

# Large N Yang-Mills Theories at Finite Density (and holography)

Arnab Kundu  
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics  
&  
U. Barcelona

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# Collaboration

## Collaborators

Anton Faedo (U. Barcelona)

David Mateos (U. Barcelona)

Javier Tarrio (U. Barcelona)

Christiana Pantelidou (U. Barcelona)

## References

1410.4466 *with* Anton, David & Javier

*To appear, Ongoing etc ... with* Anton, Christiana, David, Javier

# Outline

## Introduction and Motivation

*conventional wisdom, gauge-string duality as a tool*

## Gauge-string duality and fundamental flavours

*introducing a charge density*

## “Identifying the Ground State”

*emergence of scaling geometries (HV-type) in the IR*

## Features of the IR-geometries

*RG-flows, thermodynamics, etc..*

## Conclusions and Outlook

*General lessons etc.*

# Motivation

The complete phase diagram of QCD at finite density  
*e.g. color-flavour locked (CFL) phase*

Alford et. al.

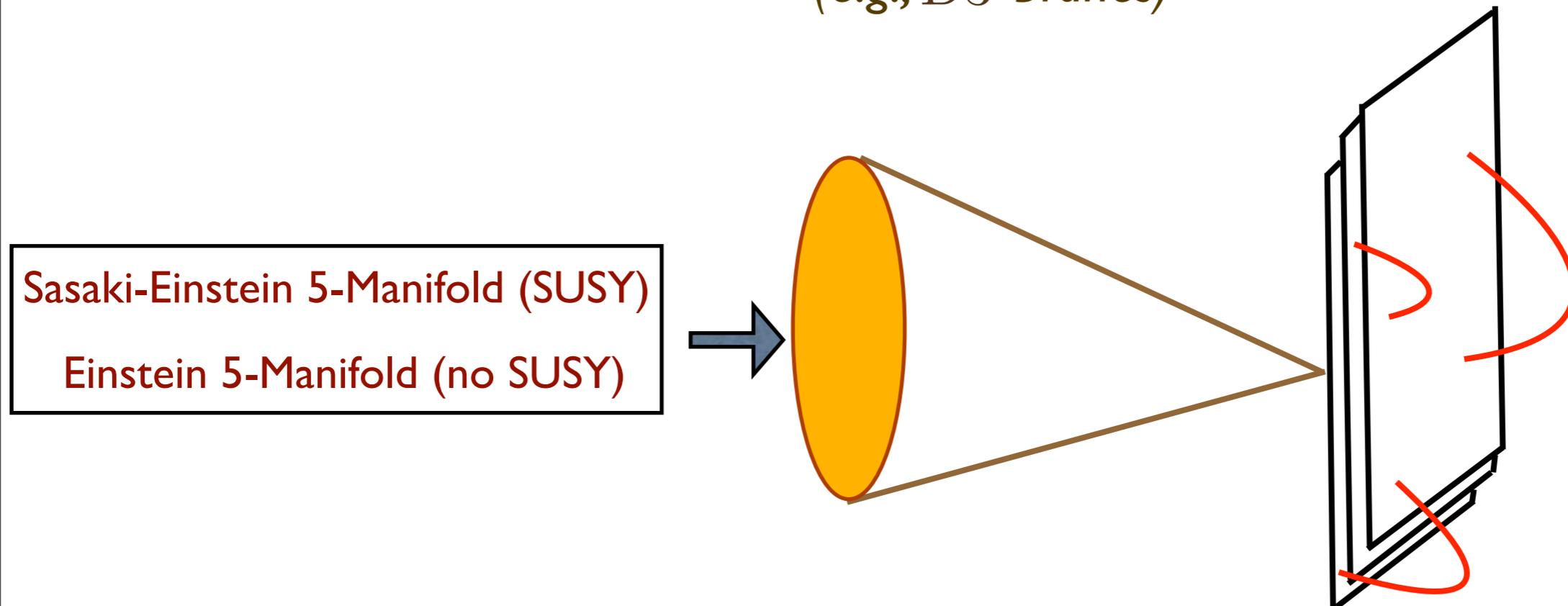
Strong coupling posits a considerable challenge  
*Lattice calculations suffer from the “sign” problem*

Representative soluble models  
*gauge-string duality provides a variety of examples*  
*need to consider flavours ~ colours: backreaction & Veneziano limit*

Schuster et. al.

# Ingredients from string theory

$Dp$ -branes:  $(p + 1)$ -dim extended object where a string ends  
(e.g., D3-branes)



$SU(N)$ -quiver gauge theories for  $N$  coincident branes

III

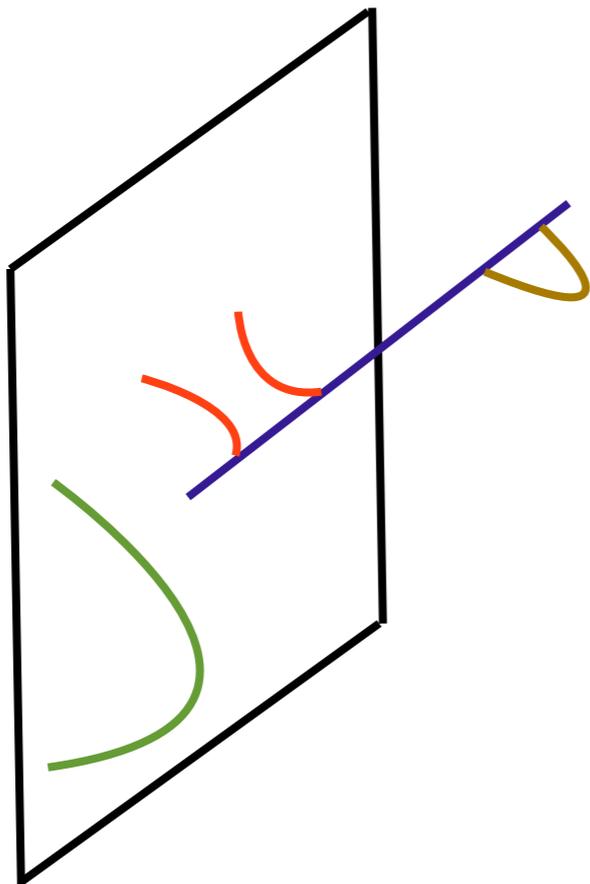
$AdS_5 \times X^5$  background geometry

(e.g.,  $\mathcal{N}=4$  SYM  $\equiv AdS_5 \times S^5$ )

# Adding flavours

Background geometry is made of  $N$  D3-branes

Add  $N_f$  D7-branes



3-3 strings: adjoint sector

3-7 strings: fundamental matter

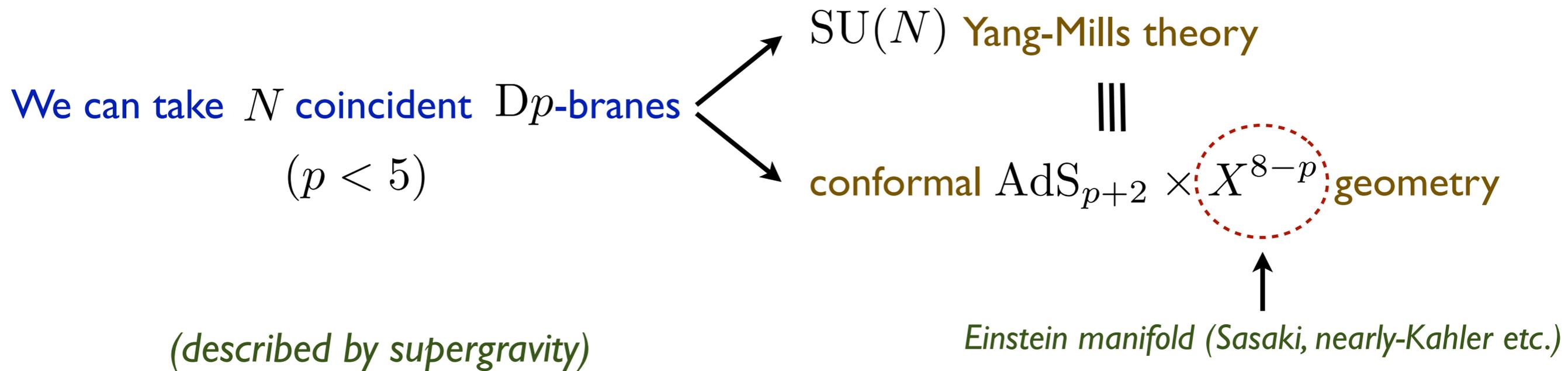
7-7 strings: global symmetry

$$U(N_f)$$

D7-branes are typically probes of the geometry

*Our goal is to go beyond the probe approximation*

# General comments



$D(p + 4)$ -flavour branes  $\longrightarrow$  fundamental degrees of freedom

wraps  $\sim AdS_{p+2} \times X^3$

Veneziano limit:  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $N_f \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{N_f}{N} = \text{fixed}$

# Introducing charge density

Dynamics is described by Dirac-Born-Infeld

Excite a  $U(1)$  -field on the “flavour”-brane

$$F_2 = A'_t(r) dt \wedge dr$$

$$A_t = \underbrace{\mu}_{\text{chemical potential}} + \frac{\underbrace{\rho}_{\text{charge density}}}{u^2} + \dots$$

Mateos et. al.

“Large charge” limit:  $S_{\text{DBI}} \implies S_{\text{NG}}$

*(non-dynamical external quarks)*

Replace the “flavour brane + flux” by an explicit external “String-sources”

# The action

We want to consider the following system:

$$S_{\text{total}} = S_{\text{IIA/IIB}} + S_{\text{Strings}}$$

Strings act as localized sources  $\Rightarrow$  coupled non-linear PDEs

Hard to solve!!

So we smear (in a particular way)

Prem Kumar

	$t$	$r$	$\vec{x}_p$	$\Omega_{8-p}$
$Dp$	—	●	—	●
F1	—	—	....	....

# The UV-behaviour

Thus:

$$S_{\text{Strings}} = \frac{N_q}{2\pi\alpha'} \int \left( \sqrt{-G_{tt}G_{rr}} dt \wedge dr - B \right) \wedge \Xi_8$$

$$\Xi_8 \sim dx^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx^p \wedge \omega_{8-p}$$

Schematically:

$$G_{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu}^{(Dp)} \left( 1 + \chi N_q \left( \frac{L}{u} \right)^{6-p} + \dots \right)$$

*The asymptotic Dp geometry*

*the asymptotic structure is preserved for*

$$p < 6$$

*a set of constants, fully determined by the eom*

Note,  $N_q \sim \rho$

Faedo et. al.

# The IR-solutions

Dimensionally reducing on the compact manifold: hyperscaling violating-Lifshitz type background

$$ds^2 = r^{\frac{-2\theta}{p}} \left[ -r^{2z} dt^2 + r^2 d\vec{x}_p^2 + \frac{dr^2}{r^2} \right]$$

$$e^\phi = Q^{\frac{p-7}{2}} r^{\frac{p(p-7)}{2(p-4)}} , \quad G_{\Omega\Omega} \sim Q^{\frac{3-p}{4}} r^{\frac{p(3-p)}{4(p-4)}} , \quad Q \sim \frac{N_q}{N^2}$$

$$z = \frac{16 - 3p}{4 - p} , \quad \theta = \frac{p(3 - p)}{4 - p}$$

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The  $Q \rightarrow 0$  limit is singular for  $p < 7$

$$z = \frac{16 - 3p}{4 - p}, \quad \theta = \frac{p(3 - p)}{4 - p}$$

what is happening at  $p = 4$ ?

Faedo et. al.

# The special case

The  $p = 4$  case yields  $\text{AdS}_2 \otimes_w \mathbb{R}^4$

$$ds^2 = r^{1/2} \left[ -r^2 dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{r^2} + d\vec{x}_4^2 \right], \quad e^\phi \sim Q^{-3/2} r^{3/2}$$

It can also be obtained from the general solution by setting:

$$z \rightarrow \infty, \quad \theta \rightarrow \infty, \quad z/\theta = -1$$

This has an M-theory uplift of the form:  $\text{AdS}_3 \times \mathbb{R}^4$

Faedo et. al.

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Faedo et. al.

# The HV-Lif geometry

The metric:

$$ds^2 = r^{\frac{-2\theta}{p}} \left[ -r^{2z} dt^2 + r^2 d\vec{x}_p^2 + \frac{dr^2}{r^2} \right]$$

Covariance under scaling:

$$t \rightarrow \Lambda^z t, \quad \vec{x} \rightarrow \Lambda \vec{x}$$

$$\implies ds^2 \rightarrow \Lambda^{2\theta/p} ds^2$$

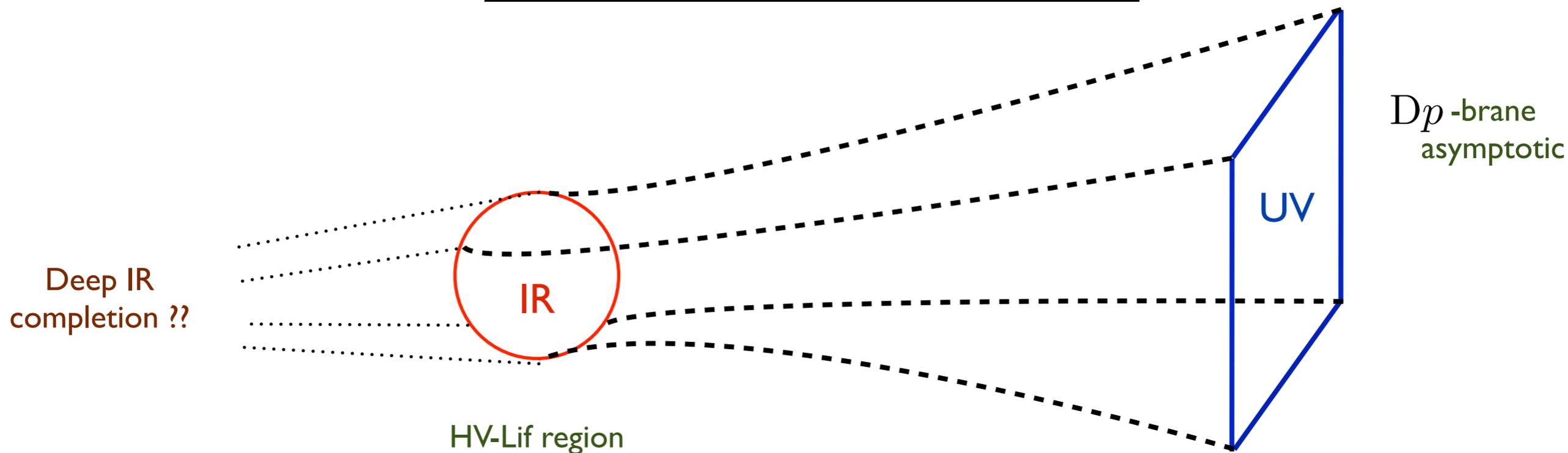
Huijse et. al.

$z \neq 1 \implies$  broken Lorentz symmetry (Lifshitz)

$\theta \neq 1 \implies$  non-trivial scaling in thermodynamics:  $s \sim T^{\frac{p-\theta}{z}}$

*These geometries lack IR-completion: curvature singularity, infinite tidal forces etc..*

# A flow that connects



Deep IR completion ??

IR-data:

$$z_{\text{IR}} = \frac{16 - 3p}{4 - p}$$

$$\theta_{\text{IR}} = \frac{p(3 - p)}{4 - p}$$

UV-data:

$$z_{\text{UV}} = 1$$

$$\theta_{\text{UV}} = p - \frac{9 - p}{5 - p}$$

Dong et. al.

∃ smooth numerical interpolating solutions, for all cases

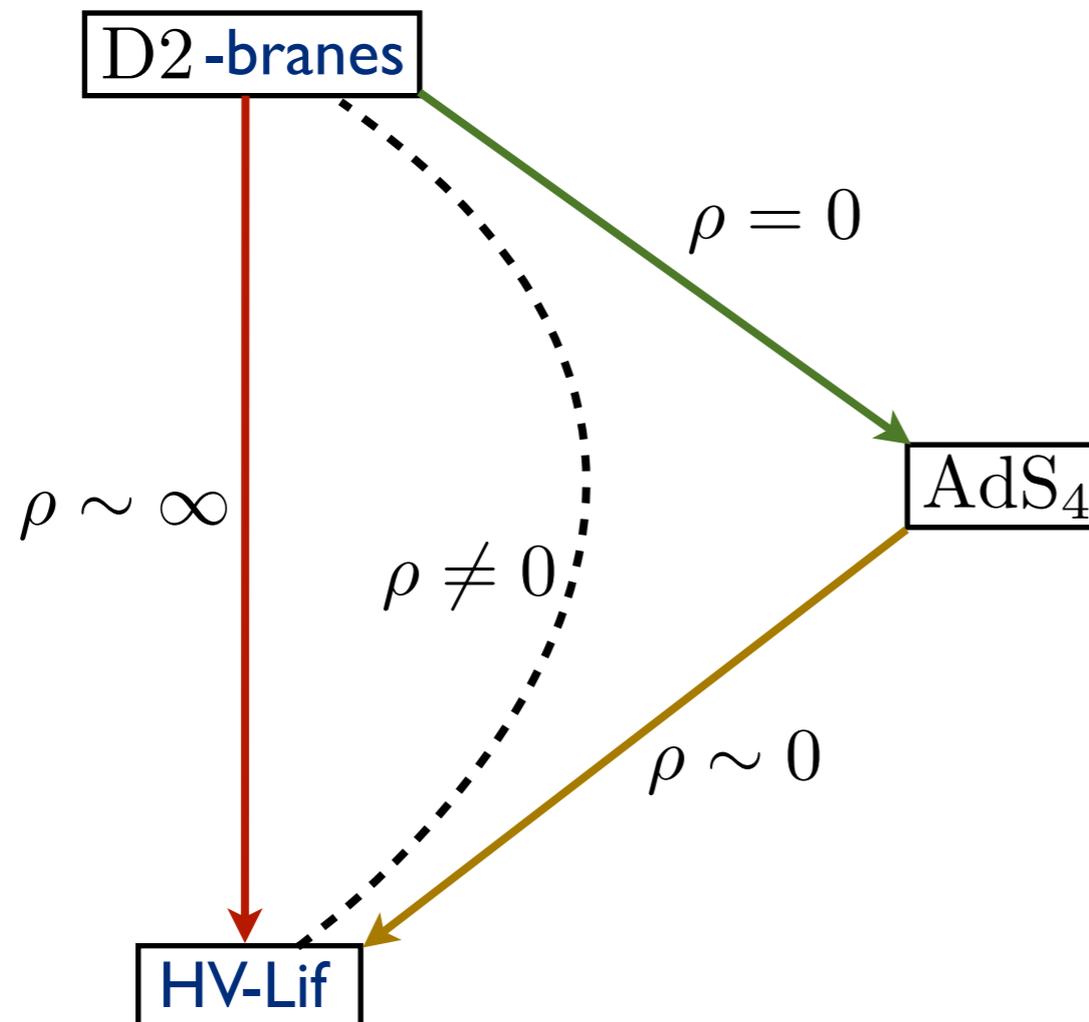
Faedo et. al.

# With dynamical quarks

The example of:  $p = 2$ ,  $z_{\text{IR}} = 5$ ,  $\theta_{\text{IR}} = 1$

Making the flavours dynamical:  $N$  number of D2-branes +  $N_f$  D6-branes with flux  
( $N \sim N_f$ )

$$S_{\text{total}} = S_{\text{IIA}} + S_{\text{D6}}$$



To appear, Ongoing

# Conclusions

The HV-Lif type geometries naturally emerge in the IR, *Universality*

*The “IR-completion” may be physically very interesting*

A more “physical” case is the  $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional one

*Typically, issues with Landau pole etc ...*

Provides a good starting point to explore further

*Looking for the right ground state: properties of the IR-geometry, exploring instabilities etc ...*

*Perhaps towards the breaking of the gauge symmetry*

*Towards the effect of color superconductivity*