

What is the best way to quantize non-linear electrodynamics?

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work with **V. Errasti Diez**, LMU/TUM/Cluster Origins [[arXiv:2112.11477](https://arxiv.org/abs/2112.11477)]
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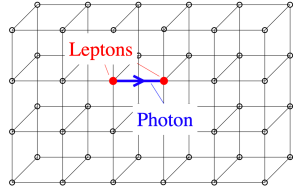


Background

- Outdated problems with quantization of Maxwell's electrodynamics: self energy of a point particle infinite
- Interest in non-linear electrodynamics [Born '34, Born&Infeld '34, Schwinger '51, Schwinger '54, Plebanski '69]
- Born-Infeld [BI] as a classical theory of strings and branes [Fradkin&Tseytlin '85, Agnani et. al '96]
- Quantization of NL extensions of electrodynamics (Dirac \rightarrow symplectic quantization)
- Goal: theoretical groundwork for non perturbative explorations of such theories
- Numerical explorations using lattice techniques

Motivation

- Simplest non-linear extension of QED: BI theory [Born '34, Born&Infeld '34]

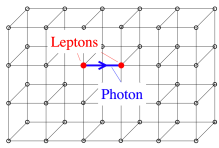
- Born Infeld on the  [Sinclair&Kogut '05, Sinclair&Kogut '06]

- Further extensions incl. derivative self-interactions of the vector field: Generalized Proca (GP) or Vector Galileon theories [Tasinato '14, Heisenberg'14]
- Applications in lattice theories, optics, and cosmology: **coupling of non-linear electrodynamics to gravity as a dark energy explanation** [De Felice et al. '16]
- Axiomatic approach and extension to multi-field GP [Errasti Diez et al. '19]
- For the first time experiments probing non-linear regime of QED: PVLAS, LUXE, SwissFEL ...

Multiple options for extending (Q)ED

[Maxwell (QED)]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$



[Maxwell; 1850-1865]

*many talks at LATT22

[Non-linear (NLE)]

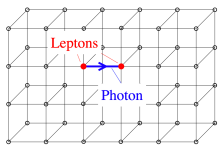
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + f(F_{\mu\nu})$$

[Born & Infeld; 1934]

[Schwinger; 1951-1953]

[Proca (QEDm)]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} m^2 A_\mu A^\mu$$



[Proca; 1936-1938]

Contribution #359 at LATT22 [Tsang/Shindler, poster]

[Generalized Proca (GP)]

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \tilde{f}(A_\mu, F_{\mu\nu}, S_{\mu\nu})$$

[Tasinato; 2014] – [Heisenberg; 2014]

[Beltran Jimenez & Heisenberg; 2016]

[Errasti Diez, MKM; 2021]

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

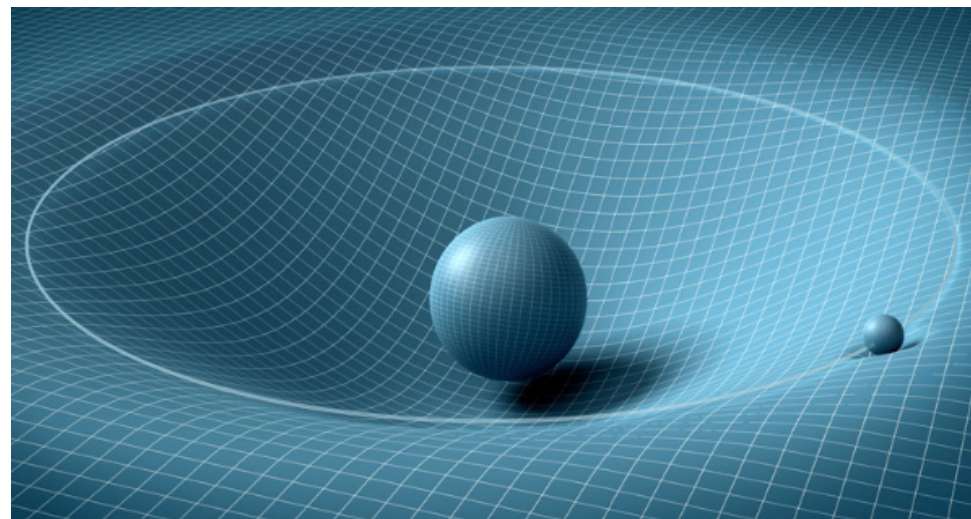
$$S_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu + \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

*In the quantum regime: massless theory is restored safely from massive one [A. Hell '21]

Constraints analysis in a nutshell

[Dirac-Bergmann '50-'58]

- Write a Lagrangian of the theory of interest: matter content + symmetries
- $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(Q^1, \dots, Q^N)$ subject to constraints if $n_{\text{d.o.f.}} < N$
- **Systematic iterative procedure** to find a subspace of the configuration space that does admit a symplectic 2-form (physically meaningful space)



Constraints analysis in a nutshell

[Dirac-Bergmann '50-'58]

- **Constraint analysis already at the classical level: avoid ghosts (Ostrogradski instabilities)** [Ostrogradski 1850, Pais&Uhlenbeck '51]
- **Additional challenge: consistent quantization of any system prone to Ostograndski instabilities is not guaranteed**
- **The same applies to the multi-field gauge systems**
- **Usual suspects for additional constraints, in order that it admits quantization of the theory**



The easiest approach to quantization

[Faddeev & Jackiw '92], [Jackiw '93] [Barcelos-Neto & Wotzasek; 92-93], [Liao & Huang '07], [Toms '15]

[Errasti Diez, M.K.M., '21]

- Symplectic instead of Dirac's quantization
- Changing to Hamiltonian formulation cumbersome; non-local algebra of commutators

1. Start by bringing Lagrangian to the following form:

$$\mathcal{L} = \theta \dot{Q} + \hat{\mathcal{L}}; \quad \{Q\} = \{A_\mu, p^\mu, \lambda\}$$

2. Compute:

$$\Omega_{mn} = \frac{\delta \theta_n}{\delta Q^m} - \frac{\delta \theta_m}{\delta Q^n}$$

3. Obtain new constraints: $\gamma \frac{\delta \hat{\mathcal{L}}}{\delta Q} = 0$; iteratively repeat until closure!

The easiest approach to quantization

[Faddeev & Jackiw '92], [Jackiw '93] [Barcelos-Neto & Wotzasek; 92-93], [Liao & Huang '07], [Toms '15]

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- **New, simple way to read off a partition function for the quantized system:**

$$Z = \int d\sigma e^{i \int_{\mathcal{M}} d^4x \mathcal{L}}; \quad d\sigma = \det(\Omega) \prod_m d[Q^m]$$

- **Ready for analytical and numerical computations, keep in mind conclusions:**
 1. **Not all non-linear massive ED versions can be quantized**
 2. **Among those that can be quantized, degenerate behaviour may happen**
- **One exception: Non-linear QED (Born-Infeld) does not have degenerate behaviour** [Bialyncki-Birula '83]

NLE on the lattice

[Sinclair,Kogut '05, Sinclair,Kogut '06]

- Outlined quantization procedure can be applied to any NL-extension of ED
- Preliminary results with Born Infeld action in four spacetime dimensions

$$S = b^2 \int d^4x \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2b^2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{16b^4} (F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu})^2} - 1 \right)$$

- Simple Metropolis update [Sinclair,Kogut '05, Sinclair,Kogut '06]
- Compute Polyakov loop:

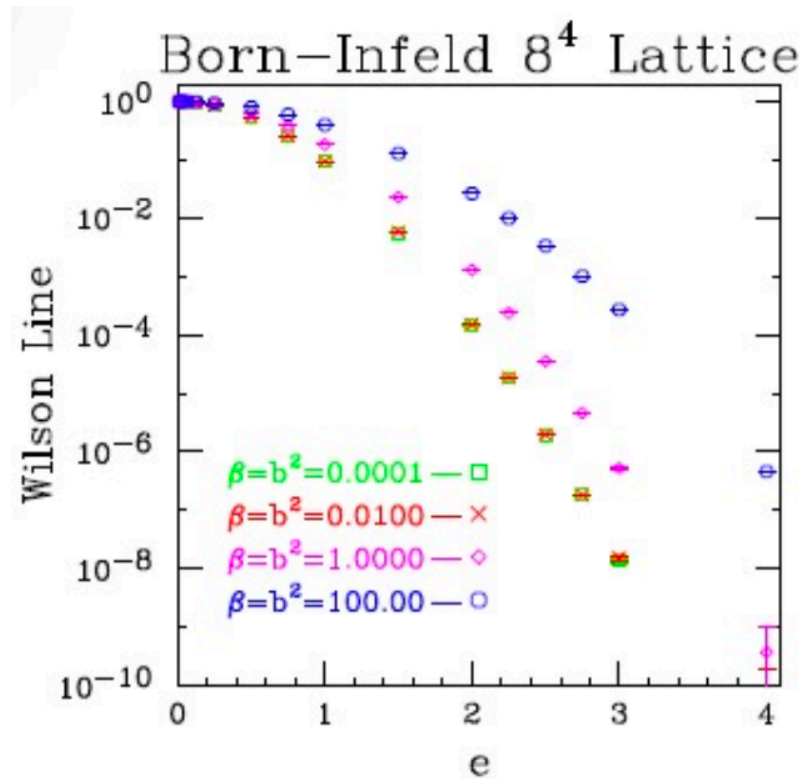
$$W(x) = e^{ie \sum_{x_0} A_0(x_0, \vec{x}) - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{y}} A_0(x_0, \vec{y})} \quad (\text{sign problem, large statistics needed})$$

- See [Sinclair,Kogut '21] and contribution #73 at LATT22 [D. Sinclair Mon, 14:00]

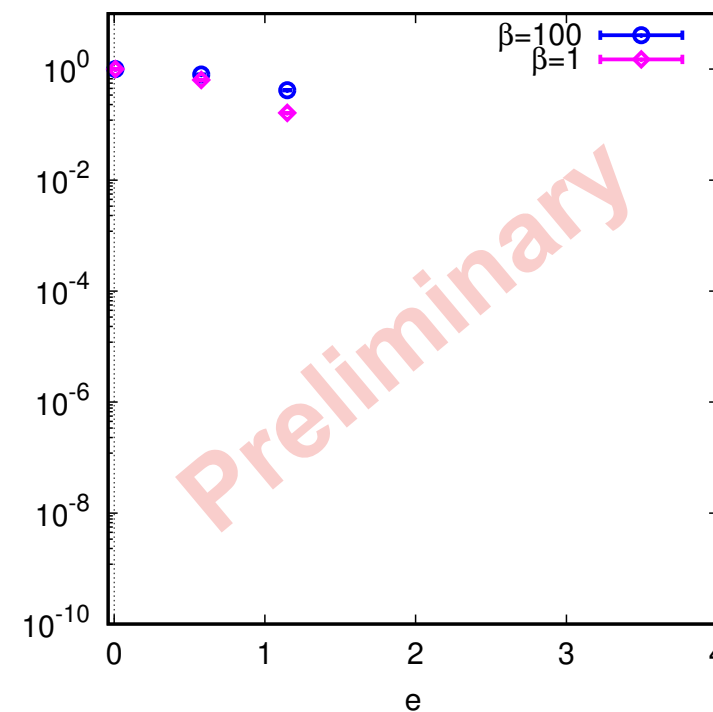
Born Infeld Theory on the lattice

[Sinclair,Kogut '05, Sinclair,Kogut '21]

- Agreement with results in [Sinclair,Kogut '06] for small value of e on 8^4 lattice
- Further noise reduction techniques needed for larger e
- Extension to other non-linear extensions of electrodynamics in progress



[Sinclair,Kogut '06]



[Errasti Diez, M.K.M., G. Pierini, in preparation]

Summary & Outlook

- **Many ways for NL extensions of Maxwell's electrodynamics: we have quantized all of them**
- **Safe to quantize certain extensions (incl. derivative self-interaction), under specific set of conditions**
- **Given partition function; Monte Carlo methods can be used to obtain predictions**
- **Two special cases explored on the lattice: BI and Proca (QEDm)**
- **Implementation of more general NLE in progress (relevant for cosmology, BSM physics, Schwinger effect, vacuum birefringence ...)**



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