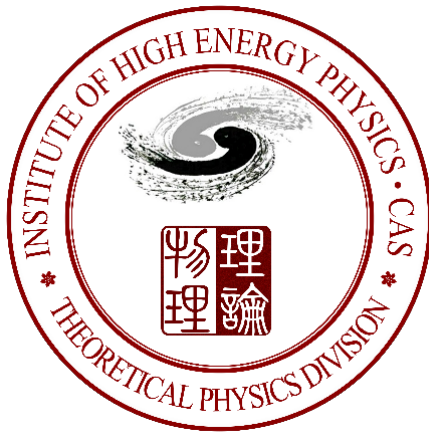


QCD phase diagram and CEP

Mei Huang



Theoretical Physics Division

Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS

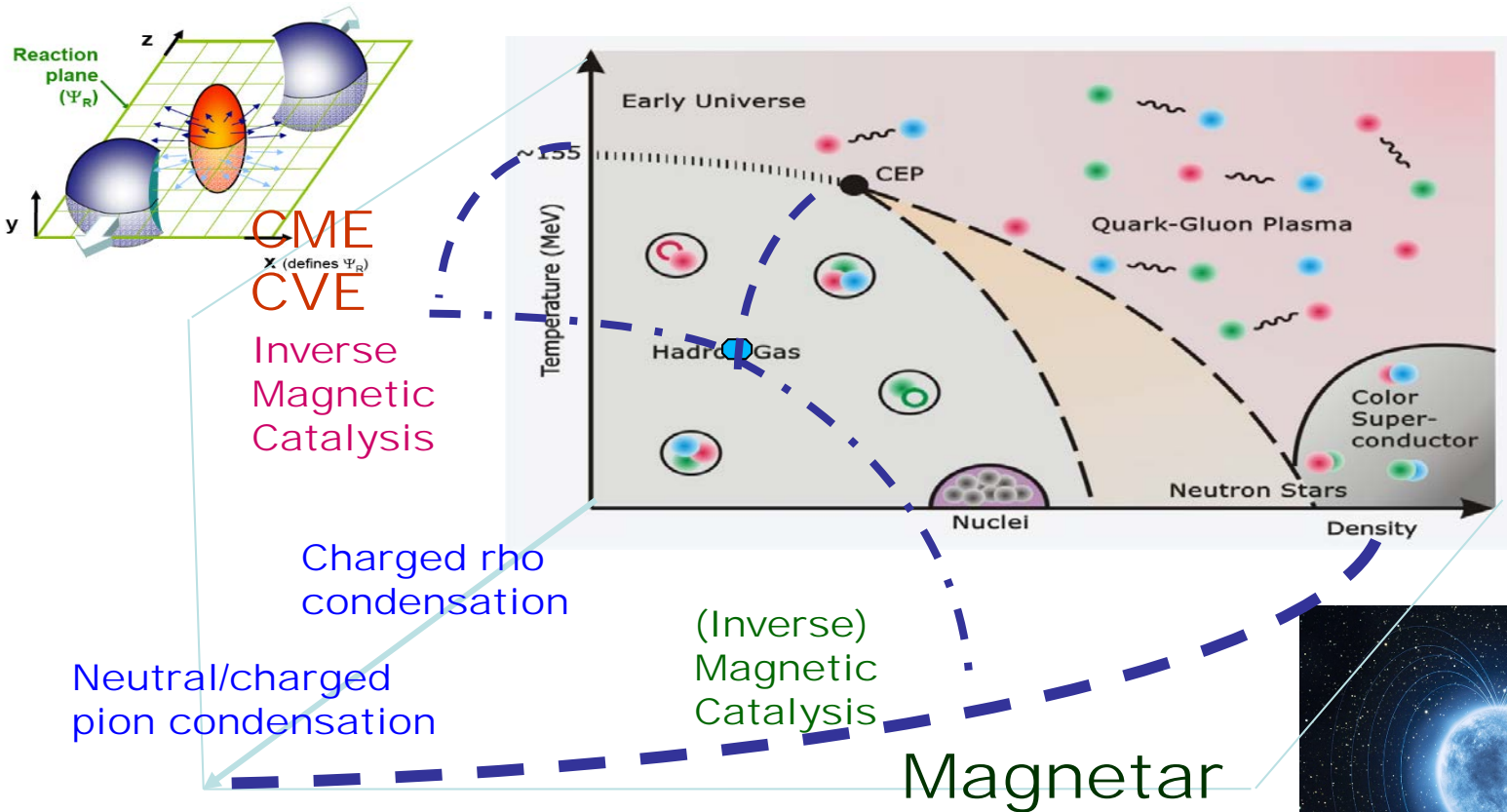
Content

I. Introduction on QCD phase diagram

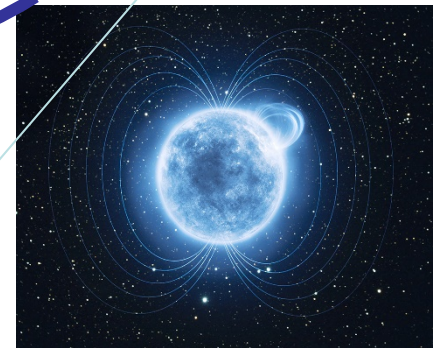
II. Searching for the QCD CEP

III. Conclusion and discussion

Explored QCD phase diagram now *by theorists*



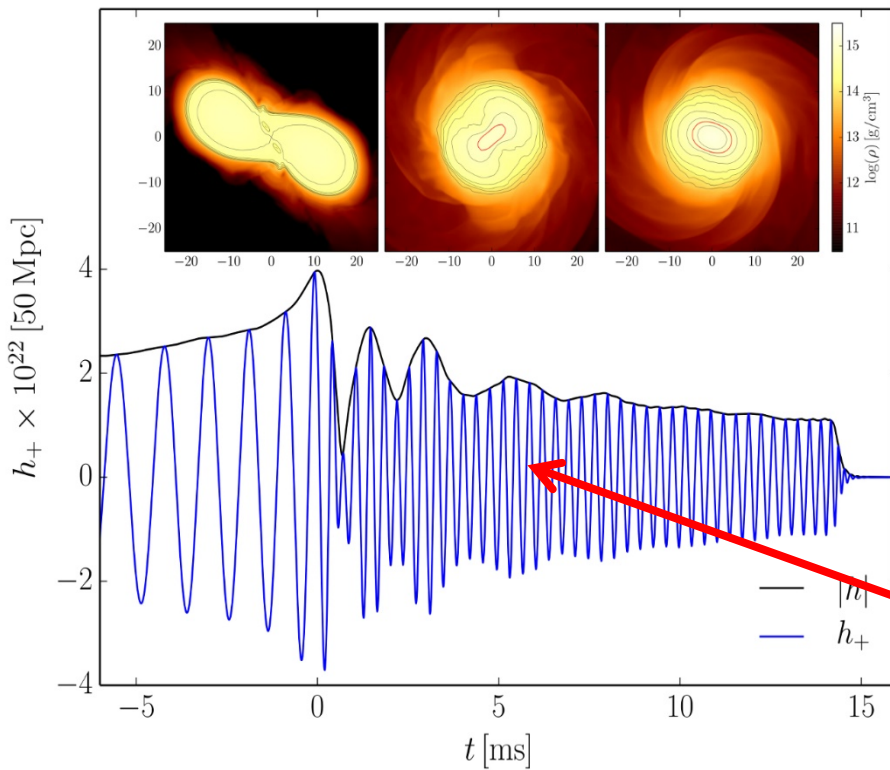
$$\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}, \omega, \mu_I$$



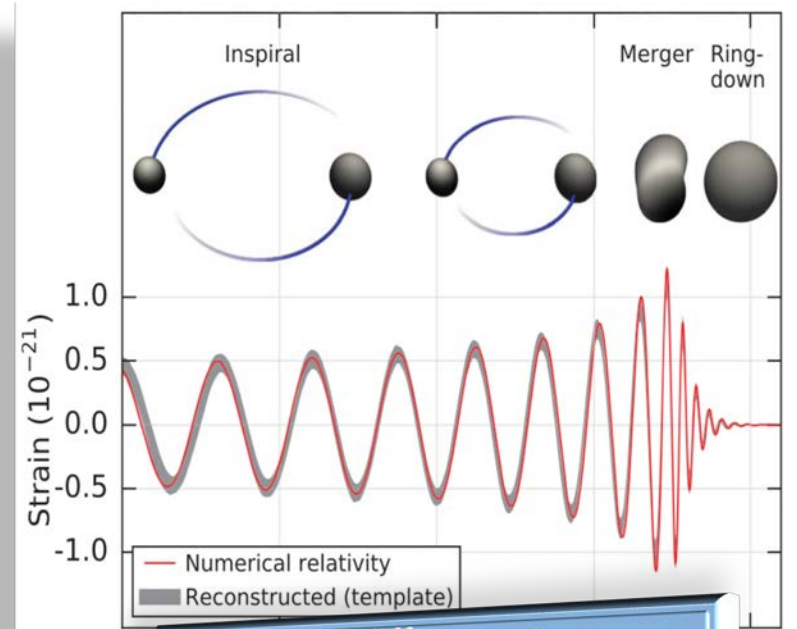
Gravitational Waves from Neutron Star Mergers

GW170817

Neutron Star Collision (Simulation)



Collision of two Black Holes



Main difference:
In binary neutron star mergers a
Post-Merger Phase
often exists

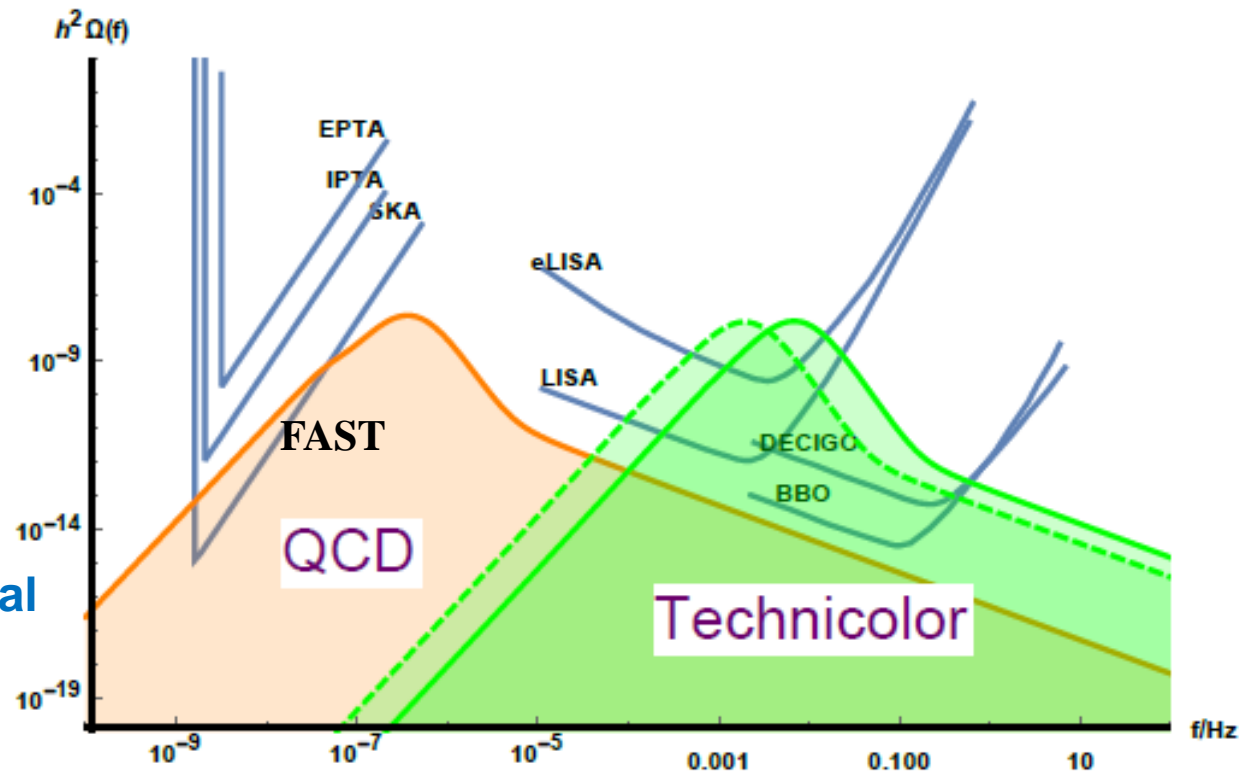
Gravitation wave from QCD & electroweak phase transitions in the early universe

1st order phase transition for pure gluon system!

Yidian Chen, Mei Huang, Qishu Yan,
arXiv:1712.03470

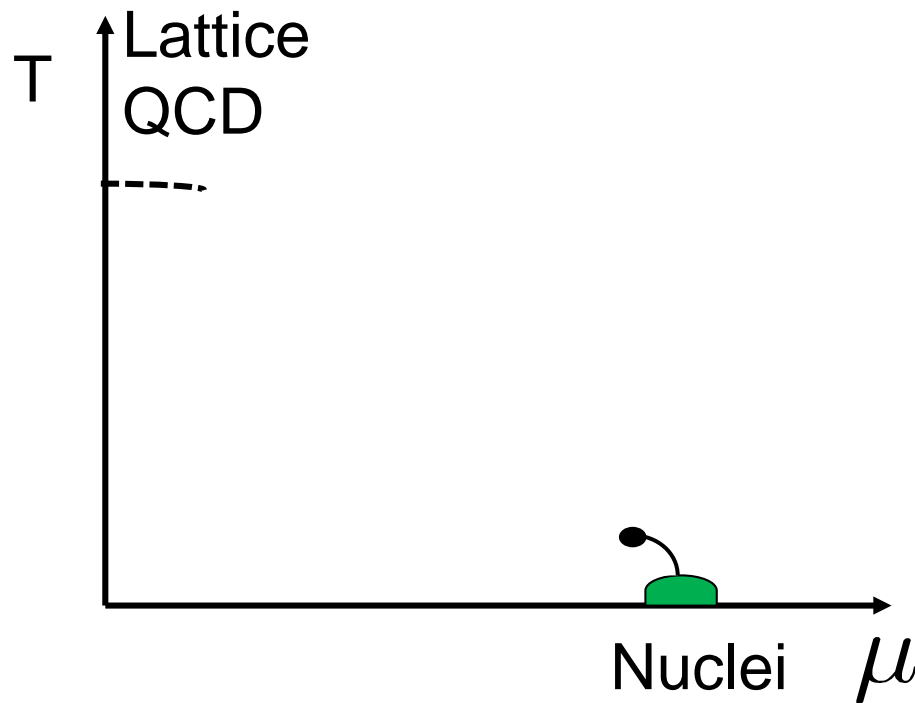


FAST(Five hundred meters Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope)



Confirmed QCD phase diagram

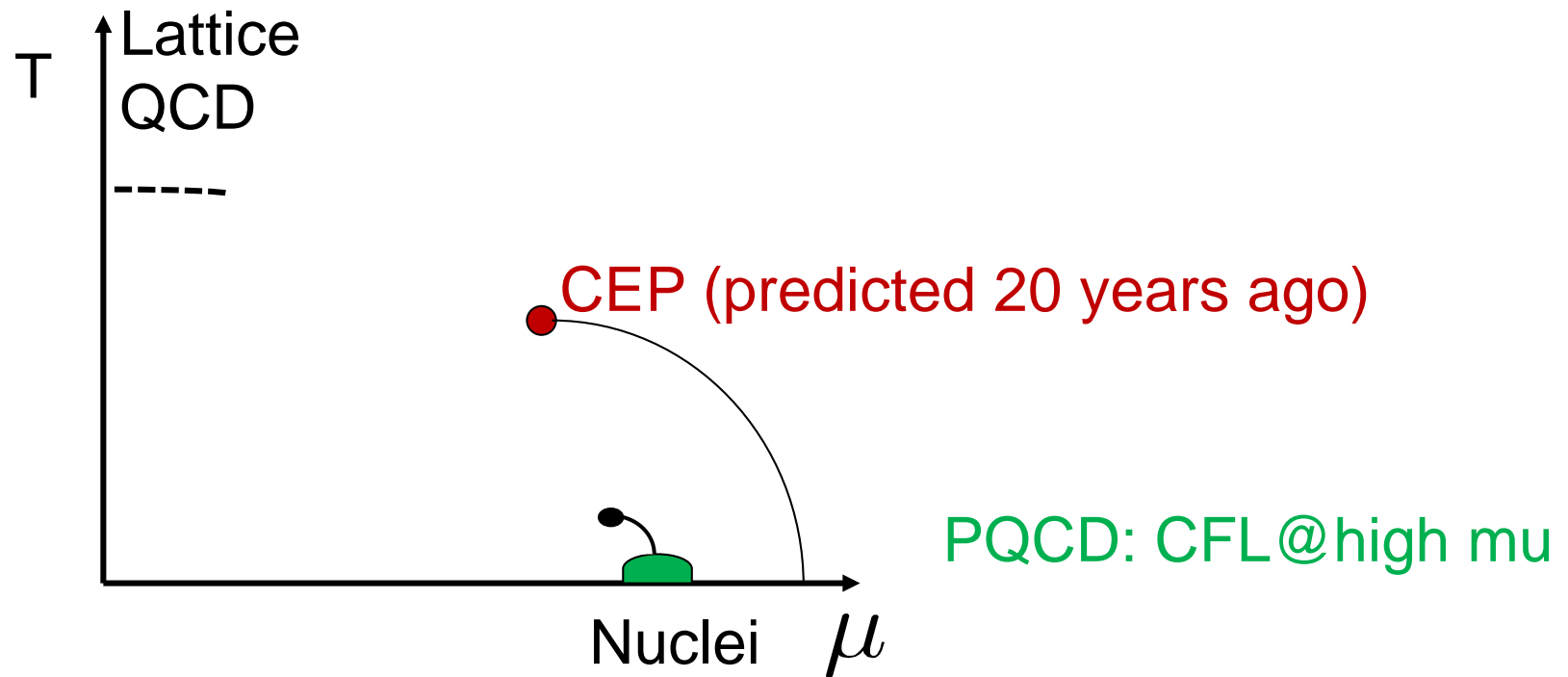
PQCD: QGP @ High T



PQCD: CFL @ high mu

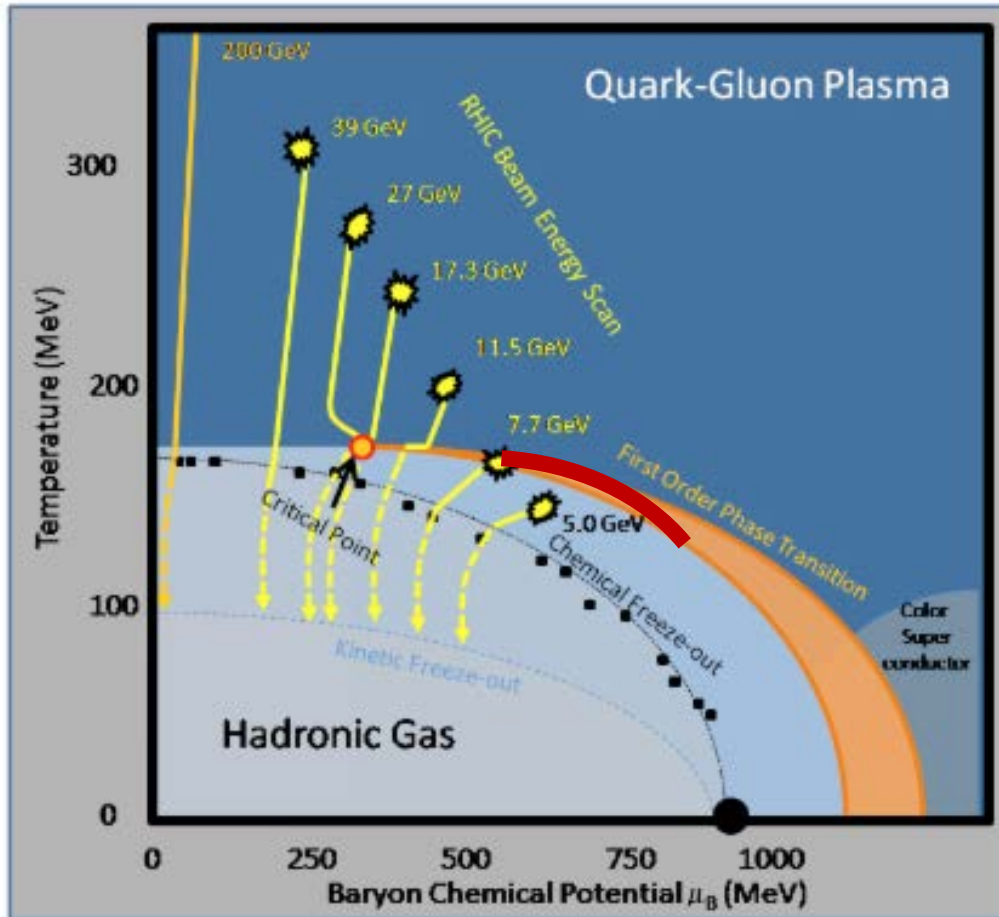
Searching for the QCD CEP

PQCD: QGP @ High T



Locating CEP is essential for the QCD phase diagram!

Locating the QCD CEP



- ❑ BES @ RHIC
- ❑ NICA @Dubna
- ❑ CBM@FAIR
- ❑ HIAF@IMP

Chiral and deconfinement phase transitions

**CEP is for chiral
phase transition!**

Chiral phase transition:

quark-antiquark condensate (for $m=0$)

Chiral symmetry breaking: $\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle \neq 0$

Chiral symmetry restoration: $\langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle = 0$.

Deconfinement phase transition:

referring to the “permanent confinement”

Polyakov loop (for $m= \text{infinity}$)

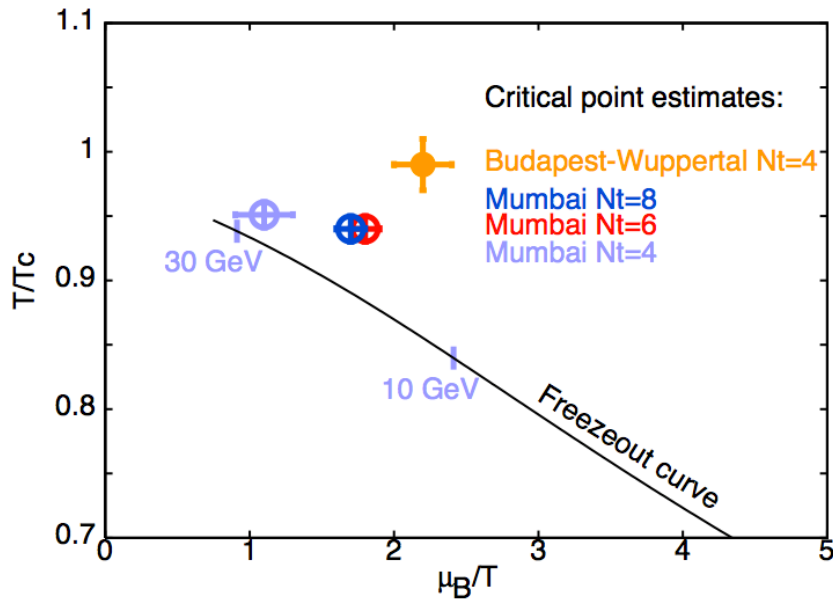
$$L(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr } \mathcal{P}(\vec{x}) \text{ with } \mathcal{P}(\vec{x}) = \text{P} e^{ig \int_0^\beta dt A_0(t, \vec{x})}$$

$$\langle L(\vec{x}) \rangle \sim \exp(-\beta F_q)$$

Confinement: center symmetric $\langle L \rangle = 0 \quad F_q \rightarrow \infty$

Deconfinement: center symmetry breaking $\langle L \rangle \neq 0. \quad F_q < \infty$

Location of CEP from Lattice QCD

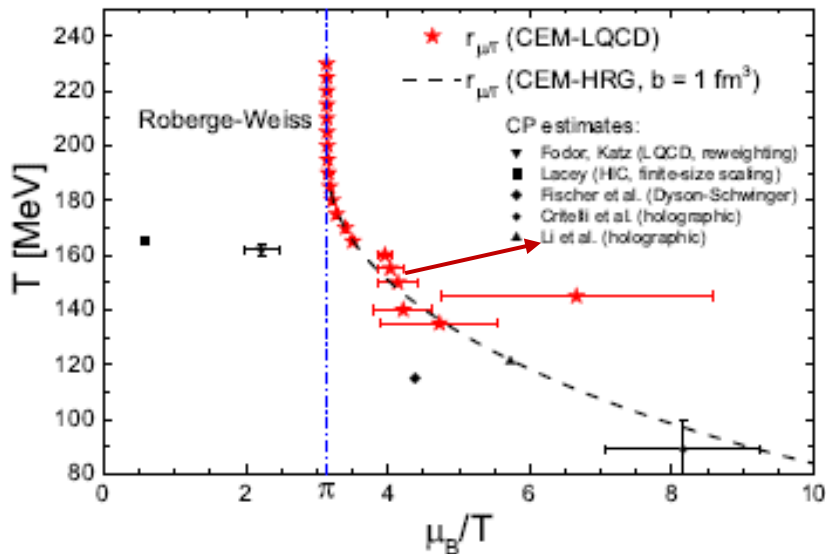


1) Fodor&Katz, JHEP 0404,050 (2004).
 $(\mu_B^E, T_E) = (360, 162)$ MeV

2) Gavai&Gupta, NPA 904, 883c (2013)
 $(\mu_B^E, T_E) = (279, 155)$ MeV

3) F. Karsch (CPOD2016)
 $\mu_B^E / T_E > 2$

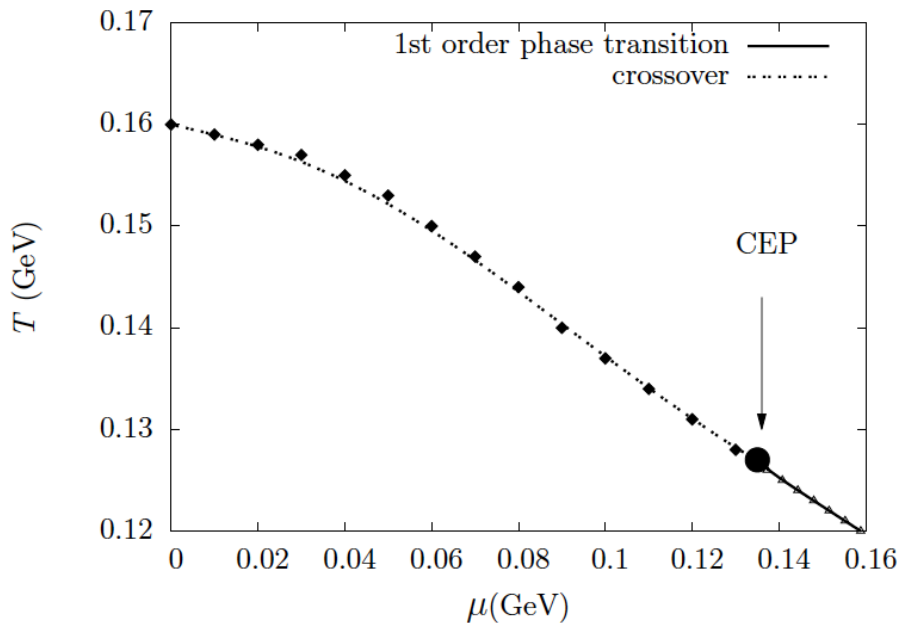
4) V. Vovchenko, J. Steinheimer, O. Philipsen, H. Stoecker, arXiv:1711.01261



$$\mu_B^E / T_E > \pi$$

Latest lattice calculation shows that small baryon number density region for CEP is ruled out!

Location of CEP from DSE



1): Y. X. Liu, et al., PRD90, 076006 (2014).

$$(\mu_B^E, T^E) = (372, 129) \text{ MeV}$$

2): Hong-shi Zong et al., JHEP 07, 014 (2014).

$$(\mu_B^E, T_E) = (405, 127) \text{ MeV}$$

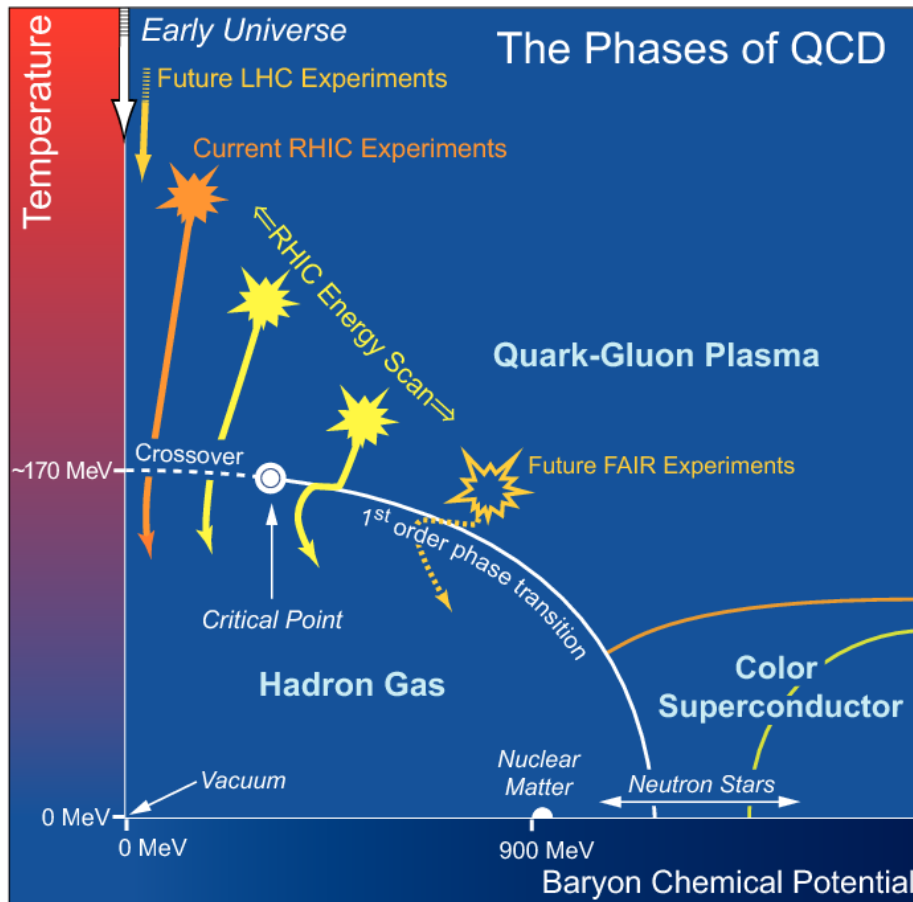
3): C. S. Fischer et al., PRD90, 034022 (2014).

$$(\mu_B^E, T^E) = (504, 115) \text{ MeV}$$

$$\mu_B = 3 \mu_q$$

baryon number density region 300-500 MeV

Searching for the QCD CEP



BES Phase-I

$\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ (GeV)	Events (10^6)	Year	* μ_B (MeV)	* T_{CH} (MeV)
200	350	2010	25	166
62.4	67	2010	73	165
39	39	2010	112	164
27	70	2011	156	162
19.6	36	2011	206	160
14.5	20	2014	264	156
11.5	12	2010	316	152
7.7	4	2010	422	140

Higher Order Fluctuations of Conserved Quantities

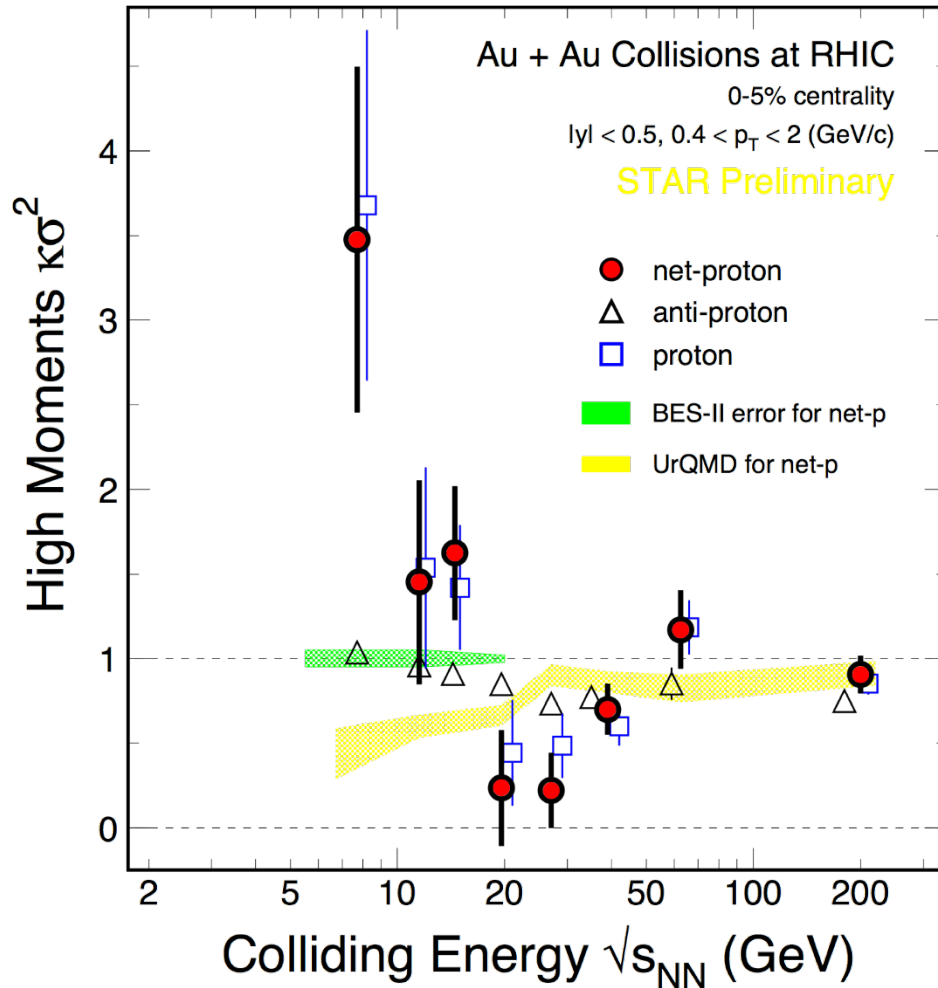
$$\chi_n^B = \frac{\partial^n [P/T^4]}{\partial [\mu_B/T]^n} \quad B \rightarrow Q, s$$

$$C_n^B = VT^3 \chi_n^B$$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{M} = \frac{C_2^B}{C_1^B} = \frac{\chi_2^B}{\chi_1^B}, \quad S\sigma = \frac{C_3^B}{C_2^B} = \frac{\chi_3^B}{\chi_2^B},$$
$$\frac{S\sigma^3}{M} = \frac{C_3^B}{C_1^B} = \frac{\chi_3^B}{\chi_1^B}, \quad \kappa\sigma^2 = \frac{C_4^B}{C_2^B} = \frac{\chi_4^B}{\chi_2^B}.$$

S. Ejiri et al, *Phys.Lett. B* 633 (2006) 275. Cheng et al, *PRD* (2009) 074505. B. Friman et al., *EPJC* 71 (2011) 1694. F. Karsch and K. Redlich, *PLB* 695, 136 (2011). S. Gupta, et al., *Science*, 332, 1525(2012). A. Bazavov et al., *PRL*109, 192302(12) S. Borsanyi et al., *PRL*111, 062005(13), P. Alba et al., *arXiv:1403.4903*

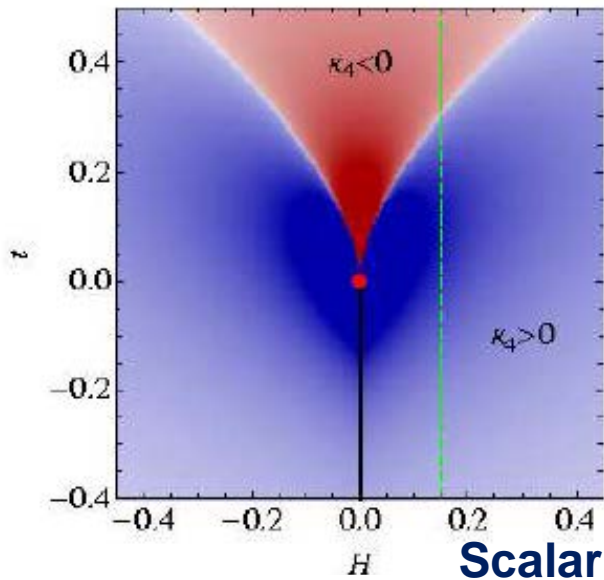
Measurement of Higher Order Fluctuations of Conserved Quantities



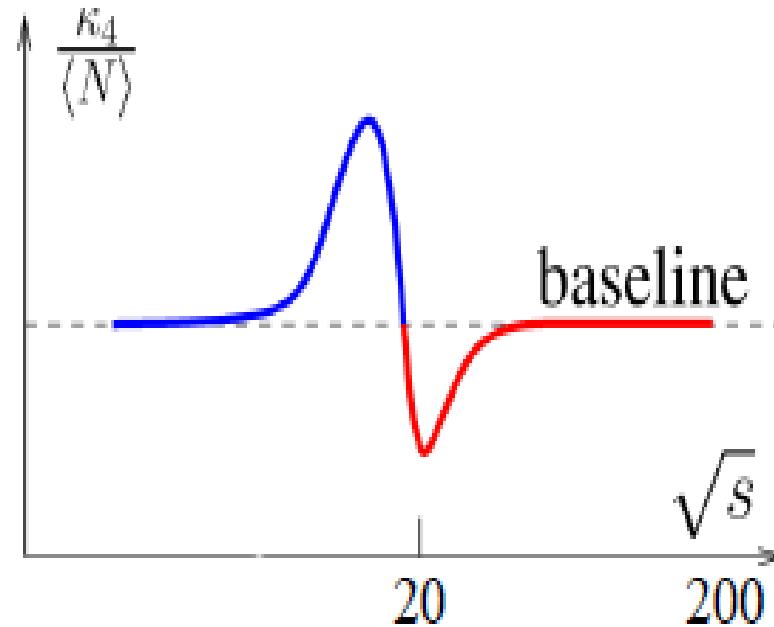
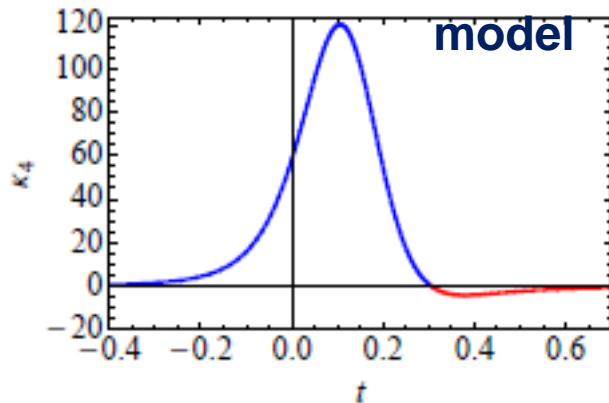
Non-monotonic trend is observed for the 0-5% most central Au+Au collisions. Dip structure is observed around 19.6 GeV.

STAR: **PRL112**, 32302(14); **PRL113**, 092301(14);
X.F.Luo, N.Xu, arXiv:1701.02105

How to determine the location of CEP?



Scalar
model



Dip Structure & Peak Structure



Positive/negative ?

What we are not going to answer:

Predict the location of CEP from theory

Different models give different locations of CEP, even the same model with different parameters give different locations of CEP.

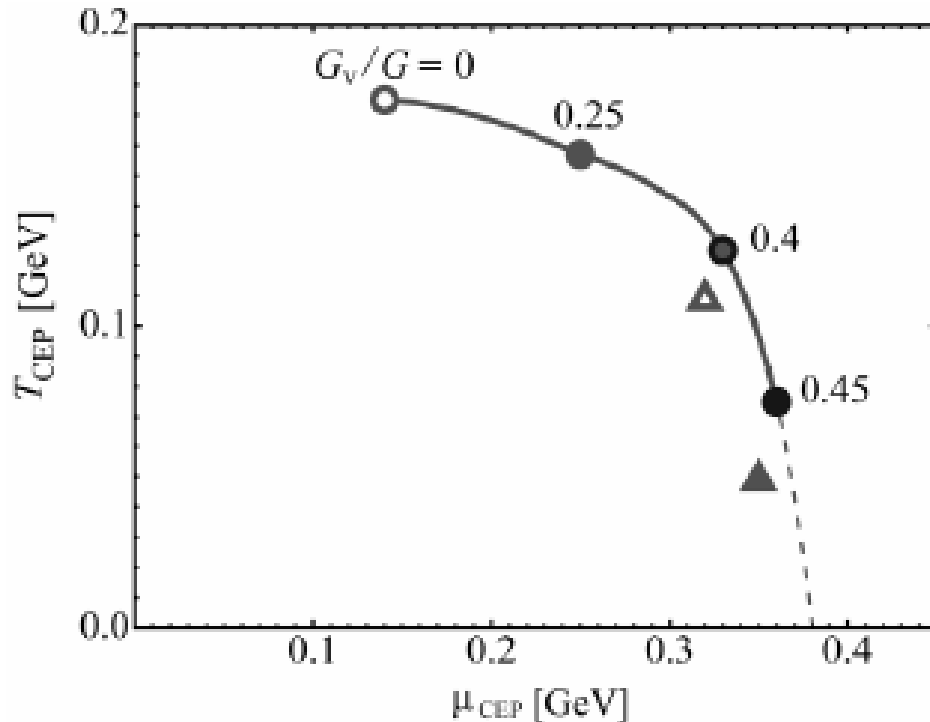
What we are willing to answer:

- 1. What's the universal feature of CEP?**
- 2. What information of the CEP can be read from experimental measurement?**
- 3. Understand the formation of the dip and peak structures**

CEP from NJL-like models

Location of CEP: NJL

NJL, PNJL, Nonlocal NJL,



P.F Zhuang, M.Huang,
Y.X.Liu, W.J.Fu, Z.Zhang
H.S.Zong, X.Luo, G.Y.Shao.....
J.Deng, J.W.Chen, G.Q.Cao,
X.G.Huang.....

Weise,
Klevansky,
Hatsuda, Kunihiro,
Fukushima,
Redlich, Sasaki,
Ratti,

Hell, Kashiwa, Weise

Journal of Modern Physics, 2013, 4, 644-650

.....

$$\mu_B = 3\mu_q$$

from small to high baryon number density region

NJL model

$$\mathcal{L}_{NJL} = \bar{\psi}(i\gamma_{\mu}D^{\mu} - m)\psi + G_S[(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 + (\bar{\psi}i\gamma_5\vec{\tau}\psi)^2] - \underbrace{(G_V)}_{\text{Shift the location of CEP}}(\bar{\psi}\gamma_{\mu}\psi)^2$$

PNJL model

Shift the location of CEP

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}, T)}{T^4} = -\frac{a(T)}{2}\bar{\Phi}\Phi + b(T)\ln[1 - 6\bar{\Phi}\Phi + 4(\bar{\Phi}^3 + \Phi^3) - 3(\bar{\Phi}\Phi)^2]$$

Mimic gluodynamics

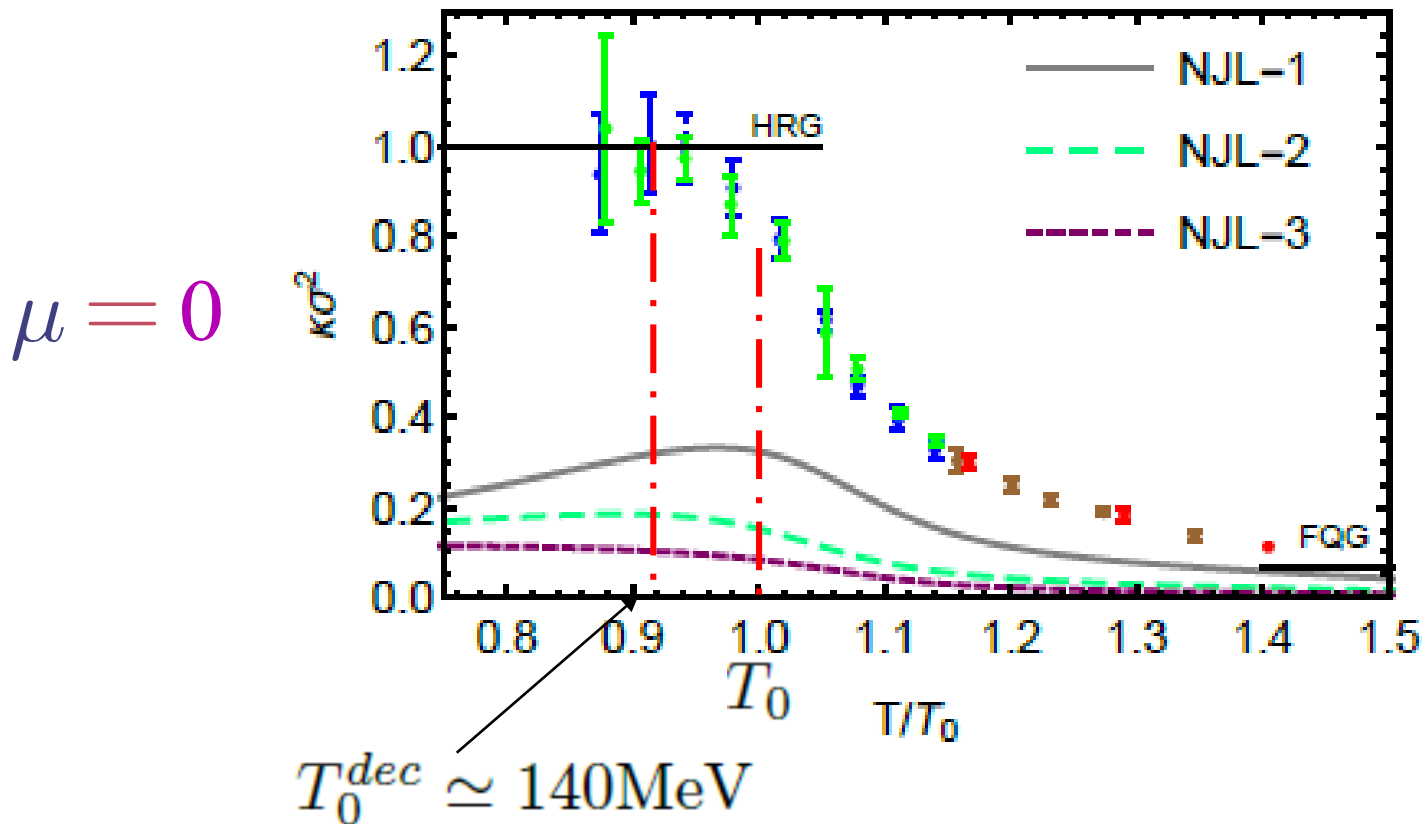
muPNJL model

$$T_0(N_f, \mu_i) = T_{\tau} e^{-\frac{1}{\alpha_0 f(N_f, \mu_i)}}$$

$$f(N_f, \mu_i) = \frac{11N_c - 2N_f}{6\pi} - \kappa \frac{16N_f}{\pi} \frac{\mu^2}{T_{\tau}^2}$$

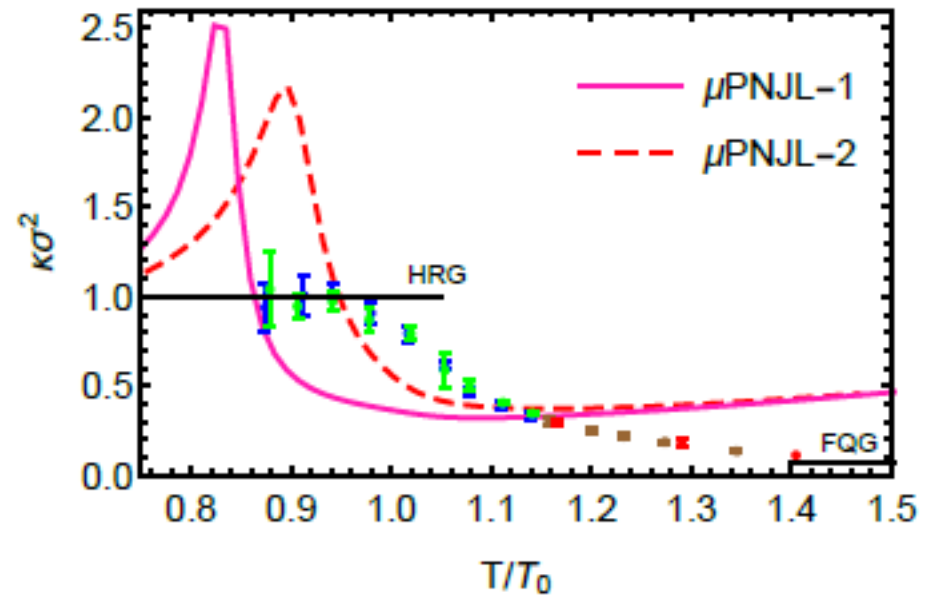
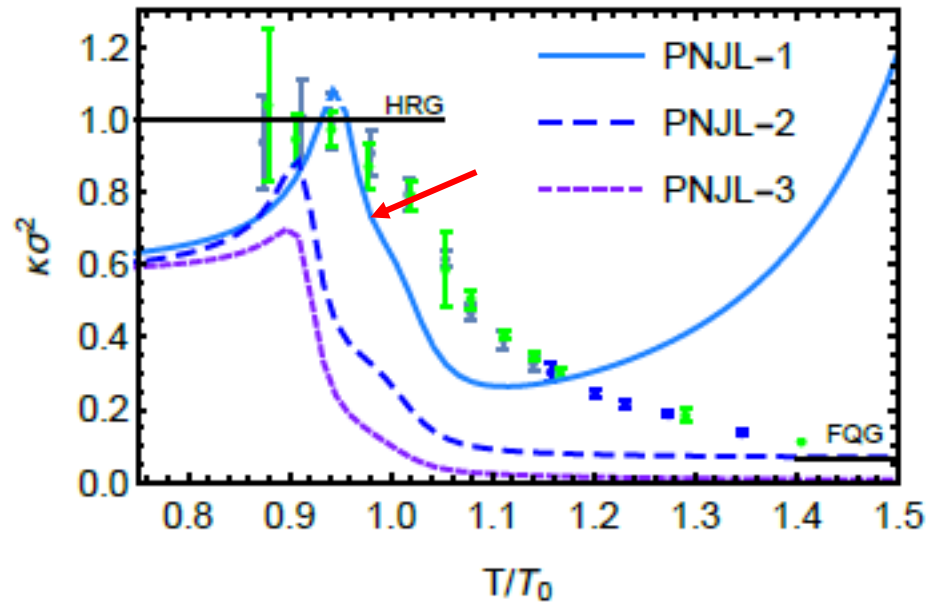
Observation from lattice result: 0.8 of BNF at chiral phase transition, 1 at hadron-QGP transition
Unexpected results: Dominant contribution (80-90%) from gluodynamics to baryon number fluctuation!!!

Lattice result: A. Bazavov et al
 Phys. Rev. D95 no. 5, (2017) 054504



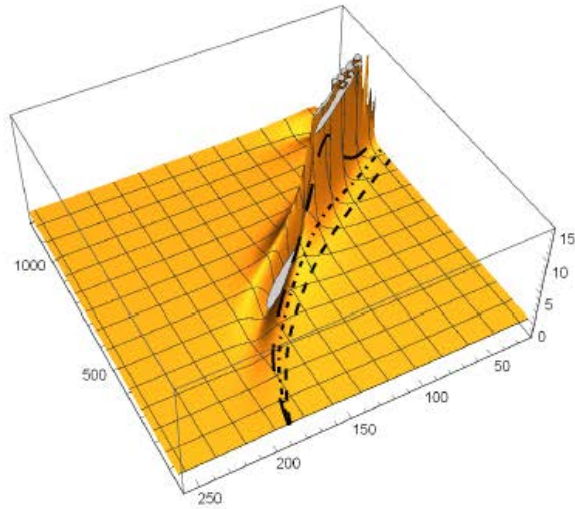
a physical “confinement-deconfinement” transition

Lattice results for BNF at $\mu=0$ can constrain models



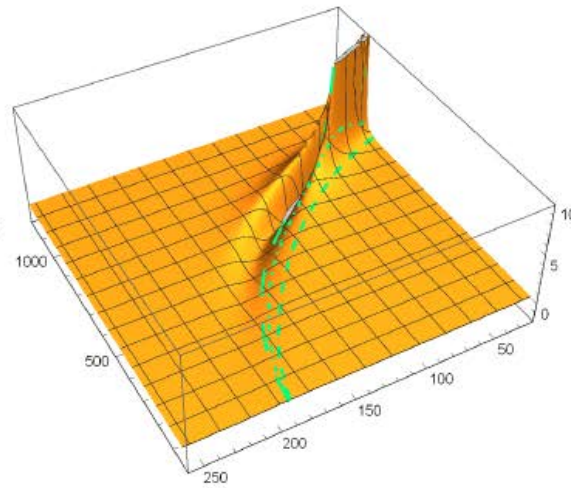
Shifting the location of CEP in the NJL model

$$G_V = -0.5G_S$$



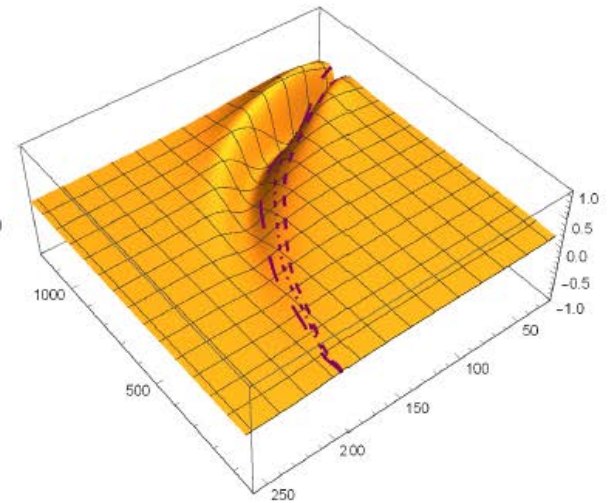
NJL-1

$$G_V = 0$$



NJL-2

$$G_V = 0.67G_S$$

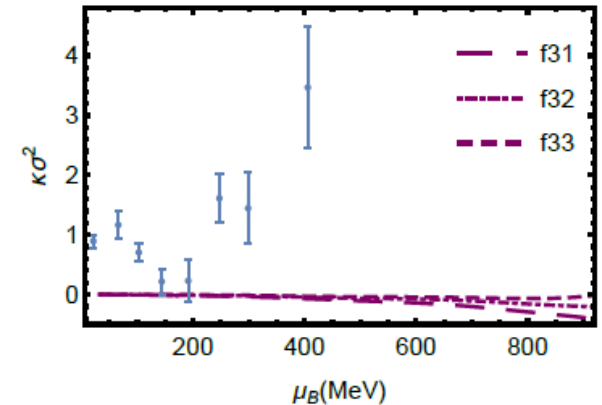
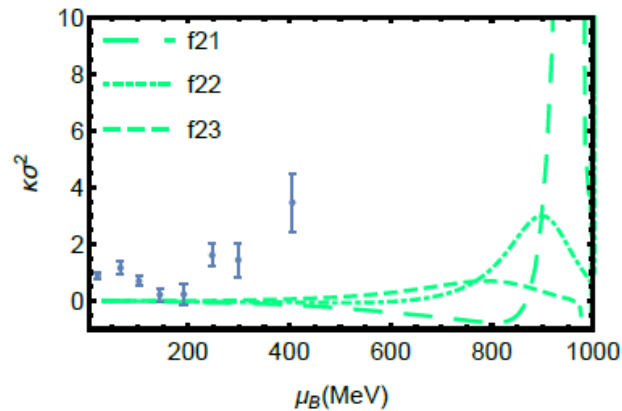
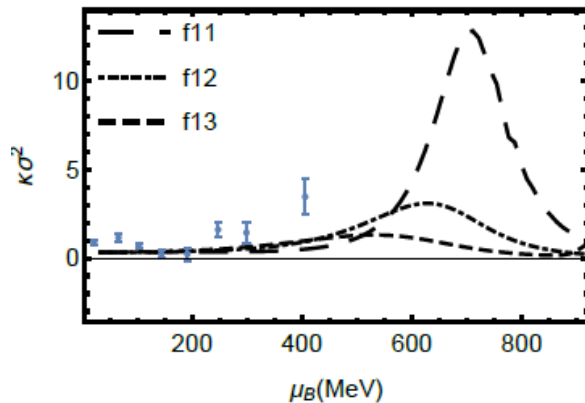
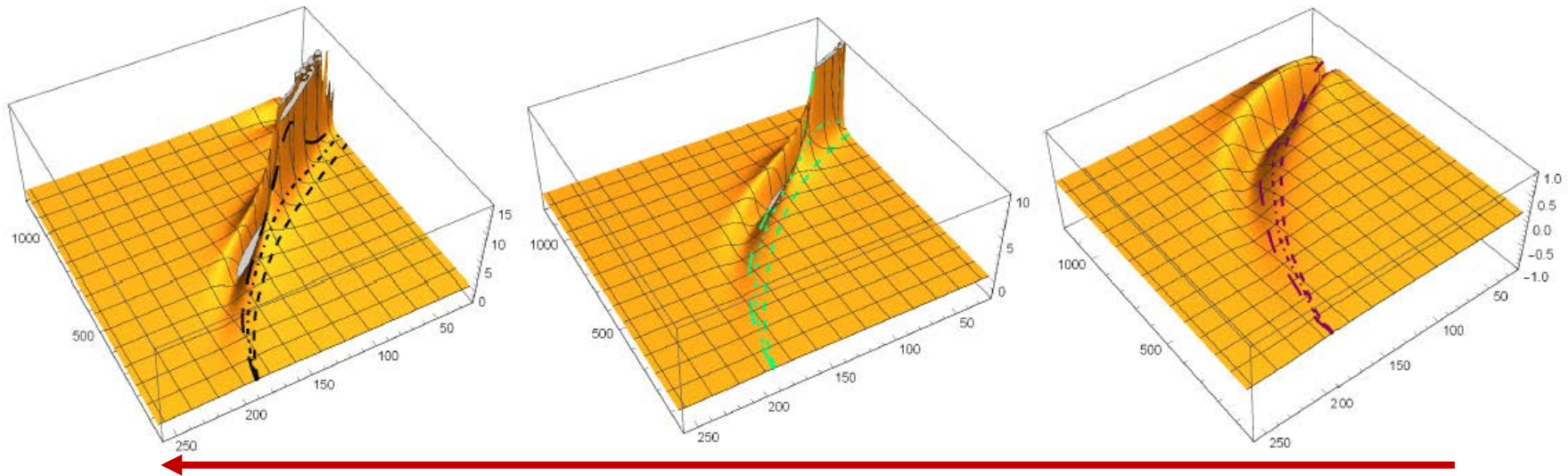


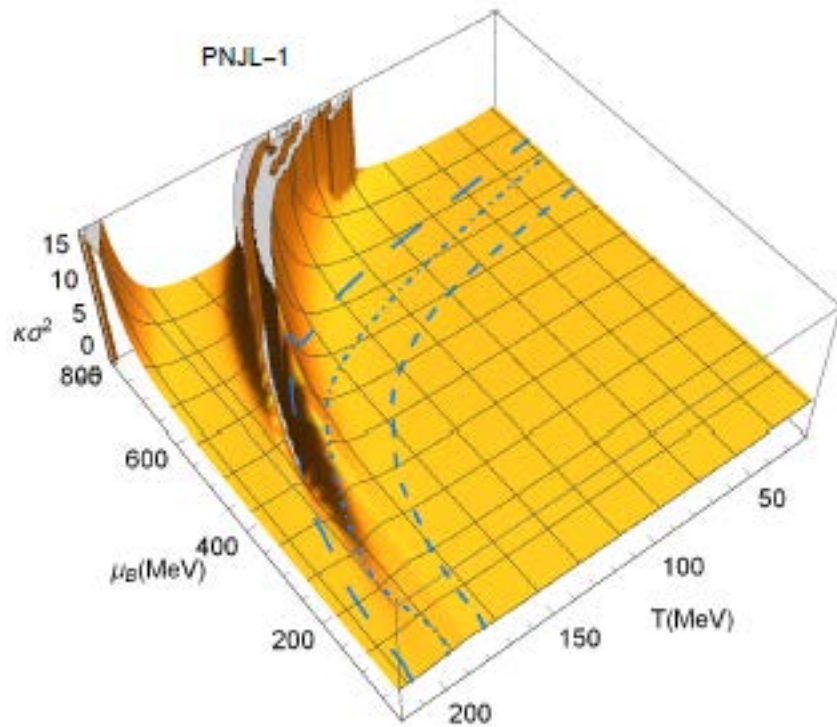
NJL-3



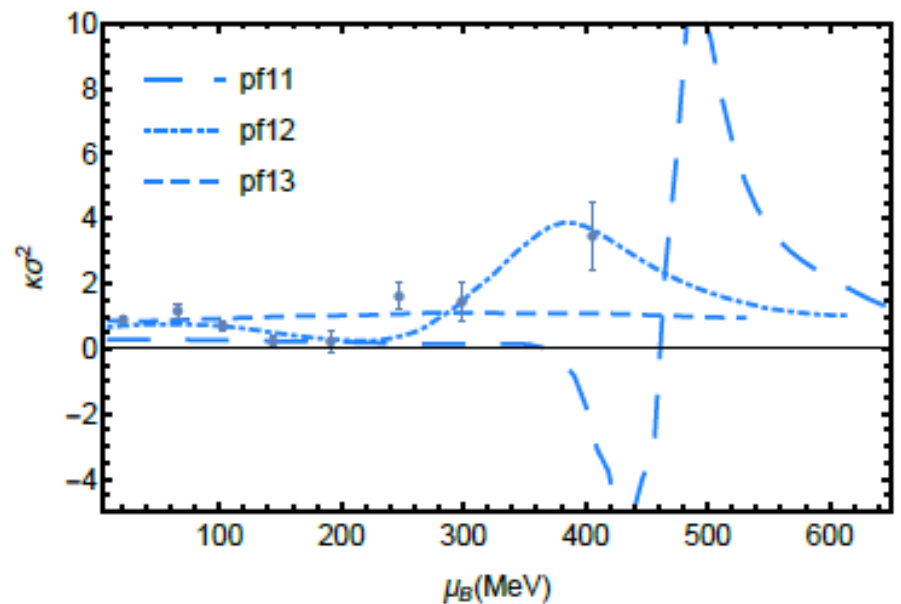
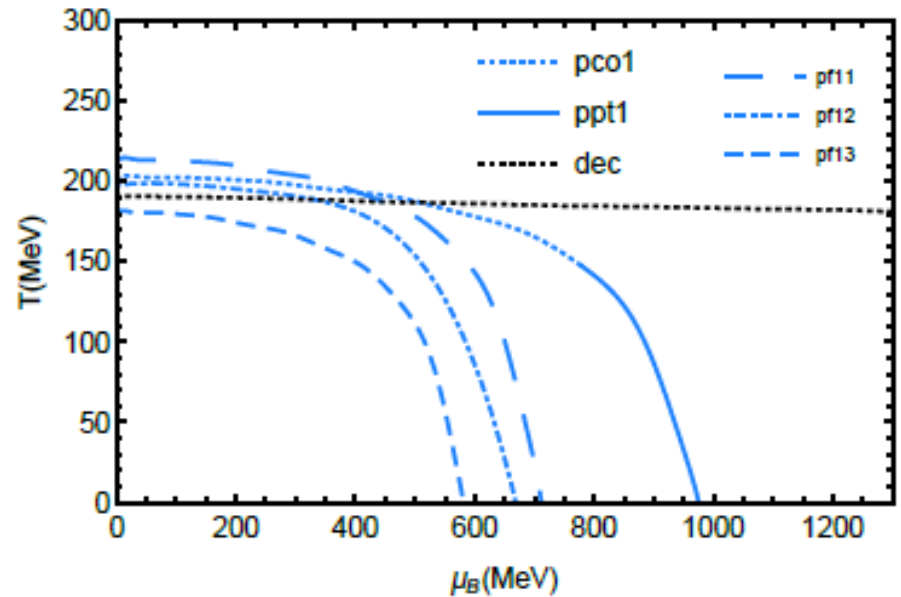
Results from NJL model

1. Location of CEP peak determines the location of the peak for BNF along freeze-out line;
2. If no CEP, no structure for BNF along freeze-out line.



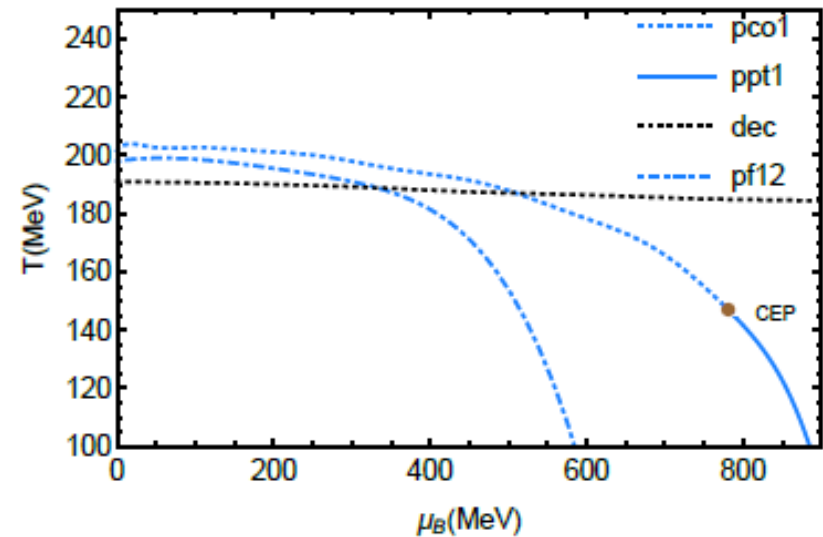
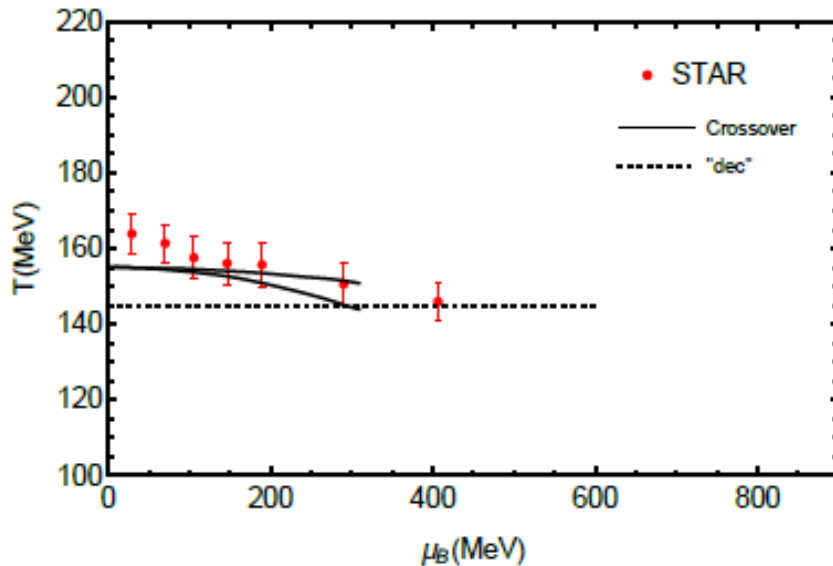


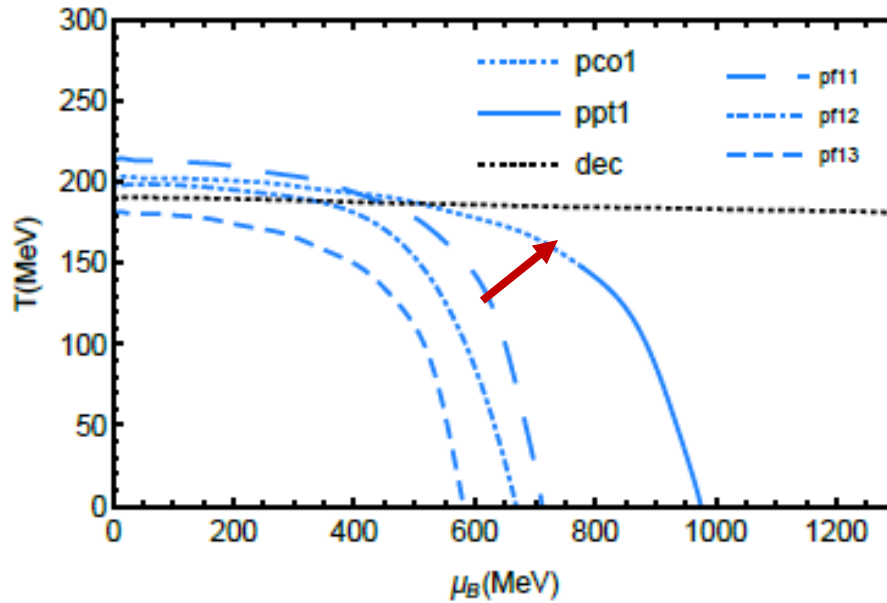
Freeze-out starts from back-ridge of the deconfinement phase boundary, \rightarrow forming the dip structure



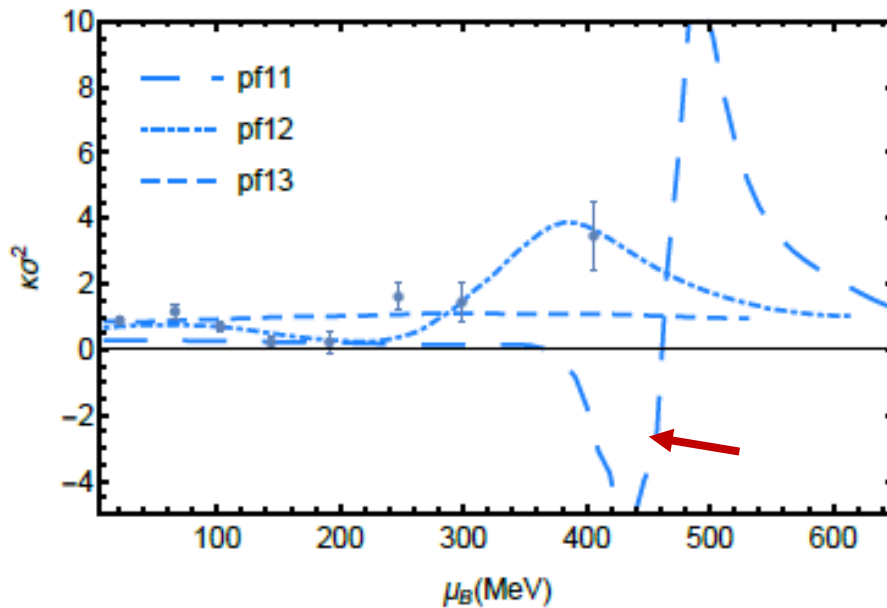
Freeze-out starts from back-ridge of the “deconfinement” phase boundary

=====> forming the dip structure





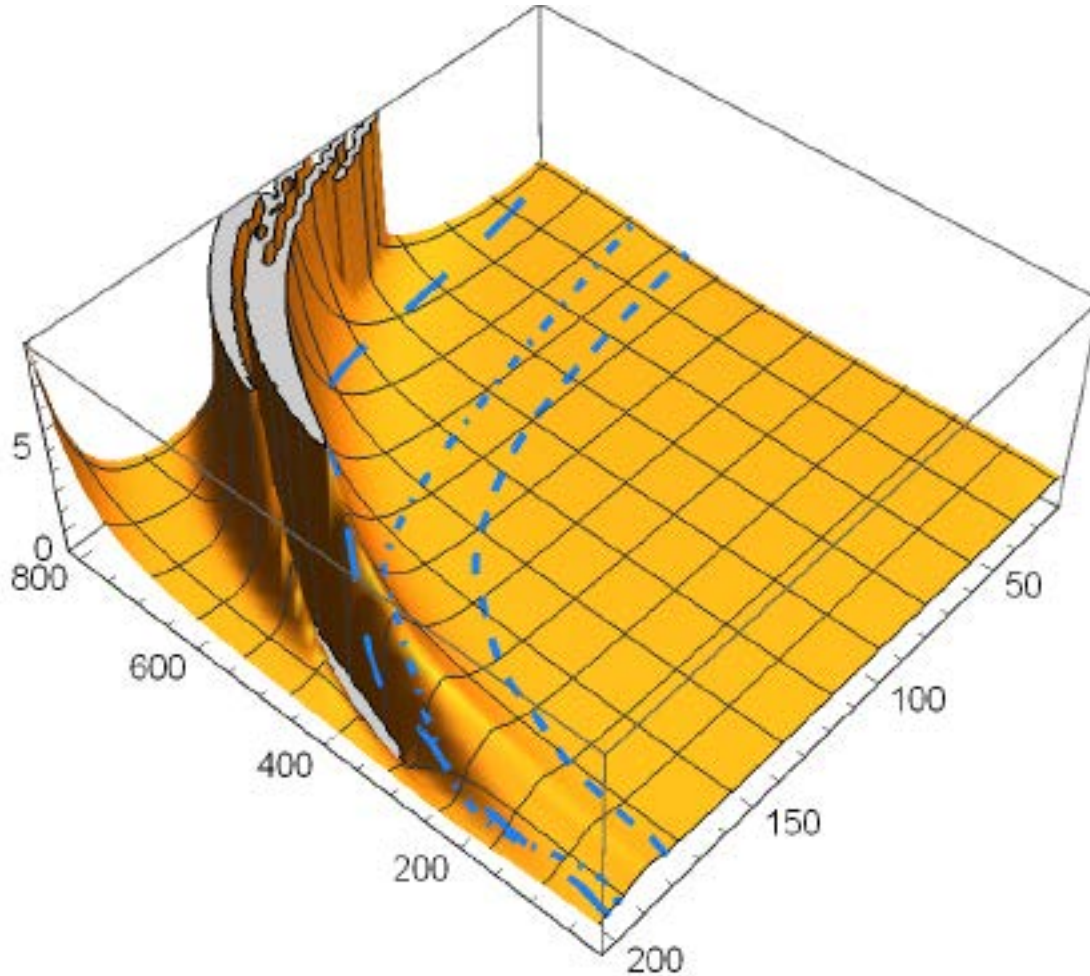
If BNF is negative at the dip
 \rightarrow freeze out line crosses the negative region thus is close to the CEP.



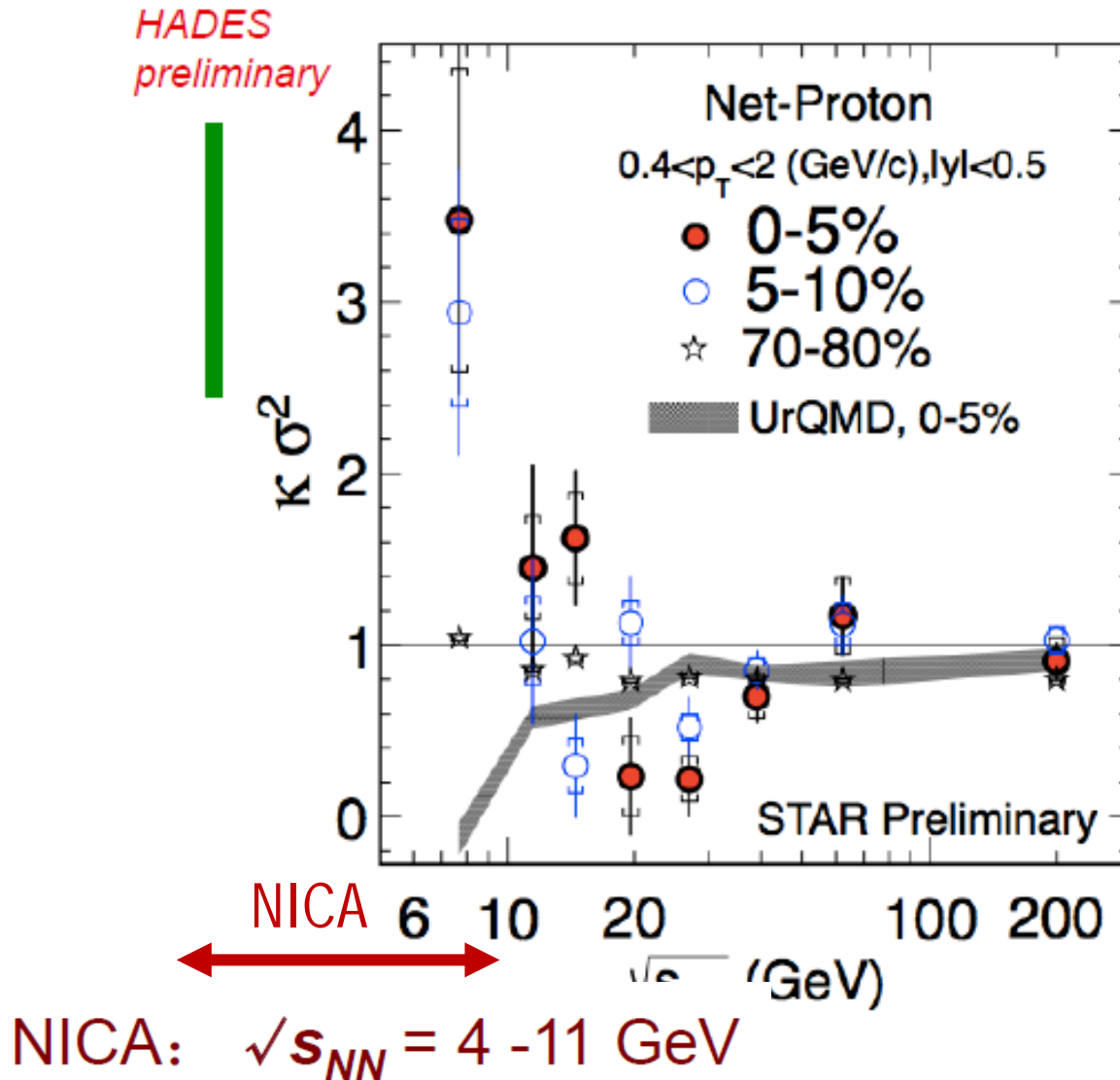
Dip but positive \rightarrow
 Freeze-out line is not very close to the CEP

Freeze-out line crosses the foot of CEP mountain
====> forming the peak structure

Peak structure is a clean signature for CEP!!!



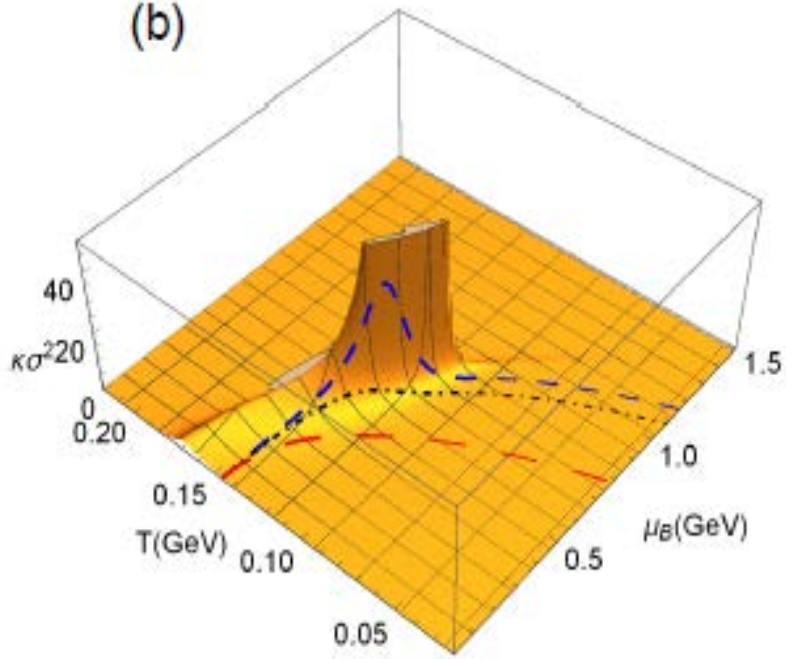
Peak structure is solely determined by CEP!!! A clean signature for CEP!!! From BES-I and HADES, peak structure is expected to show up in the collision energy of 5-6 GeV!!!



Warning: The precise location of the CEP measured might not be the same as real QCD predicted

Finite size effect, freeze out, evolution of the system
these effects may shift the location of CEP,

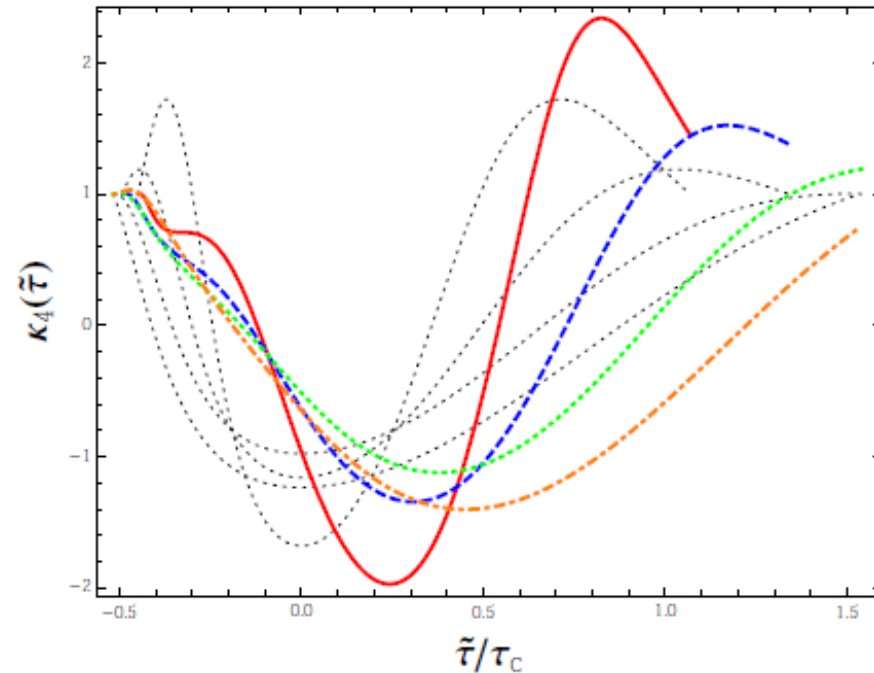
(b)



Out-of equilibrium, without the constraint of stability condition

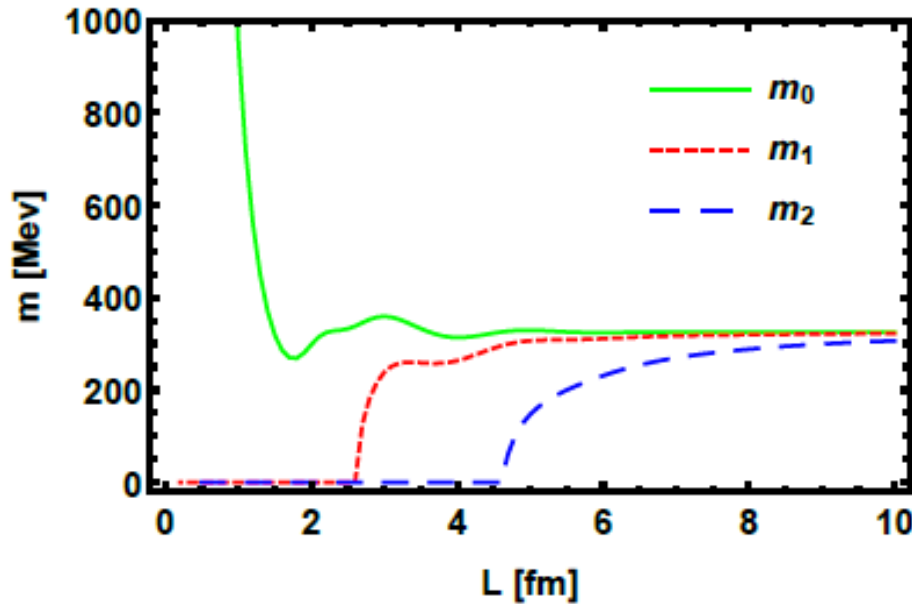
-> Sign change ?

The sign and magnitude at freeze-out is most important!

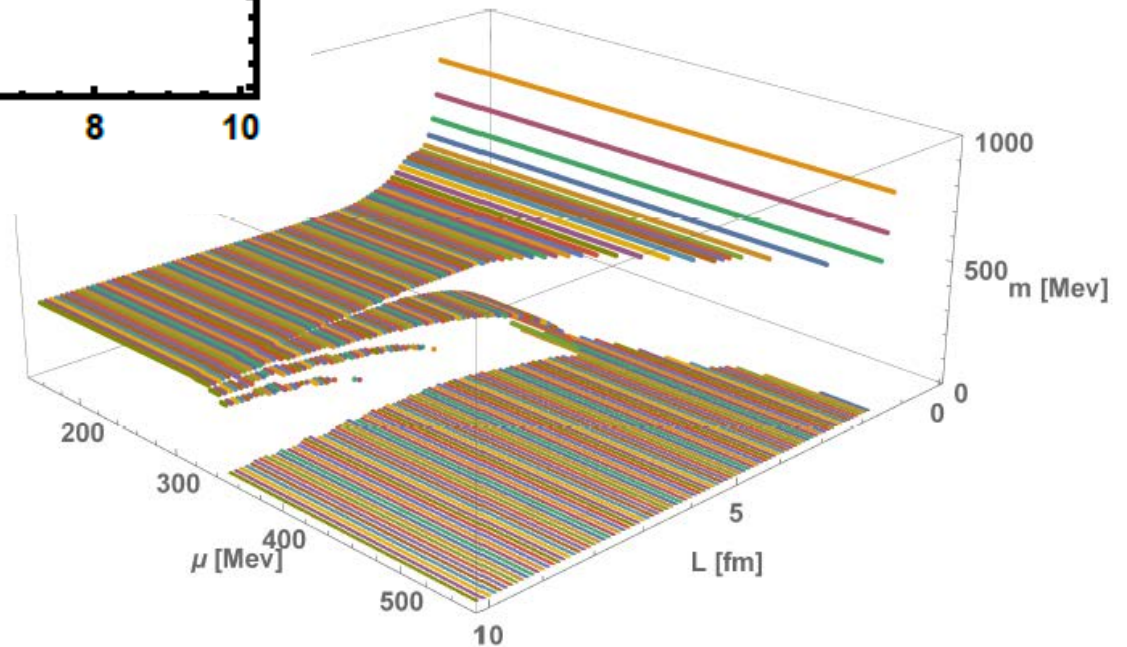


S.Mukherjee, R.Venugopalan, Y.Yin,
Phys.Rev.Lett. 117 (2016) no.22, 222301

$L > 5 \text{ fm}$: Finite size effect is negligible
 $L < 3 \text{ fm}$: Finite size effect is significant!



K.Xu, M.Huang
arXiv:1804.xxxxx



III. Conclusion and Outlook

- Contribution from gluodynamics is dominant for BNF;
- The peak of BNF along freeze-out line is solely related to the CEP;
- CEP at small baryon number densities are ruled out both from lattice results and BES-I measurement!

Thanks for your attention!