

FLOW VISCOSITY WITH A RUNNING COUPLING

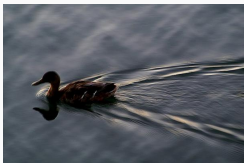
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(With many thanks to André Peshier)

July 9 2014

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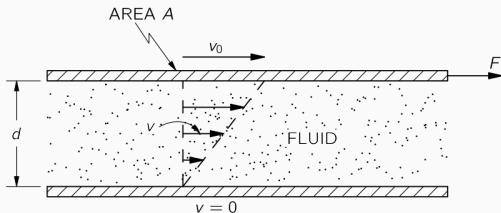


Fluids are

M_I**C**RO**S**COPIC { bulk properties
particle interactions

An easy problem: ←
→ parallel plates

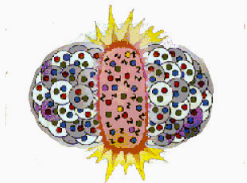
$$\frac{F}{A} = \boxed{\eta} \frac{v_0}{d}$$



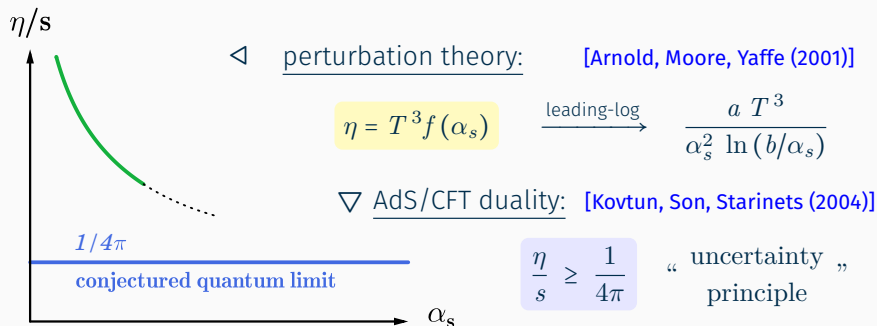
“how good” the fluid is at moving momentum around: $\eta \sim n \Delta p \ell_{\text{mfp}}$

A **stressful** problem: \rightsquigarrow Heavy Ion Collisions

What is the **shear viscosity** in QCD ?



QCD is a theory! (NOT A MODEL) Calculate from 1st principles...?



FREE theories $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ (0 \simeq \alpha_s) \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow \text{interaction} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{IDEAL hydrodynamics} \\ (\alpha_s \rightarrow “\infty”) \end{array} \right.$

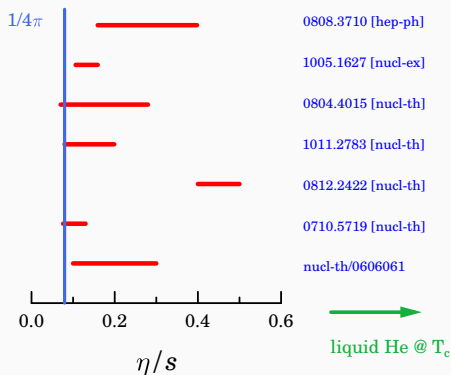
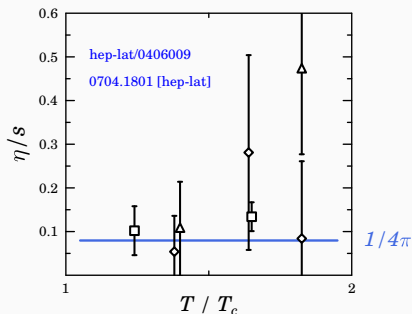
Consensus*: $\eta/s \lesssim 0.5$

phenomenology: ▷

[heavy ion]

lattice QCD: ▽

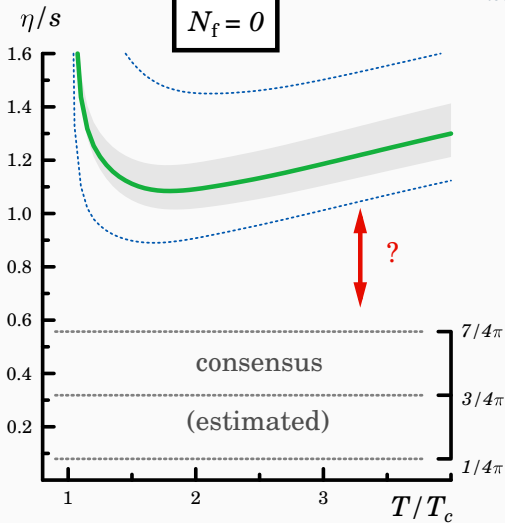
[Kubo formula]



*terms & conditions apply:

many aspects
large uncertainties

$$N_f = 0$$



leading-log "pocket formula" with $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha(2\pi T)$
 sensitive to CUT-OFF

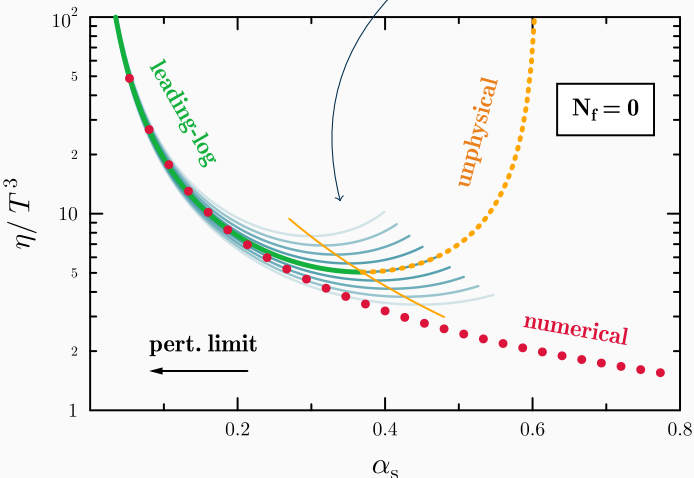


IMPRESSION :
 cannot understand
 $\eta/s \ll 1$ from pQCD

interacting entropy, $s(T)$ from lQCD: [Boyd et al, (1996)]

Issues with expansion

back of the envelope: $\eta^{-1} \propto \sigma_{\text{tr}} \sim \int \frac{T^2}{\#m_D^2} dt \left[\frac{\alpha}{t} \right]^2 = \alpha^2 \ln \left(\frac{T^2}{m_D^2} \right)$ ← [fixed coupling]



expansion in $\ln(1/\alpha_s)$

small angle scatterings

screening
"soft"
 $m_D^2 \sim \alpha T^2$

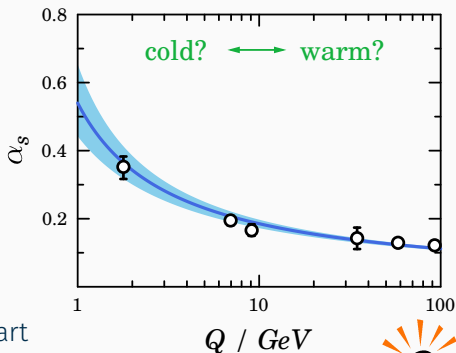
What's cooking?

Physics:

thermal contribution
screening

vacuum fluctuations
running coupling

Run, α_s , run!



Recipe:
[old]

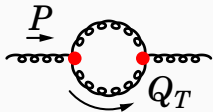
drop vacuum part

fixed coupling calculation

guess scale dep. $\alpha_s(Q)$... $Q \simeq 2\pi T$



Re³ = Regularise, Resum, Renormalise...



$$\text{dim. reg. } \Pi_{\text{vac}} \sim P^2 \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \left[\frac{P^2}{\mu^2} \right] \right)$$

$$\text{HTL } \Pi_{\text{mat}} \sim T^2 f(p_0, \mathbf{p})$$

PROPAGATOR: (1-loop, resummed)

in vacuum

$$\frac{\alpha}{P^2 - \alpha \Pi_{\text{vac}}}$$

renorm. \rightarrow

$$\frac{\alpha(P^2)}{P^2}$$

in heat bath

$$\frac{\alpha}{P^2 - \alpha \Pi_{\text{vac}} - \alpha \Pi_{\text{mat}}}$$

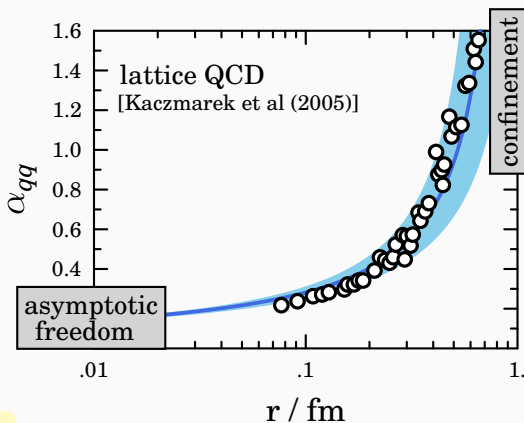
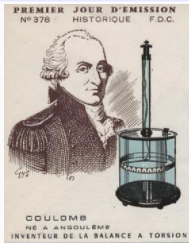
renorm. \rightarrow

$$\frac{\alpha(P^2)}{P^2 - \alpha(P^2) \Pi_{\text{mat}}}$$

Heavy quarks at $T = 0$

step 1: measure “force” to **ADJUST** parameters

$$\frac{4}{3} \frac{\alpha_{qq}(r)}{r^2} := - \frac{dV}{dr}$$



$$\Lambda \simeq 0.2\text{--}0.3 \text{ GeV}$$

$$(N_f = 2)$$

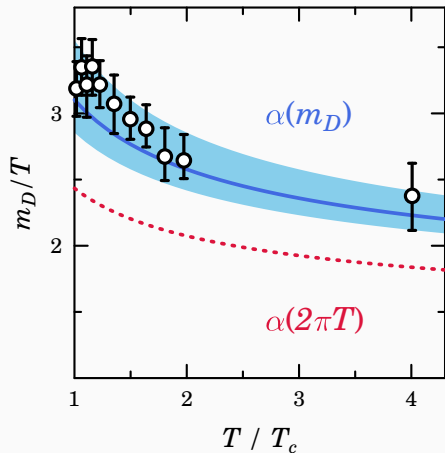
for some observables

pQCD **MAY** work quantitatively @ $\alpha \sim 1$.

Heavy quarks at $T \neq 0$

step 2: compare in order to **VERIFY** approximation scheme

(following [[André Peshier, \(2006\)](#)])



$$V \rightarrow F_1 = \int_k e^{ikr} \text{diagram} \sim \frac{e^{-m_D r}}{r}$$

Debye mass is a crucial *regulator*
@ finite temperature

(∇ works near T_c !)

$$m_D^2 = 4\pi\alpha_s(m_D^2) T^2 \left(\frac{N_c}{3} + \frac{N_f}{6} \right)$$

self

consistent

step 3: PREDICT physical observables

(following [AMY, (2003)] & [Baym, (1990)])

1) Boltzmann eq: $(\partial_t + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) f = \mathcal{C}[f]$

2) linearise: $f = f^{(0)} + \delta f$, ... find $S = \mathcal{C}[\delta f]$

3) variational treatment:

$$\mathcal{Q}[\delta f] = \langle \delta f | S \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle \delta f | \mathcal{C} | \delta f \rangle$$

$$\eta = \frac{2}{15} \text{Max} [\mathcal{Q}] \propto \langle S | \mathcal{C}^{-1} | S \rangle$$

...in “Hilbert space” of δf test functions

← **checklist:**

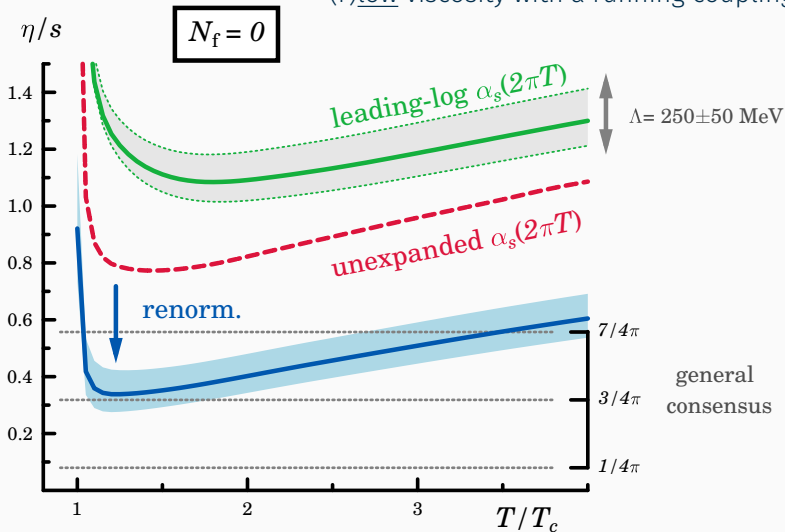
- ✓ kinematics
- ✓ quantum stat.
- ✓ effective cutoff
- ? running $\alpha(Q)$



Two cents:

renormalise collision operator $\mathcal{C}[\delta f]$

(f) low viscosity with a running coupling!



PREDICTION : gradual increase with T and $\eta/s \sim 0.5$

Summary

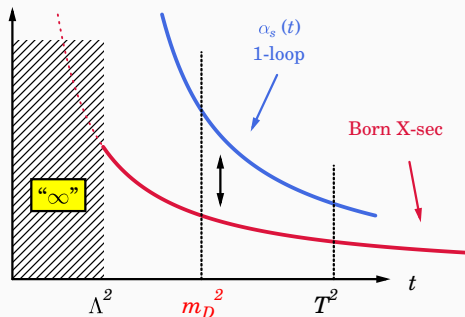
identify inconsistency:

vacuum corrections “dropped”

(re)-calculate:

1-loop, resummed framework
(no 1→2 processes yet)

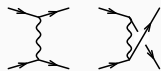
Coupling runs with
different scales!



$$\eta^{-1} \propto \sigma_{\text{tr}} \sim \int_{m_D^2}^{T^2} dt t \left[\frac{\alpha(t)}{t} \right]^2 = \alpha(m_D^2) \alpha(T^2) \ln \left(\frac{T^2}{m_D^2} \right)$$

→ **BACKUP SLIDES**

Matrix elements



Møller
 $qq \rightarrow qq$



Bhabha
 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow q\bar{q}$



Annihilation
 $q\bar{q} \rightarrow gg$



Compton
 $qg \rightarrow qg$

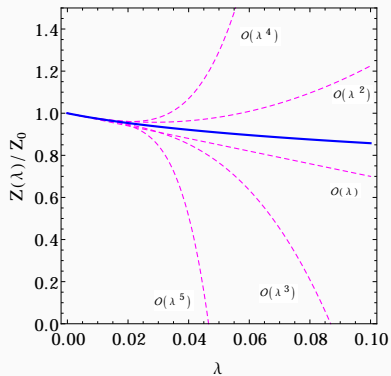


Delbrück
 $gg \rightarrow gg$

$ab \leftrightarrow cd$	$ \mathcal{M}_{cd}^{ab} ^2 / g^4$
$q_1 q_2 \leftrightarrow q_1 q_2$, $q_1 \bar{q}_2 \leftrightarrow q_1 \bar{q}_2$, $\bar{q}_1 q_2 \leftrightarrow \bar{q}_1 q_2$, $\bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_2 \leftrightarrow \bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_2$	$8 \frac{d_F^2 C_F^2}{d_A} \left(\frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} \right)$
$q_1 q_1 \leftrightarrow q_1 q_1$, $\bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_1 \leftrightarrow \bar{q}_1 \bar{q}_1$	$8 \frac{d_F^2 C_F^2}{d_A} \left(\frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} + \frac{s^2 + t^2}{u^2} \right) + 16 d_F C_F \left(C_F - \frac{C_A}{2} \right) \frac{s^2}{tu}$
$q_1 \bar{q}_1 \leftrightarrow q_1 \bar{q}_1$	$8 \frac{d_F^2 C_F^2}{d_A} \left(\frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} + \frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2} \right) + 16 d_F C_F \left(C_F - \frac{C_A}{2} \right) \frac{u^2}{st}$
$q_1 \bar{q}_1 \leftrightarrow q_2 \bar{q}_2$	$8 \frac{d_F^2 C_F^2}{d_A} \left(\frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2} \right)$
$q_1 \bar{q}_1 \leftrightarrow g g$	$8 d_F C_F^2 \left(\frac{u}{t} + \frac{t}{u} \right) - 8 d_F C_F C_A \left(\frac{t^2 + u^2}{s^2} \right)$
$q_1 g \leftrightarrow q_1 g$, $\bar{q}_1 g \leftrightarrow \bar{q}_1 g$	$-8 d_F C_F^2 \left(\frac{u}{s} + \frac{s}{u} \right) + 8 d_F C_F C_A \left(\frac{s^2 + u^2}{t^2} \right)$
$g g \leftrightarrow g g$	$16 d_A C_A^2 \left(3 - \frac{su}{t^2} - \frac{st}{u^2} - \frac{tu}{s^2} \right)$

A comment ...

... on asymptotic series



At LARGE coupling...

truncate @ $n \sim \lambda^{-1}$

pQCD still useful!

$$L(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \lambda x^4 \quad \text{toy "0-dim" QFT}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{partition} \\ \text{function} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow Z(\lambda) = \int dx \exp[-L(\lambda)]$$

