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Effects of a strong magnetic field on the QCD flux tube

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In this work we investigate the effect of an external magnetic field B on the shape of flux tubes in QCD by means of lattice simulations, performed with $N_f = 2 + 1$ flavors of stout improved dynamical staggered quarks with physical masses. After having discussed some difficulties in the practical definition of the flux tube at $B = 0$, we show that these ambiguities do not affect the determination of the flux tube modifications induced by the magnetic field. Different results are obtained depending on the relative orientations of the flux tube and of the magnetic field: they confirm that the magnetic field acts as a transverse confinement catalyzer and longitudinal confinement inhibitor; moreover, the flux tube itself loses its axial symmetry when it is not directed along the magnetic background.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Despite the fact that a formal proof of color confinement in quantum chromodynamics (QCD) is still lacking, Lattice QCD simulations provided an overwhelming amount of numerical evidence that color confinement is encoded in the QCD Lagrangian. Particularly important in this respect was the observation [1–7] that the field generated by two opposite static color sources is not a dipole field like in quantum electrodynamics: most of the field energy density is concentrated in a linear structure that connects the two static sources. The features of this linear structure closely resemble the ones of the flux tubes experimentally observed in type II superconductors, and for this reason the linear structure was called color flux tube. Analogous linear networks are observed when three or more static color sources are used [8–11].

The existence of the color flux tube provides an intuitive explanation for the linearly rising potential between two opposite static color sources: the slope of the potential (the string tension σ) is nothing but the energy density per unit length of the flux tube. As a consequence the study of the color flux tube imposed itself as a tool to investigate the origin of the confining potential in QCD in a way that is independent of the details of the confining mechanism, even though the very idea of flux tube emerges very naturally within the dual superconductor scenario for color confinement [12,13].

The purpose of this paper is to provide a first lattice QCD investigation of flux tubes in the presence of a magnetic background field. Various lattice studies have shown that such an external magnetic field has a strong influence on the confining properties of QCD [14–17], with the string tension in the direction parallel to the magnetic field that is strongly reduced and which, for large enough magnetic fields, could even disappear. Magnetic field induced anisotropies could play a relevant role, especially at the level of heavy quark phenomenology [18–29]. A possible interpretation of such results can be found in various model computations [30–43], and looking at the flux tube provides a way to achieve a better comprehension of the specific way in which the magnetic field influences the confining properties of QCD.

A priori various phenomena could indeed take place: the magnetic field could change the strength of the color field within the flux tube, but it could also modify the shape of

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the flux tube itself, which could even become anisotropic and lose its axial symmetry when the quark-antiquark separation is not collinear with the magnetic field. Even if the tube profile remains cylindrical, one can look at the characteristic lengths that characterize the flux tube and inquire how they are modified by the presence of an external magnetic field.

After the introduction in Sec. II of the numerical setup adopted and of the observables used, a preliminary part of our study is dedicated to the investigation of the flux tube at zero magnetic field (Sec. III). Indeed, most studies in the literature have been performed in pure gauge theories, and only recently results for full QCD appeared [44]. Therefore a study of the flux tube properties in $N_f = 2 + 1$ QCD at the physical point, using a discretization different from the one adopted in Ref. [44], is interesting by itself.

This preliminary part will give us the opportunity of discussing some ambiguities related to the flux tube definition, that are associated with the smoothing procedure adopted to improve the signal to noise ratio. Remarkably these ambiguities are much less severe (and indeed practically absent) if one is interested only in modifications of the flux tube induced by the magnetic field. This will be shown in Sec. IV, where the main results of this paper will be presented.¹ Finally, in Sec. V we report our conclusions.

II. NUMERICAL SETUP

A. Lattice discretization of $N_f = 2 + 1$ QCD with a magnetic background

In this work we simulate $2 + 1$ flavor QCD making use of the stout improved rooted staggered fermion discretization and the Symanzik tree-level improved gauge action. More explicitly, the partition function is written as

$$Z(B) = \int \mathcal{D}U e^{-S_{\text{YM}}} \prod_{f=u,d,s} \det(D_{\text{st}}^f[B])^{1/4}, \quad (1)$$

where $\mathcal{D}U$ stands for the product of the $SU(3)$ Haar measure of all the links of the lattice. The gauge action S_{YM} is given by [46,47]

$$S_{\text{YM}} = -\frac{\beta}{3} \sum_{i,\mu \neq \nu} \left(\frac{5}{6} P_{i;\mu\nu}^{1 \times 1} - \frac{1}{12} P_{i;\mu\nu}^{1 \times 2} \right), \quad (2)$$

where the symbols $P_{i;\mu\nu}^{1 \times 1}$ and $P_{i;\mu\nu}^{1 \times 2}$ denote the real part of the trace of 1×1 and 1×2 Wilson loops. The staggered Dirac matrix is

$$(D_{\text{st}}^f)_{i,j} = am_f \delta_{i,j} + \sum_{\nu=1}^4 \frac{\eta_{i;\nu}}{2} (u_{i;\nu}^f U_{i;\nu}^{(2)} \delta_{i,j-\hat{\nu}} - u_{i-\hat{\nu};\nu}^{f*} U_{i-\hat{\nu};\nu}^{(2)\dagger} \delta_{i,j+\hat{\nu}}), \quad (3)$$

where the $\eta_{i;\nu}$ s are the usual staggered phases, $U_{i;\mu}^{(2)}$ stands for the 2 times stout-smearing link in position i and direction μ [48] (with $\rho = 0.15$ as isotropic smearing parameter) and $u_{i;\mu}^f$ is the Abelian field parallel transporter.

The transporters corresponding to a uniform magnetic field B_z directed along \hat{z} can be written as

$$u_{i;y}^f = e^{ia^2 q_f B_z i_x}, \quad u_{i;x}^f|_{i_x=N_x} = e^{-ia^2 q_f N_x B_z i_y}, \quad (4)$$

where q_f is the quark charge and all the other Abelian link variables are set to 1 (N_k is the lattice extent in the direction \hat{k} and $1 \leq i_k \leq N_k$). However in this expression the value of B_z cannot be arbitrary: for Eq. (4) to describe a uniform magnetic field on a lattice with periodic boundary conditions, the value B_z has to satisfy the quantization condition [49–51]

$$\frac{e}{3} B_z = 2\pi b / (a^2 N_x N_y), \quad (5)$$

where b is an integer number.

Let us stress that the magnetic field is external: Abelian transporters $u_{i;\mu}^f$ are not updated, so quarks interact with the external magnetic field but they do not backreact on it. In this way we are neglecting the direct quark-quark electromagnetic interactions, while we are properly taking into account the effect of the external field on the quark loops.

Bare parameters have been chosen in such a way that simulations stay on a line of constant physics with physical values of the quark masses. Since the lattice spacing is independent of the magnetic field [52], we could use for this purpose the values reported in Refs. [53–55]. Gauge configurations have been sampled by using the rational hybrid Monte-Carlo (RHMC) [56–58] algorithm; simulation parameters and details are reported in Table I.

B. Observables

To study the color flux tube in a lattice simulation two basic ingredients are needed: two static color sources of opposite charge, that are usually introduced by means of a Wilson loop (or two Polyakov loops if the temperature is nonvanishing), and a probe to investigate the field structure, that is usually a plaquette, i.e., a Wilson loop of size 1×1 . The field profile around the static charges is extracted from the correlation of the plaquette with the Wilson loop for several positions and orientations of the plaquette.

Two different practical implementations of this general idea exist in the literature: in the first case [1] one studies the disconnected correlator between the Wilson loop and the plaquette

¹Preliminary results have been presented at the 35th International Symposium on Lattice Field Theory (Lattice 2017) [45].

TABLE I. Simulation details: the bare coupling β , the bare light quark mass m_l (m_s/m_l was always fixed to 28.15), the lattice size, the value of the lattice spacing (with a systematic uncertainty of 2%–3%, see [53–55]), the magnetic quantum b , the magnetic field intensity eB and the number of independent configurations N_{confs} analyzed, separated by 10–25 molecular dynamics trajectories.

β	m_l	Lattice	a [fm]	b	eB [GeV ²]	N_{confs}
3.7500	0.001787	40 ⁴	0.1249	0	0	51
3.8500	0.001400	48 ³ × 96	0.0989	0	0	19
				8	0.26	28
				24	0.78	43
				32	1.04	20
				64	2.08	16
				96	3.12	20
3.8950	0.001274	48 ⁴	0.0898	0	0	23
				16	0.63	19
				24	0.94	13
3.9575	0.001130	48 ⁴	0.0796	0	0	22
				16	0.80	14
				24	1.20	10

$$\rho_{\text{disc}}(W, P) = \frac{\langle \text{Tr}(W)\text{Tr}(P) \rangle}{\langle \text{Tr}(W) \rangle} - \langle \text{Tr}(P) \rangle; \quad (6)$$

in the second case [59,60] the connected correlator is used instead

$$\rho_{\text{conn}}(W, P) = \frac{\langle \text{Tr}(WLPL^\dagger) \rangle}{\langle \text{Tr}(W) \rangle} - \frac{1}{N_c} \frac{\langle \text{Tr}(P)\text{Tr}(W) \rangle}{\langle \text{Tr}(W) \rangle}, \quad (7)$$

where N_c is the number of color and L is a parallel transporter that connects the Wilson loop and the plaquette (which is often called ‘‘Schwinger line’’); see Fig. 1 for a pictorial representation. Note that in both cases, given that in the present case the electromagnetic field is not dynamical, a possible $U(1)$ charge of the static pair is irrelevant, since it would just add a phase to the Wilson loop which cancels in the ratios, while the plaquette operator is by

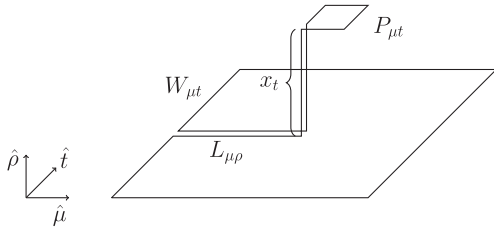


FIG. 1. Path used to define the first term of the connected observable ρ_{conn} in Eq. (7). The orientations of the Wilson loop and of the plaquette can in general be different; however in this paper we focus on the longitudinal component of the chromoelectric field, in which case W and P are parallel to each other, as in the figure.

definition limited to the $SU(3)$ part, since we are interested in the modifications of the non-Abelian fields in the flux tube induced by the external magnetic background.

These two lattice implementations are not completely equivalent, as they probe different quantities: in the *naive* continuum limit the disconnected correlator ρ_{disc} reduces to

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{disc}}^{\mu\nu} &\simeq -a^4 g_0^2 \left(\frac{\langle \text{Tr}(W)\text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu}^2] \rangle}{\langle \text{Tr}(W) \rangle} - \langle \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu}^2] \rangle \right) \\ &= -a^4 g_0^2 (\langle \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu}^2(x)] \rangle_{Q\bar{Q}} - \langle \text{Tr}[F_{\mu\nu}^2(x)] \rangle_0), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where μ and ν identify the plaquette orientation (no sum on μ, ν is intended in the rhs), $F_{\mu\nu}$ is the continuum euclidean field strength, a is the lattice spacing and g_0 is the bare coupling constant. The subscripts $Q\bar{Q}$ and 0 are used in the previous expression to denote the cases in which two opposite static color charges are present in the background or not. When using the connected correlator ρ_{conn} , the plaquette operator appears in the same trace of the Wilson loop operator, so in the *naive* continuum limit the term that is linear in the non-Abelian field strength at the position of the probe gives the leading contribution

$$\rho_{\text{conn}}^{\mu\nu} \simeq a^2 g_0 \frac{\langle \text{Tr}[iWLF_{\mu\nu}L^\dagger] \rangle}{\langle \text{Tr}(W) \rangle}, \quad (9)$$

an expression that in the literature is often denoted, for the sake of simplicity but with a clear abuse of notation, by $a^2 g_0 \langle F_{\mu\nu} \rangle_{Q\bar{Q}}$.

While ρ_{conn} and ρ_{disc} display similar behaviors as a function of the transverse displacement x_t , the connected correlator has a significantly larger signal to noise ratio. This is related to the fact that using ρ_{conn} we access the field strength and not its square; as a consequence ρ_{conn} is much less sensitive to the fluctuations, which also means that it is expected to be more stable under smoothing of the gauge fields. In some cases one is interested precisely in fluctuation effects (e.g., in the study of the fluctuation-induced broadening of the flux tube), and it is then mandatory to use ρ_{disc} , which in pure gauge theories can be precisely estimated using standard noise reduction techniques [61–65]; if this is not the case and large statistics are not available ρ_{conn} is a more convenient choice [44,66–69]. For these reasons and to directly compare with the recent results [44] we used the connected correlator ρ_{conn} defined in Eq. (7).

The geometry of the connected correlator ρ_{conn} is depicted in Fig. 1: the Schwinger line L is attached to the square Wilson loop W in the midpoint of its temporal extent, it reaches half the distance between the static color sources and then it moves x_t lattice spacings in a direction orthogonal to the Wilson loop plane. Since ρ_{conn} is a purely gluonic observable, the magnetic field can affect its value only by loop (sea) effects. In particular, to study different values of B , different sets of configurations have to be

generated. When evaluating ρ_{conn} it is important to realize that the external magnetic field breaks the lattice octahedral symmetry and Wilson loops oriented along different directions in general will not be equivalent; analogously, the two directions that are orthogonal to the plane of the Wilson loop will not be equivalent for generic magnetic field orientations (see later discussion).

In order to reduce the UV noise and improve the signal to noise ratio we adopted, as usual, smearing. With the aim of simplifying the comparison with previous results in the literature, we chose the same smearing procedure adopted in Ref. [44]: a single HYP smearing step [70] has been applied to all the temporal links, with parameters $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (1.0, 0.5, 0.5)$, then several APE smearing steps [71] have been applied to the spatial links, according to the definition

$$U_\mu^{\text{APE}}(x) = \text{Proj}_{SU(3)}(U_\mu(x) + \alpha_{\text{APE}} S_\mu(x)), \quad (10)$$

where α_{APE} was fixed to $1/6$ and $S_\mu(x)$ is the sum of all the spatial staples associated to the spatial link $U_\mu(x)$.

III. RESULTS FOR $N_f = 2 + 1$ QCD AT $B = 0$

In order to investigate the profile of the flux tube we measured the longitudinal (i.e., directed along the flux tube) component of the chromoelectric field E_l , since all previous studies showed this component of the field strength to be the dominant one. If we denote by $\hat{\mu}$ the axis of the relative separation between the two color charges, the longitudinal chromoelectric field is given by

$$E_l(d, x_t) = \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{6}} \rho_{\text{conn}}^{(l, \mu)}(d, x_t), \quad (11)$$

where d is the distance between the charges, x_t is the transverse distance at which the flux profile is probed and (l, μ) is the plaquette orientation.

Since smearing is used to reduce the UV noise, it is important to study the dependence of the results on the amount of smoothing adopted, in order to assess the reliability of the results. As an example, in Fig. 2 we report the values obtained for $E_l(d, x_t)$ using a $48^3 \times 96$ lattice, with $a \simeq 0.0989$ fm and $d \simeq 0.7$ fm: results are shown, as function of the number of APE smearing steps N_{APE} , for three different values of the transverse separation x_t . It is clear that a nontrivial dependence on N_{APE} is present and a prescription is needed to fix the value of ρ_{conn} .

In Refs. [44,67–69] the prescription adopted was to take the value at the plateau (or at the maximum) which is reached after some smearing steps; this is analogous to what has been done in the literature for similar quantities, like the gauge-invariant field strength correlators [15,72,73]. This prescription implies that the field value has to be taken after different numbers of smearing steps for different values of x_t , since the

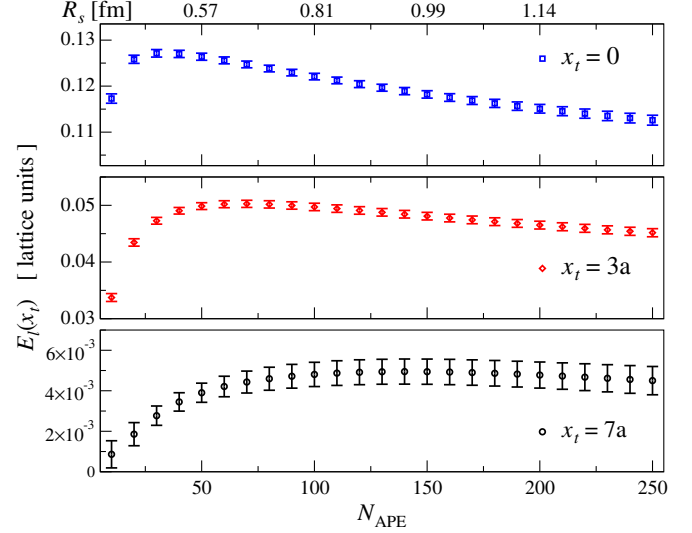


FIG. 2. Dependence on the number of APE smearing steps of longitudinal chromoelectric field for $d \simeq 0.7$ fm and three x_t values, measured on a $48^3 \times 96$ lattice with lattice spacing $a \simeq 0.0989$ fm [R_s is the smoothing radius in physical units defined in Eq. (12)].

plateau (or maximum) is reached for larger values of N_{APE} when increasing x_t , as can be seen in Fig. 2.

In this study we explore also a different prescription, in which all field strength values at different x_t (and also at different values of the lattice spacing a) are measured keeping constant the smearing radius R_s in physical units. The continuum limit is then taken at fixed R_s , and results obtained using different smoothing radii can be compared among them. Such a prescription is similar to the one adopted to compute renormalized observables using the gradient flow as a regulator (see e.g., [74]), and the similarity is even more striking in view of the practical equivalence between the smoothing techniques [75–78].

We fixed the value of the smearing radius R_s in physical units according to the following relation (obtained in Ref. [77]):

$$R_s = a \sqrt{\frac{8\alpha_{\text{APE}}}{1 + 6\alpha_{\text{APE}}} N_{\text{APE}}}. \quad (12)$$

This expression slightly differs from the one reported in [77], since in the present work we adopt a normalization of the parameter entering the APE smearing that is different from the one used in the original derivation,

$$\alpha_{\text{APE}}^{[77]} = \frac{\alpha_{\text{APE}}}{1 + \alpha_{\text{APE}}}. \quad (13)$$

A further difference is that in this study we use only the spatial staples in the APE smearing and we update only the spatial links, while in Ref. [77] a four-dimensional smearing was studied. This would result in a further multiplicative

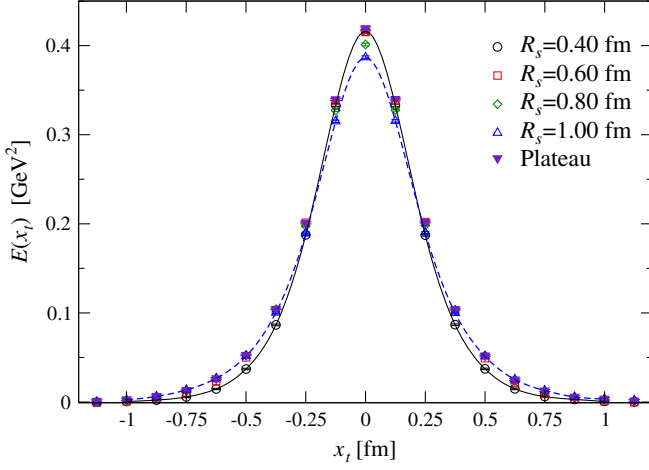


FIG. 3. Flux tube shapes obtained using different values of the smearing parameter R_s and using the plateau method. The distance between the two opposite static color charges was fixed to $d = 0.7$ fm, and measures were performed on a 40^4 lattice with $a \simeq 0.1249$ fm. Continuous lines are cubic spline interpolations and are shown for the cases $R_s \simeq 0.4$ fm and $R_s \simeq 1.0$ fm in order to guide the eye.

factor in Eq. (12), independent of N_{APE} and a . Since our aim is to perform the continuum extrapolation at fixed R_s , this multiplicative factor is practically irrelevant, and in the following we will just use Eq. (12).

In Fig. 3 we show some results for the flux tube profile extracted from simulations performed at lattice spacing $a = 0.1249$ fm (on a 40^4 lattice) using a Wilson loop of physical size $d \simeq 0.7$ fm: different symbols correspond to results obtained using different values of the smoothing radius R_s , and values extracted from the plateaux are also shown for comparison. From Fig. 3 it can be seen that not only the absolute scale of the flux tube depends on R_s but also its shape. Similar behaviors are observed for all the values of a and d explored in this work.

Two different strategies can be adopted in order to keep the size of the Wilson loop constant in physical units while changing the lattice spacing. An approach consists in fixing *a priori* the extent of the Wilson loop in lattice units and the value of lattice spacing, imposing the constraint of constant physical size. A different possibility is to perform measures, for each value of the lattice spacing, using several Wilson loop extents, in order to be able to interpolate the results on a wide range of sizes. This second possibility requires some more care during the analysis, to check for possible systematics induced by the interpolation procedure; on the other hand it is much more flexible, since one can *a posteriori* decide the optimal size to be used in order to have small systematics and good signal to noise ratio. For this reason we adopted the second possibility.

We verified that the interpolation in the smearing radius is stable (i.e., independent of the interpolating function adopted) to a high level of accuracy, as could have been

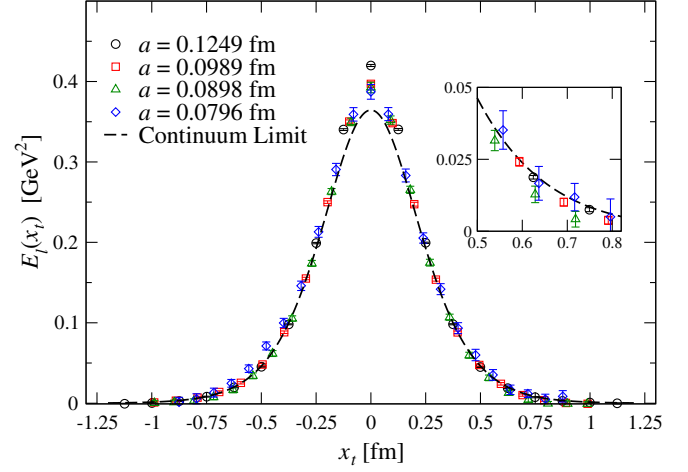


FIG. 4. Dependence of the flux tube profile on the lattice spacing at fixed distance between the color sources ($d \simeq 0.7$ fm) and fixed smoothing radius ($R_s \simeq 0.5$ fm). The dashed line represents the continuum limit performed according to the Clem ansatz (see text).

expected given the fact that the dependence on R_s is quite smooth. More care is needed for the interpolation in the distance d between the static color charges, since we have less data points available: for the coarsest lattice we measured Wilson loop from 4×4 up to 7×7 , reaching 11×11 for the finest lattice. However, starting from $d \gtrsim 0.6$ fm, results are independent of the order of the spline interpolation adopted (linear, quadratic and cubic splines were tested). Using these interpolations we can compare the results obtained at different lattice spacings and, as an example, in Fig. 4 we show the outcome of this analysis for $d \simeq 0.7$ fm and $R_s \simeq 0.5$ fm: finite cutoff corrections seem to be small and more visible for small values of x_t ; similar considerations apply to results obtained for different values of R_s and for the plateau method.

In order to perform the continuum limit of our results in a model independent way, data at all lattice spacings should be available for each value of x_t . As one can see from Fig. 4, because of the discrete nature of the lattice distances this is not the case. In principle, we could think of adopting the same strategy used above and interpolate, for each lattice spacing, results obtained at different values of x_t . However, in this case we find it more convenient to make use of a well-known ansatz for the flux tube profile.

In particular, a parametrization that was shown in previous studies [44,67–69] to well describe the data for the longitudinal component of the electric field is the Clem form

$$E_l(x_t) = \frac{\phi \mu^2 K_0(\sqrt{\mu^2 x_t^2 + \alpha^2})}{2\pi \alpha K_1(\alpha)}, \quad (14)$$

where ϕ , α and μ are fit parameters and K_0 , K_1 are modified Bessel functions of the second kind. This parametrization

of the longitudinal (chromo)electric field is inspired by a similar parametrization of the longitudinal magnetic field around a vortex in type II superconductors, that was obtained in Ref. [79] by variationally improving an *ansatz* solution of the Ginzburg-Landau equations. We checked that Eq. (14) is consistent with the observed flux tube profiles for all the values of the lattice spacing, of the smoothing radius and of the quark-antiquark distance explored in the present work.

For the purpose of performing the continuum limit, Eq. (14) is just a reasonably simple functional form that well describes data using three parameters. From a broader perspective, however, the fact that Eq. (14) well describes lattice data supports the dual superconductivity picture of confinement. In this picture condensation of the chromomagnetic degrees of freedom is expected to happen in the vacuum, confinement is the chromoelectric analogue of the standard Meissner effect and, in complete analogy with ordinary superconductors, the vacuum is characterized by two length scales: the penetration length λ and the coherence length ξ . These scales are related to the parameters entering Eq. (14) by the relations (see Ref. [79])

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - \frac{K_0^2(\alpha)}{K_1^2(\alpha)}}, \quad (15)$$

where $\kappa = \lambda/\xi$ is the Ginzburg-Landau parameter, whose value discriminates between type I superconductors, corresponding to $\kappa < 1/\sqrt{2}$, and type II superconductors, for which $\kappa > 1/\sqrt{2}$ (see, e.g., Ref. [80]).

To investigate the lattice spacing dependence of the results and to extract their continuum limit we used Eq. (14) with a -dependent parameters. Since in our lattice discretization the leading lattice artifacts are $\mathcal{O}(a^2)$, we performed a global fit to all the data corresponding to fixed values of d (quark-antiquark separation) and R_s (smoothing radius), using the functional form in Eq. (14) with the substitutions

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &\rightarrow \phi_0 + a^2\phi_1 \\ \mu &\rightarrow \mu_0 + a^2\mu_1 \\ \alpha &\rightarrow \alpha_0 + a^2\alpha_1. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

Quantities denoted by the “0” subscript are the continuum values of ϕ , μ and α , while quantities with subscript “1” parametrize lattice artifacts.

The global fit works reasonably well for all explored values of R_s , as well as for the plateau method. For instance, for the data in Fig. 4 we obtain a value of the $\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ around 1.3; moreover the fit parameters are stable, within errors, when one eliminates data at the coarsest lattice spacing from the fit. The continuum values of the parameters ϕ , μ and α that are obtained in this way are shown in Figs. 5–7 for three different values of the distance between the static color charges (d) and several values of the

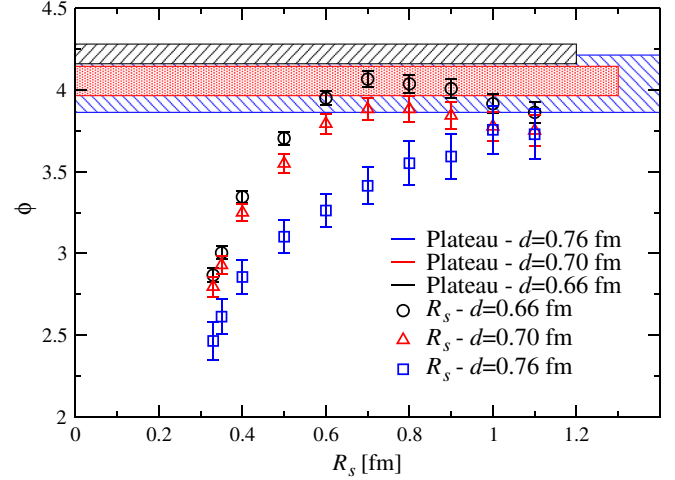


FIG. 5. Continuum limit of the parameter ϕ of Eq. (14): comparison of the extrapolations obtained via the fixed smearing radius approach and the plateau method.

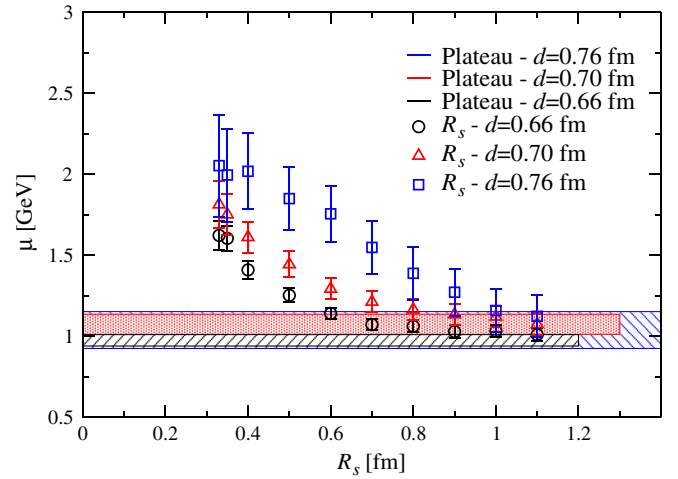


FIG. 6. Continuum limit of the parameter μ of Eq. (14): comparison of the extrapolations obtained via the fixed smearing radius approach and of the plateau method.

smoothing radius (R_s). In all cases a sizable dependence of the results on d and R_s can be seen. Results computed at fixed smoothing radius converge, for large R_s , to the values extracted using the plateau method, which displays only a weak dependence on the value of d used. Also the values of derived quantities like the Ginzburg-Landau parameter κ are dependent on the specific values of d and R_s used, as shown in Fig. 8. In principle, one could try an extrapolation of continuum results to zero smearing radius, $R_s = 0$; however our present accuracy does not permit to perform that reliably.

For all the combinations of d and R_s values studied we did not find results incompatible with $\kappa \lesssim 1/\sqrt{2}$: only for $d \simeq 0.66$ fm, using the plateau method or large smoothing radii, results for κ larger than this critical value are obtained,

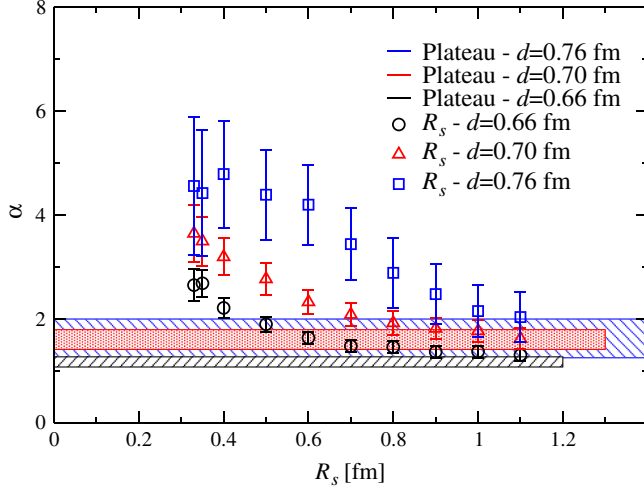


FIG. 7. Continuum limit of the parameter α of Eq. (14): comparison of the extrapolations obtained via the fixed smearing radius approach and of the plateau method.

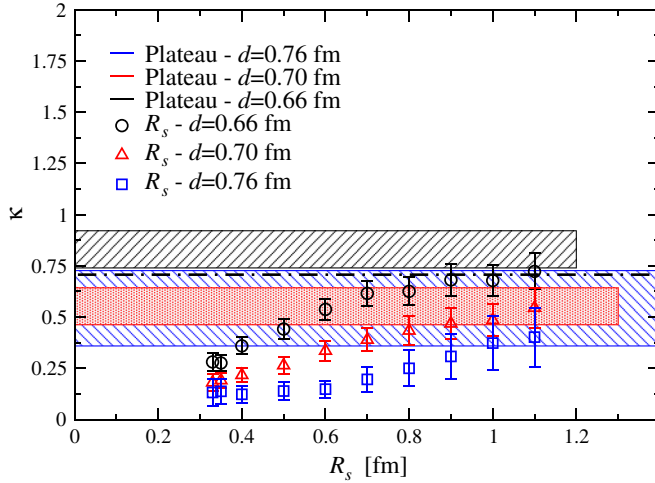


FIG. 8. Continuum limit of the Ginzburg-Landau parameter κ [obtained from Eq. (15)]: comparison of the extrapolations obtained via the fixed smearing radius approach and of the plateau method. The dotted-dashed horizontal line corresponds to the critical value $1/\sqrt{2}$.

which are however compatible with it at one standard deviation. This behavior favors the interpretation of the QCD vacuum as a type I superconductor, in accordance with previous results in the literature [44]; however the strong dependence of κ on the values of d and R_s makes it very difficult to draw firm conclusions on the actual value of κ in QCD.

IV. RESULTS IN A MAGNETIC BACKGROUND FIELD

The numerical results that will be presented in this section refer, unless otherwise explicitly stated, to the $48^3 \times 96$ lattice with lattice spacing $a \simeq 0.0989$ fm, that

TABLE II. Equivalence classes of flux tubes, identified by the relative orientations of the magnetic field (always assumed to be directed along \hat{z}), the Wilson loop [in the plane (t, μ)] and the transverse direction $\hat{\rho}$, see Fig. 1.

$\hat{\mu}$	$\hat{\rho}$	Class
\hat{z}	\hat{x}	L
\hat{z}	\hat{y}	TT
\hat{x}	\hat{y}	TT
\hat{y}	\hat{x}	TL
\hat{x}	\hat{z}	TL
\hat{y}	\hat{z}	TL

is the lattice size on which the largest number of simulations with $B \neq 0$ have been performed (see Table I).

The presence of the external magnetic field explicitly breaks some of the symmetries of the QCD Lagrangian, both in the continuum and on the lattice. Particularly important for our purpose is the breaking of the rotation symmetry: the details of the flux tube profile will depend on the relative orientations of the magnetic field, the Wilson loop and the transverse direction chosen to probe the chromoelectric field.

In this work the magnetic field will always be directed along one of the lattice axes, which we can assume to be the \hat{z} direction. The plane of the Wilson loop is identified by the couple of indices (t, μ) , with $\mu \in \{x, y, z\}$, and we denote by $\hat{\rho}$ the spatial direction, orthogonal to the Wilson loop, along which the chromoelectric field is evaluated (see Fig. 1). If the color sources are separated along the magnetic field, i.e., $\hat{\mu} = \hat{z}$, the theory is invariant under rotations around the \hat{z} axis and the two possible choices $\hat{\rho} = \hat{x}$ and $\hat{\rho} = \hat{y}$ of transverse direction are equivalent. If instead $\hat{\mu} = \hat{x}$, the orthogonal directions $\hat{\rho} = \hat{y}$ and $\hat{\rho} = \hat{z}$ are not equivalent, and an analogous situation happens for $\hat{\mu} = \hat{y}$. It is however simple to verify that the two combinations $\hat{\mu} = \hat{x}, \hat{\rho} = \hat{y}$ and $\hat{\mu} = \hat{y}, \hat{\rho} = \hat{x}$ can be mapped into each other by using a rotation along the \hat{z} axes and a reflection with respect to a plane containing the \hat{z} axis, which are symmetry transformations also when a non-vanishing magnetic field is present. In a similar way it can be shown that the choice $\hat{\mu} = \hat{x}, \hat{\rho} = \hat{z}$ is equivalent to $\hat{\mu} = \hat{y}, \hat{\rho} = \hat{z}$. We thus have, under the residual symmetry that is present when $B \neq 0$, three equivalence classes of flux tubes, that will be denoted by the shorthand L, TT, TL (T stands for transverse and L for longitudinal with respect to the magnetic field) and are reported in Table II for later reference.

The flux tube shapes obtained in the three inequivalent geometries of Table II are shown in Fig. 9 for $eB \simeq 3.12$ GeV² (using $R_s \simeq 0.5$ fm). The intensity of the longitudinal electric field when the flux tube is directed along the magnetic field is strongly reduced with respect to the case in which it is transverse to it. Moreover, in the transverse case, the flux tube loses its axial symmetry, as

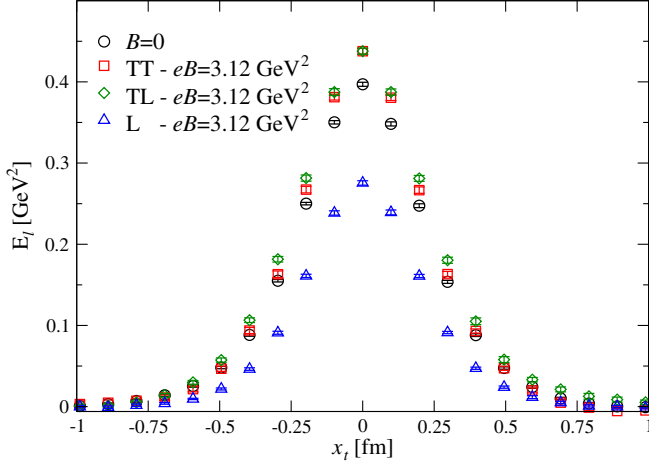


FIG. 9. Dependence of the flux tube profile on the orientation of the magnetic field. Results obtained for $eB \simeq 3.12 \text{ GeV}^2$ ($d \simeq 0.7 \text{ fm}$, $R_s \simeq 0.5 \text{ fm}$) are compared with the ones at vanishing magnetic field. Notation is defined in Table II.

seen from the fact that the results for the cases TT and TL are different from each other. Notice that, in all cases, the symmetry under the transformation $x_l \rightarrow -x_l$ is preserved: in principle, one could expect asymmetries when the magnetic field is orthogonal to the quark-antiquark separation; however that would imply that the magnetic field induces a component of the chromoelectric field parallel to it, and this is protected by the CP symmetry, which is not broken by the magnetic background.

Also in the presence of a nonvanishing magnetic field the details of the flux tube strongly depend on the value of the smoothing radius R_s . However the ratio of the chromoelectric fields with and without the magnetic field [i.e., $E_l(d, x_l, R_s, B)/E_l(d, x_l, R_s, B=0)$] is remarkably insensitive to the value of R_s . This is true for all the inequivalent classes of Table II and for all the values of the transverse distance x_l studied, with some examples shown in Fig. 10. This means that we can study the effect of the magnetic field on the flux tube in an unambiguous way and for this reason the dependence on R_s will be dropped in the following.

Figure 11 shows the changes in the flux tube induced by the magnetic field. The most striking effect that can be seen is the strong decrease of the chromoelectric field when the tube is collinear with the magnetic field (case L), while it slightly increases in the TT and TL cases. Two less prominent but still significant effects that are due to the magnetic field are the following:

- (i) in the longitudinal case the flux tube gets squeezed, since $E(d, x_l, B)/E(d, x_l, B=0)$ is a decreasing function of x_l ,
- (ii) in the transverse case the flux tube loses its cylindrical symmetry, since the results for the cases TT and TL are not equal to each other.

This behavior is consistent with the general picture that emerges from previous studies of static potential and

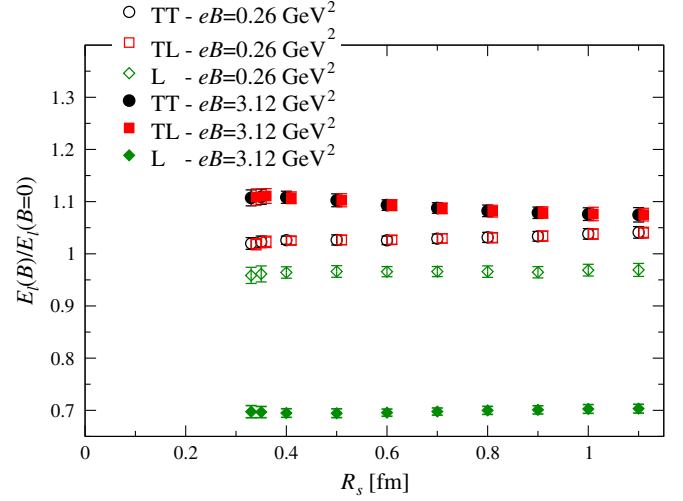


FIG. 10. Dependence on the smoothing radius R_s of the ratios $E_l(d, x_l, R_s, B)/E_l(d, x_l, R_s, B=0)$, computed for $eB \simeq 0.26 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $eB \simeq 3.12 \text{ GeV}^2$, $d \simeq 0.7 \text{ fm}$ and $x_l \simeq 0 \text{ fm}$.

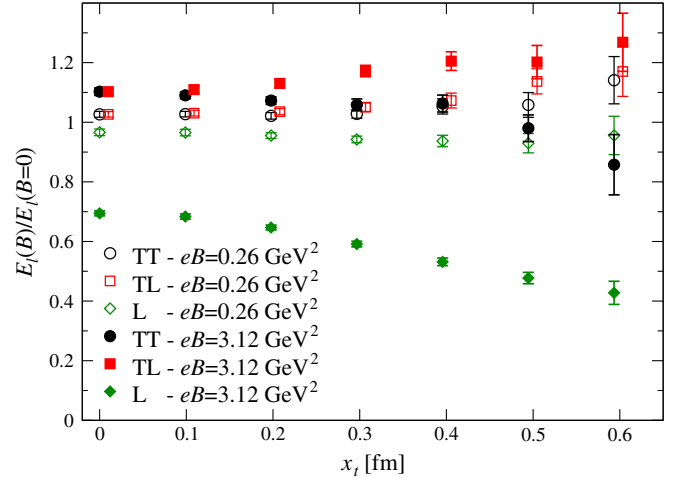


FIG. 11. Dependence of the flux tube profile on the magnetic field: values of $E_l(d, x_l, B)/E_l(d, x_l, B=0)$ computed for $eB \simeq 0.26 \text{ GeV}^2$ and $eB \simeq 3.12 \text{ GeV}^2$, with $d \simeq 0.7 \text{ fm}$.

screening masses [14,16,17]: the magnetic field acts as transverse confinement catalyzer and longitudinal confinement inhibitor. However previous studies (with the possible exception of Ref. [15]) investigated “integrated” quantities (like e.g., the static potential) and thus could not resolve the difference between the TT and TL cases.

In the remaining part of this section we will concentrate on the properties of the flux tube in the L case, i.e., the case in which the separation between the two color sources is collinear with the magnetic field. In this setup the cylindrical symmetry of the flux tube is preserved, and it is reasonable to expect the Clem parametrization in Eq. (14) to well describe the numerical data, which indeed turned out to be the case.

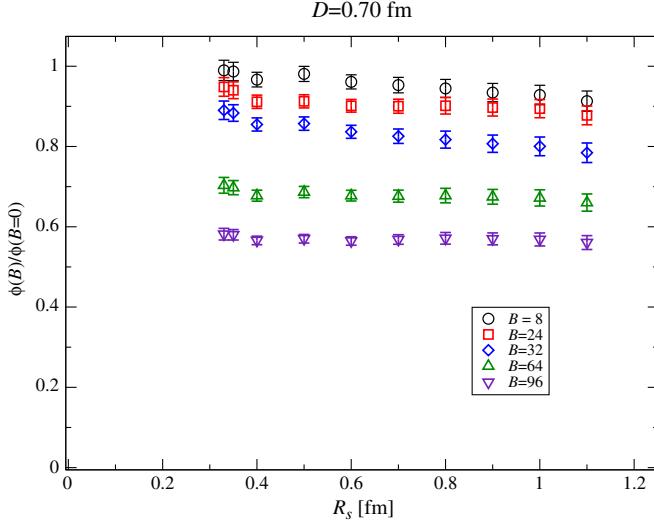


FIG. 12. Dependence of the ratio $\phi(d, B, R_s)/\phi(d, B=0, R_s)$ on the smoothing radius R_s for several values of the magnetic field. The figure refers to the case in which the magnetic field is in the same direction as the separation between the color sources, and $d \simeq 0.7$ fm.

The previously noted fact that the ratios $E_l(d, x_t, R_s, B)/E_l(d, x_t, R_s, B=0)$ are independent of the smoothing radius R_s does not *a priori* implies the ratios of the fit parameters entering the Clem expression Eq. (14), like e.g., $\phi(d, R_s, B)/\phi(d, R_s, B=0)$, to be also independent of R_s . This independence is however numerically observed to hold true with reasonable accuracy: deviations from a constant do not exceed the 5% for the range of parameters explored, an example being shown in Fig. 12. As a consequence, also the ratios of fit parameters computed with and without the magnetic field can be used to extract reliable information on the effect of B on flux tubes.

To characterize the properties of the flux tube it is convenient to use, instead of the fit parameters ϕ , α , μ , some numerical parameters of more direct physical and geometrical interpretation. Two such parameters are the average square width of the flux tube w^2 and its energy density per unit length ϵ , defined by the expressions,

$$w^2 = \frac{\int x_t^2 E_l(d, x_t) d^2 x_t}{\int E_l(d, x_t) d^2 x_t}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \int E_l(d, x)^2 d^2 x_t. \quad (17)$$

If we assume for the longitudinal chromoelectric field the expression in Eq. (14), using known integrals of the modified Bessel functions (see, e.g., Eqs. 5.52.1 and 5.54.2 in Ref. [81]) it is not difficult to prove the relations [44]

$$w^2 = \frac{2\alpha K_2(\alpha)}{\mu K_1(\alpha)}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{\phi^2 \mu^2}{8\pi} \left(1 - \frac{K_0(\alpha)^2}{K_1(\alpha)^2} \right), \quad (18)$$

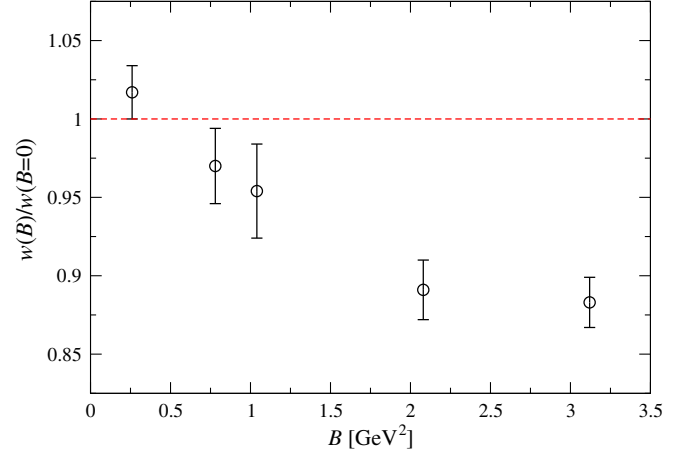


FIG. 13. The average width of the flux tube as a function of the magnetic field in the longitudinal configuration (the L case of Table II). Data are normalized to their $B=0$ values.

that can be used to estimate w^2 and ϵ without having to numerically perform the integrals on the transverse directions. This is highly desirable due to the specific form of the integrands of Eq. (17): they are very small everywhere but for a sharp peak at intermediate values of x_t , and this makes the numerical integration unstable with the available numerical precision.

The average square width of the flux tube w^2 is not strongly dependent on the magnetic field and slightly decreases by increasing B , being reduced by about 10% for the largest value of the magnetic field explored, $eB \simeq 3.12$ GeV^2 , see Fig. 13. This is consistent with the previously noted fact that (in the longitudinal case L) the flux tube gets squeezed by the magnetic field, see Fig. 11.

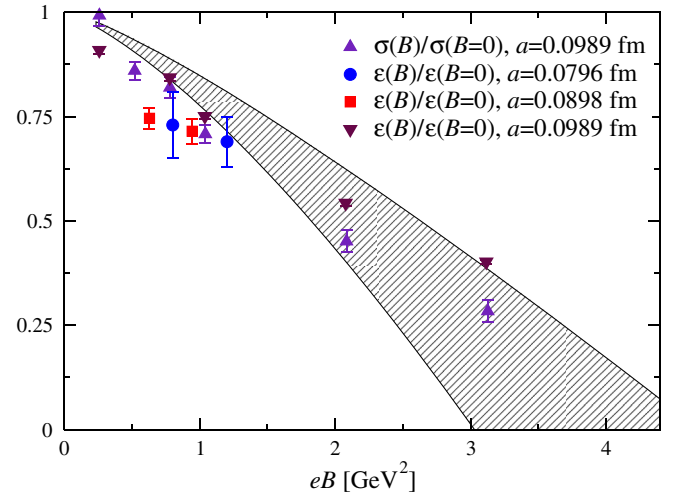


FIG. 14. Comparison of $\epsilon(d, B)/\epsilon(d, B=0)$ (with $d \simeq 0.7$ fm) with $\sigma(B)/\sigma(B=0)$ for the longitudinal case L. The string tension results shown in the picture have been obtained in [16] using a $48^3 \times 96$ lattice with $a \simeq 0.0989$ fm; the dashed region is the result of the continuum extrapolation of the string tension performed in [16] assuming a power-law behavior in B .

Since both the peak value and the square mean width of the flux tube get smaller in the presence of an external magnetic field, the energy density per unit length of the tube $\epsilon(B)$ will be a decreasing function of B . In a simple classical picture, the energy density per unit length of the flux tube is nothing but the string tension, and it is thus interesting to compare the behavior of $\epsilon(B)$ with that of the string tension $\sigma(B)$, that has been previously investigated in Ref. [16].

A direct comparison of $\epsilon(B)$ and $\sigma(B)$ cannot however be performed, due to the dependence of $\epsilon(B)$ on the smoothing radius R_s . This dependence disappears in the ratio $\epsilon(B)/\epsilon(B=0)$ and for this reason we show in Fig. 14 the dependence on B of the ratios $\epsilon(B)/\epsilon(B=0)$ and $\sigma(B)/\sigma(B=0)$ (from [16]). Taking into account the fact that these two sets of data have completely different systematics and that in the determination of $\epsilon(B)$ there is also a theoretical bias [the form Eq. (14) of the flux tube was explicitly used in Eq. (18)], the agreement is reasonable. In future studies it will be highly desirable to have more precise data available, in order to estimate in an unbiased way the energy per unit length of the flux tube.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this work we studied the dependence on a background magnetic field B of the chromoelectric flux tubes between two static color sources in QCD, using simulations performed with $N_f = 2 + 1$ dynamical quarks of physical masses.

As a preliminary step we investigated the $B = 0$ case, pointing out that the smoothing procedure used to improve the signal to noise ratio can lead to significant systematics. We proposed, in an alternative to the “plateau” method that is often used in the literature, the “fixed smoothing scale” method, in which the smoothing radius R_s in physical units is kept fixed as the continuum is approached. Continuum results, however, still display a significant dependence on R_s , and a further extrapolation $R_s \rightarrow 0$ is desirable to obtain physically sensible results, but our data are not precise enough for this further extrapolation to be performed reliably. This makes it very difficult to provide firm results for interesting quantities like the value of the Ginzburg-Landau parameter κ in QCD.

Luckily enough, these problems are absent if one is just interested in studying the modifications of the flux tube induced by the external magnetic field B , as we showed in Sec. IV. Since for $B \neq 0$ rotational invariance is explicitly broken, three different cases have been studied,

corresponding to the inequivalent relative orientations of the magnetic field, of the Wilson loop and of the transverse direction.

When the distance between the two static color charges is collinear with the direction of B , the two transverse directions are equivalent, the flux tube stays cylindrical and both the intensity of the chromoelectric field and the average square width of the tube decrease with the magnetic field. When the static charge separation and the magnetic field are perpendicular, the cylindrical symmetry of the flux tube is instead broken and the chromoelectric field inside the flux tube is a growing function of B .

When the flux tube keeps its cylindrical symmetry the tube profile is still well described by the functional form Eq. (14), like in the $B = 0$ case. Using this fact we could estimate the energy density per unit length ϵ of the flux tube, and we verified that, at least at a semiquantitative level, the dependence of ϵ on B is consistent with the dependence of the string tension σ on B , as determined previously in Ref. [16].

The general picture that emerges from several studies [14,16,17], in which the magnetic field disfavors confinement in the longitudinal direction and enhances confinement in the transverse directions, is thus fully consistent with the results of the present work. Since the properties of the confining potential boil down to properties of the color flux tube, our results can in fact be seen as the microscopical origin of the macroscopic effects observed in previous works.

A natural extension of this work would be the study of other field components of the flux tube: while at a vanishing magnetic field the longitudinal (chromo)electric field is by far the dominant one; it is conceivable that at $eB \neq 0$ also other field components could be activated, making the field structure within the flux tube more complicated.

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