

Solving $SU(3)$ Yang-Mills theory on the lattice: a calculation of selected gauge observables with gradient flow

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Introduction

- Quantum Chromodynamics(QCD).

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- **Results.** We will present the results obtained from pure gauge calculations.

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Quantum Chromodynamics(QCD)

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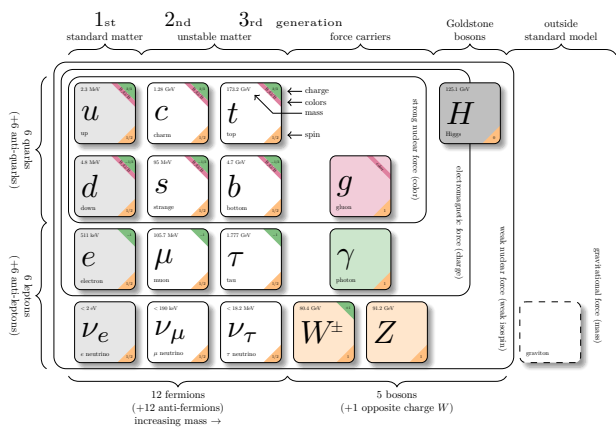
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- Confinement.
- Nonlinearity.

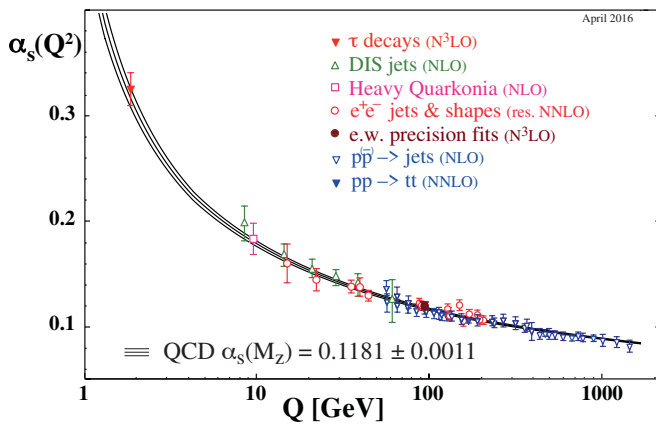
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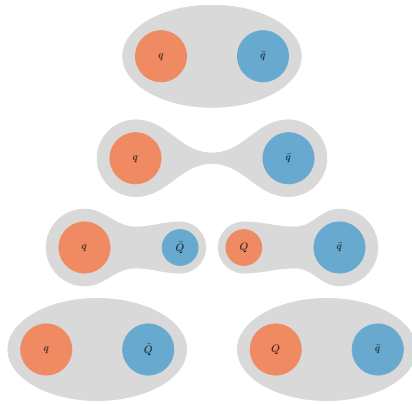
The Standard Model



Consists of the innermost square of the six quarks and the gluons.



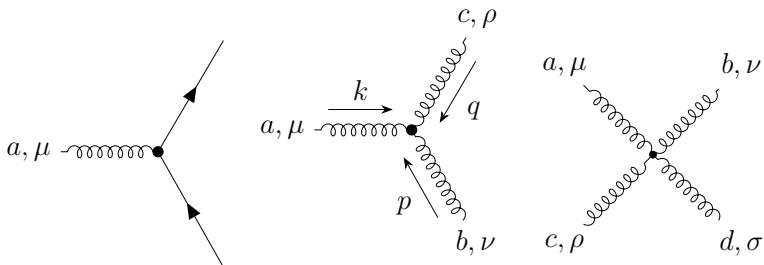
- The coupling constant **decreases** as we **increase** the energy
- One of the experimental proofs of QCD along with triple γ decay and muon cross section ration R .



If we try to pull apart **two mesons**, more and more energy is required until we have enough energy to spontaneously create a **quark-antiquark** pair, forming thus **two new mesons**.

The non-linearity of QCD

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \sum_{f=1}^{N_f} \bar{\psi}^{(f)} \left(i \not{D} - m^{(f)} \right) \psi^{(f)} - \frac{1}{4} G_{\mu\nu}^a G^{a\mu\nu},$$



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Lattice Quantum Chromodynamics(LQCD)

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Developing a code for solving $SU(3)$ Yang-Mills theory on the lattice

Measuring observables on the lattice

Gradient flow

Results

Conclusion

Questions?