

Hard thermal|dense loop photon/gluon propagator

Gauge-independent

leading-order high $T|\mu$ contributions to $\Pi^{\mu\nu}$ ($T, \mu \gg k_0, |\vec{k}|$):

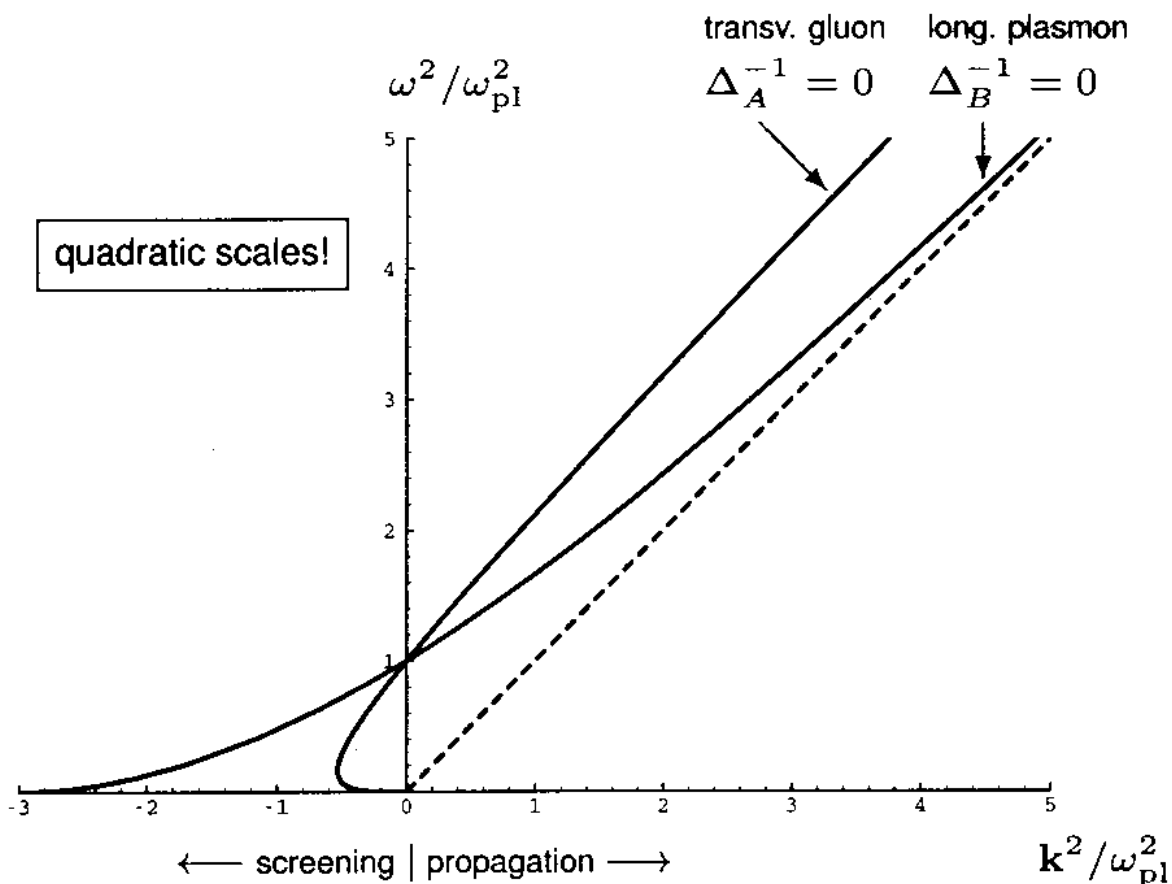
$$\Pi_A^{\text{HTL}} = \frac{1}{2}(\Pi_{\mu\mu}^{\text{HTL}} - \Pi_B^{\text{HTL}}) \quad \Pi_C^{\text{HTL}} = 0$$

$$\Pi_B^{\text{HTL}} = -\frac{k^2}{\mathbf{k}^2} \Pi_{00}^{\text{HTL}} \quad \Pi_D^{\text{HTL}} = 0$$

$$\Pi_{\mu\mu}^{\text{HTL}} = \frac{e^2 T^2}{3}, \quad \Pi_{00}^{\text{HTL}} = \frac{e^2 T^2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{k^0}{2|\mathbf{k}|} \ln \frac{k^0 + |\mathbf{k}|}{k^0 - |\mathbf{k}|} \right)$$

$e^2 := g^2(N + N_f/2)$ in QCD ($SU(N)$ with N_f flavors)

$\mu \neq 0$: $T^2 \rightarrow T^2 + 3\mu^2/\pi^2$ in terms $\propto N_f$ (all of it in QED)



Resummations in static limit

$$\text{Matsubara frequencies } \omega_n = \begin{cases} 2\pi i n T & \text{(B)} \\ 2\pi i (n + \frac{1}{2}) T & \text{(F)} \end{cases}$$

hard, except for $n=0$ and (B)

static limit of $\Pi_{\mu\nu}$:

$$\Pi_{00}^{\text{HTL}}(0, k) = \frac{e^2 T^2}{3} = \hat{m}_D^2 \quad \text{const.}!$$

$$\Pi_{ij}^{\text{HTL}}(0, k) = 0$$

dimensional reduction allows mass term for A_0

$$F_{i0}^a = \partial_i A_0^a - \cancel{\partial_0 A_i^a} + g f^{abc} A_i^b A_0^c \\ \rightarrow (D_i[\vec{A}]) A_0^a$$

effective 3+0-dim. field theory
for contributions from soft scales $\lesssim gT$

$$\mathcal{L}_E = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} F_{ij}^2 + \text{tr} [D_i A_0]^2 + m_E^2 \text{tr} A_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_E (\text{tr} A_0^2)^2 + \dots$$

Braaten + Nieto 1996: use dim. reg. for calculating effective-field-theory parameters
(removes IR contributions because scaleless integrals = 0 in dim. reg.!))

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{L}_E = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} F_{ij}^2 + \text{tr} [D_i A_0]^2 + m_E^2 \text{tr} A_0^2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_E (\text{tr} A_0^2)^2 + \dots$$

with (SU(3) with N_f fermions)

$$g_E^2 = g^2 T \left[1 + \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} [22(\ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{4\pi T} + \gamma) + 1] + \dots \right]$$

$$m_E^2 = \hat{m}_D^2 + \frac{g^4 T^2}{16\pi^2} \left[5 + 22\gamma + 22 \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{4\pi T} + \frac{N_f}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 8 \ln 2 + 7\gamma + 7 \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{4\pi T} \right) + \frac{N_f^2}{9} (1 - 2\gamma - 2 \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{\pi T}) \right] + \dots$$

$$\lambda_E^2 = \frac{9 - N_f}{12\pi^2} g^4 T$$

lowest loop orders: only \hat{m}_D^2 needed

e.g. $P = P^{\text{hard}} + P^{\text{soft}}$

$$P^{\text{hard}} = T^4 (c_1 + c_2 g^2 + c_3 g^4 + c_4 g^6 + \dots)$$

$$P^{\text{soft}}/T = \frac{2}{3\pi} m_E^3 - \frac{3}{8\pi^2} (4 \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{2m_E} + 3) g_E^2 m_E^2$$

$$- \frac{9}{8\pi^3} \left(\frac{89}{24} - \frac{11}{6} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) g_E^4 m_E + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2}{3\pi} \left(1 + \frac{N_f}{6} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} g^3 T^3 + \# g^4 + \# g^5 \dots$$

"plasmon effect"

(rather: Debye effect!)

Linde's problem (also: Polyakov)



in 3+0 dimensions (magnetostatic gluons)

$$(T \int d^3k)^l (gk)^{2l-2} \frac{1}{(k^2 + \mu^2)^{3l-3}}$$

loop int. vertices propagators with IR reg. μ^2

$$l=4: g^6 T^4 \ln \frac{T}{\mu}$$


$$l>4: g^6 T^4 \left(\frac{g^2 T}{\mu} \right)^{l-4}$$

suggests: nonperturbative

magnetic screening mass $\mu \sim g^2 T$
(forbidden in QED [Fradkin 1965])

lattice: 3d YM (+ "heavy" adjoint scalar A_0)
is confining

only mass scale is $g_E^2 = g^2 T$

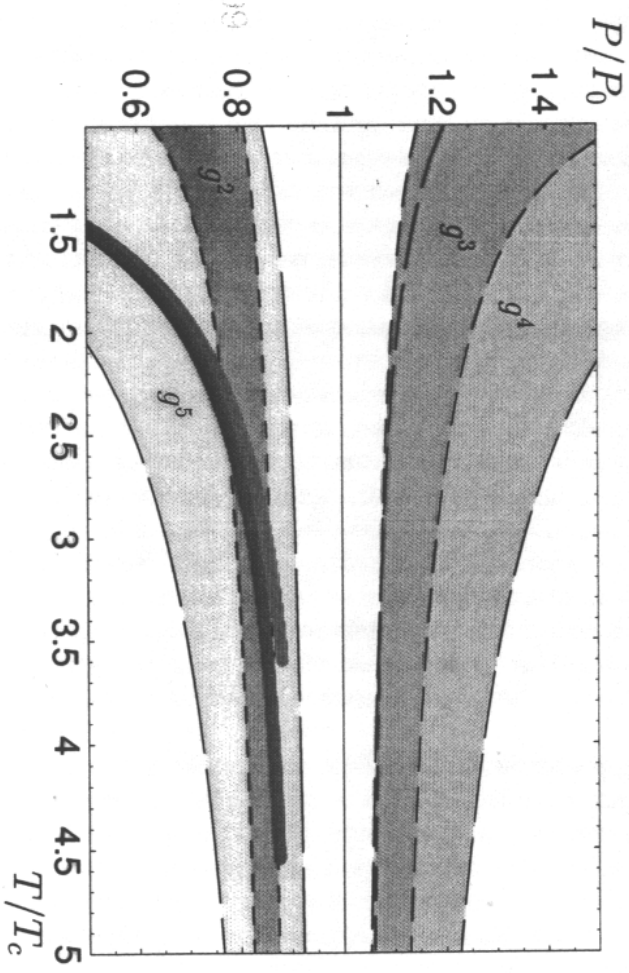
NB: for 2 pt-fct  $|_{\omega=0}$

Linde's problem already at $l \geq 2$

Perturbative results for the QCD pressure @ $\mu = 0, T > T_c$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P = & \frac{8\pi^2}{45} T^4 \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{21}{32} N_f\right) - \frac{15}{4} \left(1 + \frac{5}{12} N_f\right) \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} + 30 \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{6} N_f\right) \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right) \right]^{3/2} \right. \\
 & + \left. \left\{ 237.2 + 15.97 N_f - 0.413 N_f^2 + \frac{135}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} N_f\right) \ln \left[\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} N_f\right) \right] \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. - \frac{165}{8} \left(1 + \frac{5}{12} N_f\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{33} N_f\right) \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{2\pi T} \right\} \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^2 \right. \\
 & + \left. \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} N_f\right)^{1/2} \left[-799.2 - 21.96 N_f - 1.926 N_f^2 \right. \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \left. + \frac{495}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} N_f\right) \left(1 - \frac{2}{33} N_f\right) \ln \frac{\bar{\mu}}{2\pi T} \right] \left(\frac{\alpha_s}{\pi}\right)^{5/2} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3 \ln \alpha_s) \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

No apparent convergence; steadily increasing renormalization scale ($\bar{\mu}$) dependence:



$$\bar{\mu} = \pi T \dots 4\pi T$$

Lattice data:
Boyd et al. (BI) 1996

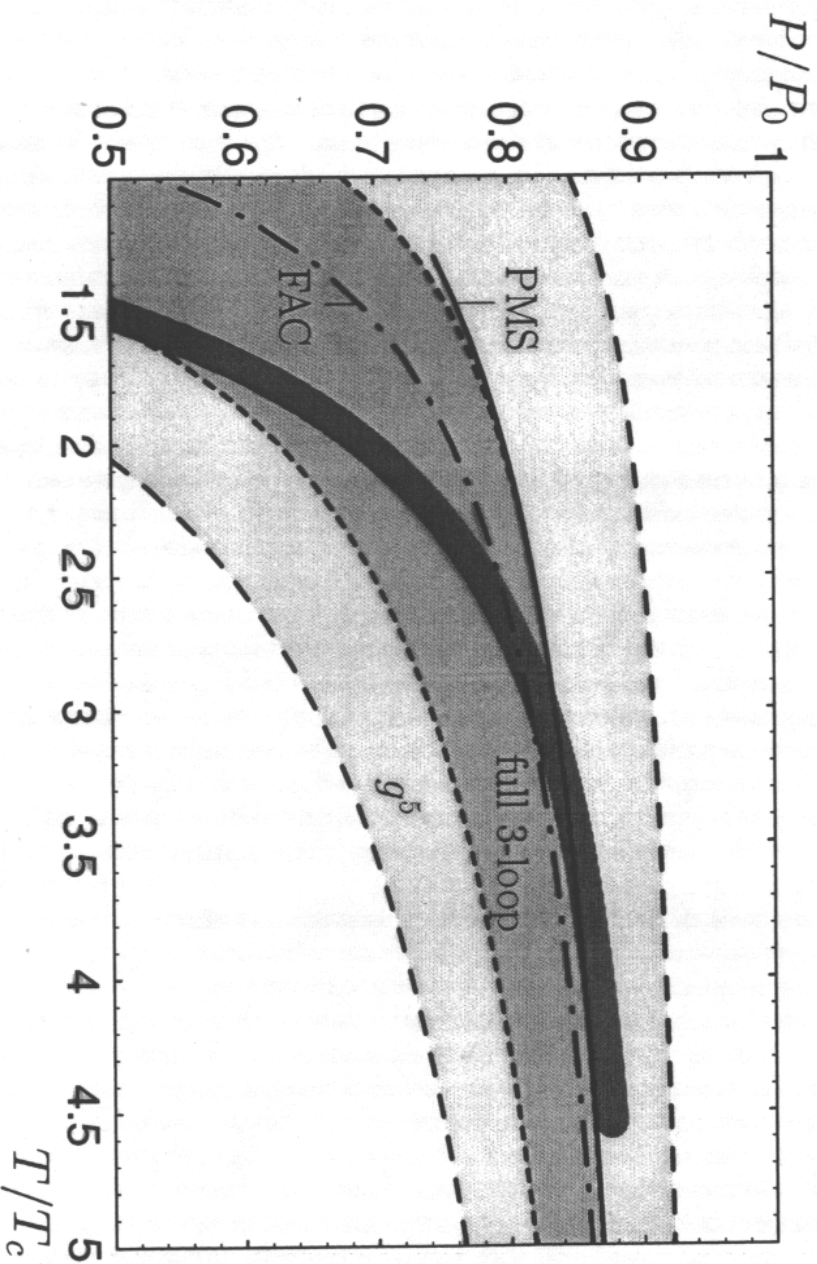
Boyd et al. (BI) 1999

Improving apparent convergence in dimensional reduction

Expanding $P = P_{\text{hard}} + P_{\text{soft}}$ in powers (and log's) of g
 \rightarrow perturbative series with bad convergence

Not expanding $m_E^2(g), g_E^2(g), \dots \rightarrow$ improved convergence for $T \gtrsim 3T_c$

J.-P. Blaizot, E. Iancu, AR, PRD68 (2003) 025011:



$$\mu_{\text{MS}} = \Lambda_E = \pi T \dots 4\pi T$$

$O(g^6 \ln(g))$ -contribution

Last perturbatively calculable coefficient done by

Kajantie, Laine, Rummukainen & Schröder (2003):

$$P \ni N_g \frac{(Ng_E^2)^3}{(4\pi)^4} \left[\left(\frac{43}{12} - \frac{157\pi^2}{768} \right) \ln \frac{\Lambda_E}{g_E^2} + \left(\frac{43}{4} - \frac{491\pi^2}{768} \right) \ln \frac{\Lambda_E}{m_E} + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\delta}) \right]$$

$\tilde{\delta}$ determined by 3-d effective field theory #2

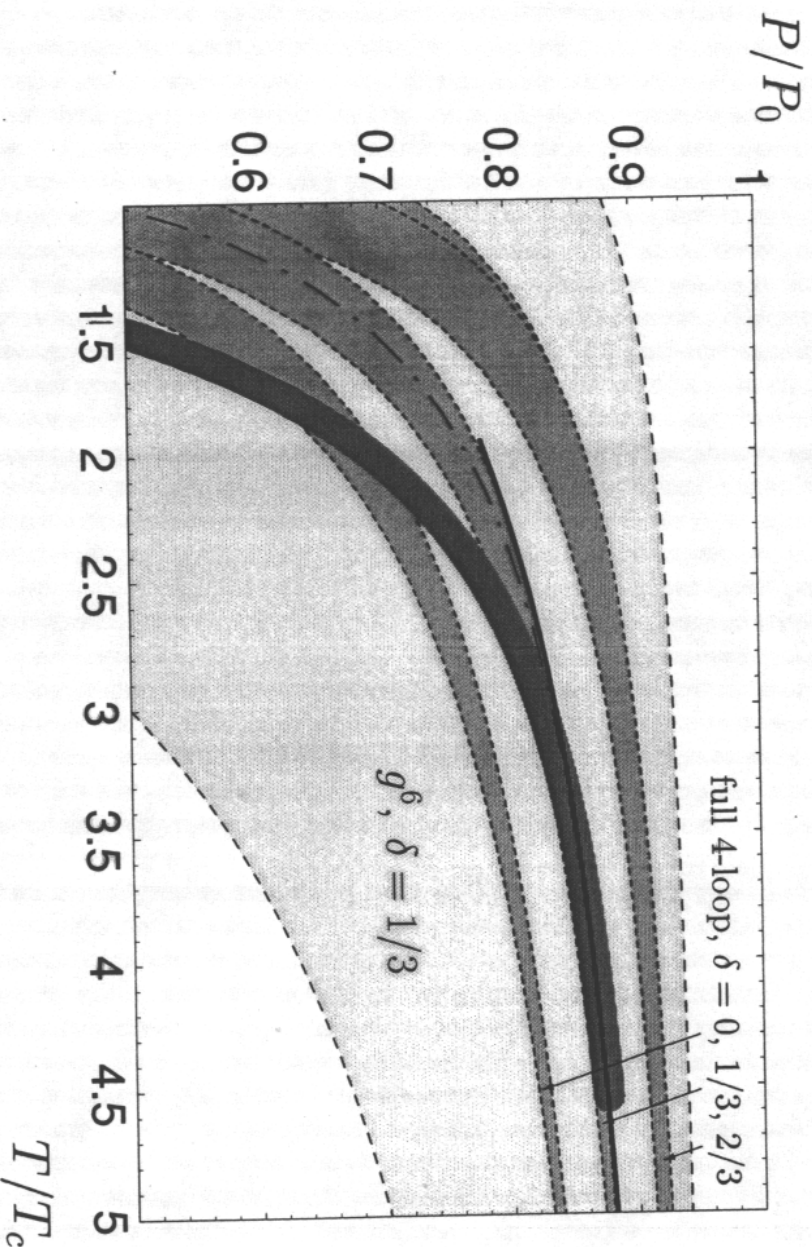
$$\mathcal{L}_M = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} F_{ij}^2 + \dots, \text{ without adjoint scalar } A_0$$

- nonperturbative mass gap $\sim g^2 T$, requires lattice calculation

(and matching using 4-loop lattice perturbation theory) \rightarrow contribution $\#(g^2 T)^3 T$

Improving apparent convergence in dimensional reduction

$P^{\text{hard}} + P^{\text{soft}}$ to order $g^6[\log(g) + \delta]$ with some $\delta \sim O(1)$: even stronger renormalization scale dependence even greater improvement by not expanding out $m_E^2(g)$ and $g_E^2(g)$ and truncating:



Meanwhile, other improvement schemes

(applied separately to P^{hard} , P^{soft} ; $\Lambda_E \neq \bar{\mu}_{\text{MS}}$):

Padé : Cvetič & Kögerler, PRD70 (2004)

PMS: Inui, Niégawa & Ozaki, hep-ph/0501277