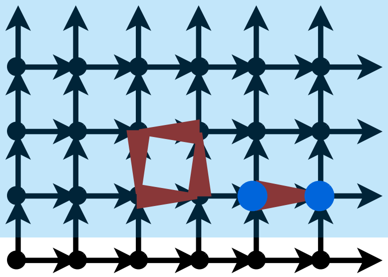
Lattice QCD: successes, challenges & future outlook

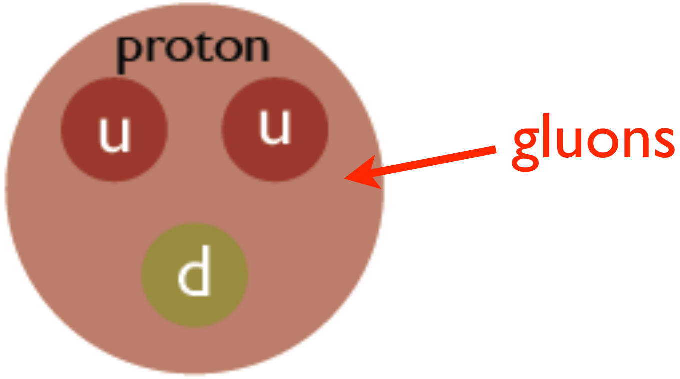
Stephen R. Sharpe
University of Washington

SFSU colloquium, March 13, 2017



Overview

- Quantum ChromoDynamics is a peculiar theory
  - Quarks are absolutely confined
  - Quark properties are obscured

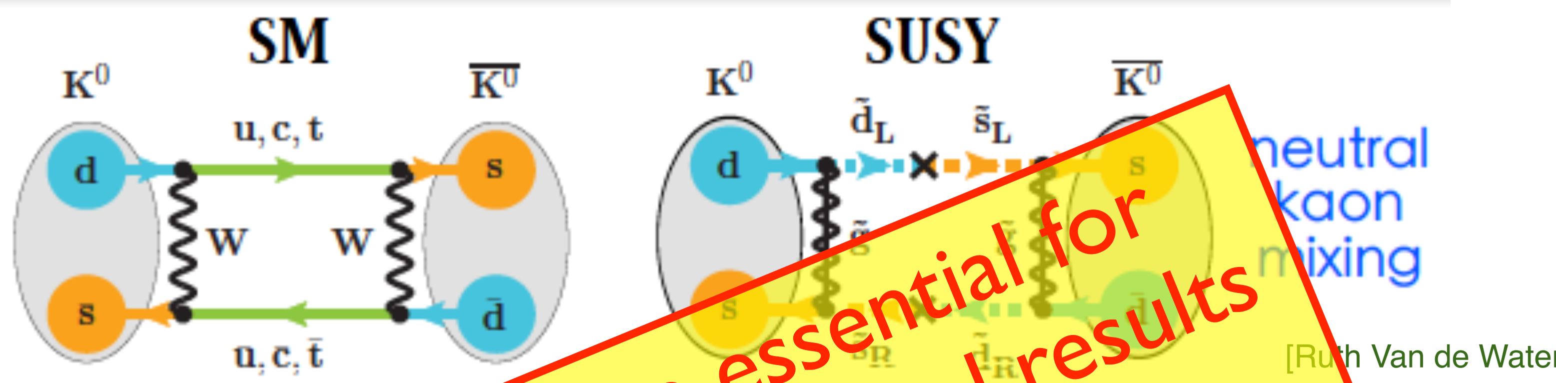


- QCD is a "background" in search for new physics
  - Must understand "old physics" of the standard model (SM) to find "new physics"
  - True both at "energy frontier" (LHC) and at "intensity frontier" (rare decays)
- QCD is strongly coupled, non-perturbative
- Lattice QCD is now a mature method that allows us to make precise predictions of properties of QCD

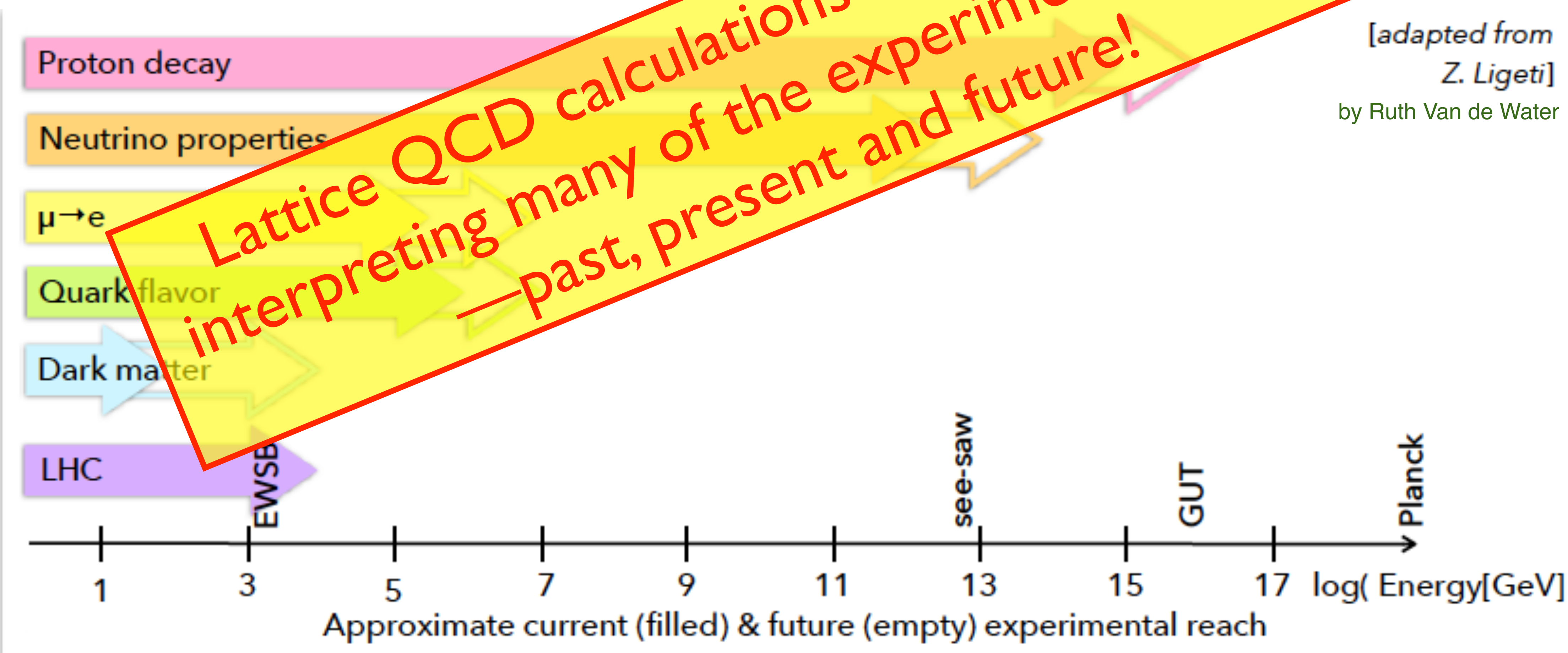
Overview

- Intensity frontier probes extremely high scales

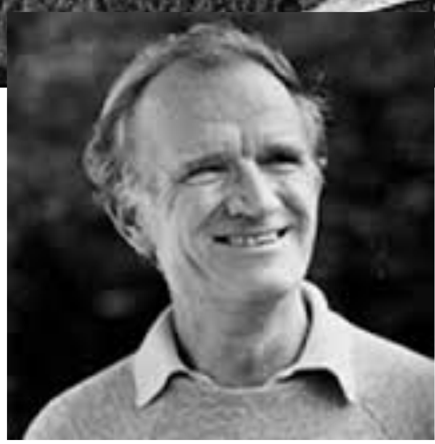
Quantum-mechanical loops sensitive to new heavy particles above the TeV scale, e.g.:



Lattice QCD calculations are essential for interpreting many of the experimental results —past, present and future!



Overview



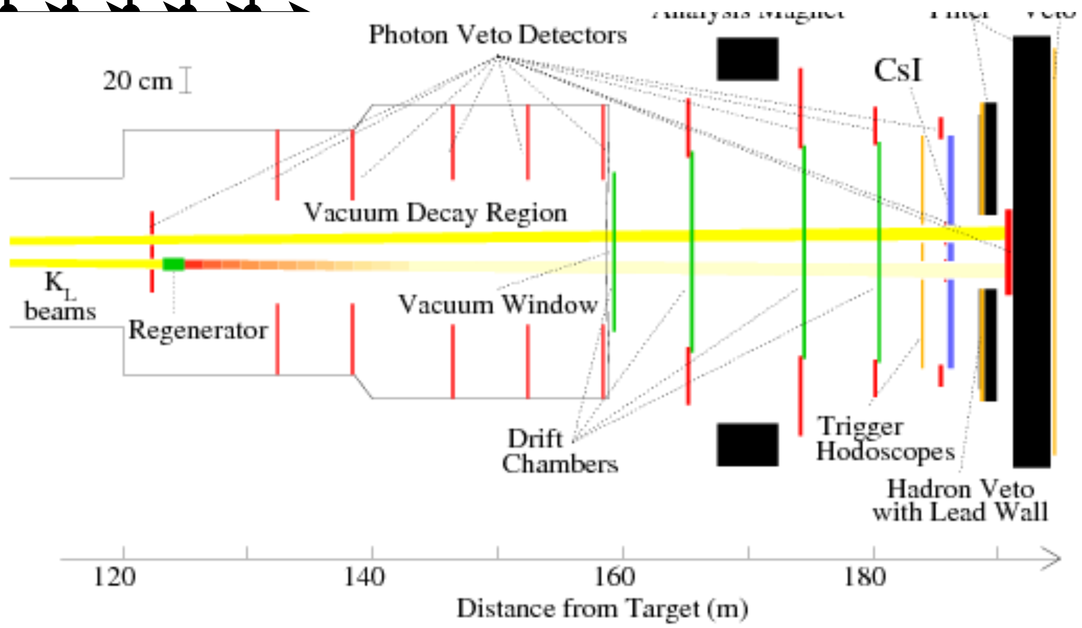
www.bnl.gov/about/history/accelerators.php

AGS @ BNL (E=33 GeV/c^2 protons)

- In 1961, Fitch and others measured the K_L-K_S mass difference: $\Delta M \approx 3.5\ 10^{-12}$ GeV

We still do not know whether this result is consistent with the SM !

Overview



KTeV @ Fermilab: arXiv:0805.0031

NA48 @ CERN: Cern website

- In 1999, KTeV & NA48 measured CP violation in $K \to \pi\pi$ decays [$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon = 1.63(26)\ 10^{-3}$]

We still do not know whether this result is consistent with the SM !

Overview

Fermilab website

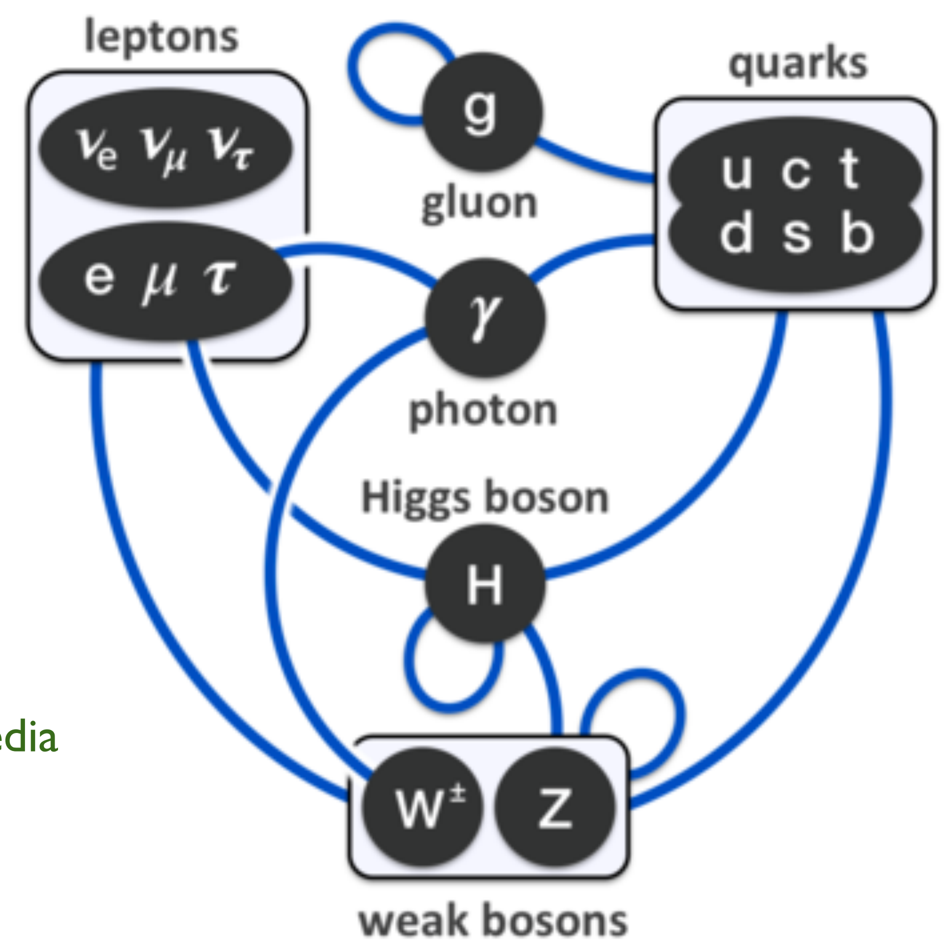
- Fermilab's muon g-2 experiment is about to start running
  - Will reduce error by a factor of ~5

We want to know whether the result obtained is consistent with the SM !

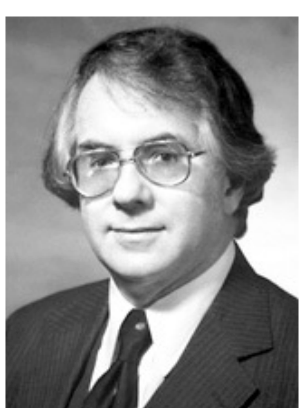
Outline

- Standard model & searching for physics beyond
- QCD & Lattice QCD (LQCD)
- High precision lattice QCD
- Constraining the Standard Model with LQCD
- Extending the LQCD frontier
- Future outlook

Standard Model (SM)

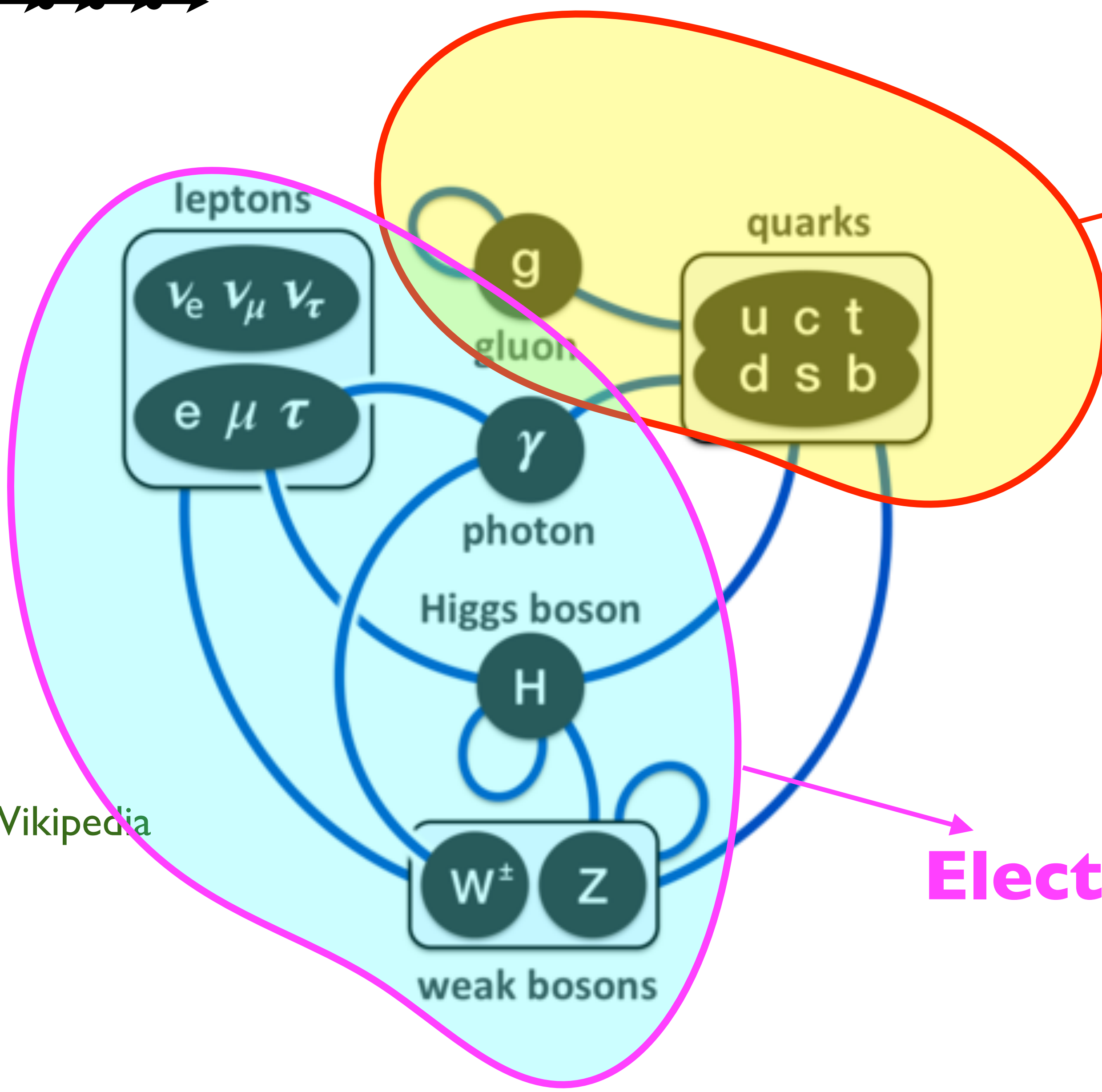


Wikipedia



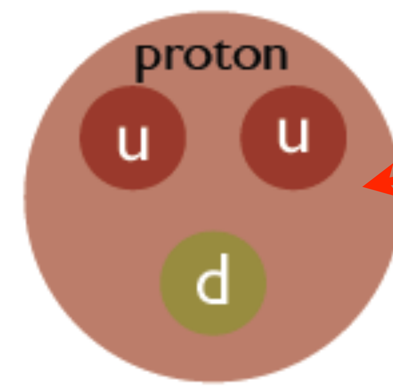


Standard Model (SM)



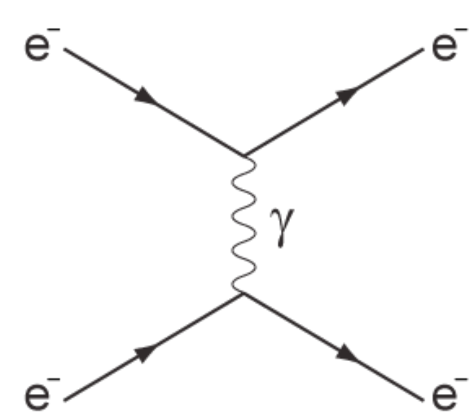
Wikipedia

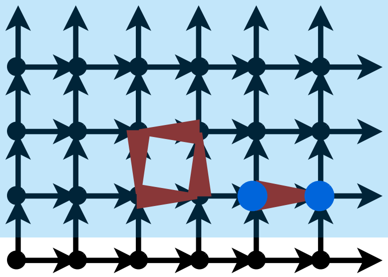
QCD is non-perturbative



gluons & sea quarks: “brown muck”

Electroweak sector is perturbative





SM is extremely successful

- EM sector tested to extraordinary precision

$$4\pi/e^2 = \alpha^{-1} = 137.035\,999\,084(55)$$ Electron g-2, 2008

$$4\pi/e^2 = \alpha^{-1} = 137.035\,998\,78(91)$$ Rb, 2006

- Weak sector tested to few parts in 1000

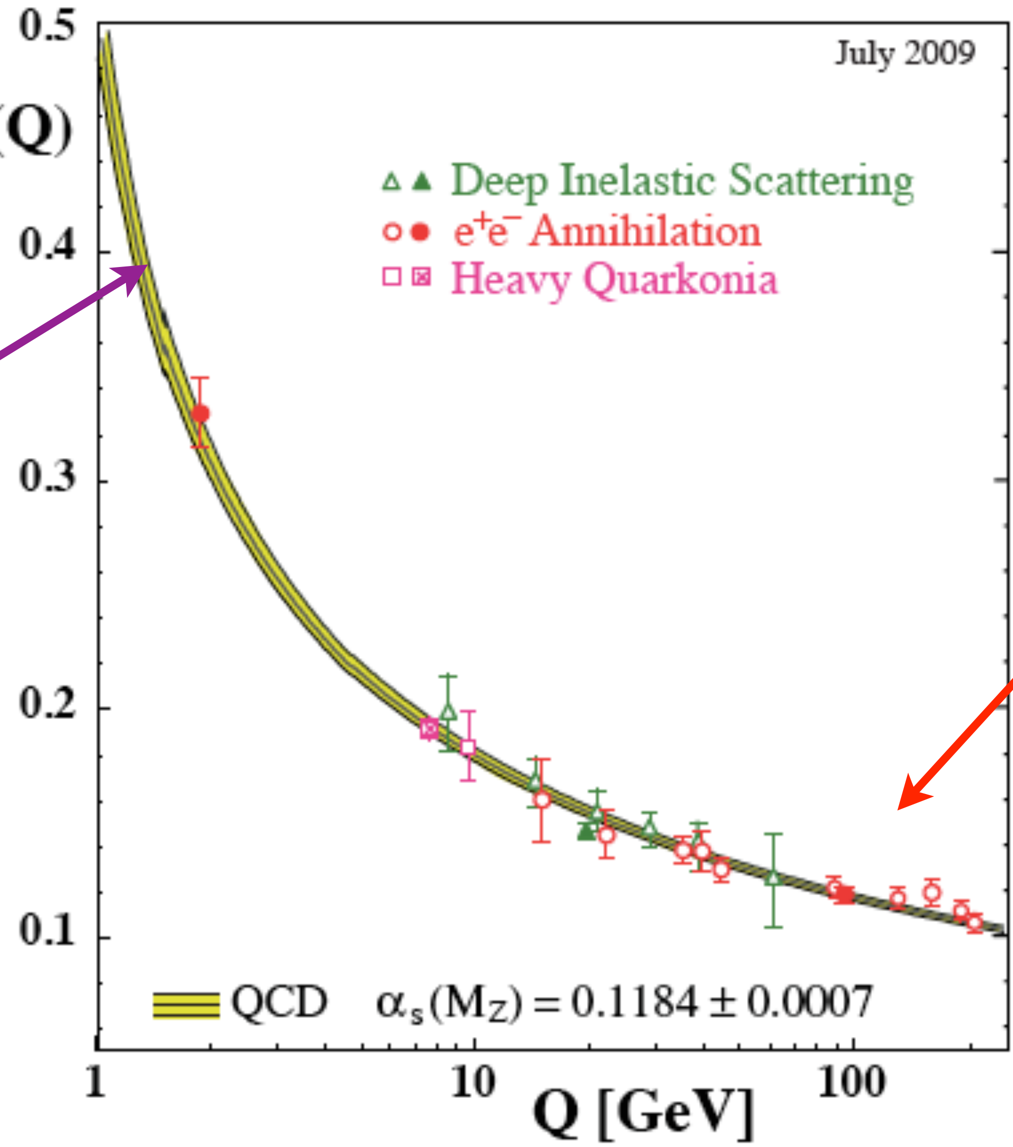
This is possible because couplings are weak enough to use perturbation theory

$$g_e - 2 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} + C_2\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^2 + C_3\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^3 + C_4\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^4 + C_5\left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi}\right)^5 + \ldots$$

QCD is more challenging

PDG, 2010

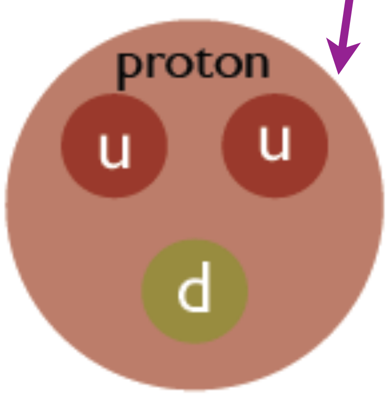
$$\frac{g^2}{4\pi} = \alpha_s(Q)$$



Need non-perturbative method here

Asymptotic freedom: can use perturbation theory at high energies

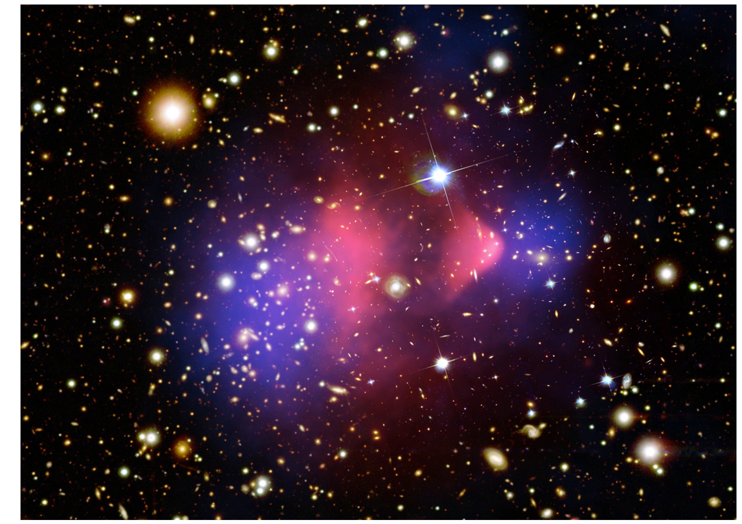
$1fm=10^{-15}m$



$a=0.2\ fm$

$a=0.002\ fm$

Shortcomings of the SM

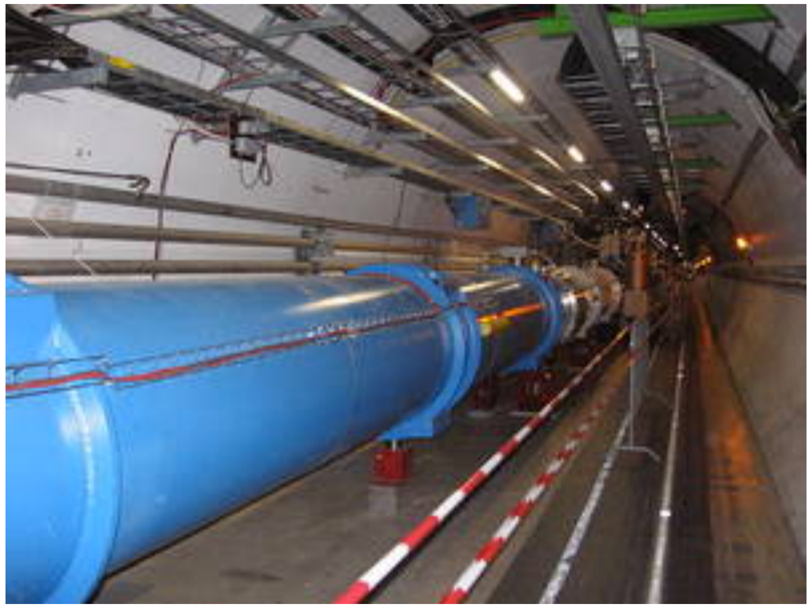


NASA

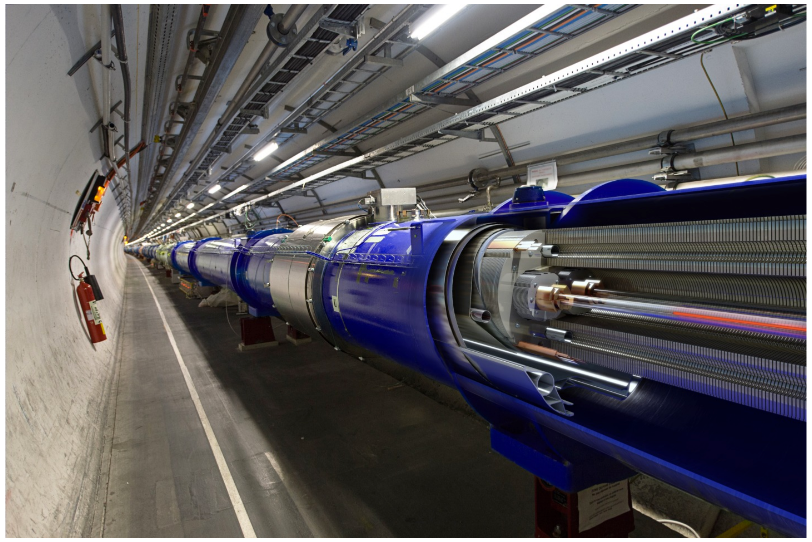
- No dark matter or dark energy
- Predicts insufficient baryogenesis
- Why 3 generations? Why the observed pattern of quark & lepton masses and weak couplings?
- Weak scale relative to Planck scale
- …

Searching for new physics

- At the highest energies—LHC

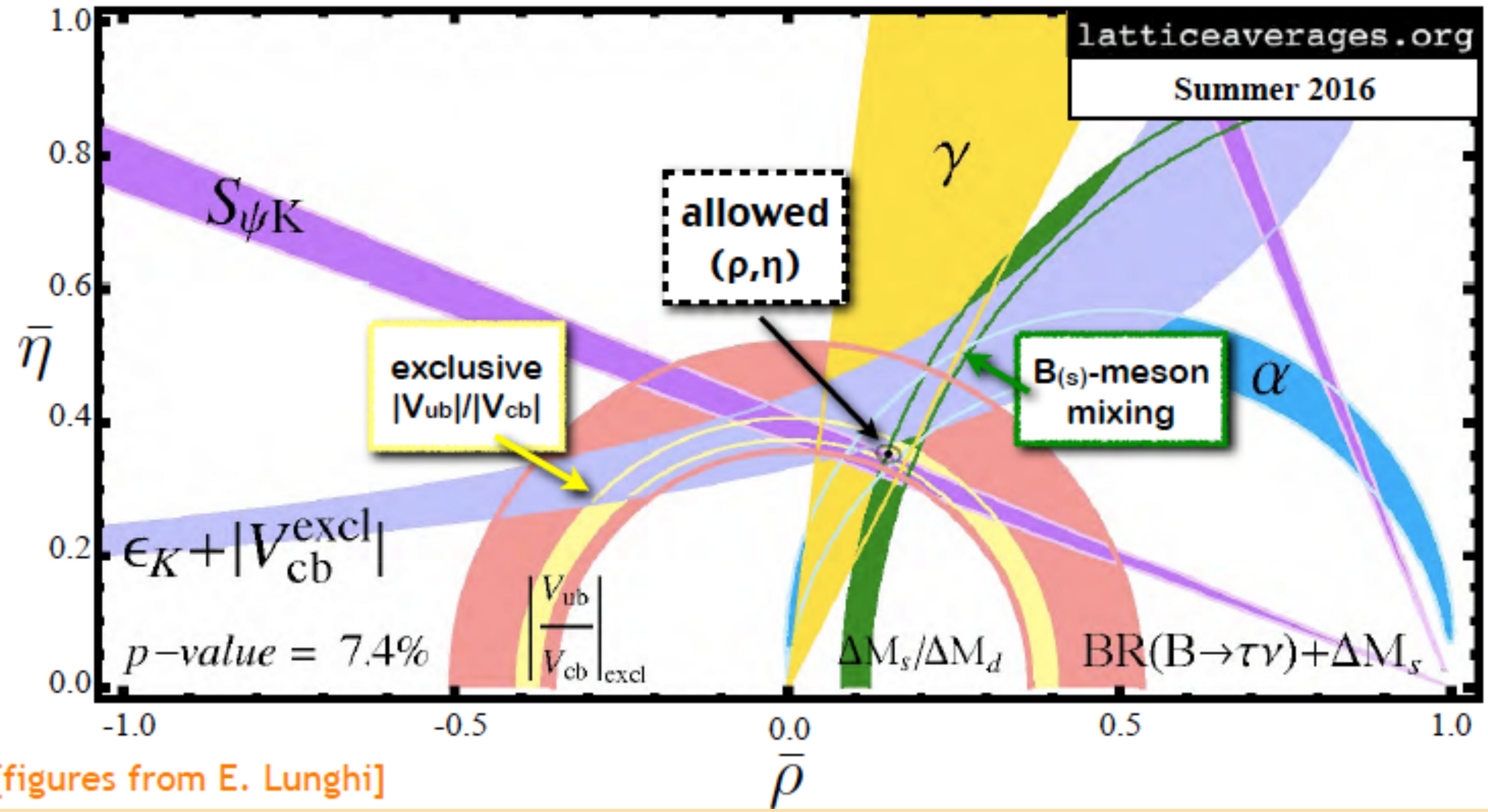


coffeeshopphysics.com



Searching for new physics

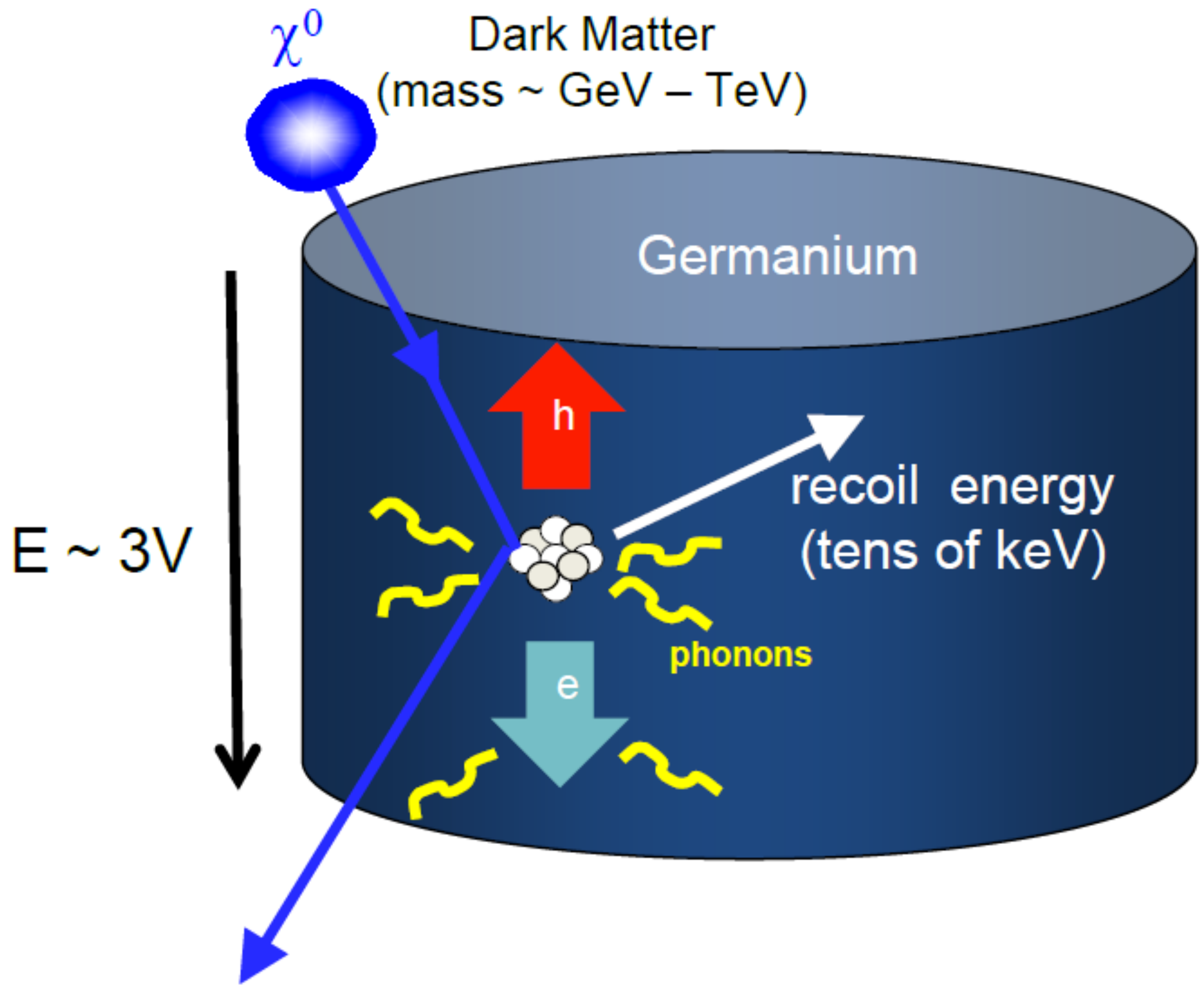
- In rare decays or precision measurements
  - Do all CP-violating processes in K and B decays agree with the SM?
  - Do precision measurements such as g_μ-2 agree with SM predictions?



[figures from E. Lunghi]

Searching for new physics

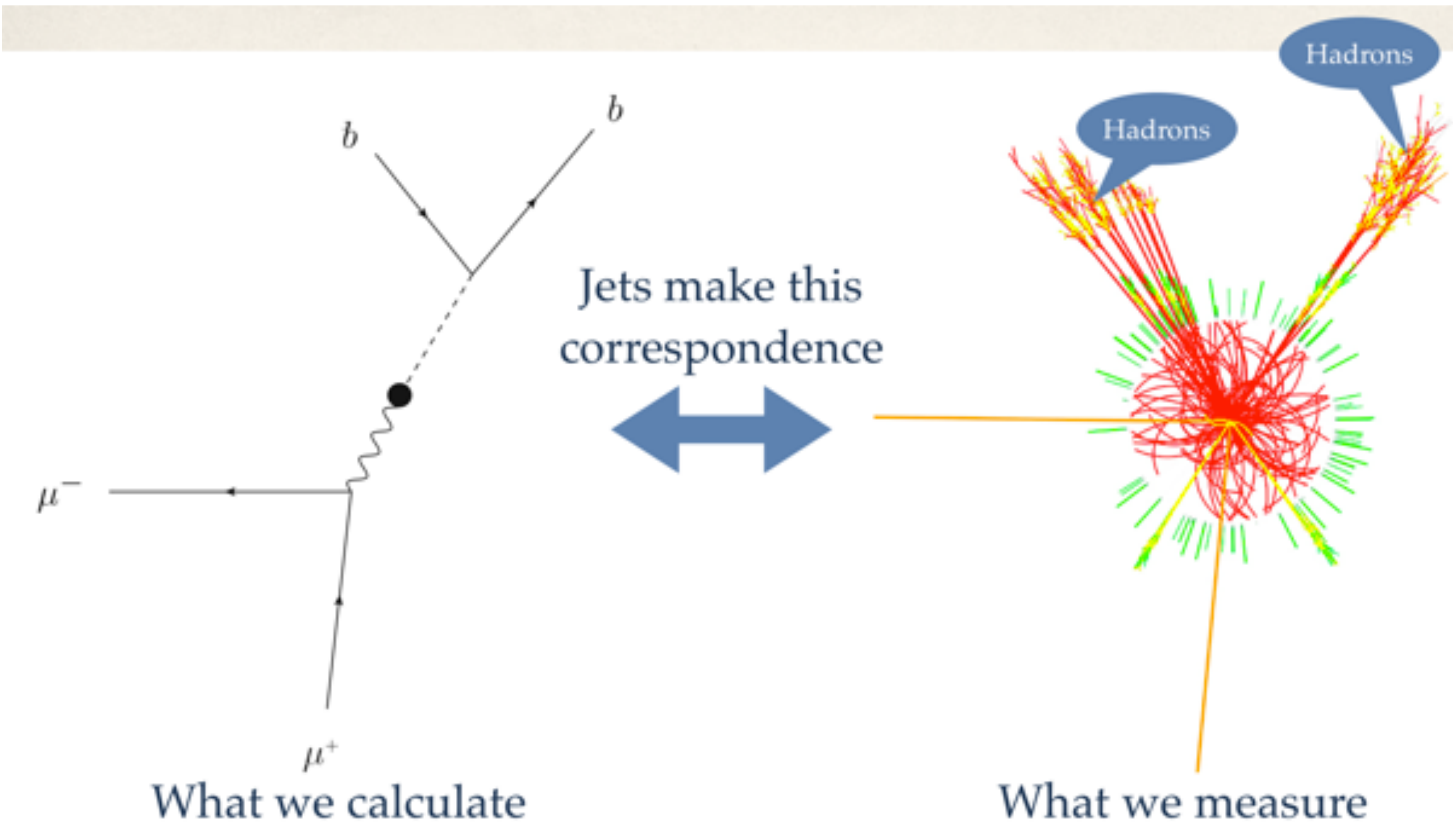
- Dark matter searches



CDMS—graphic from SLAC

QCD as a background

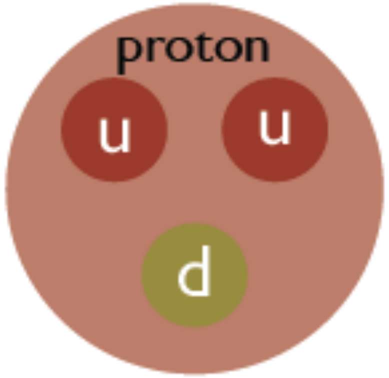
- Quarks become jets at the LHC



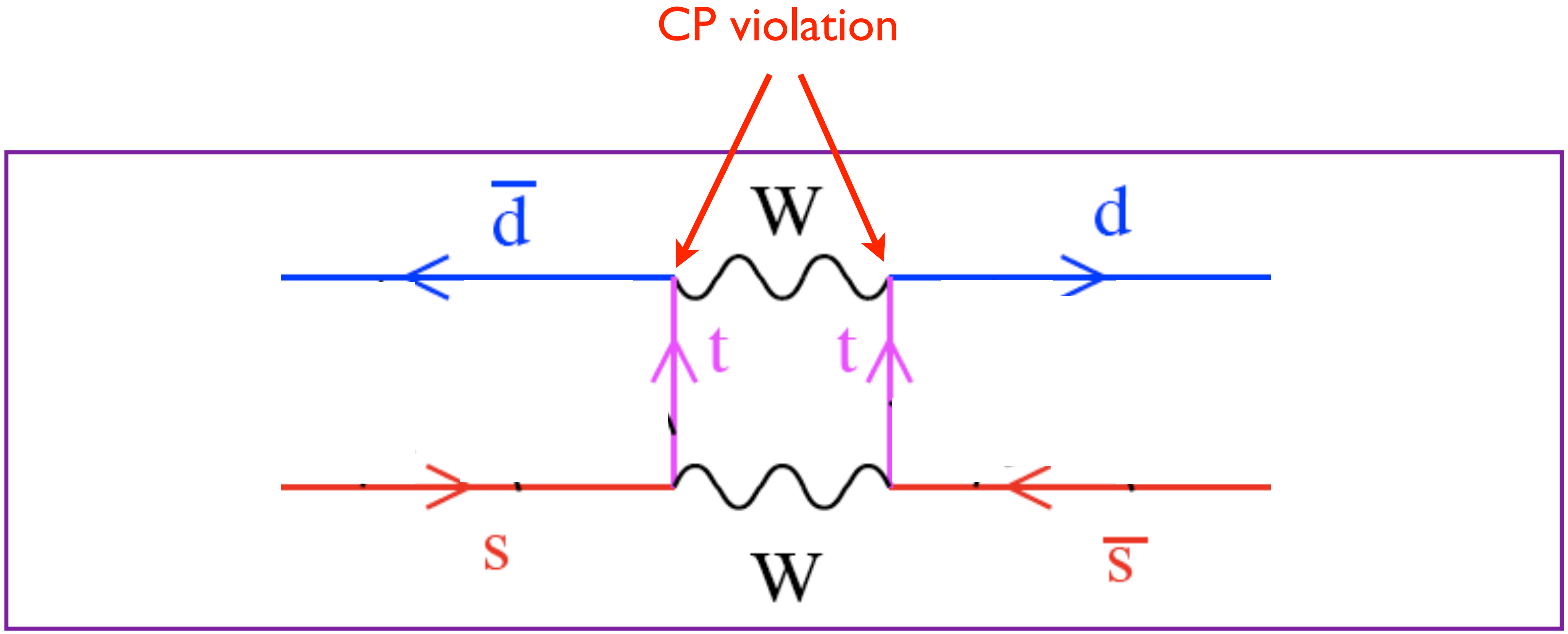
quantumdiaries.org

Disentangling requires perturbative QCD and modeling of non-perturbative confinement physics

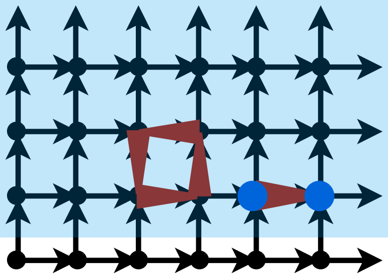
QCD as a background



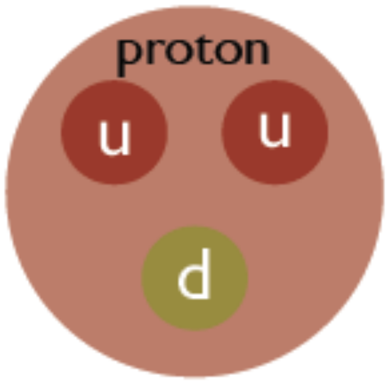
- "Brown muck" distorts hadronic decays
- E.g. CP-violation in kaon-antikaon mixing



Quark level process that might hope to calculate in perturbation theory
is really a hadronic process that involves non-perturbative QCD



QCD as a background



- "Brown muck" distorts hadronic decays
- Distortions can be huge, e.g. ΔI=½ rule

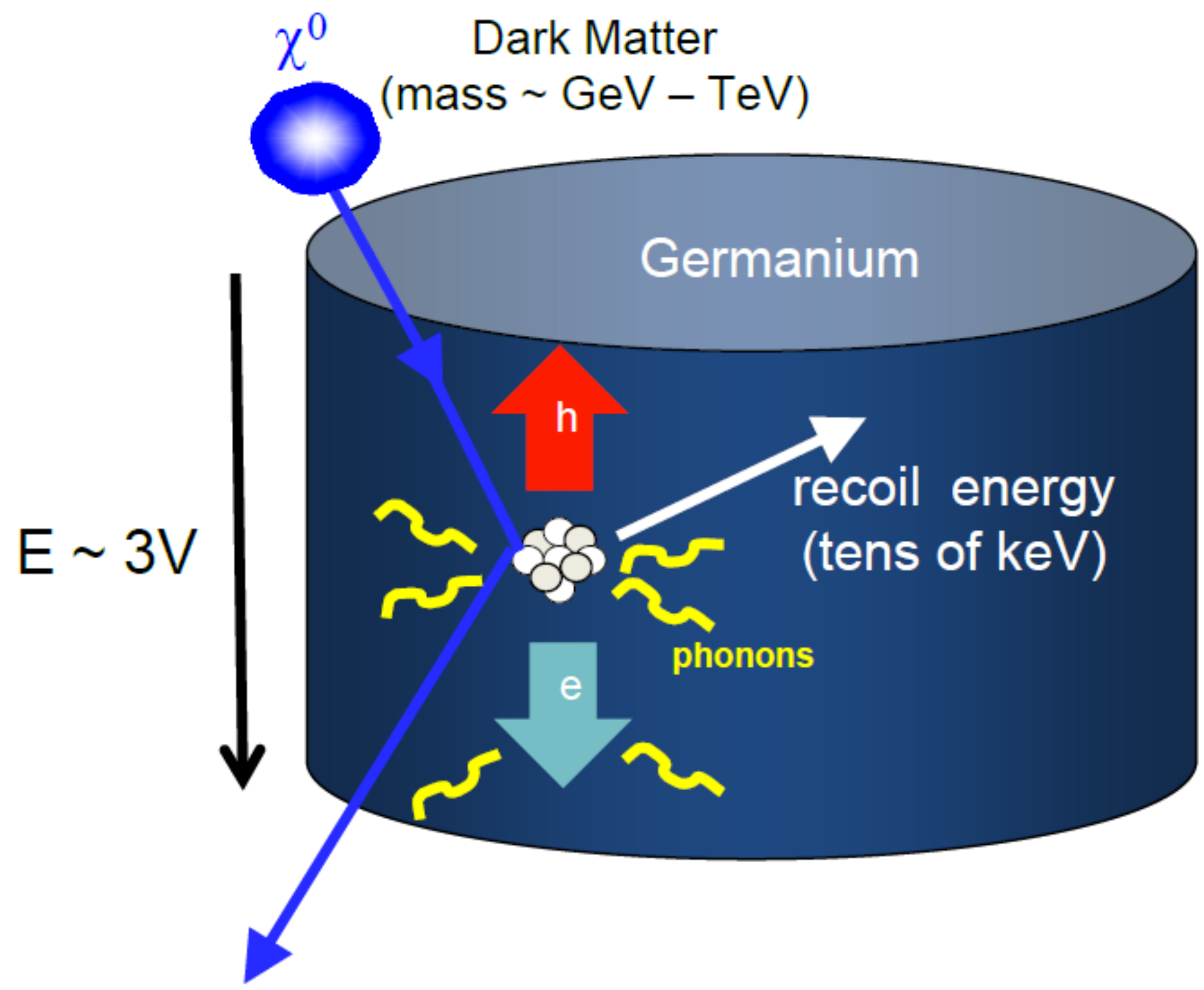
$$\frac{\Gamma(K^0_S \to \pi\pi)}{\Gamma(K^+ \to \pi\pi)} \approx 330$$

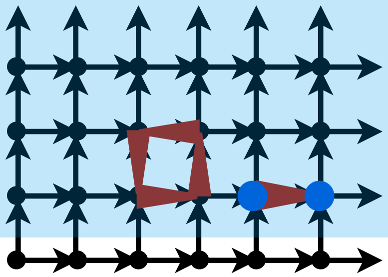
Same underlying quark weak decay: $s \longrightarrow \bar{u}ud$

- Must be able to calculate these "distortions" to interpret many rare decay experiments

QCD as a background

- Dark matter searches need nonperturbative QCD form factors for interpretation

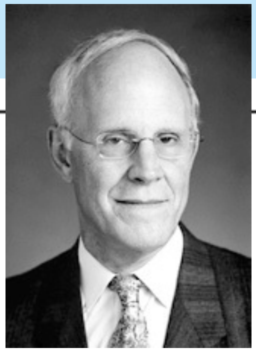


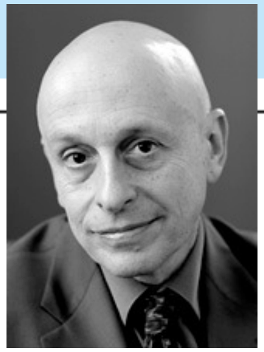


Outline

- Standard model & searching for physics beyond
- QCD & Lattice QCD
- High precision lattice QCD
- Constraining the Standard Model with LQCD
- Extending the LQCD frontier
- Future outlook

What is QCD?





$$\mathcal{L}_{QCD} = \bar{q}_{a,i}\left[(i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu - m_i)\,\delta_{ab}\delta_{ij}\right]q_{b,j} - g\;G^a_\mu\,\bar{q}_{i,b}\gamma^\mu T^a_{bc}\,q_{i,c} - \frac{1}{4}G^a_{\mu\nu}G^{\mu\nu}_a$$

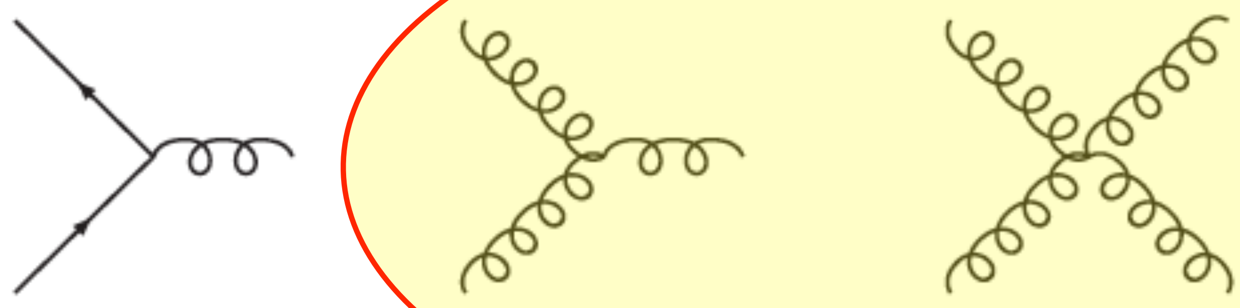
$$G^a_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu G^a_\nu - \partial_\nu G^a_\mu - g\;f^{abc}G^b_\mu G^c_\nu$$

$q_{a,i} =$ quark, 3 colors "a" and 6 flavors "i"

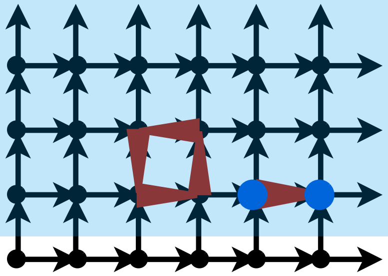
$G^a_\mu =$ gluon, 8 colors "a"

$g =$ QCD coupling

These make QCD challenging!

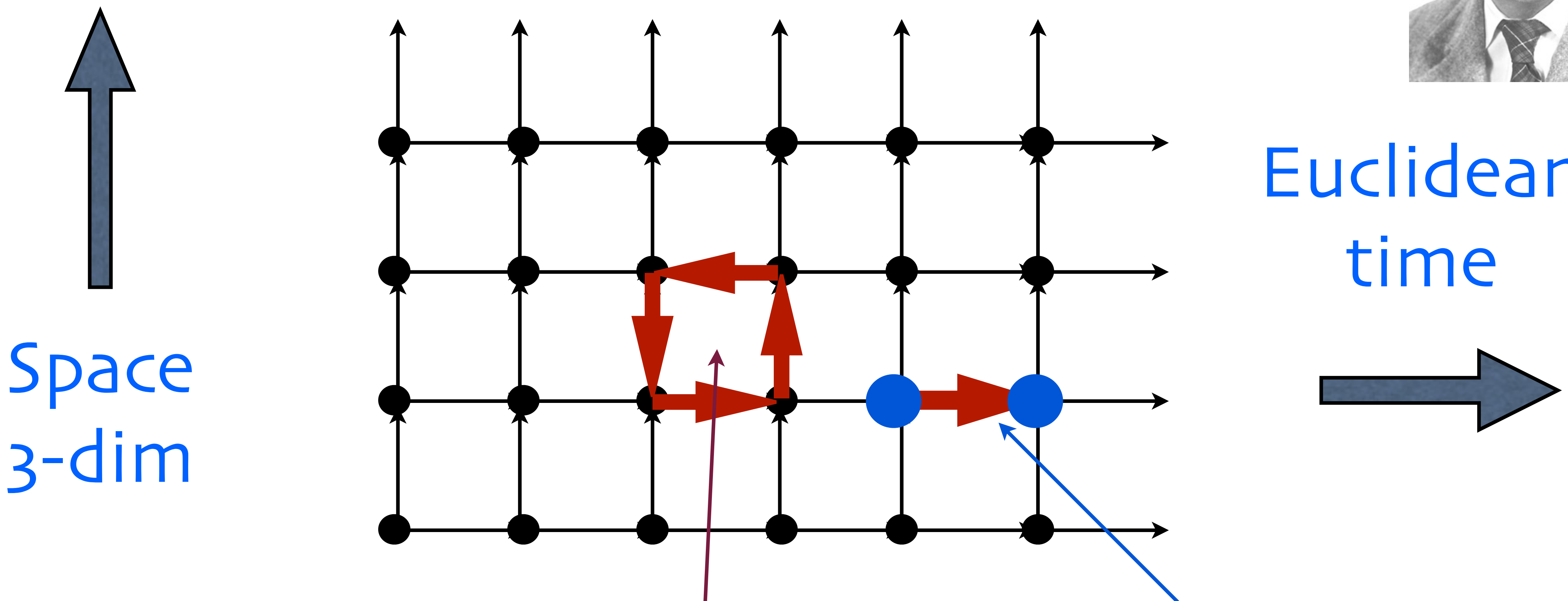


g $\quad$ g $\quad$ g^2



Lattice QCD

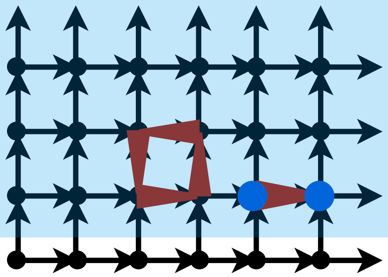
Ken Wilson, 1974

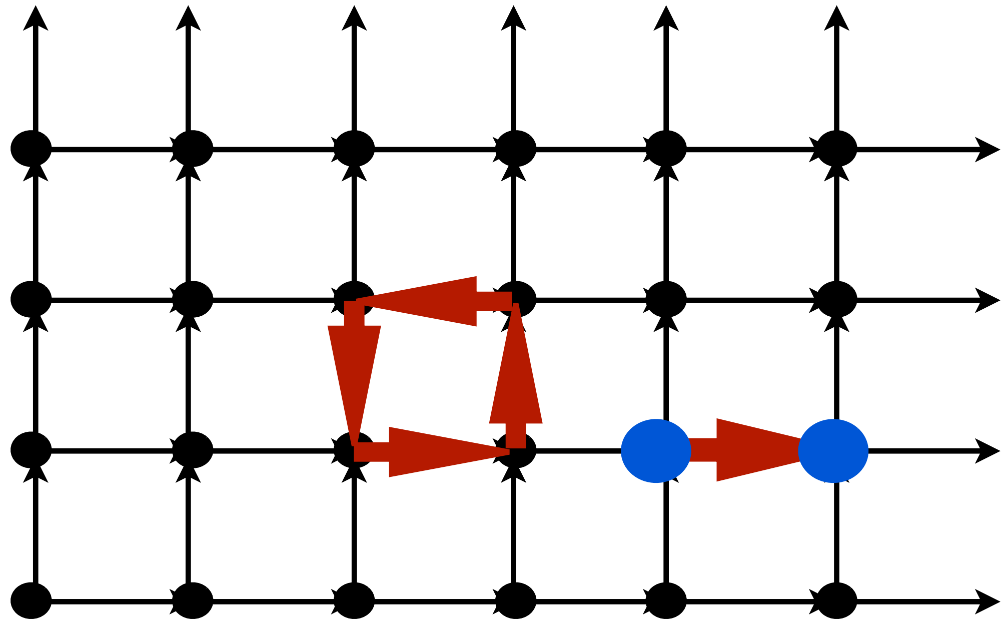


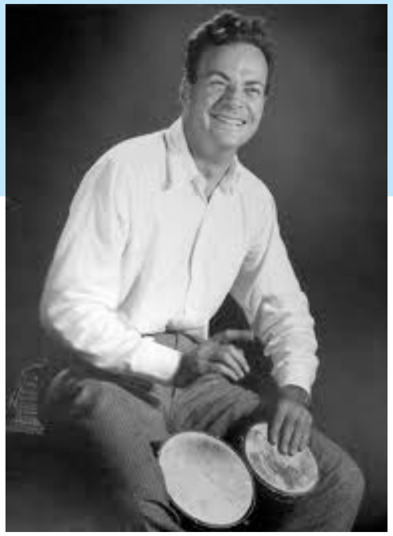
$$S_E^{\mathrm{latt}} = -\sum_{\Box} \frac{6}{g^2} \,\mathrm{Re}\,\mathrm{tr}_N (U_{\Box,\mu\nu}) - \sum_q \bar{q}(D_\mu^{\mathrm{lat}}\gamma_\mu + a m_q) q$$

Wilson gauge action   Lattice fermion action

Lattice QCD



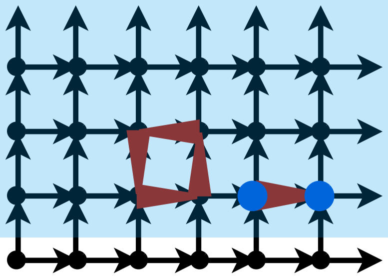




Use Feynman path integral definition of QM

$$Z_E = \int \prod dU\, d\overline{q}\, dq\, e^{-S_E^{\mathrm{lat}}}$$

- Non-perturbative regularization of QFT
- Provides rigorous definition of QCD
  - Take a→0 by sending g(a)→0
- Amenable to numerical simulation using Monte Carlo methods



Simulating fermions is hard

$$Z_{\mathrm{QCD}} = \int \prod dU\, d\bar{q}\, dq\, e^{-S_E^{\mathrm{lat}}}$$

$$= \int \underbrace{dU e^{-S_{\mathrm{glue}}^{\mathrm{lat}}}}_{\text{gluon loops}} \underbrace{\prod_q \det\left(D_\mu^{\mathrm{lat}}\gamma_\mu + m\right)}_{\text{fermion loops}}$$

- Fermion determinant leads to non-local effective gauge action
- Orders of magnitude more difficult to simulate than the "pure gluon" theory

Timeline

- 1974, invention of lattice QCD (K.Wilson)
- 1980, simulations of pure gluon theory demonstrate confinement (M. Creutz)
- 1980's: "quenched era" (no quark l
- 1987, Hybrid Monte
- 1990' k loops)
- (Kaplan)
- fermions (Neuberger)
- 2000's: fully unquenched era (light quark loops)
- 2009-10: simulations with physical up, down and strange quark masses
- Present: inclusion of electromagnetism; studies of light nuclei; …

Cray 1, 1MFlop/s

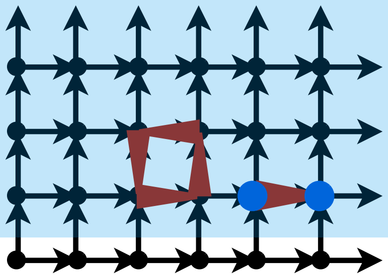
Cray 2, 1GFlop/s

1TFlop/s

Blue gene P,
1 PFlop/s

Blue gene Q,
10 PFlop/s

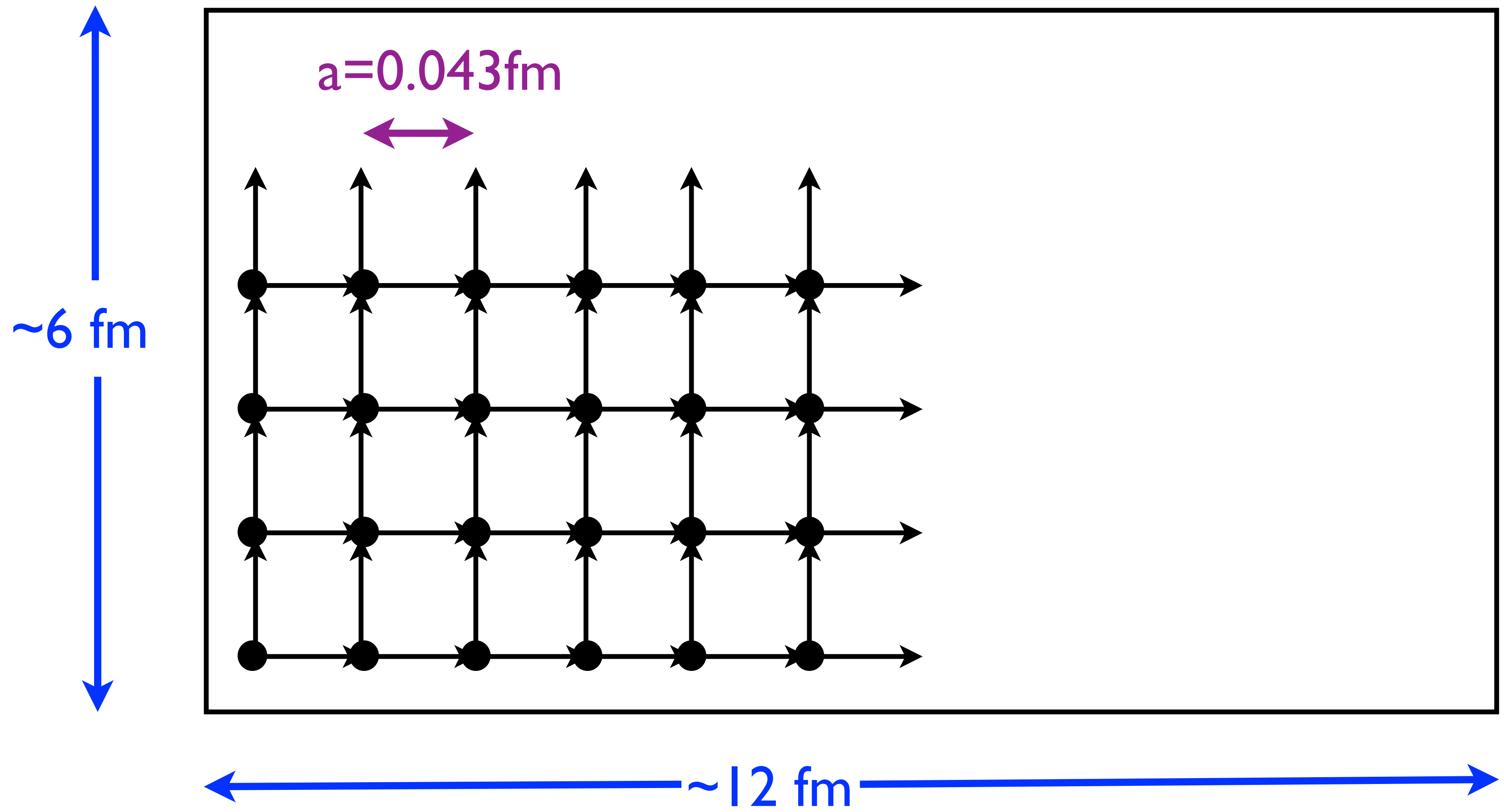
CPU speedup, theoretical & algorithmic advances have allowed lattice QCD to become a precision tool



State of the art

144x144x144x288 lattice [MILC collaboration]

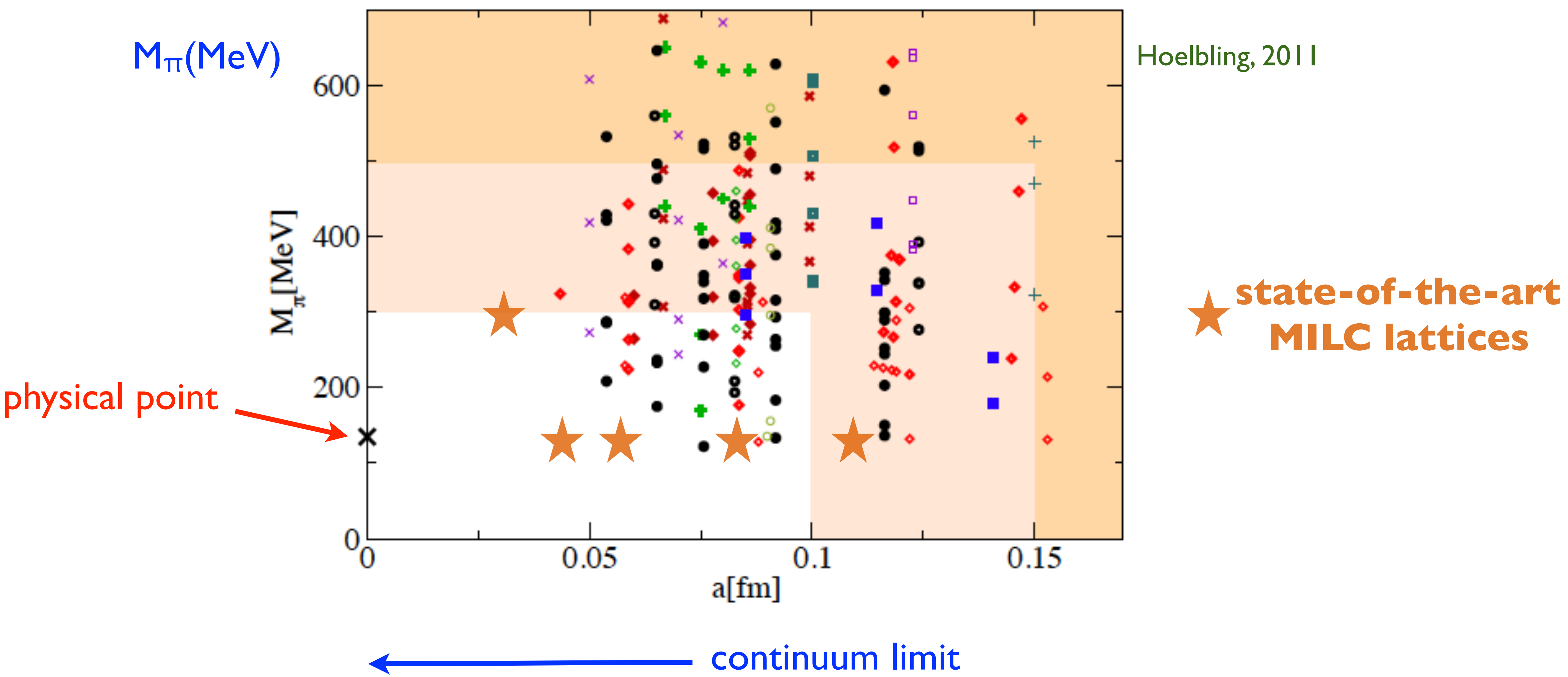
Highly Improved Staggered (HISQ) fermions
Physical quark masses (in isospin limit: $m_u = m_d$)

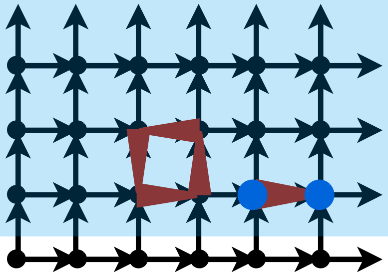


Need to invert matrices of size ~ $(3 \times 10^9) \times (3 \times 10^9)$

State of the art

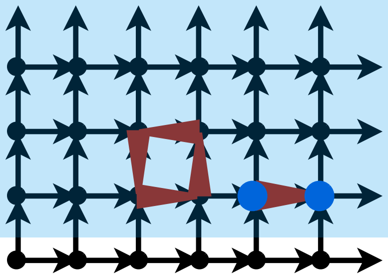
Extrapolating to the physical point





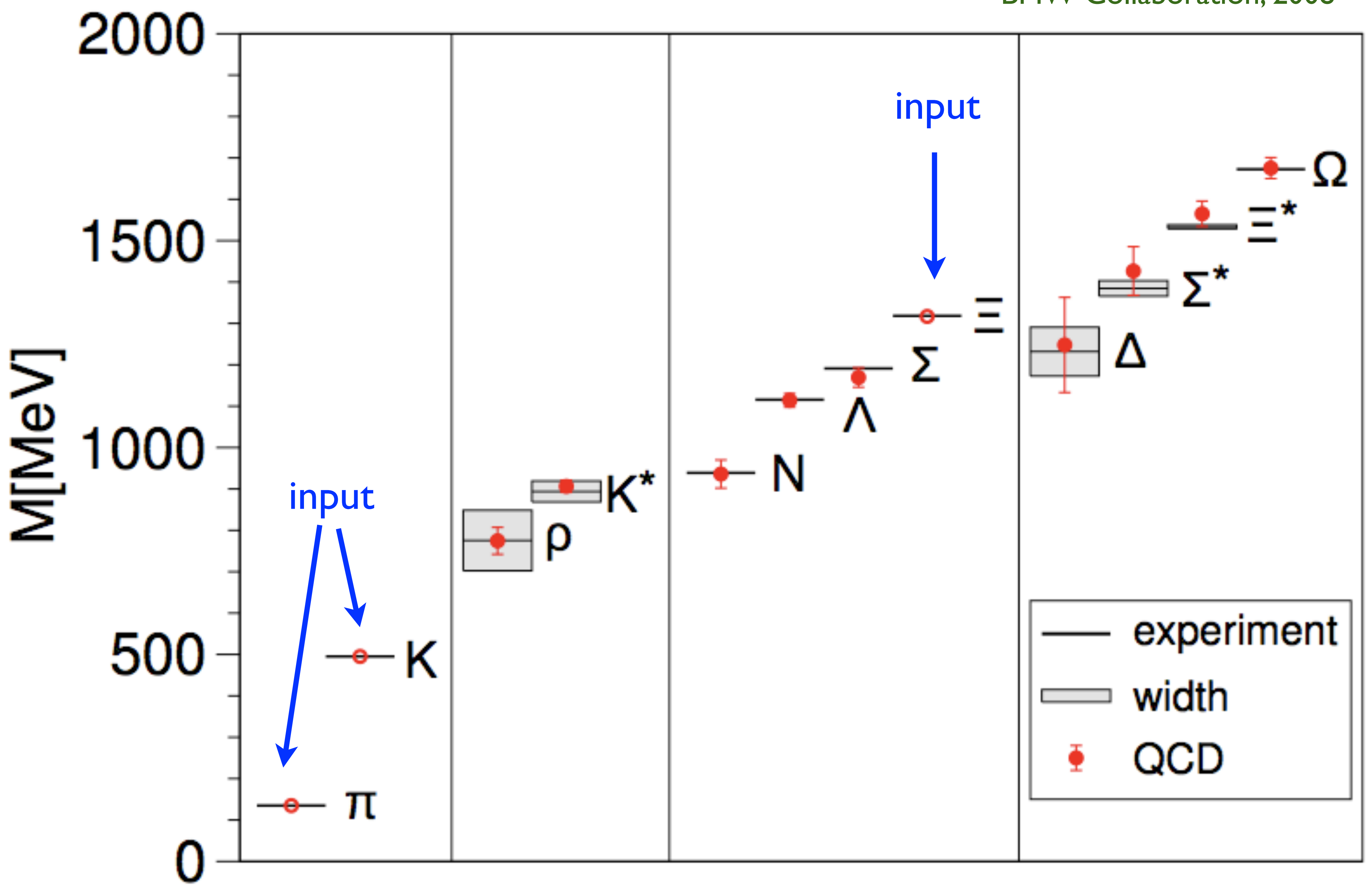
Outline

- Standard model & searching for physics beyond
- QCD & Lattice QCD
- High precision lattice QCD
- Constraining the Standard Model with LQCD
- Extending the LQCD frontier
- Future outlook



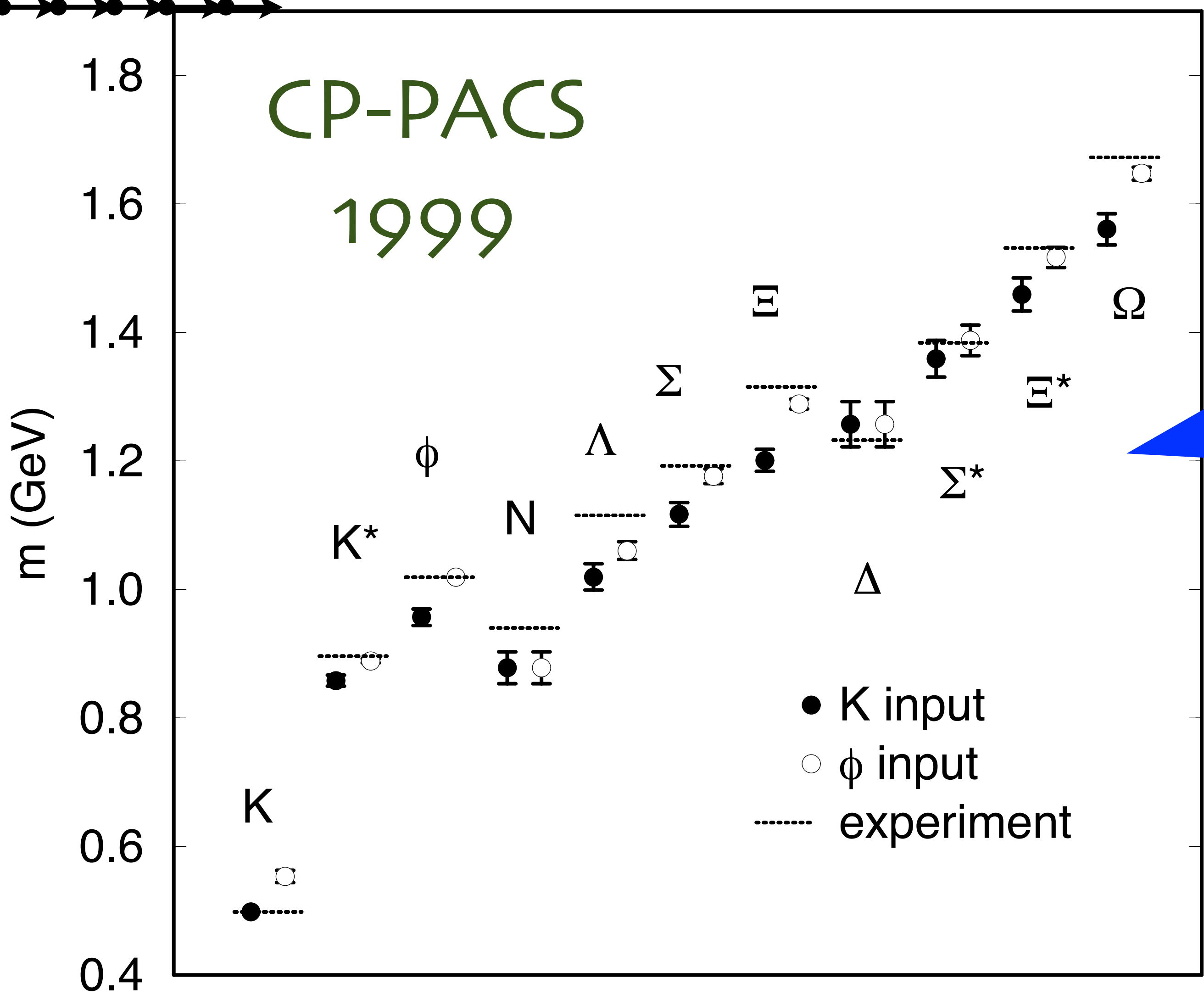
Postdiction: spectrum

BMW Collaboration, 2008

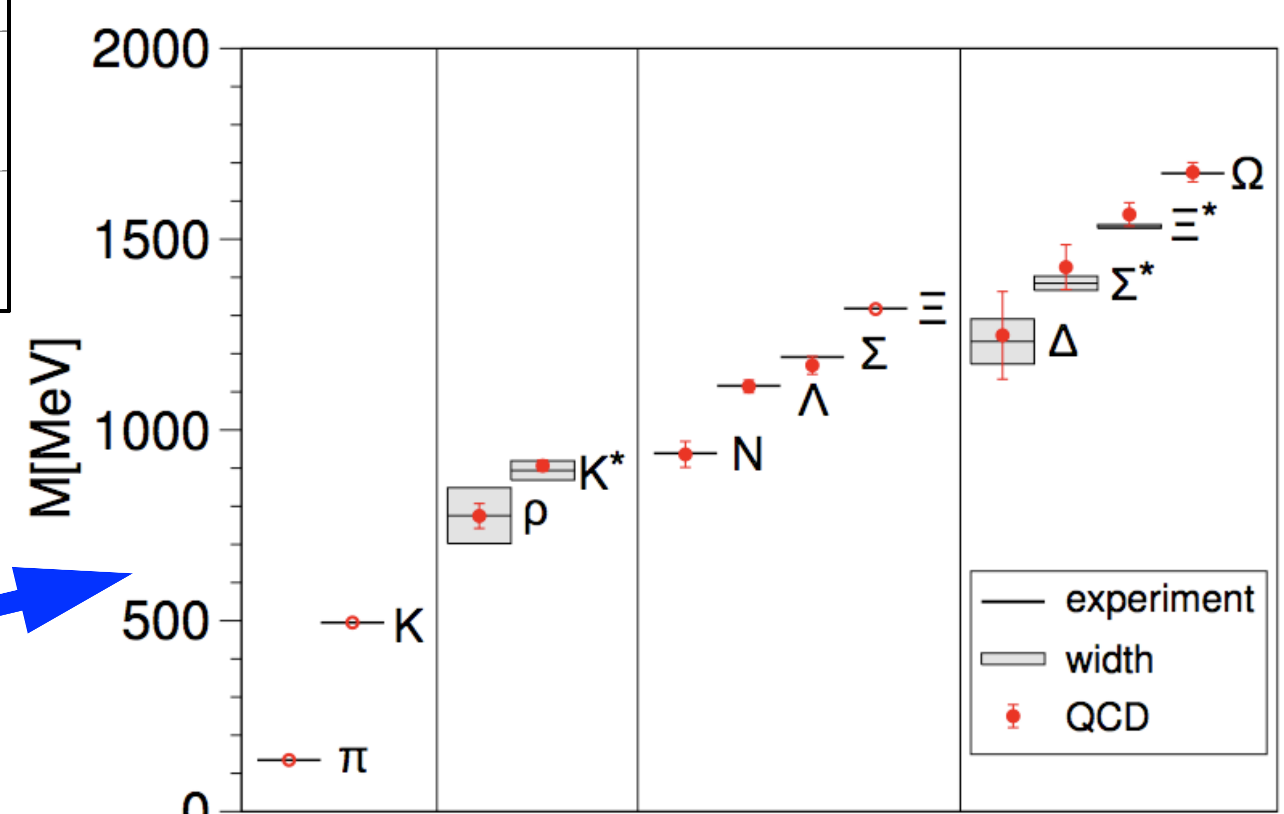


Few percent accuracy, and complete consistency

Fermion loops are needed!



No fermion loops

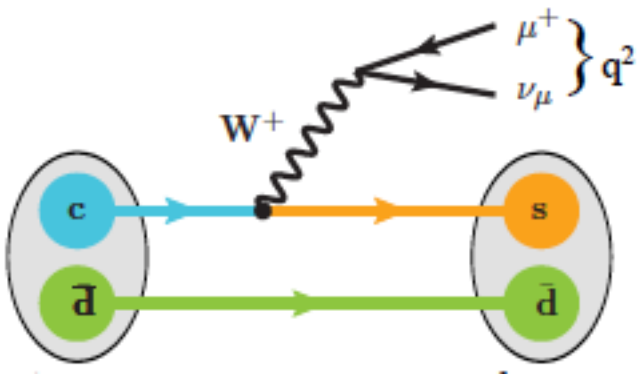


Fermion loops included

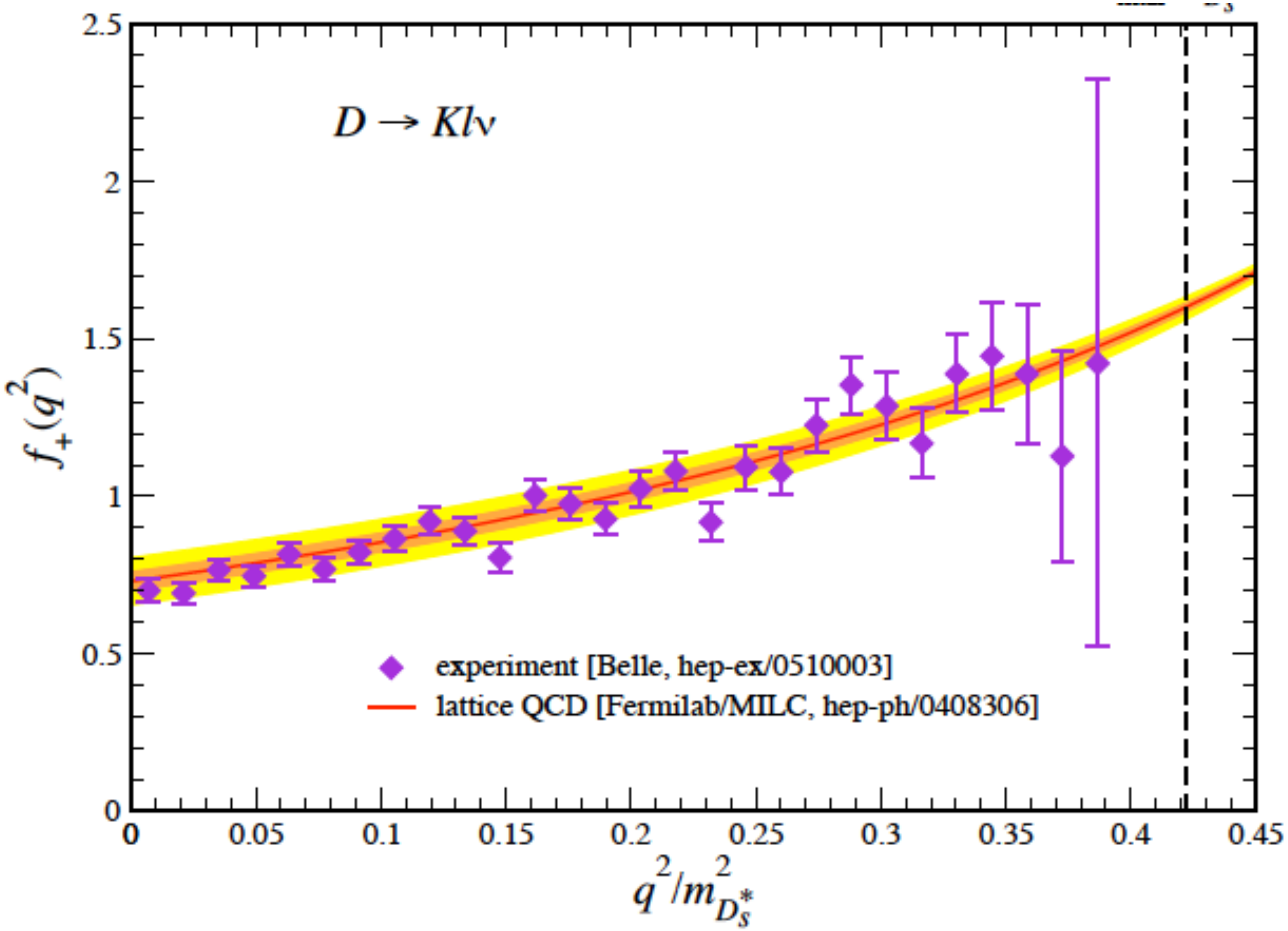
BMW collab. 2008

Several predictions

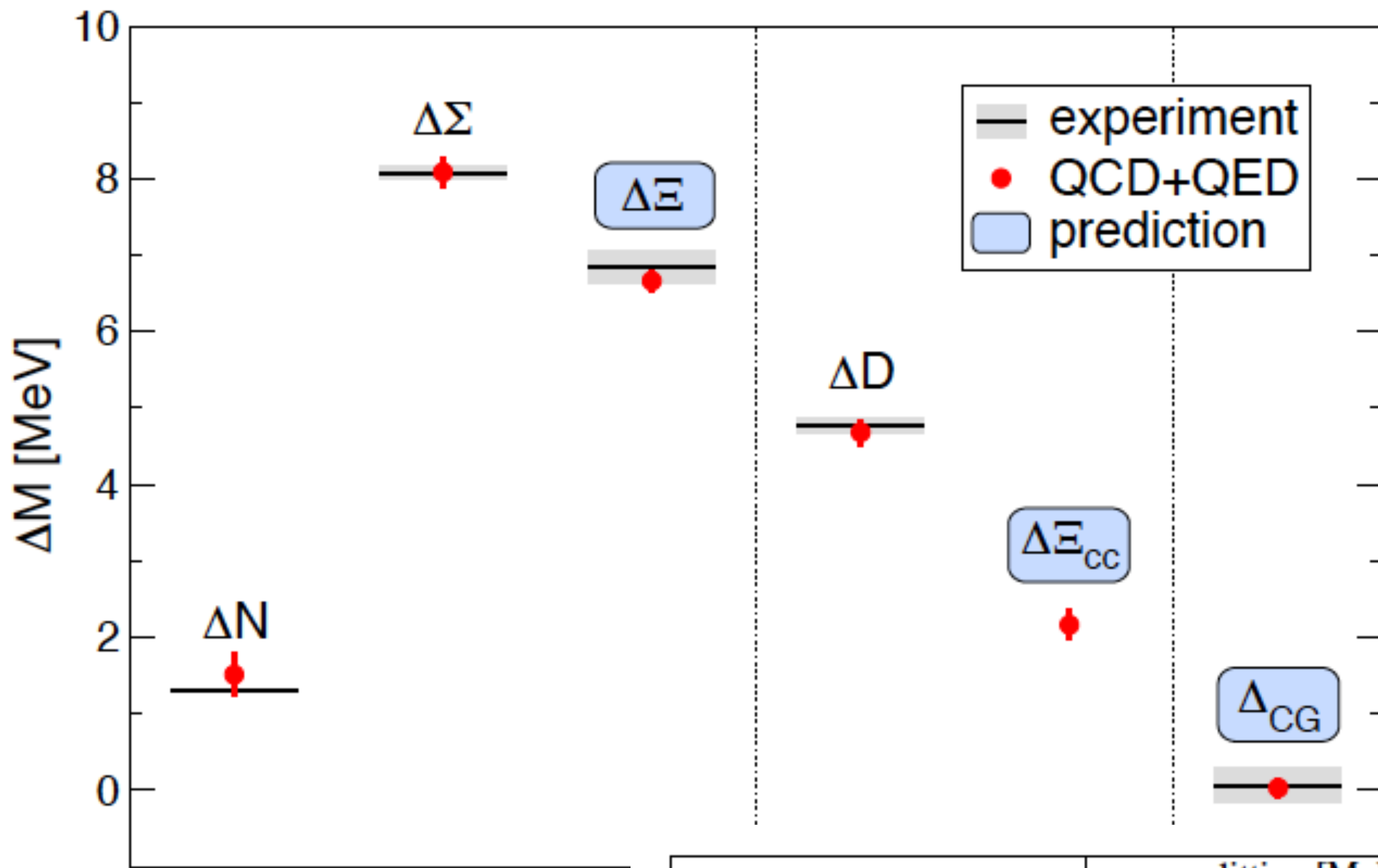
- D→K*l*ν form factor



Ruth Van de Water



Isospin splittings



BMW Collaboration
2014

u, d, s & c in loops

$m_u \neq m_d$

QED included

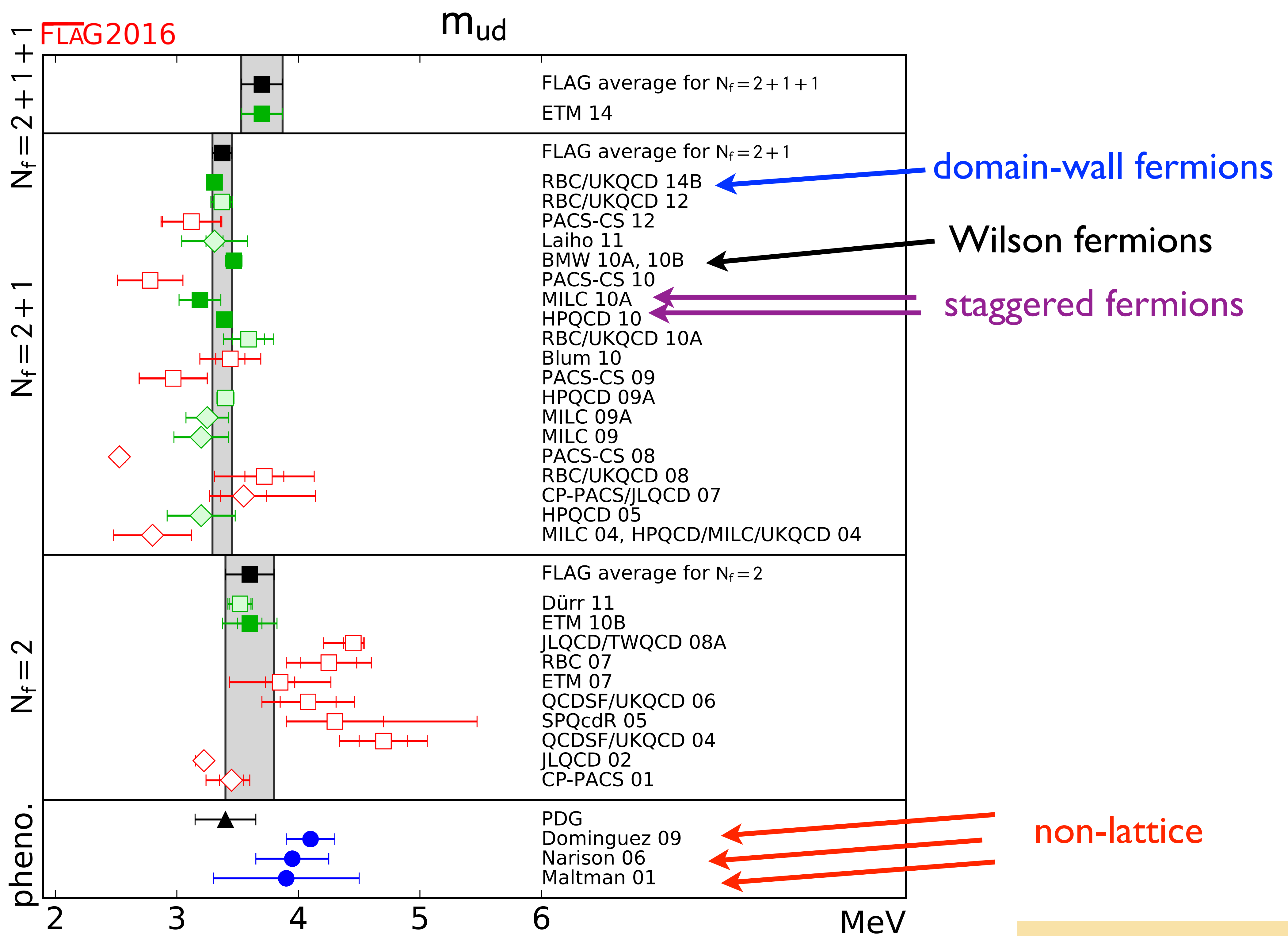
quark masses & scale determined using $\pi^+, K^+, K^0, D^0, \Omega$

Errors ~ 0.2 MeV !

	mass splitting [MeV]	QCD [MeV]	QED [MeV]
$\Delta N = n - p$	1.51(16)(23)	2.52(17)(24)	-1.00(07)(14)
$\Delta\Sigma = \Sigma^- - \Sigma^+$	8.09(16)(11)	8.09(16)(11)	0
$\Delta\Xi = \Xi^- - \Xi^0$	6.66(11)(09)	5.53(17)(17)	1.14(16)(09)
$\Delta D = D^\pm - D^0$	4.68(10)(13)	2.54(08)(10)	2.14(11)(07)
$\Delta\Xi_{cc} = \Xi_{cc}^{++} - \Xi_{cc}^{+}$	2.16(11)(17)	-2.53(11)(06)	4.69(10)(17)
$\Delta_{CG} = \Delta N - \Delta\Sigma + \Delta\Xi$	0.00(11)(06)	-0.00(13)(05)	0.00(06)(02)

Quark masses

$(m_u + m_d)/2 = 3.37(8)$ MeV $[N_f=2+1]$



Flavo(u)r Lattice Averaging Group

Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77:112
DOI 10.1140/epjc/s10052-016-4509-7

THE EUROPEAN PHYSICAL JOURNAL C

CrossMark

Review

Review of lattice results concerning low-energy particle physics

Flavour Lattice Averaging Group (FLAG)

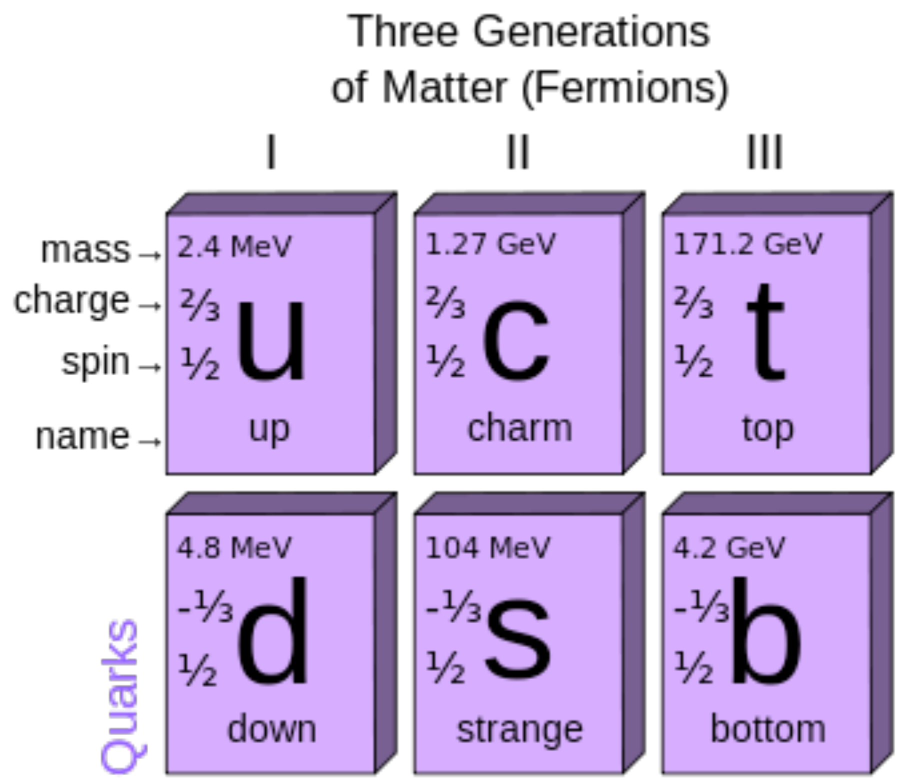
S. Aoki[1], Y. Aoki[2,3,17], D. Bečirević[4], C. Bernard[5], T. Blum[3,6], G. Colangelo[7], M. Della Morte[8,9], P. Dimopoulos[10,11], S. Dürr[12,13], H. Fukaya[14], M. Golterman[15], Steven Gottlieb[16], S. Hashimoto[17,18], U. M. Heller[19], R. Horsley[20], A. Jüttner[21,a], T. Kaneko[17,18], L. Lellouch[22], H. Leutwyler[7], C.-J. D. Lin[22,23], V. Lubicz[24,25], E. Lunghi[16], R. Mawhinney[26], T. Onogi[14], C. Pena[27], C. T. Sachrajda[21], S. R. Sharpe[28], S. Simula[25], R. Sommer[29], A. Vladikas[30], U. Wenger[7], H. Wittig[31]

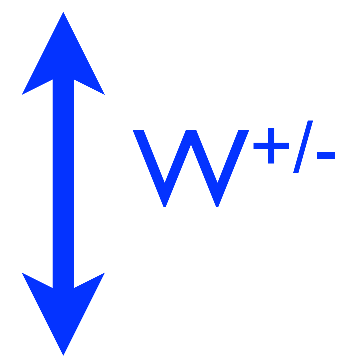
- Reviews every 2^{+} years: provide "vetted" averages
- "PDG or HFAG for Lattice QCD"

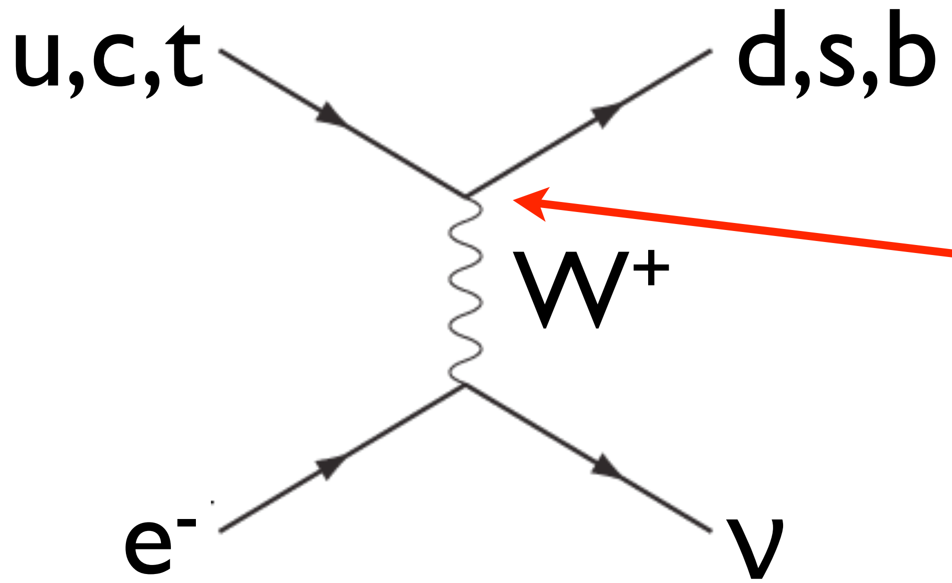
Outline

- Standard model & searching for physics beyond
- QCD & Lattice QCD
- High precision lattice QCD
- Constraining the Standard Model with LQCD
- Extending the LQCD frontier
- Future outlook

CKM matrix & CP violation







$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

Fundamental parameters of the SM

CKM matrix & CP violation

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Unitary matrix

CP violation!

- Each element can be measured in several ways
- Consistency of SM requires all measurements to agree, and that V_{CKM} be unitary
- CP violating parameter η must explain observed CP violation in Kaon and B meson systems
- New physics would shows up as inconsistencies

Need for non-perturbative QCD

$$
\left(\begin{array}{c:c:c}
\mathbf{V_{ud}} & \mathbf{V_{us}} & \mathbf{V_{ub}} \\
\pi \to \ell\nu & K \to \ell\nu & B \to \pi\ell\nu \\
 & K \to \pi\ell\nu & \\
\hdashline
\mathbf{V_{cd}} & \mathbf{V_{cs}} & \mathbf{V_{cb}} \\
D \to \ell\nu & D_s \to \ell\nu & B \to D\ell\nu \\
D \to \pi\ell\nu & D \to K\ell\nu & B \to D^*\ell\nu \\
\hdashline
\mathbf{V_{td}} & \mathbf{V_{ts}} & \mathbf{V_{tb}} \\
B_d \leftrightarrow \overline{B}_d & B_s \leftrightarrow \overline{B}_s & \\
K_0 \leftrightarrow \overline{K}_0 & K_0 \leftrightarrow \overline{K}_0 &
\end{array}\right)
$$

$$\text{Experiment} = \text{known factors} \times V_{CKM} \times \text{Hadronic matrix element}$$

Perturbative SM

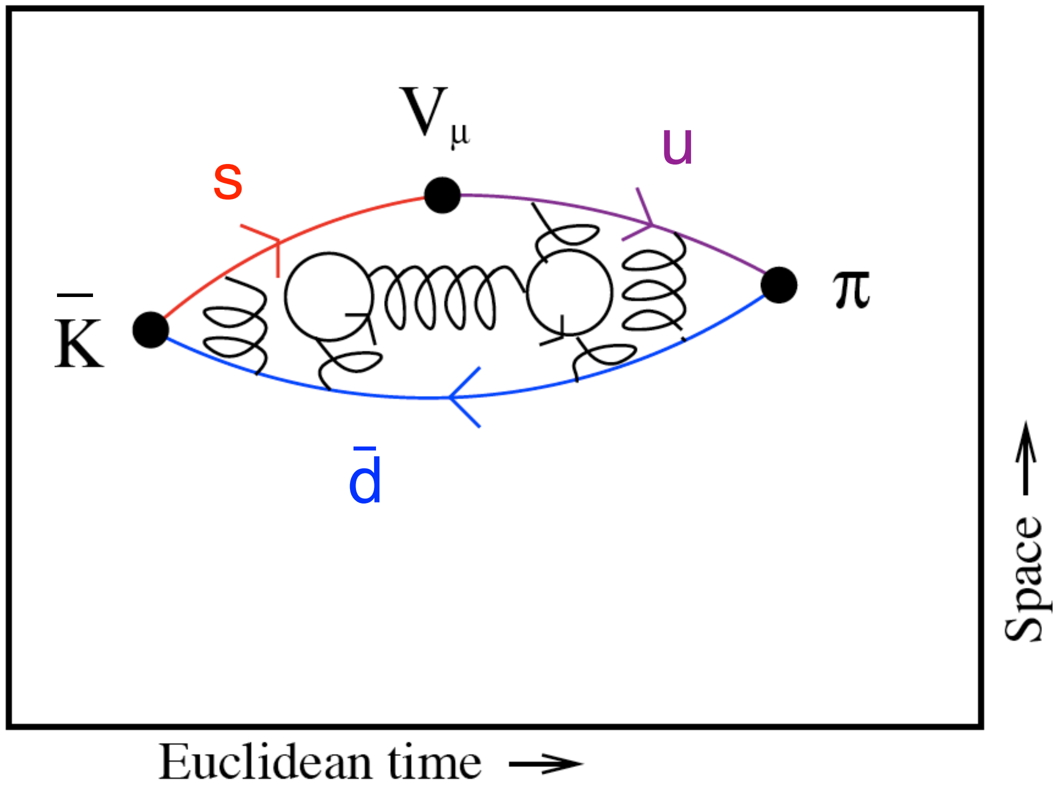
Lattice QCD

Measure

to determine this

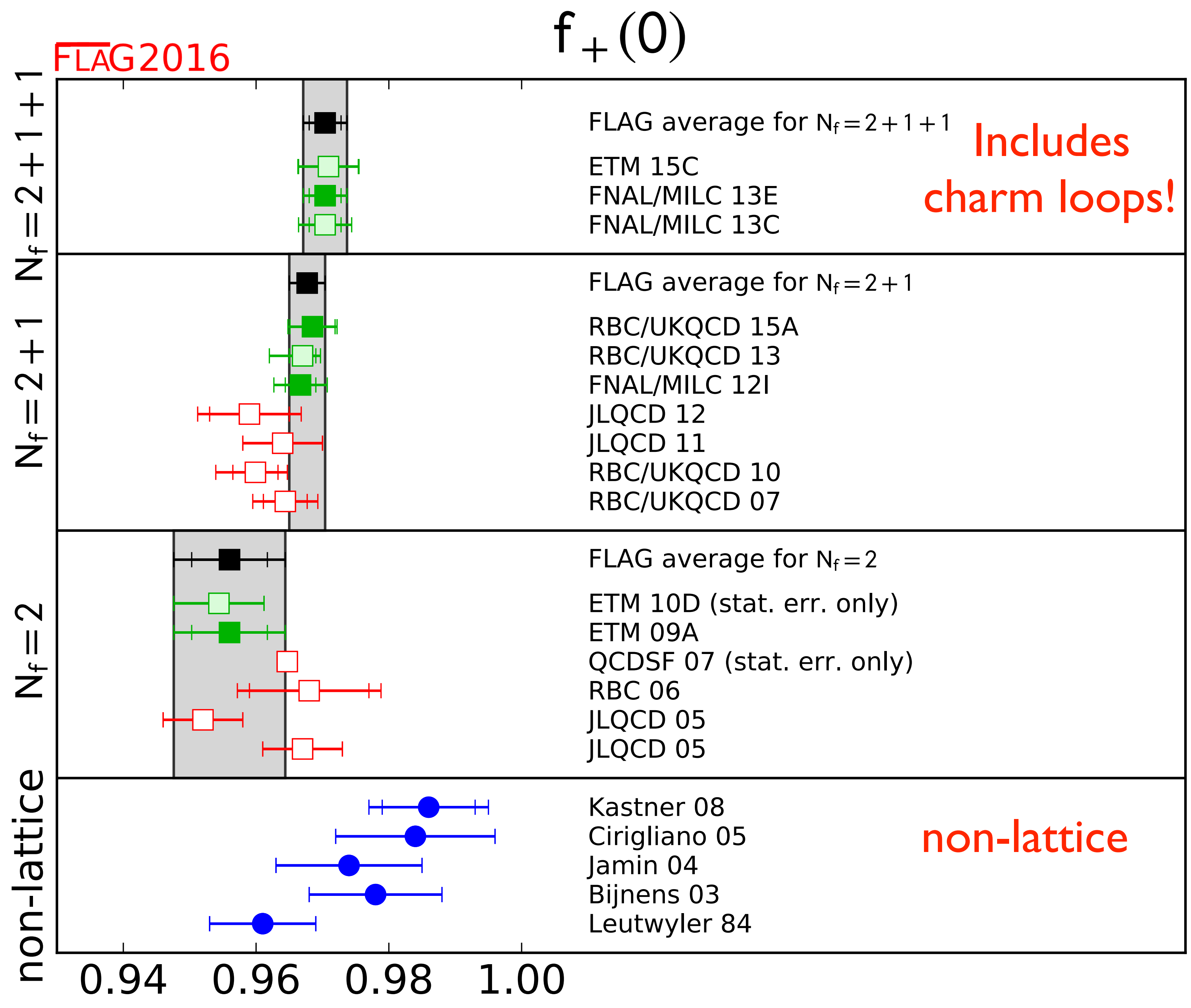
Example: K→π form factor

- Experimental measurement: $\overline{K}^0 \longrightarrow \pi^+ e^- \overline{\nu}$
- Underlying process: $s \longrightarrow u e^- \overline{\nu}$
- CKM element: V_{us}
- Required matrix element: $\langle \pi(p_2) | V_\mu | K(p_1) \rangle \sim f_+(0)$
- Lattice QCD calculation:

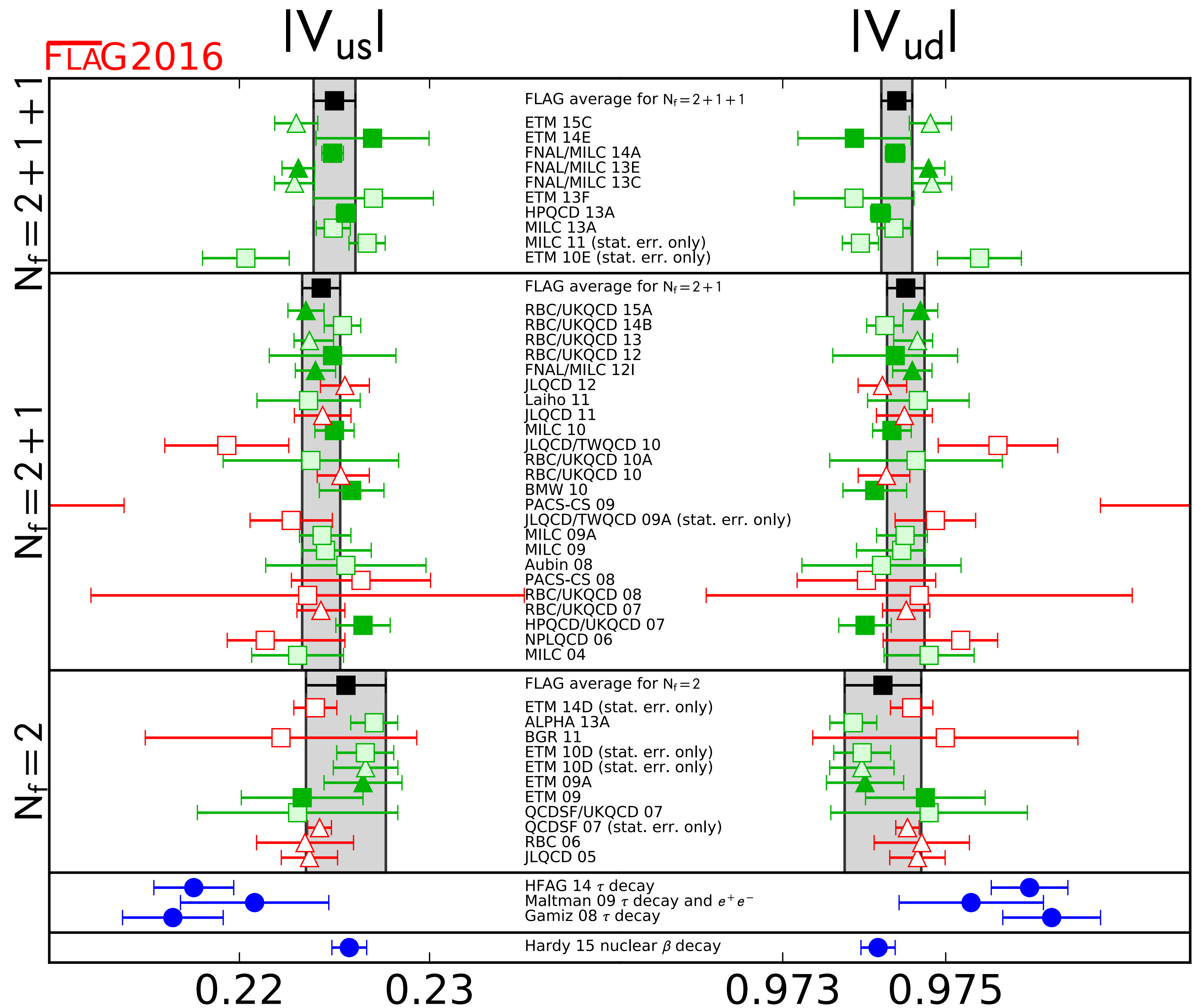


Results for K→π form factor

$f_+(0) = 0.9704(33)$ [N_f=2+1+1]



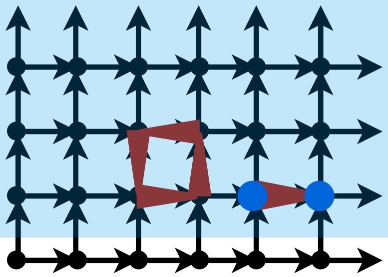
Results for V_{ud} & V_{us}



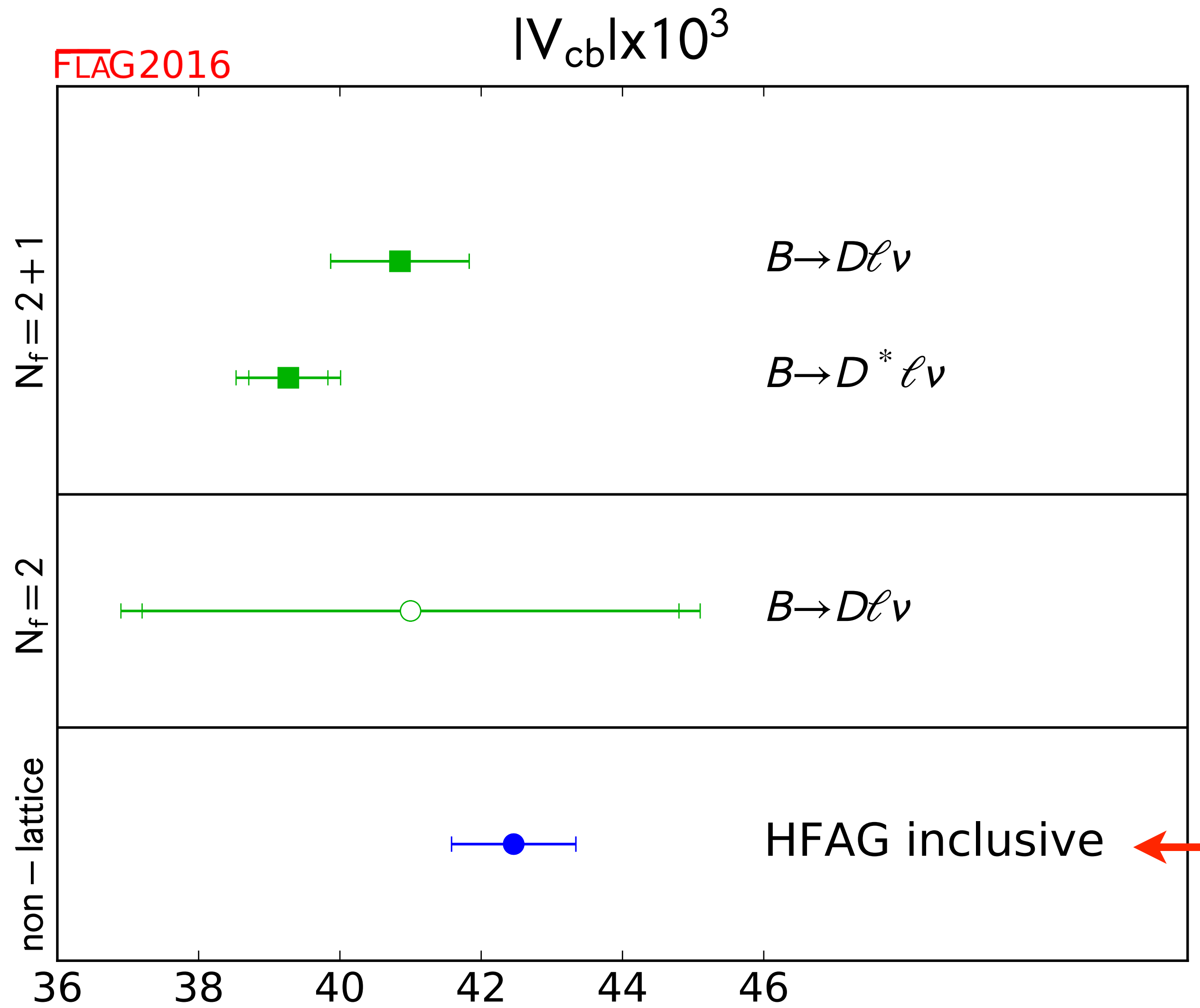
Values determined using f_π, f_K & $f_+(0)$

tension with non-lattice estimates?

Unitarity confirmed: $|V_{ud}|^2+|V_{us}|^2+|V_{ub}|^2=0.980(9)$



Some tensions

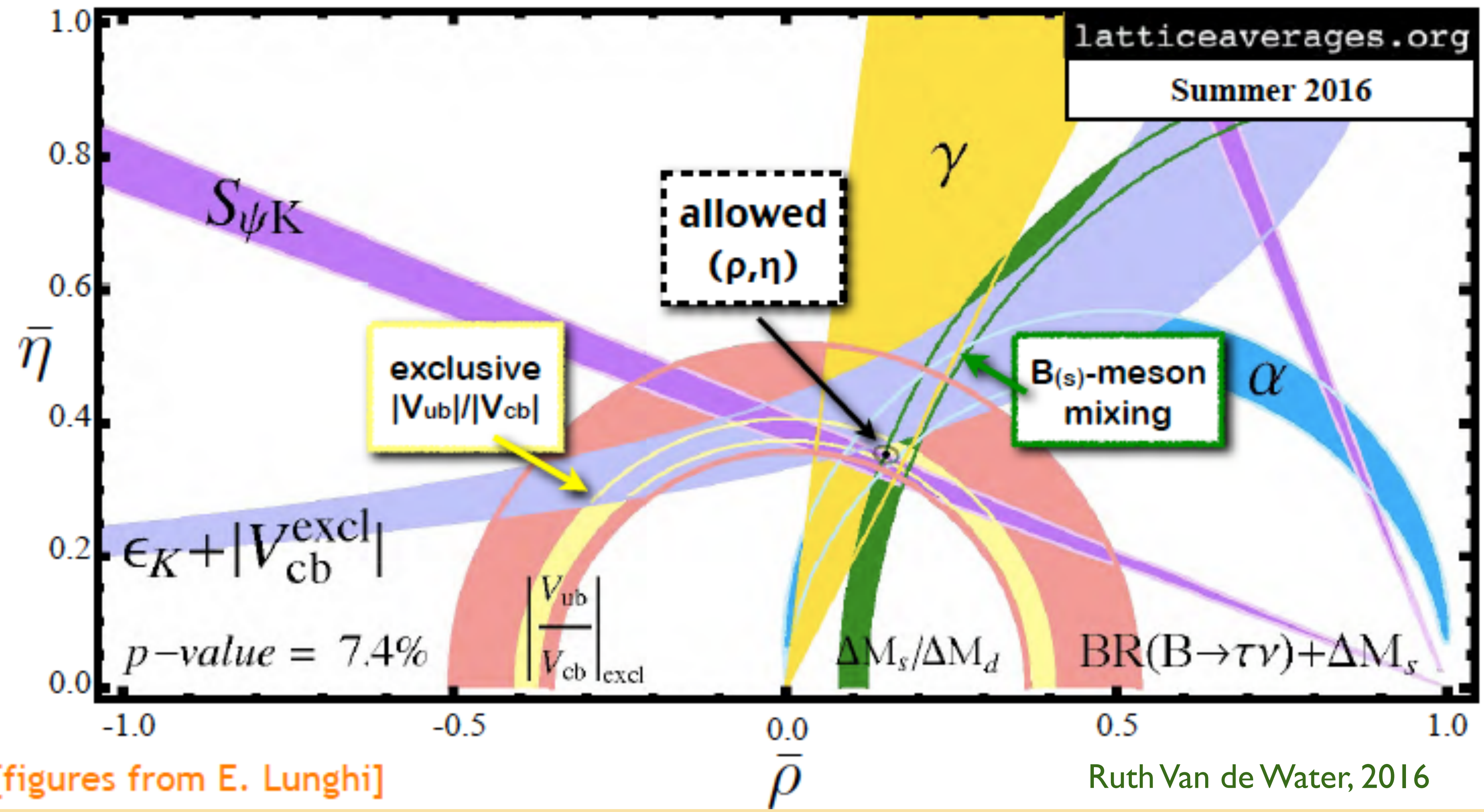


LQCD from B→D form factors

Using inclusive b→c decays & HQET

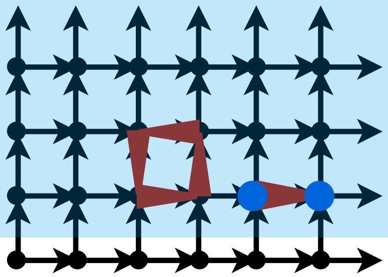
...but overall consistency

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 1-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1-\frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1-\rho-i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$



[figures from E. Lunghi]

Ruth Van de Water, 2016

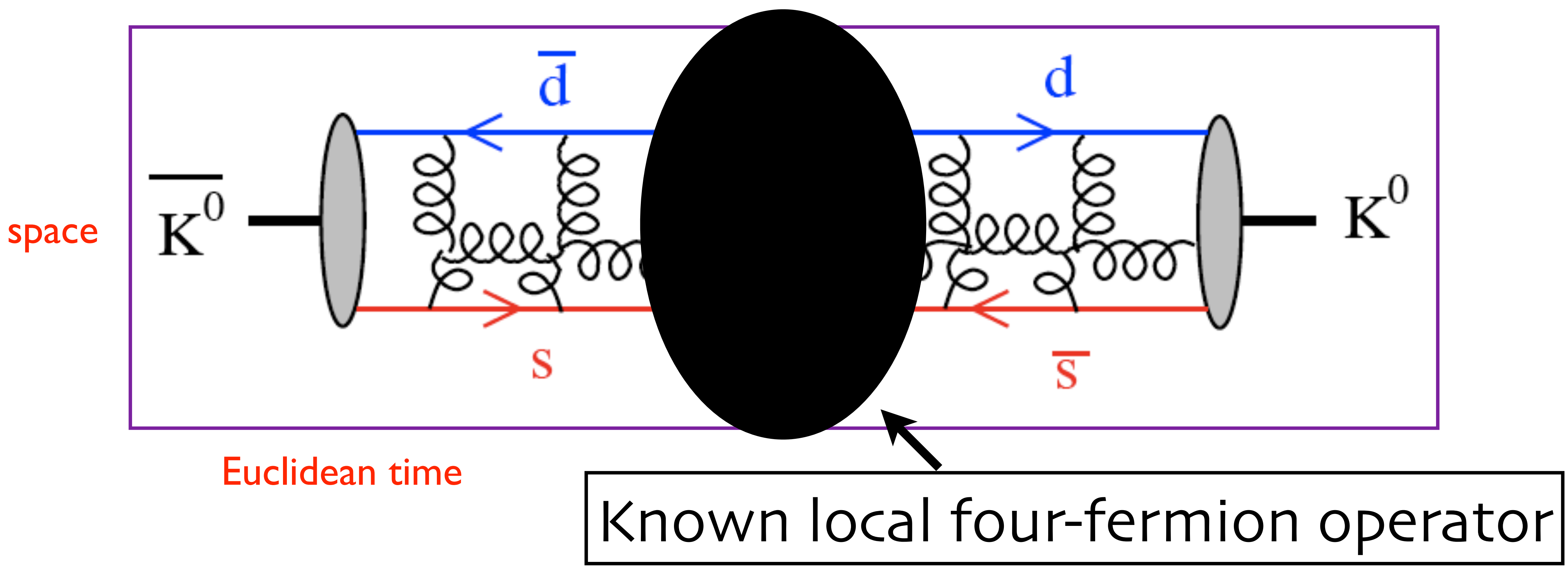


Outline

- Standard model & searching for physics beyond
- QCD & Lattice QCD
- High precision lattice QCD
- Constraining the Standard Model with LQCD
- Extending the LQCD frontier
- Future outlook

“Gold plated”

- Processes involving single hadrons are (by now) straightforward to calculate using LQCD
  - Hadron masses, decay constants, form factors, quark masses, α_s, K, D & B mixing matrix elements
  - E.g. $\hat{B}_K = 0.76 \pm 0.01$ [FLAG16]



Beyond "gold plated"

- Processes involving two hadrons are now beginning to be accessible
  - E.g. $K \to \pi\pi$ decays
  - Does the SM reproduce the $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule?

$$\frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \to \pi\pi)}{\Gamma(K^+ \to \pi\pi)} \approx 330$$

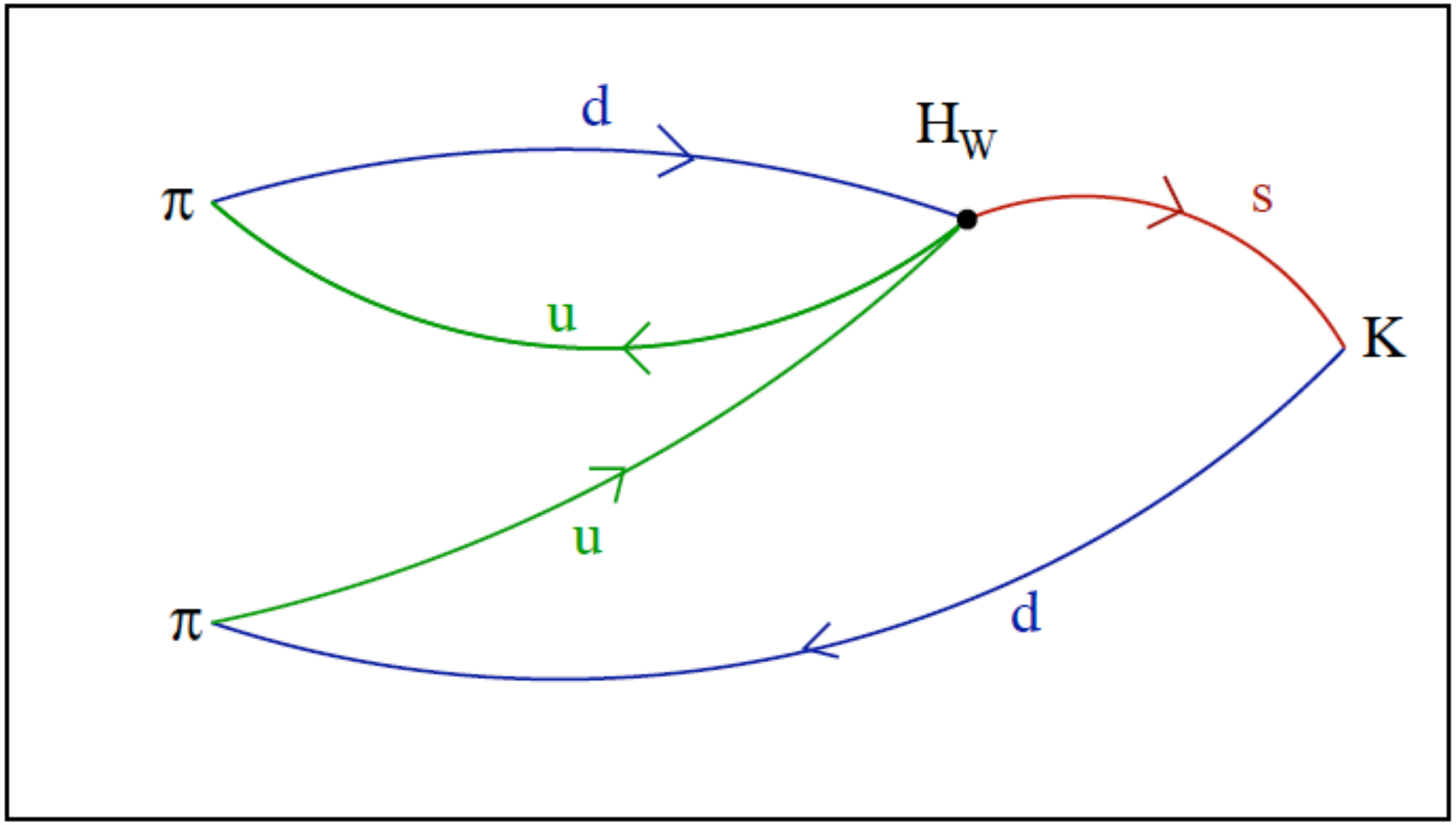
  - Does the SM reproduce direct CP-violation in $K \to \pi\pi$?

$$\frac{\Gamma(K_L \to \pi^0\pi^0)}{\Gamma(K_S \to \pi^0\pi^0)} \frac{\Gamma(K_S \to \pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(K_L \to \pi^+\pi^-)} \approx 1 - 6\mathrm{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$$

$\varepsilon'/\varepsilon = 1.63(0.26)\ 10^{-3}$

K→ππ amplitude

gluons & sea-quark loops now implicit



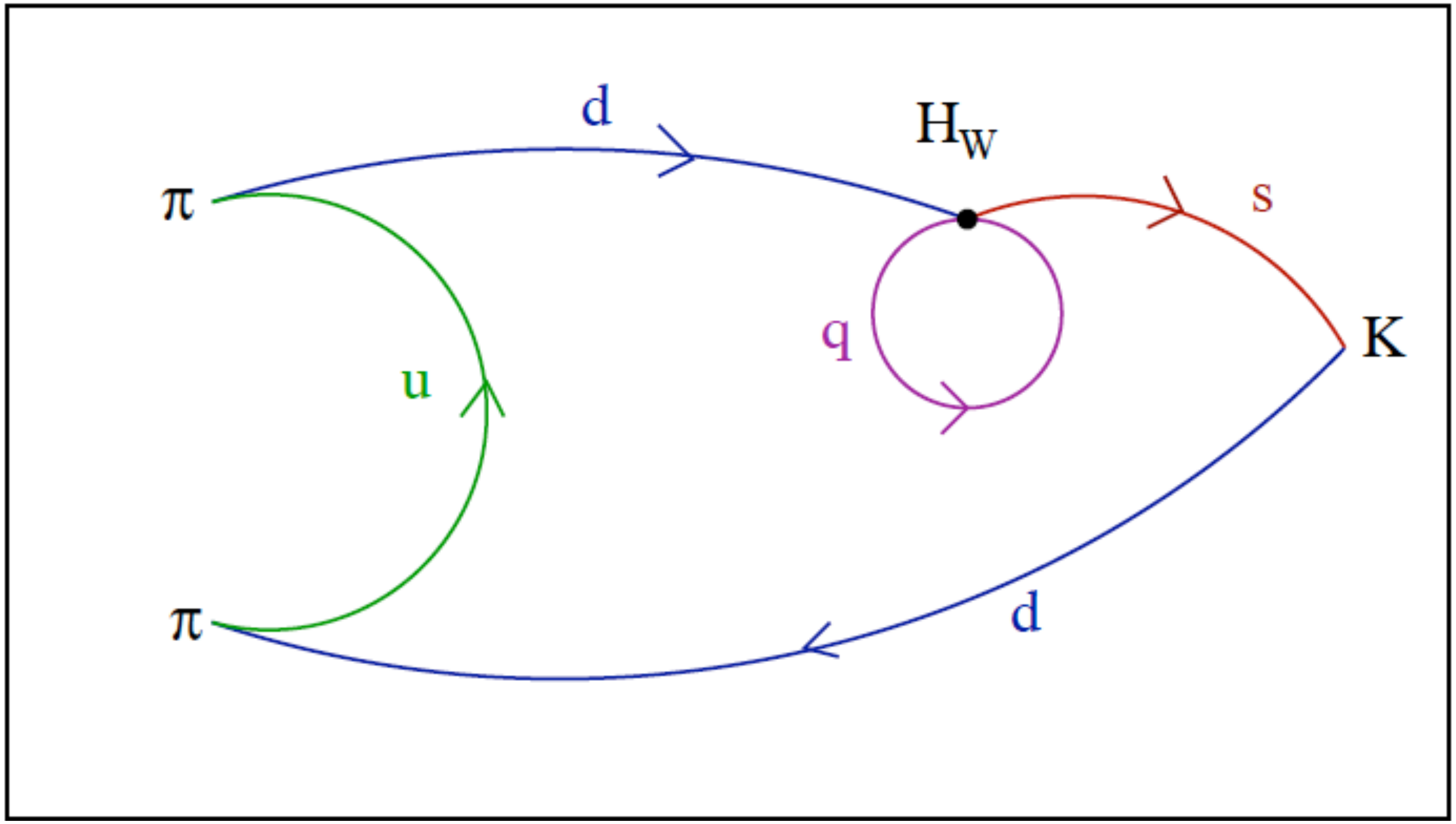
space

Euclidean time

Many Wick contractions—some with poor signal/noise

K→ππ amplitude

gluons & sea-quark loops now implicit



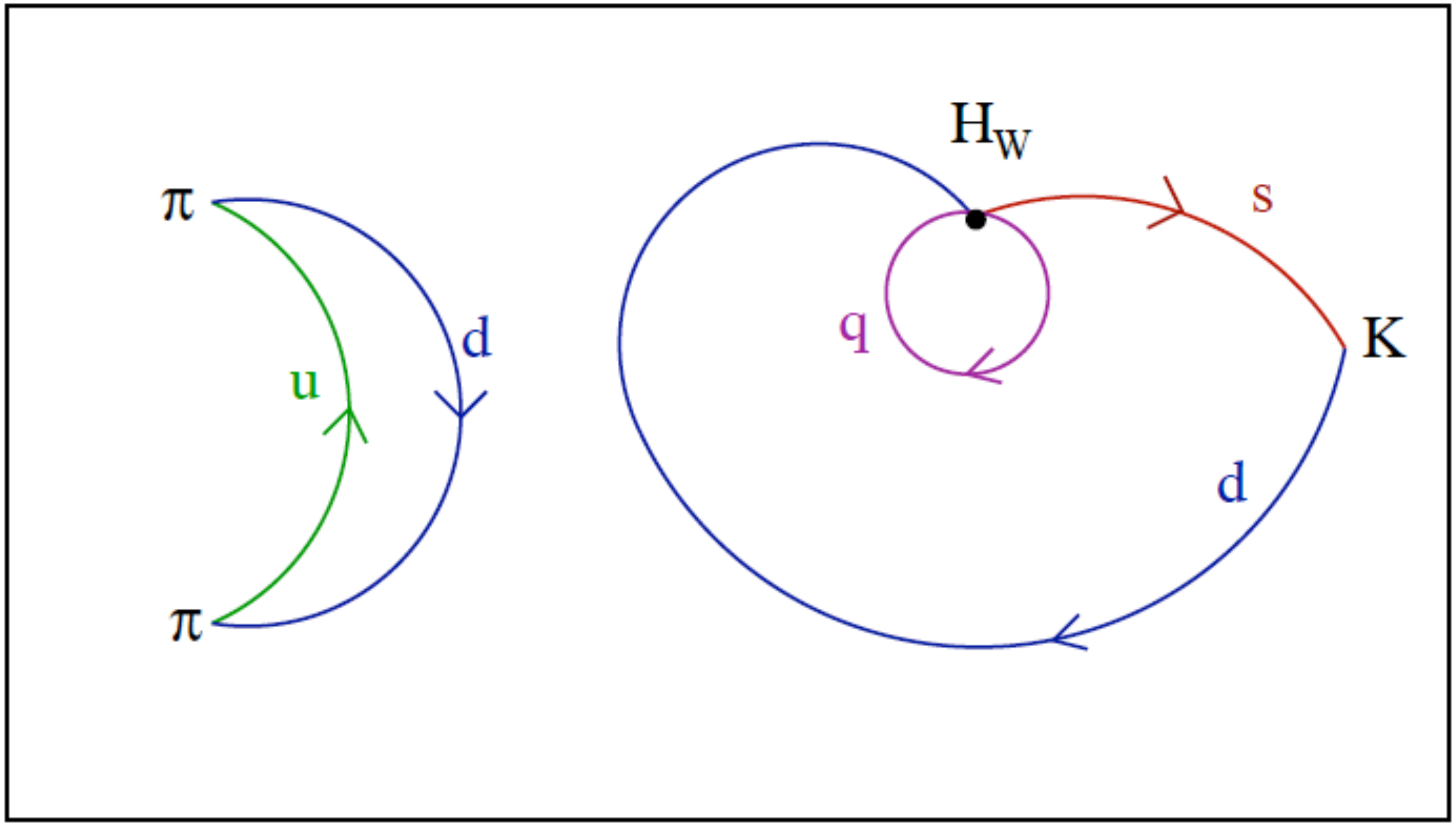
space

Euclidean time

Many Wick contractions—some with poor signal/noise

K→ππ amplitude

gluons & sea-quark loops now implicit



space

Euclidean time

Many Wick contractions—some with poor signal/noise

Calculational challenges

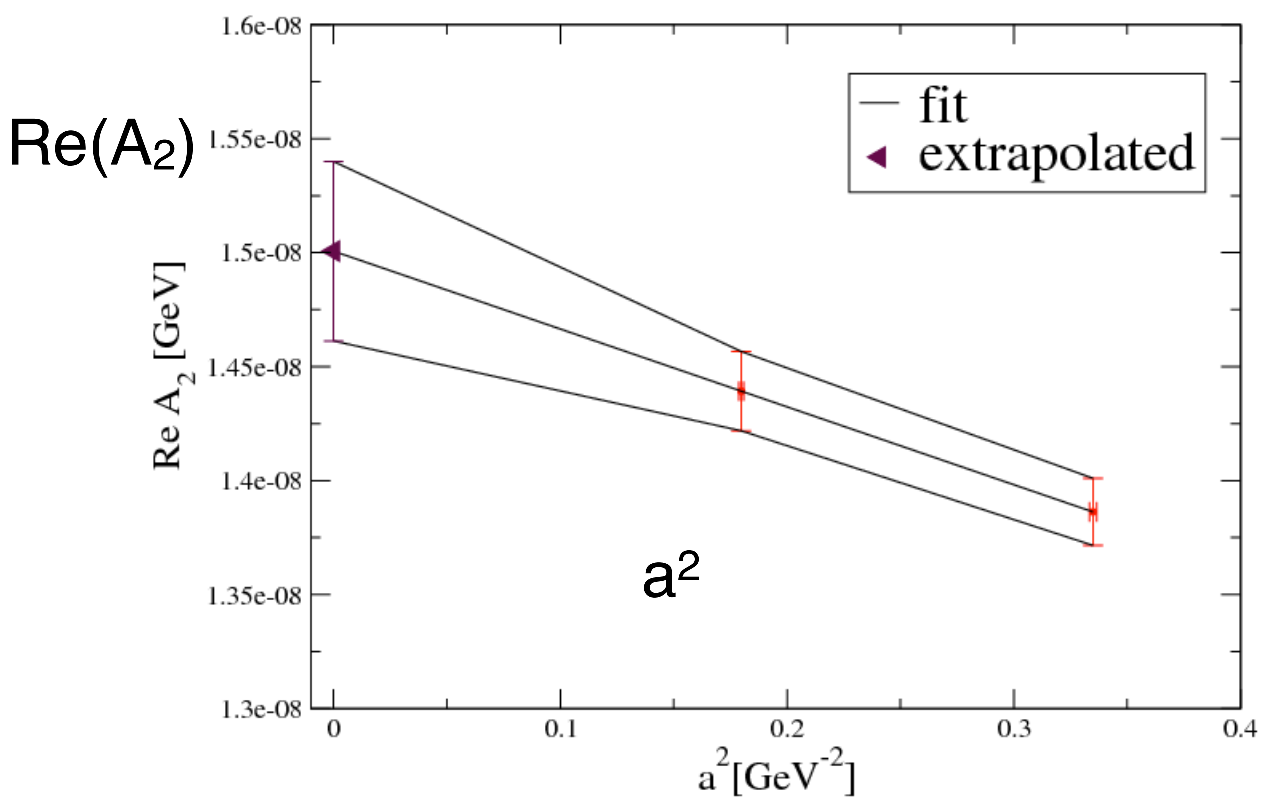
- Quark-disconnected Wick contractions
  - Solved using new noise-reduction methods
- Breaking of chiral symmetry by lattice action
  - Solved using Domain-wall fermions
- Connecting finite-volume matrix element to measured infinite-volume one

$$ {}_L\langle\pi\pi|\mathcal{H}_W|K\rangle_L \xrightarrow{?} \langle\pi\pi|\mathcal{H}_W|K\rangle $$

  - Solved by large box (~6 fm) & using QFT to relate finite & infinite volume two-pion states [Lüscher, …]

Pioneering K→ππ results

- Amplitude for $K^+ \to \pi\pi$ (isospin 2 final state) <u>at physical quark masses</u> in fully controlled calculation



[RBC/UKQCD 1502.00263]

- Result: $\mathrm{Re}(A_2)$ = 1.50 (15) GeV
- Consistent with experiment!
  $\mathrm{Re}(A_2)$=1.479(3) 10^{-8} GeV (K^+ decays)

Pioneering K→ππ results

- Amplitude for isospin 0 ππ final state <u>at physical point</u> (but so far with only a single lattice spacing a≈0.15fm)

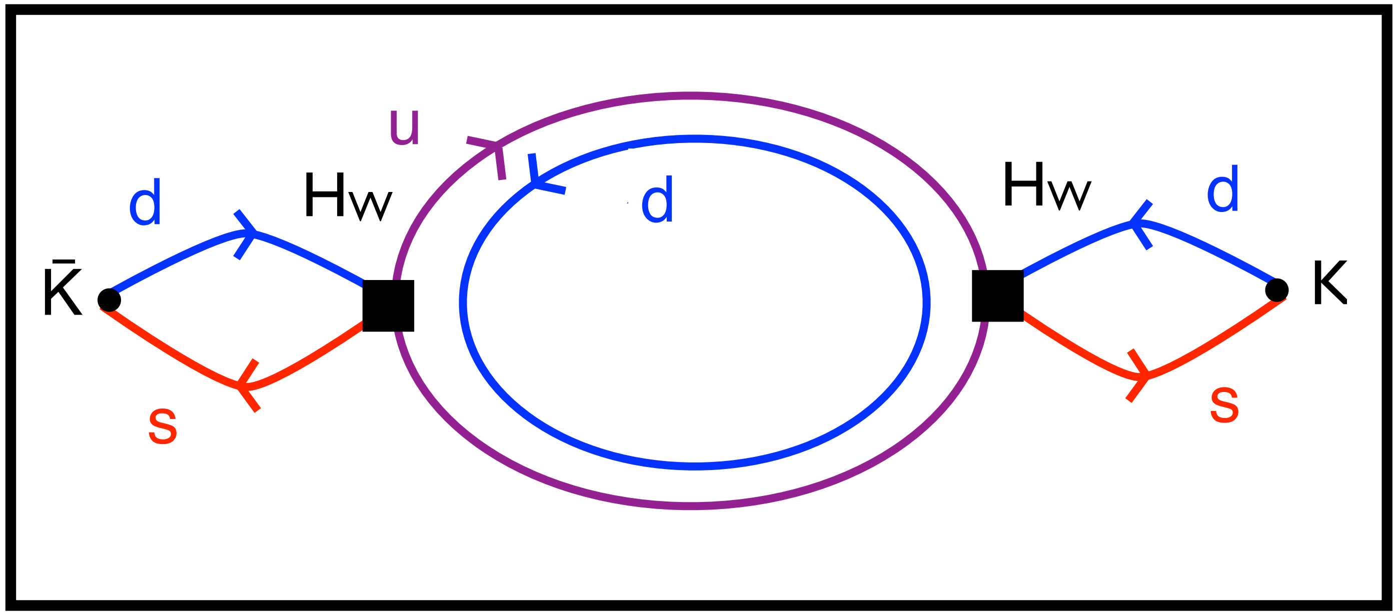
  [RBC/UKQCD 1505.07863]

  - Result (without all errors controlled): $\mathrm{Re}(A_0) = 4.7(1.6)\ 10^{-7}$ GeV
  - Consistent with experiment: $\mathrm{Re}(A_2)=3.3(2)\ 10^{-7}$ GeV
  - Reproduces the $\Delta I=\frac{1}{2}$ rule from first principles!

- Fully controlled results in next few years

Future $K \to \pi\pi$ results

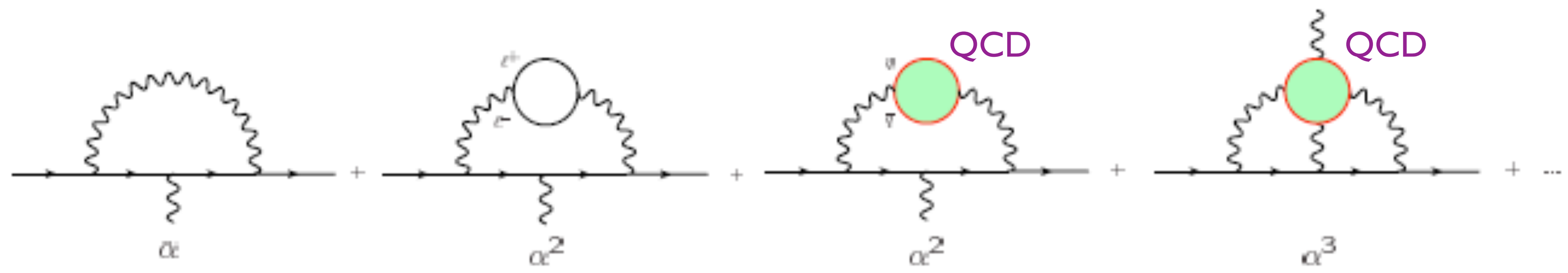
- CP violation in $K \to \pi\pi$
  - First result obtained: $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon = 0.1(7)\ 10^{-3}$ [RBC/UKQCD 1505.07863]
  - Will know in a few years if SM explains $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon = 1.63(26)\ 10^{-3}$
- Calculation of K_L—K_S mass difference ΔM_K
  - Method developed and tested: fully controlled result in 3-5 years?



Muon g-2

- Magnetic moment of muon is proportional to its spin

$$\vec{\mu} = g\left(\frac{e}{2m}\right)\vec{S} \qquad g = 2 + \frac{a_\mu}{2} \qquad a_\mu = \frac{\alpha_{EM}}{2\pi} + \ldots$$



Schwinger | Higher order QED | hadronic vacuum polarization | hadronic light-by-light scattering

- Dominant theory error is from QCD!

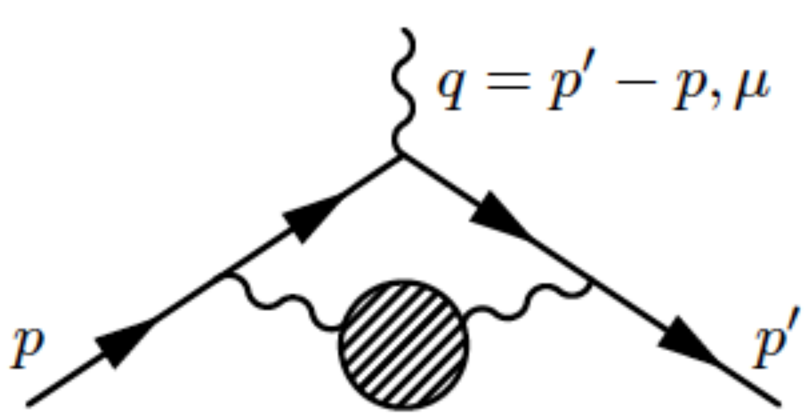
Muon g-2

	Value $\pm$ Error	Reference
Experiment (0.54 ppm)	116592089 ± 63	E821, The $g-2$ Collab. 2006
Standard Model	116591828 ± 50	arXiv:1311.2198
Difference $(\mathrm{Exp} - \mathrm{SM})$	261 ± 78	
HVP LO	6949 ± 43	Hagiwara et al. 2011
Hadronic Light by Light	105 ± 26	Glasgow Consensus, 2007

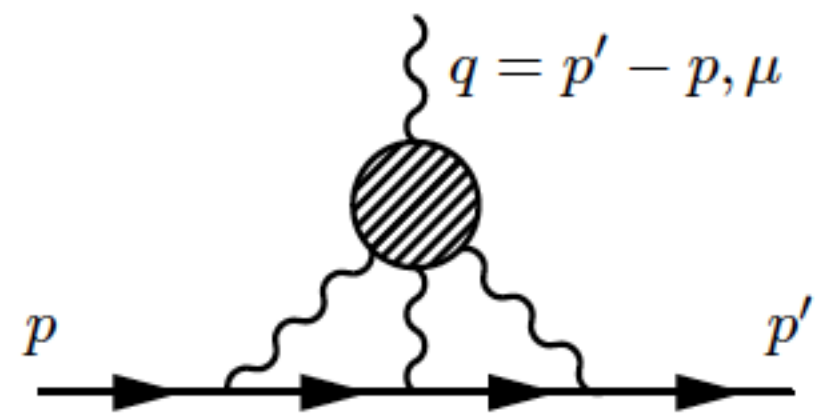
Table 1. Standard model theory and experiment comparison [in units 10^{-11}]

Dominant theory errors

Educated guess!

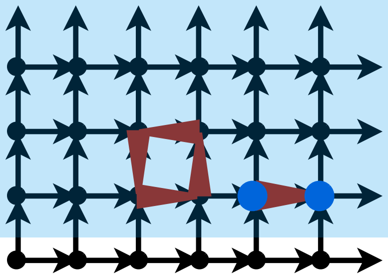


Hadronic Vacuum Polarization (HVP)

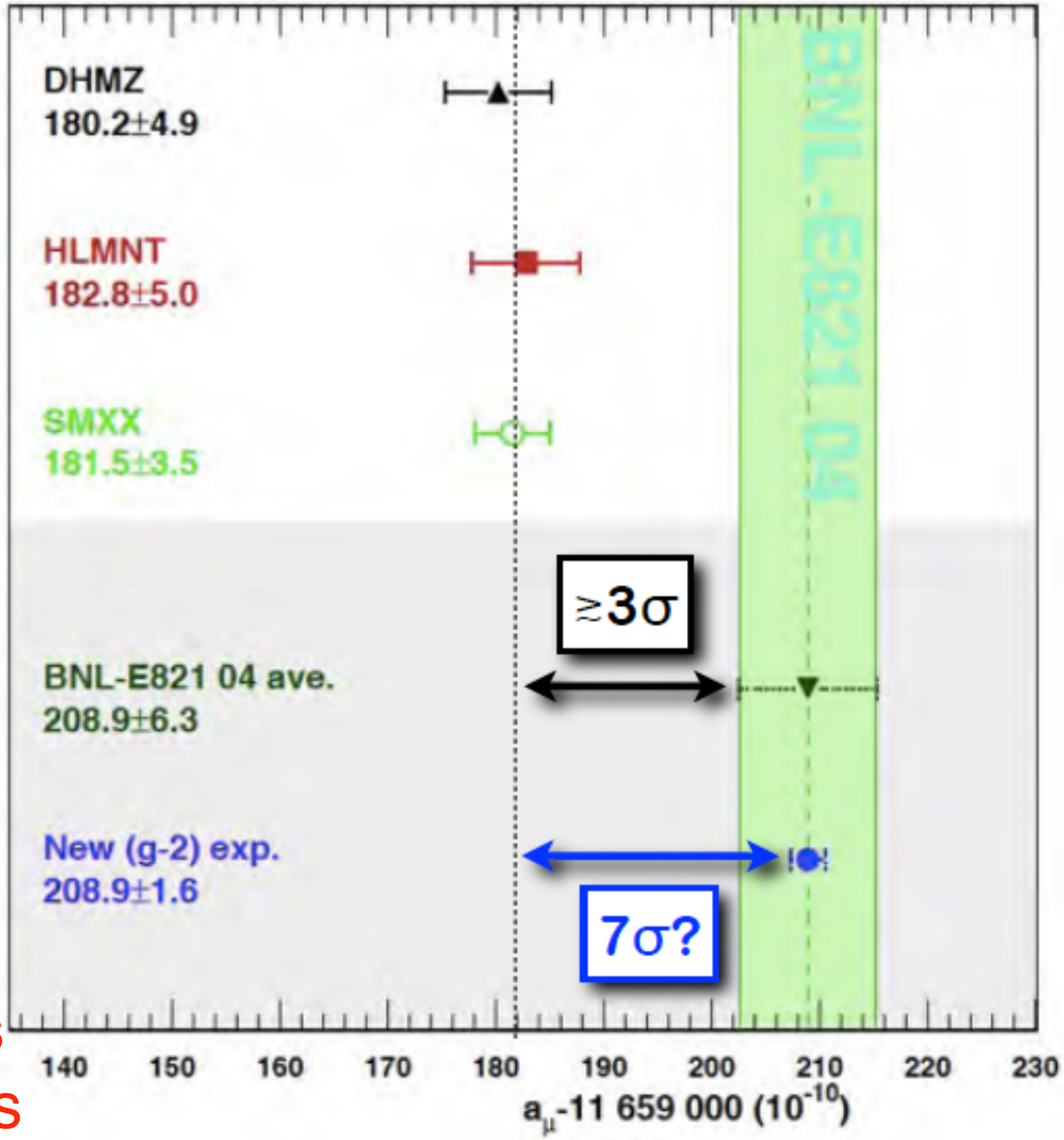


Hadronic Light by Light (HLbL)

Muon g-2



Estimates for Standard Model prediction



[Blum *et al.*, arXiv:1311.2198]

In tension with present experiment

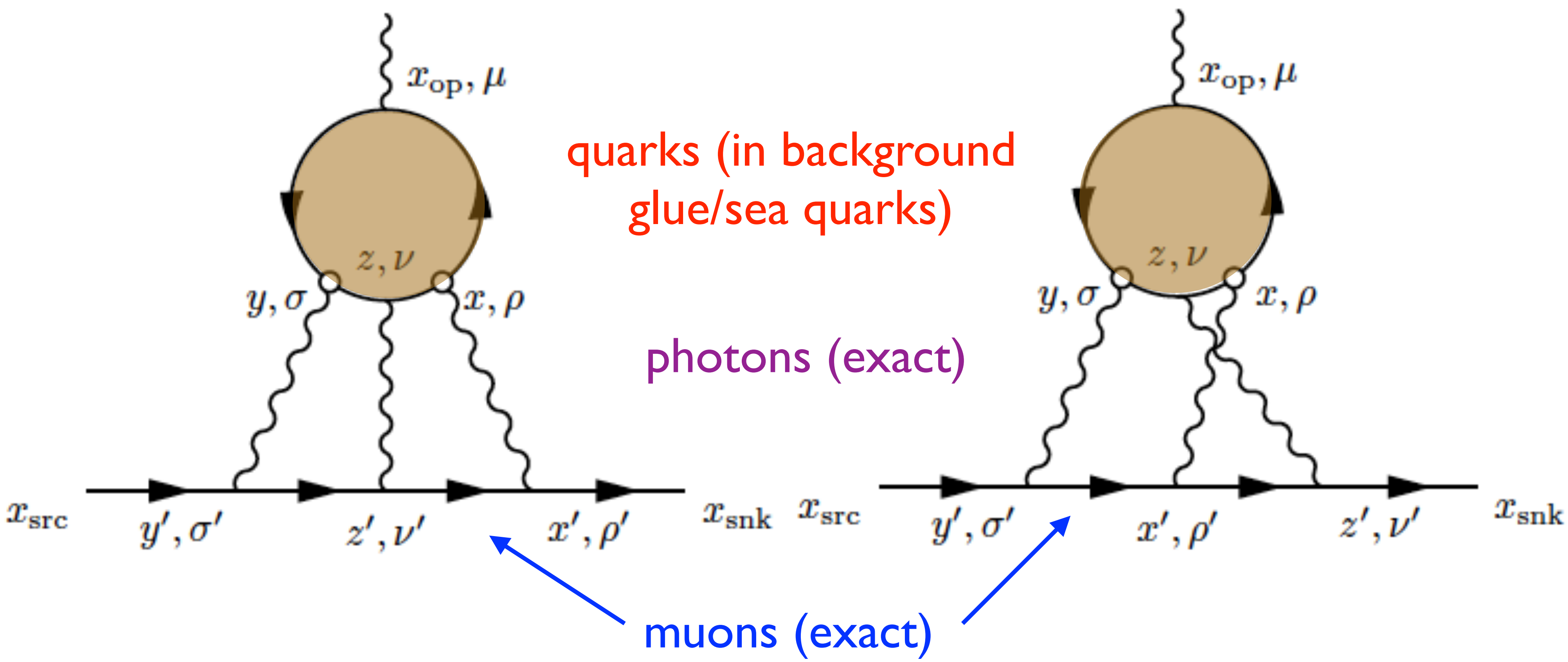
New experiment can discover new physics!

But to do so requires precise LQCD results

Hadronic light-by-light from LQCD

- Lattice result from direct calculation at physical masses in few yrs

  [RBC Collab., Blum et al. and other groups]

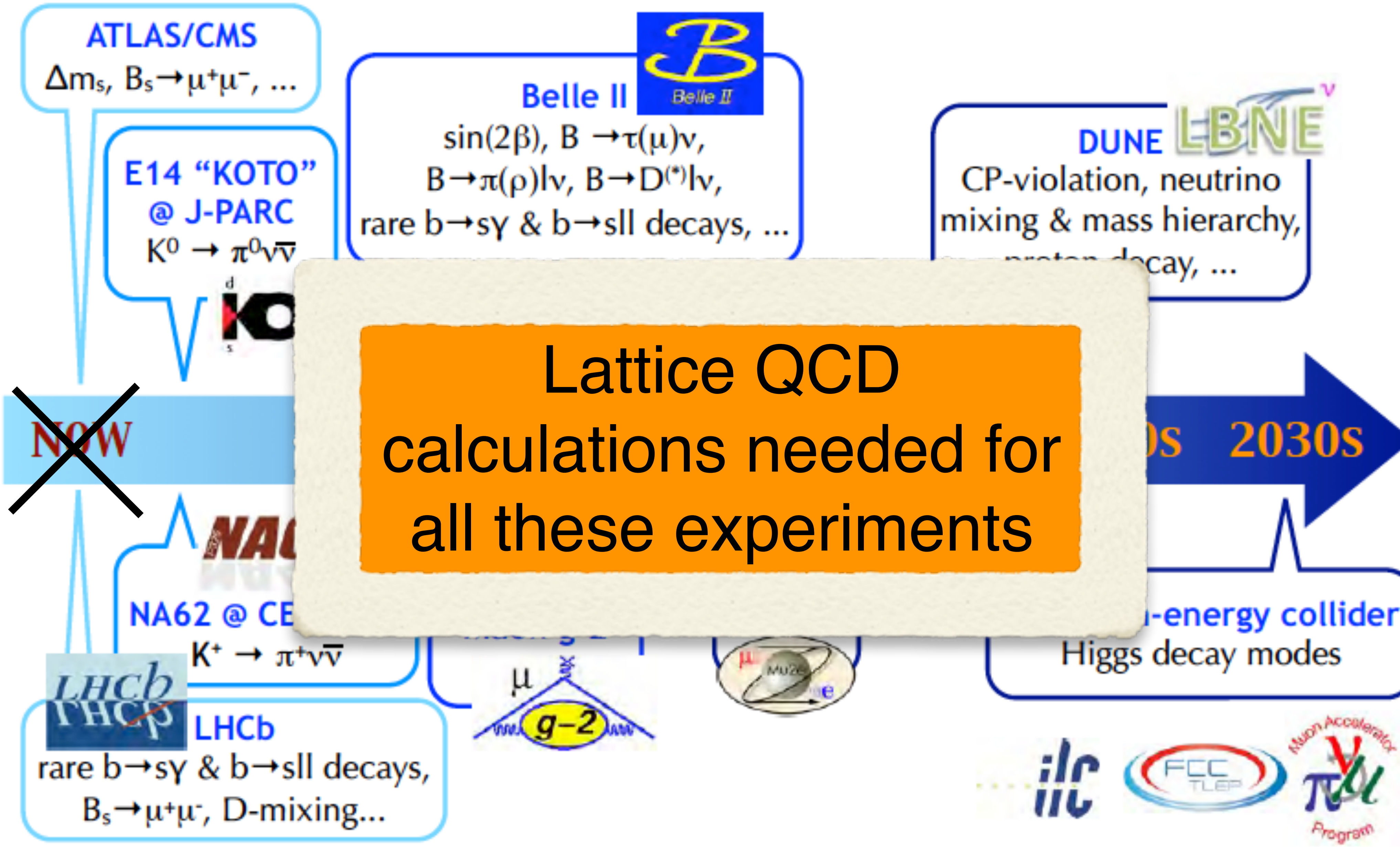


- Methods now have 20% statistical errors; systematics under study

Outline

- Standard model & searching for physics beyond
- QCD & Lattice QCD
- High precision lattice QCD
- Constraining the Standard Model with LQCD
- Extending the LQCD frontier
- Future outlook

Experimental frontier



Lattice QCD calculations needed for all these experiments

Ruth Van de Water

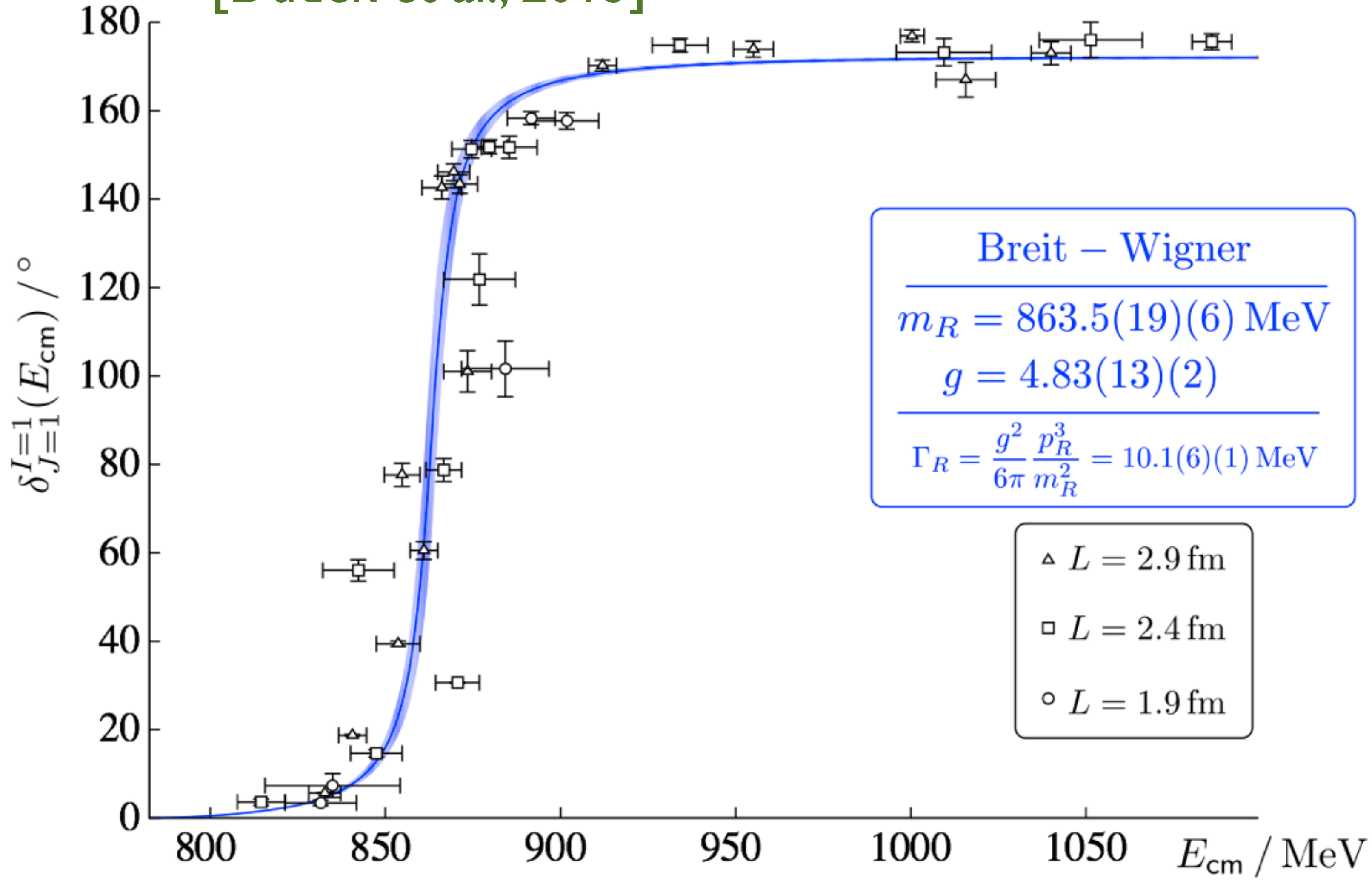
Coming in the near future

- 3 or more particles, e.g. K→πππ
- Resonance properties from Lattice QCD

ρ resonance in ππ phase shift

$$m_\pi = 391\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

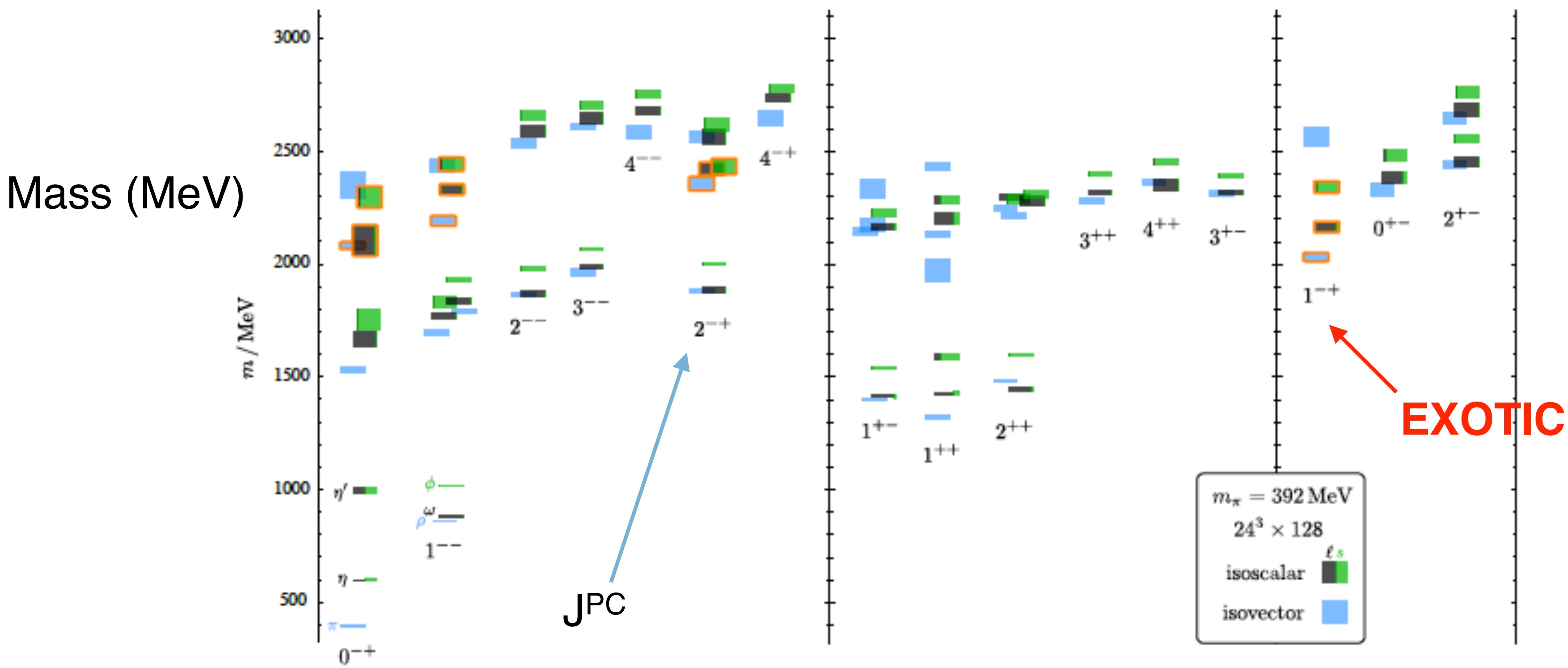
[Dudek et al., 2013]



Coming in the near future

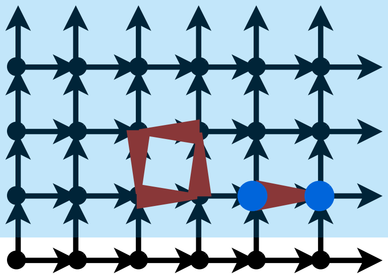
- 3 or more particles, e.g. K→πππ
- Resonance properties from Lattice QCD

isoscalar & isovector meson spectrum for M_π=391 MeV

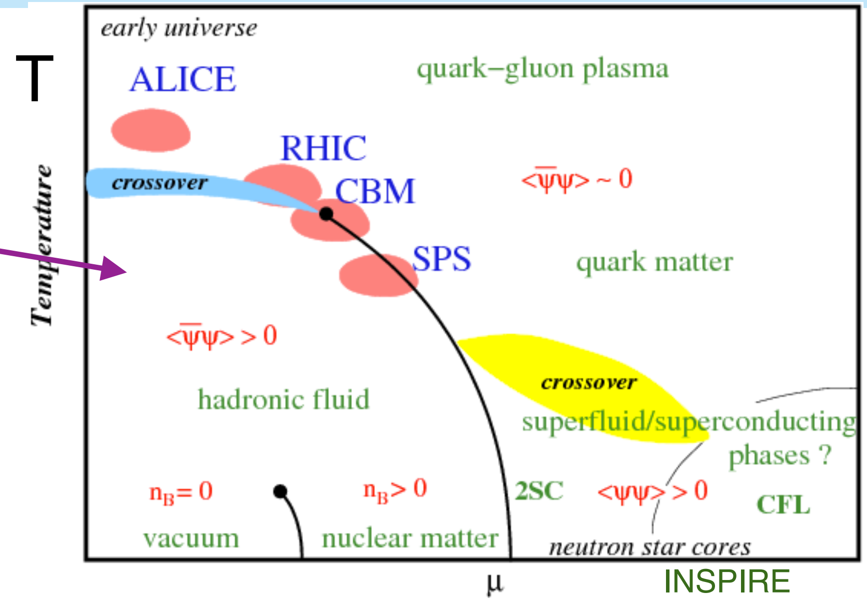


Dudek et al., 1309.2608

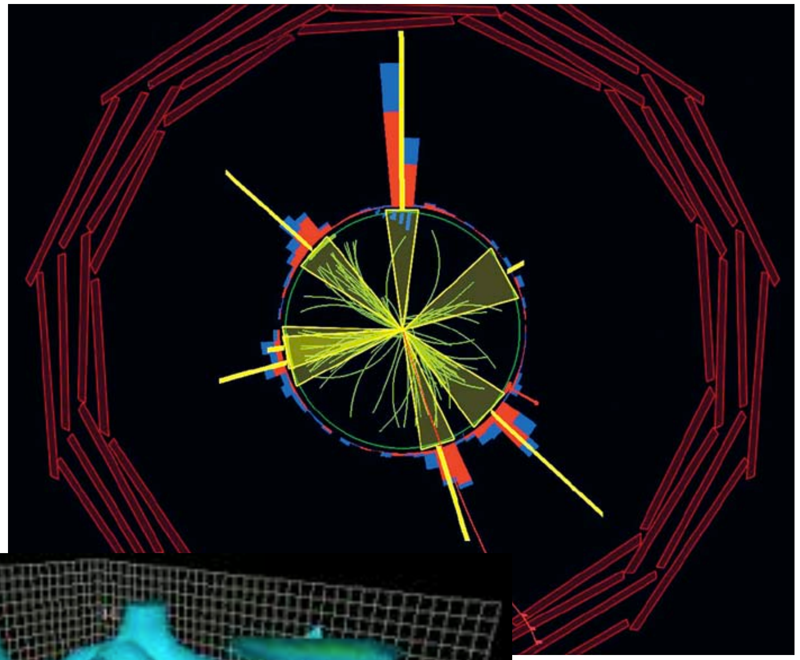
Open problems



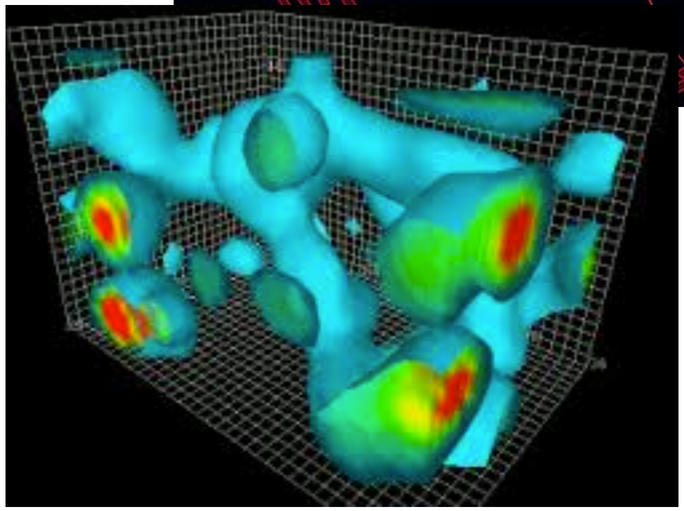
- Non-zero density (e.g. center of neutron stars)
- Real-time processes (e.g hadronization of jets)
- Decays with many open channels, e.g. B→ππ
- Qualitative understanding of confinement/vacuum
- Lattice formulation of chiral gauge theories



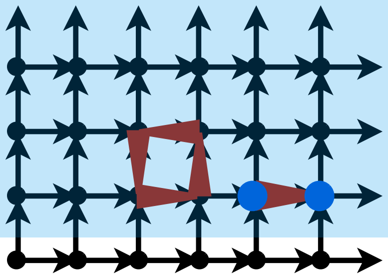
INSPIRE



Cern Courier



physics.
adelaide.
edu.au



Thank you!
Questions?