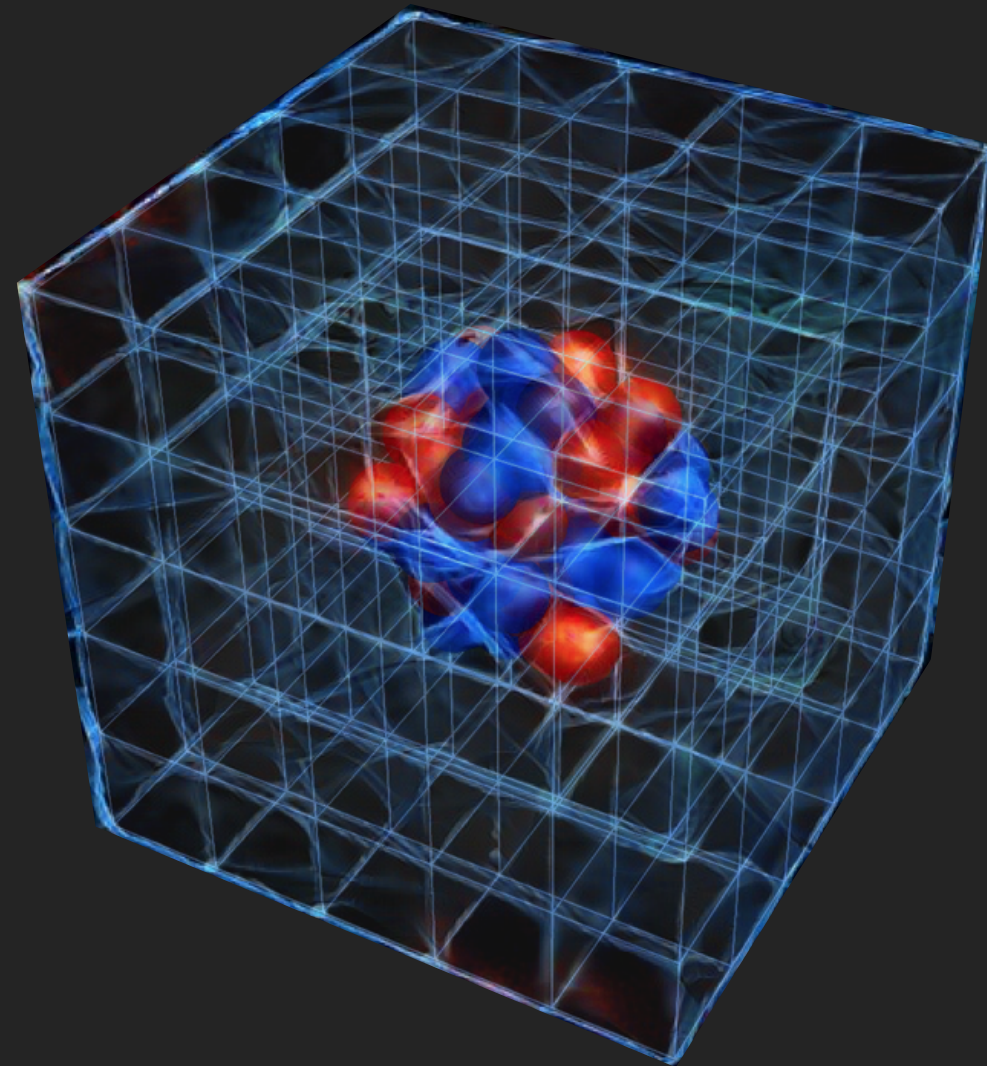


# Machine Learning

## Matched Action Parameters



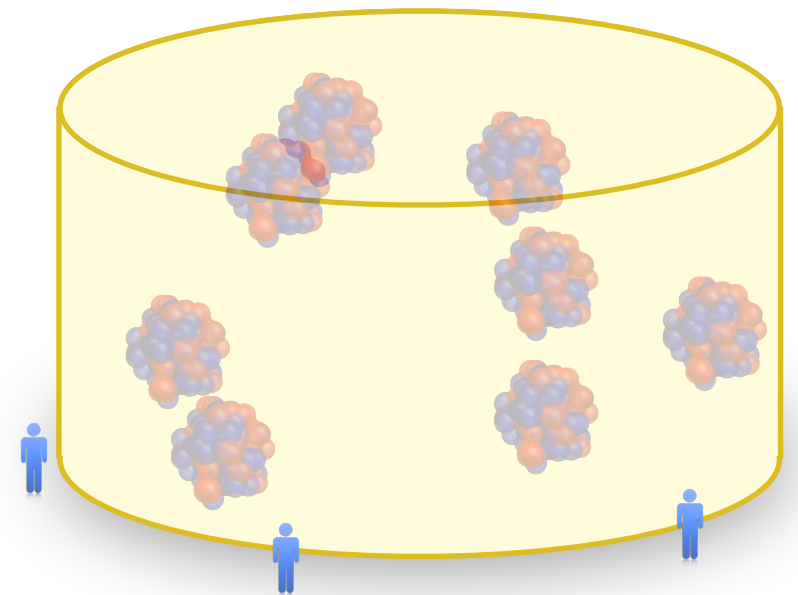
# Motivation: ML for LQCD

## First-principles nuclear physics beyond $A=4$

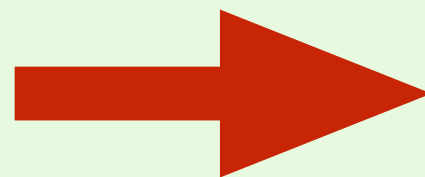
How finely tuned is the emergence of nuclear structure in nature?

Interpretation of intensity-frontier experiments

- Scalar matrix elements in  $A=131$   
XENONIT dark matter direct detection search
- Axial form factors of Argon  $A=40$   
DUNE long-baseline neutrino expt.
- Double-beta decay rates of Calcium  $A=48$



Exponentially harder  
problems



Need exponentially  
improved algorithms

# Machine learning for LQCD

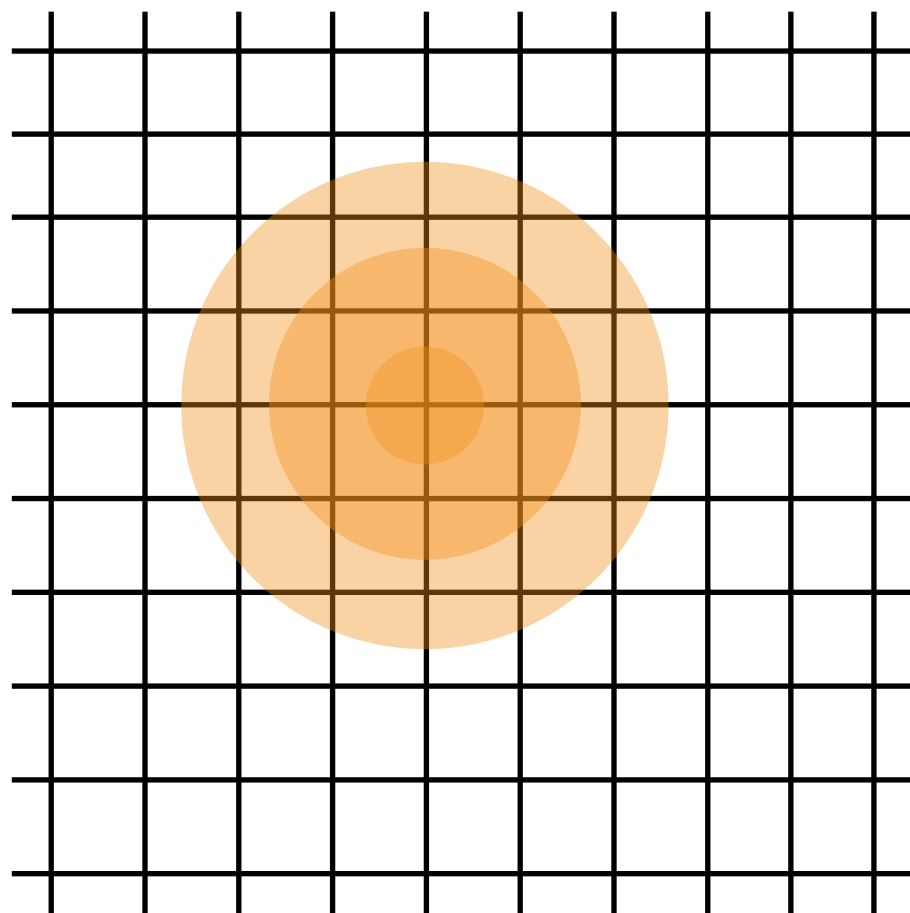
## APPROACH

Machine learning as ancillary tool for lattice QCD

- Accelerate gauge-field generation
  - Optimise extraction of physics from gauge field ensemble
  - **ONLY** apply where quantum field theory can be rigorously preserved
- } Will need to accelerate all stages of lattice QCD workflow to achieve physics goals

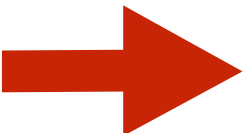
# Accelerating HMC: action matching

QCD gauge field configurations sampled via  
Hamiltonian dynamics + Markov Chain Monte Carlo



Updates diffusive

Lattice spacing  0

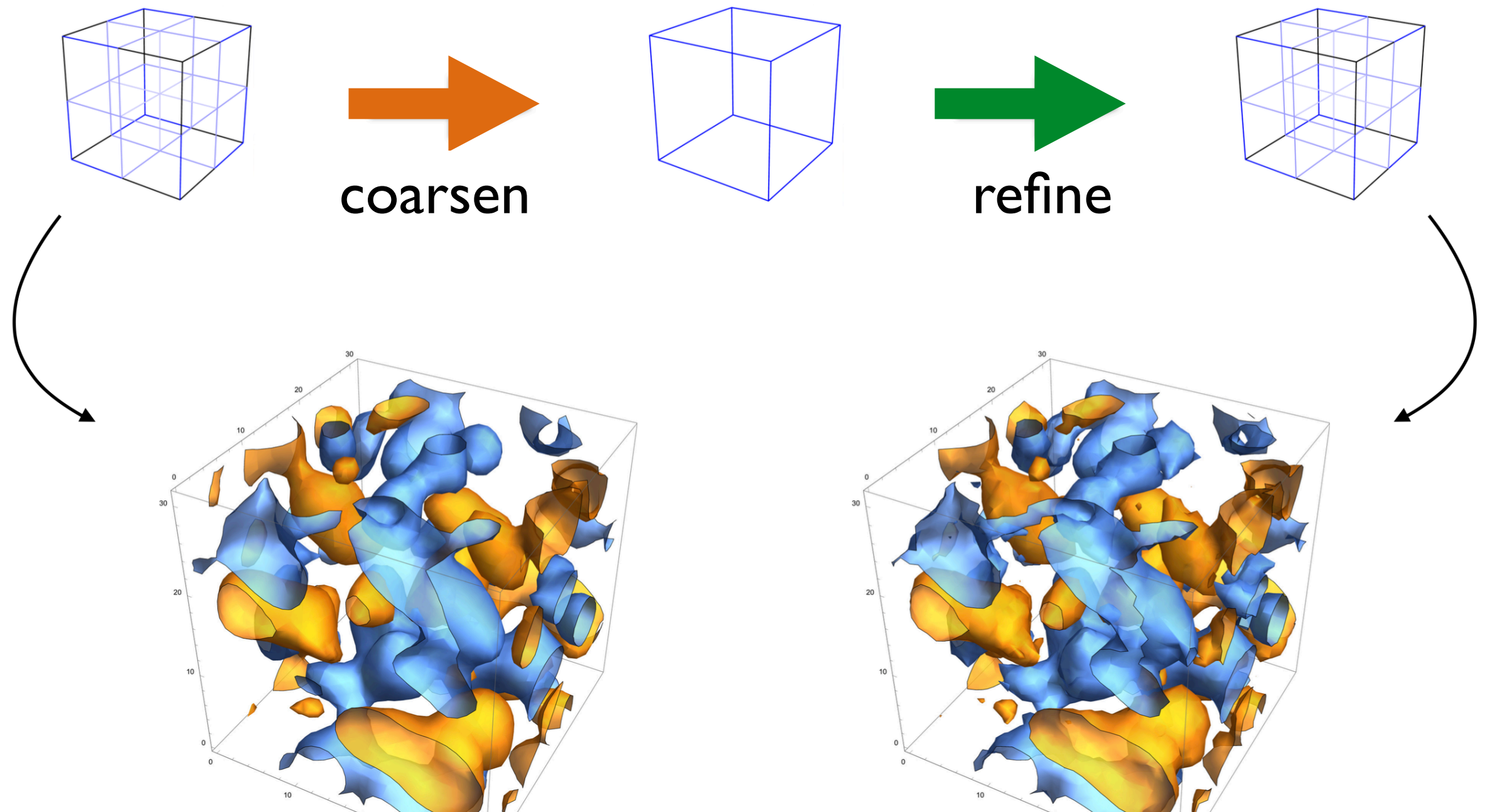
Number of  
updates to change  
fixed physical  
length scale   $\infty$

“Critical slowing-down”  
of generation of uncorrelated samples



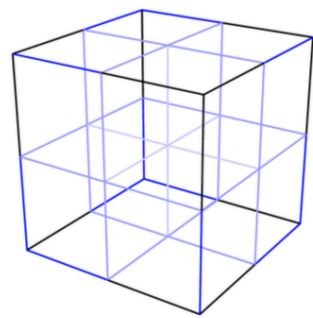
# Multi-scale HMC updates

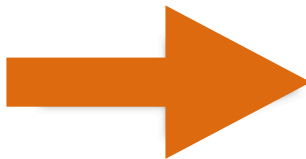
Given coarsening and refinement procedures...

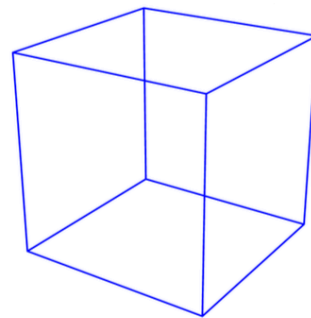


# Multi-scale HMC updates

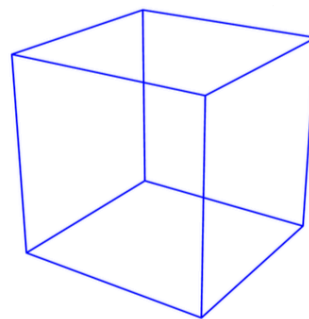
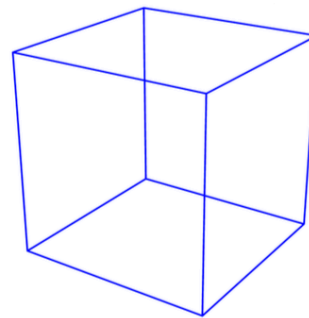
Perform HMC updates at coarse level



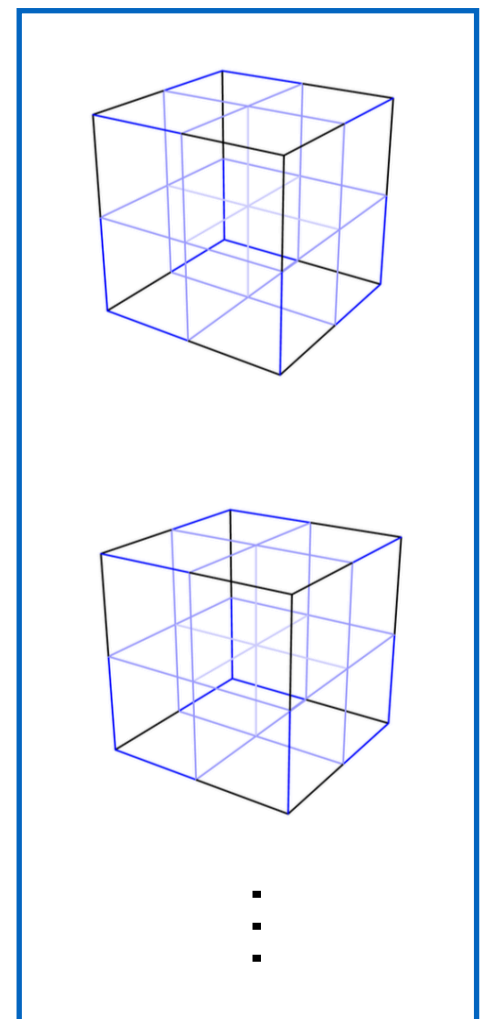
  
**coarsen**




**HMC** 



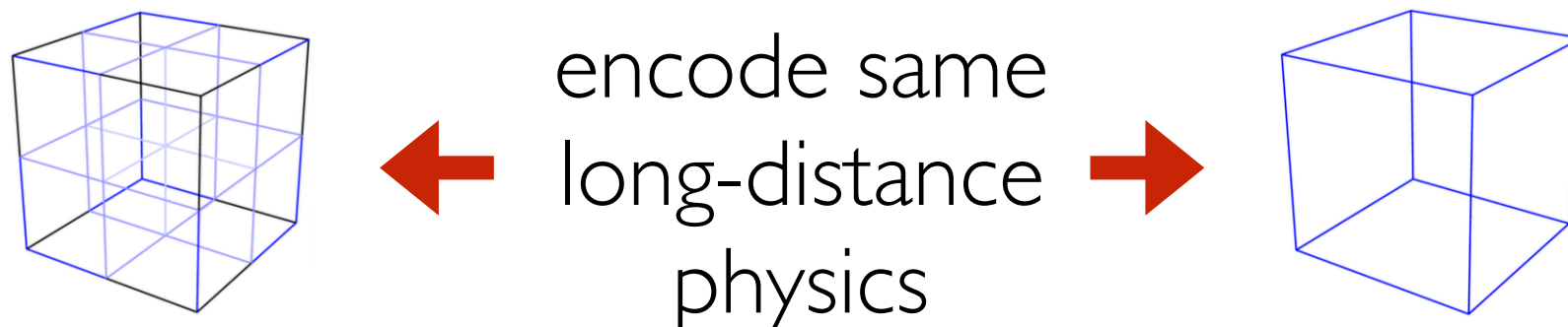
**Fine ensemble**  
rethermalise  
with fine action  
to make exact



Multiple layers of  
coarsening  
  
Significantly cheaper  
approach to  
continuum limit

# Multi-scale HMC updates

Perform HMC updates at coarse level



**MUST KNOW**  
parameters of coarse  
QCD action that  
reproduce ALL physics  
parameters of fine  
simulation

Map a subset of physics parameters  
in the coarse space and match to  
coarsened ensemble

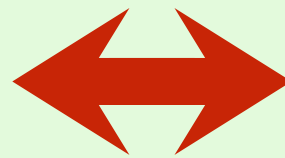
**OR**

Solve regression problem directly:  
“Given a coarse ensemble, what  
parameters generated it?”

# Machine learning LQCD

Neural networks excel on problems where

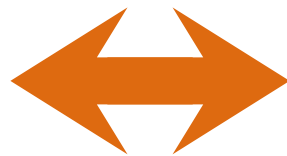
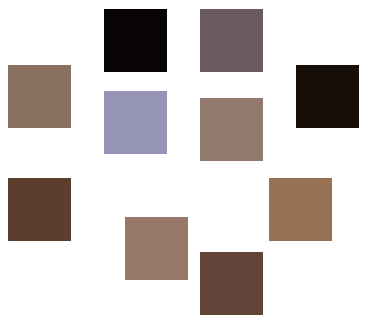
Basic data unit  
has little meaning



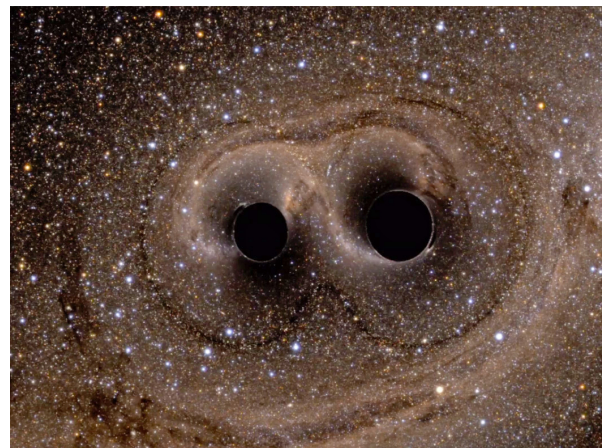
Combination of units  
is meaningful

## Image recognition

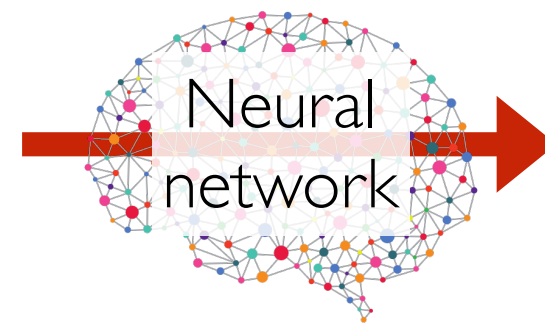
Pixel



Image



Label

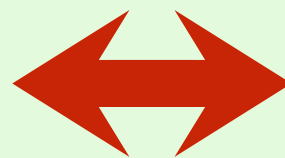


“Colliding  
black holes”

# Machine learning LQCD

Neural networks excel on problems where

Basic data unit  
has little meaning

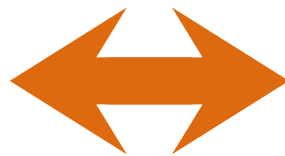


Combination of units  
is meaningful

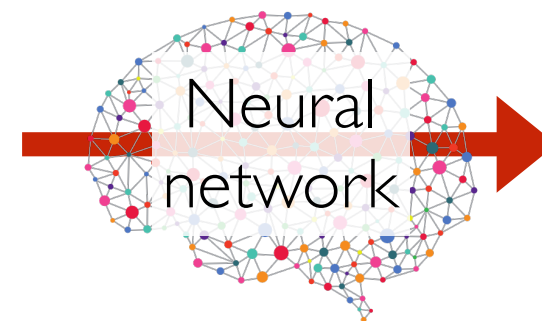
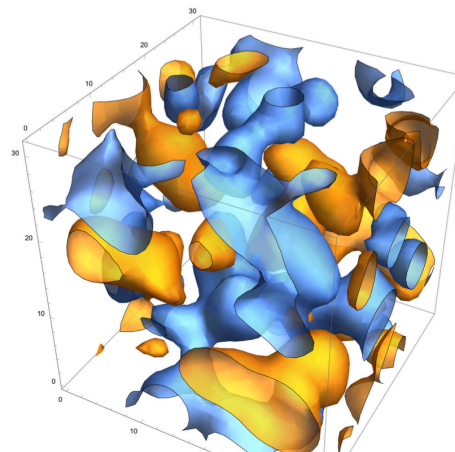
## Parameter identification

Element of a colour  
matrix at one discrete  
space-time point

0 6 7 5  
2 8 3 4  
6 2 8 4 1



Ensemble of lattice QCD  
gauge field configurations



Label

Parameters  
of action



# Machine learning LQCD

## CIFAR benchmark image set for machine learning

- $32 \times 32$  pixels  $\times$  3 cols  
 $\approx 3000$  numbers
- 60000 samples
- Each image has meaning
- Local structures are important
- Translation-invariance within frame

## Ensemble of lattice QCD gauge fields

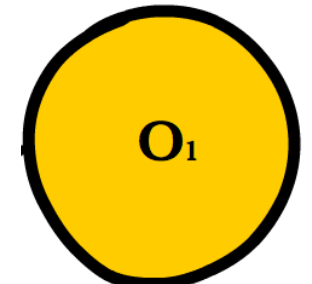
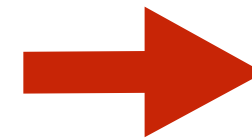
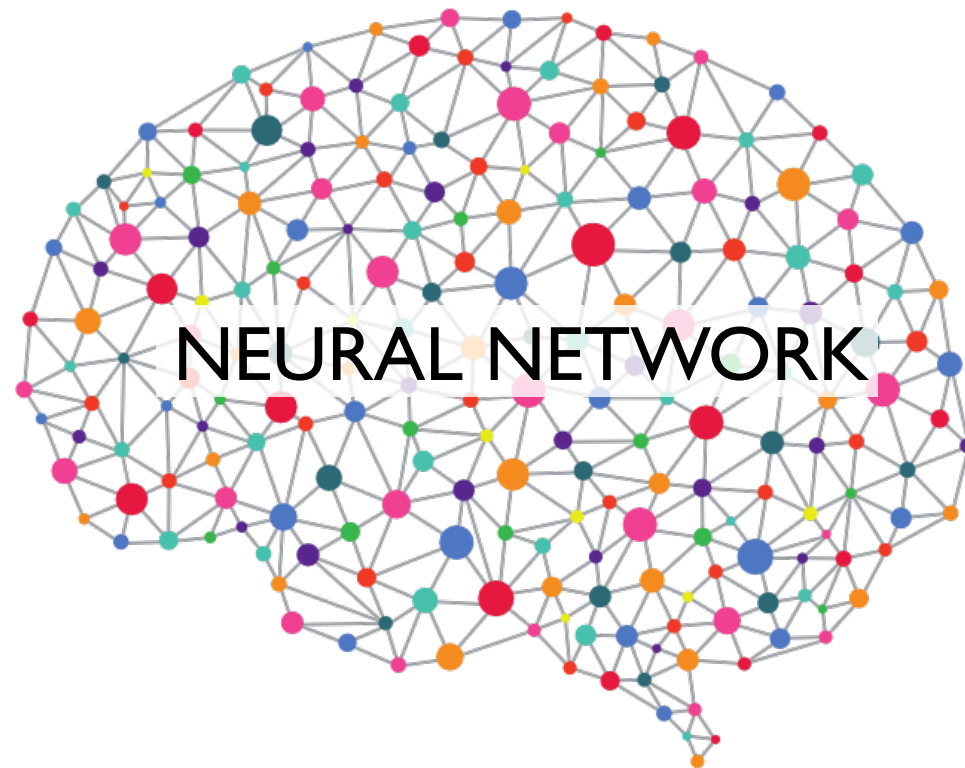
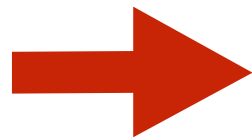
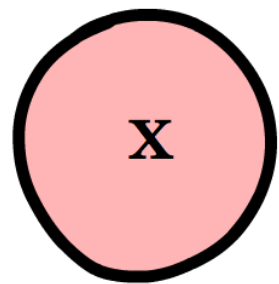
- $64^3 \times 128 \times 4 \times N_c^2 \times 2$   
 $\approx 10^9$  numbers
- $\sim 1000$  samples
- Ensemble of gauge fields has meaning
- Long-distance correlations are important
- Gauge and translation-invariant with periodic boundaries



# Regression by neural network

Lattice QCD  
gauge field

$\sim 10^7 - 10^9$  real  
numbers



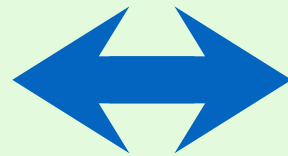
Parameters of  
lattice action

Few real  
numbers

- **Complete:** not restricted to affordable subset of physics parameters
- **Instant:** once trained over a parameter range

# Naive neural network

Simplest approach

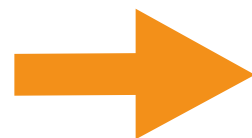


Ignore physics symmetries

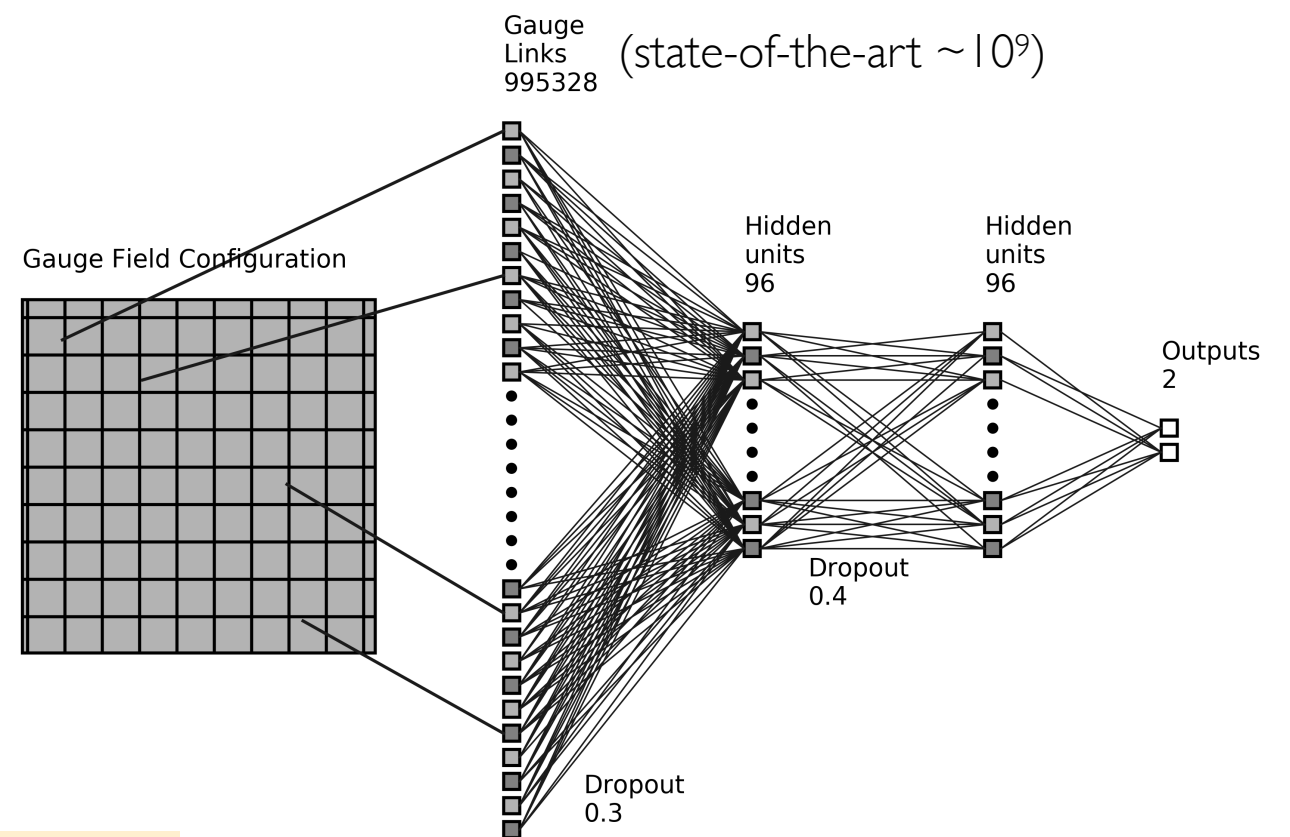
Train simple neural network  
on regression task

- Fully-connected structure
- Far more degrees of freedom than number of training samples available

“Inverted data  
hierarchy”



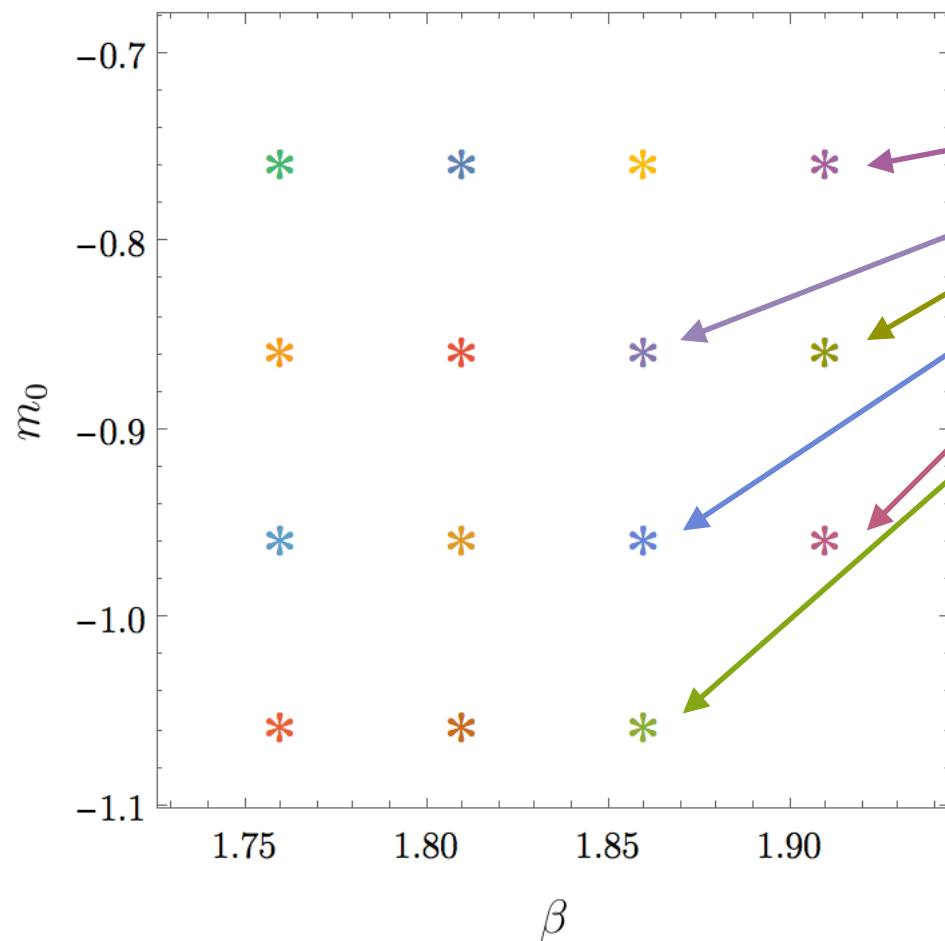
Recipe for  
overfitting!



# Naive neural network

## Training and validation datasets

Quark mass parameter



Parameter related to lattice spacing

\* Parameters of training and validation datasets

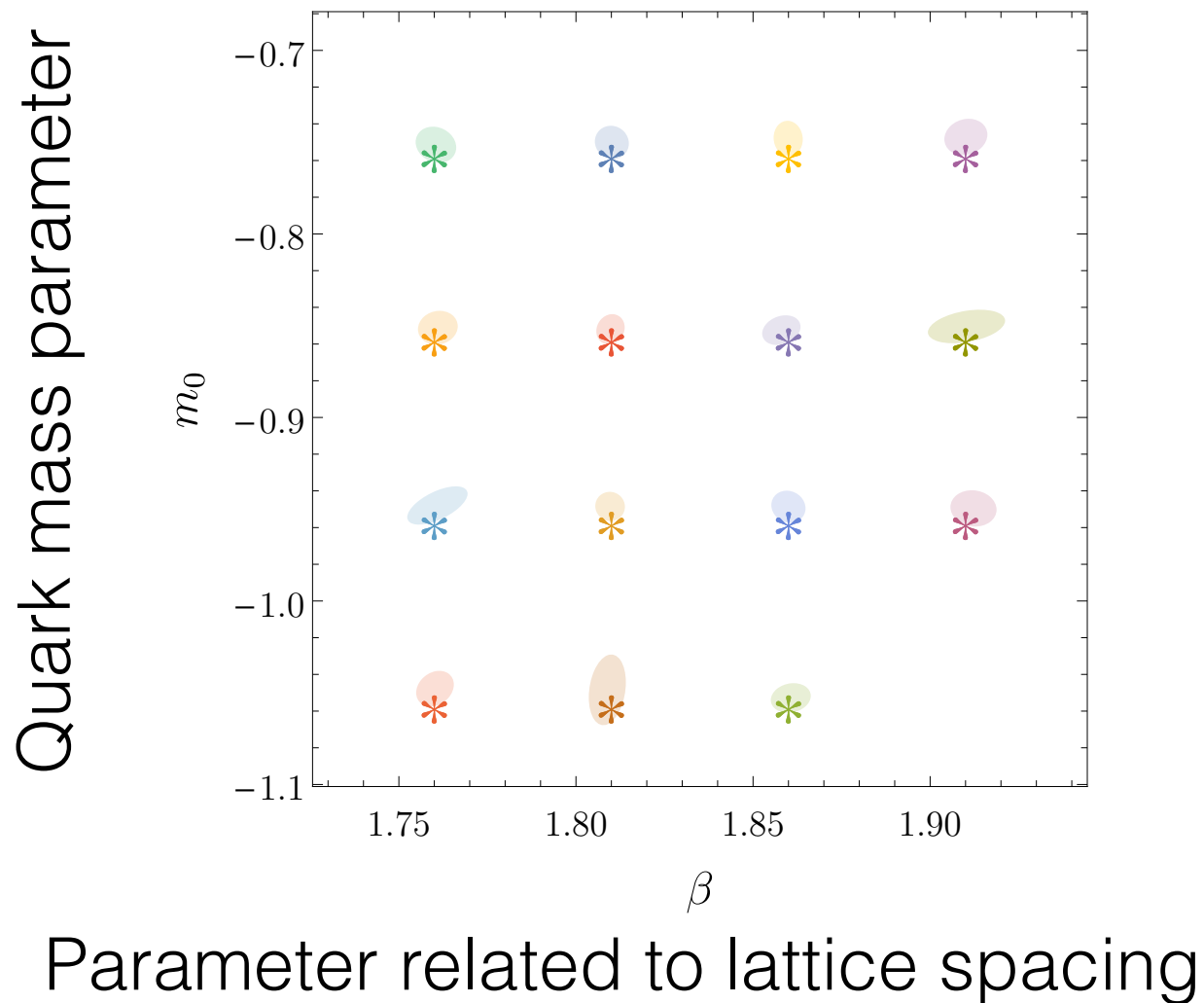
■  $O(10,000)$  independent configurations generated at each point

■ Validation configurations randomly selected from generated streams

Spacing in evolution stream  $\gg$  correlation time of physics observables

# Naive neural network

## Neural net predictions on validation data sets



- \* True parameter values
- Confidence interval from ensemble of gauge fields

## SUCCESS?

No sign of overfitting

- Training and validation loss equal
- Accurate predictions for validation data

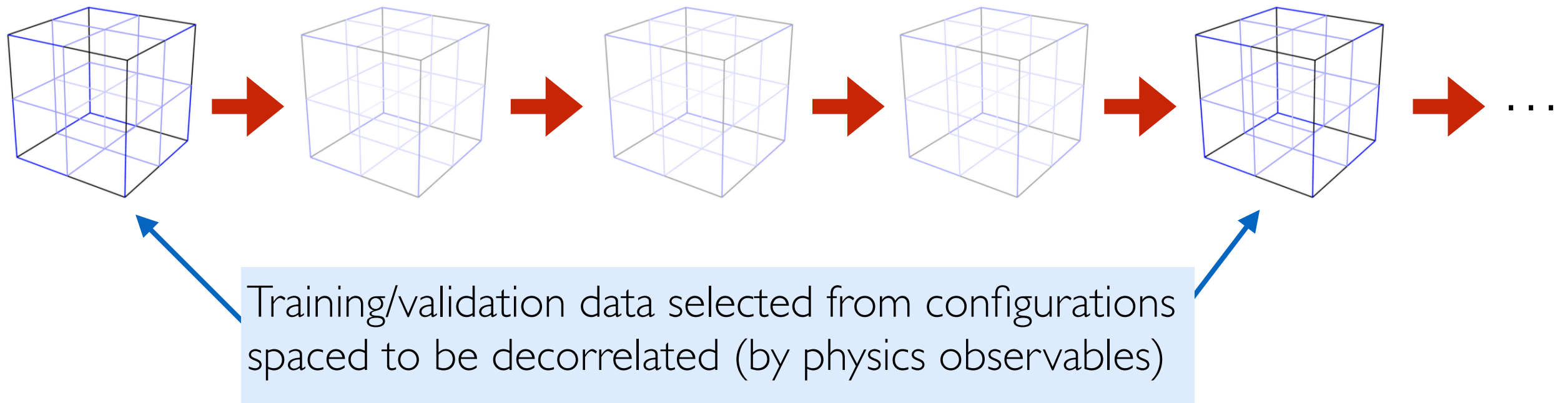
**BUT fails to generalise to**

- Ensembles at other parameters
- New streams at same parameters

**NOT POSSIBLE IF CONFIGS  
ARE UNCORRELATED**

# Naive neural network

Stream of generated gauge fields at given parameters



- Network succeeds for validation configs from same stream as training configs
- Network fails for configs from new stream at same parameters

**Network has identified feature with a longer correlation length than any known physics observable**

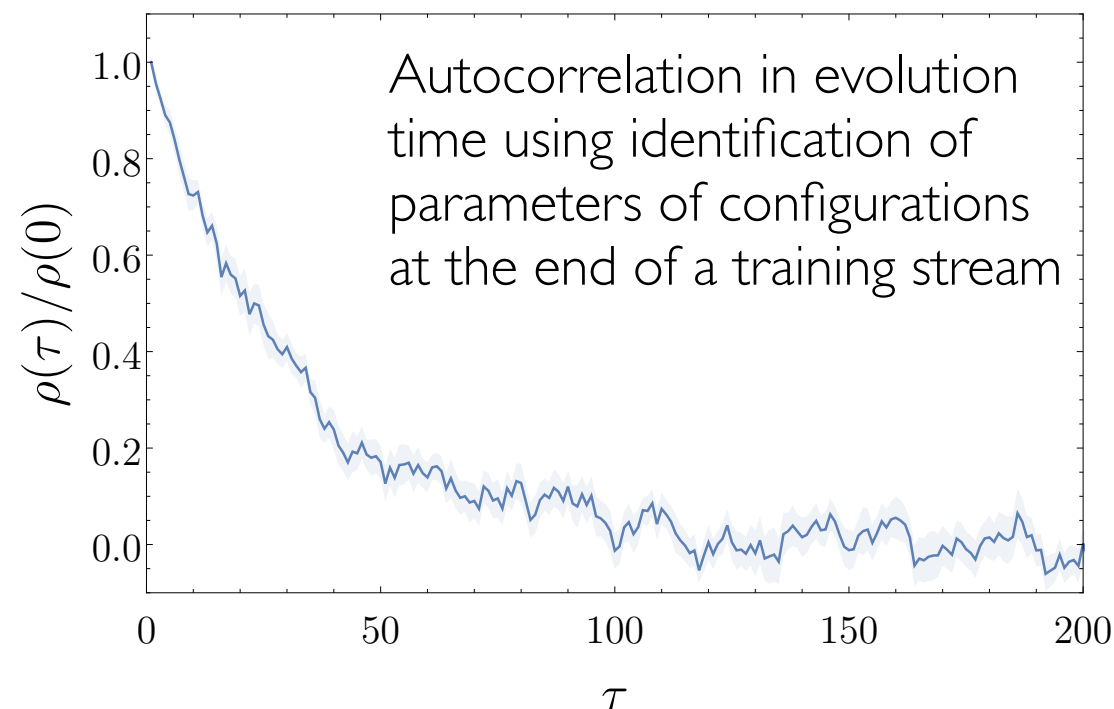
# Naive neural network

- Naive neural network that does not respect symmetries fails at parameter regression task

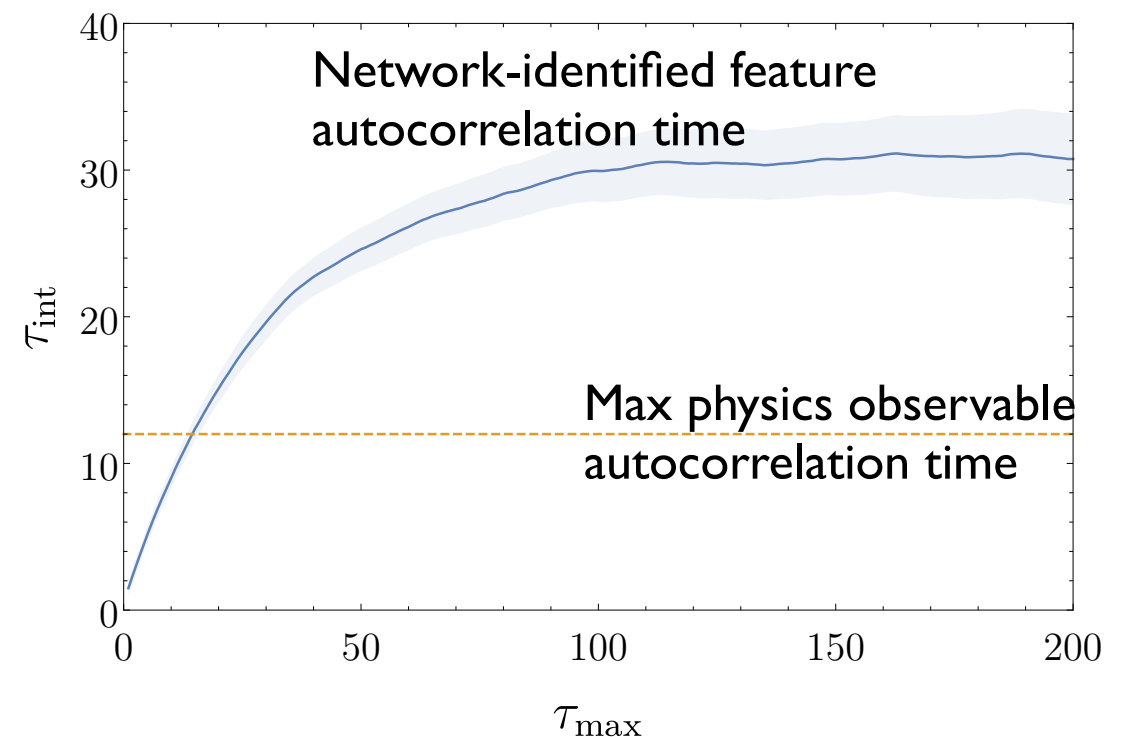
**BUT**

- Identifies unknown feature of gauge fields with a longer correlation length than any known physics observable

**Network feature autocorrelation**



$$\tau_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{\tau_{\text{max}} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\rho(0)} \sum_{\tau=0}^{\tau_{\text{max}}} \rho(\tau)$$

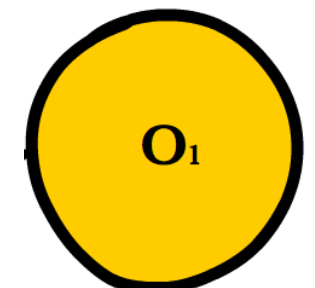
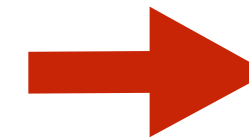
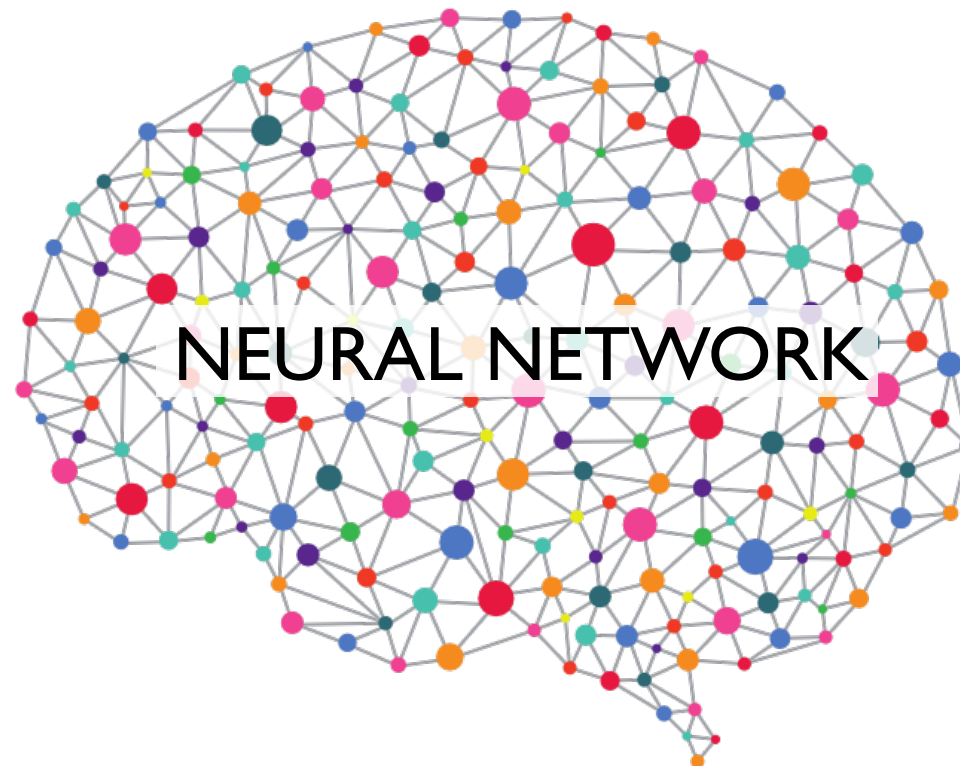
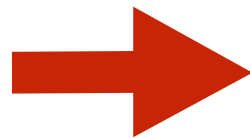
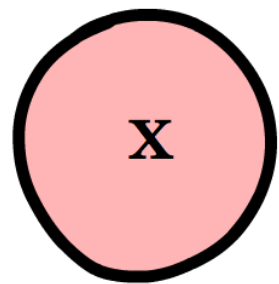




# Regression by neural network

Lattice QCD  
gauge field

$\sim 10^7 - 10^9$  real  
numbers



Parameters of  
lattice action

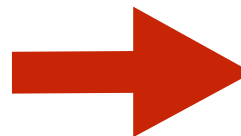
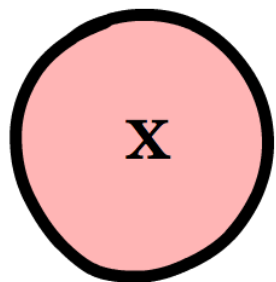
Few real  
numbers

- **Complete:** not restricted to affordable subset of physics parameters
- **Instant:** once trained over a parameter range

# Regression by neural network

Lattice QCD  
gauge field

$\sim 10^7 - 10^9$  real  
numbers

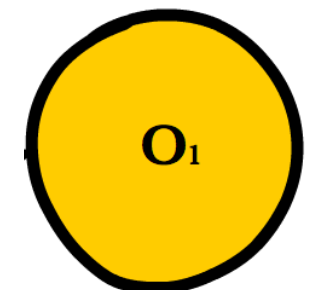
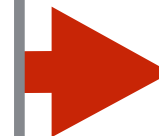


## Custom network structures

- Respects gauge-invariance, translation-invariance, boundary conditions
- Emphasises QCD-scale physics
- Range of neural network structures find same minimum

Parameters of  
lattice action

Few real  
numbers

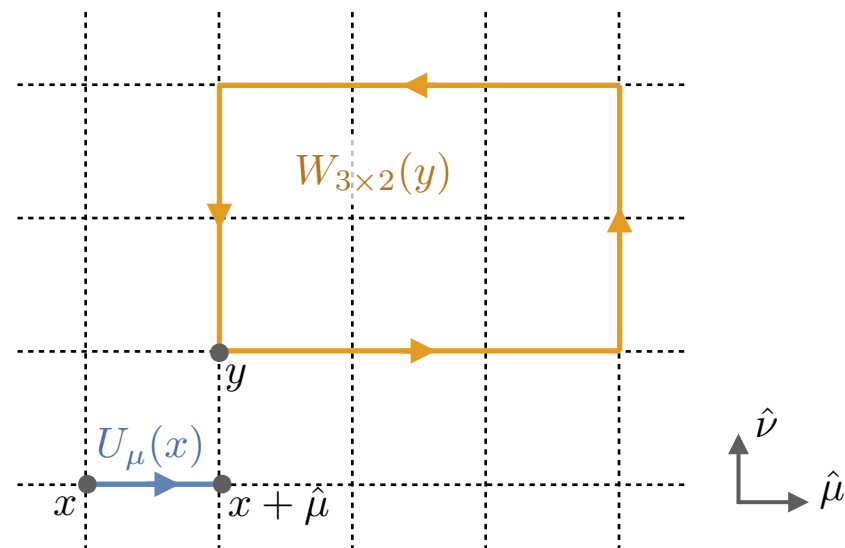


- **Complete:** not restricted to affordable subset of physics parameters
- **Instant:** once trained over a parameter range

# Symmetry-preserving network

Network based on symmetry-invariant features

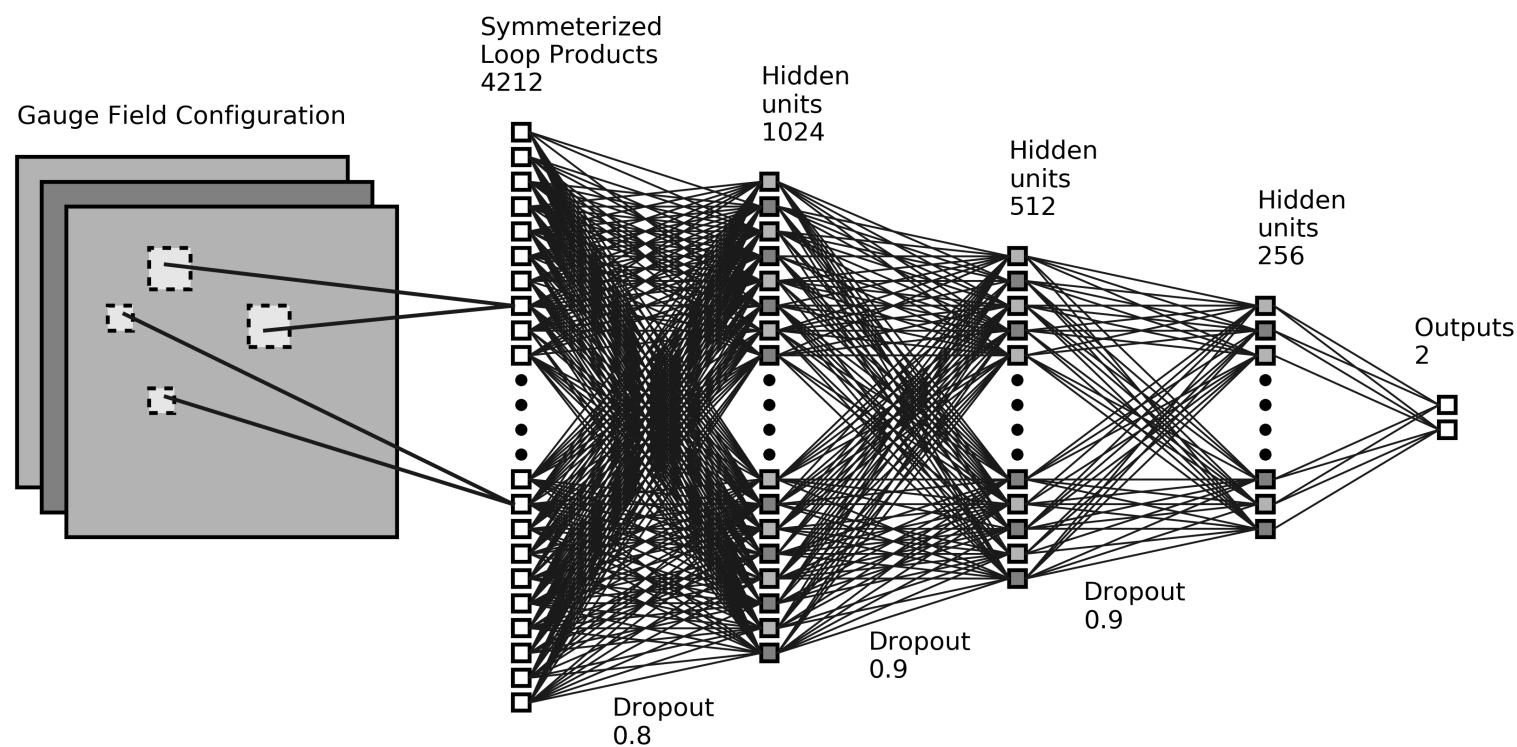
Closed Wilson loops  
(gauge-invariant)



- Loops
- Correlated products of loops at various length scales
- Volume-averaged and rotation-averaged

# Symmetry-preserving network

Network based on symmetry-invariant features

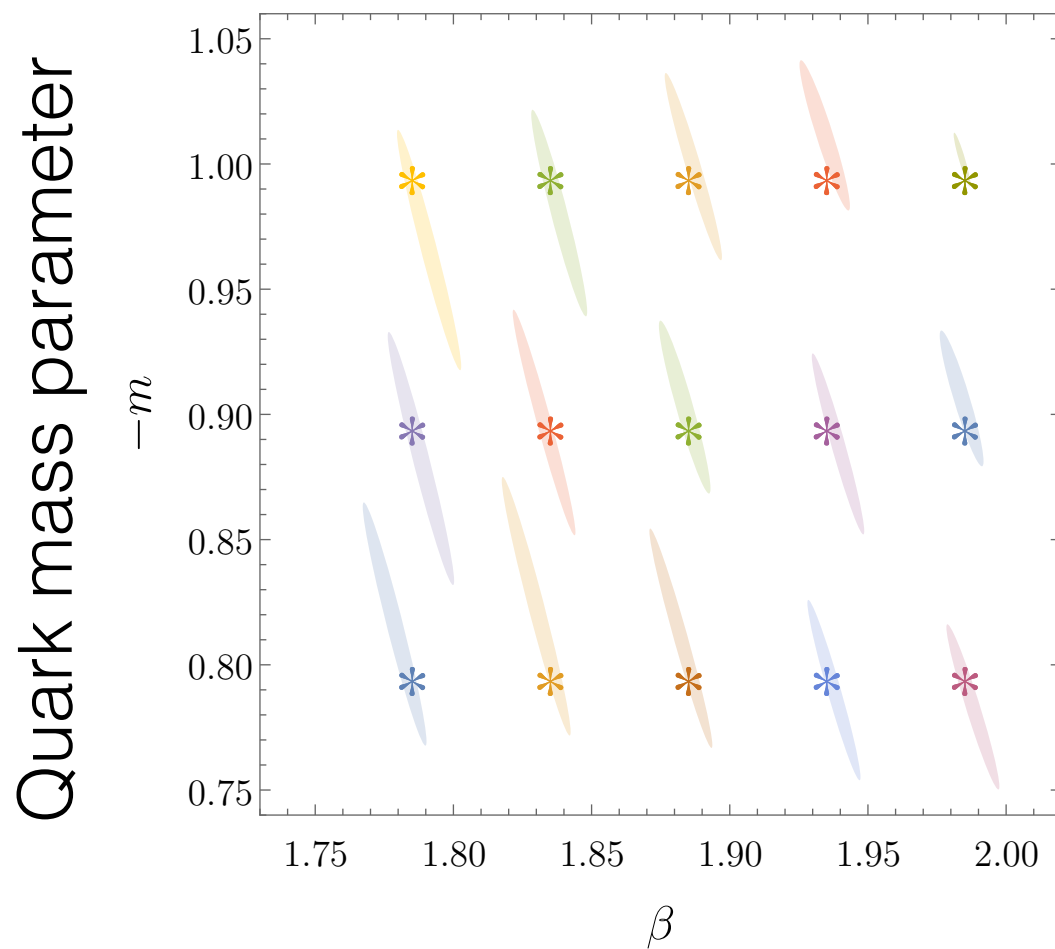


- Fully-connected network structure
- First layer samples from set of possible symmetry-invariant features

Number of degrees of freedom of network comparable to size of training dataset

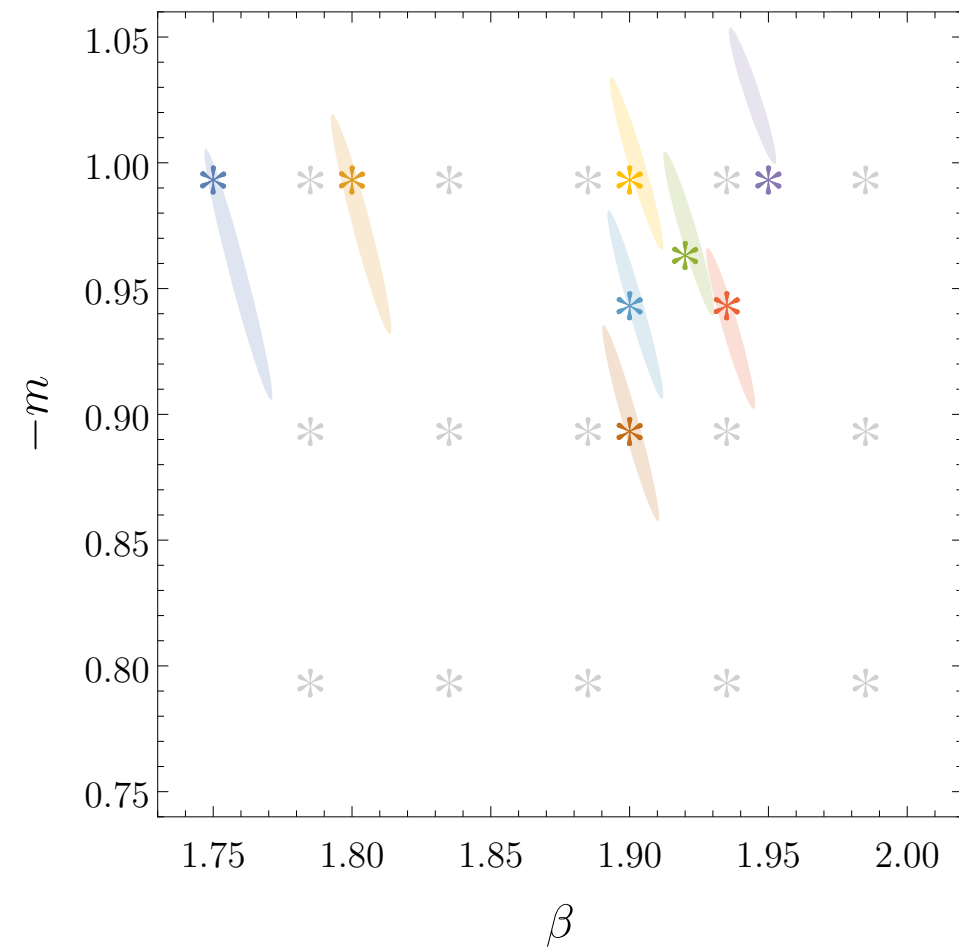
# Gauge field parameter regression

## Neural net predictions on validation data sets



Parameter related  
to lattice spacing

## Predictions on new datasets

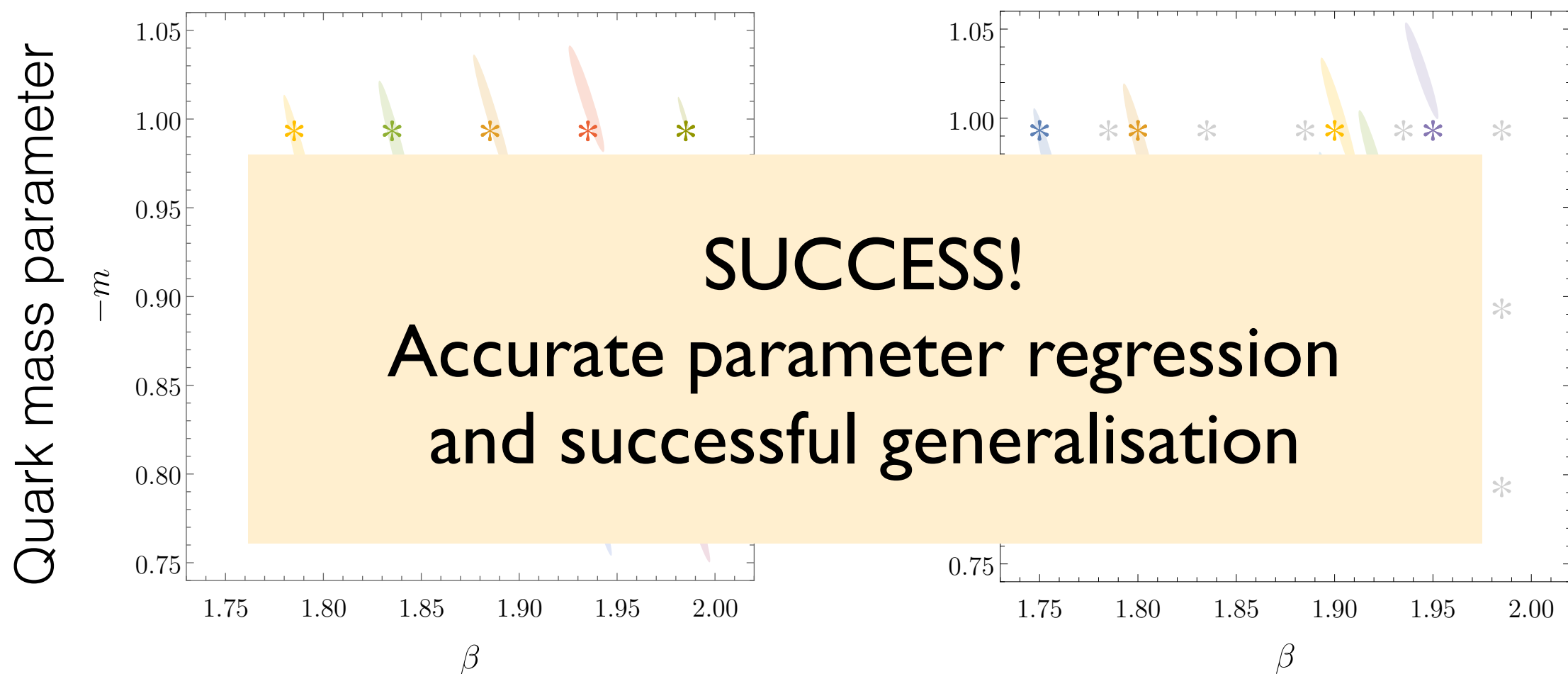


- \* True parameter values
- Confidence interval from ensemble of gauge fields

# Gauge field parameter regression

Neural net predictions  
on validation data sets

Predictions on  
new datasets



Parameter related  
to lattice spacing

- \* True parameter values
- Confidence interval from ensemble of gauge fields



# Gauge field parameter regression

## PROOF OF PRINCIPLE

Step towards fine lattice generation  
at reduced cost

1. Generate one fine configuration
2. Find matching coarse action
3. HMC updates in coarse space
4. Refine and rethermalise

Guarantees  
correctness



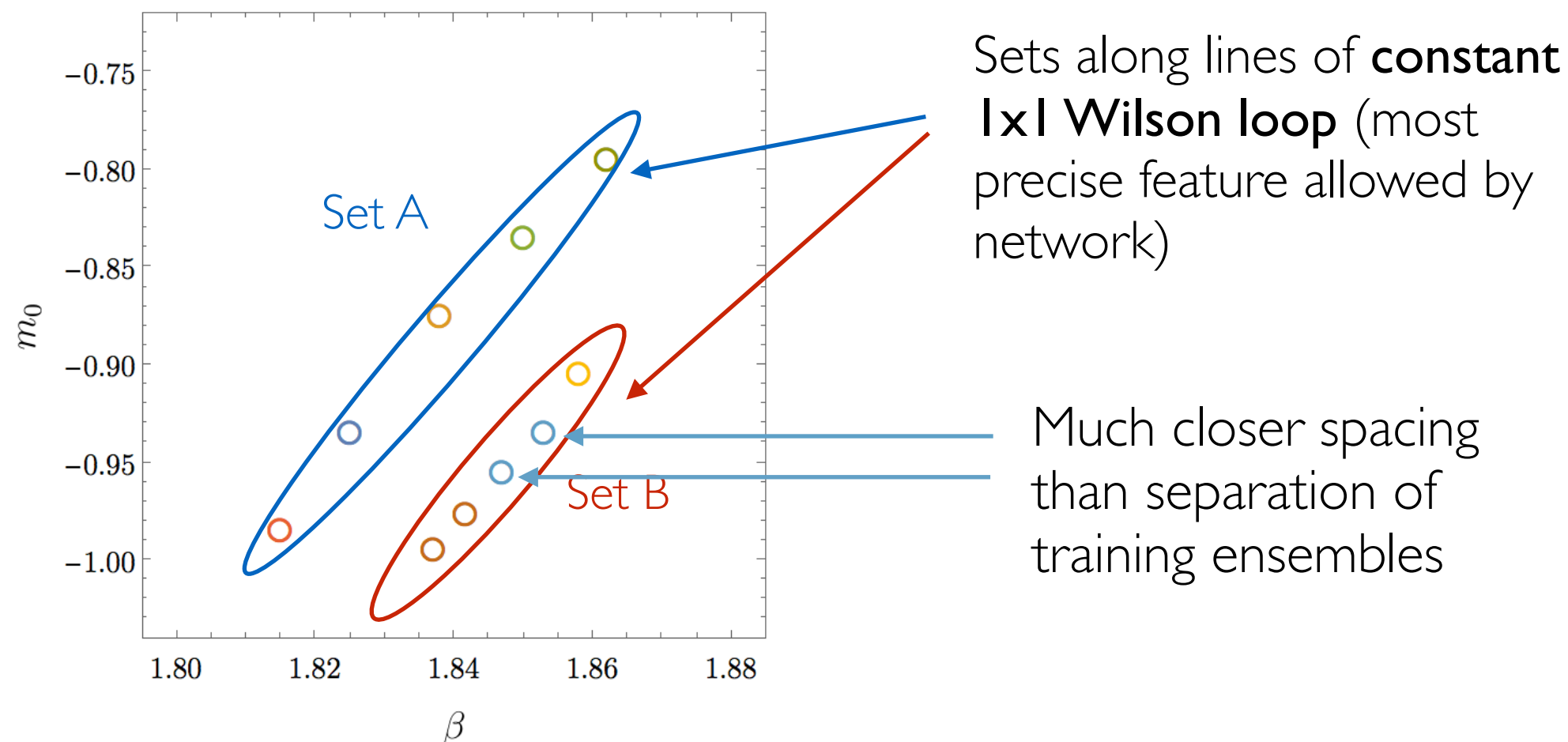
Accurate matching  
minimises cost of  
updates in fine space



# Tests of network success

How does neural network regression perform compared with other approaches?

Consider very closely-spaced validation ensembles at new parameters

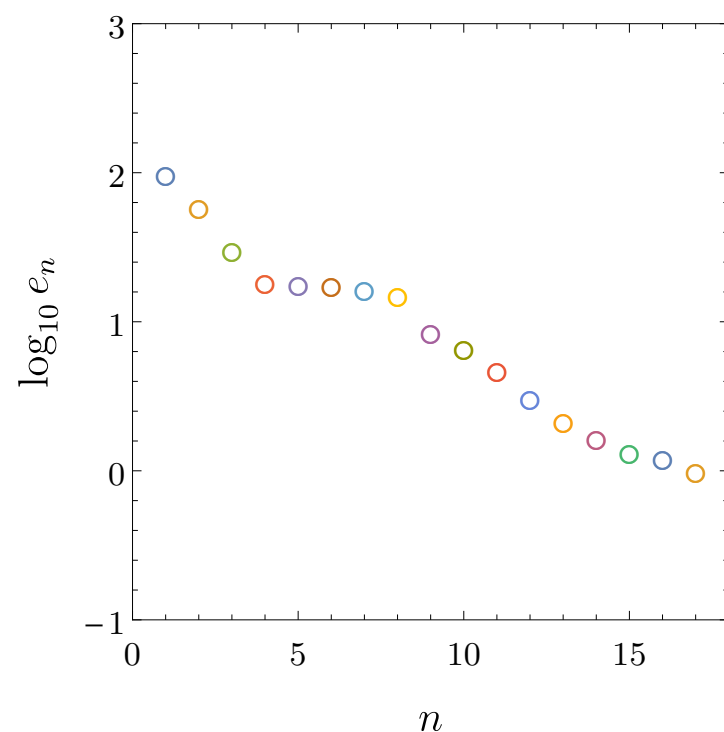


# Tests of network success

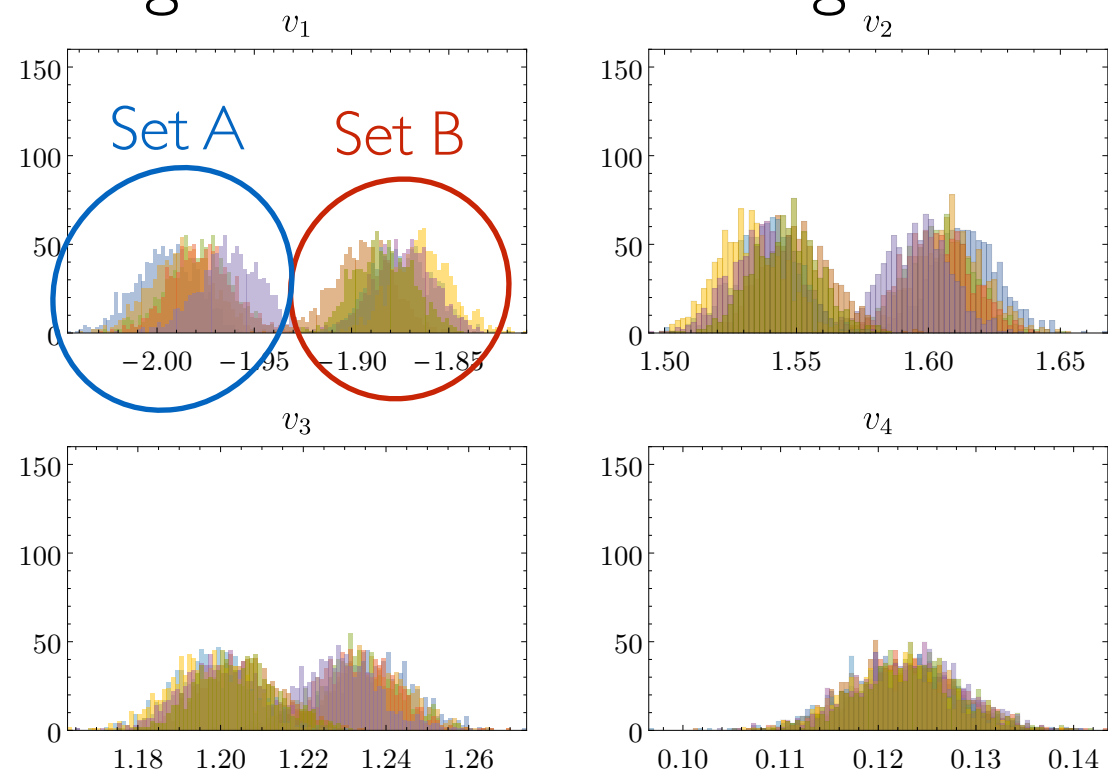
How does neural network regression perform compared with other approaches?

Consider very closely-spaced validation ensembles at new parameters: **not distinguishable to principal component analysis in loop space**

Eigenvalues



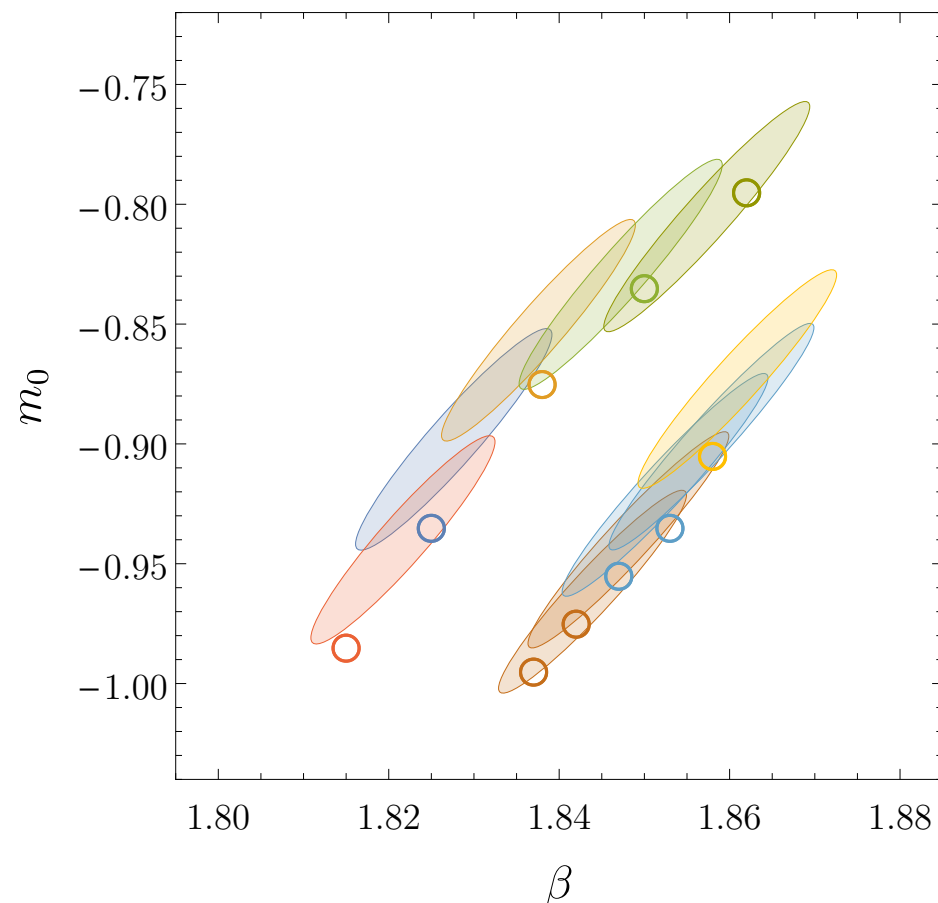
Histograms of dominant eigenvectors



# Tests of network success

How does neural network regression perform compared with other approaches?

Consider very closely-spaced validation ensembles at new parameters: **distinguishable to trained neural network**



- Correct ordering of central values
- Accurate regression differences even at very fine resolution