

Large N Thermodynamics from Lattice

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SU(N) Gauge Theory at Large N

No natural small expansion parameter in SU(N) gauge theory

'tHooft: Use $1/N$ as an expansion parameter

Perturbation theory requires taking $g^2 \rightarrow 0$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\lambda_{tH} = g^2 N$ is finite.

Some simplifications and insights, though the $N \rightarrow \infty$ theory not solvable

Lattice study : more expensive. Glueball spectrum, chiral symmetry etc. studied.

Lucini & Teper; Narayanan & Neuberger; etc.

Study of $SU(N)$ theory at finite T

Interesting questions at finite temperature, which may help our understanding of $SU(3)$

- ▶ Symmetry of the Polyakov loop \rightarrow strong first order transition
- ▶ For $N > 3$ the latent heat $\approx N^2$
- ▶ Does one reach the asymptotic state soon after the transition?
- ▶ Deviation from conformality in the plasma phase?

Deconfinement transition for $SU(4)$

Gavai; Ohta & Wingate

Deconfinement transition and pressure of the high temperature phase

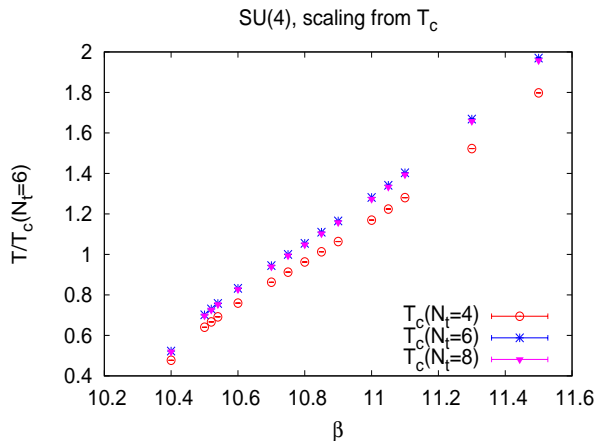
Lucini & Teper; Lucini, Teper & Wenger; Bringholtz & Teper

Need to be careful about discretization errors

Equilibrium Thermodynamics on Lattice

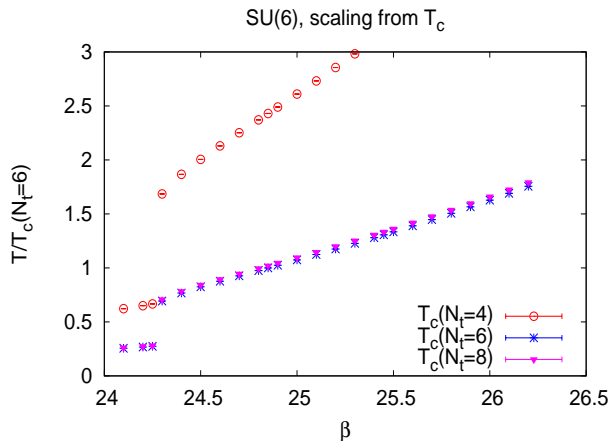
- ▶ $Z(T) = \int dU \exp(-\beta \int_{0, pbc}^{1/T} d\tau \int d^3x \mathcal{L}(U))$
As lattice spacing $a \rightarrow 0$, $\beta \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \frac{1}{g^2} \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu}^2$, with
 $\beta = 2N/g^2 = 2N^2/\lambda_{tH}$
- ▶ Asymmetric $N_s^3 \times N_t$ lattice
- ▶ Order parameter for deconfinement transition:
 $L = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} \prod_{x_0=1}^{N_t} U_{(x_0, \mathbf{x}), \hat{0}}$
Aperiodic gauge transformation $U_\mu(\vec{x}, 1/T) = e^{2\pi i/N} U_\mu(\vec{x}, 0)$
 $Z_N : L = \frac{1}{V} \sum_x L(\vec{x}) \rightarrow e^{2\pi i/N} L$
- ▶ Need $N_s \rightarrow \infty$ to study phase transition. Check effect of changing $N_s/N_t = L/T$. We take ratios between 2.5 and 4.
- ▶ To reach continuum limit, need to go to higher N_t and check scaling

Set the scale with $T_c(N_\tau)$ for different N_τ



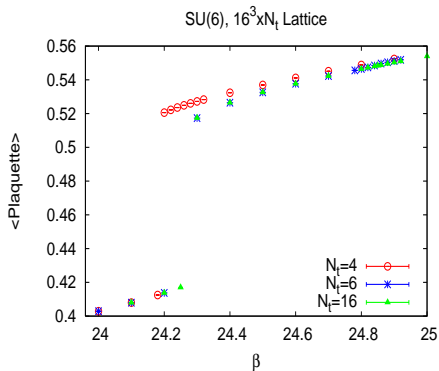
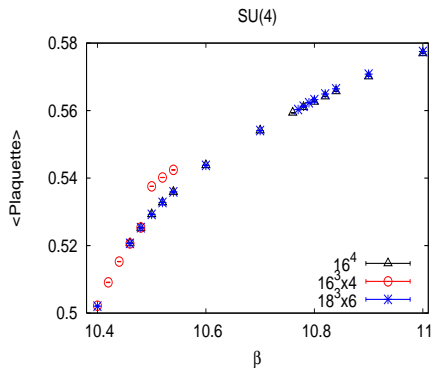
V-scheme used. Coarse lattices behave worse than SU(3).

Set the scale with $T_c(N_T)$ for different N_T

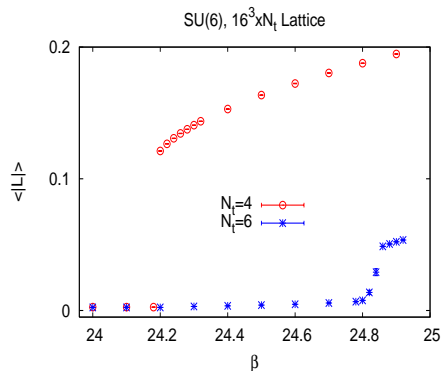
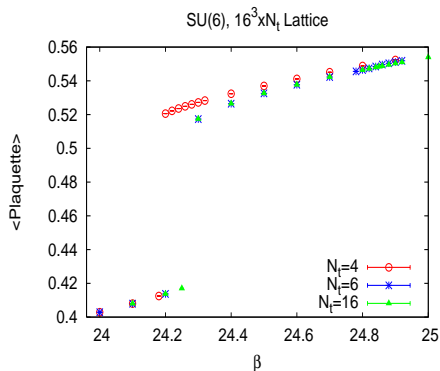


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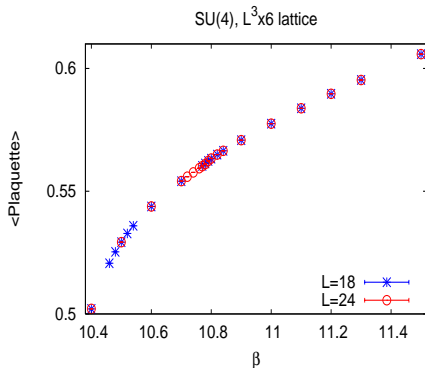
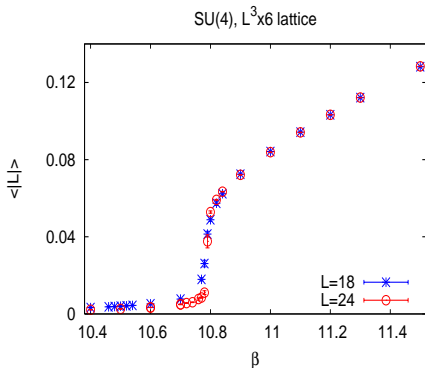
Bulk Transition for SU(6)



Bulk vs. Deconfinement Transition for SU(6)



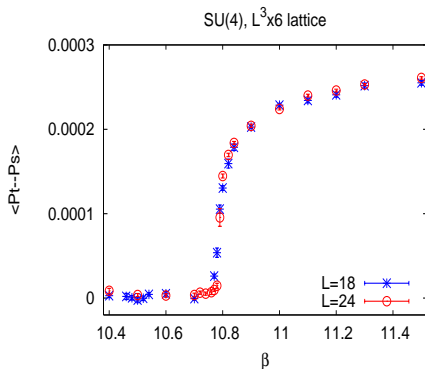
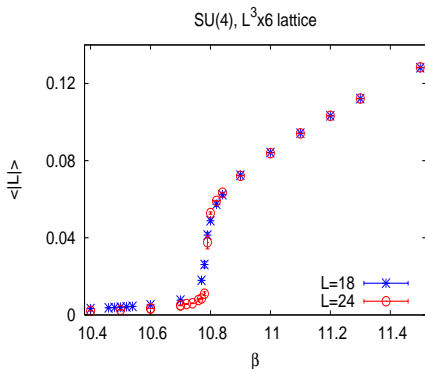
Deconfinement Transition for SU(4)



$\langle P_t - P_s \rangle$ associated with deconfinement:

$$\frac{\epsilon}{T^4} = 6N^2 N_T^4 \frac{P_t - P_s}{\lambda_{tH}} + \text{corrections}$$

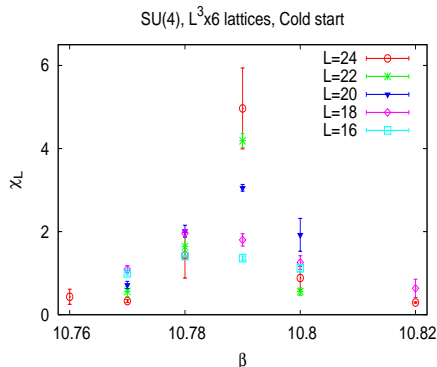
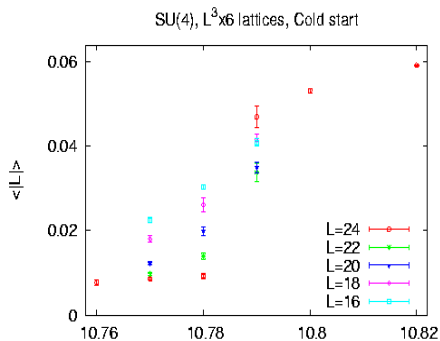
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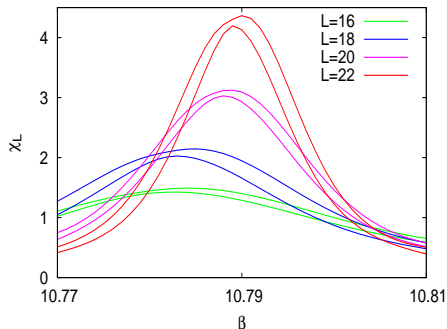
Finite Size Analysis



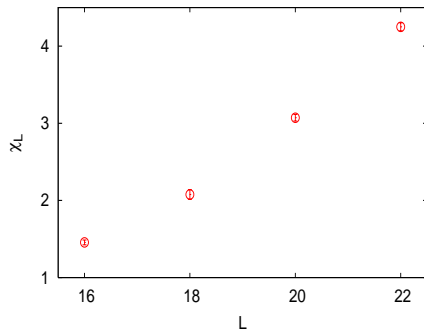
Susceptibility $\chi_L = V(\langle |L|^2 \rangle - \langle |L| \rangle^2) \sim V$ for 1st order transition.

Finite Size Analysis[Contd.]

SU(4), $N_f=6$ lattices, finite size scaling for χ_L

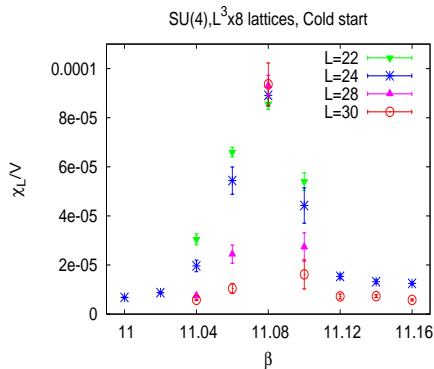
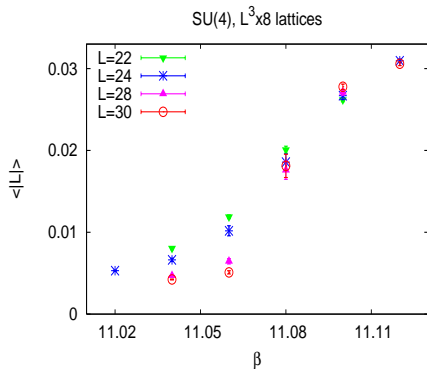


su(4), $N_f=6$ lattices, L dependence of χ_L peak



A naive fit to aL^b gives $b = 3.39 \pm 0.07$

β_c for $N_T = 8$



Equation of State from Lattice

Define thermodynamic quantities

$$F(T, V) = T \ln Z(T, V) \quad Z: \text{grand canonical partition function}$$

$$\epsilon = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial F(T, V)/T}{\partial(1/T)}$$

$$p = \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = F/V \quad \text{for homogeneous}$$

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Trace of energy momentum tensor $\theta^{\mu\mu} = \Delta = \frac{\epsilon - 3p}{T^4}$
measure of breaking of conformal invariance

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Convenient to calculate this on lattice

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$$\Delta/T^4 = \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \beta \frac{N_t^3}{N_s^3} \langle \frac{dS}{d\beta} \rangle$$

Eqn. of State (Contd.)

$$\frac{p(T)}{T^4} - \frac{p(T_0)}{T_0^4} = \int_{T_0}^T dT' \frac{\Delta(T')}{T'^5}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{T^4} = 3 \frac{p}{T^4} + \frac{\Delta}{T^4} \quad \frac{s}{T^3} = \frac{\epsilon}{T^4} + \frac{p}{T^4}$$

For free gas, Stefan-Boltzmann limit

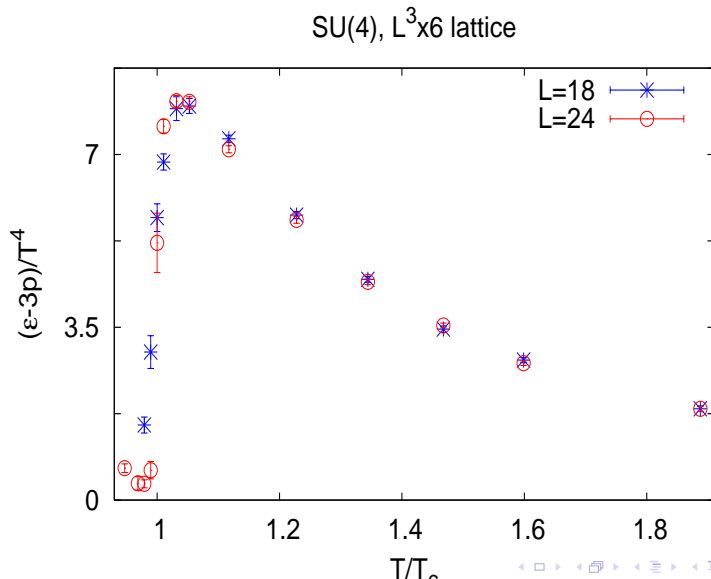
$$\frac{\epsilon}{T^4} = 3 \frac{p}{T^4} = (N^2 - 1) \frac{\pi^2}{15} R(N_\tau)$$

Here $R(N_\tau)$ discretization error

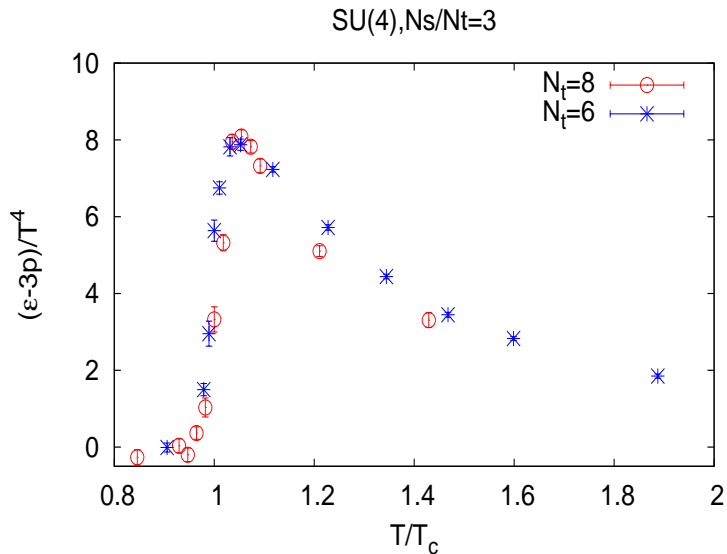
$$= 1 + \frac{10}{21} \left(\frac{\pi}{N_\tau} \right)^2 + \dots$$

Boyd et al., Nucl.Phys. B 469('96) 419;
Engels et al., Nucl.Phys. B 205('82) 545.

Interaction measure $\epsilon - 3p$

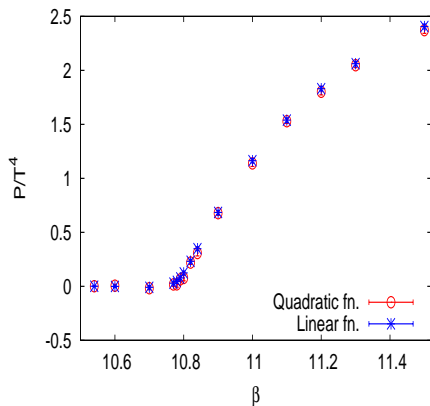


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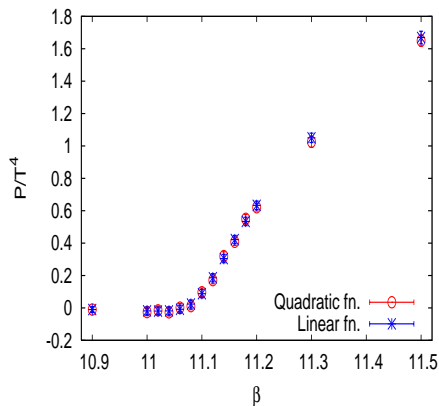


Pressure

SU(4), $18^3 \times 6$ Lattice

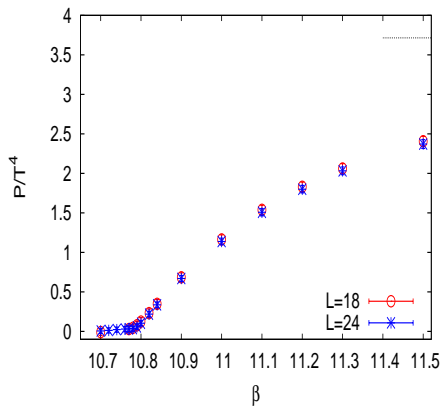


SU(4), $24^3 \times 8$ Lattice

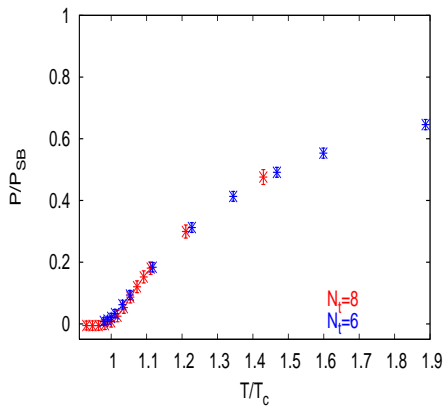


Pressure

SU(4), $N_t=6$ lattice

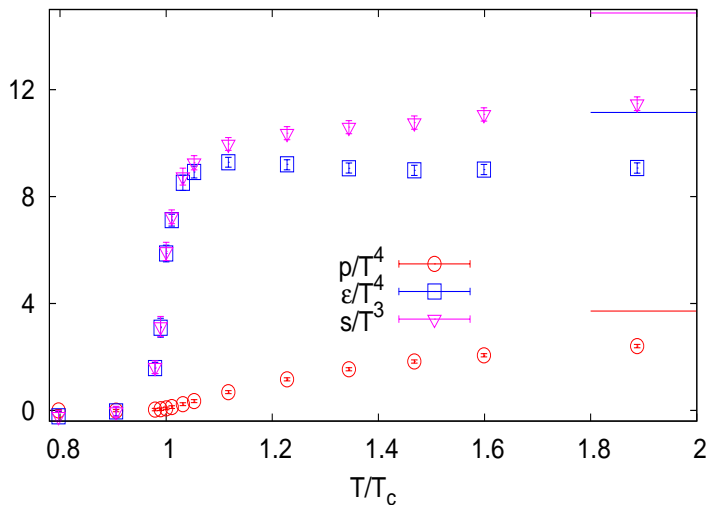


SU(4), $N_s/N_t=3$ lattices

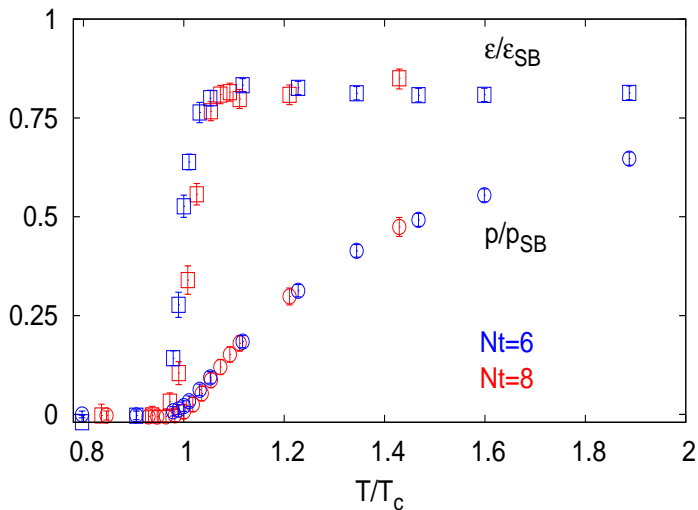


Summary of Basic Thermodynamic Quantities

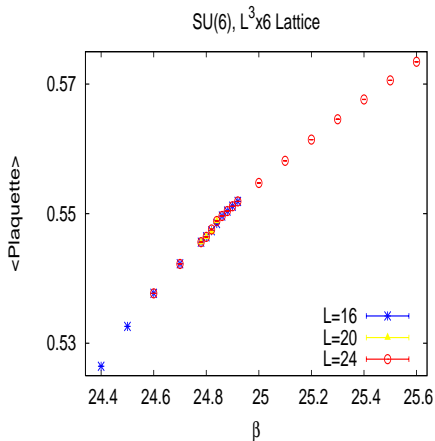
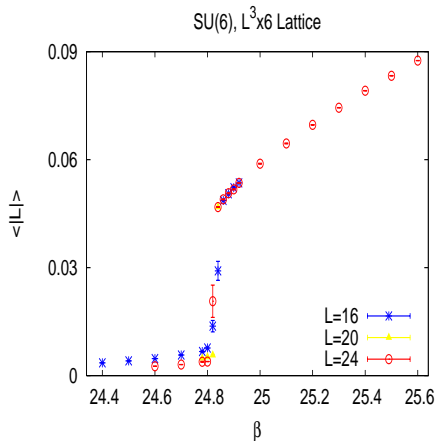
SU(4), $18^3 \times 6$ lattice



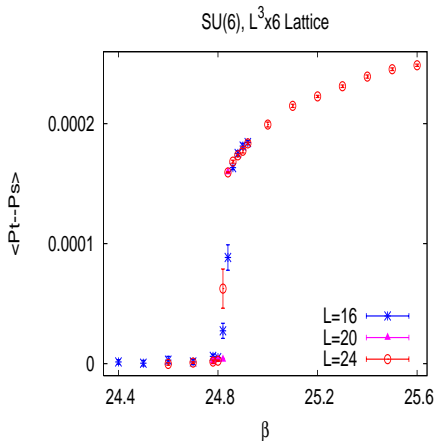
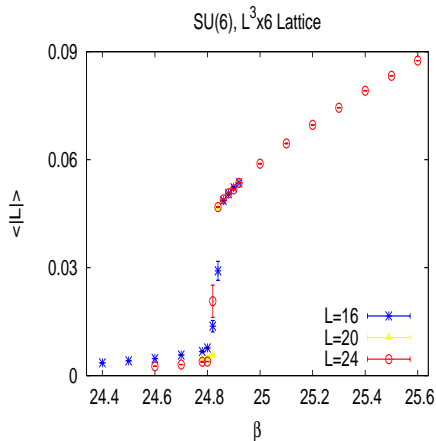
SU(4), $N_s/N_t=3$ lattice



Deconfinement Transition for SU(6)

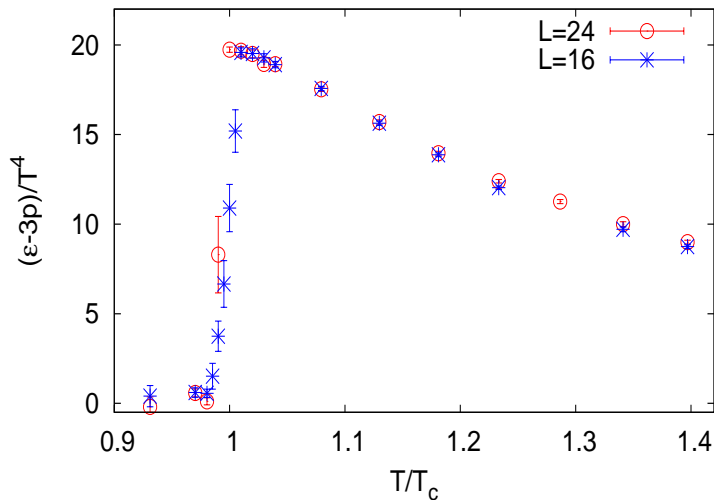


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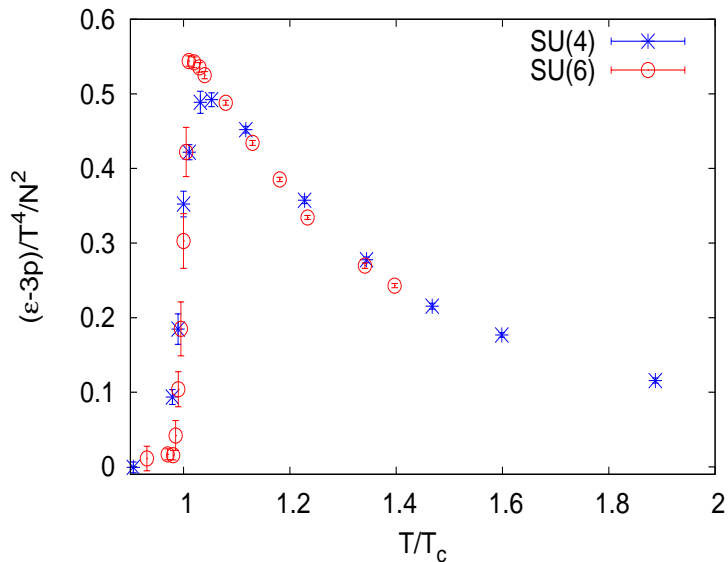


Interaction measure $\epsilon - 3p$

SU(6), $N_t=6$ Lattice

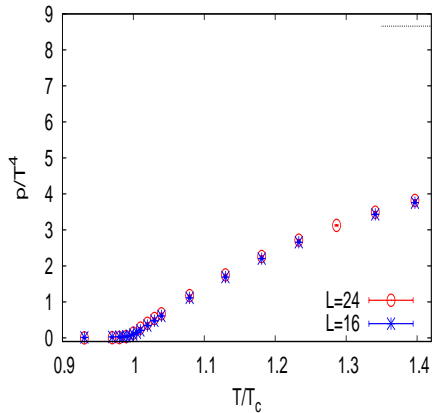


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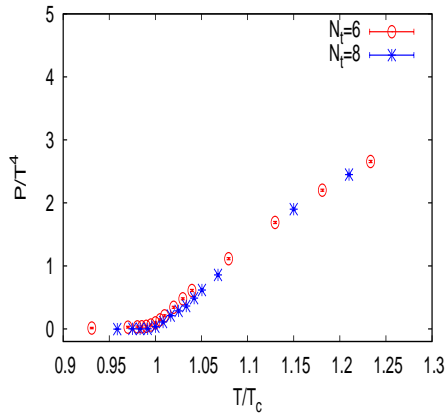


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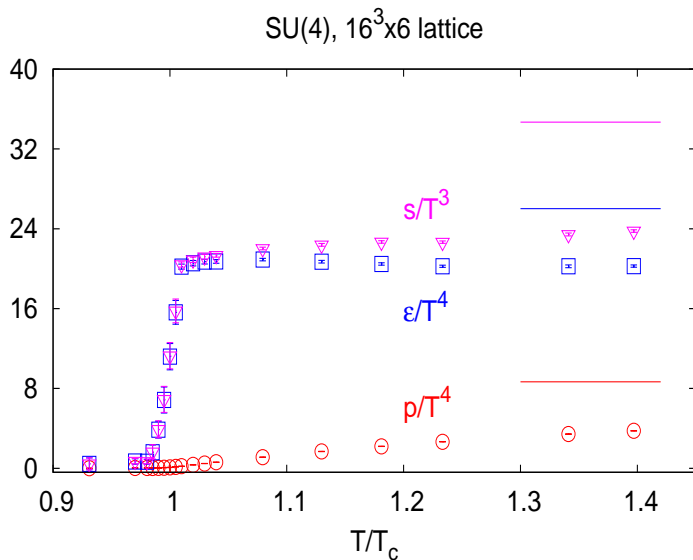
SU(6), Nt=6 Lattice



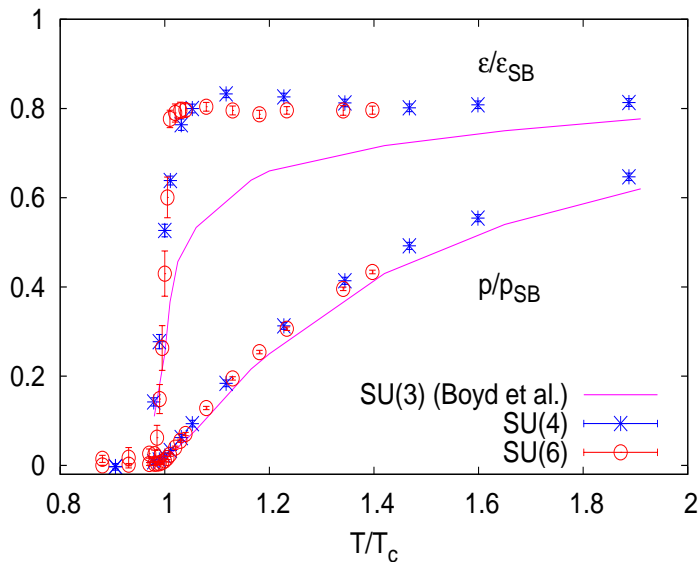
SU(6)



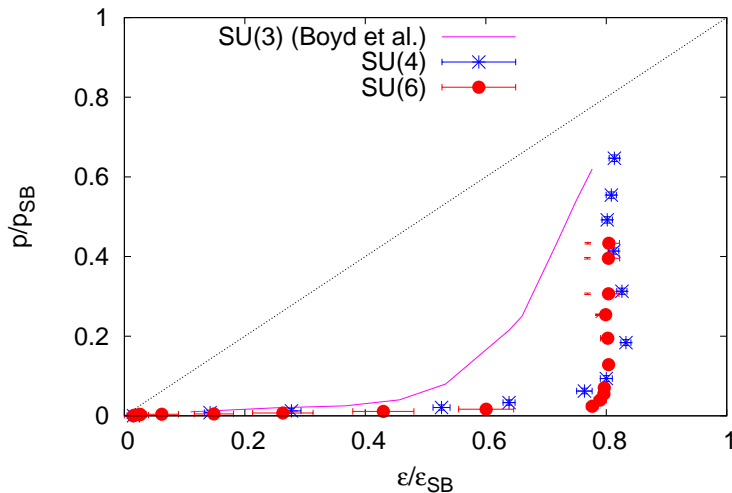
Thermodynamic Quantities for SU(6)



Thermodynamic Quantities for SU(N)



Approach to Conformal Symmetry



Gvai, Gupta & Mukherjee, *Pramana*(2008)

Summary

- ▶ Important to check for discretization errors.
Very large discretization effect for coarse lattices as N increases.
However, under control for $N_\tau \gtrsim 6$.
- ▶ $(\epsilon - 3p)/T^4$: large deviation from conformality above T_c .
Possible slow movement of peak towards T_c with increasing N .
At $SU(4)$, peak position very close to $SU(3)$.
- ▶ Pressure continues to deviate significantly from weak coupling till high temperatures.
Would tend to disfavor certain models. [Teper.]
Energy density almost immediately stabilizes to a value about 80% of Stefan-Boltzmann limit for $N > 3$.
- ▶ Approach to conformal limit similar for $N \gtrsim 3$.