

Past, current and future projects

GRK Annual Retreat 2015

Kevin Eckert

24. November 2015



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- first application: Bachelor thesis on non-linear friction model ("Nichtlineare Dynamik im verallgemeinerten Prandtl-Tomlinson-Modell")
- wide-scale application: Master thesis in Lattice Field Theory ("Confinement-Kriterium für dynamische Materiefelder bei endlichen Temperaturen")

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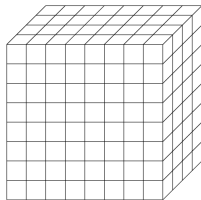
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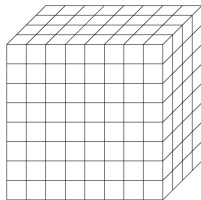


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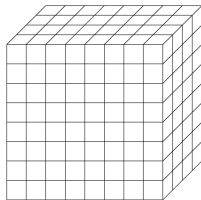
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- matter fields are classical fields on lattice points
- gauge fields are realised on links connecting lattice points

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- "scalar quarks" require less computing resources

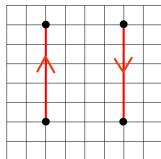
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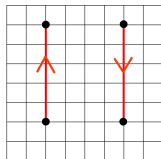
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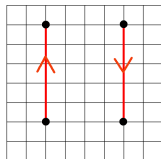
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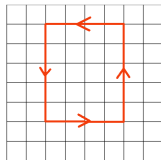
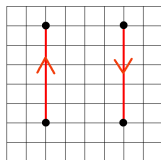
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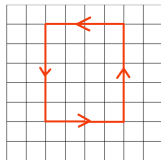
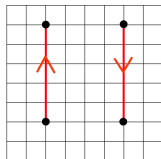
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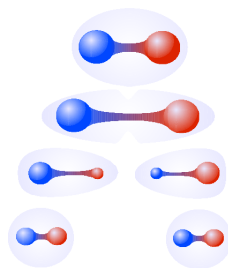
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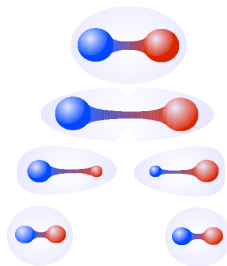
- Wilson-loop $W(\mathcal{C})$ is product of gauge links
- has good overlap with states corresponding to flux-tube
→ large signal



If dynamical matter fields are present, string-breaking occurs:

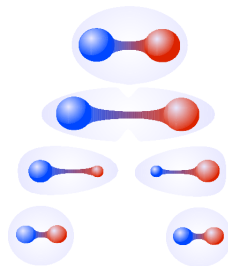


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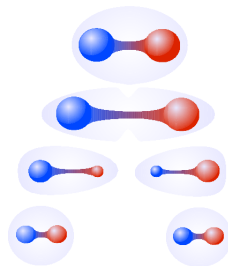
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- Wilson-loop exhibits circumference-law behaviour in both phases

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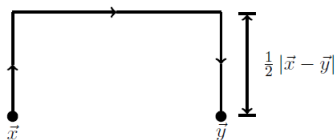
$$|\Phi_{xy}^{(n)}\rangle = \sum_i \bar{\Psi}_i(x) \hat{T}^n U(\mathcal{C}_{xy}) \hat{T}^{-n} \Psi_i(y) |0\rangle$$

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- pictographic representation:



- complete Fredenhagen-Marcu-operator (FM-operator):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{FM} &= \lim_{R=|x-y| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\langle \Phi_{xy}^{(n)} | 0 \rangle|^2}{|\Phi_{xy}^{(n)}|^2} \\
 &= \lim_{R=|x-y| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|\sum_i \langle 0 | \bar{\Psi}_i(x) U^{(n)}(\mathcal{C}_{xy}) \Psi_i(y) | 0 \rangle|^2}{\langle \mathcal{C}_{xy} \cdot \Theta \mathcal{C}_{xy} \rangle}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{FM} = \lim_{|x-y| \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\left| \sum_i \langle \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{rectangle with arrows} \end{array} \right] \rangle \right|^2}{\langle \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{square with arrows} \end{array} \right] \rangle} \right)$$

- in confinement phase numerator and denominator exhibit circumference-law behaviour
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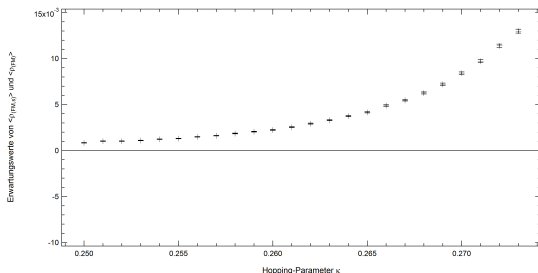
BUT:

In confinement phase R must be larger than string-breaking distance!

FM-operator was used to test $SU(2)$ -Higgs-model at finite temperature. Results:

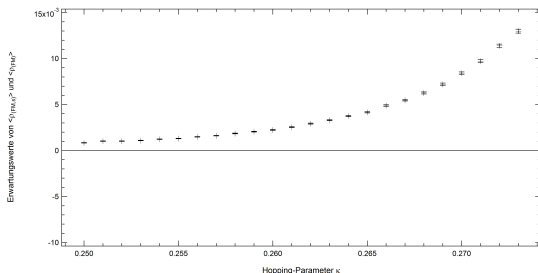
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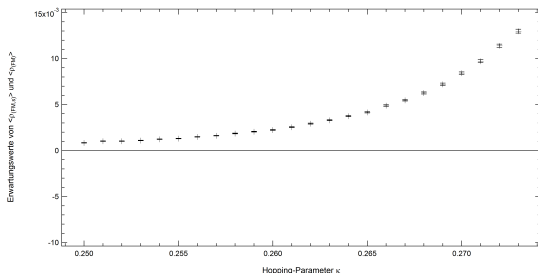
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- distinction between confinement and deconfinement phases very difficult
- FM-operator shows signs of phase-transition, but no convincing evidence

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- decay width of purely leptonic D-meson decays can be written as

$$\Gamma(D \rightarrow l\nu) = \frac{G_F^2}{8\pi} |V_{cq}|^2 m_l^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_l^2}{m_D^2}\right)^2 m_D f_D^2$$

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- decay constant f_D can be determined via LQCD

$$\langle 0 | \bar{q} \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 c(0) | D(\vec{p}) \rangle = i f_D p_\mu$$

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- → give precise constraints on unitarity and CP-violation
- may improve understanding of recent experimental findings of larger than expected CP-violation in the charm quark sector (e.g. by LHCb)
→ hint to new physics?

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Further possible extensions:

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- compare data obtained from CLS configurations (with $n_f = 2 + 1$, no dynamical charm quark) with simulations including dynamical charm
→ estimate corrections of dynamical charm to derived quantities

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- → calculation of experimentally important quantities (→ methods applicable to PANDA), but also get insight in detector physics (interplay of detector parts, resolution, limitations)

Thank you for your attention!