



UNIVERSITÄT
HEIDELBERG
ZUKUNFT
SEIT 1386



Complex Langevin simulations of a finite density matrix model for QCD

Savvas Zafeiropoulos

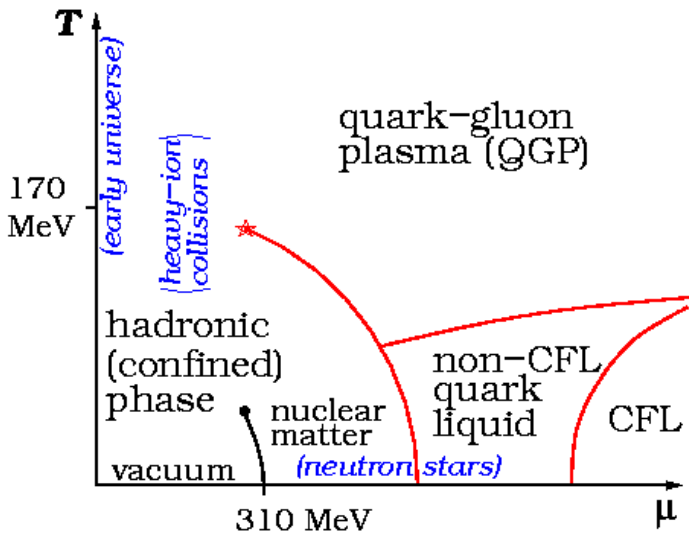
Universität Heidelberg

22.01.2018

56th International Winter Meeting on Nuclear Physics

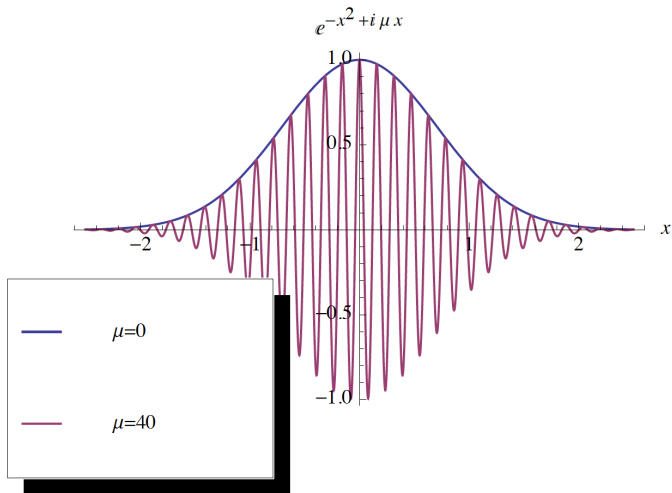
In collaboration with J. Bloch (Regensburg U.), J. Glesaaen (Swansea U.), J. Verbaarschot (Stony Brook U.)

Phase diagram from a theorist's viewpoint



(Courtesy of wikipedia)

The sign problem



Many approaches

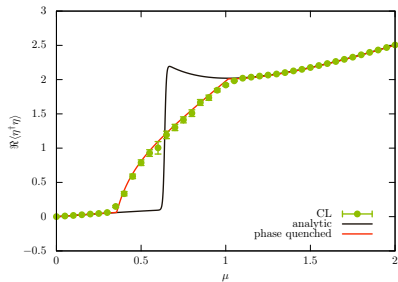
- Conventional/Monte Carlo based methods
 - Reweighting
 - Taylor expansion
 - Imaginary μ
 - Strong Coupling Expansion
 - Mean Field analyses
- Alternative methods
 - Stochastic Quantization-Complex Langevin
 - Lefschetz Thimble
 - Canonical ensembles
 - Dual variables
 - Density of States

Many approaches

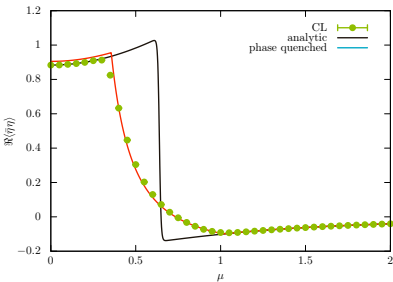
- Conventional/Monte Carlo based methods
 - Reweighting
 - Taylor expansion
 - Imaginary μ
 - Strong Coupling Expansion
 - Mean Field analyses
- Alternative methods
 - Stochastic Quantization-Complex Langevin
 - Lefschetz Thimble
 - Canonical ensembles
 - Dual variables
 - Density of States

- focus on a much simpler theory than QCD. Random Matrix Theory
- same flavor symmetries with QCD which uniquely determine (in the ϵ -regime)
 - mass dependence of the chiral condensate $\langle \bar{\eta}\eta \rangle = \partial_m \log Z$
 - the baryon number density $\langle \eta^\dagger \eta \rangle = \partial_\mu \log Z$

μ -scan for $m = 0.2$



$\langle\eta^\dagger\eta\rangle$ for $m = 0.2$



$\langle\bar{\eta}\eta\rangle$ for $m = 0.2$

Attempts to fix it

- gauge cooling
- the shifted representation
- the deformation technique
- reweighted complex Langevin

Stay Tuned!



Thanks a lot for your attention!!!