

# Holographic Description of the QCD Phase Diagram & Out of Equilibrium Dynamics

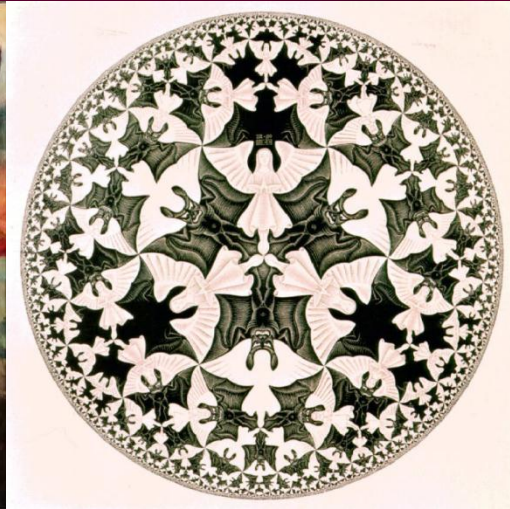
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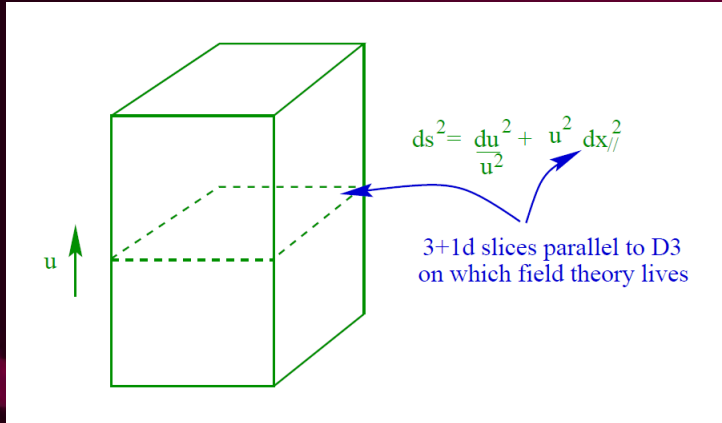
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Kolymbari, June 2012

# Gauge Gravity Duality



String theory has provided a new way to study gauge theory

We treat RG scale as a space-time direction

The conformal symmetry of classical gauge theory is realized through AdS<sub>5</sub>

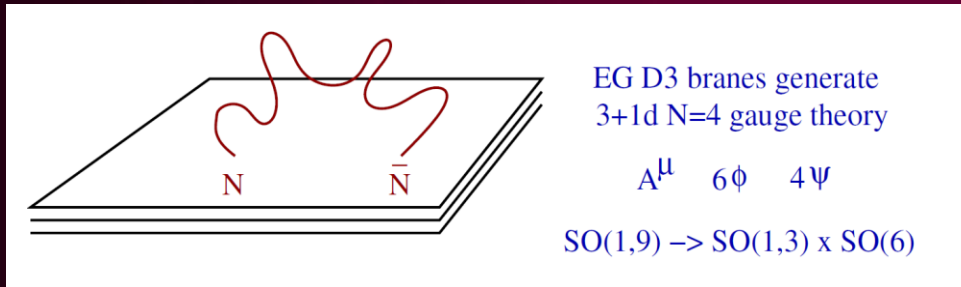
Gauge invariant operators and sources are represented by fields in the bulk

Dilatations

$$\begin{aligned}x &\rightarrow e^\phi x \\ A^\mu &\rightarrow e^{-\phi} A^\mu \\ u &\rightarrow e^{-\phi} u\end{aligned}$$

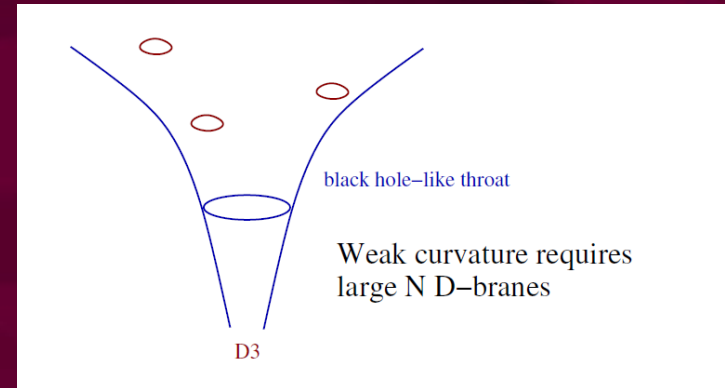
# N=4 SYM

is the most controlled example based on Maldacena's inspired guess



Large  $N_c$  strongly coupled limit

IIB strings on  $AdS_5 \times S^5$



A conformal quantum theory

Such Correspondences are much more general both in a top down and bottom up sense though

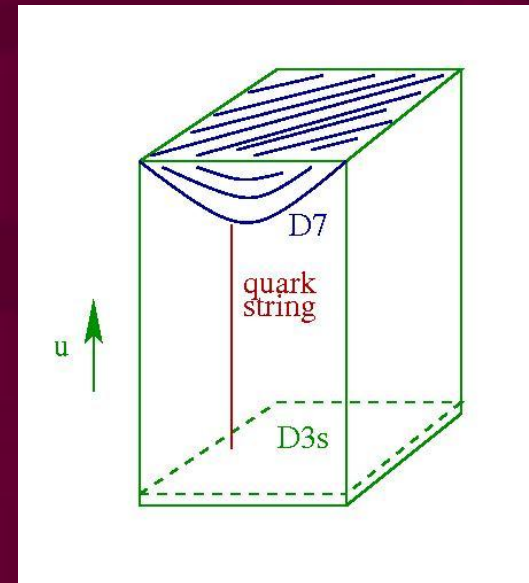
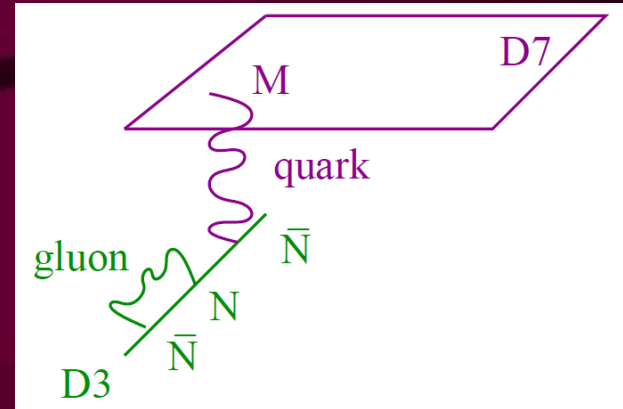
# Add Quarks

Add field in the bulk that describes

$$\bar{q} q \quad m_q$$

The AdS/CFT dictionary relates these to constants of integration in EoM

What action to take?



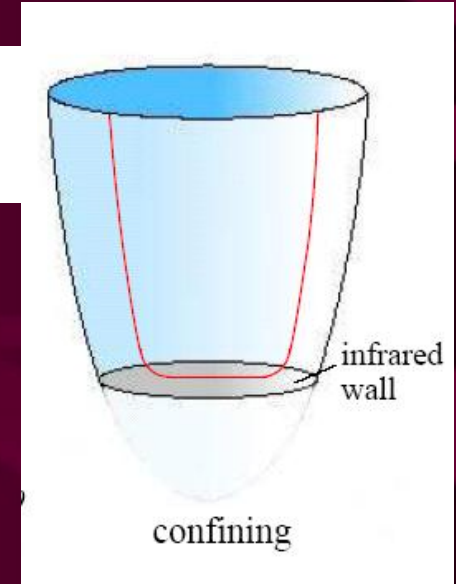
We minimize the area of the D7 in the geometry of the D3s ( $N_f \ll N_c$ )

# Add Confinement and Chiral Symmetry Breaking

We can add in a field that corresponds to a running coupling

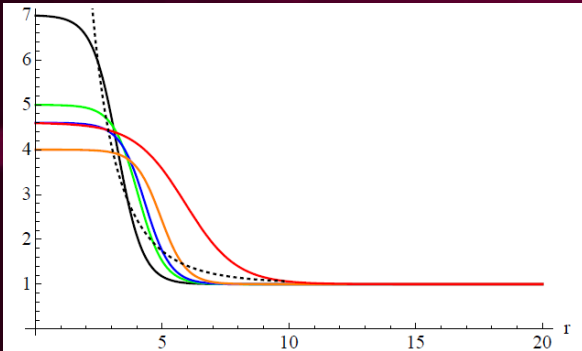
Top down – introduce a B field

$$e^{\Phi} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{B^2}{(\rho^2 + L^2)^2}}$$



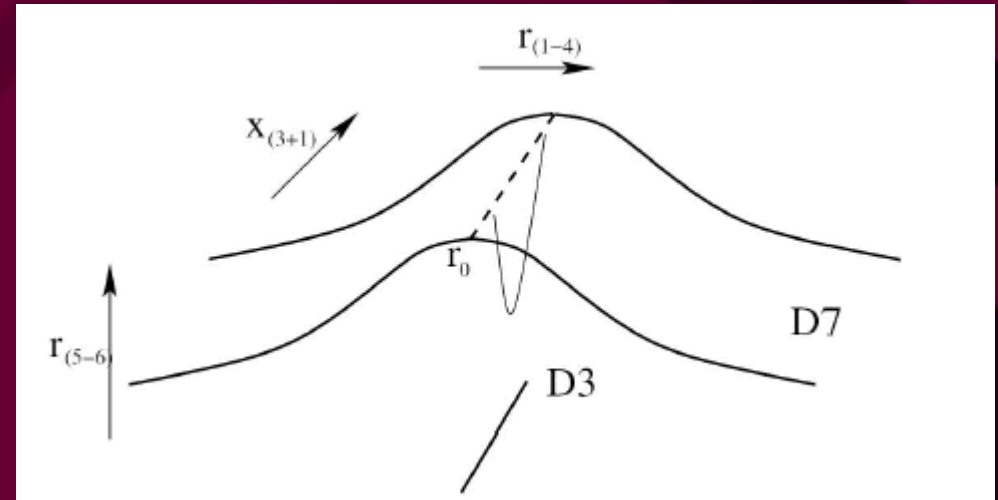
Or phenomenologically

$$e^{\Phi} = g_{\text{YM}}^2(r^2) = g_{\text{UV}}^2 \left( A + 1 - A \tanh [\Gamma(r - \lambda)] \right)$$



The dilaton interpolates between QCD like case and “walking” dynamics (black is B field induced chiral symmetry breaking)

- is the scale of the problem..
- A is height
- ♯ is width

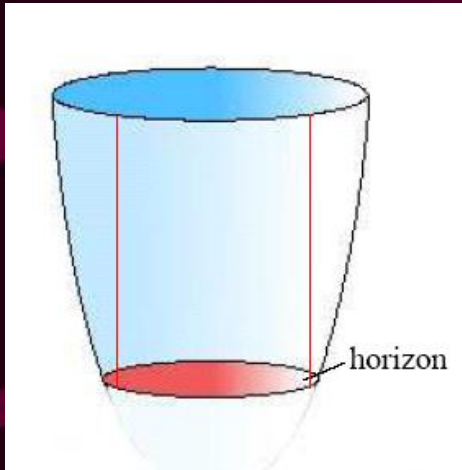


# Add Temperature

$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2}(-f dt^2 + d\vec{x}^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr^2 + R^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

where  $R^4 = 4\pi g_s N \alpha'^2$  and

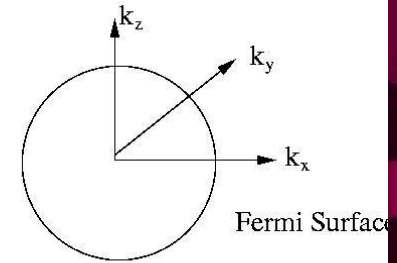
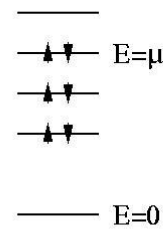
$$f := 1 - \frac{r_H^4}{r^4}, \quad r_H := \pi R^2 T.$$



Quarks are screened by plasma

A black hole “Hawking radiates at temperature T and heats up the gauge theory”

# and Density



We can think of  $\circ$  as a background vev for the temporal component of the photon...

$$\bar{\psi} i(-i A^t \gamma_0) \psi \rightarrow \bar{\psi} \mu \gamma_0 \psi$$

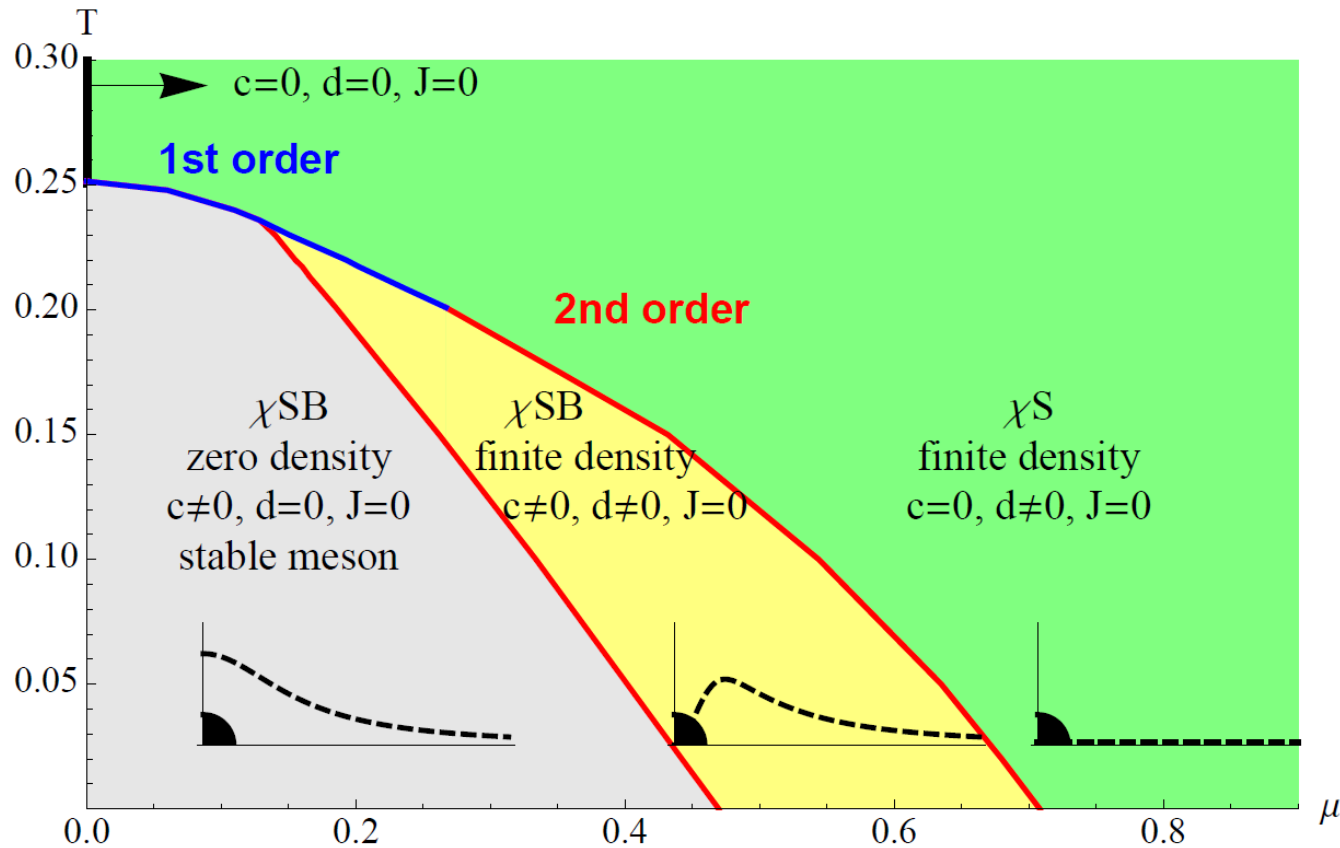
We add a new field to give

$$A^0 \simeq \mu + \frac{d}{\rho^3} + \dots$$

The action is proscribed in top down models (D7 world-volume gauge field)



# Phase Diagram for B Field Theory, $m=0$



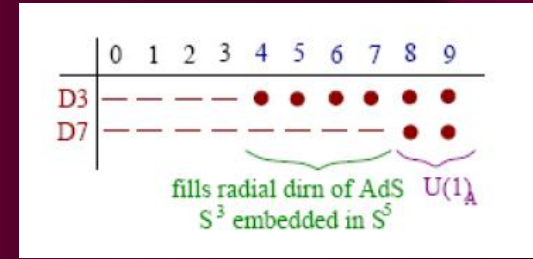
**JHEP**  
**1003:132,2010.**  
e-Print:  
**arXiv:1002.1885**  
[hep-th]

# More Phase Diagrams

Breaking the  $\square$ -L symmetry

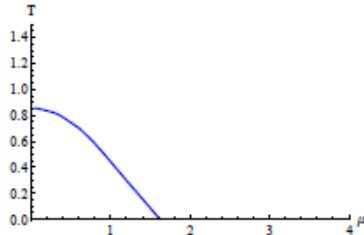
NE, K-Y K, Gebauer, Magou

QCD-like phase diagrams...

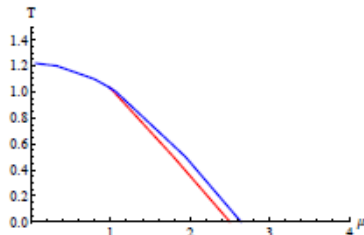


$$g_t = \frac{(w^4 - w_H^4)^2}{w^4(w^4 + w_H^4)}, \quad g_x = \frac{w^4 + w_H^4}{w^4}$$

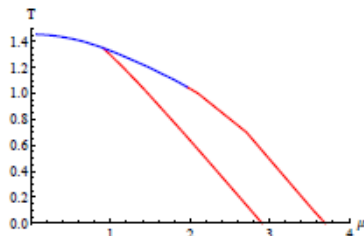
$$w^4 \rightarrow \rho^2 + \frac{1}{\tilde{\alpha}} L^2$$



(a)  $A = 3$



(b)  $A = 5$



(c)  $A = 8$

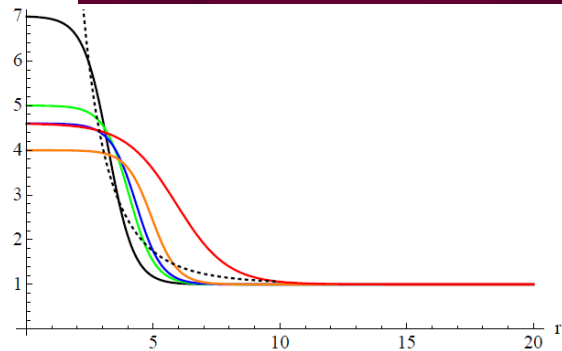
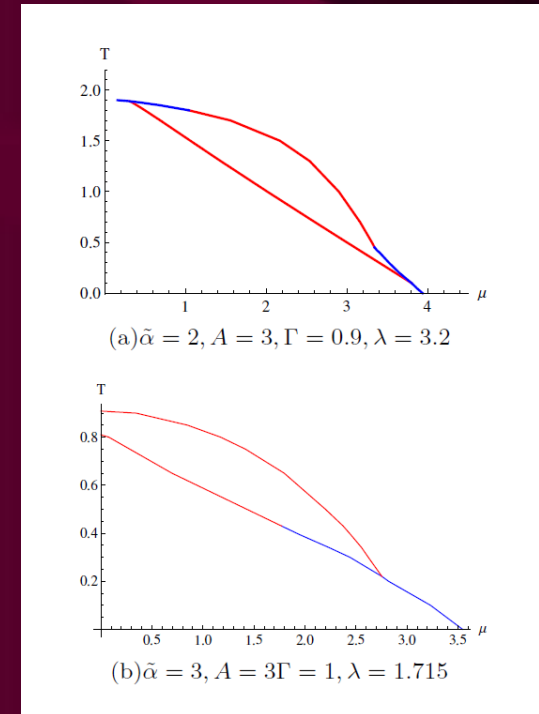


FIG. 6: Plots for three possible phase diagrams for the choices  $A = 3, 5, 8$ . Large (small)  $A$  gives second (first) order transition at low  $T$ .  $\Gamma = 1, \lambda = 1.7$ .

Walking encourages first order transition



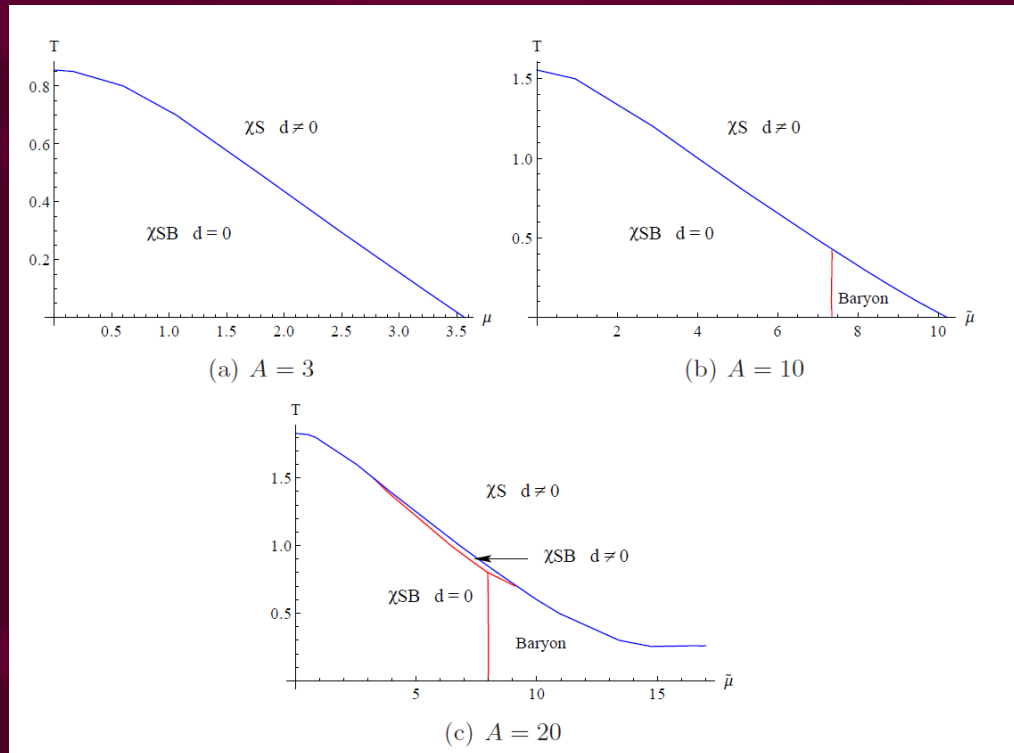
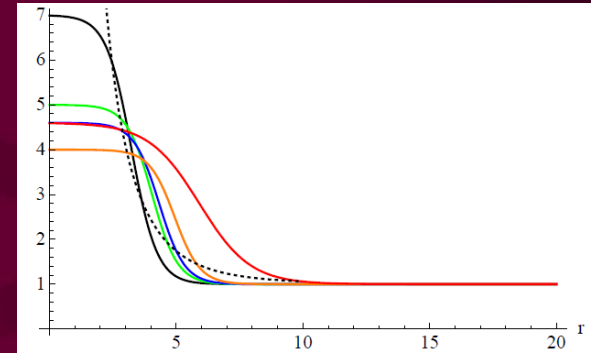
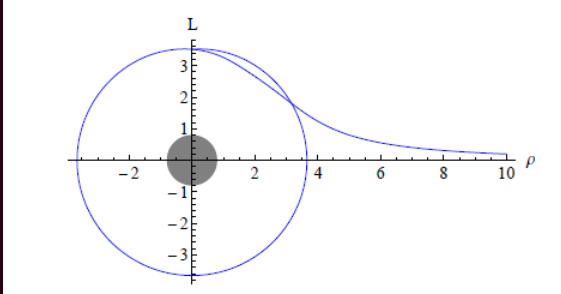
(a)  $\tilde{\alpha} = 2, A = 3, \Gamma = 0.9, \lambda = 3.2$

(b)  $\tilde{\alpha} = 3, A = 3, \Gamma = 1, \lambda = 1.715$



# Baryonic Phase

Linked D7/D5 systems describe a baryonic density



# Out of Equilibrium Dynamics

## Chiral Transition in Janik's Cooling Geometry

The black hole grows/shrinks changing the effective potential...

With Ingo  
Kirsch, Tigran  
Kalaydzhyan  
(DESY)

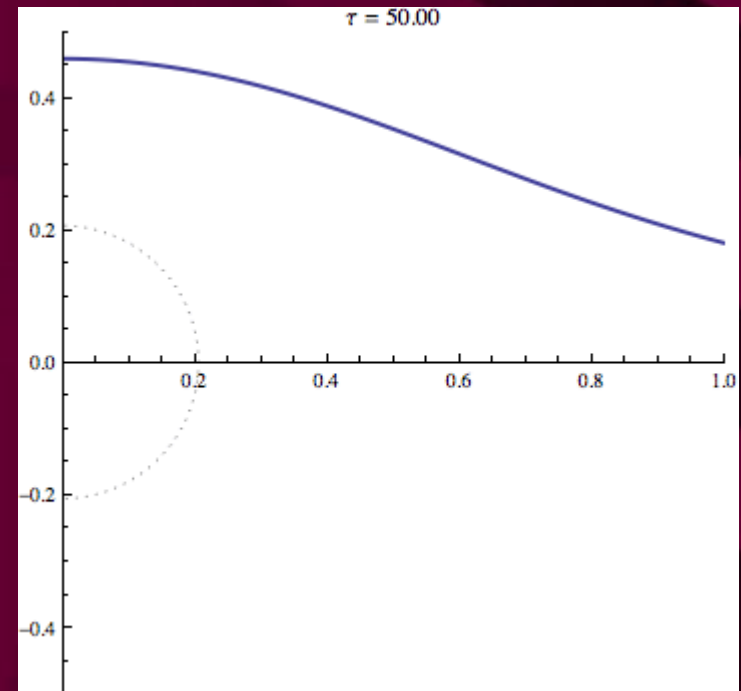
$$ds^2 = \frac{r^2}{R^2} (-e^{a(\tau,r)} d\tau^2 + e^{b(\tau,r)} \tau^2 dy^2 + e^{c(\tau,r)} dx_\perp^2) + \frac{R^2}{r^2} (d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\Omega_3^2 + dL^2 + L^2 d\phi^2)$$

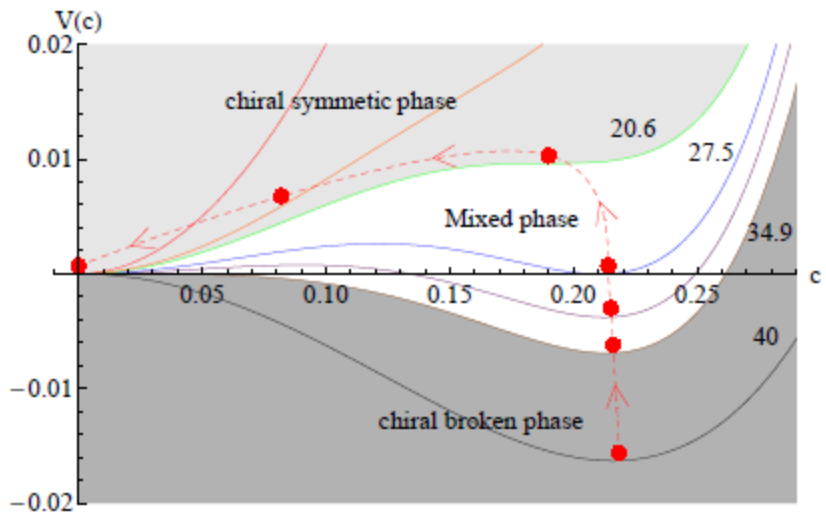
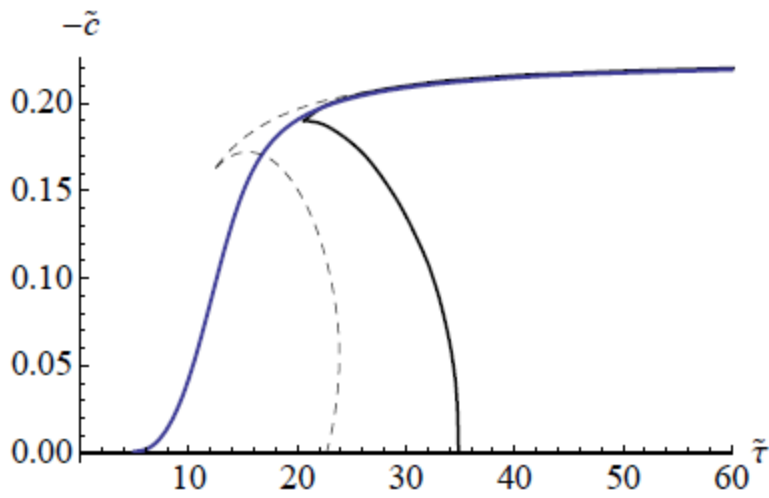
$$a(\tau, z) = \ln \left( \frac{(1 - v^4/3)^2}{1 + v^4/3} \right) + 2\eta_0 \frac{(9 + v^4)v^4}{9 - v^8} \left[ \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_0^{3/8} \tau)^{2/3}} \right] + \mathcal{O} \left[ \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} \right],$$

$$b(\tau, z) = \ln(1 + v^4/3) + \left( -2\eta_0 \frac{v^4}{3 + v^4} + 2\eta_0 \ln \frac{3 - v^4}{3 + v^4} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_0^{3/8} \tau)^{2/3}} \right] + \mathcal{O} \left[ \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} \right],$$

$$b(\tau, z) = \ln(1 + v^4/3) + \left( -2\eta_0 \frac{v^4}{3 + v^4} - \eta_0 \ln \frac{3 - v^4}{3 + v^4} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{(\varepsilon_0^{3/8} \tau)^{2/3}} \right] + \mathcal{O} \left[ \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} \right],$$

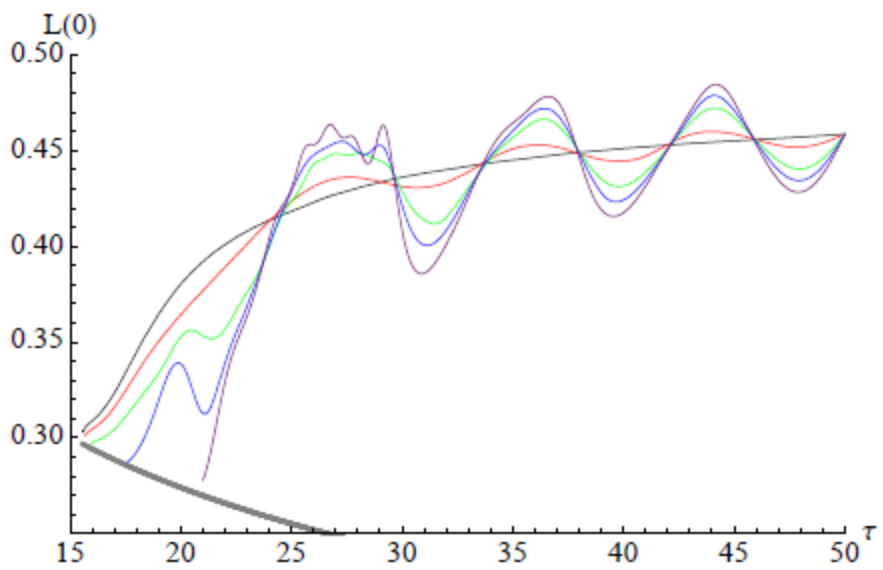
D7 dynamics with B field...





Equilibrium vs PDE solutions...

Bubble formation...



# Conclusion

Strongly coupled phase diagrams with rich structure

arXiv:1002.1885 [hep-th], arXiv:1109.2633 [hep-th], arXiv:1204.5640 [hep-th]

Out of equilibrium dynamics arXiv:1011.2519 [hep-th]