

Quantising a perfect fluid

Based on 1406.4422, supervised by Ben Gripaios

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The perfect fluid Lagrangian

Each fluid element is labelled by its position at a known time in the past. The map $\phi^i(x, t)$ returns the label of the fluid element at x at time t .

$$B^{ij} = \partial_\mu \phi^i \partial^\mu \phi^j \quad B = \det(B^{ij}) \quad (1)$$

B is invariant under transformations $\phi \rightarrow \phi'$ where $\det\left(\frac{\partial \phi'^i}{\partial \phi^j}\right) = 1$ everywhere.

The action is an arbitrary function f of B :

$$S = \int d^d x dt f(B) \quad (2)$$

Calculating correlators

Expand about a still vacuum:

$$\phi^i = x^i + \pi^i$$

$$S = \int d^d x dt \left[\frac{1}{2}(\dot{\pi}^2 - c^2(\partial_i \pi^i)^2) - \frac{(3c^2 + f_3)}{6}(\partial_i \pi^i)^3 + \frac{c^2}{2}(\partial_i \pi^i)(\partial_i \pi^j \partial^j \pi^i) + \dots \right]$$

$$\text{propagator} = \frac{i}{\omega^2 - c^2 k^2} \left(\frac{k^i k^j}{k^2} \right) + \frac{i}{\omega^2} \left(\delta^{ij} - \frac{k^i k^j}{k^2} \right) \quad (3)$$

Correlators diverge at late times T :

$$\langle \pi^i \pi^j \rangle \sim \int d\omega \frac{1}{\omega^2} e^{i\omega T} \quad (4)$$

An analogy with $1 + 1d$ σ models

There are no Goldstone bosons in $1 + 1d$.

$$\langle \pi \pi \rangle \sim \int d^2 k \frac{1}{k^2} e^{ikx} \quad (5)$$

“The vacuum is destroyed by quantum fluctuations”



However, you can still do useful calculations by computing the correlators of *symmetry invariants*.

$$\langle \phi \phi^\dagger \rangle = \langle e^{i\pi} e^{-i\pi} \rangle \sim 1 + \text{loop corrections} \quad (6)$$

Invariants in a fluid

Observables like p, ρ, u^μ are SDiff invariants.

We computed many 3- and 4-point SDiff invariant correlators at tree level. The $\frac{1}{\omega}$ terms cancel, and the correlators are finite.

We computed the tree and 1-loop parts of a 2-point density-density correlator in dim. reg.. Both the tree and loop parts are finite.

Regime of validity

This is strong evidence that the perfect fluid is a consistent (quantum) EFT! We can guess at the regime of validity by requiring the tree level part to be bigger than the loop level part.

