

B_K in unquenched QCD using improved staggered fermions

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We present preliminary results for B_K calculated using improved staggered fermions with a mixed action (HYP-smearred staggered valence quarks and AsqTad staggered sea quarks). We investigate the effect of non-degenerate quarks on B_K and attempt to estimate the $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$ effect due to non-Goldstone pions in loops. We fit the data to continuum partially quenched chiral perturbation theory. We find that the quality of fit for B_K improves if we include non-degenerate quark mass combinations. We also observe, however, that the fitting curve deviates from the data points in the light quark mass region. This may indicate the need to include taste-breaking in pion loops.

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1. Introduction

Indirect CP violation in the neutral kaon system has long been established experimentally. It is parameterized by ε , which is measured to high precision. In the standard model, ε is given by

$$\varepsilon = C_\varepsilon \exp(i\pi/4) \text{Im}\lambda_t X \hat{B}_K \quad (1.1)$$

$$X = \text{Re}\lambda_c[\eta_1 S_0(x_c) - \eta_3 S_3(x_c, x_t)] - \text{Re}\lambda_t \eta_2 S_0(x_t) \quad (1.2)$$

$$\lambda_i = V_{is}^* V_{id}, \quad x_i = m_i^2/M_W^2 \quad (1.3)$$

$$C_\varepsilon = \frac{G_F^2 F_K^2 m_K M_W^2}{6\sqrt{2}\pi^2 \Delta M_K} \quad (1.4)$$

where V_{ij} is the CKM matrix element and S_i are the Inami-Nam functions. The kaon bag parameter, B_K , is defined by

$$B_K = \frac{\langle \bar{K}_0 | [\bar{s}\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)d][\bar{s}\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)d] | K_0 \rangle}{\frac{8}{3} \langle \bar{K}_0 | \bar{s}\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 d | 0 \rangle \langle 0 | \bar{s}\gamma_\mu \gamma_5 d | K_0 \rangle} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\hat{B}_K = C(\mu) B_K(\mu) \quad (1.6)$$

$$C(\mu) = \alpha_s(\mu)^{-\frac{\gamma_0}{2\beta_0}} [1 + \alpha_s(\mu) J_3] \quad (1.7)$$

where \hat{B}_K is renormalization-group invariant. Hence, a precise determination of B_K constrains the CKM matrix—any violation of the unitarity of this matrix would require new physics beyond the standard model. Therefore, there has been a long-standing attempt to calculate B_K using lattice QCD and other methods.

Staggered fermions have two advantages for a calculation of B_K . First, they preserve an axial $U(1)$ symmetry which constrains the desired matrix element to have a chiral expansion similar to that of the continuum, and, second, they are cheap to simulate compared to formulations with exact (or almost exact) chiral symmetry (domain wall and overlap fermions). A drawback is the need to take the fourth-root of the fermion determinant when generating configurations, leading to unphysical effects for $a \neq 0$, and the need to use a fitting function containing such effects. Clearly one must also assume the validity of the rooting trick in the continuum limit.

Unimproved staggered fermions, however, are not suitable for a precision calculation. They suffer from (1) large scaling violations, (2) large taste symmetry breaking, and (3) large perturbative corrections in matching factors. In order to alleviate these problems, there have been a number of proposals to improve staggered fermions. Two of them have been used extensively in the lattice community: (1) AsqTad staggered fermions and (2) HYP/ $\overline{\text{Fat7}}$ staggered fermions. It turns out that HYP staggered fermions reduce the taste symmetry breaking [1] as well as one-loop perturbative corrections [2] more efficiently than AsqTad staggered fermions, and have much smaller scaling violations [3]. In other words, HYP staggered fermions offer significant advantages over AsqTad staggered fermions.

Here we perform a numerical study using valence HYP staggered fermions. We use the unquenched MILC lattices ($N_F = 2 + 1$), in which the sea quarks are AsqTad staggered fermions, so that we are using a ‘‘mixed action’’. The details of the simulation parameters are given in Table 1.

Although the one-loop contributions to matching factors with HYP fermions are small, the unknown two- and higher-loop contributions lead to a significant uncertainty when one aims at a

parameter	value
β	6.76 (unquenched QCD)
sea quarks	2+1 flavor AsqTad staggered fermions
valence quarks	HYP staggered fermions
$1/a$	1.588(19) GeV
geometry	$20^3 \times 64$
# of confs	640
sea quark mass	$am_u = am_d = 0.01, am_s = 0.05$
valence quark mass	0.01, 0.015, 0.02, 0.025, 0.03, 0.035, 0.04, 0.045, 0.05
Z_m	≈ 1.0

Table 1: Parameters for the numerical study

precision calculation. We aim to address this problem using both two-loop calculations and non-perturbative renormalization.

2. B_K for degenerate quarks ($m_x = m_y$)

This numerical study is a follow-up to the work in Ref. [4]. We place U(1) noise sources at $t = 0$ and $t = 26$. These couple to the pseudo-Goldstone pion (spin-taste $\gamma_5 \otimes \xi_5$), while projecting against all non-Goldstone pions. When we use this U(1) noise source (at $t = 0$) for two-point correlation functions, we observe a noticeable contamination from excited states when $0 \leq t < 10$. Hence, we choose the fitting range to be $10 \leq t \leq 15$ in order to exclude contamination from both sources.

In this study, we fit our data to the prediction of continuum partially quenched chiral perturbation theory. The result for $N_F = 2 + 1$ flavors was given in Ref. [5]. For degenerate valence quarks ($m_x = m_y$) it takes the form

$$B_K = c_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{48\pi^2 f^2} \left[I_{\text{conn}} + I_{\text{disc}} \right] \right) + c_2 m_{xy}^2 + c_4 m_{xy}^4, \quad (2.1)$$

$$I_{\text{conn}} = 6m_{xy}^2 \tilde{l}(m_{xy}^2) - 12l(m_{xy}^2), \quad I_{\text{disc}} = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

where $f = 132$ MeV and

$$l(X) = X \log\left(\frac{X}{\Lambda^2}\right), \quad \tilde{l}(X) = -\left[\log\left(\frac{X}{\Lambda^2}\right) + 1 \right], \quad (2.3)$$

up to finite volume corrections. The notation for meson masses is

$$m_U^2 = 2\mu m_u, \quad m_S^2 = 2\mu m_s, \quad m_\eta^2 = (m_U^2 + 2m_S^2)/3 \quad (2.4)$$

$$m_X^2 = 2\mu m_x, \quad m_Y^2 = 2\mu m_y, \quad m_{xy}^2 = \mu(m_x + m_y) \quad (2.5)$$

where $m_u = m_d \neq m_s$ are sea quark masses and m_x, m_y are valence quark masses.

In Fig. 1, we plot B_K as a function of M_K^2 for degenerate valence quarks ($m_x = m_y$). We fit the data to the form in eq. 2.1, with the cut-off scale chosen to be $\Lambda = 4\pi f$. The fitting results

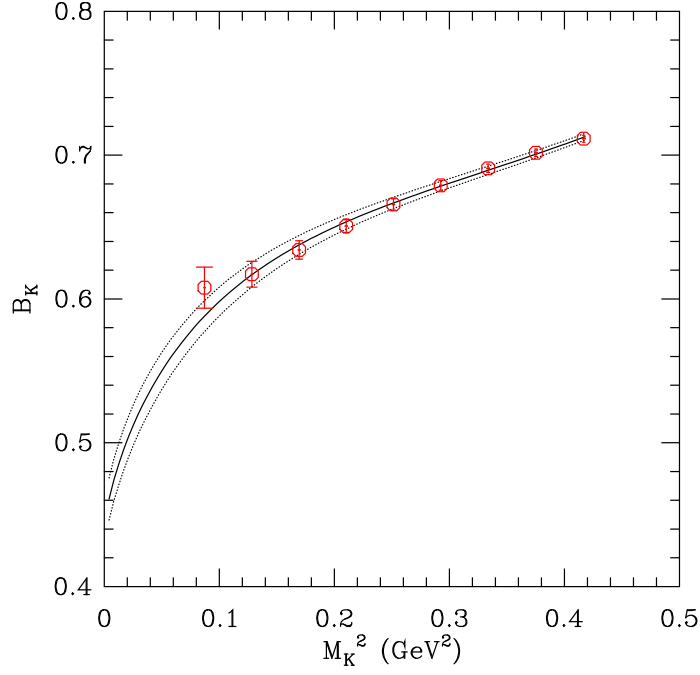


Figure 1: B_K versus m_K^2 for degenerate quark mass combinations ($m_x = m_y$)

are summarized in Table 2. The χ^2 is rather high, considering that the data are correlated and we do not include the full covariance matrix. In particular, we observe that the curve does not fit the lightest data point very well.

One possible explanation for the mismatch as small quark mass is that it is due to taste-breaking in pion loops. As noted in Ref. [5], non-Goldstone pions dominate the loop contributions which lead to curvature at small m_K^2 , and this reduces the expected curvature away from the continuum limit. This prediction is qualitatively consistent with what we observe. However, this behavior could also be due to the finiteness of the volume, which also becomes important only for small m_K^2 . Clearly this needs further investigation.

3. B_K for non-degenerate quarks ($m_x \neq m_y$)

A more stringent test of the applicability of chiral perturbation theory is provided using non-degenerate quarks. The continuum prediction is [5]

$$B_K = c_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{48\pi^2 f^2} [I_{\text{conn}} + I_{\text{disc}}] \right) + c_2 m_{xy}^2 + c_3 \frac{(m_X^2 - m_Y^2)^2}{m_{xy}^2} + c_4 (2m_U^2 + m_S^2) \quad (3.1)$$

The contribution from quark-connected diagrams is

$$I_{\text{conn}} = 6m_{xy}^2 \tilde{l}(m_{xy}^2) - 3l(m_X^2) \left(1 + \frac{m_X^2}{m_{xy}^2} \right) - 3l(m_Y^2) \left(1 + \frac{m_Y^2}{m_{xy}^2} \right), \quad (3.2)$$

parameters	unit	average	error
c_1	1	0.4422	0.0145
c_2	GeV^{-2}	-1.4616	0.1611
c_3	GeV^{-2}	-	-
c_4	GeV^{-4}	1.4674	0.1913
$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	1	0.5396	0.3

Table 2: Fitting results of B_K for degenerate quark mass combinations ($m_x = m_y$)

while that from diagrams involving a hairpin vertex is

$$I_{\text{disc}} = (I_X + I_Y + I_\eta)/m_{xy}^2 \quad (3.3)$$

$$I_X = \tilde{l}(m_X^2) \frac{(m_{xy}^2 + m_X^2)(m_U^2 - m_X^2)(m_S^2 - m_X^2)}{m_\eta^2 - m_X^2} - l(m_X^2) \frac{(m_{xy}^2 + m_X^2)(m_U^2 - m_X^2)(m_S^2 - m_X^2)}{(m_\eta^2 - m_X^2)^2} \\ - l(m_X^2) \frac{2(m_{xy}^2 + m_X^2)(m_U^2 - m_X^2)(m_S^2 - m_X^2)}{(m_Y^2 - m_X^2)(m_\eta^2 - m_X^2)} \\ - l(m_X^2) \frac{(m_U^2 - m_X^2)(m_S^2 - m_X^2) - (m_{xy}^2 + m_X^2)(m_S^2 - m_X^2) - (m_{xy}^2 + m_X^2)(m_U^2 - m_X^2)}{m_\eta^2 - m_X^2} \quad (3.4)$$

$$I_Y = I_X(m_X^2 \leftrightarrow m_Y^2) \quad (3.5)$$

$$I_\eta = l(m_\eta^2) \frac{(m_X^2 - m_Y^2)^2(m_{xy}^2 + m_\eta^2)(m_U^2 - m_\eta^2)(m_S^2 - m_\eta^2)}{(m_X^2 - m_\eta^2)^2(m_Y^2 - m_\eta^2)^2}. \quad (3.6)$$

In Fig. 2, we plot B_K data as a function of M_K^2 , including data for both degenerate and non-degenerate valence quarks. We fit the data to the form in eq. 3.1. The results of the fit are summarized in Table 3.

When we compare Table 3 with Table 2, we observe the following: (1) $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ is much smaller when we include non-degenerate combinations; (2) the low energy constants c_1 , c_2 and c_4 are consistent within statistical uncertainty between the two fits; and (3) for our choice of the cut-off scale, $\Lambda = 4\pi f$, the low energy constant c_3 is negligibly small. This comparison tells us that, for this cut-off, the effect of non-degenerate quark masses are dominated by the chiral logarithmic terms contained in I_{conn} and I_{disc} , whereas the c_3 term plays no role. Overall, we learn that, while we can in principle determine c_1 , c_2 and c_4 from the degenerate combinations alone, we have more confidence in the result when we include non-degenerate combinations. Furthermore, if we are to include higher order terms in chiral perturbation theory, as might be required at the heavier quark masses, the additional non-degenerate points will be essential.

The primary reason to study non-degenerate valence quarks is in order to extrapolate to the physical kaon, in which the non-degeneracy is almost maximal. The data shows a systematic increase in B_K with increasing non-degeneracy. This effect is statistically significant though numerically small. When we have a satisfactory description of our data we will be able to extrapolate to the physical kaon mass.

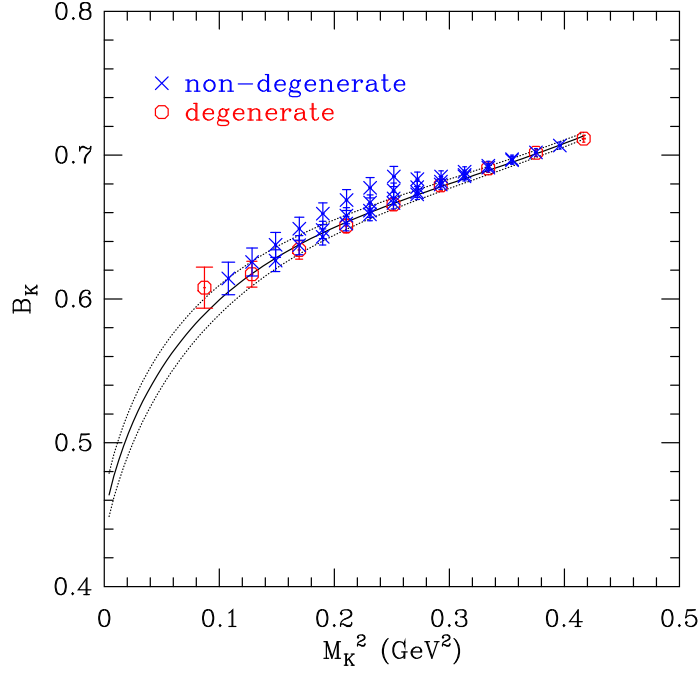


Figure 2: B_K versus m_K^2 for both degenerate and non-degenerate quark mass combinations. The fit line is for the degenerate combinations only.

4. Staggered chiral perturbation theory

A shortcoming with our present analysis is that it assumes that Goldstone and non-Goldstone pions are degenerate. We know, however, that taste symmetry is broken at $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$, leading to splittings between pions with different tastes. A systematic way to incorporate such $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$ effects is provided by staggered chiral perturbation theory [6, 7]. In the case of B_K , Van de Water and Sharpe have determined the next-to-leading-order (NLO) prediction of staggered chiral perturbation theory [5]. (In fact, a small modification of this result is necessary to describe our data, since we are using a mixed action.) Unfortunately, the result contains 21 unknown low energy constants, even at a single lattice spacing, and these must, at present, be determined from a fit to the lattice data. (Some can be determined in the future by calculating other matrix elements, or using non-perturbative renormalization to determine matching factors.) This is why we have chosen so many mass combinations (45 at present).

The fitting is further constrained if we know the masses of the non-Goldstone pions. These enter into loops, and, as noted above, lead to a modification of the curvature at small m_K^2 . Because of this, in a companion work, we are calculating all pion masses (as well as those of other hadrons) using HYP-smearred valence staggered fermions [1]. A striking result of that study is that the taste-breaking effects are very small, much smaller than those with AsqTad improved staggered fermions. Thus it may be that we can get away with a continuum-like fit except at the smallest quark masses.

An exception to this comment concerns the contributions from quark-disconnected diagrams involving hairpin vertices. These bring in taste-singlet pions composed of (AsqTad) sea-quarks, for

parameters	unit	average	error
c_1	1	0.4451	0.0149
c_2	GeV^{-2}	-1.5049	0.1672
c_3	GeV^{-2}	0.0305	0.0083
c_4	GeV^{-4}	1.5366	0.2021
$\chi^2/d.o.f.$	1	0.1888	0.0935

Table 3: Fitting results of B_K for non-degenerate quark mass combinations ($m_x \neq m_y$)

which (a^2) terms are known to be large. Fortunately, the masses of these pions are available from the MILC collaboration studies.

As always when doing chiral extrapolations, it is important to push to as light a quark mass as possible (within the constraints of finite volume effects and computer time). In particular, this allows one to more thoroughly test the applicability of chiral perturbation theory at the order we work. Because of this, and to provide more data for fitting, we are presently extending the calculation to a lighter valence quark mass ($m = 0.005$), which will also increase the total number of mass combinations to 55.

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