

On thermodynamics of $N=4$ SYM (continued)

Entropy density:

$$s = S/V_3 = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} N_c^2 T^3 f(\lambda)$$

$$N_c \rightarrow \infty, \quad \forall \lambda$$

$$f(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{3}{2\pi^2} \lambda + \dots, & \lambda \ll 1 \\ \frac{3}{4} + O(\lambda^{-3/2}), & \lambda \gg 1 \end{cases}$$

For a d -dimensional CFT we have

$$s = a f(\lambda) T^{d-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow s = \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right|_{\mu} \Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{d} a f(\lambda) T^d$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{F} = -pV = E - T \cdot S \Rightarrow \varepsilon = T s - p$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon = \frac{d-1}{d} a f(\lambda) T^d = (d-1) p$$

This is expected since for CFT $T^{\mu}_{\mu} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} -\varepsilon & & \\ & p & \\ & & p \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = (d-1) p$$

Энтропия $N=4$ SYM в планковом
пределе ($N_c \rightarrow \infty$)

Для d -мерной CFT, плотность энтр.

$$s = S/V_{d_s} \quad (d_s + 1 = d) \text{ равна}$$

$$s = \alpha T^{d_s} \quad (\text{по размерности}),$$

где α может зависеть от парам. теории.

1) $\lambda = 0$ Уреальный газ $N=4$ SYM
в $d=4$
Для одной скал. ст. своб. (бозонной)

$$\bar{F} = - \frac{V_3 T^2}{90 (\hbar c)^3} (k_B T)^4$$

см ЛЛ Т.5

или Квасников

У нас $\mu = 0$ и

$$\bar{F} = -p V_3 \quad \text{и} \quad s = \frac{\partial P}{\partial T}$$

$$\bar{F} = - \frac{\pi^2 T^4}{90} V_3 \Rightarrow s = - \frac{\partial f}{\partial T},$$

где $f \equiv \bar{F}/V_3$.

$$\text{T.e.} \quad s = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi^2 T^3}{90} \text{ г/с. св.}$$

Для фермионов: $\bar{F}_F = \frac{7}{8} F_B$.

В $N=4$: 8 бозонных ст. св. и 8 фермионных. $\otimes N_c^2 - 1$ штук.

$$S = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi^2 T^3}{90} (N_c^2 - 1) \left[8 + 8 \cdot \frac{7}{8} \right] = \\ = \frac{4 \cdot 15 \pi^2 T^3}{90} (N_c^2 - 1) = \frac{2 \pi^2 (N_c^2 - 1) T^3}{3}$$

При $N_c \rightarrow \infty$: $S \rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 N_c^2 T^3$.

2) $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (и $N_c \rightarrow \infty$)

$$S = \frac{k_B A_H}{4 \ell_p^{d-2}} = \frac{k_B A_H c^3}{4 G_d \hbar}$$

$$d = 10, \quad 16\pi G_{10} = (2\pi)^7 g_s^2 \ell_s^8$$

$$ds_{10}^2 = \frac{(\pi T L)^2}{u} \left(-f dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \right) + \\ + \frac{L^2}{4u^2 f} du^2 + L^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

$$A_H = \int d^3x d\Omega \sqrt{\det g^{ind}}$$

Условья: $t = const$

$$u = u_H = 1 = const$$

$$ds_{ind}^2 = \left(\frac{\pi T L}{u} \right)^2 (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) + L^2 d\Omega_5^2$$

$$g^{ind} = \left(\frac{(\pi T L)^2}{u_H} \right)^3 L^{10} \det \Omega_5$$

$$A_H = \int dx dy dz d\Omega_5 \frac{\pi^3 T^3 L^3}{u_H^3} L^5 \sqrt{\det \Omega_5}$$

$$= \pi^3 T^3 T^8 V_3 \cdot A_{S^5} = \pi^6 L^8 V_3 \cdot T^3$$

||
 π^3

Также: $\int L^4 = l_s^4 g_{YM}^2 N_c$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_{YM}^2 = 4\pi g_s \end{array} \right.$$

Поэтому $S_{\lambda=\infty} = \frac{\pi^2 N_c^2 T^3}{2}$

T.e. $S_{\lambda=\infty} = \frac{3}{4} S_{\lambda=0}$.