

Structure of QCD string near the Casimir surface

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Purpose and Outline

Purpose:

To study the behavior of chromoelectro-magnetic fields between quarks in a quark-antiquark pair near the Casimir plane.

Outline:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Distribution of fields between quarks in the absence of a Casimir plate.
- 3) Behavior of string at different values of distance between plane and quarks
- 4) Behavior of string at different values of coupling constant β .
- 5) Direction of chromoelectric fields between quarks

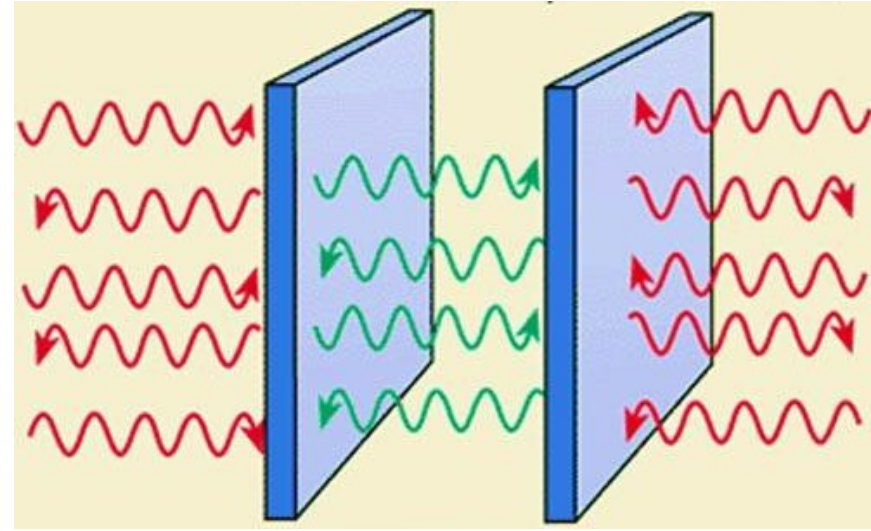
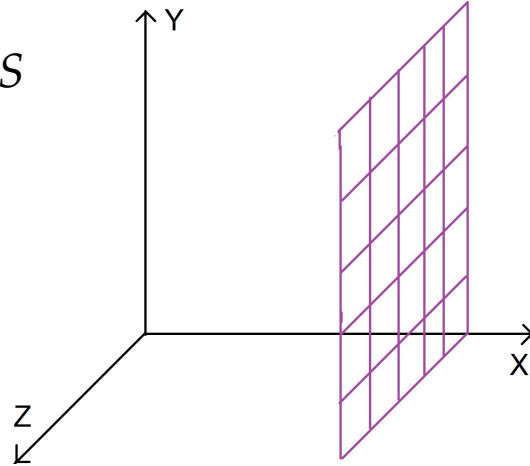
Introduction

Casimir surface S impose additional boundary conditions on the electromagnetic field A_μ .

$$E_{\parallel}(r) = 0; B_{\perp}(r) = 0; r \in S$$

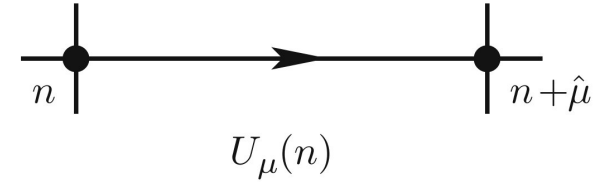
If we locate Casimir plate perpendicular to X axis:

$$E_y(r) = E_z(r) = B_x(r) = 0; r \in S$$



Introduction

$$U_\mu(r) = \exp(iaA_\mu(r))$$



$$S_G[\bar{\psi}, \psi, U] = \frac{\beta}{3} \sum_{n \in \Lambda} \sum_{\mu < \nu} \text{Re Tr}(I - U_{\mu\nu}(n))$$

Parameters of lattice:

- 1) N_t - time size of lattice
- 2) N_i - size of lattice in i direction
- 3) a - lattice spacing

Needed observables:

1) Plaquette

$$U_{\mu\nu} = U_\mu(r)U_\nu(r + \mu)U_\mu^+(r + \nu)U_\nu^+(r)$$

2) Wilson's Loop

$$W_L[U] = \prod_{(k, \mu) \in L} U_\mu(k)$$

Calculation of $\langle F_{\mu\nu}^2 \rangle$

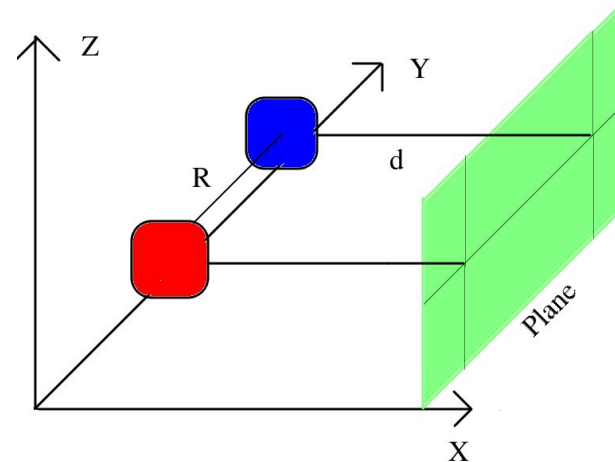
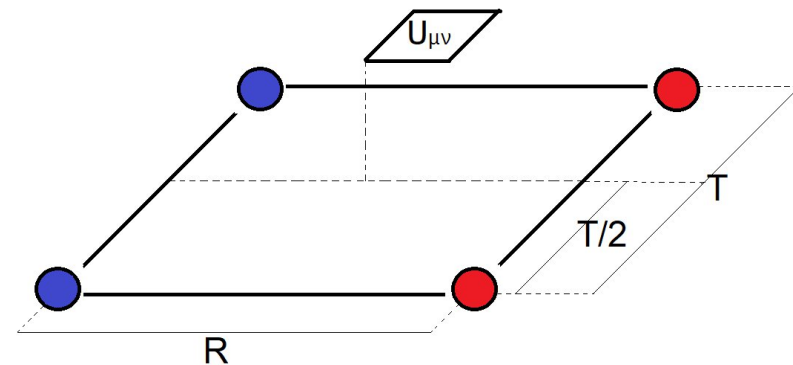
$$\langle E_i^2 \rangle = \langle \text{tr}(U_{0i}(r)) \rangle - \frac{\langle \text{tr}(W(r_1, r_2, T) U_{0i}(r)) \rangle}{\langle \text{tr}(W(r_1, r_2, T)) \rangle}$$

$$\langle B_i^2 \rangle = \frac{\langle \text{tr}(W(r_1, r_2, T) U_{jk}(r)) \rangle}{\langle \text{tr}(W(r_1, r_2, T)) \rangle} - \langle \text{tr}(U_{jk}(r)) \rangle$$

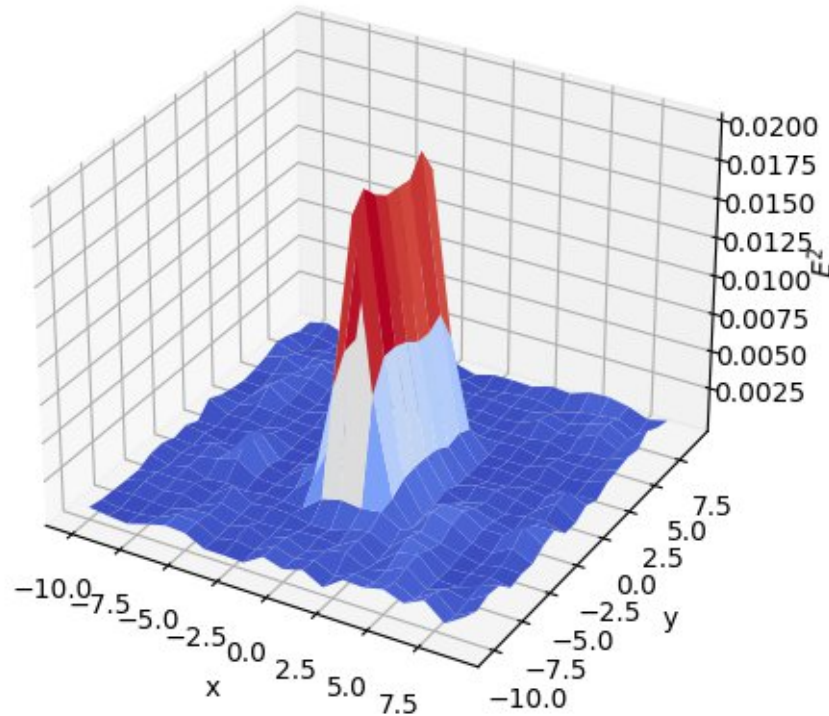
R — spatial distance between quarks

d — distance between a pair of quarks and a plate

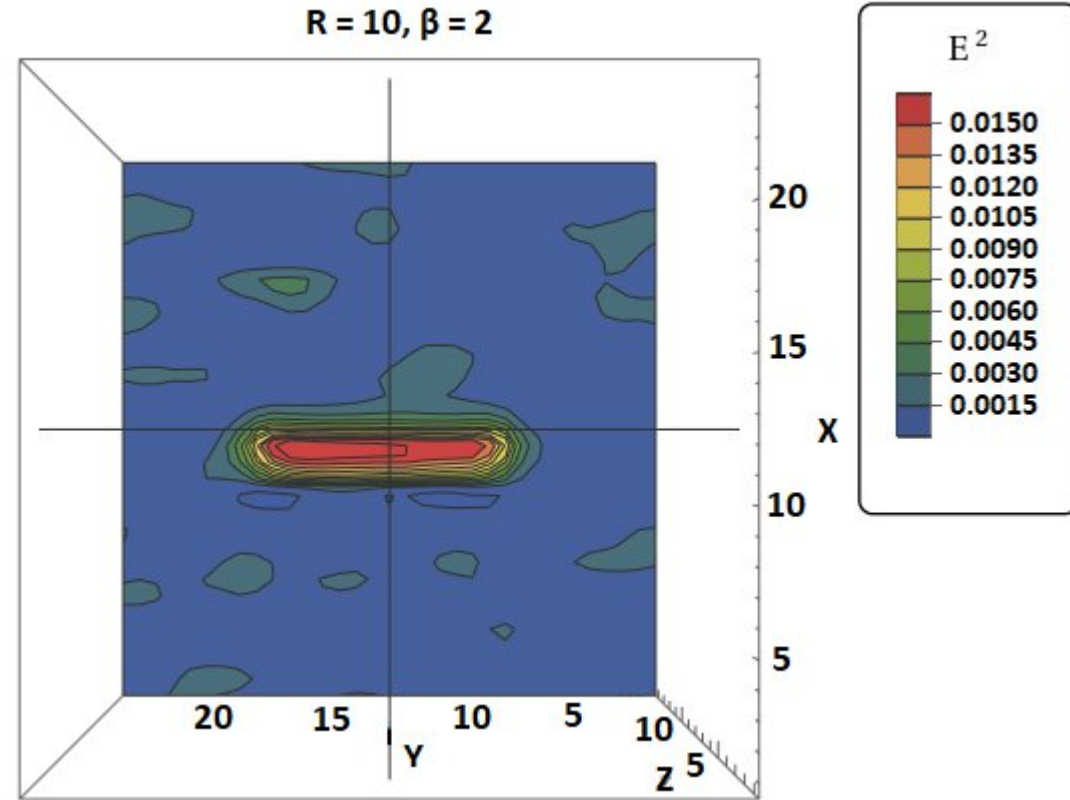
Cardoso N., Cardoso M., Bicudo P. Colour field flux tubes and Casimir scaling
for various SU(3) representations // Physics Letters B. - 2011. - №710



Field distribution in the absence of a plate

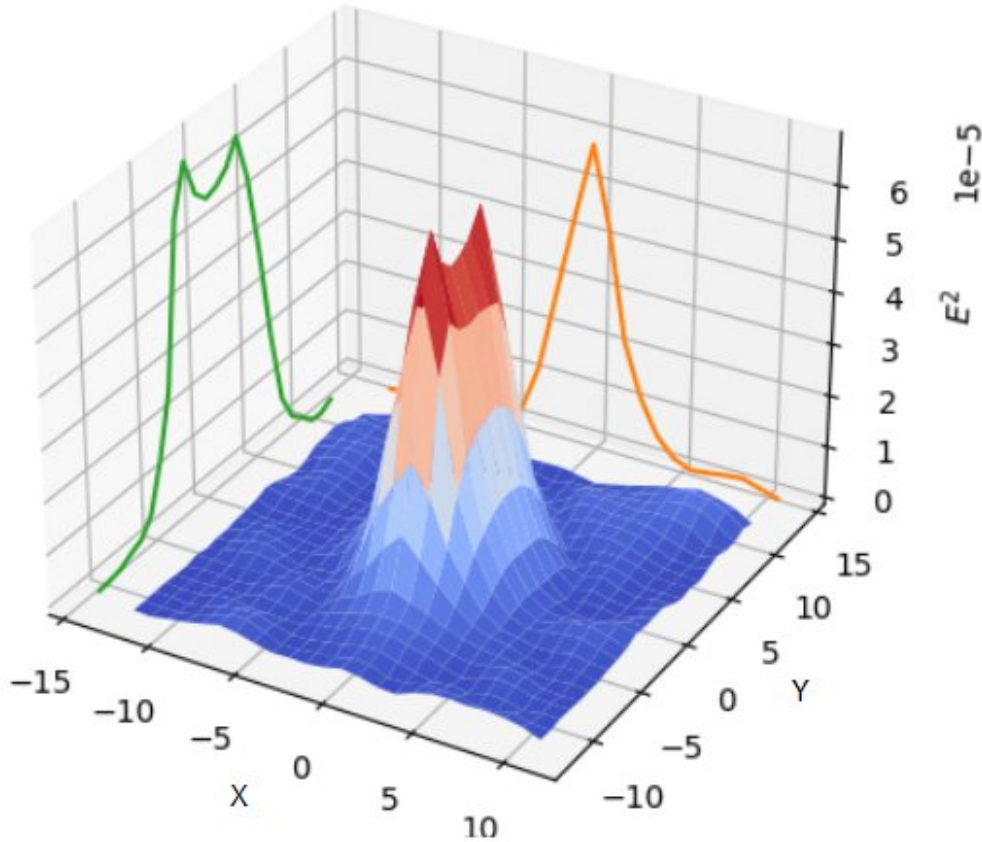


Dependencies E^2 on values x, y

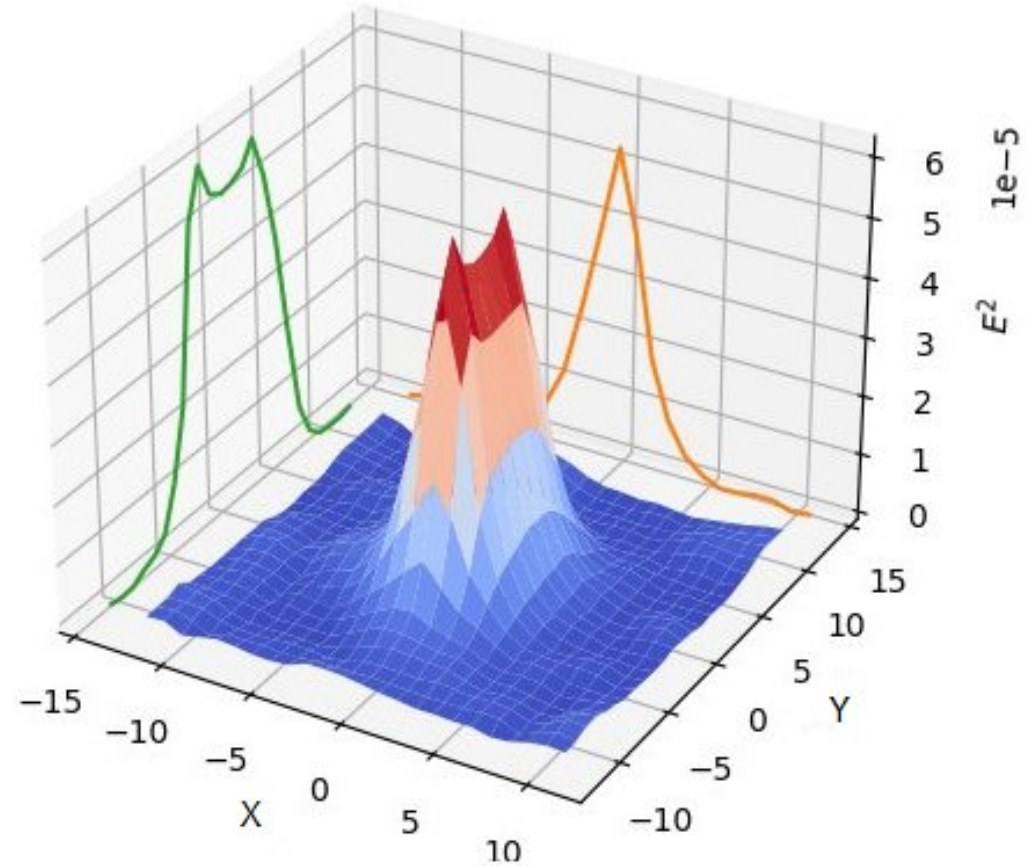


Slice of the equipotential surface of the chromoelectric field

Dependence on distance between plane and quarks

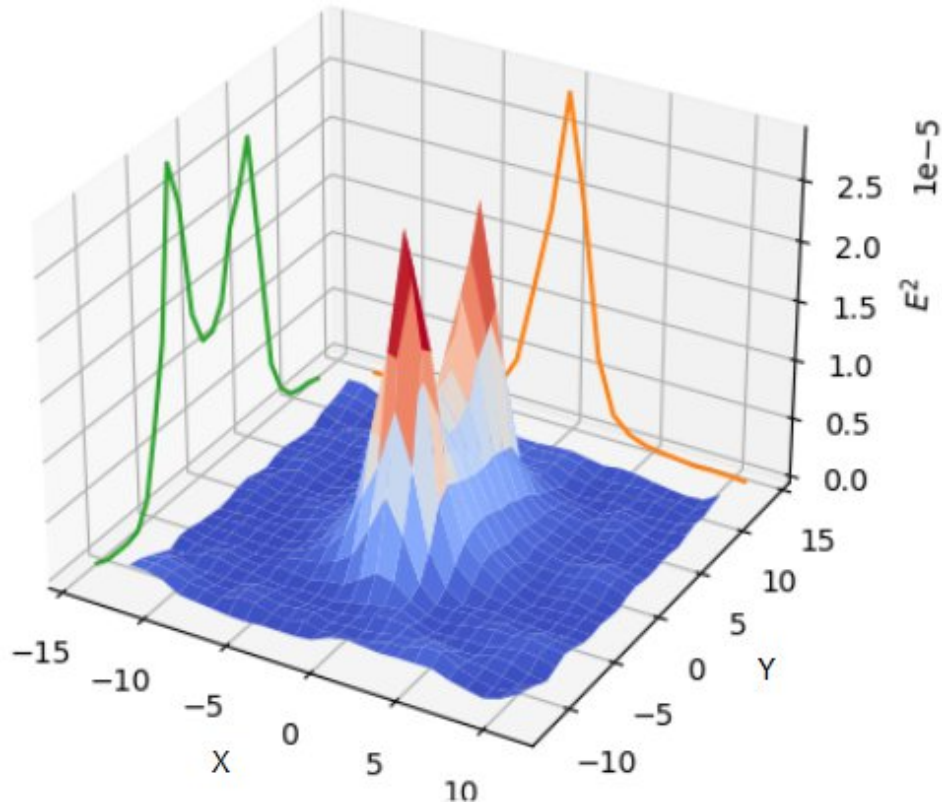


$R = 8, d = 5, \beta = 2$

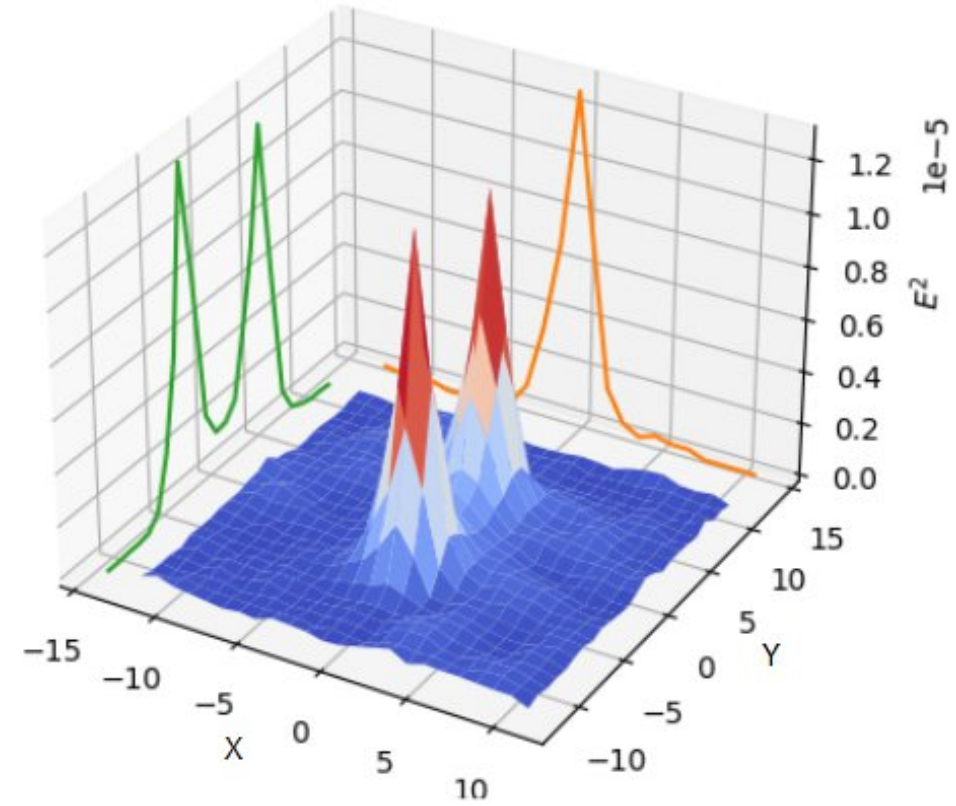


$R = 8, d = 4, \beta = 2$

Dependence on distance between plane and quarks



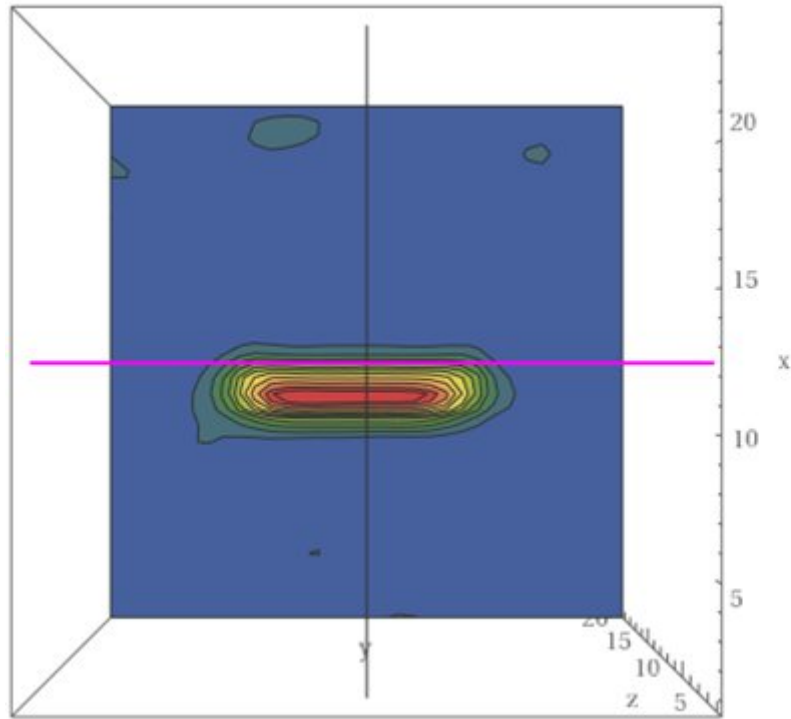
$R = 8, d = 2, \beta = 2$



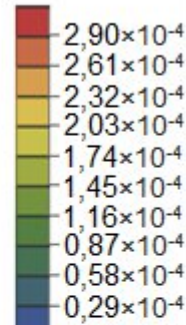
$R = 8, d = 1, \beta = 2$

Distribution of fields with different values of β

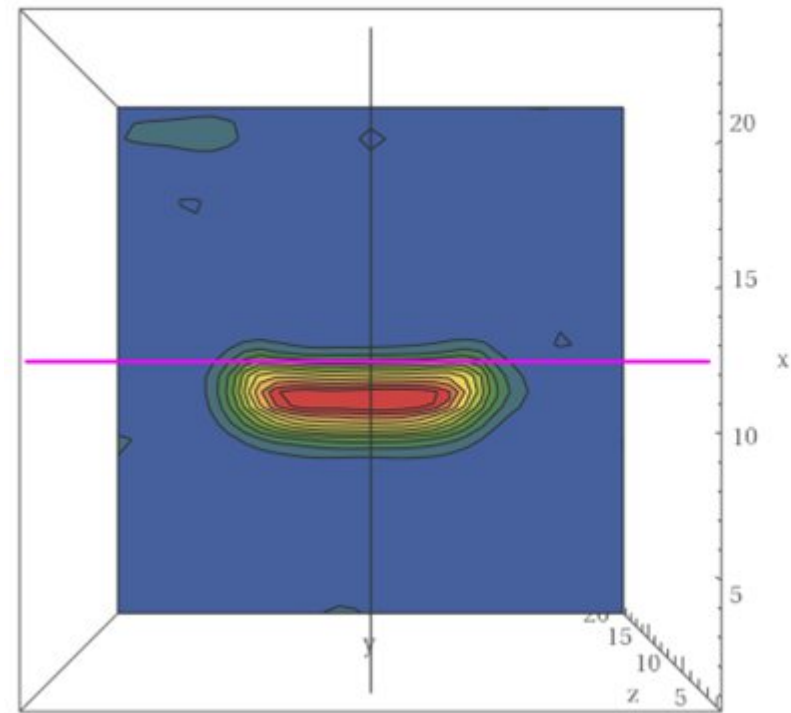
$R = 10, \beta = 2.2, d = 1$



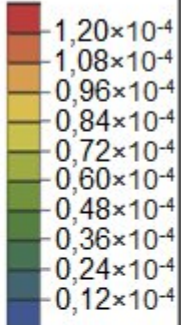
E^2



$R = 10, \beta = 2.3, d = 1$

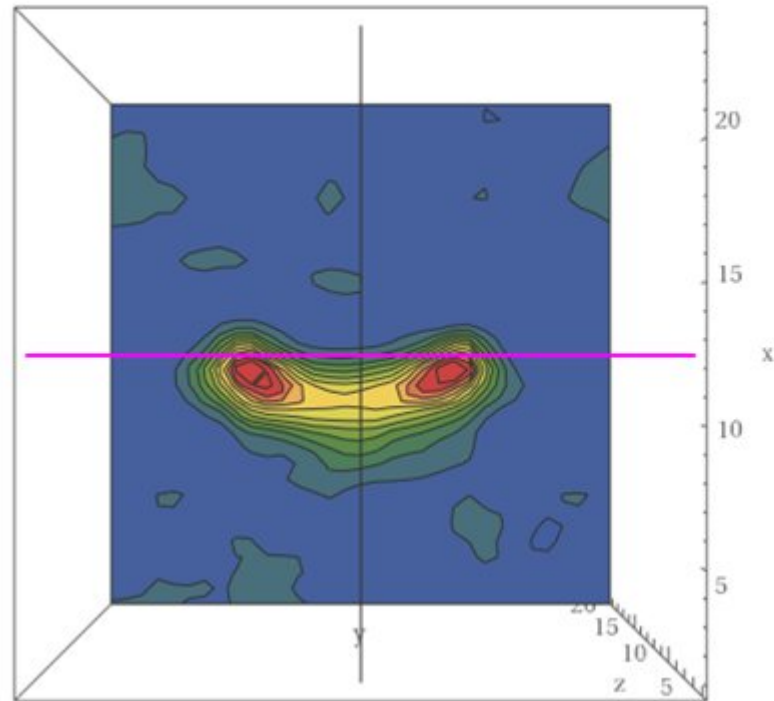


E^2

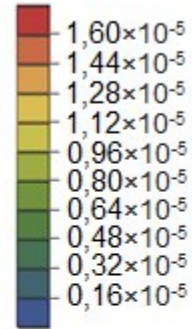


Distribution of fields with different values of β

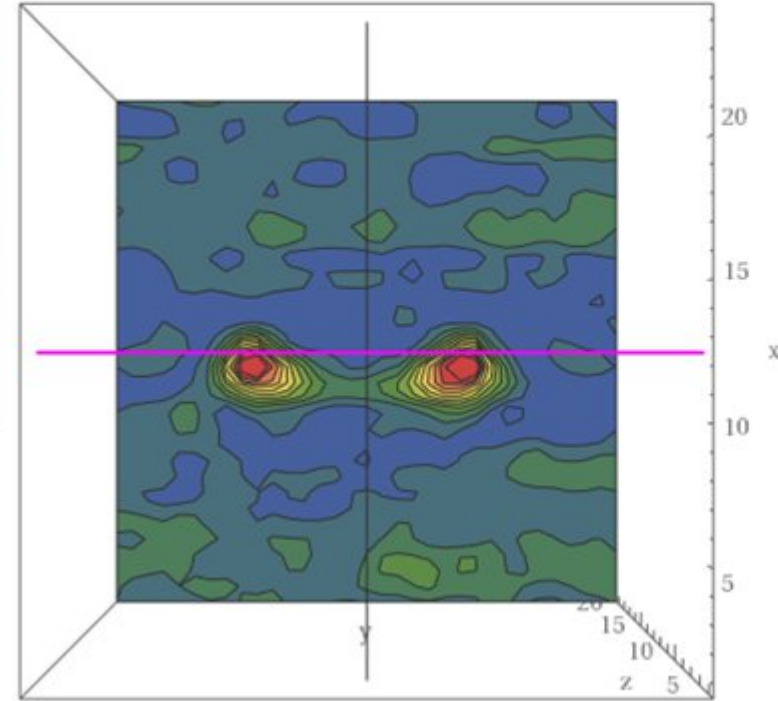
$R = 10, \beta = 2.5, d = 1$



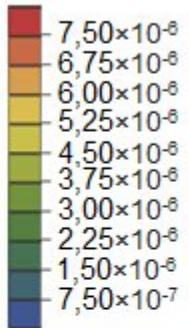
E^2



$R = 10, \beta = 2.7, d = 1$

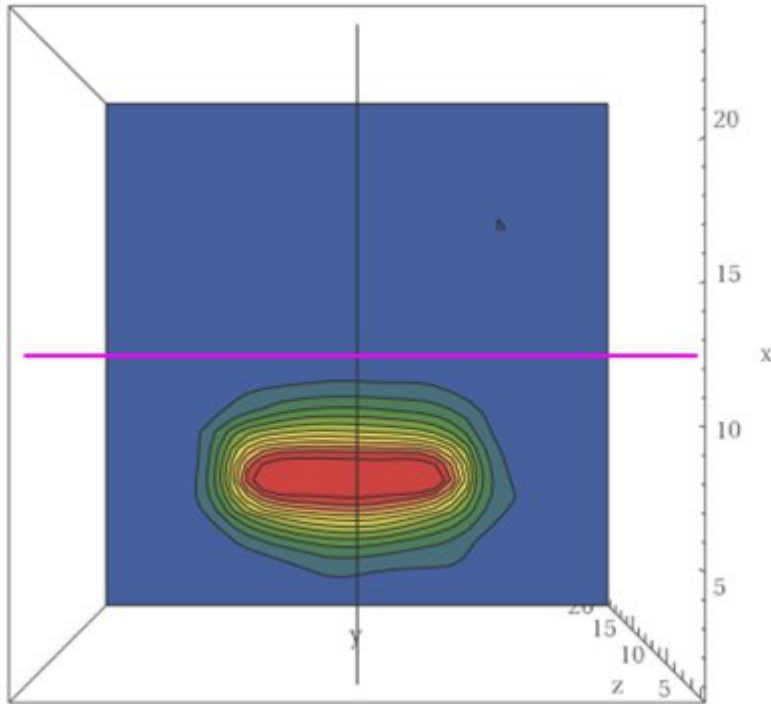


E^2

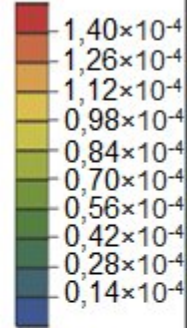


Determining the range of the plate's impact

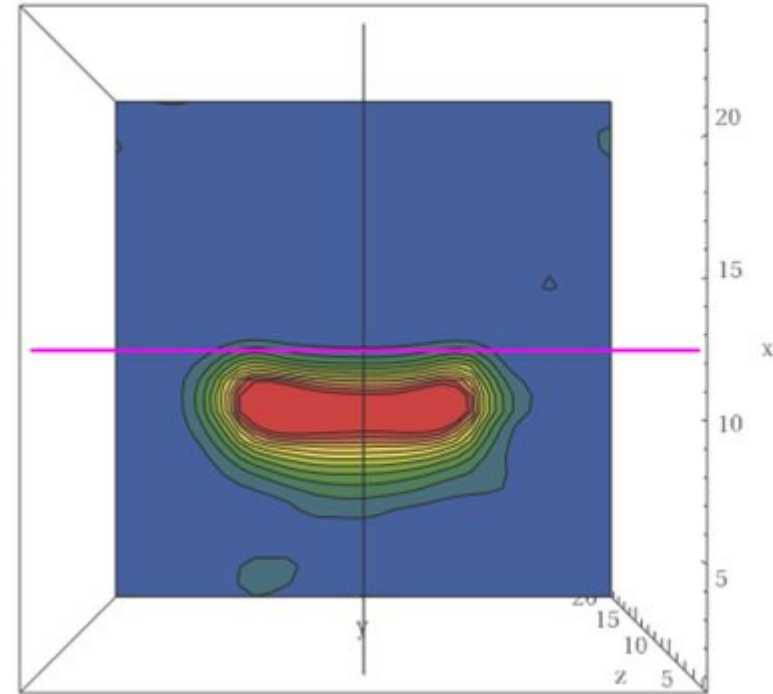
$R = 10, \beta = 2.5, d = 6$



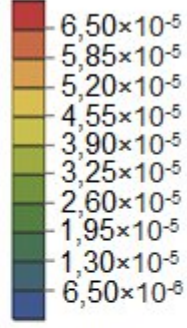
E^2



$R = 10, \beta = 2.5, d = 3$

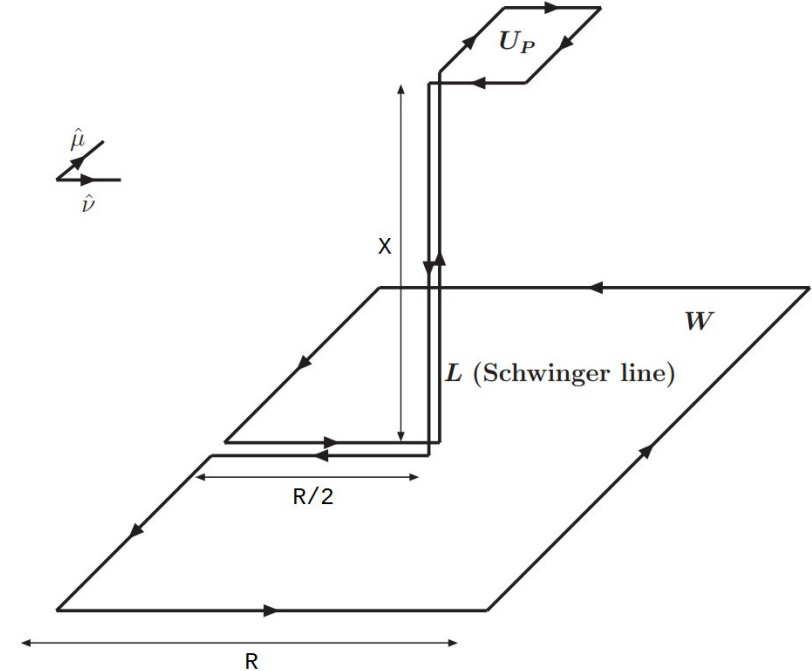
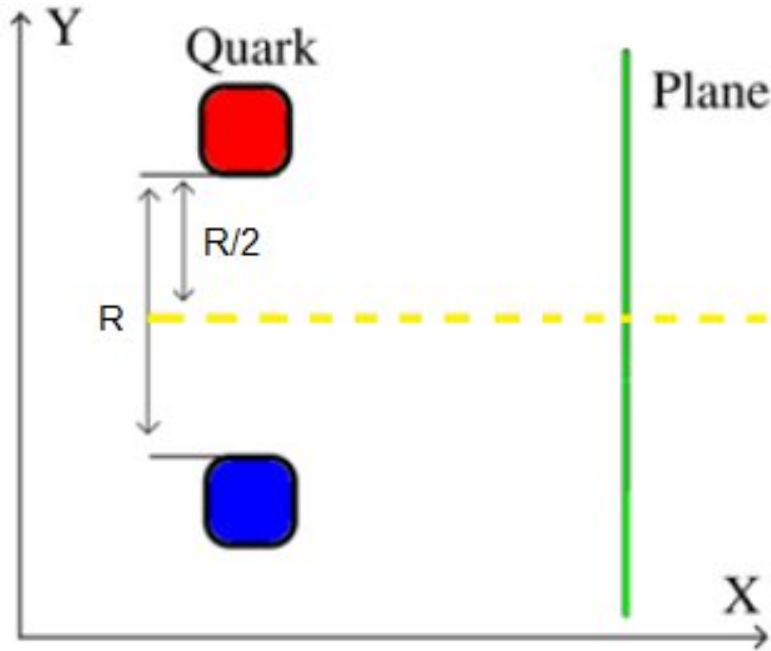


E^2



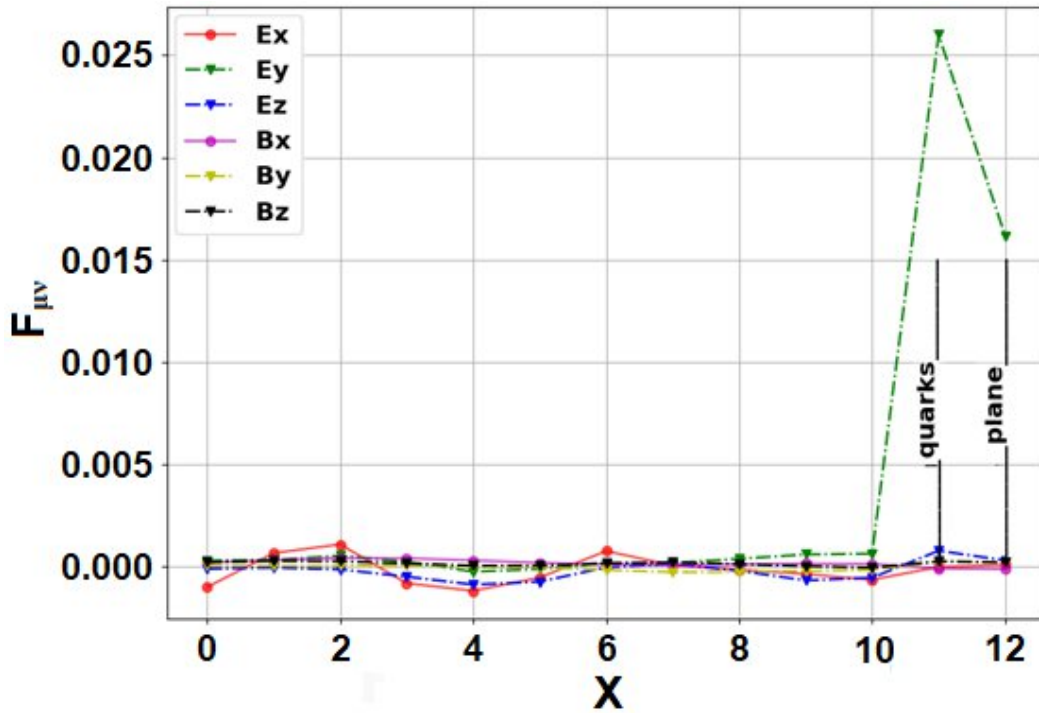
Calculation of $\langle F_{\mu\nu} \rangle$

$$F_{\mu\nu}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\langle \text{tr}(WLU_PL^\dagger) \rangle}{\langle \text{tr}(W) \rangle} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle \text{tr}(U_P)\text{tr}(W) \rangle}{\langle \text{tr}(W) \rangle}$$

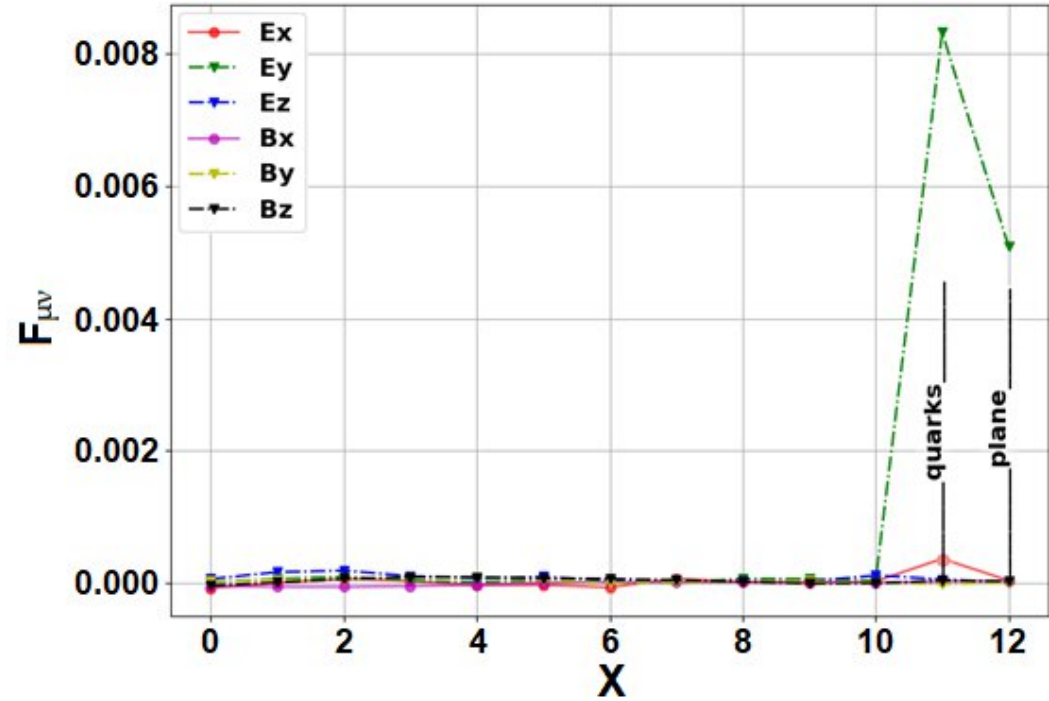


Cea P., Cosmai L., Cuteri F., Papa A QCD flux tubes across the deconfinement phase transition // preprint[arXiv.1710.01963]. - 2017

Field tensor components with different values of β

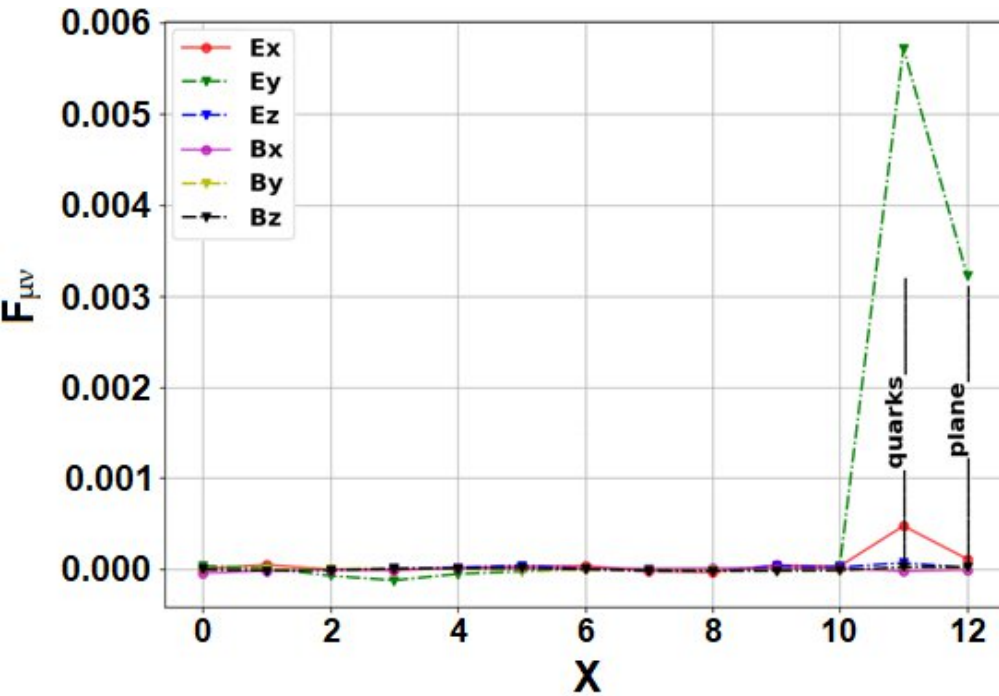


$R = 10$, $d = 1$, $\beta = 2.2$

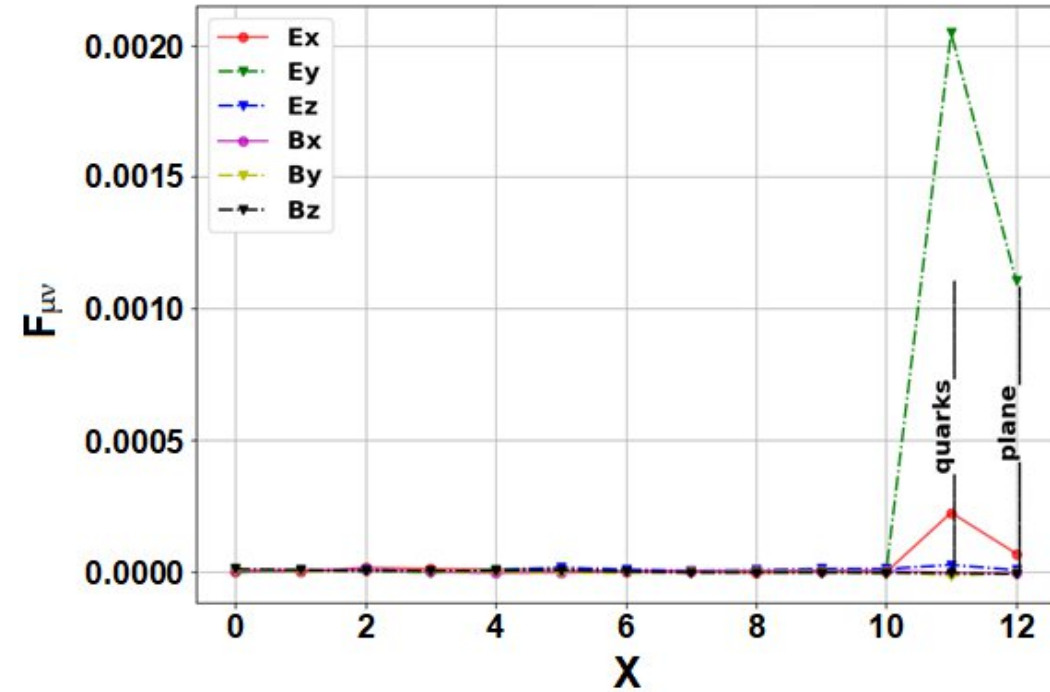


$R = 10$, $d = 1$, $\beta = 2.3$

Field tensor components with different values of β



$R = 10$, $d = 1$, $\beta = 2.5$



$R = 10$, $d = 1$, $\beta = 2.7$

Conclusion

The Casimir plate affects on the distribution and intensity of chromoelectric fields between a quark-antiquark pair.

Several interesting regularities are observed:

- 1) The values of the components of the force tensor of the field decrease when a pair of quarks come closer to the plate, which indicates a weakening of the interaction between quarks.
- 2) Plate changing phase structure of the system. Temperature near Casimir plate increases.
- 3) The plate begins to affect the fields between quarks only at close enough distances. At a large distance from the plate, the behavior of the fields differs little from systems without a Casimir plate.