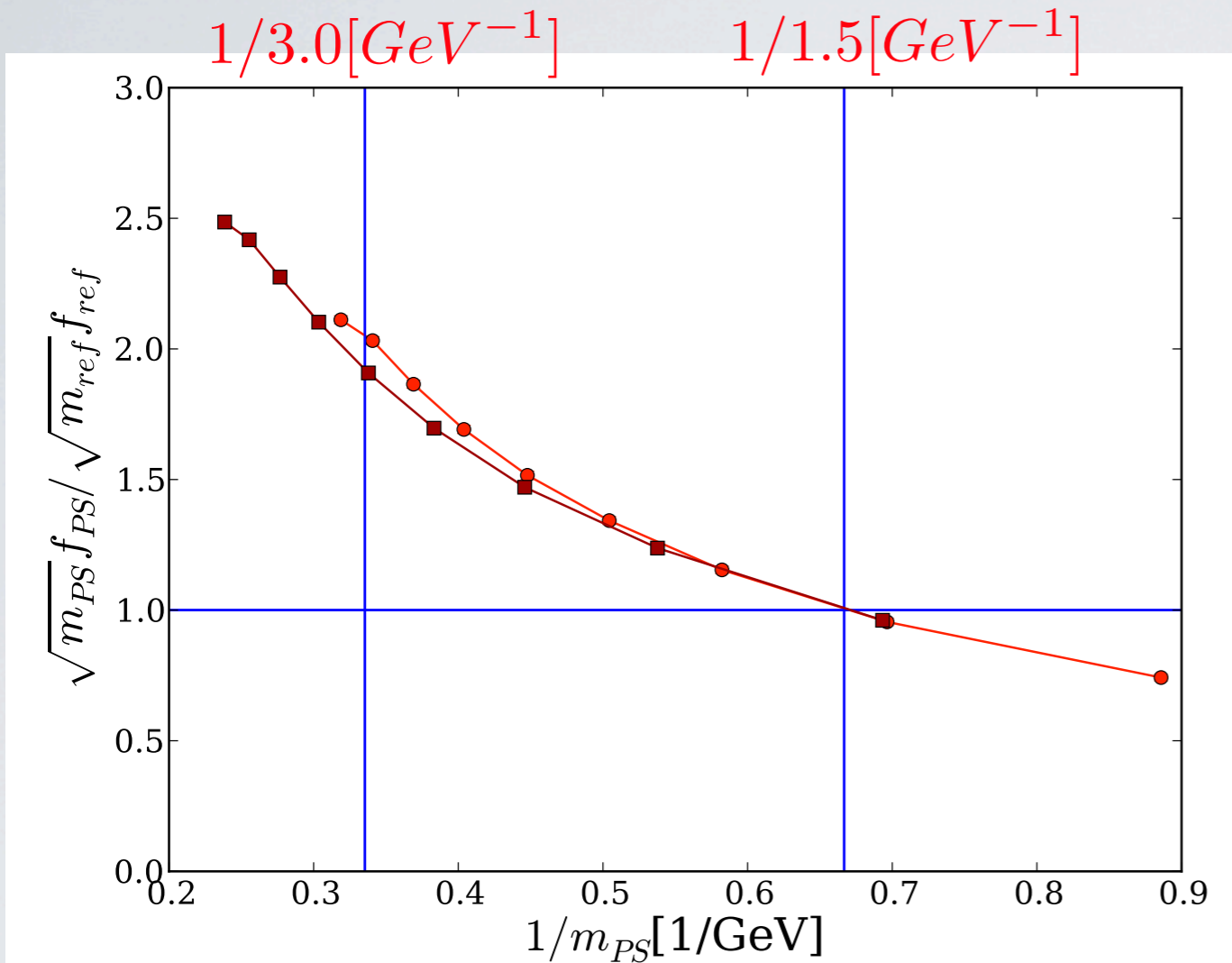


scaling violation is small for the improved Brillouin.

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($O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermions vs Wilson)
- Decay constant for heavy-heavy systems
(Domain-wall fermions (Shamir kernel))

heavy-heavy Decay constant



- Domain-wall fermions
- Heavy quark mass varied: $am_q \in [0.1, 0.5]$
- $1/m$ dependence is shown with a reference point $m_{ref} = 1.5$ GeV.
- Data at $a^{-1} = 1.97$ and 2.81 GeV lattices are overlaid.

$$\frac{\sqrt{m_{PS} f_{PS}}}{\sqrt{m_{ref} f_{ref}}}$$

- Good behaviour when going towards the heavy regime, in the region $m_{PS} \in [1.5, 3]$ GeV
- 1.99 and 2.81 GeV⁻¹ lattice on top of each other – indication of good scaling
- Third (finer) lattice spacing in progress

3. OUTLOOK

- scaling study for heavy quarks
 - various quantities (spectrum, decay constant, ...)
 - various formulation ($O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermion, domain-wall, ...)
- Good scaling has so far been observed for
 - speed of light, hyperfine splitting with the $O(a^2)$ -improved Brillouin fermion.
 - heavy-heavy decay constant, varying m_q , with domain-wall fermion.

Furthermore we plan to extend the studies for more (quantity x formulation) choices.

Back Up

ISOTROPIC DERIVATIVE

position space

$$\begin{aligned} a\nabla_{\mu=\hat{x}}^{iso}(n, m) = \frac{1}{432} [& -\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} \\ & - 16\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{t},m} + 16\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z},m} \\ & - 16\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{z},m} + 16\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{z},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z},m} \\ & - 16\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y},m} + 16\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y},m} - 64\delta_{n-\hat{x},m} + 64\delta_{n+\hat{x},m} \\ & - 16\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y},m} + 16\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} \\ & - 16\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{z},m} + 16\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{z},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} \\ & - 16\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{t},m} + 16\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} - 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} \\ & - \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m}] \end{aligned}$$

momentum space

$$\nabla_{\mu=\hat{x}}^{iso}(p) = i \sin p_x (\cos p_y + 2)(\cos p_z + 2)(\cos p_t + 2)/27$$

BRILLOUIN LAPLACIAN

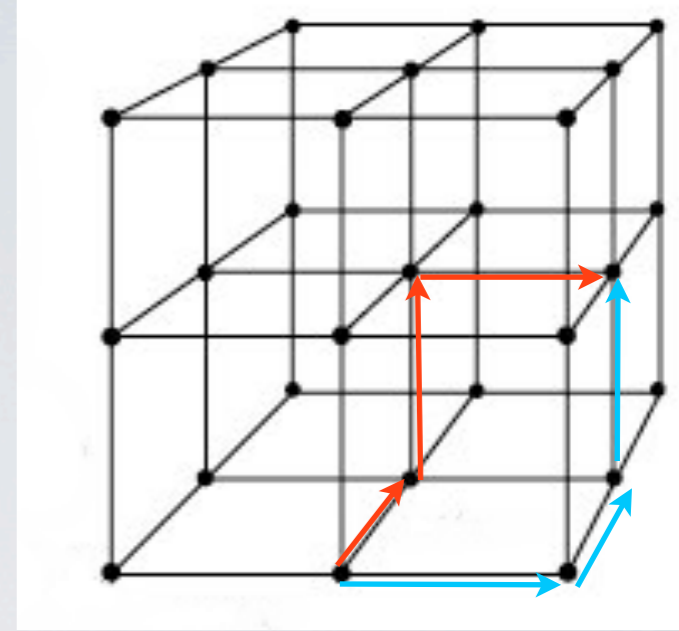
position space

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 \Delta^{bri}(n, m) = \frac{1}{64} [& \delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} \\
 & + \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n-\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} \\
 & + 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{t},m} + 8\delta_{n-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{t},m} \\
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 & + 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y},m} + 8\delta_{n-\hat{y},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y},m} + 8\delta_{n-\hat{x},m} - 240\delta_{n,m} + 8\delta_{n+\hat{x},m} \\
 & + 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y},m} + 8\delta_{n+\hat{y},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n-\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} \\
 & + 4\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{z},m} + 8\delta_{n+\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{z},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} + 4\delta_{n+\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z},m} \\
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 & + \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}-\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n-\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} + 4\delta_{n-\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{x}-\hat{y}+\hat{t},m} \\
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 & + \delta_{n-\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + 2\delta_{n+\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m} + \delta_{n+\hat{x}+\hat{y}+\hat{z}+\hat{t},m}]
 \end{aligned}$$

momentum space

$$\Delta^{bri}(p) = 4\cos^2(p_x/2) \cos^2(p_y/2) \cos^2(p_z/2) \cos^2(p_t/2) - 4$$

THE BRILLOUIN OPERATOR WITH GAUGE FIELDS



- take an average of all paths for every hopping term
- recursion algorithm of standard derivative and laplacian

$$a\Delta^{bri}(n, m)\psi_m = \frac{1}{64}\sum_{\mu} D_{\mu}^{+}\psi_n''' - \frac{15}{4}\psi_n$$

$$\psi_n''' \equiv 8\psi_n + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\nu\neq\mu} D_{\nu}^{+}\psi_n''$$

$$\psi_n'' \equiv 4\psi_n + \frac{1}{3}\sum_{\rho\neq\mu,\nu} D_{\rho}^{+}\psi_n'$$

$$\psi_n' \equiv 2\psi_n + \frac{1}{4}\sum_{\sigma\neq\mu,\nu,\rho} D_{\sigma}^{+}\psi_n$$

$$\nabla_x^{iso}(n, m)\psi_m = \frac{1}{432}\left(D_x^{-}\xi_n''' + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\nu\neq x} D_{\nu}^{+}\eta_n'''\right)$$

$$\xi_n''' \equiv 64\psi_n + \frac{1}{2}\sum_{\nu\neq x} D_{\nu}^{+}\xi_n'' \quad \eta_n''' \equiv D_x^{-}\xi_n'' + \frac{1}{3}\sum_{\rho\neq x,\nu} D_{\rho}^{+}\eta_n''$$

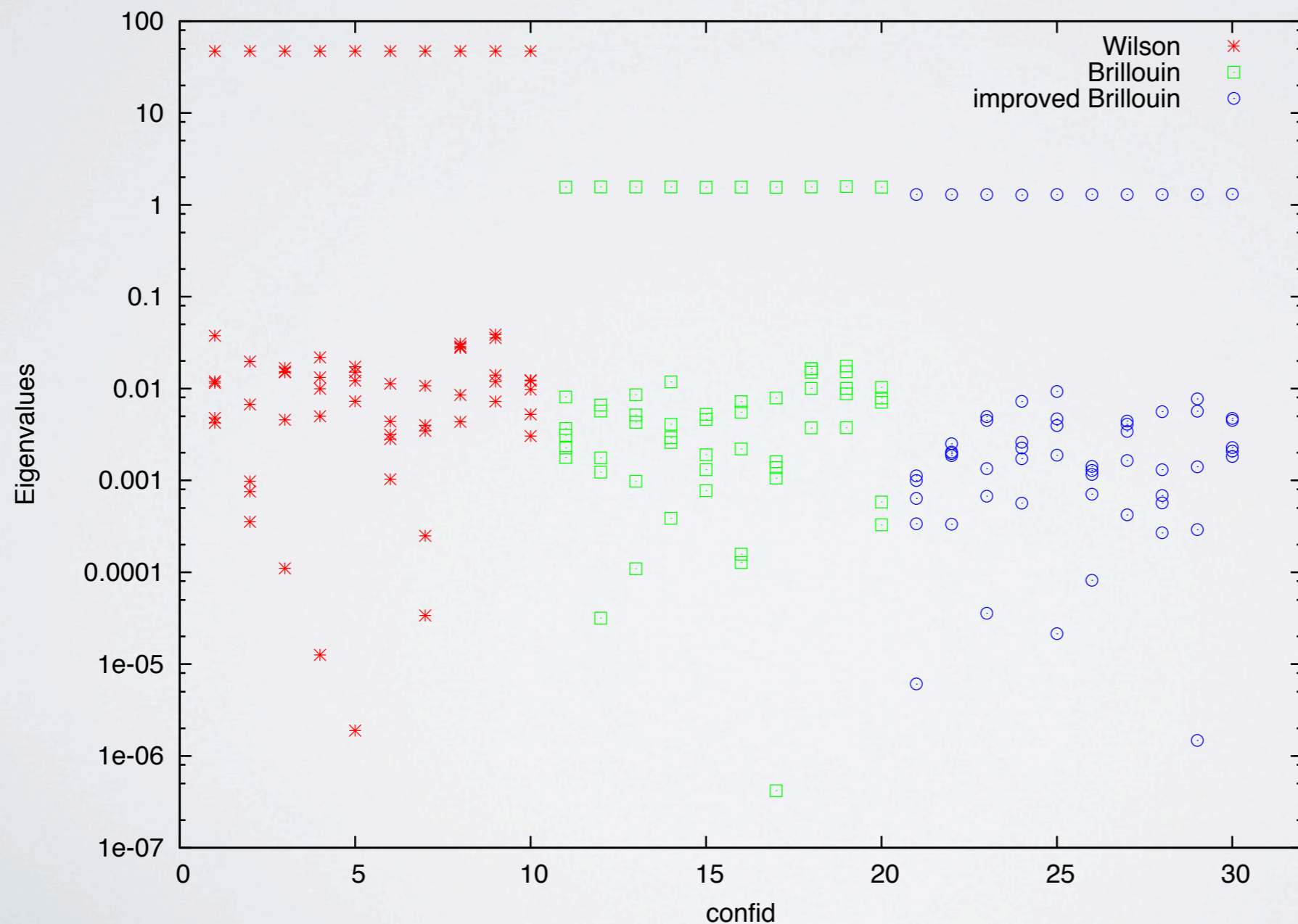
$$\xi_n'' \equiv 16\psi_n + \frac{1}{3}\sum_{\rho\neq x,\nu} D_{\rho}^{+}\xi_n' \quad \eta_n'' \equiv D_x^{-}\xi_n' + \frac{1}{4}\sum_{\sigma\neq x,\nu,\rho} D_{\sigma}^{+}\eta_n'$$

$$\xi_n' \equiv 4\psi_n + \frac{1}{4}\sum_{\sigma\neq x,\nu,\rho} D_{\sigma}^{+}\psi_n \quad \eta_n' \equiv D_x^{-}\psi_n$$

$$D_{\mu}^{\pm} = U_{\mu}(n)\psi_{n+\hat{\mu}}''' \pm U_{\mu}^{\dagger}(n-\hat{\mu})\psi_{n-\hat{\mu}}'''$$

EIGENVALUES ON NON-TRIVIAL GAUGE CONFIGURATIONS

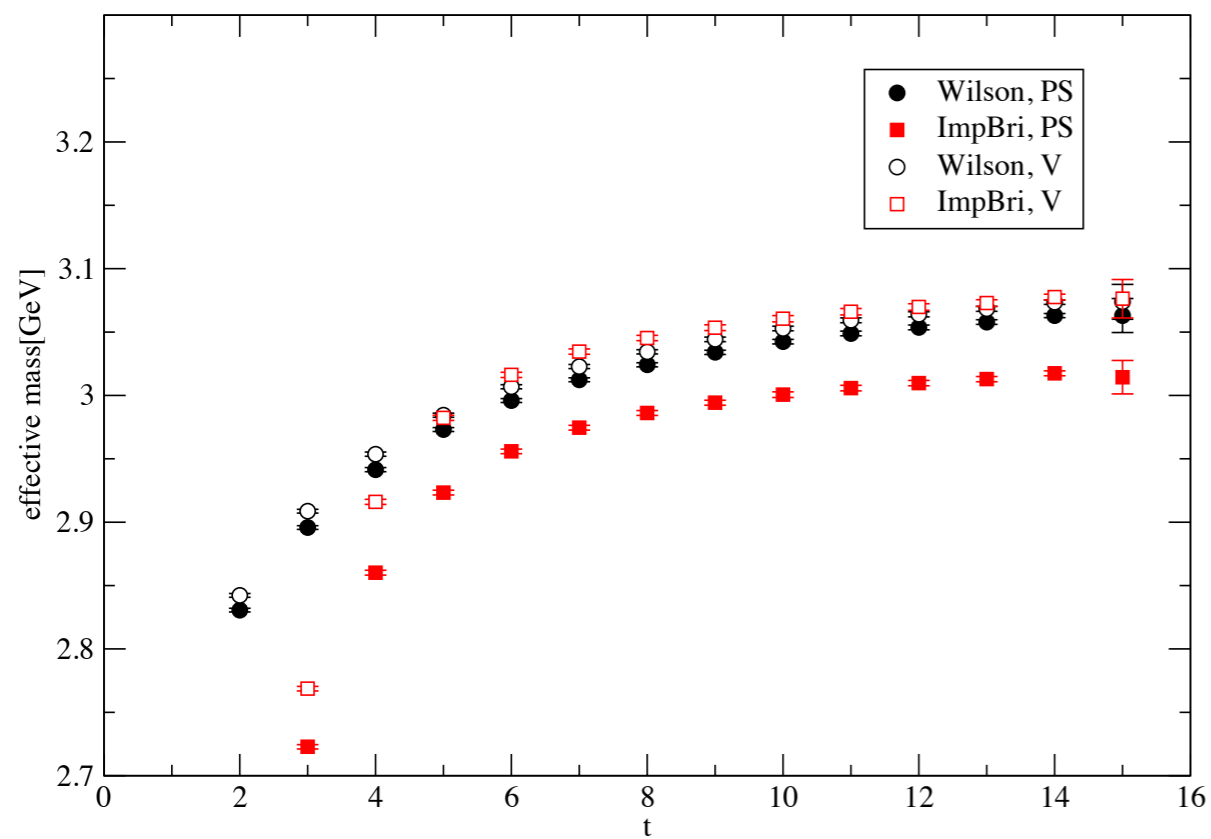
=> highest mode and lowest modes(5) of $D^\dagger D$



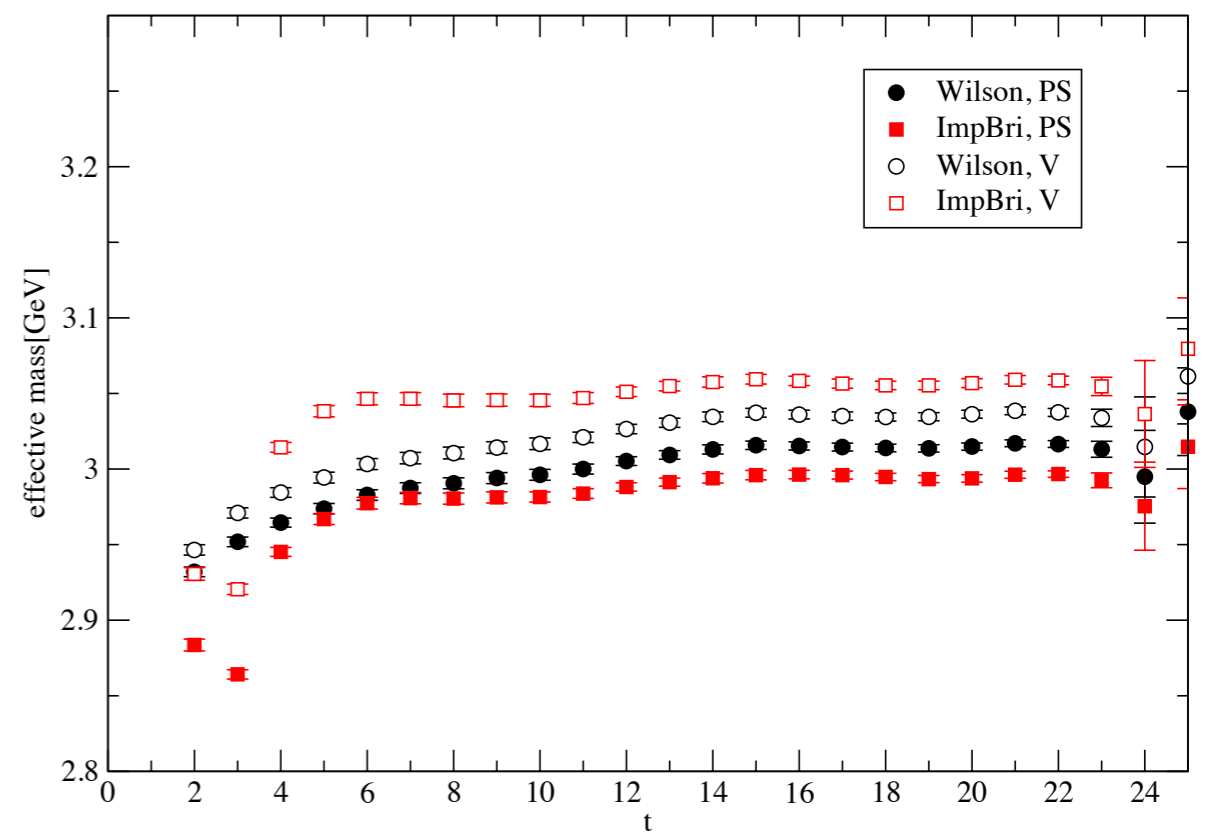
Nsmear : 3
mass : -1.0
 a^{-1} : 2.038(GeV)
Volume = $16^3 \times 32$

EFFECTIVE MASS FOR PSEUDO SCALAR, VECTOR

$a^{-1}=1.973\text{GeV}, m_{1S}=3.0\text{GeV}$



$a^{-1}=2.81\text{GeV}, m_{1S}=3.0\text{GeV}$



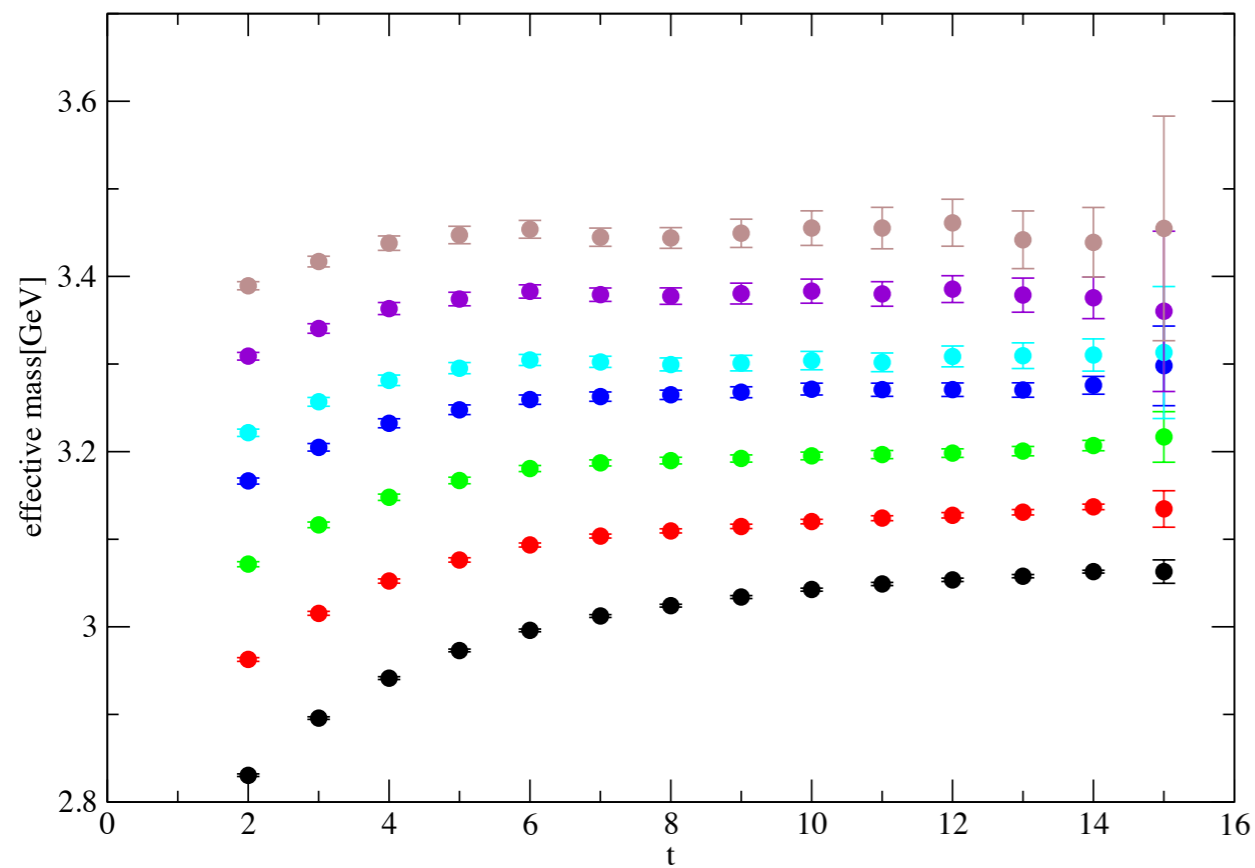
EFFECTIVE MASS WITH MOMENTUM FOR PSEUDO SCALAR PARTICLE

$$a^{-1}=1.973\text{GeV}$$

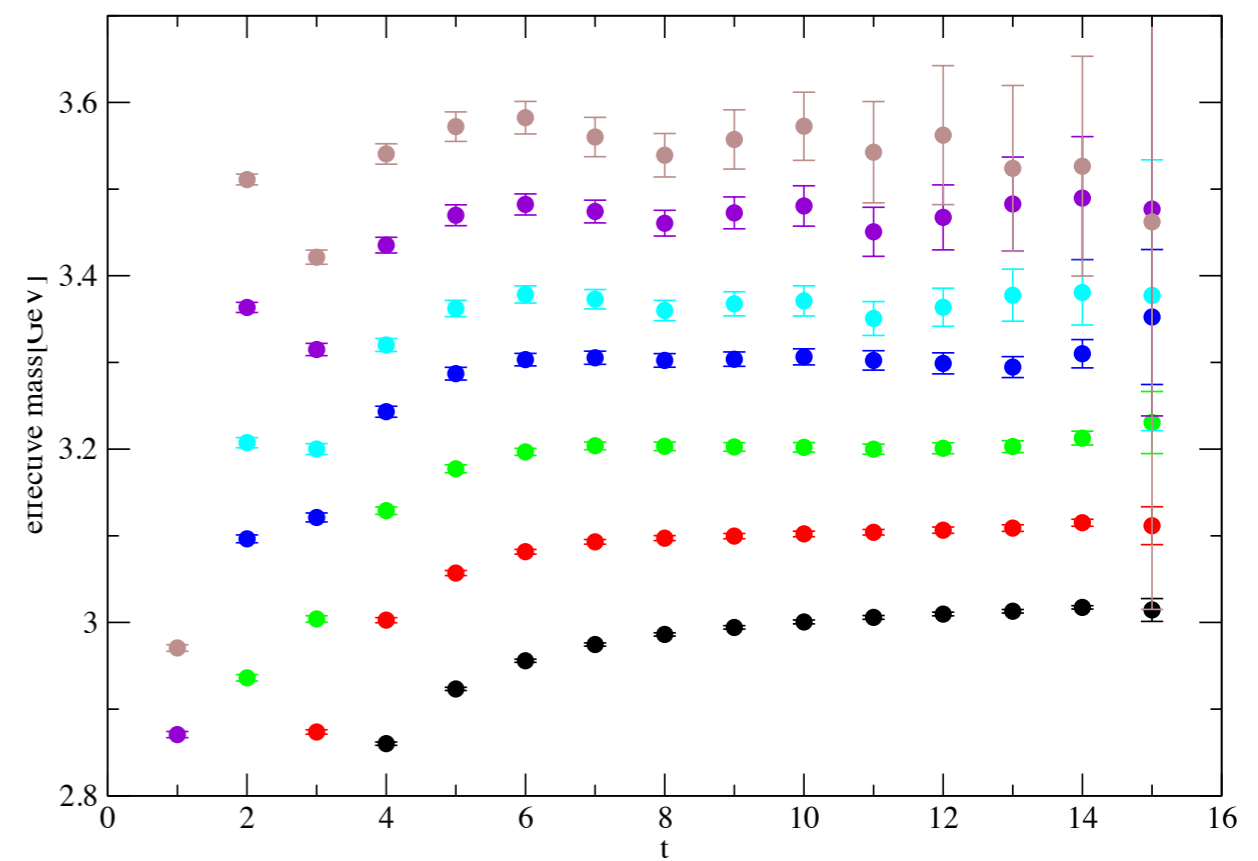
Wilson

Improved Brillouin

$$a^{-1}=1.973\text{GeV}, m_{1S}=3.0\text{GeV}$$



$$a^{-1}=1.973\text{GeV}, m_{1S}=3.0\text{GeV}$$

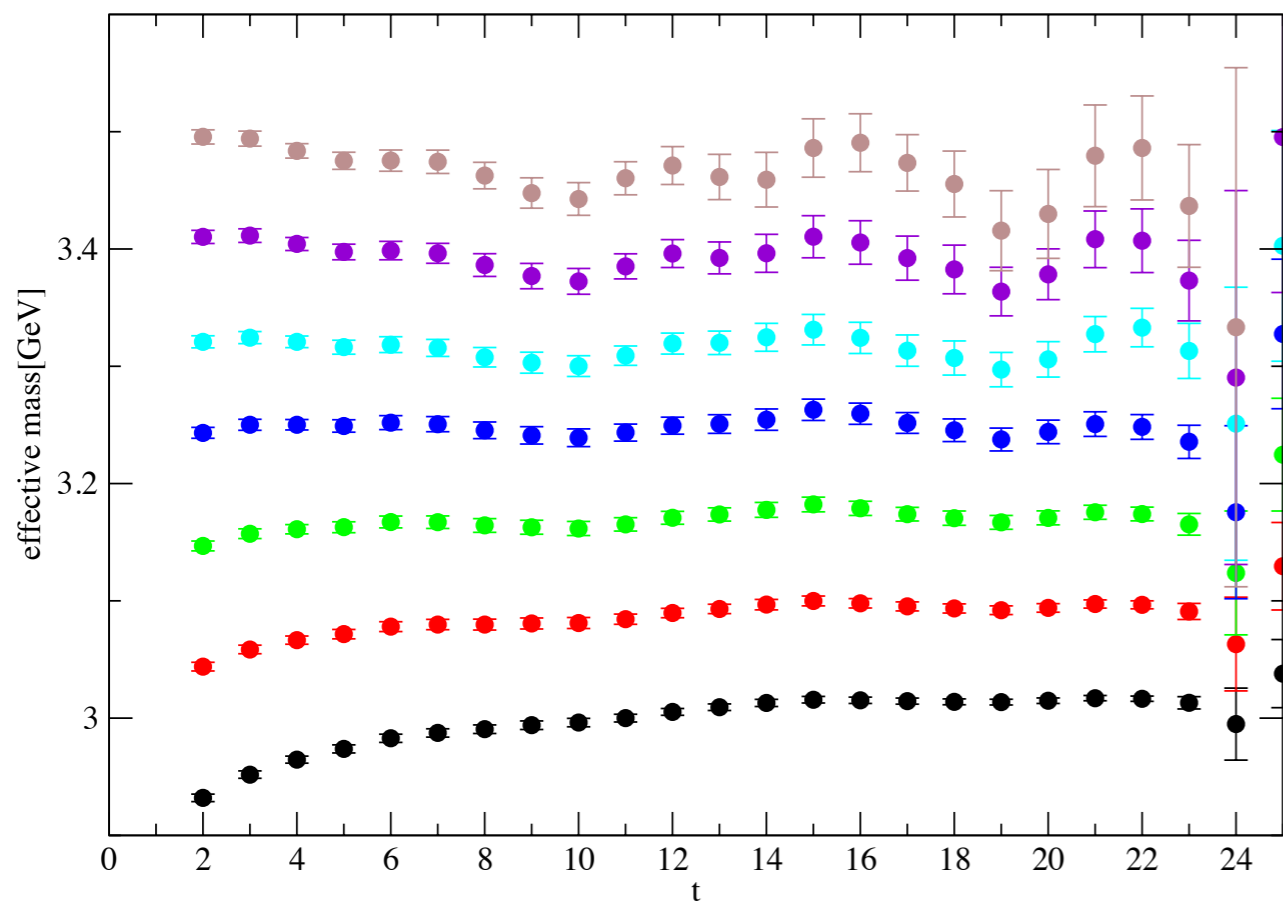


EFFECTIVE MASS WITH MOMENTUM FOR PSEUDO SCALAR PARTICLE

$$a^{-1}=2.81\text{GeV}$$

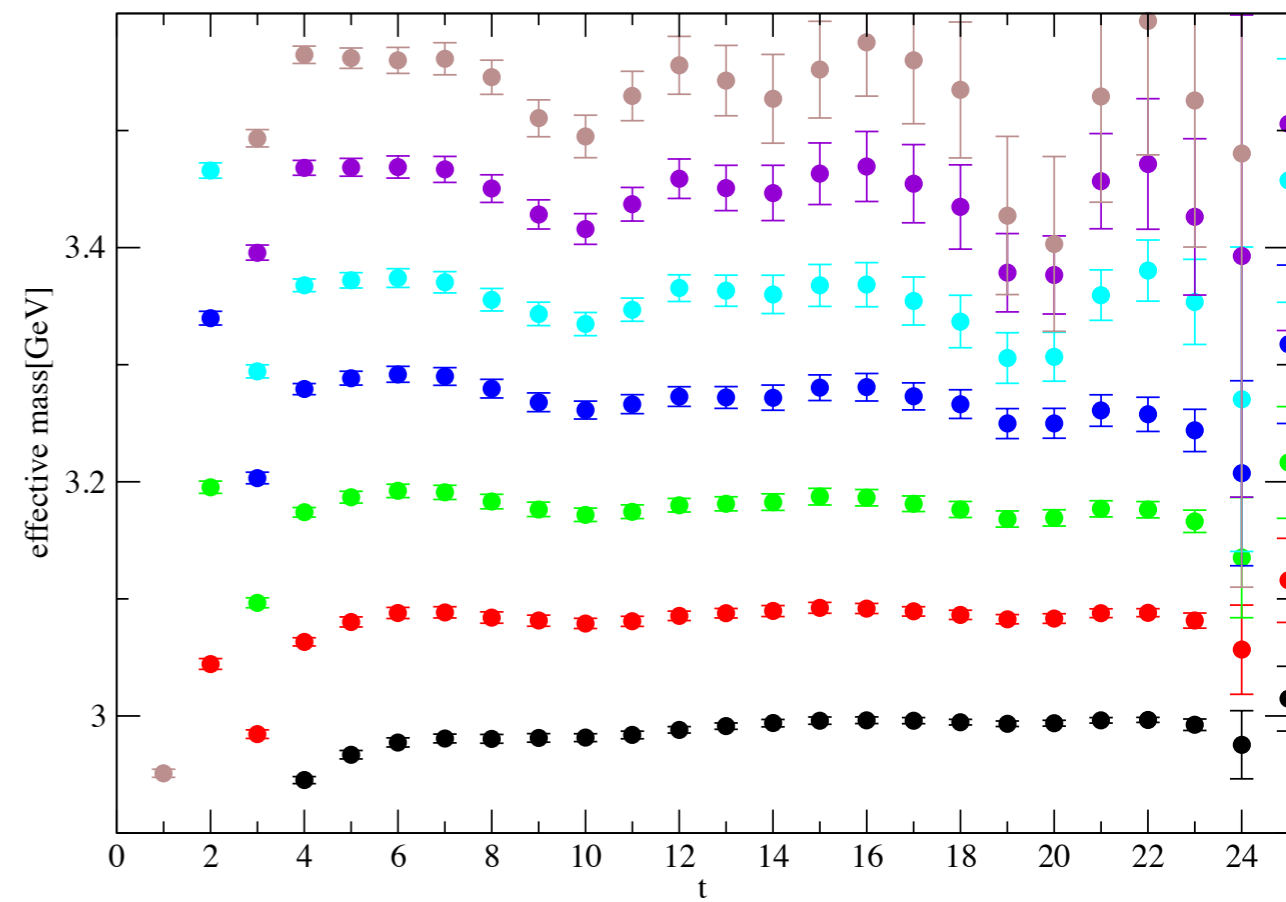
Wilson

$$a^{-1}=2.81\text{GeV}, m_{1S}=3.0\text{GeV}$$

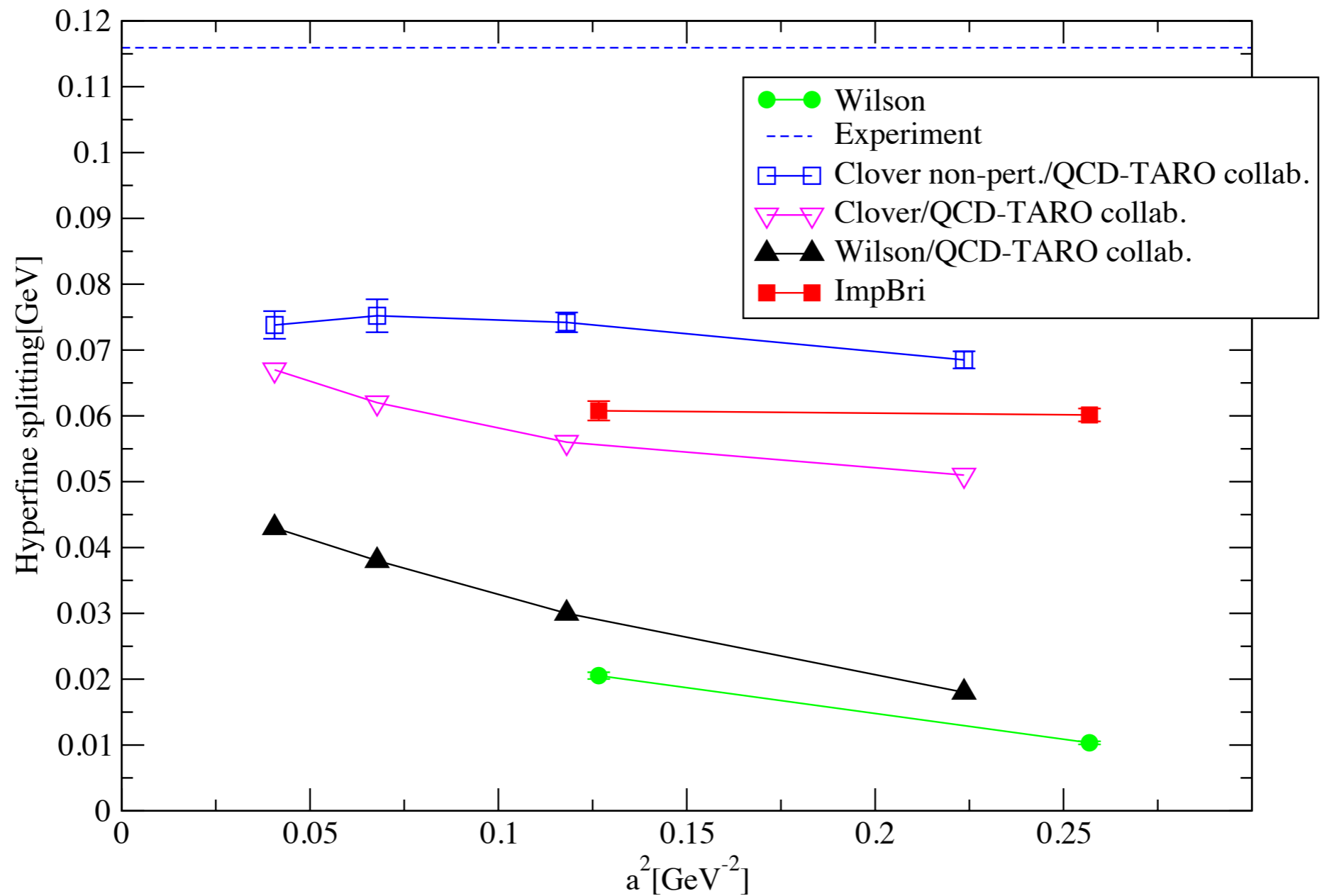


Improved Brillouin

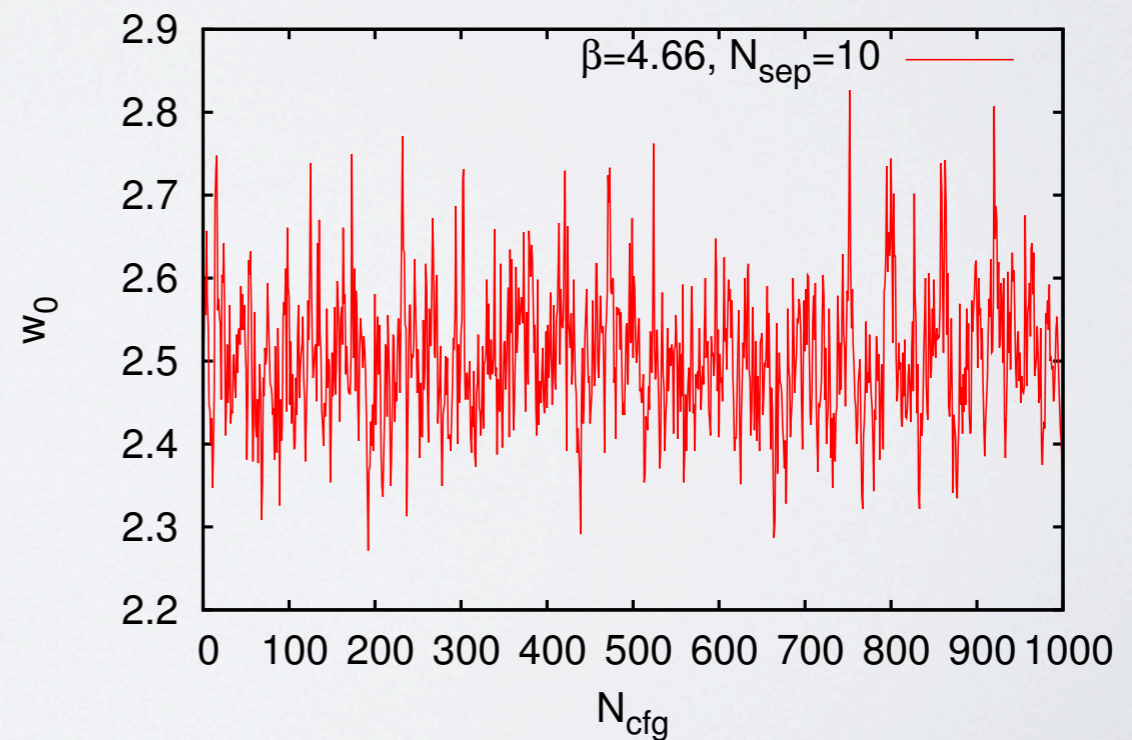
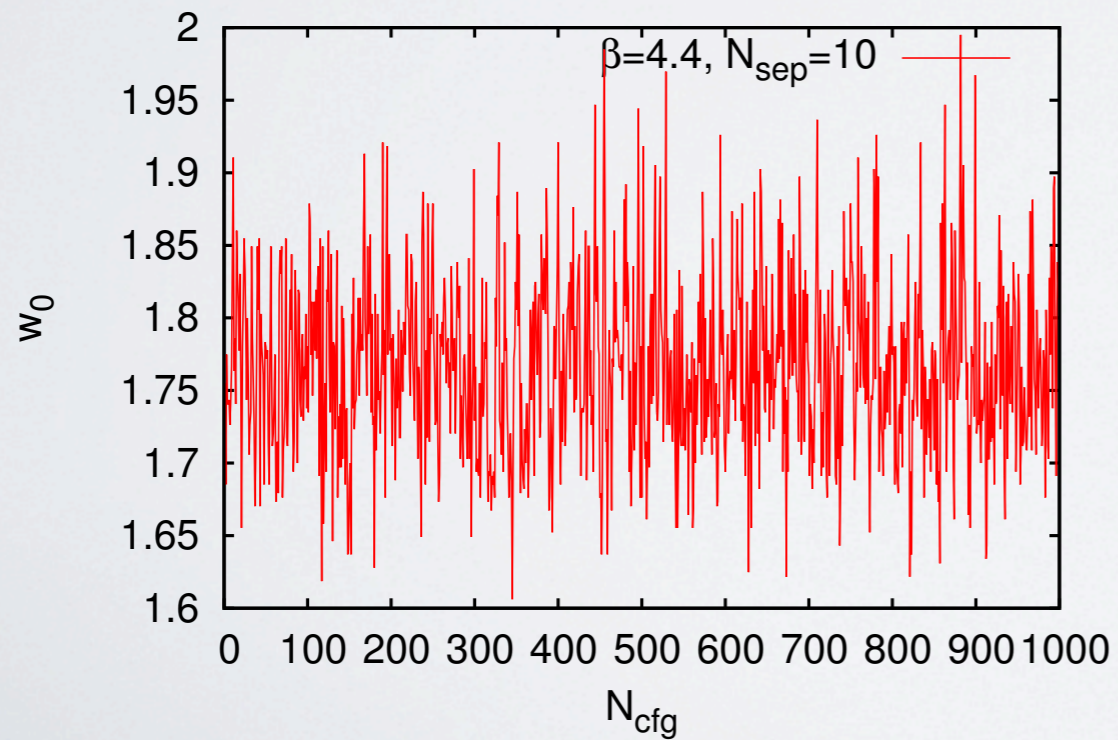
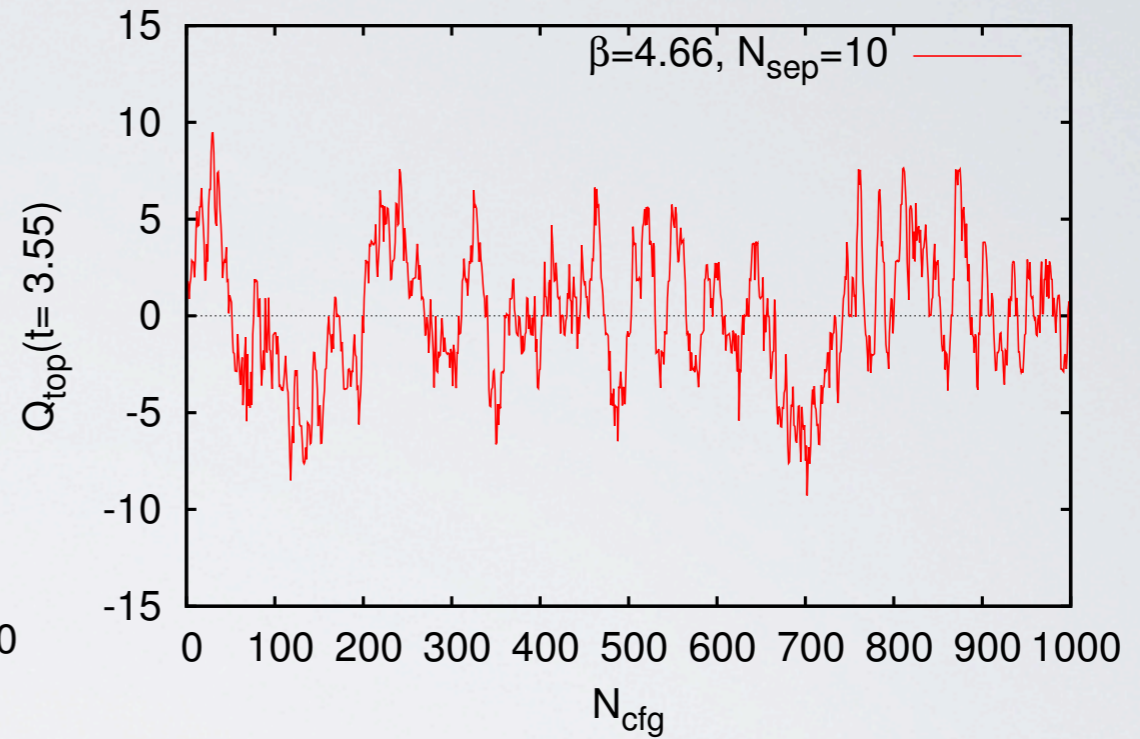
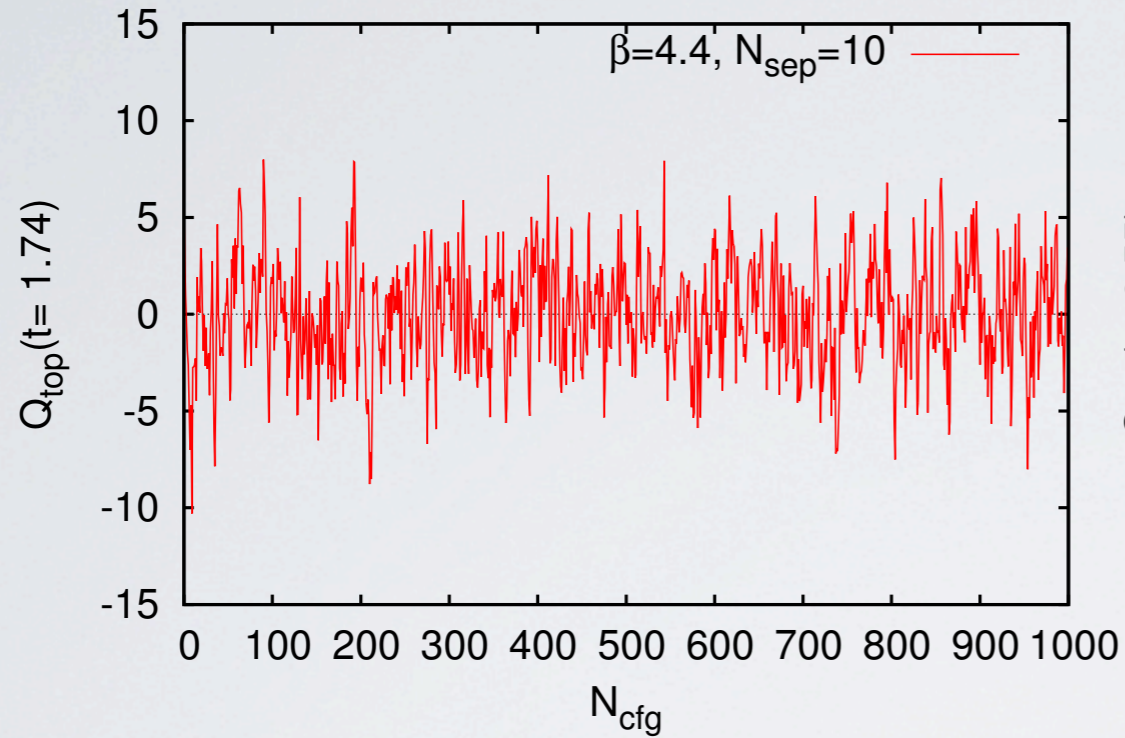
$$a^{-1}=2.81\text{GeV}, m_{1S}=3.0\text{GeV}$$



HYPERFINE SPLITTING OF 1S STATE WITH QCD-TARO DATA

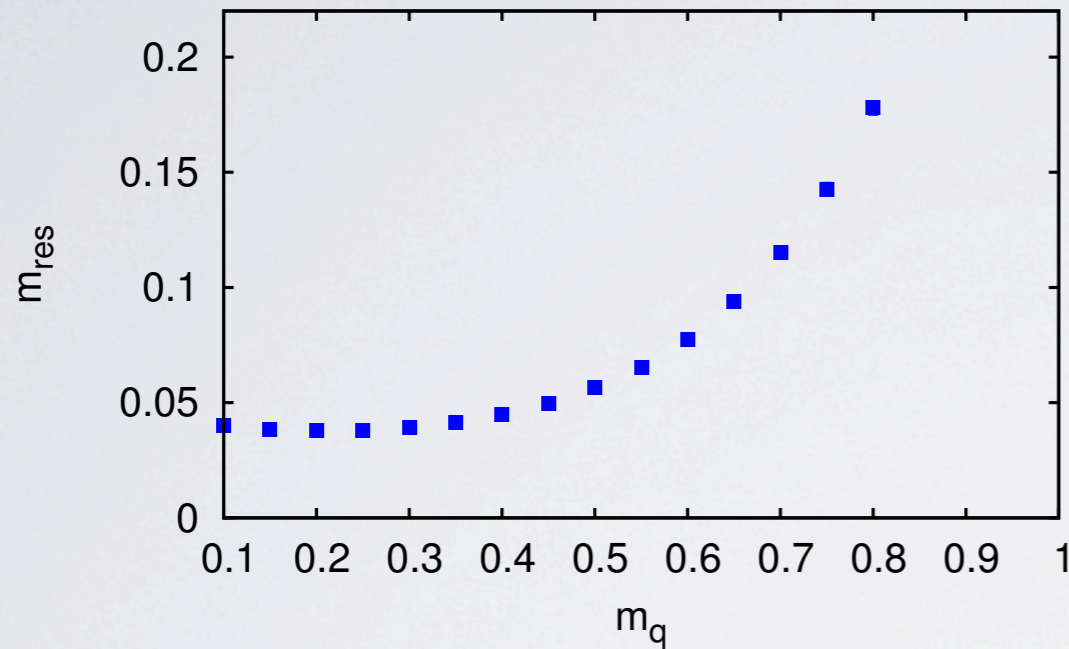


Topological charge and w_0 evolutions

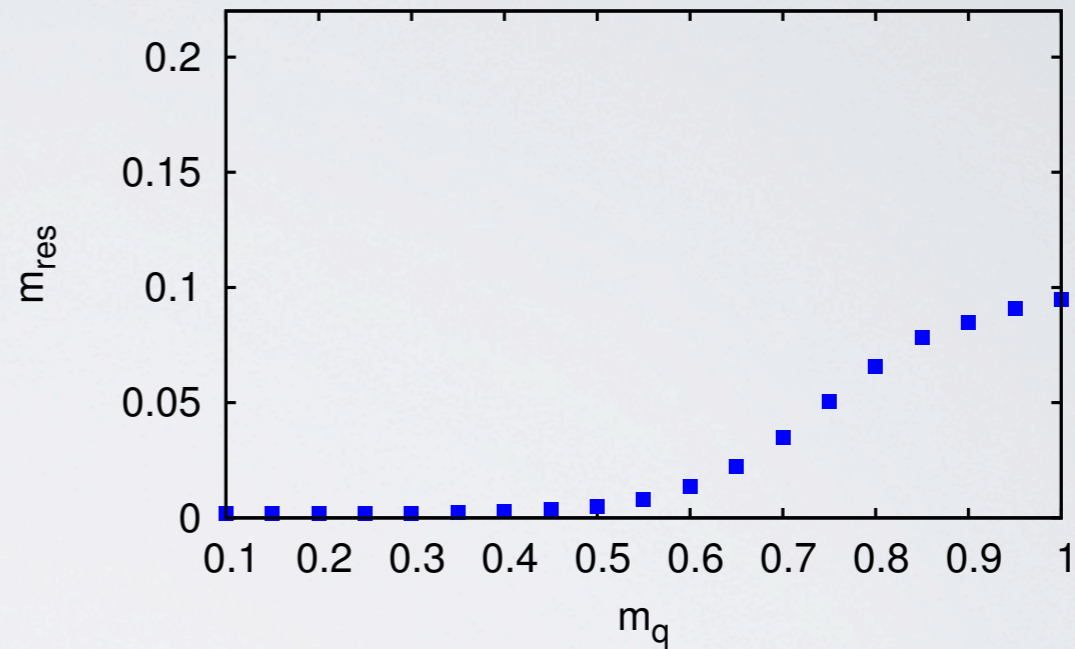


Loss of chiral symmetry for heavy quarks

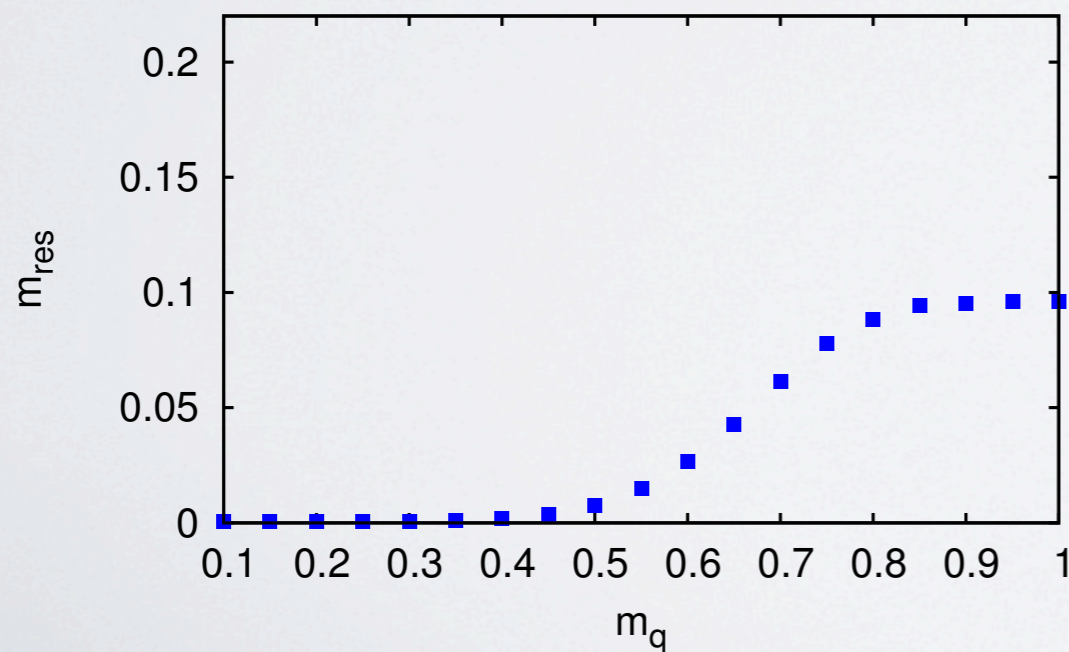
m_{res} vs. m_q , $L_s=16$, $M=1.0$



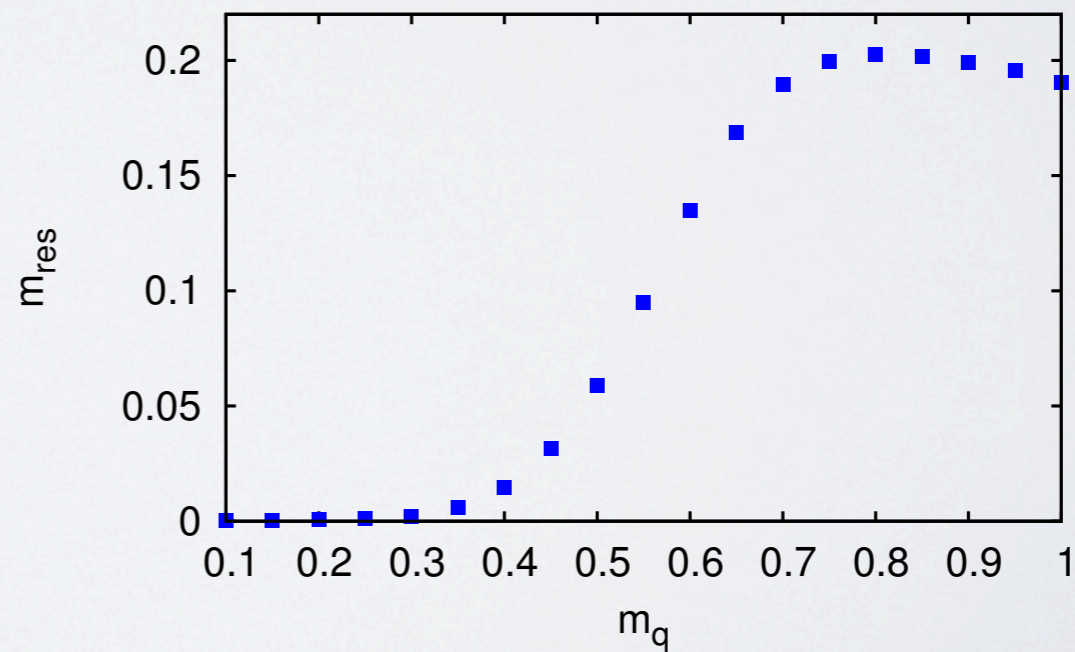
m_{res} vs. m_q , $L_s=16$, $M=1.3$



m_{res} vs. m_q , $L_s=16$, $M=1.5$



m_{res} vs. m_q , $L_s=16$, $M=1.8$



- m_{res} - residual chiral symmetry breaking effects