Critical slowing down of the topological modes in numerical simulations of LQCD

Filippo Palombi



Les Houches - November 4th, 2009

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topology freezing

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SQA

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \int \mathcal{D}[U] \mathcal{O}[U] e^{-S[U]}$$

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• to simulate the integral we produce an appropriate Markov chain...

 $U_0 \rightarrow U_1 \rightarrow U_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow U_n \rightarrow \ldots : \qquad \qquad p(U_n) \, \underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\propto} \, e^{-S[U_n]}$

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• ... and approximate the functional integral via a finite sum

$$\left< \mathcal{O} \right> \simeq \frac{1}{N} \sum_n \mathcal{O}[U_n]$$

topology freezing

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topology freezing

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• the case of the topological charge

$$Q = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int d^4x \ tr\{F_{\mu\nu}(x)\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu}(x)\}, \qquad \qquad \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}F_{\rho\sigma}$$

topology freezing

• the case of the topological charge





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topology freezing

reasons of discontent

practical:

- the topological charge/susceptibility turn out to be wrong
- the freezing impacts indirectly other observables (m_{π} , $m_{\eta'}$,...)

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topology freezing

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topology freezing

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how is the field space explored ?



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topology freezing

SQA

how is the field space explored ?

how can topological transitions be described ?



topology freezing

Sac

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are there barriers between different sectors ?



topology freezing

Sac

how is the field space explored ? how can topological transitions be described ? how much relevant is the semiclassical picture ? are there barriers between different sectors ? how do barriers (if) depend upon the lattice spacing



topology freezing

the problem is not understood to-date

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it looks like a black box...

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topology freezing

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it looks like a black box...

...with at least some pin jacks on it!



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topology freezing

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topology freezing

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$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \int \mathcal{D}[V] \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}(V)] \exp\{-S[\mathcal{F}(V)] + \ln \det \mathcal{F}_{*}(V)\}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \int \mathcal{D}[\mathsf{U}] \, \mathcal{O}[\mathsf{U}] \, e^{-\mathsf{S}[\mathsf{U}]} \\ & \downarrow \quad \mathsf{U} = \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{V}) \\ \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \int \mathcal{D}[\mathsf{V}] \, \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{V})] \, \exp\left\{-\mathsf{S}[\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{V})] + \ln \det \mathcal{F}_*(\mathsf{V})\right\} \\ & \downarrow \quad \mathcal{F}[\mathsf{V}] : \quad -\mathsf{S} + \ln \det \mathcal{F}_* = \text{ constant} \\ \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{Z}} \int \mathcal{D}[\mathsf{V}] \, \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{V})] \end{aligned}$$

topology freezing

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the theory is mapped onto its strong coupling limit and becomes trivial

M.Lüescher (arXiv:0907.5491)

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original algorithm



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original algorithm



new algorithm



topology freezing

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• existence is guaranteed by general theorems on compact manifolds

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- construction is realized through flows





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topology freezing

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the generating function Z_t(U) obeys a differential equation

topology freezing

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the generating function Z_t(U) obeys a differential equation

approximations constructed by expanding in power of t

topology freezing

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- the origin of the problem is not yet theoretically understood!
- the hope is that encoding the idea of the trivializing map may help...
- ...we are currently implementing the new proposal.