

Strong Phases from first Principles

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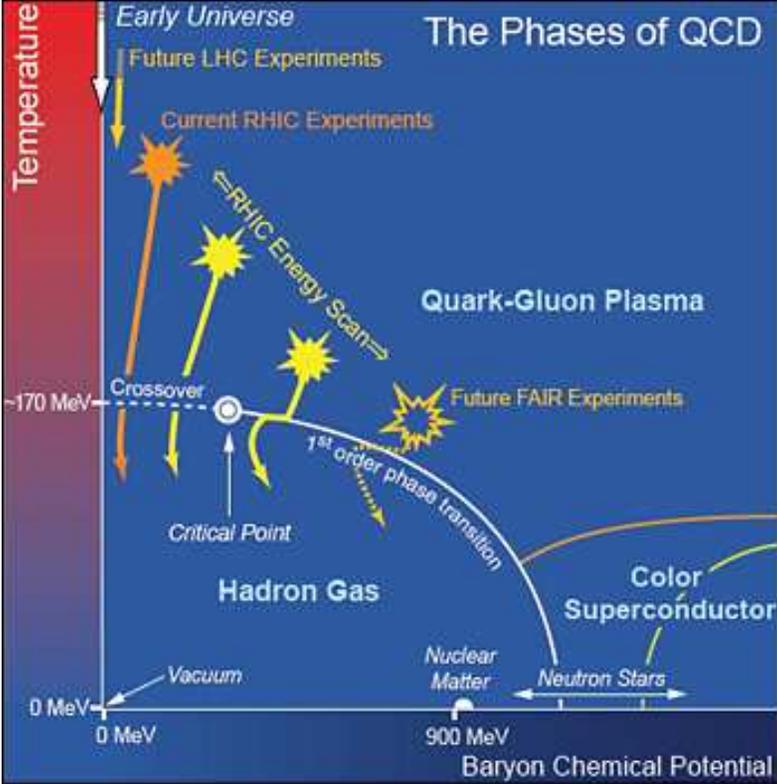
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Aim: The QCD phase diagram from first principles

Sketch RHIC



Nonperturbative problem

Aim today: Possibilities within Discovery

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- 1) Non-Gaussianity and the sign problem
- 2) A new direction in the phase diagram

$$N > 0$$

Here: Fact which we adopt into QCD

Grand canonical approach: *Fix μ determine N*

$$N = \frac{1}{V} \partial_{\mu} \log Z(\mu)$$

How to include μ in Z

μ is conjugate variable to N

$$\mu N = \mu \langle q^\dagger q \rangle = \mu \langle \bar{q} \gamma_0 q \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{QCD}} = \bar{q}(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m)q + \text{Gluons}$$

The sign problem

$$Z = \int dA \det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m) e^{-S_{\text{YM}}}$$

Anti Hermitian   Hermitian

$$\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m) = |\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m)| e^{i\theta}$$

The measure is not real and positive

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No QCD inequalities

hadron masses not what you think

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No QCD inequalities

No Vafa-Witten theorem

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symmetries not what you think

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The measure is not real and positive

No QCD inequalities

No Vafa-Witten theorem

No Elitzur theorem

hadron masses not what you think

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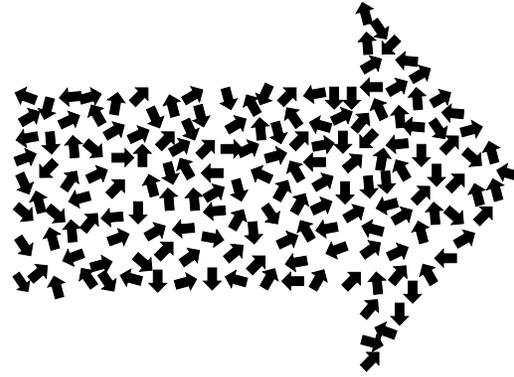
local symmetries not what you think

No Monte Carlo sampling of A_η

lattice QCD not applicable

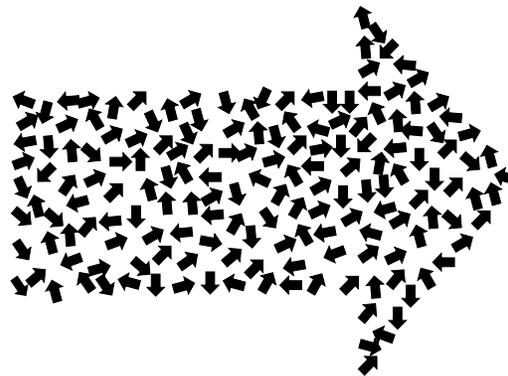
The QCD sign problem

Phase transitions in
Non-statistical physics



The QCD sign problem

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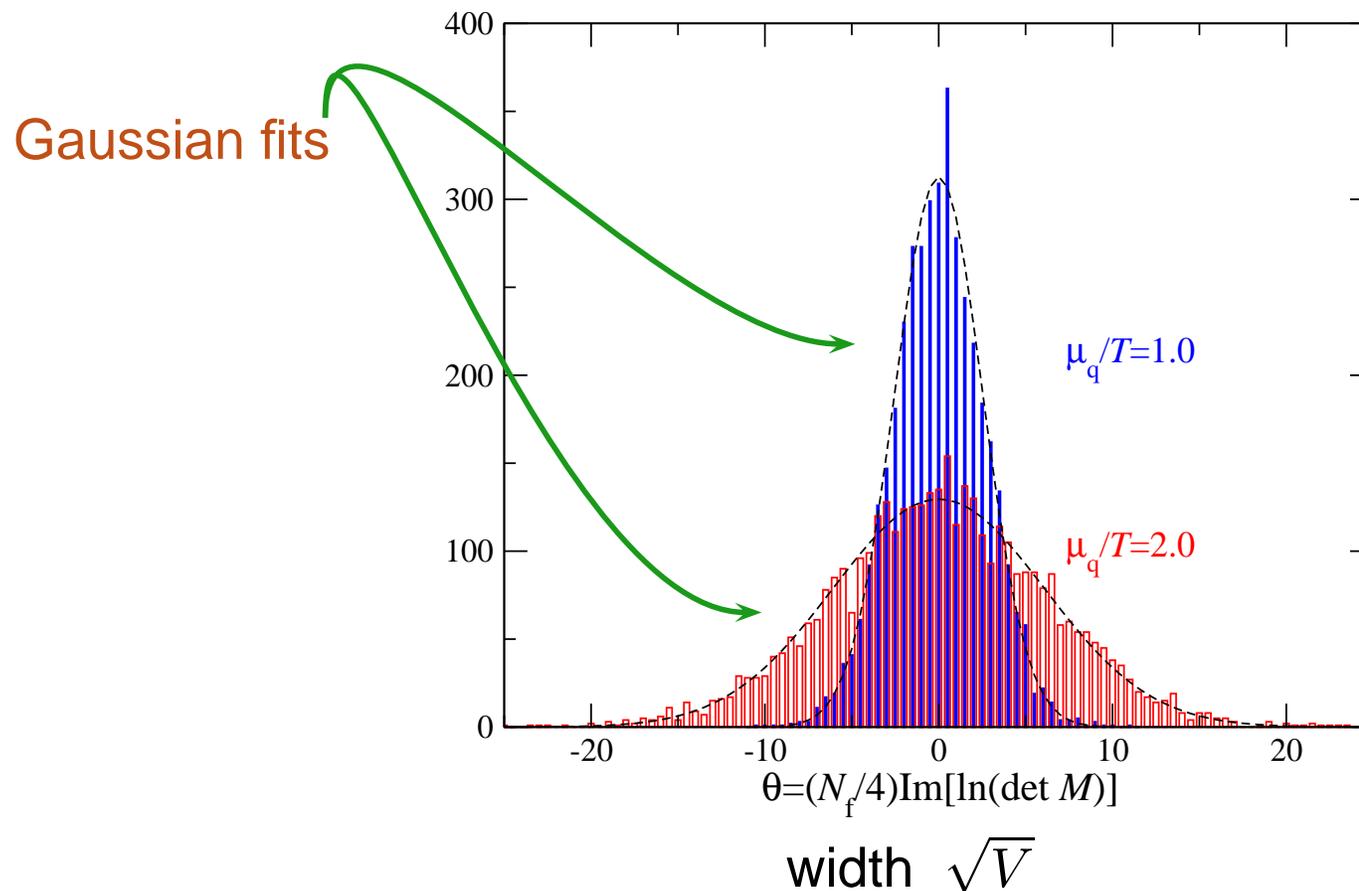


$$\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m) = |\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m)|e^{i\theta}$$

Is the sign problem really that bad ?

The θ -distribution: $\langle \delta(\theta - \theta') \rangle$

The θ -distribution from the lattice

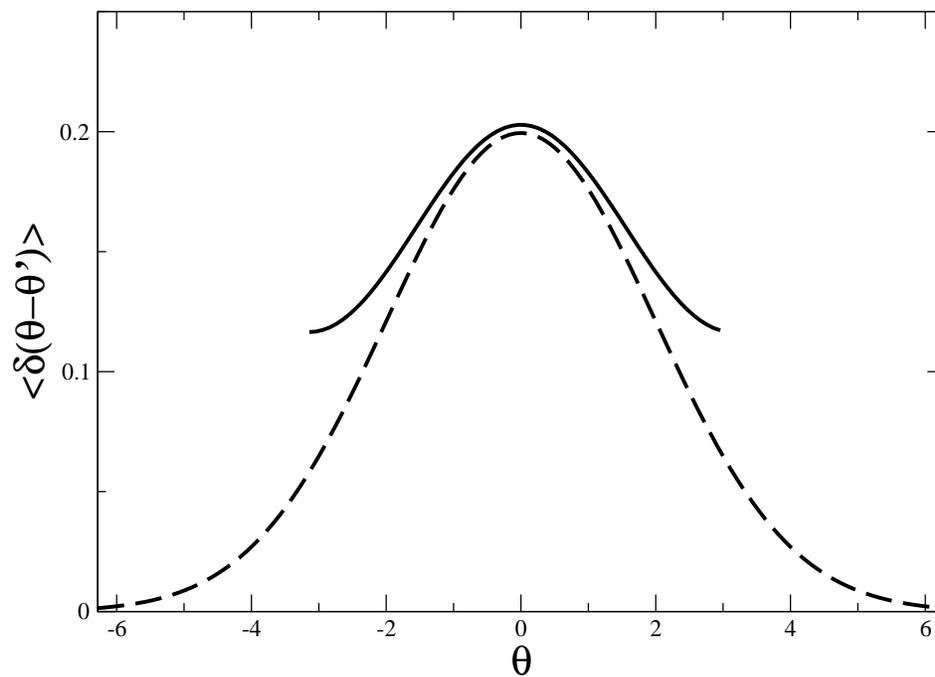


Central limit theorem

Ejiri PRD 77 (2008) 014508

Lombardo, Splittorff, Verbaarschot Phys.Rev. D81 (2010) 045012

Gaussian folded onto $[-\pi : \pi]$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \delta(\theta - \theta') \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} \int dA \delta(\theta - \theta') |\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m)| e^{i\theta'} e^{-S_{\text{YM}}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{Z} e^{i\theta} \int dA \delta(\theta - \theta') |\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m)| e^{-S_{\text{YM}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Goal
Measured

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Exponential cancellations

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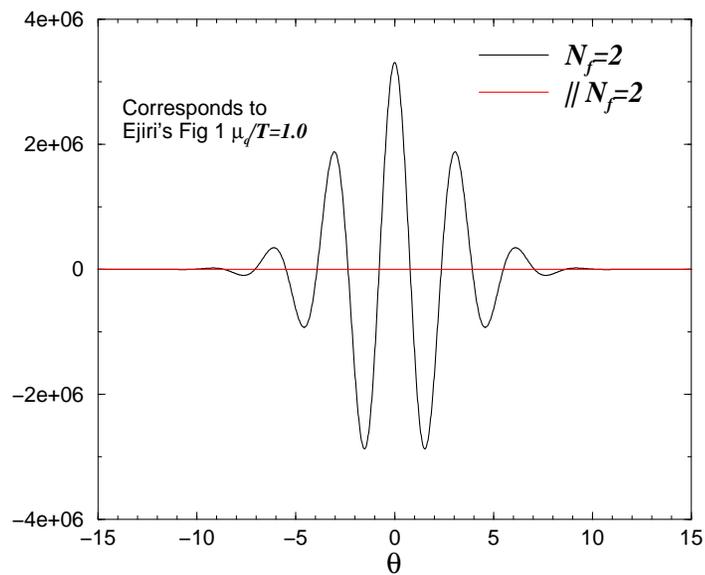
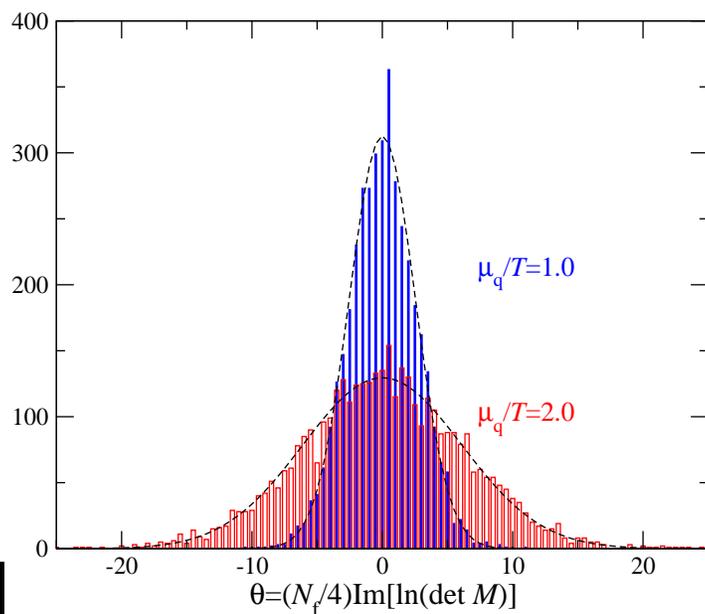
Goal
Measured

Exponential cancellations

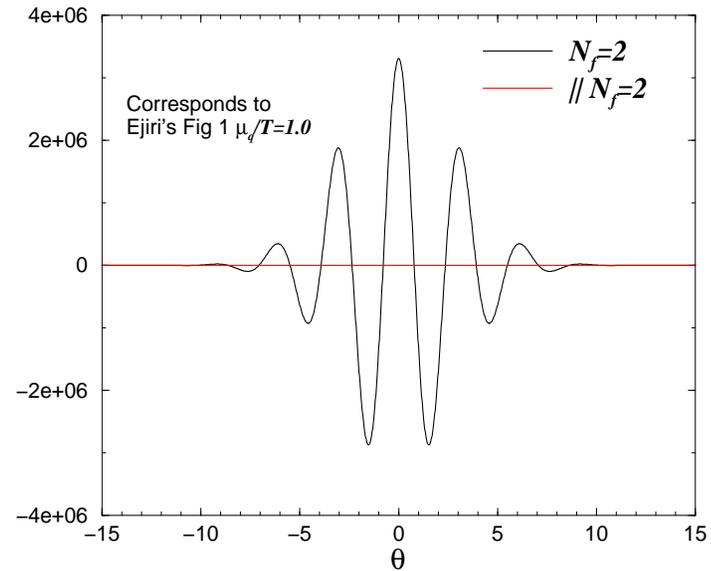
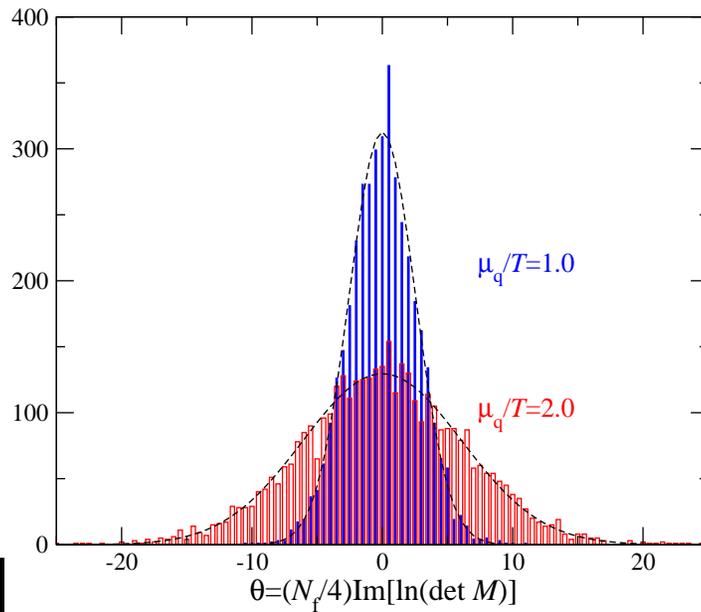
Normalization

$$\int d\theta \langle \delta(\theta - \theta') \rangle = \int d\theta e^{i\theta} e^{-\theta^2/V+V} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi V}} = 1$$

The exponential cancellations



The exponential cancellations



Need analytic insights to measure observables

New analytic insights: n_B and non-Gaussianity

1) The baryon number is hidden in non-Gaussianity

$$\int d\theta \langle n_B \delta(\theta - \theta') \rangle = \int d\theta (\text{poly in } \theta) e^{i\theta} e^{-\theta^2/V+V} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi V}}$$

New analytic insights: n_B and non-Gaussianity

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2) The noise is due to total derivatives wrt θ !

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CMB inspired analysis of lattice data?

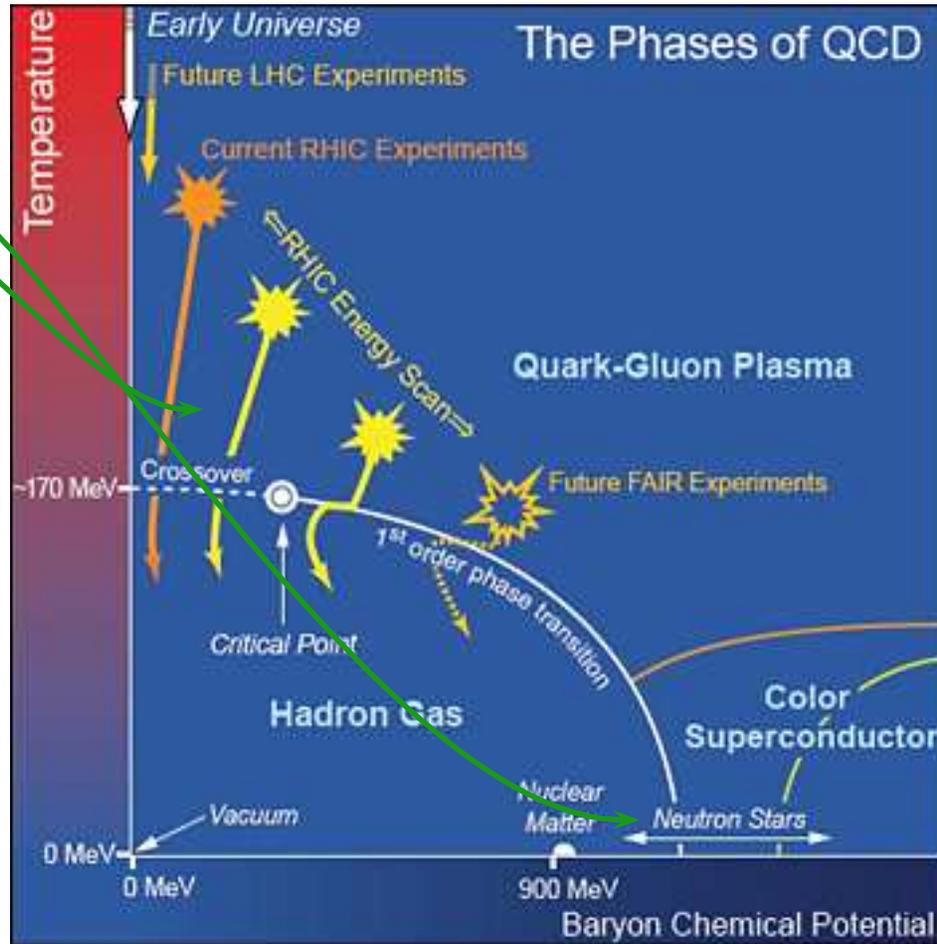
Myers, Splittorff 2012

A new direction in the phase diagram:

- *The $(\mu, T, \text{grad}T)$ space*

Sketch 1 RHIC

'Perfect fluid'



Input from solid state physics

No temperature gradient can form in a superfluid

Input from solid state physics

No temperature gradient can form in a superfluid

\Rightarrow *A temperature gradient can destroy superfluids*

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Does the temperature gradients in HIC modify the QGP?

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Does the temperature gradients in HIC modify the QGP?

Sign problem: Pion superfluid phase in $|\det(D + \mu\gamma_0 + m)|$ -theory

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Office Fc5 !