Simulating stochastic fluids

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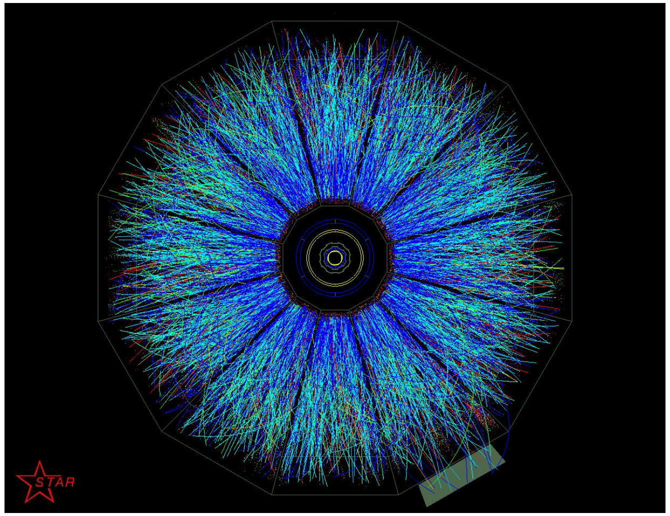
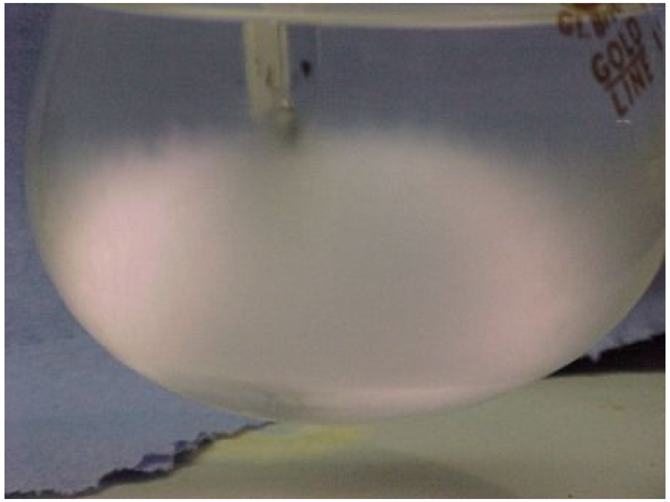




With C. Chattopadhyay, J. Ott, V. Skokov

References: 2403.10608 (PRL 2024), 2411.15994 (PRD 2025).

Critical Dynamics

What is the dynamical theory near the critical point?

The basic logic of fluid dynamics still applies. Important modifications:

- Critical equation of state.
- Stochastic fluxes, fluctuation-dissipation relations.
- Possible Goldstone modes (chiral field in QCD)

Chiral phase transition: Model G (Rajagopal & Wilczek, 1993)

Possible critical endpoint: Model H (Son & Stephanov, 2004)

Digression: Diffusion

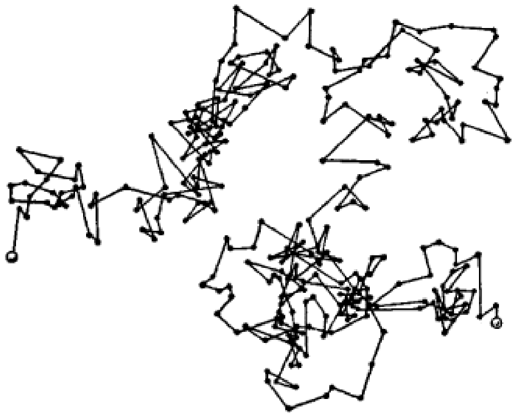
Consider a Brownian particle

$$\dot{p}(t) = -\gamma_D p(t) + \zeta(t) \qquad\qquad \langle \zeta(t)\zeta(t') \rangle = \kappa\delta(t-t')$$

drag (dissipation) white noise (fluctuations)

For the particle to eventually thermalize

$$\langle p^2 \rangle = 2mT$$



drag and noise must be related

$$\kappa = \frac{mT}{\gamma_D}$$

Einstein (Fluctuation-Dissipation)

Hydrodynamic equation for critical mode

Equation of motion for critical mode ϕ ("model H")

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} = \kappa\,\nabla^2\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta\phi} - g\left(\vec{\nabla}\phi\right)\cdot\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta\vec{\pi}^T} + \zeta \qquad\qquad (g=1)$$

Diffusion Advection Noise

Equation of motion for momentum density π

$$\frac{\partial\vec{\pi}^T}{\partial t} = \eta\,\nabla^2\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta\vec{\pi}^T} + g\left(\vec{\nabla}\phi\right)\cdot\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta\phi} - g\left(\frac{\delta\mathcal{F}}{\delta\vec{\pi}^T}\cdot\vec{\nabla}\right)\vec{\pi}^T + \vec{\xi}$$

Free energy functional: Order parameter ϕ, momentum density $\vec{\pi} = w\vec{v}$

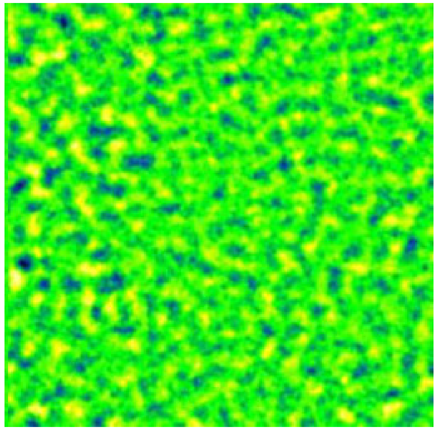
$$\mathcal{F} = \int d^3x\left[\frac{1}{2w}\vec{\pi}^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\vec{\nabla}\phi)^2 + \frac{m^2}{2}\phi^2 + \lambda\phi^4\right] \qquad\qquad D = m^2\kappa$$

Fluctuation-Dissipation relation

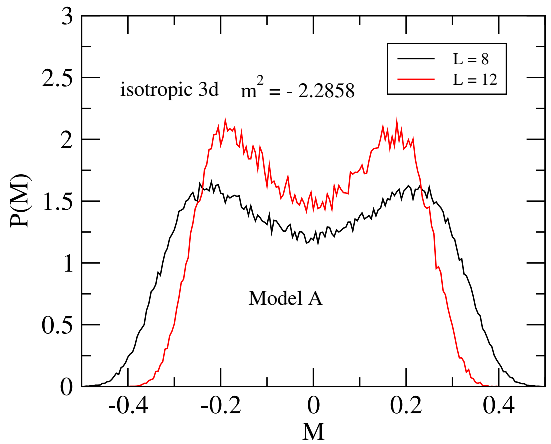
$$\langle\zeta(x,t)\zeta(x',t')\rangle = -2\kappa T\nabla^2\delta(x-x')\delta(t-t')$$

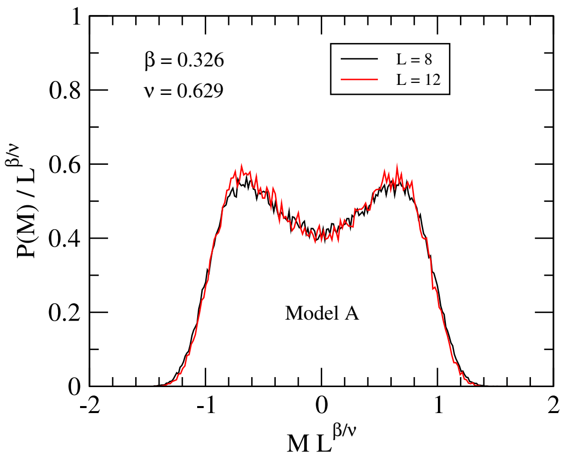
$$\langle\xi_i(x,t)\xi_j(x',t')\rangle = -2\eta T\nabla^2 P^T_{ij}\delta(x-x')\delta(t-t')$$

ensures $P[\phi,\vec{\pi}] \sim \exp(-\mathcal{F}[\phi,\vec{\pi}]/T)$



Tune m^2 to critical point $m^2 = m_c^2$ (Ising critical point)





Numerical realization

Stochastic relaxation equation ("model A")

$$\partial_t \psi = -\Gamma \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \psi} + \zeta \qquad \langle \zeta(x,t)\zeta(x',t')\rangle = \Gamma T \delta(x-x')\delta(t-t')$$

Naive discretization

$$\psi(t+\Delta t) = \psi(t) + (\Delta t)\left[-\Gamma \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \psi} + \sqrt{\frac{\Gamma T}{(\Delta t) a^3}}\theta\right] \qquad \langle \theta^2 \rangle = 1$$

Noise dominates as $\Delta t \to 0$, leads to discretization ambiguities in the equilibrium distribution.

Idea: Use Metropolis update

$$\psi(t+\Delta t) = \psi(t) + \sqrt{2\Gamma(\Delta t)}\theta \qquad p = min(1, e^{-\beta \Delta \mathcal{F}})$$

Numerical realization

Central observation

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \psi(t+\Delta t,\vec{x}) - \psi(t,\vec{x})\rangle &= -(\Delta t)\,\Gamma\,\frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta \psi} + O\left((\Delta t)^2\right)\\ \langle [\psi(t+\Delta t,\vec{x}) - \psi(t,\vec{x})]^2\rangle &= 2(\Delta t)\,\Gamma\,T + O\left((\Delta t)^2\right)\,.\end{aligned}$$

Metropolis realizes both diffusive and stochastic step. Also

$$P[\psi] \sim \exp(-\beta \mathcal{F}[\psi])$$

Note: Still have short distance noise; need to adjust bare parameters such as Γ, m^2, λ to reproduce physical quantities.

Numerical realization: Model H

Model H: Conserving update

$$\pi_\nu^{trial}(\vec{x}, t+\Delta t) = \pi_\nu(\vec{x}, t) + r_{\nu\mu}\,,$$
$$\pi_\nu^{trial}(\vec{x}+\hat{\mu}, t+\Delta t) = \pi_\nu(\vec{x}+\hat{\mu}, t) - r_{\nu\mu}\,,$$

$$r_{\nu\mu} = \sqrt{2\eta T(\Delta t)}\,\zeta_\nu\,.$$

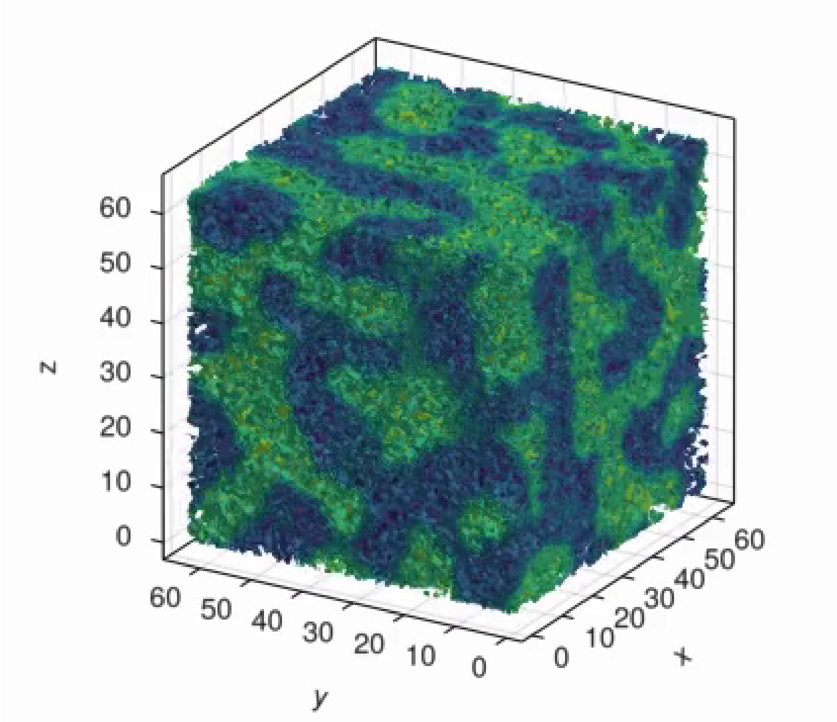
Advection (PB terms) conserves $\mathcal{H}$. On the lattice use "skew" discretized derivatives

$$\dot{\phi} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\,\pi_\mu^T\,\nabla_\mu^c\phi\,,$$
$$\dot{\pi}_\mu^T = -\left[\frac{1}{2}\nabla_\nu^c\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\pi_\nu^T\pi_\mu^T\right) + \frac{1}{2\rho}\pi_\nu^T\,\nabla_\nu^c\pi_\mu^T + (\nabla_\mu^c\phi)\,(\nabla_\nu^c\nabla_\nu^c\phi)\right]\,,$$

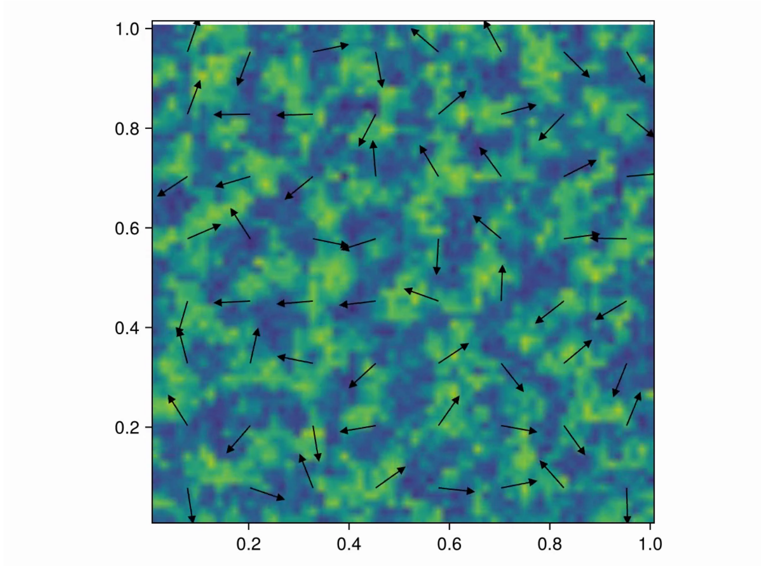
and project on π_μ^T using Fourier transforms.

Numerical results (critical Navier-Stokes)

Order parameter (3d)



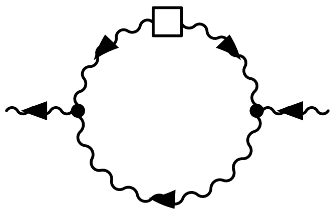
Order parameter/velocity field (2d)



Renormalized viscosity

Renormalization of η

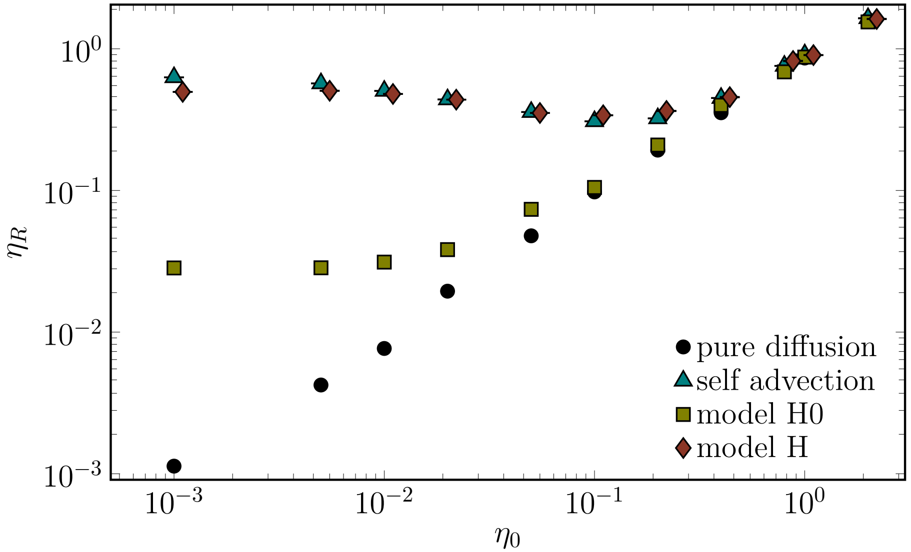
"Stickiness of shear waves"



$$\eta_R = \eta + \frac{7}{60\pi^2}\frac{\rho T \Lambda}{\eta}$$

Leads to minimum viscosity

Top: Model H

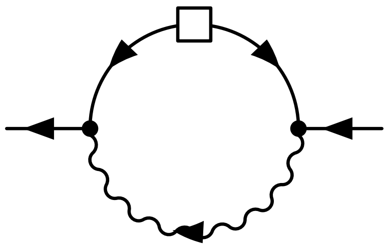


Middle: No self-advection

Bottom: No advection

Relaxation Rate

Order parameter relaxation rate

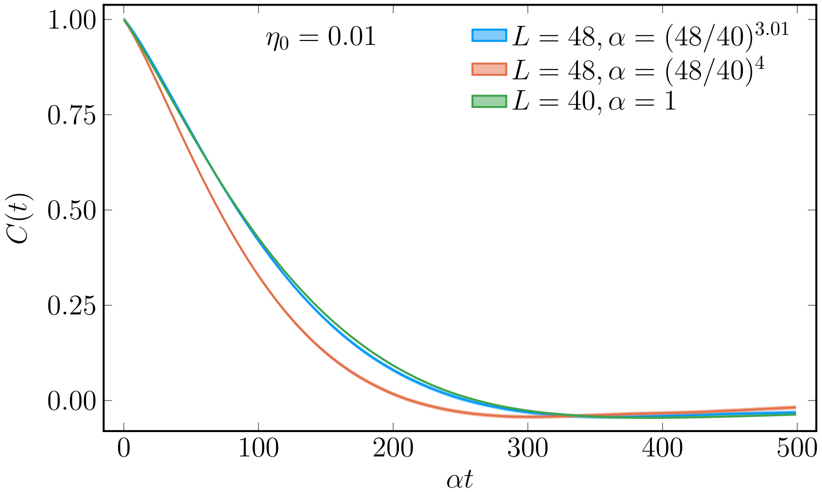


$$\Gamma_k = \frac{\Gamma}{\xi^4}(k\xi)^2\left(1+(k\xi)^2\right) + \frac{T}{6\pi\eta_R\xi^3}K(k\xi)$$

Crossover from $\tau_R \sim \xi^4$ at large η_R

to $\tau_R \sim \xi^3$ for small η_R

$$C(t) = \langle \phi_k(0)\phi_{-k}(t)\rangle$$

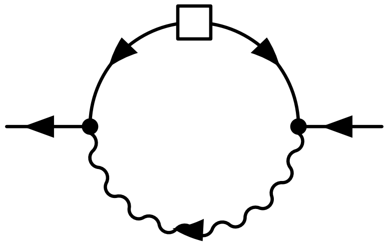


Dynamic Scaling:

$$z(\eta = 0.01) = 3.07$$

Relaxation Rate

Order parameter relaxation rate



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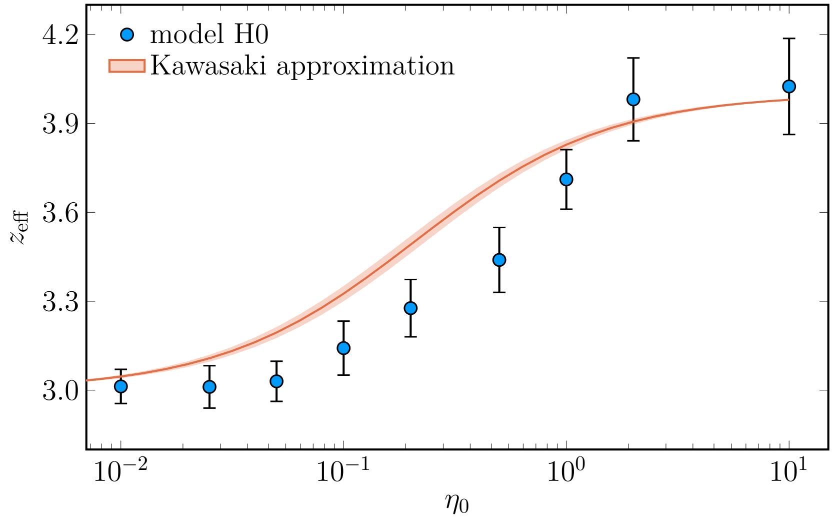


Crossover from $\tau_R \sim \xi^4$ at large η_R

to $\tau_R \sim \xi^3$ for small η_R

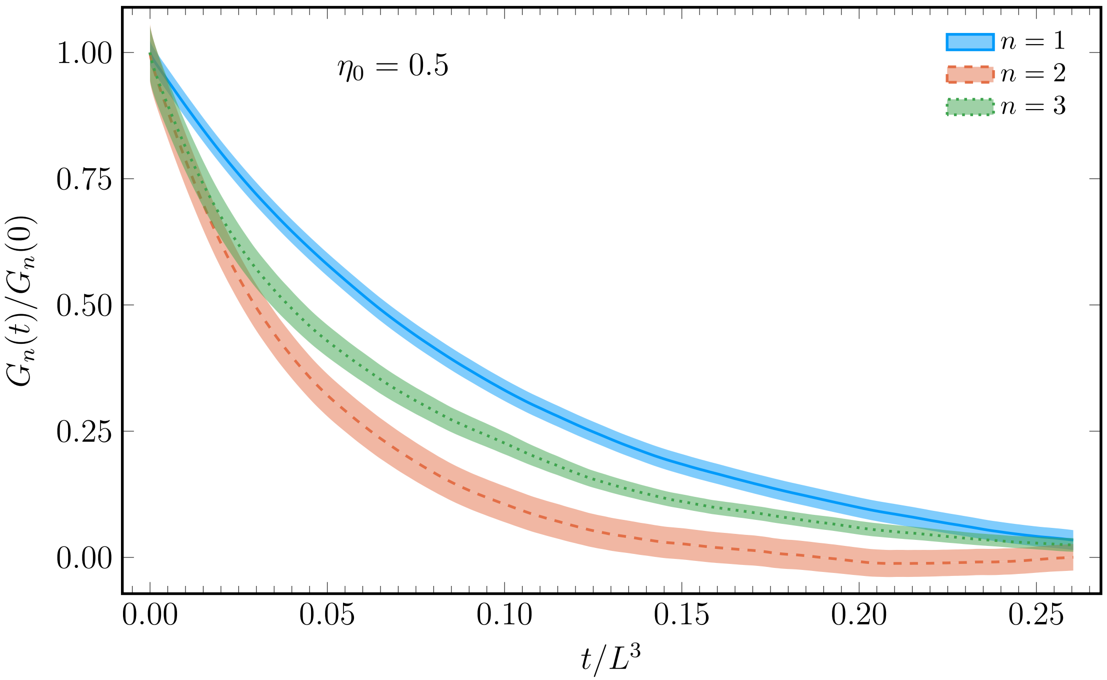
Summary and Outlook

Numerical simulation of stochastic fluid dynamics, observed renormalization of shear viscosity and dynamical scaling.

Outlook: Extend the present framework to full (relativistic) fluid dynamics, or couple the simulations to fixed relativistic background flow (no backreaction).

Also see: Soloviev (Poster 654, Session 1), Teaney (Session 24)

Evolution of higher moments



$$G_n(t) = \langle M^n(t) M^n(0) \rangle \,, \qquad M(t) = \int_V d^3x\, \phi(\vec{x}, t)$$