

Lattice calculations & DiRAC facility

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Outline

- Overview
- Selected physics highlights
 - Flavour physics
 - Muon magnetic moment
 - QCD spectrum
- DiRAC computing facility

Lattice QCD

- Use methods of effective field theory and renormalization to turn a *quantum physics* problem into a *statistical physics* problem
- Quarks propagating through strongly interacting QCD
 glue + sea of quark-antiquark bubbles
- Numerically evaluate path integrals using Monte Carlo methods: *importance sampling* & *correlation functions*
- Numerical challenge: solving M x = b where M is big and has a *diverging condition number* as am_q → 0 (vanishing lattice spacing × light quark mass)

UKQCD consortium

- 24 faculty at 8 UK institutions
- Membership/Leadership in several international collaborations (e.g. HPQCD, RBC-UKQCD, HadSpec, QCDSF, FastSum)
- Broad range of physics: quark flavour, hadron spectrum, hot/ dense QCD; BSM theories of EWSB, dark matter
- Widespread impact: LHC, BES-III, Belle, JLab, J-PARC, FAIR, RHIC, NA62



Selected highlights

Apologies for all the interesting work not mentioned here due to time.

Quark flavour physics





tree



Quark flavour physics



Quark flavour physics



 $B_s \to \phi \ell^+ \ell^-$



Flynn et al, (RBC-UKQCD), arXiv:1612.05112(C

µ magnetic moment

$$a_{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(g-2)_{\mathrm{muon}}$$



µ magnetic moment



Aim for 1% precision in lattice HVP in the next couple years

+ first LQCD efforts to estimate HLbL and quark-disconnected contributions.

Spectroscopy

- Experimental discovery of "puzzling" hadronic resonances
- X, Y, Z states: defy usual quarkonium description (e.g. exotic quantum numbers; some are charged)
- Scalar $D_{s0}^*(2317)$ and axial vector $D_{s1}(2460)$ much narrower and lighter than expected from quark model
- Lattice QCD can be used to study excited state spectrum, distinguishing bound states and determining scattering properties
- Great care must be taken to correctly investigate resonance structure, then control systematic errors

Charmonium (narrow)

Green (\blacksquare): Good overlap w/ $q\bar{q}$ operators Red (\blacksquare) & blue (\blacksquare): Hybrid mesons; Black (\blacksquare): Expt



Scattering amplitudes

- Finite volume ⇒ discrete energy levels
- Need to reconstruct full scattering amplitude
- Groundbreaking results, exploring new, sophisticated methods
- Long programme to then control systematic uncertainties



DiRAC computing facility





DiRAC 2

- 2011: £15M BIS investment in national distributed HPC facility for particle & nuclear physics, cosmology, & theoretical astrophysics. Recurrent costs funded by STFC
- 2012: 5 systems deployed:
 - Extreme scaling: 1.3 Pflop/s Blue Gene/Q (Edinburgh)
 - Data Analytic/Data Centric/Complexity: 3 tightlycoupled clusters with various levels of interconnectivity, memory, and fast I/O (Cambridge, Durham, Leicester)
 - Shared Memory System (SMP) (Cambridge)
- Service started 1 December 2012

DiRAC 2 outputs

- 106 lattice publications, with 1977 citations (as of 20/7/2017)
- 765 publications in a broad scientific range (PPAN) 35,365 citations (as of 20/7/2017)
- Gravitational waves, cosmology, galaxy & planet formation, exoplanets, MHD, particle pheno, nuclear physics
- Valuable resource for PDRA's & PhD students
- Scientific results, training in high performance computing

DiRAC 3

- Continued success requires continued investment
- Seek approx £25M capital investment to upgrade DiRAC-2 x10
- Running costs for staff and electricity
- Improve exploitation of research and HPC training impact with PDRA and PhD support (Big Data CDTs)
- Part of RCUK's
 <u>e-Infrastructure roadmap</u>



2011/12

DiRAC 2



Stop-gap funding: 2016/17 DiRAC 2.5 2017 DiRAC 2.5x

2018/19

18

DiRAC 3

DiRAC 2.5

After £1.67M capital injection

- Extreme Scaling 2.5: 1.3 Pflop/s Blue Gene/Q
- Data Analytic 2.5: Share of Peta5 system + continued access to Sandybridge system
 - Shared EPSRC/DiRAC/Cambridge: 25K Skylake cores + 1.0 Pflop/s GPU + 0.5 Pflop/s KNL service
- Data Centric 2.5: Over 14K cores, 128 GB RAM/node
- Complexity 2.5: 4.7K large-job cores + 3K small-job cores
- **SMP**: 14.8TB, 1.8K core shared memory service

DiRAC 2.5x

June 2017: £9M capital funding (BEIS), lifeline to DiRAC3:

- Planned investment
 - Extreme scaling: 1024-node, 2.5 Pflop/s system
 - Memory intensive: 144 nodes, 4.6K cores, 110 TB RAM
 - **Data analytic**: 128 nodes, 4K cores, 256GB/node; hierarchy of fat nodes (1-6 TB); NVMe storage for data intensive workflows
- Additional storage at all DiRAC sites
- Procurement procedure: November 2017
- Target for hardware availability: April 2018

Who we are

DiRAC

Project Board Chair: D Sijacki (Cambridge) Project Board Co-chair: S Hands (Swansea) Director: M Wilkinson* (Leicester) Technical Director: P Boyle (Edinburgh) Project Scientist: C Jenner (UCL) Technical Manager: J Yates (UCL)

UKQCD

G Aarts (Swansea) C Allton (Swansea) C Bouchard (Glasgow) P Boyle (Edinburgh) C Davies (Glasgow) L Del Debbio (Edinburgh) J Flynn (Southampton) S Hands (Swansea) R Horgan (Cambridge) R Horsley (Edinburgh) A Jüttner (Southampton) T Kennedy (Edinburgh) R Kenway (Edinburgh) K Langfeld (Liverpool) B Lucini (Swansea) C McNeile (Plymouth) A Patella (Plymouth) B Pendleton (Edinburgh) A Rago (Plymouth) P Rakow (Liverpool) C Sachrajda (Southampton) M Teper (Oxford) C Thomas (Cambridge) M Wingate (Cambridge) + PDRAs & PhD students

* Thanks to Mark Wilkinson for contributing to DiRAC slides presented here.

Summary

- UKQCD consortium: broad range of research, impact in addressing STFC's key scientific challenges
- DiRAC 2: Enabled UK lattice field theory to be internationally competitive
- DiRAC 2.5/x: Now in the preliminary stages of refreshing capital resources
- Looking forward to DiRAC 3!