

Shear Viscosities of Strongly Coupled Anisotropic Plasmas

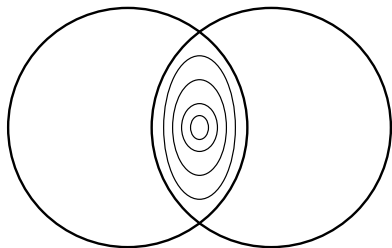
Dominik Steiner

Institute for Theoretical Physics
Vienna University of Technology

work done in collaboration with Anton Rebhan, [arXiv:1110.6825](https://arxiv.org/abs/1110.6825)

November 27, 2011

Elliptic flow and the quark-gluon plasma

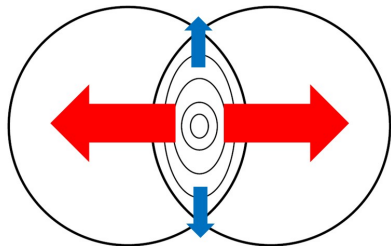


$$v_n = \frac{\int \frac{dN}{d^3p} e^{in(\phi - \phi_R)} d^3p}{\int \frac{dN}{d^3p} d^3p}$$

elliptic flow $\rightarrow n = 2$

ϕ_R ... orientation of reaction plane

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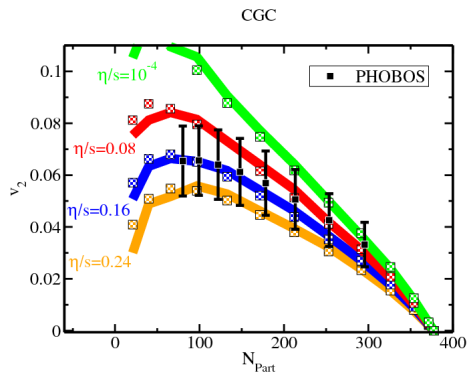


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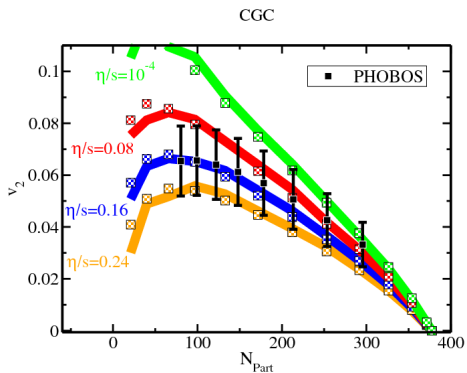
ϕ_R ... orientation of reaction plane

Hydrodynamics and experimental data



Luzum, Romatschke '08

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"RHIC serves the perfect fluid" (2005)

large $v_2 \Rightarrow$ small $\eta/s!$

What does small η/s mean?

η/s is a measure for the interaction strength!

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Perturbative QCD

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$\eta/s \lesssim O(1) \Rightarrow$ **Strong coupling effect!**

The challenge of strong coupling

- **Lattice QCD**

- powerful non-perturbative tool
- not suited for real time phenomena (transport coefficients)
(see however [Meyer '09])

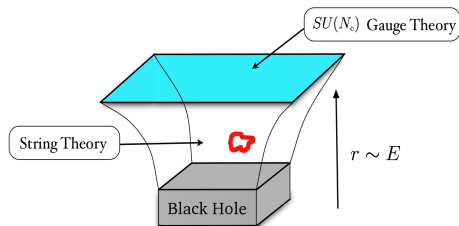
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- **Gauge/gravity duality**

- string theory inspired method to study large N gauge theories at strong coupling
- not (yet ?) established for QCD
⇒ Need to study “wrong” theory!



thermal state in boundary theory



black hole geometry

A brief history of η/s

- $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SU(N) SYM plasma has [Policastro, Son, Starinets '01]

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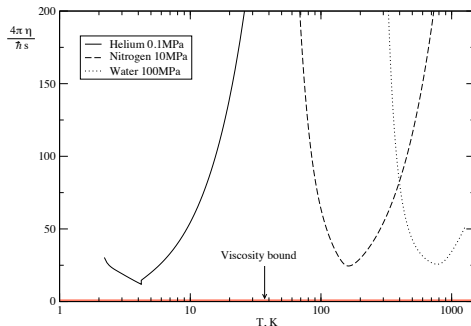
- universal for two derivative **Einstein gravity duals**

[Kovtun, Son, Starinets '03; Buchel, Liu '03]

⇒ conjectured **lower (quantum) bound for any fluid in nature**

[Kovtun, Son, Starinets '04]

with **856** citations



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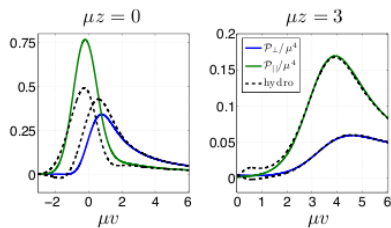
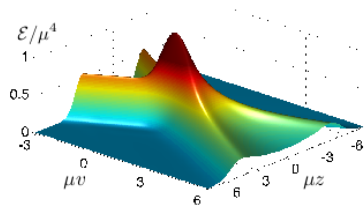
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- **and the story continues ...**

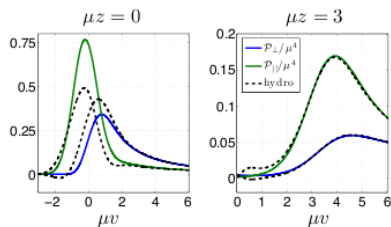
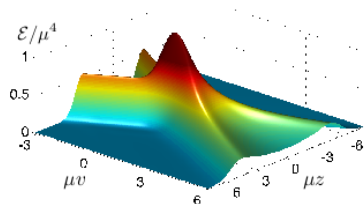
Anisotropy and heavy ion collisions

Shock waves in AdS_5 [Chesler, Yaffe '10]



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start with something simpler: **stationary anisotropic plasma**

Anisotropic axion-dilaton gravity [Mateos, Trancanelli '11]

Boundary

$$S = S_{\mathcal{N}=4} + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int \theta(z) \text{Tr } F \wedge F$$

with $\theta(z) = 2\pi az$

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$$s = \frac{(\epsilon + P_{\perp})}{T}$$

$$s = \frac{A_h}{4GV_3}$$

Calculating η/s with gauge/gravity duality

Kubo formula

$$\eta_{ijkl} = - \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\omega} \text{Im} G_{ij,kl}^R(\omega, 0)$$

with $G_{ij,kl}^R(\omega, 0) = -i \int dt d\mathbf{x} e^{i\omega t} \theta(t) \langle [T_{ij}(t, \mathbf{x}), T_{kl}(0, \mathbf{0})] \rangle$

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perturb metric by $\psi_a = h^i_j$ and expand action to second order in ψ_a
 \Rightarrow effective action for massless scalar ψ_a

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retarded correlator

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Either solve numerically or simplify further ...

Calculating η/s with gauge/gravity duality

Membrane paradigm [Iqbal, Liu '08]

generic transport coefficient of
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shear viscosity

$$\eta_a = \frac{\Pi_a(u_h, q)}{i\omega\psi_a(u_h, q)} \quad \text{with } \Pi_a(u_h, q) \propto i\omega\psi_a$$

and check whether $\partial_u \eta_a = 0$.

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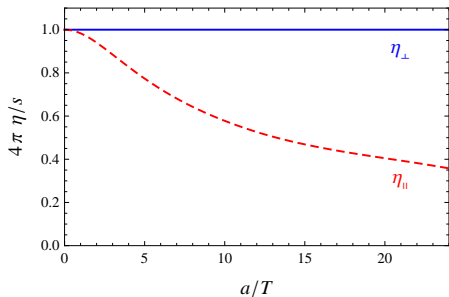
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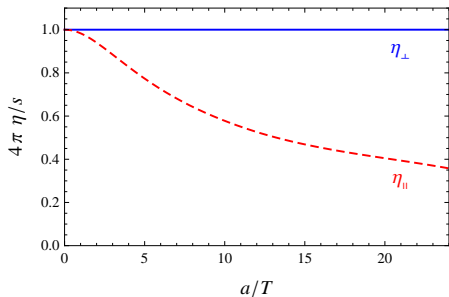
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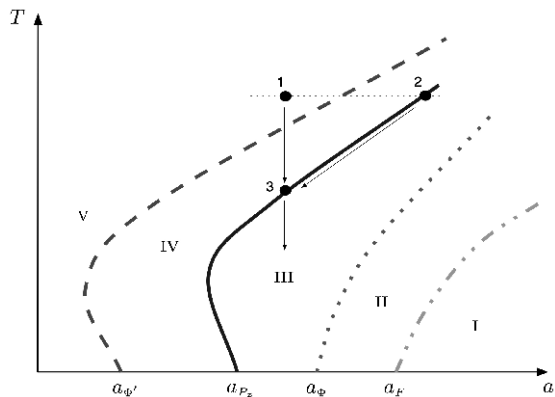
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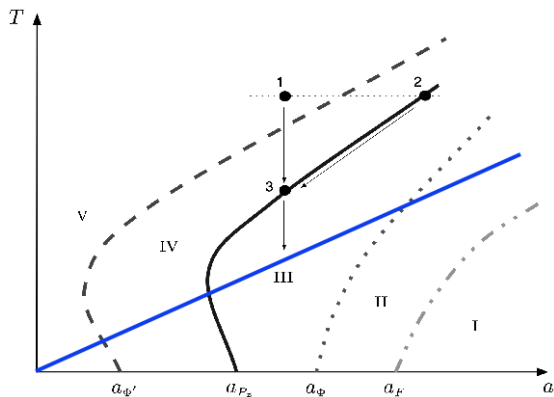


Violation of the viscosity bound!

The issue of instabilities [Mateos, Trancanelli '11; Rebhan, DS '11]

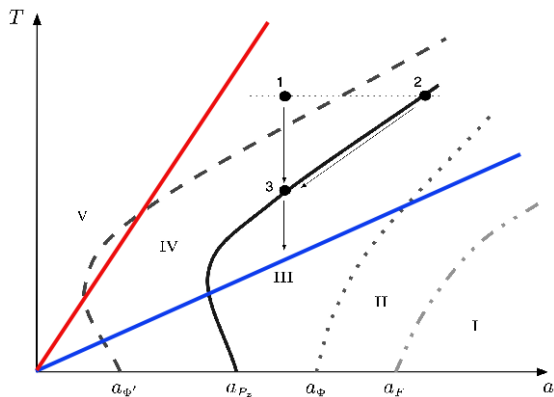


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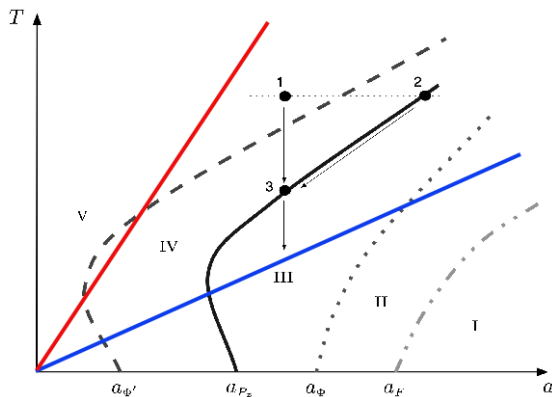
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large a/T , small a/T

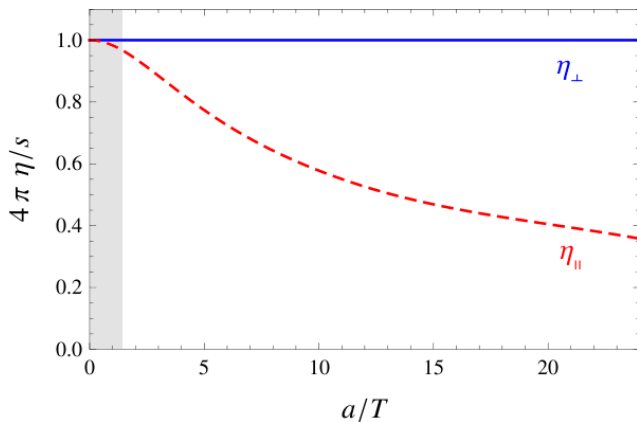
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I would like to talk about ...

- full study of all hydrodynamic modes (in progress)
- implications of the different shear viscosities for heavy ion collisions