

Dependence of the current renormalisation constants on the quark mass

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We study the behaviour of the vector and axial current renormalisation constants Z_V and Z_A as a function of the quark mass, m_q . We show that sizeable $O(am_q)$ and $O(g_0^2 am_q)$ systematic effects are present in the Wilson and Clover cases respectively. We find that the prescription of Kronfeld, Lepage and Mackenzie for correcting these artefacts is not always successful.

The numerical non perturbative estimate of the vector and axial current matrix elements is afflicted by systematic errors due to the finiteness of the lattice spacing a . These errors, which are monitored by measuring the current renormalisation constants Z_V and Z_A , are of $O(am_q)$ in lattice simulations based on the Wilson action and $O(g_0^2 am_q)$ in those based on the Clover action (m_q is the quark mass). For light quarks, at $\beta = 6.0$, the above effects were found to be $\sim 25\%$ in the Wilson case. The main success of Clover improvement consists in reducing such systematic effects to $\sim 5\%$. However, when we deal with heavy quark masses m_h , $O(g_0^2 am_h)$ effects may become relevant even in the Clover case. In this talk we present a preliminary study of the dependence of Z_V and Z_A on the quark mass.

Recently, Lepage, Mackenzie [1] and Kronfeld [2] (abbreviated as KLM) attempted to absorb these artefacts in modified normalisation factors which match the fermion fields to their continuum counterparts. For clarity of presentation, we separate their proposals into two parts:

(1) KLM normalisation: This is the normalisation factor between the free continuum propagator $P_{cont}(t, \vec{p})$ and its Wilson discrete counterpart $P_{latt}(t, \vec{p})$ which are related by $P_{cont}(t, \vec{p}) = 2K(1 + am_q)P_{latt}(t, \vec{p})$ at $\vec{p} = \vec{0}$. This suggests

that continuum fermion fields are given in terms of lattice ones by

$$\psi_{cont} = a^{-3/2} \sqrt{2K(1 + am_q)} \psi_{latt} \quad (1)$$

where $am_q = 1/(2K) - 1/(2K_{cr})$ and the critical hopping parameter K_{cr} is obtained non perturbatively. We call the above factor the KLM normalisation. The standard normalisation used previously in lattice simulations, $\psi_{cont} = a^{-3/2} \sqrt{2K} \psi_{latt}$, differs from the KLM one by terms of $O(am_q)$.

(2) MFTI normalisation: Mean Field arguments of [1] suggest a further Mean Field Tadpole Improved (MFTI) prescription for relating the lattice and continuum fields:

$$U_\mu \rightarrow U_\mu / u_0 ; \quad K \rightarrow \tilde{K} = K u_0 \\ am_q \rightarrow a\tilde{m}_q = 8K_{cr} [1/(2K) - 1/(2K_{cr})] \quad (2)$$

where u_0 is any reasonable MF estimate of the expectation value of the link (we use $u_0 = 1/(8K_{cr})$ after [1]). This implies the MFTI normalisation

$$\psi_{cont} = a^{-3/2} \sqrt{2\tilde{K}(1 + a\tilde{m}_q)} \psi_{latt} \quad (3)$$

Bernard [3] took up these ideas and applied them to the non perturbative calculation of Z_V from the ratio of the conserved (V_μ^C) to local (V_μ^L) vector current matrix elements. The spatial component of the conserved current V_k^C has the stan-

*Talk given by A. Vladikas.

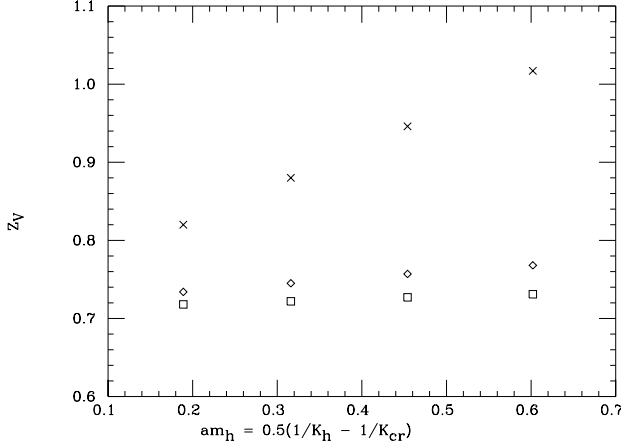


Figure 1. Wilson action estimates of Z_V obtained from the following ratios: $R(\times)$; $R_{KLM}(\diamond)$; $R_{MFTI}(\square)$. The errors are smaller than the symbols.

standard KLM normalisation of eq.(1), but the temporal one, V_0^C , being point split in time, requires an extra KLM factor [3]. With $P_5 = \bar{\psi}\gamma_5\psi$ denoting the pseudoscalar density, the final KLM predictions for ratios of the 3-point correlation functions are [3]

$$R \equiv \frac{\langle P_5 | \bar{V}_0^C | P_5 \rangle}{\langle P_5 | V_0^L | P_5 \rangle} = Z_V \frac{2 + am_1 + am_2}{2} \quad (4)$$

which means that an improved estimate of Z_V may be obtained from

$$R_{KLM} \equiv \frac{\langle P_5 | \bar{V}_0^C | P_5 \rangle}{\langle P_5 | V_0^L | P_5 \rangle} \frac{2}{2 + am_1 + am_2} = Z_V \quad (5)$$

and its MFTI version is given by

$$R_{MFTI} \equiv \frac{\langle P_5 | \bar{V}_0^C | P_5 \rangle}{\langle P_5 | V_0^L | P_5 \rangle} \frac{2}{2 + a\tilde{m}_1 + a\tilde{m}_2} \quad (6)$$

The spatial components, on the other hand, should behave like

$$\tilde{R} \equiv \frac{\langle P_5 | \bar{V}_k^C | P_5 \rangle}{\langle P_5 | V_k^L | P_5 \rangle} = Z_V \quad (7)$$

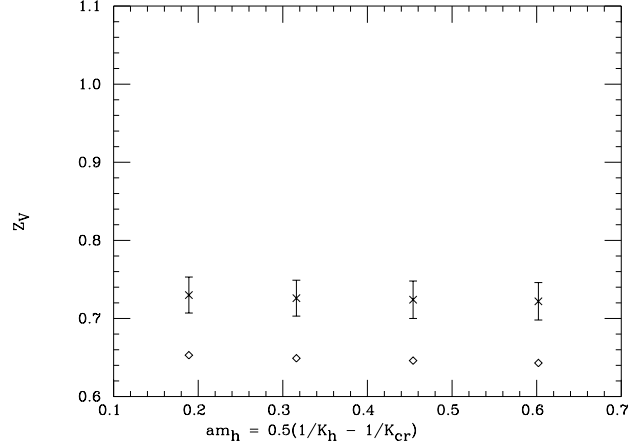


Figure 2. Wilson action estimates of Z_V obtained from the following ratios: $\tilde{R}(\times)$; $\hat{R}(\diamond)$. The errors are only shown when greater than the symbols.

and the same is true for the ratio of 2-point correlation functions

$$\hat{R} \equiv \frac{\langle 0 | \bar{V}_k^C | \rho \rangle}{\langle 0 | V_k^L | \rho \rangle} = Z_V \quad (8)$$

(the above formulae differ from those of [3] because the conserved current used in all our simulations is symmetrised; $\bar{V}_\mu^C(\mathbf{x}) \equiv 1/2[V_\mu^C(\mathbf{x}) + V_\mu^C(\mathbf{x} - \mu)]$). In Figs. 1 and 2 we show the results for the above ratios, as obtained from some ELC data of [4]. The relevant parameters of this simulation were: 20 confs.; $\beta = 6.4$; $V = 24^3 \times 60$. The data shown here are for fixed light quark mass, $K_l = 0.1485$, and varying heavy quark masses $K_h = 0.1275, 0.1325, 0.1375, 0.1425$. The spatial momenta are all set to zero. By comparing the results for R , R_{KLM} of Fig. 1 to \tilde{R} of Fig. 2, we see that the KLM normalisation of [1-3] is correcting most of the systematic $O(am_q)$ effects, whereas the R_{MFTI} estimate of Fig. 1 shows that the MFTI correction is of little importance. However, all of these results were obtained from the same matrix elements, $\langle P_5 | V | P_5 \rangle$, as opposed to the Z_V estimates of \tilde{R} (Fig. 2), obtained from

$\langle 0|V|V \rangle$. The latter estimate of Z_V is incompatible with all the others. This is a typical $O(a)$ effect which the KLM normalisation fails to correct. Recall that, for light quark masses, Clover improvement manages to correct these effects, by implementing a conserved improved current V_μ^{CI} which differs from V_μ^C by a total divergence.

We now pass to Clover fermions; here the leading corrections are $O(g_0^2 am_h)$. We will show preliminary results from 40 confs. at $\beta = 6.0$ and $V = 18^3 \times 32$. We have obtained Z_V from ratios of 3-point functions (R of eq.(4)) at zero spatial momenta. The P_5 densities are located at $t = 0$ and 16. We have data from correlations obtained at degenerate quark masses $K_h = 0.1150, 0.1200, 0.1250, 0.1330, 0.1425, 0.1432$. We also have results for non - degenerate masses with fixed $K_l = 0.1432$ and K_h varying as above. In this case, Z_V can be checked from the Ward Identity (W.I.) $\nabla_\mu V_\mu^C(x) = \frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{K_h} - \frac{1}{K_l}]S(x)$ where $S = \bar{\psi}\psi$ is the scalar density and ∇_μ is the asymmetric lattice derivative. Although this W.I. suffers from $O(am_q)$ effects, the $O(am_q)$ improved estimate of Z_V can also be derived from it [5]. Here we only state the final result:

$$Z_V = \frac{1}{8}[\frac{1}{K_h} - \frac{1}{K_l}]$$

$$\frac{\langle P_5|[2S(x) + S(x + \hat{0}) + S(x - \hat{0})]P_5 \rangle}{\bar{\nabla}_0 \langle P_5|V_0^{LI}(x)|P_5 \rangle} \quad (9)$$

The above equation has a symmetric lattice derivative $\bar{\nabla}_\mu$ and the local improved current V_μ^{LI} ; thus it has no $O(am_q)$ terms. Note that all operators (except for S) have the standard Clover - rotated fermion fields. The P_5 's are at rest. For the axial current renormalisation constant Z_A , we have used the estimate obtained from a gauge invariant W.I.[6].

The results are shown in Fig. 3; note that the degenerate mass data does not interpolate smoothly the non degenerate points. This effect is related to the presence of a spectator quark and is currently under investigation [5]. The non zero slopes of the Z_V and Z_A curves of Fig. 3 show the presence of sizeable $O(g^2 am_q)$ linear effects even in the case of the Clover improved matrix elements. A crucial observation from Fig. 3

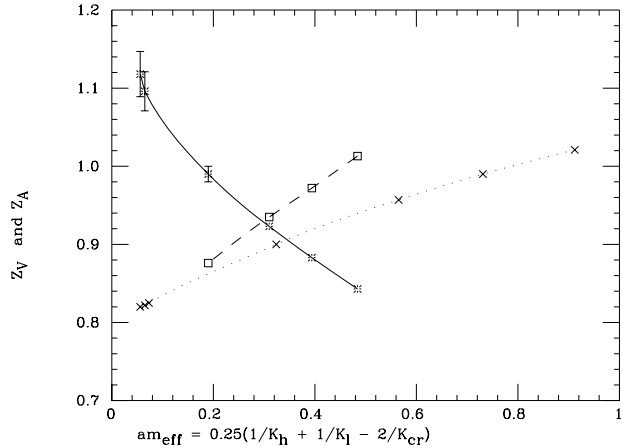


Figure 3. Clover action estimates of Z_V and Z_A . Z_V is obtained from R at $K_l = K_h$ (\times) and at $K_l \neq K_h$ (\square). Z_A is denoted by ($*$). Curves simply guide the eye. The errors are only shown when greater than the symbols.

is that the slopes of the two Z 's have opposite signs. Thus, a universal KLM (or MFTI) mass dependent factor cannot flatten out both curves simultaneously. This is another case in which the remedies of refs. [1-3] are shown to be inadequate. More details, as well as more accurate results, consolidating these points, will be shortly presented in [5].

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