Discussion Points

- Is it conceptually clear how to apply *step scaling* for all the observables we have considered in this workshop? Where is it most needed?
- We have considered various examples of the relation

$$\Gamma_{\text{physics}} = \boldsymbol{C}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) \cdot \langle \boldsymbol{O}^{\overline{\text{MS}}}(\mu) \rangle = \boldsymbol{C}(\tau) \cdot \langle \boldsymbol{O}(\tau) \rangle \, .$$

  Is this also useful for PDFs and is it clear how (and necessary) to apply the gradient flow to the hard perturbative amplitude?
- What are the most interesting opportunities for using gradient flow in computing *isospin-breaking* effects? Are there outstanding theoretical issues?
- What is known of the properties to all orders in perturbation theory?
- Can the radius of convergence be shown to be non-zero?
- To what extent is this really, or really analogous to, an operator product expansion?
- Does the validity of the expansion in bare operators hold beyond perturbation theory?
- Can one analyse the window problem other than through numerical experiment?
- What defines small flow time, and can practical lattice calculations overcome the window problem in high-precision scenarios at the 0.2 to 0.5% level?

Discussion Points

- Is there anything interesting to learn from the fact that the τ dependence increases, even if it becomes more linear, when going from NLO to NNLO?