

A specific lattice artefact in non-perturbative renormalization of operators

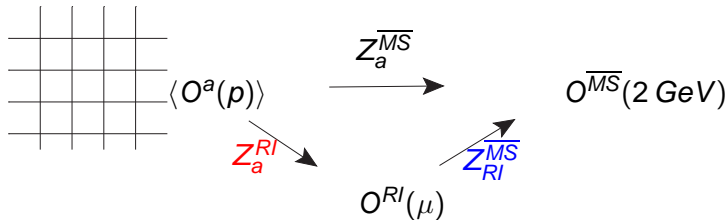
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ECT*, Trento, 2009

Outline

- 1 Motivation for non-perturbative renormalization
- 2 Introduction to the Regularization Independent (RI) scheme
- 3 A specific lattice artefact



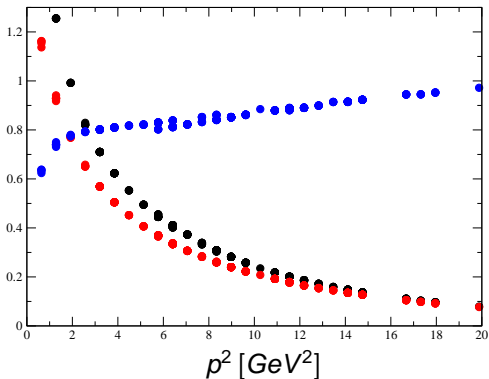
Martinelli et al., 1995; Gockeler et al., 1999

Franco and Lubicz, 1998; Chetyrkin and Retey, 2000

General idea

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_{ren}|_{\mu^2} &\doteq O_{free}^{bare}|_{\mu^2} = O_{free}^a|_{\mu^2} \\
 O_{ren} &= Z^{RI} O^a \\
 Z^{RI} O^a|_{\mu^2} &\doteq O_{free}^a|_{\mu^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Renormalization of the propagator



$$\psi_{ren} = Z_q^{-1/2} \psi$$

$$S = \langle \psi \bar{\psi} \rangle$$

function of $S(p)$

function of $S_{free}(p)$

$Z(p)$

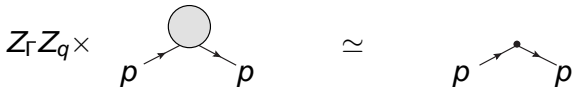
The RI scheme

Fix the gauge to Landau gauge: $\text{tr} \left(\sum_{\mathbf{x}, \rho} (U_{\rho}(\mathbf{x}) + U_{\rho}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{x})) \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_{\Gamma} &= \bar{\psi} \Gamma \psi \\
 G_{\Gamma}(p, U) &= \frac{1}{V} \sum e^{-ip(x-y)} \psi_x O_{\Gamma}(U) \bar{\psi}_y \\
 &= \frac{1}{V} \sum e^{-ip(x-y)} S(U)_{xz} \Gamma S(U)_{zy} \\
 \Lambda_{\Gamma}(p) &= \langle S(p, U) \rangle^{-1} \langle G_{\Gamma}(p, U) \rangle \langle S(p, U) \rangle^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

The RI scheme

$$Z_\Gamma Z_q \Lambda_\Gamma^{\text{Born}}(p) \Big|_{p^2=\mu^2} \simeq (\Lambda_\Gamma(p))_{\text{free}} \Big|_{p^2=\mu^2}$$

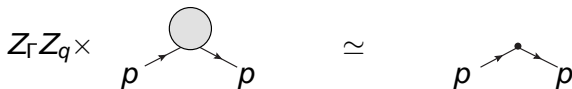


$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda_\Gamma(p)_{\text{free}} &= \langle S(p, U_0) \rangle^{-1} \langle G_\Gamma(p, U_0) \rangle \langle S(p, U_0) \rangle^{-1} \\
 &= S_{\text{free}}^{-1} G_{\text{free}} S_{\text{free}}^{-1} \\
 &= S_{\text{free}}^{-1} S_{\text{free}} \Gamma S_{\text{free}} S_{\text{free}}^{-1} = \Gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_\Gamma Z_q \text{tr} \left(\Lambda_\Gamma(p) \Gamma^{-1} \right) \Big|_{p^2=\mu^2} = \text{tr}(\mathbb{I})$$

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The origin of the artefact

$$M_{4 \times 4} = a_0 \mathbb{I} + i a_\mu \gamma_\mu + a_5 \gamma_5 + \dots$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}(M), \quad a_\mu = \frac{-i}{4} \text{tr}(\gamma_\mu M) \dots$$

Massless case

$$D_{cont}^{-1}(p) = S_{cont}(p) = \gamma_\mu p_\mu f(p^2)$$

$$S_{lat}(p) = \langle S_{lat}(p, U) \rangle = b_0(p) \mathbb{I} + i b_\mu(p) \gamma_\mu$$

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The origin of the unit matrix part

$$\begin{aligned}
 D\gamma_5 + \gamma_5 D &= a D\gamma_5 D 2\kappa \\
 \gamma_5 S_{xy}(U) + S_{xy}(U)\gamma_5 &= a \gamma_5 \delta_{xy} 2\kappa
 \end{aligned}$$

Averaging over the configurations U and using

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{xy} &= (b_0)_{xy} + i\gamma_\mu (b_\mu)_{xy} \\
 (b_0)_{xy} &= a\kappa \delta_{xy}, \quad b_0(p) = a\kappa
 \end{aligned}$$

Off-shell propagators and Green's functions need $\mathcal{O}(a)$ corrections!

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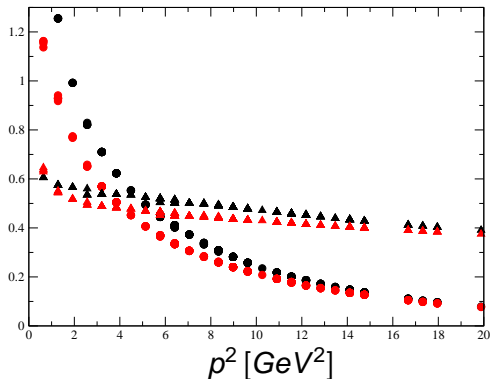
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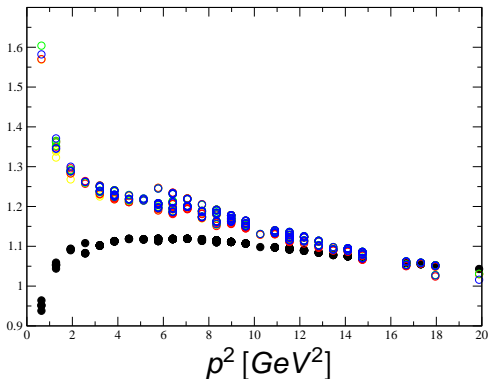
Off-shell propagators and Green's functions need $\mathcal{O}(a)$ corrections!

Demonstration of the effect on the propagator $S(p)$



- $\circ \sum_{\mu} b_{\mu}(p)$ int
- $\circ \sum_{\mu} b_{\mu}(p)$ free
- $\triangle b_0(p)$ int
- $\triangle b_0(p)$ free




Demonstration of the effect on the propagator $S(p)$






$$b_0(p)_{free}/b_0(p)_{int}$$
$$b_\mu(p)_{free}/b_\mu(p)_{int}$$

For $p^2 > 4[\text{GeV}^2]$:
 $1 - \cos(\theta(p)) \lesssim 10^{-5}$
 $\theta(p) \lesssim 0.3^\circ$

References

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-  S. Capitani, M. Gockeler, R. Horsley, H. Perlt, P. E. L. Rakow, G. Schierholz and A. Schiller, Nucl. Phys. B **593** (2001) 183 [arXiv:hep-lat/0007004].

References

-  G. Martinelli, G. C. Rossi, C. T. Sachrajda, S. R. Sharpe, M. Talevi and M. Testa, Nucl. Phys. B **611** (2001) 311 [arXiv:hep-lat/0106003].
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-  V. Maillart and F. Niedermayer, arXiv:0807.0030 [hep-lat].

Proposed solution

$$\bar{S}(p) \doteq S(p) - b_0 \mathbb{I} = S(p) - \frac{1}{4} \text{tr}_D(S(p)) \mathbb{I}$$

$$\bar{S}(p) \doteq i b_\mu(p) \gamma_\mu$$

$$b_\mu(p) = \frac{-i}{4} \text{tr}_D(S \gamma_\mu)$$

$$\bar{S}_{xy}(U) \doteq S_{xy}(U) - (b_0)_{xy} \mathbb{I} = i (b_\mu(U))_{xy} \gamma_\mu$$

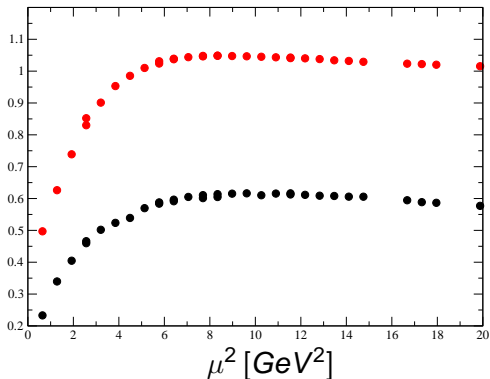
Proposed solution

$$\hat{G}_\Gamma(p, U) = \frac{1}{V} \sum e^{-ip(x-y)} \bar{S}_{xz}(U) \Gamma \bar{S}_{zy}(U)$$

$$\hat{\Lambda}(p) = \bar{S}(p)^{-1} \langle \hat{G}_\Gamma(p, U) \rangle \bar{S}(p)^{-1}$$

$$(Z_\Gamma Z_q) (\mu^2) \text{tr} \left(\hat{\Lambda}_\Gamma(p) \Gamma^{-1} \right) |_{p^2=\mu^2} = \text{tr}(\mathbb{I})$$

Example: $Z_S Z_q$



$$O = \bar{\psi}\psi, \quad \Gamma = 1$$

$Z_S Z_q$ unsubtracted

$Z_S Z_q$ subtracted

Summary

- The $\mathcal{O}(a)$ effects need to be subtracted from off-shell quantities.
- The technique we suggest is **simple** and applicable to **all** kinds of Diracoperators.
- However, it **does not** remove all $\mathcal{O}(a)$ effects from non-Ginsparg-Wilson fermions.