

## **Parallel Tempered Metadynamics**

Slowing Down Critical Slowing Down [PhysRevD.109.114504]/[2307.04742]

#### Timo Eichhorn, Gianluca Fuwa,

Christian Hoelbling, Lukas Varnhorst



Lattice 2024 - 01.08.2024





BERGISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WUPPERTAL





- $z_V \gtrsim 1$ , depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where  $z_V < 1$ 
  - HMC + second order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
  - HMC + fourth order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_{\pi} \sim 1$ –2 after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
  - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
  - Multiple timescale integration
  - Multigrid solvers
  - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$  according to "naive" expectations

 $z_a \sim 5-6$  in the presence of topological sectors





- $z_V \gtrsim 1$ , depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where  $z_V < 1$ 
  - HMC + second order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
  - HMC + fourth order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_{\pi} \sim 1$ -2 after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
  - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
  - Multiple timescale integration
  - Multigrid solvers
  - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$  according to "naive" expectations

 $z_a \sim 5$ –6 in the presence of topological sectors





- $\mathbf{z}_V \gtrsim 1$ , depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where  $\mathbf{z}_V < 1$ 
  - HMC + second order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
  - HMC + fourth order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_{\pi} \sim 1$ –2 after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
  - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
  - Multiple timescale integration
  - Multigrid solvers
  - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$  according to "naive" expectations

 $z_a \sim 5\text{-}6$  in the presence of topological sectors





- $z_V \gtrsim 1$ , depends on integrator, hard to imagine an algorithm where  $z_V < 1$ 
  - HMC + second order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/4$
  - HMC + fourth order integrator:  $z_V = 1 + 1/8$
- $z_{\pi} \sim 1$ -2 after many algorithmic improvements, almost constant down to very small (below physical) quark masses
  - Hasenbusch mass preconditioning, domain decomposition, multiple pseudofermions
  - Multiple timescale integration
  - Multigrid solvers
  - Deflation
- $z_a \sim 2$  according to "naive" expectations

 $z_a \sim 5$ –6 in the presence of topological sectors  $\Rightarrow$  from now on z refers to  $z_a$ 



## Topological freezing - 2D U(1)



Correlation between topological charge and gauge action



## Topological freezing - 4D SU(3) with Wilson action



# 

## Topological freezing - 4D SU(3) with different actions

Similar scaling for different actions/"surprisingly universal" behaviour





## Possible approaches to the problem

- Fixed topology simulations
- Master field simulations
- Modified boundary conditions
  - Open boundaries, P-periodic
  - Parallel tempering in boundary conditions
- Trivializing maps
- Machine learning
- Multiscale thermalization
- Instanton updates
- Metadynamics
- ...



## Metadynamics: Remove barriers between sectors

#### **General idea**

#### Original action landscape



#### Modified action landscape



Able to move between sectors



## **Metadynamics**

- In context of lattice gauge theory first proposed for  $CP^{N-1}$  models in [1508.07270]
- Add (time-dependent) bias potential  $V_t(s)$  to action
- Depends on collective variables (CVs) s
  - Here clover-based topological charge
  - n = 4-10 stout smearing steps with  $\rho = 0.12$
  - $\Rightarrow$  Staple becomes less local, so use HMC
  - $\Rightarrow$  Stout force recursion (as with smeared fermions)

$$F = \frac{\partial V}{\partial Q_{\text{meta}}} \frac{\partial Q_{\text{meta}}}{\partial U^{(n)}} \frac{\partial U^{(n)}}{\partial U}$$

- Converges towards negative free energy ± const.
   ⇒ Marginal distribution of CVs becomes flat
- Reweighting necessary

#### **Construct from Gaussians**

$$egin{aligned} V_t(Q) &= \sum_{t' \geq t} g(Q-Q(t)) \ g(Q) &= w \expig(-Q^2/(2\delta Q^2)ig) \end{aligned}$$









- Improvement of autocorrelation times by at least two orders of magnitude:
  - HMC or 1HB+4OR:  $\tau_{Q^2} > 400\,000$
  - MetaD:  $\tau_{Q^2} \sim 2000-3000$
- Caveat: Large computational overhead (Caveat<sup>2</sup>: less relevant for full QCD)



 $n_{\rm smear}$ 



- Improvement of autocorrelation times by at least two orders of magnitude:
  - HMC or 1HB+4OR:  $\tau_{Q^2} > 400\,000$
  - MetaD:  $\tau_{Q^2} \sim 2000-3000$
- Caveat: Large computational overhead (Caveat<sup>2</sup>: less relevant for full QCD)



 $n_{\rm smear}$ 



## Metadynamics - Reweighting efficiency

#### Efficiency of reweighting?

• Effective sample size

$$\text{ESS} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i} w_{i}\right)^{2}}{\sum_{i} w_{i}^{2}}$$

- Reweighting significantly reduces ESS down to  $\mathcal{O}(10~\%)$
- Two causes:
  - Oversampling of sectors with large |Q| $\Rightarrow$  Modify bias potential
  - Oversampling of configurations between sectors
    - ⇒ Combine with parallel tempering (PT-MetaD)



10/17



## **Metadynamics - bias potential modification**





## Parallel Tempered Metadynamics (PT-MetaD)

#### Address oversampling of configurations between sectors

- Two streams (inspired by [1706.04443]):
  - Stream 1 with bias potential  $\Rightarrow$  tunneling
  - Stream 2 without bias potential ⇒ measurements (no reweighting)
- Propose swaps like in standard parallel tempering
- Swaps only depend on bias potential!

$$\Delta S_t^M = \left[ S_t^M(U_1) + S(U_2) \right] - \left[ S_t^M(U_2) + S(U_1) \right]$$
$$= V_t(Q_{\text{meta},1}) - V_t(Q_{\text{meta},2})$$

#### $\Rightarrow \ {\rm Fermions} \ {\rm pose} \ {\rm no} \ {\rm additional} \ {\rm difficulty}$

 $\bullet$  Monitor  $\tau_{\rm int}$  of observables defined on product space  $_{\rm 12/17}$ 





### PT-MetaD - 4D SU(3)

#### $V = 16^4, \beta = 1.25$ , DBW2 action



## 

## Scaling of PT-MetaD in 2D U(1)



#### Putting everything together

- Almost 5 order of magnitude improvement for finest lattice spacing
- Standard MetaD can be improved in various ways
- Scaling of all (PT-)MetaD variations much milder compared to conventional algorithms



## Scaling of PT-MetaD in 2D U(1)



• Non-topological sampling improved



## **Extension to QCD**

- No conceptual difficulties
- In some ways better suited to QCD simulations than pure gauge
  - HMC already required
  - (Stout) smearing often used for fermions
  - $\Rightarrow$  Potentially no overhead from (stout) force recursion
- Buildup of potential may take too long
  - $\Rightarrow$  Accelerate buildup
    - Multiple walkers MetaD [Raiteri' 06]
    - Well-tempered MetaD [Barducci' 08]
  - ⇒ Start with prior knowledge (guess potential, use smaller volumes)
  - $\Rightarrow$  Parametric potential
  - $\Rightarrow$  More on that in the next talk



#### **Summary**

- PT-MetaD + modified bias potential
  - At least as efficient in reducing autocorrelation times as standard MetaD
  - No reweighting required  $\Rightarrow$  No reduction of effective sample size
  - Improved scaling
    - $\circ~$  With lattice spacing (from  $z\sim5$  to possibly  $z\sim2$ ?)
    - $\circ~$  With volume (compared to standard parallel tempering in  $\beta$ )
- Extension to full QCD: See next talk by Gianluca Fuwa
- Open questions:
  - Extension to simulations with dynamical fermions (scaling?)
  - Can the buildup of the potential be accelerated or entirely avoided?
  - Synergy with other approaches
- Pure gauge code: 
   [Lettuce] (currently undergoing rewrite)
- Dynamical code: 🗘 [MetaQCD.jl] (still being developed)



Backup



### Scale setting



1/11



• Rational fit ansatz with 3 and four parameters

$$egin{aligned} &\lnig(*/a^2ig) = rac{8\pi^2}{33}etarac{1+d_1/eta+d_2/eta^2}{1+d_3/eta}\ &\lnig(*/a^2ig) = rac{8\pi^2}{33}etarac{1+d_1/eta+d_2/eta^2}{1+d_3/eta+d_4/eta^2} \end{aligned}$$

where \* is either  $t_0$  or  $w_0^2$ 

- Setup same as in [2307.04742], only difference between runs:
  - DBW2 action: Use RK3 integrator (from [1006.4518])
  - Other actions: Use RK3W7 integrator (from [2101.05320])
- Results should not be interpreted as an attempt at precise scale setting due to
  - Relatively small volumes ( $48 \times 32^3$ )
  - Large autocorrelations for Iwasaki and DBW2 actions (only few tunneling events for finest lattice)



Action	Definition	$\chi^2/{ m d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$
Wilson	$t_{0, plag}$	0.4040	-9.1934	-7.4985	-10.6943	28.4179	-5.4472	-
	$t_{0,\text{clov}}$	0.3934 <b>0.3701</b>	-8.9091 <b>-10.3339</b>	-6.6493 <b>-8.6390</b>	-10.//99 - <b>10.5983</b>	28.9095 <b>27.9044</b>	-5.64/5 <b>-5.3532</b>	0.9154 -
		0.4033	-8.5851	-6.3253	-10.6504	28.2014	-5.4607	0.4509
	$w_{0,\mathrm{plaq}}$	0.5524	-5.1255	-3.4307	-10.5471	27.6060	-5.3367	-
		0.5857	-3.7355	-1.4757	-10.6810	28.3705	-5.6140	1.1800
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	0.5417	-5.3796	-3.6848	-10.5483	27.6182	-5.3341	-
		0.5633	-4.2417	-1.9819	-10.7023	28.4958	-5.6505	1.3363



Action	Definition	$\chi^2/{ m d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$
Lüscher-Weisz	$t_{0,plaq}$ $t_{0,clov}$ $W_{0,plaq}$ $W_{0,clov}$	1.0344 0.9789 <b>0.9815</b> 0.9418 1.1786 1.2103 1.1485	3.1601 3.0282 <b>2.3723</b> 2.4476 5.1181 6.2105 4.7296	5.2842 5.8604 <b>4.4965</b> 5.2798 7.2423 9.0427 6.8537	-7.6495 -7.4807 -7.2601 -7.2601 -7.5313 -7.2295 -7.5347	14.5316 13.8374 <b>14.2438</b> 12.9838 14.0723 12.8438 14.0911	-3.8449 -3.5555 -3.7571 -3.2940 -3.7481 -3.2836 -3.7475	-0.7666 - -0.9920 - -1.0750 -
	,	1.1911	5.9/14	0.0030	-7.2032	12.9885	-3.3340	-0.9335



Action	Definition	$\chi^2/{ m d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$
Iwasaki	$t_{0,\mathrm{plaq}}$	2.5849	15.9191	17.8363	-3.7990	3.4459	-1.8512	-
		2.3742	15.3946	17.9509	-4.2711	4.5271	-2.4362	0.6535
	$t_{0,\mathrm{clov}}$	2.6527	16.2816	18.1988	-3.5912	3.0251	-1.6435	-
		2.4833	16.0236	18.5798	-4.3548	4.7300	-2.5136	0.7051
	$w_{0,\mathrm{plaq}}$	2.3712	14.7111	16.6283	-3.6807	3.2020	-1.7553	-
		2.3945	15.5137	18.0699	-4.2616	4.5144	-2.4463	0.6869
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	2.4038	14.9027	16.8199	-3.6729	3.1919	-1.7434	-
		2.3323	15.1451	17.7013	-4.3325	4.6760	-2.5225	0.7476



Action	Definition	$\chi^2/{ m d.o.f.}$	AIC	BIC	$d_1$	$d_2$	$d_3$	$d_4$
DBW2	$t_{0,\mathrm{plaq}}$	1.2491	5.4809	7.1757	0.5953	-1.1083	0.1059	-
		1.3841	7.4450	9.7048	-0.3606	-0.3352	-0.6167	0.3067
	$t_{0,\mathrm{clov}}$	1.3058	6.0581	7.7530	1.0351	-1.3763	0.4058	-
		1.4430	7.9867	10.2465	-0.5080	-0.1750	-0.7426	0.4182
	$w_{0,\mathrm{plaq}}$	1.3569	6.5568	8.2516	0.8566	-1.2825	0.2488	-
		1.5076	8.5565	10.8163	0.6397	-1.1098	0.0882	0.0641
	$w_{0,\text{clov}}$	1.3615	6.6006	8.2954	0.9223	-1.3198	0.2951	-
		1.5127	8.6000	10.8598	1.3160	-1.6310	0.5862	-0.1135



**(H**)









## **Multiple walkers Metadynamics**

[Raiteri' 06]





## **Well-tempered Metadynamics**

[Barducci' 08]

• Standard Metadynamics

$$V_{t+1}(Q) = V_t(Q) + w \exp\left(-\frac{(Q_t - Q)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

• Well-tempered Metadynamics

$$V_{t+1}(Q) = V_t(Q) + \exp\left(-\frac{V_t(Q)}{\Delta T}\right) w \exp\left(-\frac{(Q_t - Q)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Tunable parameter  $\Delta T$ :

- $\Delta T \rightarrow 0$ : No Metadynamics
- $\Delta T \rightarrow \infty$ : Standard Metadynamics

## 

11/11

## Detailed timeseries of PT-MetaD in 4D SU(3)

