



QCD-like theories at finite density

HIC for FAIR Workshop

Quarks, Gluons & Hadronic Matter under Extreme Conditions II

St. Goar, 20 March 2013

Lorenz von Smekal





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 - N. Strodthoff, B.-J. Schaefer & L.v.S., Phys. Rev. D85 (2012) 074007
 - K. Kamikado, N. Strodthoff, L.v.S. & J. Wambach, Phys. Lett. B 718 (2013) 1044
- **Isospin & Baryon Chemical Potential \leftrightarrow Polarised Fermi Gas**
- **Summary and outlook**

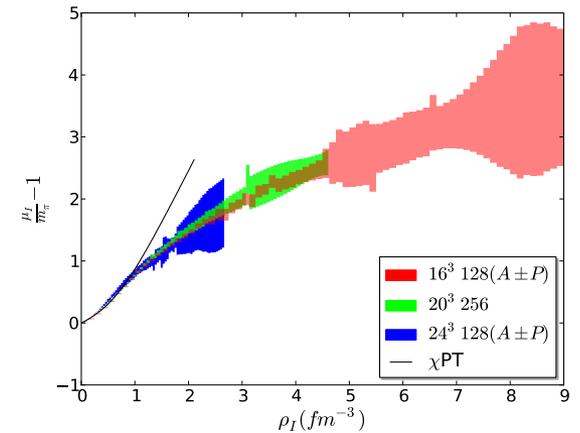
See also: L.v.S. in “Physics at all scales: The Renormalization Group,”
the 49th Schladming Winter School on Theoretical Physics,
Nucl. Phys. B (PS) 228 (2012) pp. 179 - 220 [arXiv:1205.4205]

QCD-like Theories

Functional methods and effective models:

- compare with lattice simulations where there's no sign problem

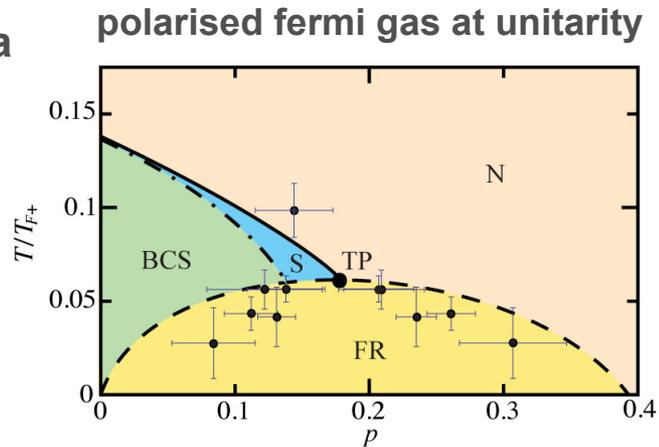
QCD at finite isospin density



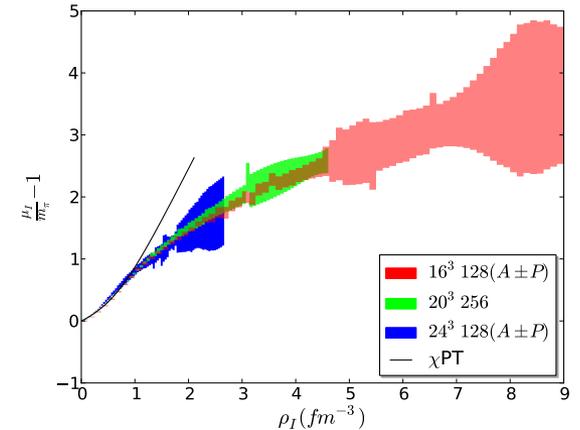
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- apply to ultracold fermi gases exploit analogies and more experimental data



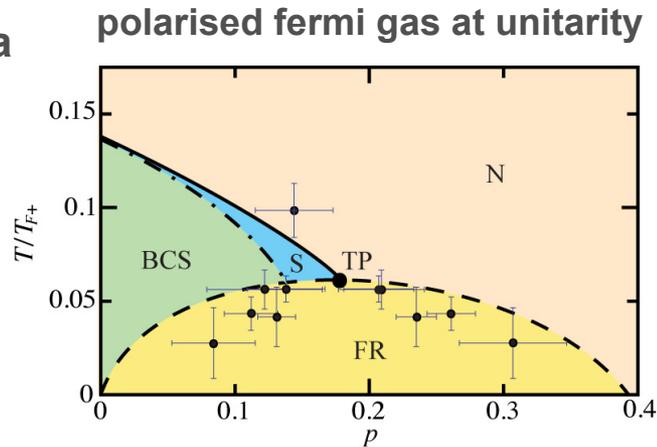
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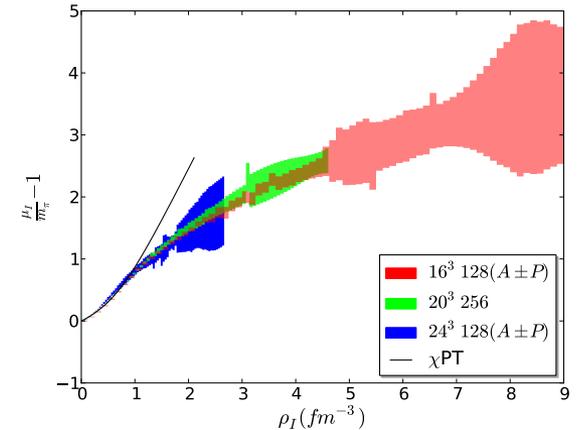
QCD-like Theories

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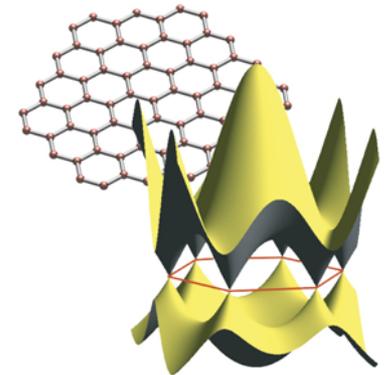
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QCD at finite isospin density



graphene



- strongly correlated fermions in 2+1 dimensions

QED₃ (semimetal-insulator transition, $N_f < 4$),

electronic properties of Graphene (half-filling, $N_f = 2$) – SFB 634

Fermion-Sign Problem

• Dirac operator: $D(\mu) = \gamma_\mu(\partial^\mu + iA^\mu) - \gamma^0\mu$

anti-Hermitian \nearrow \nwarrow Hermitian

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_5 D(\mu)^\dagger \gamma_5 = D(-\mu) \quad \text{or} \quad (\text{Det } D(\mu))^* = \text{Det } D(-\mu)$$

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(a) **anti-unitary symmetry** $TD(\mu)T^{-1} = D(\mu)^* \quad T^2 = \pm 1$

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fermion color representation:

(i) **pseudo-real** $T = \Sigma C \gamma_5, T^2 = 1$
↑ color, $\Sigma^2 = -1$ ↑ charge conjugation, $C^2 = -1$

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two-color QCD

Dyson index:

$$\beta = 1$$

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two-color QCD

$\beta = 1$

color, $\Sigma^2 = -1$ ↑
 charge conjugation, $C^2 = -1$

(ii) real $T = C \gamma_5, T^2 = -1$

adjoint QCD, or G₂-QCD

$\beta = 4$

Maas, LvS, Wellegehausen & Wipf, Phys. Rev. D86 (2012) 111901(R)

Fermion-Sign Problem

...except if:

$$(\text{Det } D(\mu))^* = \text{Det } D(-\mu)$$

Dyson index:

(b) two degenerate flavors with isospin chemical potential

$$\beta = 2$$

fermion determinant $\rightsquigarrow \text{Det}(D(\mu_I)D(-\mu_I))$

QCD at finite isospin density

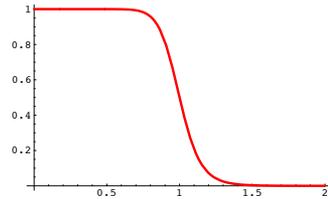
χ PT: Son & Stephanov, Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 (2001) 592

Silver Blaze: Cohen, Phys. Rev. Lett. 91 (2003) 222001

Lattice: Kogut & Sinclair, Phys. Rev. D 70 (2004) 094501; PoS LAT2006 147
de Forcrand, Stephanov & Wenger, PoS LAT2007 237
Detmold, Orginos & Shi, Phys. Rev. D 86 (2012) 054507

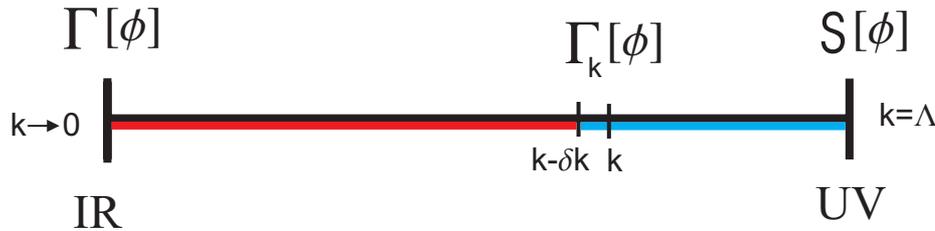
NJL: He, Jin & Zhuang, Phys. Rev. D 71, (2005) 116001
Mu, He & Liu, Phys. Rev. D 82 (2010) 056006

Functional RG (Flow) Equations



Effective action:
Legendre transform

$$\Gamma[\phi_j] = (j, \phi_j) - \ln Z[j]$$



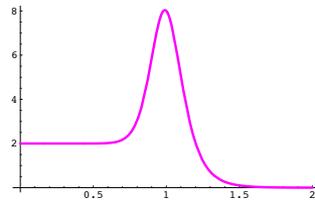
→ **1PI vertex functions**

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

→ **grand potential**

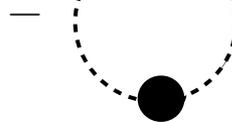
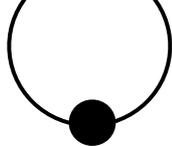
$\Omega(T, \mu)$, at

$$\phi_{\min} = \langle \phi \rangle_{T, \mu}$$



$$k \partial_k \Gamma_k[\phi] =$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

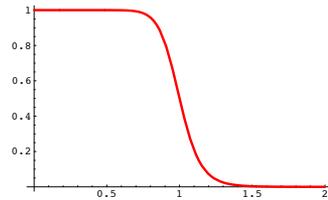


bosons

fermions

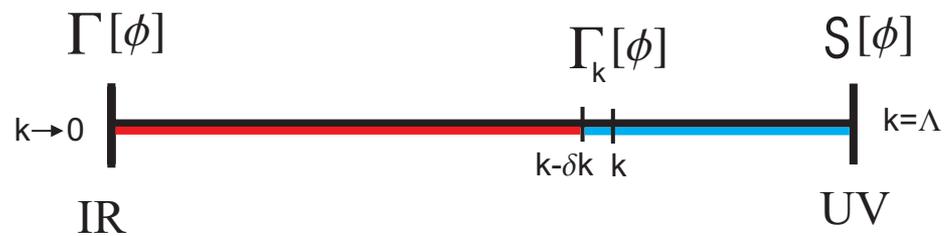
Wetterich, Phys. Lett. B 301 (1993) 90

Functional RG (Flow) Equations



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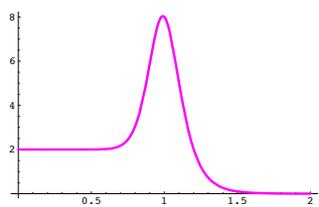
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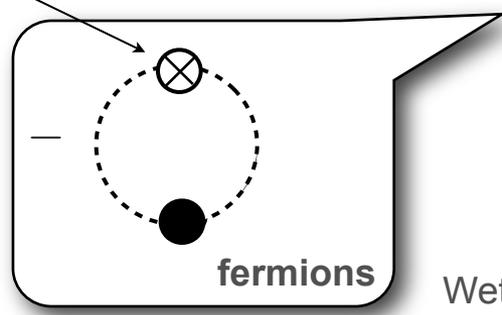


extended mean field (eMF)

$$k \partial_k \Gamma_k[\phi] = \frac{1}{2}$$

bosons

fermions



Wetterich, Phys. Lett. B 301 (1993) 90

Flow Equations for Correlation Functions

- e.g. O(4) linear sigma model:

$$k \partial_k \Gamma_k^{(2)}(p_0, \vec{p}) = \text{Diagram 1} - \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diagram 2}$$

- continue to real time:

$$p_0 = -i(\omega + i\varepsilon) \quad (\text{retarded})$$

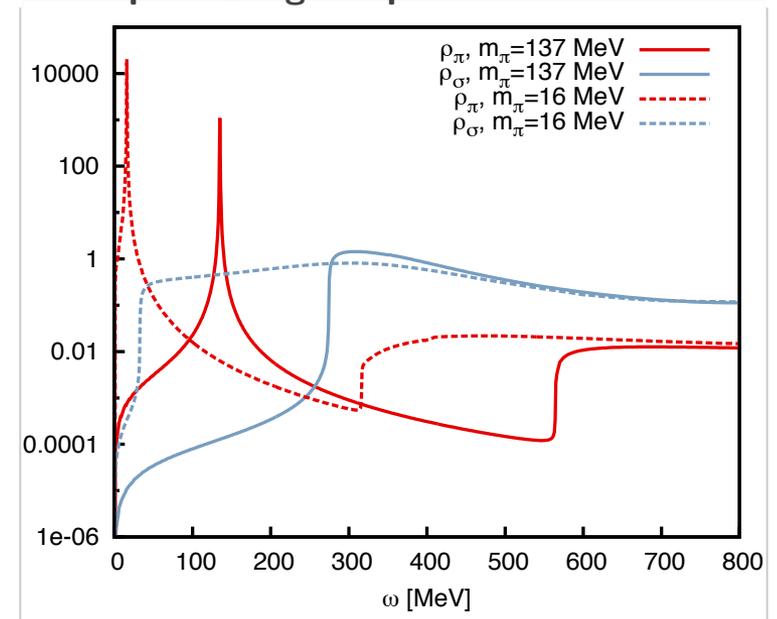
$$T = \mu = 0:$$

Kamikado, Strodthoff, LvS & Wambach,
arXiv:1302.6199

finite T :

Tripolt, Strodthoff, LvS & Wambach, in prep.

pion & sigma spectral functions



QM Model with Isospin Chemical Potential

- $N_f = 2$ quarks & mesons with Yukawa coupling:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L} = & \bar{\psi}(\not{\partial} + g(\sigma + i\gamma^5 \vec{\pi} \vec{\tau}) - \mu\gamma^0 - \mu_I \tau_3 \gamma^0)\psi \\ & + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \sigma)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \pi_0)^2 + U(\rho^2, d^2) - c\sigma \\ & + \frac{1}{2}((\partial_\mu + 2\mu_I \delta_\mu^0)\pi_+ (\partial_\mu - 2\mu_I \delta_\mu^0)\pi_-)\end{aligned}$$

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- chemical potentials:

$$\mu_u = \mu + \mu_I \quad \mu_d = \mu - \mu_I$$

$\mu \gg \mu_I$: $\mu_I \rightsquigarrow$ imbalance between up and down

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$\mu_I \gg \mu$: $\mu \rightsquigarrow$ imbalance between up and anti-down

- $\mu = 0$, map to QMD model for QC_2D :

$$\begin{aligned}N_c: 3 \rightarrow 2 \quad (\psi_u, \psi_d) &\rightarrow (\psi_r, \tau_2 C \bar{\psi}_g) \quad \mu_I \rightarrow \mu \\ \pi_+, \pi_- &\rightarrow \Delta, \Delta^* \quad \pi_0 \rightarrow \vec{\pi}\end{aligned}$$

Two-Color QCD

- **extended flavor symmetry (Pauli-Gürsey), at $\mu = 0$**

$SU(N_f) \times SU(N_f) \times U(1)$ becomes $SU(2N_f)$

$N_f = 2$: connects pions and σ -meson with scalar (anti)diquarks.

- **Dirac mass (quark condensate)**

$$SU(4) \rightarrow Sp(2)$$

or $SO(6) \rightarrow SO(5)$

Coset: S^5 5 Goldstone bosons: pions
and scalar (anti)diquarks

χ PT: Kogut, Stephanov, Toublan, Verbaarschot & Zhitnitsky, Nucl. Phys. B 582 (2000) 477

Lattice: Hands, Montvay, Scorzato & Skullerud, Eur. Phys. J. C 22 (2001) 451

Hands, Kenny, Kim & Skullerud, Eur. Phys. J. A 47 (2011) 60

Cotter, Giudice, Hands & Skullerud, arXiv:1210.4496

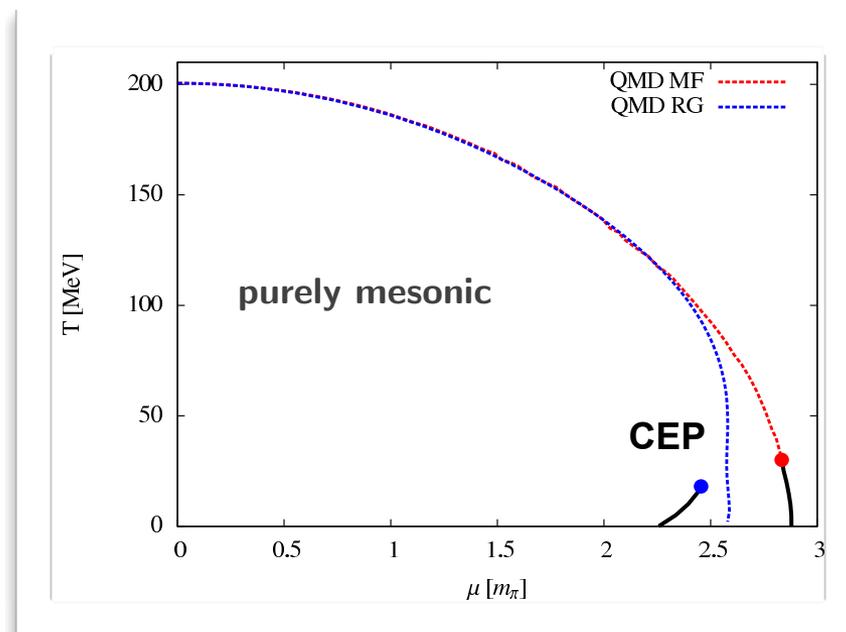
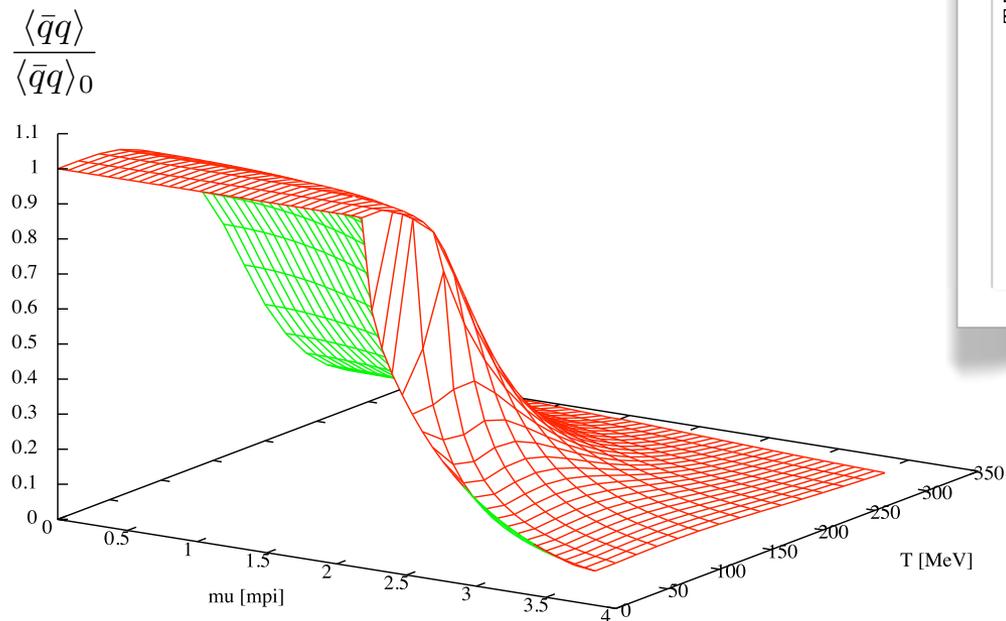
NJL: Ratti & Weise, Phys. Rev. D 70 (2004) 054013
He, Phys. Rev. D 82 (2010) 096003.

PNJL: Brauner, Fukushima & Hidaka, Phys. Rev. D 80 (2009) 074035

- **color-singlet diquarks (bosonic baryons)**

Two-Color QCD

- QMD model phase diagram



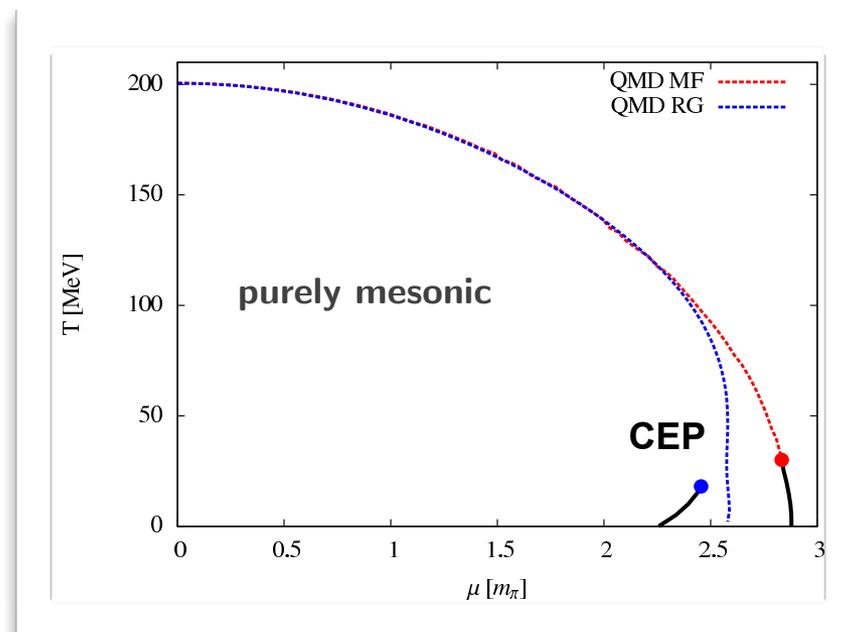
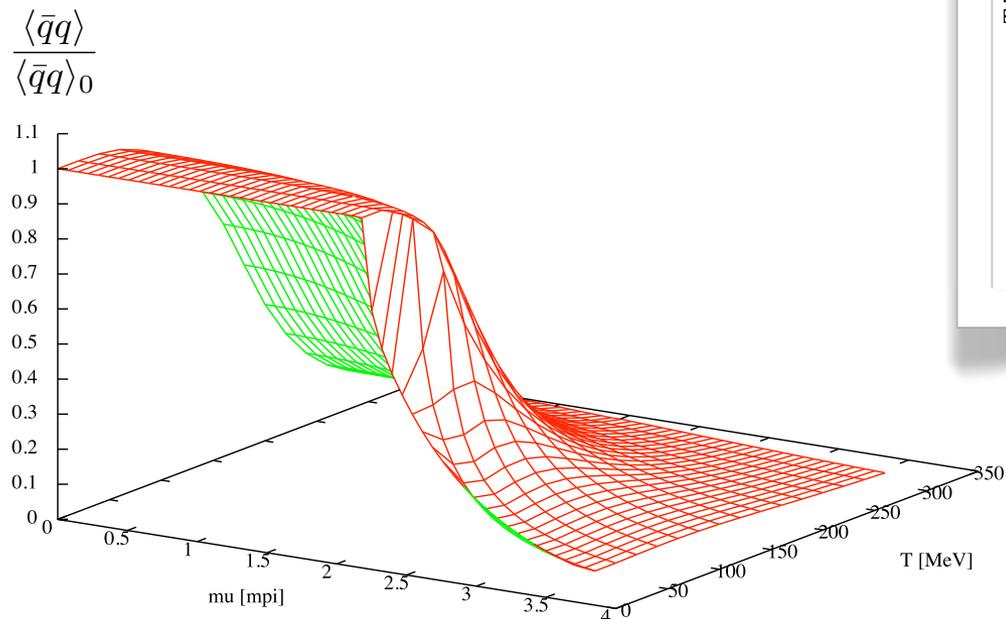
- 1st order chiral transition and CEP at $\mu \approx 2.5 m_\pi$

Strodthoff, Schaefer & LvS, Phys. Rev. D85 (2012) 074007

Two-Color QCD

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- $\mu = 0$ axis:



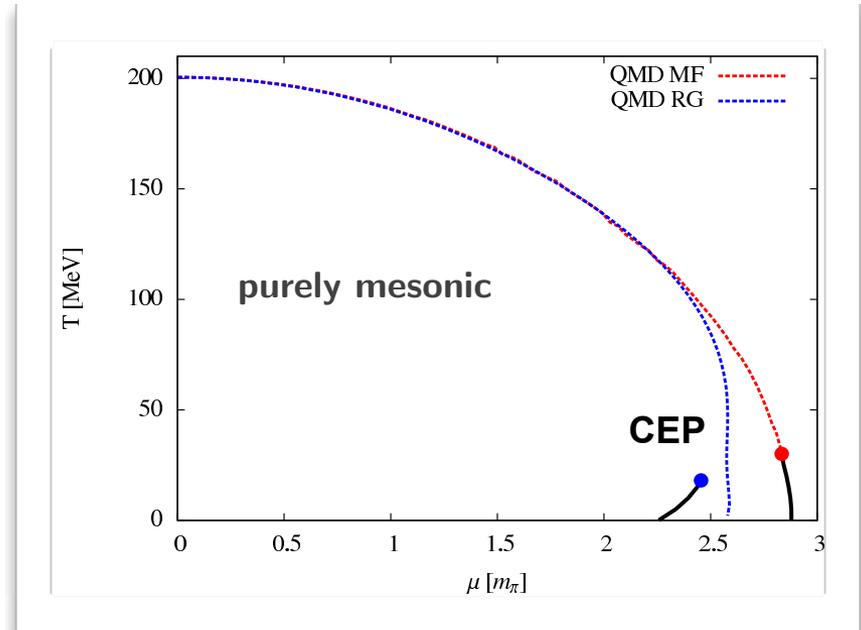
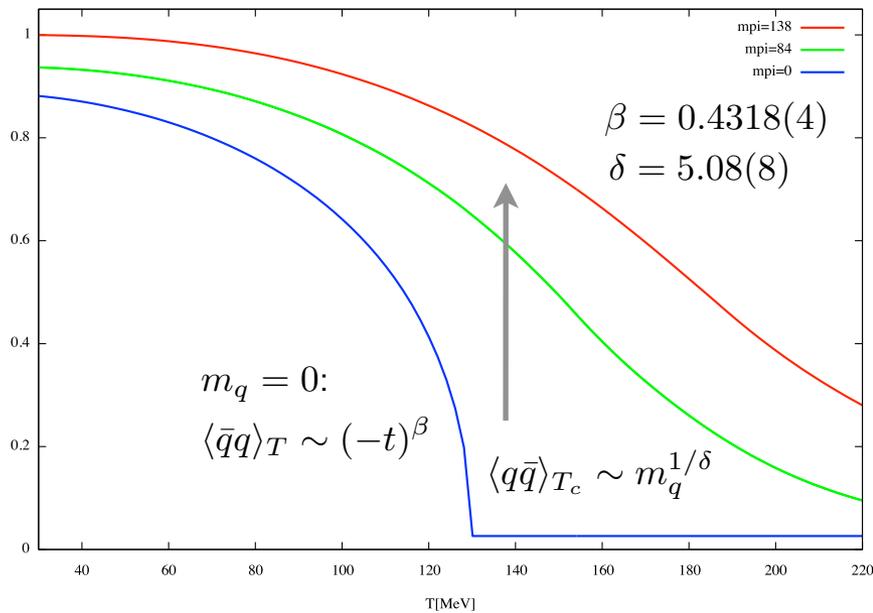
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Two-Color QCD

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- $\mu = 0$ axis: $O(6)$ scaling



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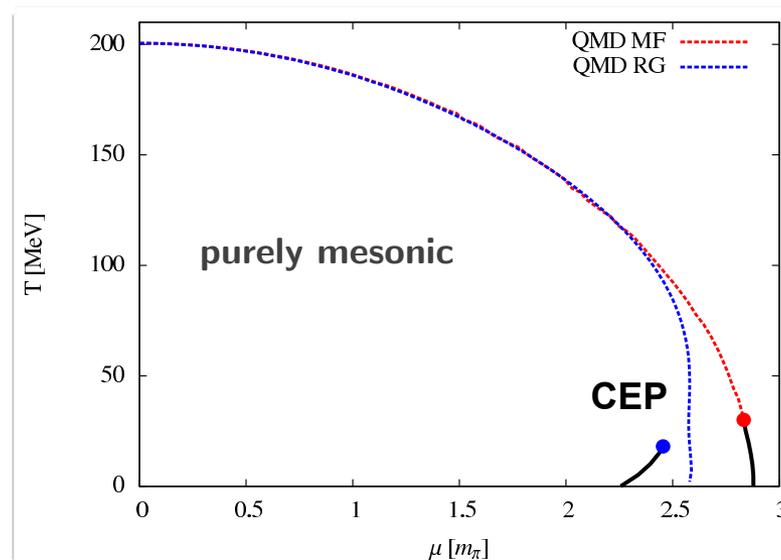
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Two-Color QCD

- **Clausius-Clapeyron:**

along 1st order line

$$\frac{dT_c}{d\mu_c} = -\frac{\Delta n}{\Delta s}$$



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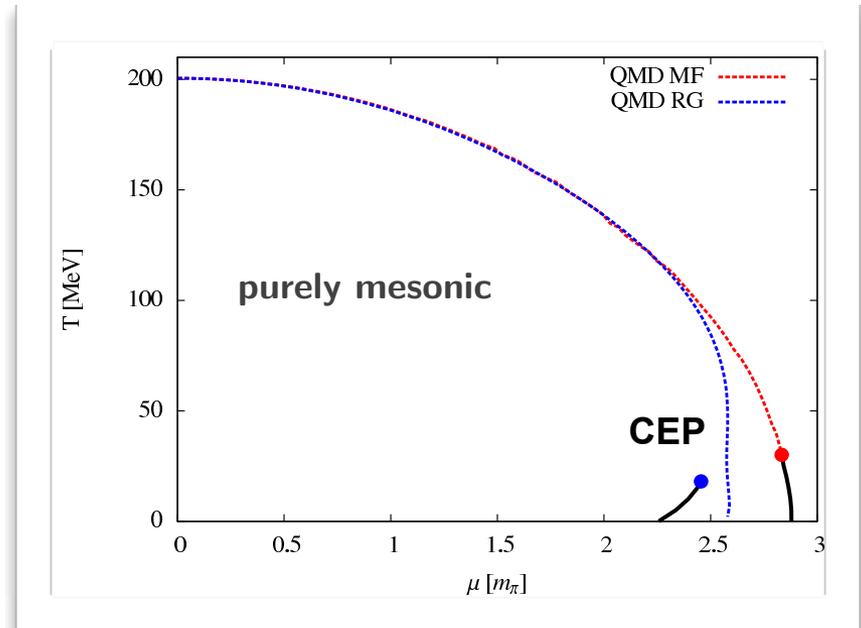
along 1st order line

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- **mean field:**

Lee-Wick, chiral transition

$$\Delta n > 0, \Delta s > 0$$



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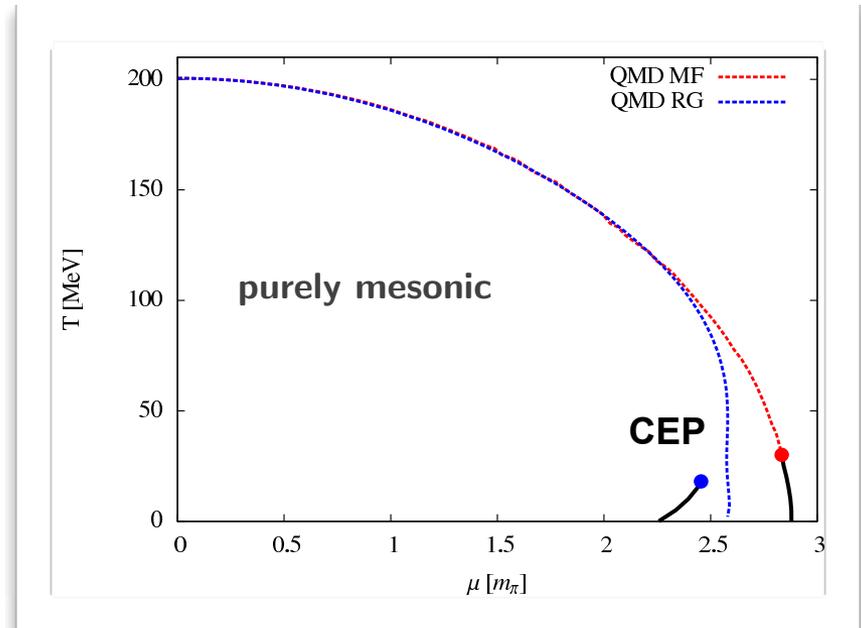
Lee-Wick, chiral transition

$$\Delta n > 0, \Delta s > 0$$

- **with fluctuations:**

liquid-gas, bound quark matter,
 $n > 0$ & $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle > 0$, partially 'polarised'

$$\Delta n > 0, \Delta s < 0$$



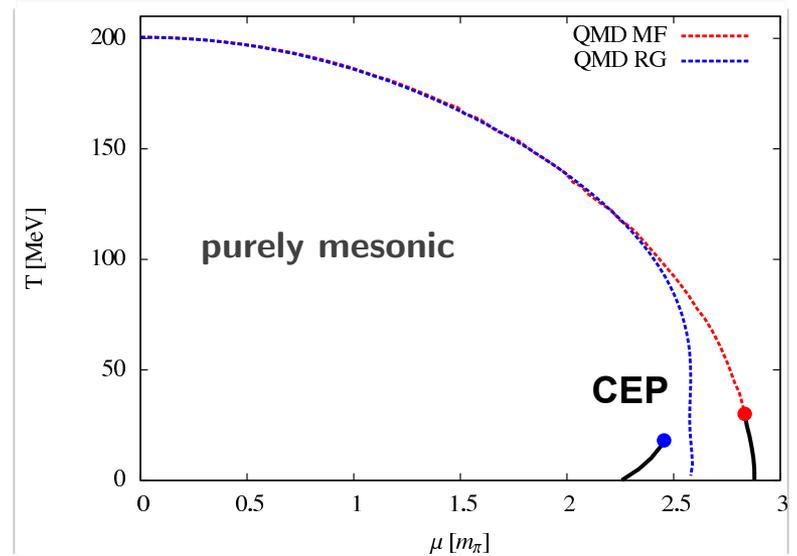
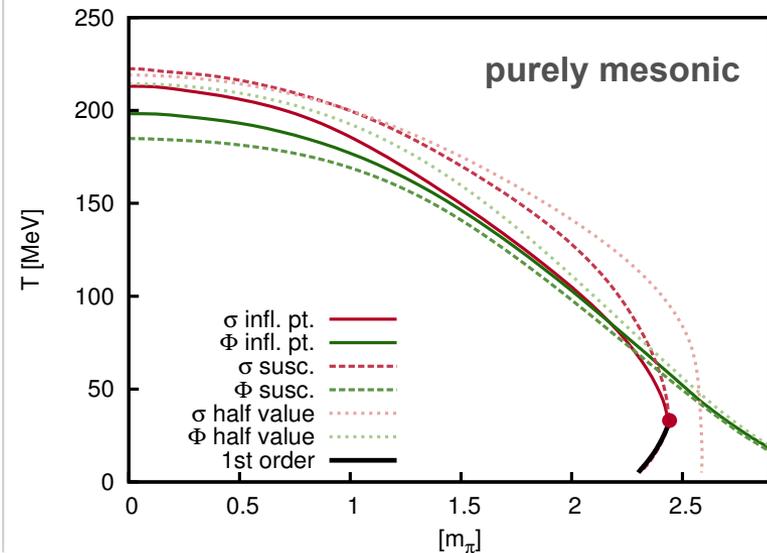
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Two-Color QCD

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PQMD model - QC₂D



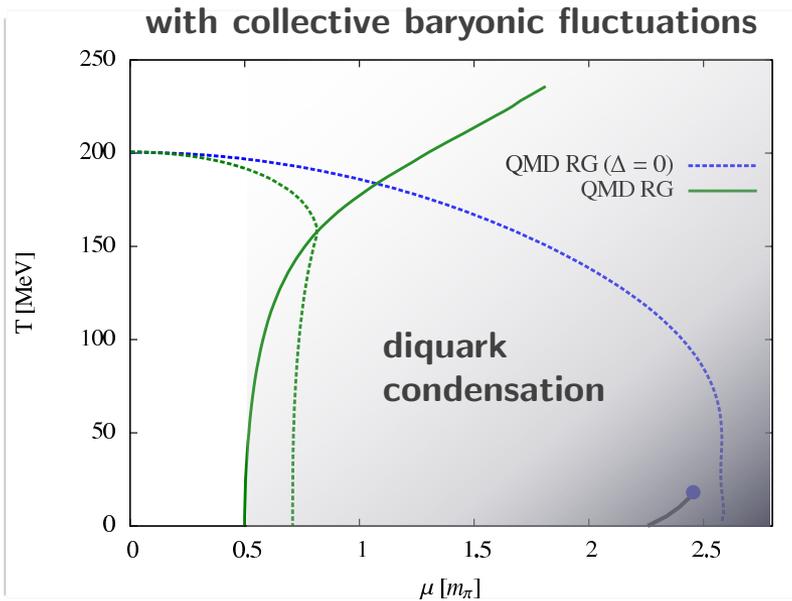
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Strodthoff & L.v.S., in preparation

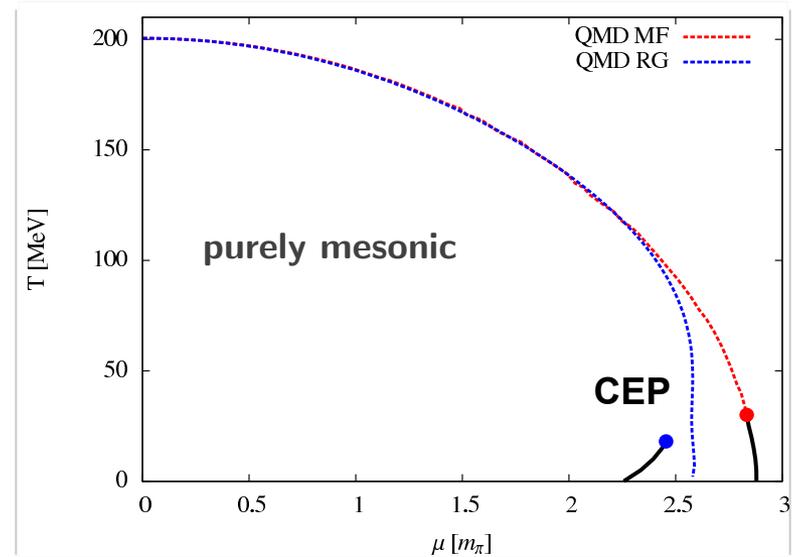
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Two-Color QCD

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- no low- T 1st order transition,
no CEP at $\mu \sim 2.5 m_\pi$!

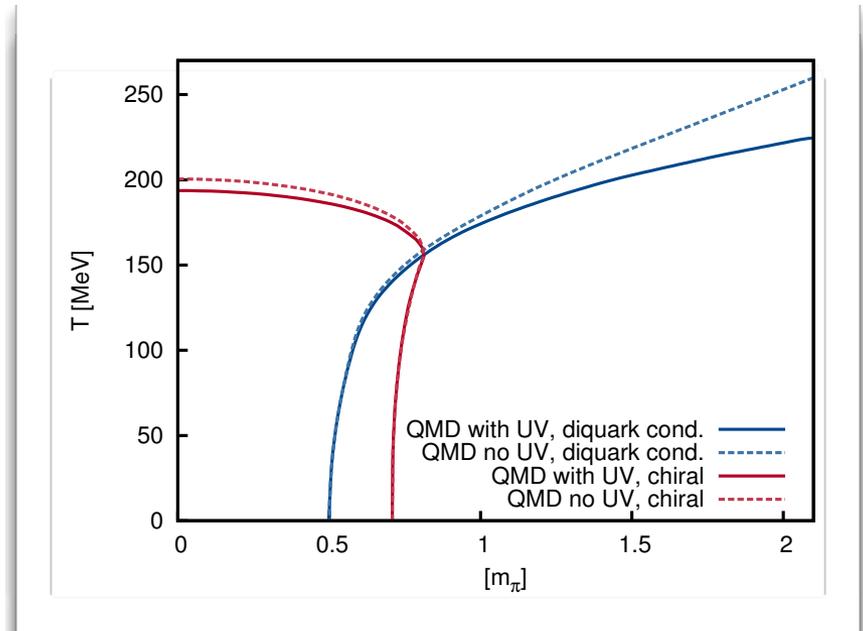
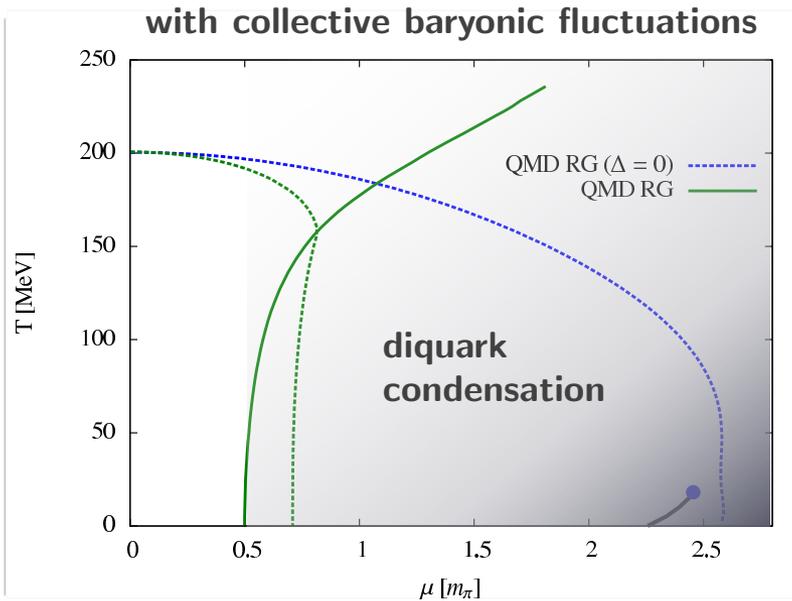


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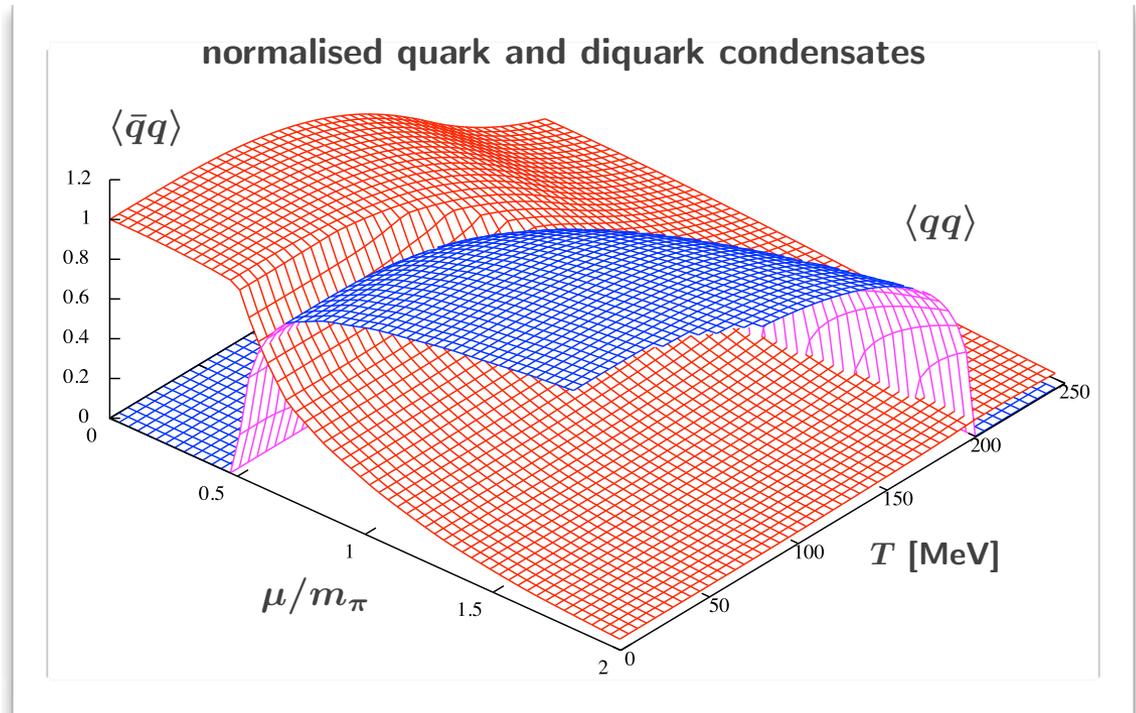
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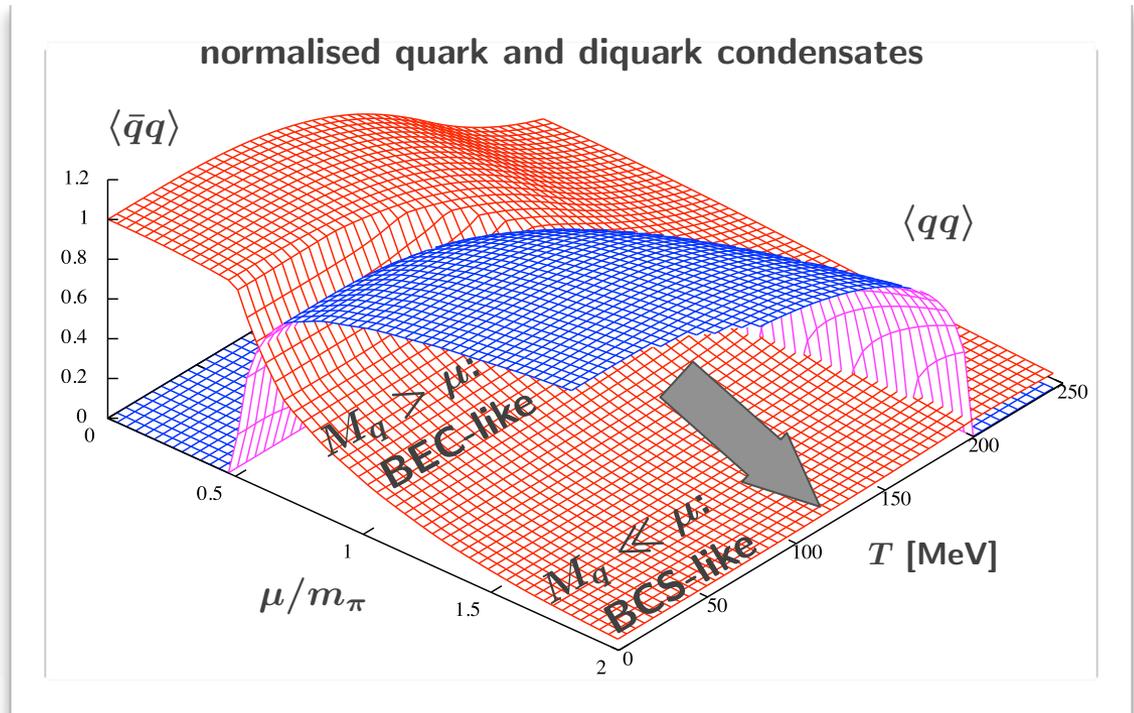
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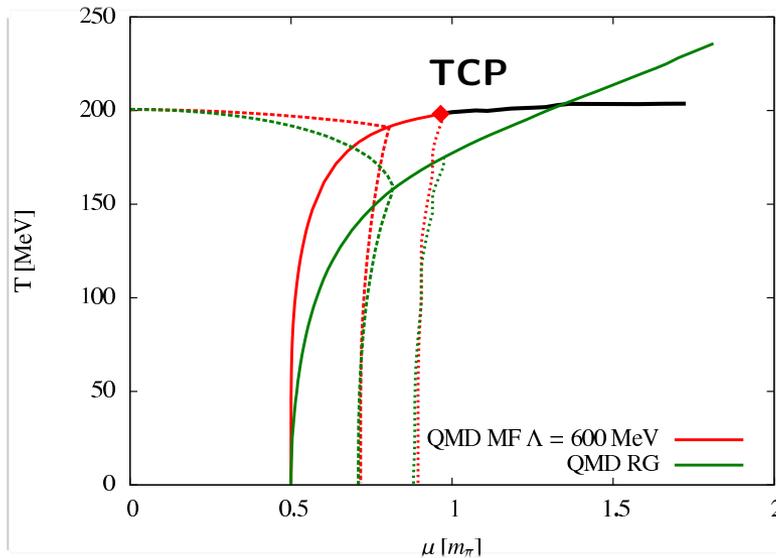
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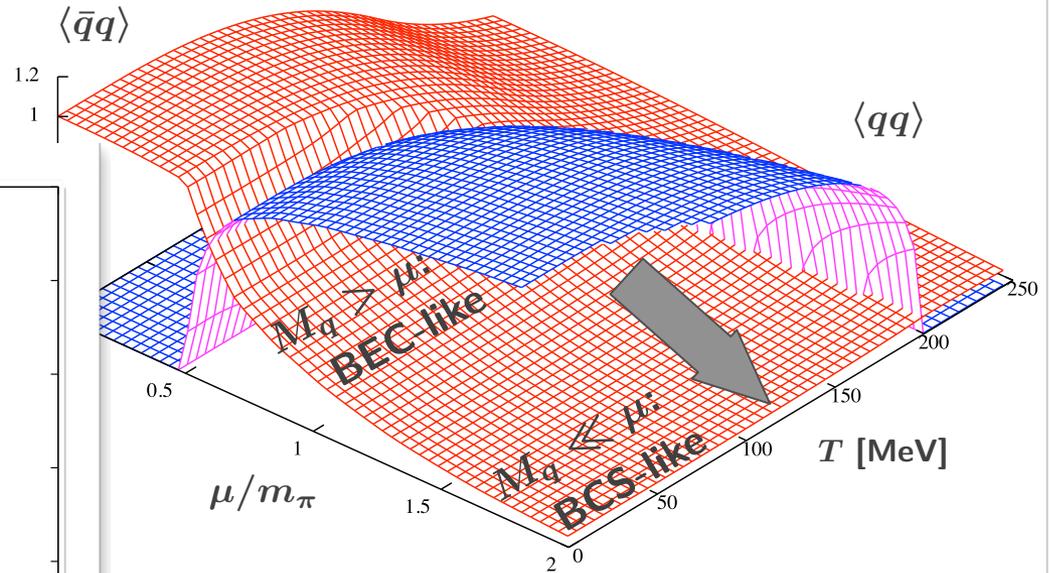
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- Tricritical point predicted in:
Splittorff, Toublan & Verbaarschot,
Nucl. Phys. B 620 (2002) 290

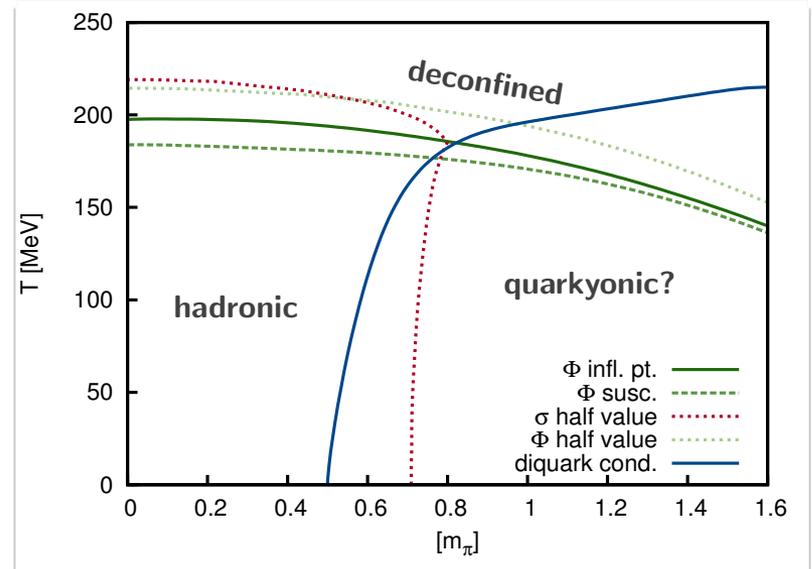
normalised quark and diquark condensates



Strodthoff, Schaefer & LvS, Phys. Rev. D85 (2012) 074007

Two-Color QCD

- Polyakov-Quark-Meson-Diquark model phase diagram:

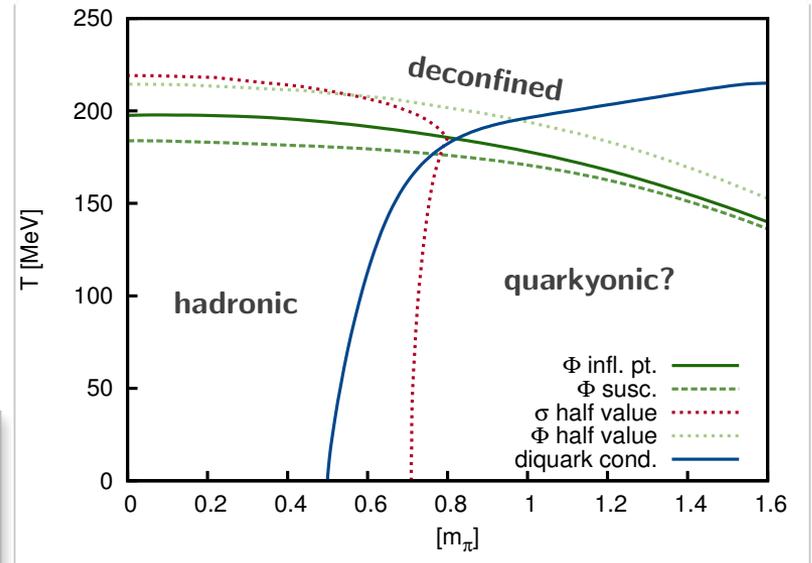
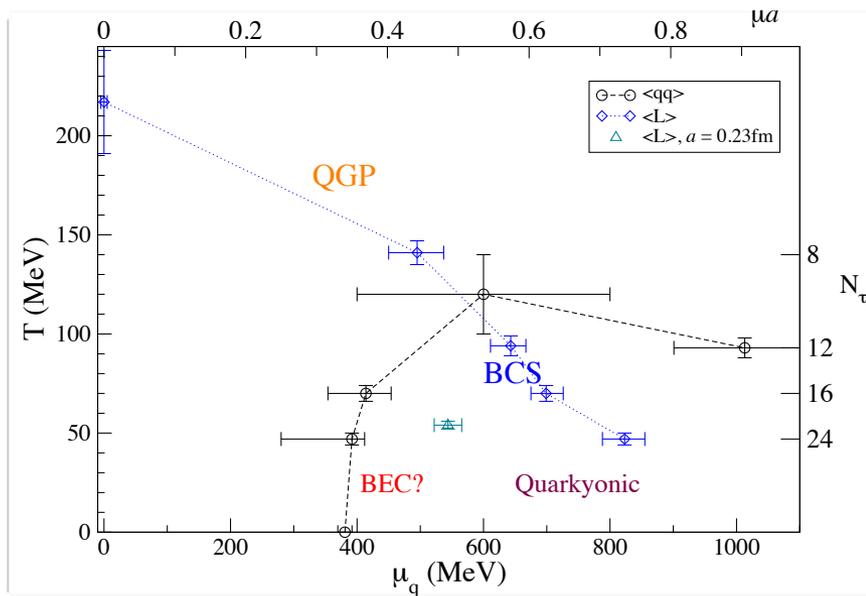


Strodthoff & L.v.S., in preparation

Two-Color QCD

- Polyakov-Quark-Meson-Diquark model phase diagram:

- Lattice simulations:

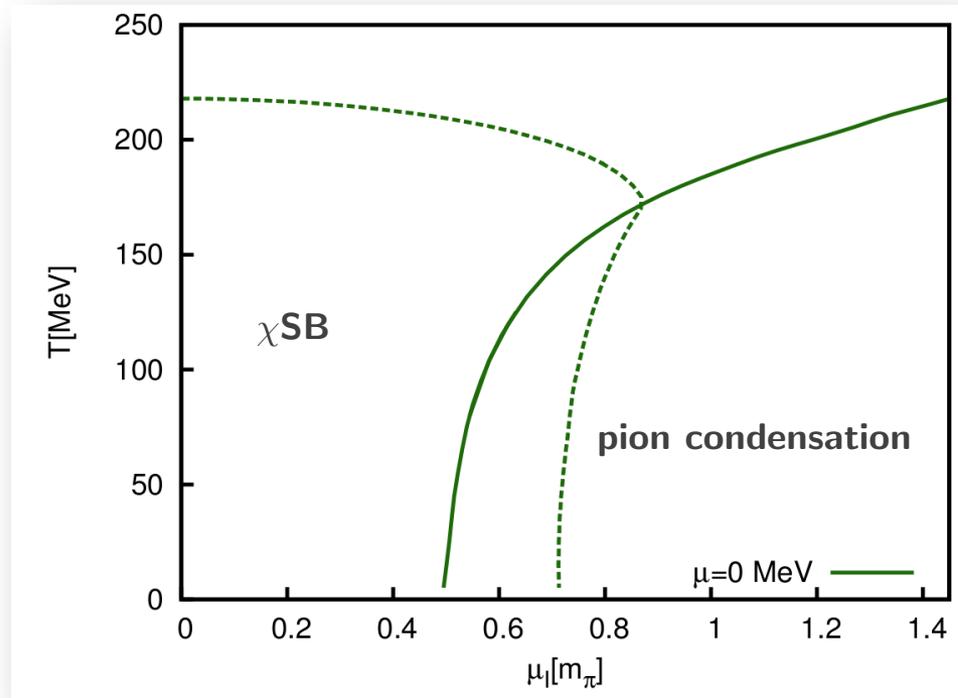


Strodthoff & L.v.S., in preparation

Cotter, Giudice, Hands & Skullerud, arXiv:1210.4496

QCD with Isospin Chemical Potential

- QM Model with fluctuating chiral & pion condensates



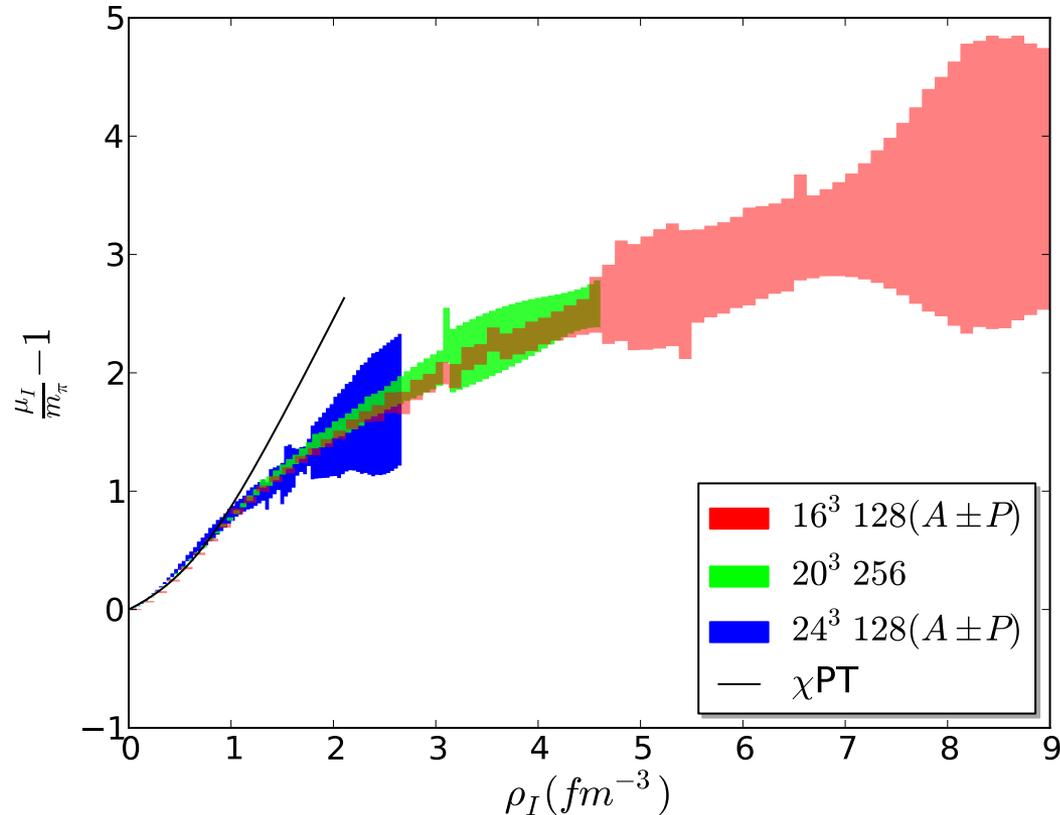
- need 2 fields in effective potential

$U = U(\rho^2, d^2)$, but replace $\rho^2 = \sigma^2 + \vec{\pi}^2$ and $d^2 = |\Delta|^2$
by $\rho^2 = \sigma^2 + \pi_0^2$ and $d^2 = \pi_1^2 + \pi_2^2 = \pi_+ \pi_-$

Kamikado, Strodthoff, LvS & Wambach, PLB 718 (2013) 1044

QCD with Isospin Chemical Potential

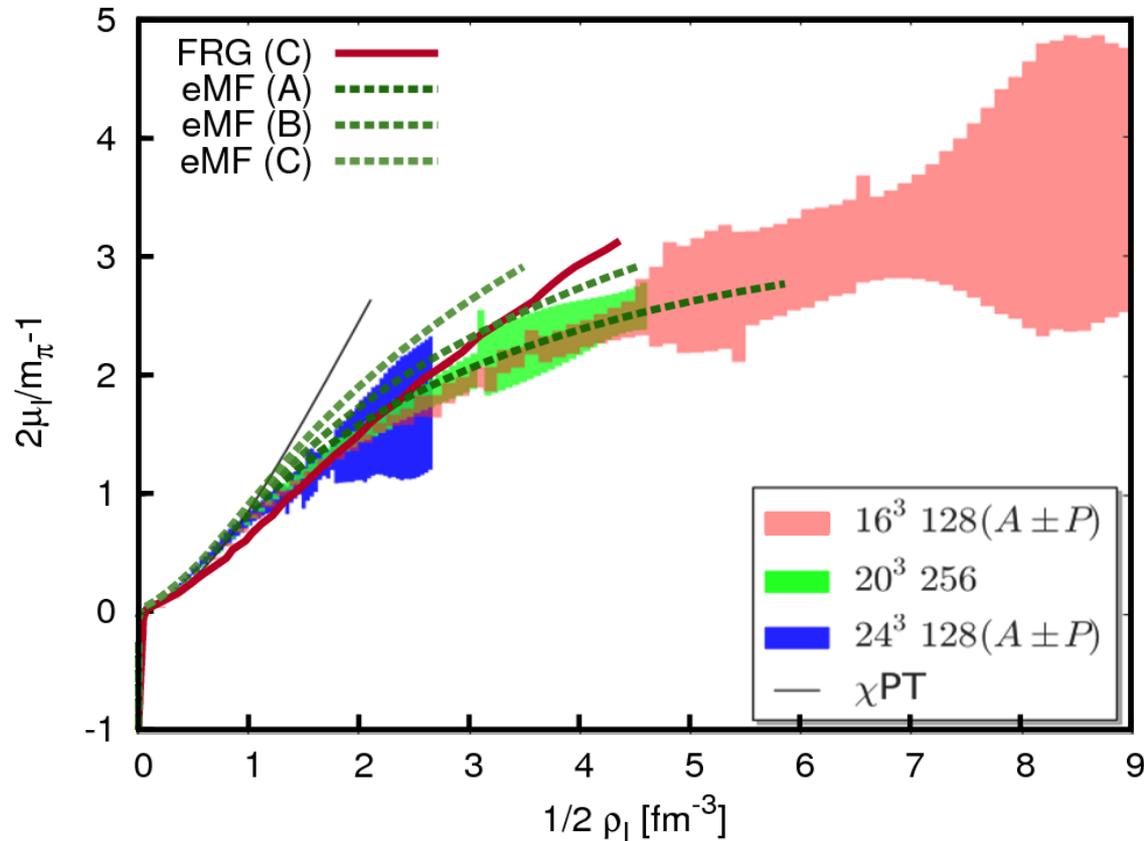
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Detmold, Orginos & Shi, Phys. Rev. D86 (2012) 054507

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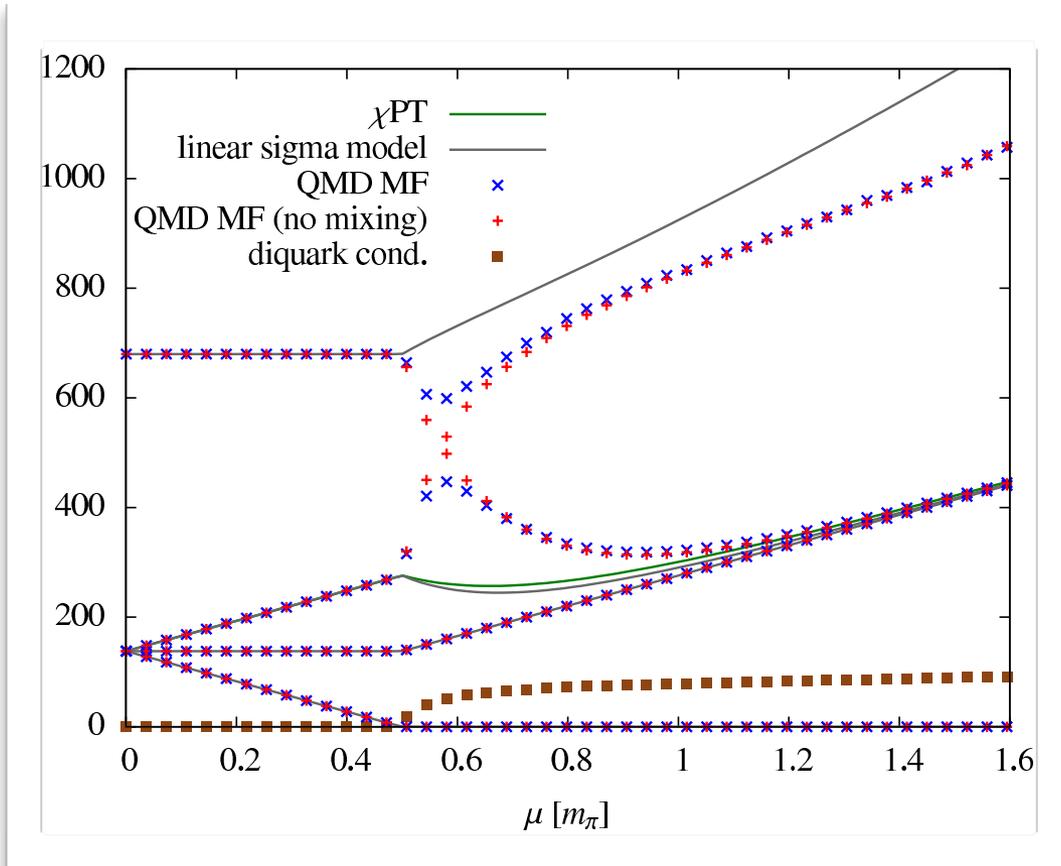
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Vacuum Alignment, $T=0$

- RPA pole masses, QMD model:



- PNJL model:

Brauner, Fukushima & Hidaka, Phys. Rev. D 80 (2009) 074035

- NJL with isospin chemical potential:

He, Jin & Zhuang, Phys. Rev. D 71 (2005) 116001

Xiong, Jin & Li, J. Phys. G 36 (2009) 125005

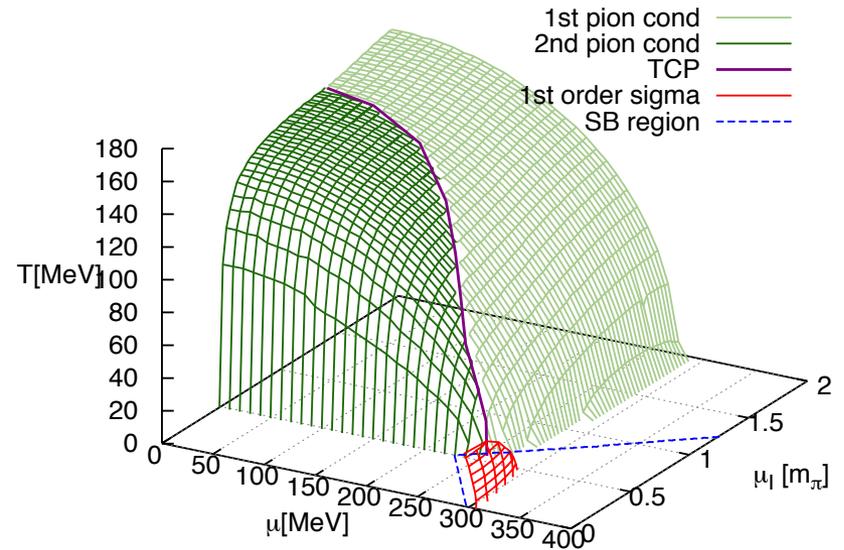
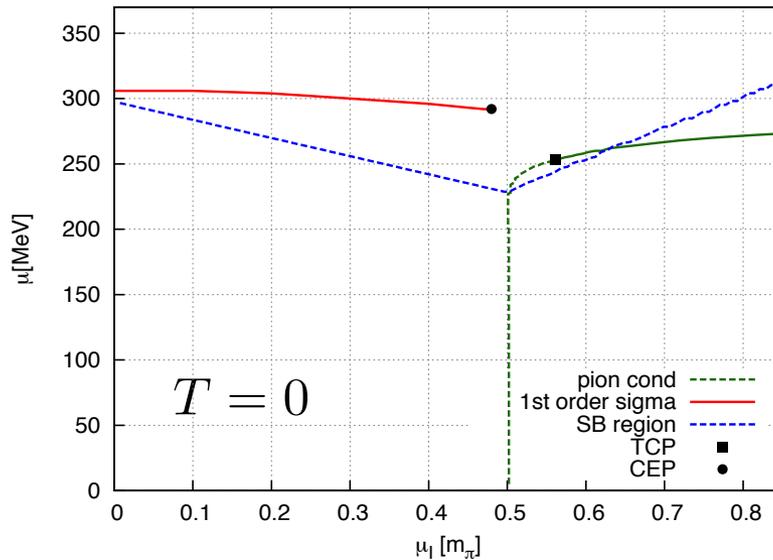
- Functional RG:

Strodthoff, Schaefer & LvS, Phys. Rev. D 85 (2012) 074007

Kamikado, Strodthoff, LvS & Wambach, Phys. Lett. B 718 (2013) 1044

Baryon & Isospin Chemical Potential

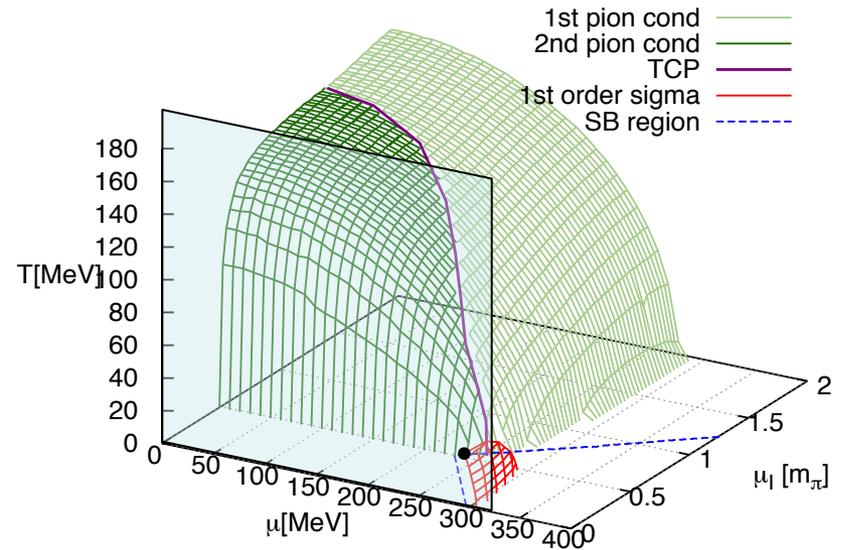
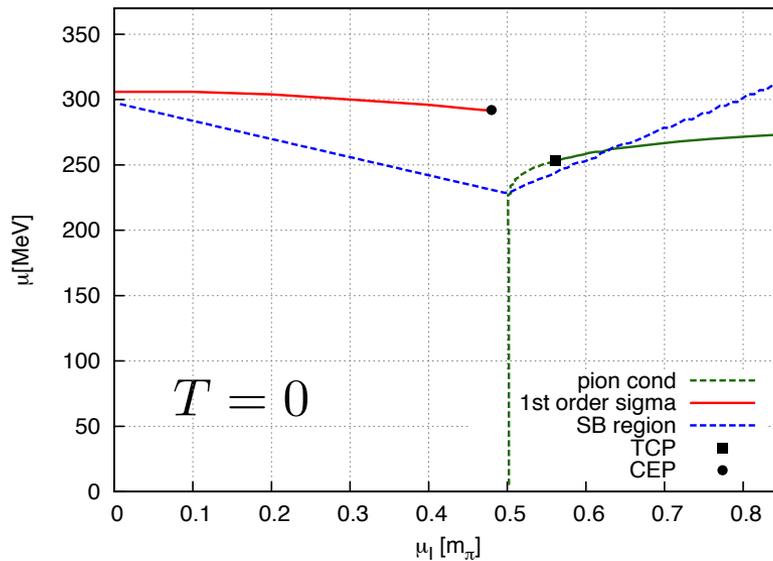
- Fermionic flow (extended mean-field):



Kamikado, Strodthoff, LvS & Wambach, PLB 718 (2013) 1044

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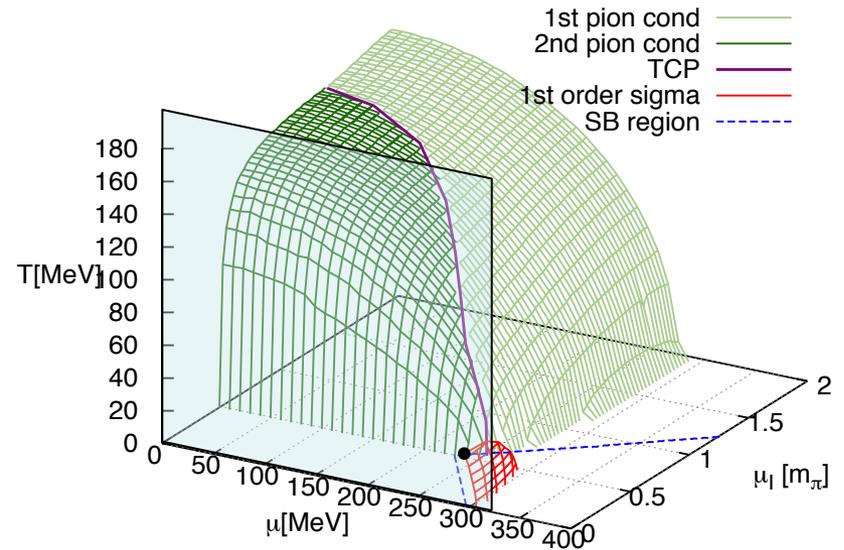
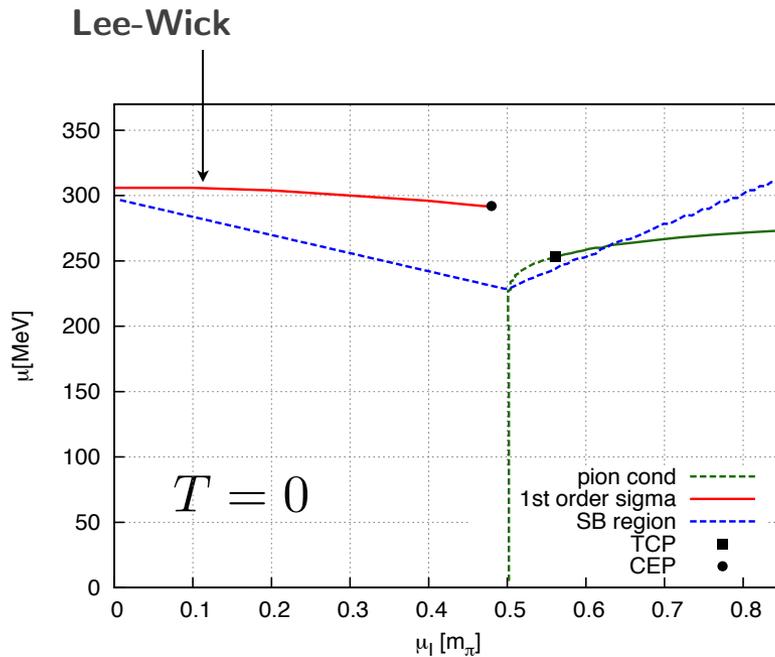
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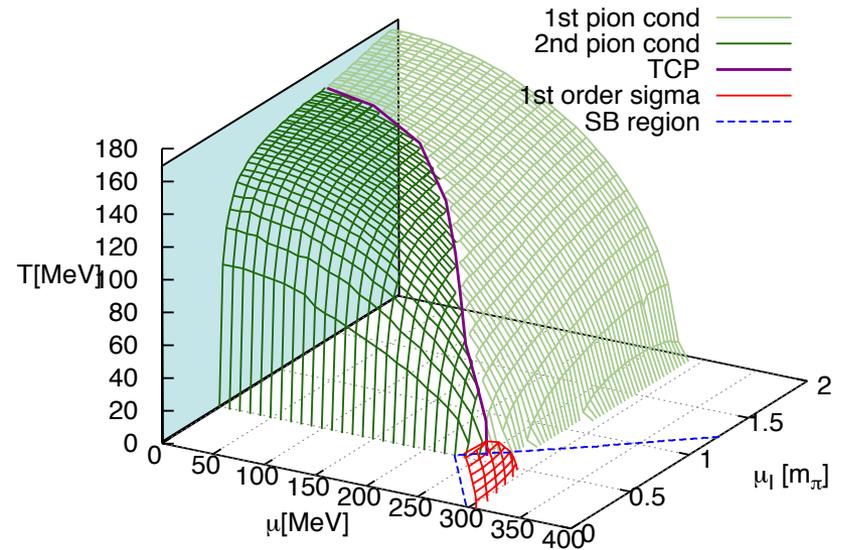
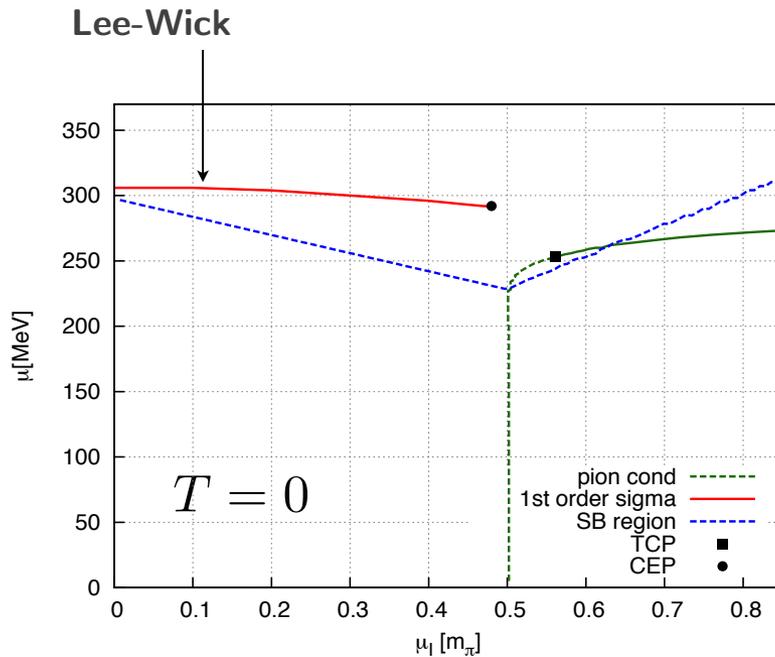
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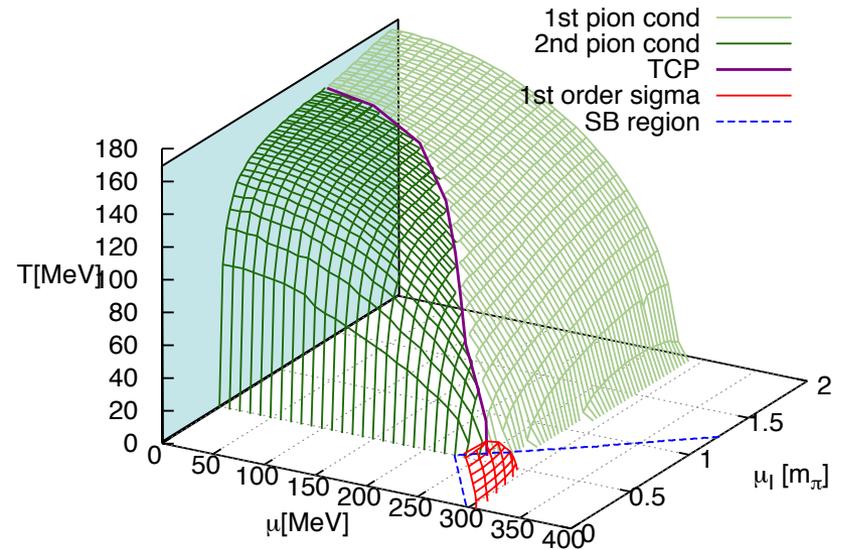
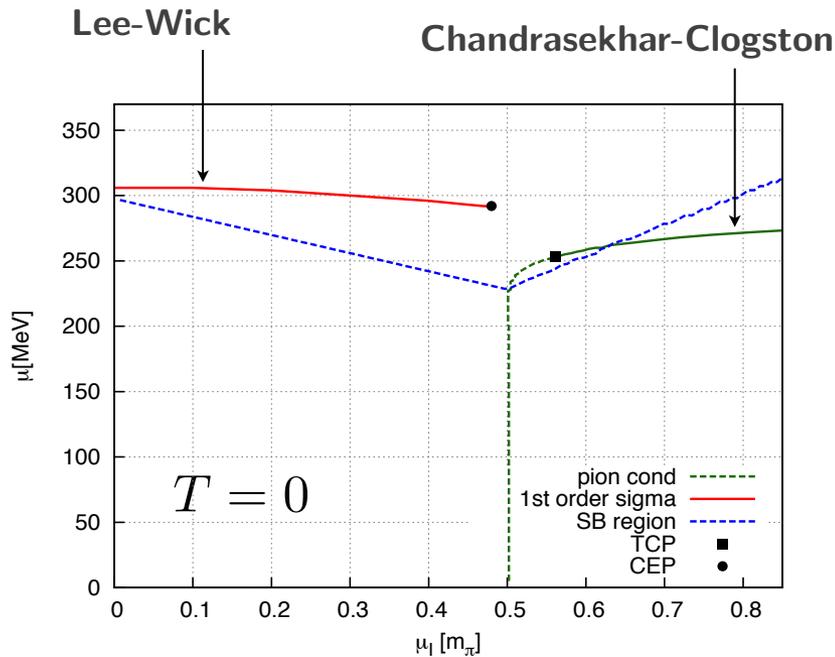
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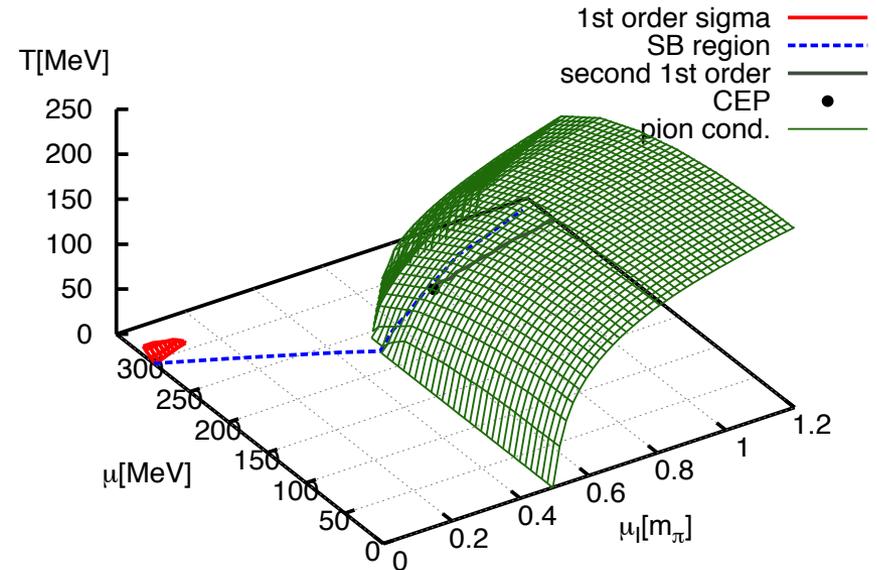
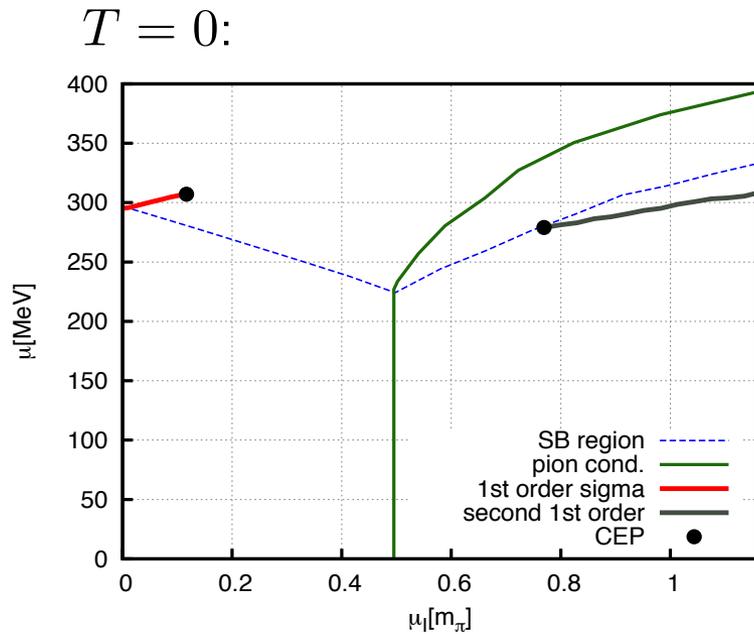
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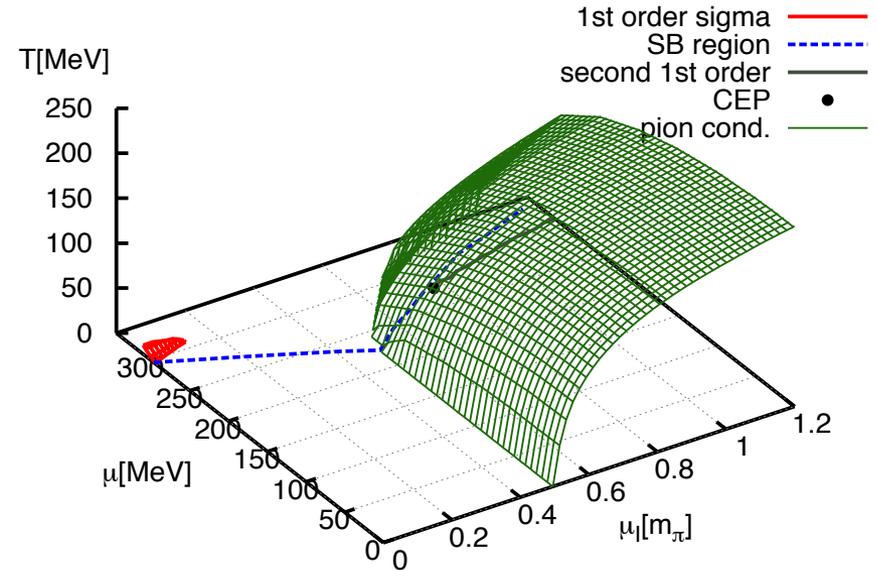
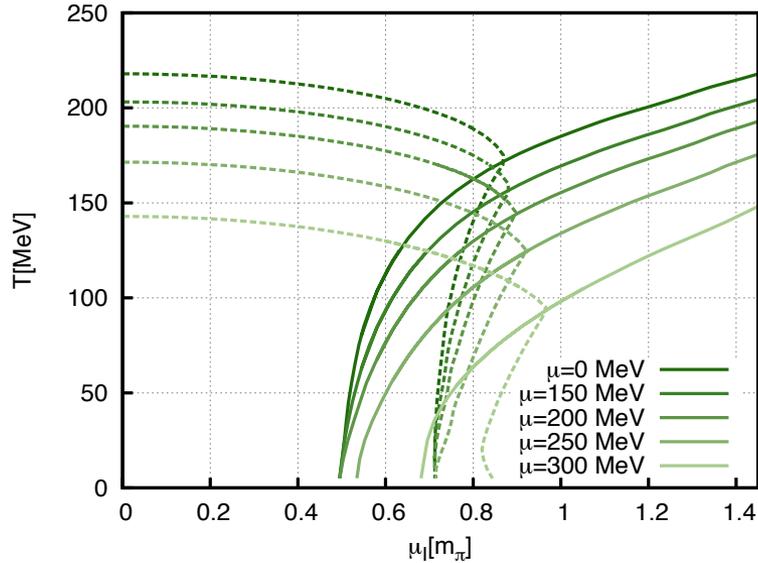
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Kamikado, Strodthoff, LvS & Wambach, PLB 718 (2013) 1044

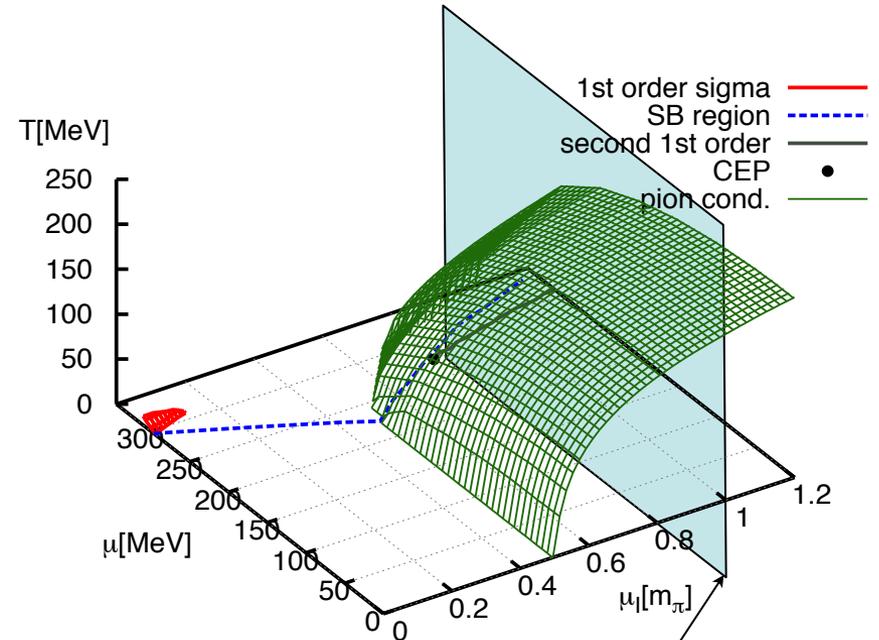
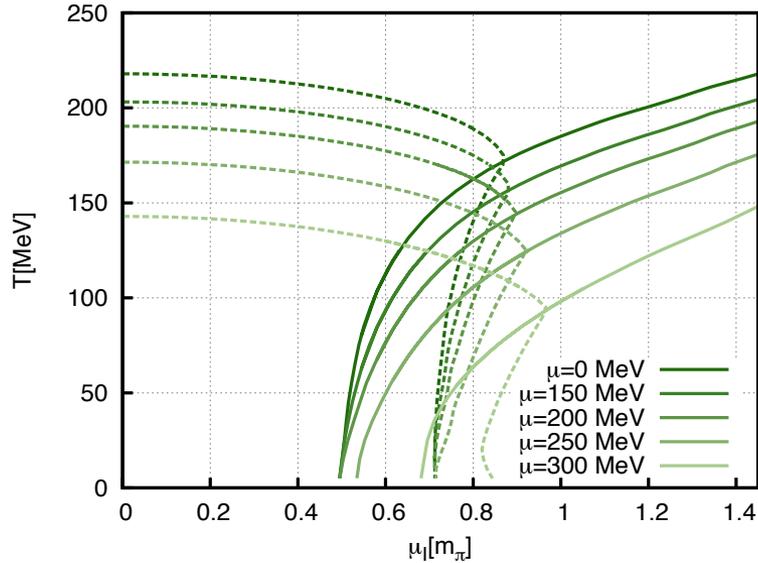
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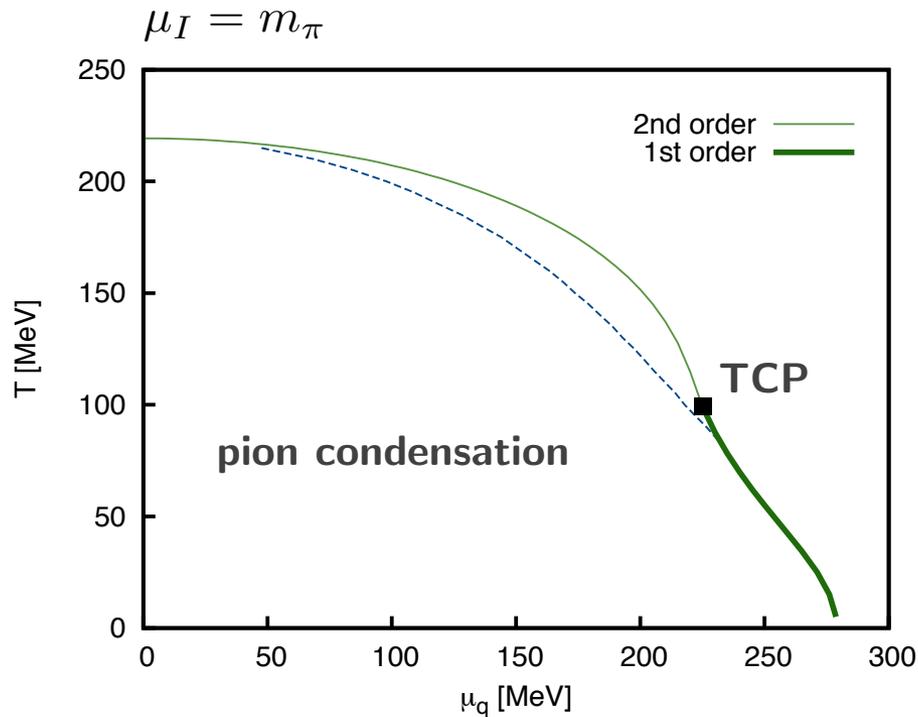
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fixed $\mu_I = m_\pi$
 μ for (up/anti-down) imbalance

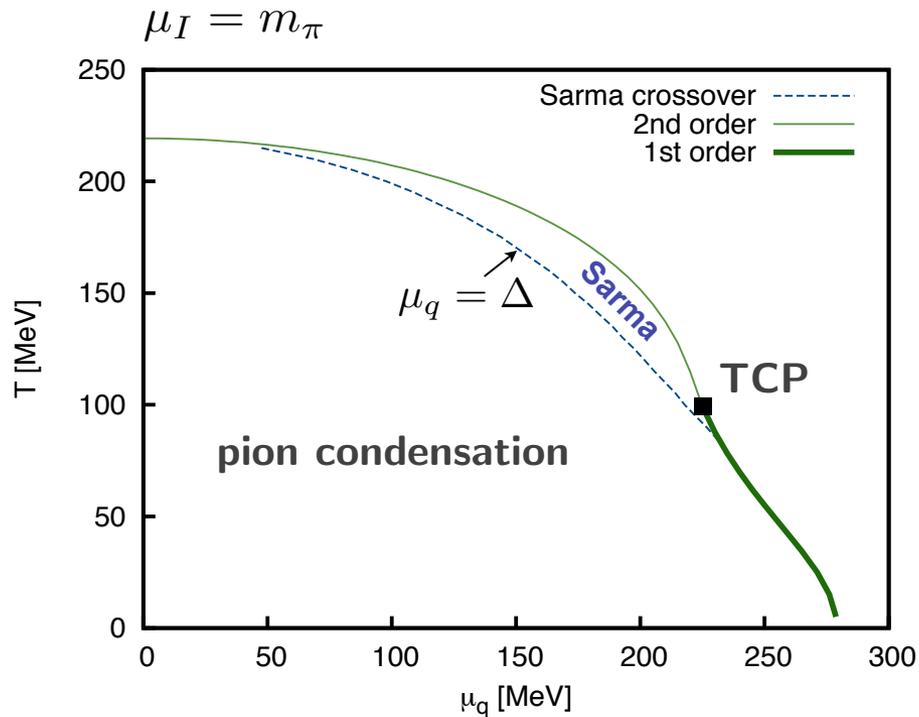
Up-Antidown Population Imbalance

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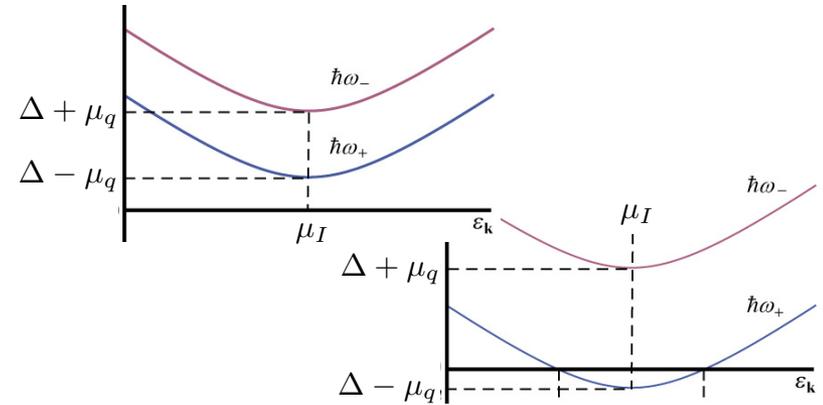
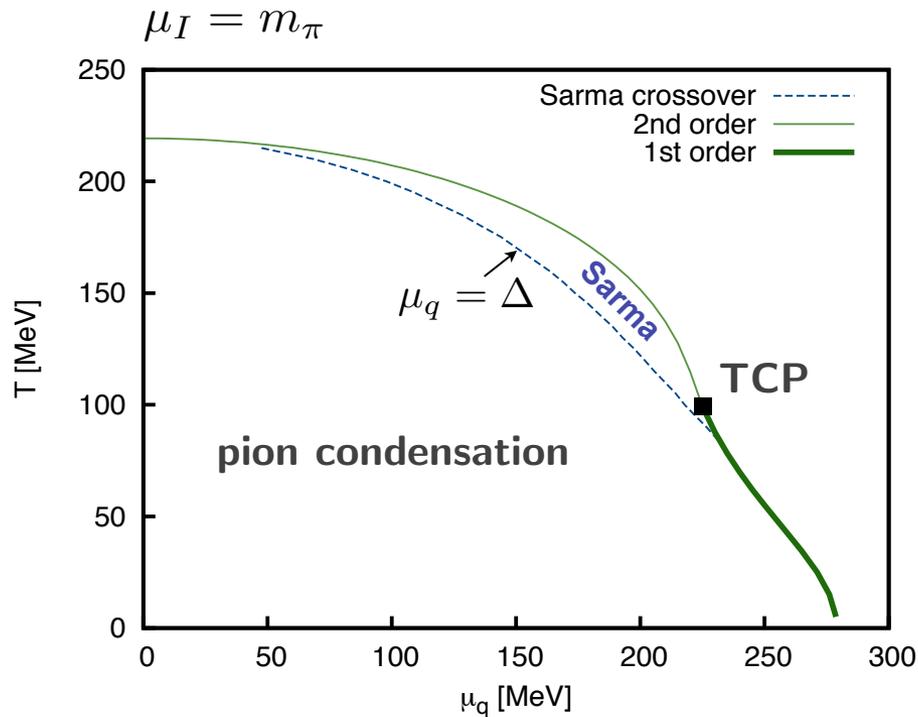
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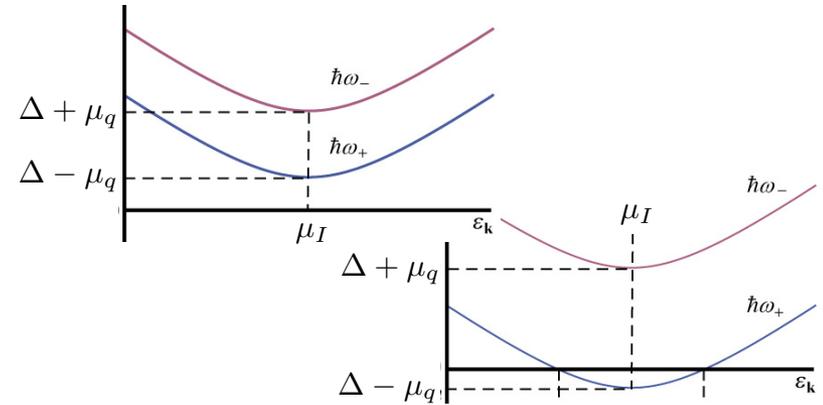
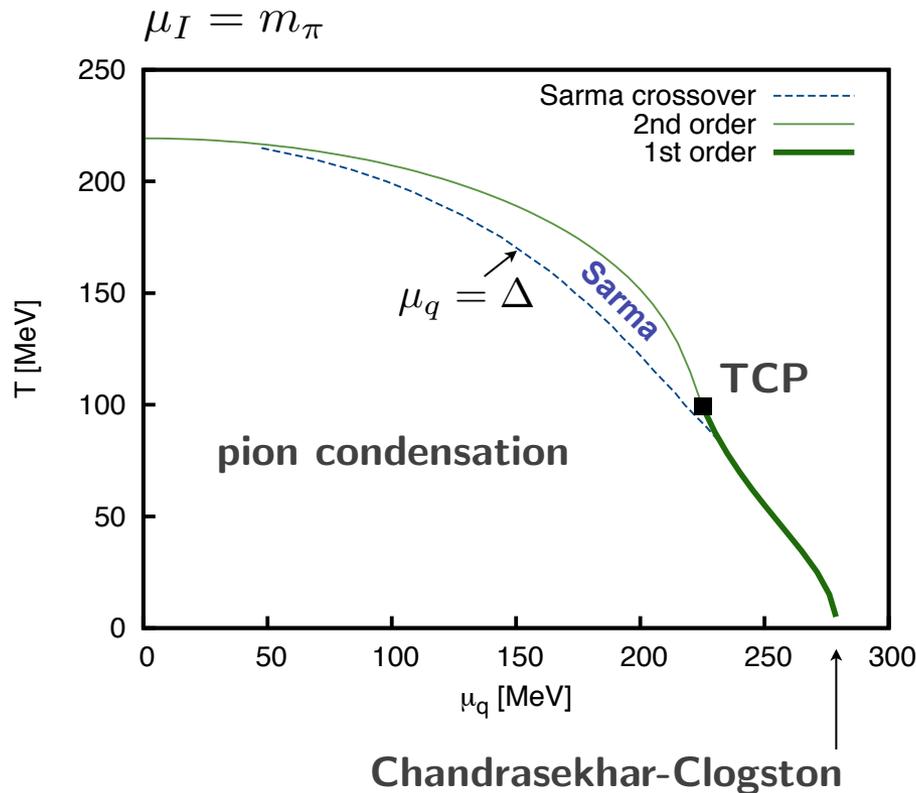
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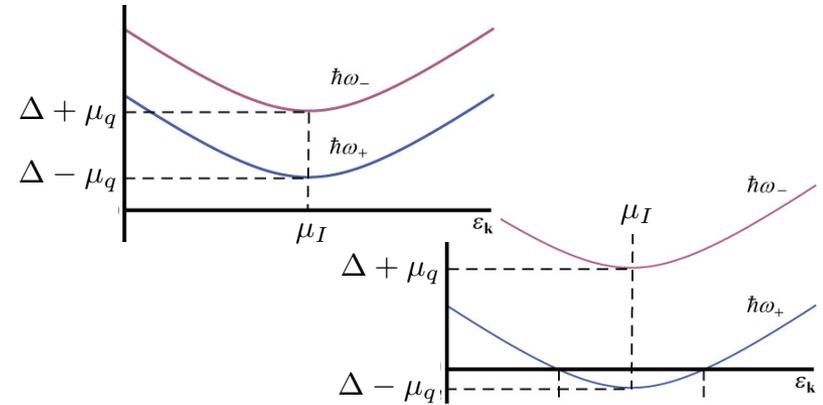
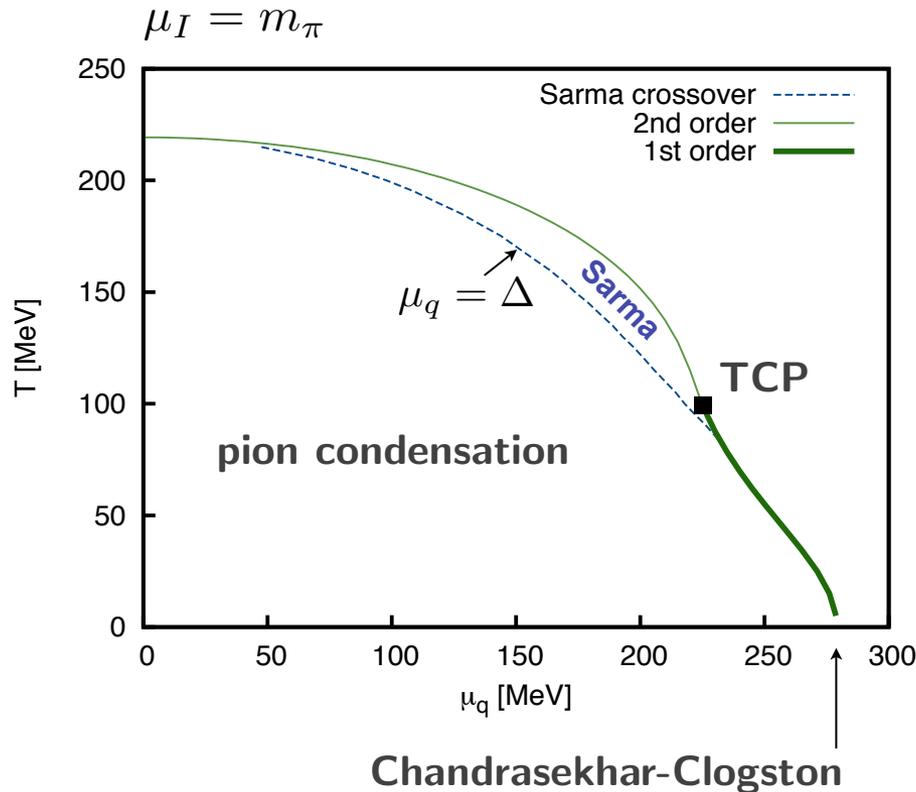
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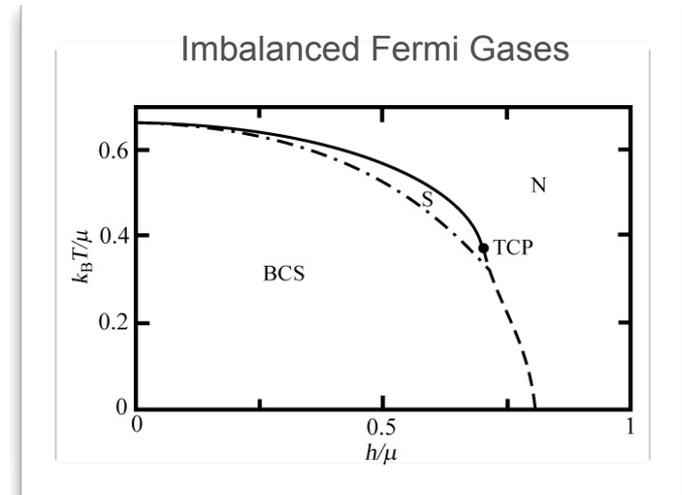


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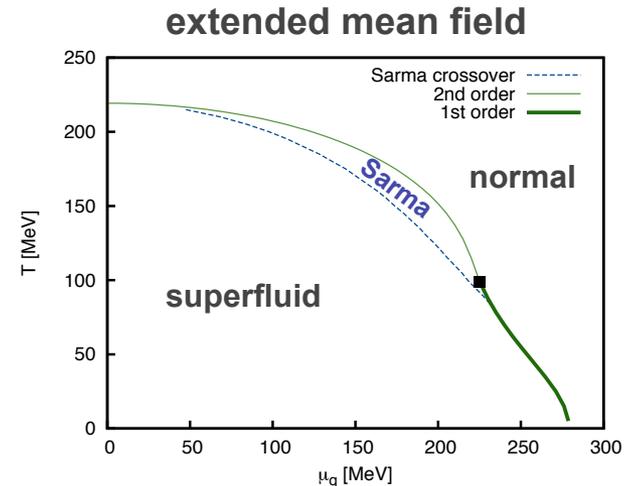
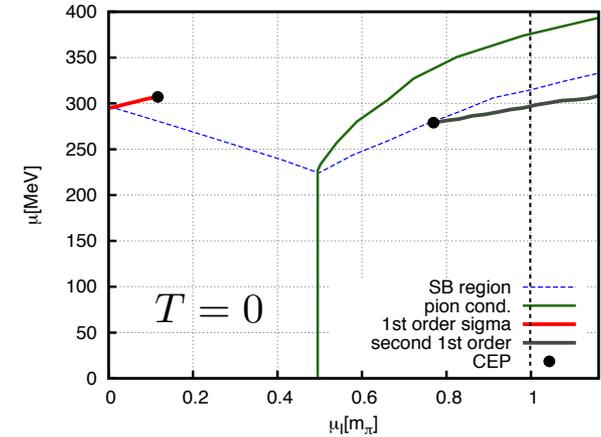
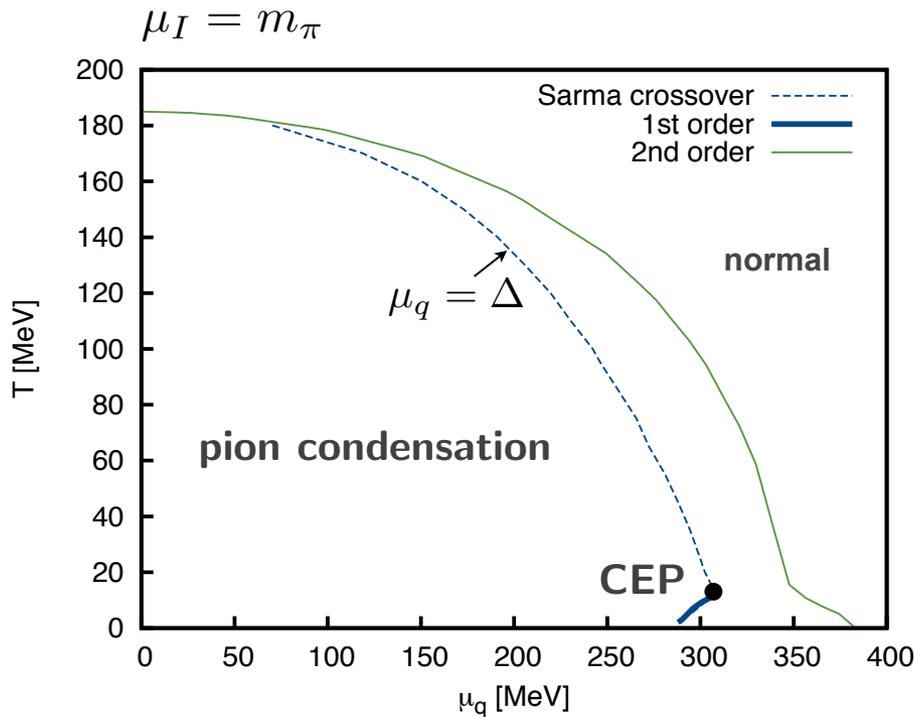
- compare:



Gubbels, Stoof, arXiv:1205.0568

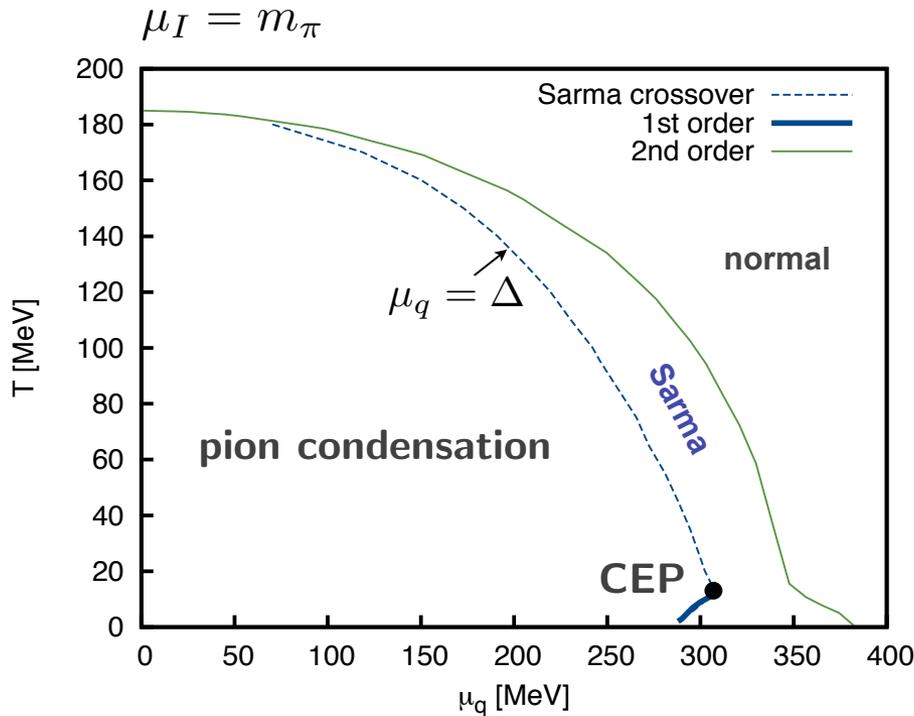
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- Full flow with mesonic fluctuations:

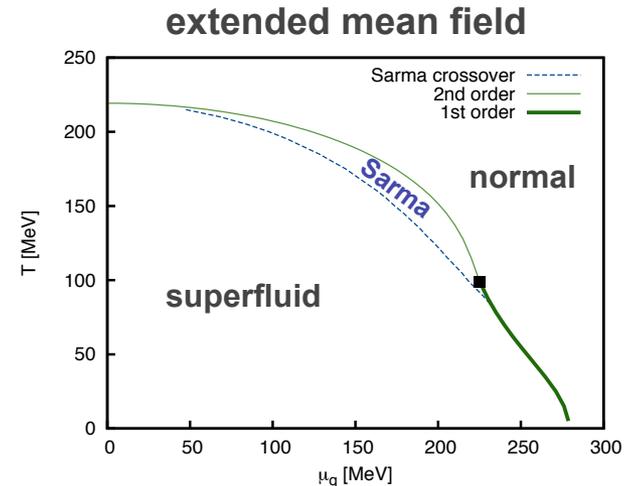
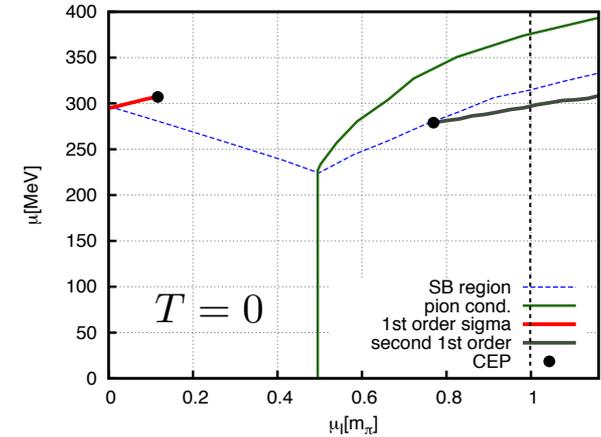


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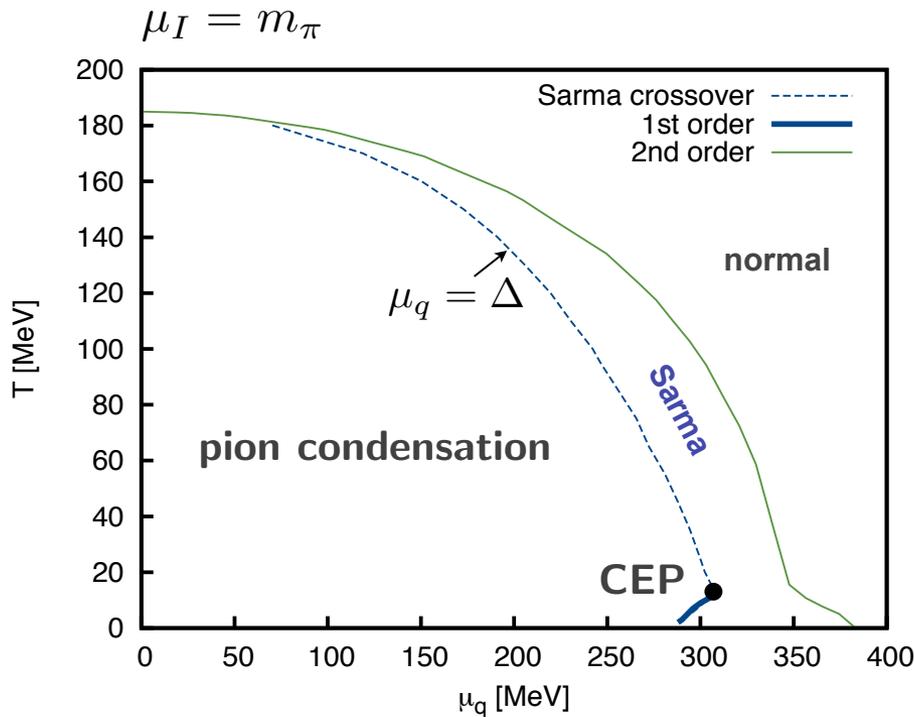
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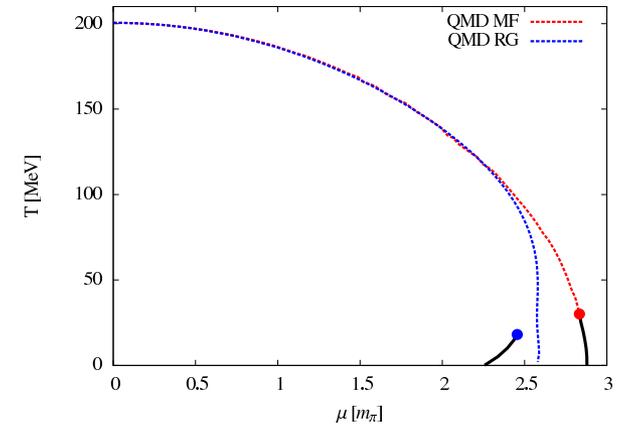
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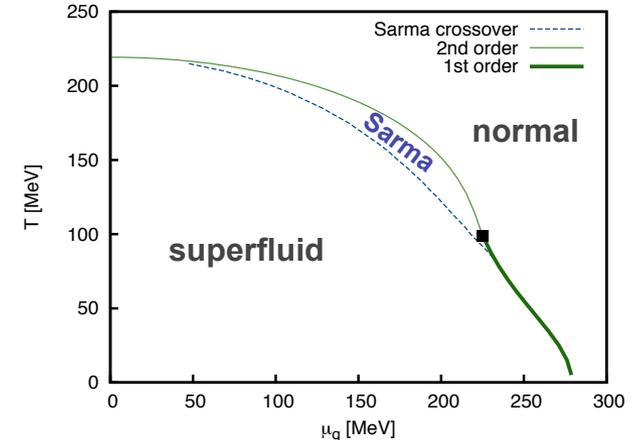


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Chiral Transition

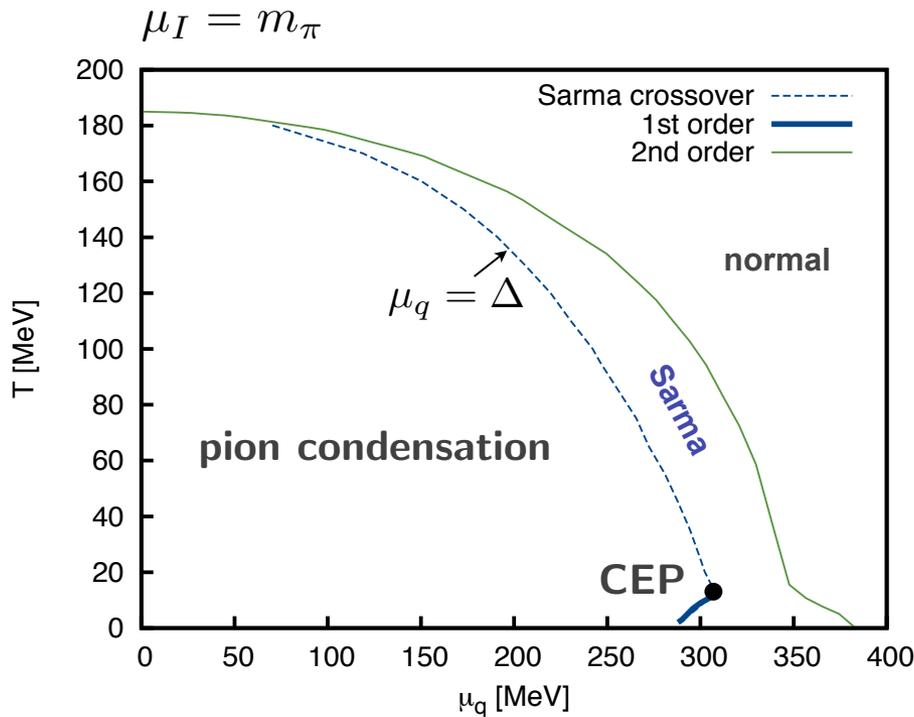


extended mean field



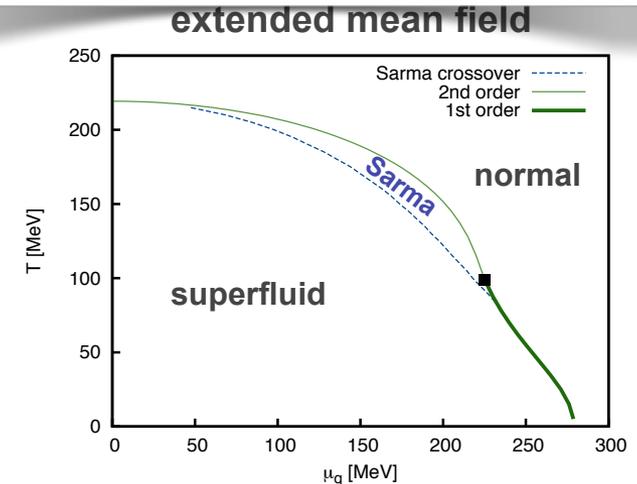
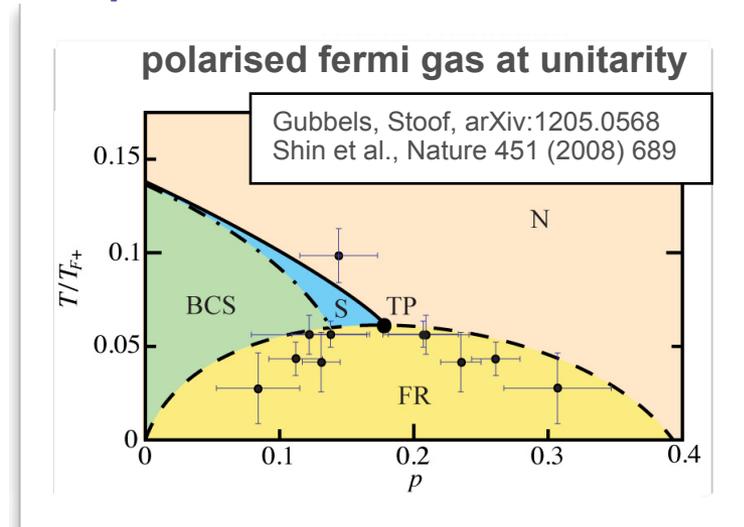
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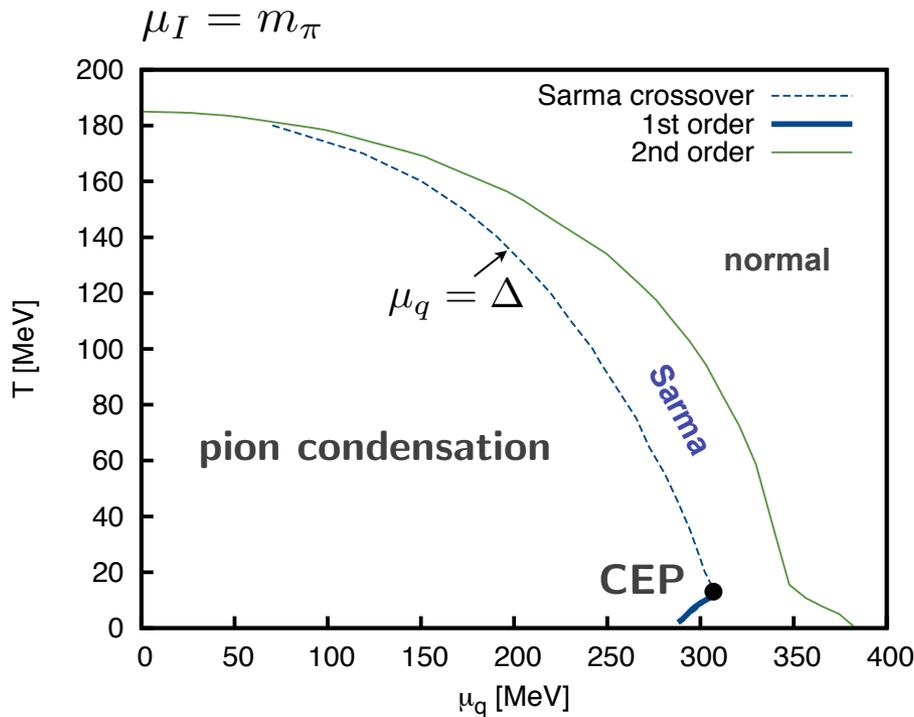
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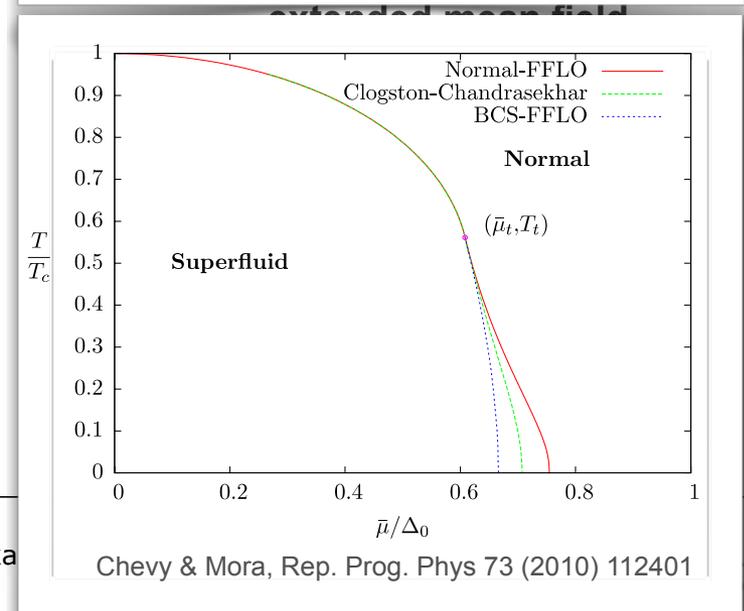
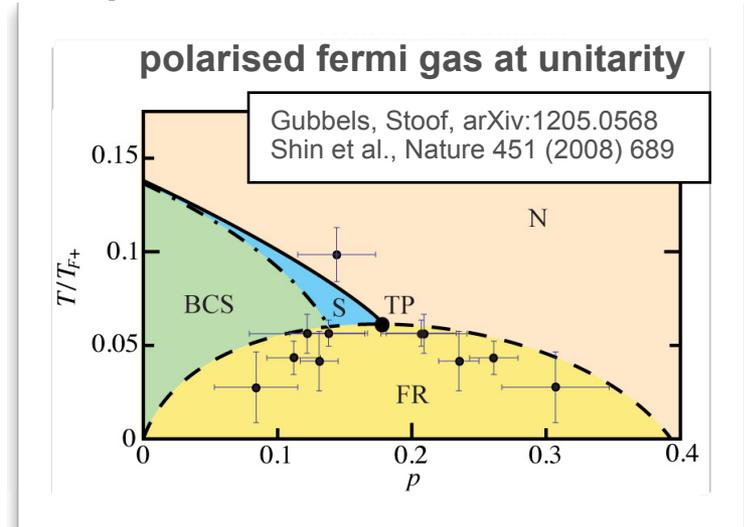
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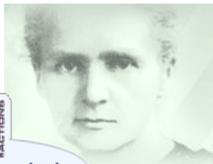
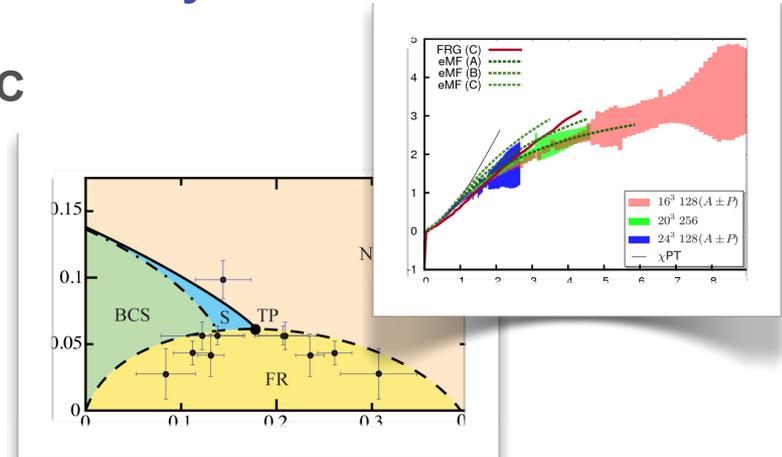
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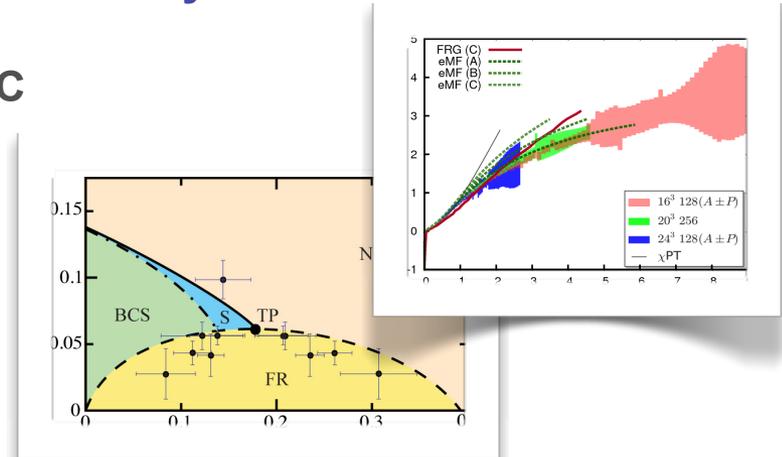
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Thank You for Your Attention!

