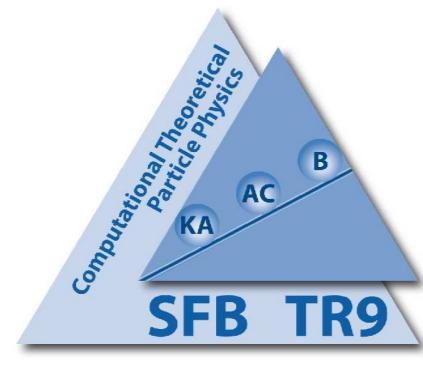


# Landau gauge gluon and ghost propagators at non-zero temperature on the lattice.



R. Aouane<sup>1</sup>, V.G. Bornyakov<sup>2</sup>, E.-M. Ilgenfritz<sup>3</sup>, V.K. Mitrjushkin<sup>3</sup>, M. Müller-Preussker<sup>1</sup>, A. Sternbeck<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt-University Berlin, <sup>2</sup>IHEP Protvino, <sup>3</sup>JINR Dubna, <sup>4</sup>Regensburg University.

## Motivation and aims

- Compute Landau gauge gluon and ghost propagators in pure  $SU(3)$  gauge theory within lattice discretization.
- Study of systematic effects: lattice artifacts, Gribov copies, finite-size effects.
- Main aims:
  - provide continuum limit results within some momentum range,
  - to see, in as far gluon and ghost propagators can be used as “order parameters” for the deconfinement transition or crossover.
- Results to be compared with outcome from Dyson-Schwinger (DS) and Functional Renormalization Group (FRG) equations and to be used for tuning truncations of the systems of equations.

## Setup for the $SU(3)$ lattice simulation

- Use standard Wilson plaquette action:

$$S = \beta \sum_x \sum_{\mu>\nu} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{Tr} \left( U_{x\mu} U_{x+\mu,\nu} U_{x+\nu,\mu}^\dagger U_{x\nu}^\dagger \right) \right], \quad \beta = 6/g_0^2.$$

- Landau gauge fixing by maximizing the gauge functional

$$F_U[g] = \frac{1}{3} \sum_x \sum_\mu \operatorname{Re} \operatorname{Tr} \left( g_x U_{x\mu} g_{x+\mu}^\dagger \right) \text{ w. r. to } g_x \in SU(3)$$

using simulated annealing + overrelaxation.

Compare random (“first”) Gribov copy (*fc*) with “best” copy (*bc*) taking global  $\mathbf{Z}(3)$ -flips between Polyakov loop sectors into account.

- Choice of parameters:

Fix  $\beta = 6.337$  corresponding to  $T \equiv 1/aL_4 \simeq T_c$  for  $L_4 = 12$  [1].

Fix the 3-volume  $V = (L_s a)^3 = (48 a)^3 \simeq (2.7 \text{ fm})^3$ .

Vary  $T$  with  $L_4 = 4, 6, \dots, 18$ .

Renormalize propagators at  $\mu = 5 \text{ GeV}$  or  $3 \text{ GeV}$ .

Scaling, Gribov copy and finite volume tests at  $T = 0.86 T_c$  and  $T = 1.20 T_c$ .

## Acknowledgement:

Large-scale computations carried out at INFN and HLRN Berlin, Hannover.

M.M.-P. acknowledges support by DFG via SFB/TR9 as well as R.A. by Y. Jameel Foundation.

M.M.-P. and V.K.M. are supported also by JINR Heisenberg-Landau program.

## Lattice observables for $T > 0$ :

- Lattice gauge potential

$$A_\mu(x + \hat{\mu}/2) = \frac{1}{2iag_0} (U_{x\mu} - U_{x\mu}^\dagger) |_{\text{traceless}}.$$

- Transverse gluon propagator in momentum space

$$D_T = \frac{1}{(d-2)8} \sum_{i=1}^3 \langle A_i^a(q) A_i^a(-q) - \frac{q_i^2}{\vec{q}^2} A_4^a(q) A_4^a(-q) \rangle.$$

- Longitudinal gluon propagator

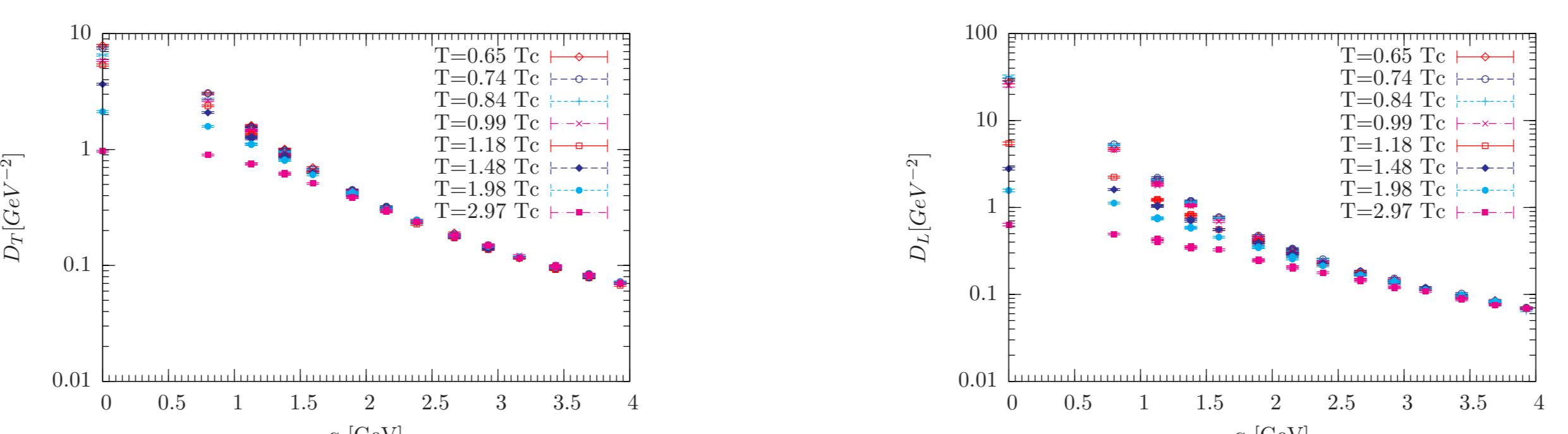
$$D_L = \frac{1}{8} (1 + \frac{q_4^2}{\vec{q}^2}) \langle A_4^a(q) A_4^a(-q) \rangle.$$

- Ghost propagator from Faddeev-Popov operator  $M = -\partial D$

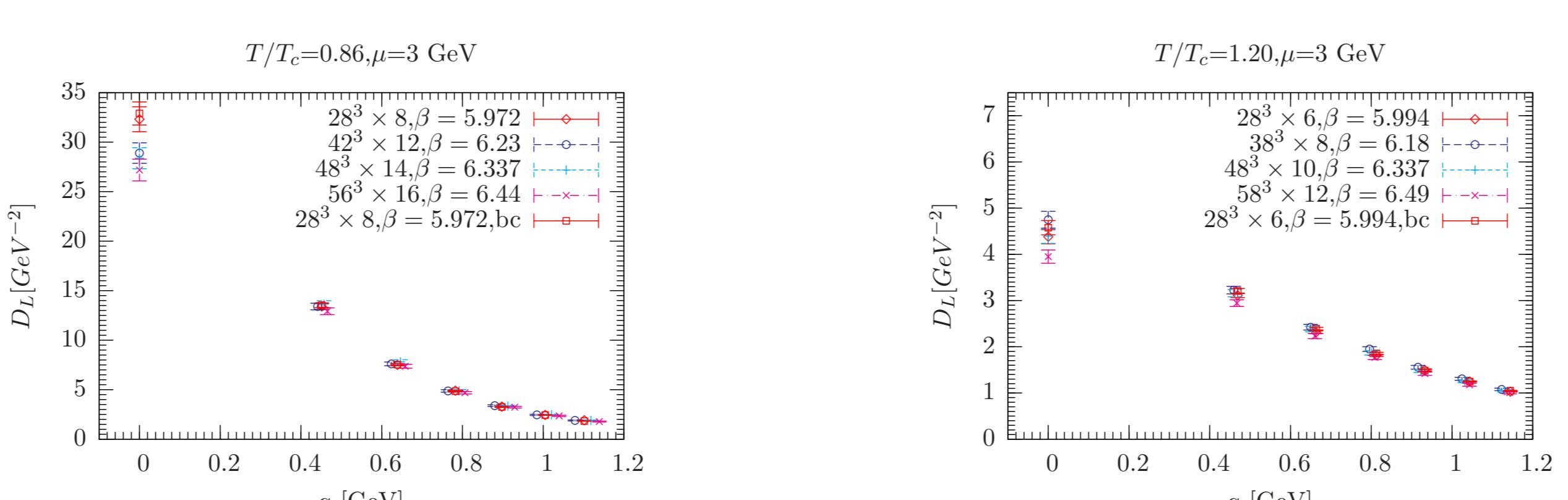
$$G^{ab}(q) = a^2 \sum_{x,y} \langle e^{-2\pi i k \cdot (x-y)/L} [M^{-1}]_{xy}^{ab} \rangle = \delta^{ab} G(q),$$

- Momenta:  $q_\mu(k_\mu) = \frac{2}{a} \sin \left( \frac{\pi k_\mu}{L_\mu} \right), \quad k_\mu \in (-L_\mu/2, L_\mu/2]$ . Here put  $q_4 = 0$ .

## Result: gluon propagators for various $T$



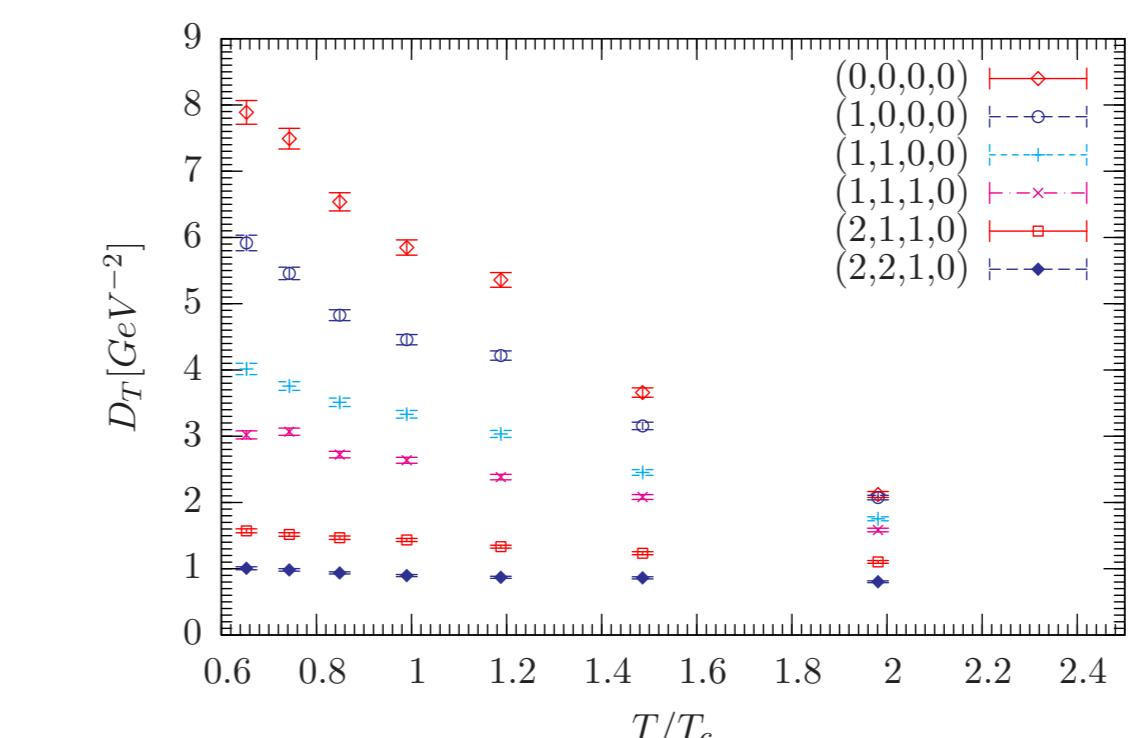
## Scaling and Gribov copy test (here for $D_L$ )



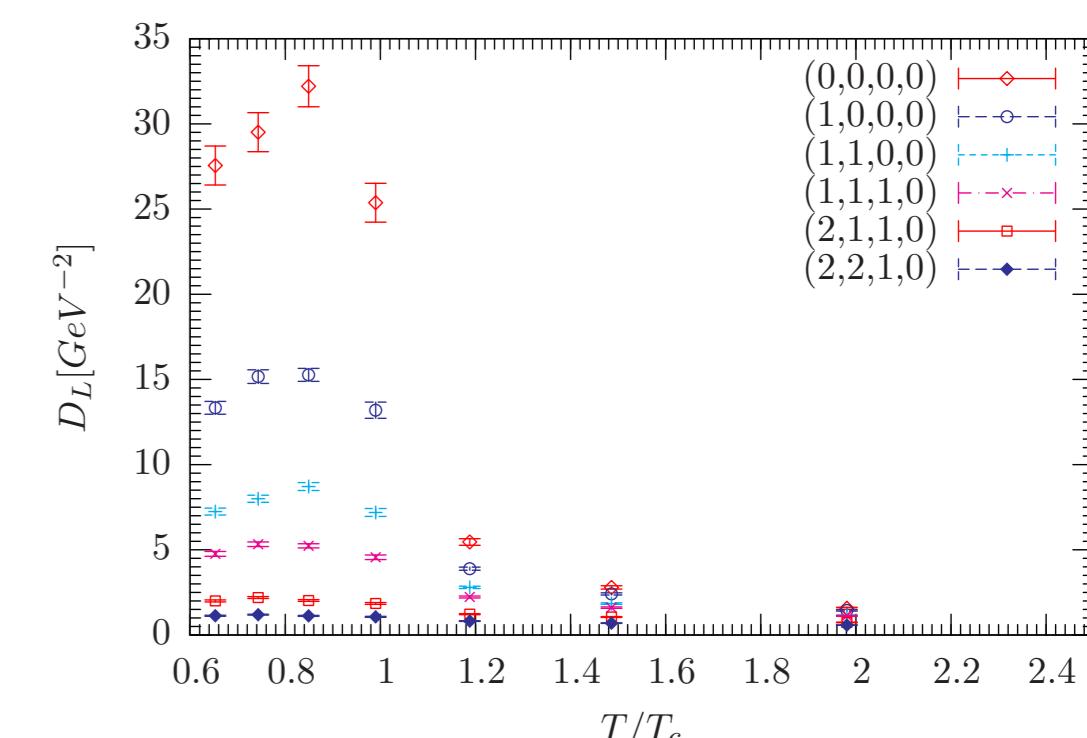
Scaling violation, Gribov copy effects visible at small  $q$ .

Effects for transversal gluon propagator even stronger.

## Result: gluon propagators vs. $T$ at lowest $q$



Transverse propagator depends smoothly on  $T$ .

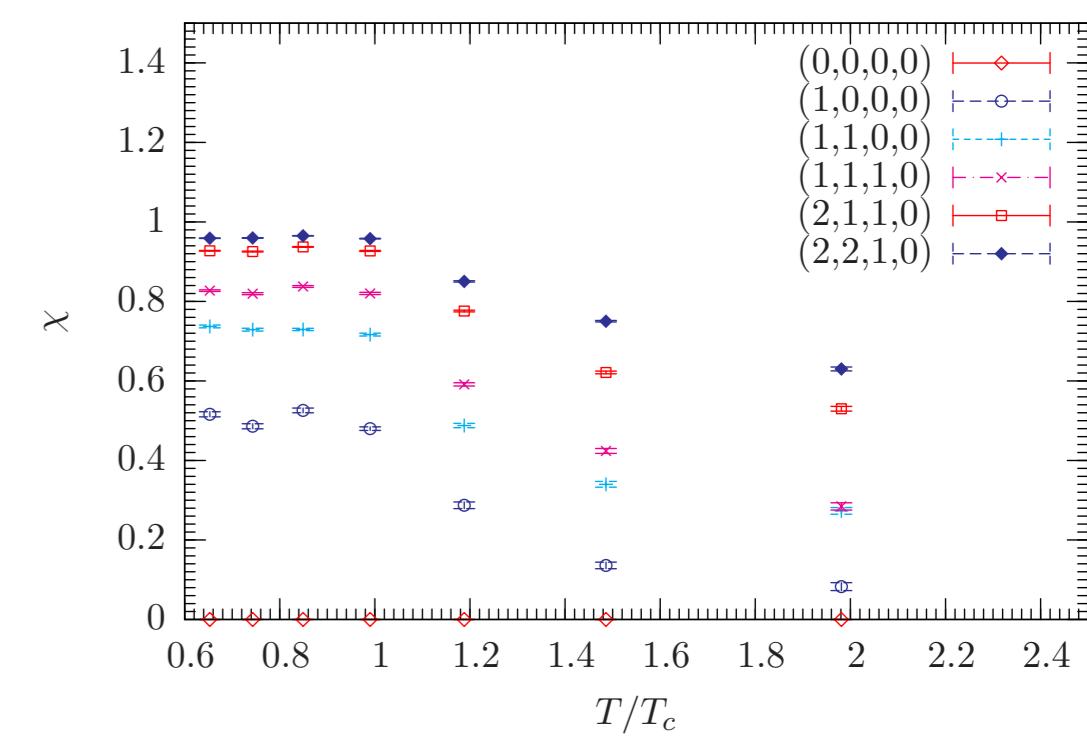
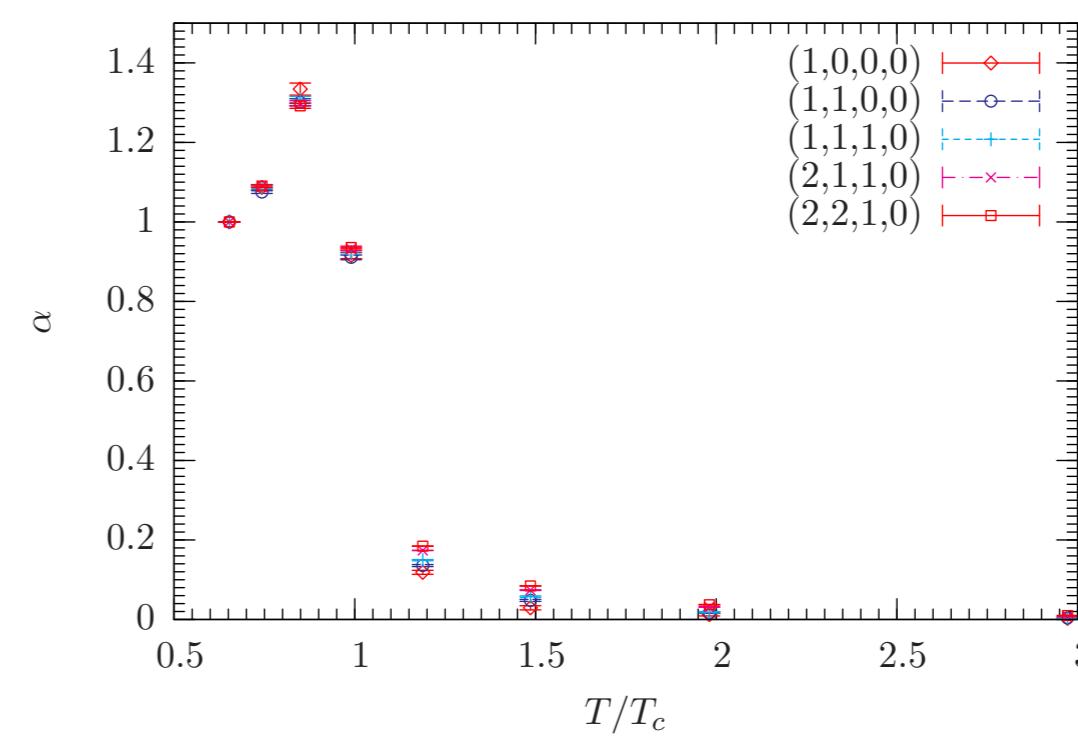


Long. propagator at low momenta has a characteristic behaviour around  $T_c$ .  
Ghost propagator almost independent of  $T$  (not shown here).

## “Order parameters” from longitud. propagator

$$\alpha = \frac{D_L(0, T) - D_L(q, T)}{D_L(0, \frac{2}{3}T_c) - D_L(q, \frac{2}{3}T_c)}$$

$$\chi = [D_L(0, T) - D_L(q, T)]/D_L(0, T)$$



## Conclusions

- Longitudinal Landau gauge gluon propagator provides “order parameter(s)” for finite-temperature transition.
- Lattice artifacts, Gribov copy effects reasonably small at  $q > 0.8 \text{ GeV}$ .
- Finite-volume effects have been studied up to  $(64a)^3 \simeq (3.6 \text{ fm})^3$ . Negligible effect above  $\simeq 0.5 \text{ GeV}$ .

## References

- [1] G. Boyd et al., Nucl.Phys. B469, 419 (1996).
- [2] A. Cucchieri, F. Karsch, P. Petreczky, Phys. Rev. D64, 036001 (2001); Phys.Lett. B497, 80 (2001).
- [3] A. Cucchieri, A. Maas, and T. Mendes, Phys. Rev. D75, 076003 (2007).
- [4] C.S. Fischer, A. Maas, J.A. Müller, Eur. Phys. J. C68, 165 (2010).
- [5] A. Maas, Chin. J. Phys. 34, 1328 (2010), arXiv:0911.0348 [hep-lat].
- [6] V.G. Bornyakov, V.K. Mitrjushkin, arXiv:1011.4790 [hep-lat], arXiv:1103.0442 [hep-lat].
- [7] A. Sternbeck, E.-M. Ilgenfritz, M. Müller-Preussker, A. Schiller, Phys. Rev. D72, 014507 (2005).