

# On the Perturbative Evaluation of Thermal Green's Functions in the Bulk and Shear Channels of Yang-Mills Theory

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- 13 September 2013 @ Illa da Toxa . Galicia . Spain -

# Outline

- Motivation
- Correlators in  $SU(N_c)$  Yang-Mills theory
- Results
  - Correlators in the UV limit
  - Spectral densities
- Summary and Outlook

# Linearized Viscous Hydrodynamics

## ● Macroscopic Form of Energy Momentum Tensor:

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -Pg^{\mu\nu} + (e + P)u^\mu u^\nu + \Delta T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\Delta T^{\mu\nu} = \eta(\Delta^\mu u^\nu + \Delta^\nu u^\mu) + \left(\frac{2}{3}\eta - \zeta\right)H^{\mu\nu}\partial_\rho u^\rho$$

- $\eta, \zeta$  = shear and bulk viscosity

- $u^\mu$  velocity of energy transport

- $\Delta^\mu = \partial_\mu - u_\mu u^\beta \partial_\beta, \quad H^{\mu\nu} = u^\mu u^\nu - g^{\mu\nu}$

# Puzzles from RHIC

- Viscous hydro is compatible with experimental data only when

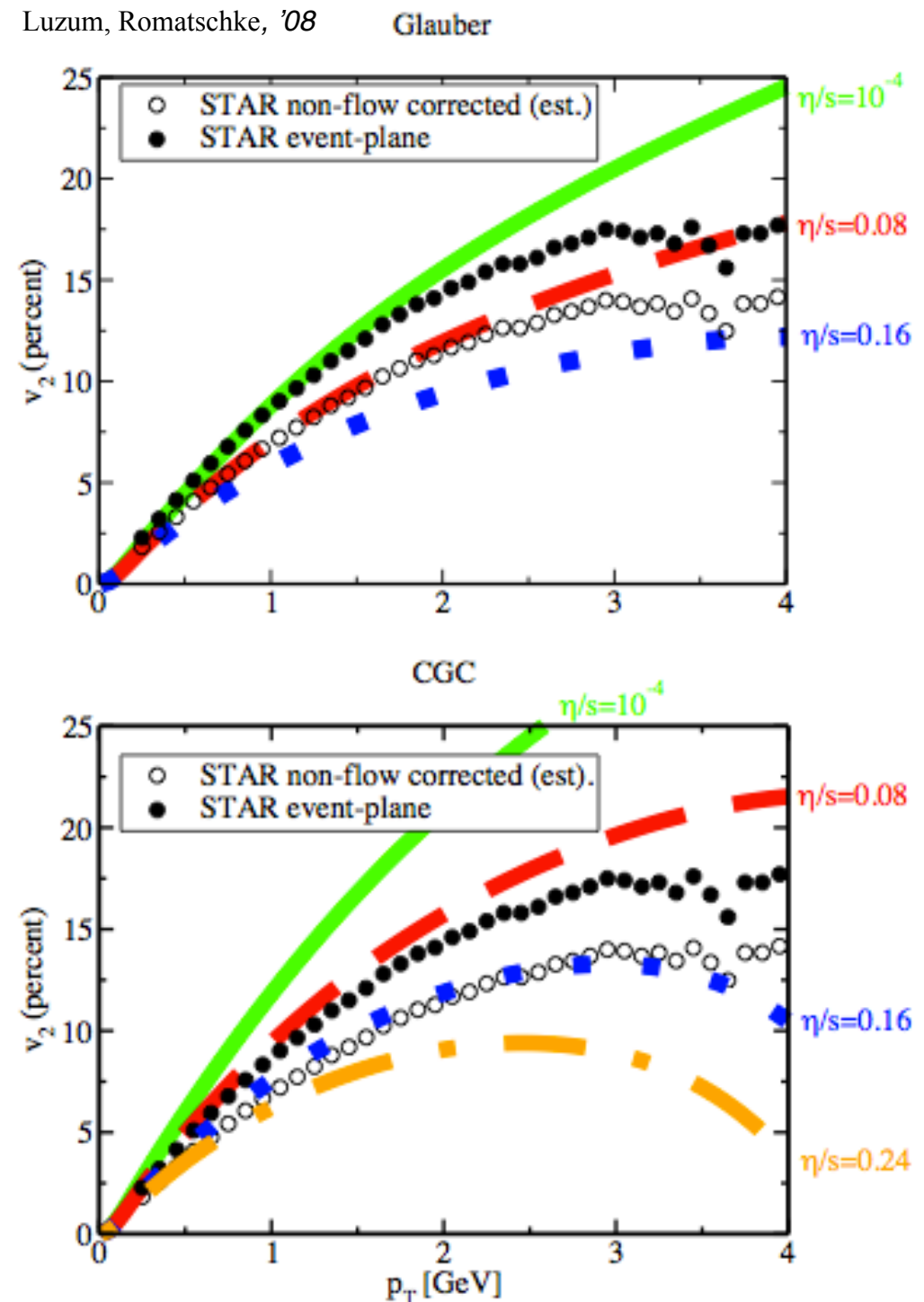
$$\eta/s \sim 0.2$$

- Elliptic flow in PbPb @ 2.76TeV at LHC [ALICE: *arXiv:1011.3914 [nucl-ex]*] is identical to AuAu at RHIC

- String theory methods - AdS/CFT with gravity duals:

$$\eta/s = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

- What are  $\eta$ ,  $\zeta$ ,... in QCD? Is the plasma 'strongly coupled'? Is  $N = 4$  SYM really a good model for QGP?
- Ultimate answer only from **non-perturbative** calculations in **QCD!**



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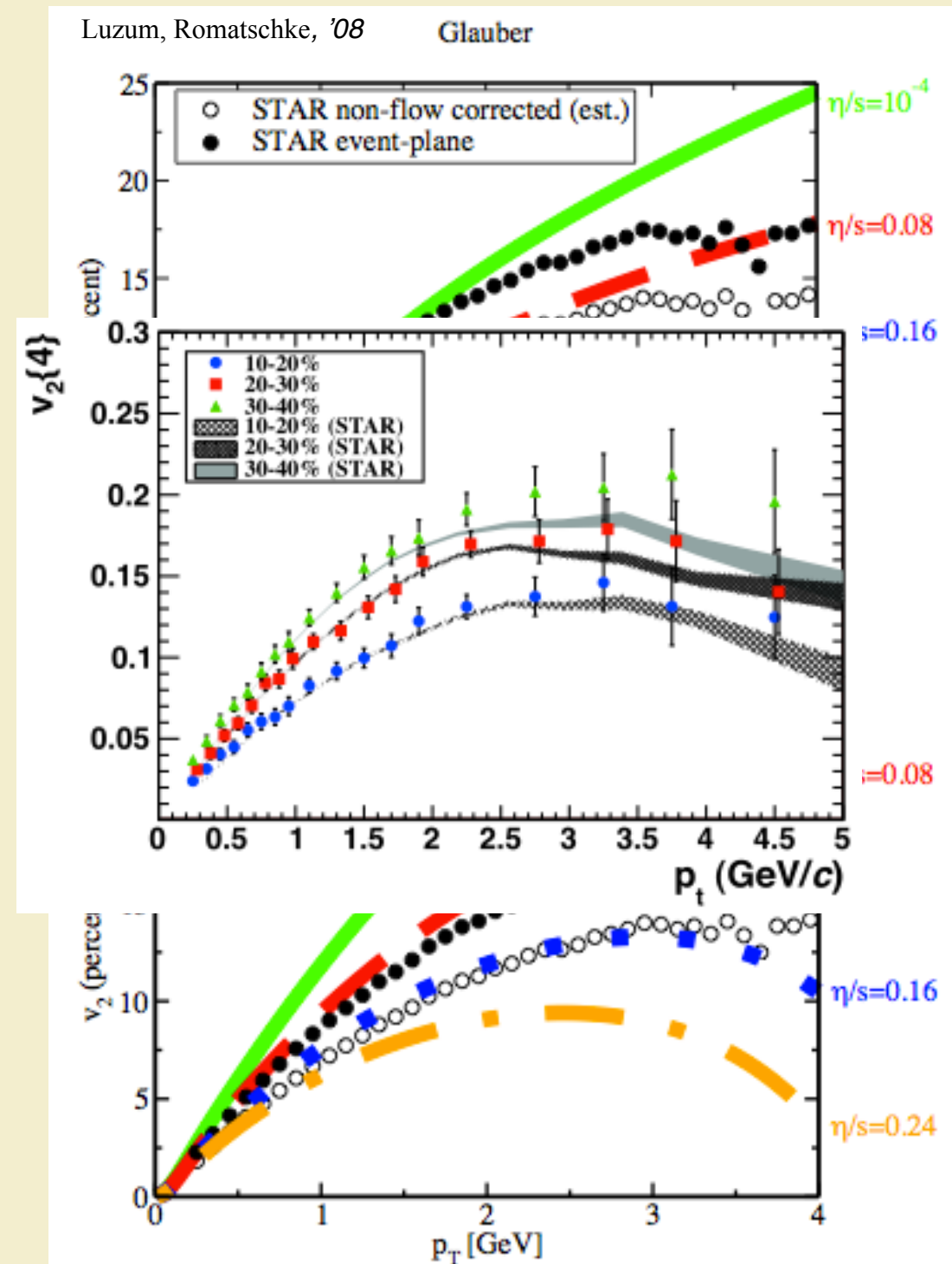
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# Bulk and shear viscosities: Kubo formulae

- Matching of linearized hydrodynamic and linear response description in QFT---**Kubo formulae**: Viscosities and other transport coeffs. are obtainable from **retarded Minkowskian correlators of energy momentum tensor**

$$\eta = \pi \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho_{12,12}(\omega, \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0})}{\omega}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\pi}{9} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho_{ii,jj}(\omega, \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0})}{\omega}$$

$$\rho_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \text{Im} G_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^R(\omega, \mathbf{0})$$

$$G_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}^R(\omega, \mathbf{0}) \equiv i \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} \int d^3x \langle [T_{\mu\nu}(t, \mathbf{x}), T_{\rho\sigma}(0, \mathbf{0})] \rangle$$

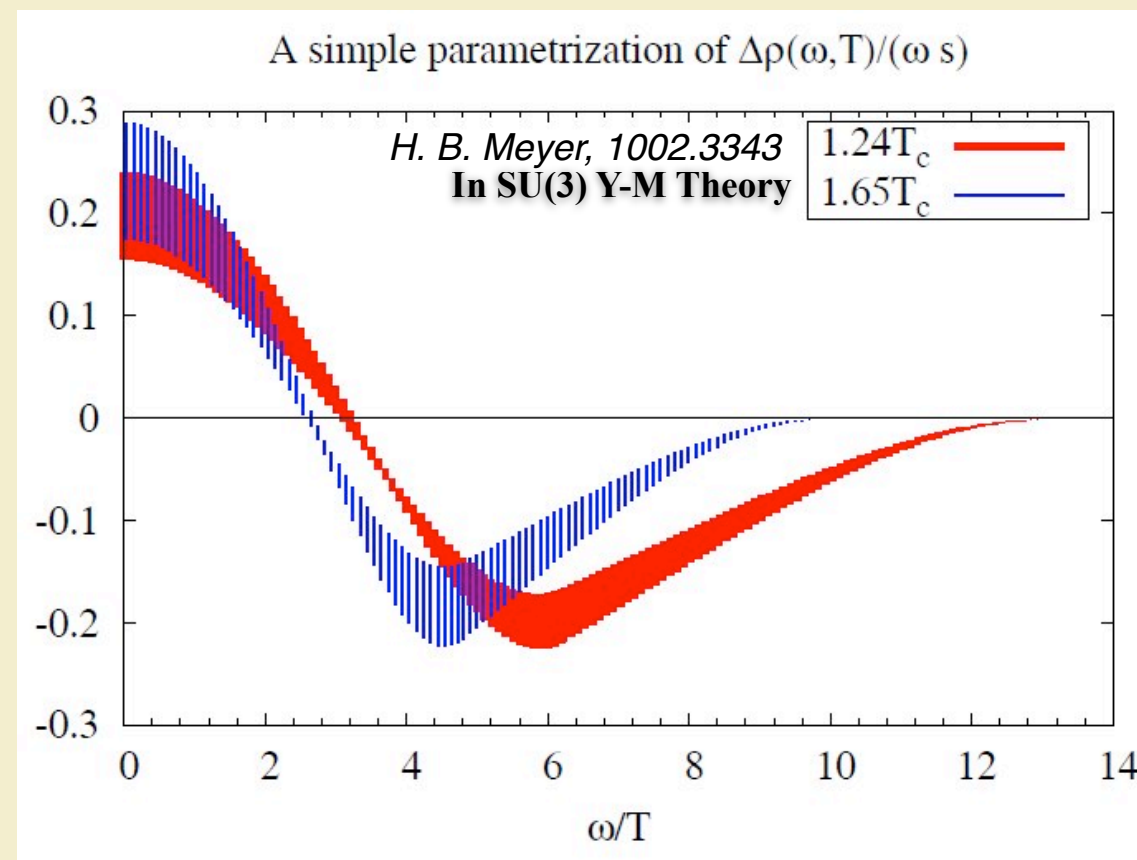
$$G_R(\omega) = \tilde{G}_E(p_n \rightarrow -i[\omega + i0^+], \mathbf{0})$$



# Viscosities from the lattice

- Lattice determines spectral density  $\rho$  from **Euclidean correlators**: Need to invert

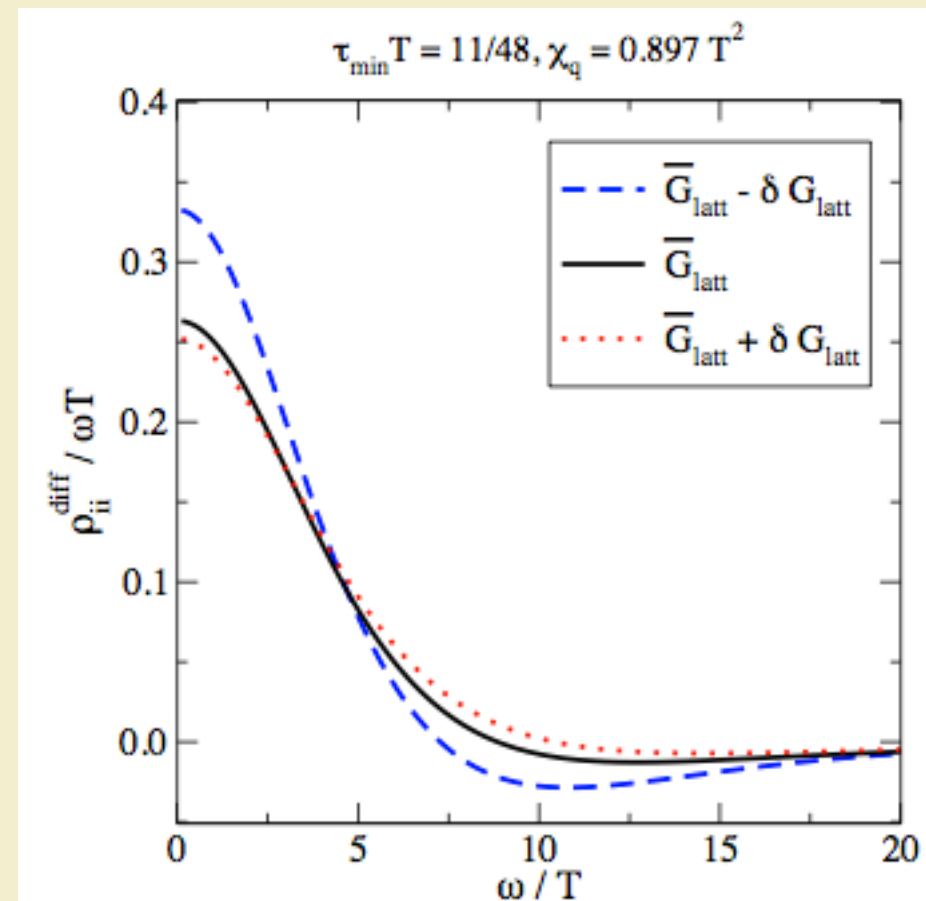
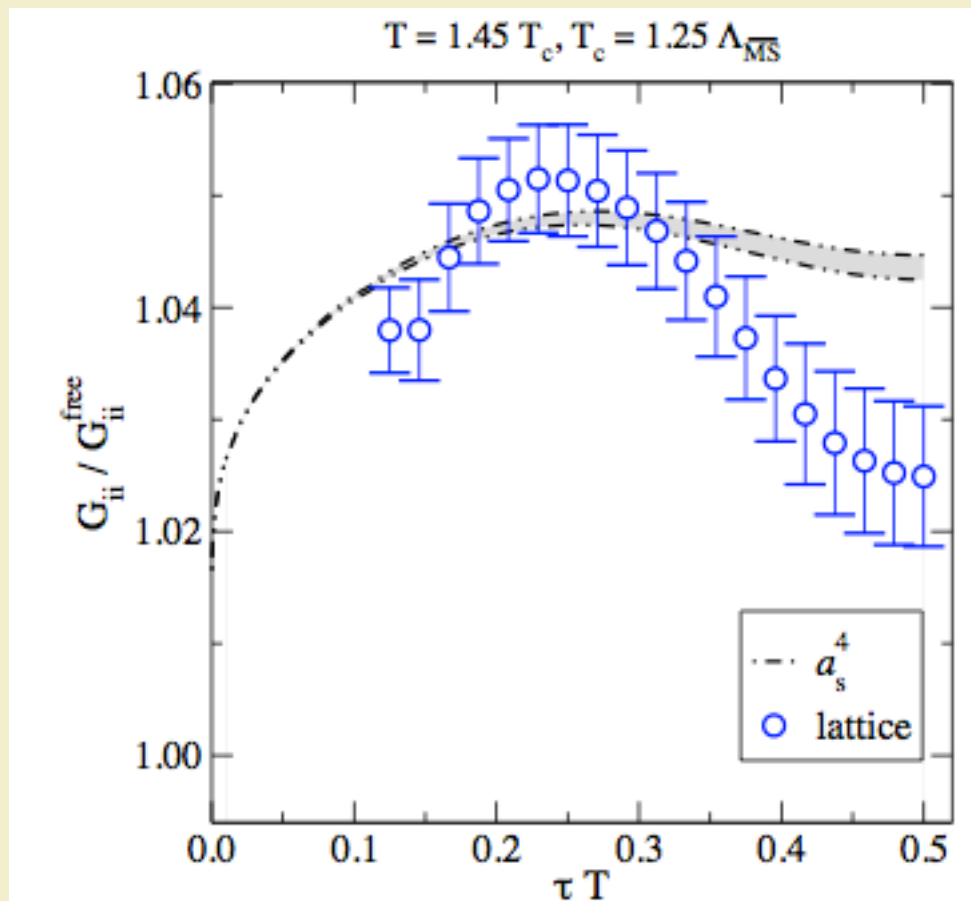
$$G(\hat{\tau}) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\omega}{\pi} \rho(\omega) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{1}{2} - \hat{\tau}\right) \beta\omega}{\sinh \frac{\beta\omega}{2}}$$



- For extracting IR limit of  $\rho$ , need to understand its behavior also at  $\omega \gtrsim \pi T$   
 — very non-trivial challenge for lattice QCD, **requiring perturbative input!**

# Successful application of pQCD result

- For the vector-current correlator, 5-loop vacuum limit and accurate lattice data available  $\Rightarrow$  Model-independent analytic continuation of Euclidean correlator à la [Burnier, Laine, Mether; *EPJC* 71] possible
- Result: Estimate for flavor current spectral density and flavour diffusion coefficient [Burnier, Laine; *EPJC* 72]  $2\pi T D \gtrsim 0.8$





# Setup

- SU(N<sub>c</sub>) YM theory

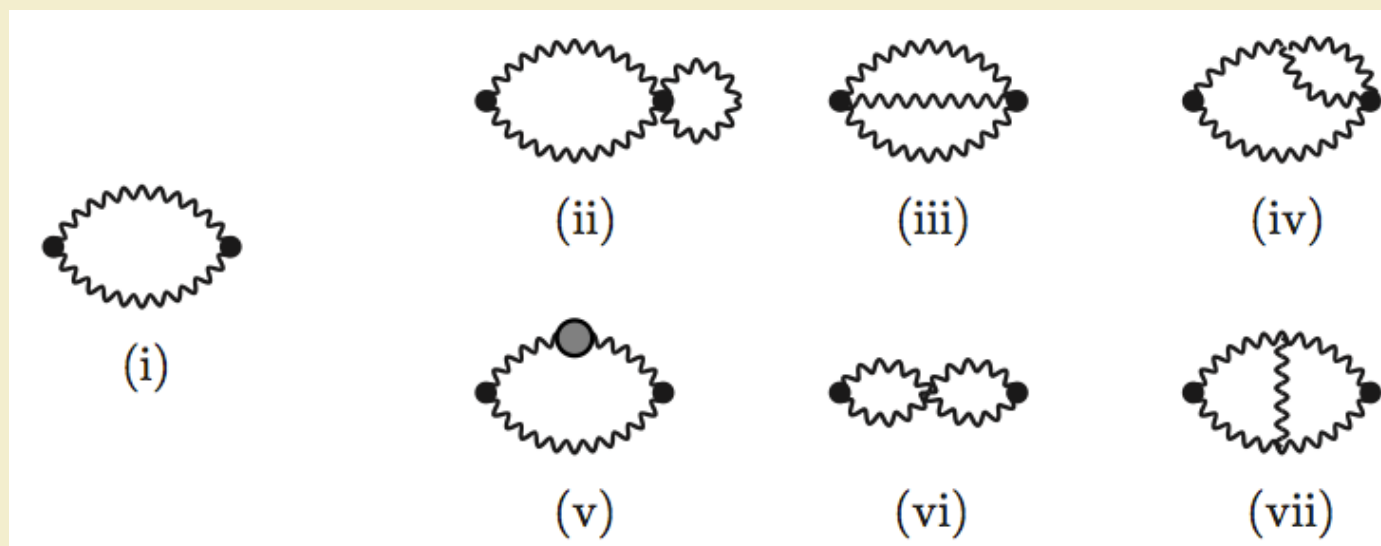
$$S_E = \int_0^\beta d\tau \int d^{3-2\epsilon} \mathbf{x} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^a F_{\mu\nu}^a \right\}$$

- Define:
  - $G_\theta(x) \equiv \langle \theta(x) \theta(0) \rangle_c$ ,  $\theta \equiv c_\theta g_B^2 F_{\mu\nu}^a F_{\mu\nu}^a$
  - $G_\chi(x) \equiv \langle \chi(x) \chi(0) \rangle$ ,  $\chi \equiv c_\chi \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} g_B^2 F_{\mu\nu}^a F_{\rho\sigma}^a$
  - $G_\eta(x) = -16c_\eta^2 \langle T_{12}(x) T_{12}(0) \rangle_c$ .

where  $T_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} \delta_{\mu\nu} F_{\alpha\beta}^a F_{\alpha\beta}^a - F_{\mu\alpha}^a F_{\nu\alpha}^a$ ,

# Correlators to NLO

The LO and NLO Feynman graphs contributing to the correlators



- Write down diagrammatic expansions for Euclidean correlators in momentum space  $\tilde{G}_\alpha(P) \equiv \int_x e^{-iP \cdot x} \tilde{G}_\alpha(x)$
- Carry out Matsubara sums by ‘cutting’ thermal lines and evaluate remaining 3d integrals at high P to get the OPE
- Extract the spectral densities with  $\rho_\alpha(\omega) = \text{Im} \tilde{G}_\alpha(p_0 = -i\omega + 0^+, \mathbf{p} = \mathbf{0})$

# Spectral functions

$$\rho(\omega) = \text{Im} \left[ \tilde{G}(P) \right]_{P \rightarrow (-i[\omega + i0^+], \mathbf{0})} .$$

- After Matsubara sums, the imaginary part can be extracted with

$$\frac{1}{\omega \pm i0^+} = \mathbb{P} \left( \frac{1}{\omega} \right) \mp i\pi\delta(\omega)$$

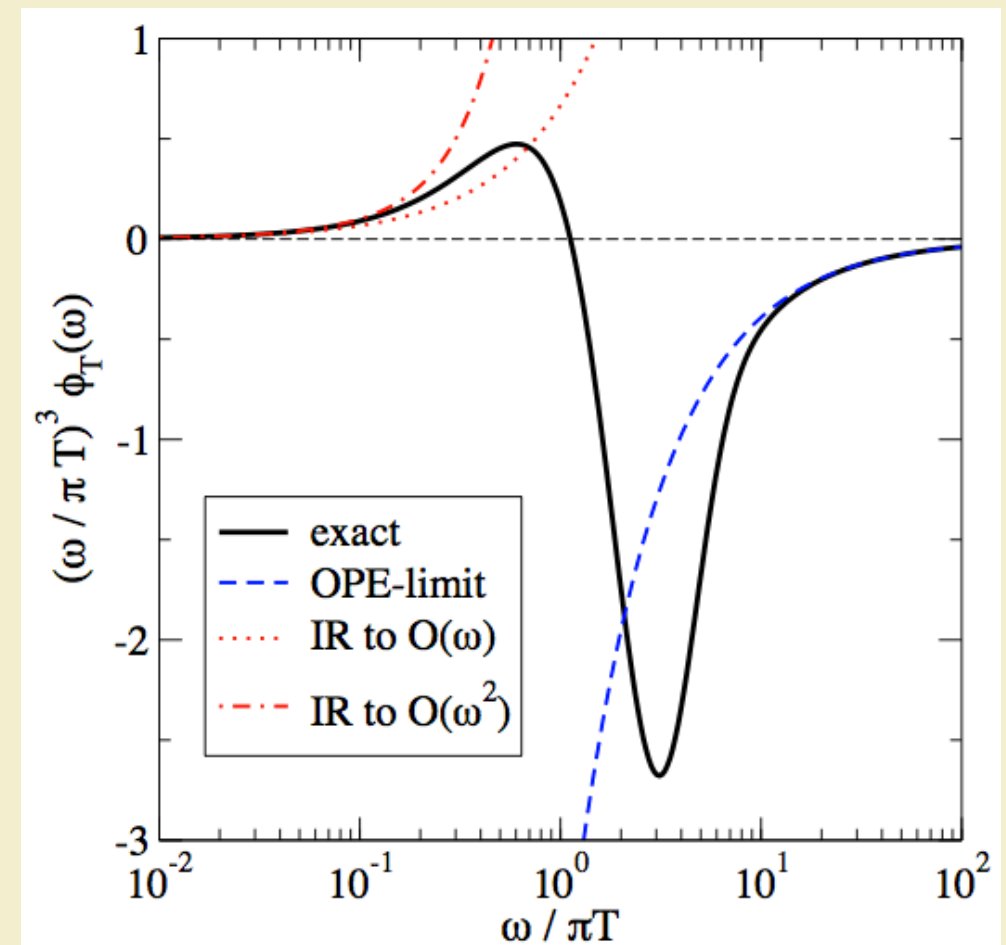
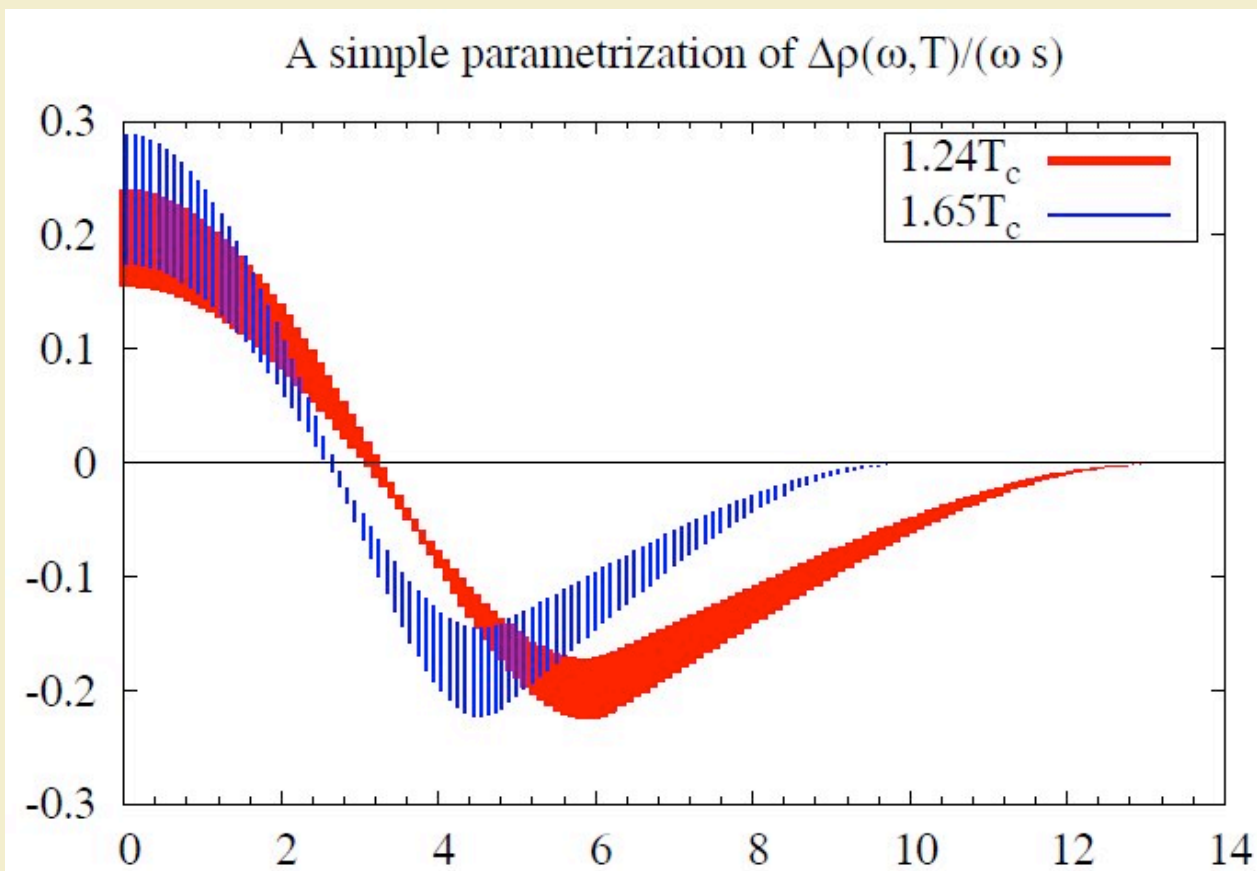
- Example:

$$\mathcal{I}_j^0(P) \equiv \oint_{Q,R} \frac{P^6}{Q^2 R^2 [(Q-R)^2 + \lambda^2] (Q-P)^2 (R-P)^2}$$

Denoting  $E_q \equiv q$ ,  $E_r \equiv r$ ,  $E_{qr} \equiv \sqrt{(\mathbf{q} - \mathbf{r})^2 + \lambda^2}$ ,

# Spectral functions: Bulk channel

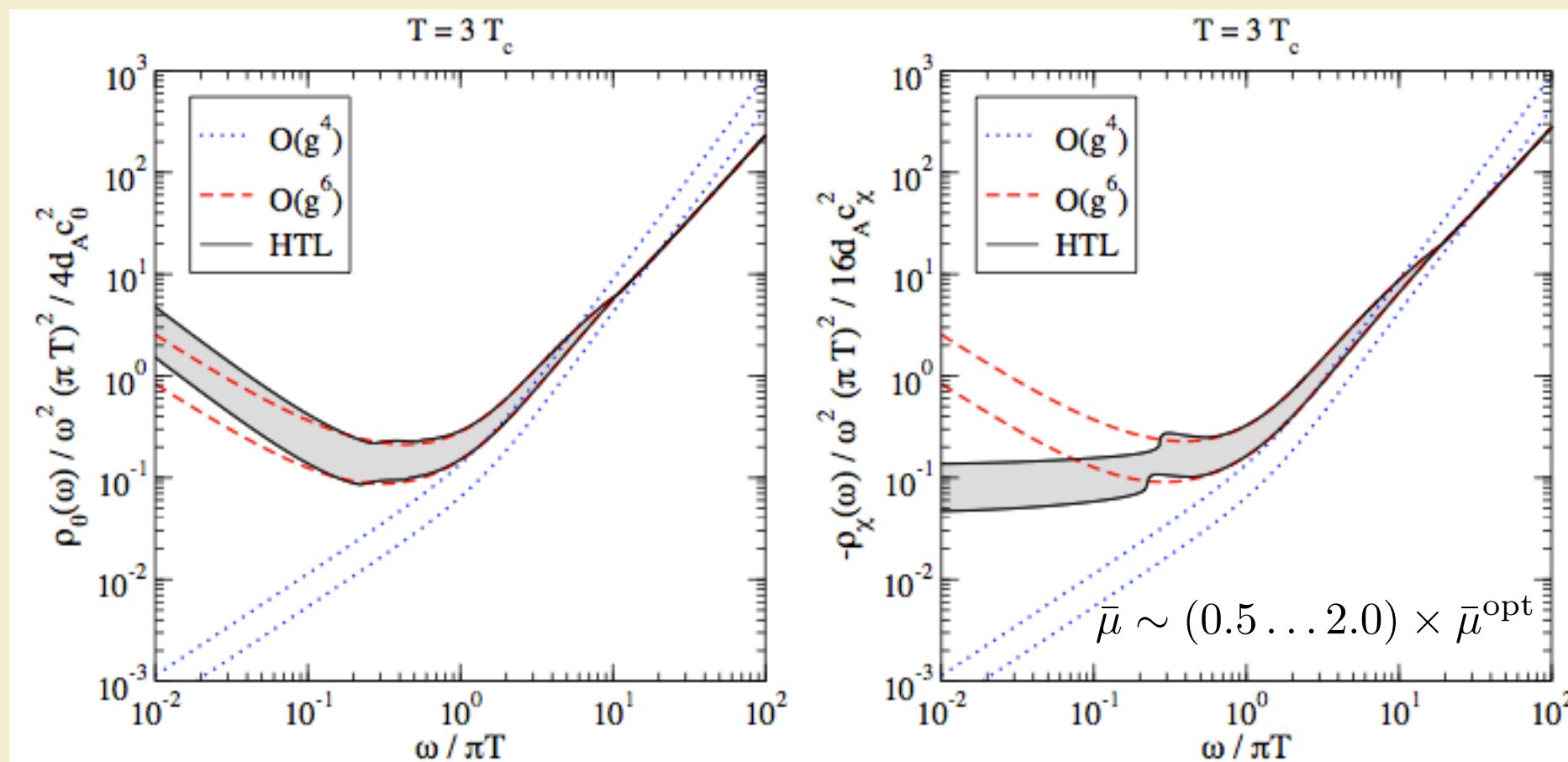
H. B. Meyer, 1002.3343



$$\frac{\rho_\theta(\omega)}{4d_A c_\theta^2} = \frac{\pi\omega^4}{(4\pi)^2} (1 + 2n_{\frac{\omega}{2}}) \left\{ g^4 + \frac{g^6 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{22}{3} \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}^2}{\omega^2} + \frac{73}{3} + 8\phi_T(\omega) \right] \right\} + \mathcal{O}(g^8)$$

$$\frac{-\rho_\chi(\omega)}{16d_A c_\chi^2} = \frac{\pi\omega^4}{(4\pi)^2} (1 + 2n_{\frac{\omega}{2}}) \left\{ g^4 + \frac{g^6 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left[ \frac{22}{3} \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}^2}{\omega^2} + \frac{97}{3} + 8\phi_T(\omega) \right] \right\} + \mathcal{O}(g^8)$$

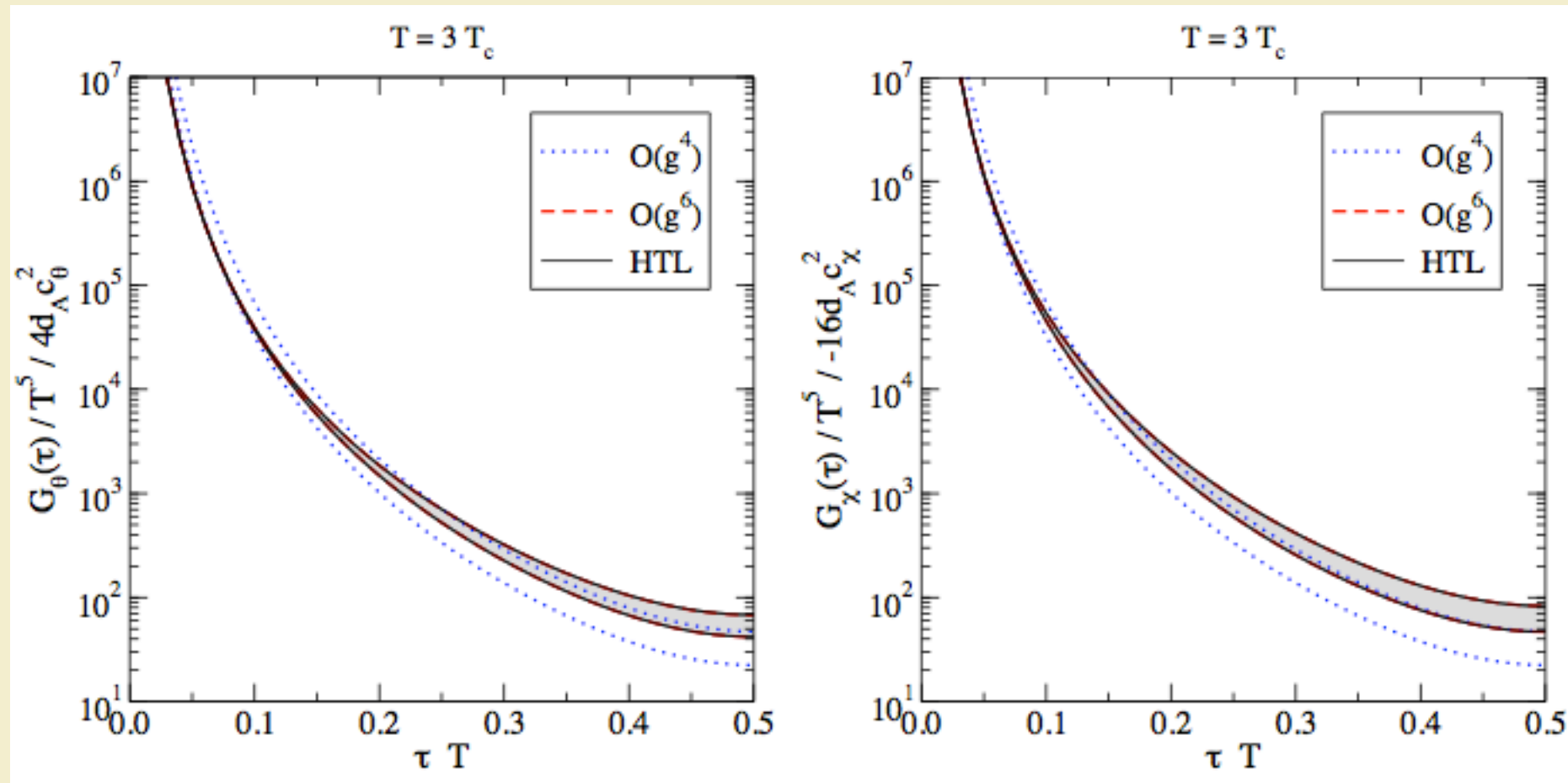
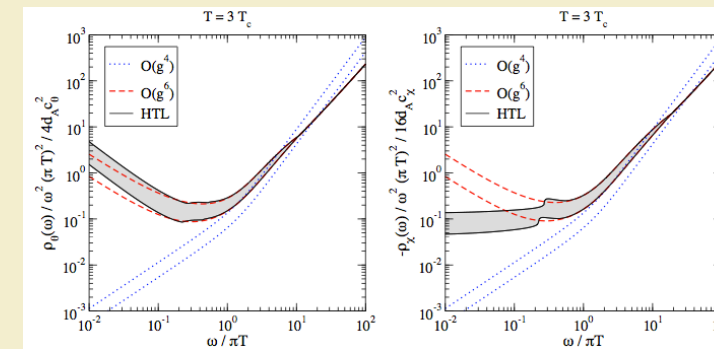
# Spectral functions: Bulk channel



$$\rho_{\text{resummed}}^{\text{QCD}} = \rho_{\text{resummed}}^{\text{QCD}} - \rho_{\text{resummed}}^{\text{HTL}} + \rho_{\text{resummed}}^{\text{HTL}} \approx \rho_{\text{naive}}^{\text{QCD}} - \rho_{\text{naive}}^{\text{HTL}} + \rho_{\text{resummed}}^{\text{HTL}} .$$

# Imaginary-time correlators: Bulk channel

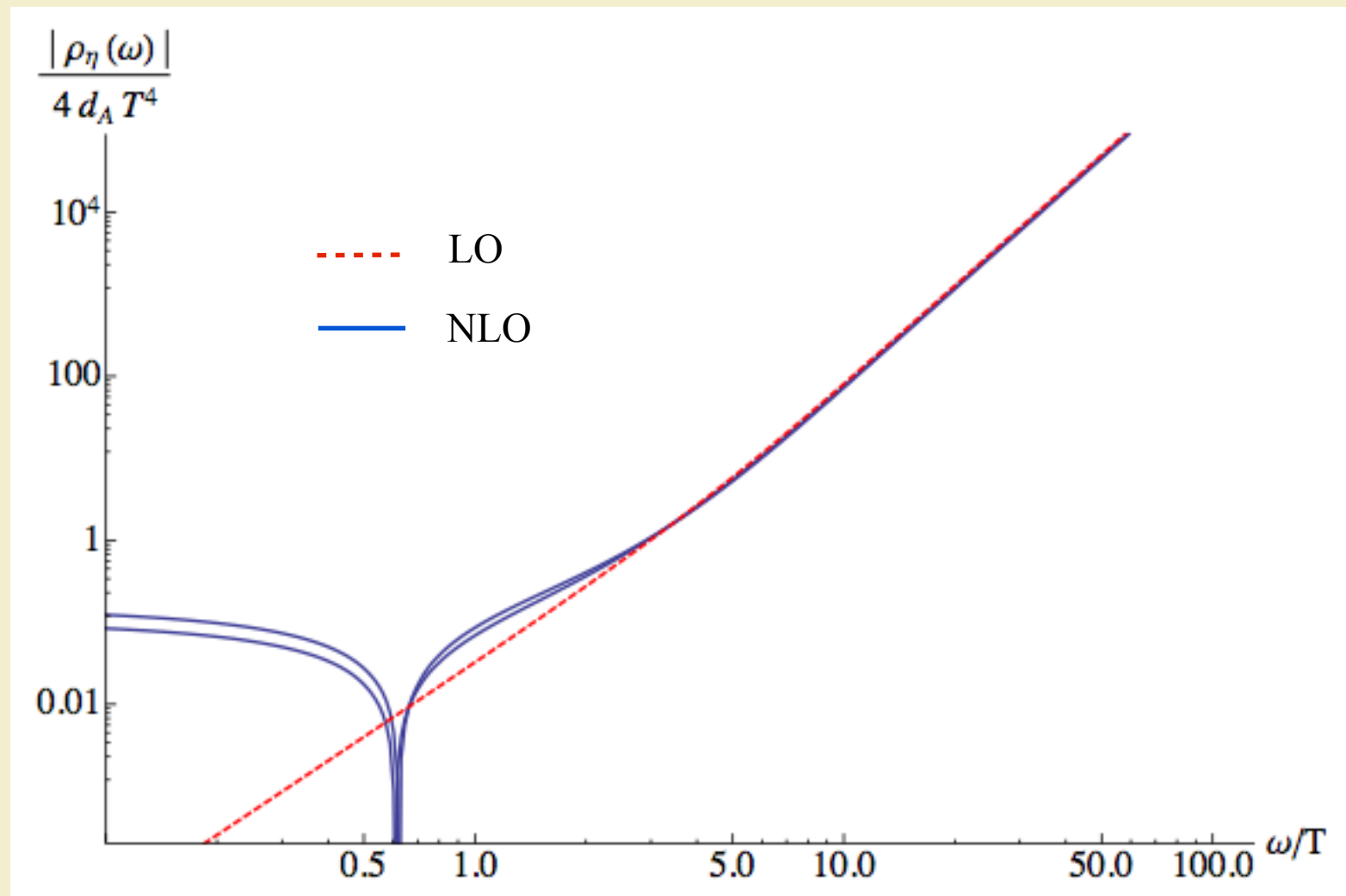
$$G(\tau) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\omega}{\pi} \rho(\omega, \mathbf{0}) \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\beta}{2} - \tau\right) \omega}{\sinh \frac{\beta\omega}{2}}.$$



Considerable difference between LO and NLO in spectral function leads to a small correction to the imaginary-time correlators.

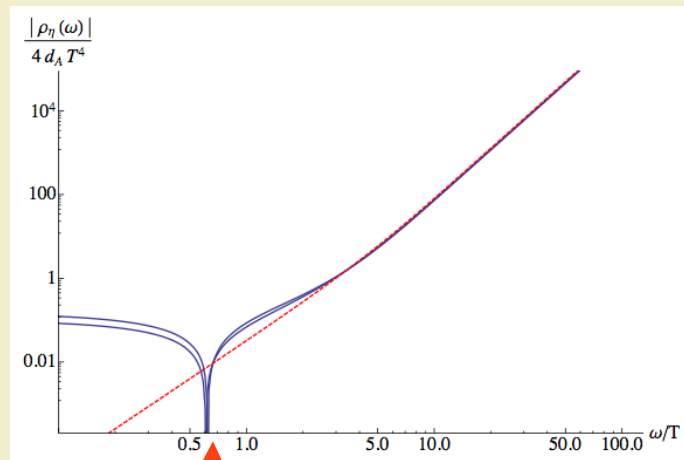


# Spectral functions: Shear channel



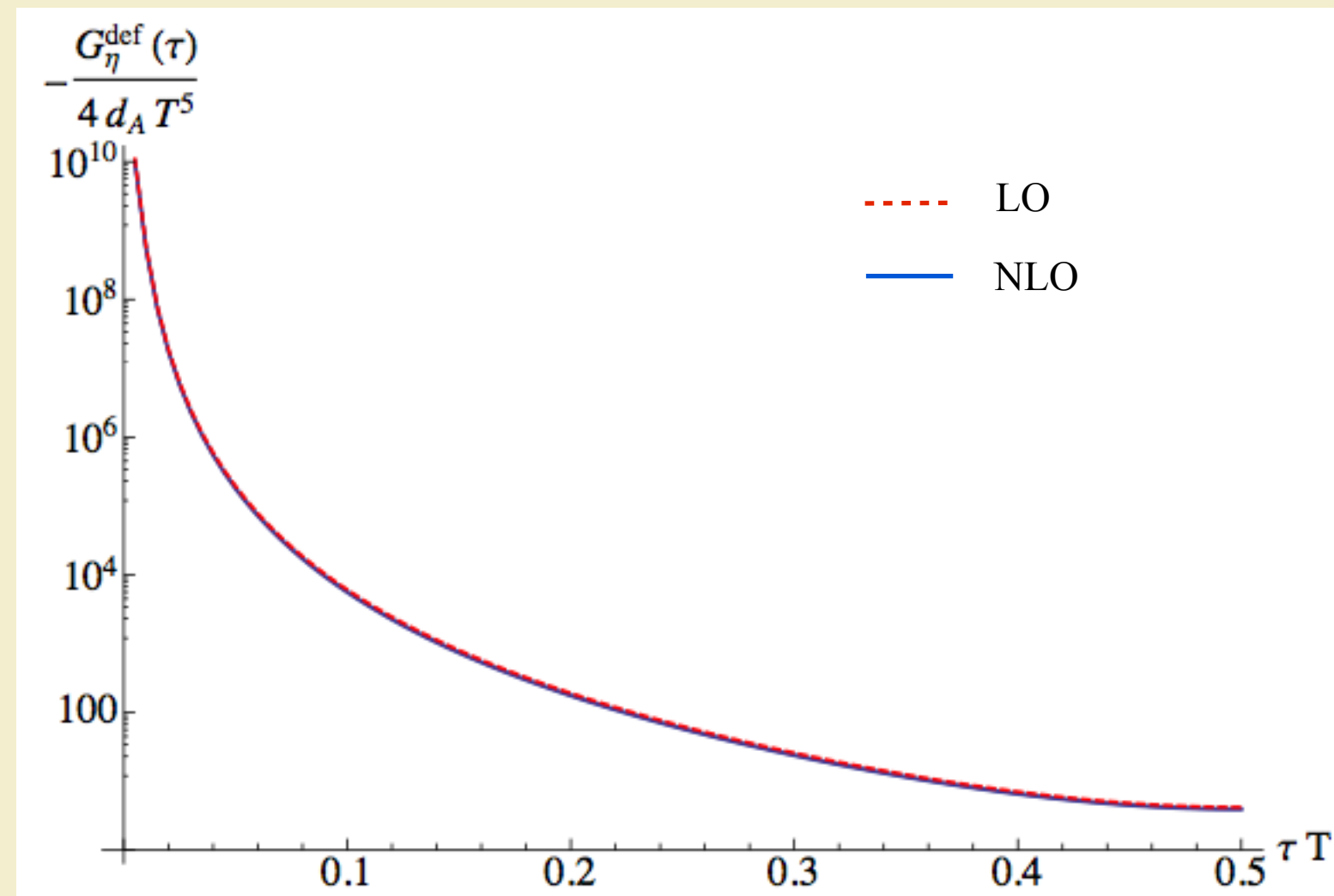
$$\frac{\rho_\eta(\omega)}{4d_A} = \frac{\omega^4}{4\pi} \left(1 + 2n_{\frac{\omega}{2}}\right) \left\{ -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{g^2 N_c}{(4\pi)^2} \left( \frac{2}{9} + \phi_T^\eta(\omega/T) \right) \right\}$$

# Imaginary-time correlators: Shear channel



$$\omega_0 \approx 0.6T$$

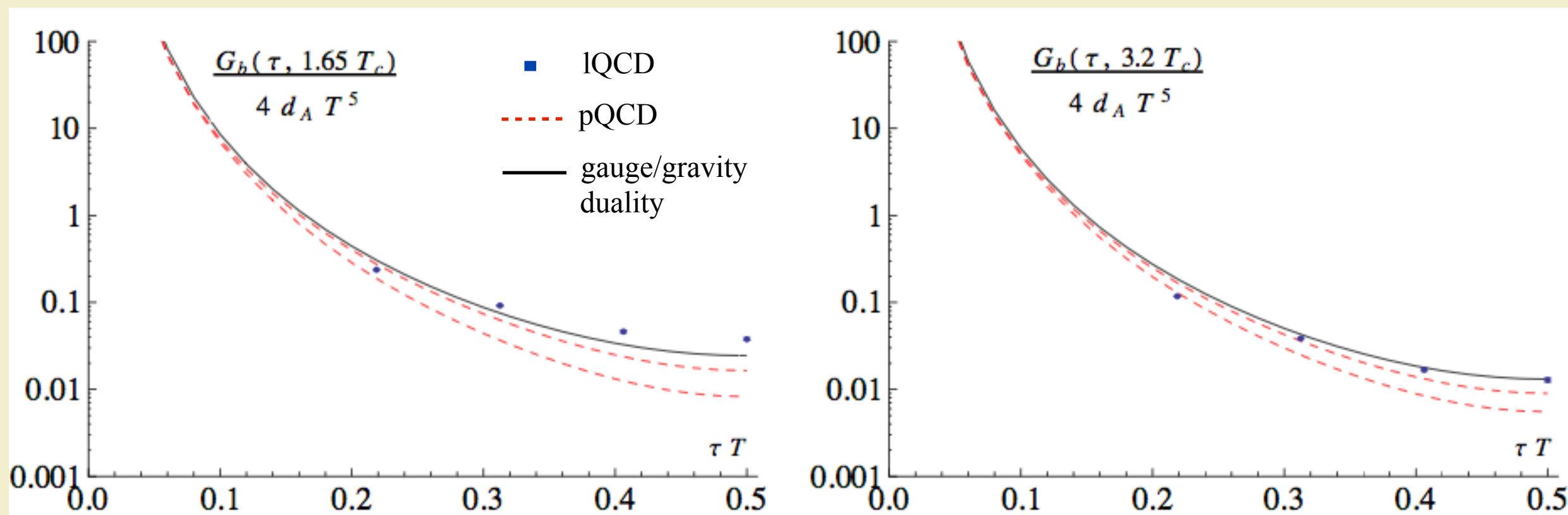
$$G_{\eta}^{\text{def}}(\tau) = \int_{\omega_0}^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\pi} \rho_{\eta}(\omega) \frac{\cosh \left[ \left( \frac{\beta}{2} - \tau \right) \omega \right]}{\sinh \frac{\beta\omega}{2}}$$



# Lattice vs. pQCD

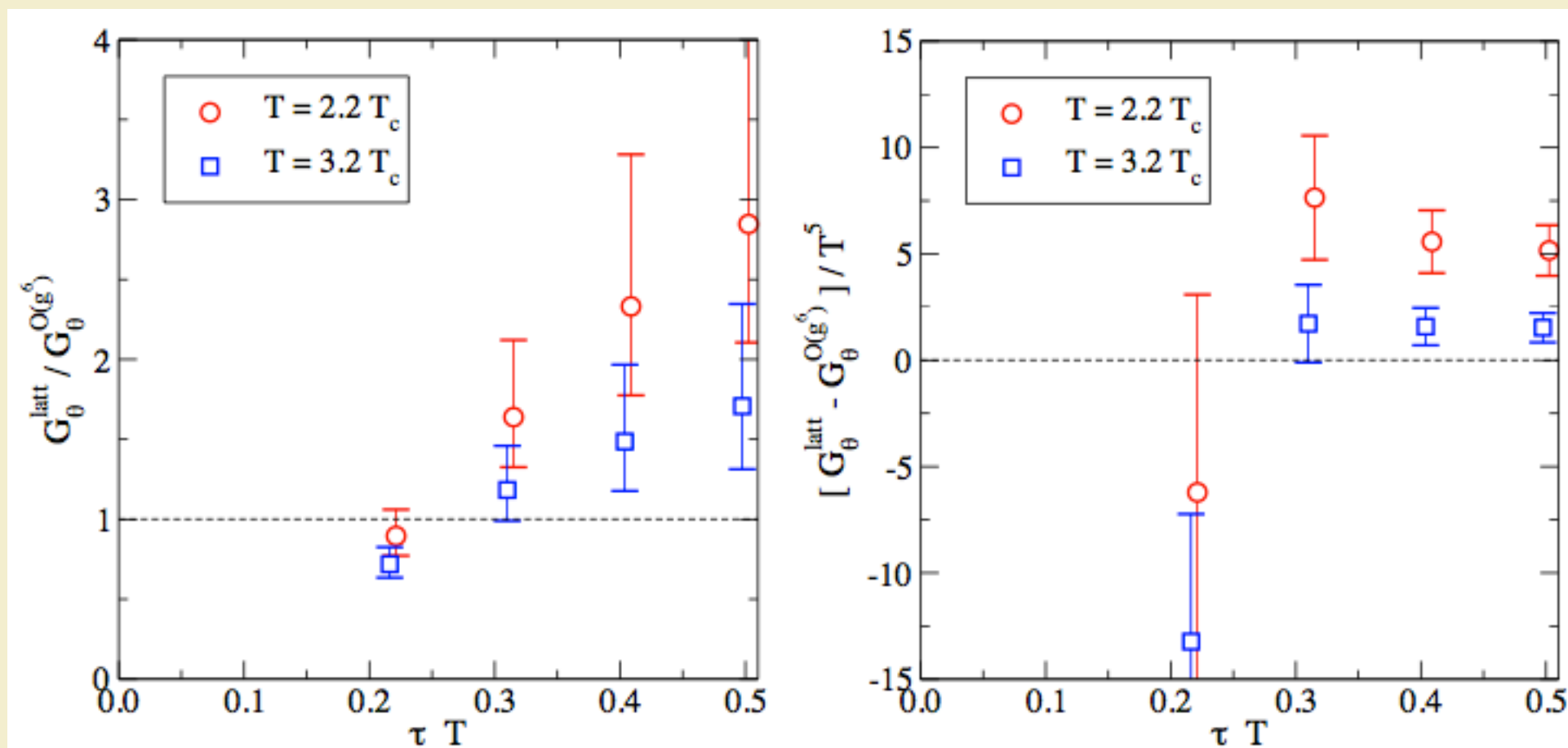
## vs. gauge/gravity duality: Bulk channel

*K. Kajantie, M. Krssak and A. Vuorinen, arXiv:1302.1432 [hep-ph].*



# Lattice vs. pQCD: Bulk channel

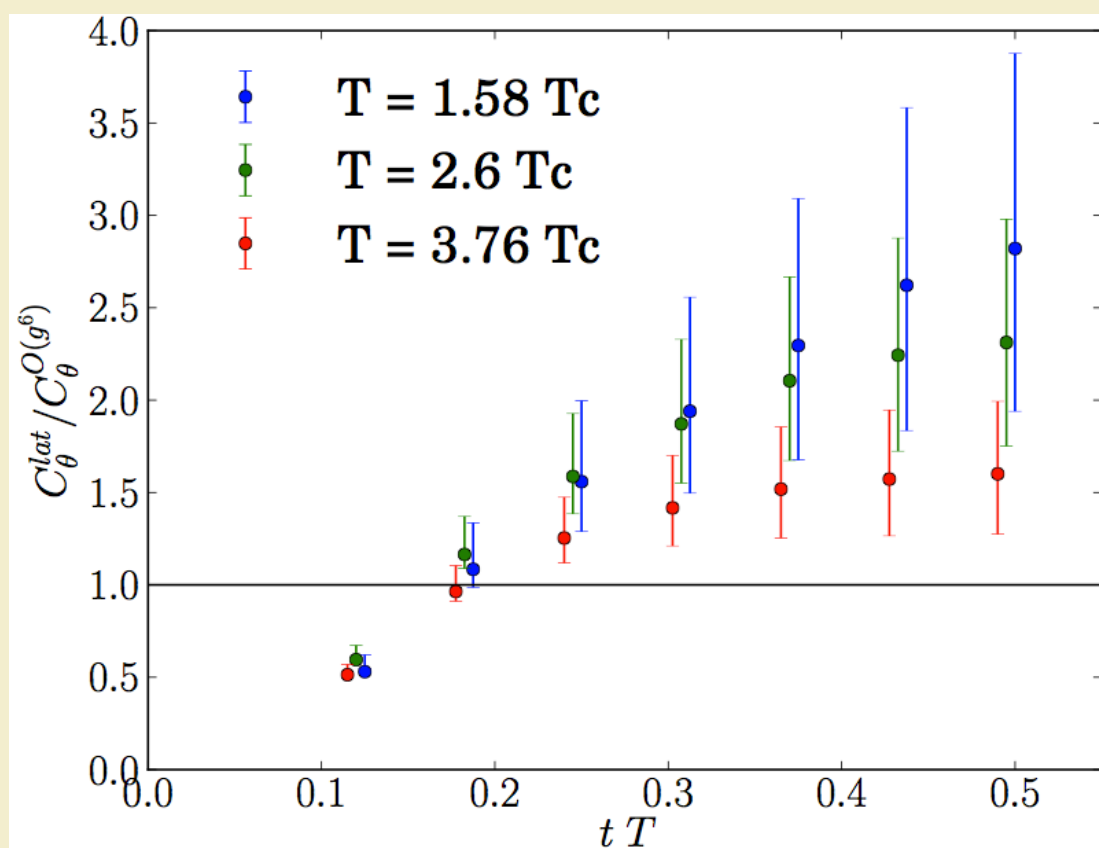
Lattice data from H.B. Meyer, JHEP 04(2010), 099 [10023344]



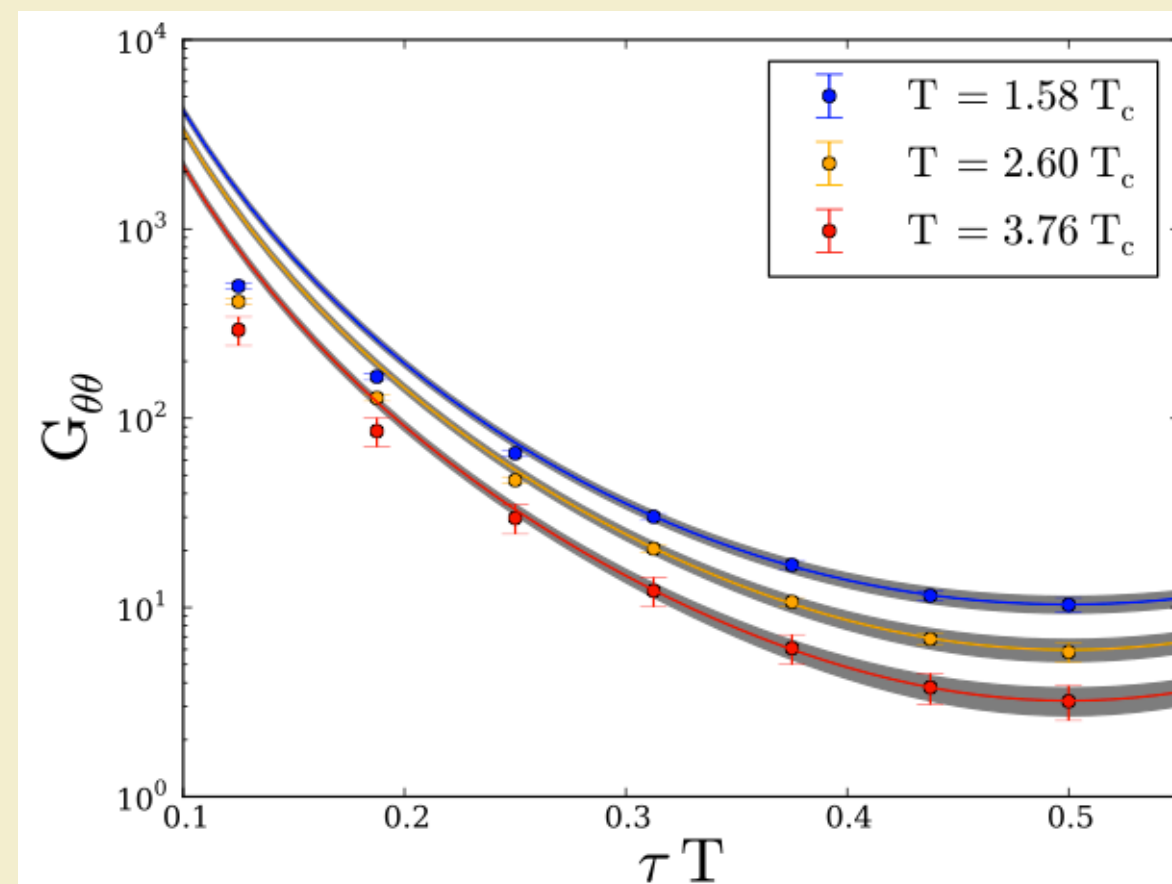
- The ratio shows good agreement at short distances.
- The difference no longer shows the short distance divergence. A model independent analytic continuation could be attempted.

# Lattice vs. pQCD: Bulk channel

*Chuan Miao (CPOD2011), H. B. Meyer*



*Chuan Miao, H.B. Meyer (Preliminary)*



- Right panel: Fit correlators with Breit Wigner formula (low frequency) + NLO results (high frequency), the width of the B-W is fixed to  $0.5\pi T$ .
- NLO perturbative input is very helpful.

# Summary and Outlook

- Information on correlation functions of the energy momentum tensor crucial for disentangling the properties of the QGP
- **Wilson coefficients** refined and determined in the OPE
- **Spectral densities** needed in extracting transport coefficients from lattice QCD data
- NLO results in the bulk and shear channels completed, **HTL for the shear channel underway**
- Results promising, but quantitative comparisons await
- ★ If pure YM results useful, inclusion of fermions straightforward