格子QCD上でエネルギー運動量テンソルを測定する新しい試み

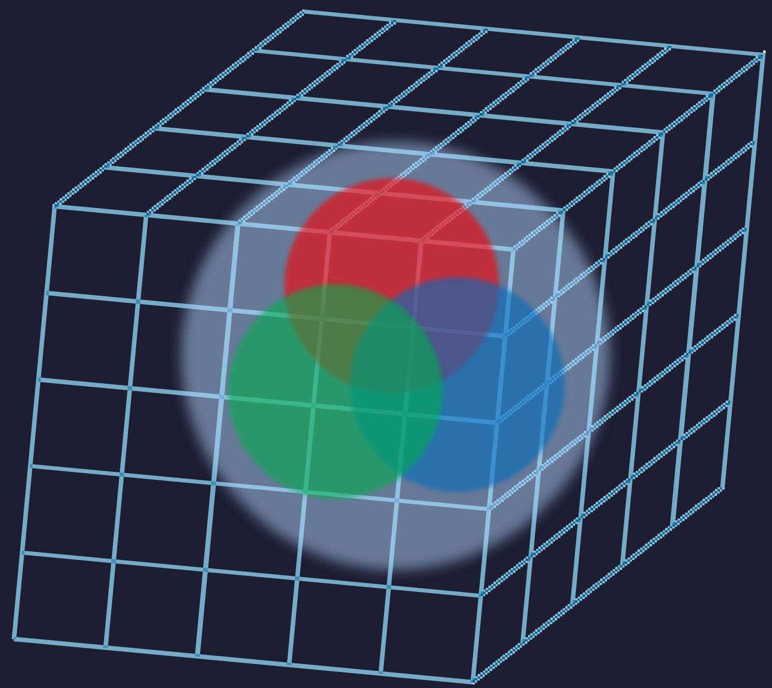
北沢正清（阪大理）

for FlowQCD Collaboration

Asakawa, Hatsuda, Iritani, Itou, MK, Suzuki,
FlowQCD, PR**D90**,011501R (2014)

高エネルギーQCD・核子構造勉強会, 18 Aug. 2014, 京都大学

Lattice QCD



First principle calculation of QCD

Monte Carlo for path integral

hadron spectra, chiral symmetry, phase transition, etc.

Gradient Flow

Luscher, 2010

$$\partial_t A_\mu(t,x) = -\frac{\partial S_{\mathrm{YM}}}{\partial A_\mu}$$

A powerful tool for various analyses on the lattice

Gradient Flow

Luscher, 2010

$$\partial_t A_\mu(t,x) = -\frac{\partial S_{\mathrm{YM}}}{\partial A_\mu}$$

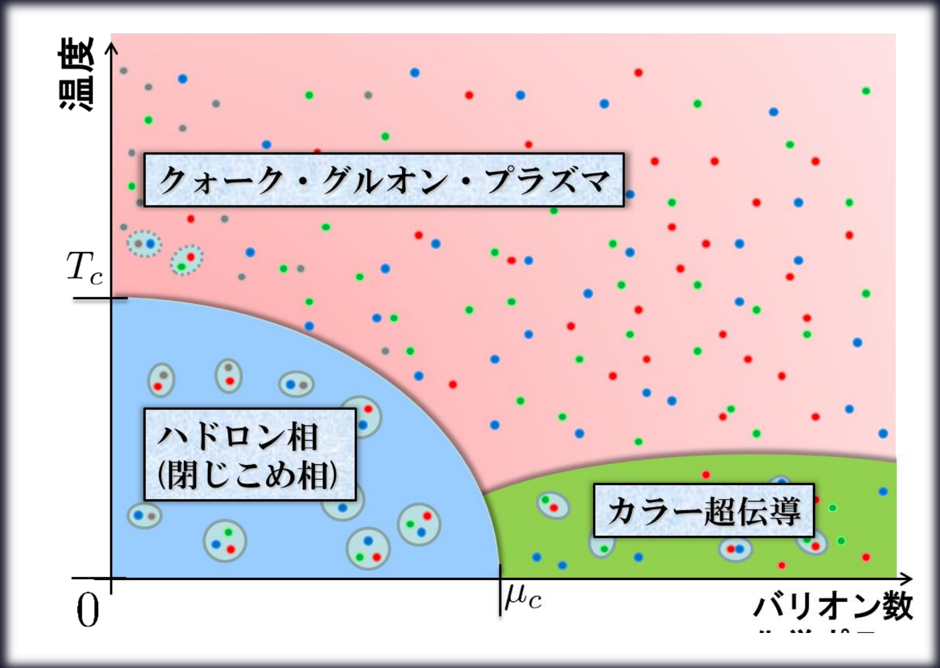
D. Nogradi, LATTICE2014, June

Why care?

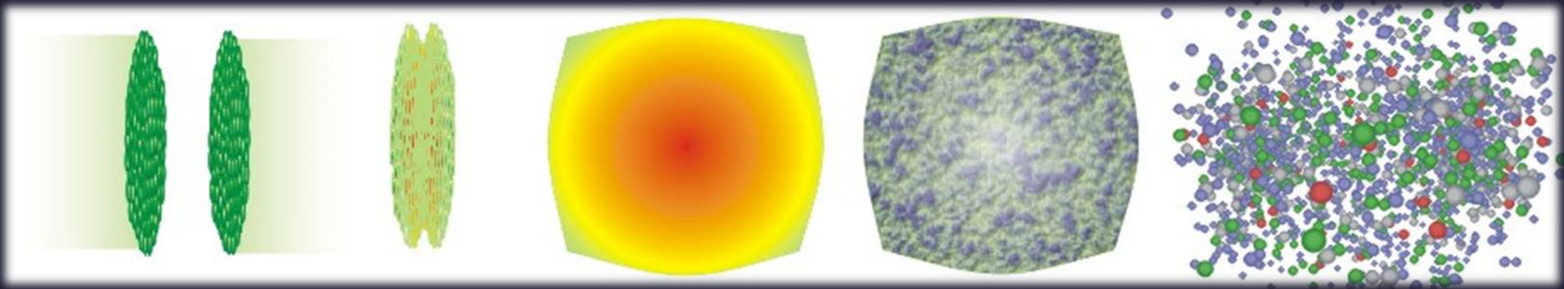
- Tuesday 14:55 – Nathan Brown – Gradient Flow Analysis on MILC HISQ Ensembles
- Tuesday 14:35 – Andrea Shindler – Beyond the Standard Model Matrix Elements with the gradient flow
- Tuesday 14:35 – Liam Keegan – TEK twisted gradient flow running coupling
- Wednesday 09:00 – Anna Hasenfratz – Improved gradient flow for step scaling function and scale setting
- Wednesday 09:20 – Jarno Rantaharju – The gradient flow running coupling in SU2 with 8 flavors
- Wednesday 11:10 – Marco Ce – Testing the WittenVeneziano mechanism with the YangMills gradient flow on the lattice
- Thursday 14:55 – Agostino Patella – Energy-momentum tensor on the lattice and Wilson flow
- Thursday 15:15 – Masanori Okawa – String tension from smearing and Wilson flow methods
- Thursday 15:55 – Stefan Sint – How to reduce $O(a^2)$ effects in gradient flow observables
- Friday 10:15 – Alberto Ramos – Wilson flow and renormalization
- Saturday 09:30 – Kitazawa Masakiyo – Measurement of thermodynamics using Gradient Flow

Physics Motivation

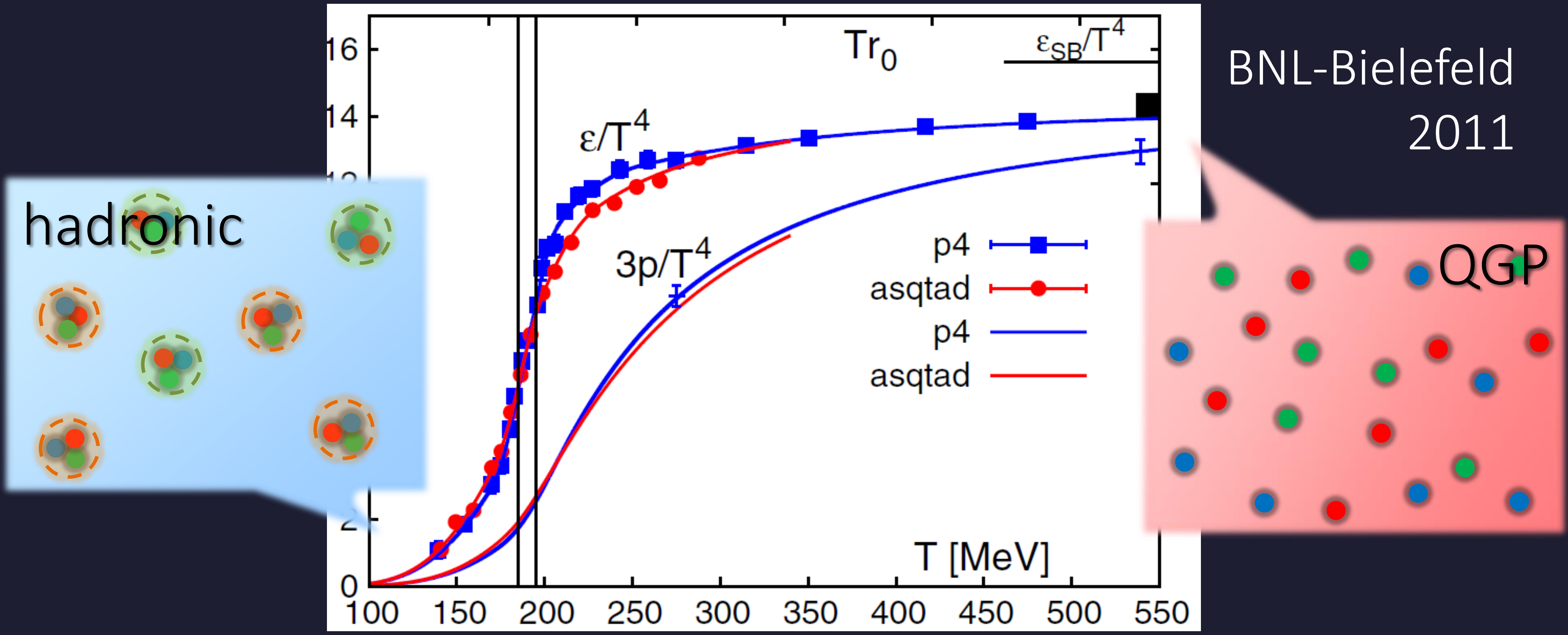
- Condensed matter physics of QCD



- Relativistic heavy ion collisions



QCD EoS (Energy Density, Pressure)



BNL-Bielefeld 2011

- Rapid increase of ε/T^4 around T=150-200 MeV
- Crossover transition
- Rapid but smooth change of medium from hadronic to QGP-like

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

Poincare symmetry

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

energy

momentum

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{00} & T_{01} & T_{02} & T_{03} \\ T_{10} & T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} \\ T_{20} & T_{21} & T_{22} & T_{23} \\ T_{30} & T_{31} & T_{32} & T_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

stress

pressure

Einstein Equation

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \kappa T_{\mu\nu}$$

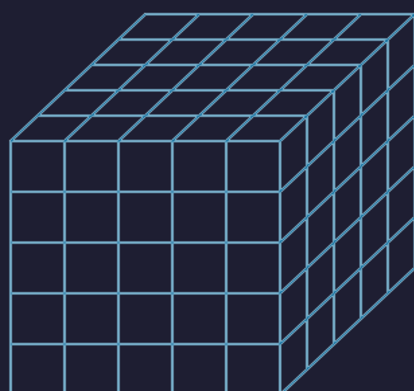
Hydrodynamic Eq.

$$\partial_\mu T_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

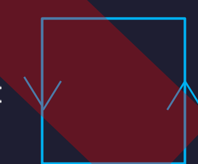
$T_{\mu\nu}$: nontrivial observable on the lattice

① Definition of the operator is nontrivial

because of the explicit breaking of Lorentz symmetry



ex: $T_{\mu\nu} = F_{\mu\rho}F_{\nu\rho} - \frac{1}{4}\delta_{\mu\nu}FF$

$F_{\mu\nu} =$ 

② Its measurement is extremely noisy

due to high dimensionality and etc.

the more severe on the finer lattices

stem from	small	lose	big
因	小	失	大

stem from	small	lose	big
因	小	失	大

- miss the wood for the trees
- 見小利則大事不成

孔子(論語、子路13)

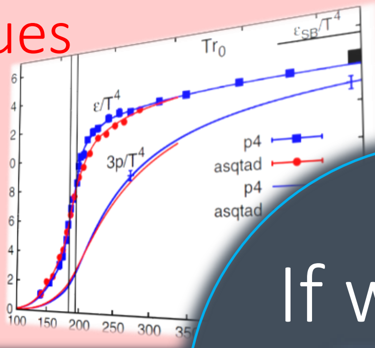
If we have

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

Thermodynamics

direct measurement of expectation values

$$\langle T_{00} \rangle, \langle T_{ii} \rangle$$



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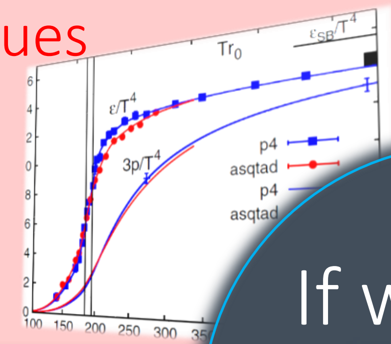

Fluctuations and Correlations

viscosity, specific heat, ...

$$\eta = \int_0^\infty dt \langle T_{12}; T_{12} \rangle$$

$$c_V \sim \langle \delta T_{00}^2 \rangle$$

If we have

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

Thermodynamics

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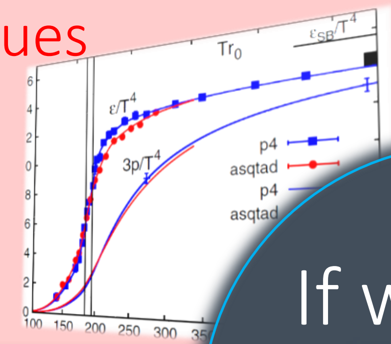

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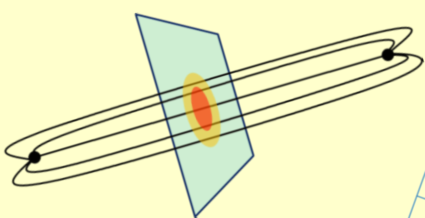
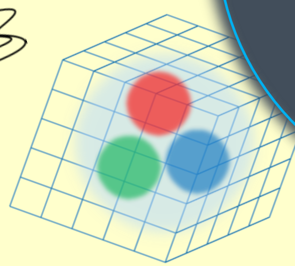
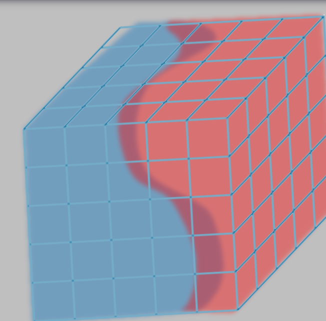




- confinement string
- EM distribution in hadrons

Hadron Structure



- vacuum configuration
- mixed state on 1st transition

Vacuum Structure

Gradient Flow

YM Gradient Flow

Luscher, 2010

$$\partial_t A_\mu(t,x) = -\frac{\partial S_{\mathrm{YM}}}{\partial A_\mu}$$

t: "flow time"
dim:[length^2]

$$A_\mu(0,x) = A_\mu(x)$$

YM Gradient Flow

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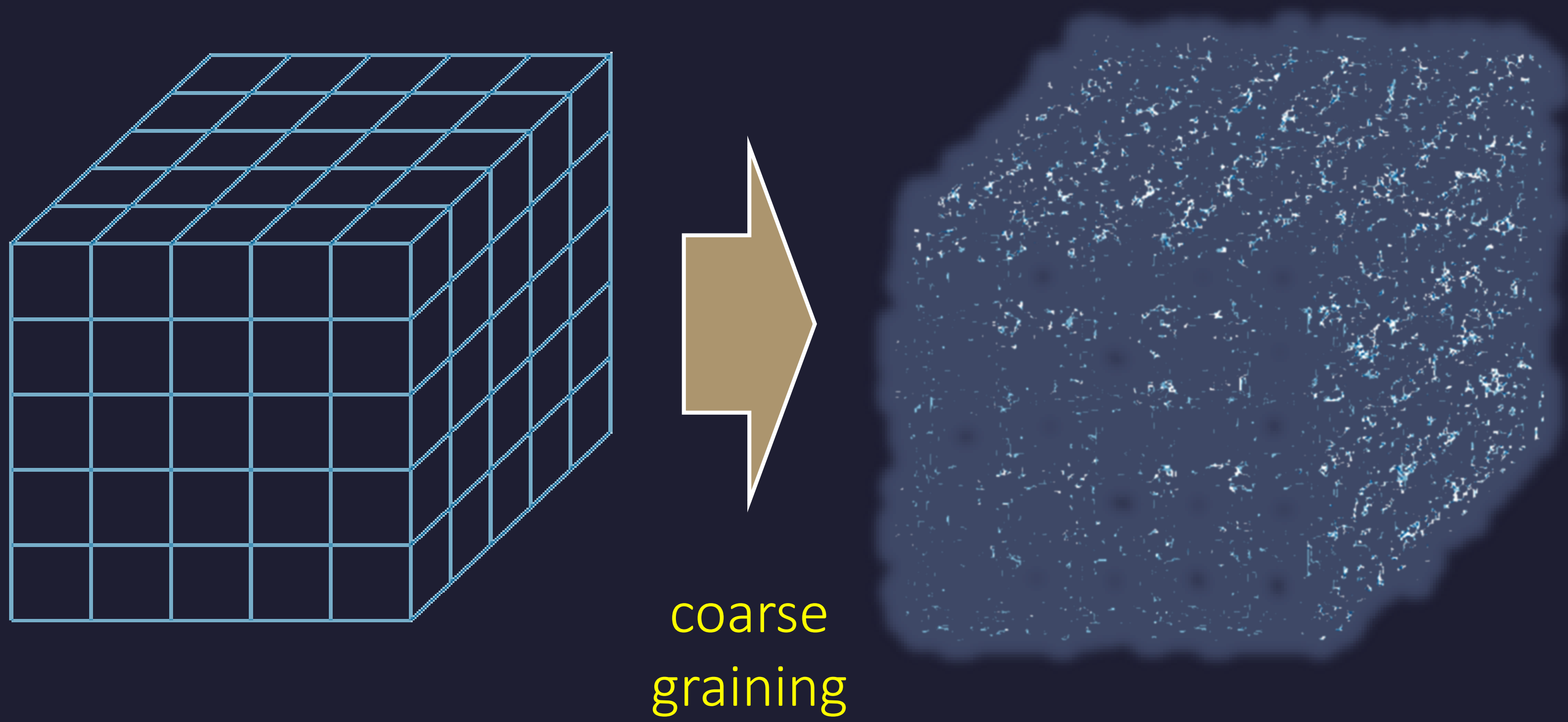
- transform gauge field like diffusion equation

$$\partial_t A_\mu = D_\nu G_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\nu \partial_\nu A_\mu + \cdots$$

- diffusion length $d \sim \sqrt{8t}$

- This is NOT the standard cooling/smearing
- All composite operators at t>0 are UV finite Luescher,Weisz,2011

失小得大



- This is NOT the standard cooling

Gradient Flow : Applications

$$\partial_t A_\mu(t,x) = -\frac{\partial S_{\mathrm{YM}}}{\partial A_\mu}$$

Applications:
① scale setting
② running coupling
③ topology
④ operator relation
- thermodynamics
- EMT correlator

⑤ autocorrelation
⑥ etc.

Lattice Scale Setting

Flow Time Dep. of an Observable

Luscher, 2010

$\langle \mathcal{O}(t) \rangle$: universal function of t

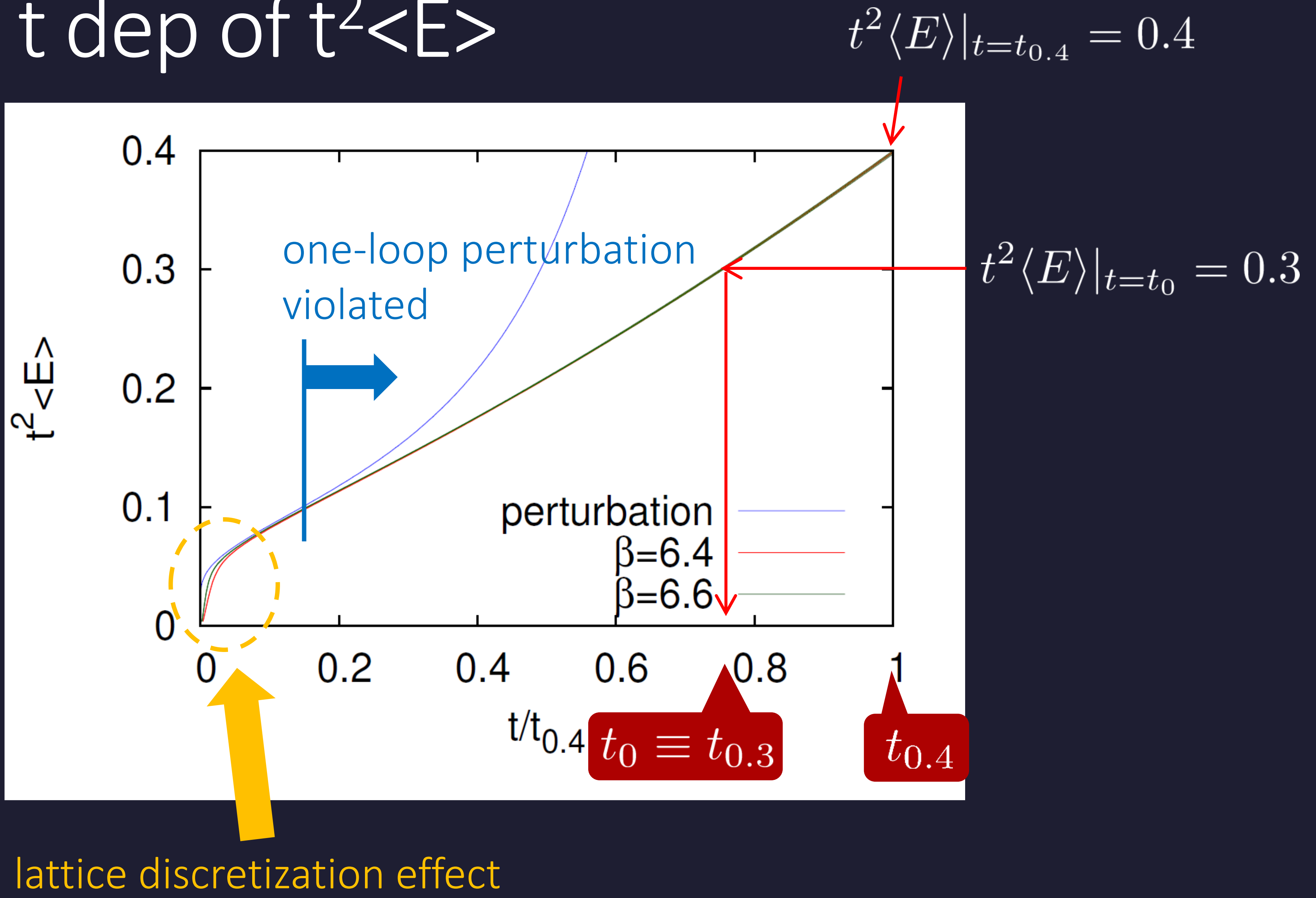
$\mathcal{O}$: an observable

use this function to determine a(β)

$\langle \mathcal{O}(t_0) \rangle = \text{const}$ ⇨ $t_0 = \hat{t} a^2$

- standard choice of *O*: $\mathcal{O}(t) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} \equiv t^2 E$
- perturbative formula: $t^2 \langle E \rangle = \frac{3}{(4\pi)^2} g^2 (1 + k_1 g^2 + \cdots)$ $\quad g = g(1/\sqrt{8t})$

t dep of t^2<E>



$t^2\langle E\rangle|_{t=t_{0.4}} = 0.4$
$t^2\langle E\rangle|_{t=t_0} = 0.3$
one-loop perturbation violated
t^2<E>
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1
$t/t_{0.4}$
perturbation
β=6.4
β=6.6
$t_0 \equiv t_{0.3}$
$t_{0.4}$
lattice discretization effect

Small Flow Time Expansion of Operators and EMT

$$T_{\mu\nu}$$

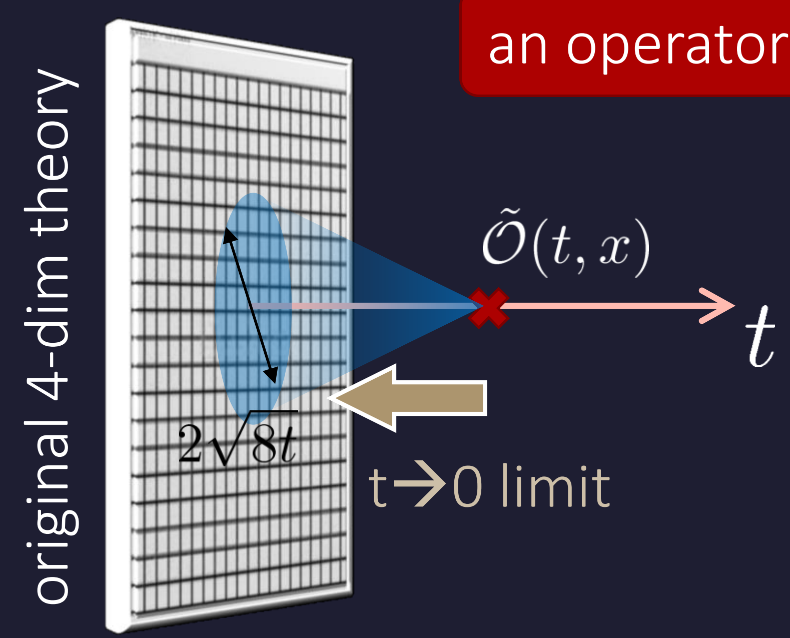
Small t Expansion

Luescher, Weisz, 2011

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(t,x) \underset{t\to 0}{\longrightarrow} \sum_i c_i(t)\mathcal{O}_i^R(x)$$

an operator at t>0

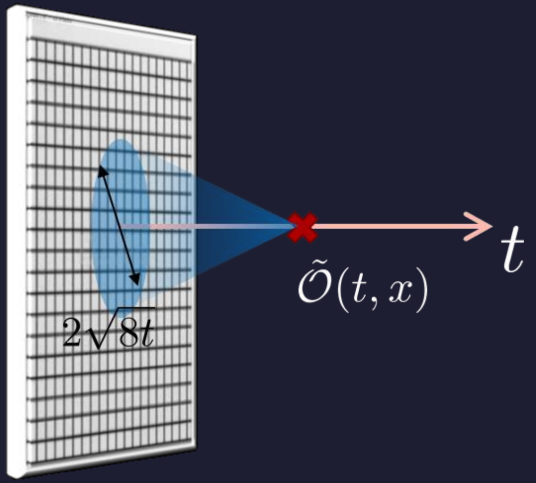
remormalized operators of original theory



Constructing EMT

Suzuki, 2013
DelDebbio,Patella,Rago,2013

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(t,x) \xrightarrow[t\to 0]{} \sum_i c_i(t)\mathcal{O}_i^R(x)$$



- **gauge-invariant dimension 4 operators**

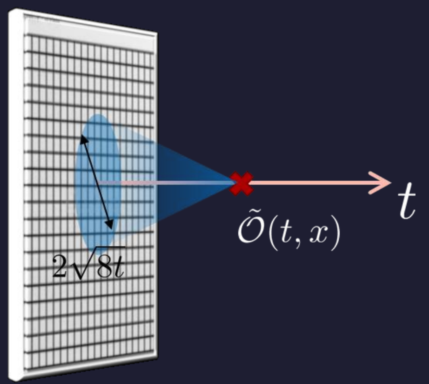
$$\begin{cases} U_{\mu\nu}(t,x) = G_{\mu\rho}(t,x)G_{\nu\rho}(t,x) - \frac{1}{4}\delta_{\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu}(t,x)G_{\mu\nu}(t,x) \\ E(t,x) = \frac{1}{4}\delta_{\mu\nu}G_{\mu\nu}(t,x)G_{\mu\nu}(t,x) \end{cases}$$

Constructing EMT 2

Suzuki, 2013

$$U_{\mu\nu}(t,x) = \alpha_U(t)\left[T^R_{\mu\nu}(x) - \frac{1}{4}\delta_{\mu\nu}T^R_{\rho\rho}(x)\right] + \mathcal{O}(t)$$

$$E(t,x) = \langle E(t,x)\rangle + \alpha_E(t)T^R_{\rho\rho}(x) + \mathcal{O}(t)$$



Suzuki coeffs.

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_U(t) = g^2\left[1 + 2b_0 s_1 g^2 + O(g^4)\right] \\ \alpha_E(t) = \dfrac{1}{2b_0}\left[1 + 2b_0 s_2 g^2 + O(g^4)\right] \end{cases}$$

$g = g(1/\sqrt{8t})$

$s_1 = 0.03296\ldots$

$s_2 = 0.19783\ldots$

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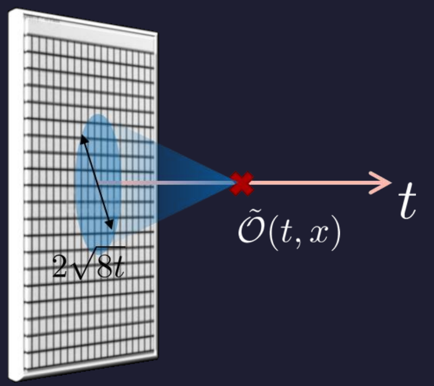

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$g = g(1/\sqrt{8t})$

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Renormalized EMT

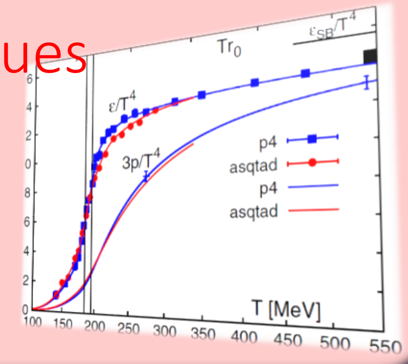
$$T^R_{\mu\nu}(x) = \lim_{t\to 0}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha_U(t)}U_{\mu\nu}(t,x) + \frac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\alpha_E(t)}E(t,x)_{\text{subt.}}\right]$$

Numerical Analysis: Thermodynamics

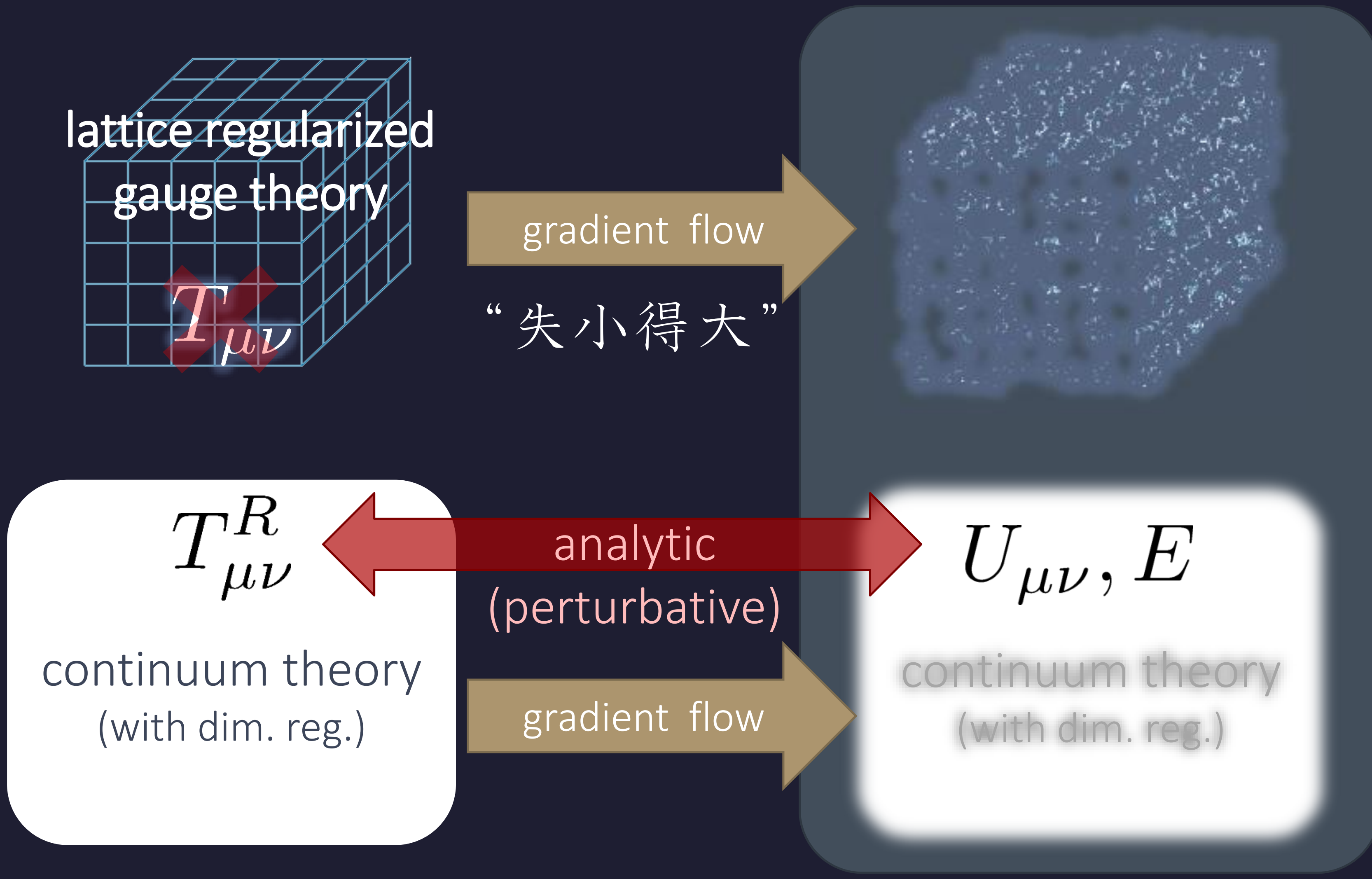
Thermodynamics

direct measurement of expectation values

$$\langle T_{00} \rangle, \langle T_{ii} \rangle$$



Gradient Flow Method



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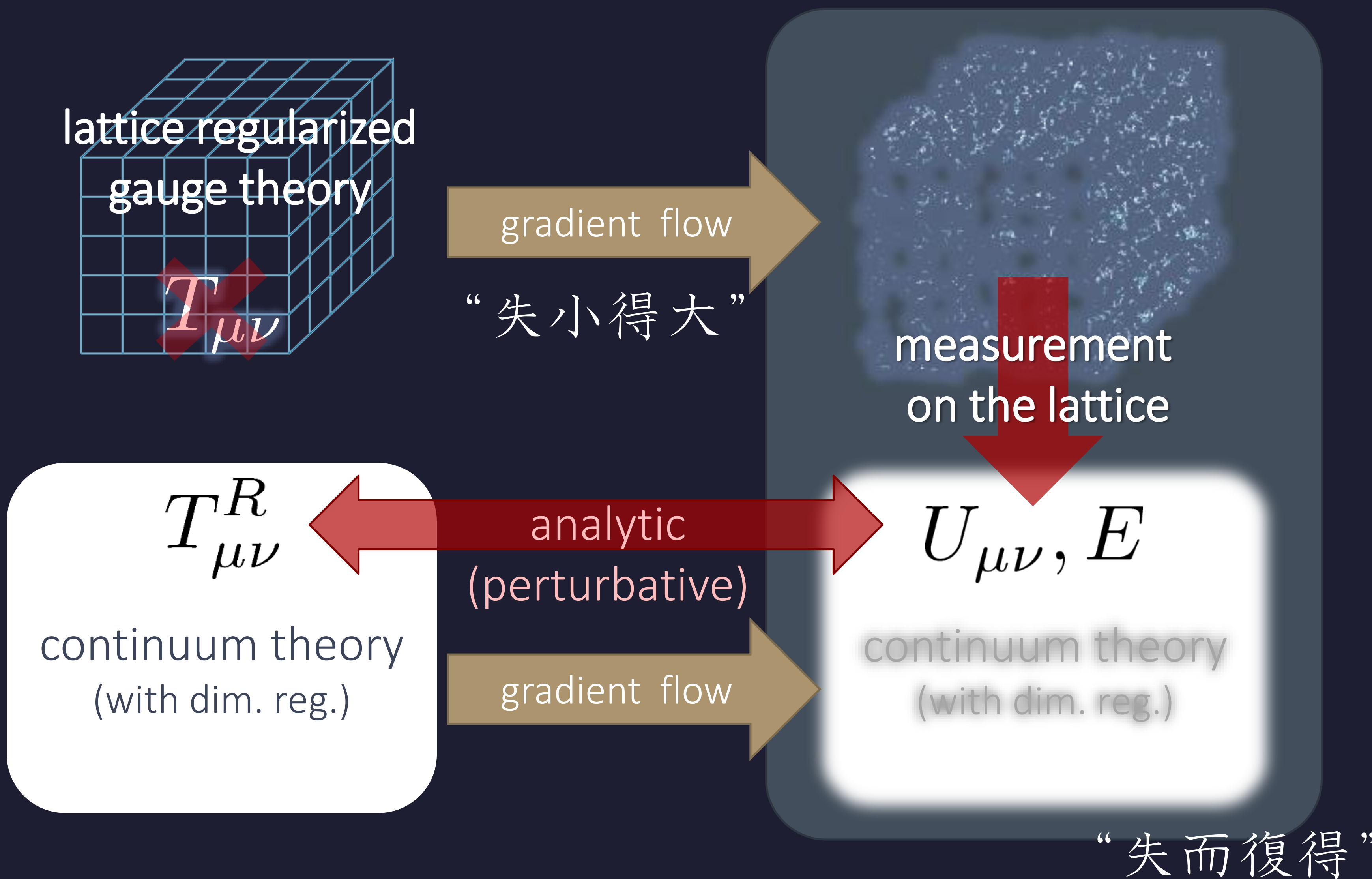
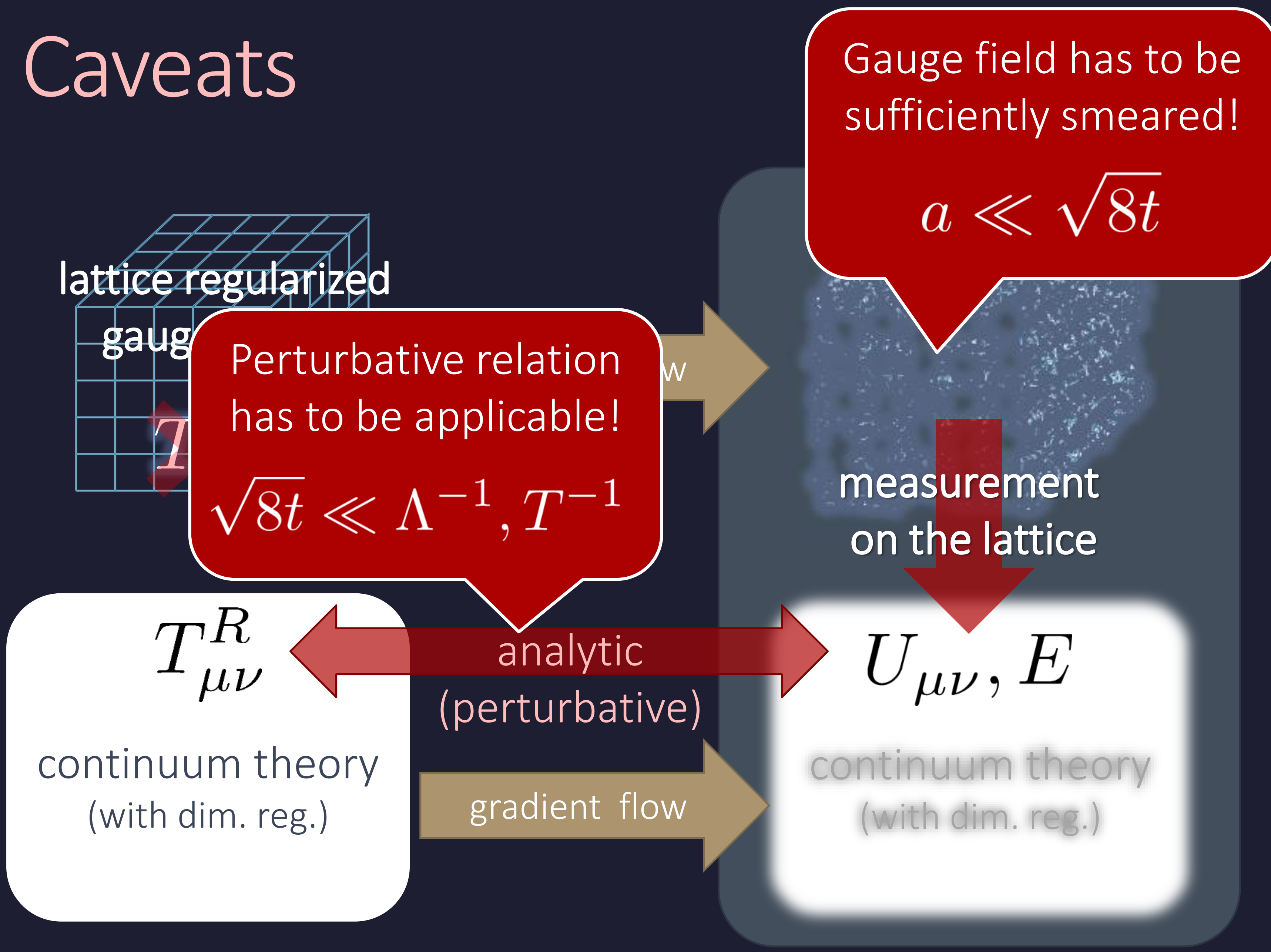


Caveats



Gauge field has to be sufficiently smeared!
$a \ll \sqrt{8t}$
lattice regularized
Perturbative relation has to be applicable!
$\sqrt{8t} \ll \Lambda^{-1}, T^{-1}$
measurement on the lattice
$T^R_{\mu\nu}$
analytic
(perturbative)
$U_{\mu\nu}, E$
continuum theory
(with dim. reg.)
gradient flow
continuum theory
(with dim. reg.)

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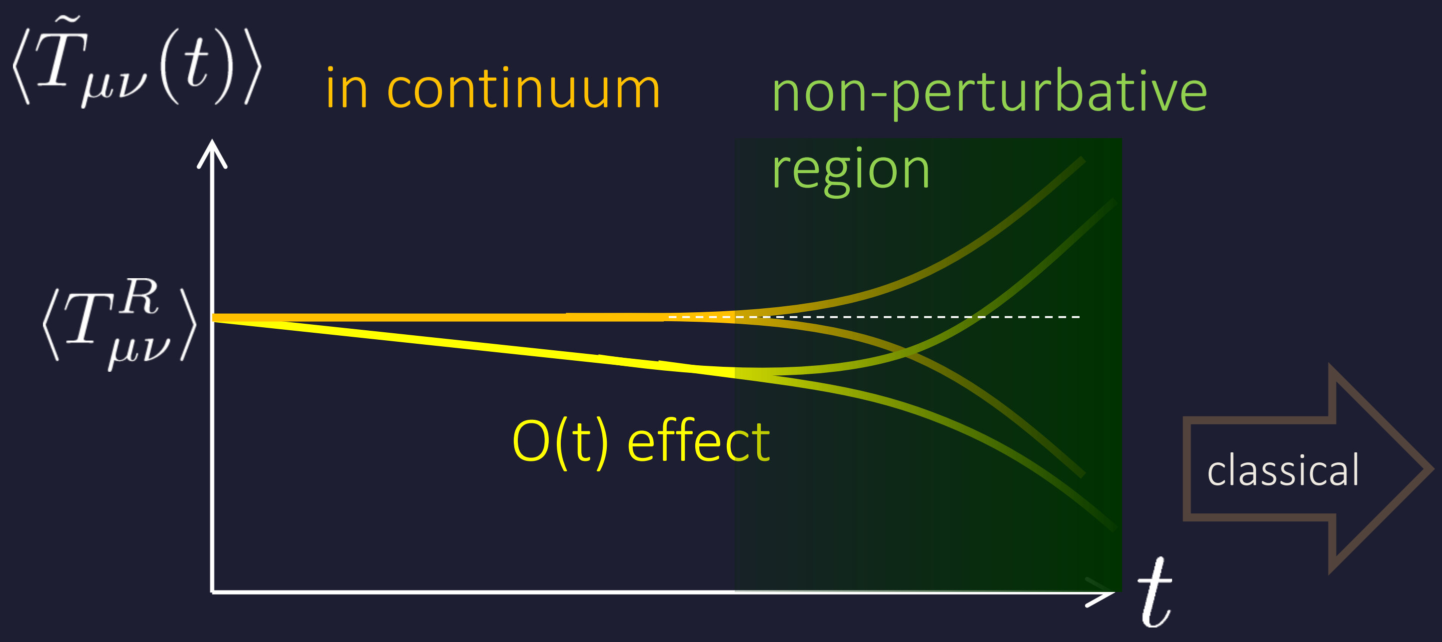
continuum theory
(with dim. reg.)

gradient flow

$$a \ll \sqrt{8t} \ll \Lambda^{-1}$$

$$\tilde{T}_{\mu\nu}(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha_U(t)} U_{\mu\nu}(t) + \frac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\alpha_E(t)} E(t)_{\mathrm{subt.}} \qquad T^R_{\mu\nu} = \lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{T}_{\mu\nu}(t)$$



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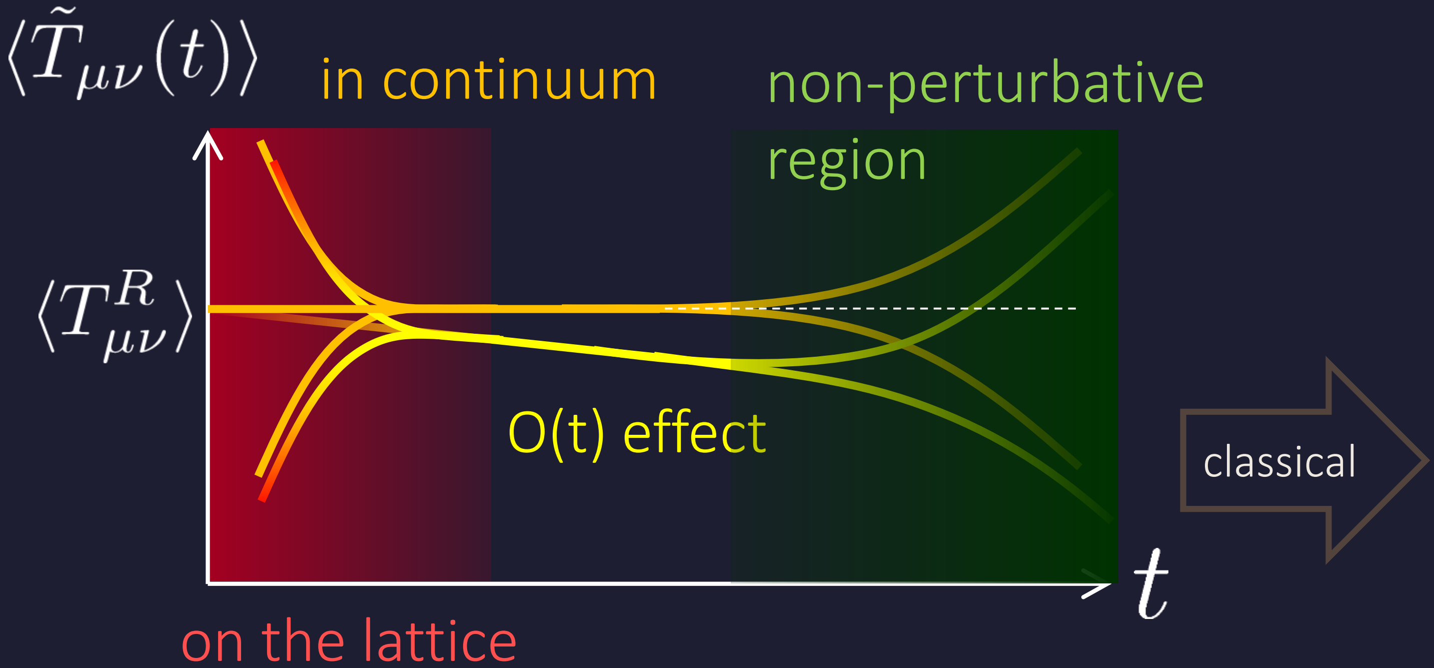
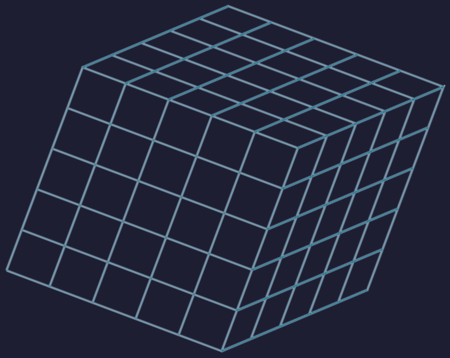


- t→0 limit with keeping t>>a^2

Numerical Simulation

- SU(3) YM theory
- Wilson gauge action



twice finer lattice!

Simulation 1

(arXiv:1312.7492)

- lattice size: $32^3 \mathrm{x} N_t$
- Nt = 6, 8, 10
- β = 5.89 – 6.56
- ~300 configurations

using SX8 @ RCNP
SR16000 @ KEK

Simulation 2

(new, preliminary)

- lattice size: $64^3 \mathrm{x} N_t$
- Nt = 10, 12, 14, 16
- β = 6.4 – 7.4
- ~2000 configurations

using BlueGeneQ @ KEK
efficiency ~40%

ε-3p at T=1.65T$_c$

$$\tilde{T}_{\mu\nu}(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha_U(t)} U_{\mu\nu}(t) + \frac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\alpha_E(t)} E(t)_{\rm subt.}$$

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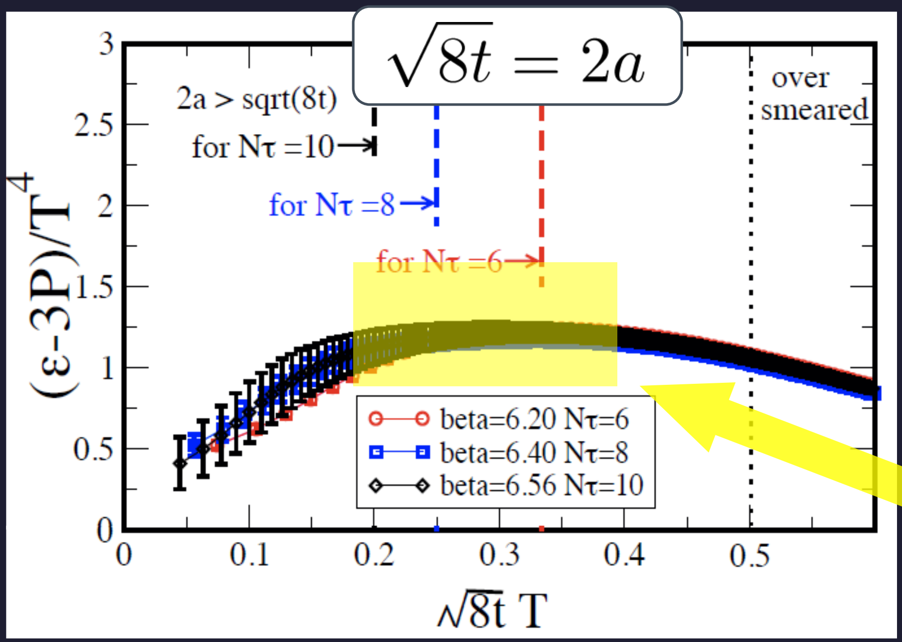

Emergent plateau!

$$2a \lesssim \sqrt{8t} \lesssim 0.4T^{-1}$$

Nt=6,8,10
~300 confs.

the range of t where the EMT formula is successfully used!

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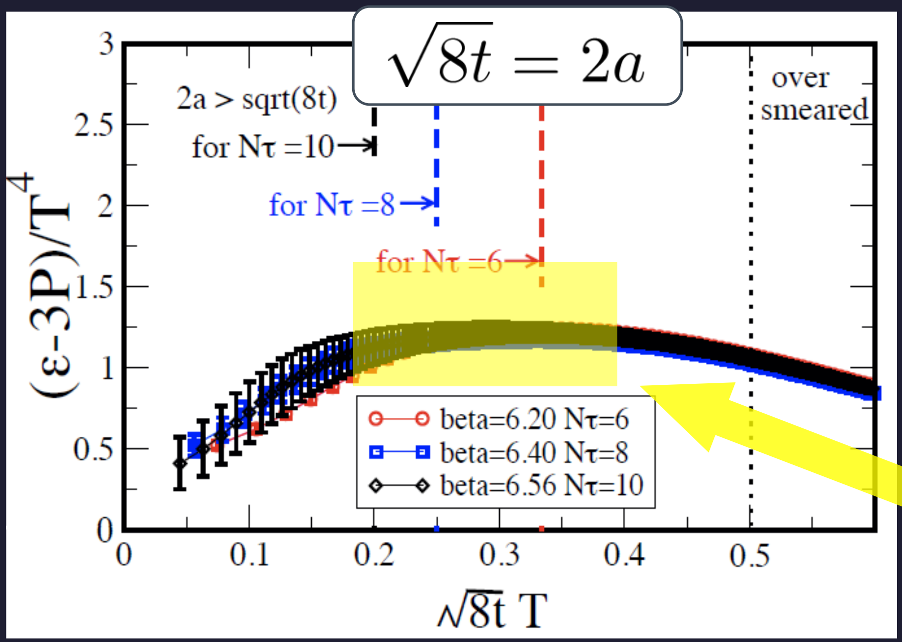

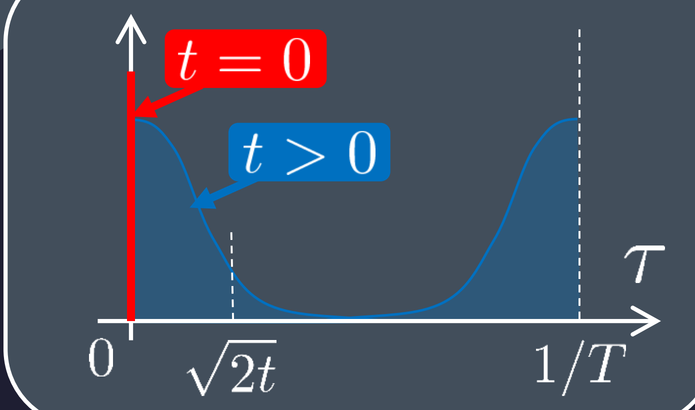

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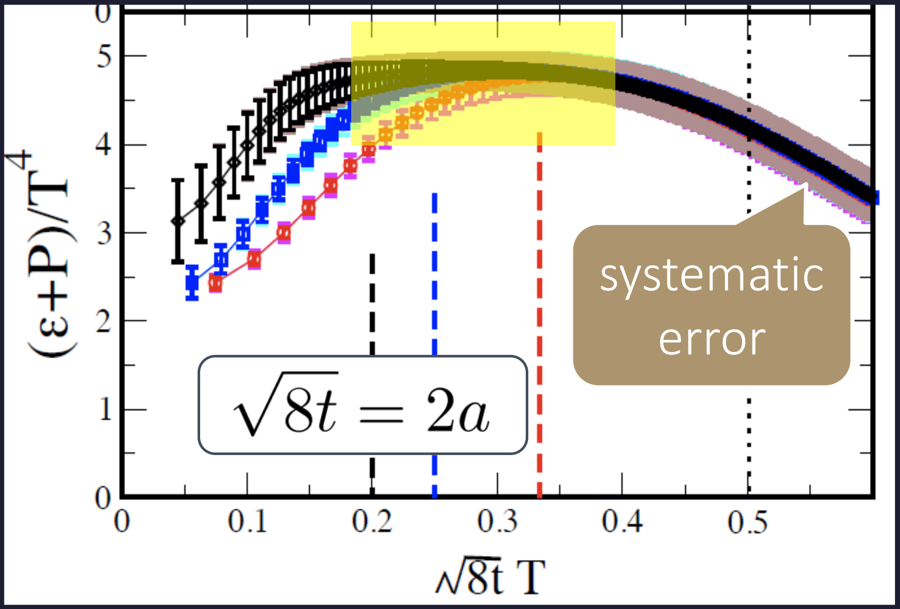
Entropy Density at T=1.65Tc



Emergent plateau!

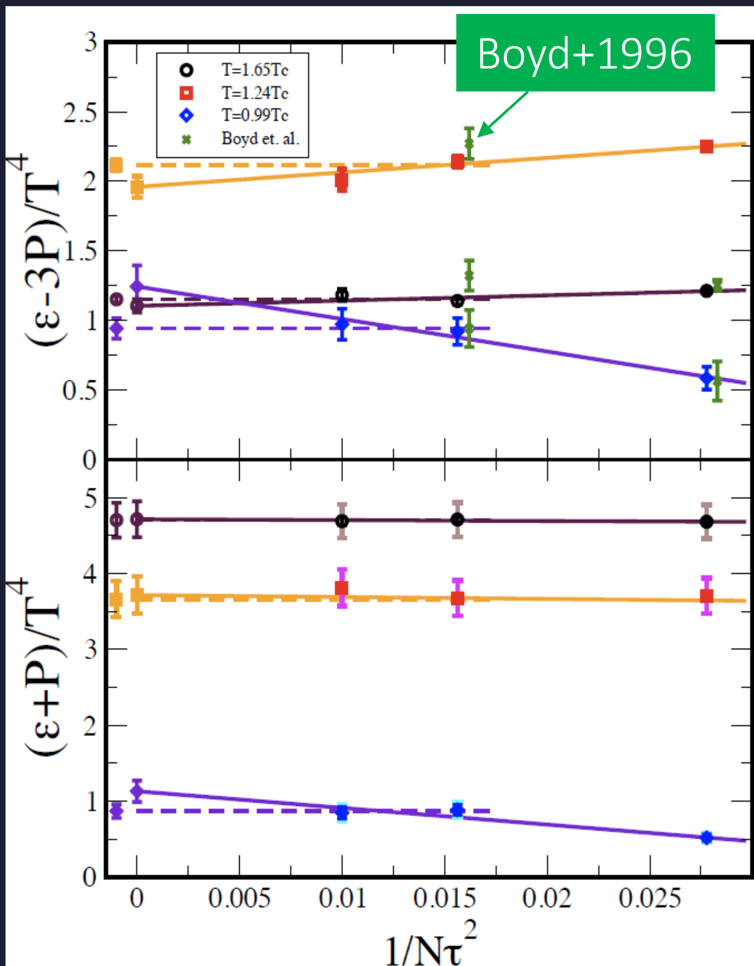
$$2a \lesssim \sqrt{8t} \lesssim 0.4T^{-1}$$

Nt=6,8,10
~300 confs.

Direct measurement of e+p on a given T!

NO integral / **NO** vacuum subtraction

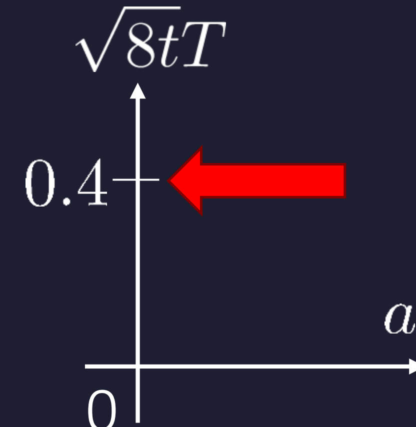
Continuum Limit



32^3xNt

Nt = 6, 8, 10

T/Tc=0.99, 1.24, 1.65



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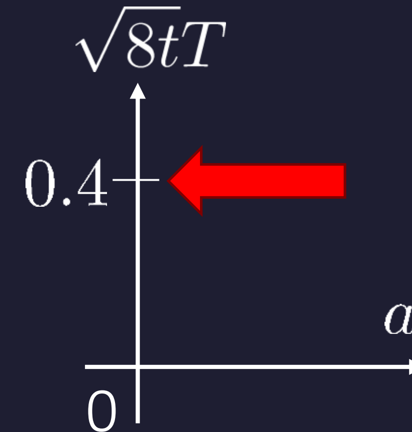

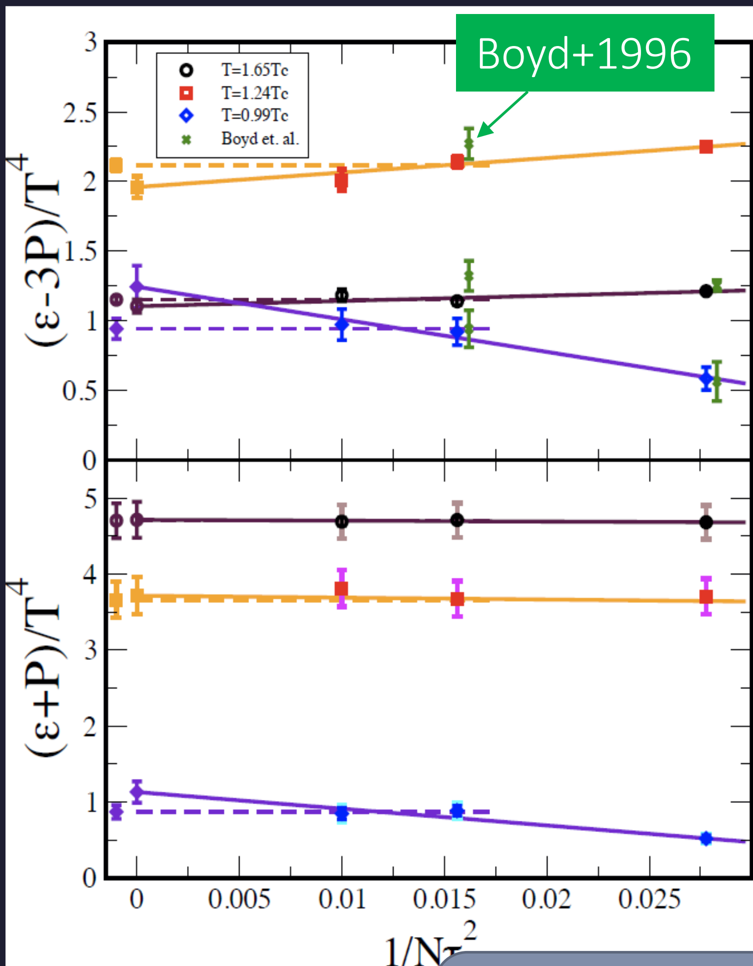

32^3xNt
Nt = 6, 8, 10
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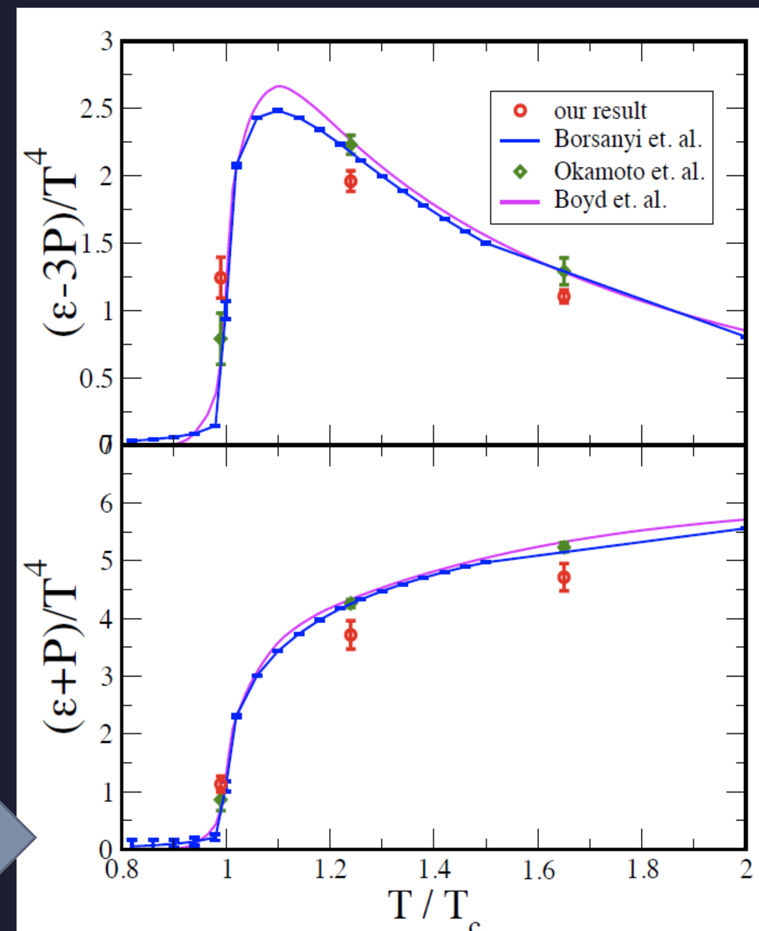
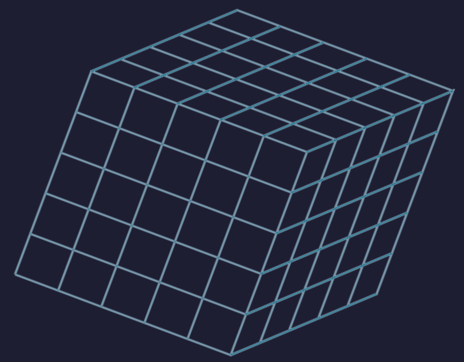
Comparison with previous studies



Numerical Simulation



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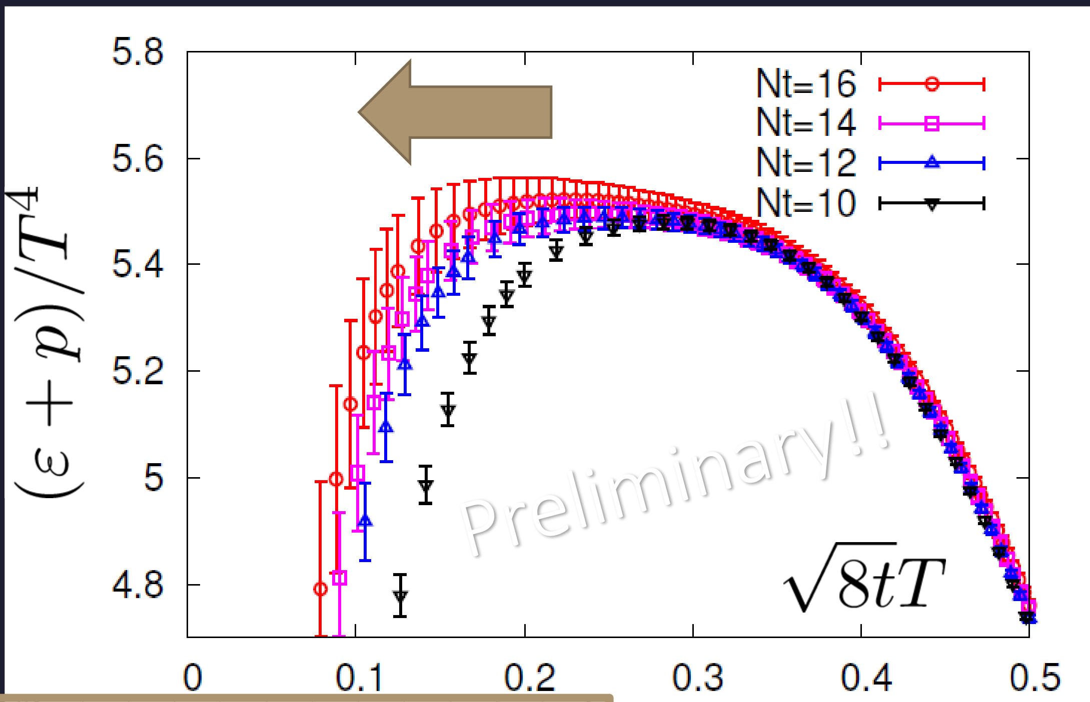
Entropy Density on Finer Lattices

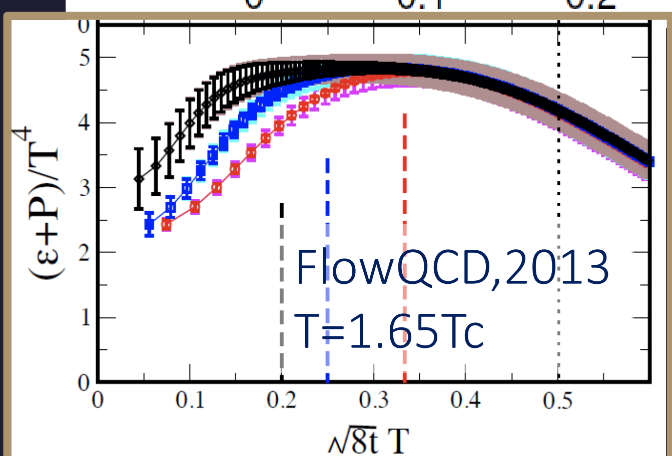


T = 2.31Tc

64^3xNt

Nt = 10, 12, 14, 16

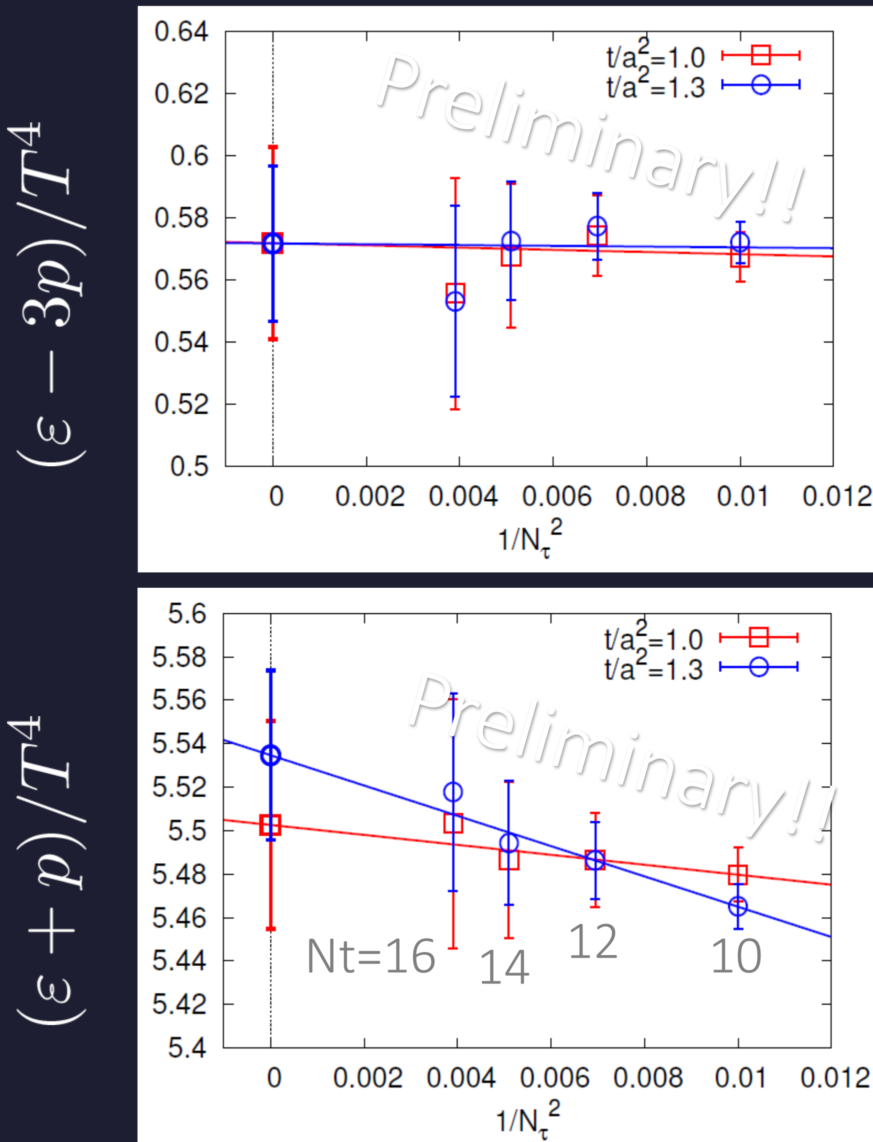
2000 confs.



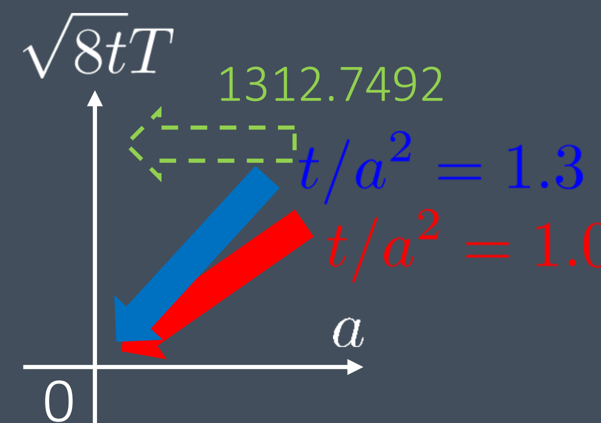
- ☐ The wider plateau on the finer lattices
- ☐ Plateau may have a nonzero slope

Continuum Extrapolation

- T=2.31Tc
- 2000 confs
- Nt = 10 ~ 16



a→0 limit with fixed t/a^2



Continuum extrapolation is stable

Numerical Analysis: EMT Correlators

Fluctuations and Correlations

viscosity, specific heat, ...

$$\eta = \int_0^\infty dt \langle T_{12}; T_{12} \rangle$$

$$c_V \sim \langle \delta T_{00}^2 \rangle$$

EMT Correlator

- Kubo Formula: T_{12} correlator ←→ shear viscosity

$$\eta = \int_0^\infty dt \int_0^{1/T} d\tau \int d^3x \langle T_{12}(x, -i\tau) T_{12}(0,t) \rangle$$

  - Hydrodynamics describes long range behavior of $T_{\mu\nu}$

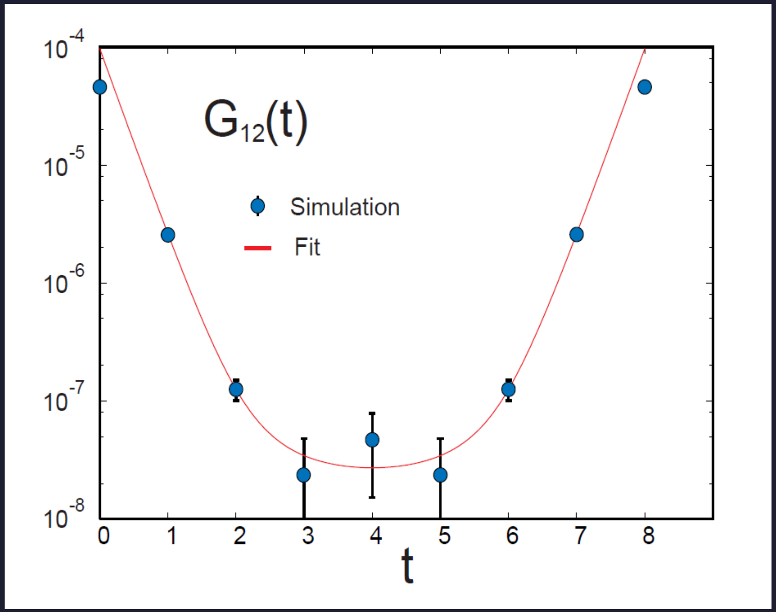
- Energy fluctuation ←→ specific heat

$$c_V = \frac{\langle \delta E^2 \rangle}{VT^2}$$

EMT Correlator : Noisy...

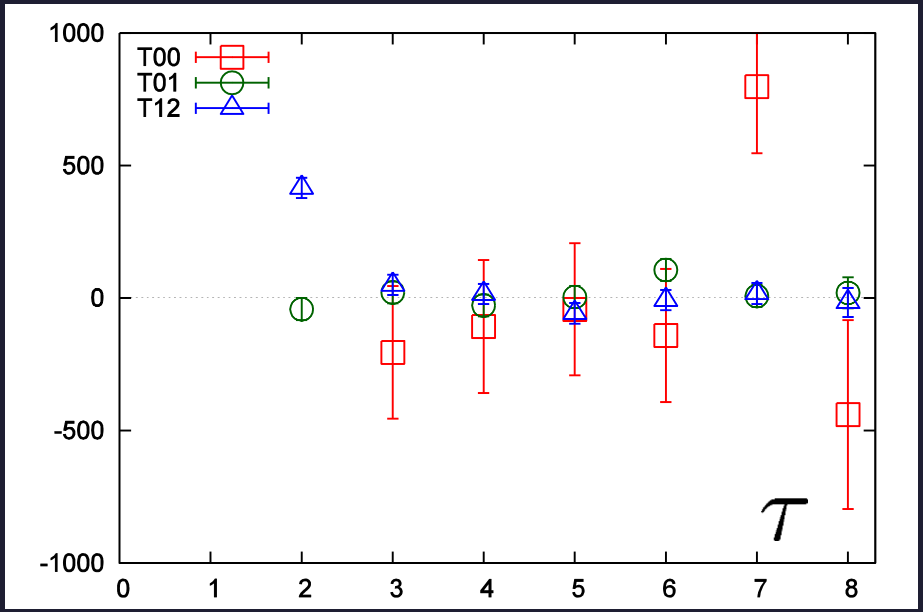
With naïve EMT operators

$$\langle T_{12}(\tau)T_{12}(0)\rangle$$



Nakamura, Sakai, PRL,2005
N_t=8
improved action
~10^6 configurations

$$\langle T_{\mu\nu}(\tau)T_{\mu\nu}(0)\rangle$$

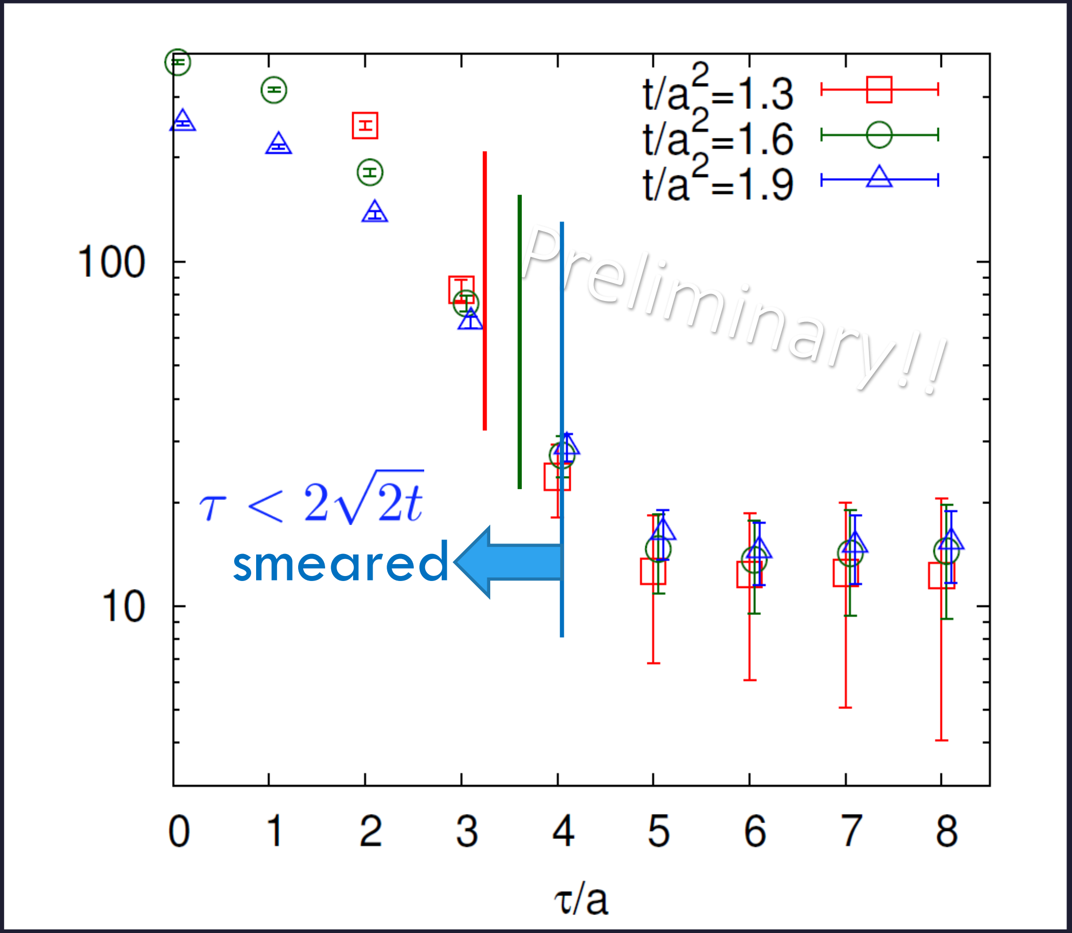


Nt=16
standard action
5x10^4 configurations

… no signal

Energy Correlation Function

$\langle T_{00}(\tau) T_{00}(0) \rangle / T^5$



T=2.31Tc

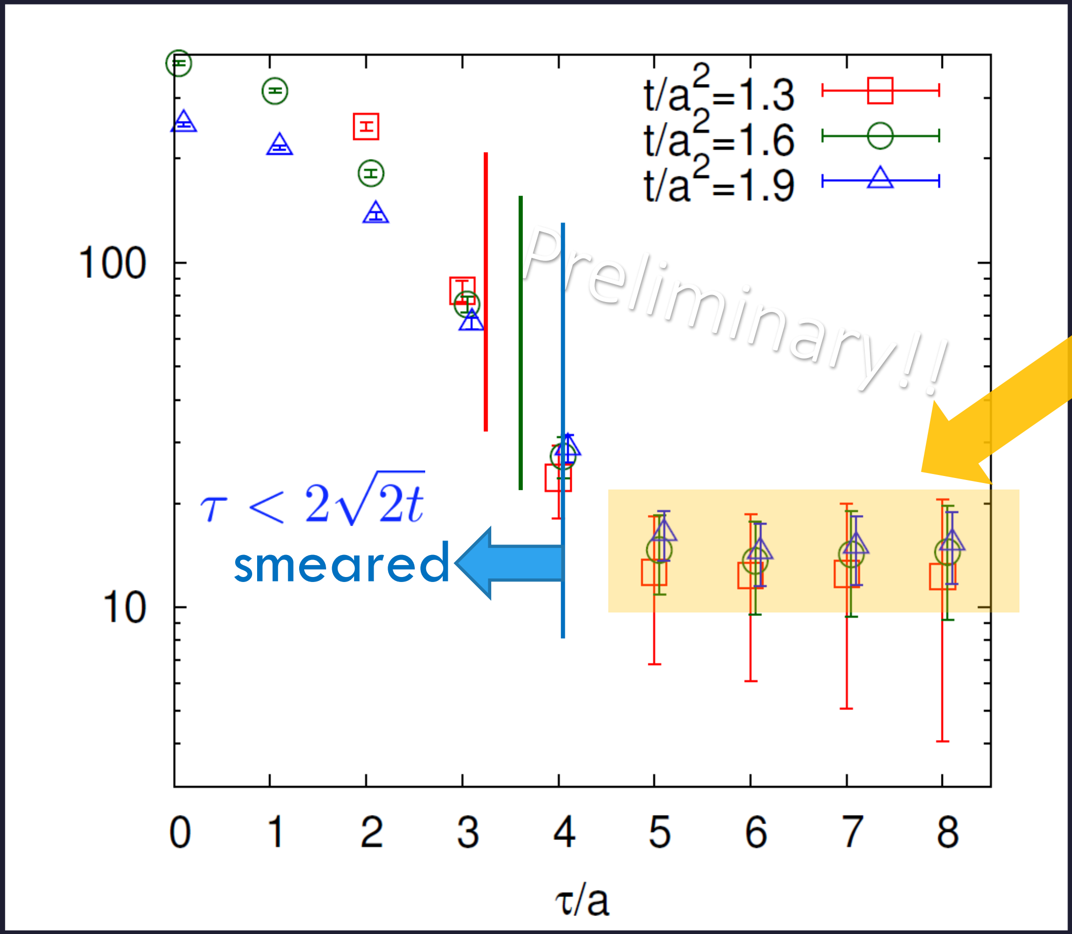
b=7.2, Nt=16

2000 confs

p=0 correlator

Energy Correlation Function

$$\langle T_{00}(\tau)T_{00}(0)\rangle/T^5$$

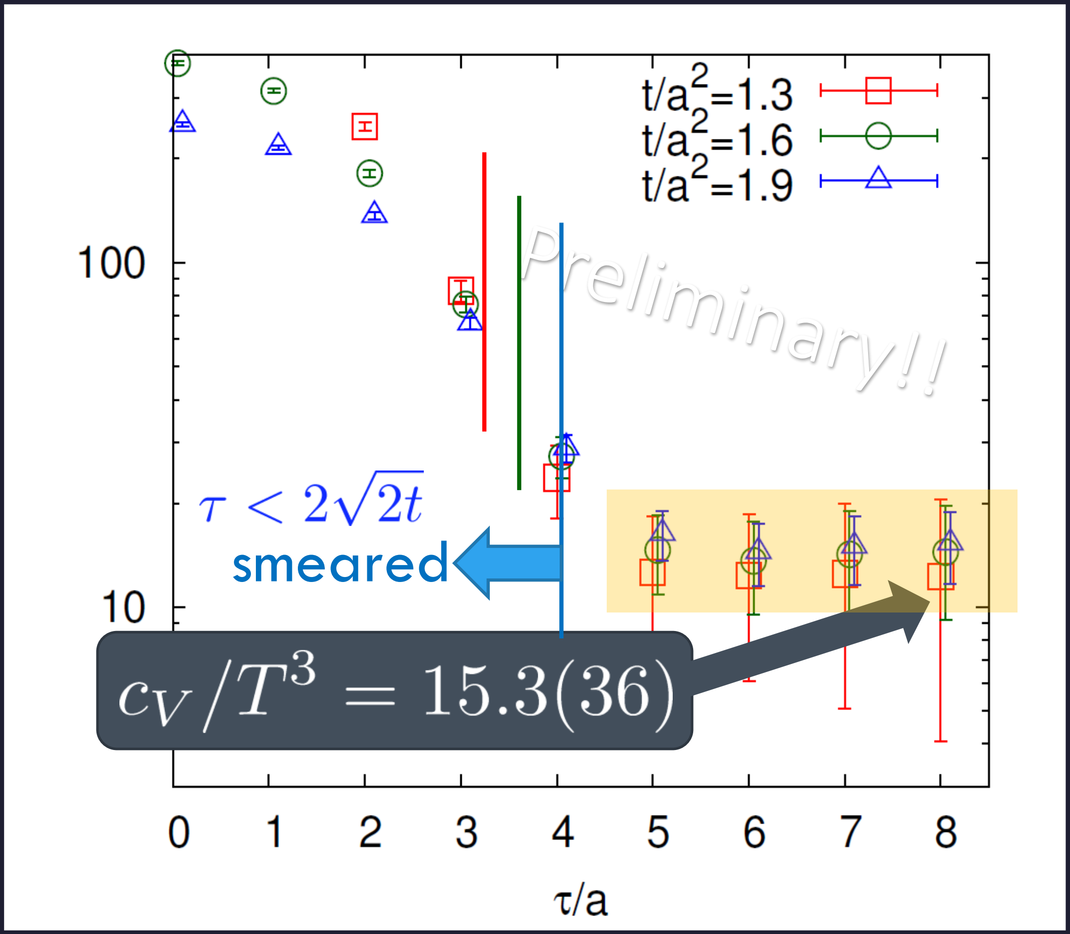


T=2.31Tc
b=7.2, Nt=16
2000 confs
p=0 correlator

□ τ independent const.
→ energy conservation

Energy Correlation Function

$\langle T_{00}(\tau) T_{00}(0) \rangle / T^5$



T=2.31Tc
b=7.2, Nt=16
2000 confs
p=0 correlator

- specific heat

$$c_V = \frac{\langle \delta E^2 \rangle}{V T^2}$$

→ Novel approach to measure specific heat!

Gavai, Gupta, Mukherjee, 2005

$$c_V / T^3 = 15(1) \quad T/T_c = 2$$
$$= 18(2) \quad T/T_c = 3$$

differential method / cont lim.

Summary

$$T^R_{\mu\nu}(x)$$

Summary

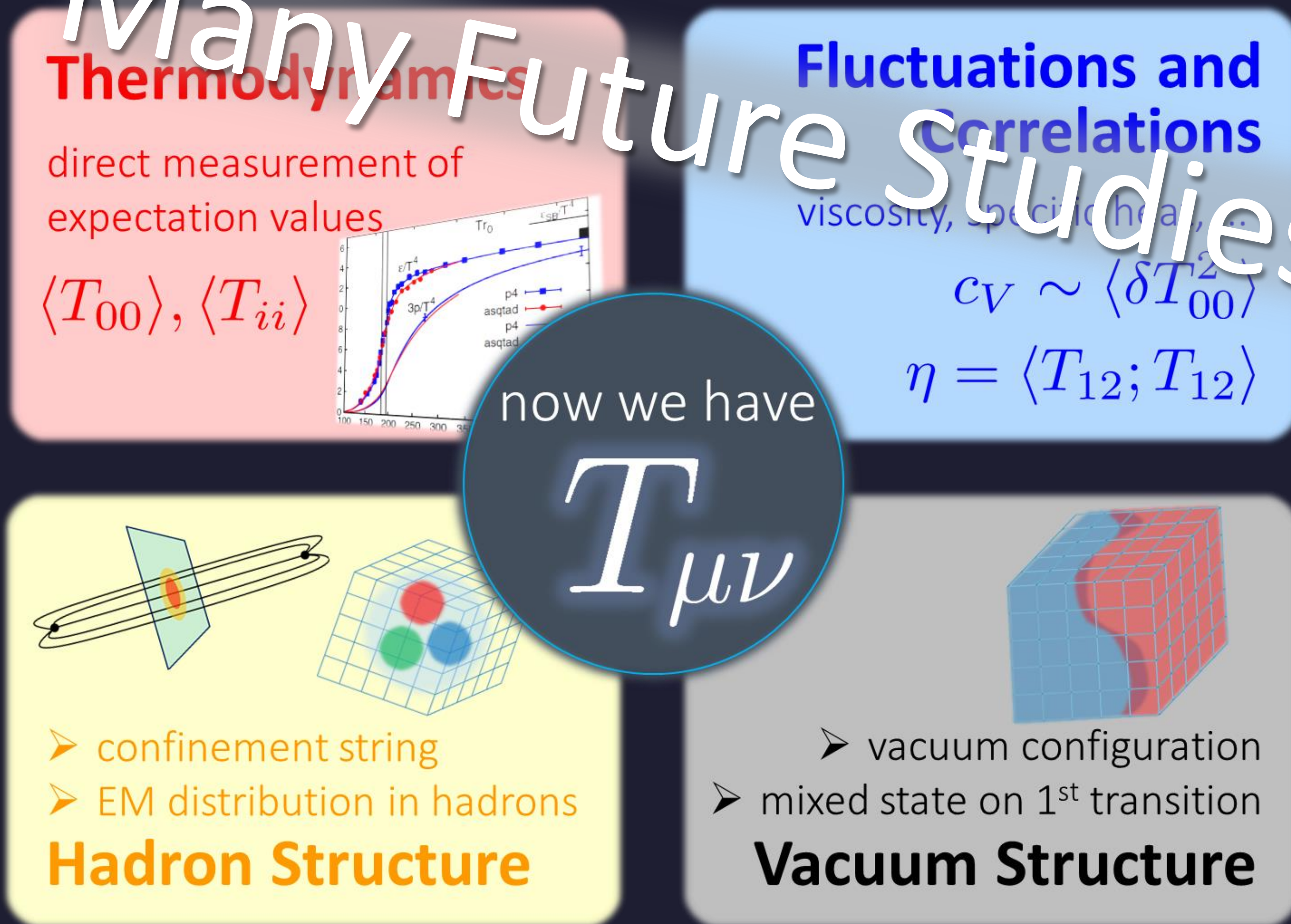
EMT formula from gradient flow

$$T_{\mu\nu}^{R}(x) = \lim_{t\to 0}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha_U(t)}U_{\mu\nu}(t,x) + \frac{\delta_{\mu\nu}}{4\alpha_E(t)}E(t,x)_{\mathrm{subt.}}\right]$$

This formula can successfully define and calculate the EMT on the lattice. It's direct and intuitive

Gradient flow provides us novel methods of various analyses on the lattice avoiding 因小失大 problem

Many Future Studies!!



Other observables

full QCD Luscher,2013; Makino,Suzuki,2014

non-pert. improvement Patella 7E(Thu)

O(a) improvement

Nogradi, 7E(Thu); Sint, 7E(Thu)

Monahan, 7E(Thu)

and etc.

Themodynamics: Integral Method

ε : energy density
p : pressure

⟺

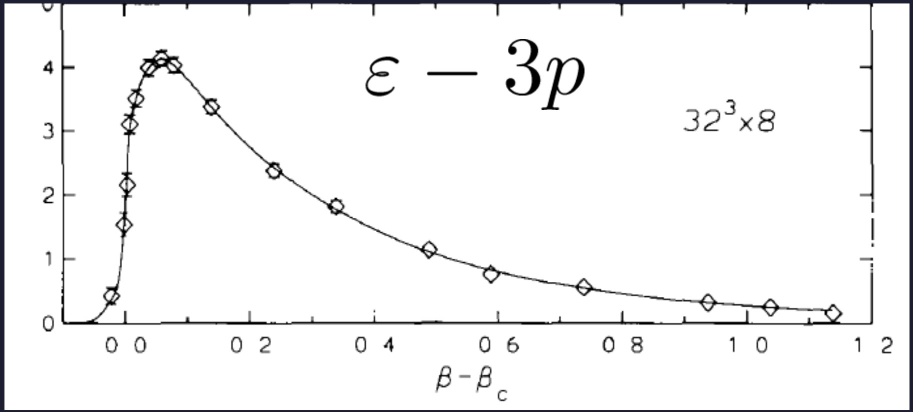
$\varepsilon - 3p$
directly observable

Themodynamics: Integral Method

ε : energy density
p : pressure

$\varepsilon - 3p$
directly observable

Boyd+ 1996



$$T\frac{\partial(p/T^4)}{\partial T} = \frac{\varepsilon - 3p}{T^4}$$

$$\frac{p}{T^4} = \int_{T_0}^{T} dT \frac{\varepsilon - 3p}{T^5}$$

- measurements of e-3p for many T
- vacuum subtraction for each T
- information on beta function