Precise determination of quark masses

Javad Komijani
University of Glasgow

[Fermilab Lattice, MILC, and TUMQCD Collaborations]

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1. Introduction and review of different methods
2. Extraction of quark masses from heavy-light meson masses
3. HISQ ensembles with (2+1+1)-flavors of dynamical quarks
4. Fit to lattice data and quark mass results
5. Comparison and conclusion
Six of the fundamental parameters of the Standard Model are quark masses. They cannot be measured directly (confined inside hadrons) and must be extracted indirectly from physical observables. For observable particles such as electrons, the position of the pole in the propagator is the definition of its mass. The pole mass is the rest mass of an isolated particle.

The masses of quarks can be defined as theoretical parameters, renormalized, e.g., in the \( \overline{\text{MS}} \) scheme at a given scale \( \mu \).

Precise values of quark masses are needed for precise calculations in SM/BSM. In lattice QCD simulations, the bare quark masses can be tuned to obtain physical observables. The resulting bare masses must be renormalized, but multiloop lattice-QCD calculations are difficult (⇒ limited accuracy).
Methods that require only nonperturbative lattice-QCD calculations and continuum perturbative calculations yield better accuracy:

**Nonperturbative calculation of quark mass renormalization constant**

Quark masses are calculated in an intermediate scheme (variants of RI-MOM), and then converted to the $\overline{MS}$ scheme.

Employed by BMW, ETM, RBC/UKQCD, $\chi$QCD, HPQCD, \ldots

See D. Hatton’s talk (July 26) for the most recent HPQCD work.

**Heavy-quark correlator moments**

By comparing moments calculated on lattice and QCD perturbation theory.

Employed by HPQCD, JLQCD, hotQCD, \ldots

**Extraction based on dependence of meson masses on quark masses**

A new method developed by Fermilab/MILC/TUMQCD collaborations to extract heavy quark masses from heavy-light meson masses (based on HQET):

\[
\text{meson mass} \leftrightarrow \text{quark pole mass} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{quark } \overline{\text{MS}} \text{ mass}
\]

**Remarks on uncertainties:**

- Truncation in QCD perturbation theory might yield large uncertainties
- The above methods involve different systematic errors
Extraction of quark masses from heavy-light meson masses

- HQET description of a HL meson mass in terms of its heavy quark mass

\[ M_H = m_h + \bar{\Lambda} + \mu^2 - \frac{\mu_G^2(m_h)}{2m_h} + O(1/m_h^2) \]

- \( \bar{\Lambda} \): energy of light quarks and gluons inside the system
- \( \mu^2/2m_h \): kinetic energy of the heavy quark inside the system
- \( \mu_G^2(m_h)/2m_h \): hyperfine energy due to heavy quark’s spin
  (can be estimated from \( B^*-B \) splitting \( \Rightarrow \mu_G^2(m_b) \approx 0.35 \text{ GeV}^2 \))
- \( m_h \) is the pole mass of the heavy quark
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M_H = m_h + \bar{\Lambda} + \frac{\mu^2 - \mu^2_G(m_h)}{2m_h} + \mathcal{O}(1/m_h^2)
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\[ M_H = m_h + \bar{\Lambda} + \frac{\mu^2_\pi - \mu^2_G(m_h)}{2m_h} + \mathcal{O}(1/m_h^2) \]

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- For the heavy quark mass, we use the minimal renormalon subtracted (MRS) scheme \([PRD97, 034503 (2018)]\)
  - removes the leading infrared renormalon from the pole mass
  - has an asymptotic expansion identical to the perturbative pole mass
    (does not spoil the HQET power counting)
  - is a gauge- and scale-independent scheme;
    it does not introduce any factorization scale (unlike, e.g., the RS or kinetic scheme)
The MRS mass is defined as

\[ m_{\text{MRS}} = \overline{m} \left( 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ r_n - R_n \right] \alpha_s^{n+1}(\overline{m}) \right) + \mathcal{J}_{\text{MRS}}(\overline{m}) + \Delta m(c) \]

- \( \overline{m} \): \( \overline{\text{MS}} \) mass at scale \( \mu = \overline{m} \)
- \( r_n \): coefficients relating the \( \overline{\text{MS}} \) mass to the perturbative pole mass
- \( -R_n \): subtracting the leading renormalon from the perturb. series
- \( \mathcal{J}_{\text{MRS}} \): contribution from the leading renormalon (see backup slides)
- \( \Delta m(c) \): for contribution from the charm quark [arXiv:1407.2128]
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- $-R_n$: subtracting the leading renormalon from the perturb. series
- $J_{\text{MRS}}$: contribution from the leading renormalon (see backup slides)
- $\Delta m(c)$: for contribution from the charm quark [arXiv:1407.2128]

For a theory with $n_l = 3$ massless quarks, and $R_0 = 0.535$:

$$r_n - R_n = (-0.1106, -0.0340, 0.0966, 0.0162, \ldots)$$

The smallness of $r_n - R_n$ reduces the truncation error in our work
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With the MRS mass for heavy quarks, we proceed to map bare quark masses to the MRS mass
Mapping bare quark masses to the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ and MRS masses

- Introduce a “reference mass”, and construct the identity (up to lattice artifacts)

$$m_{h, \text{MRS}} = m_{r, \overline{\text{MS}}} (\mu) \frac{\overline{m}_h}{m_{h, \overline{\text{MS}}} (\mu)} \frac{m_{h, \text{MRS}}}{\overline{m}_h} \frac{am_h}{am_r}$$

1) First factor: a fit parameter (we set $am_r = am_{p4s}$ and $\mu = 2$ GeV)
2) Second factor: running factor governed by the mass anomalous dimension
   (the five-loop result is known [JHEP 1410 (2014) 076])
3) Third factor:

$$m_{h, \text{MRS}} = \overline{m}_h \left( 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{3} \left[ r_n - R_n \right] \alpha_s^{n+1} (\overline{m}_h) + O(\alpha_s^5) \right) + J_{\text{MRS}}(\overline{m}_h) + \Delta m_{(c)}$$

3) Last factor: simulation inputs
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3) Last factor: simulation inputs

- The 2nd and 3rd factors require the strong coupling constant; we use

$$\alpha_{\overline{\text{MS}}}(5 \text{ GeV}; n_f = 4) = 0.2128(25) \quad [\text{HPQCD, arXiv:1408.4169}]$$
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\]

- Discretization errors should be incorporated as powers of $(a m_{h})^{2}$ and $(a \Lambda)^{2}$
MILC ensembles with (2+1+1)-flavors of dynamical quarks

- Ensembles with physical mass for the strange quark:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\approx a$ (fm)</th>
<th>$m_l/m_s$</th>
<th>size</th>
<th>$L$ (fm)</th>
<th>$M_\pi L$</th>
<th>$M_\pi$ (MeV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>$16^3 \times 48$</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>$24^3 \times 48$</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>$32^3 \times 48$</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>$24^3 \times 64$</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1/10</td>
<td>$24^3 \times 64$</td>
<td>2.89</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>$32^3 \times 64$</td>
<td>3.93</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>$40^3 \times 64$</td>
<td>4.95</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>$48^3 \times 64$</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>$32^3 \times 96$</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>$48^3 \times 96$</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>$64^3 \times 96$</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>$48^3 \times 144$</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1/10</td>
<td>$64^3 \times 144$</td>
<td>3.79</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>$96^3 \times 192$</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>$64^3 \times 192$</td>
<td>2.91</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.042</td>
<td>1/27</td>
<td>$144^3 \times 288$</td>
<td>6.12</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>$96^3 \times 288$</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The fermion action is “highly improved staggered quark” (HISQ) action
- Physical-mass ensembles at most lattice spacings
Scale setting and calculating tuned quark masses

- Scale setting is done using $f_{p4s}$
  - (the decay constant of a fiducial pseudoscalar meson with both valence masses equal to $m_{p4s} \equiv 0.4m_s$)
- The physical value of $f_{p4s}$ is set from $f_\pi$
- This method yields a simultaneous determination of both the lattice spacing $a$ and the quark mass $am_{p4s}$ (and in turn $m_s = 2.5m_{p4s}$)
- The values of $f_{p4s}$ and quark mass ratio $m_s/m_l$ are determined by analyzing light-light data from the same ensembles
  - $\Rightarrow$ Various systematic errors (such as FV, EM, continuum extrapolation, etc.) in estimate of $f_{p4s}$ and tuned quark masses must be incorporated to our estimate of uncertainties
Heavy-light mesons with HISQ action

- We have 24 Ensembles:
  - 6 lattice spacings
  - several sea masses
- We calculate masses of pseudoscalar mesons for various light and heavy quarks with masses:
  - light valence: \( m_{ud} \lesssim m_v \lesssim m_s \)
  - heavy valence: \( m_c \lesssim m_h \lesssim m_b \)
- We use only \( am_h < 0.9 \) to avoid large discretization errors
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EFT description of heavy-light meson masses

We employ HQET and heavy-meson staggered ChPT to describe the dependence of meson masses on both heavy and light quark masses and incorporate taste-breaking lattice artifacts
Include HMrPQASχPT and higher order HQET terms

\[ M_H = m_{h,MRS} + \bar{\Lambda}_{MRS} + \frac{\mu_\pi^2 - \mu_G^2(m_h)}{2m_{h,MRS}} + \text{HMrPQASχPT} + \text{higher order HQET} \]

\( m_{h,MRS} \) is a function of \( am_h/am_{p4s} \) and \( am_{p4s,\overline{\text{MS}}}(2 \text{ GeV}) \)

The higher order terms are typically polynomials in dimensionless, “natural” expansion parameters:

- Light-quark and gluon discretization: \((a\Lambda)^2\) with \(\Lambda = 600 \text{ MeV}\)
- Heavy-quark discretization: \((2am_h/\pi)^2\)
- Light valence and sea quark mass effects: \(B_0m_q/(4\pi^2f_\pi^2)\)
- HQET: \(\Lambda/m_{h,MRS}\) with \(\Lambda = 600 \text{ MeV}\)

Our fit function has 77 parameters and 384 data points
Dashed lines: $am_h \approx 0.9$; open symbols: data points omitted from fit
Vertical axis: heavy-strange meson masses
Horizontal axis: the fit values for the RS mass projected to continuum (no lattice artifacts)

- The combined-correlated fit gives $\chi^2/d.o.f \approx 1$, $p = 0.3$
- After extrapolating to continuum, experimental masses of $D_s$ and $B_s$ with EM effects subtracted are used to determine the charm- and bottom-quark masses
Stability of results under variation in number of loops

- We use
  - four-loop relation between the pole and $\overline{\text{MS}}$ mass
  - five-loop results for the quark mass anomalous dimension
  - five-loop results for beta function
- The plot shows the dependence of our final results on number of loops;

In the fits labeled by $O(\alpha_s^n)$, we keep $n$ subleading orders; the green dashed lines show the total errors.

- We do not introduce any systematic error associated with truncation in PT
Results for the strange, charm and bottom quarks

- The strange quark masses in a theory with 4 active flavors:
  \[ m_{s,\overline{\text{MS}}} (2 \text{ GeV}) = 92.52(40)_{\text{stat}}(18)_{\text{syst}}(52)\alpha_s(12)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \text{ MeV} \]

- For quark mass ratios:
  \[ m_c/m_s = 11.784(11)_{\text{stat}}(17)_{\text{syst}}(00)\alpha_s(08)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \]
  \[ m_b/m_s = 53.93(7)_{\text{stat}}(8)_{\text{syst}}(1)\alpha_s(5)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \]
  \[ m_b/m_c = 4.577(5)_{\text{stat}}(7)_{\text{syst}}(0)\alpha_s(1)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \]

- For heavy quarks:
  \[ \overline{m}_c = 1273(4)_{\text{stat}}(10)\alpha_s(1)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \text{ MeV} \]
  \[ \overline{m}_b^{(n_f=5)} = 4197(12)_{\text{stat}}(8)\alpha_s(1)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \text{ MeV} \]

  where \( \overline{m}_h = m_{h,\overline{\text{MS}}}(m_{h,\overline{\text{MS}}}) \).

- Uncertainties:
  - "stat" \) Statistics and EFT fit
  - "syst" \) Various systematic uncertainties in inputs: FV, EM, topological charge freezing, contamination from higher order states...
  - \( \alpha_s \) Uncertainty in the strong coupling constant
  \[ \alpha_{s,\overline{\text{MS}}}(5 \text{ GeV}; n_f=4) = 0.2128(25) \text{ [HPQCD, arXiv:1408.4169]} \]
  - \( f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \) Uncertainty in the PDG value of \( f_{\pi^\pm} = 130.50(13) \text{ MeV} \), which is used for scale setting
For HQET parameters we have

\[
\overline{\Lambda}_{\text{MRS}} = 552(25)_{\text{stat}}(6)_{\text{syst}}(16)\,\alpha_s(2)\,f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \, \text{MeV}
\]
\[
\mu_{\pi}^2 = 0.06(16)_{\text{stat}}(14)_{\text{syst}}(06)\,\alpha_s(00)\,f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \, \text{GeV}^2
\]
\[
\mu_G^2(m_b) = 0.38(01)_{\text{stat}}(01)_{\text{syst}}(00)\,\alpha_s(00)\,f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \, \text{GeV}^2
\]

(Note that the prior value of \(\mu_G^2(m_b)\) is set to 0.35(7) GeV^2 [Gambino and Schwanda, arXiv:1307.4551])
Results for the up and down quark masses

To calculate the light quark masses we combine our determination of $m_s,\overline{\text{MS}}(2\text{GeV})$ and separate determination of mass ratios $m_s/m_l$ and $m_d/m_u$

\[
\begin{align*}
    m_{l,\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{ GeV}) &= 3.404(14)_{\text{stat}}(08)_{\text{syst}}(19)\alpha_s(04)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \text{ MeV} \\
    m_{u,\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{ GeV}) &= 2.118(17)_{\text{stat}}(32)_{\text{syst}}(12)\alpha_s(03)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \text{ MeV} \\
    m_{d,\overline{\text{MS}}}(2\text{ GeV}) &= 4.690(30)_{\text{stat}}(36)_{\text{syst}}(26)\alpha_s(06)f_{\pi,\text{PDG}} \text{ MeV}
\end{align*}
\]

$m_u$ and $m_d$ values depend on separate calculation of EM effects on light-light mesons [MILC, arXiv:1807.05556]
Our result is shown as a magenta burst, with the gray band showing how it compares directly with the other lattice and nonlattice results; see [arXiv:1802.04248 [hep-lat]] for details.

Recalling the three major methods used by lattice collaborations, we find very good agreement between different results.
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Recalling the three major methods used by lattice collaborations, we find good agreement between different results.
Conclusion

- We reviewed three major methods used by lattice collaborations for precise determination of quark masses
- We presented results for up, down, strange, charm and bottom quark masses determined by Fermilab/MILC/TUMQCD collaborations
- Comparing these results and other lattice calculations, we find good agreement between quark masses obtained with different methods

Thanks for your attention!
back-up slides
Minimal renormalon subtracted mass

- The pole mass can be calculated at each order in perturbation theory

\[ m_{\text{pole}} = \bar{m} \left( 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{N} r_n \alpha_s^{n+1}(\bar{m}) + O(\alpha_s^{N+2}) \right) \]

- \( \bar{m} \) is the \( \overline{\text{MS}} \) mass at scale \( \mu = \bar{m} \)
- The series diverges because \( r_n \propto (2\beta_0)^n \Gamma(n + b + 1) \) as \( n \to \infty \)
- The divergent expression can be interpreted using the Borel transform

involves an integral of form

\[ \int_0^{\infty} dz \frac{e^{-z/(2\beta_0 \alpha_s)}}{(1 - z)^{1+b}} \]

with \( b = \beta_1/(2\beta_0^2) \)

- The idea in the MRS scheme is to divide the integral as

\[ \int_0^{1} dz \frac{e^{-z/(2\beta_0 \alpha_s)}}{(1 - z)^{1+b}} \to J_{\text{MRS}}(\mu) \]
\[ \int_1^{\infty} dz \frac{e^{-z/(2\beta_0 \alpha_s)}}{(1 - z)^{1+b}} \to \delta m \propto (-1)^b \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \]

and subtract the ambiguous term \( \delta m \) from the pole mass
\( \mathcal{J}_{\text{MRS}}(\mu) \) is defined as

\[
\mathcal{J}_{\text{MRS}}(\mu) = \frac{R_0}{2\beta_0} \mu e^{-1/[2\beta_0 \alpha_g(\mu)]} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n - b)} \left( \frac{1}{2\beta_0 \alpha_g(\mu)} \right)^n
\]

where \( b = \beta_1/(2\beta_0^2) \), \( R_0 \) is the overall normalization of the leading renormalon in the pole mass, and \( \alpha_g(\mu) \) is the coupling constant in the scheme with

\[
\beta(\alpha_g(\mu)) = -\frac{\beta_0 \alpha_g^2(\mu)}{1 - (\beta_1/\beta_0)\alpha_g(\mu)}
\]

For the relations between the RS and MRS schemes:

\[
\begin{align*}
    m_{\text{RS}}(\nu_f) &= m_{\text{MRS}} - \mathcal{J}_{\text{MRS}}(\nu_f) \\
    \Lambda_{\text{RS}}(\nu_f) &= \Lambda_{\text{MRS}} + \mathcal{J}_{\text{MRS}}(\nu_f)
\end{align*}
\]
Discussion on smallness of truncation error

- In the MRS scheme, we use
  \[ m_{h,\text{MRS}} = \bar{m}_h \left( 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [r_n - R_n] \alpha_s^{n+1}(\bar{m}_h) \right) + J_{\text{MRS}}(\bar{m}_h) + \Delta m(c) \]

- \( J_{\text{MRS}}(\bar{m}_h) \) has a convergent expression in powers of \( 1/\alpha_s(\bar{m}_h) \)

- Coefficients are small: \( r_n - R_n = (-0.1106, -0.0340, 0.0966, 0.0162) \) for \( n = (0, 1, 2, 3) \), three active flavors, and \( R_0 = 0.535 \).
  \( \Rightarrow \) the errors from truncating perturbative QCD relations are negligible

- This is not necessarily the case when one uses other schemes

- Using the RS scheme \([\text{hep-ph/0105008}]\), which introduces a factorization scale \( \nu \ll \bar{m}_h \) as
  \[ m_{h,\text{RS}}(\nu) = \bar{m}_h \left( 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(\nu, \bar{m}_h, \mu) \alpha_s^{n+1}(\mu) \right) + \Delta m(c) \]

  we then have \( c_n(1\text{GeV}, 4.2\text{GeV}, 4.2\text{GeV}) = (0.30, 0.52, 1.1, 2.2, \cdots) \)
  \( c_n(1\text{GeV}, 4.2\text{GeV}, 3\text{GeV}) = (0.30, 0.38, 0.59, 0.68, \cdots) \) the truncation error
  is expected to be of size \( 2.20\alpha_s^4(4.2\text{GeV}) \times \bar{m}_h \approx 20 \text{ MeV} \) and
  \( 0.68\alpha_s^4(3\text{GeV}) \times \bar{m}_h \approx 10 \text{ MeV} \)
In order to incorporate heavy quark discretization errors, in our fit function:

\[ m_{h,MRS} \rightarrow m_{h,MRS} \times \left( 1 + \alpha_{\text{MS}}(2 \text{ GeV}) \sum_{n=1}^{4} k_n x_h^n \right) \quad \text{with} \quad x_h = (2am_h/\pi)^2 \]

The prior values of the \( k_n \) are set to \( 0 \pm 1 \), and the posterior values of \( k_n \) from our base fit:

\[ k_n = (0.19, 0.07, -0.12, -0.46) \quad \text{for} \ n = (1, 2, 3, 4) \]

When we include one more term:

\[ k_n = (0.19, 0.06, -0.12, -0.37, -0.19) \quad \text{for} \ n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \]

with extremely small change in our final results