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

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### Introduction

• QCD. We will go through and explain what QCD as well as motivate its existence.

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- · Lattice QCD.

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### Quantum Chromodynamics(QCD)

· The standard model.

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- · Highly nonlinear due to gluon self-interactions

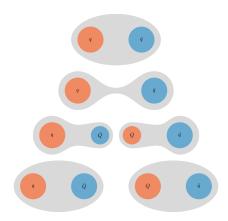
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Consists of the innermost square of the six quarks and the gluons.

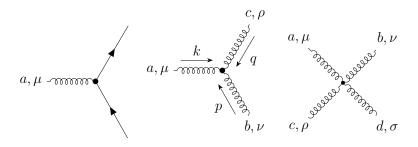
- The coupling constant **decreases** as we **increase** the energy
- One of the experimental proofs of QCD along with triple  $\gamma$  decay and muon cross section ration R.



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

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



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· A

## Lattice Quantum Chromodynamics(LQCD)

### Discretizing spacetime

· A

### Pure gauge action

### Recovering the continuum action action

# Developing a code for solving $\mathrm{SU}(3)$ Yang-Mills theory on the lattice

### The numerical challenge in lattice QCD

### The path integral

### The Metropolis algorithm

### Link sharing

### Scaling

## Measuring observables on the lattice

#### How to measure

## Topological charge

#### **Gradient flow**

#### The flow equation

# Solving gradient flow on the lattice

#### Smearing the lattice

#### Results

#### Ensembles

## Energy and the scale setting

## Topological charge

## Topological susceptibility

#### The fourth cumulant

## The topological charge correlator

## The effective glueball mass

#### Conclusion

Questions?