

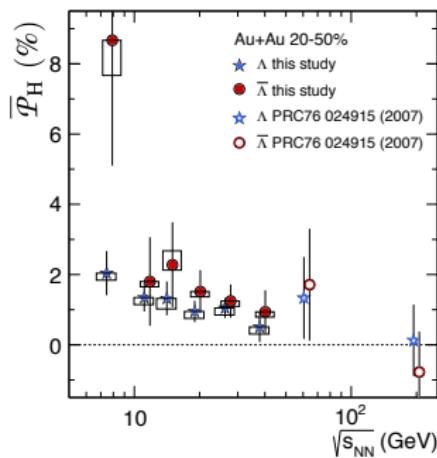
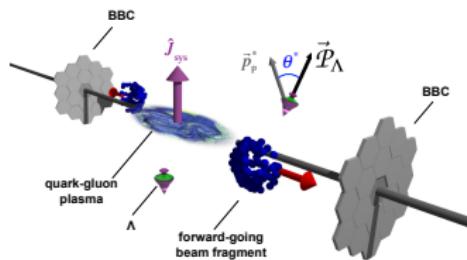
Quarkyonic phase induced by Rotation

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The 7th International Conference on Chirality, Vorticity and Magnetic Field in Heavy Ion Collisions

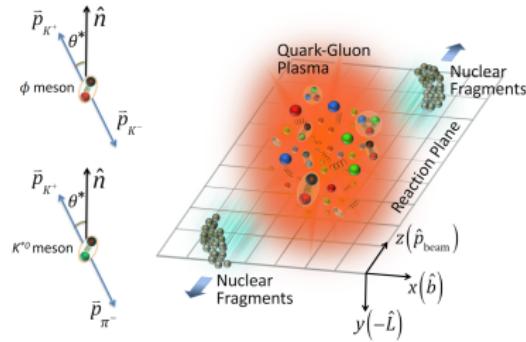
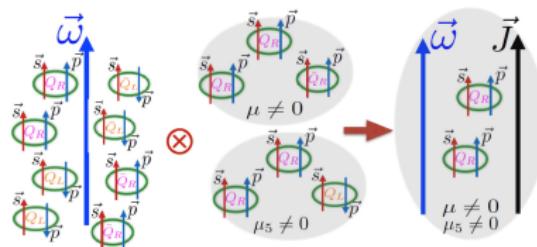
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- The Most Vortical Fluid (STAR, Nature 548, 62 (2017)).



Angular momentum at the order of $10^4 \sim 10^5 \hbar$! ($\omega \sim 10^{22} s^{-1}$)

- Rotation gives rise to lots of interesting phenomena...



The rotation effect suppresses the chiral condensate!

A (very incomplete) list of references on chiral condensate

Y. Jiang, J. Liao, Phys. Rev. Lett. 117(19) (2016).

H.-L. Chen, K. Fukushima, X.-G. Huang, K. Mameda, Phys. Rev. D 93(10) (2016).

S. Ebihara, K. Fukushima, K. Mameda, Phys. Lett. B 764 (2017) 94-99.

M. Chernodub, S. Gongyo, J. High Energy Phys. 01 (2017) 136, Phys. Rev. D 95(9) (2017) 096006.

X. Wang, M. Wei, Z. Li, M. Huang, Phys. Rev. D 99(1) (2019) 016018.

H. Zhang, D. Hou, J. Liao, Chin. Phys. C 44(11) (2020) 111001.

How the rotation affects the deconfinement phase transition is still highly debated ...

X. Chen, L. Zhang, D. Li, D. Hou, and M. Huang, JHEP 07, 132 (2021).

Y. Fujimoto, K. Fukushima, and Y. Hidaka, Phys. Lett. B 816, 136184 (2021).

M. Chernodub, Phys. Rev. D 103, 054027 (2021).

V. V. Braguta, A. Y. Kotov, D. D. Kuznedelev, and A. A. Roenko, Phys. Rev. D 103, 094515 (2021).

Ji-Chong Yang, Xu-Guang Huang, arXiv:2307.05755 [hep-lat].

...

PNJL model incorporates confinement effects...

What are the influences of rotation on the order parameters?

How does the rotation affect the chiral and deconfinement phase transitions in the PNJL model?

The Lagrangian in the two-flavor NJL model under rotation:

$$\mathcal{L}_{NJL} = \sum \bar{\psi}_f \left\{ i\bar{\gamma}^\mu (\partial_\mu + \Gamma_\mu) - m + \gamma^0 \mu \right\} \psi_f + G(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2,$$

The Lagrangian of Polyakov-loop extended NJL model under rotation

$$\mathcal{L}_{PNJL} = \mathcal{L}_{NJL} + \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi - \mathcal{U}(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}, T),$$

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{N_c} \langle \text{tr} L \rangle, \bar{\Phi} = \frac{1}{N_c} \left\langle \text{tr} L^\dagger \right\rangle, L(\bar{x}) = \mathcal{P} \exp [i \int_0^\beta d\tau A_4(\bar{x}, \tau)].$$

Expanding the Lagrangian up to the first order of angular velocity, the PNJL model under rotation has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{PNJL} = & \bar{\psi} \left[i\gamma^\mu D_\mu - m + \gamma^0 \mu + (\gamma^0)^{-1} \left((\vec{\omega} \times \vec{x}) \cdot (-i\vec{\partial}) + \vec{\omega} \cdot \vec{S}_{4 \times 4} \right) \right] \psi \\ & + G(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 - \mathcal{U}(\Phi[A], \bar{\Phi}[A], T),\end{aligned}$$

Carrying out the mean field approximation and the path integral formulation

$$\log Z = -\frac{1}{T} \int d^3x \left(\frac{(M-m)^2}{4G} \right) + 2 \log \det \frac{D^{-1}}{T},$$

$$\log \det \frac{D^{-1}}{T} = \text{tr} \log \frac{D^{-1}}{T} = \int d^3x \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \left\langle \psi_p(x) \left| \log \frac{D^{-1}}{T} \right| \psi_p(x) \right\rangle.$$

$$D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \left(-i\omega_l + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega + \mu - iA_4\right) - M & -\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} \\ \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p} & -\left(-i\omega_l + \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\omega + \mu - iA_4\right) - M \end{pmatrix}$$

Considering the eigenstate of the complete set of commuting operators $\{\hat{H}, \hat{p}_z, \hat{p}_t^2, \hat{J}_z, \hat{h}_t\}$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{E+m}{E}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{ip_z z} e^{in\theta} J_n(p_t r) \\ se^{ip_z z} e^{i(n+1)\theta} J_{n+1}(p_t r) \\ \frac{p_z - is p_t}{E+m} e^{ip_z z} e^{in\theta} J_n(p_t r) \\ \frac{-sp_z + ip_t}{E+m} e^{ip_z z} e^{i(n+1)\theta} J_{n+1}(p_t r) \end{pmatrix},$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{E+m}{E}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{p_z - is p_t}{E+m} e^{-ip_z z} e^{in\theta} J_n(p_t r) \\ \frac{-sp_z + ip_t}{E+m} e^{-ip_z z} e^{i(n+1)\theta} J_{n+1}(p_t r) \\ e^{-ip_z z} e^{in\theta} J_n(p_t r) \\ -se^{-ip_z z} e^{i(n+1)\theta} J_{n+1}(p_t r) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Taking trace over color space and using grand potential
 $\Omega = -\frac{T}{V} \log \mathcal{Z}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{PNJL} = & G \langle \bar{q}q \rangle^2 - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^\Lambda p_t dp_t \int_{-\sqrt{\Lambda^2 - p_t^2}}^{\sqrt{\Lambda^2 - p_t^2}} dp_z \left((J_{n+1}(p_t r)^2 + J_n(p_t r)^2) T \times \right. \\ & \left\{ \log \left[1 + 3\Phi e^{-\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{T}} + 3\bar{\Phi} e^{-2\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{T}} + e^{-3\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{T}} \right] + \log \left[1 + 3\bar{\Phi} e^{\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{T}} + 3\Phi e^{2\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{T}} + e^{3\frac{\varepsilon_n - \mu}{T}} \right] \right. \\ & + \log \left[1 + 3\bar{\Phi} e^{-\frac{\varepsilon_n + \mu}{T}} + 3\Phi e^{-2\frac{\varepsilon_n + \mu}{T}} + e^{-3\frac{\varepsilon_n + \mu}{T}} \right] + \log \left[1 + 3\Phi e^{\frac{\varepsilon_n + \mu}{T}} + 3\bar{\Phi} e^{2\frac{\varepsilon_n + \mu}{T}} + e^{3\frac{\varepsilon_n + \mu}{T}} \right] \left. \right\} \\ & + \mathcal{U}(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}, T). \end{aligned}$$

here, $\varepsilon_n = \sqrt{(m - 2G \langle \bar{q}q \rangle)^2 + p_t^2 + p_z^2} - (\frac{1}{2} + n)\omega$ with the dynamic quark mass $M = m - 2G \langle \bar{q}q \rangle$.

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}}{T^4} = -\frac{1}{2}b_2(T)\Phi\bar{\Phi} - \frac{b_3}{6}(\Phi^3 + \bar{\Phi}^3) + \frac{b_4}{4}(\Phi\bar{\Phi})^2.$$

$$b_2(T) = a_0 + a_1 \frac{T_0}{T} + a_2 \left(\frac{T_0}{T} \right)^2 + a_3 \left(\frac{T_0}{T} \right)^3.$$

Stationary condition

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \langle \bar{q}q \rangle} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \Phi} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \bar{\Phi}} = 0.$$

Causality condition

$$\omega r < 1.$$

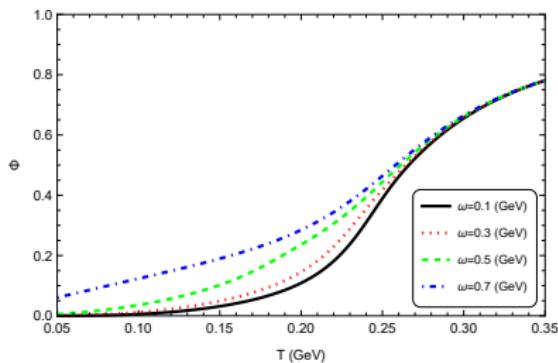
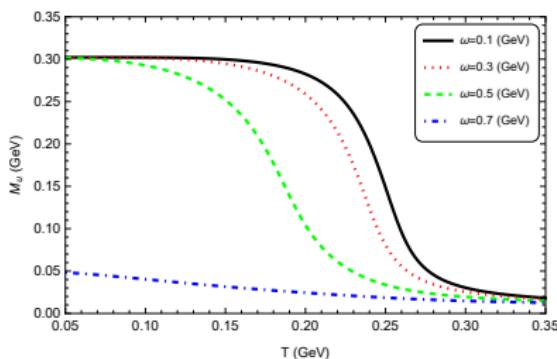
Input parameters

$$m = 0.005 \text{ GeV}, \Lambda = 0.65 \text{ GeV}, G = 4.93 \text{ GeV}^{-2}, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots, r = 0.1 \text{ GeV}^{-1}.$$

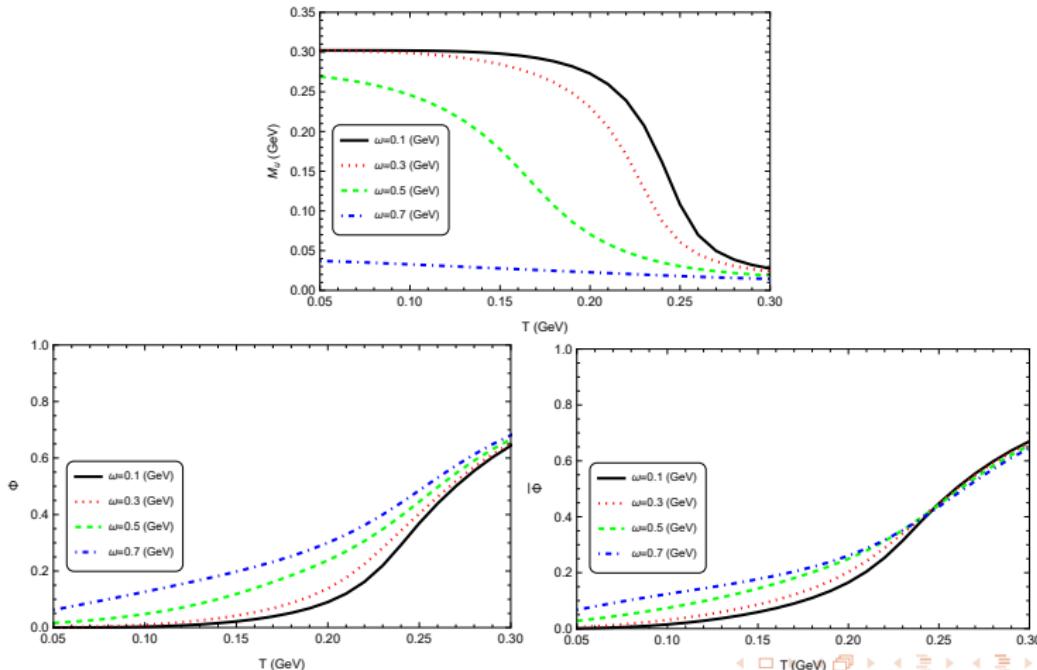
a_0	a_1	a_2	a_3	b_3	b_4	T_0
6.75	-1.95	2.625	-7.44	0.75	7.5	0.27 GeV

Table: Parameters of the Polyakov sector of the model.

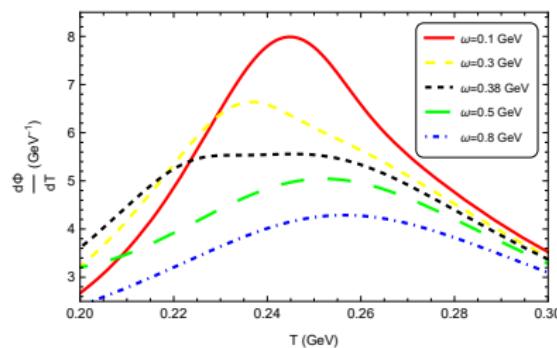
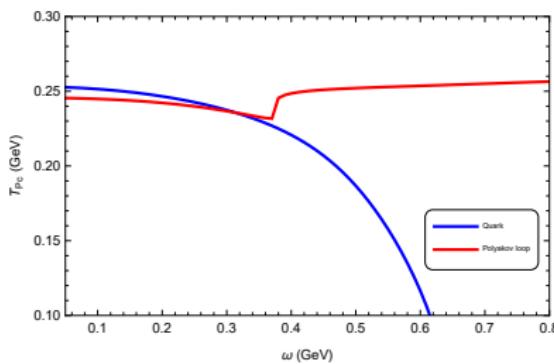
- The light quark effective mass and Polyakov loop as functions of temperature T at $\mu = 0$ GeV for different angular velocities.



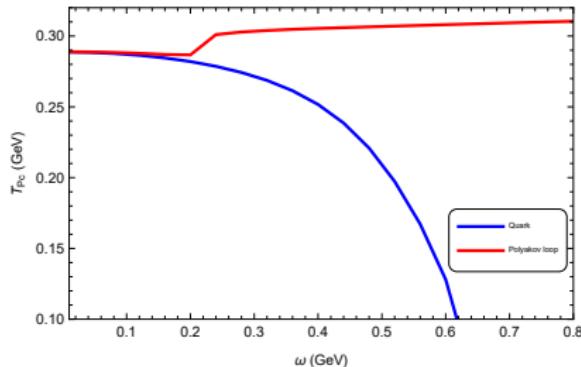
- The light quark effective mass and the Polyakov loops as functions of temperature at $\mu = 0.1$ GeV for different angular velocities.



- The pseudocritical temperatures of the quark and Polyakov loop according to the angular velocity at zero chemical potential (left panel). Susceptibilities $d\Phi/dT$ as a function of temperature at zero chemical potential for different angular velocities (right panel).



- The pseudocritical temperatures of the quark and Polyakov loop according to the angular velocity at zero chemical potential with $T_0 = 0.32$ GeV.



We focus on the rotational effect of the coupling between the quark and gauge field on the chiral transition and deconfinement transition...

Conclusion 1

The effect of the rotation plays an important role in the chiral transition.

Conclusion 2

The deconfinement transition is not so sensitive (compared to the chiral transition) to the presence of the rotating effect.

Conclusion 3

The chiral dynamics and gluon dynamics can be splitted by rotation, which means a quarkyonic phase can be induced by rotation.

Thank you for your attention ! !