Impact of finite magnetic field and volume on the susceptibilities of conserved charges

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under the supervision of

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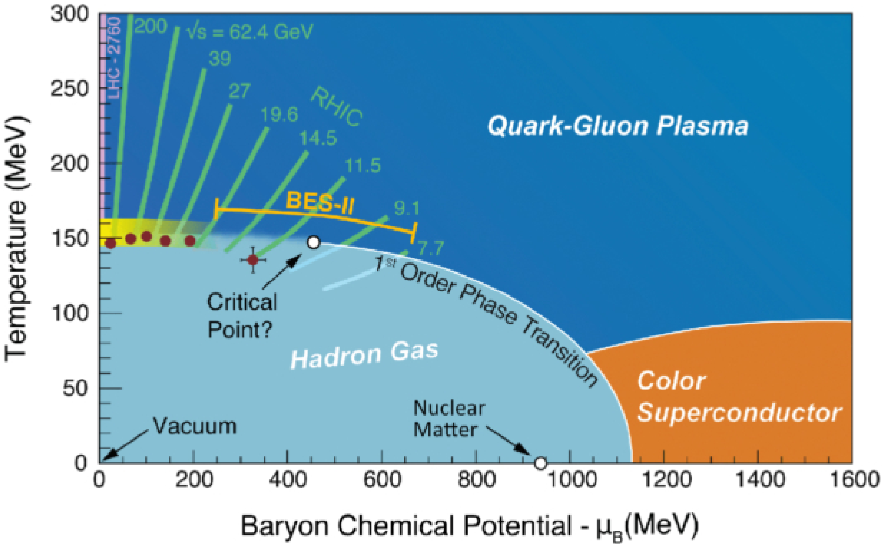
June 9, 2023

Outline

QCD Phase Diagram



Outline

Chiral SU(3) Quark Mean Field Model

Lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = \mathcal{L}_{q0} + \mathcal{L}_{qm} + \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma\Sigma} + \mathcal{L}_{VV} + \mathcal{L}_{SB} + \mathcal{L}_{\Delta m} + \mathcal{L}_{h}. \tag{1}$$

- $\mathcal{L}_{q0}$ is the free part of massless quarks.
- $\mathcal{L}_{qm}$ quark meson interaction term.
- $\mathcal{L}_{\Sigma\Sigma}$ scalar meson self-interaction term (σ, ζ, χ and δ fields).
- $\mathcal{L}_{VV}$ vector meson self-interaction term (ω, ρ and ϕ fields).
- $\mathcal{L}_{SB}$, $\mathcal{L}_{\Delta m}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{h}$ are explicit symmetry breaking terms.

Chiral SU(3) Quark Mean Field Model

Thermodynamical potential density

$$\Omega = \sum_{i=u,d,s} \frac{-2\mathrm{k_B T}\gamma_\mathrm{i}}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^\infty d^3k \, [\ln(1 + e^{-(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} - \nu_\mathrm{i})/\mathrm{k_B T}}) + \ln(1 + e^{-(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} + \nu_\mathrm{i})/\mathrm{k_B T}})] - \mathcal{L}_M, \tag{2}$$

- $\mathcal{L}_\mathrm{M} = \mathcal{L}_{\Sigma\Sigma} + \mathcal{L}_\mathrm{VV} + \mathcal{L}_\mathrm{SB}$.
- $\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} = \sqrt{m_i^{*2} + k^2}$ is the effective single particle energy of quarks.
- $\mathrm{m_i}^* = -\mathrm{g}^\mathrm{i}_\sigma \sigma - \mathrm{g}^\mathrm{i}_\zeta \zeta - \mathrm{g}^\mathrm{i}_\delta \delta + \mathrm{m_{i0}}$ is effective constituent quark mass.
- $\nu_\mathrm{i}{}^* = \mu_\mathrm{i} - \mathrm{g}^\mathrm{i}_\omega \omega - \mathrm{g}^\mathrm{i}_\phi \phi - \mathrm{g}^\mathrm{i}_\rho \rho$ is effective chemical potential.
- γ_i is spin degeneracy factor for quarks(γ_i=3) and electrons (γ_i=1).

Polyakov Chiral SU(3) quark mean field model

Polyakov loop

$$\Phi(\tilde{x}) = (\mathrm{Tr_c L})/\mathrm{N_C}, \tag{3}$$

and its conjugate

$$\bar{\Phi}(\tilde{x}) = (\mathrm{Tr_c L^\dagger})/\mathrm{N_C}. \tag{4}$$

Total lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{PCQMF}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{eff}} -$$

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Total lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{PCQMF}} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathrm{eff}} - \mathcal{U}(\Phi(\tilde{x}), \bar{\Phi}(\tilde{x}), \mathrm{T}), \tag{5}$$

Modified thermodynamical potential density

$$\Omega_{\mathrm{PCQMF}} = -2k_B T \sum_{u,d,s} \int_0^\infty \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} [\ln(1 + e^{-3(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} - \nu_\mathrm{i})./\mathrm{k_B T}}$$
$$+3\Phi e^{-(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} - \nu_\mathrm{i})./\mathrm{k_B T}} + 3\bar{\Phi} e^{-2(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} - \nu_\mathrm{i})./\mathrm{k_B T})} + \ln(1 + e^{-3(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} + \nu_\mathrm{i})./\mathrm{k_B T}}$$
$$+3\bar{\Phi} e^{-(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} + \nu_\mathrm{i})./\mathrm{k_B T}} + 3\Phi e^{-2(\mathrm{E_i^*(k)} + \nu_\mathrm{i})./\mathrm{k_B T})}] + \mathcal{U}(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}, \mathrm{T}), \tag{6}$$

Polyakov Chiral SU(3) quark mean field model

here, $\mathcal{U}(\Phi(\tilde{x}), \bar{\Phi}(\tilde{x}), T)$ is temperature dependent Polyakov loop effective potential,

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}, T)}{T^4} = -\frac{a(T)}{2}\bar{\Phi}\Phi + b(T)\ln[1 - 6\bar{\Phi}\Phi + 4(\bar{\Phi}^3 + \Phi^3) - 3(\bar{\Phi}\Phi)^2], \tag{7}$$

with T-dependent parameters:

$$a(T) = a_0 + a_1\left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right) + a_2\left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^2, \quad b(T) = b_3\left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^3. \tag{8}$$

a_0	a_1	a_2	b_3
3.51	-2.47	15.2	-1.75

Table 1: Parameters in Polyakov effective potential

Outline

Magnetic field and volume effects

- The total thermodynamical potential is altered and the term giving the contribution of quarks and antiquarks interaction is written as

$$\Omega_{q\bar{q}} = -\sum_{i=u,d,s} \frac{|q_i|\, BT}{2\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha_k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dp_z}{2\pi} \left(\ln g_i^+ + \ln g_i^- \right). \qquad (9)$$

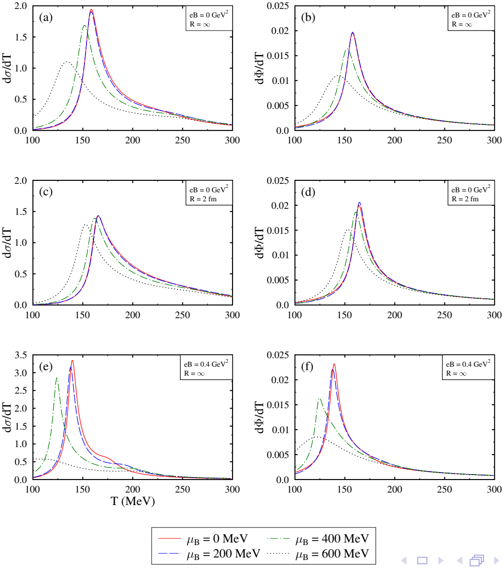
- Total effective energy of the quarks is modified as

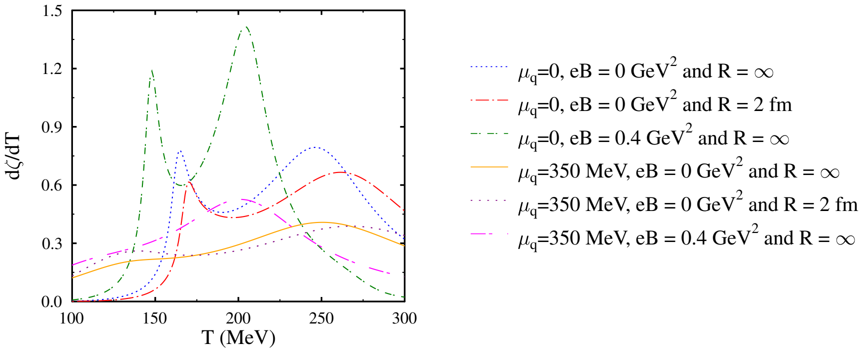
$$E_i^* = \sqrt{p_z^2 + m_i^{*2} + |q_i|\,(2n + 1 - \Upsilon)B}, \qquad (10)$$

- The impact of finite size effect is assimilated in the model by using the approximation method defined in by introducing a lower momentum cut-off, p_{min} [MeV] = π/R [MeV] = Λ, where R is the length of a cubic volume.

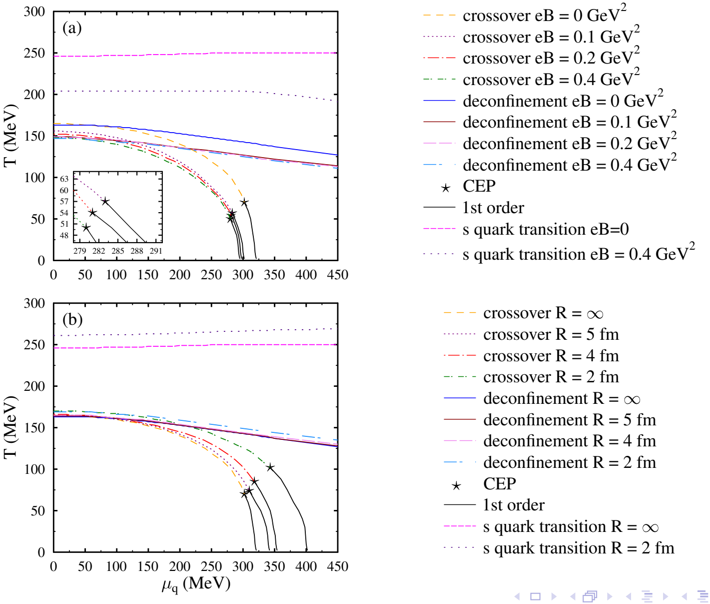
Outline

Results

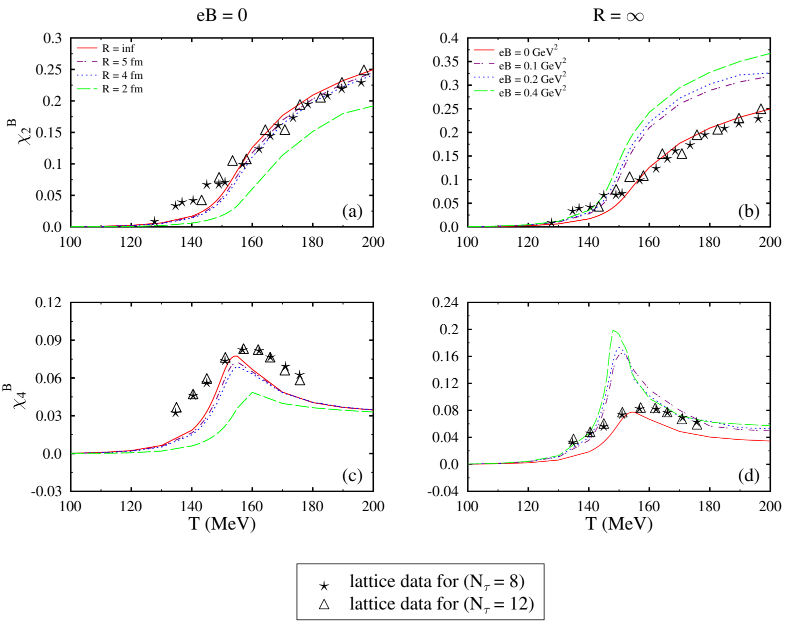

(a)
eB = 0 GeV^2
R = ∞
dσ/dT
(b)
eB = 0 GeV^2
R = ∞
dΦ/dT
(c)
eB = 0 GeV^2
R = 2 fm
dσ/dT
(d)
eB = 0 GeV^2
R = 2 fm
dΦ/dT
(e)
eB = 0.4 GeV^2
R = ∞
dσ/dT
(f)
eB = 0.4 GeV^2
R = ∞
dΦ/dT
T (MeV)
μ_B = 0 MeV
μ_B = 200 MeV
μ_B = 400 MeV
μ_B = 600 MeV

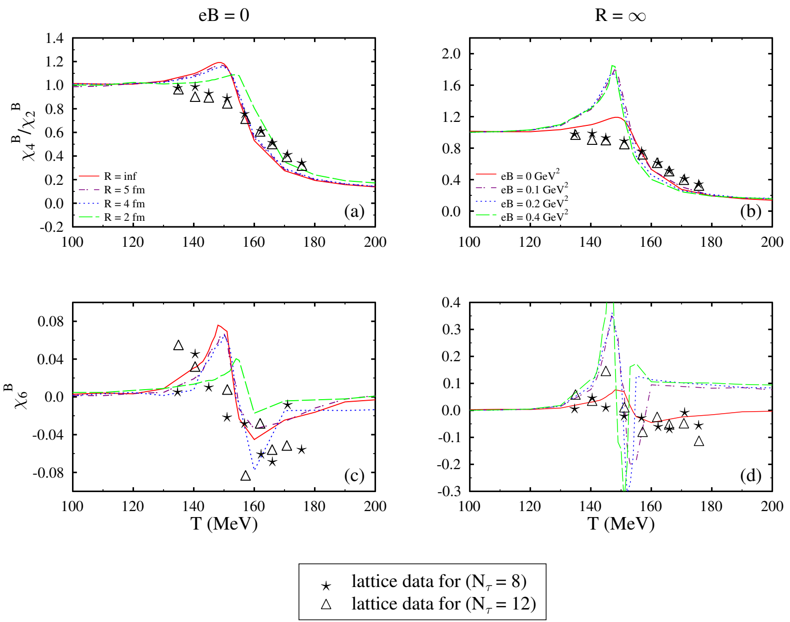


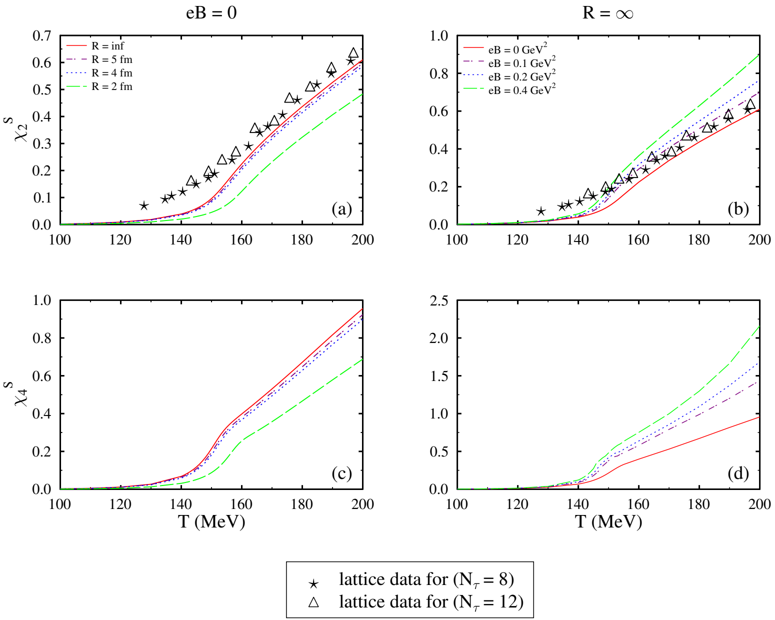
1.5
1.2
0.9
0.6
0.3
0.0
dζ/dT
100
150
200
250
300
T (MeV)
μ_q=0, eB = 0 GeV^2 and R = ∞
μ_q=0, eB = 0 GeV^2 and R = 2 fm
μ_q=0, eB = 0.4 GeV^2 and R = ∞
μ_q=350 MeV, eB = 0 GeV^2 and R = ∞
μ_q=350 MeV, eB = 0 GeV^2 and R = 2 fm
μ_q=350 MeV, eB = 0.4 GeV^2 and R = ∞

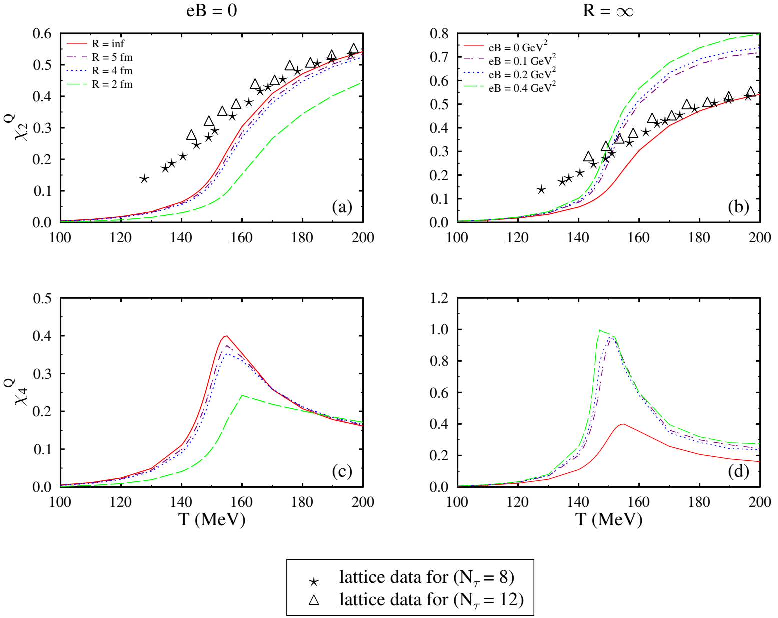


(a)
T (MeV)
279 282 285 288 291
48 51 54 57 60 63
crossover eB = 0 GeV^2
crossover eB = 0.1 GeV^2
crossover eB = 0.2 GeV^2
crossover eB = 0.4 GeV^2
deconfinement eB = 0 GeV^2
deconfinement eB = 0.1 GeV^2
deconfinement eB = 0.2 GeV^2
deconfinement eB = 0.4 GeV^2
CEP
1st order
s quark transition eB=0
s quark transition eB = 0.4 GeV^2
(b)
T (MeV)
μ_q (MeV)
crossover R = ∞
crossover R = 5 fm
crossover R = 4 fm
crossover R = 2 fm
deconfinement R = ∞
deconfinement R = 5 fm
deconfinement R = 4 fm
deconfinement R = 2 fm
CEP
1st order
s quark transition R = ∞
s quark transition R = 2 fm


eB = 0
R = ∞
R = inf
R = 5 fm
R = 4 fm
R = 2 fm
eB = 0 GeV^2
eB = 0.1 GeV^2
eB = 0.2 GeV^2
eB = 0.4 GeV^2
χ_2^B
χ_4^B
T (MeV)
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
lattice data for (N_τ = 8)
lattice data for (N_τ = 12)


eB = 0
R = ∞
χ_4^B/χ_2^B
R = inf
R = 5 fm
R = 4 fm
R = 2 fm
(a)
eB = 0 GeV^2
eB = 0.1 GeV^2
eB = 0.2 GeV^2
eB = 0.4 GeV^2
(b)
χ_6^B
(c)
(d)
T (MeV)
T (MeV)
★ lattice data for (N_τ = 8)
△ lattice data for (N_τ = 12)


eB = 0
R = ∞
R = inf
R = 5 fm
R = 4 fm
R = 2 fm
eB = 0 GeV^2
eB = 0.1 GeV^2
eB = 0.2 GeV^2
eB = 0.4 GeV^2
χ_2^S
χ_4^S
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
T (MeV)
T (MeV)
lattice data for (N_τ = 8)
lattice data for (N_τ = 12)



eB = 0
R = ∞
R = inf
R = 5 fm
R = 4 fm
R = 2 fm
eB = 0 GeV²
eB = 0.1 GeV²
eB = 0.2 GeV²
eB = 0.4 GeV²
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
T (MeV)
T (MeV)
★ lattice data for (N_τ = 8)
△ lattice data for (N_τ = 12)

Outline

Summary

- We have analyzed the impact of finite volume and external magnetic field on the thermodynamic properties using Polyakov loop extended chiral SU(3) quark mean field model in the asymmetric quark matter.
- The impact of external magnetic field and finite system size on the phase diagram of QCD have been investigated by inspecting the variation of scalar and vector fields.
- Susceptibilities of conserved charges are found to be enhanced in the regime of critical-point.
- These fluctuations can be deduced from event-by-event inspection of the experimental data and hence play significant role in determination of CEP.

Thank you!