



Universality and cutoff effects of pure gauge theories from gradient flow scales

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- ❖ Continuum extrapolations
 - Important but difficult

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[Husung, Marquard, and Sommer 2020]

Next talk by N. Husung

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- ❖ Extrapolation valid if a -dependence under control

❖ Universality of lattice actions

- ❖ Are we in the scaling region?
 $a \in (0.05 - 0.1)\text{fm}$
Renormalization scheme/observable independence
- ❖ Which S_{latt} shows smaller cutoff effects

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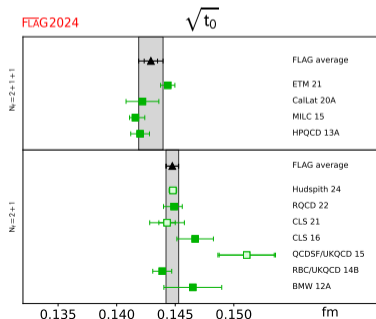
- ✦ Extrapolation valid if a -dependence under control

Understand scale setting

- ✦ Matching an energy scale to an experiment
- ✦ Required for physical predictions
- ✦ t_0 or w_0 – very precise
- ✦ Systematics of extrapolation

Universality of lattice actions

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How to understand cutoff effects?

Symanzik effective theory

- Any lattice action S_{latt} can be described by an effective continuum action

$$S_{\text{latt}} \stackrel{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} S_{\text{cont}} + a^2 S_2 + \dots \quad \longrightarrow \quad \langle O \rangle_{\text{latt}} \stackrel{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \langle O \rangle + O_1 a^{2+\eta} + \dots$$

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Gradient Flow Quantities

- Small systematic
- Known Symanzik expansion

Gradient flow scales

❖ t_0 scales [Lüscher 2010]

$$t^2 \langle E(t) \rangle \Big|_{t=t_c} = \begin{cases} 0.15, & t_2 \longrightarrow \text{short distance} \\ 0.3, & t_0 \longrightarrow \text{medium distance} \\ 0.5, & t_1 \longrightarrow \text{long distance} \end{cases}$$

❖ w_0 scales [Borsányi et al. 2012]

$$t \frac{d}{dt} t^2 \langle E(t) \rangle \Big|_{t=w_c^2} = c$$

❖ (no time but similar conclusions)

Symanzik EFT for the Gradient Flow

- ▣ Gradient Flow is **non-local** at $t > 0$

Symanzik EFT for the Gradient Flow

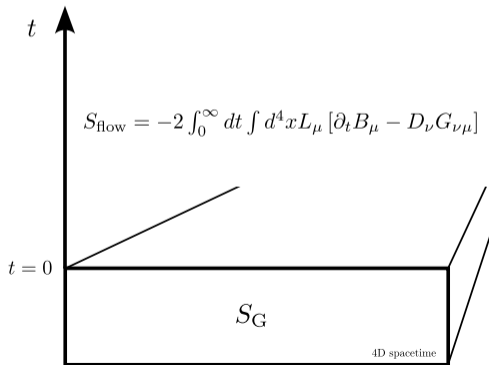
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- ❖ Introduce **5-dimensional** formulation:
 - ❖ (Theory + Flow) as a 5D local field theory [Martin Lüscher and Peter Weisz 2011]

$$S_{5D} = S_G + S_{\text{flow}}$$

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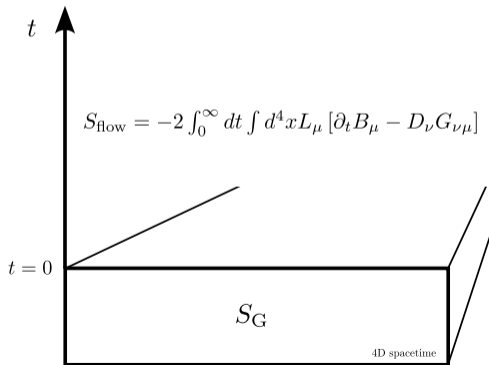


- ❖ Gauge action S_G

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- ❖ Gauge action S_G
- ❖ Flow action S_{flow}
- ❖ L_μ enforces flow equation (Lagrangian multiplier)
- ❖ ‘Classical’ theory at $t > 0$

Symanzik EFT for the Gradient Flow II

Extra contributions [Ramos and Sint 2016]

$$S_{\text{latt}}^{5\text{D}} \stackrel{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} S_{\text{cont}}^{5\text{D}} + a^2 S_{2,G} + a^2 S_{2,\text{flow}} + \dots$$

❖ $t = 0$ boundary terms (‘interesting’ ones)

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❖ Flow discretization

❖ Use Zeuthen flow $S_{2,\text{flow}} = 0$

$$a^2 \frac{d}{dt} V_\mu(x, t) = -g_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{a^2}{12} D_\mu D_\mu^* \right) \frac{\delta S^{\text{LW}}[V]}{\delta V_\mu(x, t)} V_\mu(x, t)$$

S_G , $t = 0$ improvement

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Improvement with $\langle E(t + c_b(g_0)a^2) \rangle$? similar to τ -shift [Cheng et al. 2014]

- ❖ Lüscher-Weisz TL imp. action: $c_b = 0 + \mathcal{O}(g_0^2)$
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- ❖ Improved Observable – $\langle O_2 \rangle = 0$

Understanding common scaling tests

Observable discretization – $t_0^{\text{pl}}/t_0^{\text{cl}}$

❖ Ideal quantity (?)

❖ Very precise quantity

❖ Known limit: $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} t_0^{\text{pl}}/t_0^{\text{cl}} = 1$

$$t_0^{\text{pl}} \stackrel{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \langle t_0 \rangle - \frac{a^2}{D_0} \left[t_0^2 \langle E_2^{\text{pl}}(t_0) \rangle + t_0^2 \langle E(t_0) S_{2,\text{G}} \rangle + t_0^2 \langle E(t_0) S_{2,\text{flow}} \rangle + c_b \frac{d}{dt} t_0^2 \langle E(t_0) \rangle \Big|_{t_0} \right]$$

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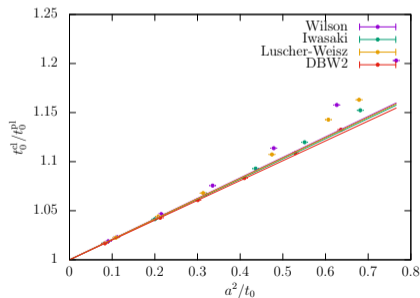
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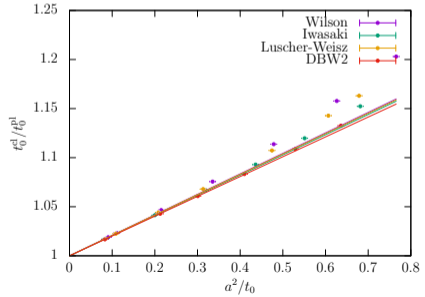
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- ❖ Action effects drop out $S_{2,G}$
- ❖ Sensitive only to O_2
 - ❖ Improved observable $E_2^{\text{imp}} = 0$



τ -shift $- t_0(c_b)/t_0$

❖ Compute t_0 scales with a shift

$$t_0 \longrightarrow \langle E(t) \rangle$$

$$t_0(c_b) \longrightarrow \langle E(t + c_b(g_0)a^2) \rangle$$

τ -shift - $t_0(c_b)/t_0$

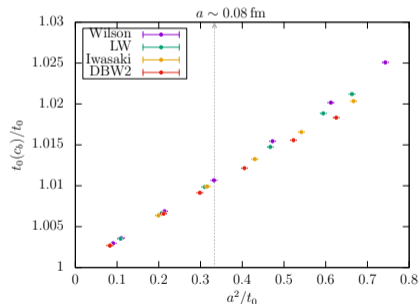
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τ -shift - $t_0(c_b)/t_0$

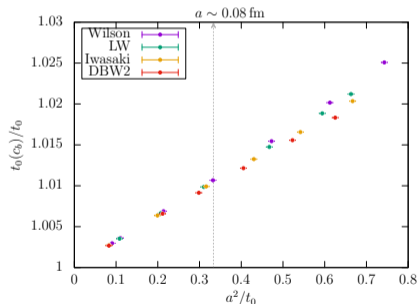
- ❖ Compute t_0 scales with a shift

$$t_0 \longrightarrow \langle E(t) \rangle$$

$$t_0(c_b) \longrightarrow \langle E(t + c_b(g_0)a^2) \rangle$$

$$\frac{t_0(c_b)}{t_0} \stackrel{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} 1 - \frac{a^2}{D_0} \left\{ c_b t_0^2 \frac{d}{dt} \langle E(t_0) \rangle \Big|_{t_0} \right\}$$

- ❖ Action effects drop out $S_{2,G}$
- ❖ Sensitive only to c_b
 - ❖ Removed to TL by LW action



Testing lattice artifacts – Suggestions

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Some results for t_0 -like scales



Computation details

❖ LatticeGPU

igit.ific.uv.es/alramos/latticegpu.jl

- ❖ HMC w/ NVIDIA GPUs
- ❖ 64^4 lattices
- ❖ Aim: 0.05% precision

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Wilson [Wilson 1975]

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a (fm)	0.082	0.068	0.059	0.053	0.046
	TL-imp. LW [M. Luscher and P. Weisz 1985]				
β	4.59	4.71	4.83	4.93	5.0
a (fm)	0.080	0.068	0.058	0.051	0.047
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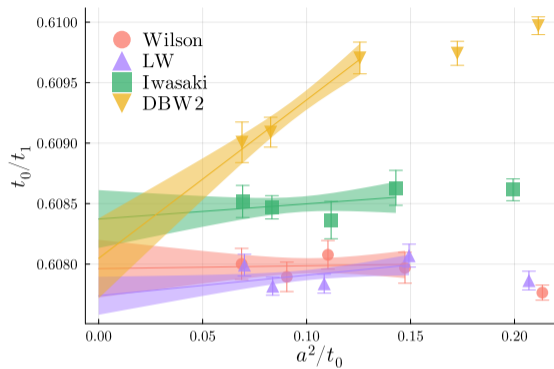
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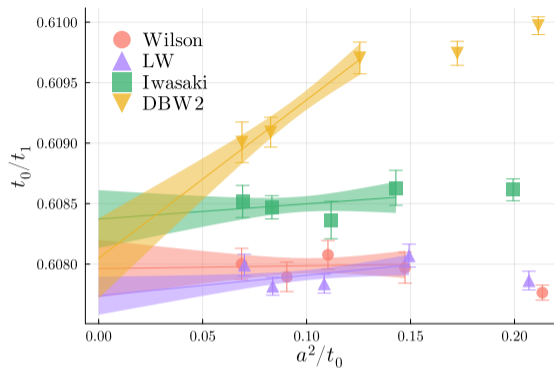
$$\frac{t_0^{\text{imp}}}{t_1^{\text{imp}}} \stackrel{a \rightarrow 0}{\sim} \frac{t_0}{t_1} - a^2 t_0 \left\{ \frac{t_0}{t_1} \frac{G_0}{D_0} - \frac{G_1}{D_1} \right\}, \quad G_0 = \langle E(t_0) S_{2,G} \rangle - c_b \left. \frac{d}{dt} \langle E(t) \rangle \right|_{t_0}$$

Long-distance ratio t_0/t_1



❖ $t_1^2 \langle E(t_1) \rangle = 0.5$

Long-distance ratio t_0/t_1



Fit quality

$$\chi^2/\chi_{\text{exp}}^2 = \begin{cases} 1.18/2.00, & \text{PL} \\ 4.79/2.00, & \text{LW} \\ 1.42/2.00, & \text{IW} \\ 0.23/1.00, & \text{DB} \end{cases}$$

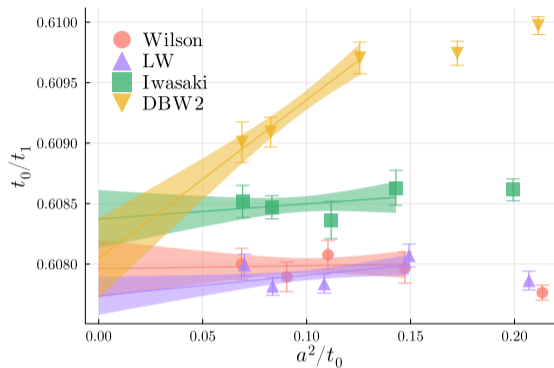
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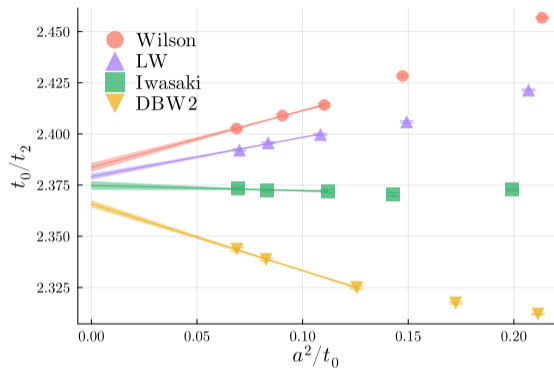


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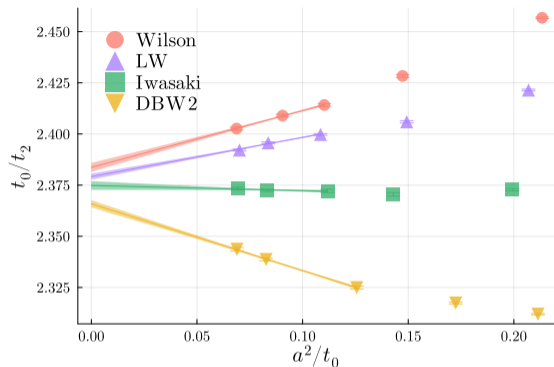
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- ❖ FV effects expected to be small – NNLO in χ_{PT} for QCD [Bar and Golterman 2014]
 - $\sqrt{8t_1}/L \sim 0.168$

Short-distance ratio t_0/t_2



❑ Short scales \rightarrow larger cutoff effects

Short-distance ratio t_0/t_2

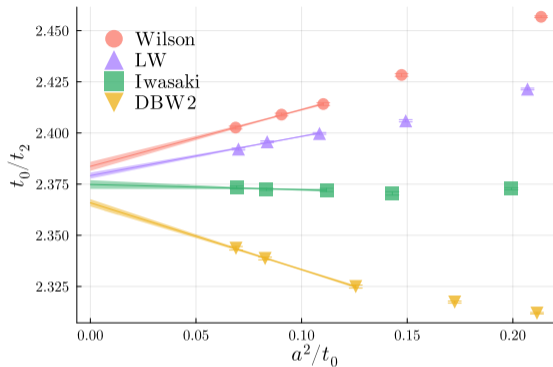


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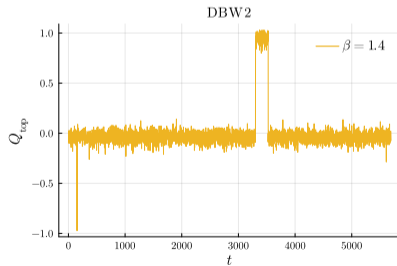
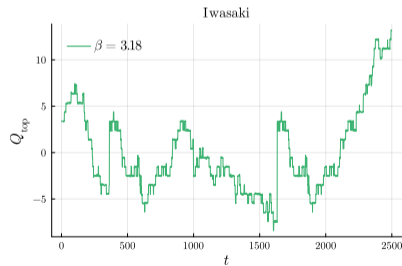
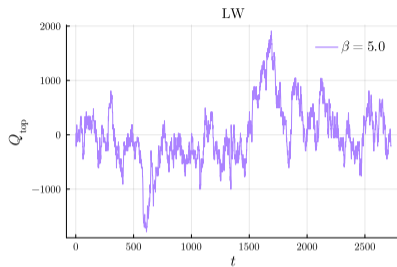
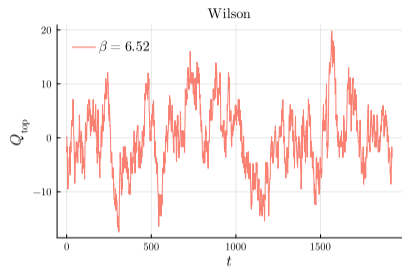
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 - ❖ linear regime (?) – quadratic fit does not improve results
- ❖ Asymptotic prediction [Husung, Marquard, and Sommer 2020]

$$\langle O \rangle^{\text{latt}} = \langle O \rangle + a^2 b^{\text{latt}} \alpha (1/a)^\gamma, \quad b^{\text{DBW2}}/b^{\text{PL}} = 16$$

- ❖ c_b spoils the use of this condition as a scaling test

Topological charge



Conclusions

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- ❖ Compare similar metrics for **fermion** actions
 - ❖ t_0/t_i using **short** & **long** distance scales
 - ❖ w_0/w_i less sensitive to c_b -term

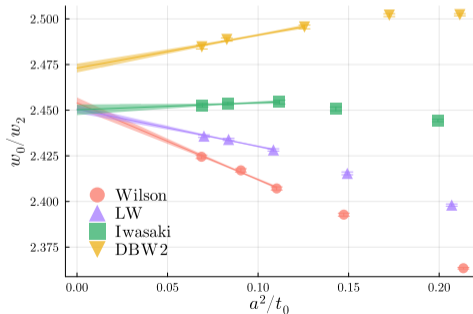
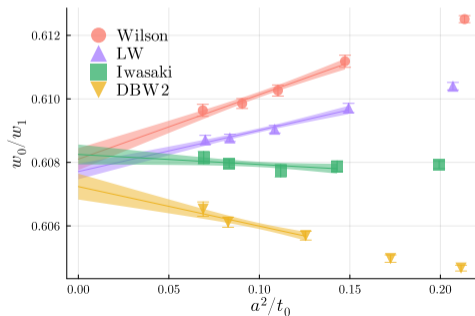


w_0 scales

❑ w_0 scales [Borsányi et al. 2012]

❑ unusual definition

$$t \frac{d}{dt} t^2 \langle E(t) \rangle \Big|_{t=w_c^2} = \begin{cases} 0.095, & w_C \rightarrow \text{short distance} \\ 0.285, & w_A \rightarrow \text{medium distance} \\ 0.550, & w_B \rightarrow \text{long distance} \end{cases}$$



Ensembles

Wilson [Wilson 1975]

$\tau_{\text{int}}^{\hat{t}_0}$	1.1185	1.9820	1.1224	1.3711	0.8414
N_{ind}	313	270	459	709	1142

TL-imp. LW [M. Luscher and P. Weisz 1985]

$\tau_{\text{int}}^{\hat{t}_0}$	0.5006	0.5003	0.5001	0.5000	0.5000
N_{ind}	450	720	3132	5448	10904

Iwasaki [Itoh et al. 1984]

$\tau_{\text{int}}^{\hat{t}_0}$	1.6590	4.9233	1.7093	1.9361	1.0827
N_{ind}	283	150	376	1531	1155

DBW2 [Forcrand et al. 1997]

$\tau_{\text{int}}^{\hat{t}_0}$	0.7414	1.0516	2.4447	1.9192	3.6399
N_{ind}	620	361	334	888	782
