

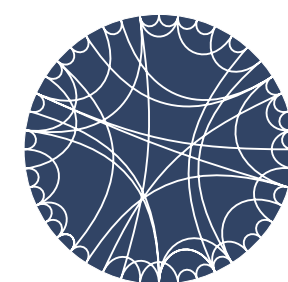
Functional QCD and the QCD phase structure

PhD School XQCD 2024

Jan M. Pawłowski

Universität Heidelberg & ExtreMe Matter Institute

Lanzhou, July 14th - 16th 2024



STRUCTURES
CLUSTER OF
EXCELLENCE



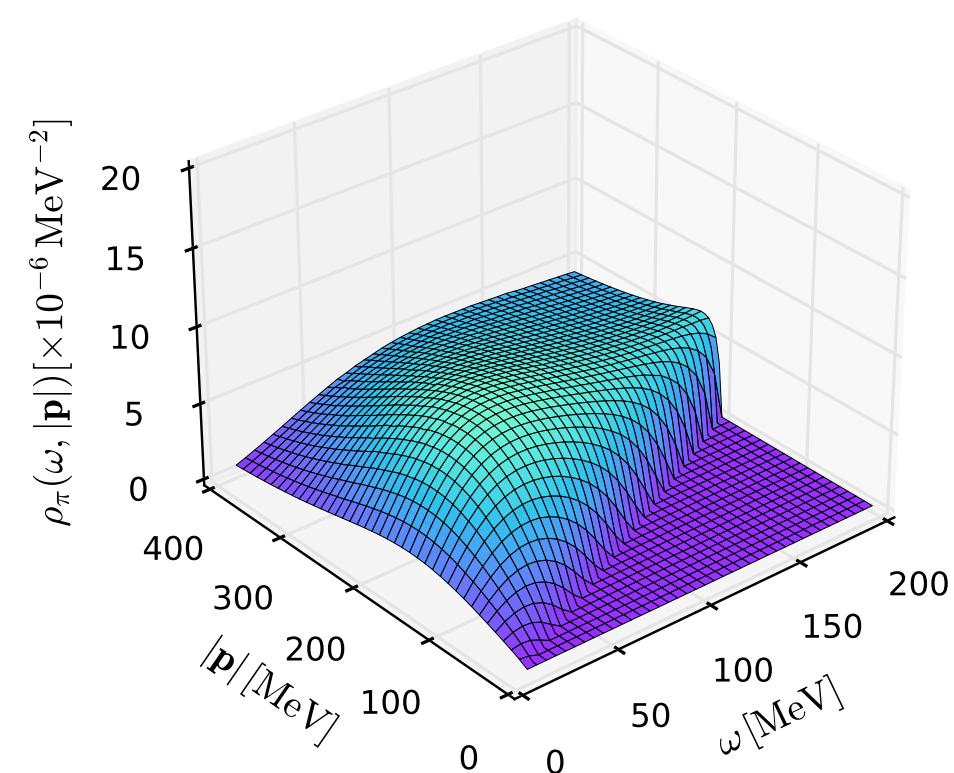
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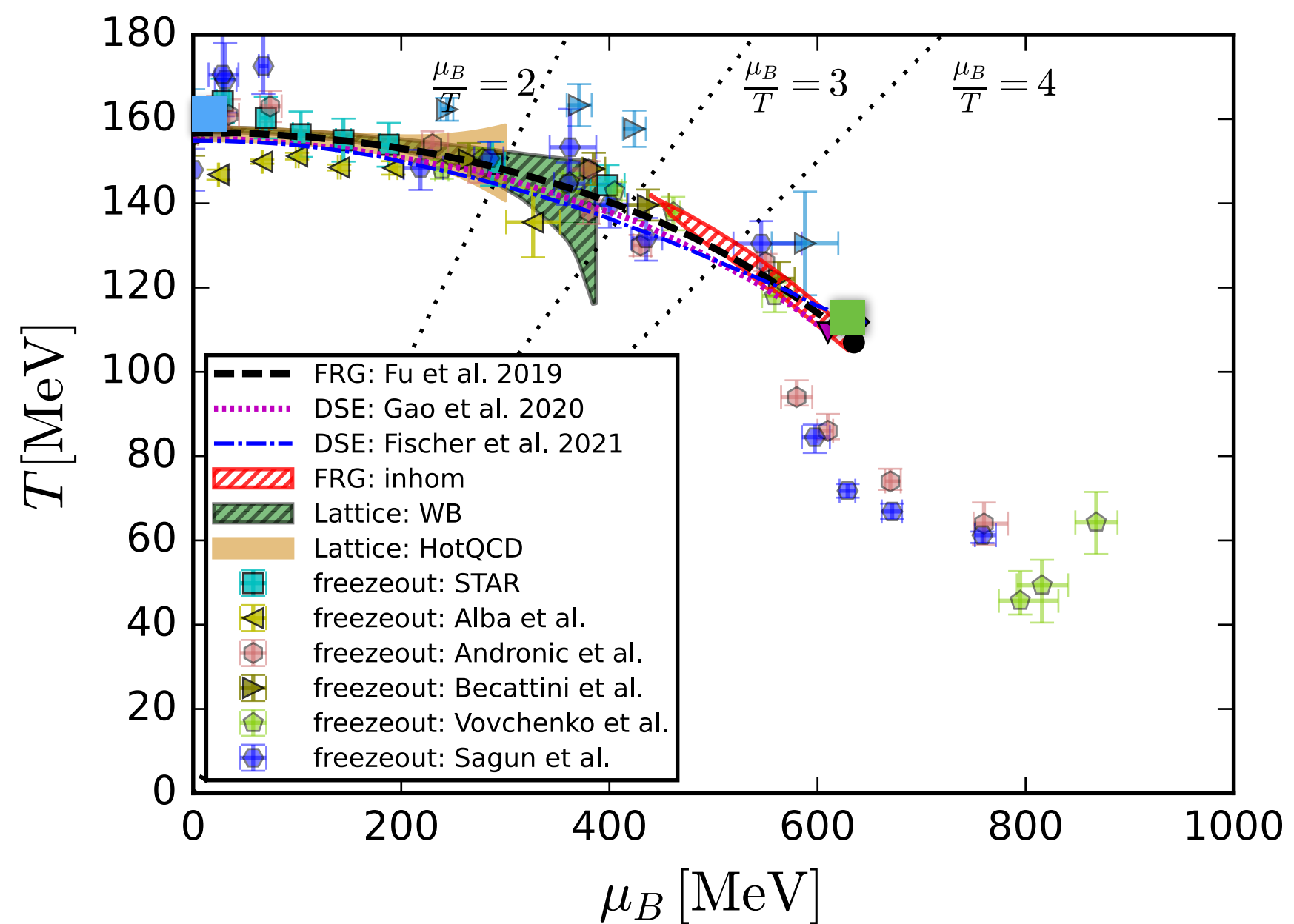
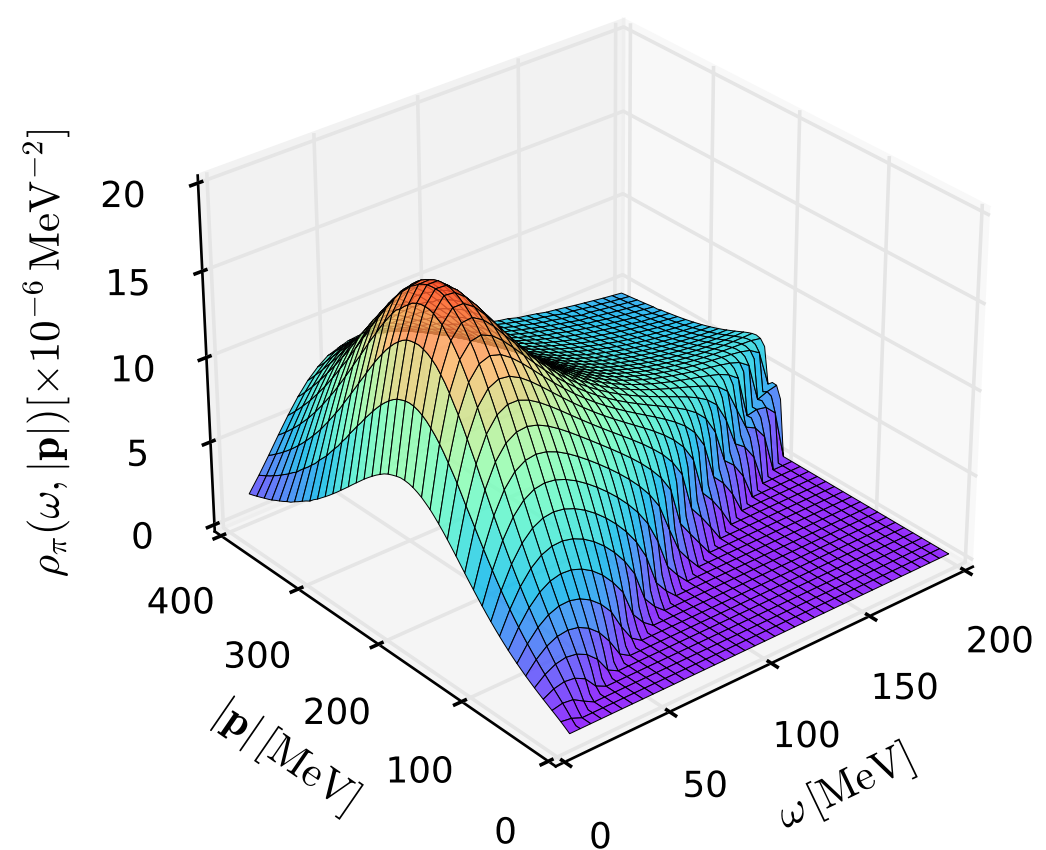
Phase structure of QCD

Spectral functions & the moat

T=160 MeV & $\mu_B = 0$

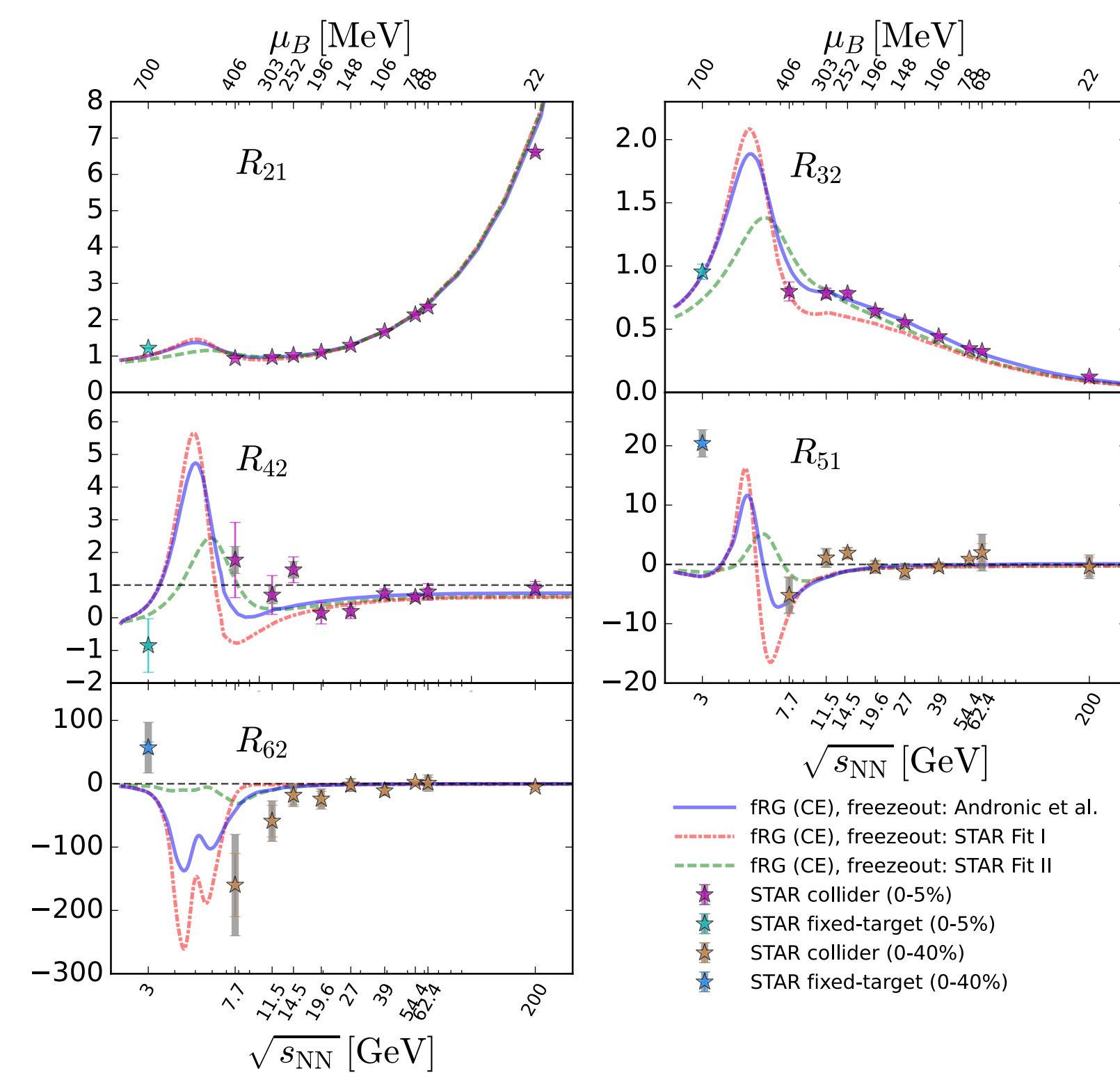


T=114 MeV & $\mu_B = 630$ MeV



Ripples of the critical end point

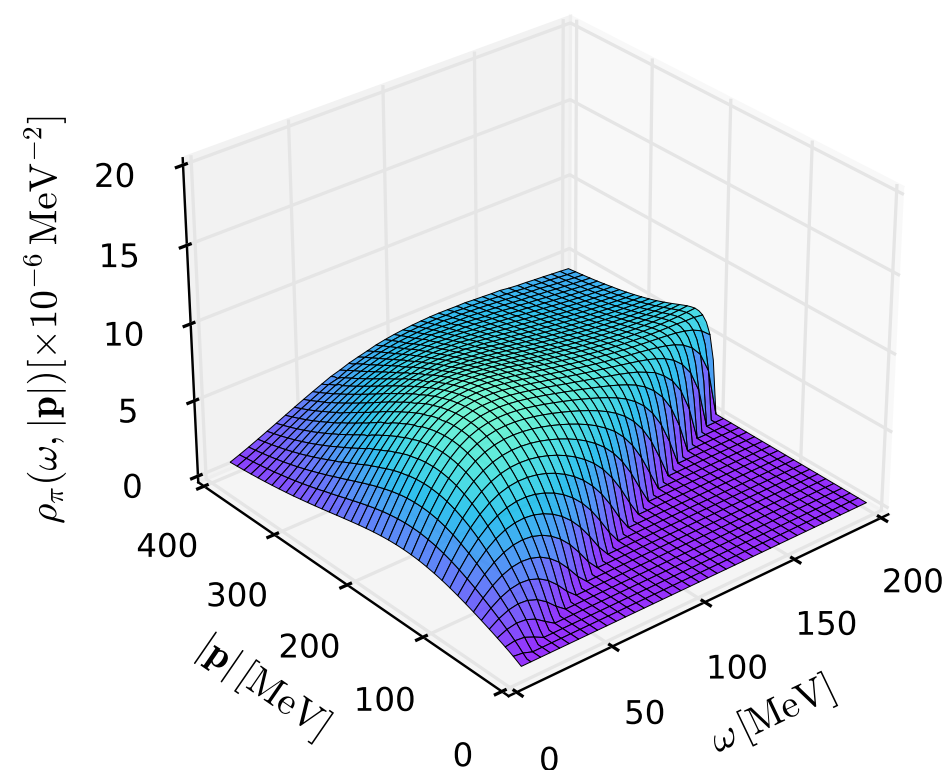
baryon & proton number fluctuations



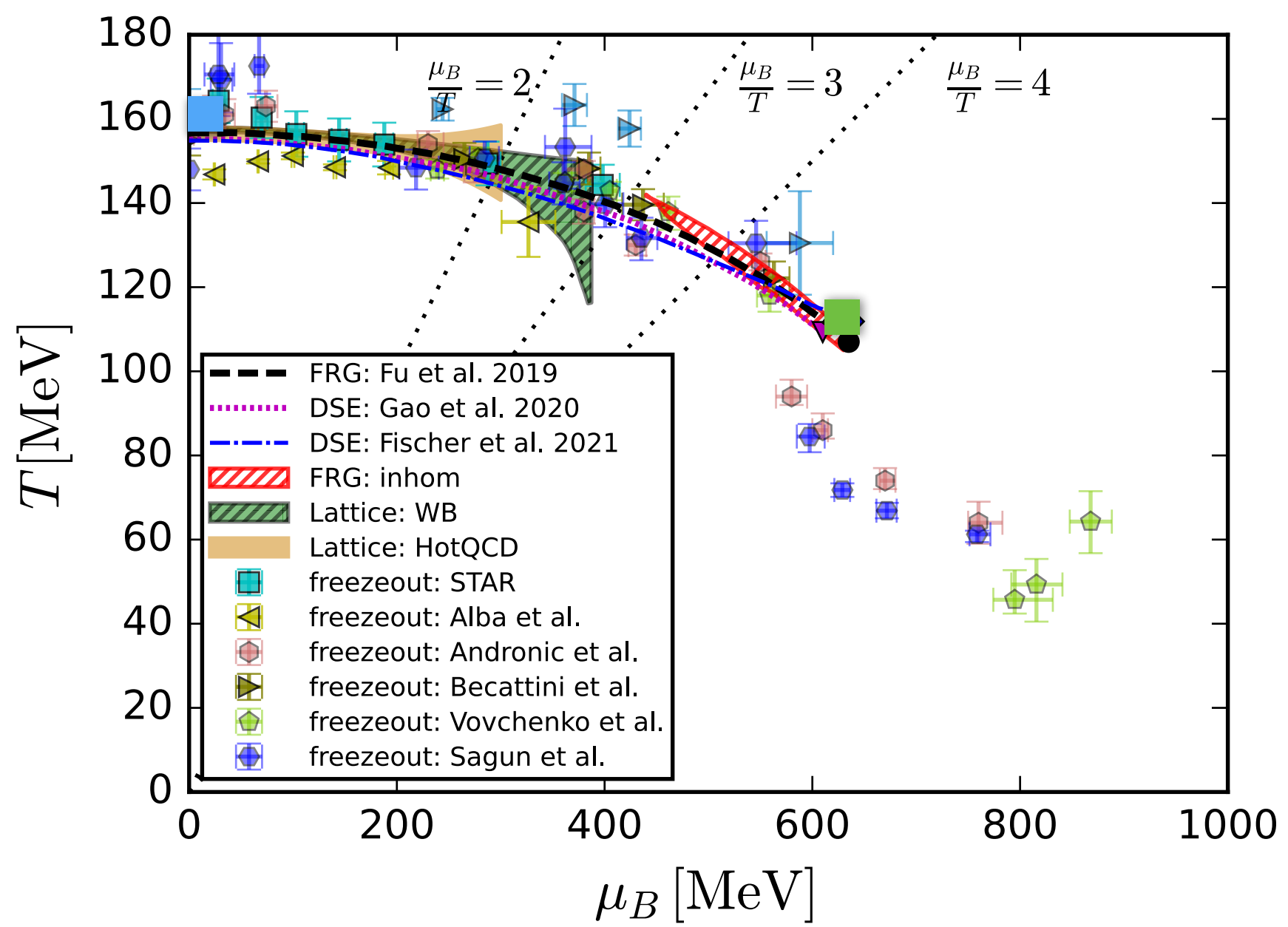
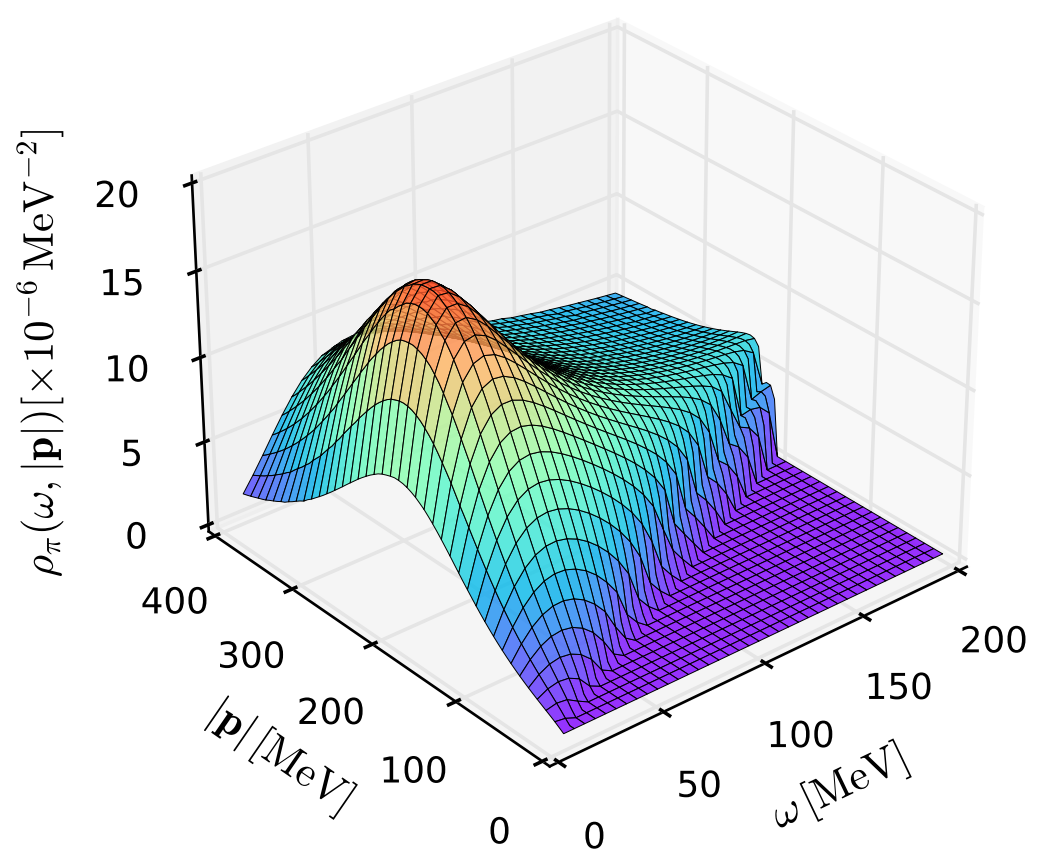
Phase structure of QCD

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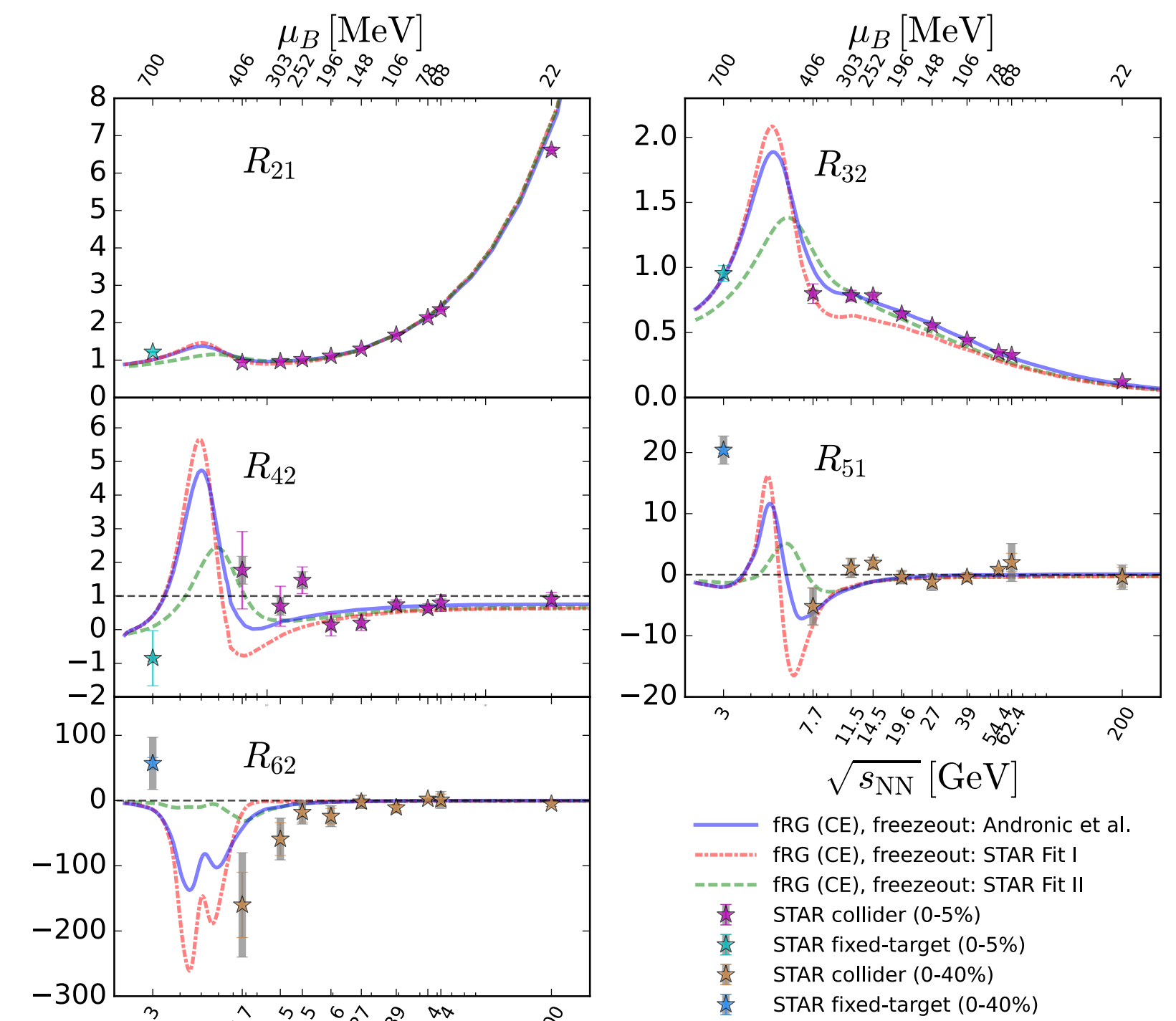


T=114 MeV & $\mu_B = 630$ MeV



Ripples of the critical end point

baryon & proton number fluctuations



How to compute

&

How to judge

Material

Topical reviews

Collection of reviews & lecture notes on the FRG & DSE

Structure of the FRG: Aspects of the FRG

JMP, Annals Phys. 322 (2007) 2831-2915

The nonperturbative functional renormalization group and its applications

Dupuis et al, Phys.Rep. 910 (2021) 1-114

QCD at finite temperature and density within the fRG approach: An overview

Fu, Commun.Theor.Phys. 74 (2022) 9, 097304

Outline

- **(I) Functional Renormalisation group**
- **(II) Functional QCD and the QCD phase structure**

(I) Functional Renormalisation Group for QCD

- **Introduction to the functional renormalisation group**
 - Derivation of the flow equation
 - Spontaneous symmetry breaking
 - Systematic error control & optimisation

- **Functional flows for QCD**
 - Flows for correlation functions & chiral symmetry breaking
 - Getting dynamical: emergent hadrons & diquarks
 - Dynamical hadronisation at work

(II) Functional QCD and the QCD phase structure

- **QCD at finite temperature and density**
 - Benchmarks in the vacuum
 - Correlation functions at finite temperature
 - Polyakov loop from functional approaches
- **QCD phase structure**
 - Locating the QCD phase boundary and the critical end point
 - Fluctuations of conserved charges: Ripples of the critical end point

(I) Functional Renormalisation Group for QCD

- **Introduction to the functional renormalisation group**
 - Derivation of the flow equation
 - Spontaneous symmetry breaking
 - Systematic error control & optimisation

- **Functional flows for QCD**
 - Flows for correlation functions & chiral symmetry breaking
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Introduction to the functional renormalisation group

Derivation of the flow equation

Functional Renormalisation Group

Generating functional Z

$$Z[J] = \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \int d\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] + \int_x J\varphi}$$

partition function

$$\langle \varphi \rangle_J = \phi$$

$$S[\varphi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_x \left[\partial_\mu \varphi \partial_\mu \varphi + m^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \varphi^4 \right]$$

classical action

zero-dimensional example: 'Functional' flows for integrals

Functional Renormalisation Group

Generating functional Z

$$Z[J] = \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \int d\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] + \int_x J\varphi}$$

partition function

$$\langle \varphi \rangle_J = \phi$$

Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\varphi} e^{-S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi] + \int_x \hat{\varphi} \frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi}}$$

free energy

$$\varphi = \hat{\varphi} + \phi$$

$$\langle \hat{\varphi} \rangle_{\frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi}} = 0$$

$$J = \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi}$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Generating functional Z

$$Z[J] = \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \int d\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] + \int_x J\varphi}$$

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free energy

$$\varphi = \hat{\varphi} + \phi$$
$$\langle \hat{\varphi} \rangle_{\frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi}} = 0$$

$$J = \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi}$$

$$\Gamma[\phi] = \sup_J \left(\int_x J \cdot \phi - \log Z[J] \right)$$

Legendre transform

Generating functional Z

$$Z[J] = \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \int d\varphi e^{-S[\varphi] + \int_x J\varphi}$$

partition function

$$\langle \varphi \rangle_J = \phi$$

Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\varphi} e^{-S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi] + \int_x \hat{\varphi} \frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi}}$$

free energy

$$\varphi = \hat{\varphi} + \phi$$

$$\langle \hat{\varphi} \rangle_{\frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi}} = 0$$

$$J = \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi}$$

Dyson-Schwinger equation

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} = \left\langle \frac{\delta S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} \right\rangle$$

quantum equation of motion

Functional Renormalisation Group

Dyson-Schwinger equation

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} = \left\langle \frac{\delta S[\hat{\phi} + \phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} \right\rangle$$

Diagrammatics

$$S[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_x \left[\partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi + m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi^4 \right]$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

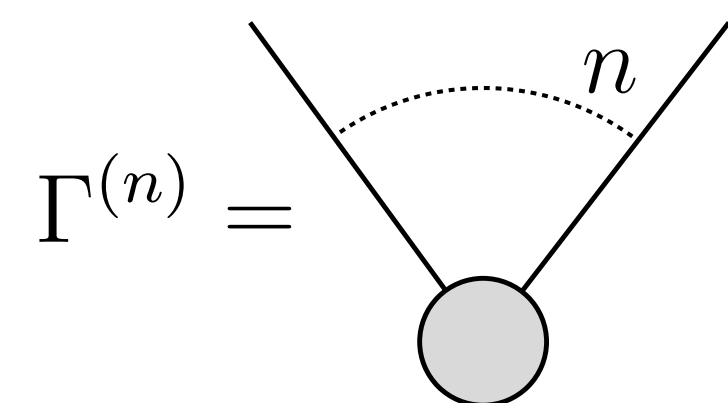
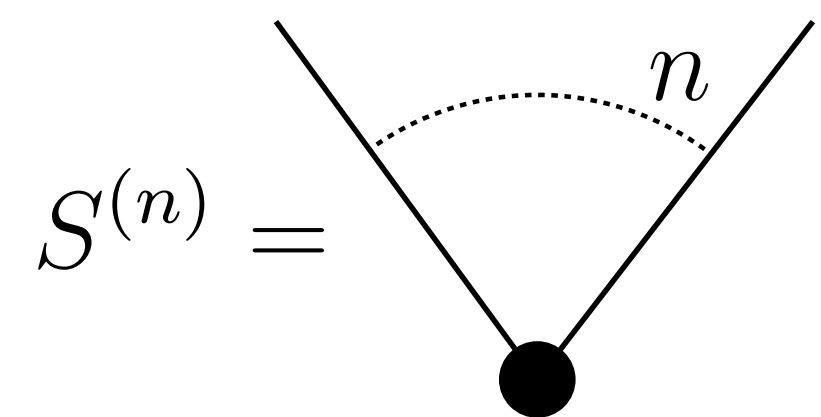
Dyson-Schwinger equation

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} = \left\langle \frac{\delta S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} \right\rangle$$

Diagrammatics

$$S[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_x \left[\partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi + m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi^4 \right]$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \langle [\hat{\varphi}(x) + \phi(x)]^3 \rangle = \frac{\lambda}{2} \phi^3(x) + \frac{3\lambda}{2} \phi(x) \text{ (loop with orange dot)} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \text{ (loop with 3 orange dots and 1 grey dot)}$$



$$G = \text{---} \text{ (orange dot) } \text{---} = \langle \hat{\varphi}(x) \hat{\varphi}(y) \rangle_c$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

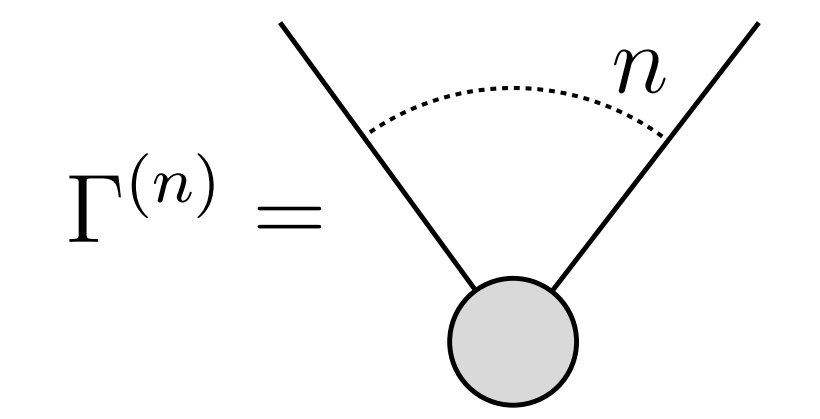
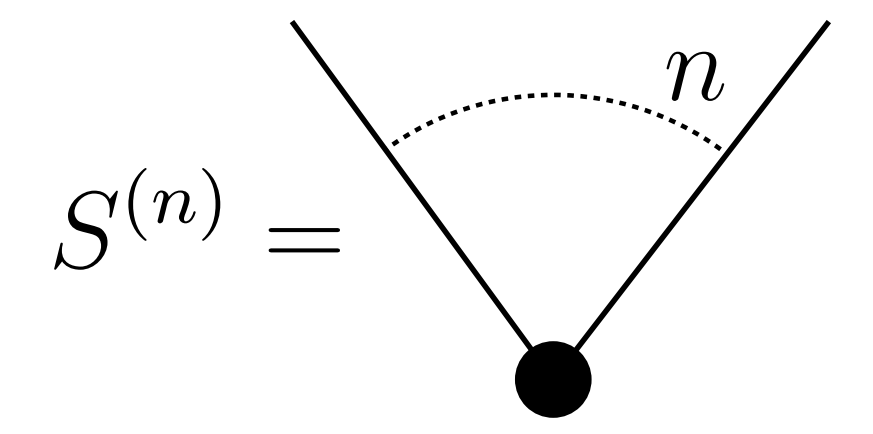
Dyson-Schwinger equation

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} = \left\langle \frac{\delta S[\hat{\phi} + \phi]}{\delta\phi(x)} \right\rangle$$

Diagrammatics

$$S[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_x \left[\partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi + m^2 \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4} \phi^4 \right]$$

$$\frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi} = \frac{\delta S}{\delta\phi} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram 1} - \frac{1}{6} \text{Diagram 2}$$



$$G = \text{Diagram 3} = \langle \hat{\phi}(x) \hat{\phi}(y) \rangle_c$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\varphi} e^{-S[\hat{\varphi}+\phi] + \int_x \hat{\varphi} \frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi}}$$

No quantum fluctuations

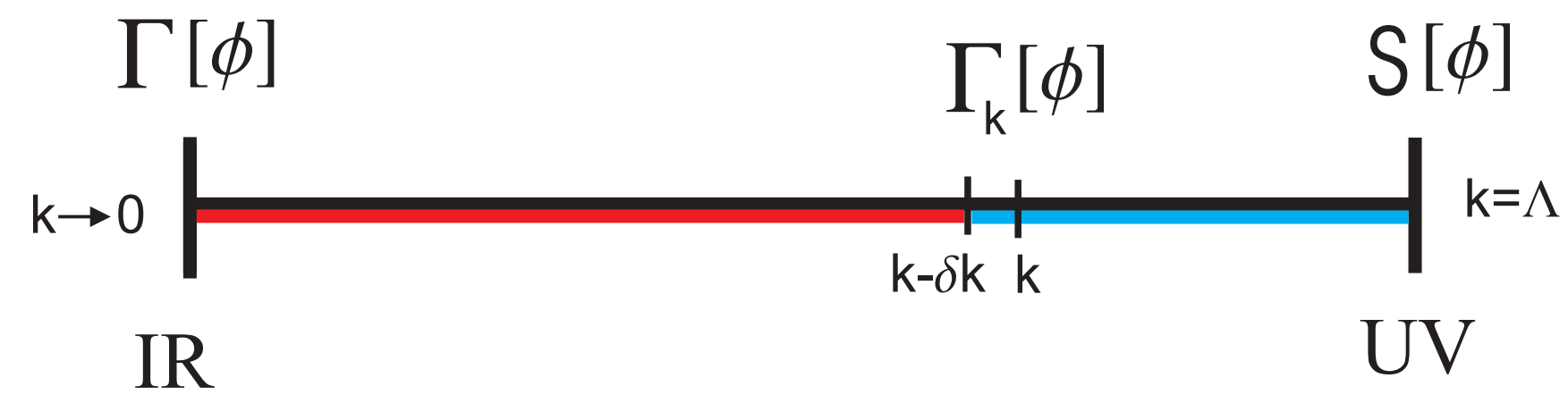
$$\Gamma[\phi] = -\log e^{-S[\phi]} = S[\phi]$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\phi} e^{-S[\hat{\phi}+\phi] + \int_x \hat{\phi} \frac{\delta\Gamma[\phi]}{\delta\phi}}$$

UV quantum fluctuations up to $p^2 \approx k^2$



Functional Renormalisation Group

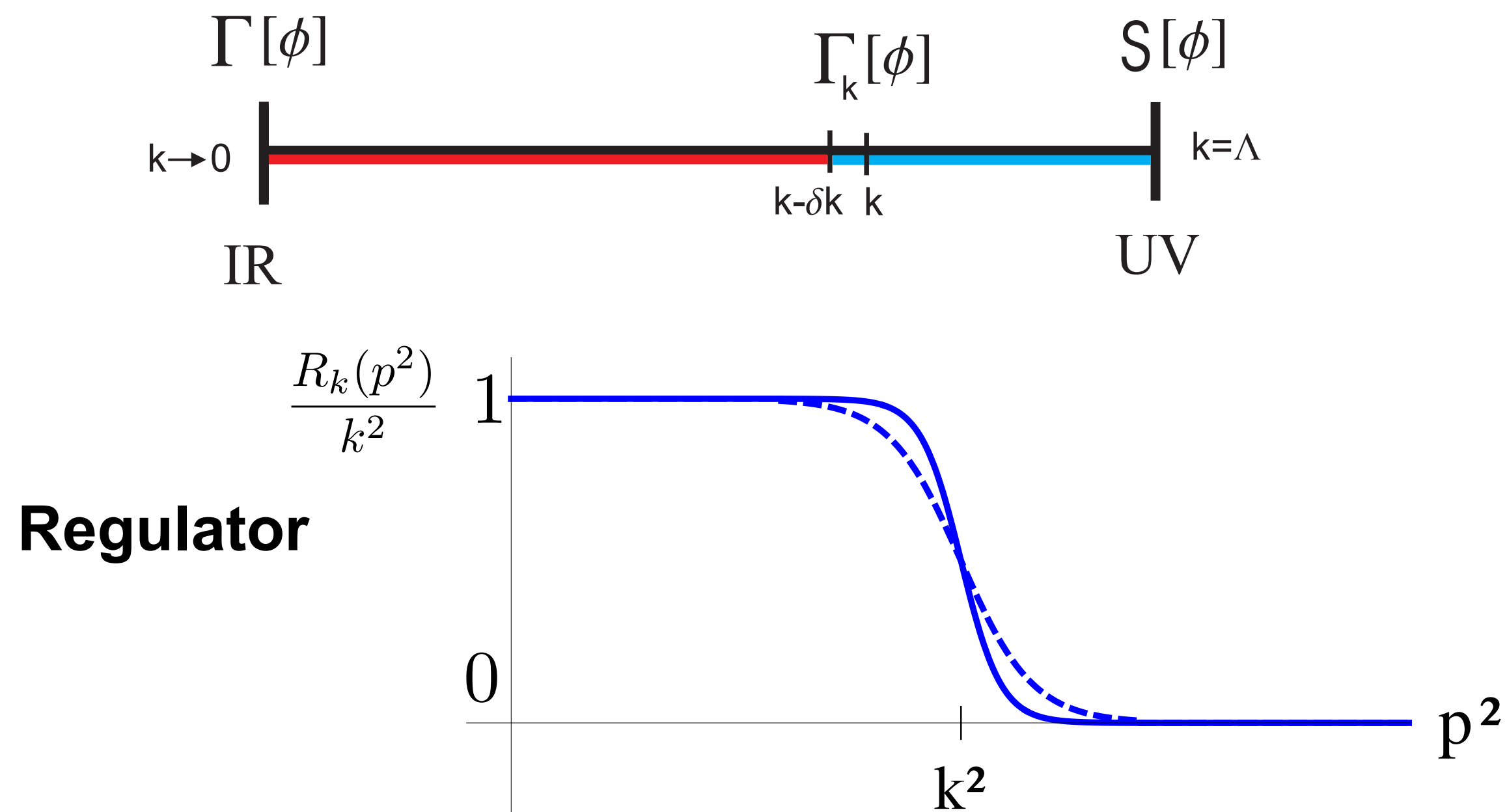
Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\varphi} e^{-S[\phi+\hat{\varphi}] + \frac{1}{2} \int_p \hat{\varphi}(p) R_k(p^2) \hat{\varphi}(-p) + \int_x \hat{\varphi}(x) \frac{\delta \Gamma_k[\phi]}{\delta \phi(x)}}$$

DSE

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma_k[\phi]}{\delta \phi(x)} = \left\langle \frac{\delta S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi]}{\delta \phi(x)} \right\rangle$$

UV quantum fluctuations up to $p^2 \approx k^2$

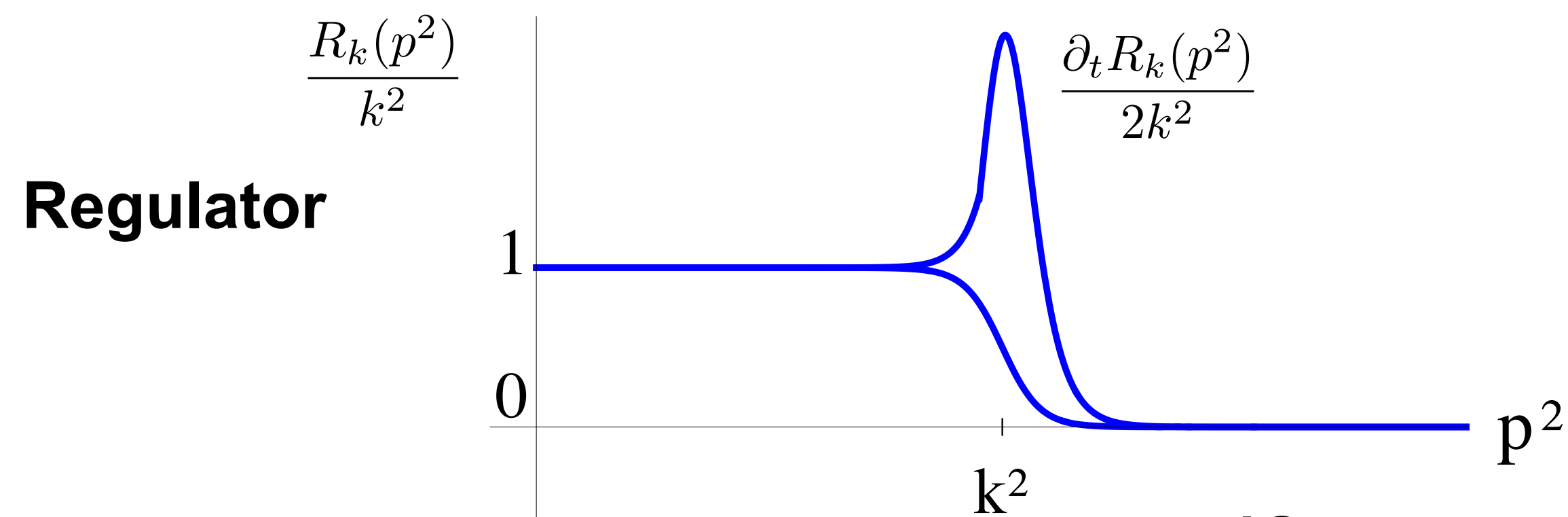
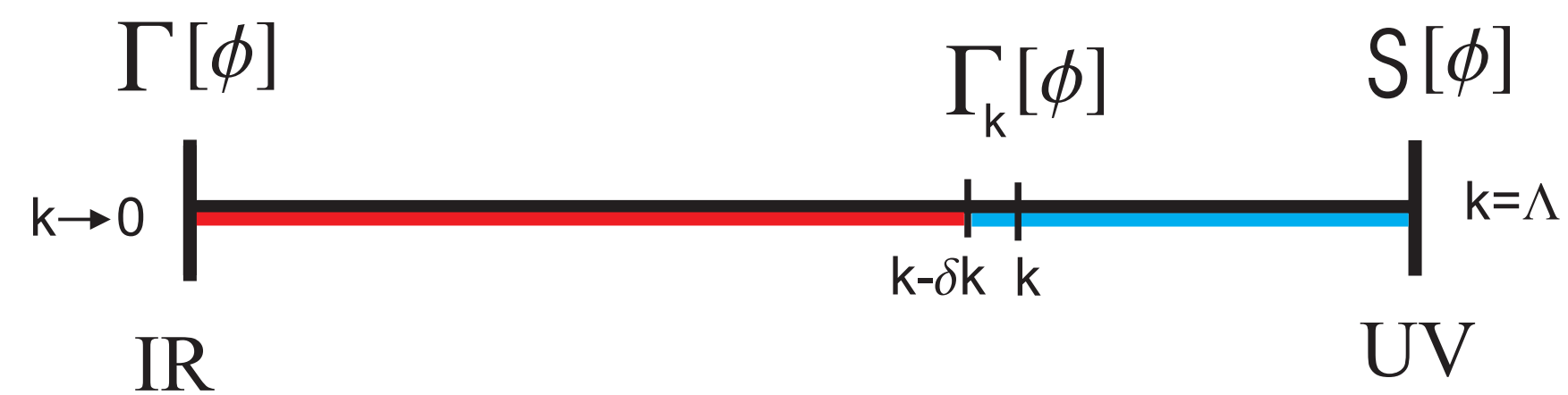


Functional Renormalisation Group

Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\phi} e^{-S[\phi+\hat{\phi}] + \frac{1}{2} \int_p \hat{\phi}(p) R_k(p^2) \hat{\phi}(-p) + \int_x \hat{\phi}(x) \frac{\delta \Gamma_k[\phi]}{\delta \phi(x)}}$$

UV quantum fluctuations up to $p^2 \approx k^2$



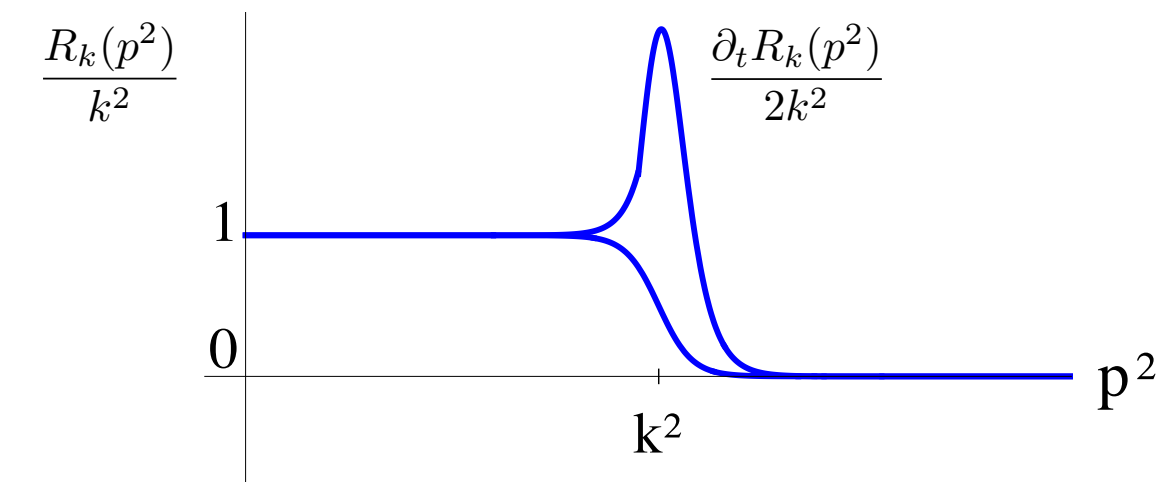
$$t = \log \frac{k}{\Lambda}$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Effective action Γ

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\varphi} e^{-S[\phi+\hat{\varphi}] + \frac{1}{2} \int_p \hat{\varphi}(p) R_k(p^2) \hat{\varphi}(-p) + \int_x \hat{\varphi}(x) \frac{\delta \Gamma_k[\phi]}{\delta \phi(x)}}$$

UV quantum fluctuations up to $p^2 \approx k^2$



Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \langle \hat{\varphi}(p) \hat{\varphi}(-p) \rangle \partial_t R_k(p^2)$$

$$t = \log \frac{k}{\Lambda}$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \langle \hat{\varphi}(p) \hat{\varphi}(-p) \rangle \partial_t R_k(p^2)$$

$$t = \log \frac{k}{\Lambda}$$

Propagator

$$G = \text{---} \bullet \text{---} = \langle \hat{\varphi}(x) \hat{\varphi}(y) \rangle_c$$

$$G^{-1}[\phi] = \Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \langle \hat{\varphi}(p) \hat{\varphi}(-p) \rangle \partial_t R_k(p^2)$$

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DSE

$$\frac{\delta \Gamma_k[\phi]}{\delta \phi(x)} = \left\langle \frac{\delta S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi]}{\delta \phi(x)} \right\rangle$$

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = -\log \int d\hat{\varphi} e^{-S[\hat{\varphi} + \phi] + \frac{1}{2} \int_p \hat{\varphi}(p) R_k(p^2) \hat{\varphi}(-p) + \int_x \hat{\varphi} \frac{\delta \Gamma_k[\phi]}{\delta \phi}}$$

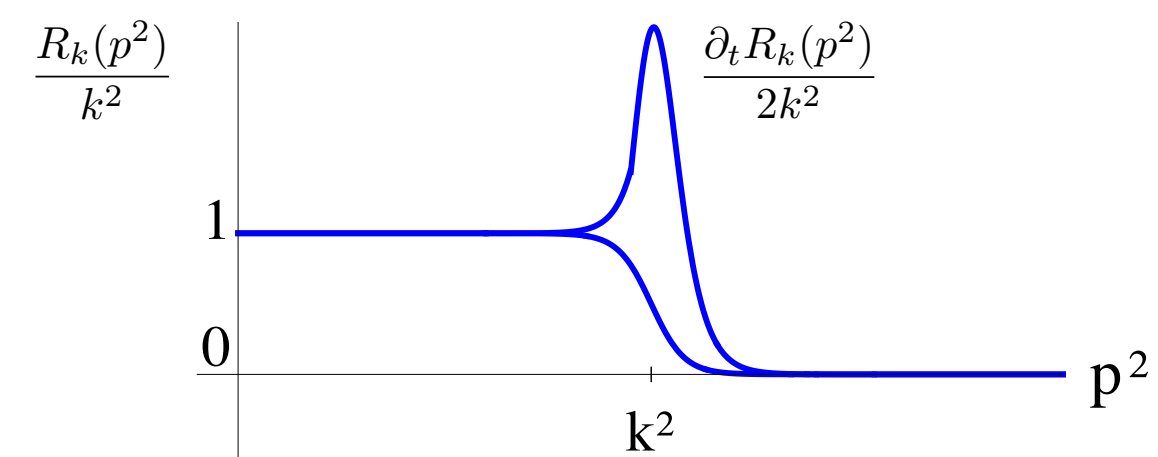
$$\text{---} \circ \text{---} = \text{---} \bullet \text{---} + \frac{1}{2} \text{---} \circ \text{---} - \frac{1}{2} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \circ \text{---} - \frac{1}{6} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \circ \text{---} \bullet \text{---} + \frac{1}{2} \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \circ \text{---} \bullet \text{---} \circ \text{---}$$

$\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] \qquad S^{(2)}[\phi]$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$



regulator

Diagrammatics

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left[\text{Diagram} \right]$$

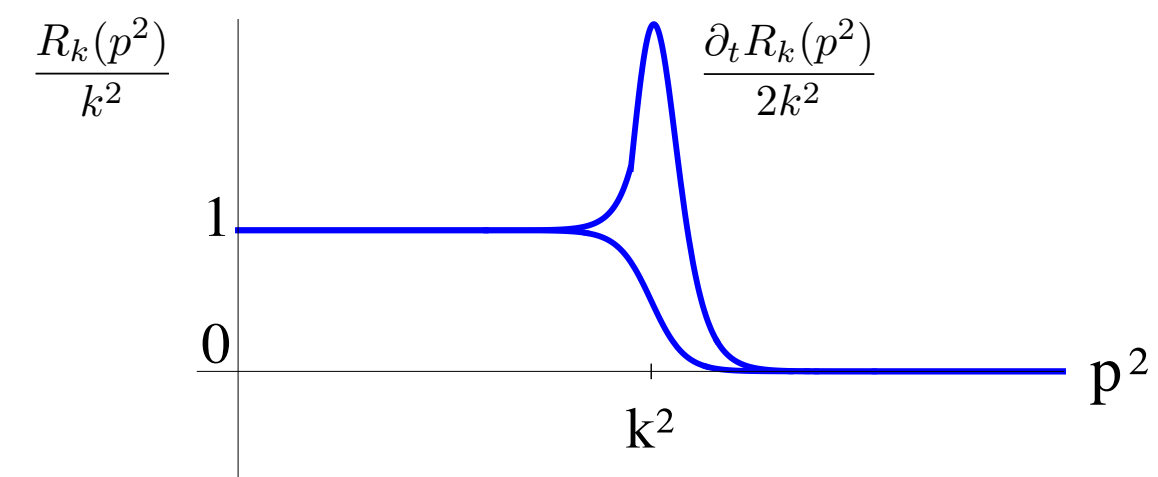
(Inverse) propagator

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta \phi} \text{Diagram} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram} + \text{Diagram}$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$



(Inverse) propagator

fRG

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2}$$

DSE

$$\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] - S^{(2)}[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram 1} - \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram 2} - \frac{1}{6} \text{Diagram 3} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Diagram 4}$$

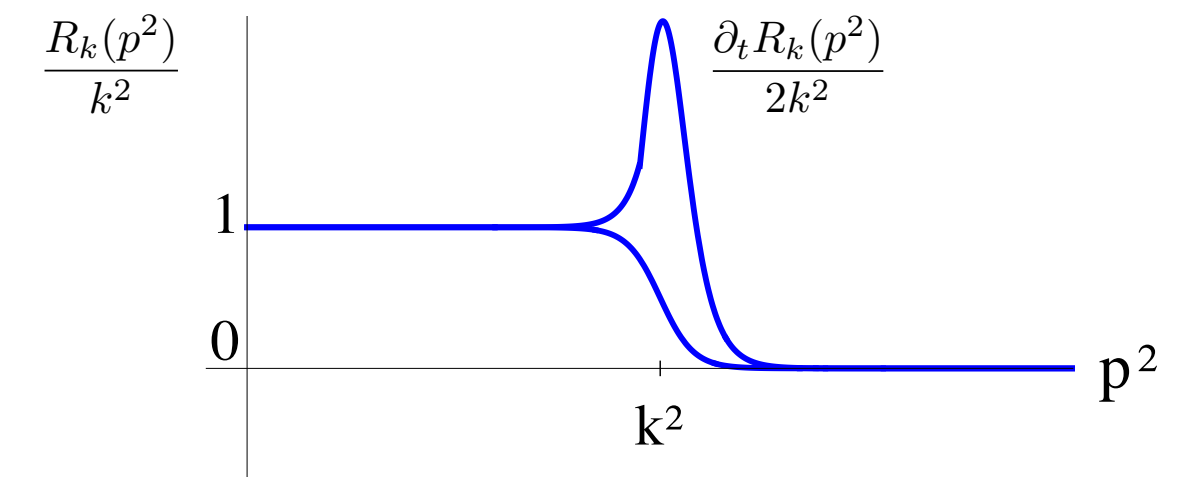
$$\partial_t \Gamma^{(n)} = \text{Flow}_n[\Gamma^{(m)}; m = 2, \dots, n + 2]$$

$$\Gamma^{(n)} = \text{DSE}_n[S^{(m)}, \Gamma^{(m)}; m = 2, \dots, n + 2]$$

Functional Renormalisation Group

Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$



Properties

	fRG	DSE	2PI	3PI	4PI
● 1-loop exact	✓	—			
● closed	✓	✓			
● RG-scaling	✓	—	—	—	✓
● energy/particle-number conservation	—	—	✓	✓	✓



automatic

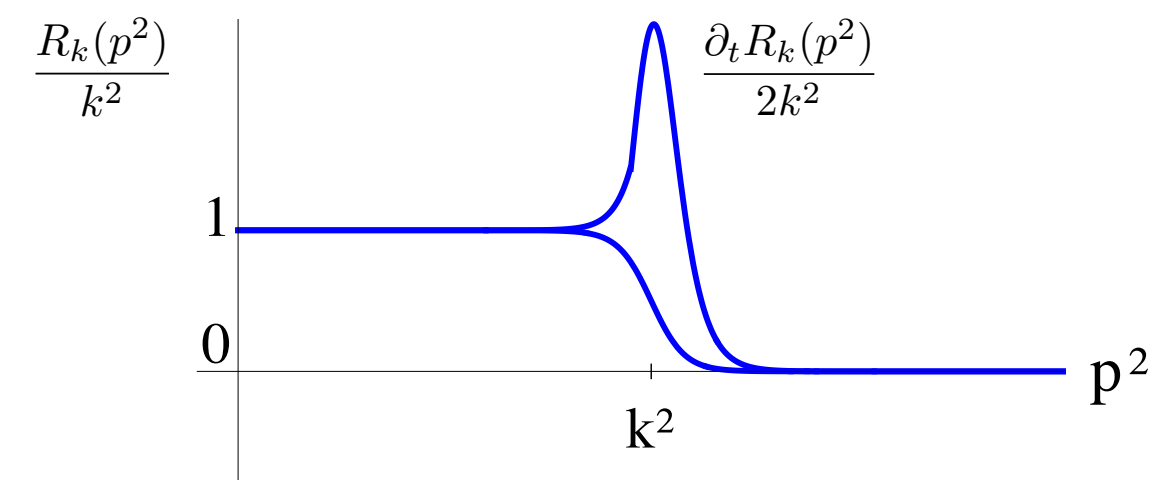


only in specific approximation schemes

Functional Renormalisation Group

Flow

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$



Properties

FunApproaches

- 1-loop exact
- closed
- RG-scaling
- energy/particle-number conservation



automatic



only in specific approximation schemes

Approximation schemes

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

Derivative expansion

- Expansion in powers of momenta
- Controlled in the presence of a mass gap m_{gap}
- Expansion parameter $\frac{p^2}{\max(k^2, m_{\text{gap}}^2)}$

Vertex expansion

- Expansion in number n of external fields
- Controlled in perturbation theory/presence of symmetries
- Expansion parameter n

Mixtures, exact resummation schemes,

Approximation schemes

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

$$\partial_t \Gamma^{(n)} = \text{Flow}_n[\Gamma^{(m)}; m = 2, \dots, n + 2]$$

Derivative expansion

- Expansion in powers of momenta
- Controlled in the presence of a mass gap

m_{gap}

- Expansion parameter

$$\frac{p^2}{\max(k^2, m_{\text{gap}}^2)}$$

Lowest order: 0th order

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_p \phi p^2 \phi + \int_x V_k(\phi) + O(p^2)$$

$$\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi](p, q) = (p^2 + V_k''(\phi)) (2\pi)^d \delta(p - q)$$

Approximation schemes

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

Derivative expansion

Lowest order: 0th order

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_p \phi p^2 \phi + \int_x V_k(\phi) + O(p^2)$$

$$\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi](p, q) = (p^2 + V_k''(\phi)) (2\pi)^d \delta(p - q)$$

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Omega_d}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{k^{2+d}}{k^2 + V_k''(\phi)}$$

$$R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = (k^2 - p^2) \theta(k^2 - p^2)$$

$$\partial_t R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = 2k^2 \theta(k^2 - p^2)$$

$$\Gamma^{(2)}[\phi](p) + R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = [k^2 + V''(\phi)] \theta(k^2 - p^2) + (p^2 + V''(\phi)) \theta(p^2 - k^2)$$

Approximation schemes

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

Derivative expansion

Lowest order: 0th order

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Flow

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Omega_d}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{k^{2+d}}{k^2 + V_k''(\phi)}$$

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$$\partial_t R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = 2k^2 \theta(k^2 - p^2)$$

$$\Omega_d = \frac{2\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

$$\Gamma^{(2)}[\phi](p) + R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = [k^2 + V''(\phi)] \theta(k^2 - p^2) + (p^2 + V''(\phi)) \theta(p^2 - k^2)$$

Approximation schemes

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

Derivative expansion

Lowest order: 0th order

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_p \phi p^2 \phi + \int_x V_k(\phi) + O(p^2)$$

$$\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi](p, q) = (p^2 + V_k''(\phi)) (2\pi)^d \delta(p - q)$$

Flow

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Omega_d}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{k^{2+d}}{k^2 + V_k''(\phi)}$$

$$\Omega_d = \frac{2\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(d/2)}$$

$$R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = (k^2 - p^2)\theta(k^2 - p^2)$$

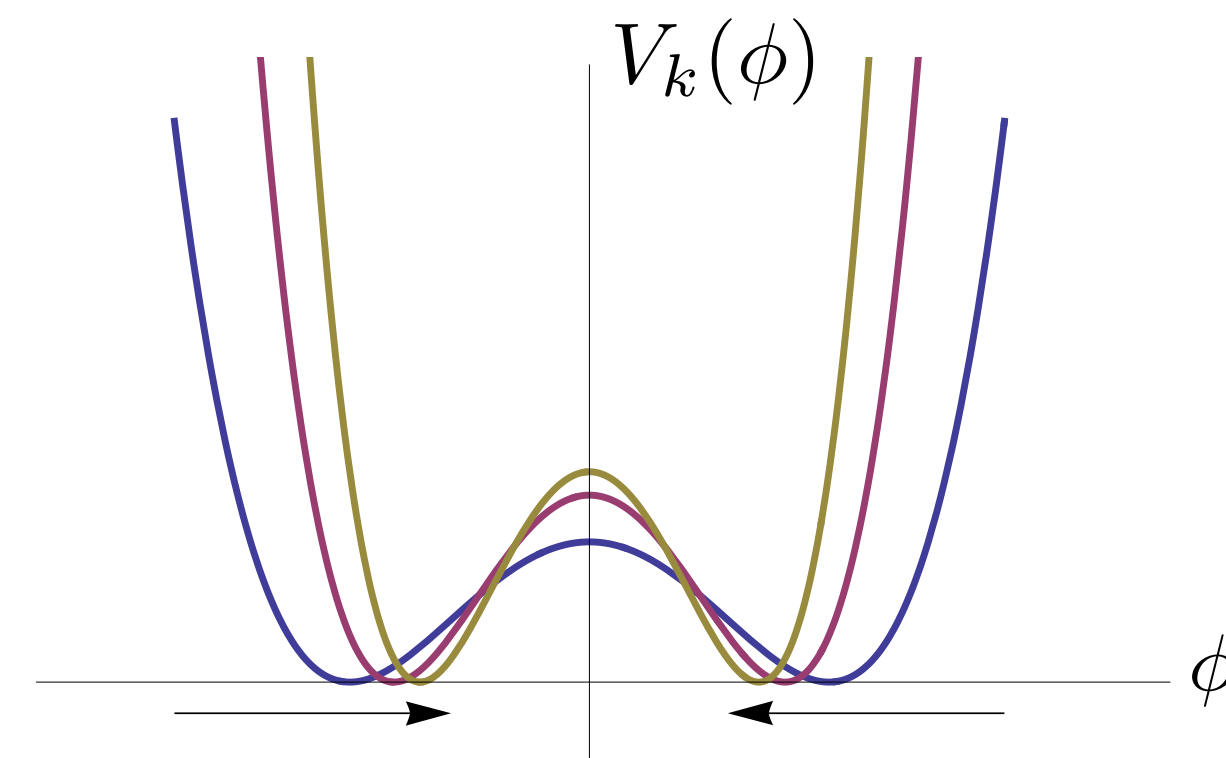
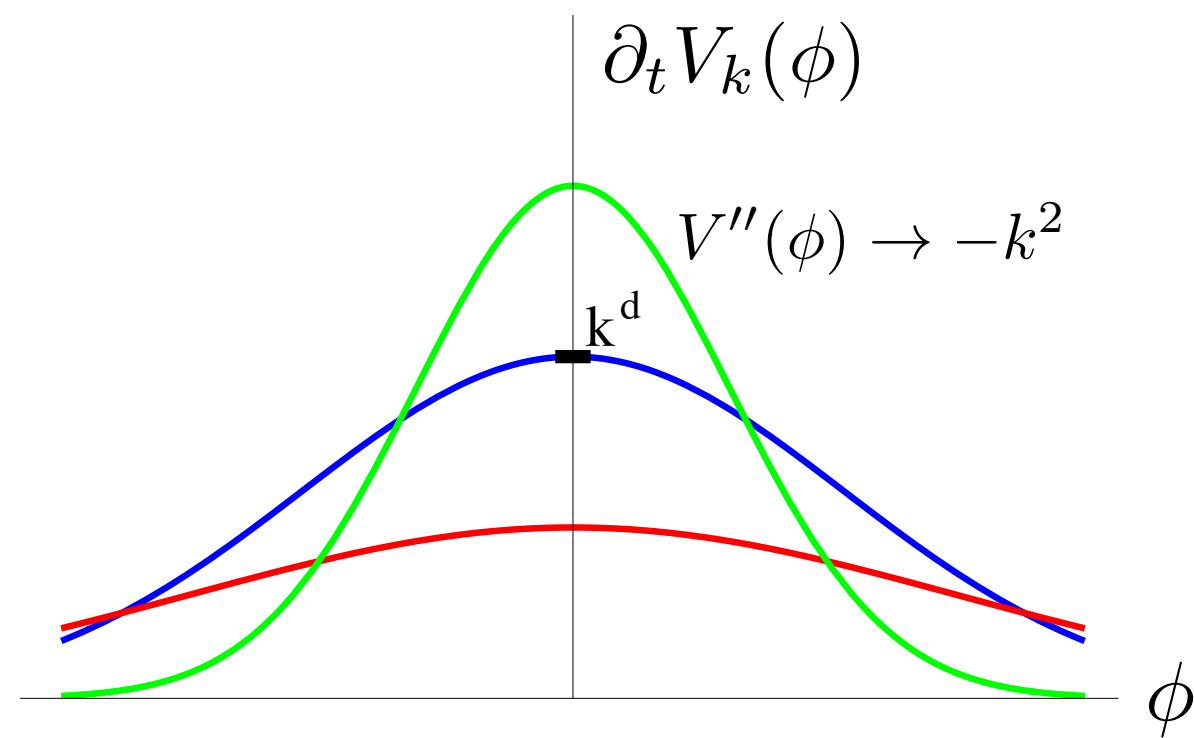
$$\partial_t R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = 2k^2\theta(k^2 - p^2)$$

$$\Gamma^{(2)}[\phi](p) + R_{k,\text{opt}}(p^2) = [k^2 + V''(\phi)] \theta(k^2 - p^2) + (p^2 + V''(\phi))\theta(p^2 - k^2)$$

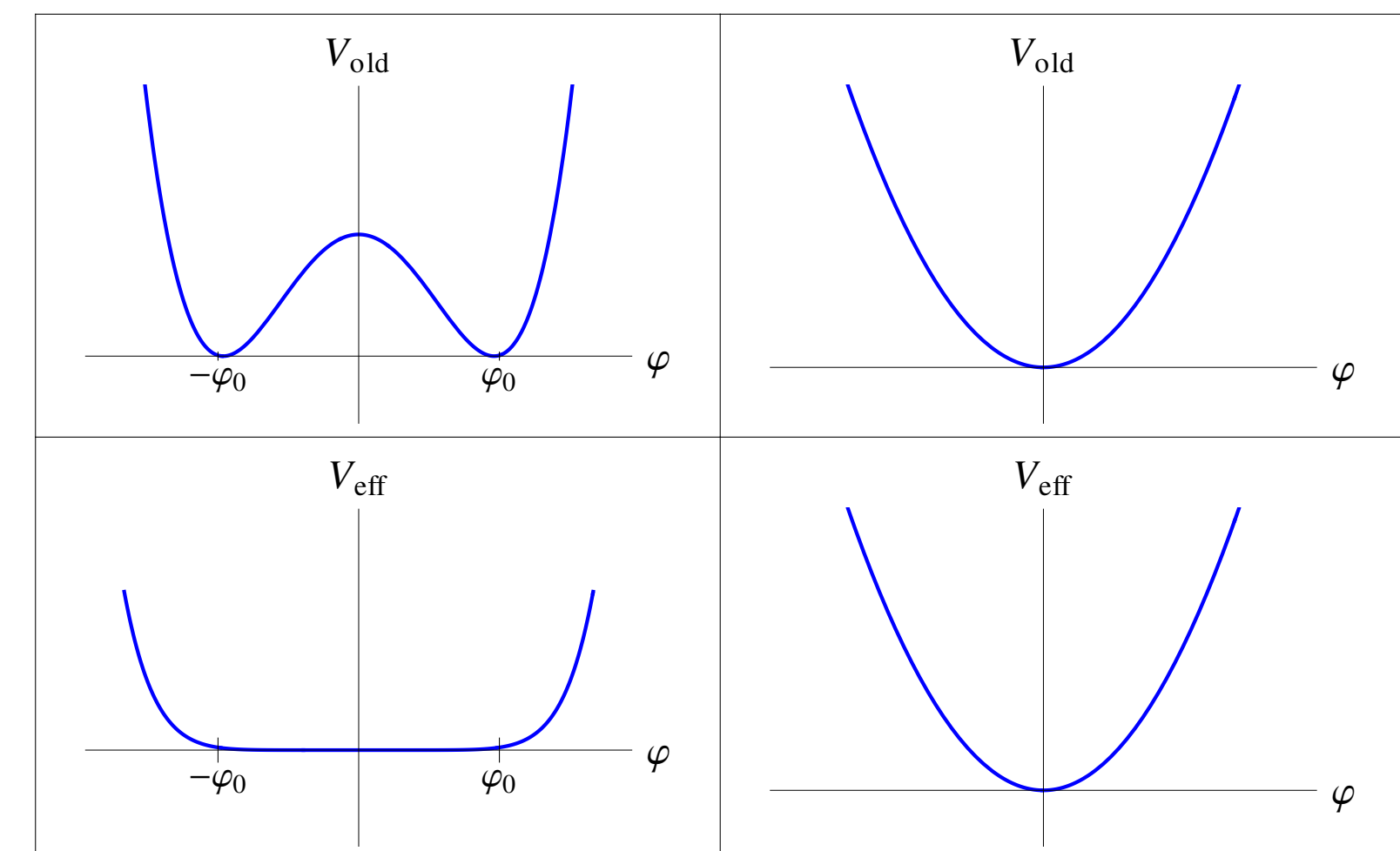
Spontaneous symmetry breaking

Approximation schemes & phase structure

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Omega_d}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{k^{2+d}}{k^2 + V_k''(\phi)}$$

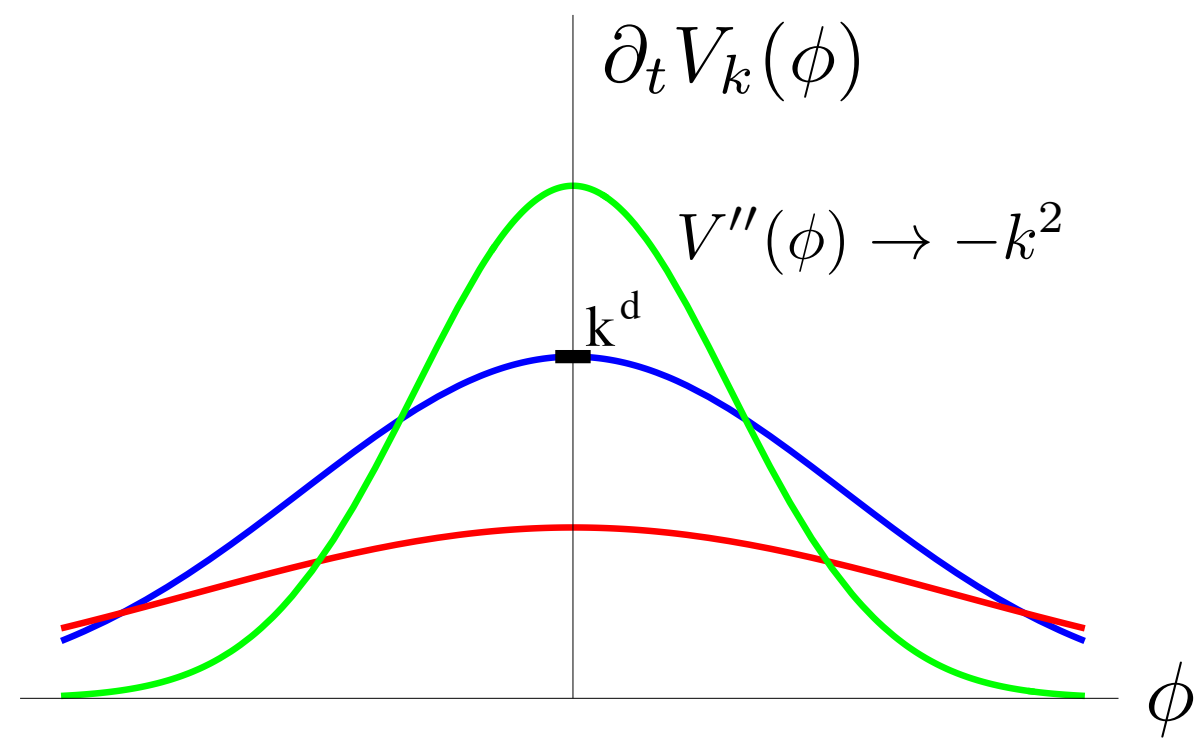


- bosonic flow is symmetry-restoring
- flow guarantees convexity of effective action

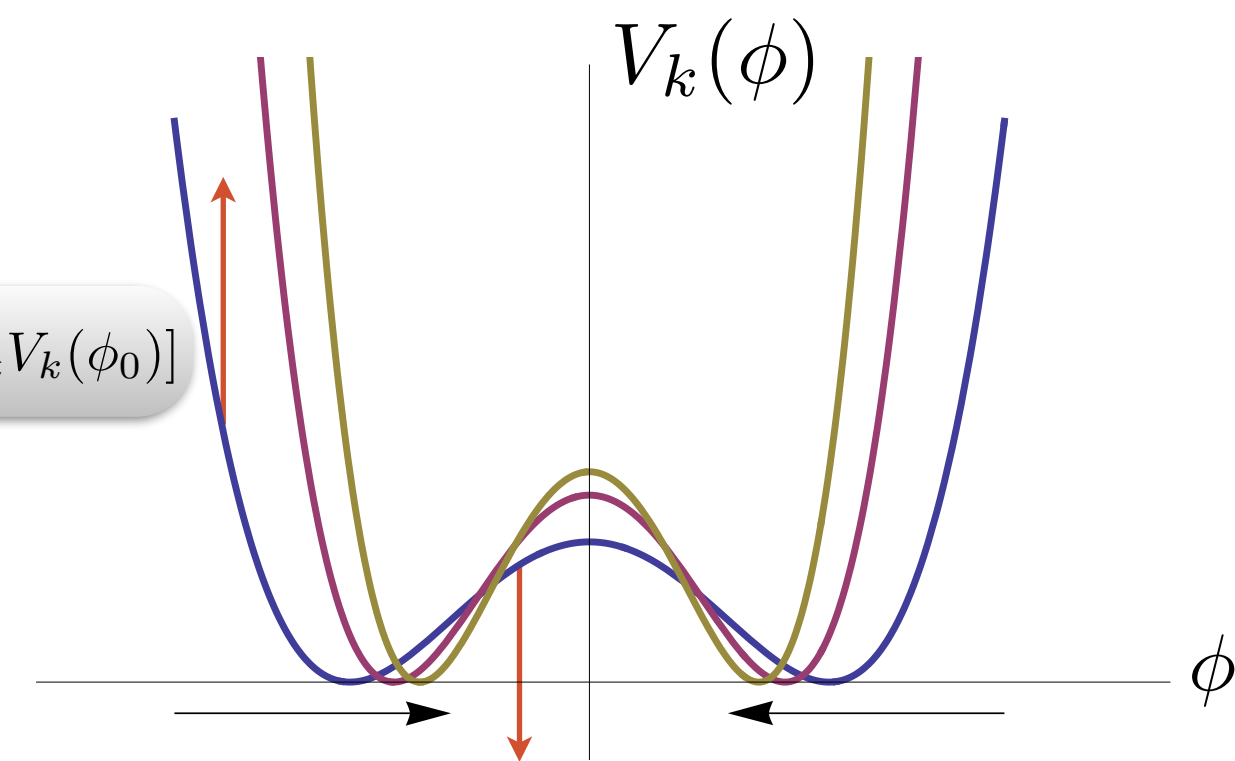


Approximation schemes & phase structure

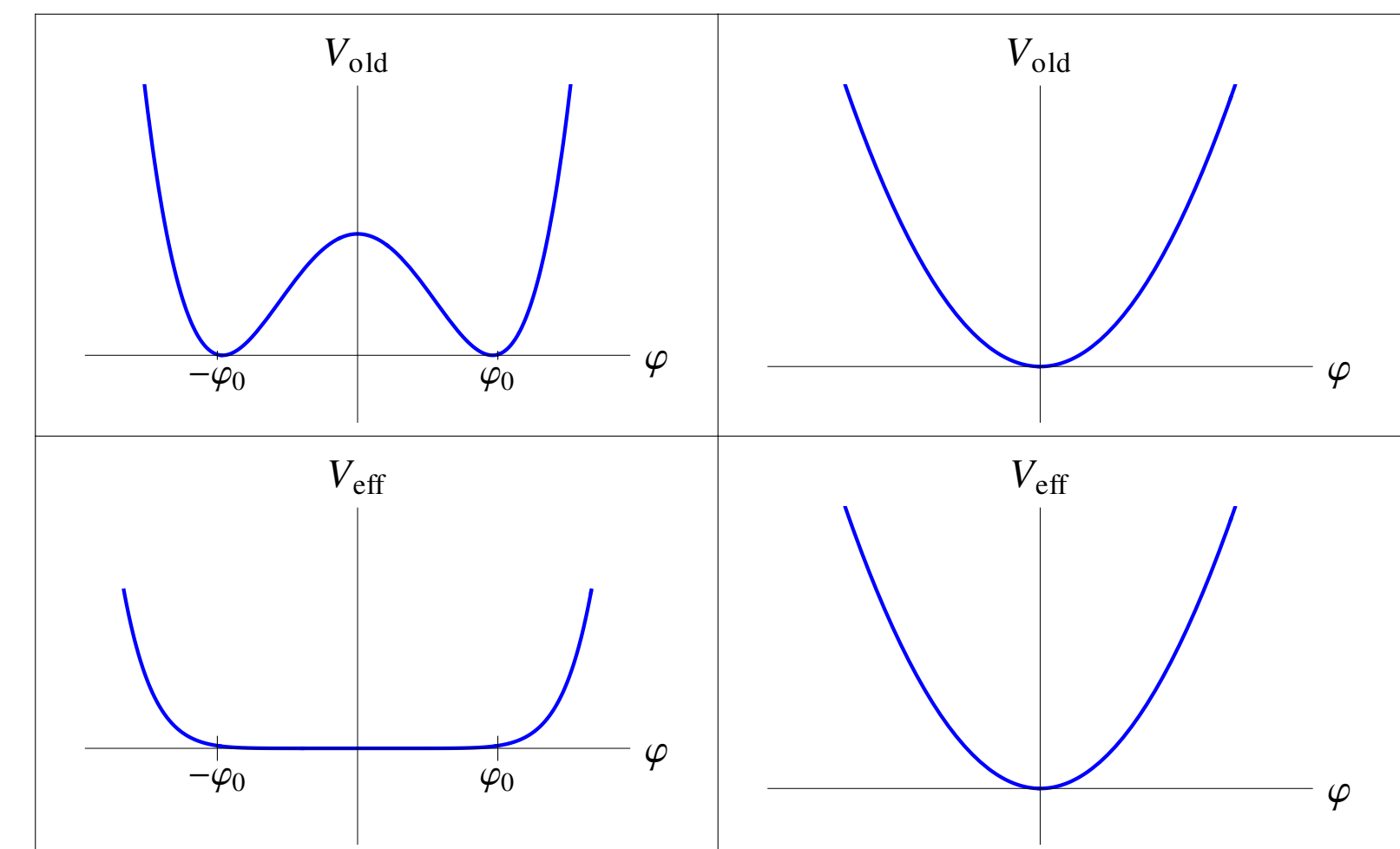
$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = \frac{1}{d} \frac{\Omega_d}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{k^{2+d}}{k^2 + V_k''(\phi)}$$



$$-\frac{\Delta k}{k} [\partial_t V_k(\phi) - \partial_t V_k(\phi_0)]$$



- bosonic flow is symmetry-restoring
- flow guarantees convexity of effective action

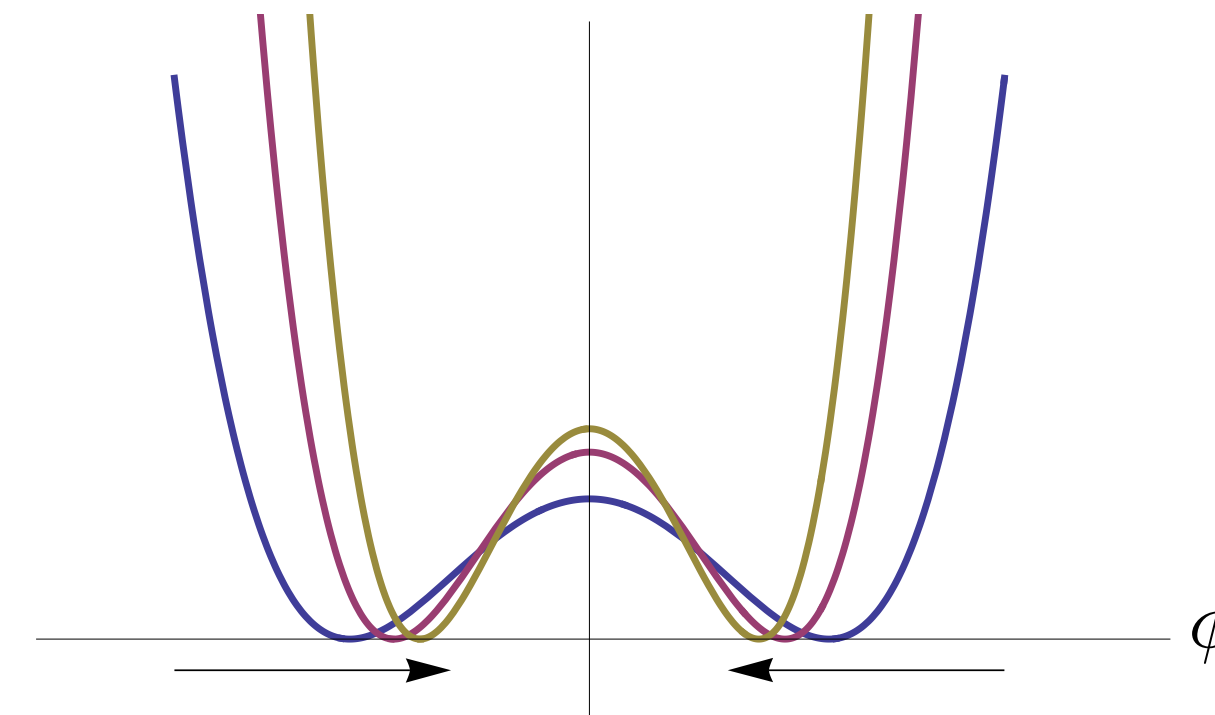
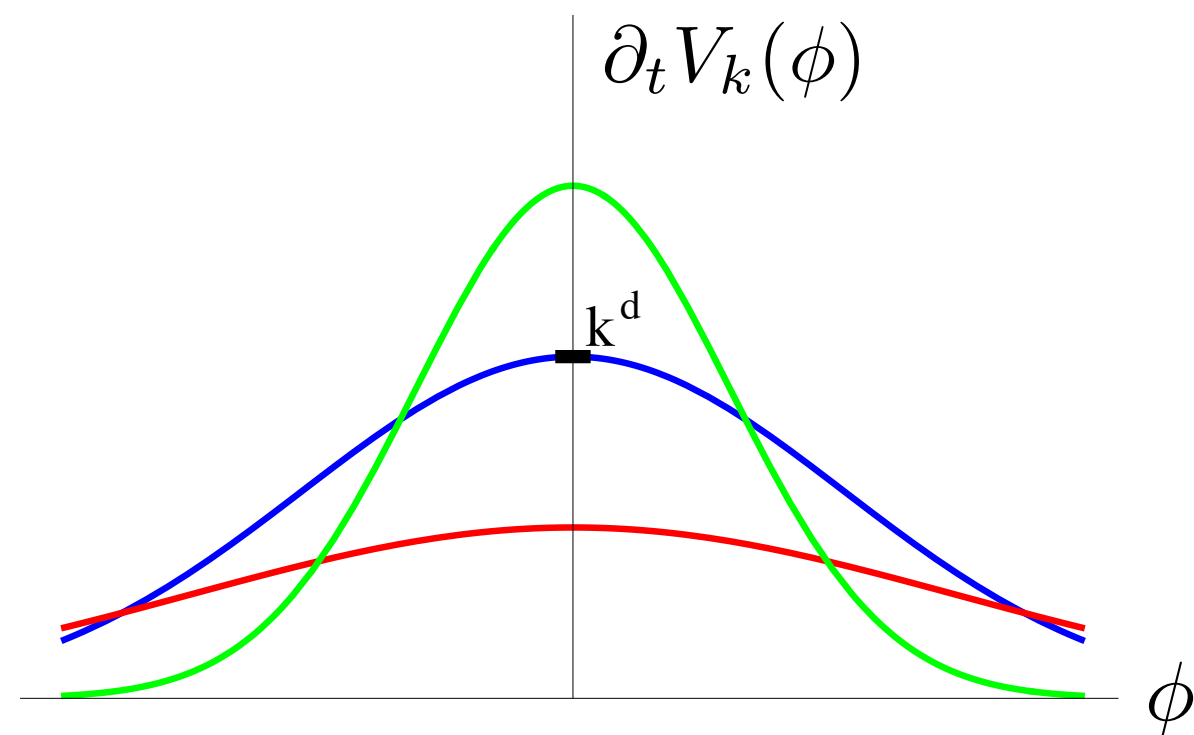


Approximation schemes & phase structure

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = \frac{k^d}{d} \frac{\Omega_d}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1 - \frac{\eta_\phi}{d+2}}{1 + \frac{V_k''(\phi)}{k^2}}$$

Anomalous dimension

$$\eta_\phi = -\frac{\partial_t Z_\phi}{Z_\phi}$$



- bosonic flow is symmetry-restoring
- flow guarantees convexity of effective action

Litim, JMP, Vergara, hep-th/0602140

Example: 3d critical exponents with fRG

Simple approximation: LPA'

$$\Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_p Z_\phi \phi(p) p^2 \phi(-p) + \int_x V_k(\phi)$$

Taylor expansion

$$V_k(\phi) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_{\max}} \frac{\lambda_n}{n!} (\phi^2 - \phi_{0,k}^2)^n$$

Ising universality

$$N = 1 : \nu_{\text{Ising}} = 0.630\dots$$

fRG: LPA'

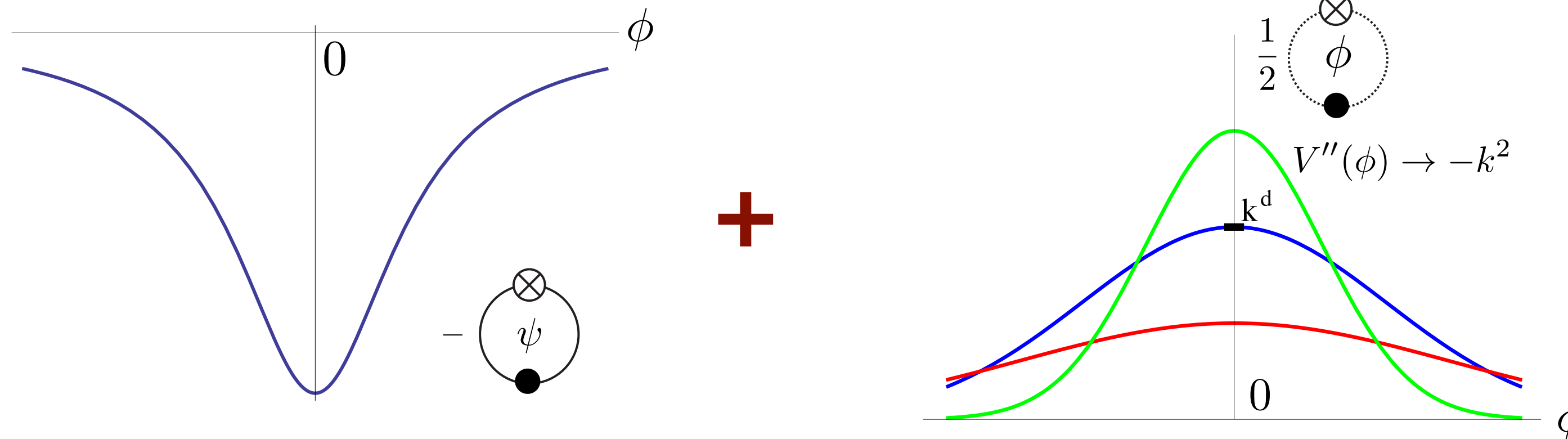
$$N = 1 : \nu_{\text{Ising}} = 0.637\dots$$

A simple program to compute critical exponents in O(N)-models with the Wetterich equation

Michael Scherer

Spontaneous symmetry breaking

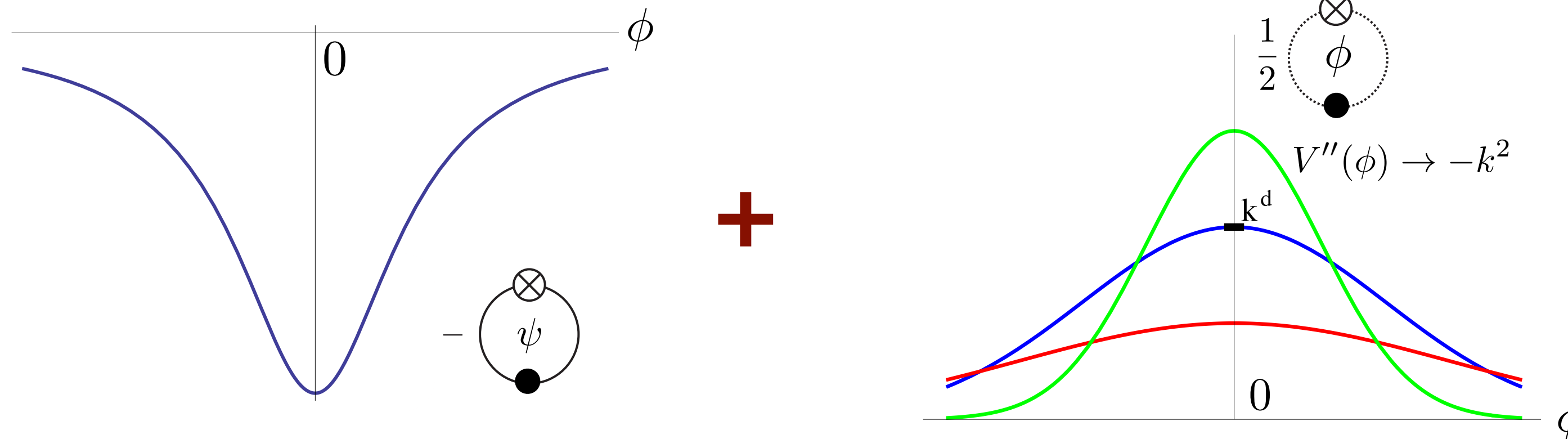
$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = - \text{[Feynman diagram: circle with } \psi \text{ and } \psi \text{ legs]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[Feynman diagram: circle with } \phi \text{ and } \phi \text{ legs]}$$



- bosonic flow is symmetry-restoring
- fermionic flow is symmetry-breaking
- competing dynamics decides about fate of symmetries
- flow guarantees convexity

Spontaneous symmetry breaking

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = - \text{[Feynman diagram with } \psi \text{ loop]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[Feynman diagram with } \phi \text{ loop]}$$

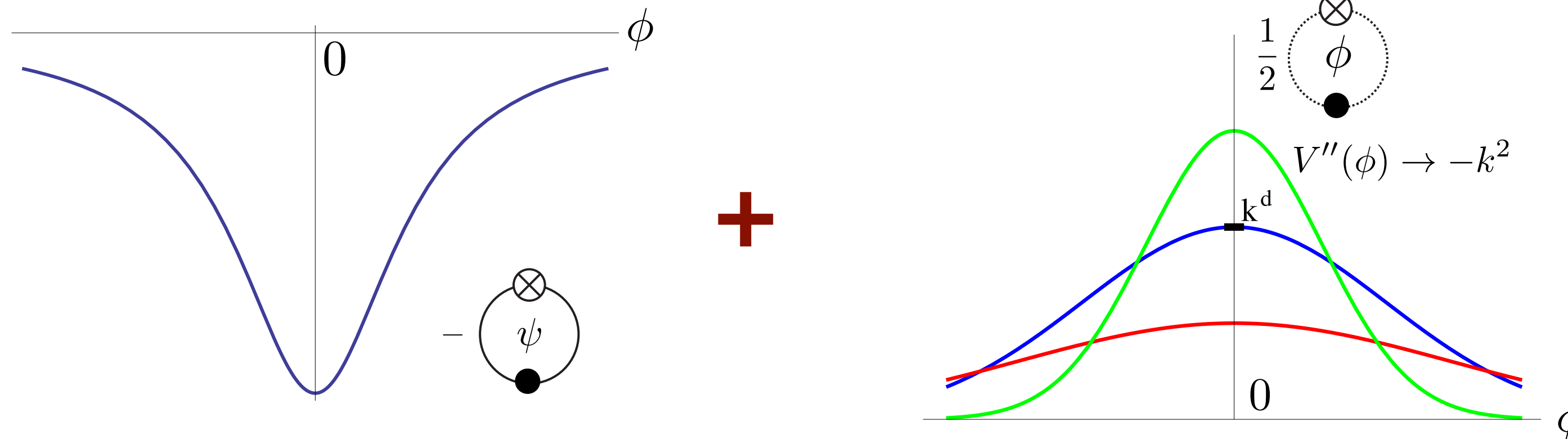


'governs general phase structures'

- bosonic flow is symmetry-restoring
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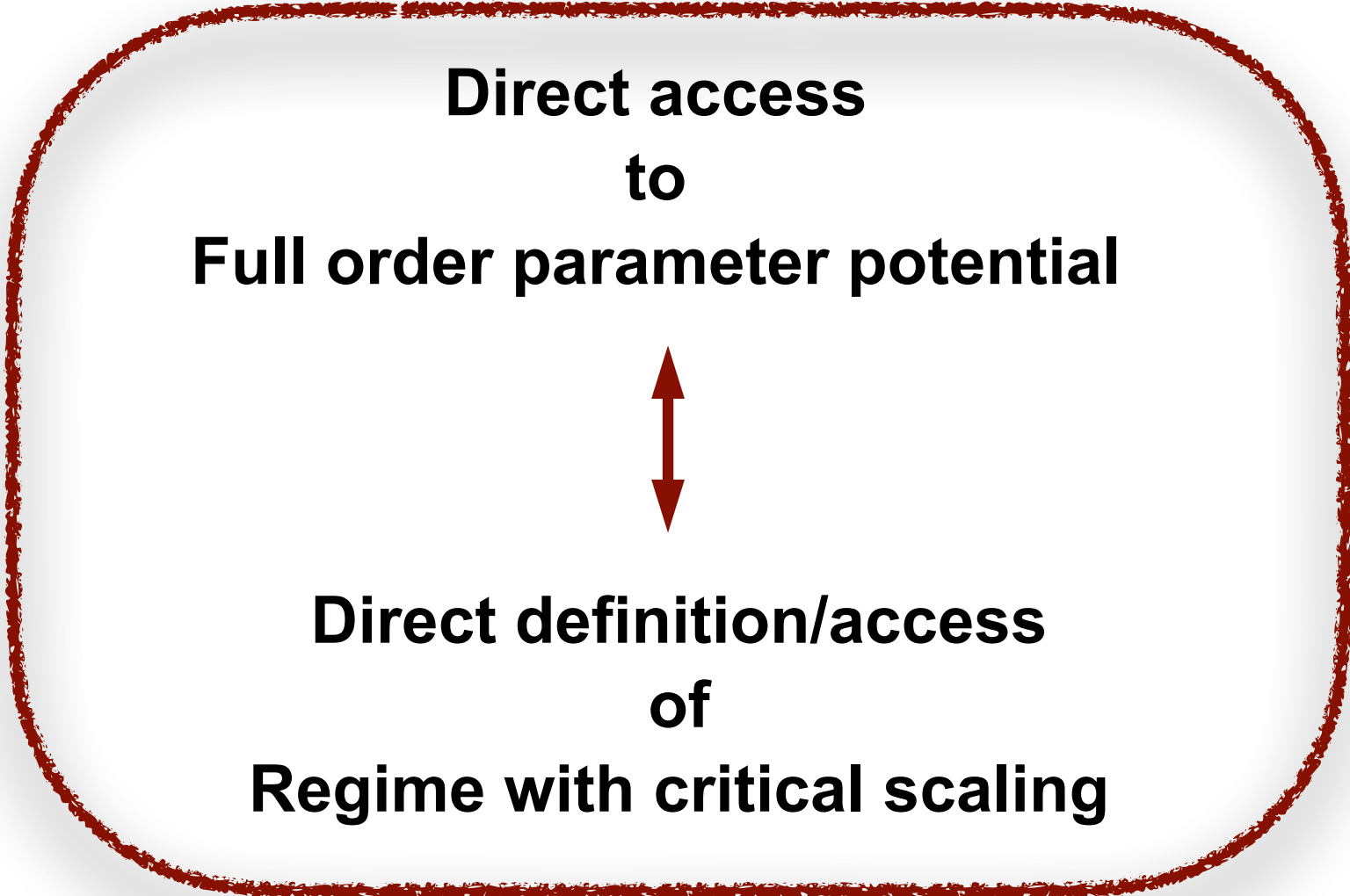
Spontaneous symmetry breaking

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = - \text{[diagram: circle with } \psi \text{ and } \otimes \text{]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[diagram: circle with } \phi \text{ and } \otimes \text{]}$$



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Spontaneous symmetry breaking

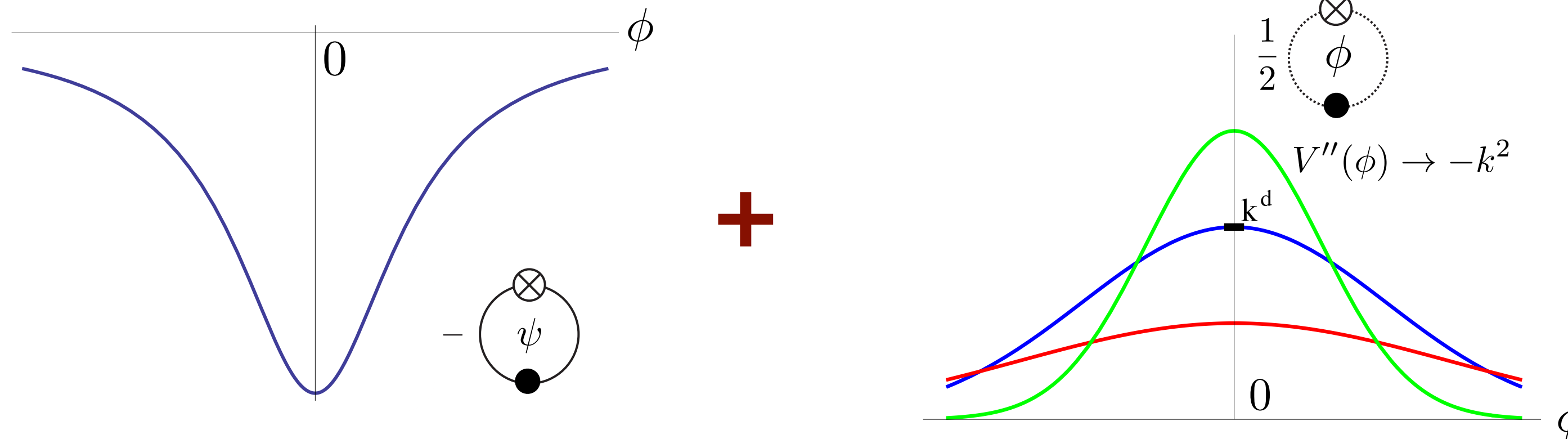
Initiating the hydro era (2019)

Grossi, Wink, SciPost Phys. Core 6 (2023)

State of the art time steppers

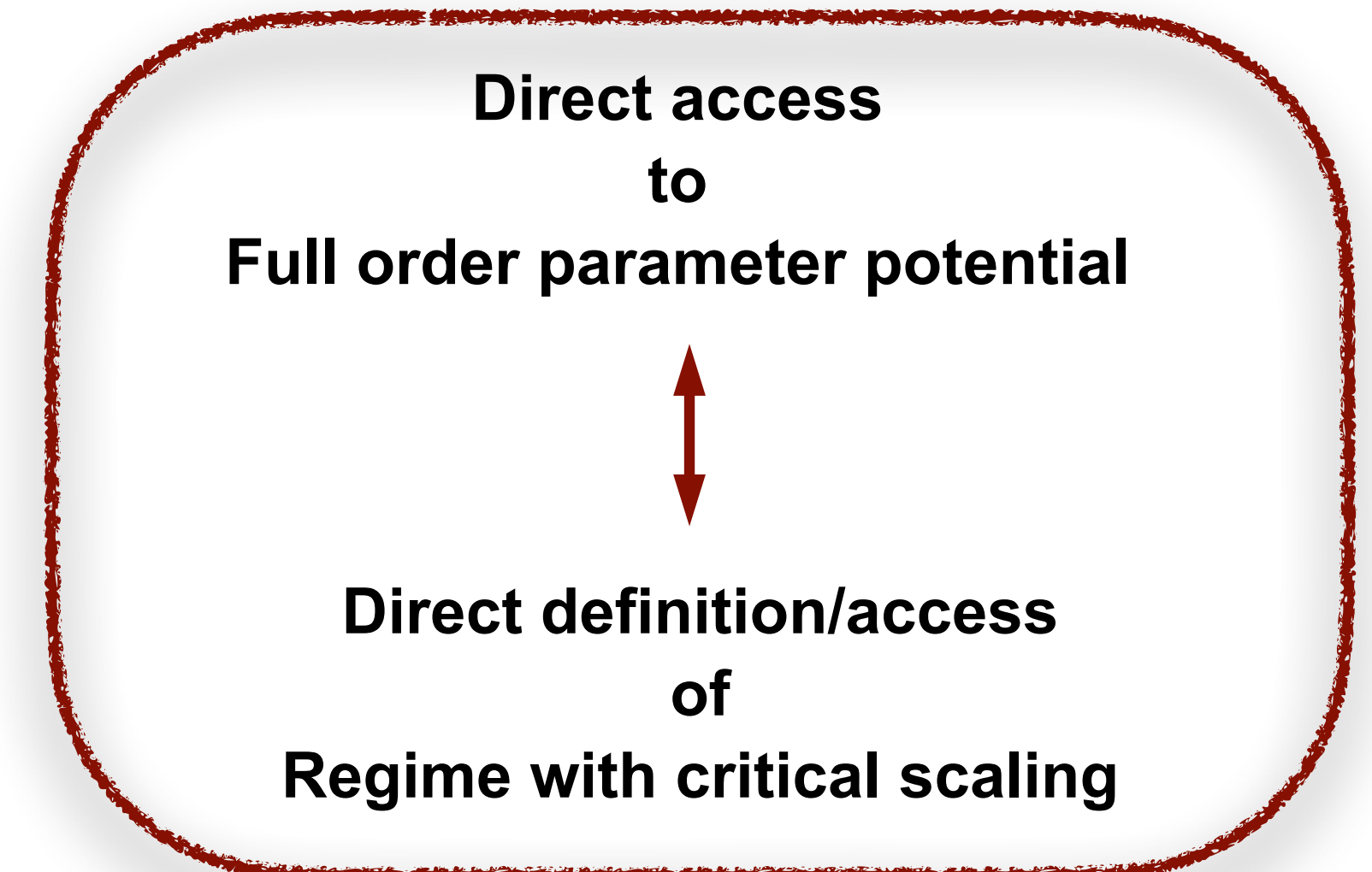
Ihssen, Sattler, Wink, CPC 300 (2024) 109182

$$\partial_t V_k(\phi) = - \text{[diagram with } \psi \text{]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[diagram with } \phi \text{]}$$



'governs general phase structures'

- bosonic flow is symmetry-restoring
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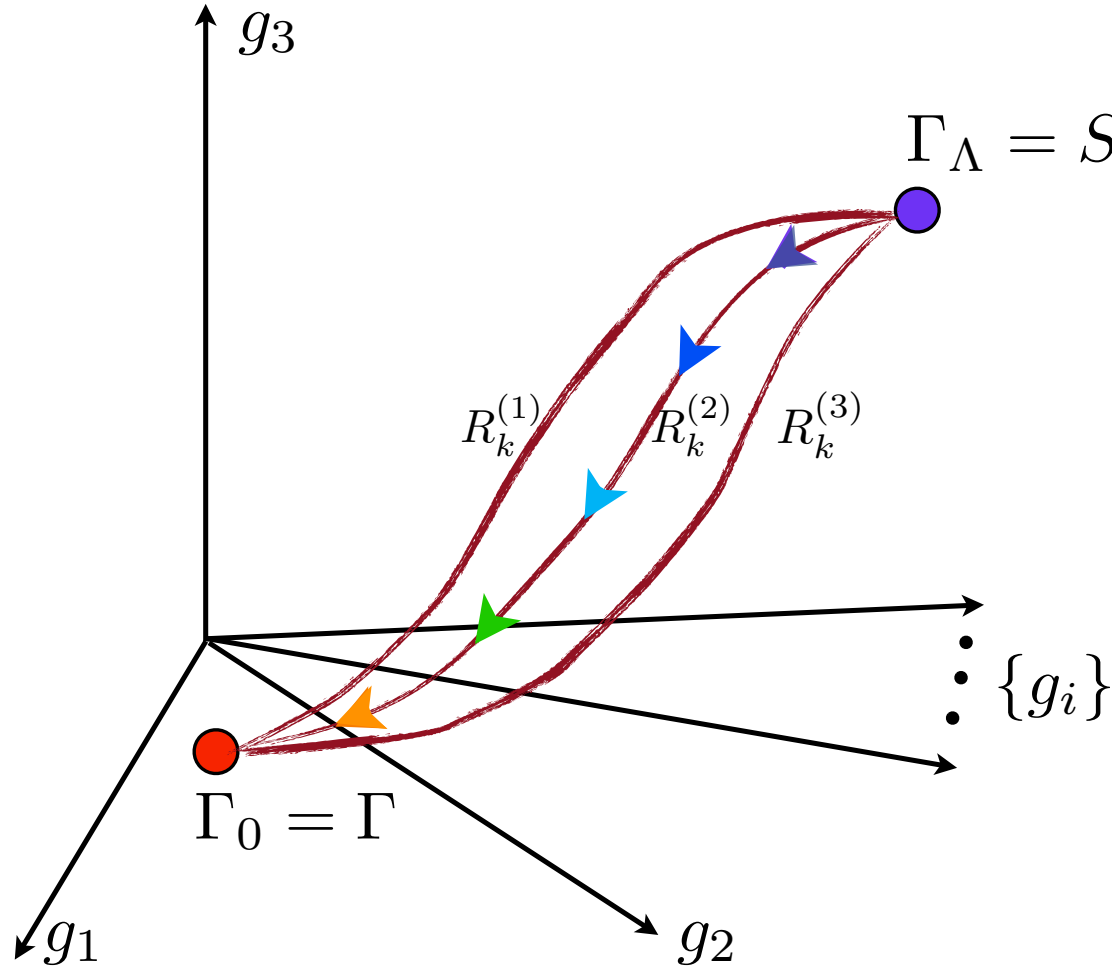


Systematic error control & optimisation

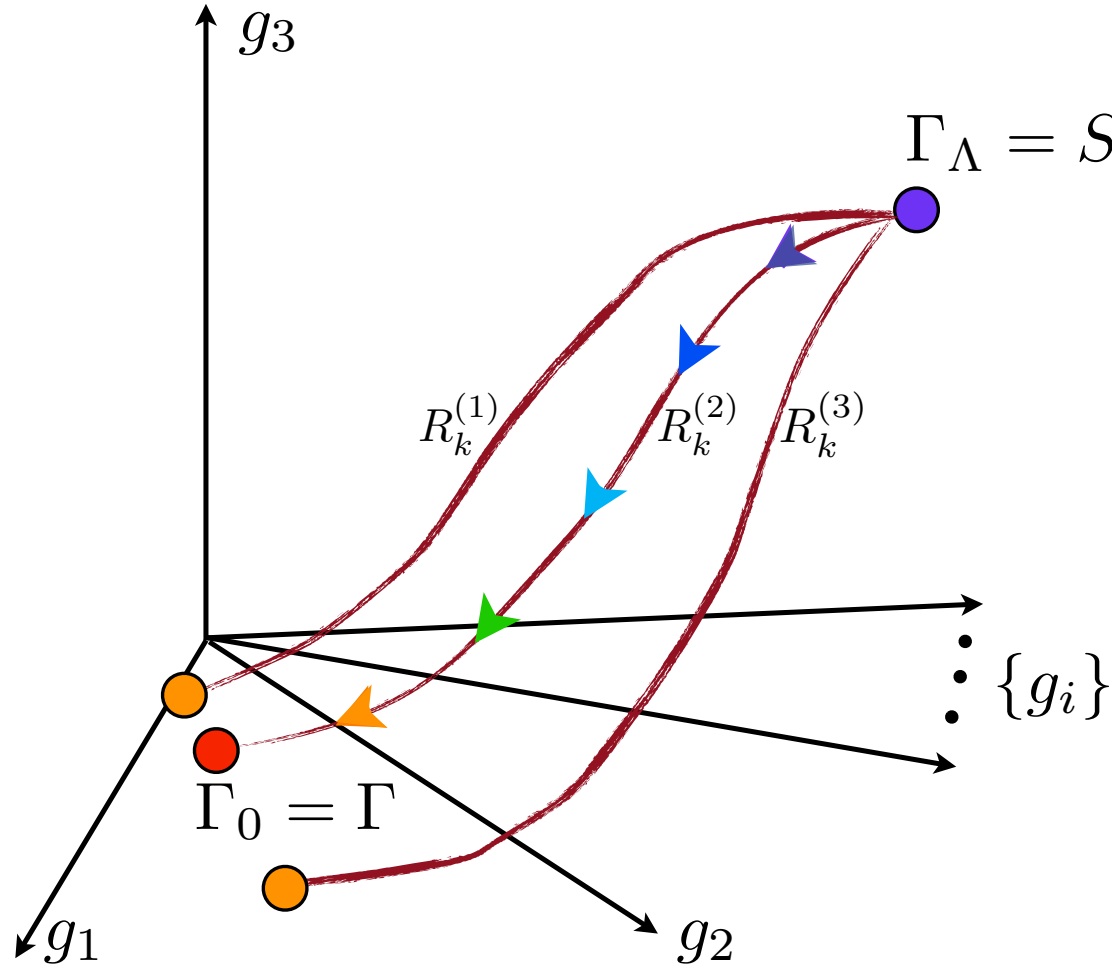
Systematic error control & optimisation

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

Theory space



full flow



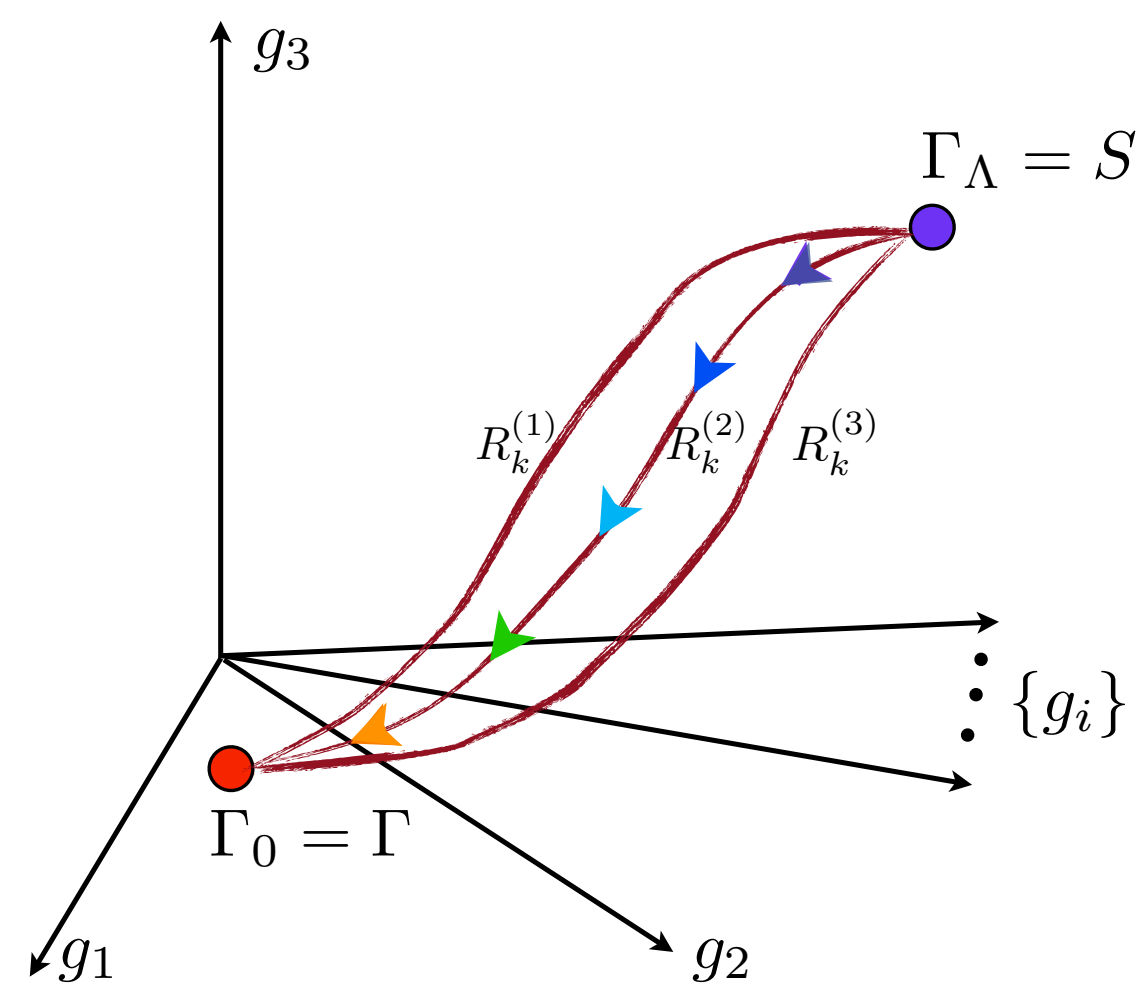
approximated flow

Optimisation: find $R_k^{(2)}$!

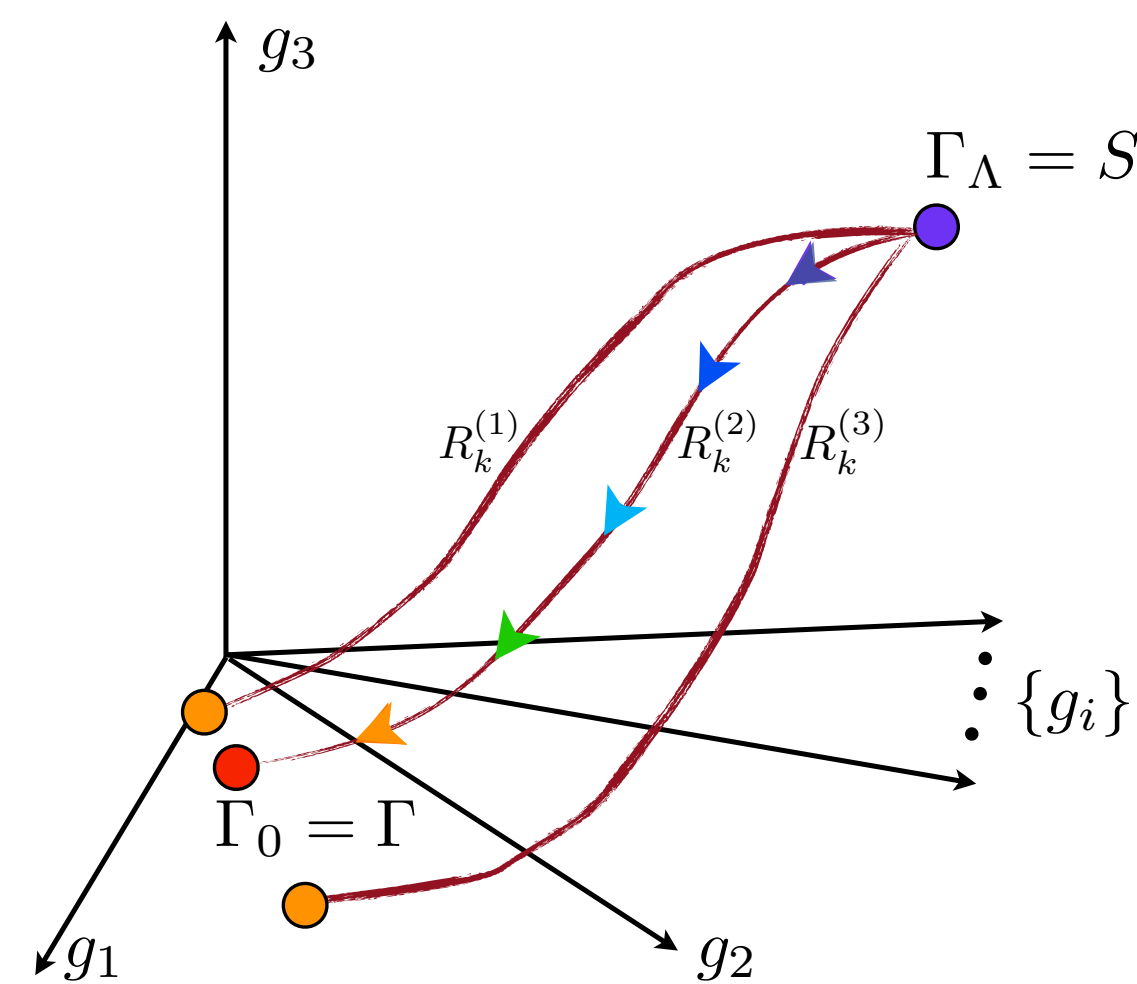
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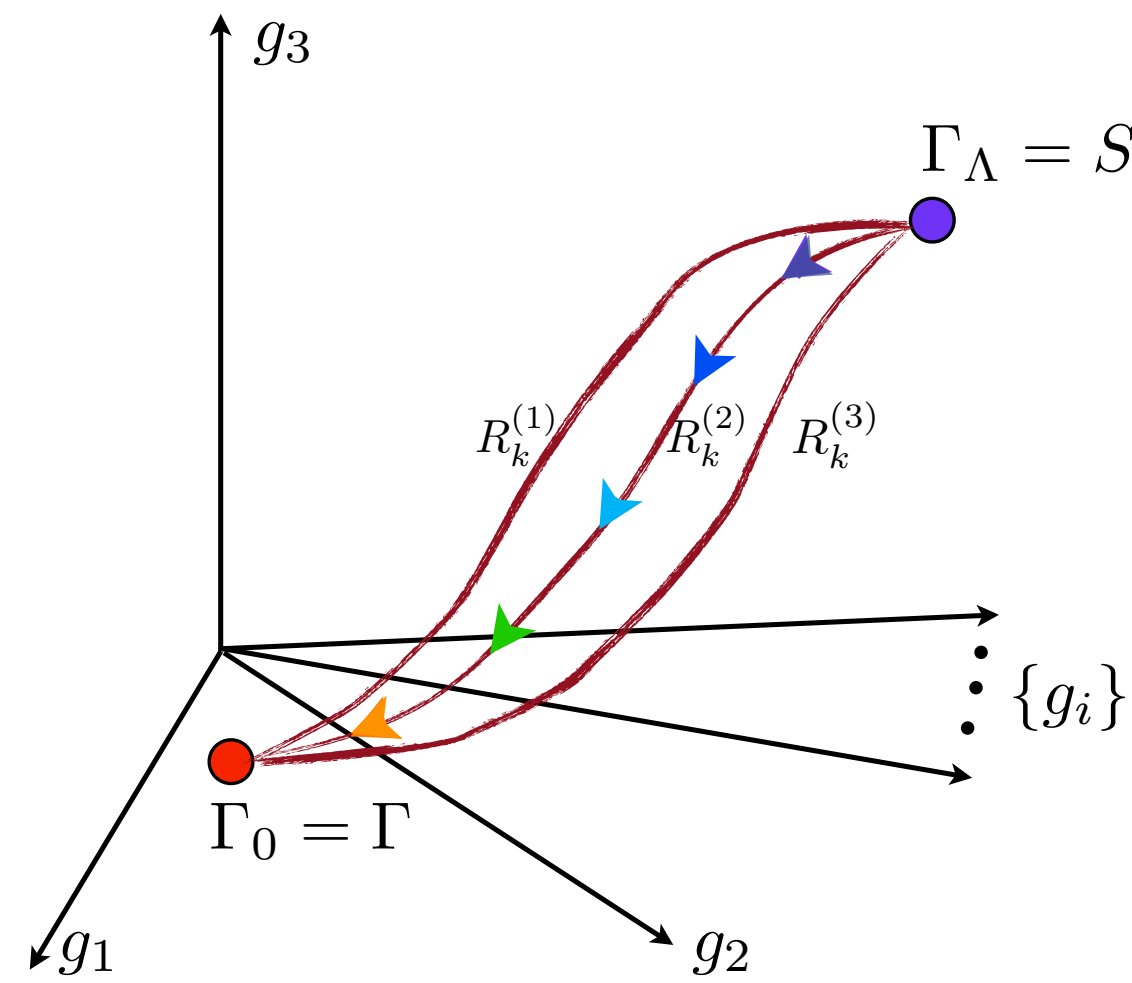
Principle of minimal sensitivity

eg. Liao, Polonyi, Strickland, NPB 567 (2000) 493-514
 Canet, Delamotte, Mouhanna, Vidal, PRD 67 (2003) 065004

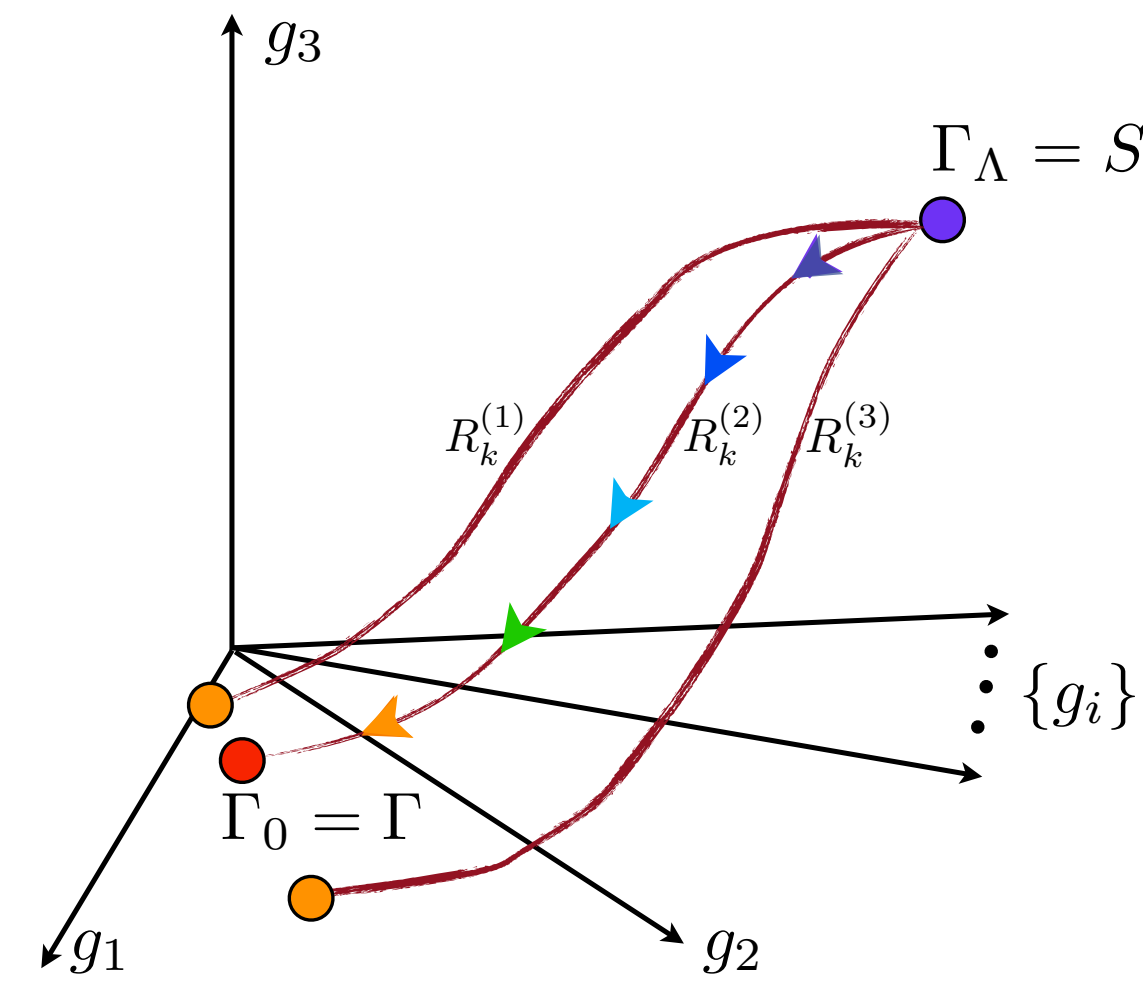
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Principle of minimal sensitivity

eg. Liao, Polonyi, Strickland, NPB 567 (2000) 493-514
Canet, Delamotte, Mouhanna, Vidal, PRD 67 (2003) 065004

Most rapid convergence at fixed points

Litim, PLB 486 (2000) 92-99

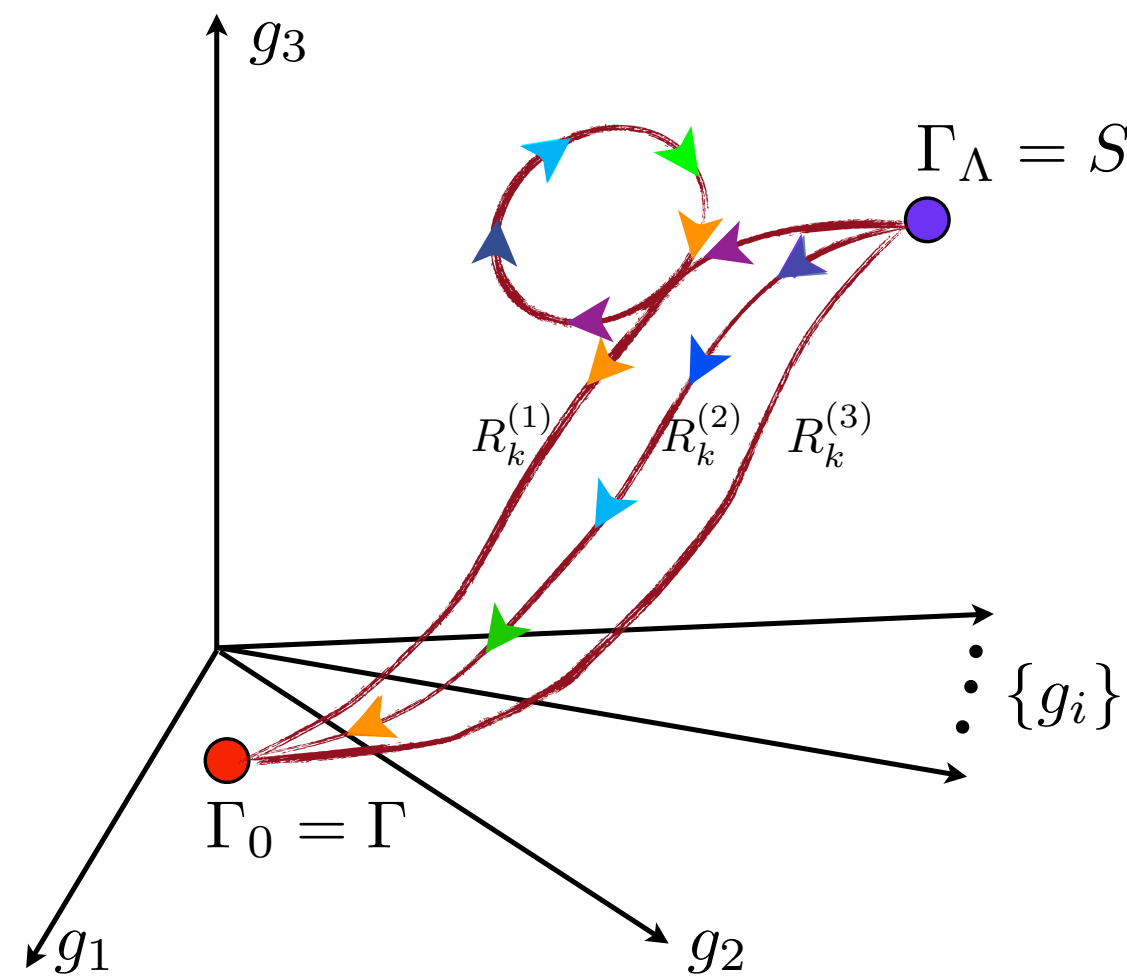
Functional optimisation: Integrability

JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831
JMP, Scherer, Schmidt, Wetzel, AP 384 (2017) 165

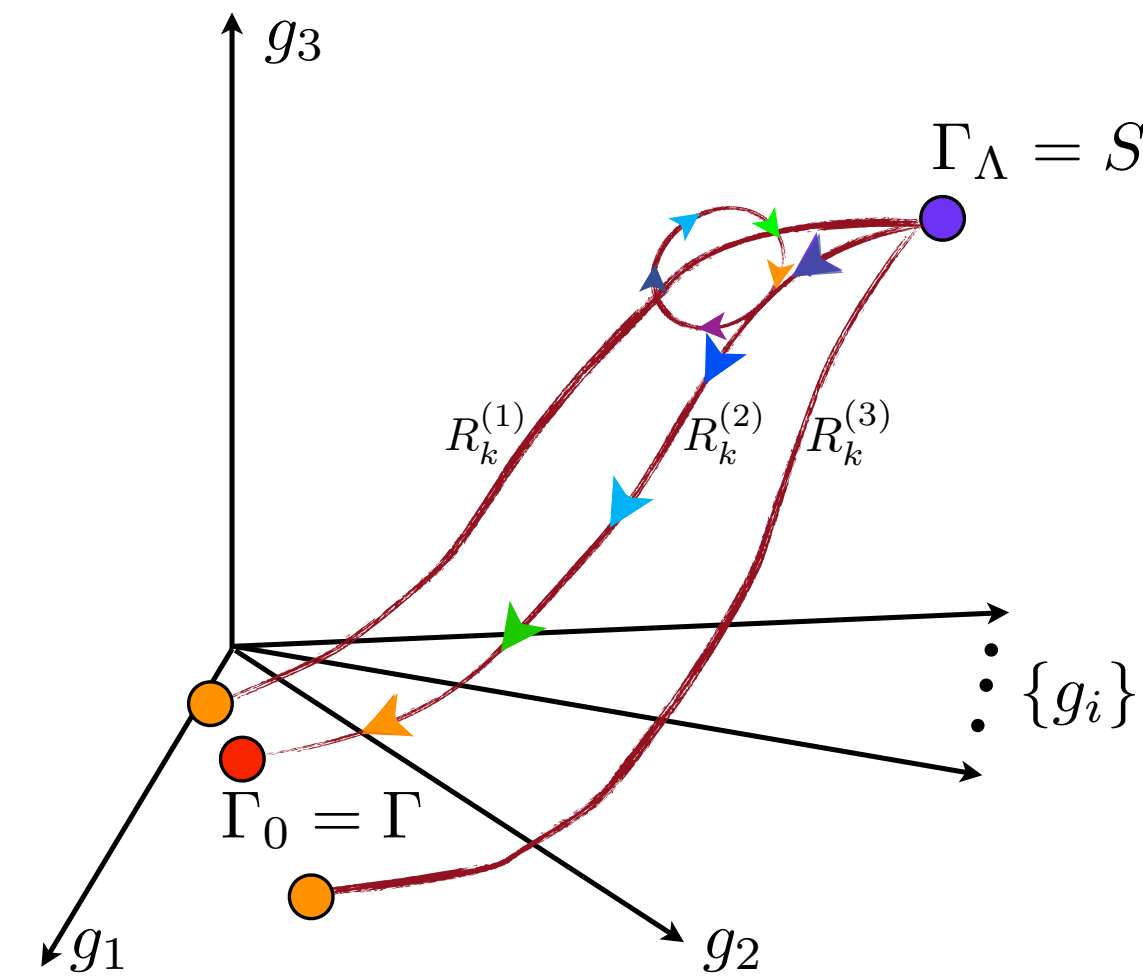
Systematic error control & optimisation

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \frac{1}{\Gamma_k^{(2)}[\phi] + R_k} \partial_t R_k$$

Theory space



full flow



Optimised flow

Optimisation: find $R_k^{(2)}$!

$$\lim_{L \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{L} \text{loop} \rightarrow 0$$

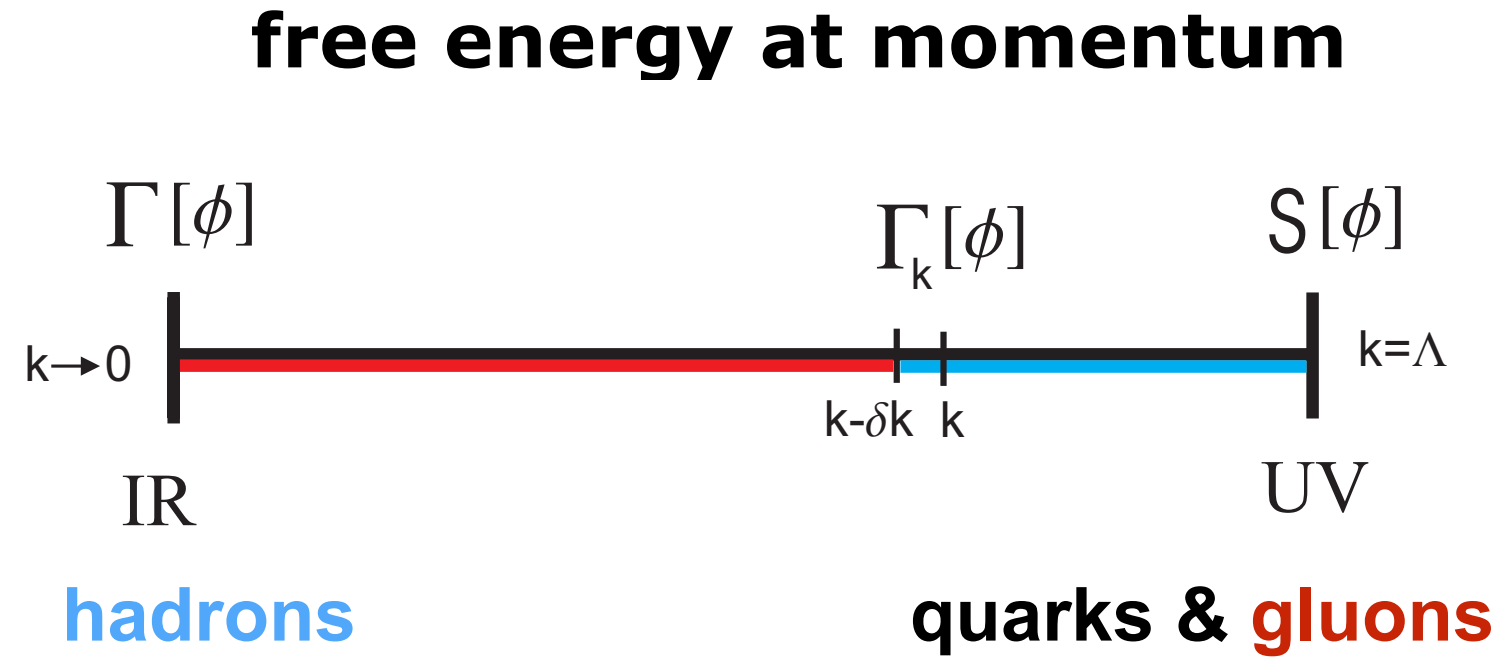
Functional optimisation: Integrability

Functional flows for QCD

**Flows for correlation functions
&
chiral symmetry breaking**

Functional flows for QCD

Dupuis et al, Phys.Rept. (2021)
Fu, Commun.Theor.Phys. 74 (2022) 9, 097304

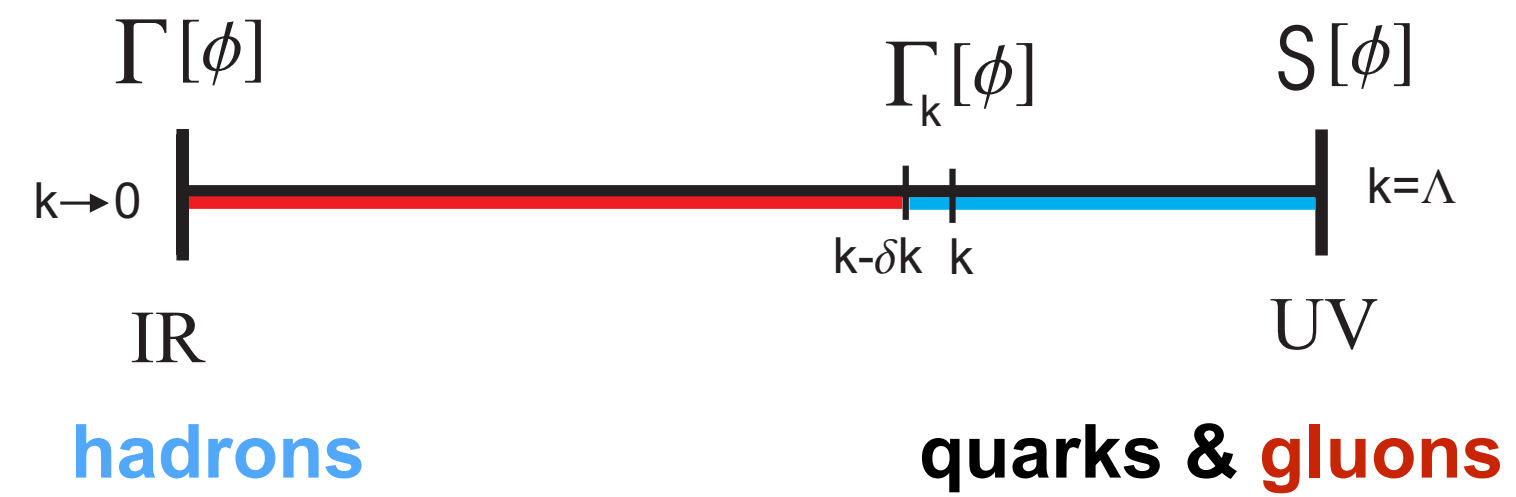


ab initio

Functional flows for QCD

Dupuis et al, Phys.Rept. (2021)
 Fu, Commun.Theor.Phys. 74 (2022) 9, 097304

free energy at momentum



ab initio

functional RG:

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{glue quantum fluctuations} - \text{quark quantum fluctuations} \right]$$

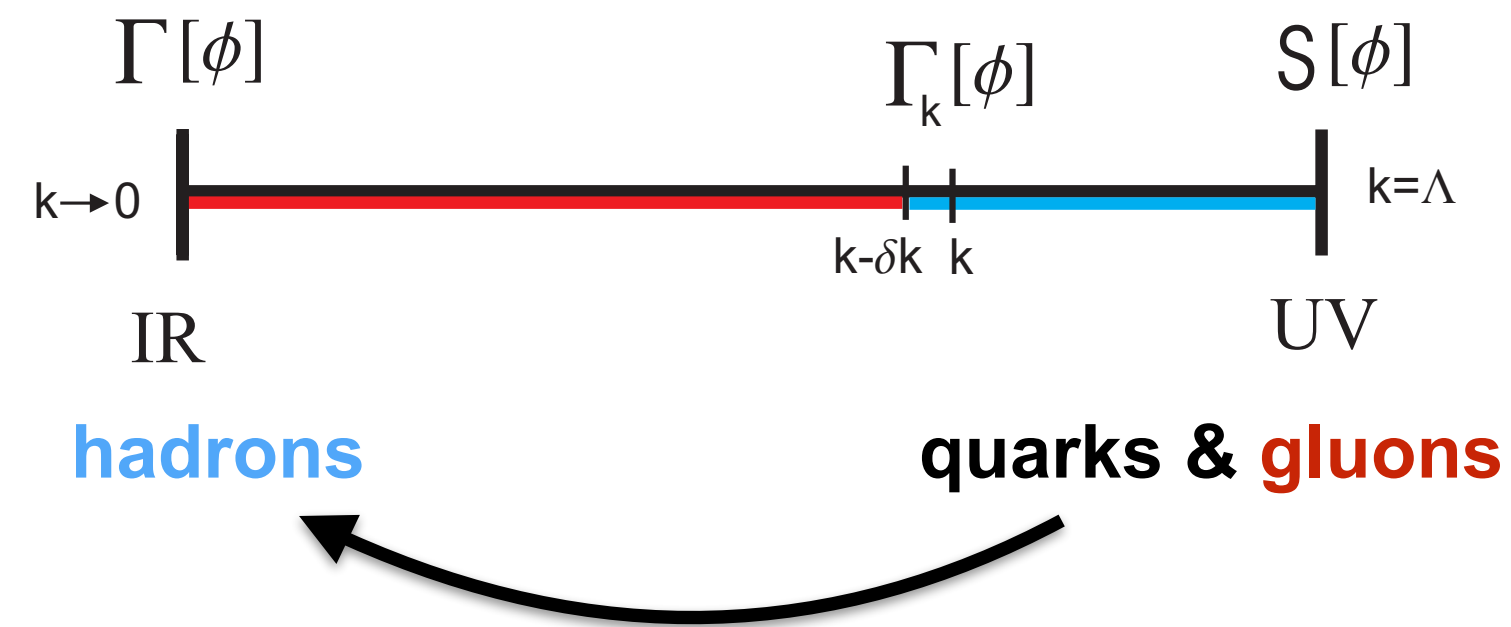
$$\Phi = (A_\mu, c, \bar{c}, q, \bar{q})$$

RG-scale k: $t = \ln k$

Functional flows for QCD

Dupuis et al, Phys.Rept. (2021)
Fu, Commun.Theor.Phys. 74 (2022) 9, 097304

free energy at momentum



ab initio

fRG approach with emergent composites/dynamical hadronisation

functional RG: $\left(\partial_t + \int_x \dot{\Phi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \right) \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{glue quantum fluctuations} - \text{quark quantum fluctuations} + \frac{1}{2} \text{hadronic quantum fluctuations} \right]$

free energy/grand potential

$\Phi = (A_\mu, c, \bar{c}, q, \bar{q}, \phi)$

RG-scale k : $t = \ln k$

$\partial_t R = \text{---} \otimes \text{---}$ $\Gamma^{(n)} = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

$\left(\partial_t + 2 \frac{\delta \dot{\Phi}}{\delta \Phi} \right) R = \text{---} \diamond \text{---}$ $G = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$

ϕ hadronic composites

Flows for correlation functions

functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2}$

free energy/
grand potential

glue
quantum fluctuations

quark
quantum fluctuations

The diagram illustrates the flow equation for the effective action Γ_k in the functional renormalization group (RG) approach. The equation is $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2}$ multiplied by a sum of four diagrams. The first diagram is a red curly loop representing glue quantum fluctuations. The second diagram is a dashed loop representing ghost quantum fluctuations. The third diagram is a solid loop with an arrow representing quark quantum fluctuations. The fourth diagram is a blue double-line loop with an arrow representing quark self-energy quantum fluctuations. Each diagram has a diamond-shaped vertex at the top.

Correlation functions

Flows for correlation functions

functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$ **free energy/ grand potential**

glue quantum fluctuations

quark quantum fluctuations

gluon propagator

$$\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$$

Pure glue

Correlation functions

Flows for correlation functions

functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$ **free energy/ grand potential**

glue quantum fluctuations

quark quantum fluctuations

gluon propagator

$$\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$$

Correlation functions

Pure glue

... 1-loop exact

Flows for correlation functions

no hadronic composites

$$\phi = 0$$

functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\text{glue quantum fluctuations} - \text{quark quantum fluctuations} \right)$

free energy/
grand potential

Correlation functions

gluon propagator

$$\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$$

quark propagator

$$\langle q \bar{q} \rangle(p)$$

Flows for correlation functions

no hadronic composites

$$\phi = 0$$

functional RG:

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{glue quantum fluctuations} - \text{quark quantum fluctuations} \right]$$

free energy/
grand potential

glue quantum fluctuations

quark quantum fluctuations

Correlation functions

gluon propagator

$$\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$$

quark propagator

$$\langle q\bar{q} \rangle(p)$$

quark-gluon vertex

$$\langle q\bar{q}A_\mu \rangle(p_1, p_2)$$

Eight transverse tensor structures

Flows for correlation functions

no hadronic composites

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Eight transverse tensor structures

quark—anti-quark scattering

$$\langle q\bar{q}q\bar{q} \rangle(p_1, p_2, p_3)$$

Flows for correlation functions

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$$\phi = 0$$

functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$ **free energy/ grand potential**

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quark quantum fluctuations

Correlation functions

gluon propagator

$$\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$$

quark propagator

$$\langle q\bar{q} \rangle(p)$$

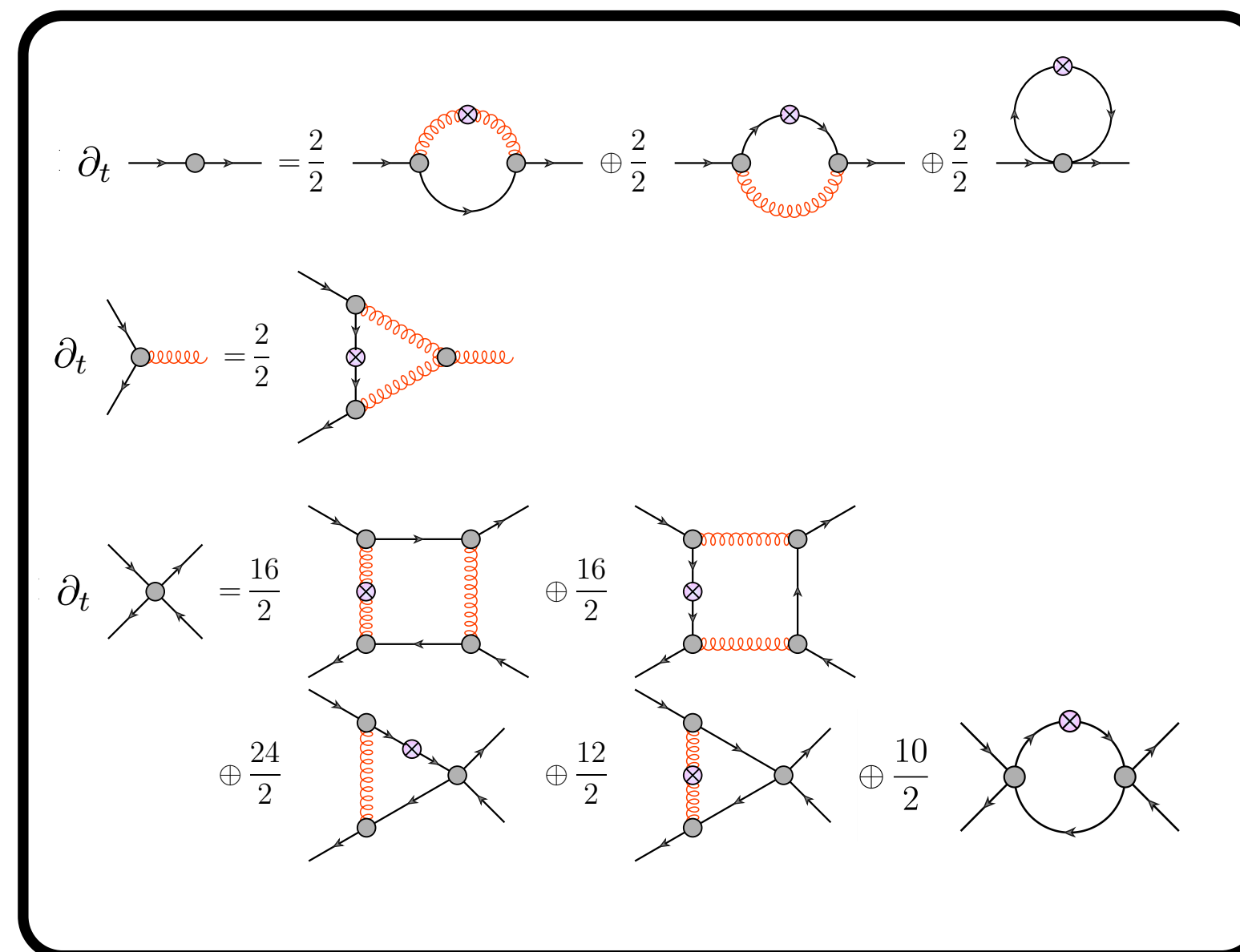
quark-gluon vertex

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Eight transverse tensor structures

quark—anti-quark scattering

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... 1-loop exact

Chiral symmetry breaking & mesons

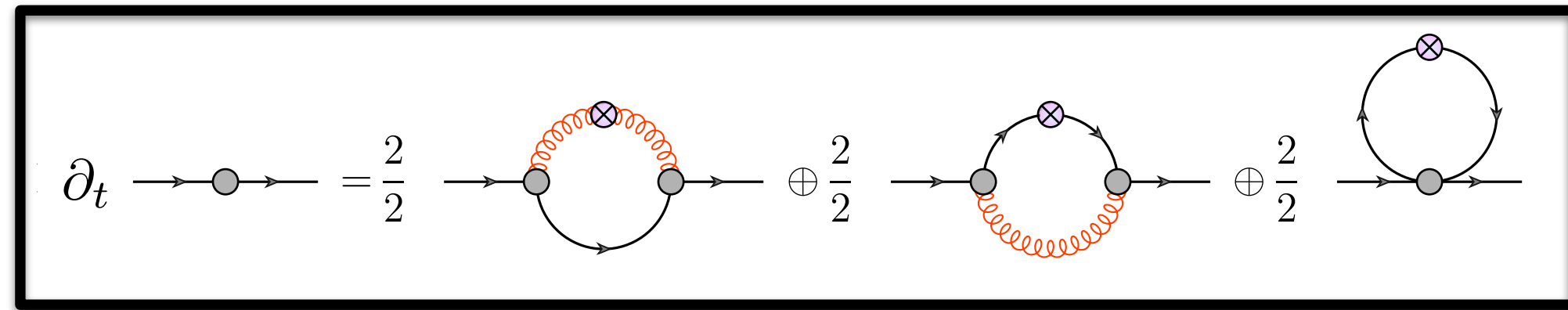
no hadronic composites

$$\phi = 0$$

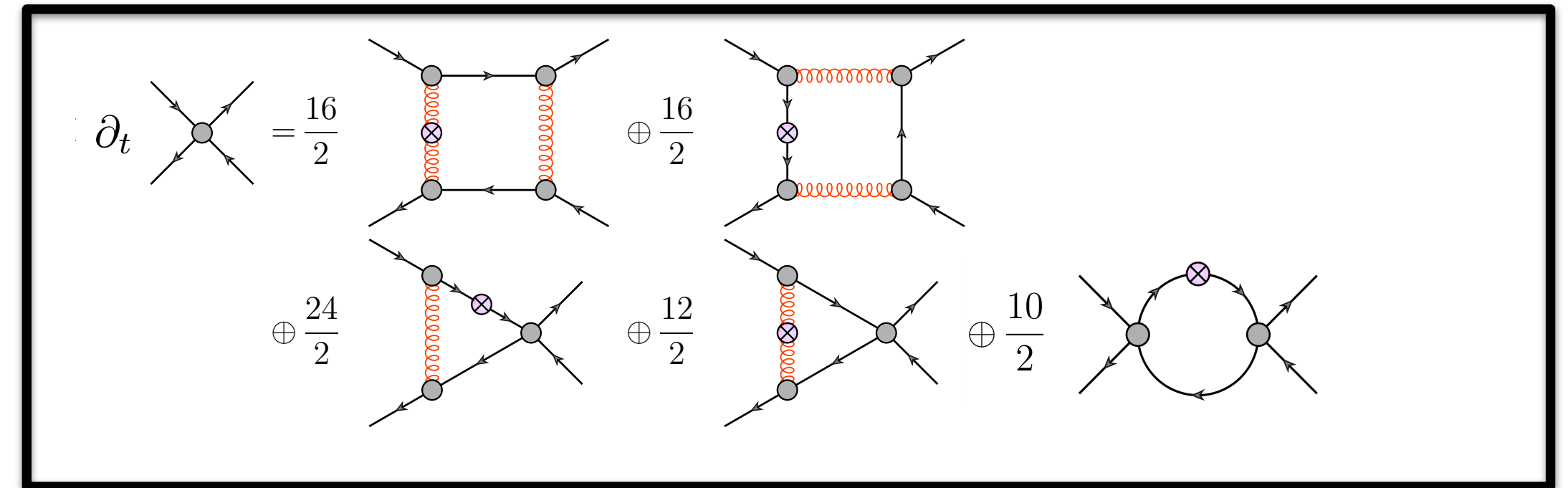
functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$ free energy/grand potential

glue quantum fluctuations

quark quantum fluctuations



2 tensor structures

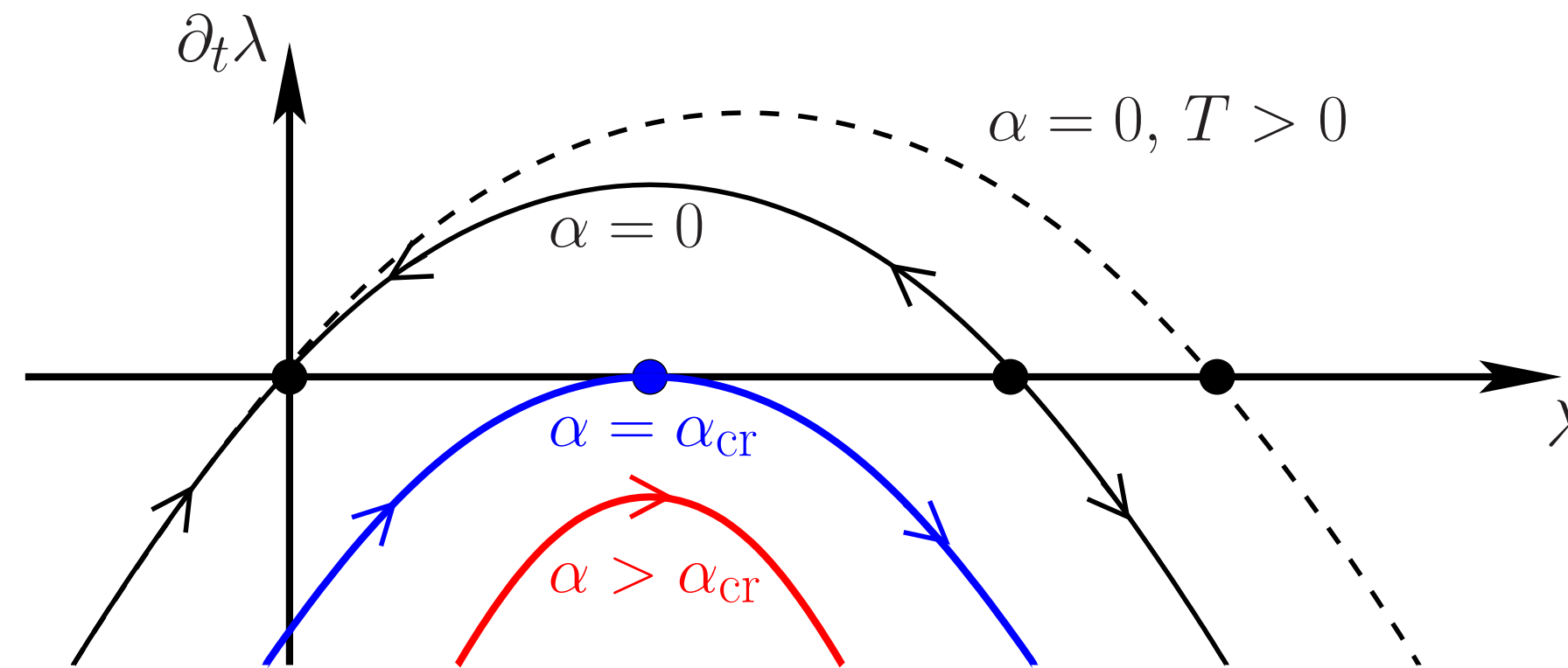
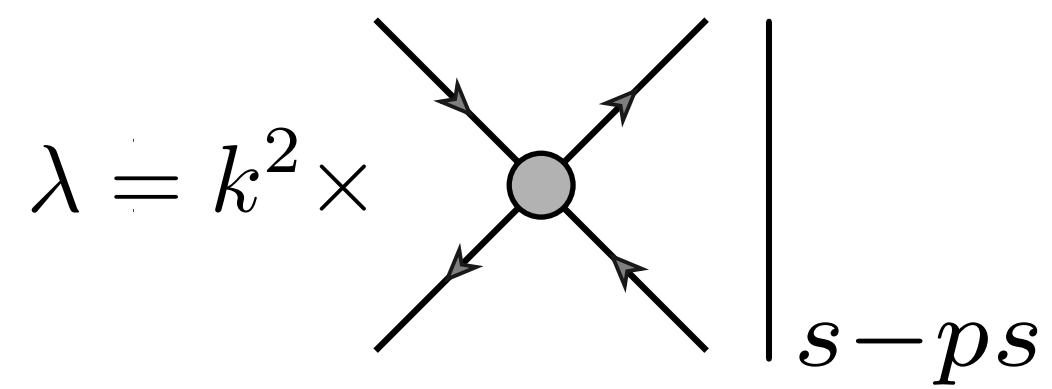
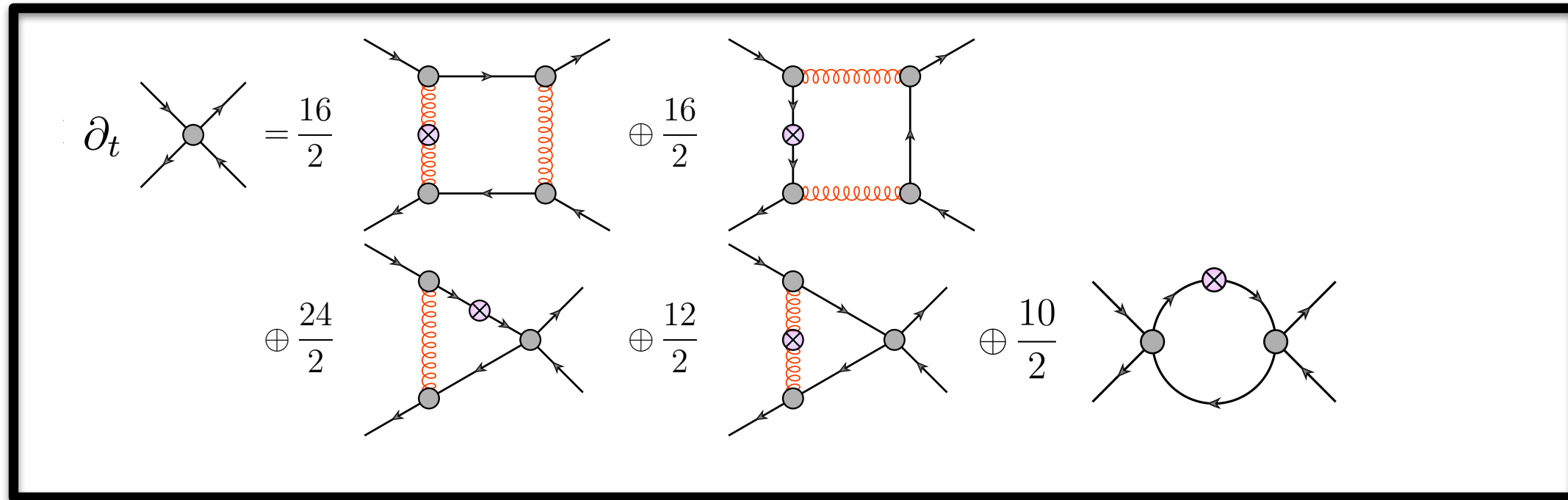


Two flavours: 10 momentum-independent tensor structures

$$\Gamma_{\text{mat}} = \int_p \bar{q}(-p) \left[Z_q(p) i \not{p} + M_q(p) \right] q(p) + \sum_{i=1}^{10} \int_{\mathbf{p}} \lambda_{\bar{q}^2 q^2}^{(i)}(\mathbf{p}) \left(\bar{q}^2 \mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}^2 q^2}^{(i)} q^2 \right) (\mathbf{p}) + \dots$$

Chiral symmetry breaking & mesons

Chiral symmetry breaking in a nutshell



Chiral symmetry breaking & mesons

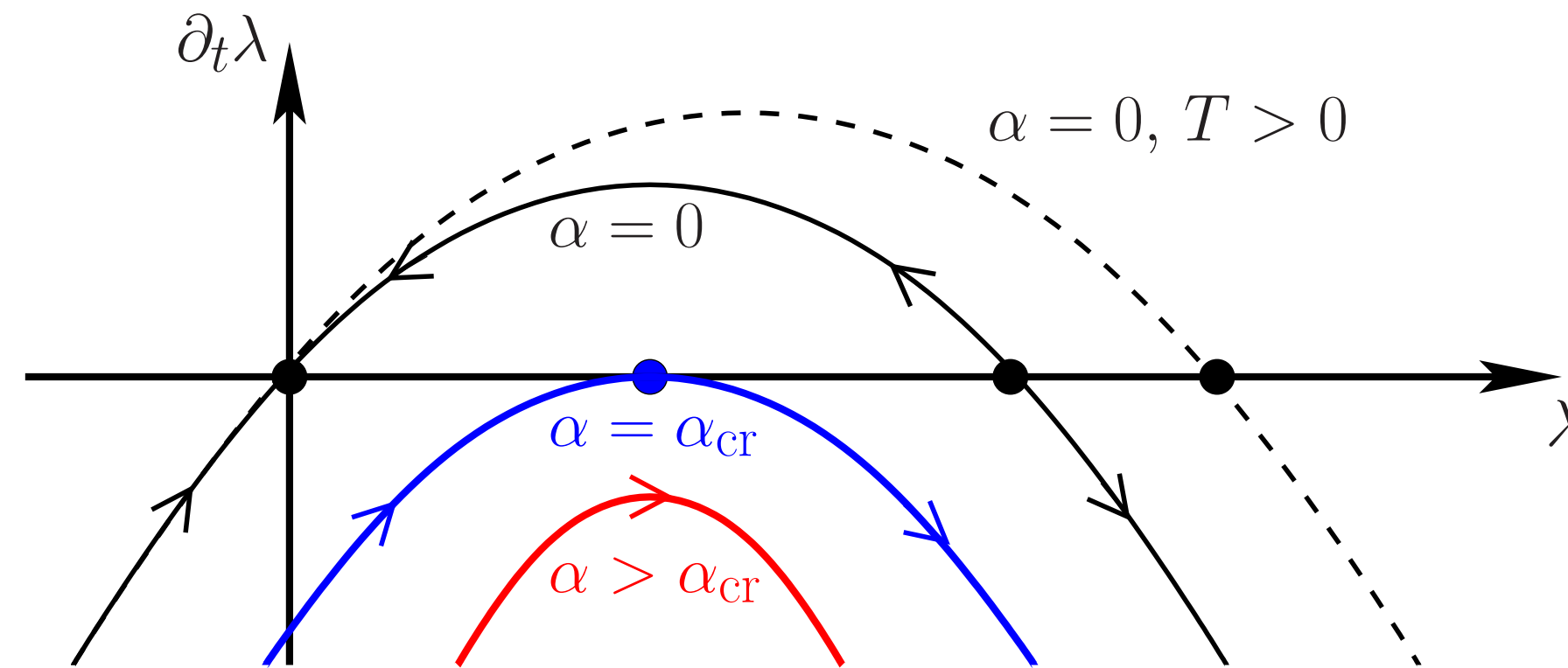
Chiral symmetry breaking in a nutshell

$$\partial_t \text{[diagram]} = \oplus \frac{10}{2} \text{[diagram]}$$

Beta-function of dimensionless scalar-pseudoscalar coupling

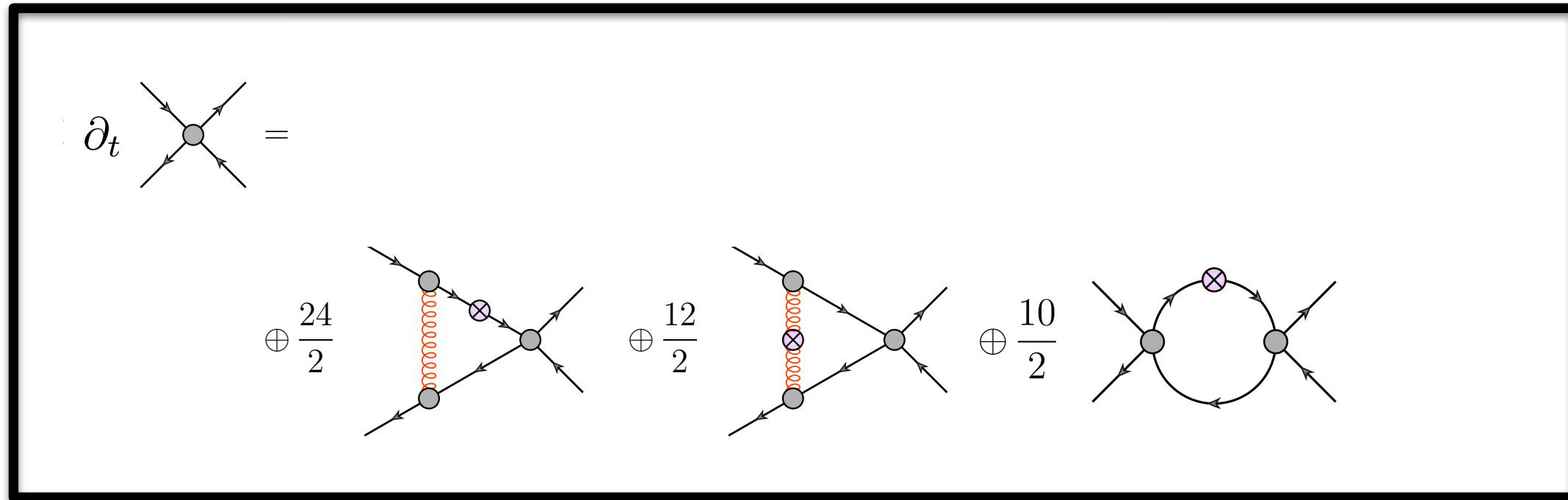
$$\partial_t \lambda = 2\lambda - A(k, M_q) \lambda^2$$

$$\lambda = k^2 \times \text{[diagram]} \quad | \quad s-p s$$



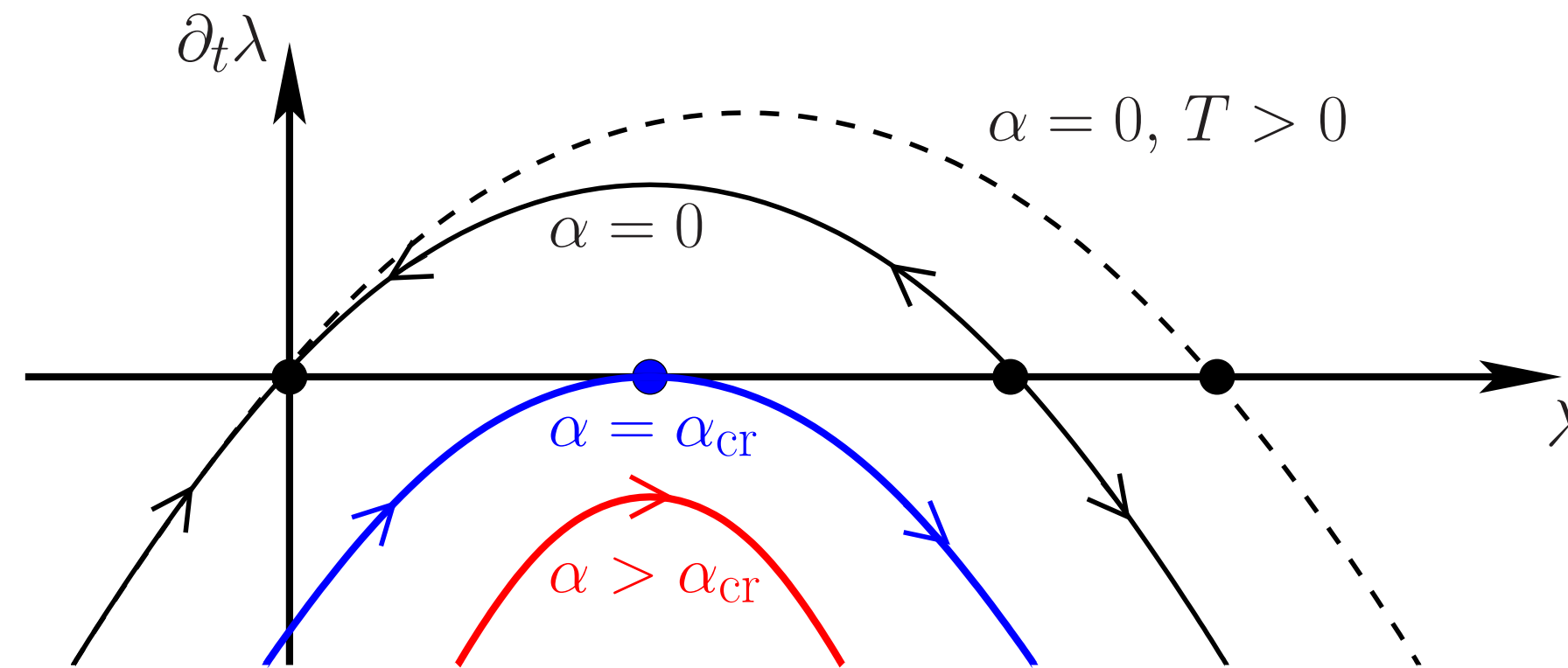
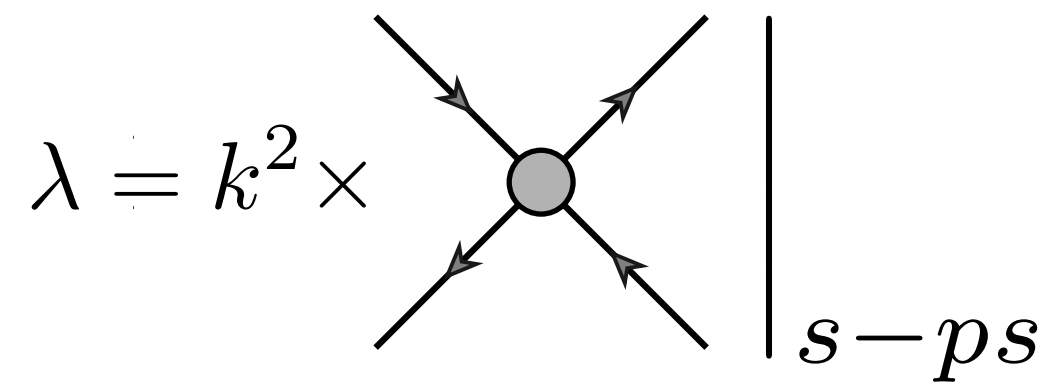
Chiral symmetry breaking & mesons

Chiral symmetry breaking in a nutshell



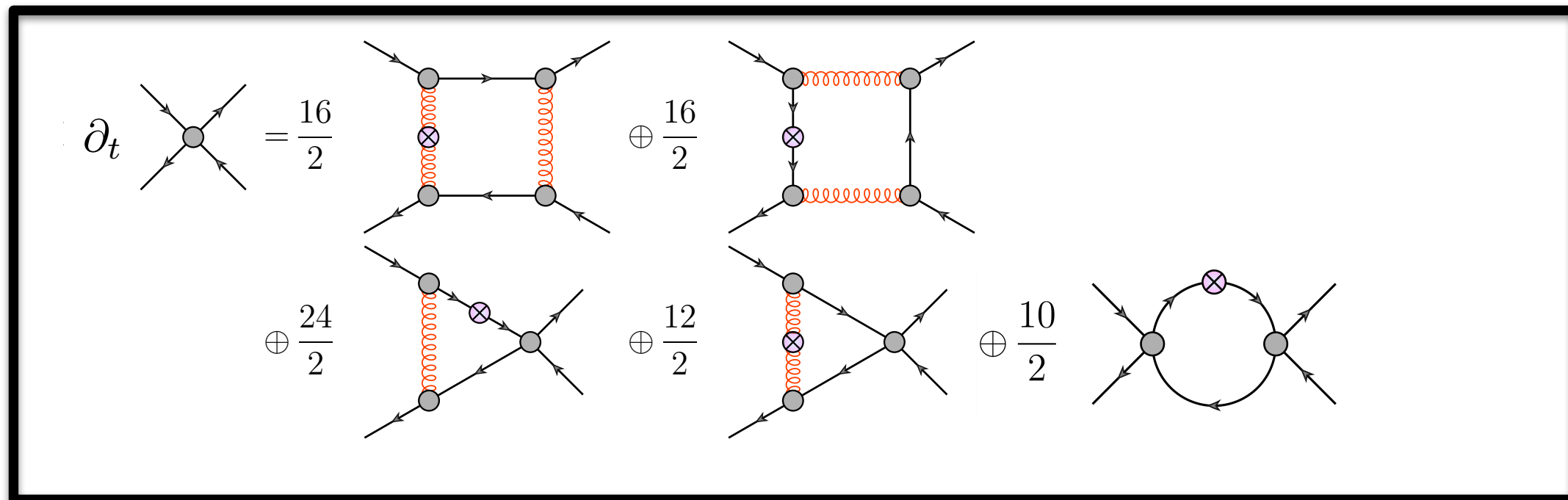
Beta-function of dimensionless scalar-pseudoscalar coupling

$$\partial_t \lambda = 2\lambda - A(k, M_q) \lambda^2 - B(k, M_q, M_{\text{gap}}) \lambda \alpha_s$$



Chiral symmetry breaking & mesons

Chiral symmetry breaking in a nutshell

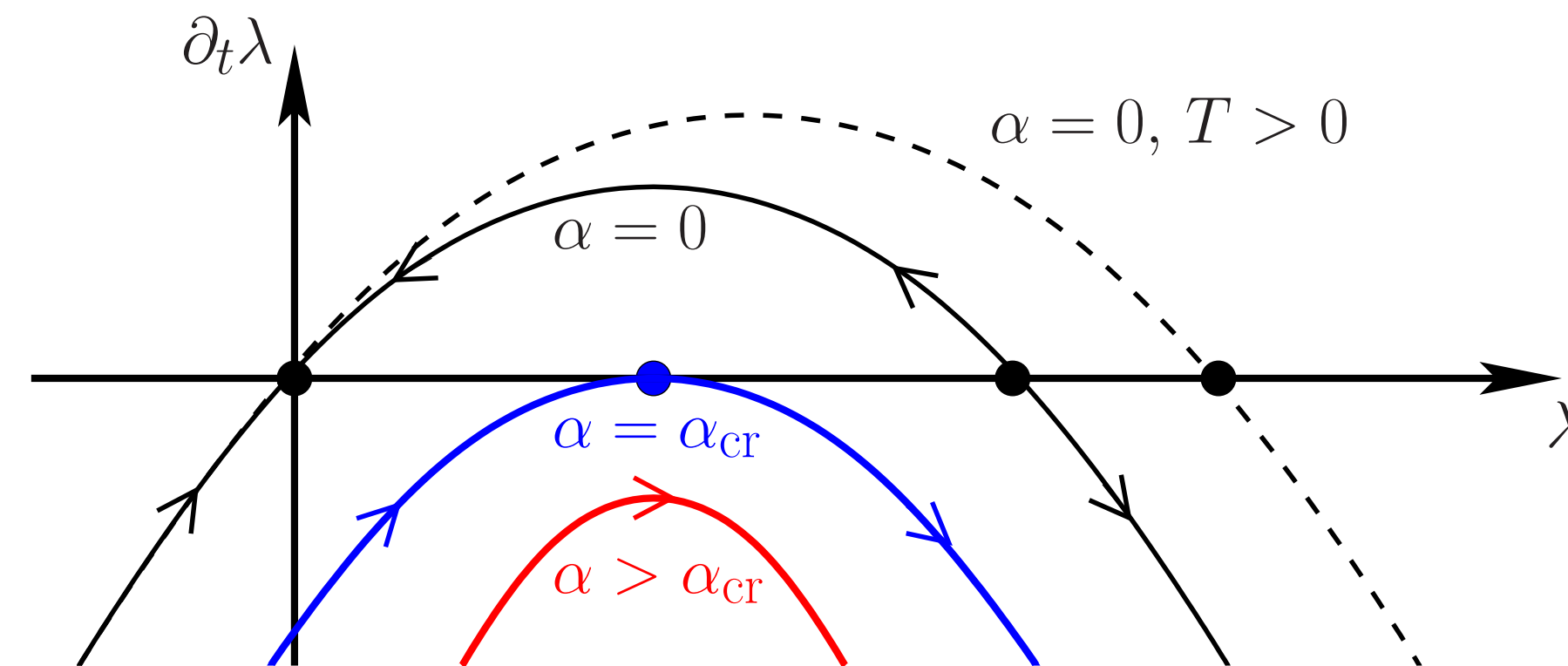


Beta-function of dimensionless scalar-pseudoscalar coupling

$$\partial_t \lambda = \left[2 - B(k, M_q, M_{\text{gap}}) \alpha_s \right] \lambda - A(k, M_q) \lambda^2 - C(k, M_q, M_{\text{gap}}) \alpha_s^2$$

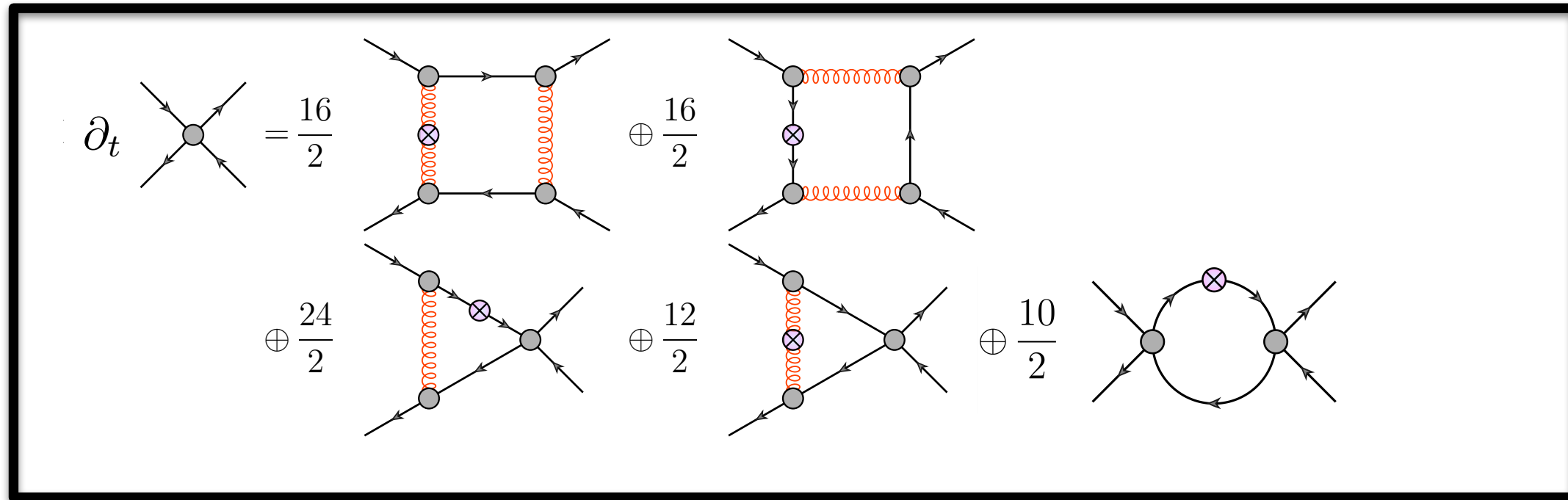
$\lambda = k^2 \times$

$s-p_s$



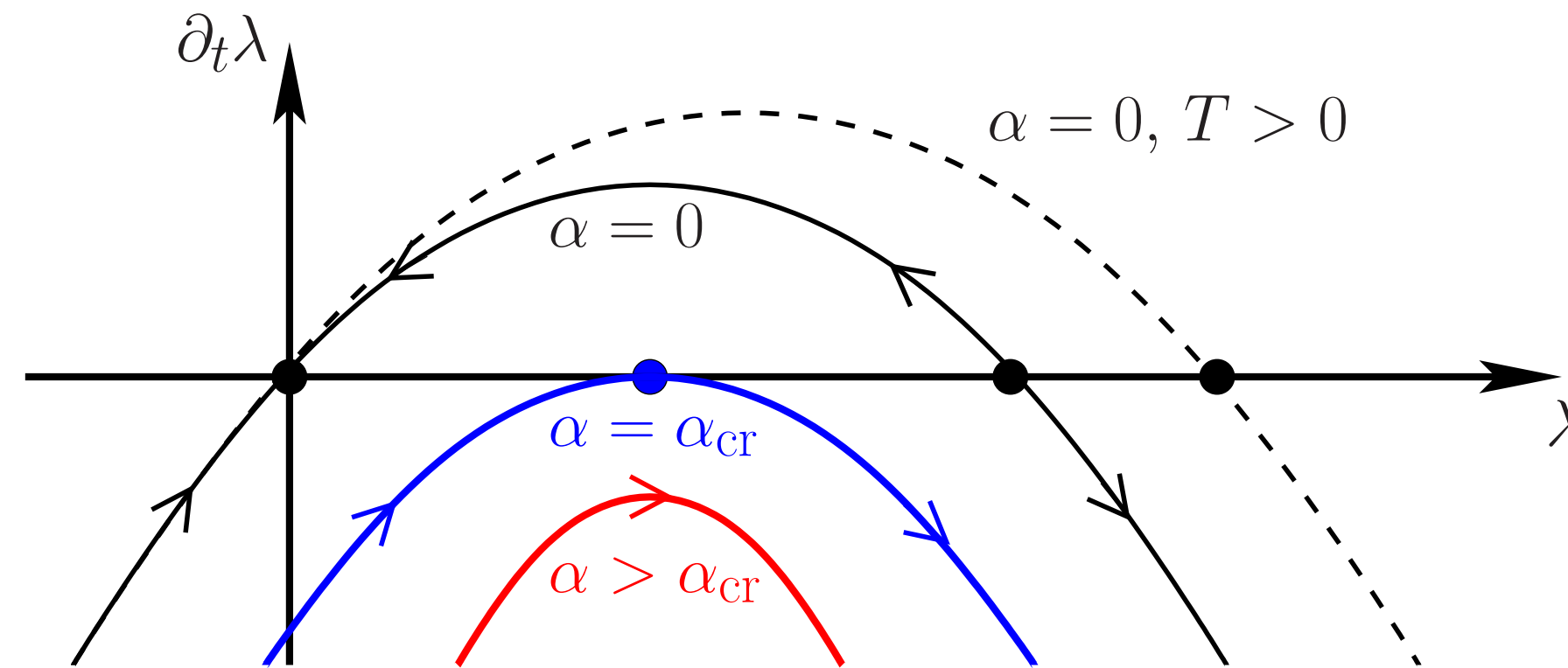
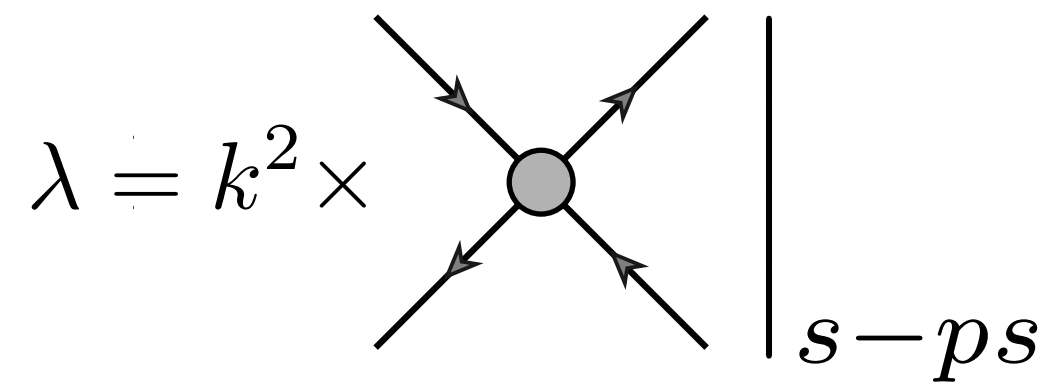
Chiral symmetry breaking & mesons

Chiral symmetry breaking in a nutshell



Beta-function of dimensionless scalar-pseudoscalar coupling

$$\partial_t \lambda = \left[2 - B(k, M_q, M_{\text{gap}}) \alpha_s \right] \lambda - A(k, M_q) \lambda^2 - C(k, M_q, M_{\text{gap}}) \alpha_s^2$$



chiral symmetry breaking $\longleftrightarrow \alpha_s > \alpha_{s,cr}$

Getting dynamical: emergent hadrons & diquarks

Gies, Wetterich, PRD 65 (2002) 065001
PRD 69 (2004) 025001

JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831-2915
Floerchinger, Wetterich, PLB 680 (2009) 371

Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101, (2020) 054032
Fukushima, JMP, Strodthoff, 2103.01129

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

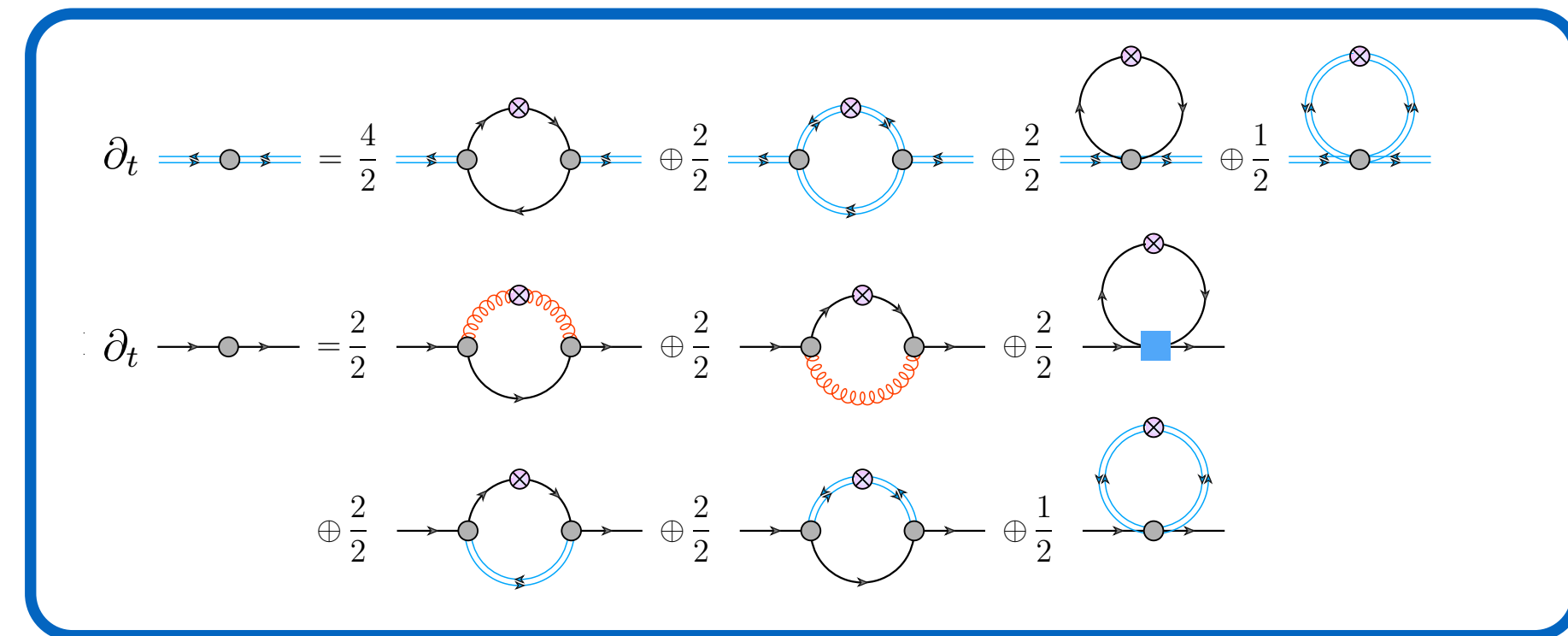
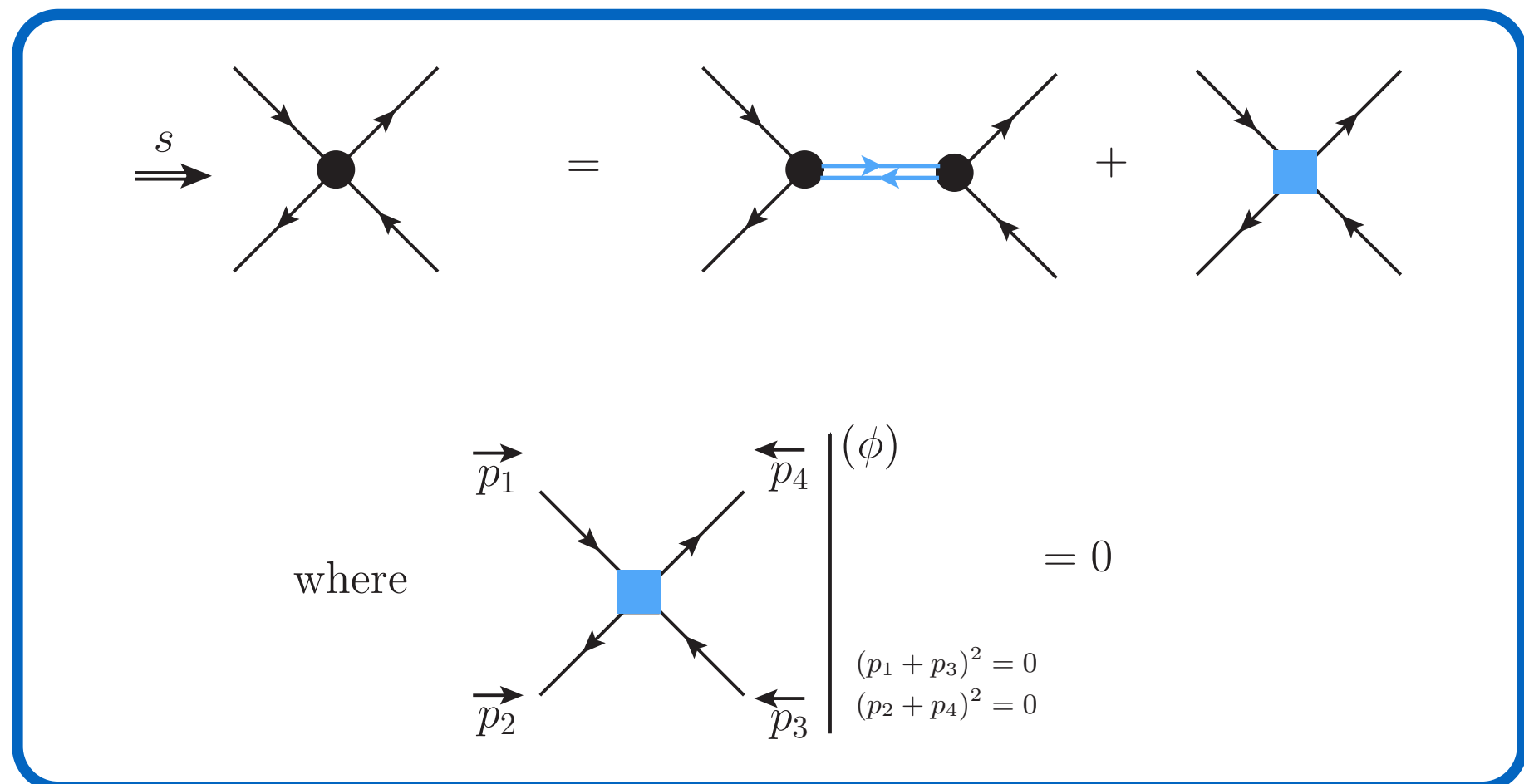
functional RG: $\left(\partial_t + \int_x \dot{\Phi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \right) \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$

glue quantum fluctuations
hadronic quantum fluctuations

$\frac{1}{2}$
quark quantum fluctuations
 $\frac{1}{2}$

‘DynHad for mesons & diquarks is BSE-DSE for QCD in a ‘unified’ effective action approach’

Dynamical hadronisation



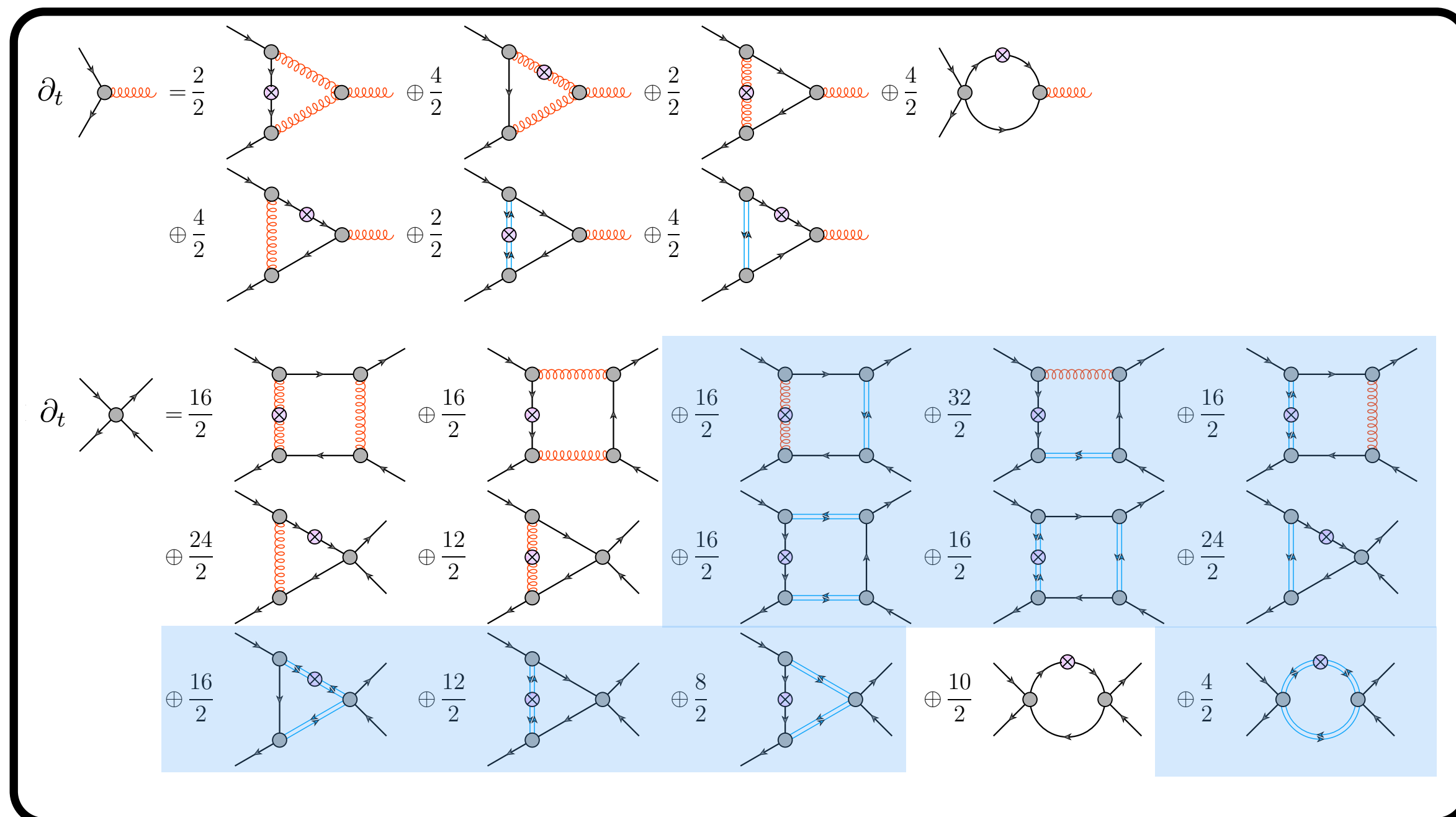
Functional flows for QCD

functional RG:
$$\left(\partial_t + \int_x \dot{\Phi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \right) \Gamma_k[\Phi] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{gluon loop} - \text{ghost loop} \right] - \text{quark loop} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{hadronic loop} \right]$$

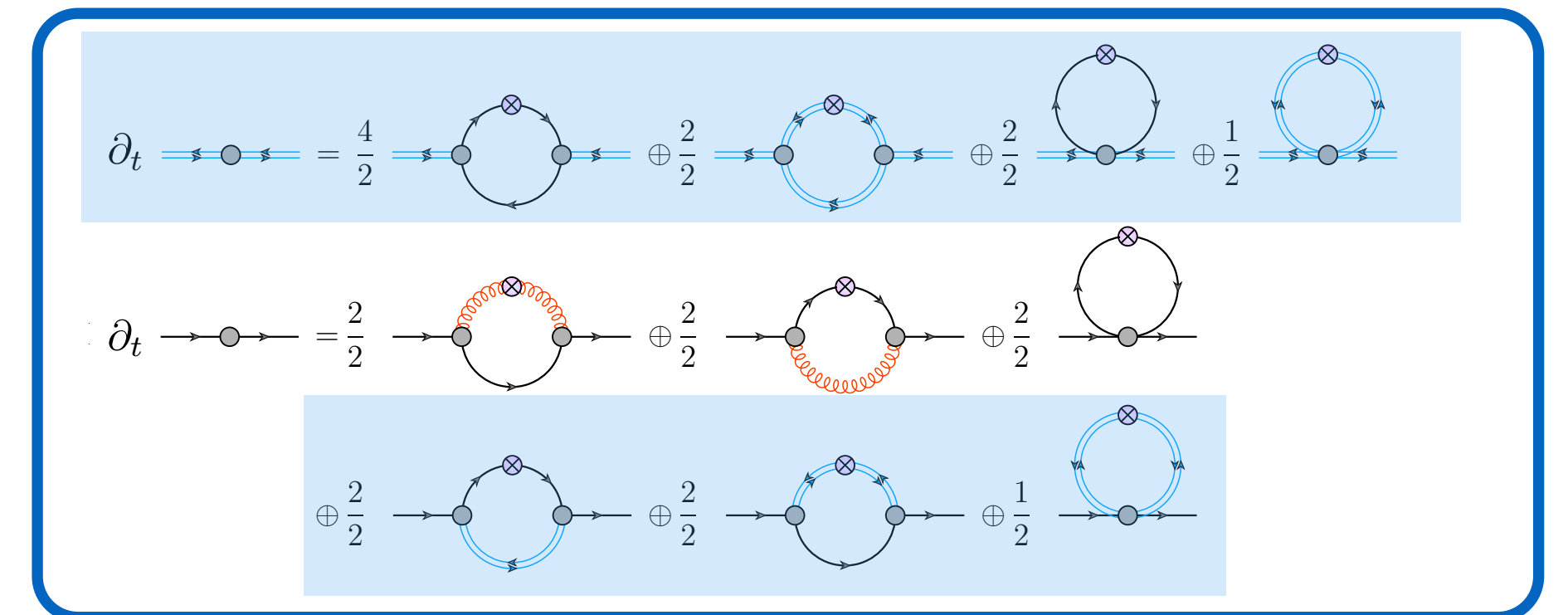
glue quantum fluctuations
quark quantum fluctuations
hadronic quantum fluctuations

Correlation functions

<p>gluon propagator</p> $\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$	<p>quark propagator</p> $\langle q\bar{q} \rangle(p)$	<p>quark-gluon vertex</p> $\langle q\bar{q}A_\mu \rangle(p_1, p_2)$ Eight transverse tensor structures	<p>quark—anti-quark scattering</p> $\langle q\bar{q}q\bar{q} \rangle(p_1, p_2, p_3)$
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Dynamical hadronisation



Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

functional RG: $\left(\partial_t + \int_x \dot{\Phi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \right) \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$

The diagram shows the functional RG equation with four terms in brackets:

- 1/2** (in a red box): A loop of red wavy lines (glue) with a diamond vertex at the top.
- (minus sign): A loop of dashed lines (quark) with a diamond vertex at the top.
- (minus sign): A loop of solid black lines (quark) with a diamond vertex at the top.
- + 1/2** (in a blue box): A loop of blue wavy lines (hadronic) with a diamond vertex at the top.

Labels above and below the diagrams identify them as "glue quantum fluctuations", "quark quantum fluctuations", and "hadronic quantum fluctuations".

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

functional RG: $\left(\partial_t + \int_x \dot{\Phi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \right) \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$

Consider path integral in the presence of sources for composite operators

JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831-2915

$$Z[J_q, J_{\bar{q}}, J_{\mathcal{O}}] = \int dqd\bar{q} e^{-S[q, \bar{q}] + \int J_q q - \bar{q} J_{\bar{q}} + \int J_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[q, \bar{q}]}$$

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

functional RG: $\left(\partial_t + \int_x \dot{\Phi} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi} \right) \Gamma_k[\Phi] =$

Consider path integral in the presence of sources for composite operators

JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831-2915

$$Z[J_q, J_{\bar{q}}, J_{\mathcal{O}}] = \int dqd\bar{q} e^{-S[q, \bar{q}] + \int J_q q - \bar{q} J_{\bar{q}} + \int J_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[q, \bar{q}]}$$

Choose scale-dependent $\mathcal{O}_k[q, \bar{q}]$ 'to optimise dynamics'!

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[A_\mu, q, \bar{q}] \longrightarrow \partial_t \Gamma_k[\Phi] + \partial_t \mathcal{O}_k^{(i)}[\Phi] \frac{\delta \Gamma_k}{\delta \Phi_i}$$

$$\Phi = (A_\mu, q, \bar{q}, \langle \mathcal{O}^{(1)} \rangle, \dots)$$

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

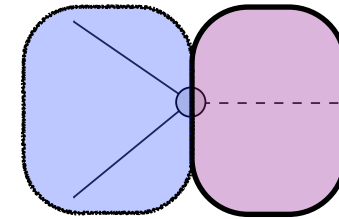
2001 - : Braun, Flörchinger, Fu Gies, JMP,
Rennecke, Wetterich, ...

Implementation:

$$\frac{\lambda_\psi}{2} [(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 - (\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\psi)^2] = \left[i h \bar{\psi}(\tau \cdot \Phi)\psi + \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \Phi^2 \right]_{\text{EoM}(\Phi)}$$

$$\lambda_\psi = \frac{h^2}{m_\phi^2}$$

Hubbard-Stratonovich



$$\Phi = (\sigma, \vec{\pi})$$

$$\tau \cdot \Phi = \sigma + i\gamma_5 \vec{\sigma} \vec{\pi}$$

Consider path integral in the presence of sources for composite operators

JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831-2915

$$Z[J_q, J_{\bar{q}}, J_{\mathcal{O}}] = \int dqd\bar{q} e^{-S[q, \bar{q}] + \int J_q q - \bar{q} J_{\bar{q}} + \int J_{\mathcal{O}} \mathcal{O}[q, \bar{q}]}$$

Common choices

$$T^i = (1, \gamma_5 \vec{\sigma})$$

Scalar-pseudoscalar channel

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

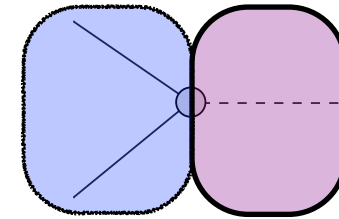
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Common choices

$$T^i = (1, \gamma_5 \vec{\sigma})$$

Scalar-pseudoscalar channel

$$T^i = \gamma_0$$

Density channel
(part of vector multiplet)

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

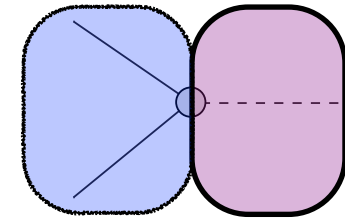
2001 - : Braun, Flörchinger, Fu Gies, JMP,
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JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831-2915

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Common choices

$$T^i = (1, \gamma_5 \vec{\sigma})$$

Scalar-pseudoscalar channel

$$T^i = (\gamma_0, \vec{\gamma})$$

Density channel

(part of vector multiplet)

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

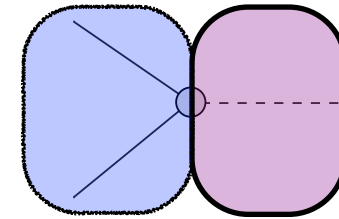
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JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831-2915

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Scalar-pseudoscalar channel

$$T^i = (\gamma_0, \vec{\gamma})$$

Density channel
(part of vector multiplet)

$$\psi \tilde{T}^i \psi$$

Diquark channels

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

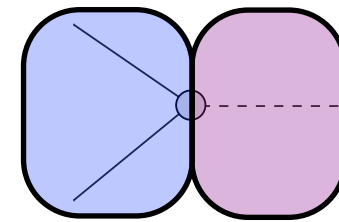
$$\frac{\lambda_\psi}{2} [(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 - (\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\psi)^2] = \left[i h \bar{\psi}(\tau \cdot \Phi)\psi + \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \Phi^2 \right]_{\text{EoM}(\Phi)}$$

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Hubbard-Stratonovich



Common choices

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$$T^i = (\gamma_0, \vec{\gamma})$$

Density channel
(part of vector multiplet)

$$\psi \tilde{T}^i \psi$$

Diquark channels

Complete basis

$$\mathbf{N}_f = 2 : 10$$

$$\mathbf{N}_f = 3 : 26$$

Momentum-independent
tensor structures

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

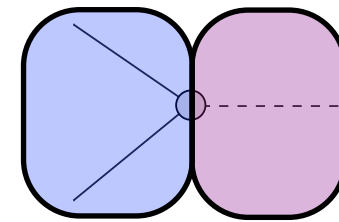
$$\frac{\lambda_\psi}{2} [(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 - (\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\psi)^2] = \left[i h \bar{\psi}(\tau \cdot \Phi)\psi + \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \Phi^2 \right]_{\text{EoM}(\Phi)}$$

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Hubbard-Stratonovich



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$$T^i = (\gamma_0, \vec{\gamma})$$

Density channel
(part of vector multiplet)

$$\psi\tilde{T}^i\psi$$

Diquark channels

Complete basis

$$\mathbf{N}_f = 2 : 10$$

$$\mathbf{N}_f = 3 : 26$$

Momentum-independent
tensor structures

All tensor structures for $\mathbf{N}_f = 2 : 256$

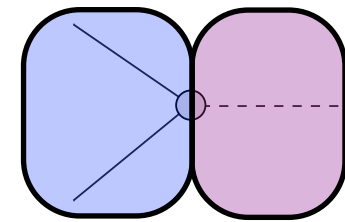
Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

$$\frac{\lambda_\psi}{2} [(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 - (\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\psi)^2] = \left[i h \bar{\psi}(\tau \cdot \Phi)\psi + \frac{1}{2}m_\phi^2\Phi^2 \right]_{\text{EoM}(\Phi)}$$

$$\lambda_\psi = \frac{h^2}{m_\phi^2}$$

Hubbard-Stratonovich



$$\Phi = (\sigma, \vec{\pi})$$

$$\tau \cdot \Phi = \sigma + i\gamma_5\vec{\sigma}\vec{\pi}$$

General dynamical hadronisation

hadronised Flow

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Big|_\phi \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2}G_{k,\phi}\dot{R}_{k,\phi} + R_k G_{k,\phi} \frac{\delta\dot{\phi}}{\delta\phi} - \frac{\delta\Gamma}{\delta\phi} \dot{\phi}$$

$$\phi = (A_\mu, C, \bar{C}, q, \bar{q}, \Phi, \dots, n, \bar{n}, \dots)$$

mesons baryons

How to fix ϕ_k & $\dot{\phi}_k$?

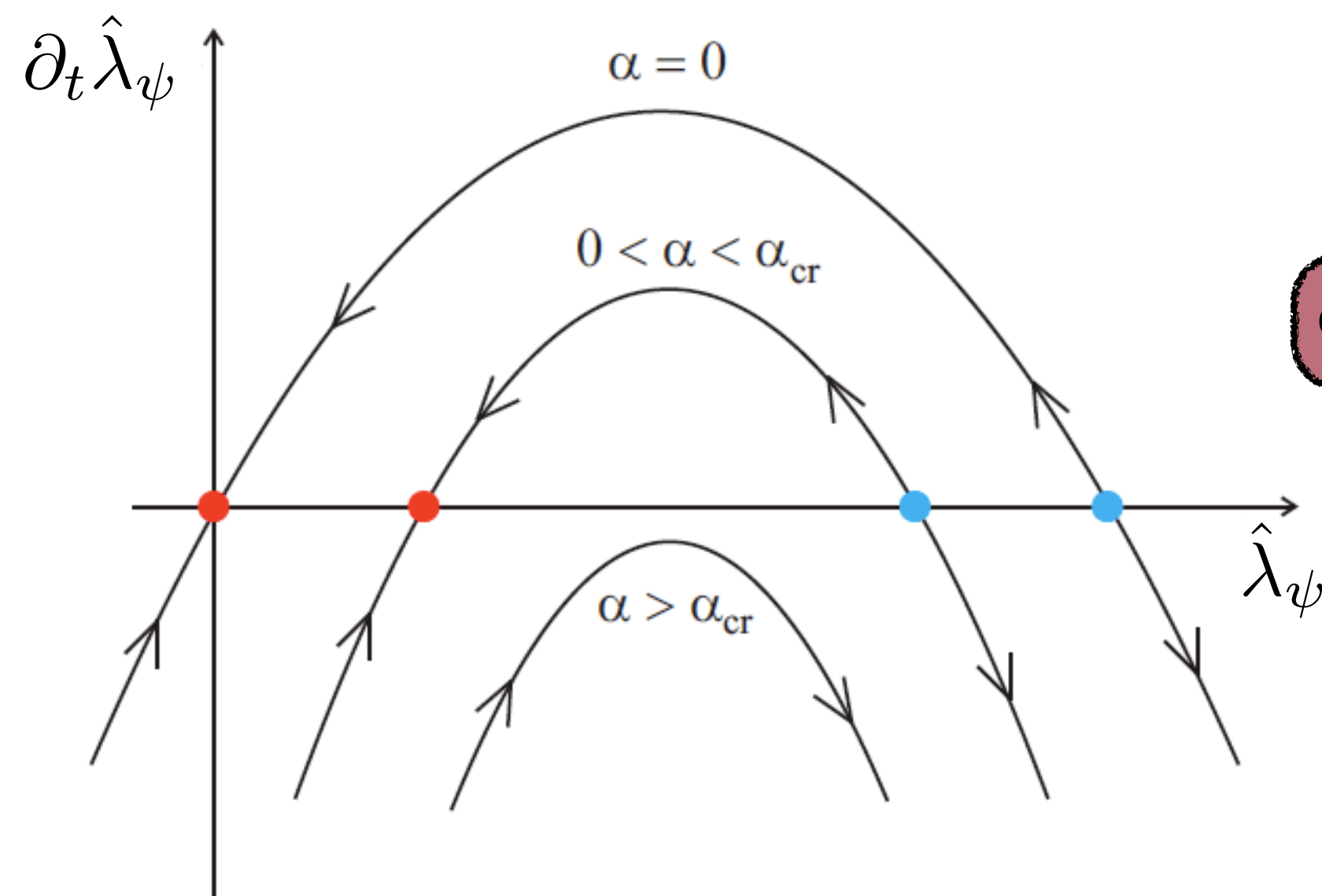
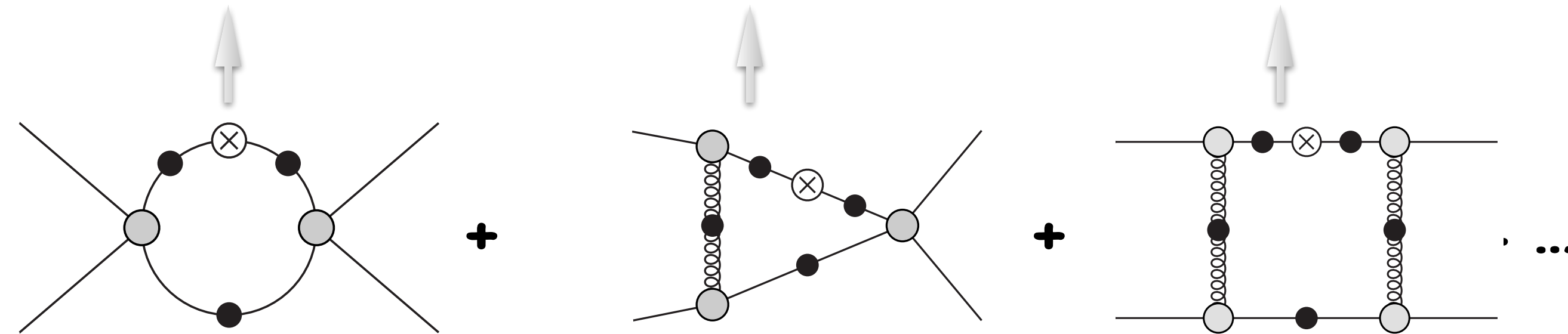
$$\dot{\Phi}_k \simeq \dot{A}_k \bar{\psi} \tau \psi + \dot{B}_k \Phi_k + \dot{C}_k$$

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

Flow for four-fermion coupling $\hat{\lambda}_\psi = \lambda_\psi k^2$ with infrared scale k

$$k \partial_k \hat{\lambda}_\psi = 2 \hat{\lambda}_\psi + A \left(\frac{T}{k} \right) \hat{\lambda}_\psi^2 + B \left(\frac{T}{k} \right) \hat{\lambda}_\psi \alpha_s + C \left(\frac{T}{k} \right) \alpha_s^2 + \dots$$

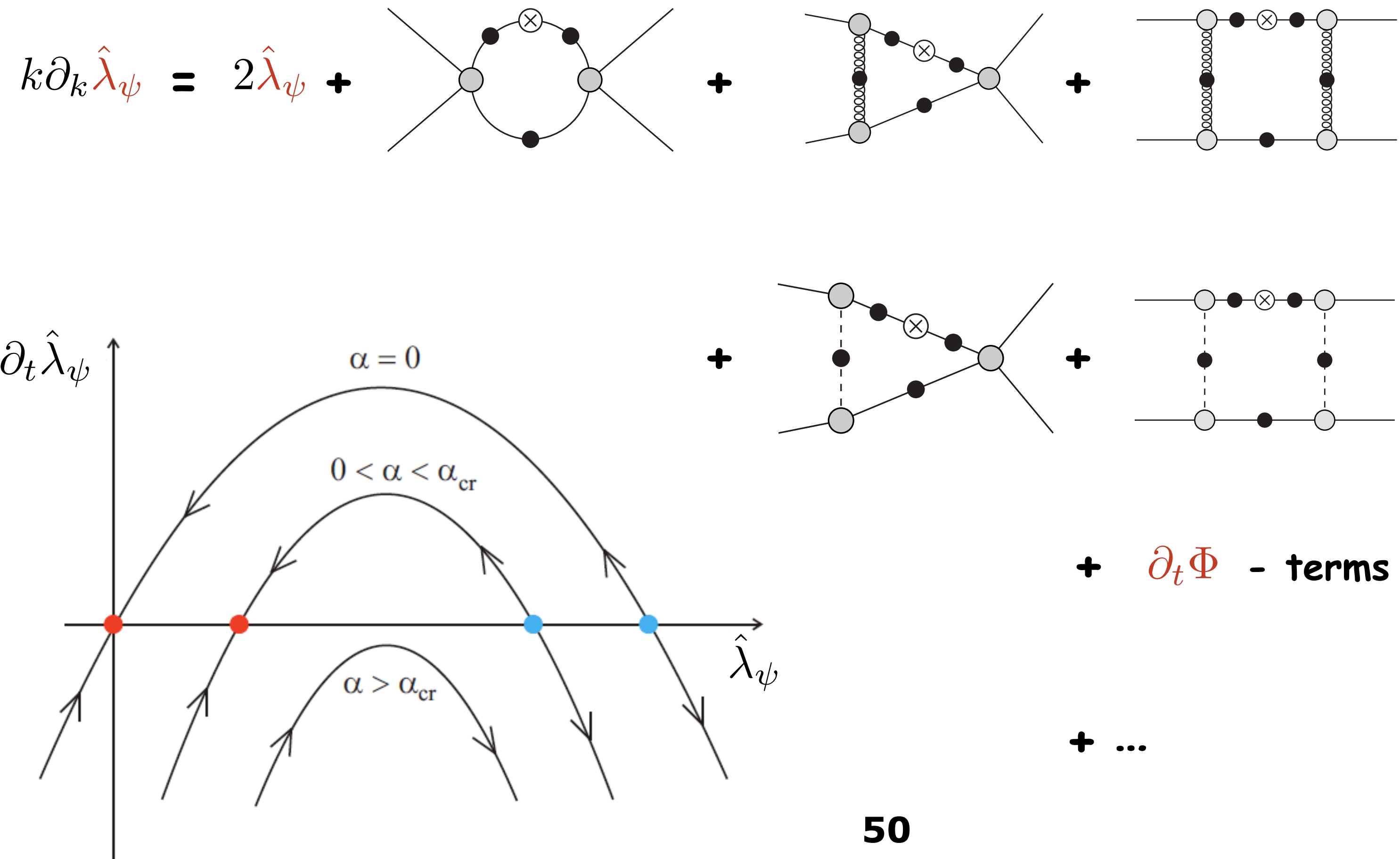


chiral symmetry breaking $\longleftrightarrow \alpha_s > \alpha_{s,cr}$

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

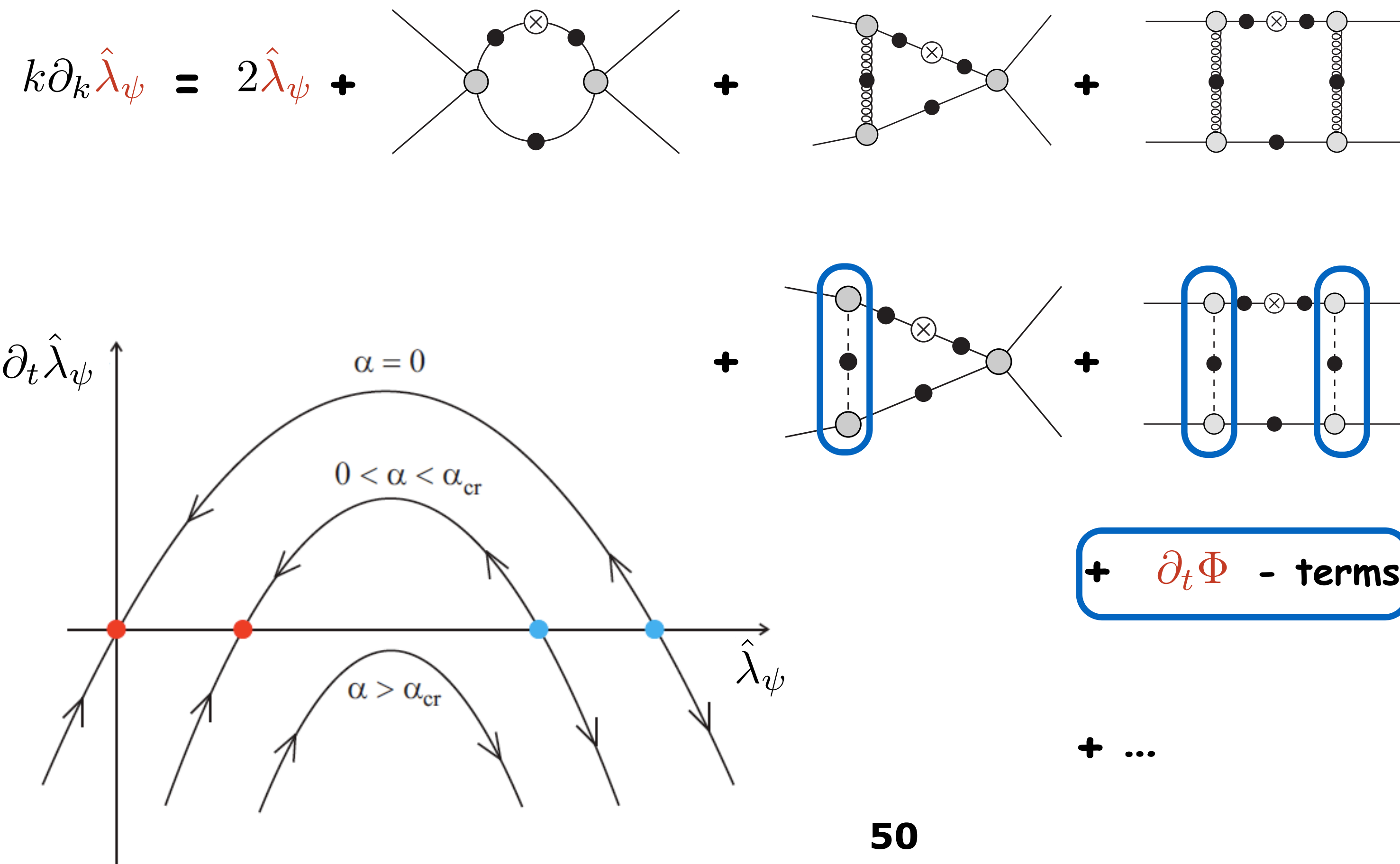
Flow for four-fermion coupling $\hat{\lambda}_\psi = \lambda_\psi k^2$ with infrared scale k



Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

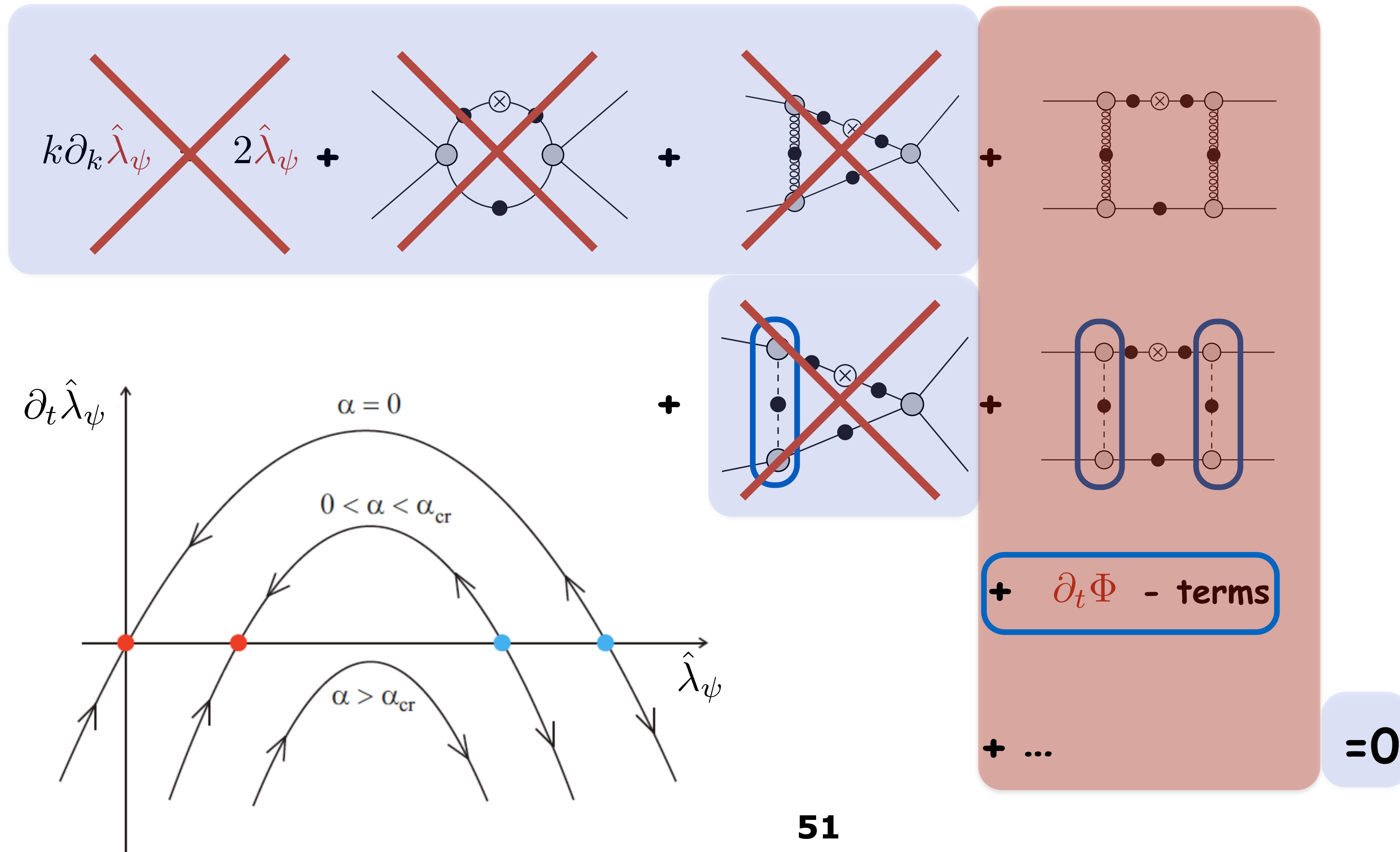
Flow for four-fermion coupling $\hat{\lambda}_\psi = \lambda_\psi k^2$ with infrared scale k



Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

Implementation:

Full bosonisation $\hat{\lambda}_\psi = 0$



Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

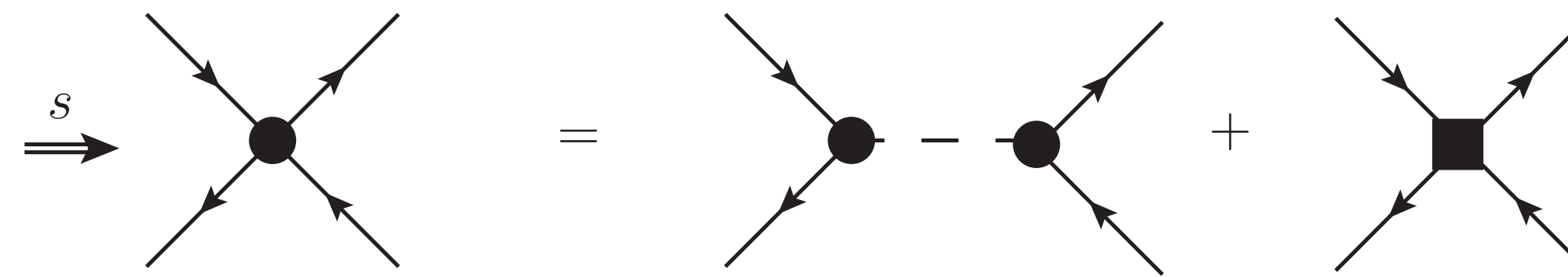
! Reminder !

Full bosonisation $\hat{\lambda}_\psi = 0$ Really?

Dynamical hadronisation: mesons & diquarks

! Reminder !

Full bosonisation $\hat{\lambda}_\psi = 0$ Really?



where

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (p_1 + p_3)^2 = 0 \\ (p_2 + p_4)^2 = 0 \end{array} \right|_{(\phi)} = 0$$

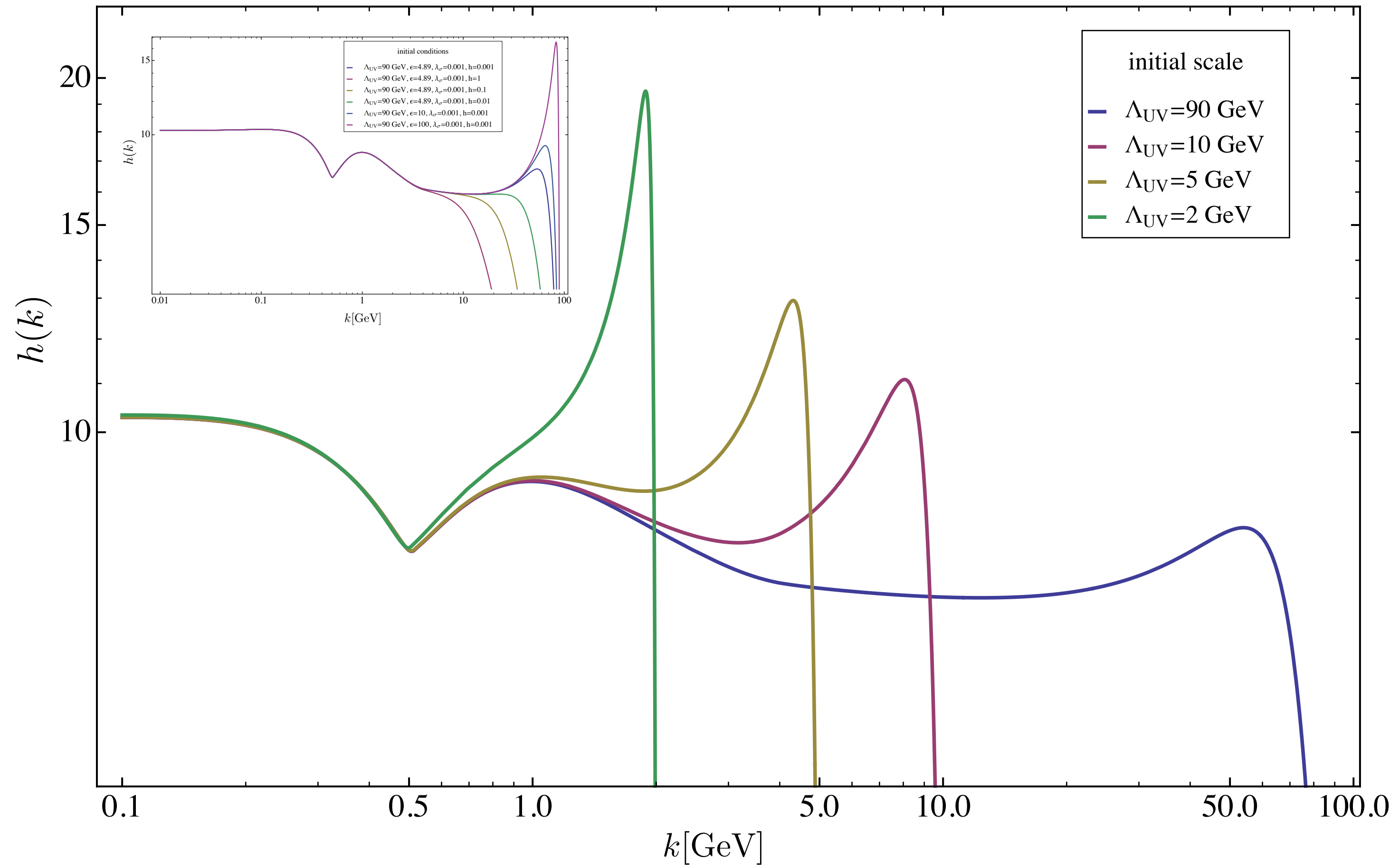
(i) Complete dynamical hadronisation of one tensor channel removes one momentum channel!

(ii) Residual four-quark vertex left!

Dynamical hadronisation at work

Dynamical hadronisation

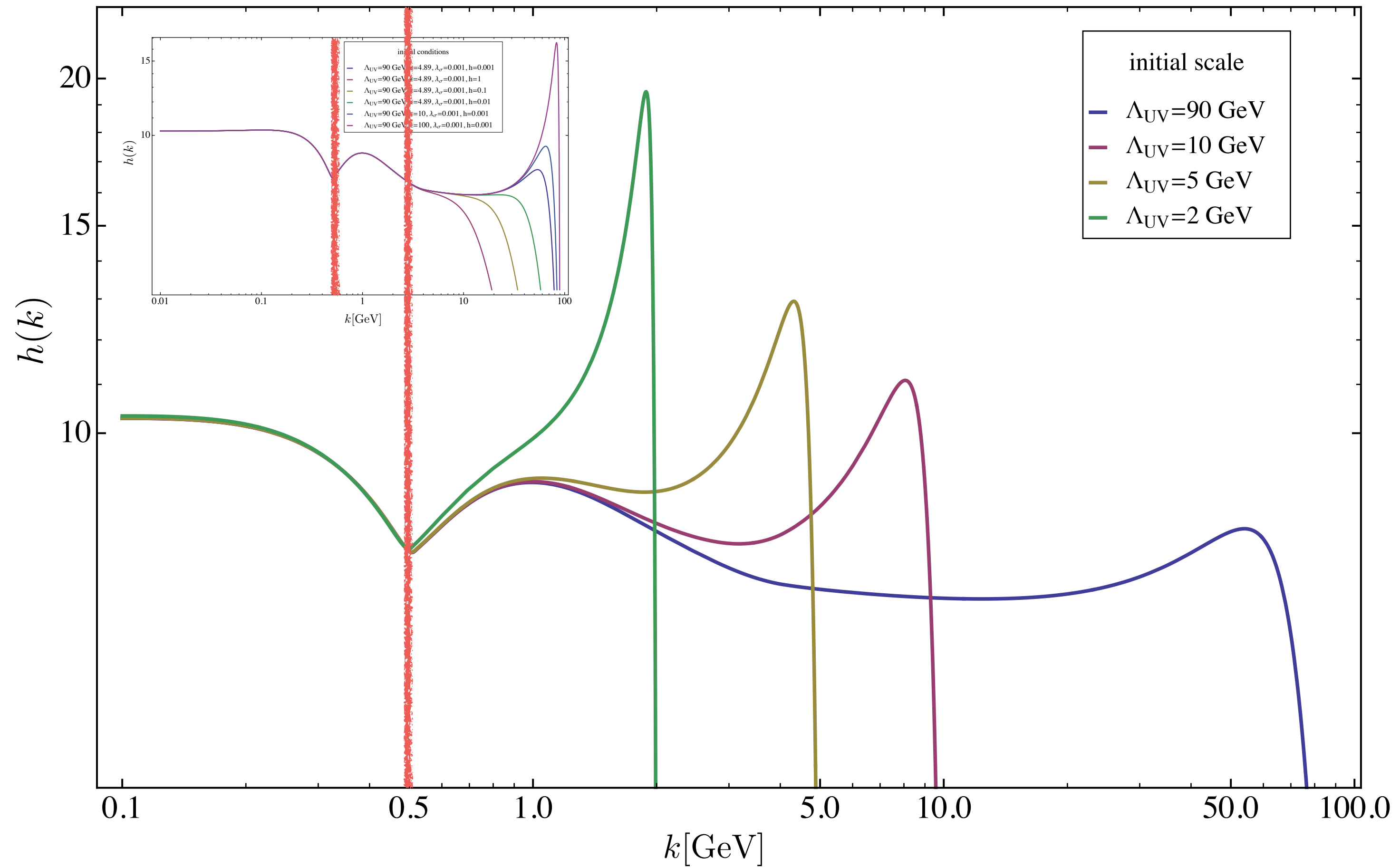
Stability & decoupling



Dynamical hadronisation

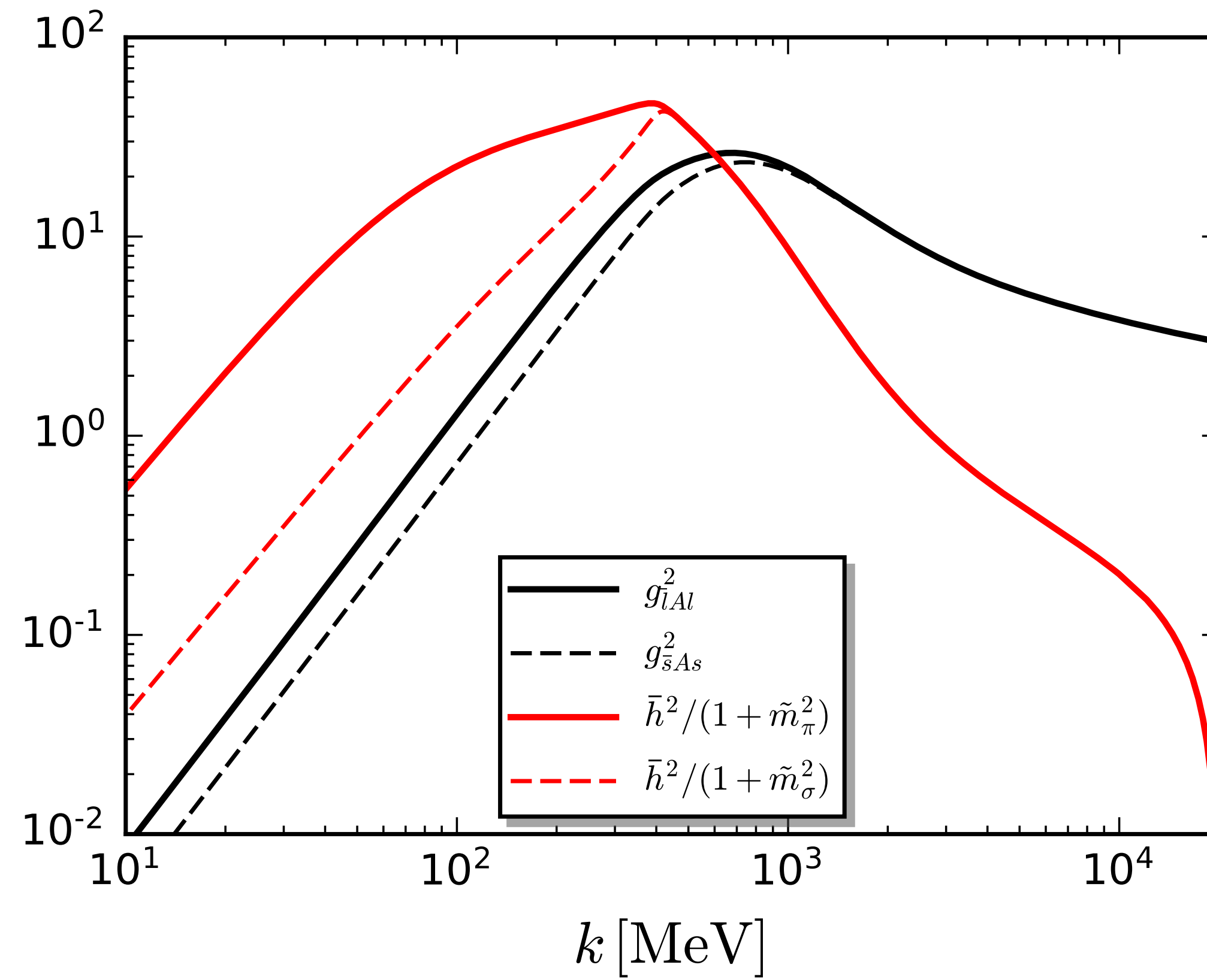
Cutoff scale of dynamical
chiral symmetry breaking

Stability & decoupling



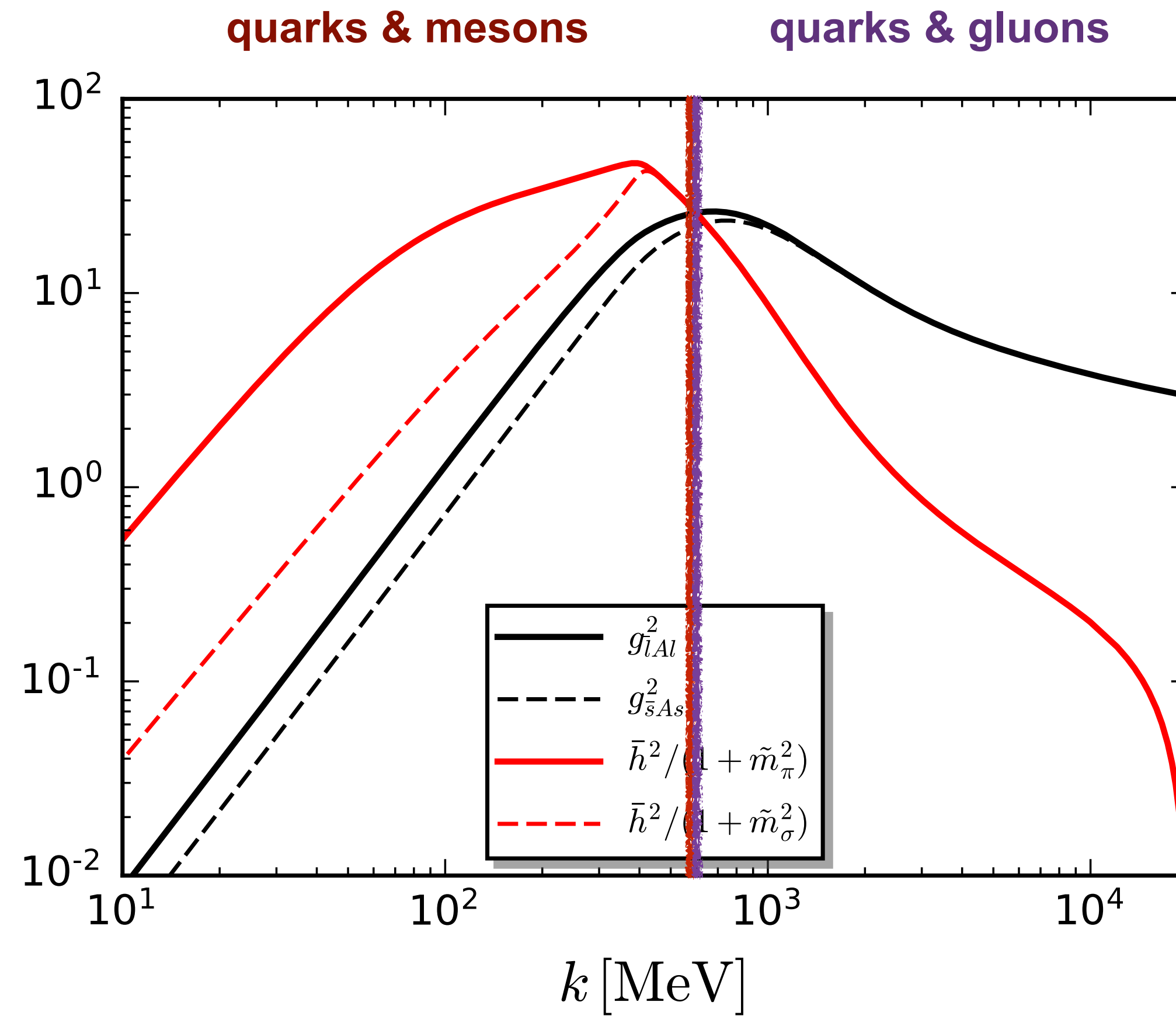
Dynamical hadronisation

Stability & decoupling



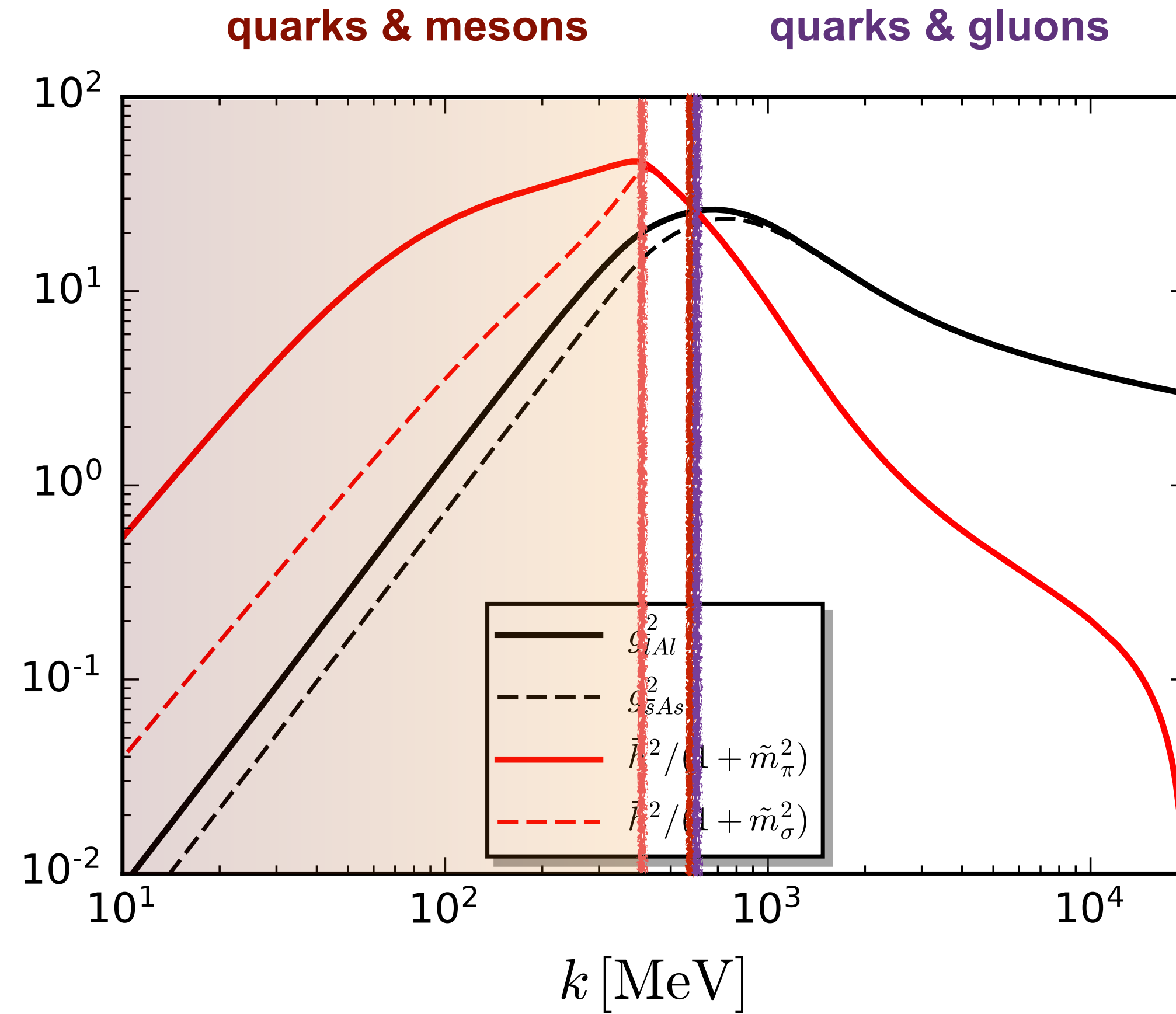
Dynamical hadronisation

Stability & decoupling



Dynamical hadronisation

Stability & decoupling

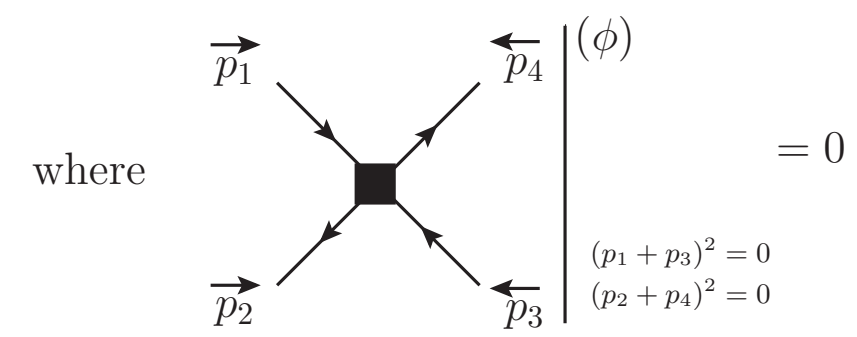
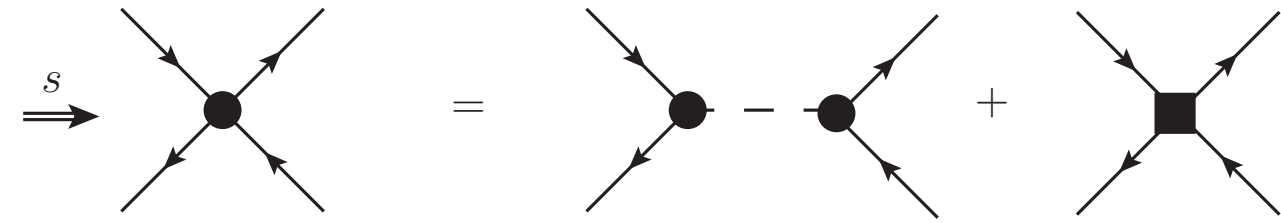


Pions: Chiral perturbation theory

Dynamical hadronisation at work

Mesons & diquarks:

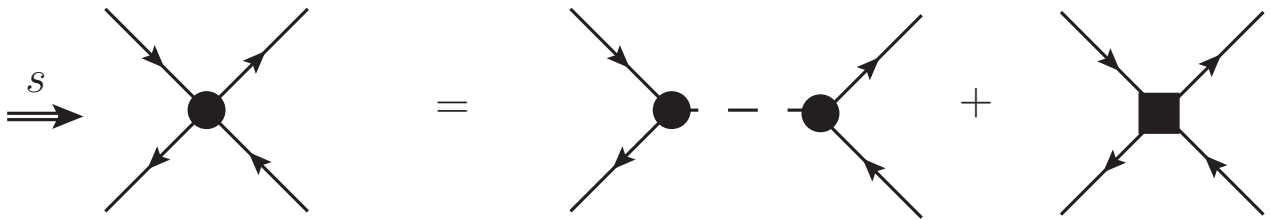
(i)



Dynamical hadronisation at work

Mesons & diquarks:

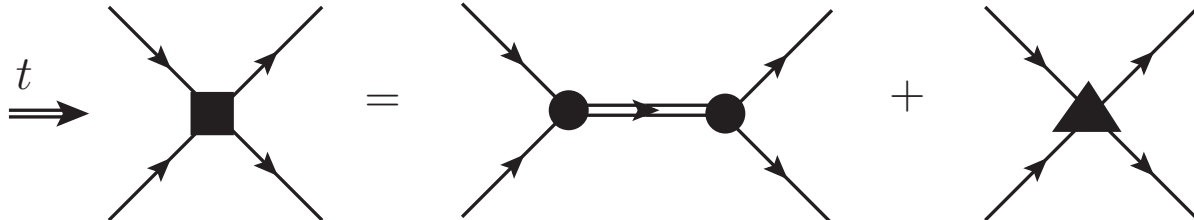
(i)



where

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (p_1 + p_3)^2 = 0 \\ (p_2 + p_4)^2 = 0 \end{array} \right| (\phi) = 0$$

(ii)



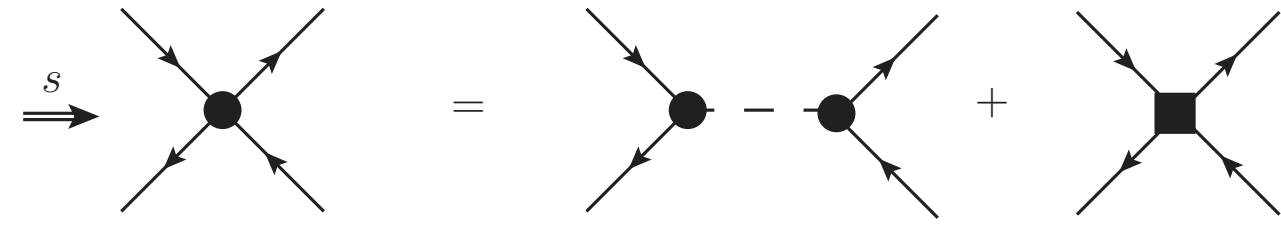
where

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (p_1 + p_2)^2 = 0 \\ (p_3 + p_4)^2 = 0 \end{array} \right| (d) = 0$$

Dynamical hadronisation at work

Mesons & diquarks:

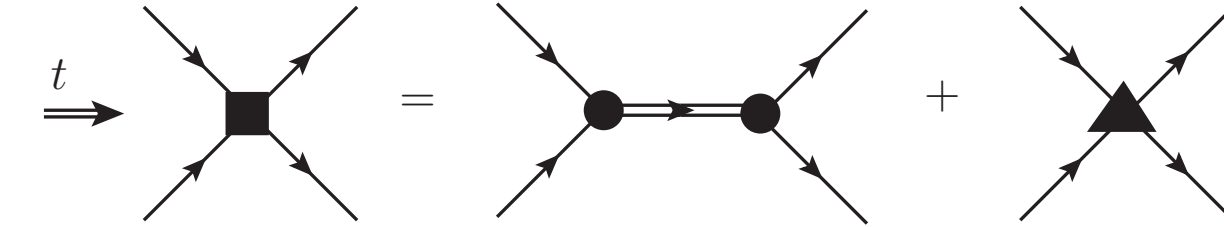
(i)



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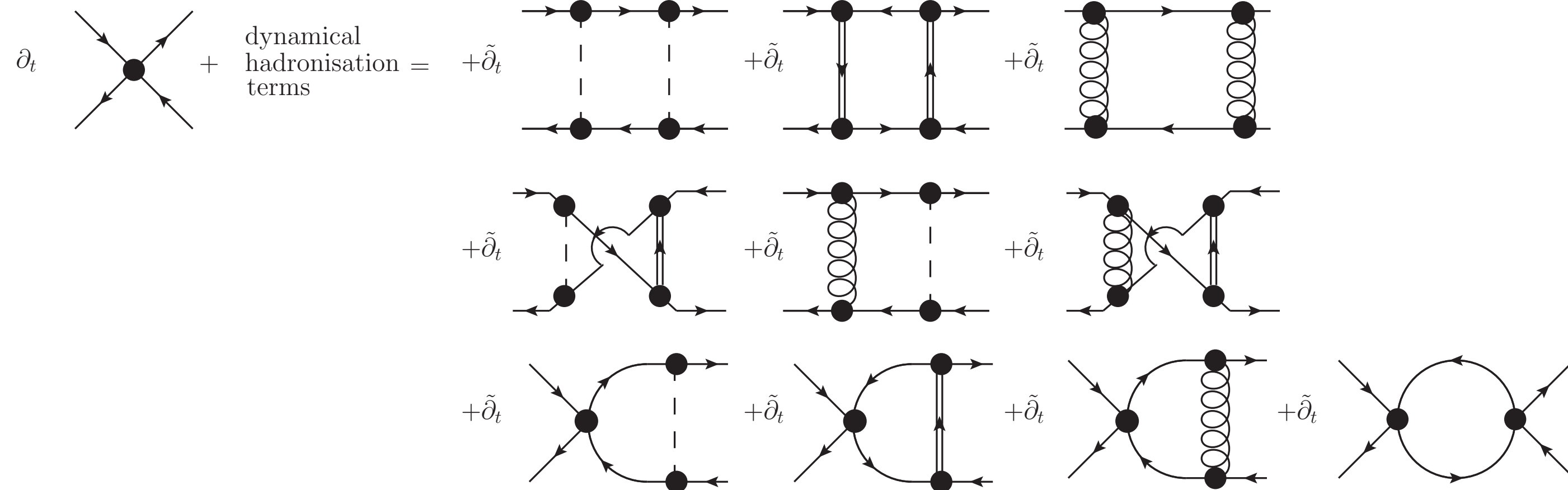
(ii)



where

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (p_1 + p_2)^2 = 0 \\ (p_3 + p_4)^2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} = 0$$

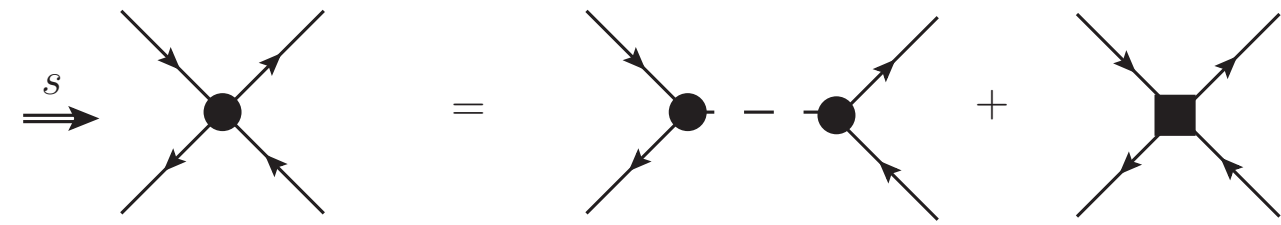
Schematical flow



Dynamical hadronisation at work

Mesons & diquarks:

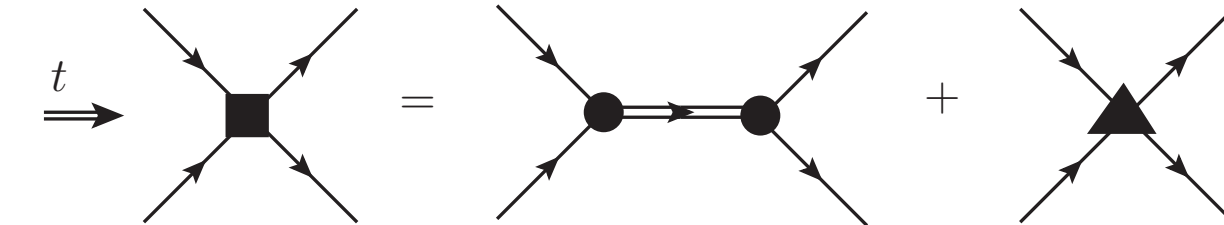
(i)



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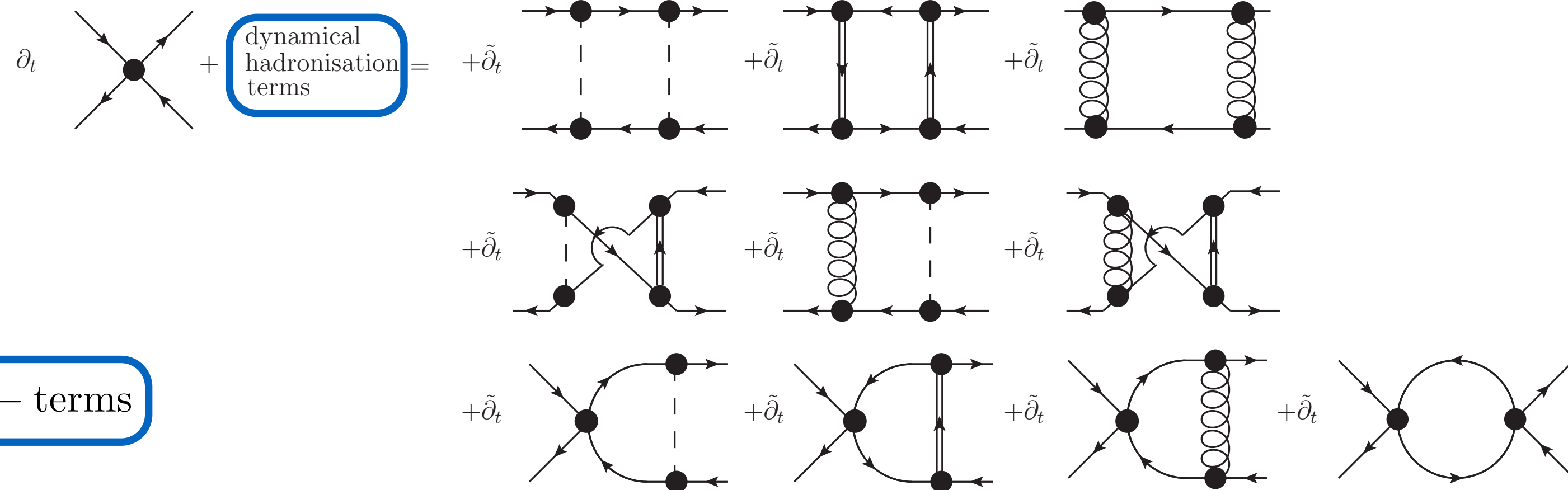
(ii)



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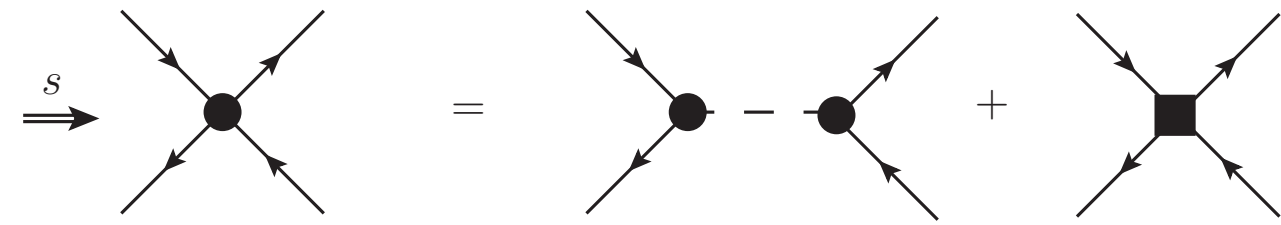
Schematical flow



Dynamical hadronisation at work

Mesons & diquarks:

(i)

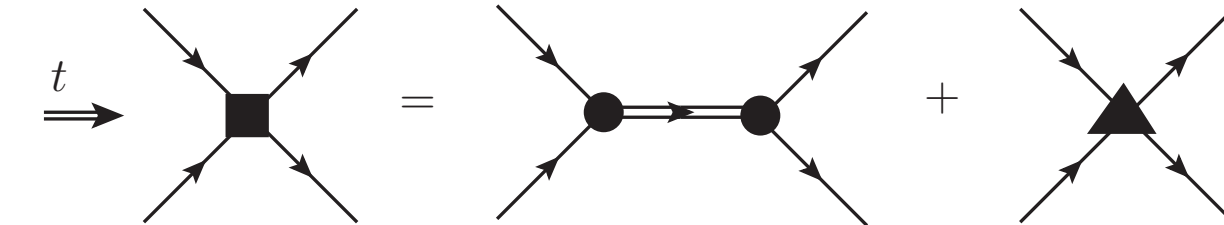


where

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{cases} (p_1 + p_3)^2 = 0 \\ (p_2 + p_4)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(ii)

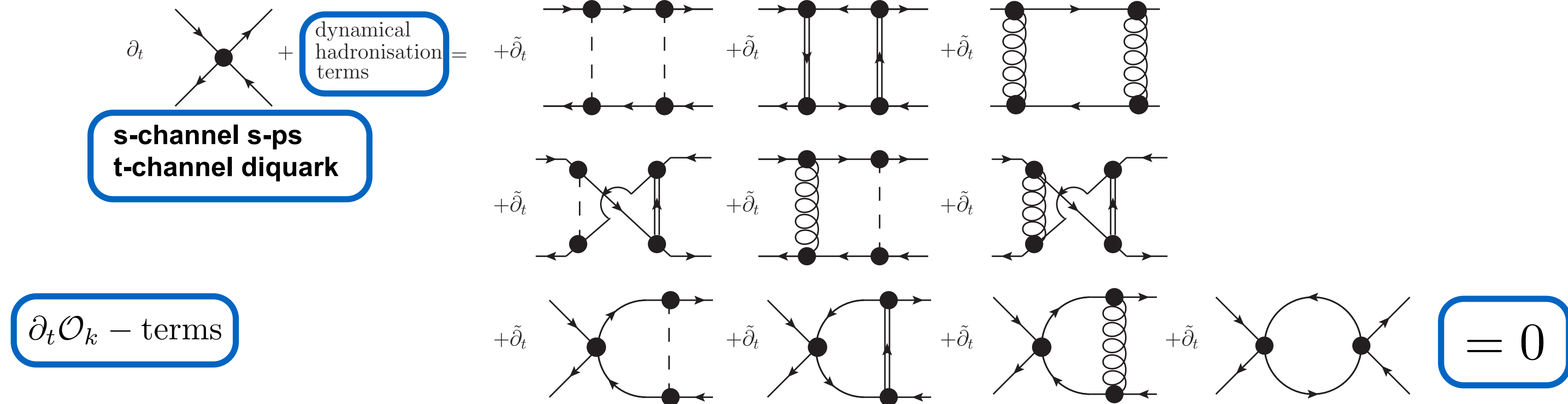


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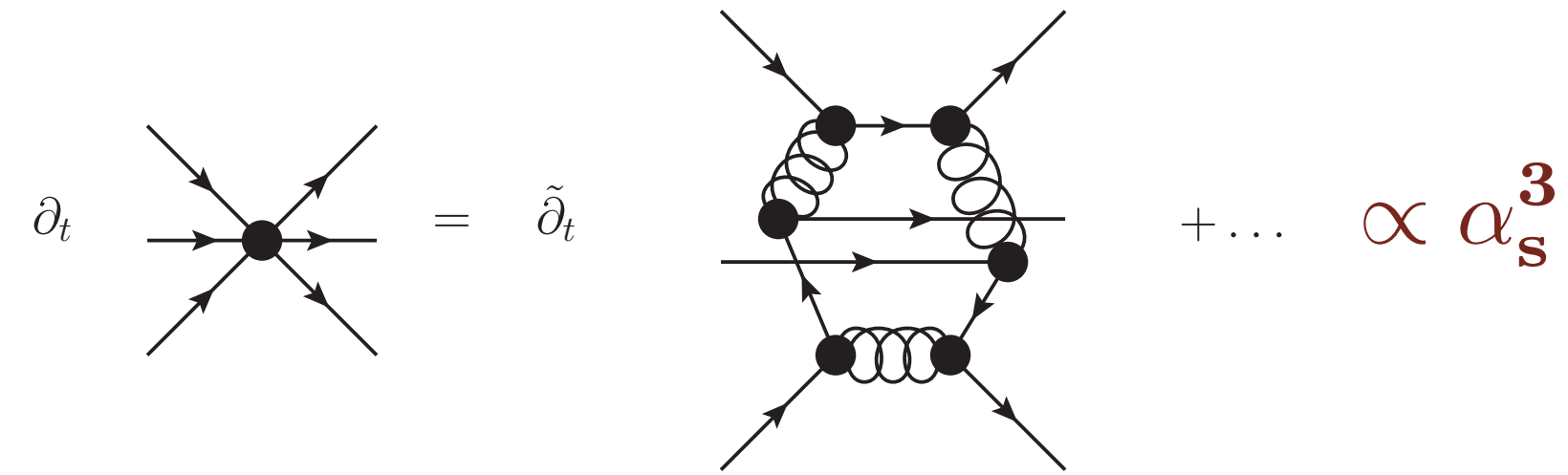
Schematical flow



Dynamical hadronisation at work

baryons:

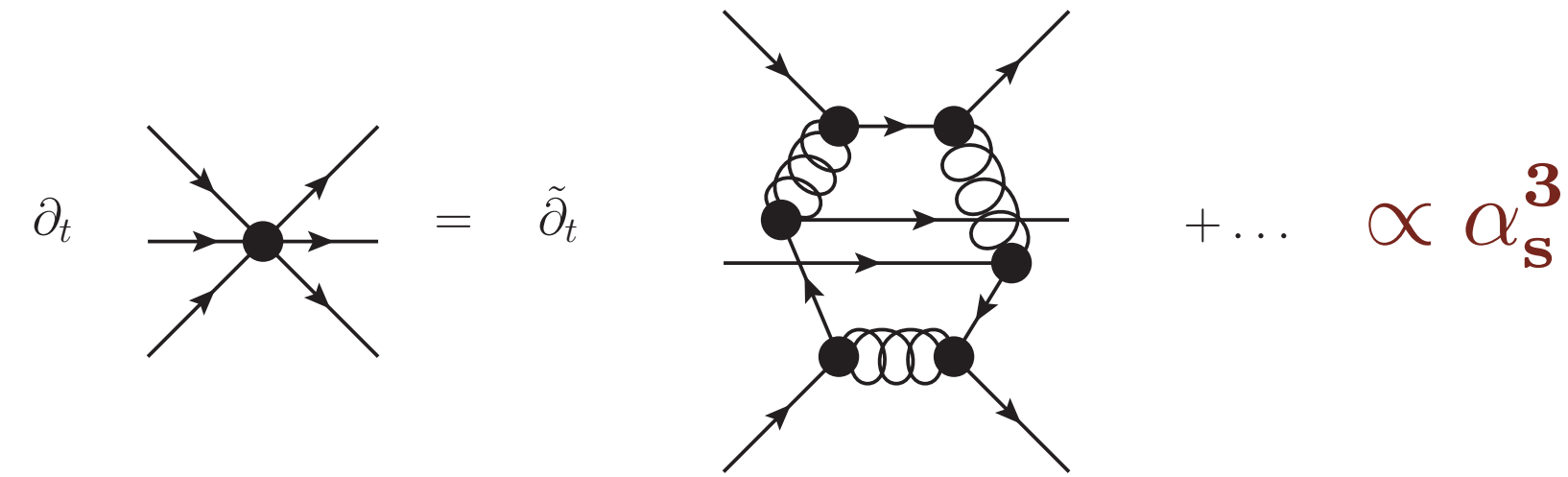
Dominant UV-process:



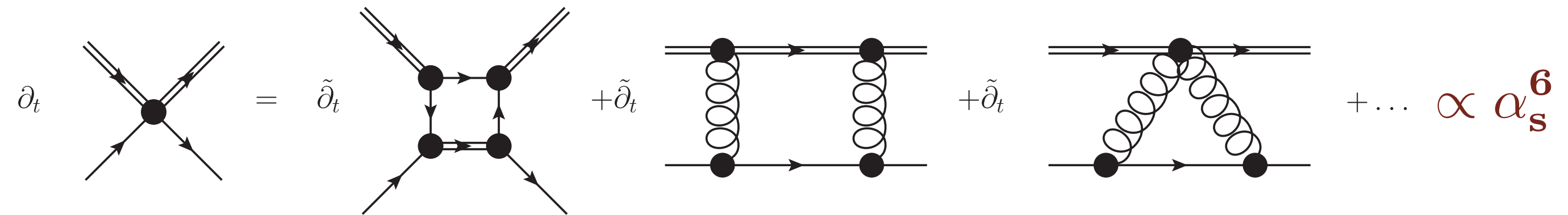
Dynamical hadronisation at work

baryons:

Dominant UV-process:



UV-subdominant:

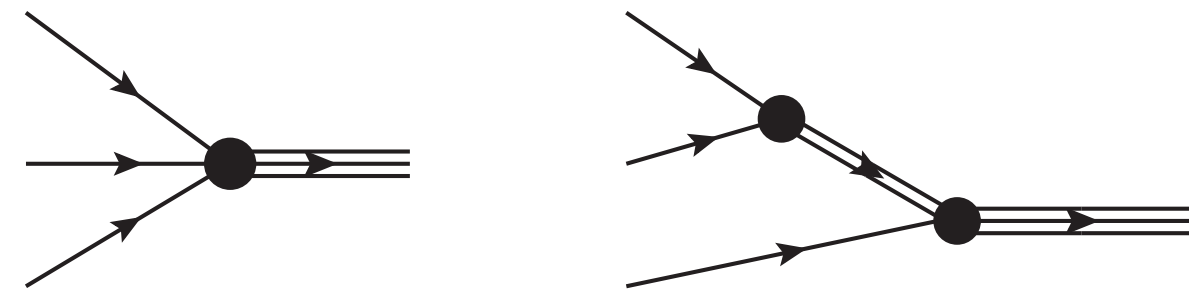


Dynamical hadronisation at work

baryons:

Baryonisation

Baryon formation processes

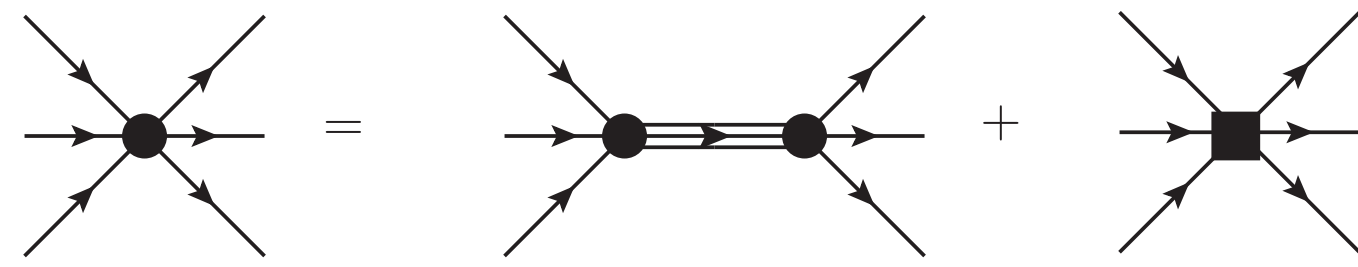


Dynamical hadronisation at work

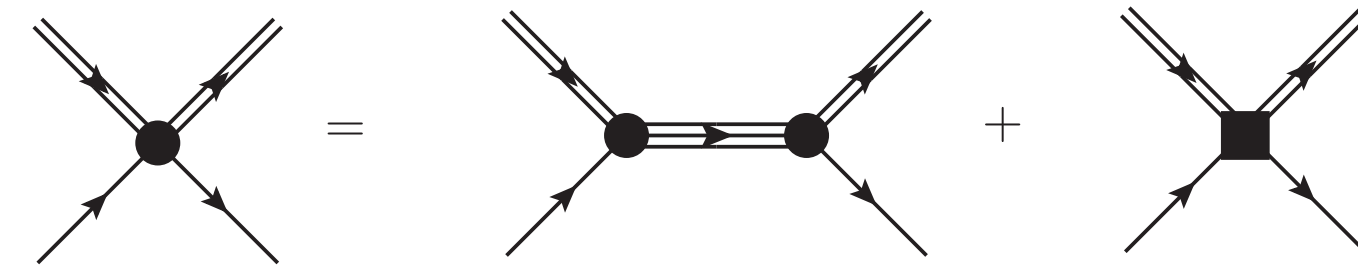
baryons:

Baryonisation

three-quark scattering



quark-diquark scattering

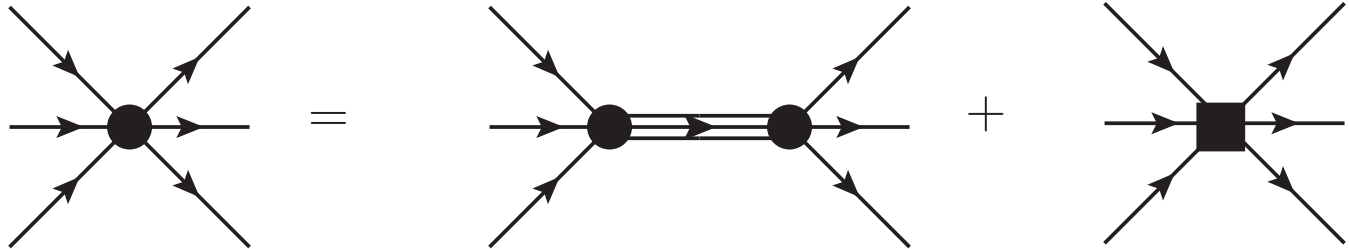


Dynamical hadronisation at work

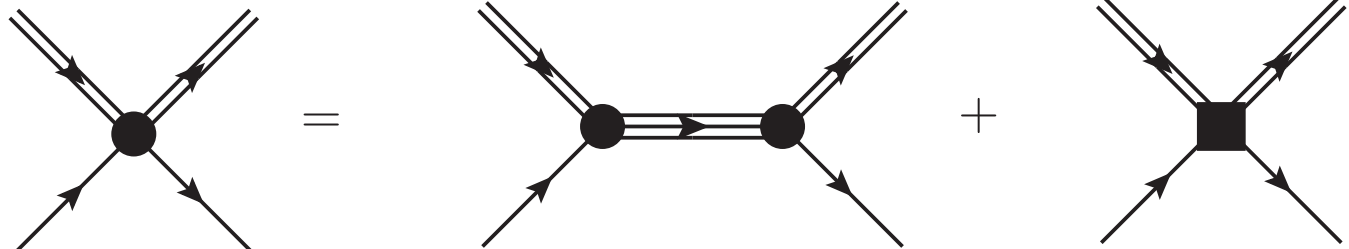
baryons:

Baryonisation

three-quark scattering

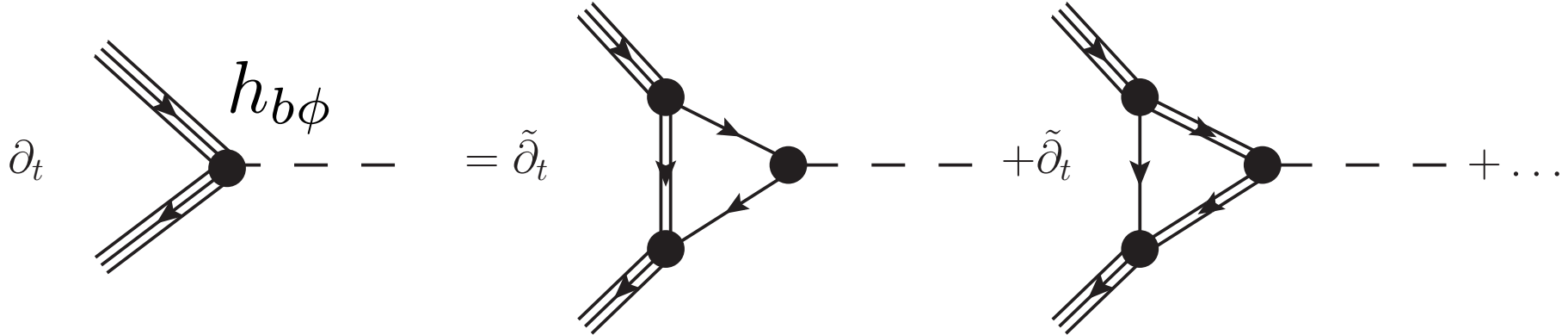


quark-diquark scattering

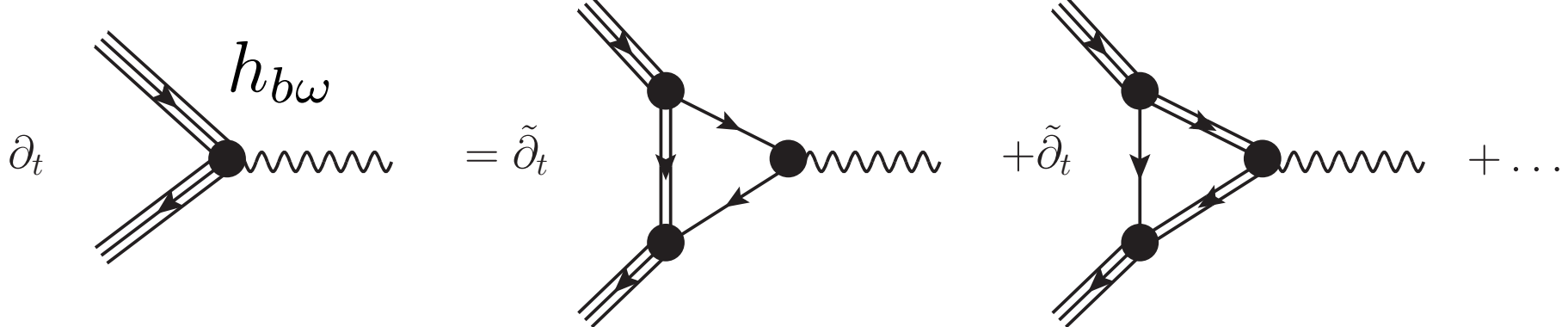


Yukawa-flows with baryonisation

nucleon-nucleon — $(\vec{\pi}, \sigma)$ scattering:



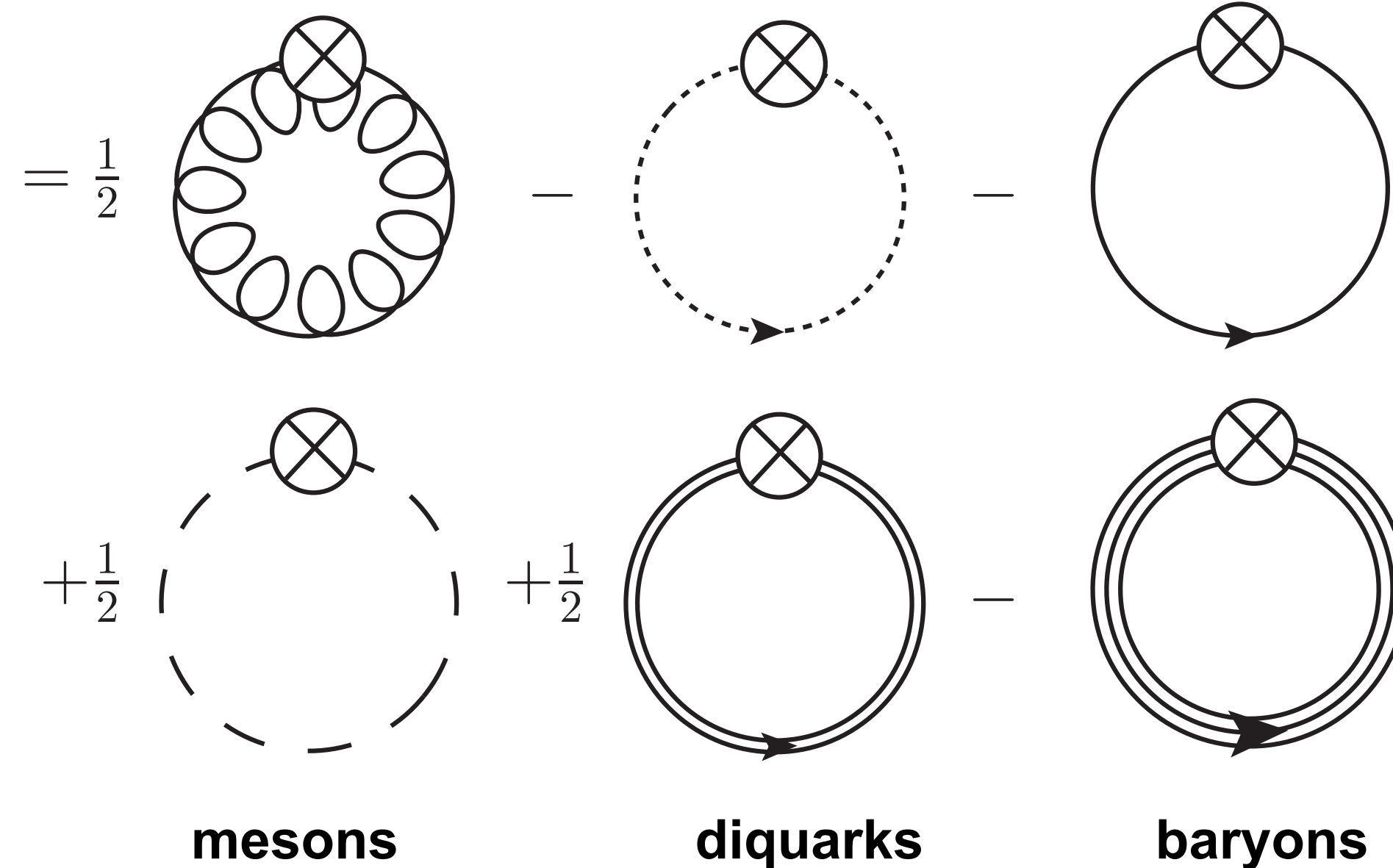
nucleon-nucleon — ω_μ scattering:



Dynamical hadronisation at work

‘DynHad for mesons, diquarks & baryons is Faddeev-BSE-DSE for QCD in a ‘unified’ effective action approach’

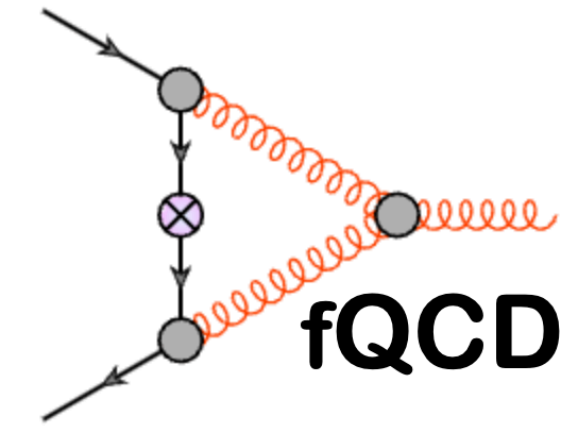
$$\left(\partial_t + \partial_t \Phi_{i,k}[\Phi] \frac{\delta}{\delta \Phi_i} \right) (\Gamma_k[\Phi] + c_{\Phi_i} \Phi_i)$$



(II) Functional QCD and the QCD phase structure

- **QCD at finite temperature and density**
 - Benchmarks in the vacuum
 - Correlation functions at finite temperature
 - Polyakov loop from functional approaches
- **QCD phase structure**
 - Locating the QCD phase boundary and the critical end point
 - The unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories and how to use them
 - Fluctuations of conserved charges: Ripples of the critical end point

fQCD collaboration



Dalian, Beijing, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Gießen

**Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Geissel, Huang, Lu, Ihssen, Pawlowski, Rennecke, Sattler,
Schallmo, Stoll, Tan, Töpfel, Turnwald, Wessely, Wen, Wink, Yin, Zheng, Zorbach**

Functional flows for QCD

functional RG: $\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] =$ **free energy/grand potential**

glue quantum fluctuations: $\frac{1}{2}$ (gluon loop diagram)

quark quantum fluctuations: (quark loop diagram)

hadronic quantum fluctuations: $\frac{1}{2}$ (ghost loop diagram)

Correlation functions

gluon propagator

$$\langle A_\mu A_\nu \rangle(p)$$

quark propagator

$$\langle q\bar{q} \rangle(p)$$

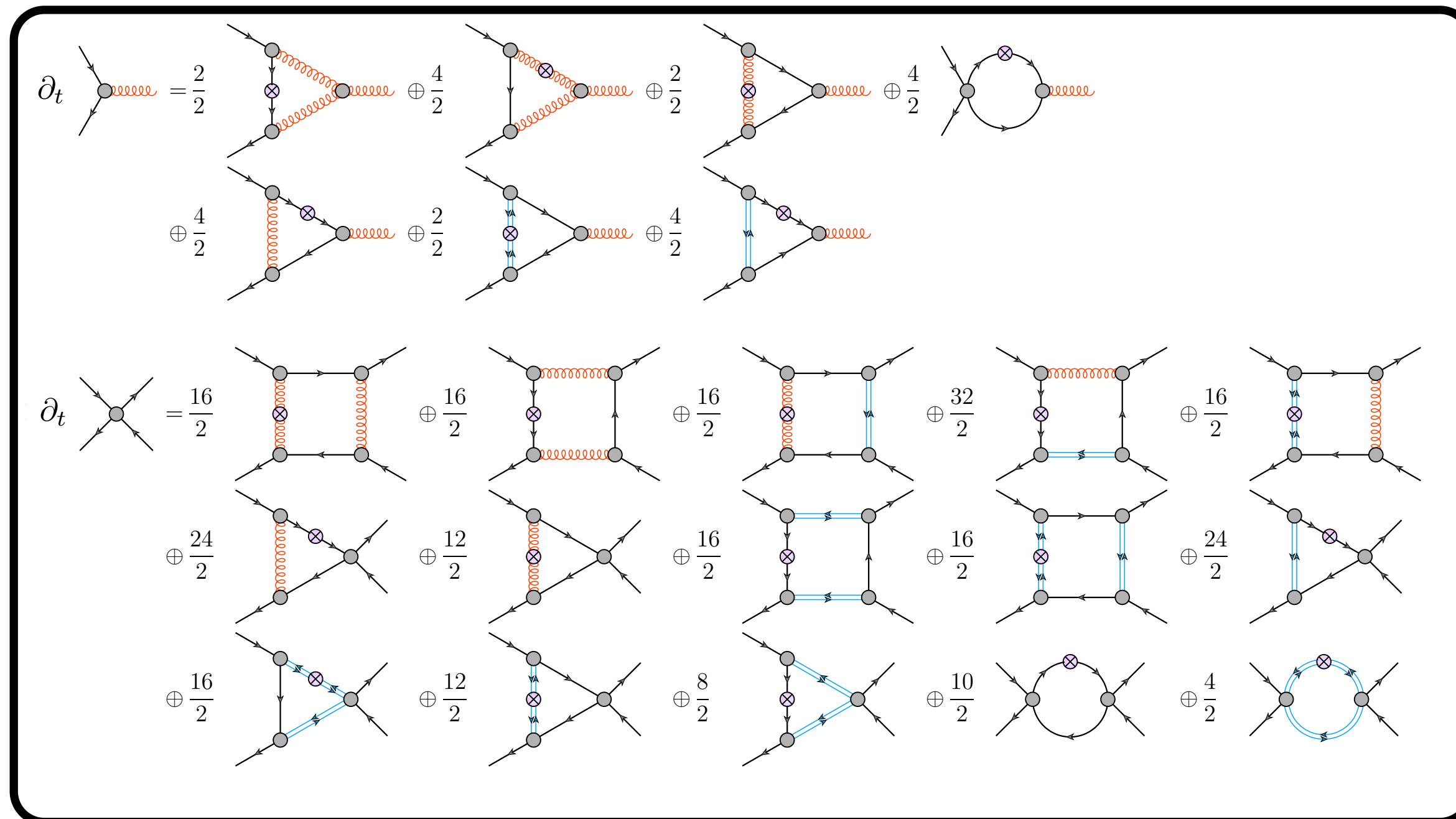
quark-gluon vertex

$$\langle q\bar{q}A_\mu \rangle(p_1, p_2)$$

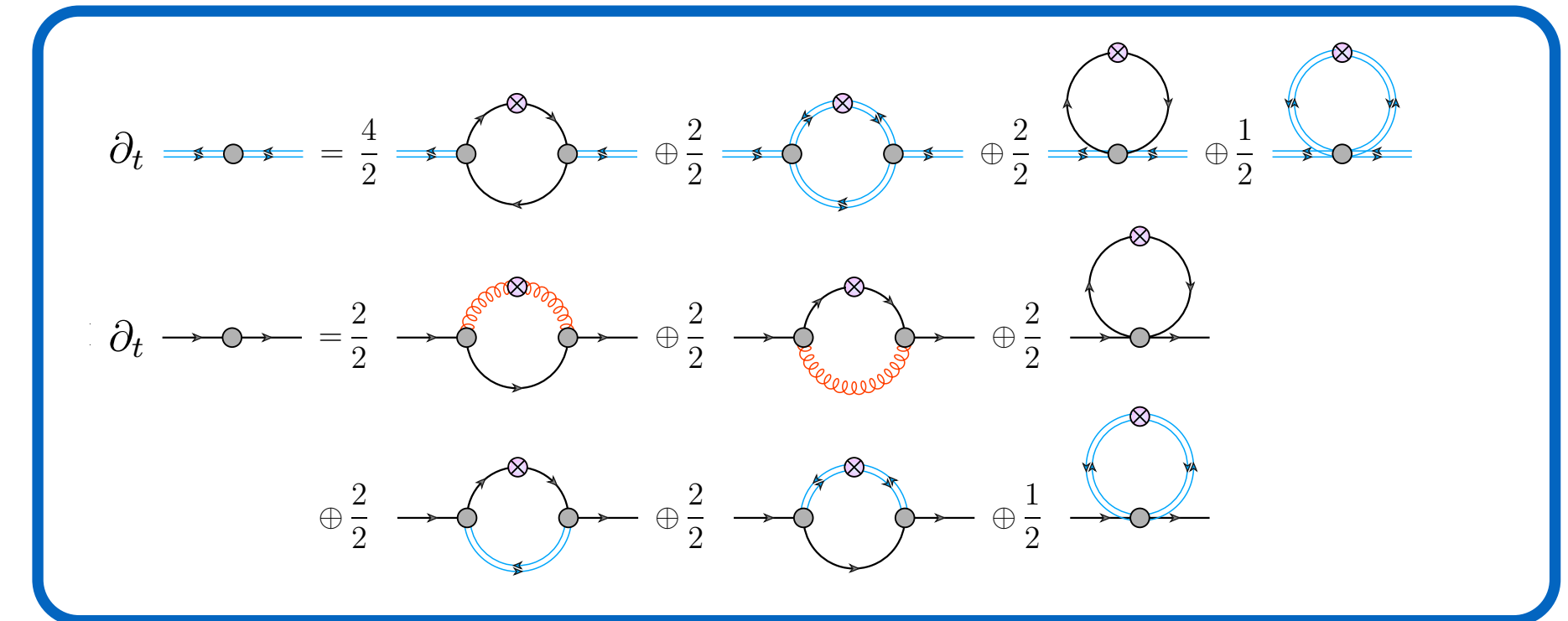
Eight transverse tensor structures

quark—anti-quark scattering

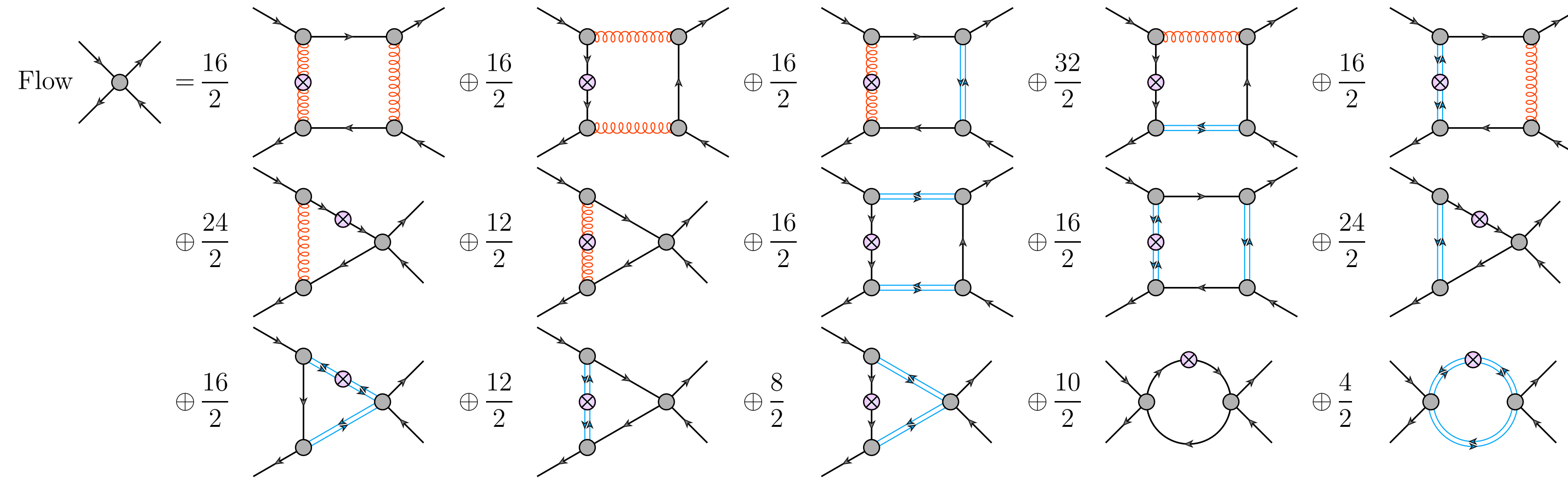
$$\langle q\bar{q}q\bar{q} \rangle(p_1, p_2, p_3)$$



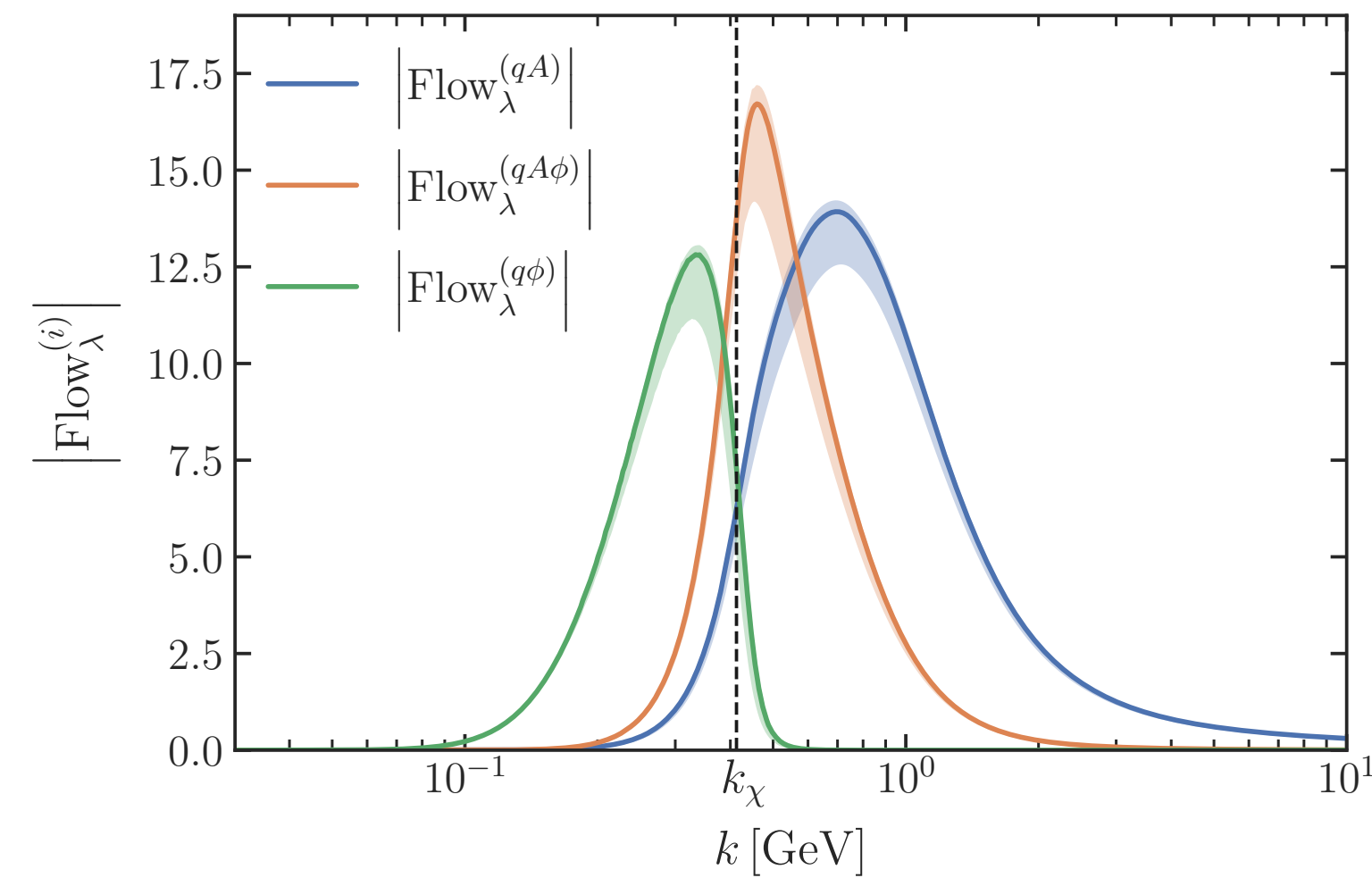
Dynamical hadronisation



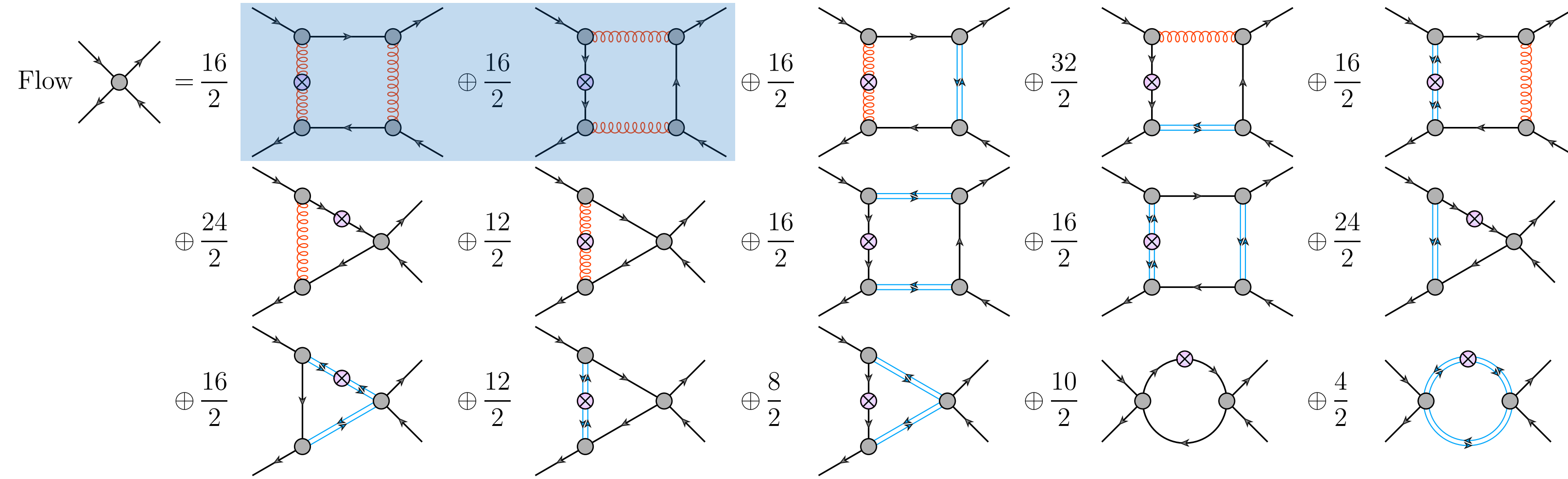
How to: systematic error estimates & the LEGO[®] principle



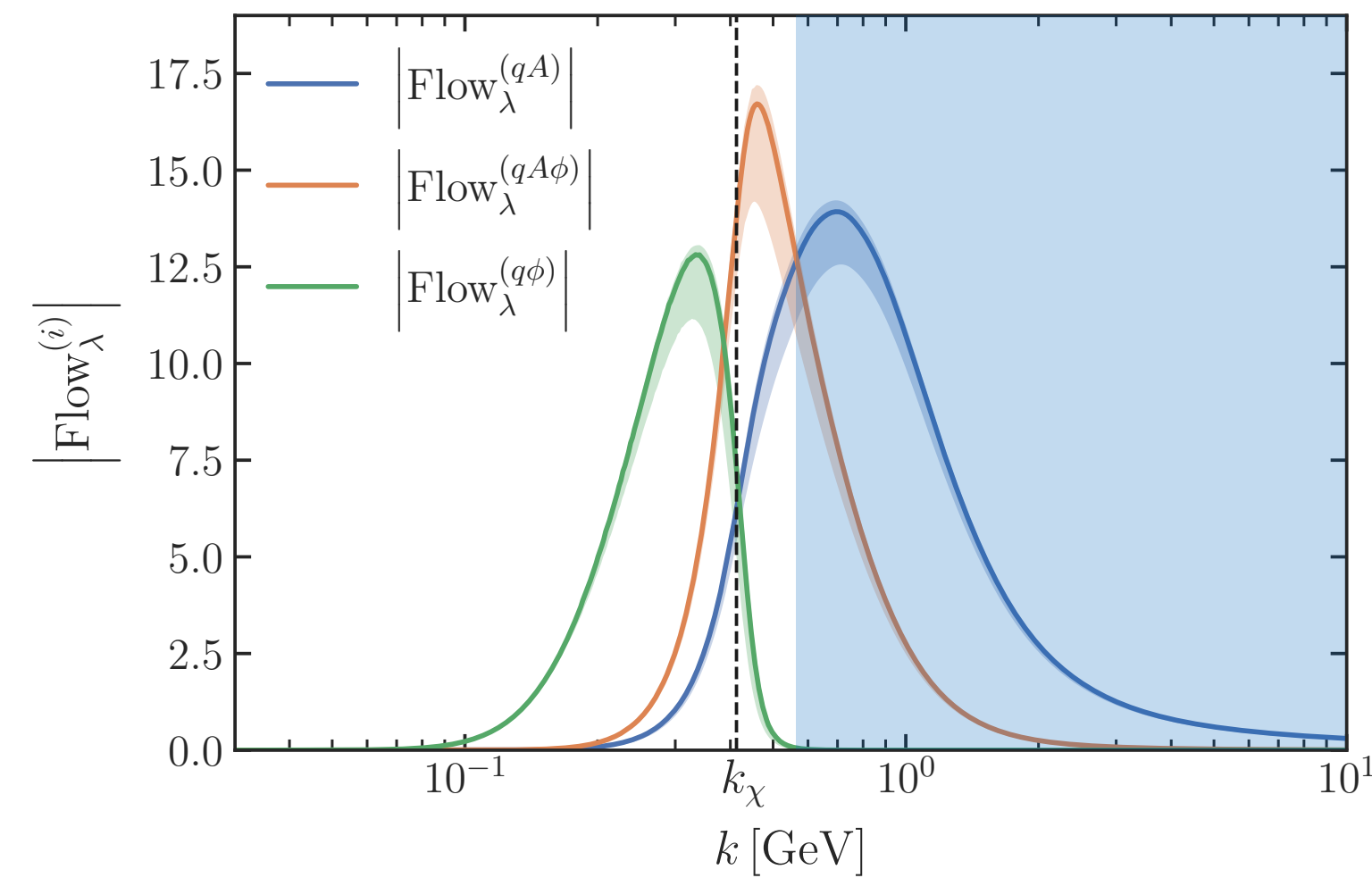
Example: 4-quark scattering vertex



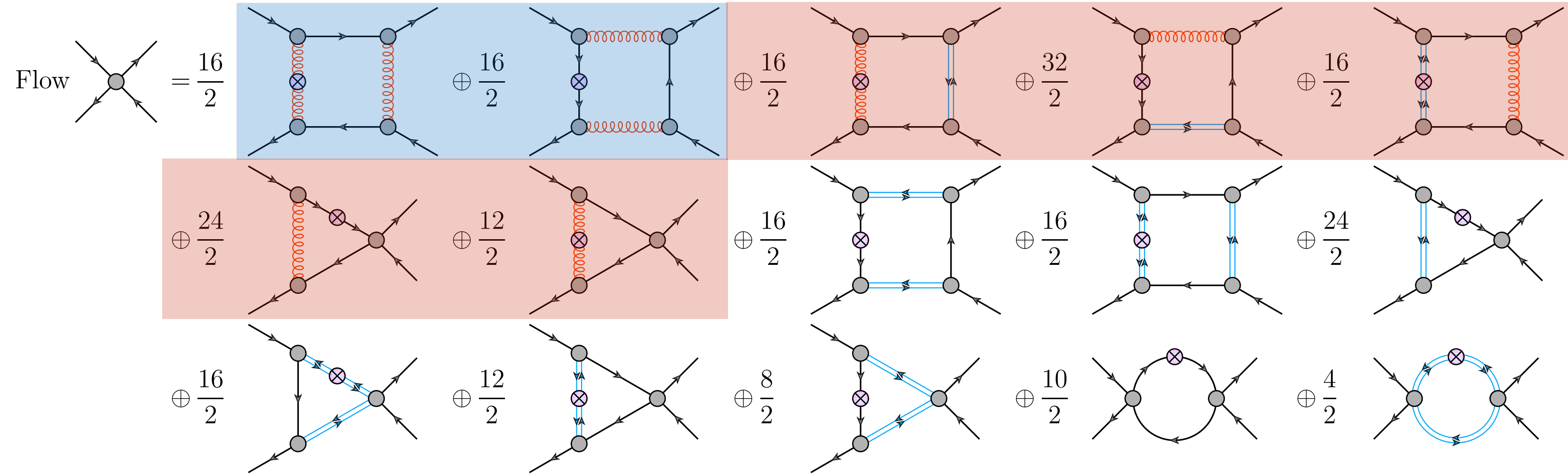
How to: systematic error estimates & the LEGO[®] principle



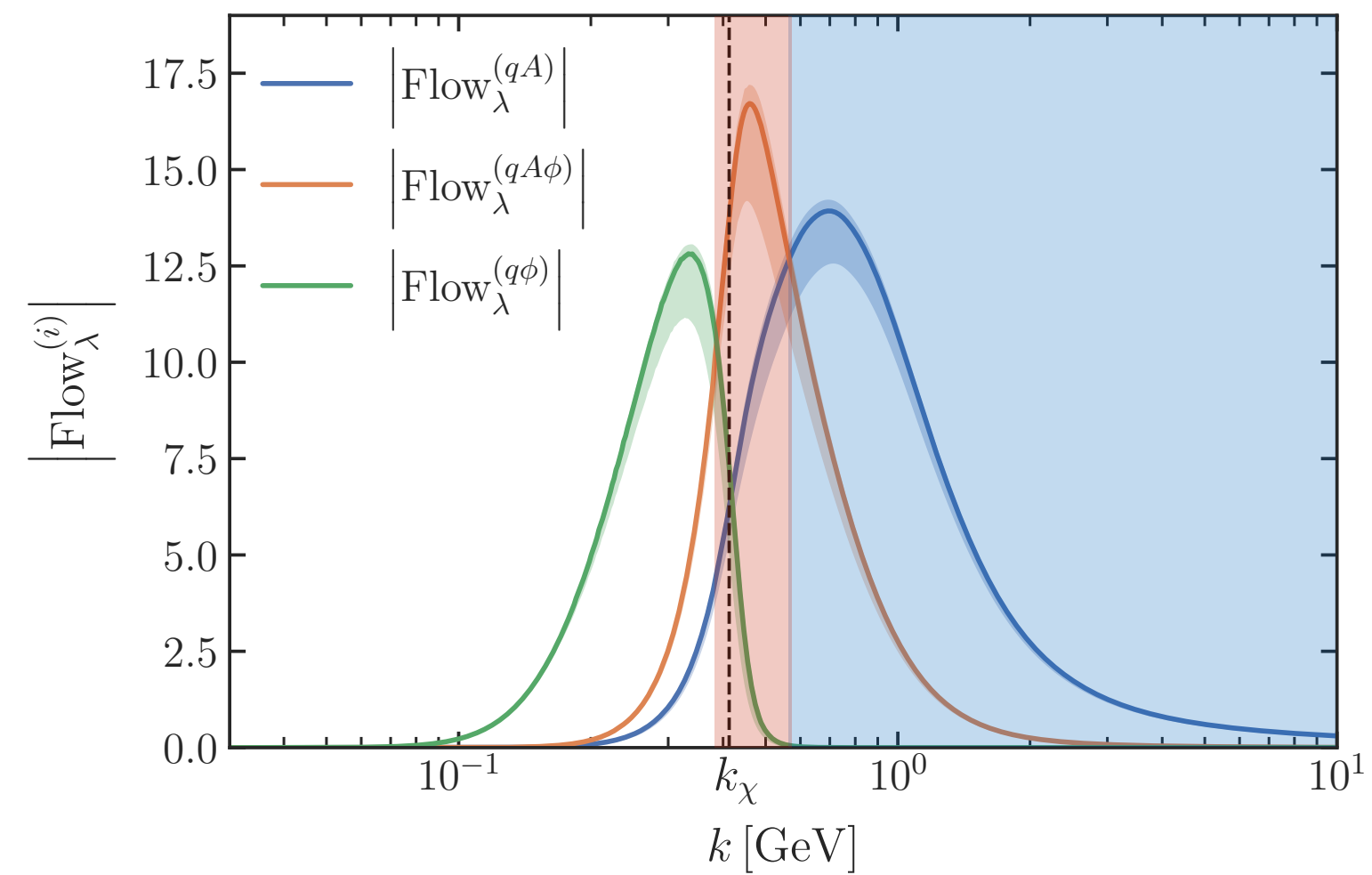
Example: 4-quark scattering vertex



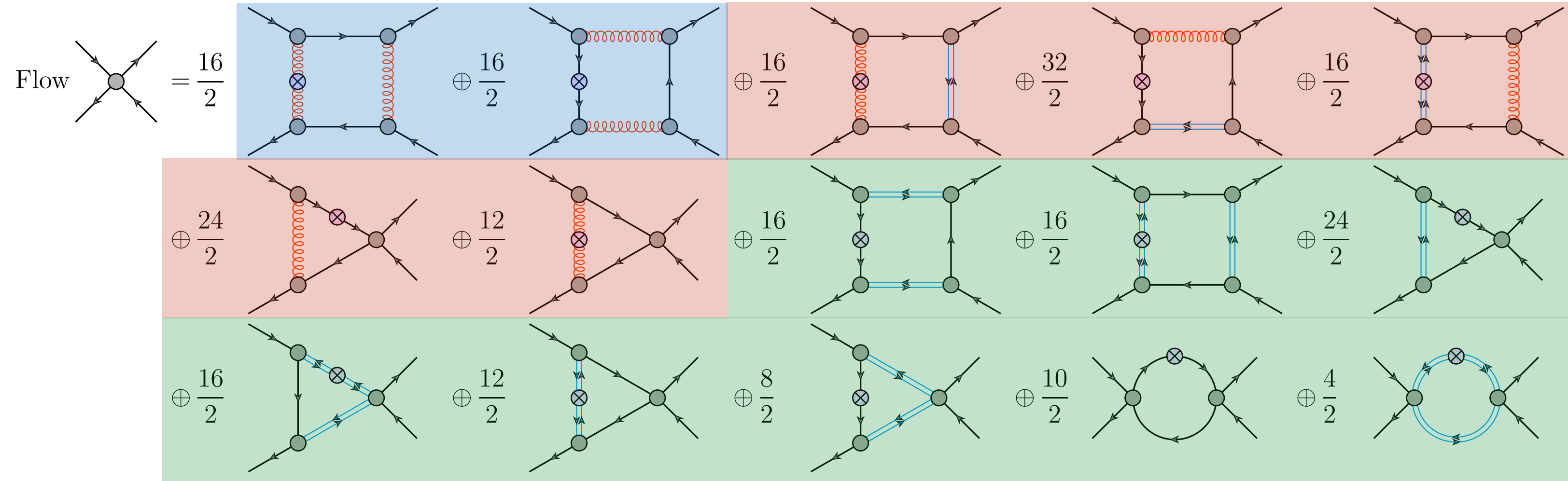
How to: systematic error estimates & the LEGO[®] principle



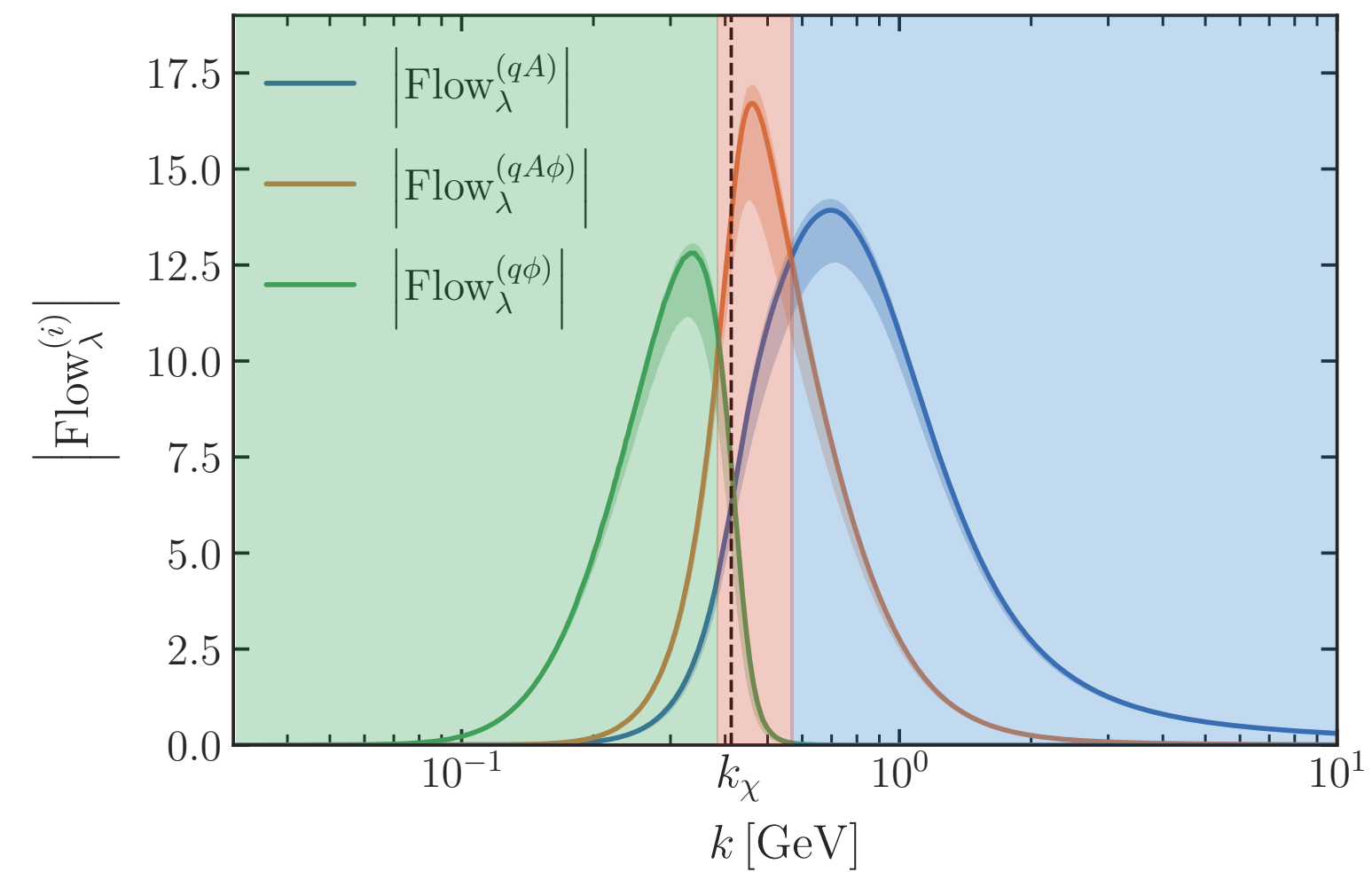
Example: 4-quark scattering vertex



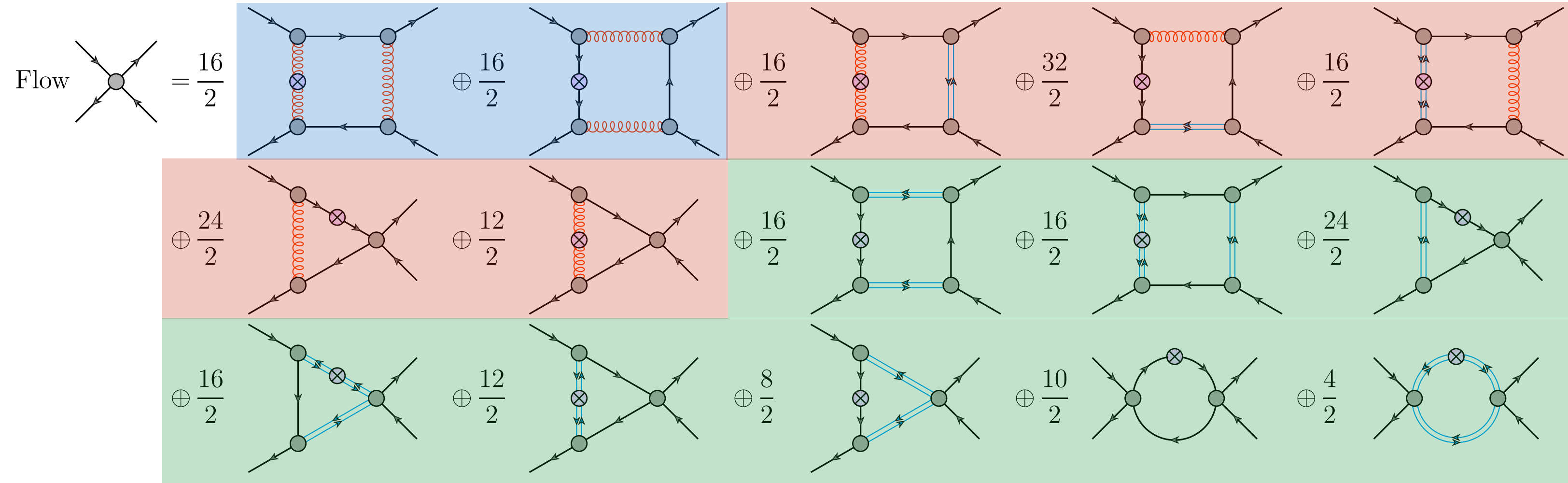
How to: systematic error estimates & the LEGO[®] principle



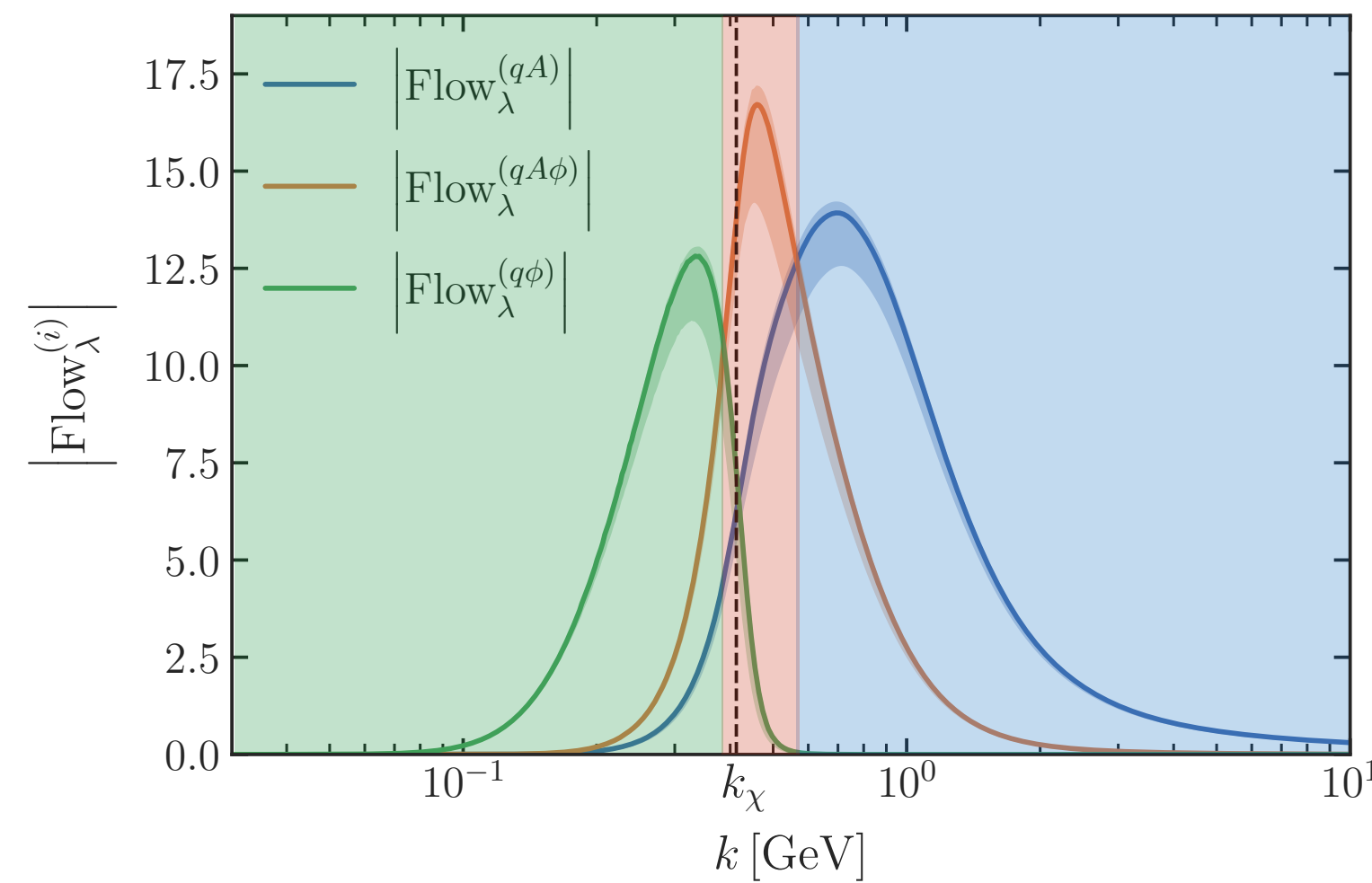
Example: 4-quark scattering vertex



How to: systematic error estimates & the LEGO[®] principle

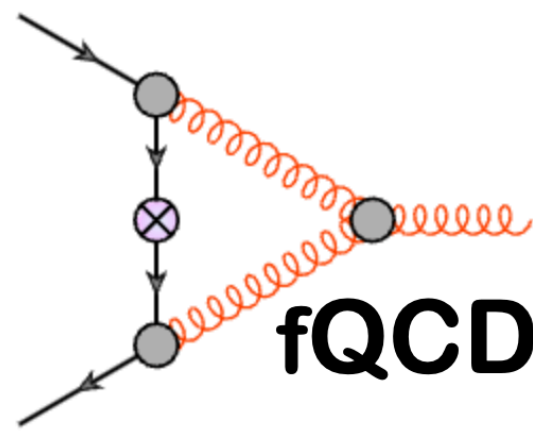


The unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories



Access and combined use of
error estimates
from functional QCD & LEFTs

fQCD: workflow



VertEXpand

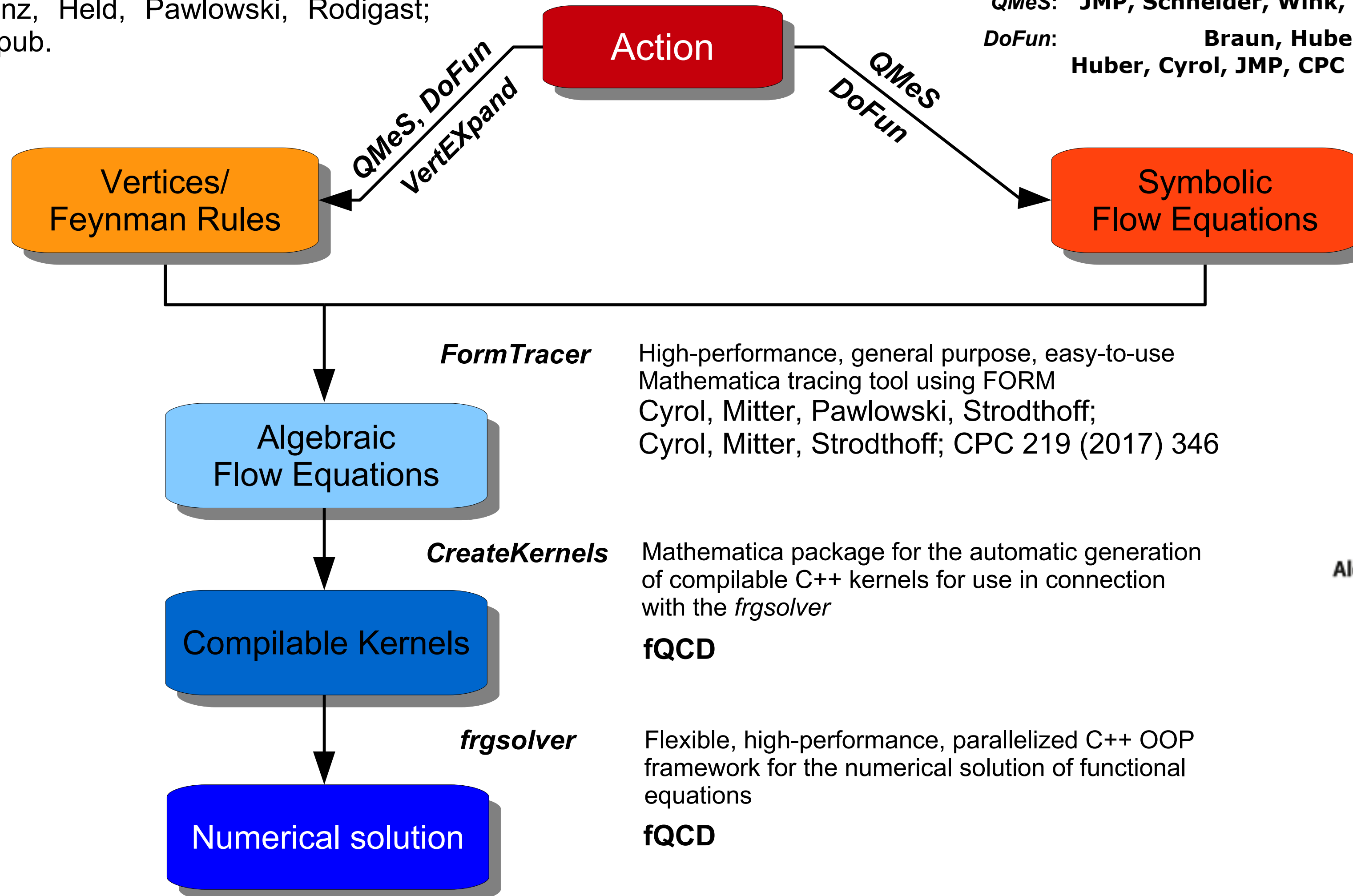
Mathematica package for the derivation of vertices from a given action using FORM
 Denz, Held, Pawlowski, Rodigast; unpub.

QMeS, DoFun

Mathematica packages for the derivation of functional equations

QMeS: JMP, Schneider, Wink, CPC287 (2023) 108711

DoFun: Braun, Huber, CPC 183 (2012) 1290
 Huber, Cyrol, JMP, CPC 183 248 (2020) 107058



FormTracer

High-performance, general purpose, easy-to-use Mathematica tracing tool using FORM
 Cyrol, Mitter, Pawlowski, Strodthoff;
 Cyrol, Mitter, Strodthoff; CPC 219 (2017) 346

CreateKernels

Mathematica package for the automatic generation of compilable C++ kernels for use in connection with the *frgsolver*

fQCD

frgsolver

Flexible, high-performance, parallelized C++ OOP framework for the numerical solution of functional equations

fQCD

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung



Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung/Foundation



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



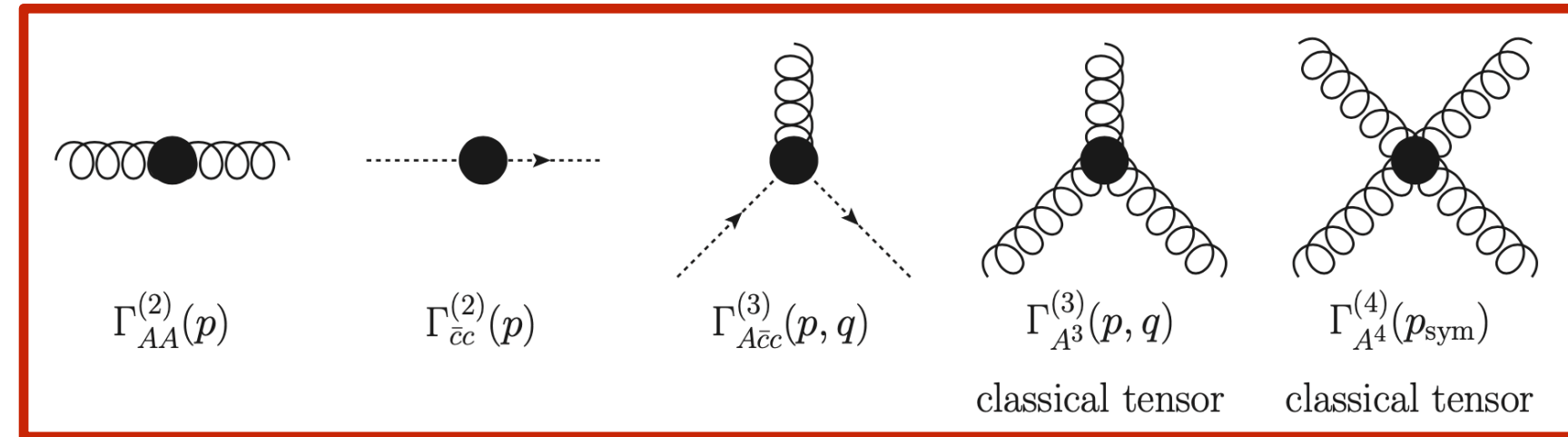
European Research Council

Established by the European Commission

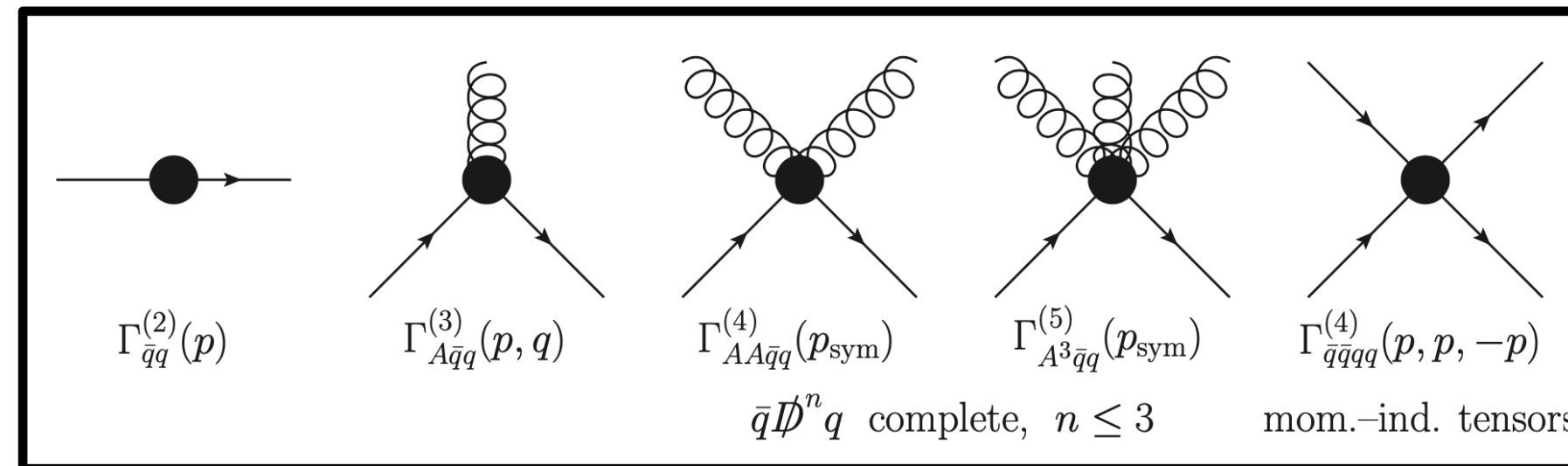
QCD at finite temperature and density

Benchmarks in the vacuum

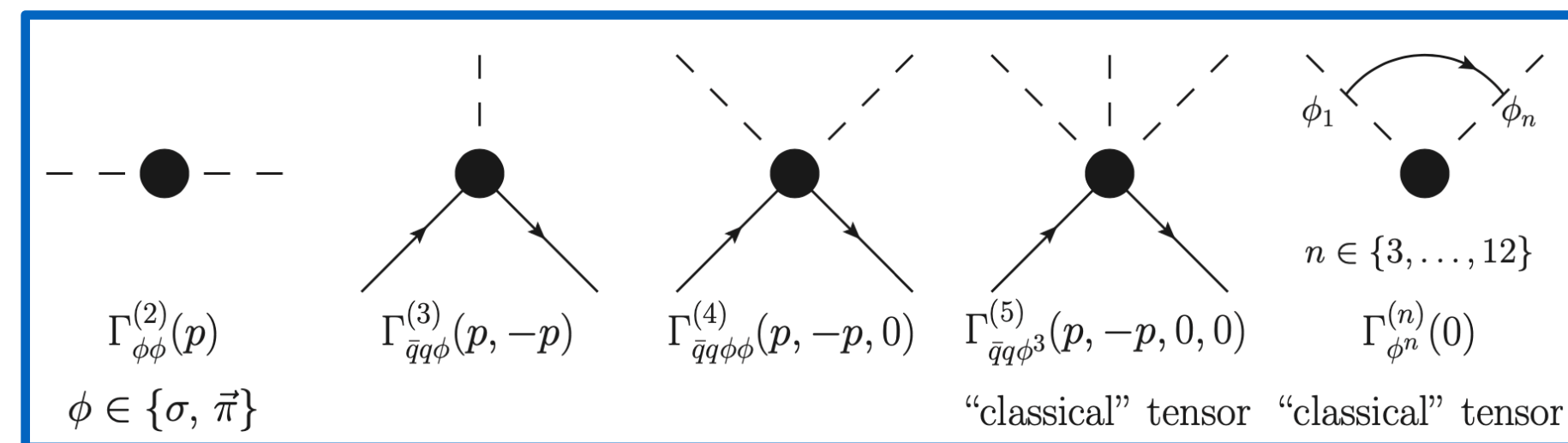
Current set of correlation functions



glue sector



quark-gluon sector

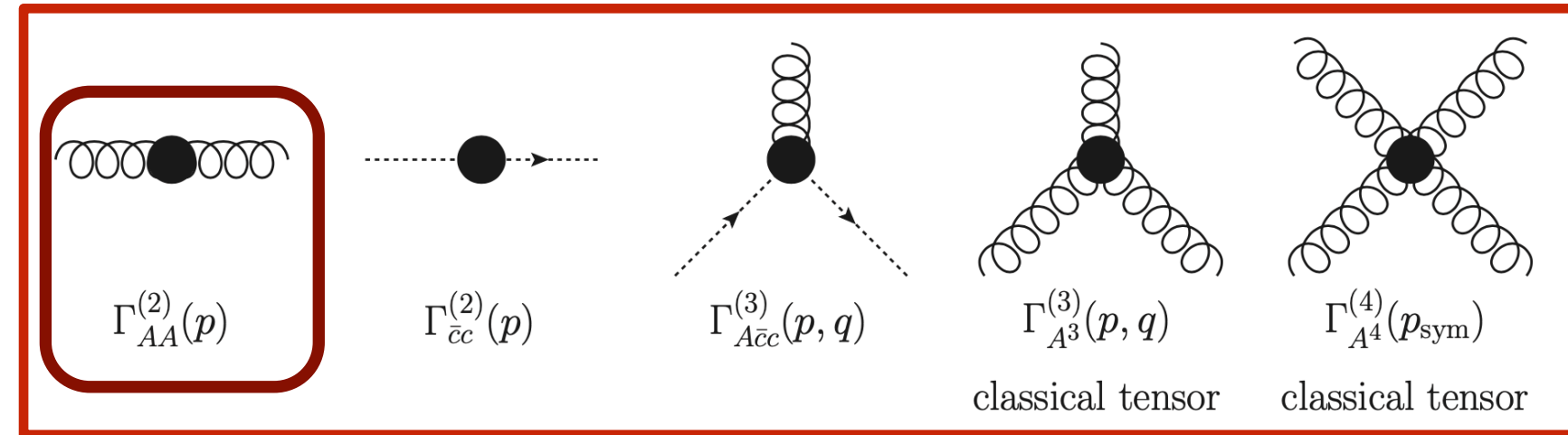


quark-meson sector

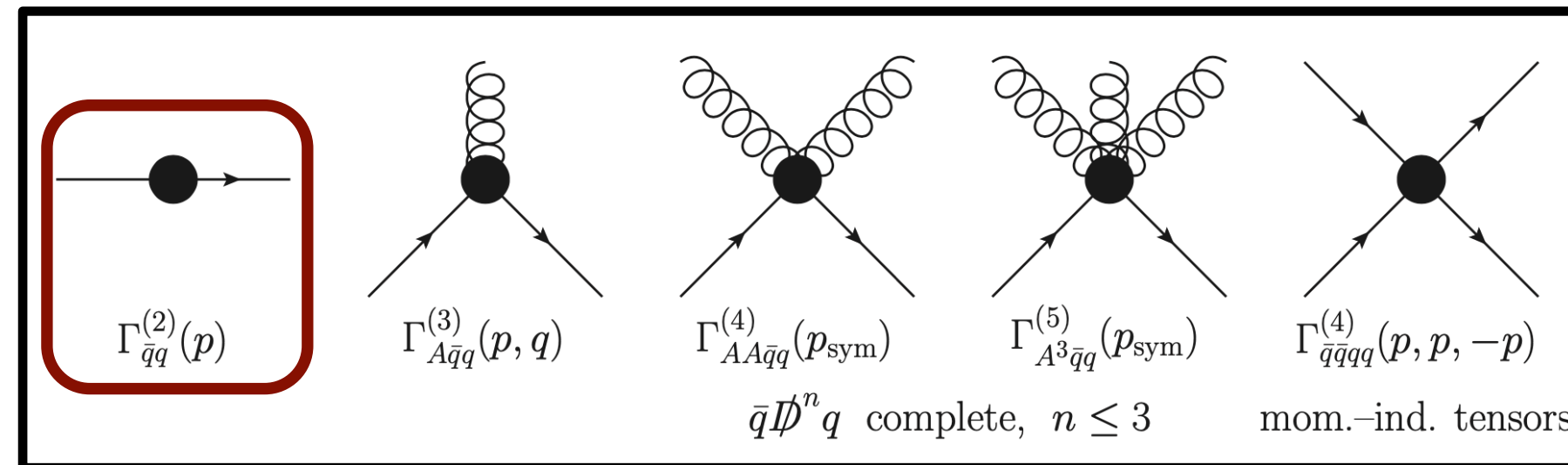
Aiming at apparent convergence

Extension, work in progress:

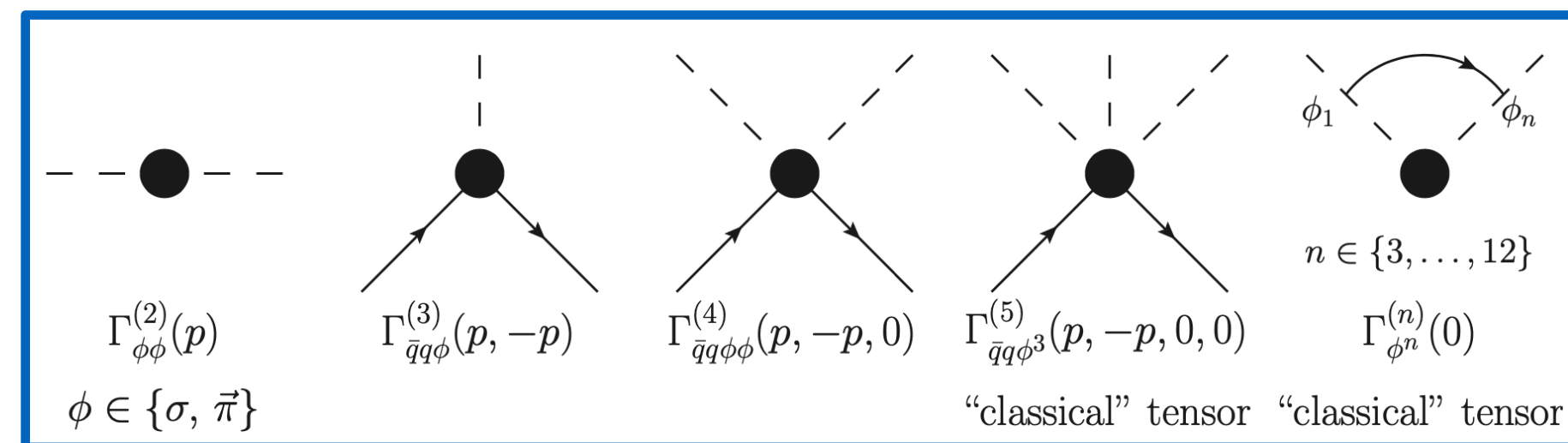
Current set of correlation functions



glue sector



quark-gluon sector



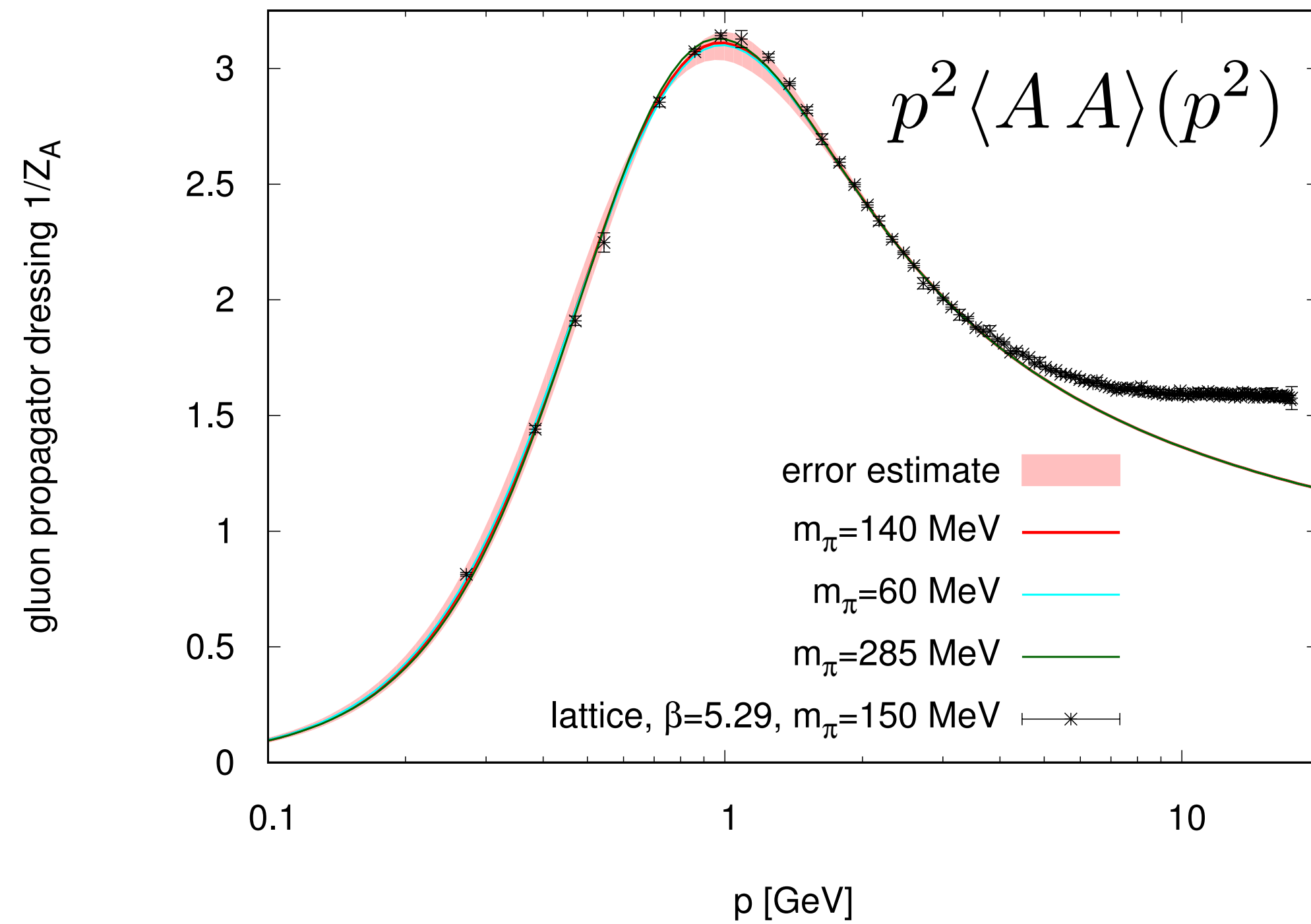
quark-meson sector

Aiming at apparent convergence

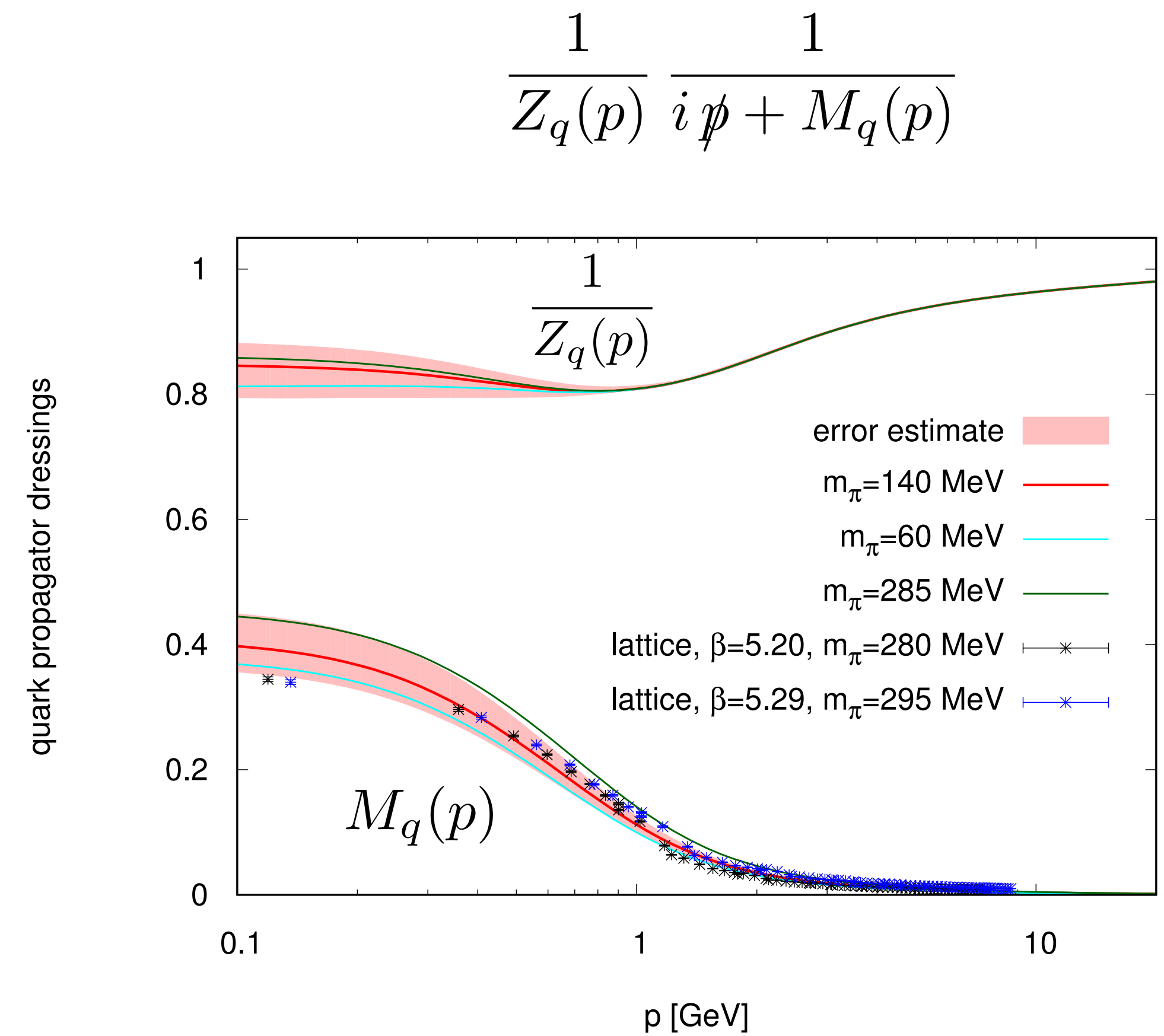
Extension, work in progress:

Euclidean propagators

Two-flavour QCD

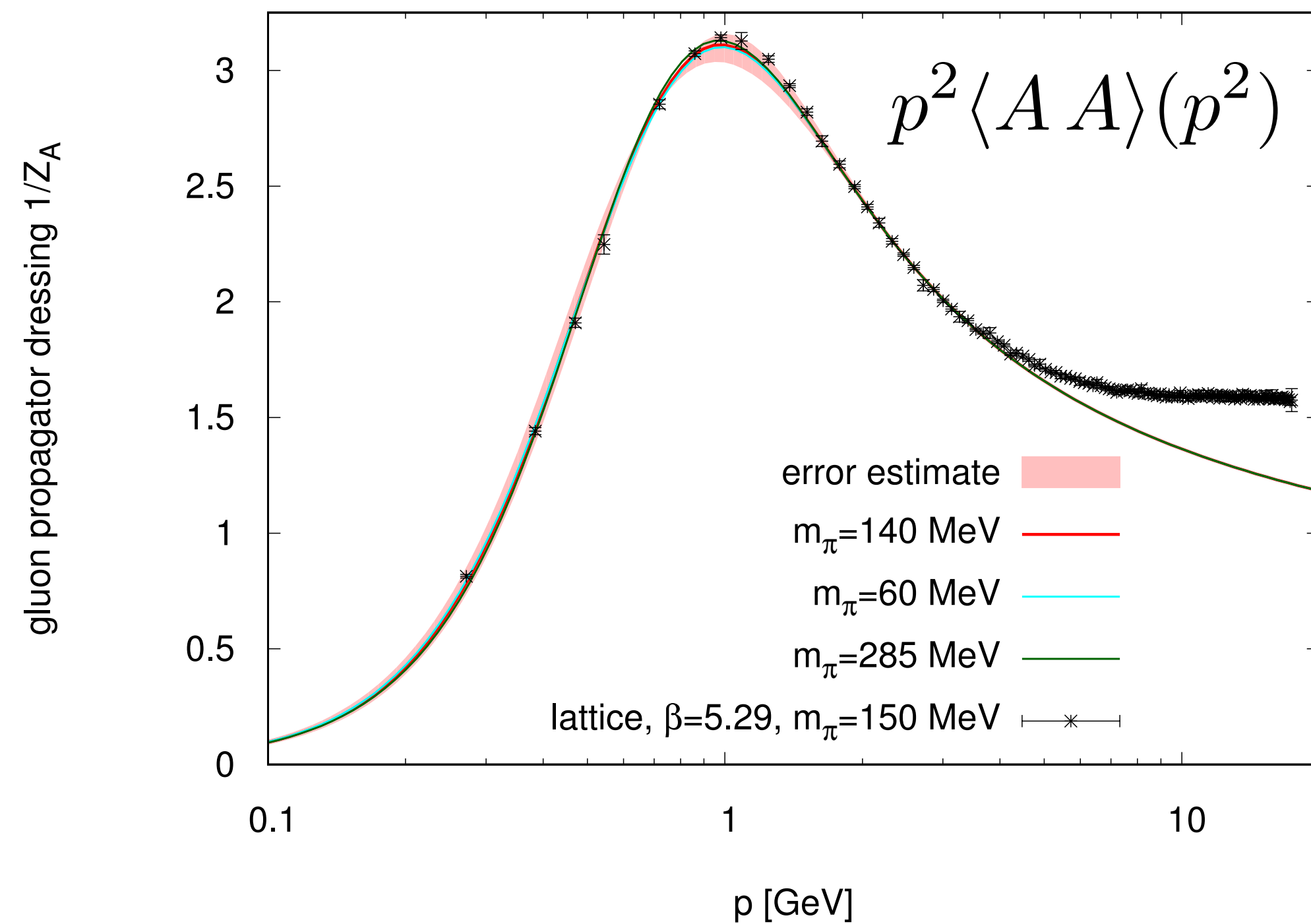


lattice, e.g.: Oliviera et al, Acta Phys.Polon.Supp. 9 (2016) 363
 Sternbeck et al, PoS LATTICE2016 (2017)
 A. Athenodorou et al, PLB 761 (2016) 444



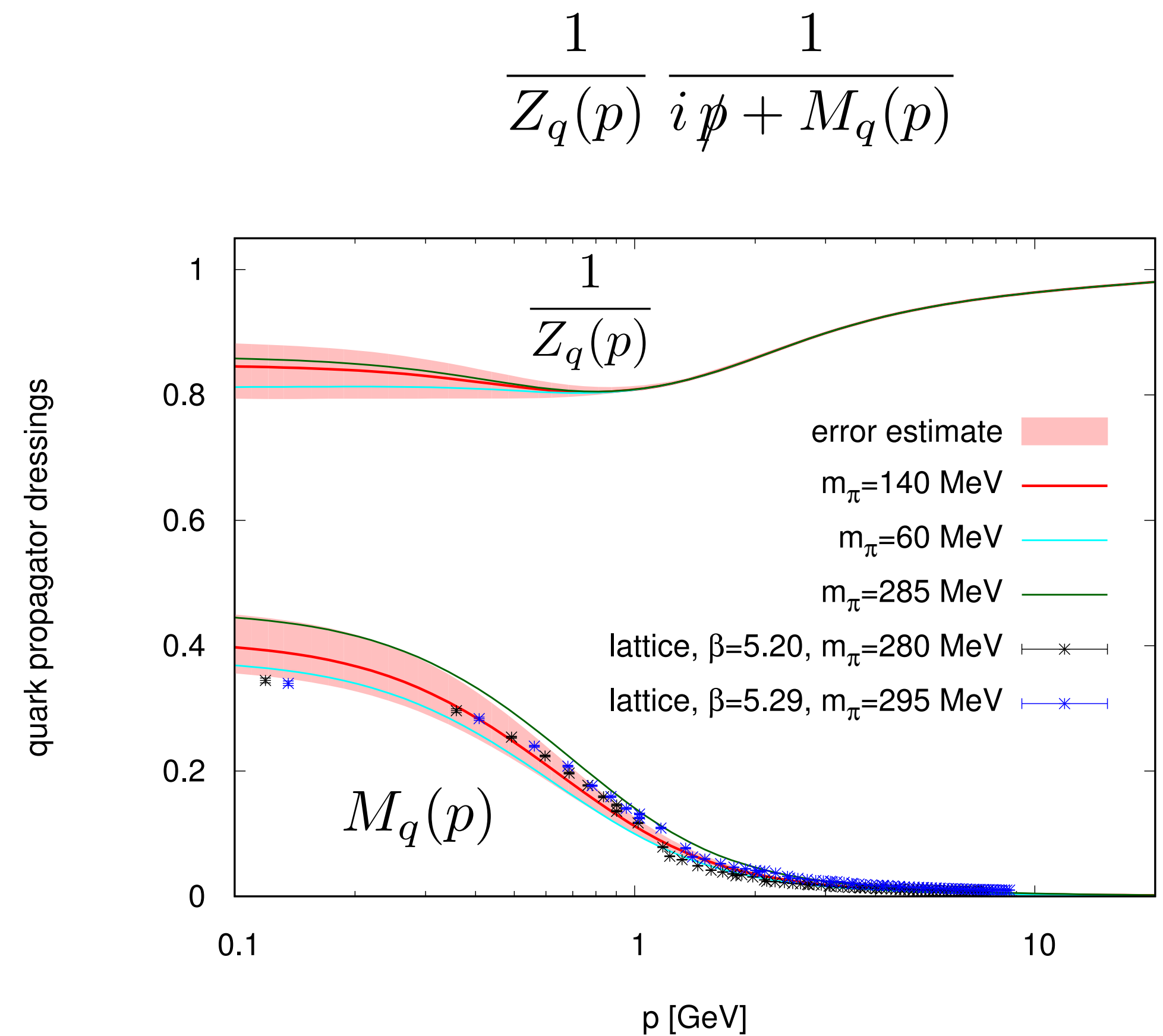
Euclidean propagators

Two-flavour QCD

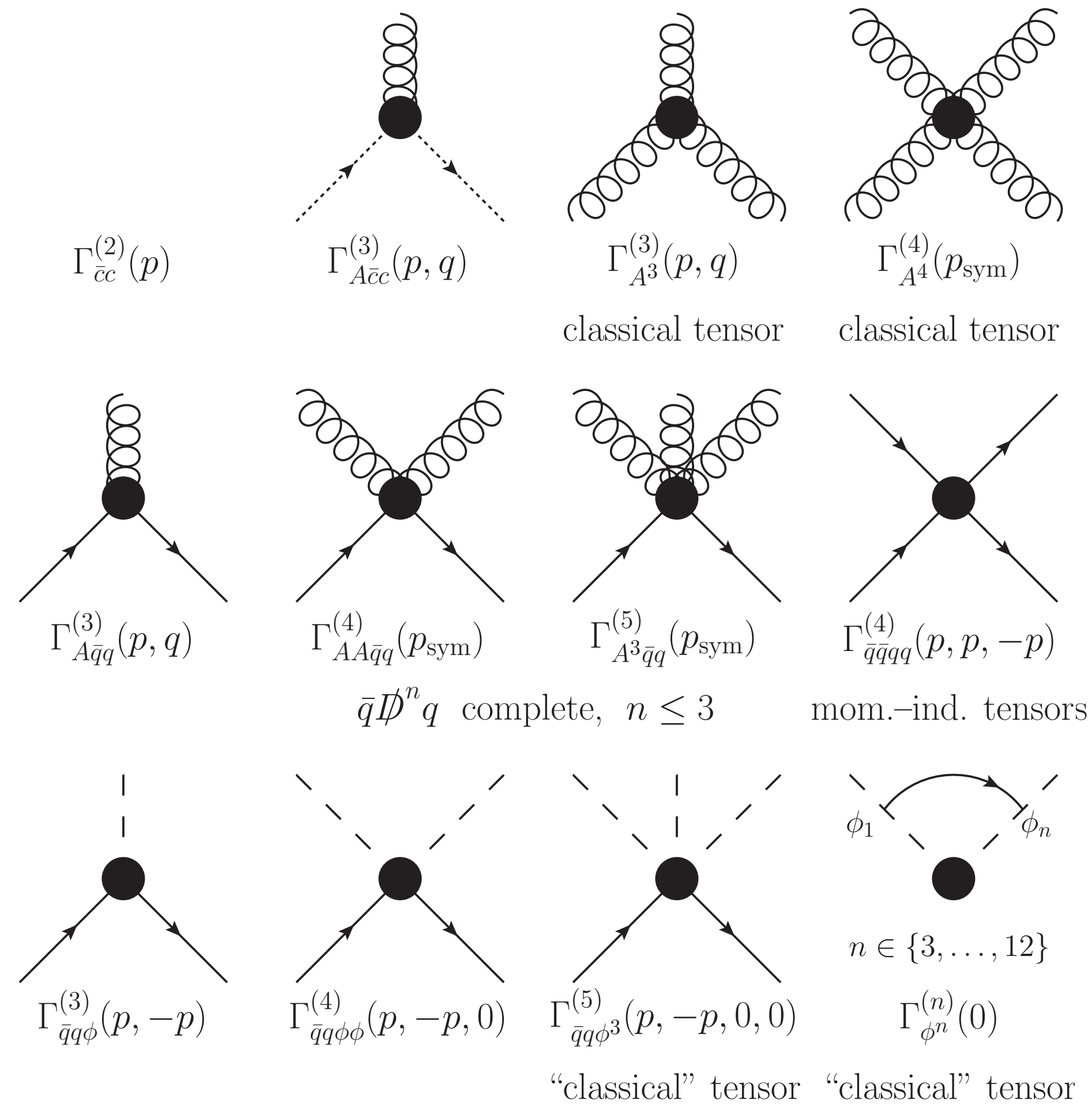


lattice, e.g.: Oliviera et al, Acta Phys.Polon.Supp. 9 (2016) 363
 Sternbeck et al, PoS LATTICE2016 (2017)
 A. Athenodorou et al, PLB 761 (2016) 444

simple correlations

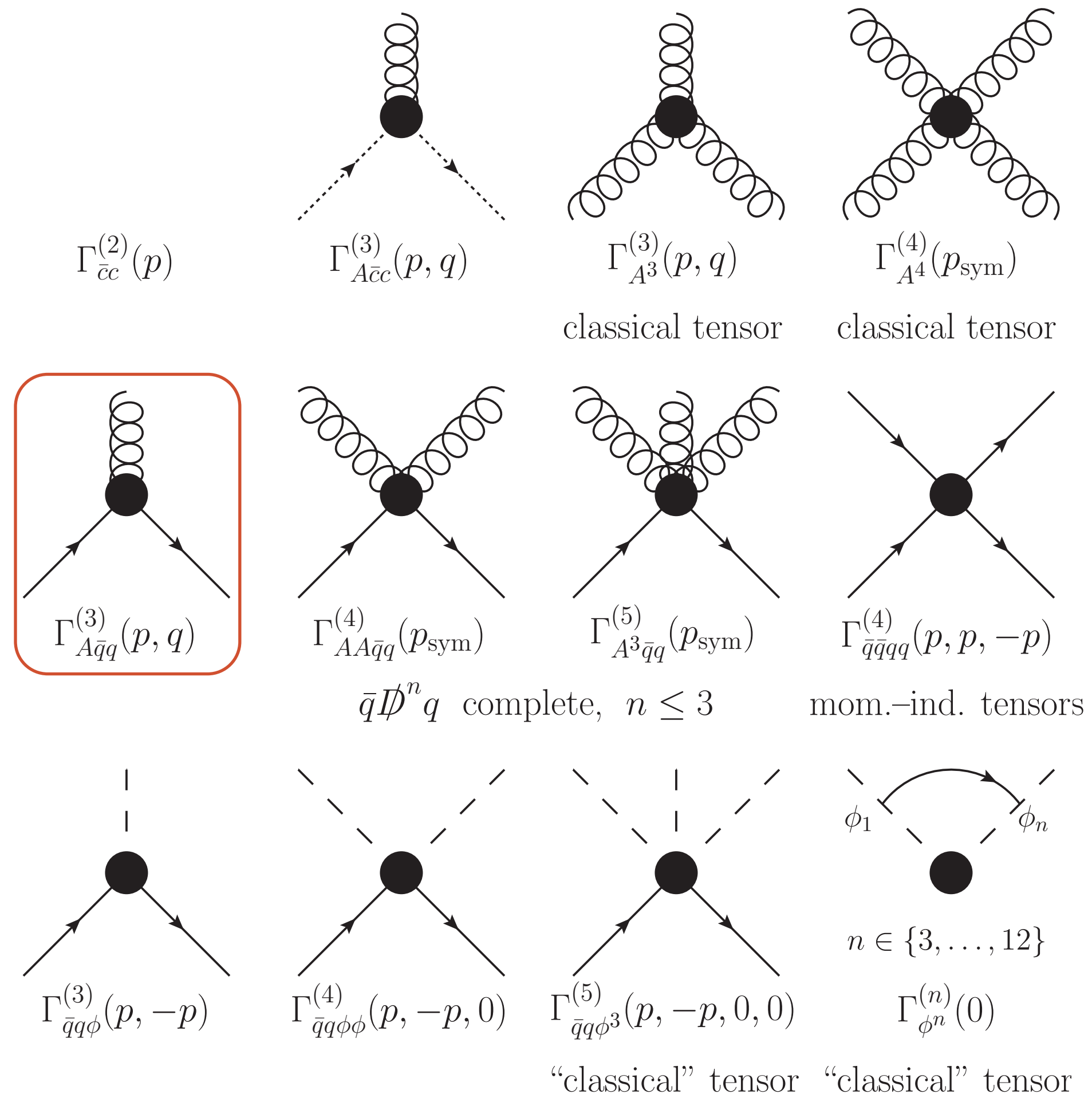


Vertices



Aiming at apparent convergence

Vertices



Aiming at apparent convergence

Quark-gluon vertex

$$\left[\Gamma_{\bar{q}qA}^{(3)} \right]_{\mu}^a(p, q) = 1_{2 \times 2}^{\text{flav}} T^a \sum_{i=1}^8 \lambda_i(p, q) \left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(i)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q)$$

covariant expansion scheme

$$\bar{q}\not{D}q : \left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(1)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = -i \gamma_{\mu}$$

$$\bar{q}\not{D}^2 q : \left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(2)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = (p - q)_{\mu} 1_{4 \times 4}$$

$$\bar{q}\not{D}^3 q : \left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(5)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = i (\not{p} + \not{q})(p - q)_{\mu}$$

$$\left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(3)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = (\not{p} - \not{q}) \gamma_{\mu}$$

$$\left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(6)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = i (\not{p} - \not{q})(p - q)_{\mu}$$

$$\left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(4)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = (\not{p} + \not{q}) \gamma_{\mu}$$

$$\left[\mathcal{T}_{\bar{q}qA}^{(7)} \right]_{\mu}(p, q) = \frac{i}{2} [\not{p}, \not{q}] \gamma_{\mu}$$

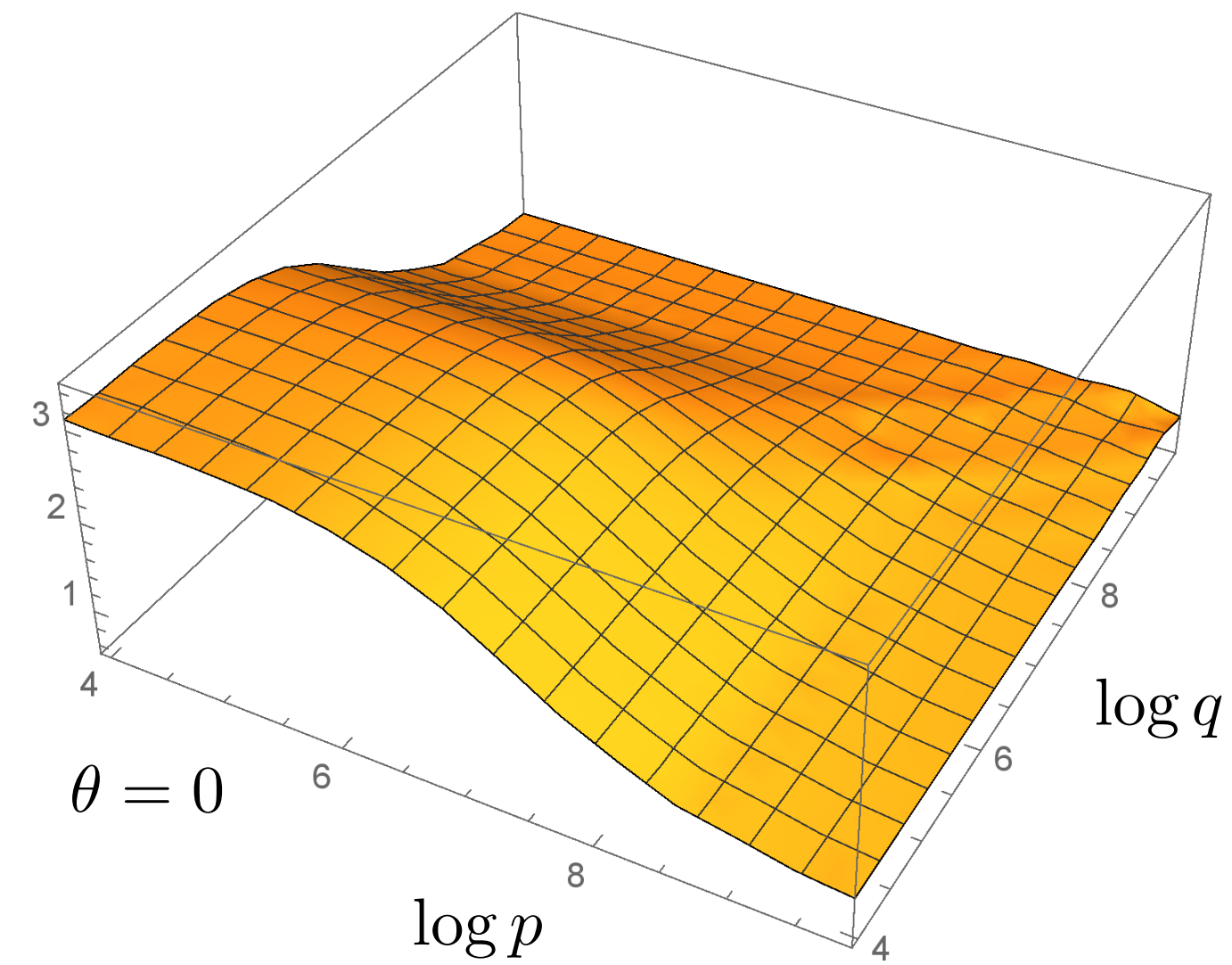
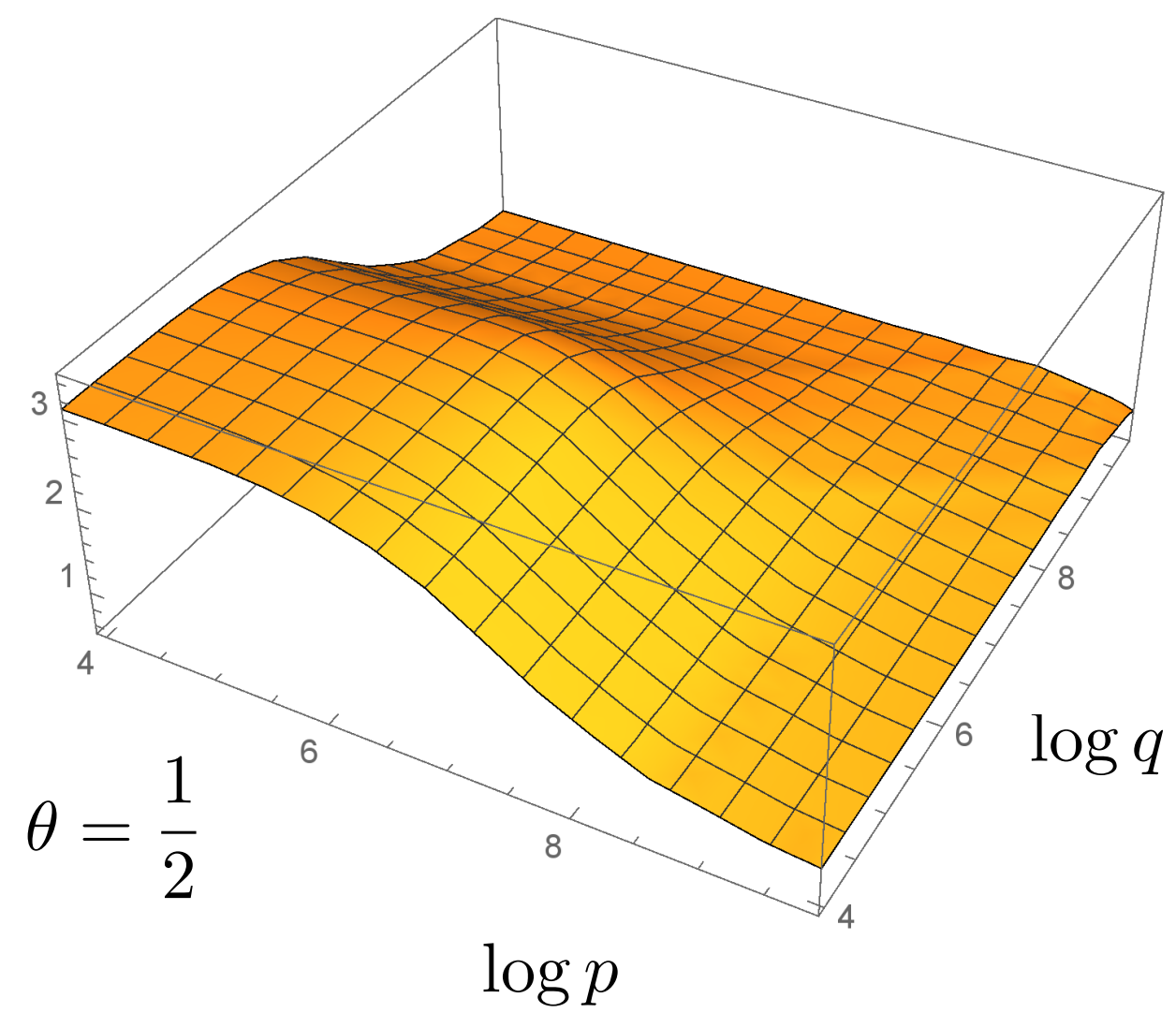
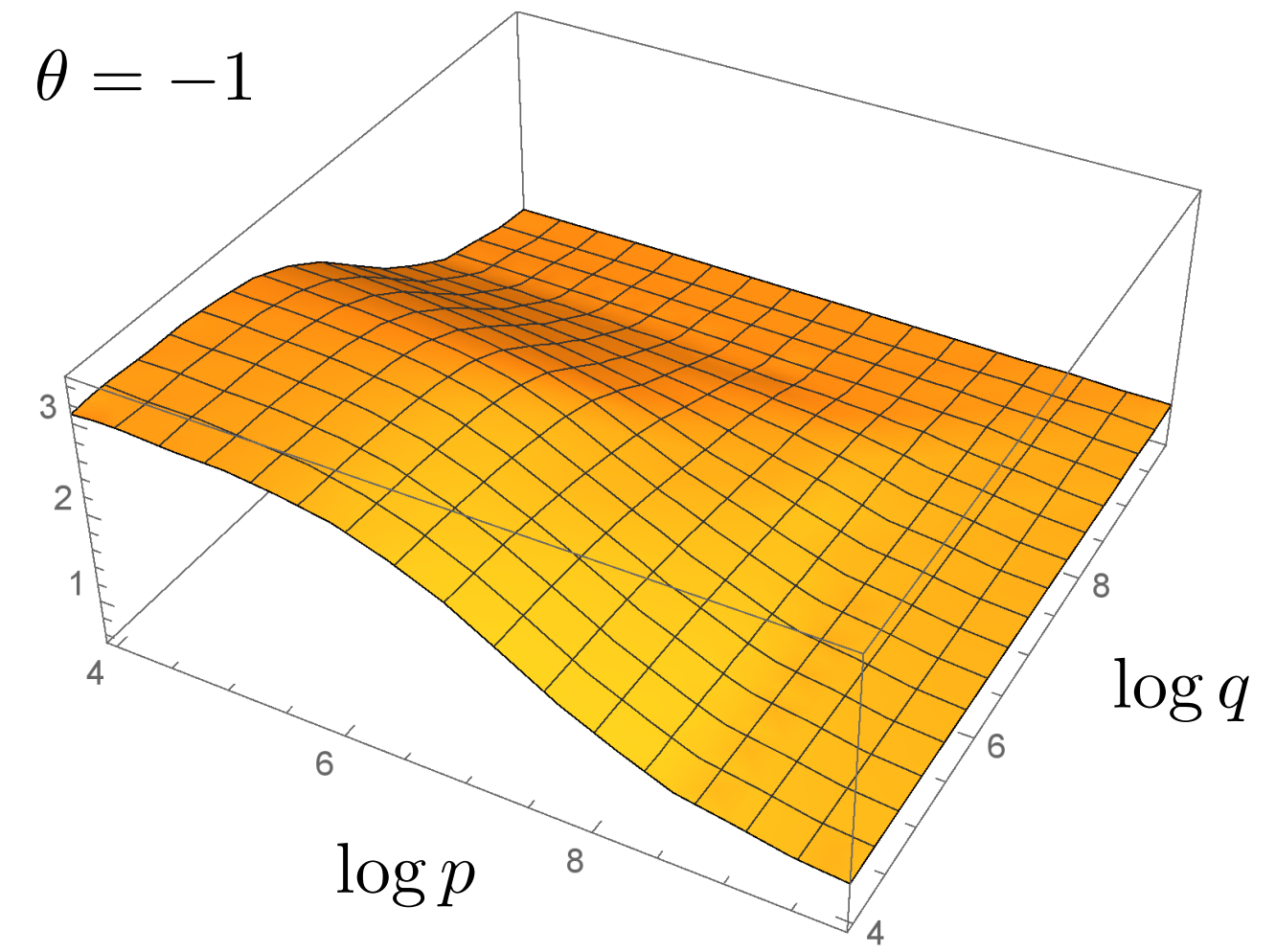
Aiming at apparent convergence

Quark-gluon vertex

$$\theta = \frac{p \cdot q}{\sqrt{p^2 q^2}}$$

p,q in MeV

$\lambda_1(p, q)$

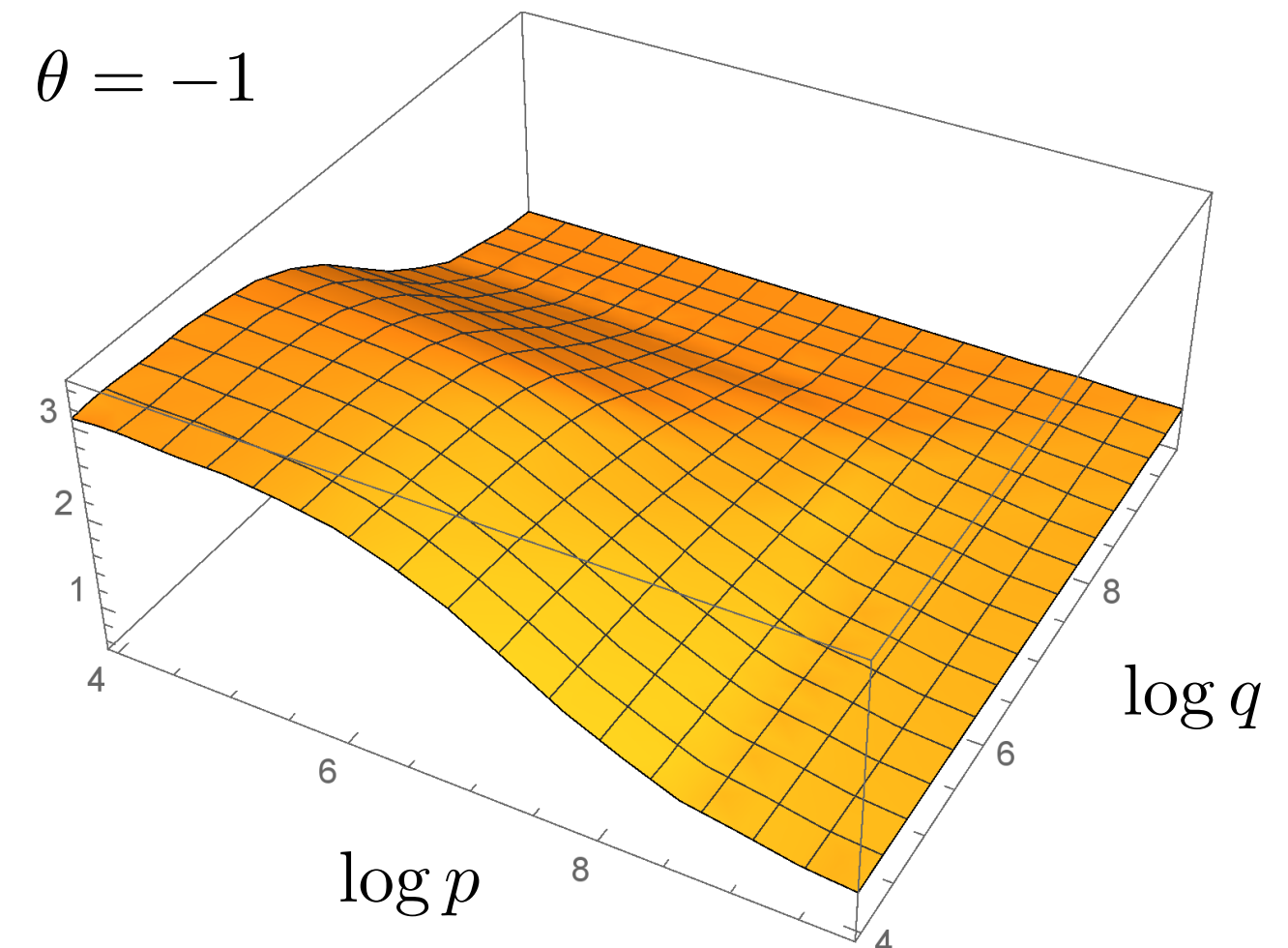


Aiming at apparent convergence

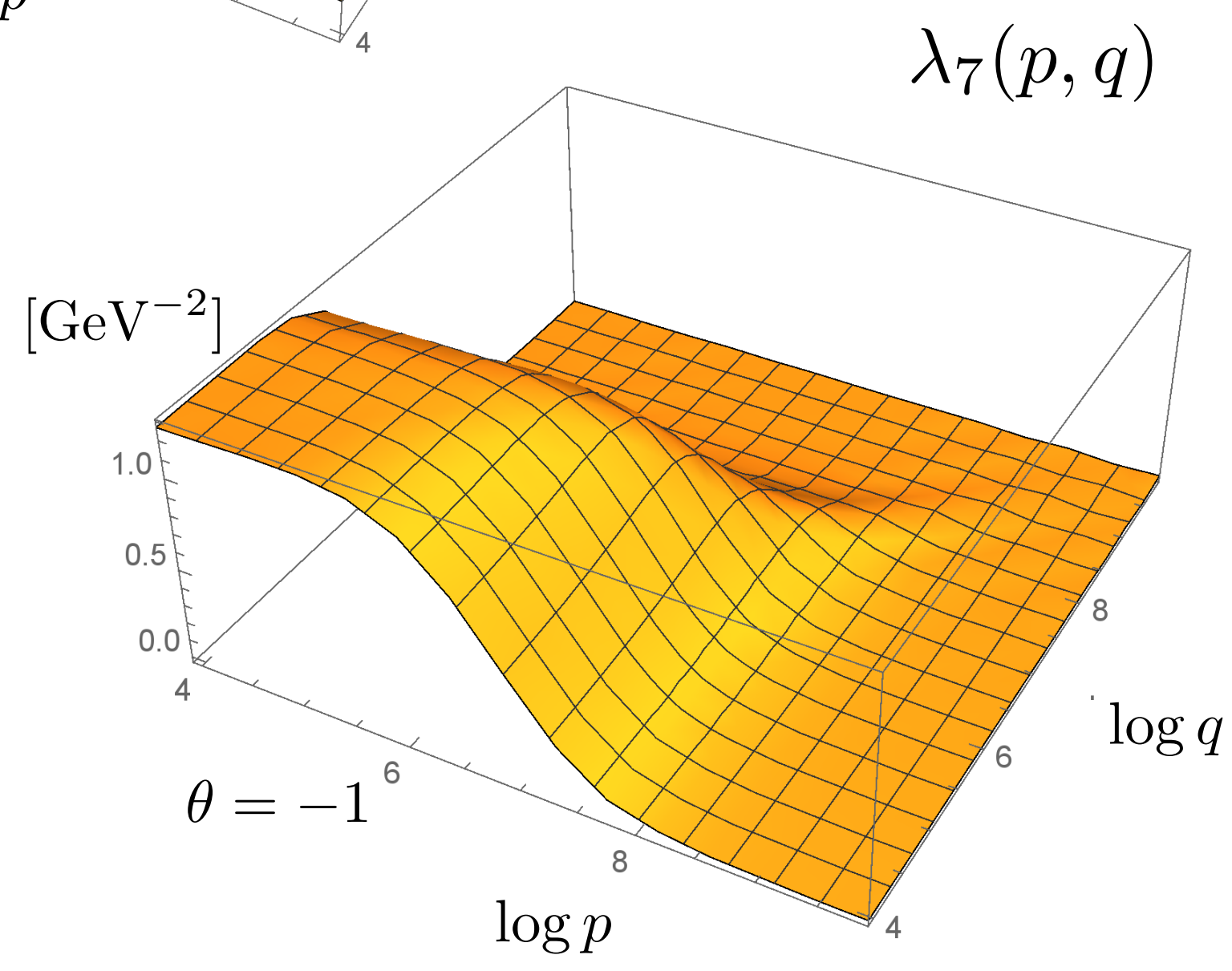
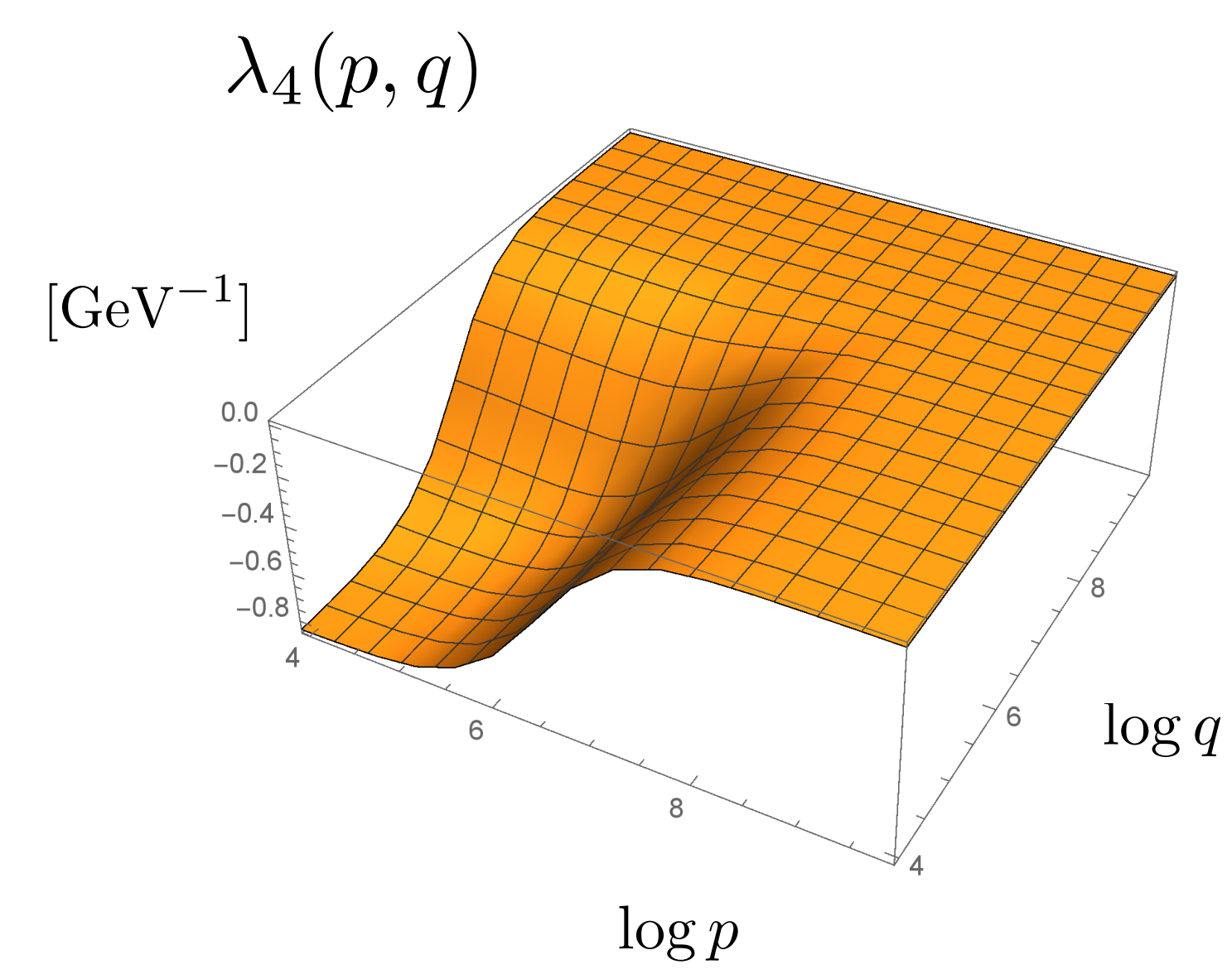
Quark-gluon vertex

$$\theta = \frac{p \cdot q}{\sqrt{p^2 q^2}}$$

p,q in MeV



$\lambda_1(p, q)$



Aiming at apparent convergence

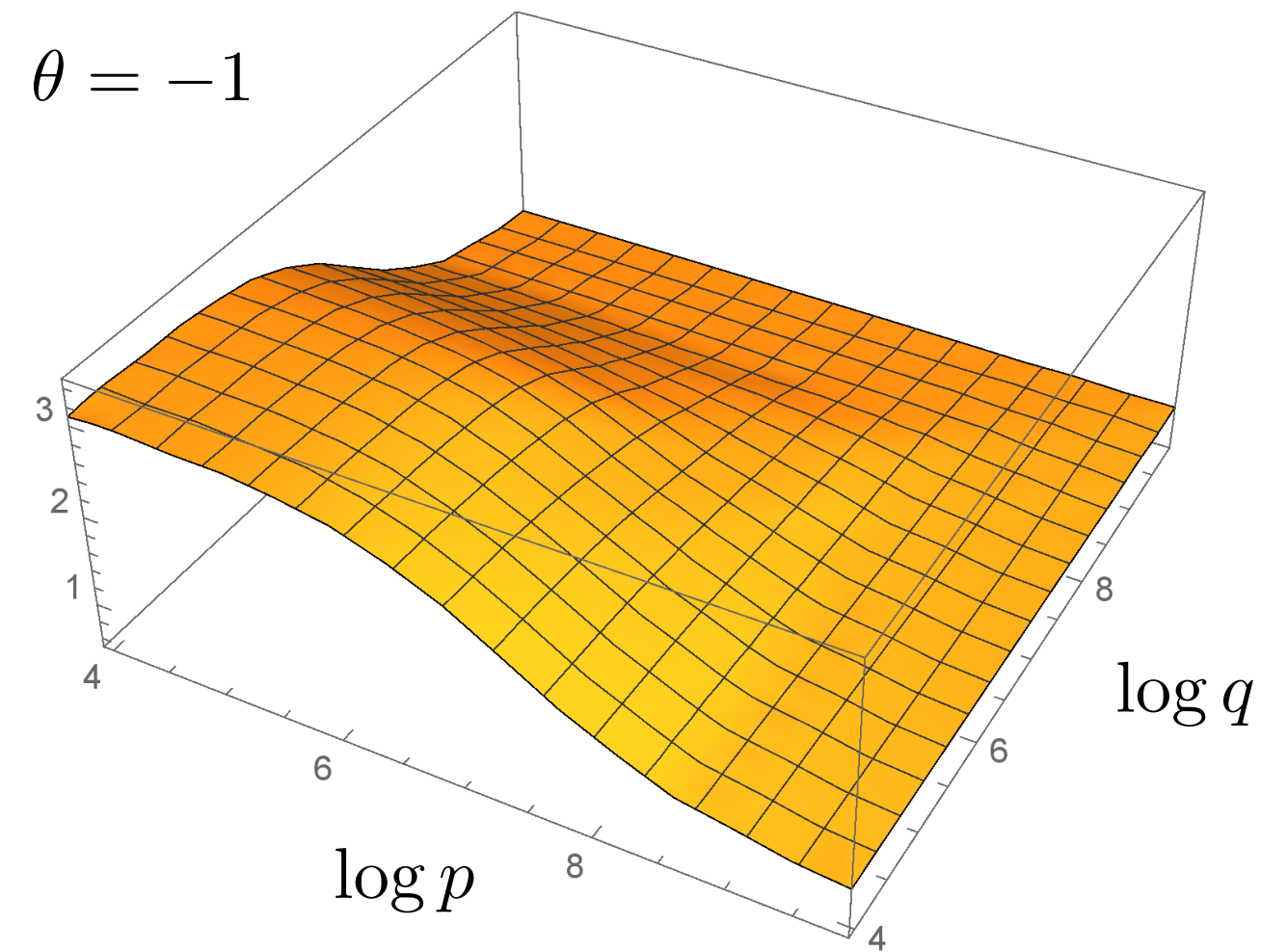


Quark-gluon vertex

$$\theta = \frac{p \cdot q}{\sqrt{p^2 q^2}}$$

p,q in MeV

$$\theta = -1$$



$$\lambda_1(p, q)$$

up-to-date 1st principles works:

FunMethods: Williams, EPJ A51 (2015) 57
 Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, PLB 749 (2015) 592
 Williams, Fischer, Heupel, PRD 93 (2016) 034026

Aguilar, Binosi, Ibanez, Papavassiliou, PRD 89 (2014) 065027
 Binosi, Chang, Papavassiliou, Qin, Roberts, PRD 95 (2017) 031501
 Aguilar, Cardona, Ferreira, Papavassiliou, arXiv:1610.06158

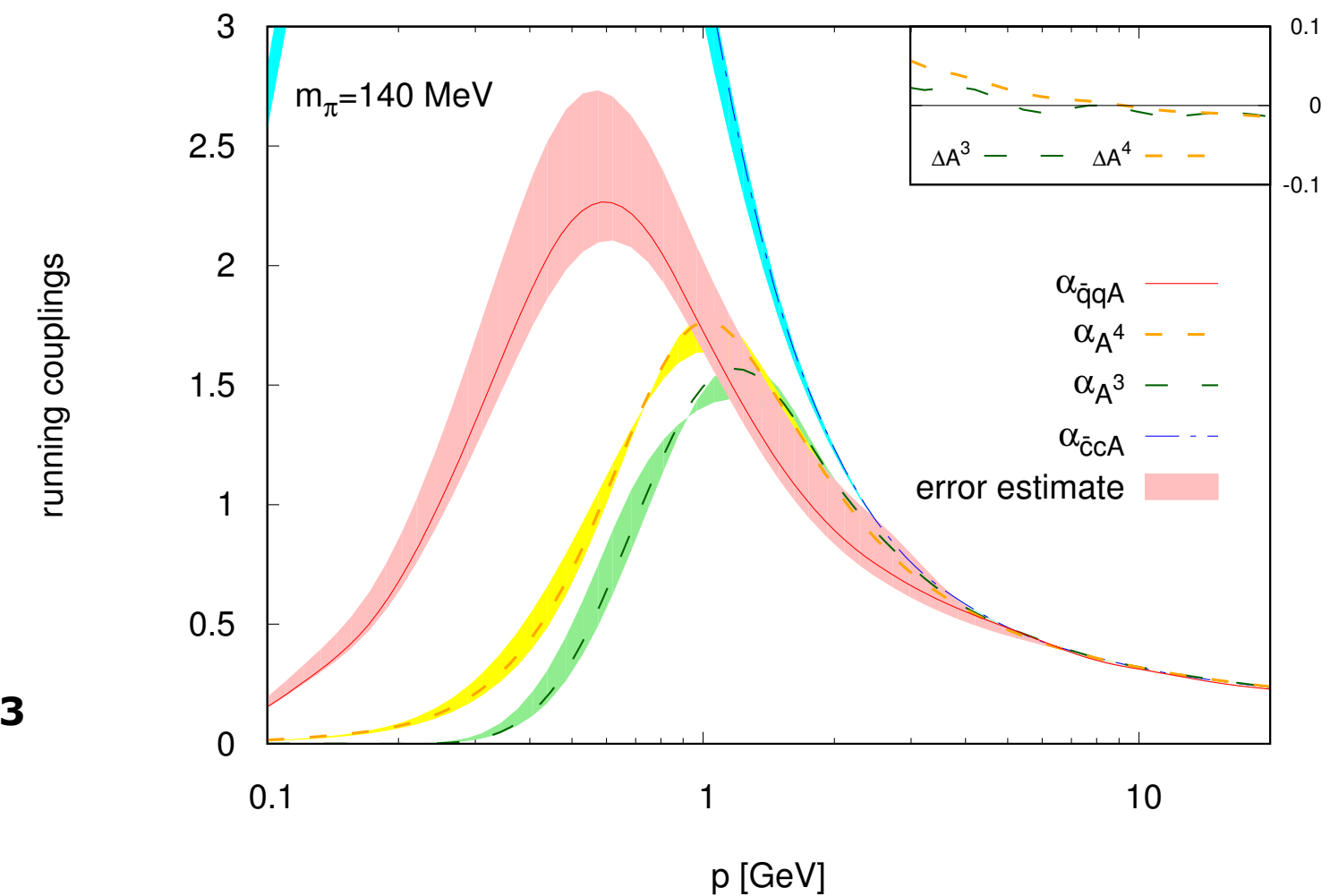
Mitter, JMP, Strodthoff, PRD 91 (2015) 054035

Pelaez, Tissier, Wschebor, PRD 92 (2015) 045012

Eichmann, Sanchis-Alepuz, Williams, Alkofer, Fischer, PNP 91 (2016) 1

lattice: Oliveira, Kizilersü, Silva, Skullerud, Sternbeck, Williams, APP Suppl. 9 (2016) 363

Beware of BRST



Aiming at apparent convergence

fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

More generally: X-assisted Y

X=fRG, DSE, nPI,
lattice, exp. data
Y=fRG, DSE, nPI

fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

More generally: X-assisted Y

X=fRG, DSE, nPI,
lattice, exp. data
Y=fRG, DSE, nPI

Example: use

- (a) 2+1 fRG-assisted gluon
- (b) optional: two-flavour fRG quark-gluon vertex

in 2+1 flavour DSE quark gap eq.

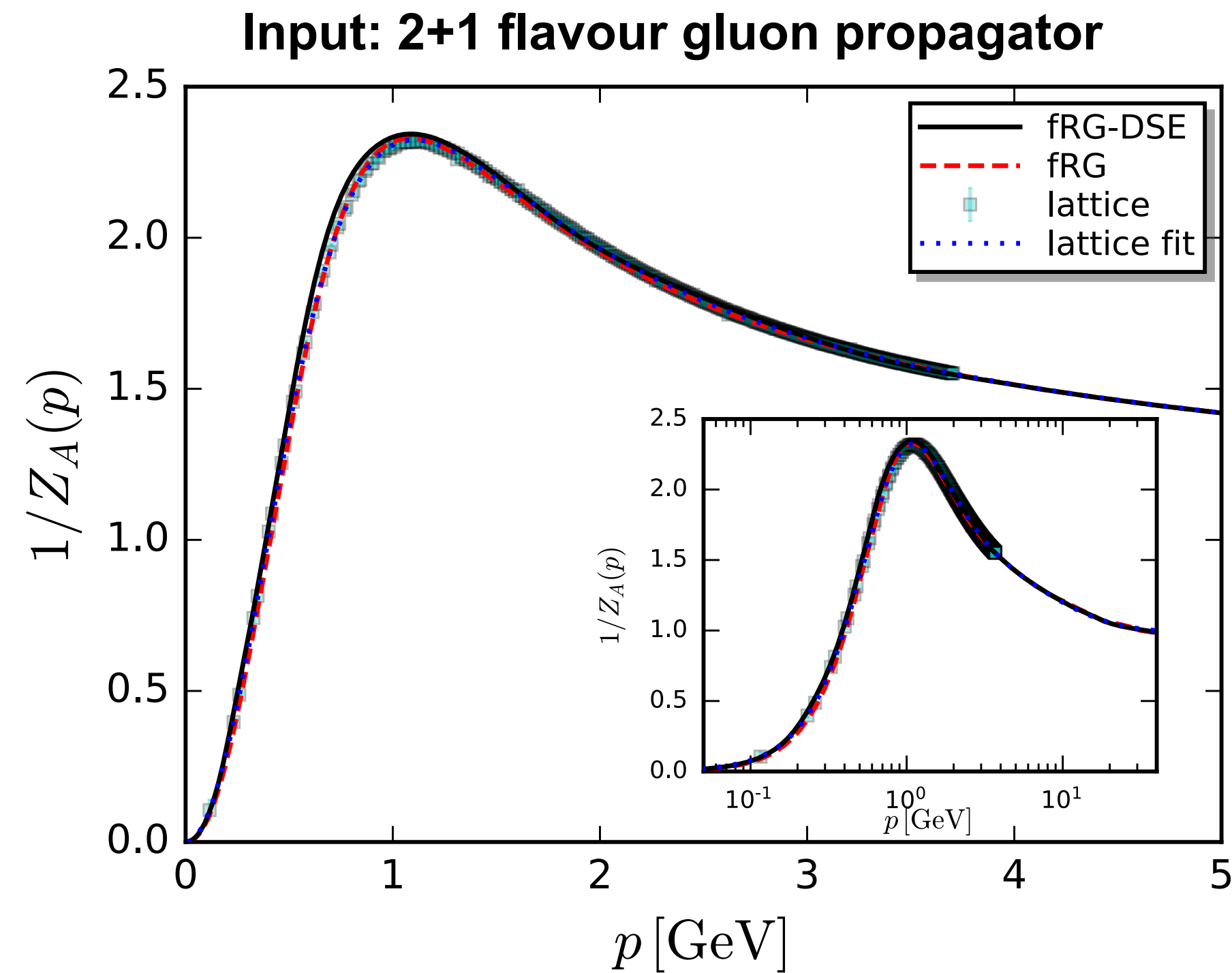
fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

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lattice, exp. data
Y=fRG, DSE, nPI

Example: use (a) 2+1 fRG-assisted gluon
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in 2+1 flavour DSE quark gap eq.



fRG: Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 97 (2018) 054006

fRG-DSE: Gao, JMP, PLB 820 (2021) 136584
PRD 102 (2020) 034027

lattice: Zafeiropoulos et al, PRL 122 (2019) 16, 162002
Cui et al, CPC 44 (2020) 8, 083102

FunResults based on:

Cyrol, Mitter, JMP, Strodthoff, PRD 97 (2018) 054006

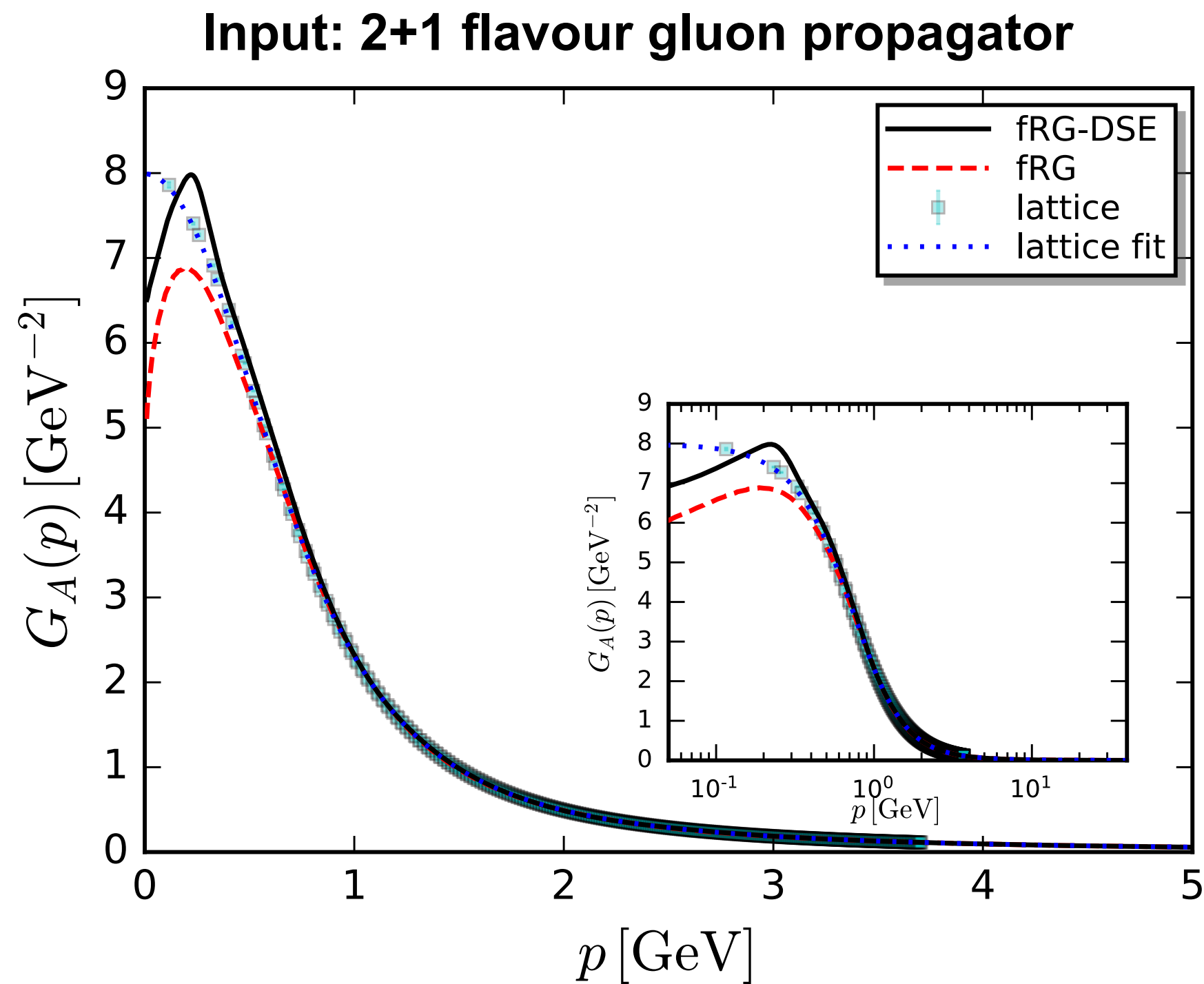
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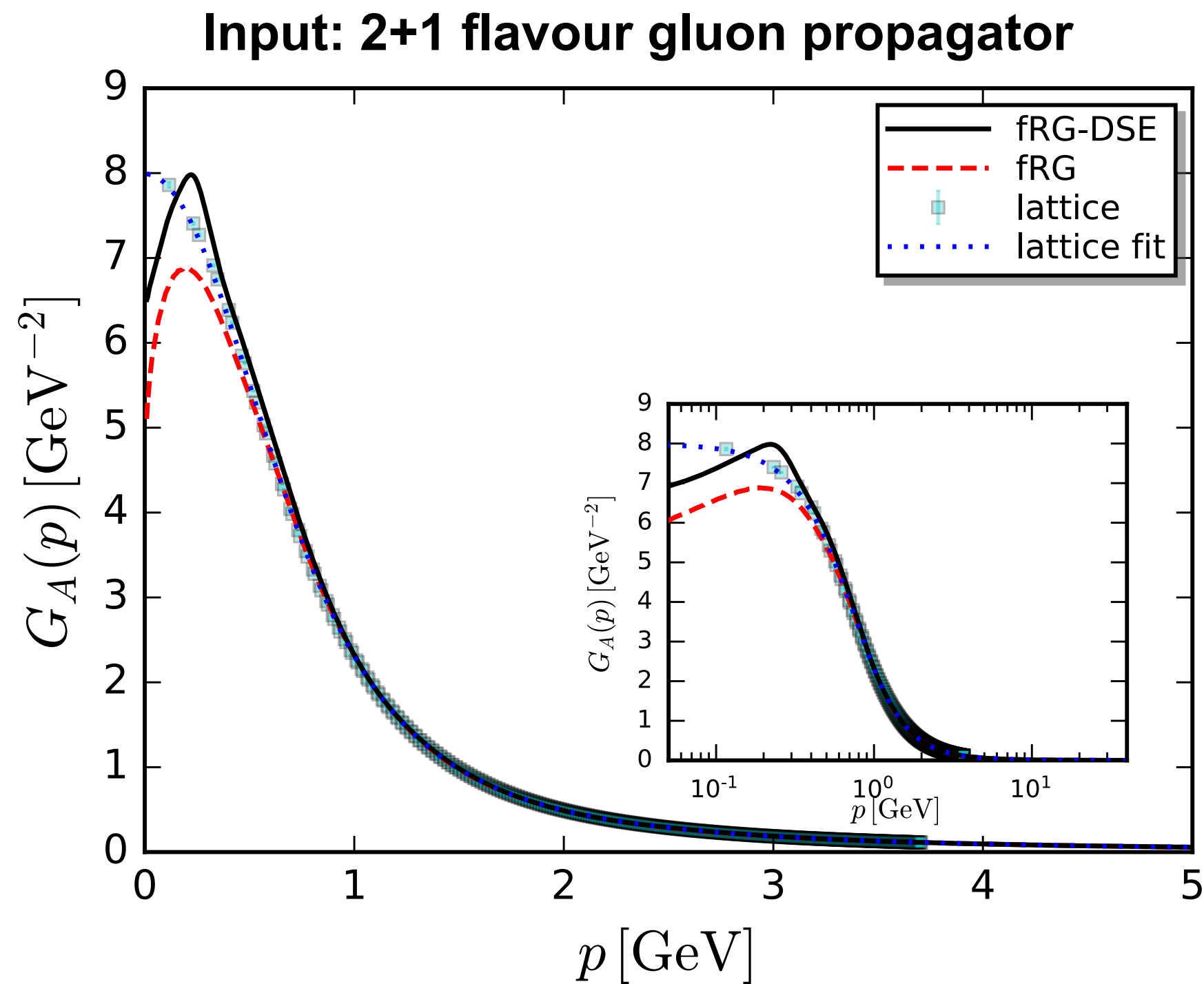
More generally: X-assisted Y

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Example: use
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PRD 102 (2020) 034027

lattice: Zafeiropoulos et al, PRL 122 (2019) 16, 162002
Cui et al, CPC 44 (2020) 8, 083102

FunResults based on:

Cyrol, Mitter, JMP, Strodthoff, PRD 97 (2018) 054006

Further example, e.g. lattice-assisted 2+1 flavour DSE

Aguilar et al, EPC 80 (2020) 2, 154

fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

Example: use (a) 2+1 fRG-assisted gluon in 2+1 flavour DSE quark gap eq.
 (b) optional: two-flavour fRG quark-gluon vertex

Full quark gluon

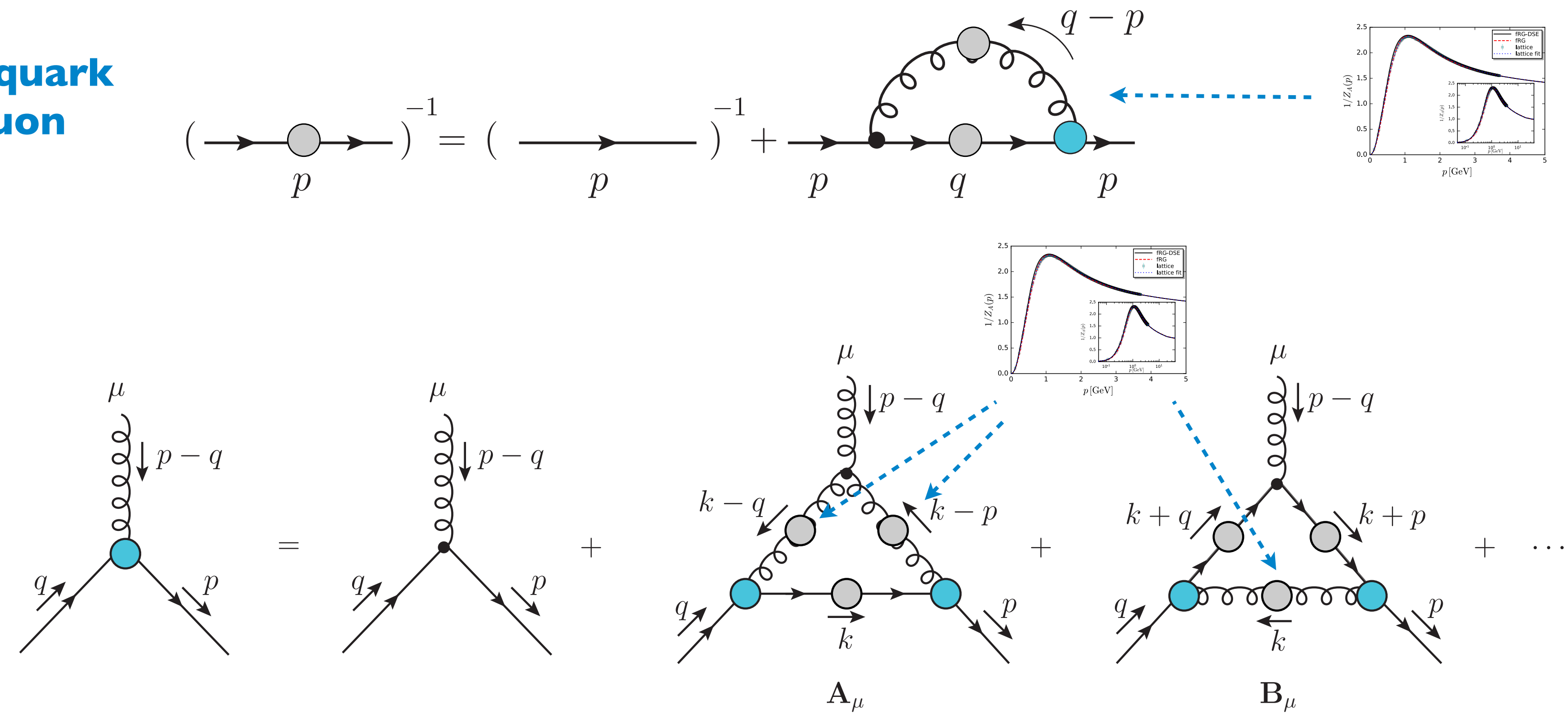
$$\left(\text{---} \circ \text{---} \right)^{-1} = \left(\text{---} \right)^{-1} + \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \circ \text{---} = \text{---} \circ \text{---} + \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} + \text{---} \circ \text{---} \circ \text{---} + \dots$$

fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

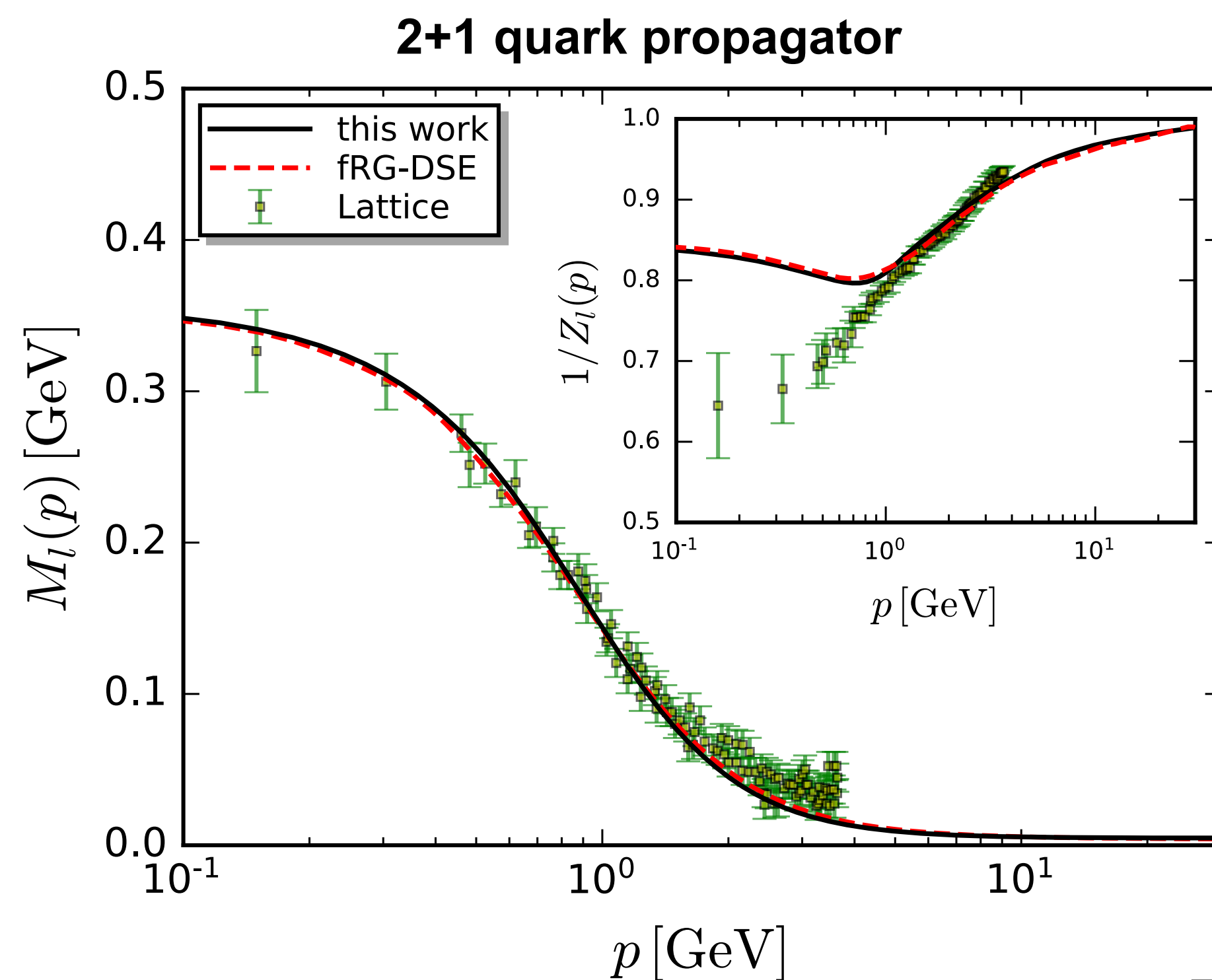
Example: use (a) 2+1 fRG-assisted gluon in 2+1 flavour DSE quark gap eq.
 (b) optional: two-flavour fRG quark-gluon vertex

Full quark gluon



fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

Results



Chiral condensate

DSE: $\Delta_{l,\chi}(2 \text{ GeV}) = (269.3(7) \text{ MeV})^3$

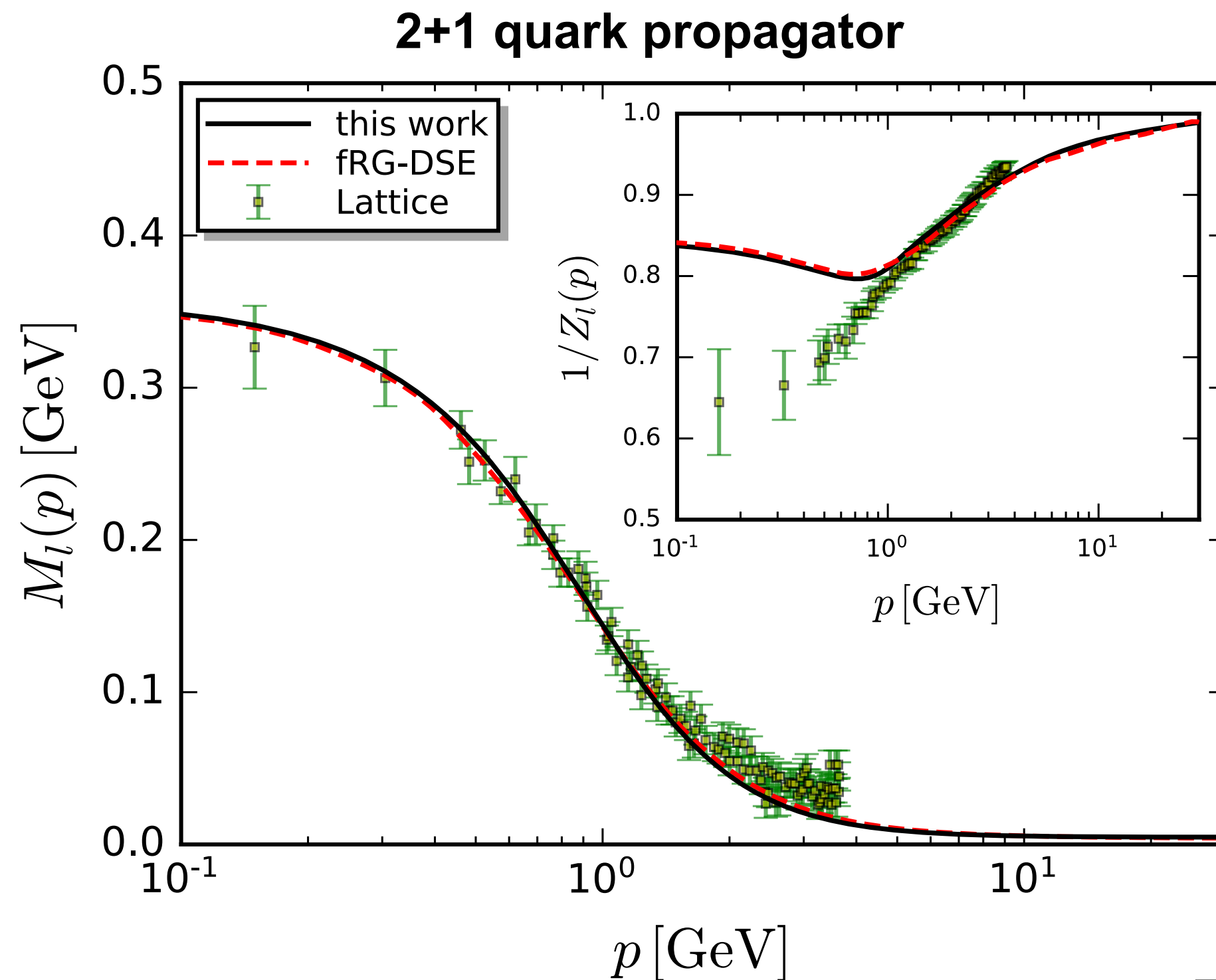
Lattice: $\Delta_{l,\chi}(2 \text{ GeV}) = (272(5) \text{ MeV})^3$

FLAG: Aoki et al, EPJC 80 (2020) 2, 113

fRG/DSE-assisted DSE/fRG

Example: use (a) 2+1 fRG-assisted gluon (b) optional: two-flavour fRG quark-gluon vertex in 2+1 flavour DSE quark gap eq.

Results



Chiral condensate

DSE: $\Delta_{l,\chi}(2 \text{ GeV}) = (269.3(7) \text{ MeV})^3$

Lattice: $\Delta_{l,\chi}(2 \text{ GeV}) = (272(5) \text{ MeV})^3$

FLAG: Aoki et al, EPJC 80 (2020) 2, 113

Correlation functions at finite temperature

YM-theory: gluonic correlation functions

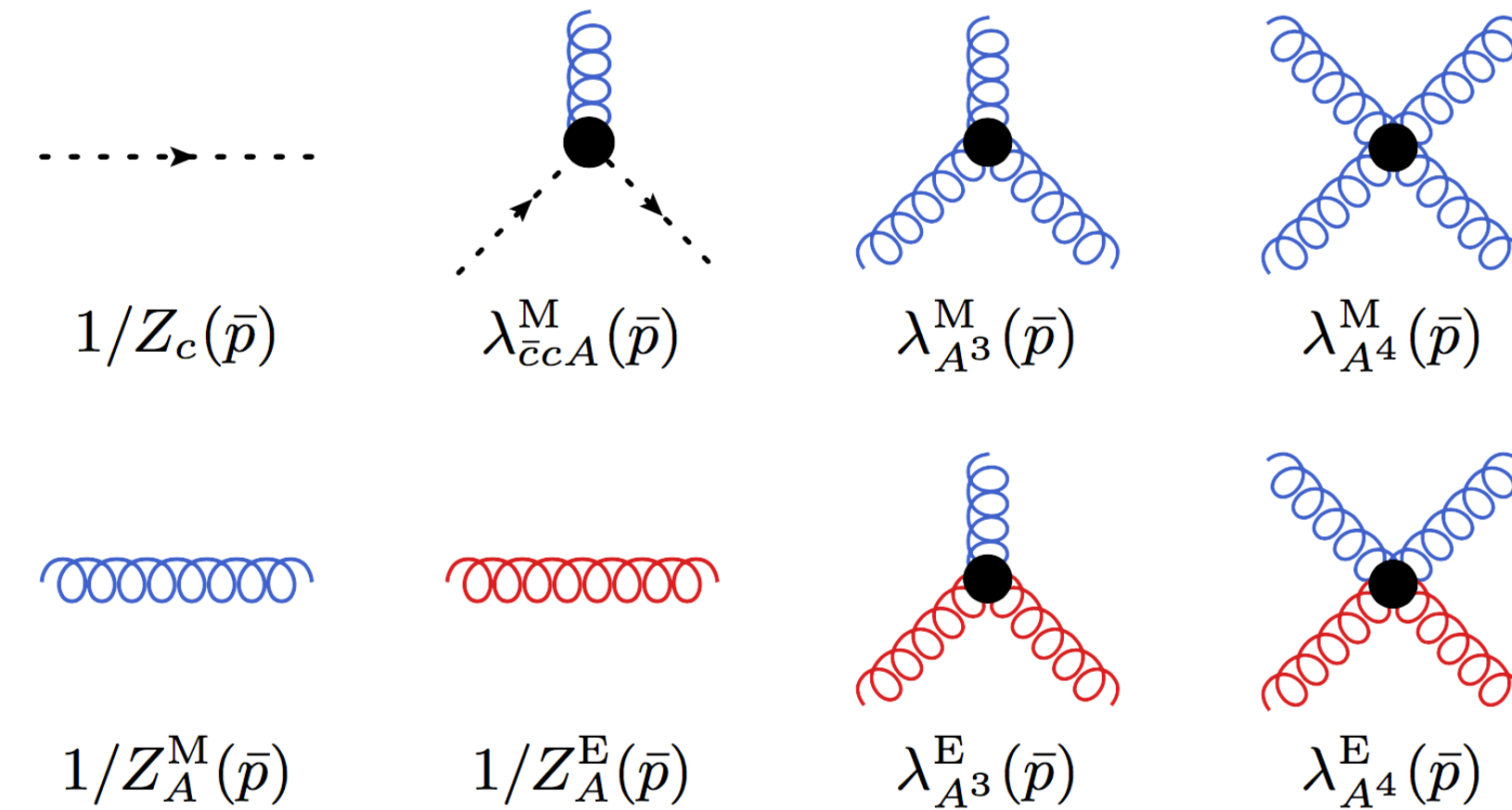
$$\partial_t \text{---}^{-1} = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---}^{-1} = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \frac{1}{2} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---} = - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---} = - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---} = - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$



Aiming at apparent convergence

YM-theory: gluonic correlation functions

$$\partial_t \text{---}^{-1} = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

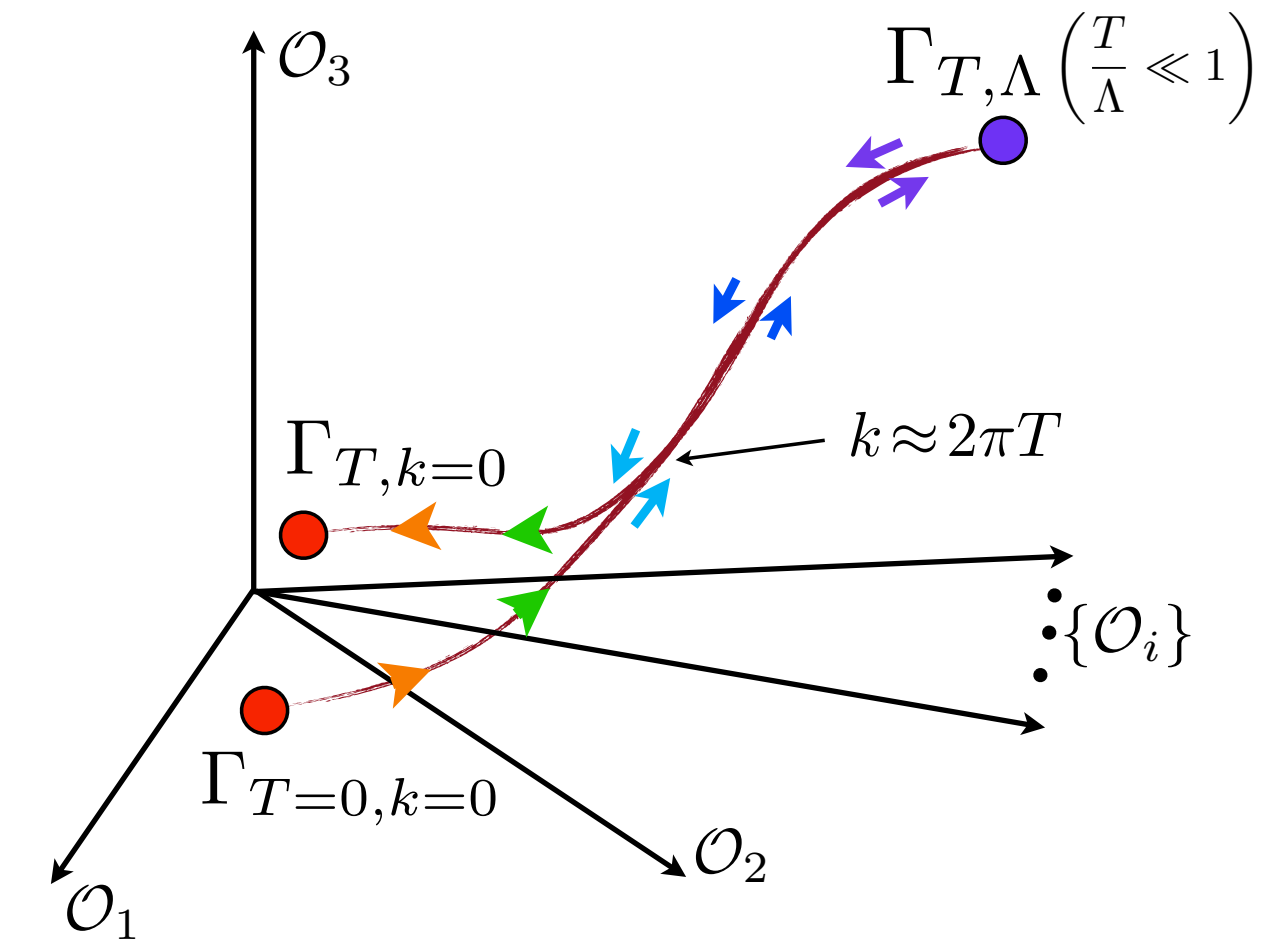
$$\partial_t \text{---}^{-1} = \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \frac{1}{2} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---} = - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---} = - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$

$$\partial_t \text{---} = - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + 2 \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} + \text{perm.}$$

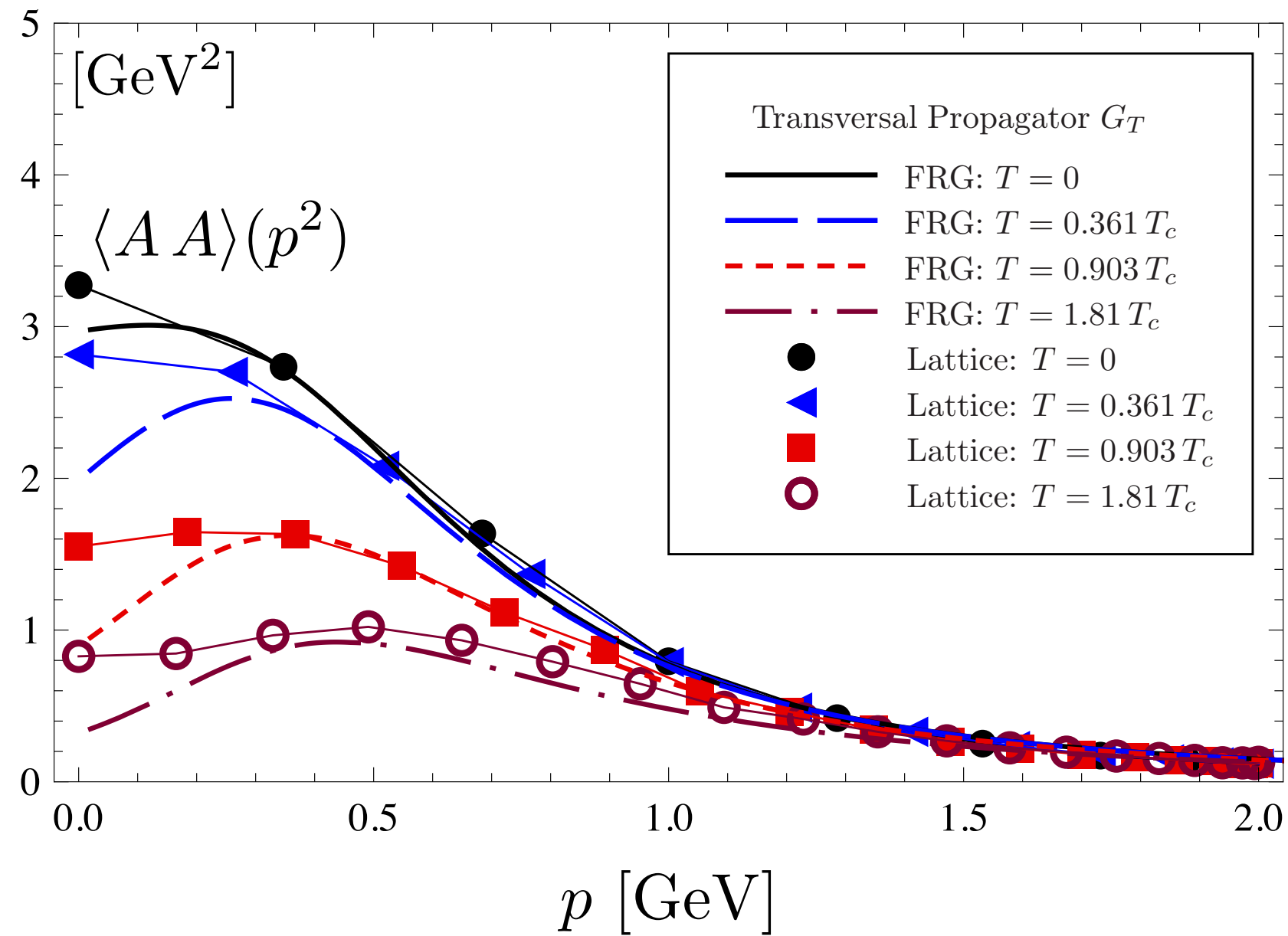
Thermal flows



Aiming at apparent convergence

Euclidean gluon propagator at finite T

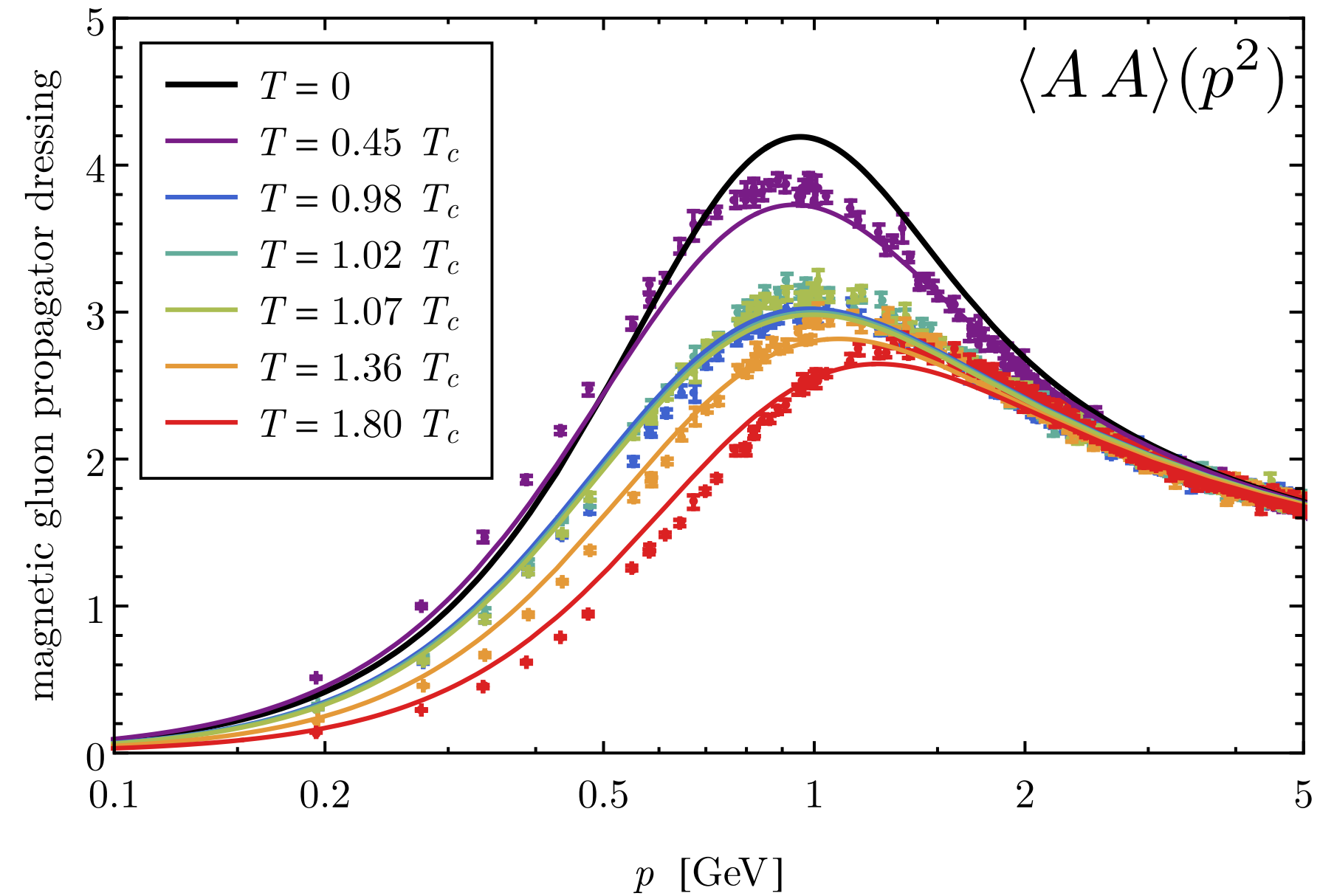
chromo-magnetic propagator



Fister, JMP, arXiv:1112.5440

Lattice: Maas, JMP, Smekal, Spielmann, PRD 85 (2012) 034037

CF model: Reinoso, Serreau, Tissier, Tresmontant, PRD 95 (2017) 045014

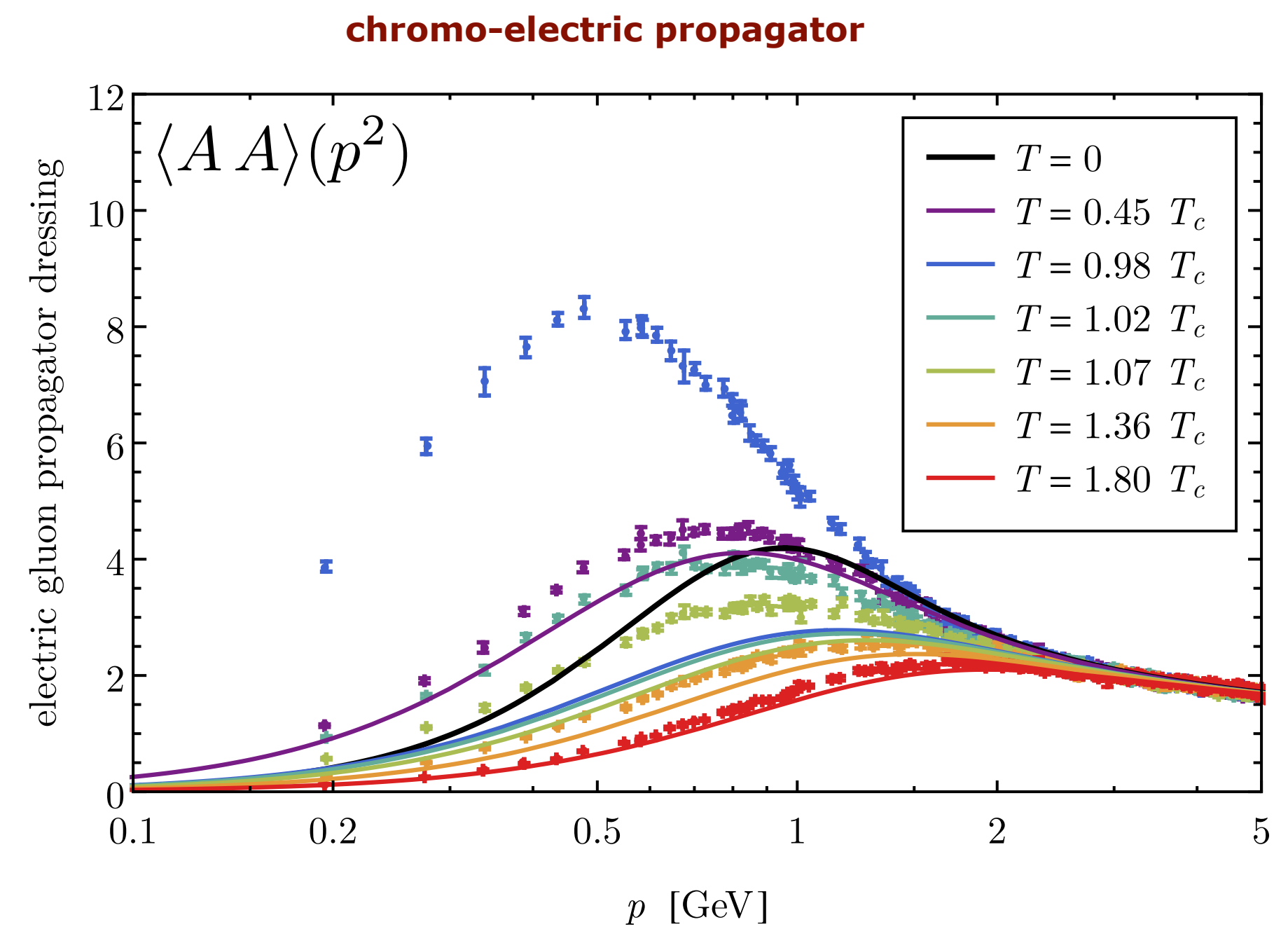
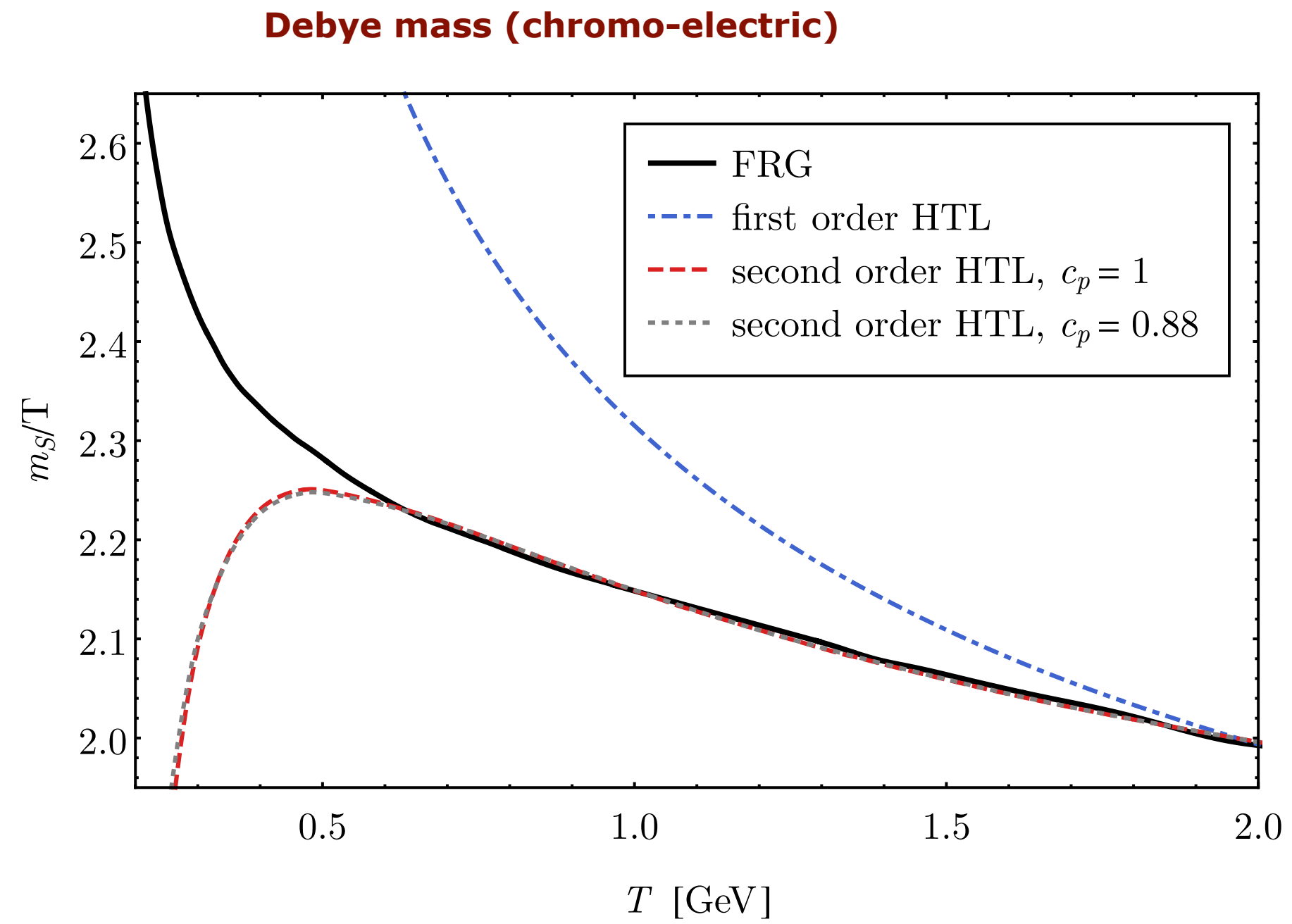


Lattice: Silva, Oliveira, Bicudo, Cardoso, PRD89 (2014) 7, 074503

Aiming at apparent convergence

Cyrol, Fister, Mitter, JMP, Strodthoff, PRD 97 (2018) 5, 054015

Euclidean gluon propagator at finite T

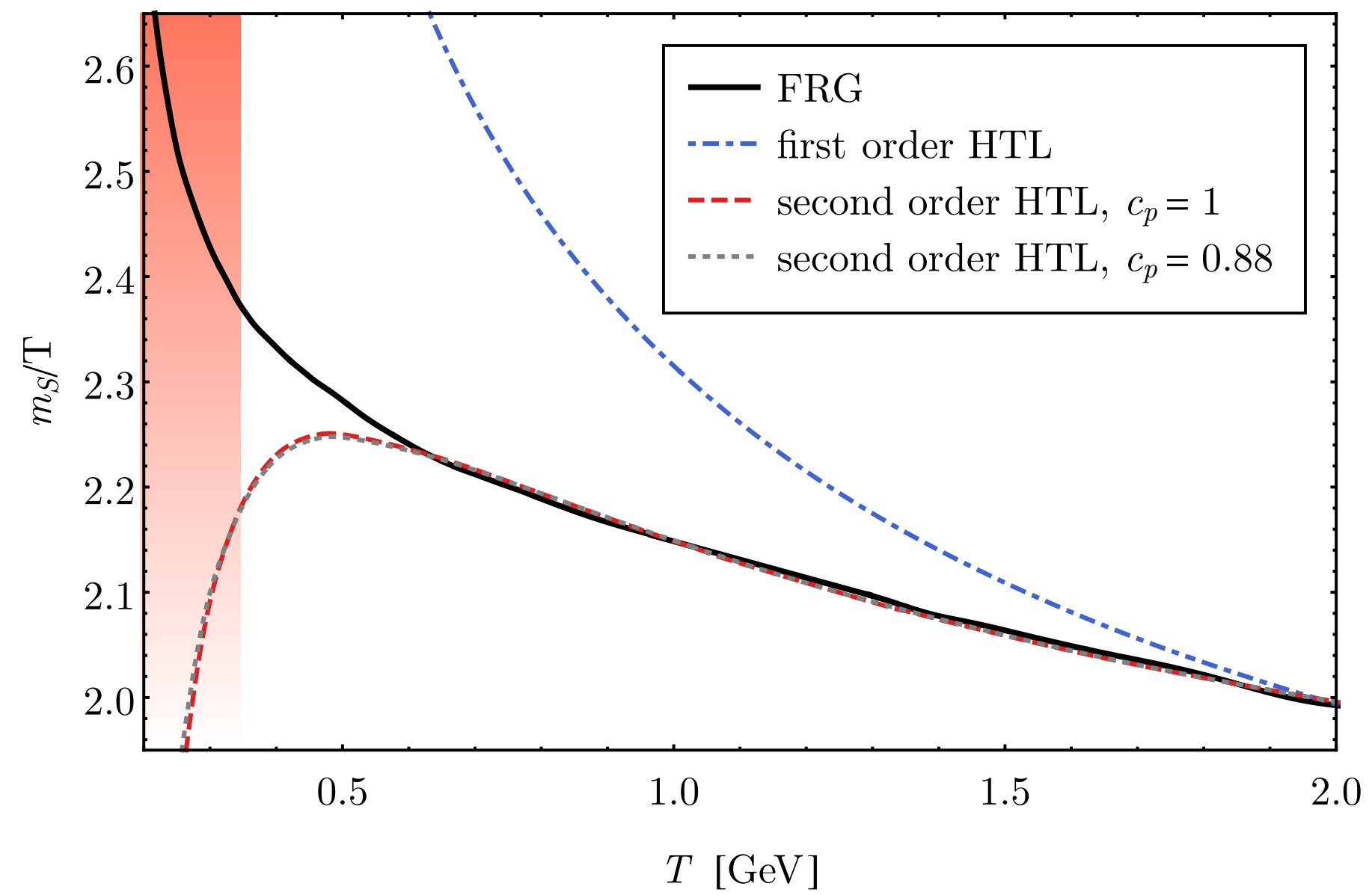


Lattice: Silva, Oliveira, Bicudo, Cardoso, PRD89 (2014) 7, 074503

Cyrol, Fister, Mitter, JMP, Strodthoff, PRD 97 (2018) 5, 054015

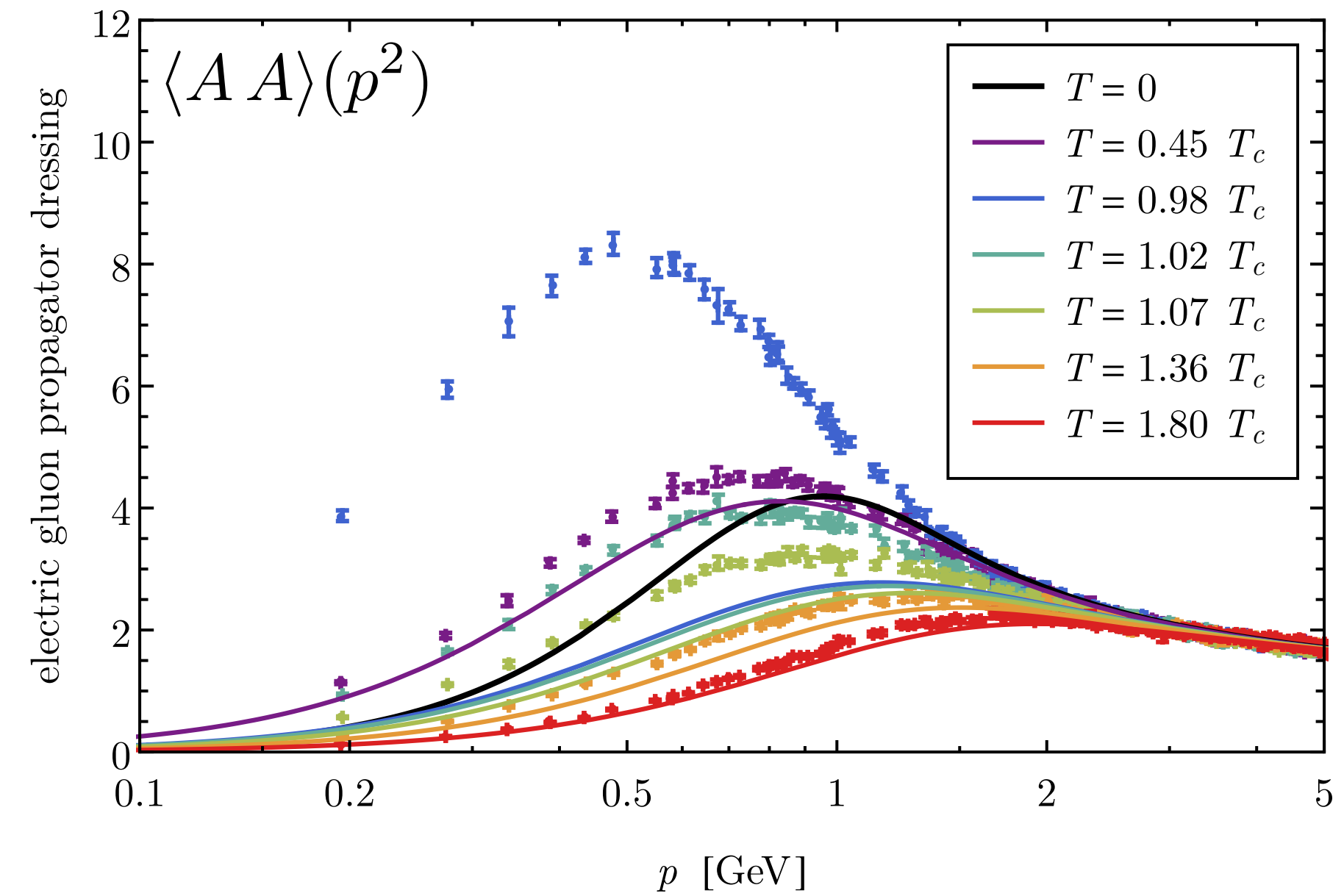
Euclidean gluon propagator at finite T

Debye mass (chromo-electric)



$$\langle A_0 \rangle \neq 0$$

chromo-electric propagator



Lattice: Silva, Oliveira, Bicudo, Cardoso, PRD89 (2014) 7, 074503

Cyrol, Fister, Mitter, JMP, Strodthoff, PRD 97 (2018) 5, 054015

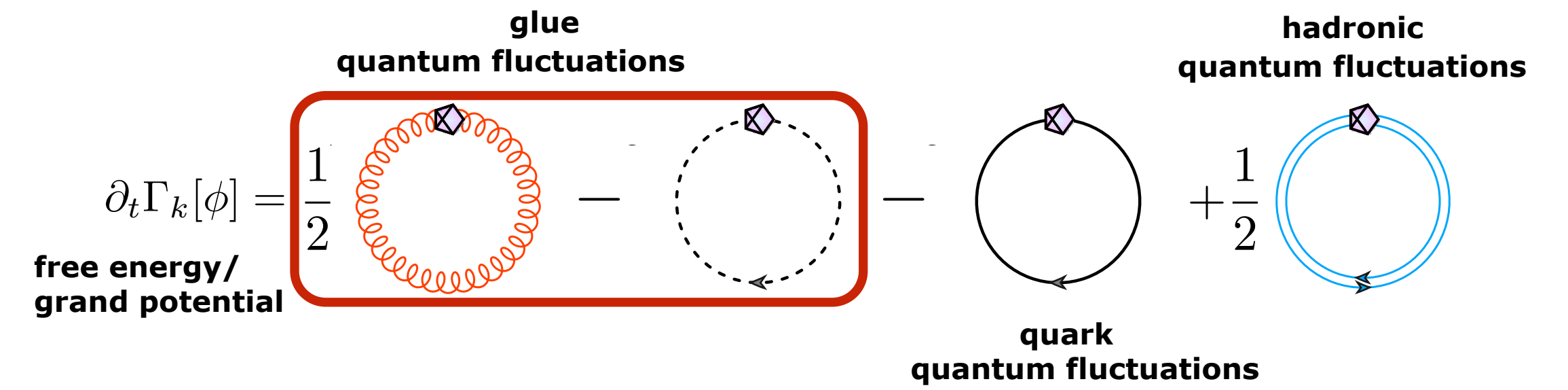
Polyakov loop from functional approaches

Confinement

FRG: Braun, Gies, JMP, PLB 684 (2010) 262

FRG, DSE, 2PI: Fister, JMP, PRD 88 (2013) 045010

$$L[A_0] = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr} \mathcal{P} e^{ig \int_0^\beta A_0(\mathbf{x})}$$

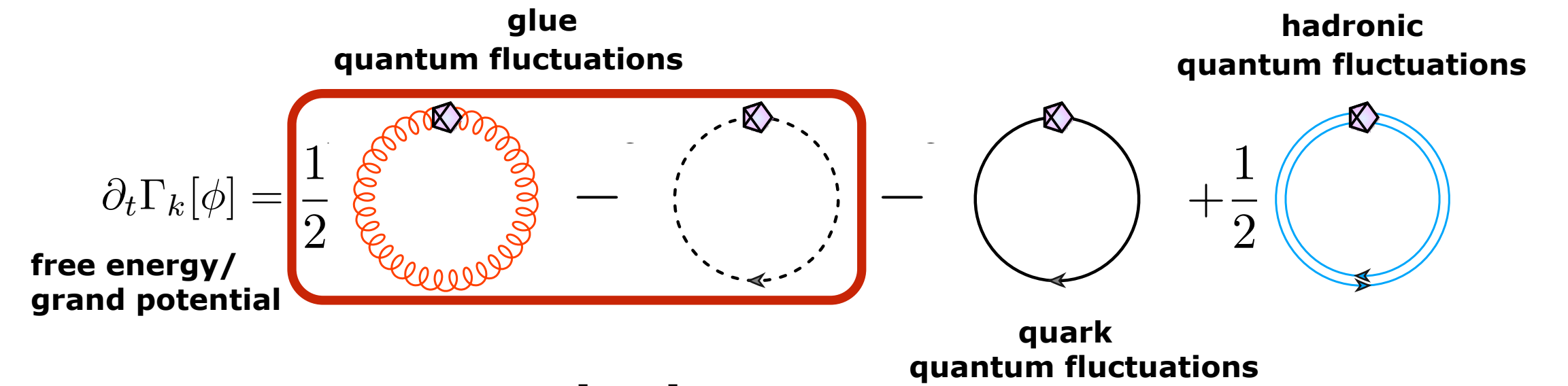


Confinement

FRG: Braun, Gies, JMP, PLB 684 (2010) 262

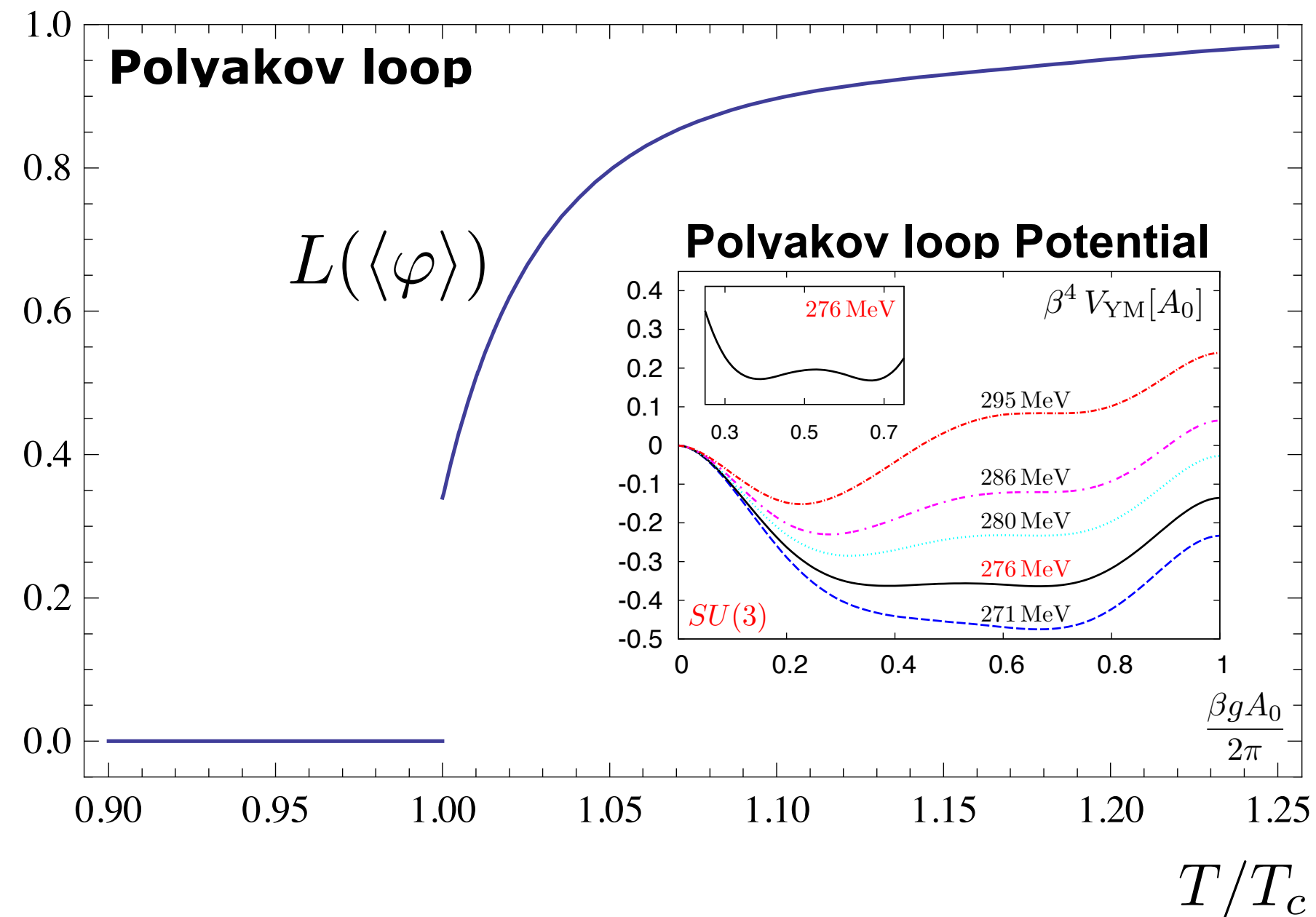
FRG, DSE, 2PI: Fister, JMP, PRD 88 (2013) 045010

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Polvakov loop Potential: $V_{\text{YM}}[A_0]$

$$\mathcal{P} e^{i g \int_0^\beta A_0(x)} = e^{i\varphi}$$

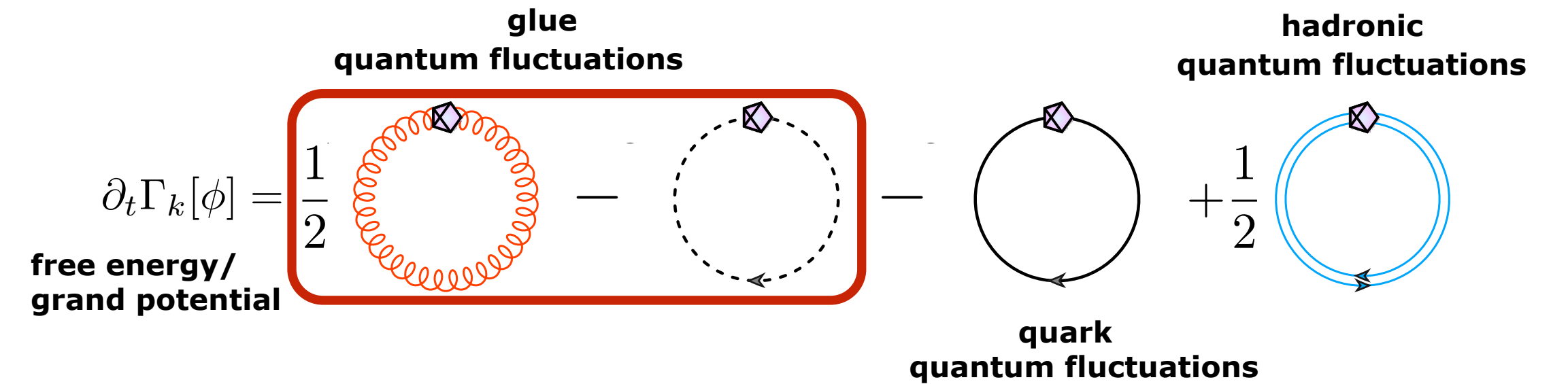


Confinement

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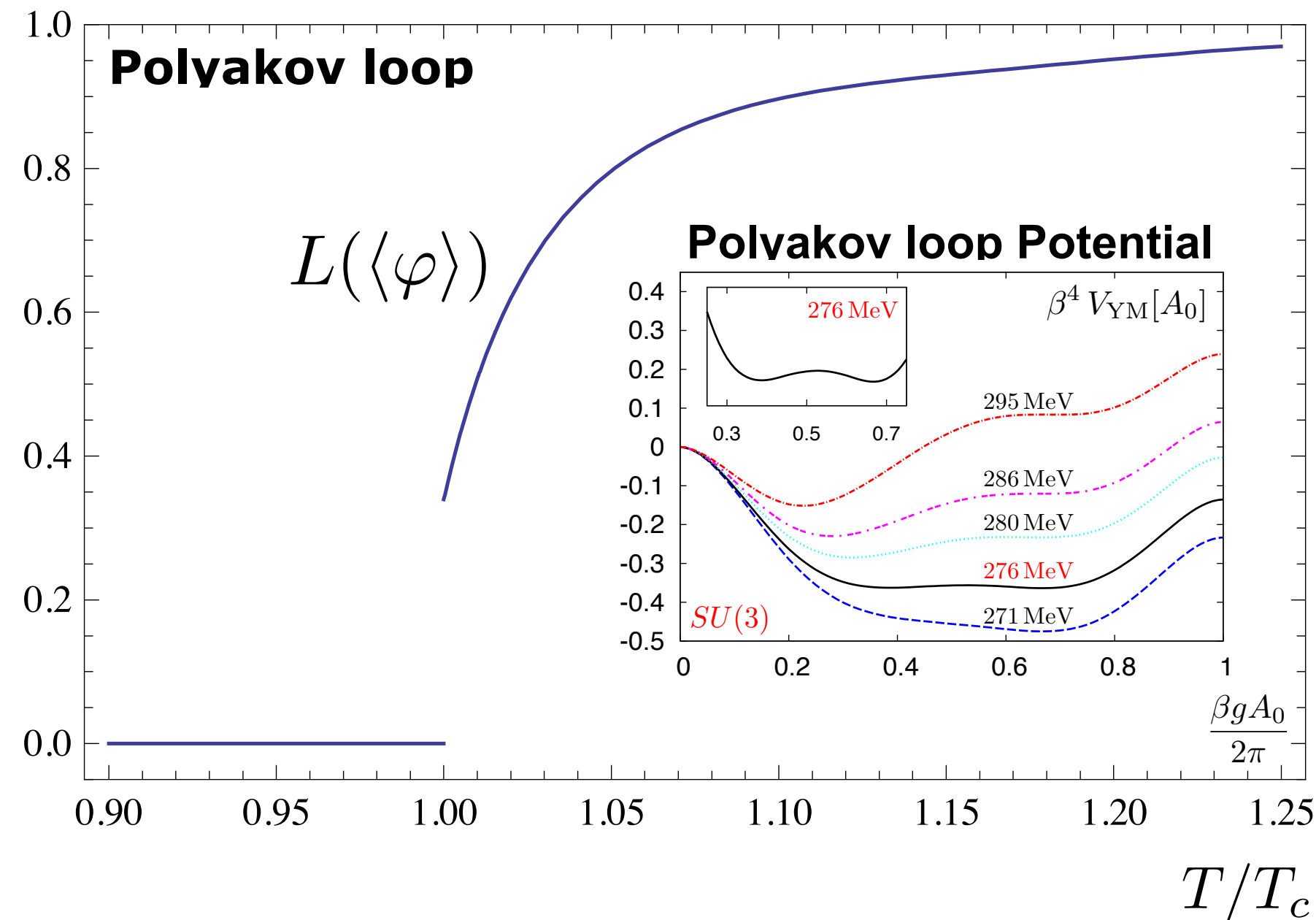
FRG, DSE, 2PI: Fister, JMP, PRD 88 (2013) 045010

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$$T_c/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.658 \pm 0.023$$

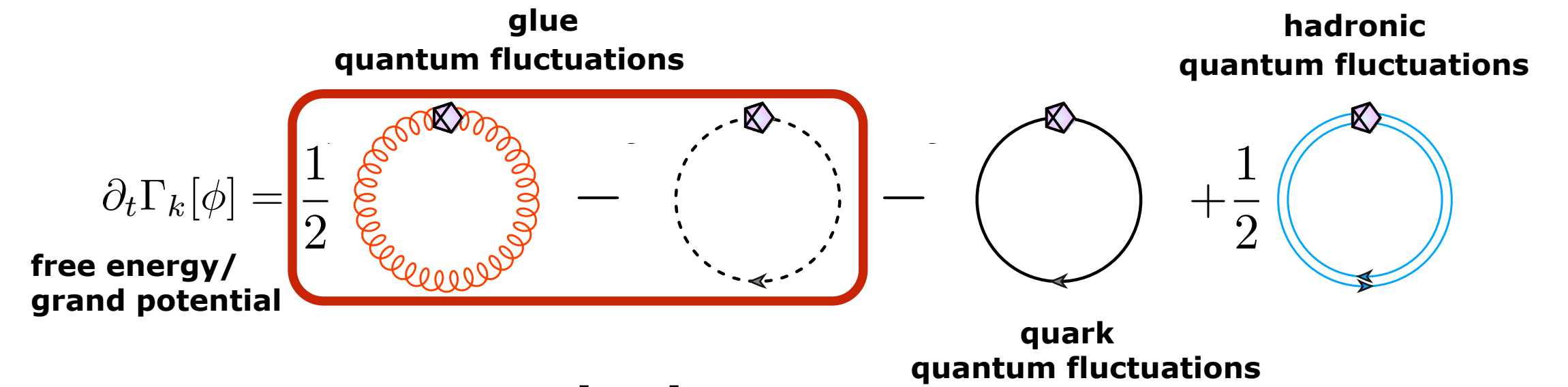
$$\text{lattice : } T_c/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.646$$

Confinement

FRG: Braun, Gies, JMP, PLB 684 (2010) 262

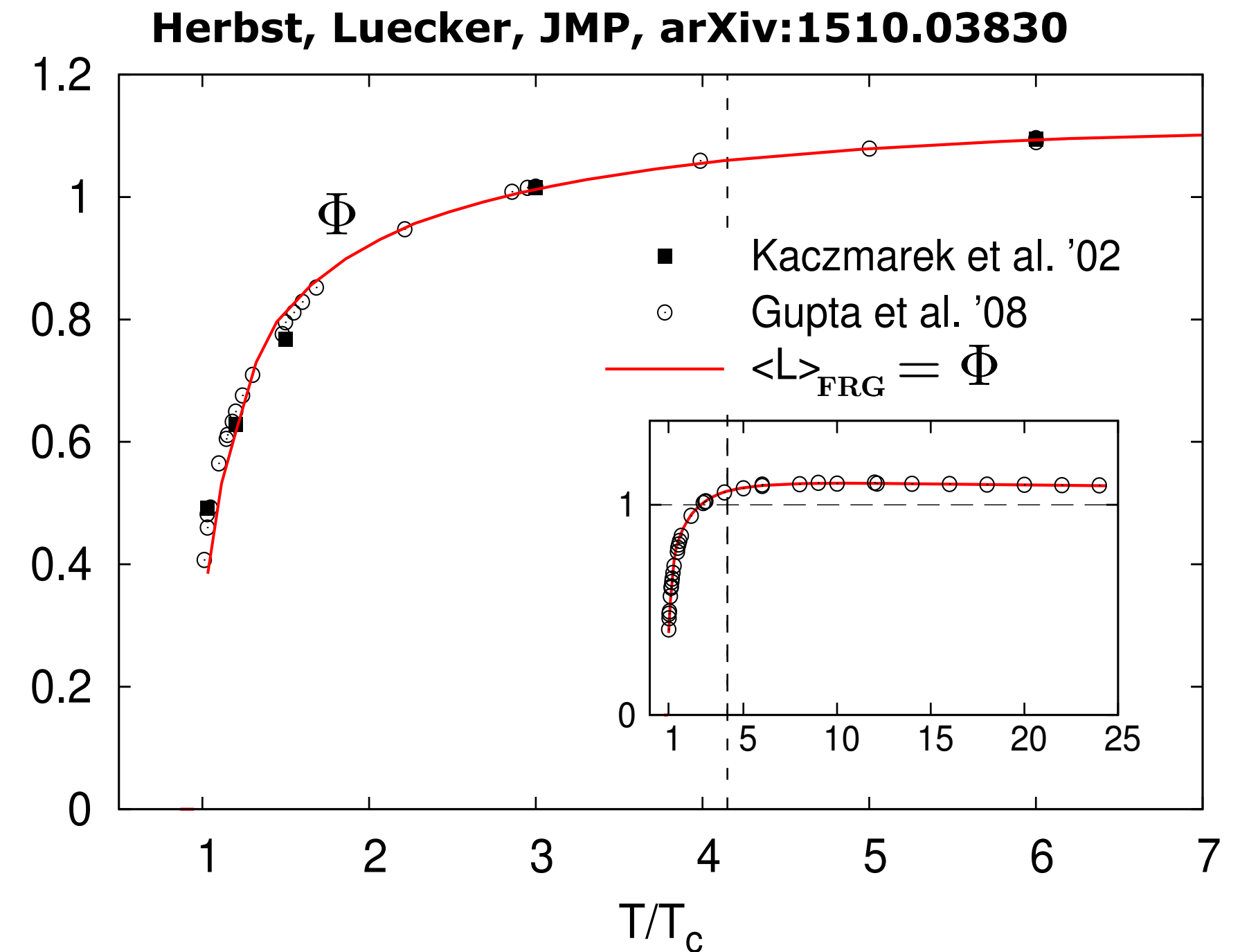
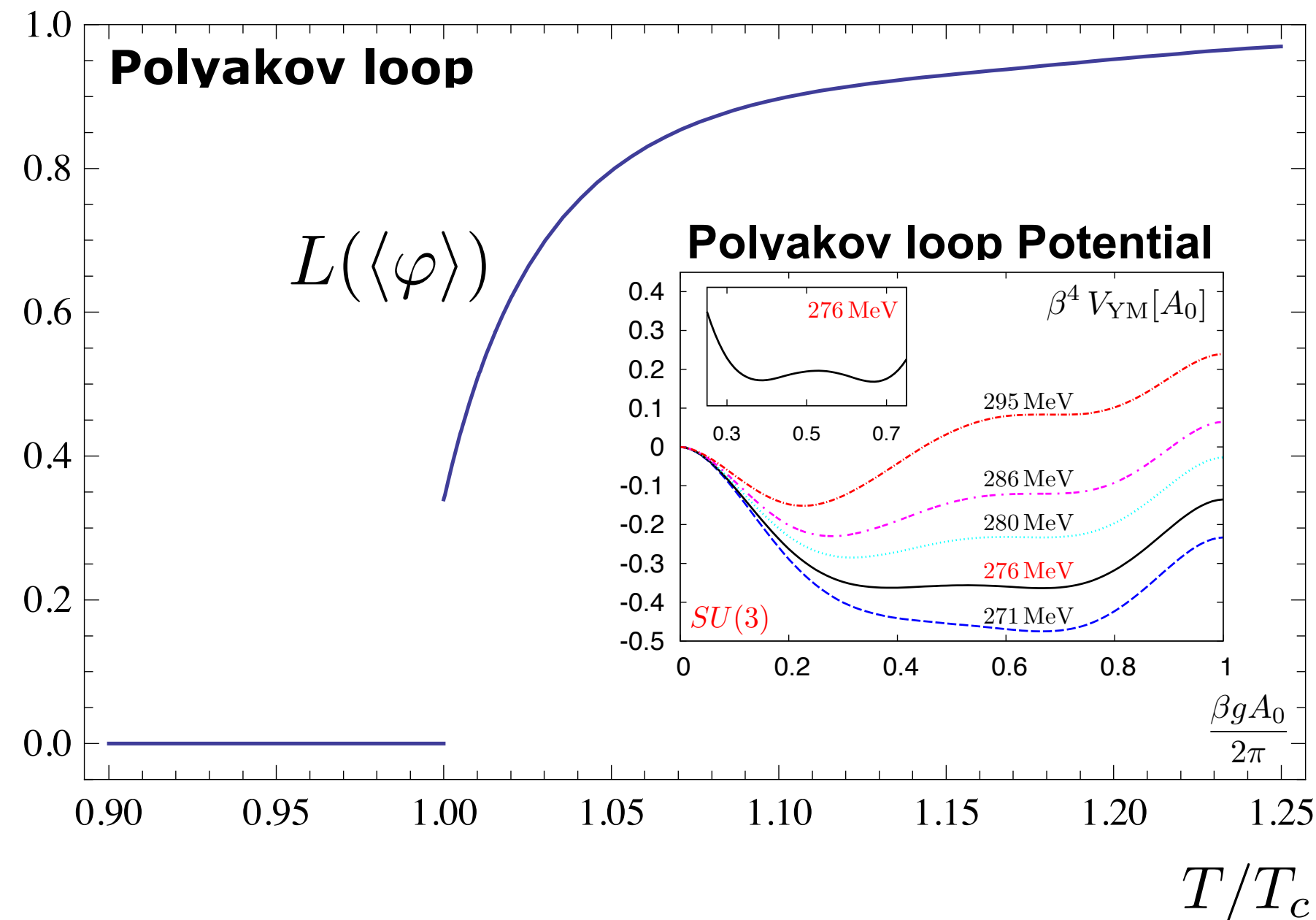
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Confinement

Herbst, Luecker, JMP, arXiv:1510.03830

Flow equation for the Polyakov loop expectation value

$$\partial_t \langle L[A_0] \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\delta^2 \langle L[A_0] \rangle}{\delta A^2} - \frac{\delta^2 \langle L[A_0] \rangle}{\delta c \delta \bar{c}} \right)$$

Flow equation for composite operators

JMP, AP 322 (2007) 2831

Igarashi, Itoh, Sonoda, PTP Suppl. 181 (2010) 1

Pagani, PRD 94 (2016) 045001

Confinement

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Parameterisation

$$\langle L[A_0] \rangle = Z_L[\bar{A}, \phi] \cdot L[A_0]$$

with $\phi = (a_\mu, c, \bar{c})$

quation for composite operators

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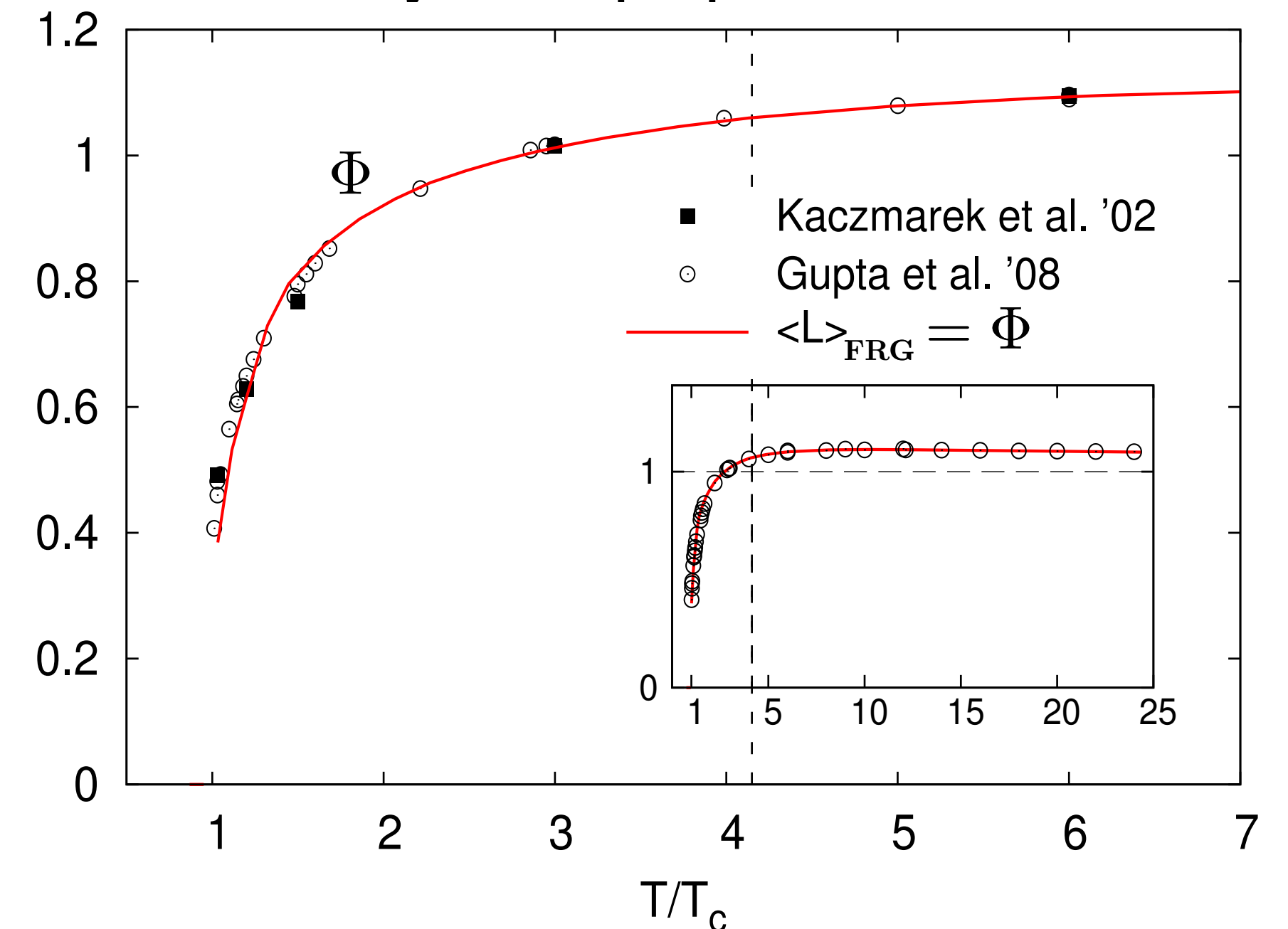
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QCD phase structure

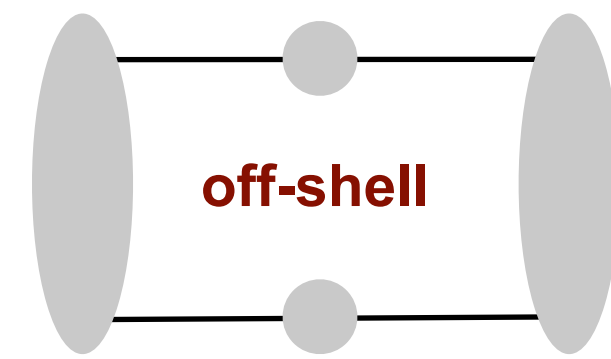
Locating the QCD phase boundary and the critical end point

Three remarks on Functional Approaches for QCD

- off-shell representation of thermodynamic observables

'... and now for something completely different ...'

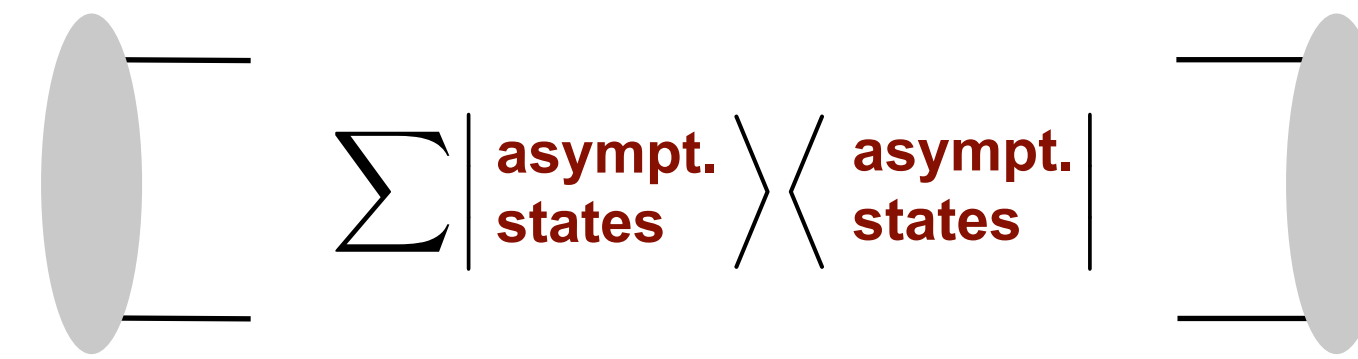
e.g. $\text{Tr} \langle q(x) \bar{q}(x) \rangle$



pressure, trace anomaly,
fluctuations, volume flucs., ...



on-shell



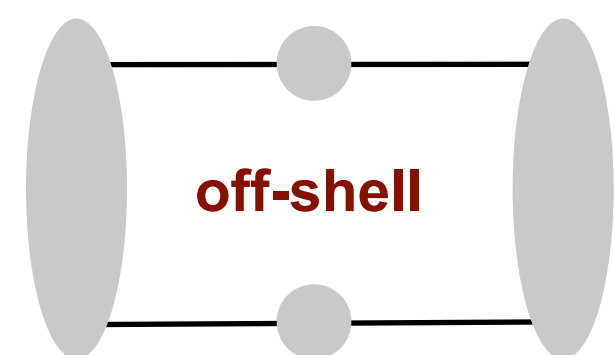
e.g. hadron resonances

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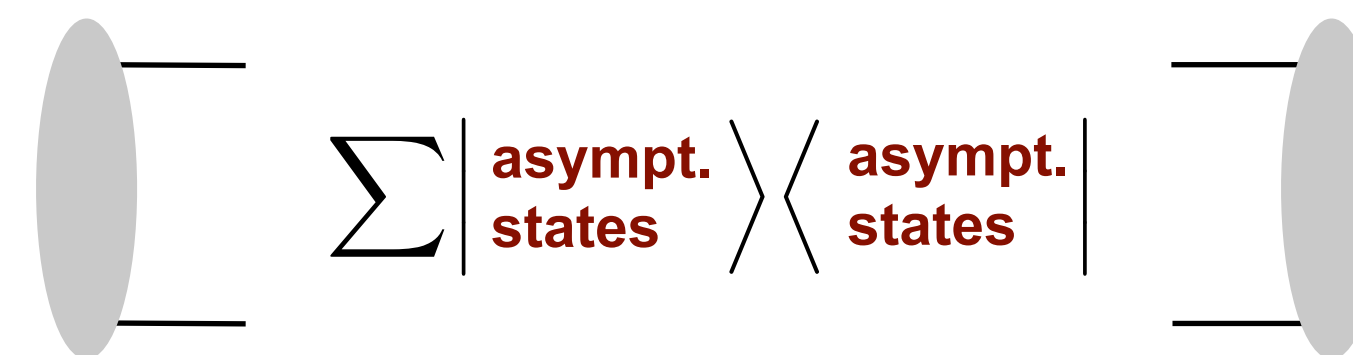
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e.g. hadron resonances

- gauge fixing = parameterisation

$$\langle q(x_1) \cdots \bar{q}(x_{2n}) A_\mu(y_1) \cdots A_\mu(y_m) h(z_1) \cdots h(z_l) \rangle$$

Consequences

I: simple correlations

II: Difficult access to some observables

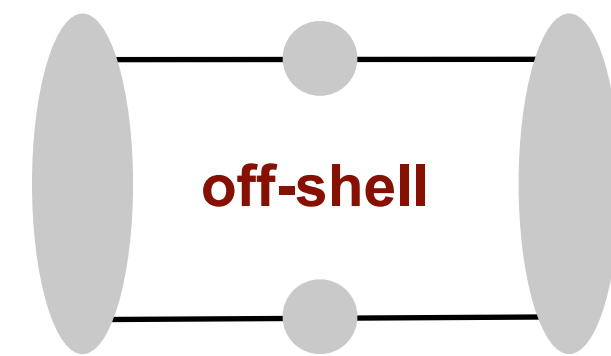
'No free lunch theorem'

Three remarks on Functional Approaches for QCD

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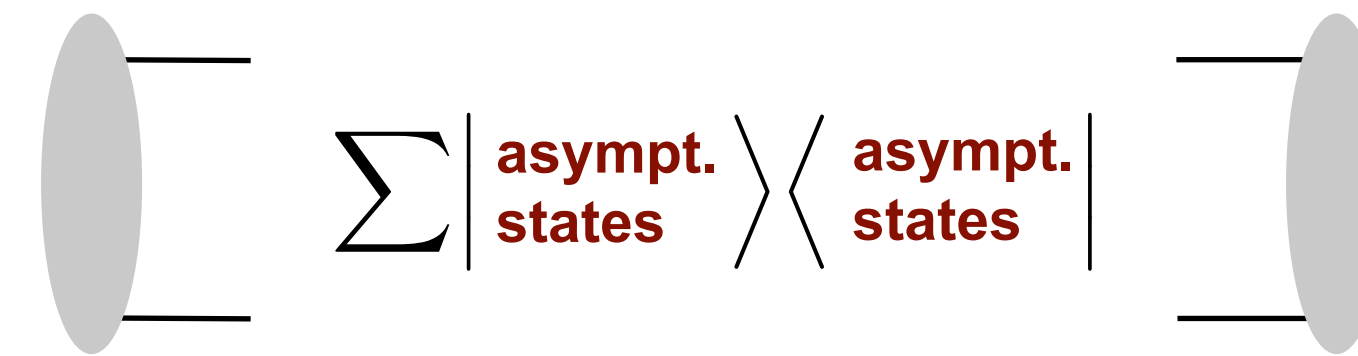
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'No free lunch theorem'

- 'Your mean field is not my mean field'

$$\left. \frac{\delta S_{\text{cl}}[\phi]}{\delta \phi} \right|_{\phi=\bar{\phi}} = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{\delta \Gamma[\phi]}{\delta \phi} \right|_{\phi=\bar{\phi}_{\text{quant}}} = 0$$

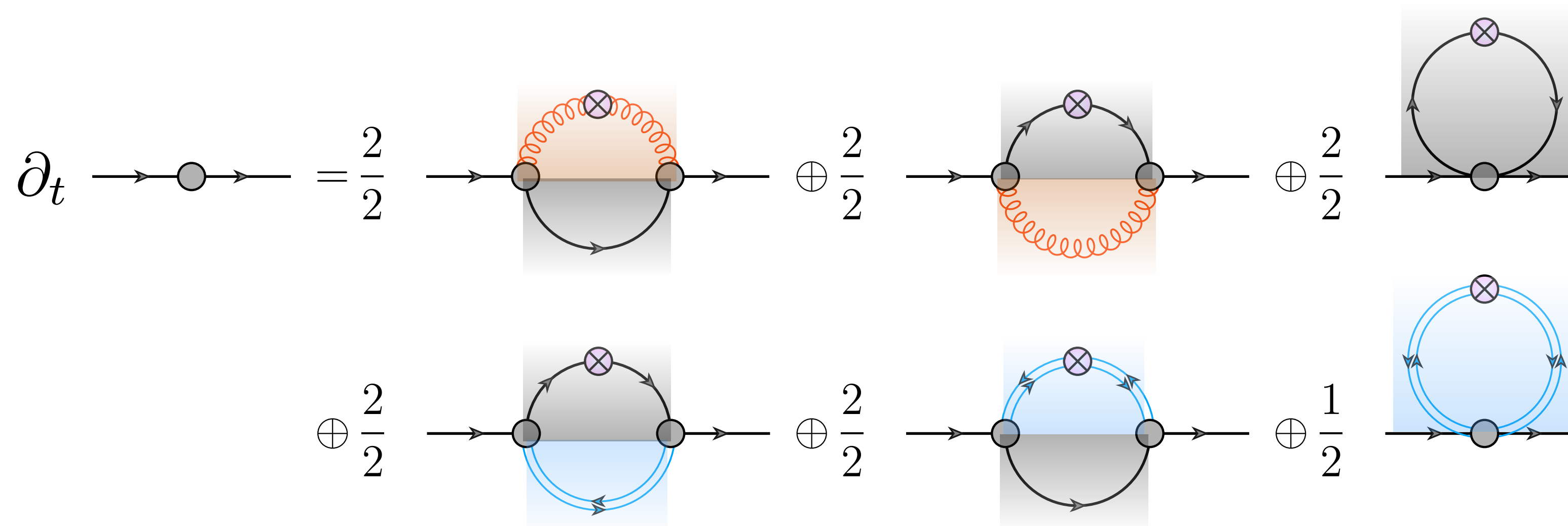
Correlation functions at finite density from functional QCD

To QCD or not to QCD....a minimal point of view

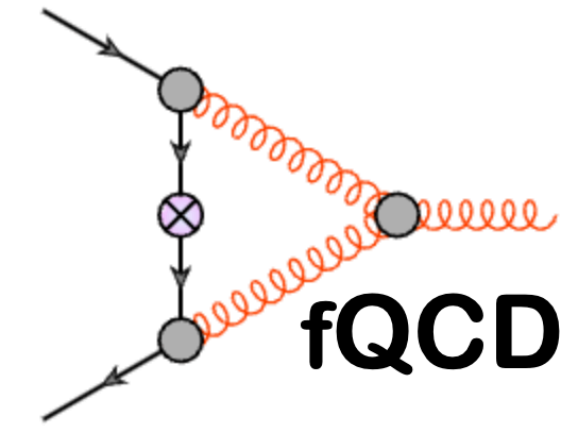
'... and now for something completely different ...'

- Self-consistent truncations to functional relations define analytic functions in μ_B , eg:

$$\partial_t \langle q(x) \bar{q}(y) \rangle^{-1}(\mu_B) = \text{Loop} \left[\langle q(x) \bar{q}(y) \rangle(\mu_B), \langle q(x) A_\mu(y) \bar{q}(z) \rangle(\mu_B), \dots; \mu_B \right]$$



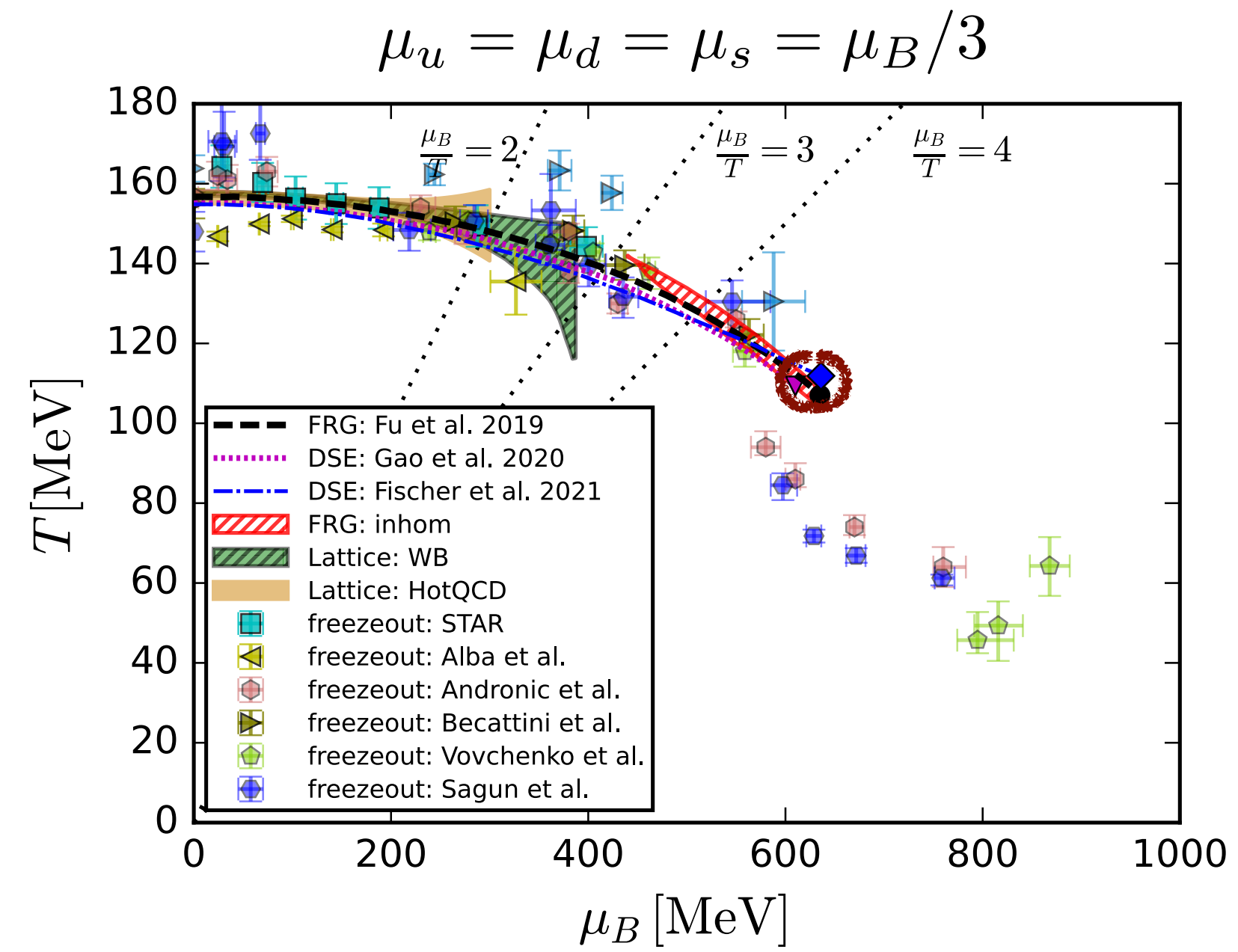
fQCD collaboration



Dalian, Beijing, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Gießen

**Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Geissel, Huang, Lu, Ihssen, Pawlowski, Rennecke, Sattler,
Schallmo, Stoll, Tan, Töpfel, Turnwald, Wessely, Wen, Wink, Yin, Zheng, Zorbach**

Phase structure of QCD and the CEP



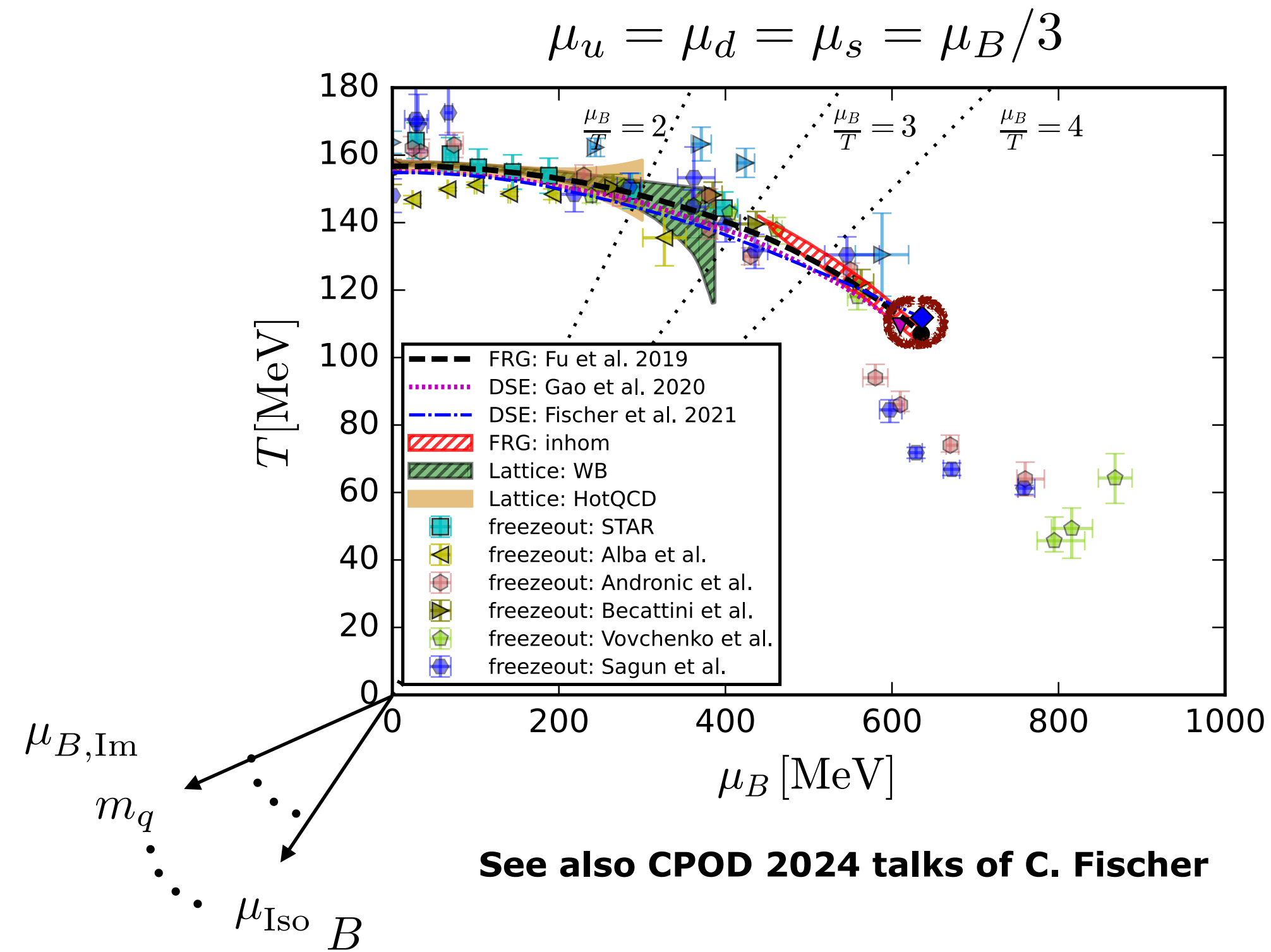
Functional QCD: CEP estimate

fRG: Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032

DSE: Gao, JMP, PLB 820 (2021) 136584
Gunkel, Fischer, PRD 104 (2021) 054022

$$(\mu_B, T)_{\text{CEP}} \sim (600 - 650, 105 - 115) \text{ MeV}$$

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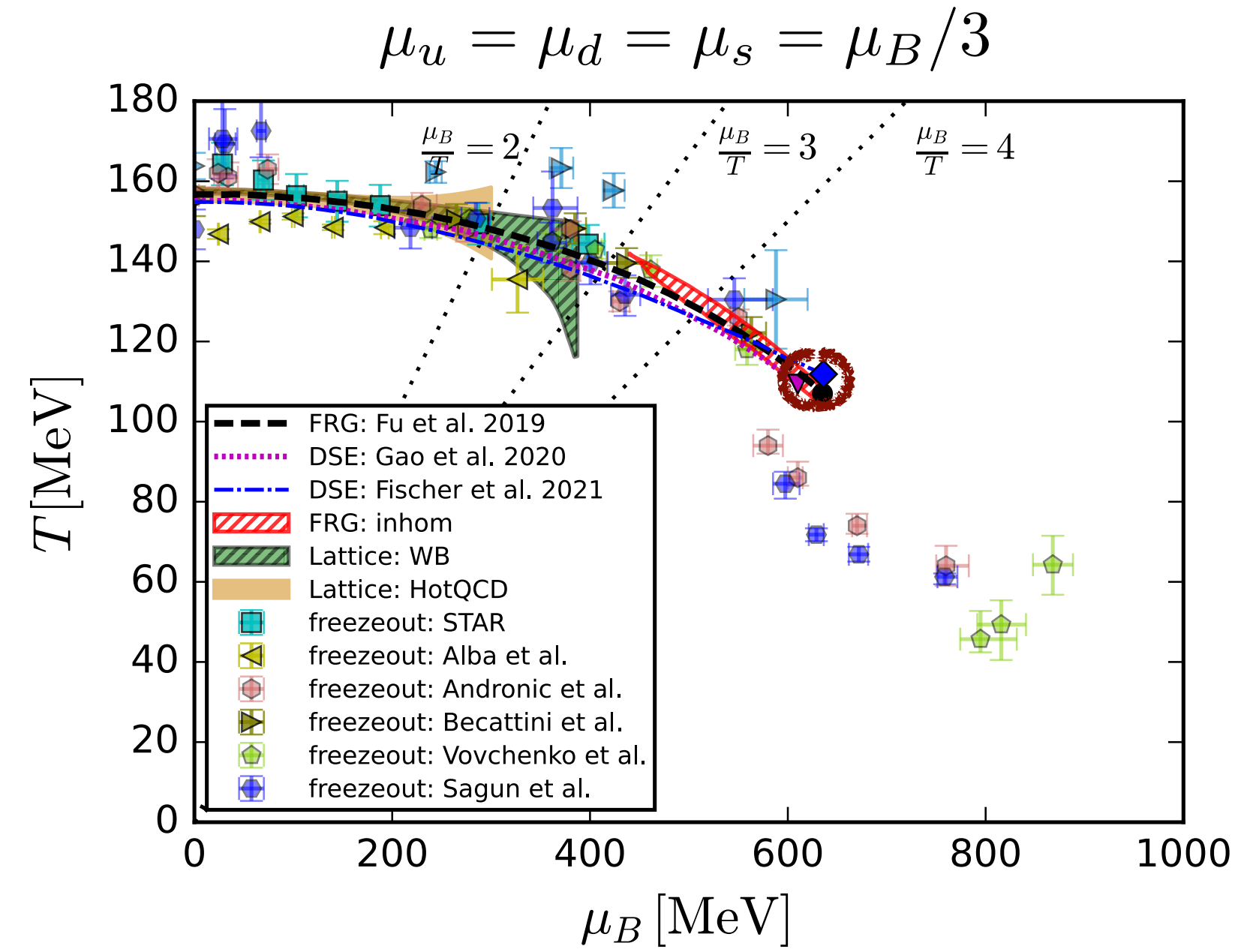
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**Collect all possible information/structure
 for
 physics understanding & extrapolations**

Phase structure of QCD and the CEP



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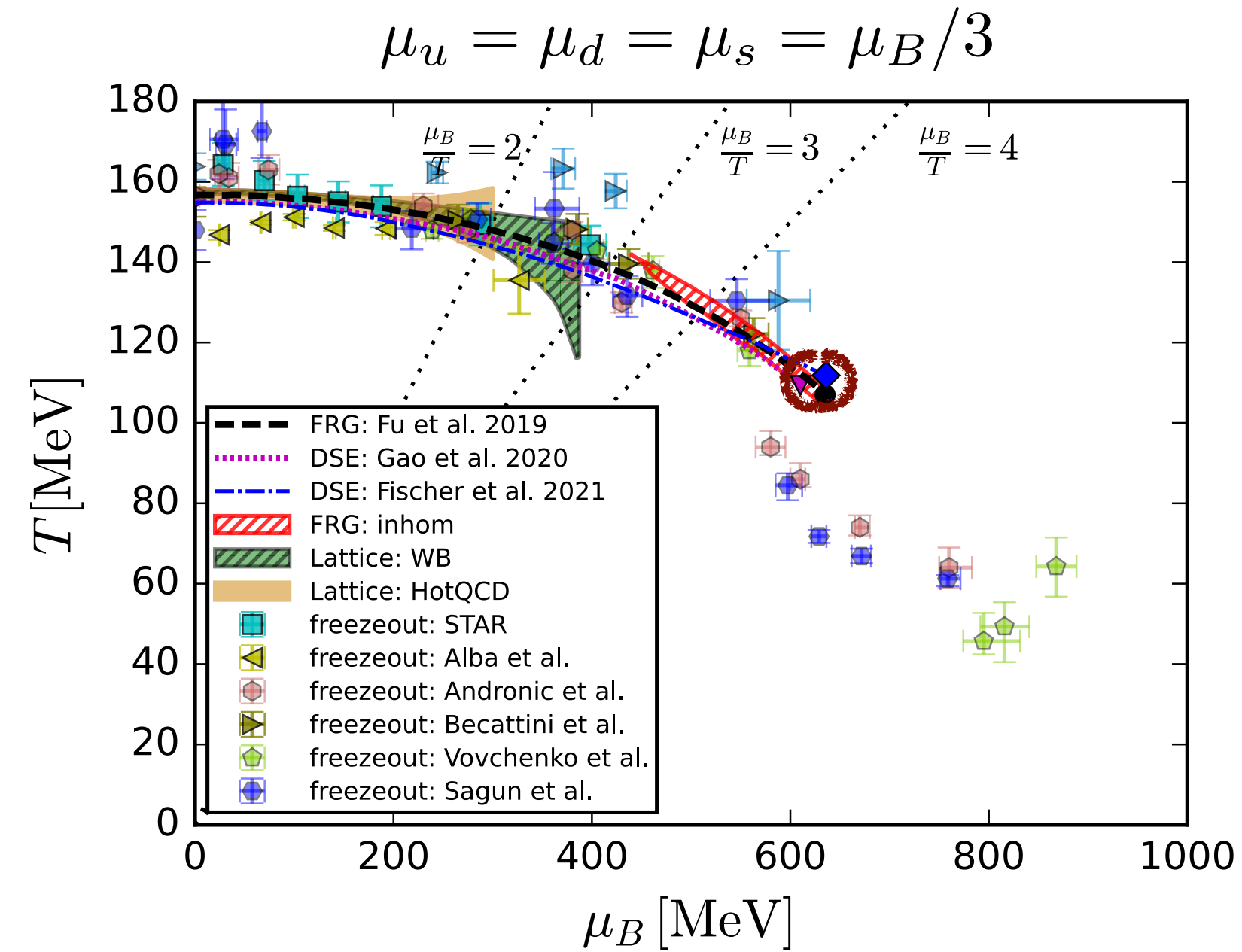
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Estimates & predictions

Requires computations in 1st principle QCD at

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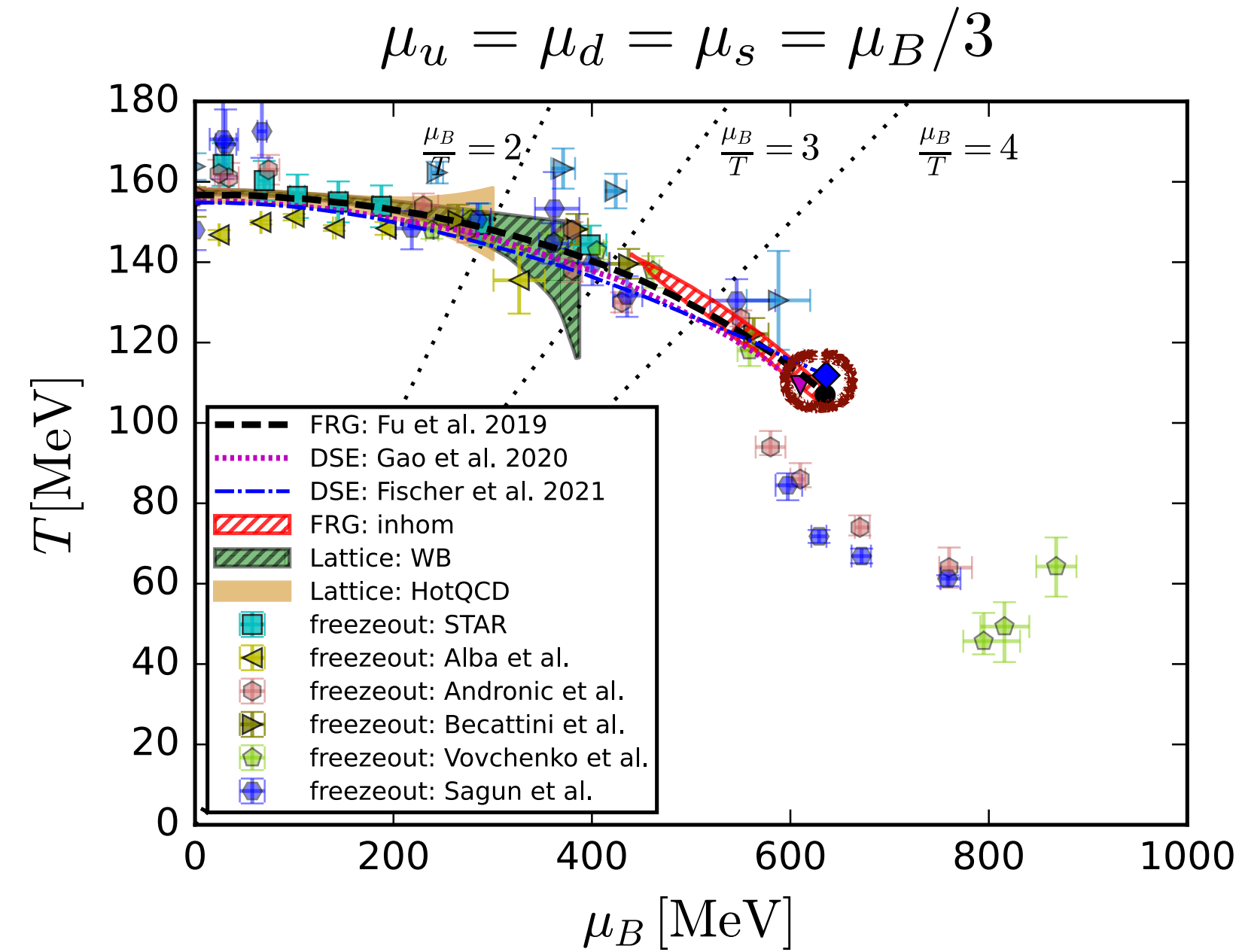
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Extrapolations for Pheno

Requires a discussion of the explicit & implicit assumptions

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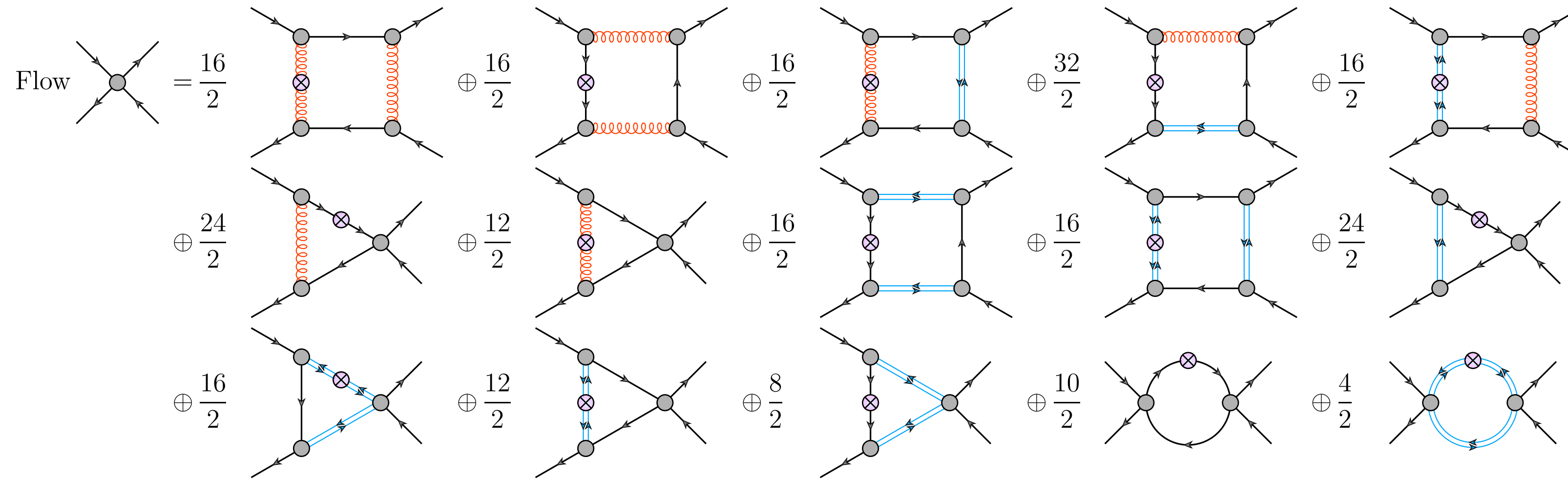
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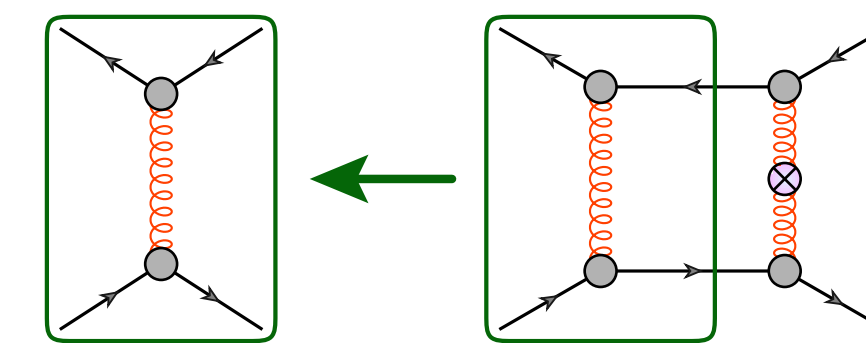
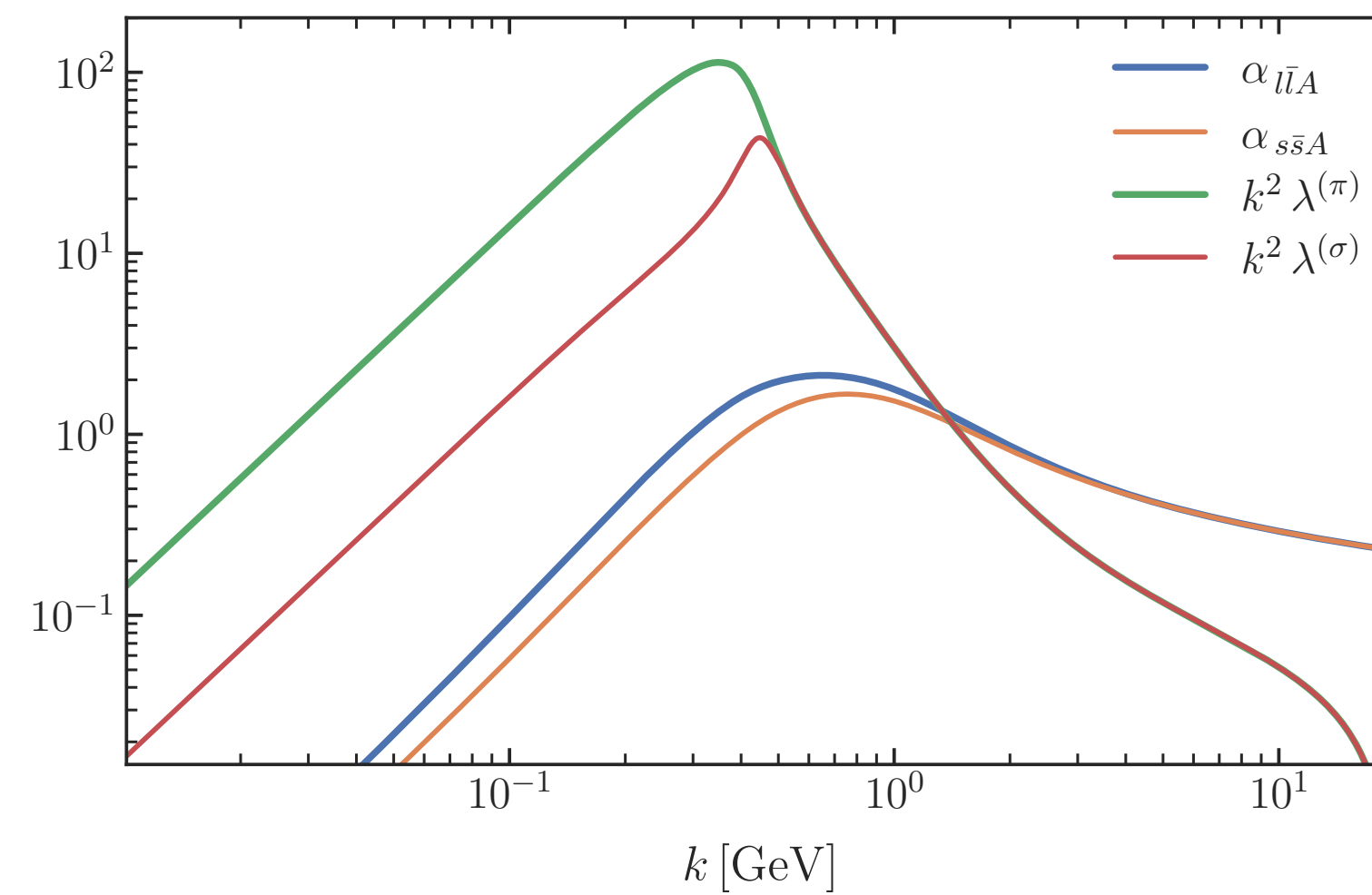
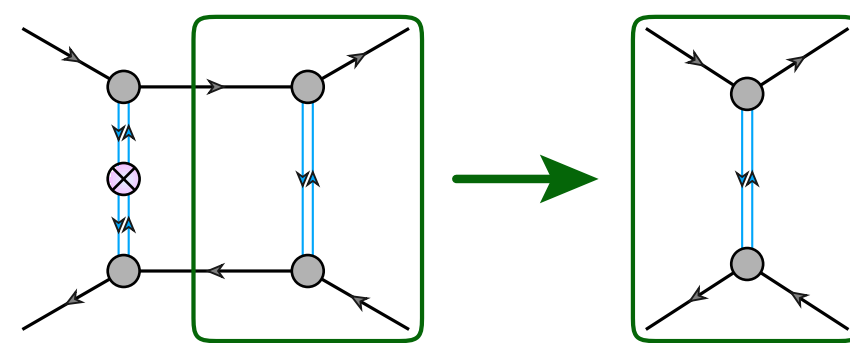
Lattice extrapolations

low energy effective theories:
QM, NJL, PQM, PNJL, ..., Holography

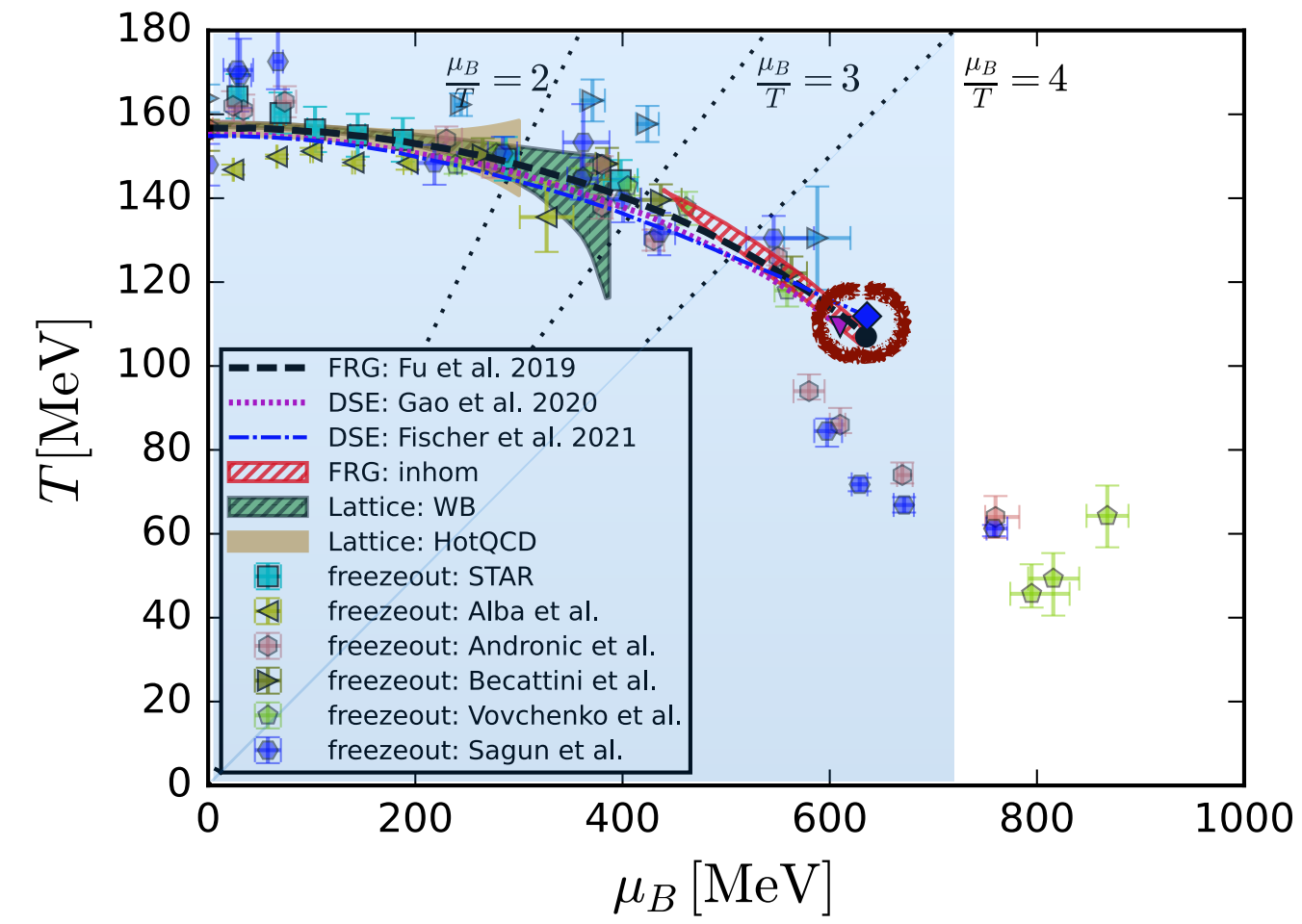
Functional QCD: systematic error estimates & the LEGO[®] principle



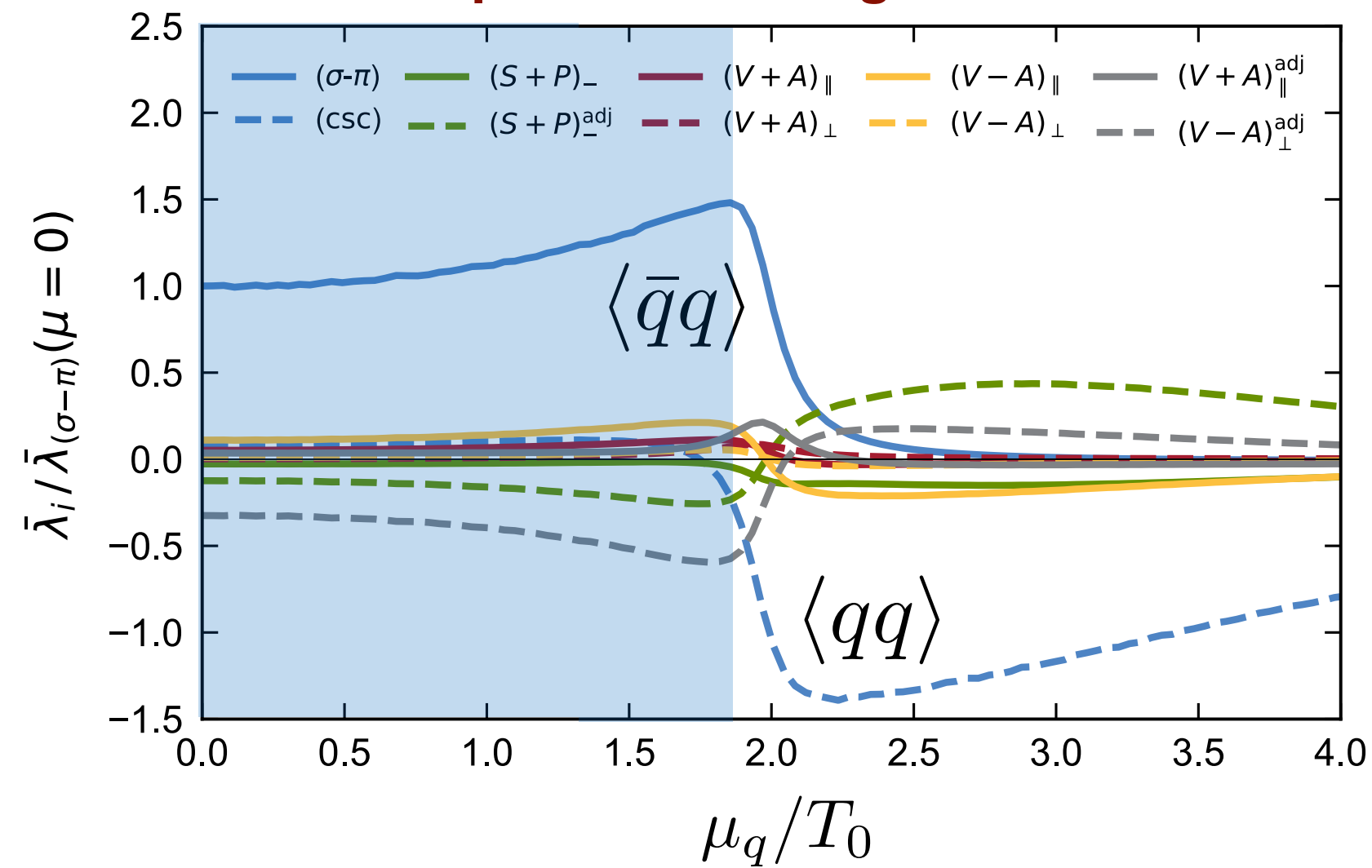
Example: 4-quark scattering vertex



Predictions & estimates

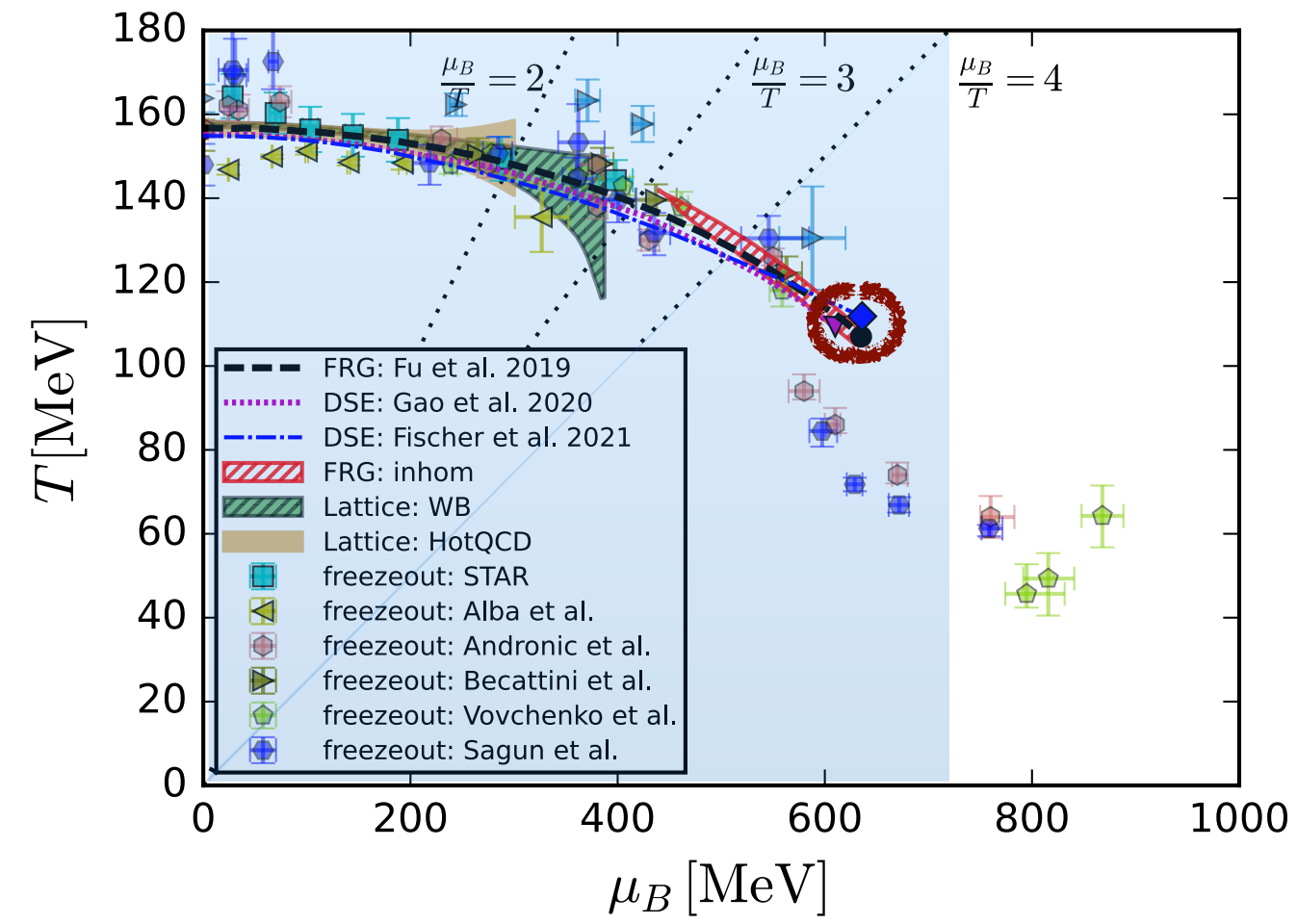


Four-quark scattering channels



Dominance of scalar-pseudoscalar fluctuations
Pions & sigma mode

Predictions & estimates



Full chiral dynamics

Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032 (fRG)

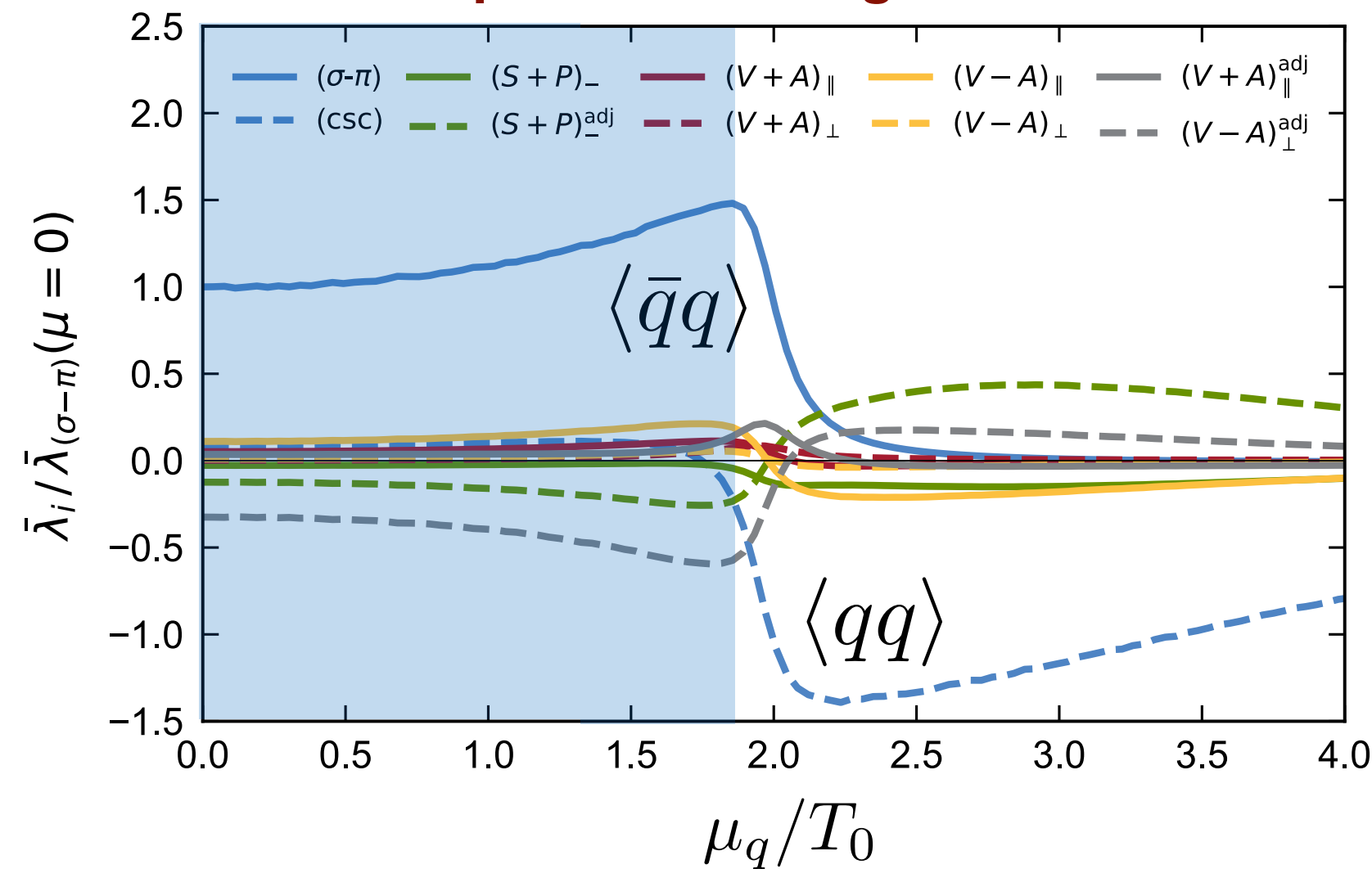
Dominant chiral dynamics

Gunkel, Fischer, PRD 104 (2021) 054022 (DSE)

Full quark-gluon dynamics

Gao, JMP, PLB 820 (2021) 136584 (DSE)

Four-quark scattering channels



Braun, Leonhardt, Pospiech, PRD 101 (2020) 036004

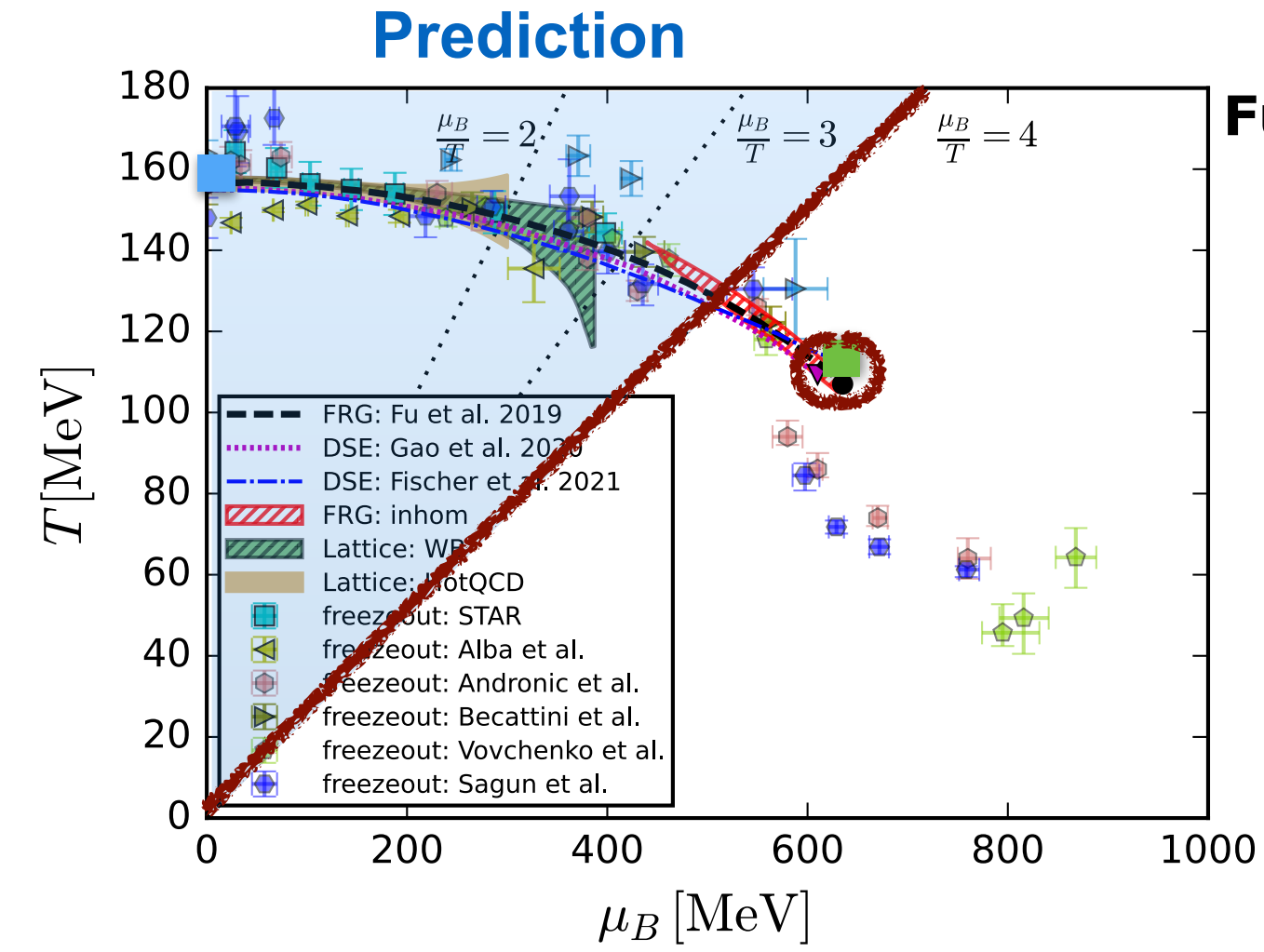
Dominance of scalar-pseudoscalar fluctuations
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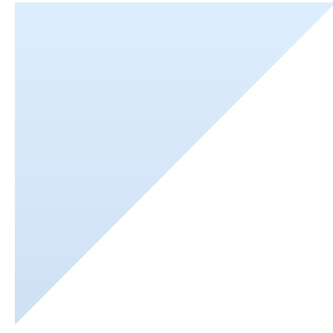
Moat regime

Pisarski, Rennecke, PRL 127 (2021) 152302

see talk of Fabian Rennecke

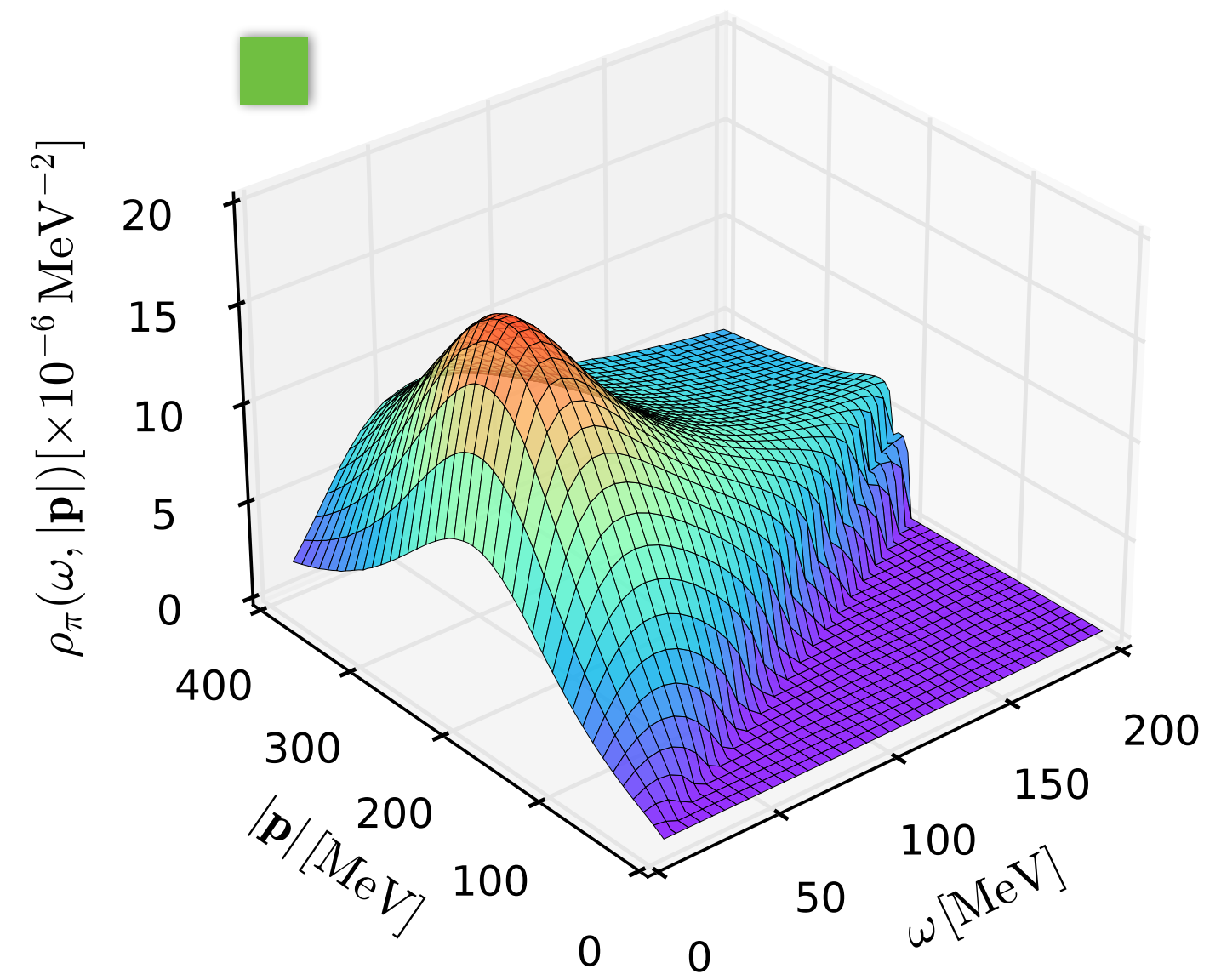


Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032

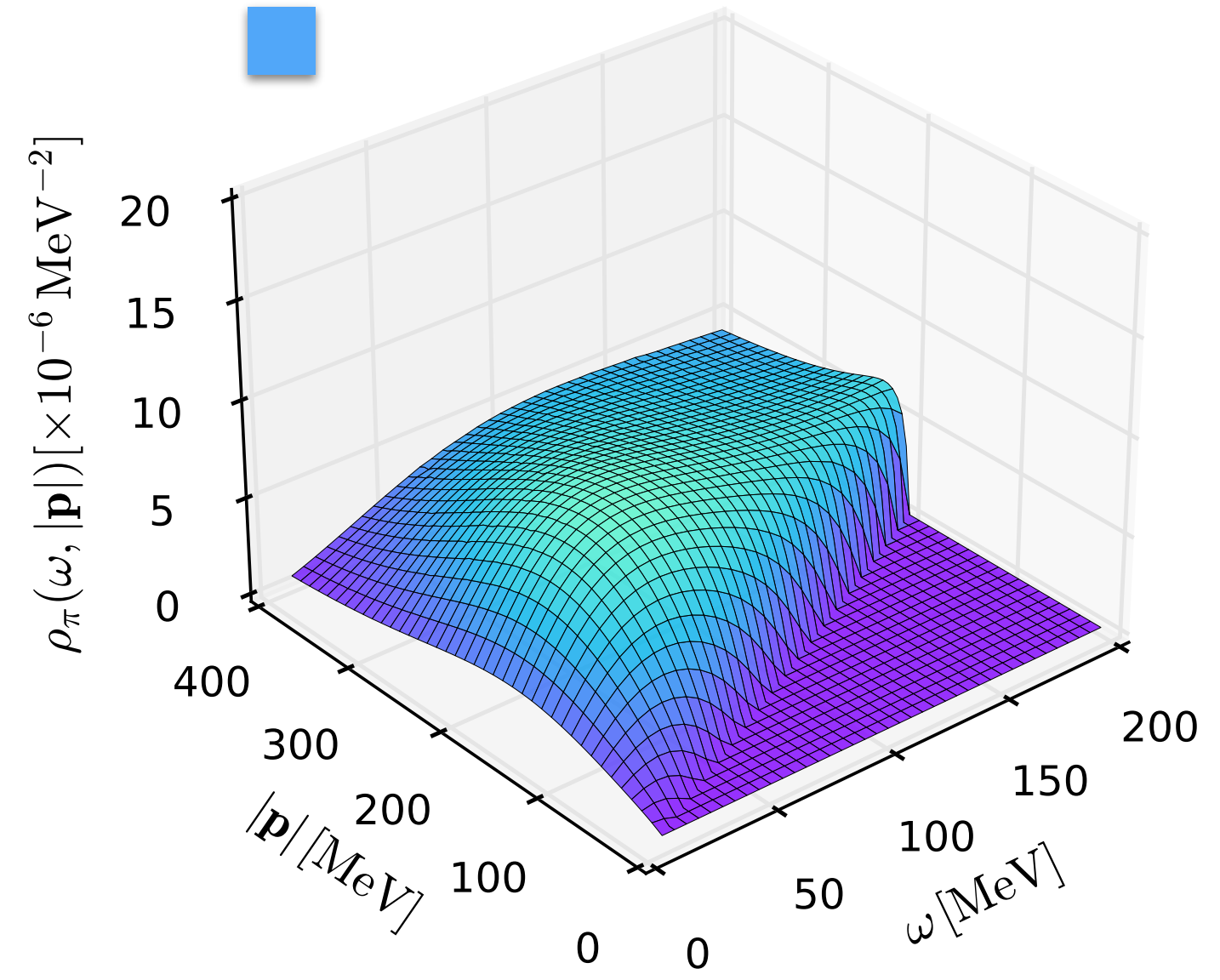


**Regime of quantitative reliability
of
current best truncation**

T=114 MeV & $\mu_B=630$ MeV



T=160 MeV & $\mu_B=0$ MeV



Pion spectral functions

Fu, JMP, Pisarski, Rennecke, Wen, Yin, in prep

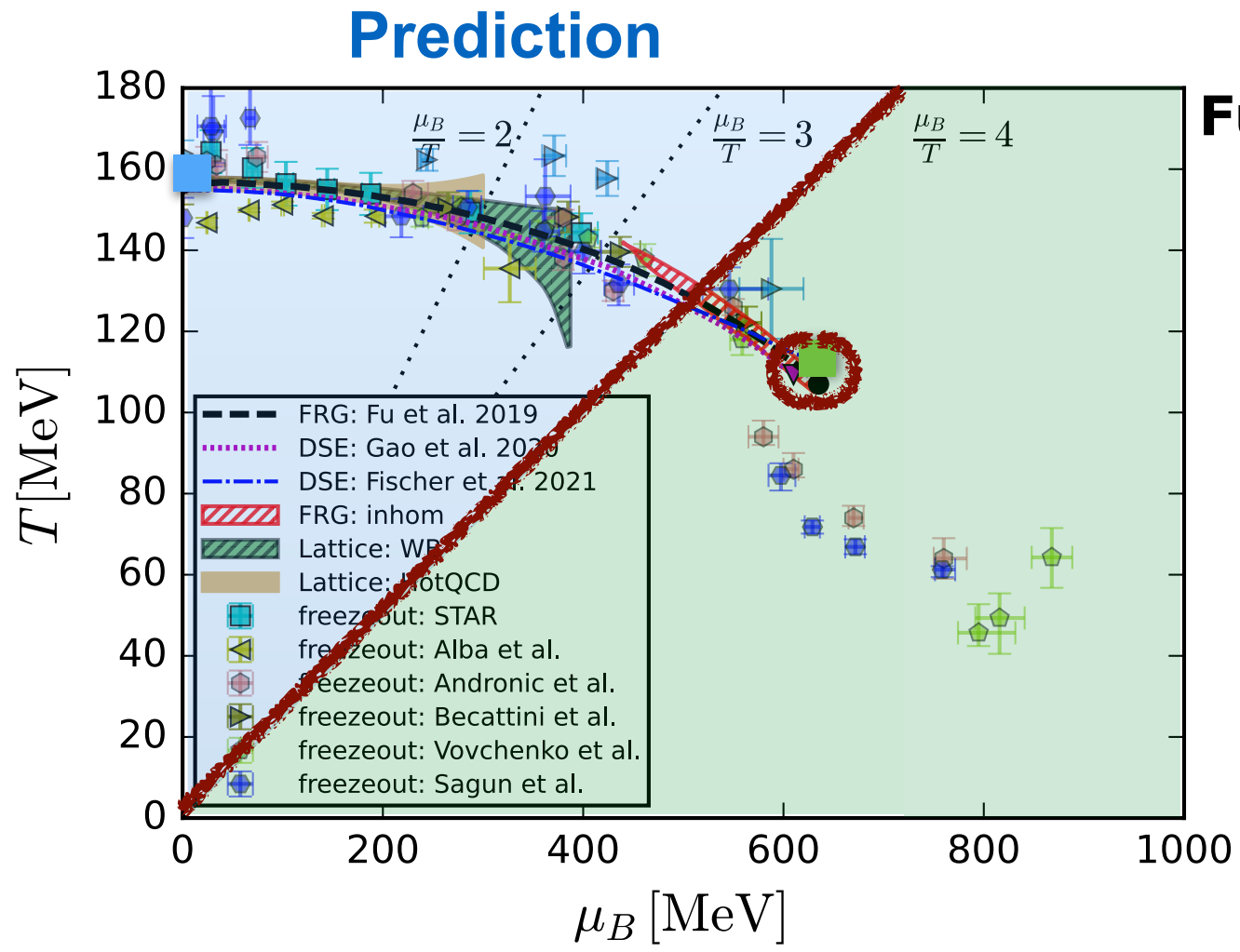
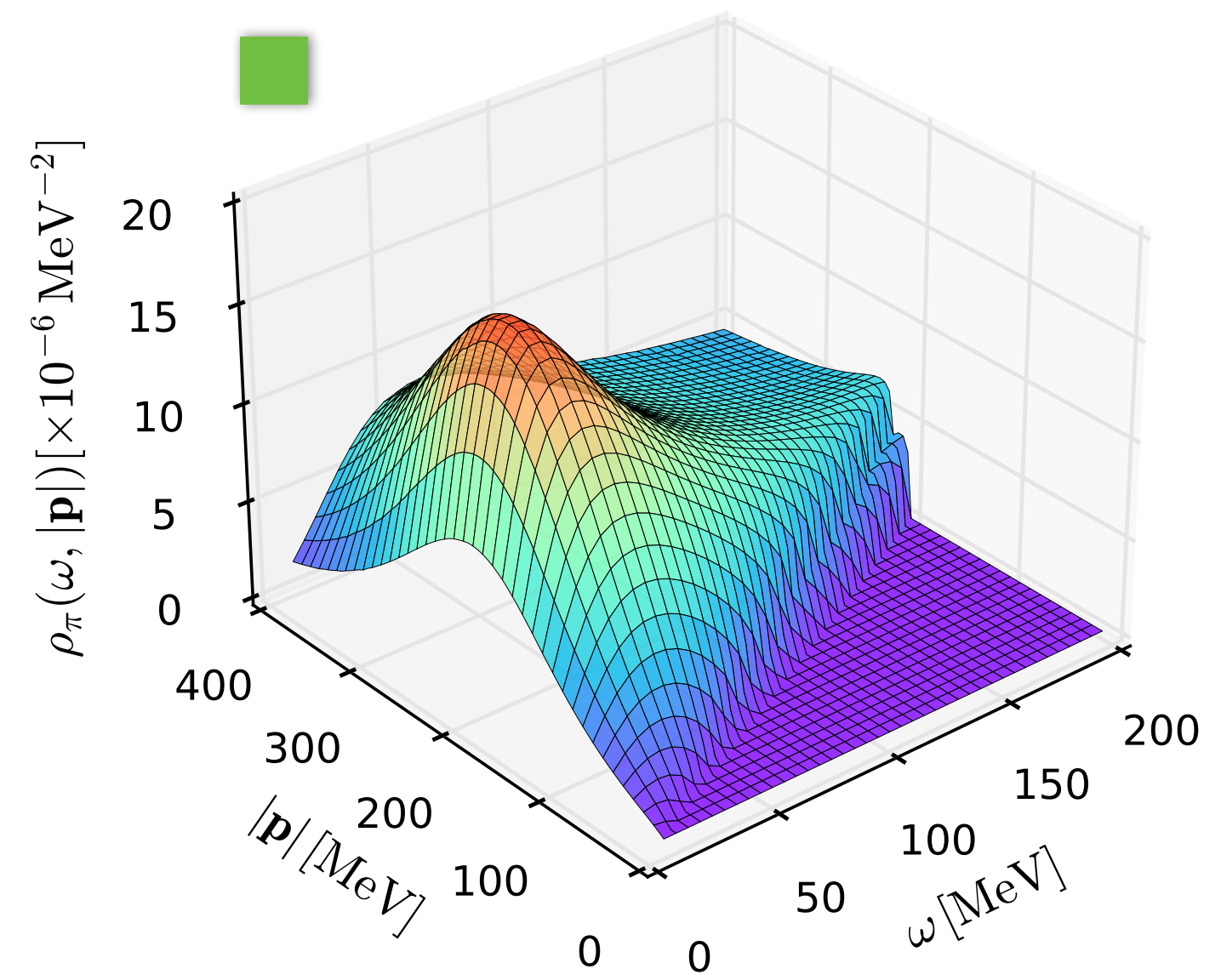
Predictions & estimates

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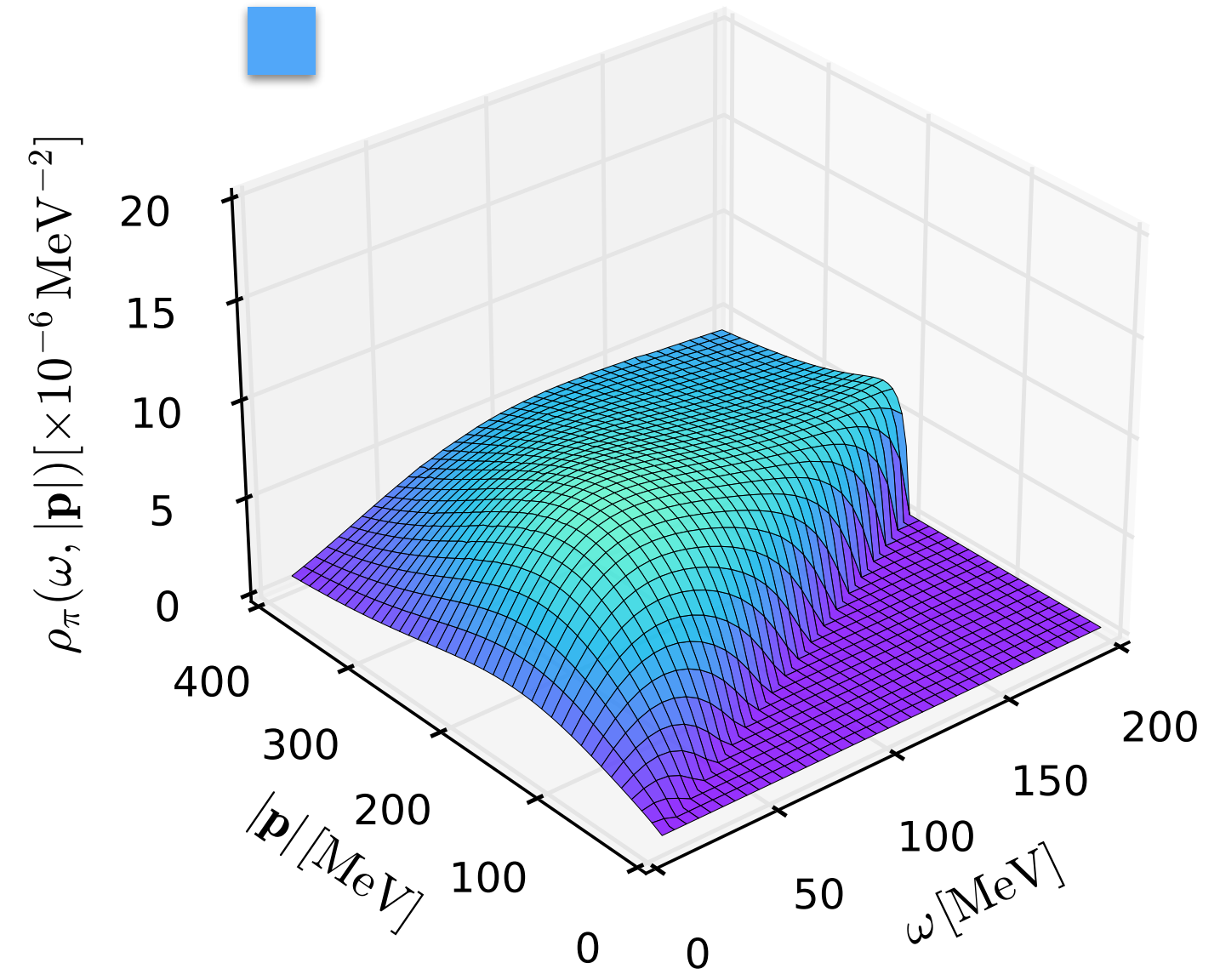
Estimate

Moat regime is not captured quantitatively

Pion spectral functions

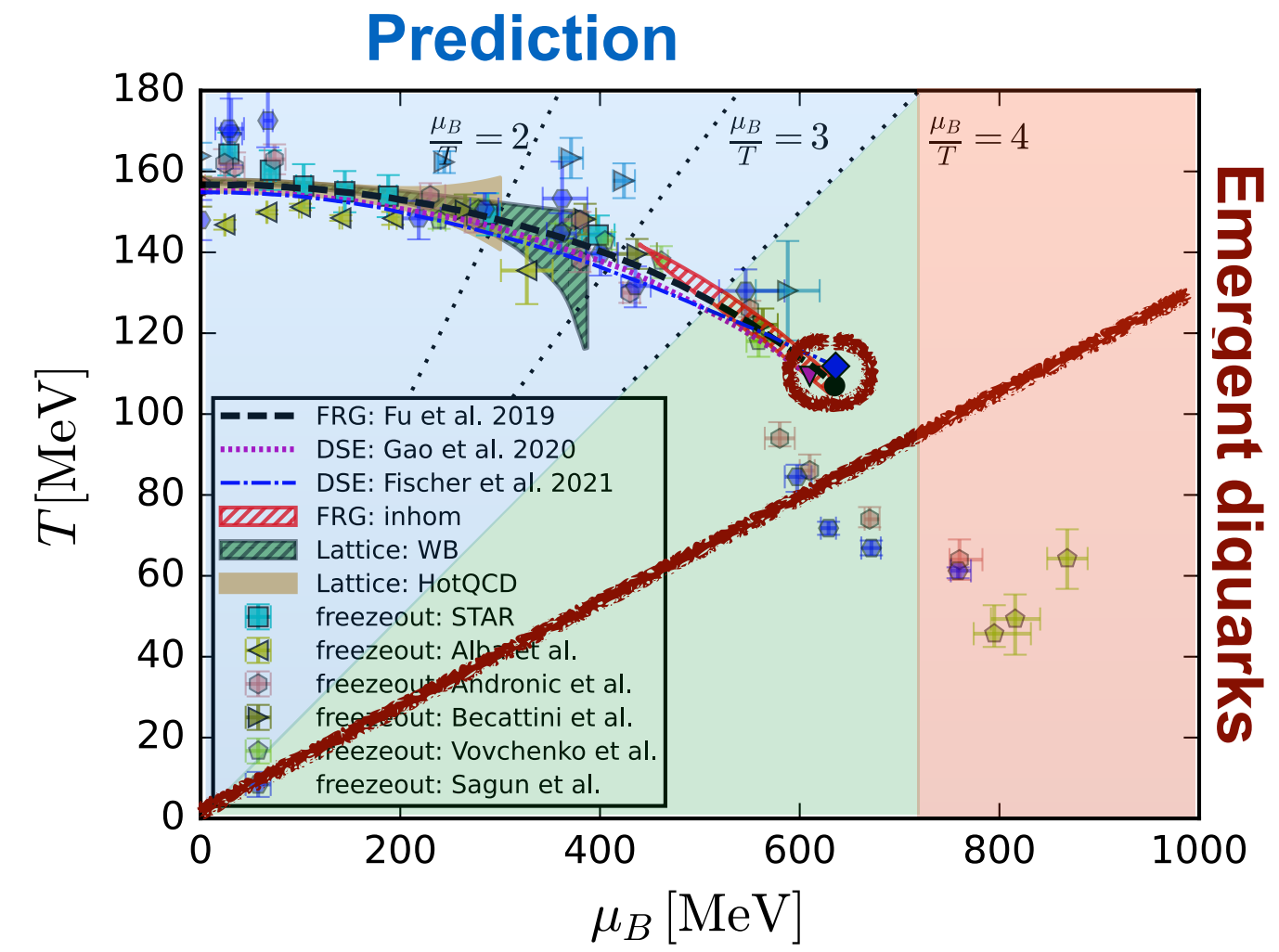
Fu, JMP, Pisarski, Rennecke, Wen, Yin, in prep

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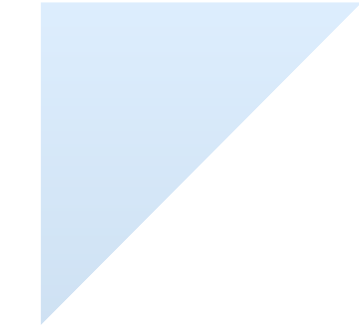


Predictions & estimates

Emergent diquarks

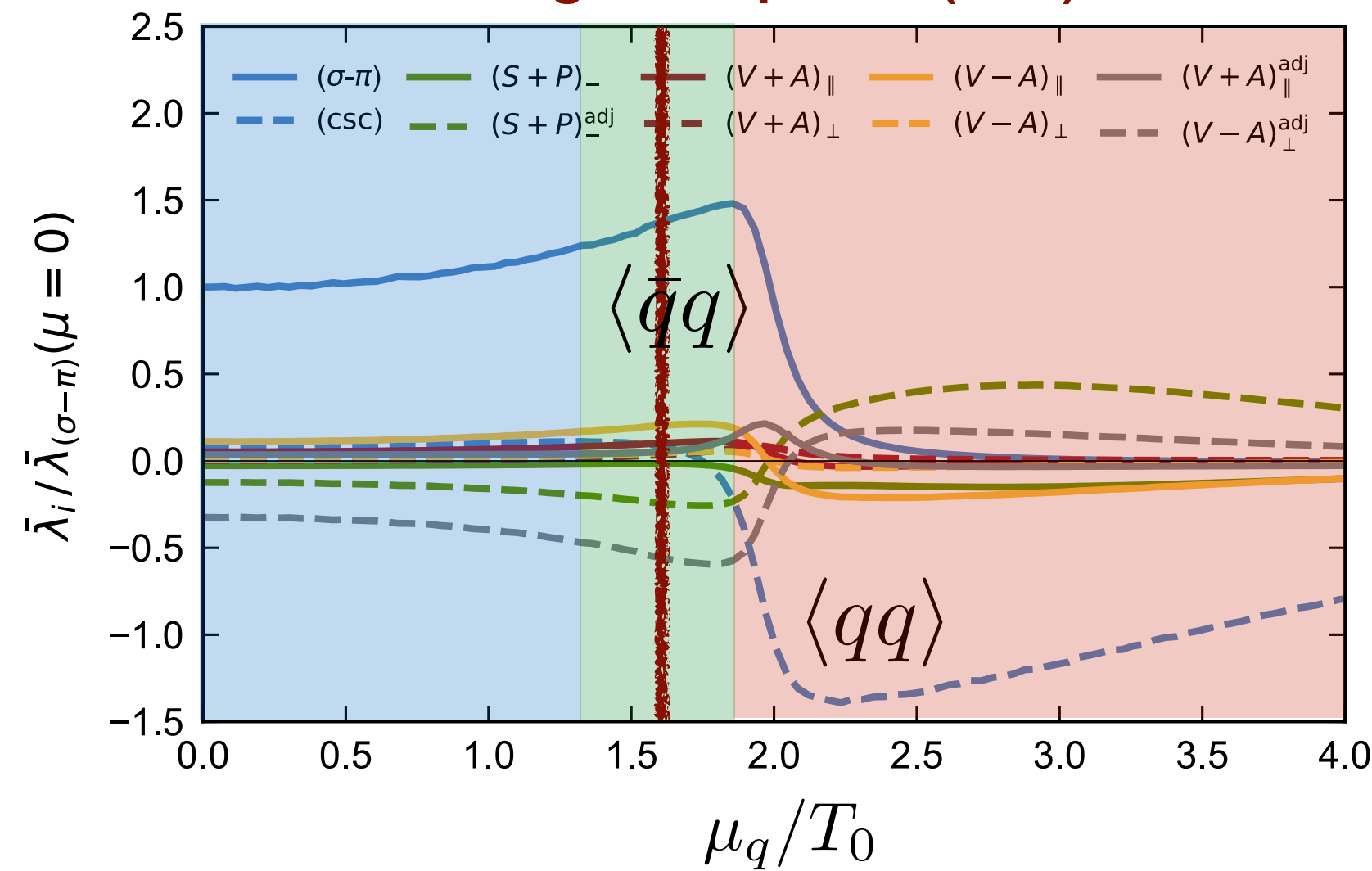


Estimate



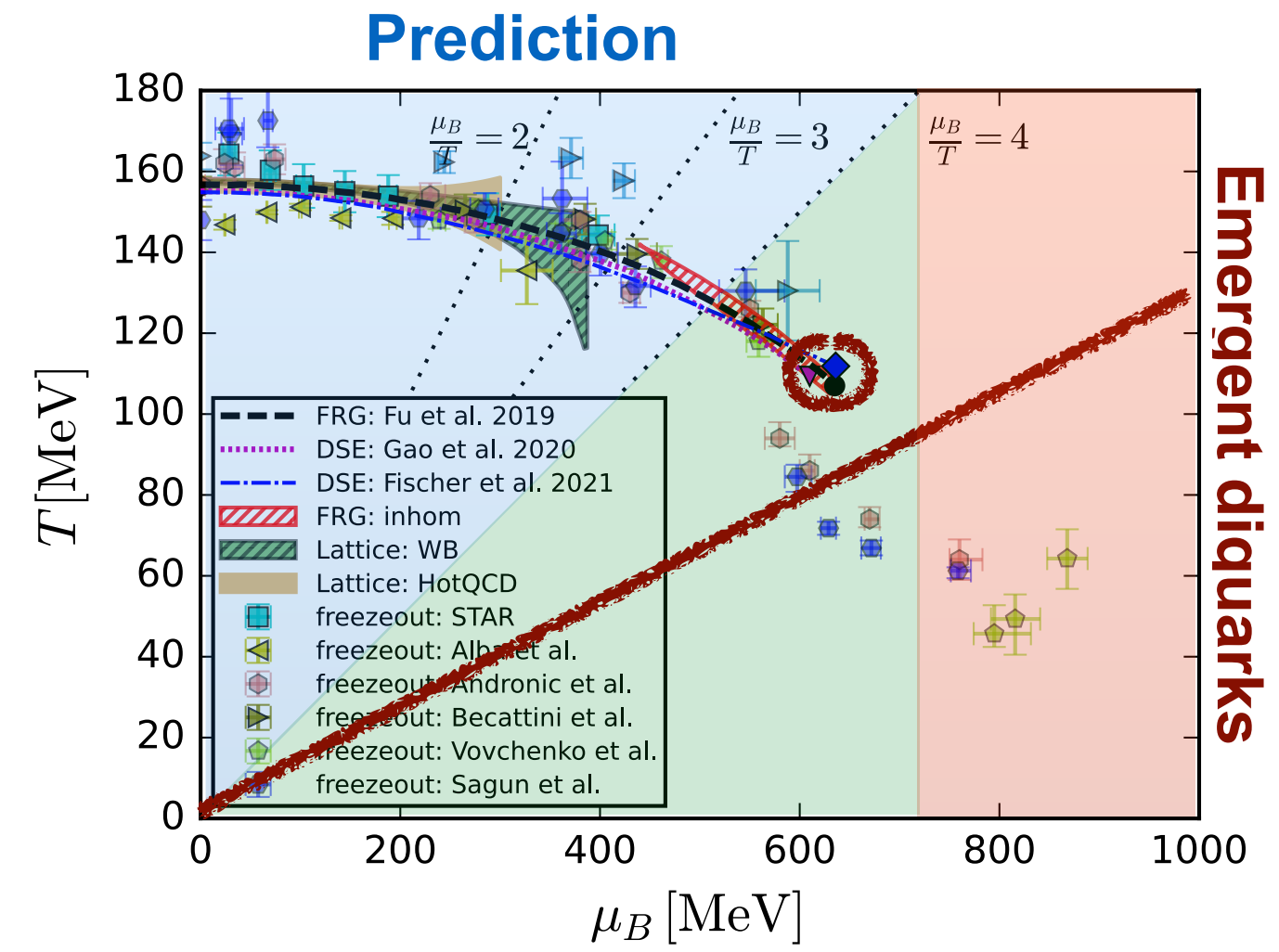
Regime of quantitative reliability of current best truncation

Emergent diquarks (fRG)

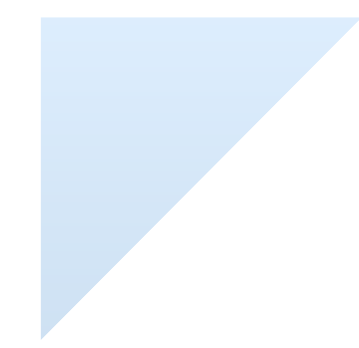


Predictions & estimates

Emergent diquarks

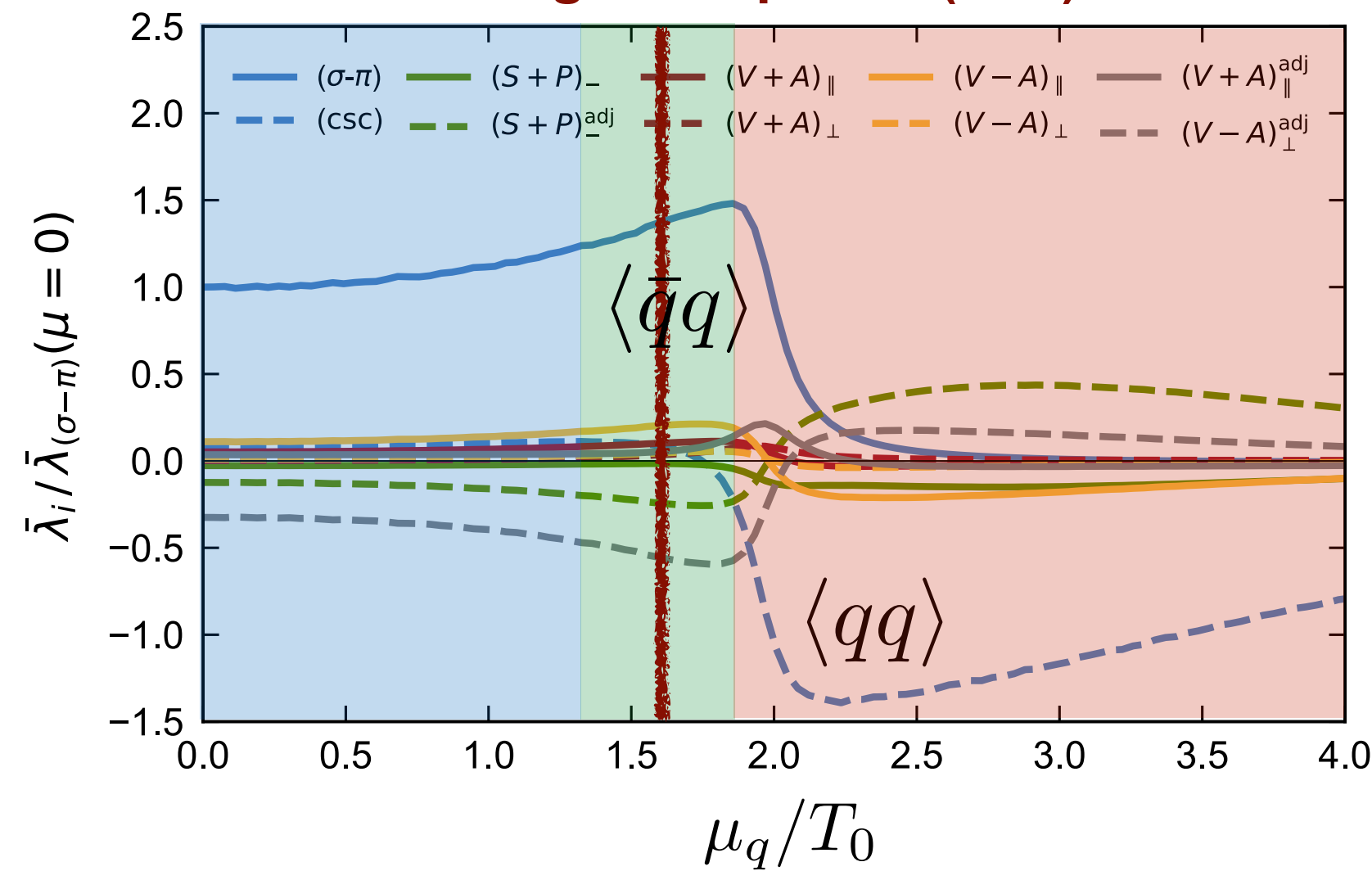


Estimate



Regime of quantitative reliability of current best truncation

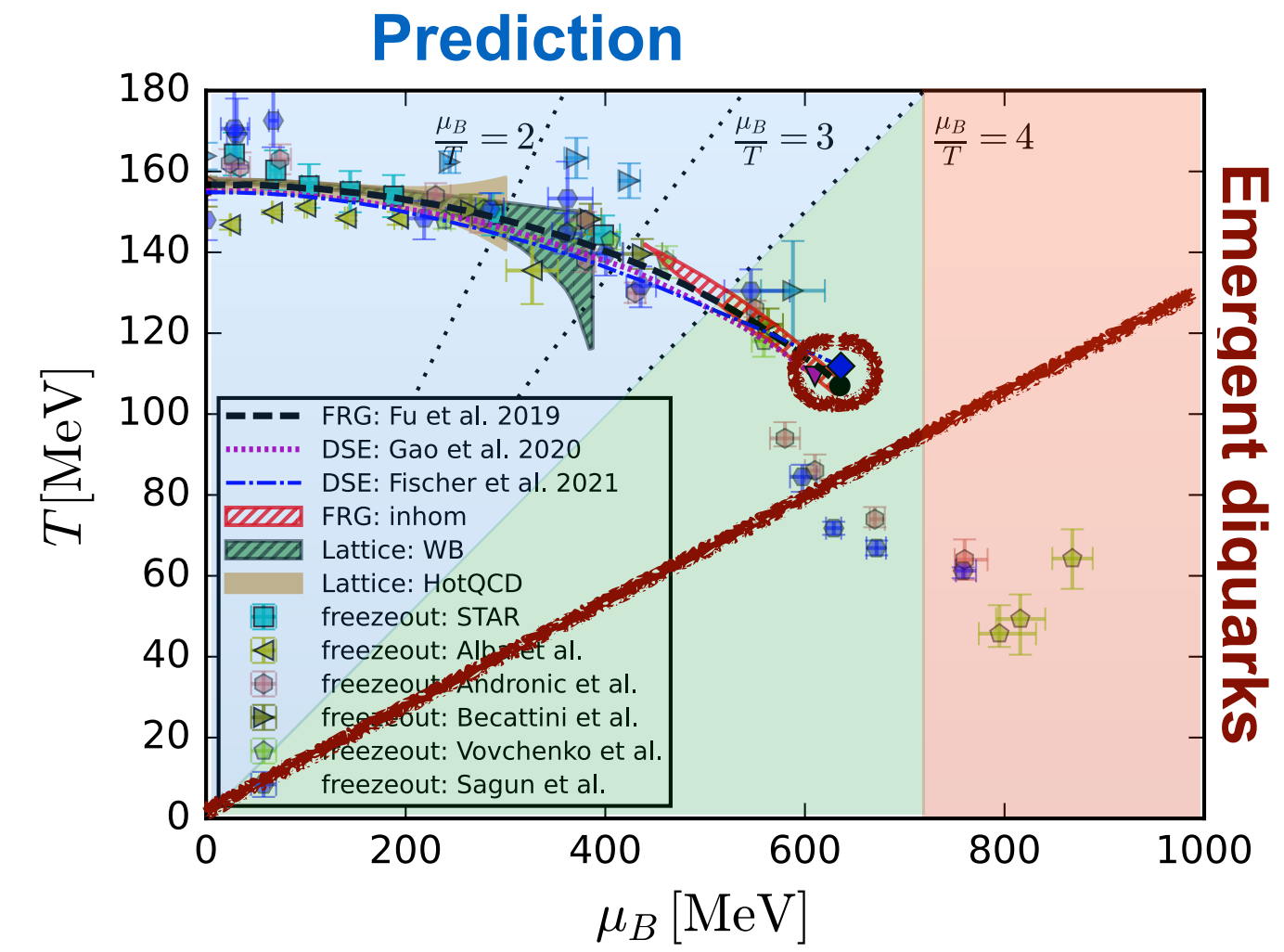
Emergent diquarks (fRG)



Emergent diquarks are not captured by extrapolations

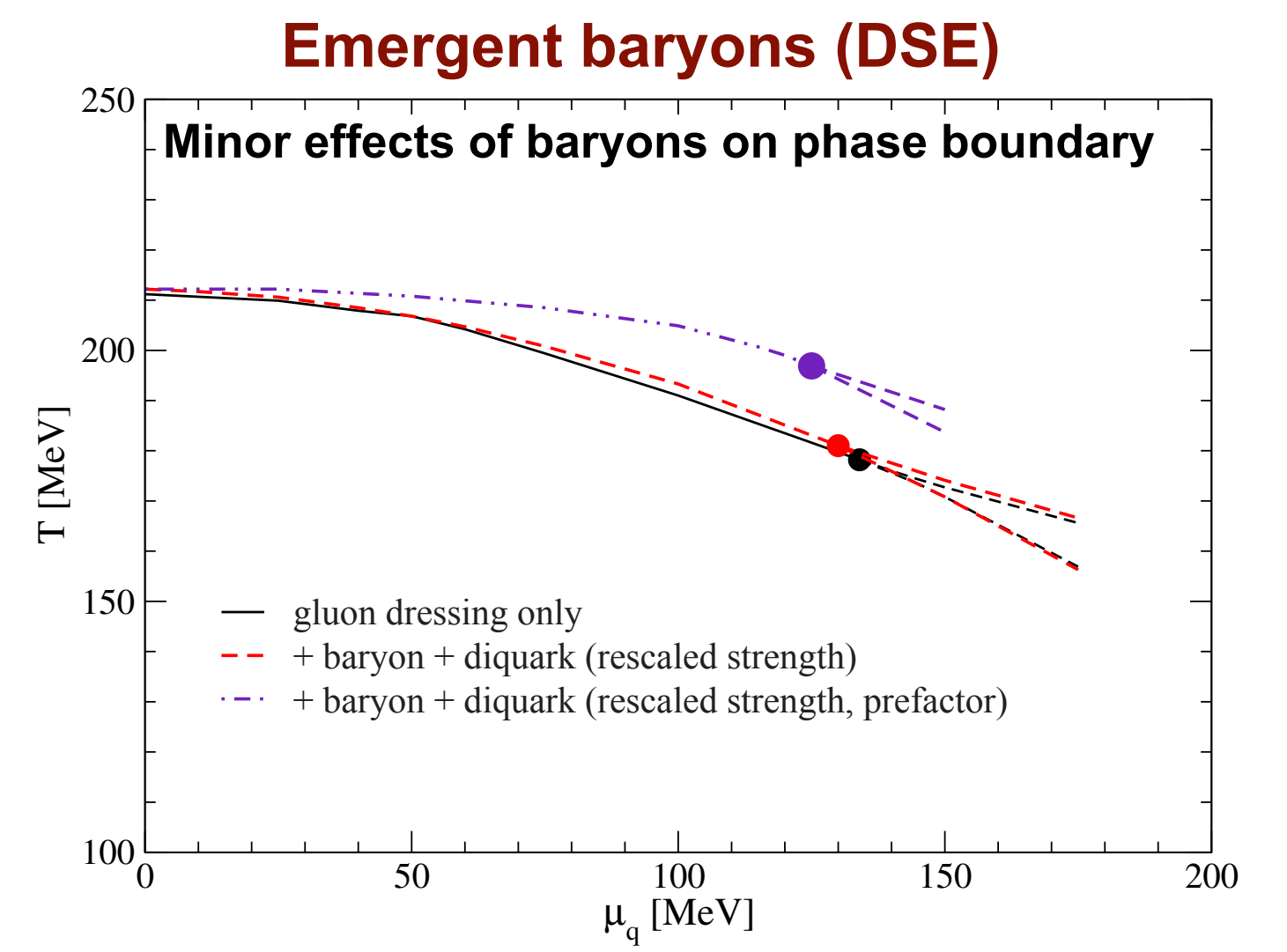
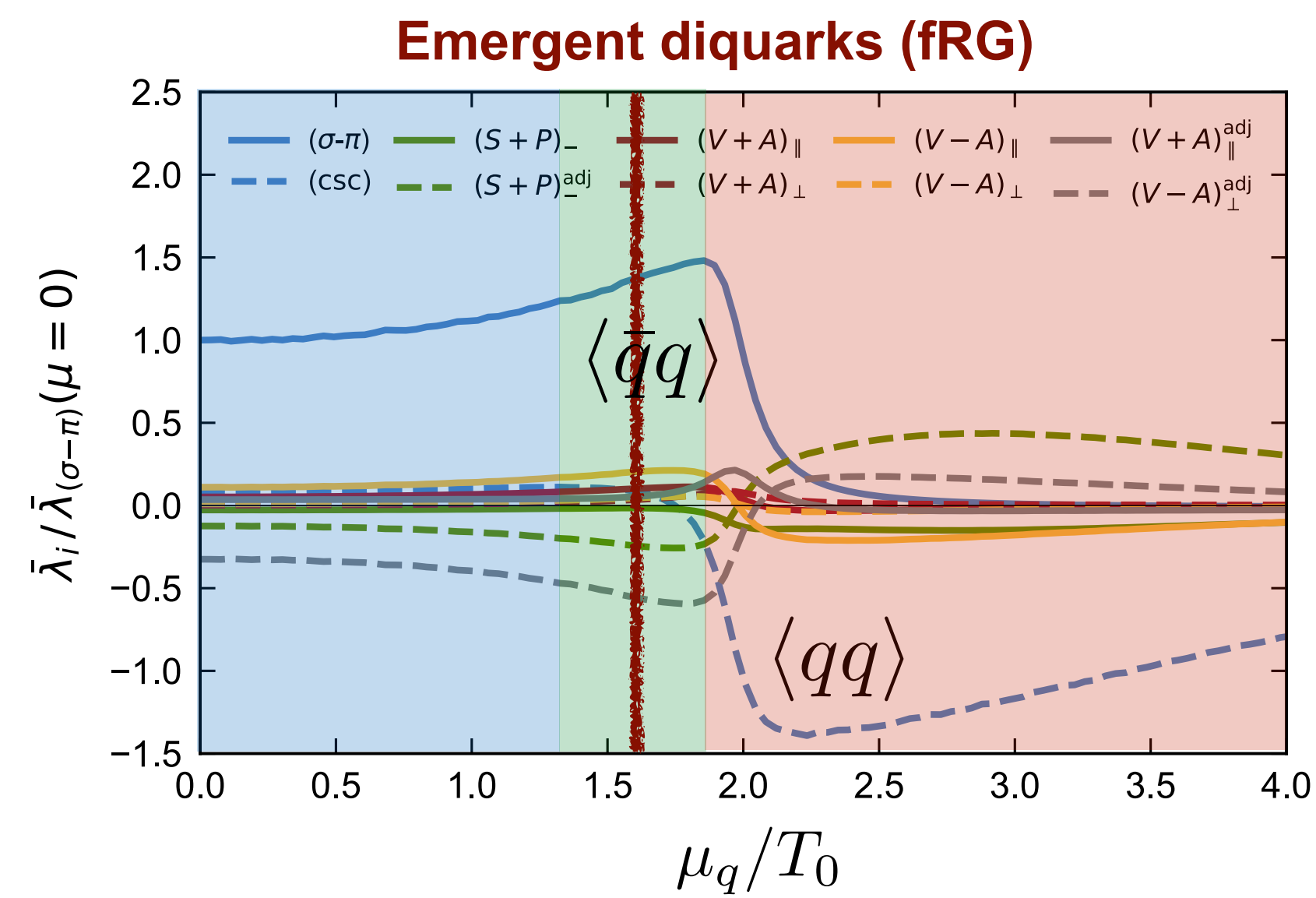
Predictions & estimates

Emergent diquarks



Regime of quantitative reliability of current best truncation

Estimate

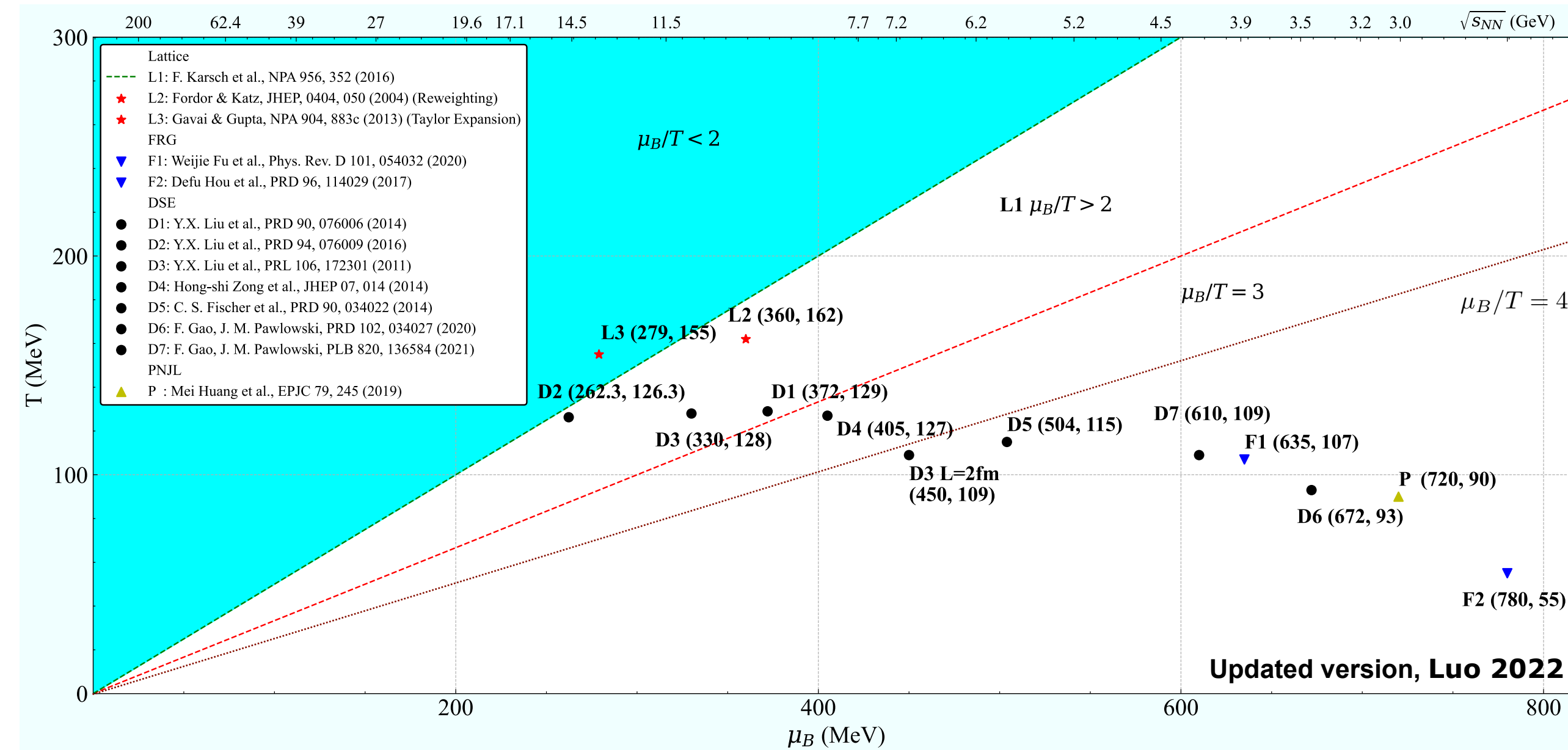


Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to judge them



Location of CP : Theoretical Prediction

Preliminary collection from Lattice, DSE, FRG and PNJL (2004-2020)



Large uncertainties for the estimation of CP location.

Disclaimer

Most functional computations (LEFT or QCD) have not been set-up for CEP-predictions!

Lack of predictive power for CEP-predictions is no quality measure!

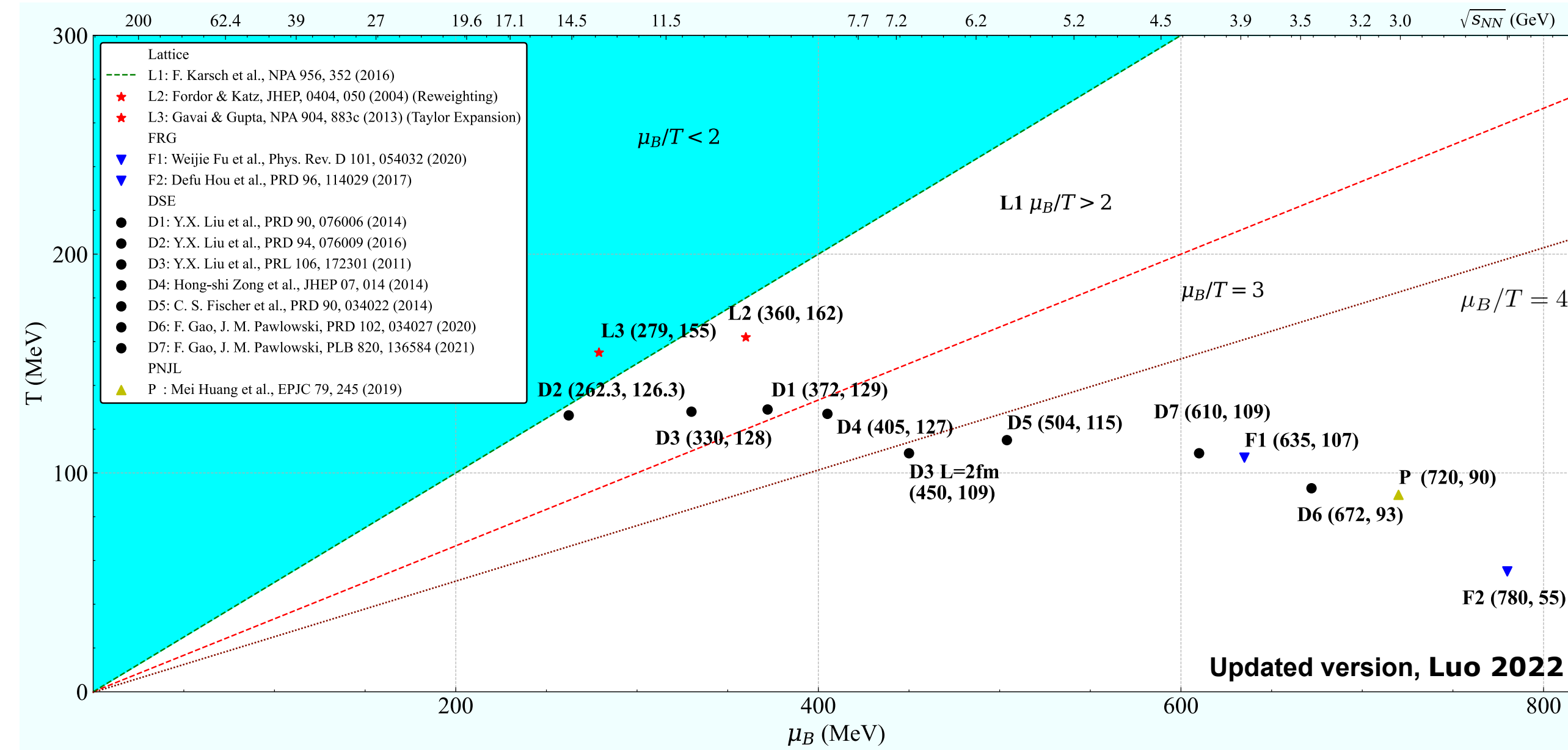
CEP is standing for 'regime with new physics'

Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to judge them



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Common folklore since ~2004



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Most functional computations (LEFT or QCD) have not been set-up for CEP-predictions!

Lack of predictive power for CEP-predictions is no quality measure!

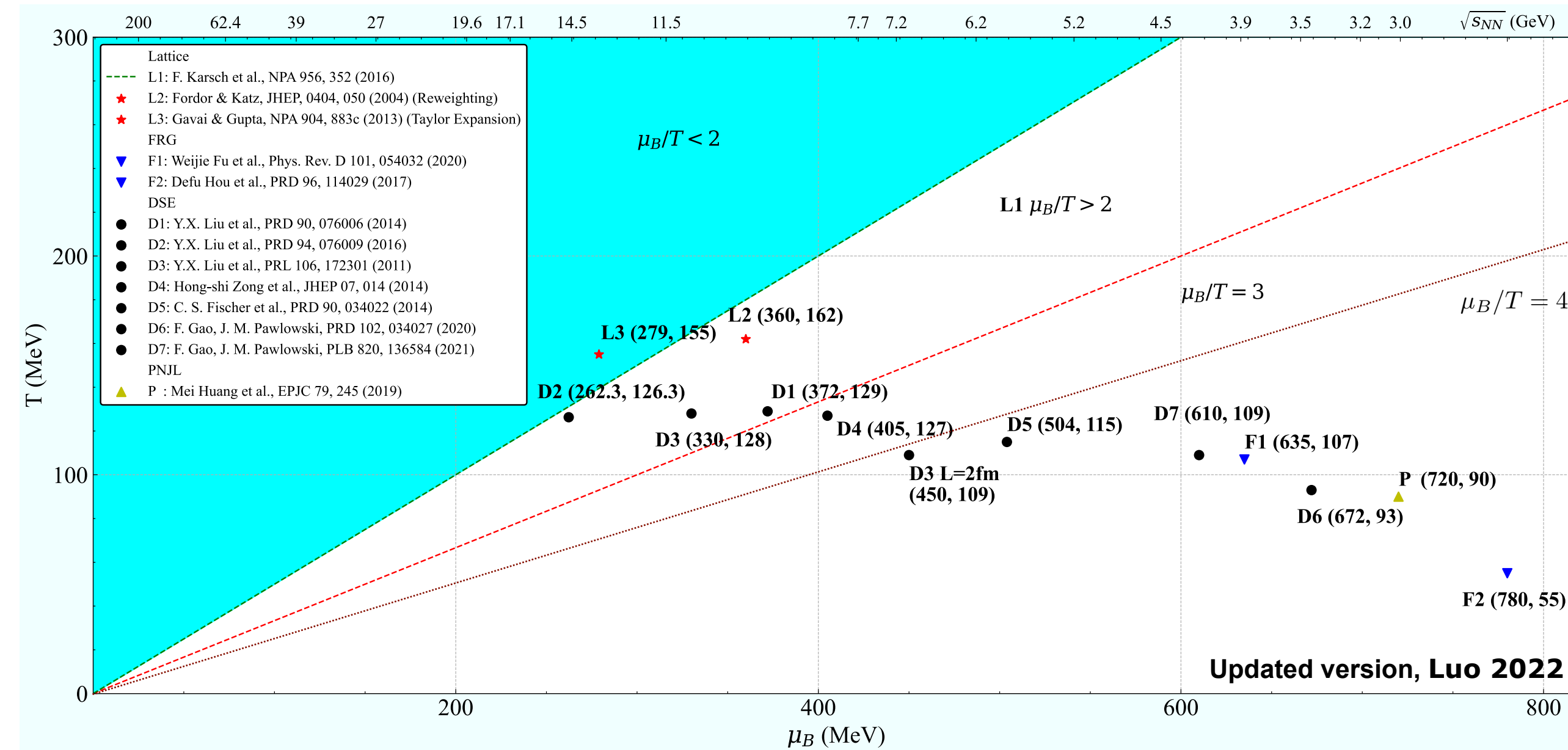
CEP is standing for 'regime with new physics'

Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to judge them



Location of CP : Theoretical Prediction

Preliminary collection from Lattice, DSE, FRG and PNJL (2004-2020)



Large uncertainties for the estimation of CP location.

Remove CEP-predictions

RHIC-BES Seminar Oct. 6th 2020, Xiaofeng Luo

(i) 'old' CEPs: lattice, Functional QCD approaches, LEFTS (updated computations available)

(ii) LEFTs & Functional Results (qualitative approximations) that miss lattice benchmarks at $\mu_B = 0$

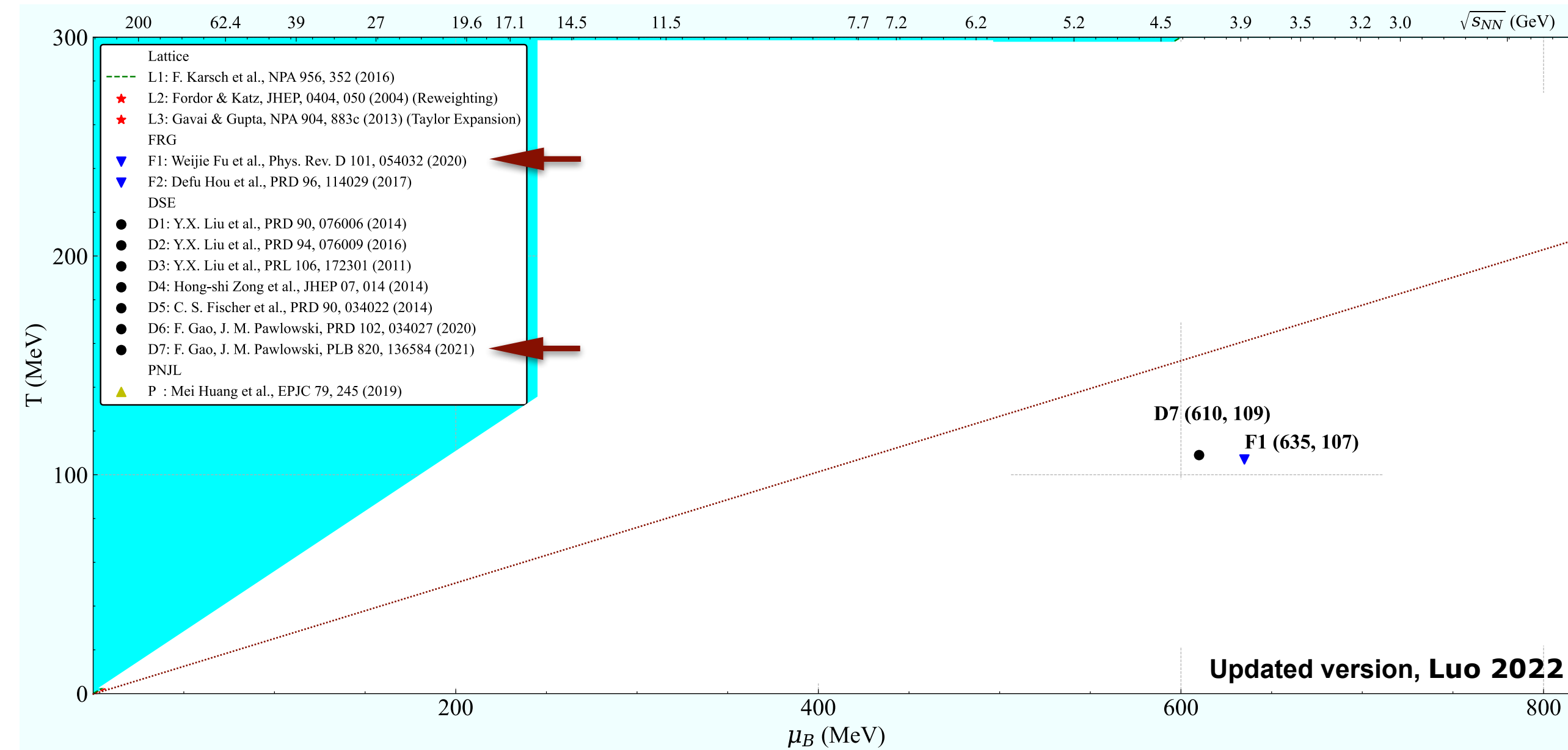
(iii) LEFTs with CEPs at large density (missing quark-gluon back reaction)

Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to judge them



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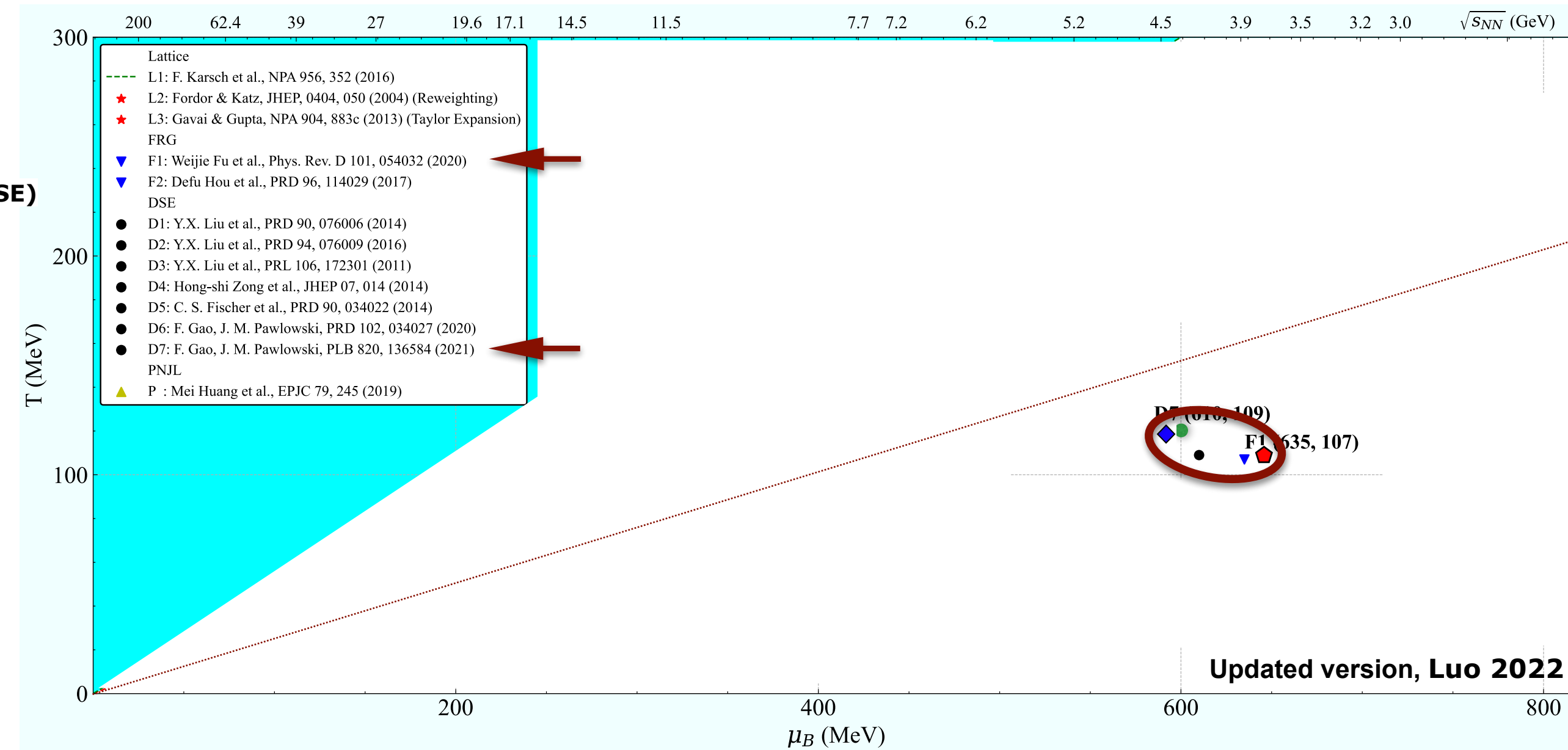
Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to judge them



Location of CP : Theoretical Prediction

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- ◆ Gao, Lu, JMP, Schneider, in prep (DSE)
- ◆ Fu, JMP, Rennecke, Wen, Yin, in prep (fRG)
- Gunkel, Fischer, PRD 104 (2021) 054022 (DSE)



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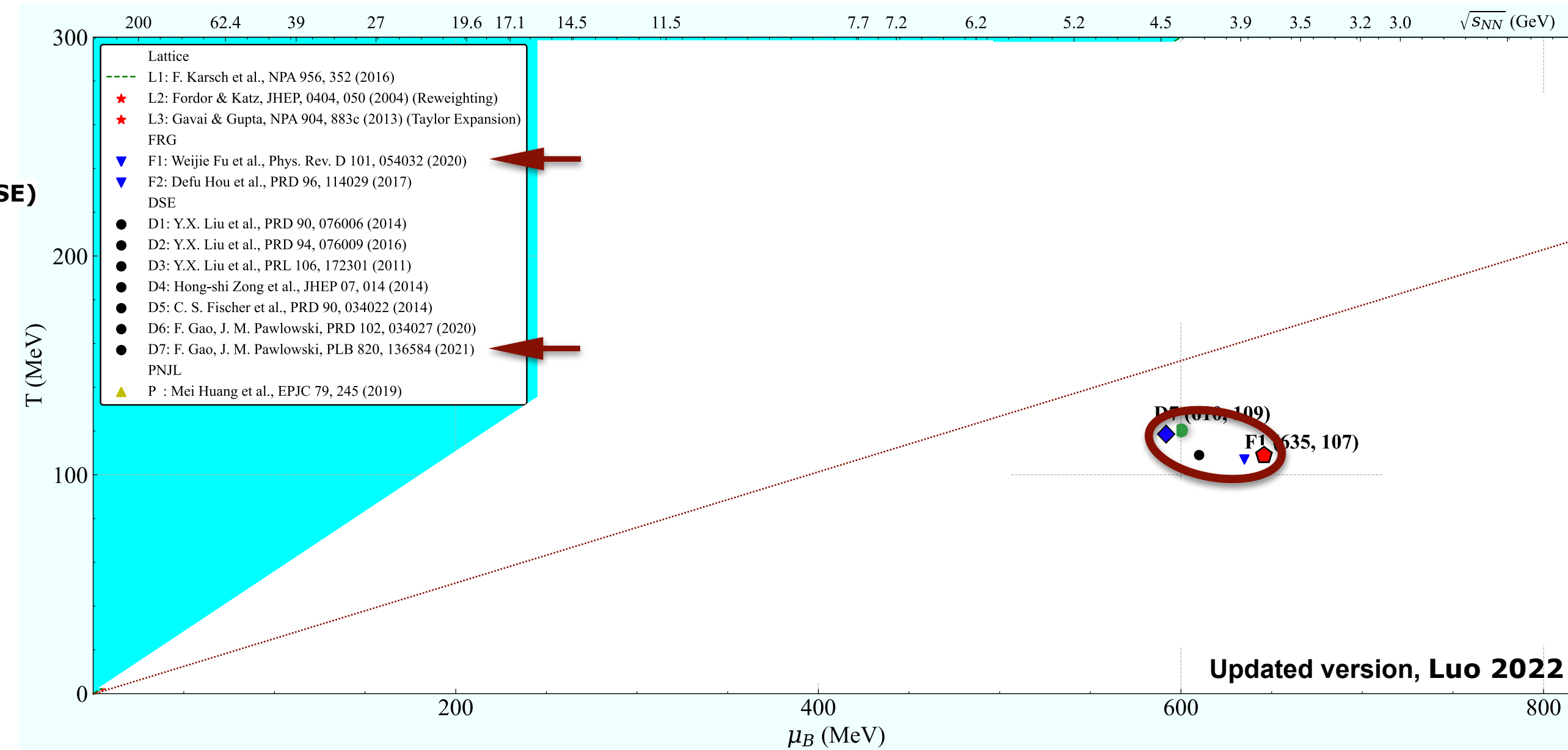
Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to judge them



Location of CP : Theoretical Prediction

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Still uncertainties for the estimation of CP location.

Remove CEP-predictions

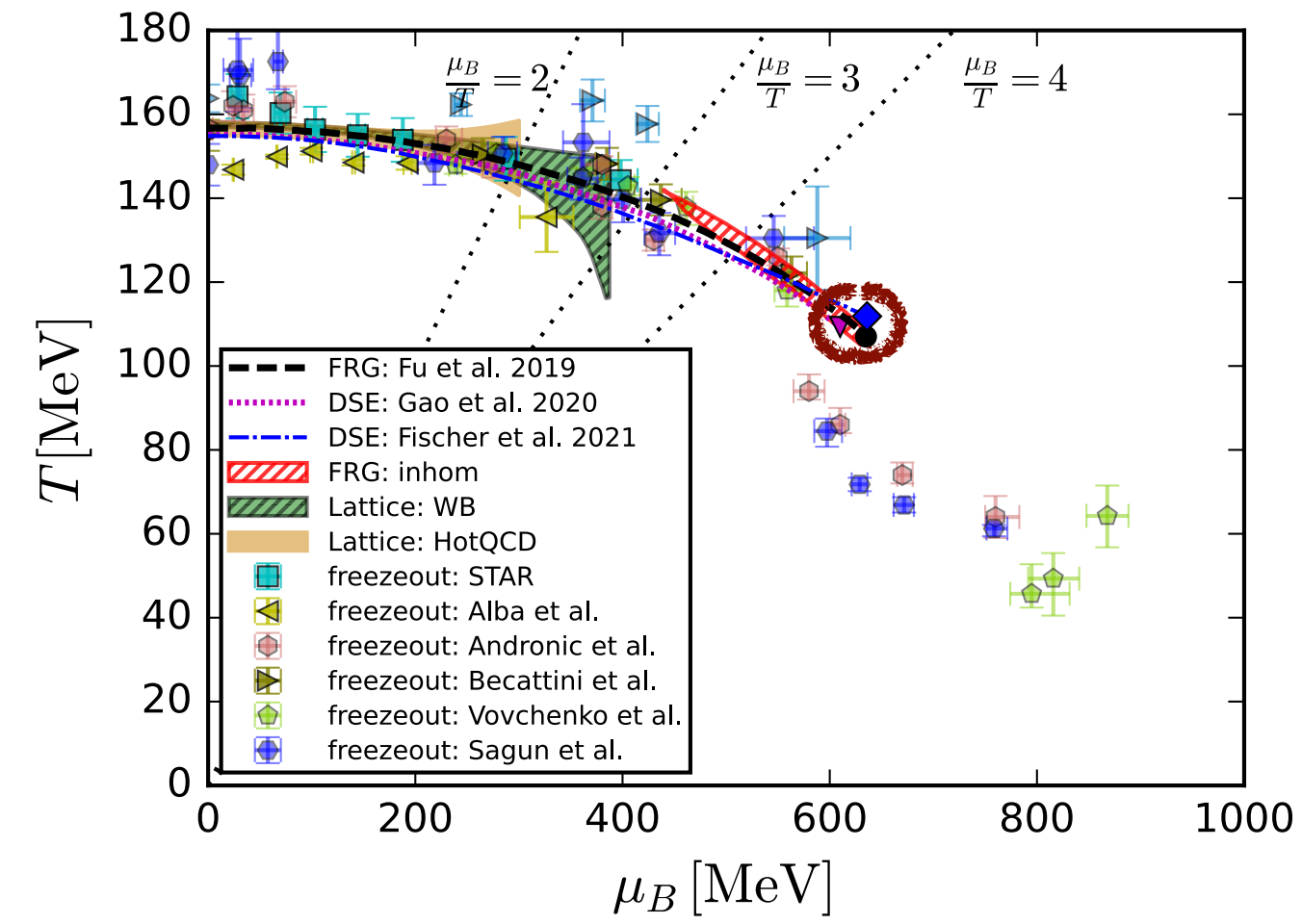
RHIC-BES Seminar Oct. 6th 2020, Xiaofeng Luo

(i) 'old' CEPs: lattice, Functional QCD approaches, LEFTS (updated computations available)

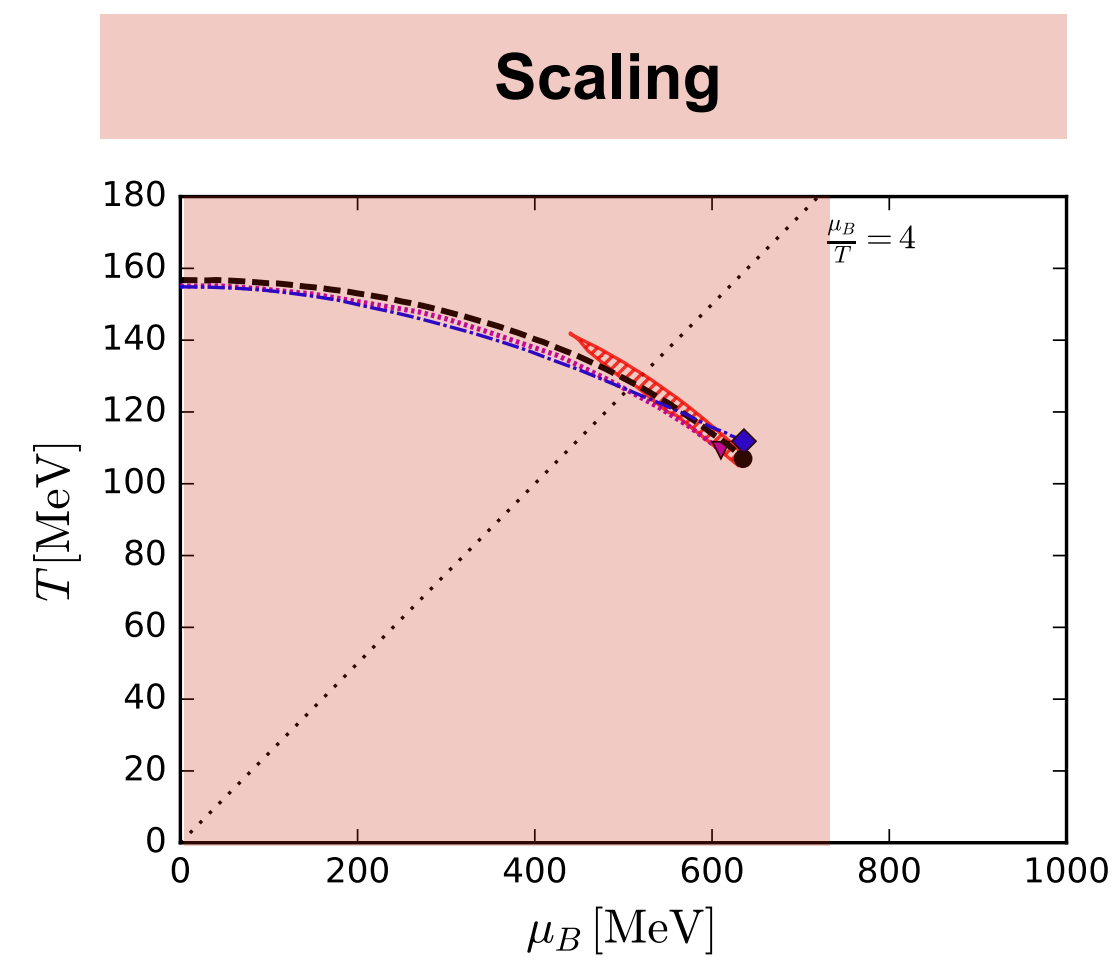
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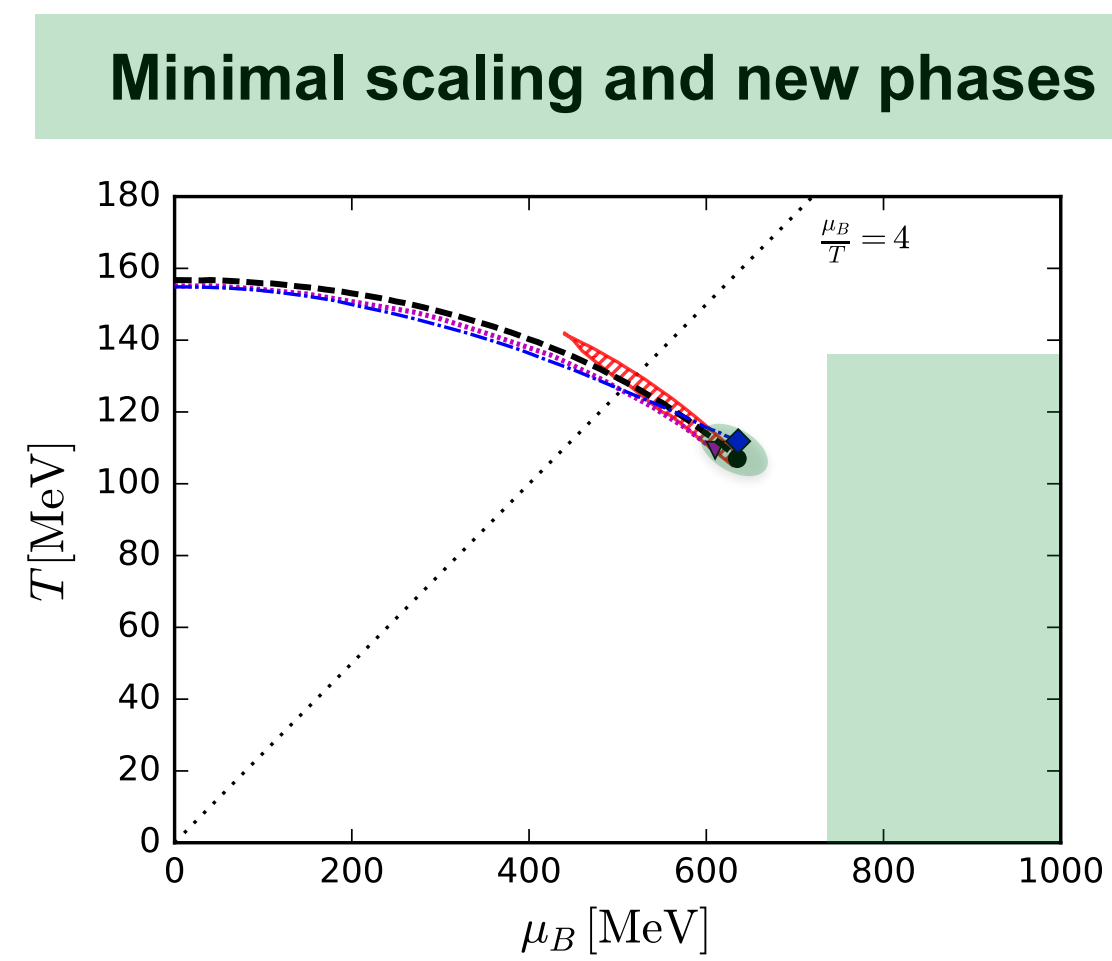
Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to use them



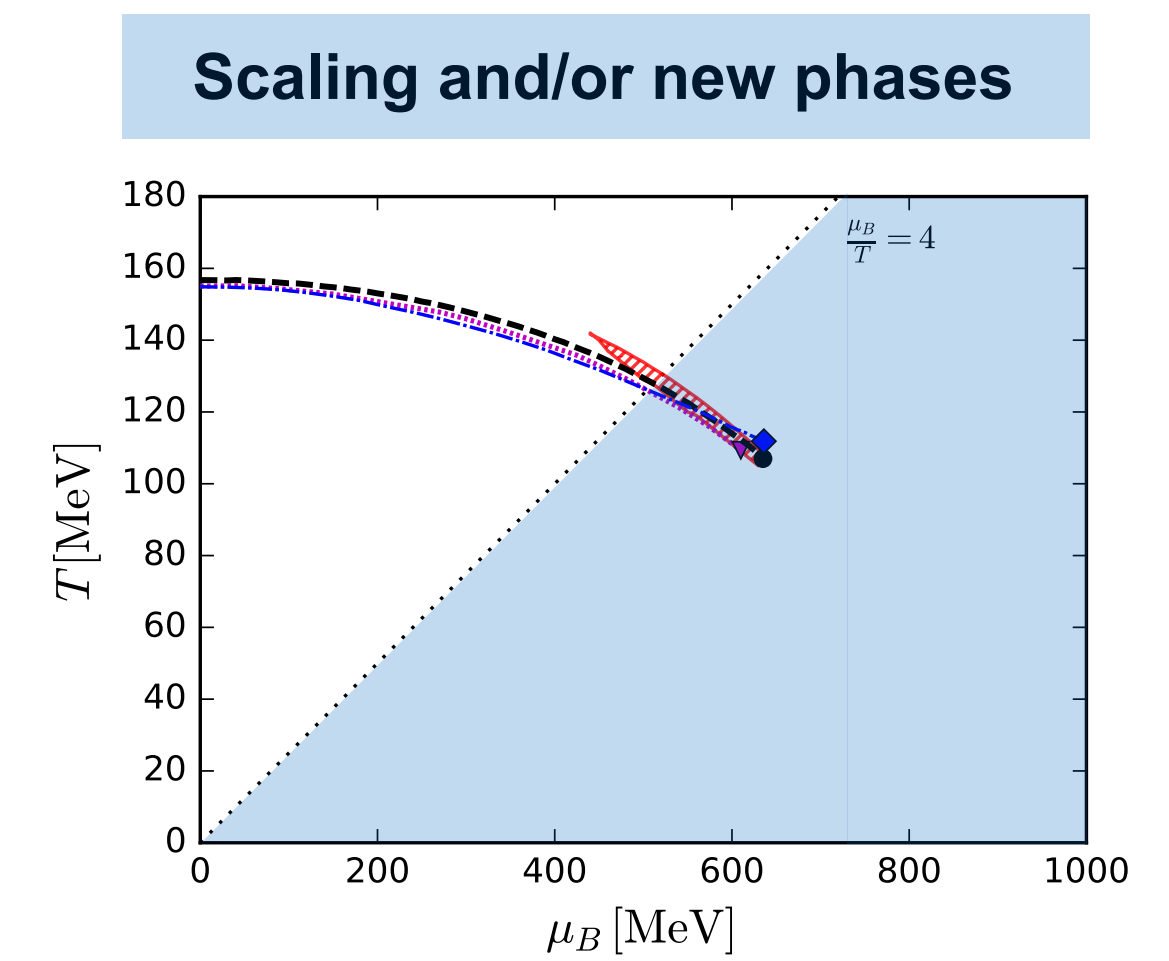
Scenario I



Scenario II



Scenario III

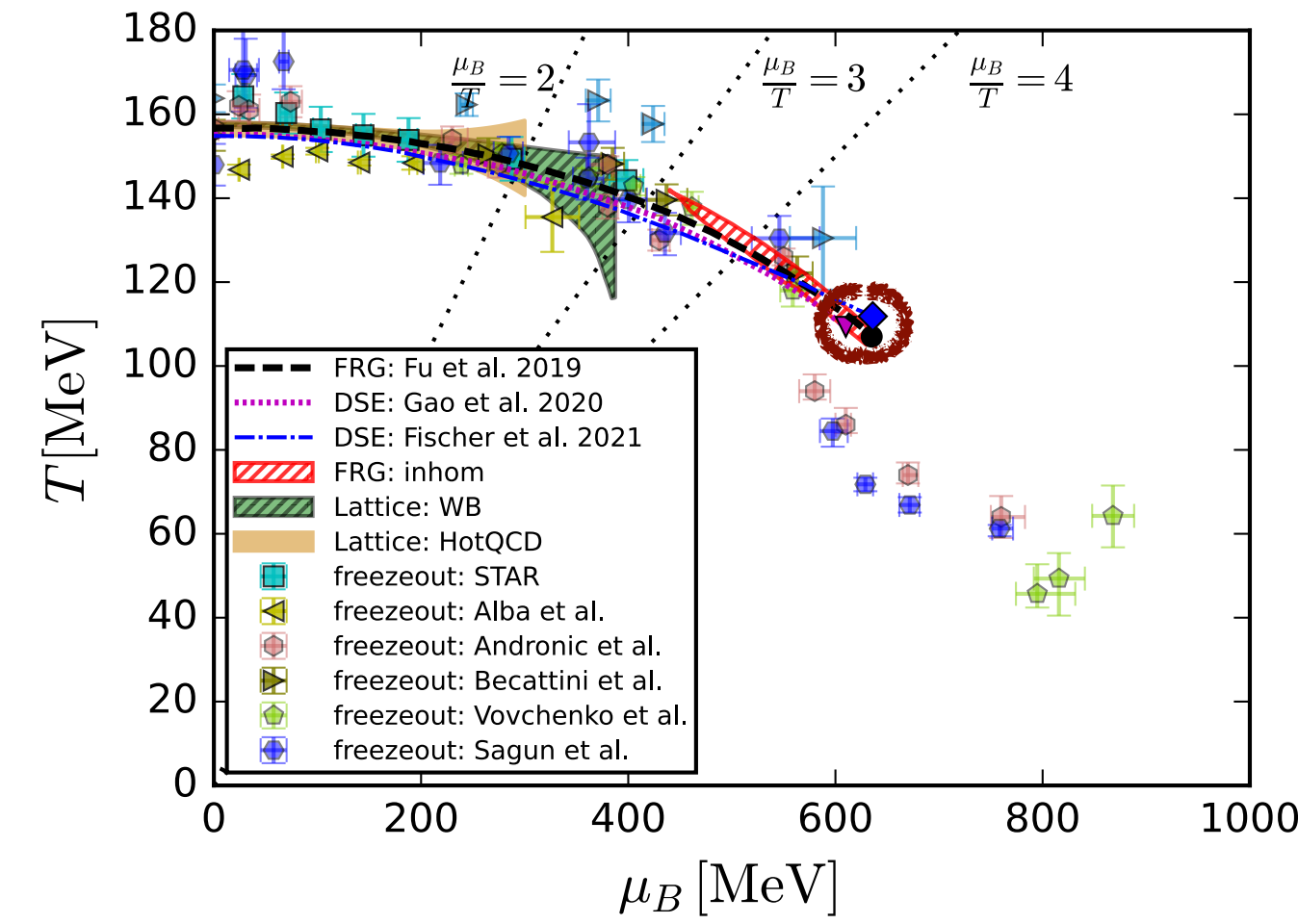


**Extrapolations
for
Pheno**



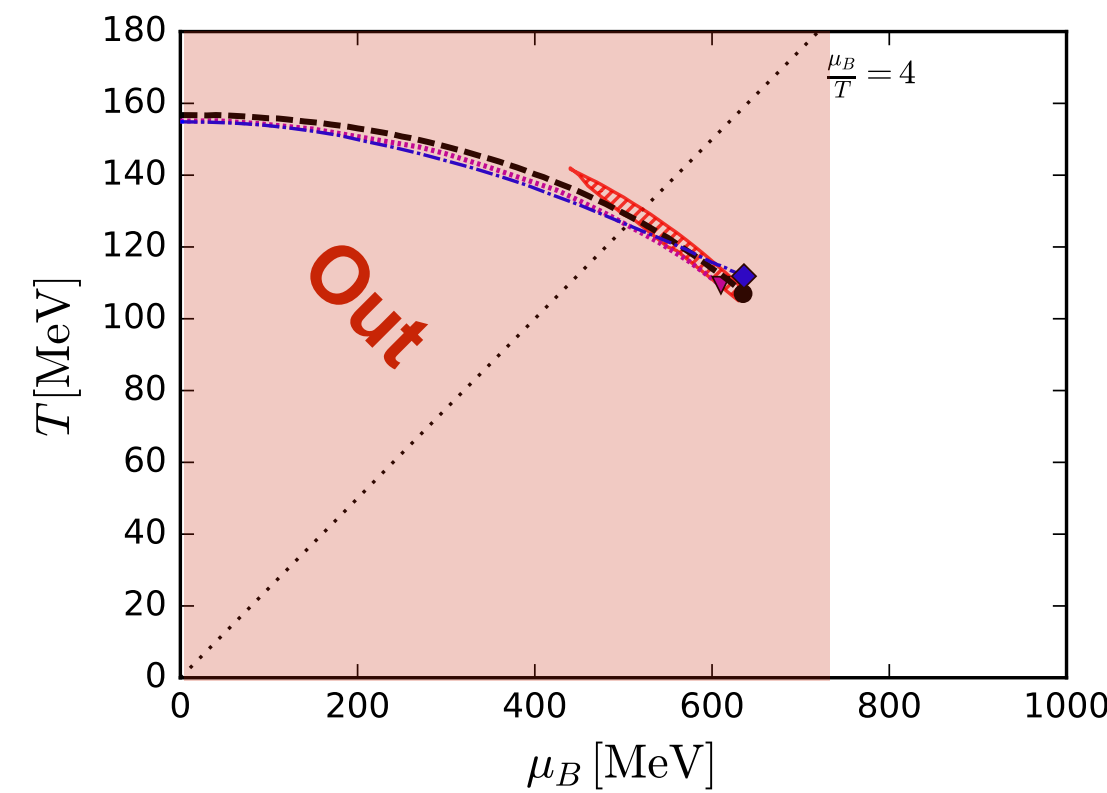
Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to use them

Out by the LEGO[®] principle
 Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032
 +
 Size of scaling regime in LEFTs
 Schaefer, Wambach, PRD 75 (2007) 085015
 Braun, Klein, Piasecki, EPJC 71 (2011) 1576
 ⋮



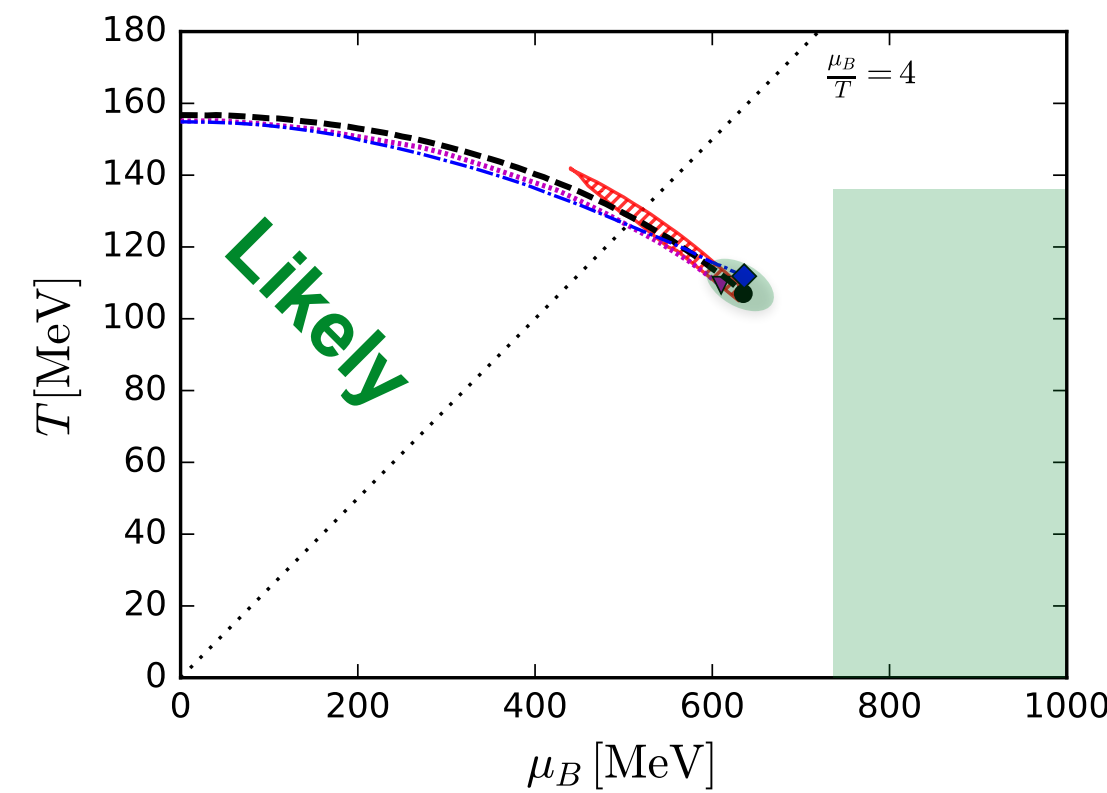
Scenario I

Scaling



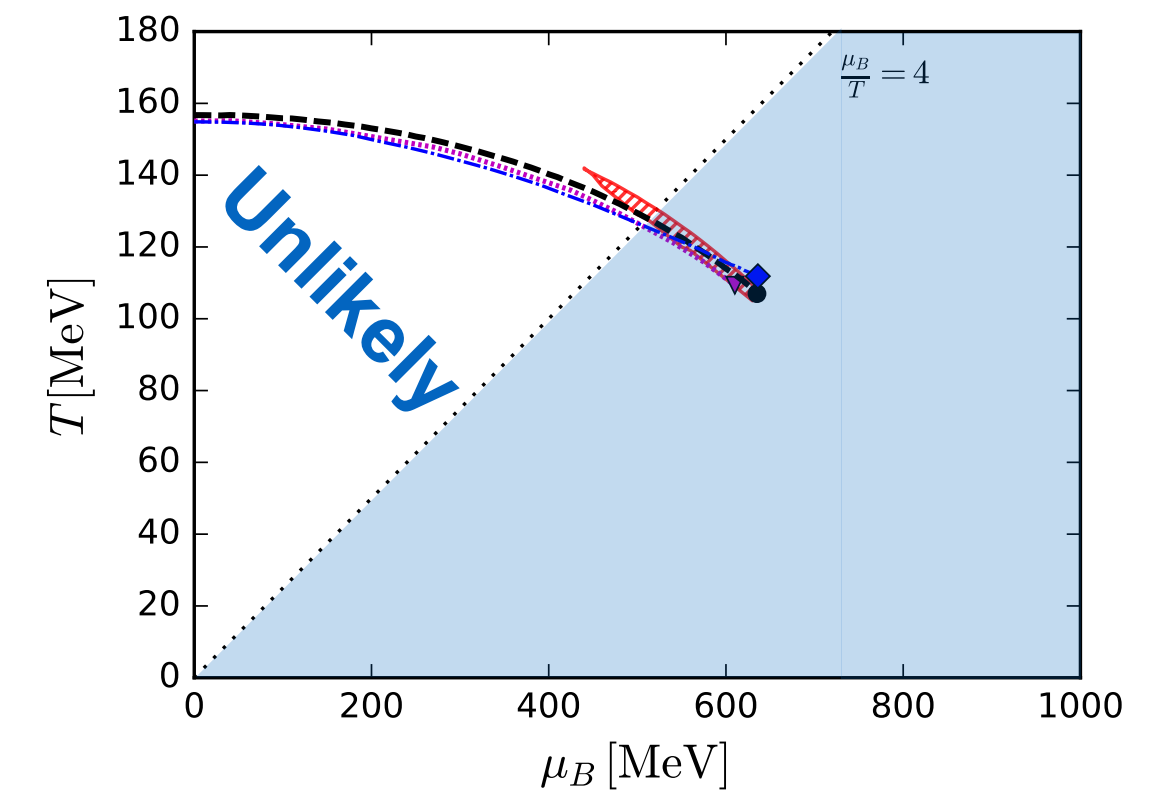
Scenario II

Minimal scaling and new phases



Scenario III

Scaling and/or new phases

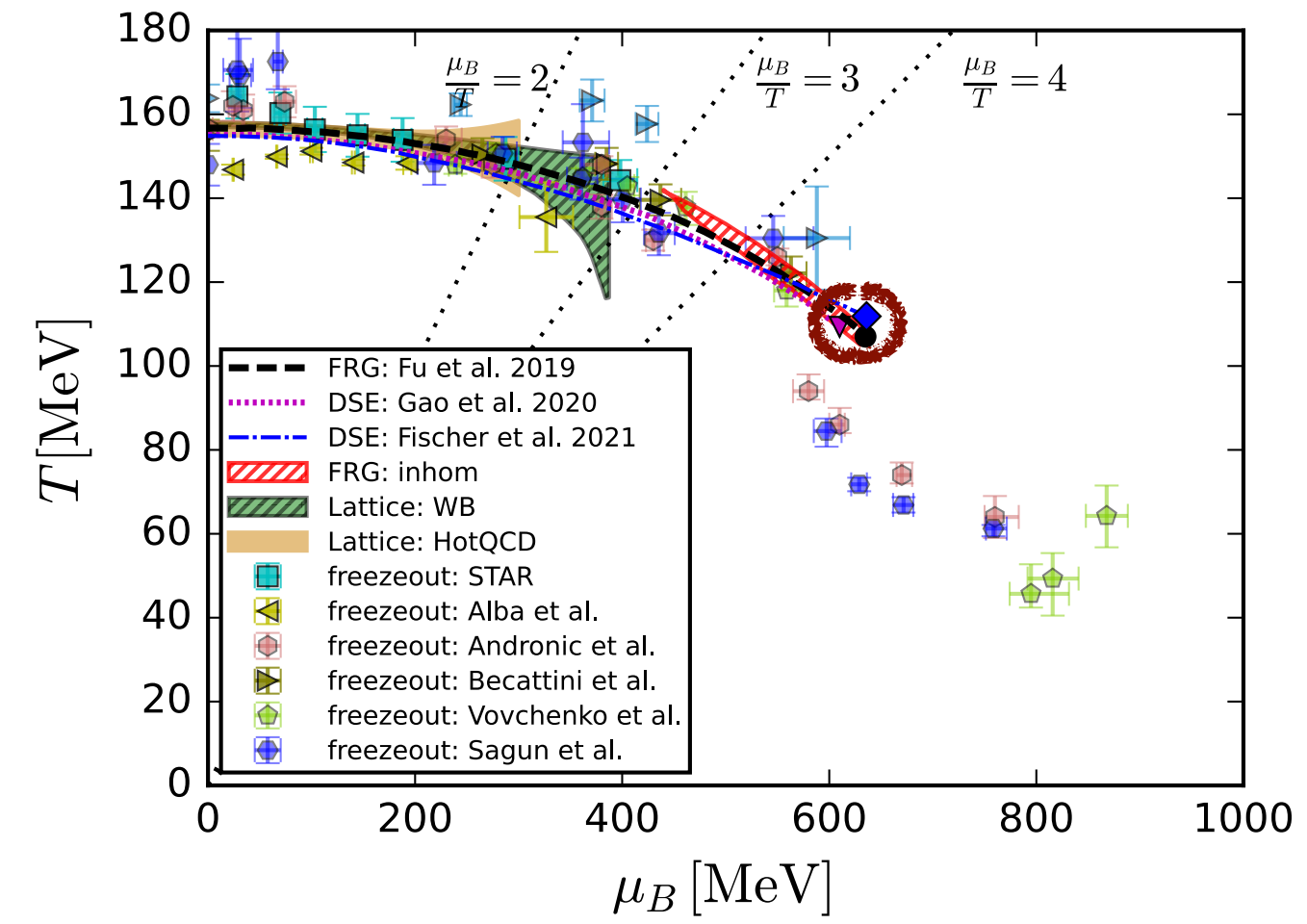


Braun, Fu, JMP, Rennecke, Rosenblüh, Yin, PRD 102 (2020) 056010
 Gao, JMP, PRD 105 (2022) 094020

Soft modes in hot QCD matter: Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Huang, Ihssen, JMP, Rennecke, Sattler, Tan, Wen, Yin, arXiv:2310.19853

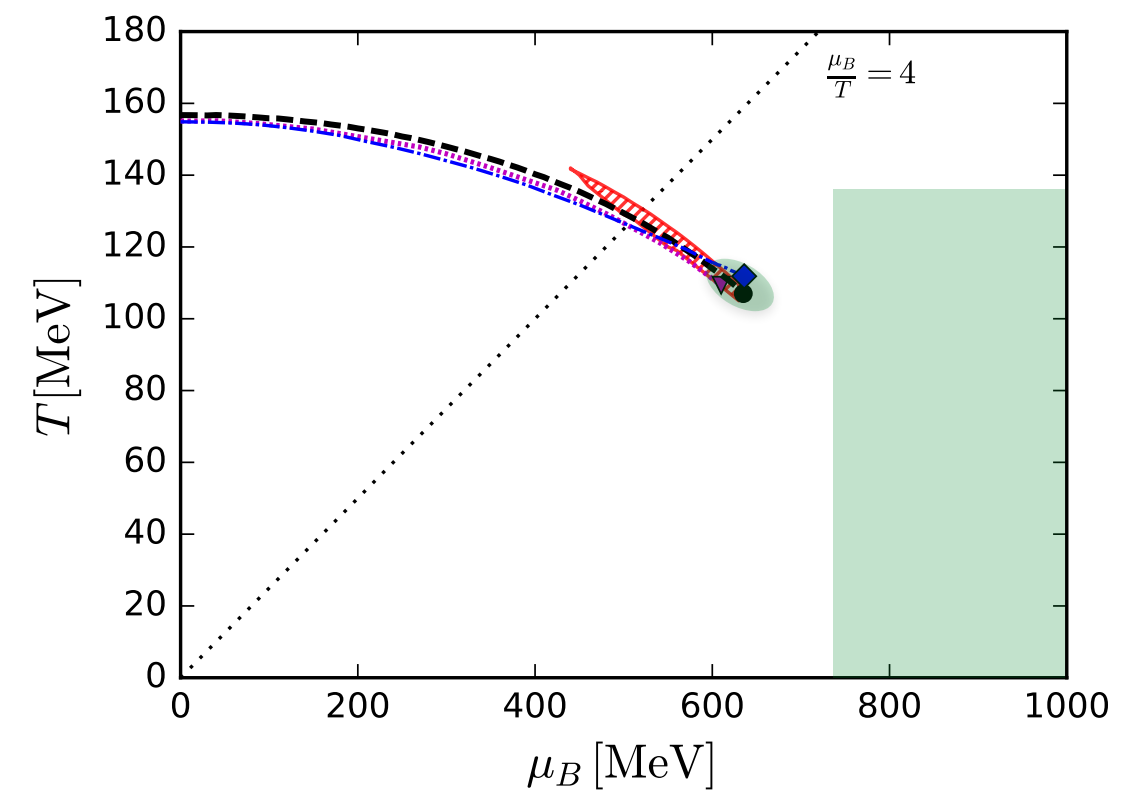
+ many results in dynamical low energy effective theories
LEGO[®] principle

Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to use them



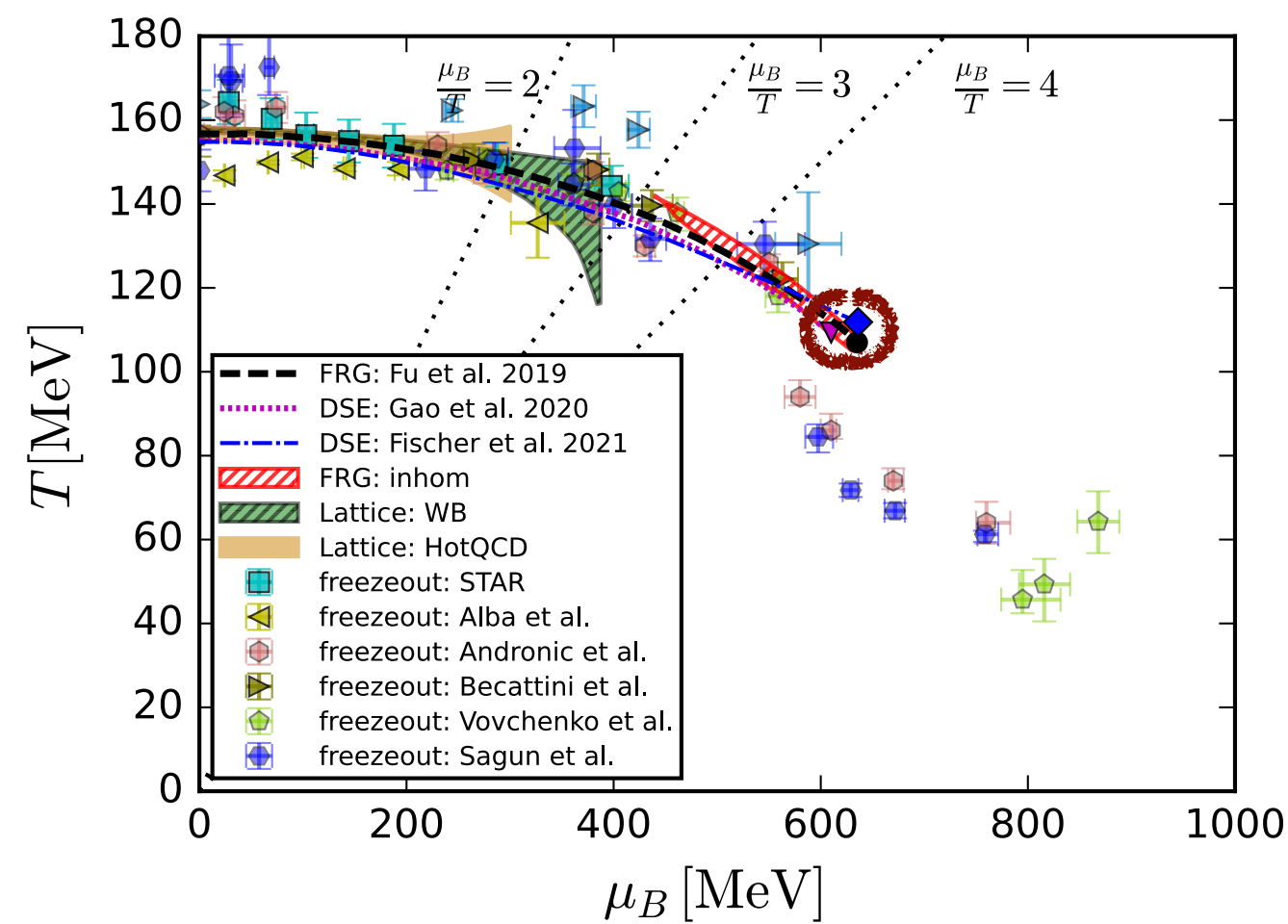
Scenario II

Minimal scaling and new phases



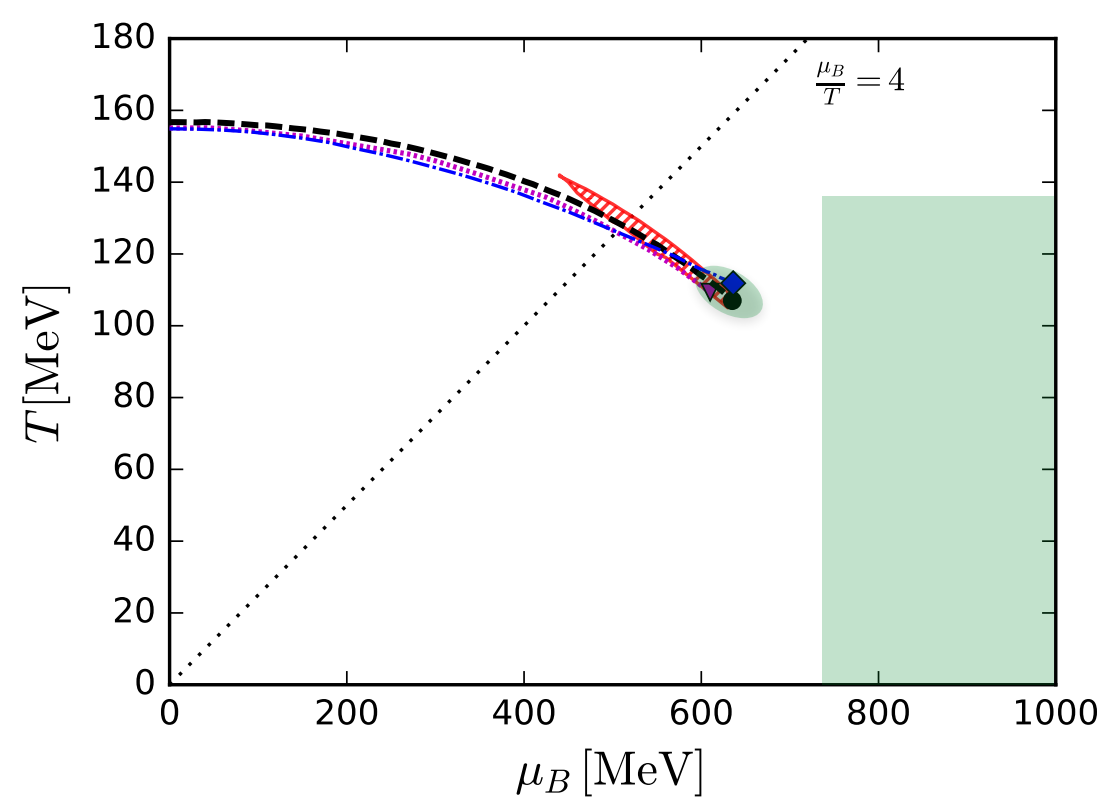
Extrapolations
for
Pheno

Predictions, estimates & extrapolations and how to use them



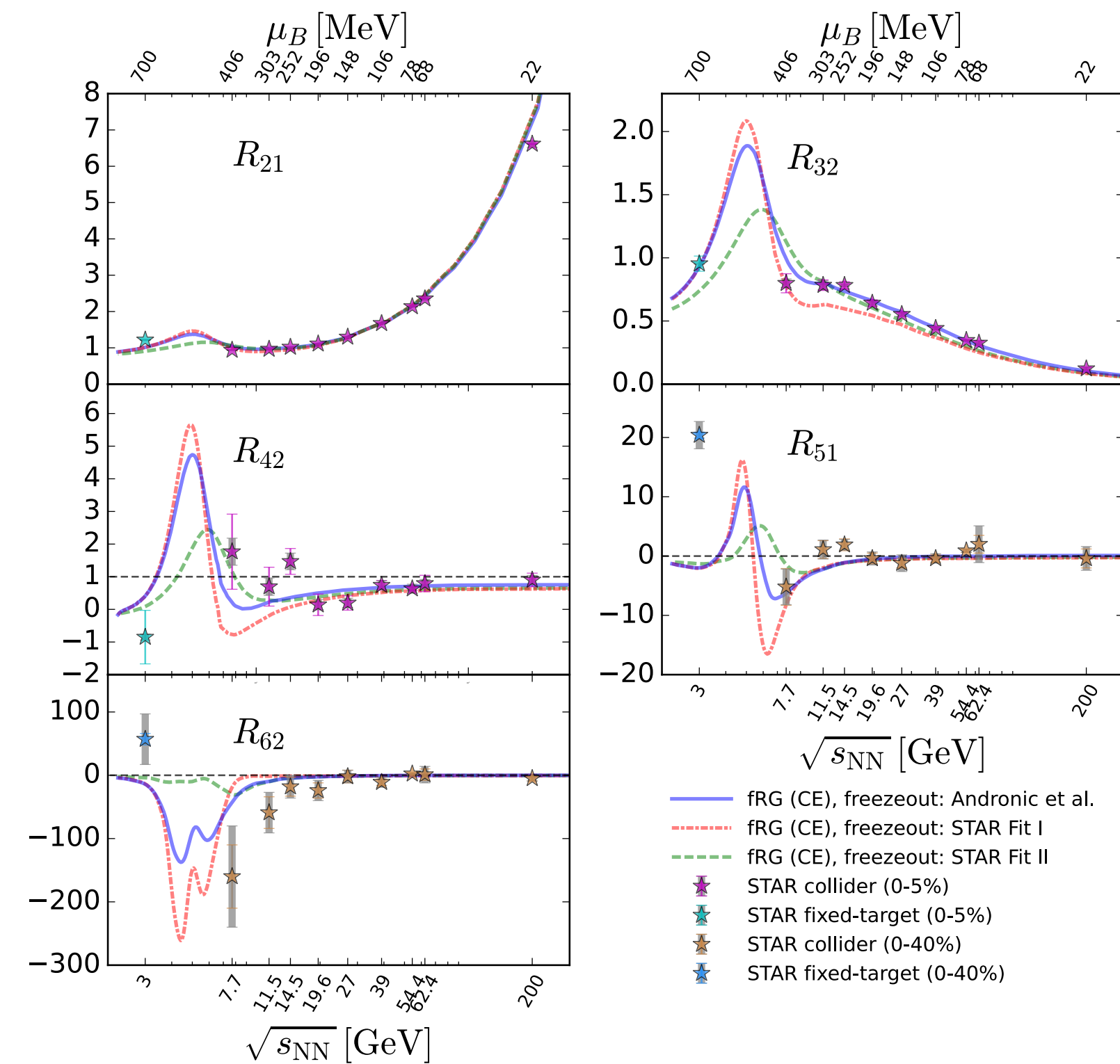
Scenario II

Minimal scaling and new phases



Ripples of the critical end point

baryon & proton number fluctuations



see talk of Wei-jie Fu

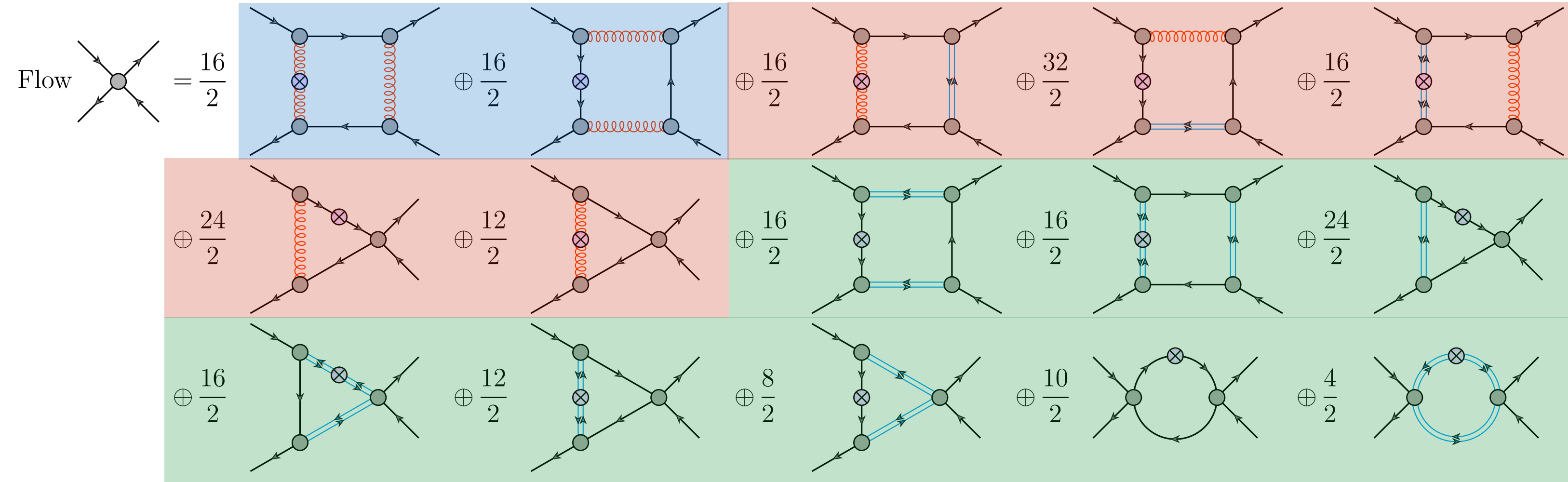
**Extrapolations
for
Pheno**



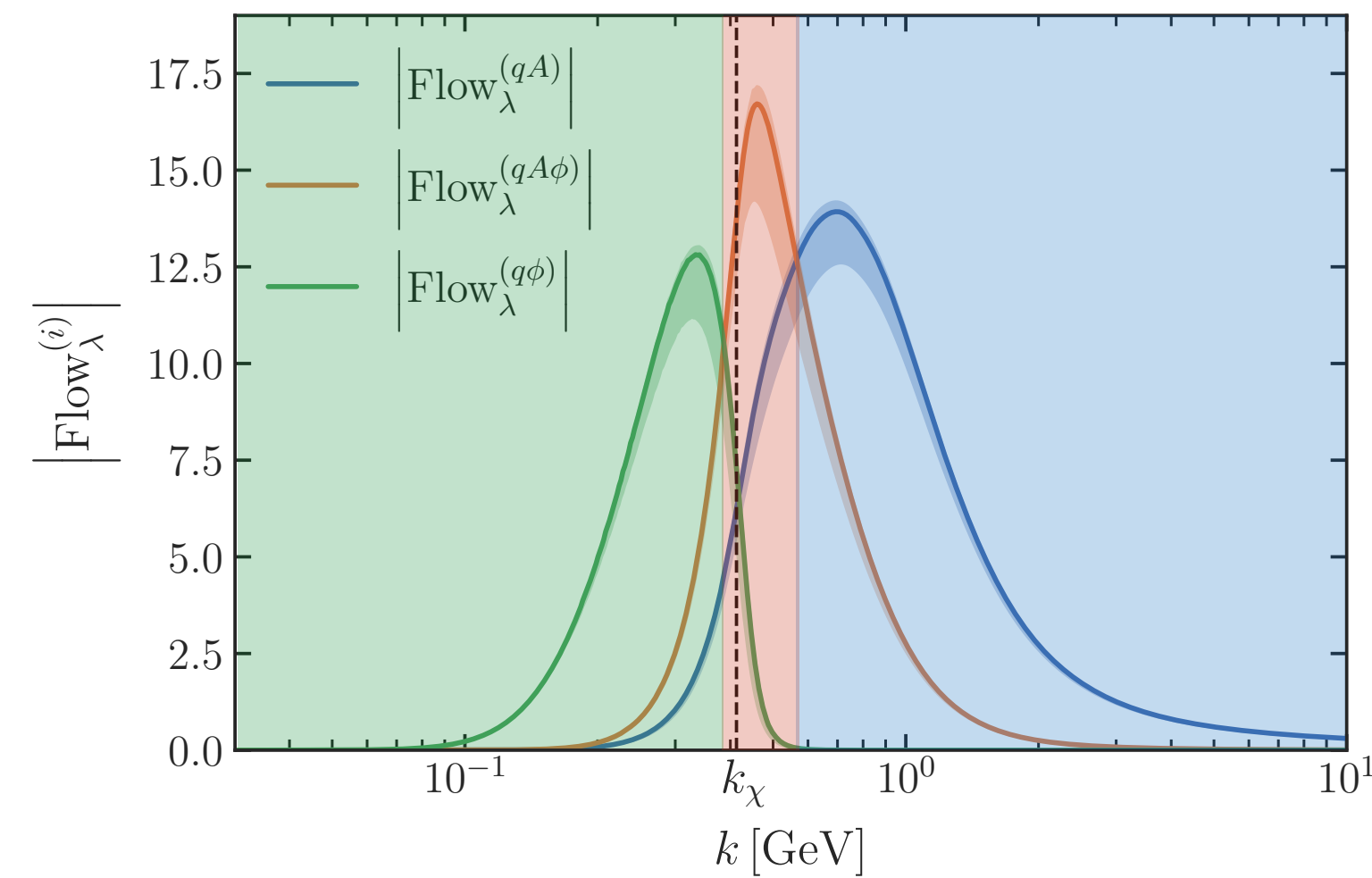
The unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories

or
the LEGO[®] principle at work

The LEGO[®] principle at work



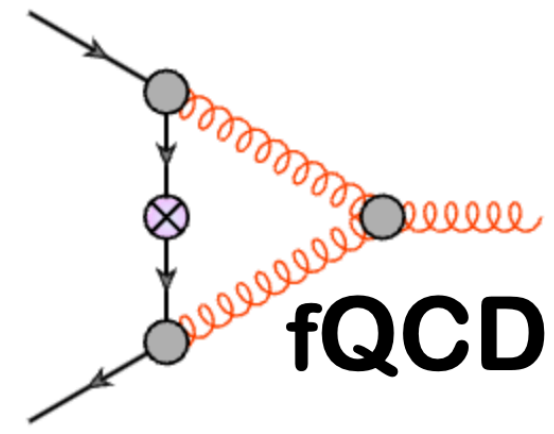
The unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories



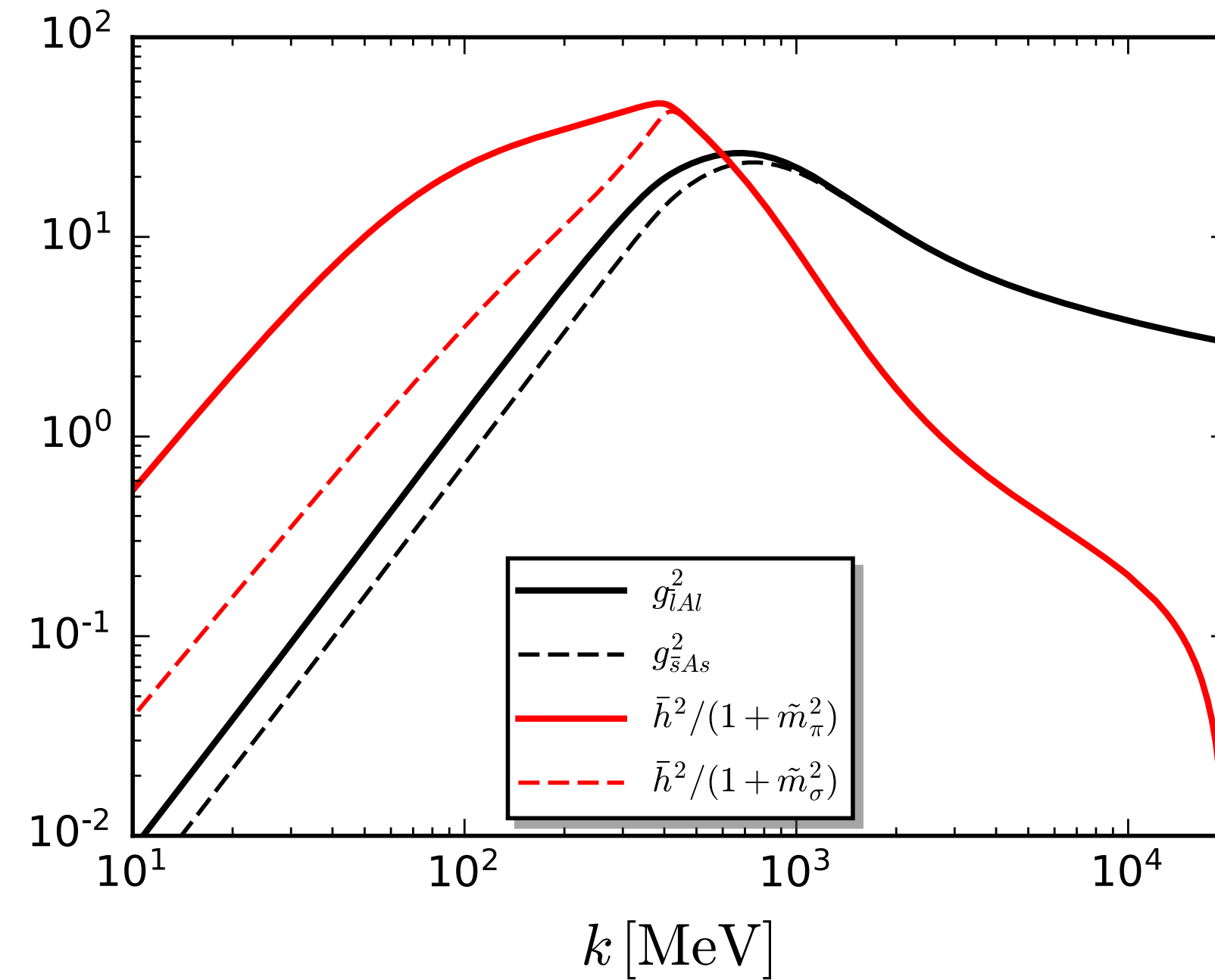
Access and combined use of error estimates from functional QCD & LEFTs

On the unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{[red loop]} - \text{[dashed loop]} - \text{[black loop]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[blue loop]}$$



Sequential decoupling of gluon, quark, sigma, pion fluctuations



$$\frac{g_{lAl}^2}{g_{\bar{s}As}^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1+m_\pi^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1+m_\sigma^2}$$

Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101, (2020) 054032

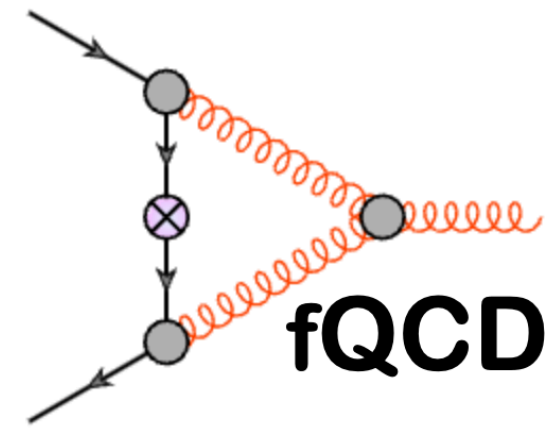
Based on:

Braun, Fister, Haas, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 94 (2016) 034016

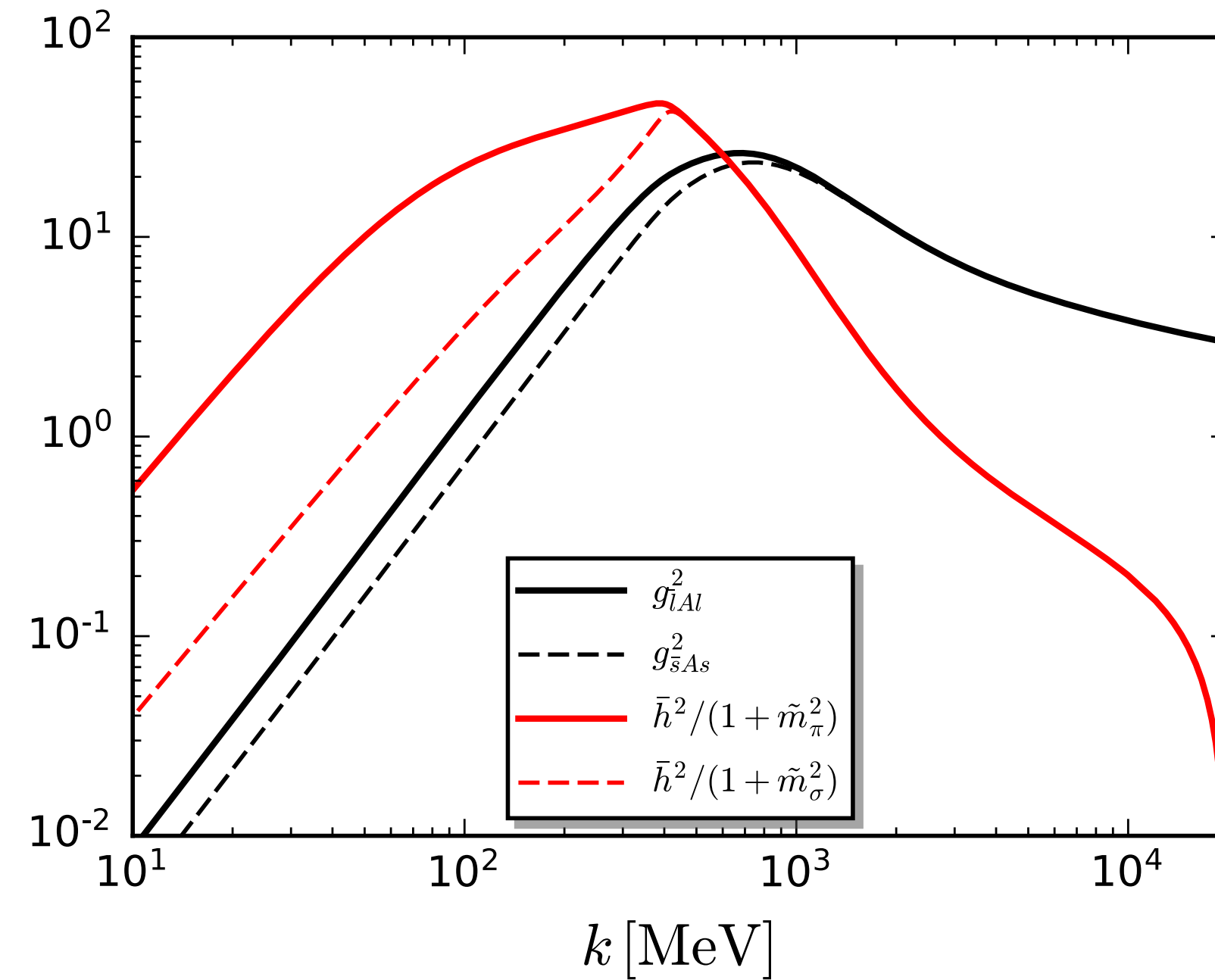
Rennecke, PRD 92 (2015) 076012

On the unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{[diagram 1]} - \text{[diagram 2]} - \text{[diagram 3]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[diagram 4]}$$

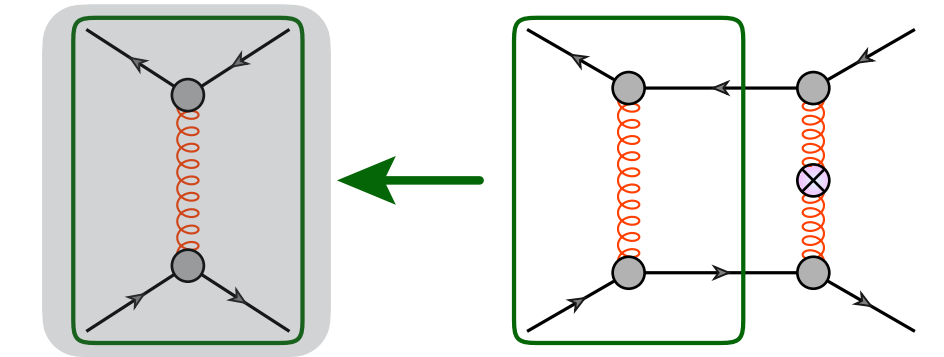


Sequential decoupling of gluon, quark, sigma, pion fluctuations



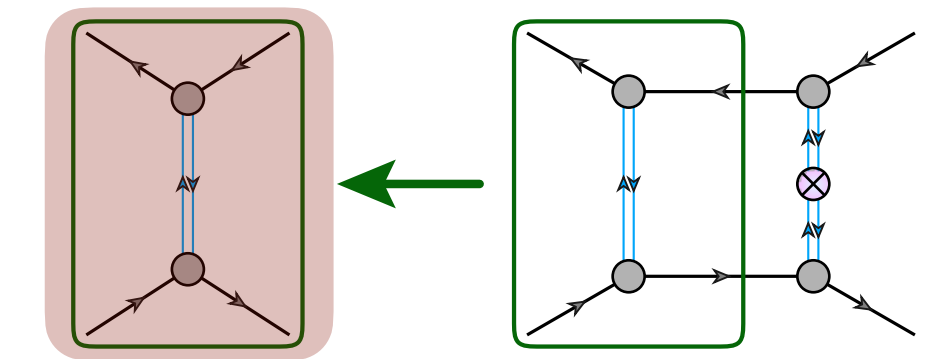
Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101, (2020) 054032

$$\frac{g_{lAl}^2}{g_{sAs}^2}$$



$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1+m_\pi^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1+m_\sigma^2}$$



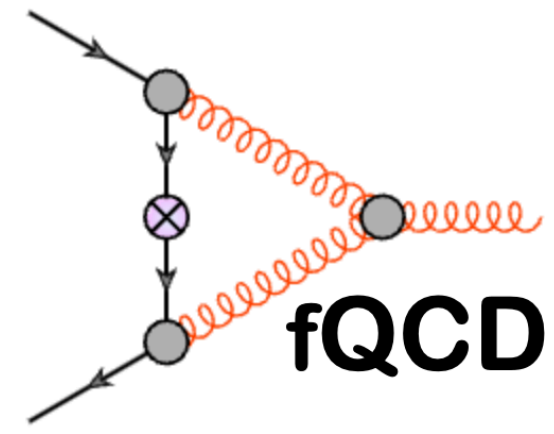
Based on:

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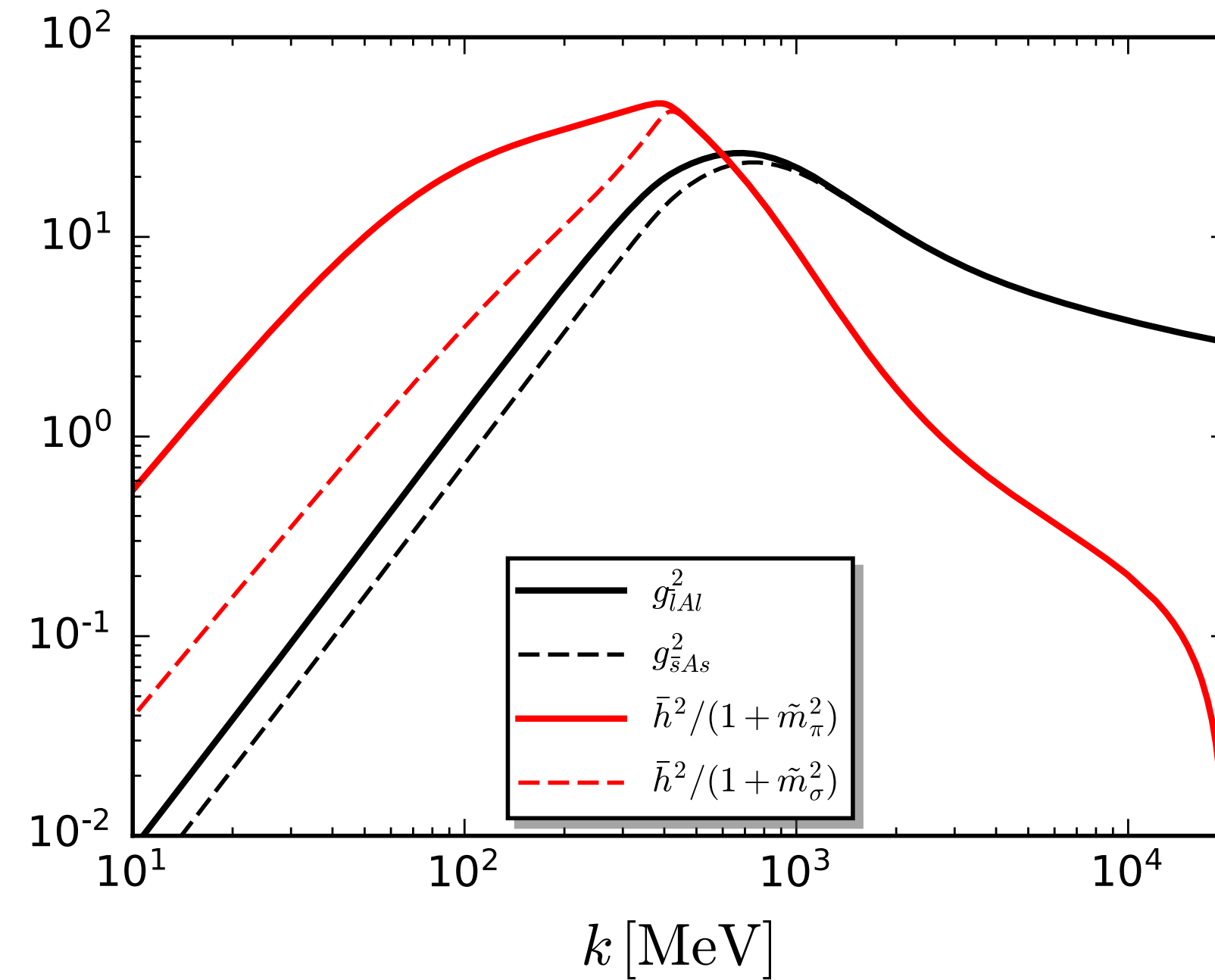
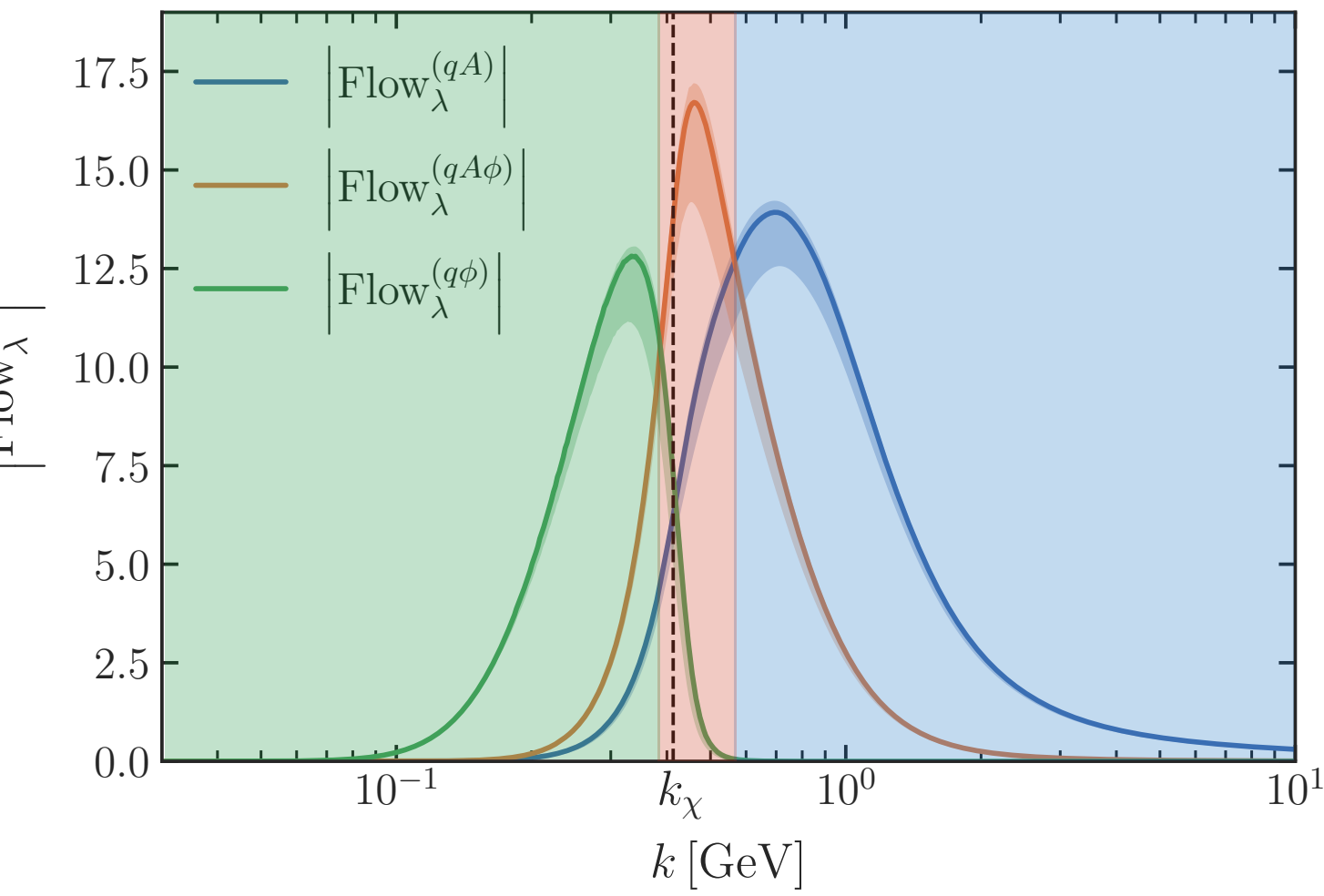
Rennecke, PRD 92 (2015) 076012

On the unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories

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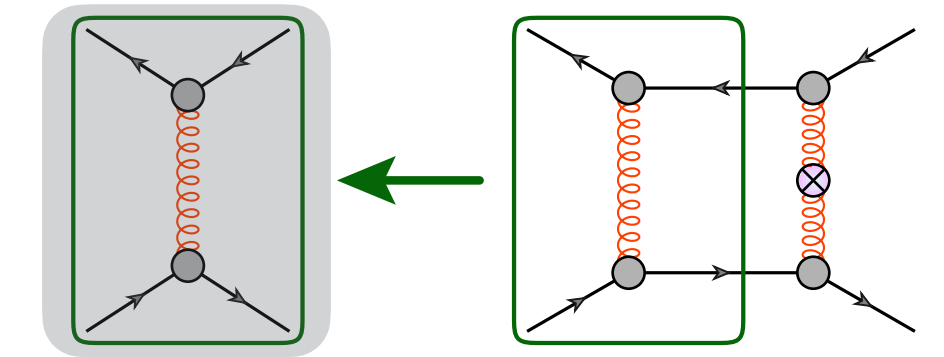


Sequential decoupling of gluon, quark, sigma, pion fluctuations

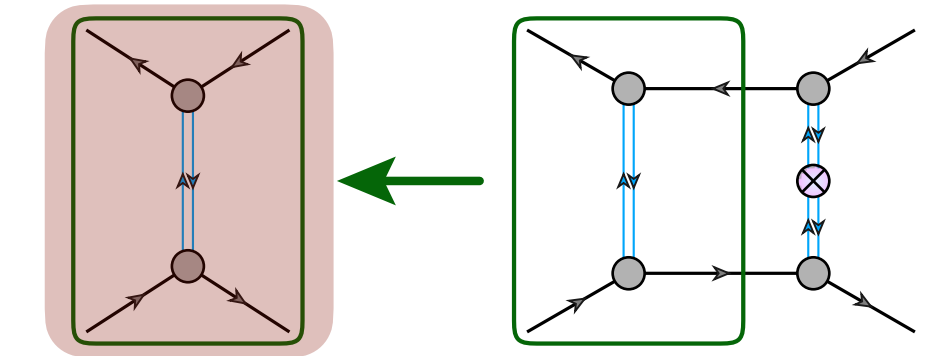


Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101, (2020) 054032

$$\frac{g_{lAl}^2}{g_{\bar{s}As}^2}$$



$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1 + \bar{m}_\pi^2} / \frac{\bar{h}^2}{1 + \bar{m}_\sigma^2}$$



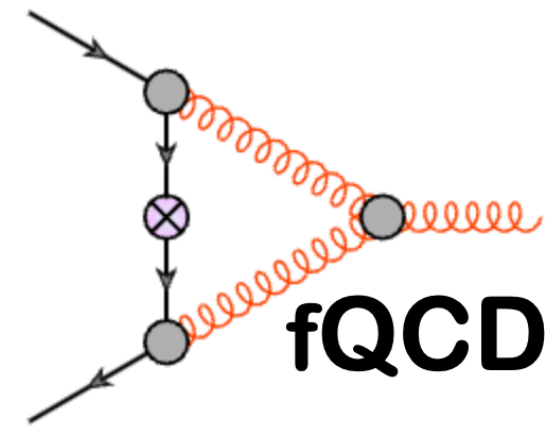
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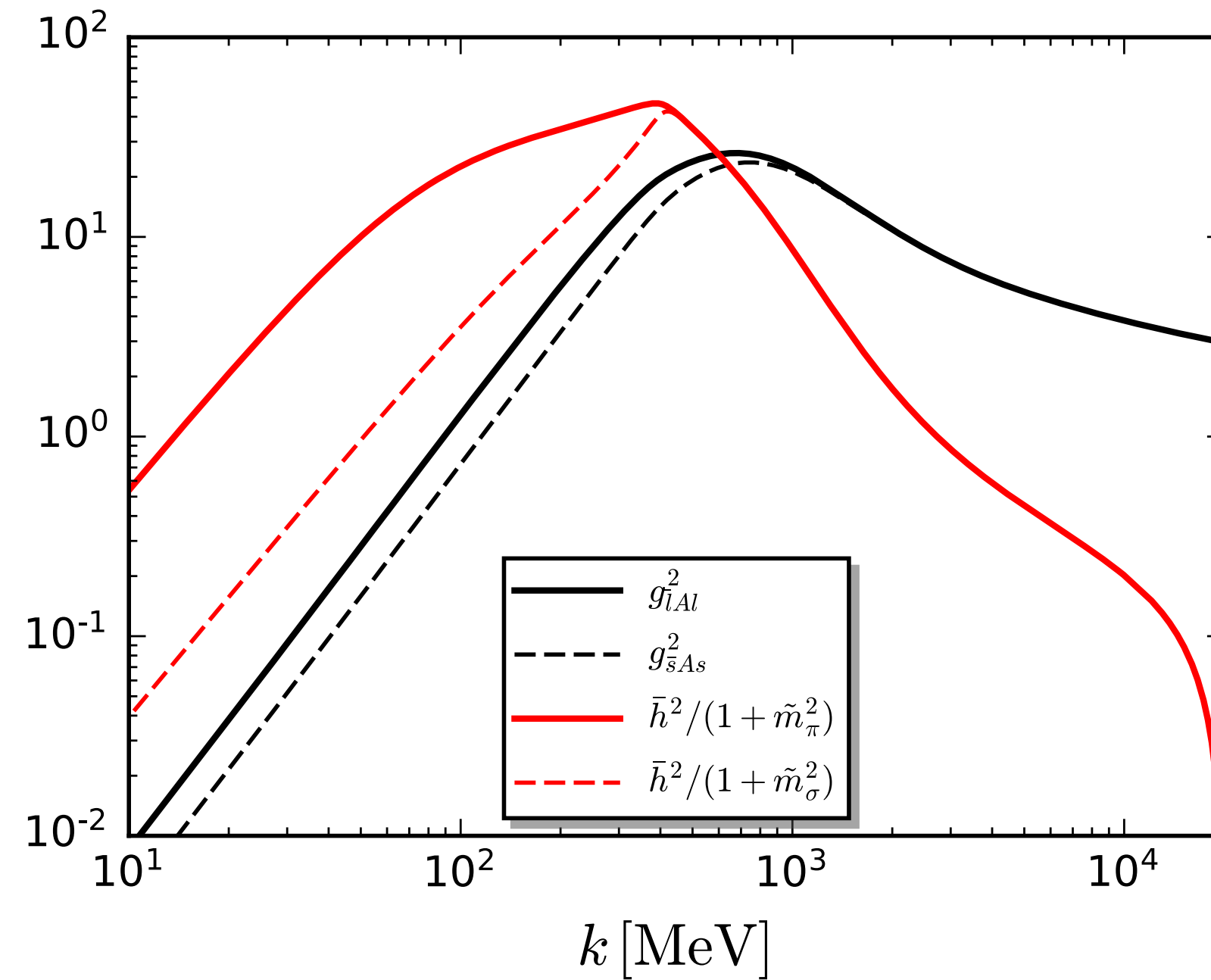
Rennecke, PRD 92 (2015) 076012

On the unreasonable effectiveness of low energy effective theories

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2} \text{[diagram 1]} - \text{[diagram 2]} - \text{[diagram 3]} + \frac{1}{2} \text{[diagram 4]}$$



Sequential decoupling of gluon, quark, sigma, pion fluctuations

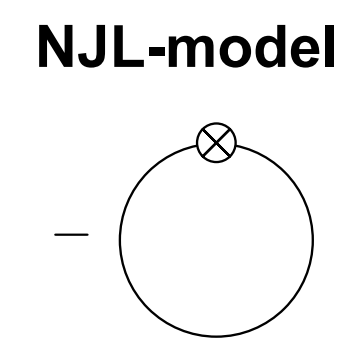
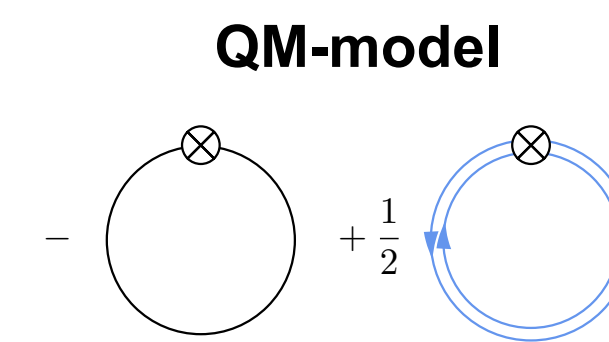
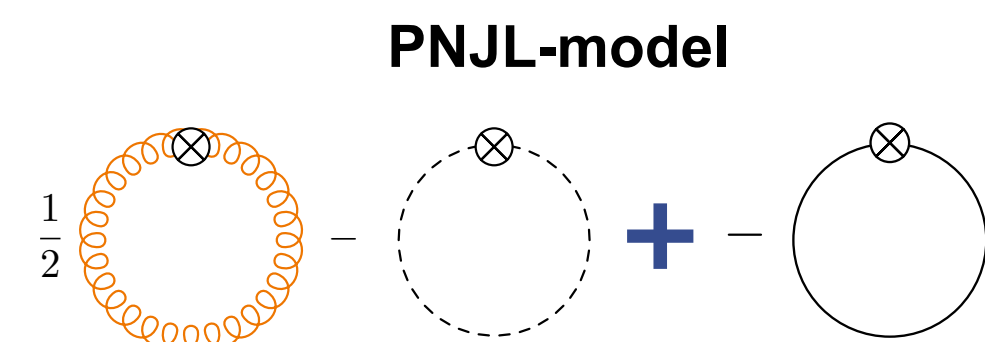
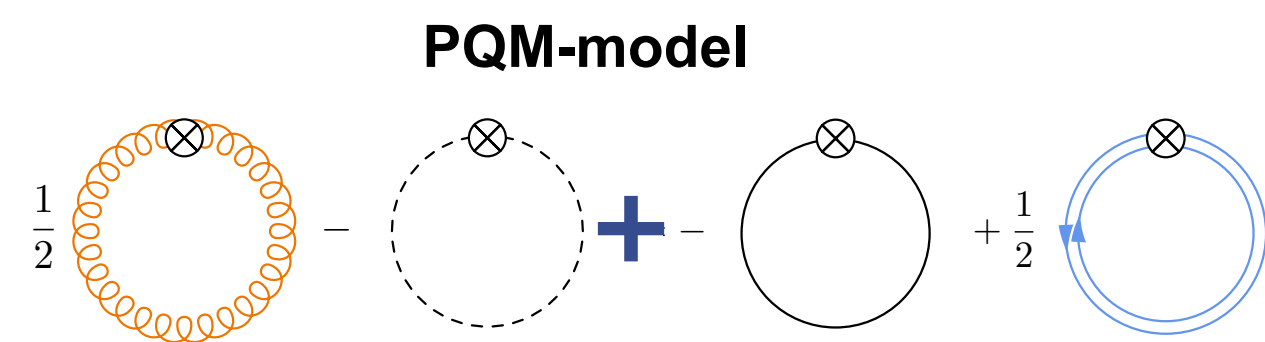


$$\frac{g_{lAl}^2}{g_{\bar{s}As}^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1 + \tilde{m}_\pi^2}$$

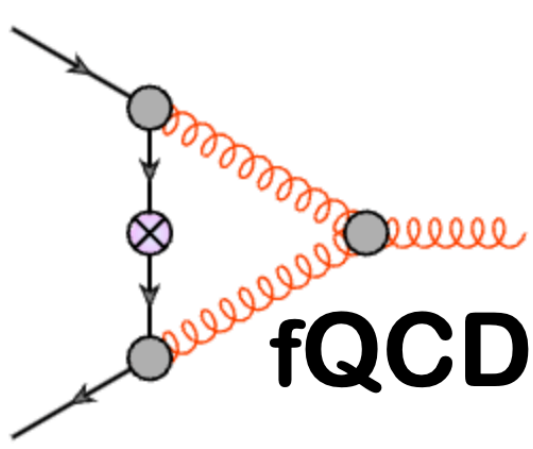
$$\frac{\bar{h}^2}{1 + \tilde{m}_\sigma^2}$$

Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101, (2020) 054032

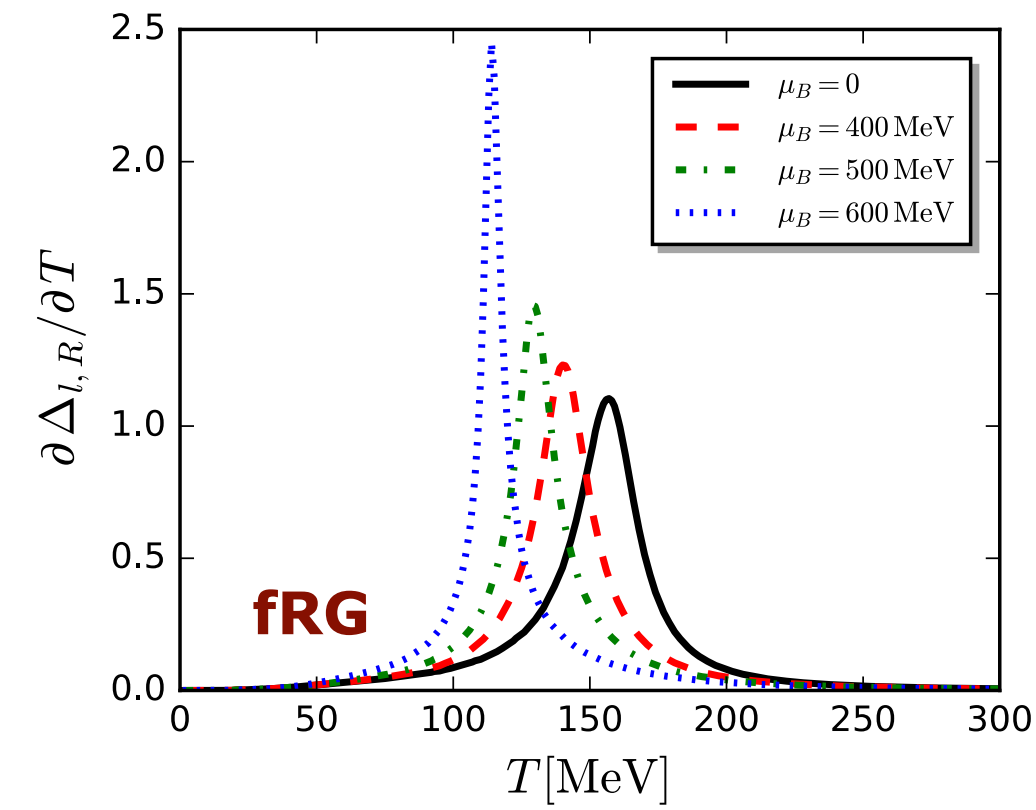
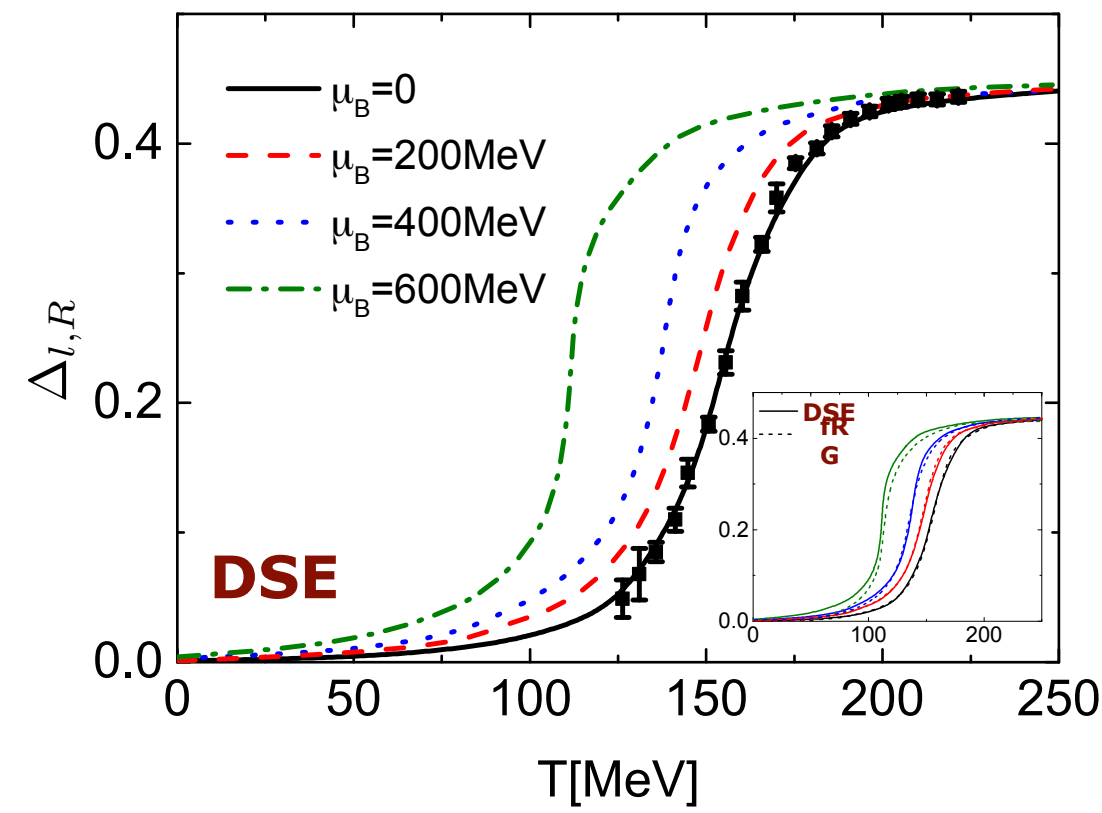


QCD-assisted low energy effective theories

Chiral condensates



renormalised condensate



$$\Delta_{l,R}(T, \mu_B) \simeq \Delta_l(T, \mu_B) - \Delta_l(0, 0)$$

$$\Delta_q(T, \mu_B) = \frac{T}{\mathcal{V}} m_q^0 \int_x \langle \bar{q}(x)q(x) \rangle$$

lattice: S. Borsanyi, Z. Fodor, C. Hoelbling, S. D. Katz, S. Krieg, C. Ratti, and K. K. Szabo, JHEP 09, 073 (2010)

DSE: quark condensates

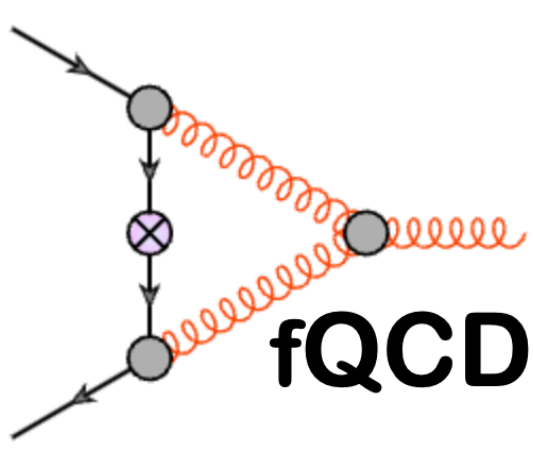
See also

Fischer, Luecker, PLB 718 (2013) 1036
 Fischer, Luecker, Welzbacher, PRD 90 (2014) 034022
 Isserstedt, Buballa, Fischer, Gunkel, PRD 100 (2019) 074011

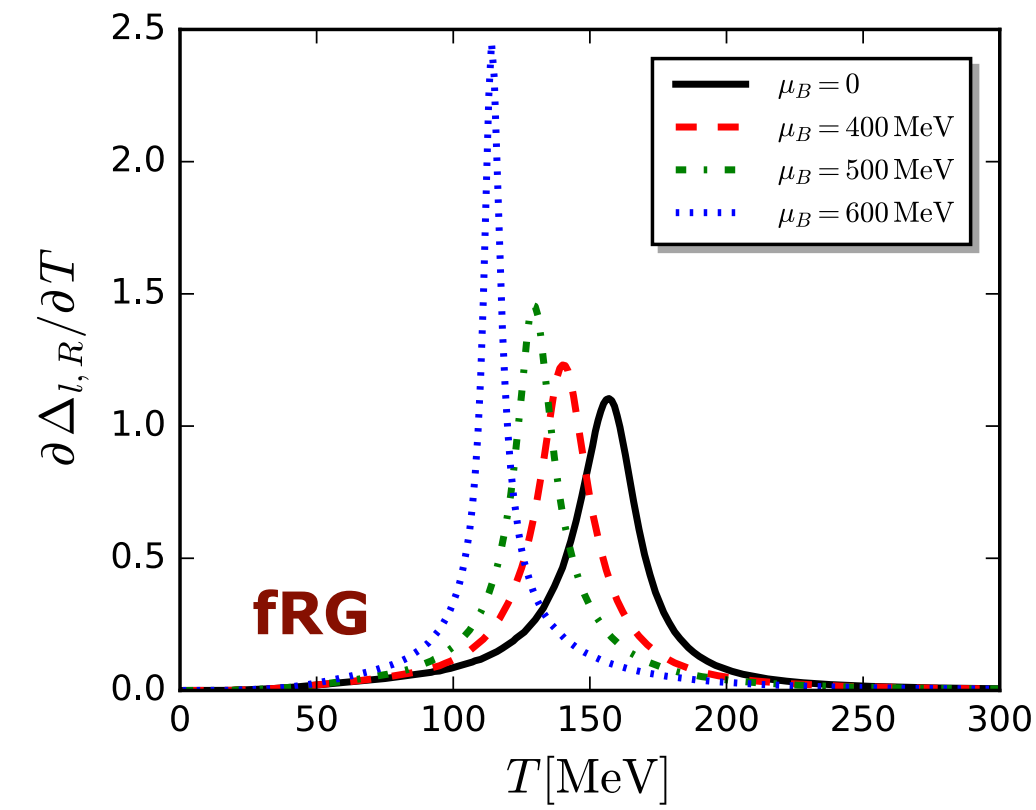
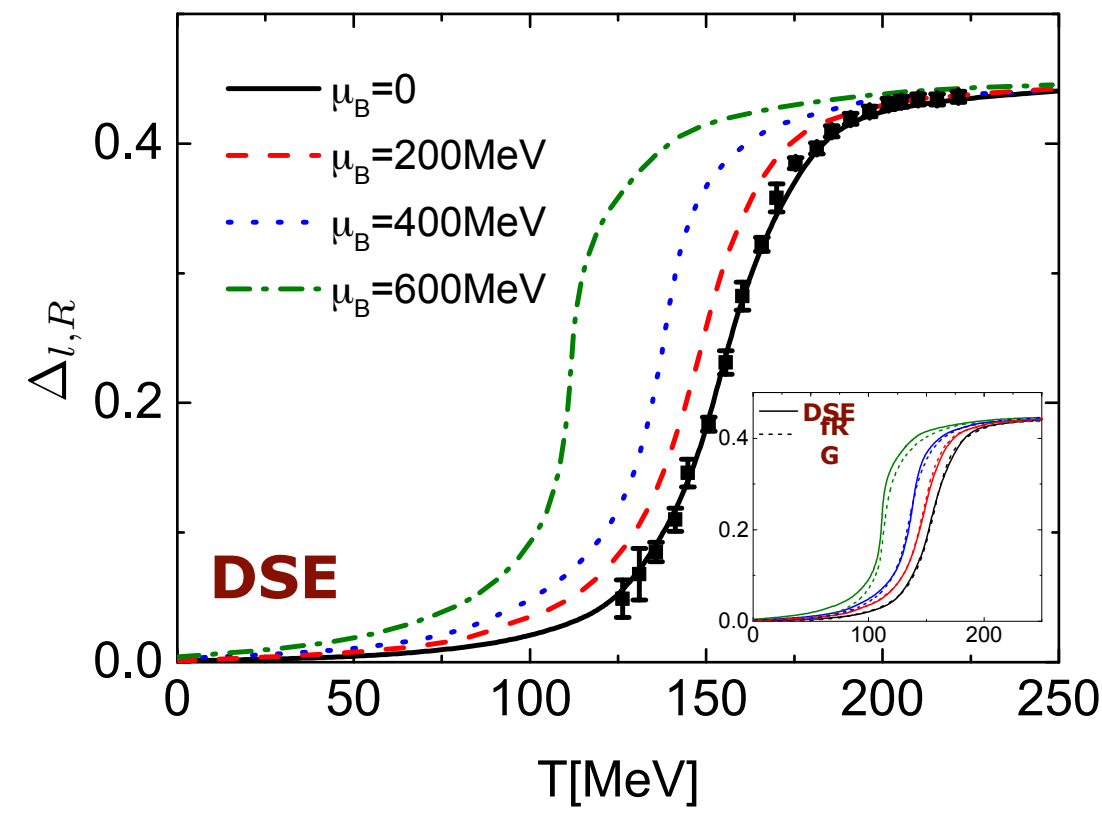
fRG: Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032

DSE: Gao, JMP, PLB 820 (2021) 136584

Chiral condensates



renormalised condensate

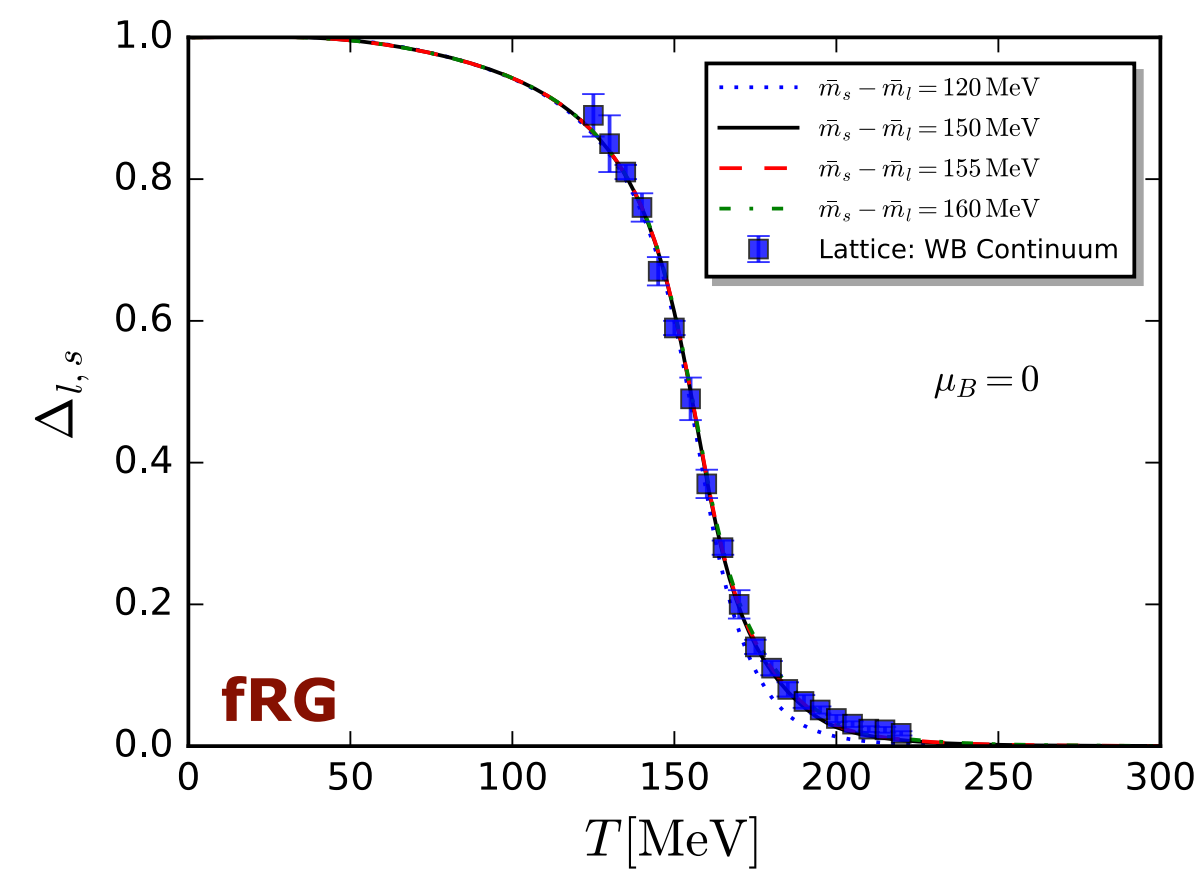


$$\Delta_{l,R}(T, \mu_B) \simeq \Delta_l(T, \mu_B) - \Delta_l(0, 0)$$

$$\Delta_q(T, \mu_B) = \frac{T}{\mathcal{V}} m_q^0 \int_x \langle \bar{q}(x)q(x) \rangle$$

lattice: S. Borsanyi, Z. Fodor, C. Hoelbling, S. D. Katz, S. Krieg, C. Ratti, and K. K. Szabo, JHEP 09, 073 (2010)

reduced condensate



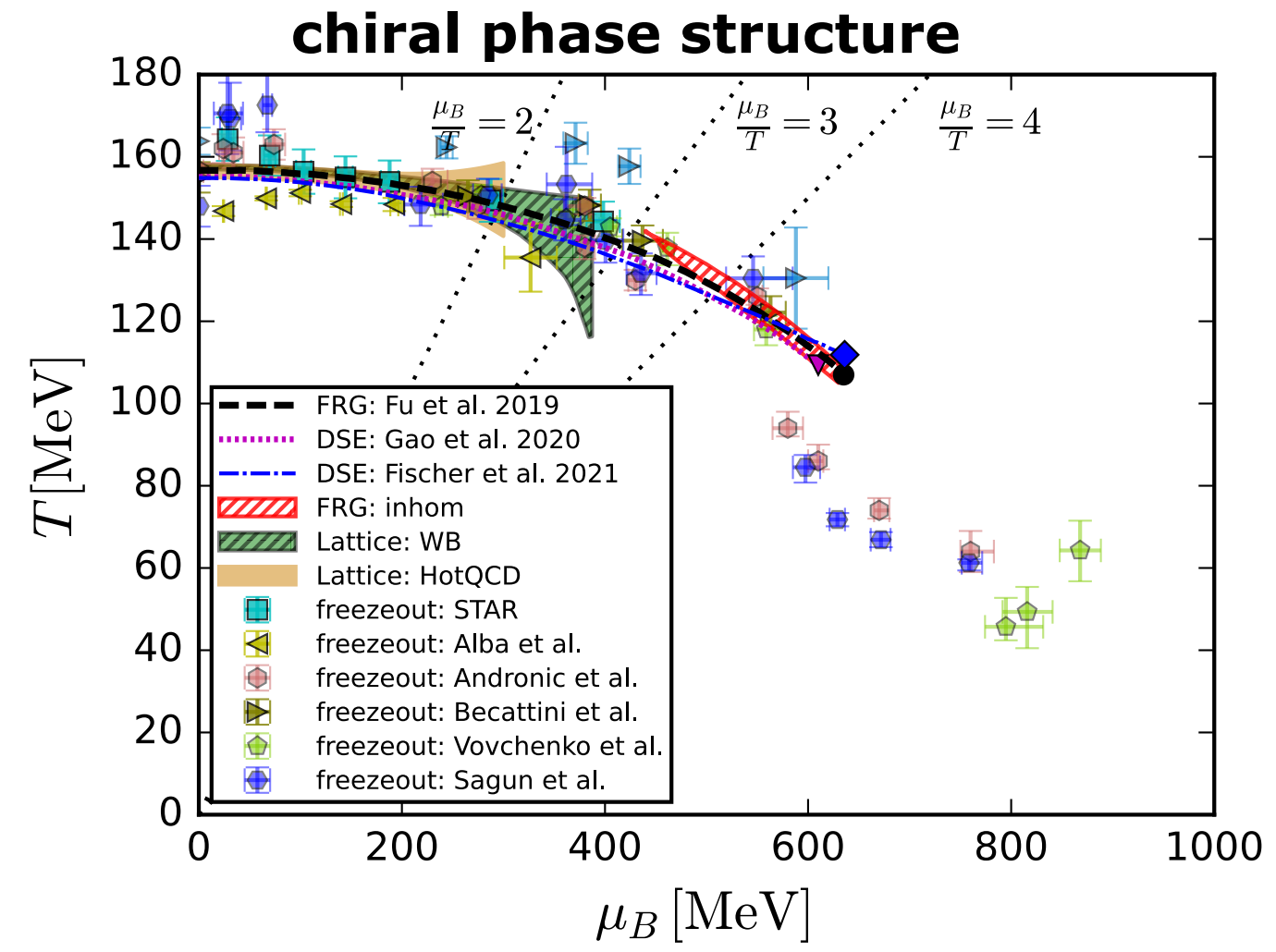
$$\Delta_{l,s}(T, \mu_B) = \frac{\Delta_l(T, \mu_B) - \left(\frac{m_l^0}{m_s^0}\right)^2 \Delta_s(T, \mu_B)}{\Delta_l(0, 0) - \left(\frac{m_l^0}{m_s^0}\right)^2 \Delta_s(0, 0)}$$

fRG: Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032

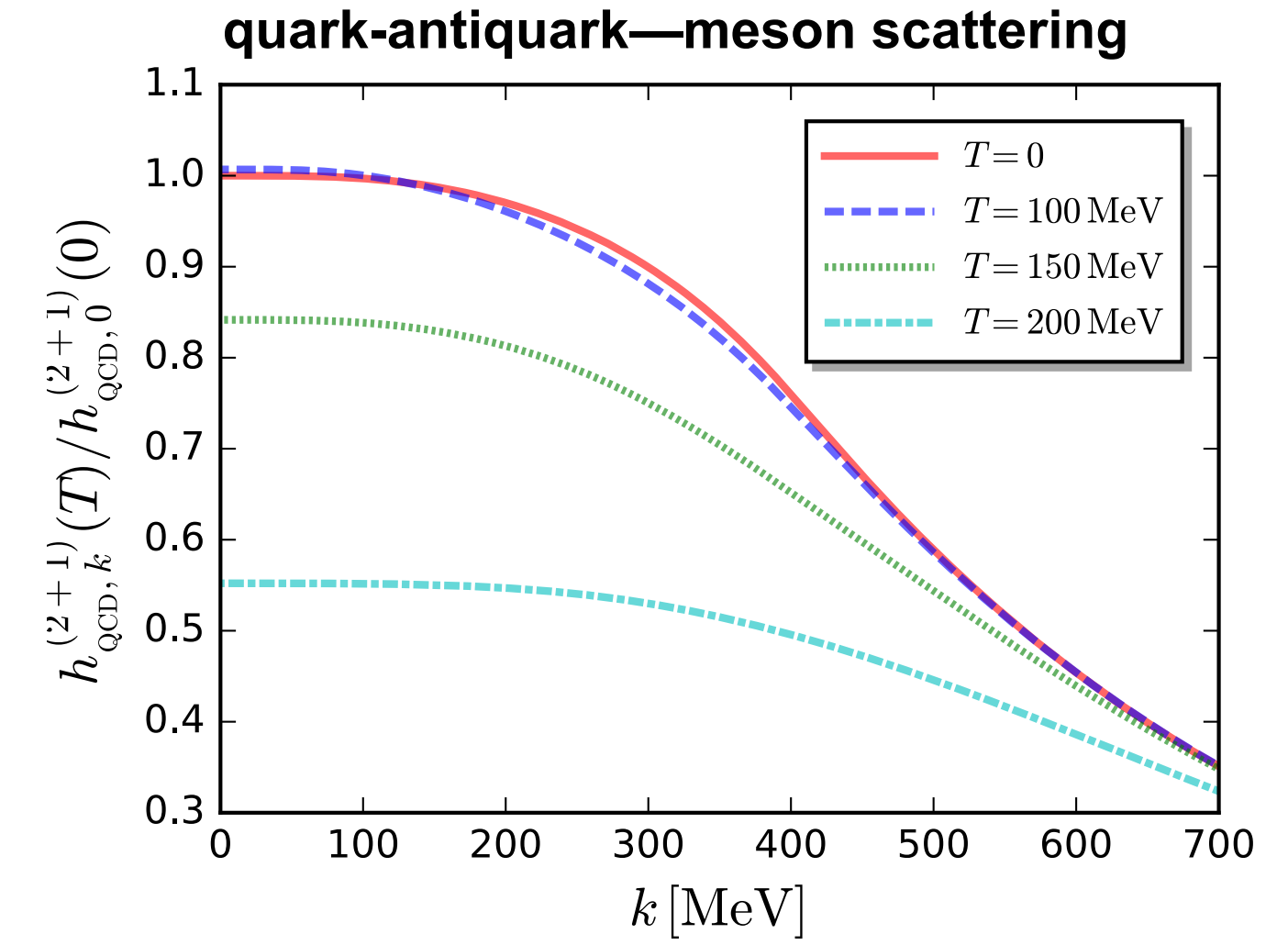
DSE: Gao, JMP, PLB 820 (2021) 136584

QCD-assisted low energy effective theory

Direct QCD input

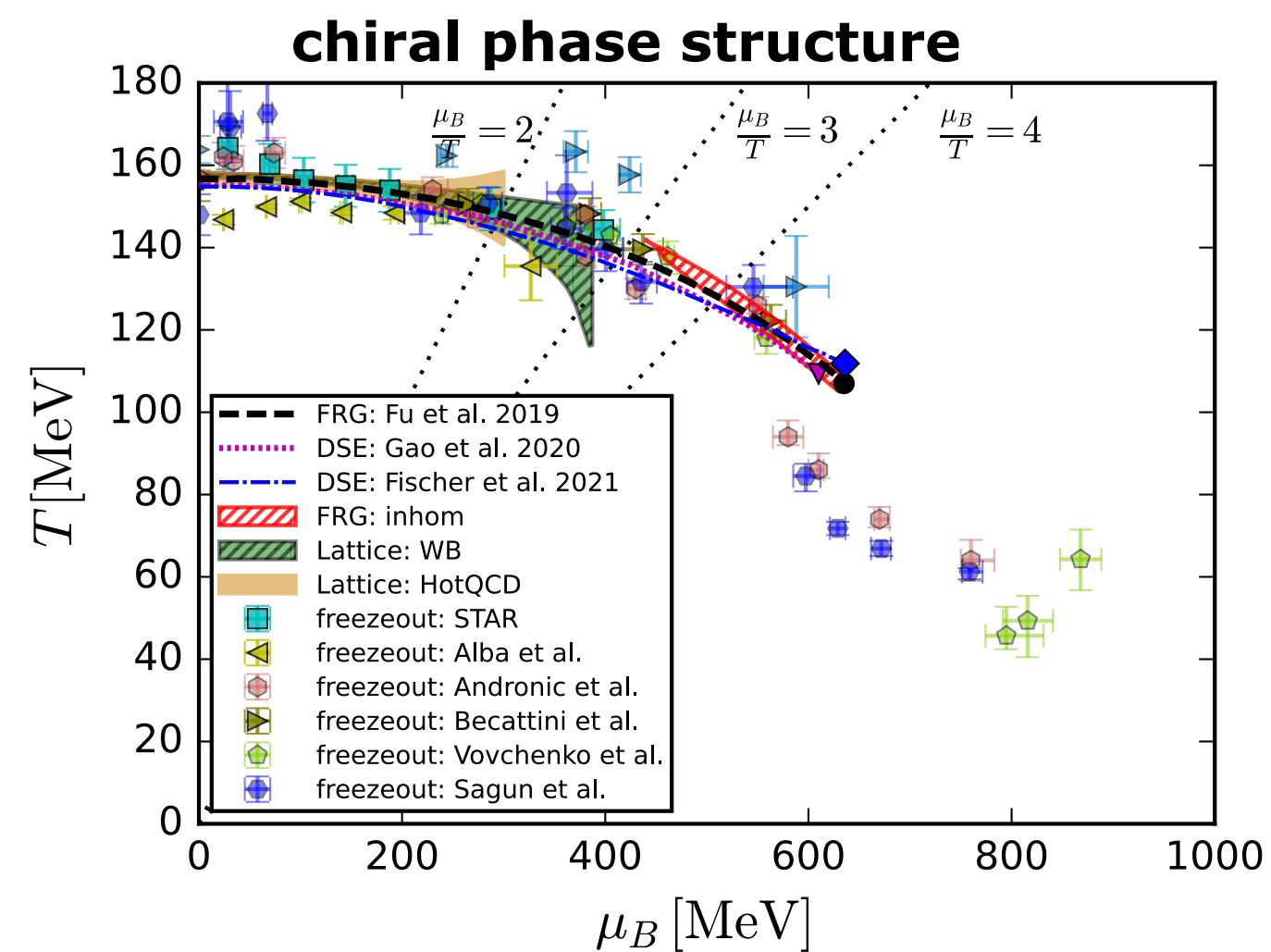


+

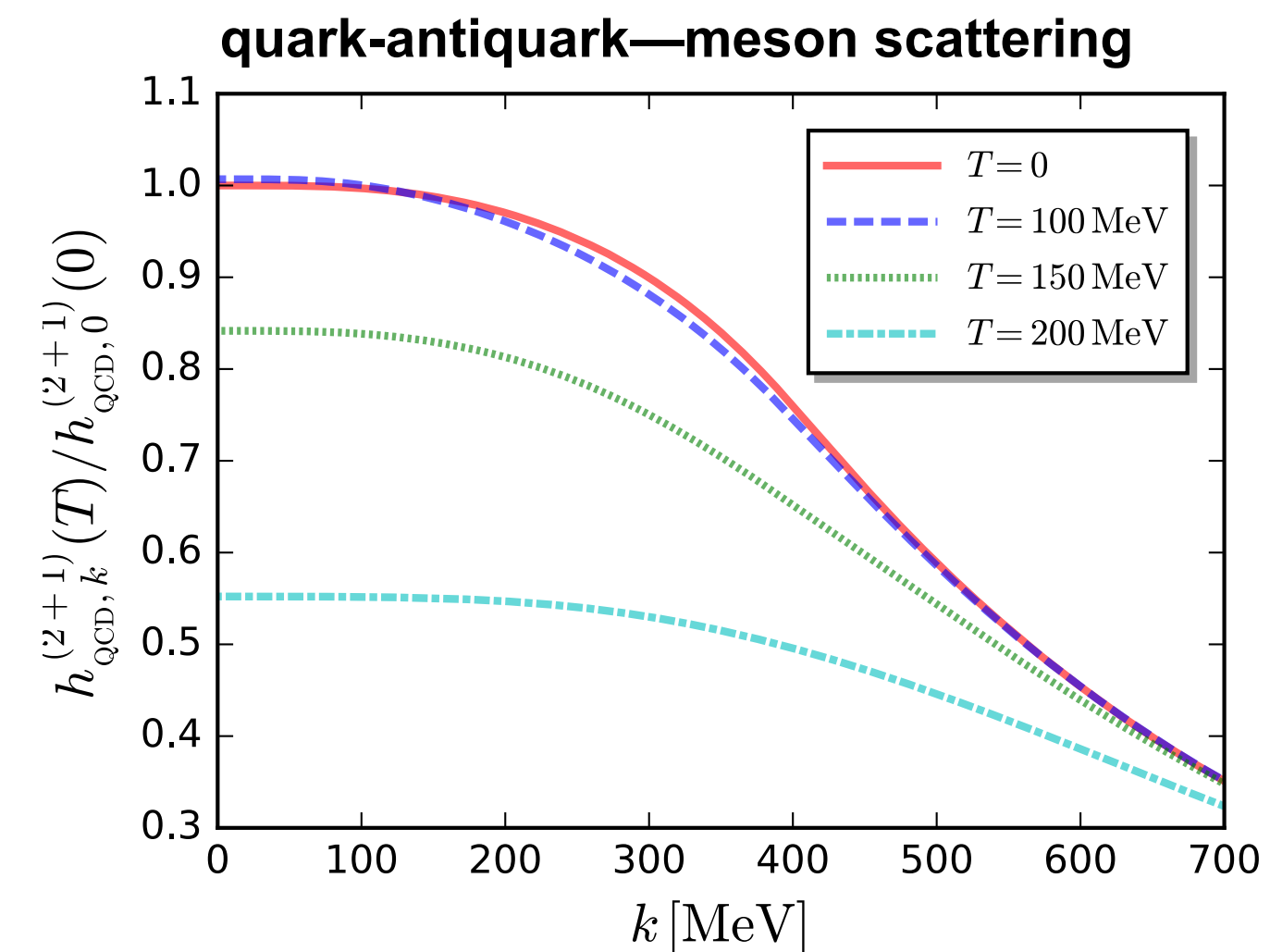


QCD-assisted low energy effective theory

Direct QCD input



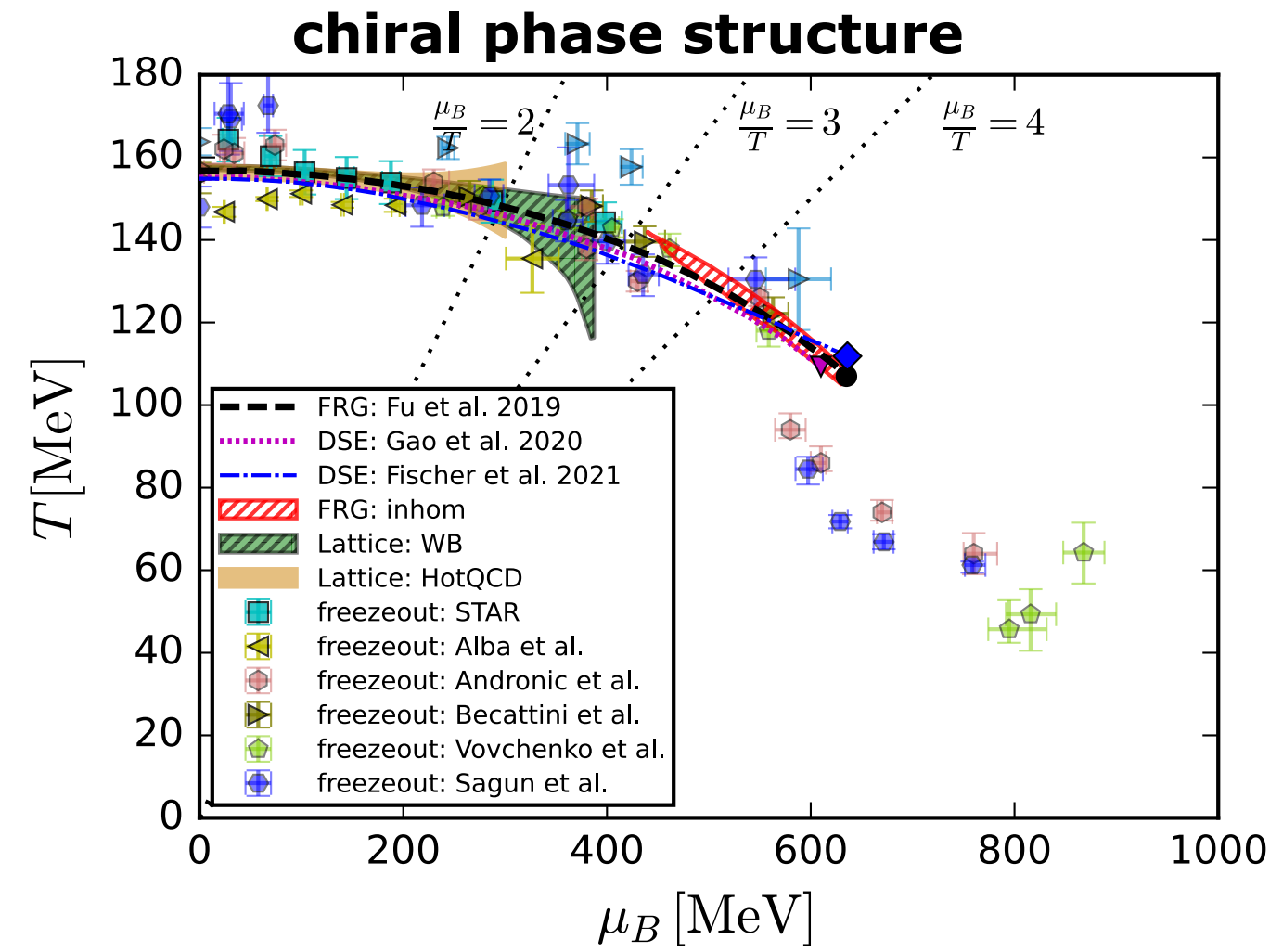
+



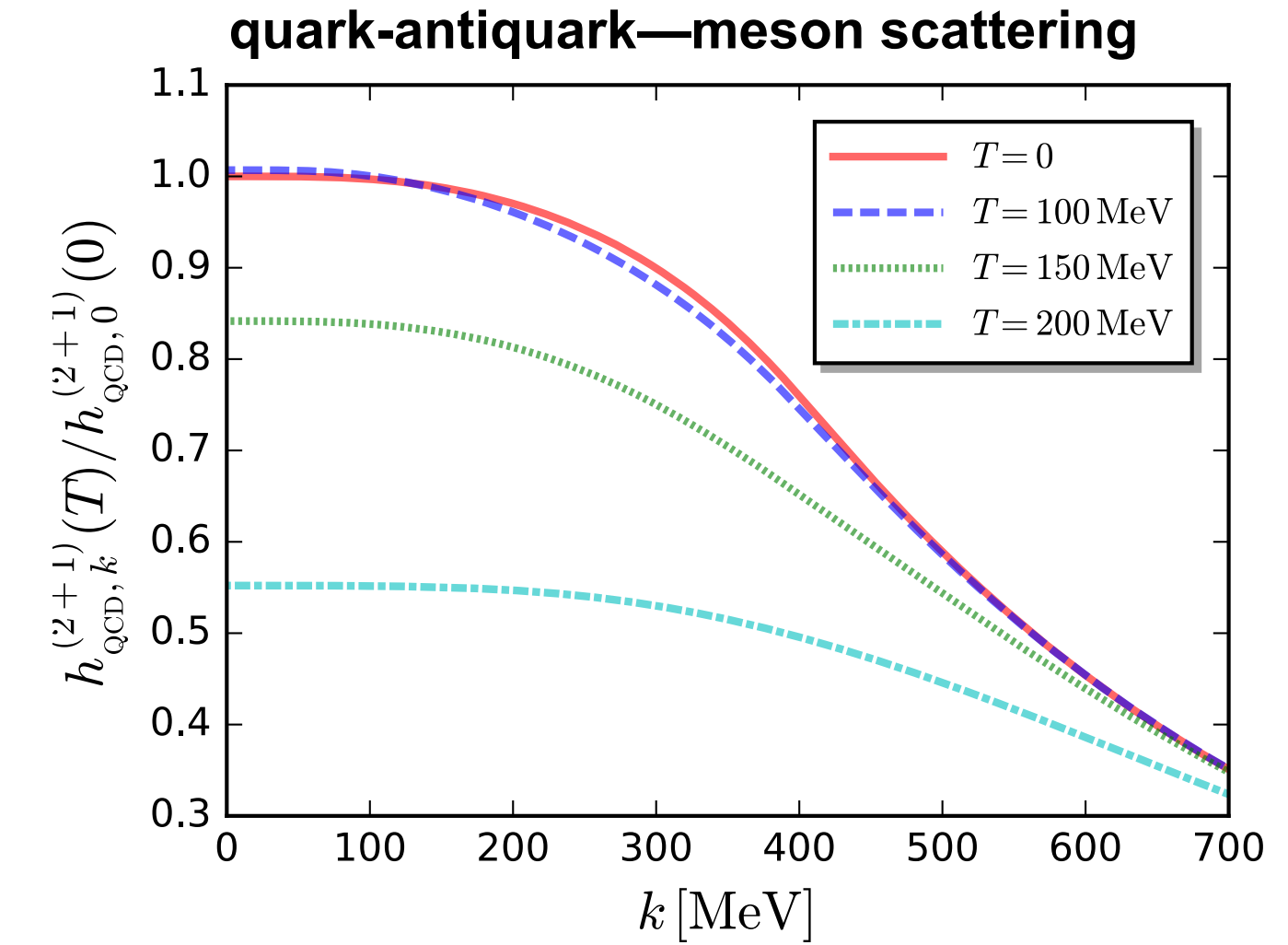
Low energy quantum, thermal & density fluctuations via fRG (QCD-assisted PQM model)

QCD-assisted low energy effective theory

Direct QCD input

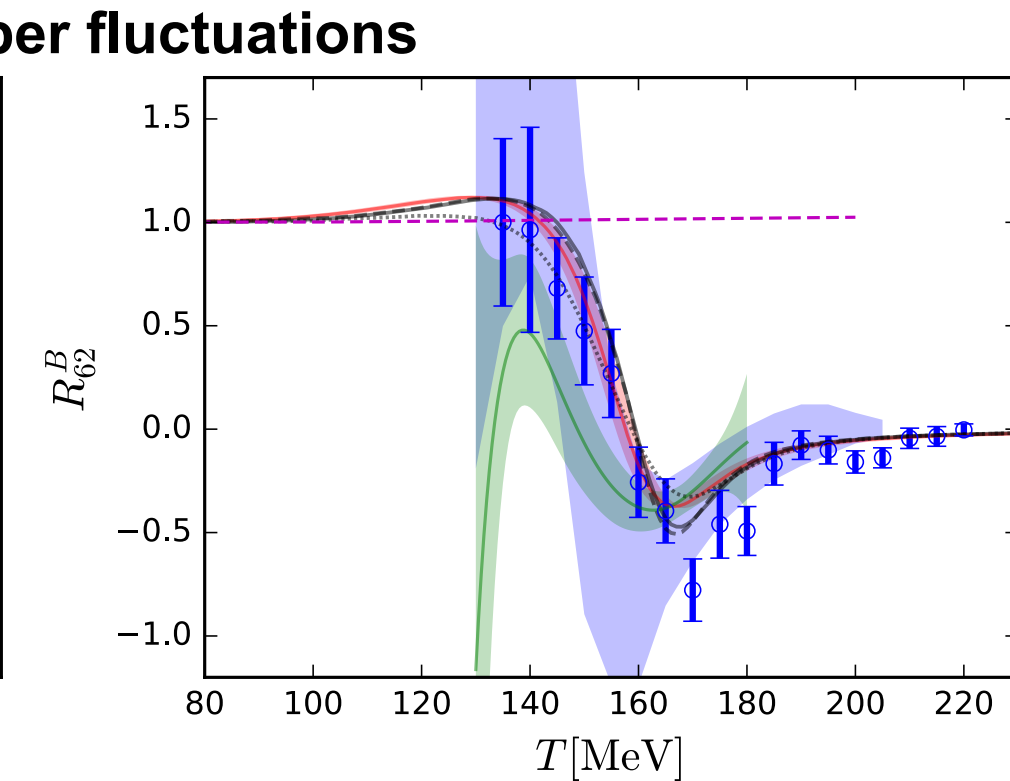
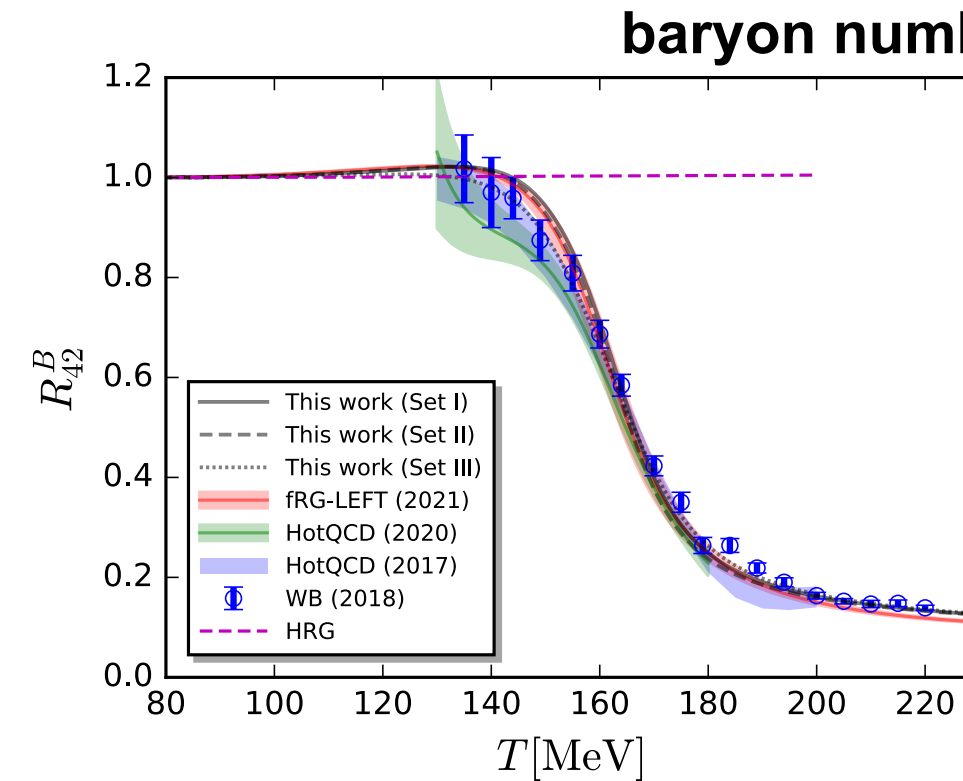
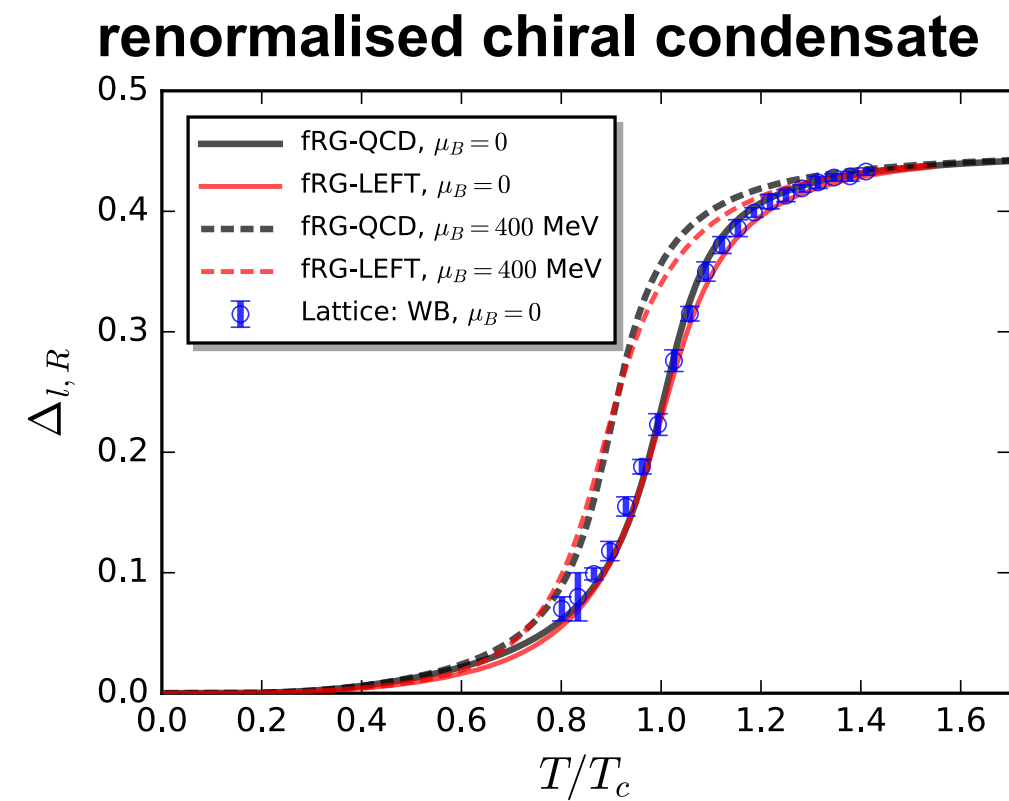


+



Low energy quantum, thermal & density fluctuations via fRG (QCD-assisted PQM model)

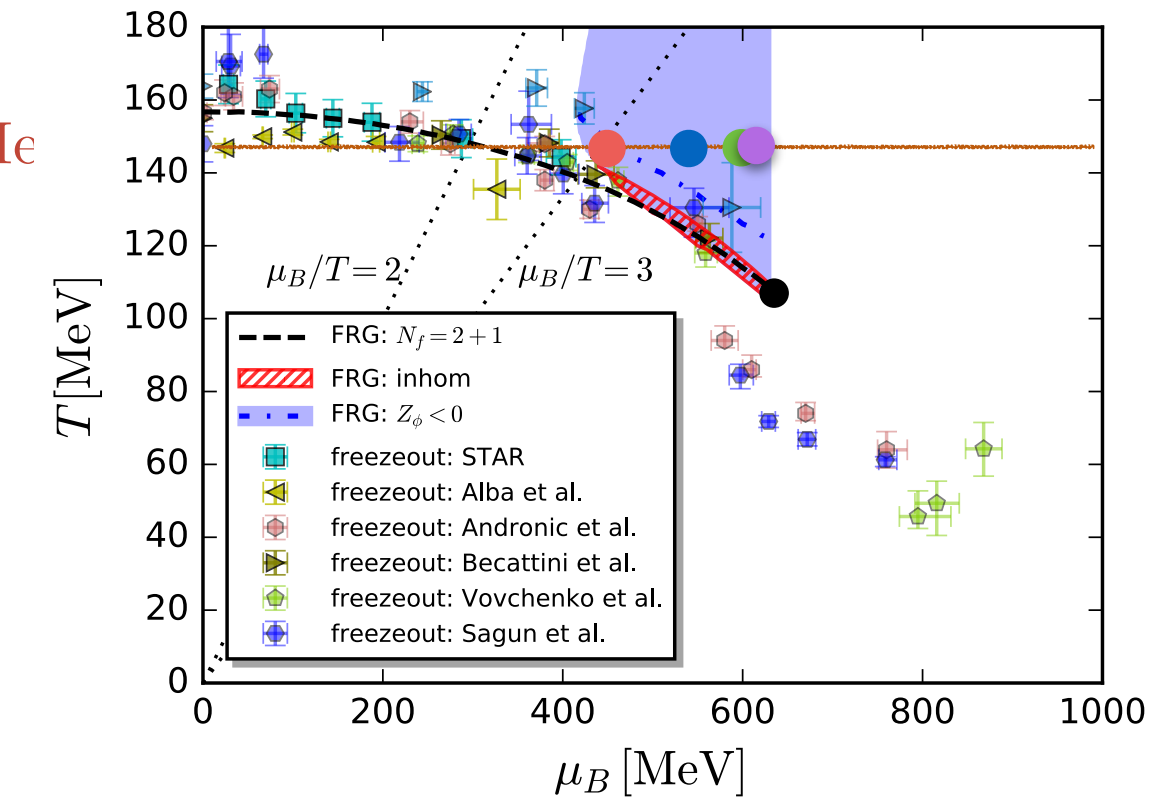
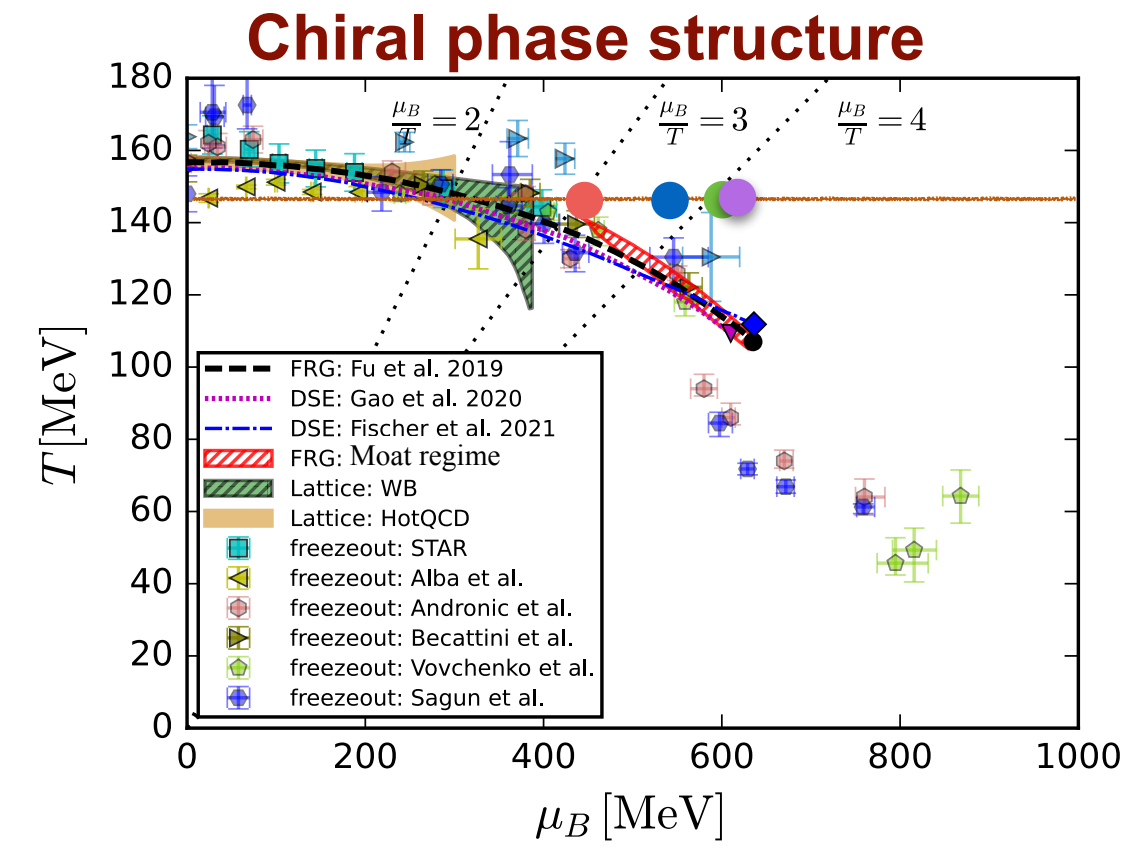
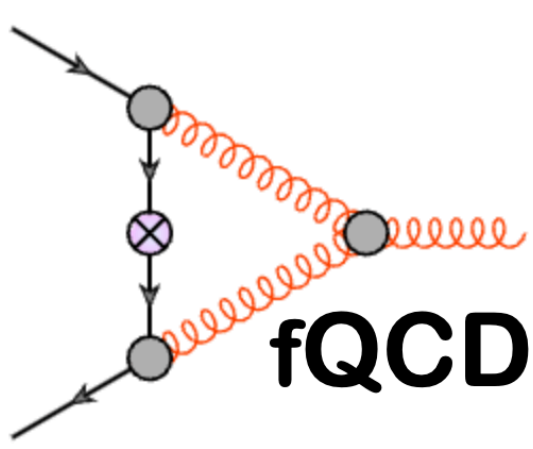
Benchmarks with lattice and fQCD at vanishing density and fQCD at finite density



QCD-assisted heavy ion physics: compilation of functional QCD results

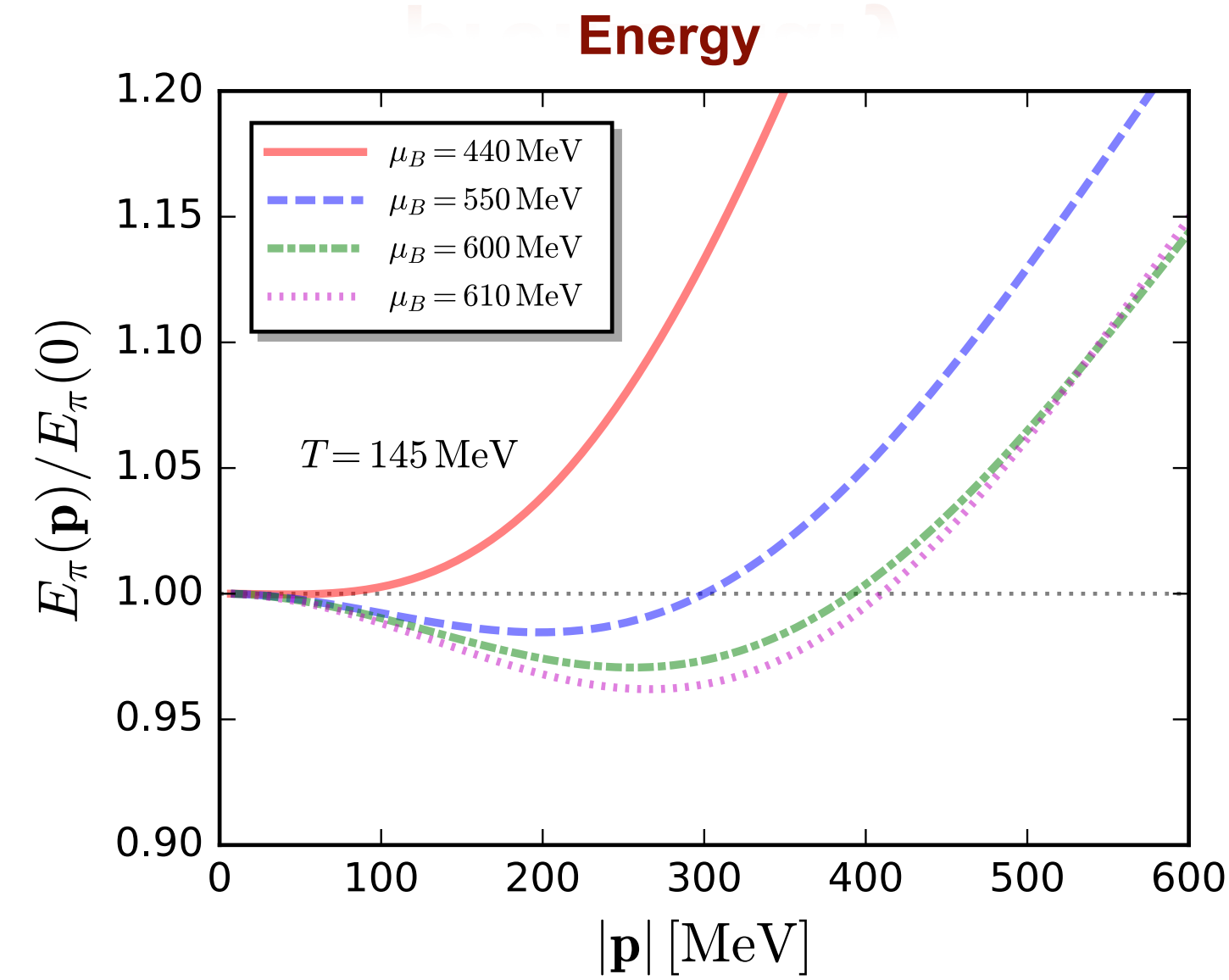
Thermodynamics & spectral properties

Sneak preview on the QCD moat

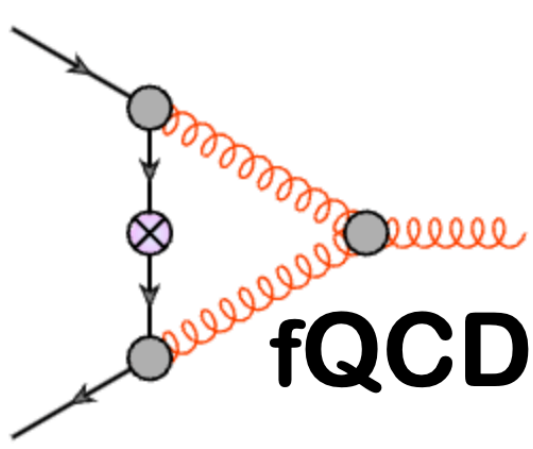


Fu, JMP, Rennecke, PRD 101 (2020) 054032

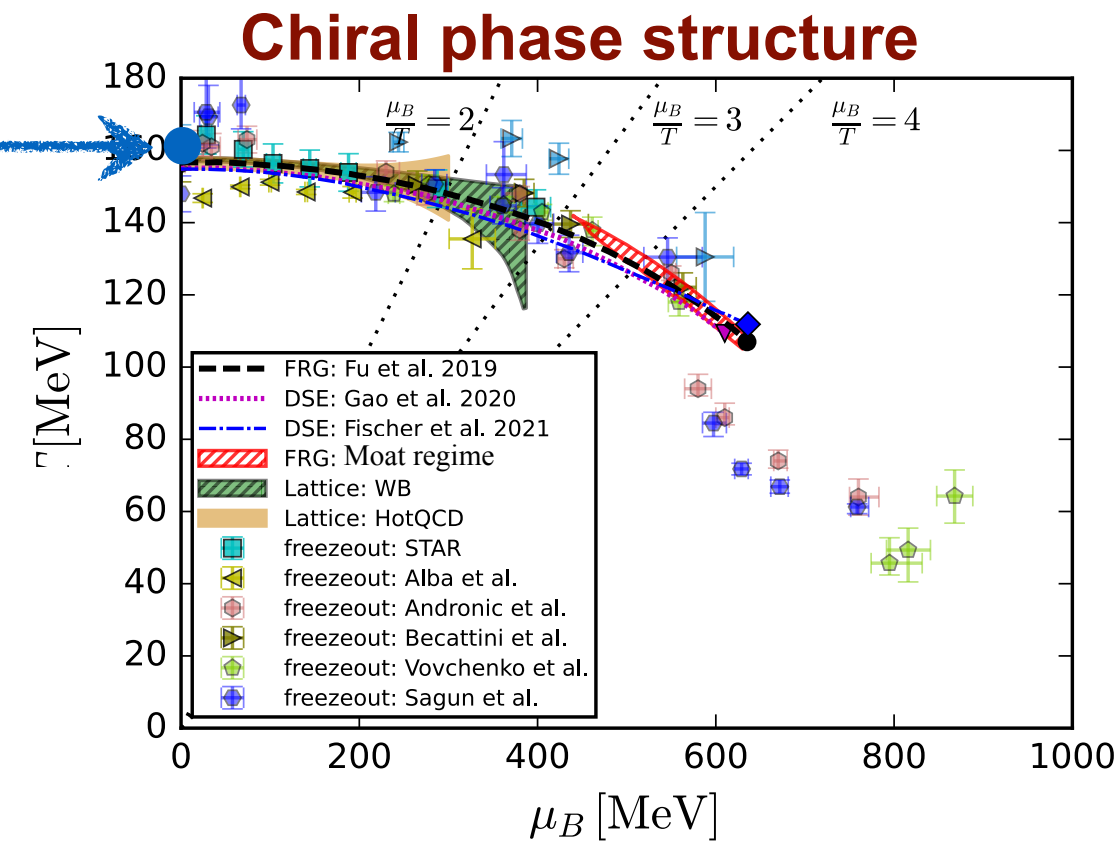
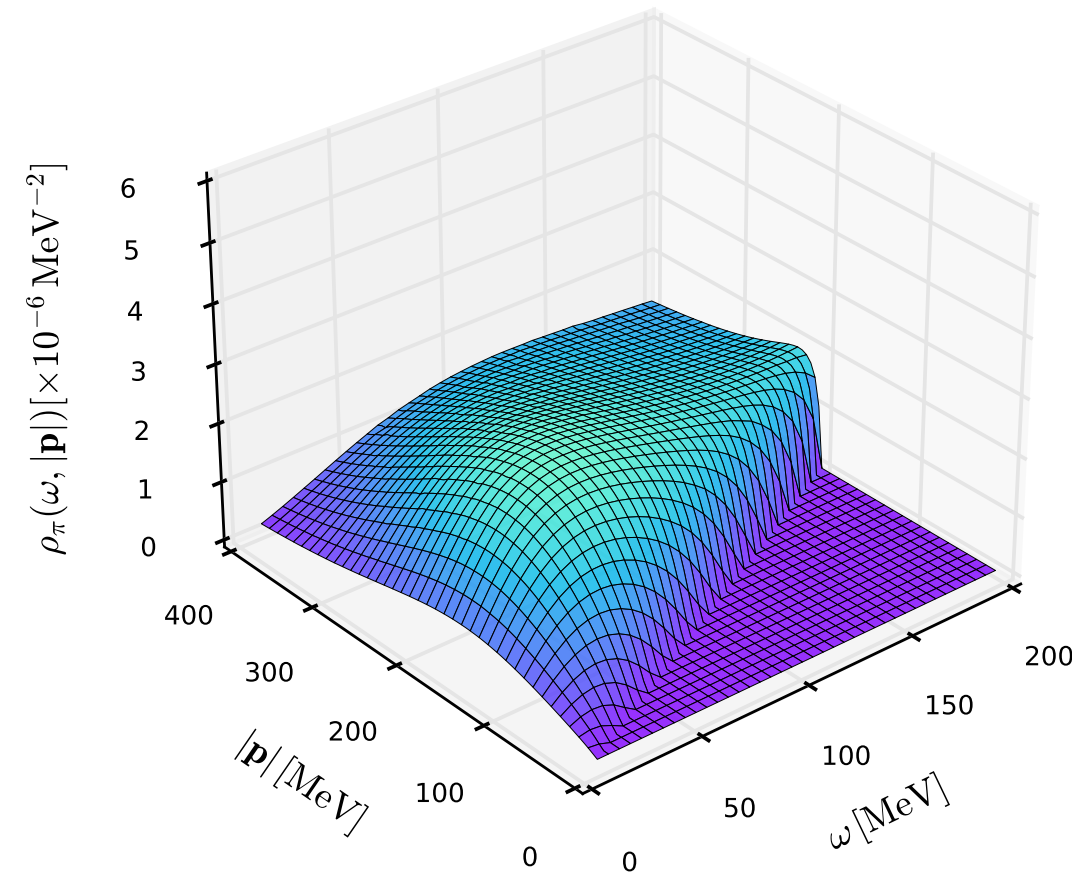
preliminary



Sneak preview on the QCD moat



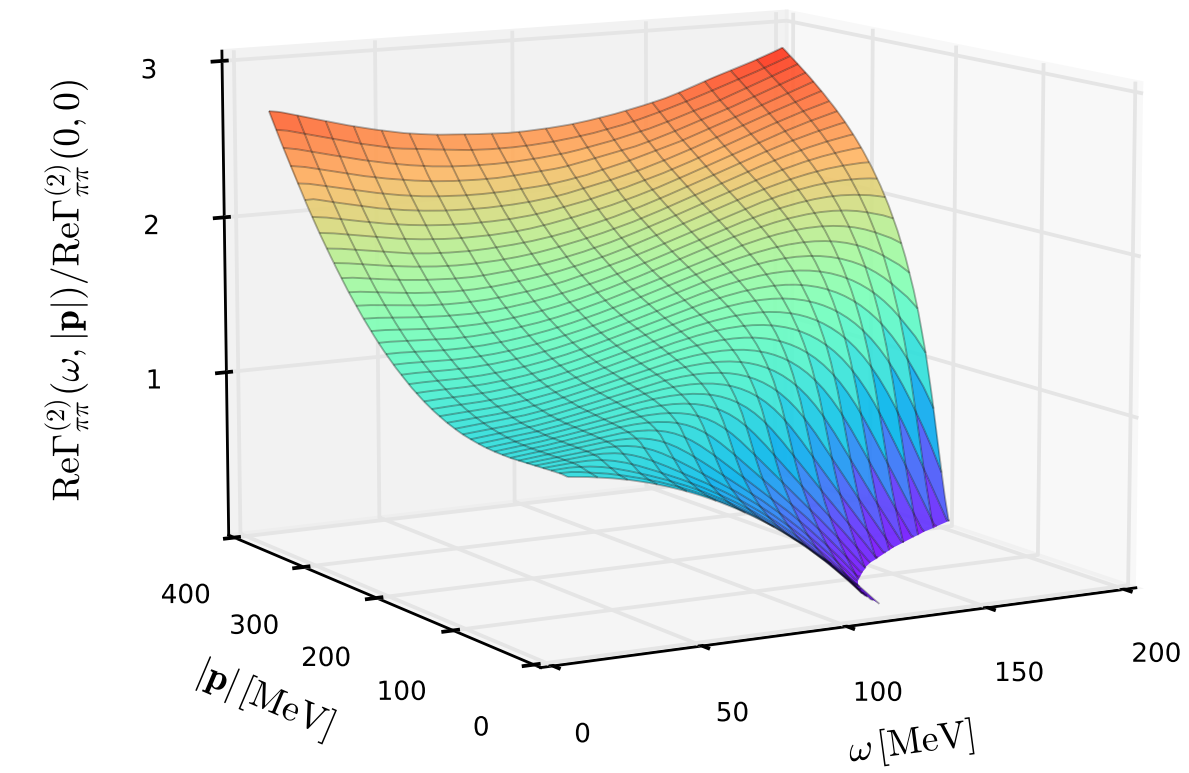
Pion spectral function



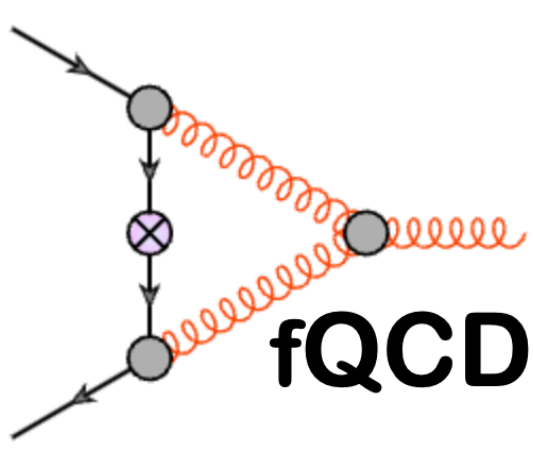
preliminary

$(T, \mu_B) = (160 \text{ MeV}, 0)$

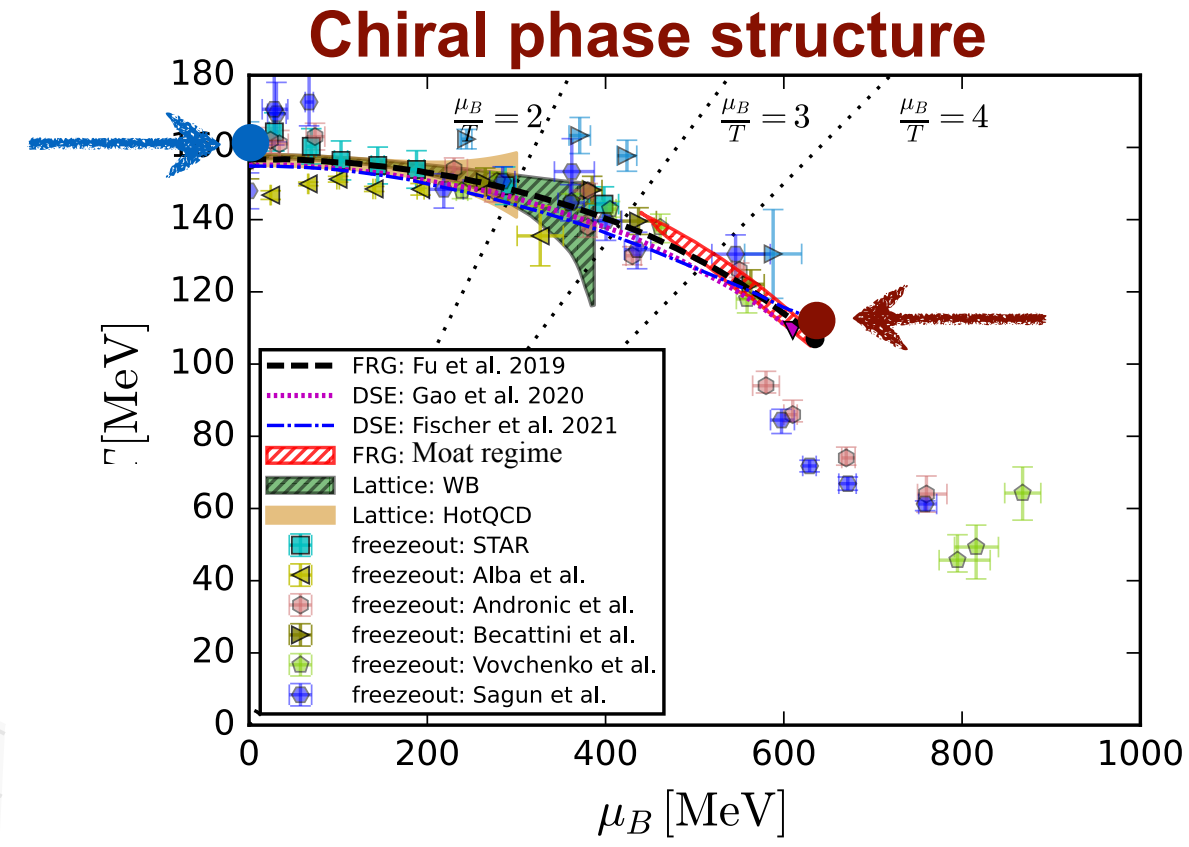
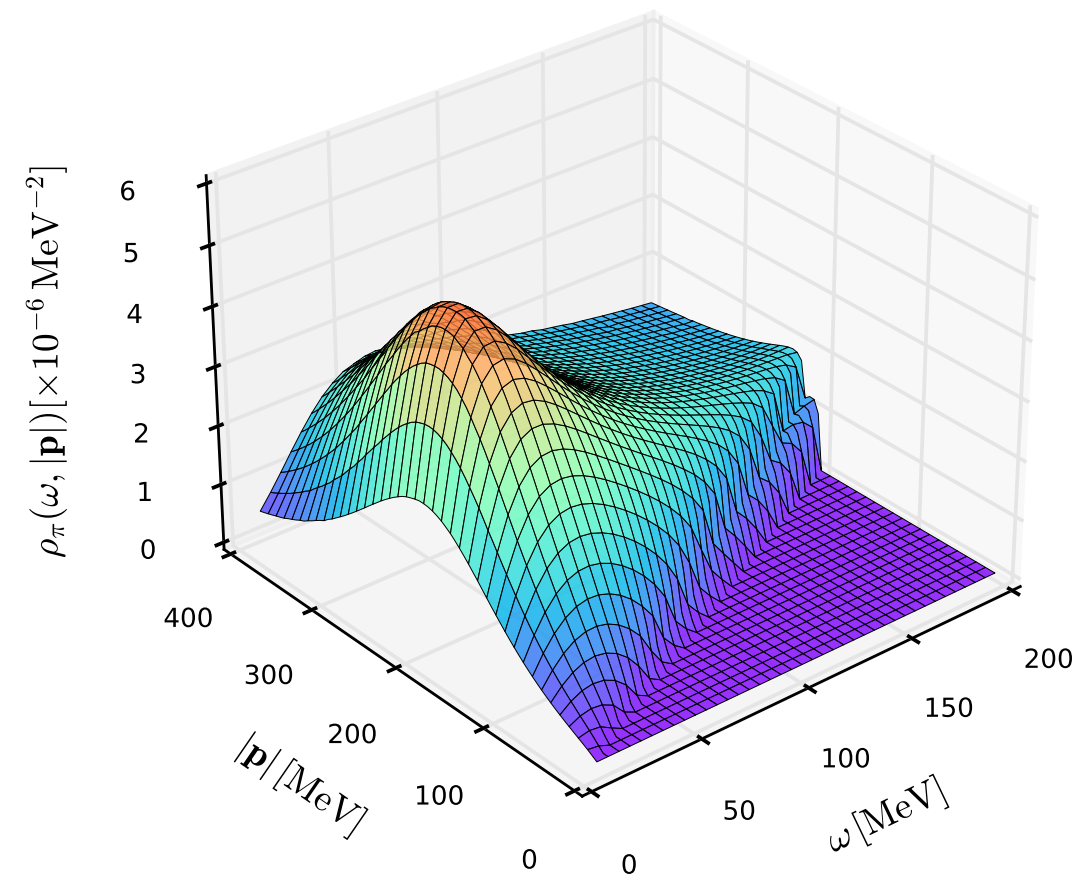
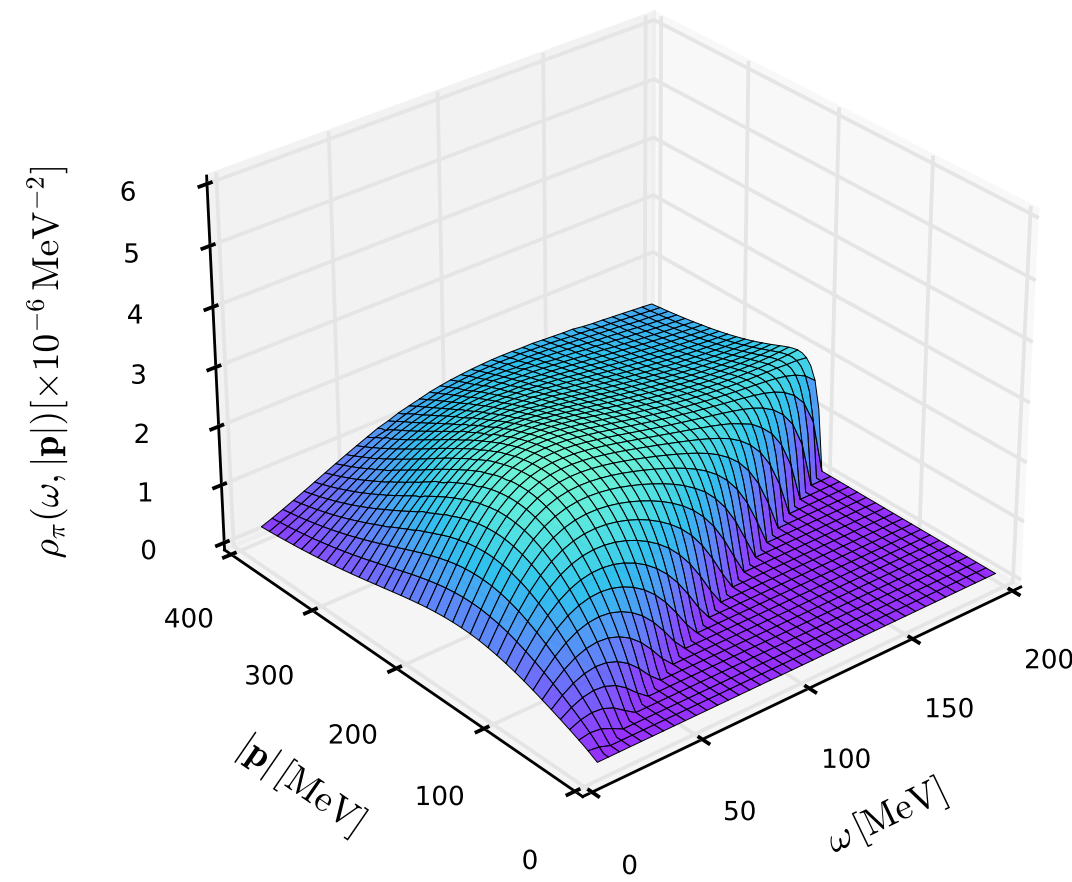
Pion correlation function



Sneak preview on the QCD moat



Pion spectral function



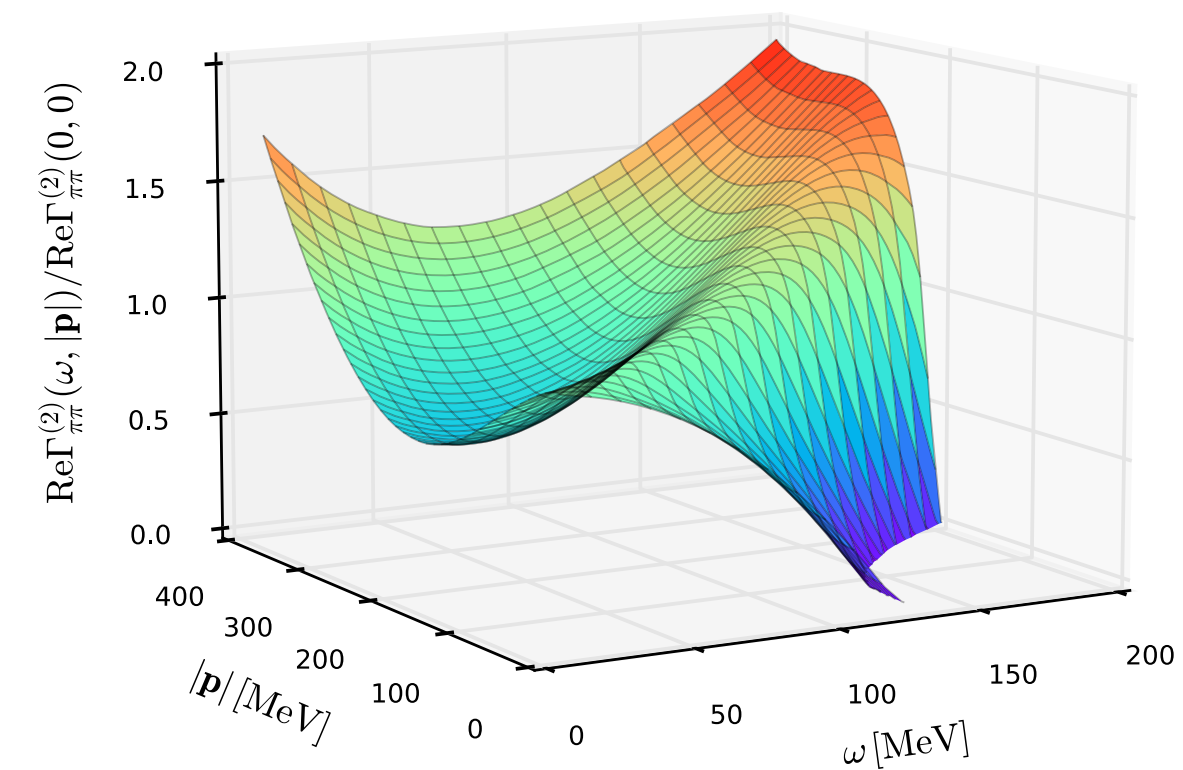
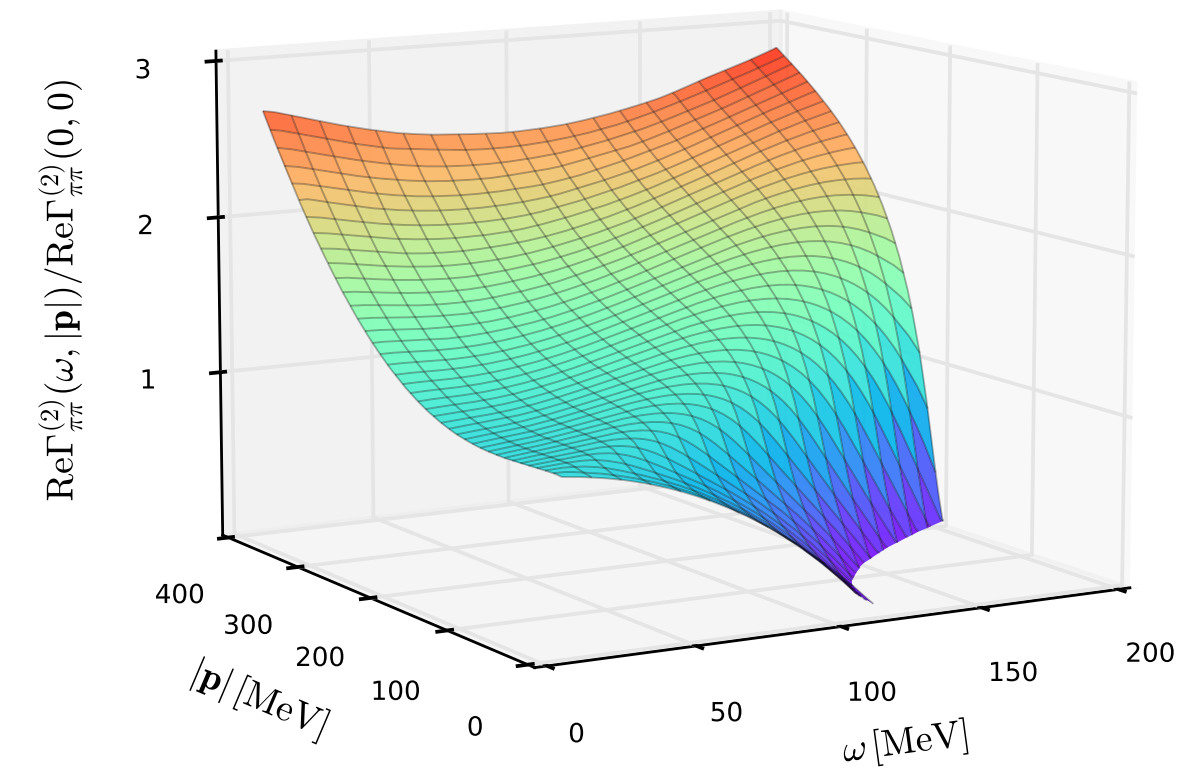
preliminary

$(T, \mu_B) = (160 \text{ MeV}, 0)$

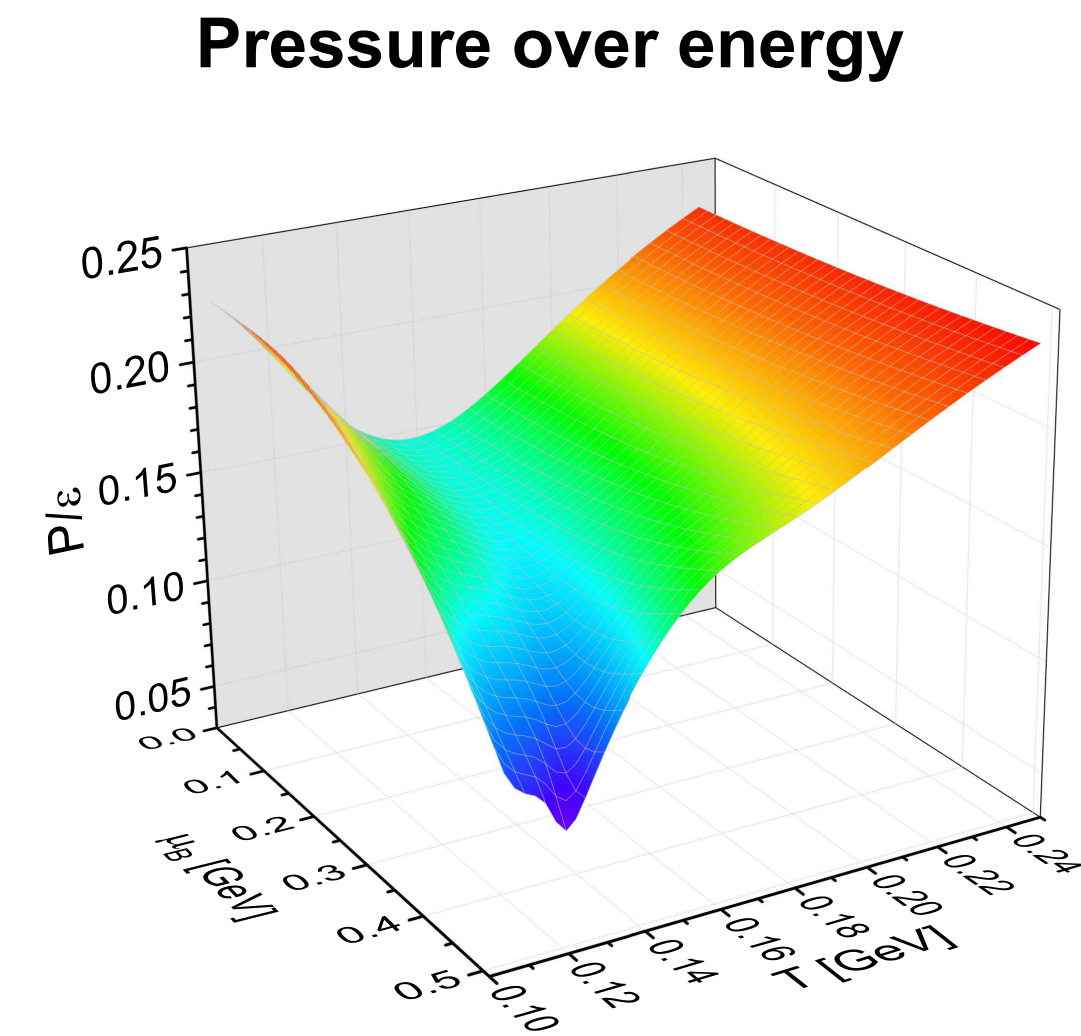
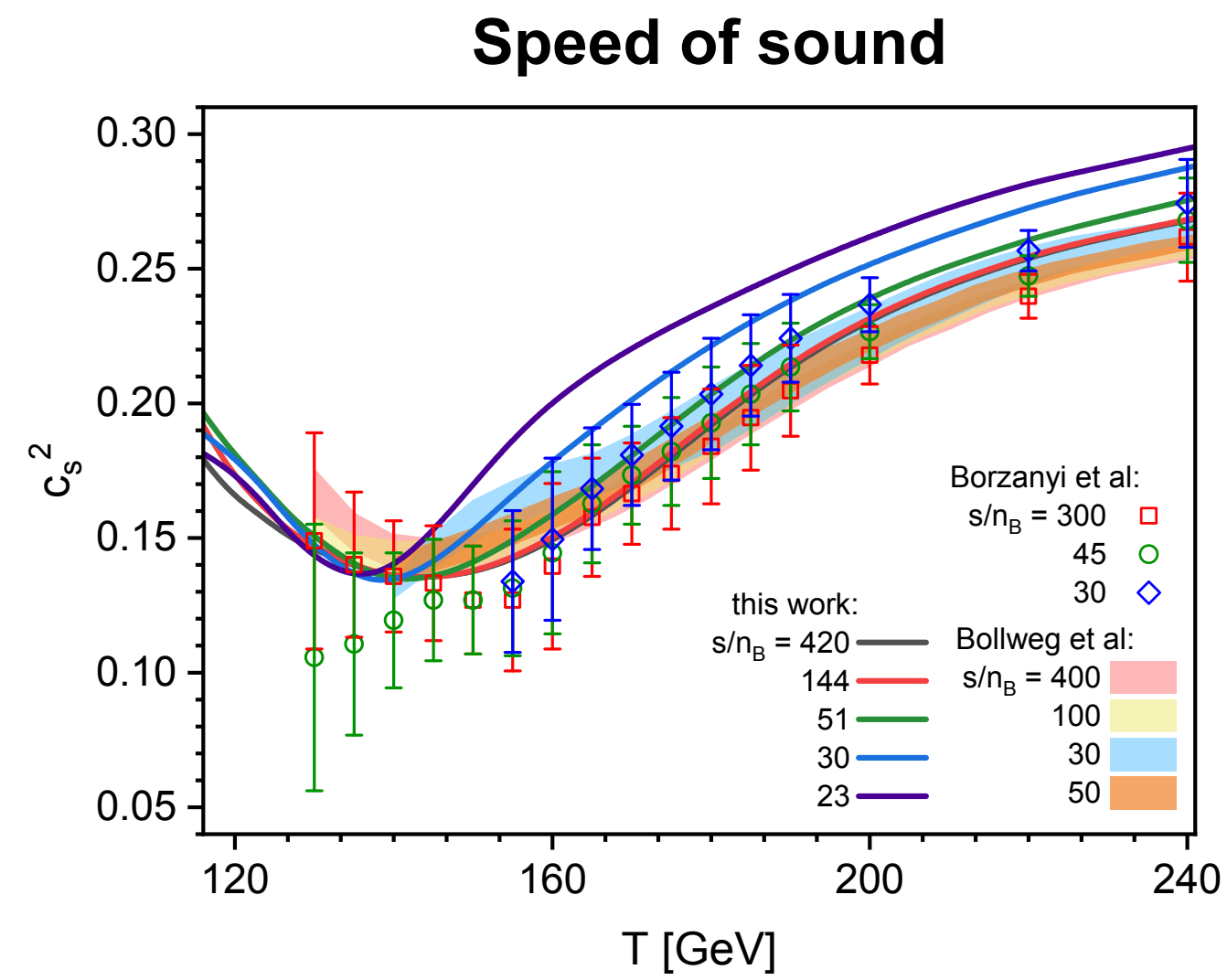
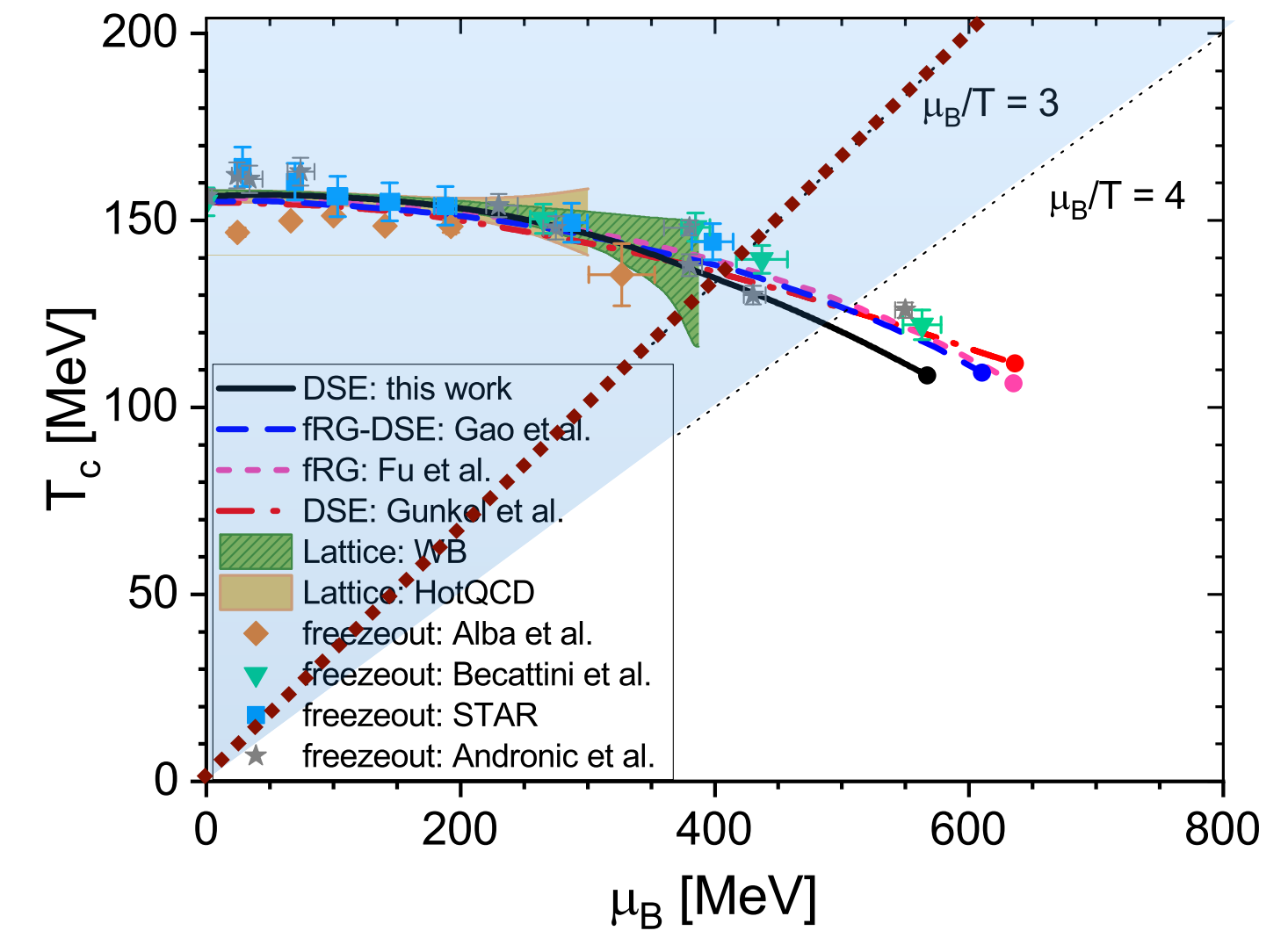
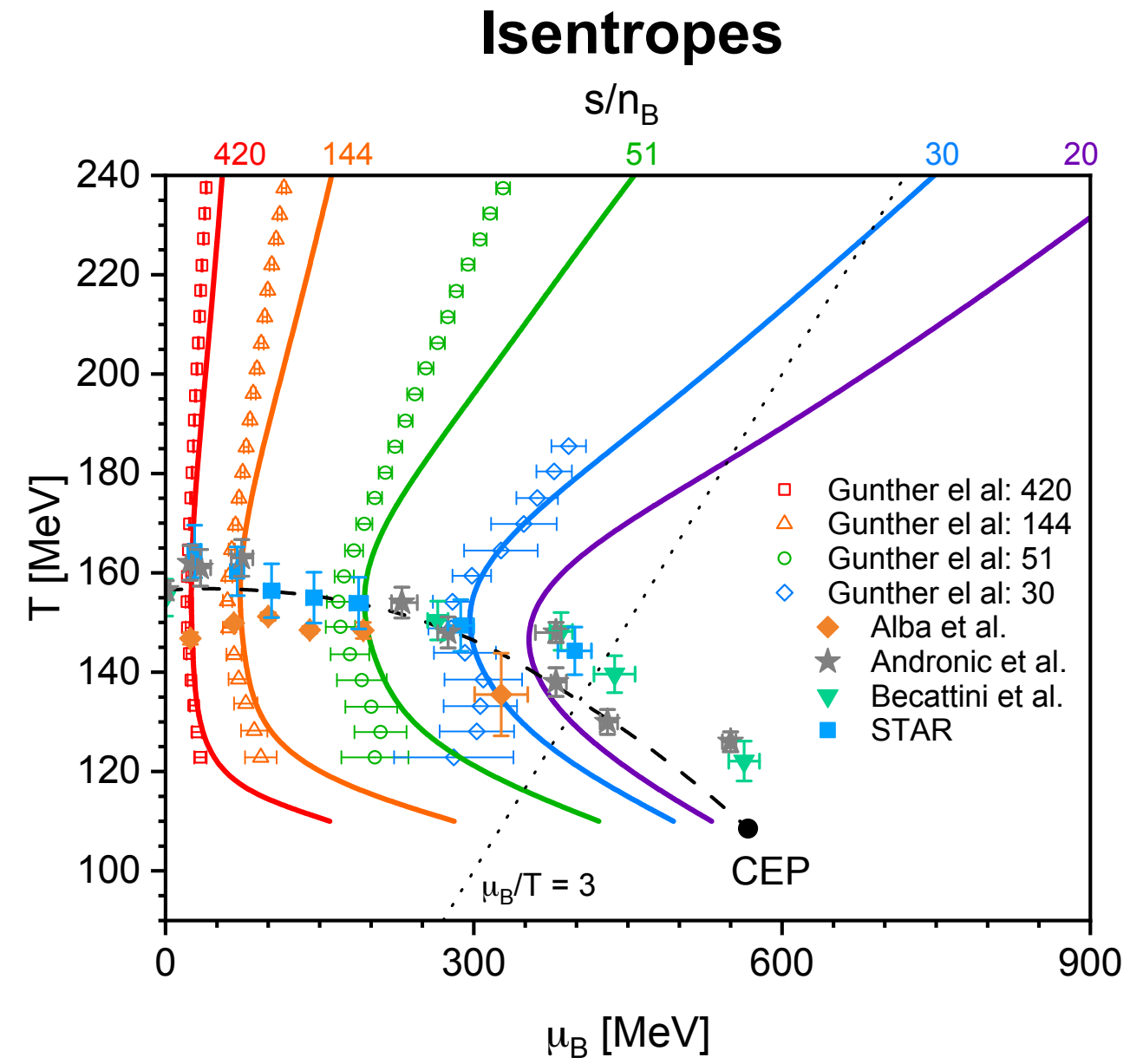
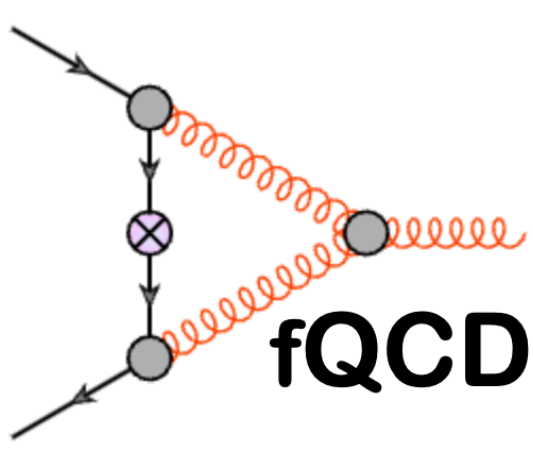
Moat

$(T, \mu_B) = (114 \text{ MeV}, 630 \text{ MeV})$

Pion correlation function



EoS with the minimal DSE

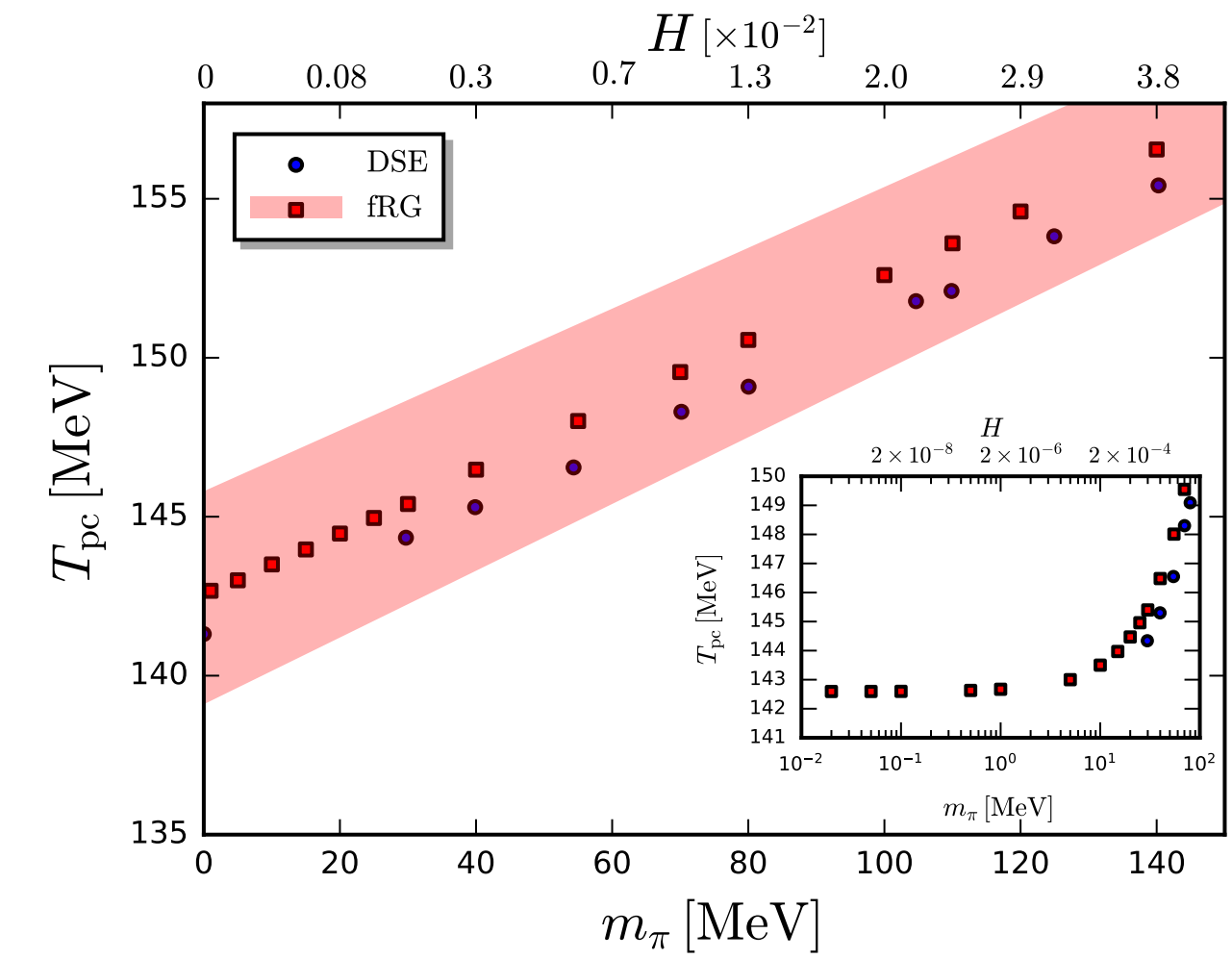
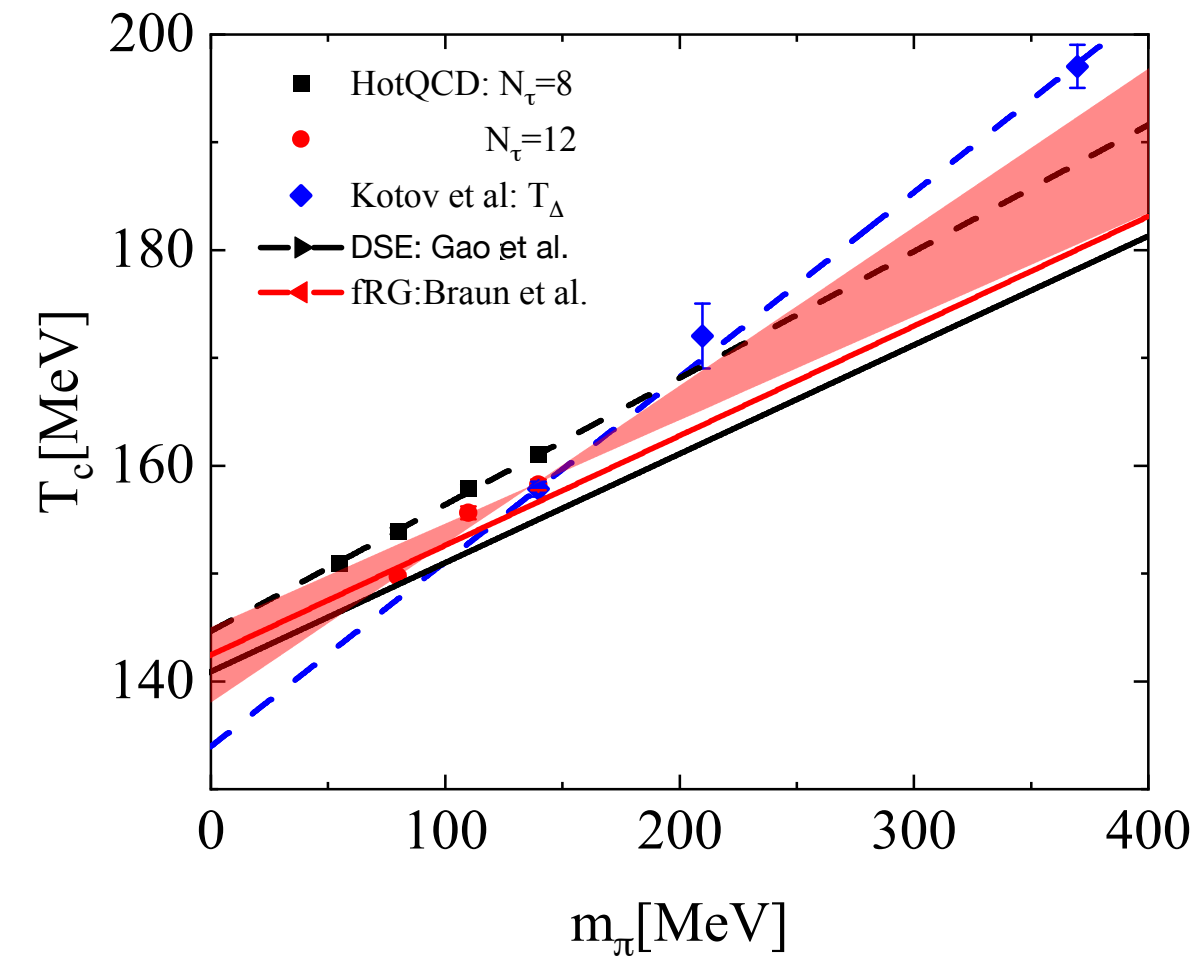
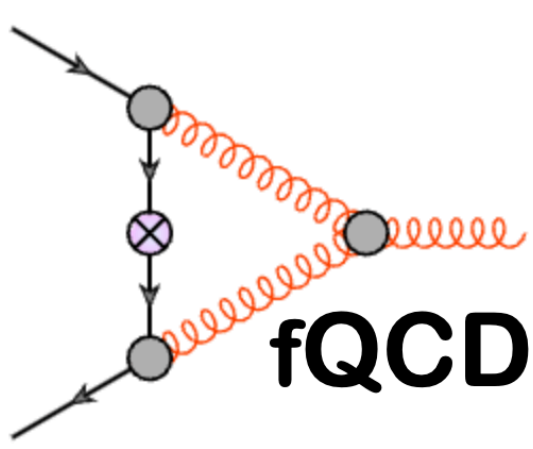


Chiral dynamics & soft modes

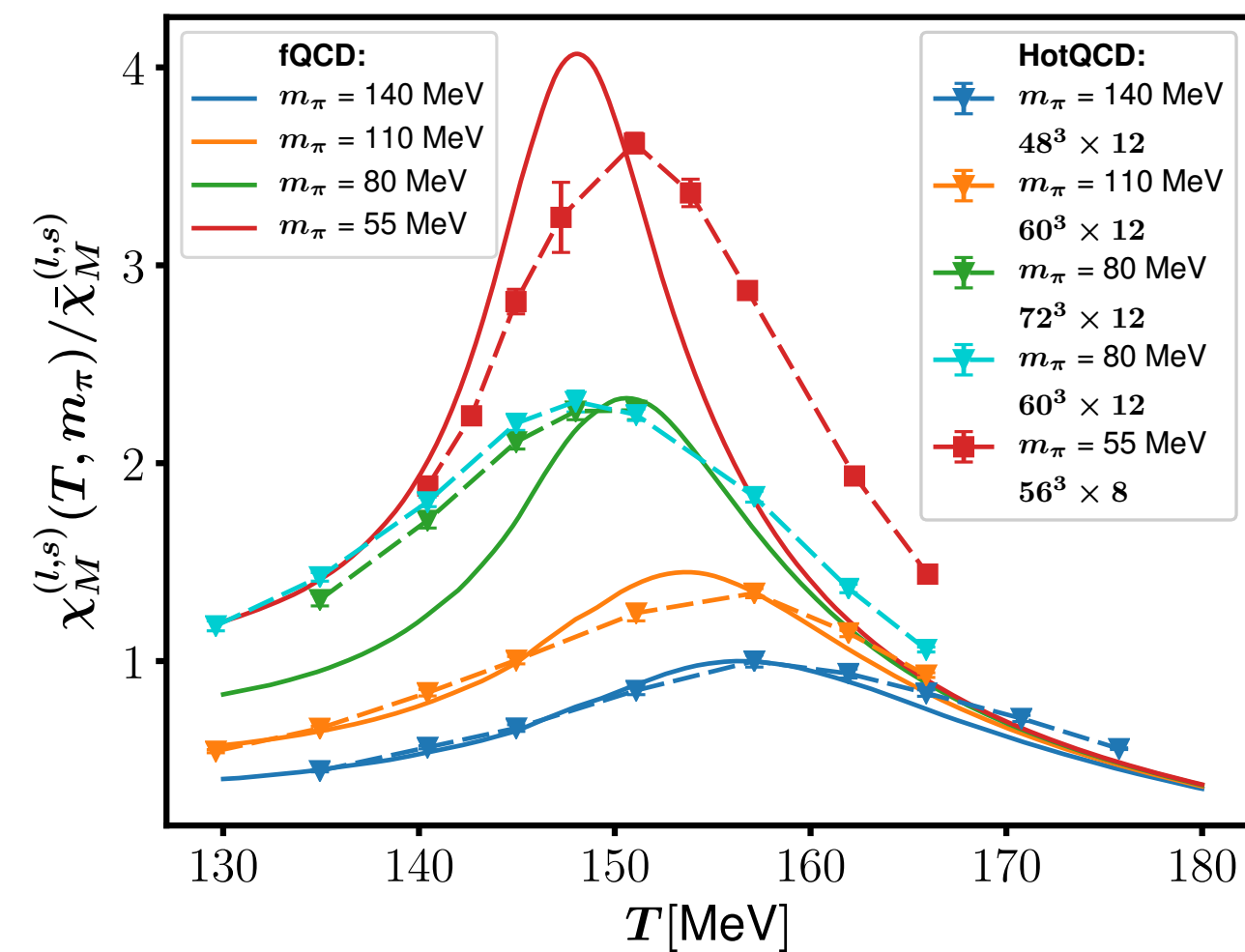
To be (critical) or not (to be)

Chiral transition temperature

$$H = \frac{m_l}{m_s}$$



Magnetic susceptibility

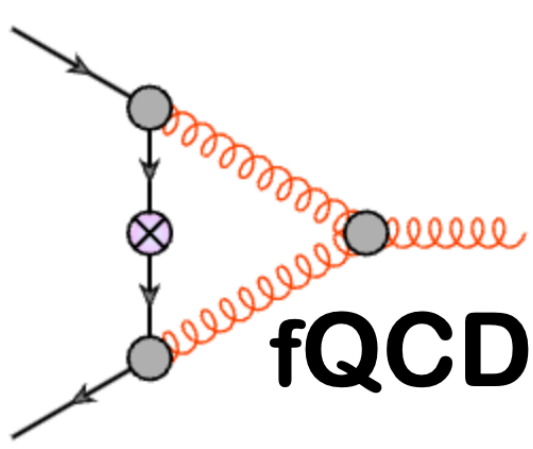


Braun, Fu, JMP, Rennecke, Rosenblüh, Yin, PRD 102 (2020) 056010

Gao, JMP, PRD 105 (2022) 094020

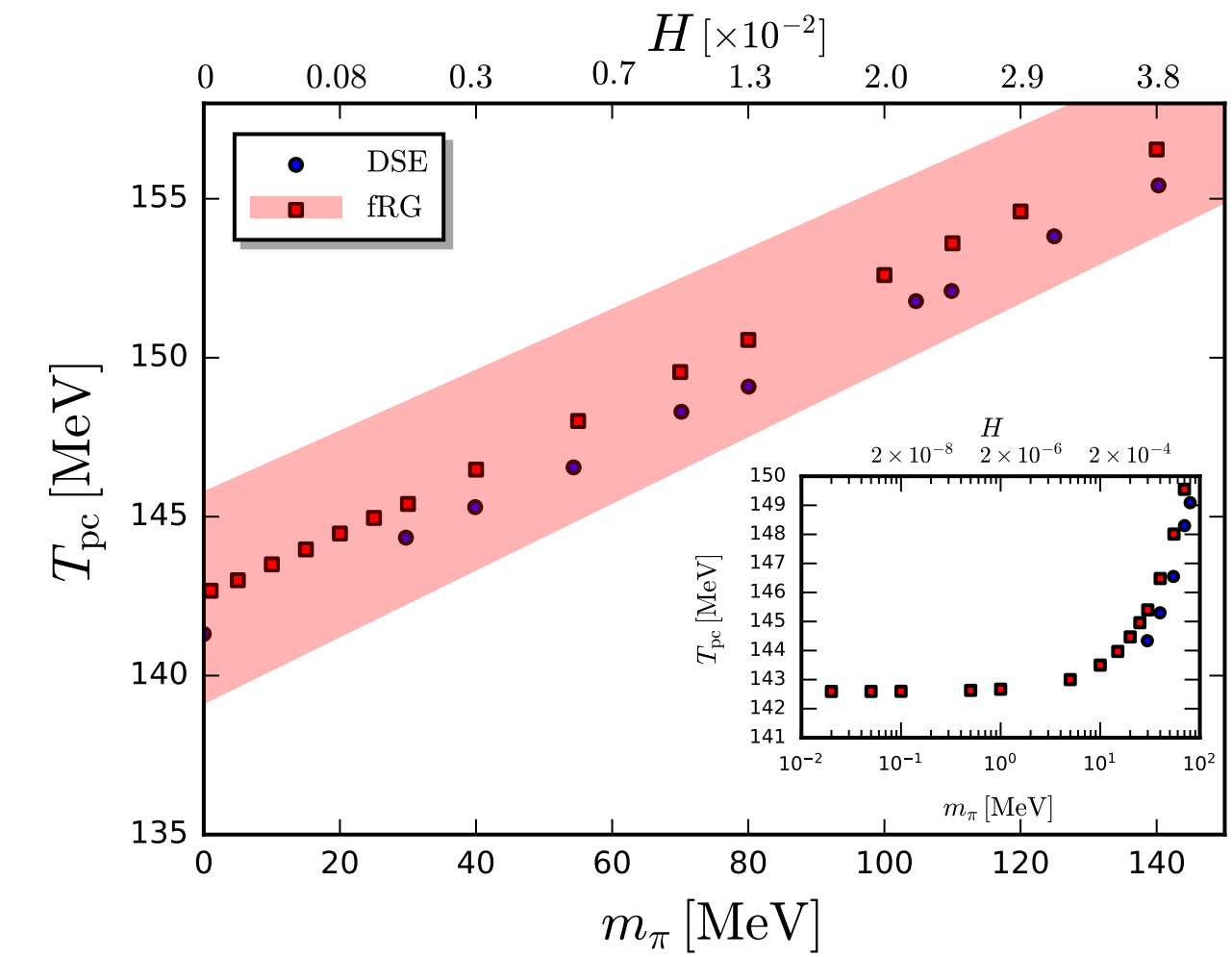
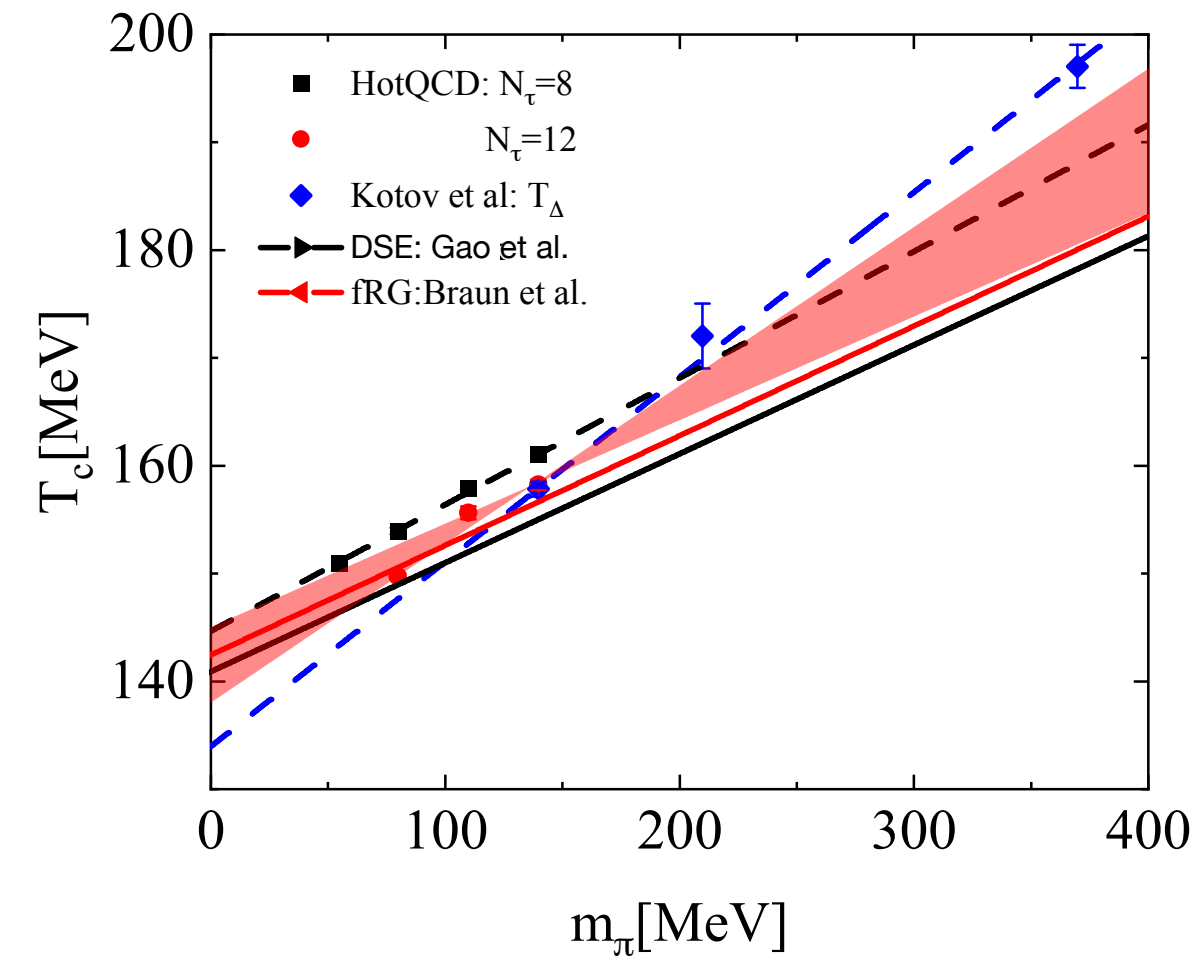
Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Huang, Ihssen, JMP, Rennecke, Sattler, Tan, Wen, Yin, 2310.19853

To be (critical) or not (to be)



Chiral transition temperature

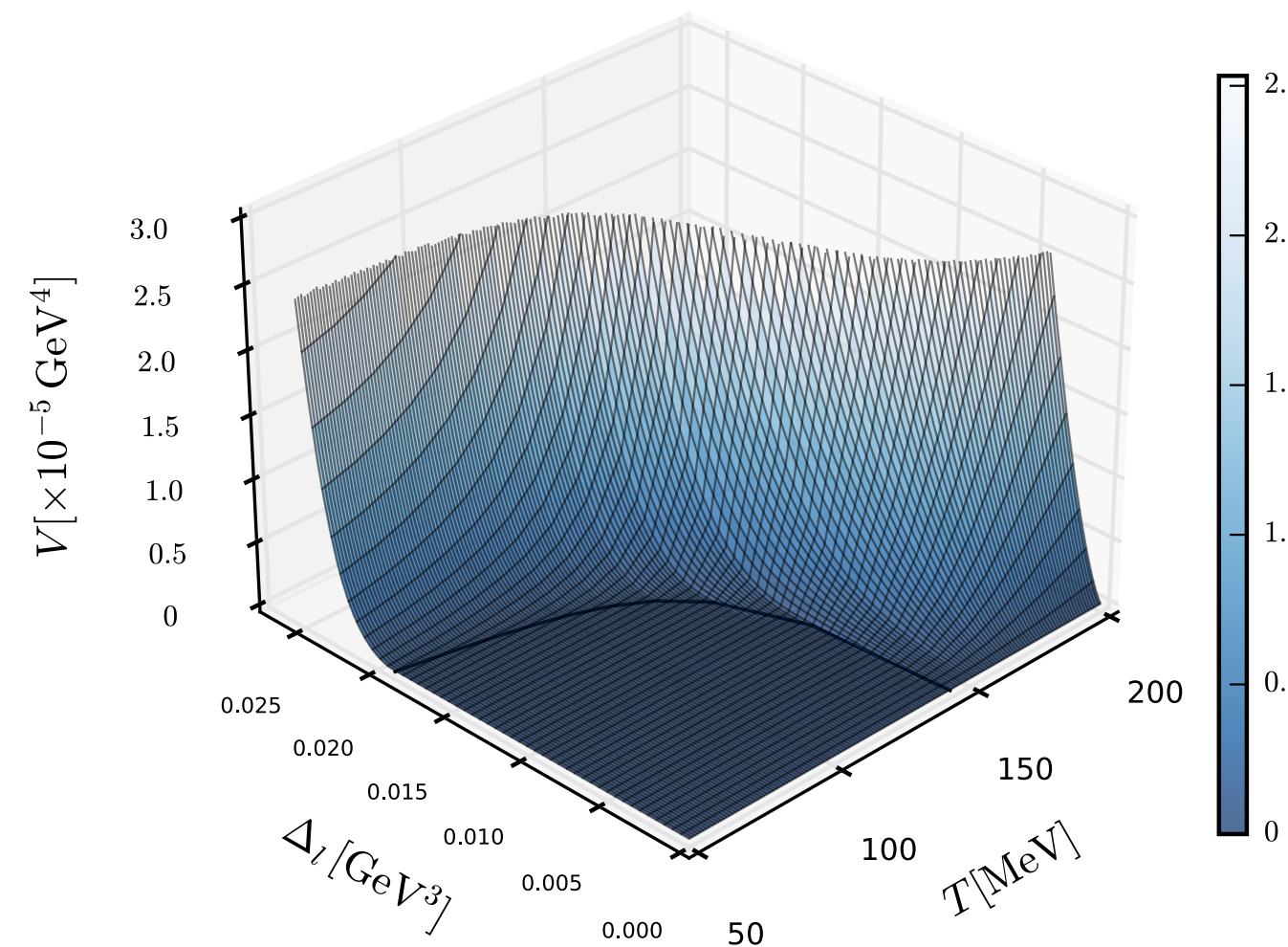
$$H = \frac{m_l}{m_s}$$



Order parameter potential & scaling

$$V_\chi \approx \Delta_l^n \longleftrightarrow \Delta_l(H) \propto H^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

(Critical) exponent: $\frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{1}{n-1}$



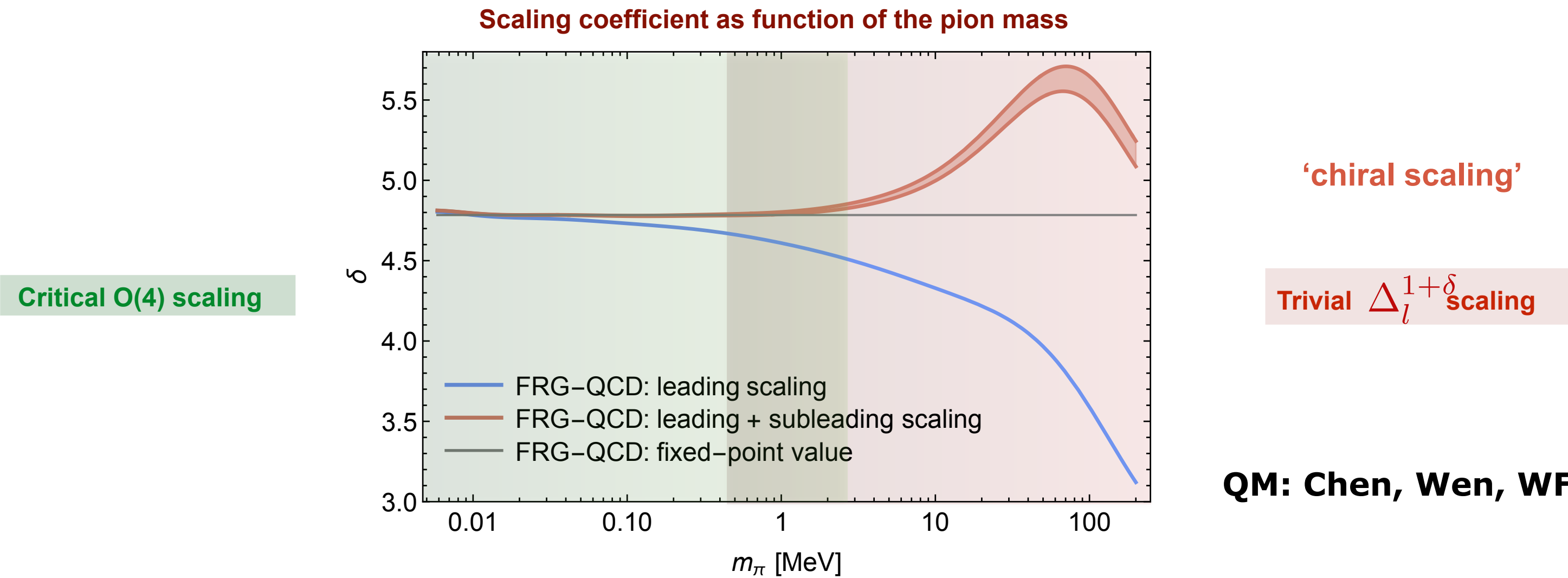
$$V_\chi^{(\text{fRG})} \approx V_\chi^{(\text{DSE})}$$

Braun, Fu, JMP, Rennecke, Rosenblüh, Yin, PRD 102 (2020) 056010

Gao, JMP, PRD 105 (2022) 094020

Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Huang, Ihssen, JMP, Rennecke, Sattler, Tan, Wen, Yin, 2310.19853

Chiral dynamics & quasi-massless modes

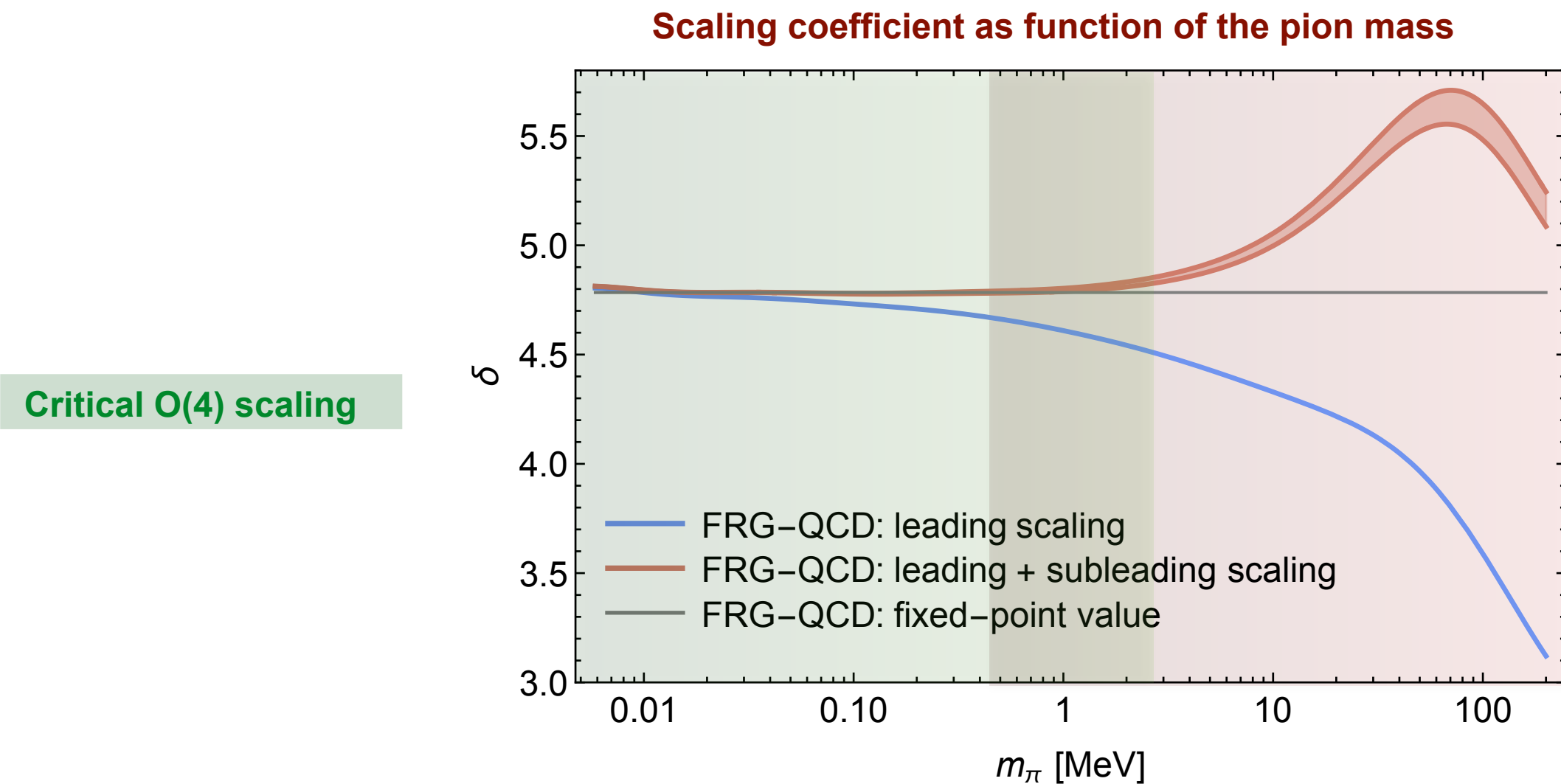


QM: Chen, Wen, WF, PRD 104 (2021) 054009

$$\Delta_l(m_\pi) \propto m_\pi^{2/\delta} [1 + a_m m_\pi^{2\theta_H} + \dots]$$

Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Huang, Ihssen, JMP, Rennecke, Sattler, Tan, Wen, Yin, 2310.19853

Chiral dynamics & quasi-massless modes



Critical O(4) scaling

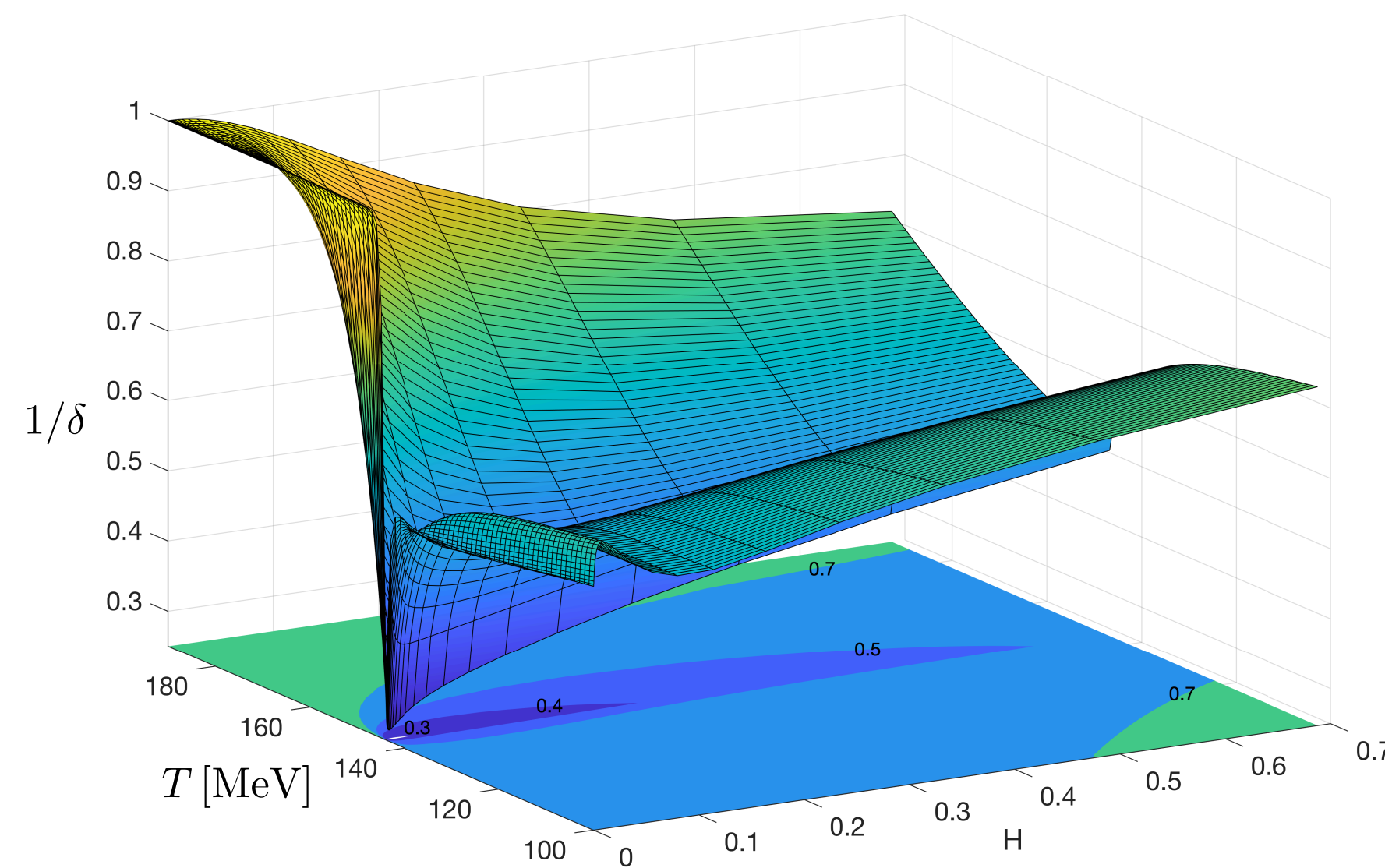
'chiral scaling'

Trivial $\Delta_l^{1+\delta}$ scaling

QM: Chen, Wen, WF, PRD 104 (2021) 054009

$$\Delta_l(m_\pi) \propto m_\pi^{2/\delta} [1 + a_m m_\pi^{2\theta_H} + \dots]$$

Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Huang, Ihssen, JMP, Rennecke, Sattler, Tan, Wen, Yin, 2310.19853

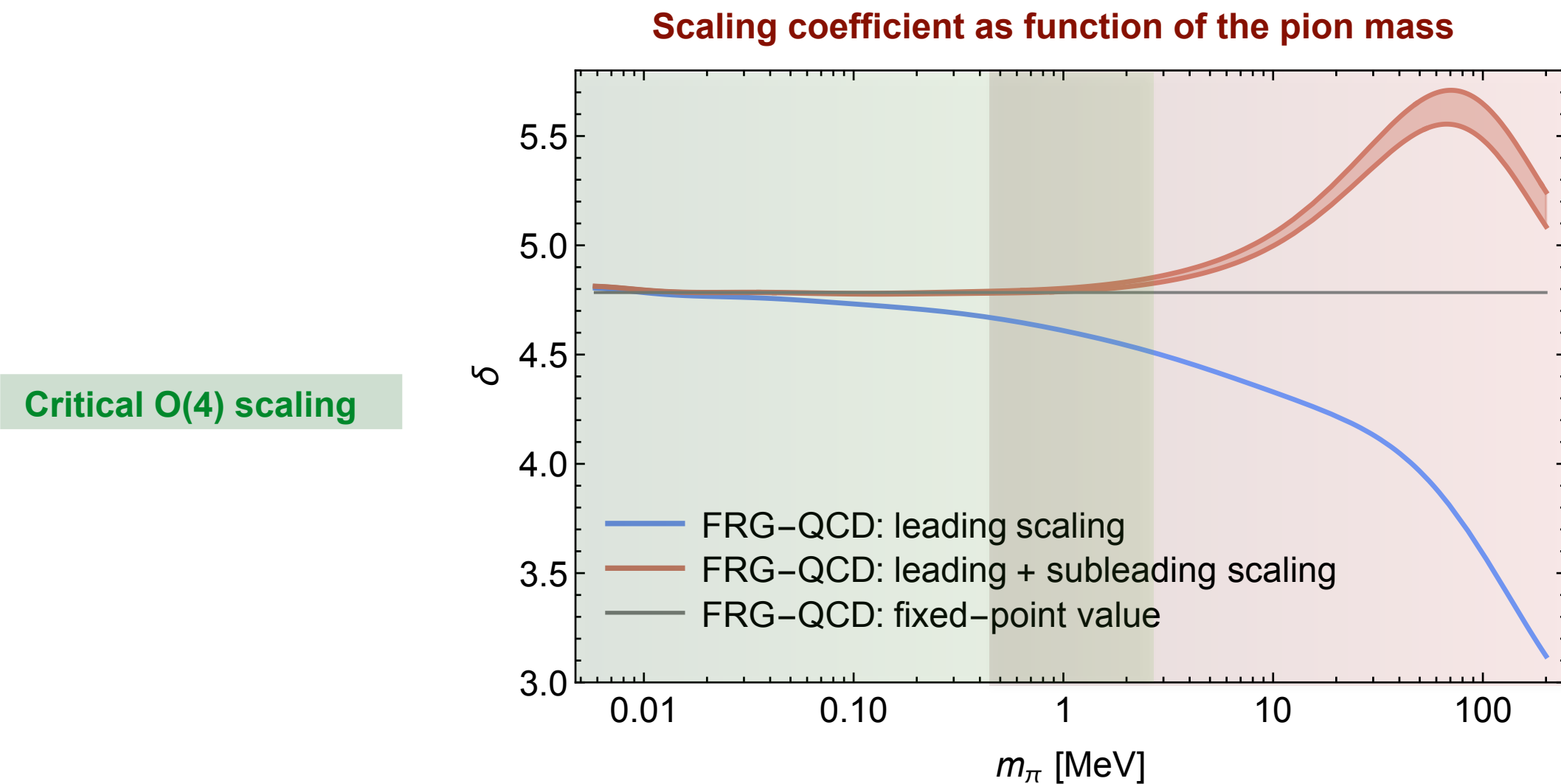


Small chiral scaling regime



Small critical regime around pot. CEP

Chiral dynamics & quasi-massless modes



Critical O(4) scaling

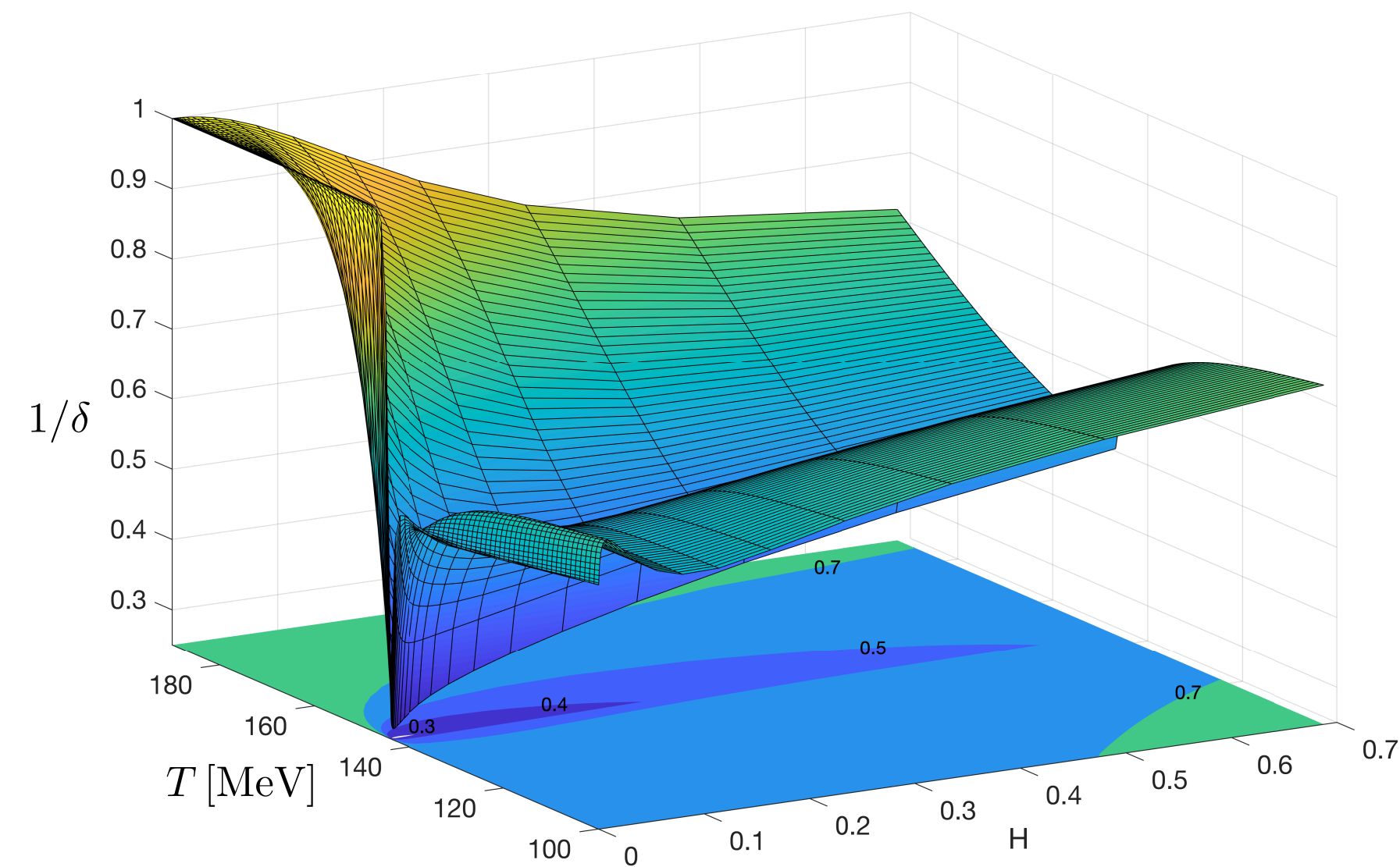
'chiral scaling'

Trivial $\Delta_l^{1+\delta}$ scaling

QM: Chen, Wen, WF, PRD 104 (2021) 054009

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Braun, Chen, Fu, Gao, Huang, Ihssen, JMP, Rennecke, Sattler, Tan, Wen, Yin, 2310.19853



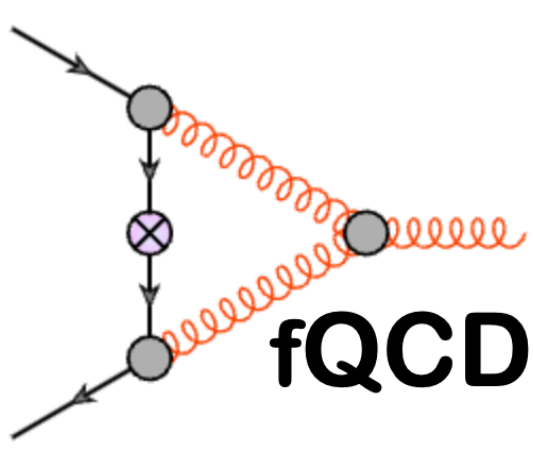
Small chiral scaling regime



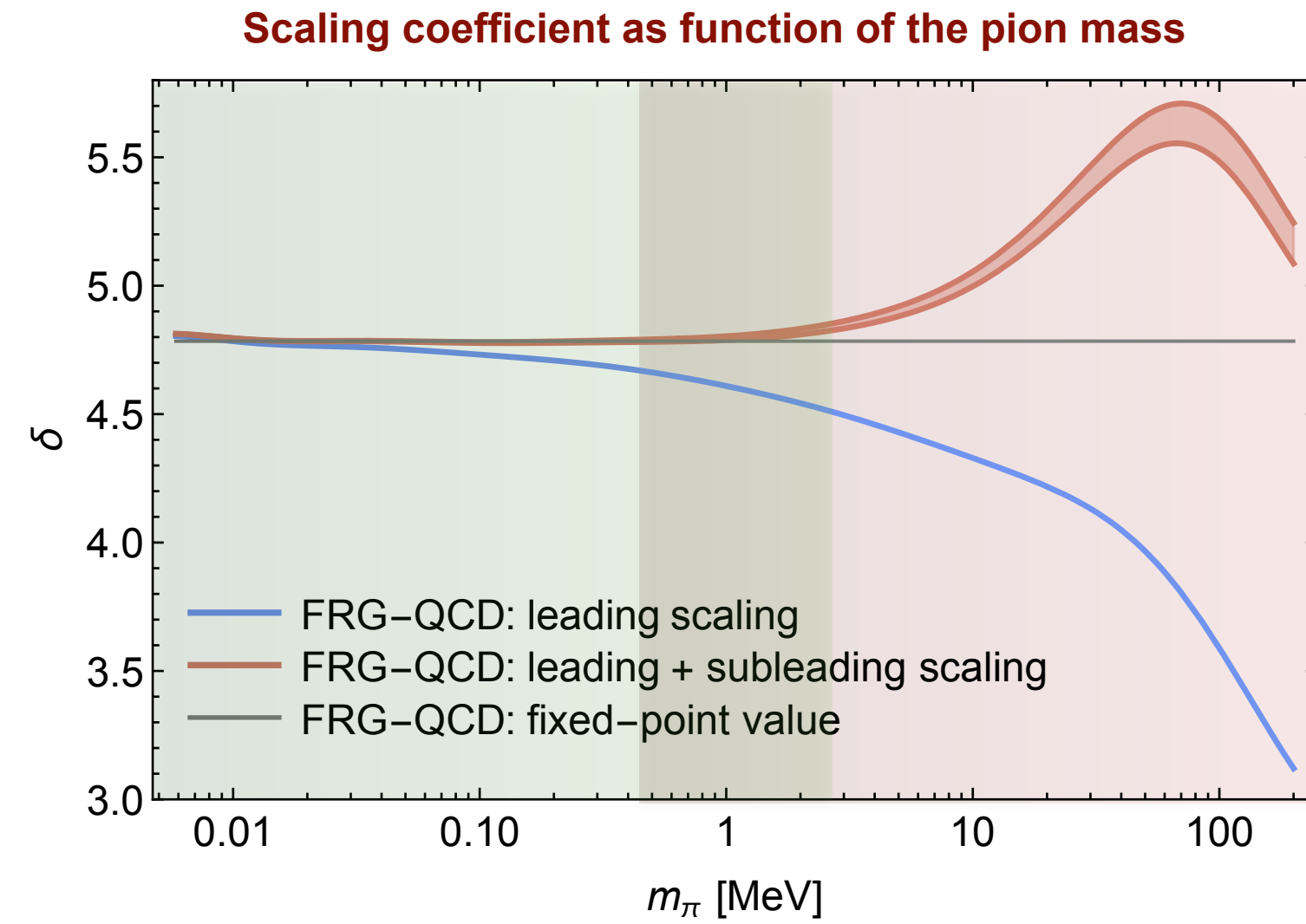
Small critical regime around pot. CEP

!!Great News!!
Location of CEP/New phase accessible via combination of precision measurements & computations

Chiral dynamics & quasi-massless modes



Critical O(4) scaling



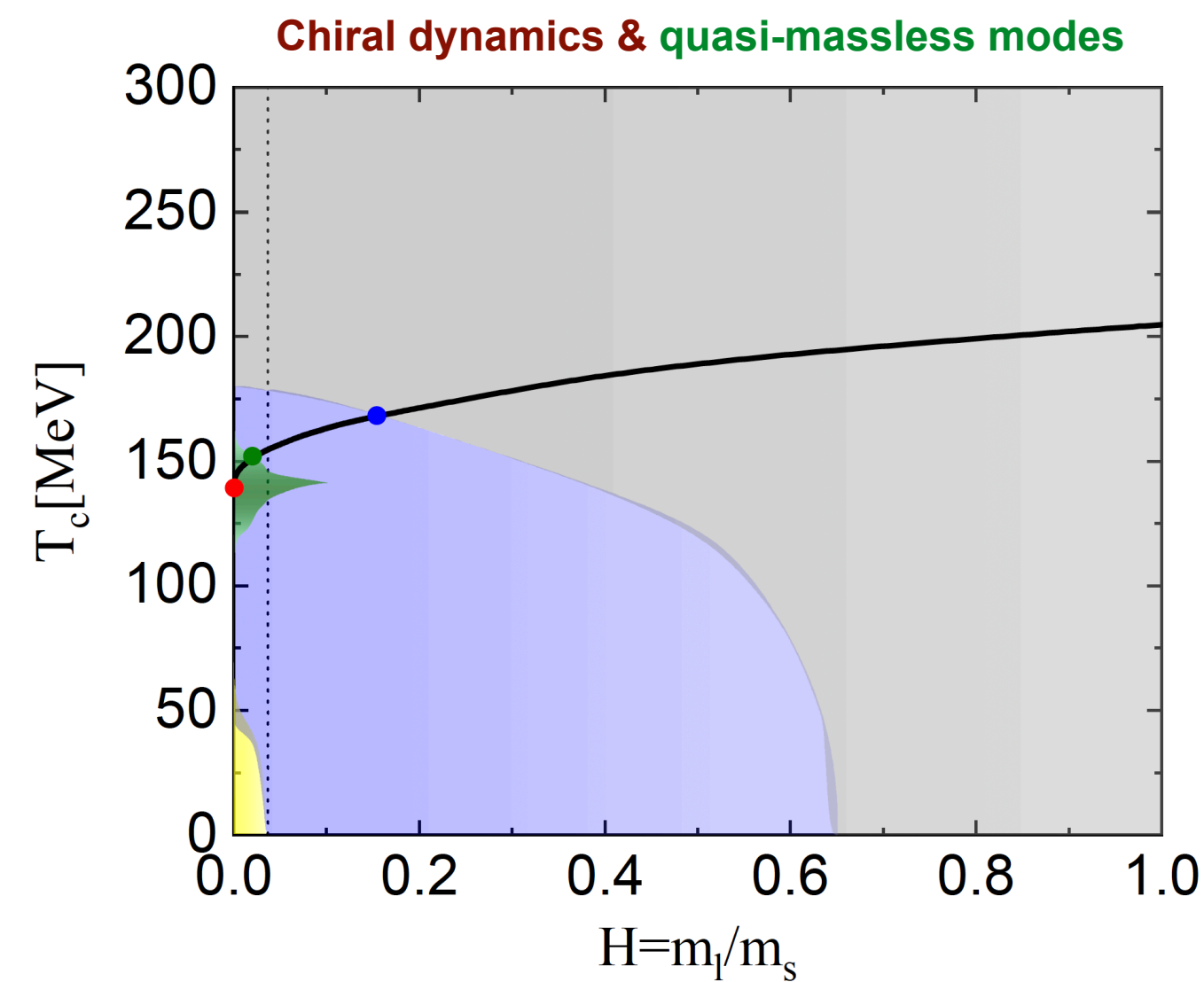
'chiral scaling'

Trivial $\Delta_l^{1+\delta}$ scaling

fQCD collaboration, in preparation

QM: Chen, Wen, WF, PRD 104 (2021) 054009

Critical scaling

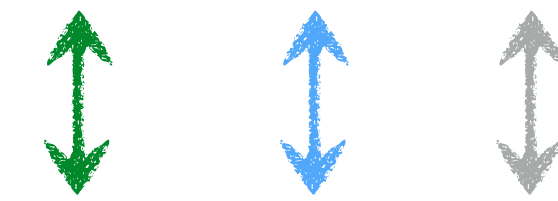


Gao, JMP, PRD 105 (2022) 094020

'Non-critical chiral scaling'

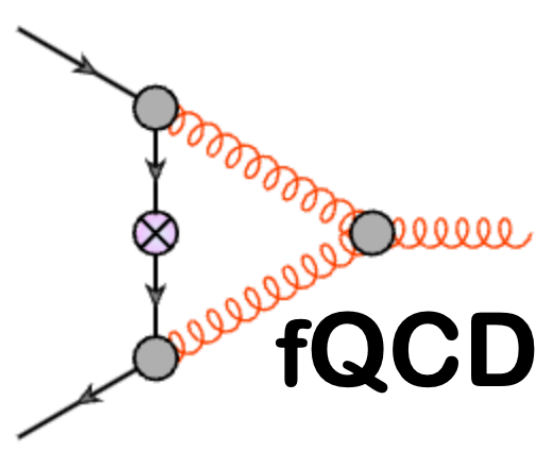
Far away from the critical regime for $m_\pi \gtrsim 1$ MeV

$$\Delta_l(T, H) \approx \Delta_{l,\chi}(0) \left(c_0 + c_{\frac{1}{5}} H^{\frac{1}{5}} + c_{\frac{1}{3}} H^{\frac{1}{3}} + c_1 H \right)$$

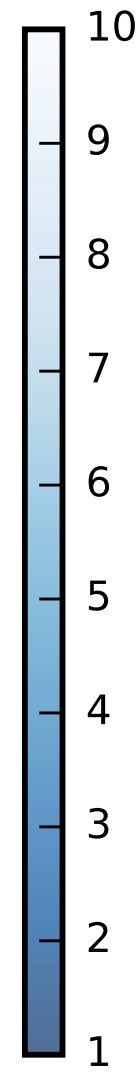
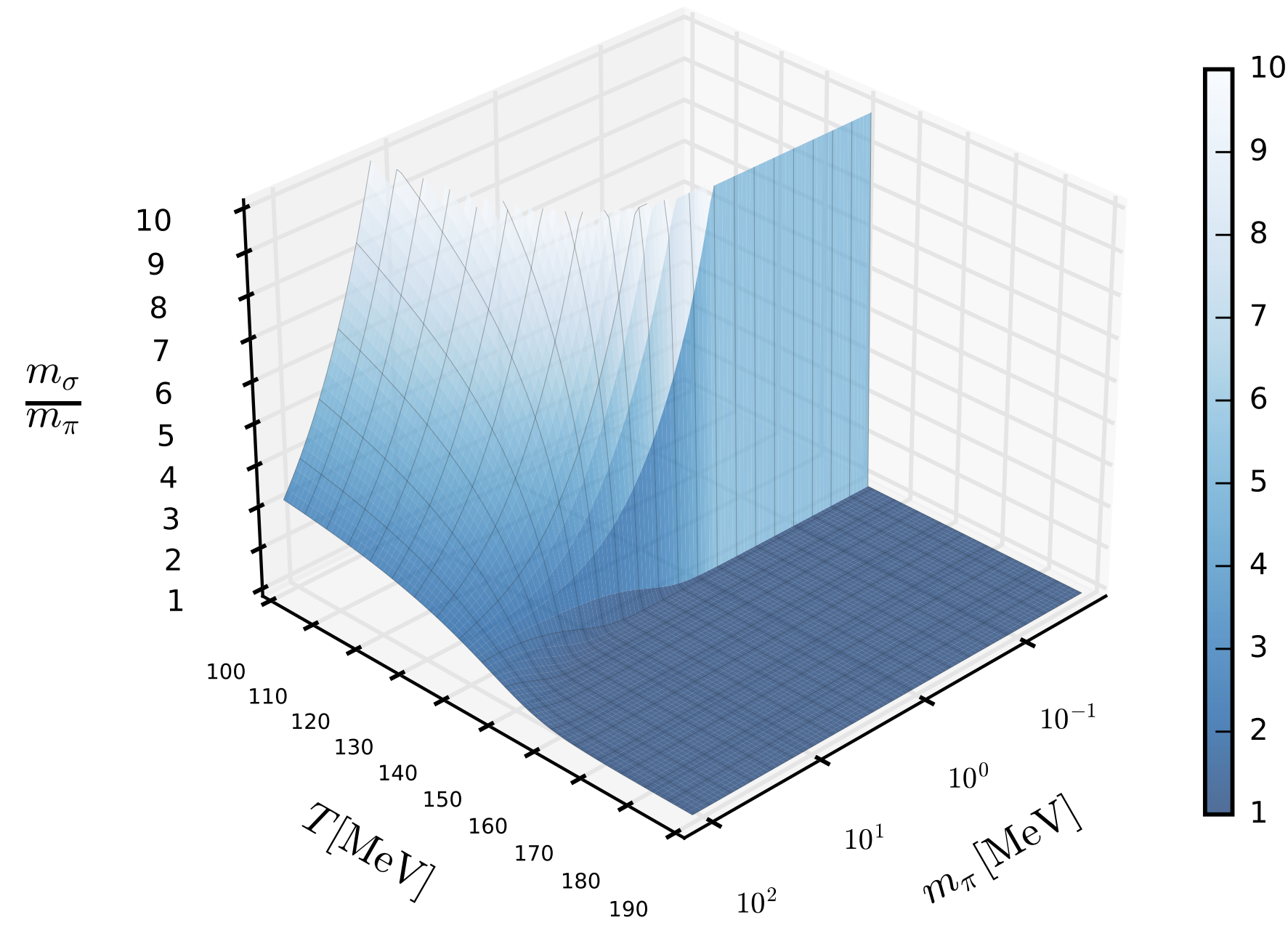


$$V_\chi(\Delta_l) \propto \Delta_l^6 \quad \Delta_l^4 \quad \Delta_l^2$$

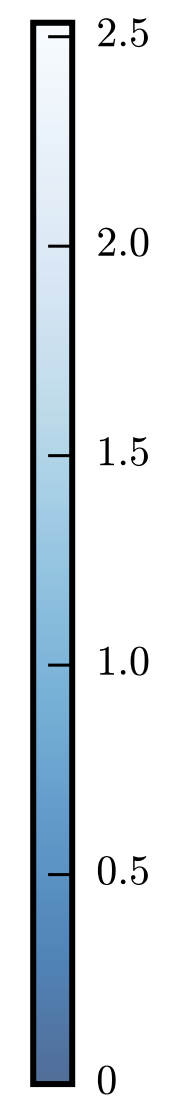
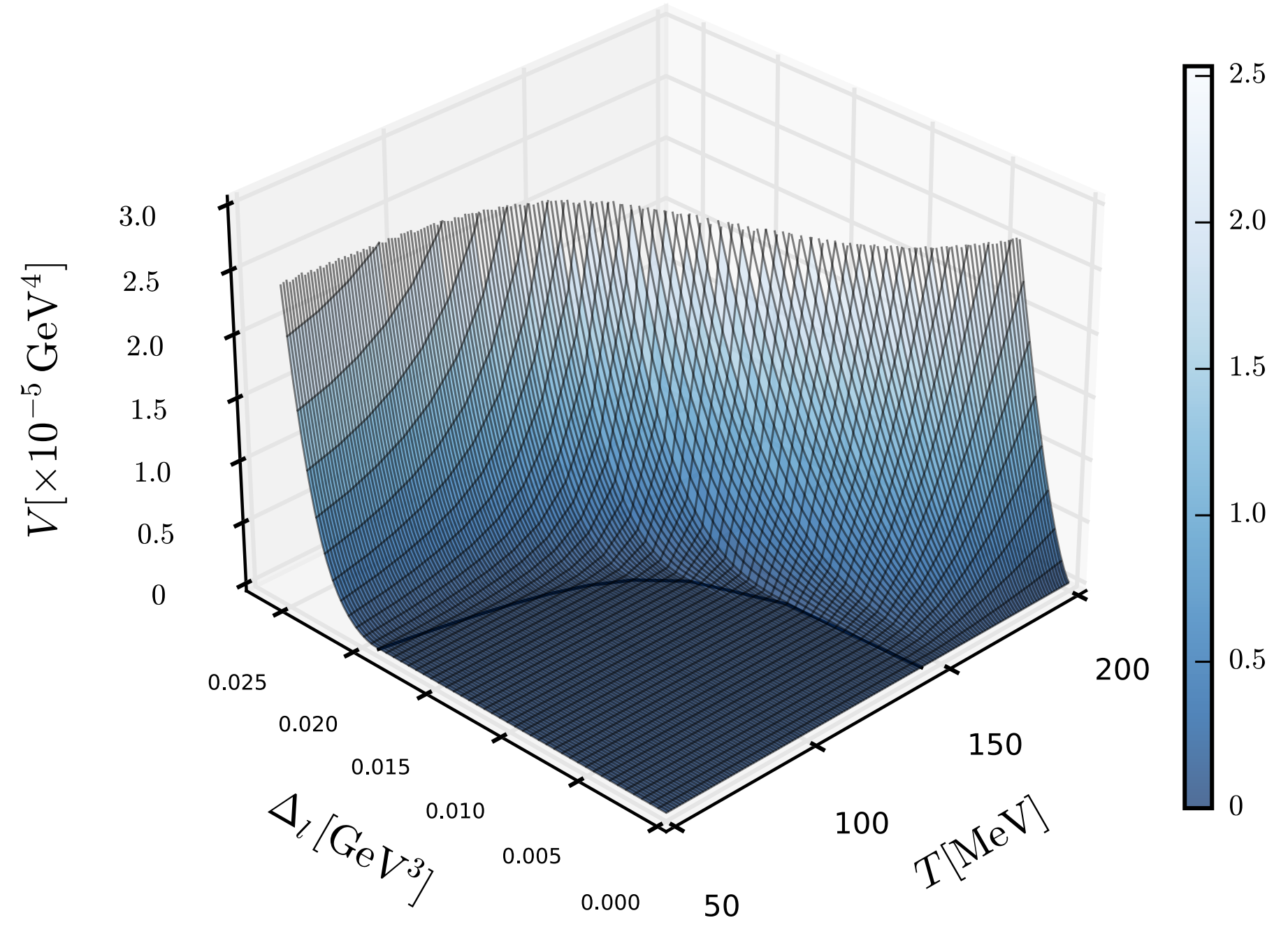
Full order parameter potential



Measure: correlation length

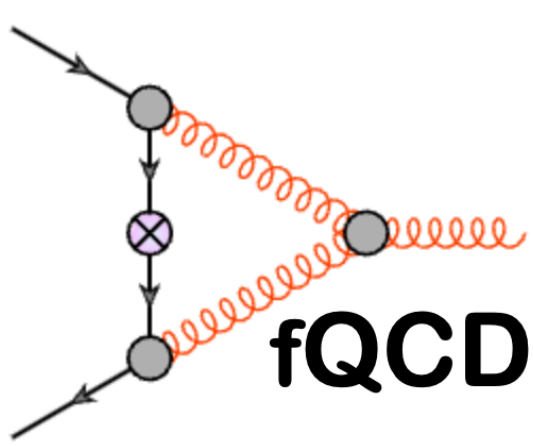


Use for chiral dynamics in heavy ion collisions

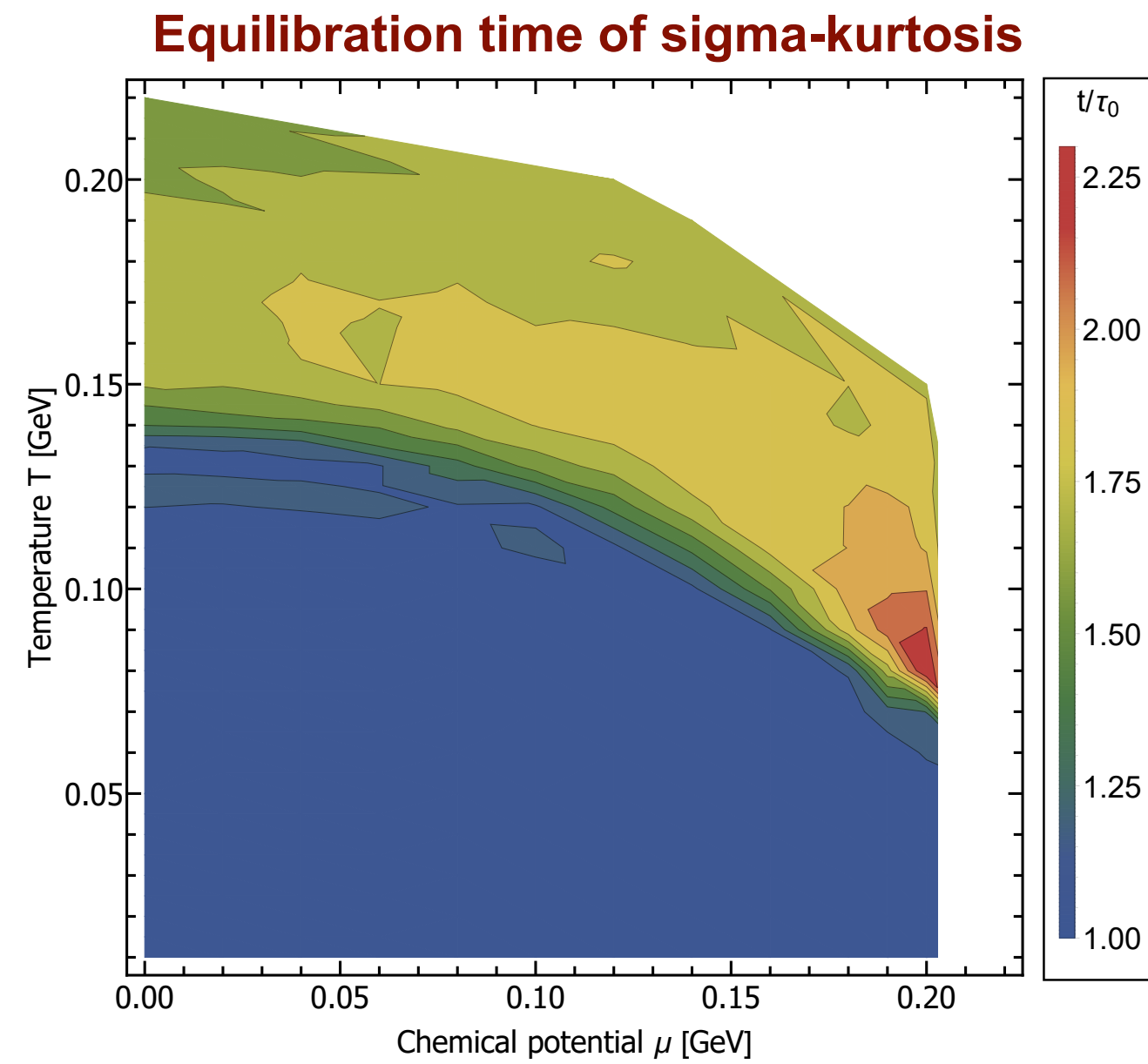


Dynamics and the size of the critical regime

Showcases in linear sigma models

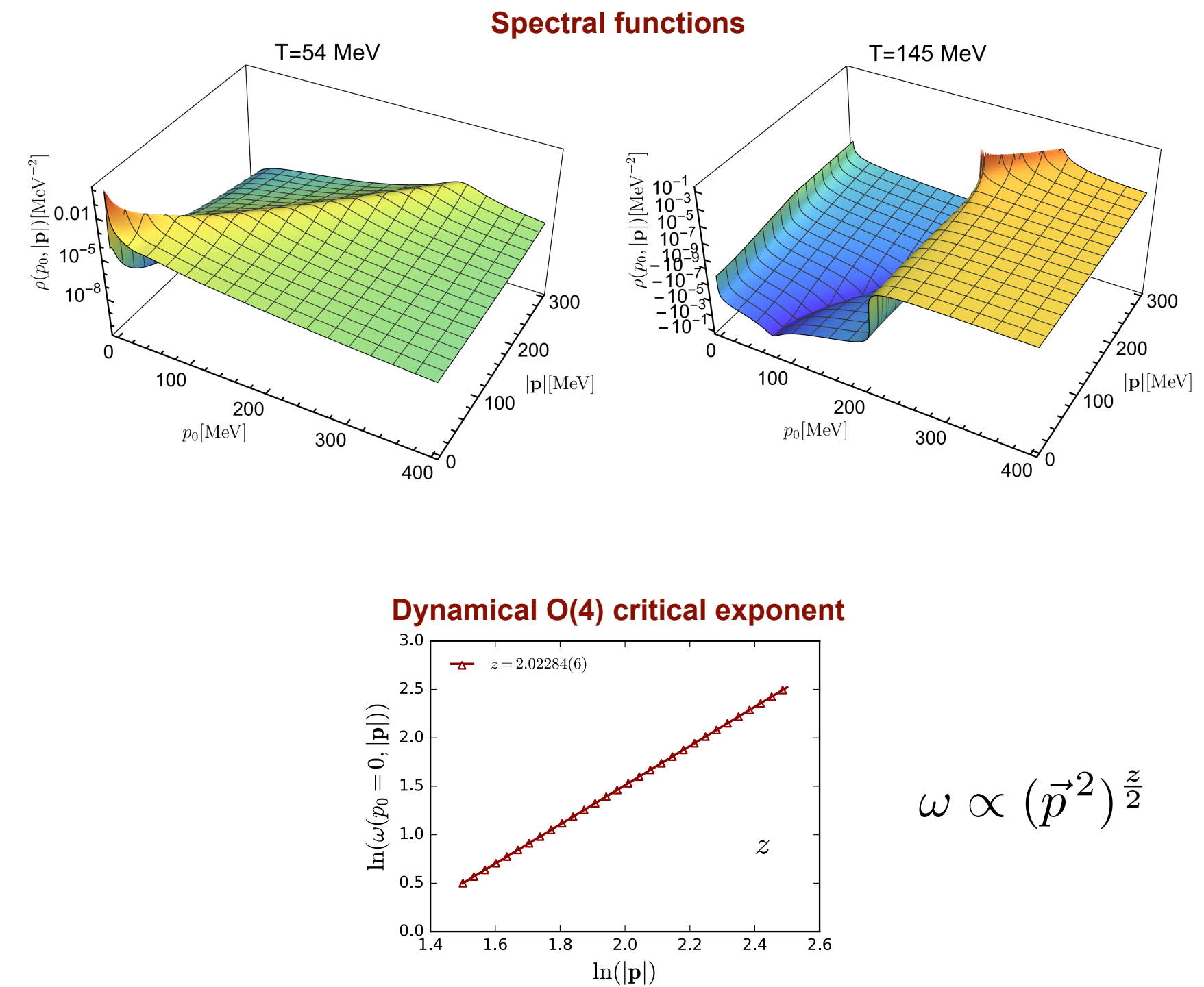


Transport with fRG spectral functions & effective potential



Blum, Jiang, Nahrgang, JMP, Rennecke, Wink, NPA 982

Dynamical universality



Tan, Chen, Fu, SciPost Phys. 12 (2022) 026

QM: Roth, Schweitzer, Rieke, von Smekal, PRD 105 (2022)

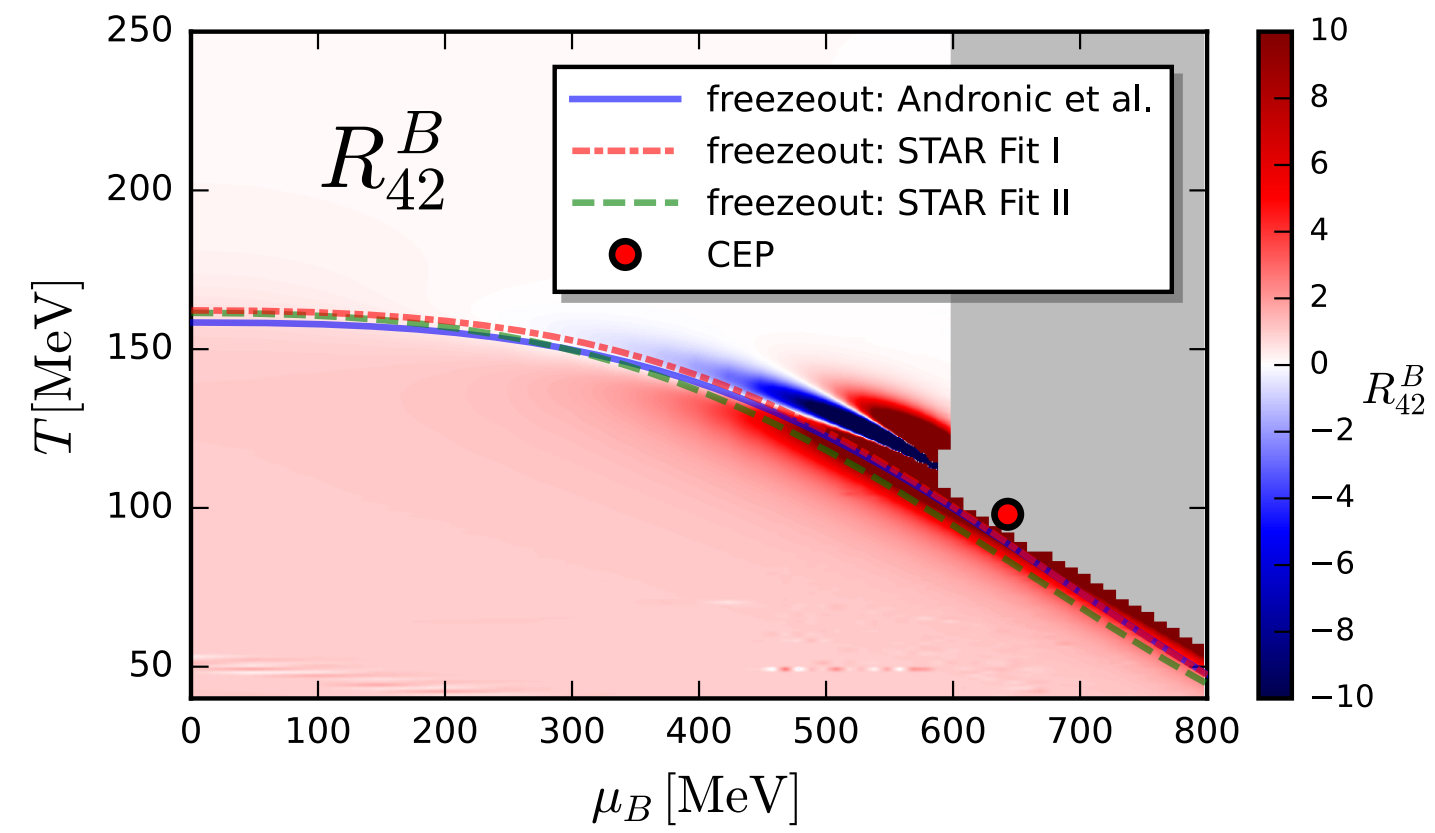
Fluctuations of conserved charges: Ripples of the critical end point

or

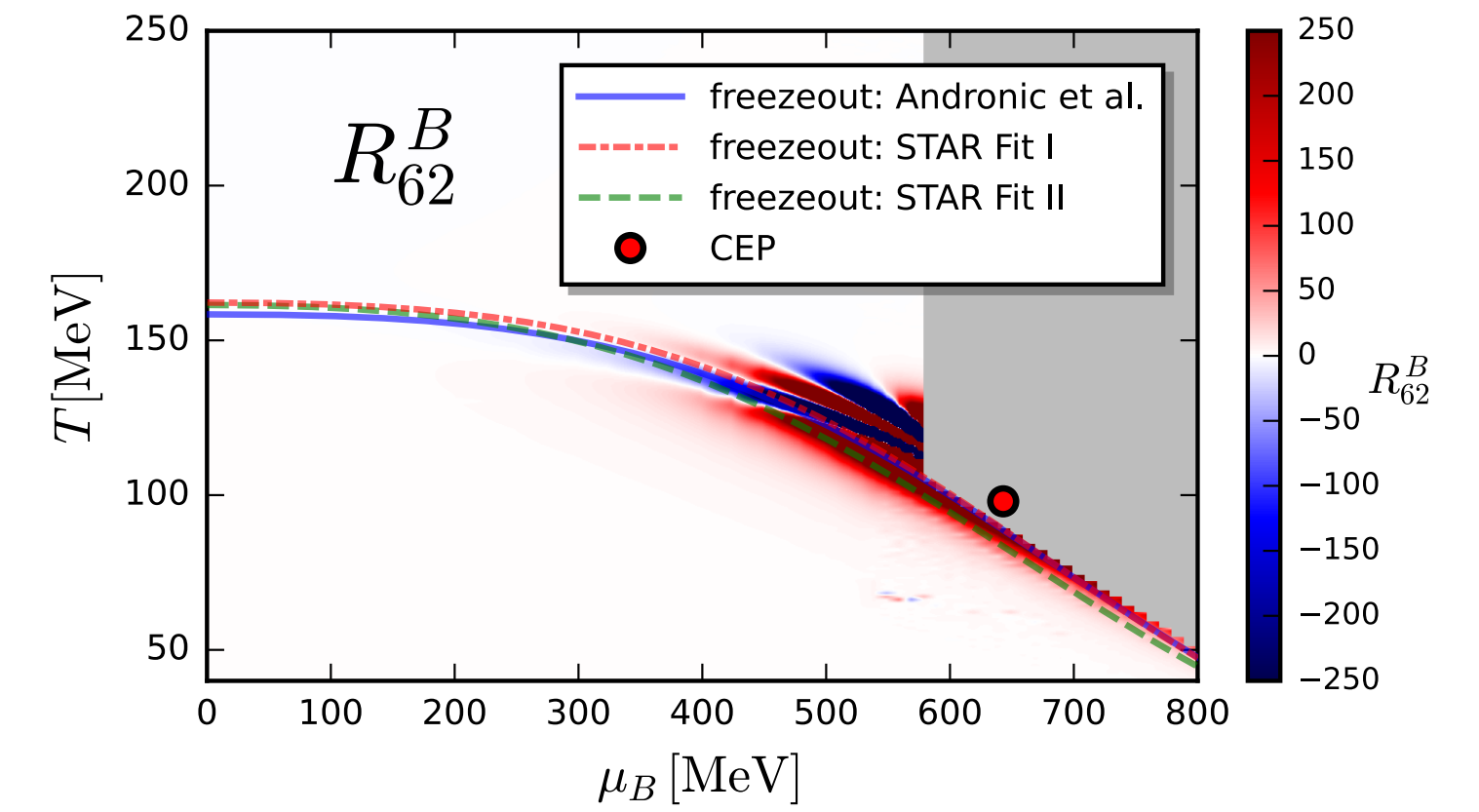
the LEGO[®] principle at work

Ripples of the critical point

Baryon number fluctuations in the phase structure

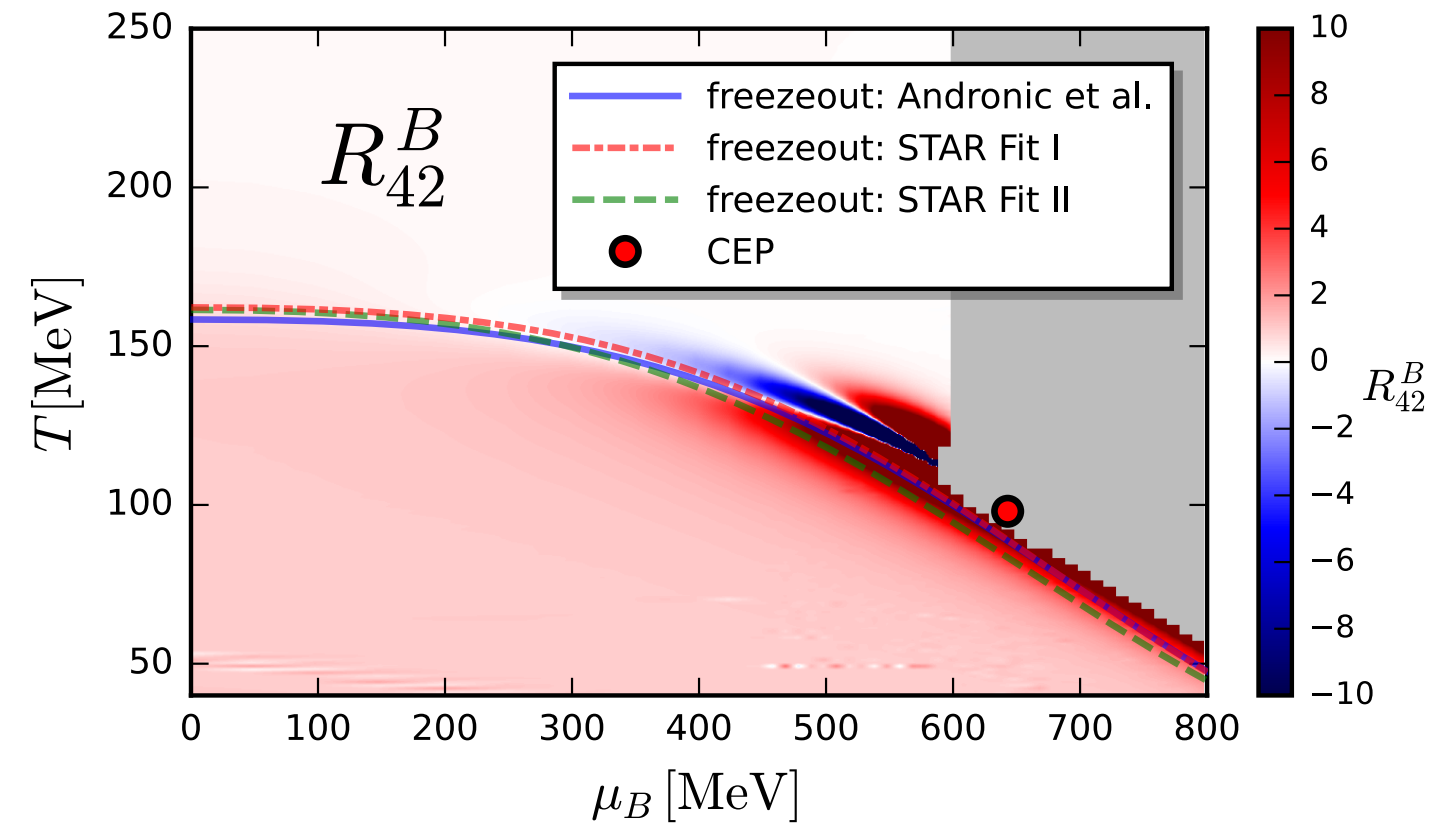


$$(T_{\text{CEP}}, \mu_{B_{\text{CEP}}}) = (98, 643) \text{ MeV}$$

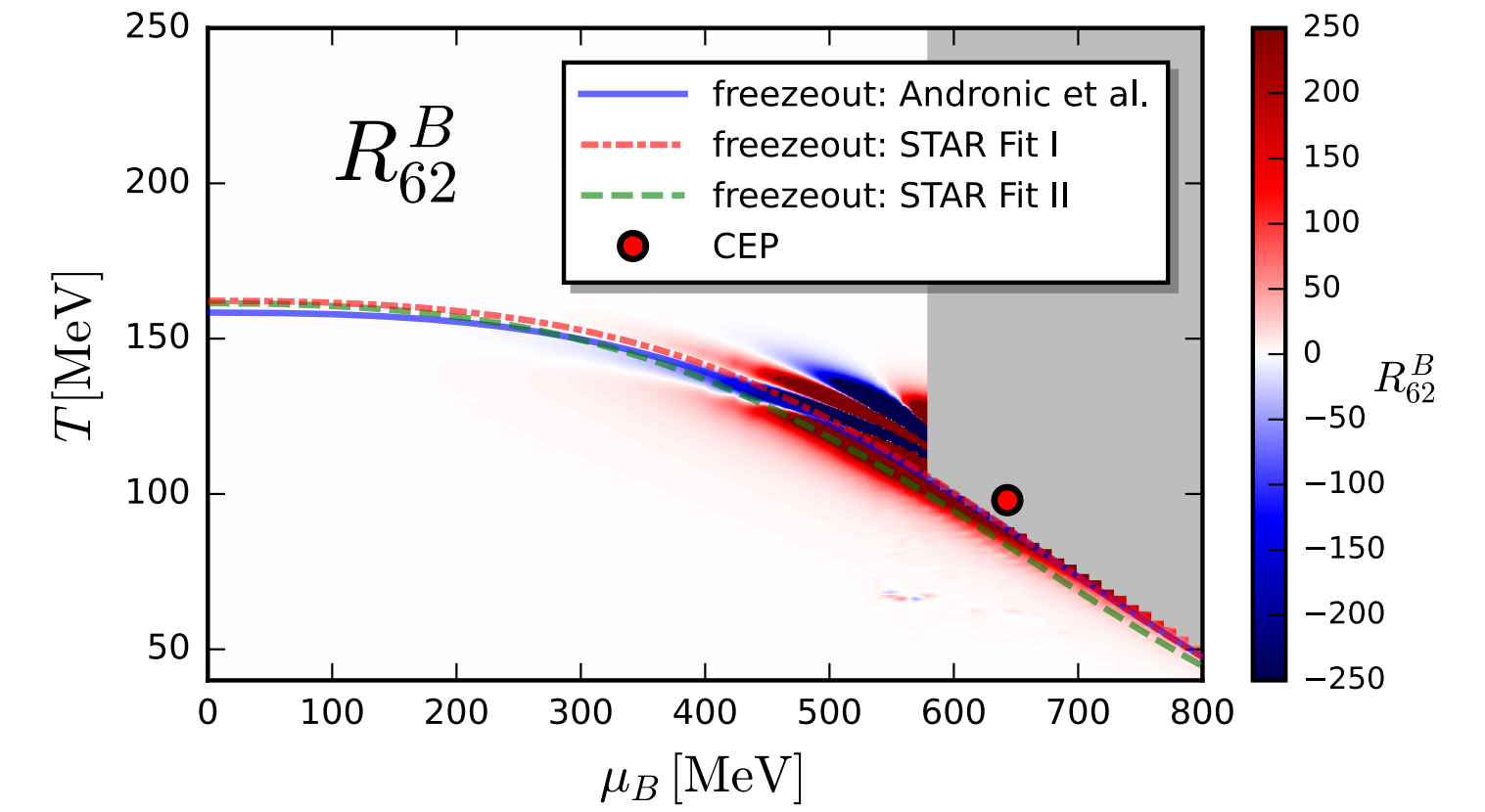


Ripples of the critical point

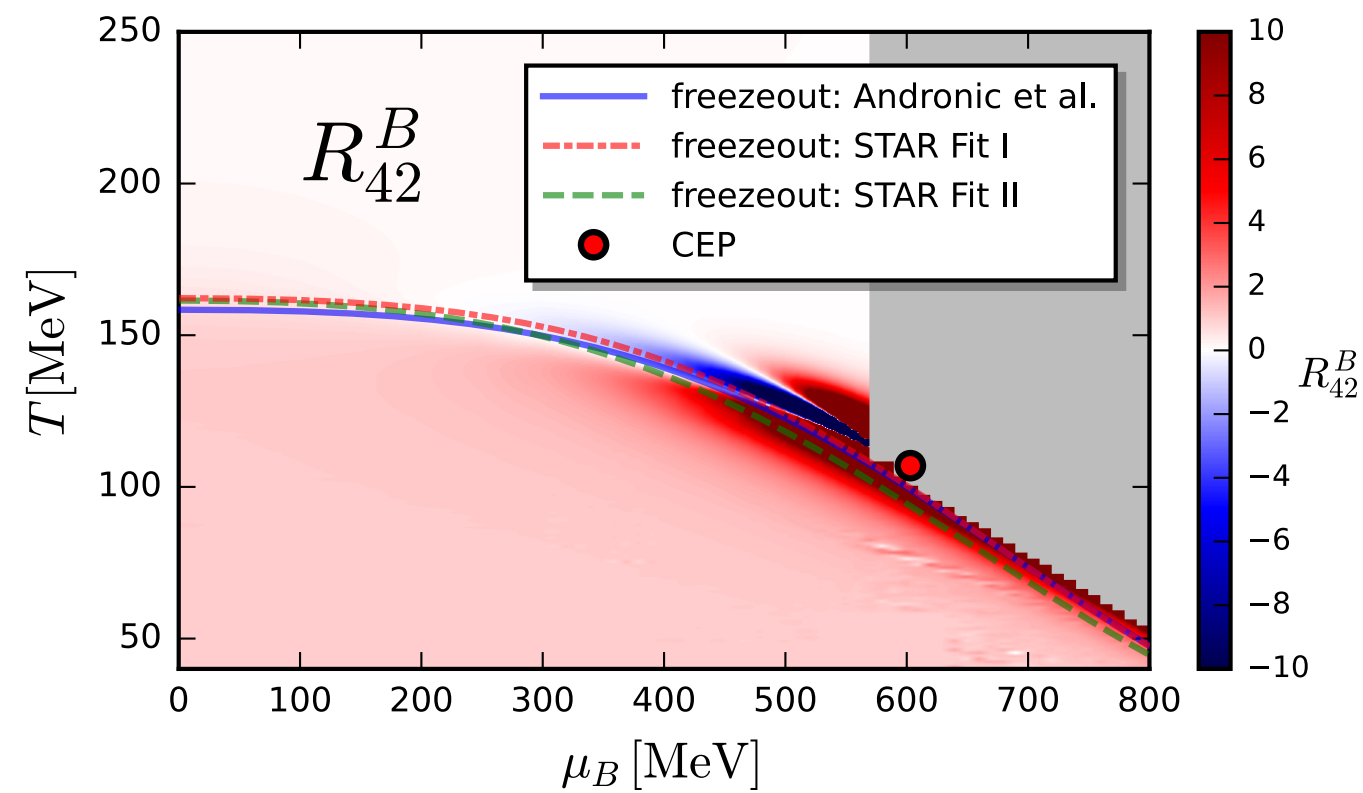
Baryon number fluctuations in the phase structure



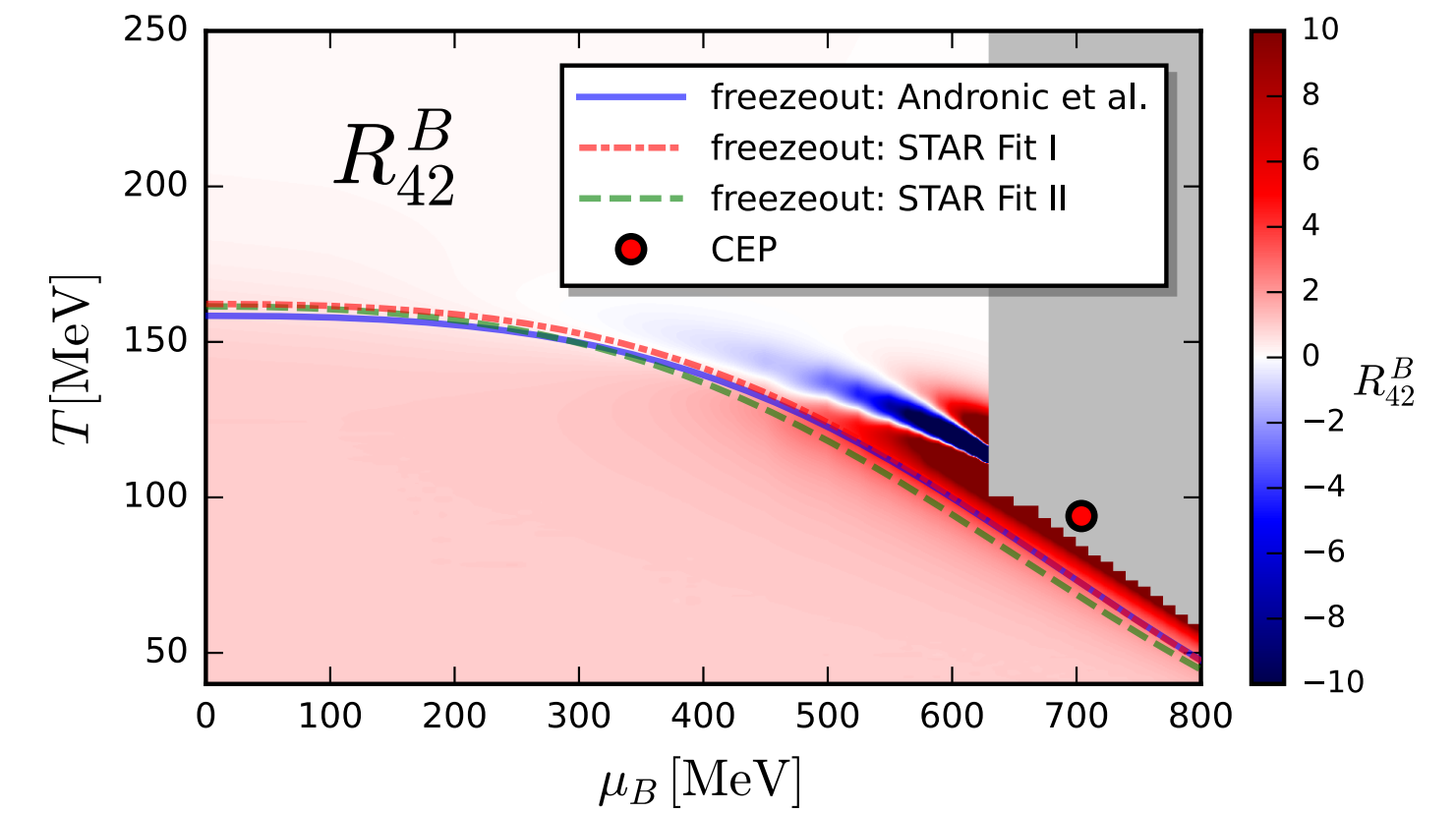
$$(T_{\text{CEP}}, \mu_{B_{\text{CEP}}}) = (98, 643) \text{ MeV}$$



Variations of the CEP



$$(T_{\text{CEP}}, \mu_{B_{\text{CEP}}}) = (108, 604) \text{ MeV}$$



$$(T_{\text{CEP}}, \mu_{B_{\text{CEP}}}) = (94, 704) \text{ MeV}$$

Ripples of the critical point

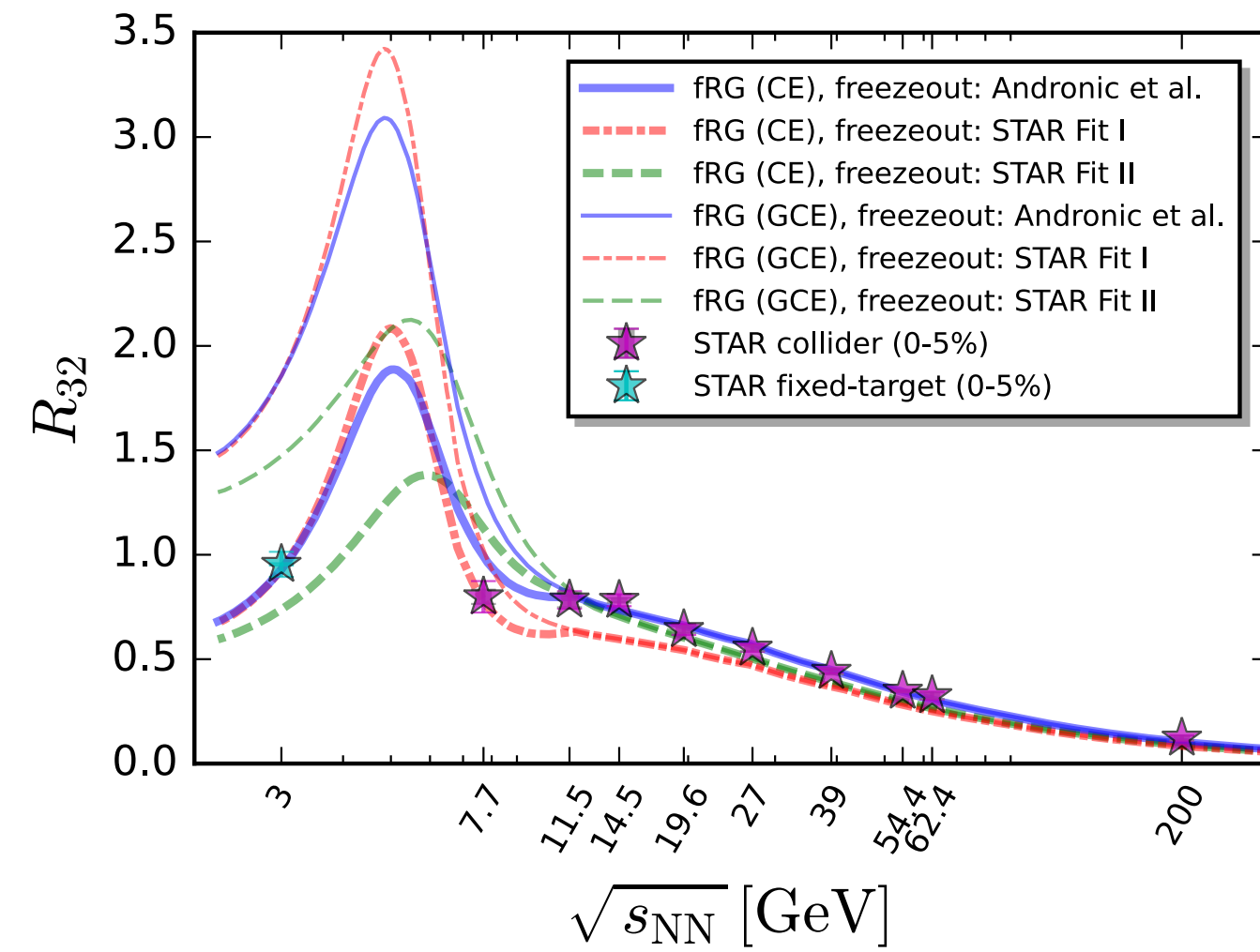
Canonical corrections via subensemble acceptance method

Vovchenko, Savchuk, Poberezhnyuk, Gorenstein, Koch, PLB 811, 135868 (2020)

fixing the subensemble volume

subensemble volume system volume
 $V_1 = \alpha V$

$$\bar{R}_{32}^B = (1 - 2\alpha) R_{32}^B$$



Ripples of the critical point

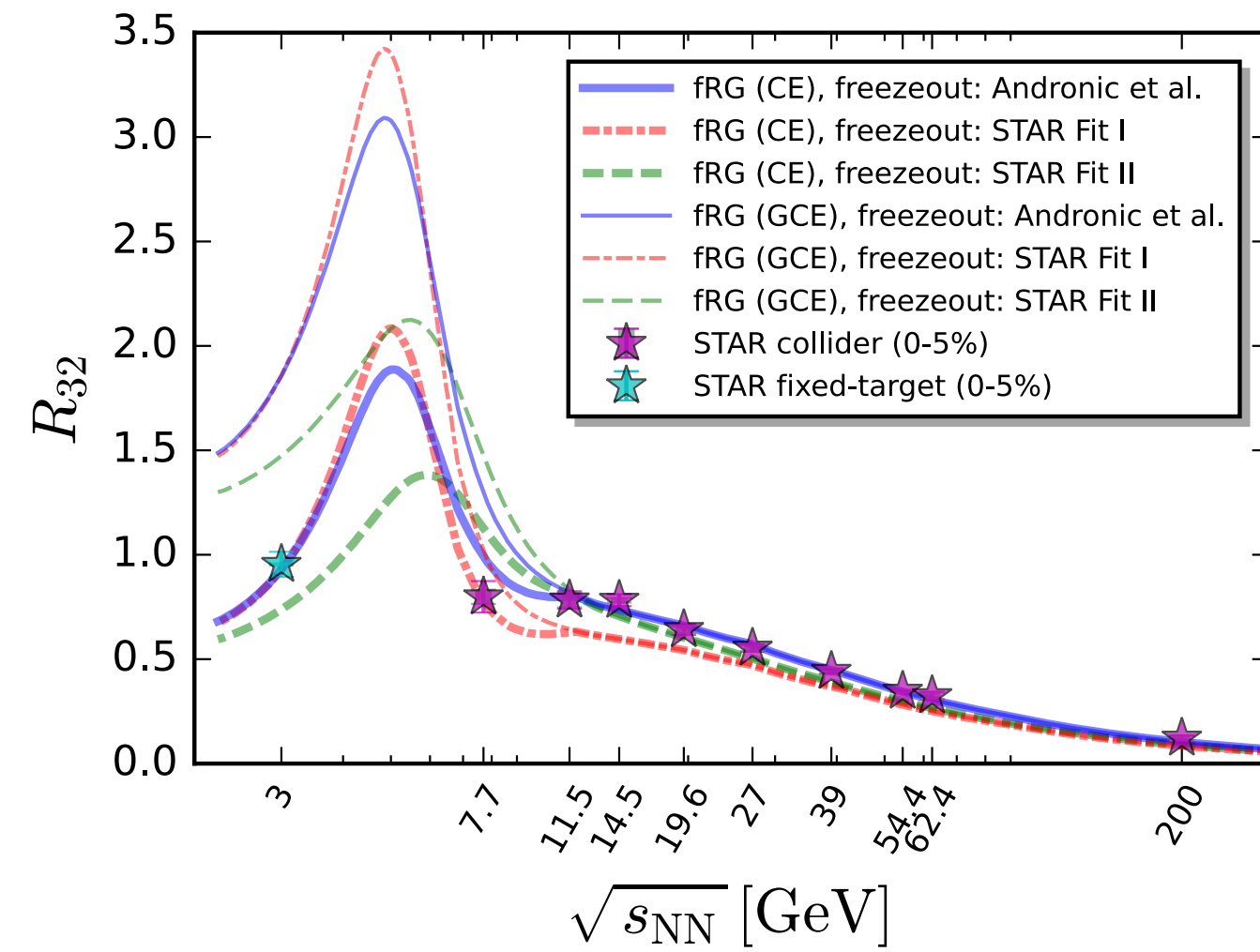
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qualitative adjustment

$$\alpha(\bar{s}) = a \left(1 - \sqrt{\bar{s}}\right) \theta(1 - \bar{s})$$

$$a = 0.33 \quad \sqrt{\bar{s}} = \frac{\sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}}}{11.9 \text{ GeV}}$$

Ripples of the critical point

Canonical corrections via subensemble acceptance method

Vovchenko, Savchuk, Poberezhnyuk, Gorenstein, Koch, PLB 811, 135868 (2020)

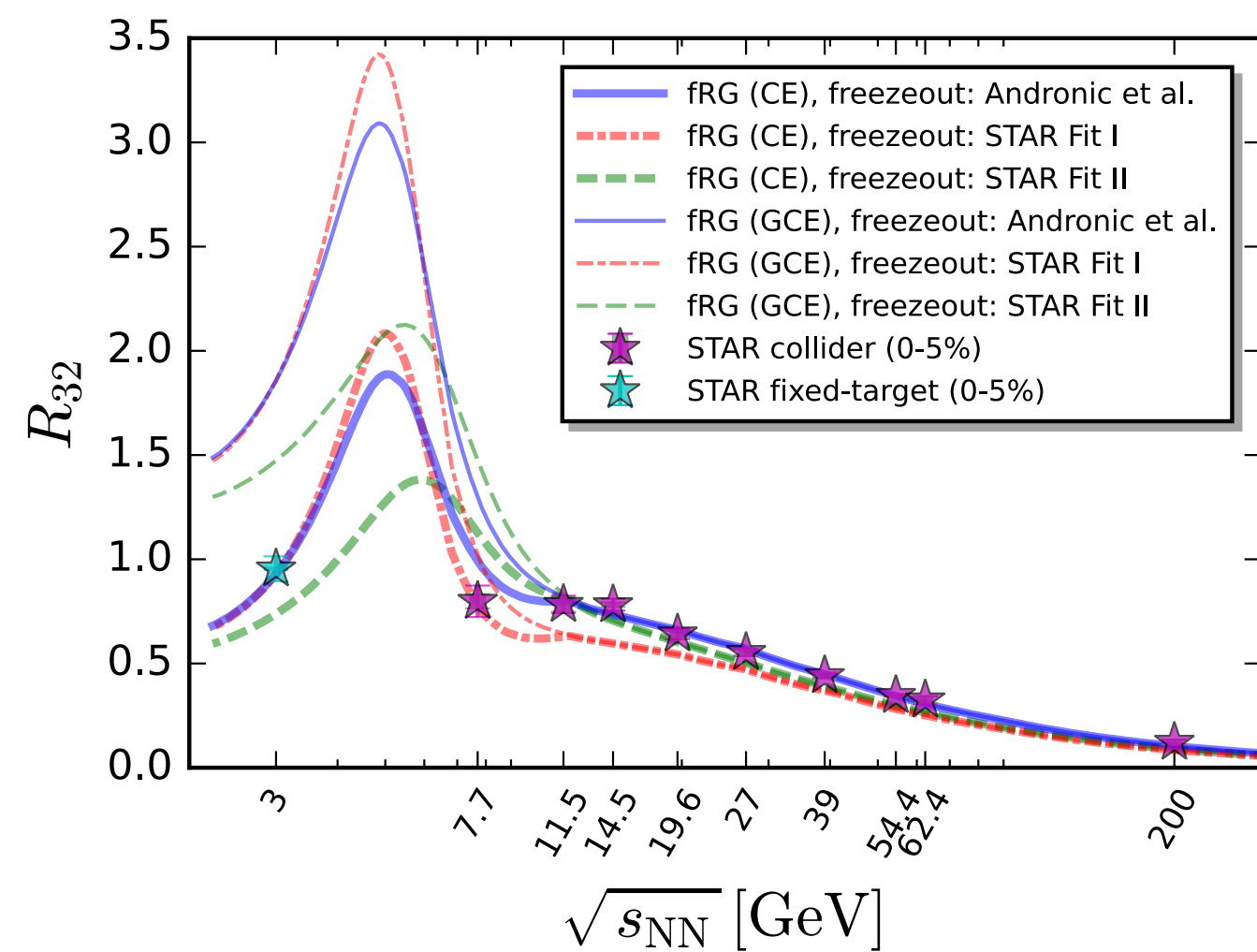
fixing the subensemble volume

subensemble volume

system volume

$$V_1 = \alpha V$$

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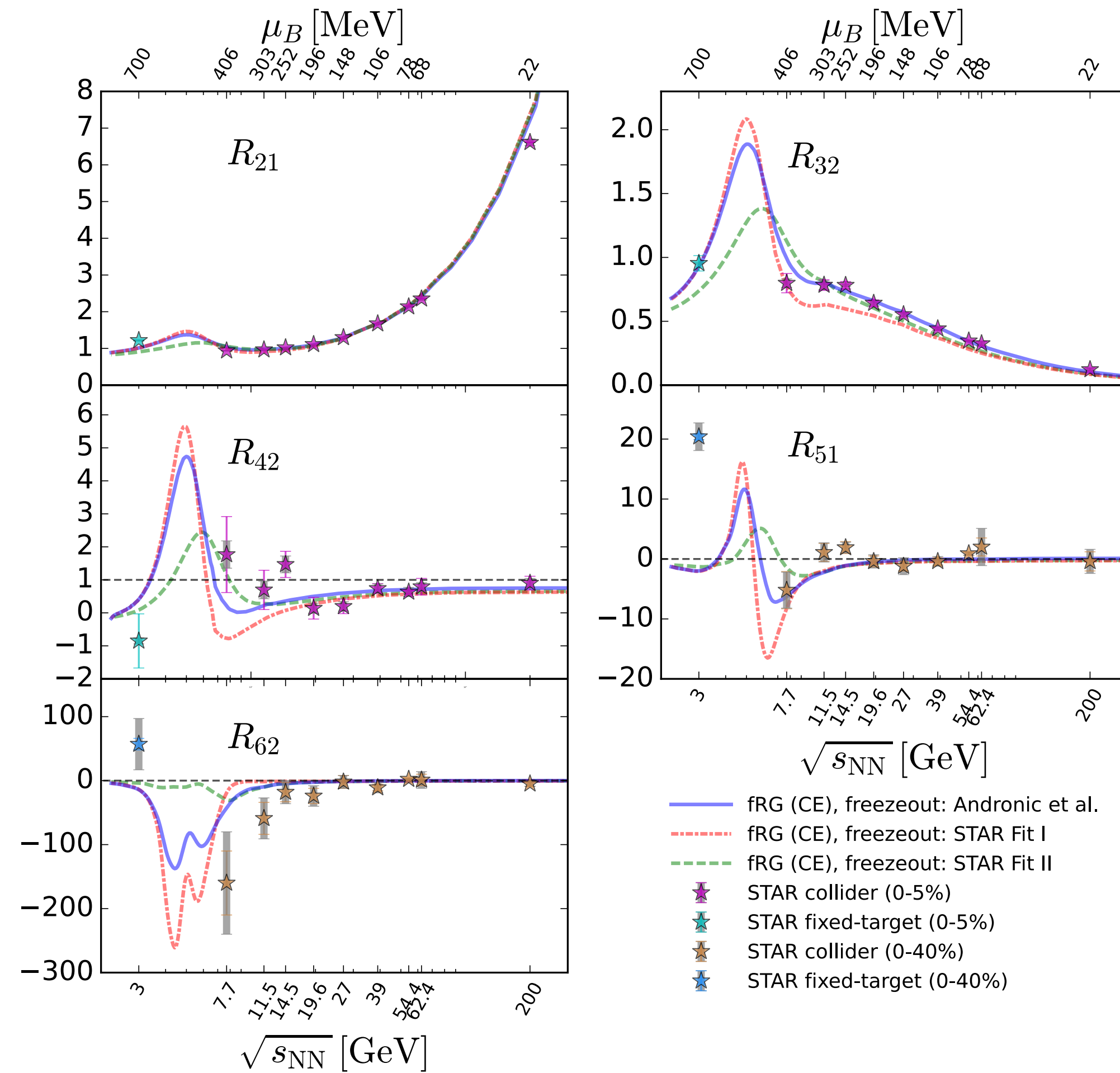
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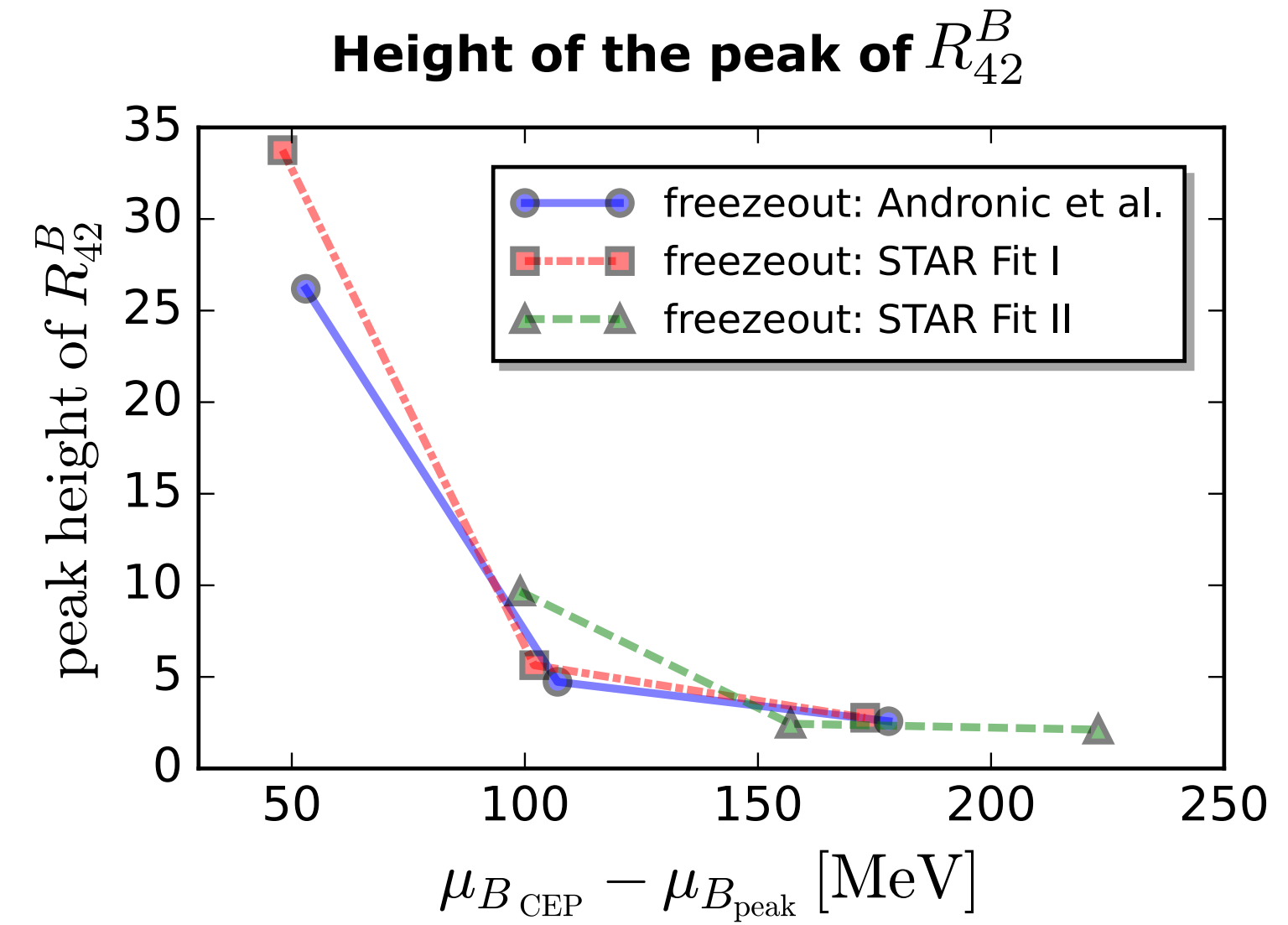
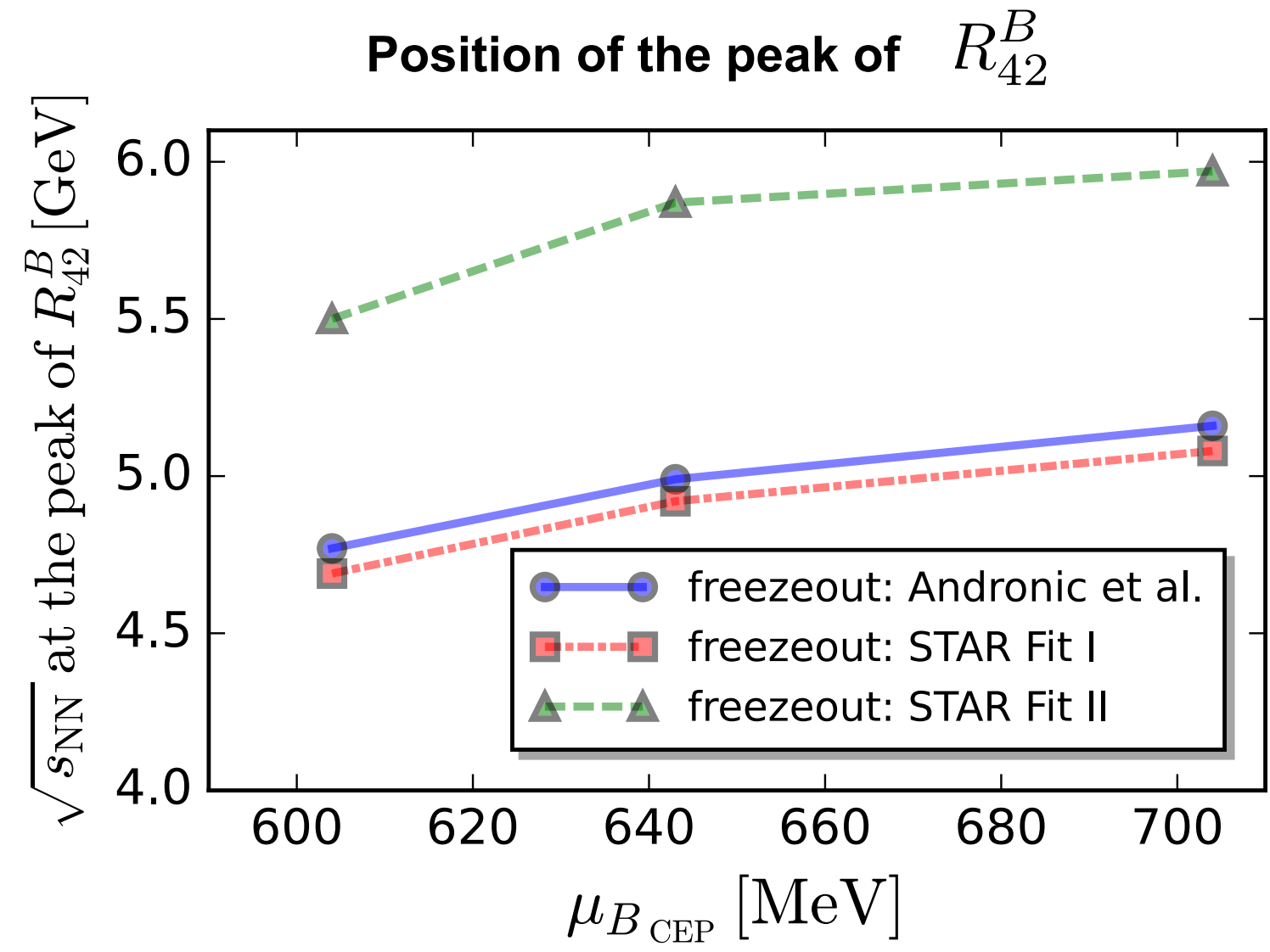
$$\sqrt{\bar{s}} = \frac{\sqrt{s_{NN}}}{11.9 \text{ GeV}}$$

baryon & proton number fluctuations



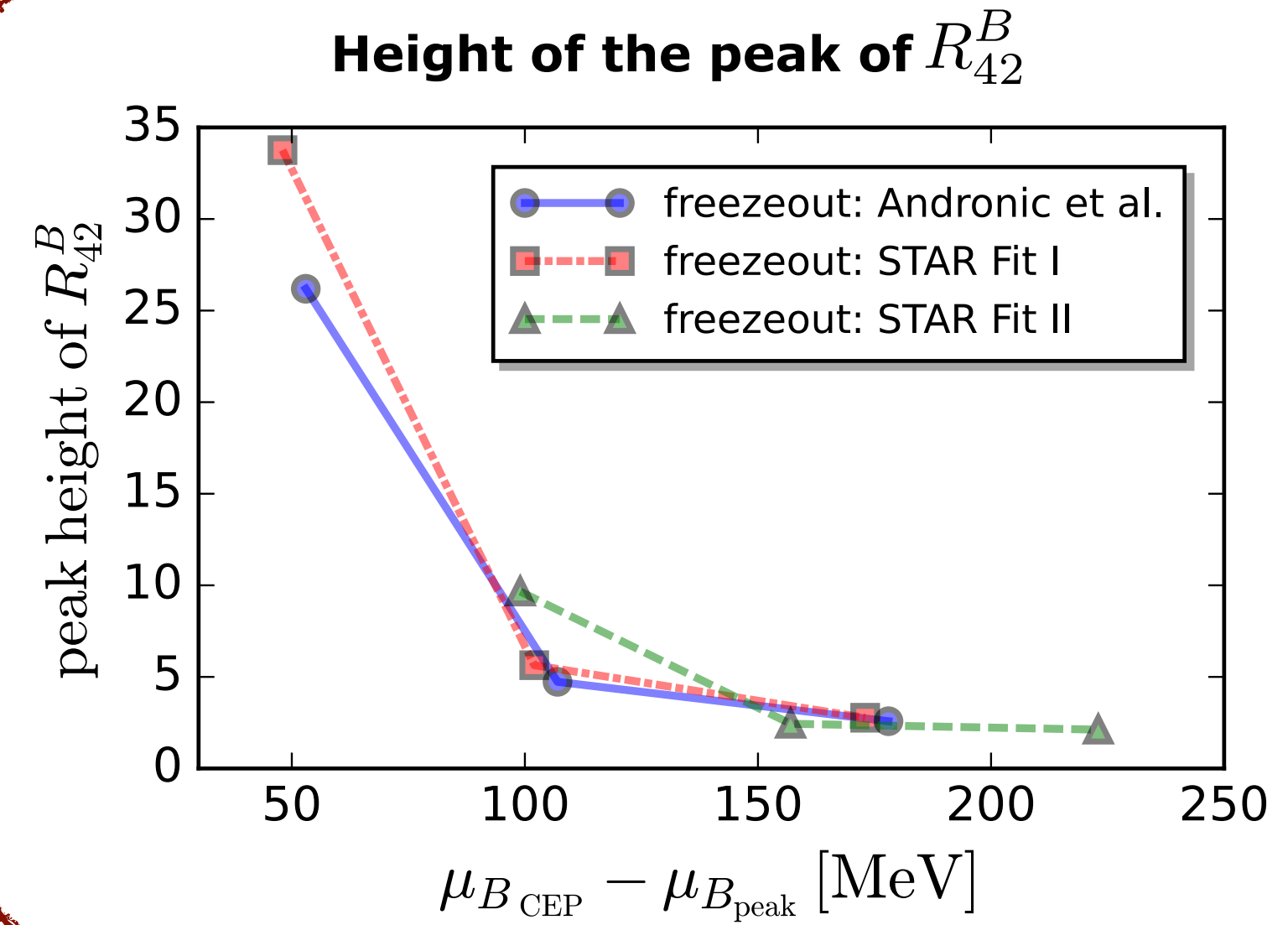
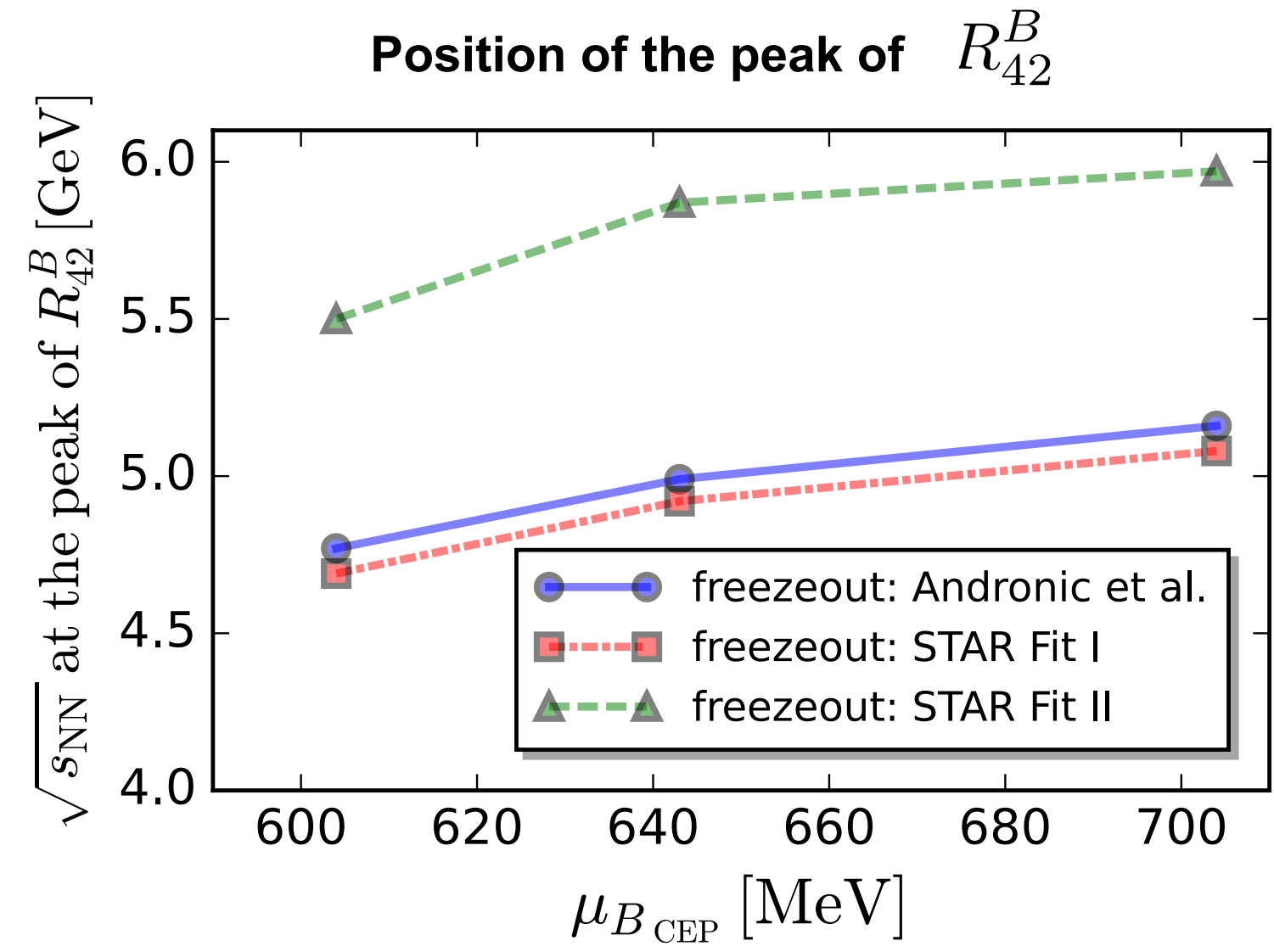
Ripples of the critical point

Reconstructing the CEP



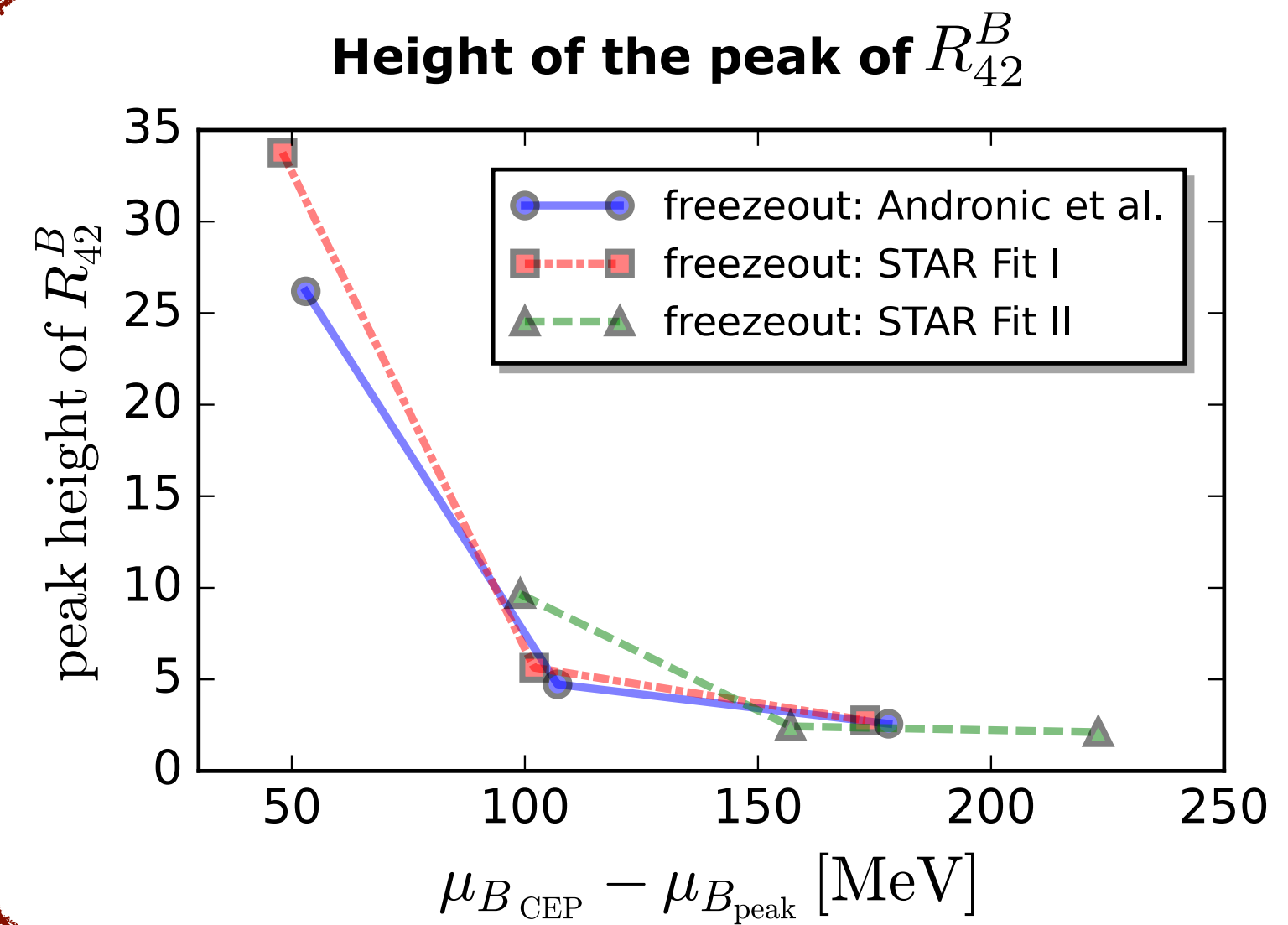
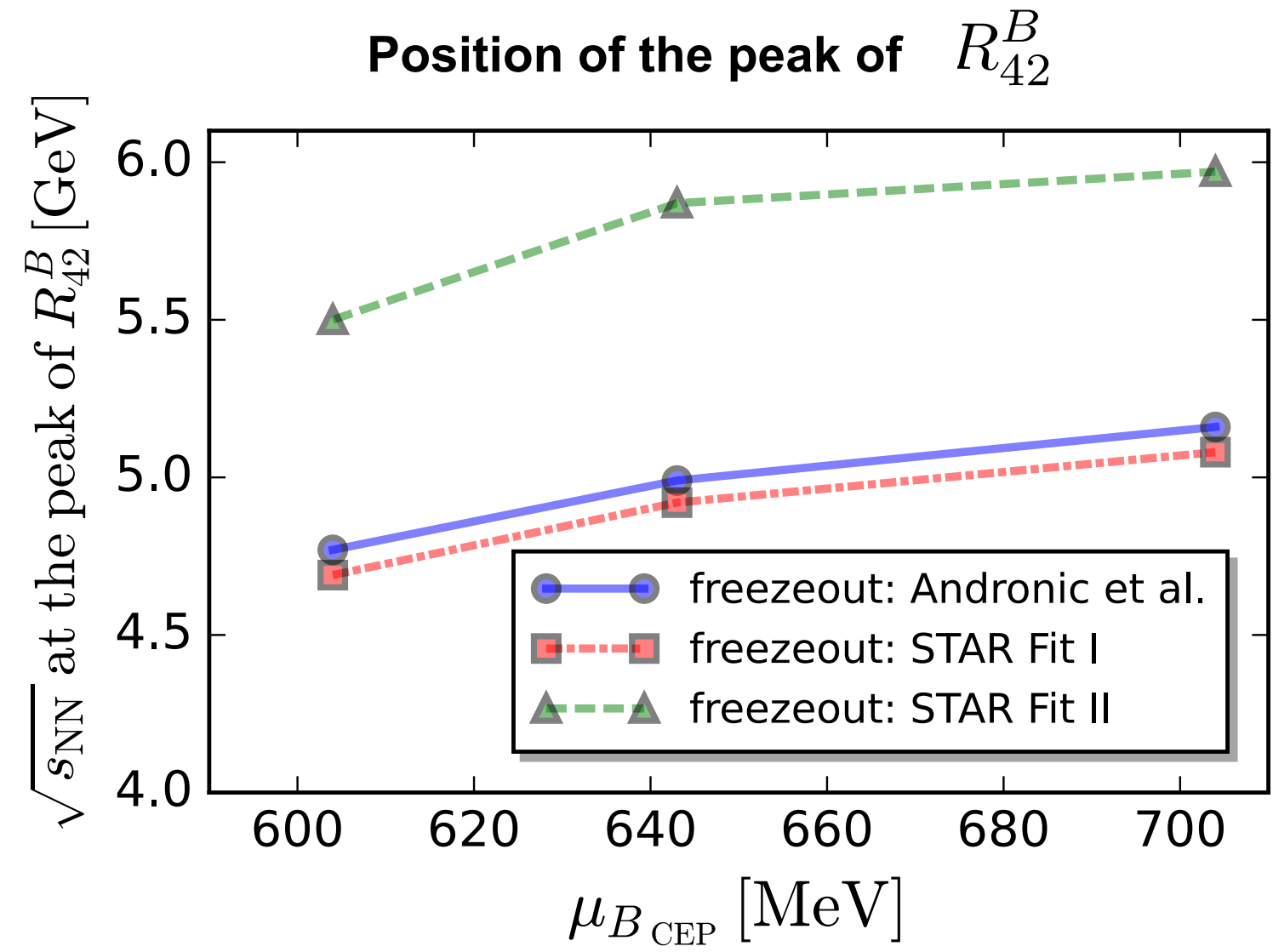
Ripples of the critical point

Reconstructing the CEP



Ripples of the critical point

Reconstructing the CEP




Unfolding the high density regime with new phases & physics


Great opportunity for a combined high precision analysis of high density QCD (Exp. data + lattice QCD + functional QCD)

Summary

(I) Functional Renormalisation Group for QCD

- The renormalisation group is a one-loop exact functional approach
 - consistent RG-scaling ✓
 - systematic expansion schemes & error control ✓
 - compatibility with other functional approaches ✓
- Resonances via dynamical hadronisation
 - hadrons as exchange fields of quarks scattering vertices
 - BSE wave function  quark-hadron vertex
 - Stable dynamical emergence of low energy effective theories
- Quark-gluon-meson correlation functions
 - Self-consistent results: all correlation functions computed are fed back
 - Dynamical chiral symmetry breaking & confinement
 - Quantitative agreement with lattice results

(II) Functional QCD and the QCD phase structure

- QCD at finite temperature and density
 - all available benchmarks in the vacuum passed
 - confinement-deconfinement phase transition
 - compatibility with other functional approaches
- Locating the QCD phase structure and the critical end point
 - Quantitative predictions for $\mu_B/T \lesssim 4$, estimates for $\mu_B/T \lesssim 800\text{MeV}$
 - Estimate for the location of the **CEP**: $(\mu_B, T)_{\text{CEP}} \sim (600 - 650, 105 - 115) \text{ MeV}$
 - Diquark domination for $\mu_B/T \gtrsim 8$ 
- Fluctuations of conserved charges: Ripples of the critical end point
 - QCD-assisted low energy effective theory with the phase structure of QCD
 - Quantitative agreement of the fluctuations of conserved charges with lattice results
 - Qualitative accounting for canonical effects with the sub-ensemble method
 - Remarkable compatibility with the new STAR data (baryon vs proton fluctuations, finite volume effects, ...)