

A Fitting Robot for Variational Analysis

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CSSM

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Introduction

- All-to-all propagators
- The folly of effective mass plots
- Variational analysis
- Need to minimise work *and uncertainty*

All-to-all Propagators - Hybrid Method

The quark propagator is broken up into two subspaces:

$$Q^{-1} = \bar{Q}_0 + \bar{Q}_1,$$

- \bar{Q}_0 is given by truncated spectral decomposition.
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Construct the *hybrid list*

$$w^{(i)} = \left\{ \frac{v^{(1)}}{\lambda_1}, \dots, \frac{v^{(N_{ev})}}{\lambda_{N_{ev}}}, \eta^{(1)}, \dots, \eta^{(N_d)} \right\}$$

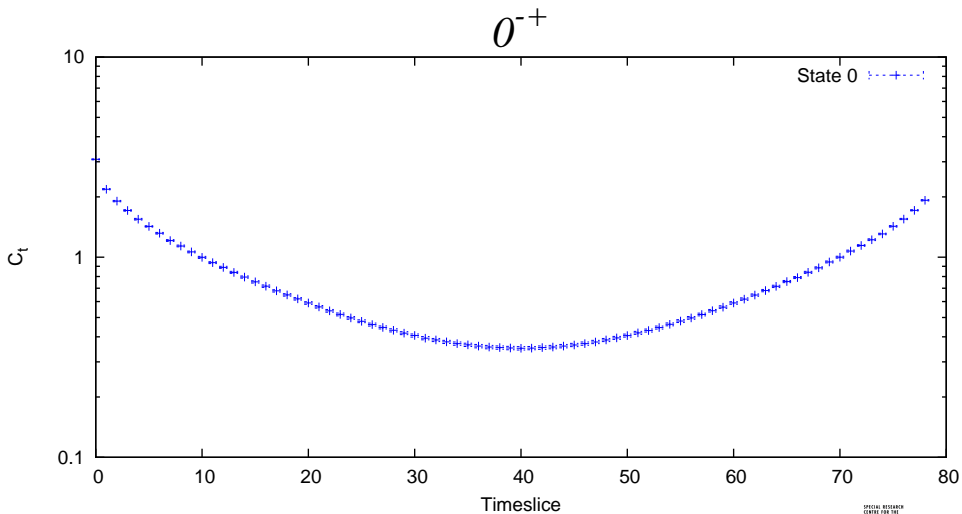
$$u^{(i)} = \left\{ v^{(1)}, \dots, v^{(N_{ev})}, \psi^{(1)}, \dots, \psi^{(N_d)} \right\}$$

The hybrid formula for the all-to-all quark propagator (where $Q = \gamma_5 M$) is given by

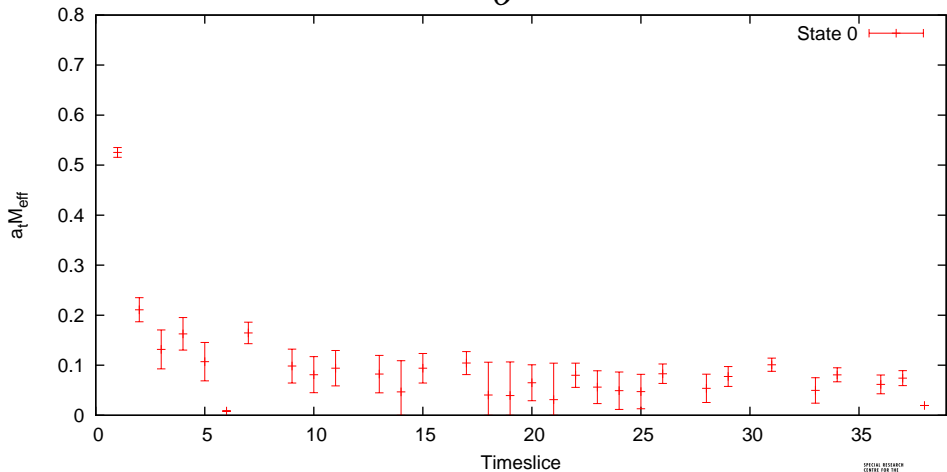
$$M^{-1} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{HL}} u^{(i)}(\vec{x}, x_4) \otimes w^{(i)}(\vec{y}, y_4)^\dagger \gamma_5$$

Lattice Parameters

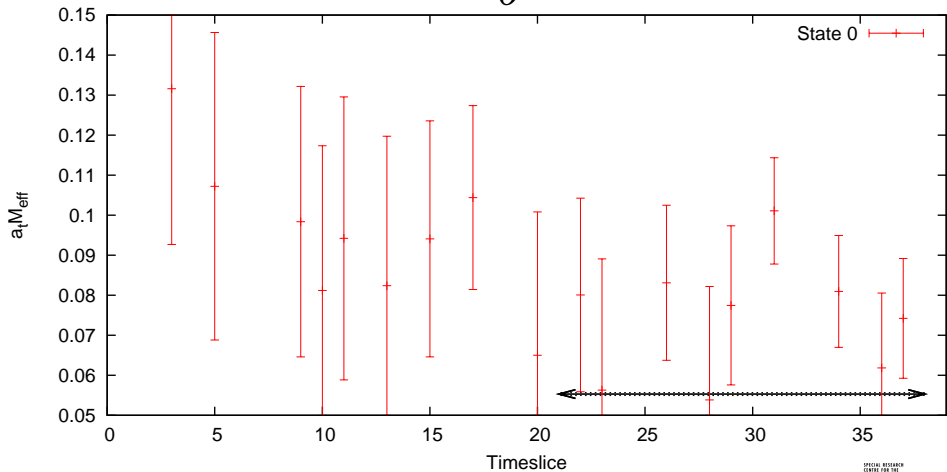
- $N_f = 2$ dynamical background
- $12^3 \times 80$ anisotropic lattice with $\xi = 6$ and $a_s = 0.2fm$.
- 96 gauge configurations
- Operators - quark bilinears, extended, smeared.
- Light quark mass comparable to strange.
- 20 eigenvectors, time and colour dilution



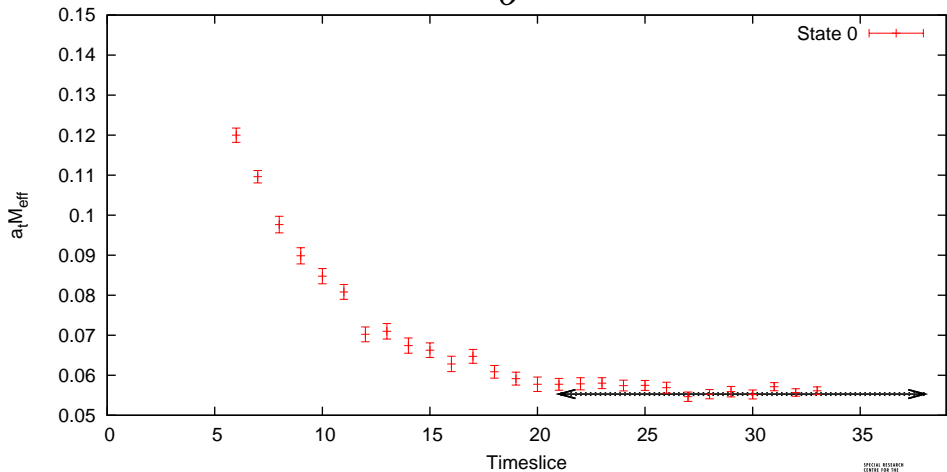
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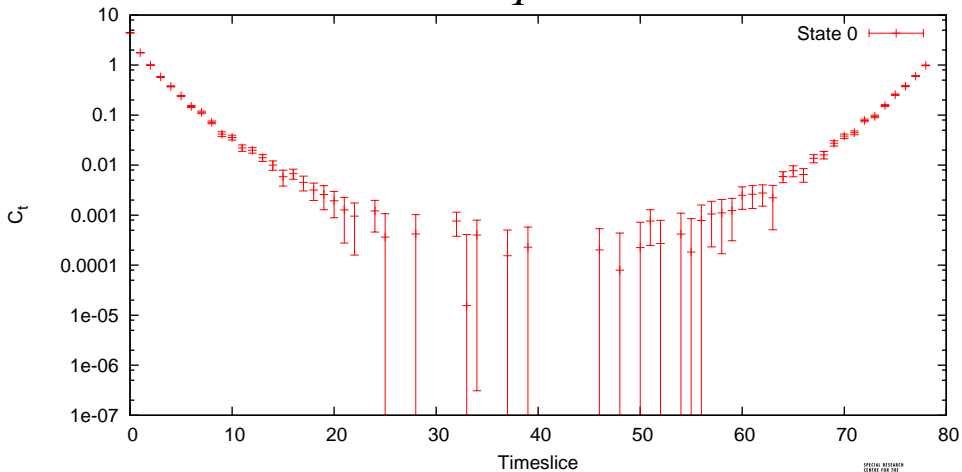
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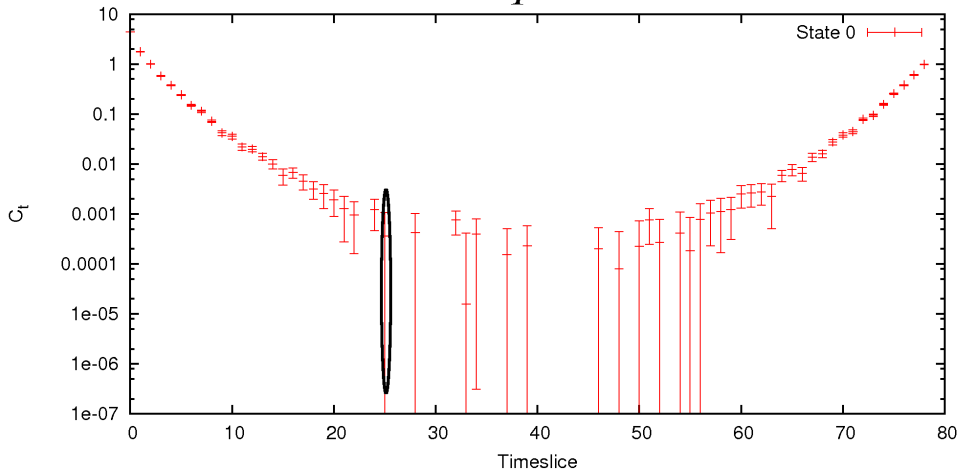
A Fitting Robot

- Identify data limitations
- χ_{PDOF}^2 - measure of fit
- Search for maximum sized fit window
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- Resulting bias - largest fit window beginning at lowest t_{\min} with acceptable χ_{PDOF}^2 value

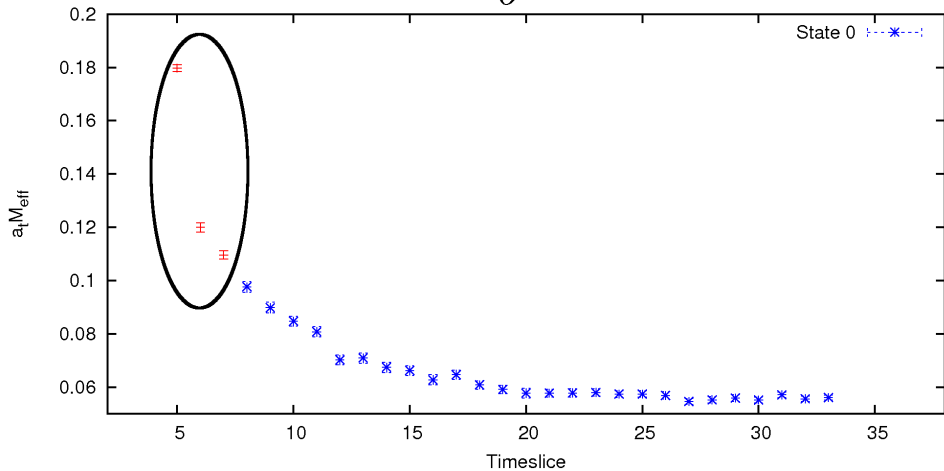
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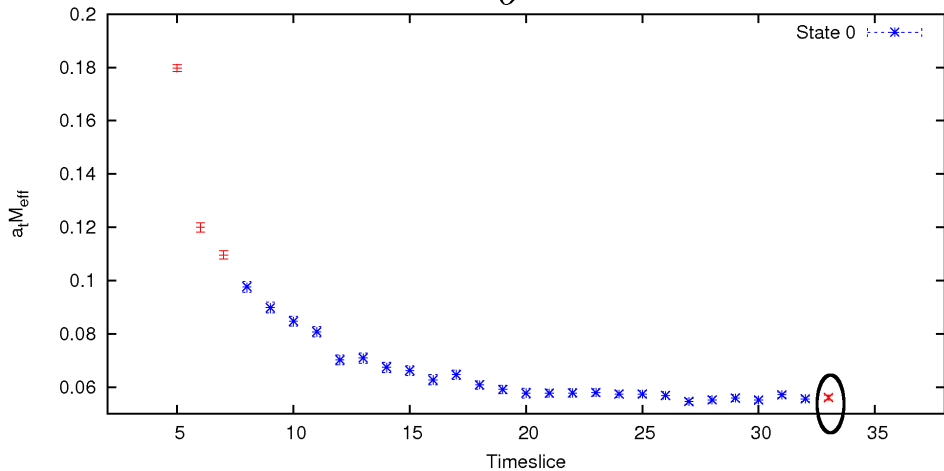
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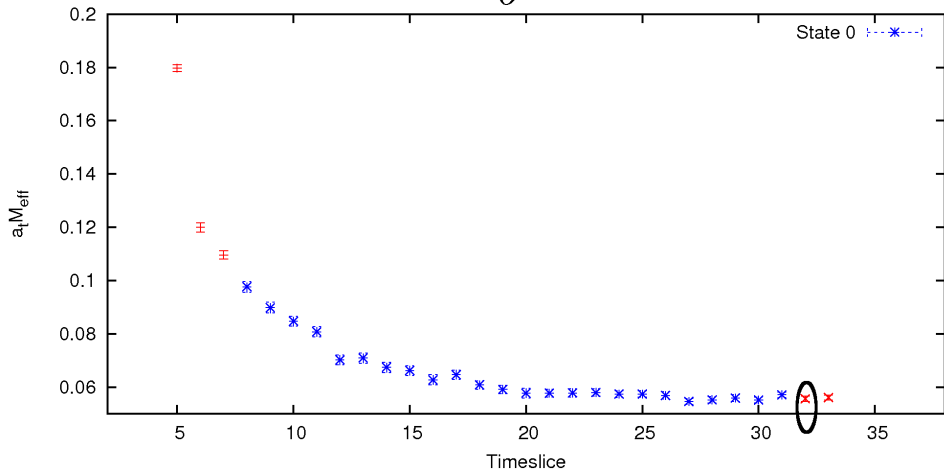
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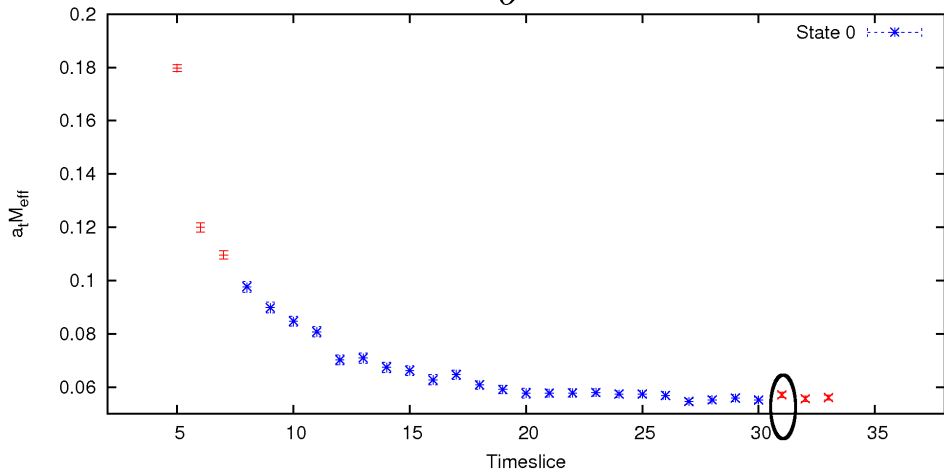
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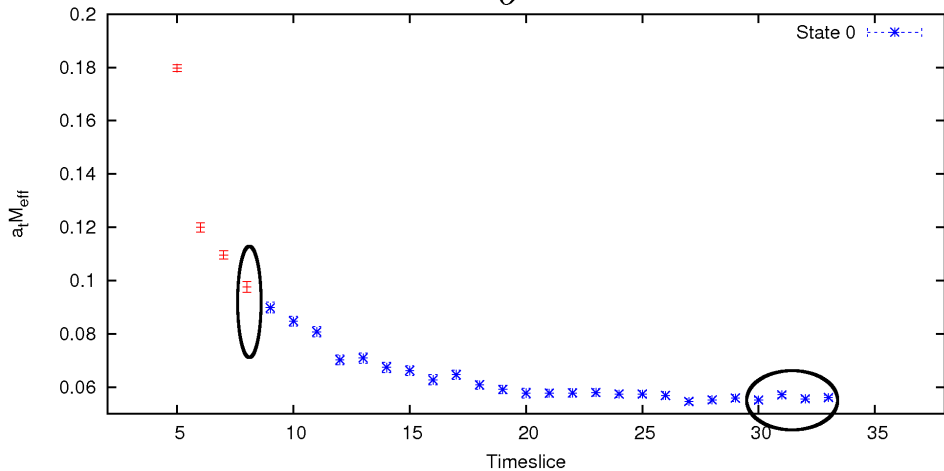
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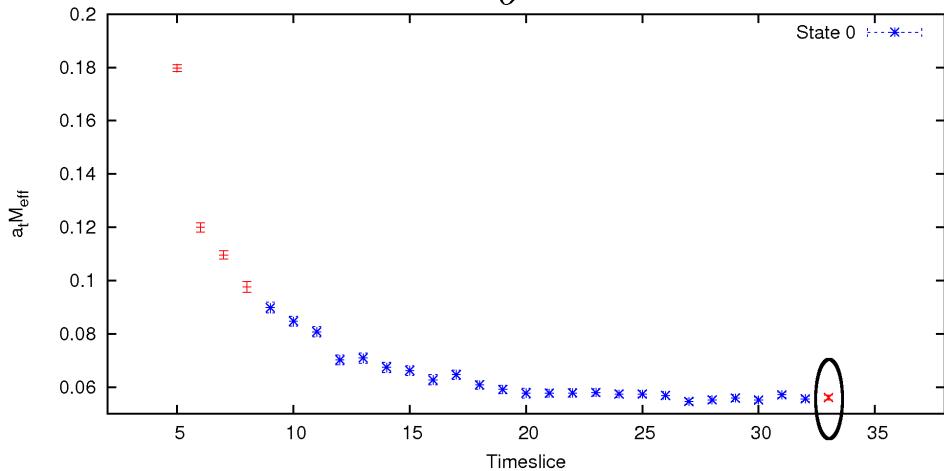
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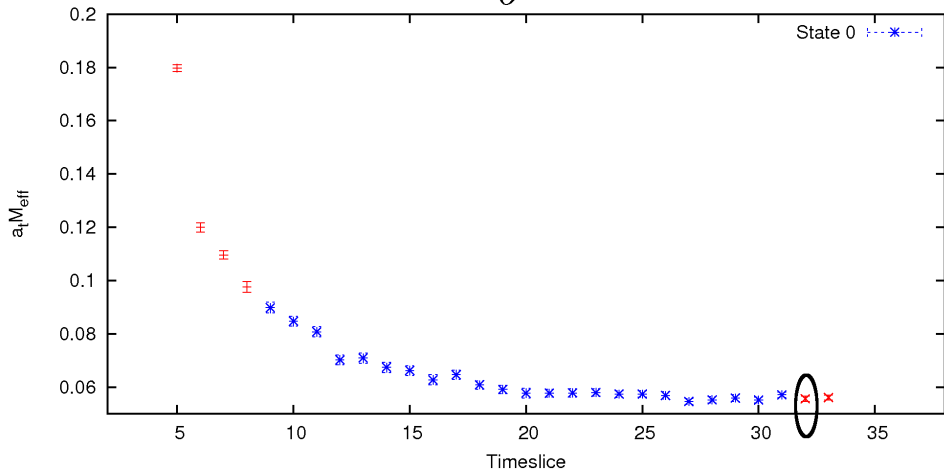
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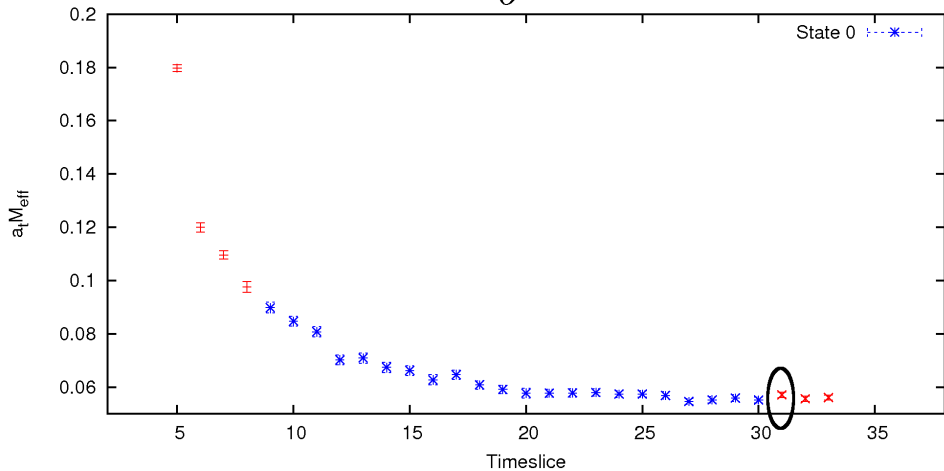
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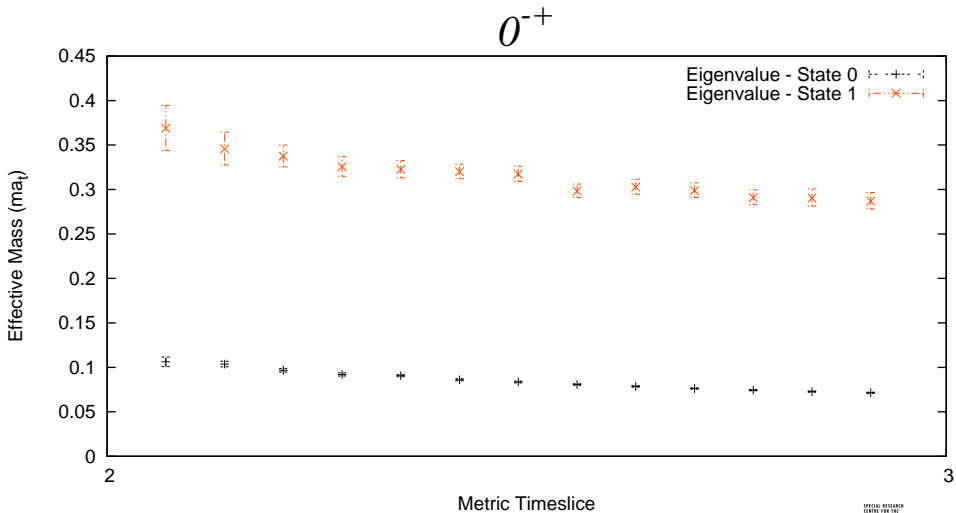
Variational Analysis

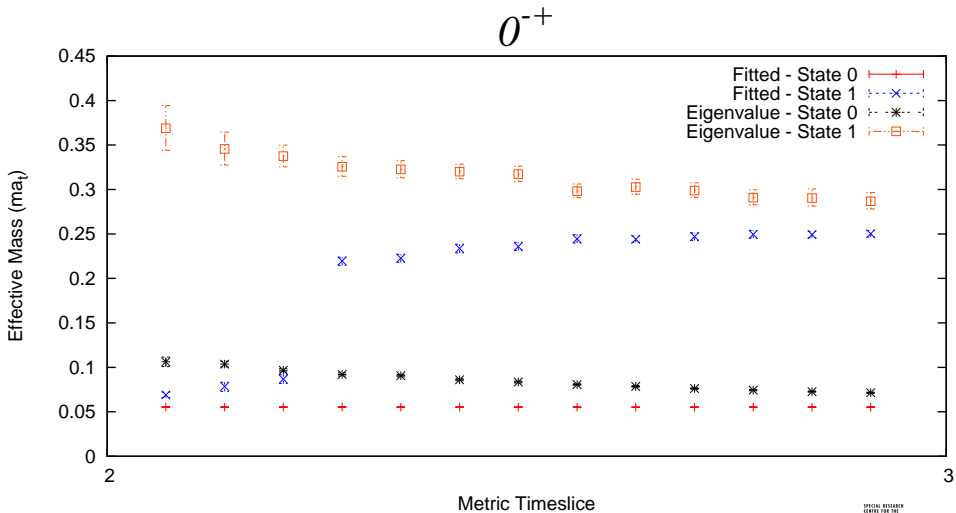
- Extracting excited-state energies requires matrix of correlators
- For a given $N \times N$ correlator matrix $C_{\alpha\beta}(t) = \langle 0 | \mathcal{O}_\alpha(t) \mathcal{O}_\beta(0) | 0 \rangle$ one defines the N principal correlators $\lambda_\alpha(t, t_0)$ as the eigenvalues of

$$C(t_0)^{1/2} C(t) C(t_0)^{1/2}$$

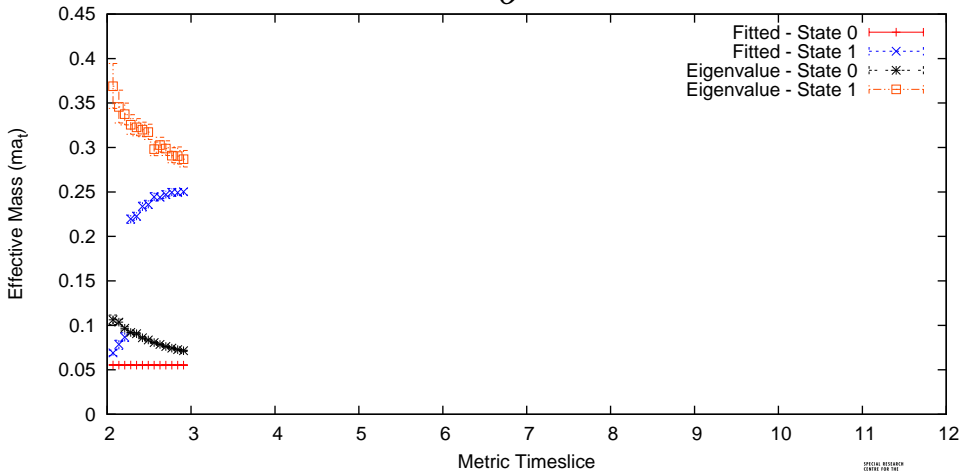
where t_0 (the time defining the metric) is small

- Can show that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_\alpha(t, t_0) = e^{-(t-t_0)E_\alpha} (1 + e^{-t\Delta E_\alpha})$
- N principal effective masses defined by $m_\alpha^{eff}(t) = \ln\left(\frac{\lambda_\alpha(t, t_0)}{\lambda_\alpha(t+1, t_0)}\right)$ now tend (plateau) to the N lowest-lying stationary-state energies, as do the projected correlation functions

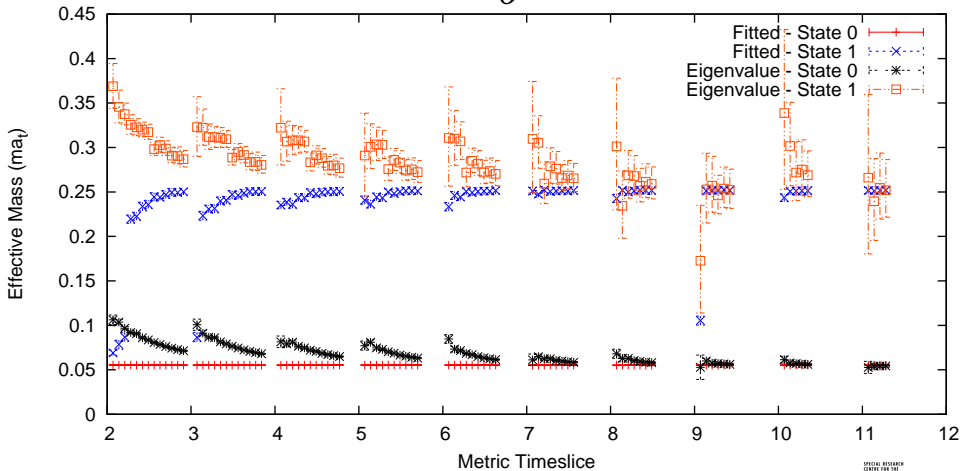




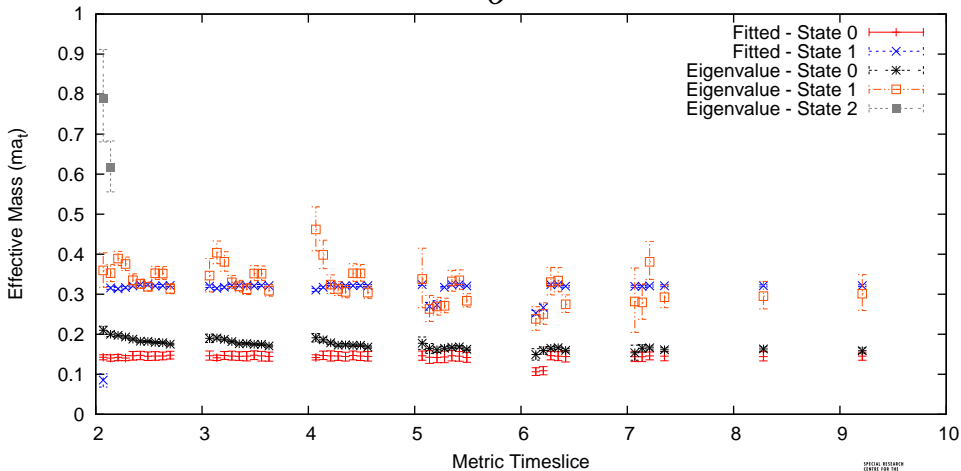
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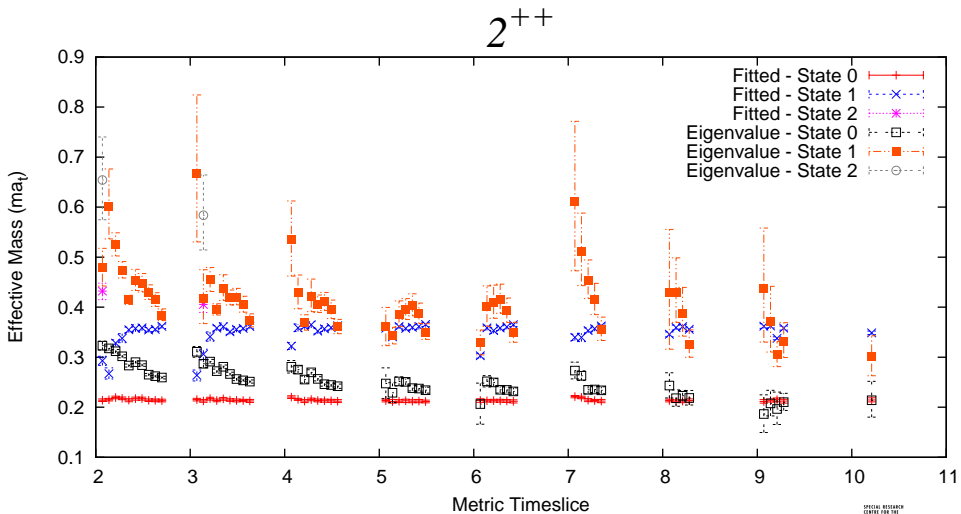


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Conclusions and Further Work

- Fitting robot works!

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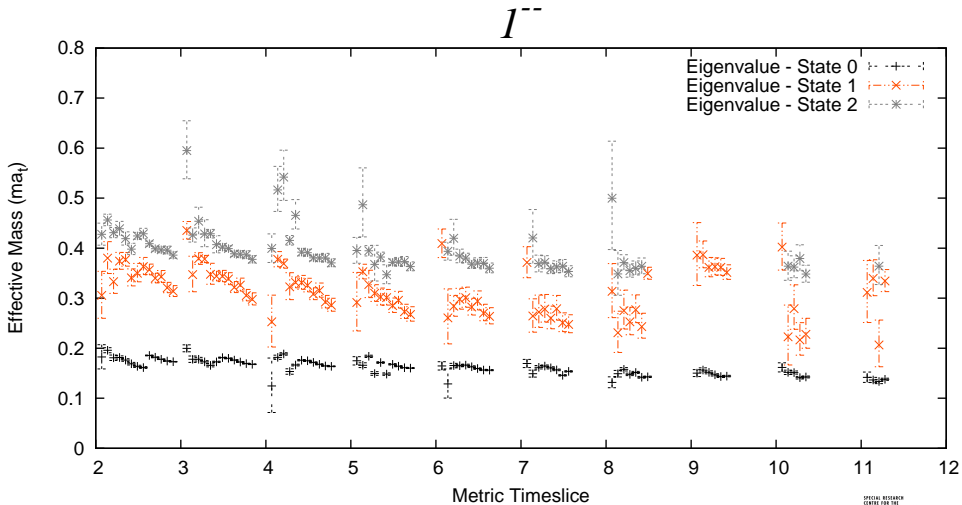
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- Necessary improvements:
 - Consistency check - bootstrapping the fit region
 - Ensure no subsequent plateau after fit region

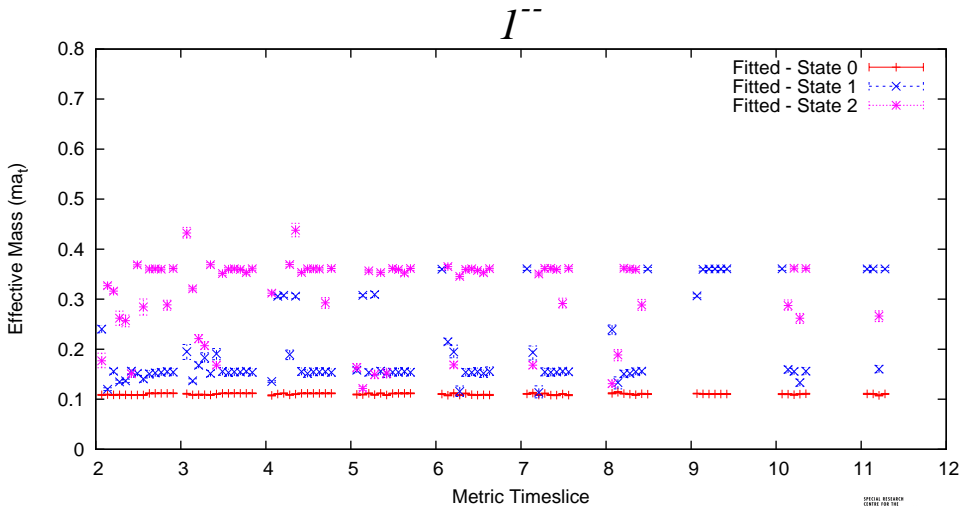
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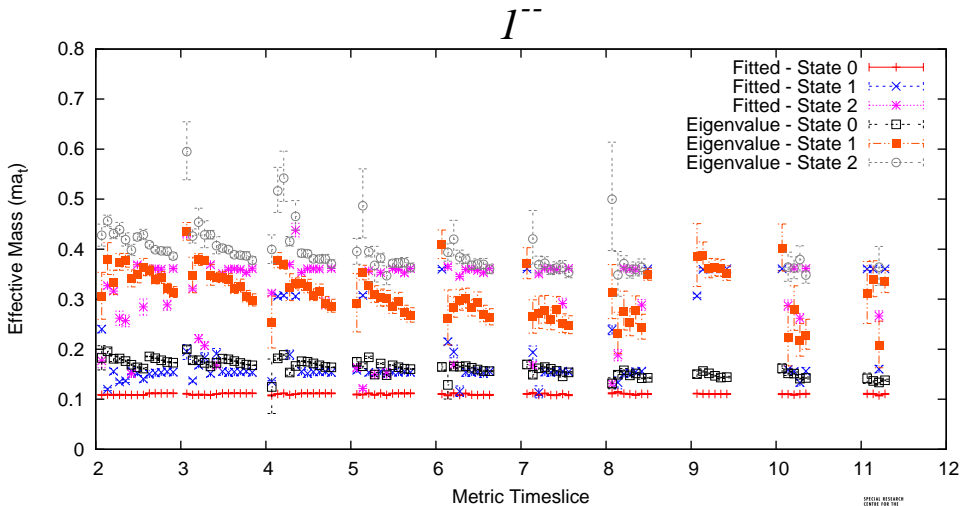
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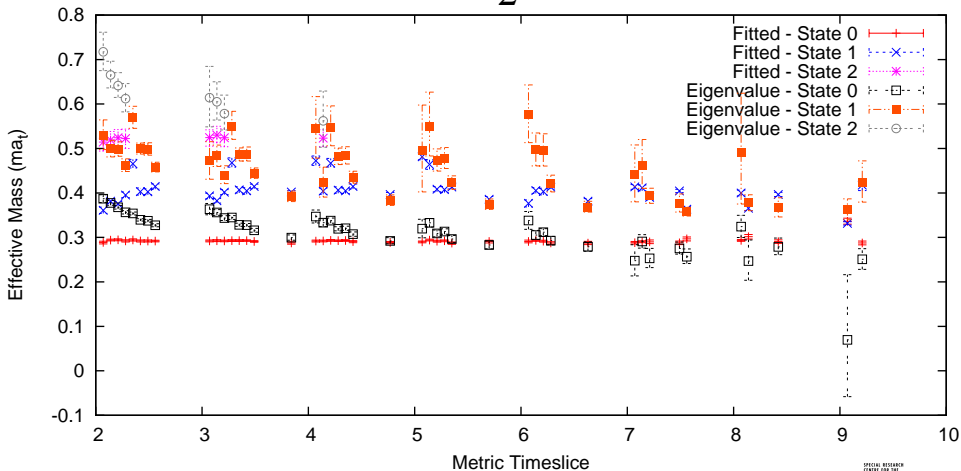
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- Necessary to explore the variational analysis parameter space
- Need to replace effective mass plots with more informative visual aid

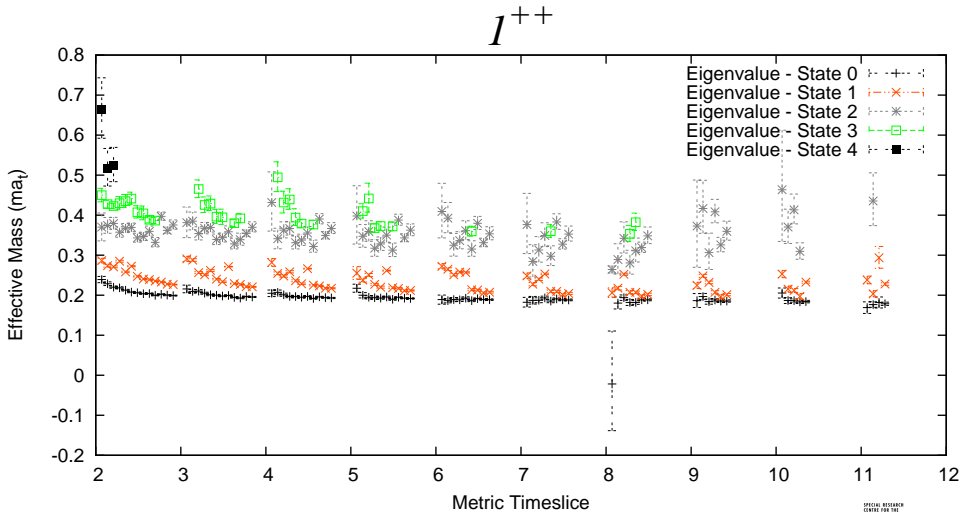


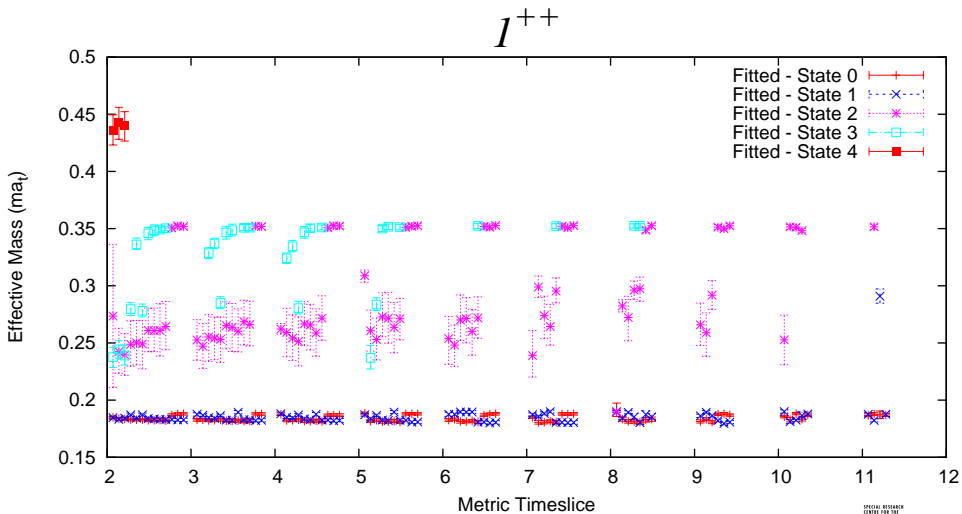


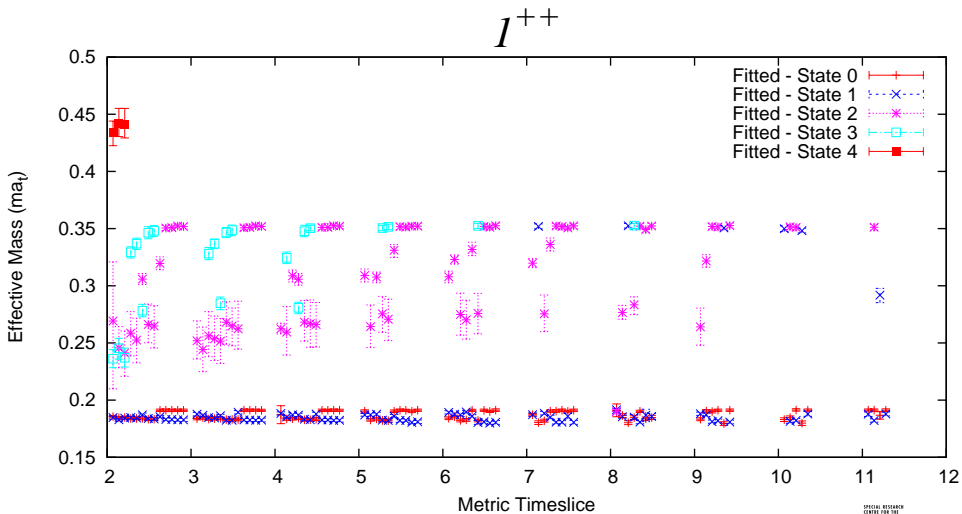


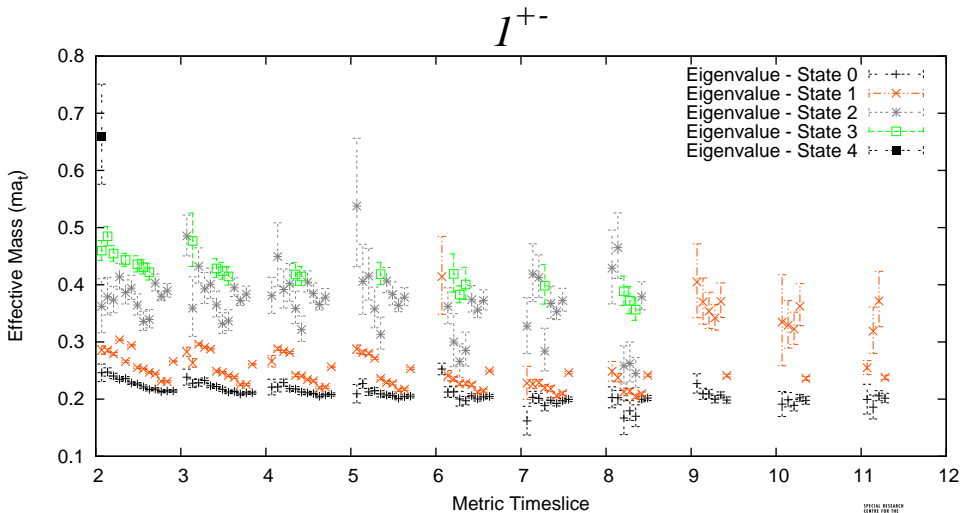
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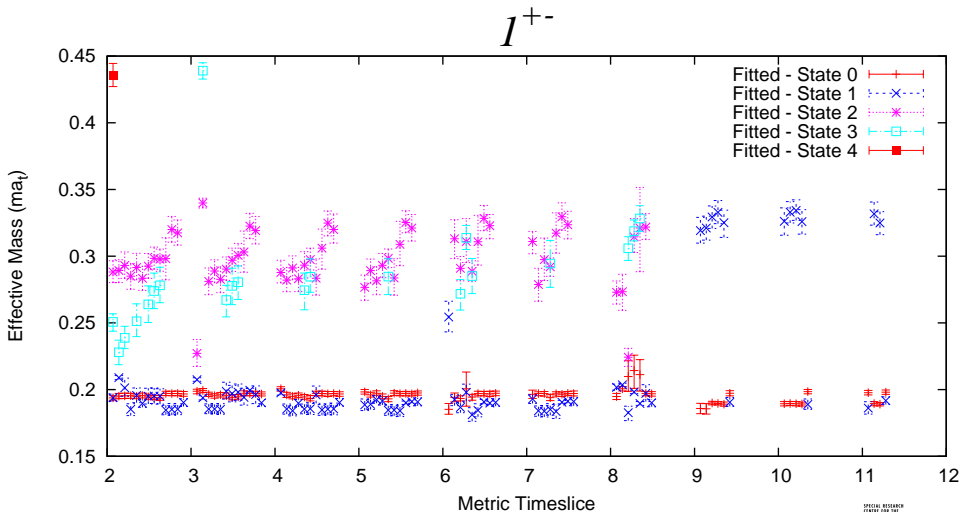




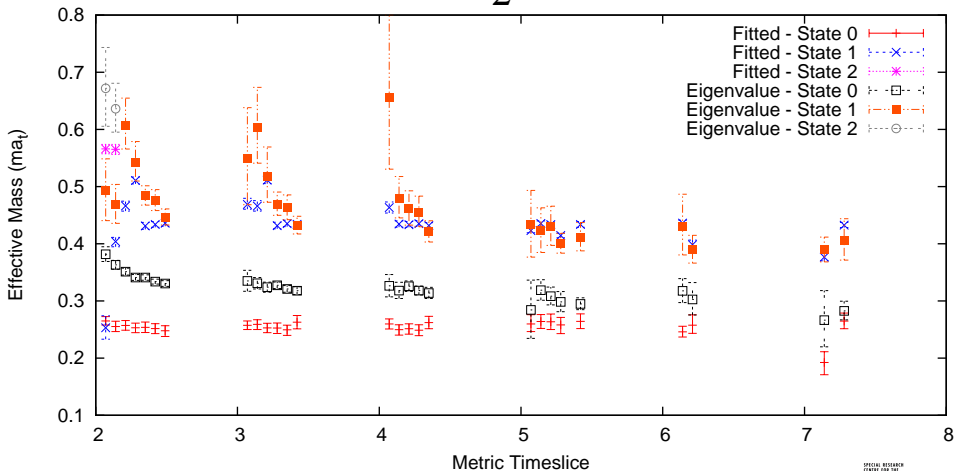


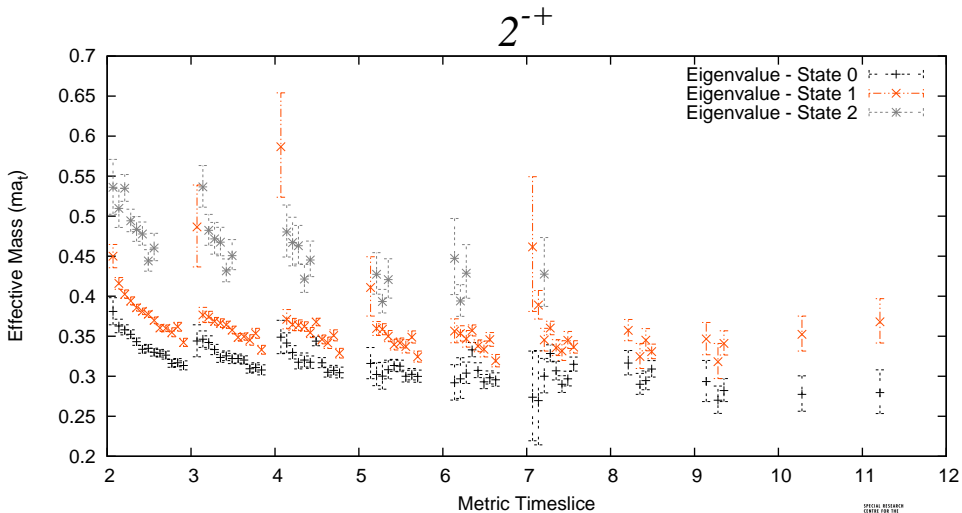




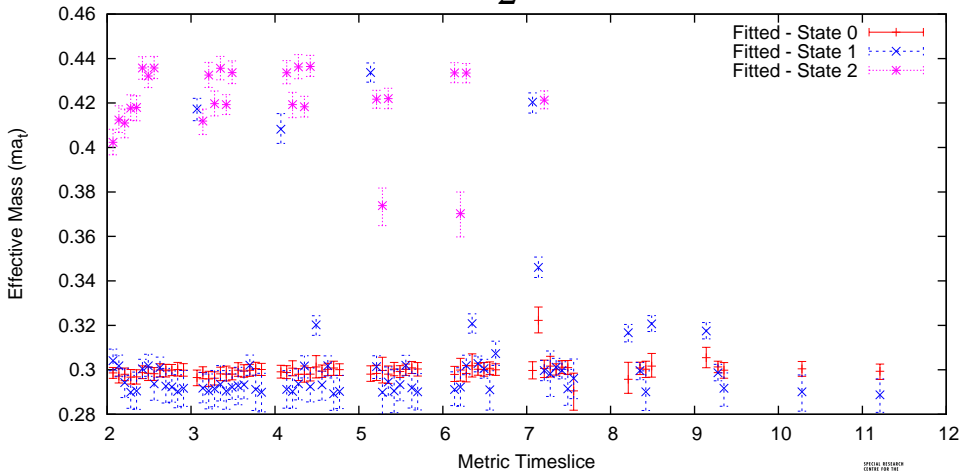


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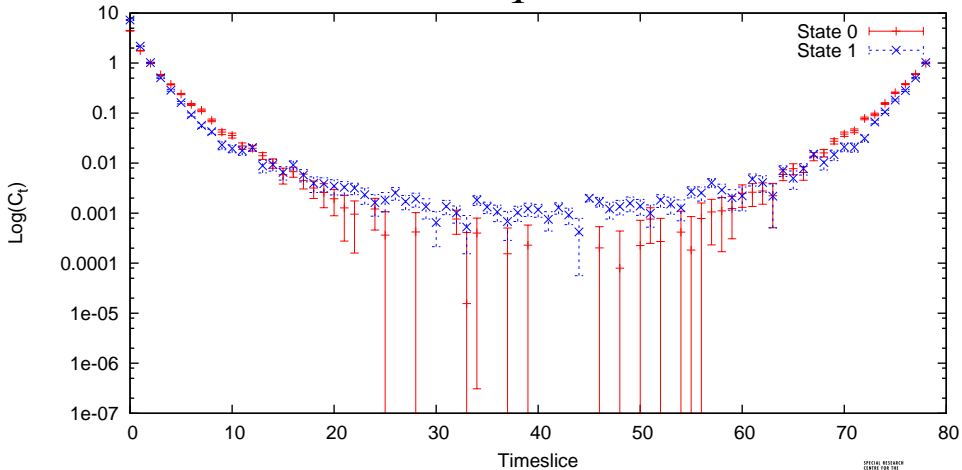


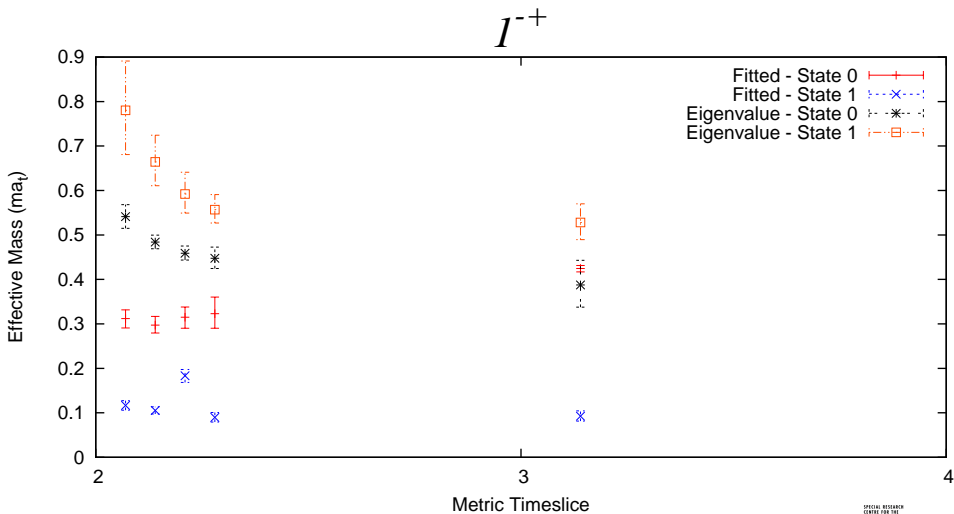


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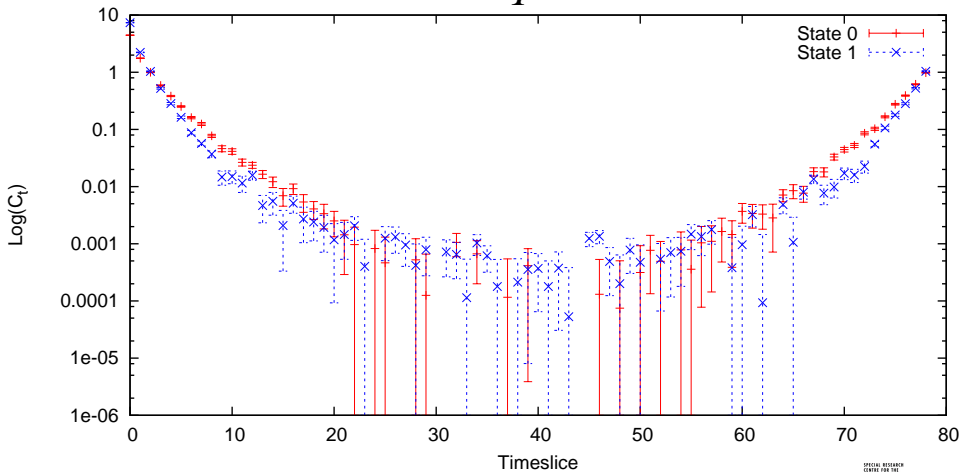


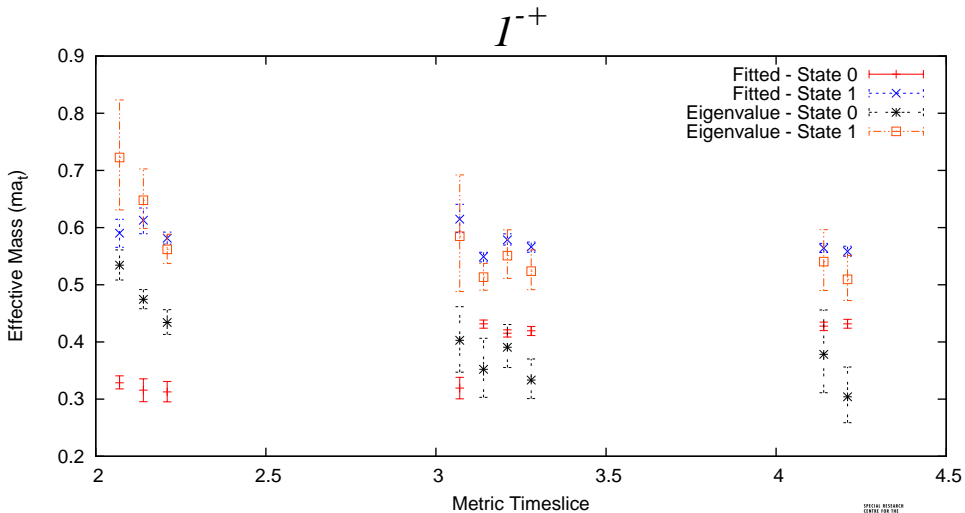
$$I^{-+}$$



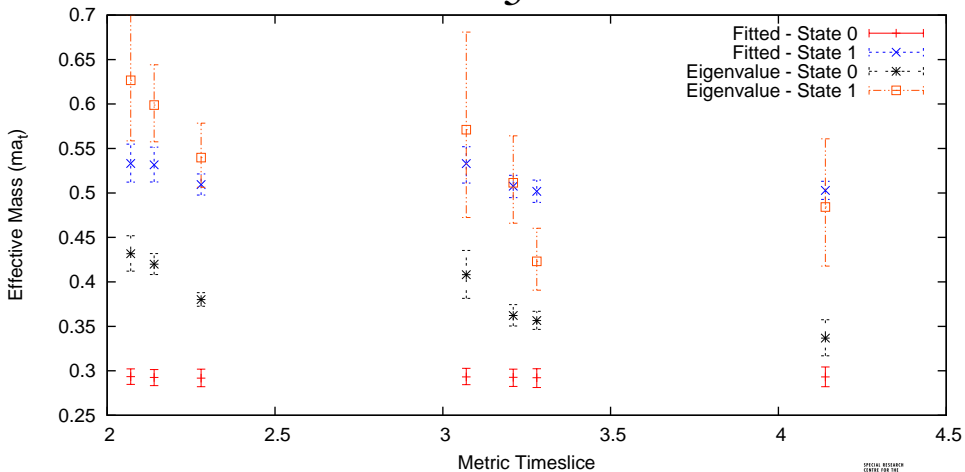


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3^{--}



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