Modelling the PHASES of QCD





QCD SYMMETRIES and SYMMETRY BREAKING PATTERNS

- Dynamical entanglement of CHIRAL and DECONFINEMENT transitions
- \bigcirc

Role of the **AXIAL** U(I) **ANOMALY**

PHASE DIAGRAM at finite BARYON DENSITY, NUCLEAR MATTER, CRITICAL POINT, and all that ...





TWO SYMMETRIES that govern LOW-ENERGY QCD



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LATTICE QCD THERMODYNAMICS: CHIRAL and DECONFINEMENT TRANSITIONS





quarks as **quasiparticles** with dynamically generated masses

Sketch of (non-local) **PNJL MODEL**

Action :

$$\mathcal{S}(\psi,\psi^{\dagger},\phi) = \int_{\mathbf{0}}^{\beta=\mathbf{1/T}} \mathbf{d}\tau \int_{\mathbf{V}} \mathbf{d}^{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{x} \left[\psi^{\dagger} \partial_{\tau} \psi + \mathcal{H}(\psi,\psi^{\dagger},\phi)\right] - \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{T}} \mathcal{U}(\phi,\mathbf{T})$$

Fermionic Hamiltonian density (NJL):

$$\mathcal{H} = -i\psi^{\dagger}(\vec{\alpha}\cdot\vec{\nabla} + \gamma_{\mathbf{4}}\mathbf{m_{0}} - \phi)\psi + \mathcal{V}(\psi,\psi^{\dagger})$$

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Temporal background gauge field $\phi = \phi_3 \lambda_3 + \phi_8 \lambda_8 \in SU(3)$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{N_{c}} Tr \left[exp \left(i \int_{0}^{1/T} d\tau A_{4} \right) \right] \equiv \frac{1}{3} Tr exp(i\phi/T)$$
Polyakov
loop
Effective
potential:
$$\frac{\mathcal{U}(\Phi)}{T < T_{c}} dc$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}(\Phi)}{\Phi}$$
Polyakov
loop



Polyakov Loop Effective Potential from "PURE GLUE" **Lattice Thermodynamics**

Minimization of $\mathcal{U}(\Phi(\mathbf{T}), \mathbf{T}) = -\mathbf{p}(\mathbf{T})$ R. Pisarsky (2000) K. Fukushima (2004) $\mathcal{U}(\Phi, \mathbf{T}) = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{T}) \Phi^* \Phi - \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{T}) \ln[1 - 6 \Phi^* \Phi + 4(\Phi^{*3} + \Phi^3) - 3(\Phi^* \Phi)^2]$ energy density,

5 $0.5 T_0$ $1.0 T_0$ 1. 4 $0.75 T_0$ 0.5 ${\mathcal E}$ **T**4 3 $\frac{\mathcal{U}}{\mathbf{T^4}}$ 3 s $1.25 T_0$ 2 4 T³ -0.5 $\frac{3\,p}{T^4}$ 1 $2.0 T_0$ -1.0 0.2 0.4 0.82 0.6 3 0 1. T/T_c Φ lattice results: S. Rößner, C. Ratti, W.W. PRD 75 (2007) 034007 O. Kaczmarek et al. PLB 543 (2002) 41

first order phase transition

entropy density, pressure

 $\mathbf{T_c}(pure \ gauge) \equiv \mathbf{T_0} \simeq \mathbf{270} \, \mathbf{MeV}$

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Polyakov loop effective potential



Non-Local PNJL Model: GAP EQUATION

momentum dependent, dynamical quark mass

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{p}) = \mathbf{m_0} + 4\mathbf{N_fN_c}\,\mathbf{G}\int \frac{\mathbf{d^4q}}{(2\pi)^4}\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})\frac{\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})}{\mathbf{q^2}+\mathbf{M^2}(\mathbf{q})}$$



T. Hell, S. Rößner, M. Cristoforetti, W.W. Phys. Rev. D79 (2009) 014022, and preprint correlation length $m d\simeq 0.35\,fm$ (typical instanton size)

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 $\mathbf{G} \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$

- coupling strength $\sqrt{
 m G}\simeq 1~{
 m fm}$
- consistent with self-energy from **Dyson-Schwinger** calculations (Landau gauge)



C.D. Roberts, S.M. Schmidt, et al. Ch. Schäfer et al.

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T. Hell, S. Rößner, M. Cristoforetti, W.W.: Phys. Rev. D79 (2009) 014022 and preprint





THREE - FLAVOUR non-local PNJL MODEL

(contd.)

Chiral low-energy theorems and Current Algebra relations o.k. e.g.: Gell-Mann, Oakes, Renner relation

$$\left(\mathbf{m_{\pi}^{2} f_{\pi}^{2}} = -\mathbf{m_{q}} \langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle + \mathcal{O}(m_{q}^{2})\right)$$

$$\langle \bar{u}u \rangle = \langle \bar{d}d \rangle \qquad \langle \bar{s}s \rangle \\ -(0.304 \,\mathrm{GeV})^3 \qquad -(0.323 \,\mathrm{GeV})^3$$

| m_{π} | m_K | m_η | $m_{\eta'}$ | f_{π} | f_K |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| $139{ m MeV}$ | $495\mathrm{MeV}$ | $547\mathrm{MeV}$ | $964\mathrm{MeV}$ | $92.8\mathrm{MeV}$ | $110.1\mathrm{MeV}$ |

$$\eta - \eta^\prime$$
 mixing angle $heta_{\eta^\prime} \simeq - {f 29^{f o}}$

T. Hell, S. Rößner, M. Cristoforetti, W.W.: preprint (2009)





Entanglement of **CONFINEMENT** and **SPONTANEOUS CHIRAL SYMMETRY BREAKING**

Thermodynamics of the PNJL model



S. Rössner, C. Ratti, W.W. Phys. Rev. D 75 (2007) 034007 T. Hell, S. Rössner, M. Cristoforetti, W.W. Phys. Rev. D 79 (2009) 014022



Entanglement of **CONFINEMENT** and **SPONTANEOUS CHIRAL SYMMETRY BREAKING**

 $\mathbf{N_f} = \mathbf{2} + \mathbf{1}$

Thermodynamics of the PNJL model

in comparison with **Lattice QCD** (with almost physical quark masses)





Lattice: M. Cheng et al. (Bielefeld/BNL/Columbia) Phys. Rev. D77 (2008) 014511



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Beyond Mean Field: Mesonic Excitations

contribution of mesonic quark-antiquark modes to pressure



$$P_{\text{meson}}(T) = -\sum_{M = \pi, K, \dots} \frac{d_M}{2} T \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \ln\left[1 - G\Pi_M(\nu_m, \vec{p})\right]$$



Non-zero QUARK CHEMICAL POTENTIAL

Taylor expansion of pressure:

$$\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{T}, \mu) = \mathbf{T^4} \sum_{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{c_n}(\mathbf{T}) \left(\frac{\mu}{\mathbf{T}}\right)^{\mathbf{n}}$$



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Flavour non-diagonal Susceptibilities



Sensitivity to effects beyond mean field (e.g. **pionic fluctuations**)





PHASE DIAGRAM and CRITICAL POINT



PHASE DIAGRAM and CRITICAL POINT





PHASE DIAGRAM (contd.)



Location (and existence) of **critical point**(s) depends sensitively on **no. of flavours**, **quark masses**, **axial** $U(1)_A$ **anomaly**, etc...



warning: critical chemical potential **too low** at T = 0

"wrong" degrees of freedom at low temperature, non-zero density?



From NUCLEI to COMPRESSED BARYONIC MATTER

Framework: Effective Field Theory implementing the chiral symmetry breaking pattern of Low-Energy QCD:

In-medium chiral perturbation theory

- Active degrees of freedom in the hadronic phase: pions, nucleons, delta-isobars
- Compute **Free Energy Density** (3-loop order)



NUCLEAR THERMODYNAMICS



S. Fritsch, N. Kaiser, W.W.: Nucl. Phys. A 750 (2005) 259

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PHASE DIAGRAM of NUCLEAR MATTER







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CHIRAL CONDENSATE: DENSITY DEPENDENCE

Symmetric Nuclear Matter



Substantial **change** of **symmetry breaking scenario** between chiral limit $m_q=0$ and physical quark mass $m_q\sim 5\,{
m MeV}$

Nuclear Physics would be very different in the chiral limit !

Conclusions

Role of ${\bf SU}({\bf N_f})_{\bf L} \times {\bf SU}({\bf N_f})_{\bf R}$ and ${\bf Z}(3)$ Symmetries in QCD

- Entanglement of CHIRAL and DECONFINEMENT crossover transitions in QCD (at zero chemical potential)
 - transition temperatures (at zero chemical potential) coincide in PNJL models and on the Lattice
- PHASE DIAGRAM at low T, large BARYON DENSITY, CRITICAL POINT, and all that ...
 - role of axial U(I) anomaly
 - constraints from realistic nuclear EoS

| thanks to: | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| Nino Bratovic | Marco Cristoforetti | Salvatore Fiorilla | Thomas Hell | | | |
| Bertram Klein | Norbert Kaiser | Claudia Ratti | Simon Rössner | | | |

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Supplementary Materials

PNJL model vs. Lattice QCD Thermodynamics

PRESSURE and **ENERGY DENSITY** at zero chemical potential

$$\mathbf{p} = -\mathbf{\Omega}(\mathbf{T}, \mu = \mathbf{0})$$

$$arepsilon = \mathbf{T} rac{\partial \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{T}, \mu = \mathbf{0})}{\partial \mathbf{T}} - \mathbf{p}(\mathbf{T}, \mu = \mathbf{0})$$



T. Hell, S. Rößner, M. Cristoforetti, W.W. Phys. Rev. D79 (2009) 014022

lattice data: F. Karsch et al.: arXiv:0804.4148 [hep-lat]

Sound Velocity: PNJL and LATTICE QCD



PNJL model works
 Active degrees of freedom around critical temperature T > T_c:
 Quarks as quasiparticles interacting with Polyakov loop





Non-zero QUARK CHEMICAL POTENTIAL

Role of CONFINEMENT (POLYAKOV loop dynamics) suppression of quark propagator in "forbidden" region



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Lattice: C.R.Allton et al. Phys. Rev. D 71 (2005) 054508



