# HMC on Lefschetz thimbles
# -- A study of the residual sign problem

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in collaboration with

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based on

**arXiv:1309.4371 ; JHEP10(2013)147**

Feb. 20, 2014 @ GSI

# Plan

1. **Lattice models on Lefschetz thimbles (brief rev.)**
   - Pahm's result (Morse theory)
   - Gradient flow, Critical points, Lefschetz thimbles
   - ★ Residual sign problem: extra phase factor / Tangent spaces
2. **An algorithm of HMC on Lefschetz thimbles**
   - a. how to parametrize/generate field conf. on the thimble
   - b. how to formulate/solve the molecular dynamics on the thimble
   - c. how to measure observables : reweighting the residual phase ?
3. **Test in the $\lambda\varphi^4{}_{\mu}$ model**
4. **Summary & Discussions**

# Lattice models with complex-valued actions

- QCD with finite chemical potential
- Chiral gauge theories
- Chiral Yukawa theories
- ..., etc.

[ $e^{\mu a}$ *a la Hasenfratz and Karsch*]

[ *exact chiral gauge symmetry*
*thanks to Ginsparg-Wilson rel.* ]

[ *reflection positivity*
*in spite of Ginsparg-Wilson rel.* ]

physically well-defined,
but the state-of-art Monte Carlo methods do not apply straightforwardly

# Approaches to Lattice models with complex-valued actions

highly desirable to have a stochastic method which is
based on a sound theoretical basis and applicable to these models

many methods proposed (and many analyses of the sign problem):
rewighting; histgram; dual variables/worm algorithm;
Tayler expansion in μ; analytic continuation in μ (imaginary μ), etc.

One possible approach is to complexify the lattice models

$\phi_x \in \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow z_x \in \mathbb{C}$ $\quad$ $U_{x\mu} = \mathrm{e}^{iA^a_{x\mu}T^a} \in \mathrm{SU}(3) \longrightarrow \mathrm{e}^{iZ^a_{x\mu}T^a} \in \mathrm{SL}(3,\mathbb{C})$

- complexified Langevin dynamics

  Parisi (1983), Klauder (1983), $\ldots$ (the old and classic approach)

  I.-O. Stamateschu et al., Phys. Rev. D75 045007 (2007), etc.

  G. Aarts, PRL 102(2009) 131601 ( $\lambda\varphi^4{}_\mu$ ) D. Sexty, arXiv:1307.7748 ($\mathrm{QCD}_\mu$)

- Path-Integral contours deformed to Lefschetz thimbles

  F. Pham (1983); E. Witten, arXiv:1001.2933;

  M. Cristoforetti, F. Di Renzo, A. Mukherjee, L. Scorzato (AuroraScience Collaboration)
  Phys. Rev. D 86, 074506 (2012), arXiv:1205.3996
  Phys. Rev. D88, 051501(2013), arXiv:1303.7204; 051502, arXiv:1308.0233 ;

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cf. July 1, 2010
Journal Club @ Komaba
by D. Honda
Im(S)= const. !, HMC?! ;-)

# Lattice models on Lefschetz thimbles

$$x \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \, (\subseteq \mathbb{R}^n) \longrightarrow x + iy = z \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$S[x] \to S[x+iy] = S[z]$$

$$Z = \int_{\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}} \mathcal{D}[x] \exp\{-S[x]\} = \int_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{D}[z] \exp\{-S[z]\} \qquad ( \, \mathcal{D}[x] = d^n x \, )$$

the contour of path-integration is selected by using the result of Morse theory [ *F. Pham (1983)* ]

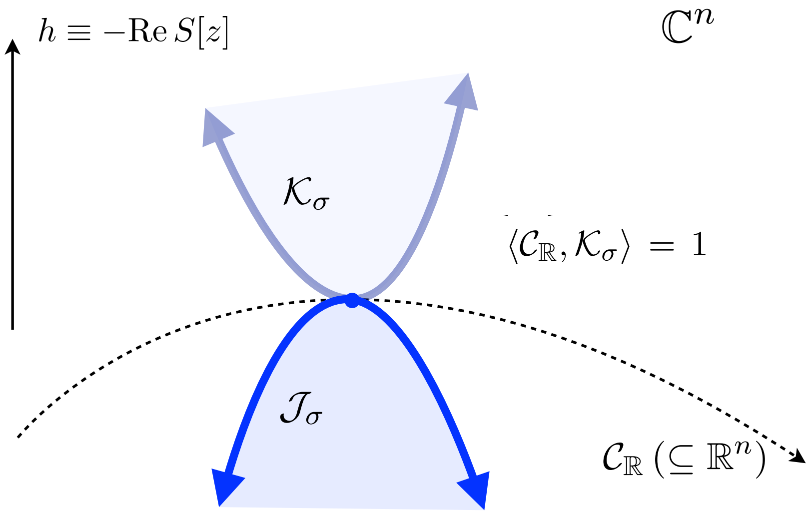
$$\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} n_\sigma \mathcal{J}_\sigma, \qquad n_\sigma = \langle \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{K}_\sigma \rangle$$

$$h \equiv -\mathrm{Re}\, S[z]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} z(t) = \frac{\partial \bar{S}[\bar{z}]}{\partial \bar{z}}, \qquad \frac{d}{dt} \bar{z}(t) = \frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z}, \qquad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

**critical points $z_\sigma$ :** $\left. \frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z} \right|_{z = z_\sigma} = 0$

**Lefschetz thimble** $\mathcal{J}_\sigma \, (\mathcal{K}_\sigma)$ (n-dim. real mfd.)
=the union of all down(up)ward flows which
trace back to $z_\sigma$ in the limit t goes to $-\infty$



$\langle \mathcal{J}_\sigma, \mathcal{K}_\tau \rangle = \delta_{\sigma\tau}$ (intersection numbers)

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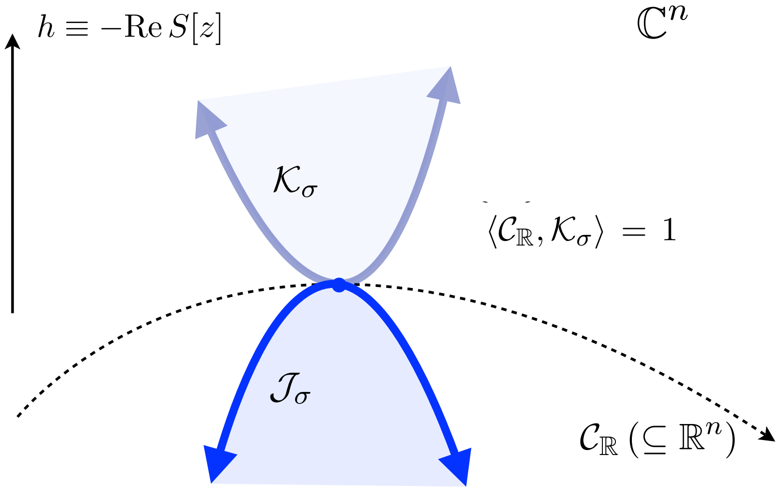
$$\frac{d}{dt} h = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} z(t) + \frac{\partial \bar{S}[\bar{z}]}{\partial \bar{z}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \bar{z}(t) \right\} = -\left| \frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z} \right|^2 \leq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathrm{Im}\, S[z] = \frac{1}{2i} \left\{ \frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} z(t) - \frac{\partial \bar{S}[\bar{z}]}{\partial \bar{z}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \bar{z}(t) \right\} = 0 \quad !$$



## Partition function

$$Z = \sum_{\sigma\in\Sigma} n_\sigma \exp\{-S[z_\sigma]\}\, Z_\sigma, \qquad n_\sigma = \langle \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{K}_\sigma\rangle$$

$$Z_\sigma = \int_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma} \mathcal{D}[z] \exp\{-\mathrm{Re}\big(S[z]-S[z_\sigma]\big)\}$$

## Observables

$$\langle O[z]\rangle = \frac{1}{Z}\sum_{\sigma\in\Sigma} n_\sigma \exp\{-S[z_\sigma]\}\, Z_\sigma\, \langle O[z]\rangle_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma}$$

$$\langle O[z]\rangle_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma} = \frac{1}{Z_\sigma}\int_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma} \mathcal{D}[z] \exp\{-\mathrm{Re}\big(S[z]-S[z_\sigma]\big)\}\, O[z]$$

$\langle \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{K}_\sigma\rangle = 0$

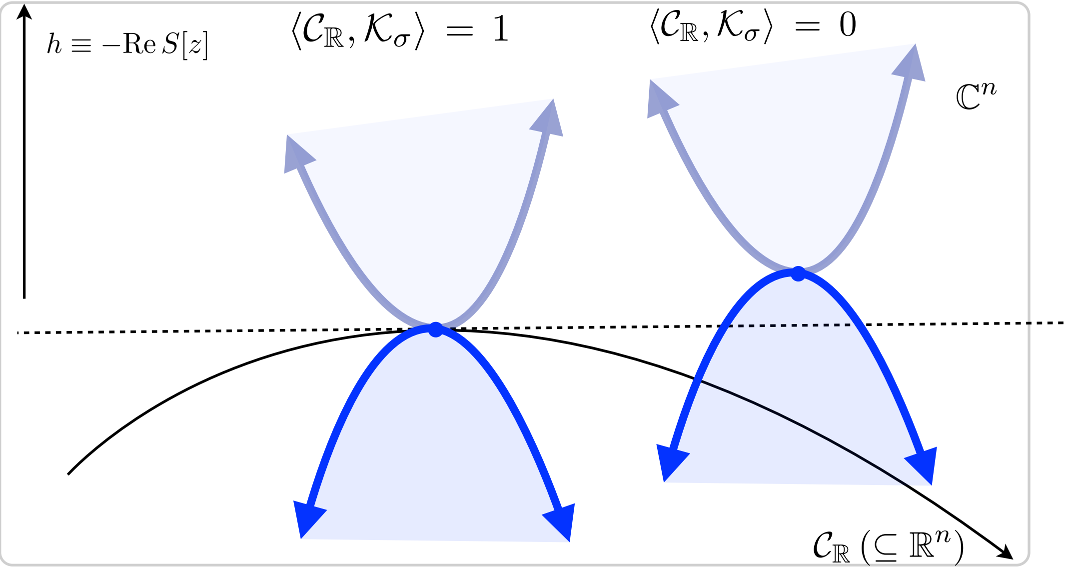
$\{z_\sigma\}$ satisfying $-\mathrm{Re}S[z_\sigma] > \max\{-\mathrm{Re}S[x]\}\ (x \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}})$

$\langle \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}, \mathcal{K}_\sigma\rangle = 1$

$\{z_\sigma\}$ in the original cycle $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$

the relative weights proportional to $\exp(-S[z_\sigma])$

$z_{\mathrm{vac}} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}} \qquad -\mathrm{Re}\,S[z_{\mathrm{vac}}] = \max\{-\mathrm{Re}S[x]\}\ (x\in\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{R}})$



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It is not straightforward to compute the sum, in general

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$$Z_\sigma = 1/\sqrt{\det K}$$

$$K_{ij} \equiv \partial_i\partial_j S[z]\big|_{z=z_\sigma}$$

in the saddle point approximation

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in the saddle point approximation

The functional measure should be specified by **the tangent spaces** of the thimble
It may give rise to **an extra phase factor** !
>> **residual sign problem**

if $\{U_z^\alpha\}$ is an orthonormal basis of the tangent space

$$\delta z = U_z^\alpha \delta\xi^\alpha \qquad |\delta z|^2 = \delta\xi^2$$

$$d^n z\,\big|_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma} = d^n\delta\xi\ \det U_z$$

$$\boxed{\mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} = \det U_z = \frac{\det V_z}{|\det V_z|}}$$

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a possible approximation :
**take a single thimble** $\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{vac}}$

$$\langle O[z]\rangle = \langle O[z]\rangle_{\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{vac}}}$$

( AuroraScience Collaboration )

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# Geometric properties of Lefschetz thimbles

## a) Tangent spaces of Lefschetz thimbles

basis of tangent vectors $\{V^\alpha_z\}(\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$

at a generic point z on $\mathcal{J}_\sigma$

$$\frac{d}{dt}V^\alpha_{zi}(t) = \bar\partial_i\bar\partial_j\bar S[\bar z]\ \bar V^\alpha_{zj}(t) \qquad (\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$$

In the vicinity of critical point $z_\sigma$

linearized flow equation and its solution:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(z_i(t) - z_{\sigma i}\right) = \bar K_{ij}\left(\bar z_j(t) - \bar z_{\sigma j}\right), \qquad K_{ij} \equiv \partial_i\partial_j S[z]|_{z=z_\sigma}$$

$$z_i(t) - z_{\sigma i} = v^\alpha_i \exp\left(\kappa^\alpha(t - t_0)\right)\xi^\alpha_0, \qquad \xi^\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{R}\ (\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$$

$\{v^\alpha\}(\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$ spans the tangent space $T_{z_\sigma}$

$$\{V_z\partial + \bar V_z\bar\partial\}V'_z - \{V'_z\partial + \bar V'_z\bar\partial\}V_z = 0$$

$$g \equiv \bar\partial\bar S[\bar z]$$

$$\{g\partial + \bar g\bar\partial\}V^\alpha_z - \{V^\alpha_z\partial + \bar V^\alpha_z\bar\partial\}g = 0$$

$$v^\alpha_i K_{ij} v^\beta_j = \kappa^\alpha\delta^{\alpha\beta}$$

$\kappa^\alpha \geq 0\ (\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$

$v^\alpha_i(\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$ are orthonormal

$$\bar V^\alpha_{zi}V^\beta_{zi} - \bar V^\beta_{zi}V^\alpha_{zi} = 0 \qquad (\alpha, \beta = 1, \cdots, n)$$

$$V^\alpha_z = U^\beta_z\, E^{\beta\alpha}$$

$\{U^\alpha_z\}$ is an orthonormal basis

$E$ is a real upper triangle matrix

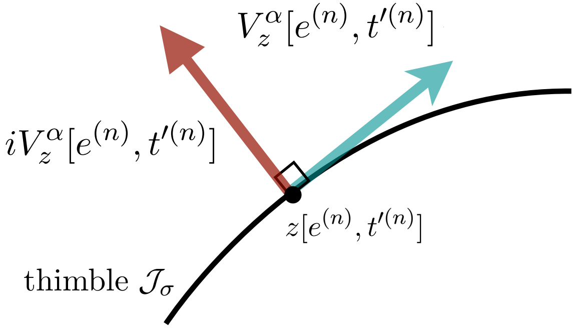
$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathrm{Im}\{\bar V^\alpha_z(t)V^\beta_z(t)\}$$
$$= \mathrm{Im}\{V^\alpha_z\partial^2 S[z]V^\beta_z(t) + \bar V^\alpha_z\bar\partial^2\bar S[\bar z]\bar V^\beta_z(t)\} = 0$$

## b) Normal directions of thimbles

the set of normal vectors

$$\{iU_z^\alpha\} \text{ or } \{iV_z^\alpha\}(\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$$

$$\mathrm{Re}\{(-i)\bar{V}_{zi}^\alpha V_{zi}^\beta\} = 0$$



## c) Parametrization of points z on thimbles

Asymptotic solutions of Flow equations

$$z(t) \simeq z_\sigma + v^\alpha \exp(\kappa^\alpha t)\, e^\alpha\,; \qquad e^\alpha e^\alpha = n$$
$$V_z^\alpha(t) \simeq v^\alpha \exp(\kappa^\alpha\, t),$$

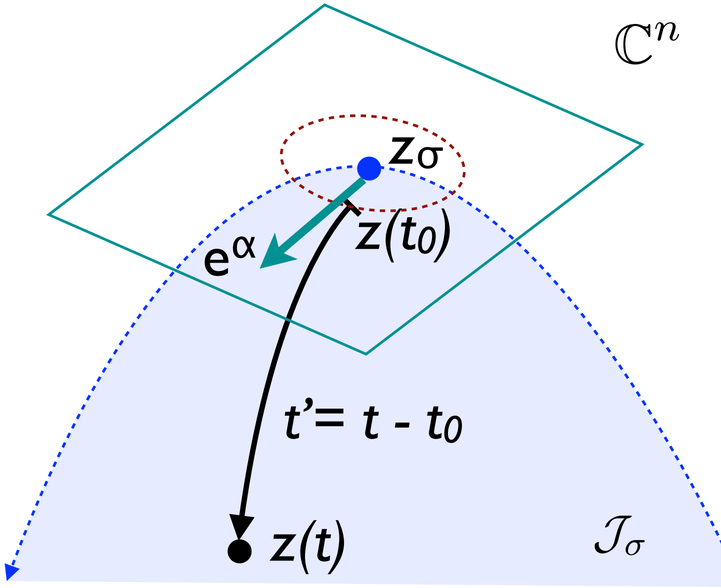
the **direction** of the flow : $e^\alpha \ (\alpha = 1, \cdots, n; \|e\|^2 = n)$

the **time** of the flow : $t' = t - t_0$

$$z[e, t'] : (e^\alpha, t') \to z \in \mathcal{J}_\sigma$$

$$z[e, t'] \quad = \ z(t)|_{t=t'+t_0}$$

$$\delta z[e, t'] = V_z^\alpha[e, t']\,(\delta e^\alpha + \kappa^\alpha e^\alpha \delta t')$$



# Algorithm of HMC on Lefschetz thimbles

**the saddle-point structures !**

a) To generate a thimble

use the parameterization $z[e,t'] : (e^{\alpha}, t') \to z \in \mathcal{J}_\sigma$

solve the flow eqs. for **both z[e,t'] & $V_z^{\alpha}$[e,t']** by 4th-order RK

b) To formulate / solve the molecular dynamics

introduce a dynamical system constrained to the thimble

use 2nd-order constraint-preserving symmetric integrator

c) To measure observables

try to reweight the residual sign factors

$$\langle O[z] \rangle_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma} = \frac{\langle \mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} O[z] \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma}}{\langle \mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma}}$$

where $\langle o[z] \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma} = \frac{1}{N_{\mathrm{conf}}} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{\mathrm{conf}}} o[z^{(k)}]$

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$\{\langle \mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_\sigma}\} (\sigma \in \Sigma)$ **should not be vanishingly small**

**A possible sign problem !** **Need a careful and systematic study !**

# b) To formulate/solve Molecular Dynamics on the thimble

## Constrained dynamical system

Equations of motion:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}_i &= w_i, \\ \dot{w}_i &= -\bar{\partial}_i \bar{S}[\bar{z}] - i V_{zi}^{\alpha} \lambda^{\alpha} \qquad \lambda^{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R} \ (\alpha = 1, \cdots, n) \end{aligned}$$

Constraints:

$$z_i = z_i[e, t'] \qquad w_i = V_{zi}^{\alpha}[e, t'] \, w^{\alpha}, \quad w^{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$$

A conserved Hamiltonian:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \bar{w}_i w_i + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ S[z] + \bar{S}[\bar{z}] \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{H} &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \dot{\bar{w}}_i w_i + \bar{w}_i \dot{w}_i \} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \partial_i S[z] \dot{z}_i + \bar{\partial}_i \bar{S}[\bar{z}] \dot{\bar{z}}_i \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (+i \bar{V}_{zi}^{\alpha} \lambda^{\alpha}) w_i + \bar{w}_i (-i V_{zi}^{\alpha} \lambda^{\alpha}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \lambda^{\alpha} w^{\beta} \left\{ \bar{V}_{zi}^{\alpha} V_{zi}^{\beta} - \bar{V}_{zi}^{\beta} V_{zi}^{\alpha} \right\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

# b) To formulate/solve Molecular Dynamics on the thimble

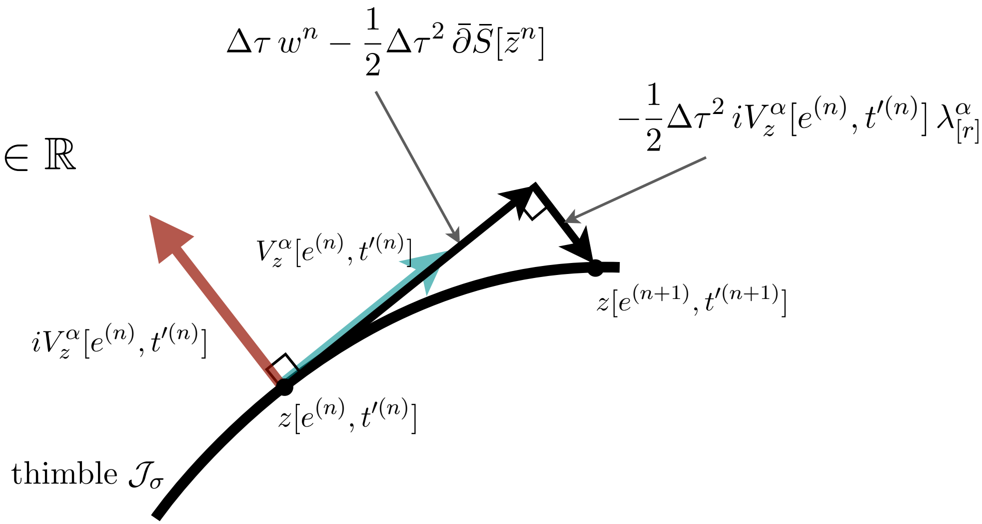
## Second-order constraint-preserving symmetric integrator

$$\begin{aligned} z^n &= z[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}], \\ w^n &= V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\, w^{\alpha(n)}, \quad w^{\alpha(n)} \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

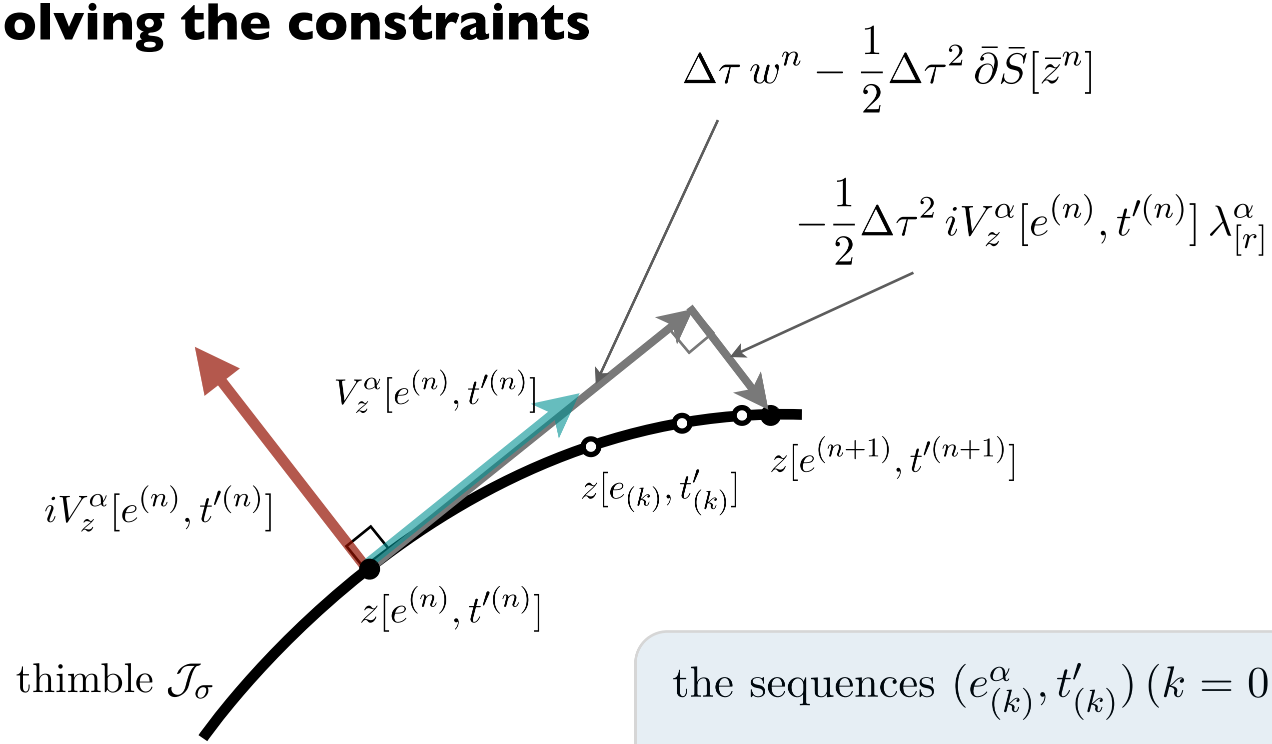
$$\begin{aligned} w^{n+1/2} &= w^n \qquad - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau\, \bar{\partial}\bar{S}[\bar{z}^n] \quad - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau\, i V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\, \lambda^\alpha_{[r]}, \\ z^{n+1} &= z^n \qquad + \Delta\tau\, w^{n+1/2}, \\ w^{n+1} &= w^{n+1/2} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau\, \bar{\partial}\bar{S}[\bar{z}^{n+1}] - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau\, i V_z^\alpha[e^{(n+1)}, t'^{(n+1)}]\, \lambda^\alpha_{[v]} \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda^\alpha_{[r]}$ and $\lambda^\alpha_{[v]}$ are fixed by

$$\begin{aligned} z^{n+1} &= z[e^{(n+1)}, t'^{(n+1)}], \\ w^{n+1} &= V_z^\alpha[e^{(n+1)}, t'^{(n+1)}]\, w^{\alpha(n+1)}, \quad w^{\alpha(n+1)} \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$



# Solving the constraints

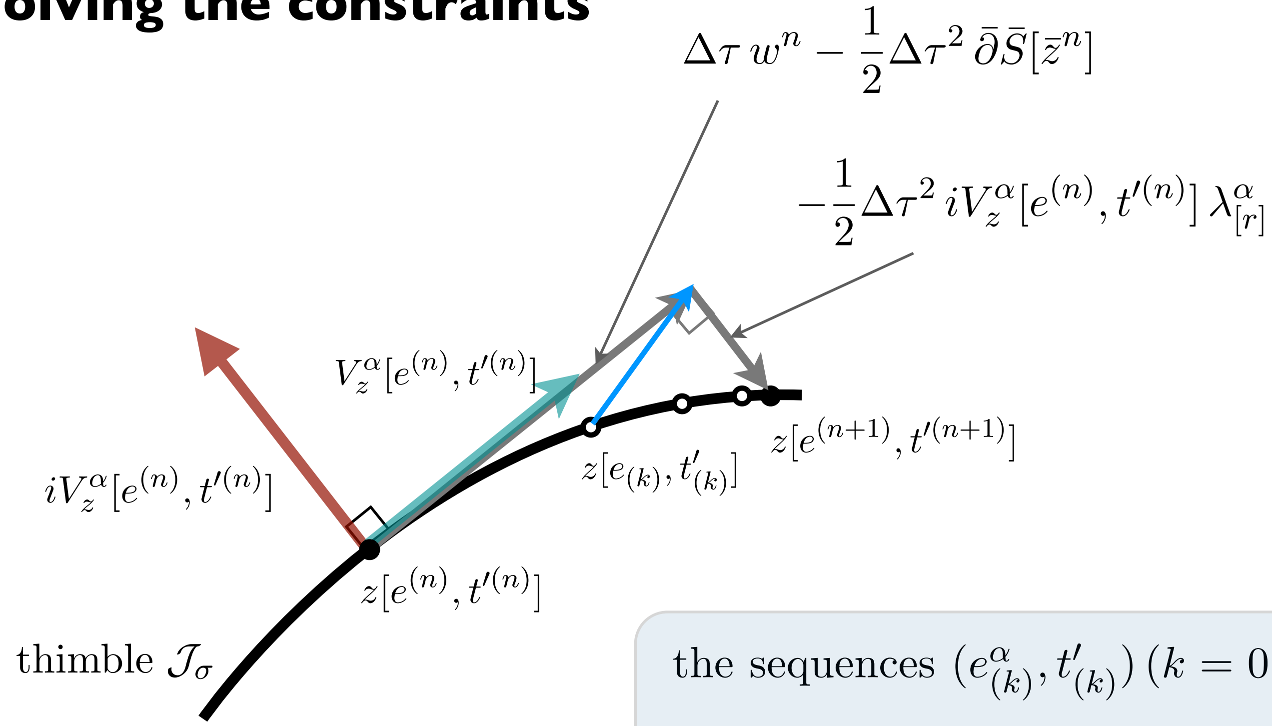


the sequences $(e^\alpha_{(k)}, t'_{(k)})\ (k = 0, 1, \cdots)$ with $(e^\alpha_{(0)}, t'_{(0)}) = (e^{\alpha(n)}, t'^{(n)})$

$$\Delta e^\alpha_{(k)} = e^\alpha_{(k+1)} - e^\alpha_{(k)}, \qquad \sum_{\alpha=1} \Delta e^\alpha_{(k)} e^{\alpha(n)} = 0,$$

$$\Delta t'_{(k)} = t'_{(k+1)} - t'_{(k)},$$

# Solving the constraints



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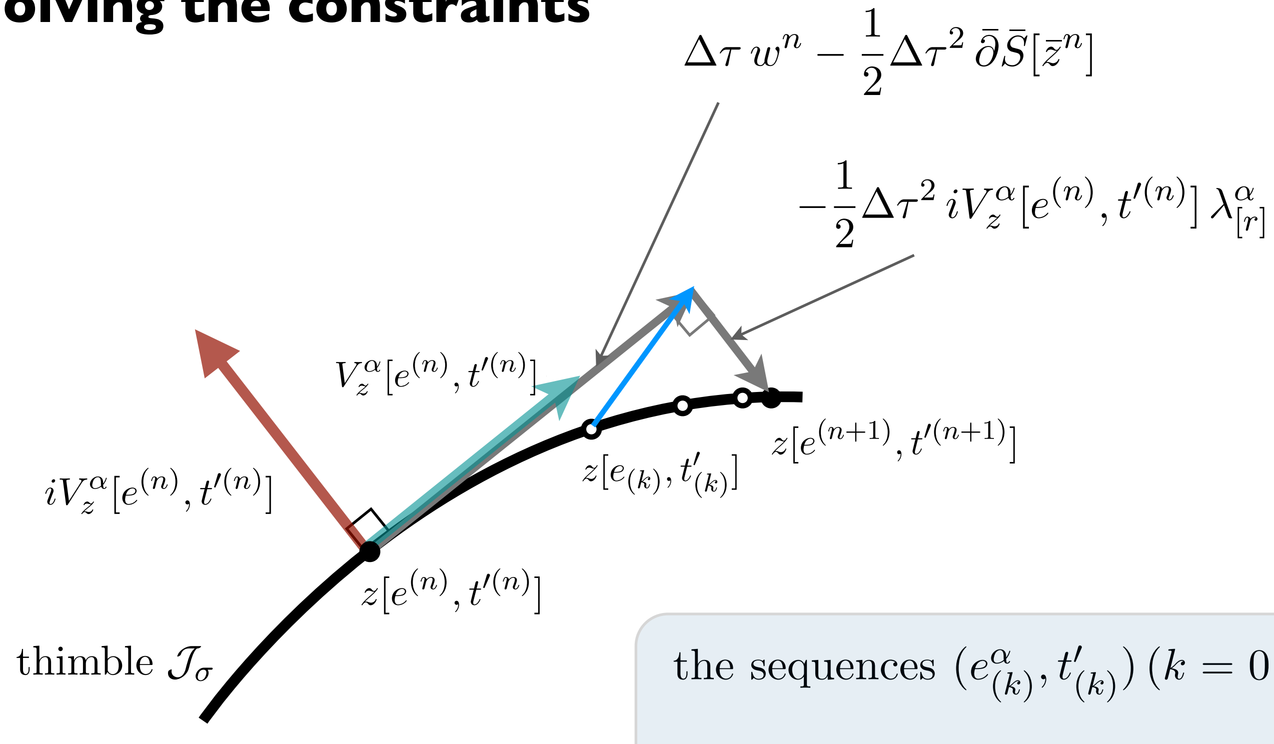

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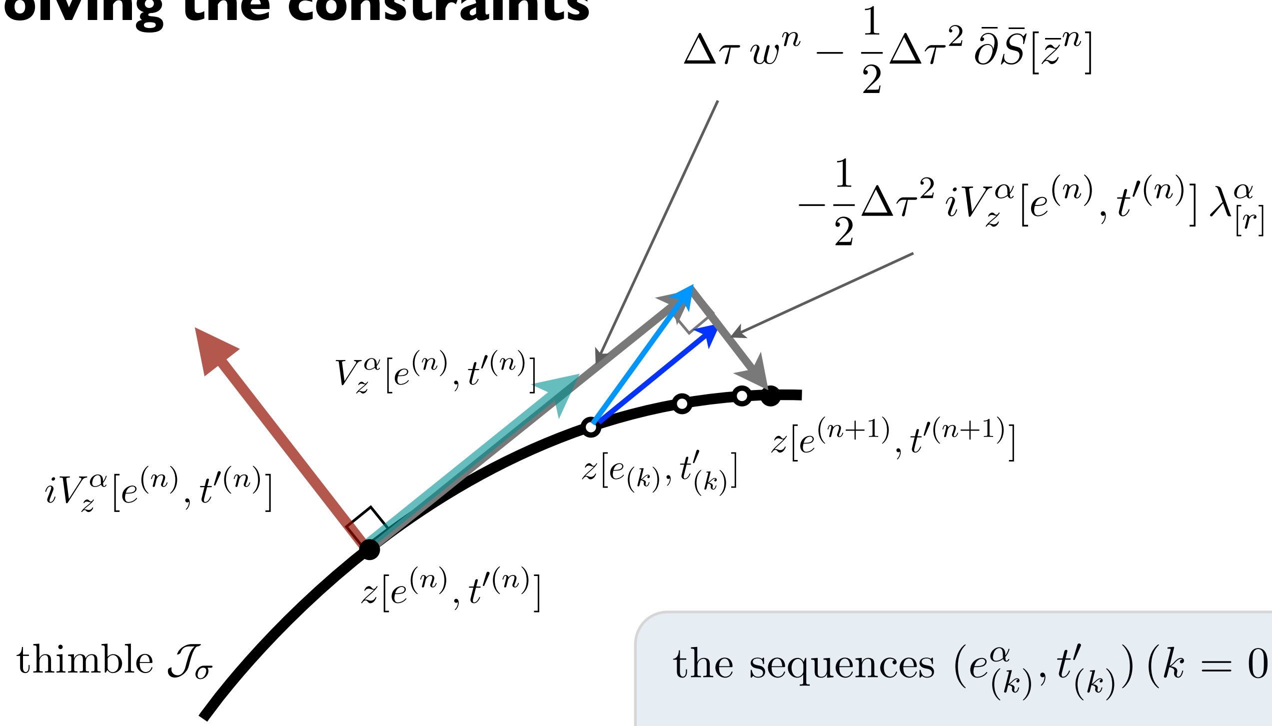
↗

$$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] \equiv z_i[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] + \Delta\tau\, w^n_i - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar\partial_i \bar S[\bar z^n] - z_i[e_{(k)}, t'_{(k)}]$$

# Solving the constraints



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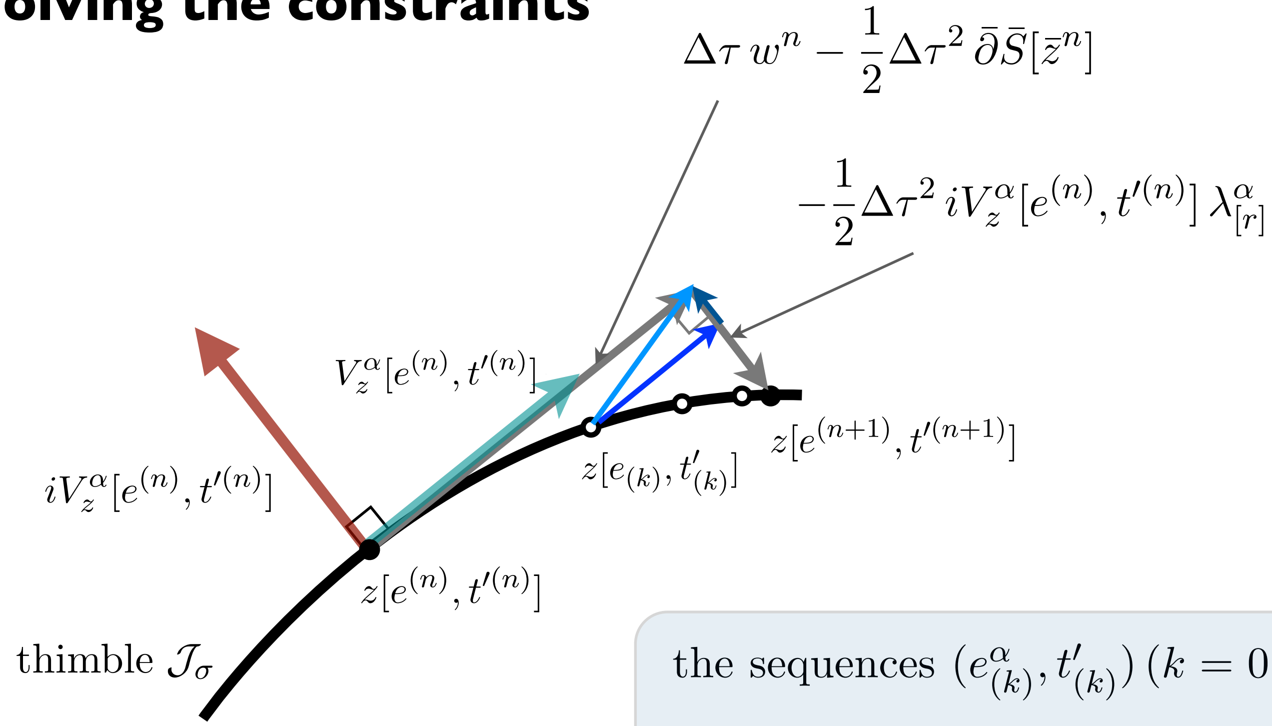
# Solving the constraints



$$\Delta\tau\, w^n - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar{\partial}\bar{S}[\bar{z}^n]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, iV_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\, \lambda^\alpha_{[r]}$$

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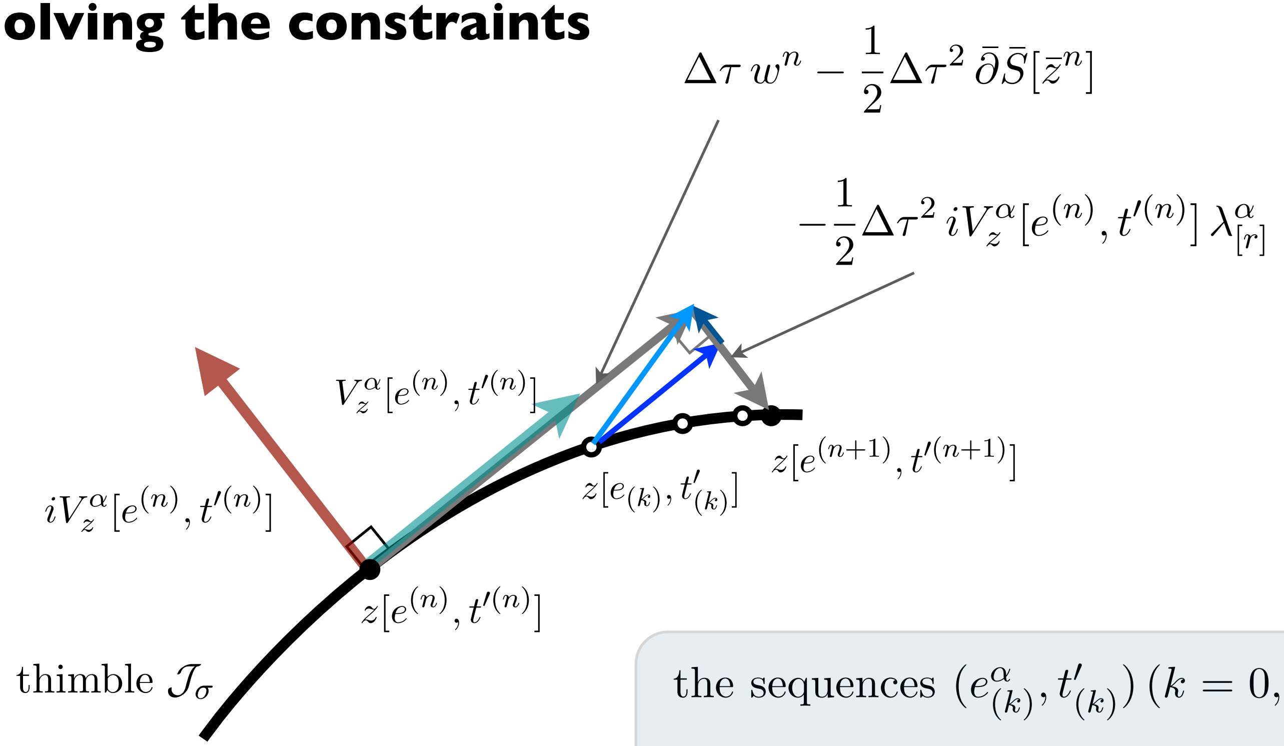

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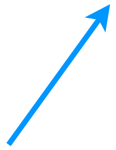
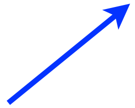
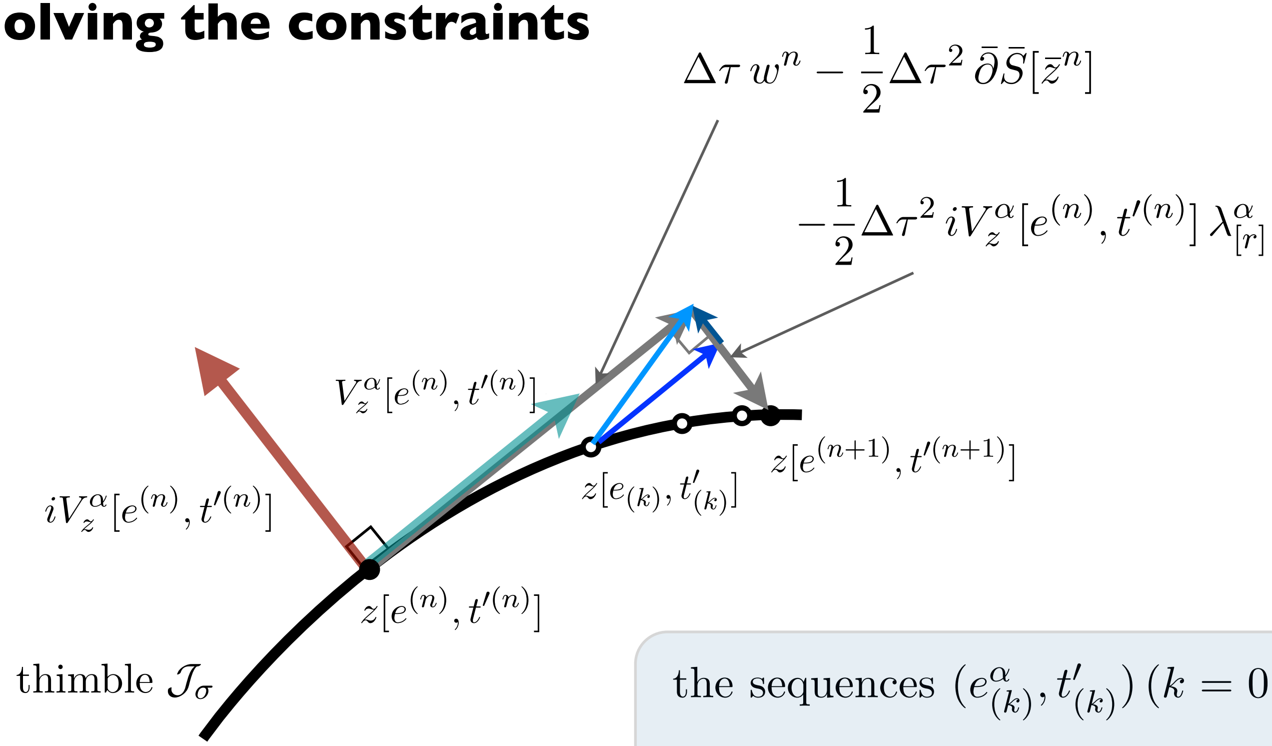


$$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] \equiv z_i[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] + \Delta\tau\, w_i^n - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar{\partial}_i\bar{S}[\bar{z}^n] - z_i[e_{(k)}, t'_{(k)}]$$



$$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]_{\parallel} = V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\Big(\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)}\kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)}\Big)$$

# Solving the constraints



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↗

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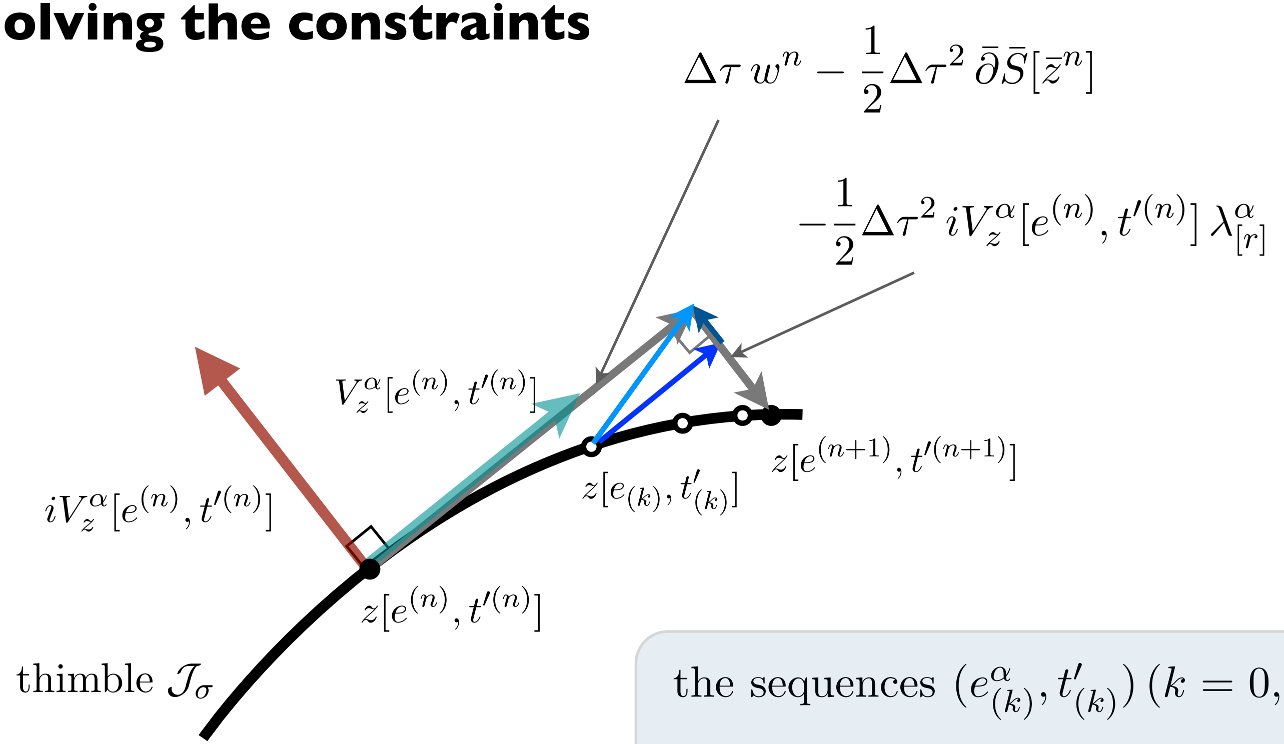
↖

$$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]_\perp = iV_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\Big(\frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \lambda^\alpha_{[r](k)}\Big)$$

# Solving the constraints



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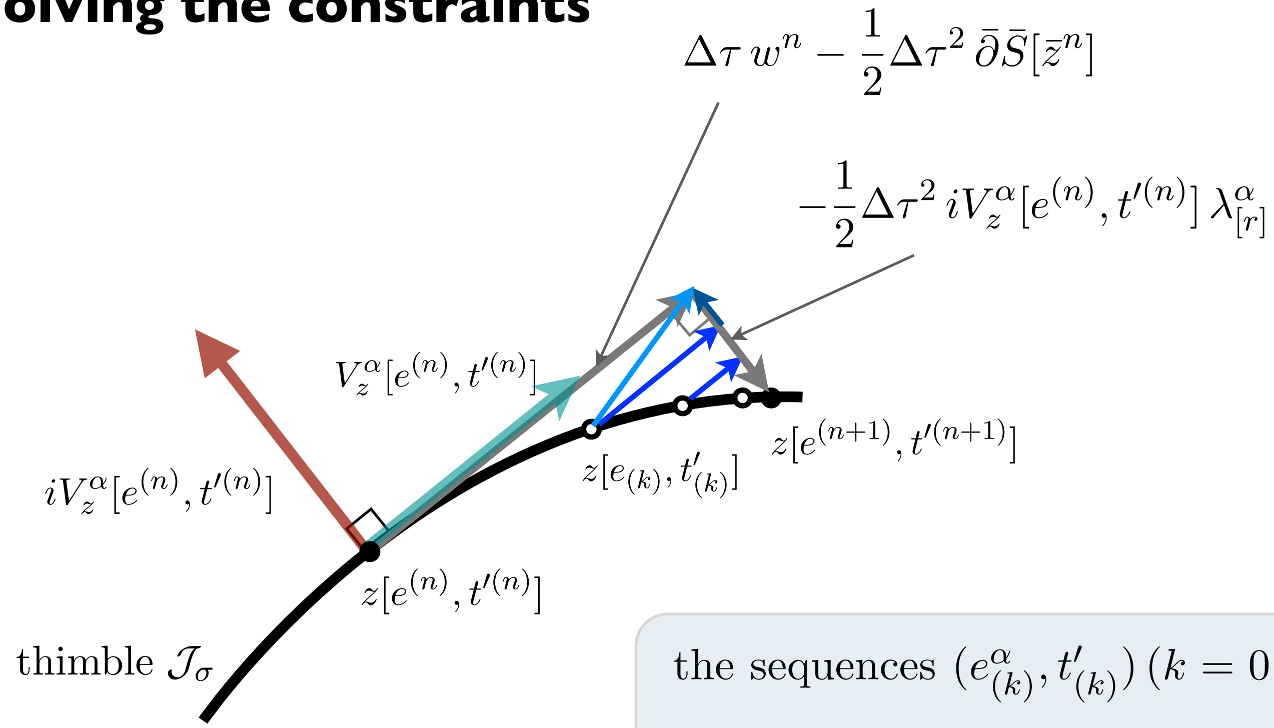
$$\Big\| V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\big(\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)}\kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)}\big)\Big\|^2 \leq n\, \epsilon'^2$$

# Solving the constraints



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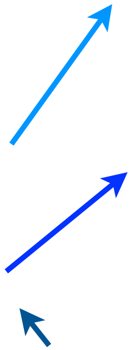

$$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)},t'^{(n)}] \equiv z_i[e^{(n)},t'^{(n)}] + \Delta\tau\, w_i^n - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\,\bar\partial_i\bar S[\bar z^n] - z_i[e_{(k)},t'_{(k)}]$$

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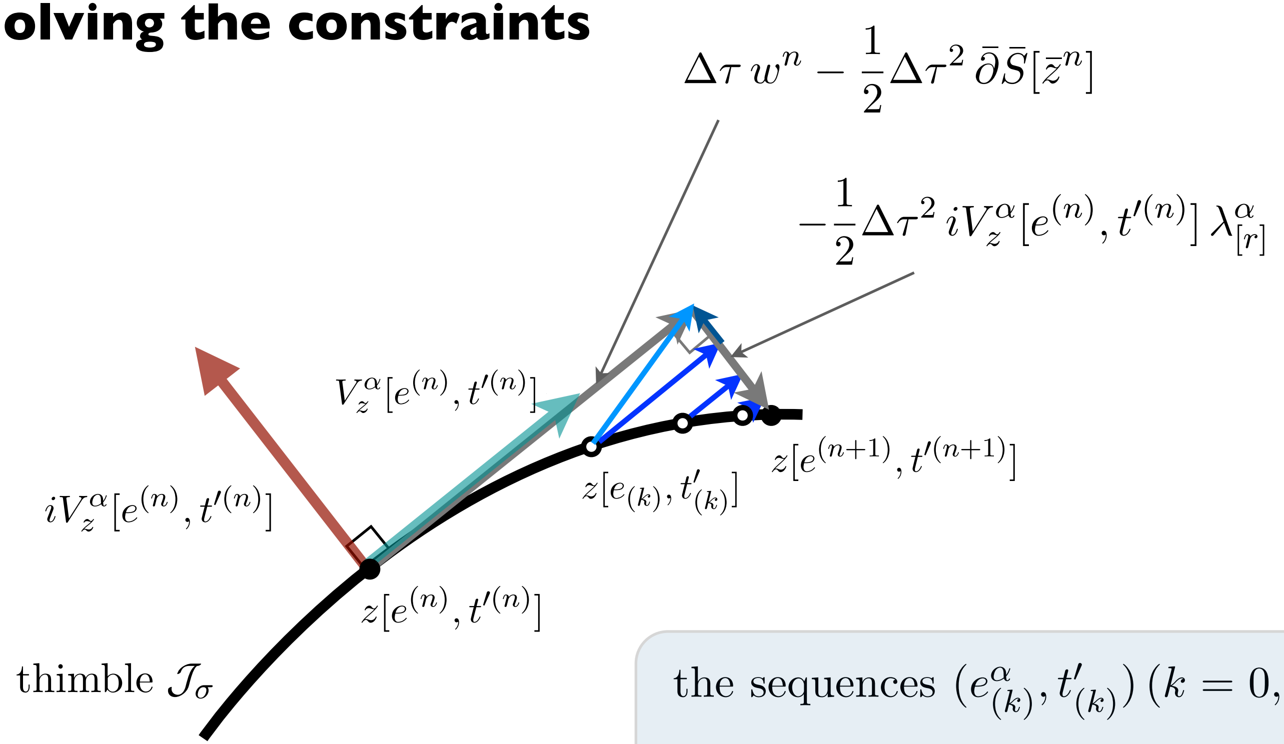

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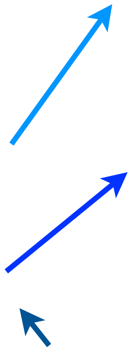

$$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] \equiv z_i[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] + \Delta\tau\, w^n_i - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar\partial_i \bar S[\bar z^n] - z_i[e_{(k)}, t'_{(k)}]$$

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$$\Big\| V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\big(\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)}\kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)}\big)\Big\|^2 \leq n\, \epsilon'^2$$

# the constraints to be solved

$$z[e^{(n+1)}, t'^{(n+1)}] - z[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] = \Delta\tau\, w^n - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar{\partial}\bar{S}[\bar{z}^n] - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, i V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\, \lambda_{[r]}^\alpha$$

the sequences $(e^\alpha_{(k)}, t'_{(k)})$ $(k = 0, 1, \cdots)$ with $(e^\alpha_{(0)}, t'_{(0)}) = (e^{\alpha(n)}, t'^{(n)})$

$$\Delta e^\alpha_{(k)} = e^\alpha_{(k+1)} - e^\alpha_{(k)}, \qquad \sum_{\alpha=1} \Delta e^\alpha_{(k)} e^{\alpha(n)} = 0$$

$$\Delta t'_{(k)} = t'_{(k+1)} - t'_{(k)},$$

where

$$\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)} \kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)} = \mathrm{Re}\Big[\{V_z^{-1}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\}_i^\alpha \times$$

$$\big(z_i[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] + \Delta\tau\, w_i^n - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar{\partial}_i \bar{S}[\bar{z}^n] - z_i[e_{(k)}, t'_{(k)}]\big)\Big]$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \lambda_{[r]\,(k)}^\alpha = \mathrm{Im}\left[\{V_z^{-1}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\}_i^\alpha \big(z_i[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] - z_i[e_{(k)}, t'_{(k)}]\big)\right]$$

**stopping cond. :**

$$\left\| V_z^\alpha[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\big(\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)} \kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)}\big)\right\|^2 \le n\, \epsilon'^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau\, \lambda_{[v]}^\alpha = \mathrm{Im}\left[\{V_z^{-1}[e^{(n+1)}, t'^{(n+1)}]\}_i^\alpha \big(w_i^{n+1/2} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau\, \bar{\partial}_i \bar{S}[\bar{z}^{n+1}]\big)\right]$$

# a HMC update

A hybrid Monte Carlo update then consists of the following steps for a given trajectory length $\tau_{\text{traj}}$ and a number of steps $n_{\text{step}}$:

1. Set the initial field configuration $z_i$:

$$\{e^{\alpha(0)}, t'^{(0)}\} = \{e^{\alpha}, t'\}, \qquad z^0 = z[e, t'].$$

2. Refresh the momenta $w_i$ by generating $n$ pairs of unit gaussian random numbers $(\xi_i, \eta_i)$, setting tentatively $w_i = \xi_i + i\eta_i$, and chopping the non-tangential parts:

$$w^0 = V_z^{\alpha} \,\mathrm{Re}[\{V_z^{-1}\}_j^{\alpha}(\xi_j + i\eta_j)] = U_z^{\alpha} \,\mathrm{Re}[\{U_z^{-1}\}_j^{\alpha}(\xi_j + i\eta_j)].$$

3. Repeat $n_{\text{step}}$ times of the second order symmetric integration the step size $\Delta\tau = \tau_{\text{traj}}/n_{\text{step}}$.

4. Accept or reject by $\Delta H = H[w^{n_{\text{step}}}, z^{n_{\text{step}}}] - H[w^0, z^0]$.

As for the initialization procedure, one may generate unit gaussian random numbers $\eta^{\alpha}(\alpha = 1, \cdots, n)$, set

$$e^{\alpha} = \eta^{\alpha}\sqrt{\frac{n}{\sum_{\beta=1}^{n} \eta^{\beta}\eta^{\beta}}}, \qquad t' = -t_0,$$

and then prepare $z[e, t']$, $\{V_z^{\alpha}[e, t']\}$, and the inverse matrix $V_z^{-1}[e, t']$.

# Test in the $\lambda\varphi^4{}_\mu$ model

Complex Langevin simulation

G. Aarts, PRL 102:131601, 2009, arXiv:0810.2089

Dual variables / worm algorithm

C. Gattringer and T. Kolber, NP B869 (2013) 56, arXiv:1206.2954

$$\varphi(x) = (\phi_1(x) + i\phi_2(x))/\sqrt{2}$$

$$\phi_a(x) \in \mathbb{R} \ (a = 1, 2)$$

$$\phi_a(x) \to z_a(x) \in \mathbb{C} \ (a = 1, 2)$$

$$S[z] = \sum_{x\in\mathbb{L}^4} \Big\{ + \frac{1}{2} z_a(x) z_a(x) + \frac{\lambda_0}{4} \big(z_a(x) z_a(x)\big)^2 - K_0 \sum_{k=1}^{3} z_a(x) z_a(x+\hat{k}) \\ -K_0\, z_a(x) z_b(x+\hat{0}) \big[\delta_{ab} \cosh(\mu) - i\epsilon_{ab} \sinh(\mu)\big] \Big\}.$$

where $K_0 = \frac{1}{(2D+\kappa)}$, $\lambda_0 = K_0^2 \lambda$

K=1.0, λ=1.0, μ=0.0~1.8

L=4 (, ... 12)

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$$S[z] = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{L}^4} \Big\{ + \frac{1}{2} z_a(x) z_a(x) + \frac{\lambda_0}{4} \big(z_a(x)$$

$$-K_0\, z_a(x) z_b(x + \hat{0}) \big[\delta_{ab} \cos$$

where $K_0 = \frac{1}{(2D+\kappa)}$, $\lambda_0 = K_0^2 \lambda$

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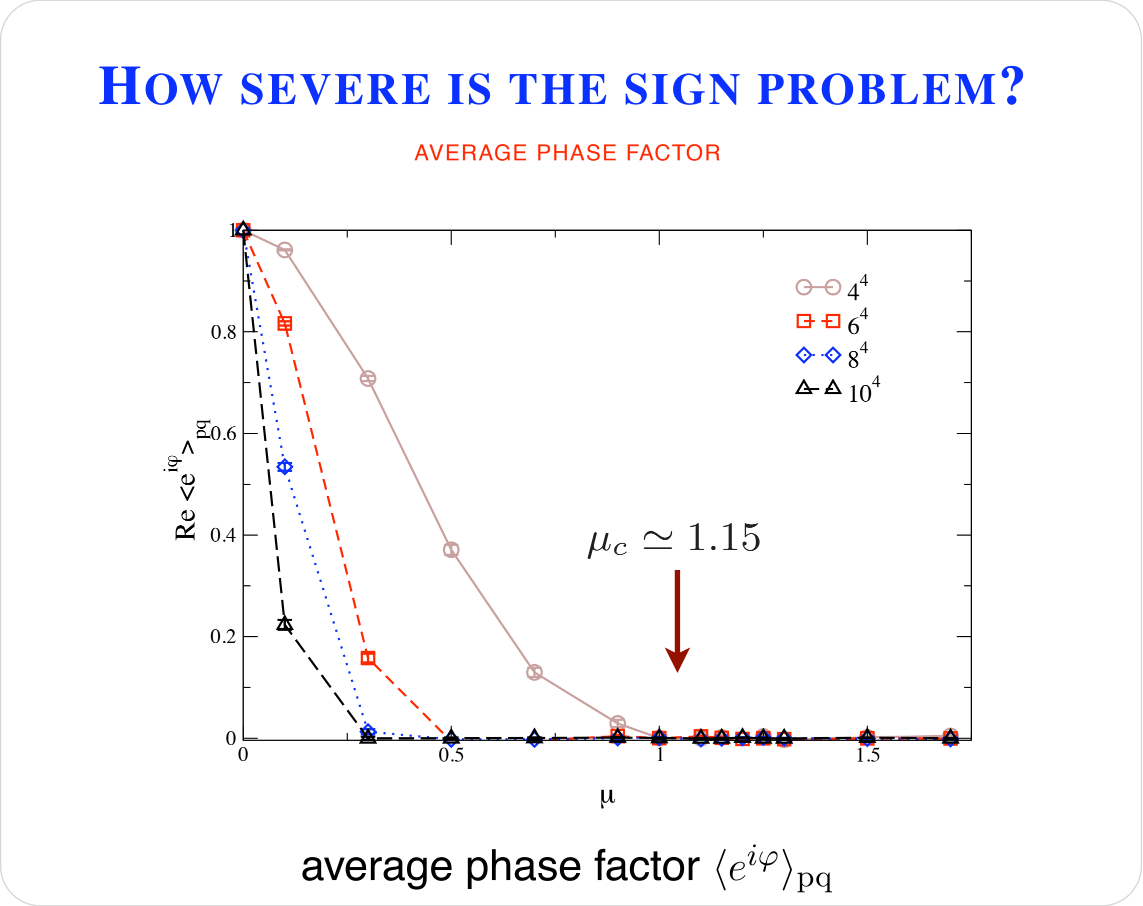


HOW SEVERE IS THE SIGN PROBLEM?

AVERAGE PHASE FACTOR

average phase factor $\langle e^{i\varphi} \rangle_{\text{pq}}$

*G. Aarts, PRL 102:131601, 2009, arXiv:0810.2089*

Kyoto, January 2010 – p.28

# Test in the λφ⁴ μ model (cont'd)

## critical points with constant field $z_a(x)=z_a$

$$\left.\frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z_a(x)}\right|_{z_a(x)=z_a} = (1-6K_0-2K_0\cosh(\mu))\,z_a + \lambda_0(z_1^2+z_2^2)z_a = 0 \quad (a=1,2)$$

critical value of μ (classical) $\tilde{\mu}_c = \ln\left[\left(\frac{1-6K_0}{2K_0}\right) + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-6K_0}{2K_0}\right)^2 - 1}\right]$

$\mu_c$ ~0.962 for K=1.0, λ=1.0

1. For $\mu \le \tilde{\mu}_c$,
   - (a) $z_1 = z_2 = 0\ ;\ S[z]=0,$ ← the thimble 1-(a)
   - (b) $z_1 = i\phi_0\cos\theta,\ z_2 = i\phi_0\sin\theta\ ;\ S[z] = -L^4\frac{\lambda_0}{4}\phi_0^4,$

     where $\phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{+\left(1-6K_0-2K_0\cosh(\mu)\right)}{\lambda_0}}.$
2. For $\mu > \tilde{\mu}_c$,
   - (a) $z_1 = z_2 = 0\ ;\quad S[z]=0,$ ← the thimble 2-(a)
   - (b) $z_1 = \phi_0\cos\theta,\ z_2 = \phi_0\sin\theta\ ;\ S[z] = -L^4\frac{\lambda_0}{4}\phi_0^4,$ ← the thimble 2-(b)

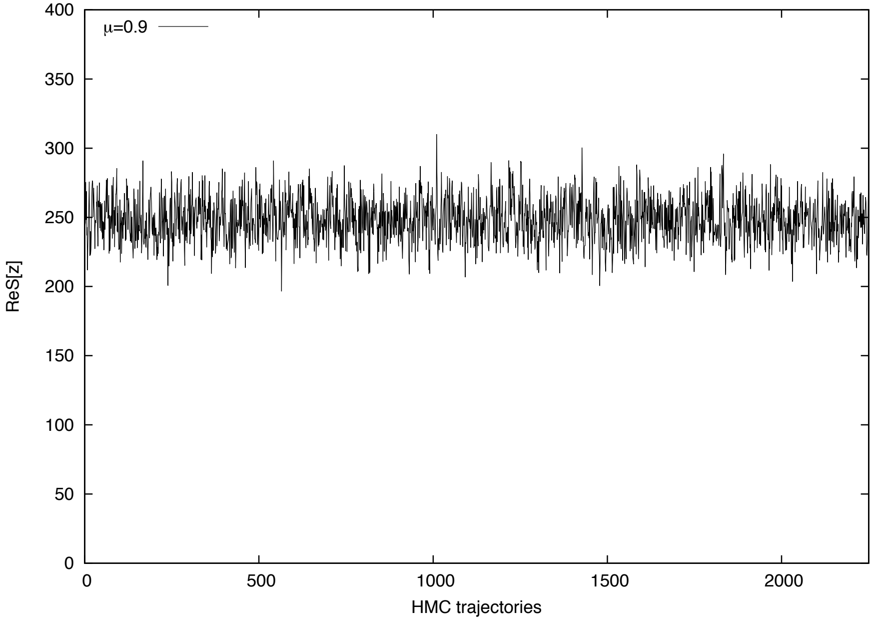
     where $\phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{-\left(1-6K_0-2K_0\cosh(\mu)\right)}{\lambda_0}}.$

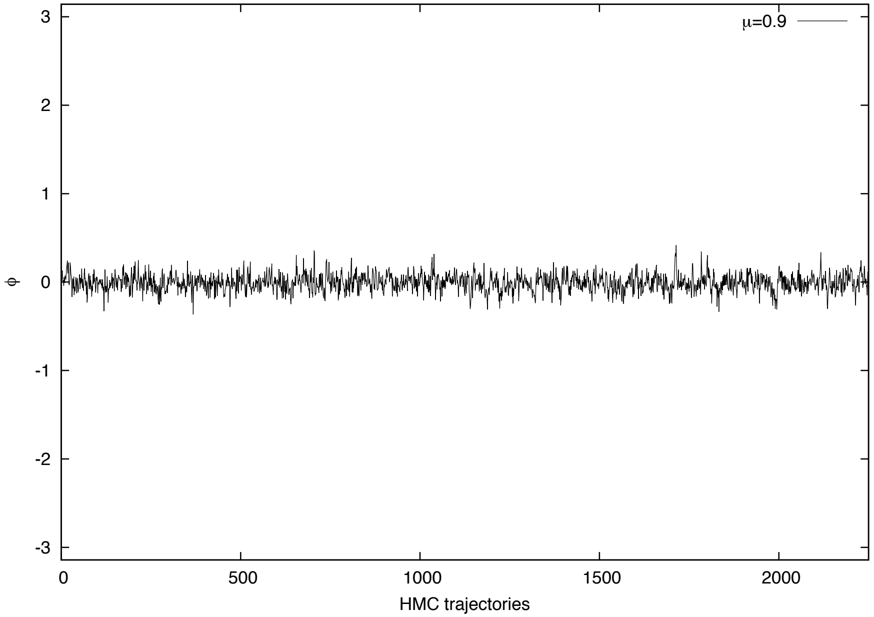
# HMC on the thimble 1-(a) $\mu < \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble<br>(Solving flow eqs.) | $t_0 = -5.0$<br>$n_{\mathrm{lefs}} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\mathrm{lefs}} \simeq 0.05$ | $\lvert \mathrm{Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\mathrm{vac}}]\big) \rvert \lesssim 1.0$<br>$\lvert \mathrm{Im} S[z] \rvert \lesssim 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$<br>$\lVert \bar{\partial}\bar{S} - V^\alpha \kappa^\alpha e^\alpha \rVert^2 / 2V \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Molecular Dynamics<br>(Solving constraint) | $\tau_{\mathrm{traj}} = 1.0$<br>$n_{\mathrm{step}} = 20$<br>$\Delta\tau = 0.05$<br>$\epsilon' = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | scale variable range : $t' \in [4.9, 5.1]$<br>$\Delta H \lesssim 0.1$<br>acceptance rate $\simeq 0.99$<br>number of iterations : $l \lesssim 4$ |
| Auto-corr. time | | $\tau_{\mathrm{int}} \simeq 2$ for $\mathrm{Re}S[z]$<br>$\tau_{\mathrm{int}} \simeq 3$ for $\phi_z$ |

HMC histories (μ = 0.9)





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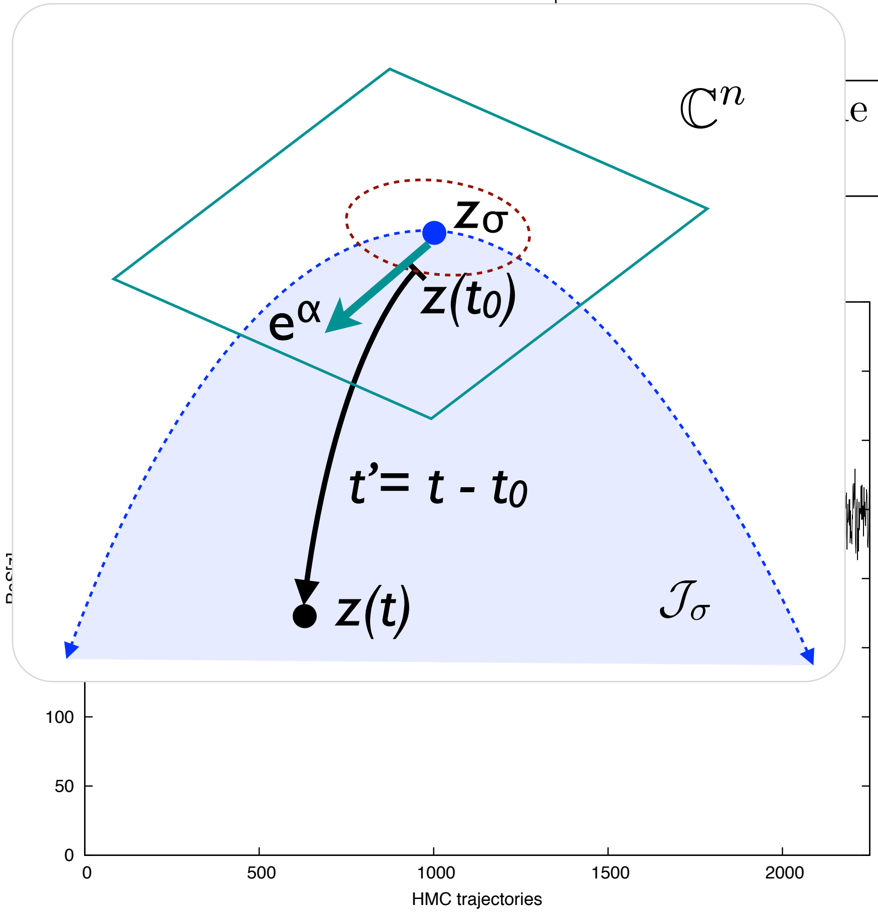
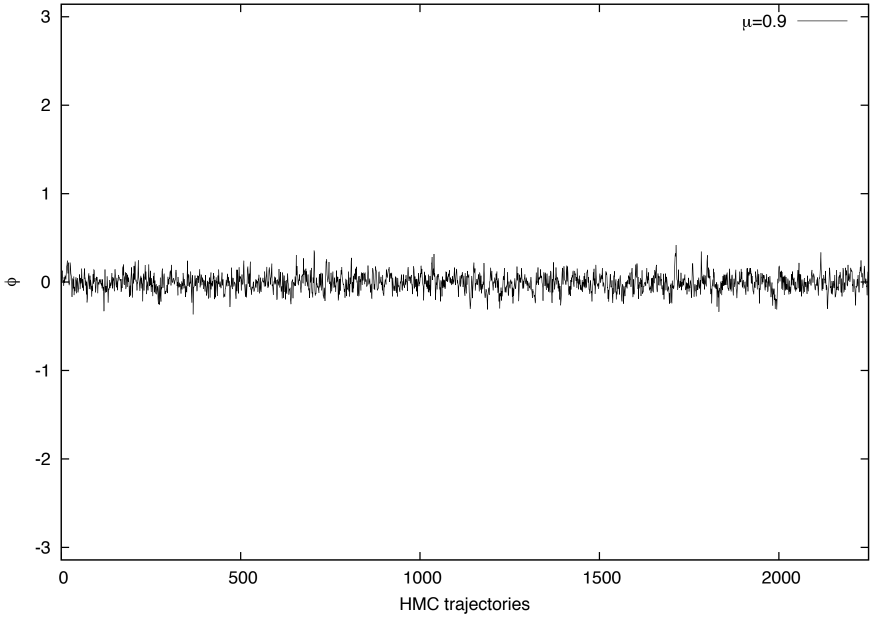


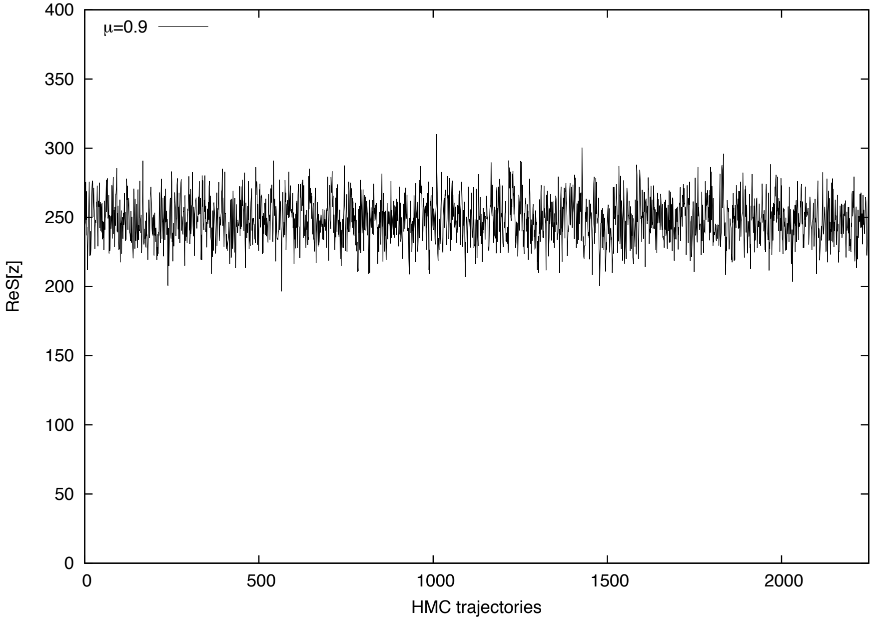


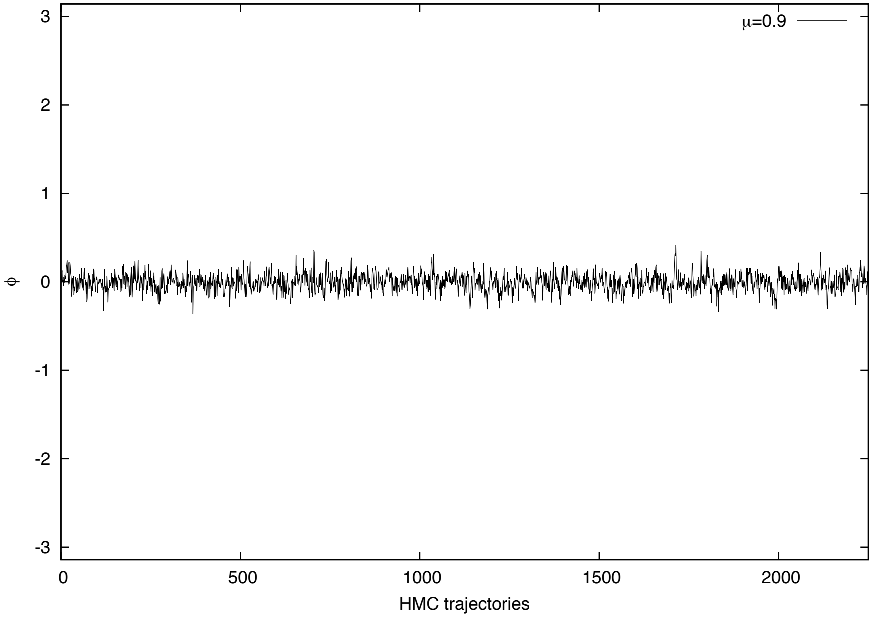
# HMC on the thimble 1-(a) $\mu < \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble<br>(Solving flow eqs.) | $t_0 = -5.0$<br>$n_{\text{lefs}} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\text{lefs}} \simeq 0.05$ | $\lvert\text{Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\text{vac}}]\big)\rvert \lesssim 1.0$<br>$\lvert\text{Im}S[z]\rvert \lesssim 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$<br>$\lVert\bar{\partial}\bar{S} - V^{\alpha}\kappa^{\alpha}e^{\alpha}\rVert^2/2V \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Molecular Dynamics<br>(Solving constraint) | $\tau_{\text{traj}} = 1.0$<br>$n_{\text{step}} = 20$<br>$\Delta\tau = 0.05$<br>$\epsilon' = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | scale variable range : $t' \in [4.9, 5.1]$<br>$\Delta H \lesssim 0.1$<br>acceptance rate $\simeq 0.99$<br>number of iterations : $l \lesssim 4$ |
| Auto-corr. time | | $\tau_{\text{int}} \simeq 2$ for $\text{Re}S[z]$<br>$\tau_{\text{int}} \simeq 3$ for $\phi_z$ |

HMC histories (μ = 0.9)





# HMC on the thimble 1-(a) $\mu < \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble<br>(Solving flow eqs.) | $t_0 = -5.0$<br>$n_{\text{lefs}} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\text{lefs}} \simeq 0.05$ | $\lvert\text{Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\text{vac}}]\big)\rvert \lesssim 1.0$<br>$\lvert\text{Im}S[z]\rvert \lesssim 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$<br>$\lVert\bar{\partial}\bar{S} - V^\alpha \kappa^\alpha e^\alpha\rVert^2/2V \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ |
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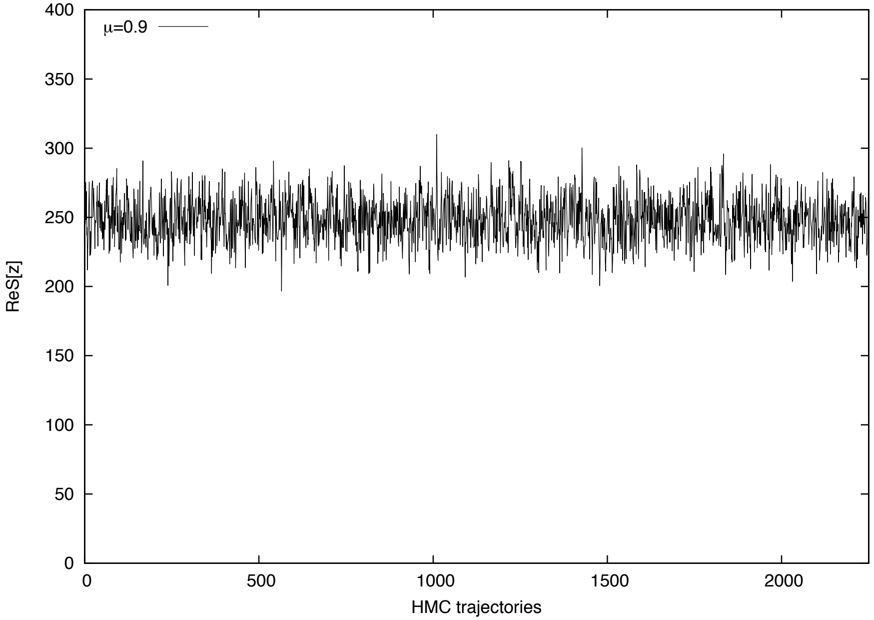
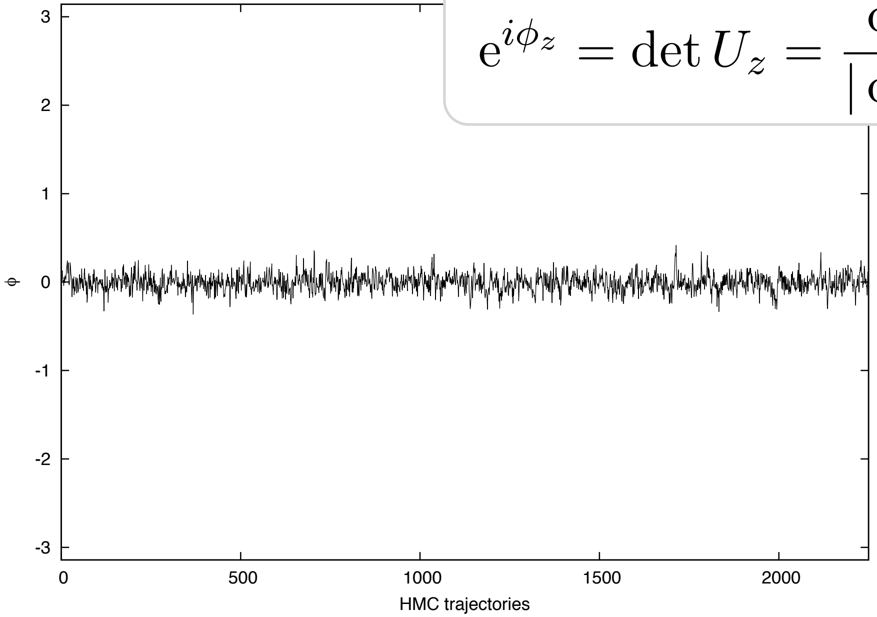
HMC histories (μ = 0.9)



$$\mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} = \det U_z = \frac{\det V_z}{|\det V_z|}$$



# HMC on the thimble 1-(a) $\mu < \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble<br>(Solving flow eqs.) | $t_0 = -5.0$<br>$n_{\text{lefs}} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\text{lefs}} \simeq 0.05$ | $\lvert\text{Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\text{vac}}]\big)\rvert \lesssim 1.0$<br>$\lvert\text{Im}S[z]\rvert \lesssim 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$<br>$\lVert\bar{\partial}\bar{S} - V^{\alpha}\kappa^{\alpha}e^{\alpha}\rVert^2/2V \leq 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Molecular Dynamics<br>(Solving constraint) | $\tau_{\text{traj}} = 1.0$<br>$n_{\text{step}} = 20$<br>$\Delta\tau = 0.05$<br>$\epsilon' = 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ | scale variable range : $t' \in [4.9, 5.1]$<br>$\Delta H \lesssim 0.1$<br>acceptance rate $\simeq 0.99$<br>number of iterations : $l \lesssim 4$ |
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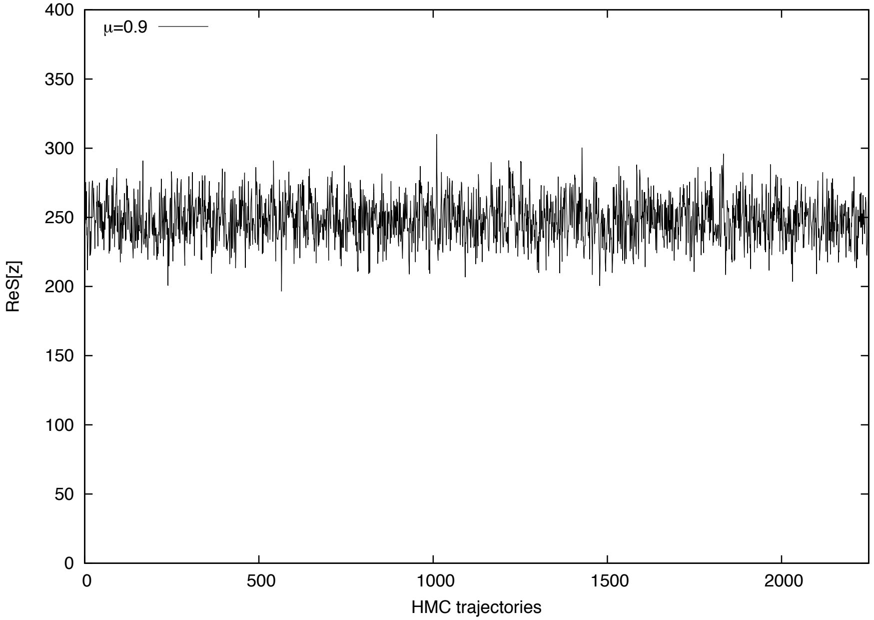
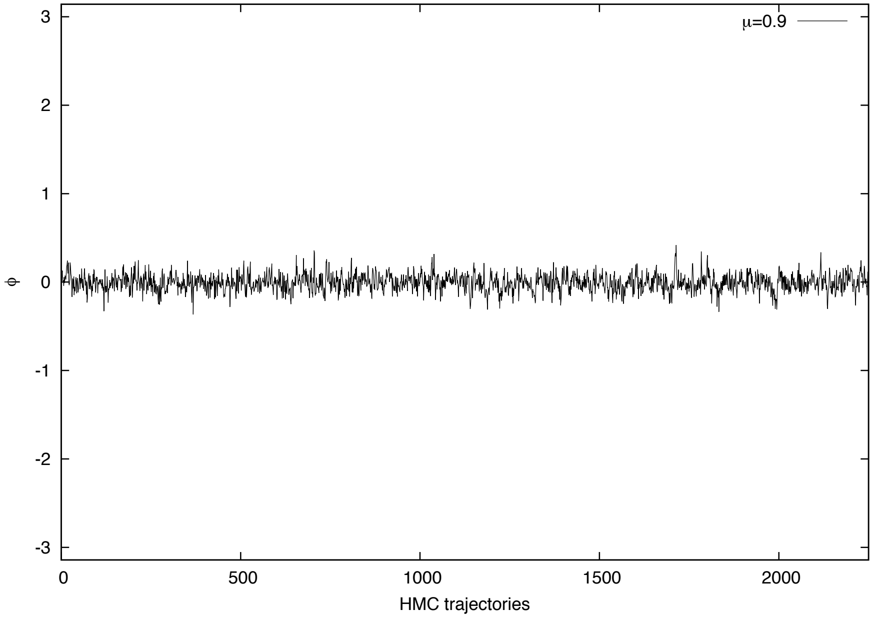




# HMC on the thimble 1-(a) $\mu < \tilde{\mu}_c$

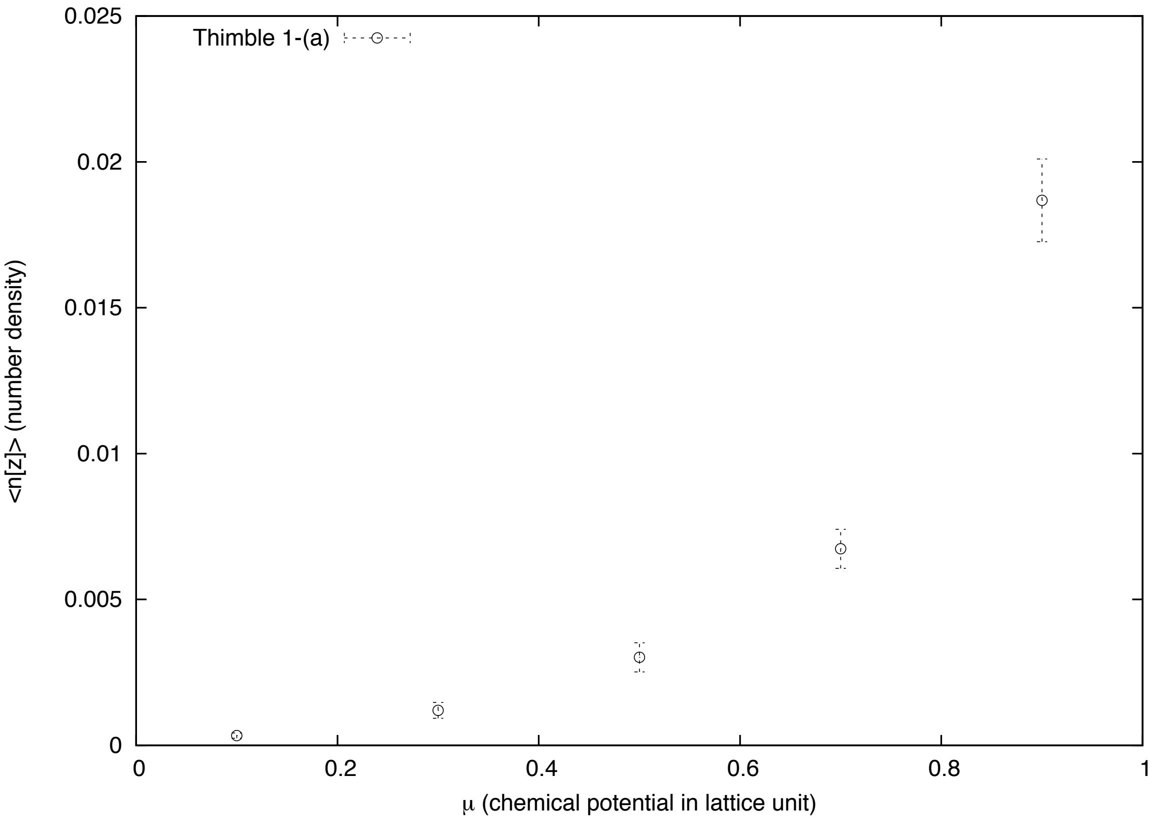
generated 4,250 traj.
sampling 300 conf. with the separation of 10

## residual phase :

| $\mu$ | $\langle \mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{vac}}}$ |
|---|---|
| 0.1 | (9.99e-01, -1.15e-03) ± (5.7e-02, 7.4e-04) |
| 0.3 | (9.99e-01, -1.03e-03) ± (5.7e-02, 2.1e-03) |
| 0.5 | (9.98e-01, -2.68e-03) ± (5.7e-02, 3.3e-03) |
| 0.7 | (9.97e-01, 5.24e-04) ± (5.7e-02, 4.3e-03) |
| 0.9 | (9.94e-01, -7.40e-03) ± (5.7e-02, 5.9e-03) |

$$\mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} = \det U_z = \frac{\det V_z}{|\det V_z|}$$

## number density :



$$n[z] = \frac{1}{L^4} \sum_x K_0\, z_a(x) z_b(x+\hat{0}) \left[\delta_{ab} \sinh(\mu) - i\epsilon_{ab} \cosh(\mu)\right]$$

# HMC on the thimble 2-(b) $\mu > \tilde{\mu}_c$

## Critical region of real dimension one : $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$z_a(x;t) \simeq R_{ab}(\theta) \Big\{ \delta_{b1}\phi_0 + \sum_{\beta=1}^{2V-1} v_b(x)^\beta \, \exp(\kappa^\beta t) \, e^\beta \Big\} \qquad (t \ll 0)$$

$$\delta z_a(x;t) = V_a(x;t)^0 \big(\phi_0 \sqrt{V} \delta\theta\big) + \sum_{\beta=1}^{2V-1} V_b(x;t)^\beta (\delta e^\beta + \kappa^\beta e^\beta \delta t)$$

**zero mode**

$$\kappa^0 = 0$$

$$v_a(x)^0 = \delta_{a2}/\sqrt{V}$$

## Critical fluctuation :

**lowest mode** $\kappa^1 = 2\lambda_0 \phi_0^2$, $v_a(x)^1 = \delta_{a1}/\sqrt{V}$

**gets very light !** $(\mu \gtrsim \tilde{\mu}_c)$

$$z_a(x;t) \simeq R_{ab}(\theta) \left\{ \delta_{b1} \frac{\phi_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{V}\phi_0} \, e^1 \, \exp(\kappa^1 t)}} + \sum_{\beta=2}^{2V-1} v_b(x)^\beta \, \exp(\kappa^\beta t) \, e^\beta \right\}$$

$\sum_{\beta=2}^{2V-1} e^\beta e^\beta = 2V\text{-}2$

$$V_a(x;t)^0 \simeq R_{ab}(\theta) \, v_b(x)^0 \, \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{V}\phi_0} \, e^1 \, \exp(\kappa^1 t)}},$$

$$V_a(x;t)^1 \simeq R_{ab}(\theta) \, v_b(x)^1 \, \frac{\exp(\kappa^1 t)}{\Big(1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{V}\phi_0} \, e^1 \, \exp(\kappa^1 t)\Big)^{3/2}},$$

$$V_a(x;t)^\beta \simeq R_{ab}(\theta) \, v_b(x)^\beta \, \exp(\kappa^\beta t) \qquad (\beta = 2, \cdots, 2V-1)$$

the *global* flow mode $z_a(x;t) = z_a(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} z_a(t) &= \bar{\partial}_{ax} \bar{S}[\bar{z}]\big|_{z_a(x;t)=z_a(t)} \\ &= \lambda_0 \big(\bar{z}_b(t) \bar{z}_b(t) - \phi_0^2\big) \, \bar{z}_a(t) \end{aligned}$$

# HMC on the thimble 2-(b) $\mu > \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

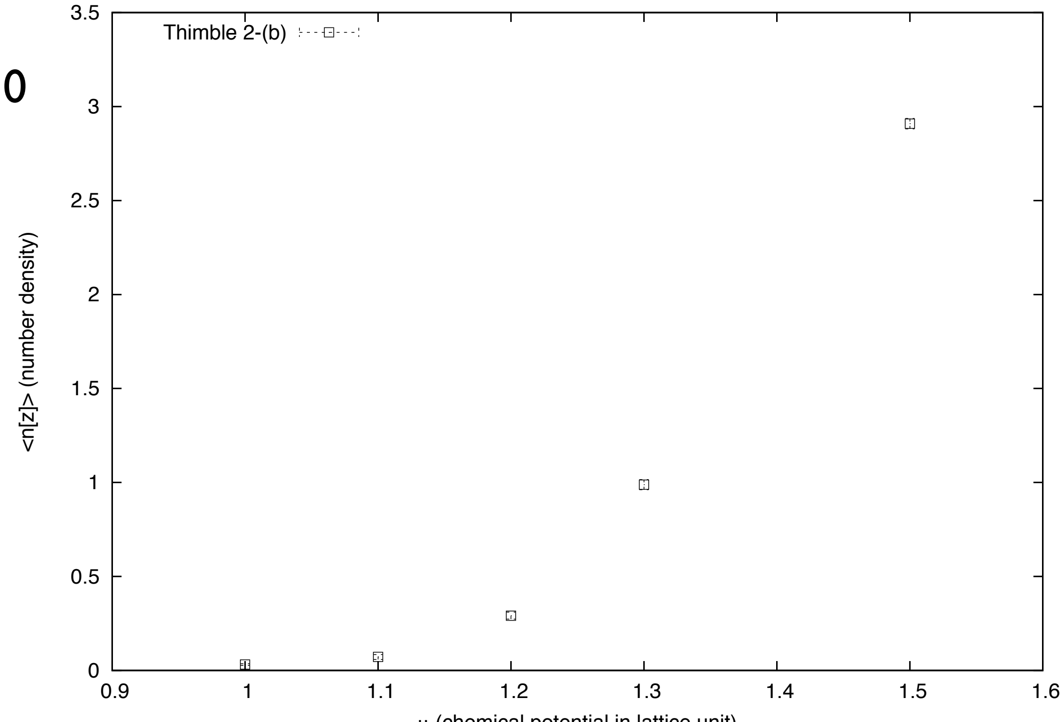
| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble | $t_0 = -3.0$<br>$n_{\rm lefs} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\rm lefs} \simeq 0.03$ | $\lvert{\rm Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\rm vac}]\big)\rvert \lesssim 2.0 \times 10^1$<br>$\lvert{\rm Im}(S[z] - S[z_{\rm vac}])\rvert \lesssim 5.0 \times 10^{-2}$<br>$\lVert\bar\partial \bar S - V^\alpha \kappa^\alpha e^\alpha\rVert^2/2V \leq 3.0 \times 10^{-2}$ |
| MD | $\tau_{\rm traj} = 0.3$<br>$n_{\rm step} = 10,\ 30\ (\mu = 1.0, 1.1)$<br>$\Delta\tau = 0.03,\ 0.01\ (\mu = 1.0, 1.1)$<br>$\epsilon' = \sqrt{10} \times 10^{-3}$ | $t' \in [2.5, 3.5]$<br>$\Delta H \lesssim 0.05$<br>Acceptance rate $\simeq 0.99$<br>$l \lesssim 4,\ 6\ (\mu = 1.0),\ 14\ (\mu = 1.1)$ |
| Auto-corr. time | (for Re$S[z]$)<br>(for $\phi_z$) | $\tau_{\rm int} \simeq 10,\ 14\ (\mu = 1.0, 1.1)$<br>$\tau_{\rm int} \simeq 15,\ 14\ (\mu = 1.0),\ 28\ (\mu = 1.1)$ |

generated 11,250 traj.
sampling 1,000 conf. with the separation of 10

residual phase averages:

| $\mu$ | $\langle {\rm e}^{i\phi_z} \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_{\rm vac}}$ |
|---|---|
| 1.0 | (9.94e-01, -8.77e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 3.1e-03) |
| 1.1 | (9.94e-01, -3.21e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 3.4e-03) |
| 1.2 | (9.95e-01, -8.25e-04) ± (3.1e-02, 3.0e-03) |
| 1.3 | (9.97e-01, -3.08e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 2.2e-03) |
| 1.5 | (9.99e-01, -1.06e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 1.0e-03) |

number density :



# HMC on the thimble 2-(b) $\mu > \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble | $t_0 = -3.0$<br>$n_{\mathrm{lefs}} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\mathrm{lefs}} \simeq 0.03$ | $\lvert\mathrm{Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\mathrm{vac}}]\big)\rvert \lesssim 2.0 \times 10^1$<br>$\lvert\mathrm{Im}(S[z] - S[z_{\mathrm{vac}}])\rvert \lesssim 5.0 \times 10^{-2}$<br>$\lVert\bar{\partial}\bar{S} - V^\alpha \kappa^\alpha e^\alpha\rVert^2/2V \leq 3.0 \times 10^{-2}$ |
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generated 11,250 traj.
sampling 1,000 conf. with the separation of 1

residual phase averages:

| $\mu$ | $\langle \mathrm{e}^{i\phi_z} \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{vac}}}$ |
|---|---|
| 1.0 | (9.94e-01, -8.77e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 3.1e-03) |
| 1.1 | (9.94e-01, -3.21e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 3.4e-03) |
| 1.2 | (9.95e-01, -8.25e-04) ± (3.1e-02, 3.0e-03) |
| 1.3 | (9.97e-01, -3.08e-03) ± (3.1e-02, 2.2e-03) |
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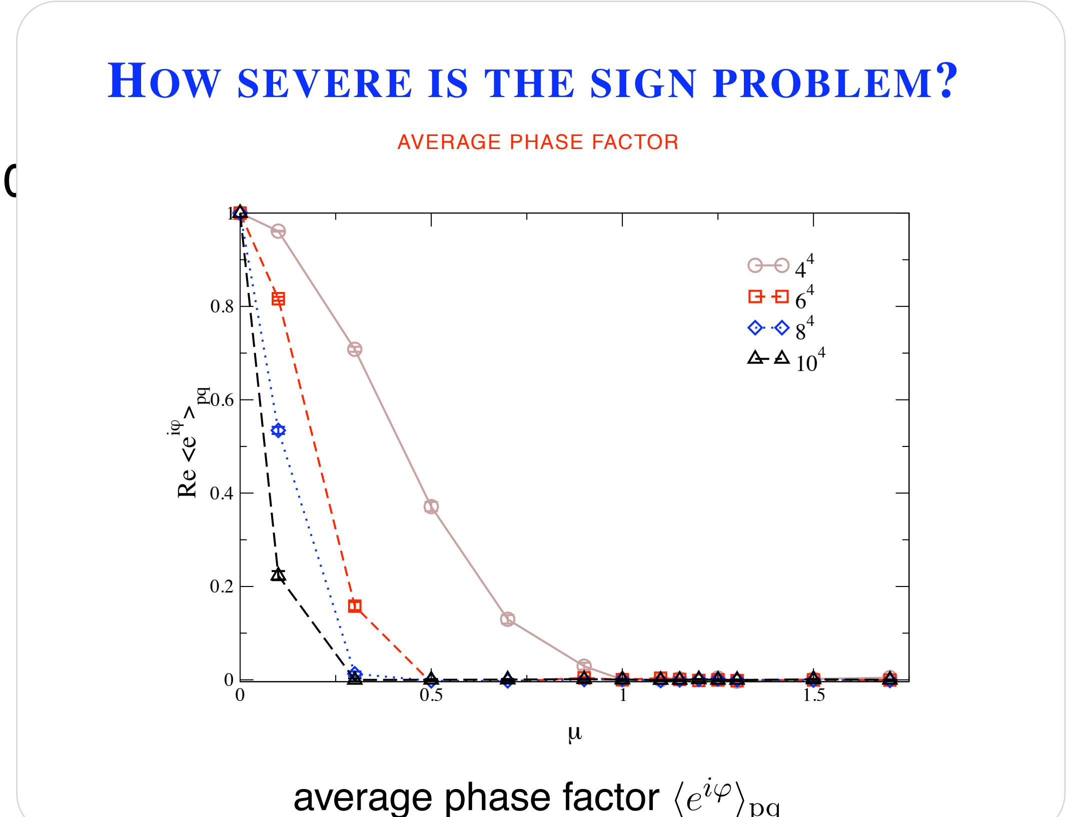

HOW SEVERE IS THE SIGN PROBLEM?

AVERAGE PHASE FACTOR

average phase factor $\langle e^{i\varphi} \rangle_{\mathrm{pq}}$

# HMC on the thimble 2-(b) $\mu > \tilde{\mu}_c$

simulation parameters :

| | Parameters | Resulting conditions |
|---|---|---|
| Thimble | $t_0 = -3.0$<br>$n_{\rm lefs} = 100$<br>$h = t'/n_{\rm lefs} \simeq 0.03$ | $\lvert \mathrm{Re}\big(S[z(t_0)] - S[z_{\rm vac}]\big)\rvert \lesssim 2.0 \times 10^1$<br>$\lvert \mathrm{Im}(S[z] - S[z_{\rm vac}])\rvert \lesssim 5.0 \times 10^{-2}$<br>$\lVert \bar{\partial}\bar{S} - V^\alpha \kappa^\alpha e^\alpha \rVert^2 / 2V \leq 3.0 \times 10^{-2}$ |
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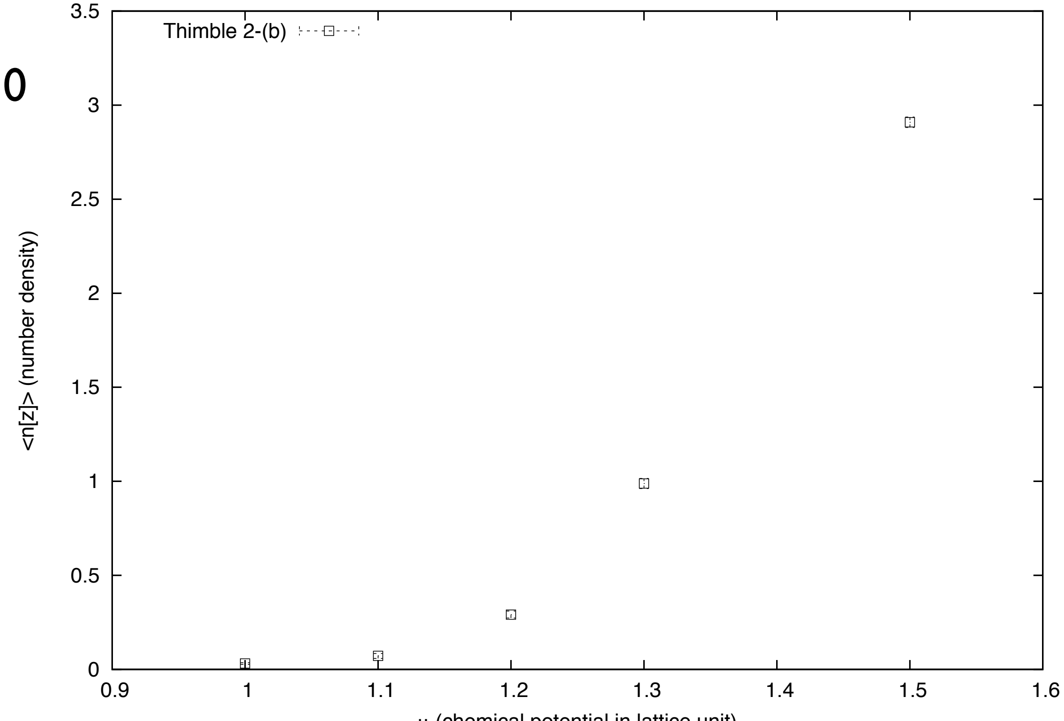
number density :



# Comparison to Complex Langevin simulations

$$\frac{dz(t)}{dt} = -\frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z} + \eta(t); \quad < \eta(t)\eta(t') >= 2\delta(t-t')$$

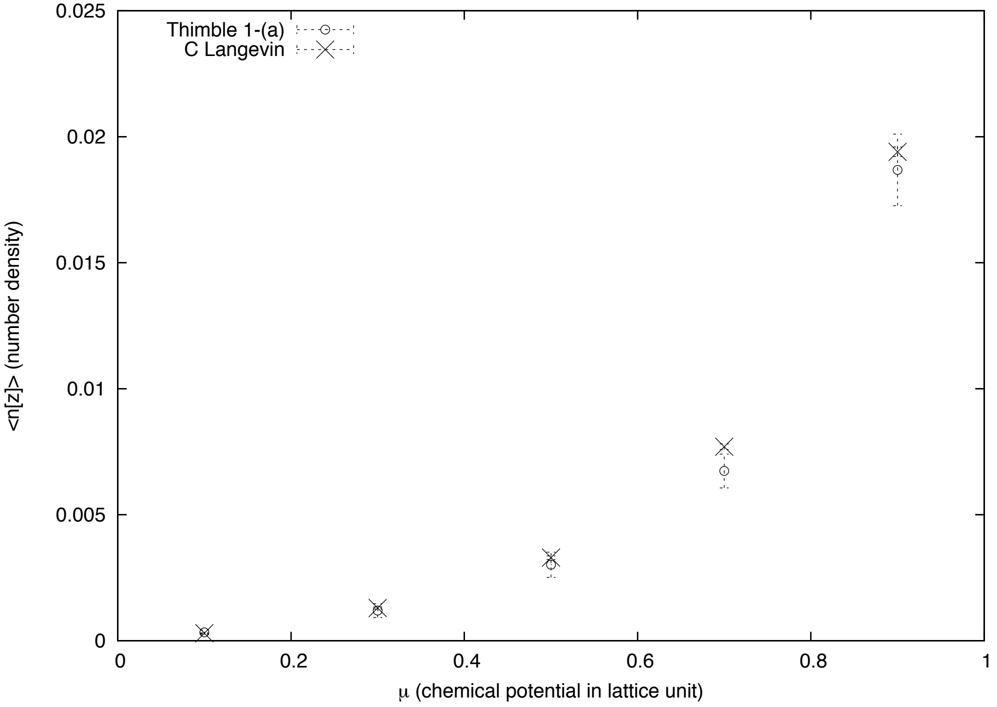
$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t dt' \, \mathcal{O}(z(t'))$$

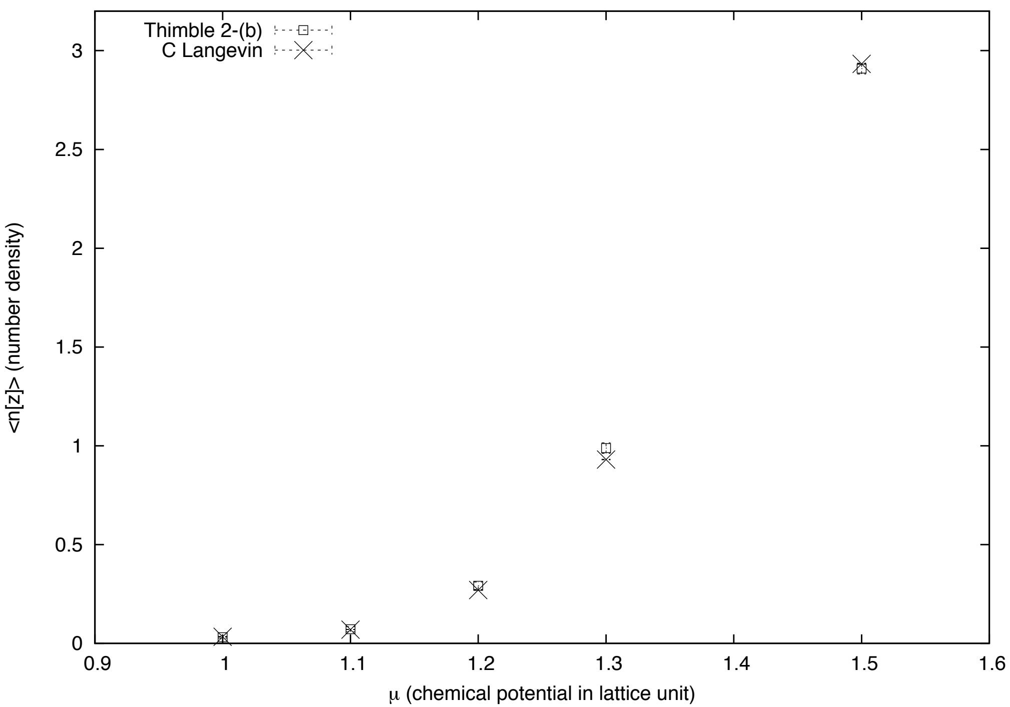
parameters of CL simulations:

step size ε=5.0 x $10^{-5}$ , 5,000,000 time steps

sampling 10,000 configurations with the separation of 500

number density :





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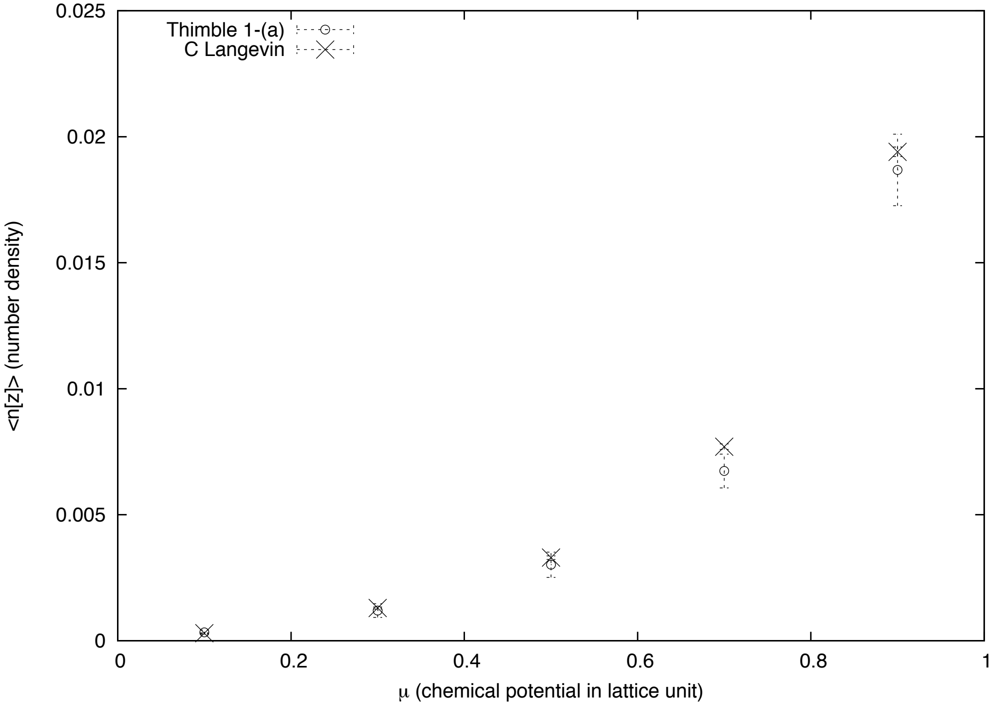
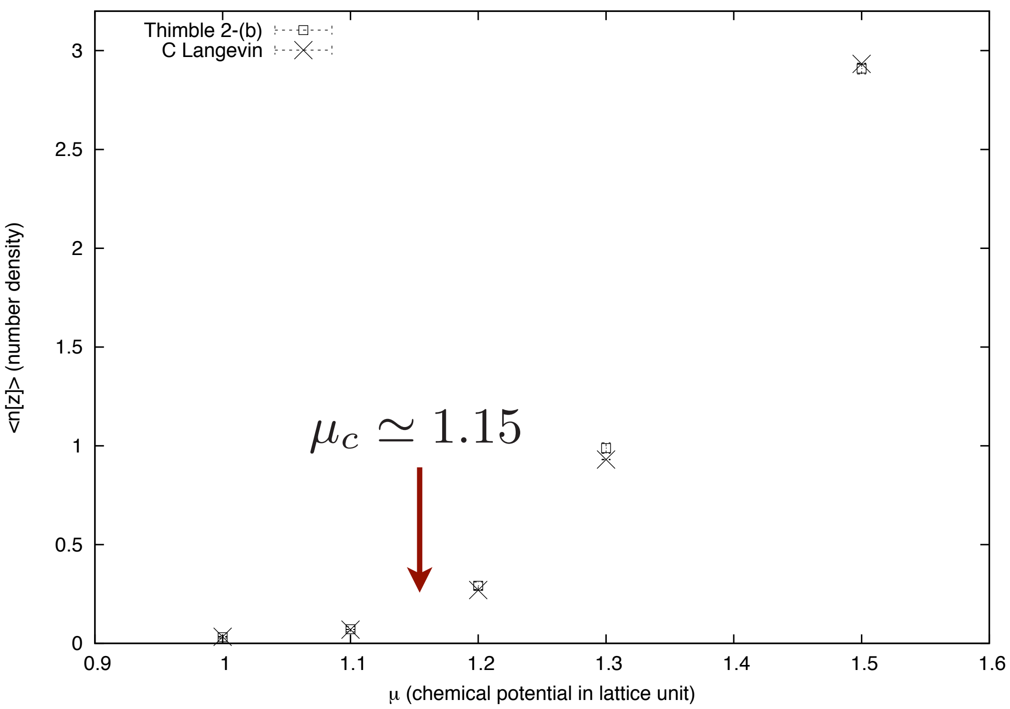
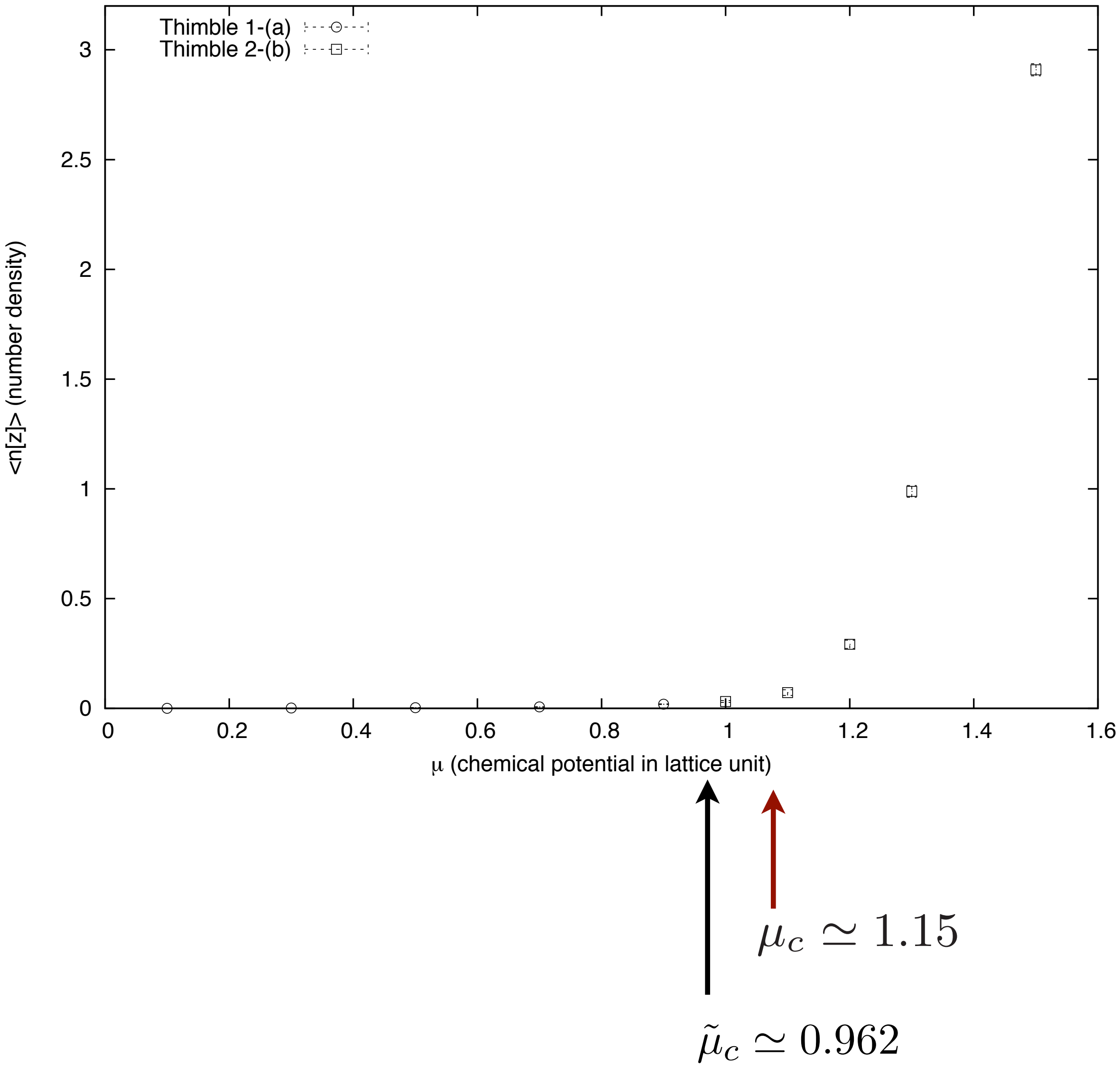




# HMC on the thimbles 1-(a) & 2-(b)

number density :



$$\mu_c \simeq 1.15$$

$$\tilde{\mu}_c \simeq 0.962$$

| $\mu$ | Re $\langle n[z] \rangle_{\mathcal{J}_{\rm vac}}$ (j.-k. error) | Re $\langle e^{i\phi_z}\, n[z] \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_{\rm vac}}$ | Re $\langle n[z] \rangle'_{\mathcal{J}_{\rm vac}}$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.1 | 3.34e-04 (9.2e-05) | 3.35e-04 | 2.15e-04 |
| 0.3 | 1.20e-03 (2.7e-04) | 1.19e-03 | 8.56e-04 |
| 0.5 | 3.02e-03 (5.0e-04) | 3.01e-03 | 2.44e-03 |
| 0.7 | 6.74e-03 (6.7e-04) | 6.71e-03 | 5.91e-03 |
| 0.9 | 1.89e-02 (1.4e-03) | 1.85e-02 | 1.73e-02 |
| 1.0 | 3.14e-02 (4.3e-03) | 3.12e-02 | 3.00e-02 |
| 1.1 | 7.17e-02 (1.3e-02) | 7.12e-02 | 7.01e-02 |
| 1.2 | 2.92e-01 (1.8e-02) | 2.90e-01 | 2.90e-01 |
| 1.3 | 9.88e-01 (2.6e-02) | 9.85e-01 | 9.87e-01 |
| 1.5 | 2.91e-00 (2.7e-02) | 2.90e-00 | 2.90e-00 |

# Summary & Discussions

- We have formulated a HMC algorithm which is applicable to lattice models defined on Lefschetz thimbles
- We have tested the algorithm in the $\lambda\varphi^4{}_\mu$ model on the lattice $V=4^4$
  - the thimbles associated with the classical vacua
  - the residual phase factors reweighted successfully
  - known results of the number density reproduced (cf. CL, dual v. )
  - Need the careful study of <u>the systematic errors</u>
    - setup of the asymptotic regions
    - contributions of other thimbles, ex. thimble 2-(a), ...
  - Need the study of <u>the residual sign problem on larger lattices</u>
- Numerical cost per traj. : literally, scales as $O(V^3 \times n_{step})$

  solving flow eqs. (all tangent vectors) : $O(V^2 \times n_{Lefs})$

  computing $V^{-1}$, detV (residual sign factors) : $O(V^3)$
- Dynamical fermions :

  possible applications to $QCD_\mu$ cf. D. Sexty, arXiv:1307.7748

# Test in the $\lambda\varphi^4{}_\mu$ model (cont'd)

## critical points with constant field $z_a(x)=z_a$

$$\left.\frac{\partial S[z]}{\partial z_a(x)}\right|_{z_a(x)=z_a} = (1-6K_0-2K_0\cosh(\mu))\,z_a + \lambda_0(z_1^2+z_2^2)z_a = 0 \quad (a=1,2)$$

critical value of μ (classical)

$$\tilde{\mu}_c = \ln\left[\left(\frac{1-6K_0}{2K_0}\right)+\sqrt{\left(\frac{1-6K_0}{2K_0}\right)^2-1}\,\right]$$

$\mu_c$ ~0.962 for K=1.0, λ=1.0

1. For $\mu \leq \tilde{\mu}_c$,

   (a) $z_1 = z_2 = 0\ ;\ S[z]=0,$ ← the thimble 1-(a)

   (b) $z_1 = i\phi_0\cos\theta,\ z_2 = i\phi_0\sin\theta\ ;\ S[z] = -L^4\frac{\lambda_0}{4}\phi_0^4,$

   where $\phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{+\left(1-6K_0-2K_0\cosh(\mu)\right)}{\lambda_0}}.$

2. For $\mu > \tilde{\mu}_c$,

   (a) $z_1 = z_2 = 0\ ;\quad S[z]=0,$ ← the thimble 2-(a)

   (b) $z_1 = \phi_0\cos\theta,\ z_2 = \phi_0\sin\theta\ ;\ S[z] = -L^4\frac{\lambda_0}{4}\phi_0^4,$ ← the thimble 2-(b)

   where $\phi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{-\left(1-6K_0-2K_0\cosh(\mu)\right)}{\lambda_0}}.$

# Summary & Discussions

- We have formulated a HMC algorithm which is applicable to lattice models defined on Lefschetz thimbles

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  - known results of the number density reproduced (cf. CL, dual v. )
  - Need the careful study of <u>the systematic errors</u>
    - setup of the asymptotic regions
    - contributions of other thimbles, ex. thimble 2-(a), ...
  - Need the study of <u>the residual sign problem on larger lattices</u>
- Numerical cost per traj. : but, actually $O(V \times n_{\mathrm{Lefs}} \times n_{\mathrm{step}})$

  solving flow eqs. (~~all~~ tangent vectors) : $O(\cancel{V^2} \times n_{\mathrm{Lefs}})$

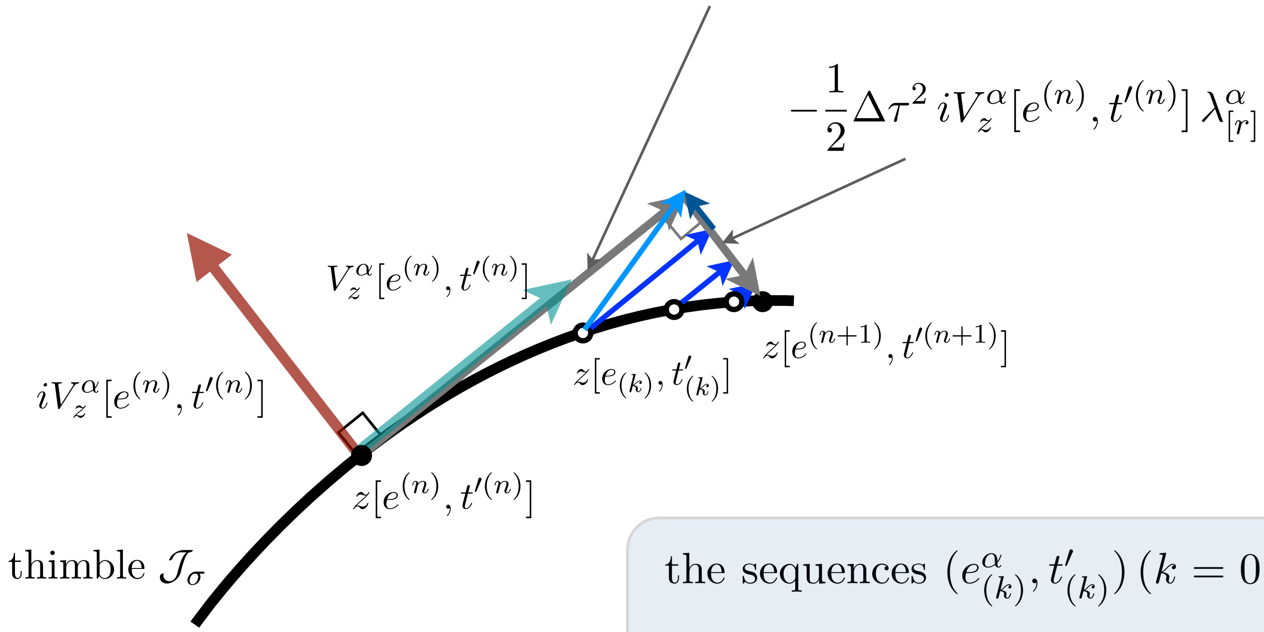
  computing $\cancel{V^{-1}}$, detV (residual sign factors) : $O(V^3)$
- Dynamical fermions :

  possible applications to $\mathrm{QCD}_\mu$ cf. D. Sexty, arXiv:1307.7748

# Summary & Discussions

- We have formulated a HMC algorithm which is applicable to lattice models defined on Lefschetz thimbles
- We have tested the algorithm in the $\lambda\varphi^4{}_\mu$ model for $V=4^4$
  - the thimbles associated with the classical vacua
  - the residual phase factors reweighted successfully
  - known results of the number density reproduced (cf. CL, dual v. )
  - Need the careful study of <u>the systematic errors</u>
    - setup of the asymptotic regions
    - contributions of other thimbles, ex. thimble 2-(a), ...
  - Need the study of <u>the residual sign problem on larger lattices</u>
- Numerical cost per traj. : but, actually $O(V \times n_{Lefs} \times n_{step})$
  - solving flow eqs. (~~all~~ tangent vectors) : $O(\cancel{V^2} \times n_{Lefs})$ x CG x $V^2$(?)
  - computing $\cancel{V}^{-1}$, detV (residual sign factors) : $O(V^3)$
- Dynamical fermions : psuedo fermions can be implemented
  - possible applications to QCD $_\mu$ cf. D. Sexty, arXiv:1307.7748

# Solving the constraints



the sequences $(e^\alpha_{(k)}, t'_{(k)})$ $(k = 0, 1, \cdots)$ with $(e^\alpha_{(0)}, t'_{(0)}) = (e^{\alpha(n)}, t'^{(n)})$

$$\Delta e^\alpha_{(k)} = e^\alpha_{(k+1)} - e^\alpha_{(k)}, \qquad \sum_{\alpha=1} \Delta e^\alpha_{(k)} e^{\alpha(n)} = 0,$$

$$\Delta t'_{(k)} = t'_{(k+1)} - t'_{(k)},$$

↗ $$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] \equiv z_i[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}] + \Delta\tau\, w^n_i - \frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \bar{\partial}_i\bar{S}[\bar{z}^n] - z_i[e_{(k)}, t'_{(k)}]$$

↗ $$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]_{\|} = V^\alpha_z[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\Big(\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)}\kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)}\Big)$$

↖ $$\Delta z_{(k)}[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]_{\perp} = iV^\alpha_z[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\Big(\frac{1}{2}\Delta\tau^2\, \lambda^\alpha_{[r]\,(k)}\Big)$$

$$\Big\| V^\alpha_z[e^{(n)}, t'^{(n)}]\big(\Delta e^\alpha{}_{(k)} + e^{\alpha(n)}\kappa^\alpha \Delta t'_{(k)}\big)\Big\|^2 \leq n\, \epsilon'^2$$