1. Abstract

The computing group founded in 2011 as a part of the RIKEN BNL Research Center established at Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York, USA, and dedicated to conduct researches and developments for large-scale physics computations important for particle and nuclear physics. The group was forked from the RBRC Theory Group.

The main mission of the group is to provide important numerical information that is indispensable for theoretical interpretation of experimental data from the first principle theories of particle and nuclear physics. Their primary area of research is lattice quantum chromodynamics (QCD), which describes the sub-atomic structures of hadrons, which allow us the ab-initio investigation for strongly interacting quantum field theories beyond perturbative analysis.

The RBRC group and its collaborators have emphasized the necessity and importance of precision calculations, which will precisely check the current understandings of nature, and will have a potential to find a physics beyond the current standard model of fundamental physics. We have therefore adopted techniques that aim to control and reduce any systematic errors. This approach has yielded many reliable results.

The areas of the major activities are R&D for high performance computers, developments for computing algorithms, and researches of particle, nuclear, and lattice theories. Since the inception of RBRC, many breakthroughs and pioneering works has carried out in computational frontiers. These are the use of the domain-wall fermions, which preserve chiral symmetry, a key symmetry for understanding nature of particle nuclear physics, the three generations of QCD devoted supercomputers, pioneering works for QCD calculation for Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa theory, QCD + QED simulation for isospin breaking, novel algorithm for error reduction in general lattice calculation. Now the chiral quark simulation is performed at the physical up, down quark mass, the precision for many basic quantities reached to accuracy of sub-percent, and the group is aiming for further important and challenging calculations, such as the full and complete calculation of CP violating $K \rightarrow \pi \pi$ decay and $e'/e$, or hadronic contributions to muon’s anomalous magnetic moment $\mu - 2$. Another focus area is the nucleon’s shape, structures, and the motion of quarks and gluons inside nucleon called parton distribution, which provide theoretical guidance to physics for sPHENIX and future Electron Ion Collider (EIC), Hyper Kamiokande, DUNE, or the origin of the current matter rich universe (rather than anti-matter). Towards finite density QCD, they also explore Quantum Computing to overcome the sign problem. The Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) are the new topics some of members are enthusiastically studying lately.

2. Major Research Subjects

(1) Search for new law of physics through tests for Standard Model of particle and nuclear physics, especially in the framework of the Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa (CKM), hadronic contributions to the muon’s anomalous magnetic moment ($\mu - 2$) for FNAL and J-PARC’s experiments, as well as $B$ physics at Belle II and LHCb.

(2) Nuclear Physics and dynamics of QCD or related theories, including study for the structures of nucleons related to physics for Electron Ion Collider (EIC or eRHIC), Hyper Kamiokande, T2K, DUNE.

(3) Theoretical and algorithmic development for lattice field theories, QCD machine (co-)design and code optimization.

3. Summary of Research Activity

In 2011, QCD with Chiral Quarks (QCDCQ), a third-generation lattice QCD computer that is a pre-commercial version of IBM’s Blue Gene/Q, was installed as an in-house computing resource at the RBRC. The computer was developed by collaboration among RBRC, Columbia University, the University of Edinburgh, and IBM. Two racks of QCDCQ having a peak computing power of $2 \times 200$ TFLOPS are in operation at the RBRC. In addition to the RBRC machine, one rack of QCDCQ is owned by BNL for wider use for scientific computing. In 2013, 1/2 rack of Blue Gene/Q is also installed by US-wide lattice QCD collaboration, USQCD. The group has also used the IBM Blue Gene supercomputers located at Argonne National Laboratory and BNL (NY Blue), and Hokusai and Ricc, the super computers at RIKEN (Japan), Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, the Jefferson Lab, and others. From 2016, the group started to use the institutional cluster both at BNL and University of Tokyo extensively.

Such computing power enables the group to perform precise calculations using up, down, and strange quark flavors with proper handling of the important symmetry, called chiral symmetry, that quarks have. The group and its collaborators carried out the first calculation for the direct breaking of $CP$ (Charge Parity) symmetry in the hadronic $K$ meson decay ($K \rightarrow \pi \pi$) amplitudes, $e'/e$, which provide a new information to CKM paradigm and its beyond. They also provide the hadronic contribution in muon’s anomalous magnetic moment ($\mu - 2$)$_\mu$. These calculation for $e'/e$, hadronic light-by-light of ($\mu - 2$), are long waited calculation in theoretical physics delivered for the first time by the group. The $K \rightarrow \pi \pi$ result in terms of $e'/e$ currently has a large error, and deviates from experimental results by $2.1 \sigma$. To collect more information to decide whether this deviation is from the unknown new physics or not, the group continues to improve the calculation in various way to reduce their error. Hadronic light-by-light contribution to ($\mu - 2$)$_\mu$ is improved by more than two order of magnitudes compared to our previous results. As of 2019 summer, their calculation is among the most precise determination for the $\mu - 2$ hadronic vacuum polarization (HVP), and only one calculation in the world for the hadronic light-by-light (HLbL) contribution at physical point. These ($\mu - 2$)$_\mu$ calculations provide the first principle theoretical prediction for on-going new experiment at FNAL and also for the planned experiment at J-PARC. Other projects including flavor physics in the framework of the
CKM theory for kaons and $B$ mesons that include the new calculation of $b$-baryon decay, $A_b \to p$; the electromagnetic properties of hadrons; the proton’s and neutron’s form factors and structure function including electric dipole moments; proton decay; nucleon form factors, which are related to the proton spin problem or neutrino-nucleon interaction; Neutron-antineutron oscillations; inclusive hadronic decay of $\tau$ leptons; nonperturbative studies for beyond standard model such composite Higgs or dark matter models from strongly strongly interacting gauge theories; a few-body nuclear physics and their electromagnetic properties; QCD thermodynamics in finite temperature/density systems such as those produced in heavy-ion collisions at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider; Quantum Information, Quantum Computing; and applications of Machine Learning (ML) in field theories.

The RBRC group and its collaborators have emphasized the necessity and importance of precision calculations, which will provide stringent checks for the current understandings of nature, and will have a potential to find physics beyond the current standard model of fundamental physics. We have therefore adopted techniques that aim to control and reduce any systematic errors. This approach has yielded many reliable results, many of basic quantities are now computed within sub-percent accuracies.

The group also delivers several algorithmic breakthroughs, which speed up generic lattice gauge theory computation. These novel technique divides the whole calculation into frequent approximated calculations, and infrequent expensive and accurate calculation using lattice symmetries called All Mode Averaging (AMA), or a compression for memory needs by exploiting the local-coherence of QCD dynamics. Together with another formalism, zMobius fermion, which approximate chiral lattice quark action efficiently, the typical calculation is now improved by a couple of orders of magnitudes, and more than an order of magnitude less memory needs compared to the traditional methods. RBRC group and its collaborators also provide very efficient and generic code optimized to the state-of-arts CPU or GPU, and also improve how to efficiently generate QCD ensemble.

Members

**Group Leader**
Taku IZUBUCHI

**Special Postdoctoral Researchers**
Akio TOMIYA

**RBRC Researchers**
VI. RNC ACTIVITIES

Sergey SYRITSYN

Luchang JIN

Visiting Scientists

Thomas BLUM (Univ. of Connecticut) Meifeng LIN (BNL)
Chulwoo JUNG (BNL) Robert MAWHINNEY (Columbia Univ.)
Shigemi OHTA (KEK) Hiroshi OKI (Nara Women’s Univ.)
Tomomi ISHIKAWA (Shanghai Jiao-Tong Univ.) Christopher KELLY (Columbia Univ.)
Christoph LEHNER (BNL)

List of Publications & Presentations

Publications

[Original Papers]


X. Gao, N. Karthik, S. Mukherjee, P. Petreczky, S. Syritsyn, Y. Zhao, “Pion form factor and charge radius from Lattice QCD at physical point,” arXiv:2102.06047 [hep-lat].


[Review Articles]


[Books]


[Proceedings]

Presentations

[International Conferences/Workshops]
L. Jin (invited), “Muon g−2: hadronic light-by-light contribution and lattice QCD,” The Muon g−2 Discussion Forum, Peking University, online, April 2021.
L. Jin (invited), “Pion electric polarizability,” the χQCD Collaboration Meeting, online, January 2021.
A. Tomiya (oral), “Self-learning Monte-Carlo for non-abelian gauge theory with dynamical fermions,” APS April Meeting 2020, Virtual, April 18–21, 2020

[Domestic Conferences/Workshops]
富谷昭夫 (口頭発表), “ゲージ共変なニューラルネットワークと4次元非対称ゲージ理論への応用 (Gauge covariant neural network for 4 dimensional non-abelian gauge theory),” Deep Learning and Physics, オンライン開催, 2020年4月8日 (JST).
富谷昭夫 (口頭発表), 「動的フェルミオンを含む非対称ゲージ理論のための自己学習モンテカルロ法」, 日本物学会第76回年次大会, オンライン開催, 2021年3月12–15日 (JST).
富谷昭夫 (招待講演), 「ニューラルネットを使った2次元イジング模型の相検出」, Deep Learning and Physics 2020, オンライン開催 (大阪大学), 2020年11月26日 (JST).

[Seminars]
L. Jin (invited), “Lattice calculations in muon g−2,” The Theory Seminar at the Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California, Davis, online, May 2021.
L. Jin (invited), “Lattice calculations in muon g−2,” The Lunch Seminar at the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, online, April 2021.
L. Jin (invited), “First-principles calculation of electroweak box diagrams from lattice QCD,” The Theory Seminar at the Institute of Modern Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, online, July 2020.
S. Syritsyn (invited), “From quarks and gluons to nucleons and nuclei,” Seminar at IACS (Inst. Adv. Comp. Sci), Stony Brook, Oct 8,

Awards
富谷昭夫, 理研基礎科学特別研究員 成果発表会ポスター賞, 2021 年 1 月.

Press Releases