

# QCD Thermodynamics from Effective Field Theories

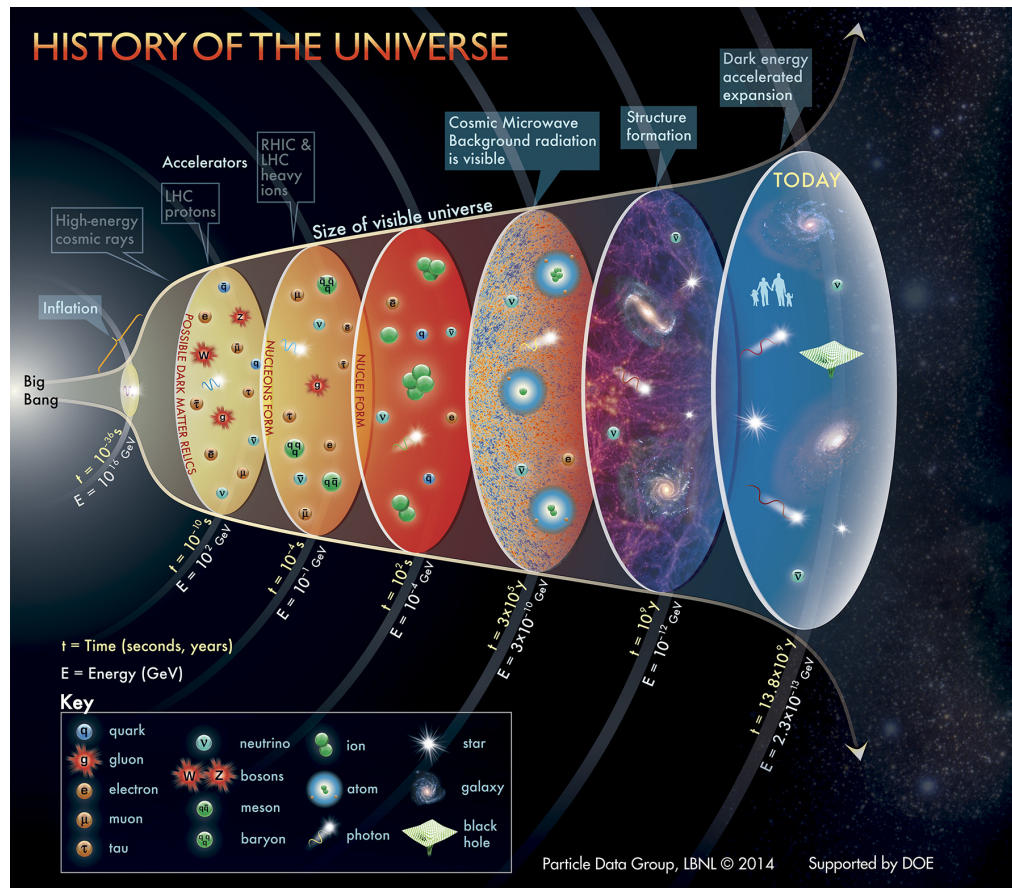
Chihiro Sasaki

Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies, Germany  
ITP, University of Wroclaw, Poland

## **Selected Issues:**

- interplay between chiral symmetry breaking and confinement
- phase diagram of hot/dense QCD
- hadronic matter near chiral symmetry restoration

# What is the origin of matter?



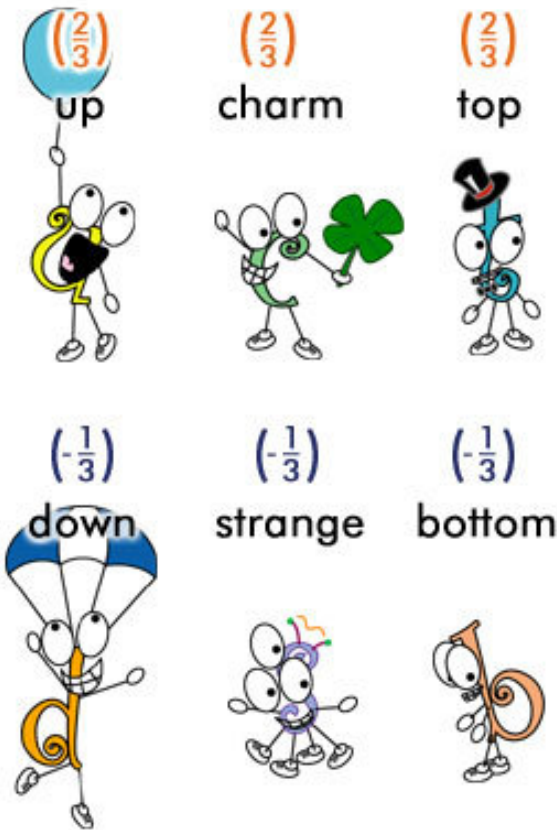
- after EW phase transition: Standard Model (EM & Weak plus Strong int.)
- QCD phase transition is the last transition in the evolution of the Universe!

up, down quarks ( $\sim 5 \text{ MeV}$ ): SM ingredients

Where does the nucleon mass ( $\sim 1 \text{ GeV}$ ) come from?

10 % from EW/Higgs, and 90 % from QCD!

- scale and confinement? from elementary particle to composite states?
  - ... fundamental issues in non-abelian gauge theories!



Baryons $qqq$ and Antibaryons $\bar{q}\bar{q}\bar{q}$					
Baryons are fermionic hadrons.					
There are a few of the many types of baryons.					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Spin
<b>p</b>	proton	<b>uud</b>	1	0.938	1/2
$\bar{\mathbf{p}}$	antiproton	$\bar{\mathbf{u}}\bar{\mathbf{u}}\bar{\mathbf{d}}$	-1	0.938	1/2
<b>n</b>	neutron	<b>udd</b>	0	0.940	1/2
$\Lambda$	lambda	<b>uds</b>	0	1.116	1/2
$\Omega^-$	omega	<b>sss</b>	-1	1.672	3/2

Mesons $q\bar{q}$					
Mesons are bosonic hadrons.					
There are a few of the many types of mesons.					
Symbol	Name	Quark content	Electric charge	GeV/c <sup>2</sup>	Spin
$\pi^+$	pion	<b><math>u\bar{d}</math></b>	+1	0.140	0
$\mathbf{K}^-$	kaon	<b><math>s\bar{u}</math></b>	-1	0.494	0
$\rho^+$	rho	<b><math>u\bar{d}</math></b>	+1	0.770	1
$\mathbf{B}^0$	B-zero	<b><math>d\bar{b}</math></b>	0	5.279	0
$\eta_c$	eta-c	<b><math>c\bar{c}</math></b>	0	2.980	0

- effective field theories:
  - “particles” contained: either fundamental or composite
  - based on fundamental/emergent symmetries
  - broad spectrum of applications to QCD(-like), SM, BSM

## Objectives: from hadrons to quarks and gluons

*QCD underlies physics of mesons and baryons ... nonperturbative!*

- \* how are color-singlet states formed? exotic hadrons?
- \* dynamical origin of hadronic interactions and masses?
- \* composition of QCD matter at finite temperature/density?

### Dynamical $\chi$ SB & Color Confinement

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{q}(i\not{D} - m)q$$

color confinement

instantons

trace anomaly

$U(1)_A$  anomaly

dynamical chiral symmetry breaking

pion as NG boson

nuclear force

# I. Confinement vs. Dynamical Chiral symmetry Breaking

## Hot and dense QCD matter

- relativistic heavy-ion collisions (hot, dense), compact stars (dense)
- how to explore the dynamics? effective theories, simulations on a lattice
- toward EFT at high  $\rho$ : lattice input at  $\mu_q \sim 0$  & NM properties at  $\rho_0$

### QCD thermodynamics at $\mu_q \simeq 0$ from lattice simulations

- deconfinement and SU(2) chiral restoration set in at  $T_{pc} \sim 155$  MeV.

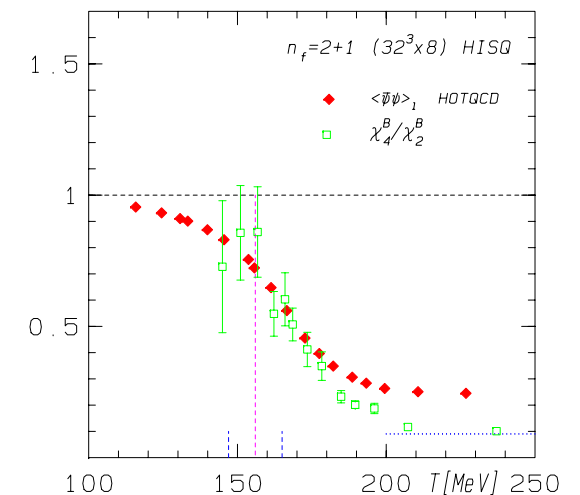
$\hookrightarrow$  conserved charges

$\hookrightarrow$  melting chiral condensate

- strange (s) and charmed (c) mesons are deconfined together with light (u,d) mesons at  $T_{pc}$ !

e.g. kurtosis of baryon number fluctuations

$$\kappa = \chi_4^B / \chi_2^B = B^2,$$
$$\chi_n^B = \partial^n (P/T^4) / \partial (\mu_B/T)^n$$



# Confinement vs. dynamical chiral symmetry breaking ( $D_\chi$ SB)

to which extent does  $D_\chi$ SB contain information on confinement?

- Banks-Casher relation: low-lying Dirac eigenmodes generate  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle$ .

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = - \lim_{m_q \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \pi \rho(0), \quad \rho(\lambda) = \frac{1}{V} \sum_n \langle \delta(\lambda - \lambda_n) \rangle$$

removal of low-lying Dirac modes  $\Rightarrow$  NO  $D_\chi$ SB

Q. does confinement disappear simultaneously?

- linking Polyakov loop to spectral function of *lattice* Dirac operator

[Gattringer ('06); Bruckmann, Gattringer, Hagen ('07); Synatschke, Wipf, Langfeld ('08)]

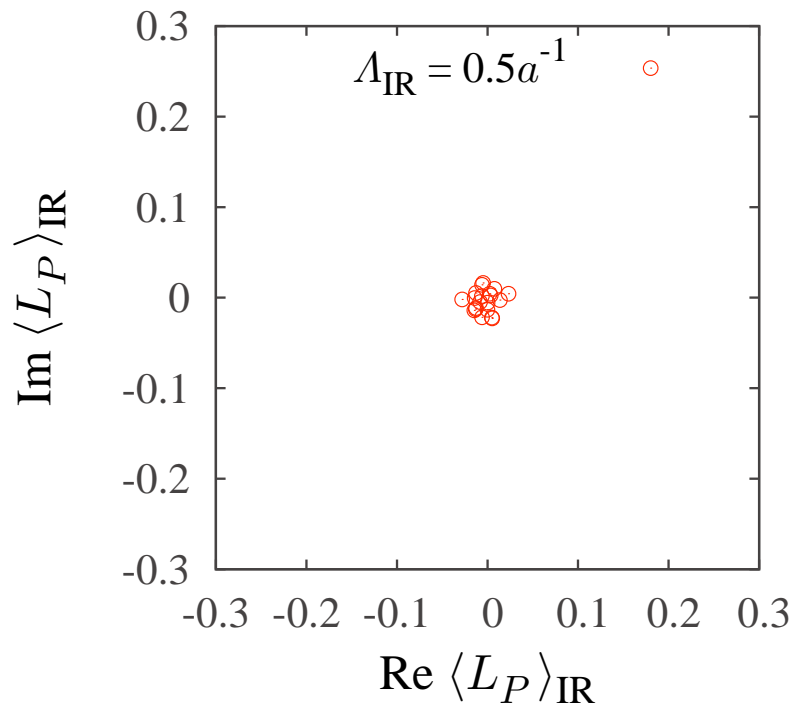
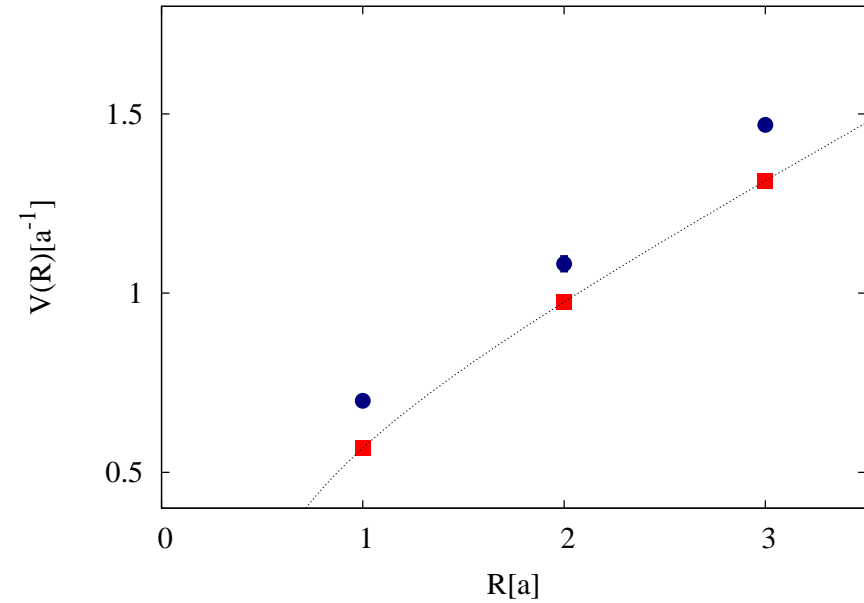
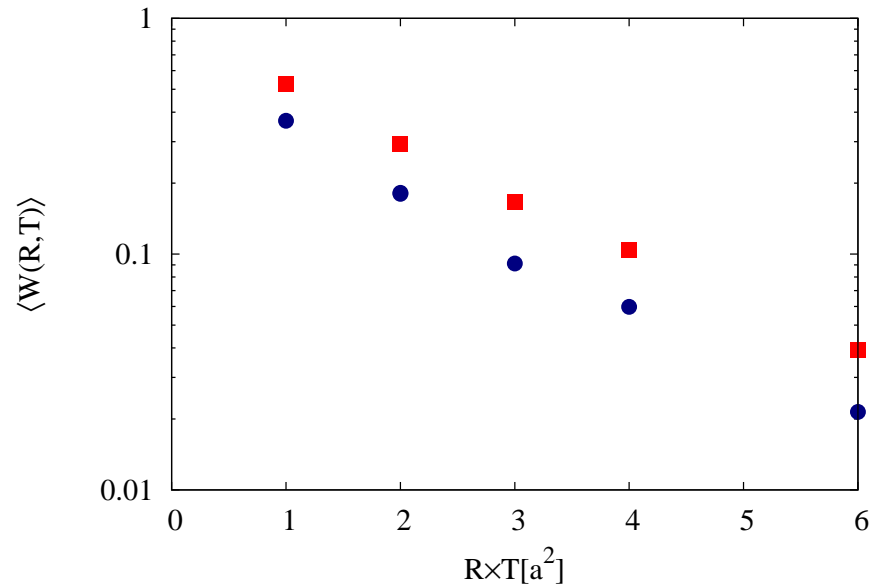
manifestly gauge invariant formalism

[Gongyo, Iritani, Suganuma ('12); Doi, Iritani, Suganuma ('13,14)]

**NO particular Dirac-modes that crucially affect confinement!**



**disappearance of  $D_\chi$ SB DOES NOT mean deconfinement?**



■ full vs. ● w/o low-lying modes

- Wilson loop, quark potential:  
 $\langle W \rangle \propto e^{-\sigma RT}$ : slope parameter = string tension  $\Rightarrow$  unchanged!

[Gongyo, Iritani, Suganuma ('12)]

- Polyakov loop susceptibilities unmodified

[Doi, Redlich, CS, Suganuma ('15)]



## How to suppress unphysical d.o.f.?

[T=0: Benic, Mishustin, CS ('15)]

- IR cutoff  $b$ : NJL, SD eq., AdS/QCD [Ebert, Feldmann, Reinhardt ('96); ...]  
 $1/b \sim$  typical size of a hadron  $\Rightarrow$  modified FD distribution functions

$$n_q = \theta(\vec{p}^2 - b^2) f_q, \quad n_{N_{\pm}} = \theta(\alpha^2 b^2 - \vec{p}^2) f_{N_{\pm}}, \quad f_X = 1 / (1 + e^{\beta(E_X \mp \mu_X)}).$$

- asymptotic behavior at high density:  
*non-int. quark gas, restored chiral symmetry*  
 $\Rightarrow$  density dep. IR cutoff, upper limit  $\alpha_{\max} = 2^{-1/3} \sim 0.8$

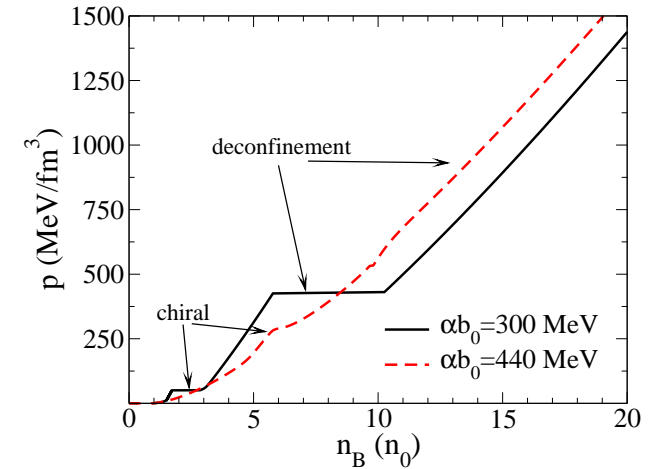
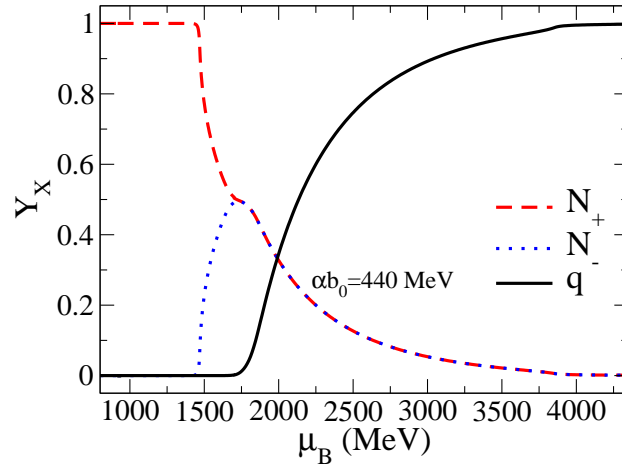
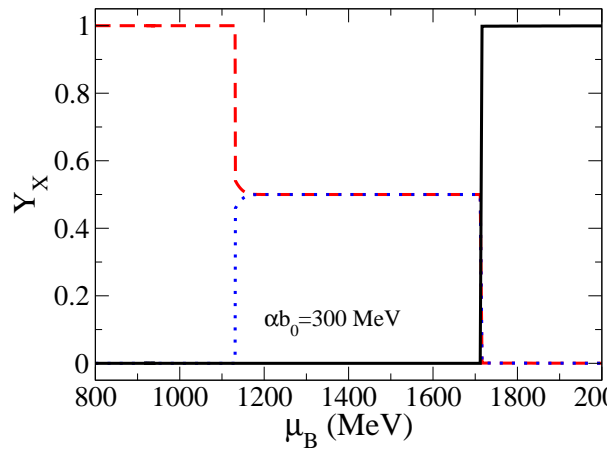
- model setup:  $\Omega = \sum_{X=N_{\pm}, q} \Omega_X + V_{\sigma} + V_{\omega} + V_{\chi} + V_b$

$$V_b = -\frac{\kappa_b^2}{2} b^2 + \frac{\lambda_b}{4} b^4.$$

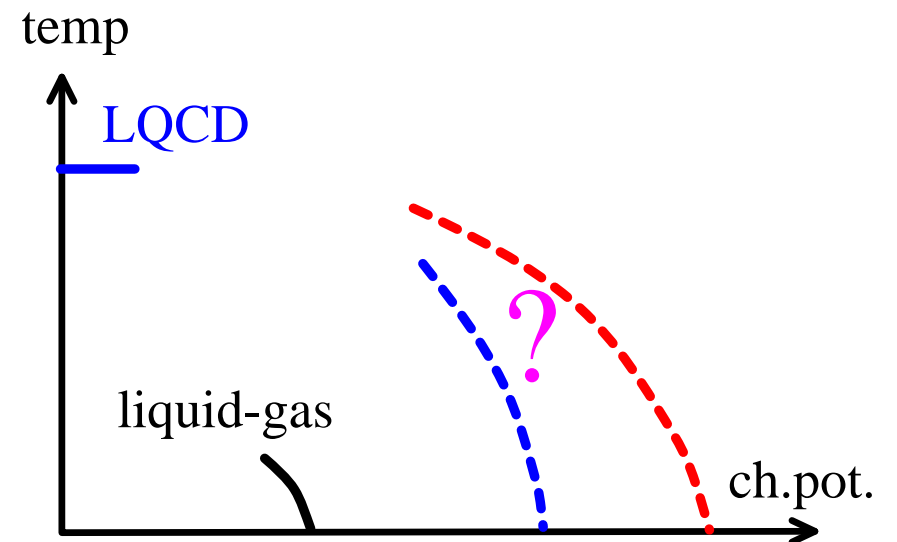
parameter fixing:  $(\kappa_b, \lambda_b) \leftarrow (\epsilon_{\text{vac}}, T_{\text{ch}})$  from lattice QCD

- deconfinement criteria

$$Y_{N_+} + Y_{N_-} = Y_q; \quad Y_{N_{\pm}} = \frac{\rho_{N_{\pm}}}{\rho_B}, \quad Y_q = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\rho_q}{\rho_B}.$$

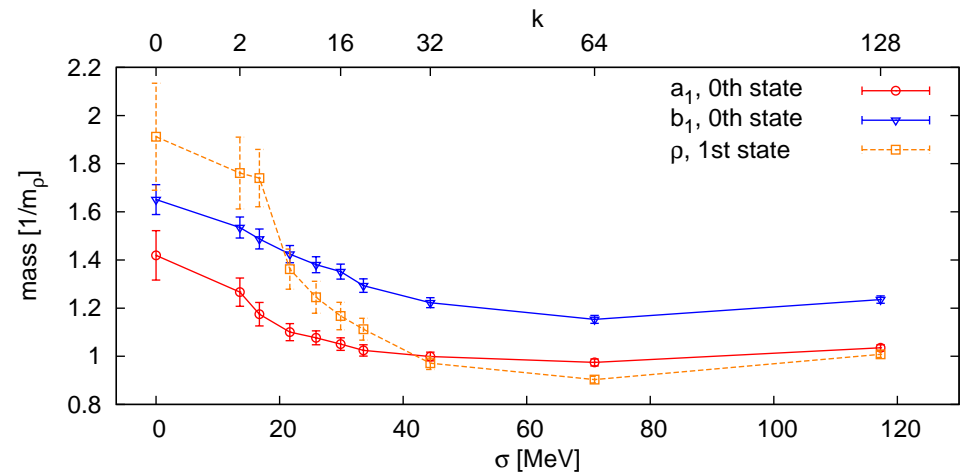
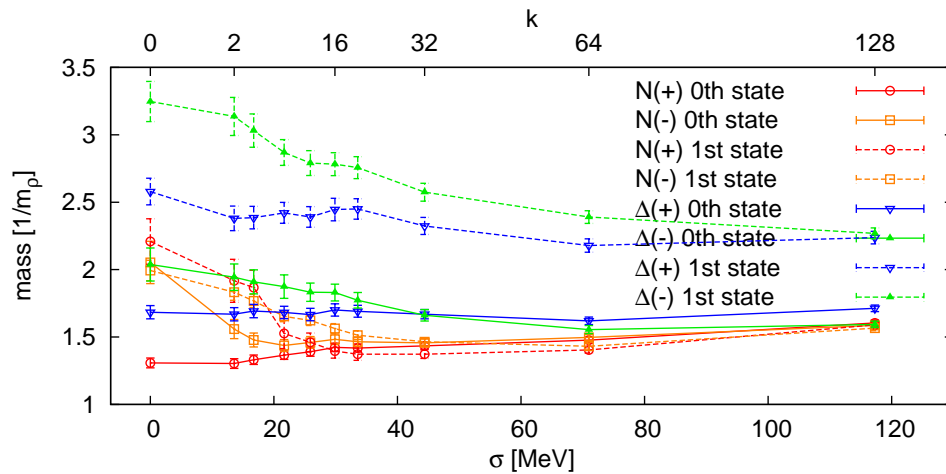


- quark-meson-nucleon hybrid model at  $T = 0$  and large  $\mu_B$   
 $\Rightarrow \rho_{\text{ch}}$  separated from  $\rho_{\text{dec}}$   $\alpha$ -dep.:  $\Delta\rho_{\text{cr}}/\rho_0 \sim 4-12$
- decreasing  $\Delta\rho_{\text{cr}}(T)$   
 due to bosonic thermal fluctuations
- holographic QCD approach:
  - large  $N_c$  limit
  - less parameters



## **II. Dense Hadronic Matter near Chiral Restoration**

# Fate of hadron masses toward chiral symmetry restoration



- hadron masses vs. truncation level on lattice [Glozman, Lang, Schrock ('12)]

– removal of lowest Dirac-eigenmodes  $\Leftrightarrow$  NO  $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle$

$\Rightarrow$  parity partners degenerate *and* stay quite massive!

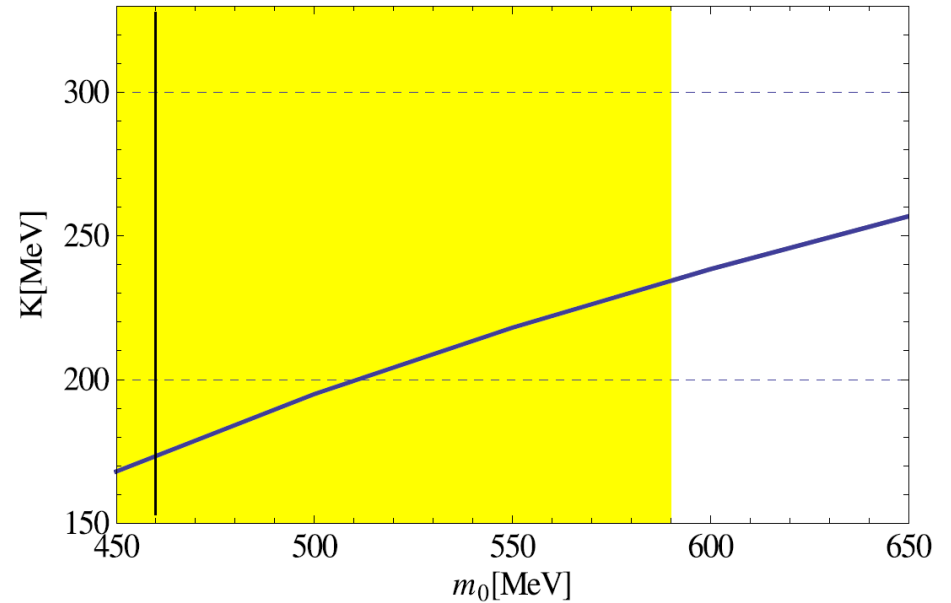
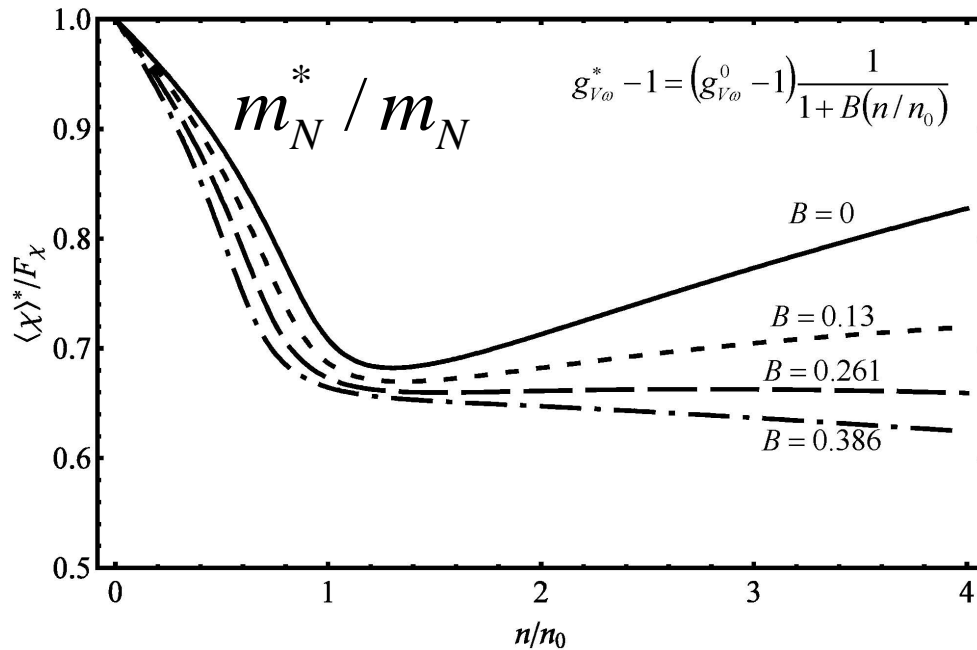
– *no* universal scaling ( $m_{\text{meson}} \sim 2m$ ,  $m_{\text{baryon}} \sim 3m$ ) found

$\Rightarrow$  the system remains confined!

- full LQCD:  $m_{N-} \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow T_{\text{ch}}} m_{N+} \sim m_{N+}^{(\text{vac})}$  [Aarts et al., ('15)]

- **origin of a scale in  $\chi$ -sym. phase?**  $\dots$  trace anomaly  $T_{\mu}^{\mu} \sim \langle \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi} G^2 \rangle$

$\Rightarrow$  **in-medium gluon condensate**: melting toward  $T_{\text{ch}}$ , but non-vanishing



- **embedding gluon condensate:**  $U(1)$  vs.  $SU(2)$  [Paeng, Lee, Rho, CS ('13)]
  - $U(2)_L \times U(2)_R \sim SU(2)_L \times SU(2)_R \times U(1)_V \rightarrow SU(2)_V \times U(1)_V$
  - RGE analysis:  $\rho NN$ -int. “runs” whereas  $\omega NN$ -int. “walks” with  $n_B$ !
  - $m_N^* \sim \text{const.}$ : emergence of a  $\chi$ -inv. mass!
- **tetra-quark states in chiral transition:**
  - crucial to nuclear compressibility  $K(n_0)$  [Gallas, Giacosa, Pagliara ('11)]
  - new CP? intermediate phase? enlarged symmetry? [Heinz, Struber, Giacosa, Rischke ('08); Harada, CS, Takemoto ('09); Mukherjee, Huang ('13)]

## Chiral mixing in a medium

- chiral (V-A) mixing via  $\rho$ - $a_1$ - $\pi$  interaction
- Weinberg SRs at  $T \neq 0$ :  $f_\pi \Leftrightarrow \rho_{V,A}(s)$  [Weinberg ('67); Kapusta, Shuryak ('94)]
  - smooth reduction of  $m_{a_1} \rightarrow m_\rho$  and broader width
  - importance of higher-lying states:  $\rho', a'_1$  [Hohler, Rapp ('14)]

### dense QCD:

- **no charge-conjugation inv.**  $\Rightarrow$   $\rho$ - $a_1$  mixing at tree, dispersion modified

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{mix}} = 2C \epsilon^{0\nu\lambda\sigma} \text{tr} [\partial_\nu V_\lambda \cdot A_\sigma + \partial_\nu A_\lambda \cdot V_\sigma]$$

$$\text{transv: } p_0^2 - \vec{p}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ m_\rho^2 + m_{a_1}^2 \pm \sqrt{(m_{a_1}^2 - m_\rho^2)^2 + 16C^2 \vec{p}^2} \right]$$

- mixing strength:  $\chi^{\text{EFT}}$  [Harada, CS ('09)] vs. AdS/QCD [Domokos, Harvey ('07)]

$$C = 0.1 \text{ GeV vs. } 1 \text{ GeV at } n_B = n_0!$$

$$C = 1 \text{ GeV} \Rightarrow \text{vector-meson condensation at } n_0!?$$

- why  $C(n_0) = 1 \text{ GeV}$  in AdS/QCD?

$$C_\omega \ll C = C_\omega + C_{\omega'} + C_{\omega''} + \dots ?$$

- role of higher KK modes: open moose model [Son, Stephanov ('03)]

$$G_V \xrightarrow{Q^2 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \ln Q^2$$

⇒ correct high-energy behavior for current correlator!

**More and more hadronic states activated toward QCD p.t.!**  
**... How to handle them?**

- holographic QCD models:  $1/N_c$  corrections?

- 4d effective field theories:

unknown interactions among higher-lying states?

if renormalized/integrated out,  $T, n_B$ -dep. interactions?

$$\mathcal{L}_\infty(\pi, \rho, \omega, \dots) \sim \mathcal{L}_{\text{low-lying}}(\pi, \rho, \omega, \dots; g(T, n_B))$$

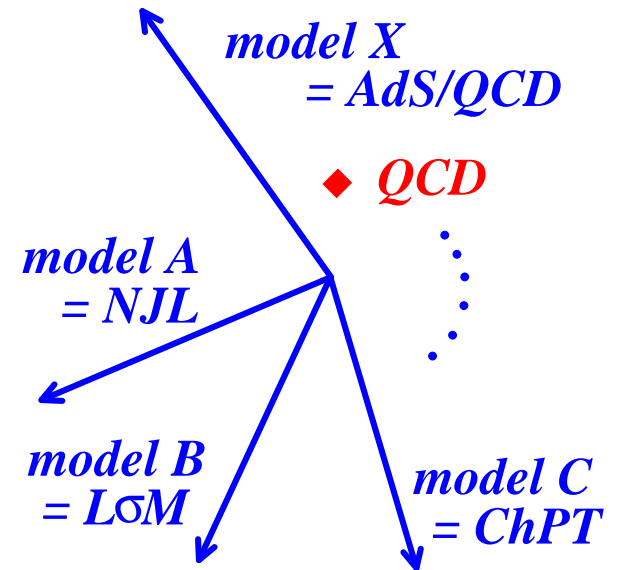
– might be bridged via DS eq. and FRG?

– fixed along with comparison to lattice observables? [CS ('14)]

## Summary and Remarks

- **EFT approach to hot/dense QCD**

- approximation of real-life QCD!
- *multifaceted studies of gauge dynamics* guided by symmetry, topology, ideal limit
- available data from lat. simulations and HIC



- **Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking vs. confinement**

- dense matter: 2 separated phase transitions, supported by LQCD w/ Dirac eigenmode expansion
- one induces another? supported by  $\mu = 0$  LQCD
- cf. adjoint QCD:  $T_{\text{dec}} \neq T_{\text{ch}}$

- **More to come from HICs, LQCD and EFTs**

- **More input from nuclear astrophysics and observations**