

Gluons, color superconductors, and gauge symmetry

Axel Maas

15th of March 2011

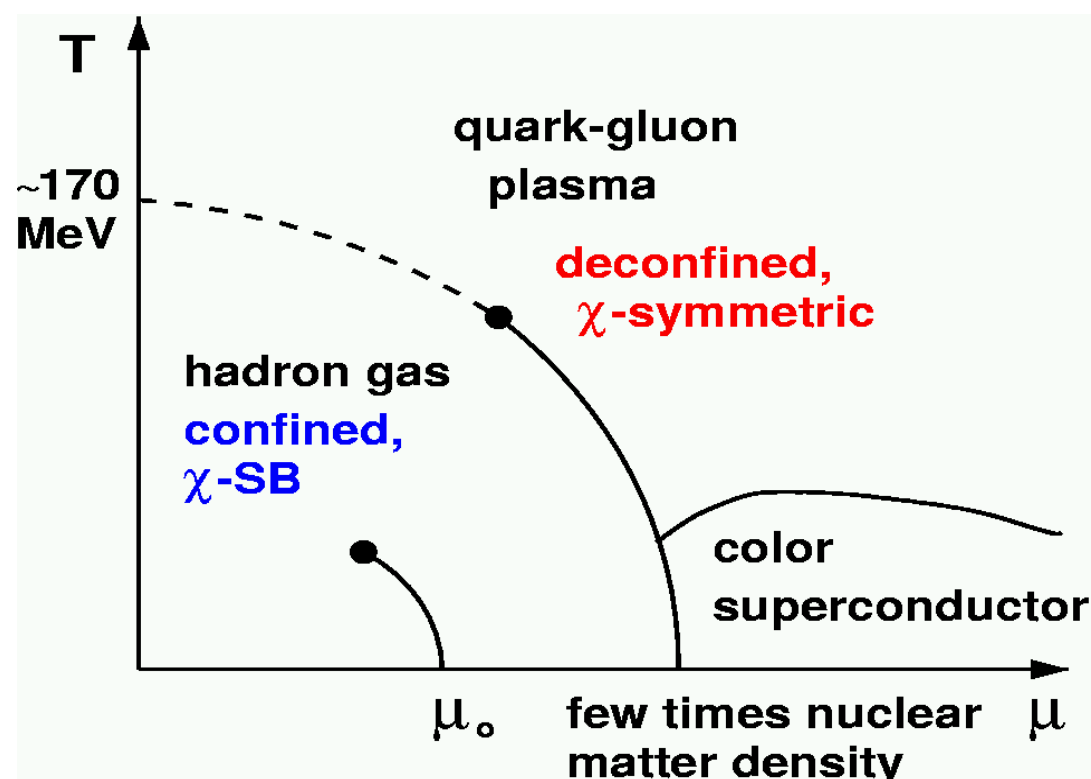
Quarks, Gluons, and Hadronic Matter
under Extreme Conditions

St. Goar
Germany



DFG

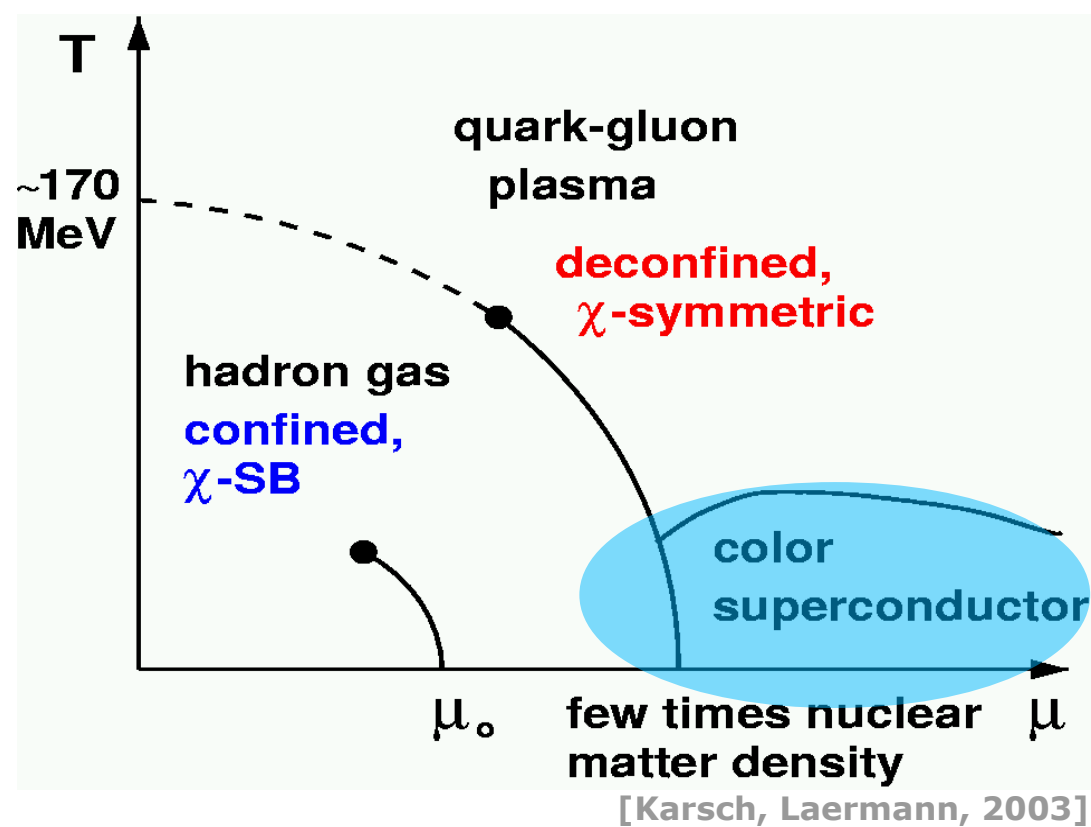
Color superconductors



[Karsch, Laermann, 2003]

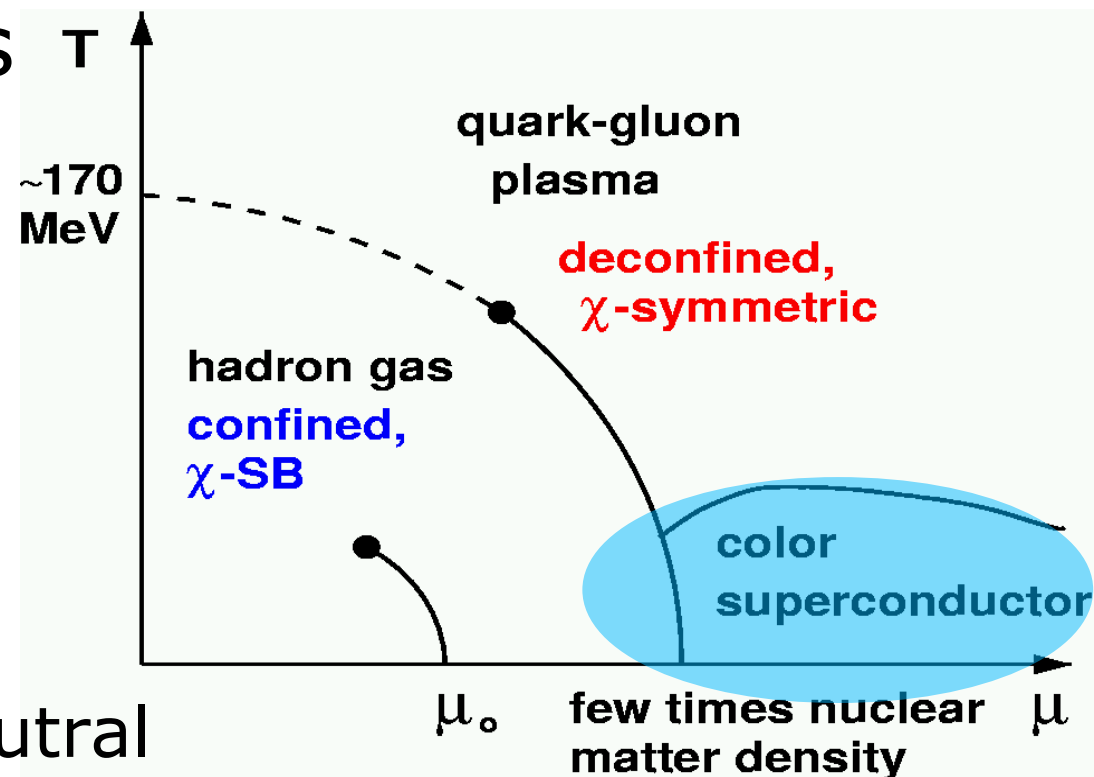


Color superconductors



Color superconductors

- Color superconductors are expected to form at large densities
- Neutron star density?
- Various types
 - 2SC, 3SC, CFL,...
 - Here generic color-neutral

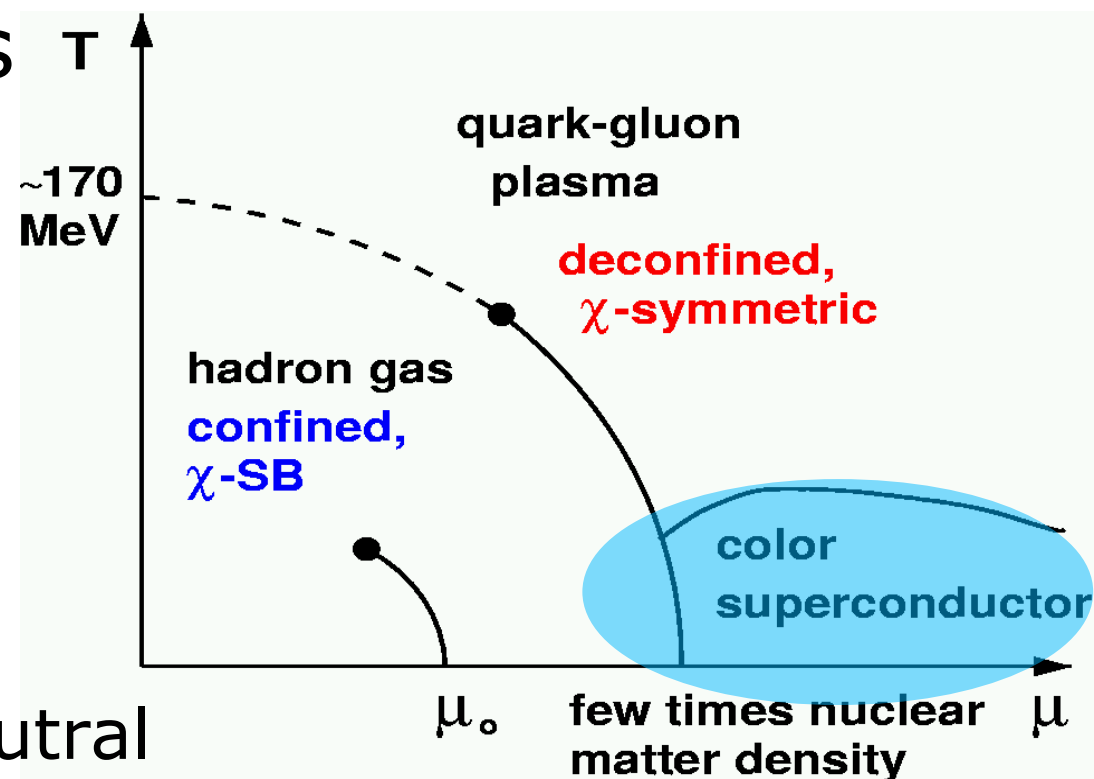


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 - Model calculations
 - Perturbation theory and HDL
 - Functional calculations

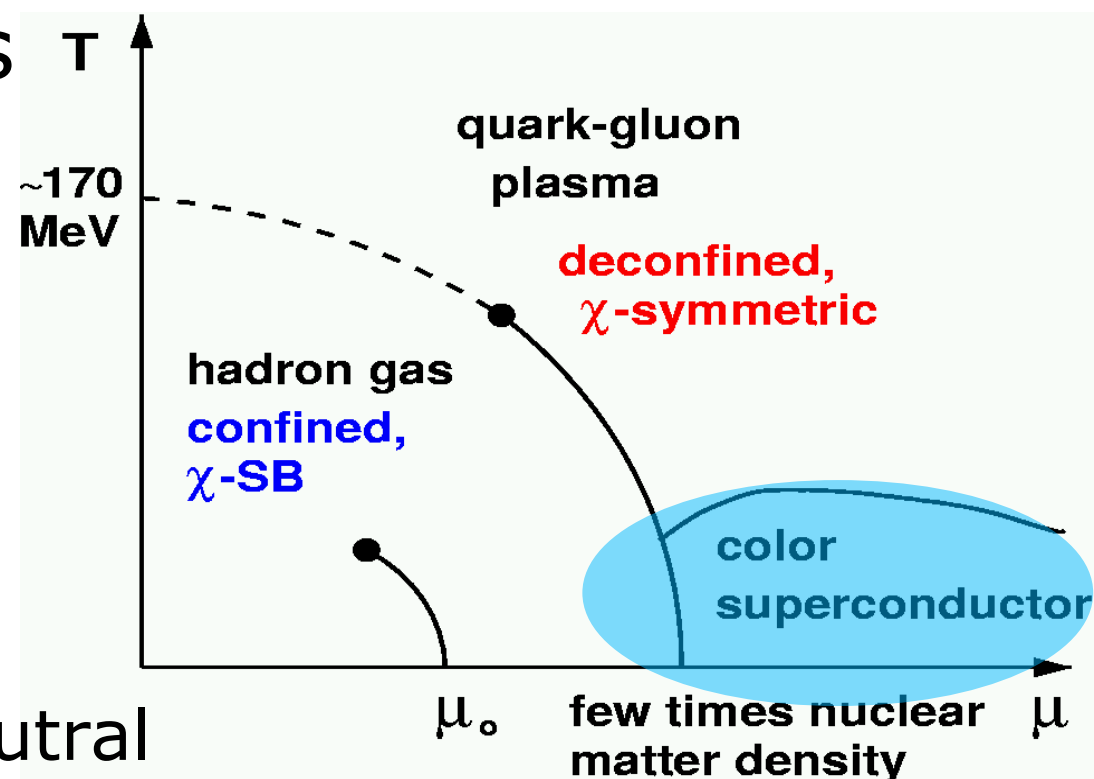


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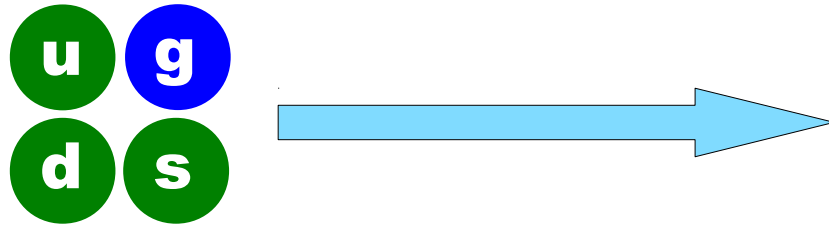
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Computational scheme

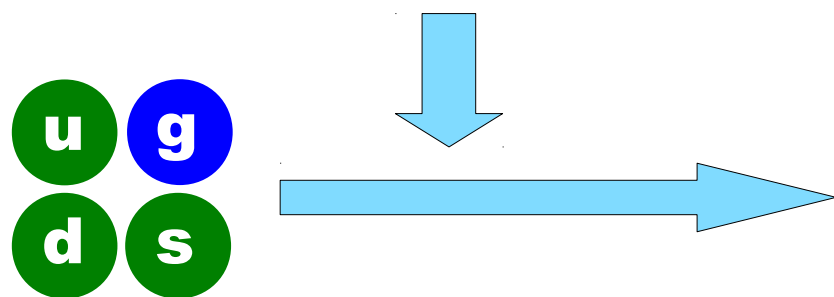


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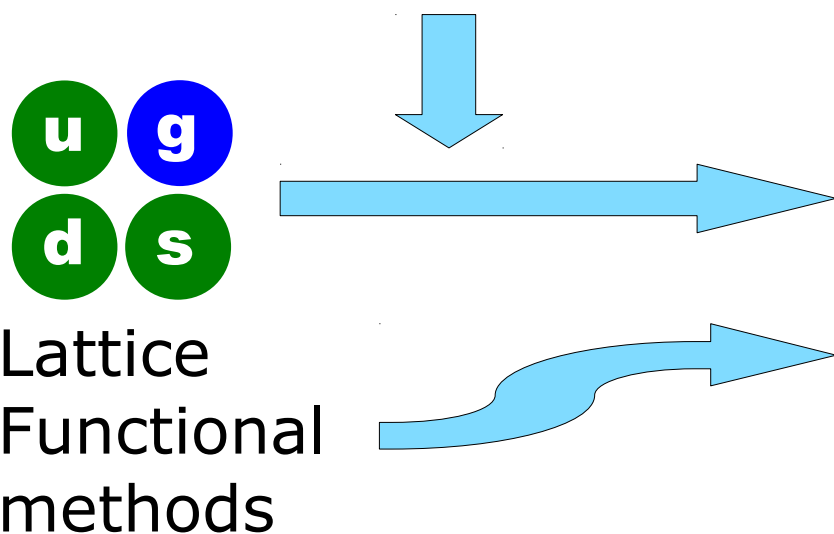
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Quantization
(fixed gauge:
Landau,...)



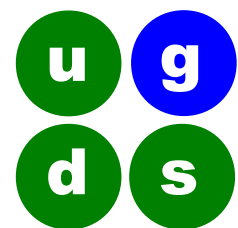
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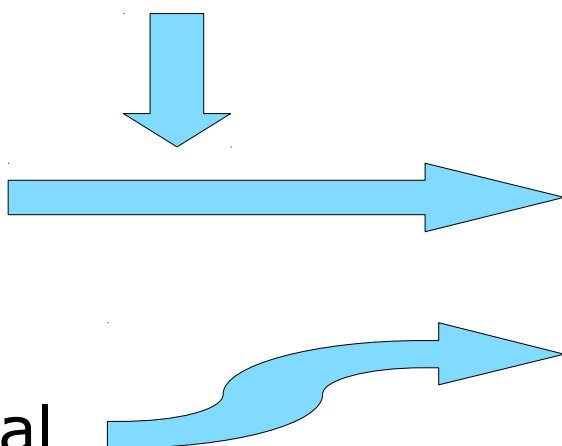


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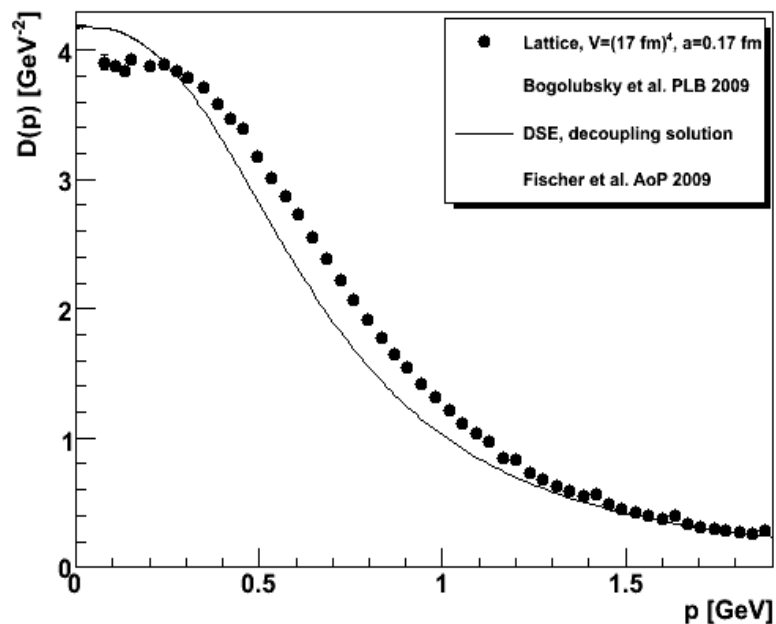
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Lattice
Functional
methods



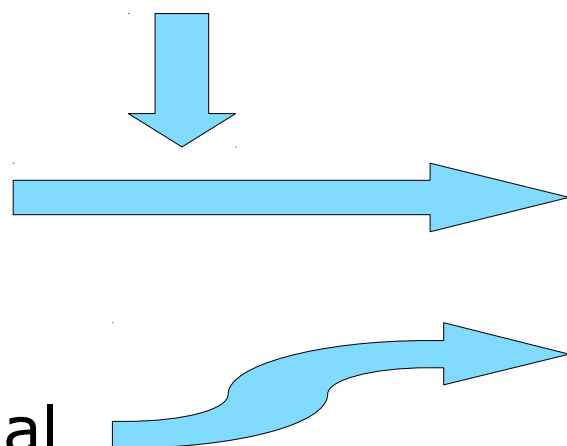
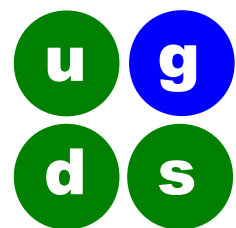
Gluon propagator for SU(3)



Computational scheme

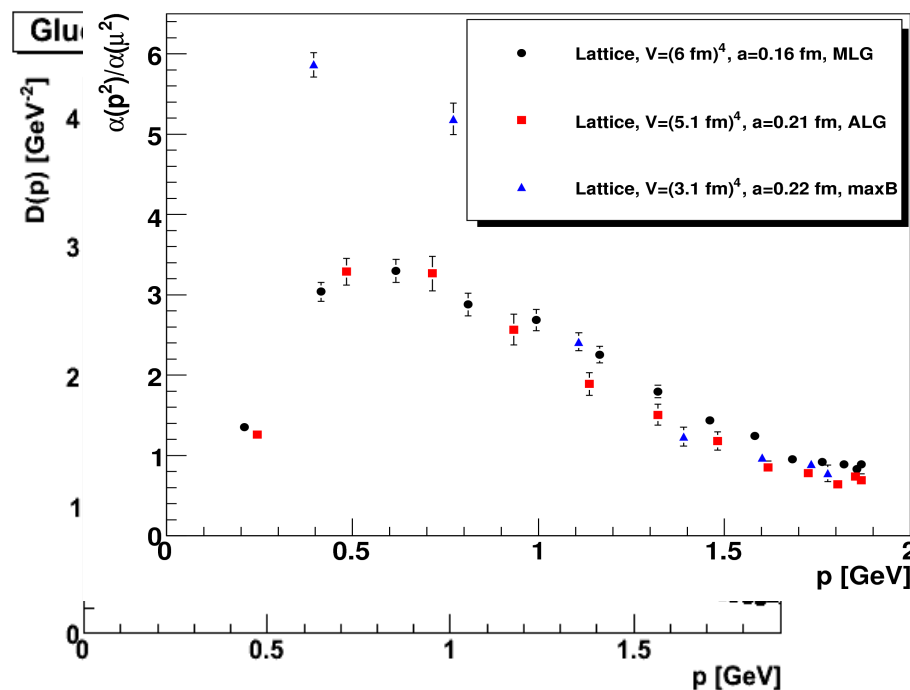
[Maas, unpublished]

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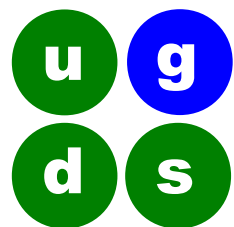
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Running coupling in four dimensions

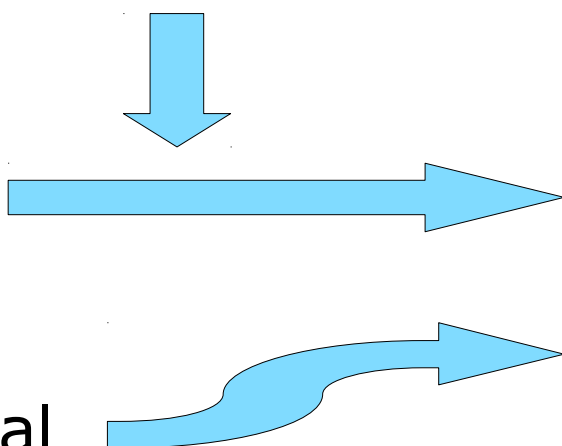


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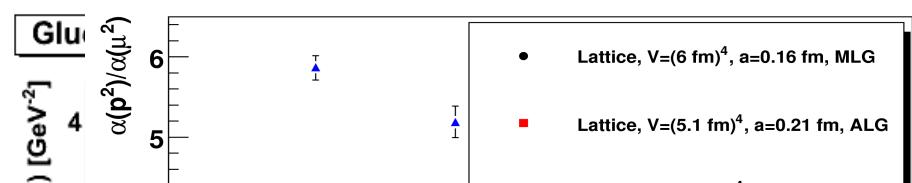
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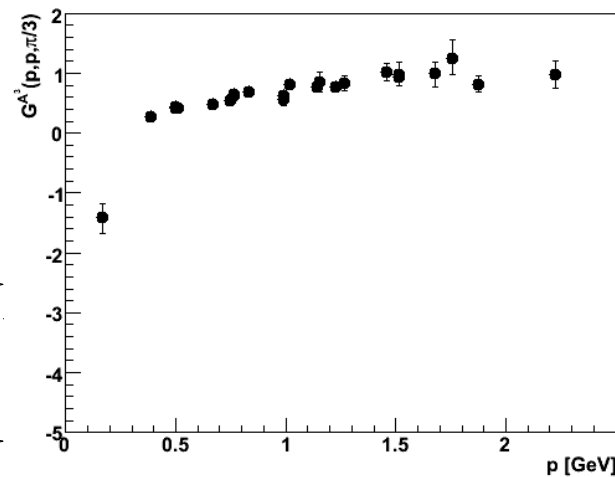
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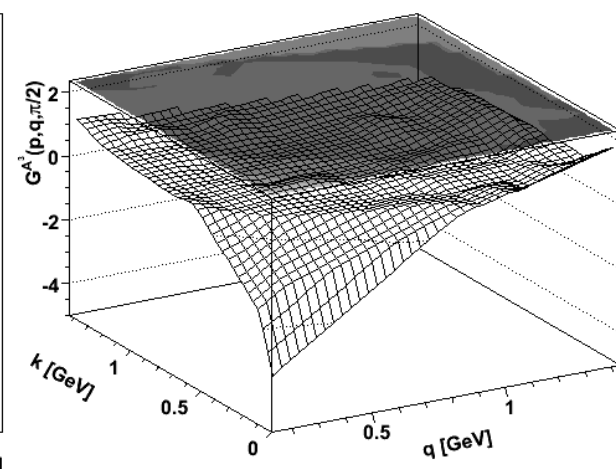
Running coupling in four dimensions



Three-gluon vertex, symmetric point



Three-gluon vertex, orthogonal momenta

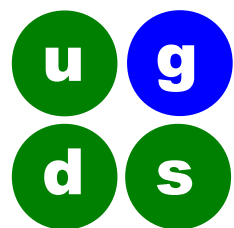


[Cucchieri, Maas, Mendes PRD 2008]

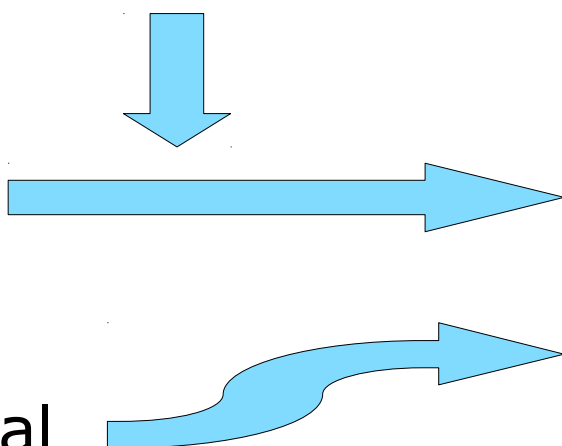


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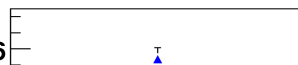
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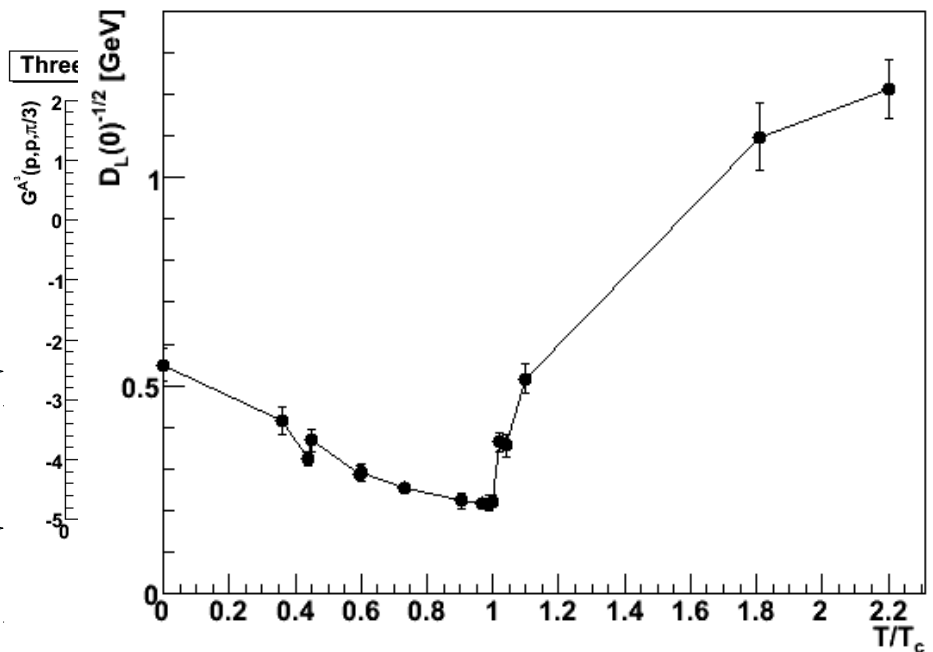
Gluon

$$\alpha(\mu^2)$$



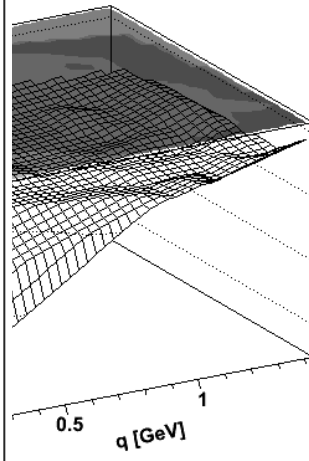
Lattice, $V=(6 \text{ fm})^4$, $a=0.16 \text{ fm}$, MLG

Electric screening mass SU(2)



fm, ALG

al momenta

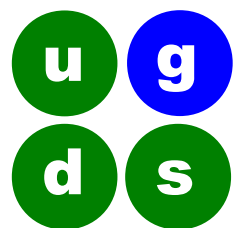


[Fischer, Müller, Maas EPJC 2010]

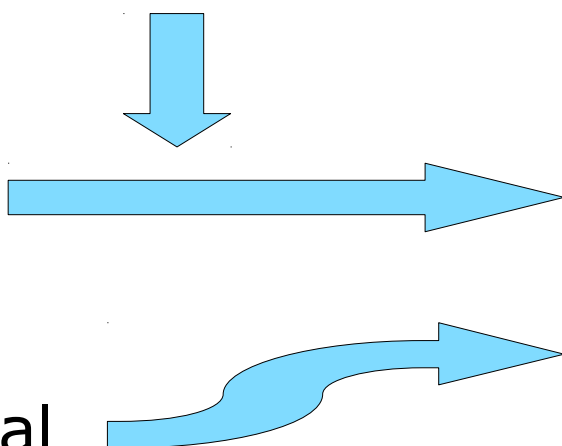


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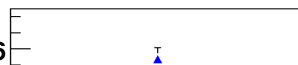
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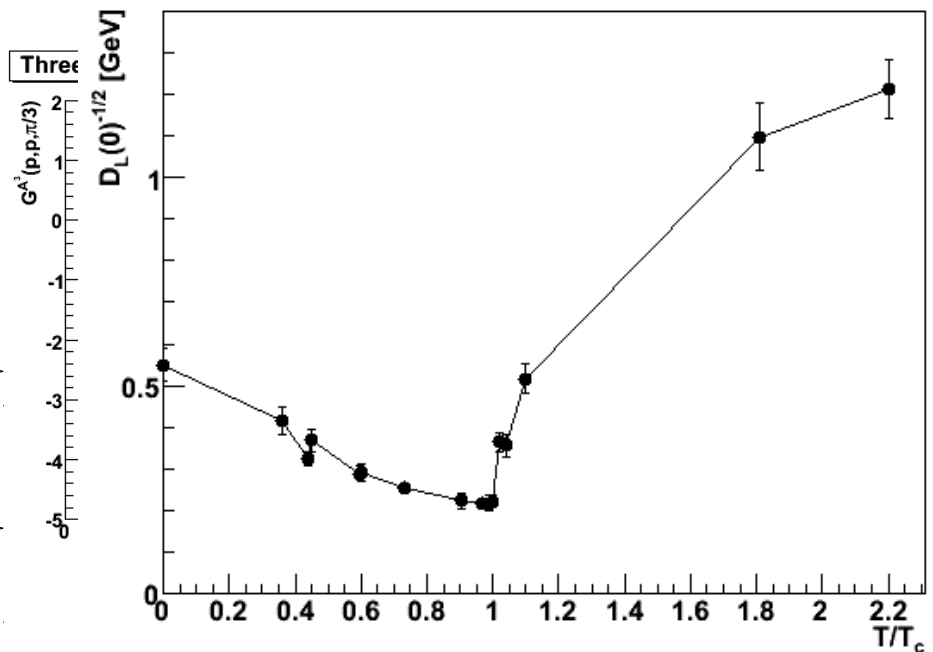
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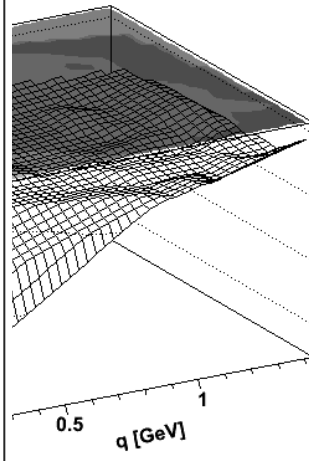
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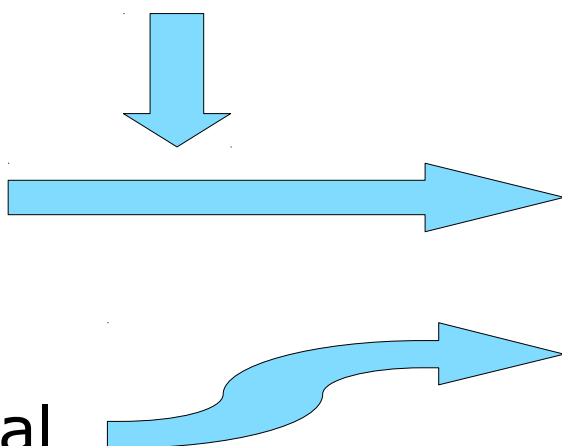
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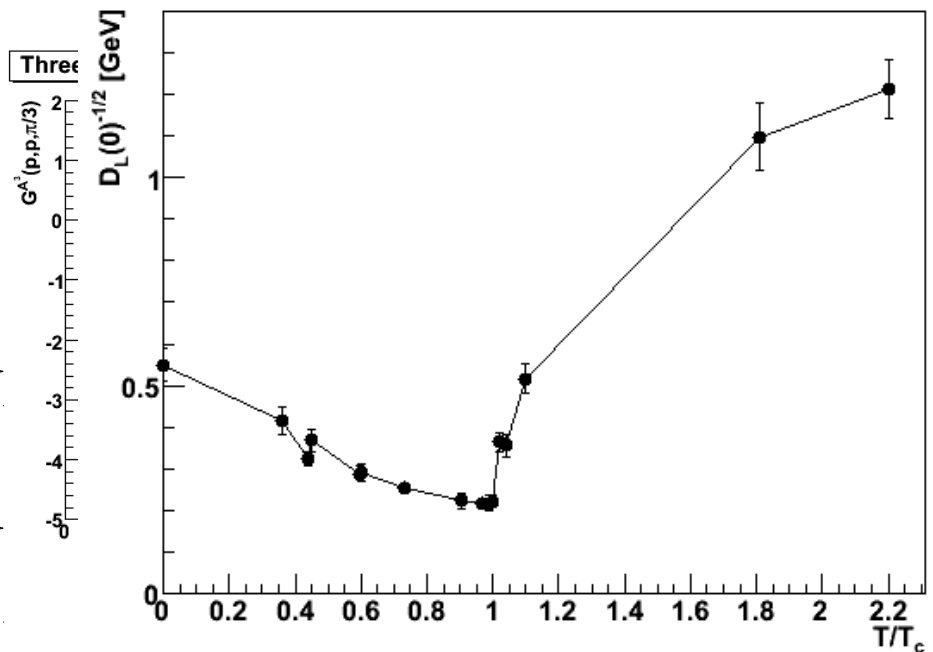
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Mesons (, Baryons)

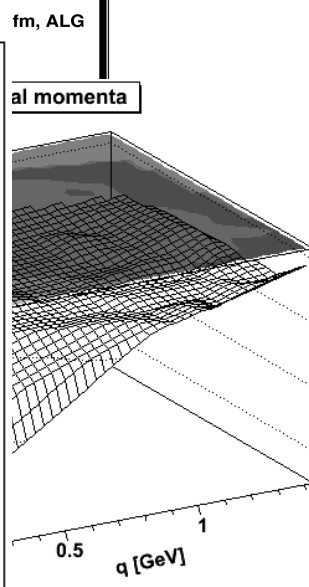


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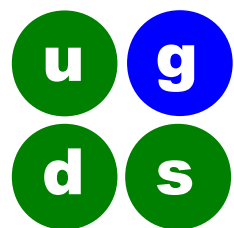


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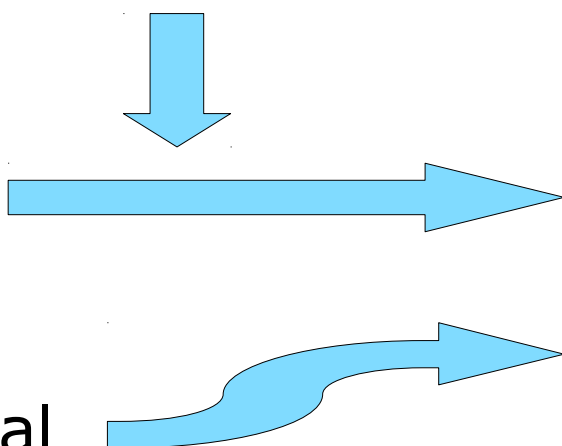


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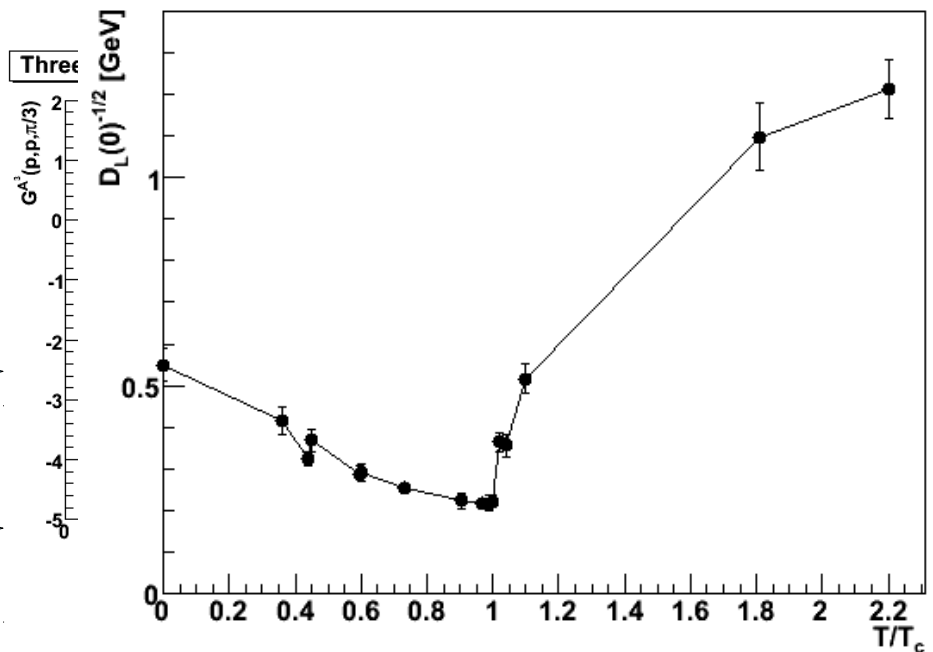
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Mesons (, Baryons)
Phase diagram

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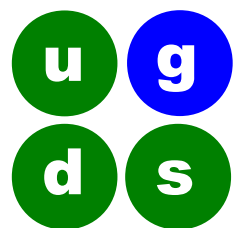


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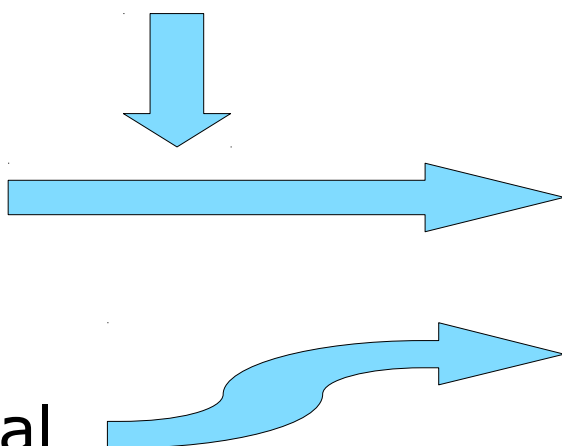


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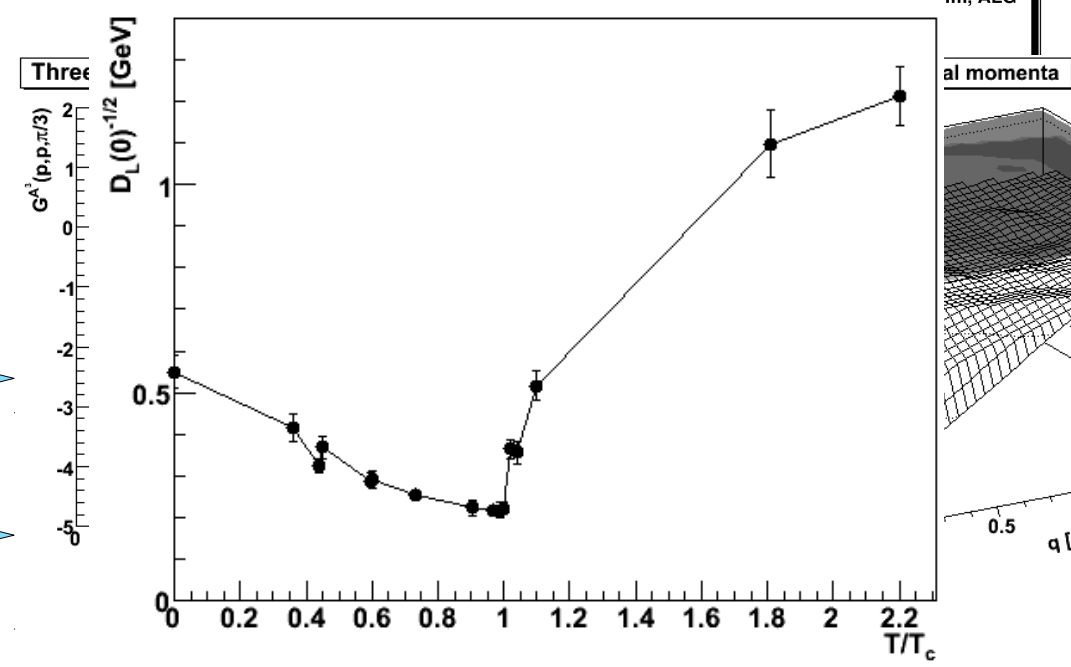


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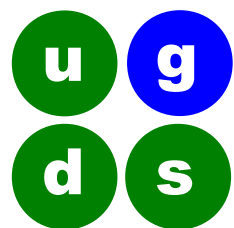
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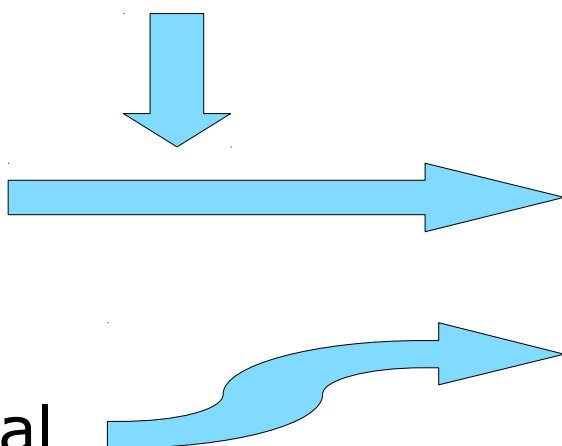


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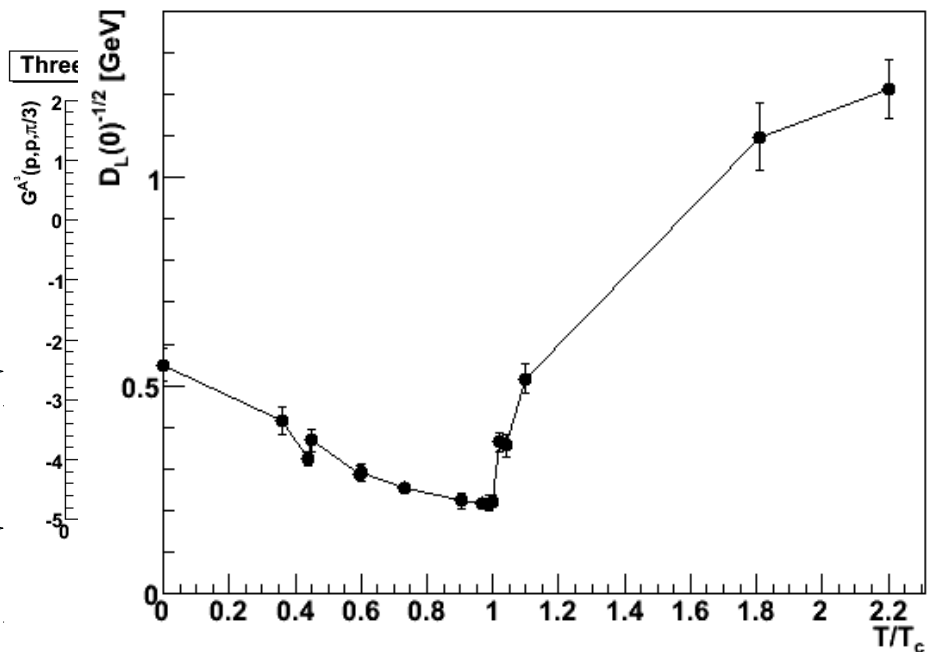


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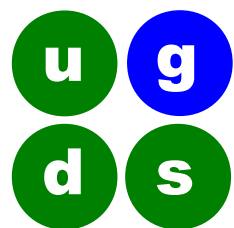
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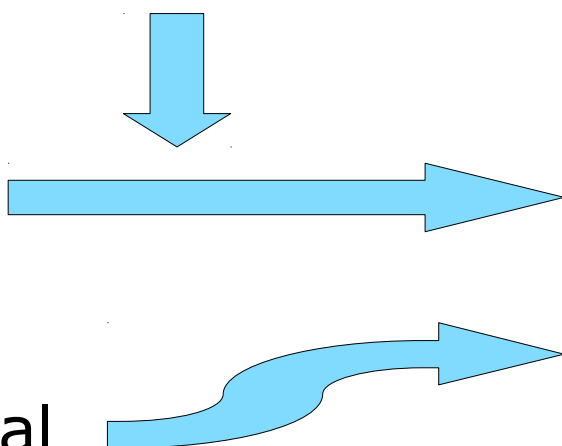


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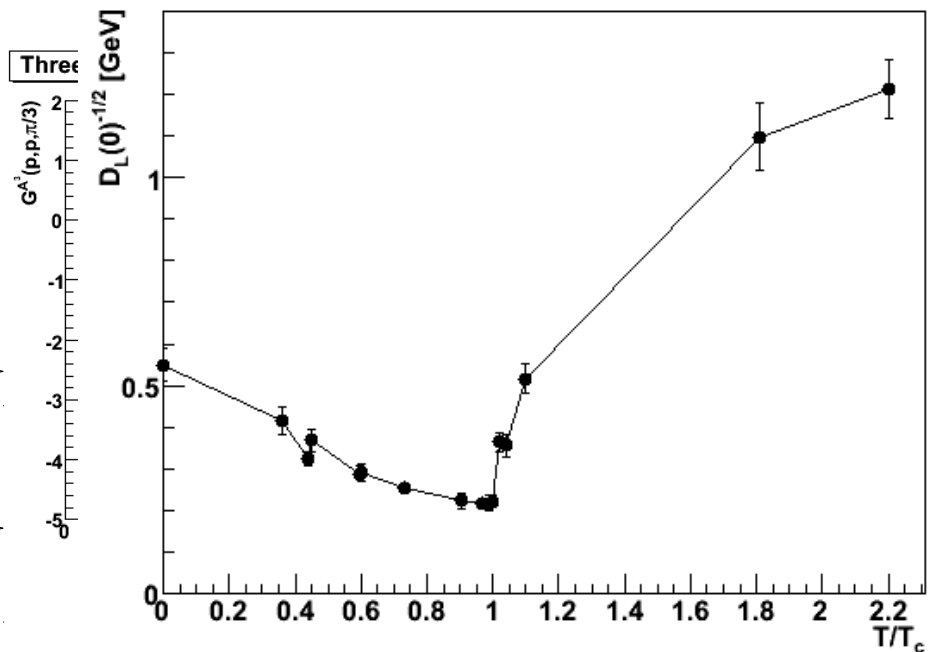


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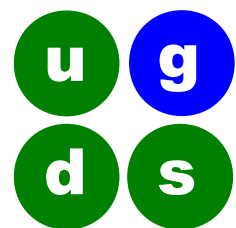
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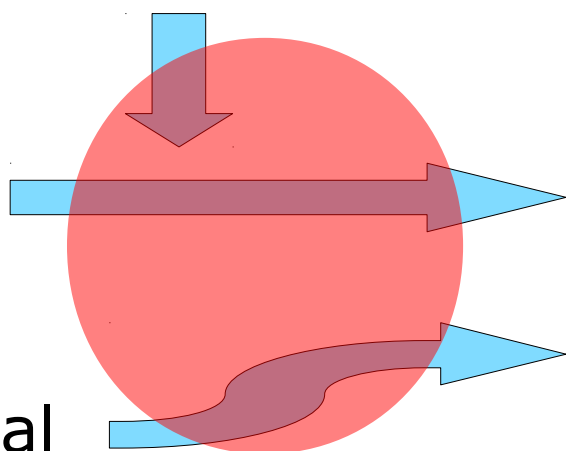


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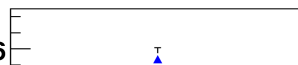
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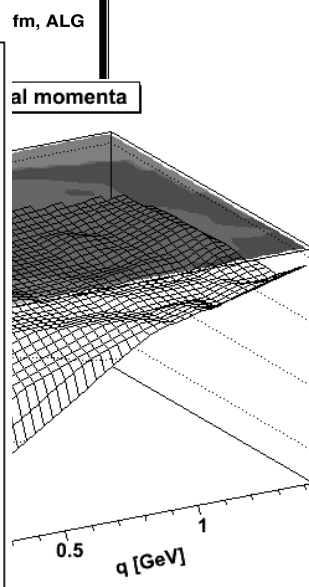
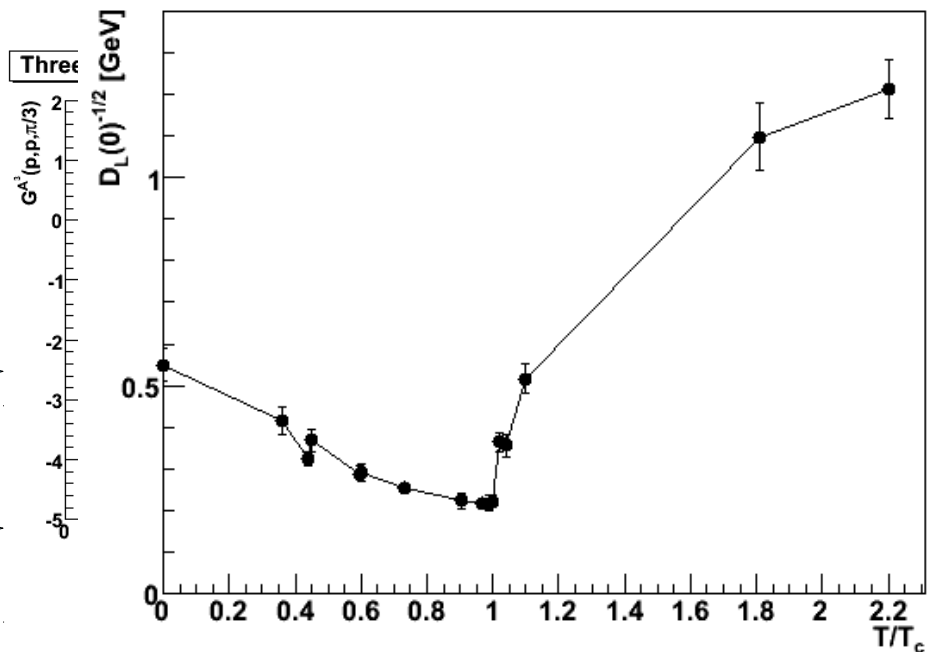
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A role model: the Higgs effect



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The gauge-fixing trick

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 - (Non-renormalizable) **unitary gauge**
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 - (Renormalizable) **'t Hooft gauge**
 - Rewrite the scalar field as $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi^1 + i \varphi^2 \\ \eta + i \varphi^3 \end{pmatrix}$
 - Make the choice $\partial^\mu A_\mu^a = \langle \eta \rangle \varphi^a$



What is the trick?

- Both gauge conditions include the matter field – in a manifestly asymmetric way
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- What happens for a different, manifestly symmetric choice?



Symmetric gauge choice

- Manifest symmetric choice



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- Manifest symmetric choice: Landau gauge $\partial^\mu A_\mu^a = 0$



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[Langguth et al. NPB 1986, Jersak et al. PRD 1985]



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- Mechanism: No direction of Higgs field preferred – global rotations 'wash out' expectation value



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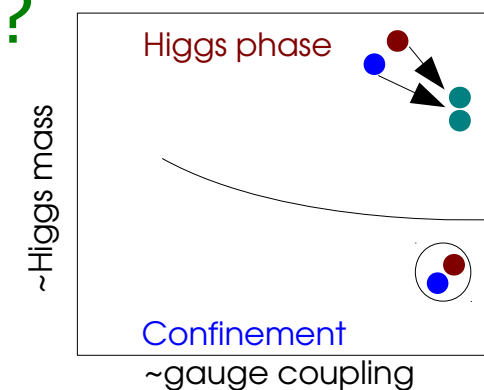
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- How is the Higgs effect manifest?
- **What are the consequences for the correlation functions?**
 - **Technical:** How can they be accessed?
 - **Physical:** How do both phases differ?
- Caution with the analogy
 - Quantum phase diagram of the Higgs case is non-trivial
 - Confinement and Higgs not completely separated
 - Translation to color superconductors?



[Fradkin & Shenker, PRD 1979]



Basic quantities

- Basic quantities in the framework: propagators



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- **Gluon propagator**

$$D_{\mu\nu}^{ab}(x-y) = \langle A_{\mu}^a(x) A_{\nu}^b(y) \rangle$$

$$D_{\mu\nu}(p) = \left(\delta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{p_{\mu} p_{\nu}}{p^2} \right) \frac{Z(p)}{p^2}$$

- Longitudinal part exactly zero
- All directions equivalent (no QED)



Basic quantities

- **Basic quantities in the framework: propagators**
 - Gluon, Higgs (, ghost); yield running gauge coupling

- **Gluon propagator**

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- **Higgs propagator**

$$D_S^{ij}(x-y) = \langle \phi_i^+(x) \phi_j(y) \rangle$$

- Includes would-be Goldstones

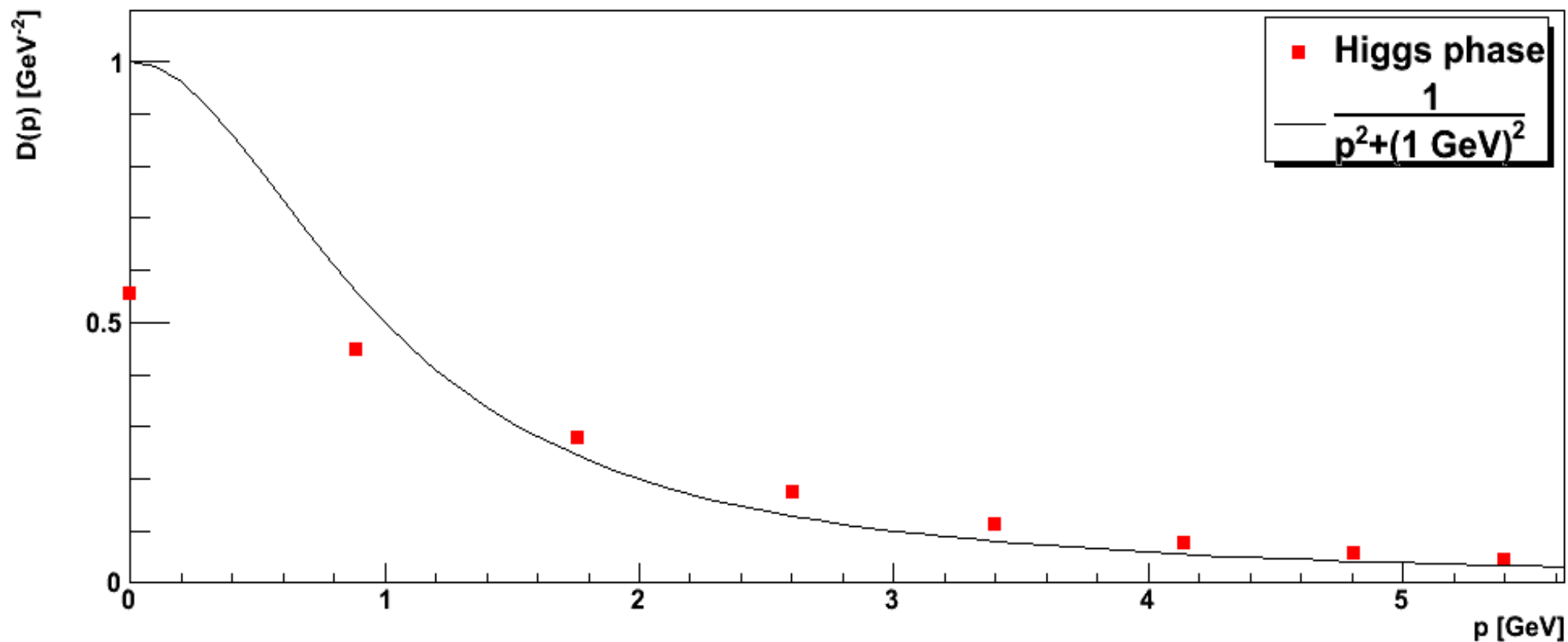


Gluons

4d, Higgs, 24⁴ beta=2.3, kappa=0.32, lambda=1.0

[Maas EPJC 2011]

Gluon propagator

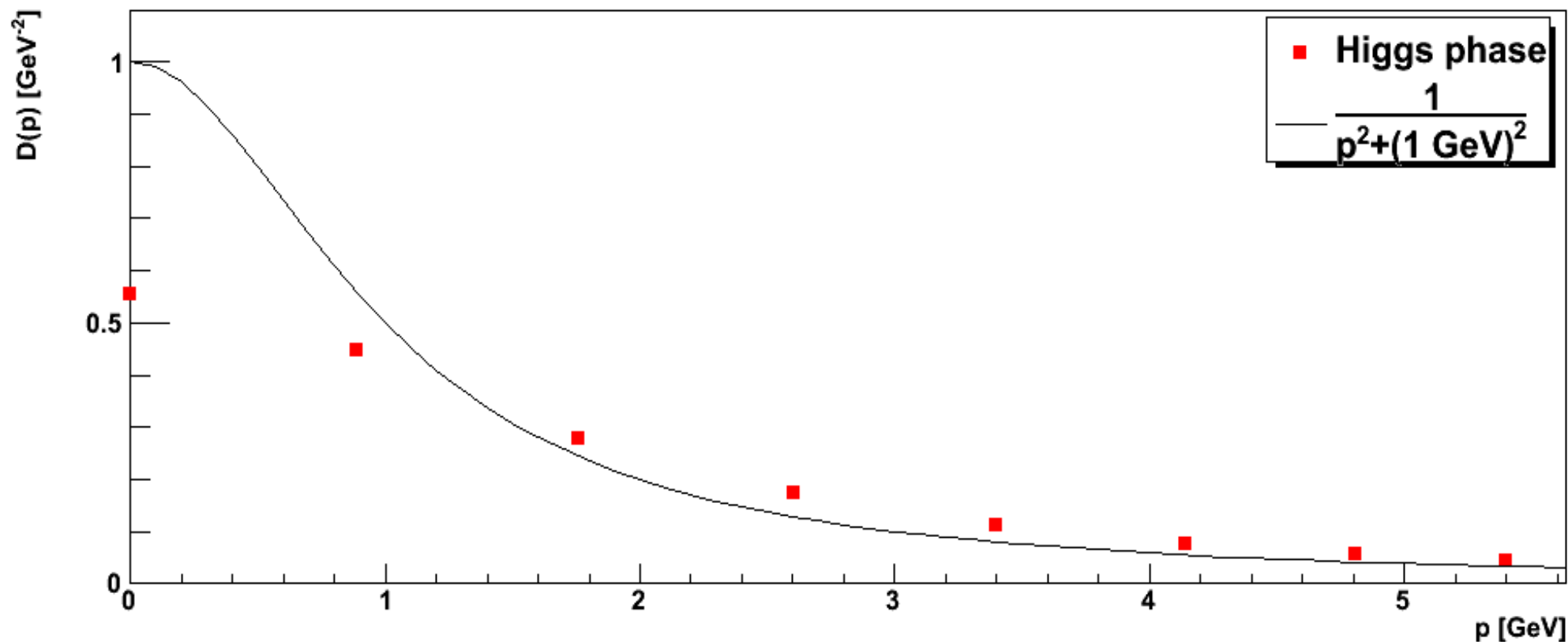


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Gluon propagator



- Screening mass – full quantum (Meissner) effect
 - Pole mass yet unclear

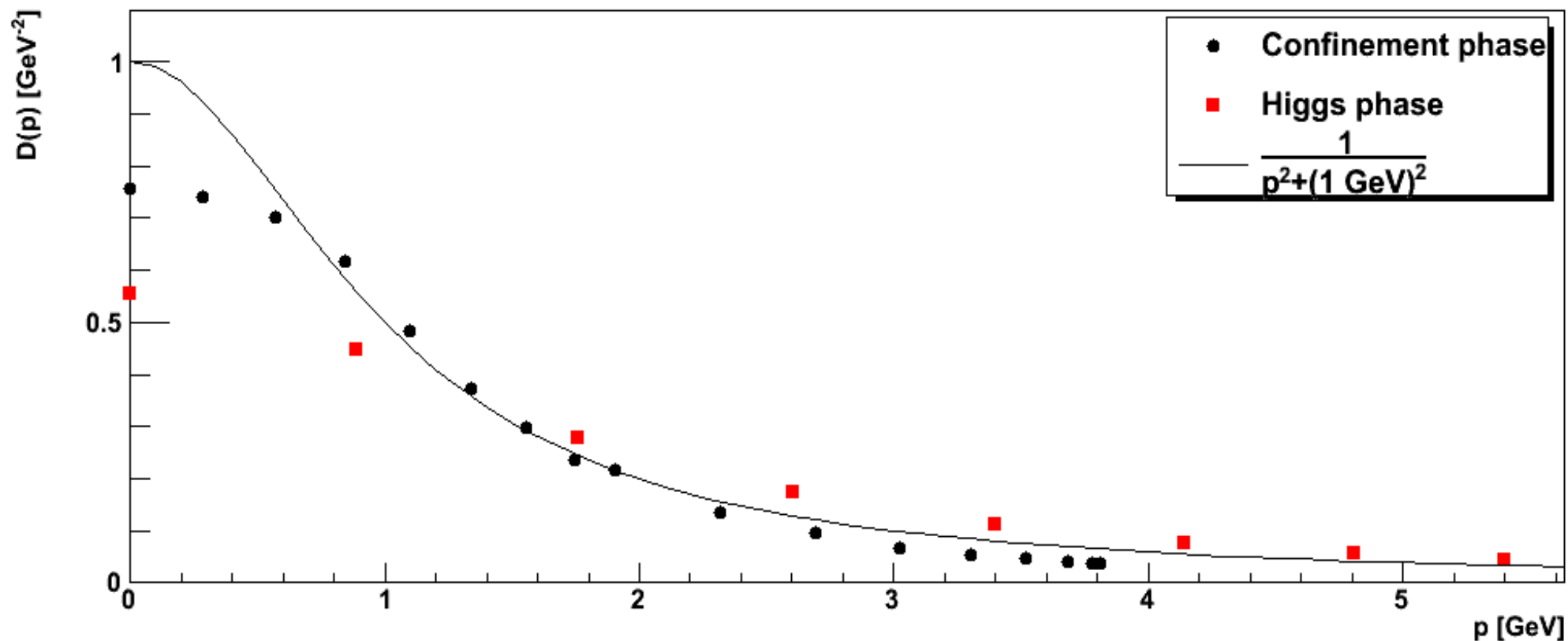


Gluons

4d, unquenched: 24^4 beta=2.0, kappa=0.25, lambda=0.54d, Higgs, 24^4 beta=2.3, kappa=0.32, lambda=1.0

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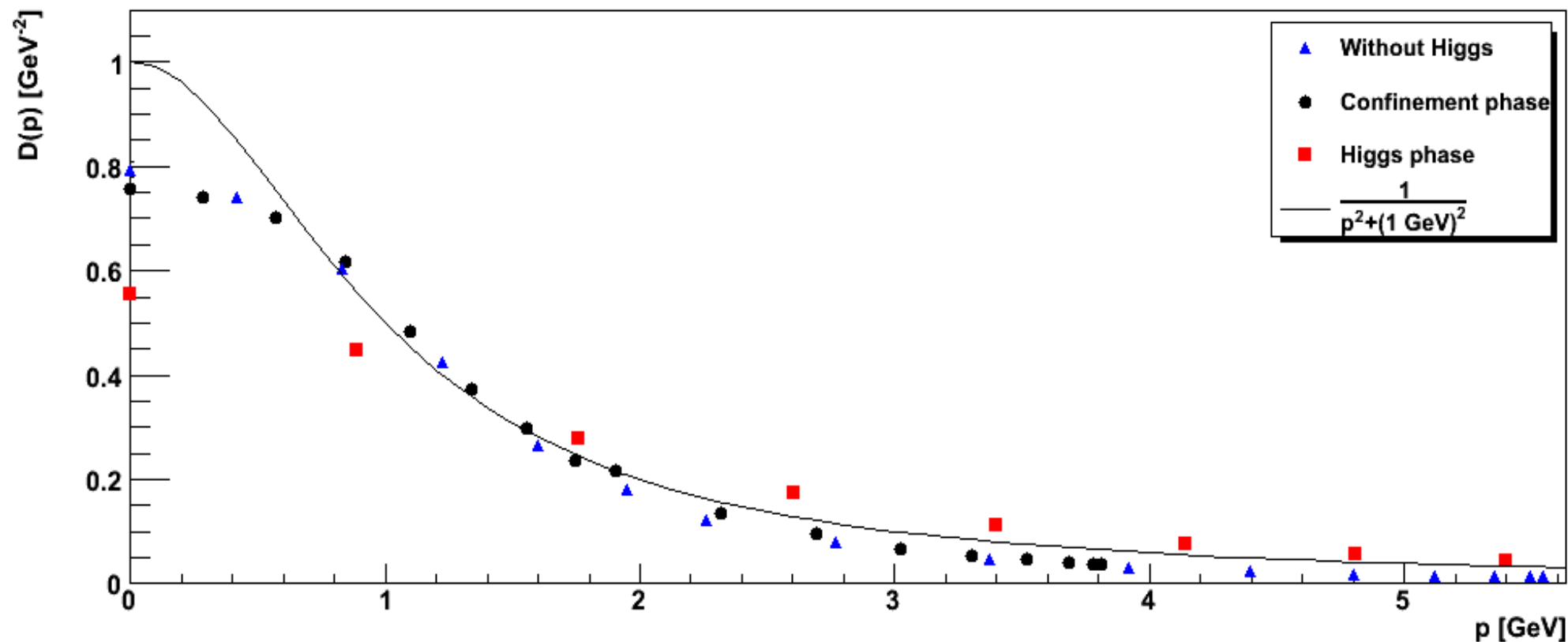
4d, unquenched: 24^4 beta=2.0, kappa=0.25, lambda=0.5

4d, Higgs, 24^4 beta=2.3, kappa=0.32, lambda=1.0

4d, quenched: 24^4 beta=2.2

[Maas EPJC 2011]

Gauge boson propagator



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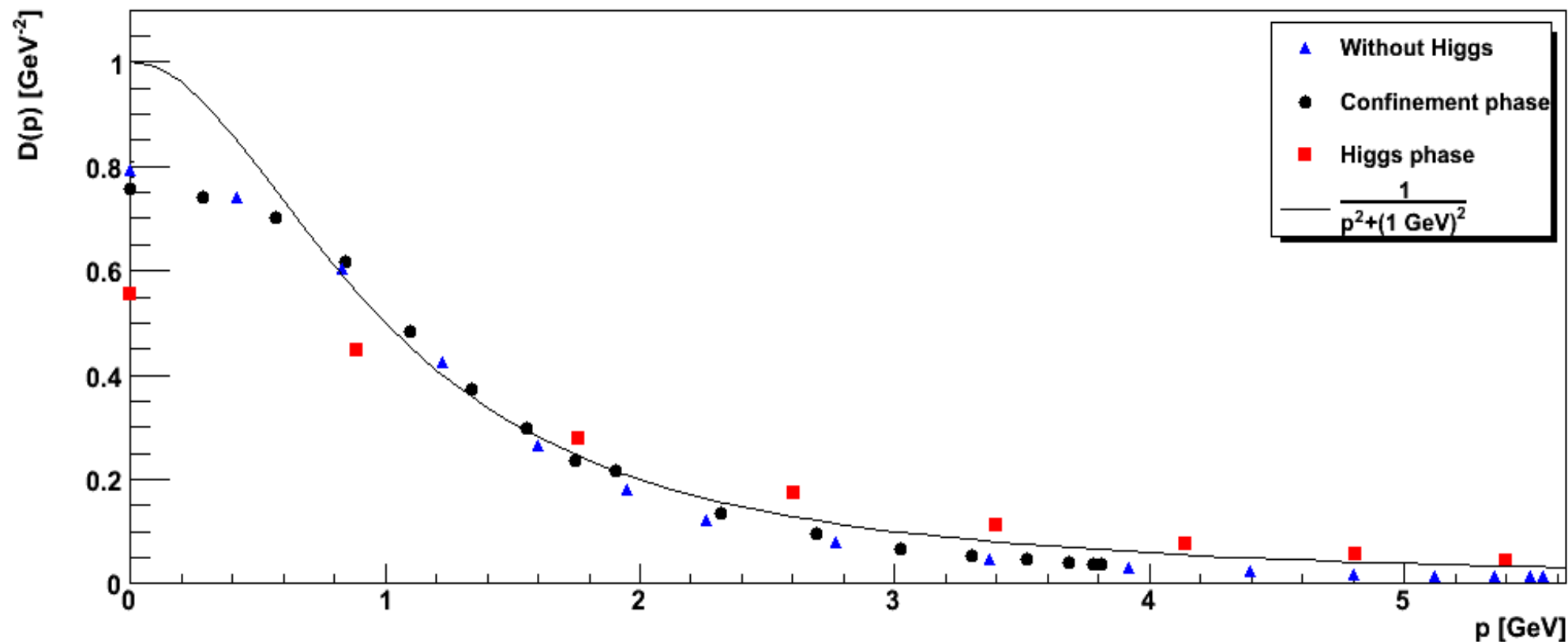
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[Maas EPJC 2011]

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 - Changes in the gauge-fixing (ghost) sector

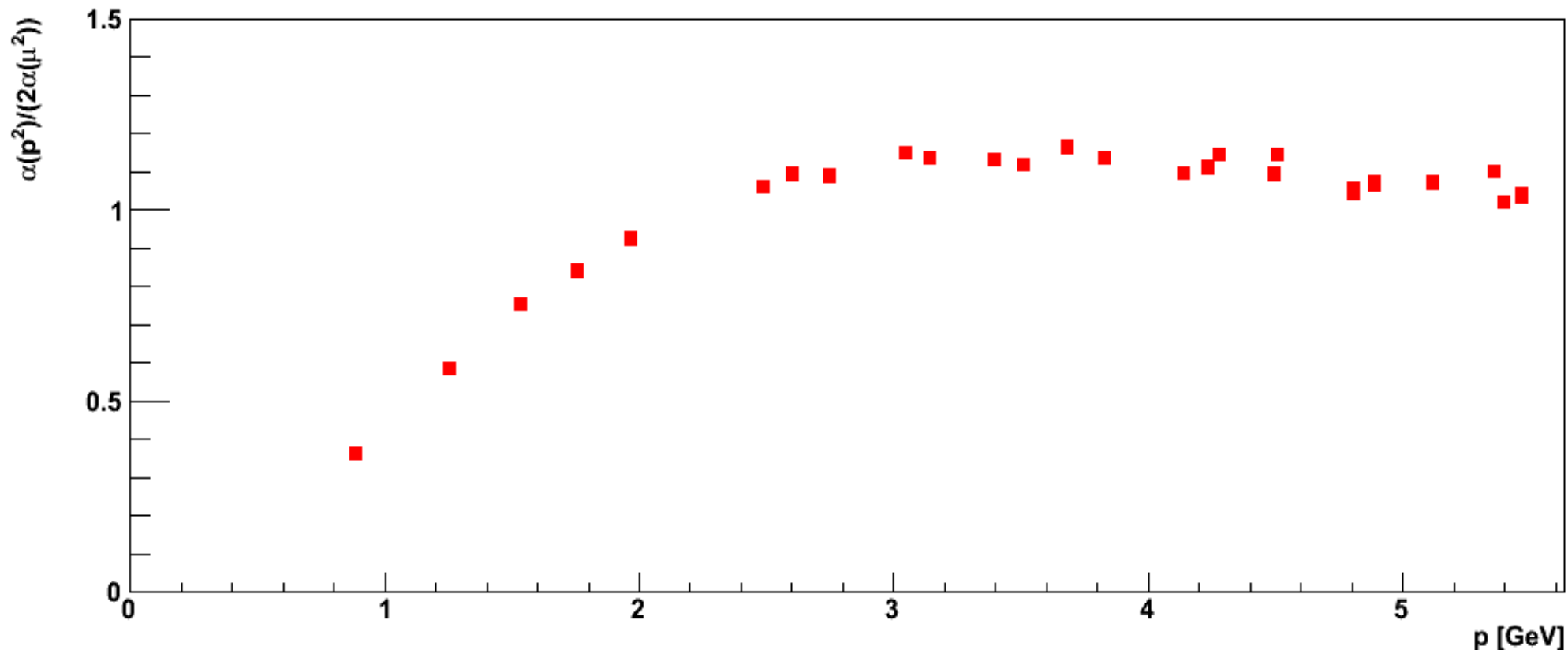


Running coupling

4d, Higgs, 24^4 beta=2.3, kappa=0.32, lambda=1.0

[Maas EPJC 2011]

Running coupling



- Screening leads to suppression of interactions at small momenta



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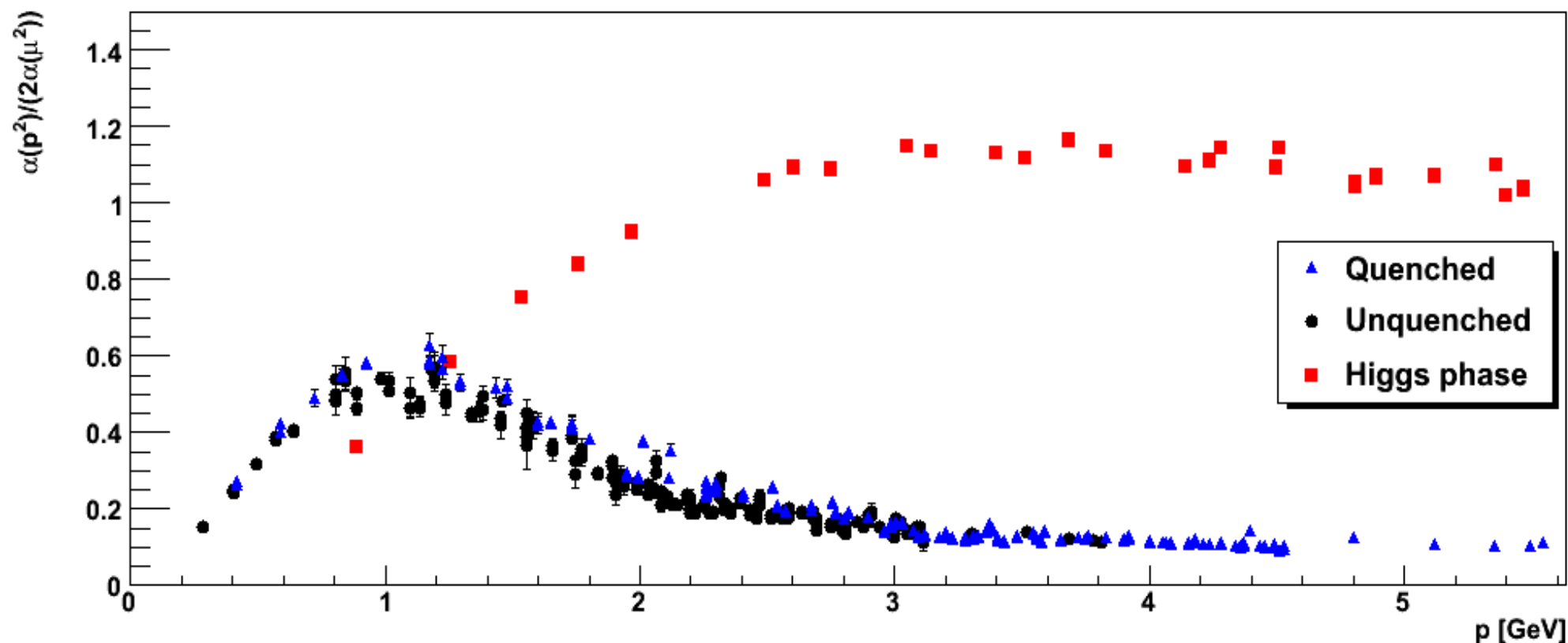
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[Maas EPJC 2011]

Running coupling



- Screening leads to suppression of interactions at small momenta
- No qualitative difference seen

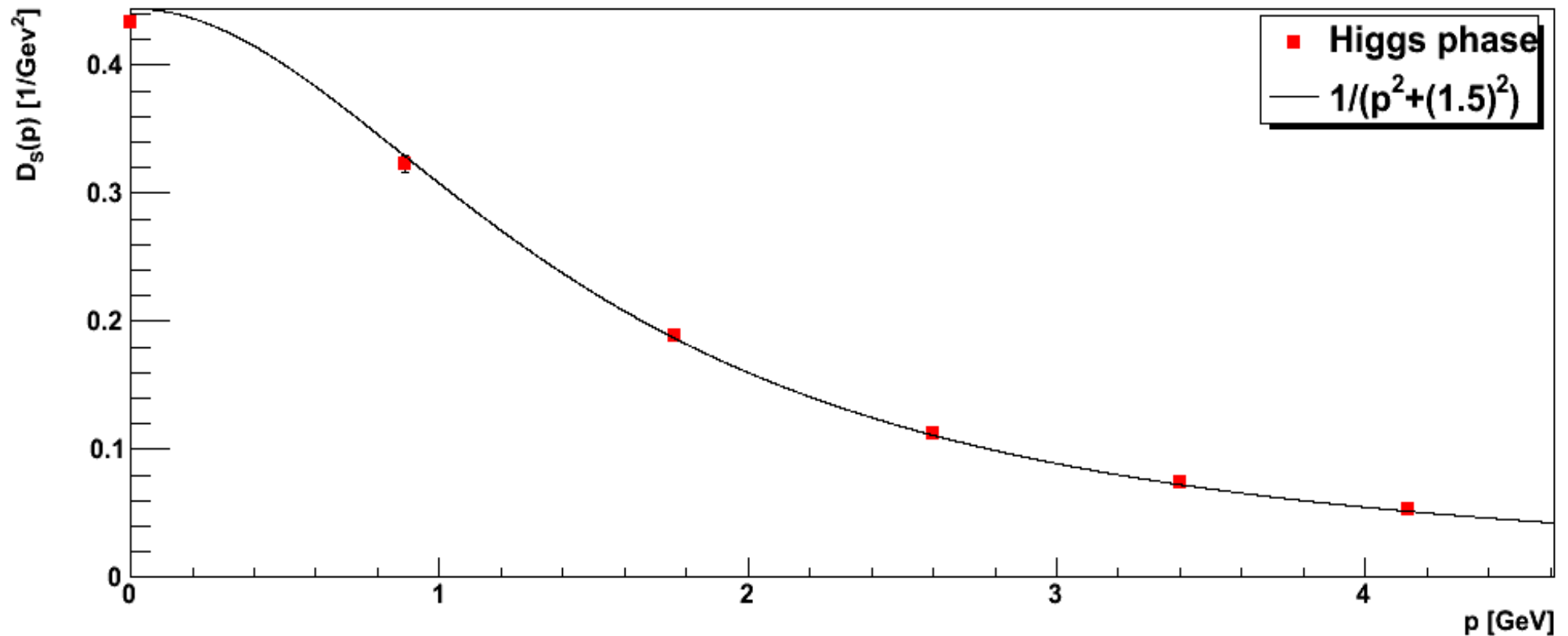


Scalar

4d, Higgs, 24⁴ beta=2.3, kappa=0.32, lambda=1.0

[Maas EPJC 2011]

Scalar propagator

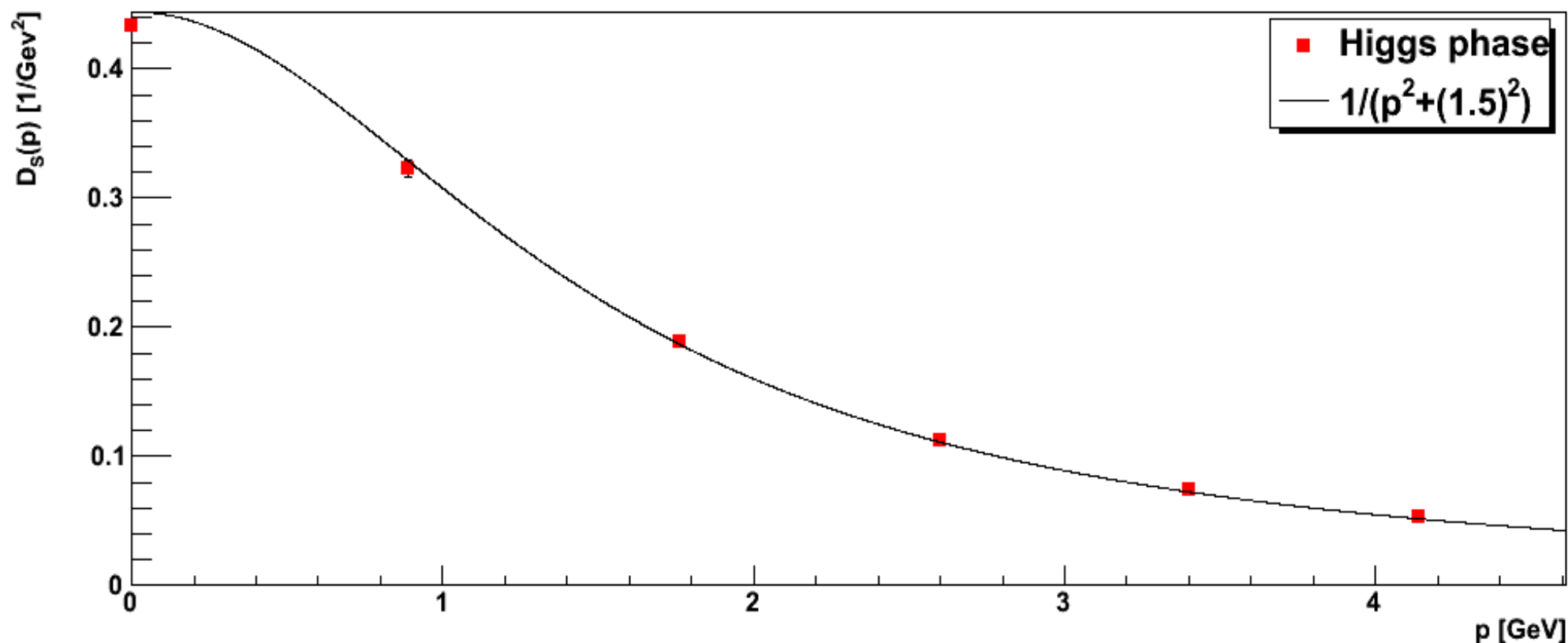


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[Maas EPJC 2011]

Scalar propagator



- Close to tree-level with positive mass squared
- Dynamical mass generation

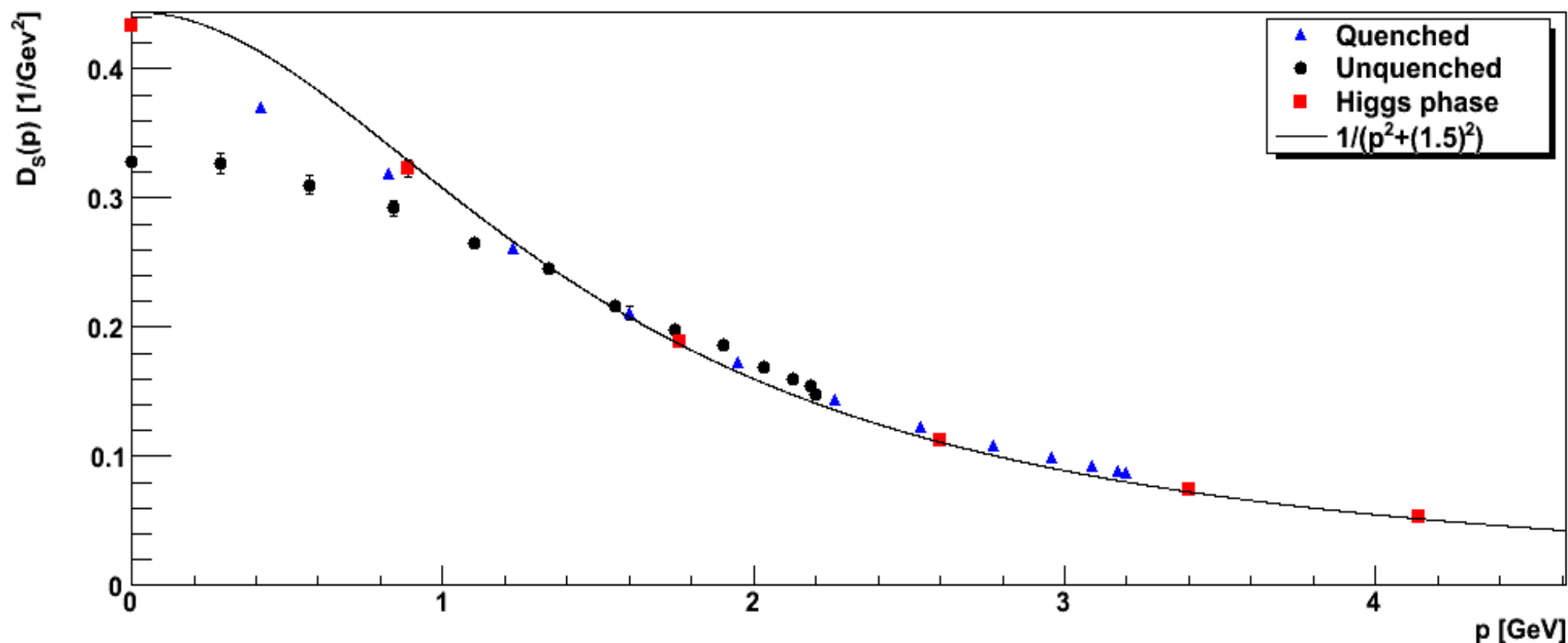


Scalar

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[Maas EPJC 2011]

Scalar propagator



- Close to tree-level with positive mass squared
- Dynamical mass generation
- Little difference between the 'phases'



Summary from the Higgs

- Higgs effect is manifestly a quantum effect
 - Can be captured in some gauges using a mean-field+perturbation theory ansatz
 - In other gauges a full dynamical quantum effect
 - Mean field zero
 - The choice is arbitrary, but something non-perturbative is always involved!



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- What is the consequence for color superconductors?



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 - **Calculations can be performed using Landau gauge without explicit condensates**



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 - How is the phase structure in QCD at finite density made gauge-invariant?
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 - What can be learned further from a comparison to the Higgs system – and where does the analogy ends?



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