

The Chiral Magnetic Effect and symmetry breaking in SU(3) quenched theory

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Some effects of the strong magnetic field

- Growing of the chiral condensate
- Vacuum magnetization
- Enhancement of the current/charge fluctuations (CME evidences)
- Quark electric dipole moment
- Conductivity induced along the field (P.Buividovich presentation tomorrow!)

Step 1. The action

$$S = -\beta \sum_{x, \mu > \nu} \left\{ \frac{5}{3} \frac{P_{\mu\nu}}{u_0^4} - r_g \frac{R_{\mu\nu} + R_{\nu\mu}}{12 u_0^6} \right\} + c_g \beta \sum_{x, \mu > \nu > \sigma} \frac{C_{\mu\nu\sigma}}{u_0^6},$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{3} \text{Re Tr} \quad \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ \hline \leftarrow & \leftarrow \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \uparrow \\ \mu \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$r_g = 1 + .48 \alpha_s(\pi/a)$$

$$C_{\mu\nu\sigma} \equiv \frac{1}{3} \text{Re Tr} \quad \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \rightarrow & \rightarrow \\ \hline \leftarrow & \leftarrow \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \nu \\ \uparrow \\ \mu \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$c_g = .055 \alpha_s(\pi/a)$$

Lüscher and Weisz (1985), see
also **Lepage** hep-lat/9607076

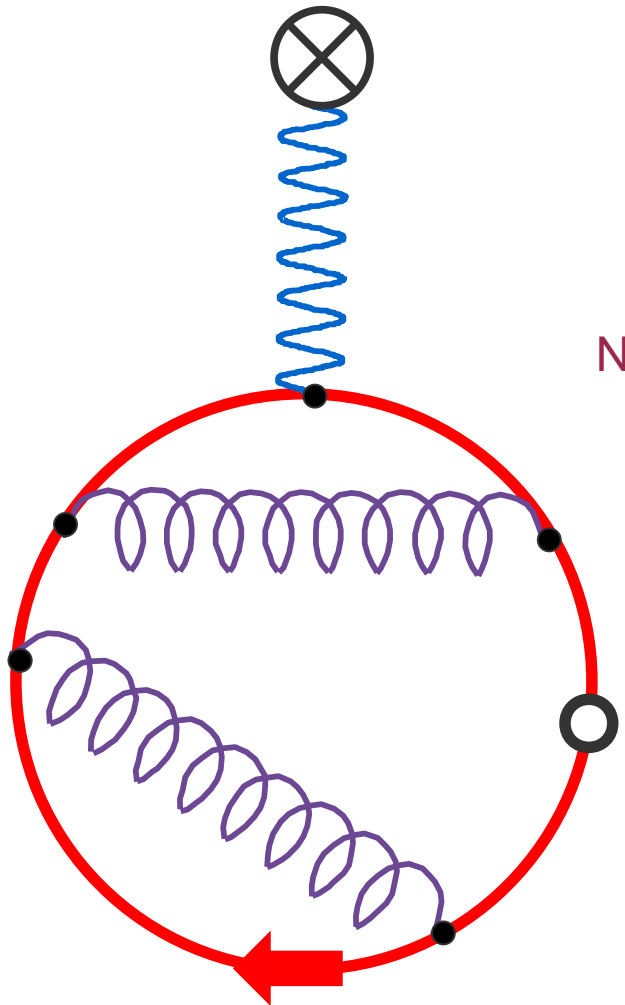
Step 2. Monte Carlo

- Heat bath for SU(2)
- Using the standard algorithm for each subgroup Cabibbo & Marinari (1982)

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & & \alpha_{12} \\ & 1 & \\ \alpha_{21} & & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Overrelaxation. Adler (1981)

Step 3. Fermions and Ext.Field



$$D_{ov}(0) = \frac{1}{a} \left(1 - A (A^\dagger A)^{-1/2} \right)$$

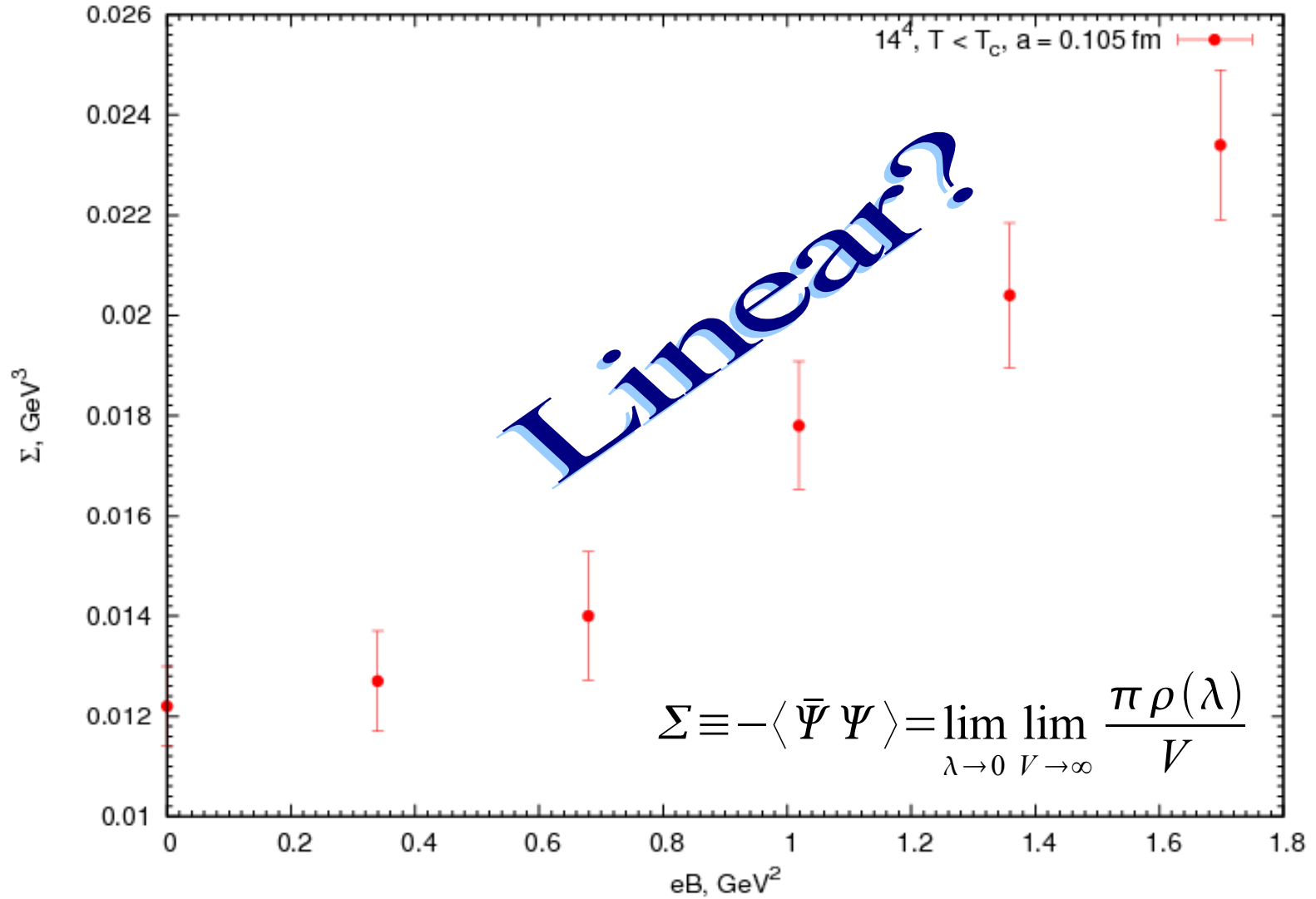
$$A = 1 - aD_W(0)$$

Neuberger overlap operator (1998)

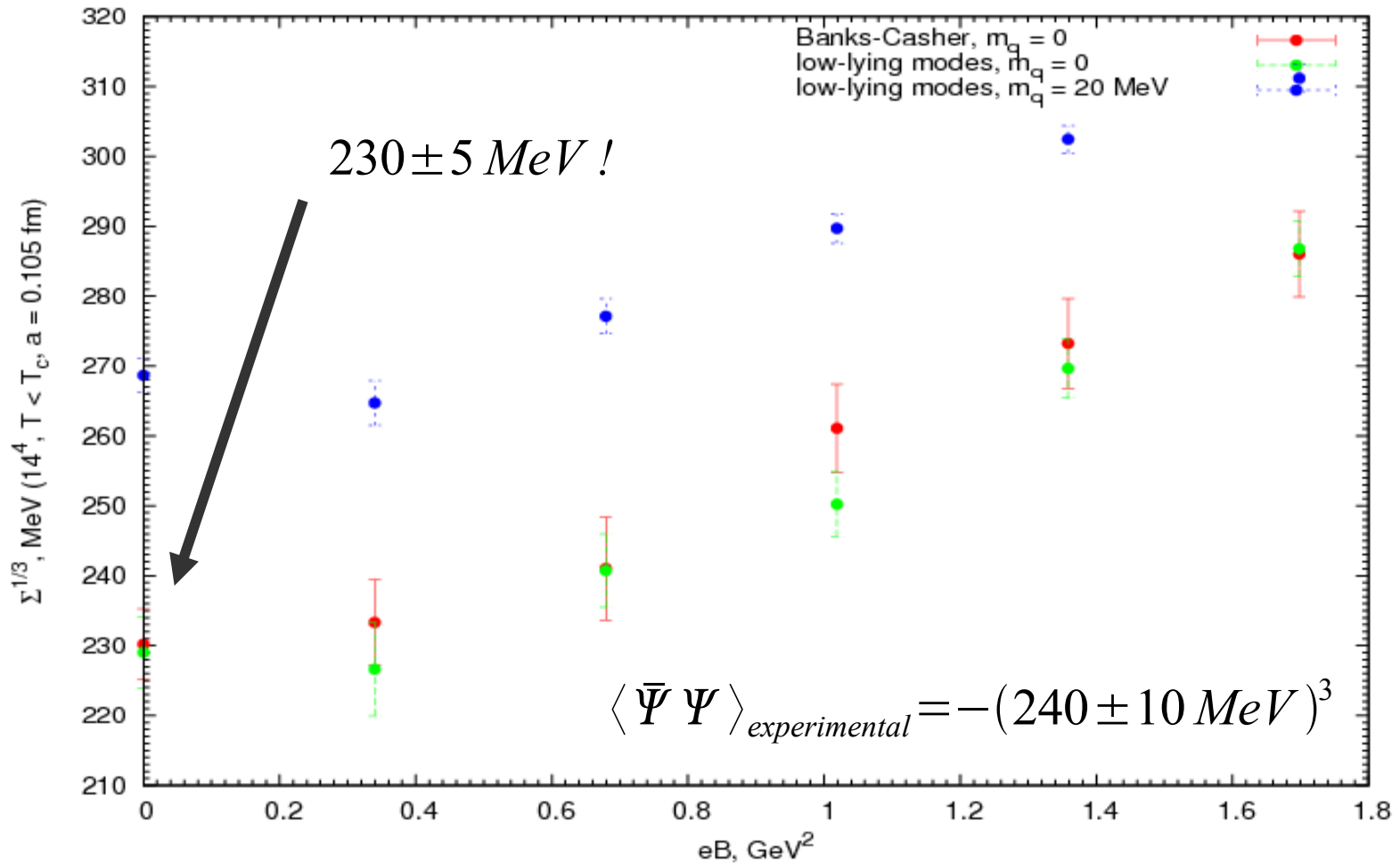
$$\langle \bar{\Psi} \hat{\Gamma} \Psi \rangle \sim Tr[\hat{\Gamma} D_{ov}^{-1}]$$

$$\hat{\Gamma} \in \{1, \gamma^5, \gamma^\mu, \sigma_{\mu\nu} \dots\}$$

Chiral Condensate



Chiral Condensate (MeV)



Magnetization & Polarization

$$\langle \bar{\Psi} \sigma_{\mu\nu} \Psi \rangle = \chi \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle q F_{\mu\nu}$$

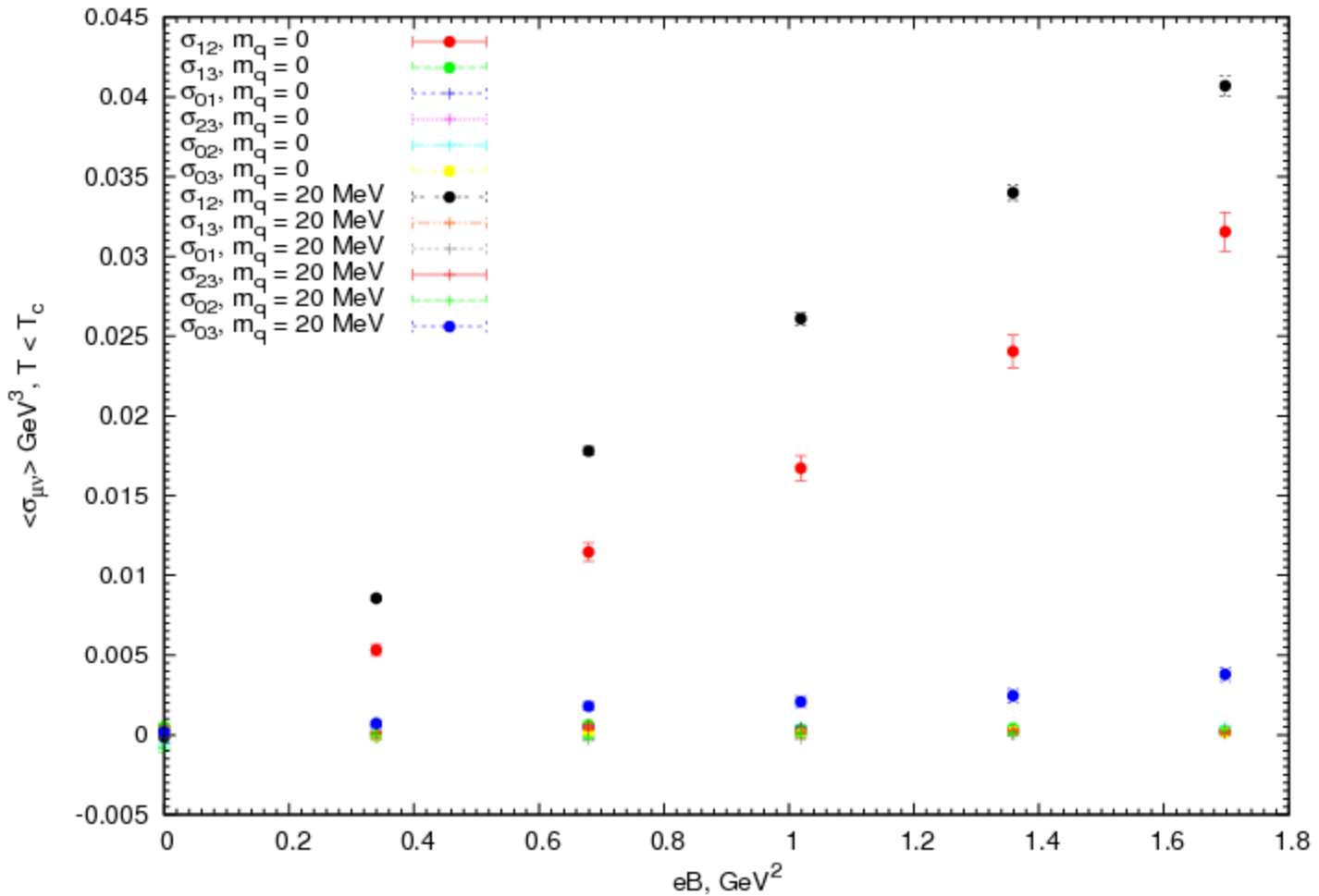
$$\langle \bar{\Psi} \sigma_{12} \Psi \rangle = \mu_z (qB) \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle$$

$$\langle \bar{\Psi} \sigma_{03} \Psi \rangle = \epsilon_z (qB) \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle$$

ArXiv:0909.2350

ArXiv:0906.0488

Magnetization



Magnetization & Susceptibility

$$-\chi \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle_{our} = 55.2 \text{ MeV}$$

ArXiv:hep-ph/0207307
Ball, Braun, Kivel(2003)

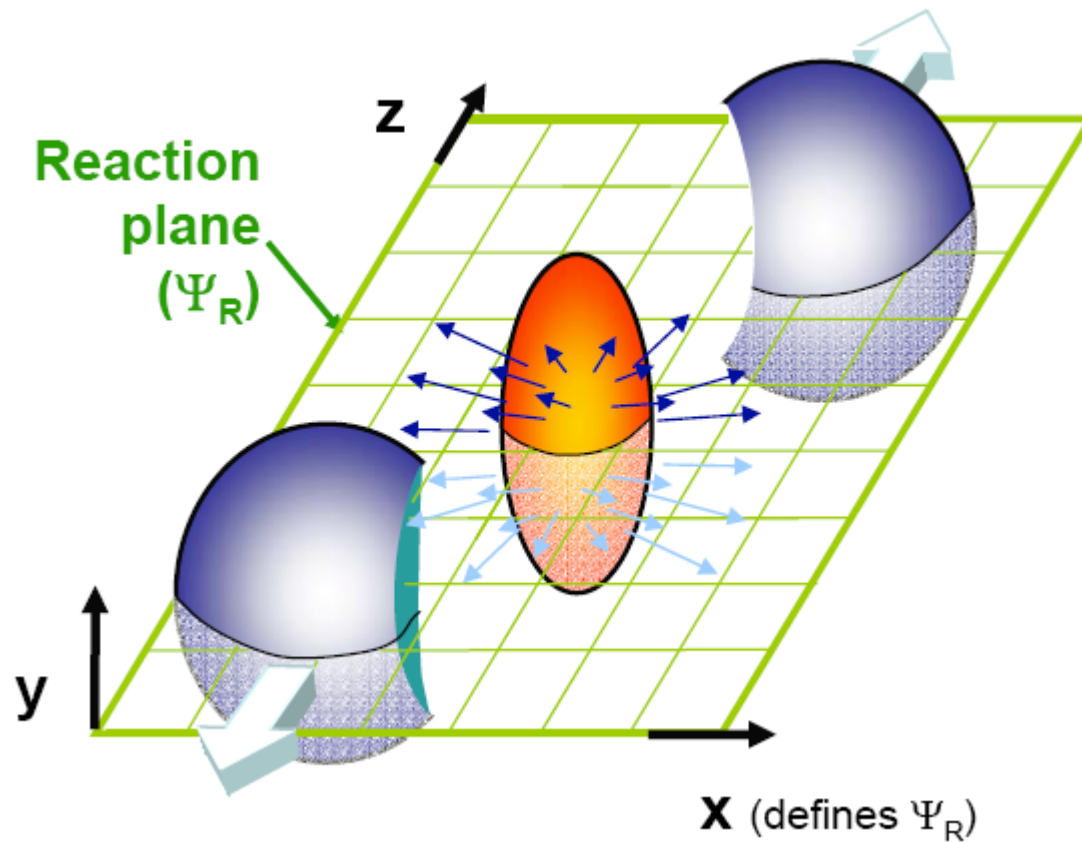
$$-\chi \langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle_{SumRules} \simeq 50 \text{ MeV}$$

ArXiv:hep-ph/0212231
Vainstein (2003)

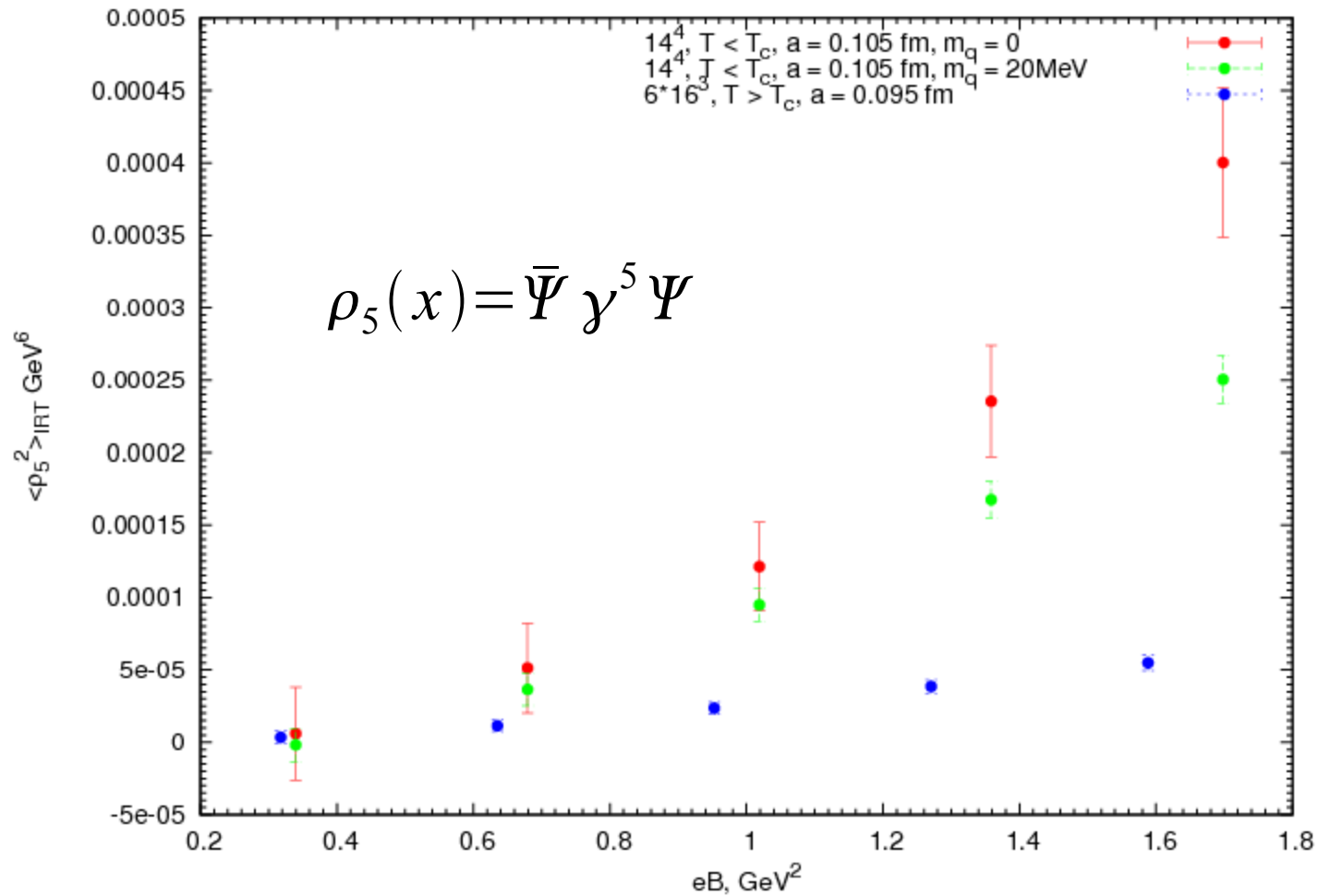
$$\chi_{our}(T=0) = -4.6 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

$$\chi_{th} = -\frac{c_\chi N_c}{8\pi^2 f_\pi^2} = -4.5 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$$

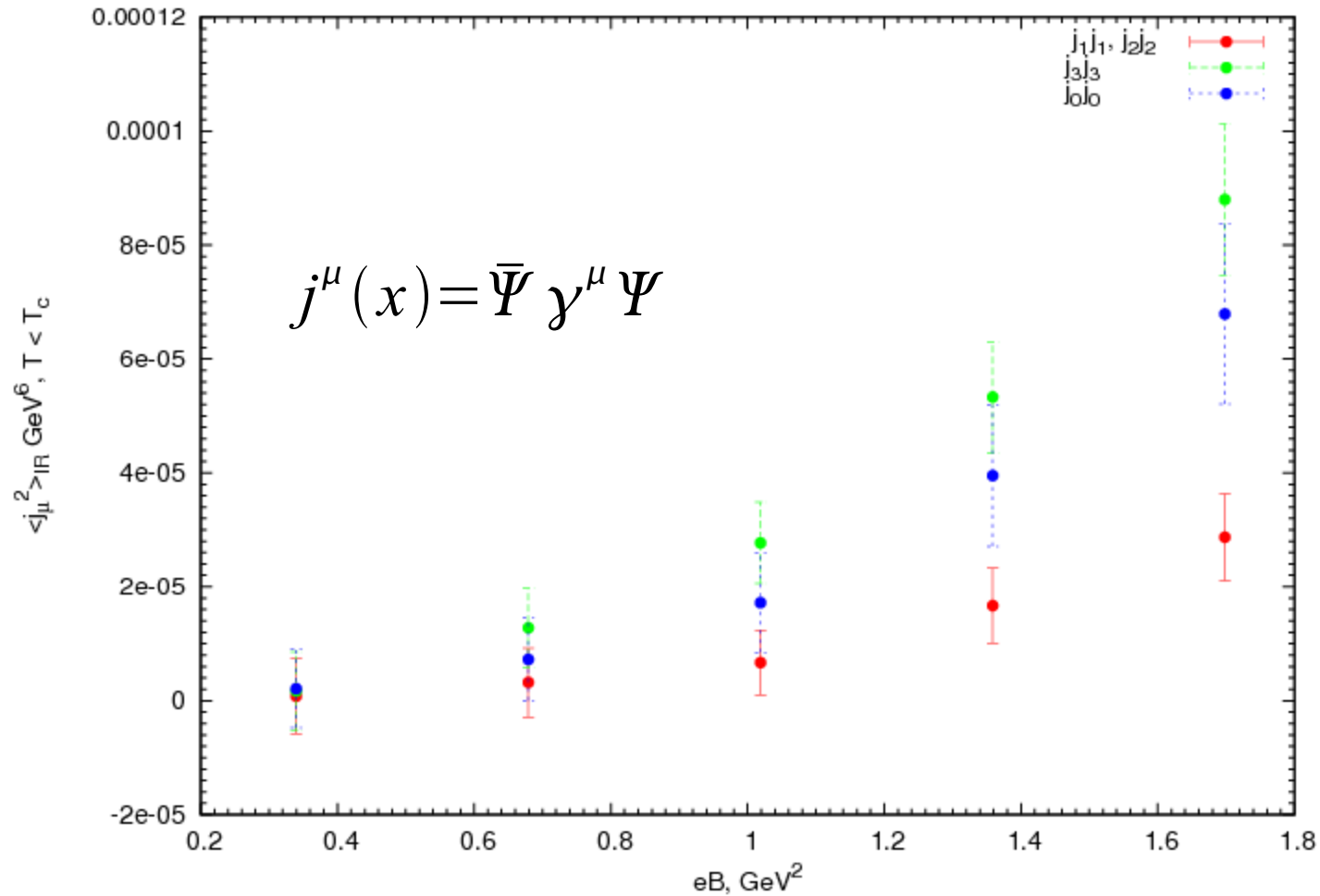
Chiral Magnetic Effect



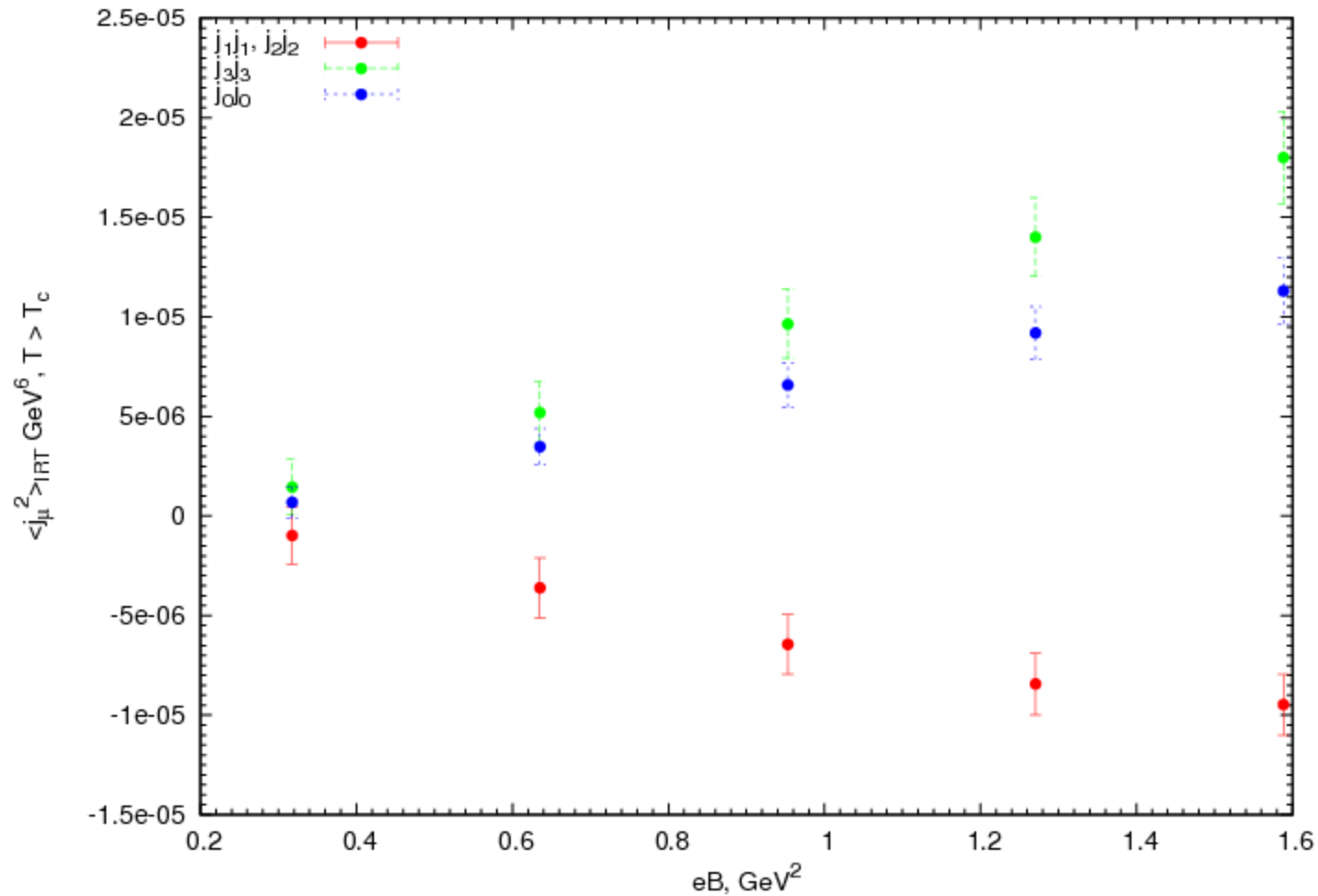
Chirality fluctuations



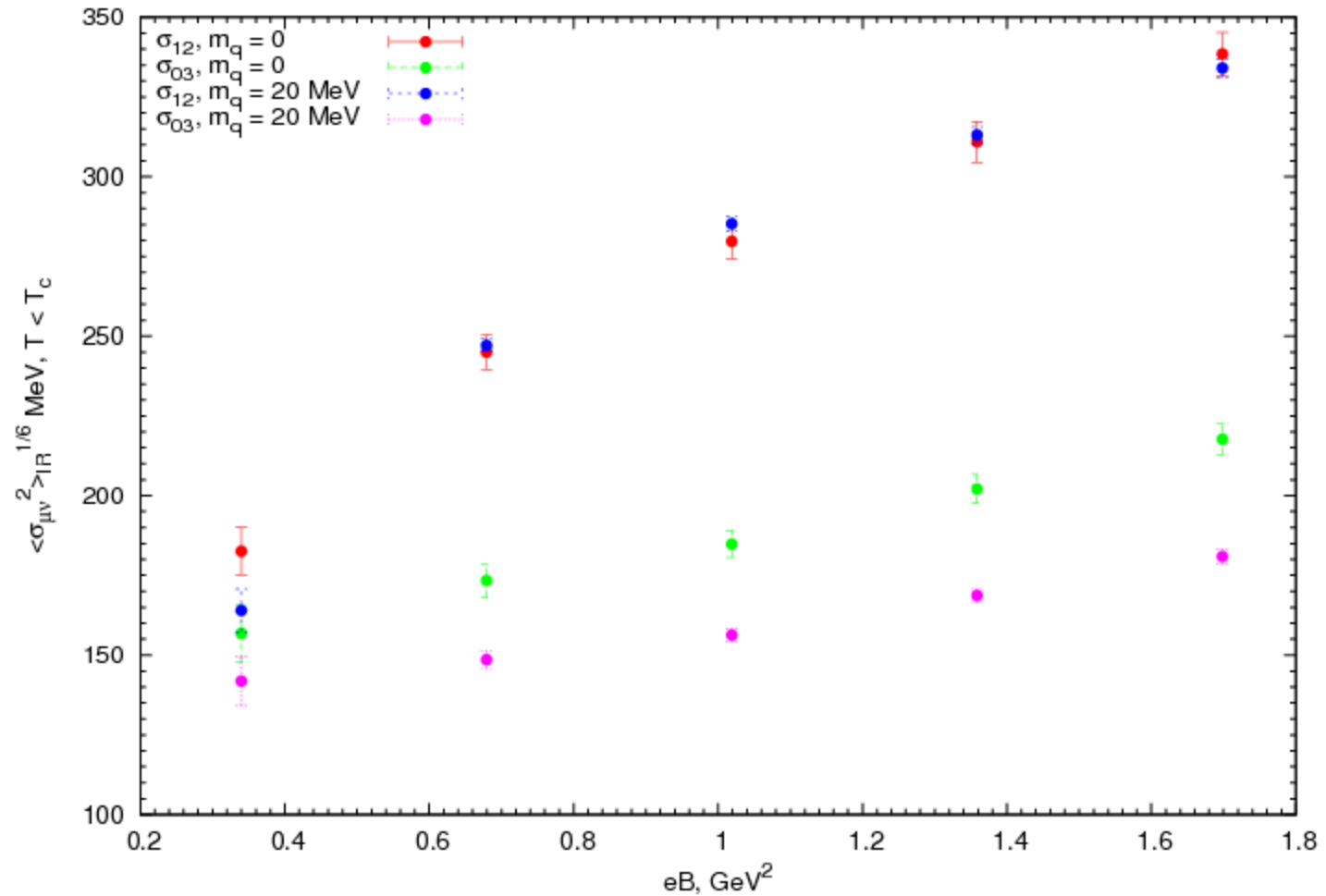
Current fluctuations ($T < T_c$)



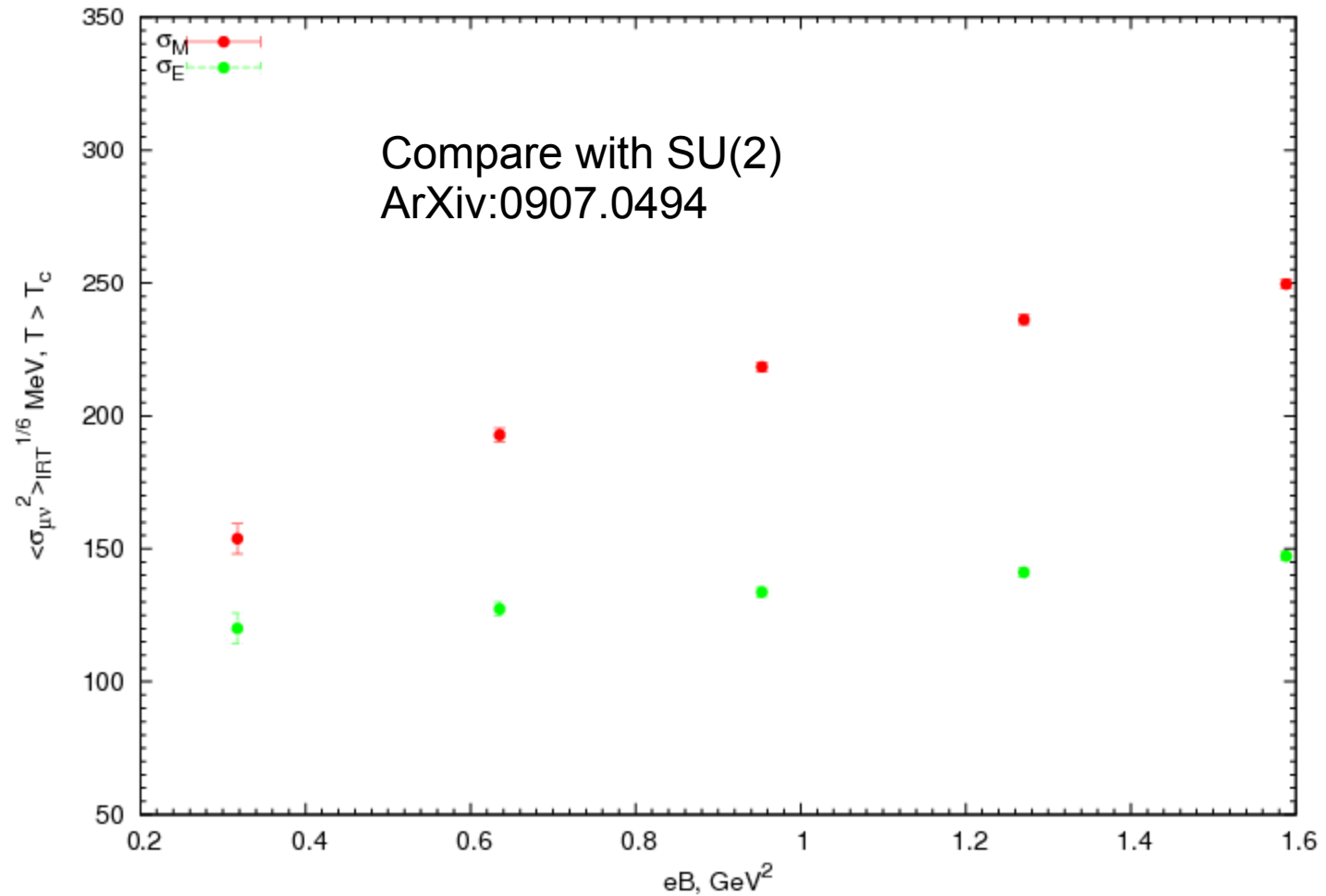
Current fluctuations ($T > T_c$)



Magnetization fluctuations ($T < T_c$)



Magnetization fluctuations ($T > T_c$)



Thank you for the attention!
and
Have a good time!

Appendix. Testing Monte Carlo

