The role of monopoles in a Gluon Plasma

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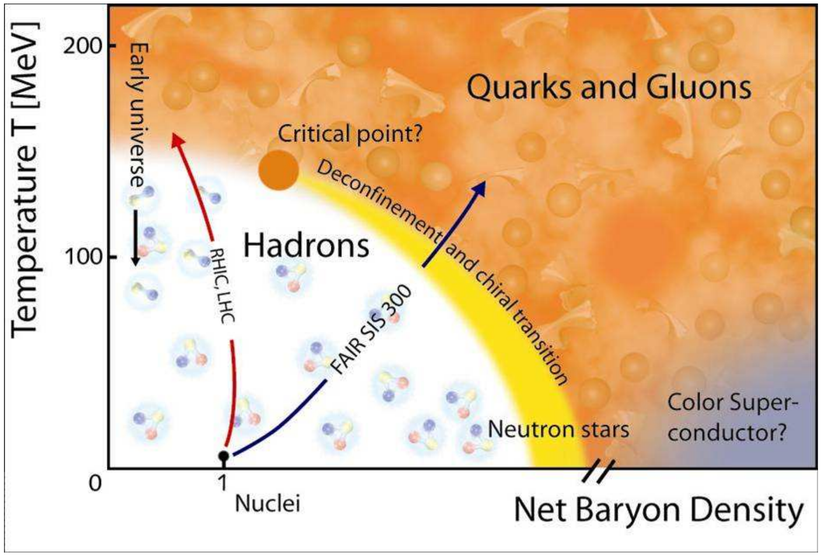
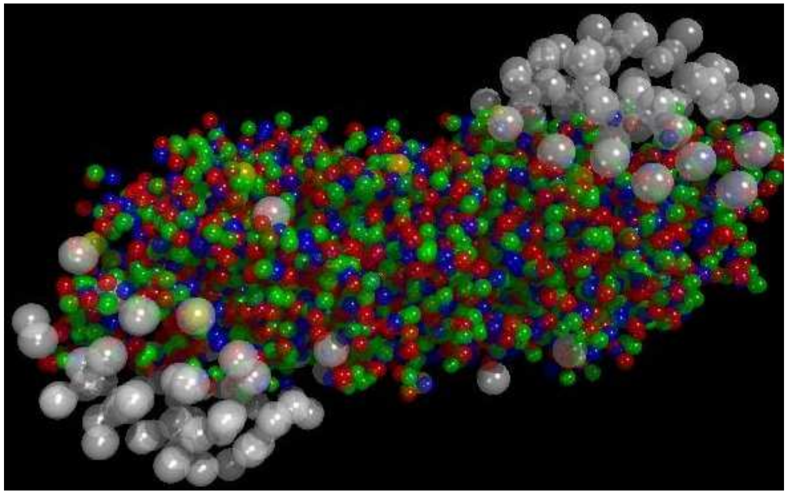
In collaboration with Edward Shuryak, PRD (2009)

General motivations



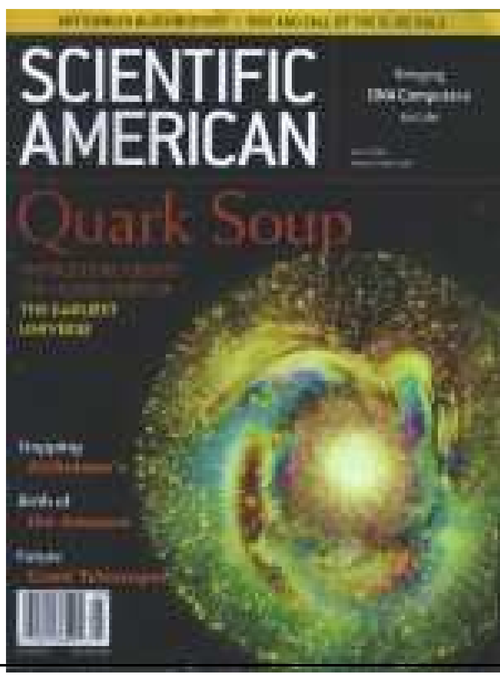
- QCD has a rich phase structure
- Many challenging items:
  - order of the phase transition
  - critical point
  - deconfinement and chiral symmetry
  - color superconductivity at high μ

- The deconfined phase of QCD is accessible in the lab (RHIC, Alice @ LHC, FAIR @ GSI)
- RHIC results show unambiguously that a new form of matter has been formed
- new collective phenomena are present
  - the produced system is best seen as a single system that evolves collectively, rather than an ensemble of individual nucleon-nucleon collisions



What's the matter at RHIC?

- April 2005: all four experiments at RHIC give joint announcement:
  - discovery of a "perfect liquid" in high energy Au+Au collisions
- Quark-Gluon Plasma behaves like a nearly perfect fluid
  - ➠ very small ratio of shear viscosity over entropy density $\frac{\eta}{s}$
  - ➠ Microscopic origin of small viscosity?
  - ➠ How will QGP behave at the LHC?



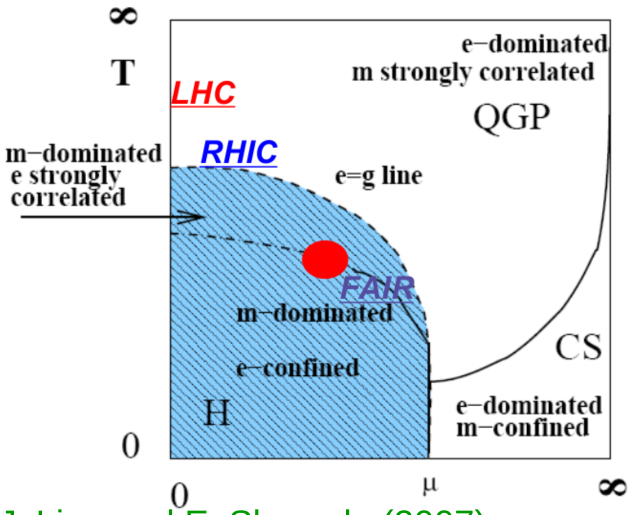
Some definitions

- In the following: electric and magnetic always stand for color-electric and color-magnetic
- Electric quasiparticles $\Longleftrightarrow$ quarks and gluons
- Magnetic quasiparticles $\Longleftrightarrow$ monopoles
- Magnetic monopoles $\Longleftrightarrow$ objects carrying a magnetic charge g which is the source of a static Coulomb-like magnetic field

$$B_n^a = g\frac{r_n r^a}{r^4}$$

- Electric charge e: $\frac{e^2}{4\pi} = \alpha_s$
- Magnetic charge g: $\frac{g^2}{4\pi} = \alpha_M$

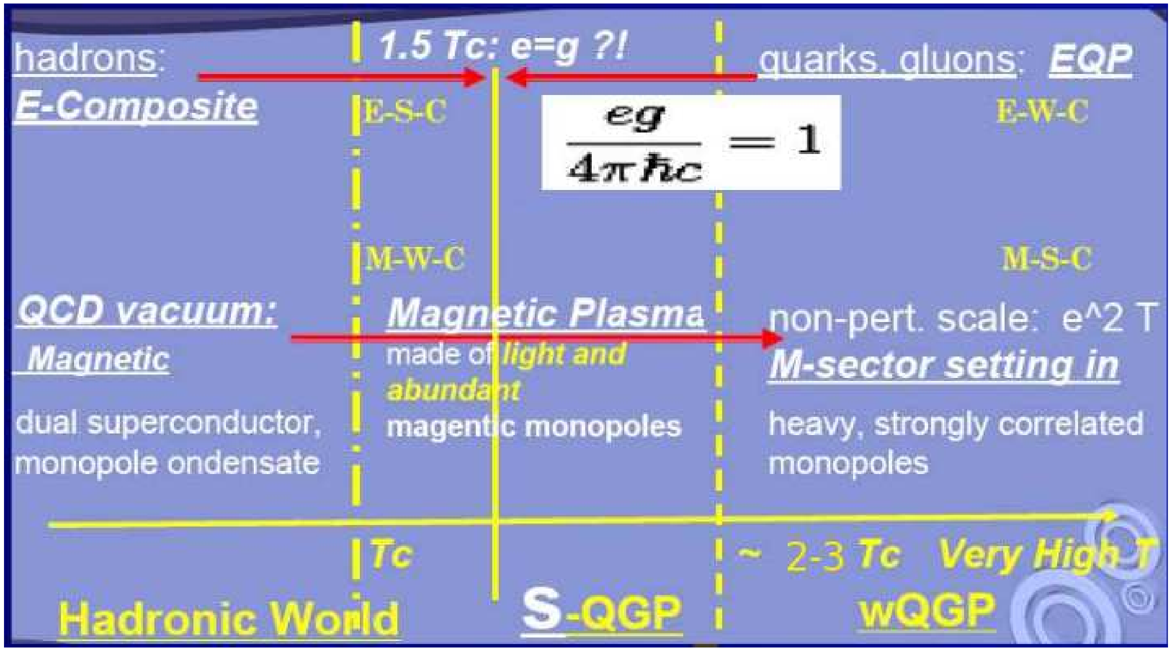
Magnetic scenario



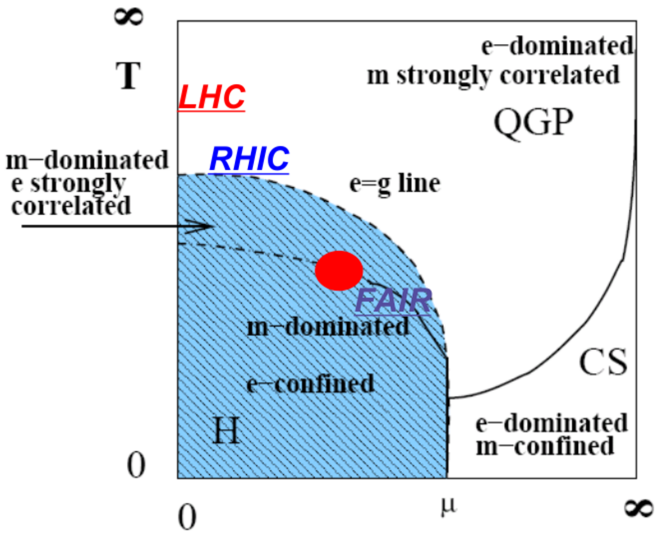
J. Liao and E. Shuryak, (2007)

- Electric-magnetic competition
- Dirac condition: $\frac{eg}{4\pi} = 1$
  - in QCD α_s runs with T and μ
  - α_M runs in the opposite direction

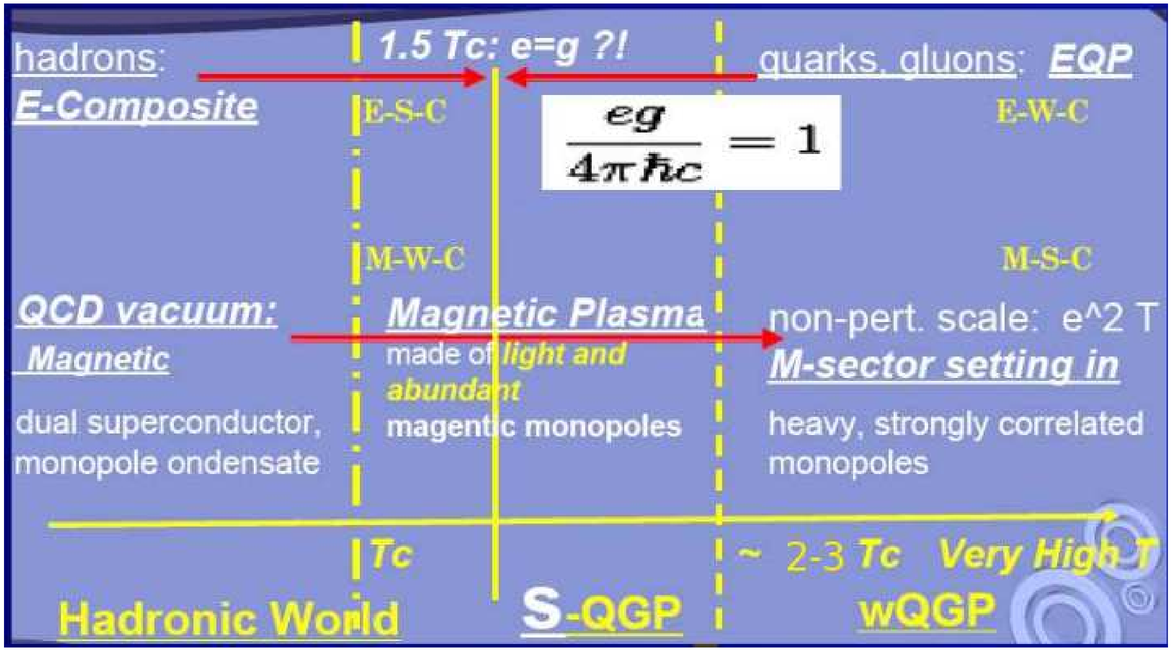
P. A. M. Dirac (1931)



Magnetic scenario



- Electric particles strongly coupled at $T \simeq T_c$
  - ➡ monopoles weakly coupled
- Electric particles weakly coupled at $T \gg T_c$
  - ➡ monopoles strongly coupled
- At the $e = g$ line we have $\frac{e^2}{4\pi} = \frac{g^2}{4\pi}$



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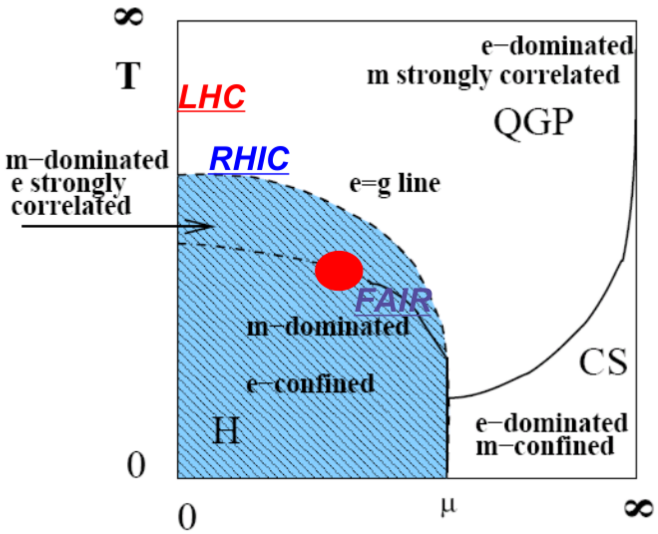
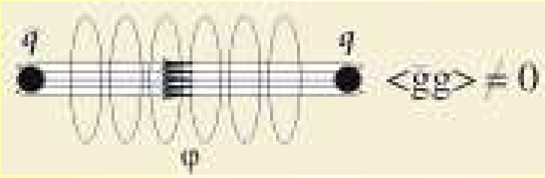
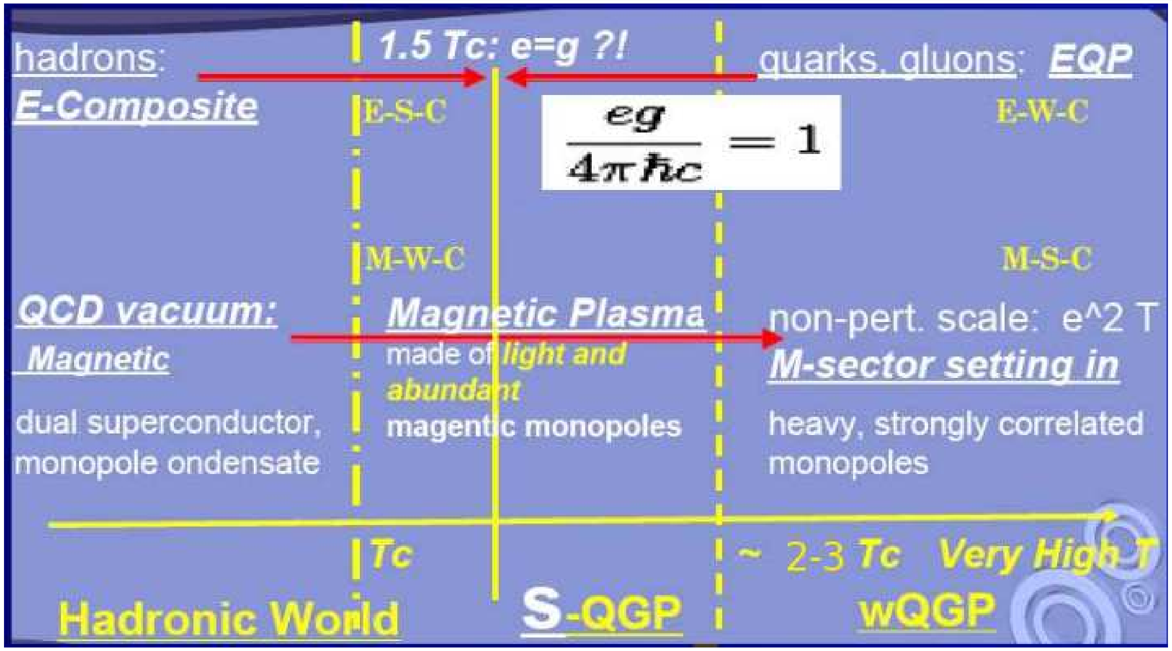


- QCD vacuum as magnetic superconductor
- Electric field confined inside flux tubes



S.Mandelstam (1976); G.'t Hooft (1981)



Monopoles on the lattice (I)

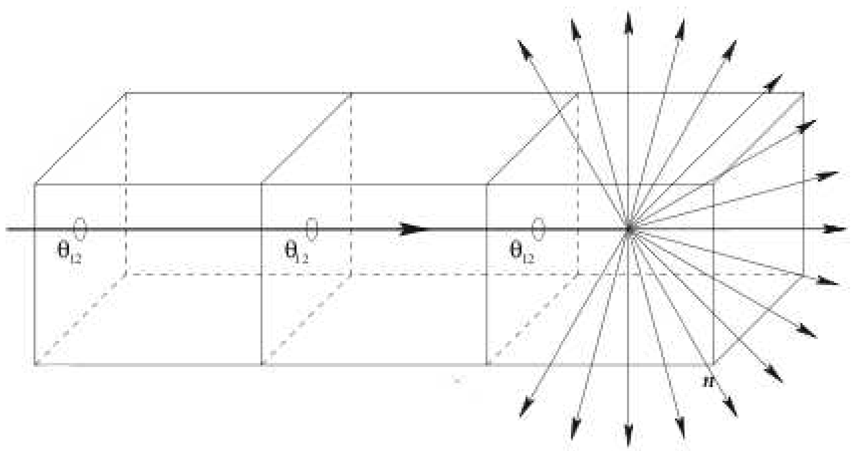
How can we identify monopoles on the lattice?

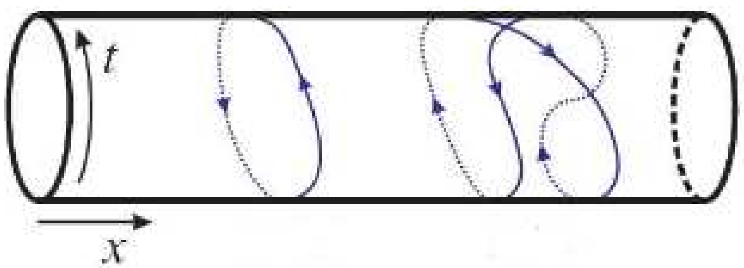
$D = 3$:

- monopoles are pointlike objects
- one measures the magnetic flux emanating from a closed surface

$D = 4$:

- monopoles are one-dim. (world lines)
- conservation of topological charge $\Rightarrow$ monopole currents form closed loops



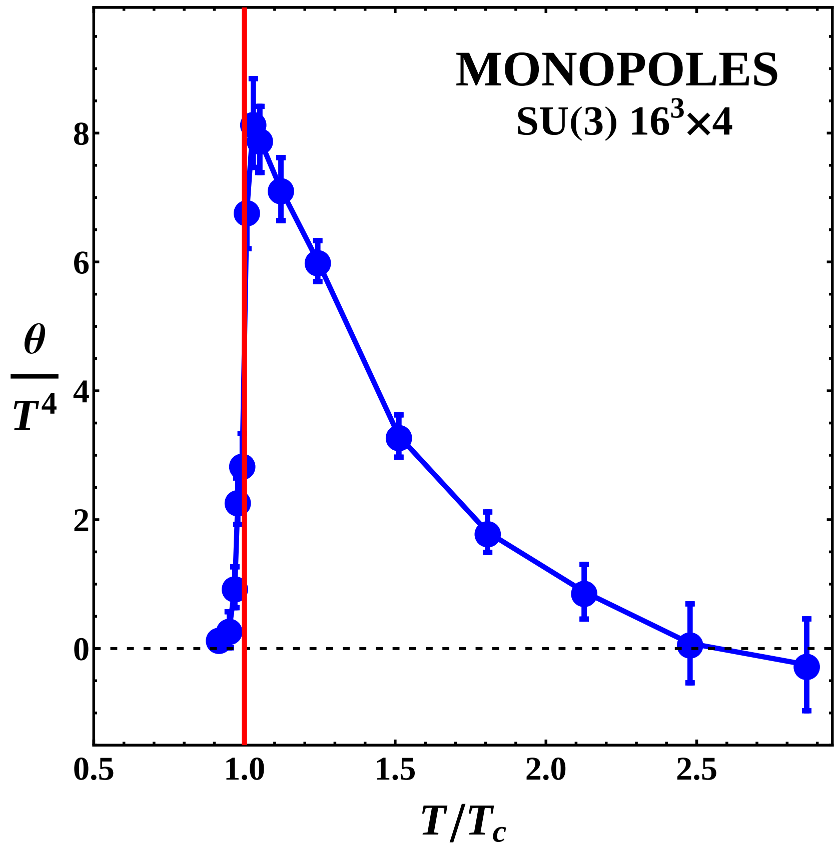


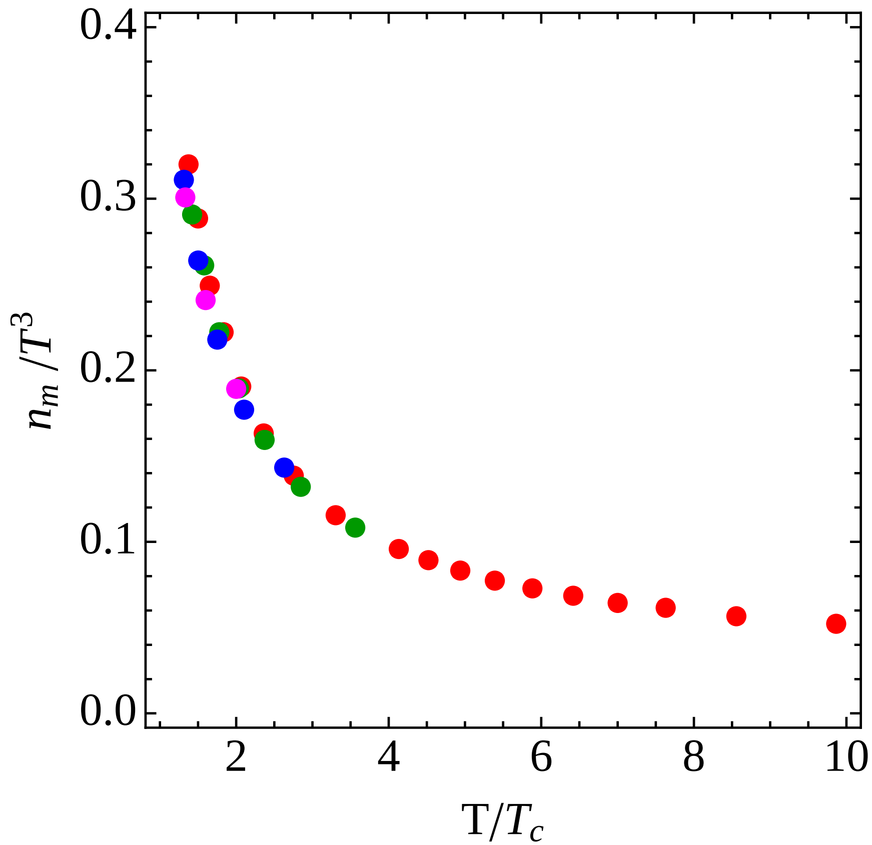
T.A. DeGrand and D. Toussaint (1980).

Monopoles on the lattice (II)

Interaction measure: $\frac{\theta}{T^4} = \frac{\epsilon - 3p}{T^4}$

Density: $\frac{n_m}{T^3} \sim \log(T)^{-3}$ for $T > 4T_c$

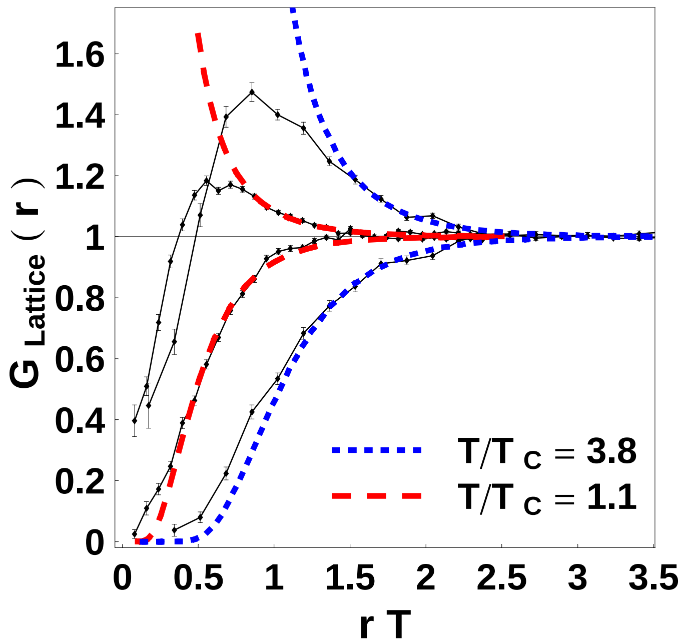




M. N. Chernodub *et al.* (2007).

A. D'Alessandro and M. D'Elia (2008).

Monopoles on the lattice (III)



- Monopole-(anti)monopole correlator

$$G(r) \equiv \frac{\langle \rho(0)\rho(r)\rangle}{\rho^2}$$

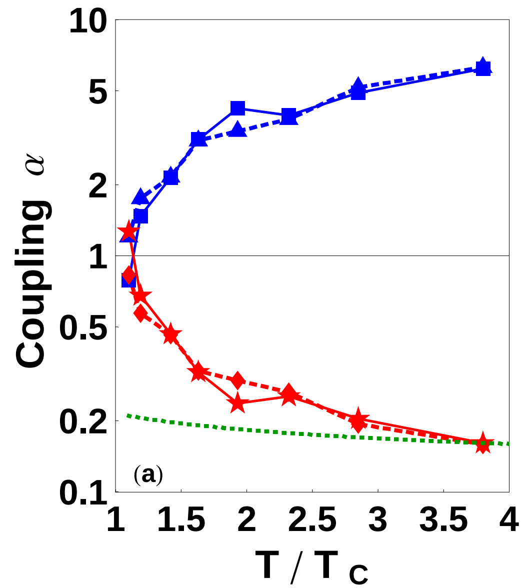
$$G(r) \sim \exp\left[\pm \frac{\alpha_M e^{-r/R_d}}{rT}\right]$$

- Well described by a picture of

  classical Coulomb plasma!

- Magnetic coupling growing with T

- Inverse of electric coupling e



Lattice results: A. D'Alessandro and M. D'Elia (2008)

Curves: J. Liao and E. Shuryak (2008)

Purpose of our work

- Study the effect of magnetic monopoles in the QGP
  - Thermodynamics
  - Transport Coefficients

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⬇

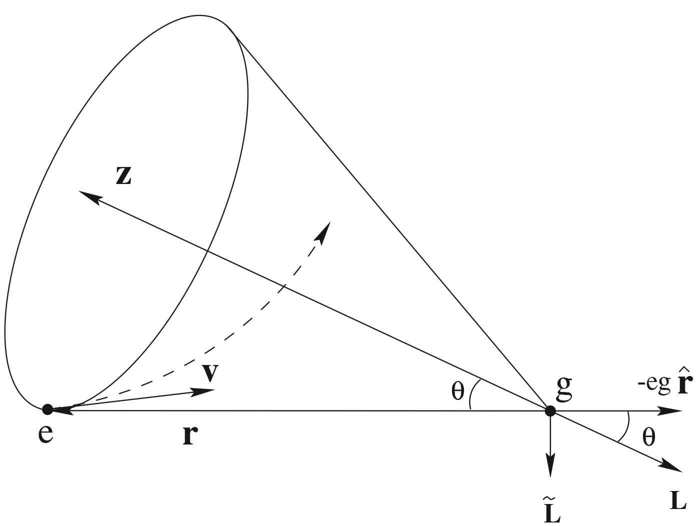
- Gluon scattering on monopoles
  - We work at $T \geq 2T_c$
  - Georgi-Glashow model
  - Input: lattice results

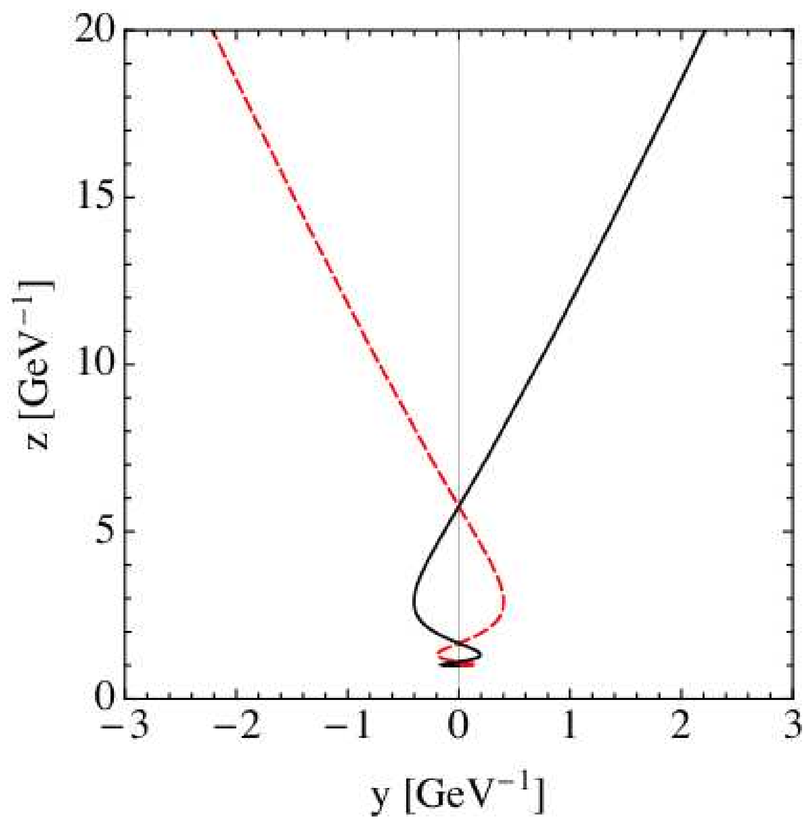
Non-Relativistic Scattering on a Magnetic Charge

- Equation of motion of an electrically-charged particle in a Coulomb-like magnetic field $\vec{B} = g\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$

$$m\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{eg}{r^3}\left(\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \times \vec{r}\right)$$

- The electric particle moves on the surface of a cone





Quantum Scattering on a Magnetic Charge

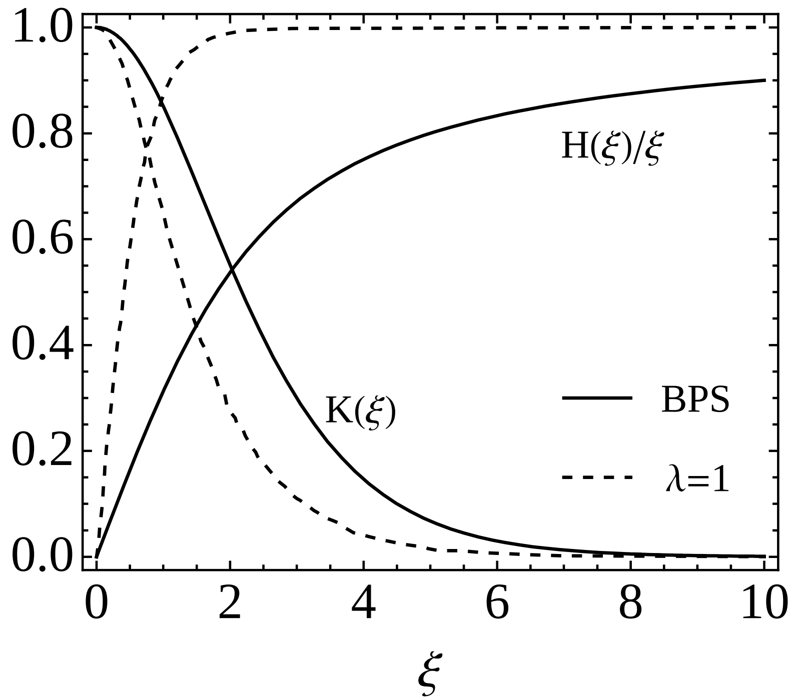
$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F^a_{\mu\nu}F^{a\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}\left(D^\mu\phi^a\right)\left(D_\mu\phi^a\right) - \frac{\lambda}{4}\left(\phi^a\phi^a - v^2\right)^2$$

- Classical solution

$$\Phi^a = \frac{r^a}{er^2}H(\xi),$$
$$\mathcal{A}^a_n = \epsilon_{amn}\frac{r^m}{er^2}\left[1 - K(\xi)\right]$$

where H and K are solutions of

$$\xi^2\frac{d^2K}{d\xi^2} = KH^2 + K\left(K^2 - 1\right),$$
$$\xi^2\frac{d^2H}{d\xi^2} = 2K^2H + \frac{\lambda}{e^2}H\left(H^2 - \xi^2\right)$$



- Field equations for the quantum fluctuations ($A^a_\mu = \mathcal{A}^a_\mu + a^a_\mu, \qquad \phi^a = \Phi^a + \chi^a$)

$$D_\nu F^{a\mu\nu} = -e\epsilon_{abc}\phi^b D^\mu\phi^c, \qquad D_\mu D^\mu\phi^a = -\lambda\phi^a\left(\phi^b\phi^b - v^2\right).$$

Vector fluctuations

- Gauge bosons have spin $\vec{S}$ and isospin $\vec{I}$ ($\vec{I} \cdot \vec{r}$ = charge)
- $\vec{J}$ is the total angular momentum:

$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{I} + \vec{S}$$

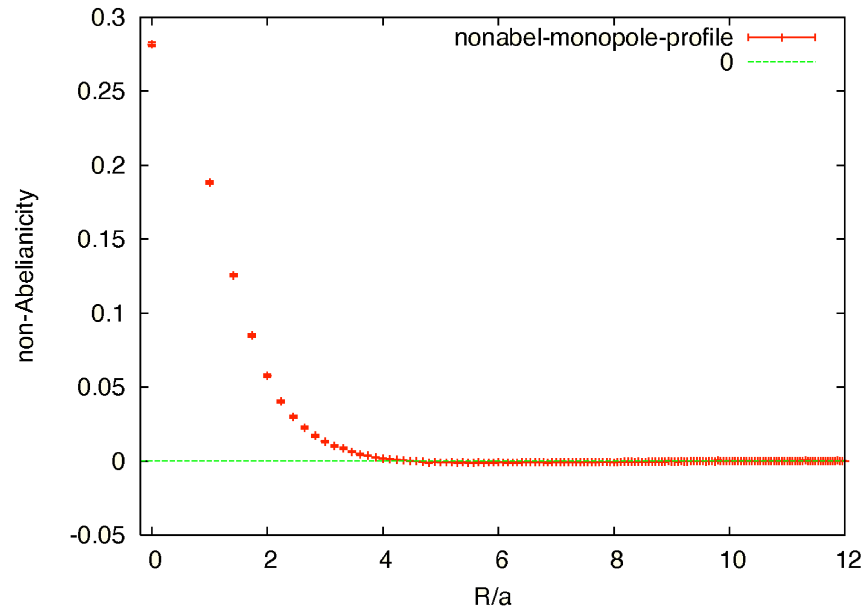
- We can write vector fluctuations as

$$a(\vec{r})_{ai} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{9} T_{j\alpha}(r)\Phi_{jn}^{m\sigma}(\theta,\varphi)_{ai} \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha = \alpha(\sigma, n)$$

- The angular functions must describe conical motion in the classical limit:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{J}^2 \\ J_3 \\ (\hat{r}\cdot\vec{I}) \\ (\hat{r}\cdot\vec{S}) \end{array} \right\} \Phi_{j,n}^{m,\sigma}(\theta,\varphi)_{ai} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} j(j+1) \\ m \\ n \\ \sigma \end{array} \right\} \Phi_{j,n}^{m,\sigma}(\theta,\varphi)_{ai}.$$

The lattice comes to our rescue



- We get information on the monopole size: $r_m \approx 1.5a \approx .15$ fm

Monopoles are small objects!

- In the radial equations we can neglect the monopole core

$$K(\xi) \to 0 \qquad H(\xi) \to \xi$$

Lattice results from: E. M. Ilgenfritz *et al.*, (2007)

Radial equations in the limit of pointlike monopoles

$$T''_{j1}(\xi) - \left[-\omega^2 + \frac{j\,(j+1)}{\xi^2}\right] T_{j1}(\xi) = 0$$

$$T''_{j4}(\xi) - \left[-\omega^2 + \frac{j\,(j+1)}{\xi^2}\right] T_{j4}(\xi) = 0$$

$$T''_{j2}(\xi) - \left[-\omega^2 + 1 + \frac{j\,(j+1) - n^2}{\xi^2}\right] T_{j2}(\xi) = 0$$

$$T''_{j5}(\xi) - \left[-\omega^2 + 1 + \frac{j\,(j+1) - n^2}{\xi^2}\right] T_{j5}(\xi) = 0$$

$$T''_{j3}(\xi) - \left[-\omega^2 + 1 + \frac{j\,(j+1) - n^2}{\xi^2}\right] T_{j3}(\xi) = 0$$

$$T''_{j6}(\xi) - \left[-\omega^2 + 1 + \frac{j\,(j+1) - n^2}{\xi^2}\right] T_{j6}(\xi) = 0.$$

- We get a system of Bessel equations with index $j' = -\frac{1}{2}[-1 + \sqrt{(2j+1)^2 - 4n^2}]$

$T_j(r) \rightarrow j_{j'}(kr)$ $\Rightarrow$ Scattering phase $\delta_{j'} = -j'\frac{\pi}{2}$ INDEPENDENT OF ENERGY

Contribution to thermodynamics

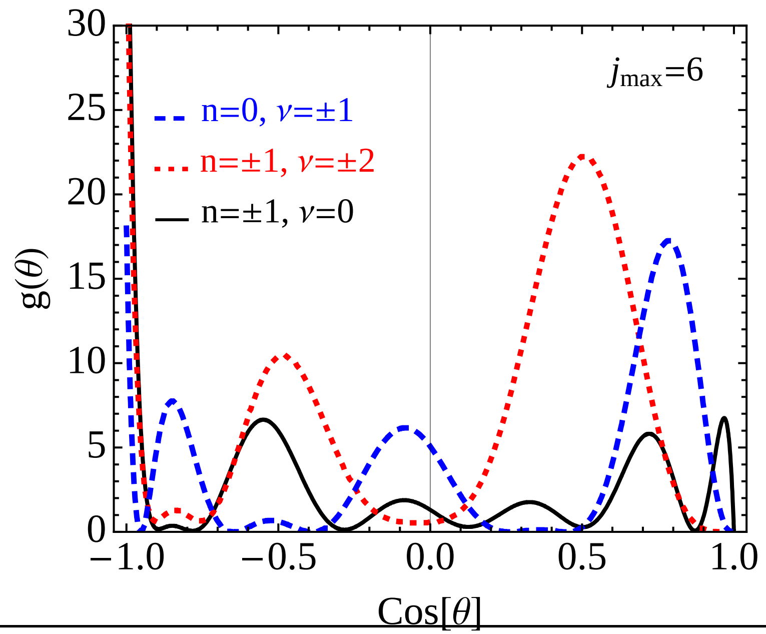
- Correction to partition function induced by scattering on monopoles

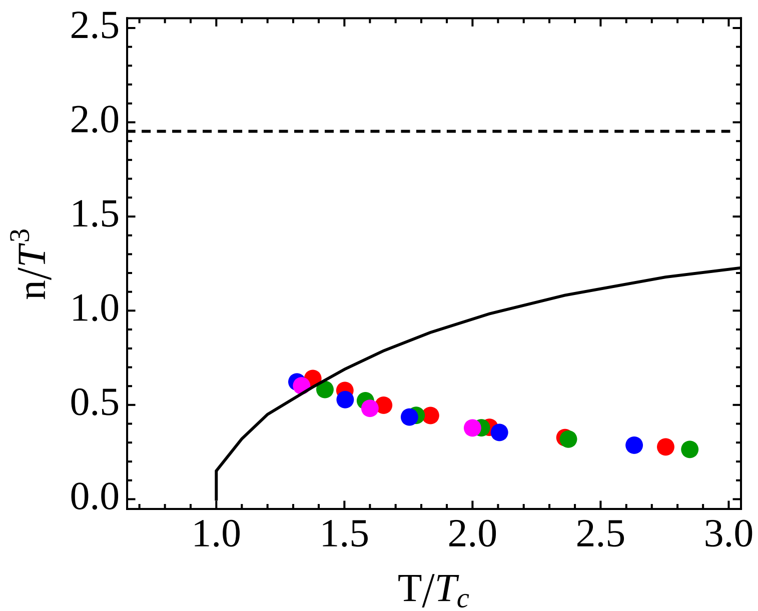
$$\delta M_m = -\frac{T}{\pi}\sum_j (2j+1)\int dk \frac{d\delta_j}{dk} f(k,T)$$

- δ_j is constant $\Rightarrow$ NO CONTRIBUTION to thermodynamics

Ingredients to calculate $\frac{\eta}{s}$

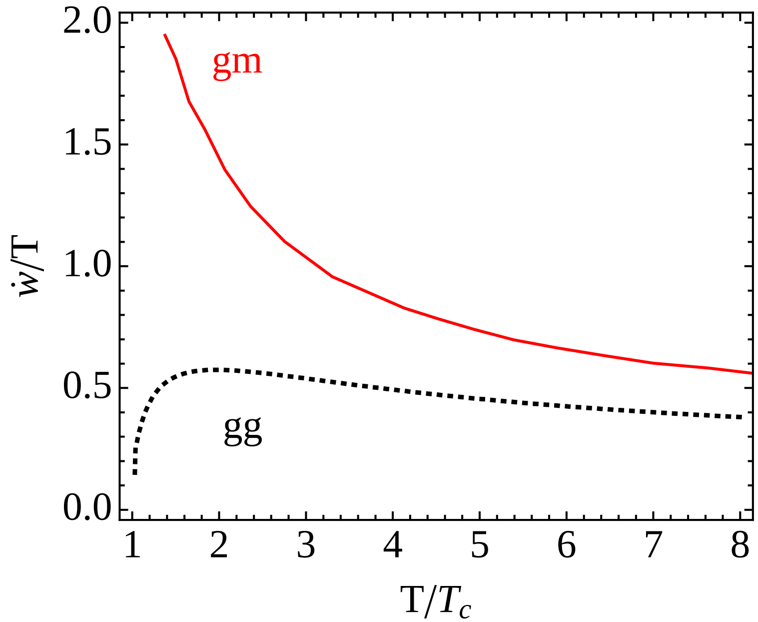
- Scattering phase $\delta_{j'} = -j' \frac{\pi}{2}$
- Angular distribution which involves the complicated angular functions $\Phi(\theta, \varphi)$
  - Strong enhancement of backwards scattering
- Monopole density from lattice QCD
- Gluon density from phenomenological model
  - Coupling to Polyakov loop suppresses gluons close to T_c

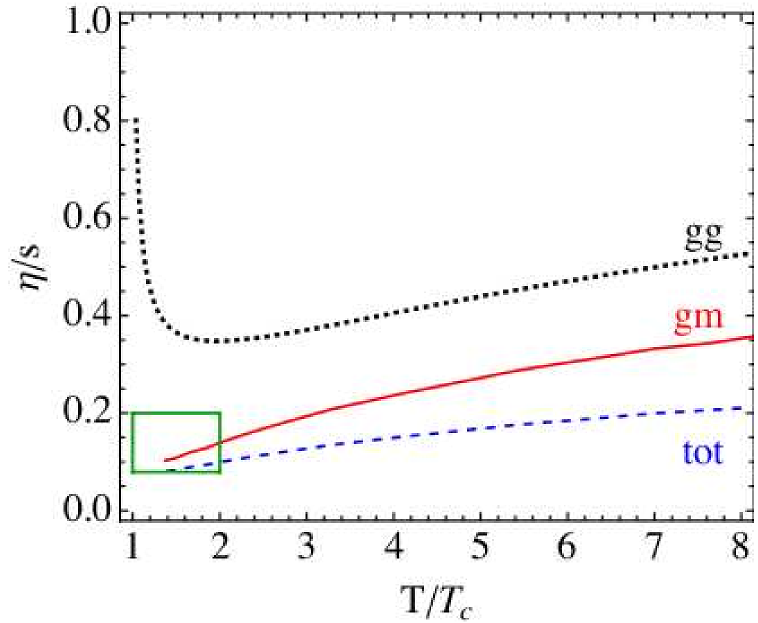




Scattering rate and viscosity: results

$$\frac{\dot{w}_{gm}}{T} = \frac{\langle n_m (\sigma_t)_{gm} \rangle}{T} \qquad \frac{\eta}{s} \approx \frac{T}{5\dot{w}}$$





- Gluon-monopole scattering rate 4 times larger than gluon-gluon one close to T_c
- gluon-gluon scattering rate $\sim (\log T)^{-2}$ at large T
- gluon-monopole scattering rate $\sim (\log T)^{-3}$ at large T

C.R. and E. Shuryak, (2009)

Conclusions

- Magnetic scenario for the Quark-Gluon Plasma
- lattice results available for different observables
- phenomenological studies at the classical level
  - conical motion
  - charge radiation in the monopole field
- phenomenological studies at the quantum level
  - viscosity suppression at moderate temperatures

Backup slides

Scattering amplitude

- Consider a gauge boson entering from $z = -\infty$
- J_3 is fixed:

$$J_3 = -\left[\left(\vec{L}\cdot\vec{r}\right) + \left(\vec{I}\cdot\vec{r}\right) + \left(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{r}\right)\right] = -\left[\left(\vec{I}\cdot\vec{r}\right) + \left(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{r}\right)\right] = -\left[n+\sigma\right] = -\nu$$

- Our spherical harmonics are eigenstates of $\left(\vec{I}\cdot\vec{r}\right)$ and $\left(\vec{S}\cdot\vec{r}\right)$
- We decompose our solution as

$$\Psi^{(+)}(\vec{r}) = e^{-i\pi\nu}\sum_{j=|\nu|}^{j_{max}}(2j+1)e^{i\pi j}e^{-i\pi j'/2}\,j_{j'}(kr)e^{-2i\nu\varphi}\,d^{(j)}_{\nu,-\nu}(\theta)$$

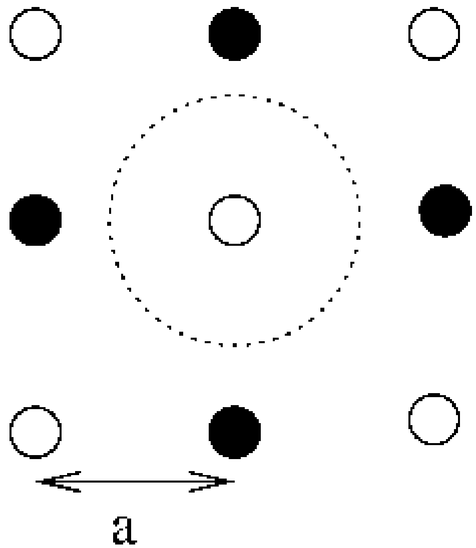
$$d^{j}_{n,-n}(z) = \frac{(-1)^{j-n}}{2^j(j-n)!}(1-z)^{-n}\left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^{j-n}\left[(1-z)^{j+n}(1+z)^{j-n}\right]$$

for which we can write the asymptotic behavior

$$\Psi^{(+)}(\vec{r}) \sim e^{-2i\nu\varphi}\left[e^{ikz} + f(\theta)\frac{e^{ikr}}{r}\right]$$

Y. Kazama, C. N. Yang and A. S. Goldhaber, PRD15 (1977)

Transport cross section



$j_{max} \sim 5 - 6$

in our temperature regime

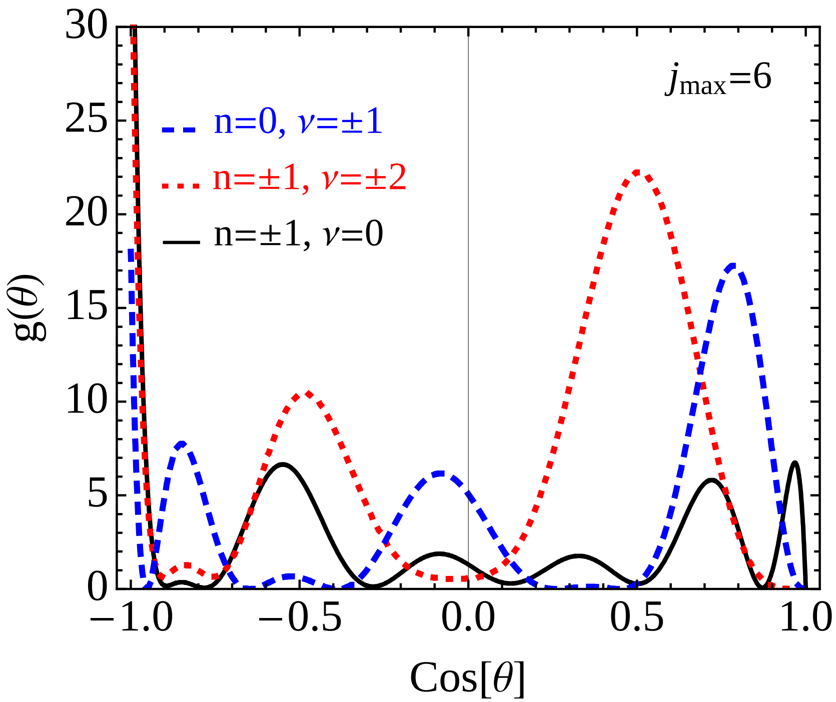
We have obtained the scattering amplitude

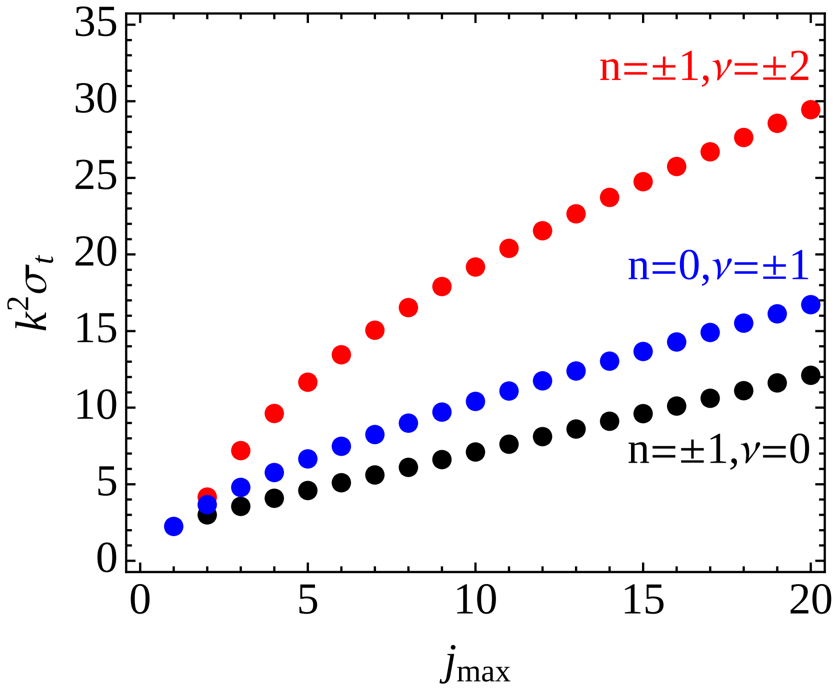
$$2ikf(\theta) = \sum_{j=\nu}^{j_{max}} (2j+1) e^{i\pi(j'-j)} d^j_{\nu,-\nu}(\cos\theta),$$

Now we can calculate the transport cross section:

$$\sigma_t = \int d\cos\theta (1-\cos\theta)|f(\theta)|^2$$

Transport cross section: results





$$g(\theta) = (1 - \cos\theta)|f(\theta)|^2$$

- Without cutoff j_{max}, $g(\theta)$ would be peaked in the forward direction
- Angular distribution dramatically changed by cutoff: strong backward enhancement
- Transport cross section insensitive to oscillations

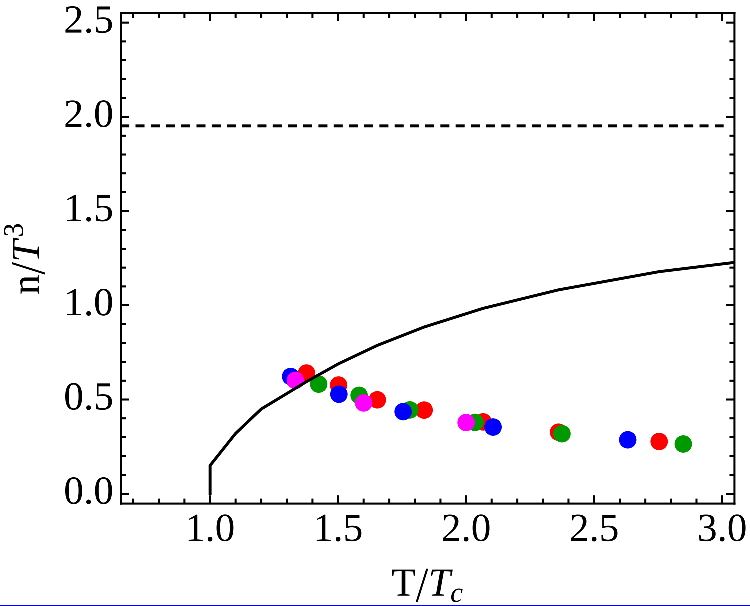
Scattering rate and viscosity

$$\frac{\dot{w}_{gm}}{T} = \frac{\langle n_m (\sigma_t)_{gm} \rangle}{T} \qquad \frac{\eta}{s} \approx \frac{T}{5\dot{w}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{w}_{gm}}{T} = \frac{n_m(T)}{n_g(T)T} \frac{4\pi}{(2\pi)^3} \int k^2 dk \, \sigma_t(k) \, \rho_g(k) \qquad \text{with} \qquad n_g(T) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \rho_g(k)$$

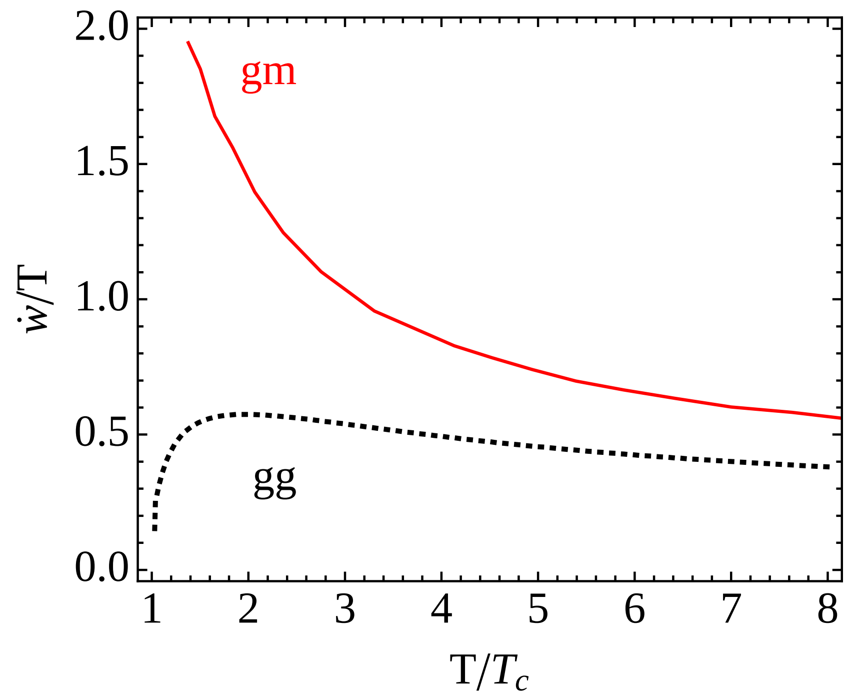
to be compared to the perturbative gluon-gluon scattering rate

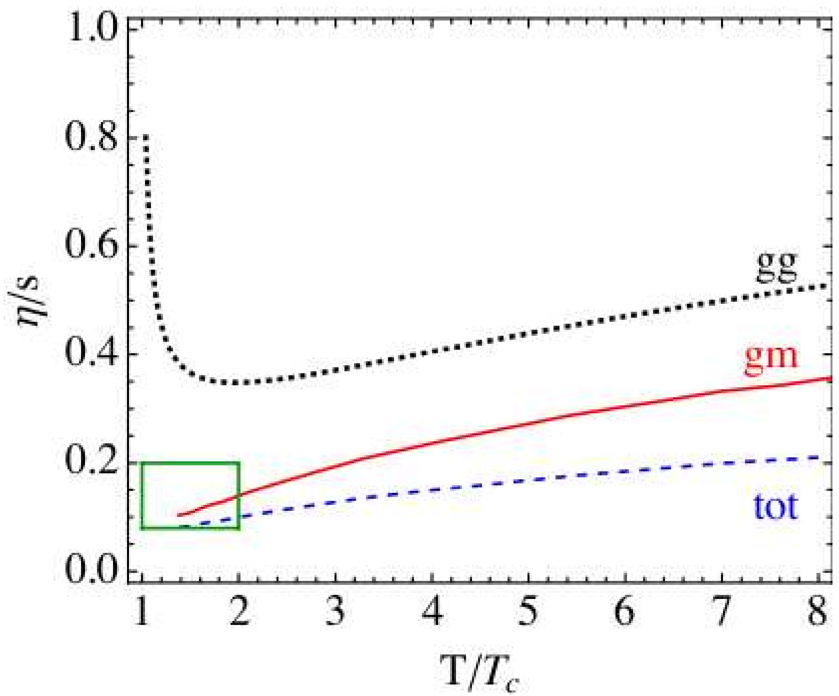
$$\frac{\dot{w}_{gg}}{T} = \frac{1}{n_g(T)} \int \frac{4\pi k_1^2 dk_1}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{2\pi k_2^2 dk_2}{(2\pi)^3} \int_{-1}^{1} d\cos\theta \, \sigma^t_{gg}(k_1, k_2, \cos\theta) \, \rho_g(k_1, T) \, \rho_g(k_2, T)$$



- Gluon density decreasing close to T_c
  - Gluons become heavy: $m_g \sim 0.8$ GeV
  - Coupling to Polyakov loop gives further suppression

Scattering rate and viscosity: results





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