Phase diagram of dense two-color QCD within lattice simulations

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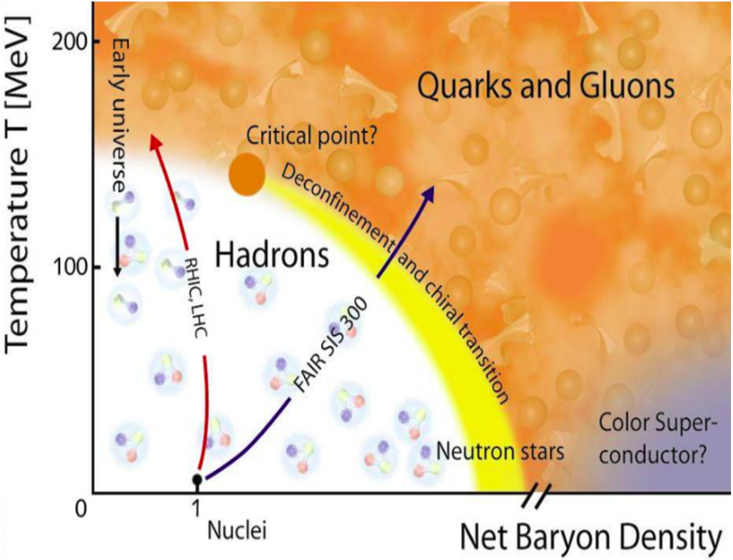
QCD phase diagram



SU(3) QCD

- $Z = \int DUD\bar{\psi}D\psi\ \exp\left(-S_G - \int d^4x\bar{\psi}(\hat{D}+m)\psi\right) =$
  $= \int DU \exp\left(-S_G\right) \times \det\left(\hat{D}+m\right)$
- Eigenvalues go in pairs $\hat{D}:\ \pm i\lambda \Rightarrow$
  $\det\left(\hat{D}+m\right) = \prod_\lambda(\lambda^2+m^2) > 0$
  i.e. one can use lattice simulation
- Introduce chemical potential: $\det\left(\hat{D}+m\right) \to \det\left(\hat{D}-\mu\gamma_4+m\right) \Rightarrow$ the determinant becomes complex (sign problem)

SU(2) QCD

- $(\gamma_5 C\tau_2)\cdot D^* = D\cdot(\gamma_5 C\tau_2)$
- Eigenvalues go in pairs $\hat{D}-\mu\gamma_4$: λ, λ^*
- For even N_f $\det\left(\hat{D}-\mu\gamma_4+m\right) > 0 \Rightarrow$ free from sign problem

Differences between SU(3) and SU(2) QCD

- The Lagrangian of the SU(2) QCD has the symmetry: $SU(2N_f)$ as compared to $SU_R(N_f) \times SU_L(N_f)$ for $SU(3)$ QCD
- Goldstone bosons ($N_f = 2$) $\pi^+, \pi^-, \pi^0, d, \bar{d}$

Similarities:

- There are transitions: confinement/deconfinement, chiral symmetry breaking/restoration
- A lot of observables are equal up to few dozens percent:

Topological susceptibility (Nucl.Phys.B715(2005)461):

$\chi^{1/4}/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.3928(40)\ (SU(2)),\quad \chi^{1/4}/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.4001(35)\ (SU(3))$

Critical temperature (Phys.Lett.B712(2012)279):

$T_c/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.7092(36)\ (SU(2)),\quad T_c/\sqrt{\sigma} = 0.6462(30)\ (SU(3))$

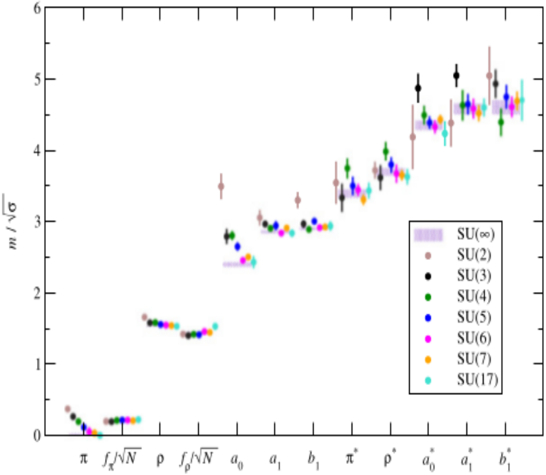
Shear viscosity :

$\eta/s = 0.134(57)\ (SU(2)),\quad \eta/s = 0.102(56)\ (SU(3))$

JHEP 1509(2015)082 Phys.Rev. D76(2007)101701

Similarities:

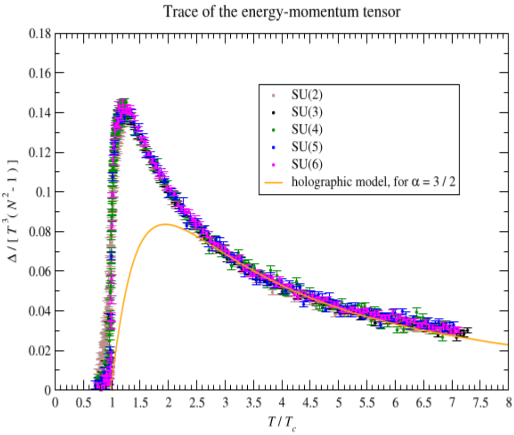
- Spectroscopy (Phys.Rep.529(2013)93)



Similarities:

- Thermodynamic properties (JHEP 1205(2012)135)
- Some properties of dense medium (Phys.Rev.D59(1999)094019):

$$\Delta \sim \mu g^{-5} \exp\left(-\frac{3\pi^2}{\sqrt{2}g}\right)$$



To summarize:

- Dense SU(2) QCD can be used to study dense SU(3) QCD
  - Calculation of different observables
  - Study of different physical phenomena
- Lattice study of SU(2) QCD contains full dynamics of real system (contrary to phenomenological models)

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Details of the simulation:

- Staggered fermions with rooting: $N_f = 2$
- Lattice $16^3 \times 32$, $a = 0.11$ fm, $m_\pi = 362(4)$ MeV, $T = 55$ MeV
- Diquark source in the action $\delta S \sim \lambda \psi^T (C\gamma_5) \times \sigma_2 \times \tau_2 \psi$

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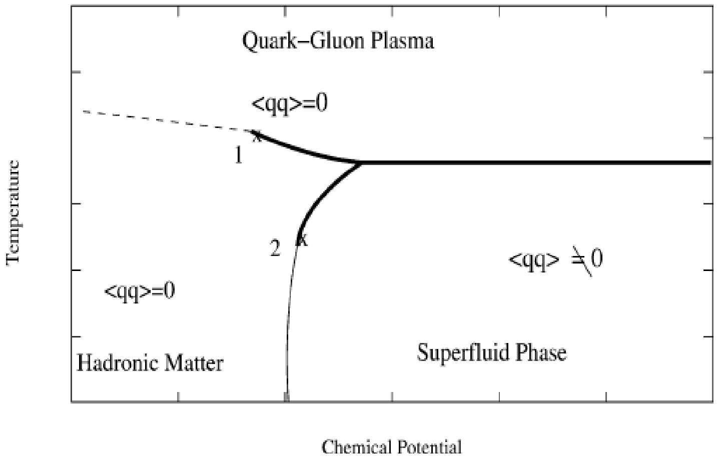
- Talk of Lukas Holicki (15:40)

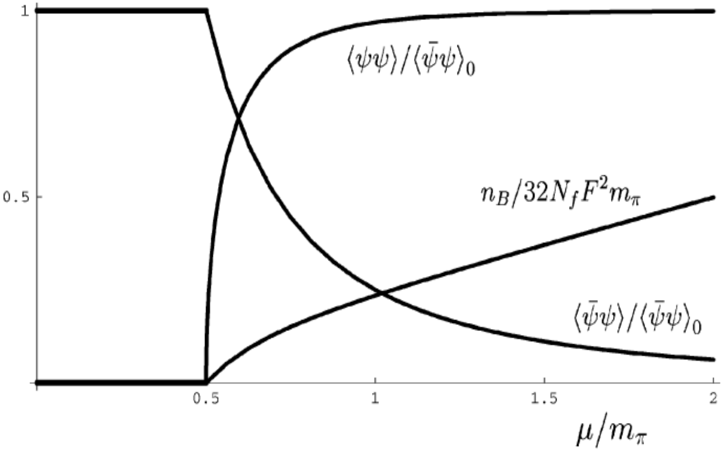
Staggered fermions $N_f = 4$



J.B. Kogut, D. Toublan, D.K. Sinclair, Nucl. Phys. B 642 (2002) 181–209

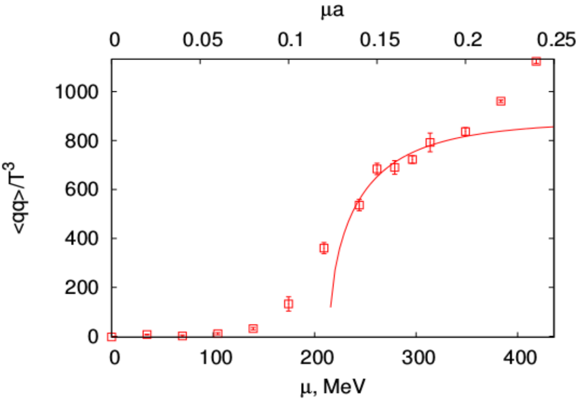
One can build CHPT for SU(2) QCD

Predictions of CHPT



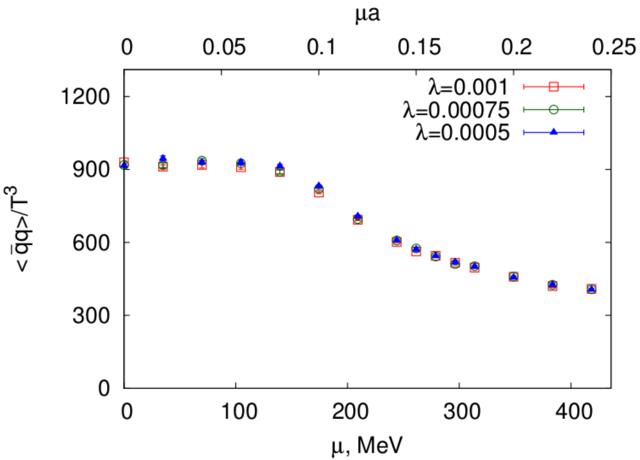
Small chemical potential $\mu < 350$ MeV

Diquark condensate



- Good agreement with CHPT $\langle\psi\psi\rangle/\langle\bar{\psi}\psi\rangle_0 = \sqrt{1-\frac{m_\pi^4}{\mu^4}}$
- Phase transition at $\mu \sim m_\pi/2$
- Bose Einstein condensate (BEC) phase $\mu \in (200, 350)$ MeV

Chiral condensate



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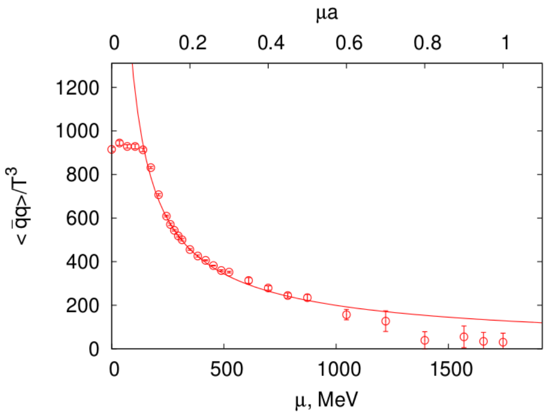
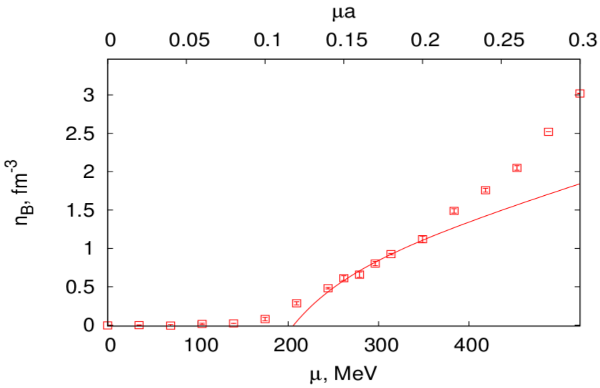


- CHPT prediction $\langle\bar{\psi}\psi\rangle \sim \frac{m_\pi^2}{\mu^2}$
- We observe $\langle\bar{\psi}\psi\rangle \sim \frac{1}{\mu^\alpha}, \alpha \sim 0.6 - 1.0$

Baryon density



- Good agreement with CHPT $n \sim \mu - \frac{m_\pi^4}{\mu^3}$
- Phase transition at $\mu \sim m_\pi/2$
- Departure from CHPT prediction starts from $n \sim 1\ \text{fm}^{-3}$

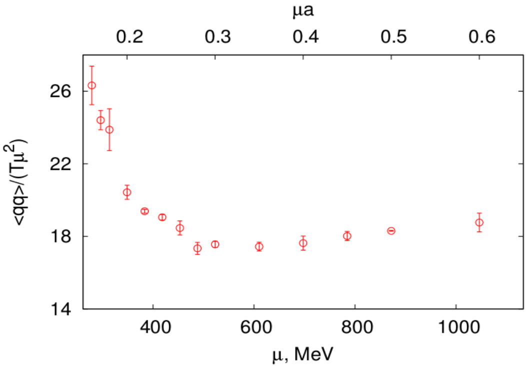
Large chemical potential $\mu > 350$ MeV

Phase diagram for $N_c \to \infty$

(L. McLerran, R.D. Pisarski, Nucl.Phys. A796 (2007) 83-100)

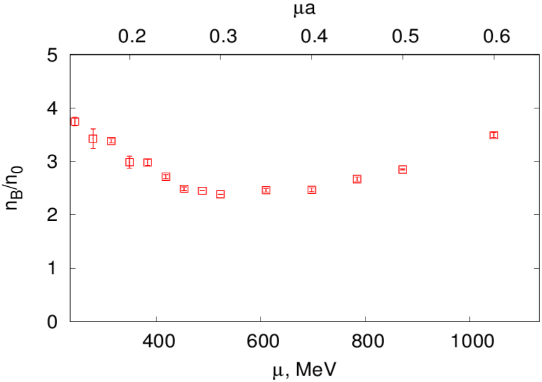
- Hadron phase $\mu < M_N/N_c$ ($p \sim O(1)$)
- Dilute baryon gas $\mu > M_N/N_c$ (width $\delta\mu \sim \frac{\Lambda_{QCD}}{N_c^2}$)
- Quarkyonic phase $\mu > \Lambda_{QCD}$ ($p \sim N_c$)
  - Degrees of freedom:
    - Baryons (on the surface)
    - Quarks (inside the Fermi sphere $|p| < \mu$)
  - No chiral symmetry breaking
  - The system is in confinement phase
- Deconfinement ($p \sim N_c^2$)

Diquark condensate



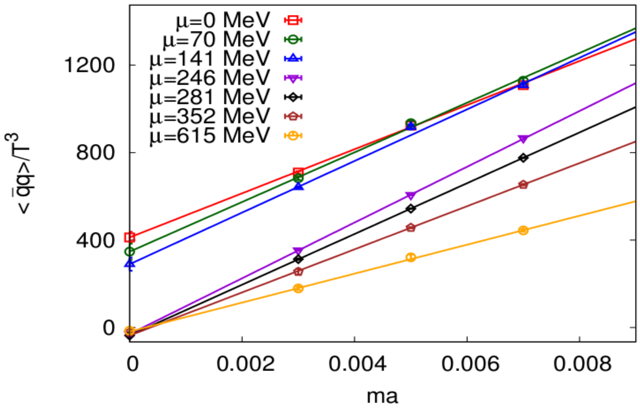
- Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer (BCS) phase $\mu > 500$ MeV, $\langle\psi\psi\rangle \sim \mu^2$
- **Baryons (on the surface)**

Baryon density



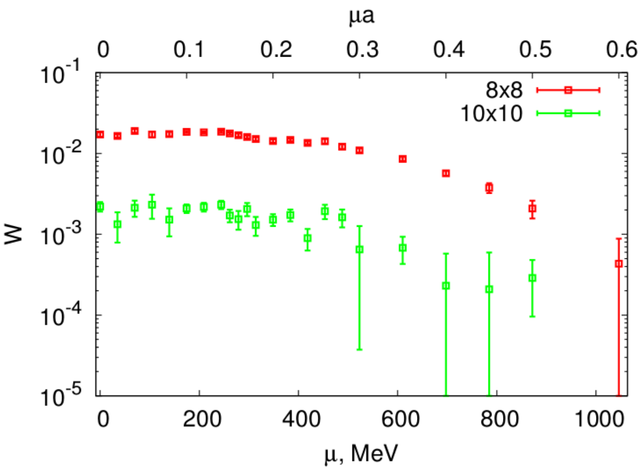
- Free quarks $n_0 = N_f \times N_c \times (2s+1) \times \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}\theta(|p|-\mu) = \frac{4}{3\pi^2}\mu^3$
- **Quarks inside Fermi sphere**
- Quarks inside Fermi sphere dominate over the surface: $\frac{4}{3}\pi\mu^3 > 4\pi\mu^2\Lambda_{QCD} \Rightarrow \mu > 3\Lambda_{QCD}$ ($n \sim (5-10)\times$nuclear density)

Chiral condensate (chiral limit $m \to 0$)



No chiral symmetry breaking

Wilson loop



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We observe quarkyonic phase

One can expect that there is quarkyonic phase in SU(3) theory

Conclusion:

- We observe $\mu < m_\pi/2$ hadronic phase
- Transition to superfluid phase $\mu \simeq m_\pi/2$ (BEC)
- $\mu > m_\pi/2, \mu < m_\pi/2 + 150$ MeV dilute baryon gas
- Hadronic phase and BEC phase are well described by CHPT
- Deviation from CHPT from $\mu > 350$ MeV (dense matter)
- BCS phase $\mu \sim 500$ MeV, transition BEC$\rightarrow$BCS is smooth
- BCS phase is similar to quarkyonic phase

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Predictions for SU(3) (estimation!):

- Quarkyonic phase starts from $n \sim (5-10)\times$nuclear density
- Restoration of chiral symmetry $((5-10)\times$nuclear density) $\Rightarrow$ can be seen in experiment

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Monte-Carlo simulation of SU(2) QCD is the best approach to study properties of SU(3) QCD at large baryon density