

The phase diagram of QCD from low energy models

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DELTA16

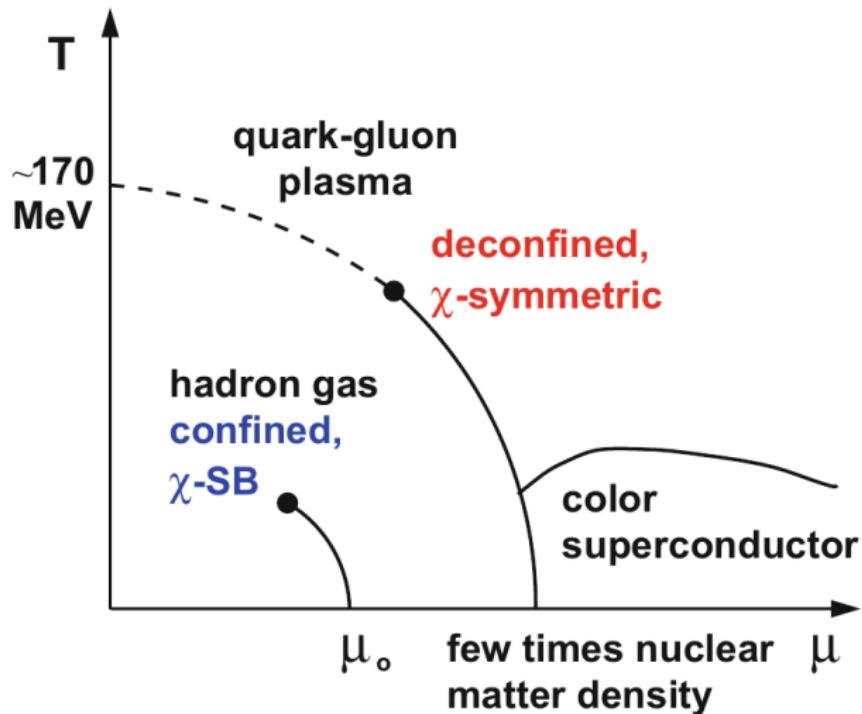
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Overview

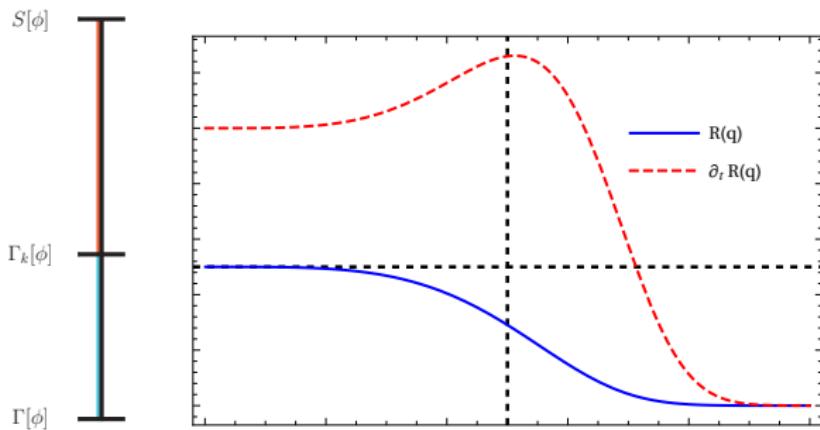
- 1 The QCD phase diagram - very brief
- 2 The FRG - very brief
- 3 The Quark-Meson model
 - Effective scales
- 4 The Polyakov-Quark-Meson model

The phase diagram of QCD



(Fig. from CBM physics book, Lect. Notes in Physics 814, Springer)

The Functional Renormalization Group

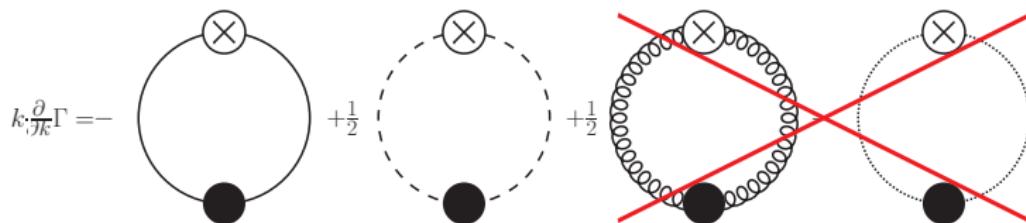


- Wetterich equation:

$$k \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \Gamma_k = \text{STr} \left[k \frac{\partial}{\partial k} R_k \left(\Gamma^{(2)} + R_k \right)^{-1} \right]$$

The Quark-Meson model

The Quark-Meson model in the FRG



- gauge sector decouples at low energies, matter sector drives dynamics

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{QM} = & \bar{\psi} (\not{d} + h (\sigma T^0 + i\gamma^5 \pi^a T^a)) \psi \\ & + \partial_\mu \pi_i \partial_\mu \pi_i + \partial_\mu \sigma \partial_\mu \sigma + V(\pi^2 + \sigma^2)\end{aligned}$$

- model shows chiral symmetry breaking
- commonly used initialization scale: ~ 1 GeV, above chiral symmetry breaking scale

Truncation

- Our Truncation: LPA (no dressing), constant Yukawa coupling
- Yukawa coupling is approximately constant (from full calculation) below ~ 1 GeV (Mitter, Pawłowski, Strodthoff Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) 054035)
- Possible extensions: Field dependent Yukawa coupling and dressing functions change crossover temperature (Pawłowski, Rennecke Phys.Rev. D90 (2014) no.7, 076002 , Helmboldt, Pawłowski, Strodthoff Phys.Rev. D91 (2015) no.5, 054010)

The phase diagram of the Quark-Meson model in the FRG so far

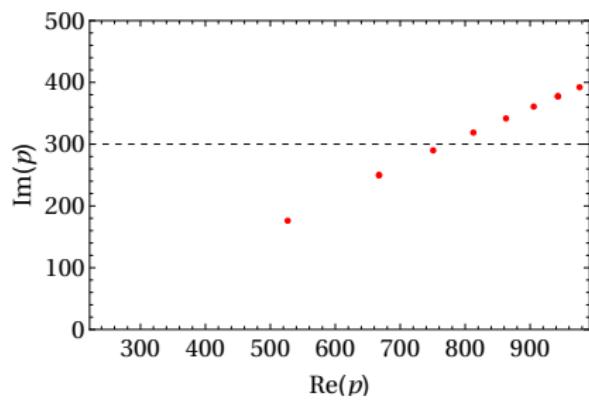
- Finite chemical potential \rightarrow complex momenta $p_0 \rightarrow p_0 + i\mu$
- common approach: 3d regulators, leave p_0 direction unregularized \rightarrow can perform trace and get analytical expressions
- problem: why single out one direction?

solution: 4d regulators; best:
some analytical smooth cut-off function (fermionic:)

(Fister,
Pawlowski Phys.Rev. D92 (2015) no.7, 076009,

Pawlowski, Strodthoff Phys.Rev. D92 (2015) no.9,

094009)



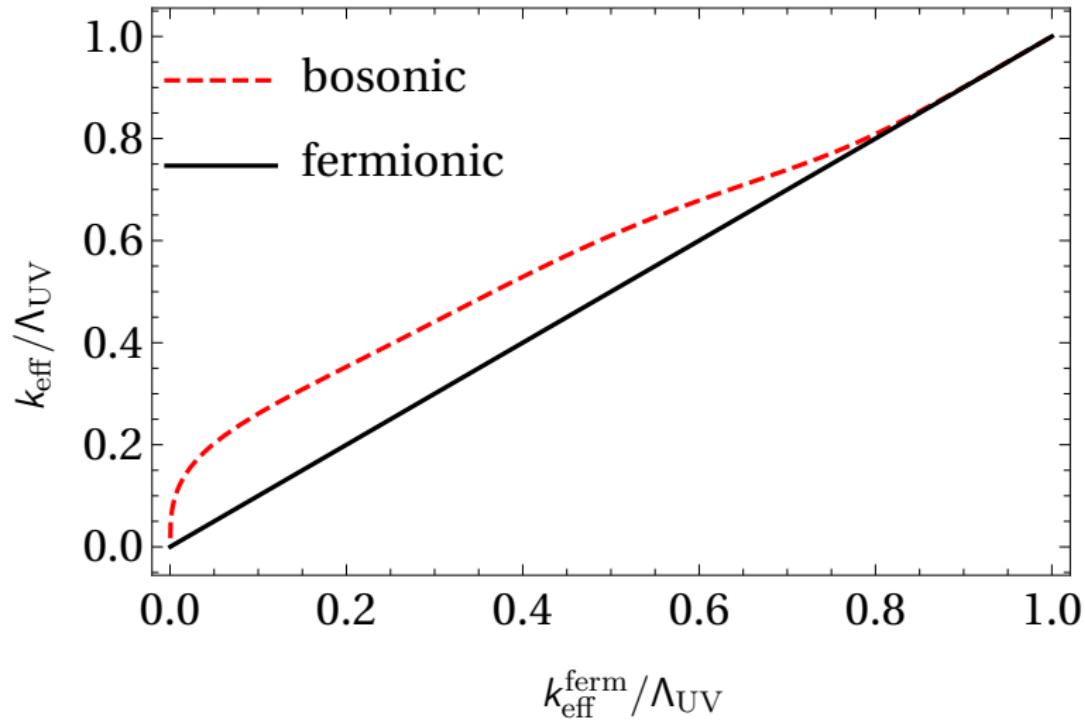
Effective scales in the FRG

- assume a theory with regulators evaluated at scale k . Now assume the same theory always at $c k \rightarrow$ FRG only tells us that it is the same at $k = 0$. What happens in between? What if we have a mixed theory with both?
- Likely scenario: completely different regulators for bosons and fermions depending on the choices of Δm
- Solution: physical scales (Pawlowski Annals Phys. 322 (2007) 2831-2915 , Pawlowski, Scherer, Schmidt, Wetzel arXiv:1512.03598)
- map physical scales onto each other (applicable for mixed theories)

$$\frac{1}{k_{\text{eff}}^d} = \max_p |G(p)| \Big|_{m=0}$$

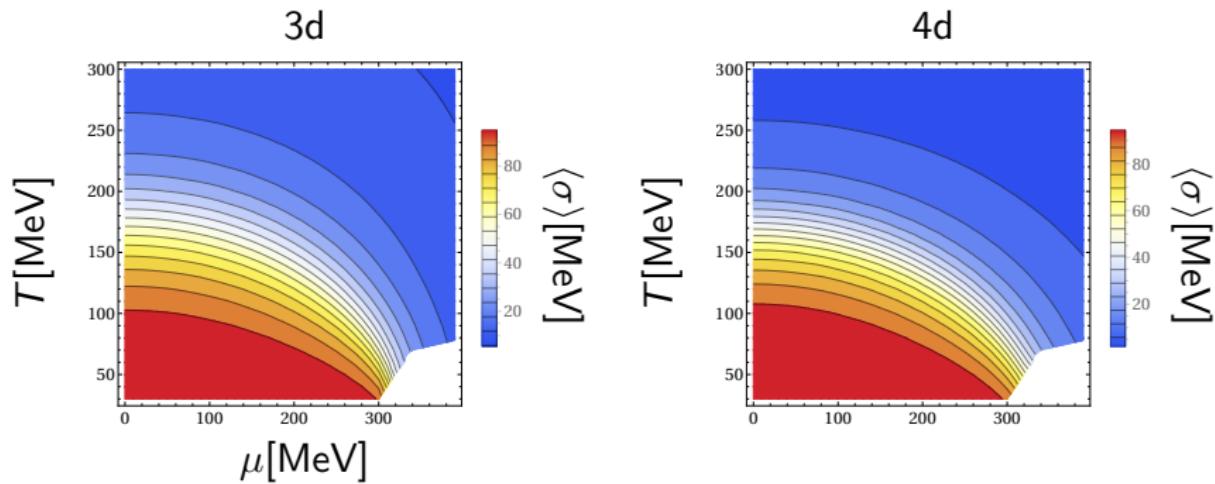
$$k_{\text{eff}}^{\text{bos}}(\tilde{k}) \stackrel{!}{=} k_{\text{eff}}^{\text{ferm}}(k)$$

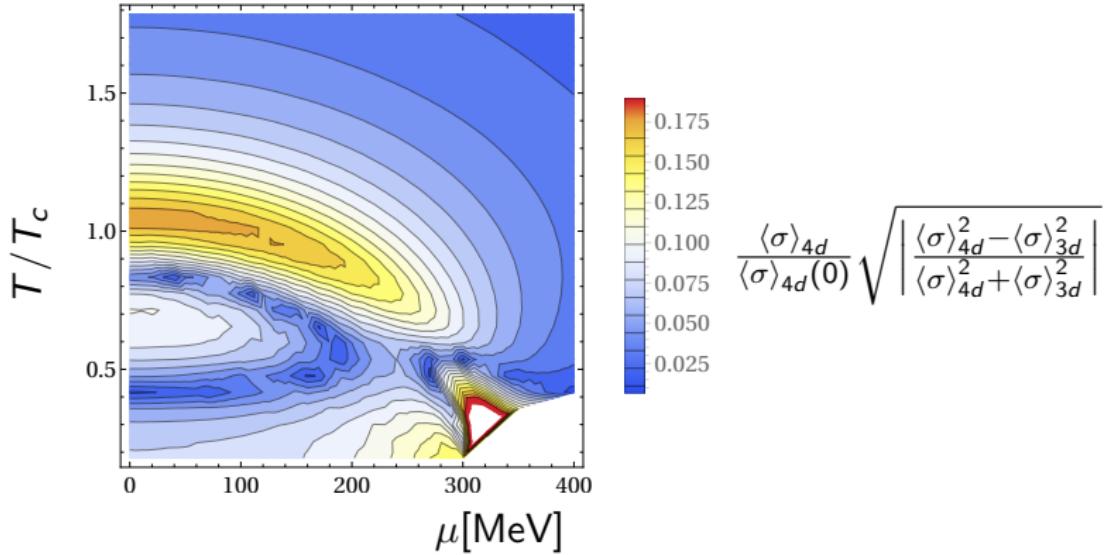
Effective scales



The phase diagram of the QM model 3d vs. 4d

Comparison of LPA (no wavefunction-renormalization factors) results for 3d and 4d





The Polyakov-Quark-Meson model

The Polyakov Loop

- Quark-Meson model does not show confinement, no gauge fields taken into account
- Order Parameter for confinement: expectation value of Polyakov loop

$$L[A_0] = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr}_f \left[\mathcal{P} e^{ig \int_0^\beta dx_0 A_0(x_0, \vec{x})} \right]$$

$$\langle L[A_0] \rangle \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{confined} \\ > 0 & \text{deconfined} \end{cases}$$

The Polyakov Loop part II

- Different order parameter $L[\langle A_0 \rangle]$: Go to Polyakov gauge (A_0 depends on \vec{x} only and is rotated into Cartan)

$$L[A_0] = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr}_f e^{g\beta A_0} = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr}_f e^{2\pi i \varphi}$$

- Single out expectation value of A_0 from minimum of effective potential $V(A_0)$
- Jensen inequality:
$$\langle L[A_0] \rangle \leq L[\langle A_0 \rangle]$$
- Which order parameter should we use? (Herbst, Luecker, Pawłowski arXiv:1510.03830)

Including the Polyakov loop into the model

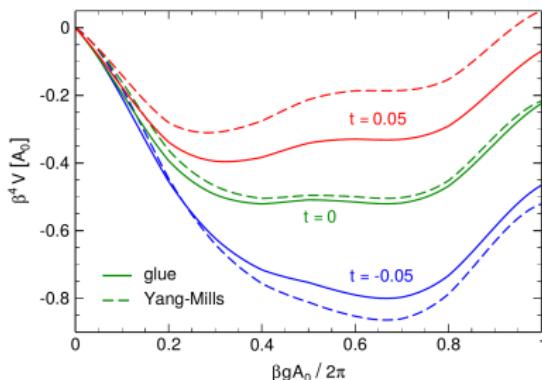
- How to include confinement into the QM model? Use background potential. (Schaefer, Pawłowski, Wambach Phys.Rev. D76 (2007) 074023, Herbst, Pawłowski, Schaefer Phys.Lett. B696 (2011) 58-67)
- explicit appearance of A_0 via covariant derivative in our equations, use $L[\langle A_0 \rangle]$
- Perturbative potential known (Weiss Phys.Rev. D24 (1981) 475, Gross, Pisarski, Yaffe Rev.Mod.Phys. 53 (1981) 43)
- Non-perturbative potential from fit, $\varphi = \beta g A_0 / 2\pi$ (Herbst, Luecker, Pawłowski arXiv:1510.03830, Fister, Pawłowski Phys.Rev. D88 (2013) 045010)

$$V_{SU(2)}(\varphi) = a(T)V_W(\varphi) + b(T)V_W^2(\varphi)$$
$$V_{SU(N)} = \sum_{\text{adj.EV}} V_{SU(2)}(\varphi) \quad (1)$$

Backreaction

- Backreaction of quarks on the gauge sector
- Rescaling of reduced temperatures mimics backreaction (Haas, Stiele, Braun, Pawlowski, Schaffner-Bielich Phys.Rev. D87 (2013) no.7, 076004 , Herbst, Mitter, Pawlowski, Schaefer, Stiele Phys.Lett. B731 (2014) 248-256)

$$t = \frac{T - T_{\text{crit}}}{T_{\text{crit}}}$$
$$t_{\text{YM}}(t_{\text{glue}}) \approx 0.57 t_{\text{glue}}$$

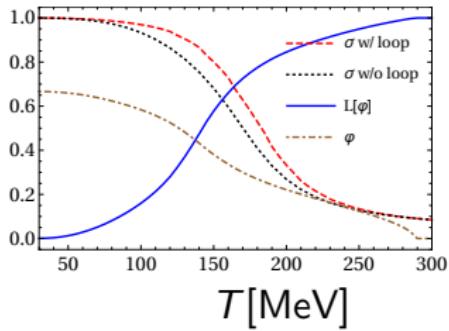


- **TODO:** fix scales between background potential and our computations, e.g. via T_c in the chiral limit, deconfinement and chiral critical temperatures should coincide (Braun, Haas, Marhauser, Pawlowski Phys.Rev.Lett. 106 (2011) 022002)

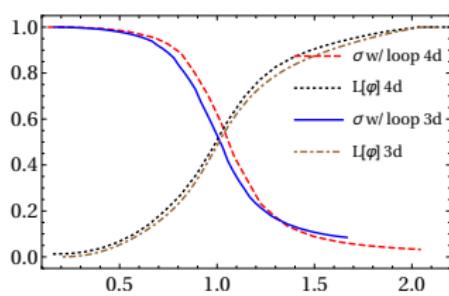
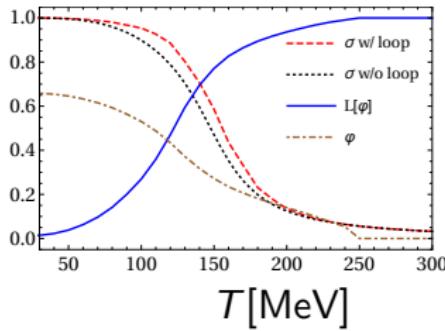
Chiral and deconfinement crossover at vanishing density

Preliminary & w/o scale fixing

3d



4d



critical temperatures

	T_c [MeV]
3d, conf	141
4d, conf	123
3d, χ	180
4d, χ	154

Summary and outlook

1. necessity of effective scales for mixed theories
2. phase diagram of QM model with 4d reg. → necessary for quantitative full QCD calculations
3. Background potential of the gauge field instead of the Polyakov loop variable should be used

Outlook: PQM at finite μ in progress

Thank you for your attention.