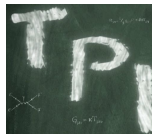


Critical Schwinger Pair Production

Holger Gies

Helmholtz Institute Jena & TPI, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena



& Greger Torggrimsson (Chalmers U.), arXiv:1507.XXXXX

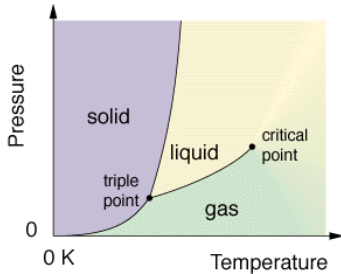
ExHILP, MPIK Heidelberg, 21-24 July 2015

Universality

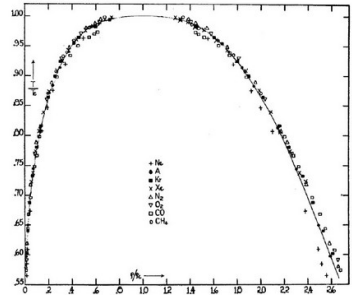
Universality

(VAN DER WAALS'1873; GIBBS; EHRENFEST; LANDAU; ...)

▷ liquid-gas phase diagram



density-temperature phase diagram



(GUGGENHEIM'45)

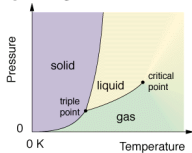
▷ universal scaling law near critical point

$$\rho \sim (T_c - T)^\beta, \quad \beta \simeq \frac{1}{3}$$

Universality classes

▷ liquid-gas:

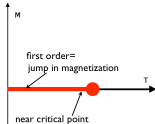
(60S-EARLY 70S: WIDOM; POKROVSKII, PATASHINSKII; KADANOFF; ...; WILSON '71)



▷ order parameter Φ

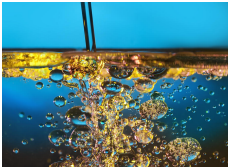
$$\Phi = \rho \quad \text{density}$$

▷ ferromagnet:



$$\Phi = M \quad \text{magnetization}$$

▷ fluid mixtures:



$$\Phi = C \quad \text{composition}$$

Universality classes

(60S-EARLY 70S: WIDOM; POKROVSKII, PATASHINSKII; KADANOFF; ...; WILSON '71)

▷ Universal scaling law:

$$\Phi \sim (T_c - T)^\beta$$

▷ Critical exponent (3D Ising universality class):

(REVIEW: VICARI '07)

$$\beta \simeq 0.326(2) \quad \simeq \frac{1}{3}$$

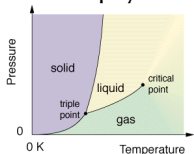
▷ Quantitative critical behavior depends only on:

- dimension
- symmetries
- long-range degrees of freedom

⇒ microscopic details become irrelevant

Critical phenomena, scaling laws and universality

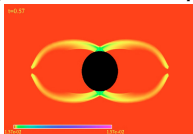
▷ statistical physics:



▷ order parameter Φ

$$\Phi \sim (T_c - T)^\beta$$

▷ gravitational collapse:

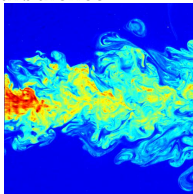


▷ black-hole mass

(CHOPTUIK'93)

$$\Phi \equiv M \sim (p - p_c)^\beta, \quad \beta \simeq 0.37$$

▷ turbulence:



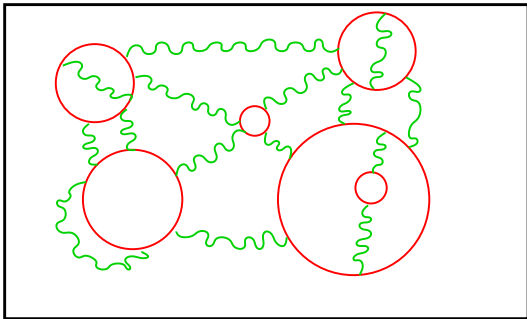
▷ energy spectrum

(KOLMOGOROV'41)

$$E(k) \sim k^{-\beta}, \quad \beta \simeq \frac{5}{3}$$

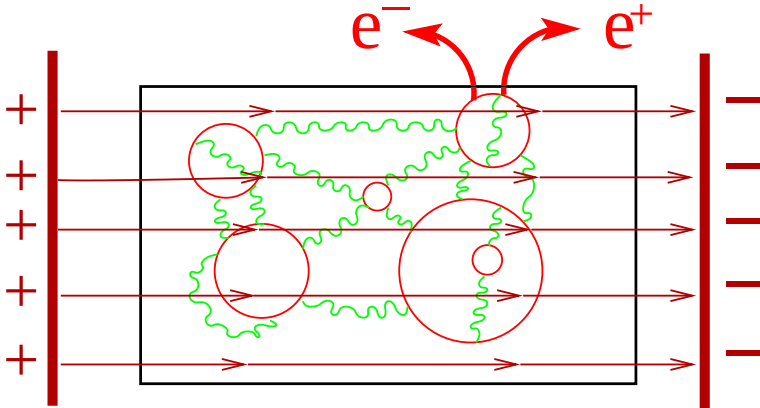
Critical Schwinger Pair Production

Schwinger Pair Production



(SAUTER'31; HEISENBERG,EULER'36; SCHWINGER'51)

Schwinger Pair Production



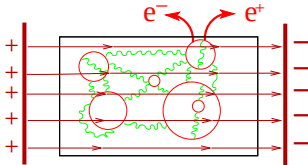
▷ electric fields: Schwinger pair production

“vacuum decay”

(SAUTER'31; HEISENBERG,EULER'36; SCHWINGER'51)

Schwinger pair production

(SAUTER'31; HEISENBERG,EULER'36; SCHWINGER'51)



(EXHILP: ALKOFE, ILDERTON, GROBE, SCHUBERT,
HEBENSTREIT, MEUREN, D'HUMIERES, KÄMPFER, KIM,
MACKENROTH, MÜLLER, ELKINA, GRISMAYER, BELOV, BLINNE,
EFIMENKO, KASPER, KHARIN, KOHLFÜRST, STROBEL, WÖLLERT)

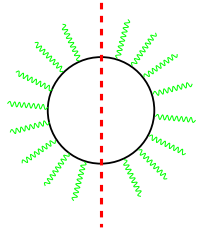
▷ vacuum decay:

$$(E_{cr} = \frac{m^2}{e})$$

$$\text{Im } \Gamma = \text{Vol} \frac{(eE)^2}{8\pi^3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{m^2}{e} \frac{n\pi}{E}\right)}{n^2}$$

“nonperturbative” phenomenon

⇒ $E = \text{const.}$, no critical behavior



Effective action in worldline representation

$$\Gamma[A] = \sum \text{[Diagram: A circle with 16 green lines radiating outwards, representing a particle loop with external field insertions.]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dT}{T} e^{-m^2 T} \mathcal{N} \int_{\mathbf{x}(T)=\mathbf{x}(0)} \mathcal{D}\mathbf{x}(\tau) e^{-\int_0^T d\tau \left(\frac{\dot{\mathbf{x}}^2}{4} + i\dot{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{x}(\tau)) \right)}$$

(FEYNMAN'50)

(BERN&KOSOWER'92; STRASSLER'92)

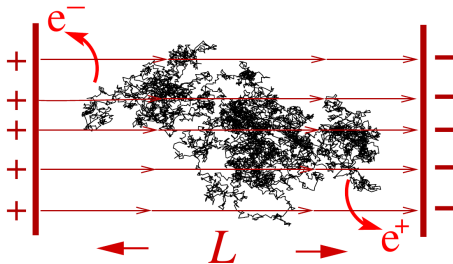
(SCHMIDT&SCHUBERT'93)

$$\mathbf{x}(T) = \text{[Diagram: A complex, dense, fractal-like black trajectory representing a worldline.]}$$

▷ worldline $\sim$ “spacetime trajectories of quantum fluctuations”

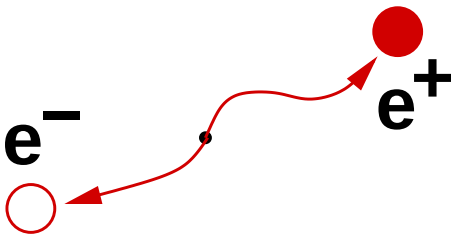
e^+e^- pair production

▷ Pair production requires delocalization !



e^+e^- pair production

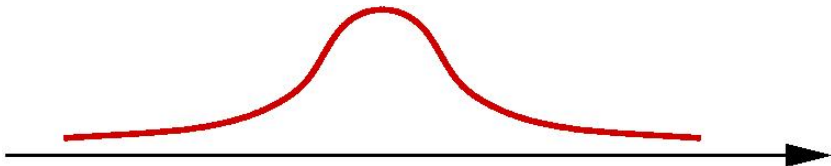
▷ Pair production requires delocalization !



$$e \int ds \cdot \mathbf{E} > 2m$$

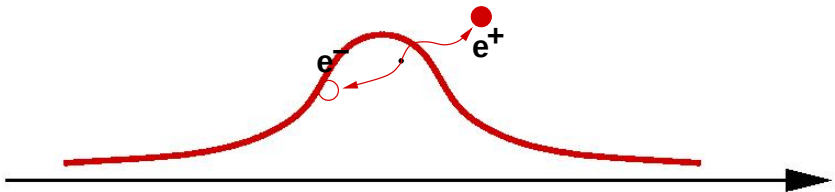
e^+e^- pair production

▷ e.g., a localized field $E \sim \text{sech}^2 kx$:



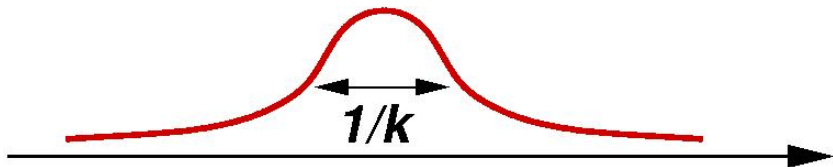
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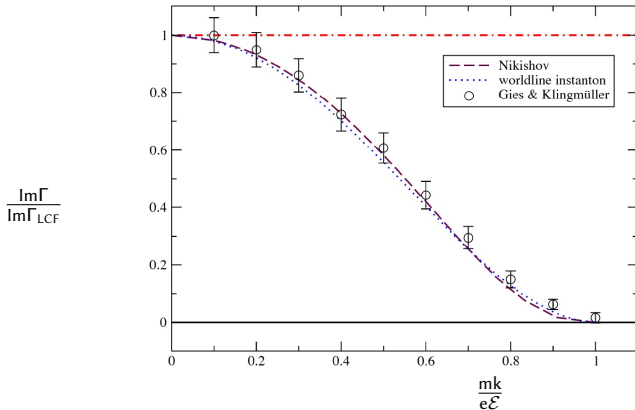
e^+e^- pair production

▷ e.g., a localized field $E \sim \text{sech}^2 kx$:



Exactly soluble example

- ▷ e.g., a localized field $E(x) = \mathcal{E} \text{sech}^2 kx$: (NIKISHOV'70; HG,KLINGMÜLLER'05; DUNNE,HG,WANG,SCHUBERT'06)



- ▷ critical Keldysh parameter:

$$\gamma = \frac{mk}{e\mathcal{E}} \equiv \frac{2m}{E_{\text{el}}}, \quad \gamma_{\text{cr}} = 1$$

Universality?

▷ critical scaling?

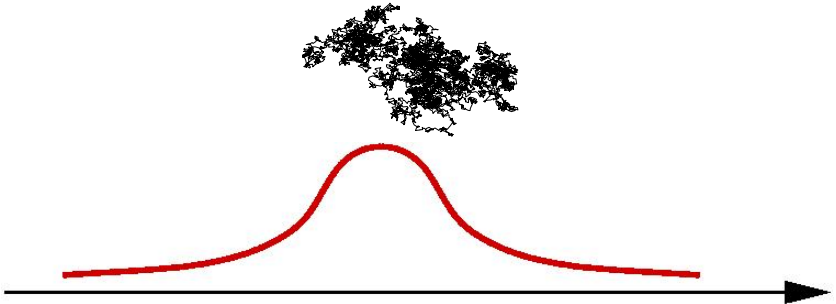
“order parameter” $\Phi = \text{Im } \Gamma \sim (1 - \gamma^2)^\beta$?

Universality?

▷ critical scaling?

“order parameter” $\Phi = \text{Im } \Gamma \sim (1 - \gamma^2)^\beta$?

▷ onset of pair production dominated by long-range fluctuations

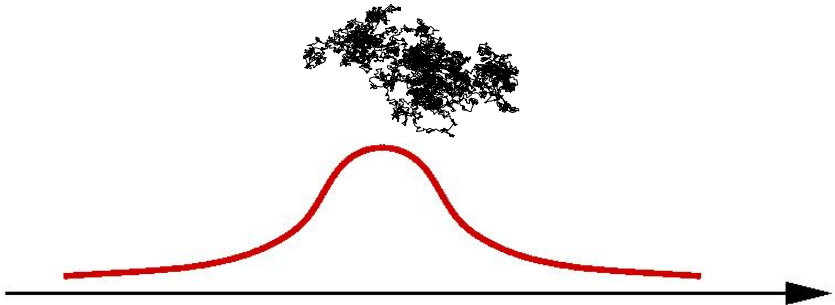


Universality?

▷ critical scaling?

“order parameter” $\Phi = \text{Im } \Gamma \sim (1 - \gamma^2)^\beta$?

▷ onset of pair production dominated by long-range fluctuations



BUT: explicit mass scale **m**!

Critical Schwinger pair production

(HG,TORGRIMSSON'15)

▷ semiclassical critical regime:

$$\left(\frac{e\mathcal{E}}{m^2}\right)^2 \ll 1 - \gamma^2 \ll 1$$

⇒ dominance of Euclidean worldline instantons

(AFFLECK,ÁLVAREZ,MANTON'81)

(DUNNE,SCHUBERT'05)

(DUNNE,WANG,HG,SCHUBERT'06)

$$\Gamma[A] = - \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{s} e^{-im^2 s} \int_{x(s)=x(0)} \mathcal{D}x e^{i \int_0^s d\sigma \left(\frac{\dot{x}^2}{4} - eA \cdot \dot{x} \right)}$$

$$\text{Im } \Gamma[E] \sim \sum_{\text{inst}} \det S_{\text{inst}}^{(2)} e^{-S_{\text{inst}}}$$

▷ near critical regime: dominance of “largest” instanton

Critical scaling

▷ universality classes:

(HG, TORGRIMSSON '15)

- e.g., unidirectional fields with monotonic potentials

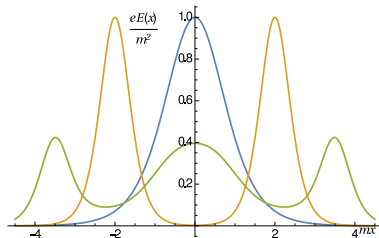
$$E \sim \mathcal{E} \times \frac{1}{|x|^p}, \quad \text{for } |x| \rightarrow \infty$$

▷ only asymptotic behavior matters:

$$\text{Im } \Gamma[E] \sim (1 - \gamma^2)^\beta, \quad \beta = \frac{5p + 1}{4(p - 1)} \quad \text{for } p > 3$$

▷ exponential asymptotics

$$p \rightarrow \infty, \quad \beta = \frac{5}{4}$$



Critical scaling

▷ universality classes:

(HG, TORGRIMSSON '15)

- e.g., unidirectional fields with monotonic potentials

$$E \sim \mathcal{E} \times \frac{1}{|x|^p}, \quad \text{for } |x| \rightarrow \infty$$

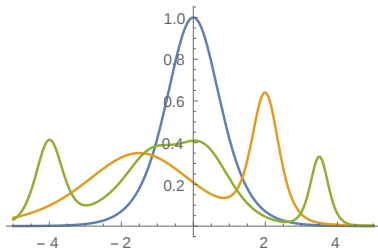
▷ only asymptotic behavior matters:

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▷ exponential asymptotics

$$p \rightarrow \infty, \quad \beta = \frac{5}{4}$$

only asymptotic symmetry
required



Critical scaling

▷ special universality classes: $1 < p < 3$

(HG, TORGRIMSSON '15)

$$\text{Im } \Gamma[E] \sim (1 - \gamma^2)^\beta \exp\left(-\frac{\pi m^2}{e\mathcal{E}} \frac{C}{(1 - \gamma^2)^\lambda}\right), \quad \lambda = \frac{3 - p}{2(p - 1)}$$

⇒ essential scaling

- $\sim$ BKT phase transition of XY model

(BERESINSKI '71; KOSTERLITZ, THOULESS '73)

... vortex unbinding, thin liquid Helium films

- $\sim$ (beyond) Miranski scaling (“conformal phase transition”)

(MIRANSKY, YAMAWAKI '89)

(BRAUN, FISCHER, HG '11)

... many-flavor-QCD, walking technicolor

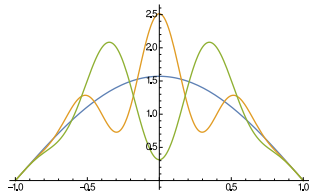
Critical scaling

- ▷ fields with compact support, special case:

$$E \sim \mathcal{E} |x_0 - x|, \quad \text{for } |x| < |x_0|$$

- ▷ scaling with log-corrections:

$$\text{Im } \Gamma[E] \sim \frac{(1 - \gamma^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{-\ln(1 - \gamma^2)}$$



- $\sim$ phase transition with contribution from RG marginal operators

(WEGNER '72)

2d 4-state Potts model, 2d Ising model with impurities
tricritical points, random graph systems

Conclusion

- Onset of Schwinger pair production
= critical point dominated by long-range fluctuations
- Universality and independence of local details of field profile
...only field asymptotics is relevant
- Field profiles form universality classes
...critical Schwinger effect features a variety of scaling laws

Outlook

- generalization to other dimensions

...partly straightforward

- inclusion of time-dependence

...enhancement from multi-photon effects

...critical point $\gamma_{\text{cr}} \rightarrow \infty$?

(ILDERTON, TORGRIMSSON, WARDH '15)

- deeply-critical regime $1 - \gamma^2 \ll \left(\frac{e\mathcal{E}}{m^2}\right)^2 \ll 1$

...unhanced universality?

- RG description?