On the phase diagram of the Nambu Jona-Lasinio Lagrangian

in collaboration with
J. Torres-Rincon, D. Fuseau, E. Bratkovskaya

Jörg Aichelin

Subatech - CNRS
École des Mines de Nantes - Université de Nantes
44300 Nantes, France

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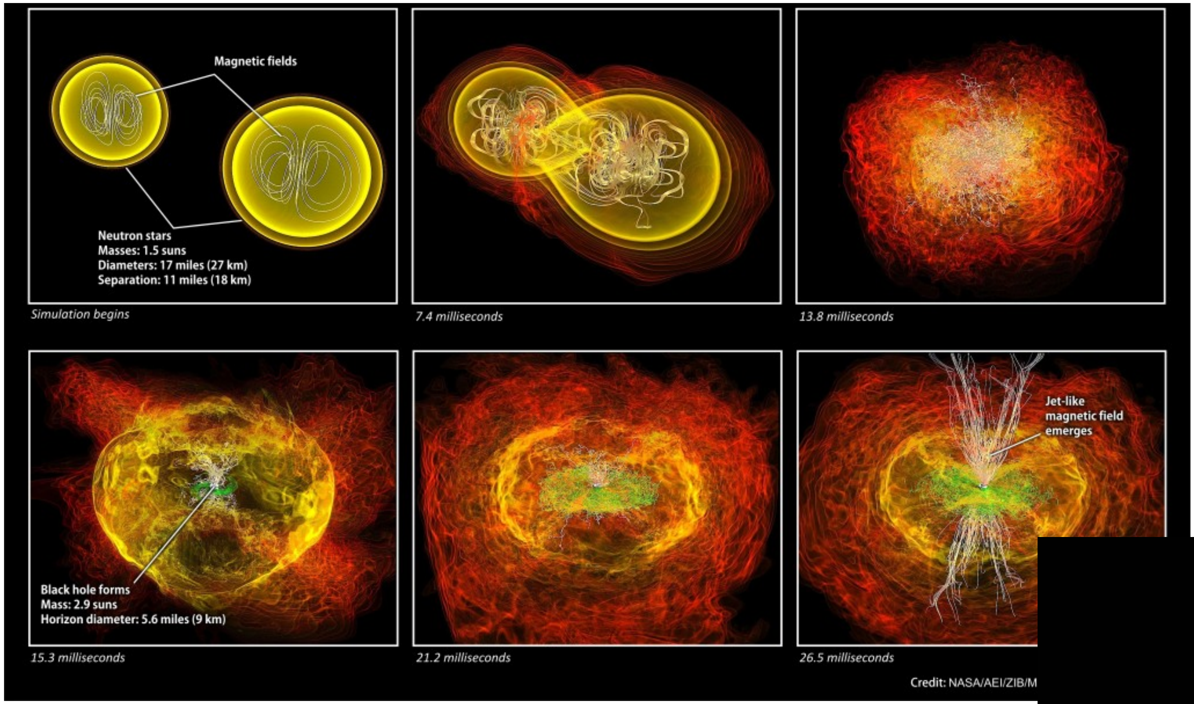
Simulations of Neutron Stars, Neutron Star Collisions and Heavy Ion Collisions

need the same input

PHASE DIAGRAMM OF STRONGLY INTERACING MATTER s(T,μ), ε(T,μ)

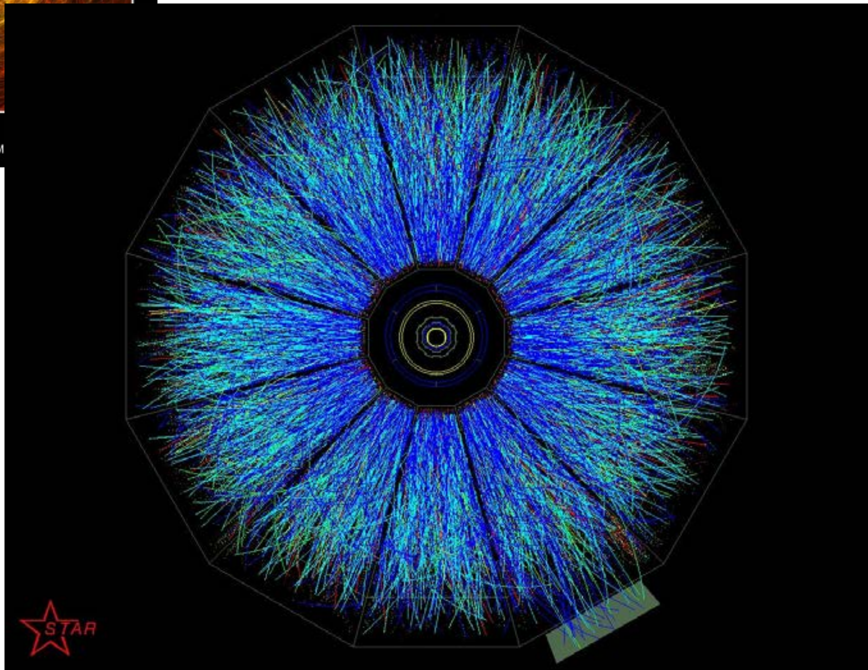


Heavy ion collision:

symmetric nuclear matter

$d = u$

$0 < \rho < 4\rho_0$



Neutron Star collisions

asymmetric matter

$d > u$

$0 < \rho < 8\rho_0$

What are the problems?

Why not calculate simply?
Quantumchromodynamics (QCD) can be calculated on a lattice

but only for $\mu=0$ (same number of quarks and antiquarks)

Taylor expansion allows for calculations for $\mu/T \ll 1$

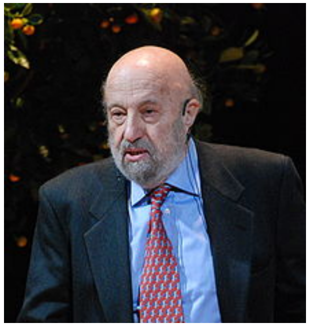
Neutron Stars as well as Heavy Ions have a finite chemical potential

- either assumptions about continuation to finite μ
- or effective theories which allow for such an extension intrinsically

Effective Lagrangian to study phase phase diagram and phase transitions at finite chemical potential (NICA,FAIR, neutron stars)

The Nambu Jona Lasinio Lagrangian is such an effective field theory

- ❑ allows for predictions for finite T and μ
- ❑ needs as input only vacuum values + YM Polyakov loop
- ❑ shares the symmetries with the QCD Lagrangian
- ❑ can be « derived » from QCD Lagrangian

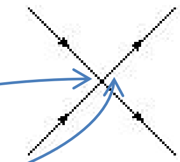


Nambu

Jona-Lasinio

- The NJL and the PNJL Lagrangian
- How to construct Mesons and Baryons?
- How to get the phase diagram P(T,μ)
- Comparison with lattice data and calculations at finite μ

NJL Lagrangian

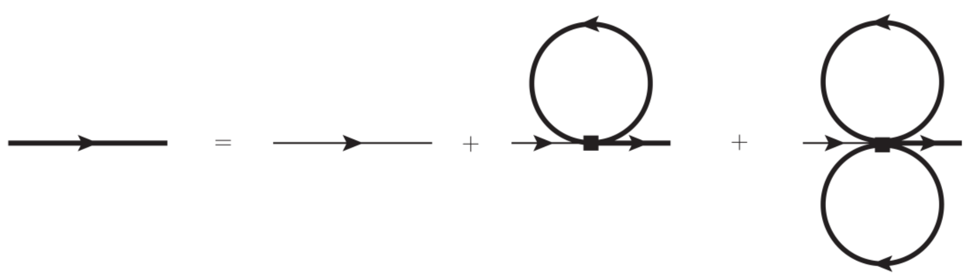


$$\mathscr{L}_{NJL} = \bar{\Psi}_i(i\gamma_\mu\partial^\mu - \hat{M}_0)\Psi_i - G_c^2 \; [\bar{\Psi}_i\gamma^\mu T^a \delta_{ij}\Psi_j] \; [\bar{\Psi}_k\gamma_\mu T^a \delta_{kl}\Psi_l]$$

$$+ \; H \det_{ij} [\bar{\Psi}_i(1-\gamma_5)\Psi_j] - H \det_{ij} [\bar{\psi}_i(1+\gamma_5)\psi_j]$$

: $\mathscr{L}_{NJL}$ Shares the symmetries with the QCD Lagrangian (color we discuss later)

Allows for calculating effective quark masses:



$$M = \hat{M}_0 - 4G < \bar{\psi}\psi > +2H < \bar{\psi}'\psi' >< \bar{\psi}''\psi'' >$$

But contains only quarks

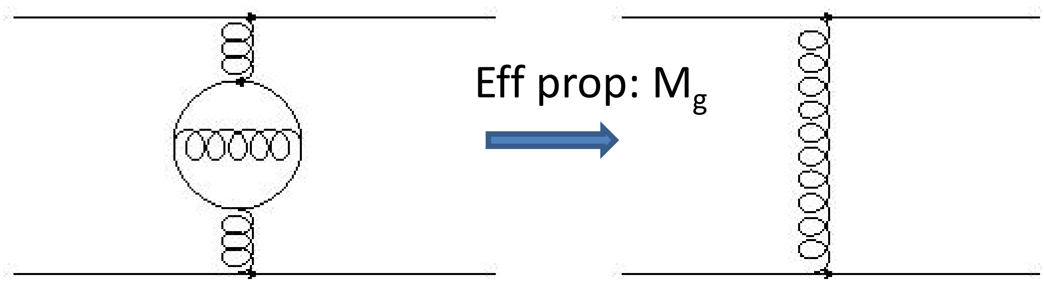
no gluons and

no hadrons

But: NJL results for the phase diagram P(T,µ) do not agree with lattice QCD

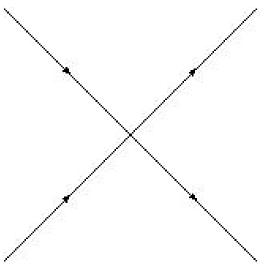
NJL Lagrangian

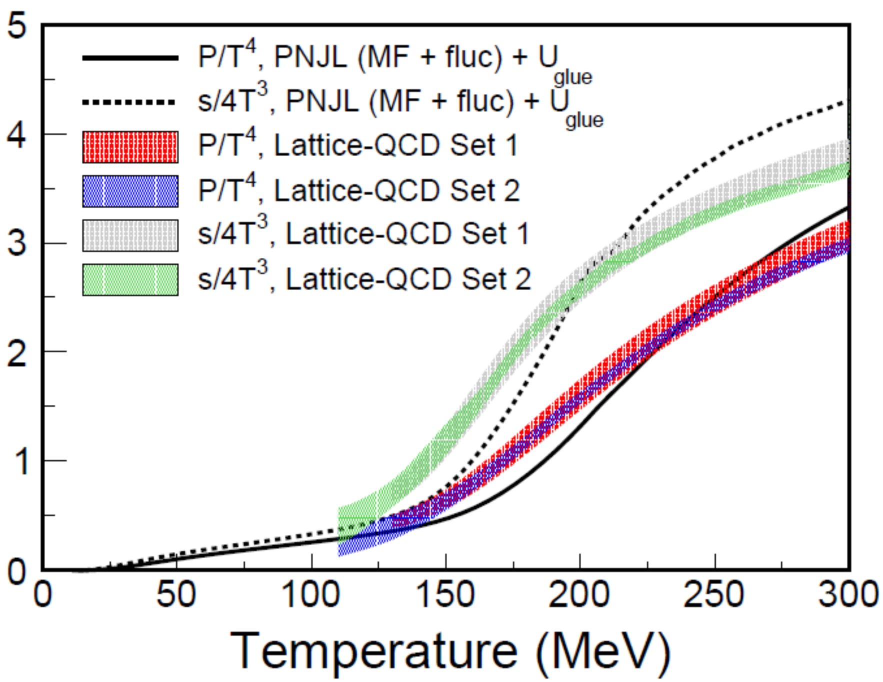
⇒ An *effective Lagrangian* with the same symmetries for the quark degrees of freedom as QCD can be obtained by discarding the gluon dynamics completely.



$$\frac{1}{q^2 - M^2}$$

M>>q





Renewed interest because

Going beyond leading order in N_c + including a gluon mean field potential brings PNJL energy density and entropy density closer to lattice results

Phys.Rev. C96, 045205

Polyakov NJL: gluons on a static level

Eur.Phys.J. C49 (2007) 213-217

It is not possible to introduce gluons as dynamical degrees of freedom without spoiling the simplicity of the NJL Lagrangian which allows for real calculations

but

one can introduce gluons through an effective potential for the Polyakov loop

$$\frac{\mathbf{U}(\mathbf{T},\mathbf{\Phi},\bar{\mathbf{\Phi}})}{\mathbf{T}^4} = -\frac{\mathbf{b}_2(\mathbf{T})}{2}\bar{\mathbf{\Phi}}\mathbf{\Phi} - \frac{\mathbf{b}_3}{6}\left(\mathbf{\Phi}^3 + \bar{\mathbf{\Phi}}^3\right) + \frac{\mathbf{b}_4}{4}(\bar{\mathbf{\Phi}}\mathbf{\Phi})^3$$

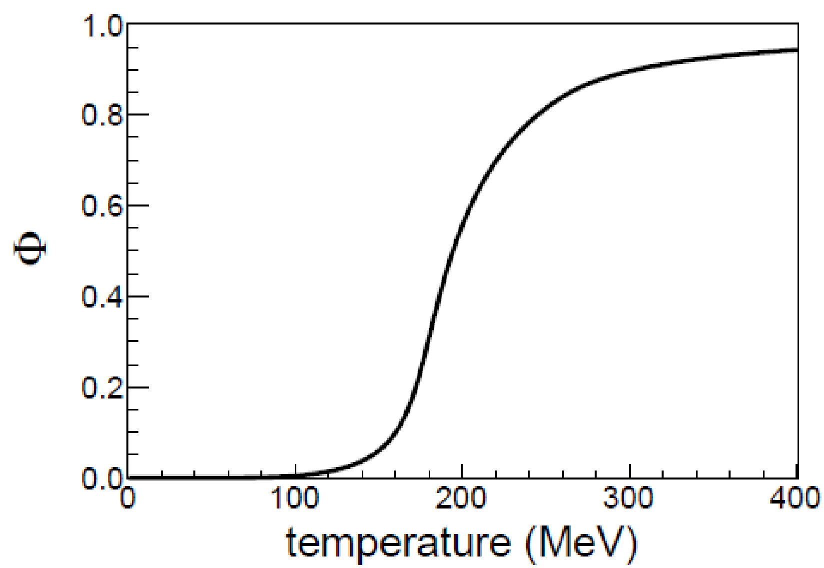
$$b_2(T) = a_0 + \left(\frac{a_1}{1+\tau}\right) + \frac{a_2}{(1+\tau)^2} + \frac{a_3}{(1+\tau)^3} \qquad \tau = f\frac{T - T_{glue}}{T_{glue}} \qquad T_{glue} = a + bT + cT^2 + dT^3 + e\frac{1}{T}$$

a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3	b_3	b_4	a	b	c	d	e	f
6.75	-1.95	2.625	-7.44	0.75	7.5	0.086	0.36	0.57	-1.15	-0.0005	0.57

Parameters-> right pressure in the SB limit

Φ is the order parameter of the deconfinement transition

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{N_c}}\,\mathrm{Tr_c}\,\langle \mathbf{P}\exp\left(-\int_0^\beta \mathbf{d}\tau \mathbf{A}_0(\mathbf{x},\tau)\right)\rangle$$

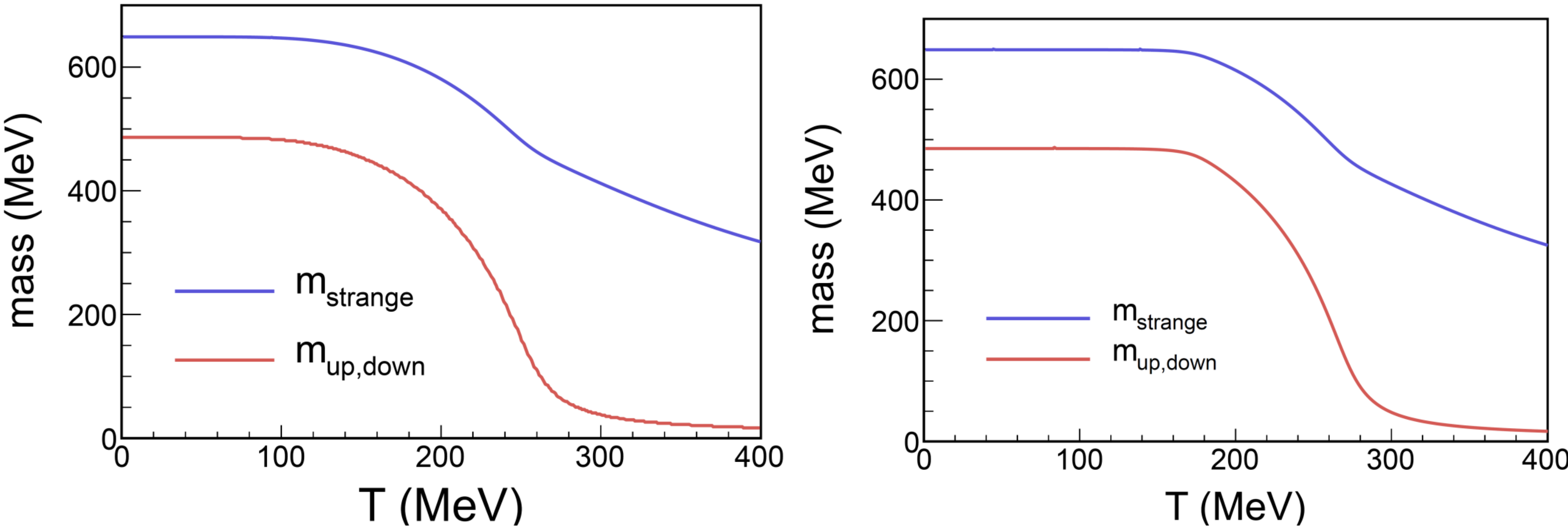


Quark Masses in NJL and PNJL

Quark masses are obtained by minimizing the grand canonical potential

$$\mathbf{M} = \hat{\mathbf{M}}_0 - 4\mathbf{G} < \bar{\psi}\psi > +2\mathbf{H} < \bar{\psi}'\psi' >< \bar{\psi}''\psi'' >$$

NJL PNJL



In PNJL the transition is steeper than in NJL

How can we get mesons?

Quarks are the degrees of freedom of the Lagrangian

To study the phase transition we need mesons

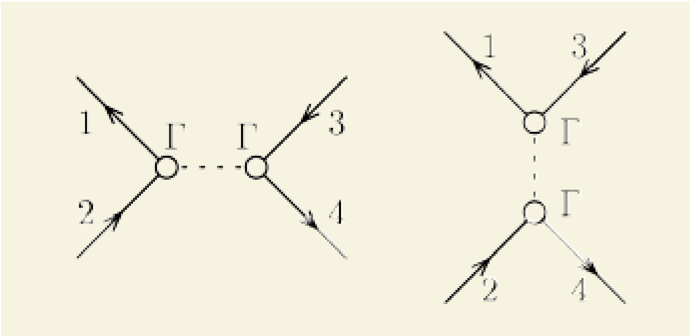
Use a Trick : Fierz transformation of the original Lagrangian

Fierz Transformation allows for a reordering of the field operators in 4 point contact interactions. It is simultaneously applied in Dirac, color and flavor space

Example in Dirac space:

$$(\bar{\chi}\gamma^{\mu}\psi)(\bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}\chi) = (\bar{\chi}\chi)(\bar{\psi}\psi) - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\chi}\gamma^{\mu}\chi)(\bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}\psi) - \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\chi}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_5\psi) - (\bar{\chi}\gamma_5\chi)(\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\psi)$$

Scalar vector peudovector pseudoscalar



How can we get mesons? II

$$\mathscr{L}_{int} = -\mathbf{G_c^2}\ [\bar{\Psi}_i \gamma^\mu \mathbf{T^a} \delta_{ij} \Psi_j]\ [\bar{\Psi}_k \gamma_\mu \mathbf{T^a} \delta_{kl} \Psi_l]$$

Fierz transformation transforms original Lagrangian to one for mesons

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{Pseudo\ scalar}} = \mathbf{G}\ (\Psi_i\ \tau^a_{il}\ 1\!\!1_c i\gamma_5\ \Psi_l)\ (\Psi_k\ \tau^a_{kj}\ 1\!\!1_c i\gamma_5\ \Psi_j)\ ; \qquad \mathbf{G} = \frac{\mathbf{N_c^2} - 1}{\mathbf{N_c^2}} \mathbf{G_c}$$

$\mathscr{K}$

Singulet in color mixing of flavour

Similar terms can be obtained for

Vector mesons γ_μ

Scalar Mesons 1

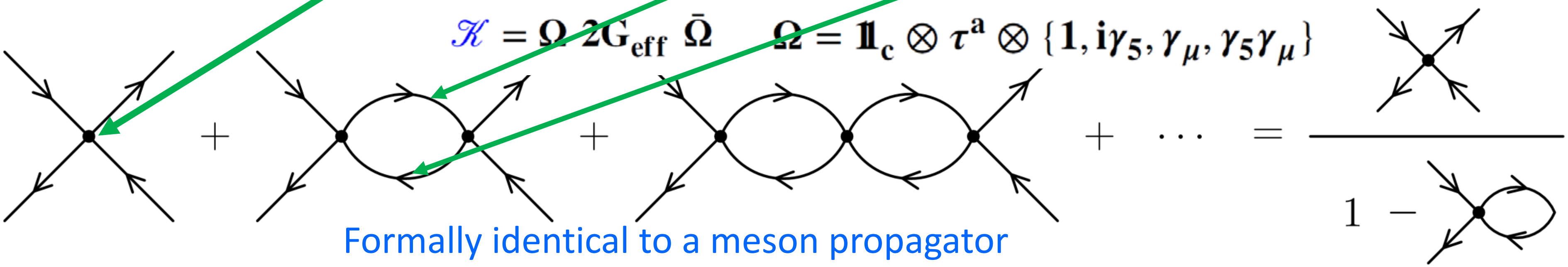
Pseudovector mesons $\gamma_\mu \gamma_5$

How can we get mesons? III

We use $\mathscr{K}$ as a kernel for a Bethe-Salpeter equation (relativistic Lippmann-Schwinger eq.)

$$\mathbf{T(p)} = \mathscr{K} + \mathrm{i}\int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4}\, \mathscr{K}\, S\left(k+\frac{p}{2}\right) S\left(k-\frac{p}{2}\right) \mathbf{T(p)}$$

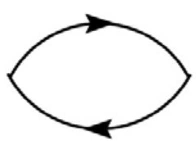
$$\mathscr{K} = \Omega\, 2G_{\mathrm{eff}}\, \bar{\Omega} \qquad \Omega = \mathbb{1}_c \otimes \tau^a \otimes \{1, i\gamma_5, \gamma_\mu, \gamma_5\gamma_\mu\}$$



Formally identical to a meson propagator

In (P)NJL one can sum up this series analytically:

$$\mathbf{T(p)} = \frac{2G_{\mathrm{eff}}}{1 - 2G_{\mathrm{eff}}\Pi(p)}, \qquad \Pi(p_0, \mathbf{p}) = -\frac{1}{\beta}\sum_n \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3}\Omega\, S\left(k+\frac{p}{2}\right)\Omega\, S\left(k-\frac{p}{2}\right)$$

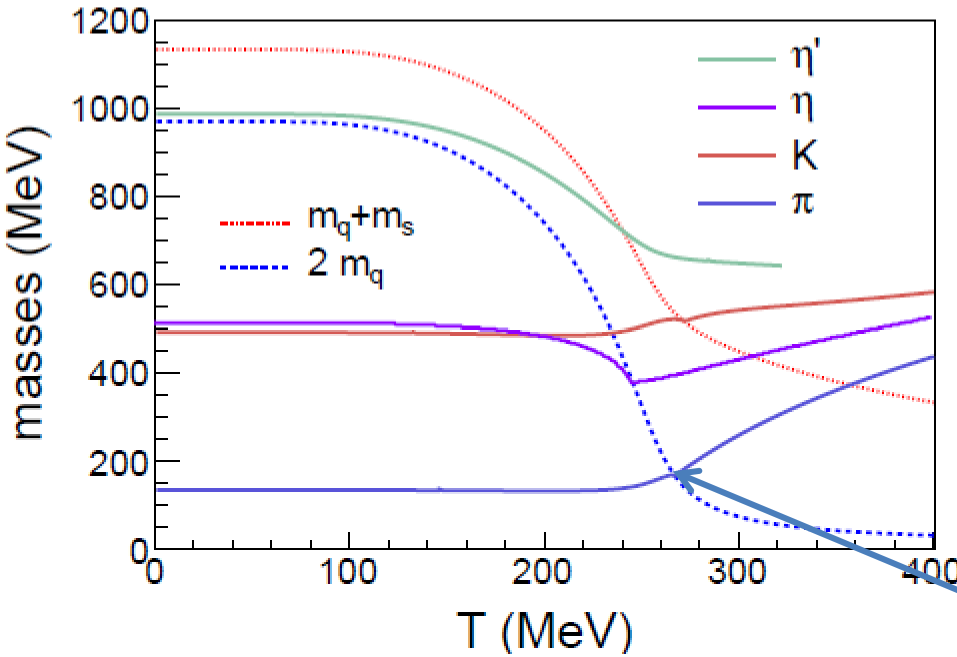


$\equiv \Pi$

How to get mesons? IV

The meson pole mass and the width one obtains by solving:

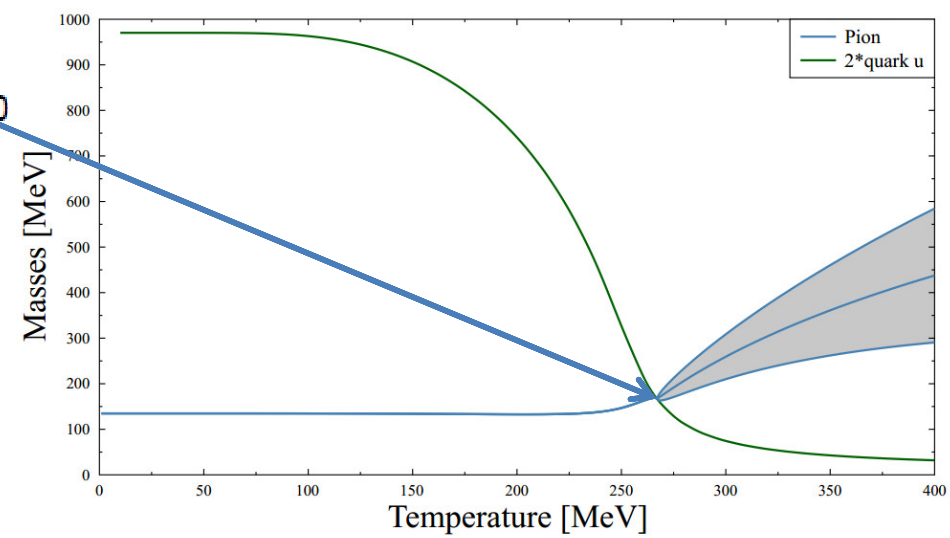
$$1 - 2G_{eff}\ \Pi(p_0 = M_{meson} - i\Gamma_{meson}/2, p = 0) = 0$$



masses of pseudoscalar mesons and of quarks at μ = 0

At T=0 physical and calculated mass agree quite well

When mesons become unstable they develop a width



Baryons

Phys.Rev. C91 (2015) 065206

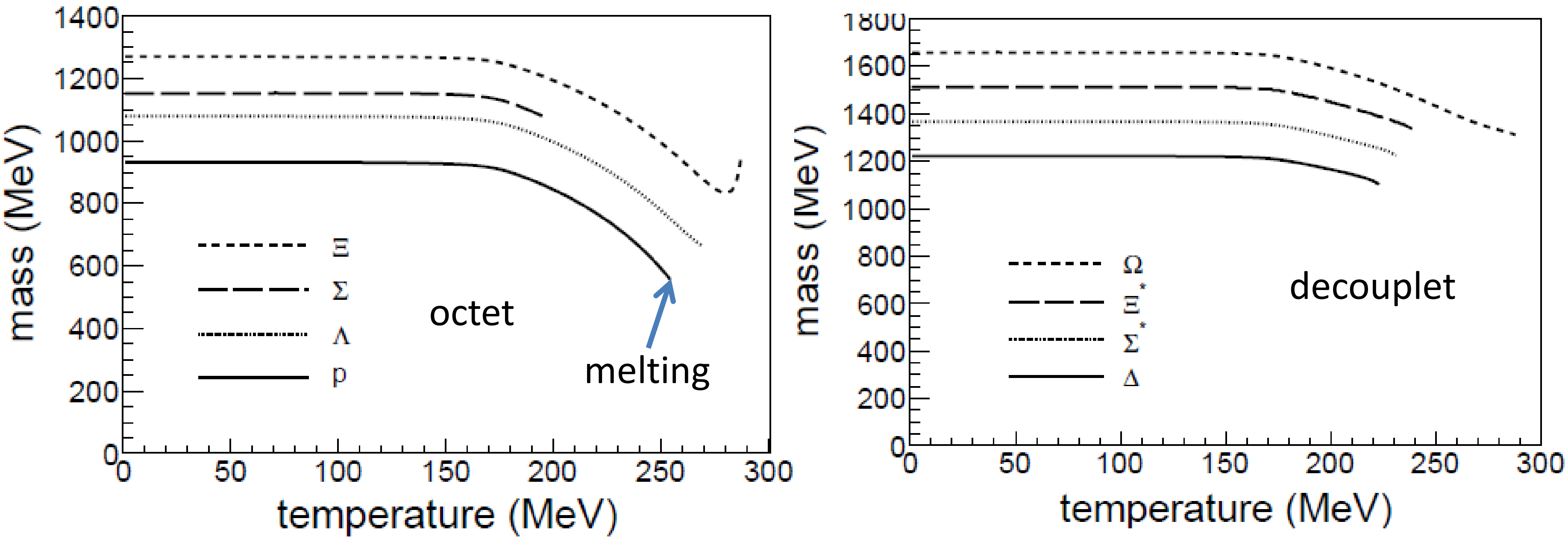
Omitting Dirac and flavor structure :

$$\left[1 - \frac{2}{m_{quark}} \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n \int \frac{d^3q}{(2\pi)^3} S_q(i\omega_n, q)\; t_D(i\nu_l - i\omega_n, -q)\right]\Bigg|_{i\nu_l \to P_0 + i\epsilon = M_{Baryon}} = 0$$

where we approximated the quark propagator for the exchanged quark by:

$$S_q(q) = \frac{1}{\not{q} - m_{quark}} \to -\frac{\mathbb{1}_{Dirac}}{m_{quark}}$$

5% error (Buck et al. (92))



The more strange quarks the higher the melting temperature

Looking back

We have seen that the (P)NJL model describes quite well meson and baryon properties
For this one has to fix the 5 parameters of the model

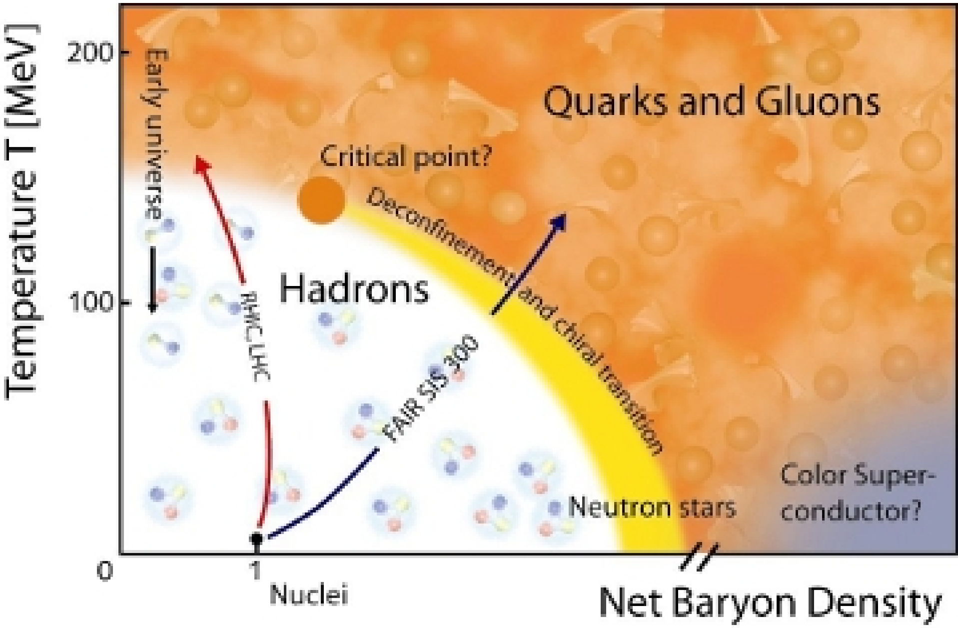
Λ = upper cut off of the internal momentum loops
G_c = coupling constant
M_0 = bare mass of u,d and s quarks
H= coupling constant 't Hooft term

These parameters have been adjusted to reproduce

Masses of π and K in the vacuum , as well as the η-η' mass splitting
π decay constant, $q\bar{q}$ condensate (-241 MeV)^3

Therefore:
All masses, cross sections etc. at finite μ and T
follow without any new parameters from ground state observables.

The Phase diagram of PNJL in T and μ



To obtain the phase diagram
one starts from the partition function

$$Z = Tr[\exp -\beta(H - \mu N)] = \exp(-\beta\Omega)$$

and obtains in order N_c , $(1/N_C)^{-1,}$,the number of colors:

$$\Omega_q^{(-1)}(T, \mu_i; \langle\bar{\psi}_i\psi_i\rangle, \Phi, \bar{\Phi})$$
$$= \ln(Tr[\exp(-\beta \int dx^3(-\bar{\psi}(i\partial\!\!\!/ - m)\psi - \mu\bar{\psi}\psi))])$$
$$+ 2G\sum_k < \bar{\psi}_k\psi_k >^2 - 4K\prod_i < \bar{\psi}_k\psi_k > + U_{PNJL}$$

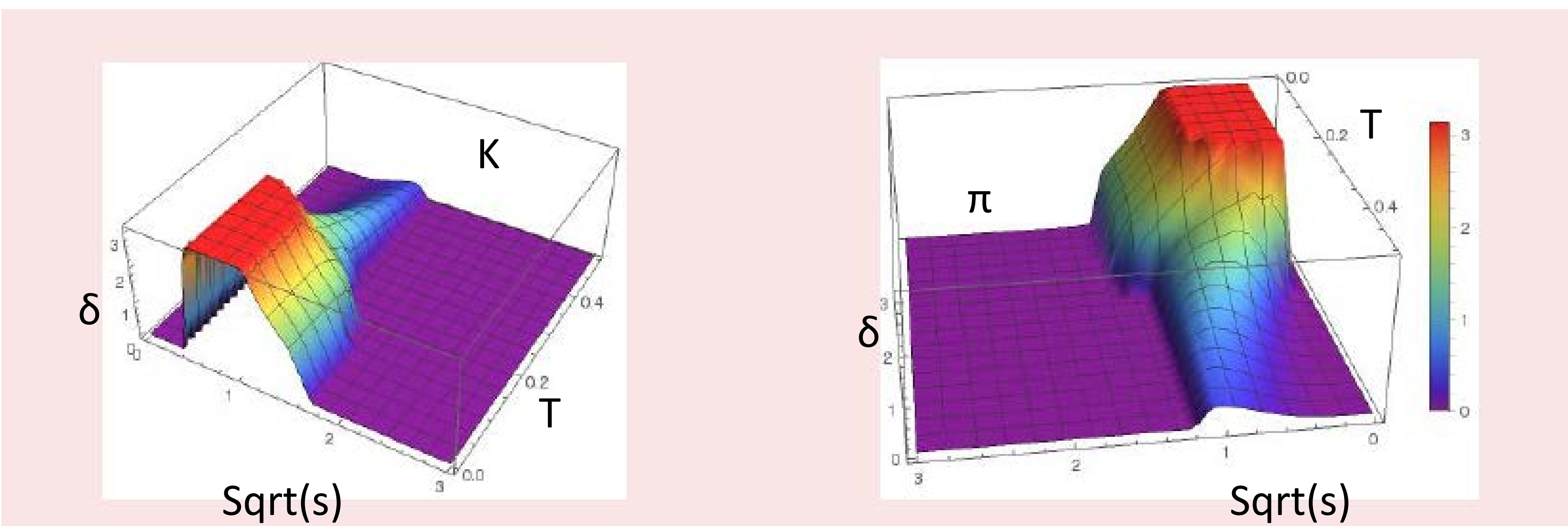
In this order the lattice data cannot be reproduced

In order to improve one has to go to the order O(N_c =0). In this order meson loops contribute and on obtains a mesonic contribution to the grand potential

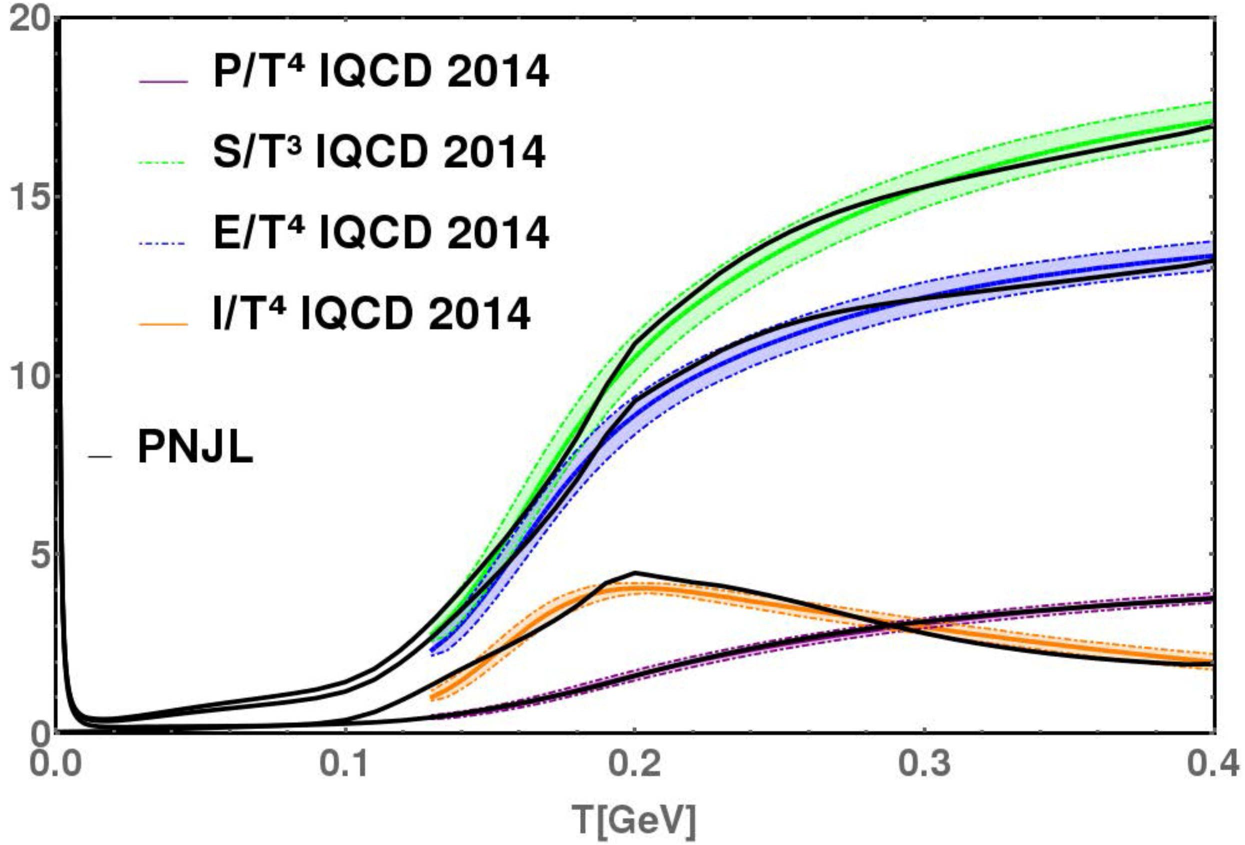
$$\Omega_q^{(0)}(T,\mu_i) = \sum_{M\in J^\pi=\{0^+,0^-\}} \Omega_M^{(0)}(T,\mu_M(\mu_i))$$

$$\Omega_M^{(0)}(T,\mu_M) = -\frac{g_M}{2\pi}\int\frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}\int_0^{+\infty} d\omega\left[\frac{1}{e^{\beta(\omega-\mu_M)}-1}+\frac{1}{e^{\beta(\omega+\mu_M)}-1}\right]\delta(\omega,\mathbf{p};T,\mu_M)$$

with the phase shifts δ

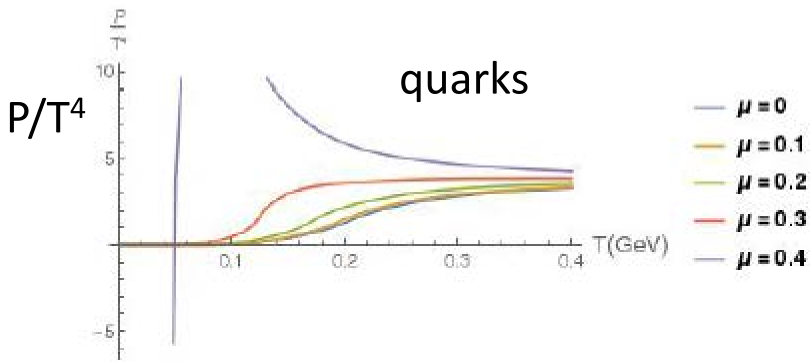


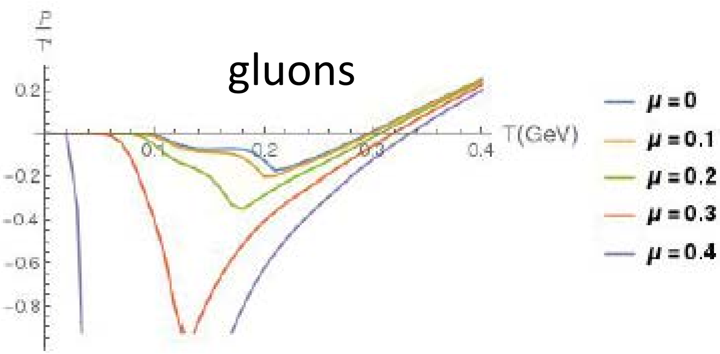
In the order $O(N_c=0)$ we can (using the g-q iteraction) reproduce Pressure P, entropy density s, energy density E and interaction measure I of the lattice calculations at μ=0

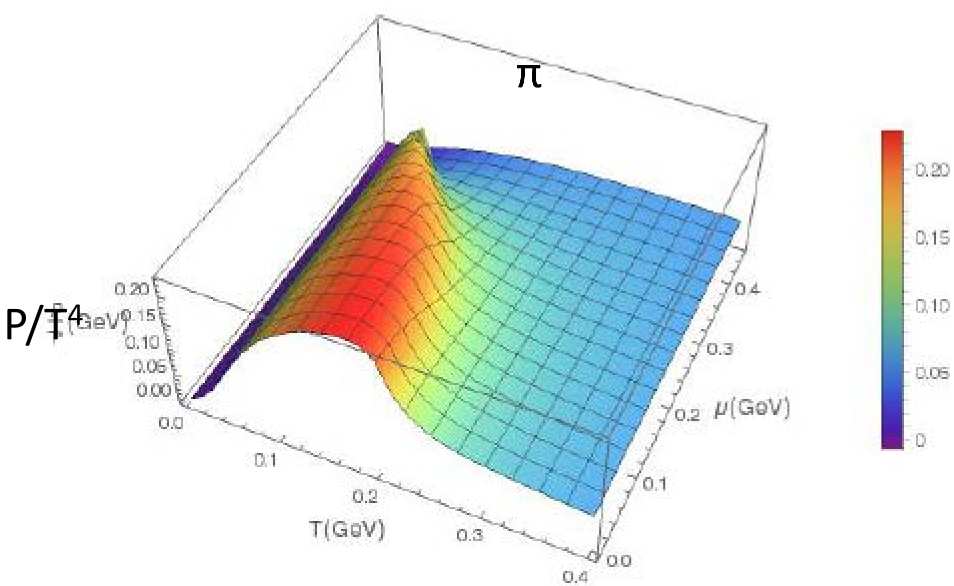


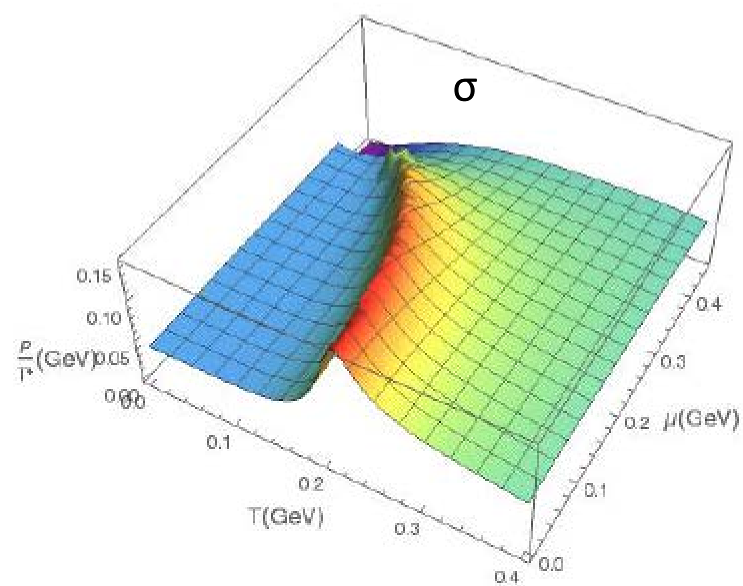
This allows to explore the phase diagram in the whole T,μ plane

Calculation of thermal quantities at finite μ is straight forward:









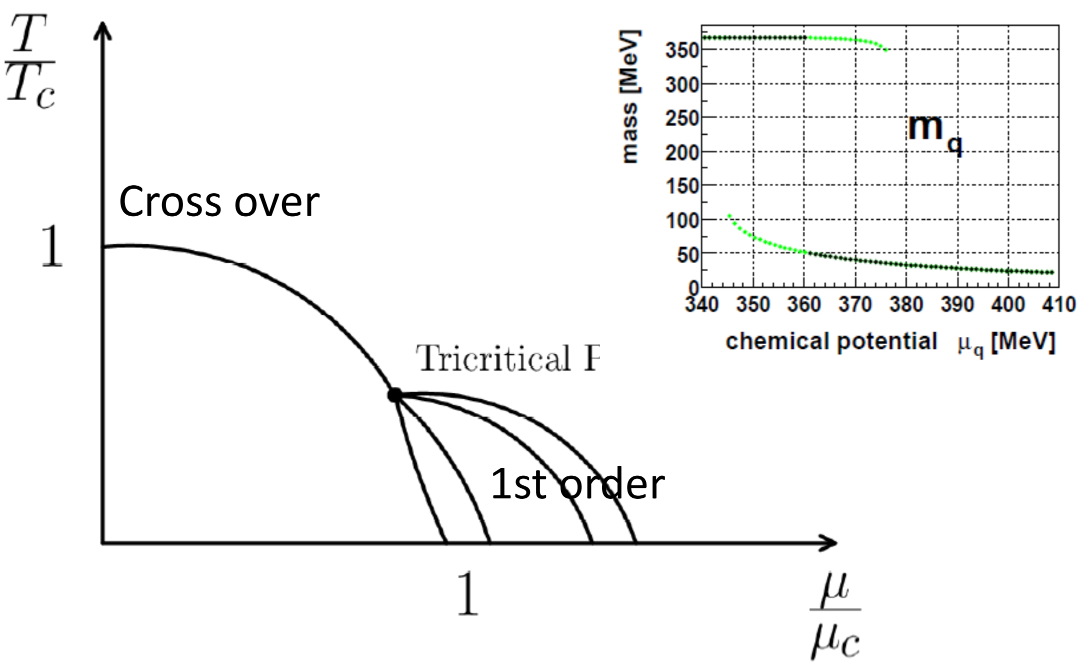
Masses close to the tricritical point

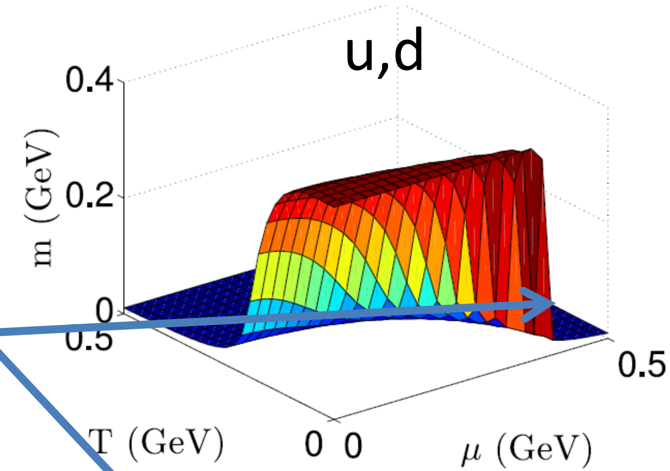
PNJL Lagrangian:
transition between quarks and hadrons

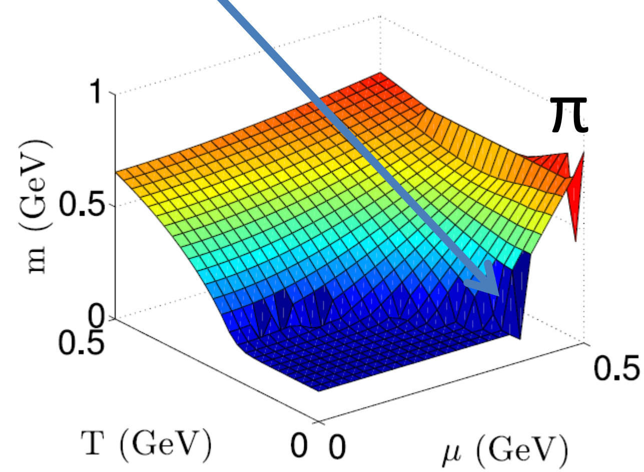
Cross over at μ = 0

1st order transition μ >>0

sudden change of q and meson mass







Details have not been explored yet

Summary of our long way

Starting point: NJL Lagrangian which shares the symmetries with QCD

Fierz transformation -> color less meson channel and qq channels -> baryons

Bethe Salpeter equation in $q\bar{q}$ → mesons as pole masses
diquark-quark Bethe Salpeter equation → baryons as pole masses

All masses described (10% precision) by 7 parameters fitted to ground state properties
(PNJL needs additional parameters to fix the Polyakov loop)

good description of lattice data at μ=0
Extension of all masses to finite T and μ without any new parameter

Allows to access to describe equation of state and phase diagram at finite μ
necessary for neutron star, neutron star collisions and heavy ion physics

We find a first order phase transition for finite μ.
Will be very interesting to explore the consequences