



Exploratory Study of Overlap Valence Quarks on a Staggered Sea

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gold plated: unique values of quark masses give agreement with experiment for known quantities within 3% (SM consistent)

→ currently being realized on the MILC improved staggered 2+1 flavour lattices

all that *glitters* is not gold

solid gold: many zero temperature masses and matrix elements computable with all sources of uncertainty below 3% (SM falsifiable)

→ achievable in principle using dynamical GW implementations

or by finding

$$D_{\text{local}} \equiv (D_{\text{staggered}})^{1/4}$$

$$\langle O \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int DU \det^{1/2} (D_{\text{st}} [U] + m_{ud}) \det^{1/4} (D_{\text{st}} [U] + m_s) e^{-S_G [U]} \\ \times O \left[U, \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}_i}, \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta_i} \right] e^{-\sum_i \bar{\eta}_i D_{\text{ov}} [U] (m_i)^{-1} \eta_i} \Big|_{\bar{\eta}_i, \eta_i = 0}$$

?
 $D_{\text{st}}^{\text{loc}}$

$D_{\text{st}}^{1/4}$

$$S = S_G [U] + \sum_{l=ud} \bar{\chi}_l \left(D_{\text{st}}^{\text{loc}} [U] + m_{ud} \right) \chi_l + \bar{\chi}_s \left(D_{\text{st}}^{\text{loc}} [U] + m_s \right) \chi_s \\ + \sum_i \left\{ \bar{q}_i D_{\text{ov}} [U] (m_i) q_i + \phi_i^+ D_{\text{ov}} [U] (m_i) \phi_i \right\}$$

$$D_{\text{ov}}(m_i) \geq m_i$$

- unitary if 1-taste staggered action is local
- exact $SU(N_f) \times SU(N_f)$ chiral symmetry for $m_i = 0, i = 1, \dots, N_f$

$$\begin{aligned}\delta q &= i\varepsilon\tau\gamma_5\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}D_{\text{ov}}\right)q \\ \delta\bar{q} &= i\varepsilon\bar{q}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}D_{\text{ov}}\right)\gamma_5\tau\end{aligned}$$

- axial $U(1)$ anomaly and index theorem
- Ward identities

$$O'_\Gamma = \bar{q}\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}D_{\text{ov}}\right)q$$

$$Z_{S'} = Z_{P'}, \quad Z_{V'} = Z_{A'}, \quad Z_m = Z_{S'}^{-1}$$

- light sea (m_{ud}, m_s) and valence quark masses (m_i) may be determined from the pseudoscalar meson nonet

- **MILC 2+1 flavour improved staggered configurations**

- exploratory study uses 2 ensembles of 10 configurations

$$V = 20^3 \times 64, \quad a = 0.12 \text{ fm}, \quad L = 2.5 \text{ fm}$$

$$\frac{am_{ud}}{am_s} = \frac{0.02}{0.05}, \quad \frac{0.03}{0.05}$$

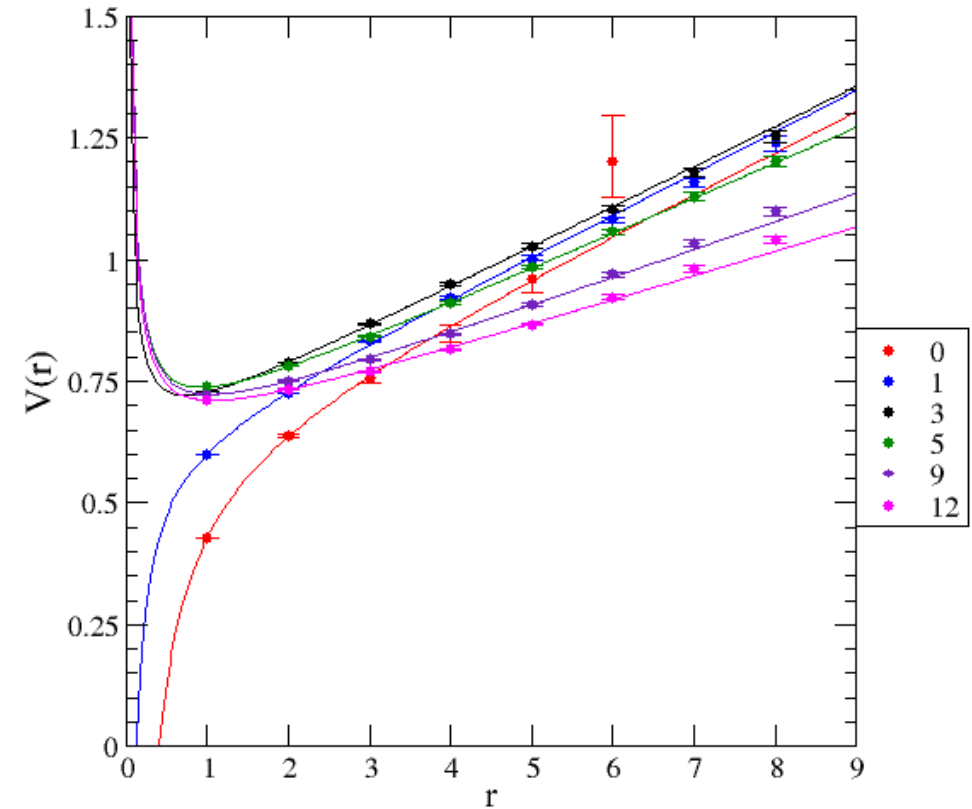
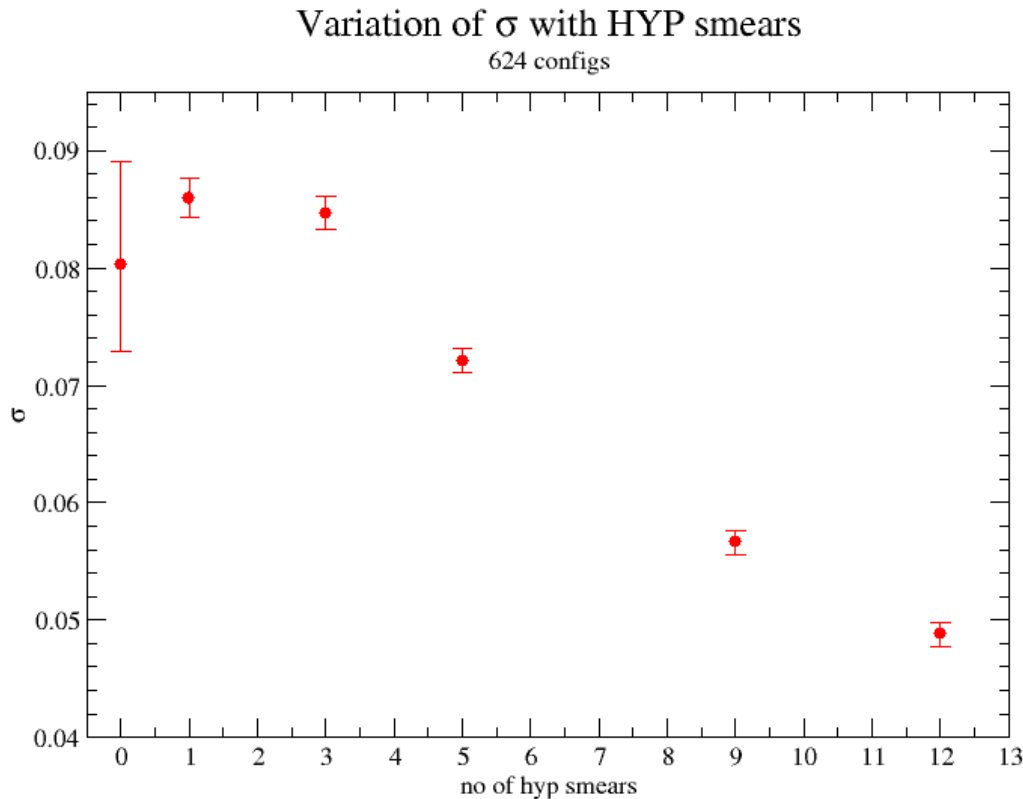
- **3 iterations of HYP-smearing applied to each configuration**

- smoother gauge fields improve localisation of D_{ov}
- low eigenvalues of D_{st} move closer to those of D_{ov}

- **overlap operator in multi-mass form**

- 4 light + 3 heavy valence quark masses am_i

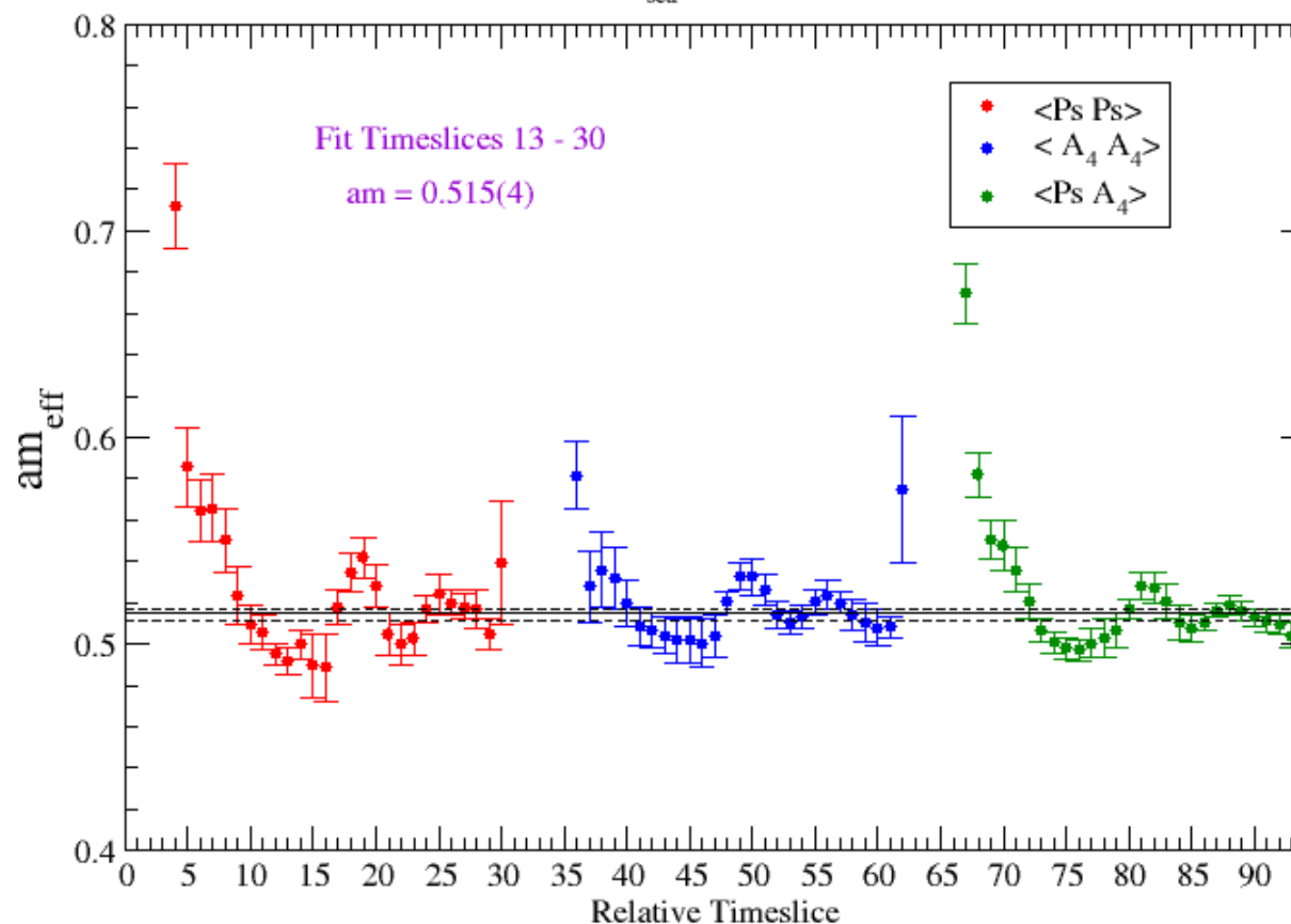
- static potential from quenched configurations
at $\beta = 5.93$, $V = 16^3 \times 32$



- more than 2 or 3 HYP smears is dangerous
- we used 3 ... on a larger lattice

Simultaneous Uncorrelated Fit to Three Correlators

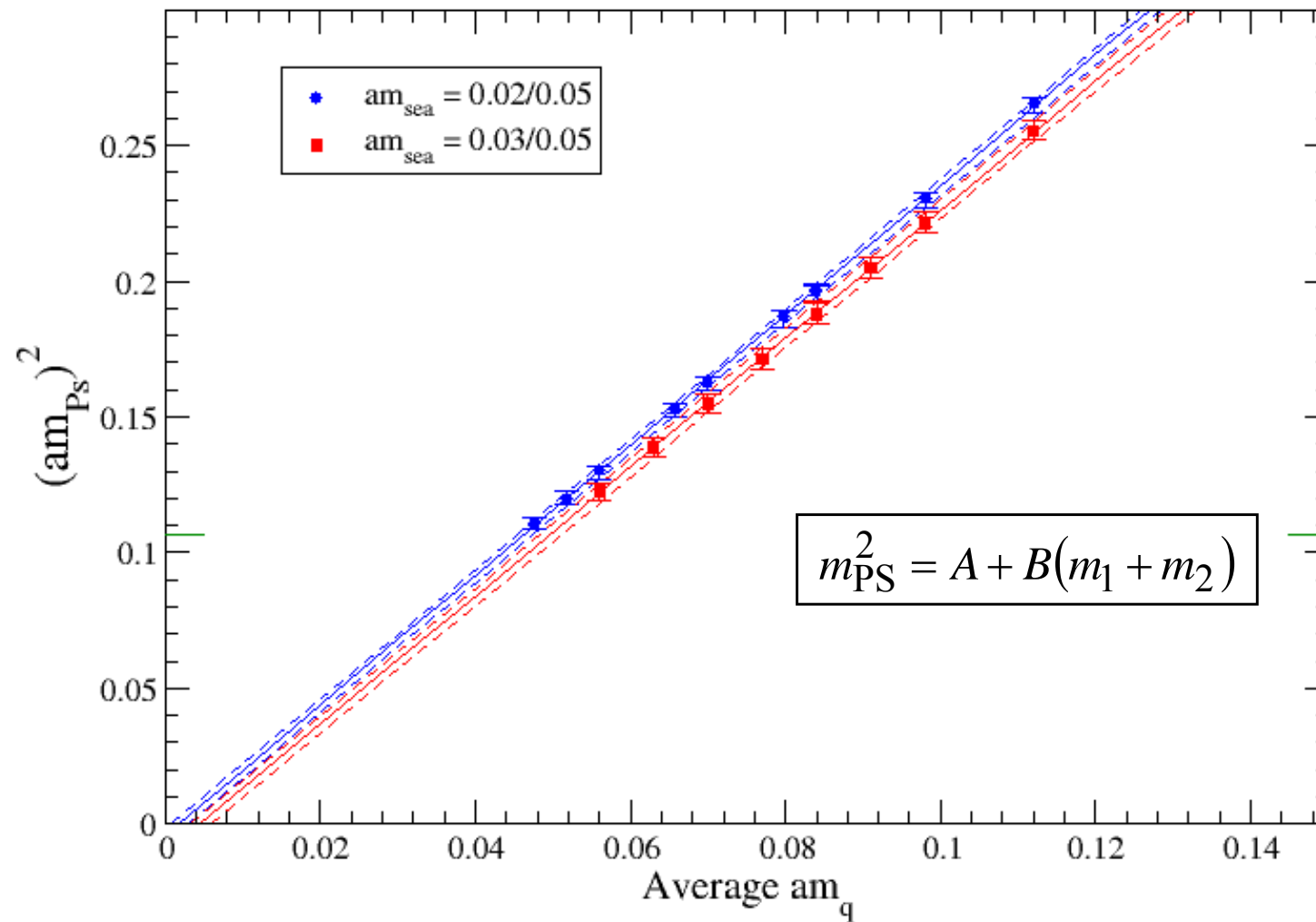
10 configs : $am_{\text{sea}} = 0.02/0.05$: $a\mu = 0.04$



our errors are underestimated

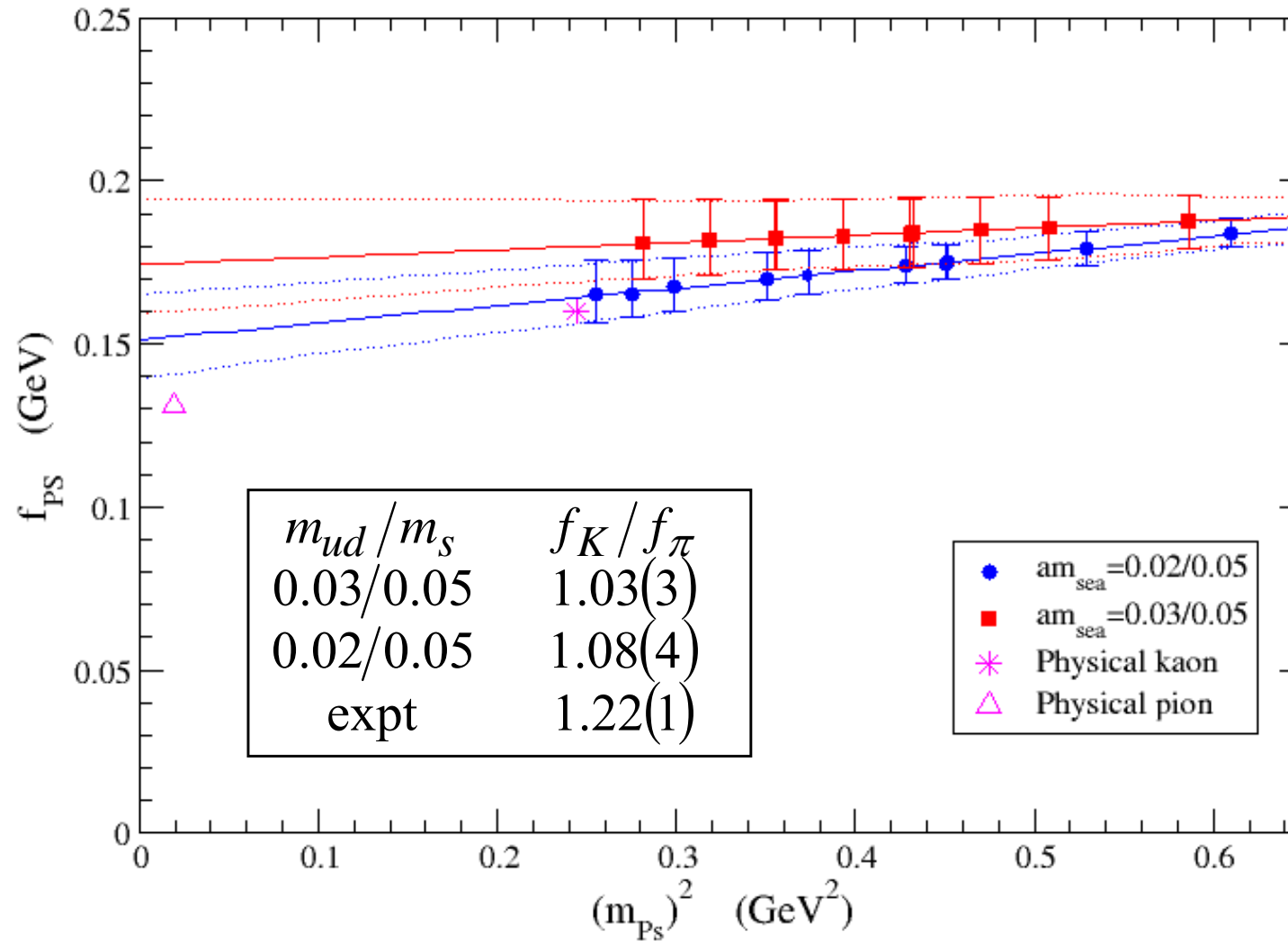
Pseudoscalar Mass Squared vs Average Quark Mass

10 configs

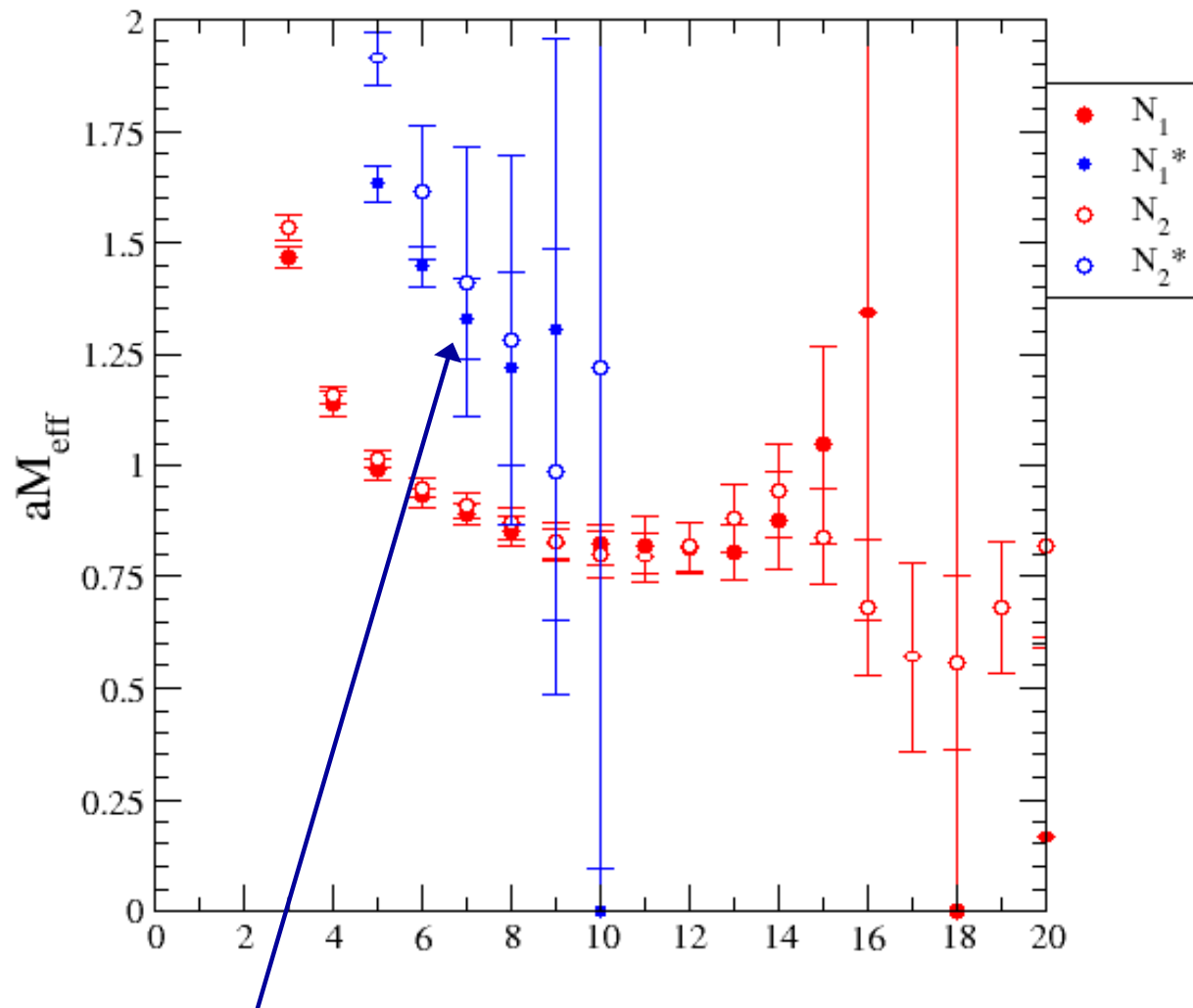


Pseudoscalar Decay Constant

10 Configs



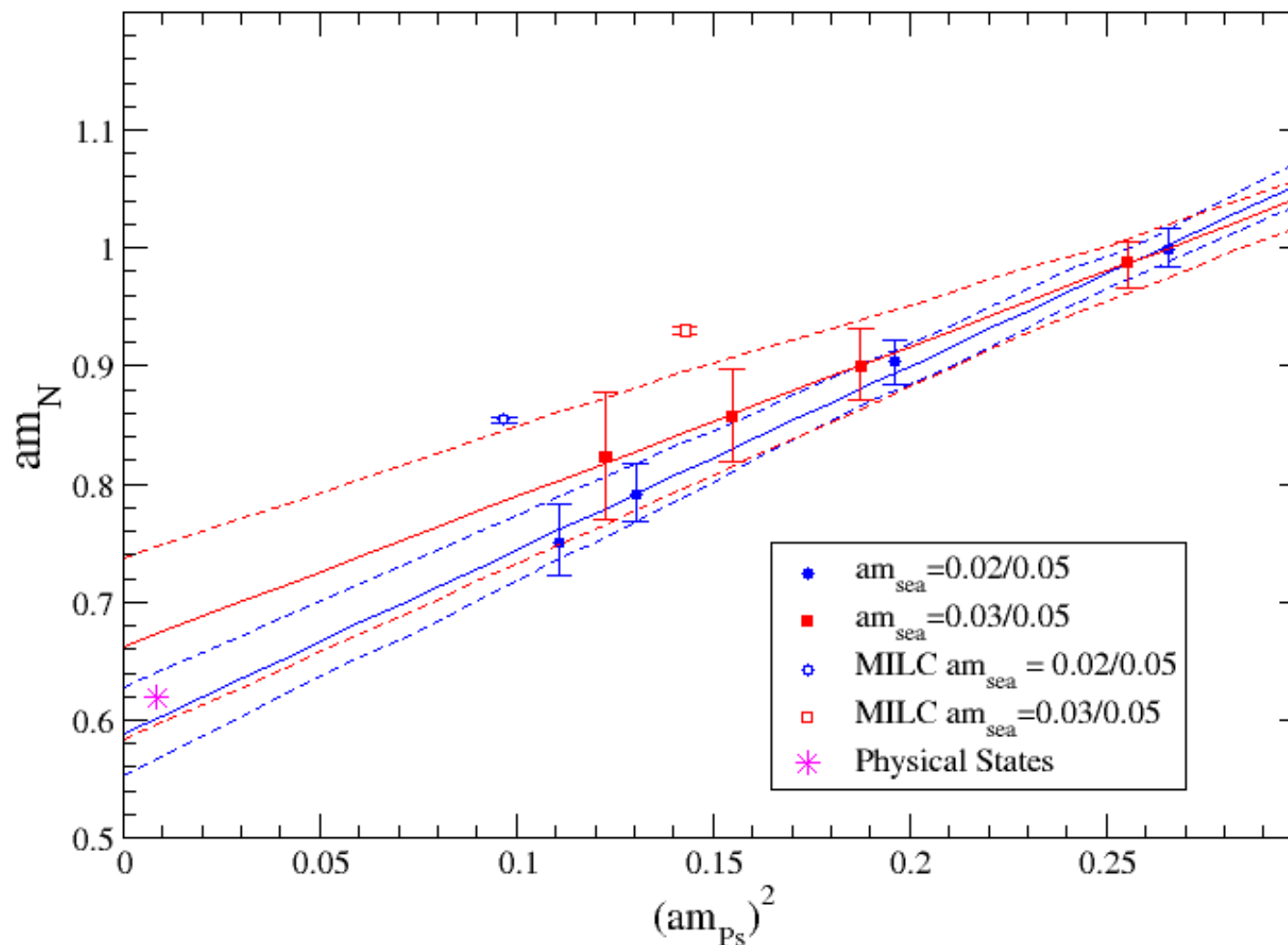
GW valence $a\mu=0.02$ KS sea $amq=0.03$



negative parity partner is visible

Nucleon Mass vs Pseudoscalar Mass Squared

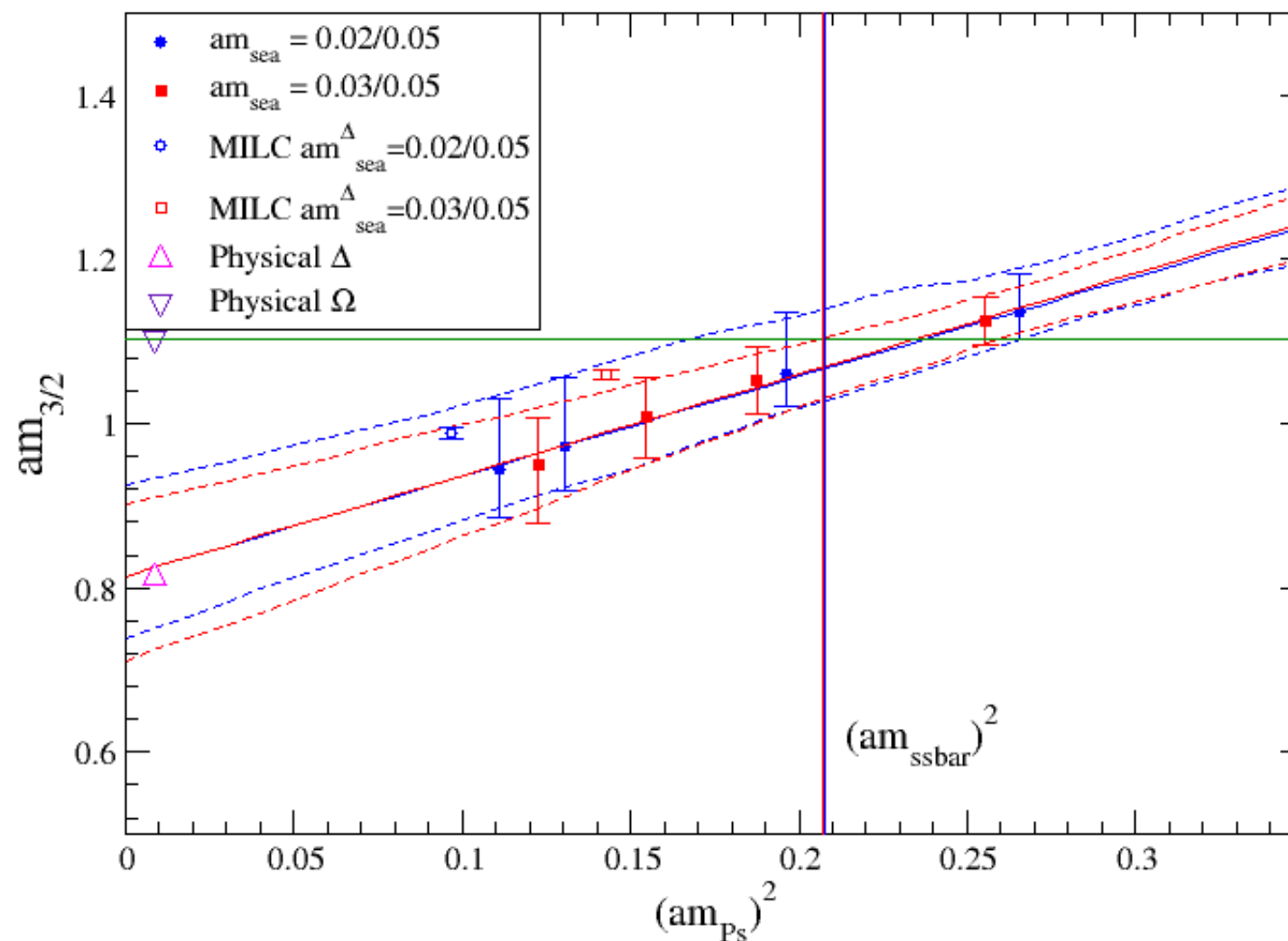
10 Configs



smaller discretisation errors than staggered valence quarks?

Degenerate Decuplet Mass vs Pseudoscalar Mass Squared

10 configs



- **overlap valence on a staggered sea is unitary if the staggered sea is**
- **advantages relative to staggered valence quarks**
 - similar symmetries, Ward Identities and anomaly to continuum QCD
 - numerically clean and may have smaller discretisation effects
- **disadvantages**
 - more computationally expensive
- **both require sea and valence quark masses to be matched**
- **next steps**
 - chiral perturbation theory for the mixed action
 - feasibility study on high-statistics 2+1 flavour improved staggered ensemble
 - compute pseudoscalar meson nonet masses
 - match sea and valence quark masses