Finite temperature calculation beyond the local potential approximation

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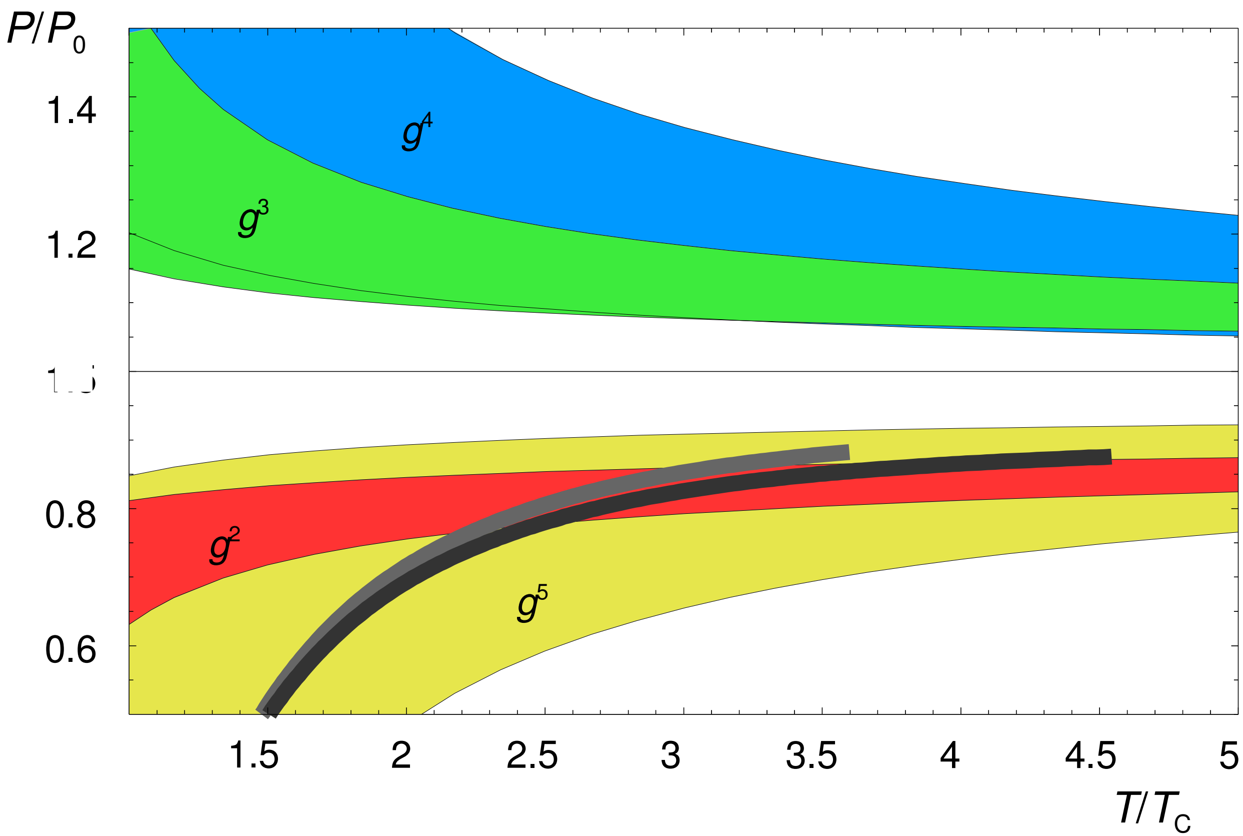
Outline

- **Introduction**
  - Thermodynamics at finite temperature
  - Non-perturbative renormalization group
  - BMW approximation (**B**laizot–**M**endez-Galain–**W**schebor)
- **BMW at finite temperature**
  - Role of the regulator
  - Numerical results
- **Summary**

QCD pressure

Perturbative expansion of QCD pressure converges badly



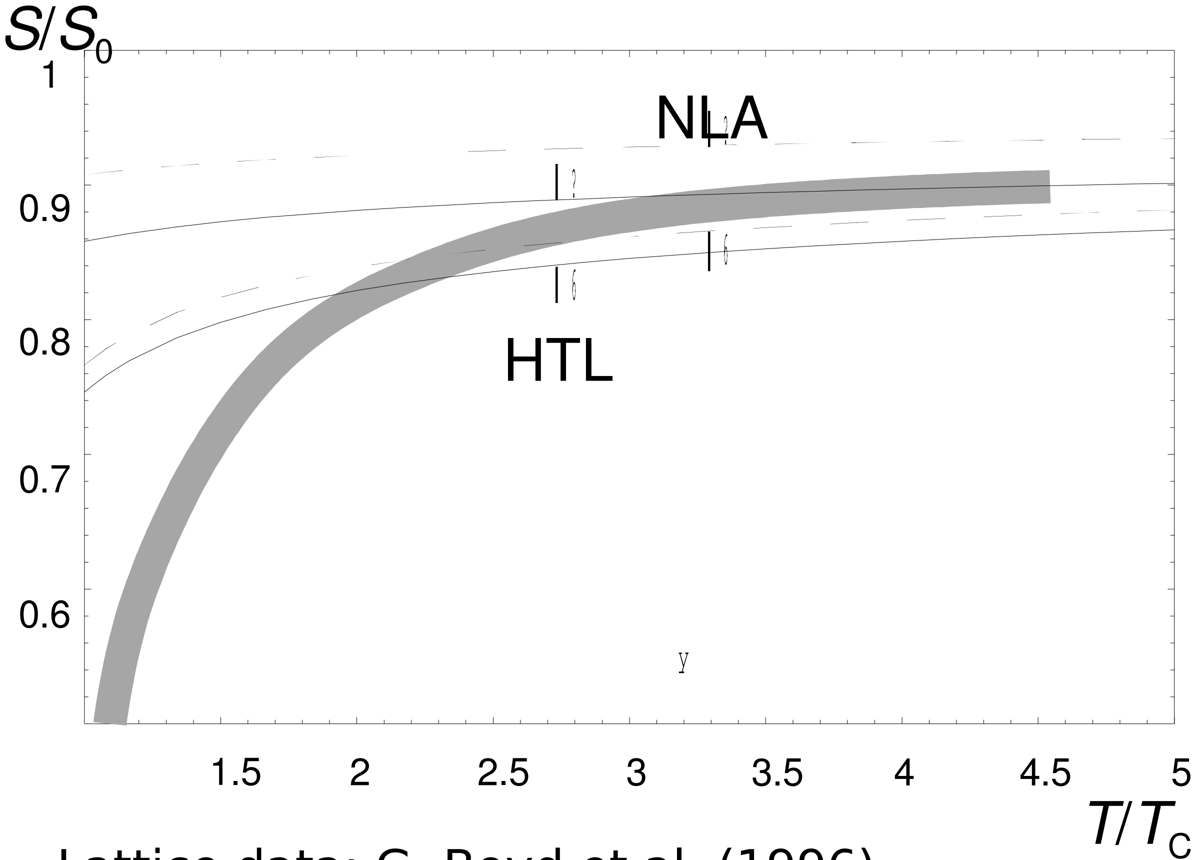
Perturbation theory:

g^2: Shuryak; Chin (1978)
g^3: Kapusta (1979)
g^4 ln g: Toimela (1983)
g^4 : Arnold, Zhai (1994)
g^5 : Zhai, Kastening (1995), Braaten, Nieto (1996)
g^6 ln g: Kajantie, Laine, Rummukainen, Schröder (2002)
g^6 (partly): Di Renzo, Laine, Miccio, Schröder, Torrero (2006)

Lattice data: G. Boyd et al. (1996); M. Okamoto et al. (1999).

QCD pressure

Self–consistent 2PI resummation works for $T \geqslant 2.5\, T_c$



Lattice data: G. Boyd et al. (1996).

Φ-derivable approximation

Blaizot, Iancu, Rebhan,
PRD63 (2001)

tested at large N_f

Blaizot, AI, Rebhan, Reinosa,
PRD72 (2005)

For ϕ^4, exact renormalization group gives comparable results

Blaizot, AI, Mendez-Galain, Wschebor,
NPA (2007)

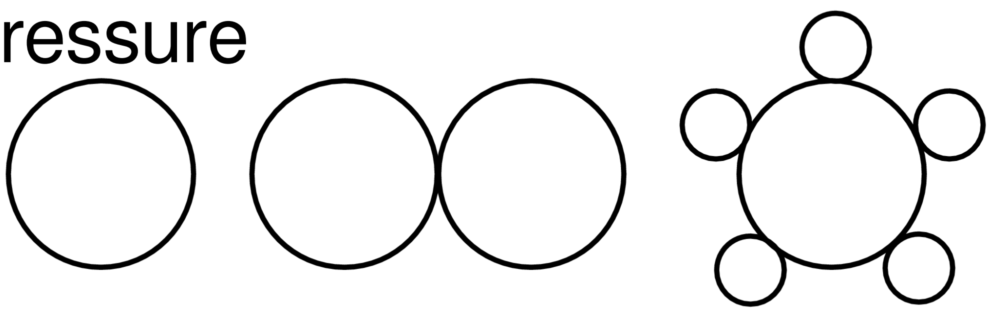
Perturbation theory at finite *T*

Scalar *O(N)* theory $L=\frac{1}{2}[\partial\varphi(x)]^2-\frac{1}{2}m_0^2\varphi^2(x)-g^2[\varphi^2(x)]^2$

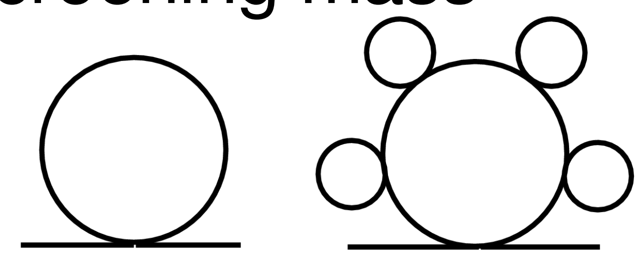
action $S=\int_0^{1/T}d\tau\int d^3x\,L(x)$ $\xrightarrow{F.T.}$ $T\sum_{\omega_n}\int\frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3}\cdots$

Matsubara frequency $\omega_n=2\pi Tn$

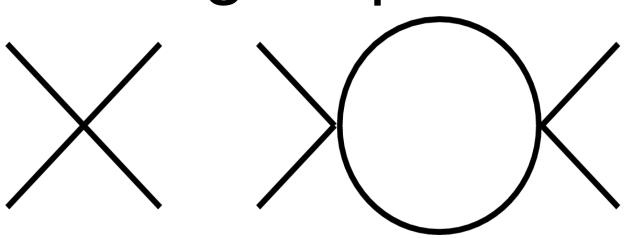
pressure



screening mass

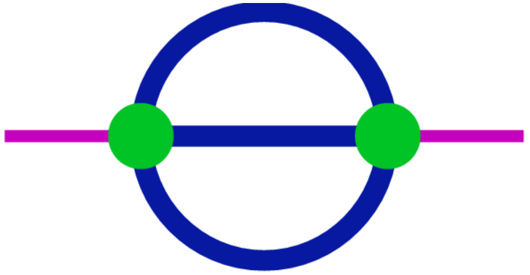


screening amplitude



Real-time dynamics at finite *T*

- Calculation of real-time quantities like particle width are not readily accessible within LPA.
- Need approximation scheme beyond LPA.



Particle width: imaginary part of 2-point function

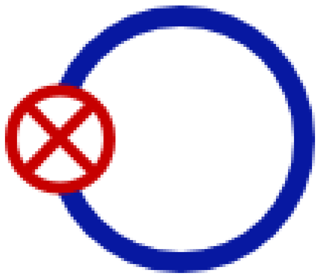
Perturbative calculation of damping rate

Parvani (1992), Wang and Heinz (1996)

Flow equation

effective action

$$\partial_t \Gamma_\kappa[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \partial_t R_\kappa(Q) G_\kappa(Q;\rho) =$$



Tetradis, Wetterich 1993

propagator $G_\kappa^{-1}(Q;\rho) \equiv \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{Q};\rho) + R_\kappa(Q)$

regulator

four-momentum vectors:

$$\mathbf{Q} = (\omega_n, \mathbf{q})$$

$$Q = |\mathbf{Q}|$$

Matsubara frequency $\omega_n = 2\pi n T$

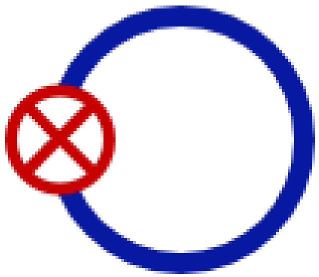
momentum derivative: $\partial_t \equiv \kappa \partial_\kappa$

scalar field: $\rho \equiv \frac{1}{2}\phi^2$

Flow equation

effective potential

$$\partial_t V_\kappa(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \partial_t R_\kappa(Q) G_\kappa(Q;\rho) =$$

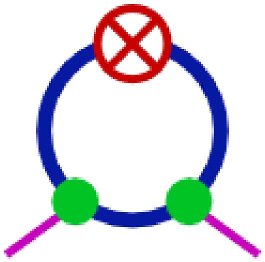


propagator $G_\kappa^{-1}(Q;\rho) \equiv \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{Q};\rho) + R_\kappa(Q)$

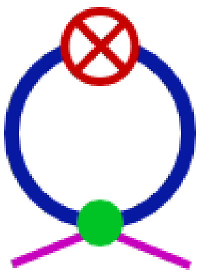
Infinite tower of coupled differential equations: approximation necessary

$$\partial_t \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{P},-\mathbf{P};\rho) = T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \partial_t R_\kappa(Q) G_\kappa^2(Q;\rho)$$

$$\times \Big\{ \Gamma_\kappa^{(3)}(\mathbf{P},\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q};\phi) G_\kappa(\mathbf{Q}+\mathbf{P};\rho) \Gamma_\kappa^{(3)}(-\mathbf{P},\mathbf{P}+\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{Q};\phi)$$

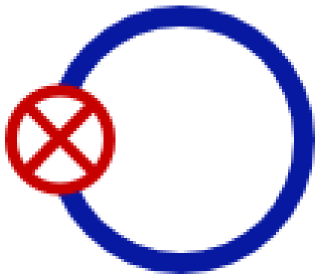


$$-\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_\kappa^{(4)}(\mathbf{P},-\mathbf{P},\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{Q};\phi) \Big\}$$



Local potential approximation

$$\partial_t V_\kappa(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \partial_t R_\kappa(Q)\, G_\kappa(Q;\rho) \quad =$$



propagator $G_\kappa^{-1}(Q;\rho) \equiv \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{Q};\rho) + R_\kappa(Q)$

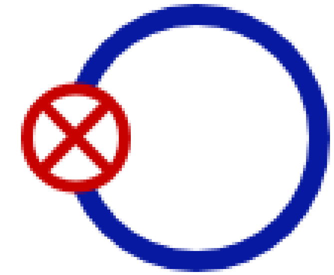
$$\Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{Q},-\mathbf{Q};\rho) = Q^2 + m_\kappa^2(\rho) \quad \text{with } m_\kappa^2(\rho) \equiv \frac{\partial^2 V_\kappa}{\partial \phi^2}$$

Applying BMW method at the bottom of the hierarchy,
one recovers the **local potential approximation**.

BMW method

effective potential

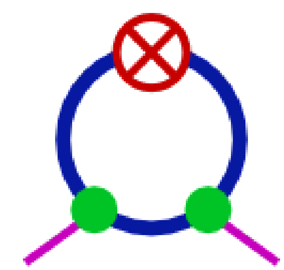
$$\partial_t V_\kappa(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \partial_t R_\kappa(Q) \left[\Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{Q}, -\mathbf{Q}; \rho) + R_\kappa(Q) \right]^{-1}$$

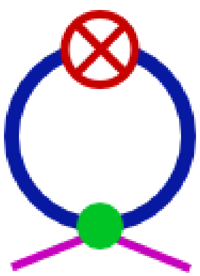


$$\partial_t \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{P}, -\mathbf{P}; \rho) = T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3\mathbf{q}}{(2\pi)^3} \partial_t R_\kappa(Q) G_\kappa^2(Q; \rho)$$

$$\times \left\{ \Gamma_\kappa^{(3)}(\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{0}, -\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{0}; \phi) G_\kappa(\mathbf{Q}+\mathbf{P}; \rho) \Gamma_\kappa^{(3)}(-\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P}+\mathbf{0}, -\mathbf{0}; \phi) \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_\kappa^{(4)}(\mathbf{P}, -\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{0}, -\mathbf{0}; \phi) \right\}$$





BMW method:

"set loop momentum Q=0 in the *n*-point functions on the r.h.s of the flow equation"

Blaizot–**M**endez-Galain–**W**schebor, 2006

close equations with:

$$\Gamma_\kappa^{(3)}(\mathbf{P}, -\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{0}; \phi) = \frac{\partial \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(P, \rho)}{\partial \phi}, \quad \Gamma_\kappa^{(4)}(\mathbf{P}, -\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}; \phi) = \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(P, \rho)}{\partial \phi^2}$$

Technicalities

The second flow equation contains also information about the potential

$$\Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(\mathbf{P},-\mathbf{P};\phi)=\frac{\partial^2 V_\kappa(\phi)}{\partial\phi^2}$$

In order to respect this relation, it is better to use the set

$$V_\kappa(\rho),$$
$$\Delta_\kappa(P;\rho)=\Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(P;\rho)-\Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(P=0;\rho)-P^2$$

It is convenient to define the *Z*-factor in the regulator.

$$Z_\kappa=\left.\frac{\partial\,\Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(p_0=0,\mathbf{p},\rho)}{\partial\,\mathbf{p}^2}\right|_{P^2=0,\,\rho=\rho_0}=1+\left.\frac{\partial\,\Delta_\kappa(p_0=0,\mathbf{p},\rho)}{\partial\,\mathbf{p}^2}\right|_{P^2=0,\,\rho=\rho_0}$$

3D vs. 4D regulator

- **LPA**: 3D regulator possible.

$$R_\kappa(\omega_n, \mathbf{q}) = (\kappa^2 - \mathbf{q}^2)\theta(\kappa^2 - \mathbf{q}^2)$$

Litim regulator

- analytical treatment of Matsubara sums possible

$$T\sum_n \frac{1}{-(i\omega_n)^2 + \omega_\kappa^2} = \frac{1 + 2\mathrm{n}(\omega_\kappa)}{2\omega_\kappa}$$

- But: does not respect Euclidean invariance; frequency is not regulated

- **BMW**: Euclidean method.
- 4D regulator more appropriate

$$R_\kappa(Q) = Z_\kappa \kappa^2 r(Q/\kappa)$$

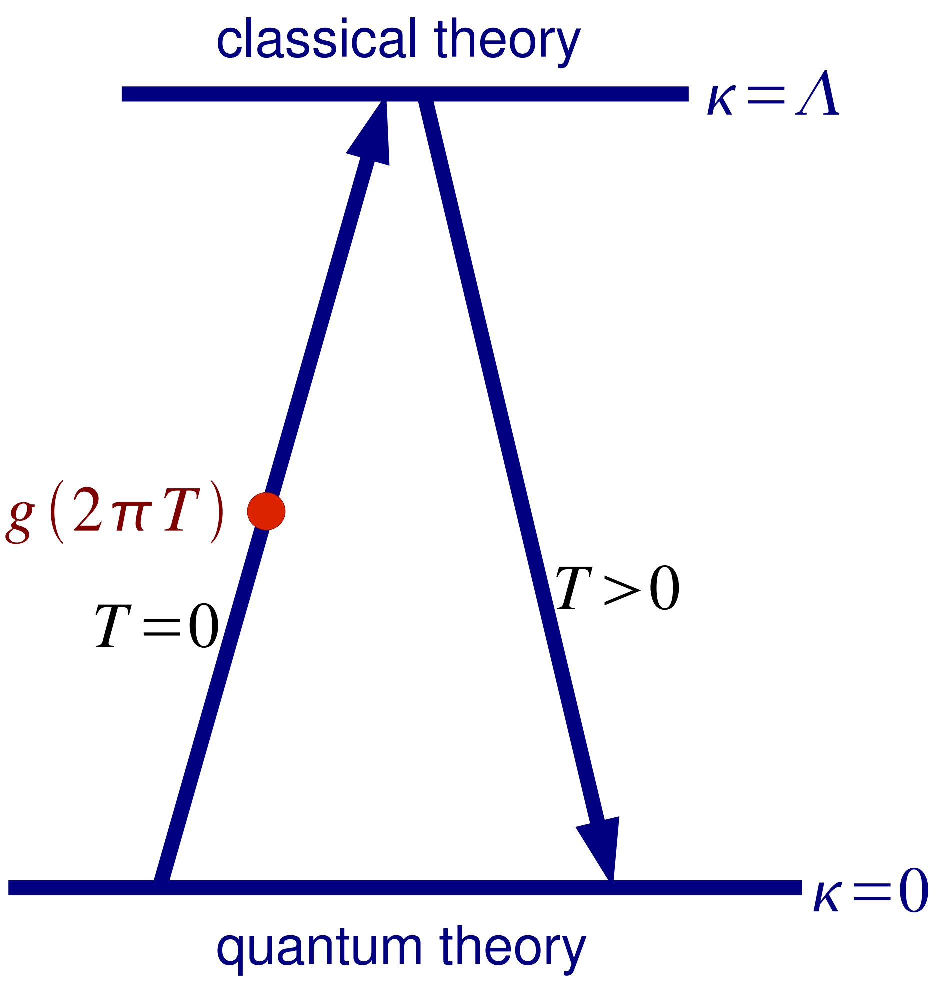
$$r(q) = \frac{\alpha q^2}{e^{q^2} - 1}$$

Exponential regulator

- Need to sum over Matsubara frequencies.

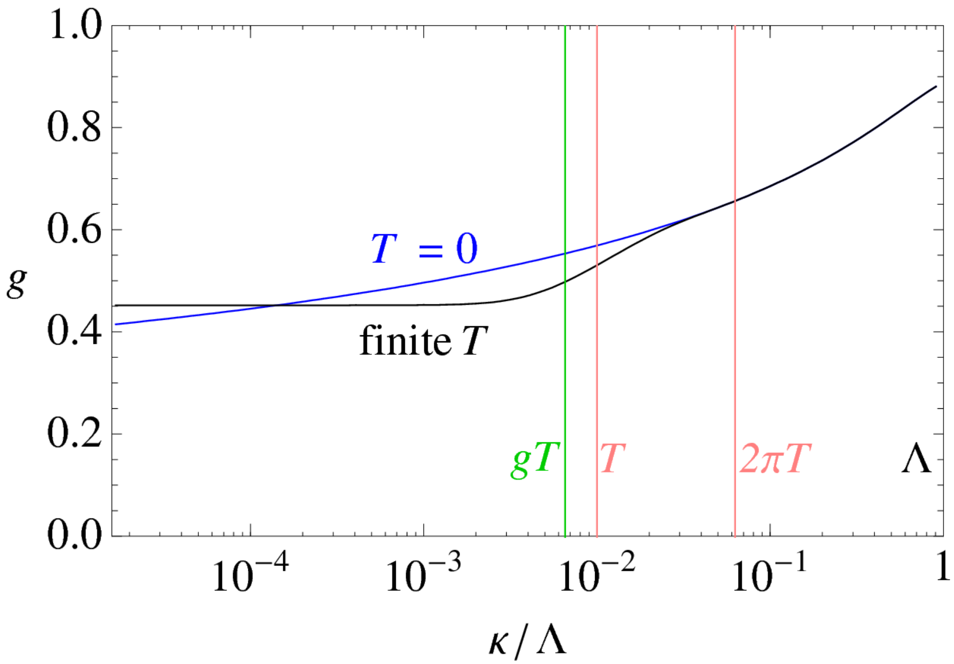
Applying the flow equation

- Effective action links classical and quantum theory
- Coupling is obtained from zero-temperature flow at momentum $\kappa = 2\pi T$

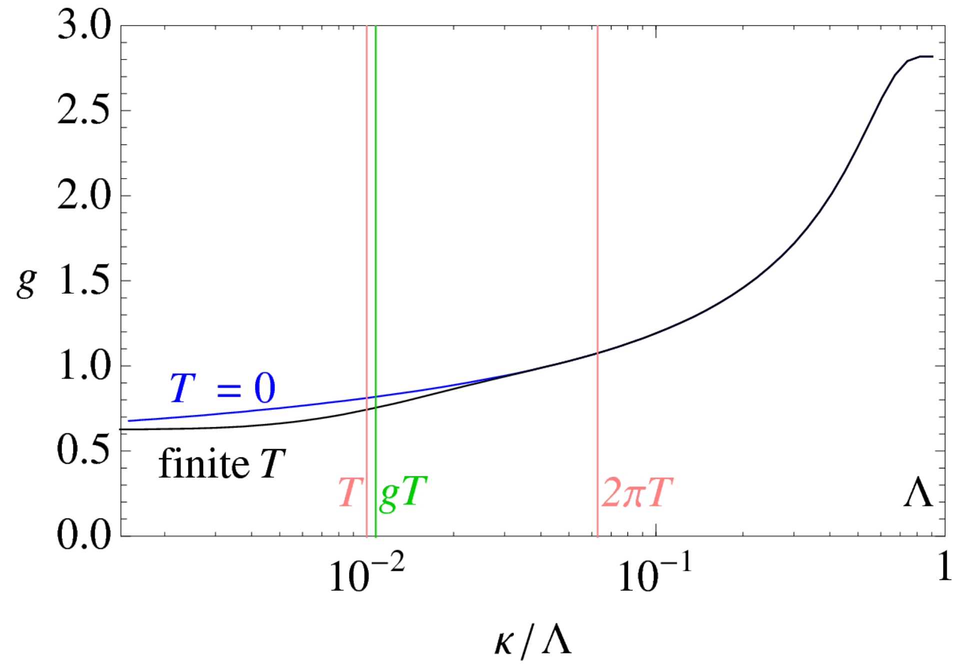


Flow of couping

weak coupling



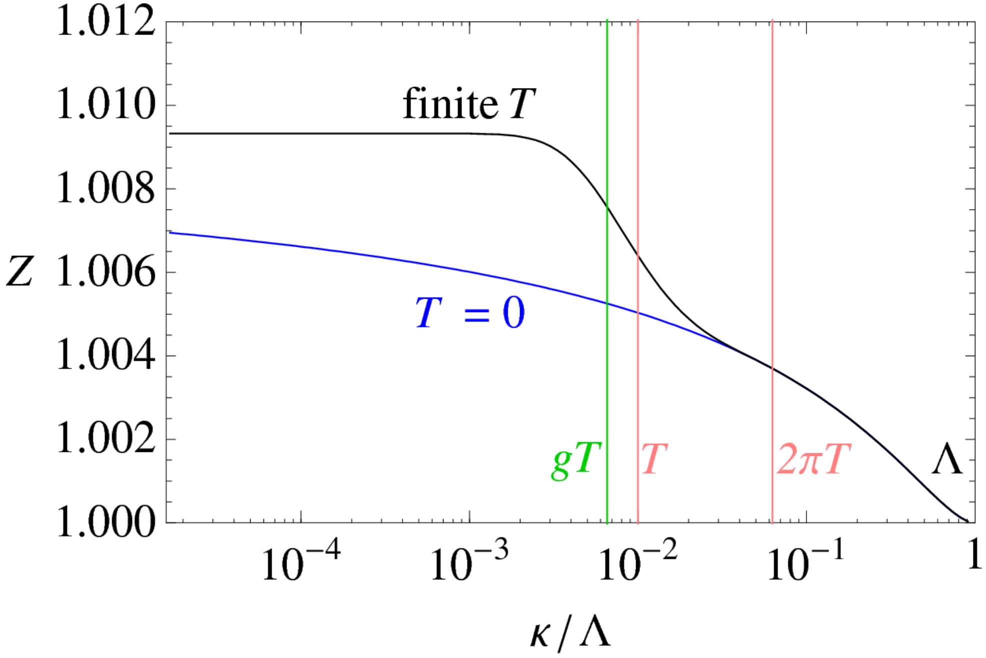
strong coupling

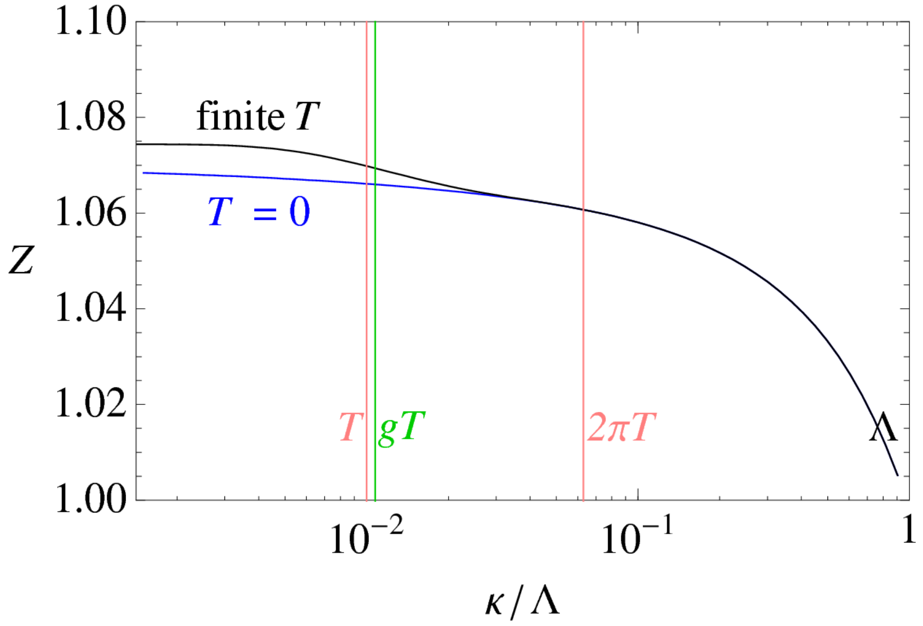


$$g_\kappa^2 = \frac{1}{8} V''(\rho)\Big|_{\rho=0}$$

- Region of flow shrinks but no qualitative difference

Flow of Z-factor



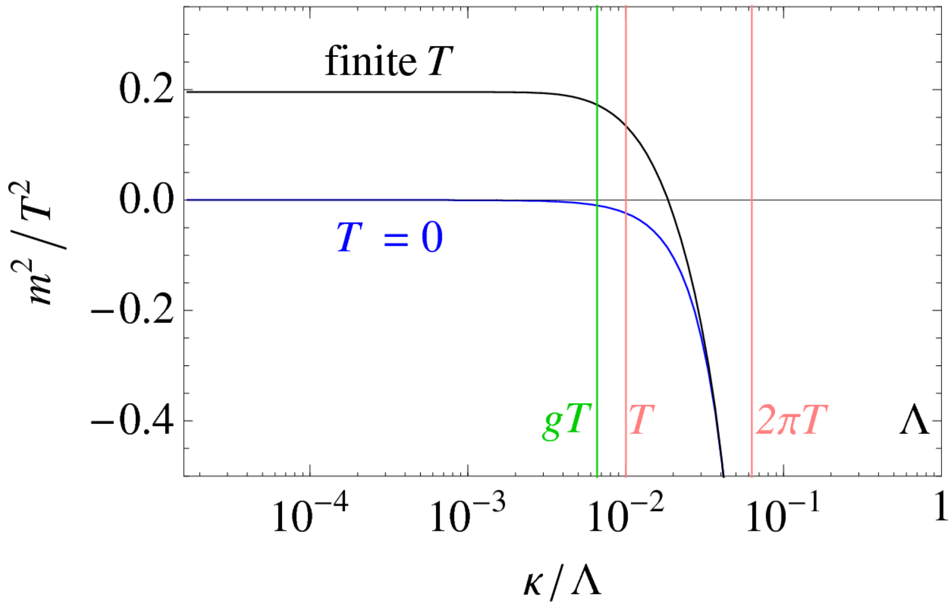


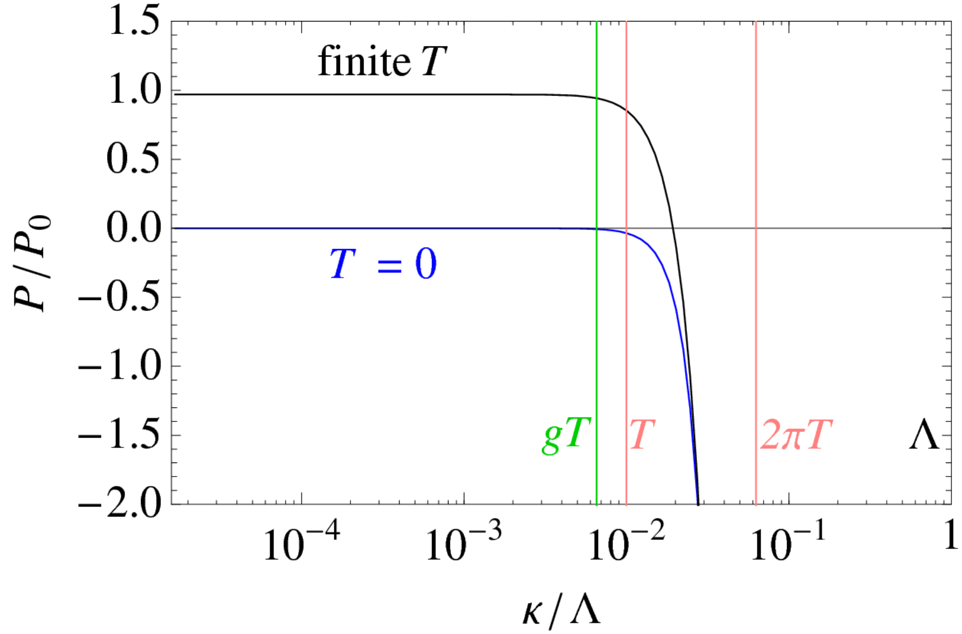
$$Z_\kappa = \left. \frac{\partial \Gamma_\kappa^{(2)}(p_0 = 0, \mathbf{p}, \rho)}{\partial \mathbf{p}^2} \right|_{P^2 = 0,\, \rho = \rho_0}$$

- small anomalous dimension at *d*=4

Flow of mass and pressure

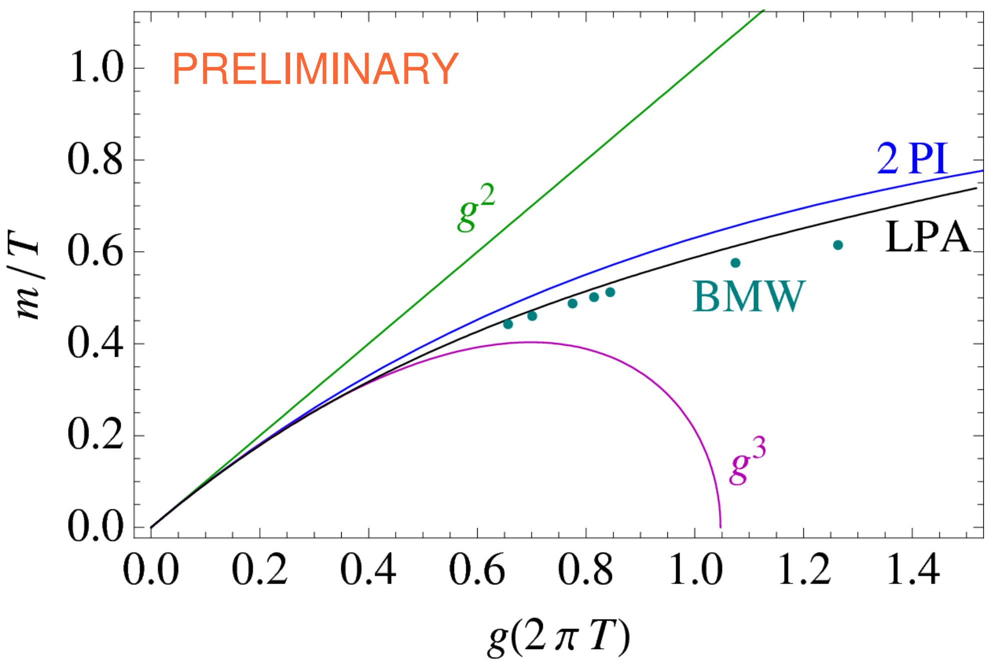
$$m_{\kappa}^{2} = V'(\rho)\big|_{\rho=0} \qquad\qquad P_{\kappa} = -V(0)$$

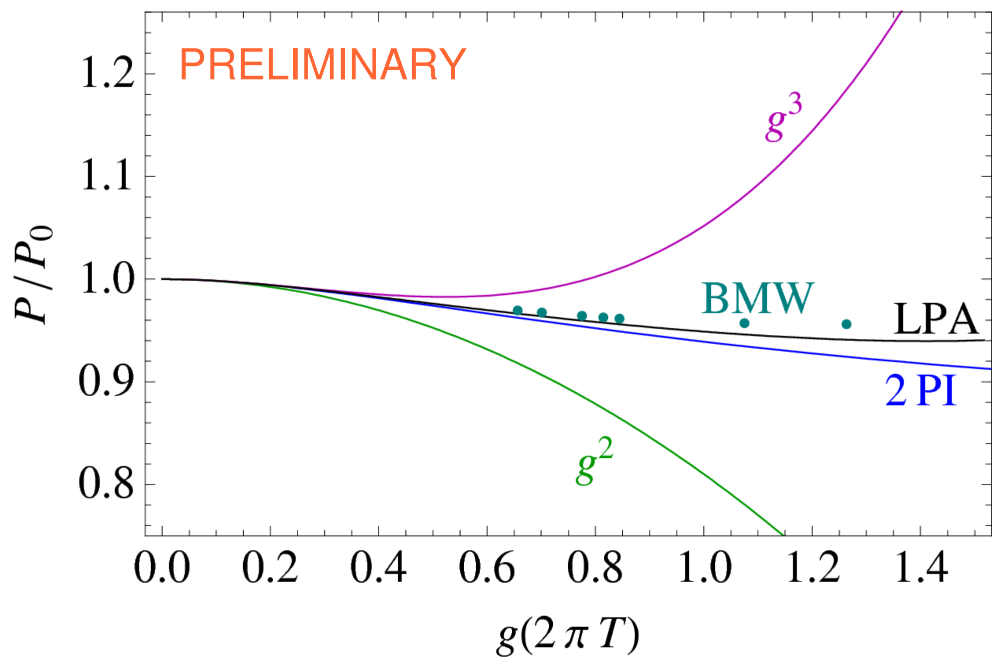




- numerically challenging

Mass and pressure at finite T





- 2PI and the ERG methods LPA and BMW agree well
- much better behaved than perturbation theory
- should have increased accuracy

- 2PI: 2 particle irreducible
- LPA: local potential approximation
- BMW: Blaizot, Mendez-Galain, Wschebor

Summary

- **Non-perturbative renormalization group**
  - Approximation necessary
- **BMW at finite temperature**
  - 4D regulator more appropriate
  - Results for pressure and mass similar to local potential approximation
- **Outlook**
  - Confirm increased accuracy
  - Calculate real time quantities