Challenges in Lattice ~~QCD~~ Field Theory

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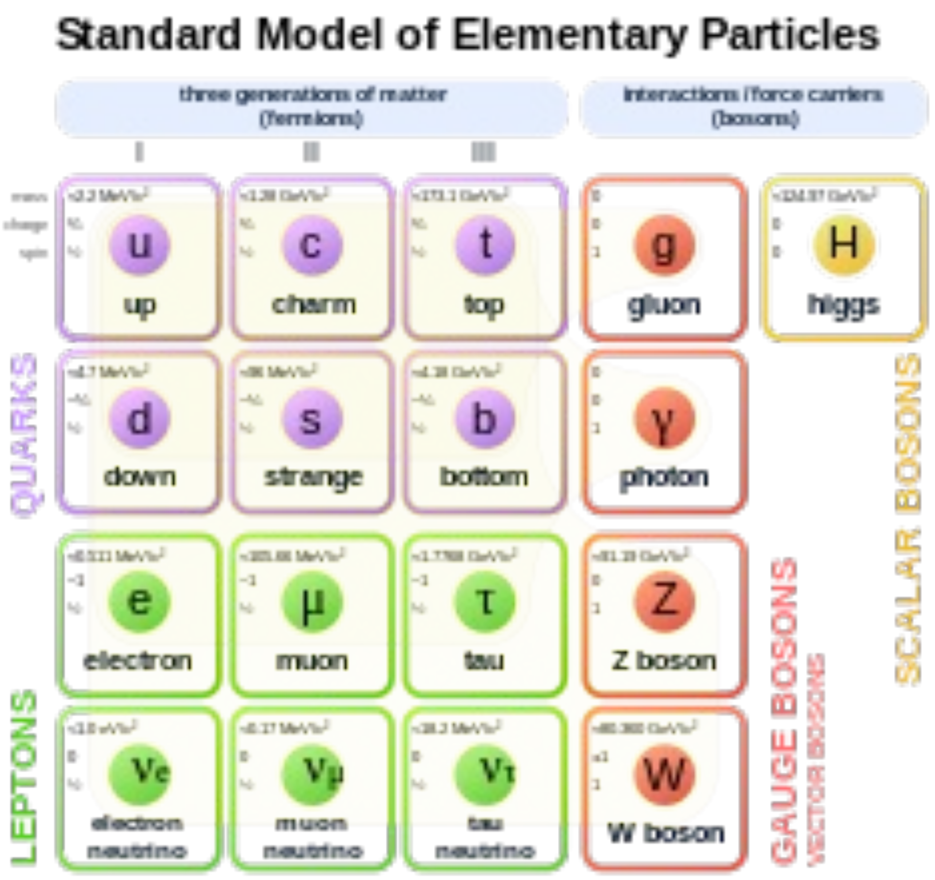
Overview

- A very quick introduction to the Lattice
- Numerical strategies for the Lattice
- Current physics calculations using the Lattice

Why do we need the Lattice?

The Standard Model of Particle Physics

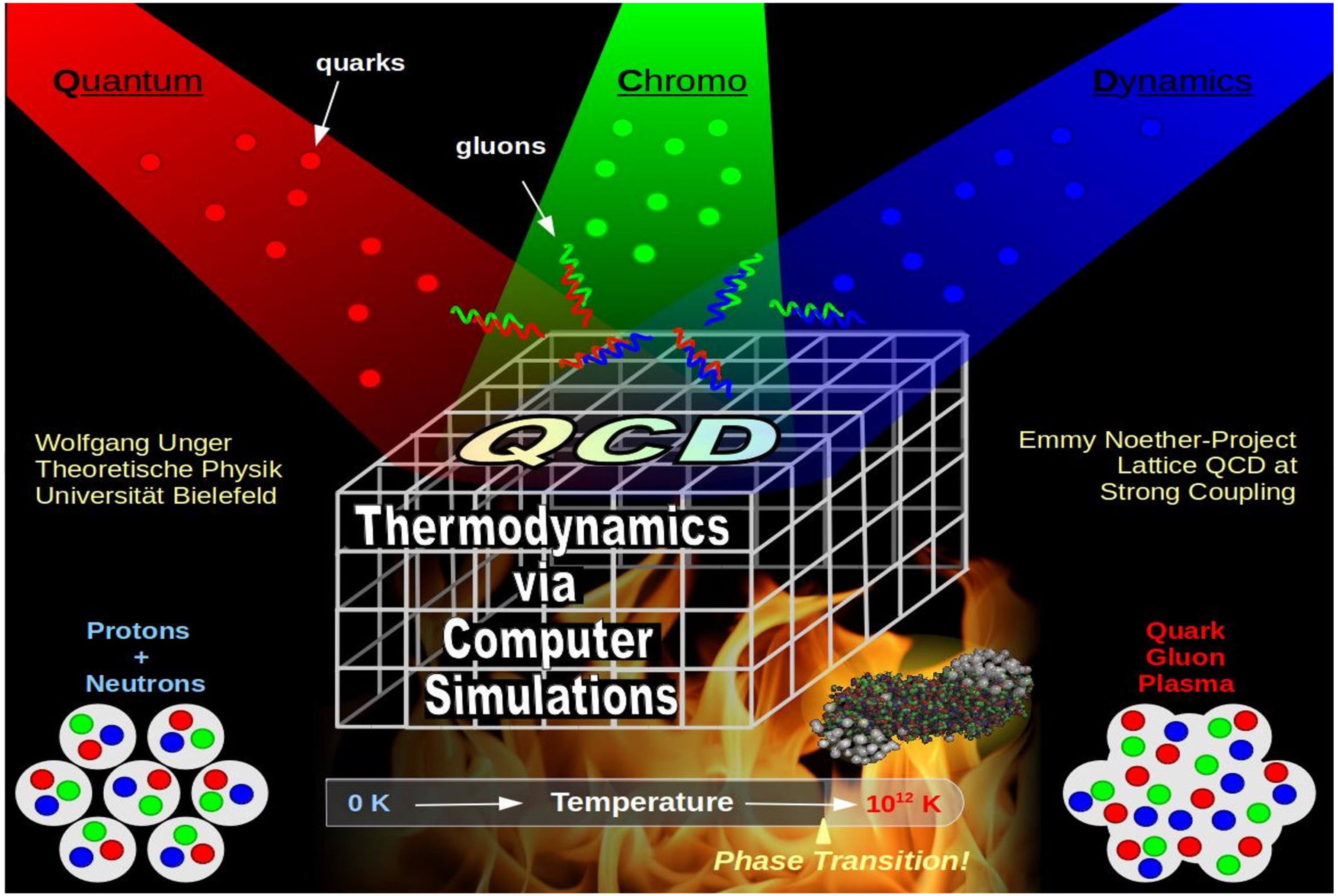


- The SM describes the strong and electroweak interactions (including the Higgs sector) very successfully
- The electroweak interactions are amenable to analytical predictions
- The strong interactions require non-perturbative ab initio methods

Open problems in the Standard Model

- Gravity is not accounted for
- Asymmetry matter-antimatter
- Absence of CP violation in QCD
- Dark matter/dark energy
- Fundamental mechanism for electroweak symmetry breaking
- …

The Lattice as a computational paradigm



- The theory gives rise to a spectrum of hadrons (baryons, mesons, glueballs and exotica) at zero temperature
- Deconfinement happens at a critical/crossover temperature
- Exotic phases at non-zero density
- All these are non-perturbative phenomena

Enters the Lattice…

Investigation paradigms

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1. Precision frontier

   Observables are computed theoretically and determined experimentally to very high accuracy, with deviations providing evidence for new physics and agreement setting stringent bounds for the latter

   The Lattice provides a robust calculation tool for precision physics

2. Energy frontier

   Theoretically motivated interactions beyond the standard model are studied, with their observables providing input to phenomenology

   Non-perturbative calculation on a lattice often crucial

Computational strategies for the Lattice

Algorithms

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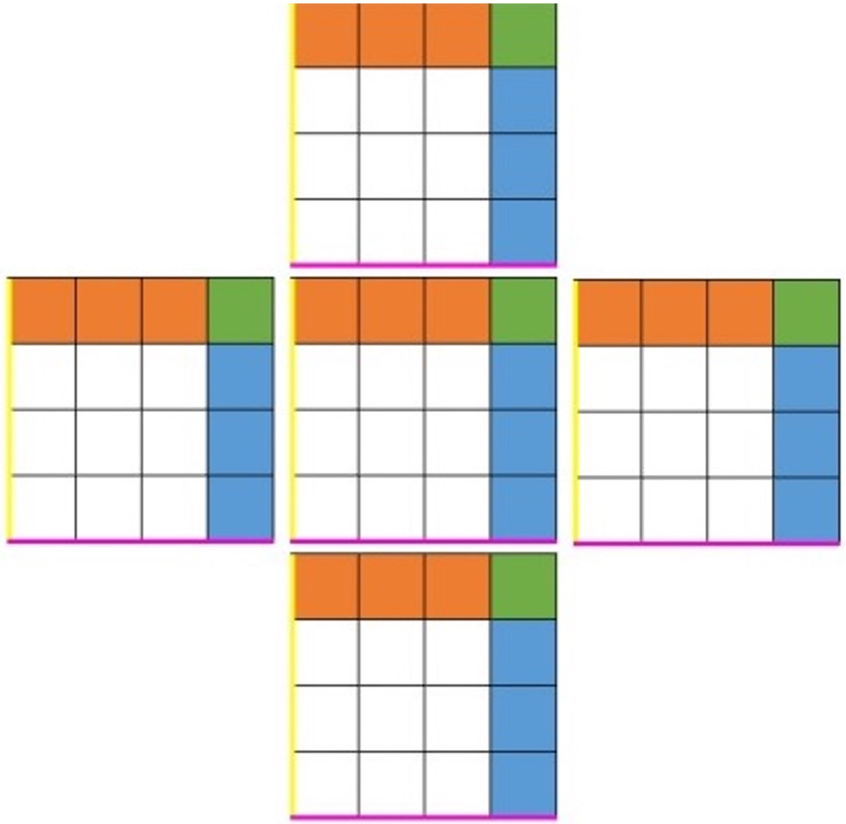
- Goal: sample the Euclidean path integral on a grid and reconstruct continuum physics from it
- Work flow can be broken in two main (distinct) components: generation of gauge configurations via MCMC and measurements of observables
- Generally the computational cost generation:measurements is between 80:20 and 90:10
- For the generation, the bulk of the time is spent on the inversion of a large sparse matrix
- Details are different, as there are a few community codes taking a different angle in order to optimally target different Physics applications
- Broadly speaking, the main algorithm is conjugated gradient (and improvements), which is accelerated with preconditioners

Computational challenges

- $O(10^9)$ SU(3)/SU(N)/Sp(2N) matrices at each step
- Need to invert sparse matrix of ~ this linear size
- Hierarchic programming: low-level vs accelerator vs shmem vs distmem
- Need to interlace communication and computation
- Equivalent different formulations of the physical problem implemented in community codes



Numerical challenges

- Taking the infinite volume limit at constant lattice size generates a polynomial growth of the computational time
- Taking the chiral limit results in (nearly) ill-conditioned inversions of large sparse matrices
- Taking the continuum limit at fixed physical size causes an exponential growth of the required operations
- At high temperatures large lattice artefacts need to be tamed
- Large cancellations happen in the Monte Carlo at finite density
- Additional cost for varying gauge content and fermion representations

Approach

- Design, implementation and development of highly specialized algorithms
- Parallelism exploited at all possible levels
- Intense use of cutting/bleeding edge computational resources
- Development of suites of open source community codes (Grid, HiRep, MILC, OpenQCD, QUDA…)
- Continuous dialogue with hardware and technology providers

Grid

https://github.com/paboyle/Grid

- Purpose: Lattice QFT (QCD, QCD+QED, BSM, ...)
- Parallelism:
  - CPU: SIMD, Multi-thread, Multi-processing (MPI).
  - GPU: SIMT (Cuda, HIP, Sycl), Multi-processing (MPI).
  - Expression template engine abstracts site wise operations (automatically parallel).
  - High level cshift and stencil interfaces.
- Multiplatform: vectorisation for many instruction sets (SSE,AVX,AVX2,...)
- Implements popular lattice QCD fermion actions (Wilson, DWF, Staggered,...)
- Variety of solver algorithms already implemented (CG, Multi-grid, Lanczos,...)
- Full HMC/RHMC interface included.
- Workflow management: Hadrons [https://github.com/aportelli/Hadrons]

A (biased!) selection of current calculations

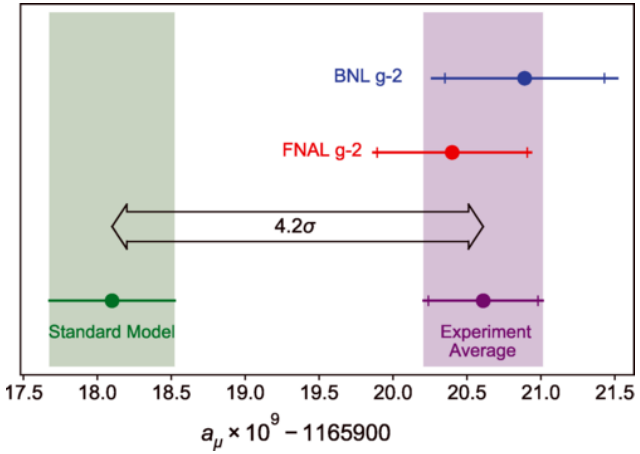
The muon g-2

Experiment vs Standard Model prediction

Exp: $a_\mu = 0.00116592061(41)$

SM: $a_\mu = 0.00116591810(43)$

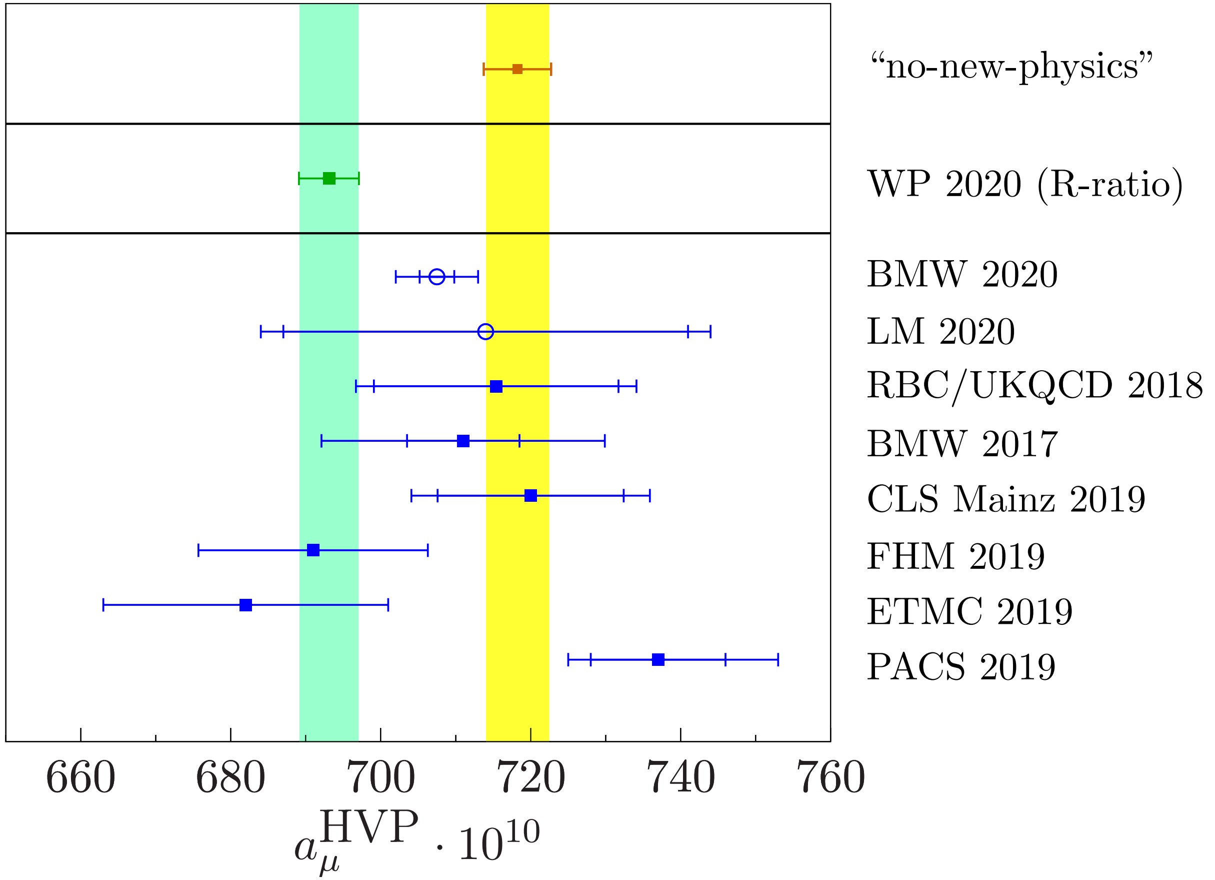
Muon g−2 Coll., Phys. Rev. Lett. 126, 141801



Credits: V. Guelpers

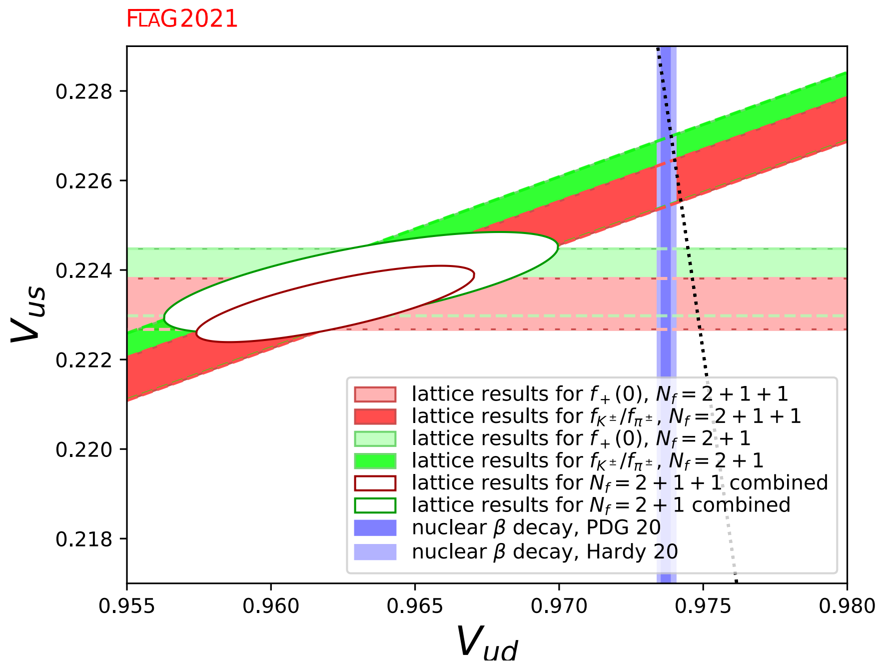
The muon g-2

Comparision of available lattice QCD calculations of HVP



Credits: V. Guelpers

Radiative corrections to weak decays



Different **tensions** in the V_{us}-V_{ud} plane:

$$|V_u|^2 - 1 = 2.8\sigma$$

$$|V_u|^2 - 1 = 5.6\sigma \qquad |V_u|^2 - 1 = 3.3\sigma$$

$$|V_u|^2 - 1 = 3.1\sigma \qquad |V_u|^2 - 1 = 1.7\sigma$$

Experimental and theoretical control of these quantities is of crucial importance to solve the issue

- **new measurements** (e.g. at NA62)
  (recent proposal in [V.Cirigliano et al., 2208.11707]: $K_{\mu 3}/K_{\mu 2}$)
- improve predictions of **radiative corrections and isospin-breaking effects**

Credits: M. Di Carlo

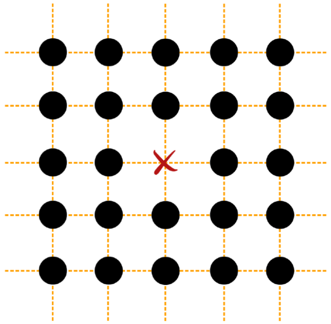
QCD + QED

Gauss law: only zero net charge is allowed in a finite volume with periodic boundary conditions

$$Q = \int \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{x}\; j_0(t,\mathbf{x}) = \int \mathrm{d}^3\mathbf{x}\; \boldsymbol{\nabla}\cdot\boldsymbol{E}(t,\mathbf{x}) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

Possible solutions:

$\mathrm{QED_L}$

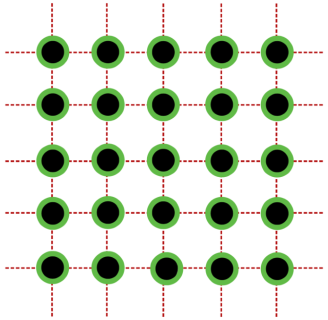


$\Omega_3 = 2\pi\mathbb{Z}^3/L$

remove spatial zero-mode of the photon field

M.Hayakawa & S.Uno, PTP 120 (2008)

$\mathrm{QED_m}$

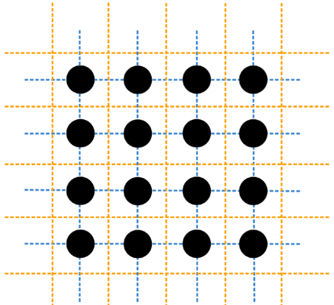


$\Omega_4 = 2\pi\{\mathbb{Z}^3/L, \mathbb{Z}/T\}$

use massive photon m_γ

M.G.Endres et al., [1507.08916]

$\mathrm{QED_{C^*}}$



$\Omega_3 = 2\pi\mathbb{Z}^3/L \quad \Omega_3' = (2\,\mathbb{Z}^3 + \bar{\mathrm{n}})\pi/L$

employ C* boundary conditions

A.S.Kronfeld & U.-J.Wiese, NPB 357 (1991)
B.Lucini et al., JHEP 1602 (2016)

Large power-law finite size effects arise

Credits: M. Di Carlo

Strongly interacting BSM dynamics

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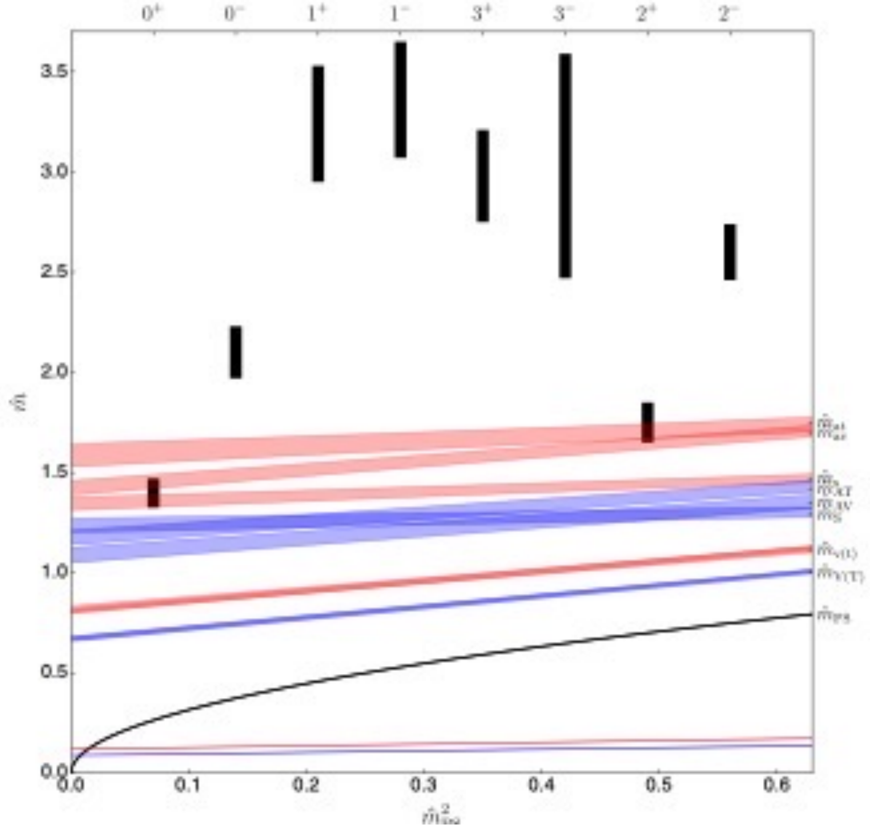
- Hypothesis: the Higgs particle is not elementary, but composite, with the compositeness originating in a novel interaction
- The novel interaction is strong, with a typical scale above 1 TeV
- Possibility: Higgs kept light by a global symmetry of the novel strong force
- Dark matter candidates naturally arise in this framework
- This composite Higgs scenario can explain the high mass of the top through a partial compositeness mechanism

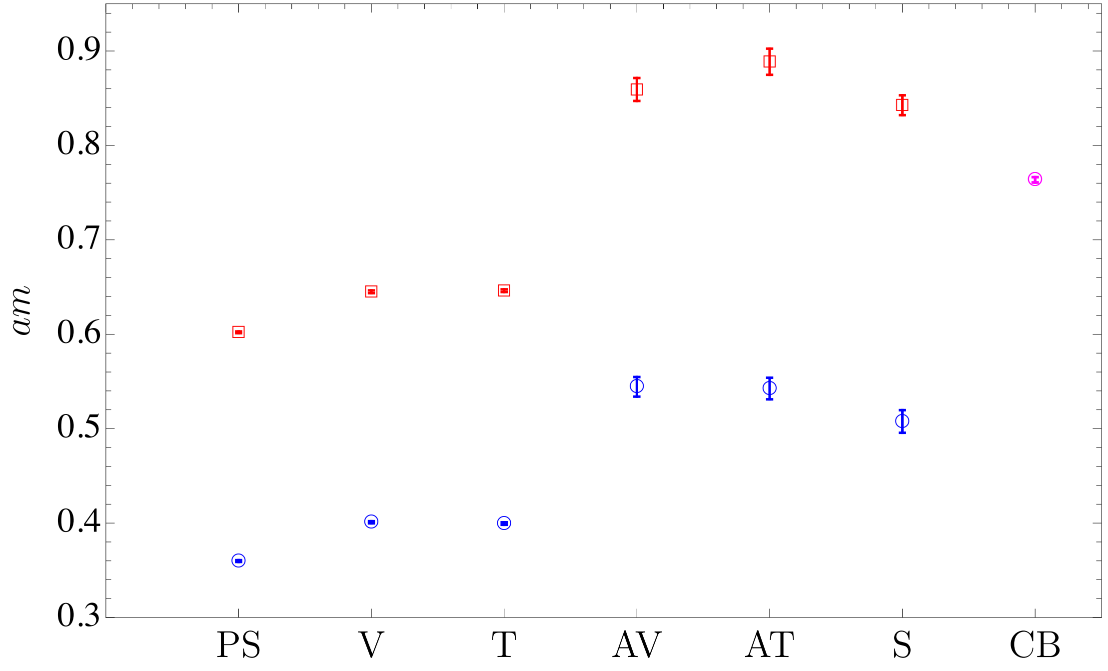
The Lattice can assess the viability of candidate models for BSM strong dynamics

Example spectrum - Sp(4) gauge theory

Quenched N_f=2 n_f=3



Dynamical N_f=2 n_f=3



E. Bennett *et al.*, arXiv:2304.01070

Summary

- Lattice QCD (or better, Lattice Field Theory) is a mature computational branch of theoretical particle physics
- Computational demands of the science questions keep being a challenge also at the exascale
- On the bright side, LFT can drive exascale development, both in hardware and software, that are transferable across disciplines
- A set of community codes are being ported to future architectures
- Benchmarks that are derived from those codes can provide measures of performance that usefully inform other applications (and the vendors!)
- Exciting opportunity for integration with AI methods (see G. Aarts’ talk tomorrow)