

Conditional Normalizing Flow for Lattice Field Theory

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Techniques in Physics Research



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INTRODUCTION

Quantum Field Theory describes physical world at the smallest scales.

Theory: defined by Action or Lagrangian ;

$$\mathcal{L}(\phi, g_i)$$

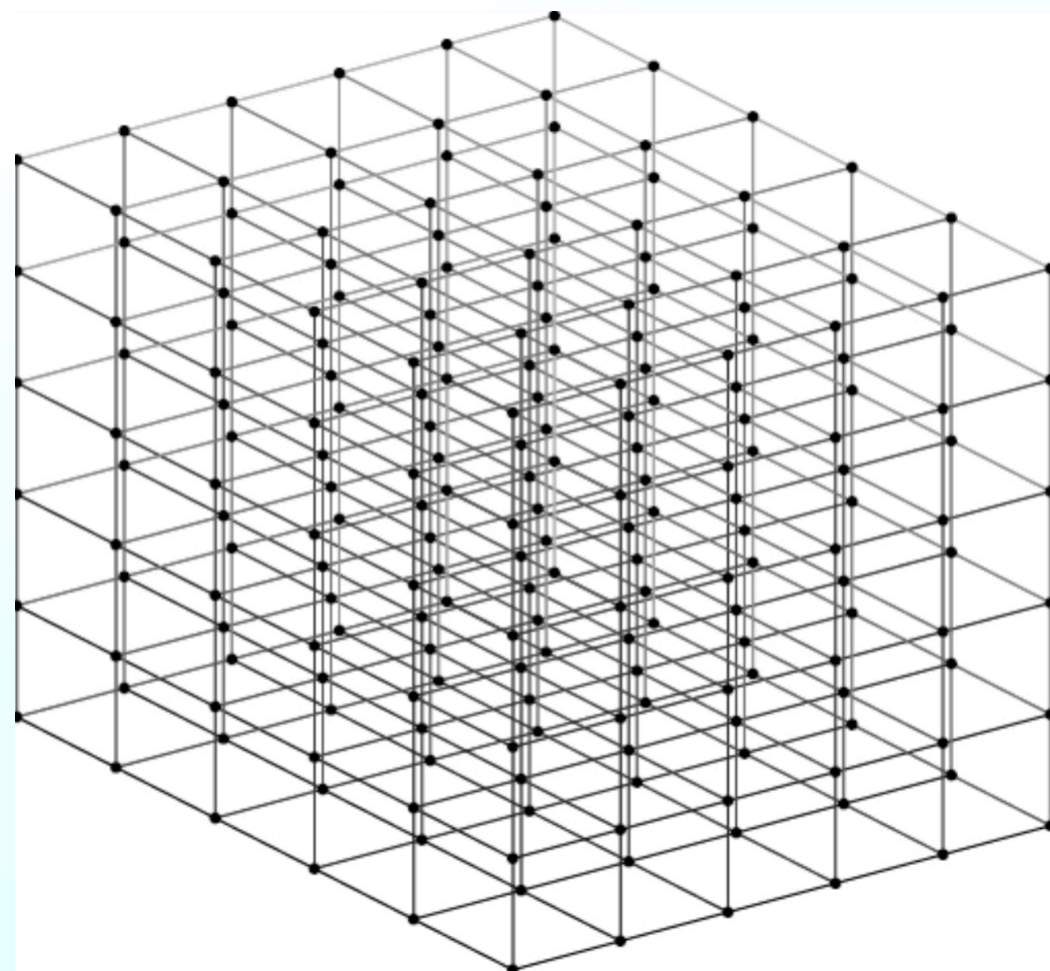
Strong Coupling

Weak Coupling

Lattice Field Theory

Perturbative Methods

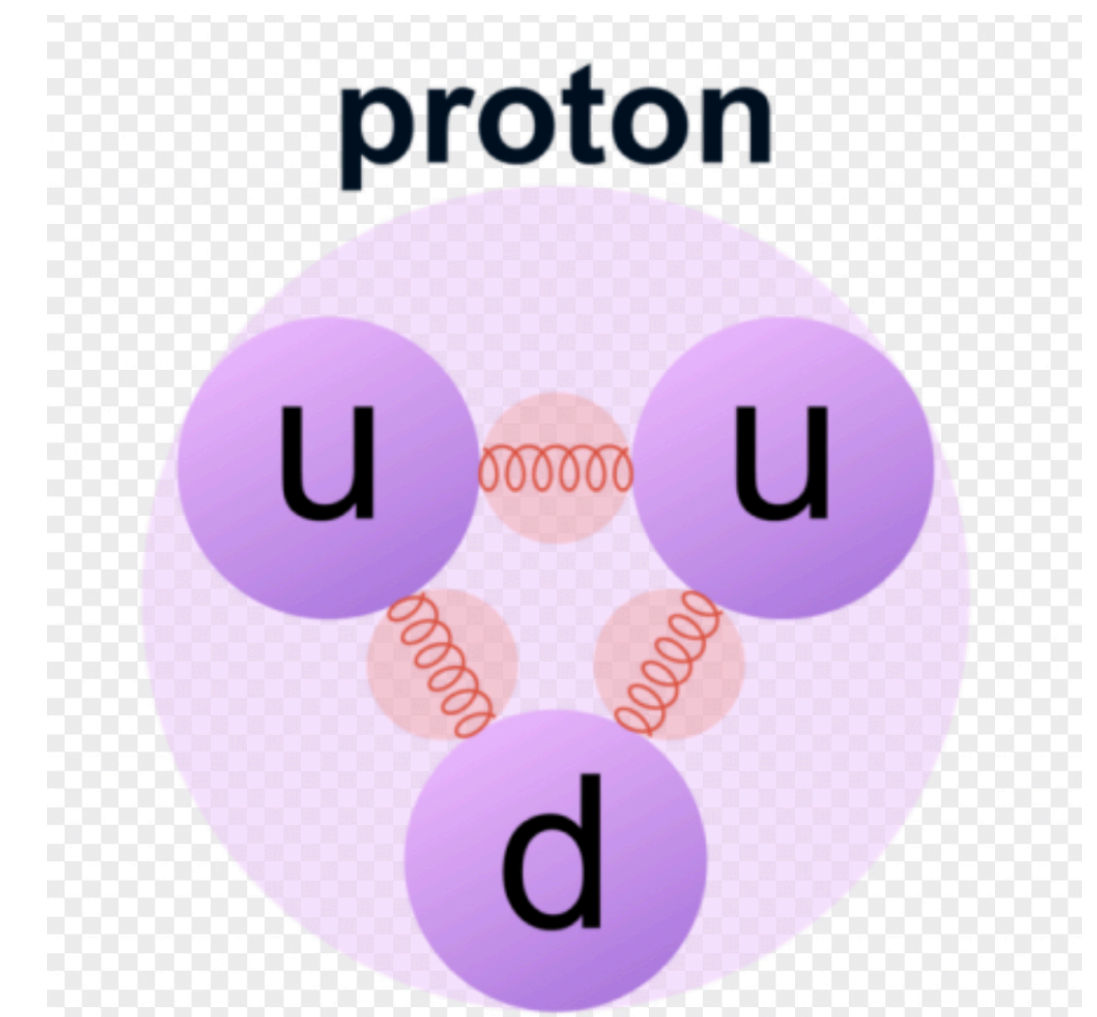
Discrete space time



Computational approach



QCD: Strong Interaction

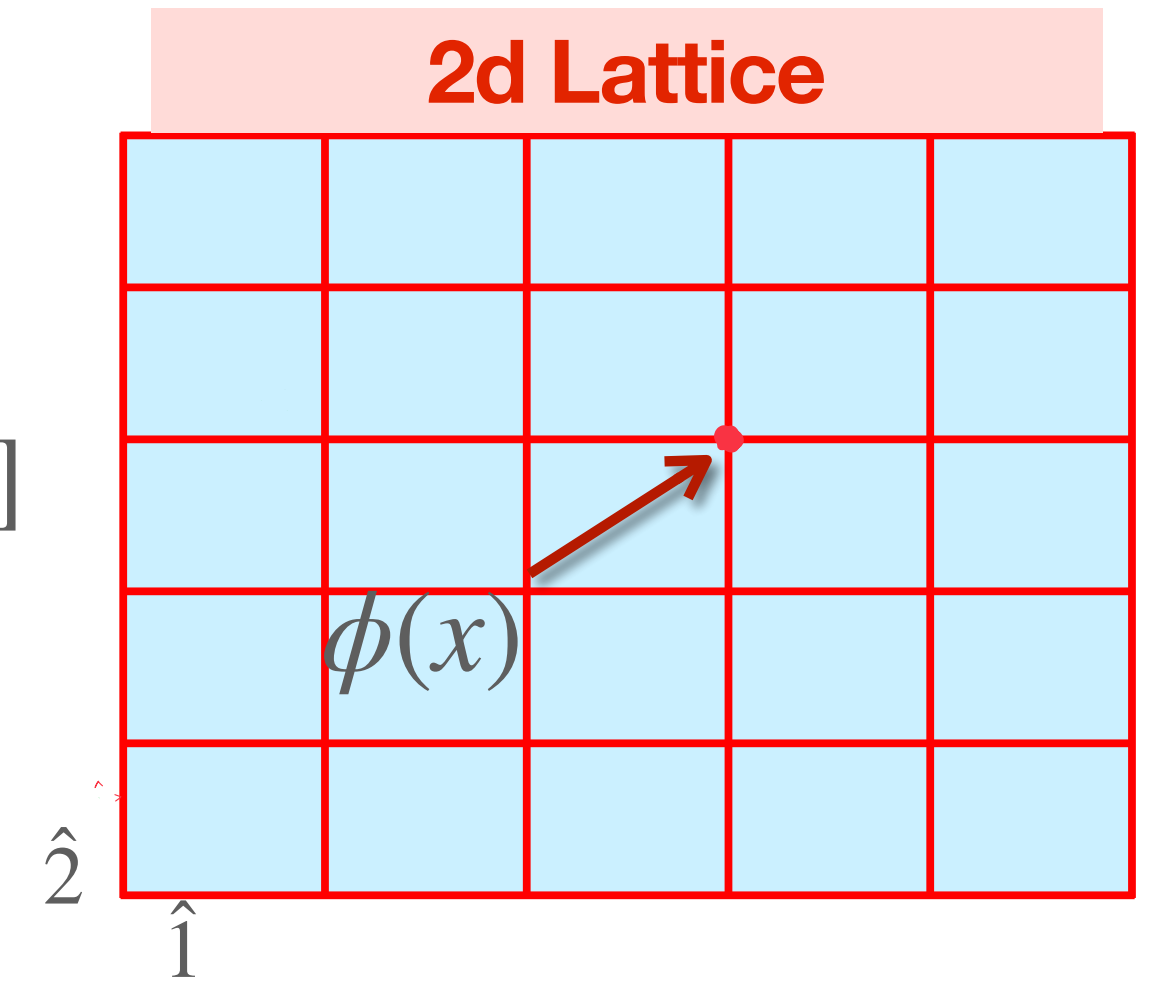


Scalar Lattice Field Theory

Discretized lattice Action:

$$S[\phi, m, \lambda] = \sum_x \sum_{\mu=1,2} [(2+m)\phi^2(x) - \phi(x)\phi(x+a\hat{\mu}) - \phi(x)\phi(x-a\hat{\mu}) + \lambda\phi^4(x)]$$

where, m and λ are the parameters of the theory.



$$x \rightarrow (x_1\hat{\mu}, x_2\hat{\nu})$$

Observable:

$$\langle O \rangle = \sum_{\phi_i} O(\phi_i) \frac{e^{-S(\phi_i)}}{Z} \rightarrow P(\phi_i)$$

Lattice Field Theory



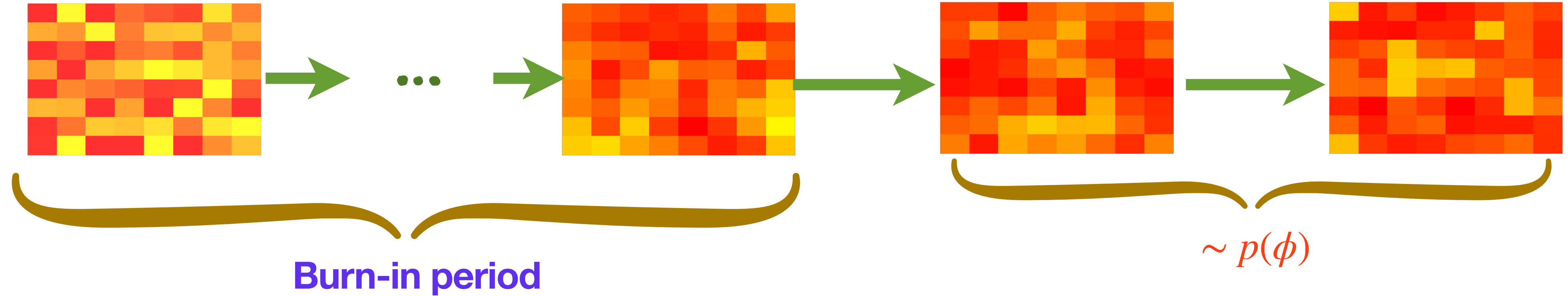
Sampling Task

Distribution

$$P(\phi) = \frac{e^{-S(\phi)}}{Z}$$

MCMC & Critical Slowing Down (CSD)

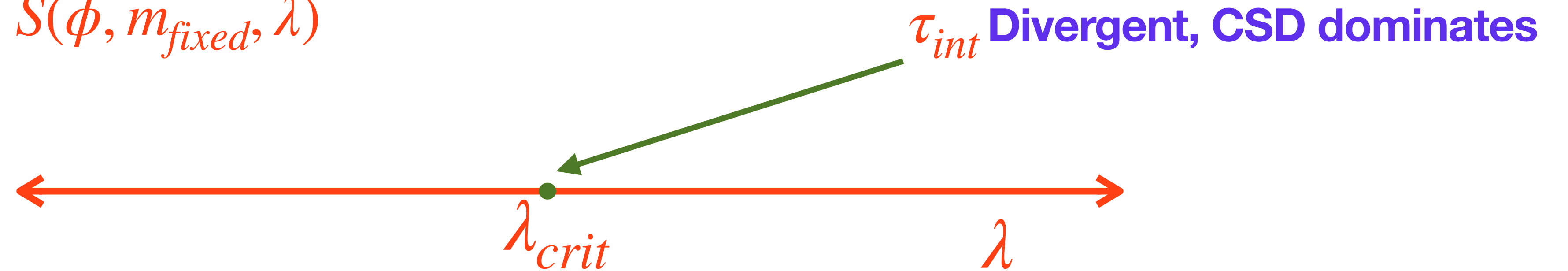
Initial configuration



Integrated autocorrelation time:

$$\tau_{int} = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\tau=1}^{\tau_{max}} \frac{\rho(\tau)}{\rho(0)}$$

For a lattice action : $S(\phi, m_{fixed}, \lambda)$



ML based methods for Sampling

❖ Generative Adversarial Network (GAN):

- ▶ Learns a distribution from training samples and generates new unseen data.



- ▶ Can not estimates the density explicitly.

❖ Normalizing Flow (NF):

- ▶ Learns a distribution without any samples as well as with training samples and generates new unseen data.



- ▶ We can estimates the density explicitly.

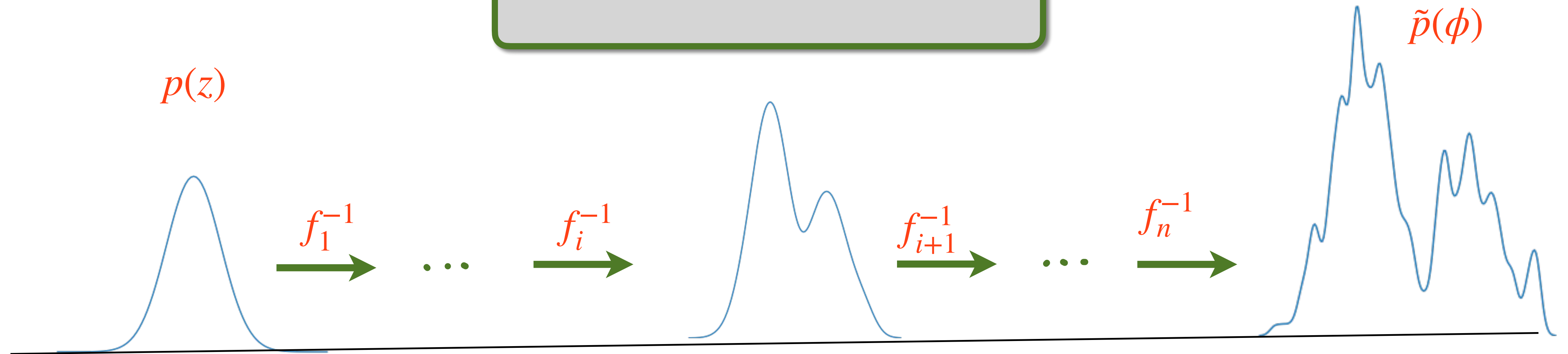
Normalising Flow

$$\phi = f^{-1}(z)$$

Prior distribution: $p(z)$

$$\tilde{p}(\phi) = \left| \det \frac{f^{-1}(z)}{\partial z} \right| p(z)$$

Target distribution: $p(\phi)$



f_i^{-1} \longrightarrow **Neural Network**

$$\tilde{p}(\phi) \longrightarrow \tilde{p}(\phi; \theta)$$

Optimise model so that:
 $\tilde{p}(\phi; \theta) \approx p(\phi)$

Normalising Flow

Training the NF model can be done by minimizing the KL divergence between the $\tilde{p}(\phi; \theta)$ and $p(\phi)$.

- **Forward KL:**

$$\mathcal{L}_R = D_{KL}(p(\phi) \parallel \tilde{p}(\phi; \theta)).$$

Require training samples from $p(\phi)$

- **Reverse KL:**

$$\mathcal{L}_F = D_{KL}(\tilde{p}(\phi; \theta) \parallel p(\phi)).$$

Require samples from $\tilde{p}(\phi; \theta)$

Application to lattice phi4 theory

Phi4 theory: m and λ fixed.

$$S[\phi, m, \lambda] = \sum_x \sum_{\mu=1,2} [(2 + m)\phi^2(x) - \phi(x)\phi(x + a\hat{\mu}) - \phi(x)\phi(x - a\hat{\mu}) + \lambda\phi^4(x)]$$

Generates training data from HMC simulation \longrightarrow

10000 lattice configurations

✓ Training the model

$$z = f(\phi; \theta_{opt})$$

✓ Generation of lattices

z can be easily sampled

$$\phi = f^{-1}(z)$$

Metropolis-Hastings

Samples from the NF model $\tilde{p}(\phi; \theta)$ cannot be considered for observable calculation.

Cause:  Biases in observable.

We use the samples from NF model as proposal to construct a Markov chain.

Metropolis-Hastings step:
$$A(\phi^{i-1}, \phi') = \min\left(1, \frac{\tilde{p}(\phi^{(i-1)})p(\phi')}{p(\phi^{(i-1)})\tilde{p}(\phi')}\right)$$

Provides the exactness of the distribution.

Simulation at multiple λ values

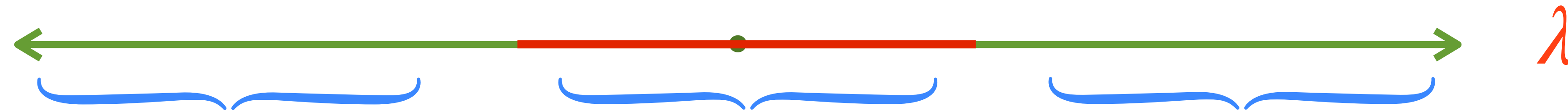
For a lattice action :

$$S(\phi, m_{fixed}, \lambda)$$



$$p(\phi | \lambda_i)$$

action parameter



Non-Critical Region

Critical Region

Non-Critical Region

λ

τ_{int} Divergent,
simulation cost is
high

Utilise
information
from non-
critical regions

$$\phi_{prop} \sim \tilde{p}(\phi; \lambda_c, \theta_{opt})$$

Generate lattice
configurations in
critical regions

Conditional NF

We studied two cases:

- ❖ **Interpolation:** generates samples on **both sides** of critical region.
 - Training samples $\phi \sim p(\phi | \lambda_{nc})$ where λ_{nc} belong to both non-critical regions.
- ❖ **Extrapolation:** generates samples on a **single side** of critical region.
 - Training samples $\phi \sim p(\phi | \lambda_{nc})$ where λ_{nc} belong to a single non-critical regions.

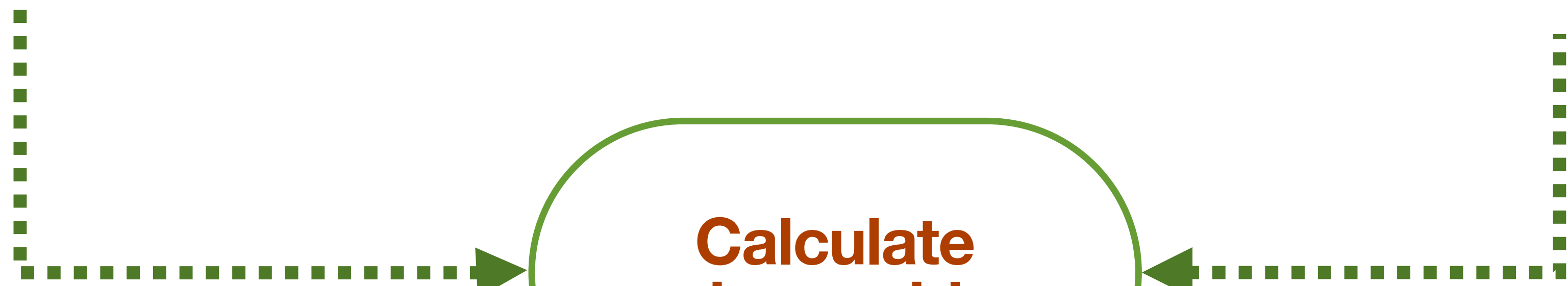
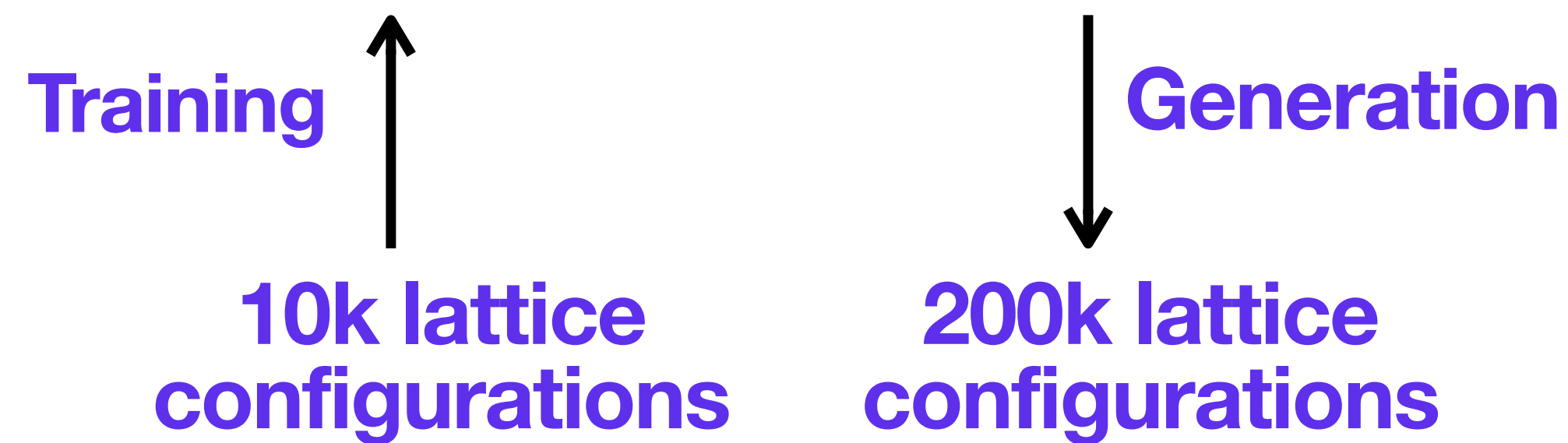
C-NF: Training & Generation

Interpolation

Extrapolation

$\lambda_{nc} = \{3.0, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, \underbrace{4.2 \dots 5.0}, 5.8, 6.5, 7.0, 8.0\}$

$\lambda_{nc} = \{3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, \underbrace{4.15 \dots 4.6}\}$



Observable

Observable calculated on lattice from HMC and C-NF Model are:

1. $\langle \tilde{\phi}^2 \rangle$: $\tilde{\phi} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_x \phi(x)$

2. Zero momentum Correlation Function:

$$C(t) = \sum_{x_1} G_c(x_1, t)$$

where, $x = (x_1, t)$ and

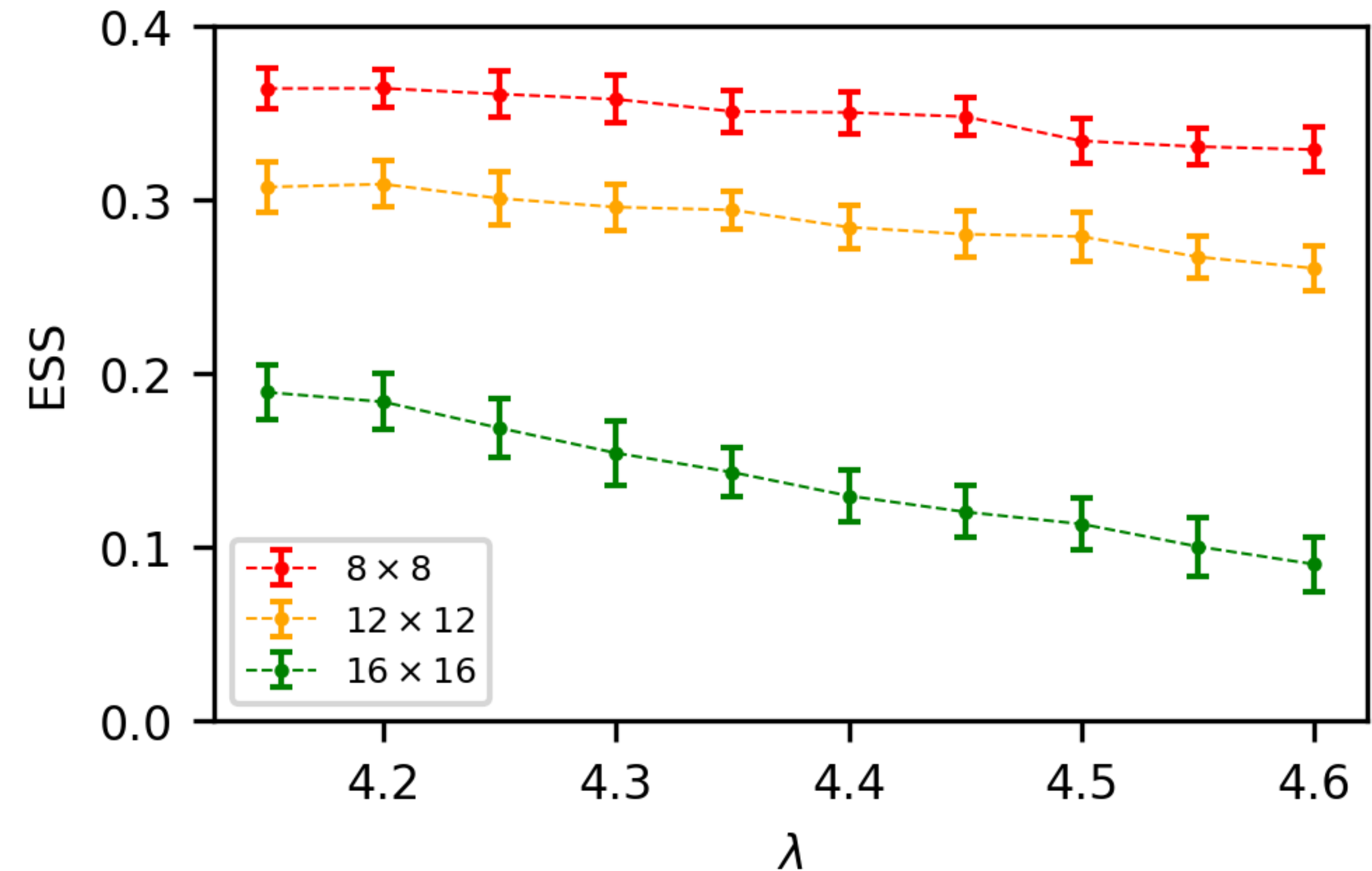
$$G_c(x) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_y [\langle \phi(y) \phi(x + y) \rangle - \langle \phi(y) \rangle \langle \phi(x + y) \rangle]$$

3. Two Point Susceptibility: $\chi = \sum_x G(x)$

Results: Effective Sample Size (ESS)

C-NF model quality: **ESS**

$$ESS = \frac{1}{N} \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N p(\phi_i; \lambda) / \tilde{p}(\phi_i; \lambda, \theta) \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \left(p(\phi_i; \lambda) / \tilde{p}(\phi_i; \lambda, \theta) \right)^2}$$



Higher ESS



Better Model



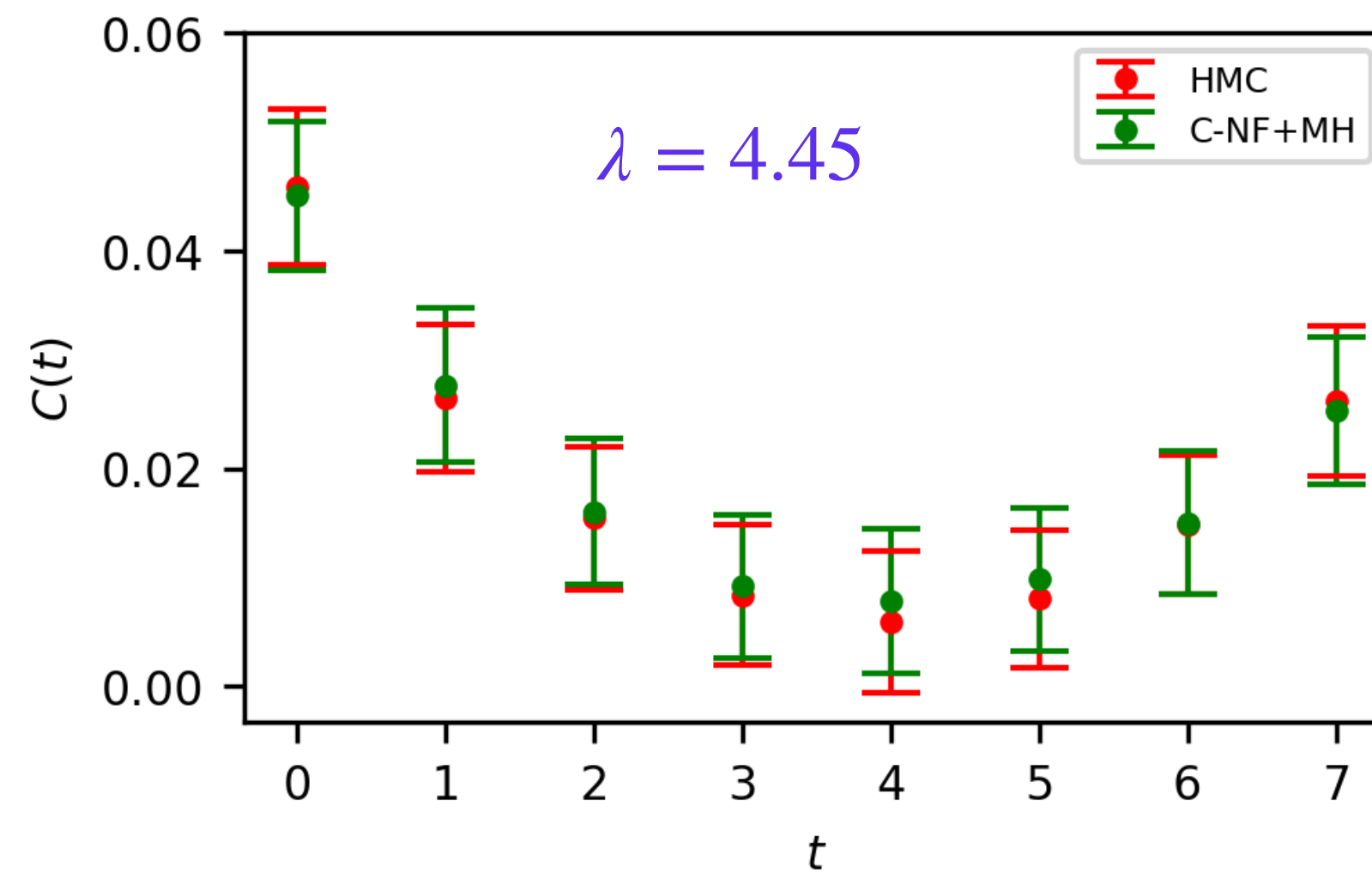
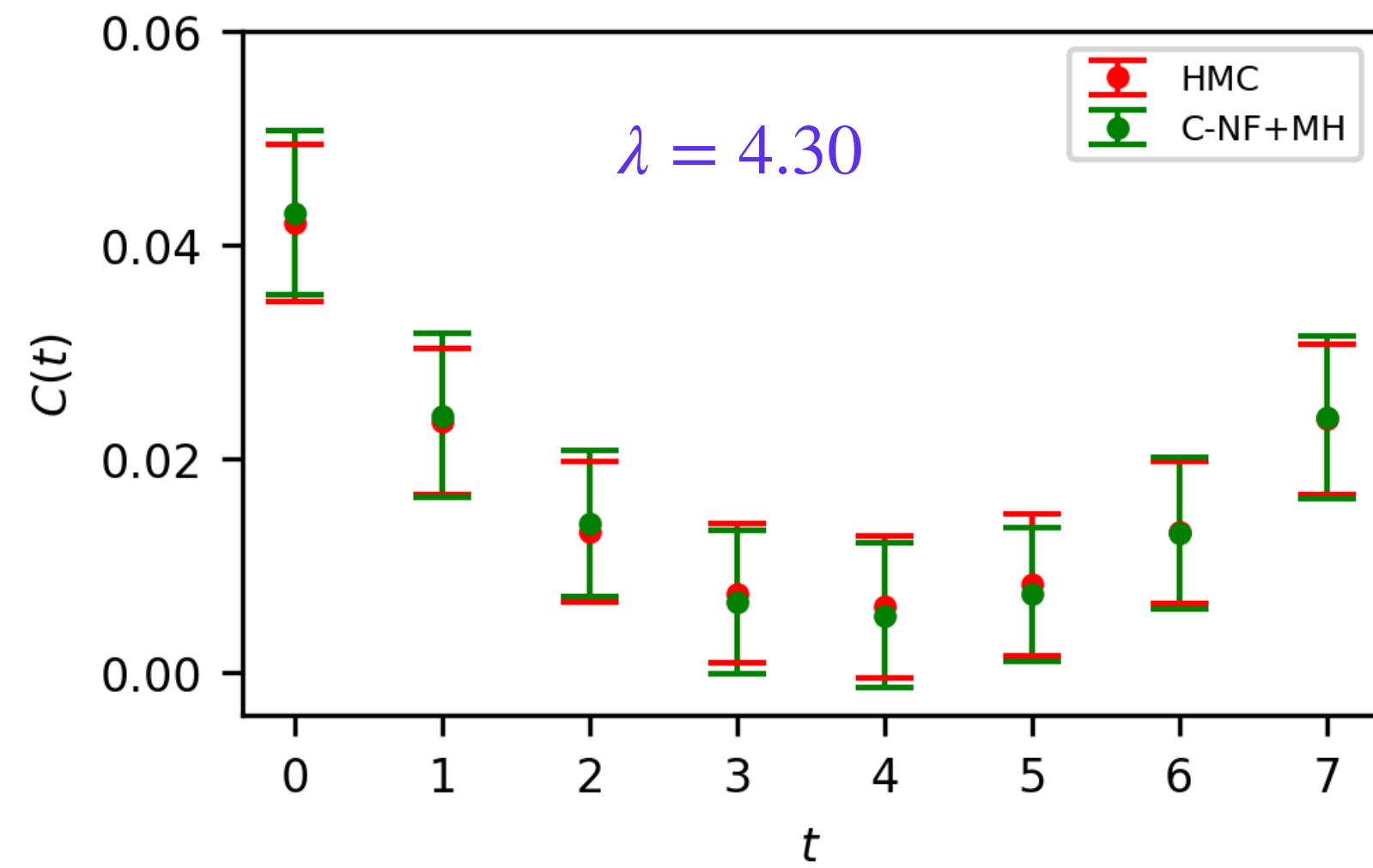
Higher Acceptance



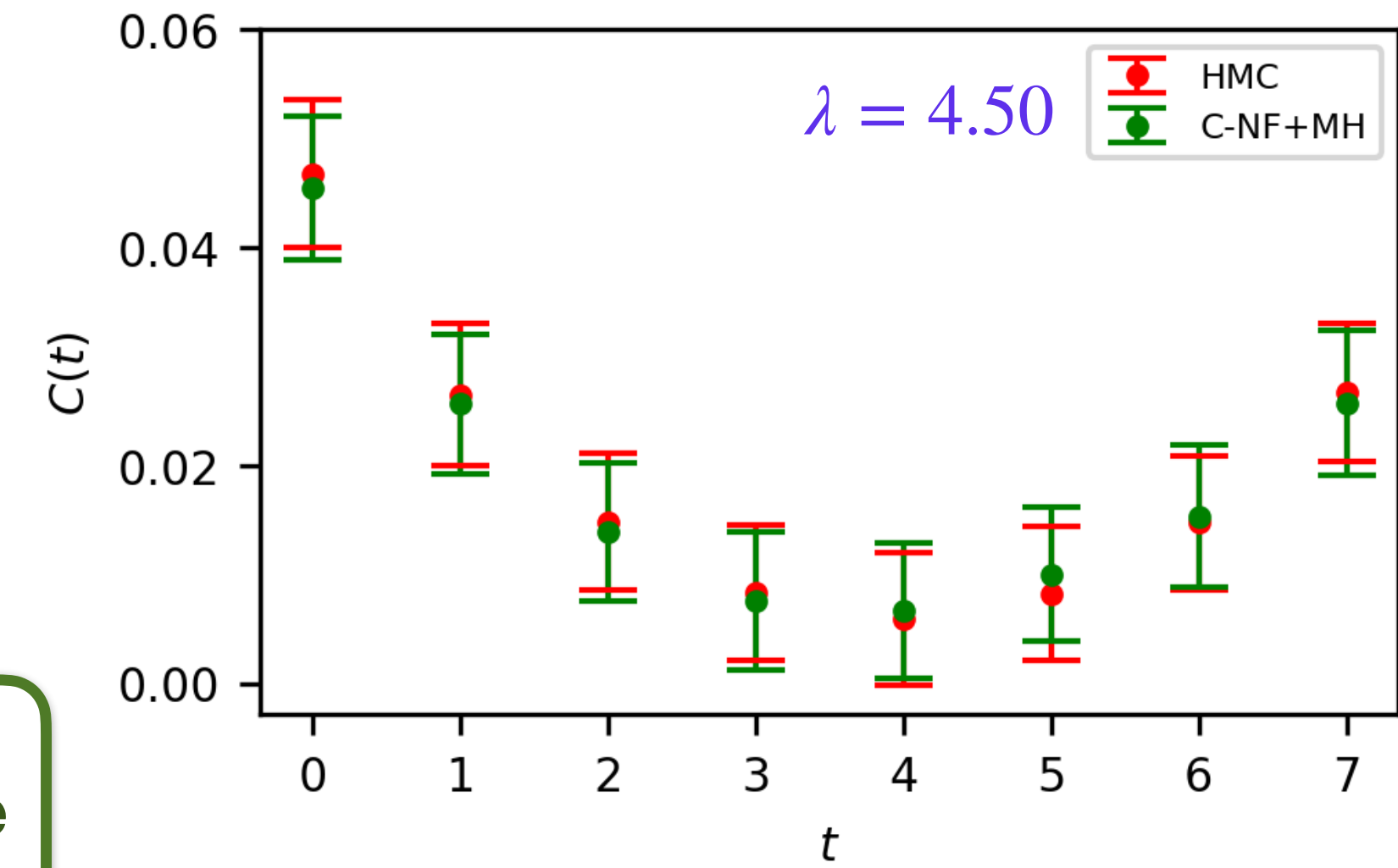
Low Autocorrelation

Results: Correlation Functions

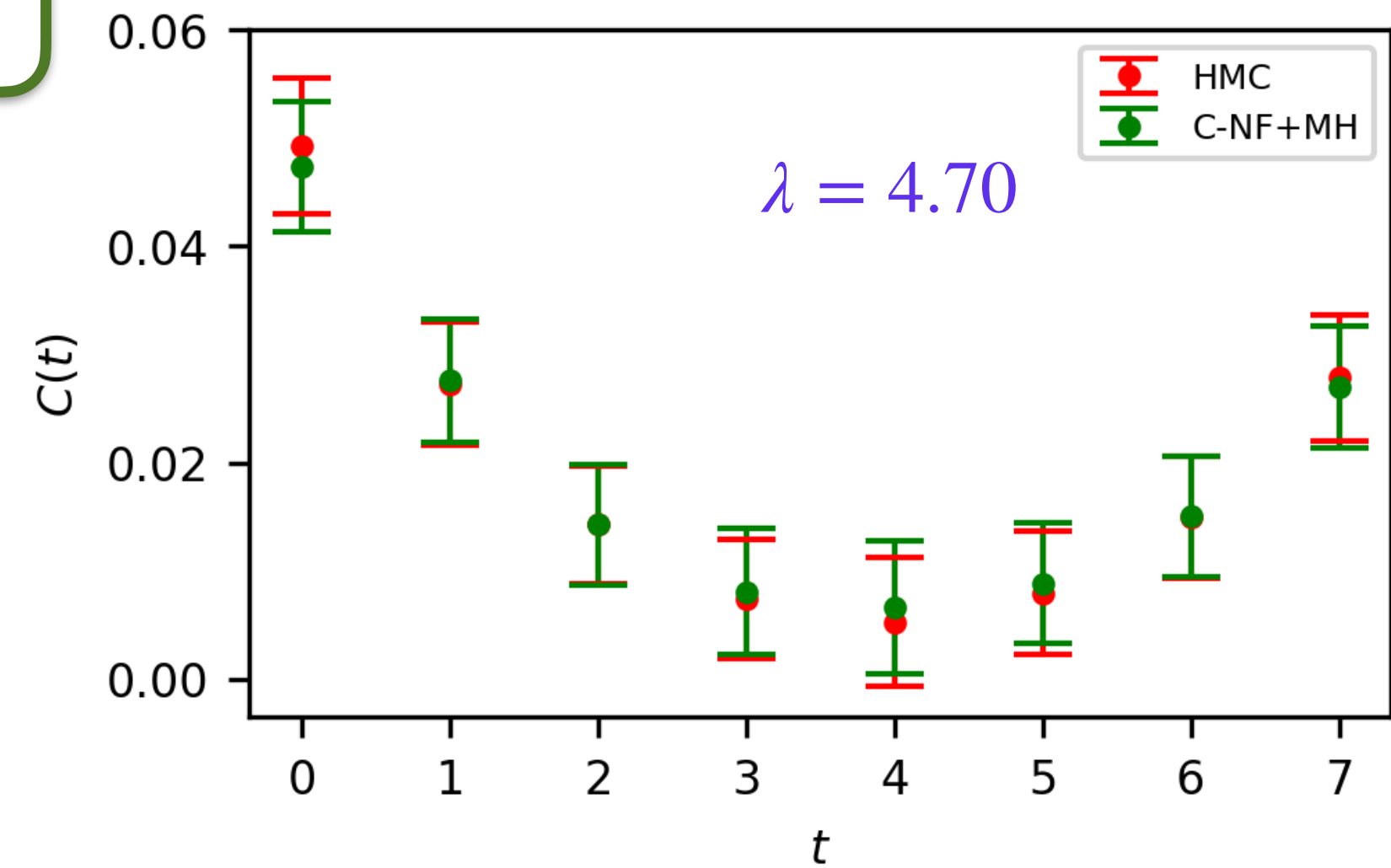
Extrapolation



Interpolation

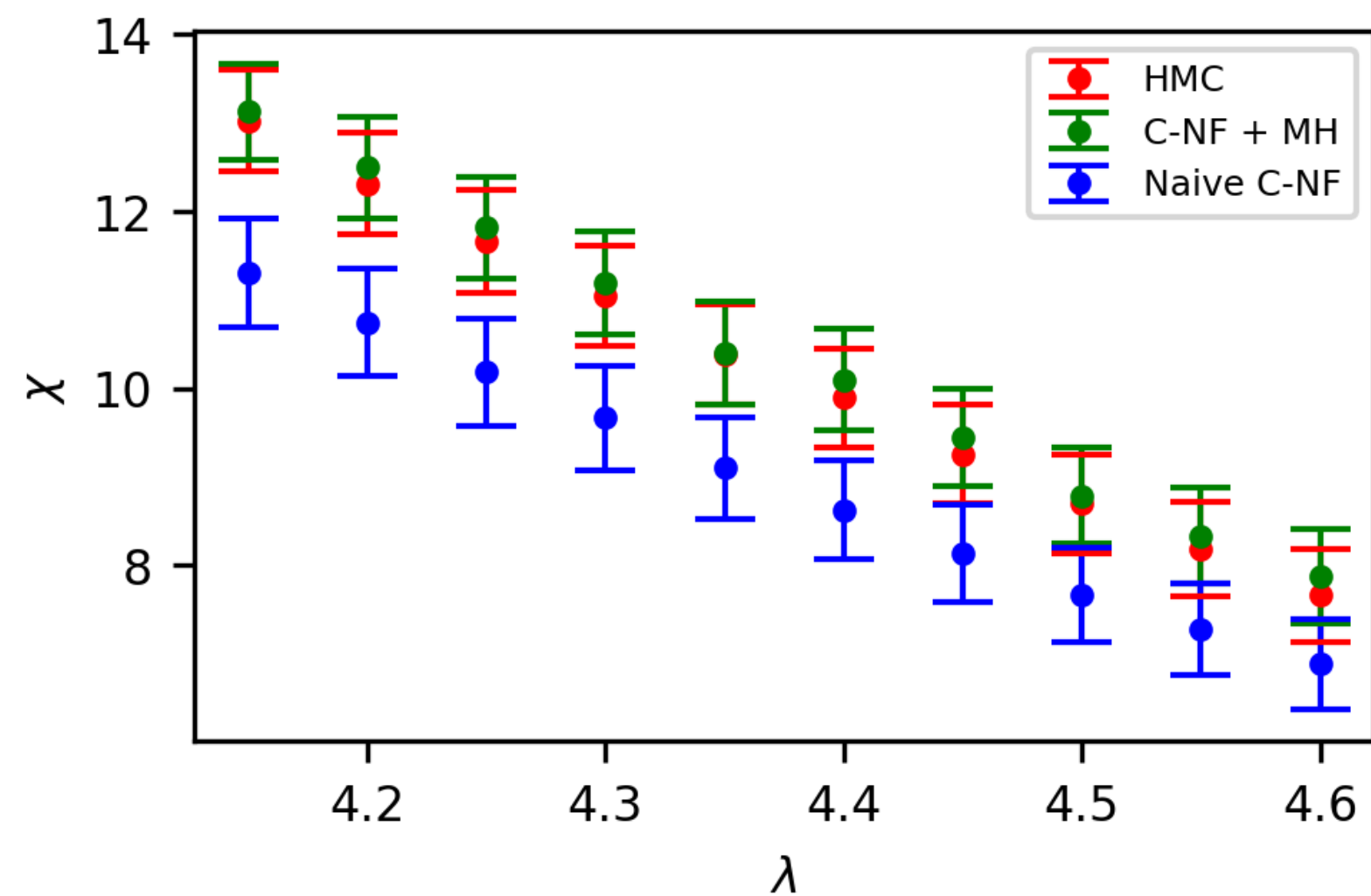
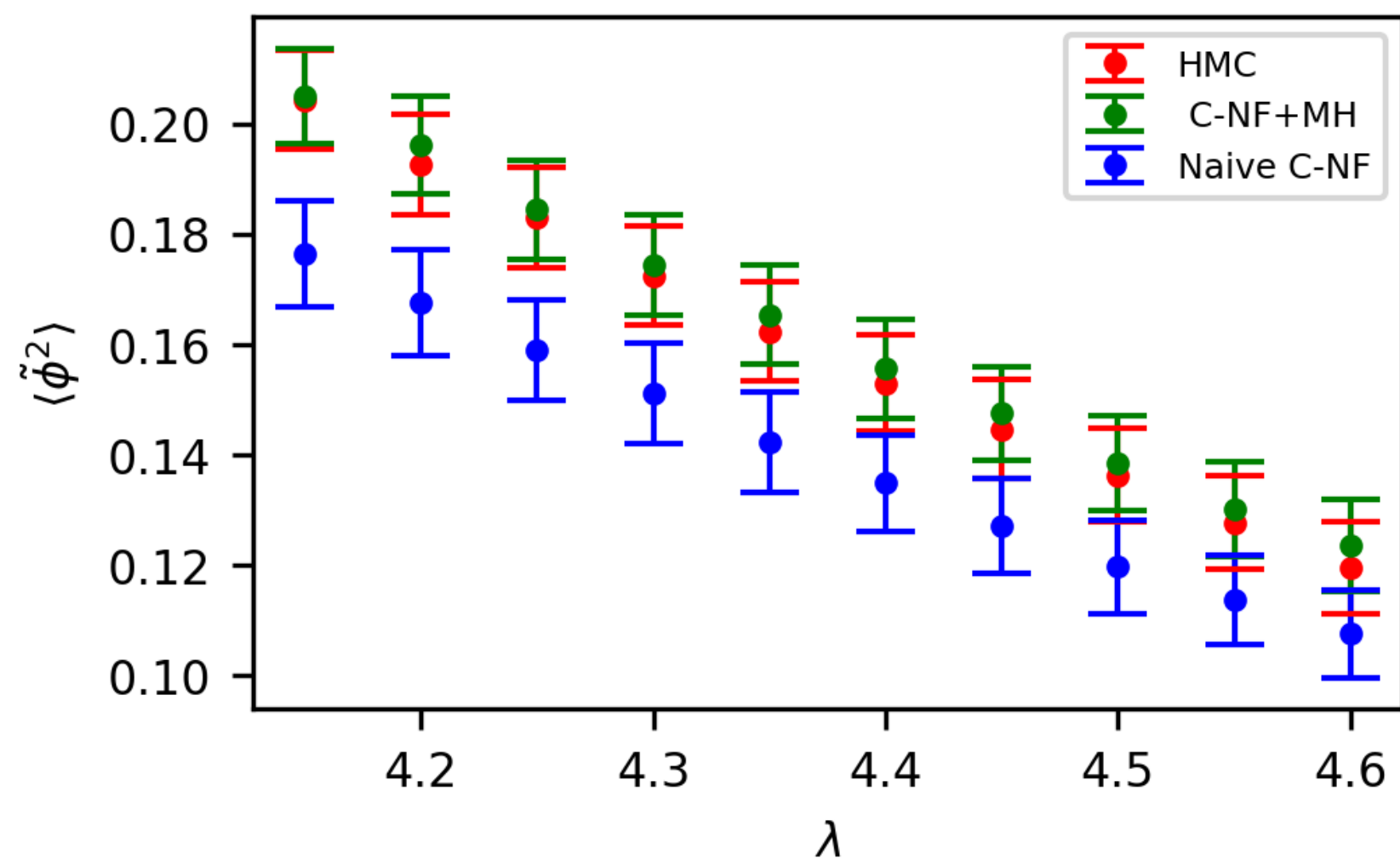


Results only from the critical region

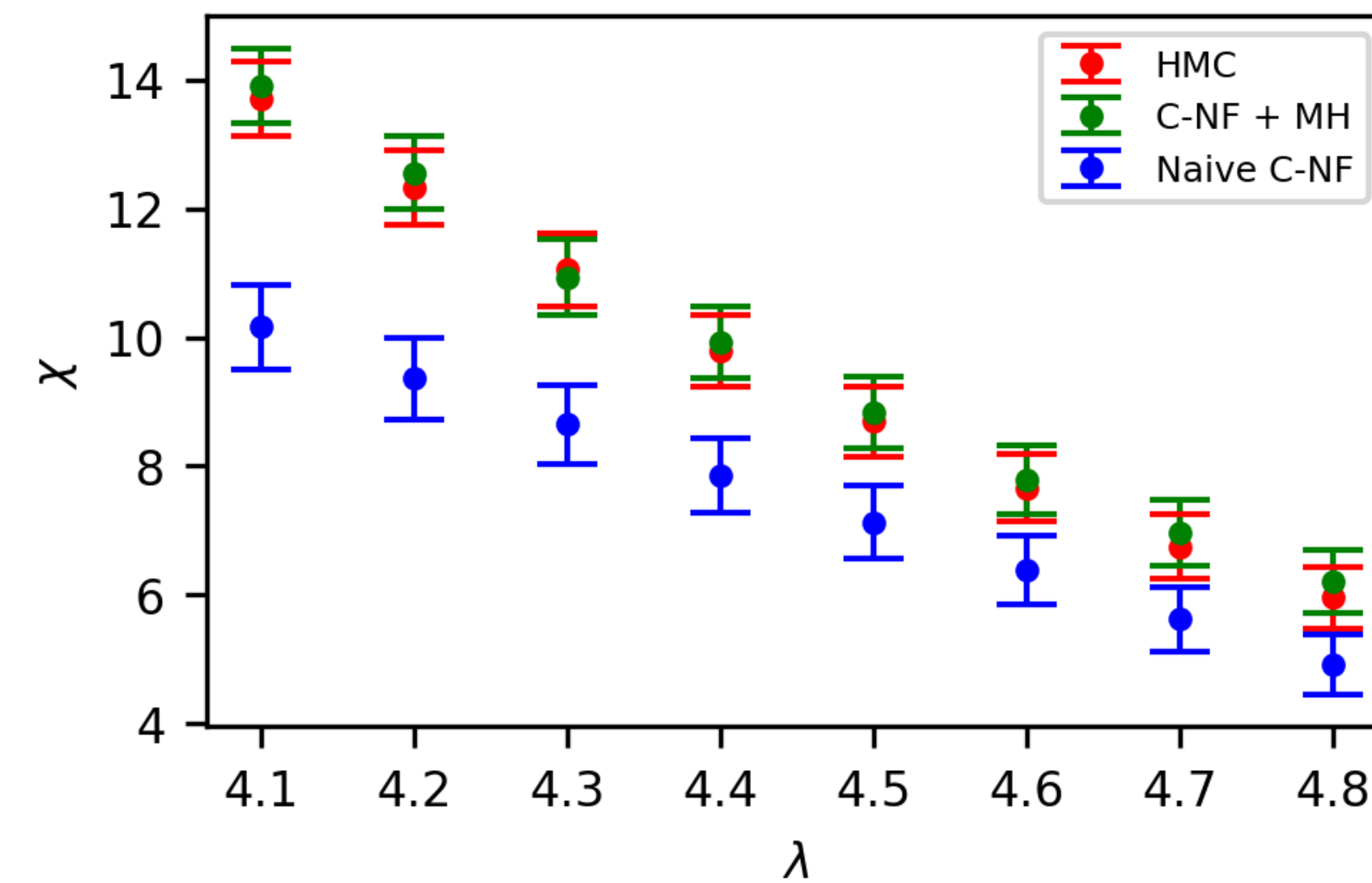
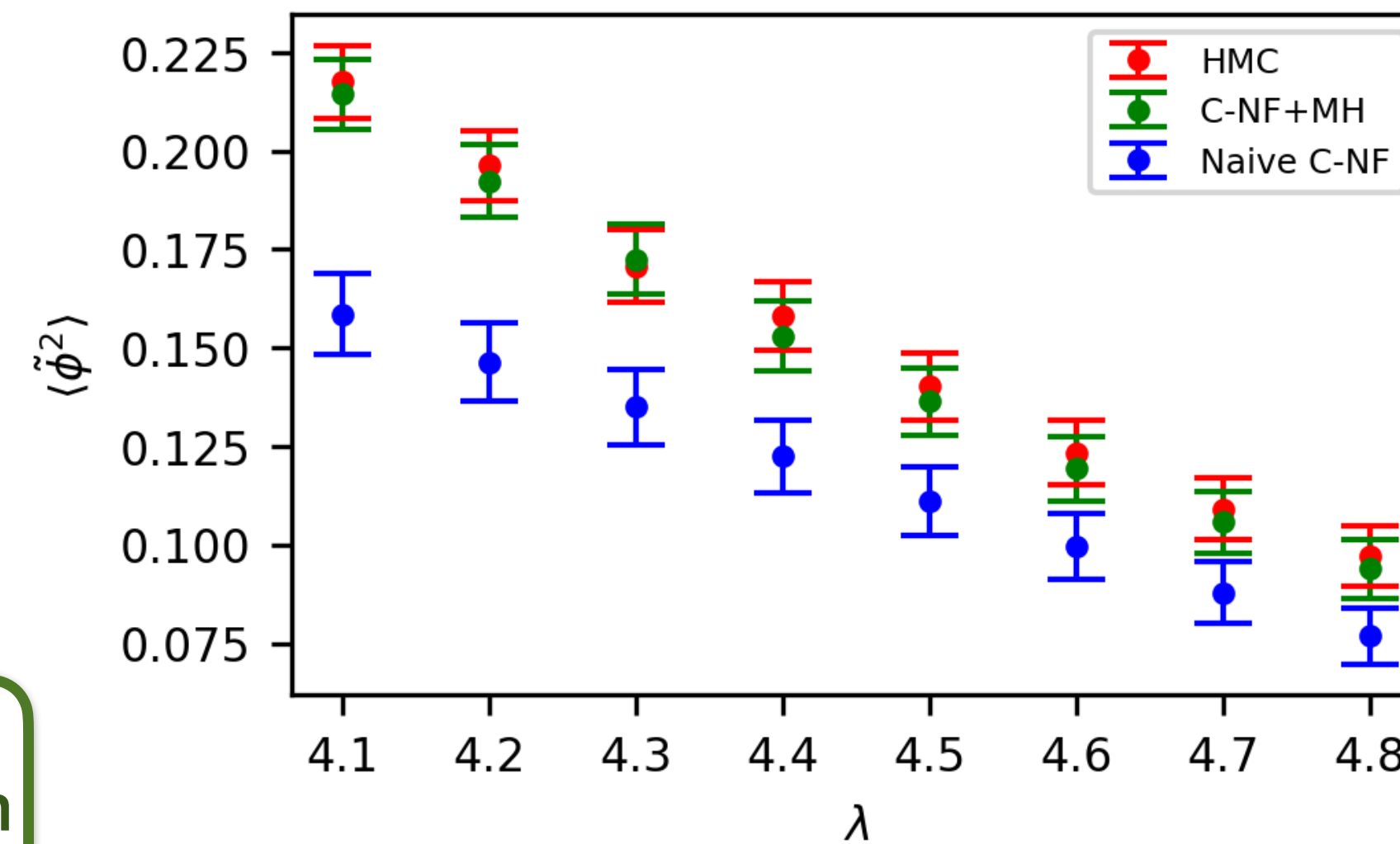


Results : χ and $\langle \tilde{\phi}^2 \rangle$

Extrapolation



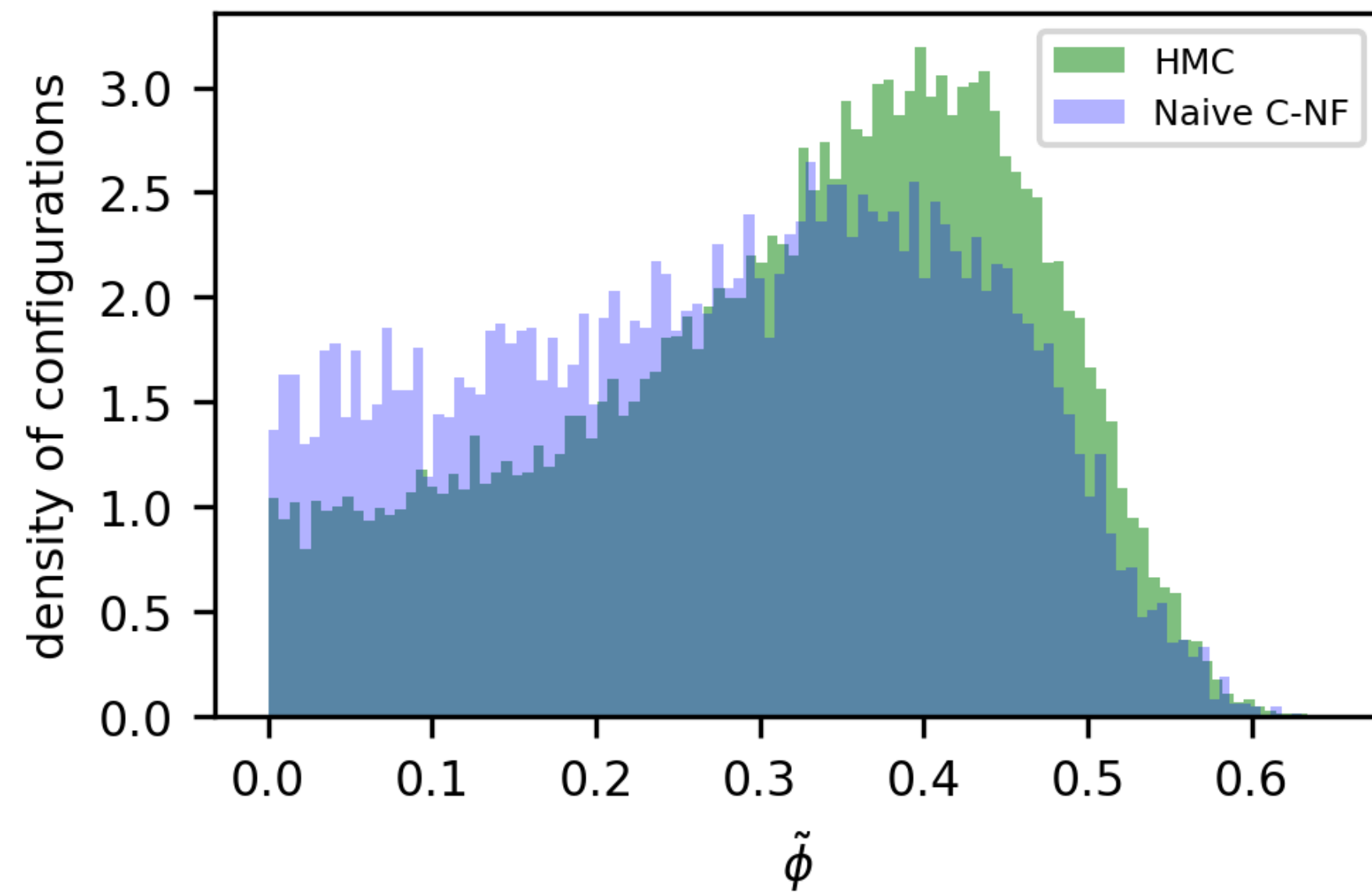
Interpolation



Results matches within statistical uncertainty

Results: artefacts removed by MH

Naive model



MH algorithm

Naive model + MH

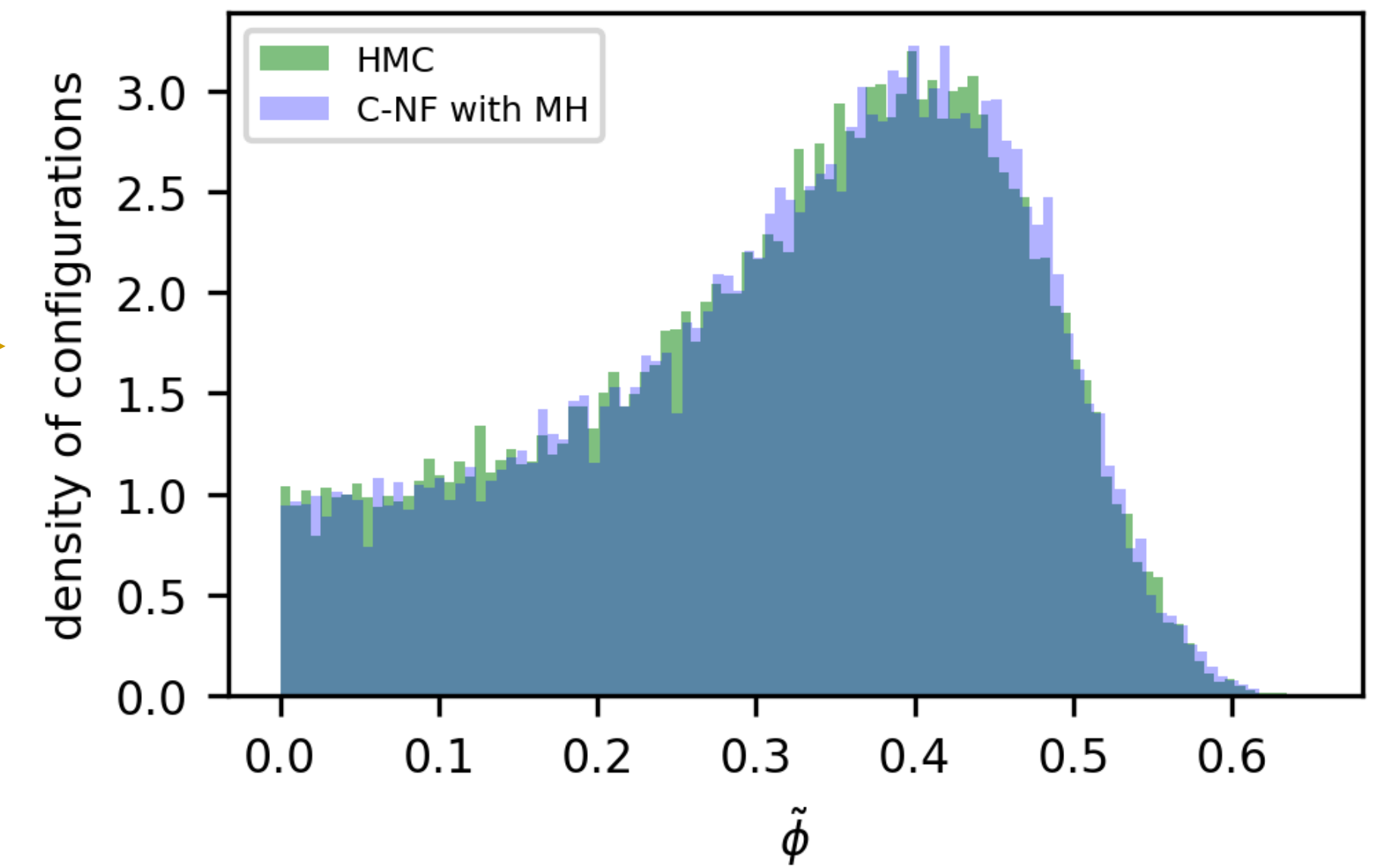


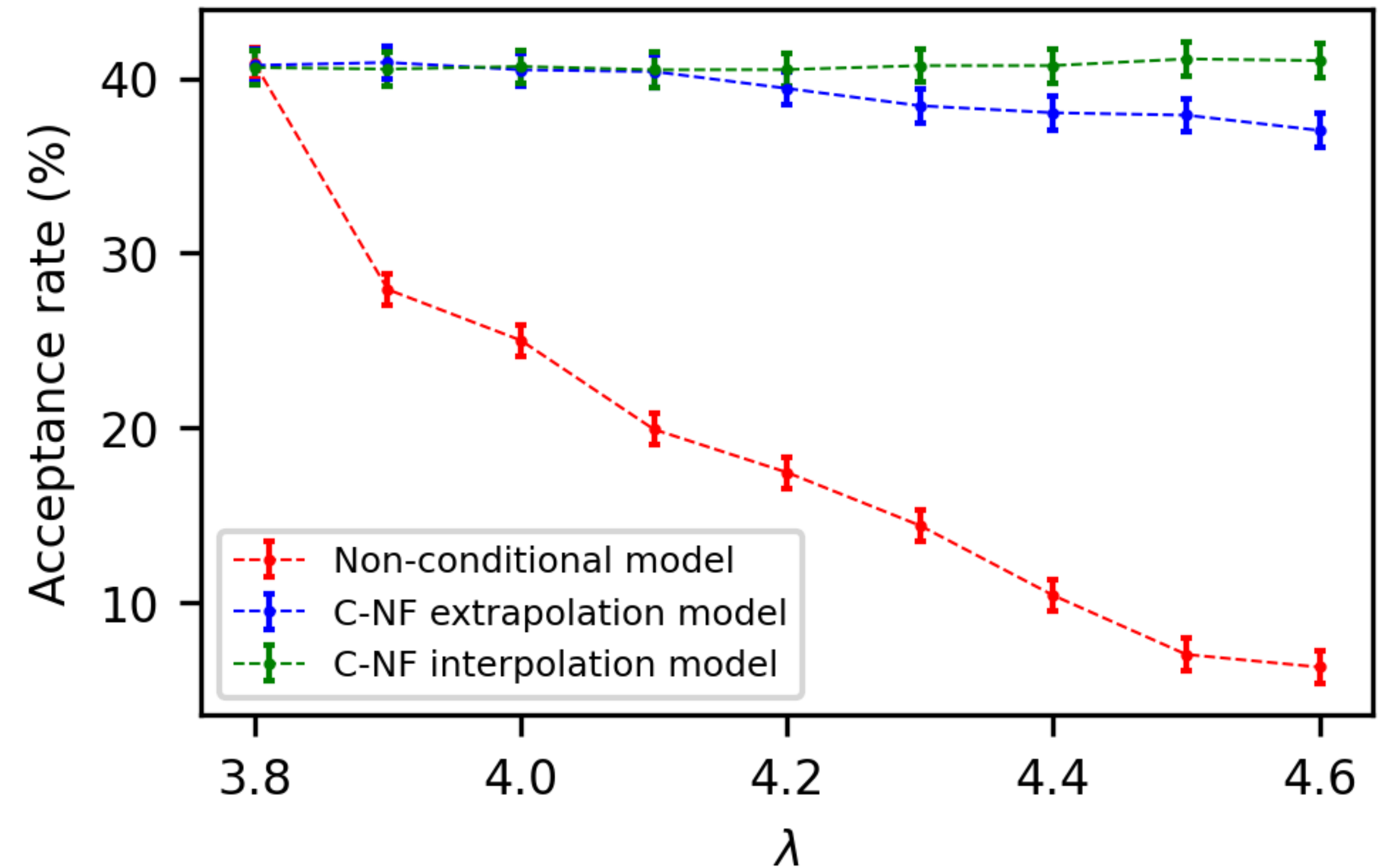
Figure: Histogram of density of lattice configurations for average field value ϕ on a lattice.

Results: compared to a non-conditional model

Acceptance rate in MH: a **non-conditional model** trained at $\lambda = 3.8$ vs **conditional models**.

✓ For interpolation and extrapolation the acceptance rate is almost **constant over action parameter**.

✓ For a non-conditional model the acceptance rate **drops faster over the action parameter**.



Summary

Problem: MCMC simulations are severely affected by CSD.

Proposed: A conditional NF model.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1904.12072>

NF generate proposals for MH

Low Simulation Cost
Utilise samples from non-critical region

Conditional NF generate MH proposals for wide range of action parameter.

THANK YOU !