

QCD transition at zero and non-zero baryon densities

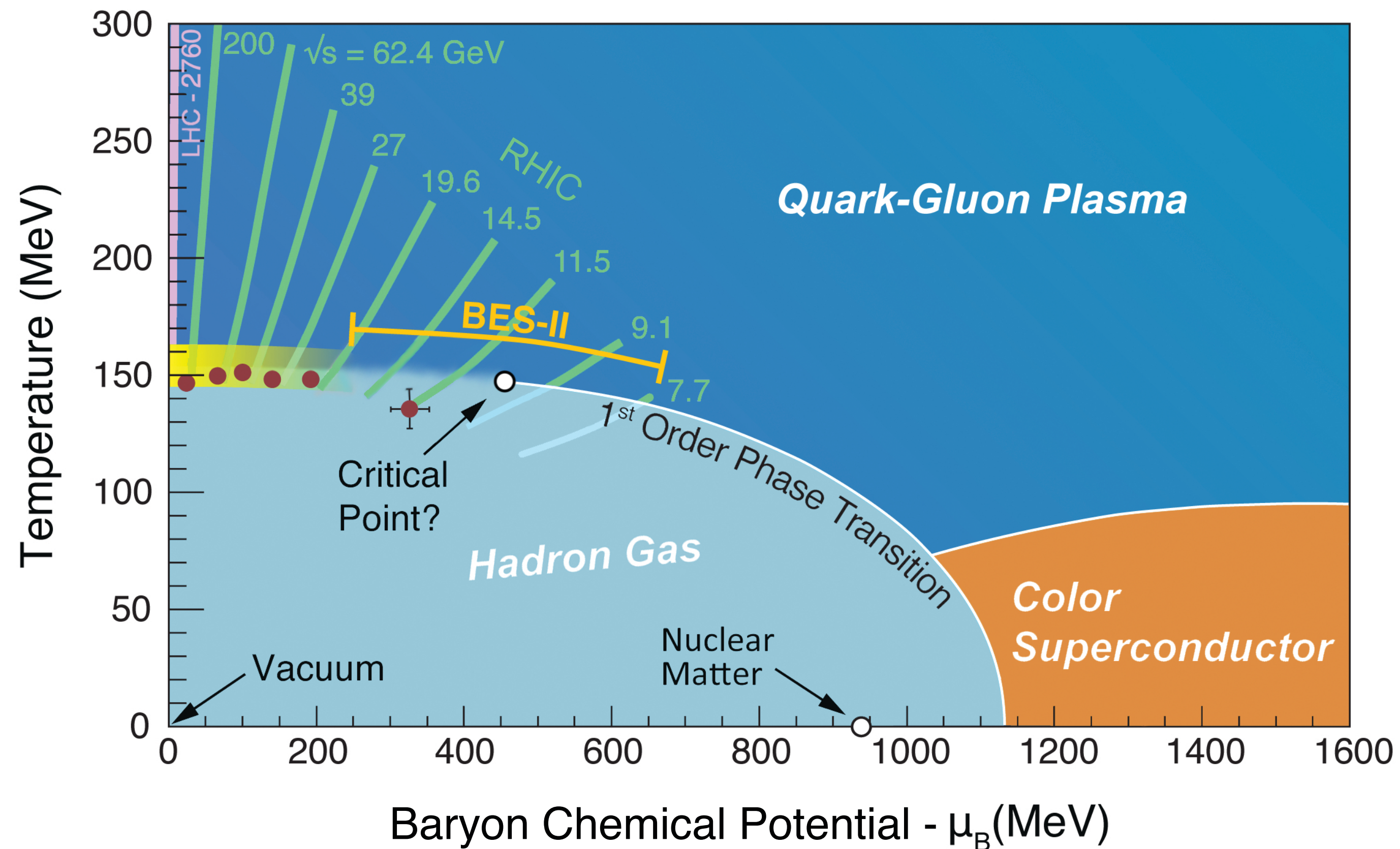
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May 2018, Frankfurt, Germany

chiral crossover temperature

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_B)}{T_c(0)} = 1 - \kappa_2^B \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_c(0)} \right)^2 - \kappa_4^B \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_c(0)} \right)^4 + \mathcal{O}(\mu_B^6)$$



Quark Matter 2018:
Patrick Steinbrecher (BNL)

HotQCD preliminary

order parameter:

$$\Sigma_{\text{sub}} \equiv m_s(\Sigma_u + \Sigma_d) - (m_u + m_d)\Sigma_s$$

$$\Sigma_f = \frac{T}{V} \frac{\partial}{\partial m_f} \ln Z$$

susceptibility:

$$\chi_{\text{sub}} \equiv \frac{T}{V} m_s \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} + \frac{\partial}{\partial m_d} \right) \Sigma_{\text{sub}}$$

and it's quark-line
disconnected part: χ_{disc}

Taylor's expansion:

$$\frac{\Sigma_{\text{sub}}}{f_K^4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n^{\Sigma}}{n!} \hat{\mu}_B^n$$

$$\frac{\chi_{\text{disc}}}{f_K^4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n^{\chi}}{n!} \hat{\mu}_B^n$$

crossover temperature:

$$\frac{d^2}{dT^2} \frac{\Sigma_{\text{sub}}(T, \mu_B)}{f_K^4} \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dT} \frac{\chi_{\text{disc}}(T, \mu_B)}{f_K^4} \equiv 0$$

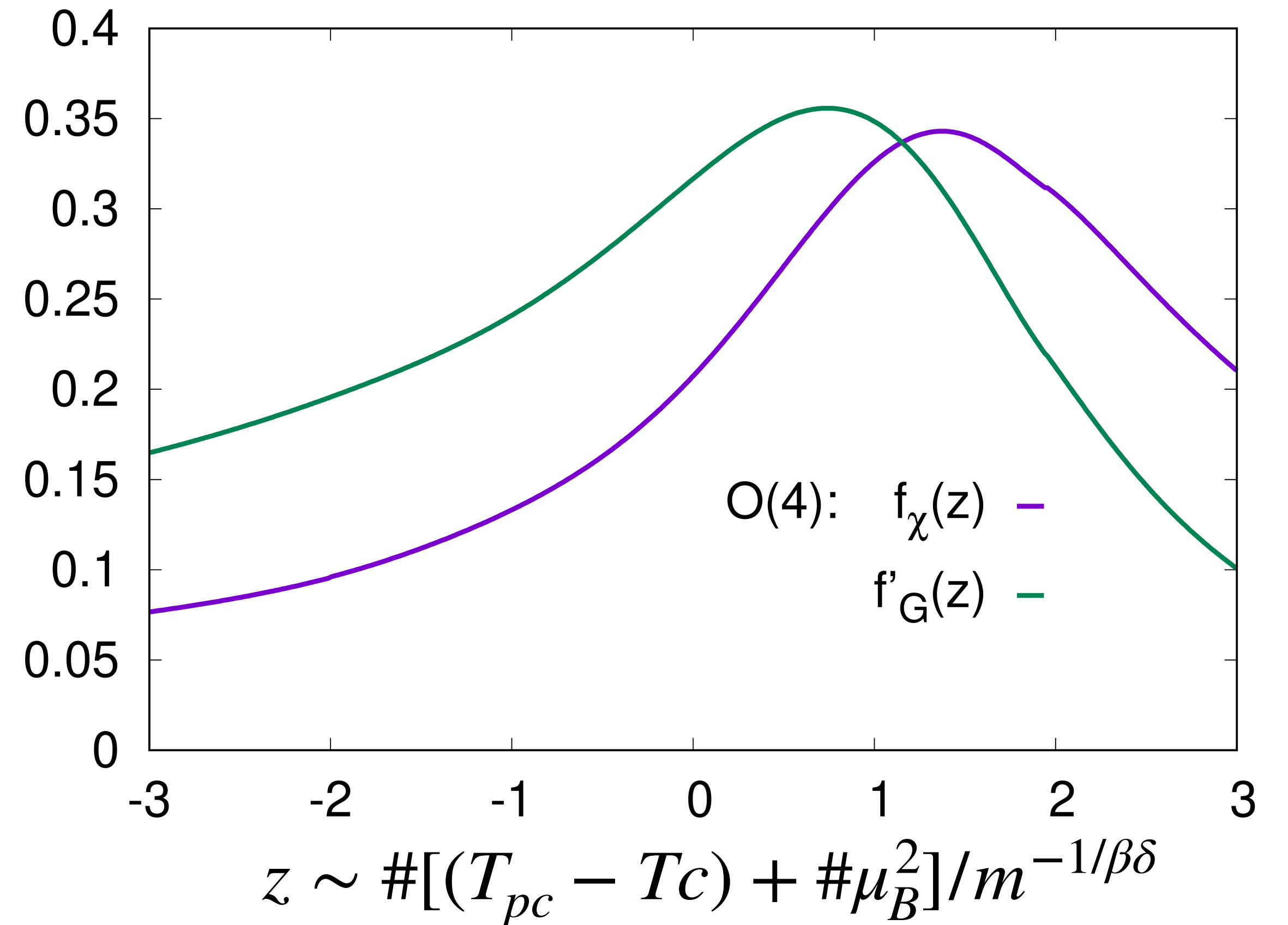
$$\chi_t \sim m^{(\beta-1)/\beta\delta} f'_G(z)$$

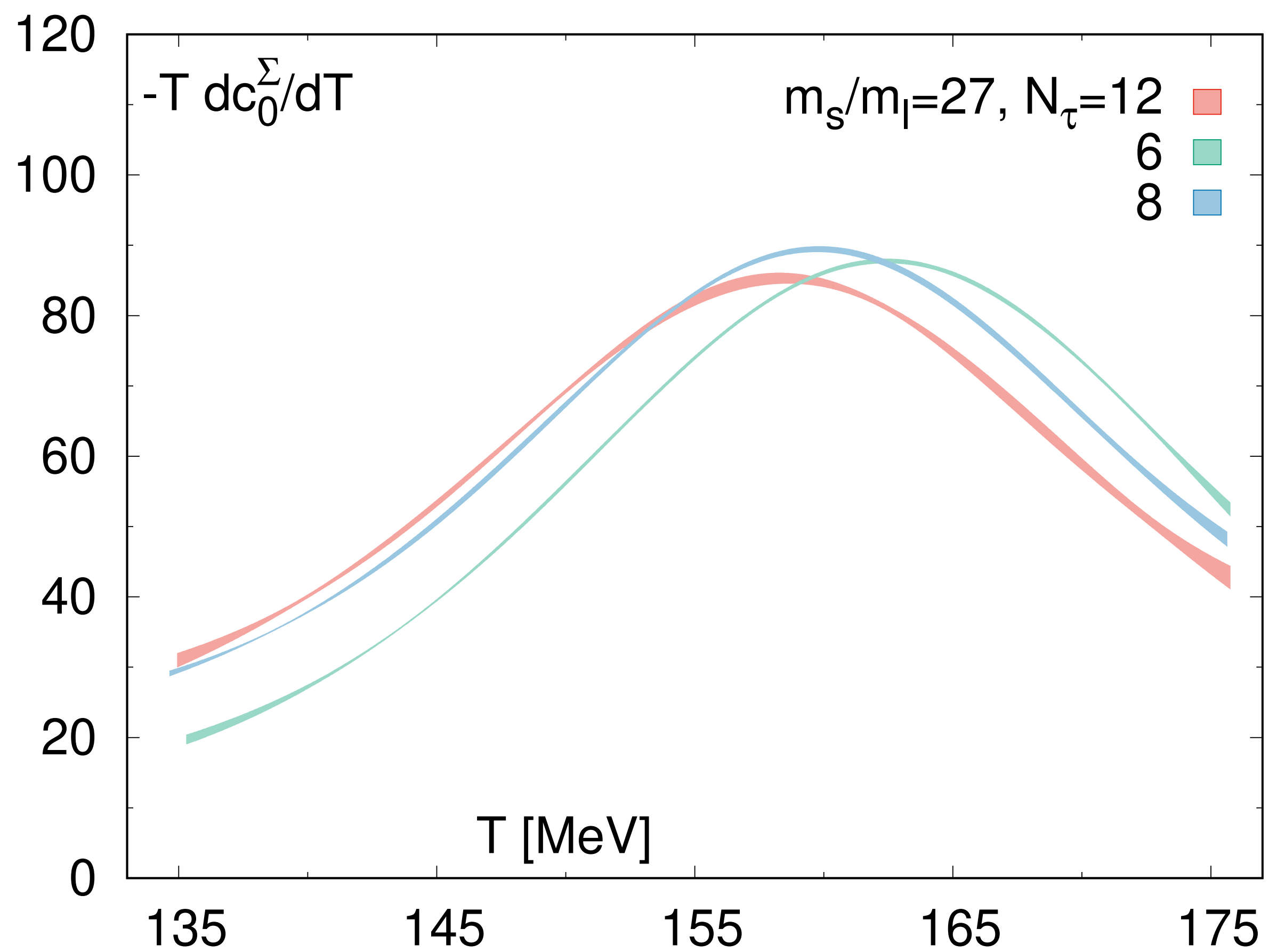
$$f'_G : \partial_T \Sigma_{sub}, \partial_{\mu_B}^2 \Sigma_{sub}$$

$$\chi_m \sim m^{1/\delta-1} f_\chi(z)$$

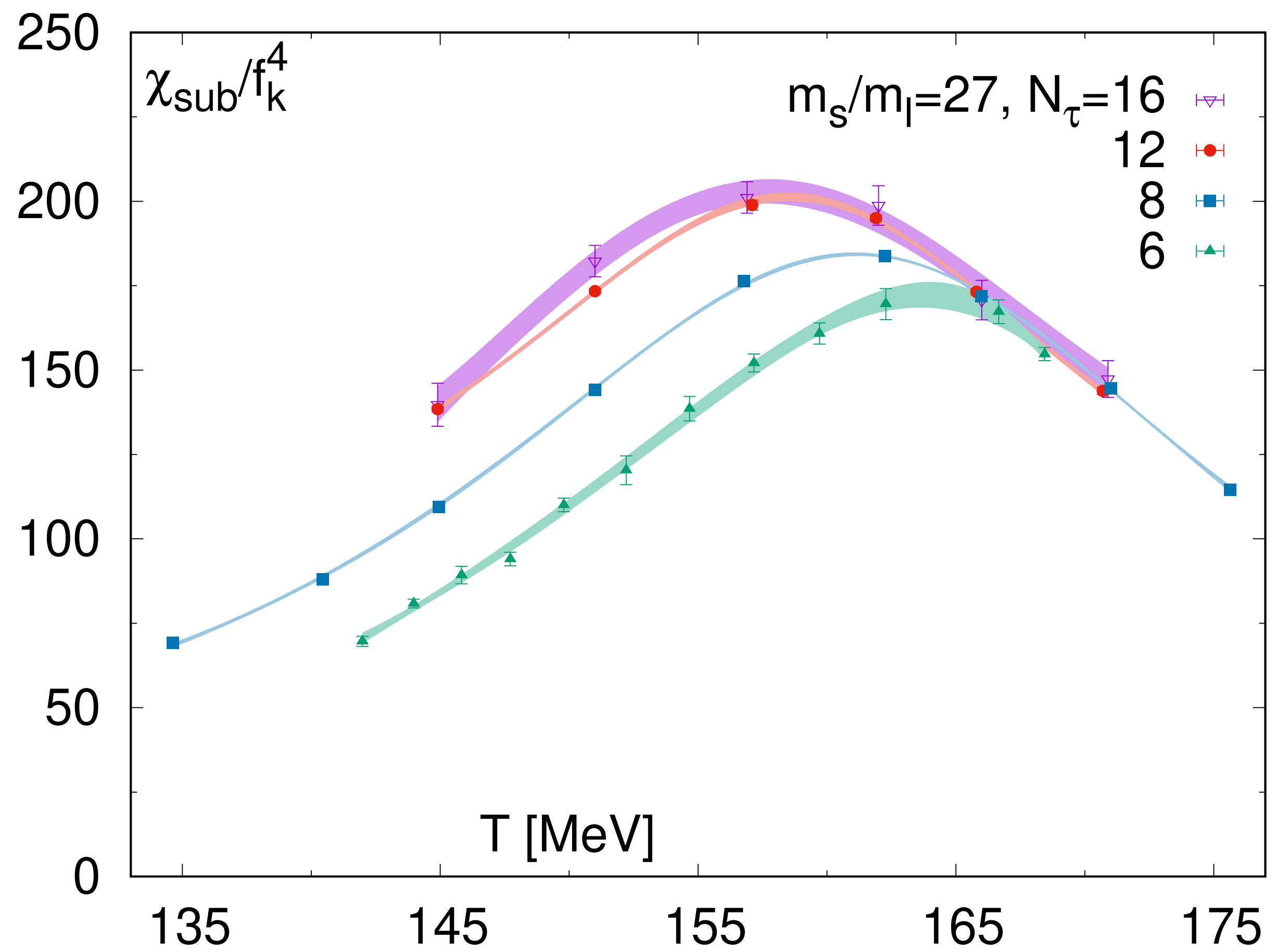
$$f_\chi(z) : \chi_{sub}, \chi_{disc}, \partial_{\mu_B}^2 \chi_{disc}$$

- $m = 0$: all these susceptibilities will diverge at a unique transition temperature
- $m > 0$: crossover, different susceptibilities can lead to different crossover temperatures



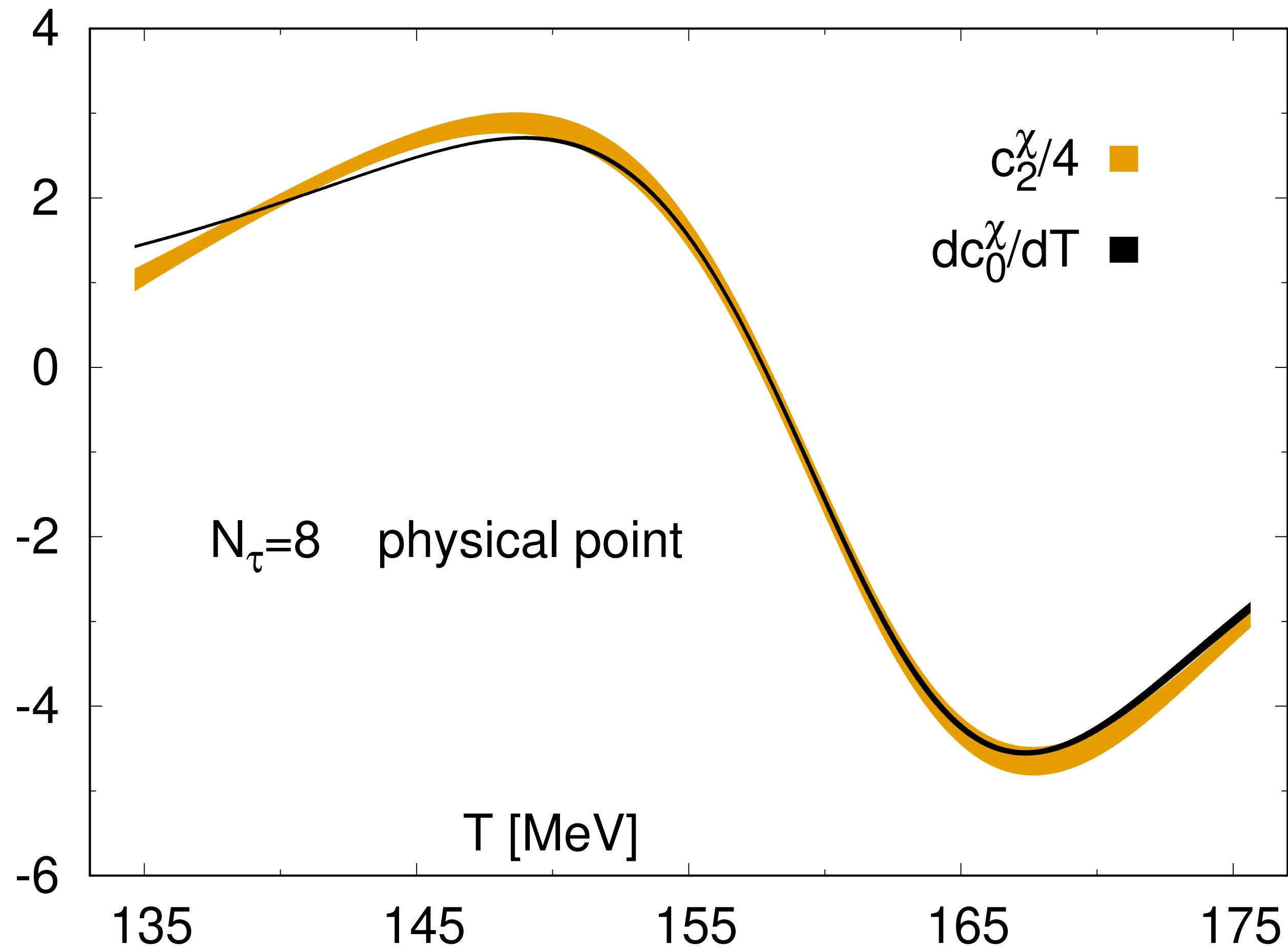


$$f'_G : \partial_T \Sigma_{sub}$$



$$f_\chi(z) : \chi_{sub}$$

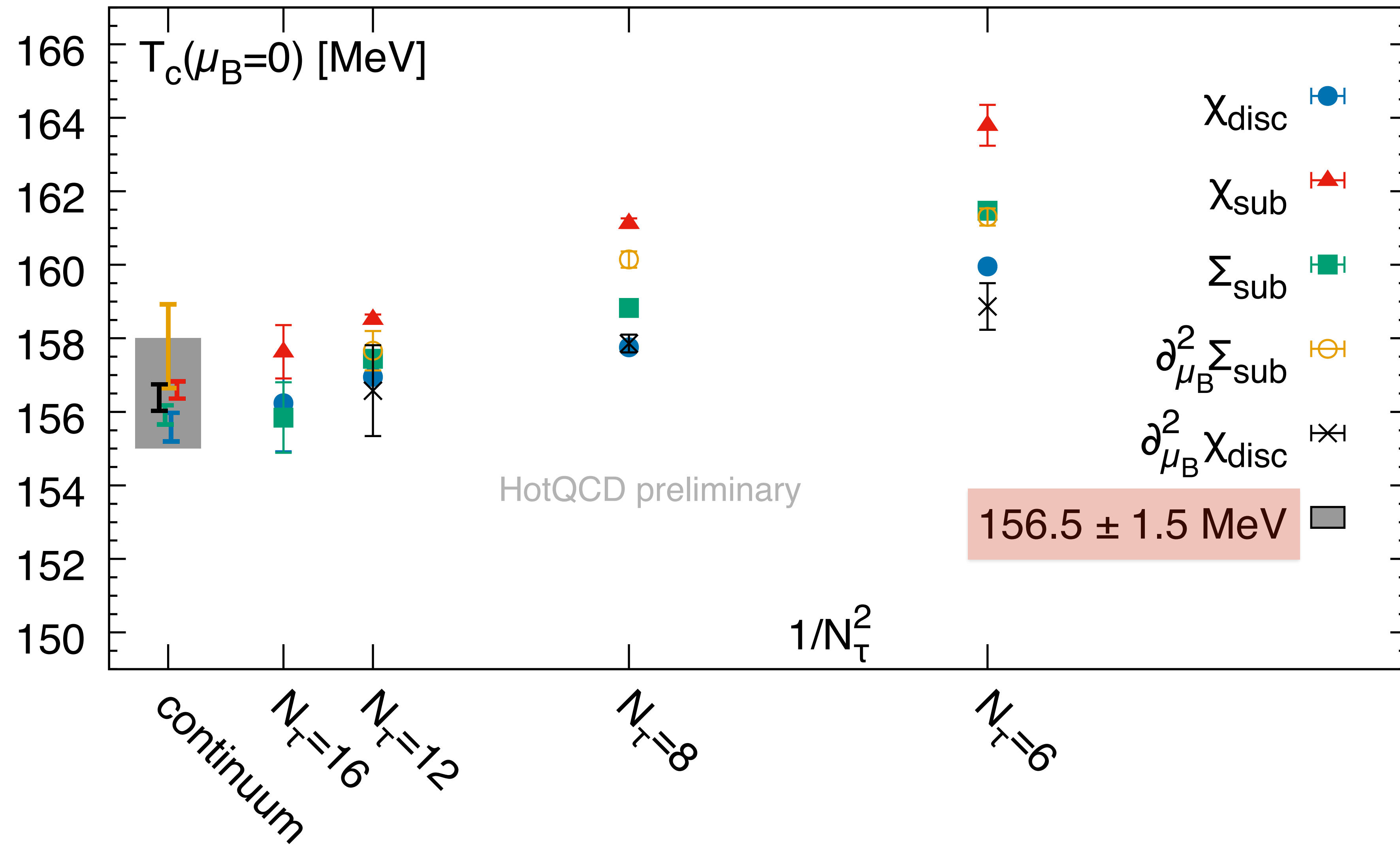
$$\partial_T \chi_{disc} \sim \partial_{\mu_B}^2 \chi_{disc}$$

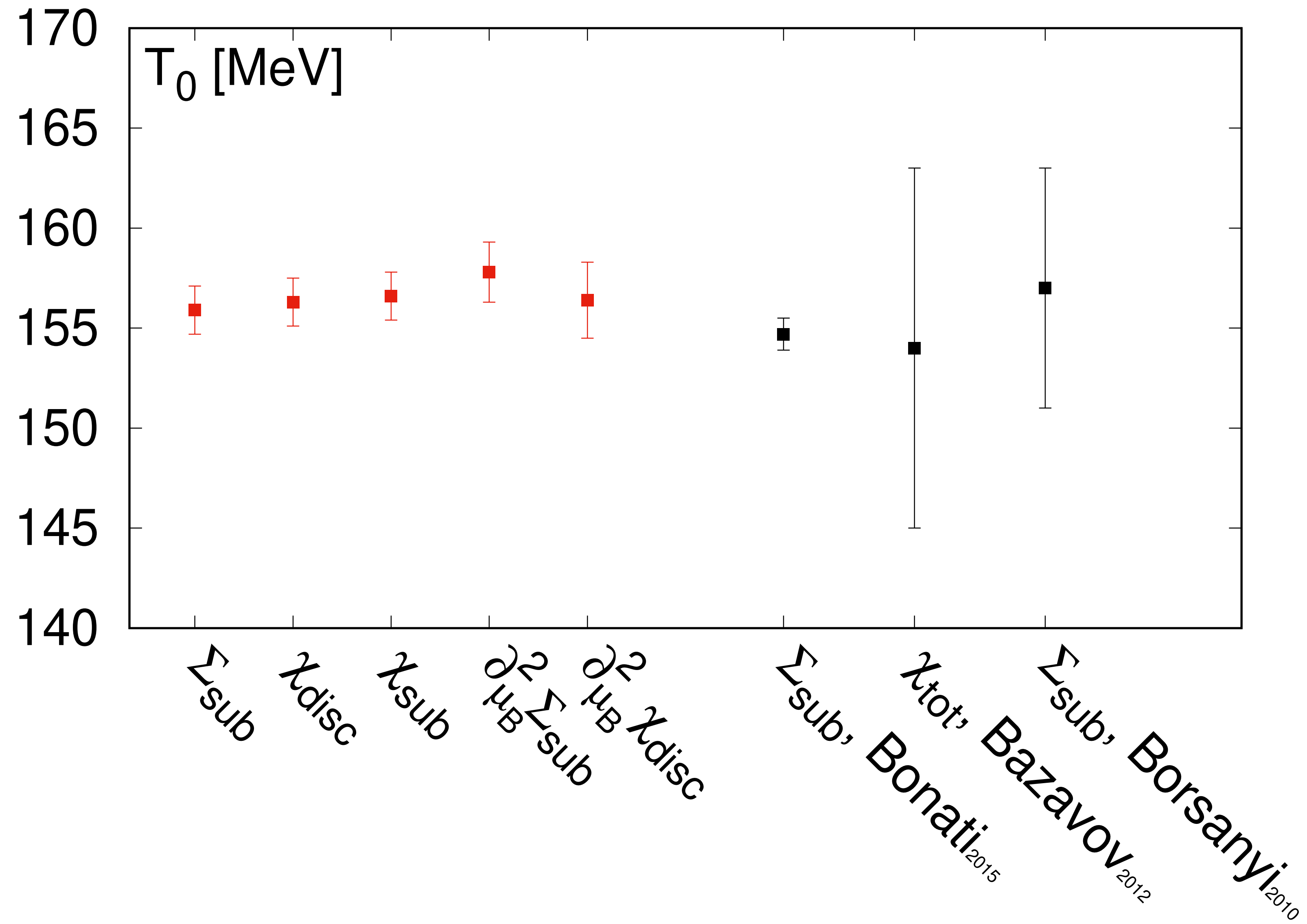


$$z \sim \#[(T_{pc} - Tc) + \#\mu_B^2]/m^{-1/\beta\delta}$$

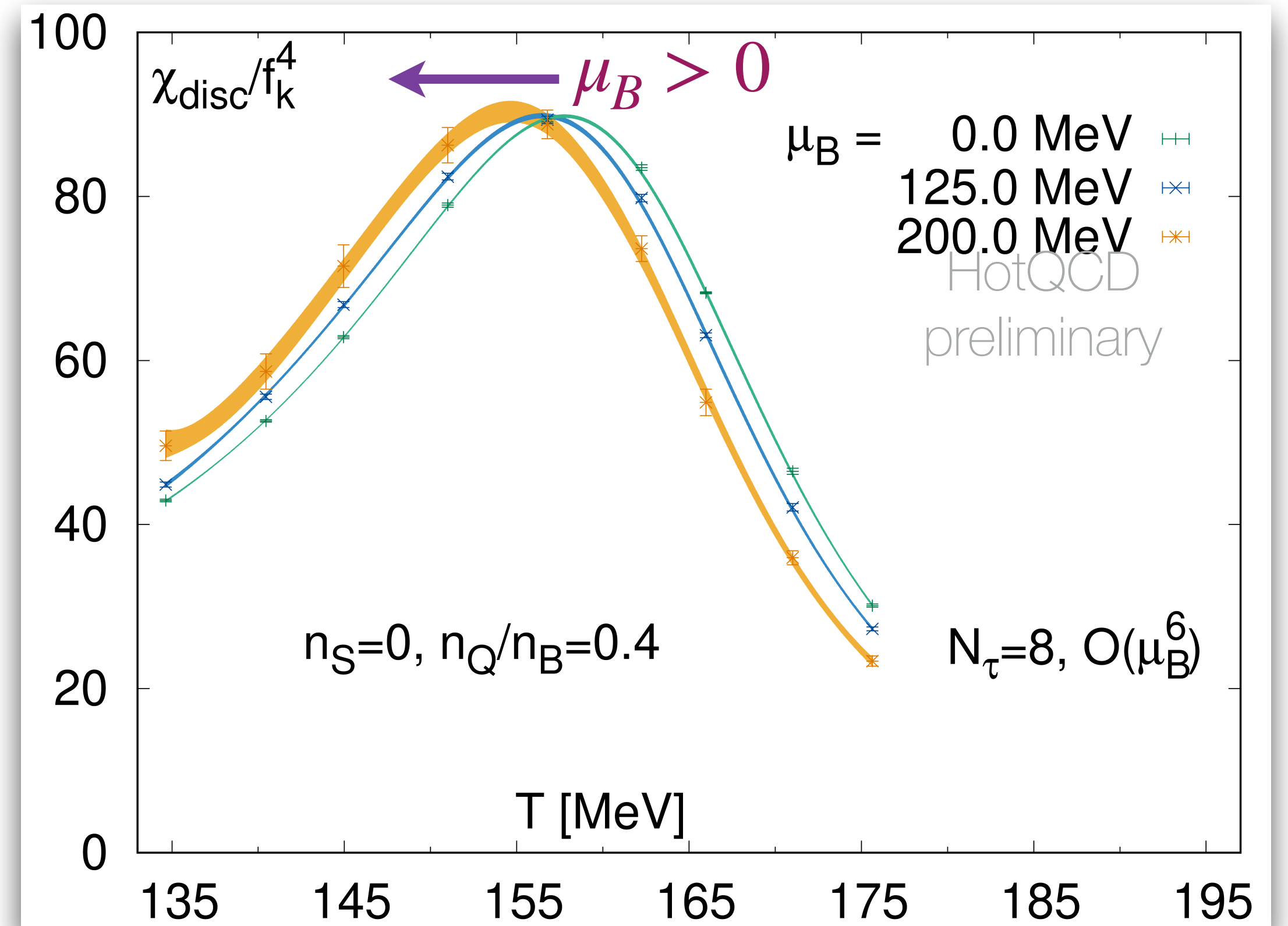
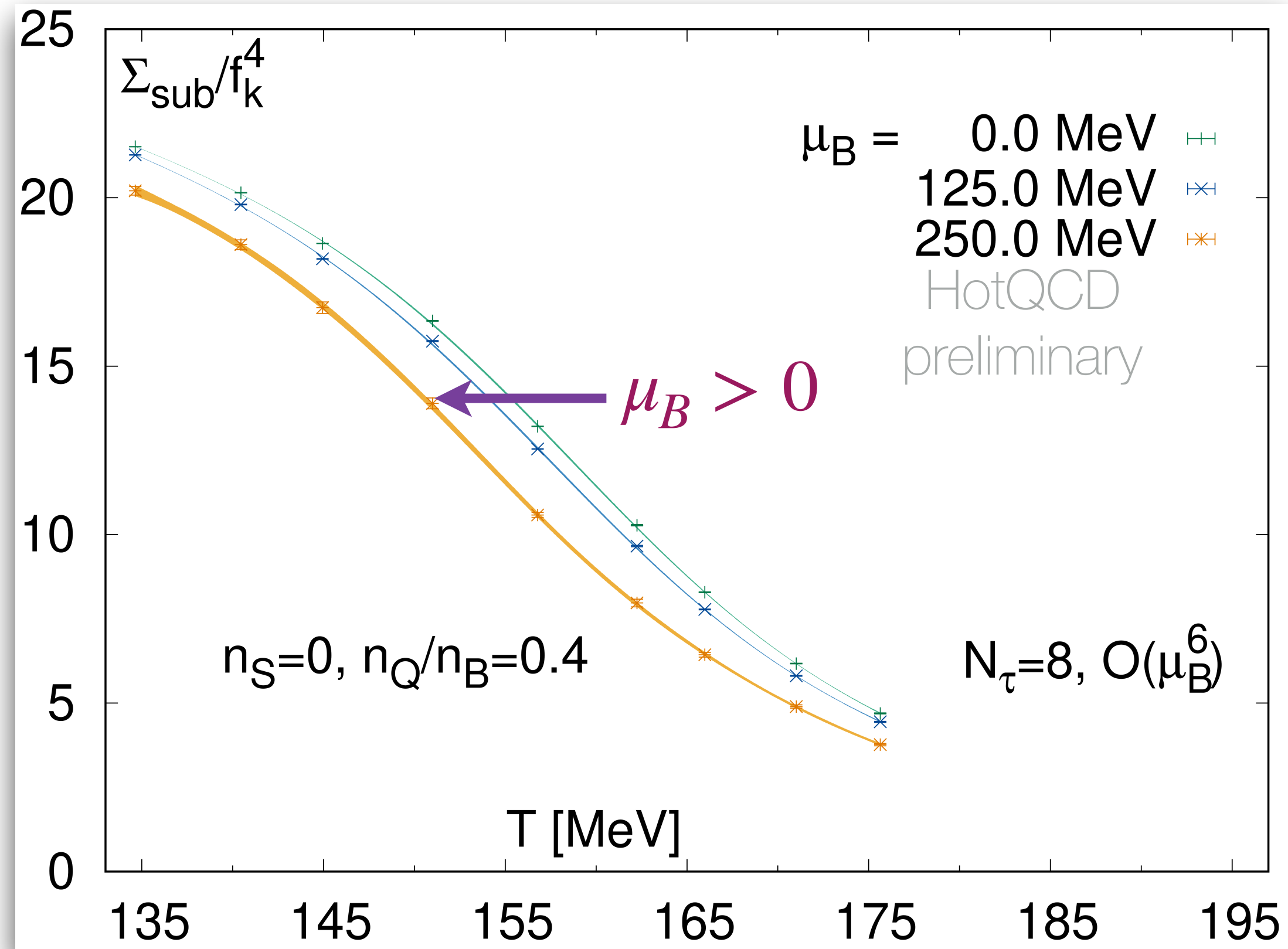
$$\chi_{disc} \sim m^{1/\delta-1} f_\chi(z)$$

$T_c(\mu_B = 0)$ revamped





$$T_c(\mu_B)$$

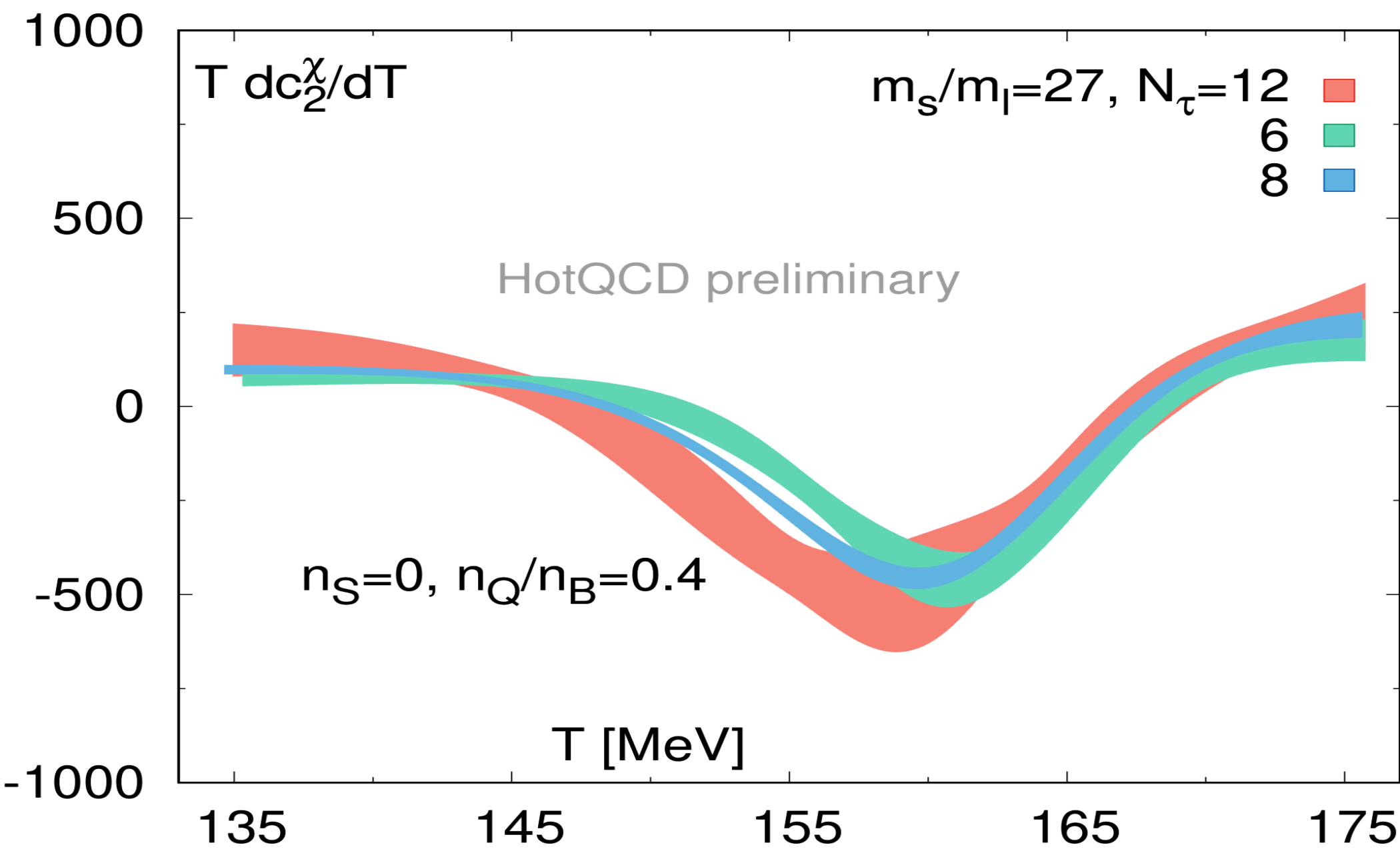
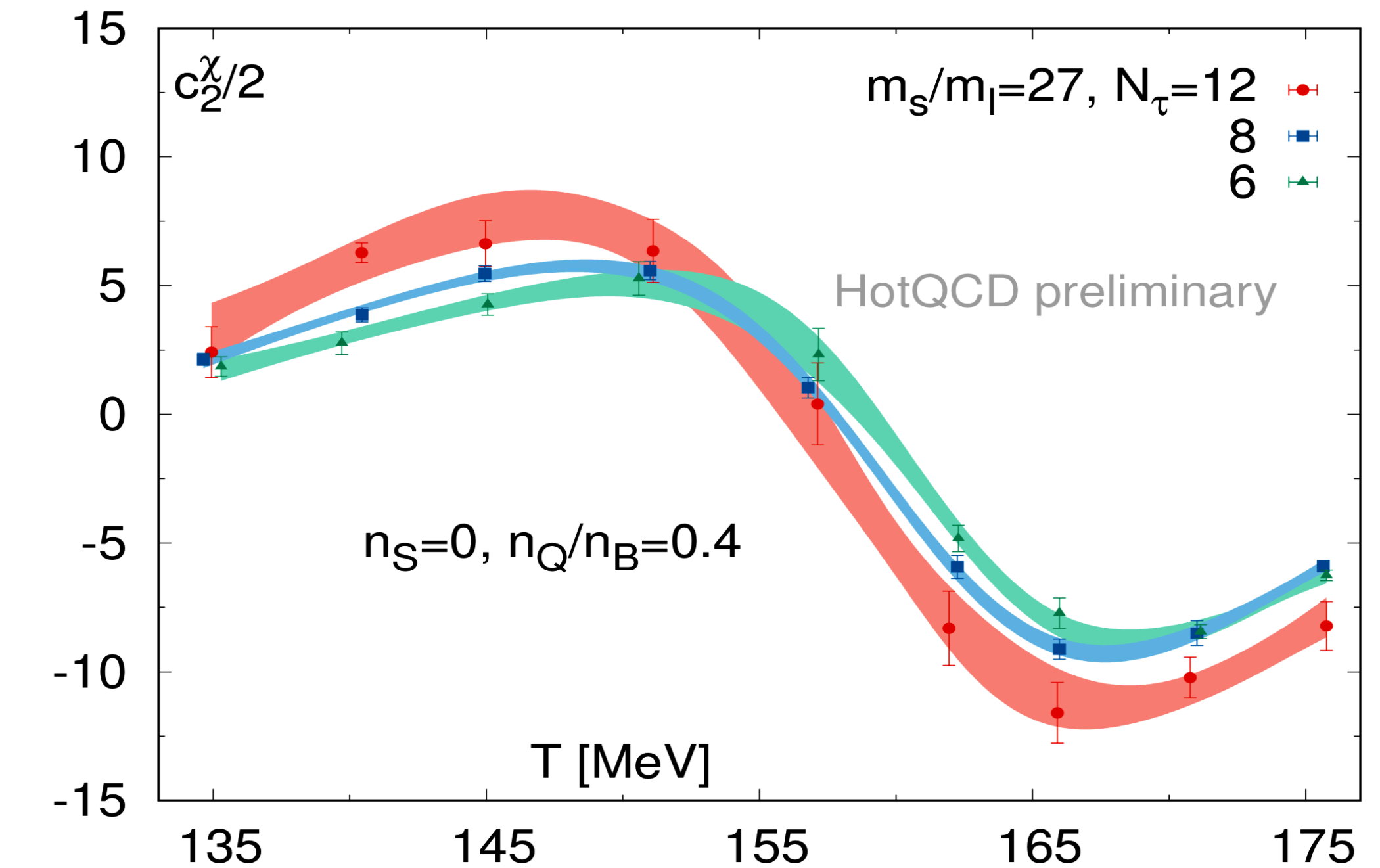


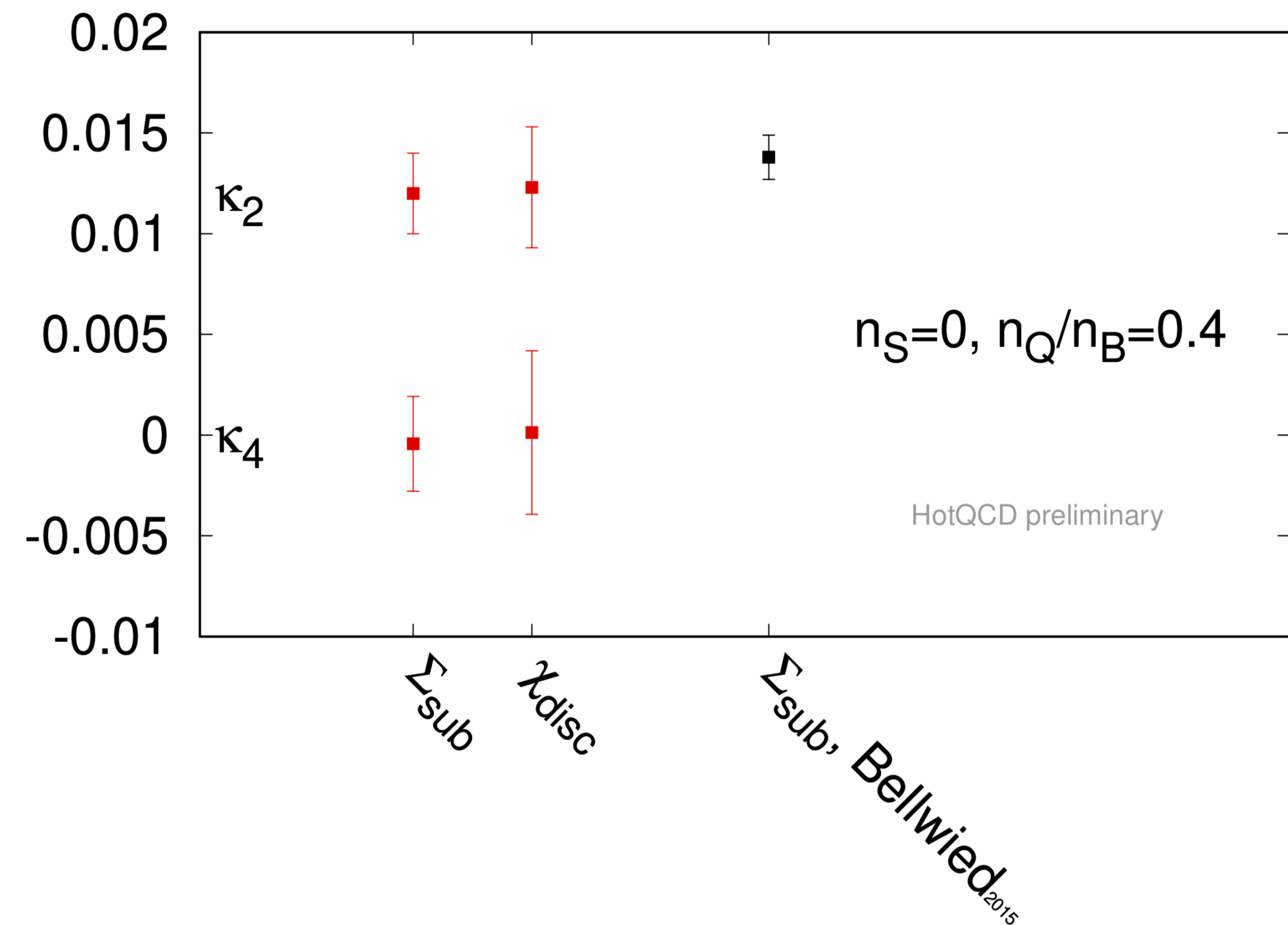
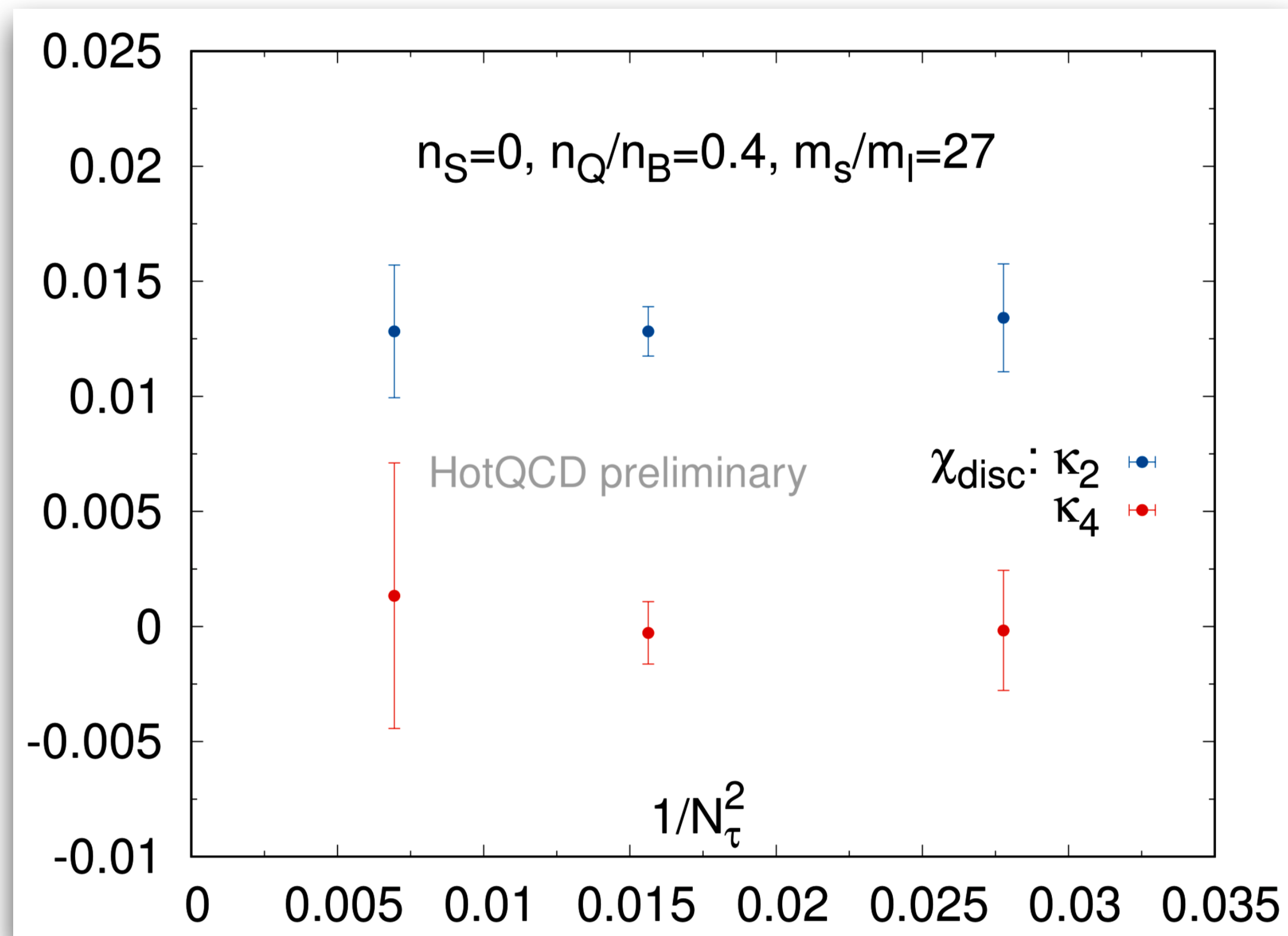
$n_S = 0, n_Q/n_B = 0.4$: heavy-ion collision like strangeness neutrality & charge-to-baryon ratio

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_B)}{T_0} = 1 - \kappa_2 \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_0}\right)^2 - \kappa_4 \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_0}\right)^4 + \mathcal{O}(\mu_B^6)$$

$$\frac{d}{dT} \frac{\chi_{\text{disc}}(T, \mu_B)}{f_K^4} = (\dots) \mu_B^2 + (\dots) \mu_B^4 + \dots = \textcolor{red}{0}$$

$$\kappa_2 = \frac{1}{2T_0^2} \frac{T_0 \left. \frac{\partial c_2^\chi}{\partial T} \right|_{(T_0,0)} - 2 c_2^\chi|_{(T_0,0)}}{\left. \frac{\partial^2 c_0^\chi}{\partial T^2} \right|_{(T_0,0)}}$$

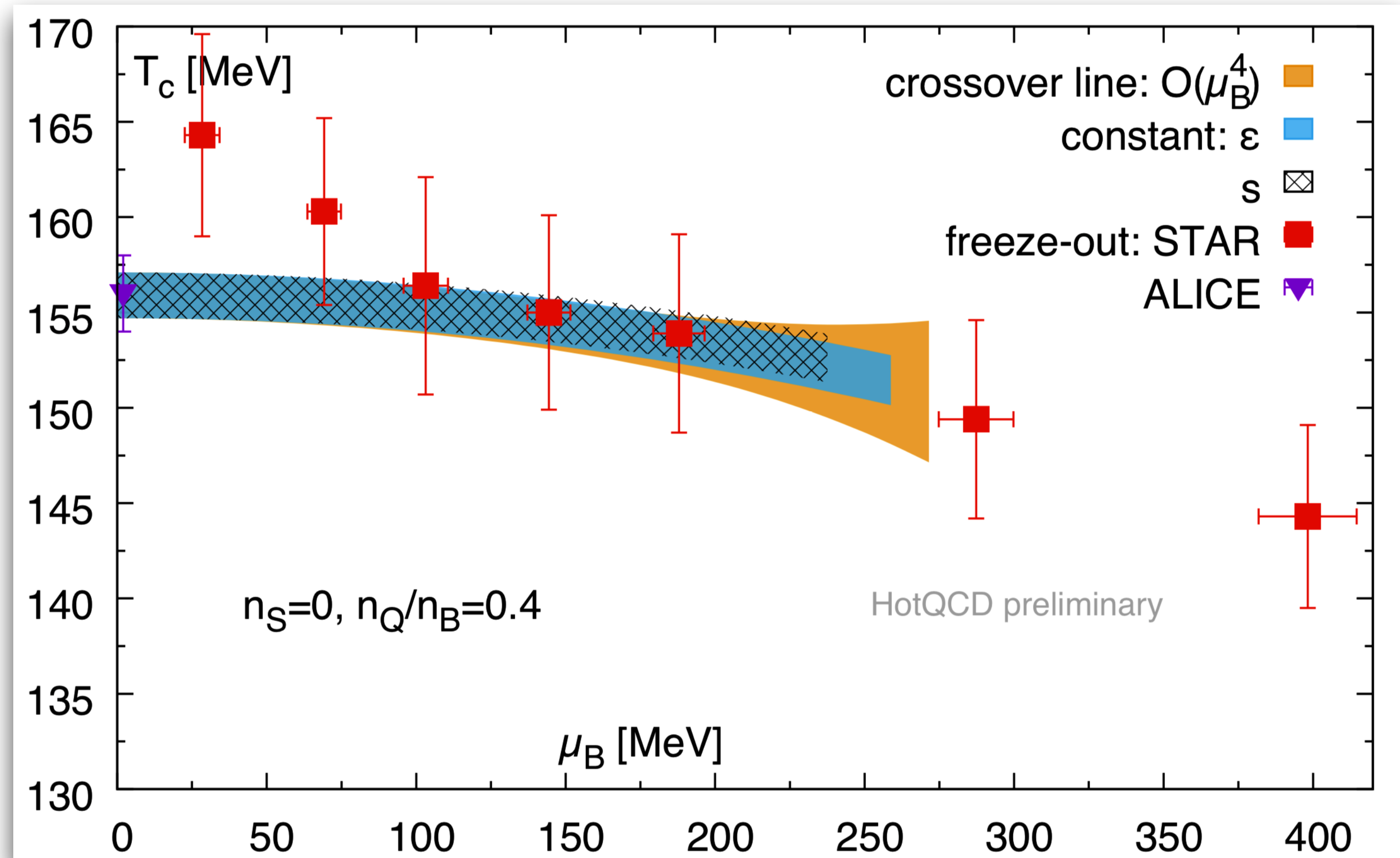




4th order corrections orders of magnitude smaller than 2nd

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_B)}{T_c(0)} = 1 - \kappa_2^B \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_c(0)} \right)^2 - \kappa_4^B \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_c(0)} \right)^4 + \mathcal{O}(\mu_B^6)$$

- along the chiral crossover energy density & entropy density remains constant
- freeze-out line coincides with the chiral crossover

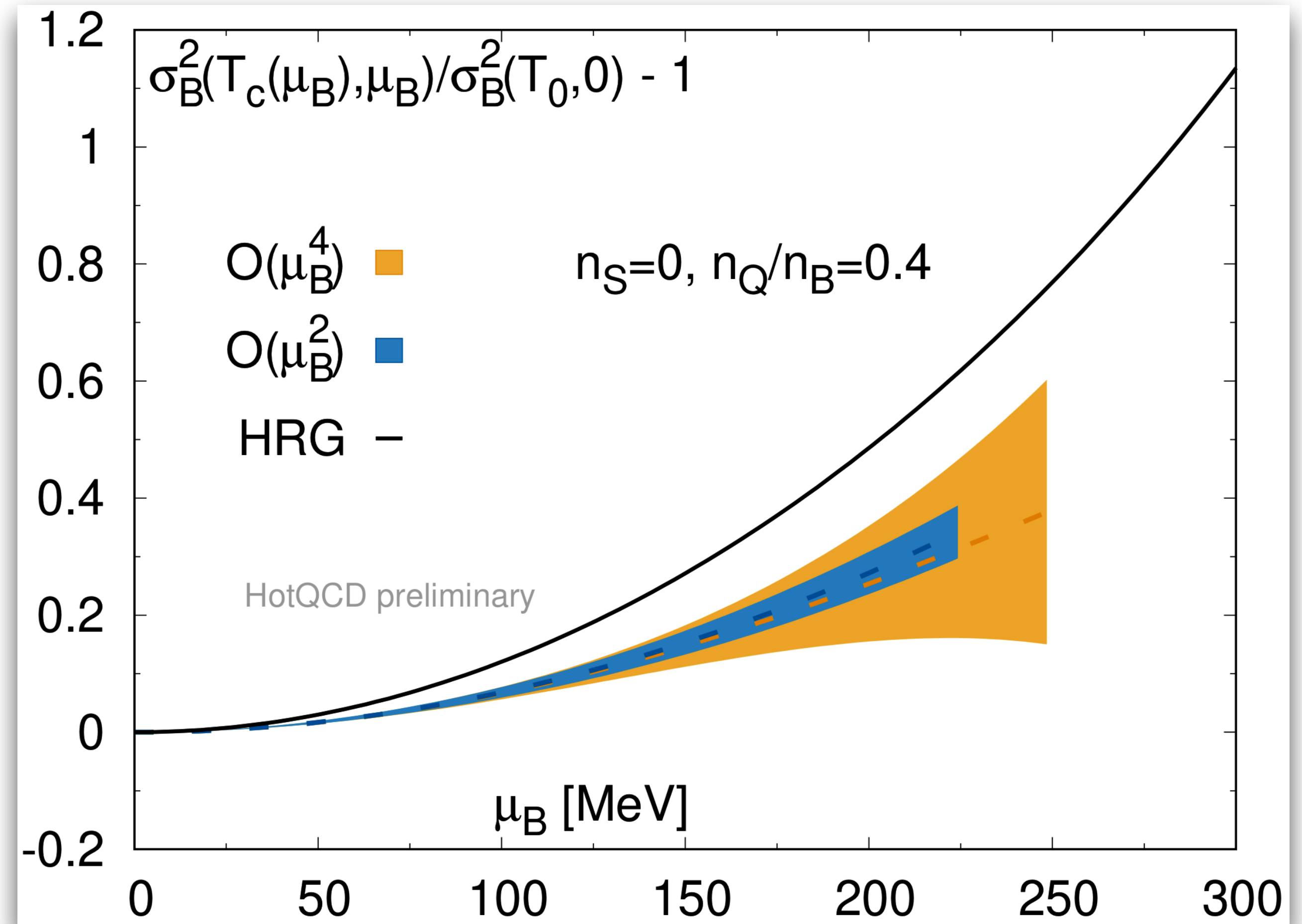


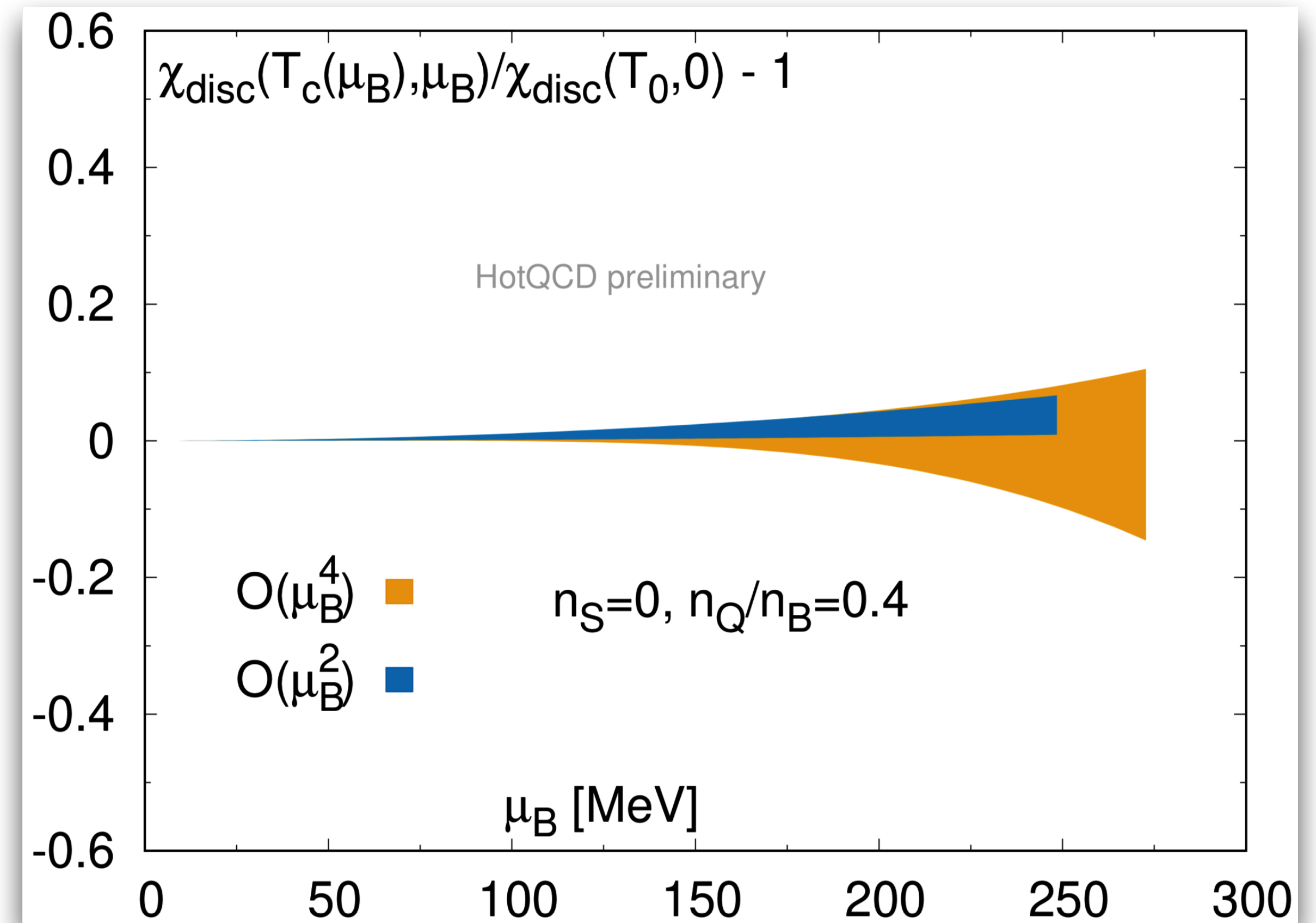
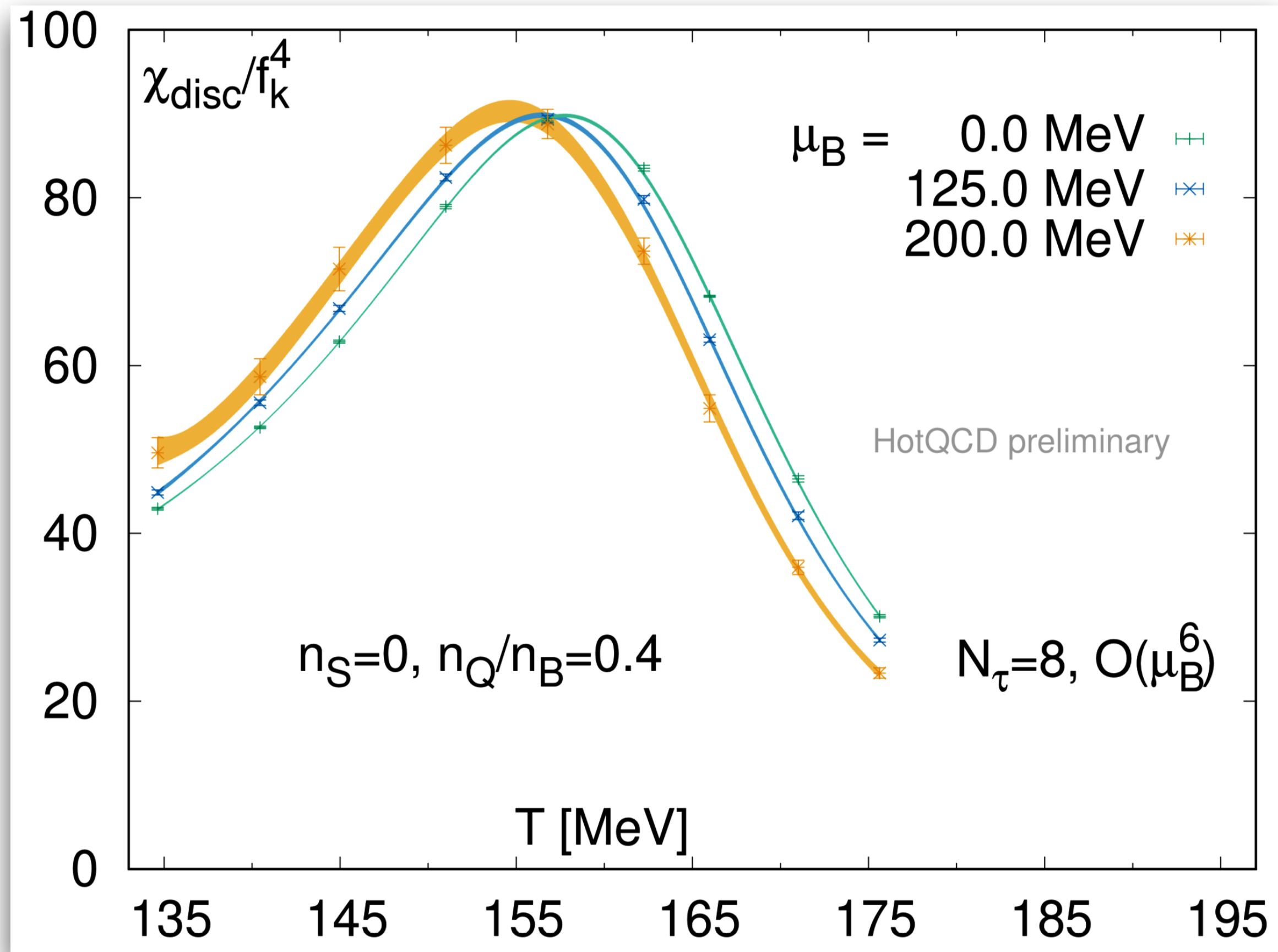
net-baryon number fluctuations
along the crossover line

- increase remains less than
(ideal) hadron gas resonance
gas model

$$\frac{\sigma_B^2}{Vf_K^3} = \frac{1}{Vf_K^3} \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \hat{\mu}_B^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n^B}{n!} \hat{\mu}_B^n$$

$$\frac{\sigma_B^2(T_c(\mu_B), \mu_B) - \sigma_B^2(T_0, 0)}{\sigma_B^2(T_0, 0)} = \lambda_2 \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_0} \right)^2 + \lambda_4 \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_0} \right)^4 + \dots$$



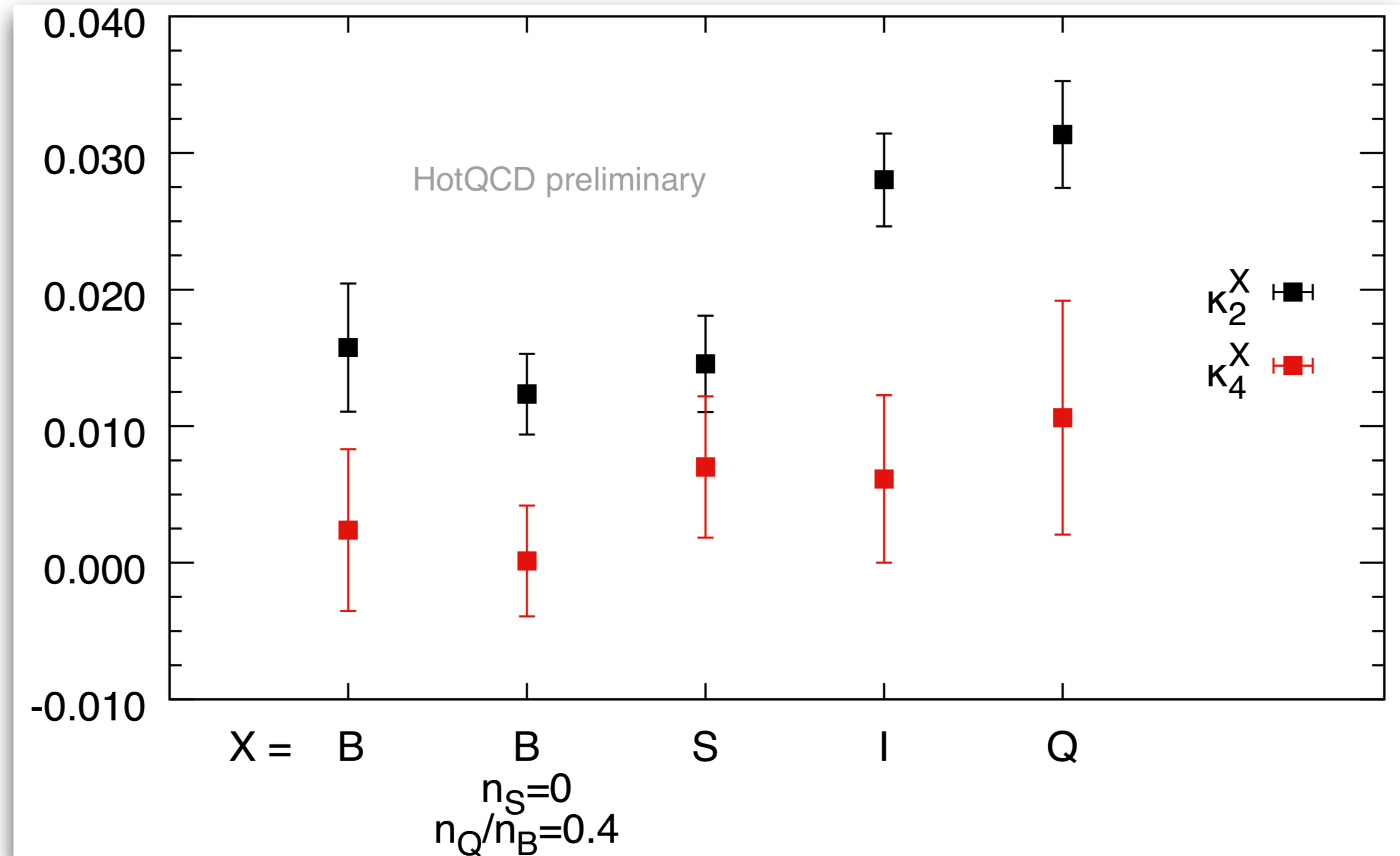


- little change in peak-height & width with increasing baryon chemical potential: no indication of a stronger transition becoming stronger

$T_c(\mu_X)$

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_X)}{T_0} = 1 - \kappa_2^X \left(\frac{\mu_X}{T_0} \right)^2 - \kappa_4^X \left(\frac{\mu_X}{T_0} \right)^4 + \mathcal{O}(\mu_X^6)$$

- X=B: baryon
- X=Q: electric charge
- X=S: strangeness
- X=I: isospin



Summary

- chiral crossover temperature: $\mu_B \lesssim 250 \text{ MeV}$

$$n_S = 0, n_Q/n_B = 0.4 :$$

$$\frac{T_c(\mu_B)}{T_c(0)} = 1 - \kappa_2^B \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_c(0)} \right)^2 - \kappa_4^B \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T_c(0)} \right)^4 + \mathcal{O}(\mu_B^6)$$

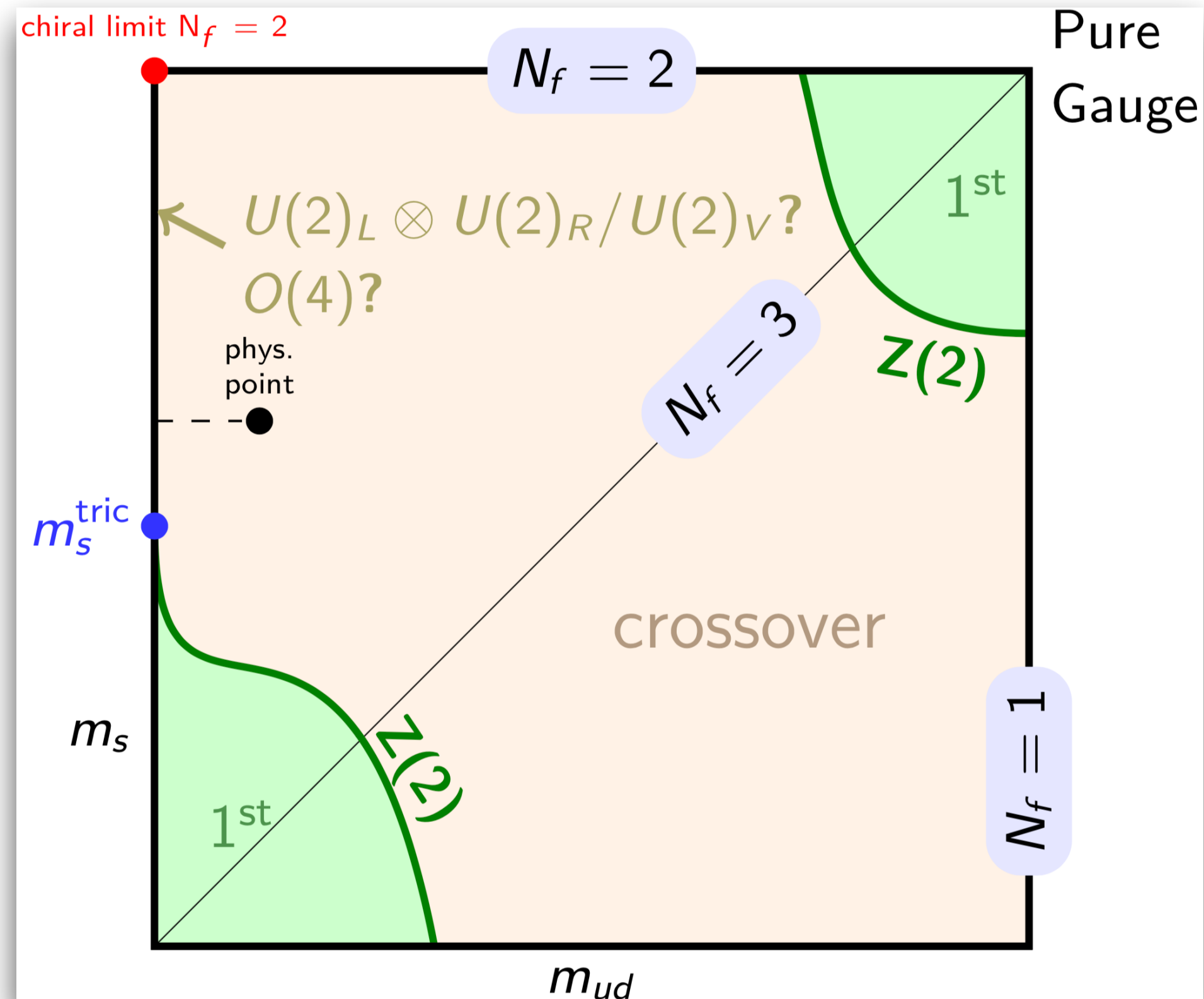
$$T_c(\mu_B=0) = 156.5 \pm 1.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\kappa_2^B = 0.012 \pm 0.003$$

$$\kappa_4^B = 0.0001 \pm 0.004$$

- no indication of increased fluctuations & transition becoming stronger
- along the chiral crossover energy density & entropy density remains constant
- freeze-out line coincides with the chiral crossover

QCD transition: towards chiral limit



- u/d quark masses: $m_u = m_d \equiv m_l \rightarrow 0$
- s quark mass: m_s^{phys}

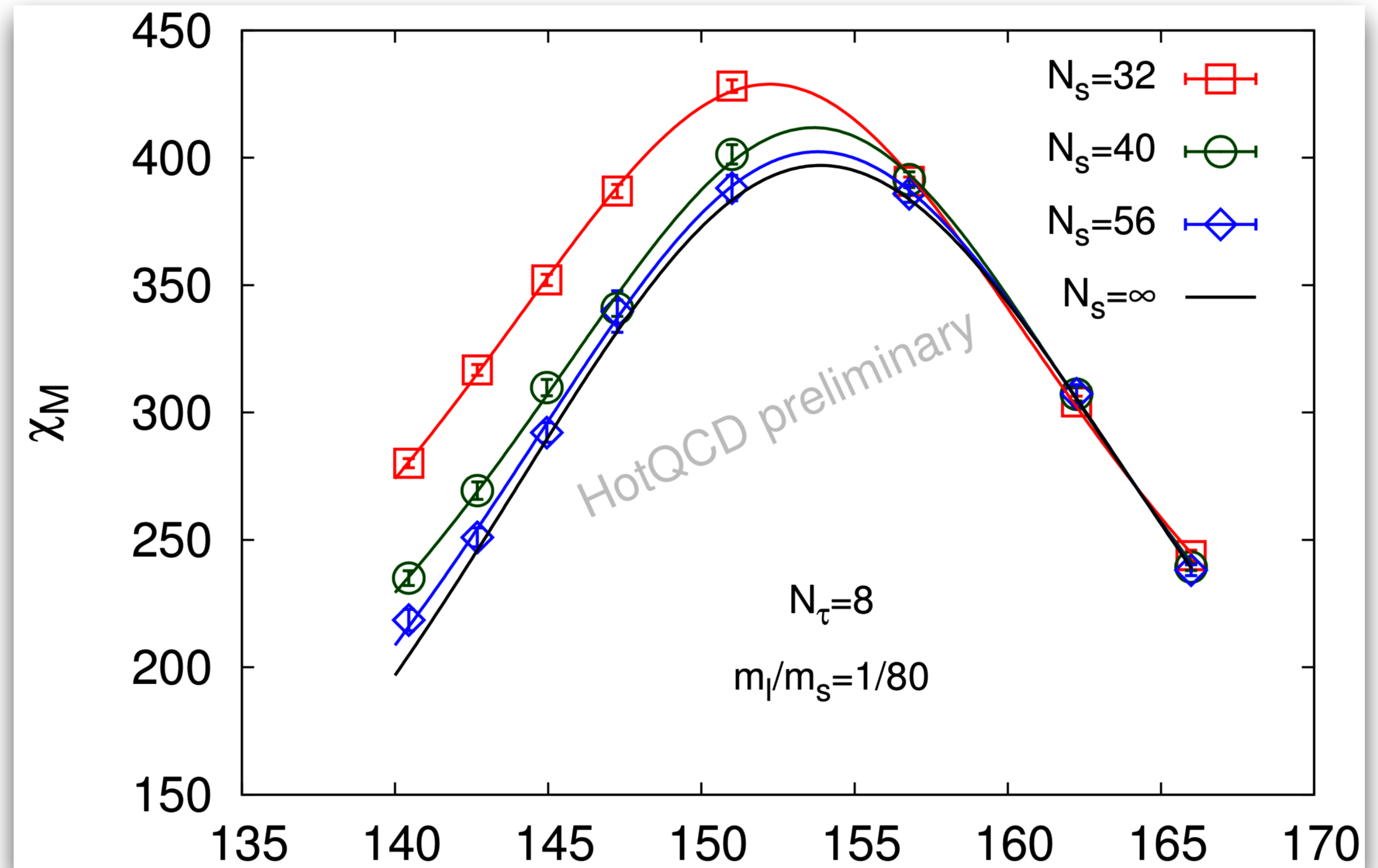
$$H \equiv m_l / m_s^{\text{phys}}$$

$$M \equiv \Sigma_{\text{sub}} \sim H^{1/\delta} f_G(z)$$

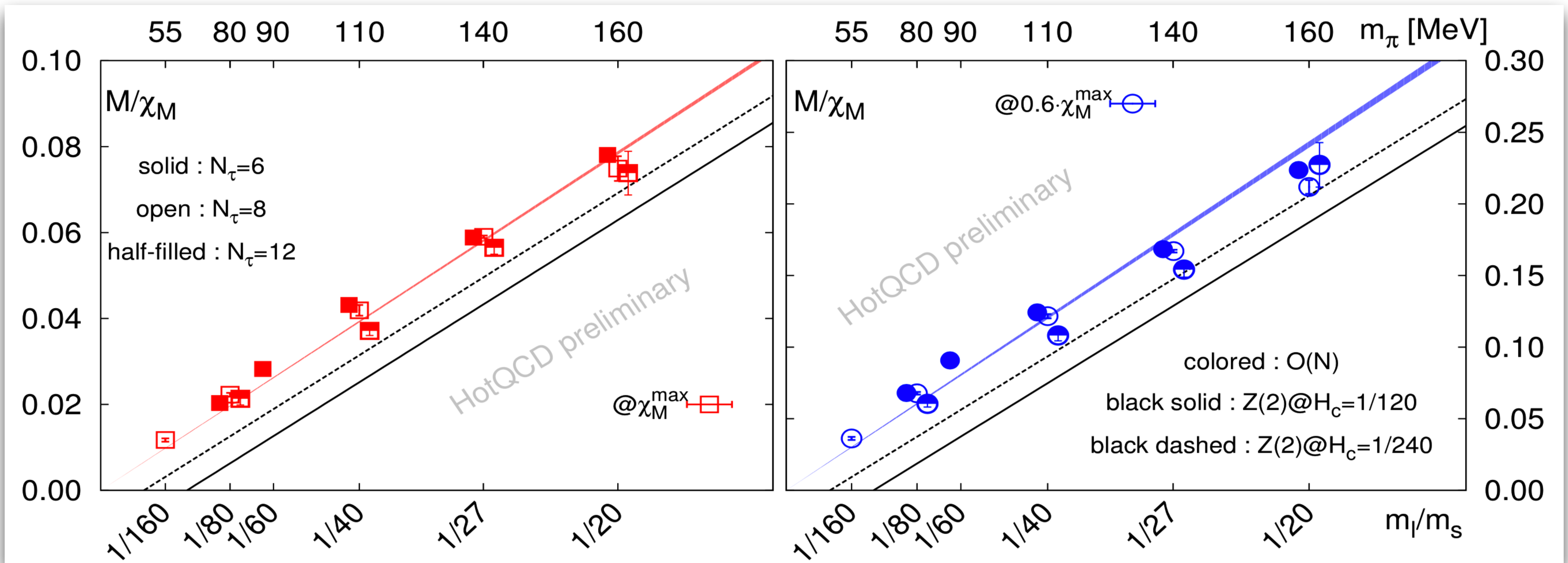
$$\chi_M \equiv \chi_{\text{sub}} \sim H^{1/\delta-1} f_\chi(z)$$

$$m_\pi \approx 80 \text{ MeV}$$

- no direct evidence of 1st order transition



volume dependence of chiral susceptibility



$$\frac{H\chi_M}{M} = \frac{f_\chi(z)}{f_G(z)} + \text{regular terms.}$$

● consistent with $O(N)$ universality

