Quark Confinement and the Hadron Spectrum XI



Contribution ID: 97

Type: not specified

Nonuniform phases in the 't Hooft extended Nambu-Jona-Lasinio Model

Tuesday 9 September 2014 15:00 (20 minutes)

The possible existence of nonuniform phases in cold dense quark matter in the light quark sector (u, d and s) is adressed using the Nambu–Jona-Lasinio Model extended to include flavor-mixing 't Hooft determinant. The effect of changes in the coupling strengths of the model as well as that of the value of the current mass of the strange quark is discussed.

It is seen that the inclusion of the strange sector actually catalyses the appearance of these nonuniform phases extending the domain for their appearance.

Summary

The Nambu–Jona-Lasinio model [1] is a simple, yet powerful, tool in the study of strongly interacting matter in the low energy nonperturbative regime. The inclusion of flavor mixing through the 't Hooft determinant [2] breaks the unwanted axial symmetry.

The possibility of nonuniform phases characterized by a spatially periodic chiral condensate has been the subject of intense investigation (for a recent review see for instance [3]).

The results pertaining the inclusion of the strange quark in these nonuniform phases, which is of great importance for a realistic description of dense quark matter, was done for the first time by the authors in [4]. There it was shown that flavor mixing of the strange and light quarks allows for existence of a much larger baryonic chemical potential window for the formation of a stable dual chiral-wave state as compared to the two-flavor case. In addition, strangeness catalyzes the occurrence of a new branch of nonhomogeneous solutions at moderate densities. The modulation of the chiral condensates in the light quark sector is taken to be one dimensional, while strangeness is embedded as a homogeneous condensate in the spontaneously broken phase of chiral symmetry. A finite current quark mass for the strange quark is incorporated, while the up and down current masses are set to zero. In that case the modulation considered provides an exact analytic solution for the

system. Despite the simplicity of the ansatz, the emerging phase diagram displays a very rich structure.

[1] Y. Nambu and G. Jona-Lasinio, Phys. Rev. 122, 345 (1961); Y. Nambu and G. Jona-Lasinio, Phys. Rev. 124, 246 (1961); V. G. Vaks and A. I. Larkin., Zh. Éksp. Teor. Fiz. 40, 282 (1961).[Sov. Phys. JETP 13, 192 (1961)].

[2] G. 't Hooft, Phys. Rev. D 14, 3432 (1976); V. Bernard, R. L. Jaffe, and U. G. Meissner, Phys. Lett. B198, 92 (1987); V. Bernard, R. L. Jaffe, and U. G. Meissner, Nucl. Phys. B308, 753 (1988); H. Reinhardt and R. Alkofer, Phys. Lett. B 207, 482 (1988).

[3] Michael Buballa and Stefano Carignano, arXiv:1406.1367 [hep-ph]

[4] J. Moreira, B. Hiller, W. Broniowski, A.A. Osipov, A.H. Blin, Phys.Rev. D89 (2014) 036009 arXiv:1312.4942[hep-ph]

Author: MOREIRA, Joao (Centro de Fisica Computacional, Departamento de Fisica da Universidade de Coimbra)

Co-authors: Prof. OSIPOV, Alexander Andreevich (Center for Computional Physics, Physics Department of the University of Coimbra); Prof. ALEX, Blin (Center for Computional Physics, Physics Department of the University of Coimbra); Prof. HILLER, Brigitte (Center for Computational Physics, Physics Department of the University of Coimbra); BRONIOWSKI, Wojciech (IFJ PAN)

Presenter: MOREIRA, Joao (Centro de Fisica Computacional, Departamento de Fisica da Universidade de Coimbra)

Session Classification: Parallel VI: F3 Nuclear and Astroparticle Physics

Track Classification: Section F: Nuclear and Astroparticle Physics