Abrupt switching from hadronic to partonic degrees of freedom at smooth chiral crossover

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EPJ A 60 (2024)

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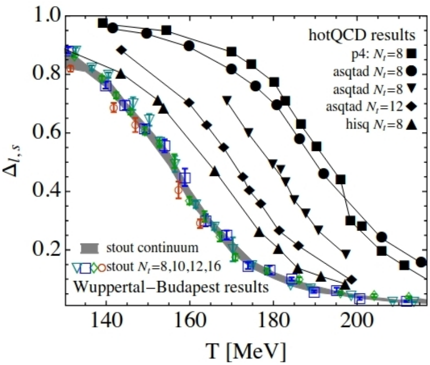
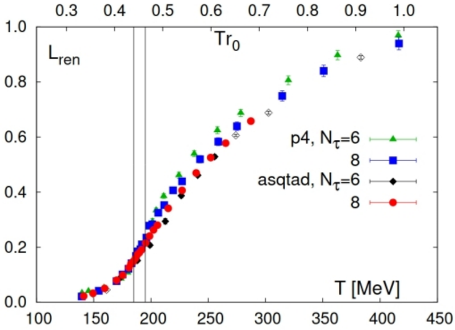
Smooth order parameters, ...

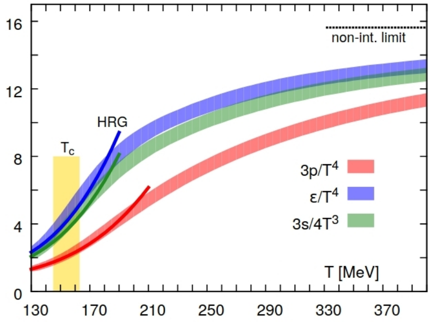




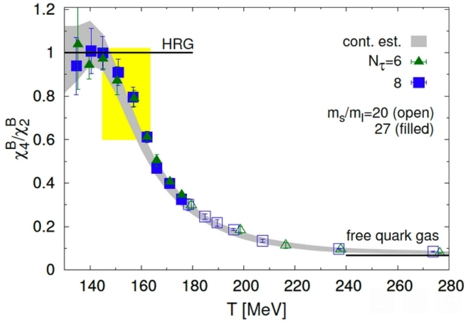
Bazavov et al., PRD (2014) **Bazavov et al., PRD (2017)**

..., smooth equation of state, ...

$$\frac{p}{T^4} = \sum_n \frac{1}{n!}\left(\frac{\mu_B}{T}\right)^n \chi_n^B, \quad \frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} = T^2 \frac{\partial^4 p}{\partial \mu_B^4} \Big/ \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial \mu_B^2}$$

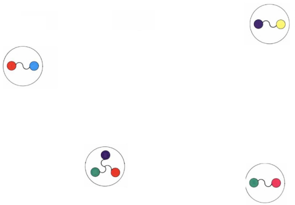


Bazavov et al., JHEP (2010)

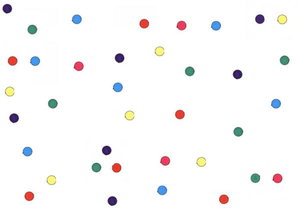


Bazavov et al., PRD (2009)

Hadronic gas

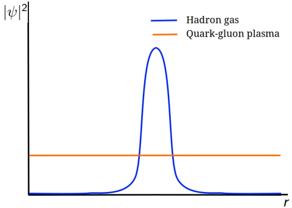


Quark-gluon plasma

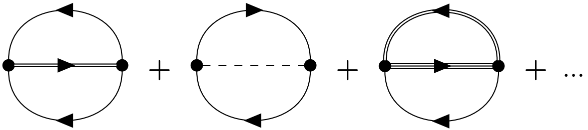


Can a catasyrophic rearrangement of ψ lead to a smooth thermodynamics?

A unified quark-hadron approach is needed



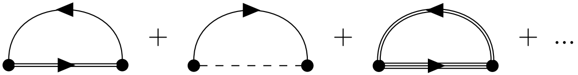
Cluster decomposition in two-loop approximation

$\varphi =$ 

G. Baym, L.P. Kadanoff, Phys. Rev. 124, 287 (1961); G. Baym, Phys. Rev. 127, 1391 (1962)

- **Two-loop self-energies & Dyson-Schwinger propagators**

$$\Pi_n = \frac{\delta\varphi}{\delta S_n}, \quad (S_n)^{-1} = (S_n^{free})^{-1} - \Pi_n, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$$

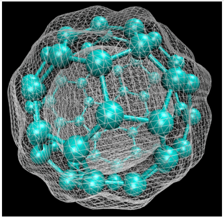
quarks: $\Pi_1 =$ 

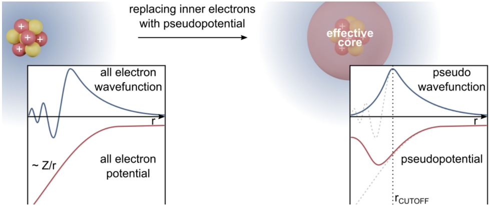
Dyson-Schwinger problem requires solving all $\mathbf{S_n}$ simultaneously

- **Mean-field approximation for quark propagators**

The Dyson-Schwinger problem reduces to a subsequent solving $\mathbf{S_n}$ using $\mathbf{S_{m<n}}$

Context: density functional theory





(Dirac)Brueckner-Hartree-Fock T-, G-matrix based theories

$\Updownarrow$

Density functional theory

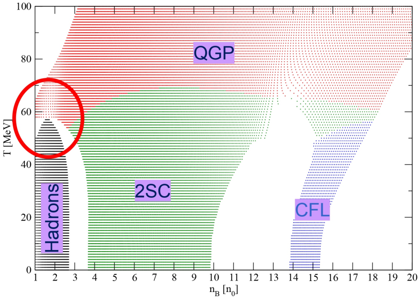
- **Many body problems**
- **Quantum chemistry**
- **Skyrme-type models for nuclear physics**
- **String Flip model for quark matter**
- **...**

Why? False quark dominance in hybrid quark-hadron EoS

- **Hadronic EoS consistent with astro (DDf4) + NJL model**

$$\Downarrow$$

False quark onset already @ T $\simeq$ 60 MeV



- **Hadron decays are energetically favorable**

$$M_q \simeq 330 MeV \qquad\qquad M_{meson} > 2M_q$$
$$M_\omega = 783 MeV \quad \Rightarrow \quad quarks\ are\ too\ light$$
$$M_\rho = 775 MeV \qquad\qquad to\ be\ confined$$

Effective quark "confinement" is needed

Confining density functional with Polyakov loop

$$\mathcal{L} = \overline{q}(i\partial\!\!\!/ + gA\!\!\!/ - \hat{m})q - \mathcal{U}_\chi - \mathcal{U}_\Phi, \quad \hat{m} = diag(m_u, m_d, m_s)$$

- **Confining density functional**

$$\mathcal{U}_\chi = D_0 \left[(1+\alpha)\langle\hat{\mathcal{O}}\rangle_0 - \hat{\mathcal{O}}\right]^{1/3}, \quad \hat{\mathcal{O}} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{a=0,8}\left[(\overline{q}\tau_a q)^2 + (\overline{q}i\gamma_5\tau_a q)^2\right]$$

D. Blaschke, O. Ivanytskyi, M. Shahrbaf, New Phenomena and New States of Matter in the Universe, pp. 317-342 (2023)

- **Expansion around mean-field solution**

$$\mathcal{U}_\chi = \underbrace{\mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}_{0^{th}\text{ order}} + \underbrace{\overline{q}\hat{\Sigma}q - \langle\overline{q}\hat{\Sigma}q\rangle}_{1^{st}\text{ order}}$$

$$\overbrace{-\sum_{f,f'}\left(\overline{f}f - \langle\overline{f}f\rangle\right)G_S^{ff'}\left(\overline{f'}f' - \langle\overline{f'}f'\rangle\right) - G_{PS}\sum_f\left(\overline{f}i\gamma_5 f\right)^2}^{2^{nd}\text{ order}} + \ldots$$

- **Mean-field self-energy and medium dependent couplings**

$$\hat{\Sigma} = diag\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{f}f\rangle}\right), \quad G_S^{ff'} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2\mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{f}f\rangle\partial\langle\overline{f'}f\rangle}, \quad G_{PS} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2\mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{f}i\gamma_5 f\rangle^2}$$

- **Polyakov loop potential $\mathcal{U}_\Phi$:** fitted to the pure SU(3) gauge lattice data

P. M. Lo, B. Friman, O. Kaczmarek, K. Redlich, C. Sasaki, Phys. Rev. D 88, 074502 (2013)

Comparison to the NJL model

- **Similarities:**

  - current-current interaction
  - (pseudo)scalar, vector, diquark, ... channels
  - the same vacuum phenomenology ($M_{\pi,K}$, $f_{\pi,K}$, $T_c = 156.5$ MeV)

- **Differences:**

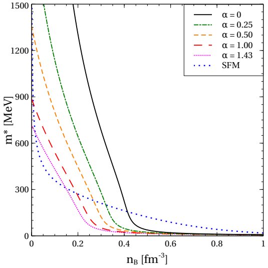
  - high m^* at low T, $\mu \Rightarrow$ **"confinement"**

$$\langle \overline{q}q \rangle = \langle \overline{q}q \rangle_0 \;\Rightarrow\; m^* = m - \frac{2G_0}{3\alpha^{2/3}\langle \overline{q}q \rangle_0^{1/3}}$$

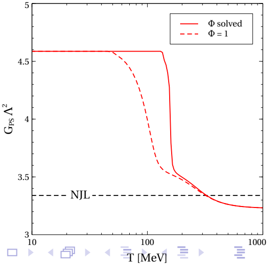
$$\Downarrow$$

$$m^* \to \infty \;\; at \;\; \alpha \to 0$$

  - medium dependent couplings



OI, D. Blaschke, PRD (2022)



Thermodynamic potential

$$\Omega = \Omega_{\text{quarks}} + \underbrace{\mathcal{U}_{\chi} - \langle \bar{q}\hat{\Sigma}q \rangle}_{\text{condensates}} + \mathcal{U}_{\phi} + \underbrace{\Omega_{\text{hadrons}} + \Omega_{\text{colored clusters}}}_{\text{multiquark clusters}}$$

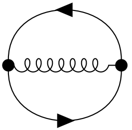
- **Quarks** coupled to Φ
  - Non-perturbative states at low momenta $k < \Lambda$

$$\Omega^{k<\Lambda}_{quarks} = -\frac{1}{\beta V} Tr \ln(\beta S^{-1}_{quarks})$$

  S_{quarks} - quark propagator @ mean-field

  - Perturbative states at high momenta $k > \Lambda$

$$\Omega^{k>\Lambda}_{quarks} = \frac{1}{2\beta V}$$



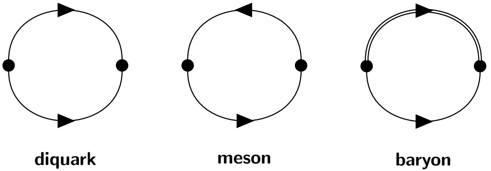
J.I. Kapusta, Finite Temperature Field Theory, Cambridge (1989)

- **Hadrons** - 62 mesons, 60+60 (anti)baryons states with $M < 2.6$ GeV
- **Colored multiquark states** - diquarks, tetraquarks, pentaquarks coupled to Φ

Generalized Beth-Uhlenbeck approach

- **Large size clusters as correlations of the smaller size ones ⇒ propagators**

polarization loops :



- **Phase shift of multiquark clusters**

$$S_n = |S_n| e^{i\delta_n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \delta_n = \Im \ln S_n$$

- **Generalized Beth-Uhlenbeck formula**

$$\Omega_n = \frac{d_n}{\kappa_n} \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\omega}{\pi} (tr_D)^{2-\kappa_n} \ln(\beta^{\kappa_n} S_n^{-1}) \sin^2 \delta_n \frac{\partial \delta_n}{\partial \omega}$$

$\kappa_n = 1$ - fermions, $\kappa_n = 2$ - bosons

G. Röpke, N.U. Bastian, D. Blaschke, T. Klähn, S. Typel, H. Wolter, NPA 897 (2013)

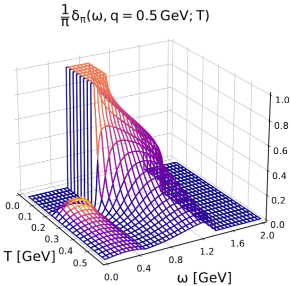
Phase shifts of multiquark states

- **Microscopic calculations for pions**

  K. Maslov, D. Blaschke, PRD 107, 094010 (2023)

  1. discontinuous jump at the on-shell energy below the dissociation temperature
  2. continuous growth at small energies above the dissociation temperature
  3. continuous fall above the decay threshold
  4. vanishing at high energies (Levonson's theorem)

  M. Wellner, Am. J. Phys. 32, 787–789 (1964)

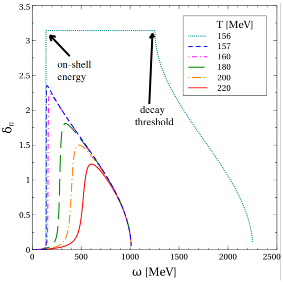


- **Parametric model of $\delta = \delta(\mathbf{T}, \omega)$**

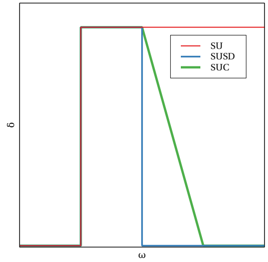
  D. Blaschke, M. Cierniak, O. Ivanytskyi, G. Röpke, arxiv:2308.07950 [nucl-th]

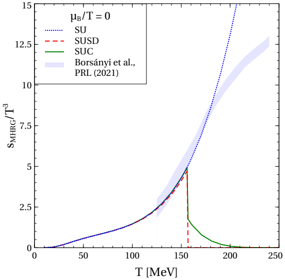
  1. parametric expression reproduces all the properties of the microscopic calculations
  2. T-dependence of the hadron masses & widths agree with the microscopic calculations
  3. requires hadron decay threshold given by quark masses $M_{u,d,s}$

$$M_h^{\mathrm{Th}} = N_h^u M_u + N_h^d M_d + N_h^s M_s$$



- **Step-up (SU)**
  1. is generated by the pole of $S_{n>1}$
  2. corresponds to a bound multiquark state
  3. is present only below the dissociation temperature
  4. generates a HRG-like term in Ω
- **Step-down (SUSD)**
  1. rough account of the decay threshold
  2. partially/totally compensates HRG-like term in Ω
- **Continuum (SUC)**
  1. corresponds to a scattering multiquark state
  2. partially compensates HRG-like term in Ω

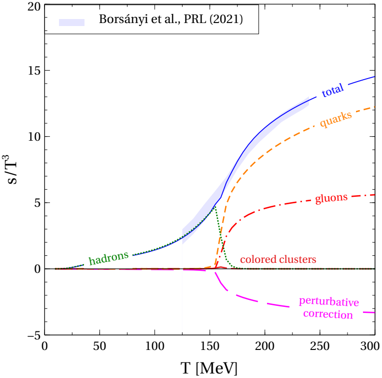




Entropy density

$$s = -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial T}$$

- **Low T**
  1. hadron dominance
- **High T**
  1. quark-gluon dominance
  2. negative perturbative contribution
- **Colored multiquark states ($\mu_B = 0$ only)**
  1. suppressed by the Polyakov loop at high T
  2. suppressed by high mass at high T



Chiral condensate

$$\langle \bar{f} f \rangle = -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial m_f} = \underbrace{2N_c \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{M_f}{E_f} (f_f^+ + f_f^- - 1)}_{\textbf{quarks}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\sum_{n>1} \frac{d_n \sigma_n^f}{m_f} \int \frac{d\mathbf{k}}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d\omega}{\pi} \frac{M_n}{\omega} (f_n^+ + f_n^-) \sin^2 \delta_n \frac{\partial \delta_n}{\partial \omega}}_{\textbf{multiquark clusters}}$$

- **σ-factor**
  1. σ_π^f, σ_K^f – defined from the GMOR relations
  2. other multiquark clusters

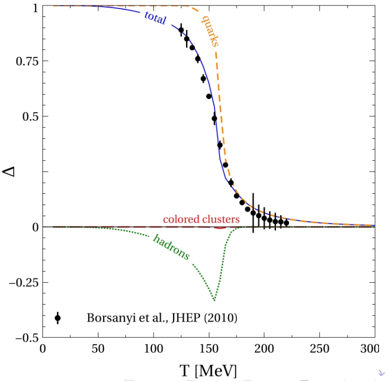
$$\sigma_n^f = m_f \frac{\partial M_n}{\partial m_f} = m_f N_n^f$$

J. Jankowski, D. Blaschke, M. Spalinski, PRD 87, 10 (2013)

- **Scaled chiral condensate**

$$\Delta = \frac{m_s \langle \bar{l} l \rangle - m_l \langle \bar{s} s \rangle}{m_s \langle \bar{l} l \rangle_0 - m_l \langle \bar{s} s \rangle_0}$$

Almost constant quark term below T_c
Hadrons are necessary to reproduce the lQCD data



Cumulants and composition

$$\frac{p}{T^4} = \sum_n \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\mu_B}{T}\right)^n \chi_n^B, \quad \chi_n^B = T^{n-4} \frac{\partial^4 p}{\partial \mu_B^4}$$

- **Boltzmann hadron gas**

$$\frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} = 1$$

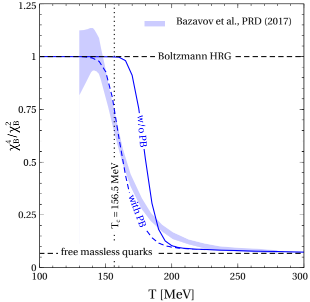
- **Free massless quarks**

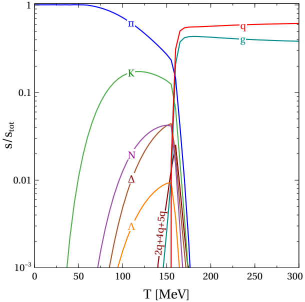
$$\frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B} = \frac{1}{N_c^2} \cdot \frac{6}{\pi^2}$$

- χ_4^B / χ_2^B **probes the quark-to-baryon ratio?**

Only asymptotically

Evidences a repulsive interaction among baryons





Conclusions

- A unified EoS of strongly interacting matter based on a cluster decomposition approach
- Agreement with the lattice QCD data on entropy density and chiral condensate

  (EPJ A 60 (2024) for baryon density)
- Sudden switching between partonic and hadronic degrees of freedom

Confining density functional @ $N_f = 2$

$$\mathcal{L} = \overline{q}(i\partial\!\!\!/ - m)q - \mathcal{U}, \quad \mathcal{U} = D_0 \left[(1+\alpha)\langle\overline{q}q\rangle_0^2 - (\overline{q}q)^2 - (\overline{q}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5 q)^2\right]^{\varkappa}$$

O.Ivanytskyi, D. Blaschke, PRD 105, 114042 (2022)

D_0 - coupling, controls interaction strength

α - dimensionless constant, controls vacuum quark mass

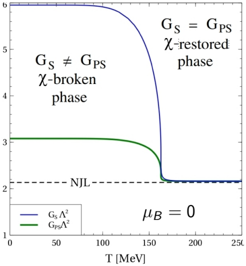
$\langle\overline{q}q\rangle_0$ - χ-condensate in vacuum (introduced for the sake of convenience)

- **Comparison to the NJL model**
  - $\varkappa = 1$: NJL model
  - $\varkappa = 1/3$: String Flip model

    mean-filed self-energy $\Sigma = \frac{\partial\mathcal{U}}{\partial\langle q^+q\rangle} \propto \overbrace{\langle q^+q\rangle^{-1/3}}^{\text{separation}}$

    C.J.Horowitz, E.J. Moniz, J. W. Negele, PRD 31, 1689 (1985)

    G. Röpke, D. Blaschke, H. Schultz, PRD 34, 3499 (1986)

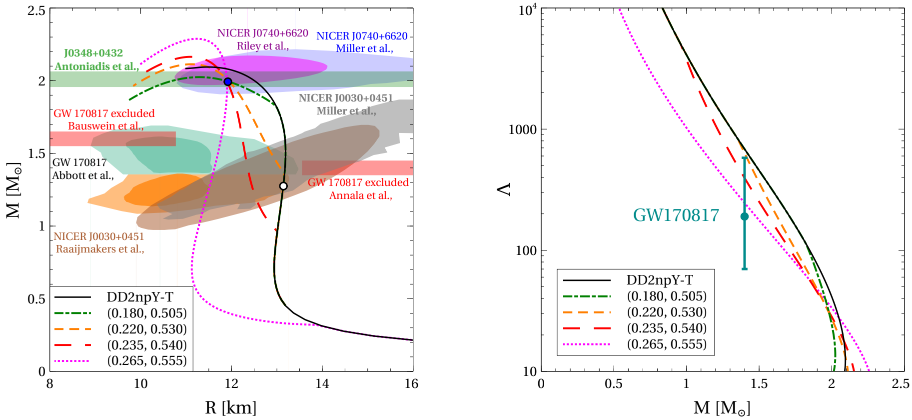


- **Dimensionality**

$$\begin{array}{l}[\mathcal{U}] = energy^4 \\ [\overline{q}q] = energy^3\end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad [D_0]_{\varkappa=1/3} = energy^2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} string \\ tension \end{array}\right]$$

self energy = [string tension] × separation ⇒ "confinement"?

Modeling neutron stars with quark cores @ $N_f = 2$



O.Ivanytskyi, D. Blaschke, PRD 105, 114042 (2022)

Agreement with the observational constraints

on mass-radius relation and tidal deformability of neutron stars

Expansion around mean-field solution @ $N_f = 2$

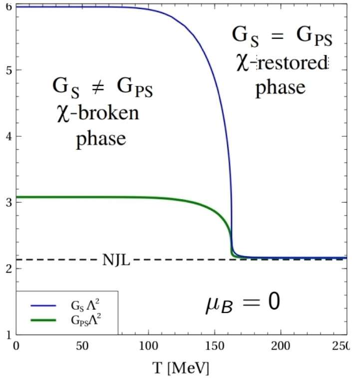
$$\mathcal{U} = \underbrace{\mathcal{U}_{MF}}_{0^{\text{th}}\ \text{order}} + \underbrace{(\overline{q}q - \langle\overline{q}q\rangle)\,\Sigma_{MF}}_{1^{\text{st}}\ \text{order}} - \underbrace{G_S\,(\overline{q}q - \langle\overline{q}q\rangle)^2 - G_{PS}\,(\overline{q}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5 q)^2}_{2^{\text{nd}}\ \text{order}} + \ldots$$

- **Mean-field scalar self-energy**

$$\Sigma_S = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}_{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{q}q\rangle}$$

- **Effective medium dependent couplings**

$$G_S = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{U}_{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{q}q\rangle^2}, \qquad G_{PS} = -\frac{1}{6}\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{U}_{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{q}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5 q\rangle^2}$$



Expansion around mean-field solution @ $N_f = 2$

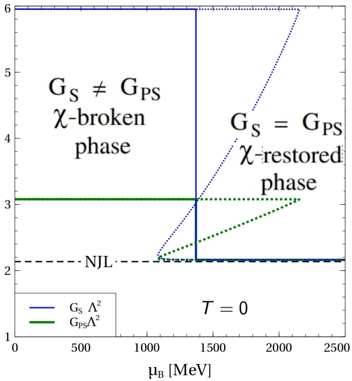
$$\mathcal{U} = \underbrace{\mathcal{U}_{MF}}_{0^{\text{th}}\ \text{order}} + \underbrace{(\bar{q}q - \langle\bar{q}q\rangle)\,\Sigma_{MF}}_{1^{\text{st}}\ \text{order}} - \underbrace{G_S\,(\bar{q}q - \langle\bar{q}q\rangle)^2 - G_{PS}\,(\bar{q}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5 q)^2}_{2^{\text{nd}}\ \text{order}} + \dots$$

- **Mean-field scalar self-energy**

$$\Sigma_S = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}_{MF}}{\partial\langle\bar{q}q\rangle}$$

- **Effective medium dependent couplings**

$$G_S = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2\mathcal{U}_{MF}}{\partial\langle\bar{q}q\rangle^2}, \qquad G_{PS} = -\frac{1}{6}\frac{\partial^2\mathcal{U}_{MF}}{\partial\langle\bar{q}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5 q\rangle^2}$$



Comparison to NJL model @ $N_f = 2$

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{q}(i\partial\!\!\!/ - \underbrace{(m + \Sigma_S)}_{\textbf{effective mass m}^*})q + G_S(\bar{q}q)^2 + G_{PS}\left(\bar{q}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5 q\right)^2 + \cdots + \mathcal{L}_V + \mathcal{L}_D$$

- **Similarities:**
  - current-current interaction
  - (pseudo)scalar, vector, diquark, ... channels
- **Differences:**
  - high m^* at low T, $\mu \Rightarrow$ **"confinement"**

$$\langle\bar{q}q\rangle = \langle\bar{q}q\rangle_0 \;\Rightarrow\; m^* = m - \frac{2G_0}{3\alpha^{2/3}\langle\bar{q}q\rangle_0^{1/3}}$$

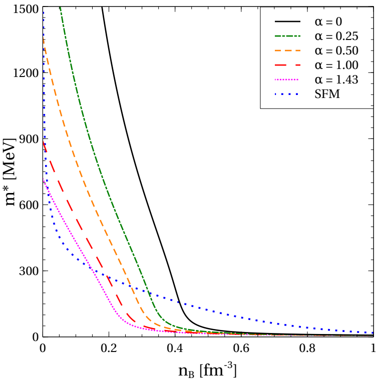
$$\Downarrow$$

$$m^* \to \infty \; at \; \alpha \to 0$$

  - medium dependent couplings:

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \text{low} & T,\ \mu, & \Rightarrow & G_S \neq G_{PS} & \Rightarrow & \chi\text{-broken} \\ \text{high} & T,\ \mu, & \Rightarrow & G_S = G_{PS} & \Rightarrow & \chi\text{-symmetric} \end{array}$$

T = 0



Confining density functional with Polyakov loop @ $N_f = 3$

$$\mathcal{L} = \overline{q}(i\partial\!\!\!/ + gA\!\!\!/ - \hat{m})q - \mathcal{U}_\chi - \mathcal{U}_\Phi, \quad \hat{m} = diag(m_u, m_d, m_s)$$

A_μ - homogeneous static gluon field in the Polyakov gauge

- **Density functional**

$$\mathcal{U}_\chi = D_0 \left[(1+\alpha)\langle\hat{\mathcal{O}}\rangle_0 - \hat{\mathcal{O}}\right]^{1/3}, \quad \hat{\mathcal{O}} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{a=0,8}\left[(\overline{q}\tau_a q)^2 + (\overline{q}i\gamma_5\tau_a q)^2\right]$$

D. Blaschke, O. Ivanytskyi, M. Shahrbaf, 2202.05061 [nucl-th]

- **Polyakov loop potential**

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{N_c} Tr_c \exp(i\beta A_0), \quad M_H = 1 - 6\bar{\Phi}\Phi + 4\left(\Phi^3 + \bar{\Phi}^3\right) - 3\left(\bar{\Phi}\Phi\right)^2$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}_\Phi}{T^4} = -\frac{1}{2}a\bar{\Phi}\Phi + b\log M_H + \frac{1}{2}c\left(\Phi^3 + \bar{\Phi}^3\right) + d\left(\bar{\Phi}\Phi\right)^2$$

T-dependence of a, b, c, d is fitted to the pure SU(3) gauge lattice data

P. M. Lo, B. Friman, O. Kaczmarek, K. Redlich, C. Sasaki, Phys. Rev. D 88, 074502 (2013)

Expansion around mean-field solution @ $N_f = 3$

$$\mathcal{U}_\chi = \underbrace{\mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}_{0^{th}\ \text{order}} + \underbrace{\overline{q}\hat{\Sigma}q - \langle\overline{q}\hat{\Sigma}q\rangle}_{1^{st}\ \text{order}}$$

$$\underbrace{- \sum_{f,f'} \left(\overline{f}f - \langle\overline{f}f\rangle\right) G_S^{ff'} \left(\overline{f'}f' - \langle\overline{f'}f'\rangle\right) - G_{PS} \sum_f \left(\overline{f}i\gamma_5 f\right)^2}_{2^{nd}\ \text{order}} + \ldots$$

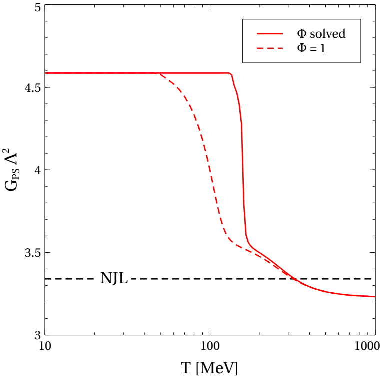
- **Mean-field scalar self-energy**

$$\hat{\Sigma} = diag(\Sigma_u, \Sigma_d, \Sigma_s), \quad \Sigma_f = \frac{\partial \mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{f}f\rangle}$$

- **Effective medium dependent couplings**

$$G_S^{ff'} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{f}f\rangle\partial\langle\overline{f'}f\rangle}$$

$$G_{PS} = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{U}_\chi^{MF}}{\partial\langle\overline{f}i\gamma_5 f\rangle^2}$$

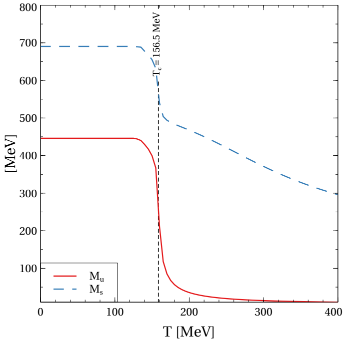


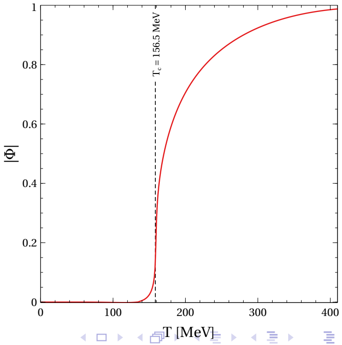
RDF setup

- **Fitting vacuum phenomenology**

$$\begin{cases} M_\pi = 140 \ MeV \\ F_\pi = 93 \ MeV \\ M_K = 494 \ MeV \\ F_K = 112 \ MeV \\ T_c = 156.5 \ MeV \end{cases} \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} m_u = m_d = 4.4 \ MeV \\ m_s = 134.8 \ MeV \\ \Lambda = 636.1 \ MeV \\ \sqrt{D_0} = 729.6 \ MeV \\ \alpha = 1.44 \end{array}$$

- **Effective masses and Polyakov loop**





Mass-spectrum

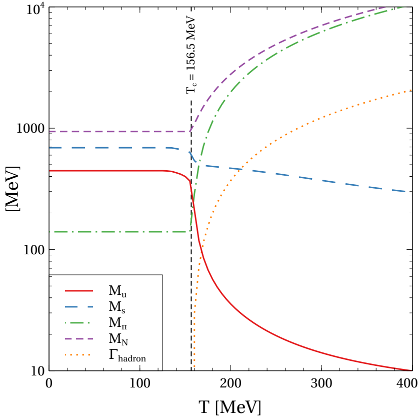
$$M_{n>1} = M_{n>1}^{vacuum} + A(T - T_c)\theta(T - T_c)$$

$$\Gamma_{n>1} = B\theta(T - T_c)$$

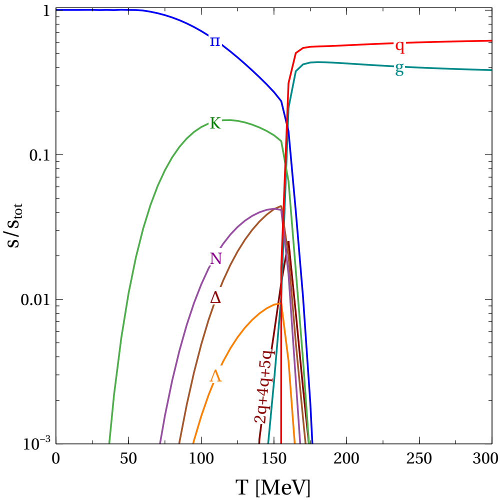
$T_c = 156.6$ MeV, A, B - fitted to lQCD

- **Low T (χ-broken matter)**
  1. heavy quarks
  2. stable multiquark clusters
  3. constant mass of multiquark states
  4. zero width of multiquark states

- **High T (χ-symmetric matter)**
  1. light quarks
  2. unstable multiquark clusters
  3. growing mass of multiquark states
  4. growing width of multiquark states



Composition



Sharp switching between partonic & hadronic degrees of freedom