

# Polyakov line actions from SU(3) lattice gauge theory with dynamical fermions via relative weights

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## **Agenda**

Motivation

Lattice QCD and the Sign problem

The Effective Polyakov Line Action

Map LGT to PLA via Relative Weights Method

Check results from PLA at  $\mu = 0$  with LGT

Solve remaining sign problem by Mean Field Theory

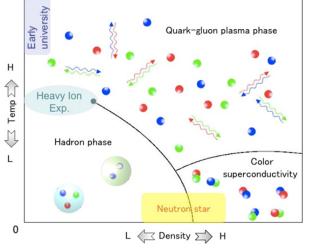
Conclusions & Outlook

Questions?

Metastable States in the PLA



#### Motivation The Phase Diagram of QCD





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#### determinant is complex and satisfies

$$[\det\,M(\mu)]^*=\det\,M(-\mu^*)$$



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lacksquare finite chemical potential  $\mu$  favors propagation of quarks



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- Worldline formalism and strong coupling limit: change order of integration, partial integration over loops and hopping parameter expansion



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■ hard to compute  $\exp[S_P(U_x)]$  directly, but action ratios are easily computed as expectation values  $\rightarrow$  use relative weights...

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$$\frac{1}{L^3}(\frac{\partial S_P}{\partial a_k})_{a_k=\alpha}=2K(k)\alpha+\frac{p}{L^3}\sum_x(3he^{ikx}+3h^2e^{-ikx}+c.c.)$$



■ lattice momenta  $k = 2\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \sin^2(k_i/2)}$ ,  $k_i = 2\pi m_i/L$ , where L = 16 and we use mode numbers  $m_i = (000), (100), (110), (200), (210), (300), (311), (400), (322), (430), (333), (443), (444), (554)$ 



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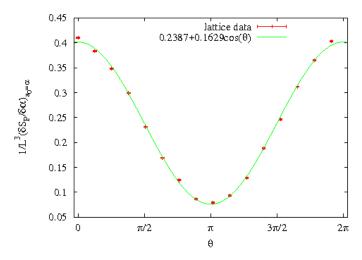
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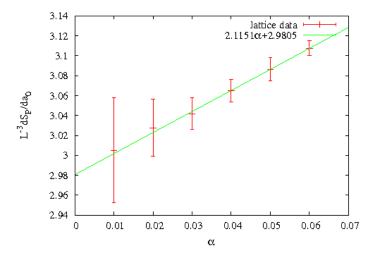
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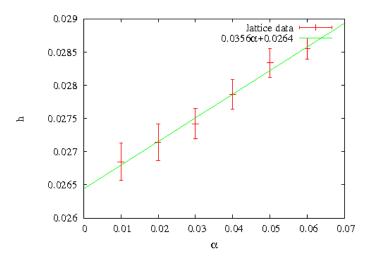
$$\frac{1}{L^3} \left( \frac{\partial S_P}{\partial a_0} \right)_{a_0 = \alpha}^{\mu/T = i\theta} = 2K(0)\alpha + 6h\cos\theta$$



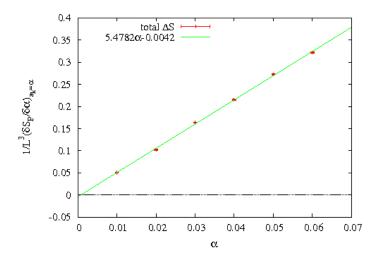




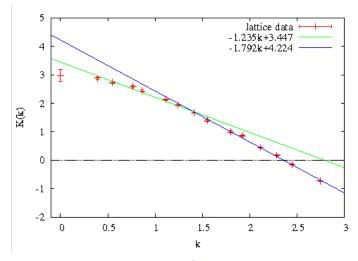














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$$K(x-y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L^3} \sum_{k} K^{fit}(k) e^{ik \cdot (x-y)} & |x-y| \le r_{max} \\ 0 & |x-y| > r_{max} \end{cases}$$



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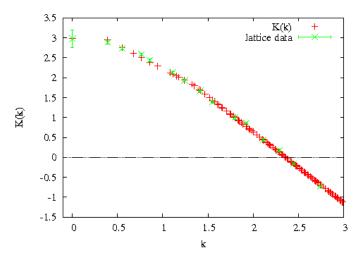
$$K^{fit}(k) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} c_1 - c_2 k & k \leq k_0 \ d_1 - d_2 k & k \geq k_0 \end{array} 
ight.$$

- fit parameters and  $k_0$  determined by  $\chi^2$
- Fourier transform using long-range cutoff  $r_{max}$

$$K(x-y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L^3} \sum_{k} K^{fit}(k) e^{ik \cdot (x-y)} & |x-y| \le r_{max} \\ 0 & |x-y| > r_{max} \end{cases}$$

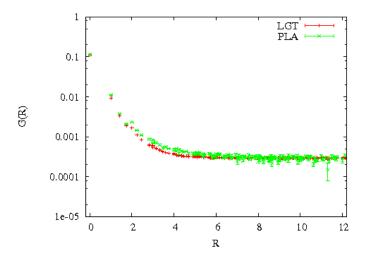
• determine  $r_{max}$  by Fourier transforming back and fitting K(0)





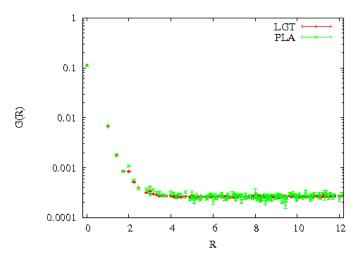


#### Results from PLA at $\mu = 0, \beta = 5.4, ma = 0.6$



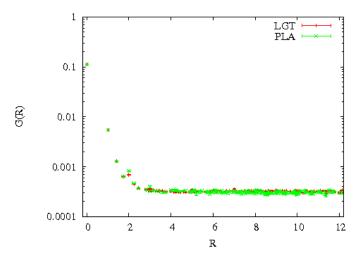


### **Results from PLA at** $\mu = 0, \beta = 5.2, ma = 0.35$





#### **Results from PLA at** $\mu = 0, \beta = 5.04, ma = 0.2$





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$$\operatorname{Tr} U_{\mathsf{x}} = (\operatorname{Tr} U_{\mathsf{x}} - u) + u , \operatorname{Tr} U_{\mathsf{x}}^{\dagger} = (\operatorname{Tr} U_{\mathsf{x}}^{\dagger} - v) + v$$



$$S_P^0 = \frac{1}{9} \sum_{x \neq 0} K(x) \left[ \sum_x (v \operatorname{Tr} U_x + u \operatorname{Tr} U_x^{\dagger}) - uv L^3 \right]$$
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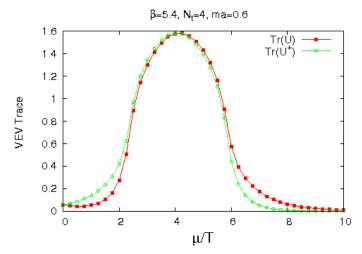
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- equivalent to the stationarity of the mean field free energy with respect to variations in u and  $v \rightarrow$  solve numerically

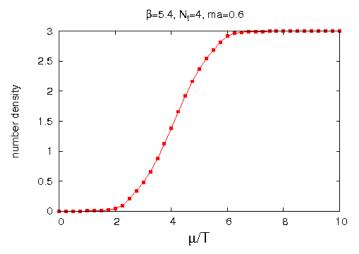


#### **Mean Field Results at** $\beta = 5.4$ , ma = 0.6

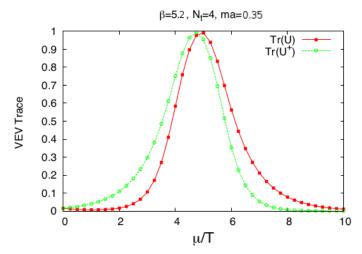




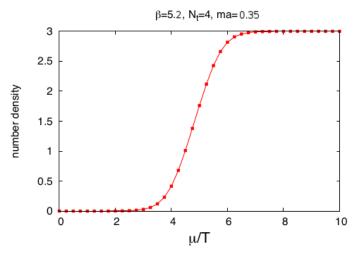
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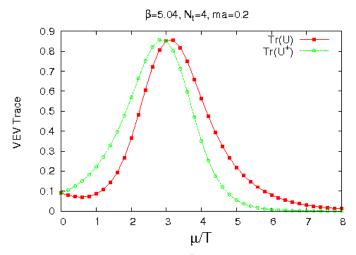


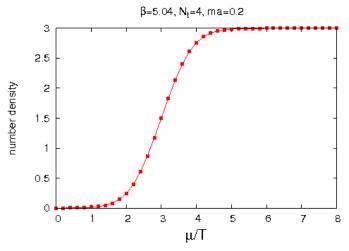














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- go on to smaller quark masses...



# **Questions?**

### Thank You &

Tareq Alhalholy, Derar Altarawneh, Michael Engelhardt, Manfried Faber, Martin Gal, Jeff Greensite, Urs M. Heller, James Hettrick, Andrei Ivanov, Thomas Layer, Štefan Olejnik, Luis Oxman, Mario Pitschmann, Jesus Saenz, Thomas Schweigler, Wolfgang Söldner, David Vercauteren, Markus Wellenzohn















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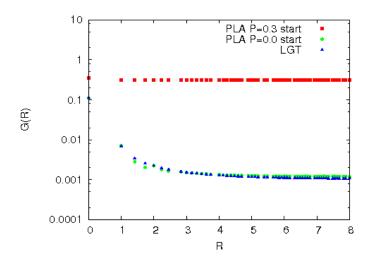
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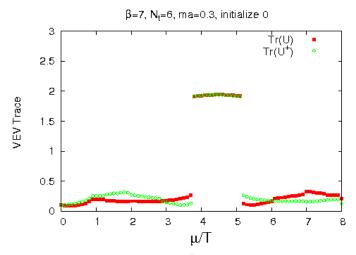
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- unfortunate ambiguity for highly non-local  $S_P$ , not a finite density issue!

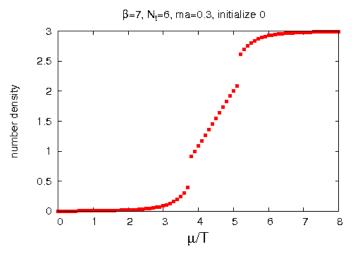




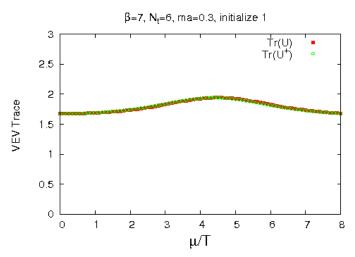




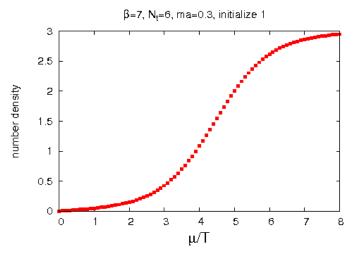




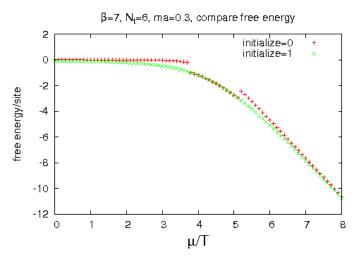














# Polyakov line actions from SU(3) lattice gauge theory with dynamical fermions via relative weights

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<sup>b</sup>Institute of Atomic and Subatomic Physics, Nuclear Physics Dept., Vienna University of Technology, Operngasse 9, 1040 Vienna, Austria <sup>c</sup>Department of Physics, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001, USA