

# ML & RG – A Lattice Field Theory Application

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## Connection (machine) learning ↔ renormalisation group?

Many mainly conceptual investigations recently, e.g.:

- Bayesian renormalisation group [Berman, Heckmann, Klinger, 2204.12939]  
[Berman, Heckmann, Klinger, 2212.11379]  
[Berman, Heckmann, Klinger, 2305.10491]
- Inverse renormalisation group, ML & QFT [Bachtis, Aarts, Lucini, 2010.00054]  
[Bachtis, Aarts, Lucini, 2102.09449]  
[Bachtis, Aarts, Di Renzo, Lucini, 2107.00466]
- Large width limit of NNs, (non-)Gaussian processes and RG [Yaida, 1910.00019]
- Renormalisation group flows as optimal transport [Cotler, Rezchikov, 2202.11737]  
[Cotler, Rezchikov, 2308.12355]

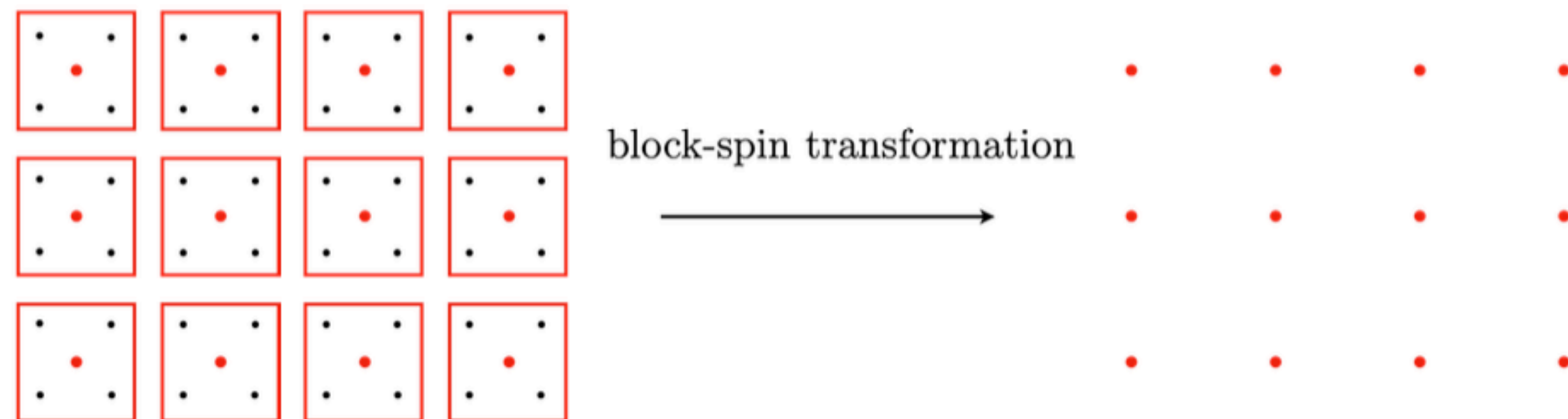
# RG and block spinning

- **Renormalisation group:** Change of a system under scale transformations
- Wilsonian RG: **effective description** by integrating out modes above certain momentum scale

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\phi e^{-S[\phi]} \longrightarrow \int [\mathcal{D}\phi]_{k \leq \Lambda} e^{-S_{\text{eff}}[\phi]}$$

- Block spinning RG

[Kadanoff, 1965]



# Bayesian renormalisation

**Bayesian inference:** change of distribution under incorporation of new information

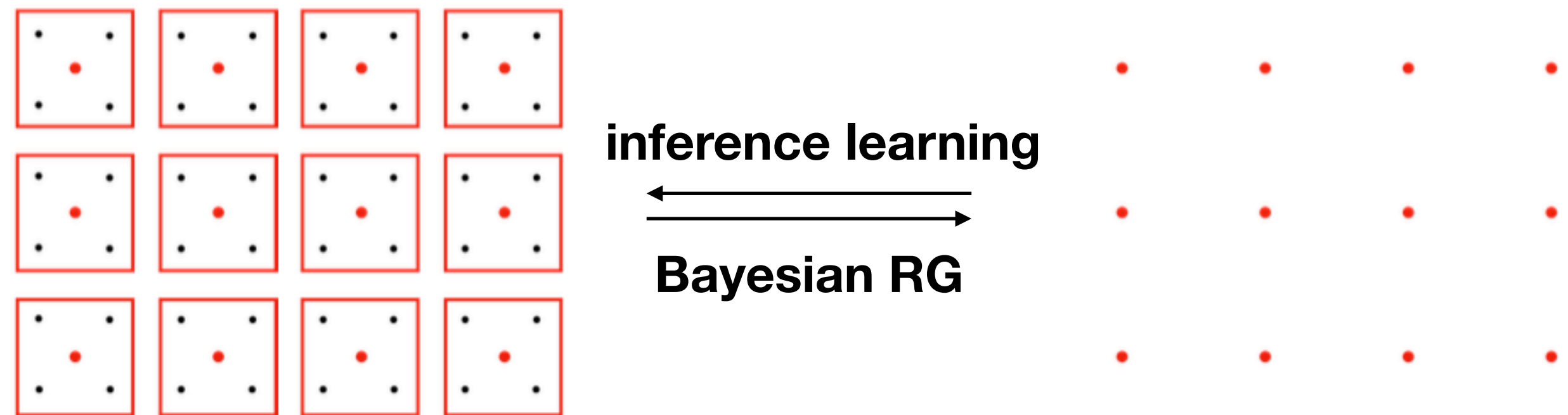
$$p(\theta | X) = \frac{p(X | \theta)}{p(X)} p(\theta)$$

$\theta$  : parametrising distribution  
 $X$  : new information

**Bayesian renormalisation:** inverse to inference, coarse graining of model parameters

- Exact RG flow with  $p(\theta) = e^{-S_\theta[\phi]}/Z$
- RG scale: Fisher metric

[Berman, Heckmann, Klinger, 2204.12939]  
[Berman, Heckmann, Klinger, 2212.11379]  
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# Neural block spinning

## General, non-linear block spinning transformations?

*Universal Approximation Theorem:* Neural networks (NN) can represent any continuous function

→ represent block spinning transformations by NN



Optimise NN params by minimising reconstruction loss



**'ideal block spinning'**

# Autoencoders

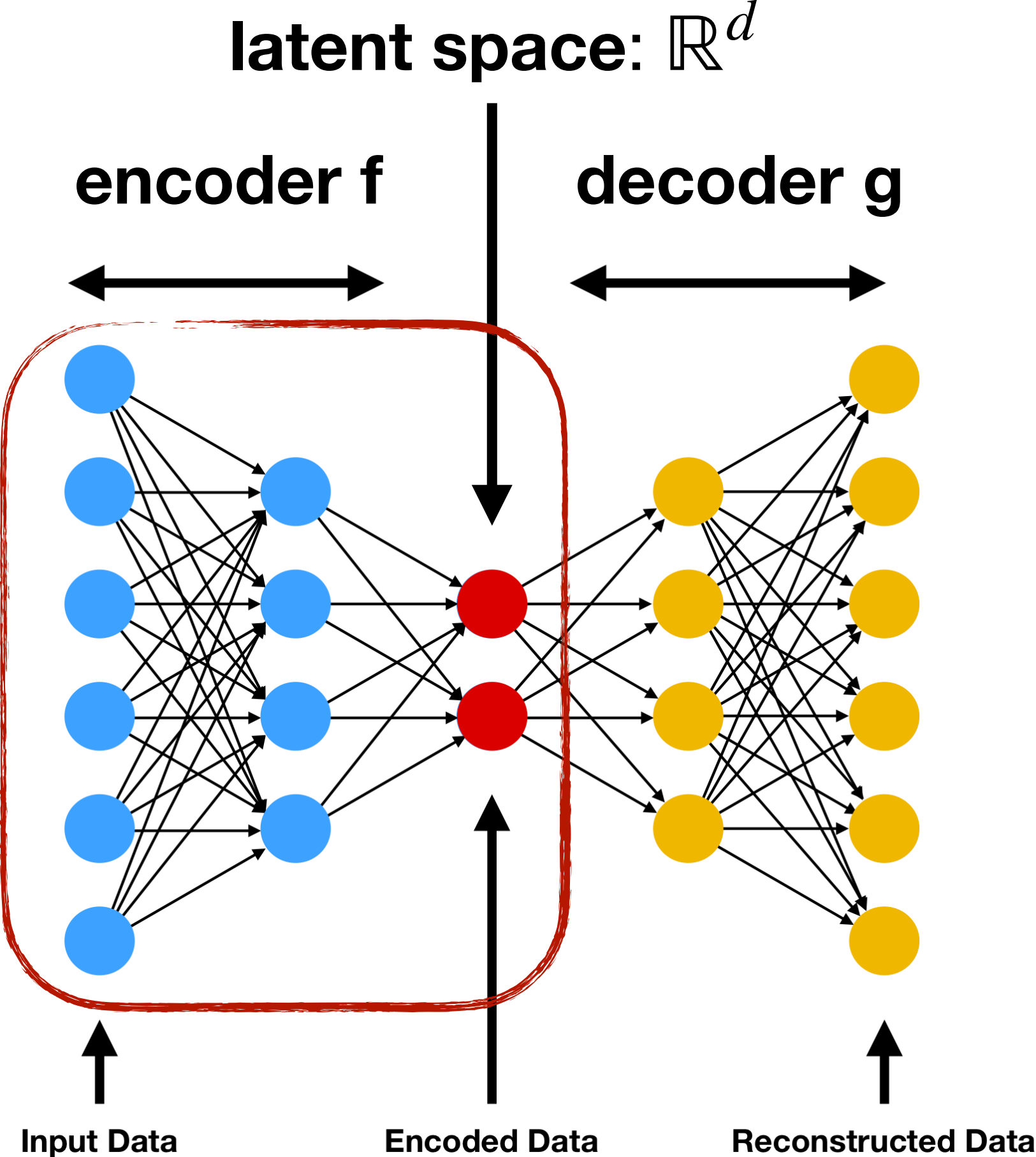
- **Autoencoder**  $A = g \circ f: \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^D, x \mapsto \hat{x}$ 
  - Encoder  $f: \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d, x \mapsto y$
  - Decoder  $g: \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^D, y \mapsto \hat{x}$

• **RG step**



What is (not) learned?

➔ Analyse **latent space**



[<https://www.compthree.com/blog/autoencoder/>]



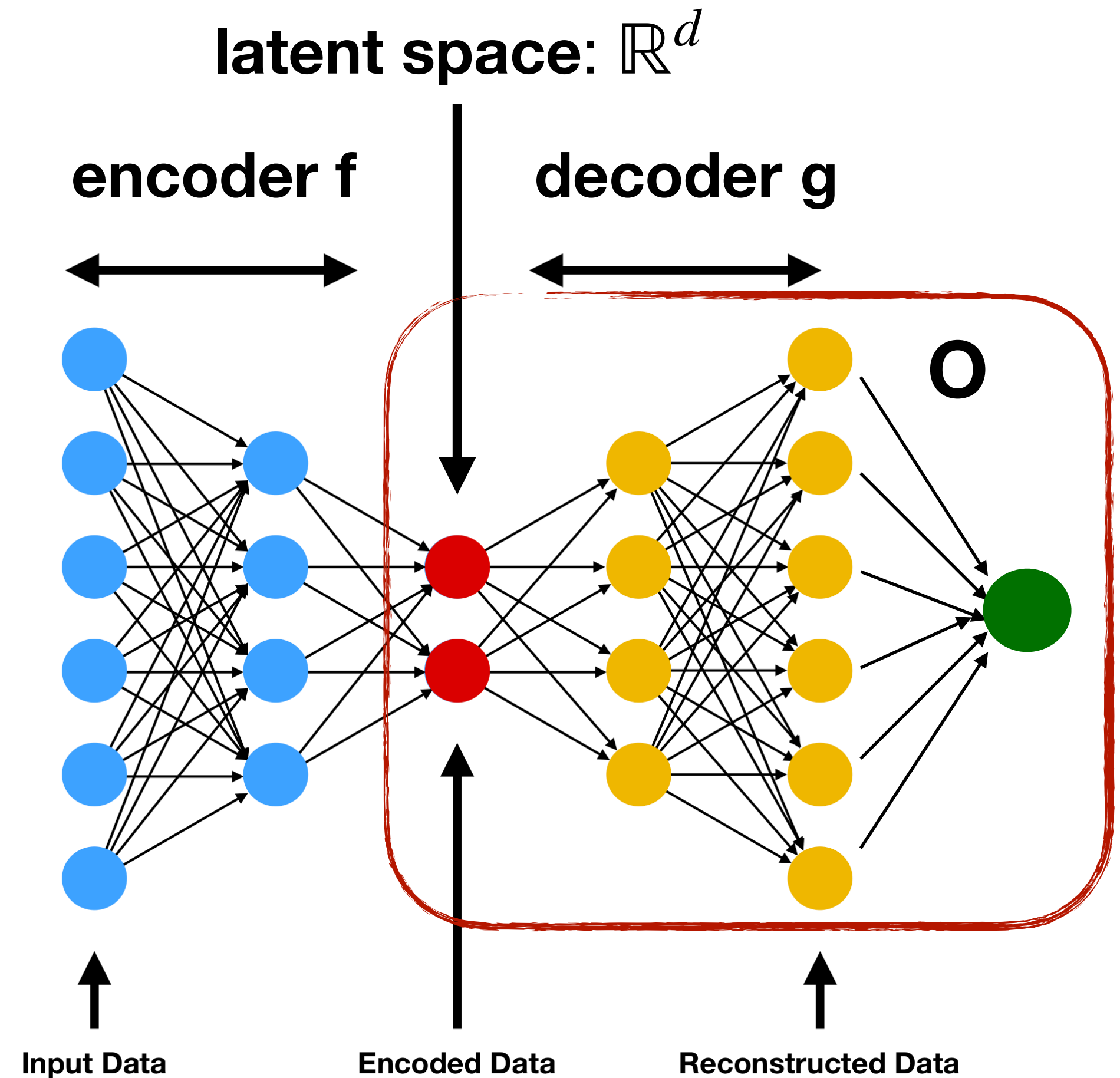
# Latent space analysis with Jacobians

- Consider **Jacobians**, e.g.  $(\partial g)_{ij} := \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial y_j}$
- Compose decoder  $g$  with **observable**  $O : \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$h_O := O \circ g$$

➔ Jacobian  $\partial h_O$  encodes correlation of observable with latent space

- Rotate latent space into '**eigenbasis**' (singular value decomposition)



[<https://www.compthree.com/blog/autoencoder/>]

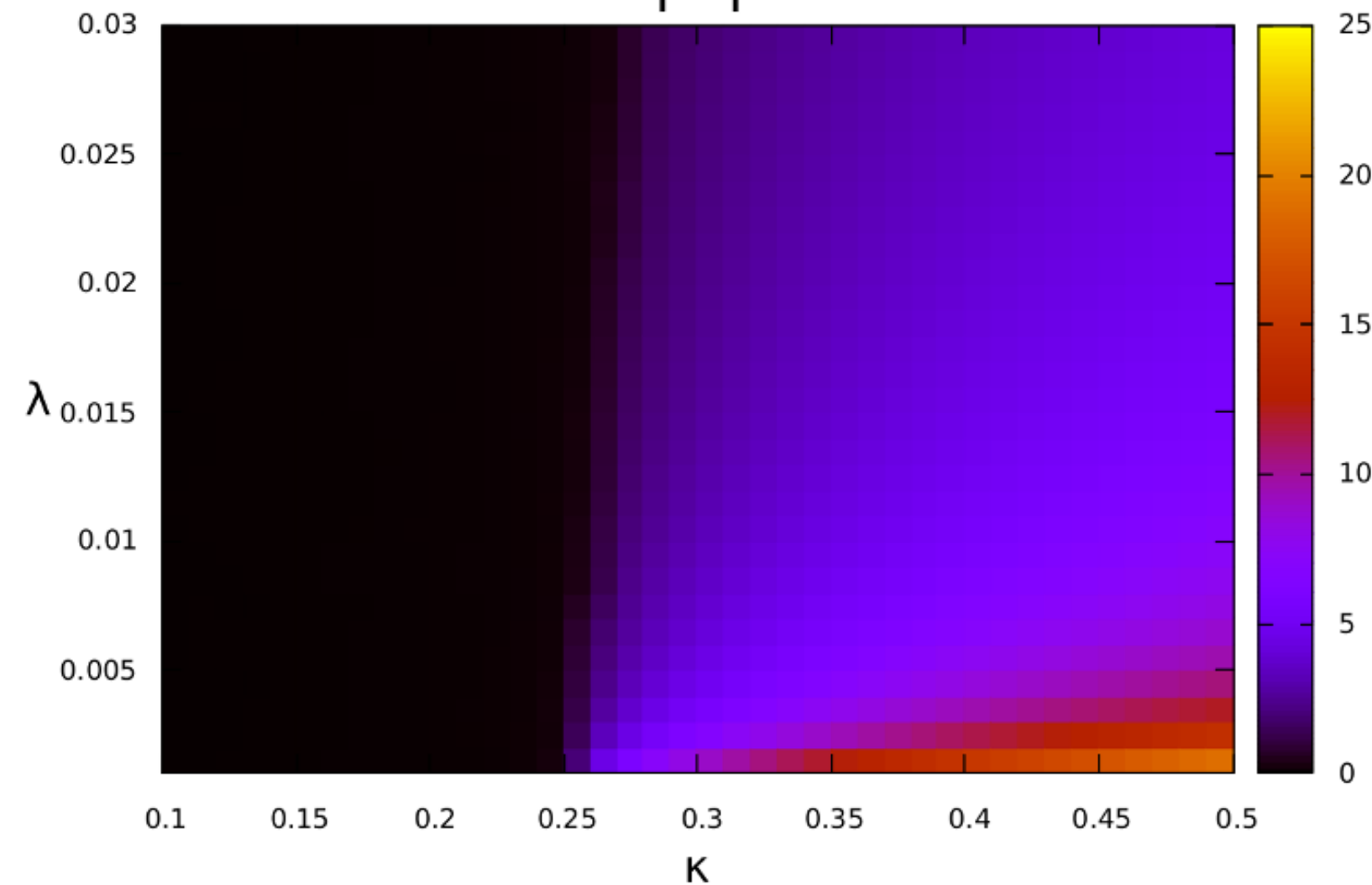
# $\phi^4$ -theory on the lattice

- Scalar lattice  $\phi^4$ -theory in d=2:  $S = \sum_x \left\{ -2\kappa \sum_{\mu=1}^2 \phi(x)\phi(x + \hat{\mu}) + (1 - 2\lambda)\phi(x)^2 + \lambda\phi(x)^4 \right\}$
- $Z_2$ -symmetry spontaneously broken

## Magnetisation

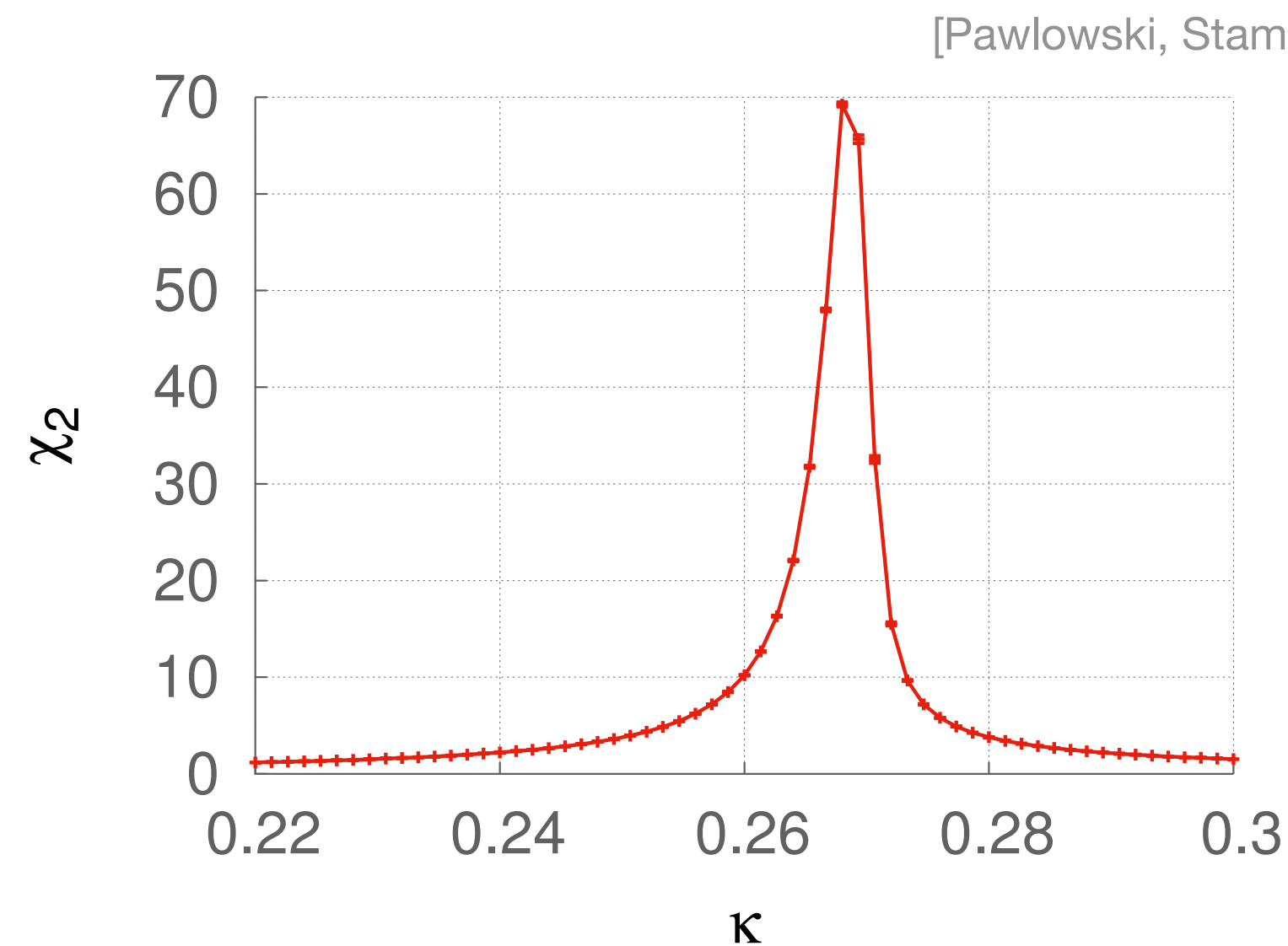
$$\langle M \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_x \phi(x) \right\rangle$$

$\langle |M| \rangle$



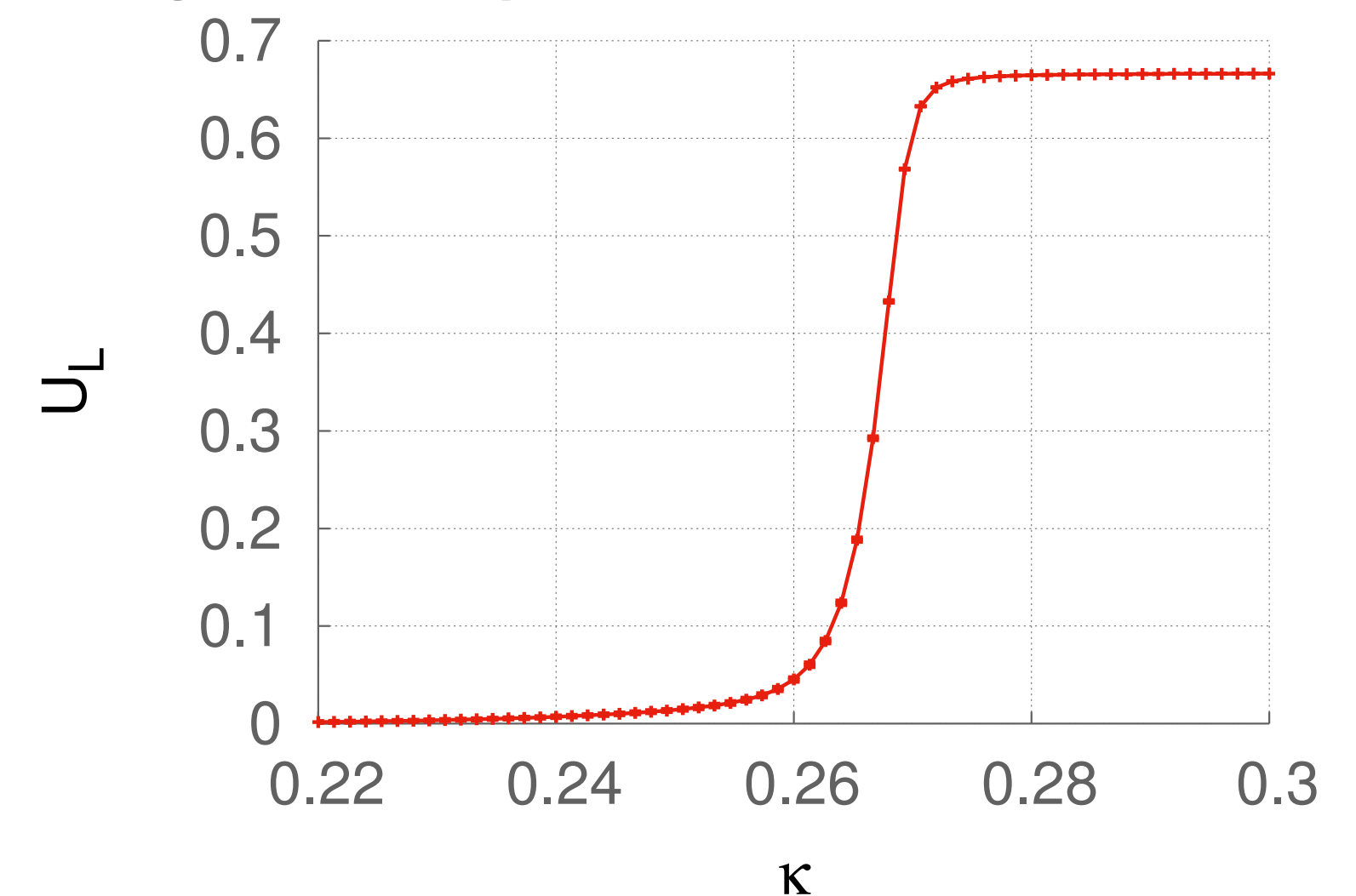
## Susceptibility

$$\chi = \Omega (\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2)$$



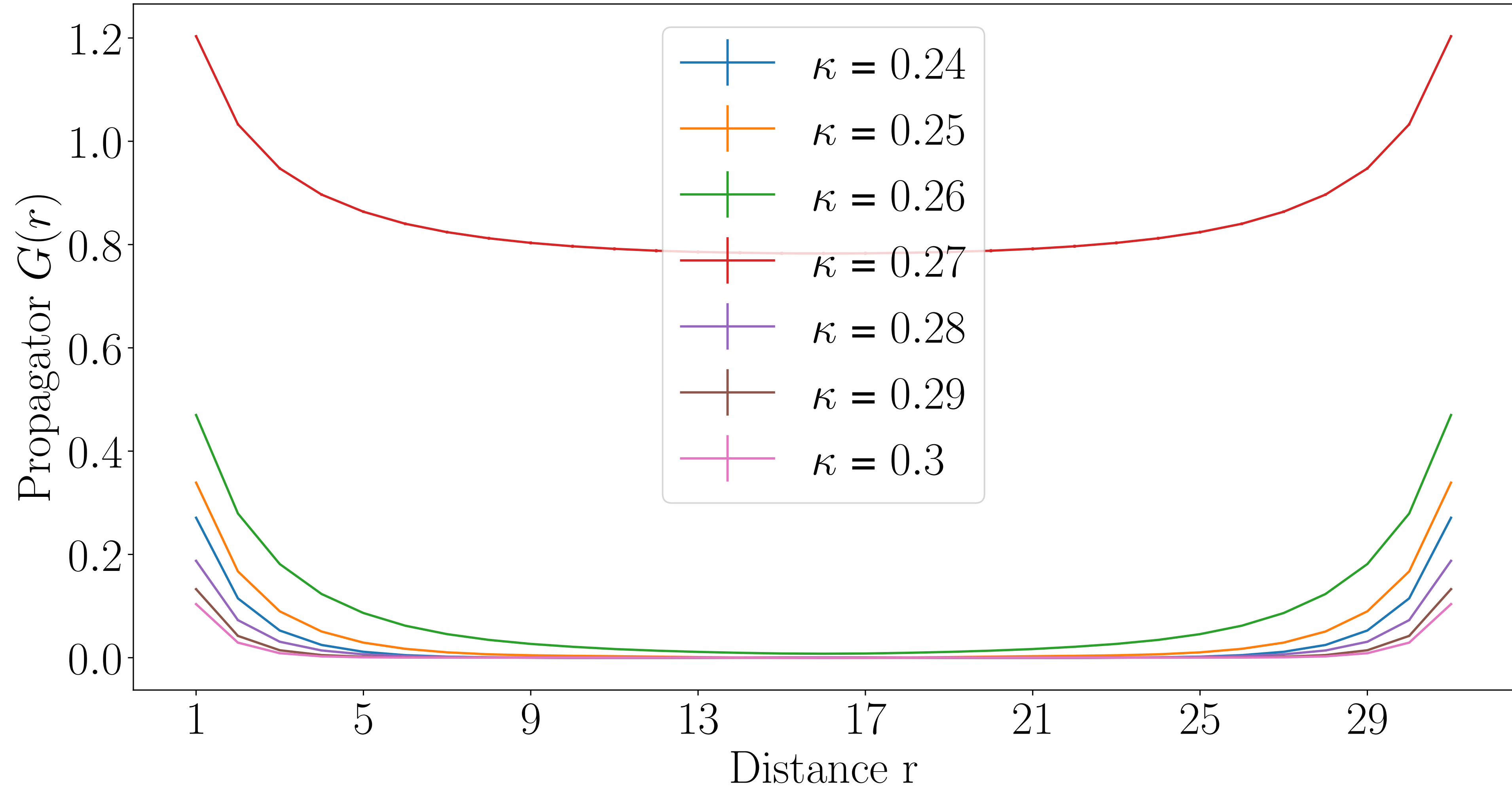
## Binder cumulant

$$U_L = 1 - \frac{\langle M^4 \rangle}{3\langle M^2 \rangle^2}$$



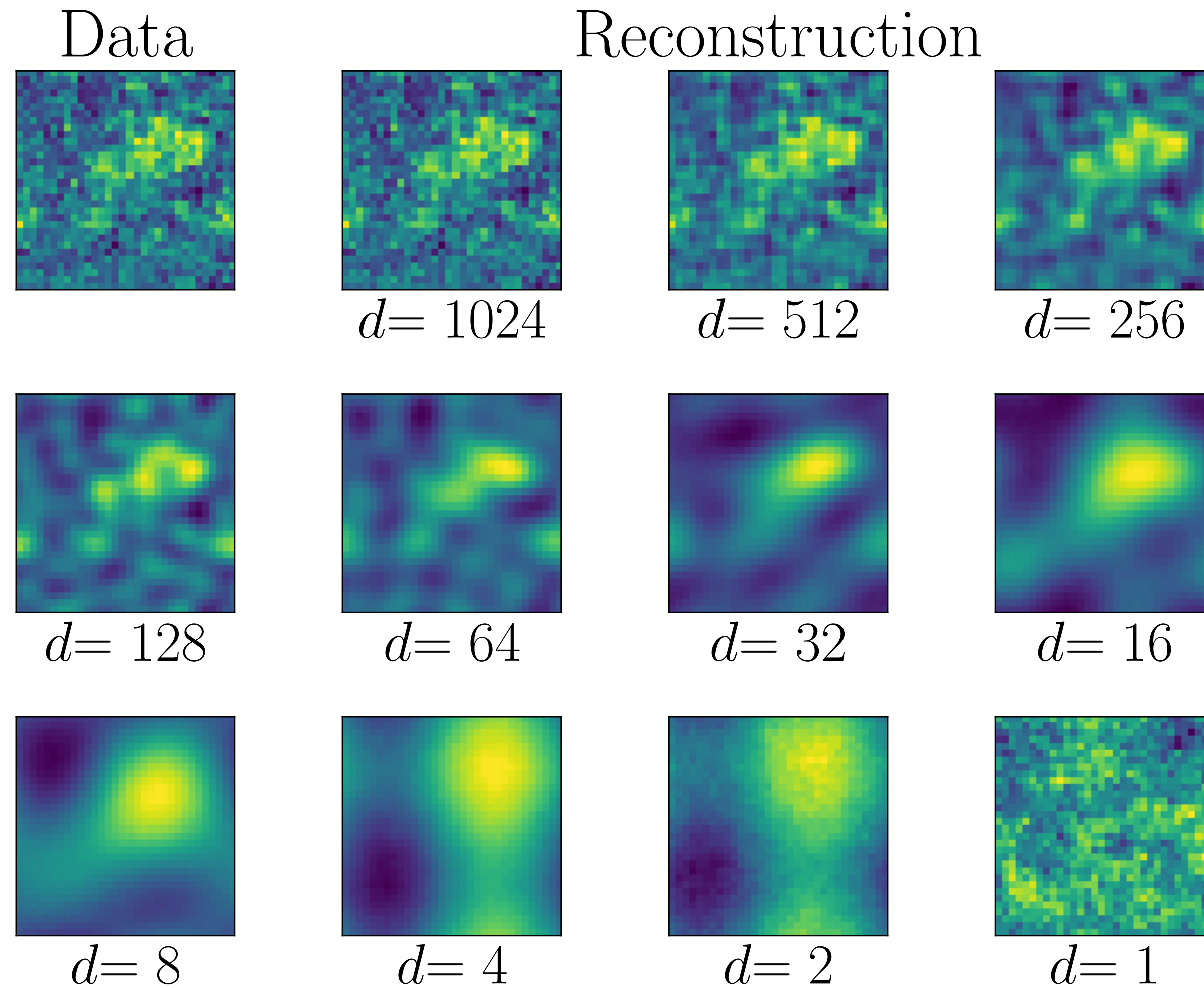


# Propagators for different hoppings

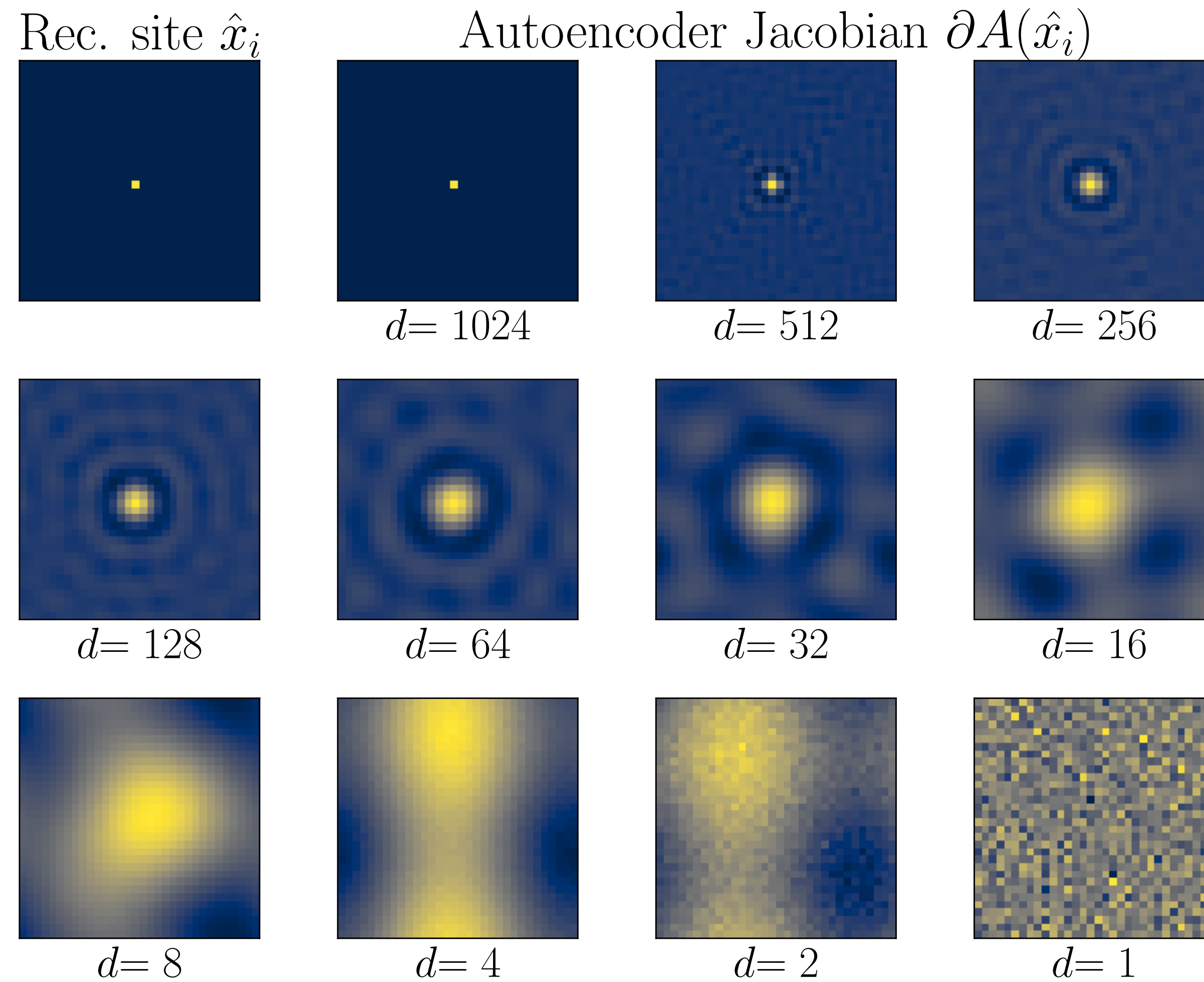


# Reconstruction of configurations

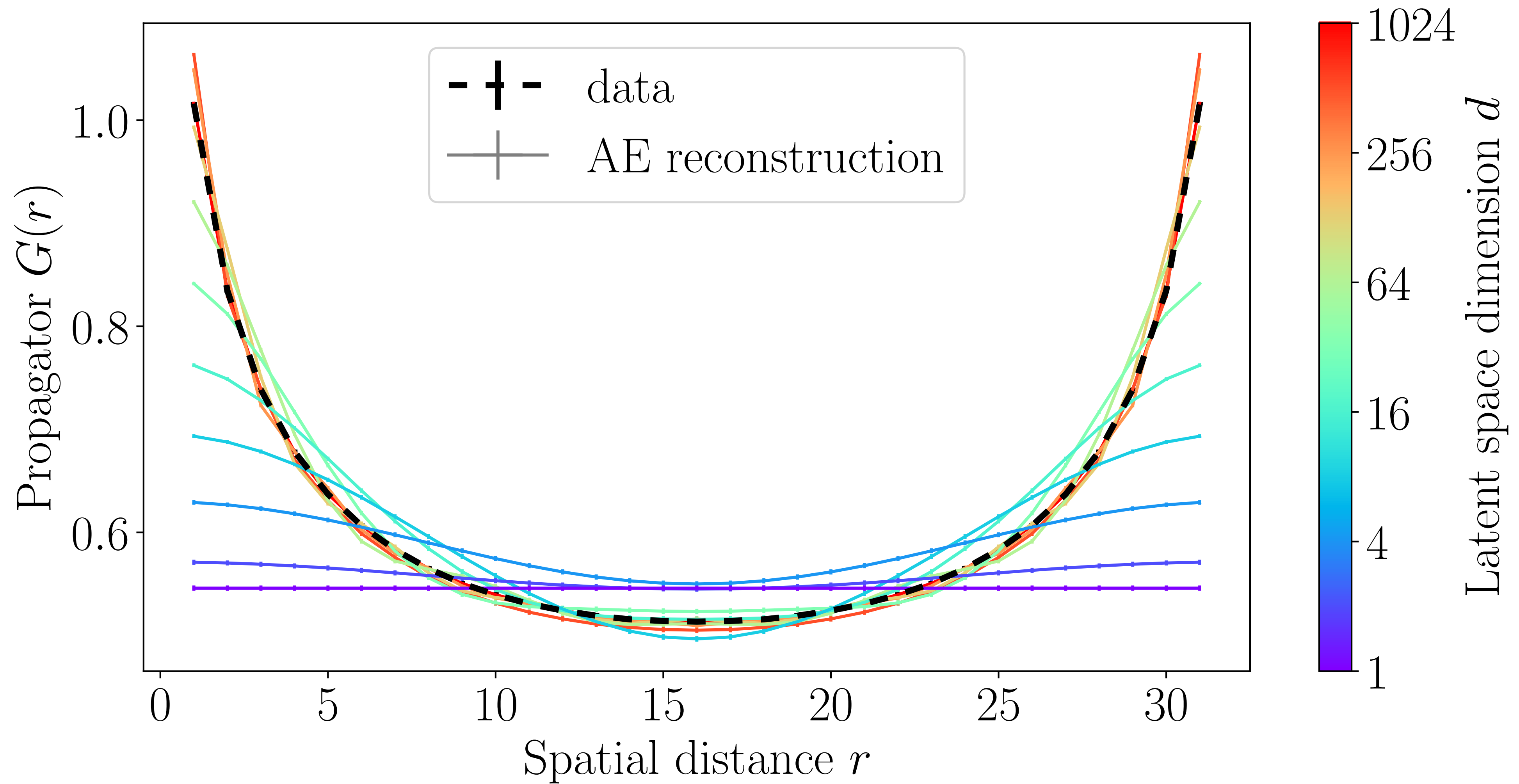
$\kappa = 0.269$



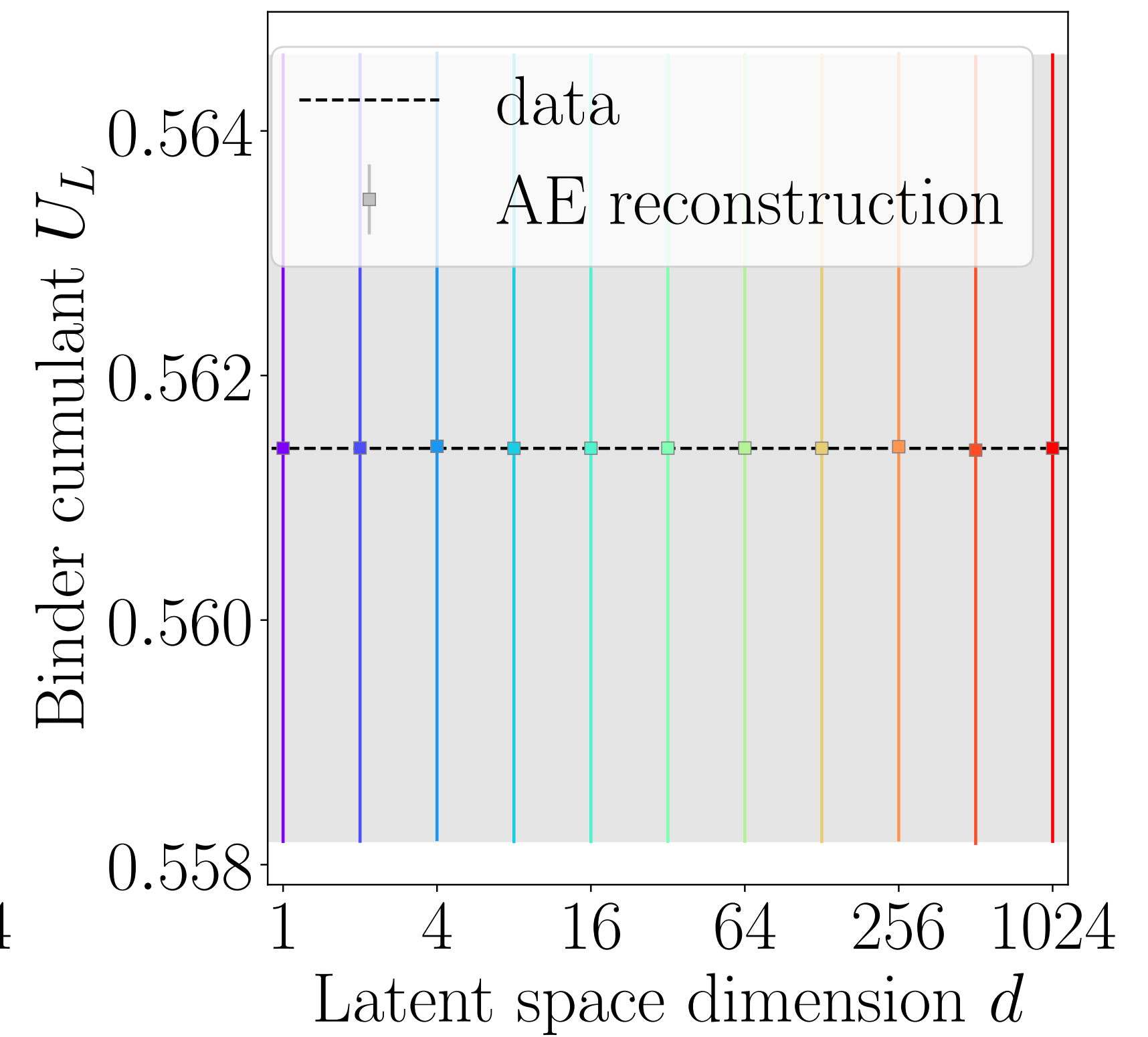
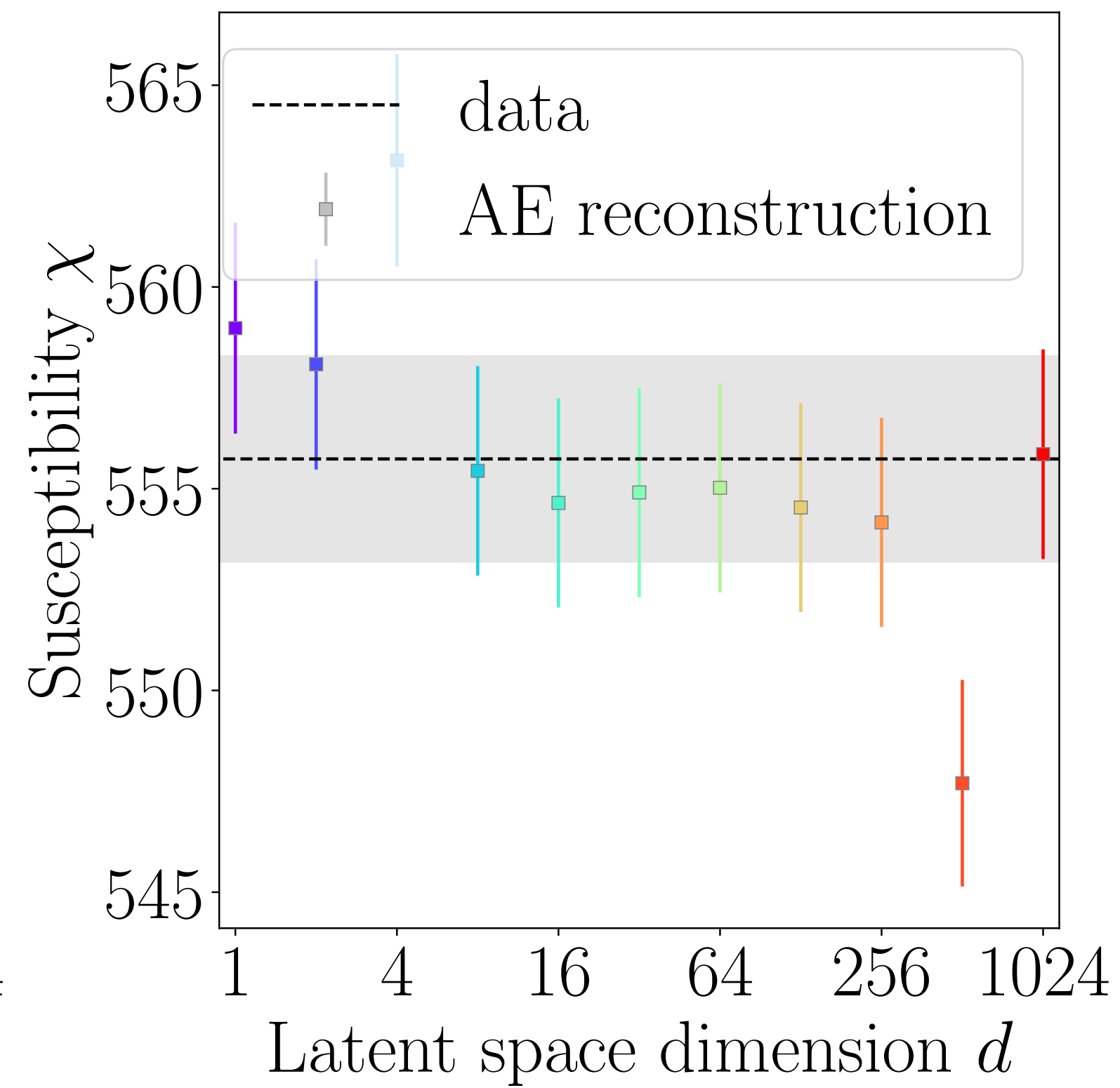
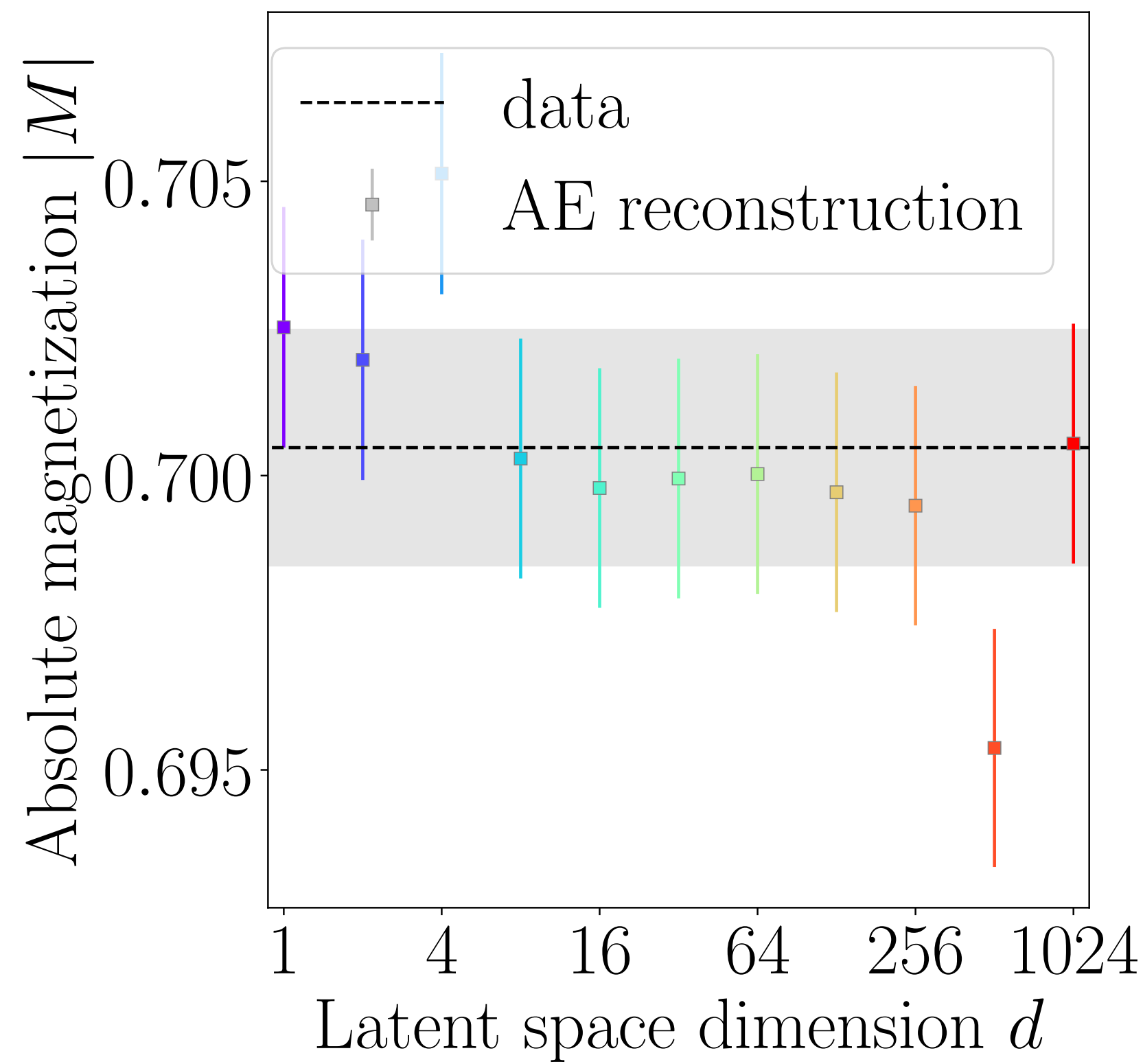
# AE Jacobian



# Propagator reconstruction

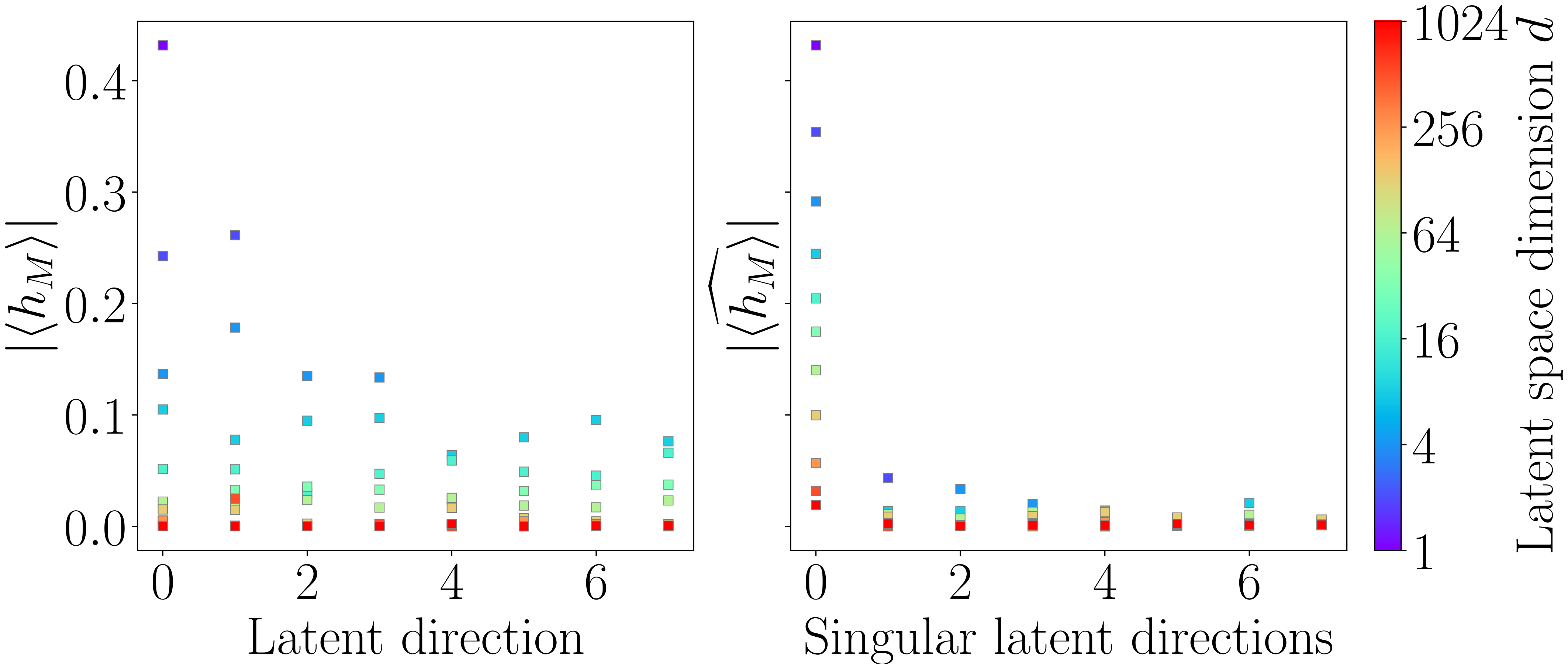


# Cumulant reconstruction

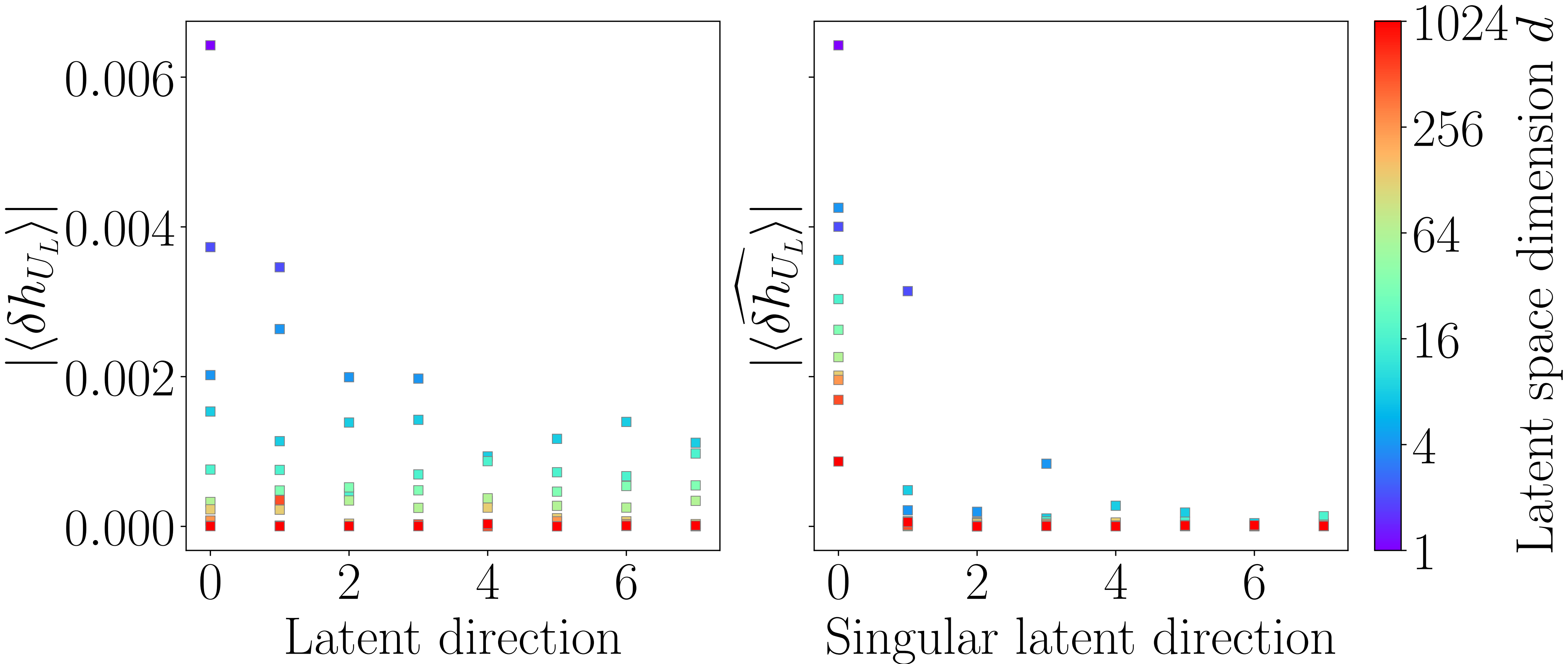




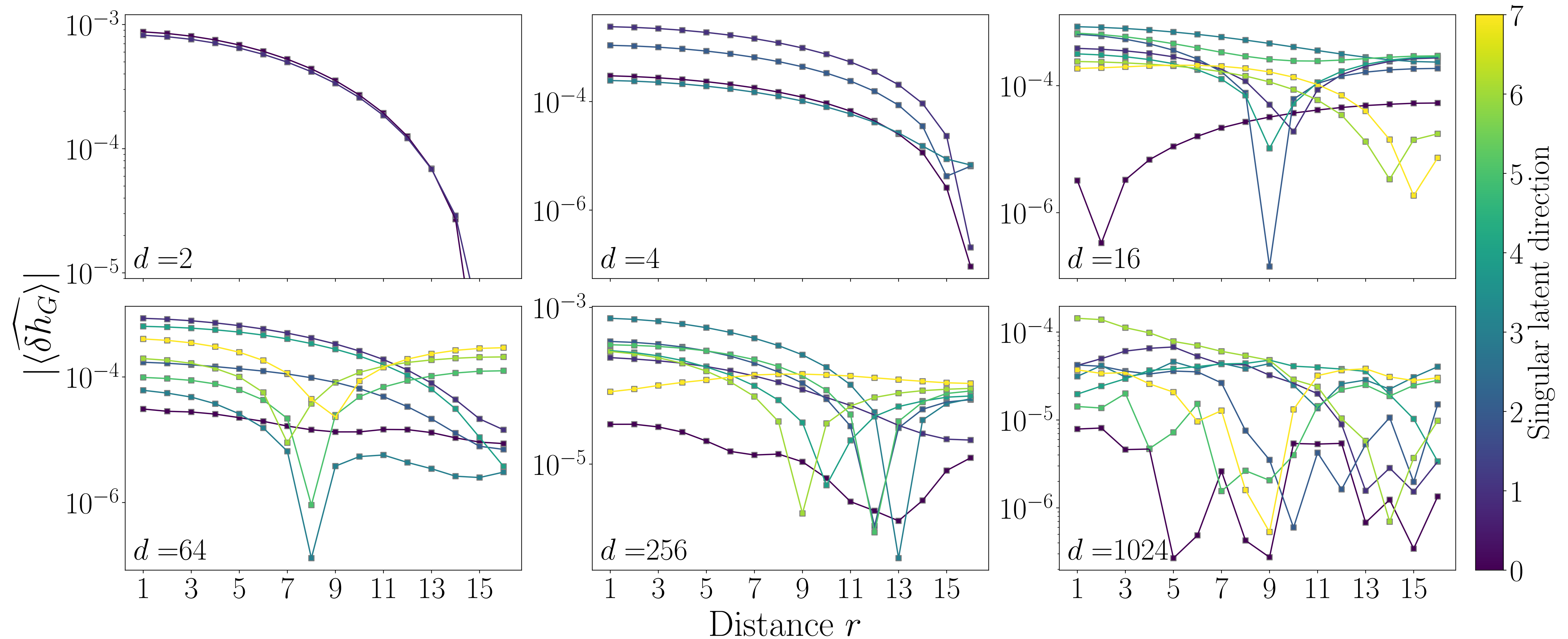
# Jacobian decoder • magnetisation



# Jacobian decoder • Binder cumulant



# Jacobian decoder ◦ propagator



# Conclusions

## Summary

- RG trafos with generalised block spinning using NNs
- Scalar lattice  $\phi^4$ -theory
- Analyse information compressions by Jacobians of block spinning trafos and singular value decomposition

## Possible future directions

- Other observables & cost functions
- More general block spinning patterns by e.g. convolutional NNs