

Second order viscous hydrodynamics from AdS/CFT

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Based on arXiv: [hep-th/0703243], 0712.2025 [hep-th]
[R. Janik, MPH], [+ A. Buchel, P. Benincasa]

- heavy ion collisions @ RHIC - strongly coupled quark-gluon plasma (QGP)
- fully dynamical process - need for a new tool
- idea: exchange

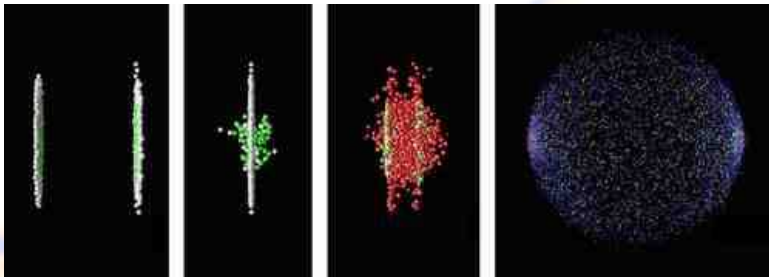
QCD in favor of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

and use the gravity dual

- there are differences
 - SUSY
 - conformal symmetry at the quantum level
 - no confinement...
- ... but not very important at high temperature

- RHIC suggests that QGP behaves as an almost perfect fluid
- this raises the question what are the transport coefficients of this medium?
- they are encoded in QGP energy-momentum tensor
- let's study then

the dynamics of energy momentum tensors of gauge theories with gravity duals



- one-dimensional expansion along the collision axis x^1
- natural coordinates
 - proper time τ and rapidity y
 - $x^0 = \tau \cosh y$, $x^1 = \tau \sinh y$
- **boost invariance** (no rapidity dependence)

Boost-invariant dynamics of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

- hydro = long-wavelength theory (gradient expansion)
- causal theory - second order viscous hydrodynamics
- Bjorken expansion

$T^{\mu\nu}$ is expressed in terms of $T^{00} = \epsilon(\tau)$

- equations of motion ($\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$) fix the large- τ expansion

$$\epsilon(\tau) = \left(\frac{N_c^2}{2\pi^2} \right) \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2\eta_0}{\tau^{2/3}} + \frac{3}{2}(1-2r)\eta_0^2 \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} + \dots \right\}$$

where η_0 - shear viscosity, $\tau_\pi = r \tau_\pi^{(\text{Boltzmann})}$

- let's AdS/CFT to get the constants

Gauge-gravity duality is an equivalence between

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ **Supersymmetric
Yang-Mills** in $\mathbb{R}^{1,3}$

- **strong coupling**
- non-perturbative results
- gauge theory operators

**Superstrings in curved
AdS₅ × S⁵ 10D spacetime**

- **(super)gravity regime**
- classical behavior
- supergravity fields

AdS/CFT dictionary relates
energy-momentum tensor of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM to 5D **AdS metric**

- to extract $T_{\mu\nu}$ we start with the metric

$$ds_{AdS}^2 = \frac{\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + dz^2}{z^2}$$

and take the limit

$$T_{\mu\nu} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{g_{\mu\nu}}{z^4}$$

- large- τ (gradient) expansion has a natural counterpart

$$g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, z) = g_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}\left(\frac{z}{\tau^{1/3}}\right) + \frac{1}{\tau^{2/3}} g_{\mu\nu}^{(1)}\left(\frac{z}{\tau^{1/3}}\right) + \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} g_{\mu\nu}^{(2)}\left(\frac{z}{\tau^{1/3}}\right) + \dots$$

- the metric is the solution of Einstein equations

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} - 6 g_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

order by order in gradient ($\frac{1}{\tau^{2/3}}$) expansion

- the constants η_0 and r are fixed by requiring

regularity of curvature invariants (e.g. $R_{\mu\nu\delta\alpha} R^{\mu\nu\delta\alpha}$)

Main result:

- gauge theory dynamics from AdS/CFT

$$\epsilon(\tau) = \left(\frac{N_c^2}{2\pi^2} \right) \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2\eta_0}{\tau^{2/3}} + \frac{3}{2}(1-2r)\eta_0^2 \frac{1}{\tau^{4/3}} + \dots \right\}$$

Asymptotic behavior:

- perfect fluid behavior from nonsingularity
- temperature cools down as $\frac{1}{\tau^{1/3}}$

Viscosity:

- $\eta_0 = \frac{1}{2^{1/2}3^{3/4}}$
- it saturates the bound $\left(\frac{\eta}{s} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \right)$

Relaxation time:

- $\tau_\pi = r \tau_\pi^{(Boltzmann)}$, where $r = \frac{1}{3}(1 - \ln 2) \approx 0.1$

What's good:

- dynamics @ strong coupling
- agrees with near-equilibrium methods

What's bad:

- singularities in the bulk
(possible signatures of *plasma instabilities*?)

Future applications:

- Bjorken expansion of other conformal plasmas
(A.Buchel, MPH, R.Myers, S.Vazquez - in preparation)
- other symmetric flows of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM
(work in progress)