

Turbulent meson condensation in quark deconfinement

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In a QCD-like strongly coupled gauge theory at large N_c , using the AdS/CFT correspondence, we find that heavy quark deconfinement is accompanied by a coherent condensation of higher meson resonances. This is revealed in non-equilibrium deconfinement transitions triggered by static, as well as, quenched electric fields even below the Schwinger limit. There, we observe a “turbulent” energy flow to higher meson modes, which finally results in the quark deconfinement. Our observation is consistent with seeing deconfinement as a condensation of long QCD strings.

Quark confinement is one of the most fundamental and challenging problems in elementary particle physics, left unsolved. Although quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is the fundamental field theory describing quarks and gluons, their clear understanding is limited to the deconfined phase at high energy or high temperature limits due to asymptotic freedom. We may benefit from employing a more natural description of the zero temperature

meson modes. This leads to a dynamical deconfinement transition [5] even below the Schwinger limit. The transition we find resembles that of turbulence in classical hydrodynamics as higher modes participate; thus we call it a “turbulent meson condensation” and suggest it to be responsible for deconfinement.

We remind that the $\mathcal{N} = 2$ theory is a toy model. The meson sector is confined and has a discrete spectrum.

クォーク非閉込め = 乱流的メソン凝縮

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Turbulent meson condensation in quark deconfinement

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In a QCD-like strongly coupled gauge theory, we find that heavy quark deconfinement is accompanied by meson resonances. This is revealed in non-equilibrium simulations with external magnetic fields as, quenched electric fields even below the critical temperature, high field

ArXiv:1408.6293

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背景1

メソンはQCD弦

背景2

弦凝縮で非閉込め

1

我々の予言

クォーク非閉込め = 乱流的メソン凝縮

AdS/CFT による証左

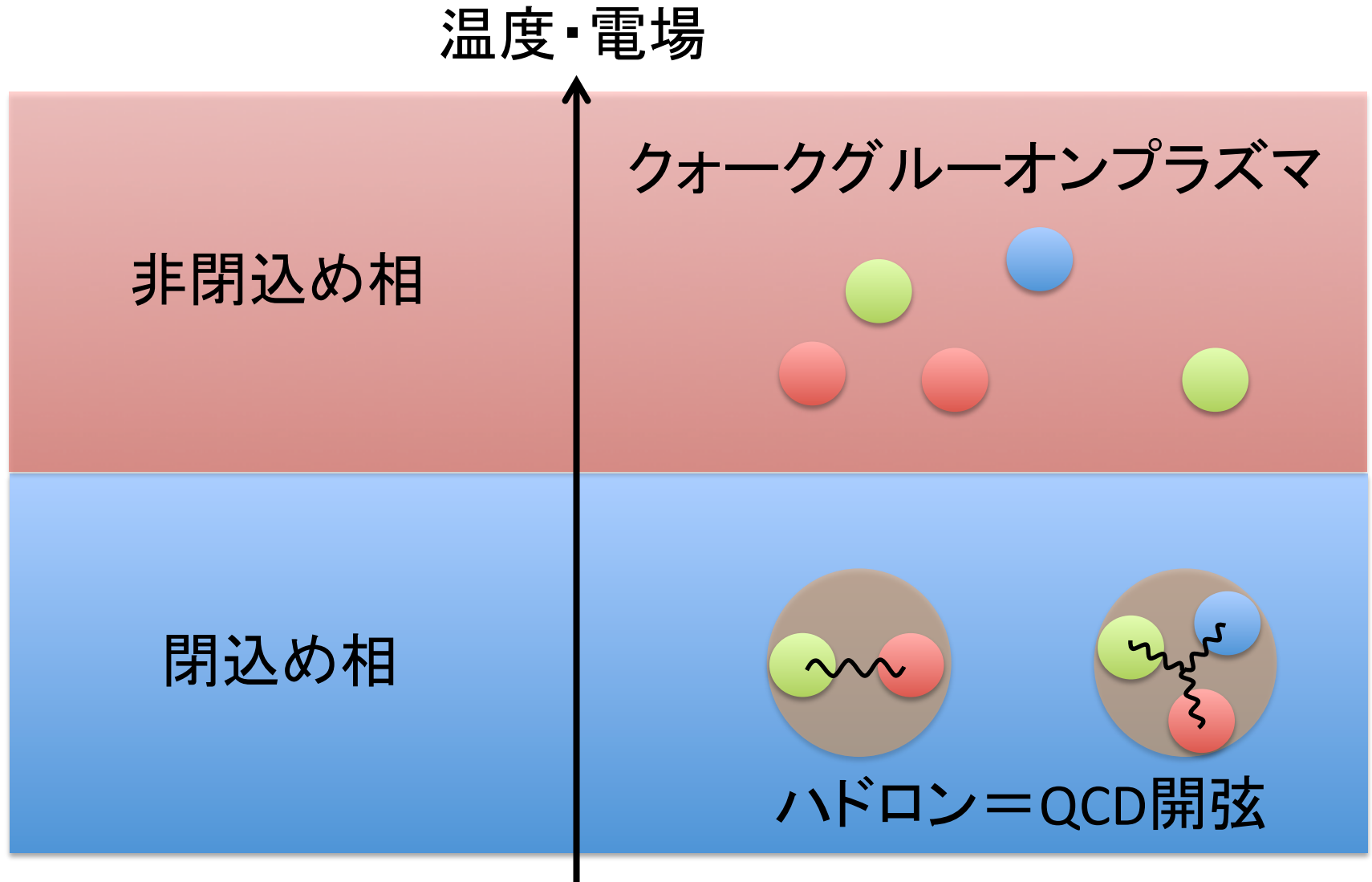
有限温度、電場、時間依存電場、有限密度

2

3

1

クォーク非閉込め = 乱流的メソン凝縮



1

クォーク非閉込め = 乱流的メソン凝縮

温度・電場

非閉込め相
QCD弦の凝縮

[Polyakov] [Susskind] [Nielsen]

クォーク・グルーオンプラズマ



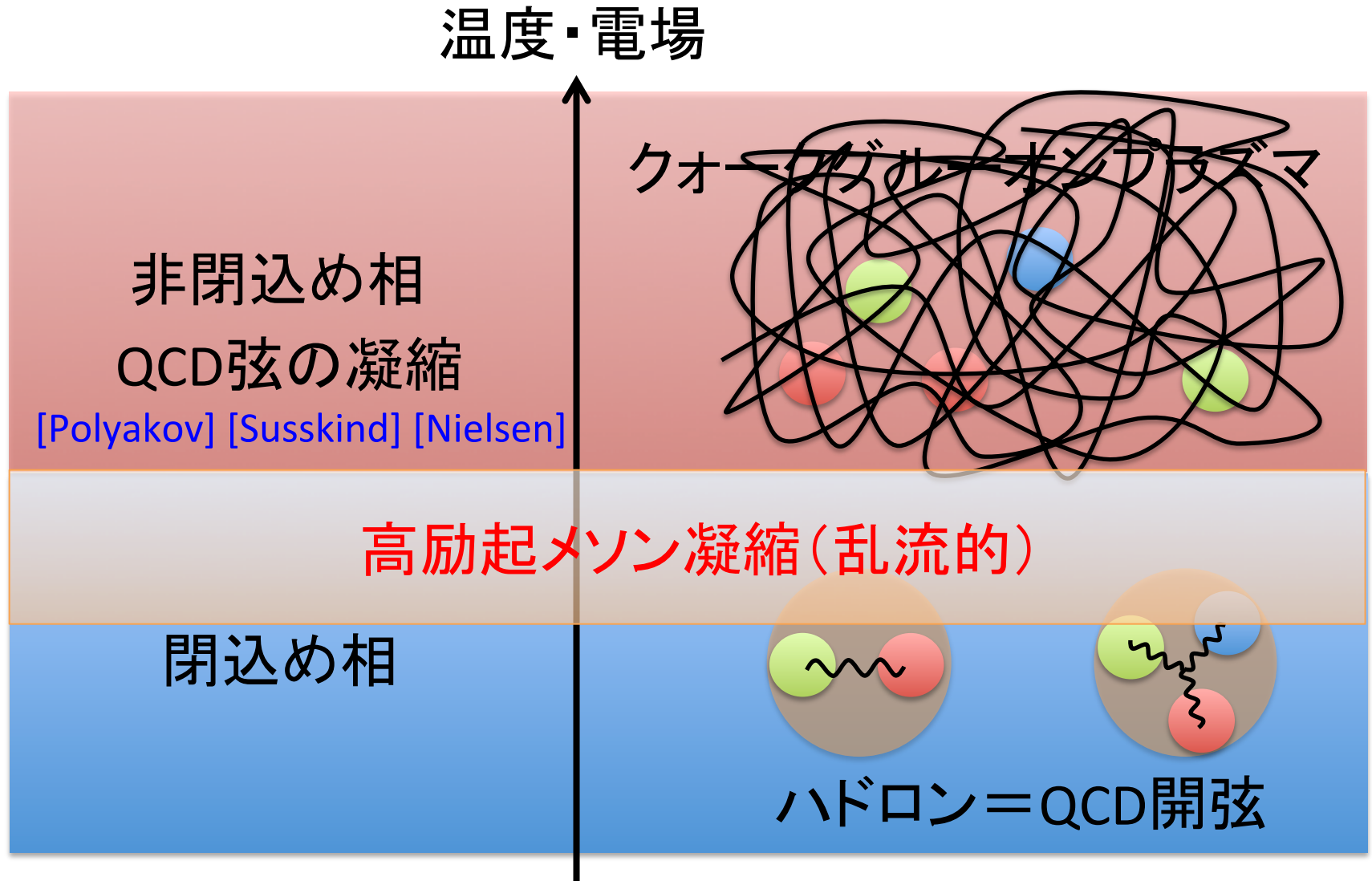
閉込め相



ハドロン = QCD開弦

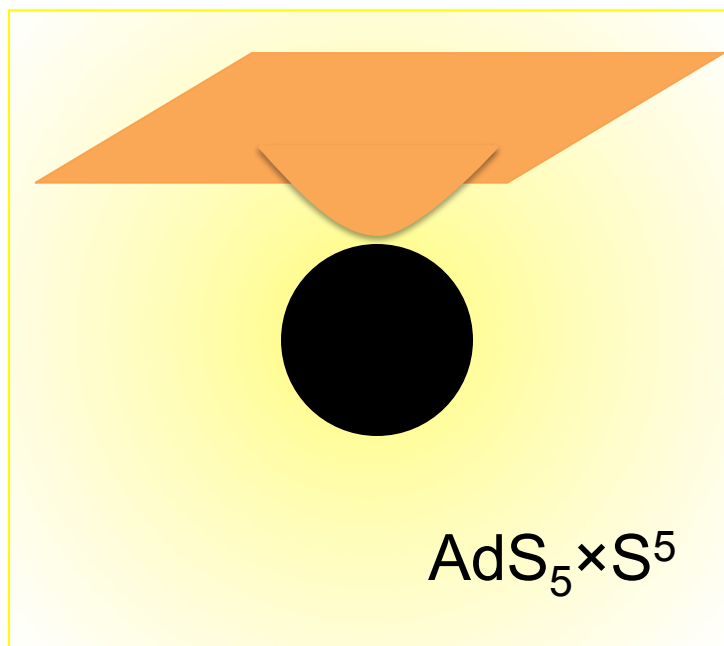
1

クォーク非閉込め = 乱流的メソン凝縮

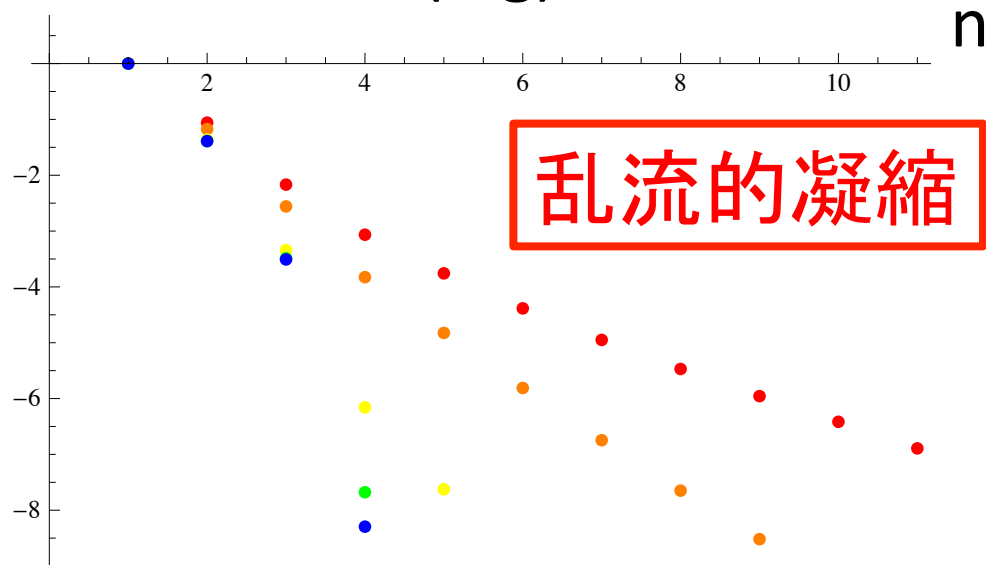


理論: $N=2$ 超対称QCD、強結合・ラージ N 極限

高次元内のスカラー場(ブレーンの位置) = 励起メソン



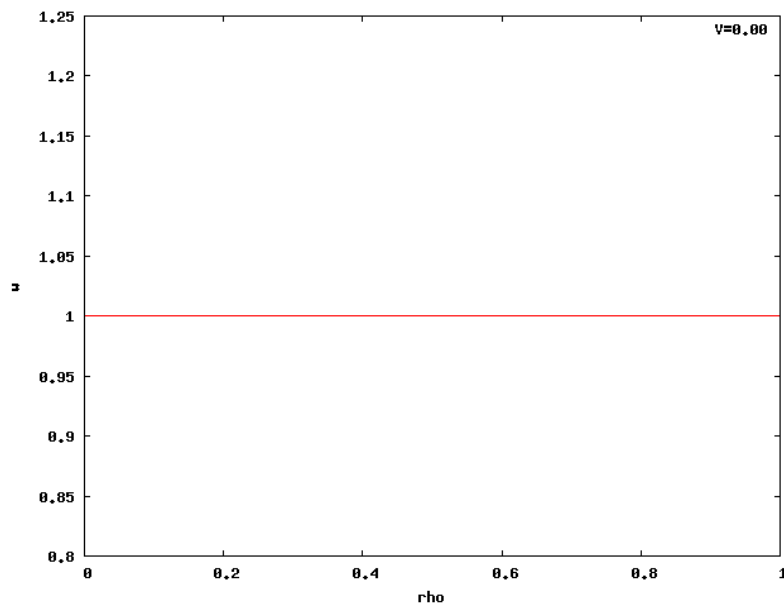
メソン期待値(log)



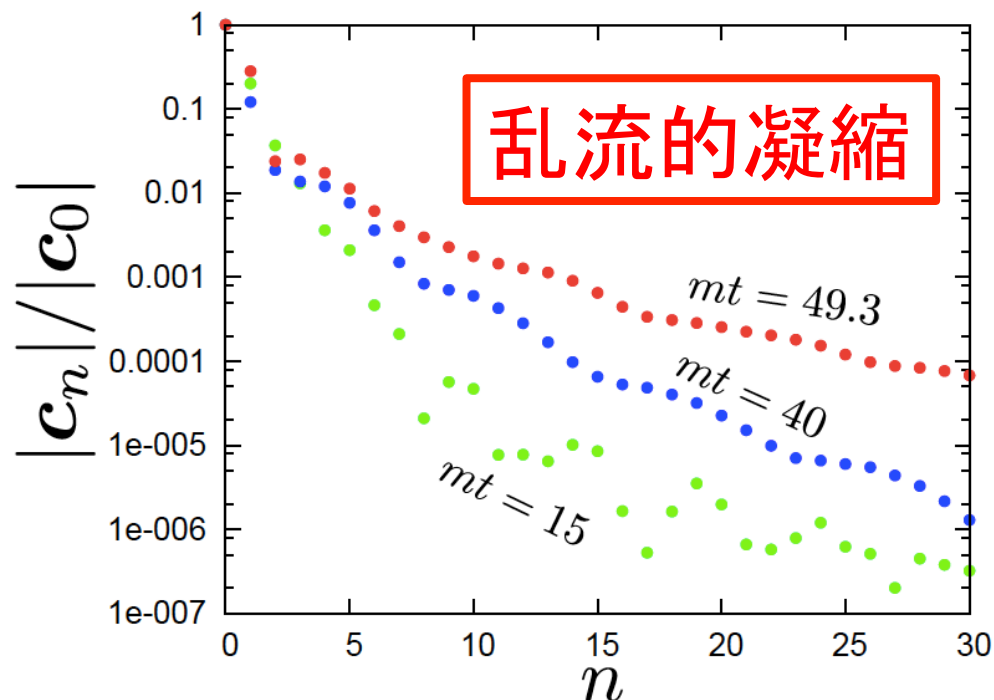
電場クエンチ → 時間が経つと非閉込め転移

ArXiv:1407.0798

ブレーンの位置



メソン期待値(log)

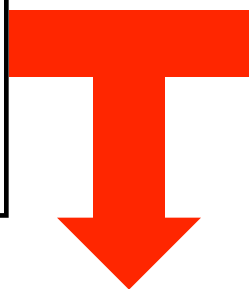


背景1

メソンはQCD弦

背景2

弦凝縮で非閉込め



我々の予言

クォーク非閉込め = 乱流的メソン凝縮

AdS/CFT による証左

有限温度、電場、時間依存電場、有限密度

WORKSHOP

"Turbulence and Chaos in AdS/CFT"



September 8th (Mon) 10:00-17:00 at H701 lecture hall, Osaka university

Organized by Koji Hashimoto (Osaka U / RIKEN)

Sponsored by Osaka U Theoretical Science Research Project

Co-sponsored by iTHES RIKEN