



Lattice QCD in 10 Minutes

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New Perspectives 2019

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Outline

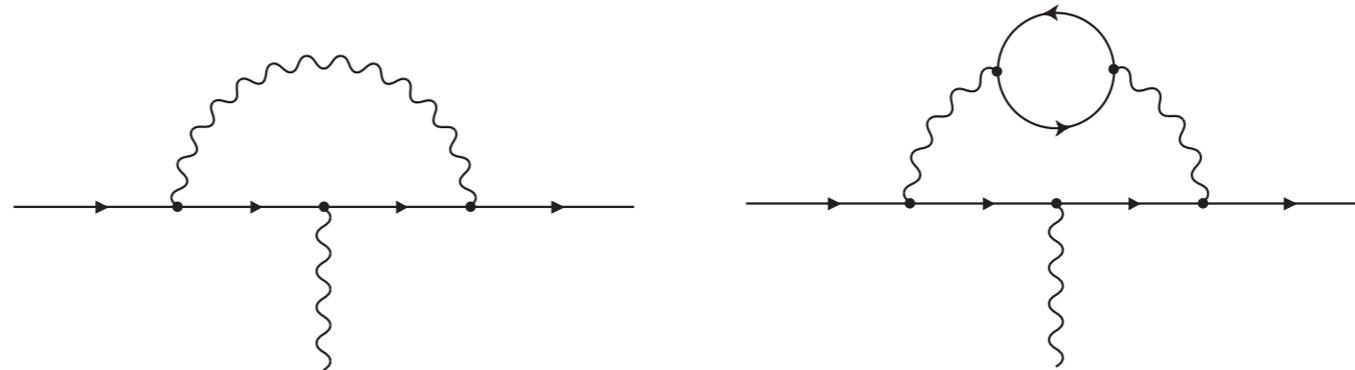
1. Lattice QCD: What, why, how?
2. High-precision: theory and experiment

Lattice QCD: What, Why, How?

- The Standard Model is a quantum field theory
- Physical predictions come from the path integral

$$\mathcal{Z} = \int \mathcal{D}[\text{fields}] e^{-iS[\text{fields}]}$$

- Weak coupling:

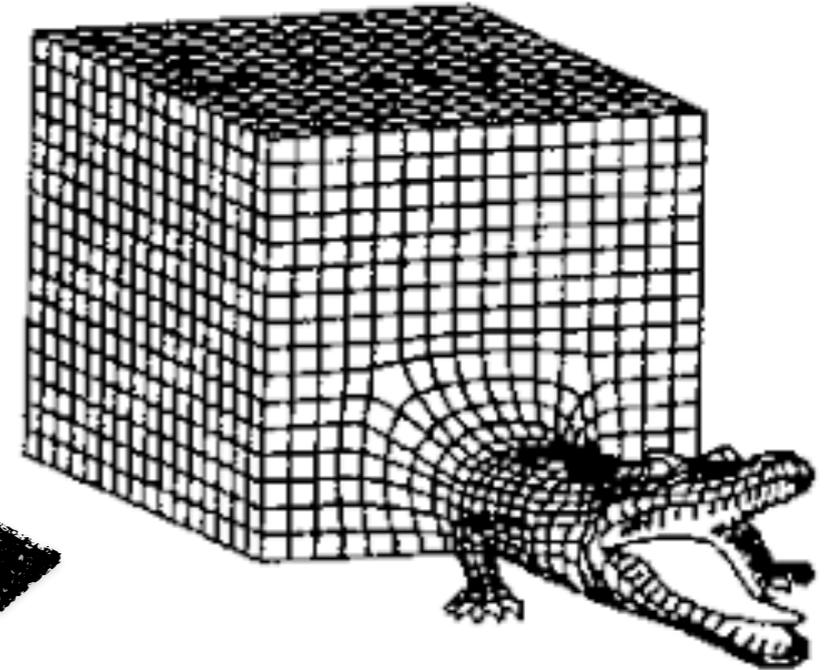


- A particle-centric picture: particles interact weakly with quantum fluctuations
- Predictions agree impressively with precision experiments
- Examples:
 - QED contribution to electron / muon ($g-2$)

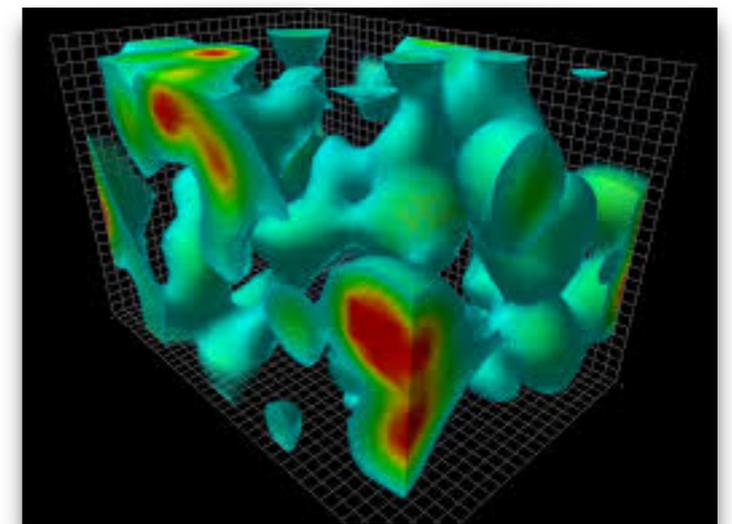
Lattice QCD: What, Why, and How?

- The Standard Model is a quantum field theory
- Physical predictions come from the path integral

$$\mathcal{Z} = \int \mathcal{D}[\text{fields}] e^{-iS[\text{fields}]}$$



- Strong coupling:
- A field-centric picture: particles emerge from correlated quantum fluctuations
- Lattice-regulated field theory:
 - Approximate spacetime as a finite lattice
 - Rotate to “Euclidean time”
 - Recognize \mathcal{Z} as manifestly finite (but high-dimensional) sum
 - Evaluate using Monte Carlo to evaluate correlation functions



Lattice QCD: What, Why, and How?

Wilson's Lattice Gauge Theory, circa 1975

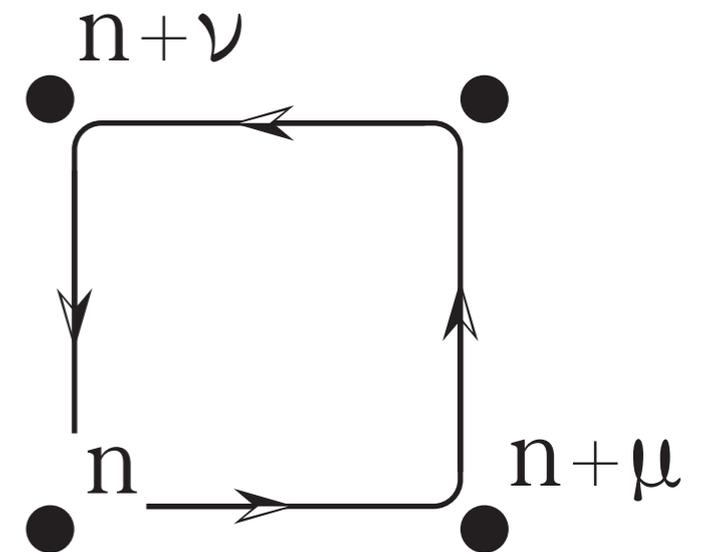
- At finite lattice spacing, gauge fields are group elements
- Each group element becomes a “color-transport” link
- Products / loops of links \equiv “Plaquettes”

$$U_\mu(n) = e^{iaA_\mu}$$

$$S_G = \frac{2}{g^2} \sum_{n, \mu < \nu} \Re \text{Tr}[1 - U_{\mu\nu}(n)]$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{2g^2} \sum_{n, \mu < \nu} \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu}(n)F^{\mu\nu}(n)] + \mathcal{O}(a^2)$$

= continuum QCD + irrelevant operators



Vanish as $a \rightarrow 0$

Modern Lattice QCD: Not your parents' lattice QCD

- ✓ Improved actions (better continuum limit)
- ✓ Dynamical quarks with physical masses
- ✓ Continuum and infinite-volume extrapolations
- ✓ Full systematic error budgets
- ✓ *Ab initio* calculations of the hadron spectrum and matrix elements with great accuracy and precision

Example Calculation: Particle masses and matrix elements

- Consider QCD in the isospin limit ($m_u = m_d$). Neglect heavier quarks.
- This theory has two free parameters: the gauge coupling and the quark mass
- Calculate two hadronic quantities and match to experiment.
- Then, ***all other hadronic quantities are theoretical predictions***

$$\Gamma(\pi \rightarrow \mu \bar{\nu}_\mu) = F_\pi^2 \underbrace{G_F^2}_{\text{Fermi constant}} \underbrace{V_{ud}^2}_{\text{CKM matrix element}} \underbrace{\frac{m_\mu^2 m_\pi}{4\pi} \left(1 - \frac{m_\mu^2}{m_\pi^2}\right)^2}_{\text{Kinematics \& phase space}}$$

Decay const =
(QCD physics)

CKM matrix
element

Kinematics &
phase space

Fermi constant =
(EW physics)

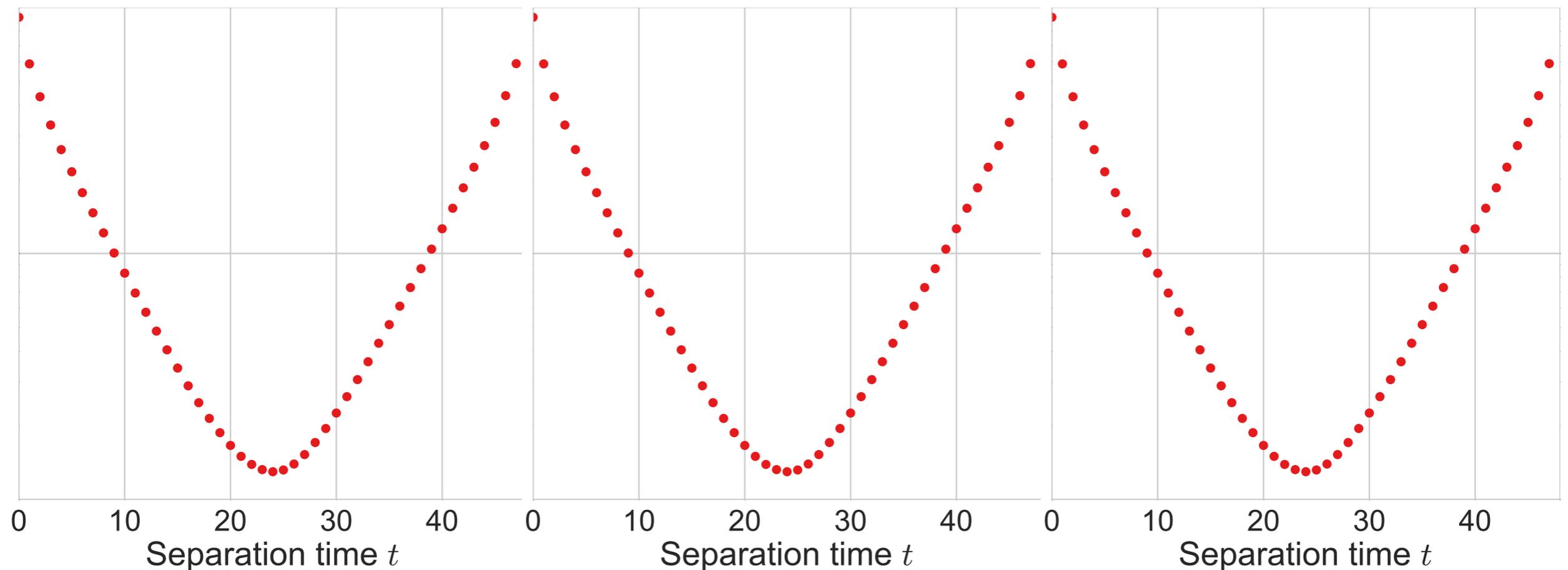
$$\langle 0 | \bar{u} \gamma^\mu \gamma^5 d | \pi(p) \rangle = i F_\pi p^\mu$$

Example Calculation: Particle masses and matrix elements

$$\int d^3x \langle P(x; t) A^\mu(\mathbf{0}, 0) \rangle \sim \langle 0 | P | \pi \rangle F_\pi e^{-m_\pi t}$$

Exponential decay on a periodic lattice $e^{-m_\pi t} \rightarrow e^{-m_\pi |t|}$

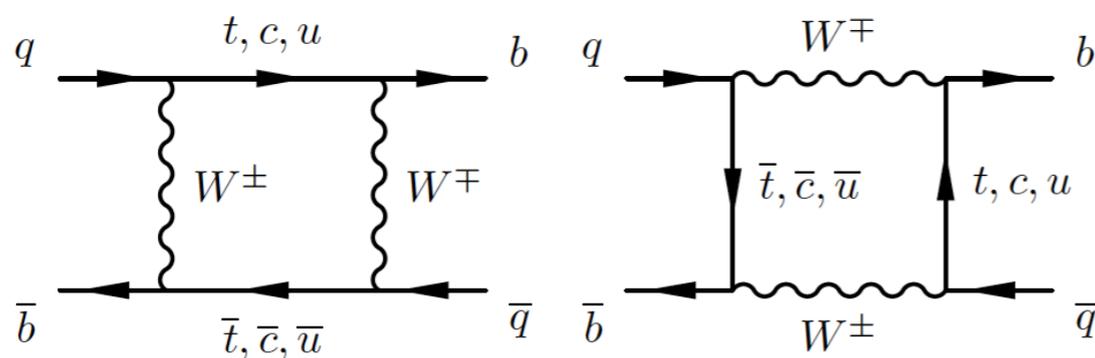
“Measure amplitude and mass from a fit to lattice data”



Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

Flavor physics— a success story

EW-scale (~ 100 s GeV): the full Standard Model

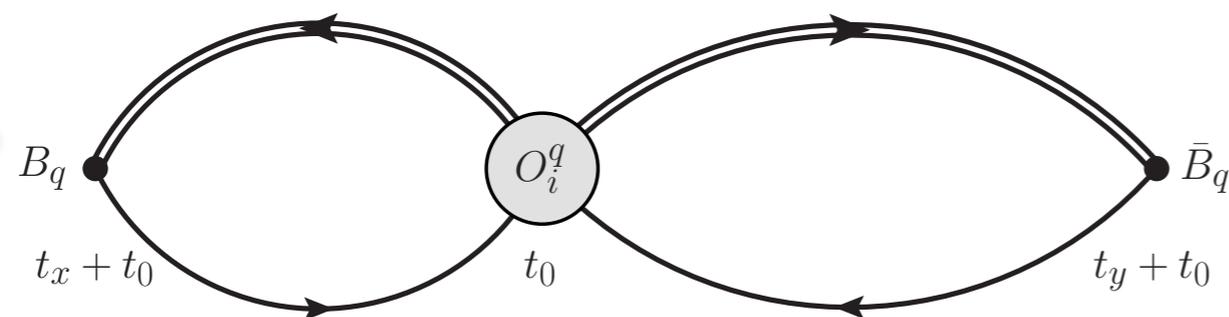


Experiment

Produce heavy mesons and measure:

- » Mass differences, ΔM_q
- » Decay-width differences, $\Delta \Gamma_q$

QCD-scale (~ 3 GeV): effective four-fermion interactions



Theory: Lattice QCD

Calculate three-point functions and extract:

- » Mesons masses
- » Amplitudes

Energy

Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

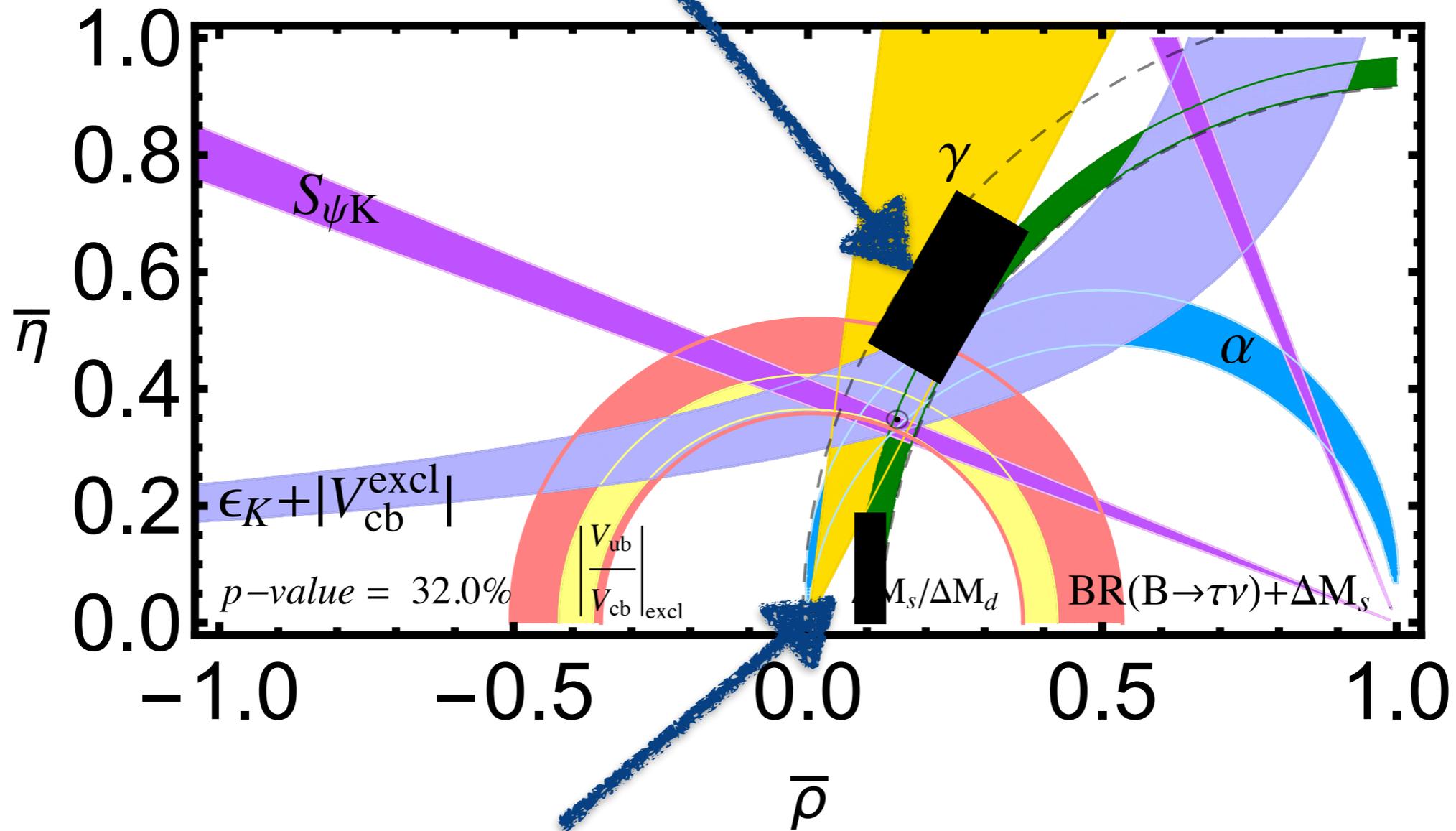
Mixing of heavy mesons — a success story

» $\Delta\Gamma_d$: Delphi, BABAR, Belle, D0, LHCb

» ΔM_d : Belle, BABAR, LHCb

» $\Delta\Gamma_d$: CDF, ATLAS, CMS, LHCb

» ΔM_s : CDF, LHCb



arXiv:1602.03560 from Fermilab Lattice + MILC Collaboration

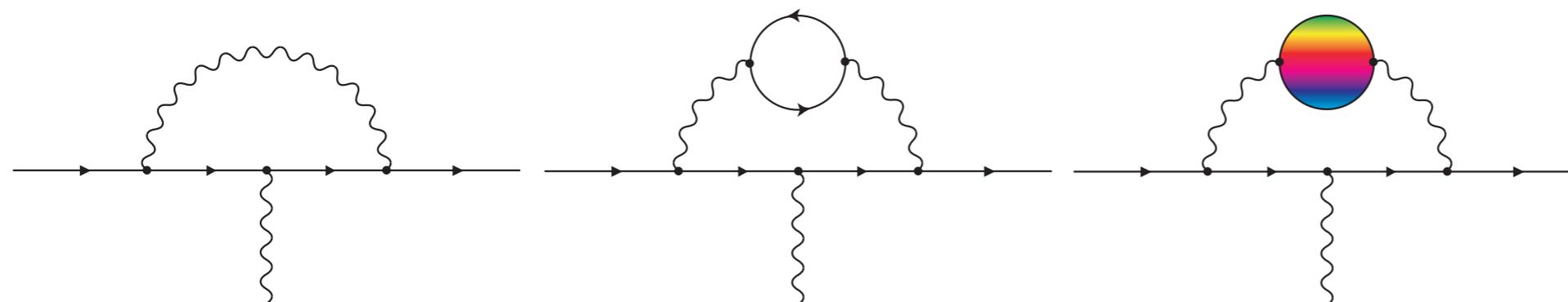
Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

The anomalous magnetic moment of the muon - partial results

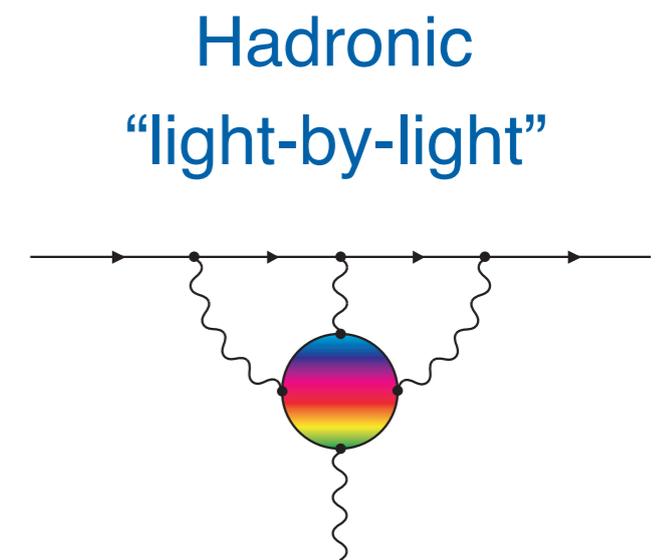
$$a_{\mu}^{\text{EXP}} = 116\,592\,089(63) \times 10^{-11}$$

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{QED}} = 116\,584\,718.95(8) \times 10^{-11}$$

- » QED dominates to better than 1 in 10,000
- » QCD corrections: 60 ppm
 - » Hadronic vacuum polarization ~ 59 ppm
 - » Hadronic light-by-light ~ 1 ppm
- » Weak corrections: 1.3 ppm



Hadronic vacuum
polarization

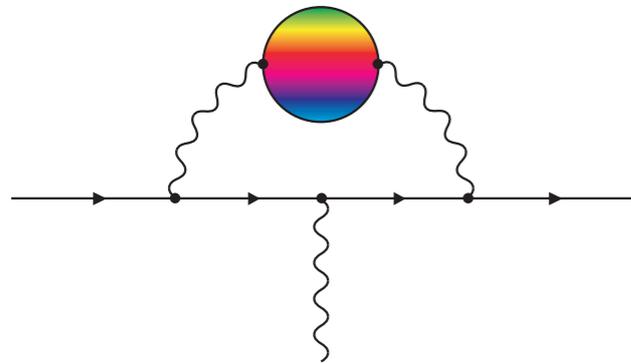


Hadronic
“light-by-light”

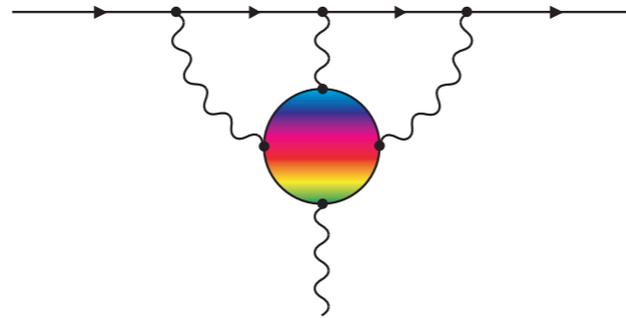
Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

The anomalous magnetic moment of the muon - partial results

Hadronic vacuum polarization



Hadronic "light-by-light"



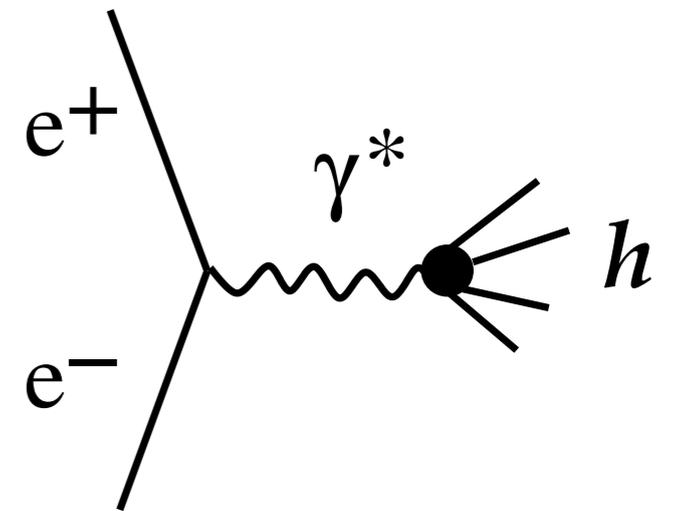
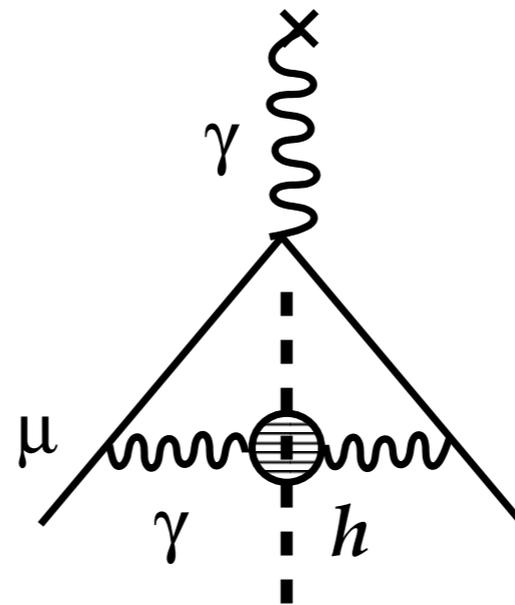
Can estimate HVP effect from experiment:

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP,LO}} \sim \int \frac{\sigma_{\text{tot}}(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)}$$

Theory: Calculate with lattice QCD

$$a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP,LO}} \sim \int dQ^2 \times$$

Vector-vector two-point function

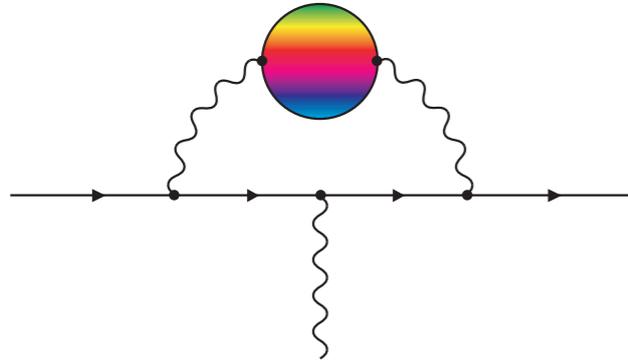


Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

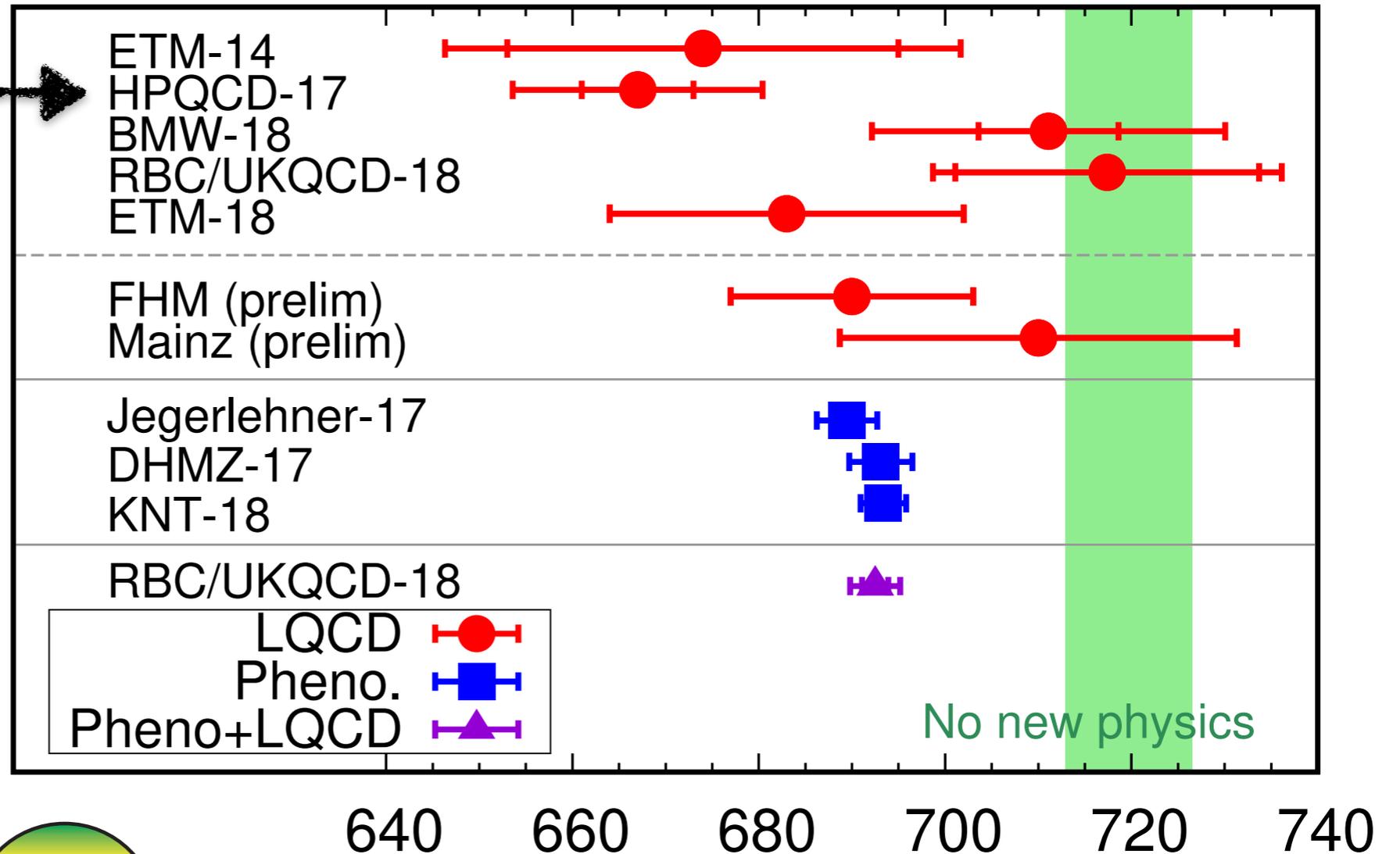
The anomalous magnetic moment of the muon - partial results

with Fermilab's
Ruth Van de Water

Hadronic vacuum
polarization



$$a_{\mu}^{\text{LO-HVP}} \cdot 10^{10}$$

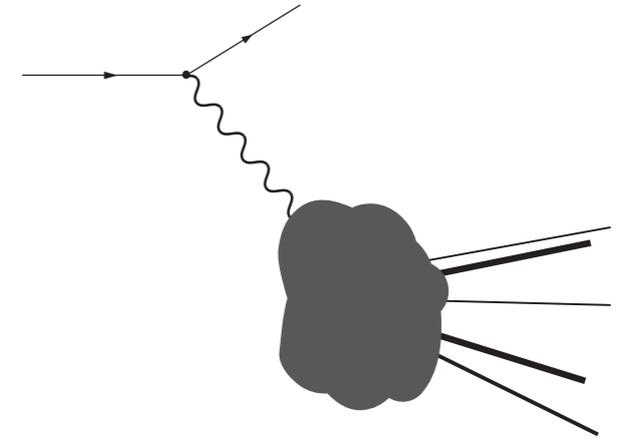


$$a_{\mu}^{\text{HVP,LO}} \sim \int dQ^2 \times \text{[Rainbow shaded circle]}$$

Figure: K. Miura in arXiv:1901.09052

Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

Neutrino scattering — a frontier for lattice QCD

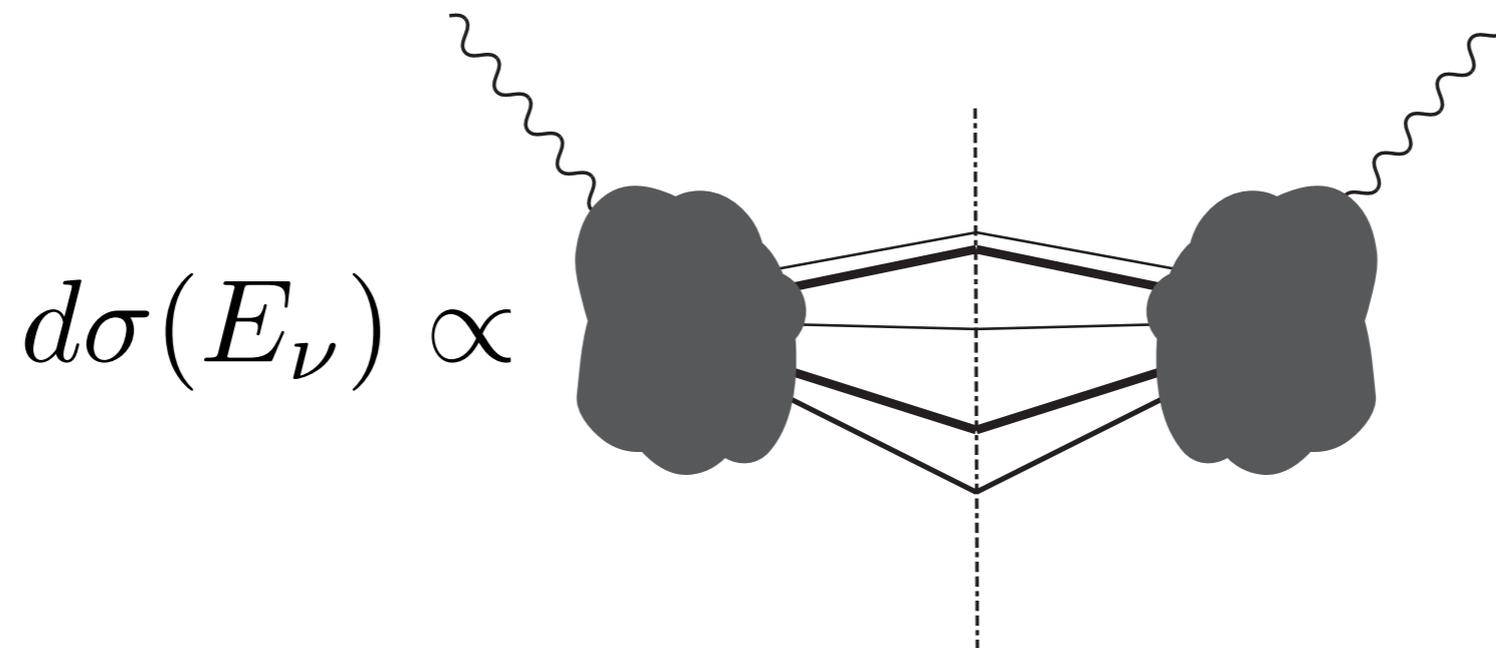


Suppose a neutrino strikes an argon nucleus...

... at high energies. Then the probe interacts with a single parton. The physics is deep inelastic scattering.

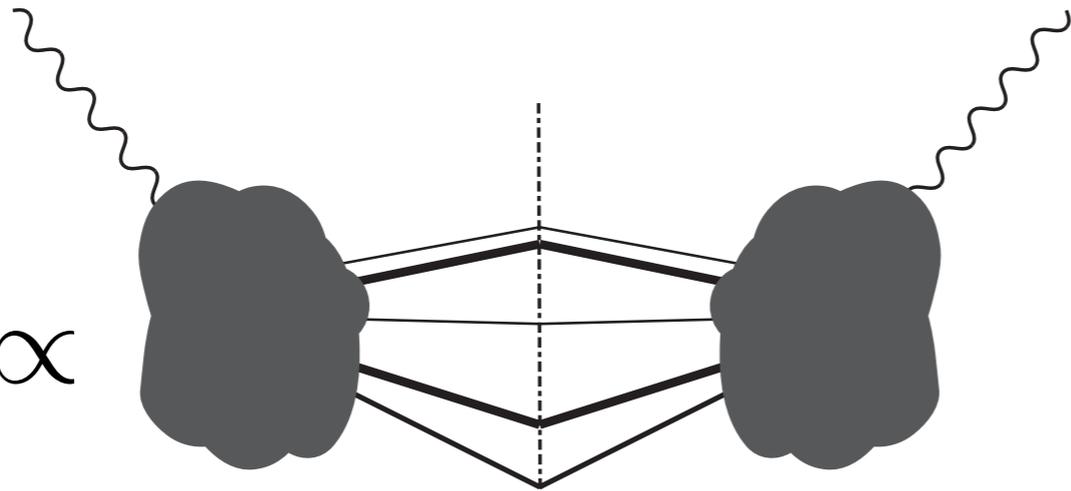
... at low energies. Then the probe interacts with hadronic constituents. The physics is “shallow inelastic scattering.”

⇒ Non-perturbative physics accessible from lattice QCD



Lattice meets experiment at Fermilab

Neutrino scattering — a frontier for lattice QCD

$$d\sigma(E_\nu) \propto$$


“Hadron tensor” $W_{\mu\nu}$
(Contains “structure functions”
aka “nuclear responses”)

$$W_{\mu\nu} \propto \sum_{\text{hadronic states } X} \langle \text{nucleon} | J_\nu^\dagger | X \rangle \langle X | J_\mu | \text{nucleon} \rangle$$
$$= \langle N | J_\nu^\dagger J_\mu | N \rangle$$

- » Four-point correlation function
- » Calculate with lattice QCD

A tricky lattice calculation, but we’re thinking about it!

More info: USQCD community whitepaper arXiv:1904.09931

References

- Lattice QCD textbooks:
 - Montvay & Münster, “Quantum Fields on a Lattice”
 - DeGrand & DeTar, “Lattice Methods for Quantum Chromodynamics”
 - Gattringer & Lang, “Quantum Chromodynamics on the Lattice”
 - Knechtli, Günter, & Peardon, “Lattice Quantum Chromodynamics: Practical Essentials”
- Flavour Lattice Averaging Group: <http://flag.unibe.ch/2019/>
 - 2019 FLAG reprot arxiv.1902.08191
 - “The PDG of flavor physics on the lattice”
 - More than 450 pages with many useful summaries
 - A good introduction / overview of the literature
 - B-mixing matrix elements referenced here: arXiv 1602.03560
- Muon ($g-2$) on the Lattice
 - Plenary from Lattice2018 conference: K. Miura arXiv:1901.09052
 - E.g., arxiv:1806.08190 for recent work from Fermilab
- Neutrino Physics on the Lattice
 - “Lattice QCD and Neutrino-Nucleus Scattering” whitepaper arXiv:1904.09931