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Lattice determinations of the strange quark mass*

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1 Introduction

The importance of the strange quark mass, as a fundamental parameter of the Standard Model (SM) and as an input to many interesting quantities, has been highlighted in many reviews, eg in Ref [1]. A first principles calculation of m_s is possible in lattice QCD but to date there has been a rather large spread in values from lattice calculations. This review aims to clarify the situation by explaining the particular systematic errors and their effects and illustrating the emerging consensus.

In addition, a discussion of the strange quark mass is timely given the recent results from KTeV [2] and NA48 [3] for ϵ'/ϵ which firmly establish direct CP-violation in the SM and when combined with previous measurements give a world average $\epsilon'/\epsilon = (21.2 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-4}$. This is in stark disagreement with the theoretical predictions which favour a low ϵ'/ϵ [4].

Although in principle ϵ'/ϵ does not depend directly on m_s in practice it has been an input in current phenomenological analyses. This dependence arises because the matrix elements of the gluonic, $\langle Q_6 \rangle_0$, and electroweak, $\langle Q_8 \rangle_2$, penguin operators¹ are of the form $\langle \pi\pi | Q_i | K \rangle$ and final state interactions make them notoriously difficult to calculate directly. They have been, therefore, parameterised in terms of bag parameters, \mathcal{B}_i , the strange quark mass, m_s and the top quark mass, m_t , as discussed in detail in Ref. [4]. A recent review of lattice calculations of the matrix elements is in Ref. [5]. In this talk I will focus on some recent and careful lattice determinations of m_s , illustrating the reasons for the large spread in earlier results.

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¹keeping only the numerically dominant contributions for simplicity

2 The strange quark mass from lattice QCD

In lattice QCD, m_s is determined in two ways, each of which relies on calculations of experimentally measured quantities to fix the lattice bare coupling and quark masses. The 1P-1S Charmonium splitting, M_ρ and r_0 are some of the parameters typically chosen to fix the inverse lattice spacing, a^{-1} . To determine m_s either M_K or M_ϕ is used. It is an artefact of the quenched approximation that m_s depends on the choice of input parameters, so that some of the spread in answers from lattice QCD can be attributed to different choices here. Naturally, some quantities are better choices than others being less sensitive to quenching or having smaller systematic errors.

The quark mass can be determined from hadron spectroscopy, using chiral perturbation theory to match a lattice calculation of M_K (or M_ϕ) to its experimental value with

$$M_{PS}^2 = B_{PS} \frac{(m_i + m_j)}{2} + \dots \quad \text{or} \quad M_V = A_V + B_V \frac{(m_i + m_j)}{2} + \dots \quad (1)$$

This is the hadron spectrum or vector Ward identity (VWI) method.

Alternatively, the axial Ward identity (AWI): $\partial_\mu A_\mu(x) = (m_i + m_j)P(x)$ imposed at quark masses to correspond to either the experimentally measured M_K or M_ϕ determines m_s .

The lattice bare masses and matrix elements are related to their continuum counterparts, in say the \overline{MS} scheme, by the renormalisation coefficients, Z_s or $Z_{(A,P)}$, calculated perturbatively or nonperturbatively,

$$m_s^{\overline{MS}}(\mu) = Z_s^{-1}(\mu, ma)m_q^0 \quad , \quad (m_s + \overline{m})^{\overline{MS}}(\mu) = \frac{Z_A(ma)}{Z_P(\mu, ma)} \frac{\langle \partial_\mu A_\mu J(0) \rangle}{\langle P(x)J(0) \rangle}.$$

m_s has been calculated in all three lattice fermion formalisms: Wilson, staggered and domain wall. Although the domain wall fermion results are extremely interesting, since this approach has the good flavour structure of Wilson fermions while preserving chiral symmetry, the results for m_s are still preliminary so I will focus on results with Wilson and staggered fermions. A description of the domain wall formalism and results can be found in Ref. [8].

Comparing results from these different methods provides a nice check of lattice calculations.

3 Main uncertainties in the calculation

The difference in early lattice results can be understood in terms of the treatment of systematic uncertainties in these particular calculations. The

largest of these are discretisation errors, calculation of renormalisation coefficients and the quenched approximation.

1. Discretisation Errors : The Wilson action has discretisation errors of $\mathcal{O}(a)$, so for a reliable result one needs fine lattices and a continuum extrapolation, $a \rightarrow 0$. See Figure 1 for the CP-PACS collaboration's quenched Wilson results [9]. The Sheikholeslami-Wohlert (SW) clover action includes a term $\sim c_{SW} \bar{\Psi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \Psi$ and discretisation errors start at $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s a)$, when c_{SW} is determined perturbatively. The remaining a -dependence must be removed by continuum extrapolation, but the slope of the extrapolation is milder [6]. A nonperturbative determination of c_{SW} [10] gives an $\mathcal{O}(a)$ -improved action, which should further reduce the lattice spacing dependence. Recent results from the APE, ALPHA/UKQCD and QCDSF collaborations use this approach [12, 15, 14]. The latter two groups include continuum extrapolations and find significant a -dependence ($\approx 15\%$ between the finest lattice and $a = 0$ as found by ALPHA/UKQCD). In the case of the more commonly used VWI approach the slope of the extrapolation in a is positive and therefore, m_s at finite lattice spacing is too high, even with improvement.

The staggered fermion action is $\mathcal{O}(a)$ -improved so the lattice spacing dependence should be mild.

2. Renormalisation coefficients : Z_S and $Z_{(A,P)}$ can be determined perturbatively or nonperturbatively. A nonperturbative calculation is preferable as it removes any perturbative ambiguity. This was pioneered by the APE and ALPHA groups [10, 11].

For Wilson fermions perturbative corrections are smaller and therefore more reliable in the VWI approach (ie. for Z_S) than in the AWI approach. In Ref. [12] the difference between nonperturbative results and boosted perturbation theory is $\sim 10\%$ for Z_S and $\sim 30\%$ for Z_P at $a^{-1} \sim 2.6$ GeV. For staggered fermions the perturbative coefficients are large and positive so the results are unreliable and nonperturbative renormalisation is essential. The perturbative staggered results are therefore too low and this effect combined with the too high values of m_s from Wilson results at finite lattice spacing explain much of the spread in lattice results.

3. Quenching : Most calculations are done in the quenched approximation - neglecting internal quark loops - as a computational expedient. An estimate of this approximation, based on phenomenological arguments, was made in [6]. The authors estimated that unquenching lowers m_s by $\approx 20 - 40\%$. They also argued that M_K rather than M_ϕ is a better choice of input parameter since it is less sensitive to quenching. Unquenched calculations by CP-PACS have shown that these estimates were of the correct size and sign [17].

A number of clear trends are therefore identified:

- There is significant a -dependence in the Wilson action results which raises m_s at finite lattice spacing. Although this is milder for the improved actions it is still present, as pointed out in Refs. [6, 7, 15].
- Using perturbative improvement, the VWI and AWI methods differ at finite lattice spacing but agree after continuum extrapolation. This indicates the methods have discretisation errors larger than the perturbative uncertainty. Nonperturbative renormalisation has a larger effect on AWI results, bringing them into agreement with VWI results at finite lattice spacing. However, discretisation errors remain a significant uncertainty and without a continuum extrapolation lead to an overestimate of m_s .
- Perturbative renormalisation of staggered fermions results in an underestimate of m_s . Nonperturbative renormalisation is essential.
- A lower value of m_s is expected from an unquenched calculation.

4 Recent results for m_s

The systematic uncertainties in the lattice determination of m_s are now well understood. Some recent results which I believe provide a definitive value of m_s in quenched QCD and an unquenched result are now discussed.

4.1 Quenched results

Table 4.1 compares a number of recent calculations of m_s . The JLQCD, ALPHA/UKQCD and QCDSF groups have removed all uncertainties within the quenched approximation. JLQCD use staggered fermions and nonperturbative renormalisation [13]. They observe mild a -dependence, as expected and take the continuum limit. The effect of nonperturbative renormalisation is considerable, again as expected: $\sim +18\%$ when compared to the perturbative result.

The ALPHA/UKQCD collaborations [15] and QCDSF [14] use a nonperturbatively improved SW action and renormalisation and include a continuum extrapolation. This explains the difference between their results and that of the APE group (which has not been extrapolated to $a = 0$). Interestingly, ALPHA/UKQCD, QCDSF and the Fermilab [6] and LANL [7] results for m_s are in agreement. The difference in analyses is nonperturbative versus perturbative renormalisation, indicating that the perturbative result for the VWI method is reliable (for Wilson fermions).

GROUP	# lattice spacings	$a \rightarrow 0$	$m_s^{\overline{MS}}(2\text{GeV})$
APE '98 [12]	2	NO	121(13)
FNAL '96 [6]	3	YES	95(16)
LANL '96 [7]	3	YES	100(21)(10)
JLQCD '99 [13]	4	YES	106(7.1)
QCDSF '99 [14]	3	YES	105(4)
ALPHA/UKQCD '99 [15]	4	YES	97(4)

Table 1: Quenched lattice results, the APE result is obtained at $a^{-1}=2.6\text{GeV}$

4.2 An unquenched result

There are a number of new preliminary unquenched calculations of m_s [16] however, CP-PACS have recently completed their analysis [17], shown in Figure 1, so I will concentrate on this. Since unquenching requires a huge increase in computing time it is prudent to use coarser (less time consuming) lattice spacings. This in turn requires improved actions to control the discretisation effects. CP-PACS use a perturbatively improved quark and gluon action and extrapolate to the continuum limit. The perturbative renormalisation is reliable with a remaining perturbative error of $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$, for Wilson fermions. The final result is $m_s^{\overline{MS}}(2\text{GeV}) = 84(7)\text{MeV}$. Although

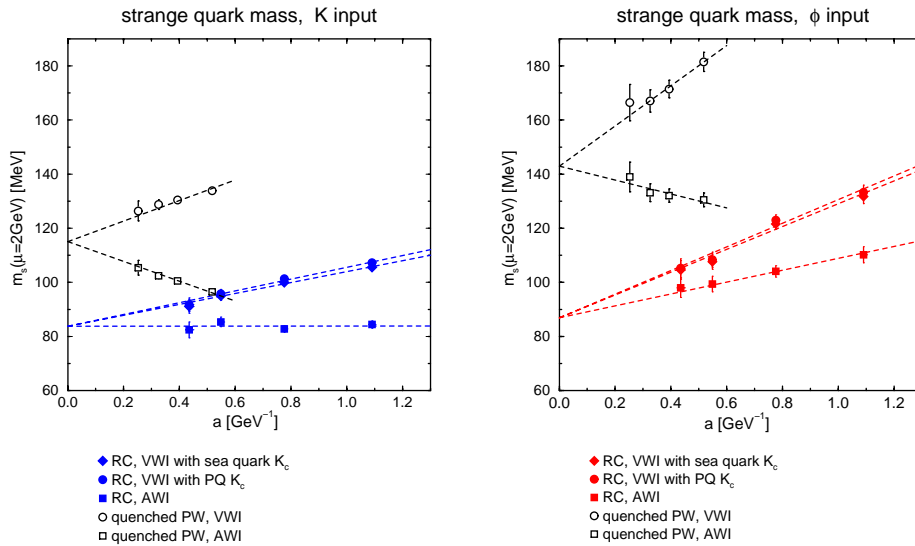


Figure 1: RC is the RG-improved gluon and Clover action (with two definitions of quark mass in the chiral limit), PW are the quenched Wilson results already discussed.

this result disagrees with bounds derived from the positivity of the spectral function [18] it remains unclear at what scale, μ , perturbative QCD and thus the bound itself becomes reliable. CP-PACS conclude that unquench-

ing lowers m_s - compare the filled and open symbols in Figure 1. As in the quenched case the VWI and AWI methods differ at finite lattice spacing but extrapolate to the same result - compare the \circ and \square symbols. Finally, the strange quark mass obtained from the K and ϕ mesons yields consistent continuum values in full QCD: 84(7) MeV and 87(11) MeV respectively.

5 Conclusions

There has been much progress this year in lattice calculations of m_s . Current computing power and theoretical understanding are sufficient to determine m_s to great precision. A calculation removing *all* uncertainties would include unquenched simulations, a continuum extrapolation and nonperturbative renormalisation and can be done in the short term. Simulations at $n_f = 2$ and 4 with an interpolation to $n_f = 3$ are also a possibility.

Finally, I look at the implications for ϵ'/ϵ from current theoretical calculations given the recent lattice calculations of m_s . The dependence is shown in Figure 2 from the analytic expression

$$\epsilon'/\epsilon = \text{Im}\lambda_t \cdot \left[c_0 + \left(c_6 \mathcal{B}_6^{(1/2)} + c_8 \mathcal{B}_8^{(3/2)} \right) \left(\frac{M_K}{m_s(m_c) + m_d(m_c)} \right)^2 \right] \quad (2)$$

and input from lattice calculations for \mathcal{B}_i [19]. The values of other SM parameters are from Ref. [20]. The lines represent the effect of varying

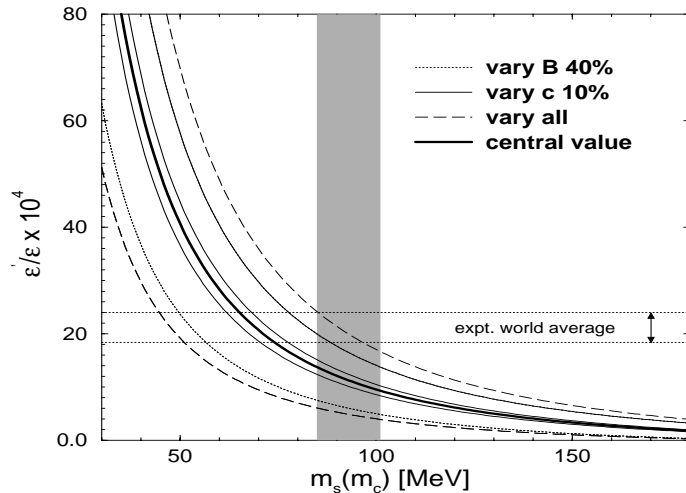


Figure 2: ϵ'/ϵ as a function of m_s from Equation. 2.

the bag parameters and/or the Wilson coefficients and the band is the unquenched m_s from CP-PACS, run to m_c . Further reducing the uncertainty on m_s is more straightforward than for the \mathcal{B}_i and can constrain theoretical

calculations of ϵ'/ϵ . Clearly the lower values of m_s give higher ϵ'/ϵ values, in better agreement with experiment!

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