


*QCD Thermodynamics  
and  
the Polyakov Loop*



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# Talk Outline

## ■ QCD Thermodynamics from Above

- Degrees of freedom = Quarks + Gluons
- Near  $T_c \rightarrow$  Quarks + Polyakov Loop

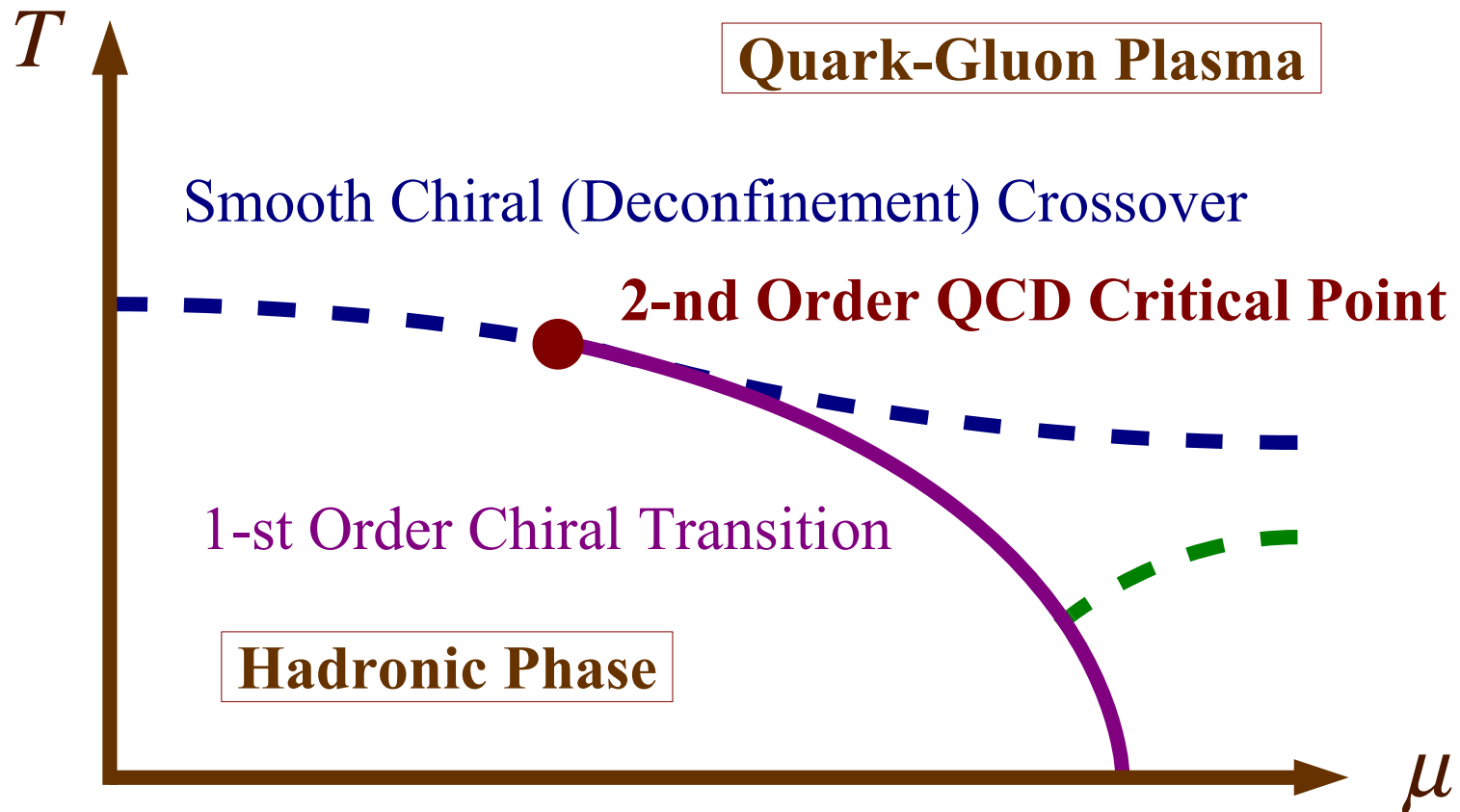
## ■ Polyakov Loop = Color Screening Factor

- Controls all thermal degrees of freedom
- Parametrization by the Polyakov loop

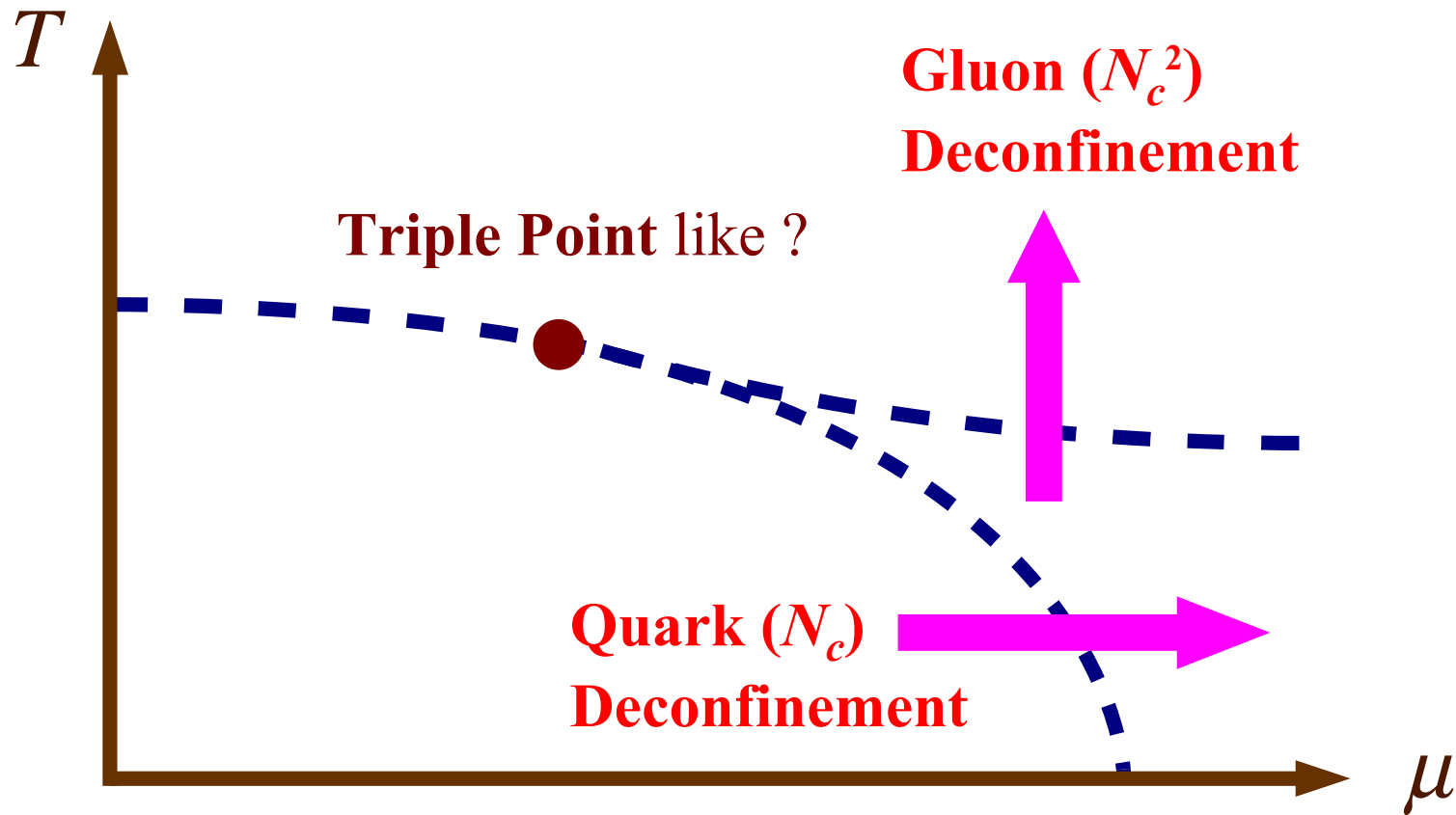
## ■ Suggestion to the “Triple Point”

- Phase diagram with a TP and a CP
- Some thermodynamics and observables

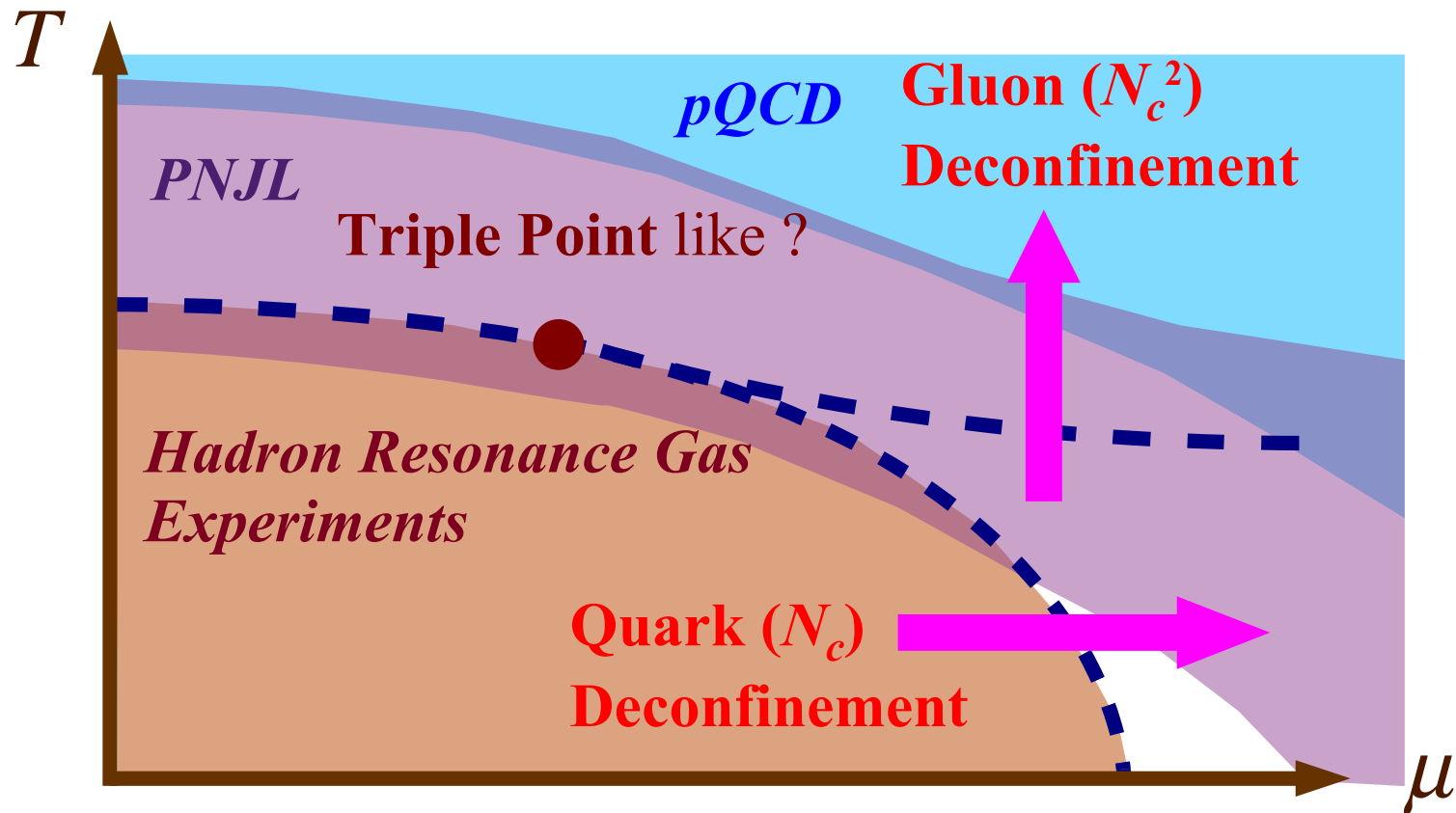
# Conventional QCD Phase Diagram



# Large $N_c$ Suggestion



# Methods and Validity Regions



# Degrees of Freedom Above $T_c$

## ■ Quarks and Gluons

- 2 (spin) × 2 (antiparticle) × 2+1 (flavors) × 3 (colors) × (7/8) = **21 ~ 31.5** quarks
- 2 (polarization) × 8 (colors) = **16** gluons

## ■ Gluons → Color Phase Factor of Quarks

- Polyakov loop

$$L = P \exp \left[ ig \int dx_4 A_4 \right]$$
$$\ell = \langle \text{tr } L \rangle$$

**Only one gluon instead of sixteen... is this enough?**

# Polyakov Loop

## ■ Quarks without the Polyakov loop

$$2 N_f N_c \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \left[ \log \left( 1 + e^{-(E-\mu)/T} \right) + \log \left( 1 + e^{-(E+\mu)/T} \right) \right]$$

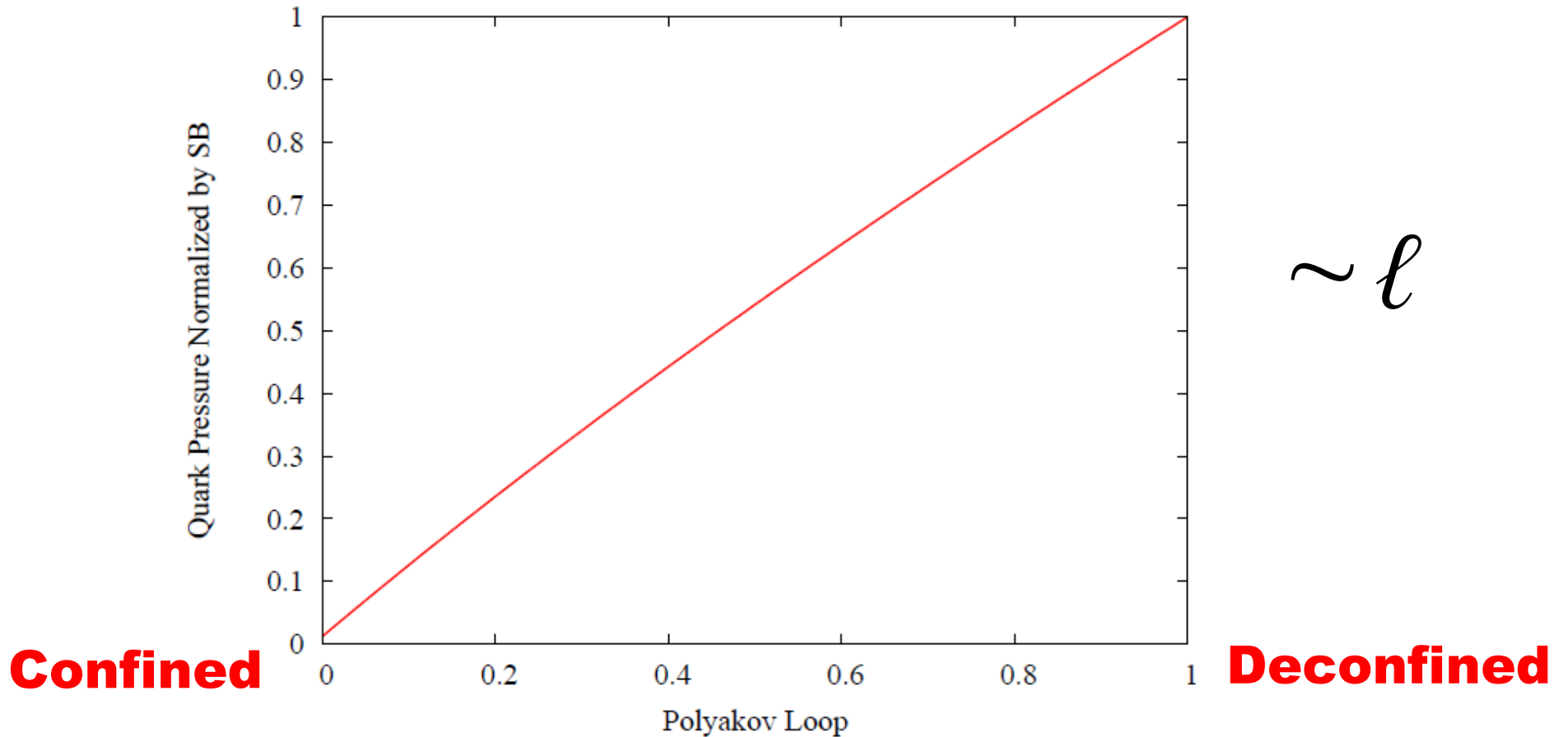
## ■ Quarks with the Polyakov loop

$$2 N_f \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \text{tr} \left[ \log \left( 1 + L e^{-(E-\mu)/T} \right) + \log \left( 1 + L^\dagger e^{-(E+\mu)/T} \right) \right]$$

# Massless Quarks



## Pressure controlled by the Polyakov loop



Quarks are not massless  $\rightarrow$  Interplay between Chiral and Loop



# *Polyakov Loop*

## ■ Gluons without the Polyakov loop

$$-(N_c^2 - 1) \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \log(1 - e^{-k/T})$$

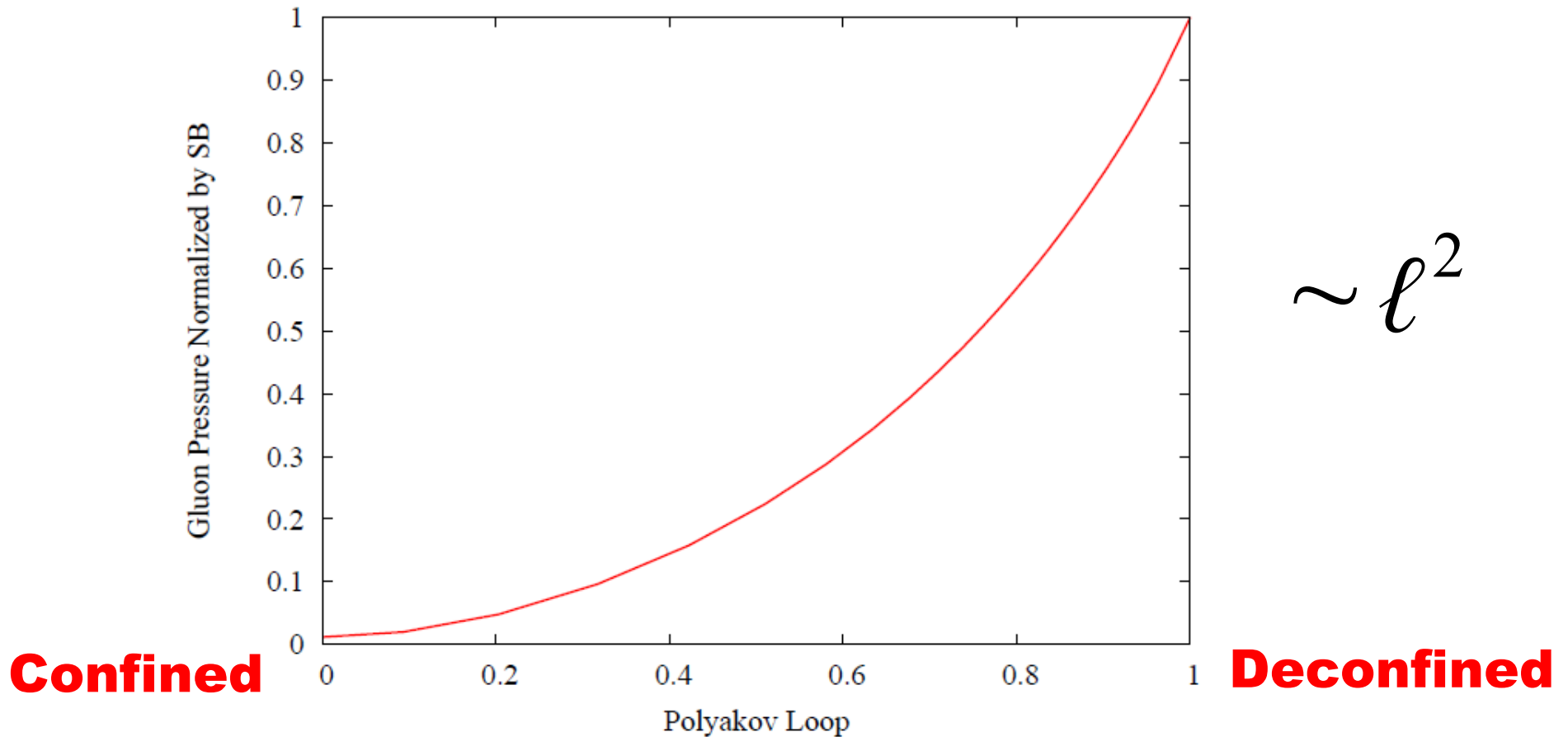
## ■ Gluons with the Polyakov loop

$$-\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \text{tr} \log(1 - L_A e^{-k/T})$$

# Massless Gluons



## Pressure controlled by the Polyakov loop



Tsai-Mueller (2008)

# Assumptions



## ■ **Quark Part** – *Quasi-particle description*

- Quarks = free fermionic particles with mean-field mass + Polyakov loop coupling
- Gluons = parametrized by  $T$  dependent potential

## ■ **Gluon Part** – *Polyakov loop potential*

- Functional form = Vandermonde potential
- Parameters = fixed by “experimental” data (i.e. lattice QCD without quarks)

**Polyakov loop model  
Matrix model  
by Rob Pisarski**

# Munich Polyakov Loop Potential



## Ansatz

$$V(\ell) = -\frac{1}{2}a(T)\ell\bar{\ell} + b(T)\log\left[1 - 6\ell\bar{\ell} + 4(\ell^3 + \bar{\ell}^3) - 3(\ell\bar{\ell})^2\right]$$

## Parameters

$$a(T) = T^4(3.51 - 2.47t^{-1} + 15.2t^{-2})$$

$$b(T) = -1.75t^{-3} \cdot T^4$$

$$t = T/T_c$$

**3 parameters**

**Ratti-Thaler-Weise**

**Ratti-Roessner-Weise**

c.f.

$$a(T) = T \cdot b \cdot 54 e^{-a/T}$$

$$b(T) = T \cdot b$$

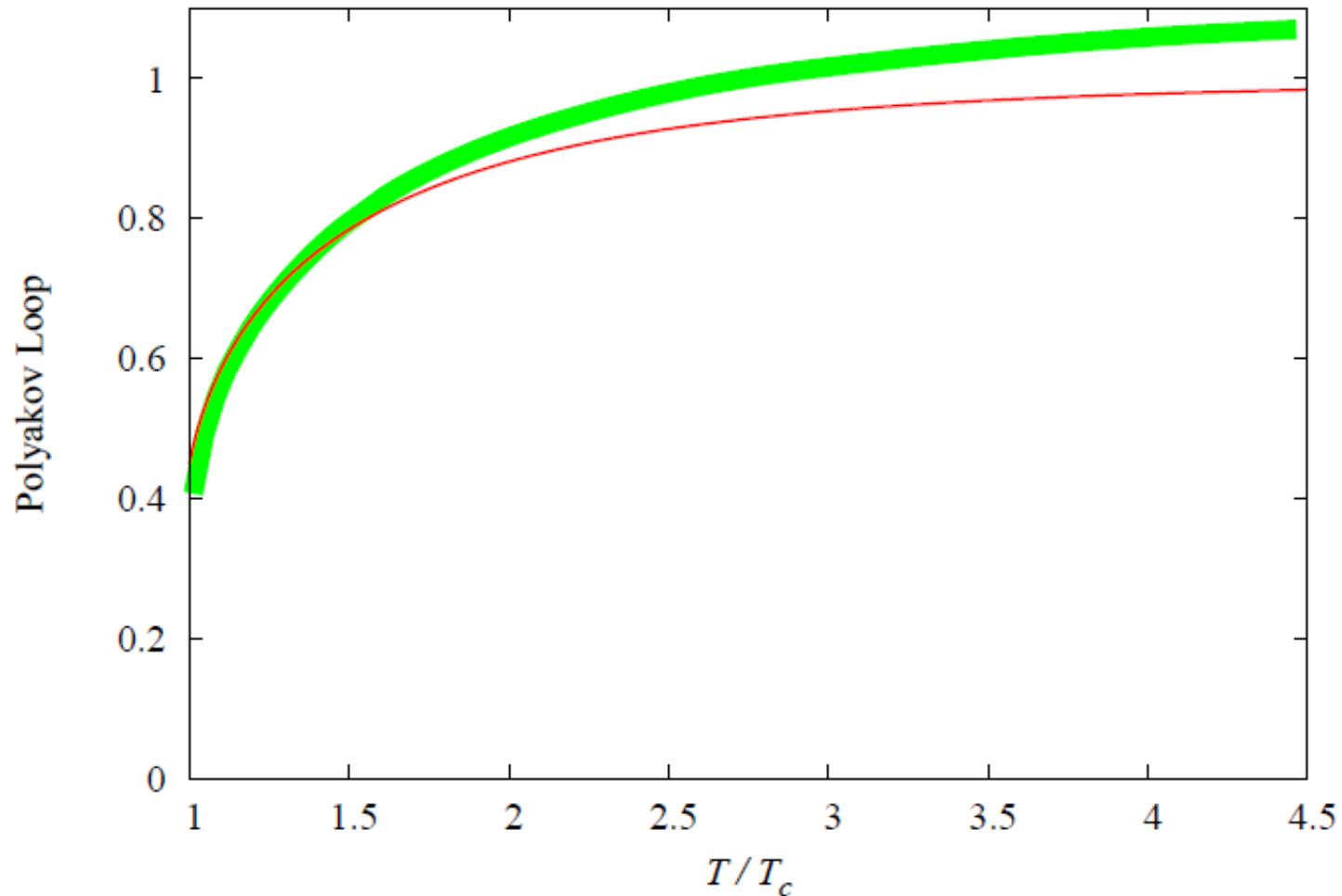
**2 parameters**

**Fukushima**

# *Polyakov Loop*

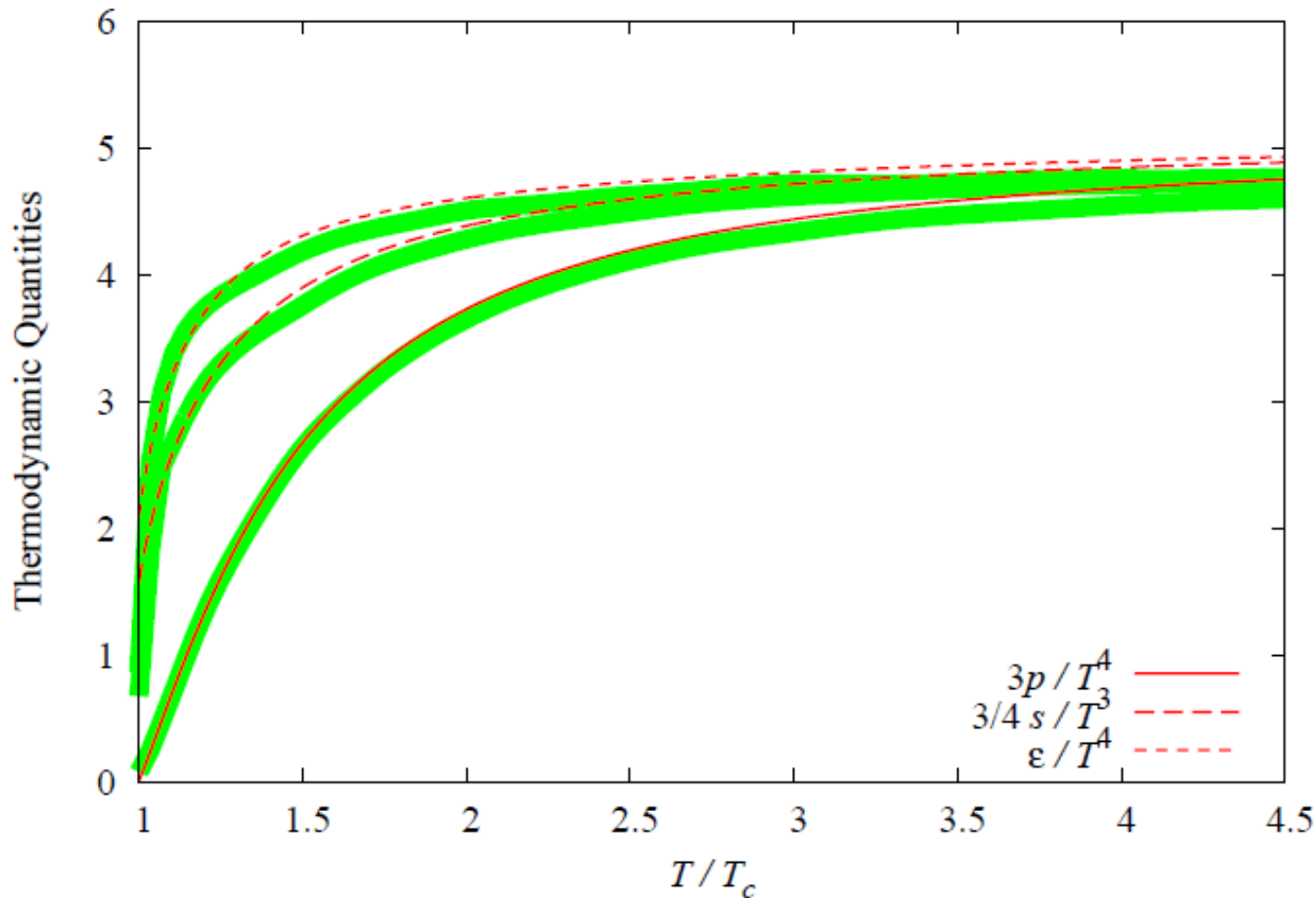


## Reproducing the “experimental” data



# Thermodynamics

## Reproducing the “experimental” data



# Mean-Field Mass of Quarks

## Nambu--Jona-Lasinio model

$$L = \bar{\psi} (i \gamma \cdot \partial - m) + \frac{g_S}{2} [(\bar{\psi} \lambda \psi)^2 + (\bar{\psi} i \gamma_5 \lambda \psi)^2] \\ + g_D [\det \bar{\psi} (1 - \gamma_5) \psi + \text{h.c.}]$$

## Parameters

$$\Lambda = 631.4 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_{ud} = 5.5 \text{ MeV}$$

$$m_s = 135.7 \text{ MeV}$$

$$g_S \Lambda^2 = 3.67$$

$$g_D \Lambda^5 = -9.29$$



$$m_\pi$$

$$f_\pi$$

$$m_K$$

$$m_{\eta'}$$

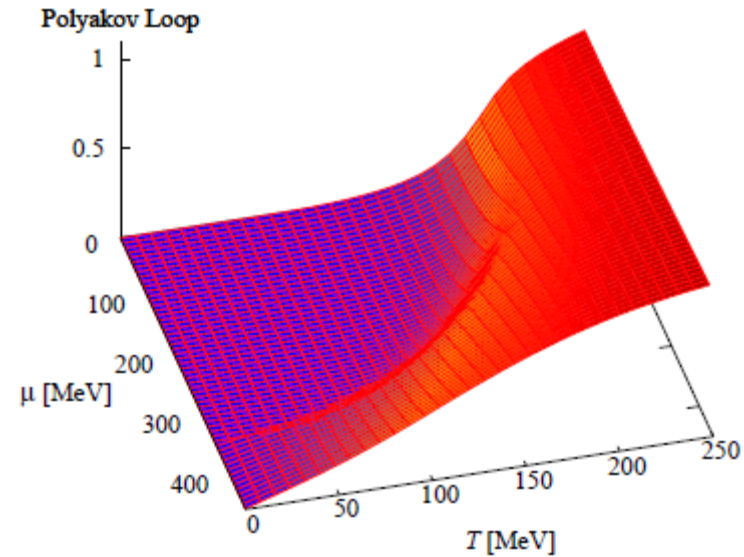
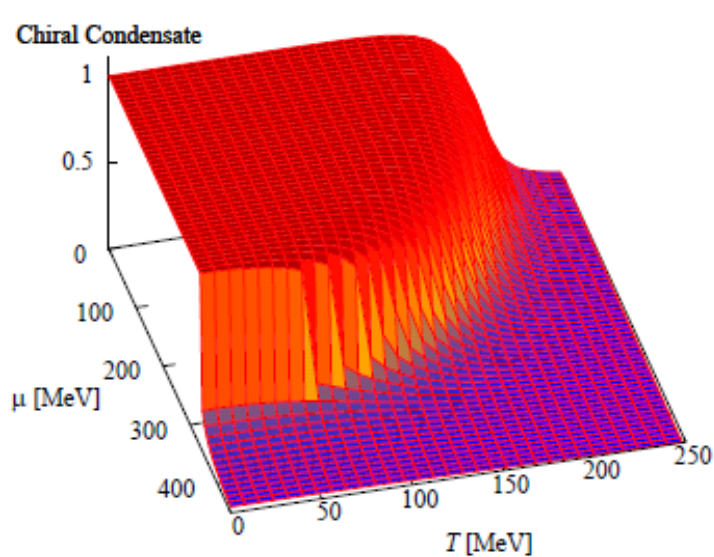
one more?  $M_{ud}$

**Dangerous at high  $\mu_B$**

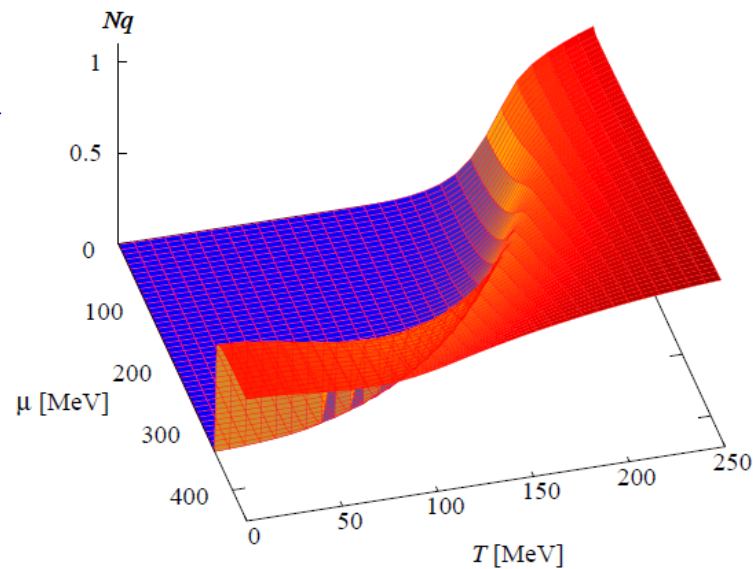
# Phase Structure



## 3D Plots – Chiral Condensate and Polyakov Loop



## Quark Density





# Remarks



## ■ Chiral Transition

- Chiral condensate melts at high  $T$  and high  $\mu$
- First order phase transition at high  $\mu$

## ■ Deconfinement Transition

- Polyakov loop grows at high  $T$  and high  $\mu$
- Only smoothly change at high  $\mu$

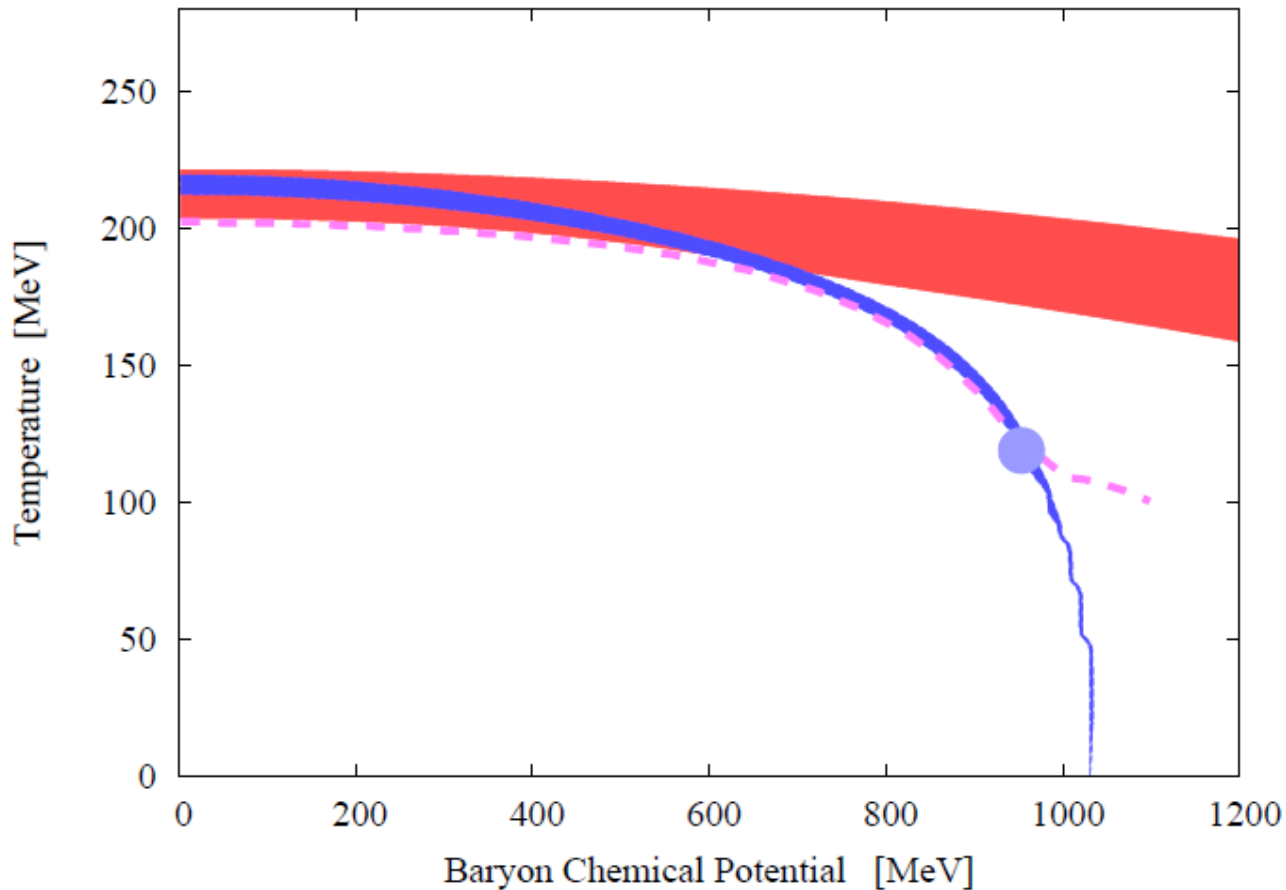
## ■ Quarkyonic Transition

- Quark (baryon) density jumps at high  $T$  and high  $\mu$
- Almost associated with chiral transition (?)

# Phase Diagram



## Phase Boundaries by Order Parameters



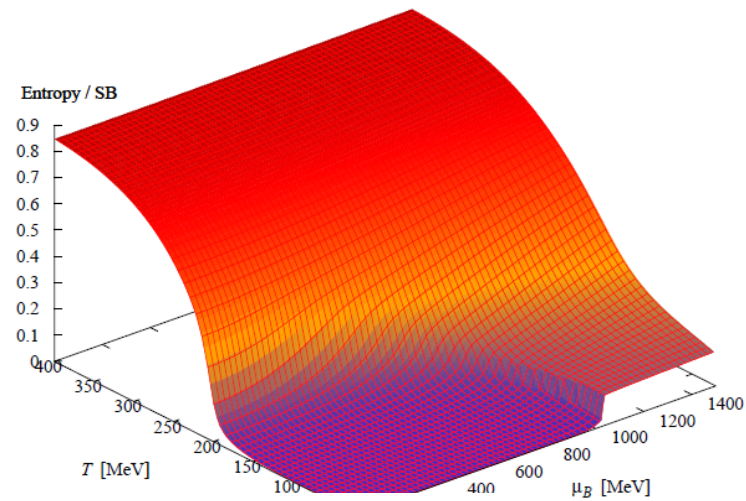
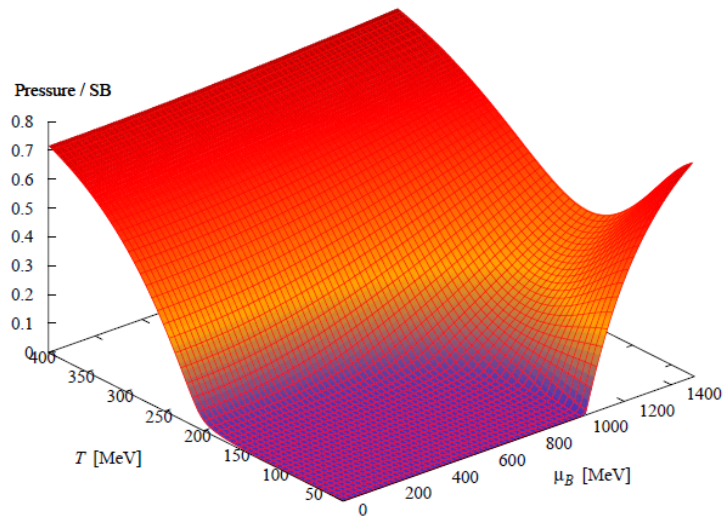
(Normalized) order parameters ranging between 0.3 ~ 0.5

c.f If susceptibility (or slope) is used, two lines meet up to some density...

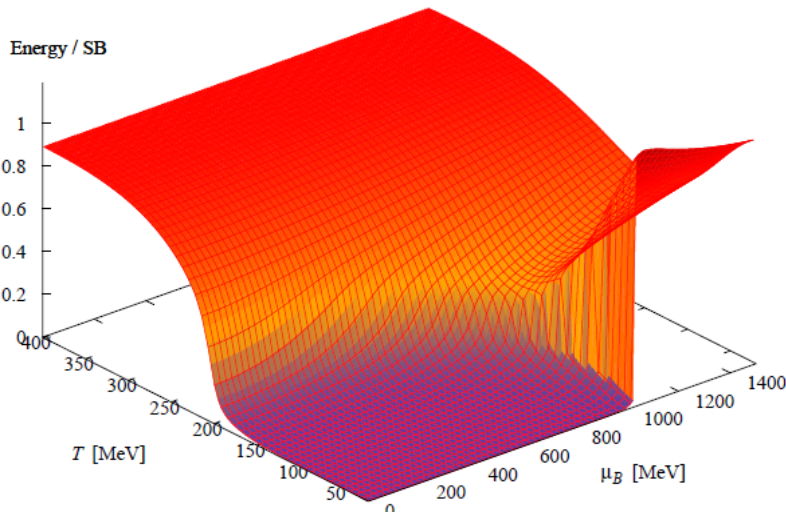
# Thermodynamics



## 3D Plots – Pressure and Entropy (density)



## Energy (density)



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# Thermodynamic Relations

$$P = - \left( \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial V} \right)_{T, \mu}, \quad S = - \left( \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T} \right)_{V, \mu}, \quad N = - \left( \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu} \right)_{T, V}$$

$$E = -PV + TS + \mu N$$

It would be appropriate to use  $S$  (dual to  $T$ ) for deconfinement and  $N$  (dual to  $\mu$ ) for quarkyonic transitions.

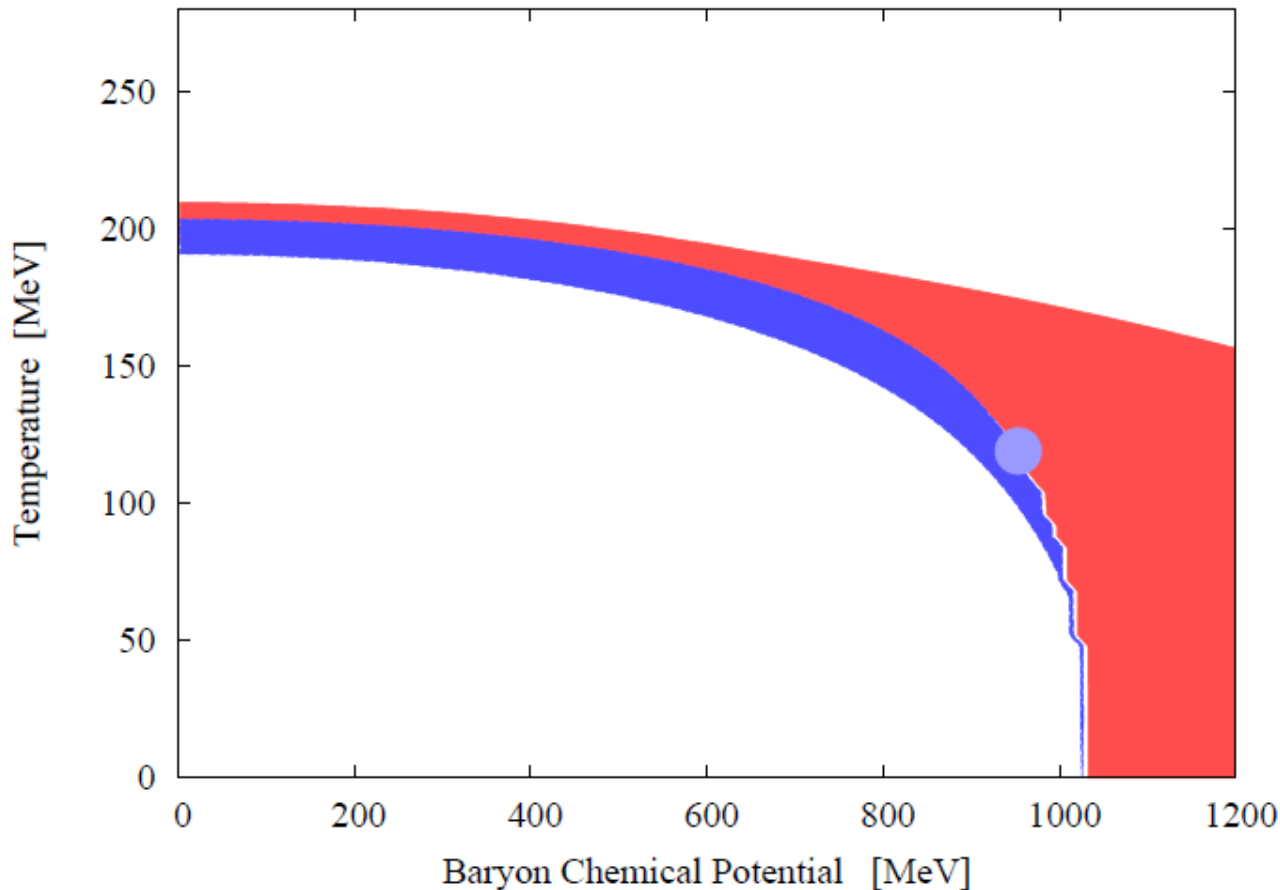
Why should we rely on the order parameters which are NOT direct observables?

Phase diagram by  $S$  and  $N$  would be more physical??

# Phase Diagram



## Phase Boundaries by Thermodynamics



(Normalized)  $s$  and  $n_B$  ranging between 0.1 ~ 0.3 (Onset)

Similar to the one by order parameters...

# $K^+/\pi^+$ Description

## Non-trivial structure in a quark description

$$\begin{aligned} u \quad d &\rightarrow u \bar{s} (K^+) \quad d \bar{s} (K^0) \\ &\rightarrow uds (\Lambda) \end{aligned}$$

More  $u$  and  $d$  at high  $\mu_B$  but eventually deconfined...

Correlation among  $u$   $d$  and  $s$  is possible by the Polyakov loop  
 $L$  and  $L^\dagger$  describe how much strange quarks are screened by  $u$   $d$

$$\int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \text{tr} \left[ \log \left( 1 + L e^{-(E - \mu_s)/T} \right) + \log \left( 1 + L^\dagger e^{-(E + \mu_s)/T} \right) \right]$$

# Mixed Flavor Correlation



## PNJL description

- If no constraint at all...

$$u \quad d \quad \rightarrow \quad u \bar{s} \quad d \bar{s}$$

induces anti-s-quarks  $n_s - n_{\bar{s}} < 0$

- If net strangeness is constrained to be zero...

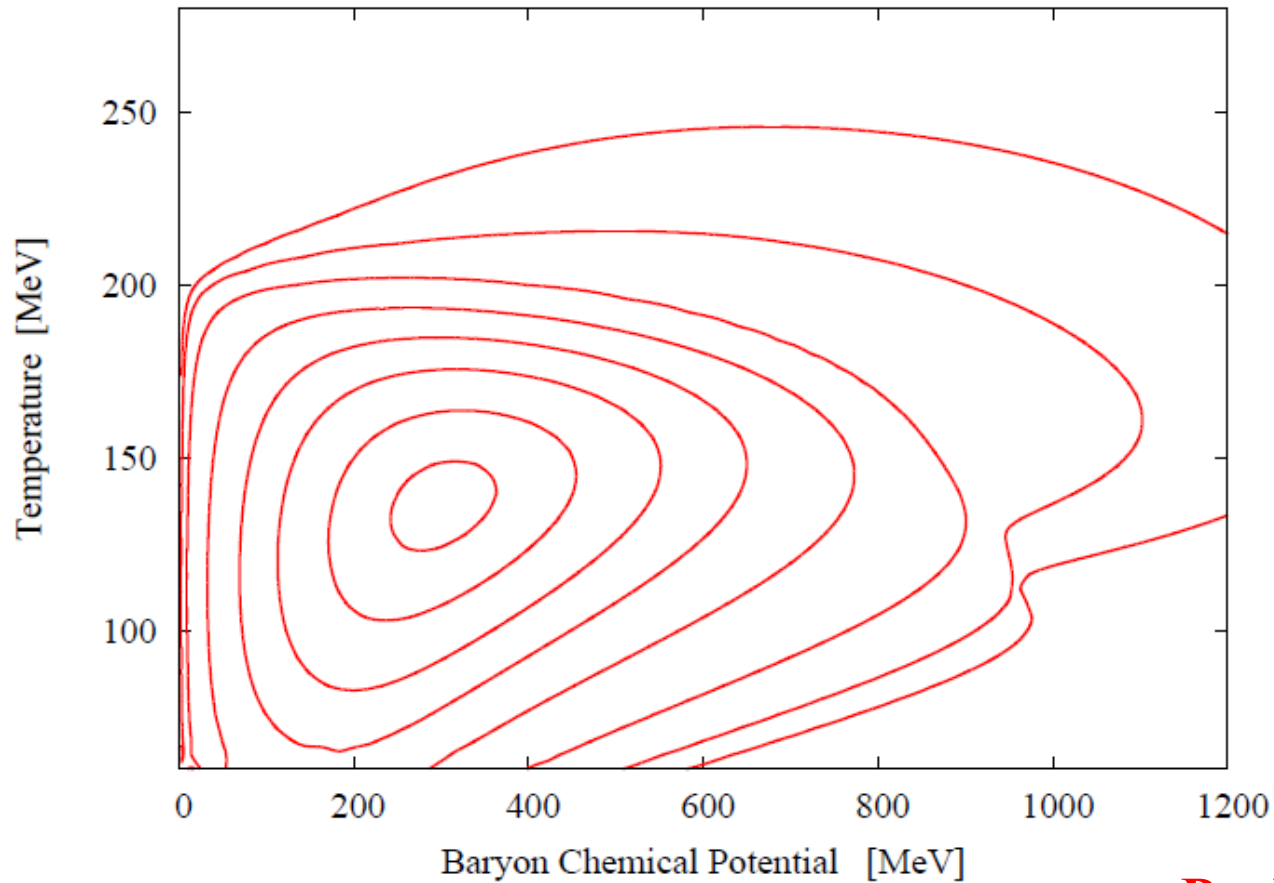
$$u \quad d \quad \rightarrow \quad u \bar{s} \quad d \bar{s} \quad + \quad s$$

realizing  $n_s' - n_{\bar{s}}' = 0 \quad \sim \delta n_s = n_s' - n_{\bar{s}}$

# *Suggestive???*




Ratio of  $\delta n_s$  and  $n_u + n_{\bar{u}}$



**Peak structure?**



# Summary

- 
- PNJL = Natural setup leading to the Stefan-Boltzmann limit containing correct degrees of freedom
  - Phase diagram with a TP and a CP
    - Phase diagram by order parameters
    - Phase diagram by thermodynamic quantities
  - Tendency toward  $K^+/\pi^+$  singular structure...
  - Questions
    - Why is chiral restoration close to quarkyonic transition?
    - Right description both above and below  $T_c$  ?