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The QCD challenge

• QCD remains a challenge after 36 years!



The QCD challenge

- QCD remains a challenge after 36 years!
- No analytic and truly systematic methods.
- Lattice is good for static properties, but not for real-time physics...
- ... and for a theorist it is a black box.

The QCD challenge

- A string reformulation might help -- topic of this talk.
- Not exhaustive, but hopefully clear picture.
- I apologize in advance for my personal biasses ...
- ... and for possible omissions of relevant references.

Focus on the dynamics of quarks and mesons:

- Responsible for almost all we know about QCD phenomenologically.
- Great progress on the string side in recent years.
- Personal bias.
- It is what Michael asked me to do.

The gauge/string duality

• Large-N_c expansion: $g_s = \frac{1}{N_c}$ + • • • • 't Hooft '74

• First concrete example:

 $\mathcal{N} = 4 \text{ SYM} \iff \text{IIB on } AdS_5 \times S^5$

$$g_s = \frac{1}{N_c}$$
, $R^4 = \lambda \ell_s^4$
 $\lambda \equiv g_{\rm YM}^2 N_c$



Solvable string limit: N_c → ∞, λ → ∞
 Framework for non-perturbative gauge theory physics!

Why have we not solved QCD? N=4 SYM $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} \sim M \exp\left(-\frac{\#}{g_{\rm YM}^2(M)N_{\rm c}}\right)$ $g_{\rm YM}^2(M)N_{\rm c}\ll 1$ Decoupling: E $g_{\rm YM}^2(M)N_{\rm c}\gg 1$ Supergravity: -AQCD

Therefore:

• Certain quantitative observables (eg. T=0 spectrum) will require going beyond supergravity.

• However, certain predictions may be universal enough to apply in certain regimes.

Good example

• Universal ratio: $\frac{\eta}{s} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$

Policastro, Son & Starinets '01 Kovtun, Son & Starinets '03

- Same for all non-Abelian plasmas with gravity dual in the limit $N_c \to \infty, \lambda \to \infty$:
 - Theories in different dimensions.
 - With or without fundamental matter.
 - With or without chemical potential, etc.

• How about QCD just above deconfinement?



Animation by Jeffery Mitchell (Brookhaven National Laboratory). Simulation by the UrQMD Collaboration

Plan for the rest of the talk: As in the QCD phase diagram



Concluding thoughts

The deconfined phase.



Exploit two universal properties

Deconfined plasma

Witten '98

Universal ratio:

 $\underline{\eta}$ _ _ 1 4π S

Policastro, Son & Starinets '01 Kovtun, Son & Starinets '03

BH





(Gluons are deconfined in both phases!)

Babington, Erdmenger, Guralnik & Kirsch '03 Kruczenski, D.M., Myers & Winters '03 Kirsch '04

D.M., Myers & Thomson '06



• Discrete set of mesons with mass gap:

$$M_{
m mes} \sim rac{M_{
m q}}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \sim T_{
m fun}$$

- Massive quarks.
- Heavy mesons survive deconfinement!



• No quasi-particle excitations!

D.M., Myers & Thomson '06 Hoyos-Badajoz, Landsteiner & Montero '06

• Will illustrate this by computing a spectral function of electromagnetic currents, related to photon production:

$$\langle J_{\mu}^{\rm EM} J_{\mu}^{\rm EM} \rangle$$

D.M., Patiño-Jaidar '07



• Heavy mesons survive deconfinement is in good agreement with lattice QCD, eg. for J/Ψ:

Lattice: $T_{\text{fun}} \simeq (317 - 403) \text{ MeV}$

Gravity: $T_{\rm fun} \simeq (371 - 712) \,\,{\rm MeV}$

- Mesons absolutely stable at $N_c \to \infty$, $\lambda \to \infty$, but acquire widths away from this limit.
- Finite coupling: String worldsheet instantons.

Faulkner & Liu '08



 $\Gamma \sim e^{-\sqrt{\lambda}} \sim e^{-M_{\rm q}/T}$

• Finite N: Hawking radiation.

 $\Gamma \sim 1/N_{\rm c}^2$

Spectral functions, quasiparticles and photon/dilepton production.

• Interesting because QGP is optically thin → Photons carry valuable information.



- Need to calculate: $N_{\gamma} \propto \eta^{\mu\nu} \chi_{\mu\nu}$, $\chi_{\mu\nu} \sim \text{Im} \langle J_{\mu}^{\text{EM}} J_{\nu}^{\text{EM}} \rangle$
- Holographic results for massless matter:

Caron-Huot, Kovtun, Moore, Starinets & Yaffe '06 Parnachev & Sahakian '06

Spectral functions, quasiparticles and photon/dilepton production.

• Spectral function for Minkowski phase:



 $\chi = \sum$ delta functions

Black hole embedding

Spectral function for BH





Maximum M_q



Peaks at null momentum!



 $\omega = k^0/2\pi T$



Dispersion relation for mesons

D.M., Myers & Thomson '07 Ejaz, Faulkner, Liu, Rajagopal & Wiedemann '07

Peaks at null momentum!



 $\omega = k^0/2\pi T$



Dispersion relation for mesons

D.M., Myers & Thomson '07 Ejaz, Faulkner, Liu, Rajagopal & Wiedemann '07



Limiting velocity = Local speed of light at the tip



Dispersion relation for mesons

D.M., Myers & Thomson '07 Ejaz, Faulkner, Liu, Rajagopal & Wiedemann '07



Implications for HIC

Casalderey-Solana, D.M. '08

• Simple model yields, for LHC energies:



Quadratically sensitive to cc̄ cross-section
not observable at RHIC.

Jet quenching/energy loss



Herzog, Karch, Kovtun, Kozcaz & Yaffe 'o6 Gubser 'o6 Liu, Rajagopal & Wiedemann 'o6





Friess, Gubser & Michalogiorgakis '06 Friess, Gubser, Michalogiorgakis & Pufu '06 Gubser & Pufu '07 Gubser, Pufu & Yarom '07 Yarom '07 Chessler & Yaffe '07

A new mechanism for quark energy loss

Casalderey-Solana, Fernandez & D.M. (to appear)

Boundary



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Boundary



Expanding plasmas



Janik & Peschanski '05 Janik & Peschanski '06 Kajantie & Tahkokallio '06 Janik '06 Sin, Nakamura & Kim '06 Nakamura & Sin '06 Friess, Gubser, Michalogiorgakis & Pufu '06 Heller & Janik '07 Benicasa, Buchel, Heller & Janik '07 Kovchegov & Taliotis '07 Bhattacharyya, Hubeny, Minwalla & Rangamani '07 Buchel '08 Buchel & Paulos '08 Heller, Surowka, Loganayagam, Spalinski & Vazquez '08 Kinoshita, Mukohyama, Nakamura & Oda '09 Figueras, Hubeny, Rangamani & Ross '09 Chesler & Yaffe '09 Beuf, Heller, Janik & Peschanski '09

• More work on meson dynamics needed.

Grosse, Janik & Surówka '07

Mesons in external E&M fields



Filev, Johnson, Rashkov & Viswanathan ' 07 Erdmenger, Meyer & Shock '07 Albash, Filev, Johnson & Kundu '07 Karch & O'Bannon '07 Johnson & Kundu '08 Jensen, Karch & Price '08 Bergman, Lifschytz & Lippert '08 Rebhan, Schmitt & Stricker '09 Filev, Johnson & Shock '09 Johnson & Kundu '09

The vacuum.



Two fundamental properties: I. Confinement

• Simplest model: D4-branes on a circle.

Witten '98







Two fundamental properties: II. Non-Abelian $S\chi SB$ sat

Sakai & Sugimoto '04



Two fundamental properties: II. Non-Abelian $S\chi SB$ sat

Sakai & Sugimoto '04



 $SU(N_{\rm f})_L \times SU(N_{\rm f})_R \to SU(N_{\rm f})_V$

Comments

- Check: Spectrum contains $N_{\rm f}^2 1$ massless pions.
- Allows separation of confinement and chiral symmetry scales:



 $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} \sim M_{\rm glueball} \sim M_{\rm KK} \sim 1/R$

 $\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle \sim M_{\rm meson} \sim 1/L$



• Can be seen by turning on temperature:

Aharony, Sonnenschein & Yankielowicz '06 Parnachev & Sahakyan '06



 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Deconfinement} \\ \text{at} \ T_c \end{array}$

Chiral symmetry restoration at T_{fun}



• "Verified" on the lattice:

Separating the scales of confinement and chiral-symmetry breaking in lattice QCD with fundamental quarks

D. K. Sinclair

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Abstract

Suggested holographic duals of QCD, based on AdS/CFT duality, predict that one should be able to vary the scales of colour confinement and chiral-symmetry breaking independently. Furthermore they suggest that such independent variation of scales can be achieved by the inclusion of extra 4-fermion interactions in QCD. We simulate lattice QCD with such extra 4-fermion terms at finite temperatures and show that for strong enough 4-fermion couplings the deconfinement transition occurs at a lower temperature than the chiral-symmetry restoration transition. Moreover the separation of these transitions depends on the size of the 4-fermion coupling, confirming the predictions from the proposed holographic dual of QCD.



• Quark masses require non-local operators:

Aharony & Kutasov '08 McNees, Myers & Sinha '08





• Alternatively: Tachyon condensation.

Casero, Kiritsis & Paredes '07 Bergman, Seki & Sonnenschein '07 Dhar & Nag '07 Dhar & Nag '08

Recent application: N-N force



Kim & Zahed '09 Hashimoto, Sakai & Sugimoto '09 Kim, Lee & Yi '09

Remarks on finite chemical potential.



General remarks

• The good:

- Very hard on the lattice.
- Very easy in the string description.
- The bad:
 - Most models have scalars (eg. D3/D7)

Nakamura, Seo, Sin & Yogendran '06 Kobayashi, D.M., Matsuura, Myers & Thomson '06 Karch & O' Bannon '07

- Fortunately, S&S does not.

Kim, Sin & Zahed '06 Horigome &Tanii '06 Sin '07 Yamada '07 Bergman, Lifschytz & Lippert '07

- Very easy only at large $N_{\rm c}$, where phase diagram is very different !
- However, see CFL phase in Chen, Hashimoto & Matsuura (to appear)

Cautionary word about (ignoring) stringy effects



Concluding thoughts

Is SUGRA good or bad?

Corrections are $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{M}\right)$.

N=4 SYM

 $-\Lambda_{QCD}$

E

Within SUGRA approximation this is $\sim \mathcal{O}(1)$.

Pessimist: "This is a disaster!".

Optimist: "This gets the order of magnitude right!".

Eg.: Is $\frac{\eta}{s} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$ the biggest success or a disaster?

Thank you.