



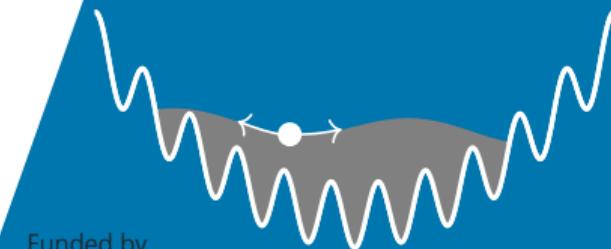
Parallel Tempered Metadynamics

Slowing Down Critical Slowing Down
[PhysRevD.109.114504]/[2307.04742]

Timo Eichhorn, Gianluca Fuwa,
Christian Hoelbling, Lukas Varnhorst



NGT Algorithm Workshop - 10.11.2024



Funded by



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
German Research Foundation



**BERGISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
WUPPERTAL**

Motivation - Cost of lattice QCD simulations

$$\text{Simulation cost} \propto \underbrace{V^{z_V}}_{\text{HMC}} \underbrace{m_\pi^{-z_\pi}}_{\text{Solver}} \underbrace{a^{-z_a}}_{\text{Autocorrelations}}$$

- $z_V \gtrsim 1$, depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where $z_V < 1$
 - HMC + second order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
 - HMC + fourth order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_\pi \sim 1\text{-}2$ after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
 - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
 - Multiple timescale integration
 - Multigrid solvers
 - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$ according to “naive” expectations
 $z_a \sim 5\text{-}6$ in the presence of topological sectors

Motivation - Cost of lattice QCD simulations

$$\text{Simulation cost} \propto \underbrace{V^{z_V}}_{\text{HMC}} \quad \underbrace{m_\pi^{-z_\pi}}_{\text{Solver}} \quad \underbrace{a^{-z_a}}_{\text{Autocorrelations}}$$

- $z_V \gtrsim 1$, depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where $z_V < 1$
 - HMC + second order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
 - HMC + fourth order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_\pi \sim 1-2$ after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
 - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
 - Multiple timescale integration
 - Multigrid solvers
 - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$ according to “naive” expectations
 $z_a \sim 5-6$ in the presence of topological sectors

Motivation - Cost of lattice QCD simulations

$$\text{Simulation cost} \propto \underbrace{V^{z_V}}_{\text{HMC}} \quad \underbrace{m_\pi^{-z_\pi}}_{\text{Solver}} \quad \underbrace{a^{-z_a}}_{\text{Autocorrelations}}$$

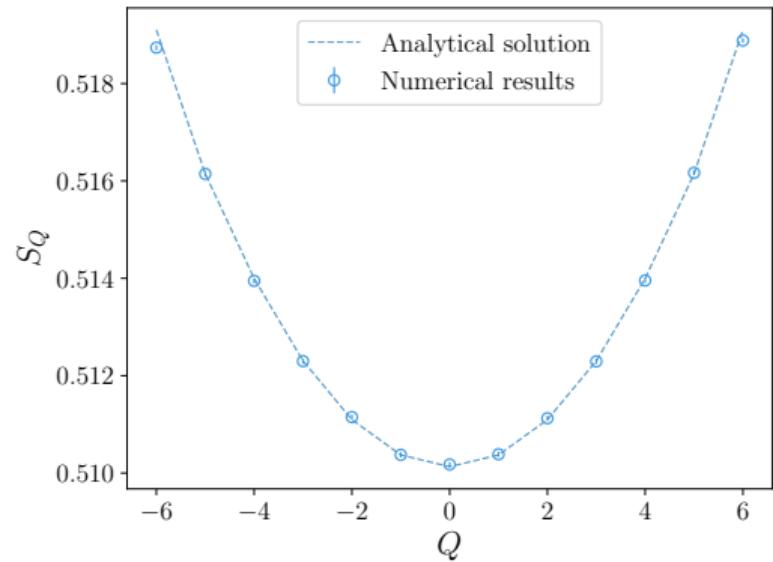
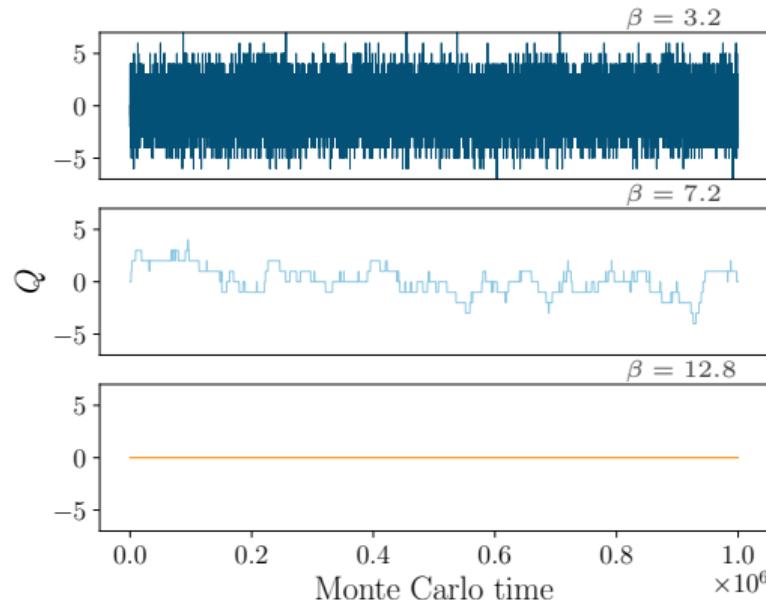
- $z_V \gtrsim 1$, depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where $z_V < 1$
 - HMC + second order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
 - HMC + fourth order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_\pi \sim 1-2$ after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
 - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
 - Multiple timescale integration
 - Multigrid solvers
 - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$ according to “naive” expectations
 $z_a \sim 5-6$ in the presence of topological sectors

Motivation - Cost of lattice QCD simulations

$$\text{Simulation cost} \propto \underbrace{V^{z_V}}_{\text{HMC}} \quad \underbrace{m_\pi^{-z_\pi}}_{\text{Solver}} \quad \underbrace{a^{-z_a}}_{\text{Autocorrelations}}$$

- $z_V \gtrsim 1$, depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where $z_V < 1$
 - HMC + second order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
 - HMC + fourth order integrator: $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_\pi \sim 1-2$ after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
 - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
 - Multiple timescale integration
 - Multigrid solvers
 - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$ according to “naive” expectations
 $z_a \sim 5-6$ in the presence of topological sectors \Rightarrow from now on z refers to z_a

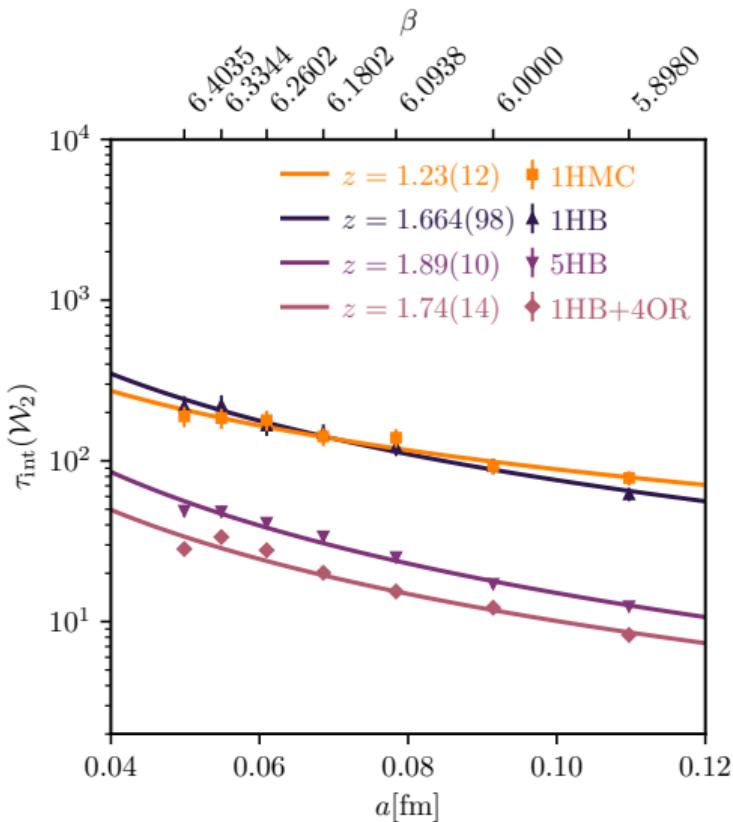
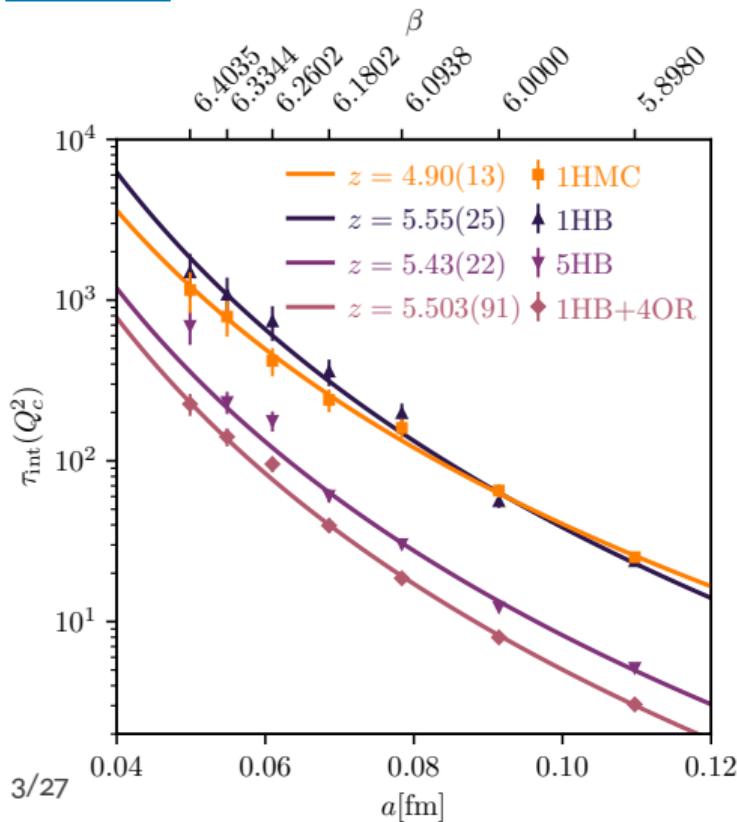
Topological freezing - 2D U(1)



Slow topological modes couple to other non-topological observables

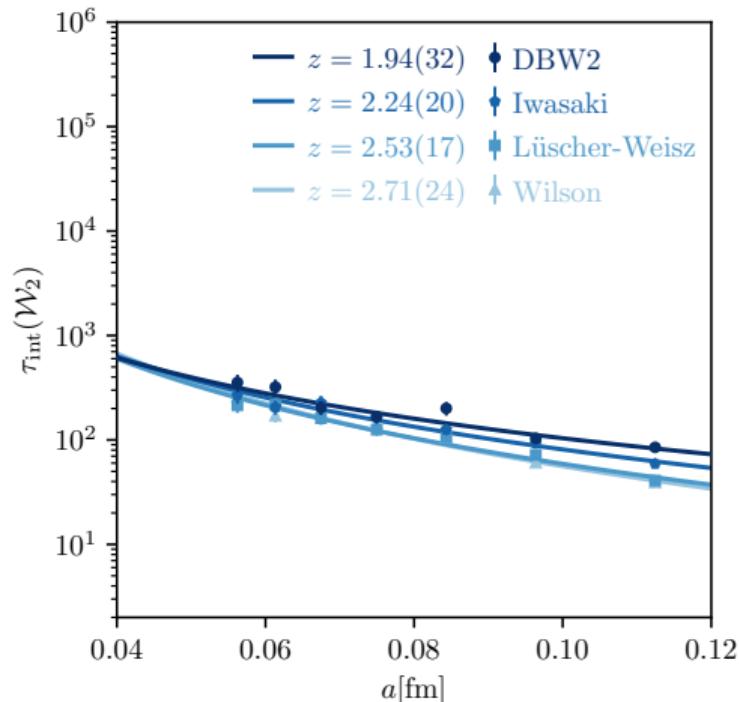
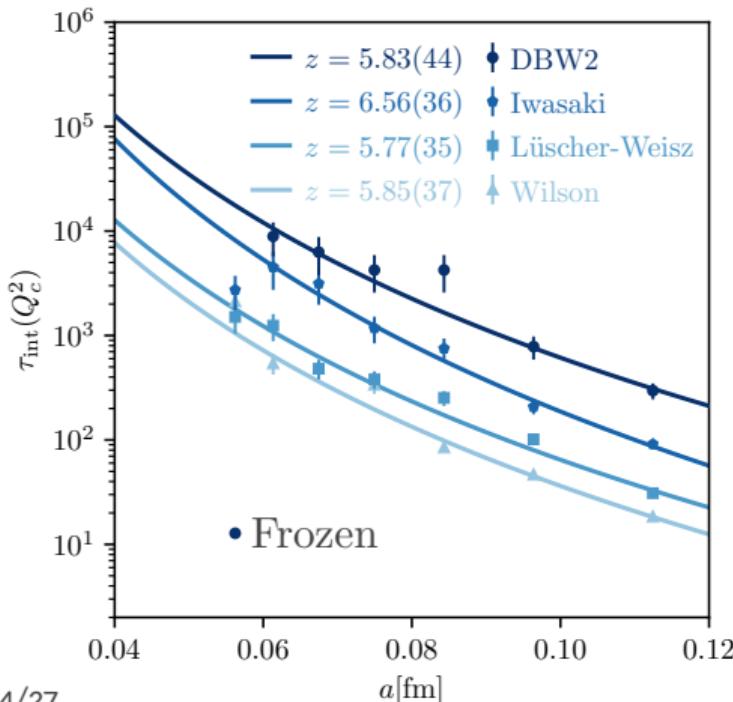
Correlation between topological charge and gauge action

Topological freezing - 4D SU(3) with Wilson action



Topological freezing - 4D SU(3) with different actions

Similar scaling for different actions/“surprisingly universal” behaviour





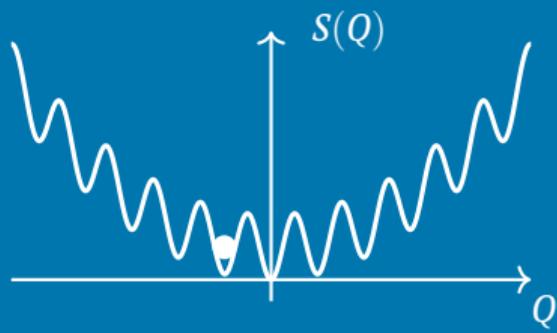
Possible approaches to the problem

- Fixed topology simulations
- Master field simulations
- Modified boundary conditions
 - Open boundaries, P-periodic
 - Parallel tempering in boundary conditions
- Nested sampling
- Trivializing maps
- Machine learning (normalizing flows, diffusion models...)
- Multiscale thermalization
- Instanton updates
- **Metadynamics**
- ...

Metadynamics: Remove barriers between sectors

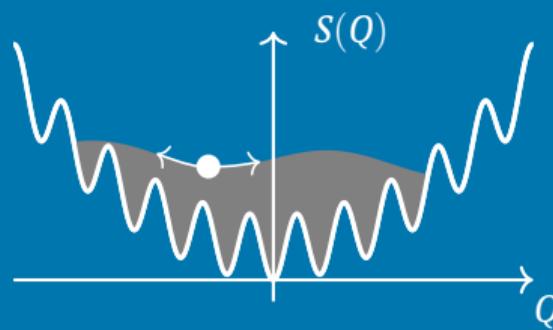
General idea

Original action landscape



Stuck in sector (here $Q = -1$)

Modified action landscape



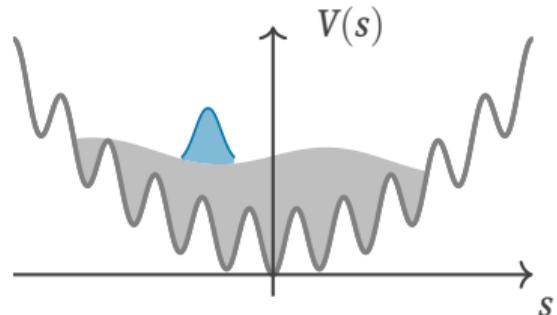
Able to move between sectors

Metadynamics

- Well established method for molecular dynamics simulations [[cond-mat/0208352](#)]
- In context of lattice gauge theory first proposed for CP^{N-1} models in [[1508.07270](#)]
- Add (time-dependent) bias potential $V_t(s)$ to action, depending on set of collective variables (CVs) s
- Converges towards negative free energy $\pm \text{const.}$
⇒ Marginal distribution of CVs becomes flat
- **Reweighting necessary**

Construct from Gaussians

$$V_t(s) = \sum_{t' \leq t} \prod_i^N g(s_i - s_i(t'))$$
$$g(s) = w \exp(-s^2/(2\delta s^2))$$



Metadynamics

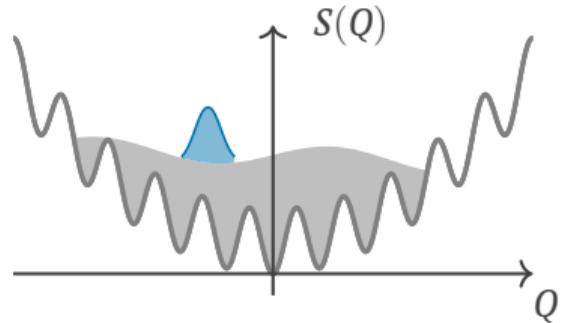
- Single collective variable Q_{meta}
 - Clover-based topological charge
 - $n = 4-10$ stout smearing steps with $\rho = 0.12$
 - Trade-off between
 - Staying in relevant regions of phase space (less smearing)
 - Having sufficient resolution (more smearing)
- Resulting modified action $S_t^M = S + V_t(Q)$
- ⇒ Staple becomes less local, so use HMC
- ⇒ Stout force recursion (as with smeared fermions)

$$F_{\text{meta}} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial Q_{\text{meta}}} \frac{\partial Q_{\text{meta}}}{\partial U^{(n)}} \frac{\partial U^{(n)}}{\partial U}$$

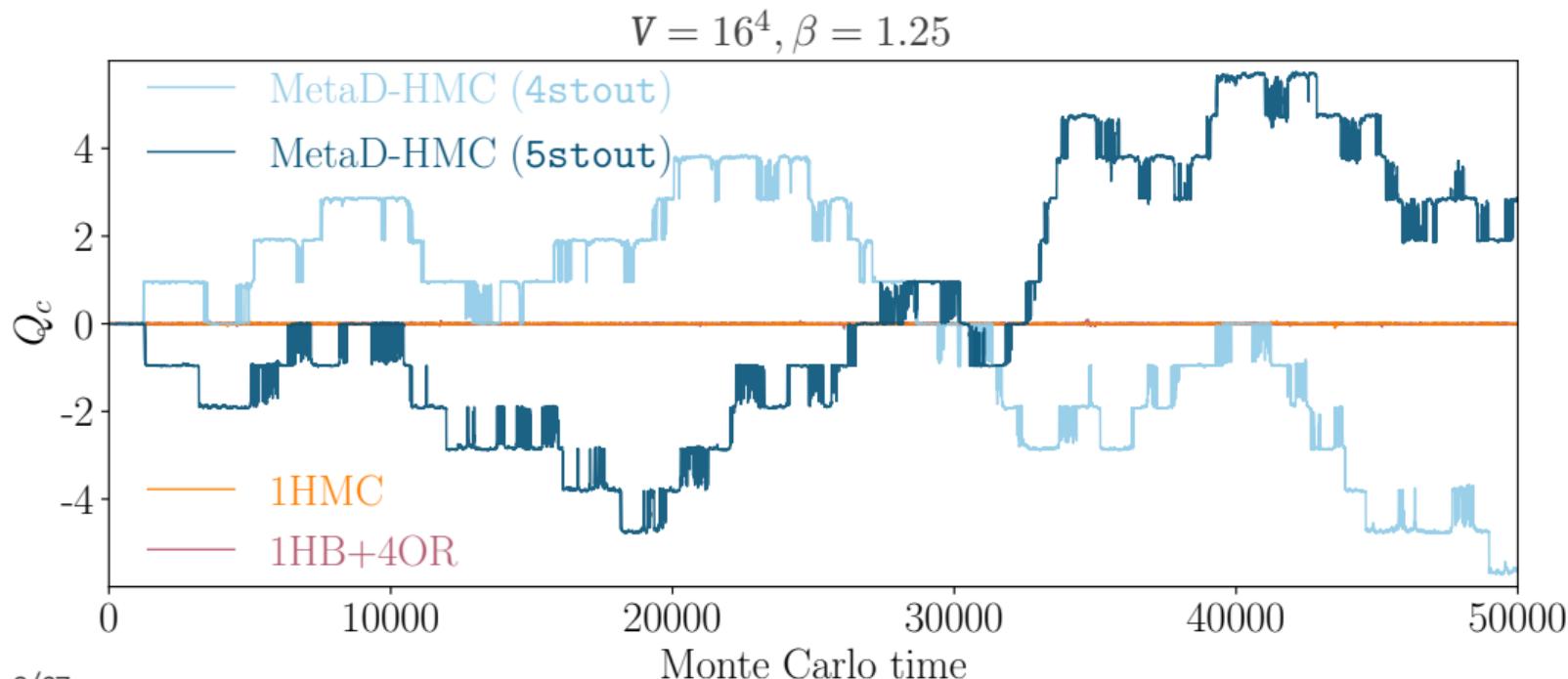
Construct from Gaussians

$$V_t(Q) = \sum_{t' \leq t} g(Q - Q(t'))$$

$$g(Q) = w \exp(-Q^2/(2\delta Q^2))$$

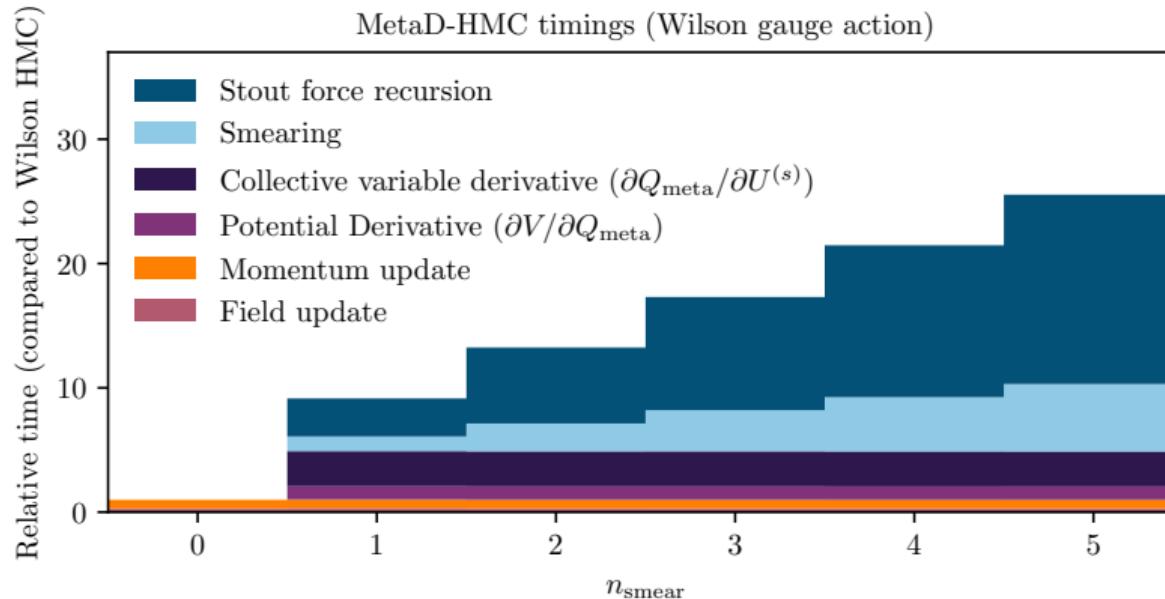


Metadynamics: 4D SU(3) with DBW2 action



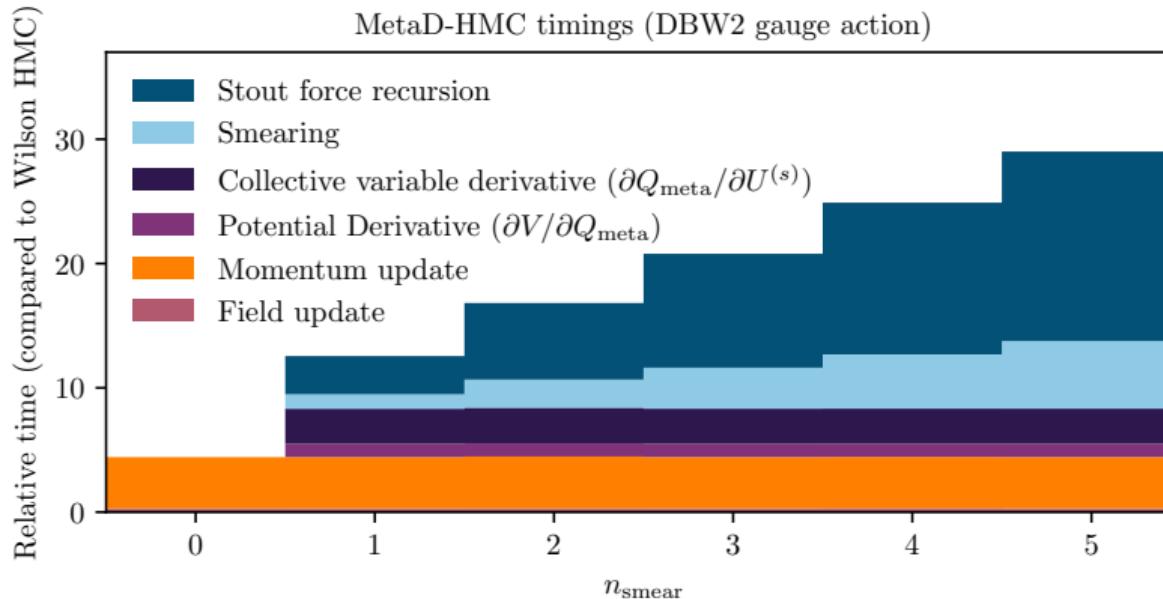
Metadynamics: 4D SU(3) with DBW2 action

- Improvement of autocorrelation times by at least two orders of magnitude:
 - HMC or 1HB+4OR: $\tau_{Q^2} > 400\,000$
 - MetaD: $\tau_{Q^2} \sim 2000\text{--}3000$
- Caveat: Large computational overhead (Caveat²: much smaller for full QCD)



Metadynamics: 4D SU(3) with DBW2 action

- Improvement of autocorrelation times by at least two orders of magnitude:
 - HMC or 1HB+4OR: $\tau_{Q^2} > 400\,000$
 - MetaD: $\tau_{Q^2} \sim 2000\text{--}3000$
- Caveat: Large computational overhead (Caveat²: much smaller for full QCD)



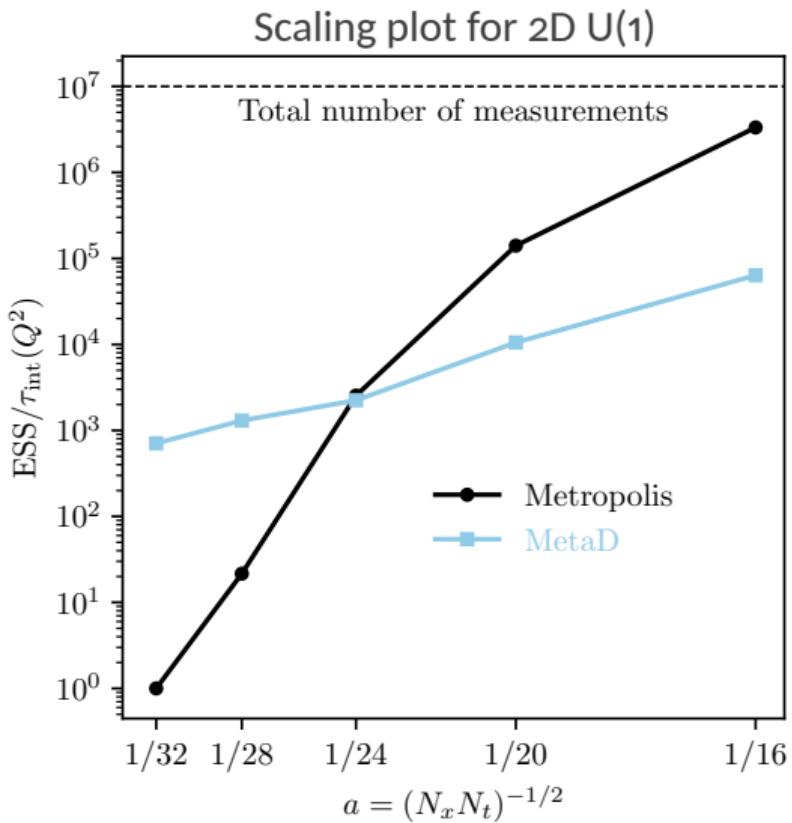
Metadynamics - Reweighting efficiency

Efficiency of reweighting?

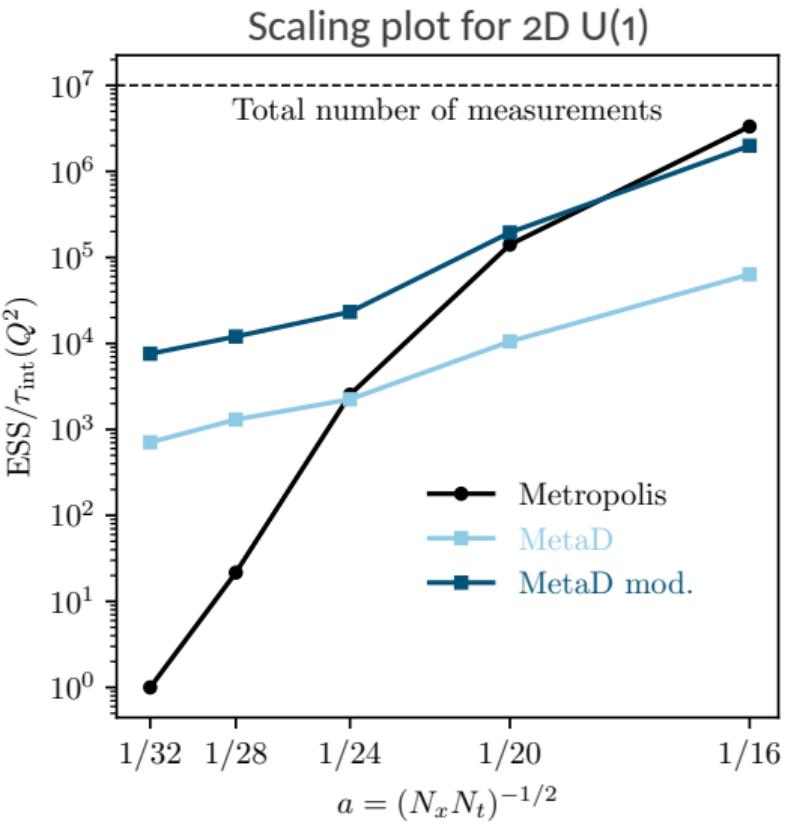
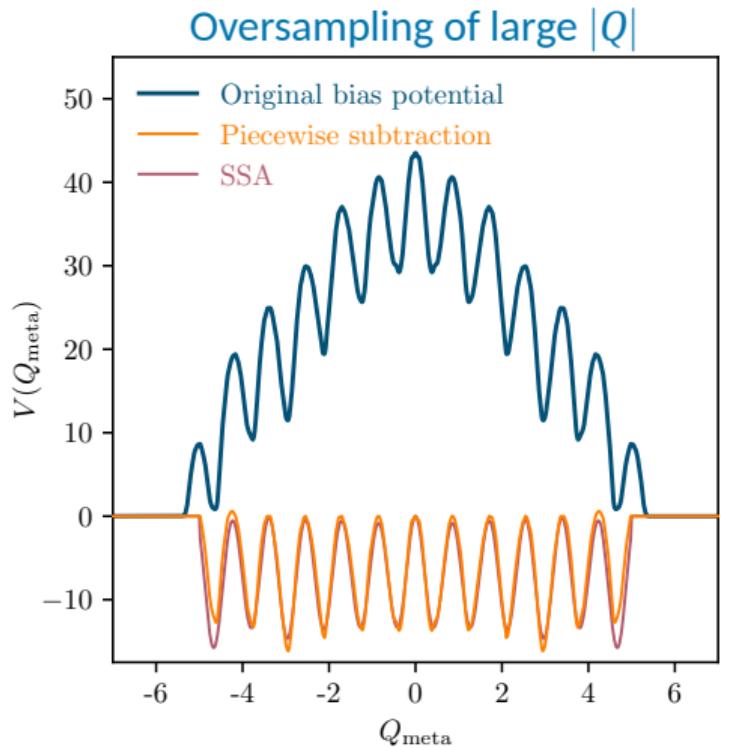
- Effective sample size

$$\text{ESS} = \frac{\left(\sum_i w_i\right)^2}{\sum_i w_i^2}$$

- Reweighting significantly reduces ESS down to $\mathcal{O}(10\%)$
- Two causes:
 - Oversampling of sectors with large $|Q|$
⇒ **Modify bias potential**
 - Oversampling of configurations between sectors
⇒ **Combine with parallel tempering (PT-MetaD)**



Metadynamics - bias potential modification



Parallel Tempered Metadynamics (PT-MetaD)

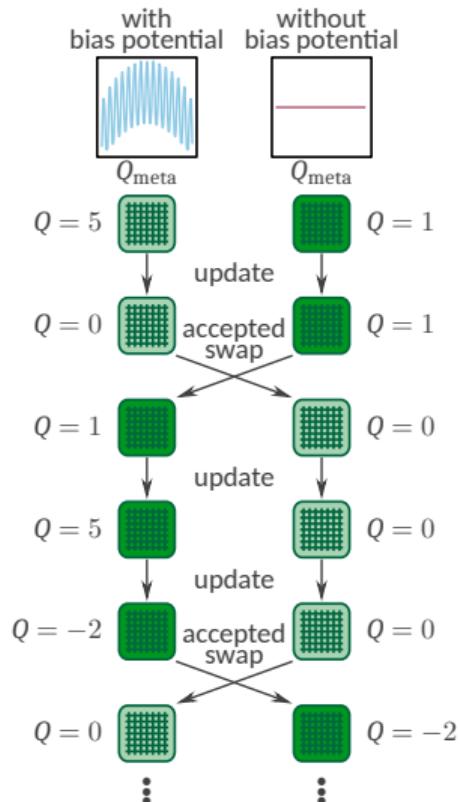
Address oversampling of configurations between sectors

- Two streams (inspired by [1706.04443]):
 - Stream 1 with bias potential \Rightarrow tunneling
 - Stream 2 without bias potential \Rightarrow measurements (no reweighting)
- Propose swaps like in standard parallel tempering
- Swaps **only depend on bias potential!**

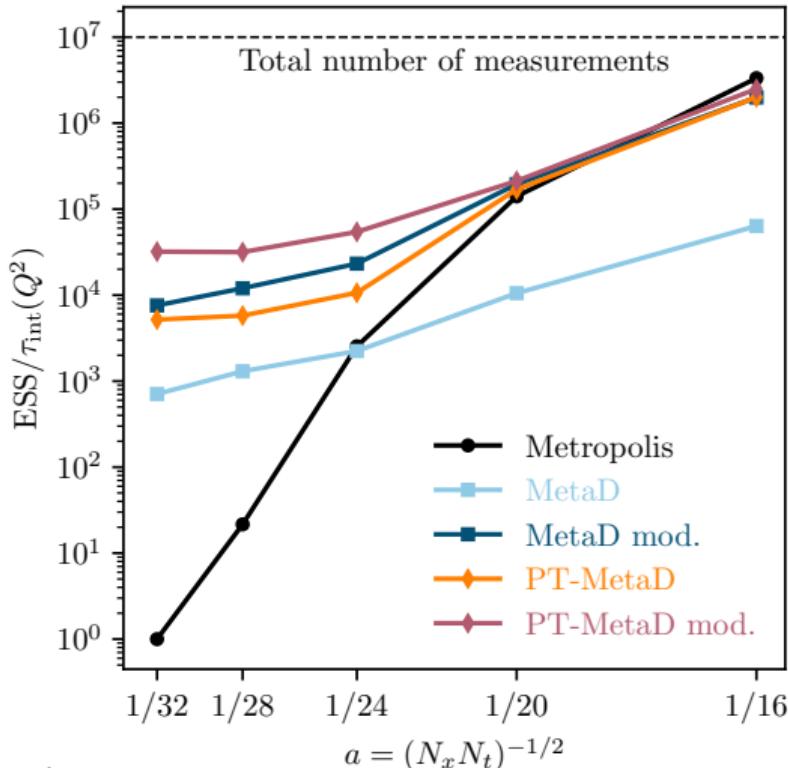
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta S_t^M &= [S_t^M(U_1) + S(U_2)] - [S_t^M(U_2) + S(U_1)] \\ &= V_t(Q_{\text{meta},1}) - V_t(Q_{\text{meta},2})\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow Fermions pose no additional difficulty

- Monitor τ_{int} of observables defined on product space



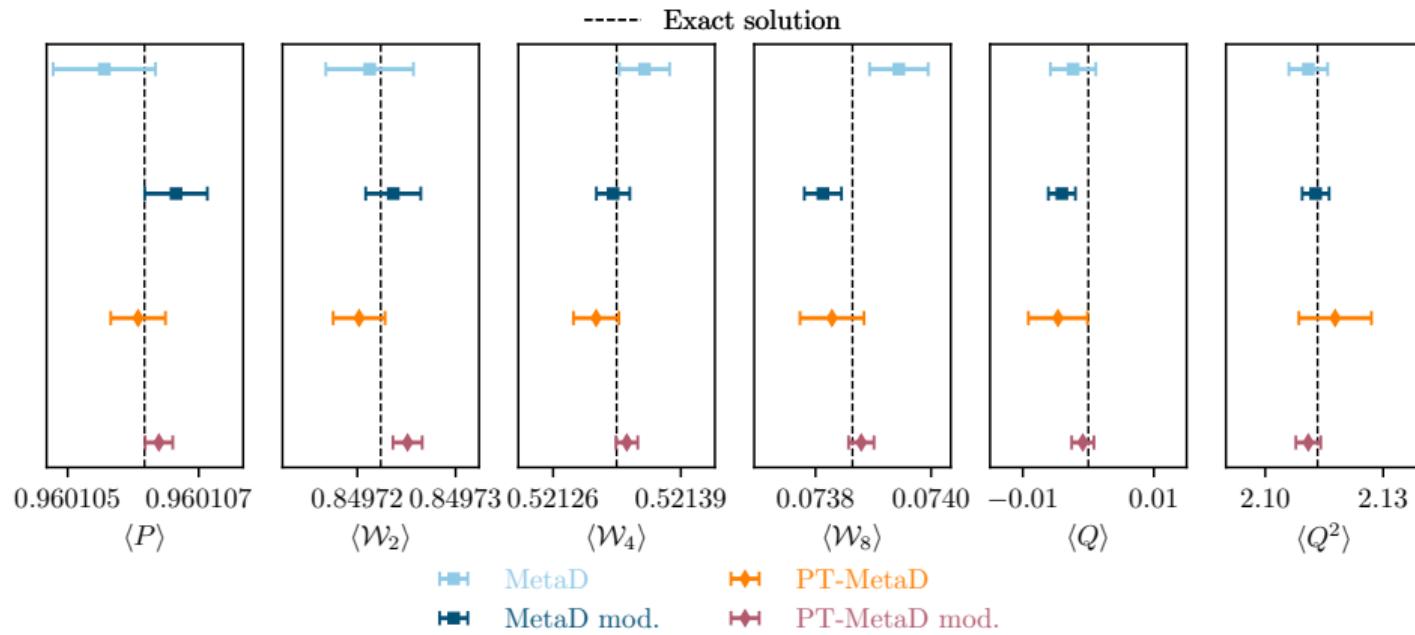
Scaling of PT-MetaD in 2D U(1)



Putting everything together

- Further improvement compared to standard MetaD
- Best results when combined with modification of bias potential
- ⇒ Almost 5 orders of magnitude improvement for finest lattice spacing compared to conventional algorithm
- Scaling of all (PT-)MetaD variations much milder compared to conventional algorithms

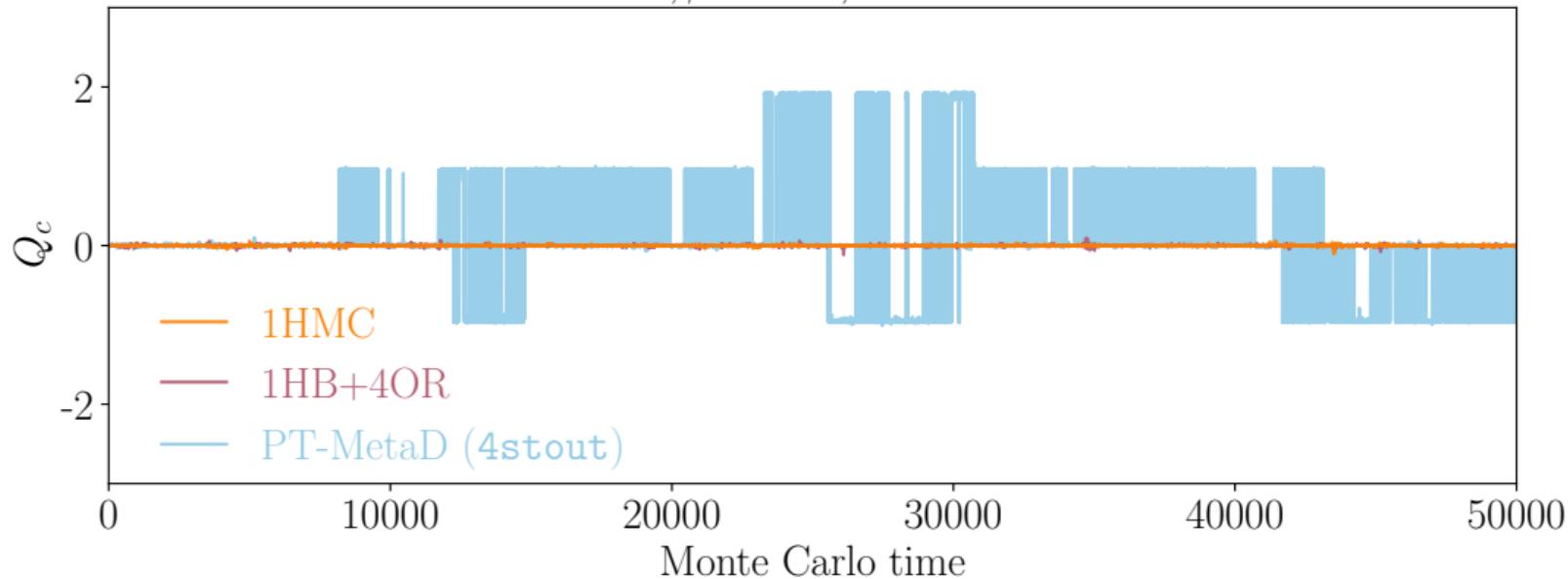
Scaling of PT-MetaD in 2D U(1)



- Topological sampling as good as MetaD
- Non-topological sampling improved

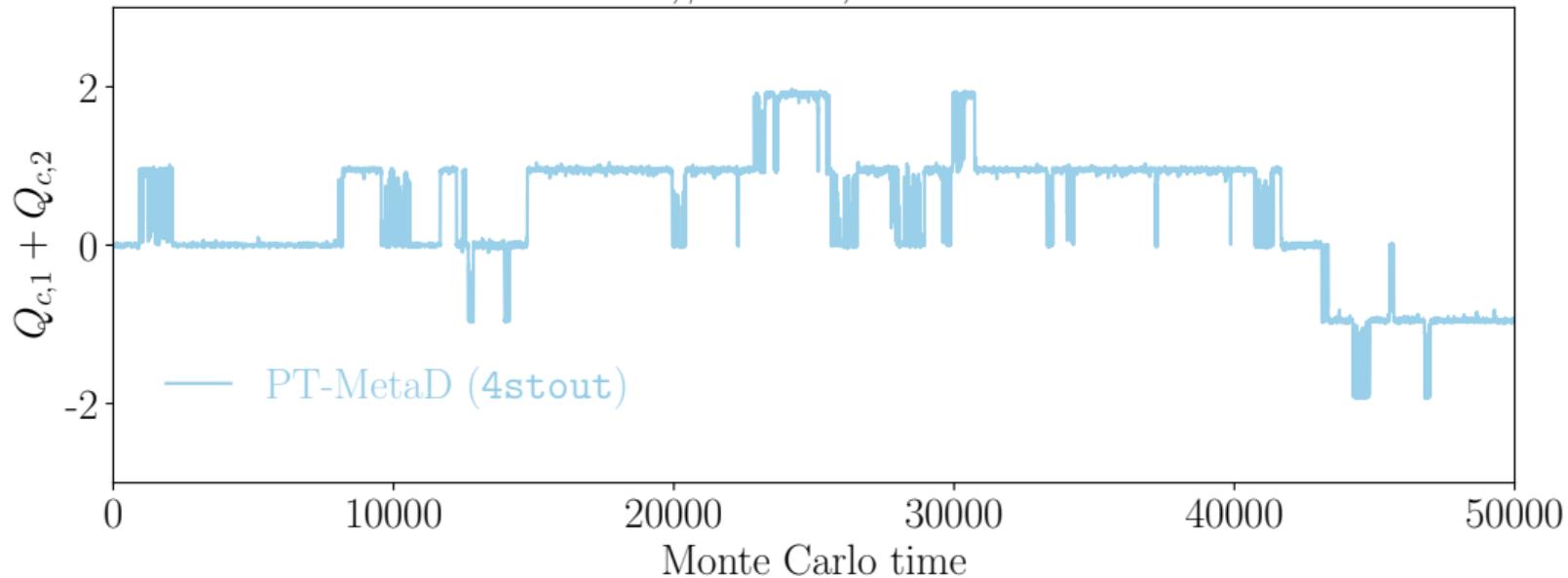
PT-MetaD - 4D SU(3)

$V = 16^4, \beta = 1.25, \text{DBW2 action}$



PT-MetaD - 4D SU(3)

$V = 16^4, \beta = 1.25, \text{DBW2 action}$





Extension to QCD

- No conceptual difficulties
- In some ways better suited to QCD simulations than pure gauge
 - HMC already required
 - (Stout) smearing often used for fermions
 - ⇒ Potentially no overhead from (stout) force recursion
- Buildup of potential may take too long (timescales of $\mathcal{O}(10^4)$ unfeasible)



Accelerating the bias potential thermalization

1. Use prior knowledge/symmetries

- Charge conjugation symmetry of action ($Q \leftrightarrow -Q$)

In practice: Whenever we update the bias potential at some Q_{meta} we also update it at $-Q_{\text{meta}}$

⇒ Approximately 2× speed-up

- Expect a (near) Gaussian distribution of Q with variance $\langle Q^2 \rangle \sim V$
⇒ Extrapolate from smaller volumes?

- Barrier shapes seem to be periodic
⇒ Extrapolate from inner sectors?



Accelerating the bias potential thermalization

2. Well-tempered Metadynamics [Barducci' 08]

- Standard Metadynamics

$$V_{t+1}(Q) = V_t(Q) + w \exp\left(-\frac{(Q_t - Q)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

- Well-tempered Metadynamics

$$V_{t+1}(Q) = V_t(Q) + \exp\left(-\frac{V_t(Q)}{\Delta T}\right) w \exp\left(-\frac{(Q_t - Q)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

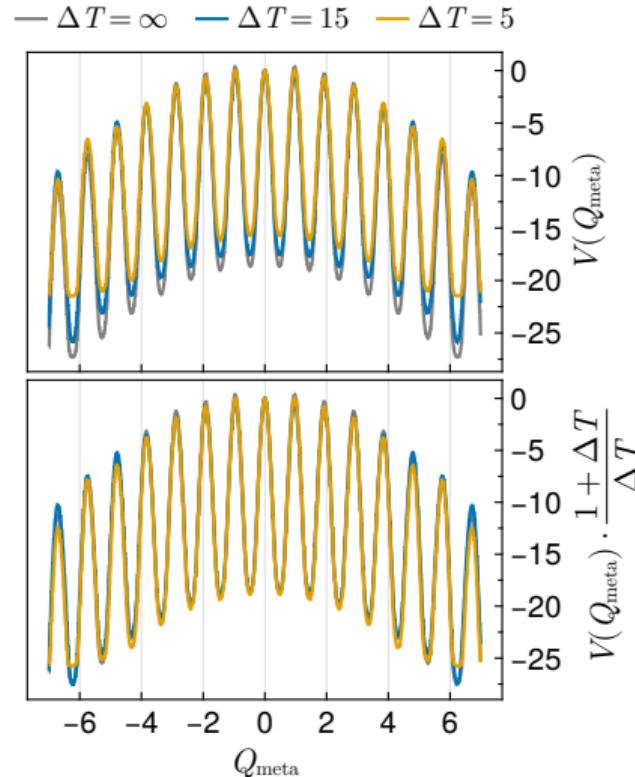
Tunable parameter ΔT :

- $\Delta T \rightarrow 0$: No Metadynamics
- $\Delta T \rightarrow \infty$: Standard Metadynamics

Accelerating the bias potential thermalization

2. Well-tempered Metadynamics [Barducci' 08]

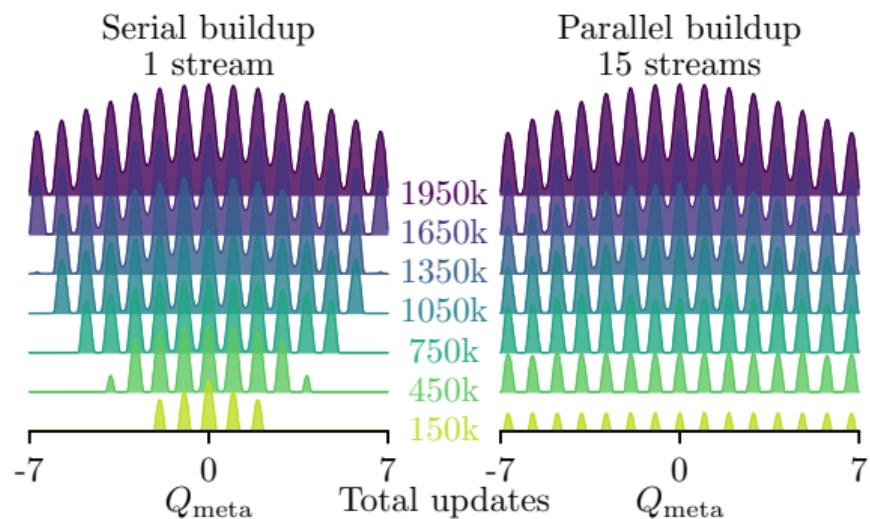
- Able to choose larger w while maintaining smoothness in the end
- Quirk: Bias does not converge to $-S(Q)$ but $-\frac{\Delta T}{1+\Delta T} S(Q)$
⇒ Small ΔT may reintroduce ergodicity problems, as the barriers are not entirely canceled out



Accelerating the bias potential thermalization

3. Multiple walkers [Raiteri' 06]

- Run N_{walkers} simulation streams in parallel, all working on the same potential
- Minimal communication between processes required (e.g., a single MPI.Allgather call per iteration)
 \Rightarrow speed-up of factor $\sim N_{\text{walkers}}$
- **Possible variation:** Start each walker in a different topological sector to eliminate time before falling into unexplored sector

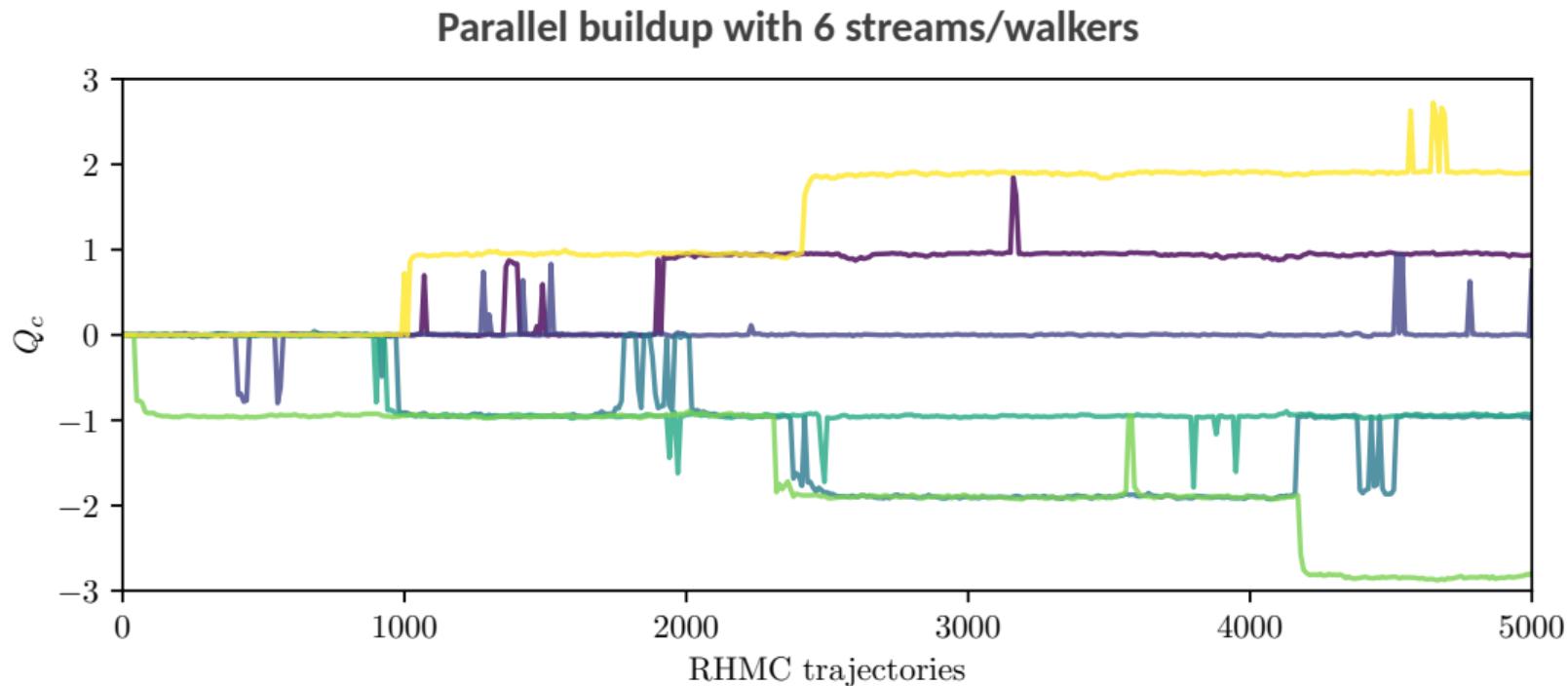




QCD results

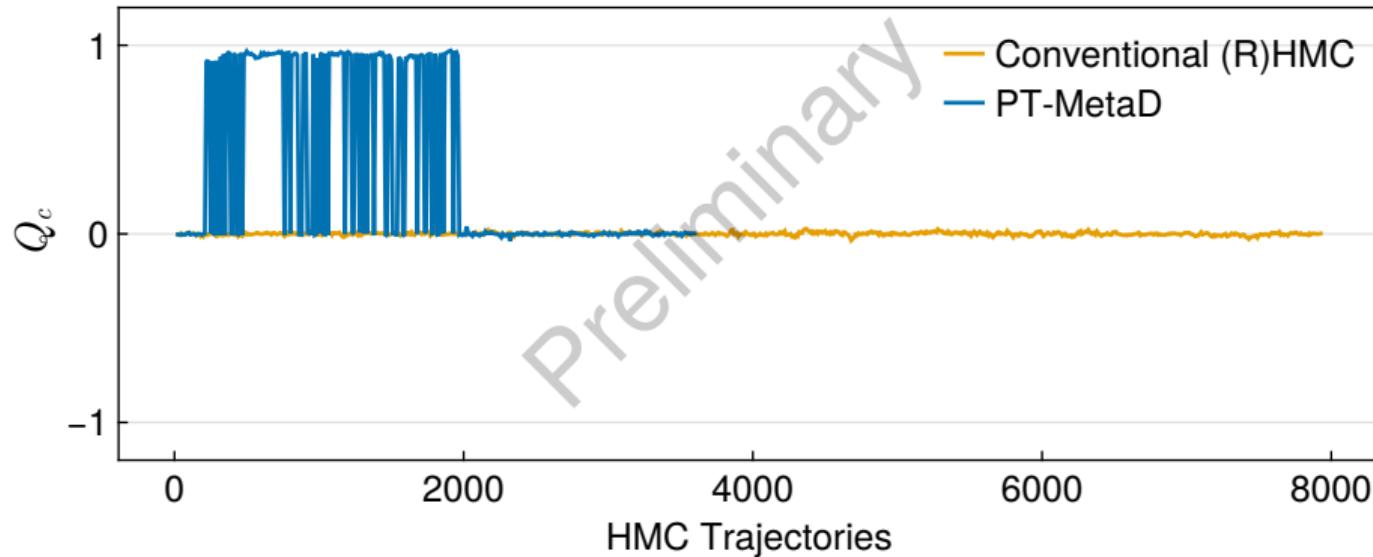
- Simulated action
 - **Fermion Action:**
 $N_f = 2$, $am = 0.02$
 4×0.125 Stout-smeared Staggered
 - **Gauge Action:**
DBW2 $\beta = 1.05$
 $\Rightarrow a^{-1} \approx 0.05$ fm
 - **Bias potential:**
Clover charge with 6×0.12 stout smearing
- Lattice Volume: $(16a)^4 \approx (0.8\text{ fm})^4$
- Bias parameters: $\delta Q = w = 0.02$, $\gamma = \infty$, $[Q_{\min}, Q_{\max}] = [-3, 3]$ and 6 walkers
- Relative overhead of only $\sim 20\%$ compared to conventional RHMC

QCD results - MetaD timeseries (potential buildup)



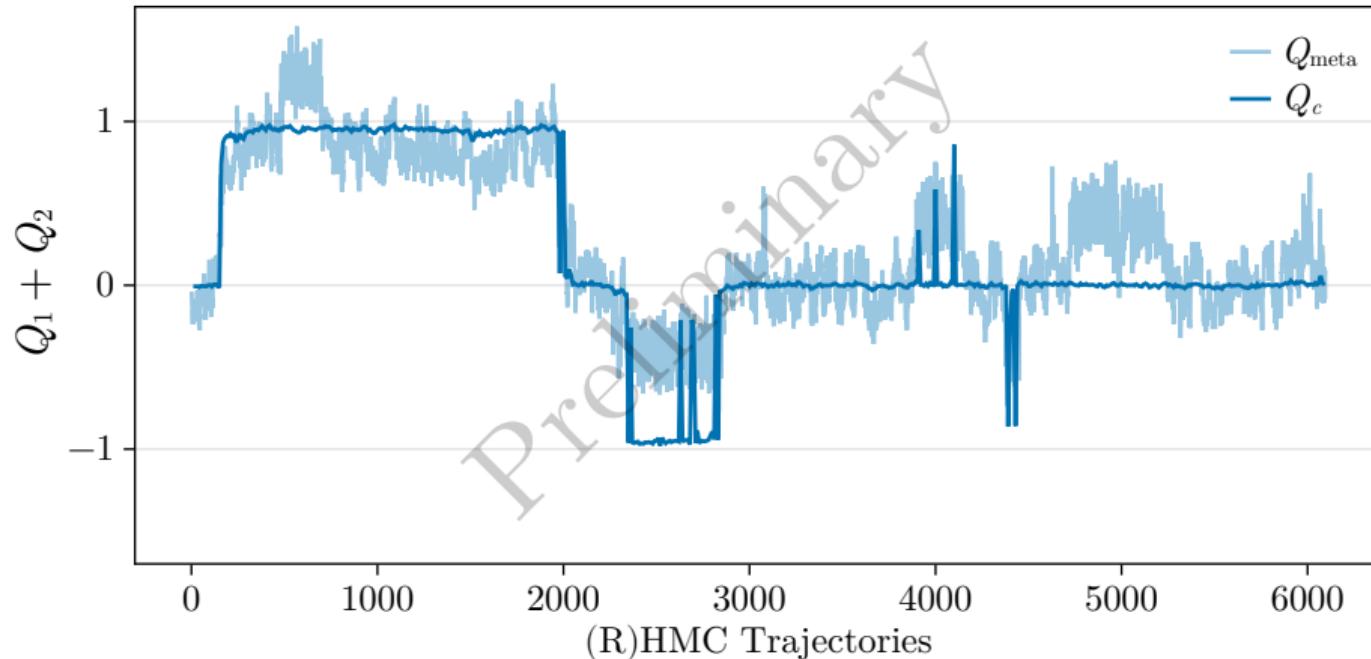
QCD results - PT-MetaD timeseries (static potential)

Better tunneling than conventional RHMC, but suboptimal potential?



QCD results - PT-MetaD timeseries (static potential)

Better tunneling than conventional RHMC, but suboptimal potential?





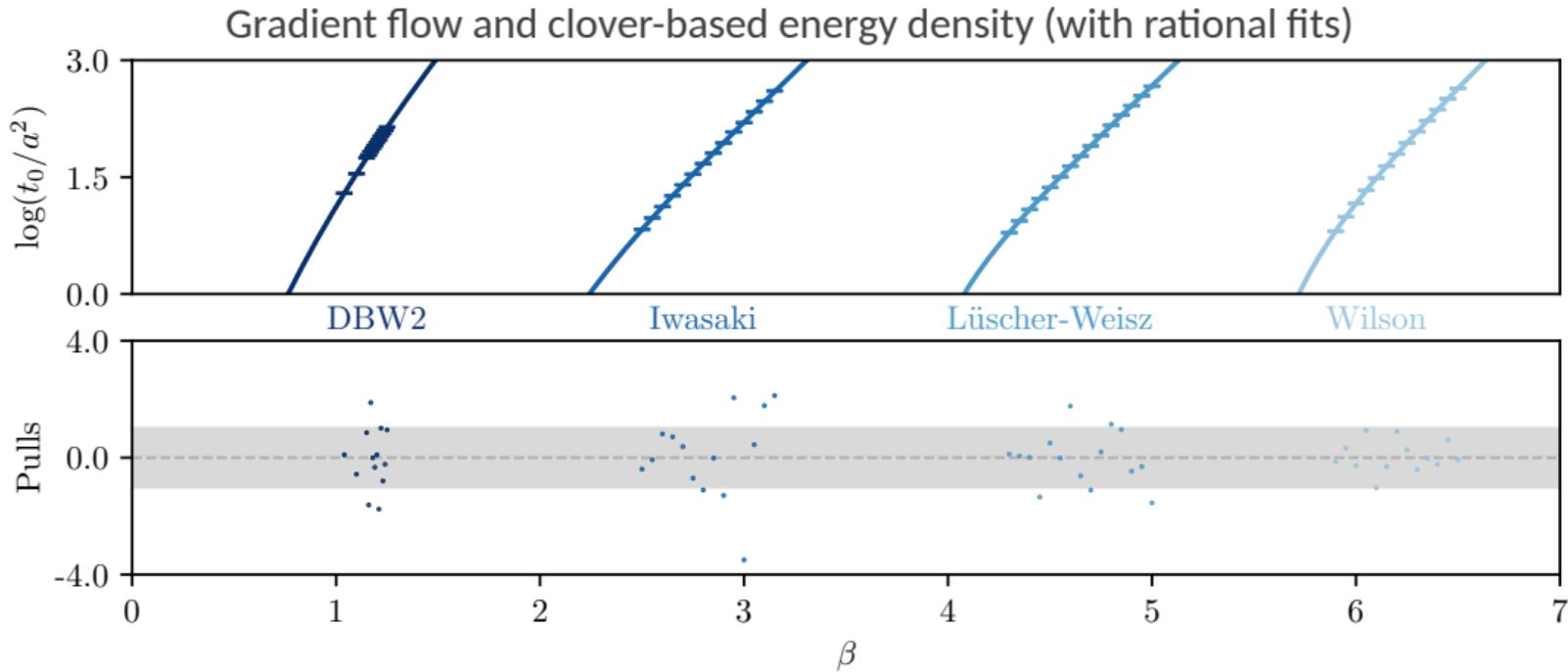
Summary

- PT-MetaD + modified bias potential
 - At least as efficient in reducing autocorrelation times as standard MetaD
 - No reweighting required \Rightarrow No reduction of effective sample size
 - Improved scaling
 - With lattice spacing
 - With volume (compared to standard parallel tempering in β)
- Open questions:
 - Scaling behavior in dynamical simulations
 - Can the buildup of the potential be accelerated or entirely avoided?
 - Synergy with other approaches (only targets topological freezing, not critical slowing down in general)
- Pure gauge code: [\[Lettuce\]](#) (currently undergoing rewrite)
- Dynamical code: [\[MetaQCD.jl\]](#)



Backup

Scale setting





Scale setting - Fit parameters

- Rational fit ansatz with 3 and four parameters

$$\ln(*/a^2) = \frac{8\pi^2}{33} \beta \frac{1 + d_1/\beta + d_2/\beta^2}{1 + d_3/\beta}$$

$$\ln(*/a^2) = \frac{8\pi^2}{33} \beta \frac{1 + d_1/\beta + d_2/\beta^2}{1 + d_3/\beta + d_4/\beta^2}$$

where $*$ is either t_0 or w_0^2

- Setup same as in [2307.04742], only difference between runs:
 - DBW2 action: Use RK3 integrator (from [1006.4518])
 - Other actions: Use RK3W7 integrator (from [2101.05320])
- Results should not be interpreted as an attempt at precise scale setting due to
 - Relatively small volumes (48×32^3)
 - Large autocorrelations for Iwasaki and DBW2 actions (only few tunneling events for finest lattice)

Scale setting - Fit parameters

Action	Definition	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4
Wilson	$t_{0,\text{plaq}}$	0.4040	-9.1934	-7.4985	-10.6943	28.4179	-5.4472	-
		0.3934	-8.9091	-6.6493	-10.7799	28.9095	-5.6475	0.9154
	$t_{0,\text{clov}}$	0.3701	-10.3339	-8.6390	-10.5983	27.9044	-5.3532	-
		0.4033	-8.5851	-6.3253	-10.6504	28.2014	-5.4607	0.4509
	$w_{0,\text{plaq}}$	0.5524	-5.1255	-3.4307	-10.5471	27.6060	-5.3367	-
		0.5857	-3.7355	-1.4757	-10.6810	28.3705	-5.6140	1.1800
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	0.5417	-5.3796	-3.6848	-10.5483	27.6182	-5.3341	-
		0.5633	-4.2417	-1.9819	-10.7023	28.4958	-5.6505	1.3363

Scale setting - Fit parameters

Action	Definition	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4
Lüscher-Weisz	$t_{0,\text{plaq}}$	1.0344	3.1601	5.2842	-7.6495	14.5316	-3.8449	-
		0.9789	3.0282	5.8604	-7.4807	13.8374	-3.5555	-0.7666
	$t_{0,\text{clov}}$	0.9815	2.3723	4.4965	-7.5710	14.2438	-3.7571	-
		0.9418	2.4476	5.2798	-7.2601	12.9838	-3.2940	-0.9920
	$w_{0,\text{plaq}}$	1.1786	5.1181	7.2423	-7.5313	14.0723	-3.7481	-
		1.2103	6.2105	9.0427	-7.2295	12.8438	-3.2836	-1.0750
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	1.1485	4.7296	6.8537	-7.5347	14.0911	-3.7475	-
		1.1911	5.9714	8.8036	-7.2632	12.9885	-3.3346	-0.9335

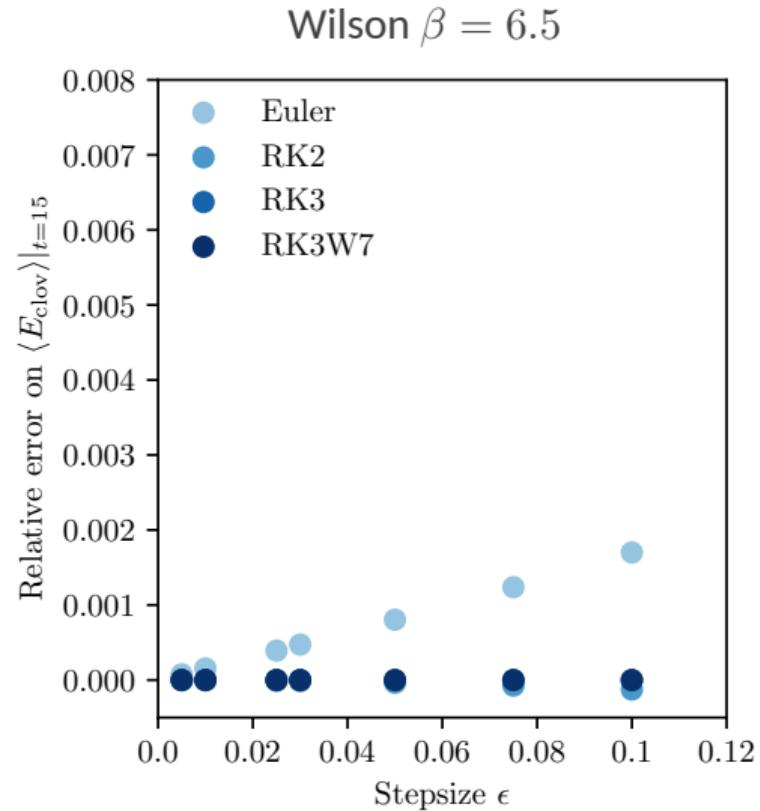
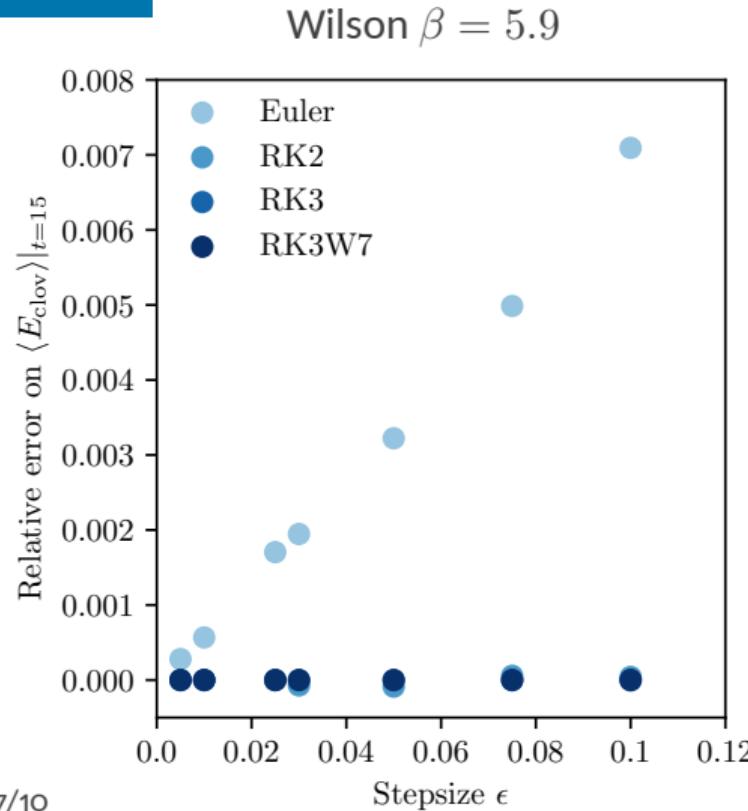
Scale setting - Fit parameters

Action	Definition	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4
Iwasaki	$t_{0,\text{plaq}}$	2.5849	15.9191	17.8363	-3.7990	3.4459	-1.8512	-
		2.3742	15.3946	17.9509	-4.2711	4.5271	-2.4362	0.6535
	$t_{0,\text{clov}}$	2.6527	16.2816	18.1988	-3.5912	3.0251	-1.6435	-
		2.4833	16.0236	18.5798	-4.3548	4.7300	-2.5136	0.7051
	$w_{0,\text{plaq}}$	2.3712	14.7111	16.6283	-3.6807	3.2020	-1.7553	-
		2.3945	15.5137	18.0699	-4.2616	4.5144	-2.4463	0.6869
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	2.4038	14.9027	16.8199	-3.6729	3.1919	-1.7434	-
		2.3323	15.1451	17.7013	-4.3325	4.6760	-2.5225	0.7476

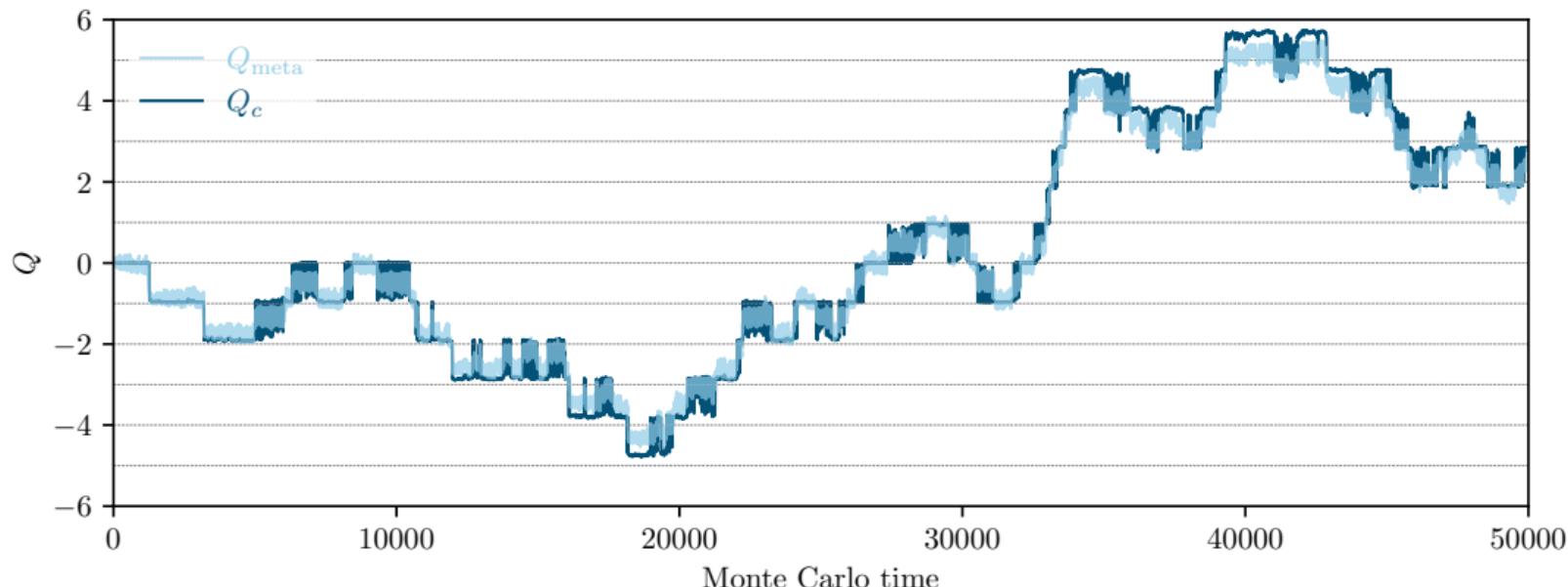
Scale setting - Fit parameters

Action	Definition	$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	d_1	d_2	d_3	d_4
DBW2	$t_{0,\text{plaq}}$	1.2491	5.4809	7.1757	0.5953	-1.1083	0.1059	-
		1.3841	7.4450	9.7048	-0.3606	-0.3352	-0.6167	0.3067
	$t_{0,\text{clov}}$	1.3058	6.0581	7.7530	1.0351	-1.3763	0.4058	-
		1.4430	7.9867	10.2465	-0.5080	-0.1750	-0.7426	0.4182
	$w_{0,\text{plaq}}$	1.3569	6.5568	8.2516	0.8566	-1.2825	0.2488	-
		1.5076	8.5565	10.8163	0.6397	-1.1098	0.0882	0.0641
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	1.3615	6.6006	8.2954	0.9223	-1.3198	0.2951	-
		1.5127	8.6000	10.8598	1.3160	-1.6310	0.5862	-0.1135

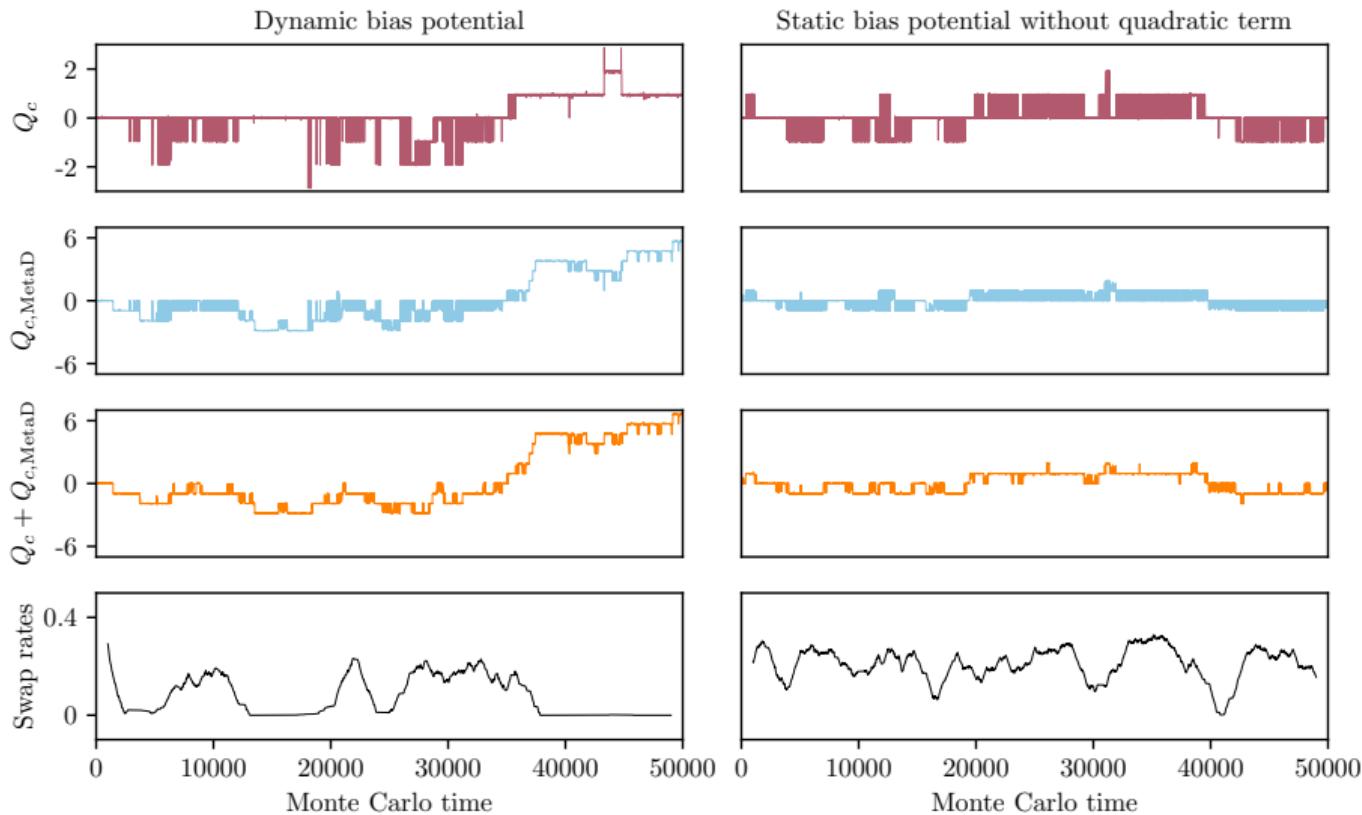
Scale setting - Integrator accuracy and scaling



Metadynamics: 4D SU(3) with DBW2 action



Detailed timeseries of PT-MetaD in 4D SU(3)



QCD bias potential

