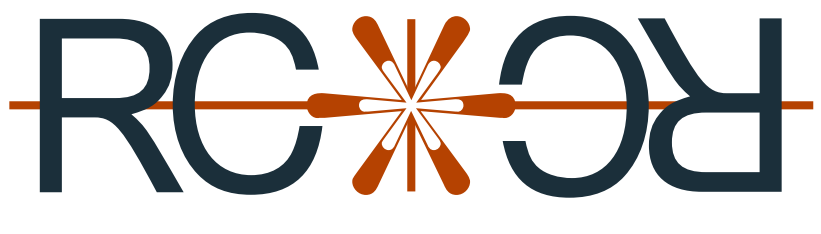


Error Scaling of Sea Quarks Isospin Breaking Effects



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Motivations

Lattice simulations take place at a finite lattice spacing and in a finite volume; the continuum and infinite volume limits are two primary sources of systematic error in precise lattice computations. We present a study of the error of sea-quark IBE to understand the scaling towards the infinite volume and continuum limits. We used $N_f = 3$ O(a)-improved Wilson fermions with C* b. c. in space and $M_\pi \approx 400$ MeV.

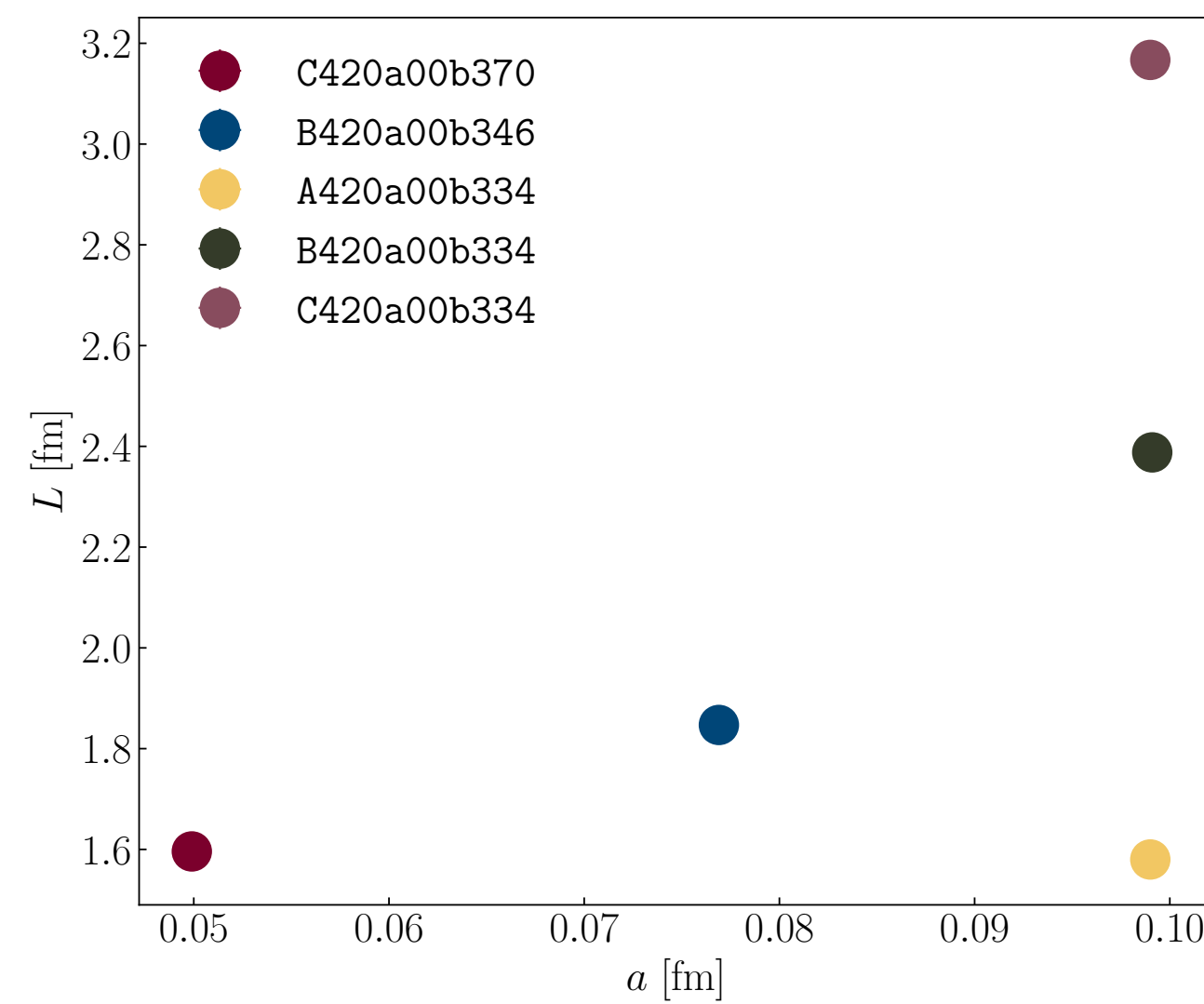


Fig. 1: Set of our ensembles used for the work.

Sea-Quarks IBE

Sea-Quarks IBE come from the expansion of the fermionic determinant in the e.m. coupling constant e^2 and the up and down quark mass difference δm_{ud} :

$$\delta \mathcal{O}_S = -\delta\beta \langle S_g \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c} + \sum_f \delta m_f \langle \text{mass} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c} + e^2 \left[\sum_f q_f^2 \left(\langle \text{tadpole} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c} + \langle \text{lightbulb} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c} \right) + \sum_{fg} q_f q_g \langle \text{lanterns} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c} \right].$$

Factorization of the Error

The statistical error of the insertions of sea-quarks IBE factorises, in the continuum limit:

$$\sigma[\langle \mathcal{D} \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c}] \underset{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \sqrt{\langle \mathcal{D}^2 \rangle_{\text{Iso},c} \langle \mathcal{O}^2 \rangle_{\text{Iso},c}}.$$

We then study the scaling in the infinite volume and continuum limit of the error of the diagrams:

$$\sigma[\langle \mathcal{D} \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c}] \underset{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \sigma_{\mathcal{O}} a^{-1} \sqrt{V}$$

$$\sigma[\langle \mathcal{D} \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{Iso},c}] \underset{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \sigma_{\mathcal{O}} a^{-2} \sqrt{V} \text{ for } \mathcal{D} = \text{tadpole, lightbulb, lanterns}.$$

References

- [1] G. M. de Divitiis *et al.* [RM123], “Leading isospin breaking effects on the lattice,” *Phys. Rev. D* **87** (2013) no.11, 114505.
- [2] G. S. Bali *et al.* [RQCD], “Scale setting and the light baryon spectrum in $N_f = 2 + 1$ QCD with Wilson fermions,” *JHEP* **05** (2023), 035.
- [3] T. Harris *et al.*, “Efficiently unquenching QCD+QED at O(α),” *PoS LATTICE2022* (2023), 013.
- [4] T. Harris, “Beyond the electroquenched approximation,” *PoS EuroPLeX2023* (2024), 011.
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Volume Scaling

The expected volume scaling of $\sqrt{V}$ is respected by the gauge error of each sea diagram.

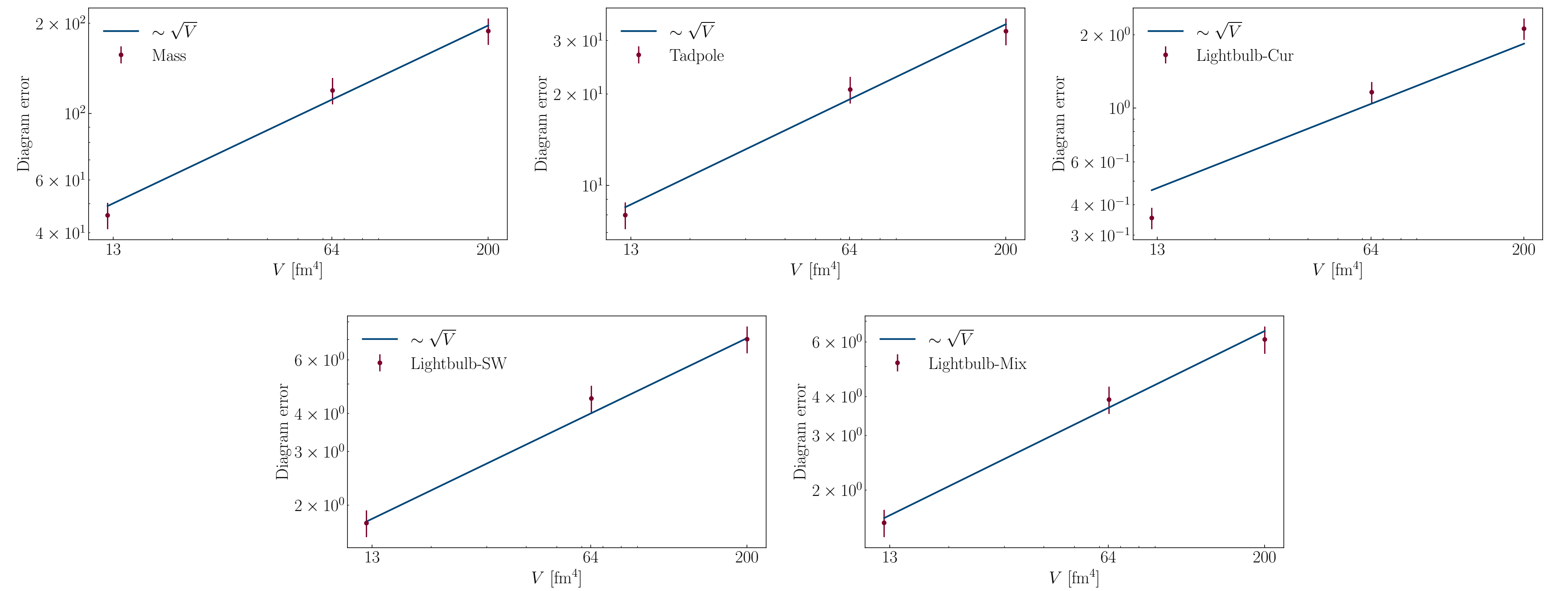


Fig. 2: Error scaling with the volume for the mass, tadpole and lightbulb diagrams (All the diagrams but the current lightbulb reach the gauge noise). A linear regression with the expected scaling is added as a reference.

Continuum Scaling

The continuum scaling of the gauge error does not respect the expected scaling.

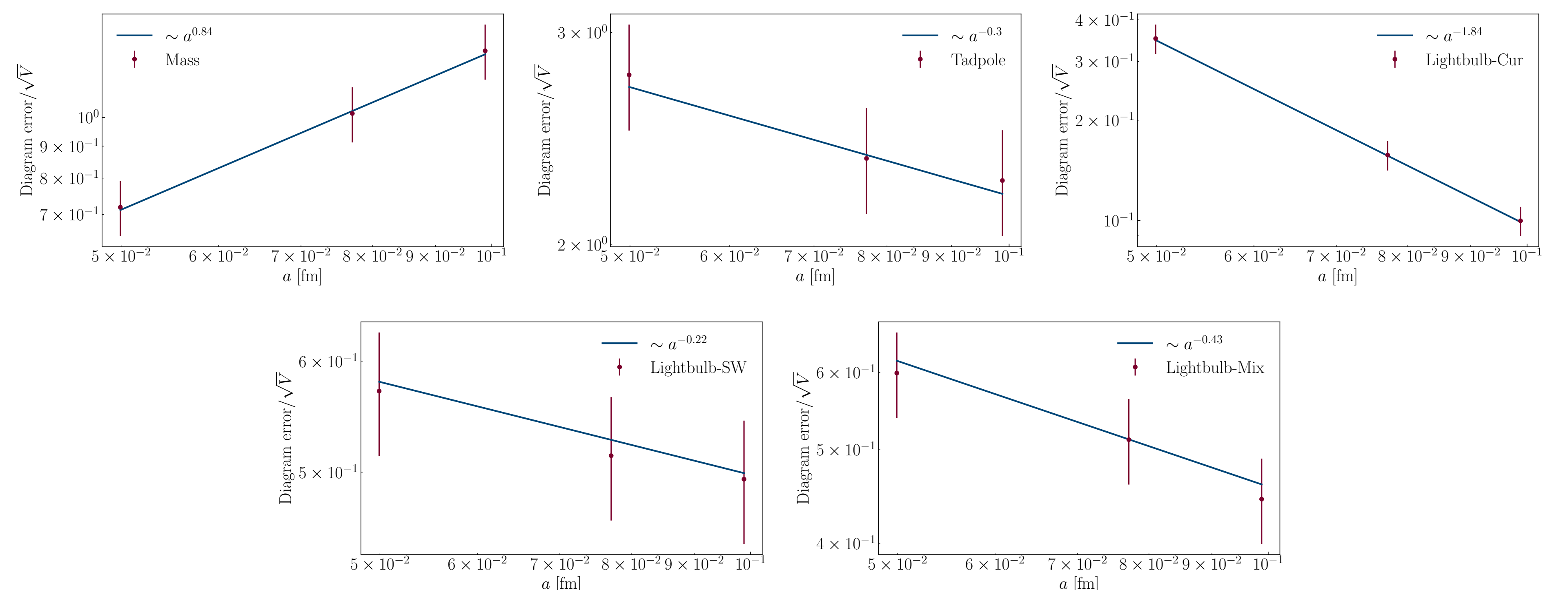


Fig. 3: Error scaling with the lattice spacing for the mass, tadpole and lightbulb diagrams (All the diagrams but the current lightbulb reach the gauge noise). A fit to a power of the lattice spacing is added as a reference.

We fitted a general power of the lattice spacing to see what the actual behaviour is instead of the a^{-1} and a^{-2} divergencies.

Correlation between Diagrams

There is a huge cancellation between the diagrams; therefore, we decided to test how it is affected by the total bare quark mass shift $\delta a\hat{m}$. We found a minimum, which is not far from the tuned shift.

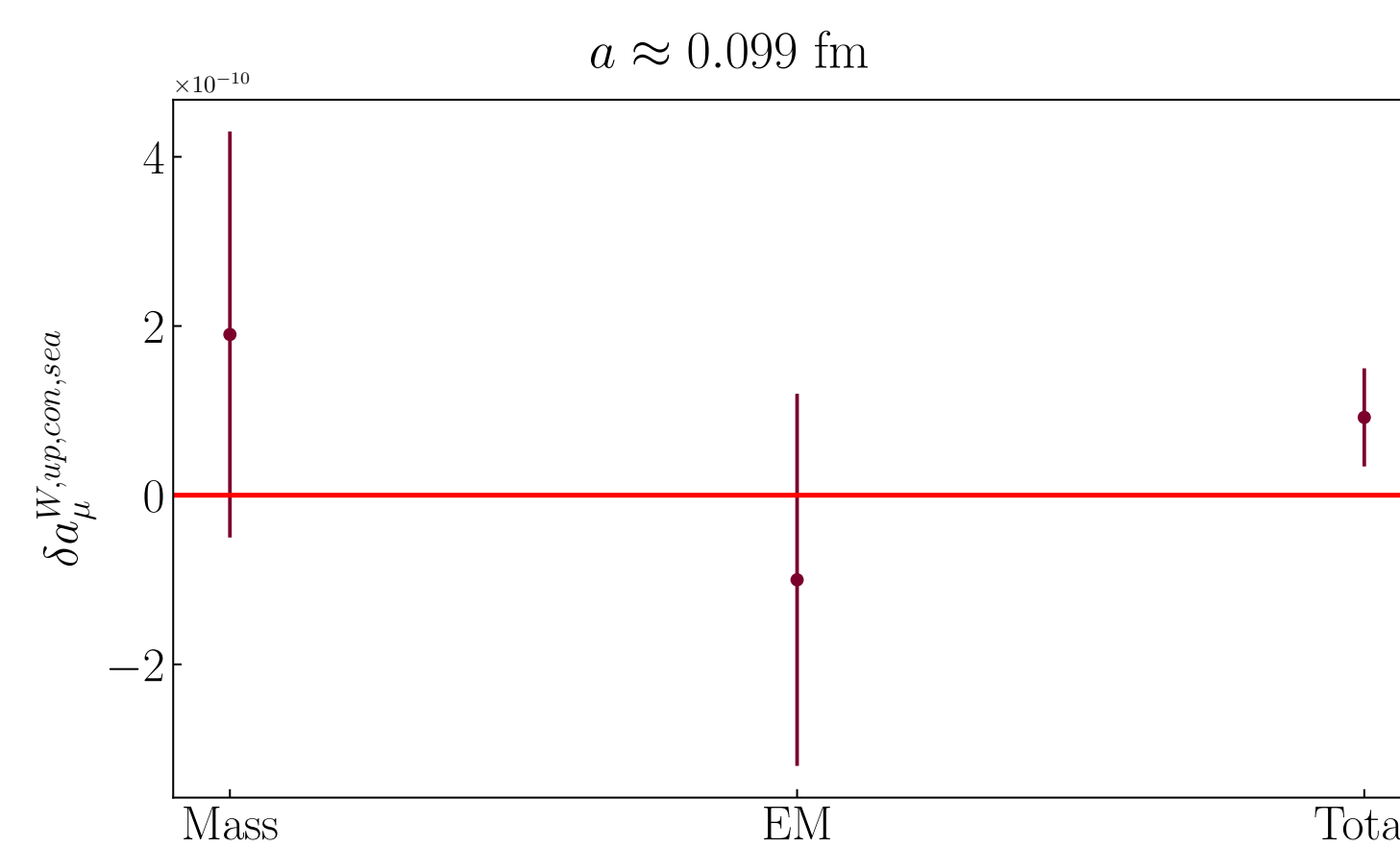


Fig. 4: The sea-quark IBE on the connected up quark intermediate window for the ensemble A420a00b334.

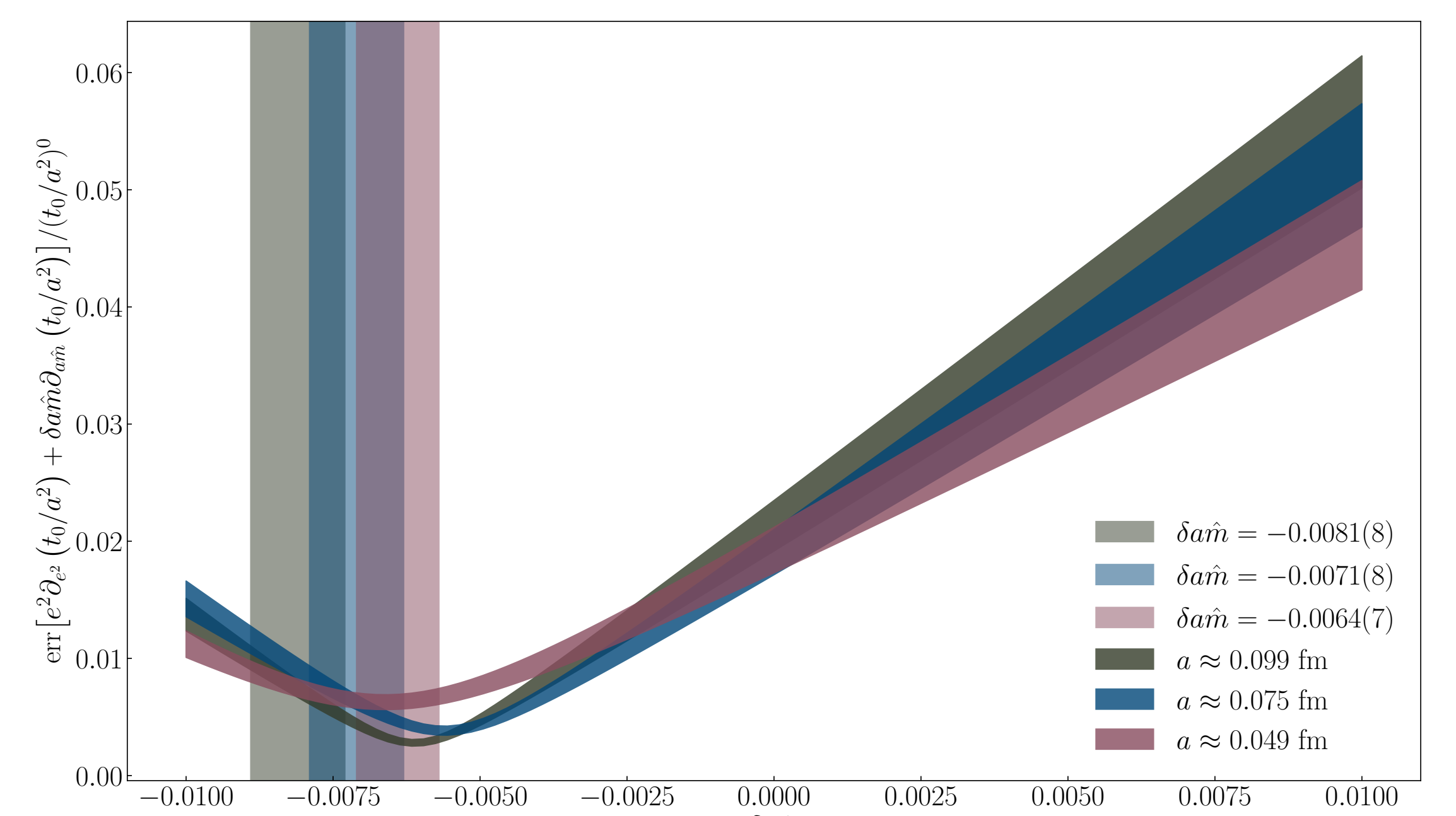


Fig. 5: Ratio between the error of the total IBE to t_0/a^2 and the isosymmetric value of t_0/a^2 for different values of the lattice spacing as a function of the bare mass shift. The vertical bands are the tuned shift with the error.

Conclusions and outlook

- The error scaling with the volume is respected, providing a serious risk of bottlenecks for the computation;
- The error scaling with the lattice spacing is not observed;
- High correlation between the diagrams suggests computing them together;
- The correlation can be used to design a new discretisation for the mass counterterm;