

Chiral phase transition at finite temperature with Dyson-Schwinger equations

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In collaboration with Christian S. Fischer

QCD Chiral Phase Transition

- early universe \rightarrow dramatic change of physics
- experiments (RHIC, FAIR) may cool through the chiral phase transition

The chiral phase transition is connected to

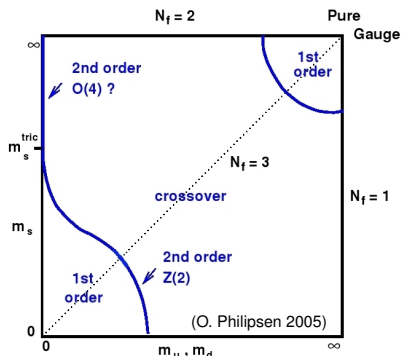
- $D\chi$ SB
- critical phenomena

\implies Nonperturbative methods are needed

Finite Temperature

We investigate

- ★ finite temperature $T \neq 0$
- ★ zero chemical potential $\mu = 0$



[F. R. Brown et al, PRL 65 (1990)]

Nonperturbative methods:

- Lattice calculations
- Effective model studies, e.g. linear sigma model

Functional methods:

- Functional renormalization group (fRG)
- Dyson-Schwinger equations (DSE's)

- Quark propagator

$$S(p_{\omega_n}) = (i \vec{\gamma} \cdot \vec{p} A(p_{\omega_n}) + i \gamma_4 \omega_n C(p_{\omega_n}) + B(p_{\omega_n}))^{-1}$$

- Landau gauge gluon propagator

$$D_{\mu\nu}(p_{\Omega_n}) = \Delta_{\mu\nu}^T(p_{\Omega_n}) \frac{Z(p_{\Omega_n})}{p^2} + \Delta_{\mu\nu}^L(p_{\Omega_n}) \frac{H(p_{\Omega_n})}{p^2}$$

$\Delta_{\mu\nu}^T, \Delta_{\mu\nu}^L$ are transverse and longitudinal projectors wrt the heat bath

Dyson-Schwinger Equations

Infinite tower of coupled integral equations \implies truncation needed

Quark DSE

$$\text{Quark Propagator} = \text{Quark Propagator} + \text{Quark Propagator} \otimes \text{Gluon Loop (YM)}$$

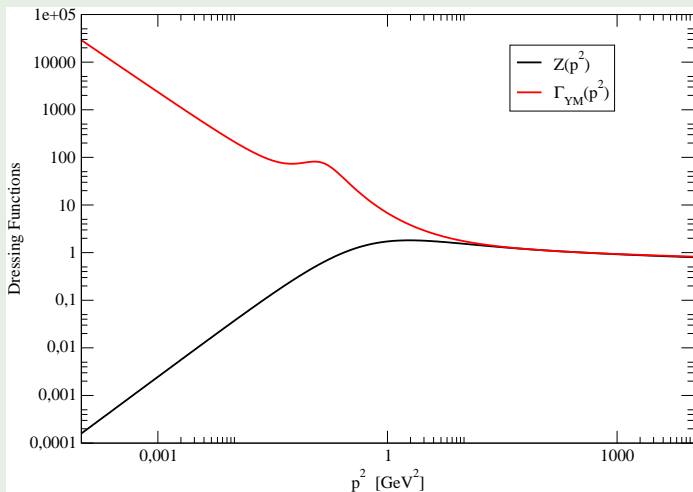
We use:

- Gluon propagator: $Z(p_{\Omega_n}) = H(p_{\Omega_n}) \stackrel{T \rightarrow 0}{\equiv} Z(p)$ (\leftarrow fit function)
- YM part of quark-gluon vertex: $\Gamma_\mu = \Gamma_{\text{YM}} \gamma_\mu$ (\leftarrow rainbow truncation)

[C. Fischer, R. Williams, arXiv:0808.3372, [hep-ph]]

correct asymptotics of Γ_{YM} and so for both when $T \rightarrow 0$

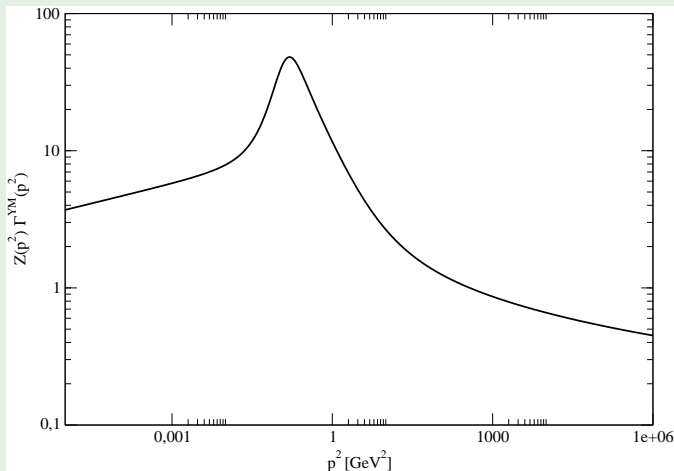
Gluon and vertex dressing functions



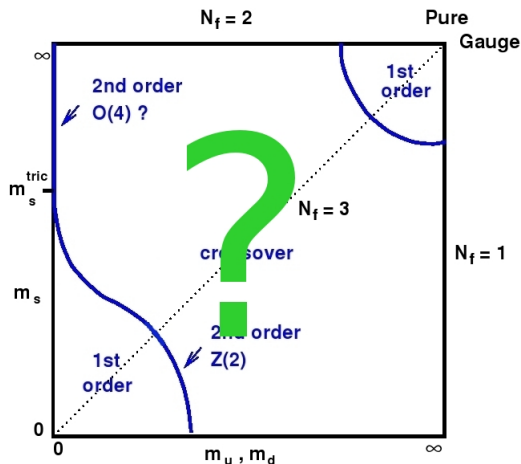
Quark-Gluon vertex -YM part

- For large momenta: $Z(p^2)\Gamma_{\text{YM}} \sim \alpha(p^2)$

Gluon and vertex dressing functions



Where are we located



- no flavor dependence
- no meson contributions
- mean-field critical behavior

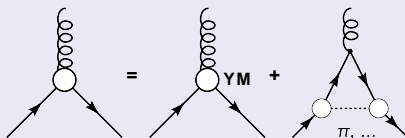
Clear:

- To go beyond mean-field one has to
 - study the mesonic contributions to the quark-gluon vertex
 - but take care of **axWTI** → Pion as Goldstone boson
Goldberger-Treiman rel
Gellman-Oaks-Renner rel.

Quark-Gluon vertex

By investigating the DSE of the quark-gluon vertex one can motivate the vertex

Approximated quark-gluon vertex



- The dotted lines describe meson contributions

[C. Fischer, D. Nickel, J. Wambach, PRD 76 (2007) 094009]

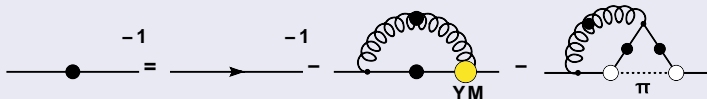
[C. Fischer, D. Nickel, R. Williams, arXiv:0807.3486, [hep-ph]]

- ⇒ flavor dependence
- ⇒ mesonic contributions

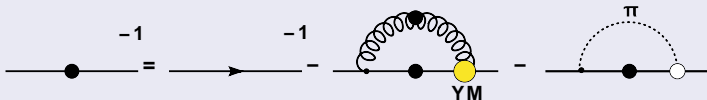
Truncation

Up to now only pion exchange is taken into account in our studies

Truncation



Approximated DSE:



AxWTI can be satisfied!

Order parameters:

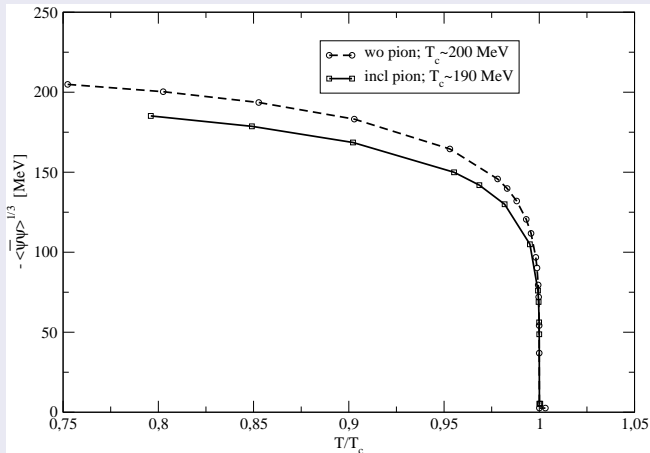
- $\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_{\mu} = -Z_m(\mu) \sum_{\rho_{\omega}}^{\wedge} \text{Tr}_{c,f,D}(\mathcal{S}(\rho_{\omega}; \mu) Z_2(\mu))$
- $\chi_B := B(\omega_0, \vec{p}^2 = 0)$

At $T = 0$:

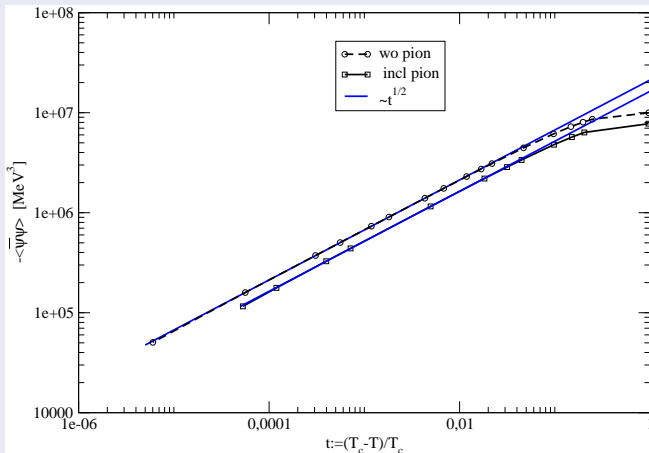
- without pion: $f_{\pi} = 80 \text{ MeV}$; $-\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_{\sqrt{300} \text{ GeV}} = (0.22 \text{ GeV})^3$
- inclusion of pion: $f_{\pi} = 64 \text{ MeV}$; $-\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_{\sqrt{300} \text{ GeV}} = (0.20 \text{ MeV})^3$

Results: chiral condensate

Chiral condensate

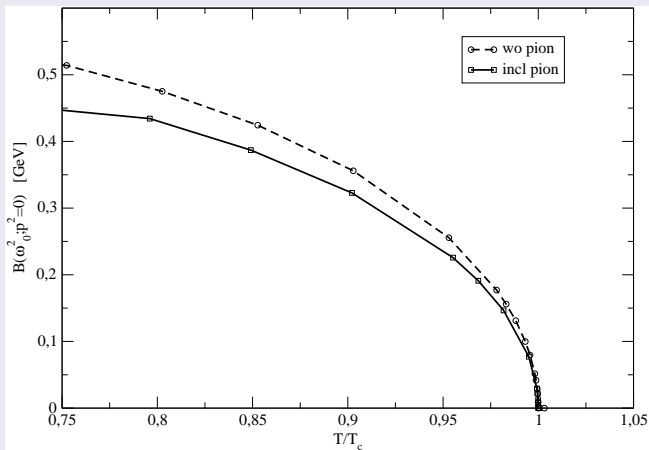


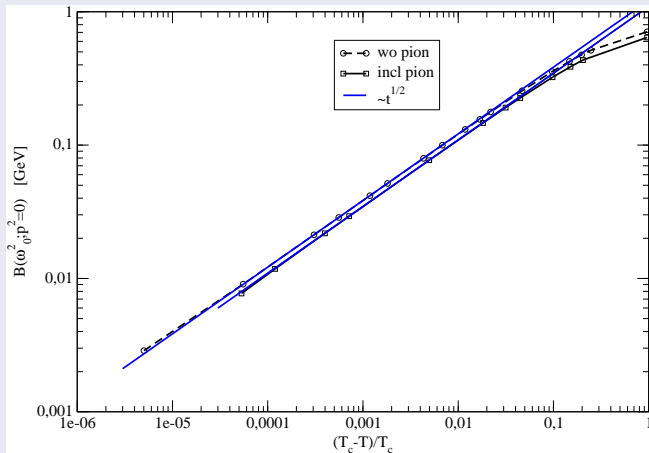
Chiral condensate



Results: χ_B

χ_B





Summary

- Rainbow ladder truncation cannot describe transitions
- Proposal how to incorporate mesonic dof in DSE's
- Despite pion backreaction mean-field critical exponents



- Take into account other mesonic dof
- Try other points than $m_{u,d} = 0, m_s = \infty$

In collaboration with D. Nickel

Quark spectral functions above T_c

- QGP near phase transition \rightarrow strongly interacting system
- Explore quasi-particle properties
 - Is the quasi-particle picture valid in this regime
 - How do bosonic modes affect the quark spectrum
 - [M. Kitazawa, T. Kunihiro, K. Mitsutani, PRD 77 (2008)]
 - [M. Harada, Y. Nemoto, PRD 78 (2008)]
 - [F. Karsch, M. Kitazawa, PRL B 658 (2007)]
- Extraction of spectral functions from DSE's via MEM is possible
 - [D. Nickel, Annals Phys. 322 (2006)]