# Coarse Graining in Effective Theories of Lattice QCD in Low Dimensions

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## On the Effective Theory

Mother theory:  $d+1$  dimensional lattice QCD with

- Wilson gauge action
- Wilson-Dirac operator

#### Derivation

- $\circ$  Integrate out fermion fields
- Combined strong coupling and hopping parameter expansion
- Neglect spatial plaquettes
- Integrate out spatial link variables

[Langelage et. al, 2014; Neumann, 2015; Glesaaen, 2016; Schoen, 2018]

### On the Effective Theory

Resulting theory

- Dimensionally reduced  $d+1 \rightarrow d$
- Completely expressed in terms of the Polyakov loop  $L_x$
- $\circ\,$  Effective description of LQCD at non-zero temperature and chemical potential
- Partition function given by

$$
Z = \int [dU] e^{-S_{\text{kin}}} \prod_x \det Q_{\text{stat}}^{\text{loc}} \prod_{\langle x, y \rangle} \left( 1 + \lambda_f (L_x L_y^* + L_x^* L_y) \right)
$$

Goal: Test applicability of coarse graining in low dimensions for future use in  $d=3$ 

[Langelage et. al, 2014; Neumann, 2015; Glesaaen, 2016; Schoen, 2018]

### $1+1D$ : Coarse Graining in the Effective Theory

Interpretation as spin model suggests similar renormalization scheme to Ising model

• Nearest neighbor interactions: integrate out every second site (red)



• Next to nearest neighbor interactions: integrate out every second pair of lattice sites (red)



#### 1+1D: Evaluation of the Renormalization Scheme

Running couplings to all orders have a similar form

$$
\boldsymbol{h}^{(n+1)}=\boldsymbol{h}^{(n)}\boldsymbol{g}\boldsymbol{h}^{(n)}
$$

Boundary conditions e.g. in pure gauge  $+$  static quark limit

$$
h_{ij}^{(0)} = \lambda_{r_i} \delta_{r_i r_j} \text{ and } g_{ij} = \int dU \det Q_{\text{stat}}^{\text{loc}}(U) \chi_{r_i}(U^{\dagger}) \chi_{r_j}(U)
$$

Analytical solution to recursion relation and partition function

$$
\bm{h}^{(n)} = \left(\bm{h}^{(0)}\bm{g}\right)^{2^n-1}\bm{h}^{(0)} \qquad Z = c_0^{N_xN_\tau}\sum_{ij}h_{ij}^{(n_x)}g_{ji} = c_0^{N_xN_\tau}\operatorname{Tr}\left[\left(\bm{h}^{(0)}\bm{g}\right)^{N_x}\right]
$$

### 1+1D: Evaluation of the Renormalization Scheme

Baryon density in the static quark limit for varying lattice spacing (left) and after continuum extrapolation (right) Scale setting with string tension: [Huang et. al, 1988]



#### 1+1D: Evaluation of the Renormalization Scheme

Comparison of the pressure for  $N_f = 1, N_c = 3, T/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.15$ 

Static quarks (solid lines) vs. LO

corrections (dashed lines)

LO corrections (solid lines) vs. NLO (dashed lines)



### $2+1D$ : More Coarse Graining

Consider effective theory in the pure gauge and static quark limit

Analogous to 2D Ising model: integrate over lattice sites in a checkerboard pattern



### $2+1D$ : More Coarse Graining

Only integrals over powers of Polyakov loops with static determinant occur

$$
\int \mathrm{d} U \det Q_{\text{stat}}^{\text{loc}} L^j L^{\dagger k} =: o(j,k)
$$

Neglect terms beyond  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda_f^v \kappa^{wN_\tau})$  with  $v+w=2$ <br>Fixed point of RG transformation found at  $\lambda_f = \frac{o(0,0)}{3o(1,1)}$ 

### 2+1D: The Deconfinement Transition

Critical couplings in the pure gauge limit for  $SU(3)$ 



### $2+1D$ : The Deconfinement Transition

Critical couplings in the static quark limit for SU(3) and  $\kappa = 0.01$ 



### Conclusion and Outlook

Coarse Graining provided a powerful tool to evaluate the effective theory

- Obtained the transfer matrix of the effective theory in  $1+1D$
- Found analytical expressions for critical couplings in  $2+1D$
- Critical couplings agree within  $\langle 12\% \text{ with simulation results} \rangle$

Open questions

- Include parts of the kinetic quark determinant in  $2+1D$ ?
- Application in  $3+1D$ ?

# Thank You!