Squeezing water from a stone

A brief overview of lattice QCD

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A bit about me

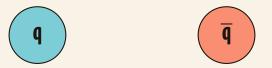
Background

- NTNU: Master's in physics
- Frankfurt: PhD in Lattice QCD
- Swansea: Postdoc Lattice QCD
- Oslo: Software development

Lattice QCD

Quantum Chromo Dynamics

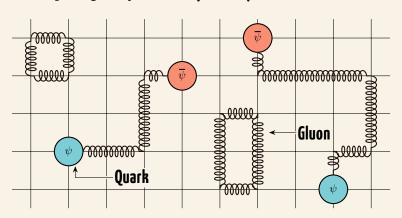
Theoretical description of the strong nuclear force



It binds matter together at the subatomic level

Lattice QCD

Basically we just put on a (HUGE) lattice



The important equations

$$S = \int \mathrm{d}^4 x \, ar{\psi}(x) Q \, \psi(x) + \mathcal{L}_g[\mathit{U}(x)]$$

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

Discretisation

$$S \rightarrow \sum_{i,j} \bar{\psi}(x_i) Q_{i,j}[U] \psi(x_j) + \mathcal{L}_g[U(x_i)]$$

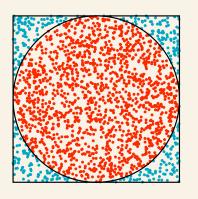
Discretisation

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$$\mathcal{Z} = \int \mathrm{D}\psi \mathrm{D}U e^{-S[\psi,U]} = \int \mathrm{D}U \mathrm{det}(Q) e^{-\sum \mathcal{L}_g[U(x)]}$$

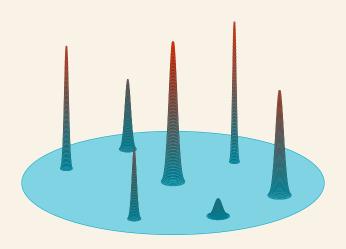
Monte Carlo Integration

Monte Carlo integration

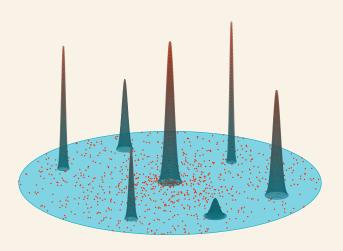


$$\pi \approx 4 \cdot \frac{1609}{2000} = 3.21799$$

The QCD Integrand



The QCD Integrand



Redefining the problem

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

Integral over U can be stochastically estimated.

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \,
angle pprox rac{1}{N} \sum_k \mathcal{O}[U_k]$$
 Distributed $\propto \mathcal{P}$

Markov Chains

$$U_1 \xrightarrow{\propto \mathcal{P}} U_2 \xrightarrow{\propto \mathcal{P}} U_3 \xrightarrow{\propto \mathcal{P}} U_4 \xrightarrow{\propto \mathcal{P}} \cdots$$

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The distribution can be achieved with a Metropolis accept-reject step

$$p = \min igl\{ 1, \mathcal{P}[U_k{'}]/\mathcal{P}[U_k] igr\}$$

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But the evaluation if this is very expensive...

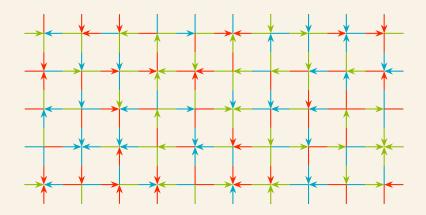
 $VOL \times N_d \times N_c$

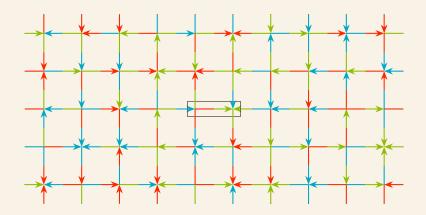
We need to solve this matrix equation many many many times

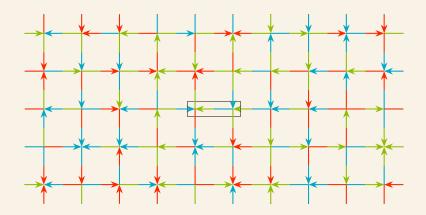
Our low temperature lattices are:

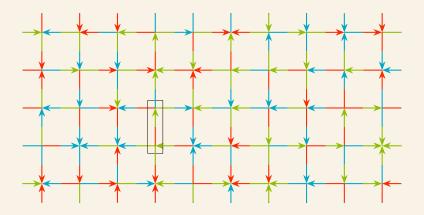
$$256 \times 32^3 \times 4 \times 3 \sim 10^8$$

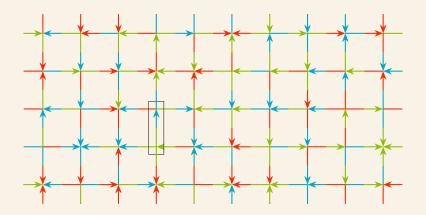
 $VOL \times N_d \times N_c$

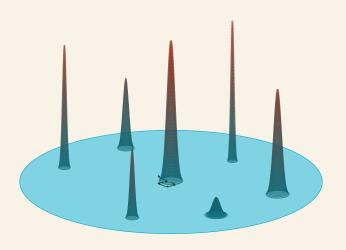




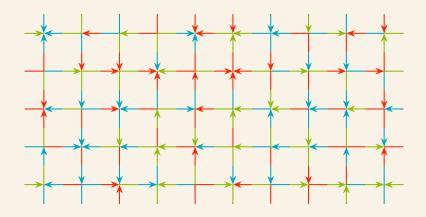




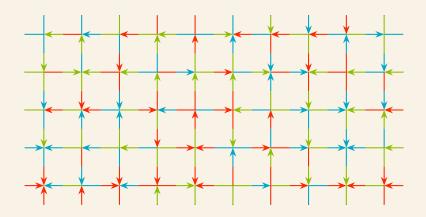




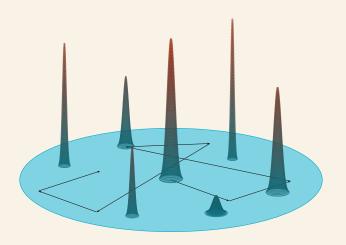
Configuration updates



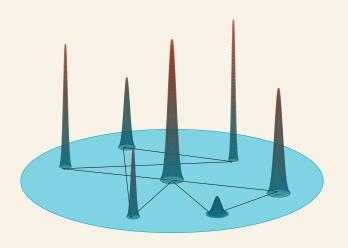
Configuration updates



Configuration updates (random)



Configuration updates (directed)

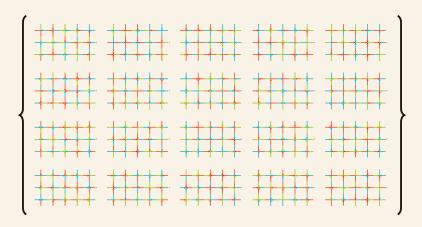


Clever algorithms

- Langevin algorithm (1981)
 Seepest descent + Gaussian noise
- Moleculare Dynamics algorithm (1983)
 Additional stochastic variables + Hamilton's equations
- Hybrid Monte Carlo (1987)
 Combine Langevin and MD with Metropolis accept-reject

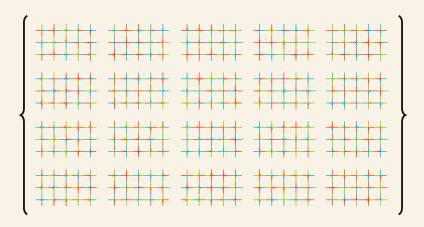
Measurements

Configurations



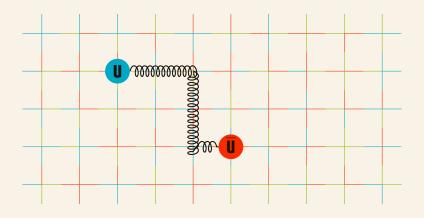
Each configuration consists of $(4 \cdot 18 \cdot \mathrm{VOL})$ numbers.

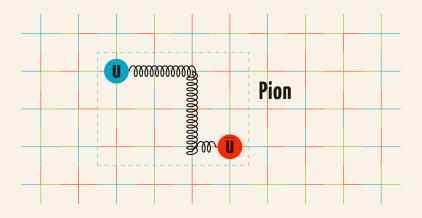
Configurations

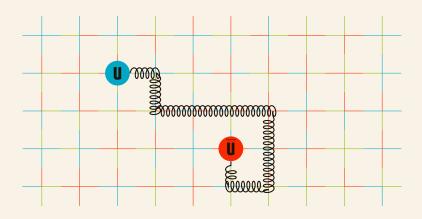


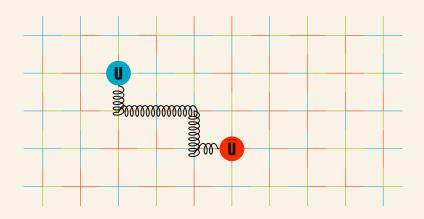
Low temperature configuration is 4.5 GB

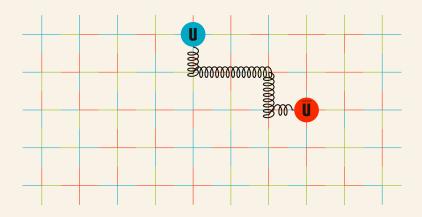
Hadron spectroscopy

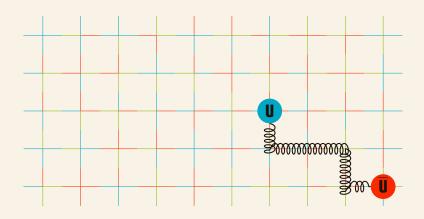


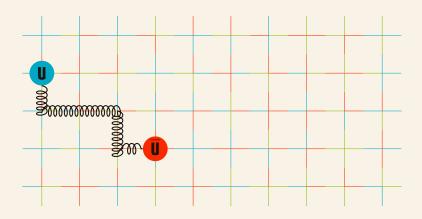






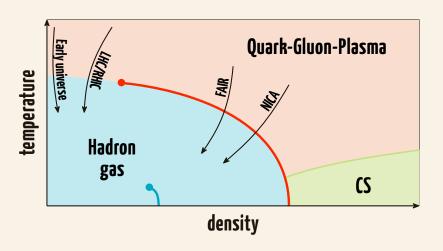






Results

Phase diagram of QCD



Baryon parity breaking

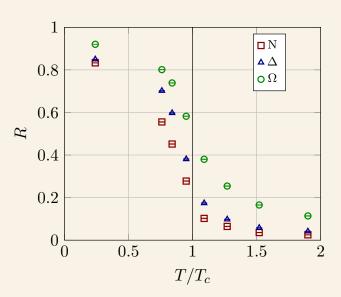


Mass: 938 MeV



Mass: 1535 MeV

Baryon parity restoration





Conclusion

Questions?