

The study of quark matter under magnetic fields within NJL models.

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START SUMMARIZING... NOW!



Motivation:

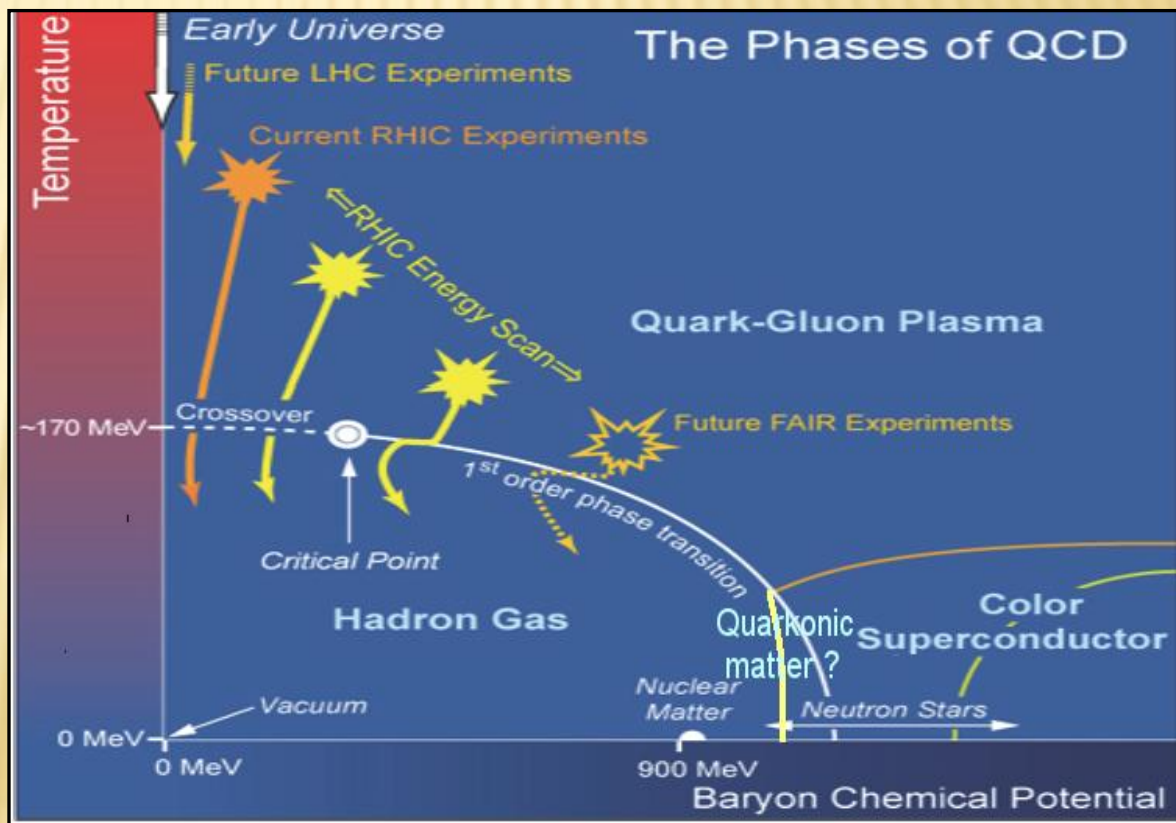
Map out the phase diagram of QCD:

Different states of matter under extreme conditions (T & μ)

Effect of magnetic fields on strongly interacting matter
(order parameter & phase diagrams)

Relevant to the study of heavy ion collisions and compact stars.

Today:
Emphasis on chemical potential axis ($T=0$)



The Model – Starting point:

- * An effective model for strong interactions in low energy QCD.
- * Reproduce dynamical symmetry breaking.

Nambu Jona Lasinio (NJL) – SU(2) Lagrangian

$$L_{NJL} = \bar{\Psi}(i\partial - m_0)\Psi + G \left\{ (\bar{\Psi}\Psi)^2 + (\bar{\Psi}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5\Psi)^2 \right\}$$

$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{up and down spinors}$$

G: coupling constant
 m_0 : current quark mass

Interactions:

Gluons are integrated out of the theory and replaced by fermion-fermion point terms.

In the simplest case, scalar-scalar and pseudoscalar-isovector terms introduced.

SYMMETRY GROUP:

$$SU(2)_V \otimes SU(2)_A \otimes U(1)_A \otimes U(1)_V$$

More on the model:

NJL models do not present confinement.

Non renormalizable theory: Regularization prescription for momentum integrals.

OUR REGULARIZATION:

Cut-off in 3-momentum:
Additional parameter Λ



3 parameters in the model:

m_c : current quark mass
 G : interaction strength
 Λ : integration cut off

Parameters adjusted to:

- * $m_\pi = 138$ MeV
- * $f_\pi = 92.4$ MeV
- * Quark Dressed Mass: 300 to 600 MeV

**NJL + Magnetic field
non-trivially
dependent on the
parameter set.**

Solving the model:

Nambu-Jona-Lasinio Lagrangian cannot be solved exactly.

Ansatz for the ground state.

MEAN FIELD APPROXIMATION

MFA equivalent to the following “linearization”

$$(\bar{\Psi}\Psi)^2 \rightarrow 2\langle\bar{\Psi}\Psi\rangle\bar{\Psi}\Psi$$

$$M = m_0 - 2G\langle\bar{\Psi}\Psi\rangle$$

$$(\bar{\Psi}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5\Psi)^2 \rightarrow 2\langle\bar{\Psi}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5\Psi\rangle\bar{\Psi}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5\Psi$$

$$\langle\bar{\Psi}i\vec{\tau}\gamma_5\Psi\rangle = 0$$

CHIRAL CONDENSATE
ORDER PARAMETER

$$\langle\bar{\Psi}\Psi\rangle = -i\int\frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4}\text{Tr}S(p)$$

Trace calculated over: Flavour, Colour, 4-Momentum

$$M = m_c + 4N_f N_c G \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{M}{E_p}$$

Gap Equation
Self-Consistent for M

Extension to finite B & μ:

Chemical Potential



Accounts for the possibility of quark population.

$$n(T, \mu)$$

quark/antiquark density:
 * fermi distributions for finite T.
 * become theta functions for T=0.

$$M = m_c + 4N_f N_c G \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{M}{E_p} (1 - n_p(T, \mu) - n_{\bar{p}}(T, \mu))$$

Magnetic Field

$$\vec{B} = B\hat{z}$$

$$\vec{D} = \vec{\partial} - ie\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{B}{2}(-y, x, 0)$$

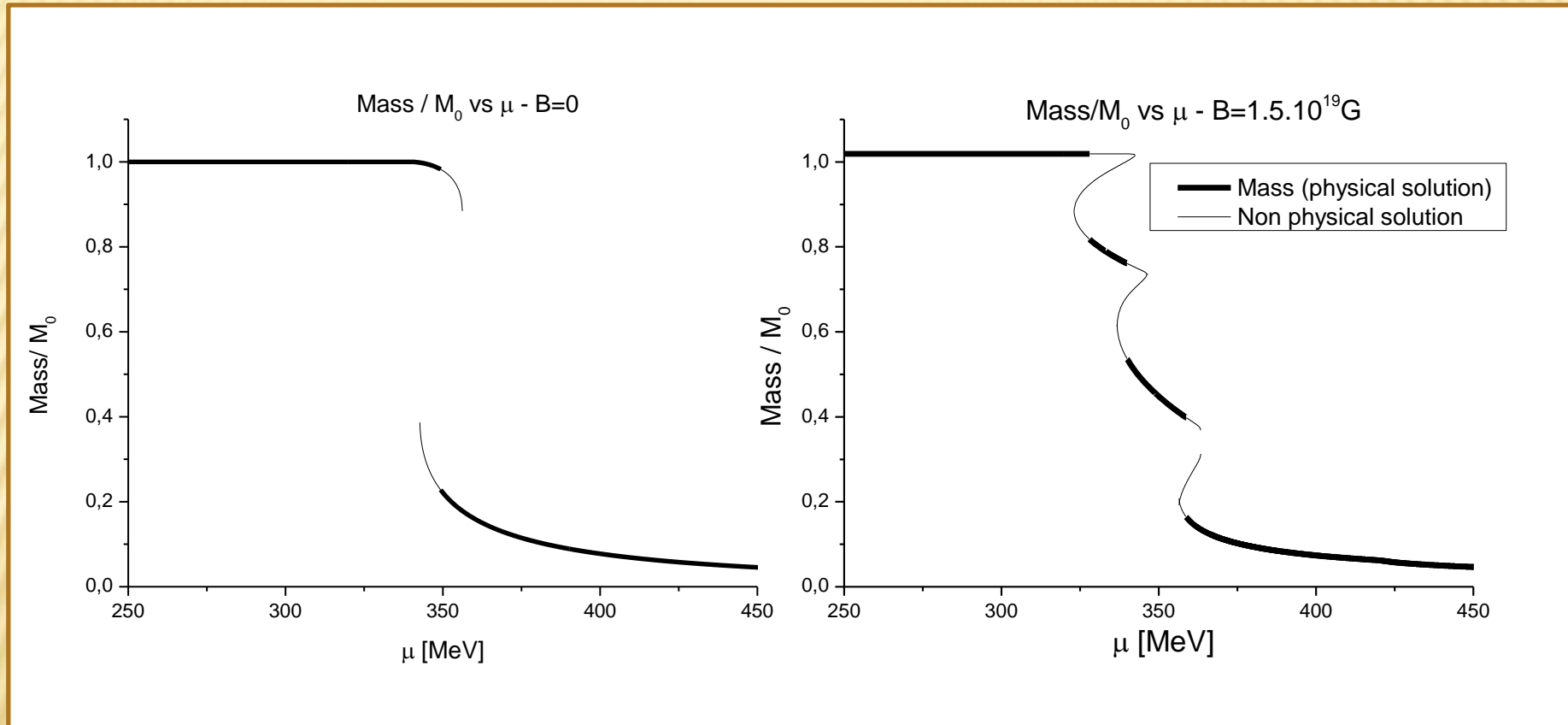
Modified dispersion relation

$$E_p = \sqrt{p^2 + M^2} \longrightarrow E_p^f = \sqrt{p_z^2 + (2n + 1 - s)|q_f|B + M^2}$$

3- momentum integral replaced by integral in z + sum over Landau levels

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \longrightarrow \frac{|q_f|B}{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int \frac{dp_z}{2\pi}$$

Mass vs chemical potential:



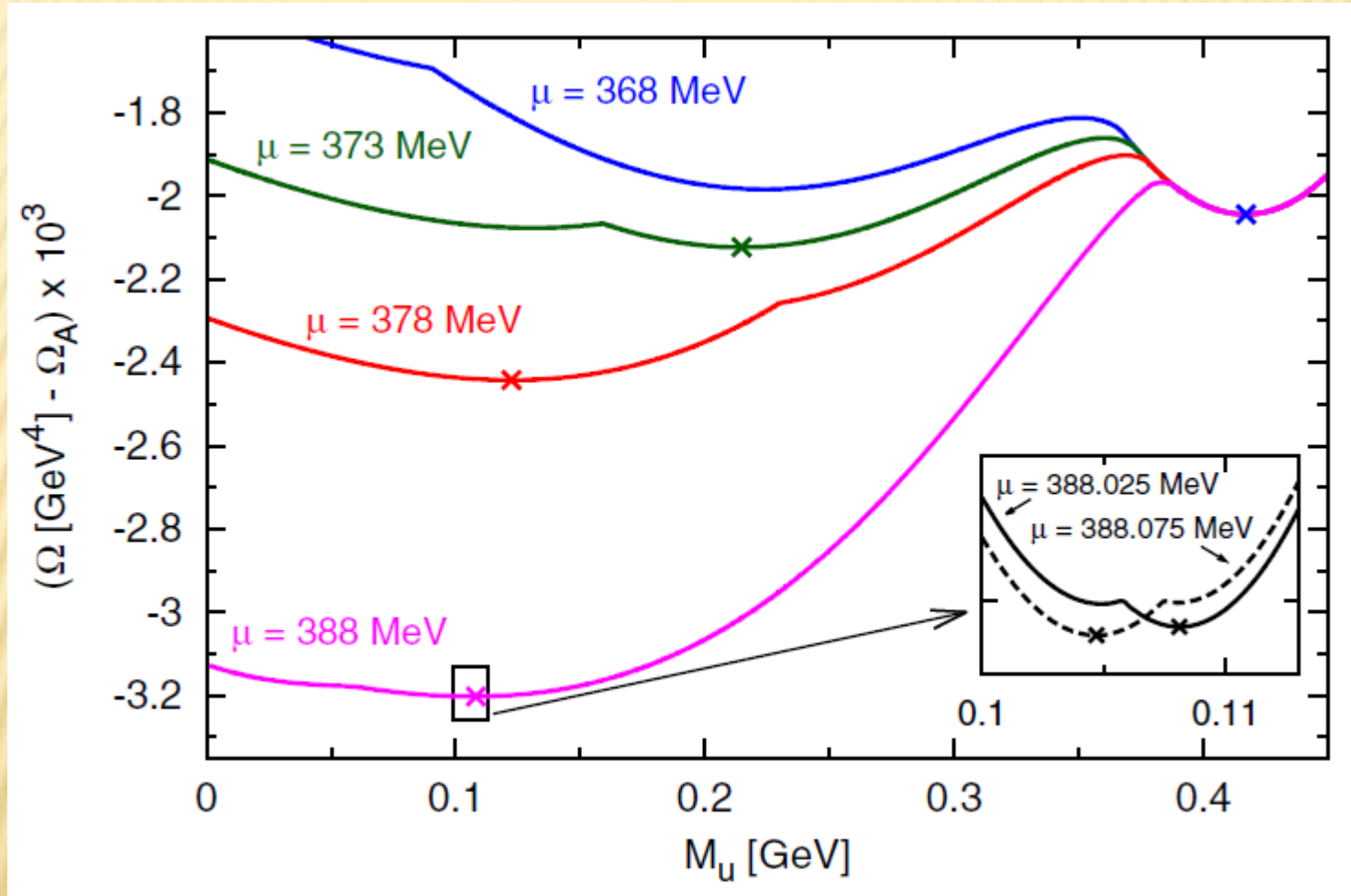
Broken symmetry phase for low μ
Restored symmetry phase for high μ

$B=0$: single first order transition connecting both phases.

Finite B : transition realized in several steps.

Thermodynamical potential

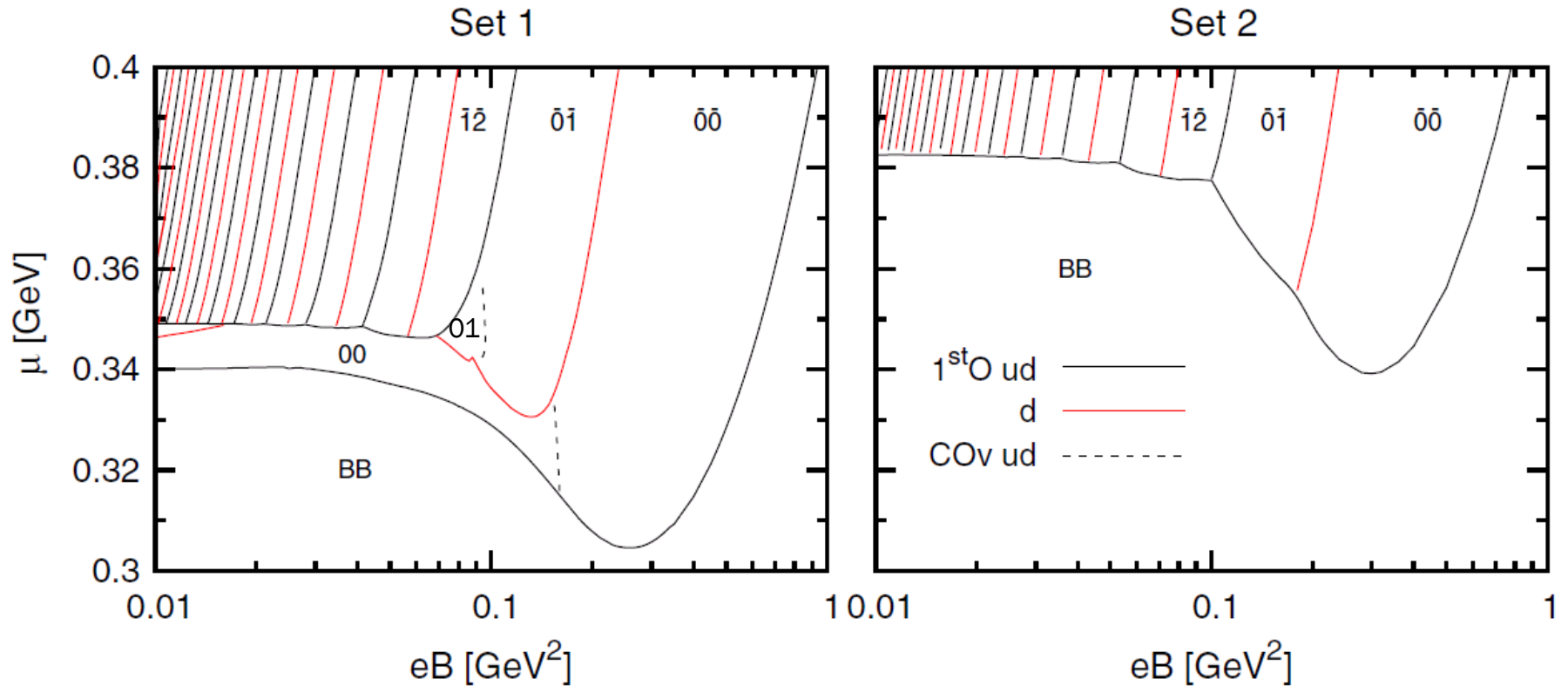
Finite B:



Phase diagrams μ - eB :

Set 1: $M_0 = 340\text{MeV}$

Set 2: $M_0 = 400\text{MeV}$



B: vacuum / broken chiral symmetry (no quark population)

n: quark populated up to nth Landau level

The bar distinguishes partially restored symmetry from “fully” restored symmetry

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How NJL model is solved in the simple possible version of the model

Introduction of finite magnetic field and chemical potential.

Presentation of a few solutions of the M (chiral order parameter) vs μ

A few phase diagrams for different parameter sets

Overview of the classification of possible phases in the μ vs B plane

Other things I did:

- * Analysis of magnetic field of dressed mass in vacuum (chiral case & finite current mass).
- * Regularization procedure for finite magnetic fields.
- * Exhaustive analysis of the parameter set dependence.
- * Generalize interactions: 't Hooft determinant to regulate flavour mixing, introduce vector interactions and diquark pairing.

- * Introduce charge neutrality conditions.
- * Phase diagram for finite temperature. Inclusion of confinement via Polyakov Loop