

2d Vacuum Defects in 4d YM Theory

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Lattice data are mostly due to
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I. Language

will consider pure $SU(2)$ case (mostly)

lattice \equiv Euclidean space time

Explicit UV cut off provided
by the lattice spacing a

Λ_{QCD} (or σ) emerges through RG

Specific for the lattice:

UV divergences are tractable

$$\text{e.g. } \langle \alpha_s (G_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 \rangle = c \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{a^4} (1 + a d_s + \dots)$$

both calculable and measurable

Percolation

3

Introduce probability p
for a link to be open

Probability to find a cluster
of length l :

$$W(l) = p^{l/a} \cdot N_l$$

number of trajectories

$$N_l \approx 7^{l/a} \quad \text{cubic lattice, 4d}$$

If $p > p_{cr} \approx 1/7$

there exists infinite, or percolating
cluster (phase transition at $p = p_{cr}$)

For a given link

$$\theta_{perc} = (p - p_{cr})^d, \quad d > 0$$

Percolation vs. field th.

4

Start with action $S_{ce} = l \cdot M$
then, obviously, $e^{-M \cdot a} \Rightarrow p$

Evaluating Feynman propagator

$$D(x, x') = \sum_{\text{paths}} \exp(-S_{ce}(x, x'))$$

gives physical mass (propagating)

$$m_{\text{phys}}^2 = \frac{\#}{a} \left(M(a) - \frac{\ln 7}{a} \right)$$

physical mass \equiv fine tuned mass
(tuning of action and entropy)

One loop \Rightarrow spectrum of finite clusters

$$P(l) = \frac{\#}{L^3} \exp(-\text{const } m^2 \cdot a \cdot l)$$

□
related to d

Confinement

defined as $\langle W \rangle \sim \exp(-\sigma \cdot A)$

no theory in non-Abelian case,
full understanding in $U(1)$, \mathbb{Z}_2 cases

'Compact' $U(1)$:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4e^2} F_{\mu\nu}^2 + (\text{no action for the Dirac string})$$

Radiative mass of the Dirac monopole

$$M_{\text{mon}} = \frac{\#}{e^2} \int d^3r \vec{H}^2 = \frac{\#}{e^2 \cdot a}$$

If $e^2 \geq e_{\text{crit}}^2$

$$\frac{\#}{e_{\text{crit}}^2 \cdot a} = \frac{\ln 7}{a}$$

monopoles condense \equiv confinement

\mathbb{Z}_2 gauge th.

Links $Z_\mu(x) = \pm 1$

Plaquette = $\prod_{i=1,2,3,4} Z_i$

Action $S = \beta \cdot A_{\text{neg}}$

Since entropy is exponentially large
there is percolation at β_{cr}

Wilson loop

$$W = \prod_{\text{contour}} Z \equiv \prod_{\text{area}} (\text{Plaquettes})$$

$$\langle W \rangle = \text{assume } \langle \text{Plaquette} \rangle^{A/a^2}$$

$$\langle \text{Plaquette} \rangle = \theta_{pe} (-1) + (1 - \theta_{pe}) (+1)$$

$$\text{string tension } \sigma = 2\theta_{pe} / a^2$$

where θ_{pe} - probability to belong
to infinite cluster

Conclusions to I:

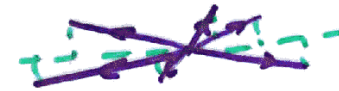
- 1) Confinement is well understood in $U(1)$, \mathbb{Z}_2 cases
- 2) In both cases, confining field configurations are infinite clusters (cancellation of random large numbers for $\langle W \rangle$)
- 3) In both cases, there are dual formulations in terms of excitations which provide confinement

7

II. Monopoles, vortices in $SU(2)$

Projection on $U(1)$ or \mathbb{Z}_2

Analogy:



replacing original momenta with 'closest' collinear configuration:

- a) choose \vec{n} such that $\max \sum_i |\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{n}|$
- b) replace $\vec{p}_i \Rightarrow \vec{n} (\vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{n})$

In $SU(2)$ case:

- a) find $\max_{x,t} \sum |A_{\mu}^{\pm}(x)|^2$ using gauge inv.
- b) replace 'project' $A_{\mu}^{\pm}(x) \equiv 0$

Similar procedure in \mathbb{Z}_2 case

8

Lower-dimensional defects

5

By construction, monopole trajectories, vortex surfaces, are infinitely thin
1d, 2d defects (on the dual lattice)

No theory because of the projections

However, remarkable observations:

(a) Percolating clusters exist, in the both cases

(b) one can argue that these clusters are responsible for

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} V_{\bar{Q}}(R) = \sigma R$$

(removal of clusters destroys confinement)

(c) Absence of fractal dimensions

10

$$L_{\text{mon}}^{\text{perc}} = c \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^3 V_4, \quad A_{\text{vort}}^{\text{perc}} = c \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2 V_4$$

~ lattice volume

Alternatively, probability to belong the perc. cluster:

$$\theta_{\text{link}} = (a \cdot \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^3, \quad \theta_{\text{pe}} = (a \cdot \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^2$$

as is needed for confinement:

$$\sigma = 2 \theta_{\text{perc}} \frac{1}{a^2} \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

Looks as if close to the 2nd order phase transition.

Amusing physics of powers $(\Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \cdot a)$, with no logarithmic "background"

Conclusions to Π

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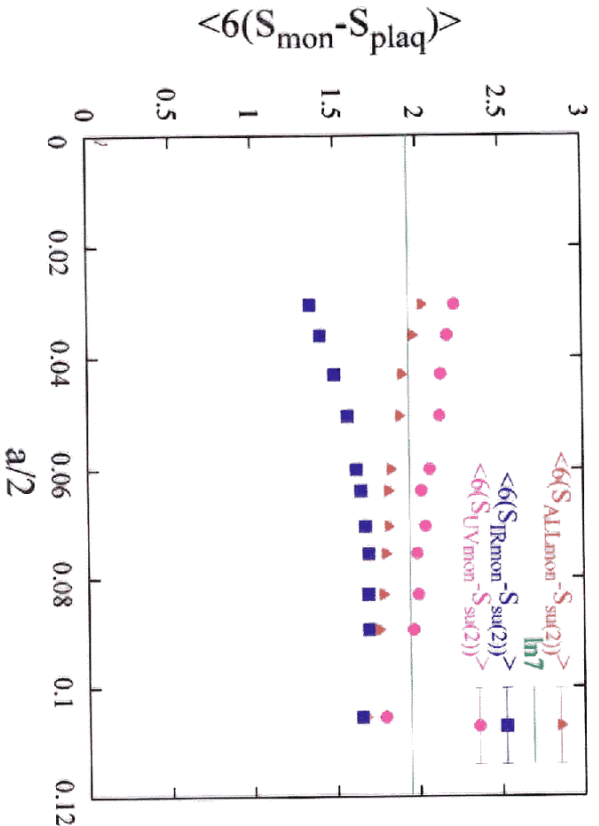
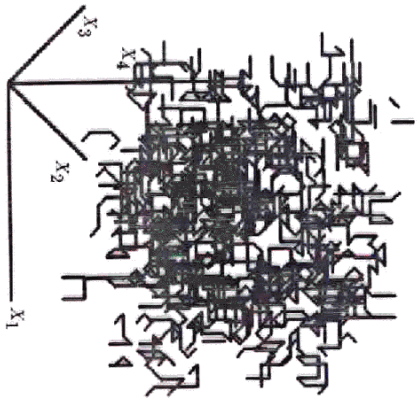
Painstaking search for "confining fluctuations" revealed some percolating clusters, defined rather algorithmically, which exhibit, however, remarkable, $SU(2)$ invariant, scaling laws

Strategy:

assume that $SU(2)$ inv. objects are detected

look for further $SU(2)$ inv. properties

Monopoles have fine tuned action density:



iii Lattice strings

Selftuning of the monopoles

Measure non-Abelian action of monopoles

Expect:

$$S_{\text{mon}} \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}} \cdot L$$

(Bulky, non-pert. field)

Instead find rather similarity

Data to the Higgs case

$$m_{\text{Higgs}}^2 = d \cdot \Lambda_{\text{UV}}^2 - M_0^2$$

For monopoles:

$$m_{\text{mon}}^2 \approx \frac{\pi}{a} \left(M_{\text{rad}} - \frac{\ln 7}{a} \right) \sim 0$$

measured directly, non-Abelian

role of M_0^2
(known now)

Pointlike facet of monopoles

$$M_{\text{rad}} \approx 6 \text{ GeV} \quad (\text{at present lattices})$$

Free path:

$$L_{\text{free}} \sim 2 \text{ fm} \sim (100 \text{ MeV})^{-1}$$

For finite clusters:

$$N(L) \sim \frac{1}{L^3} \quad \text{spectrum in length}$$

$$r^2(L) \sim L \cdot a \quad \text{size of the cluster}$$

Both predictions work perfect

as if saw vacuum loop



Monopoles vs. Asymptotic Freedom

No new particles are allowed

"particle" \Rightarrow UV divergence

$$\langle |\psi|^2 \rangle \sim \Lambda_{UV}^2 \sim a^{-2} \quad \text{not allowed}$$

$$\langle |\psi|^2 \rangle \sim \Lambda_{QCD}^2 \quad \text{is allowed}$$

magnetically charged field

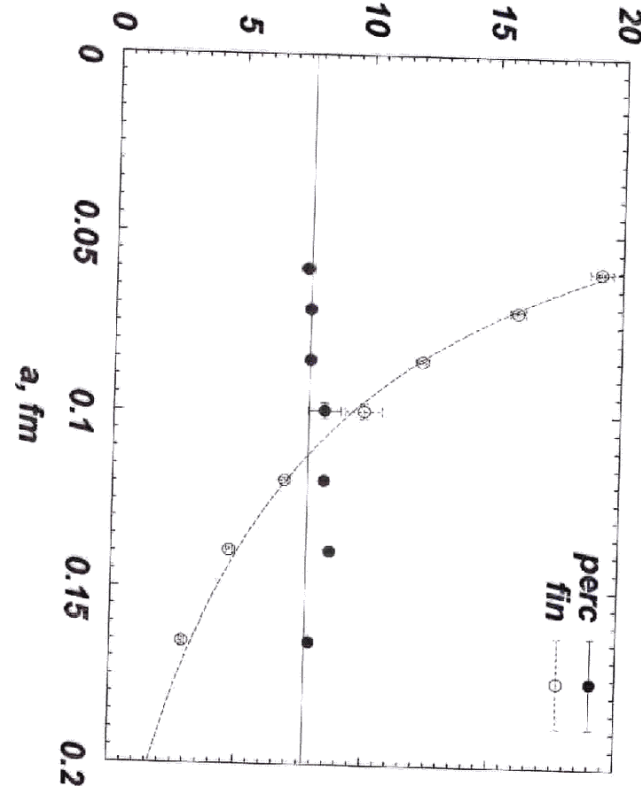
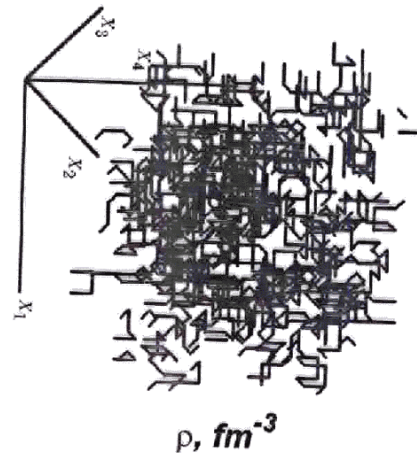
Can derive: $\langle |\psi|^2 \rangle = \text{const} \cdot a \rho_{\text{mon}}^{\text{tot}}$

where $\mathcal{L}_{\text{mon}}^{\text{tot}} \equiv \rho_{\text{mon}}^{\text{tot}} \cdot V_4$

Allowed: $\rho_{\text{mon}}^{\text{tot}} \sim \Lambda_{QCD}^3 + \Lambda_{QCD}^2 / a$

Date: $\rho_{\text{mon}}^{\text{tot}} \propto \frac{1.6}{a \text{ (fm)}^2} + \frac{1.5}{\text{(fm)}^3}$

Globally, monopoles live on a 2d surface
($\rho \sim a^{d-1}$)



Length of IR monopole cluster

Scales, $\rho = \frac{L}{V_4}$

Z_2 side

Excitations: closed surfaces on the dual lattice

Data:

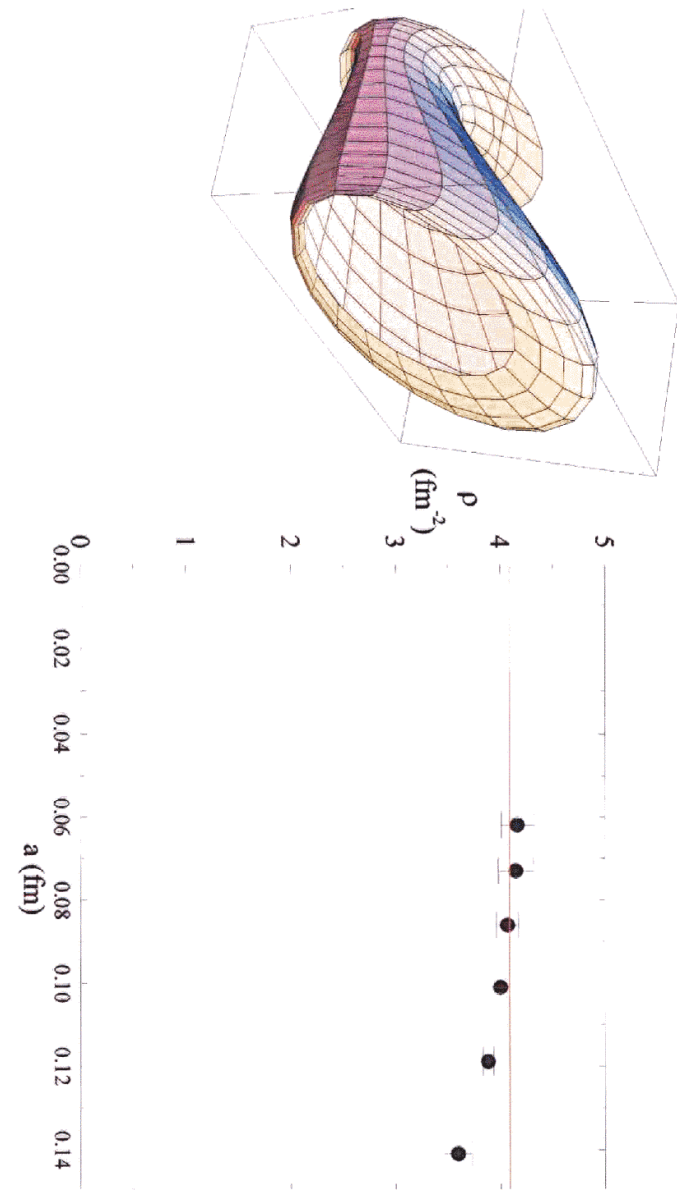
$$A_{\text{tot}} = (\text{const}) \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2 \cdot V_4$$

$$S_{\text{vort}}^{\text{tot}} = 0.54 \frac{A_{\text{tot}}}{a^2}$$

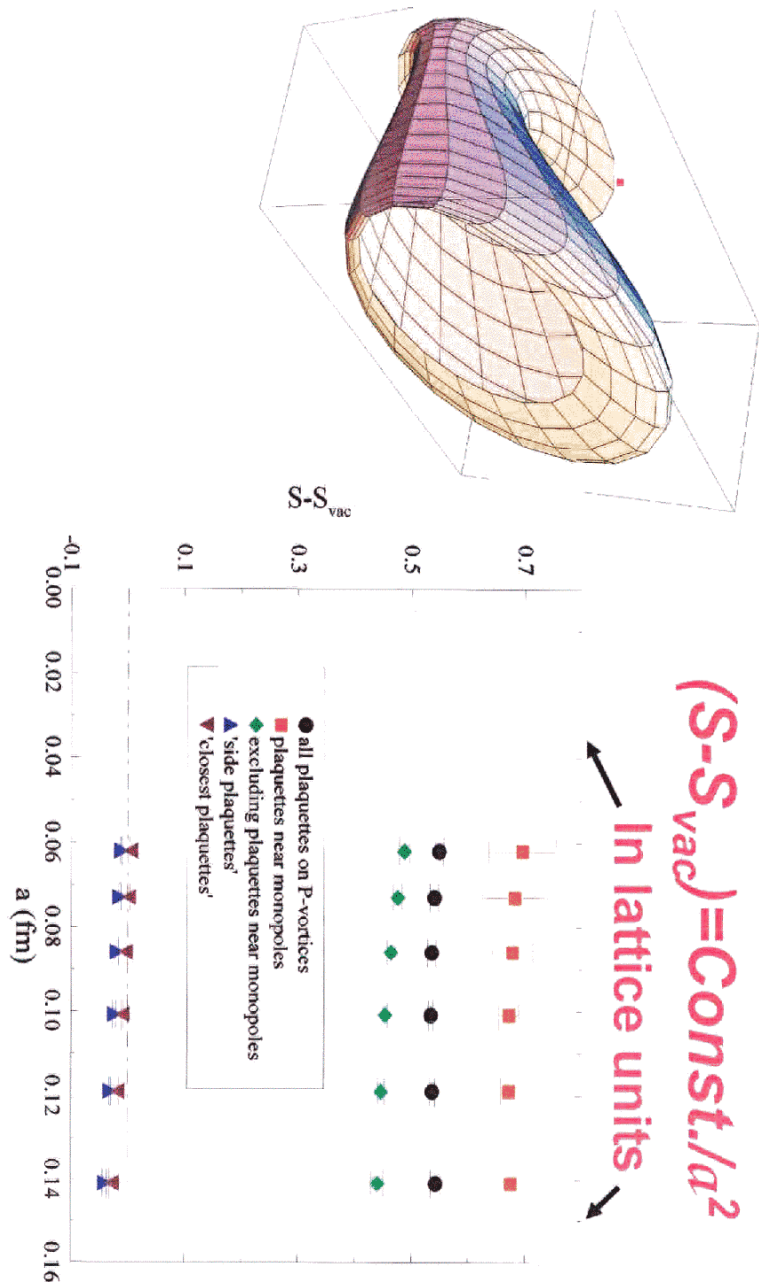
Moreover, the monopole trajectories fall on the same surface

$U(1)$ and Z_2 defects are unified

"Monopoles" are not spherically symmetric, rather their field is confined to the surface



P-VORTEX density, Area/(6*V₄), scales:



P-VORTEX has UV divergent action density:

Closed strings on the dual lattice

- (a) UV divergent action
- (b) UV divergent entropy
- (c) total area is in Λ_{QCD}^{-2}
- (a) - (c) equivalent to strings of z tension $\sim \Lambda_{QCD}$
- (d) strings condense
- (e) there are excitations living on the strings ("monopoles")
- (f) alignment of fields with geometry

Lattice string = dual string

20

- (a) Rather obvious (or wrong)
- (b) no other symmetry
can command self tuning
- (c) confinement is simple
in terms of the string
- (d) lives on the dual lattice
- (e) contribution to local
matrix elements is to be
dual to gluons (pert. th.)

Concentrate on

$$\langle d_s (G_{\mu\nu}^a)^2 \rangle_{\text{string}} \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2 \Lambda_{uv}^2$$

Strings and power corrections

21

$$\langle d_s G^2 \rangle = \frac{\#}{a^4} (1 + a_1 a_s + \dots (a \cdot \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^2)$$

power correction

There is a kind of theorem
that $(a \cdot \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^2$ correction is
calculable pert. Pert. th.
can fail only on $(a \cdot \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^4$
terms.

Explicit calculation exists up
to d_s^{10} and one can watch
how pert. series eats up the
 $(a \cdot \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})^2$ term

22

3d defects

Very recently, there is evidence obtained that chirality breaking is due to **3d** defects
de Forcrand, Korvelt ...

The corresponding action cannot diverge in UV strongly

Could be

$$(G + \bar{G})^2 - (G - \bar{G})^2 \sim \frac{1}{a}$$

while G^2 is not enhanced

But this is speculative,
 for orientation only

23

Conclusions

I believe that there is quite strong evidence that a "dual string" has been observed (satisfies AF constraints)

Then, suggests existence of a dual description for $SU(2)$ YM.

Probably, 3d defects are coming