

Timelike properties of QCD from functional methods

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arXiv: 2203.09333, 2206.10232, in preparation

in collaboration with J. Dolgner, F. Ihssen, J. M. Pawłowski, J. Wessely, N. Wink & the fQCD collaboration

ERG 2022, Berlin, July 26th, 2022

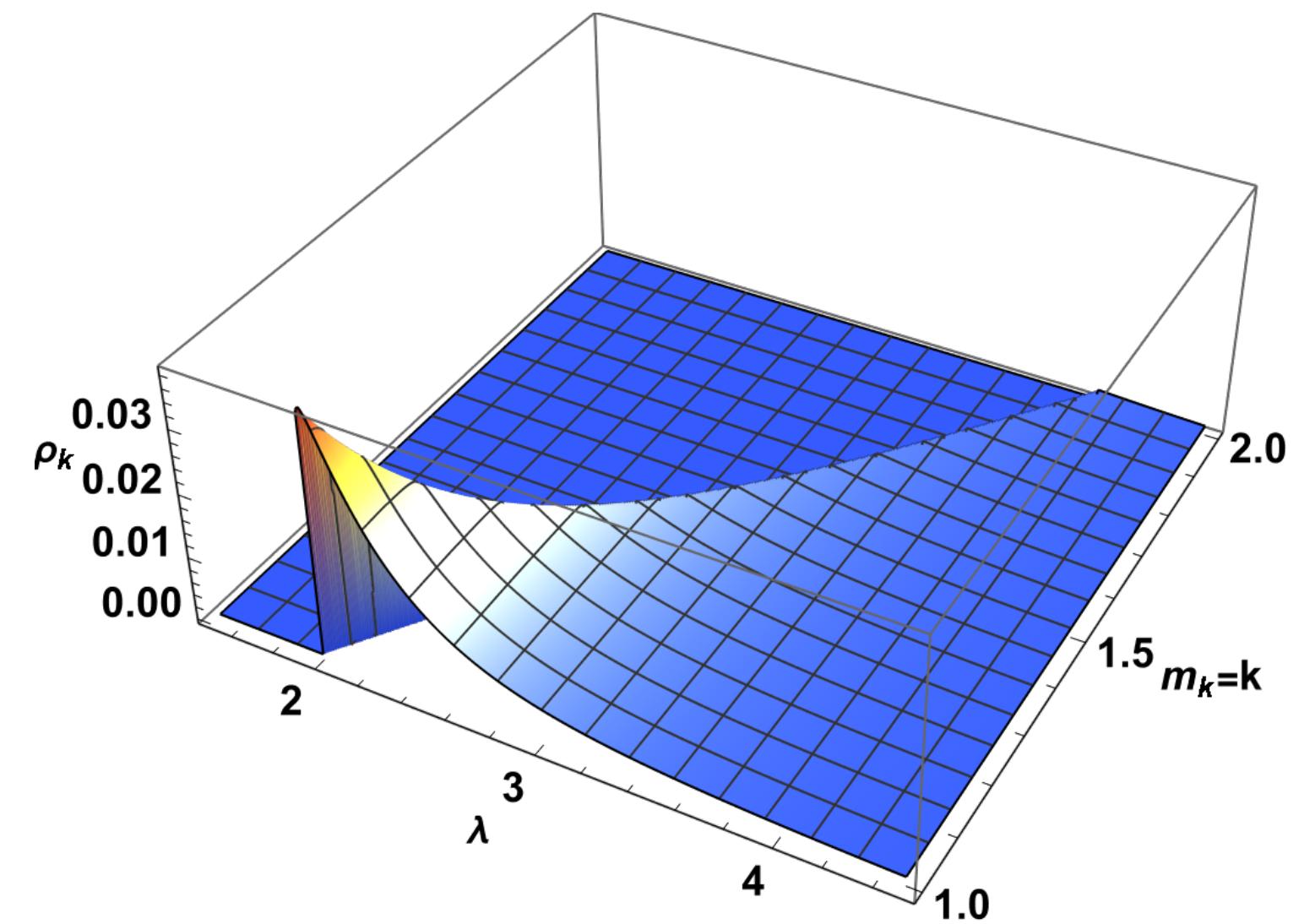
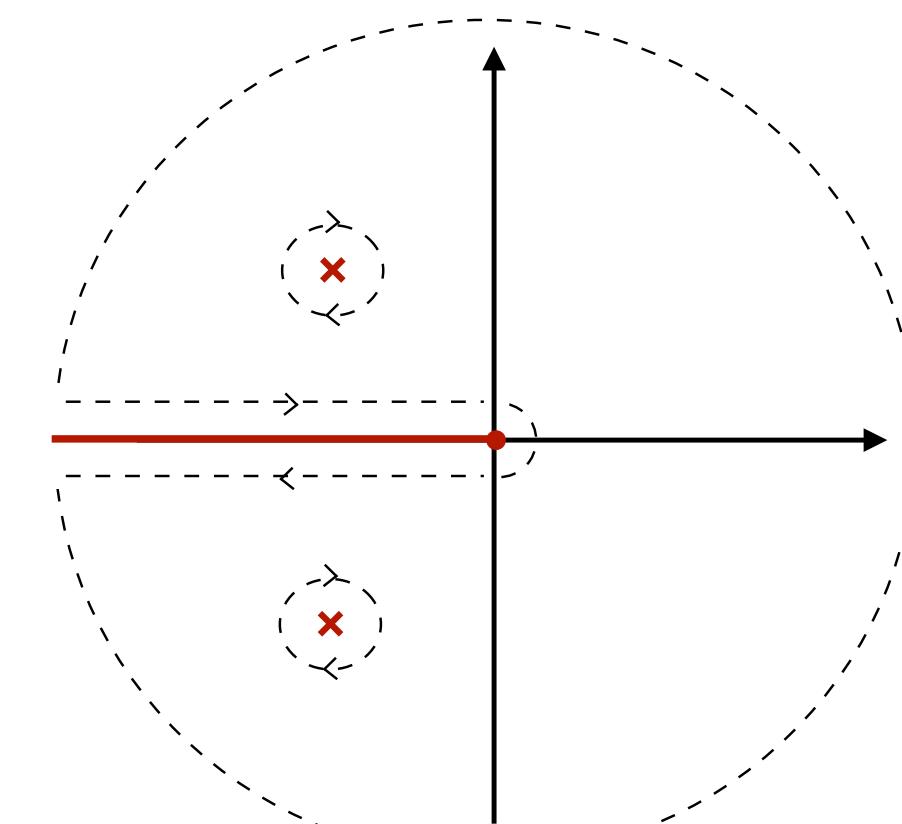


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Outline

- Motivation: Transport coefficients
- Complex structure of Yang-Mills theory
- Spectral flows in the scalar theory
- Quark spectral function in QCD



Real-time QFT

- **Dynamics** and **time-like** physics need **real-time**
(transport coefficients, non-equilibrium phenomena, bound states, ...)
- Strongly correlated low-energy regime → **non-perturbative** techniques
(Functional methods (fRG, DSE, BSE, n-PI), lattice theory)

Challenge: map from Euclidean back to Minkowski



- no analytic access
- **cheaper**

Numerical reconstruction

e.g. Bayesian reconstruction, Padé



- **analytic access**
- more expensive

Direct computation

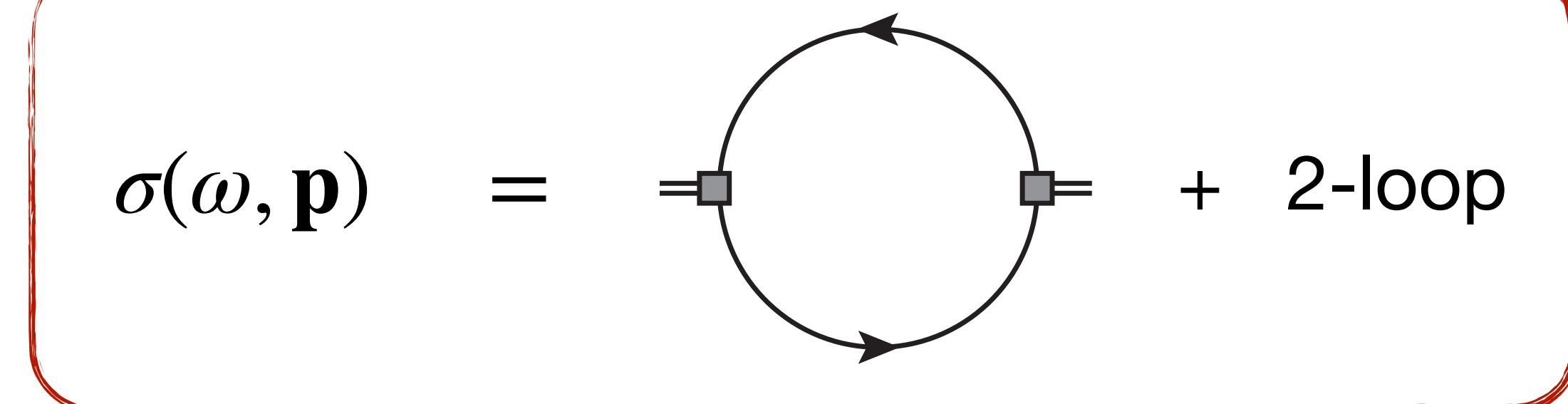
on real momentum axis

Heavy quark diffusion coefficient

- Heavy quark diffusion coefficient via **Kubo relations**:

$$\mathcal{D}_s = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sigma(\omega, \mathbf{p} = 0)}{\omega \chi_q \pi} , \quad \sigma(\omega, \mathbf{p}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int dt e^{i\omega t} \int d^3x e^{i\mathbf{x}\cdot\mathbf{p}} \langle [J_i(t, \mathbf{x}), J_i(0,0)] \rangle$$

- Spectral function σ has simple, **exact** diagrammatic expression:



only need **quark propagator** in **real-time**

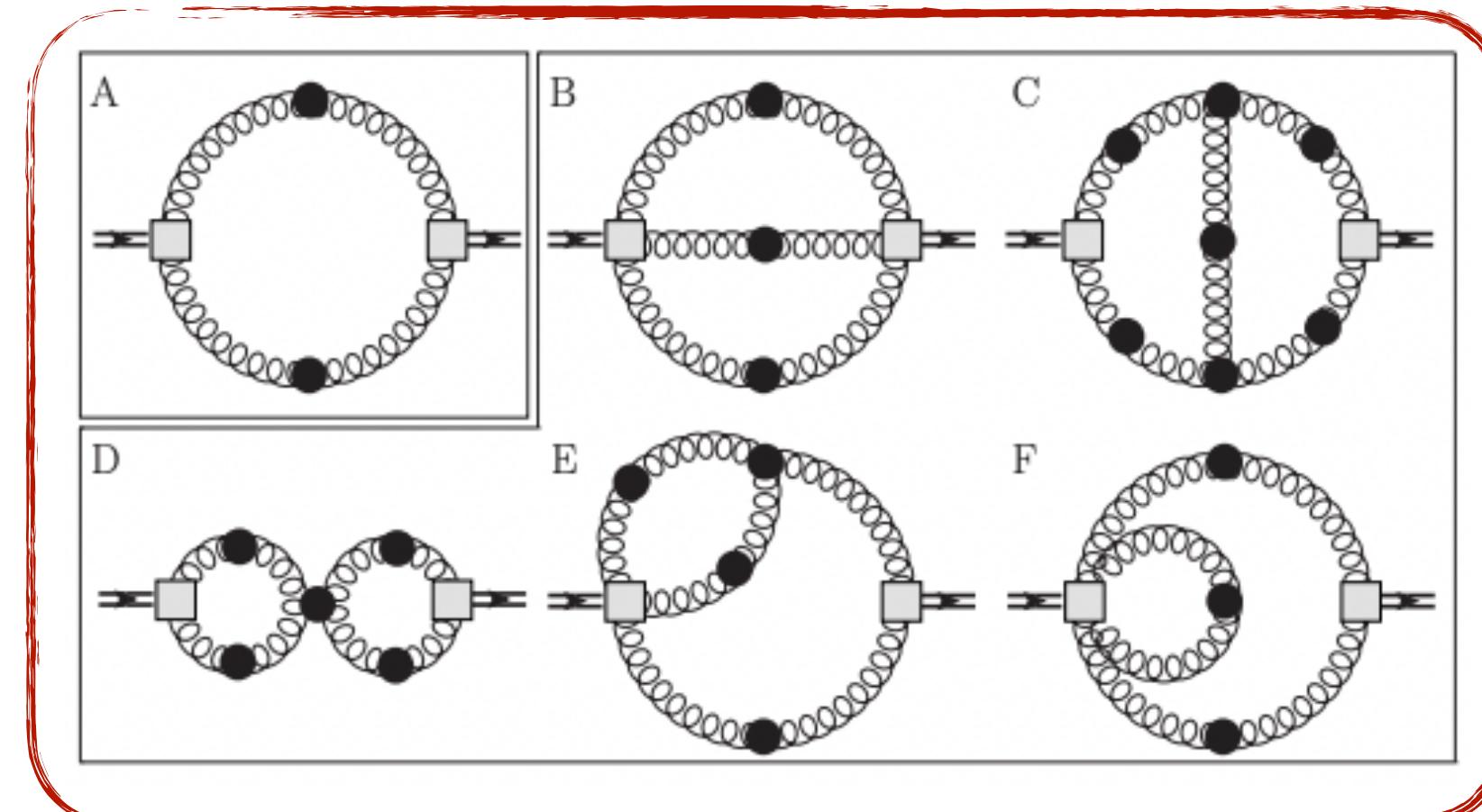
Shear viscosity of Yang-Mills

- Shear viscosity from Kubo relations

$$\eta = \frac{1}{20} \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho_{\pi\pi}(\omega, \mathbf{p} = 0)}{\omega} \quad \text{with}$$

$$\rho_{\pi\pi}(\omega, \mathbf{p}) = \int \frac{d^4x}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i\omega x_0 + i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}} \langle [\pi_{ij}(x), \pi_{ij}(0)] \rangle$$

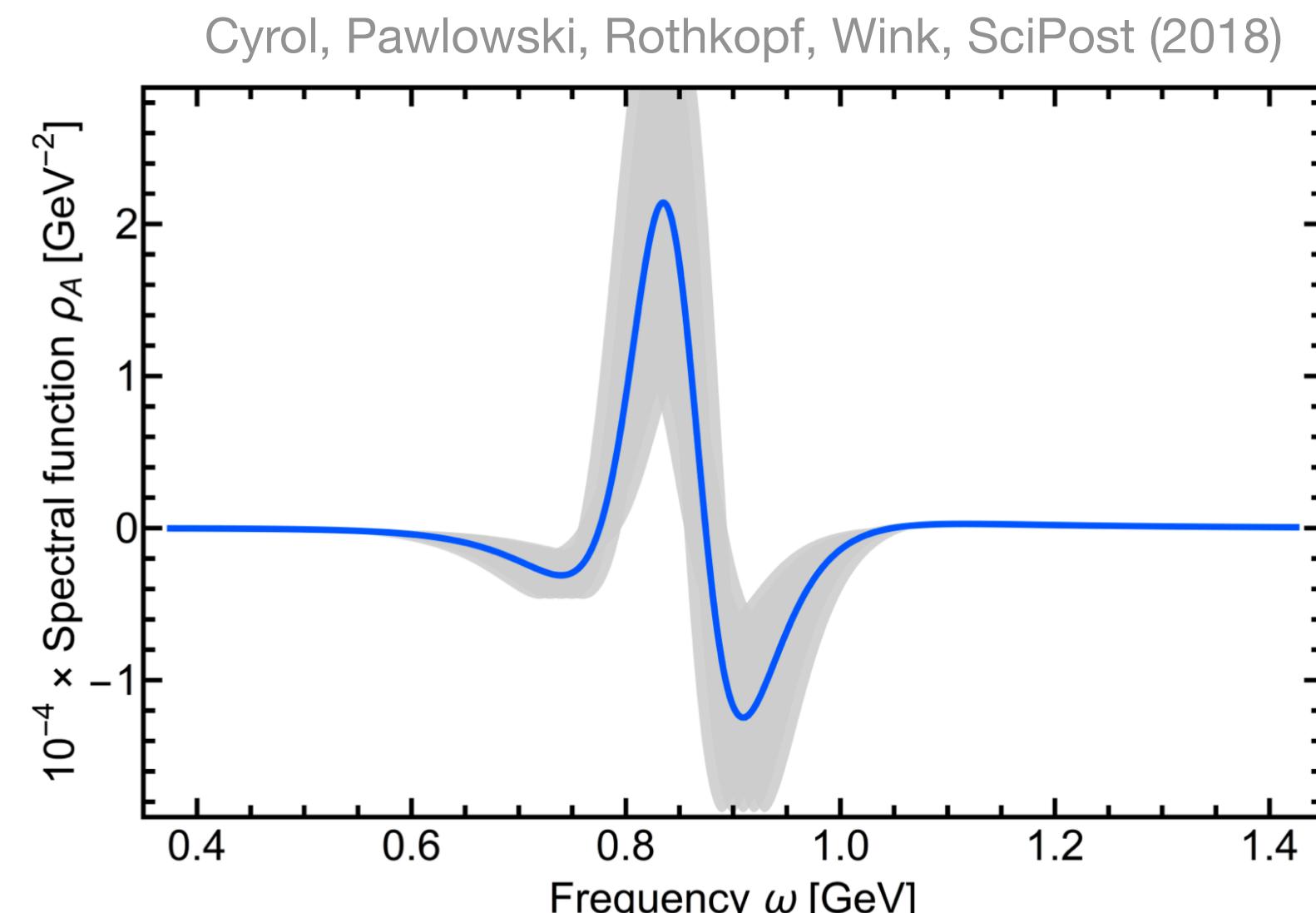
- Diagrammatic expressions for $\langle [\pi_{ij}(x), \pi_{ij}(0)] \rangle$



M. Haas, L. Fister, J. M. Pawłowski, 1308.4960

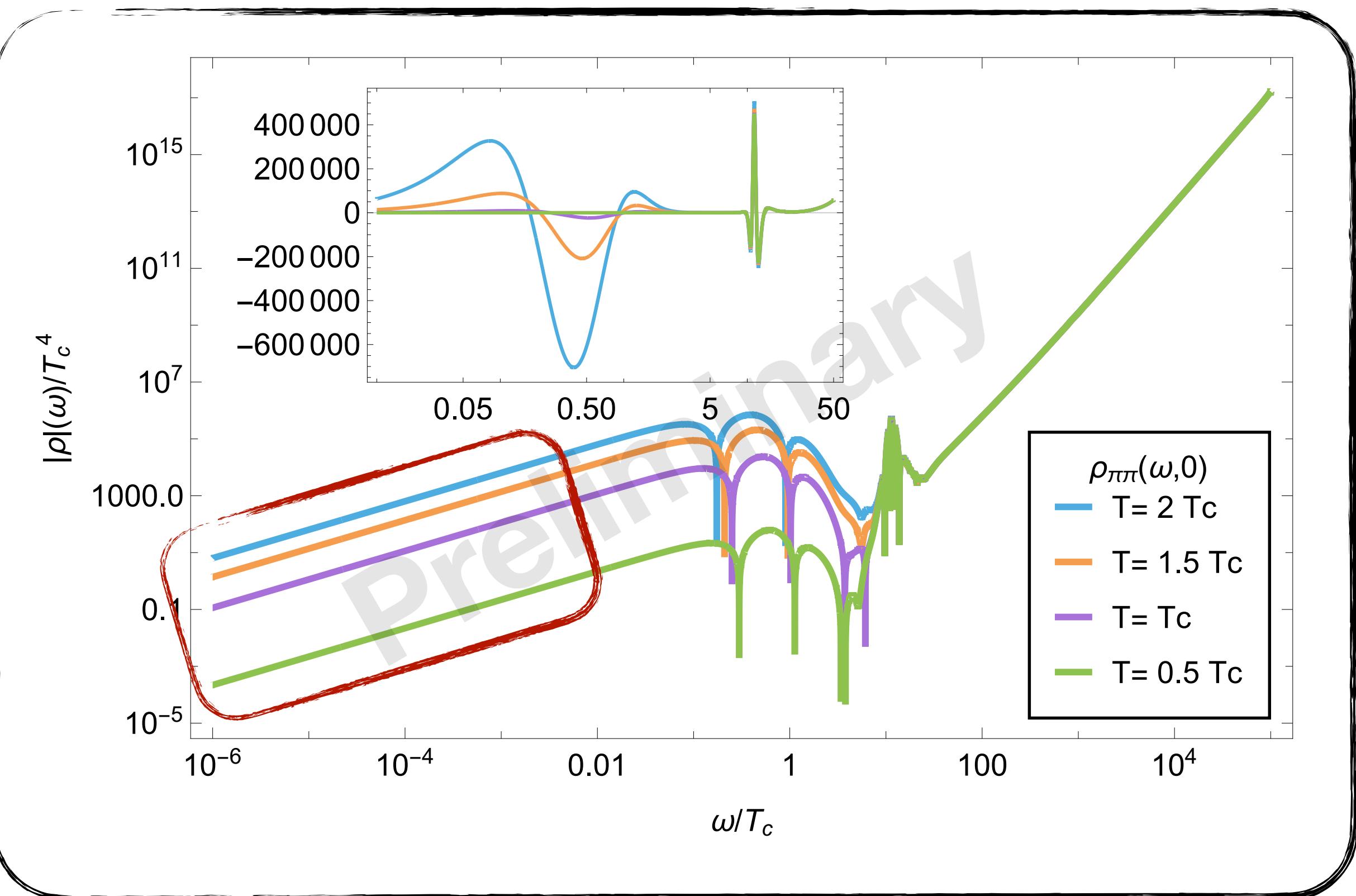
N. Christiansen, M. Haas, J. M. Pawłowski, N. Strodthoff, 1411.7986

YM gluon spectral function

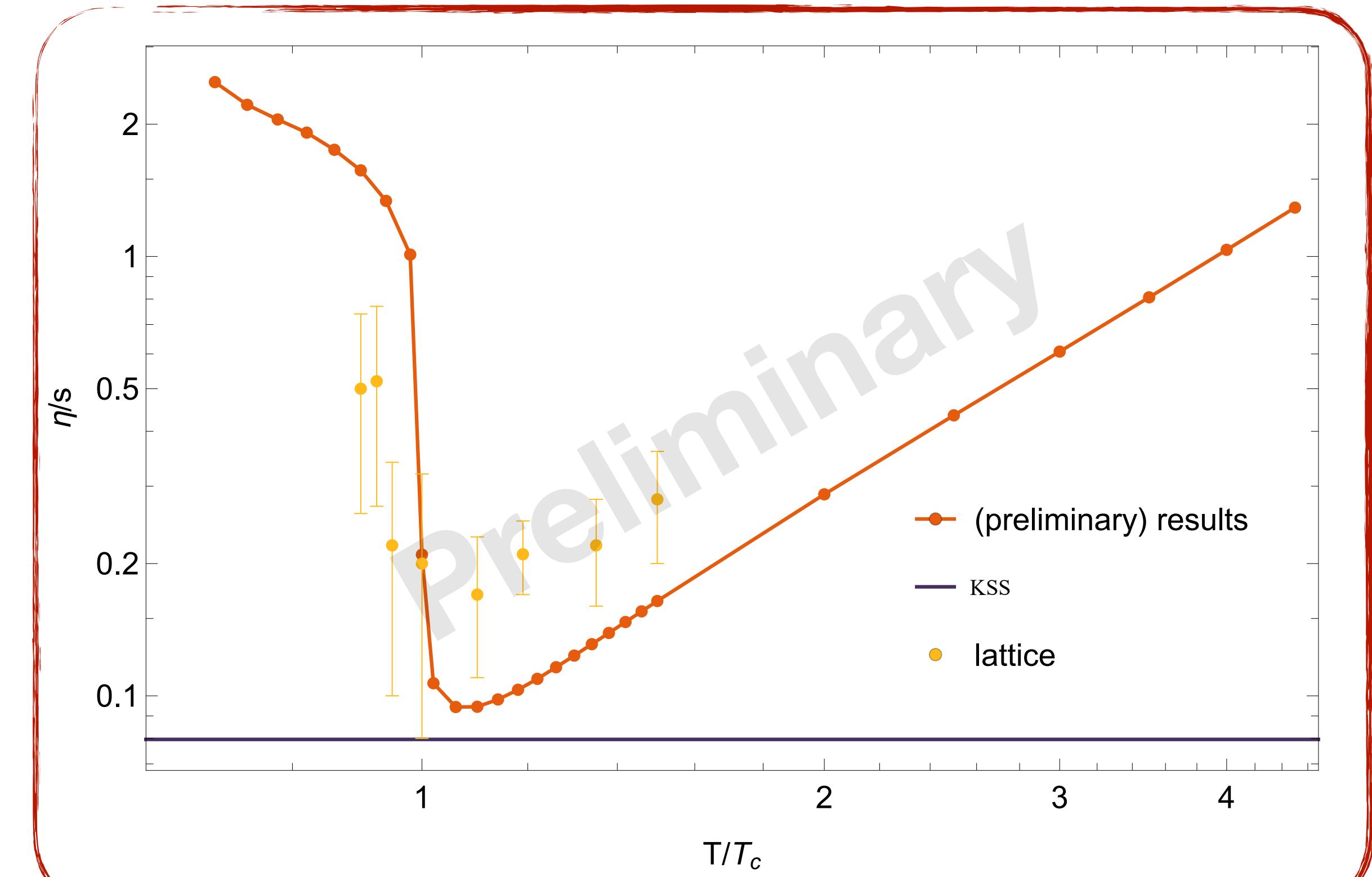


EMT spectral function and shear viscosity

TT-EMT spectral function $\rho_{\pi\pi}$



Shear viscosity



can calculate Euclidean EMT correlator

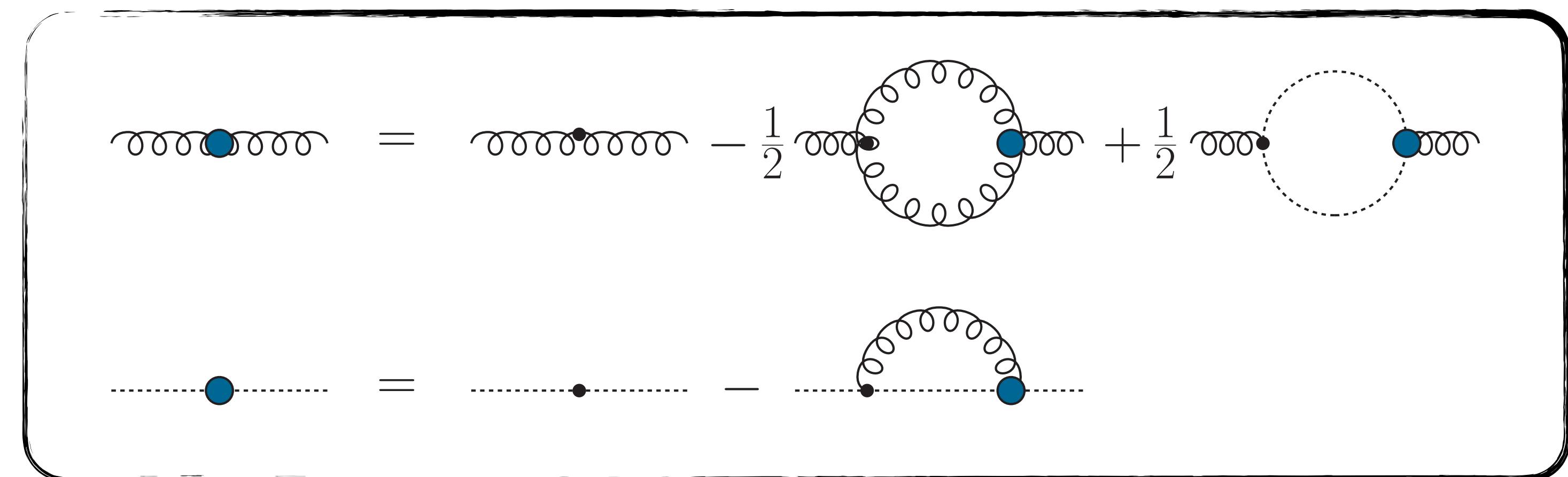
→ fix T- dep. normalisation with lattice data

The spectral Dyson-Schwinger equation in YM

- Spectral DSEs allow for computing propagators directly **real-time**

- Here: Landau gauge Yang-Mills theory

- Källén-Lehmann **spectral representation**



$$G_\phi(p) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\pi} \frac{\lambda \rho_\phi(\lambda)}{p^2 + \lambda^2}$$

with

$$\rho_\phi(\omega) = 2 \operatorname{Im} G_\phi(-i(\omega + i0^+))$$



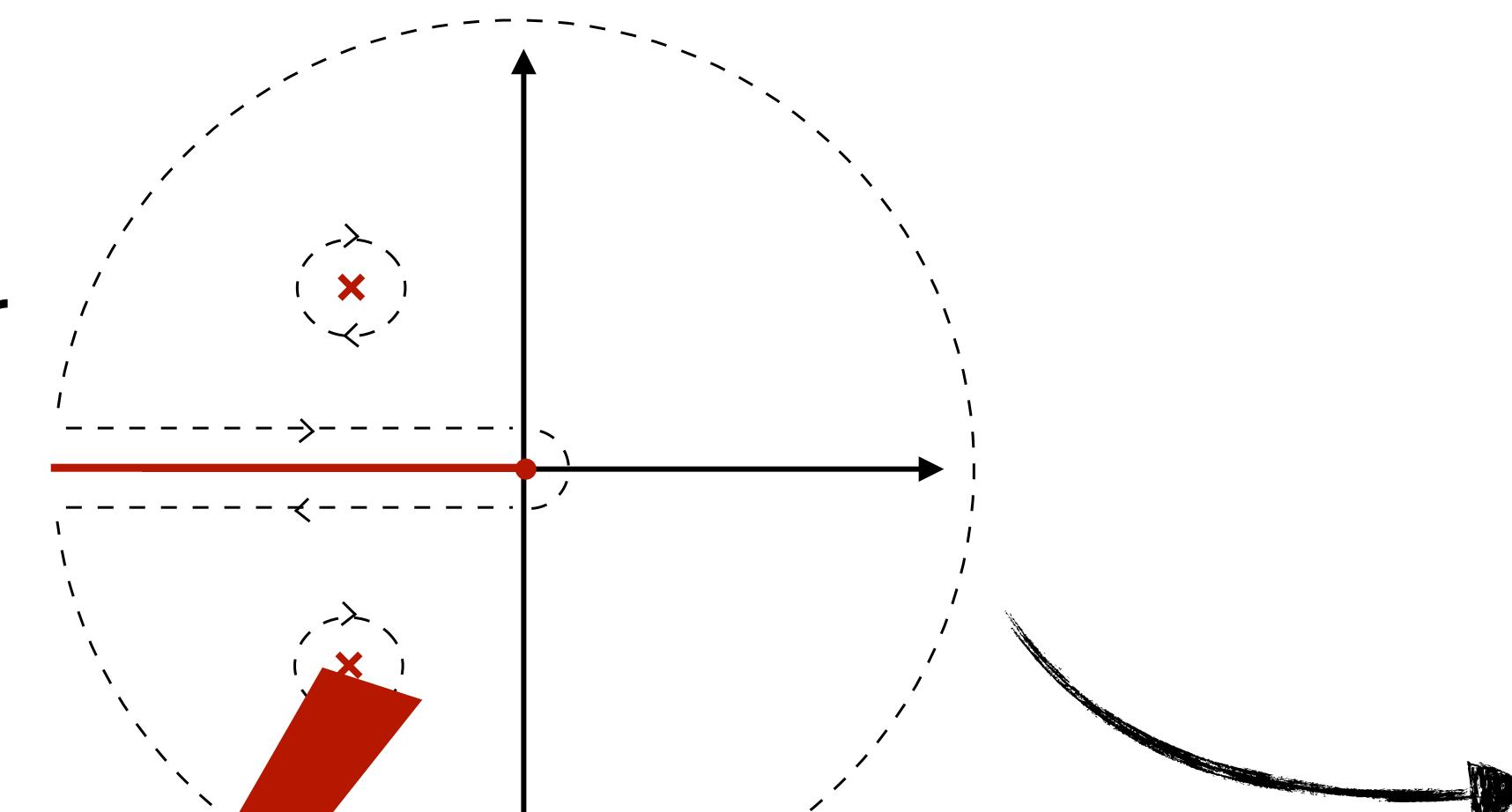
Calculate **diagrams at real frequencies**



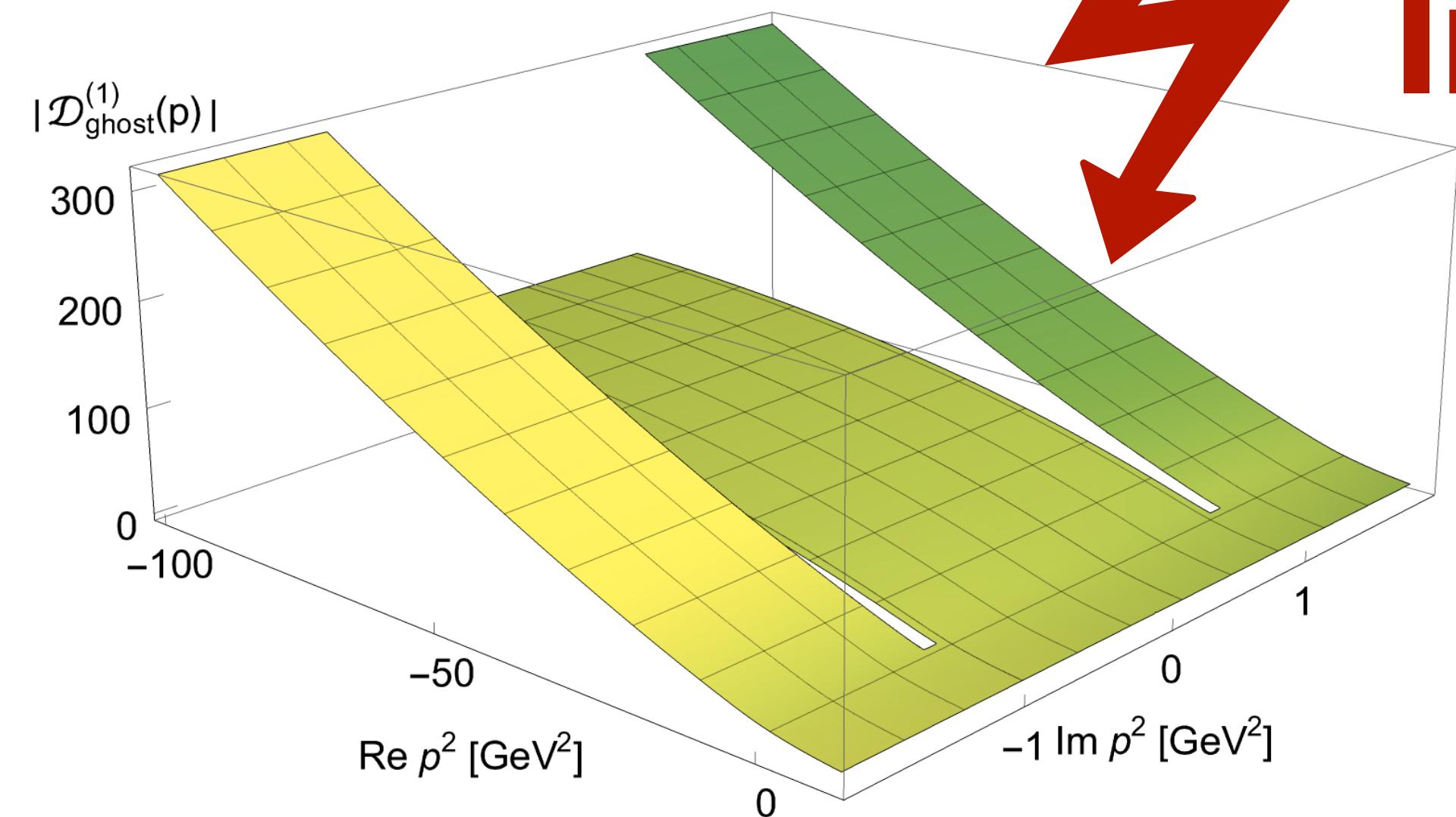
Scalar theory: JH, J. M. Pawłowski, N. Wink, 2006.09778
Ghost: JH, J. Papavassiliou, J. M. Pawłowski, N. Wink, 2103.16175

Complex structure of YM with bare vertices

Complex-conjugate
poles gluon propagator

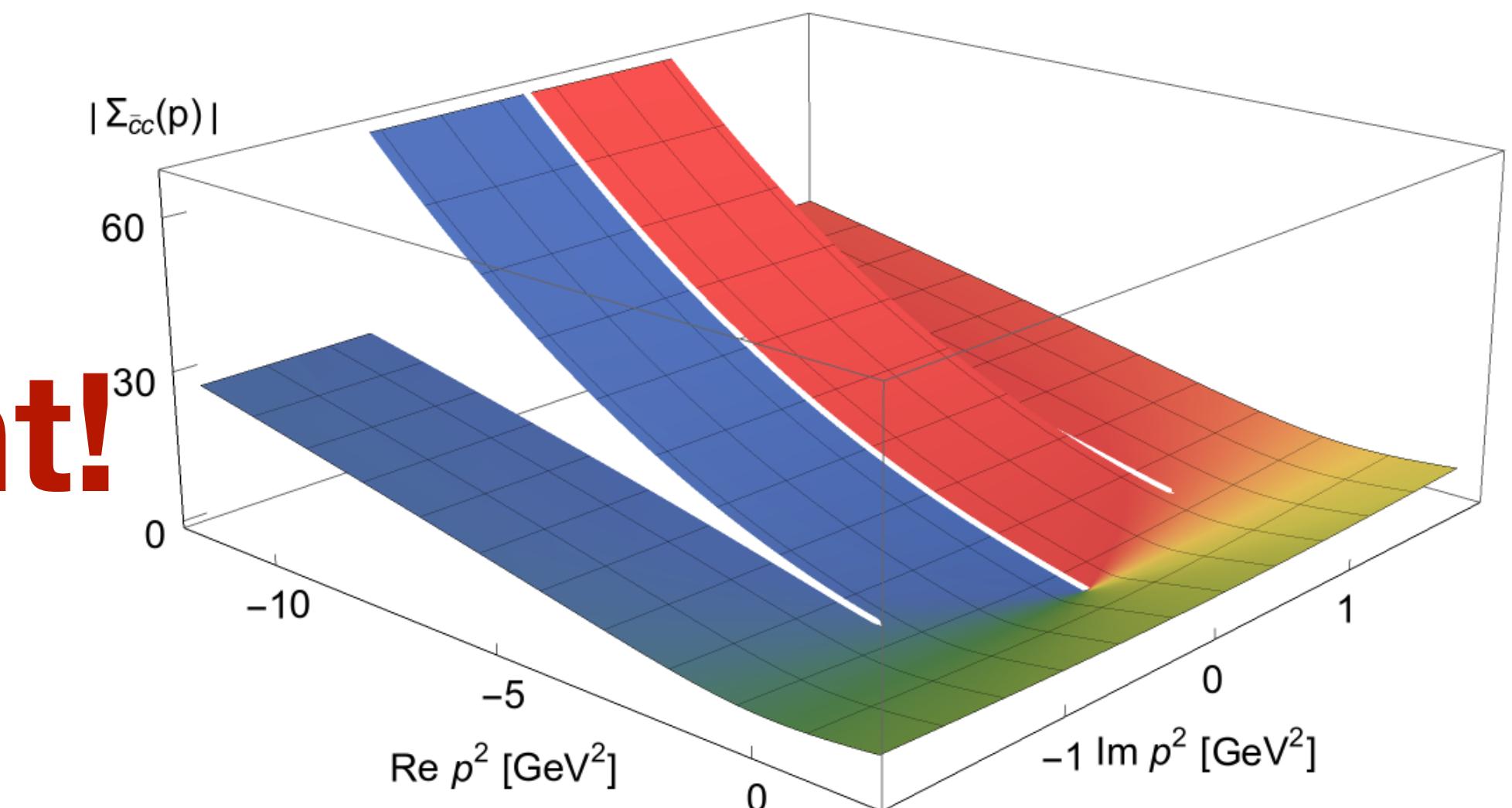


Inconsistent!



Additional branch cuts
in gluon propagator

FULLY ANALYTIC
Violation of ghost spectral representation



JH, J.M. Pawłowski, N. Wink, 2203.09333

Renormalised spectral flows

Going timelike with flow equations?

Callan-Symanzik (CS) regulator $R_{\text{CS},k}^\phi = Z_\phi k^2$



causal

&

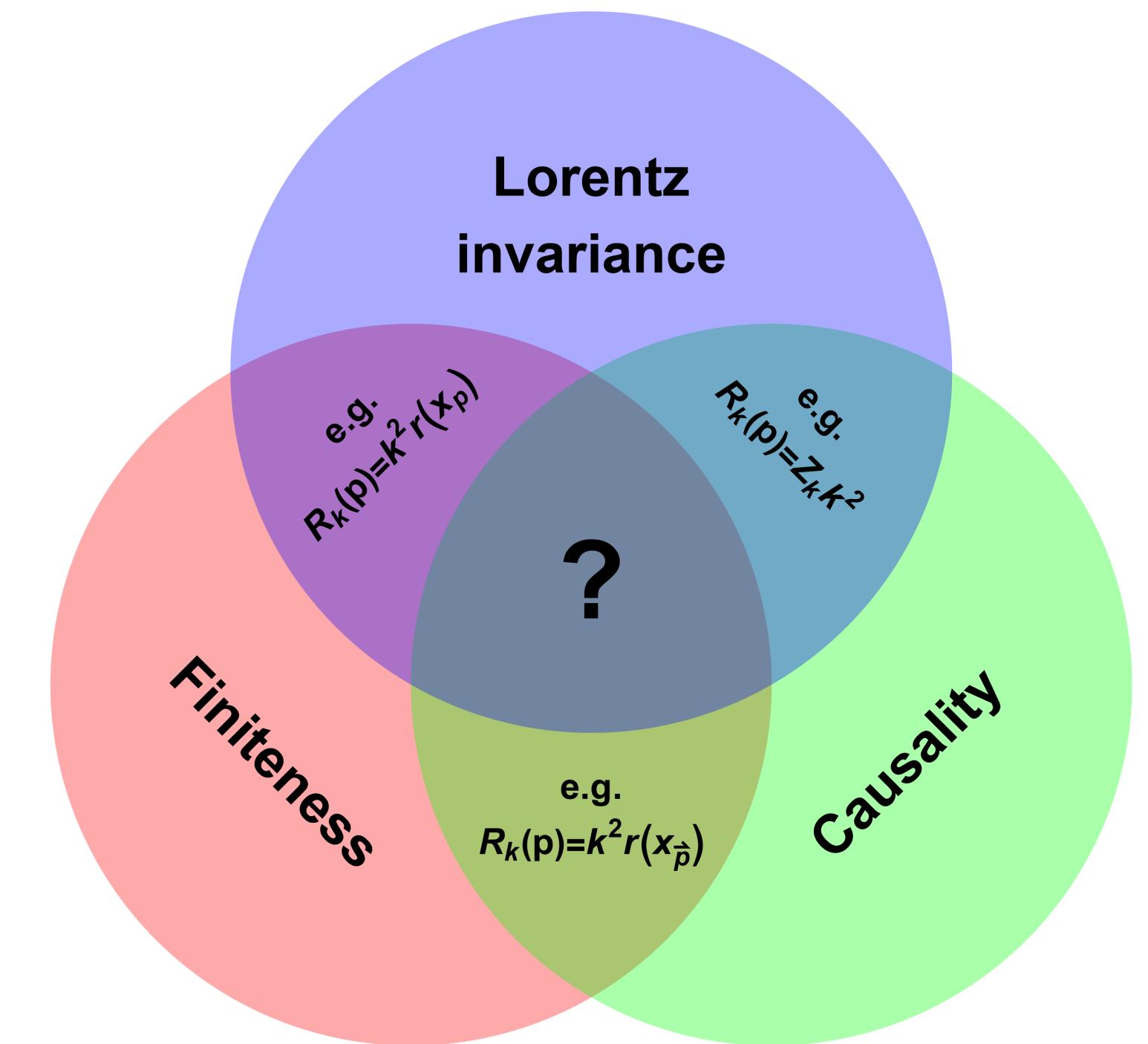
Lorentz invariant

Callan-Symanzik flow equation:

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \text{Tr } G_\phi[\phi] k^2 - \boxed{\partial_t S_{\text{ct},k}[\phi]}$$

- Counter term action S_{ct} guarantees for **finiteness** and carries **flowing renormalisation conditions**

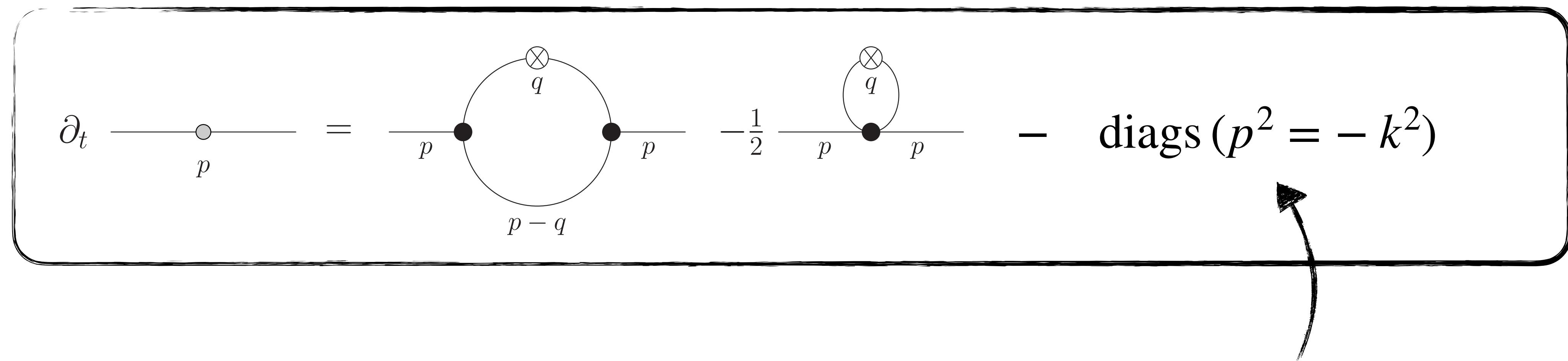
Regulator trinity



Spectral fRG in the scalar theory

poster by Jonas Wessely

CS flow for propagator in the broken phase:



- Spectral representation

on-shell renormalisation!

$$G_\phi(p) = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\pi} \frac{\lambda \rho_\phi(\lambda)}{p^2 + \lambda^2}$$

↗ Evaluate at **real frequencies**

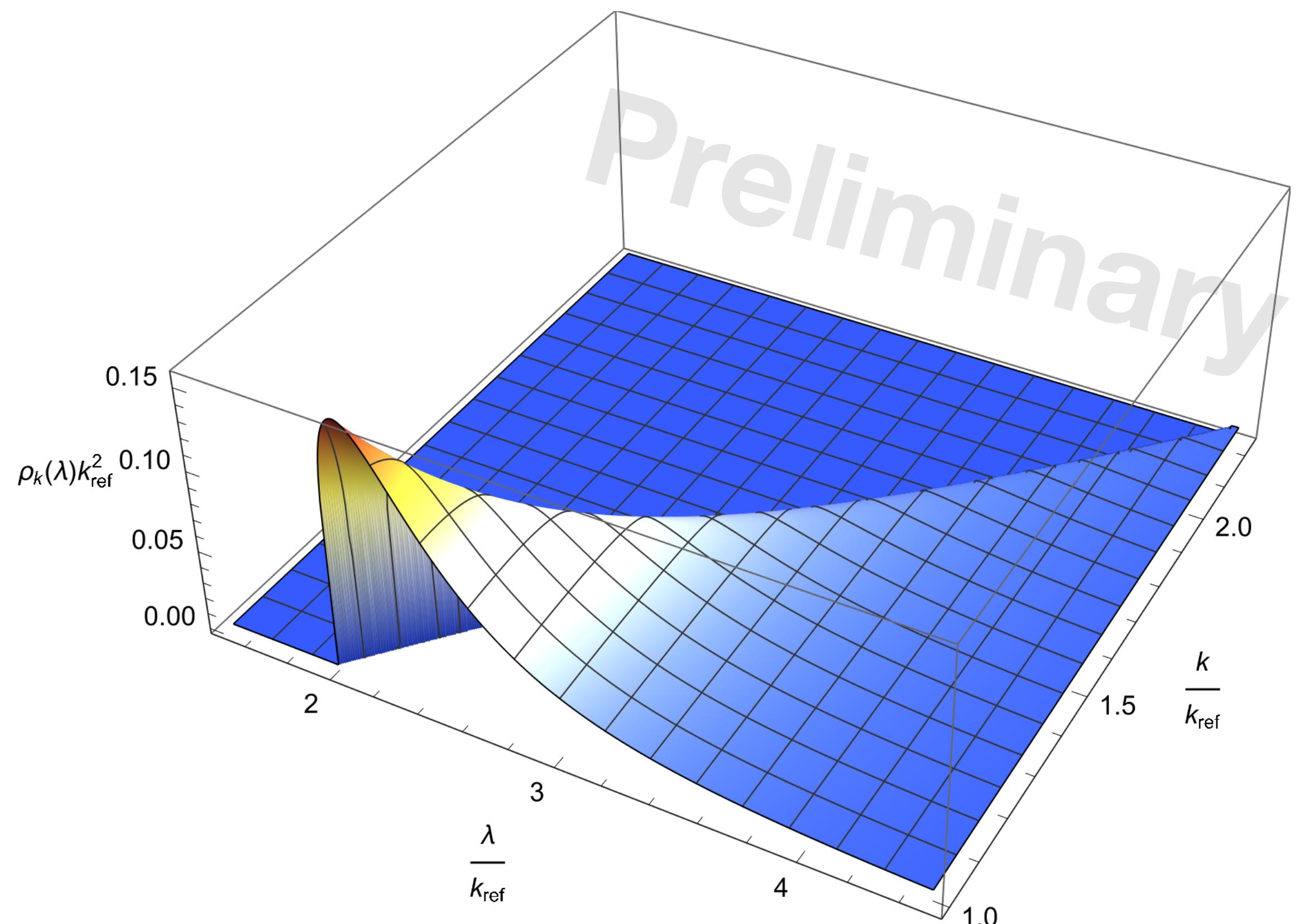
F. Ihssen, JH, J. M Pawłowski, **J. Wessely**, N. Wink, in preparation

Spectral function in theory space

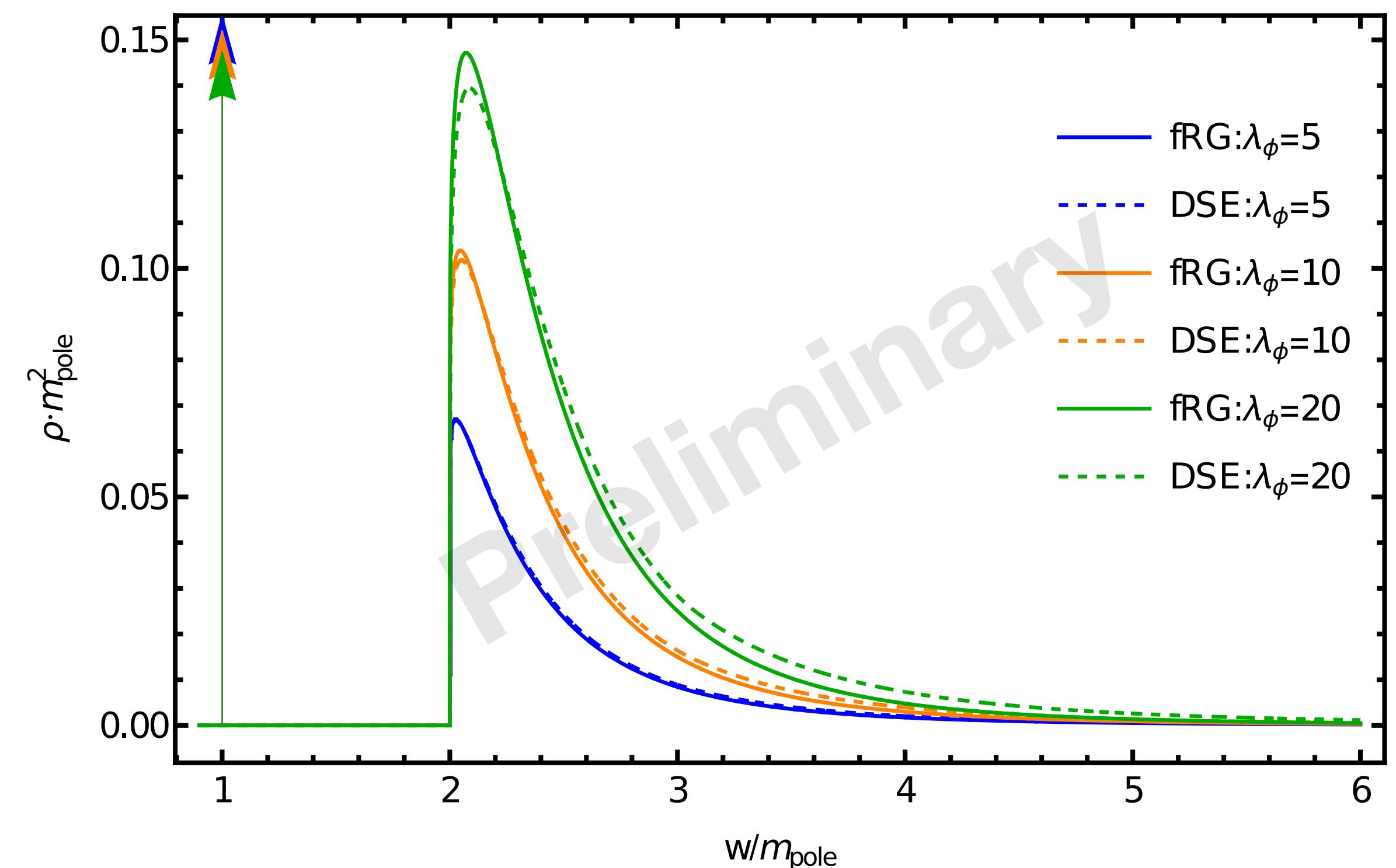
poster by Jonas Wessely

Gravity: talk by Manuel Reichert

Spectral function in theory space



Comparison with DSE

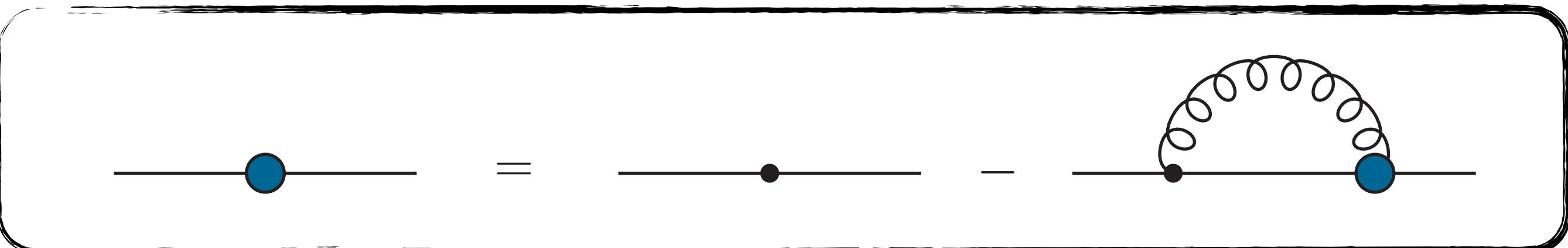


F. Ihssen, JH, J. M Pawłowski, **J. Wessely**, N. Wink, in preparation

Quark propagator from the spectral DSE

Quark propagator

$$G_q(p) = \frac{1}{Z(p)} \frac{1}{i\cancel{p} + M(p)}$$



Quark spectral function has two tensor structures:

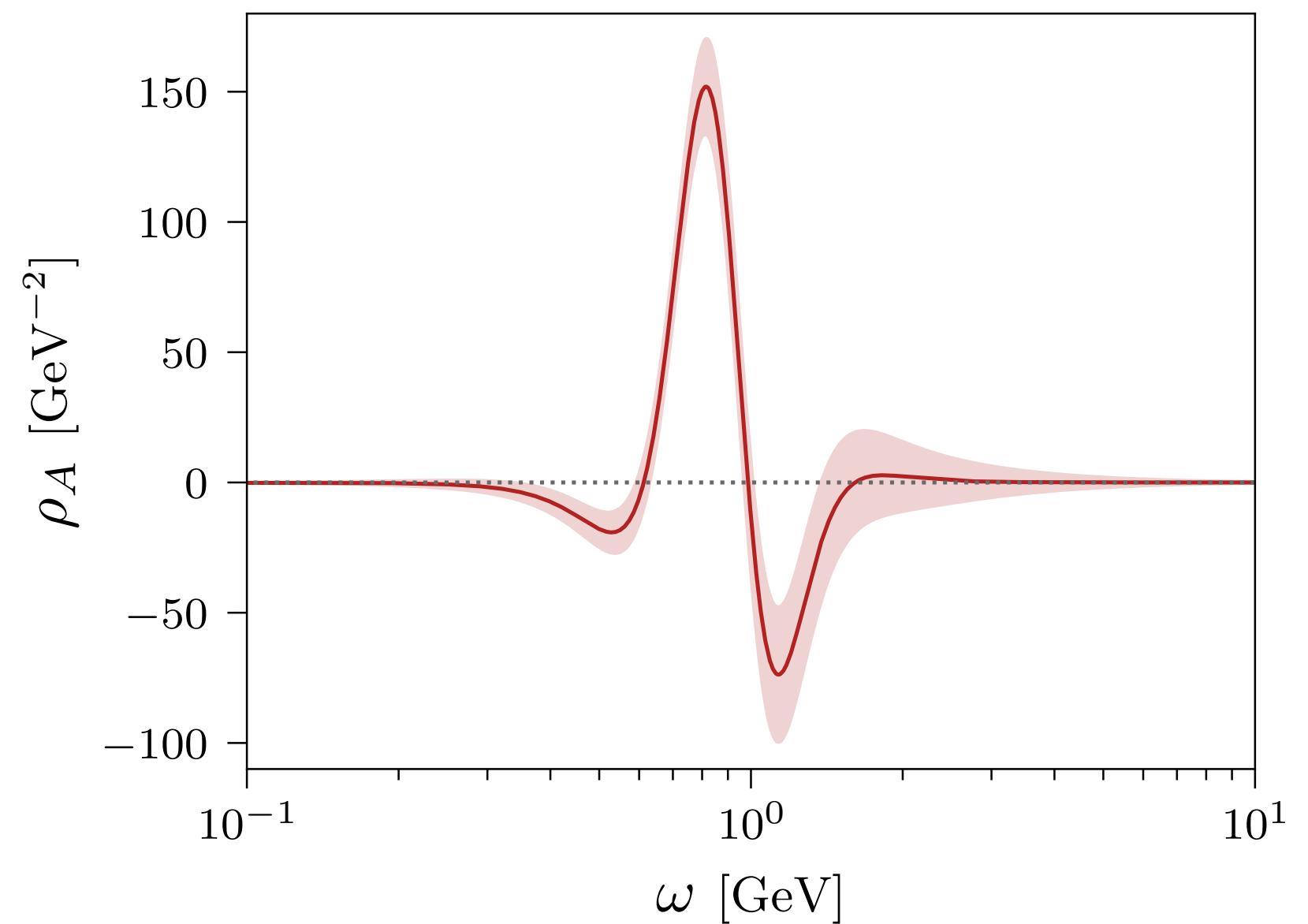
$$\rho_q(\omega) = \rho_D(\omega)\gamma_0 + \rho_M(\omega)$$

Input:

- Gluon spectral function from Gaussian process reconstruction of 2+1f lattice QCD data
- Classical quark-gluon vertex

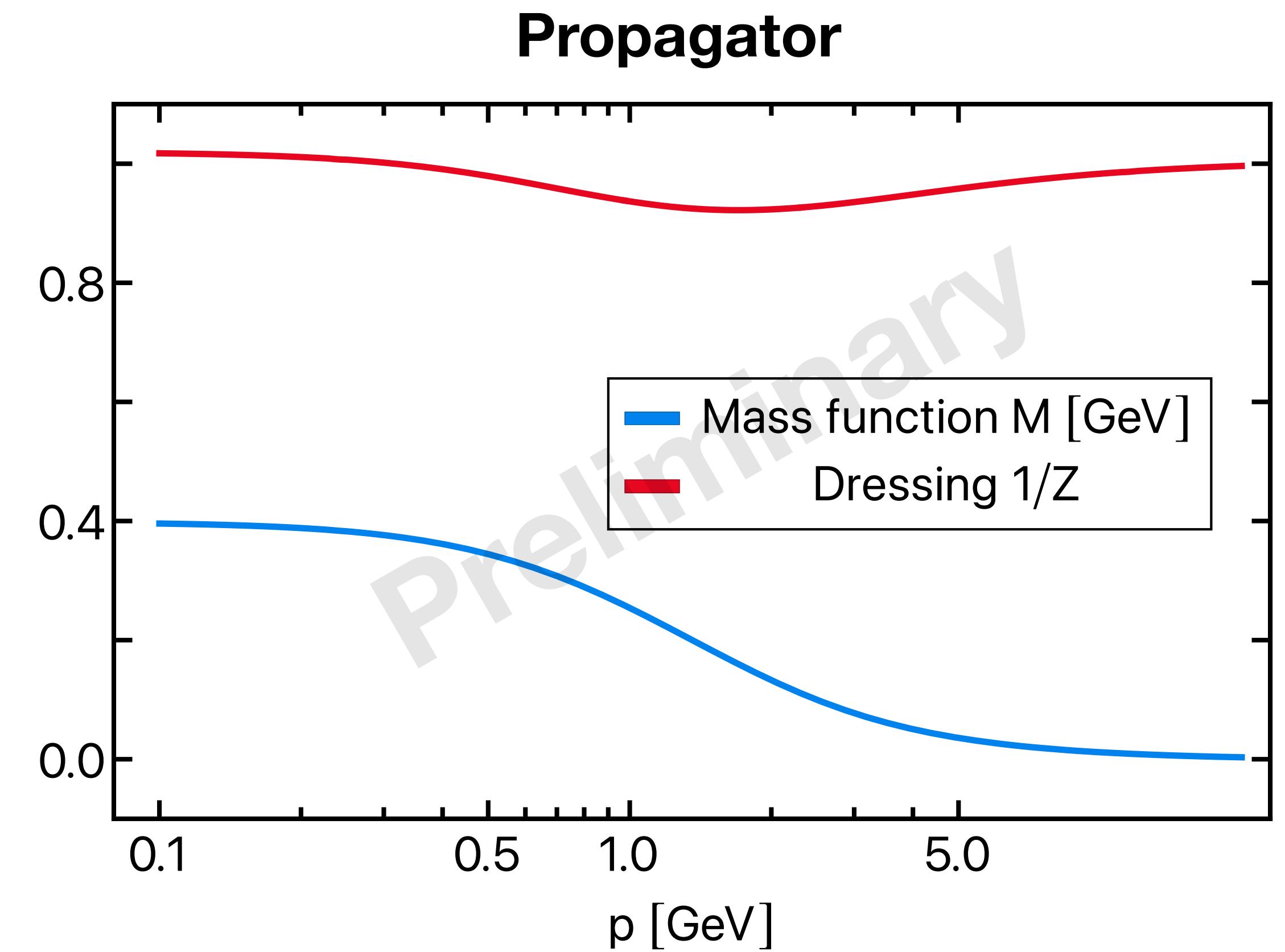
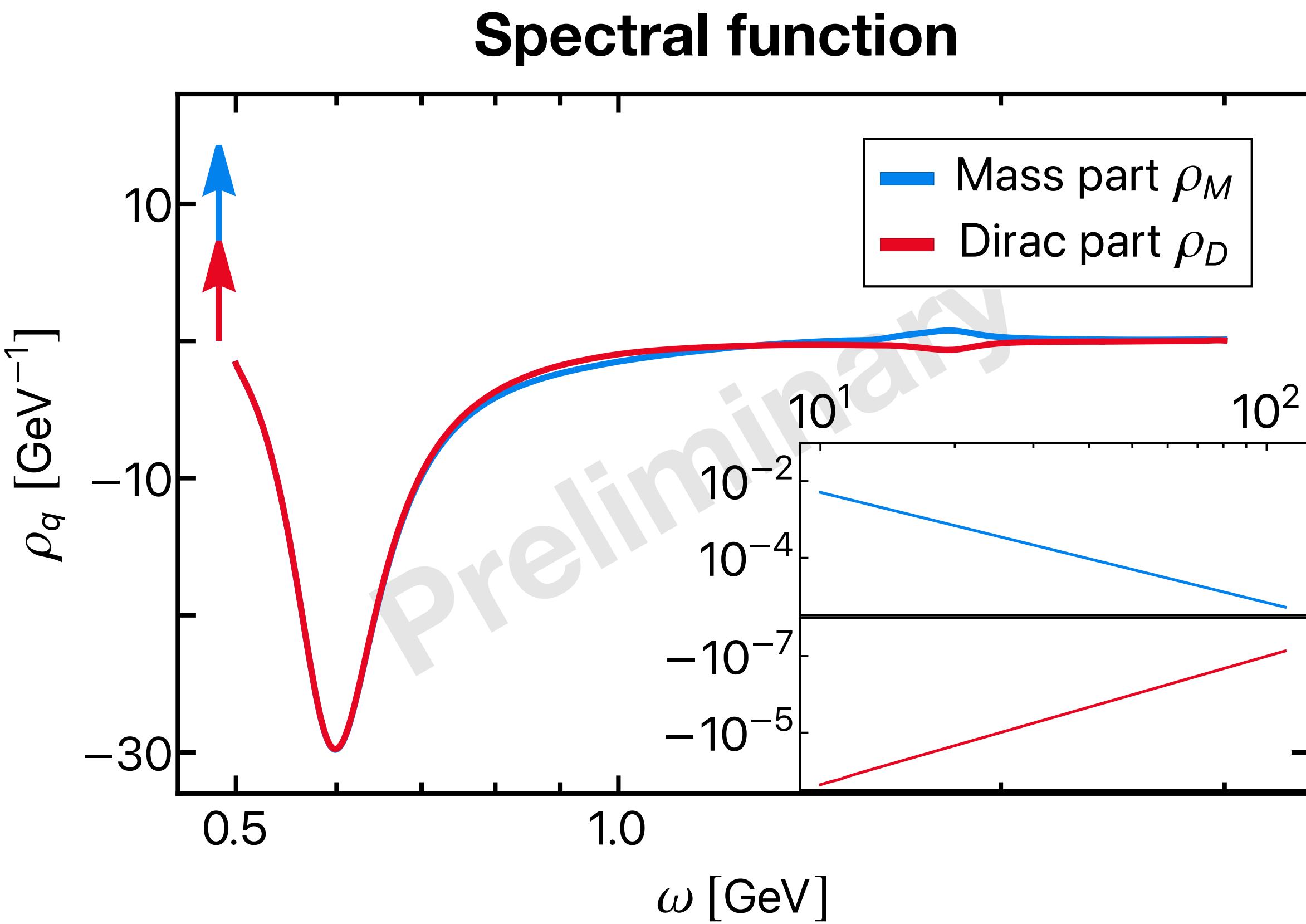
JH, J.M. Pawłowski, J. Rodriguez-Quintero J. Turnwald,
J. Urban, N. Wink, S. Zafeiropoulos, 2107.13464

— Gluon Spectral Function



Quark spectral function in QCD

Quark spectral function shows **quasi-particle peak** and **negative scattering tail**



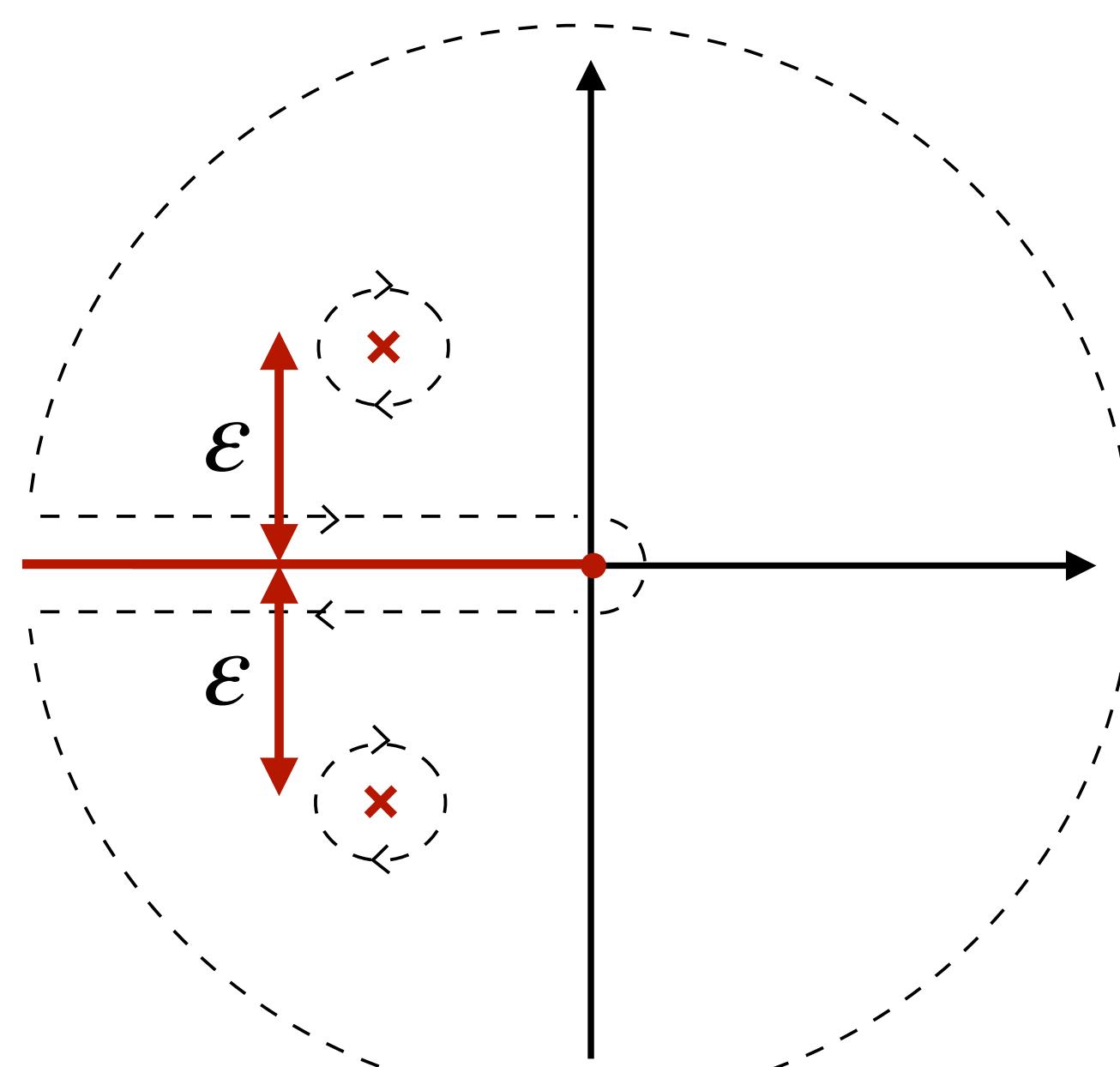
JH, J.M. Pawłowski, N. Wink, in preparation

Complex structure of the quark propagator

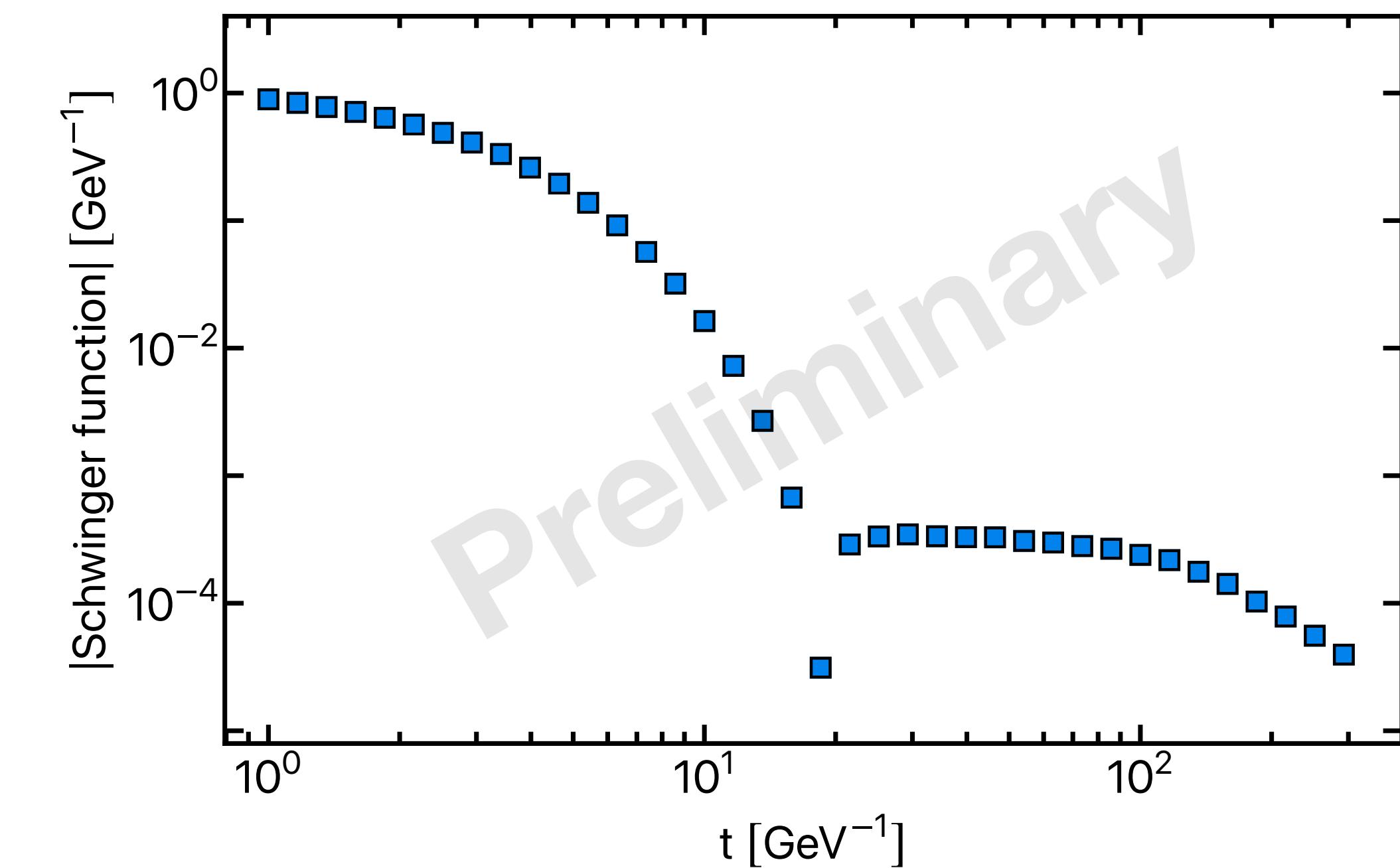
A close look at the analytic structure reveals complex-conjugate poles at

$$m_{cc} \approx m_{\text{pole}} + i\varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon \ll 1$$

truncation artifact?



Schwinger function



Wrap up

- Complex properties of Yang-Mills disfavour complex-conjugate pole solutions
 - Spectral functions in scalar theory from renormalised spectral flows
 - QCD quark spectral function from spectral DSE
-

To come:

- QCD transport coefficients
- Quark spectral function at finite T
- Spectral Bethe-Salpeter equations