

Kernels and Integration Cycles in Complex Langevin Simulations

Michael Mandl

with Michael Hansen, Dénes Sexty and Erhard Seiler

based on arXiv:2412.17137

SIGN25 - 23/01/2025

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The sign problem in lattice QFT

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- In Euclidean QFT, $\rho(x)$ can be written as $e^{-S(x)}$
- QCD and other gauge theories with a θ term, real-time QFTs, etc.
- Usual lattice approach (importance sampling) not applicable.

Possible solution: Complex Langevin

Basics of Stochastic Quantization

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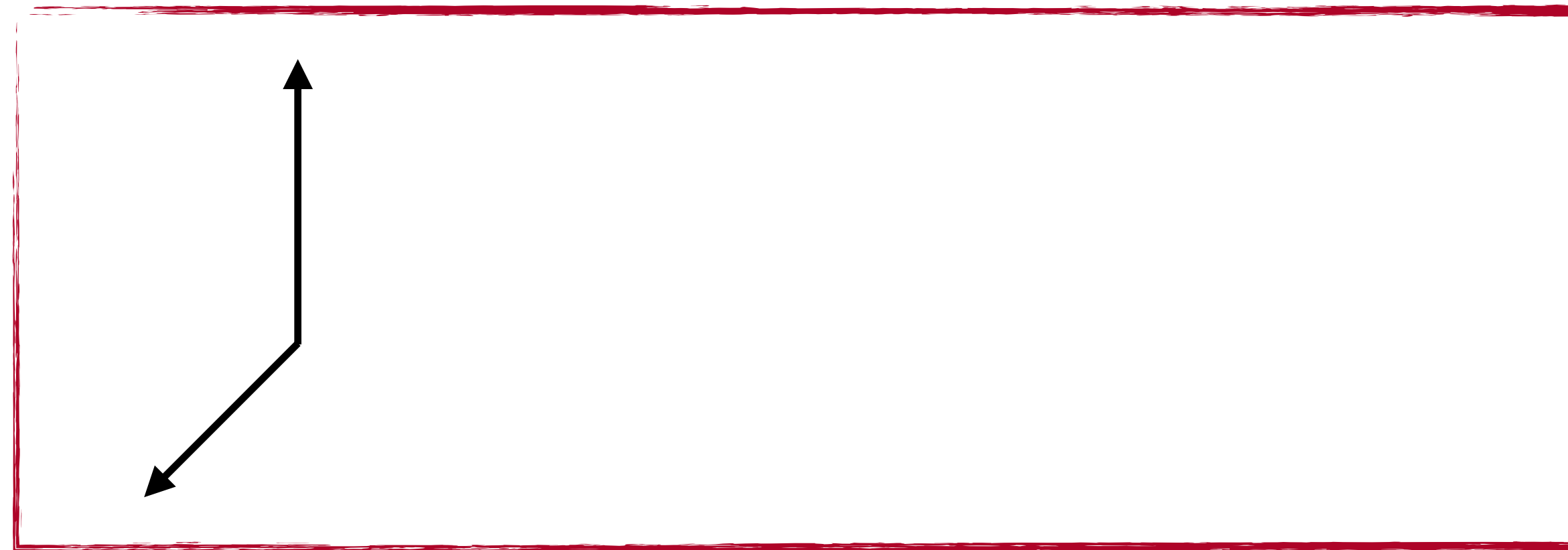
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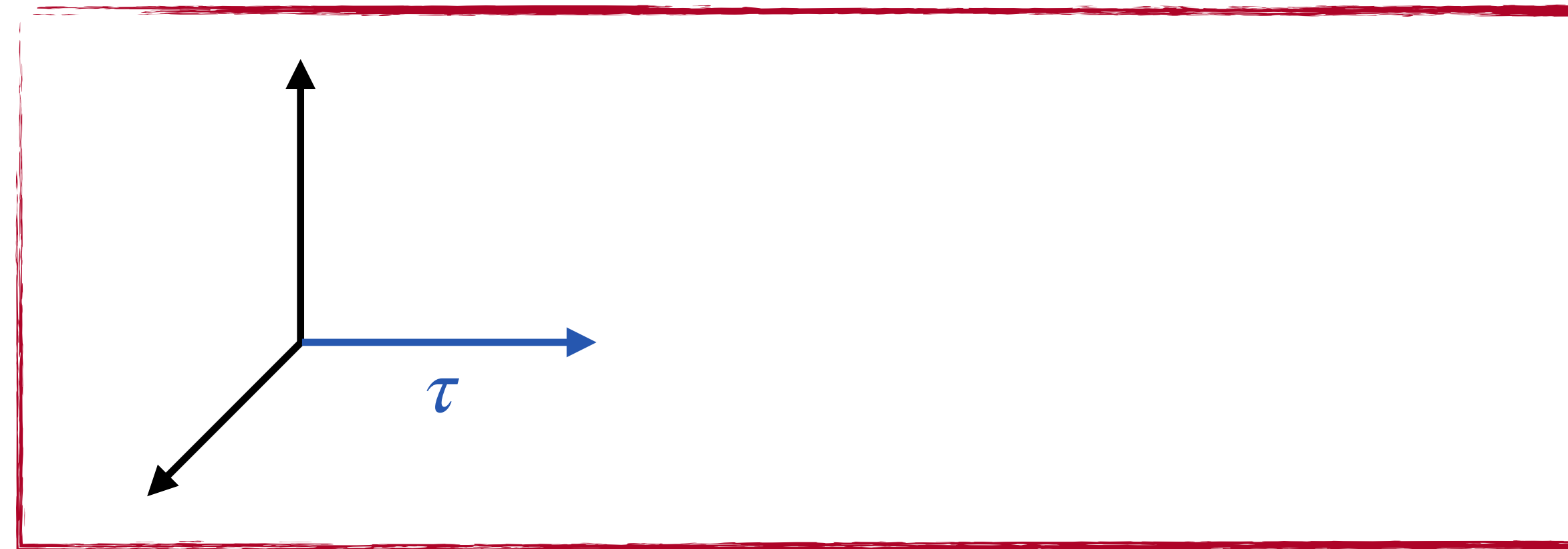
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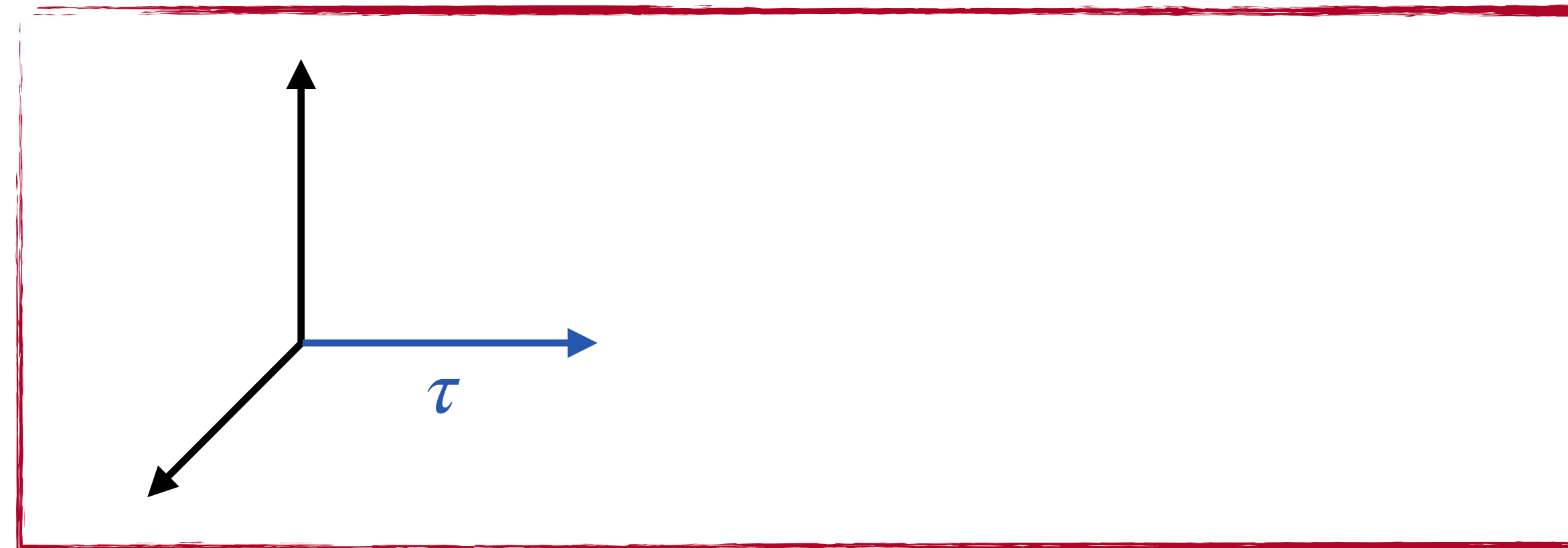
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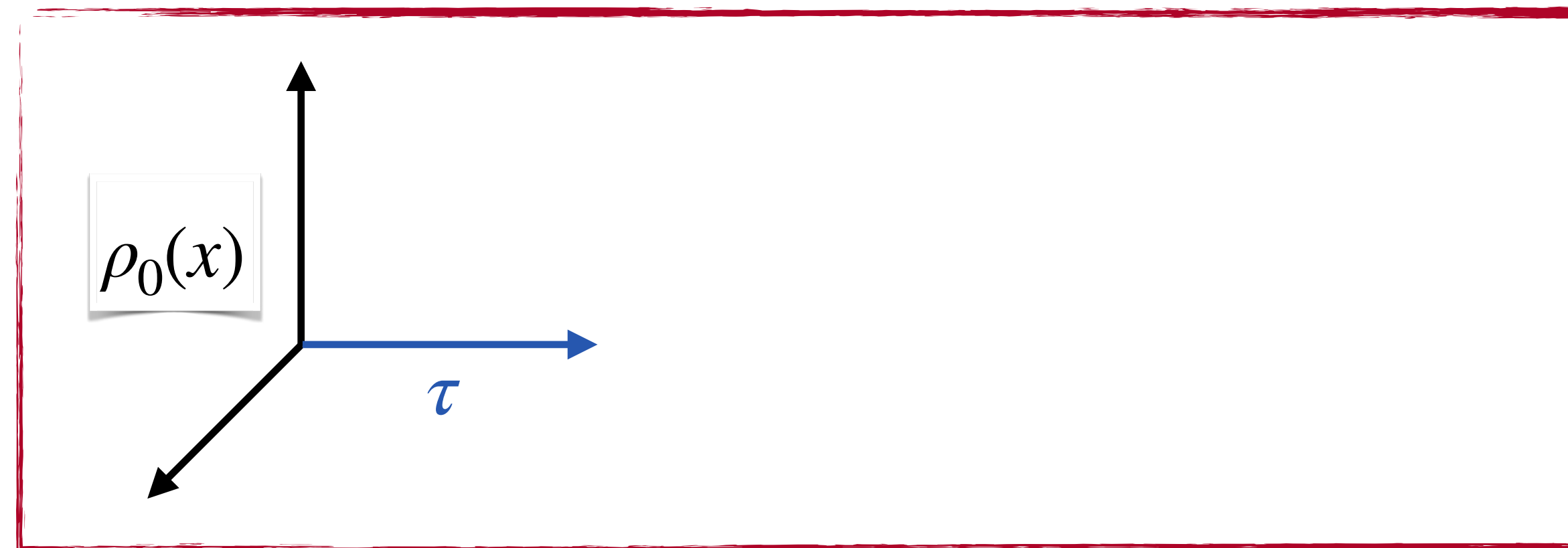
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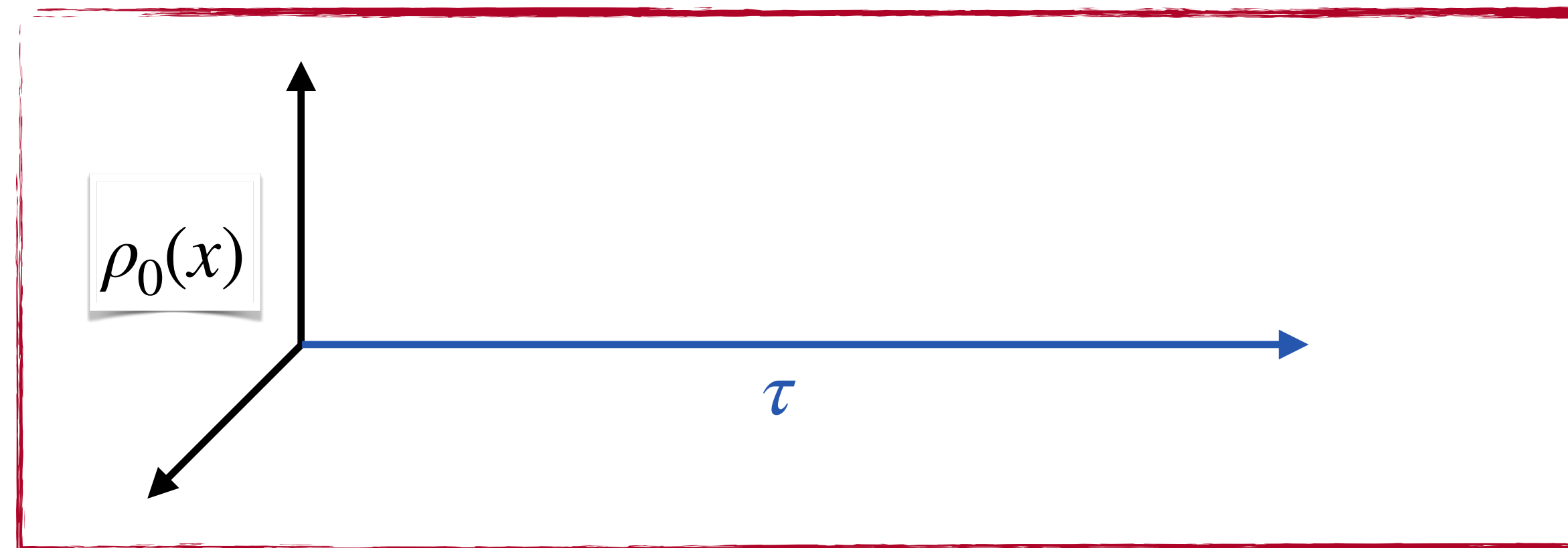
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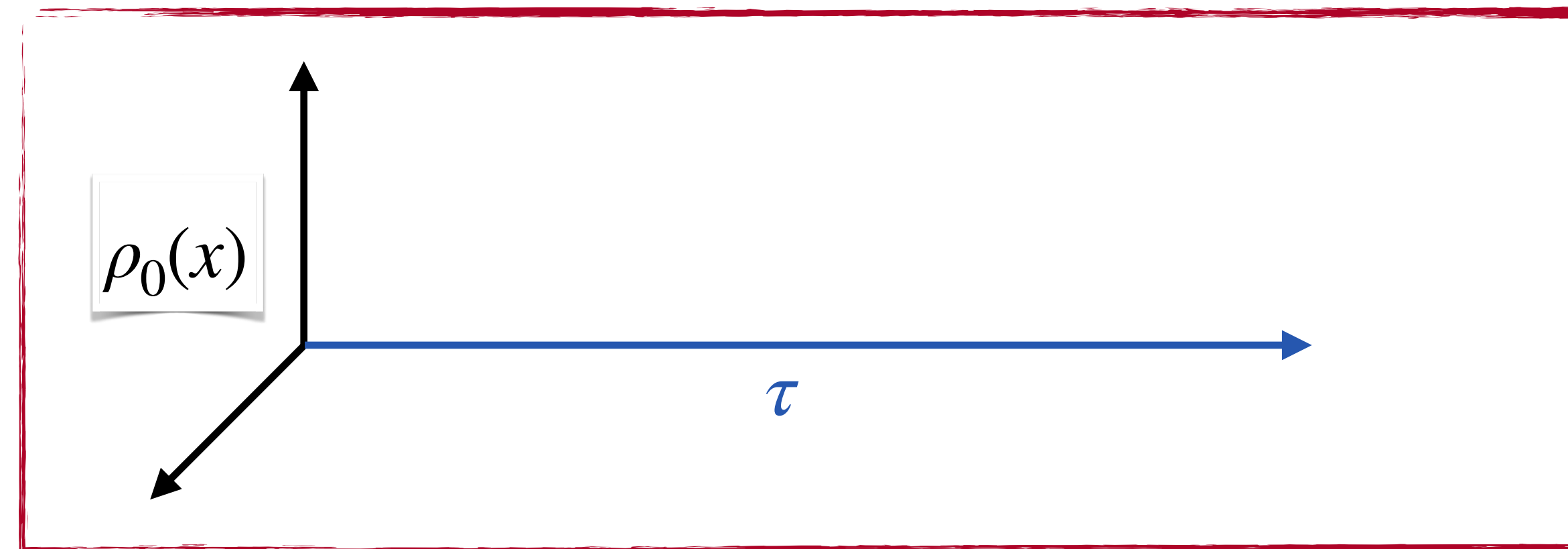
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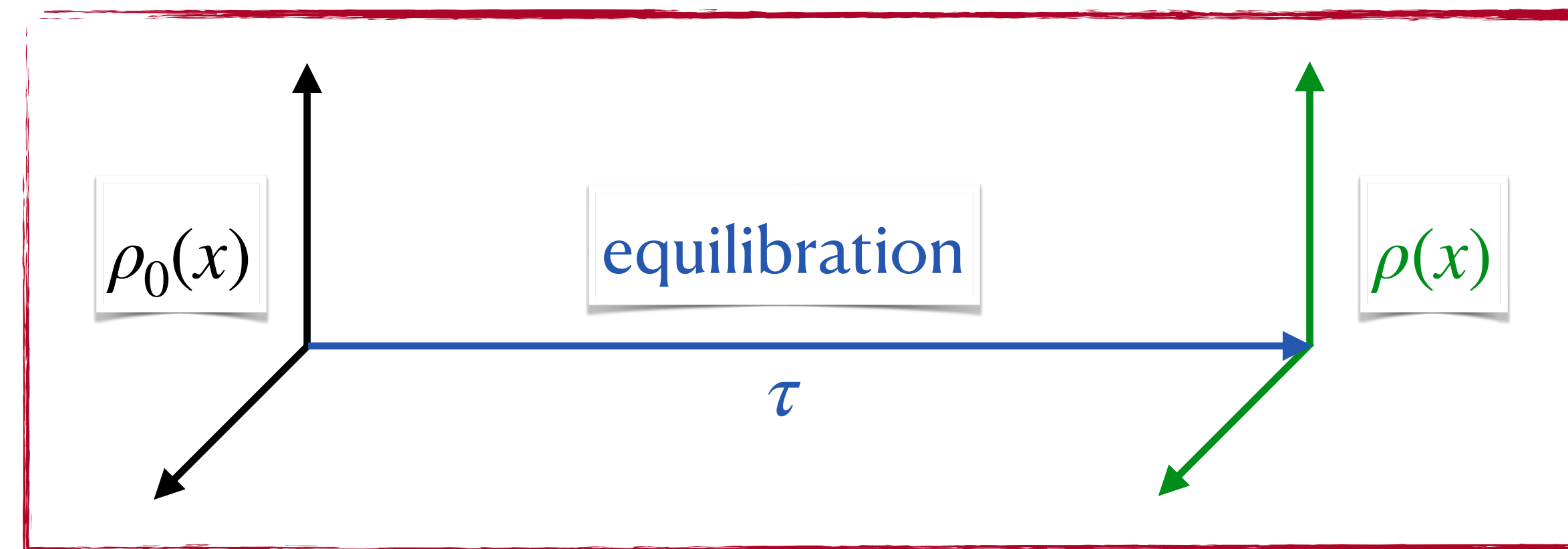
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What if $S(x)$ is complex?

Given

$$\langle \eta(\tau) \rangle = 0$$

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density:

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- **Complexify** $x \rightarrow z = x + iy$.
- \implies^* probability density $P(x, y, \tau)$.

- Does it obey

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} \int dx dy \mathcal{O}(x + iy) P(x, y, \tau) = \int dx \mathcal{O}(x) \rho(x) \quad ?$$

Complex Langevin simulation

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- Simulate the process

Discretized evolution equation

$$z_{n+1} = z_n - \varepsilon \left. \frac{\partial S(z)}{\partial z} \right|_{z=z_n} + \sqrt{\varepsilon} \eta_n$$

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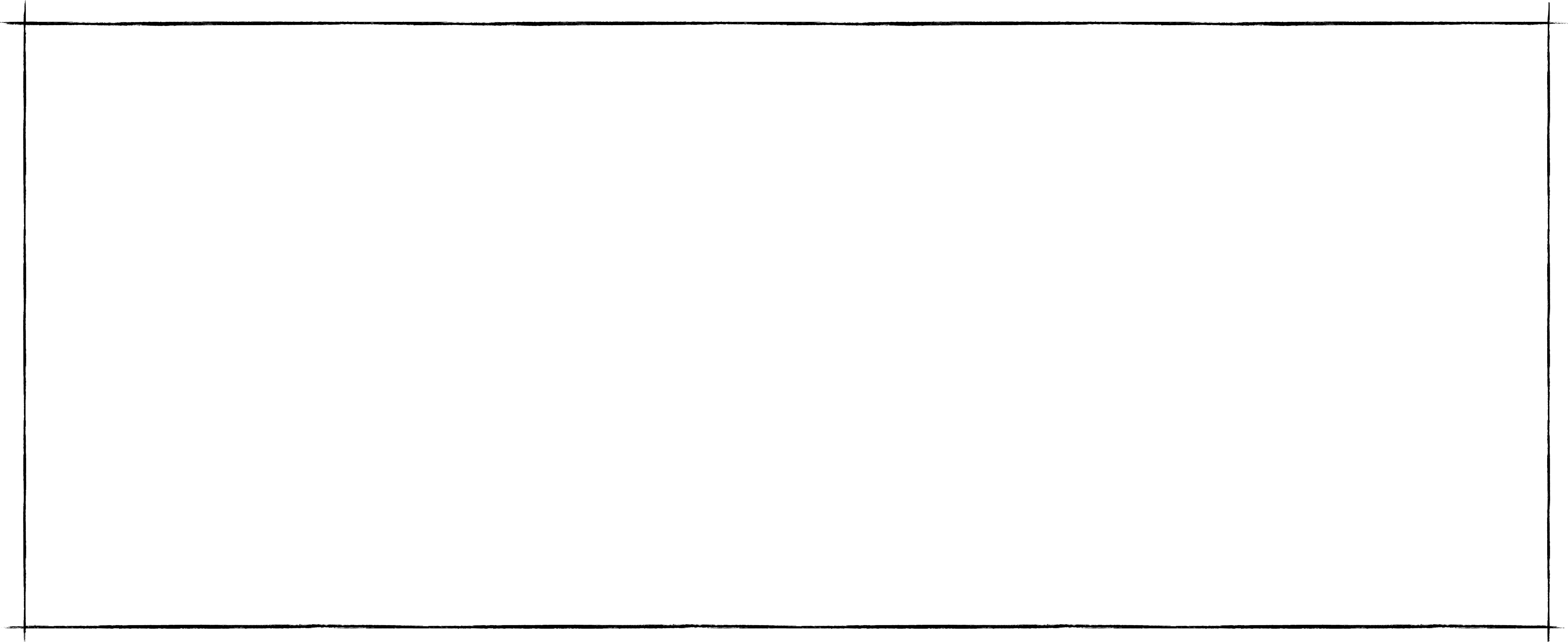
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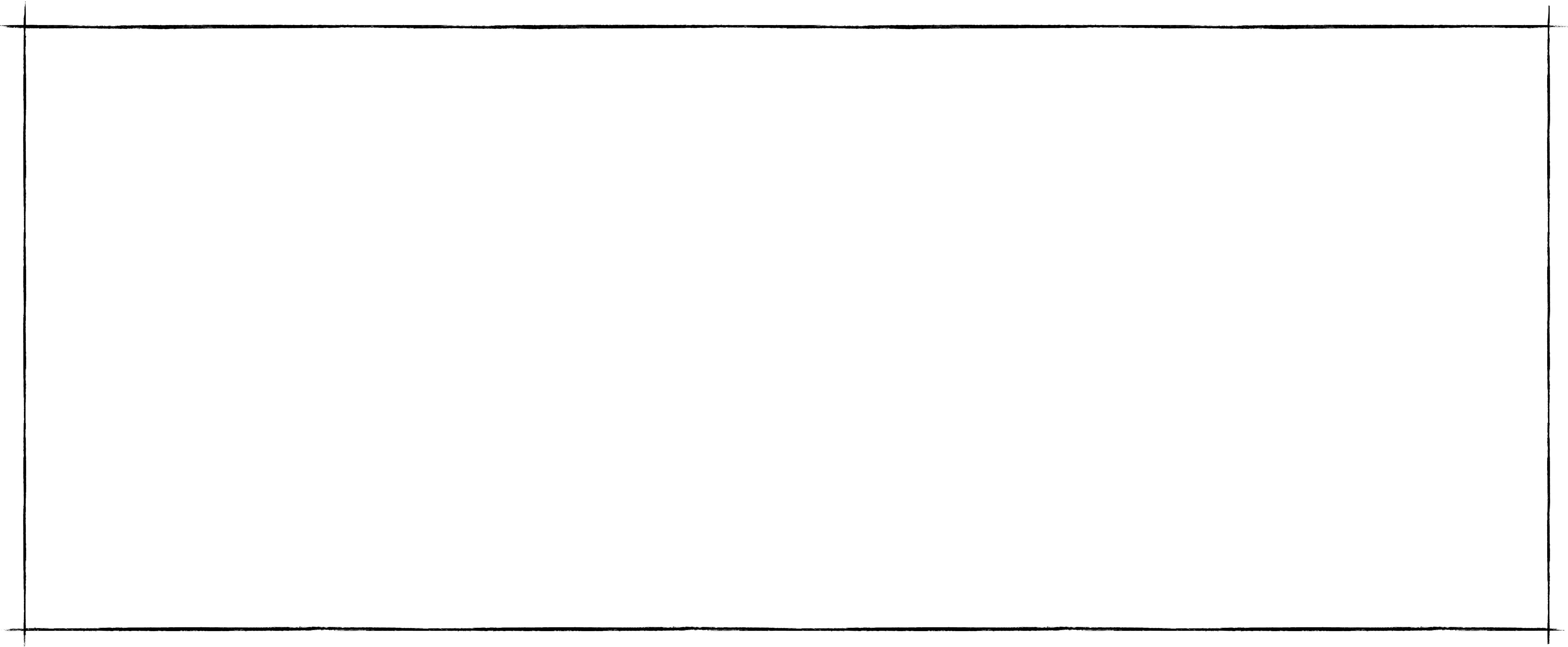
- Generate configurations to produce **equilibrium distribution** for averaging.

Drawbacks and pitfalls



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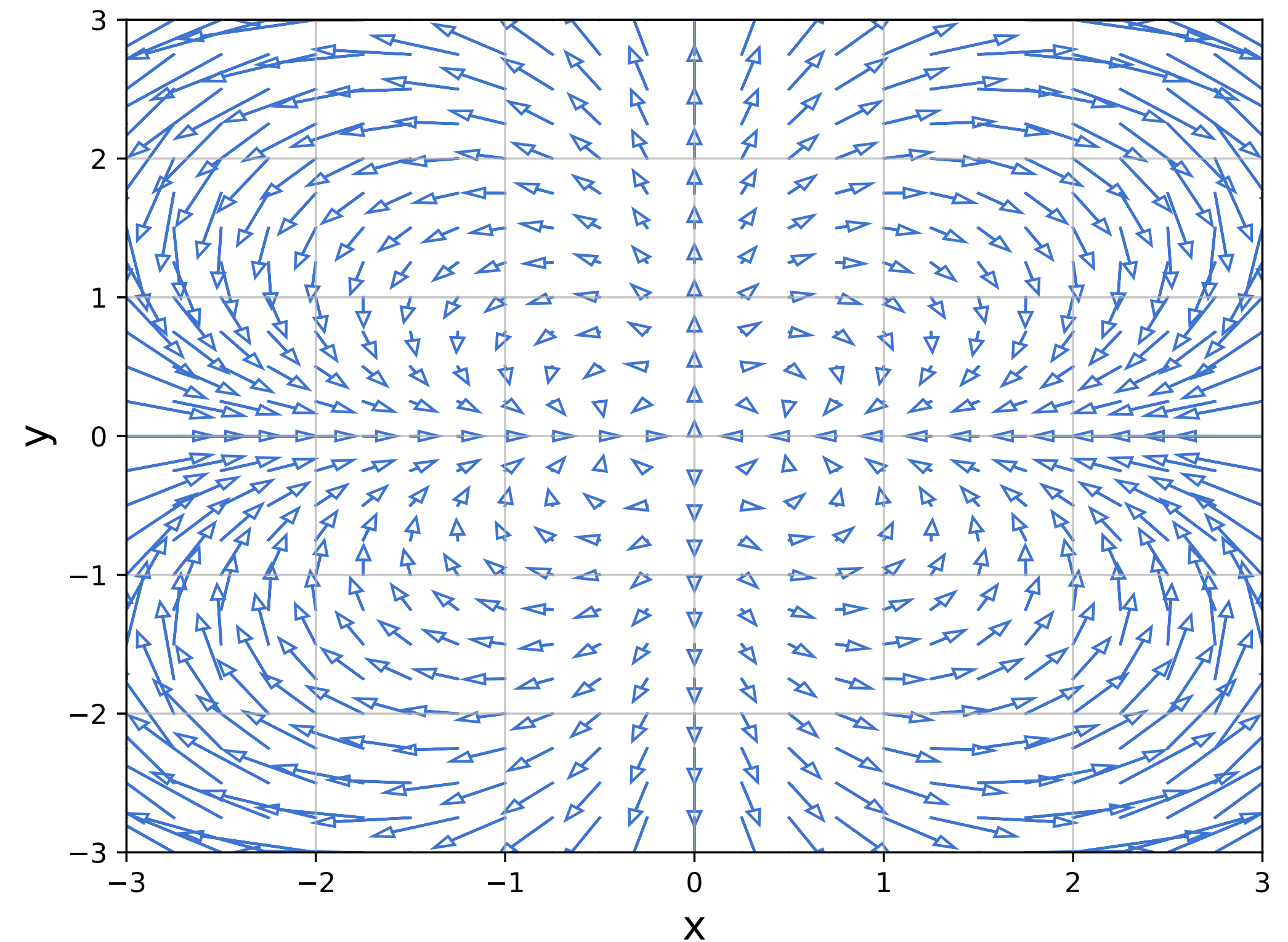
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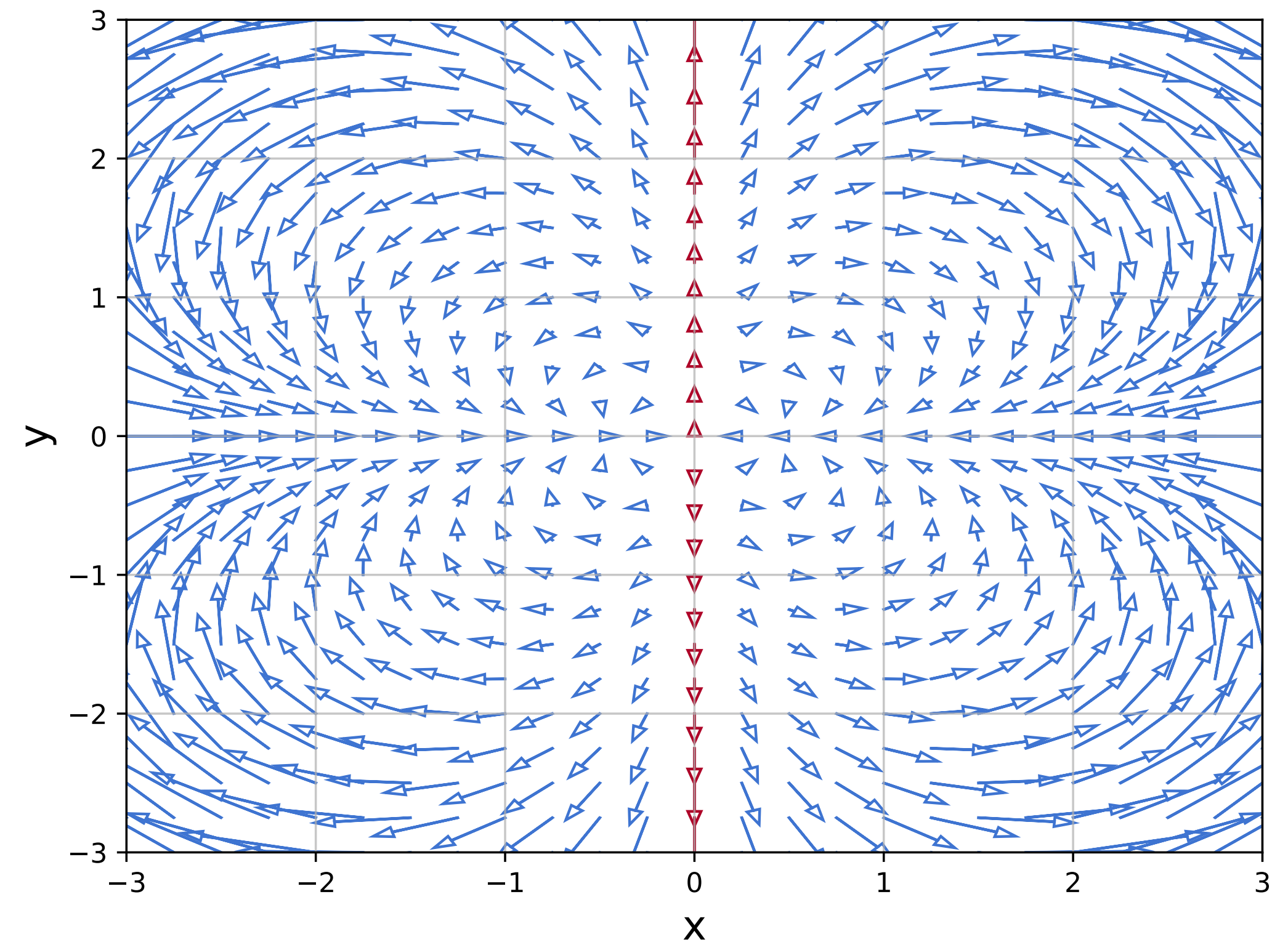


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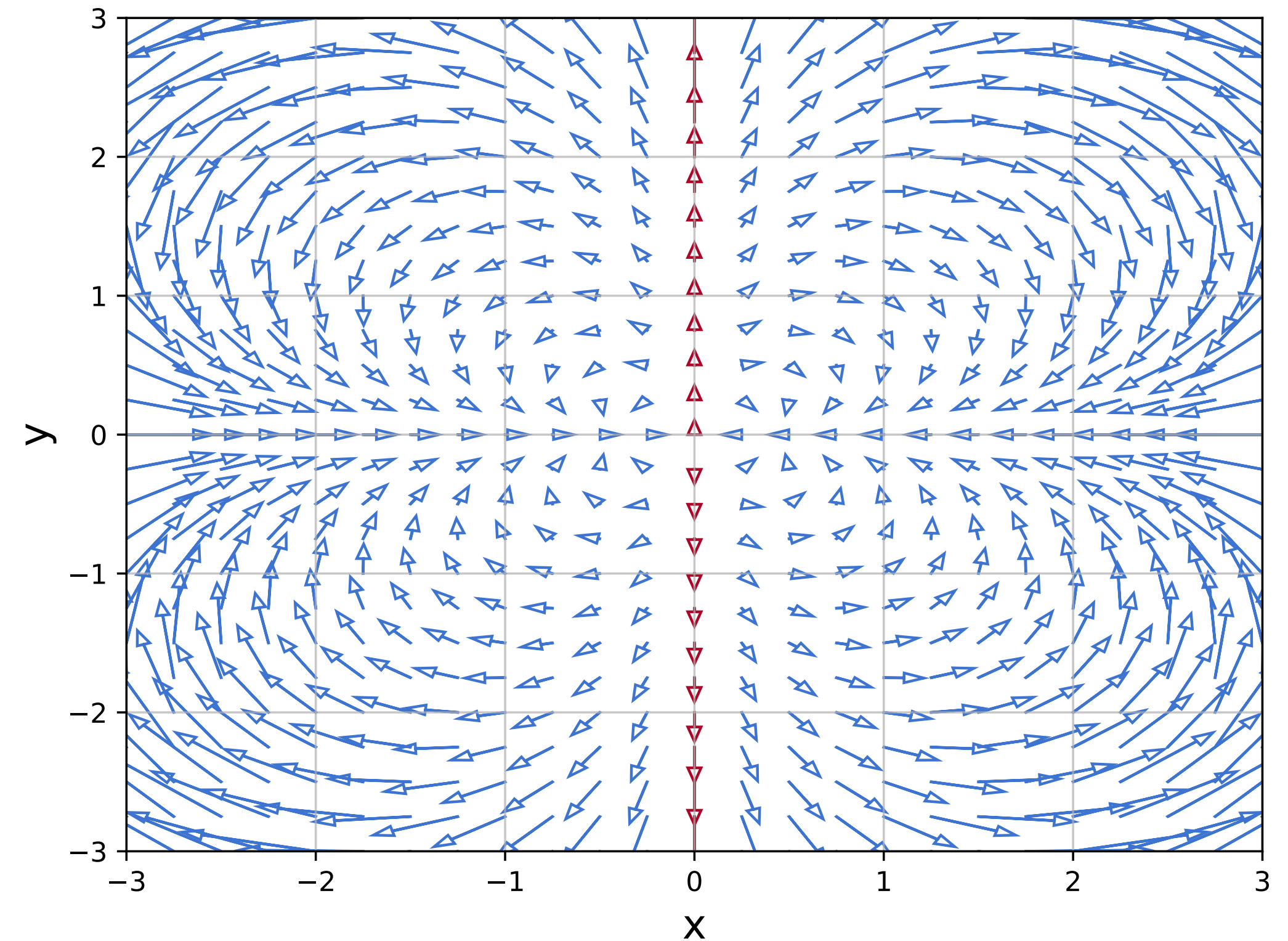


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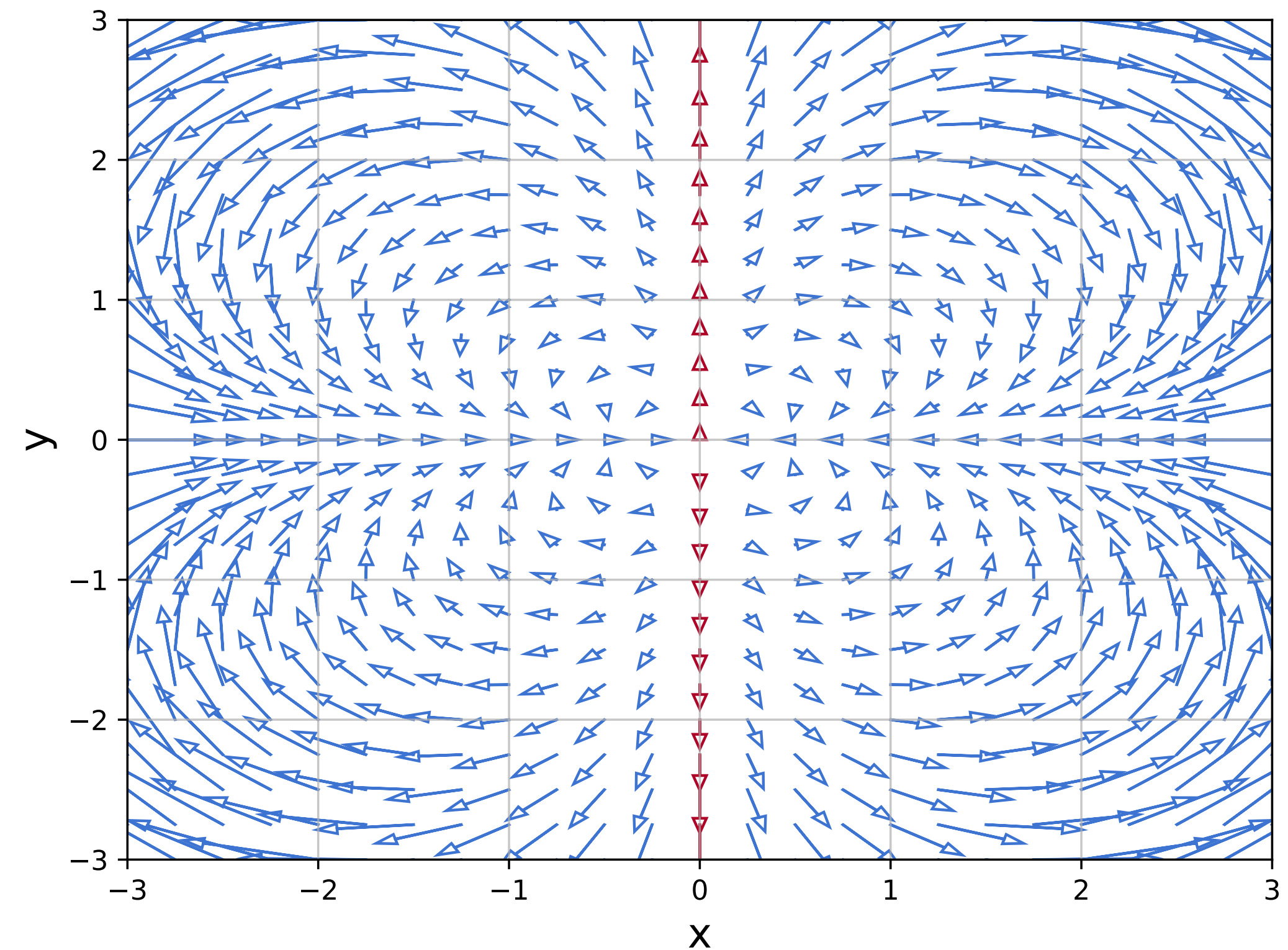
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- Overcome via **adaptive step-size control**.

Aarts et al. '10



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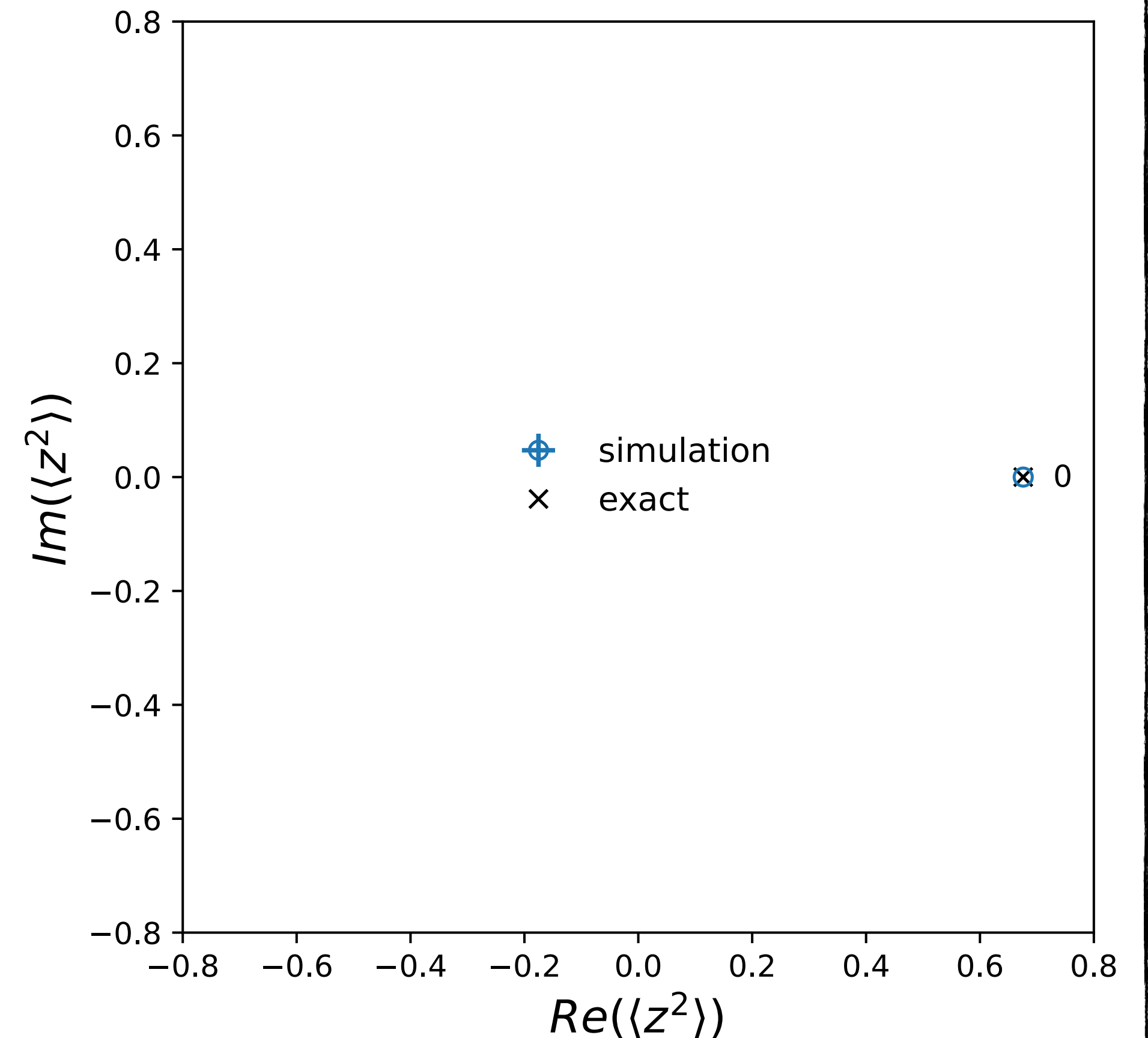
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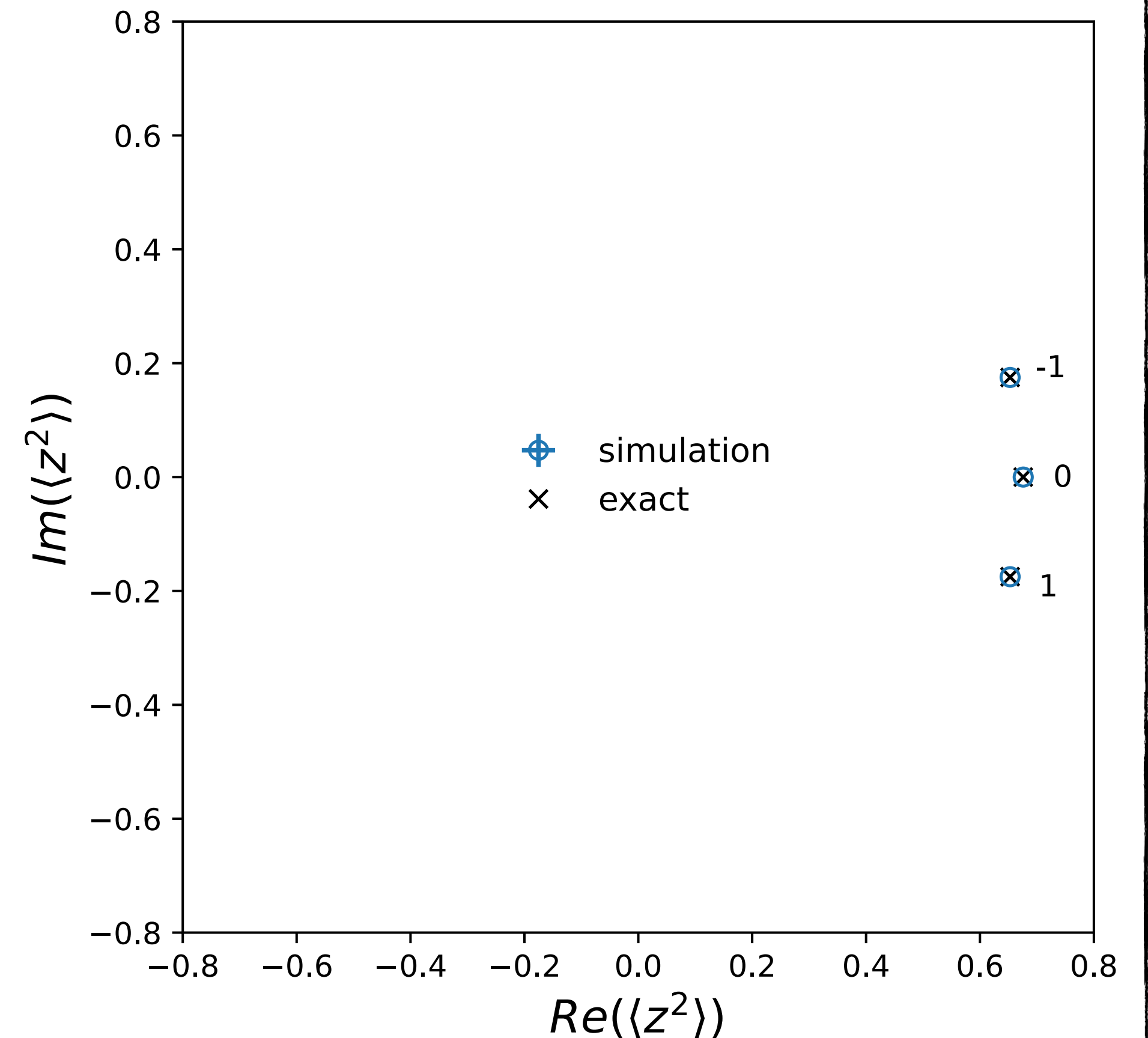


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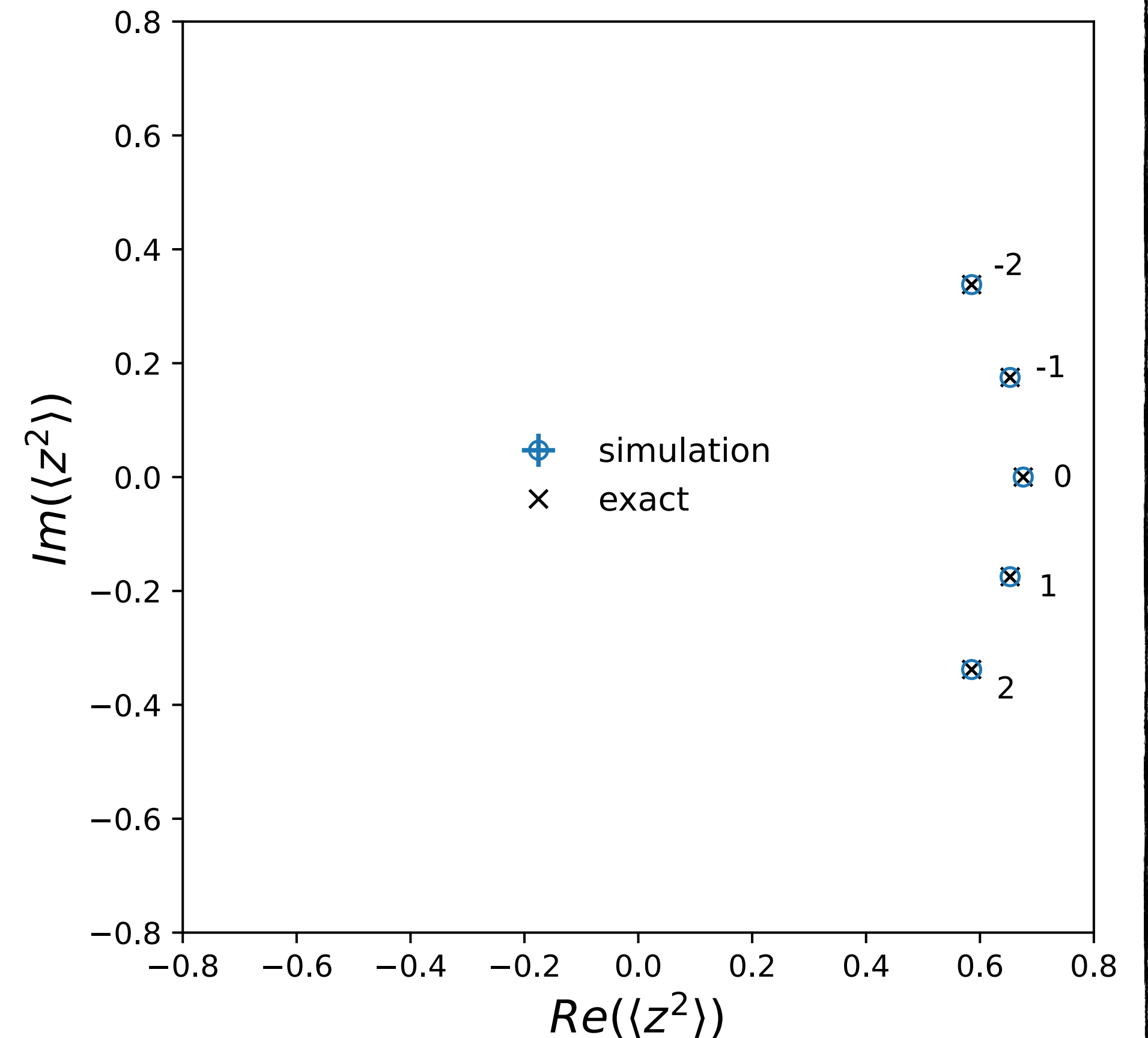


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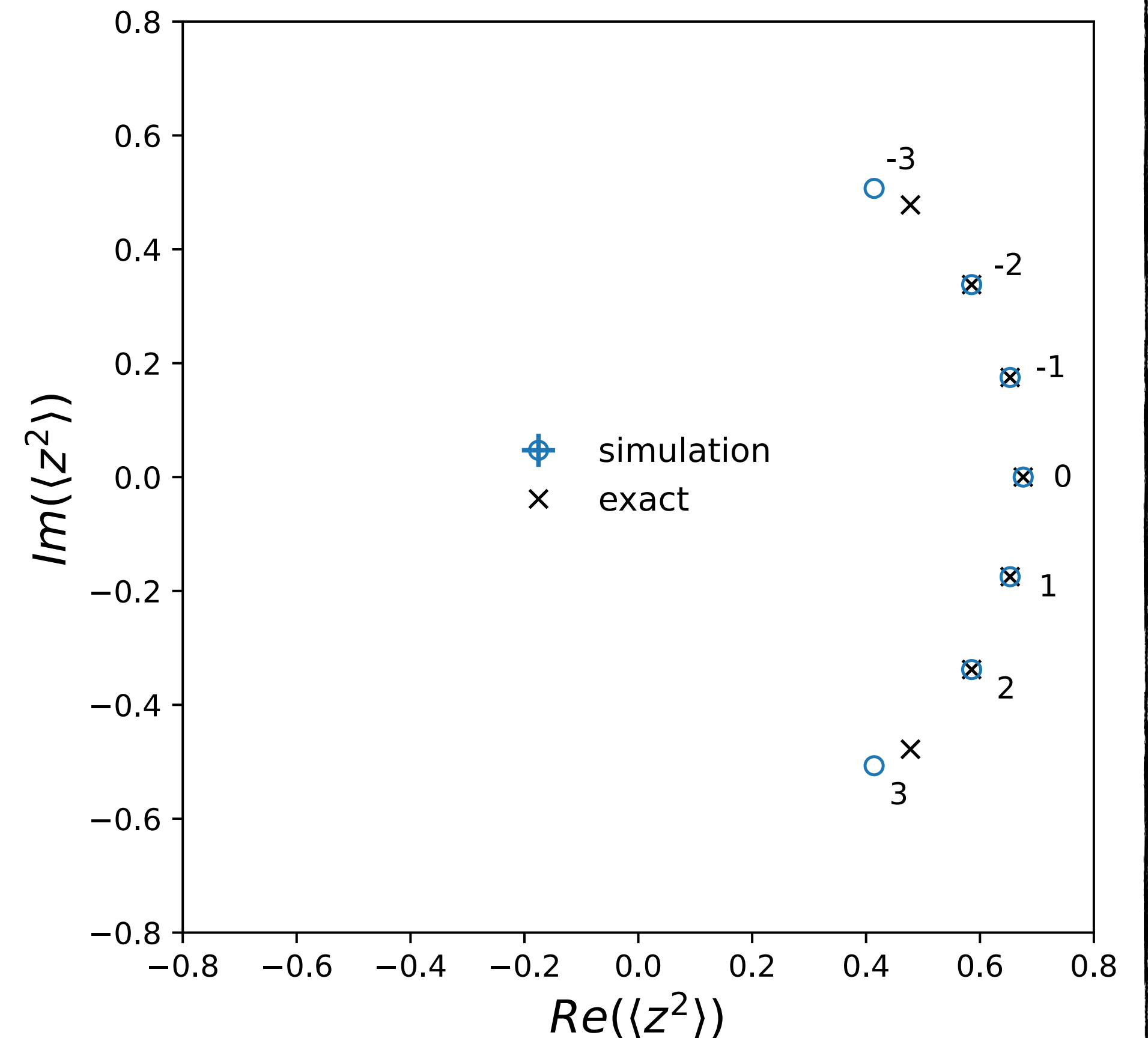


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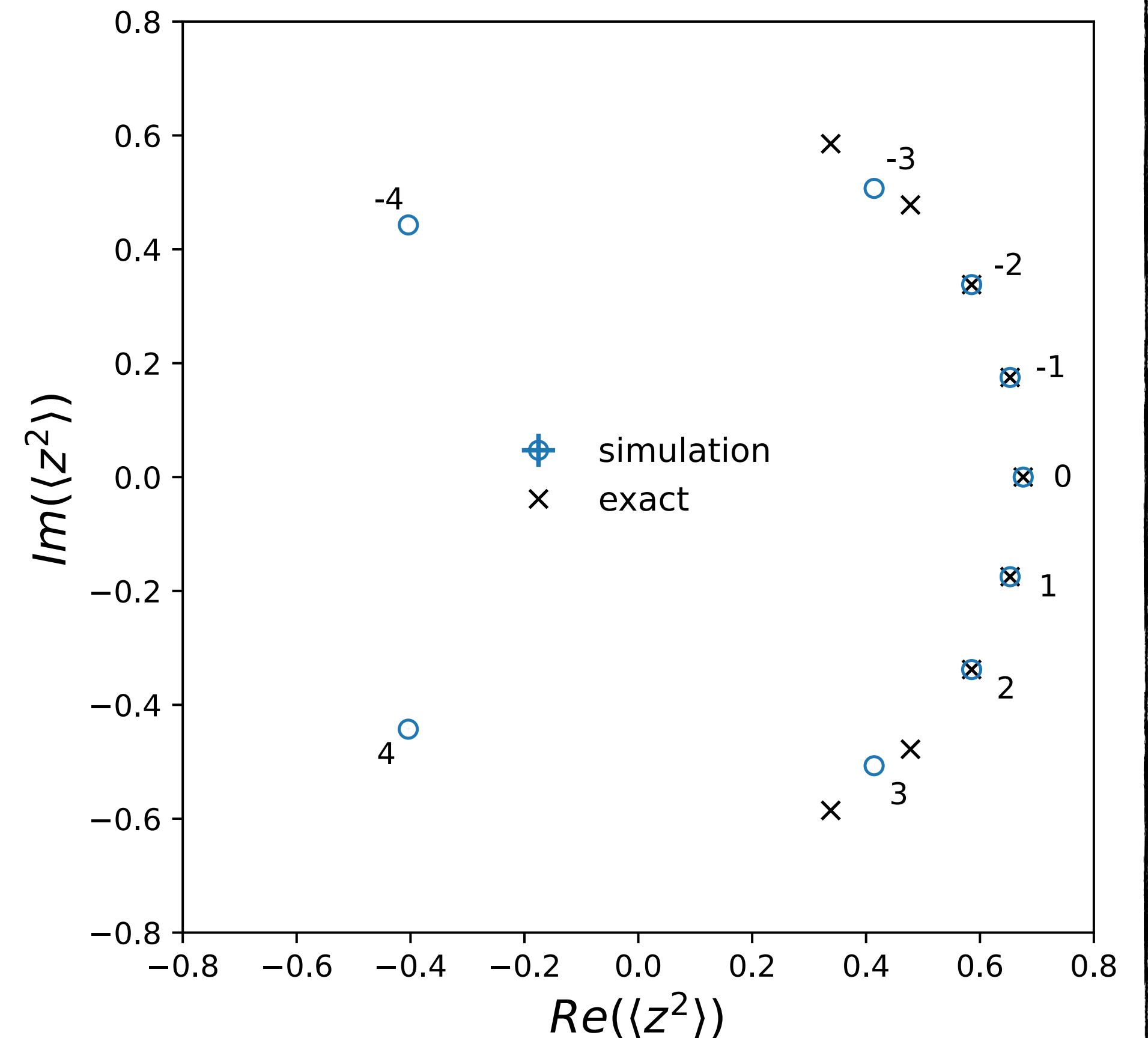


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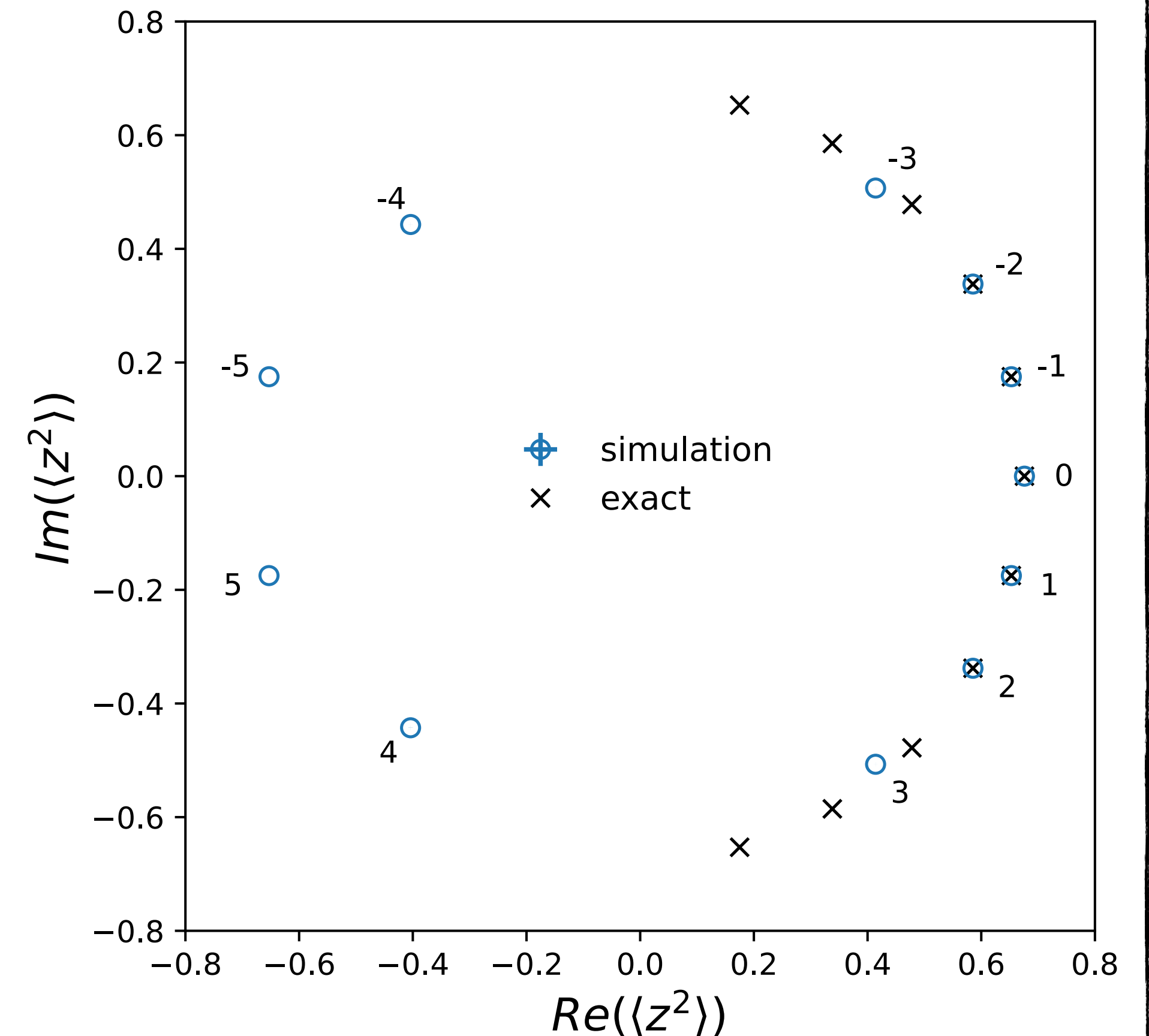


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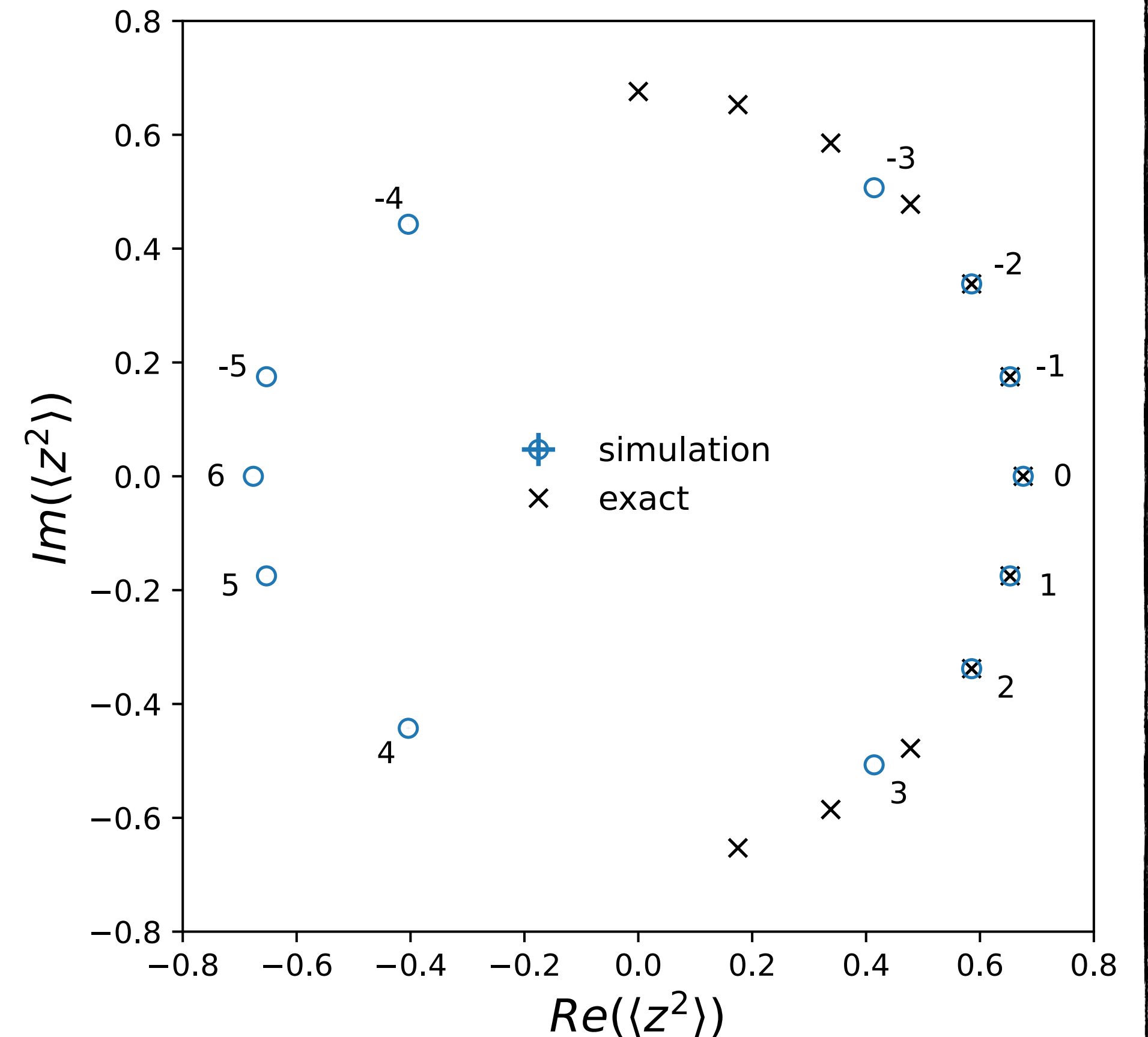


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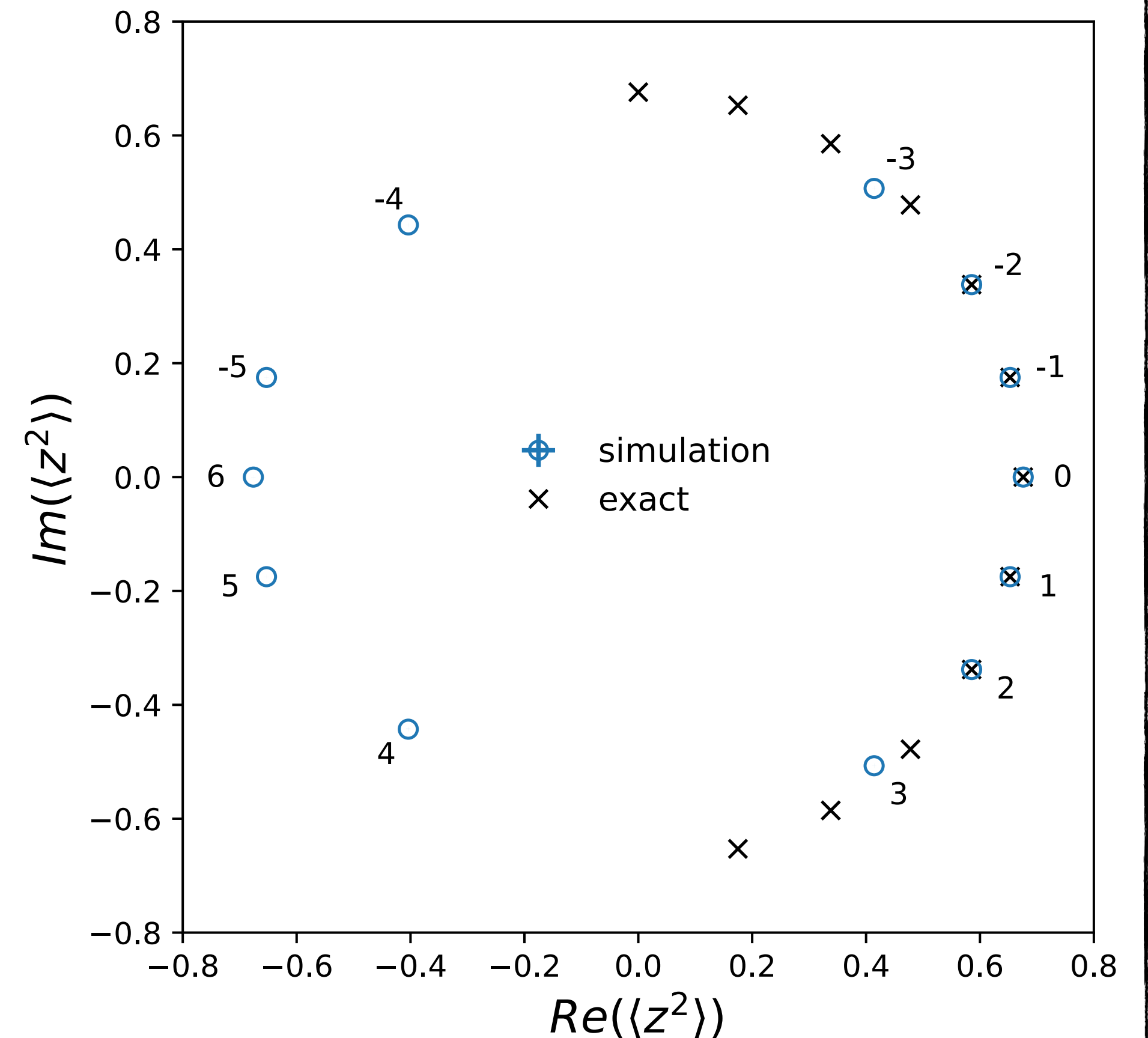
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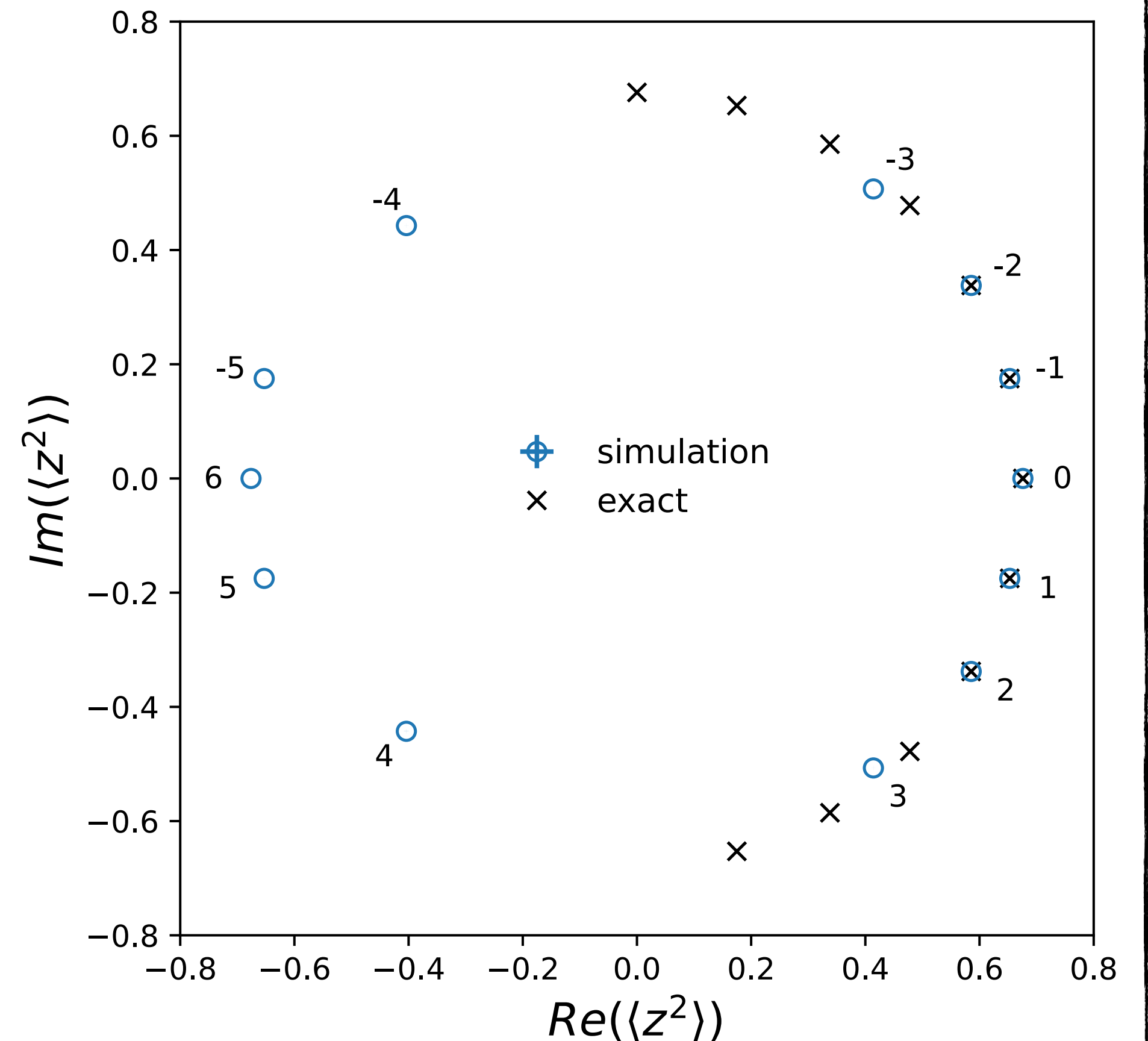
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- In general, **we do not know if results are correct**.



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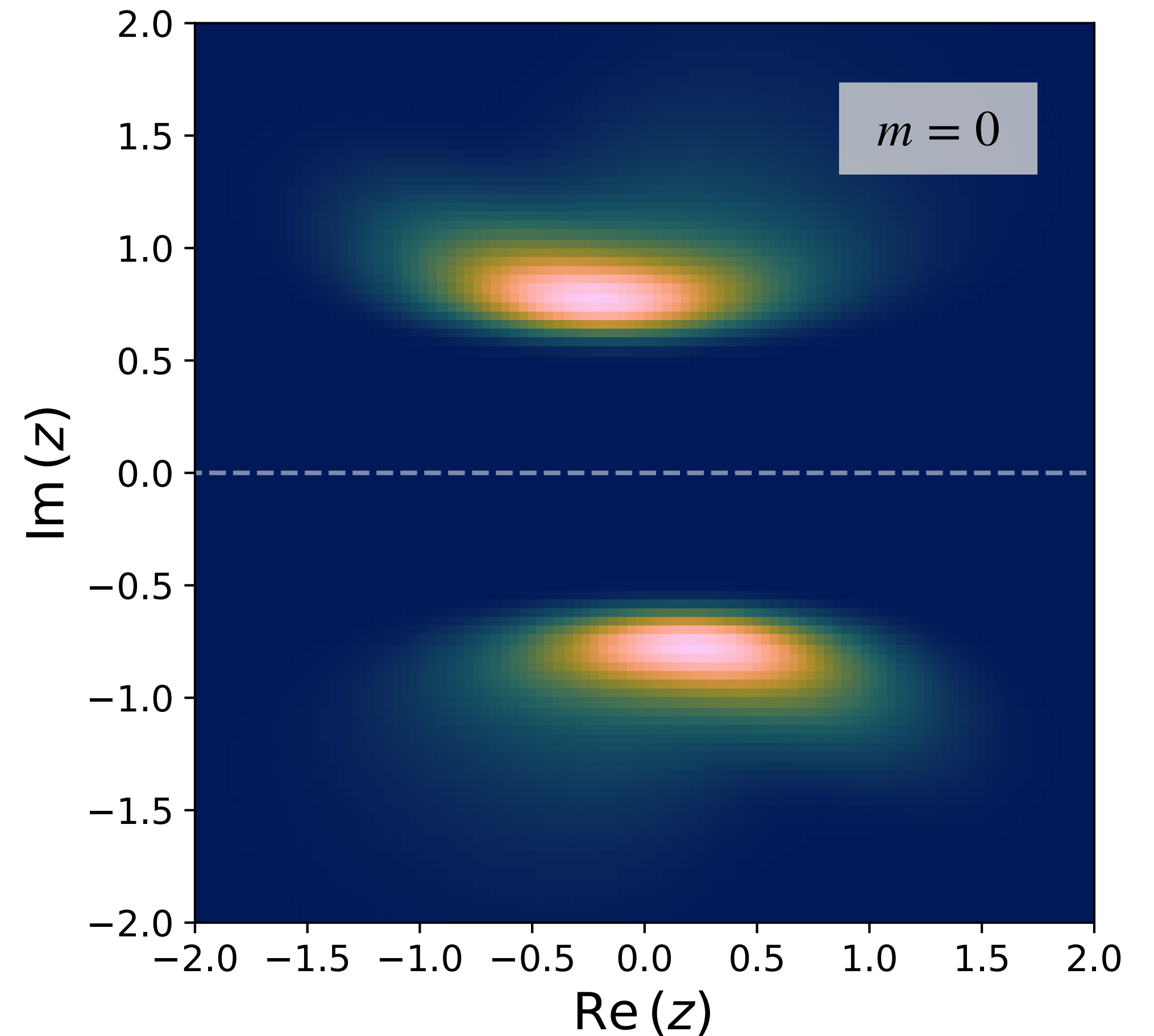
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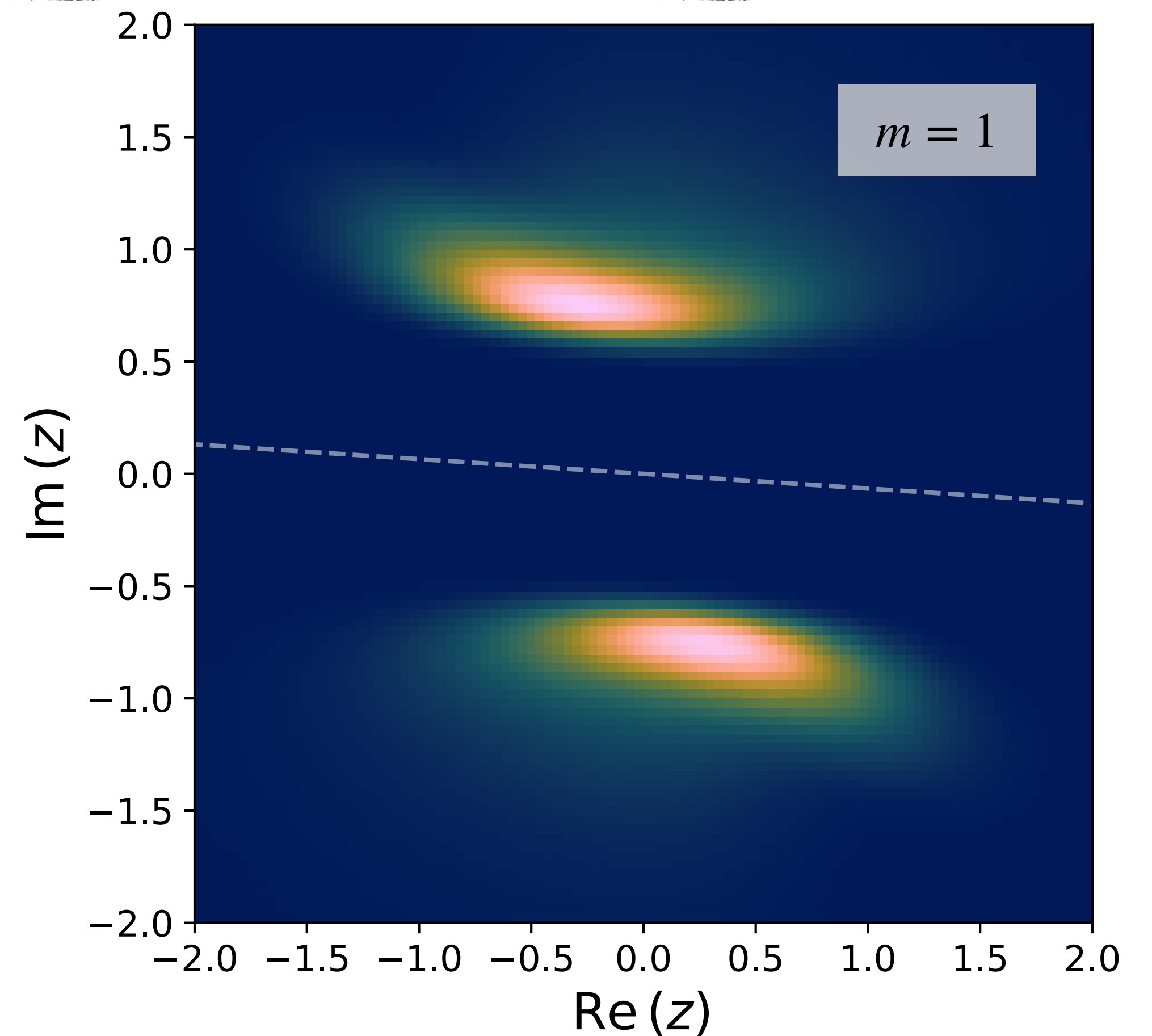
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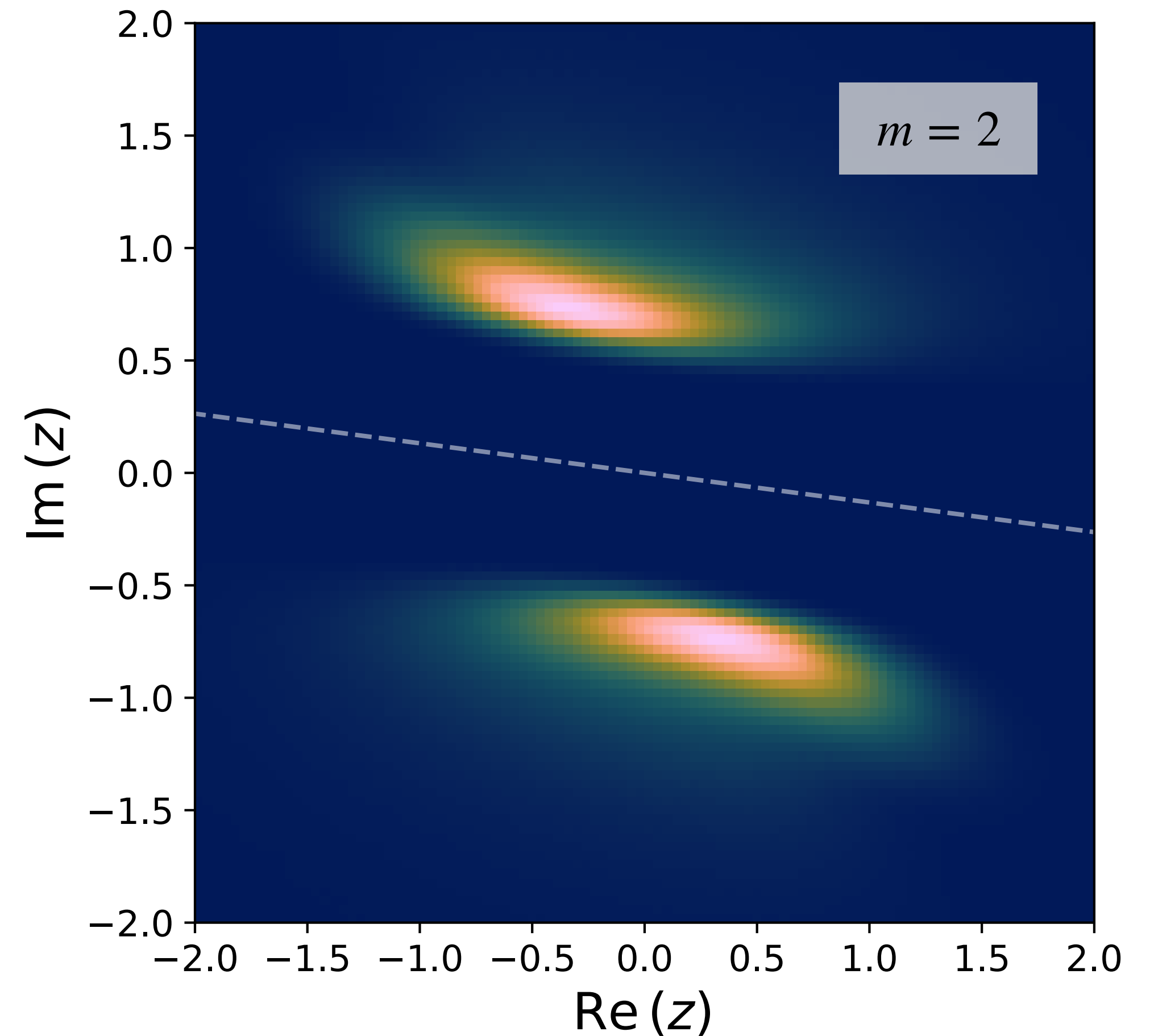
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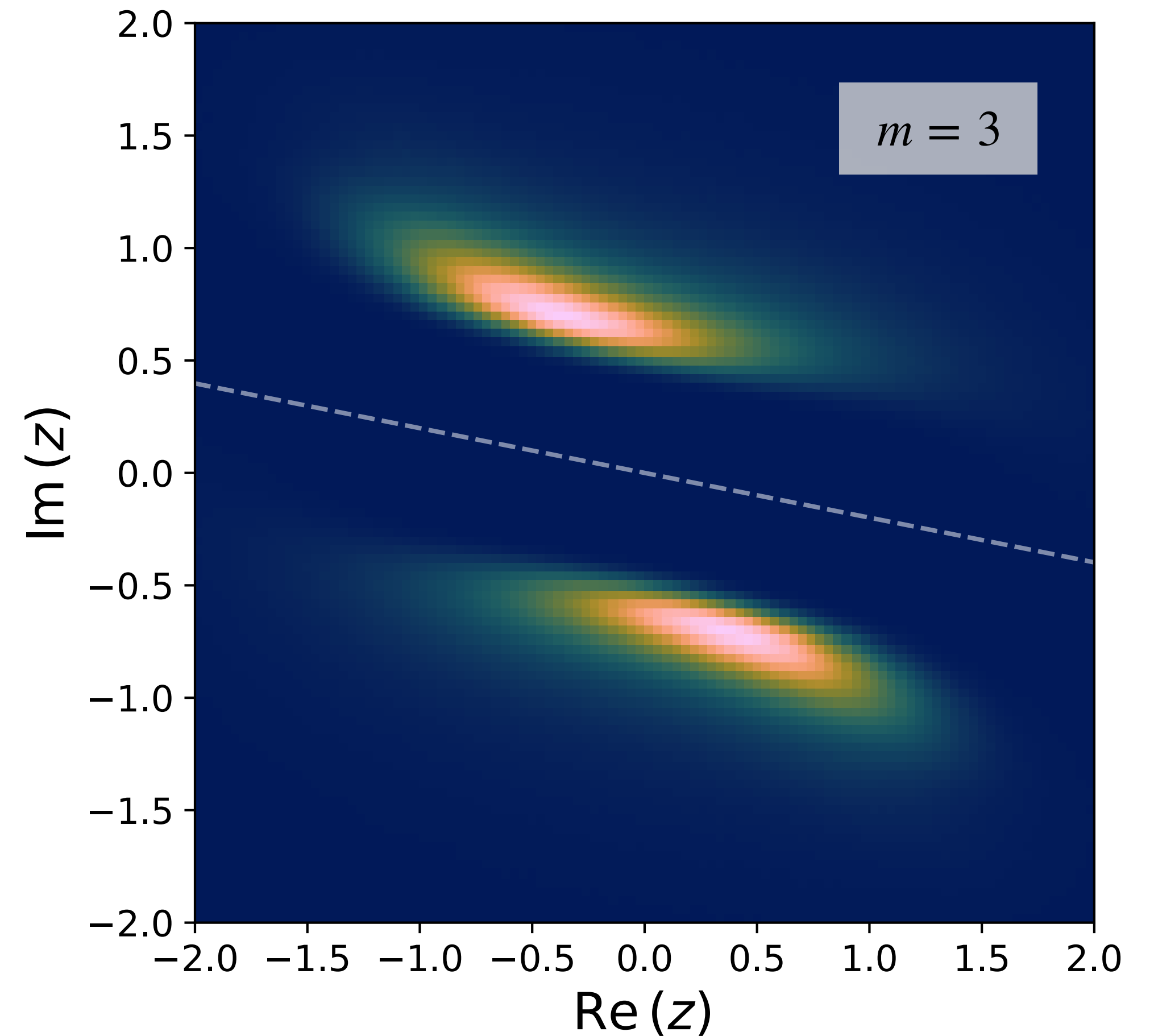
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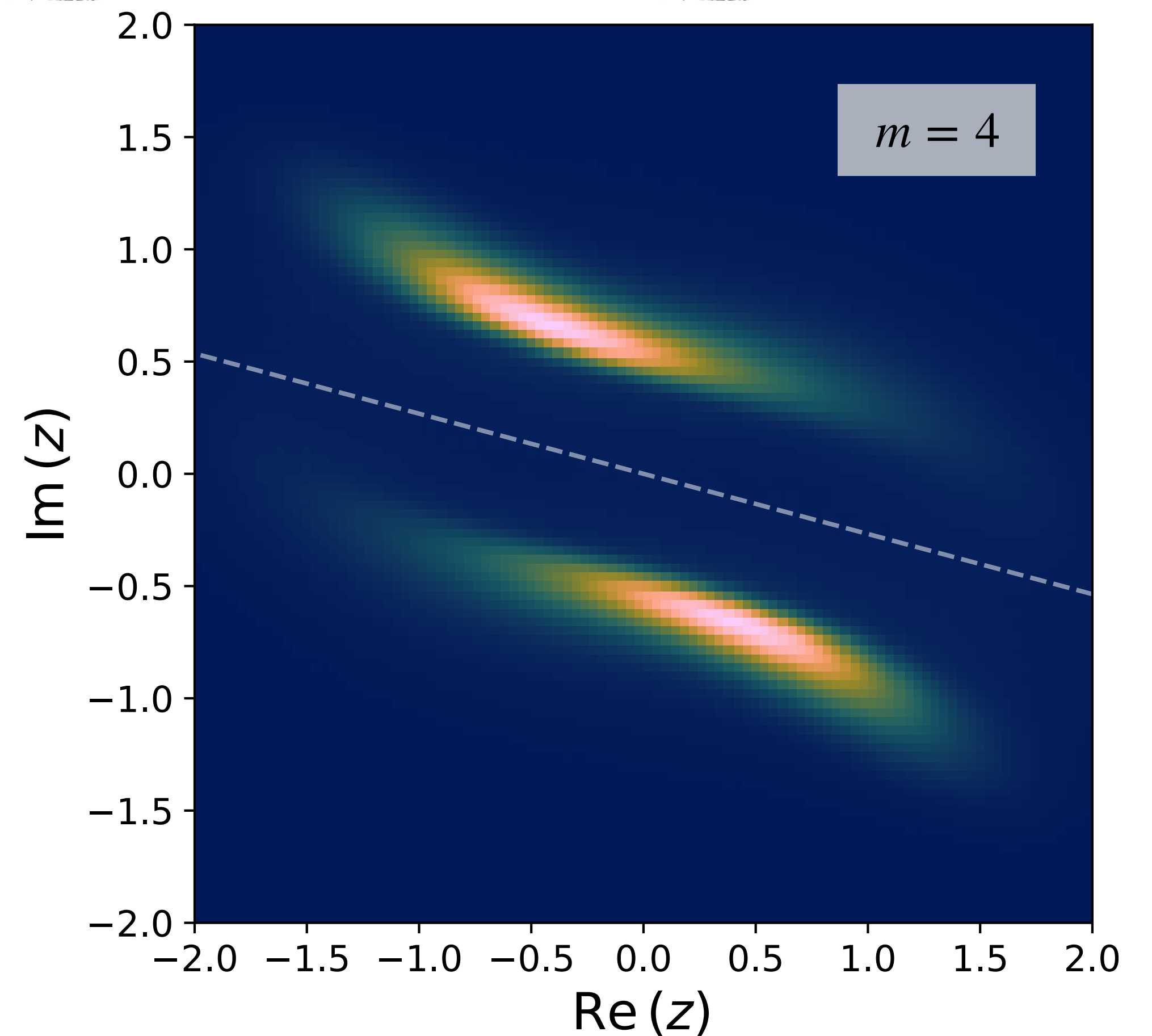
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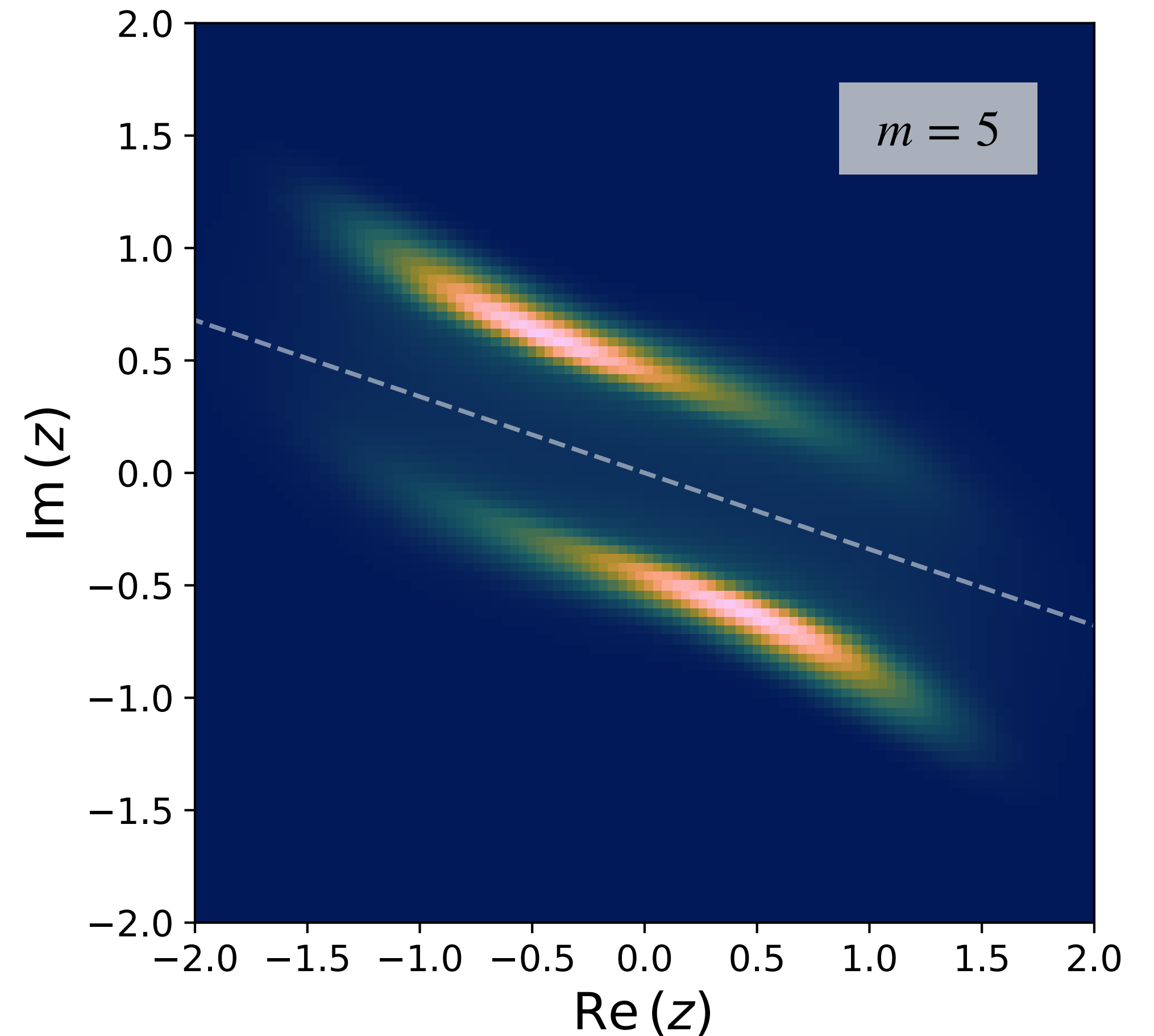
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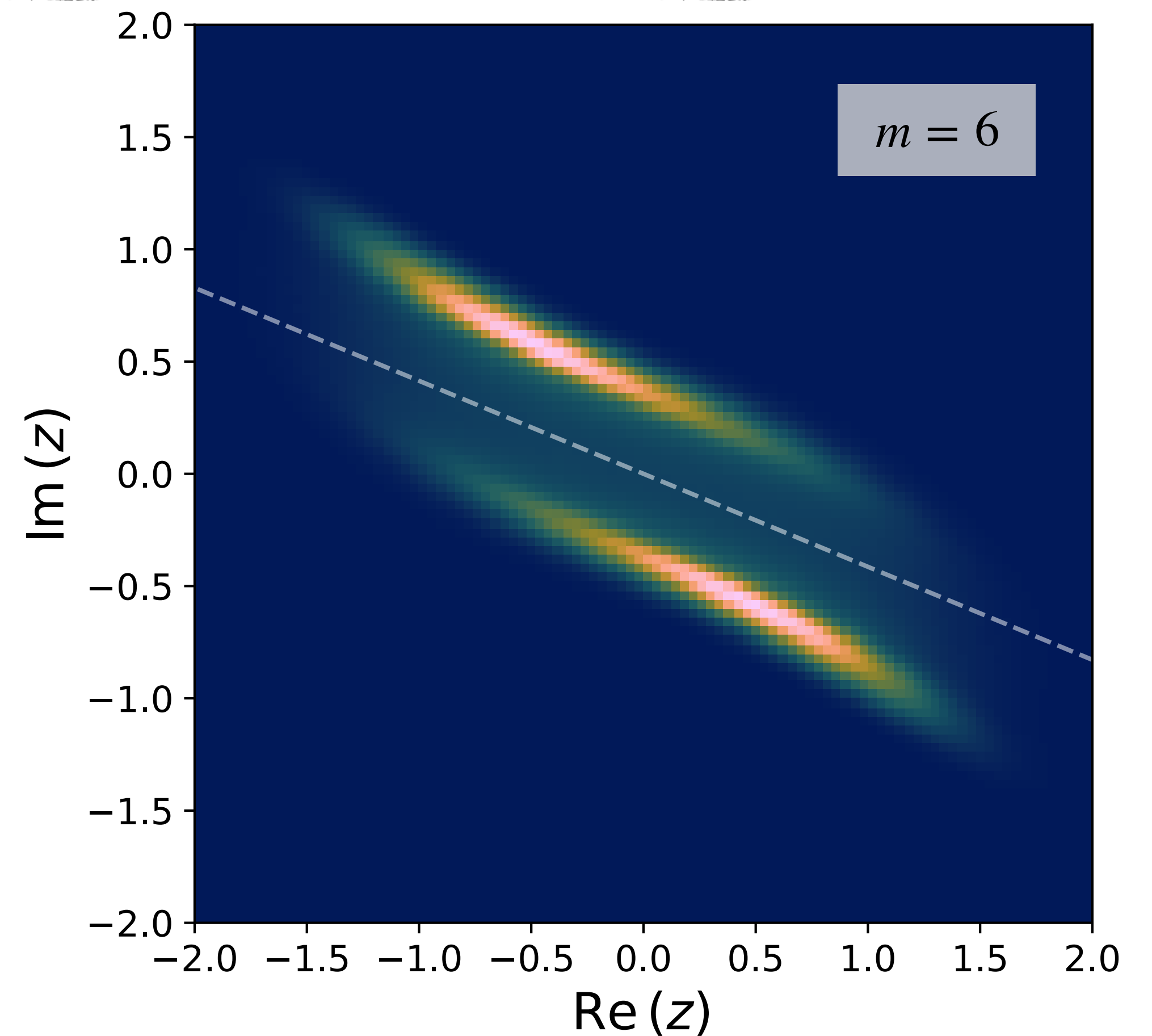
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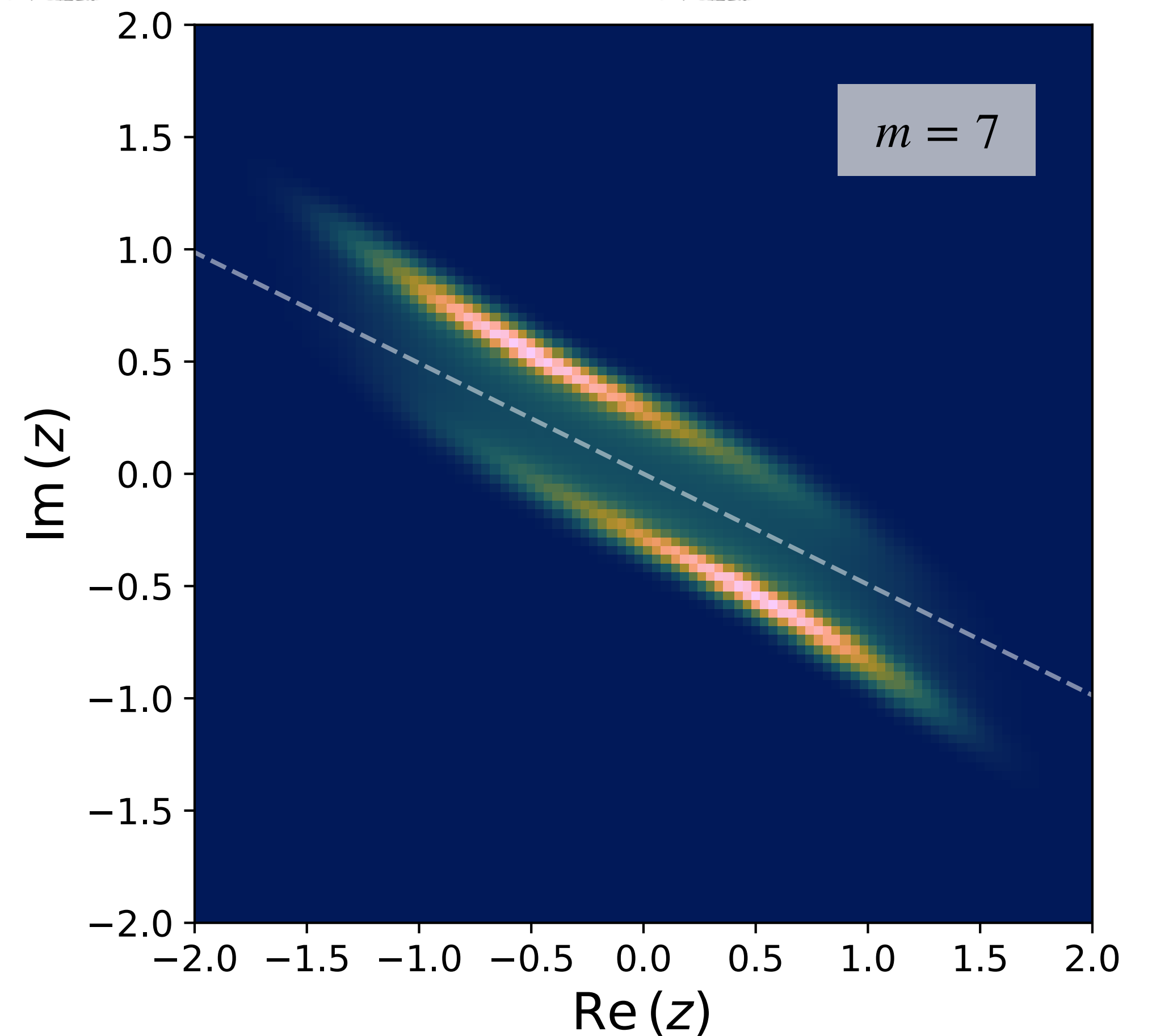
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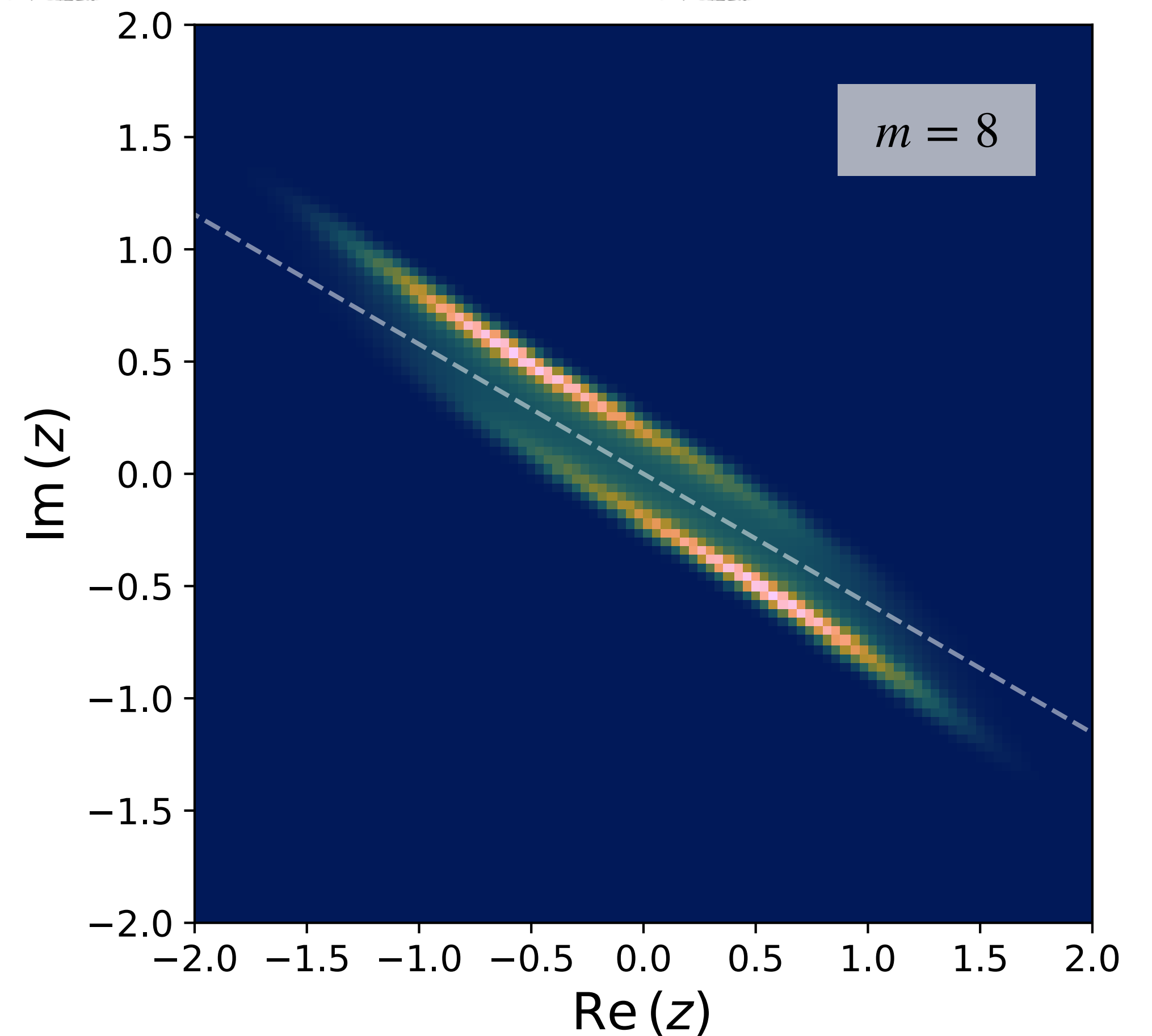
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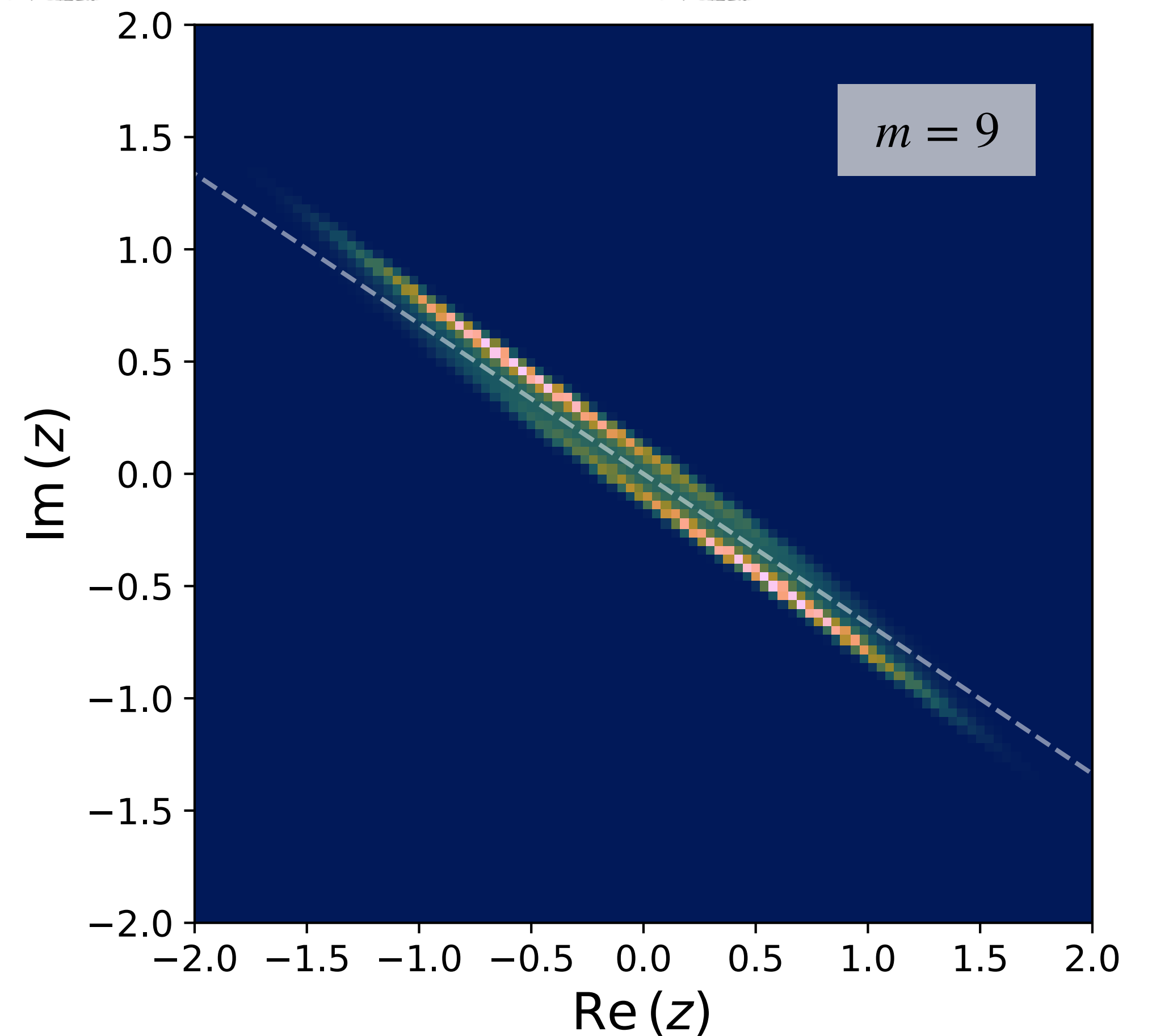
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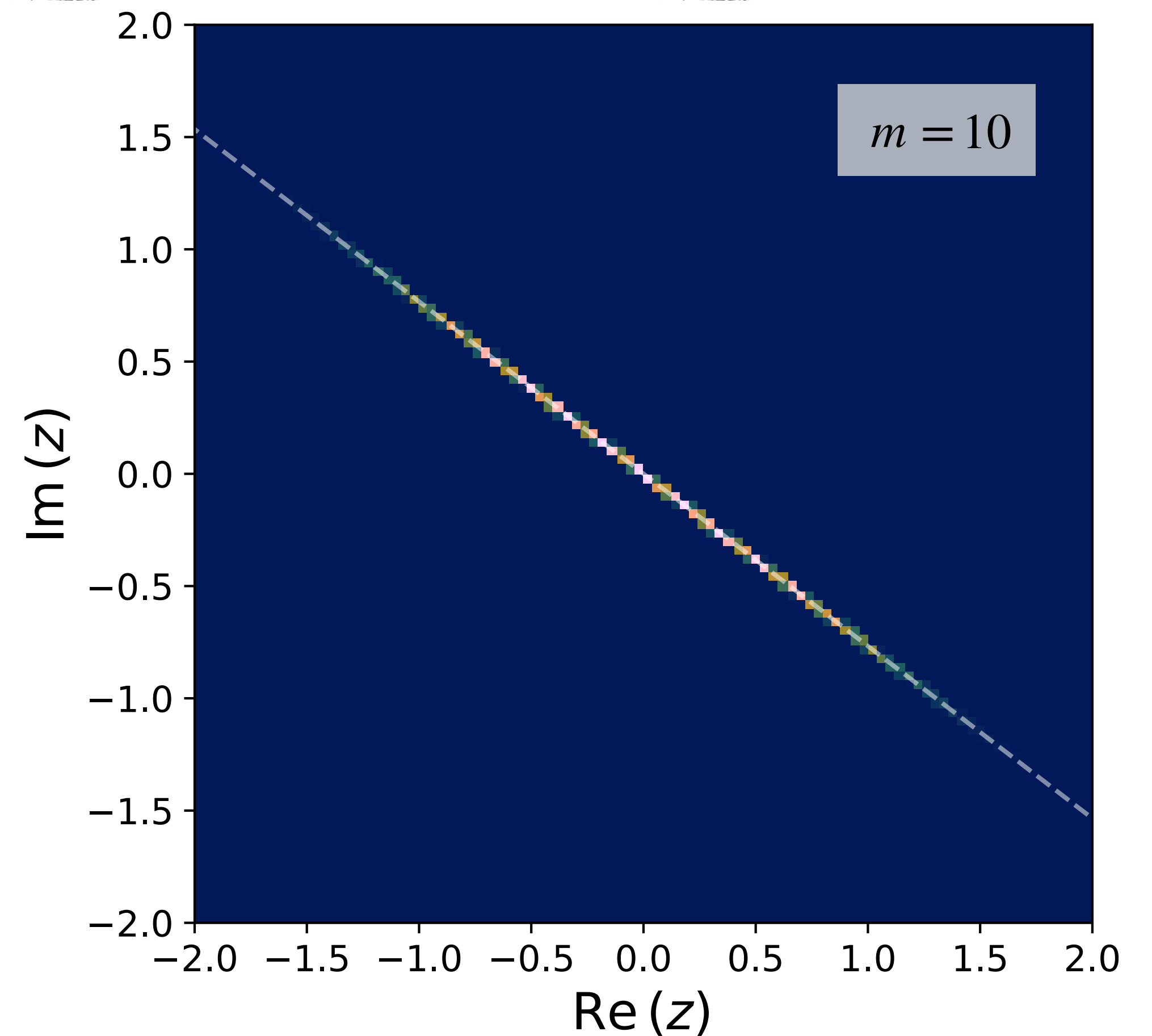
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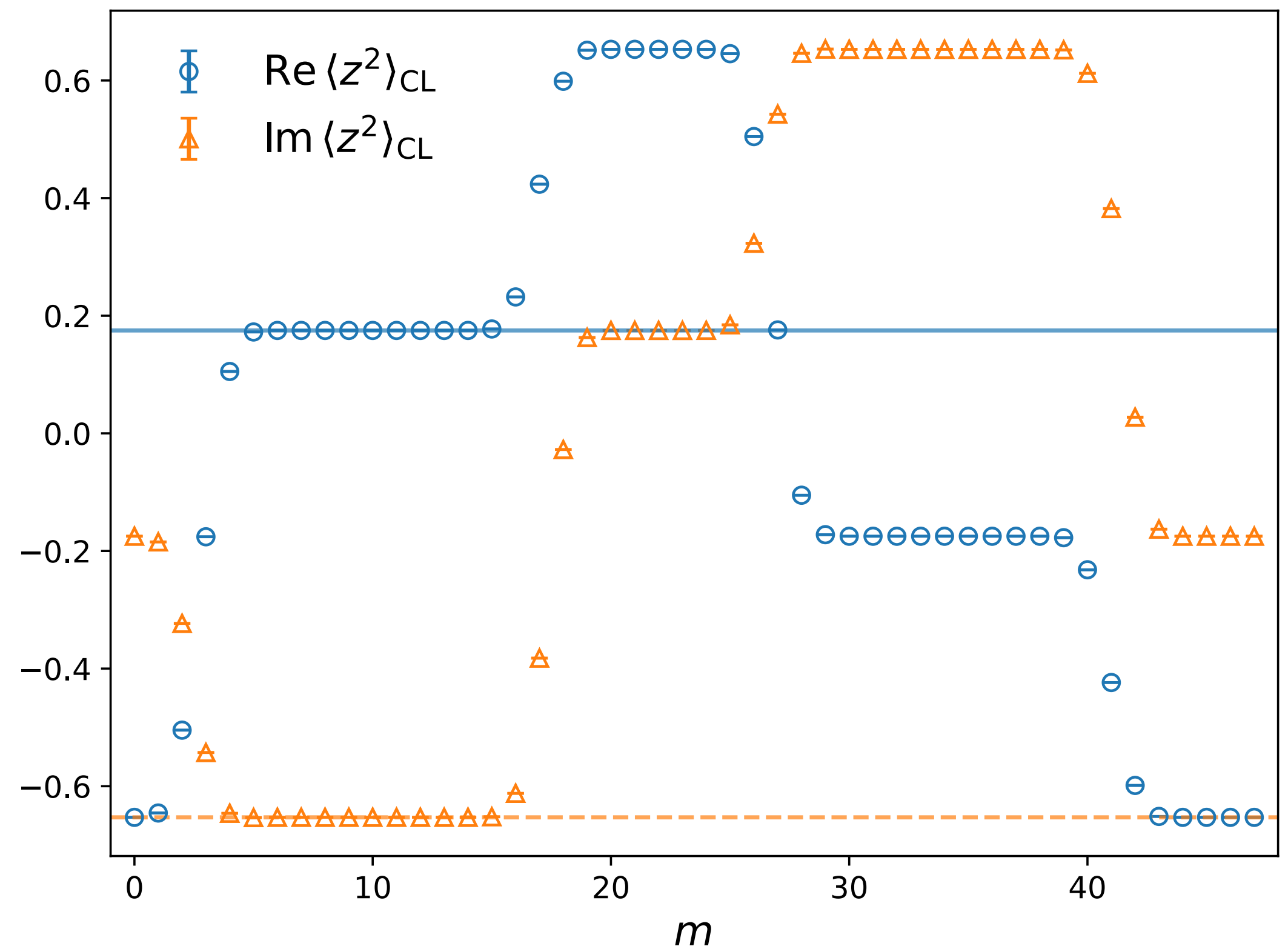
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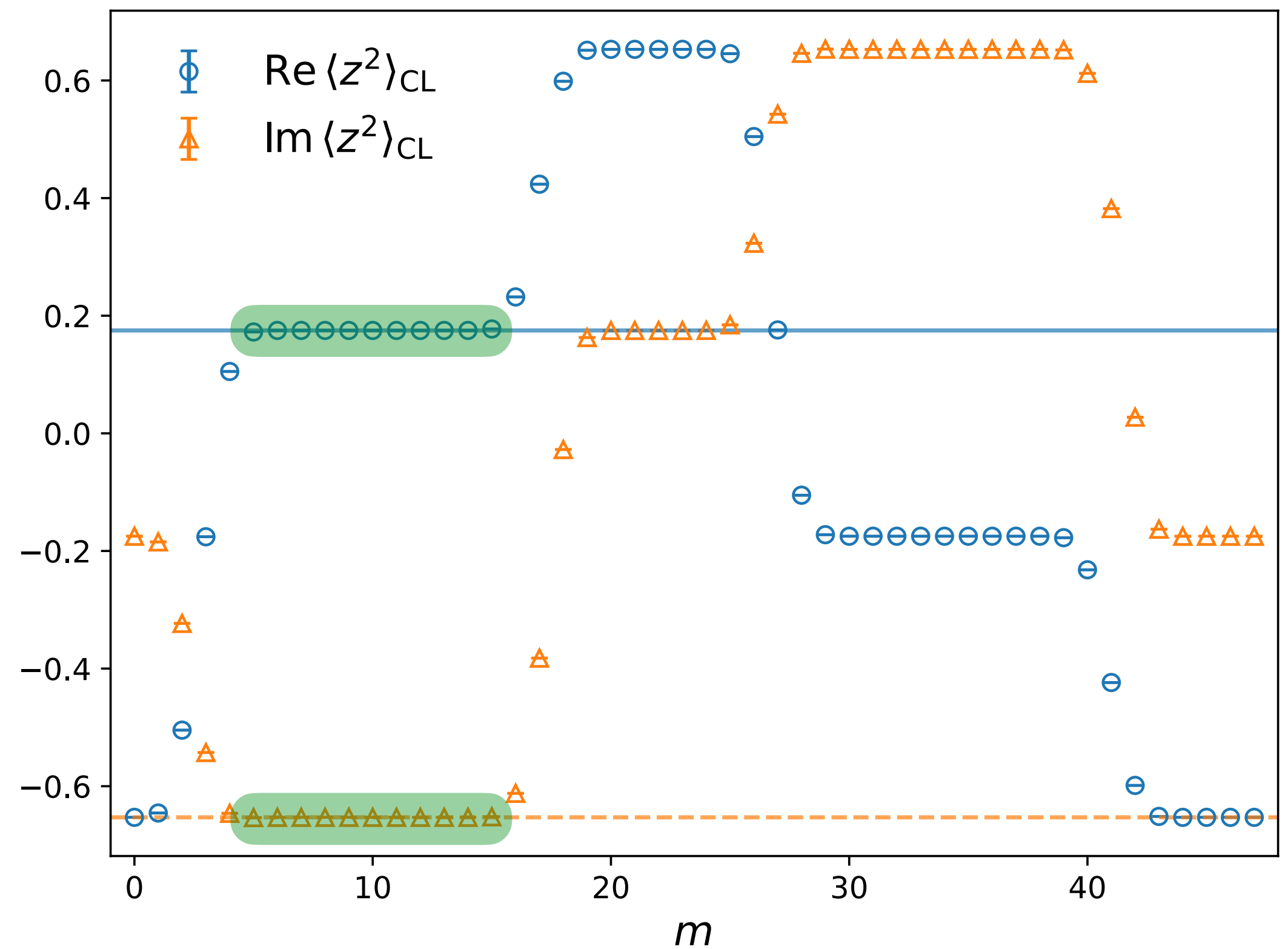
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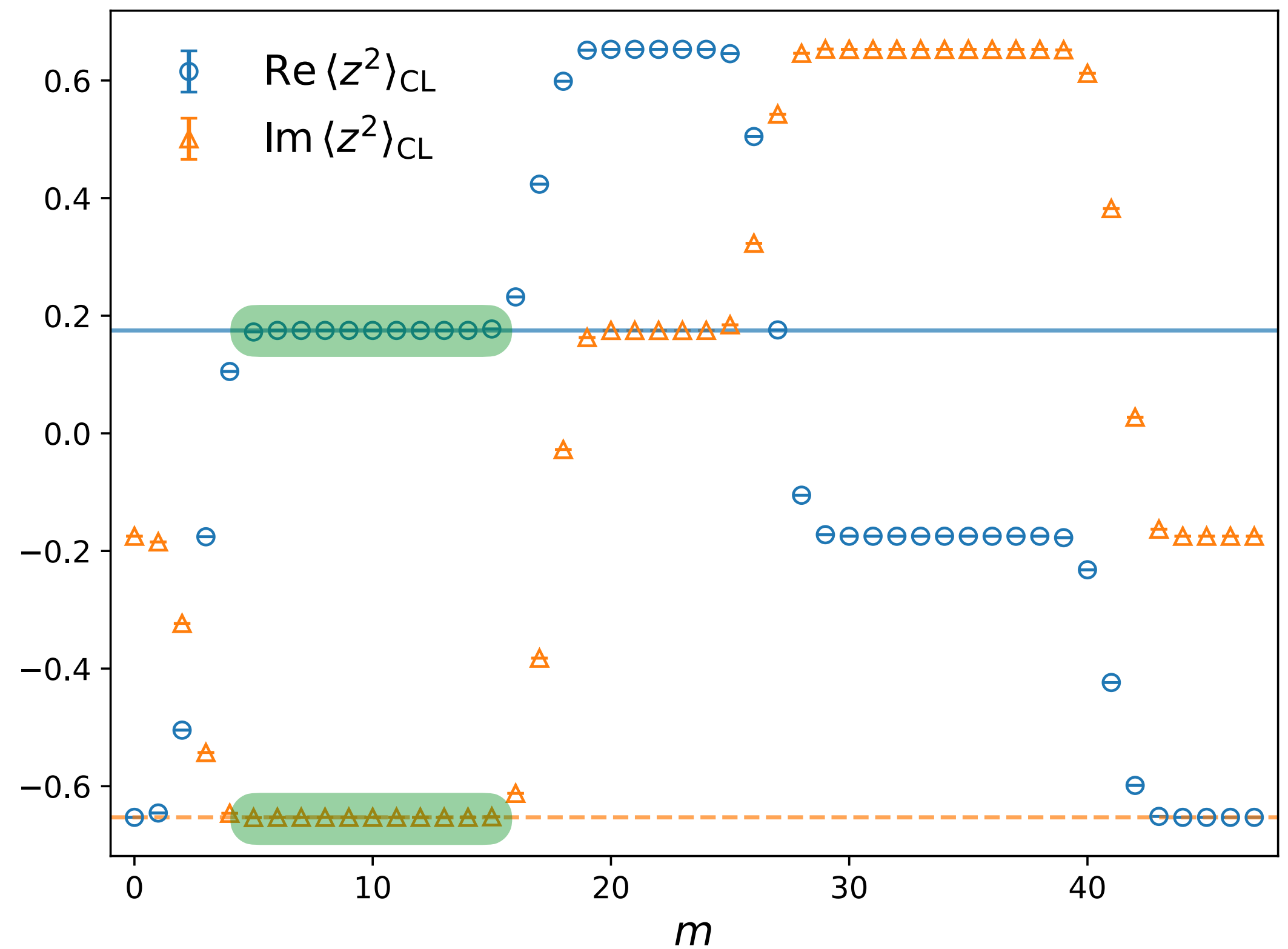
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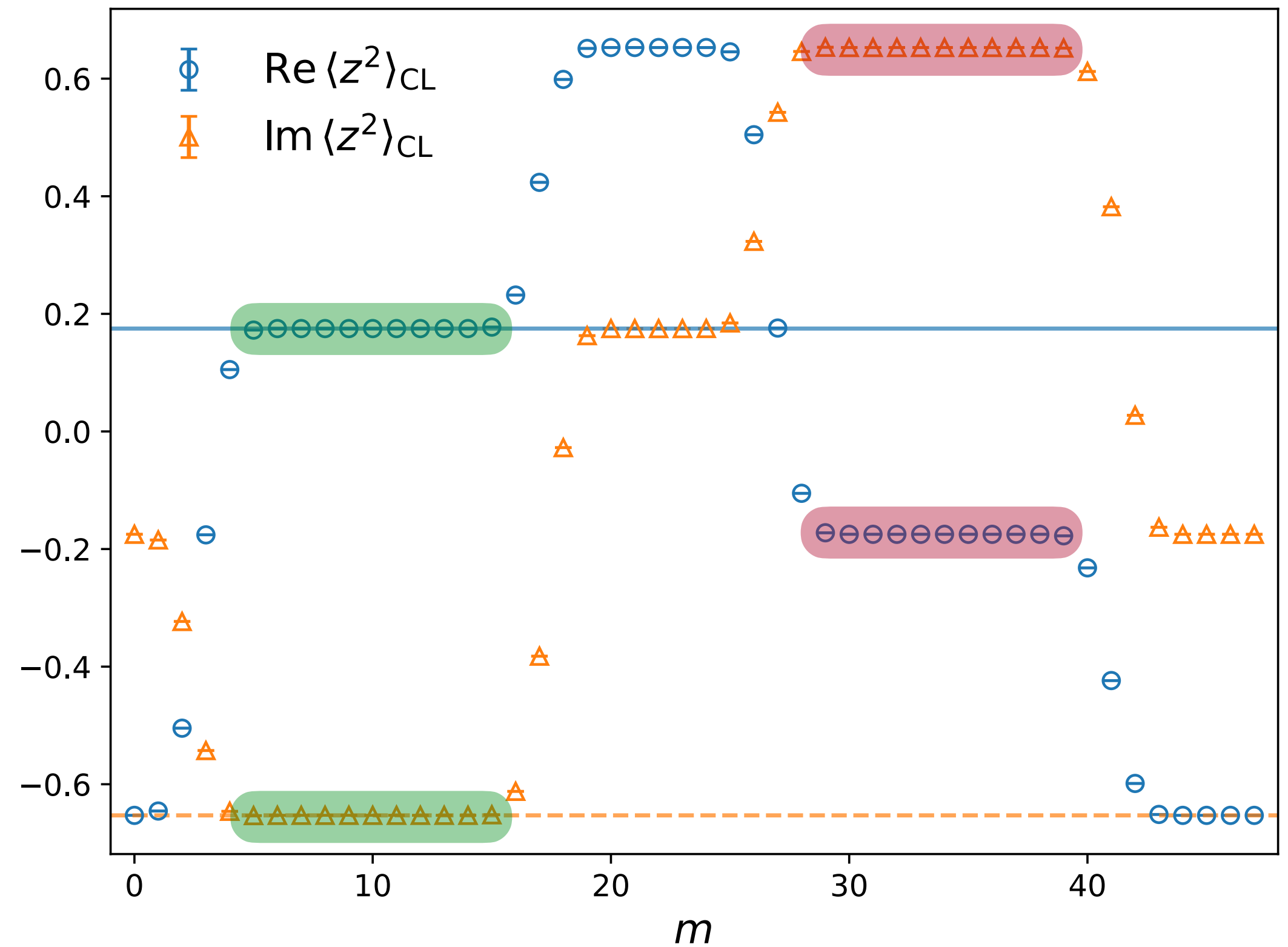
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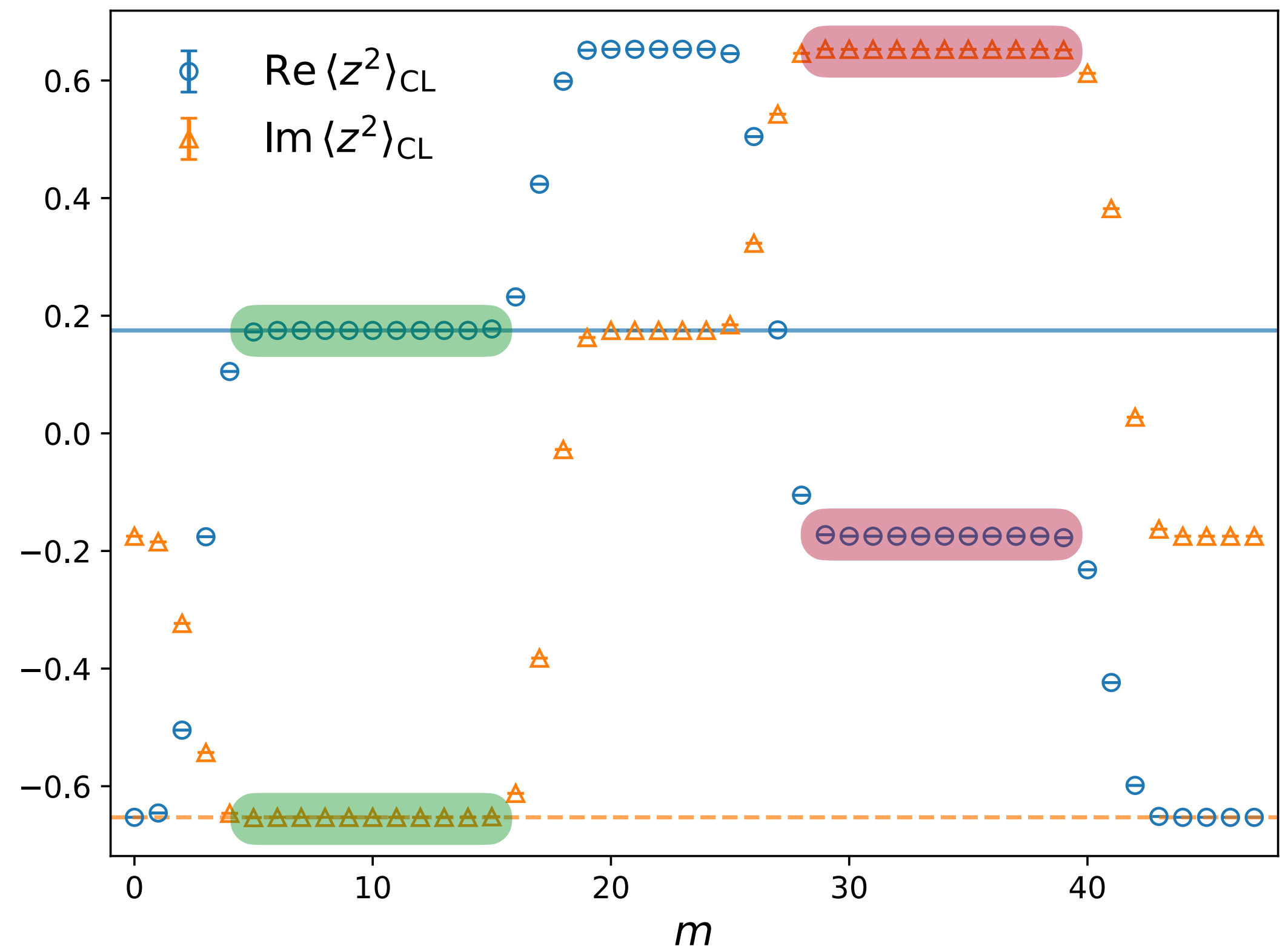
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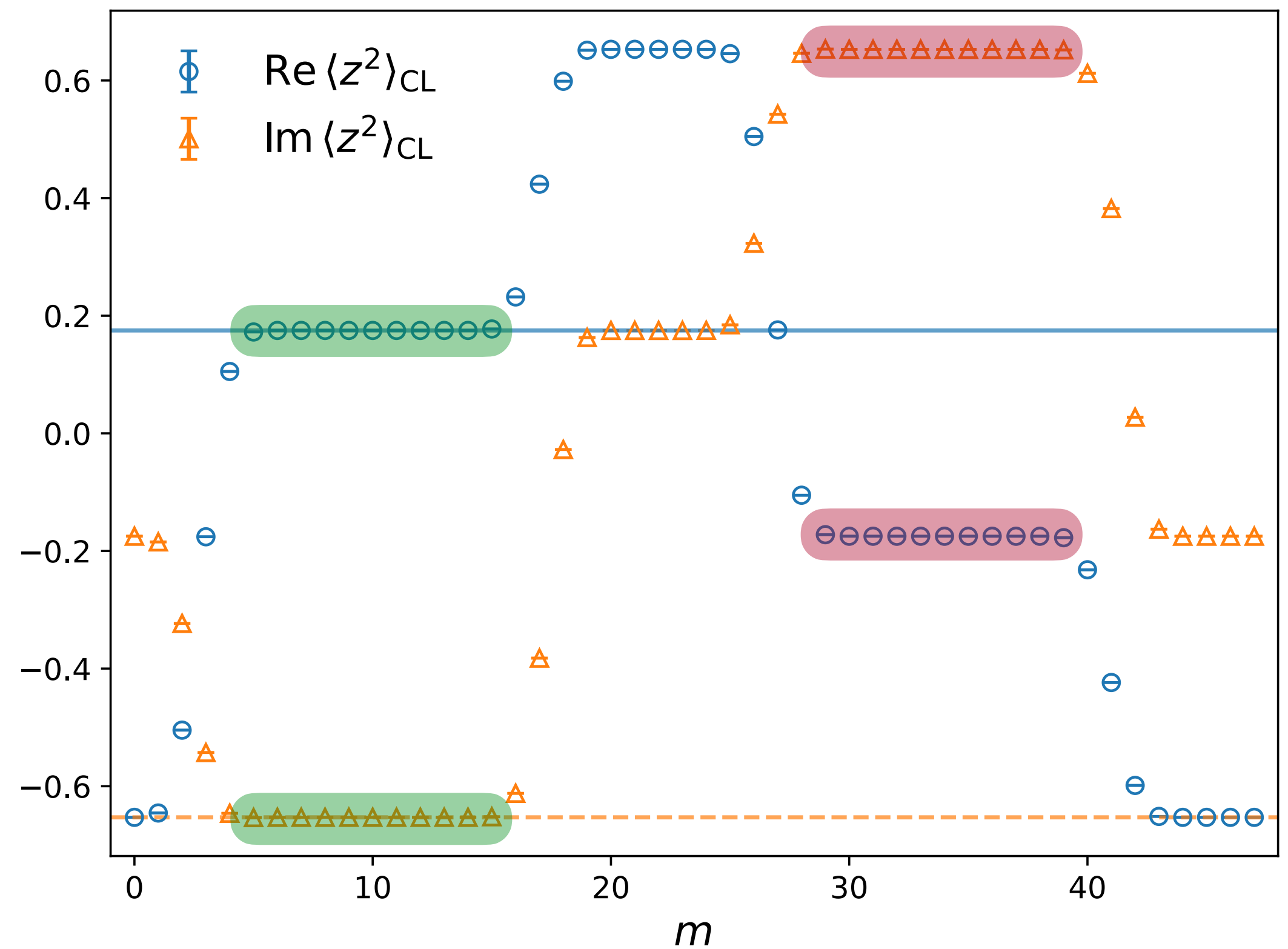
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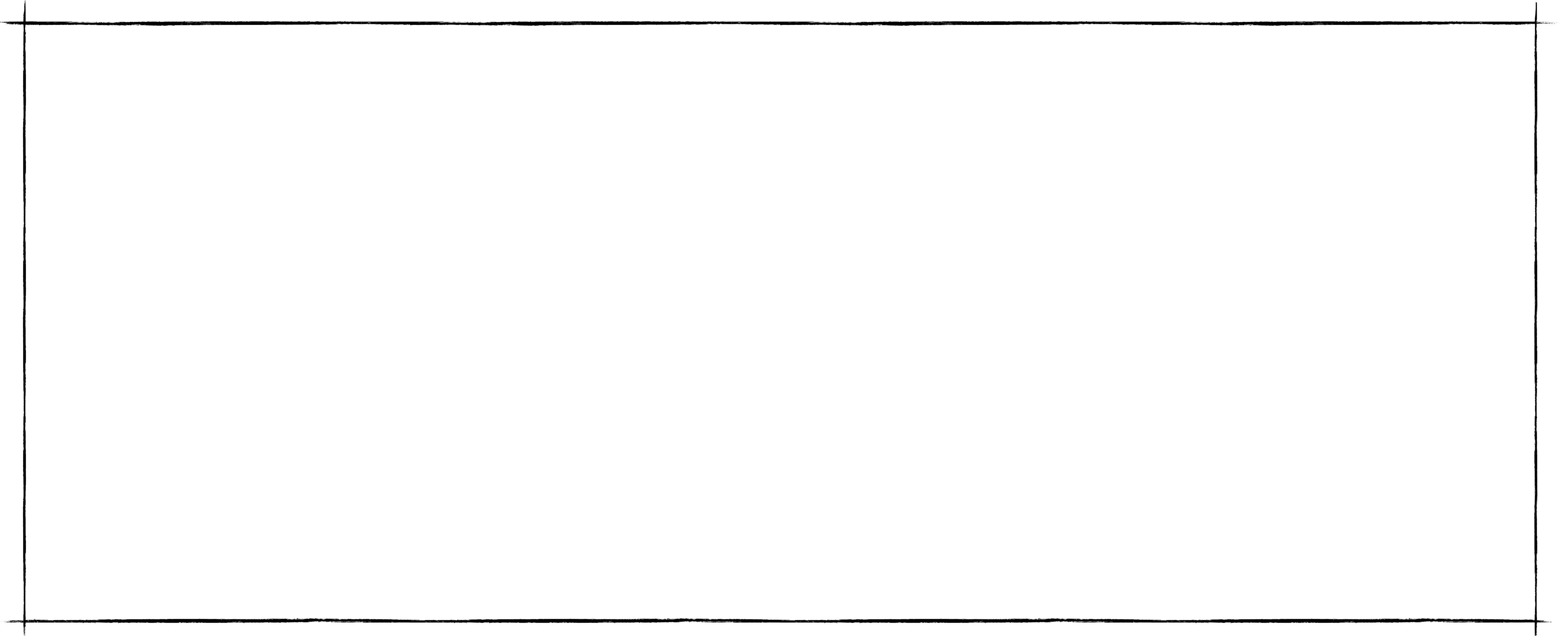
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Boundary terms



Boundary terms

Aarts et al. '11; Scherzer et al. '19

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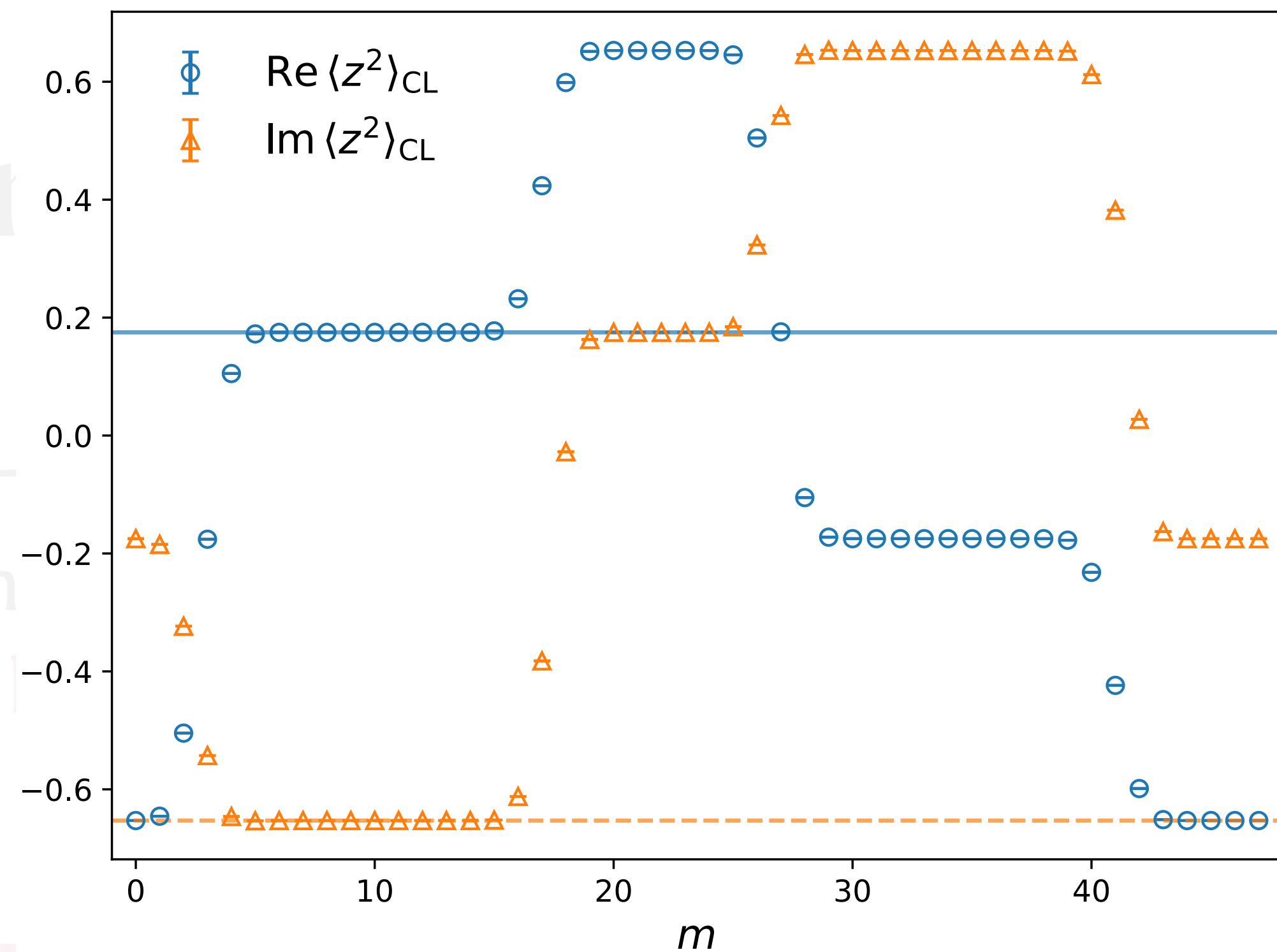
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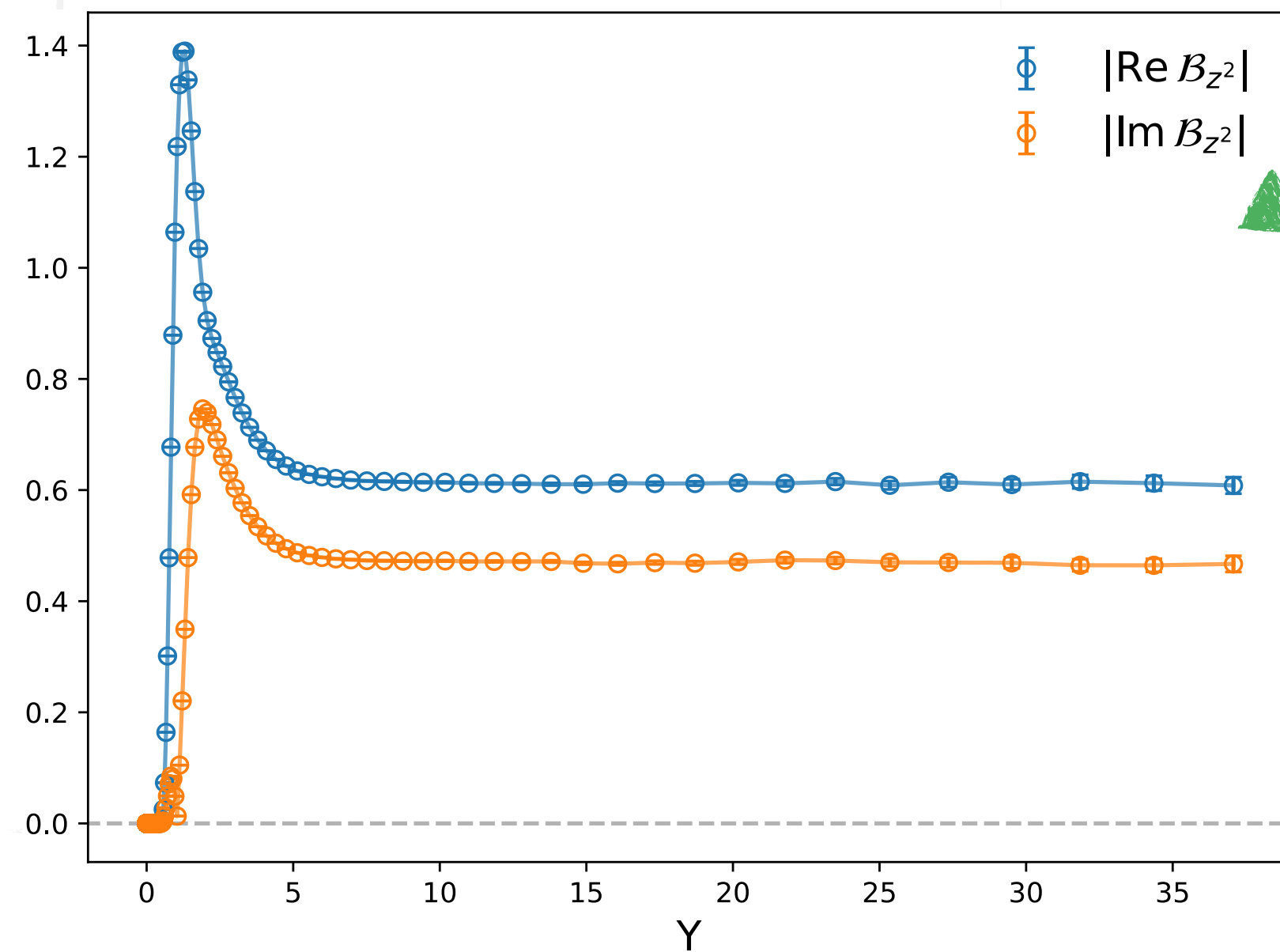
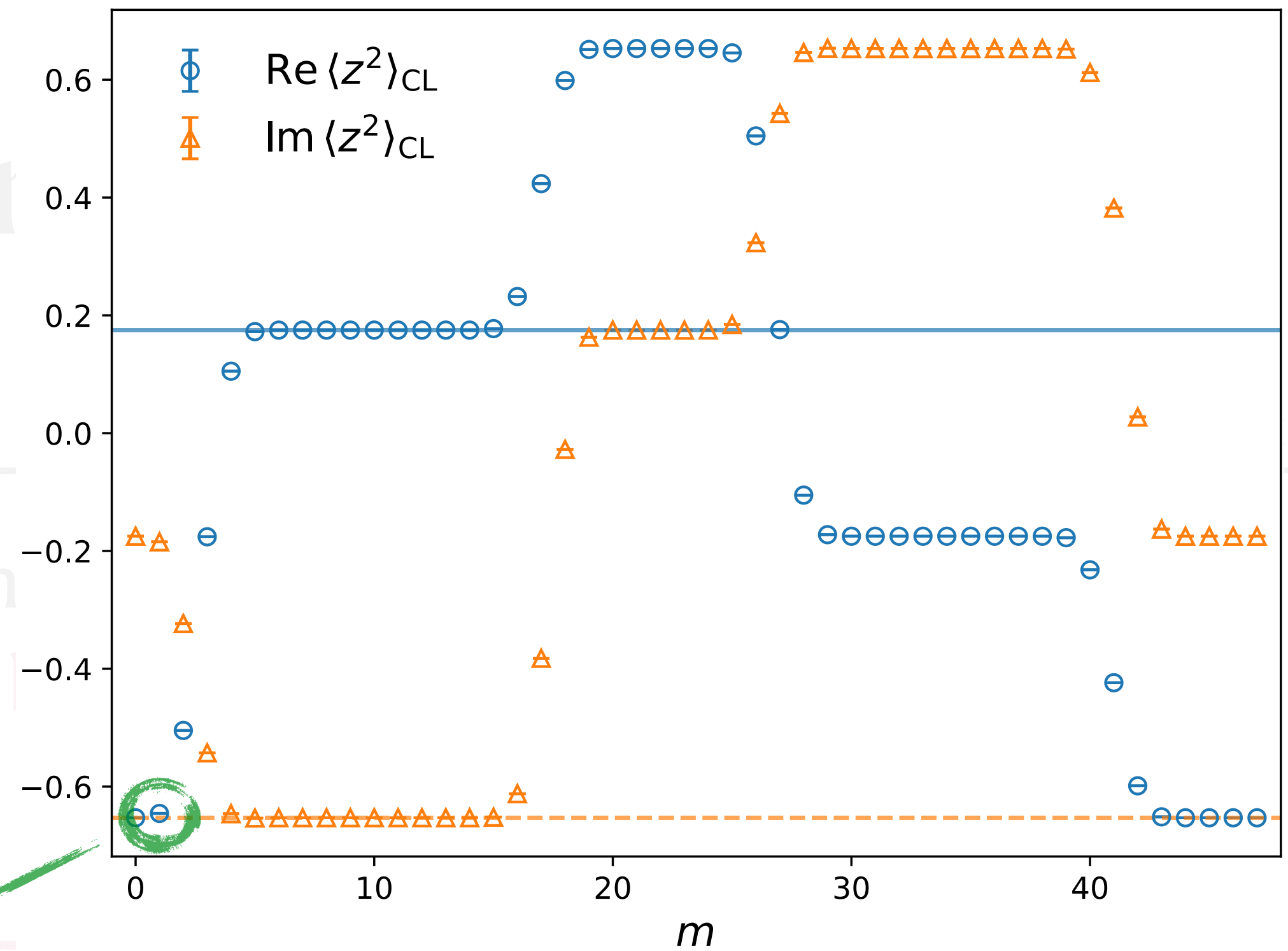


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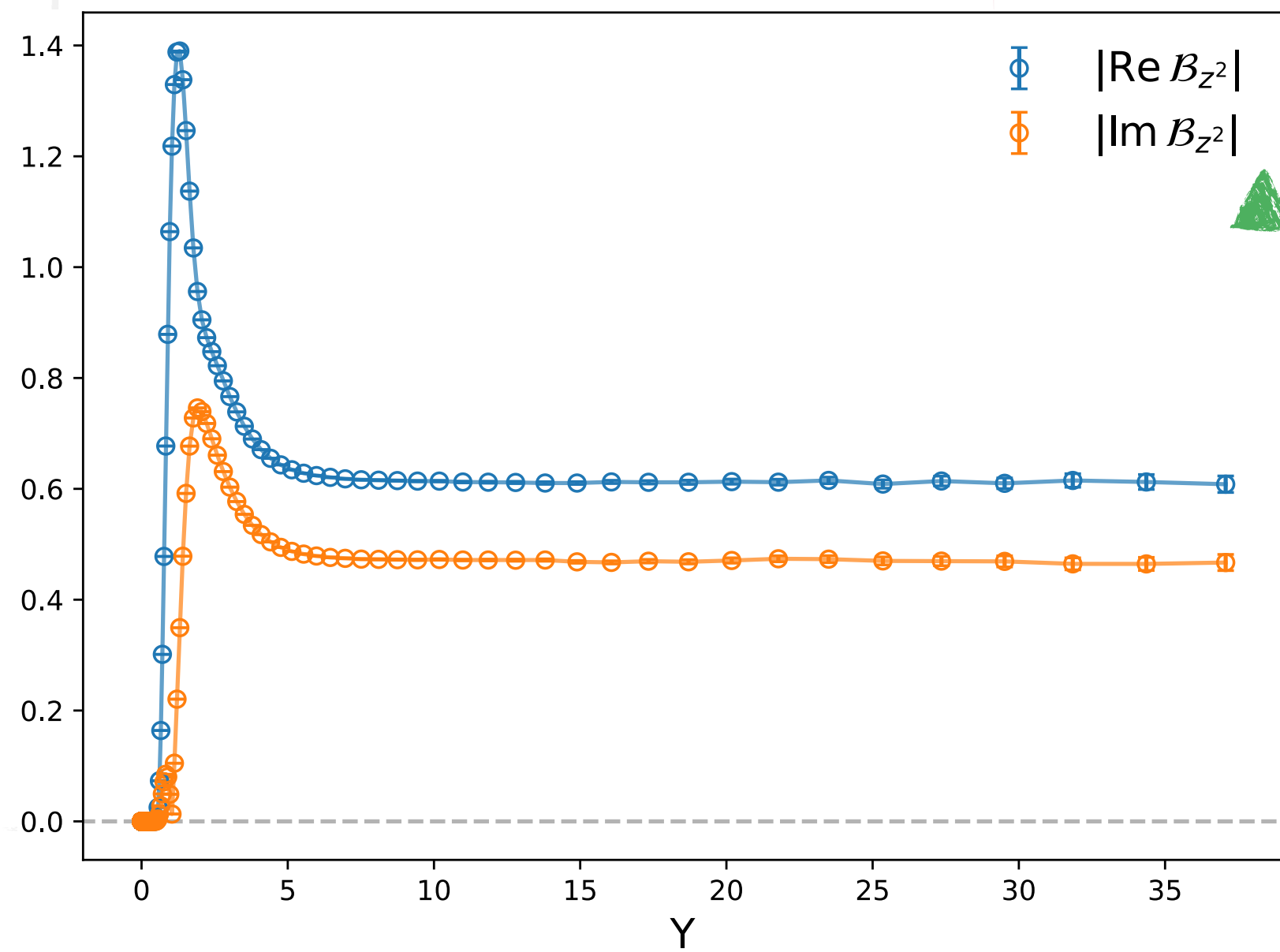
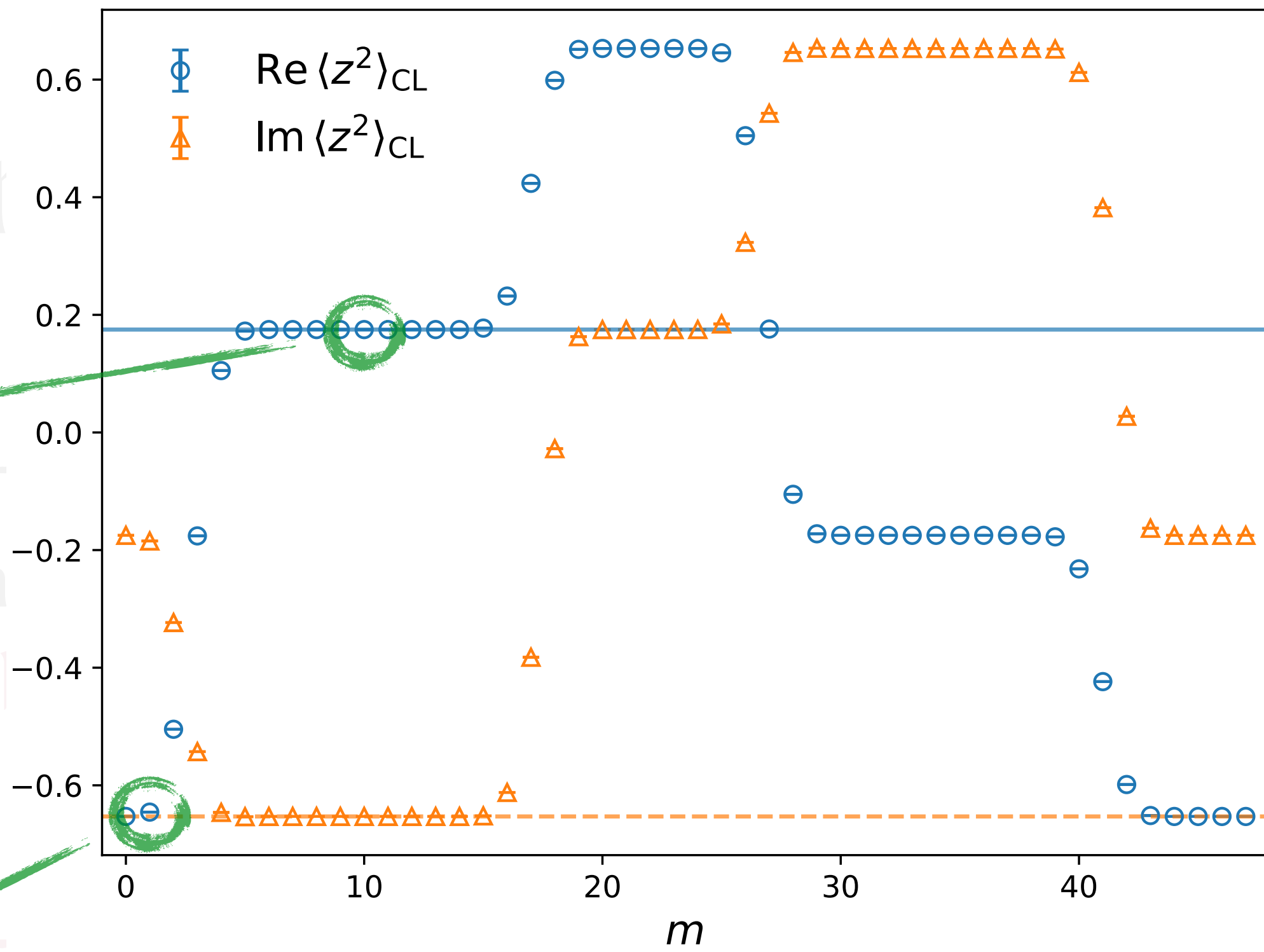
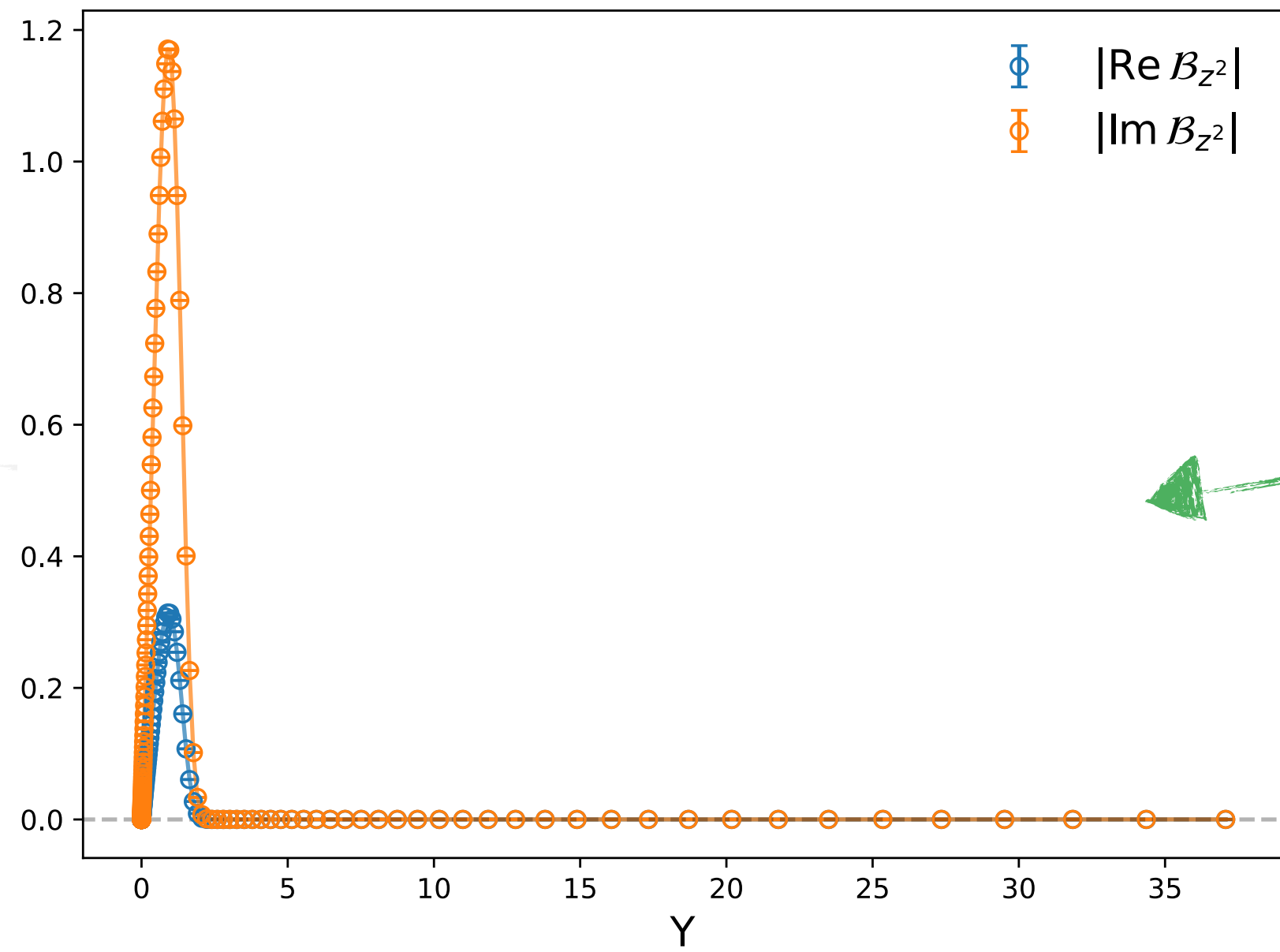
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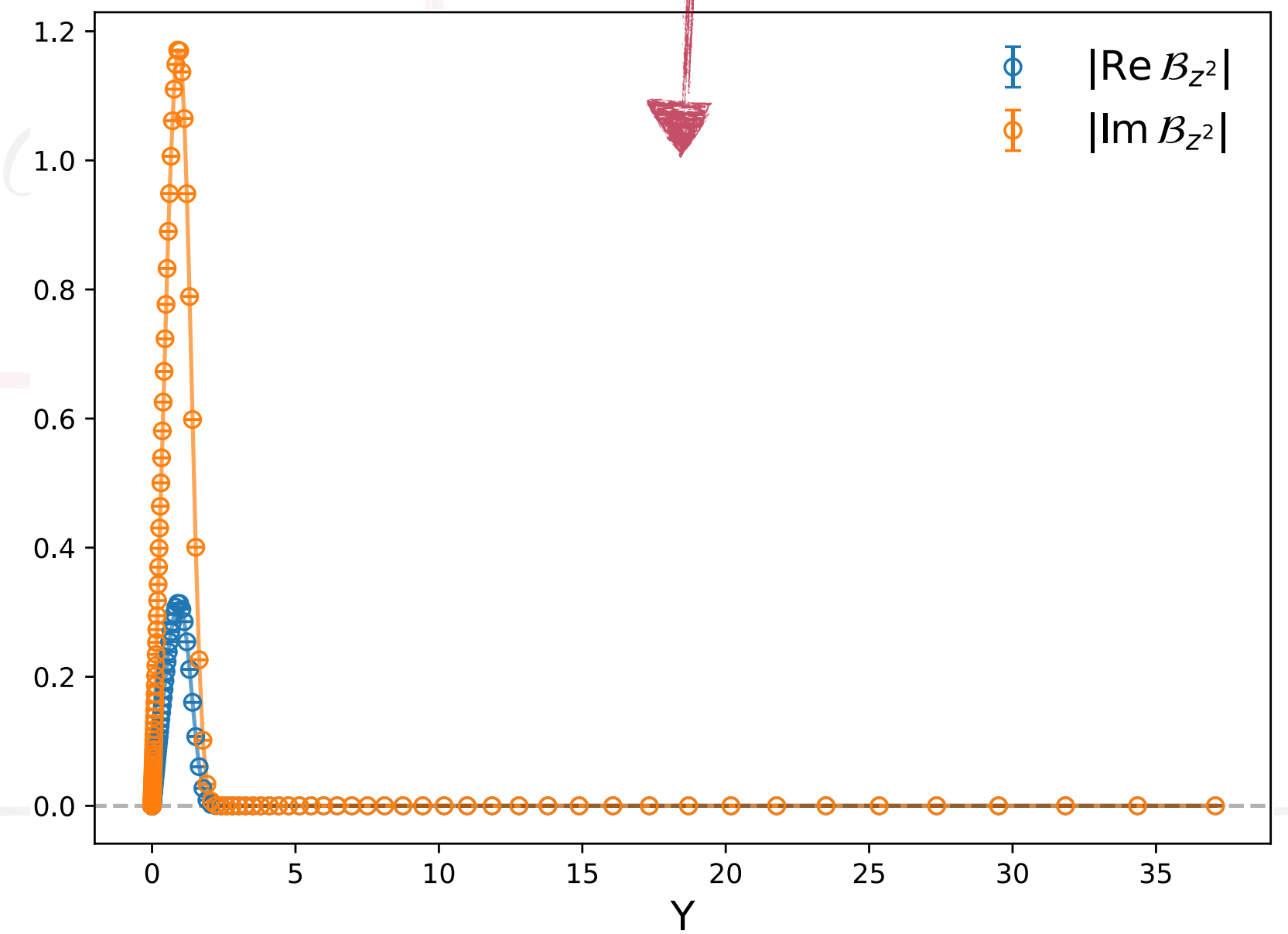
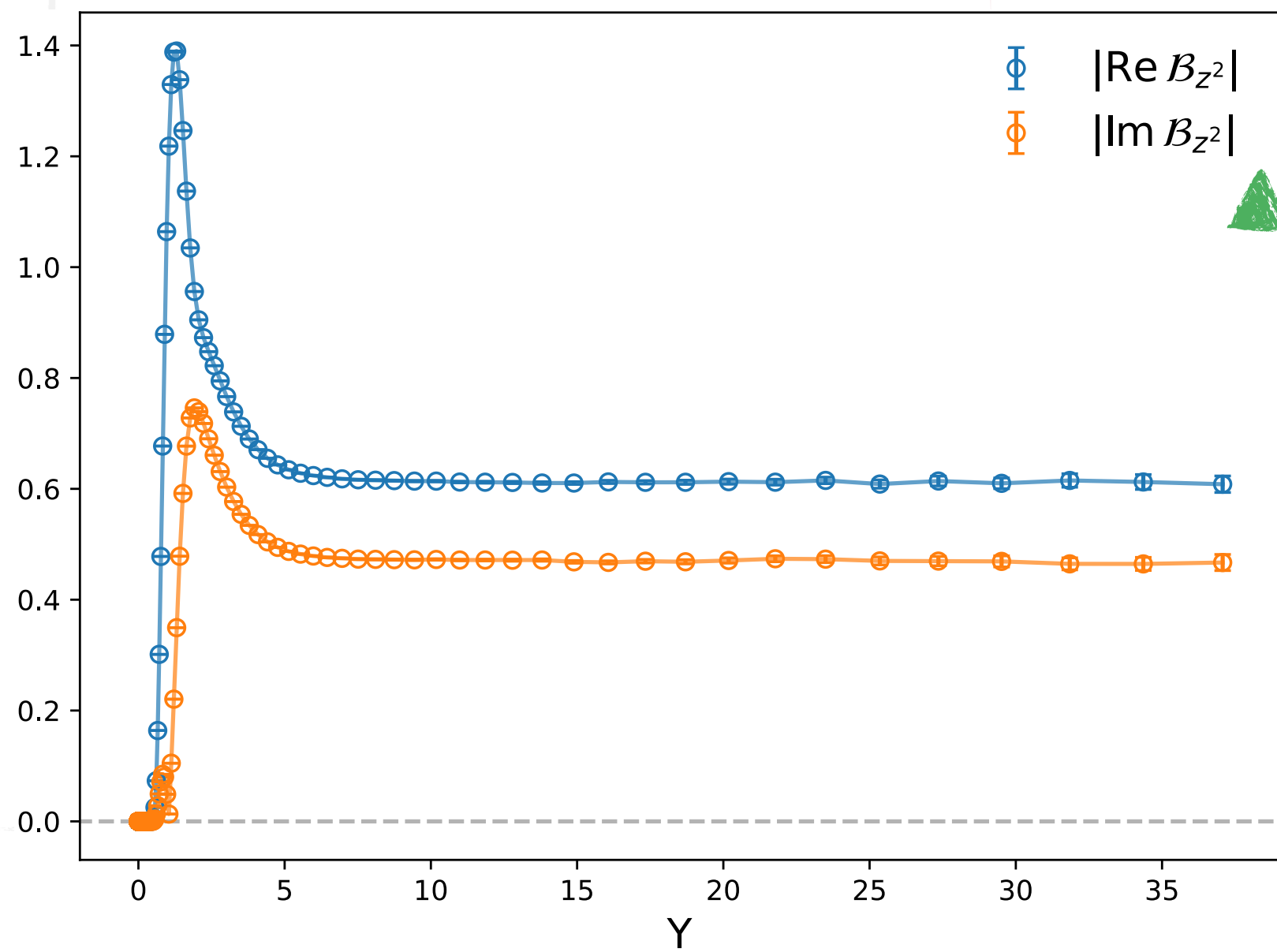
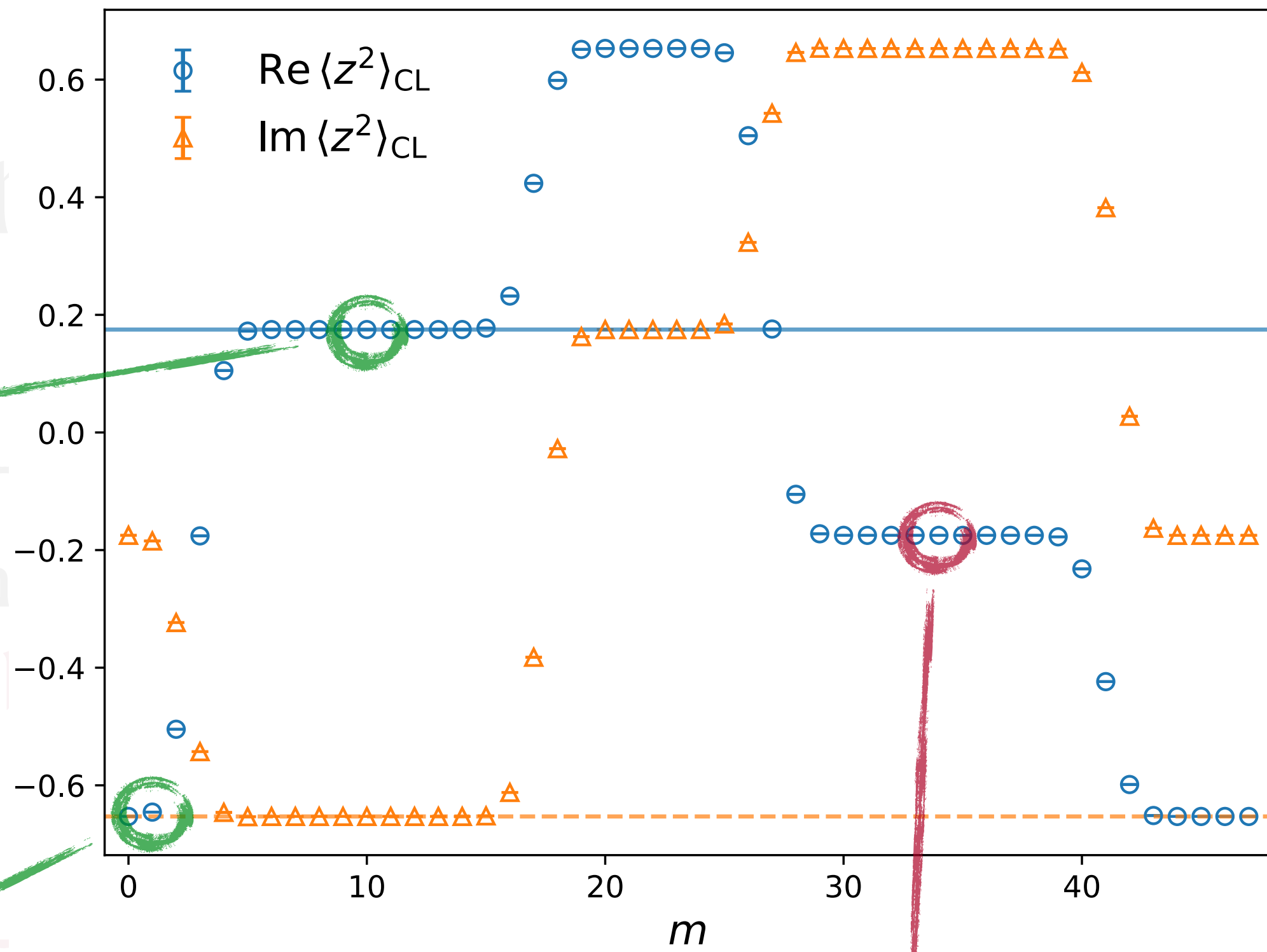
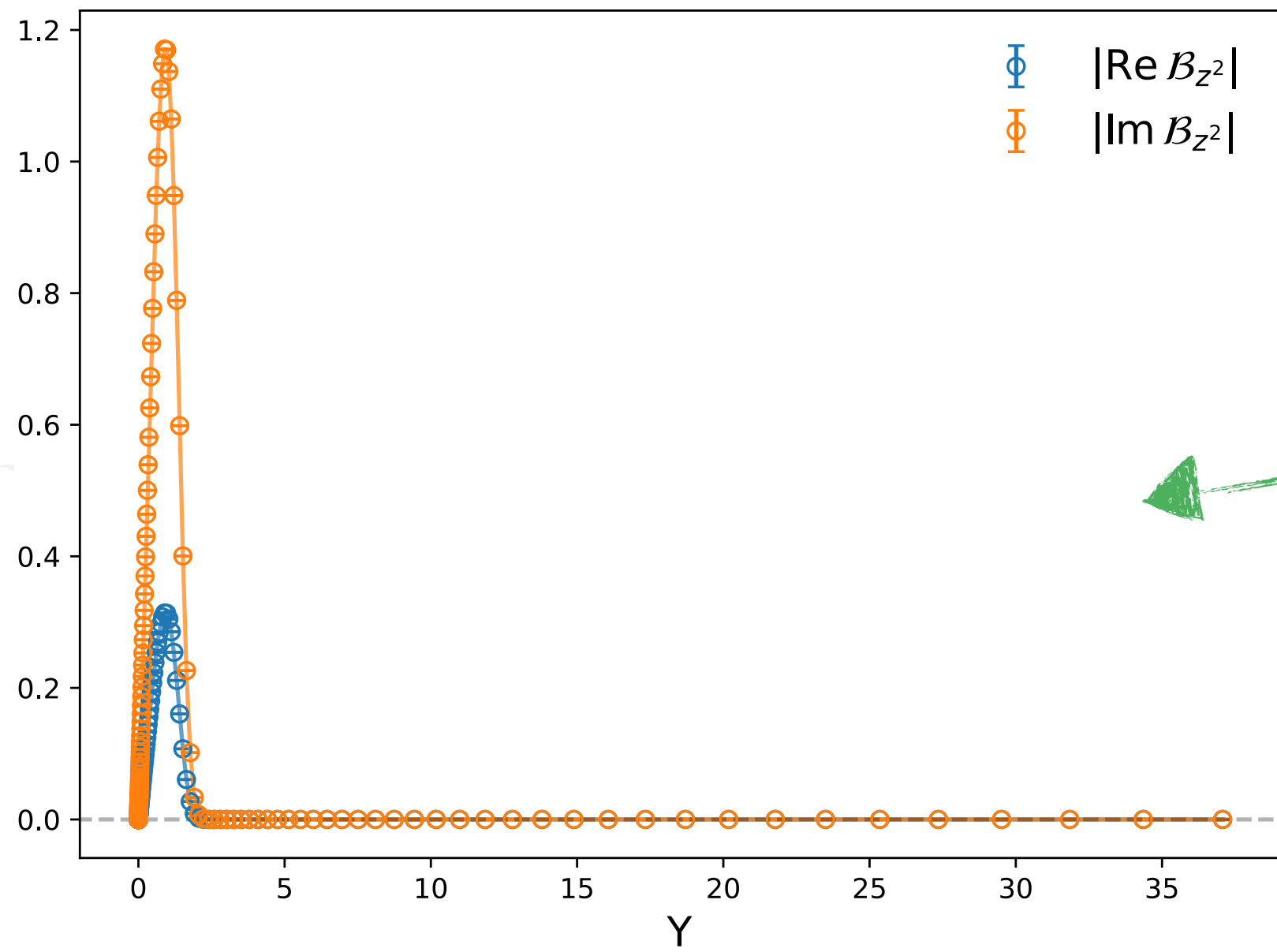
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Witten '11

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Integration cycles

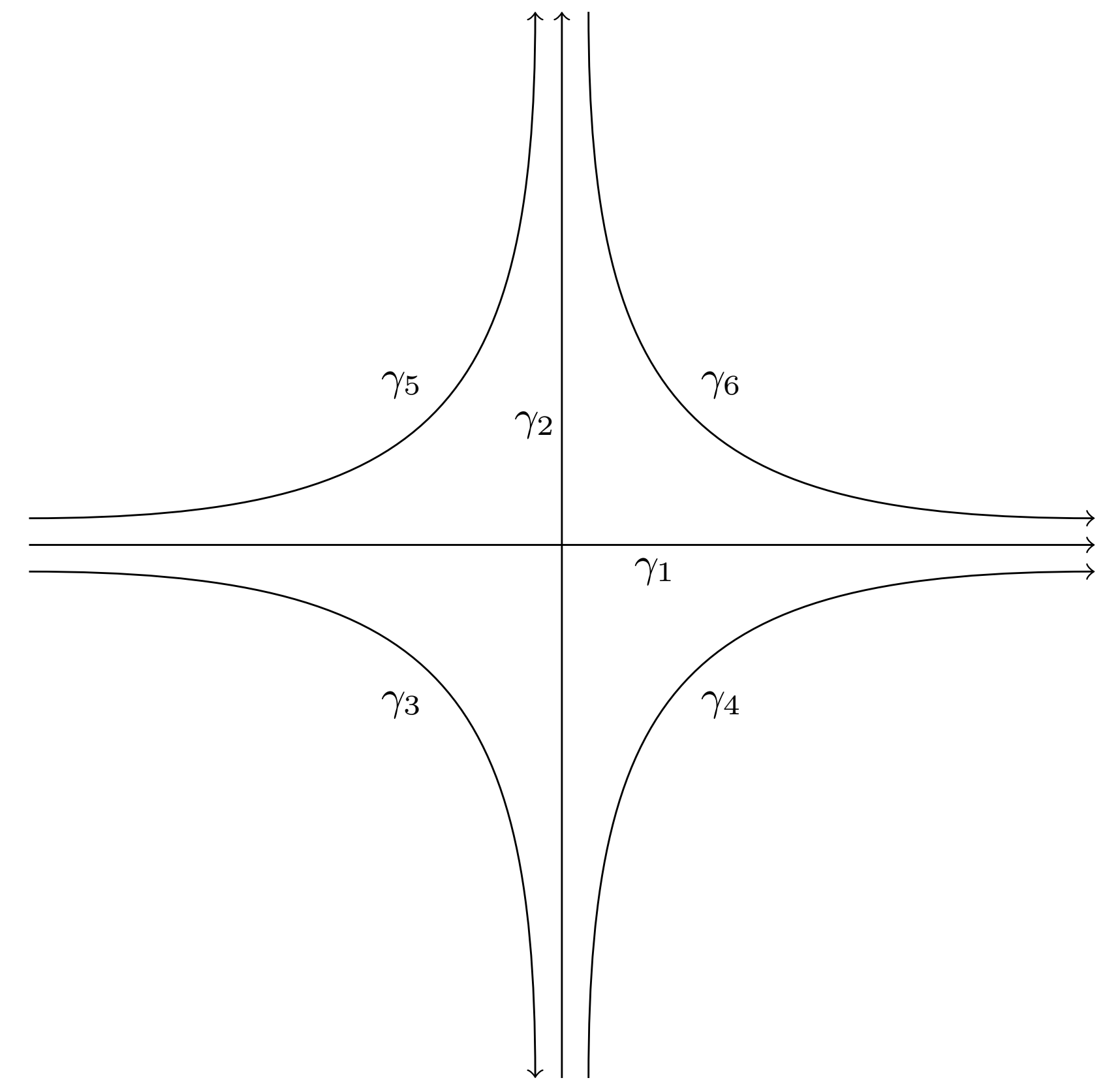
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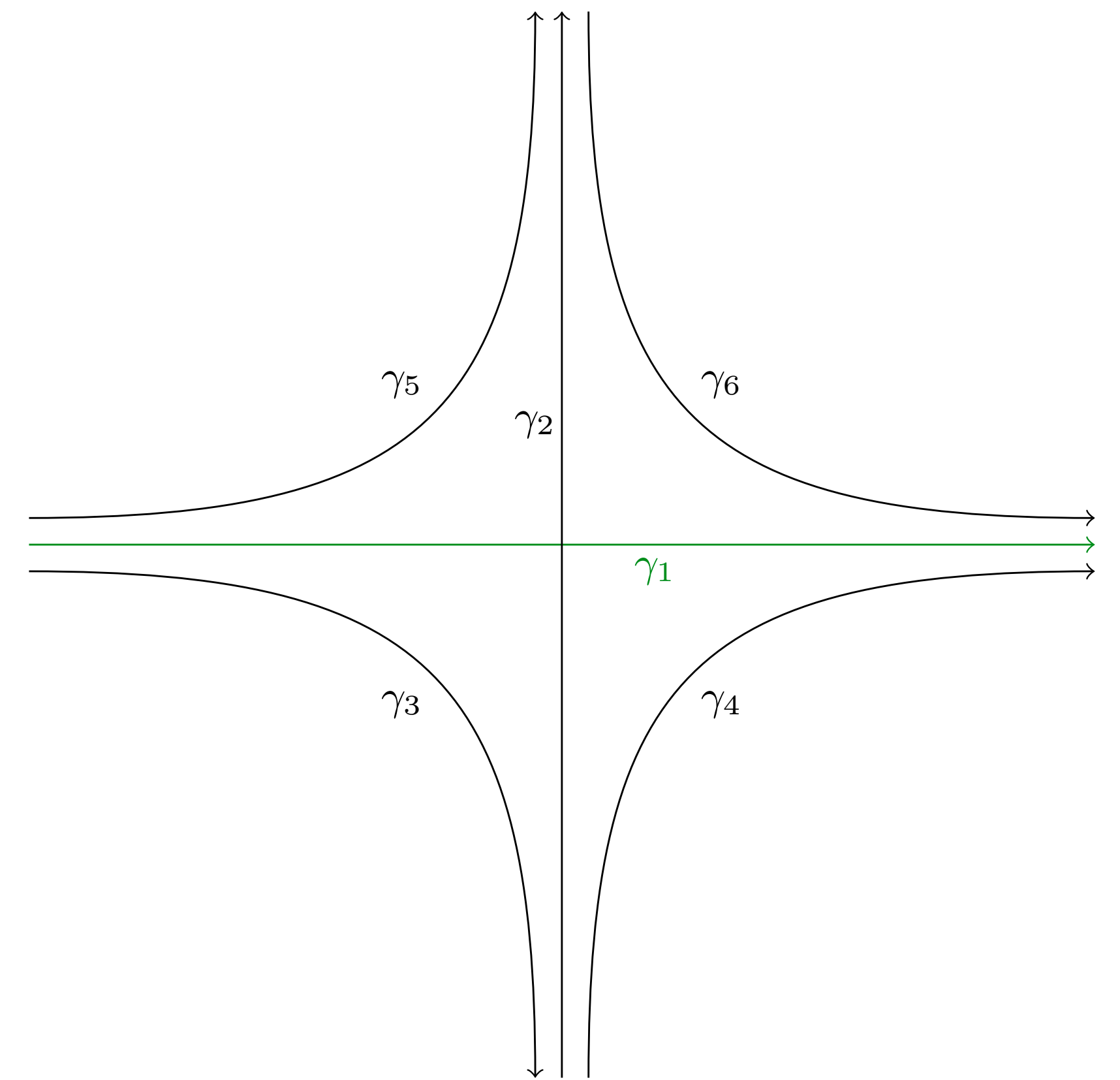
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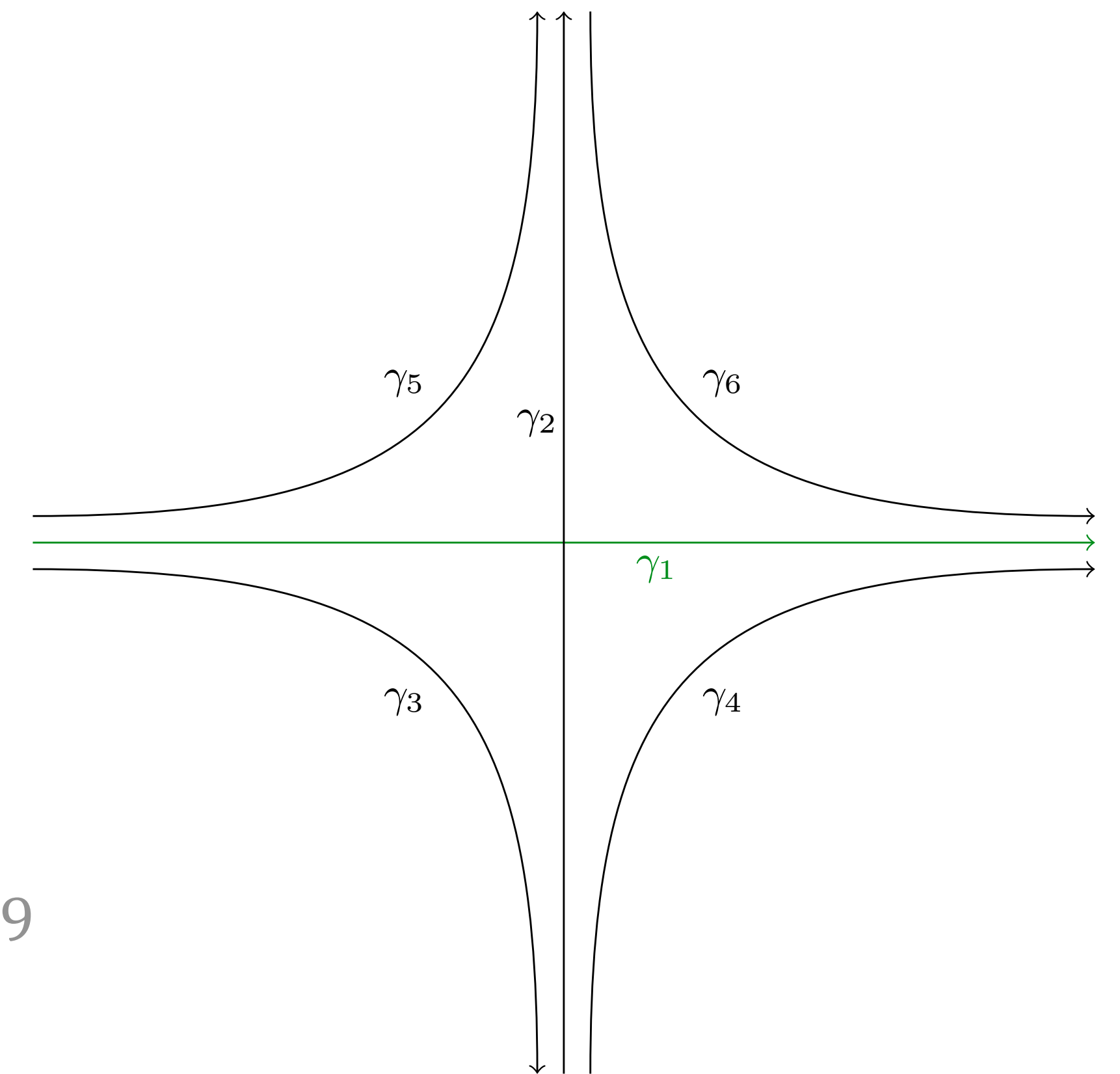
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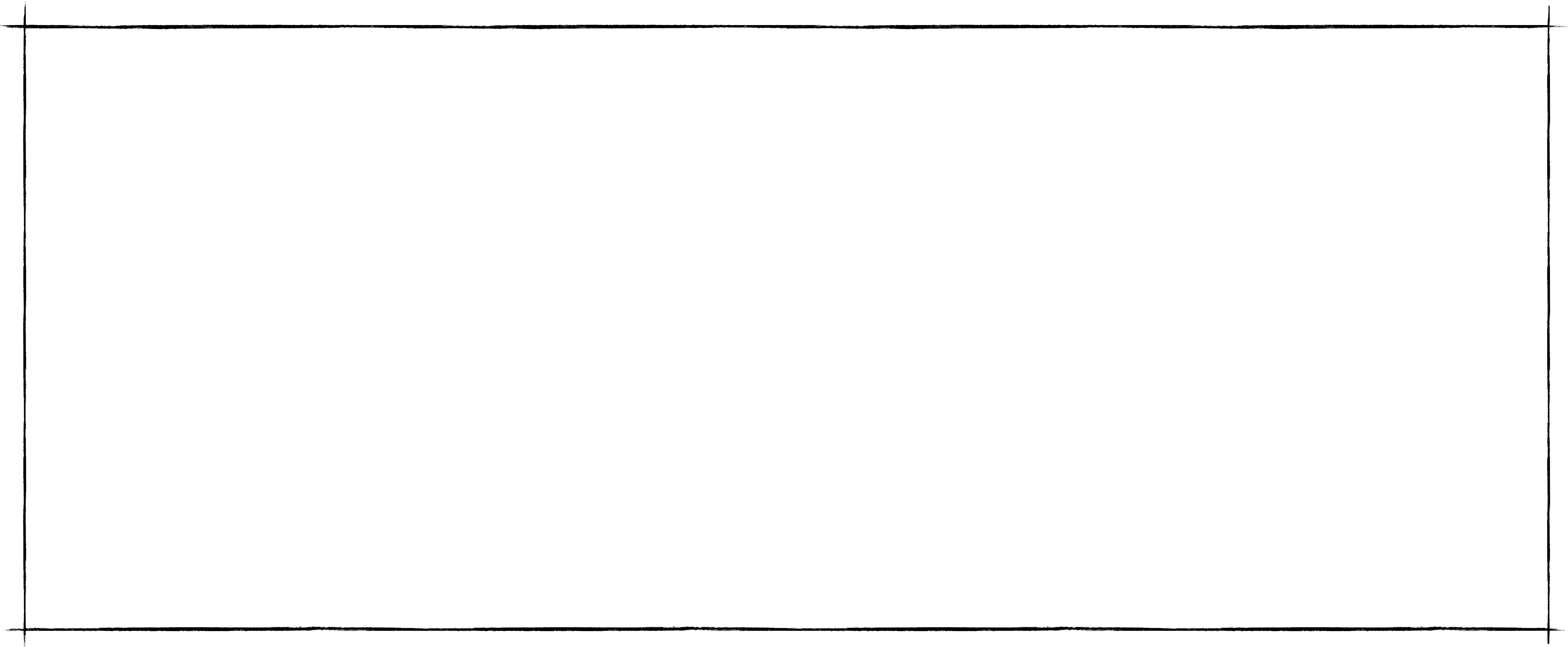
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- **Vanishing boundary terms** only imply that result is **linear combination** of integration cycles:

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\text{CL}} = \sum_{i=1}^3 a_i \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle_{\gamma_i}$$

Salcedo, Seiler '19



Kernel and integration cycles

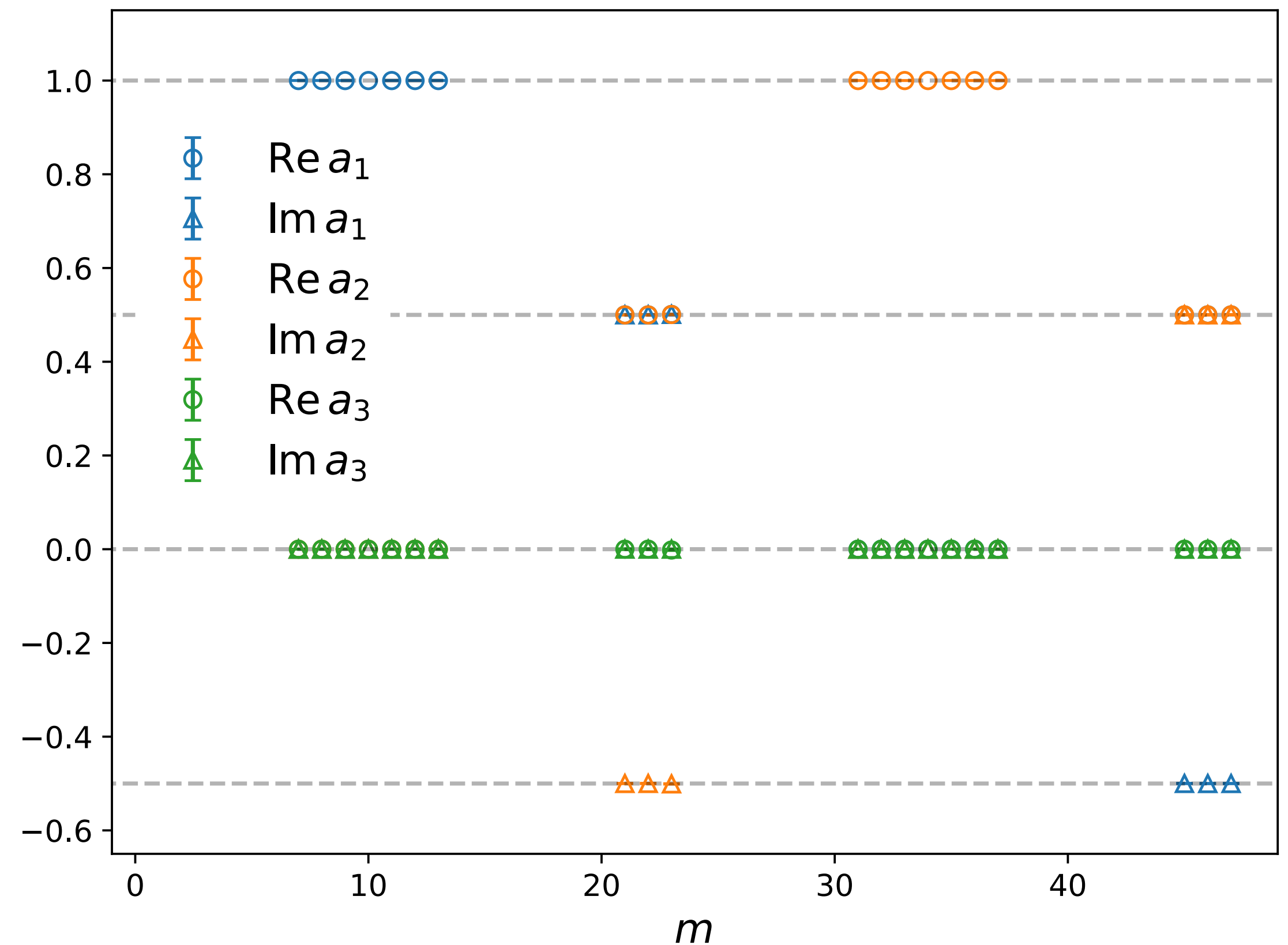


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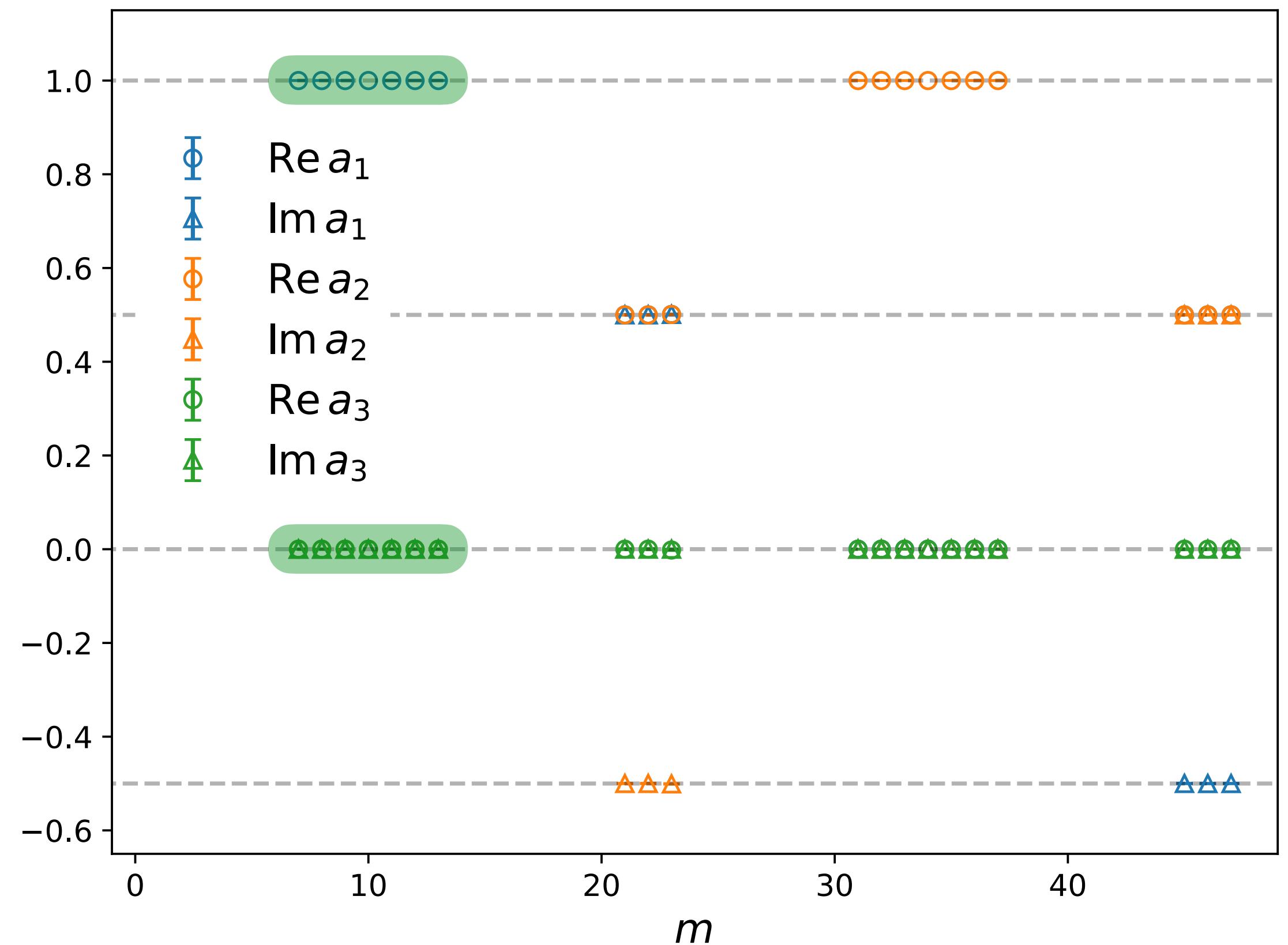
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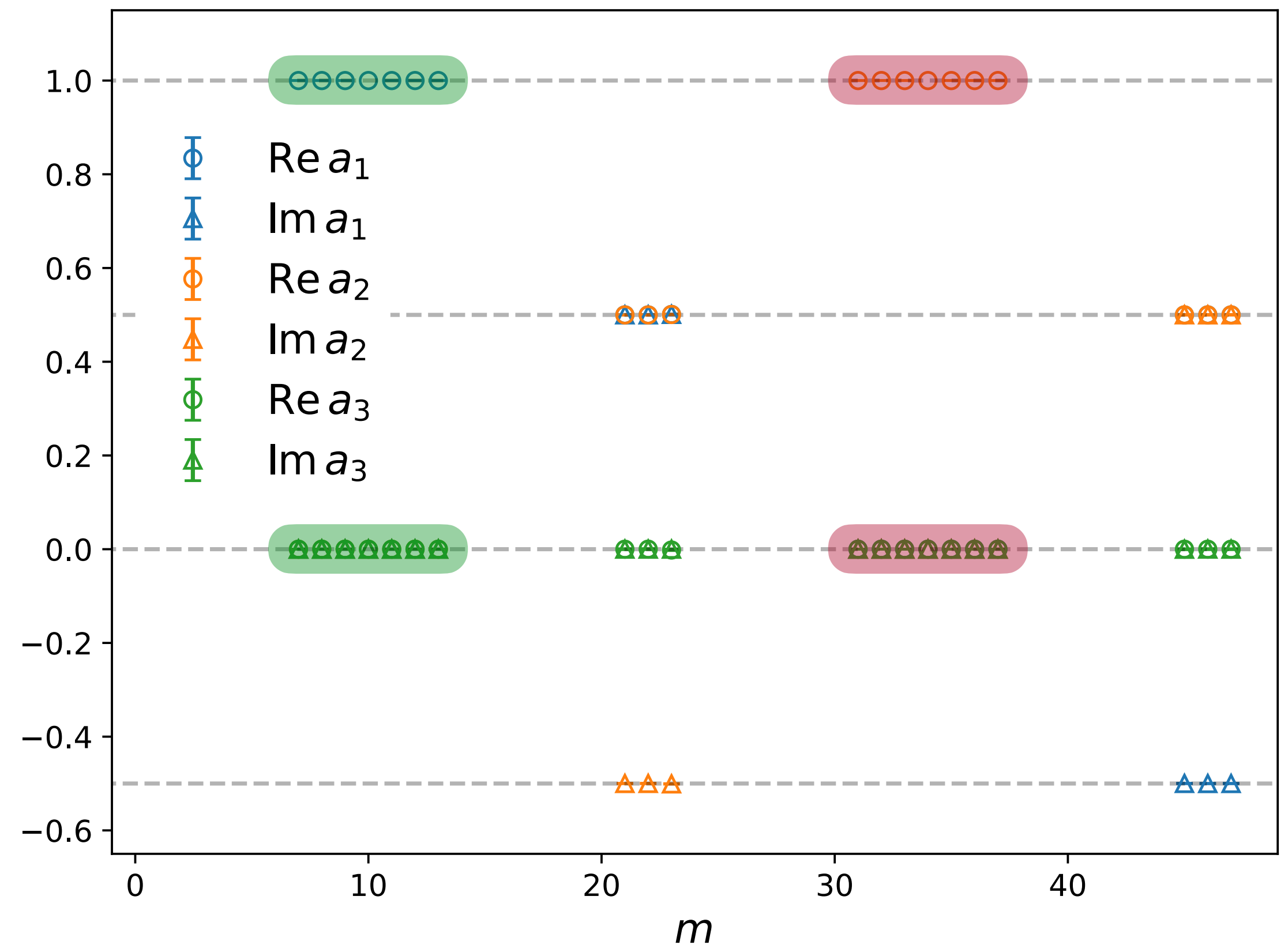
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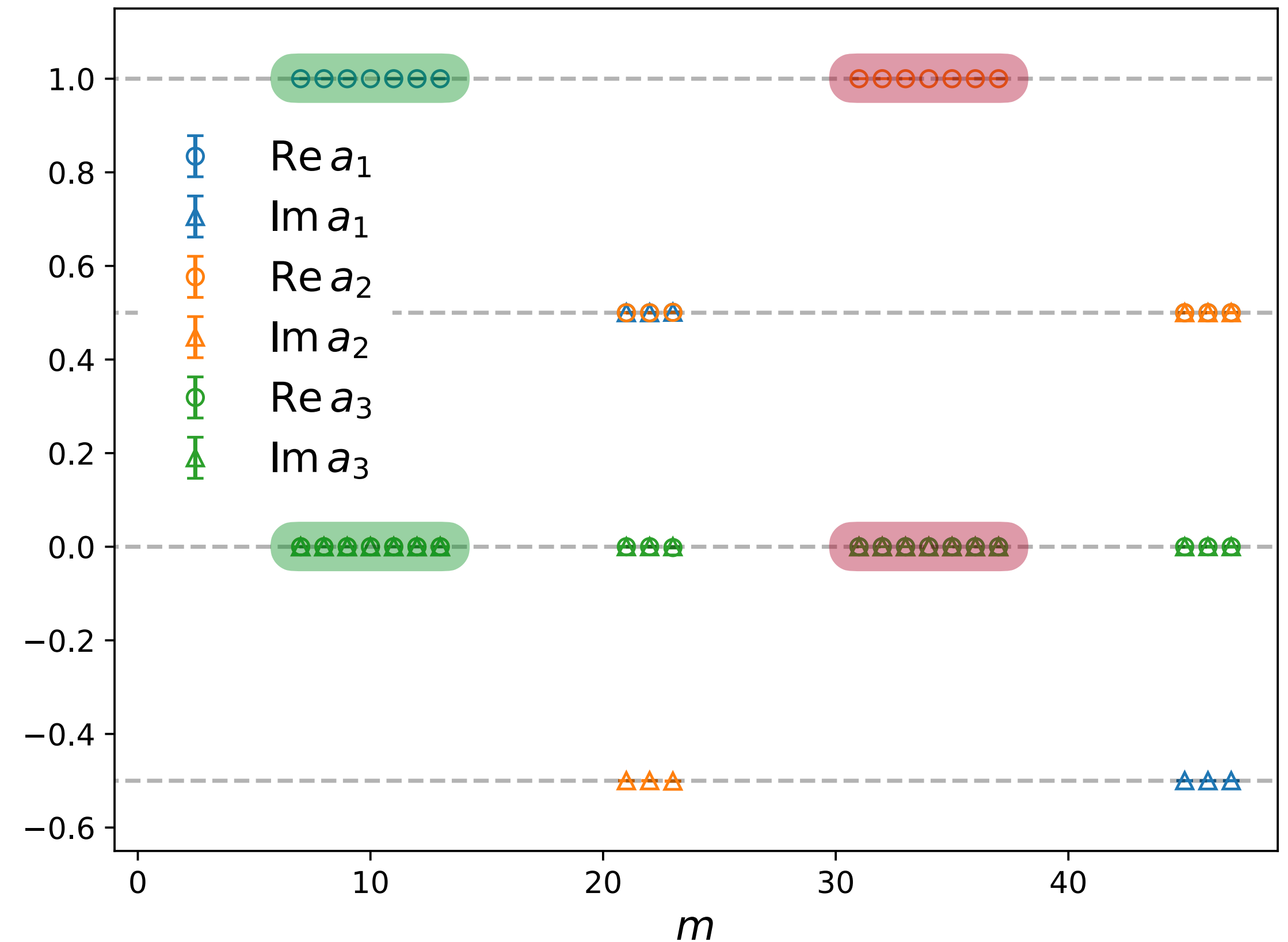
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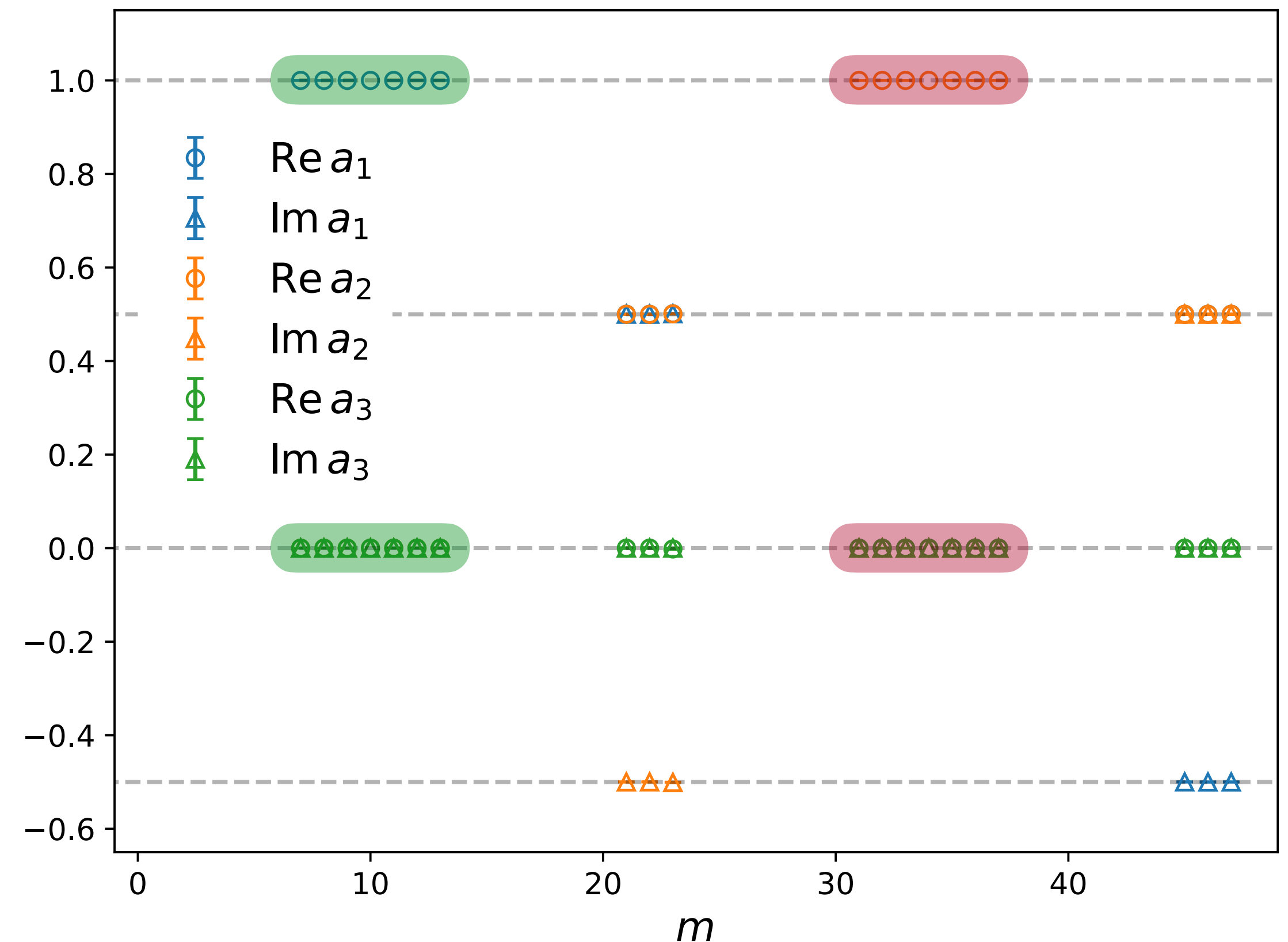
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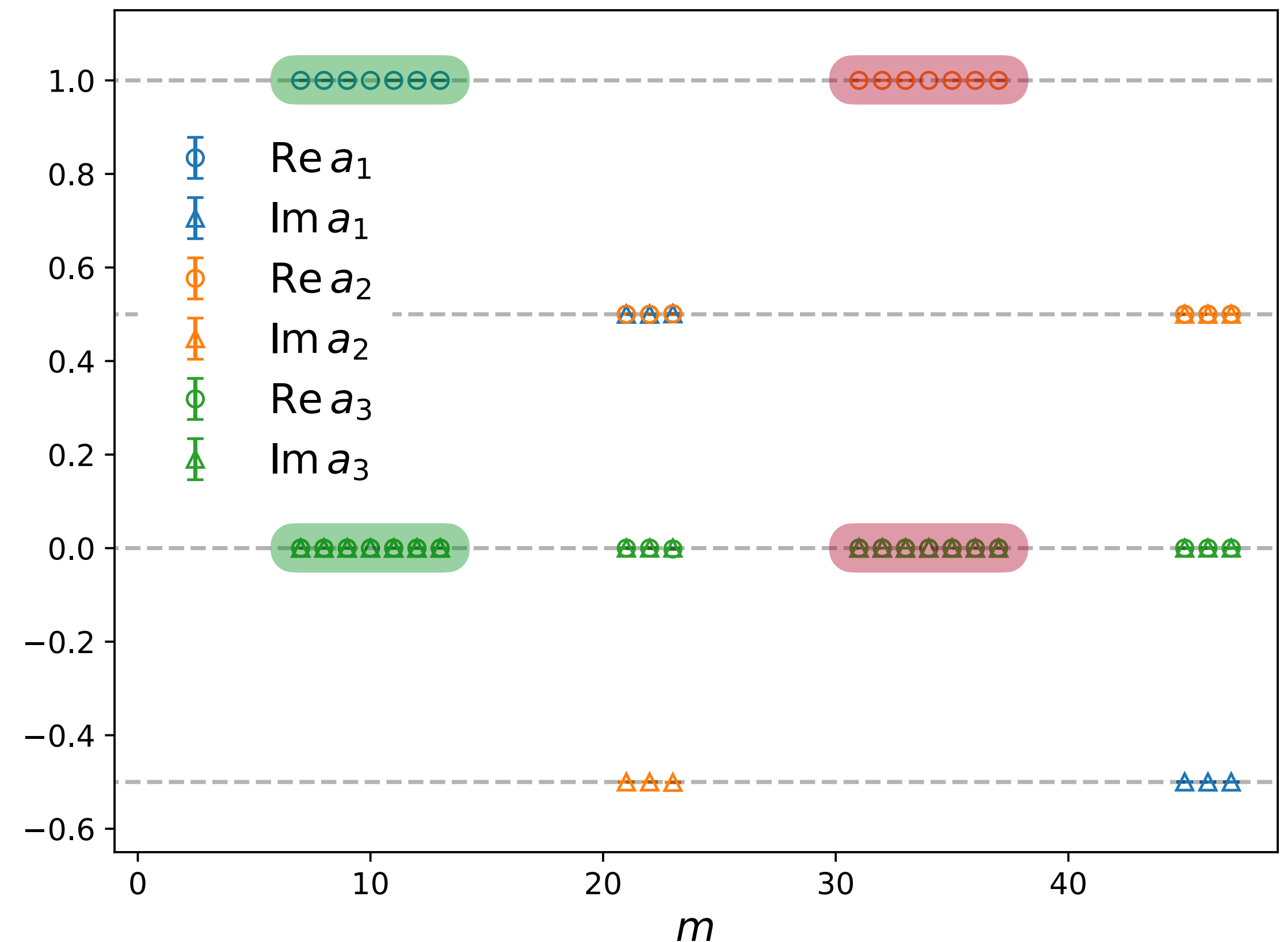
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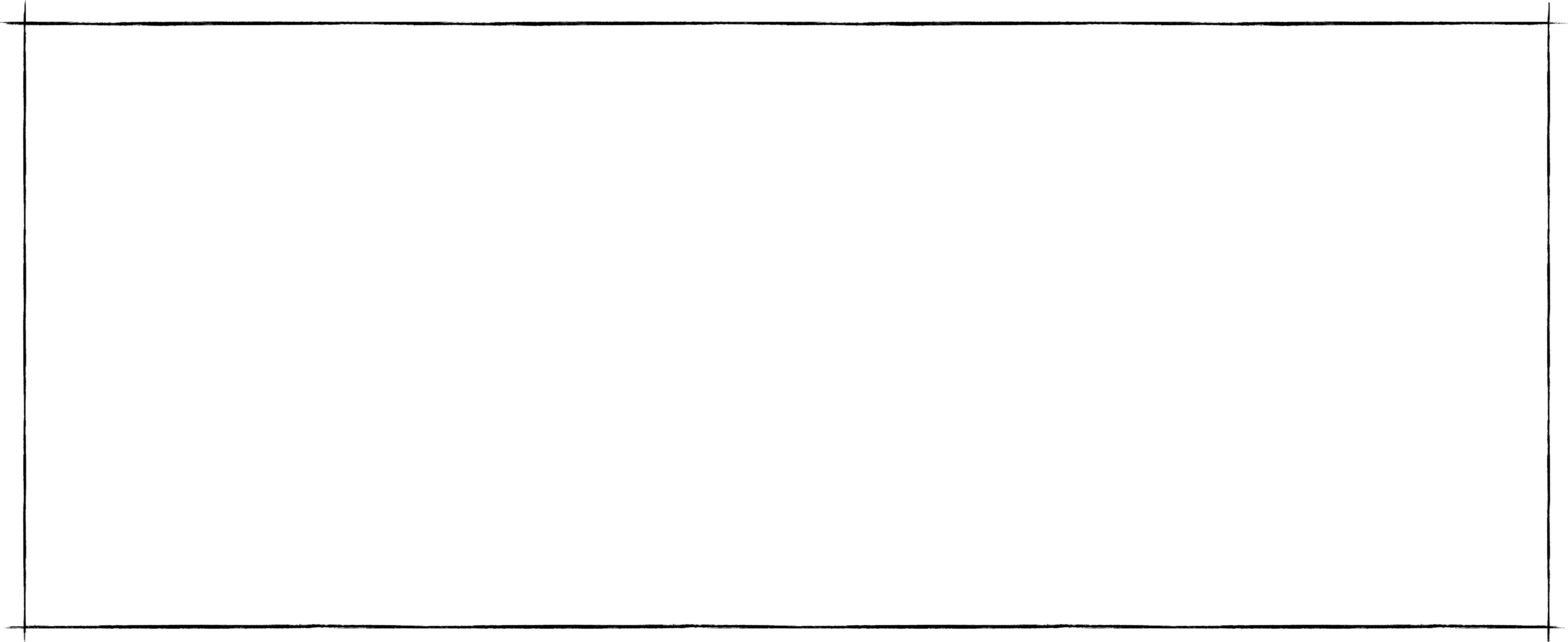
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Higher dimensions



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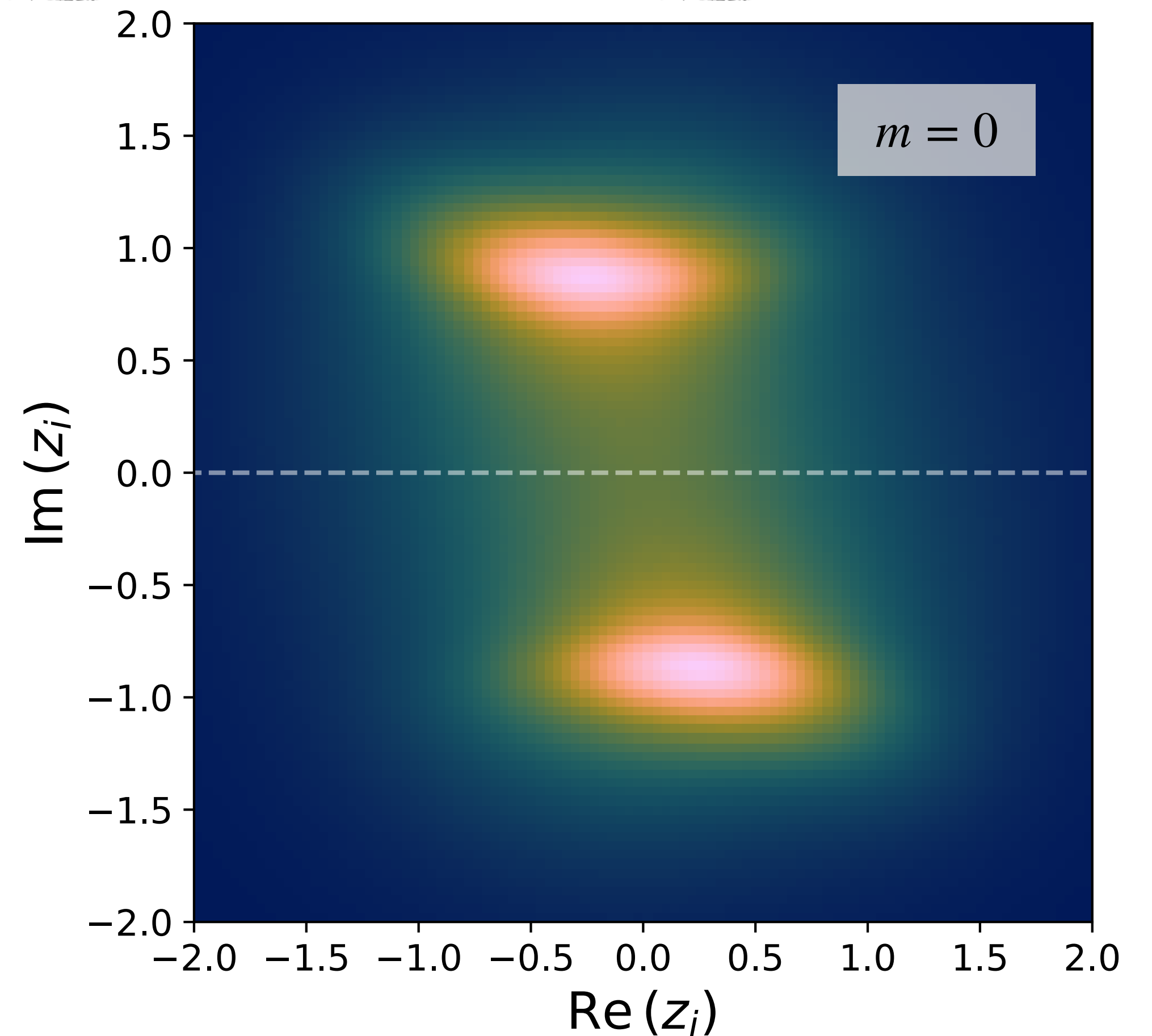
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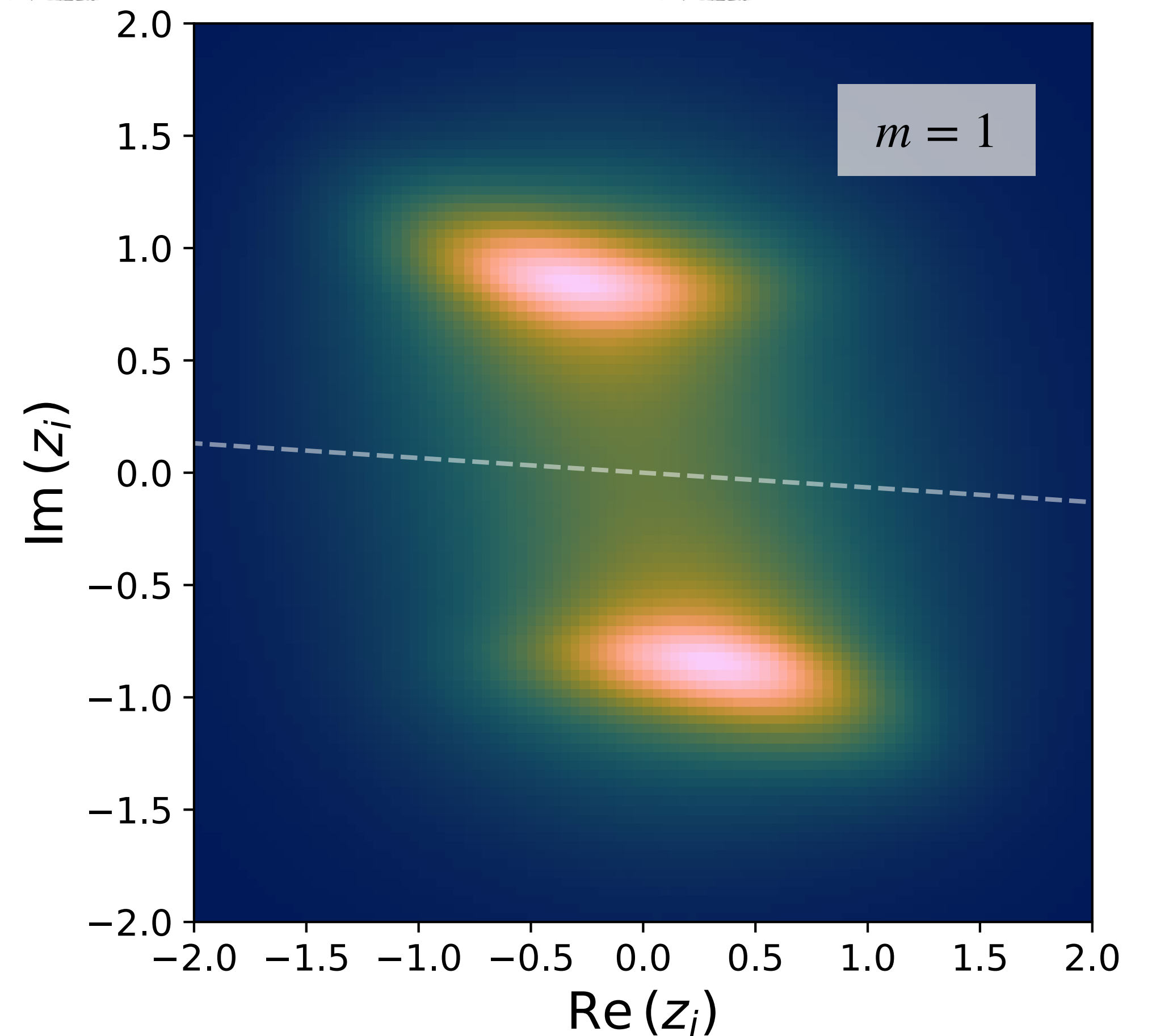
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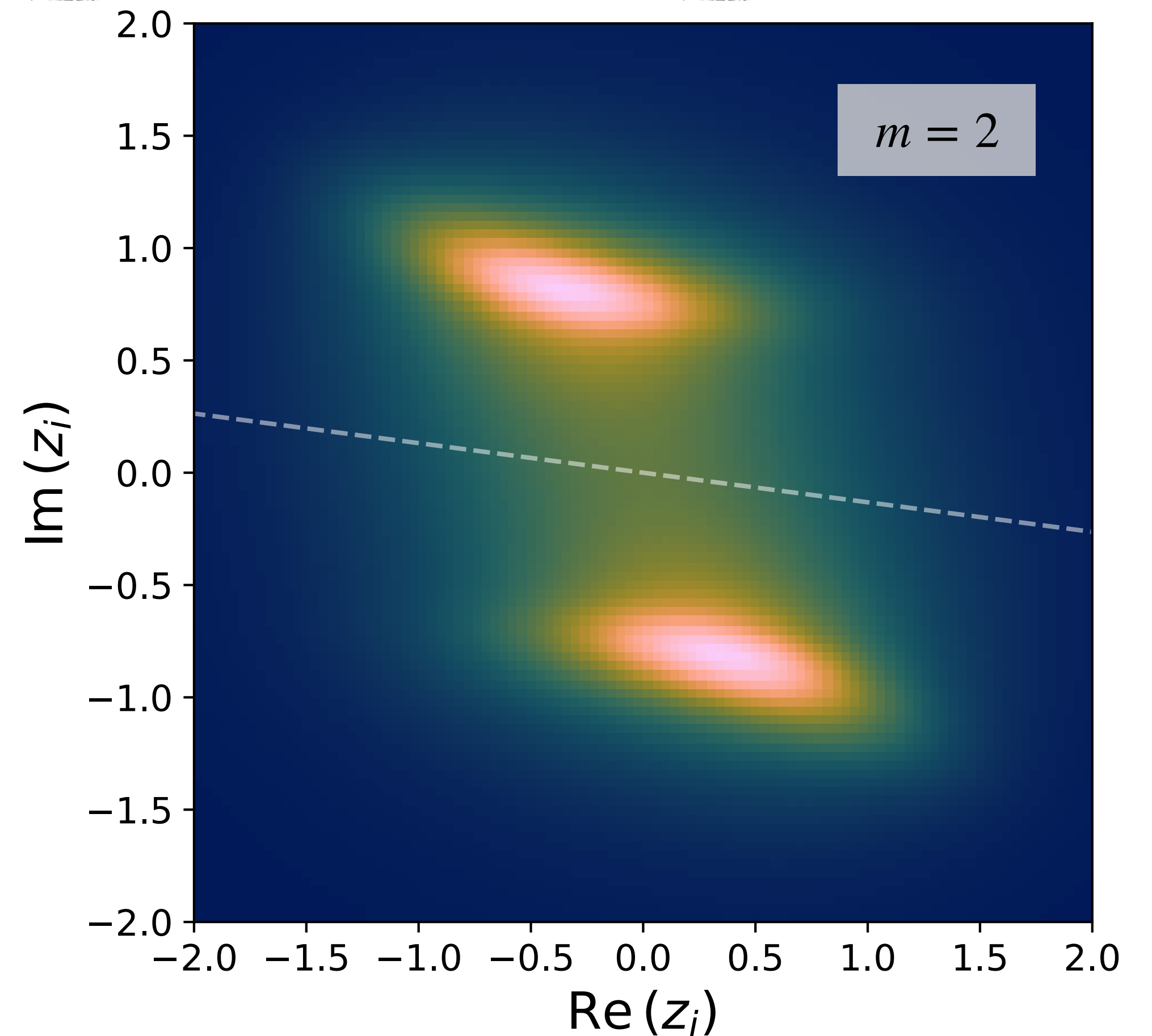
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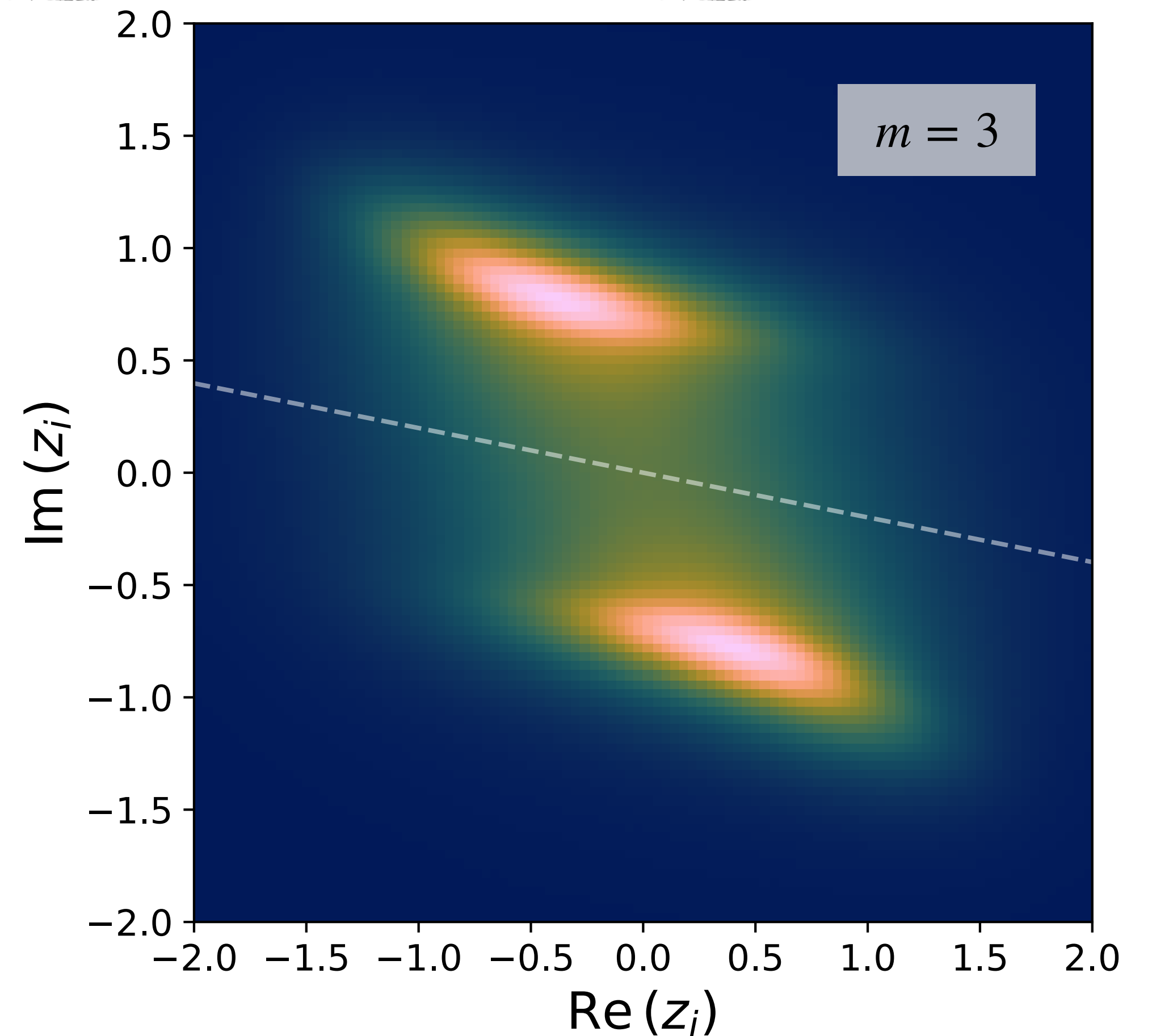
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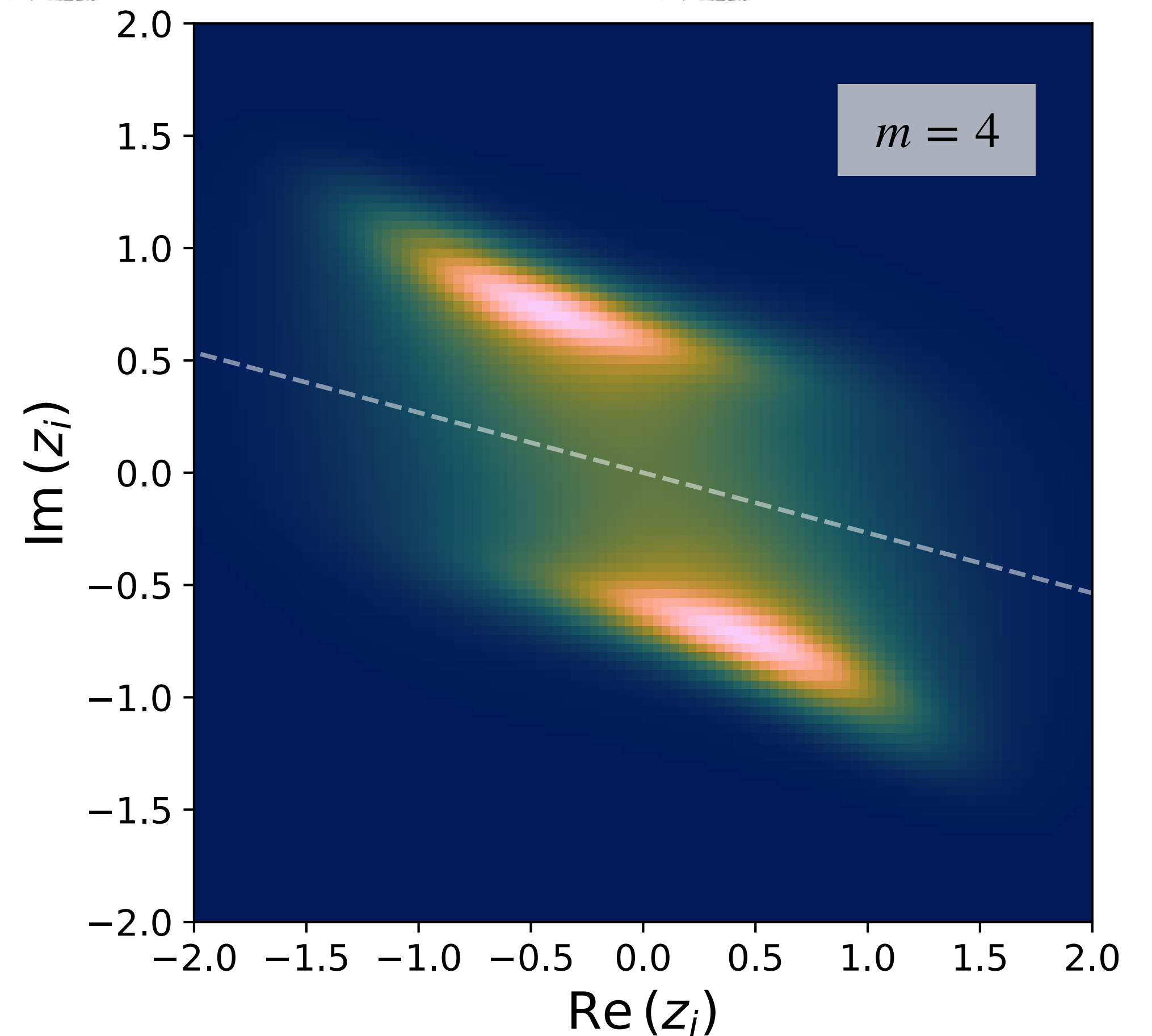
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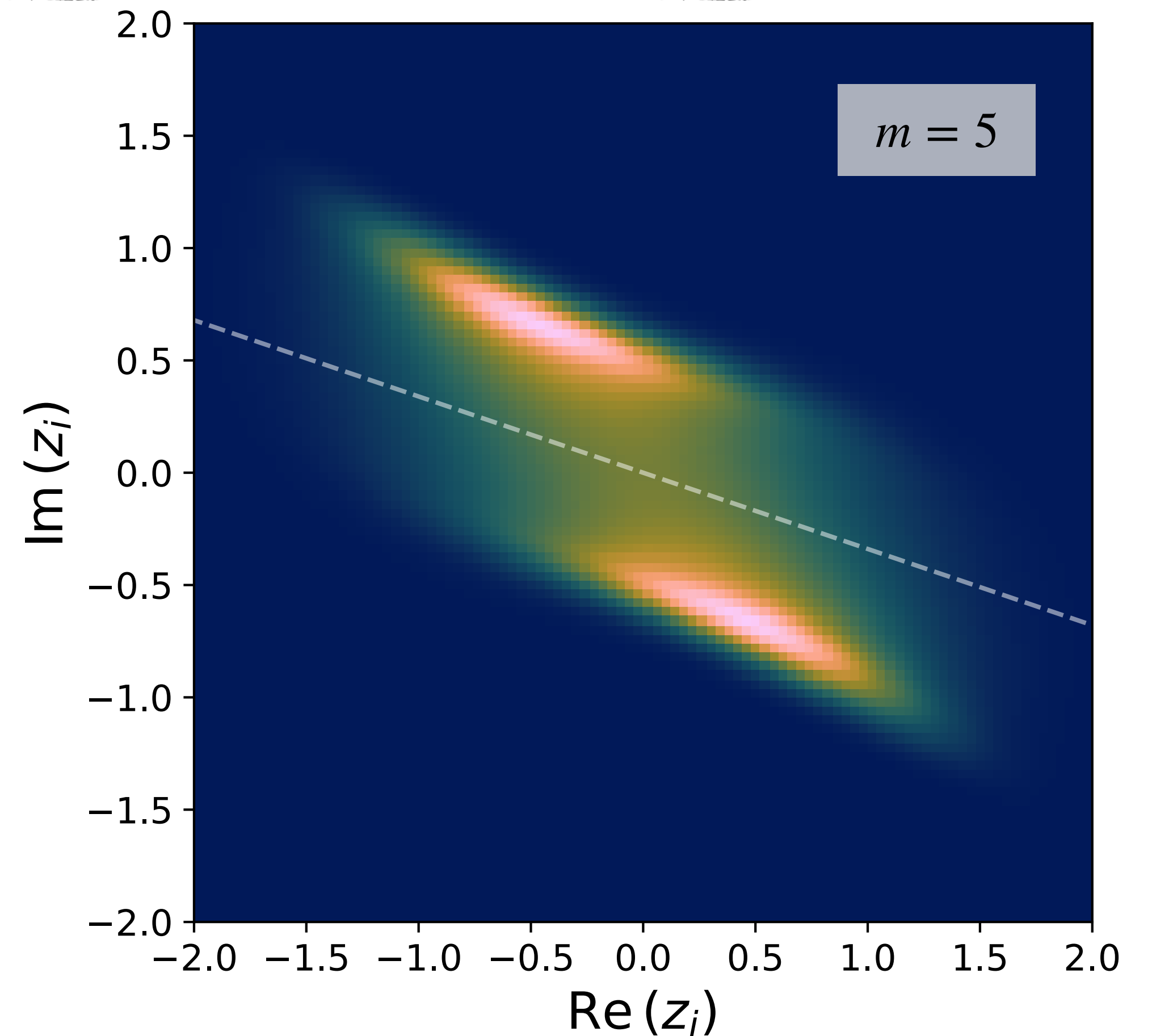
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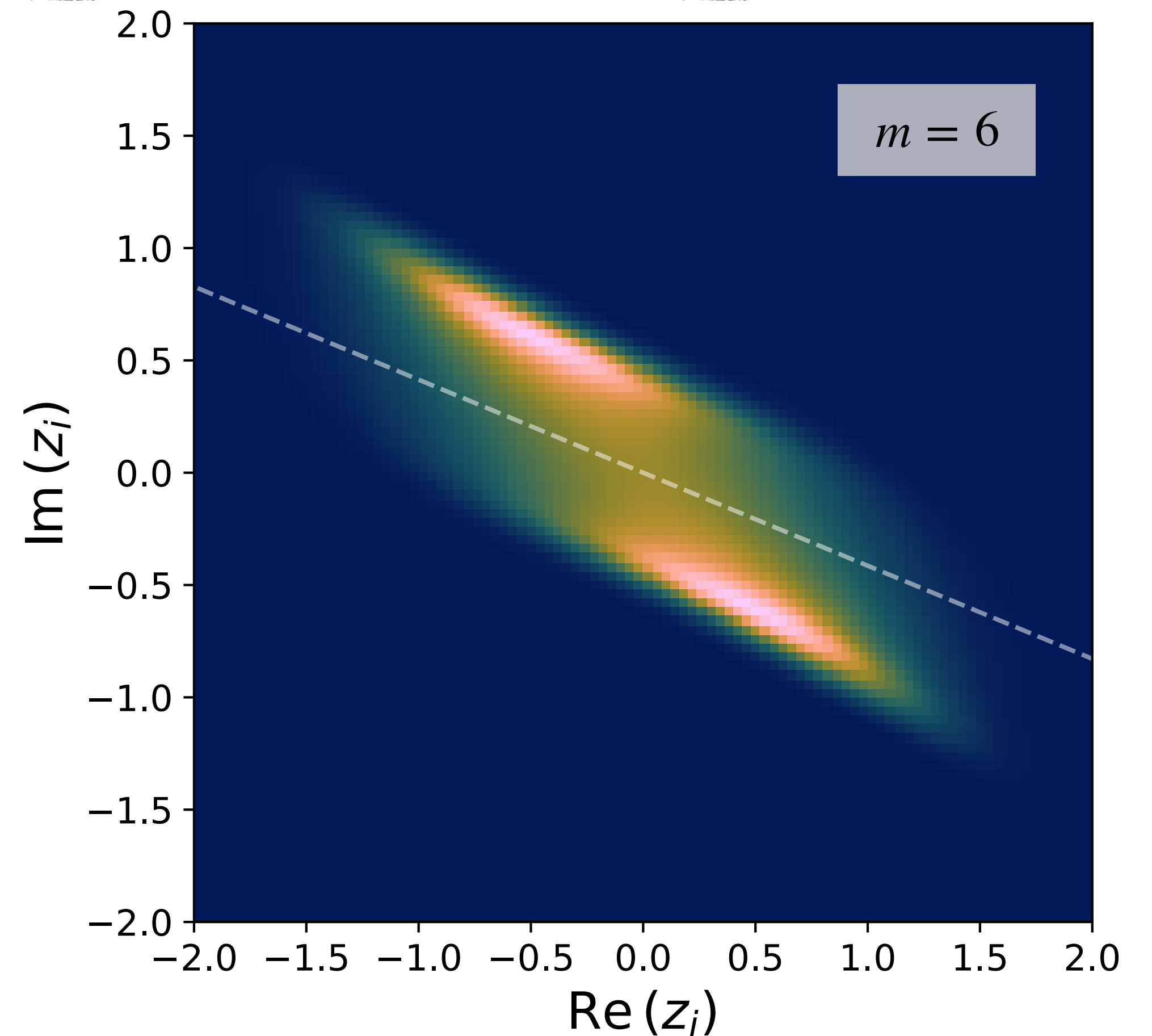
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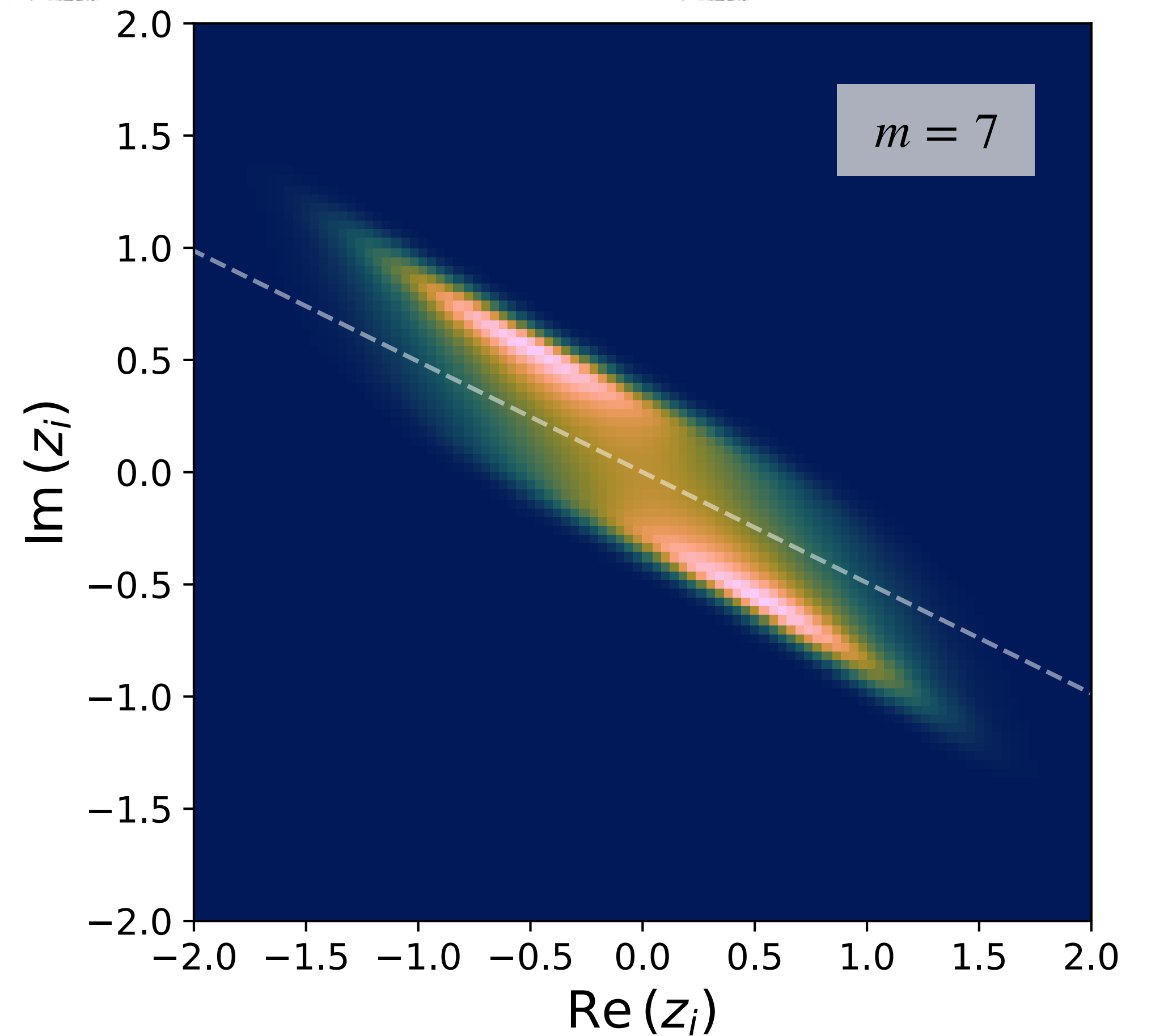
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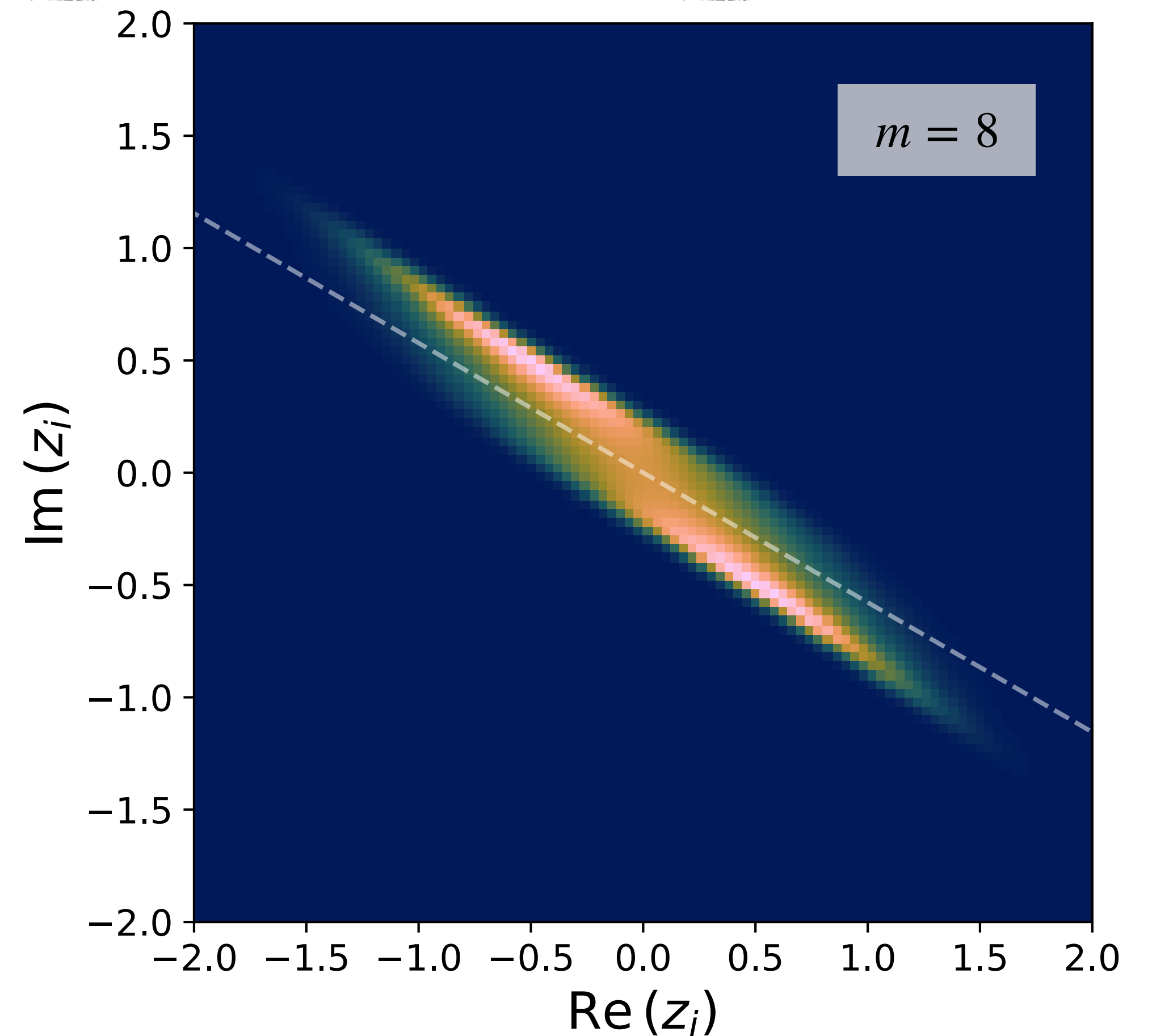
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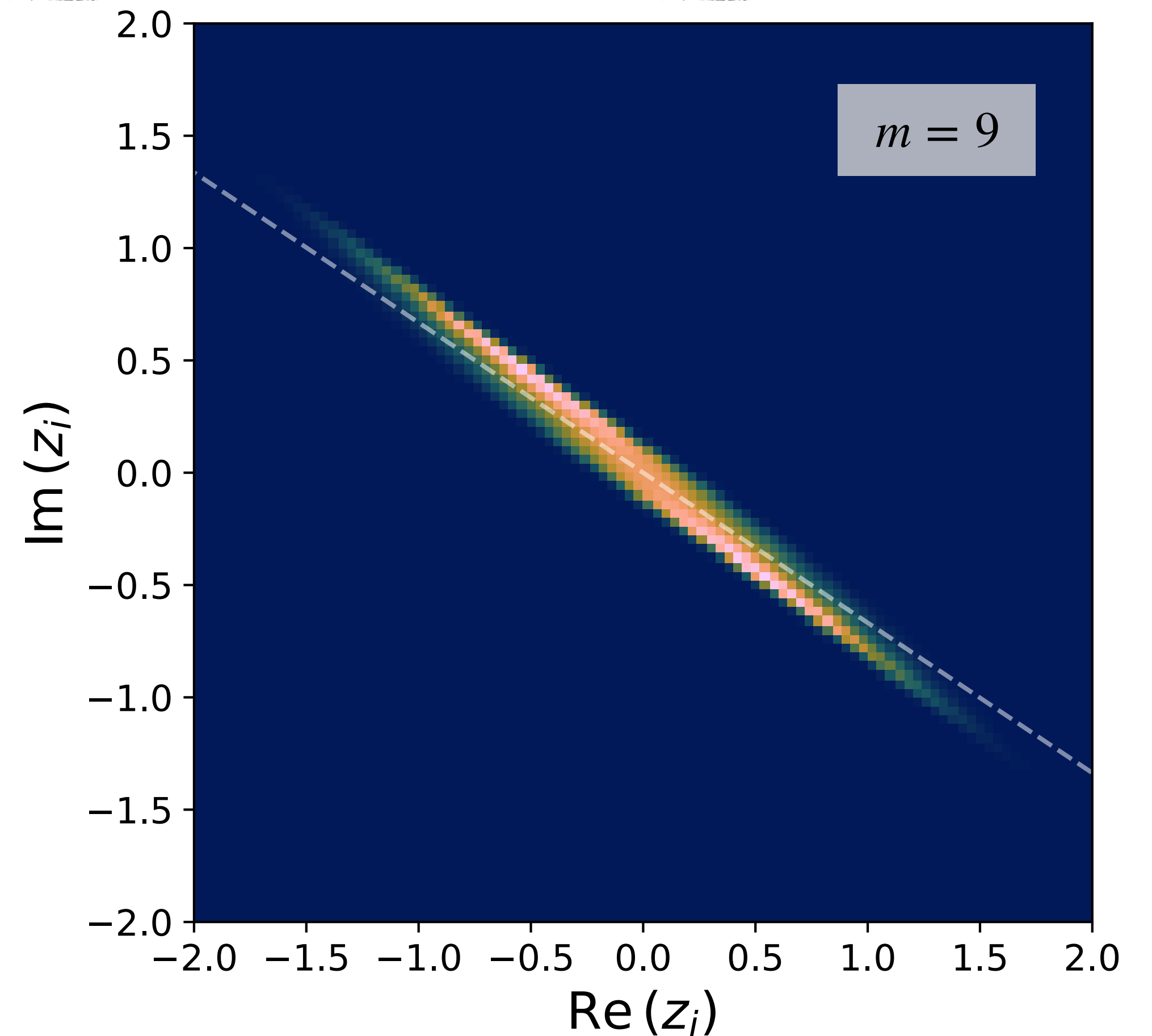
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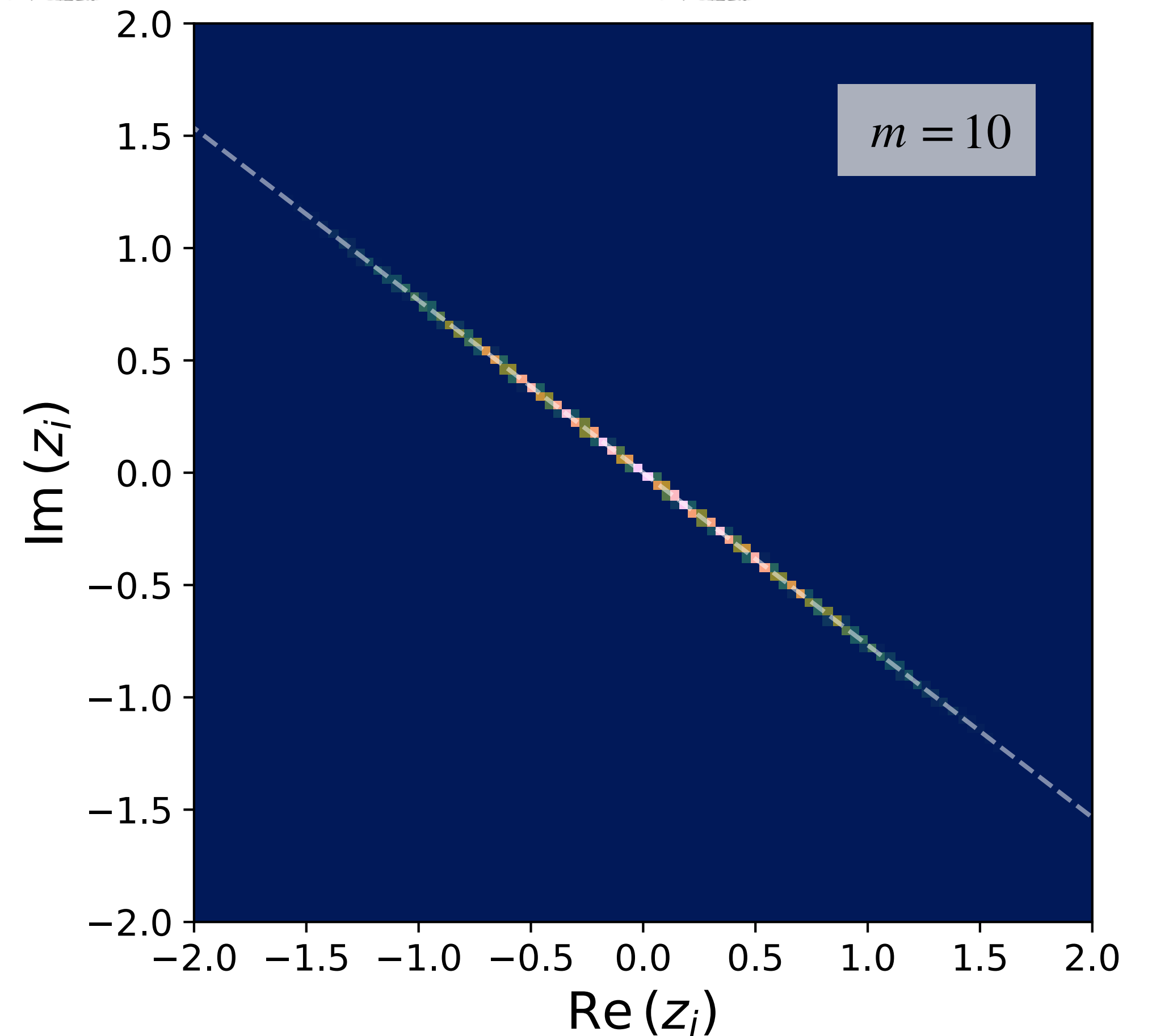
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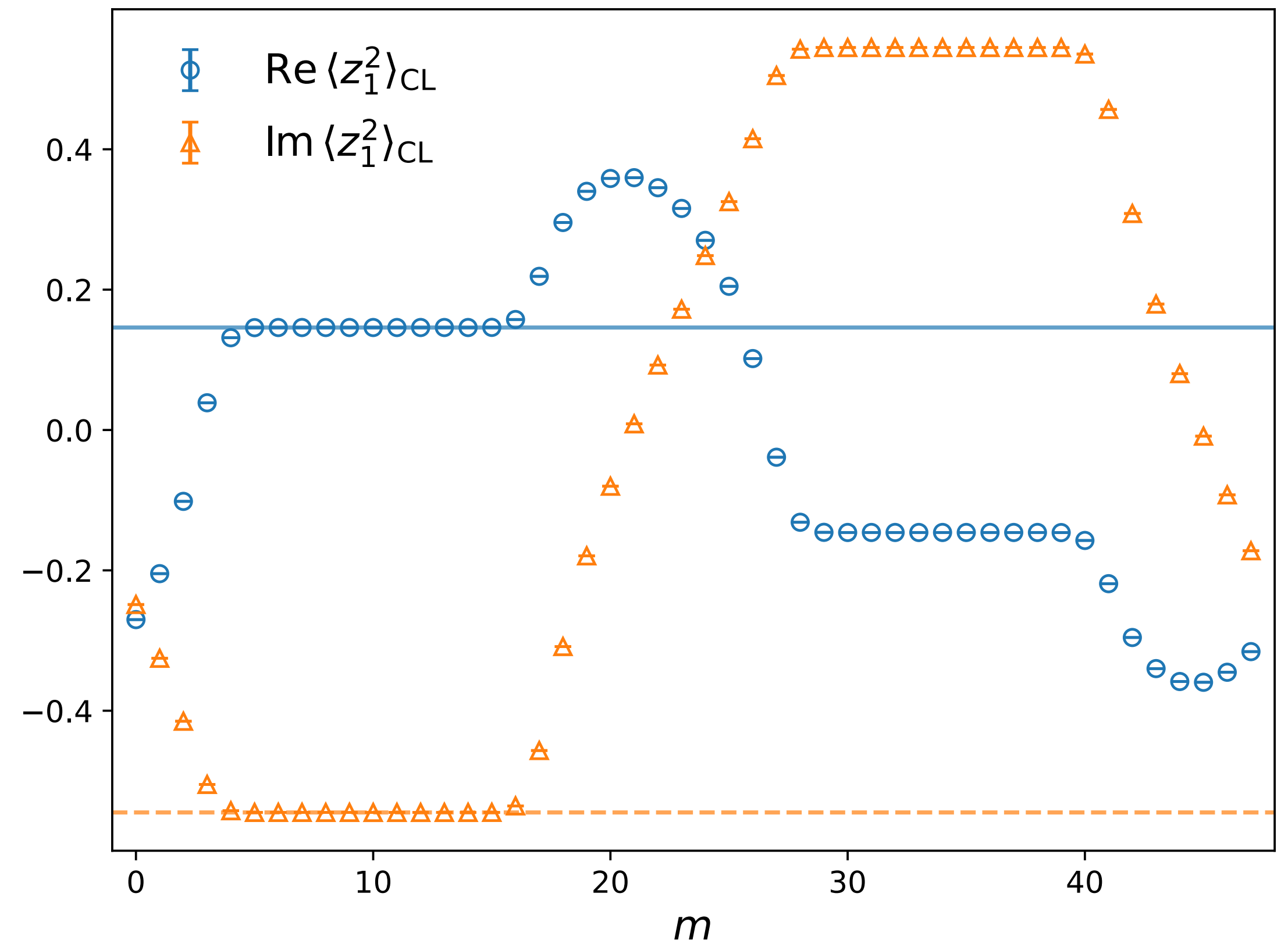
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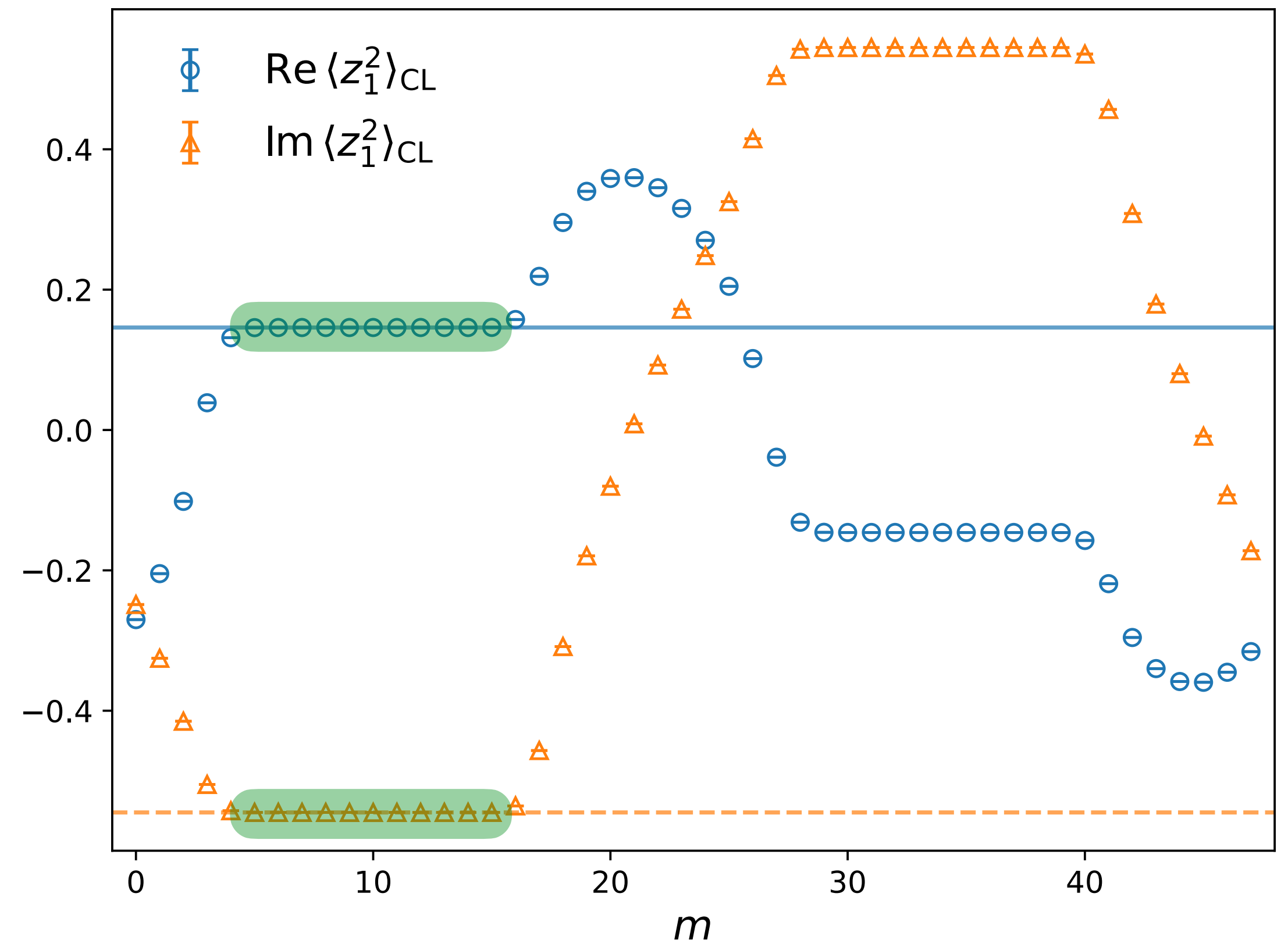
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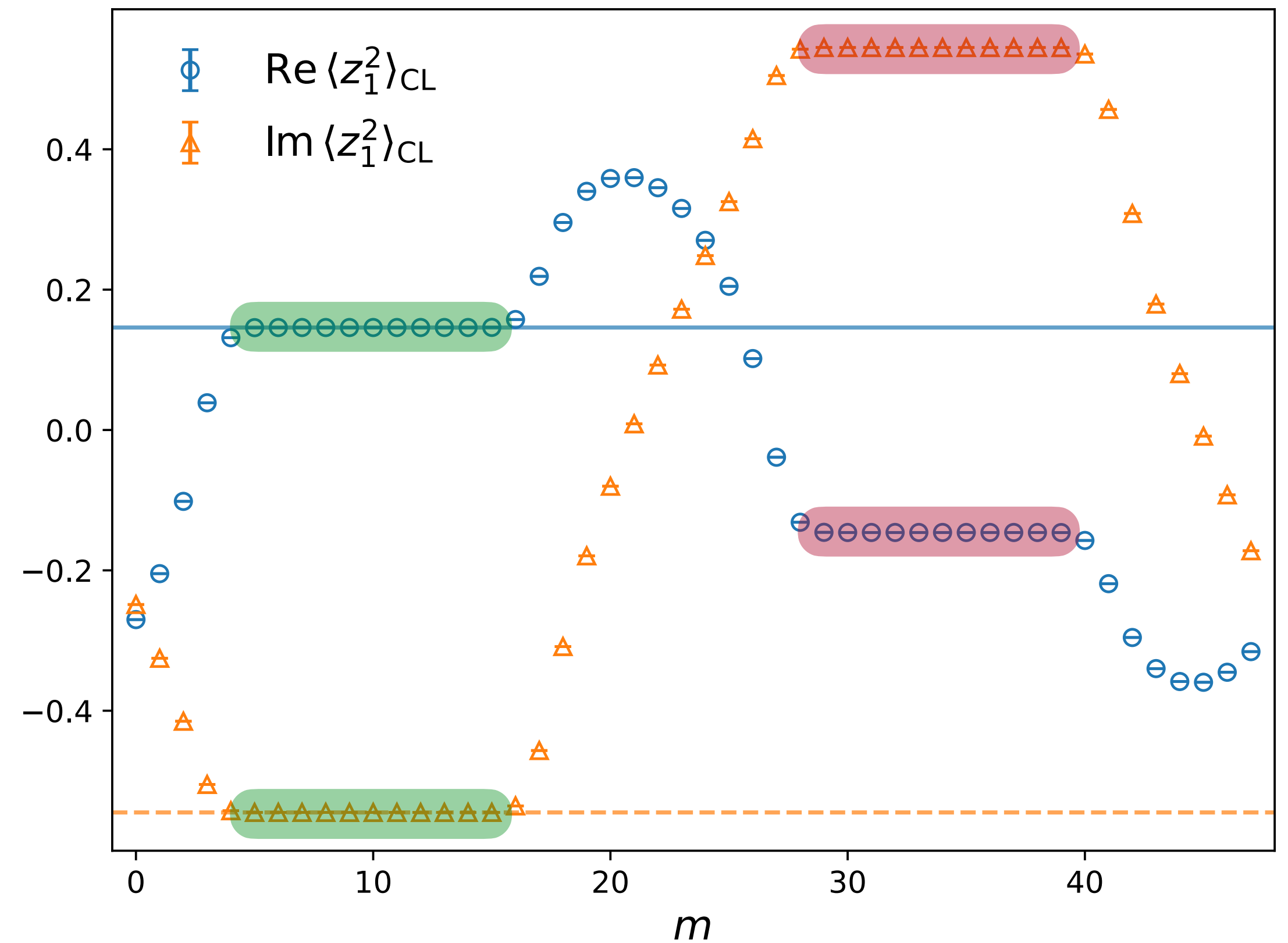
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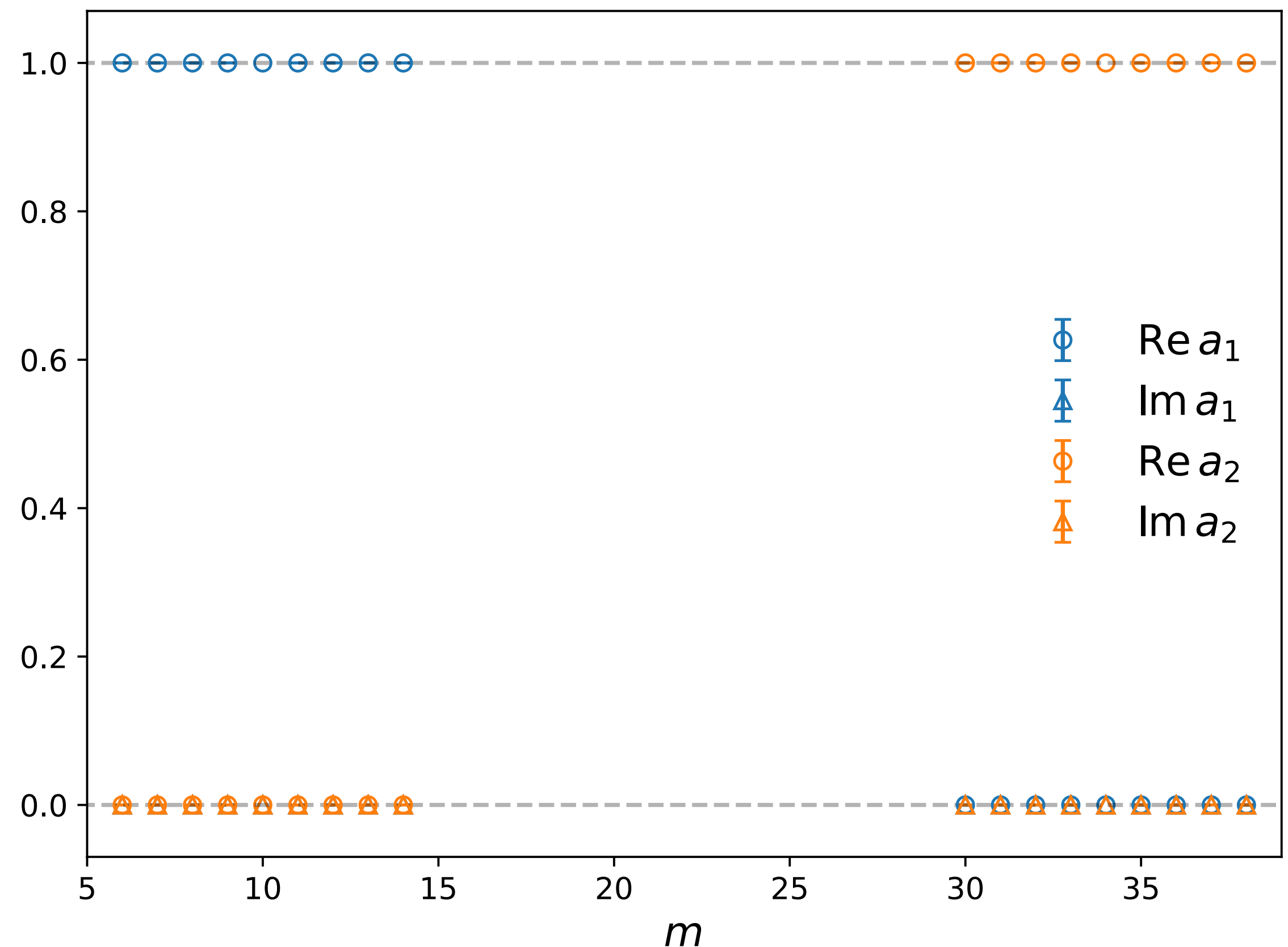
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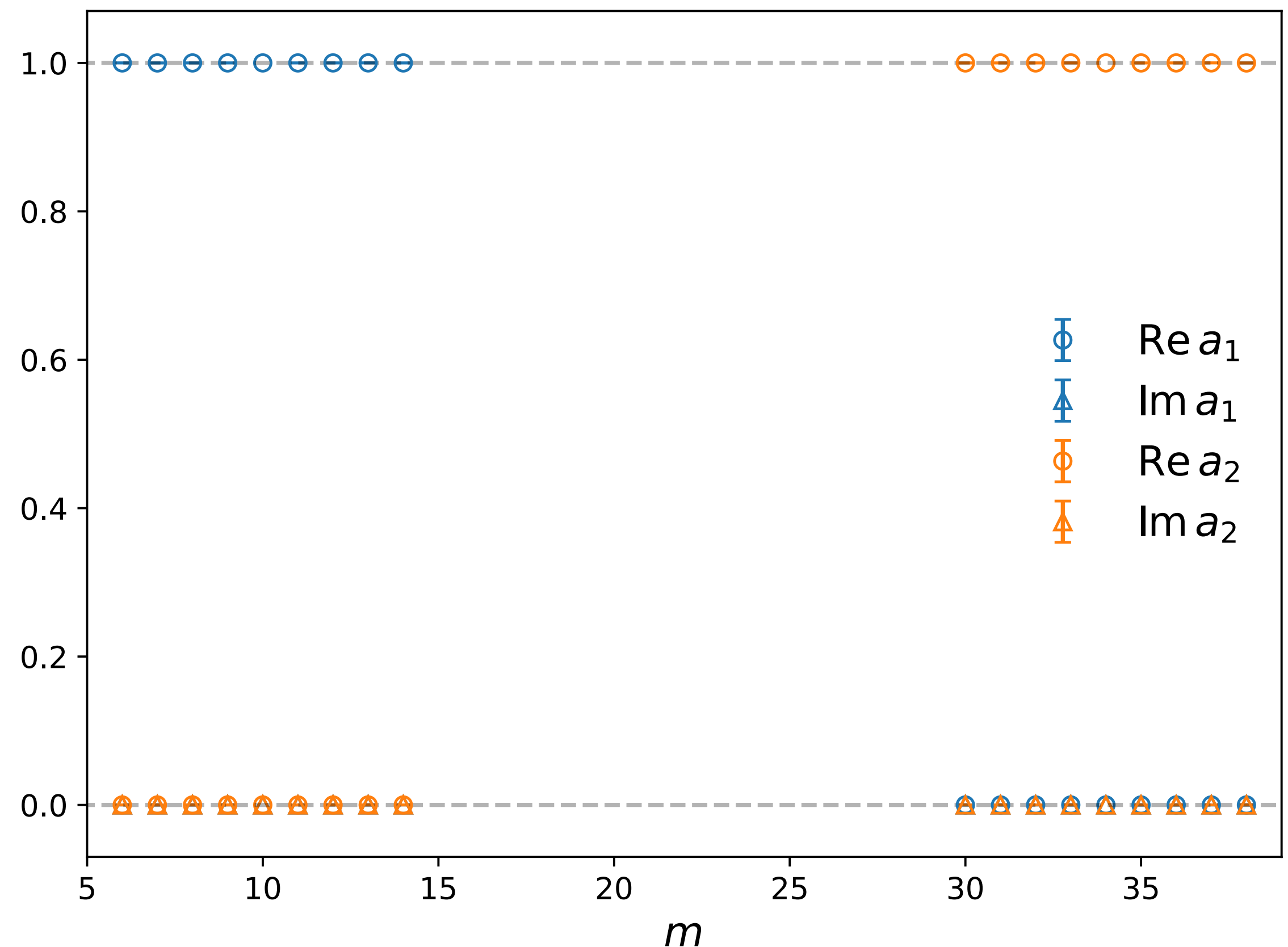


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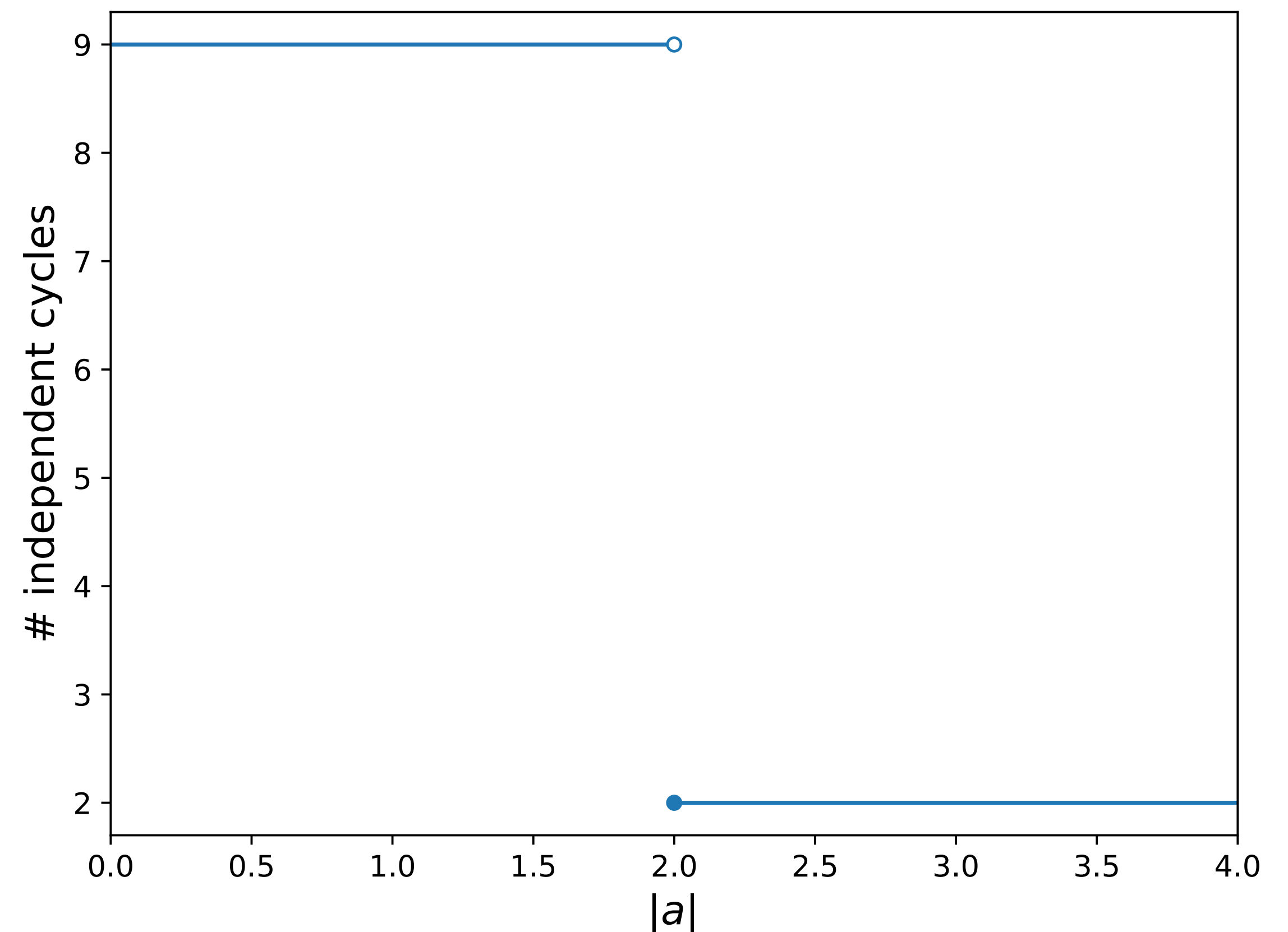
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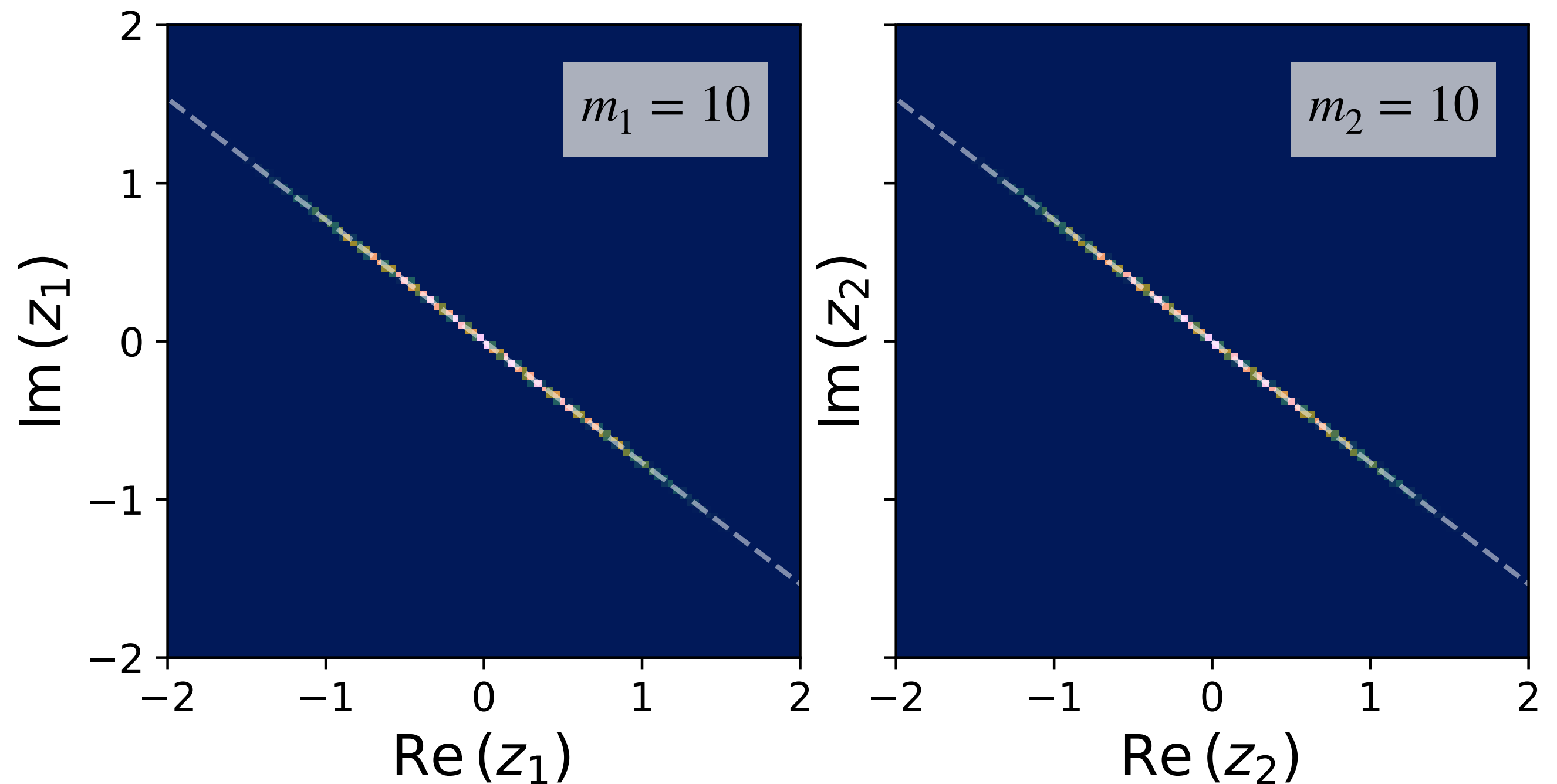
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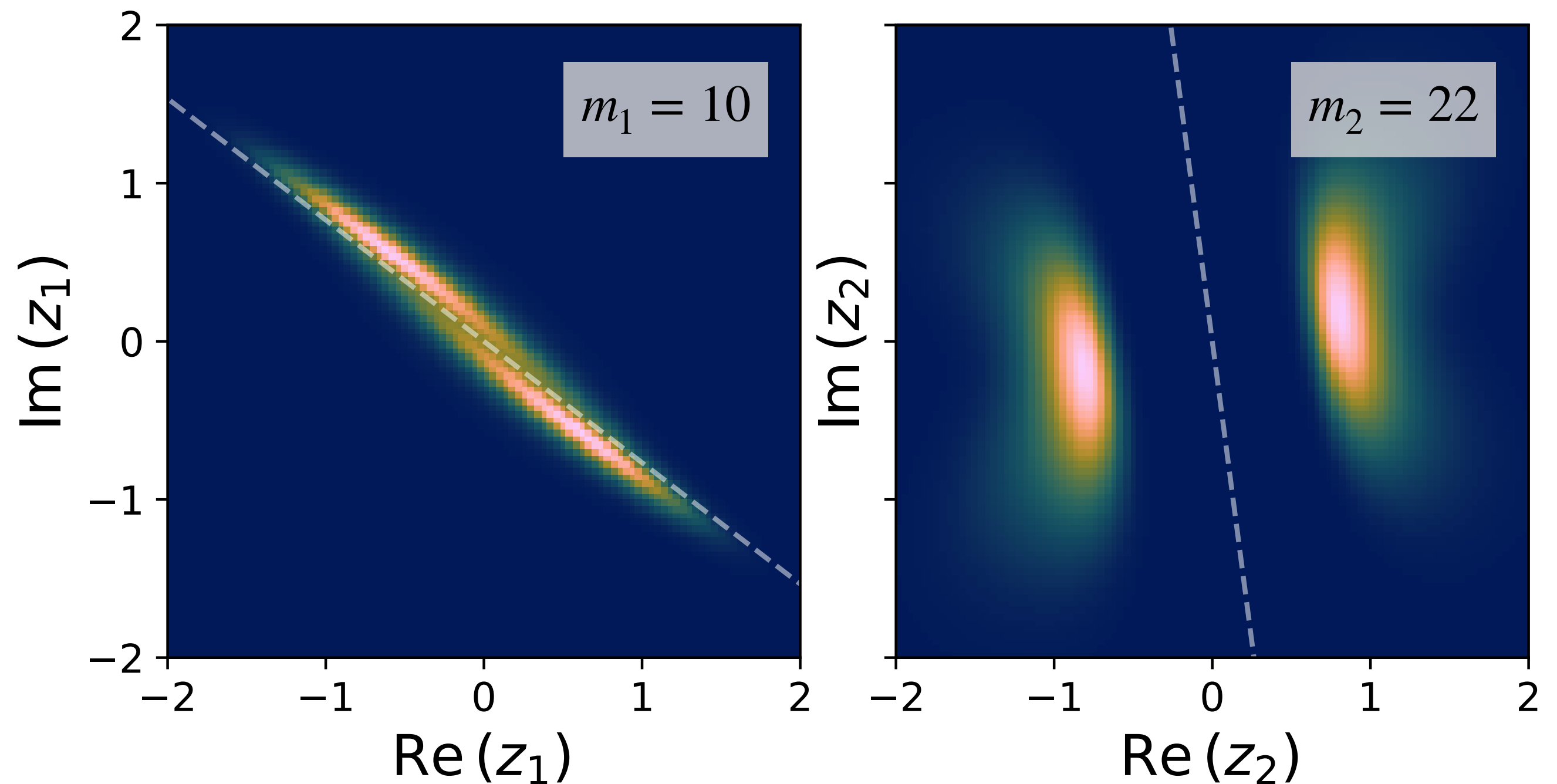
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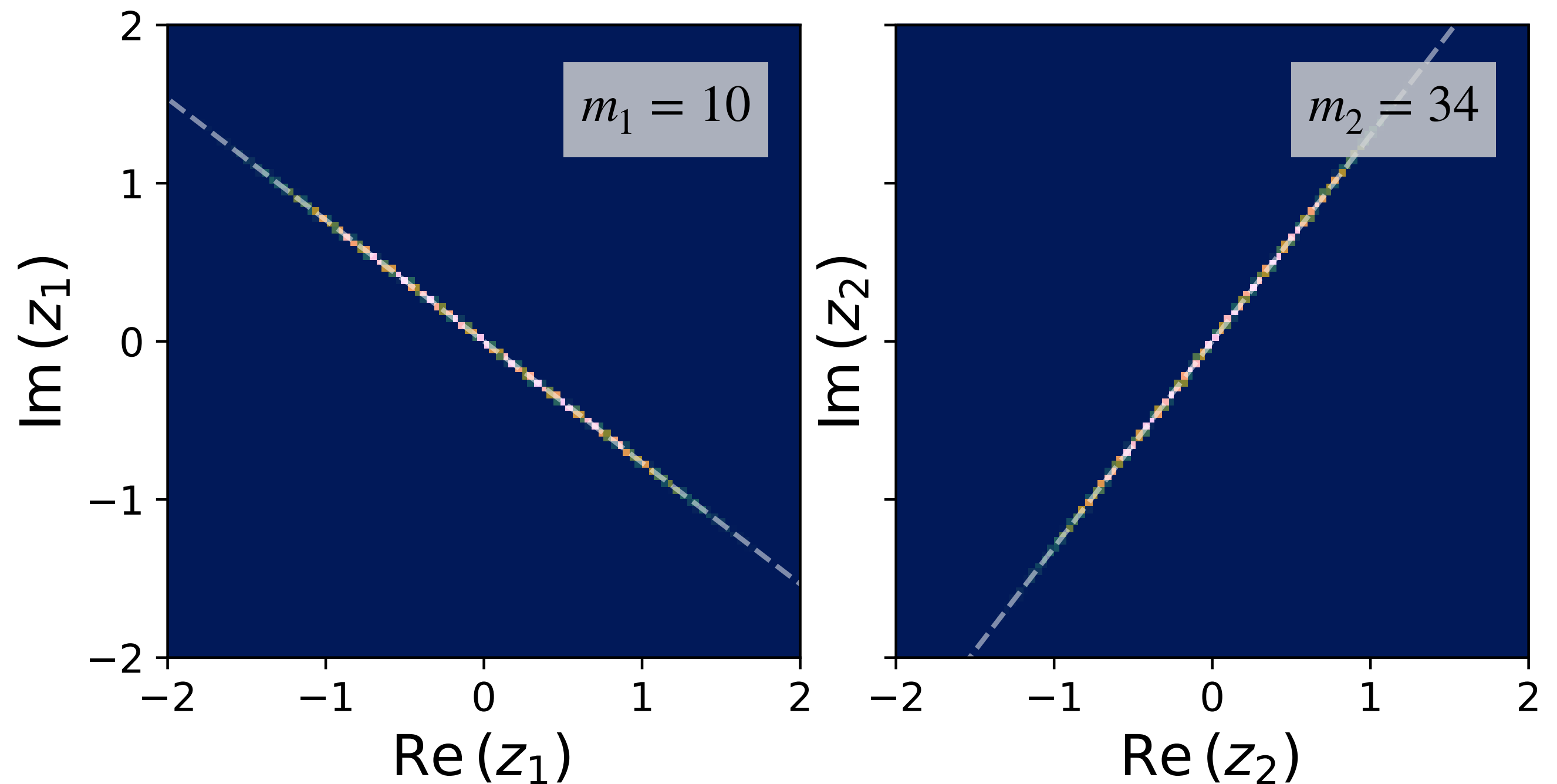
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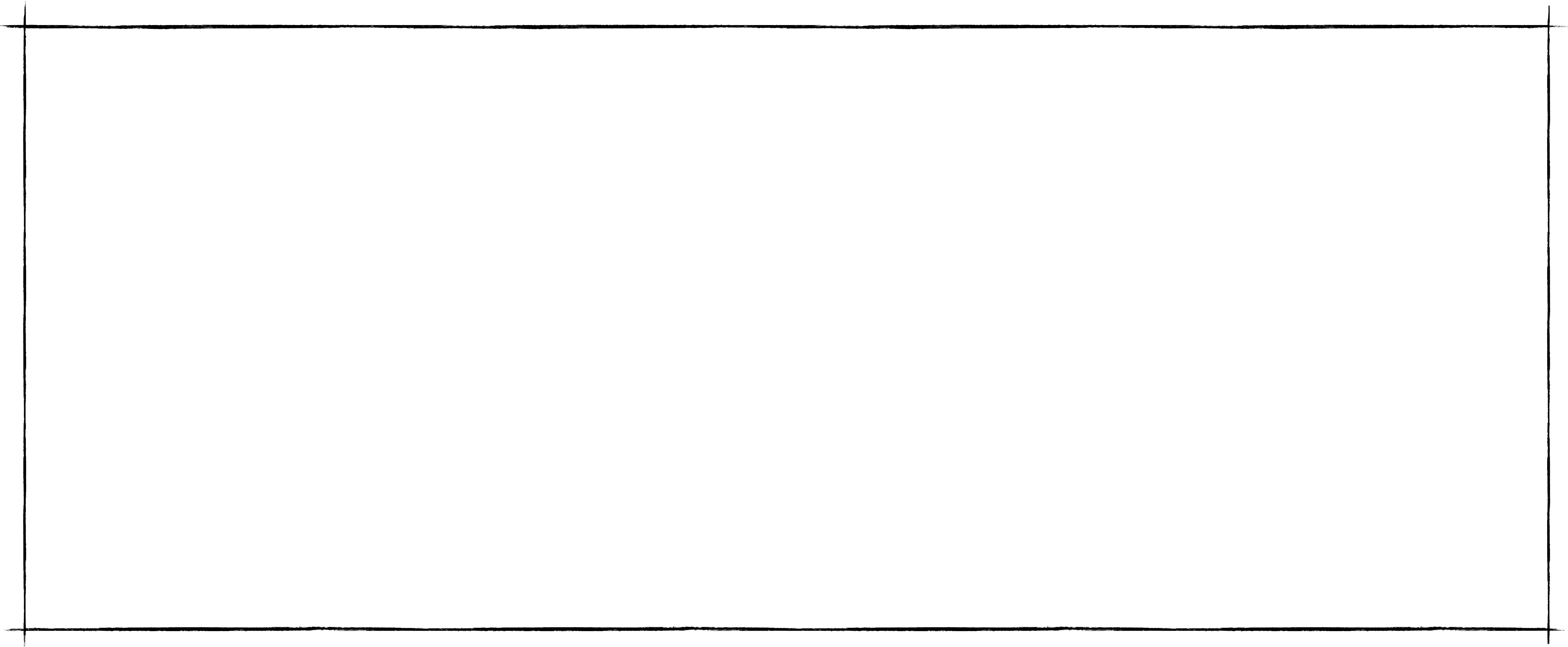
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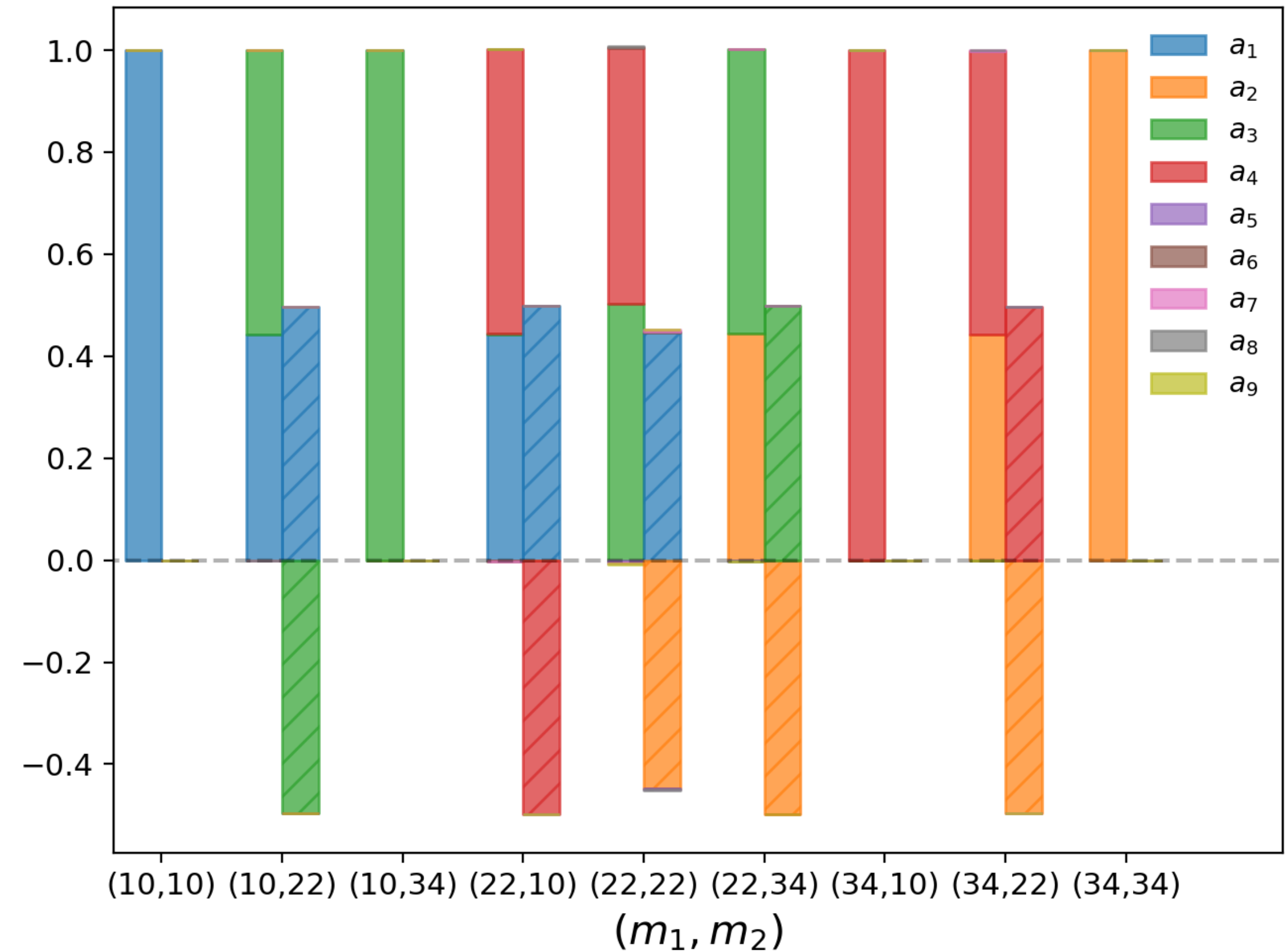
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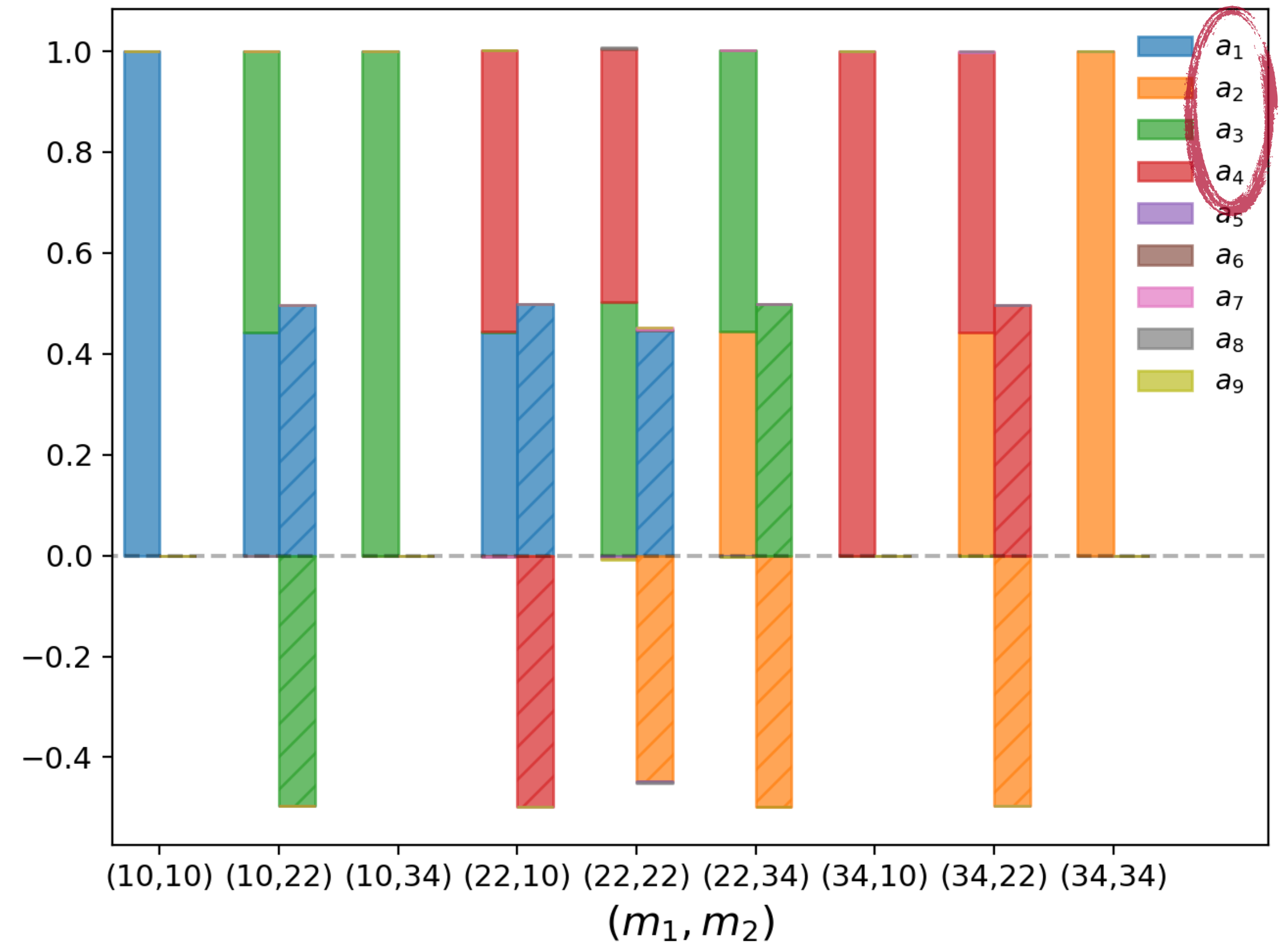
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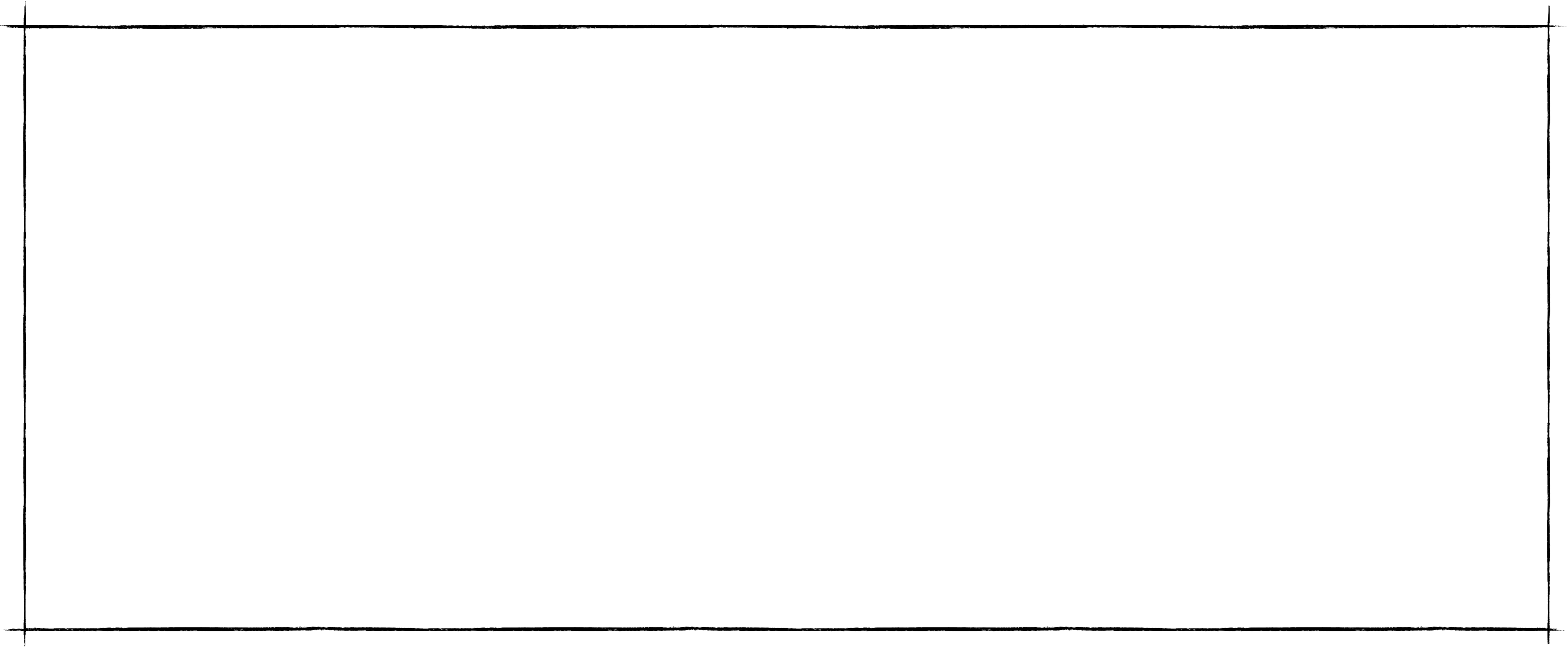
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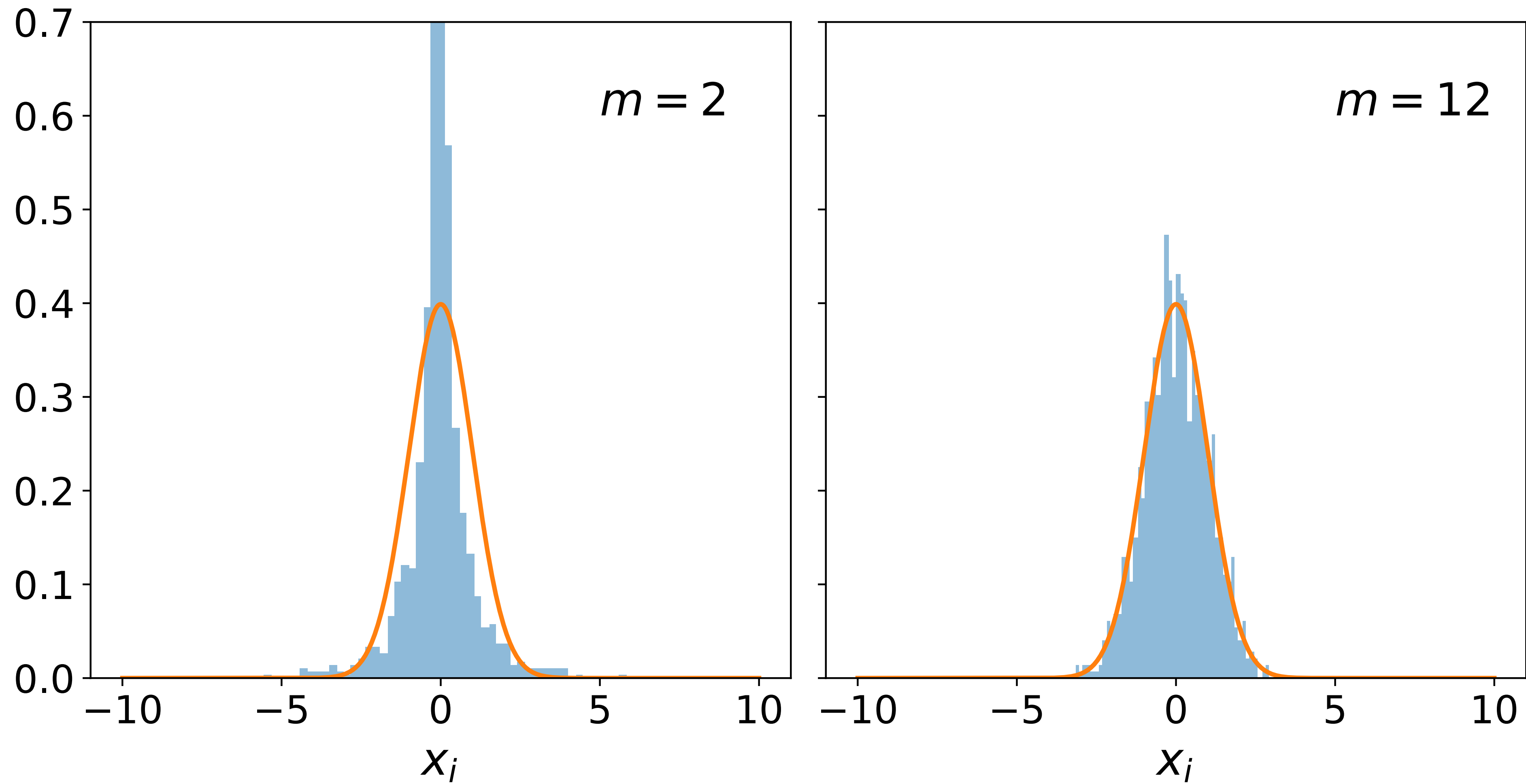
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Backup

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