

Automated lattice perturbation theory

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College of William and Mary/JLab



JULY 29 - AUGUST 03 2013
MAINZ, GERMANY

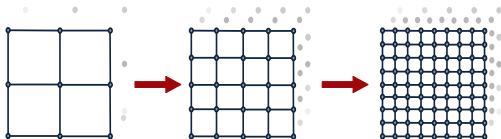
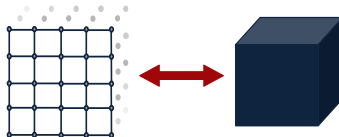
The logo for Jefferson Lab, featuring the text "Jefferson Lab" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A red swoosh underline is positioned under the word "Jefferson".

Jefferson Lab



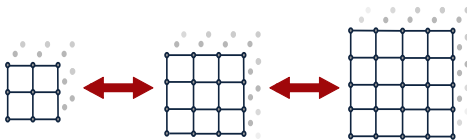
MOTIVATION

1. Matching

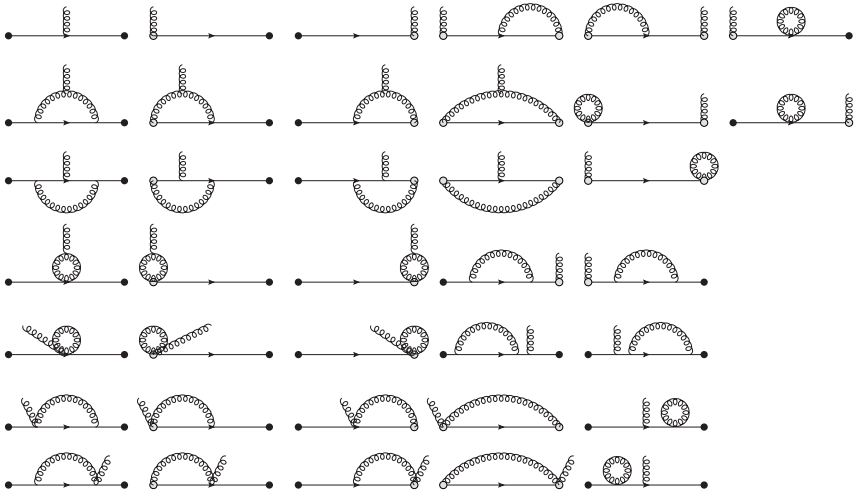


2. Improvement

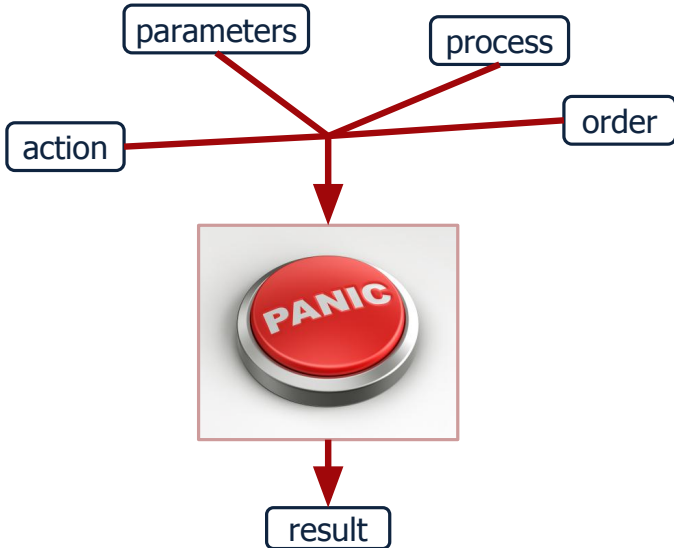
3. Renormalisation



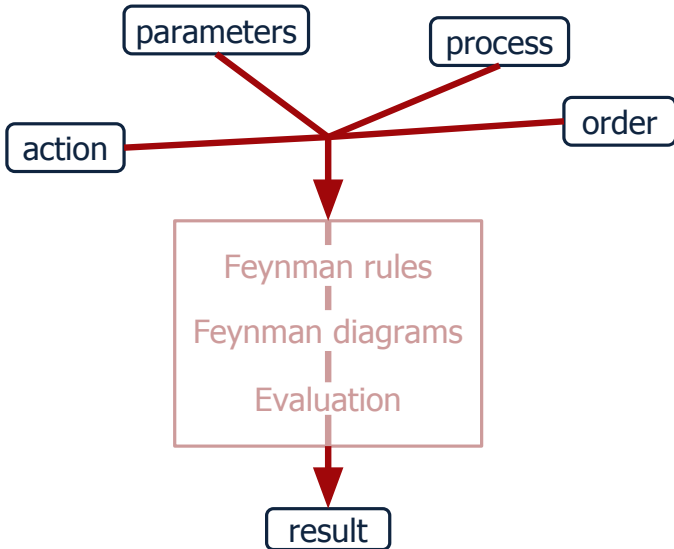
AUTOMATION: MOTIVATION



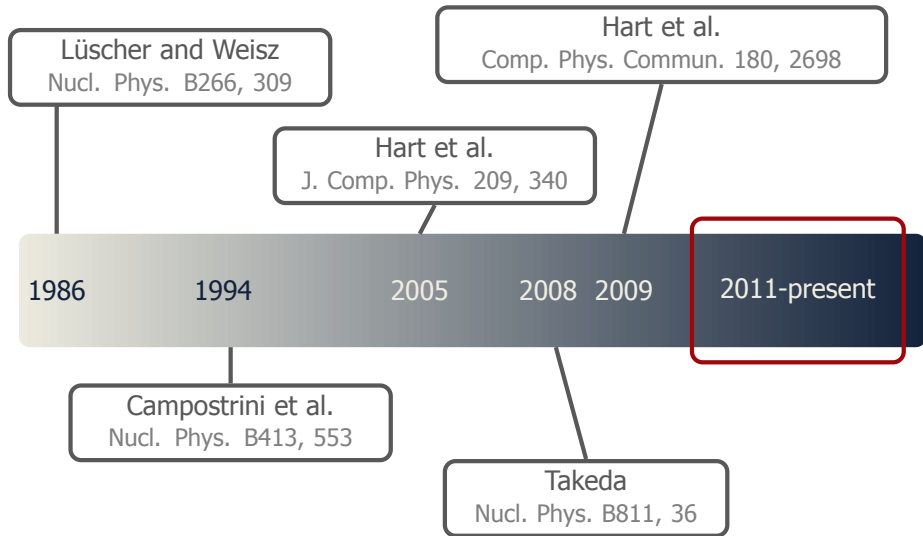
AUTOMATION: AN IDEAL

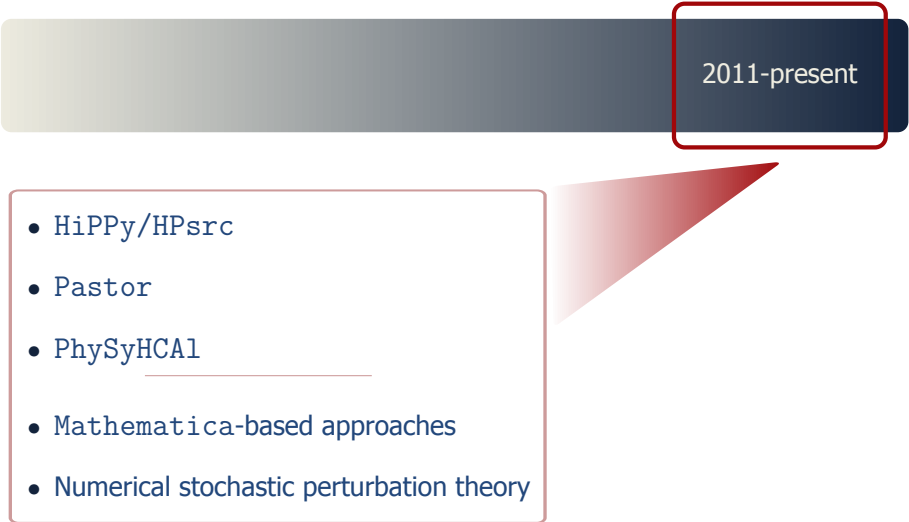


AUTOMATION: AN IDEAL



AUTOMATION: A SHORT HISTORY






2011-present

- HiPPy/HPsrc
- Pastor
- PhySyHCA1
- Mathematica-based approaches
- Numerical stochastic perturbation theory

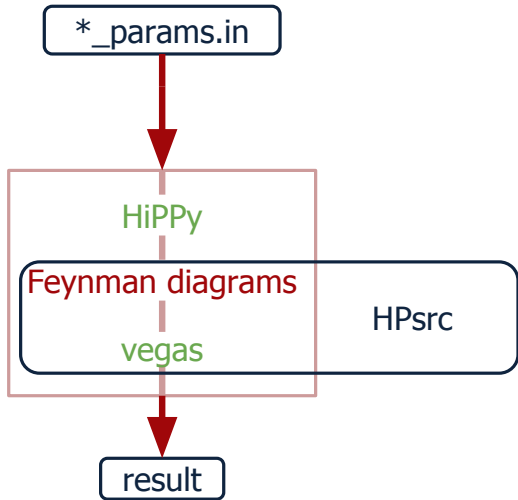
- Two stage procedure
- Generation of vertices via HiPPy
- Generation and evaluation of Feynman diagrams in HPsrc
- Widely tested on a range of perturbative calculations



Wilson & clover quarks
Asqtad & HISQ
NRQCD
Background field gauge

[Hart, Horgan and von Hippel, Comp. Phys. Comm. 180 (2009) 2698]

[Hart et al., J. Comp. Phys. 209 (2005) 340]



EXAMPLE



Improving nonrelativistic QCD (NRQCD)

$$S_{\text{NRQCD}} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}, t} Q^\dagger(\mathbf{x}, t) \left[Q(\mathbf{x}, t) - K(t)Q(\mathbf{x}, t - a) \right]$$

$$K(t) = \left(1 - \frac{a\delta H}{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{aH_0}{2n} \right)^n U_4^\dagger \left(1 - \frac{aH_0}{2n} \right)^n \left(1 - \frac{a\delta H}{2} \right)$$

Precision physics requires $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ improvement

calculated in Dowdall et al., Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 054509

$$a\delta H = -\underbrace{C_1}_{\text{red}} \frac{(\Delta^{(2)})^2}{8(am_0)^3} + \underbrace{C_5}_{\text{red}} \frac{a^2 \Delta^{(4)}}{24am_0} - \underbrace{C_6}_{\text{red}} \frac{a(\Delta^{(2)})^2}{16n(am_0)^2} - C_3 \frac{g}{8(am_0)^2} \sigma \cdot (\tilde{\nabla} \times \tilde{\mathbf{E}} - \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \times \tilde{\nabla})$$

$$+ \underbrace{C_2}_{\text{red}} \frac{ig}{8(am_0)^2} (\nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{E}} - \tilde{\mathbf{E}} \cdot \nabla) - \underbrace{C_4}_{\text{red}} \frac{g}{2am_0} \sigma \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{B}}$$

Hammant et al. arXiv:1303.3234

BACKGROUND FIELD GAUGE

Well established tool with nice properties for QCD:

- Ward identities constrain renormalisation parameters
- residual gauge invariance constrains operators

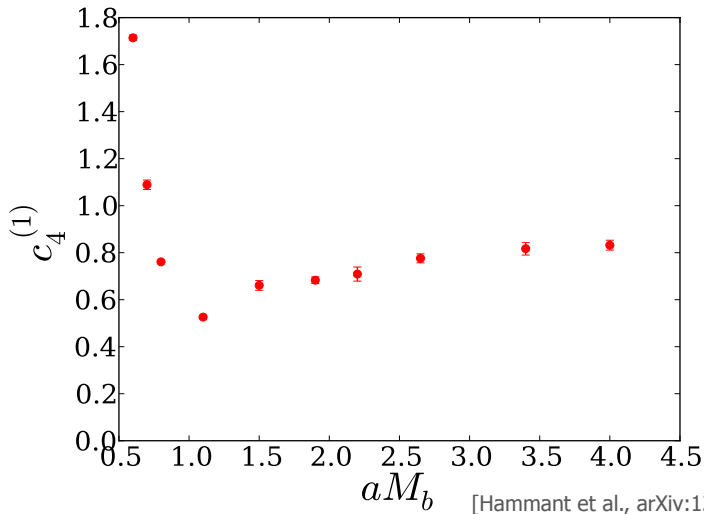
Indispensable in determination of c_2, c_4 for NRQCD:

- ensures only gauge-covariant $D > 4$ operators appear
- no UV logarithms in coefficients of effective action operators
- render 1PI vertex function ultraviolet finite
- enables us to match NRQCD to QCD using different regulators


Within HiPPy/HPsrc background field gauge requires:

- distinguishing background field gluons from quantum gluons
- ordering background field gluons and quantum gluons
- new vertex symmetrisation

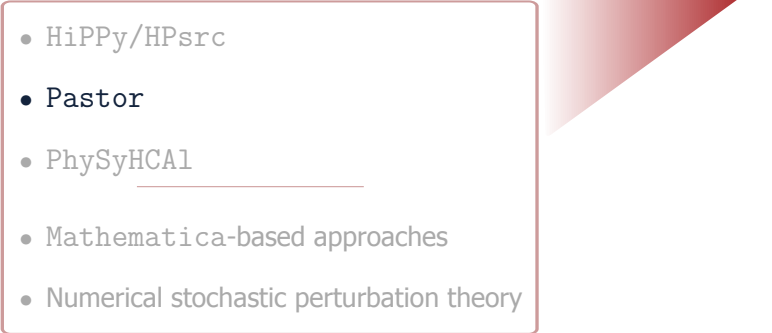
SAMPLE RESULTS: $c_4^{(1)}$



[Hammant et al., arXiv:1303.3234]



2011-present

- 
- HiPPy/HPsrc
 - **Pastor**
 - PhySyHCA1
 - Mathematica-based approaches
 - Numerical stochastic perturbation theory

- Optimised for the Schrödinger functional
- Automated generation of vertices using C++ routines
- Automated generation of Feynman diagrams in Python

Wilson & clover actions
HQET: static & $\mathcal{O}(1/m_Q)$

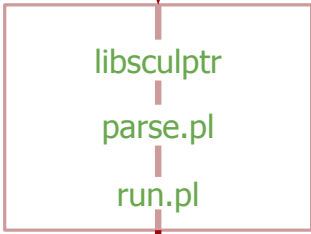
[Hesse, Sommer and von Hippel, PoS(Latt. 2011) 229]

[Hesse and Sommer, 1211.0866]



P. Korcyl: Tues. 15:00, Parallel 3C

input.xml



result

EXAMPLE



Tuning HQET for B physics

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{HQET}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{stat}} - (\omega_{\text{kin}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} + \omega_{\text{spin}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{spin}}) + \mathcal{O}(1/m_b^2)$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{HQET}} = \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{stat}} + \omega_{\text{kin}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle_{\text{stat}} + \omega_{\text{spin}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \langle \mathcal{O} \mathcal{L}_{\text{spin}}(\mathbf{x}) \rangle_{\text{stat}}$$

precision physics requires matching at $\mathcal{O}(1/m_b)$

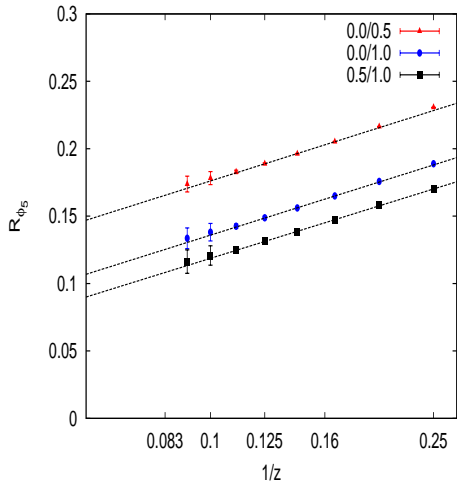
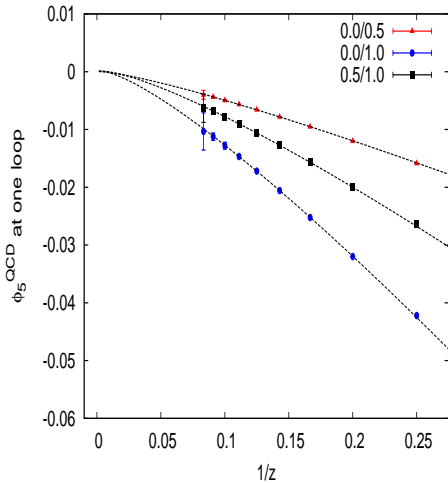
19 free parameters at this order


Observables must be precisely computable in QCD and HQET

Perturbative expansion ambiguous \Rightarrow nonperturbative matching required

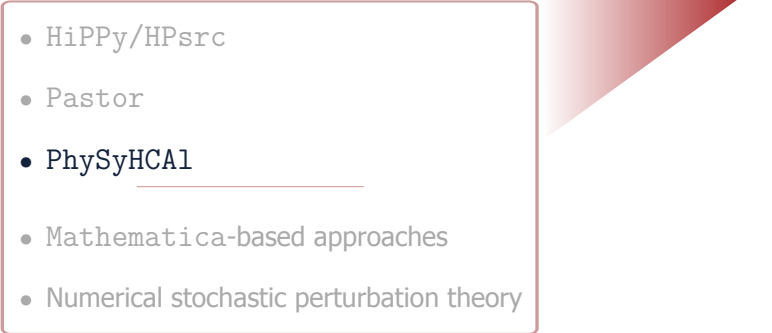
automated lattice perturbation theory used to test quality of observables

SAMPLE RESULTS: ϕ_5






2011-present

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Computer Algebra System (CAS):
software package for symbolic manipulation of mathematical expressions

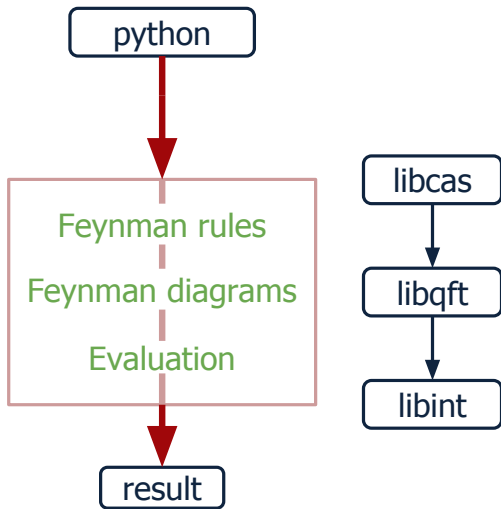
- Analogous to FORM
- Optimised for lattice perturbation theory
- CAS implemented as C++ library
- Unified lattice and continuum perturbation theory framework on top
- Documentation at www.lhnr.de/physyhcal



Wilson & RHQ actions
Domain wall fermions
Schrödinger functional

[Lehner, 1211.4013]





EXAMPLE



Tuning relativistic heavy quarks in the Columbia formulation

$$\mathcal{S} = \sum_{\mathbf{x}} \bar{Q}(\mathbf{x}) \left[\left(\gamma_0 D_0 - \frac{D_0^2}{2} \right) + \zeta \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\gamma_i D_i - \frac{D_i^2}{2} \right) + m_0 + \frac{ic_P}{4} \sum_{\mu, \nu=0}^3 \sigma_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \right] Q(\mathbf{x})$$

can be tuned to remove $\mathcal{O}(a\vec{p})$ discretisation errors in on-shell quantities

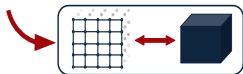
$$Q'(\mathbf{x}) = Q(\mathbf{x}) + d_1 \sum_{i=1}^3 \gamma_i D_i Q(\mathbf{x})$$

tune to match to continuum

RHQ MATCHING CONDITIONS

Quark bilinear for onshell momenta

$$S(p) = \sum_q \langle Q'(p) \bar{Q}'(q) \rangle$$



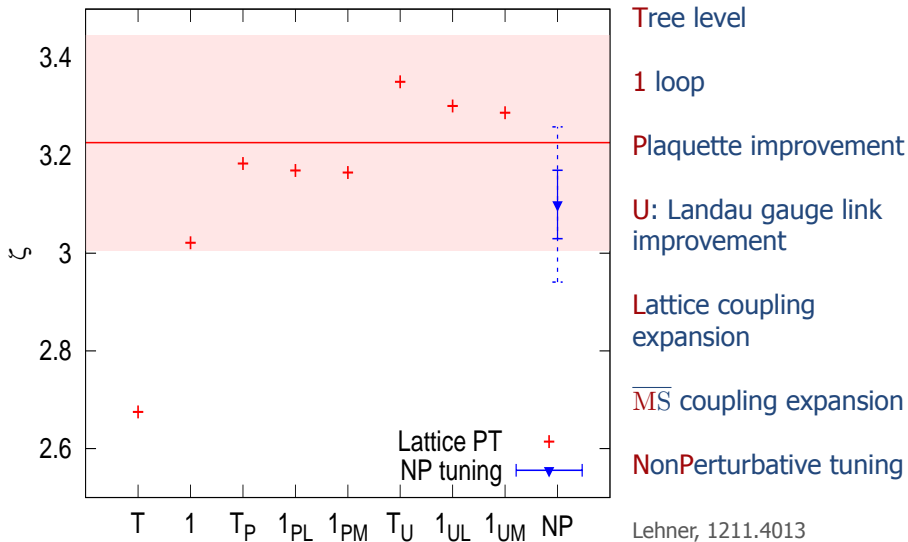
pole mass $\rightarrow m_0$
dispersion relation $\rightarrow \zeta$
spinor structure $\rightarrow d_1$


Three-point function in the onshell limit

$$\Lambda_\mu^a(p, q) = \sum_k \langle Q'(q) A_\mu^a(k) \bar{Q}' \rangle$$

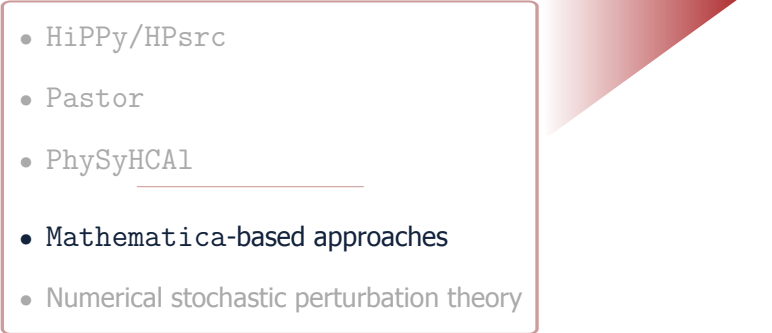


SAMPLE RESULTS: ζ





2011-present

- 
- HiPPy/HPsrc
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 - PhySyHCA1
 - **Mathematica-based approaches**
 - Numerical stochastic perturbation theory

MATHEMATICA-BASED APPROACHES

Feynman diagrams handled algebraically

Divergent integrals reduced to minimal set

Basis integrals evaluated numerically via FORTRAN routines

Various actions:

- Wilson and clover actions
- Twisted mass fermions
- Staggered fermions

Calculations with Wilson-like quarks carried out to $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$

	[Constantinou et al., JHEP 10
(2009) 064]	
	[Constantinou et al., PRD 83 (2011)
074503]	
	[Alexandrou et al., PRD 86 (2012)
014505]	
	[Constantinou, Costa and Panagopoulos,
1305.1870]	
	[Constantinou et al., PRD 87 (2013)
096019]	

MATHEMATICA AT LATTICE 2013



H. Perlt: Wed. 09:50, Parallel 5C



M. Constantinou: Tues. 15:00, Parallel 3B



H. Panagopoulos: Fri. 15:20, Parallel 9C



M. Costa: "Perturbative renormalization functions"

EXAMPLE 1



Chromomagnetic operator renormalisation for twisted mass fermions

$$g\bar{q}_s \sigma_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu} q_d$$

Occurs in the $\Delta S = 1$ effective Hamiltonian relevant for

- $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing
- ϵ'/ϵ and $\Delta I = 1/2$
- $K \rightarrow 3\pi$

Potentially mixes with ~ 40 lattice operators of dimension $D \leq 5$

Symmetries of twisted mass action constrain operators to just **13**

Mixing matrix calculated at one-loop



H. Panagopoulos: Fri. 15:20, Parallel 9C

EXAMPLE 2



Renormalisation of twisted mass fermion bilinears

$$\mathcal{O}_X^a = \boxed{\bar{\chi} \mathcal{O}^a \chi} \quad \mathcal{O}^a \in \{\tau^a, \gamma_5 \tau^a, \gamma_\mu \tau^a, \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \tau^a, \sigma_{\mu\nu} \tau^a, \gamma_5 \sigma_{\mu\nu} \tau^a\}$$

$$\psi = e^{i\pi\gamma_5\tau^3/4} \chi \text{ and } \bar{\psi} = \bar{\chi} e^{i\pi\gamma_5\tau^3/4}$$

Renormalisation prescription, at critical mass and vanishing twisted mass:

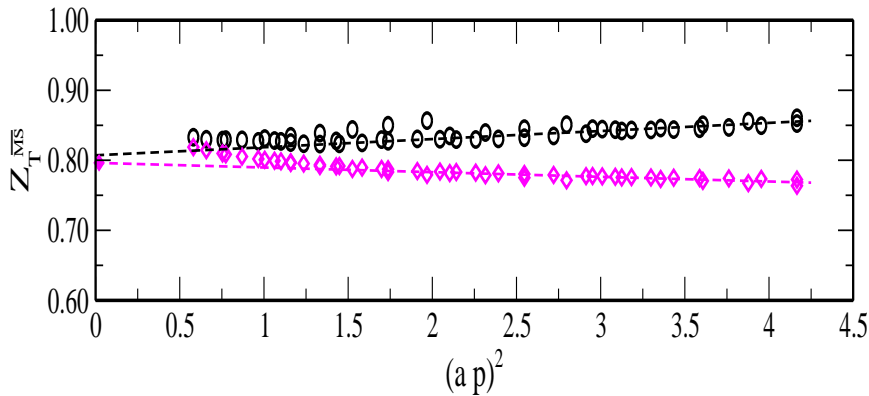
$$Z_{\mathcal{O}} = \frac{\text{Tr}\{ (S^L(p))^{-1} S^{(0)}(p) \}}{\text{Tr}\{ \Gamma^L(p) (\Gamma^{(0)}(p))^{-1} \}} \Big|_{p^2 = \mu^2}$$


- $S^{(0)}$ and $\Gamma^{(0)}$ are tree-level propagator and fermion operators
- S^L and Γ^L correspond to perturbative and nonperturbative results

$Z_{\mathcal{O}}$ determined perturbatively and nonperturbatively

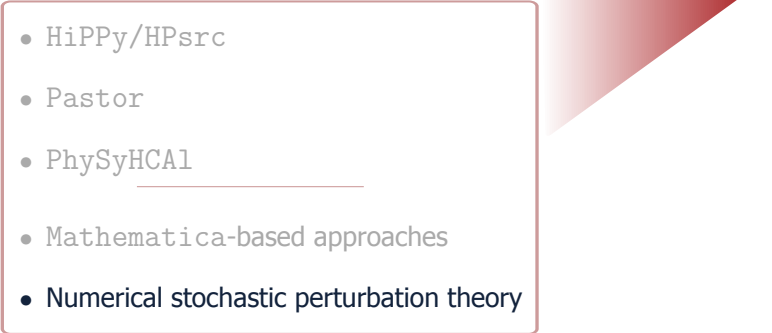
Perturbative results correct $\mathcal{O}(a^2 p^2)$ errors in nonperturbative results

SAMPLE RESULTS: $Z_T^{\overline{MS}}$





2011-present

- 
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 - Mathematica-based approaches
 - Numerical stochastic perturbation theory

Established technique for higher order perturbative calculations

Di Renzo et al., NPB(PS) 34 (1994) 795

Di Renzo et al., NPB 426 (1994) 675







Stochastic quantisation:

- Fields evolve in fictitious time according to a Langevin equation
- Stochastic perturbation theory converges to standard expansion

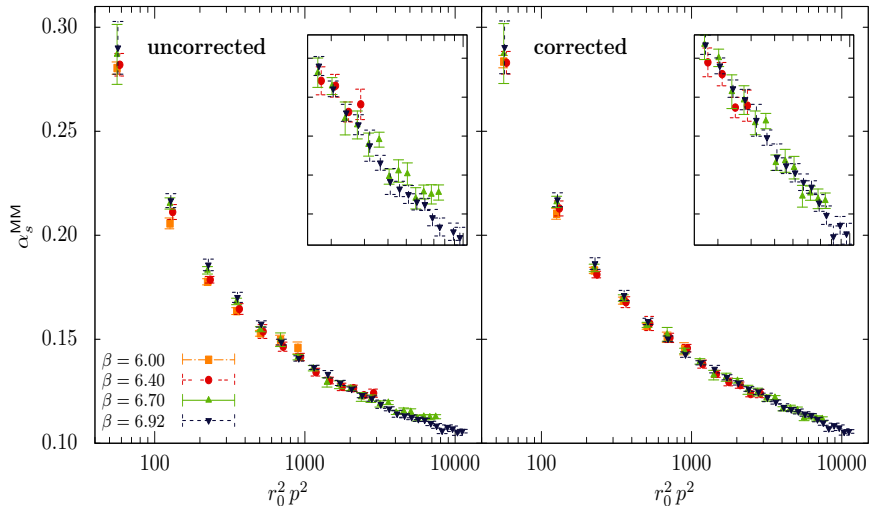
NSPT: the numerical application of stochastic perturbation theory

NSPT reviewed in, e.g., Di Renzo and Scorzato, JHEP 0410 (2004) 073

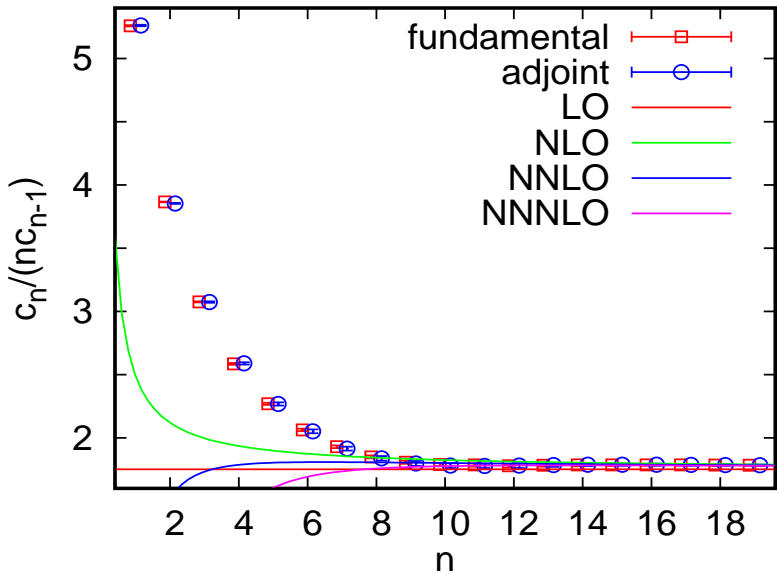
NSPT AT LATTICE 2013

-  D. Hesse: Mon. 14:20, Parallel 1B
-  M. Dalla Brida: Mon. 14:40, Parallel 1B
-  F. Di Renzo: Mon. 15:20, Parallel 1C
-  A. Pineda: Mon. 17:10, Parallel 2E
-  M. Brambilla: Fri. 18:10, Parallel 10G
-  J. Simeth: "Quantifying discretization errors for the gluon and ghost propagators using stochastic perturbation theory"

SAMPLE RESULTS: MINIMOM α_s

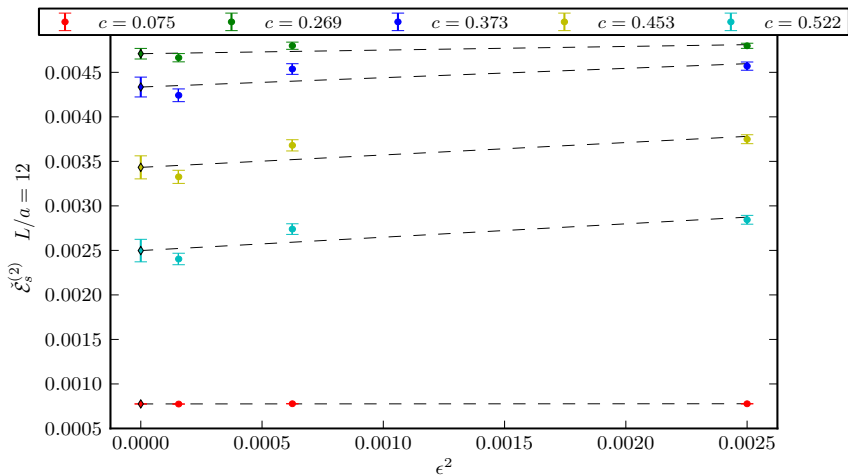


SAMPLE RESULTS: STATIC SOURCE SELFENERGY



[Plot simplified from Bali et al., PRD 87 (2013) 094517]

SAMPLE RESULTS: GRADIENT FLOW



2011-present

- HiPPy/HPsrc
- Pastor
- PhySyHCA1
- Mathematica-based approaches
- Numerical stochastic perturbation theory

Thank you



JULY 29 – AUGUST 03 2013
MAINZ, GERMANY

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www.latticeperturbationtheory.org

HiPPy (python)

Generates Feynman rules
Stored as `vertex files`

HPsrc (FORTRAN interface)

User defined diagrams
Predefined vertices and propagators
Numerical evaluation of integrands

taylUR

vertex*

vegas

user-defined diagram

vertex*

Reads `vertex files`
Defines action-independent functions for
each vertex and propagator

taylUR

Multivariate analytic derivatives

vegas

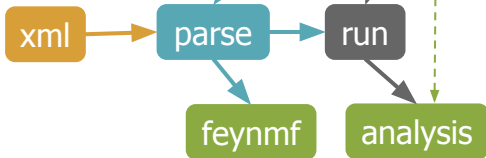
Adaptive Monte Carlo integration

libsculptr (C++ backend)

Generate Feynman rules
Expand actions to any order in g_0

pastor (Python frontend)

Calculates observables in SF scheme



input.xml

Defines actions/operators/observables

run.pl

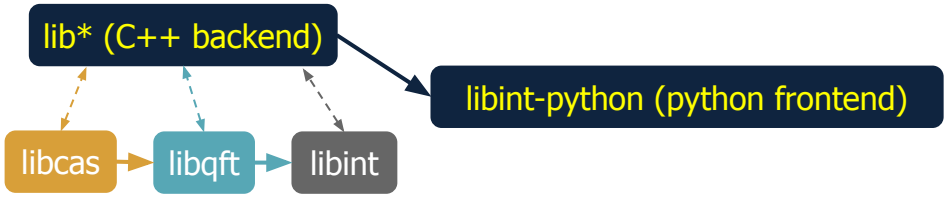
Runs code, looping over parameters

parse.pl

Parses xml input

Generates

- C++ programs for each diagram
- script to compile programs
- Feynman diagrams via feynmf



libcas
Algebraic manipulation:
- pattern matching and replacement
- function map

libint
Numerical evaluation of algebraic expressions
Various integrators

libqft
Implements:
- Wick contractions
- lattice/continuum actions
- derivatives
- reduction to master integrals
- field rotations and operators

libint-python
Wrapper for convenient integrand evaluation
Define IR subtractions