

Paul Hotzy with Kirill Boguslavski and David Müller

Complex Langevin equation for Yang-Mills

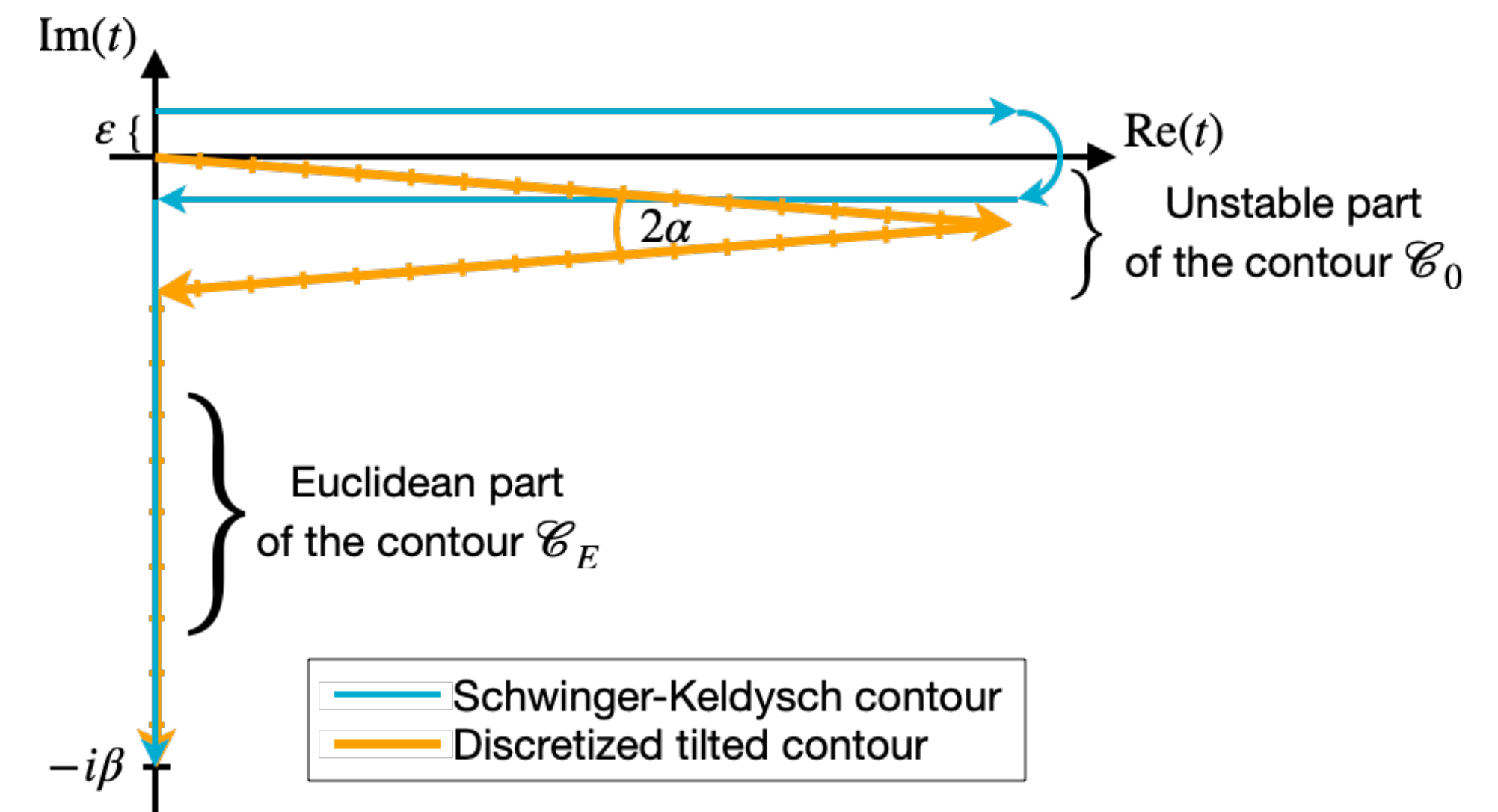
$$\frac{\partial A_\mu^a(\theta, x)}{\partial \theta} = i \frac{\delta S_{\text{YM}}}{\delta A_\mu^a(\theta, x)} + \eta_\mu^a(\theta, x),$$

$$S_{\text{YM}} = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{\mathcal{C}} d^4x F_a^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}^a$$

- ▶ Introduction of auxiliary time (Langevin time)
- ▶ Complexification of degrees of freedom
- ▶ **Goal: Calculate oscillatory integrals (sign problem)**

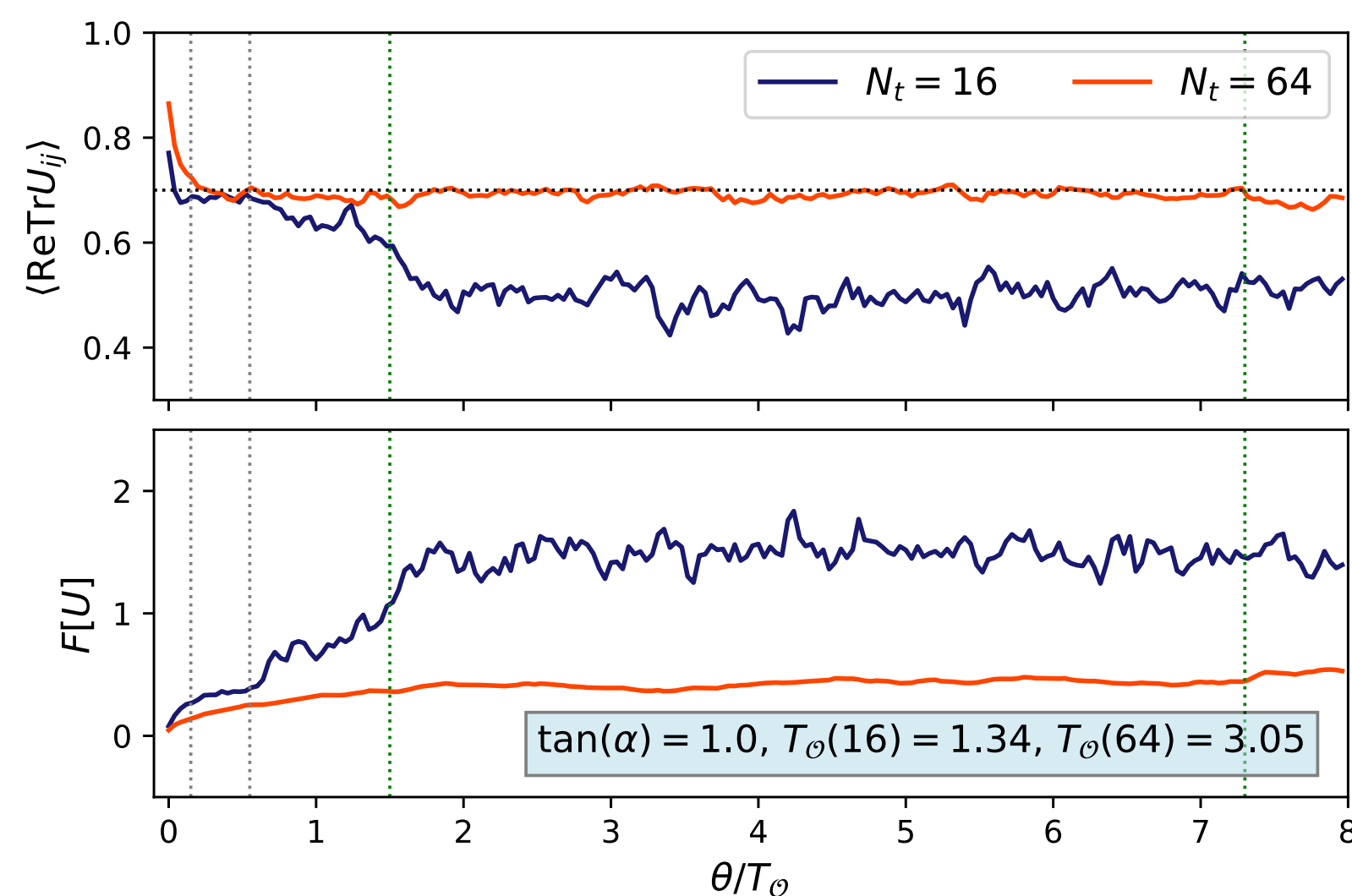
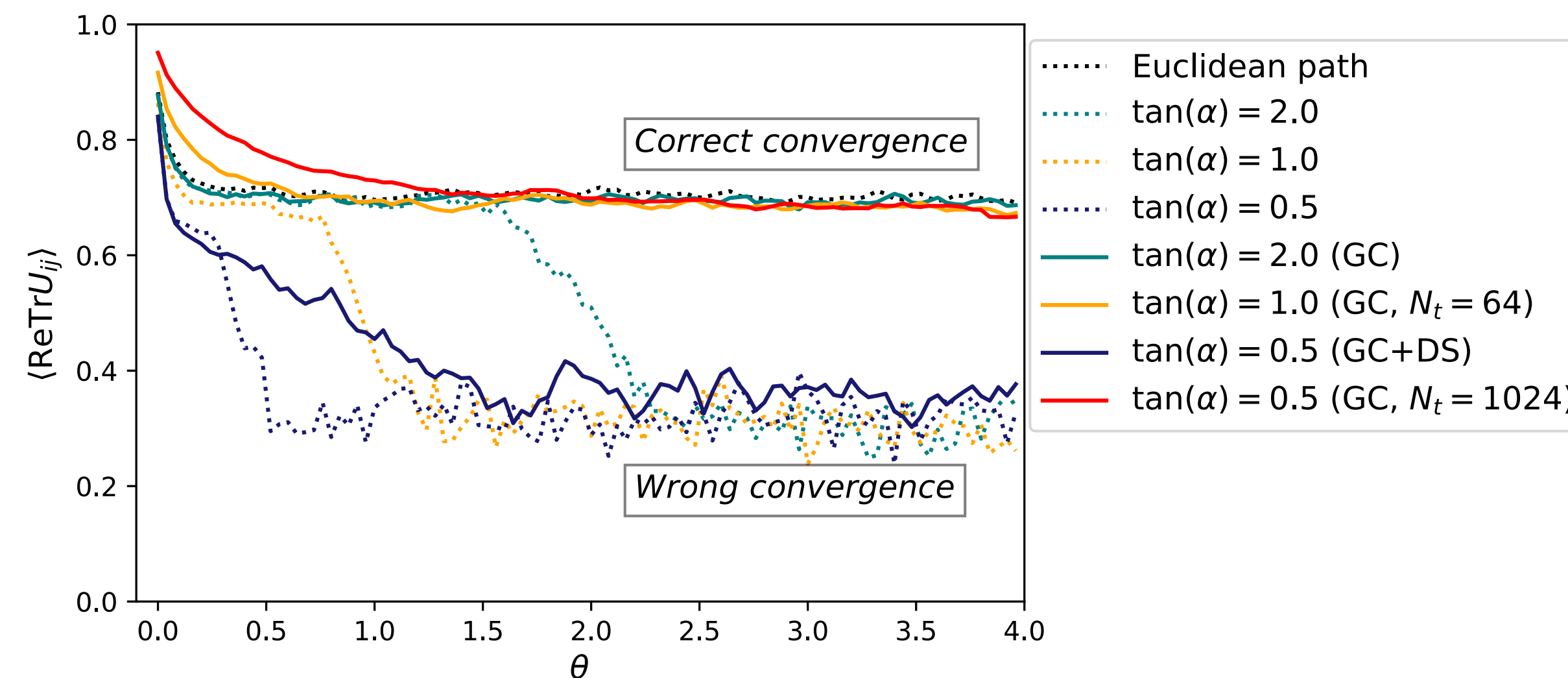
$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \int dx \mathcal{O}(x) \exp [iS(x)] \approx \lim_{\theta_0 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta_0+T} d\theta \mathcal{O}[z(\theta)]$$

- ▶ Application to Schwinger-Keldysh contour, but:
 - ▶ Runaway instabilities → adaptive stepsize
 - ▶ Wrong convergence → gauge cooling & dynamical stabilisation
- **We introduce an improved CL step for anisotropic lattices to alleviate instabilities!**



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- ▶ Stabilization techniques extend the applicability of Complex Langevin by mitigating instabilities
- ▶ Our CL step improves convergence (see $\tan(\alpha) = 0.5$)
- ▶ *Note:* Autocorrelation length increases with N_t



- ▶ Anisotropic lattice discretization can enlarge the stable θ -regions
- ▶ Stability region increases faster with respect to N_t than the autocorrelation time T_θ
- **Extrapolation to Schwinger-Keldysh contour may be possible**
- **Calculation of real-time observables**