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State-of-the-art for N_f = 2 + 1 QCD
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- what does it mean?
 - HVP to 0.5% ?
 - $-g_A$ etc. to 2% ?
 - *m_b* to 0.5% ?

will take quite a while. Excited states, continuum limit, infinite volume limit, physical point, renormalization.

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Note in particular: we typically do 1 to few-hundred global fits. Hard to tell what is controlled what not.
E.g. charm mass computation, B*Bpi coupling, no term m_{\pi}^2 a^2 in the fit.
Reasonable with present accuracy! But how much controlled?
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alternative: ask completely well defined question(s), doable now.
 not fashionable — but scientific.
 Do that to the best state of the art, or better redefine the state of the art





One such question (~ doable now)

- Continuum limit at the symmetric point
 - HVP
 - $-g_A$ etc.
 - test relativistic heavy quarks (twisted or not)
 - test different actions in the valence sector

Carlos:

cost estimation exercise: push as close as possible to CL with current code/technology

[thx S Schaefer]

1. work @ CLSsym $m_u = m_d = m_s$, smallish 2.5 fm box $(m_{\pi}L \sim 5)$

2. simulate largest (?) attainable lattice $L/a=96 \Rightarrow a \sim 0.025$ fm ($\Rightarrow am_b \sim 0.4$)

3. use autocorrelation estimate $\tau_{exp} \approx 14t_0/a^2 \Rightarrow 50000$ MDU needed

4. scale up with volume from known J500 cost \Rightarrow need \approx 500 MCh

this looks very tough without better code performance (GPUs? ...?) and/or compromise on statistics

- new code as soon as (when) available
- In the mean time:

coordinated effort: e.g. 150M Mainz (g-2), 150M Reg. (hadron struct.), 150M ALPHA (heavy quarks) + N projects on different (valence) actions.



DESY

Second question (with large synergy)

- What is the effect of the charm at the symmetric point? — HVP
- a is a (the?healistingtike CLS lirection
- architectures? algorithmic changes? Tomasz: ng with *a*: which range should
- flavours: caveats about 2+1+1 tuning well controllable?
- the-art before moving on [S Sint]
- exp c_{sw}, (bit of) smearing, ...
- ming: consider large volumes,



conditions **A Ramos' talk** done for (almost) all observables computed in CLS This is a scientific, evidence based instead of rumour based, way of estimating the effect of the charm

Wuppertal would probably be happy to share configs, but CLS could help to push forward: coordinated effort





Second question (with large synergy)

- What is the effect of the charm at the symmetric point
- This test should be done for (almost) all observables computed in CLS This is a scientific, evidence based instead of rumour based, way of estimating the effect of the charm
- common sense: effect(phys. point) < effect(symm. point)</p>
- If done properly and the effect is negligible,
- the 2+1 result should offensively be declared as a 2+1+1 result (technically 2+1+1 simulations are being done, ...)





Additionally of course there will be other polishing work

E.g. symmetric line by Regensburg

Discussion!



