

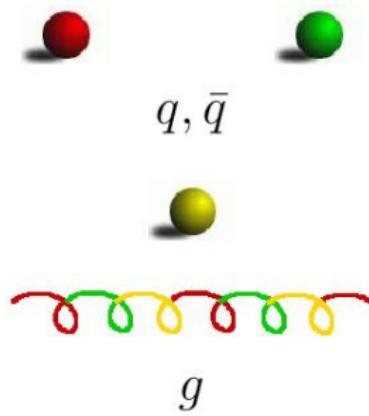
QCD chiral phase boundary from RG flows

Holger Gies

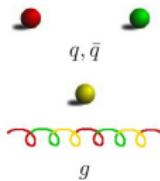
Heidelberg U.



From Micro to Macro DoF

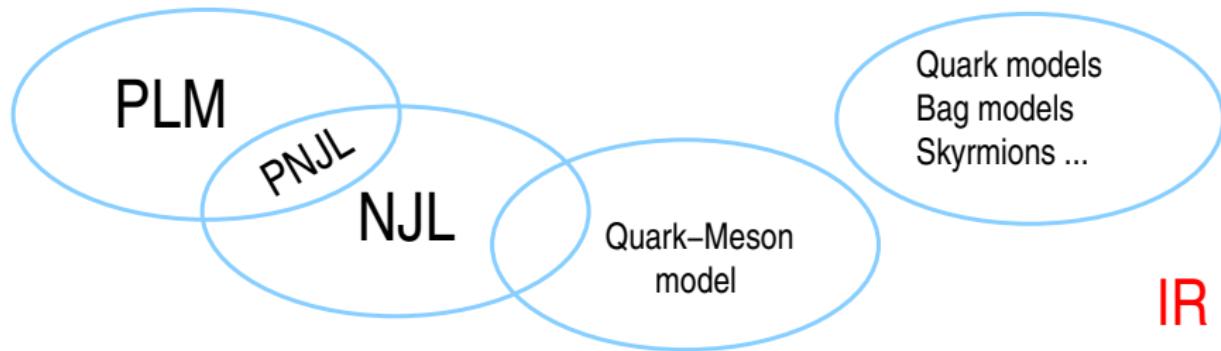


From Micro to Macro DoF



UV

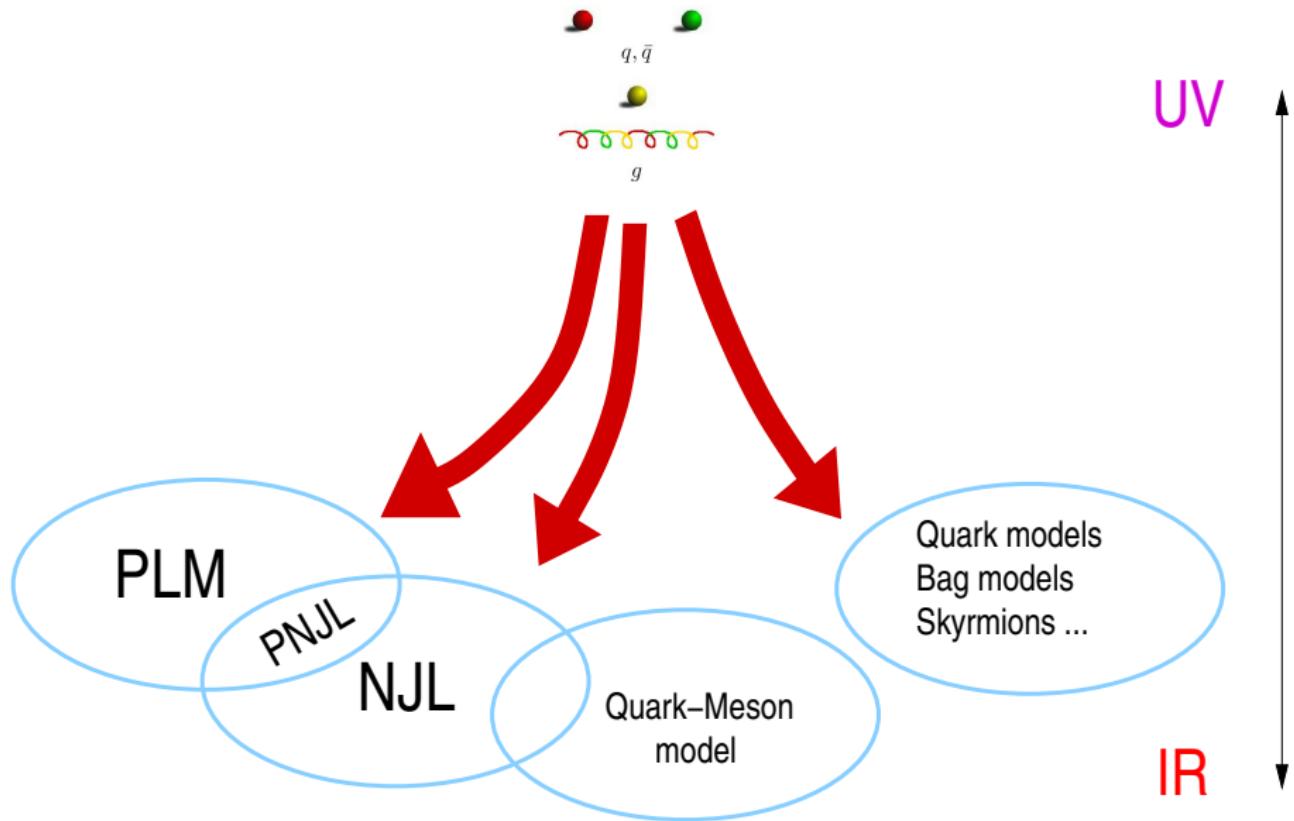
↑



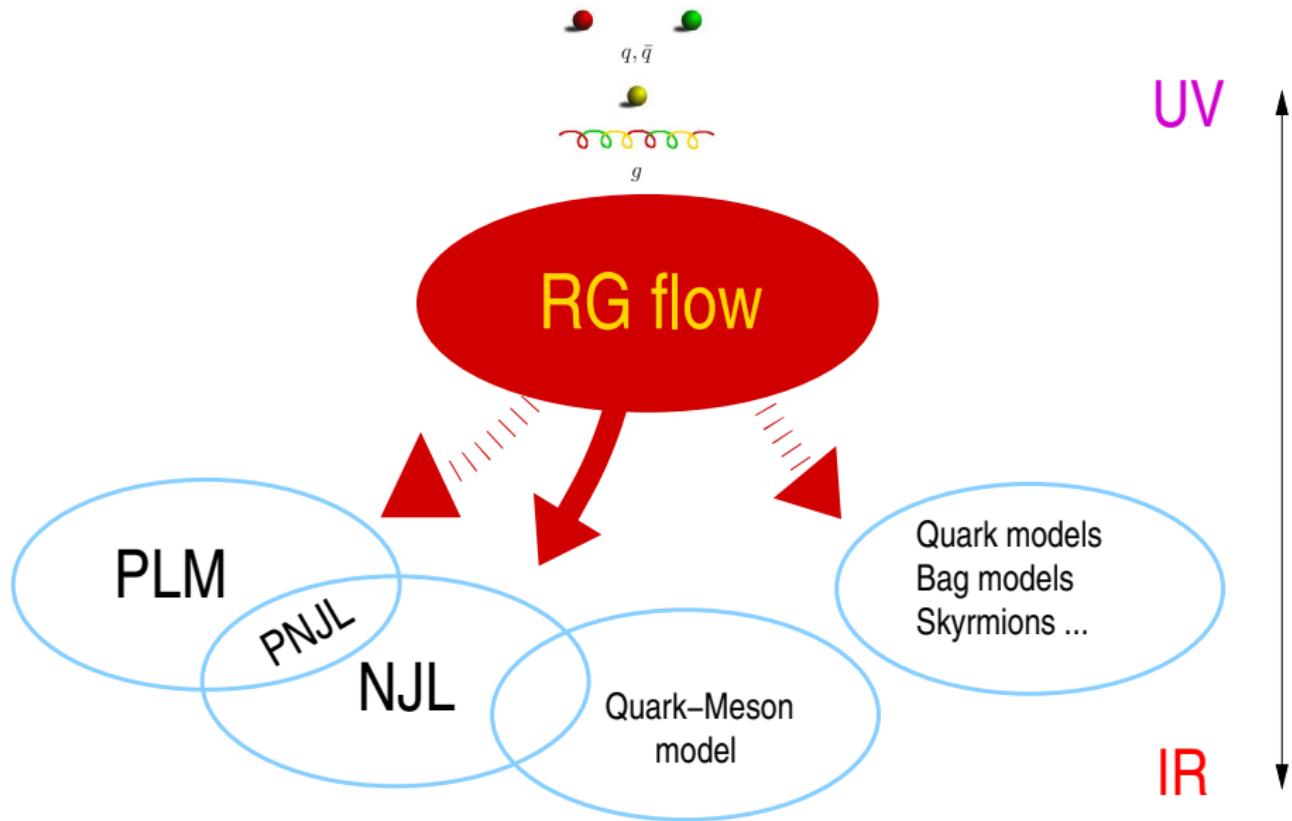
IR

↓

From Micro to Macro DoF



From Micro to Macro DoF



► universal tool:

effective action $\Gamma[\phi]$

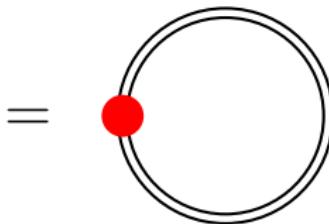
Functional RG Flow Equation

IR: $k \rightarrow 0$



UV: $k \rightarrow \Lambda$

$$\partial_t \Gamma_k \equiv k \partial_k \Gamma_k = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr } \partial_t R_k (\Gamma_k^{(2)} + R_k)^{-1}$$

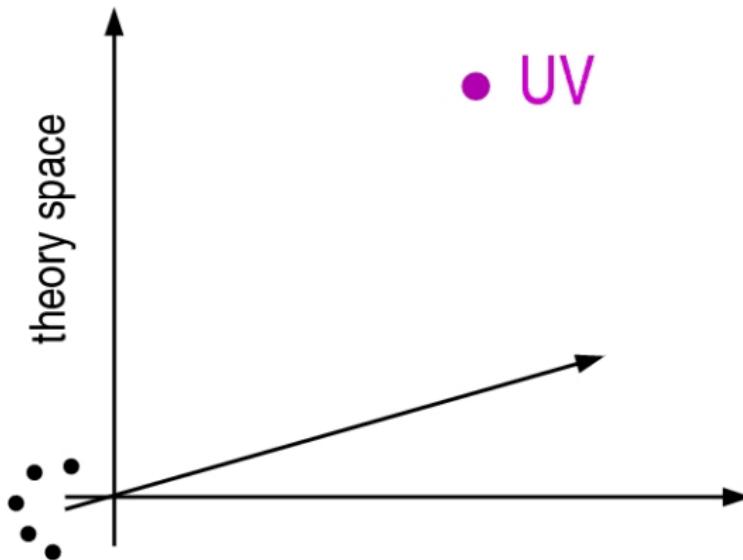


(WEGNER&HOUGHTON'73; WETTERICH'93)

Functional RG Flow Equation

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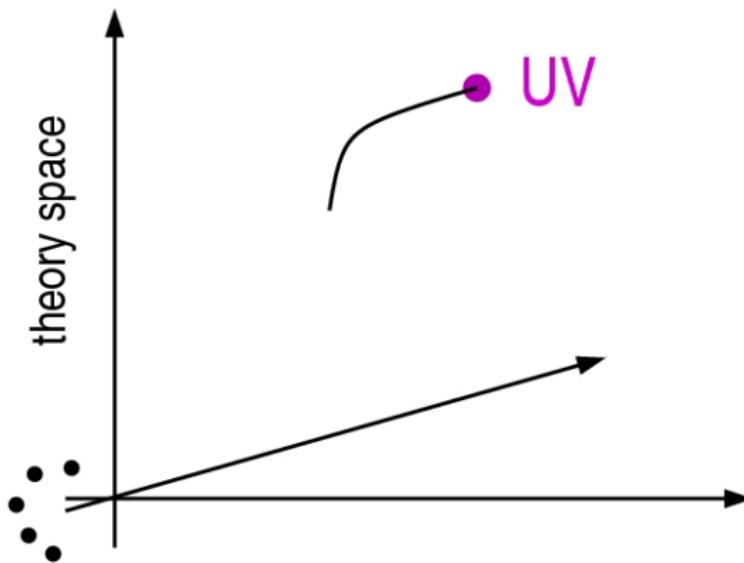
► RG trajectory: $\Gamma_{k=\Lambda} = S_{\text{bare}} = \int \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^z F_{\mu\nu}^z + \bar{\psi} (i\partial + gA) \psi$



Functional RG Flow Equation

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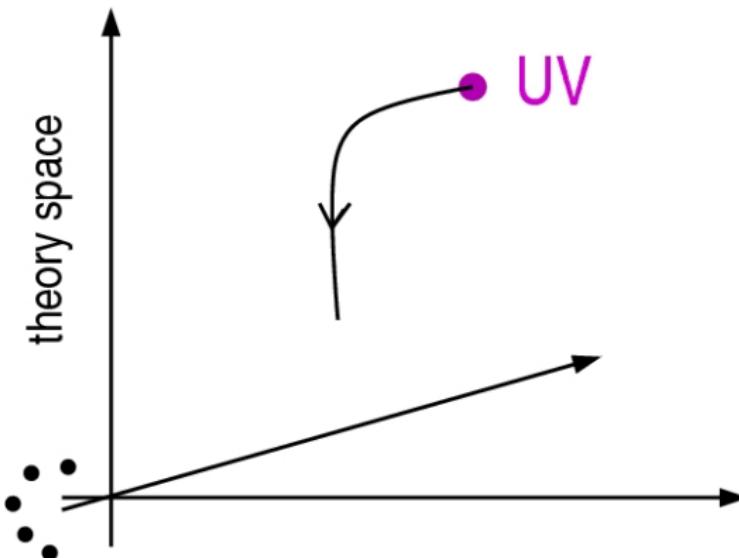
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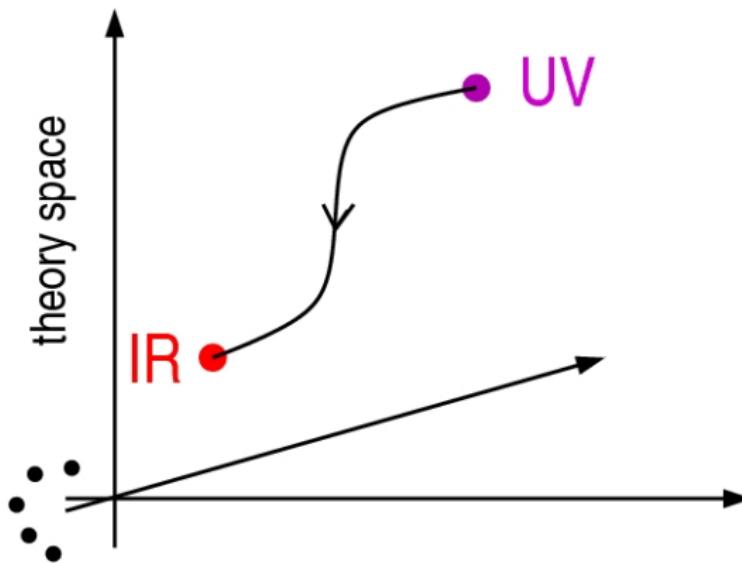
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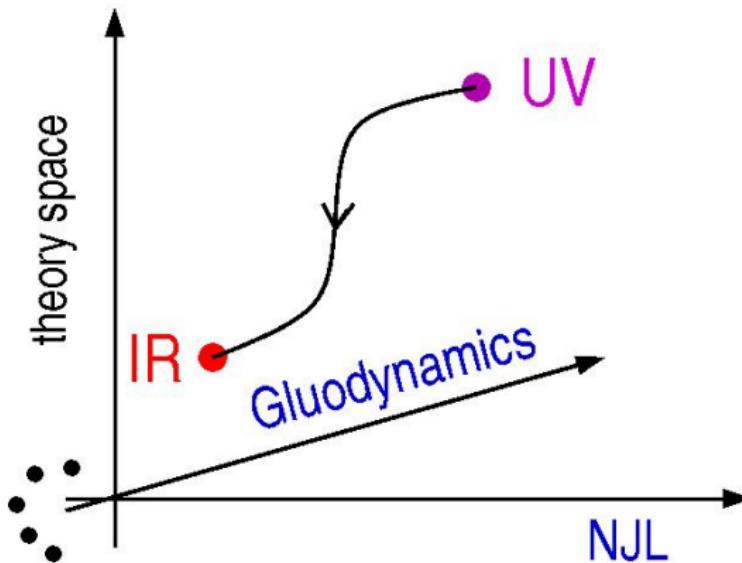
▷ RG trajectory: $\Gamma_{k \rightarrow 0} = \Gamma$



Functional RG Flow Equation

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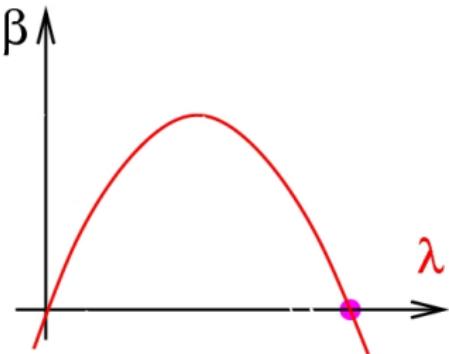
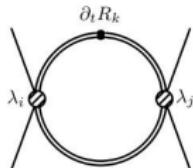
RG Flow of the Chiral Sector

- ▷ effective action:

$$\Gamma_k = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_\sigma}{k^2} [(\bar{\psi}^a \psi^b)^2 - (\bar{\psi}^a \gamma_5 \psi^b)^2]$$

- ▷ RG flow

$$\partial_t \lambda_\sigma = 2\lambda_\sigma - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} I_1^{(F)} 2N_c \lambda_\sigma^2$$



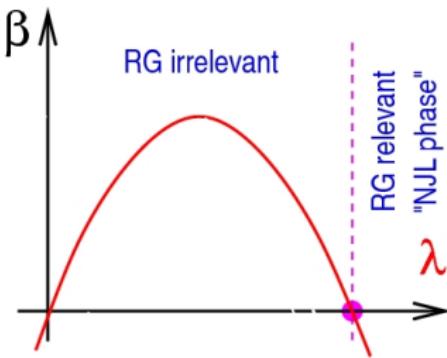
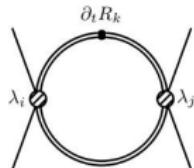
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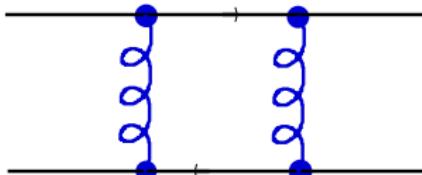
RG Flow of the Chiral Sector

▷ effective action:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_k &= \int \frac{Z_F}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^z F_{\mu\nu}^z + \dots + \bar{\psi} (i Z_\psi \not{\partial} + Z_1 \bar{g} A) \psi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_\sigma}{k^2} [(\bar{\psi}^a \psi^b)^2 - (\bar{\psi}^a \gamma_5 \psi^b)^2]\end{aligned}$$

▷ RG flow

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \lambda_\sigma &= 2\lambda_\sigma - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} I_1^{(F)} 2N_c \lambda_\sigma^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} I_{1,1}^{(FB)} 3 \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{N_c} g^2 \lambda_\sigma \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{128\pi^2} I_{1,2}^{(FB)} \frac{3N_c^2 - 8}{N_c} g^4\end{aligned}$$



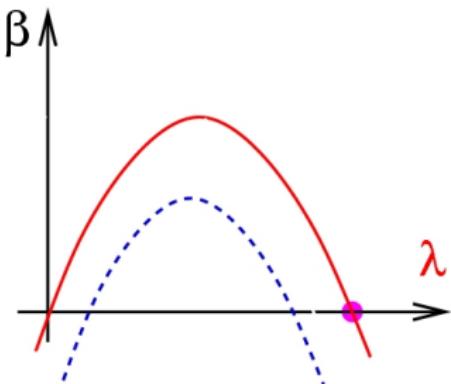
RG Flow of the Chiral Sector

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$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_k &= \int \frac{Z_F}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^z F_{\mu\nu}^z + \dots + \bar{\psi} (i Z_\psi \partial + Z_1 \bar{g} A) \psi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_\sigma}{k^2} [(\bar{\psi}^a \psi^b)^2 - (\bar{\psi}^a \gamma_5 \psi^b)^2]\end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \lambda_\sigma &= 2\lambda_\sigma - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} I_1^{(F)} 2N_c \lambda_\sigma^2 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} I_{1,1}^{(FB)} 3 \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{N_c} g^2 \lambda_\sigma \\ &\quad - \frac{3}{128\pi^2} I_{1,2}^{(FB)} \frac{3N_c^2 - 8}{N_c} g^4\end{aligned}$$



RG Flow of the Chiral Sector

▷ effective action:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_k = & \int \frac{Z_F}{4} F_{\mu\nu}^z F_{\mu\nu}^z + \dots + \bar{\psi} (i Z_\psi \partial + Z_1 \bar{g} A) \psi \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_\sigma}{k^2} (\text{S-P}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_{VA}}{k^2} [2(\text{V-A})^{\text{adj.}} + (1/N_c)(\text{V-A})] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_+}{k^2} (\text{V+A}) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_-}{k^2} (\text{V-A})\end{aligned}$$

▷ RG flow

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t \lambda_\sigma = & 2\lambda_\sigma - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} I_1^{(F)} \left\{ 2N_c \lambda_\sigma^2 - 2\lambda_- \lambda_\sigma - 2N_f \lambda_\sigma \lambda_{VA} - 6\lambda_+ \lambda_\sigma \right\} \\ & - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} I_{1,1}^{(FB)} \left[3 \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{N_c} g^2 \lambda_\sigma - 6g^2 \lambda_+ \right] \\ & - \frac{3}{128\pi^2} I_{1,2}^{(FB)} \frac{3N_c^2 - 8}{N_c} g^4\end{aligned}$$

(HG, JAECKEL, WETTERICH'04)

Chiral Criticality

⇒ critical gauge coupling α_{cr} :

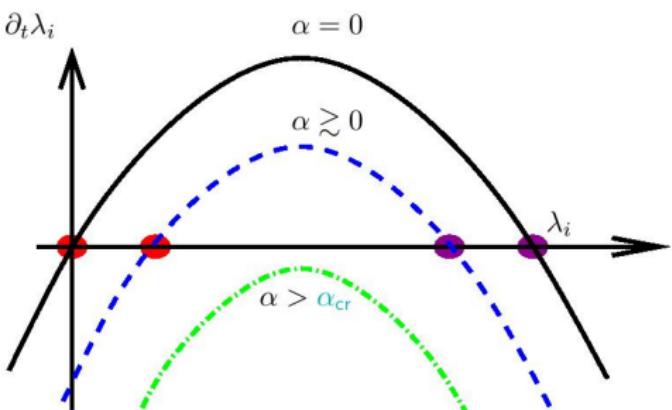
⇒ if $\alpha > \alpha_{\text{cr}}$: $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

(χ SB)

▷ $N_f = 3 = N_c$:

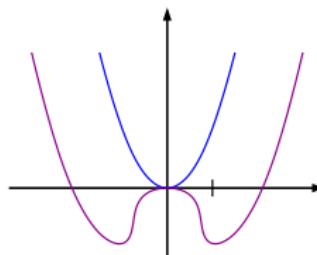
$$\alpha_{\text{cr}} \simeq 0.85$$

(HG, JAECKEL'05)



⇒ bosonization:

$$\lambda \sim \frac{1}{m_\phi^2}$$



Chiral Criticality at Finite Temperature

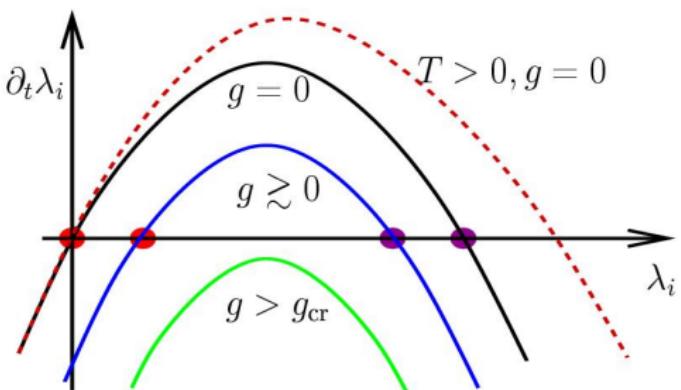
▷ quark modes:

$$m_T^2 = m_f^2 + (2\pi T(n + \frac{1}{2}))^2$$

⇒ T -dependent critical coupling:

$$\alpha_{\text{cr}}(T) \gtrsim \alpha_{\text{cr}} \simeq 0.85$$

(BRAUN, HG'05)



Chiral Criticality at Finite Temperature

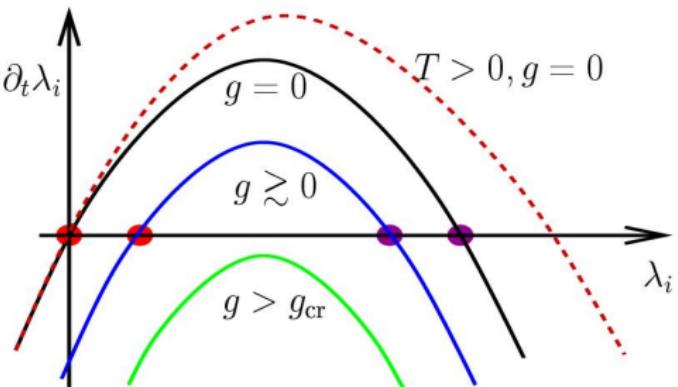
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implications for low-energy QCD models:

$$\lambda_{\text{init}} = \lambda_{\text{init}}(T, \mu, \dots)$$



RG Flow of Gluodynamics

- ▷ Operator expansion with the background-field method

(REUTER,WETTERICH'94; FREIRE,LITIM,PAWLOWSKI'00)

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_k[A] &= \int d^d x \ W_k(F^2), \quad F^2 \equiv F_{\mu\nu}^a F_{\mu\nu}^a \\ W_k(F^2) &= \frac{Z_F}{4} F^2 + \frac{W_2}{16} (F^2)^2 + \frac{W_3}{3!4^3} (F^2)^3 + \frac{W_4}{4!4^4} (F^2)^4 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

- ▷ spectrally adjusted flow equation:

(HG'02)

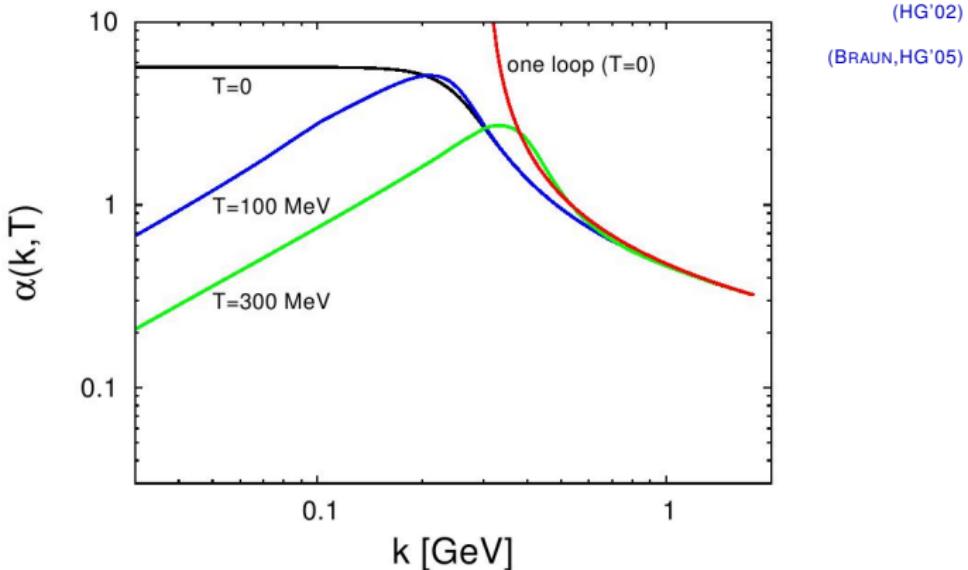
$$\partial_t Z_F \curvearrowleft \partial_t W_2 \curvearrowleft \partial_t W_3 \curvearrowleft \partial_t W_4 \curvearrowleft \partial_t W_5 \dots$$

- ▷ running coupling: $g^2 = Z_F^{-1} \bar{g}^2$

(ABBOTT'82)

- ▷ β function: $\partial_t g^2 \equiv \beta_{g^2}$

Running Gauge Coupling

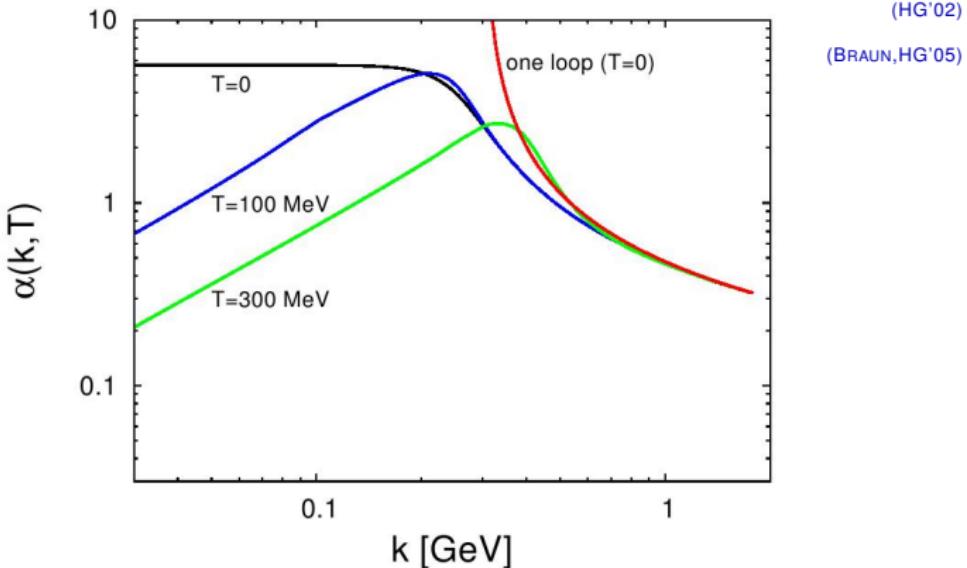


▷ $T = 0$: IR fixed point α_*

cf. vertex expansion in the Landau gauge

(v.SMEKAL,ALKOFER,HAUCK'97; FISCHER,ALKOFER'02; ZWANZIGER'02)

Running Gauge Coupling



▷ $T/k \rightarrow \infty$: strongly interacting 3D theory

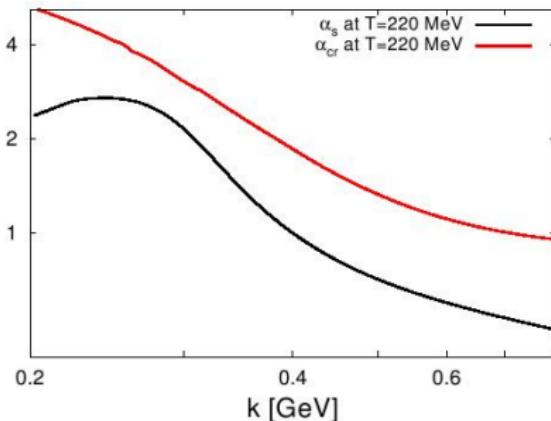
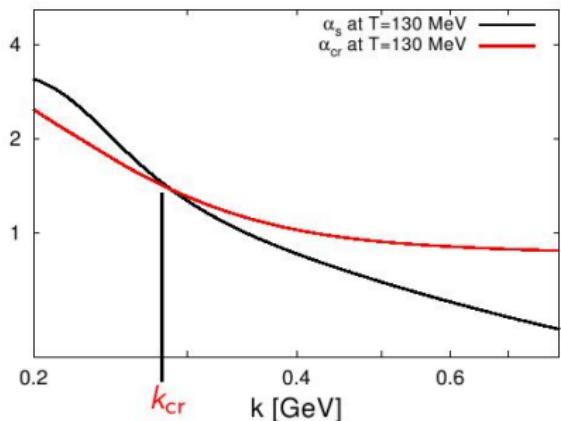
$$\alpha \rightarrow \frac{k}{T} \alpha_{3D}, \quad \alpha_{3D} \rightarrow \alpha_{3D,*} \simeq 2.7, \quad \eta_{3D} \rightarrow 1$$

cf. Landau-gauge vertex expansion: (MAAS,WAMBACH,ALKOFER'05)

Chiral Phase Transition



$\alpha(k, T)$ vs. $\alpha_{\text{cr}}(T/k)$



χ SB triggered by α_s

single input: $\alpha_s(m_\tau) = 0.322$

N_f	T_{cr}	T_{cr} (lattice) (Karsch et al. 03)
2	172 MeV	175 ± 8 MeV
3	148 MeV	155 ± 8 MeV

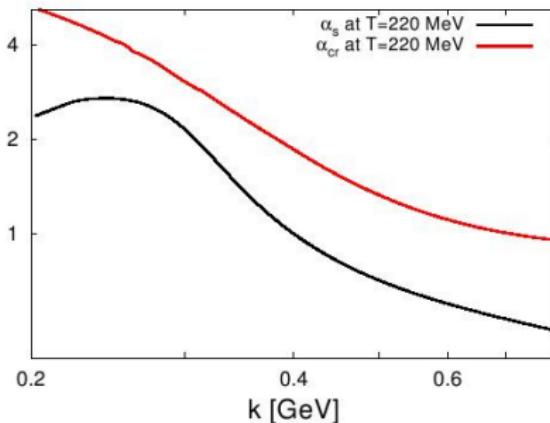
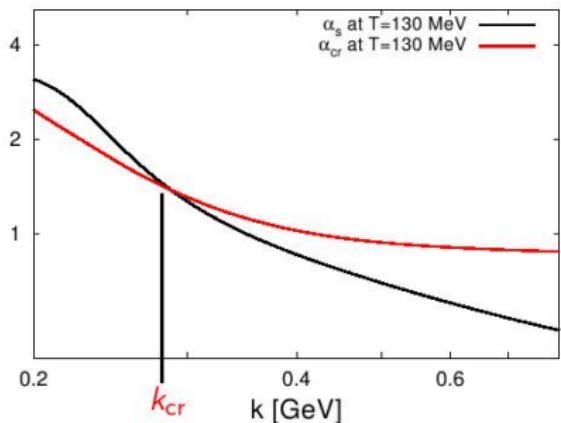
(BRAUN,HG'06)



Chiral Phase Transition



$\alpha(k, T)$ vs. $\alpha_{\text{cr}}(T/k)$

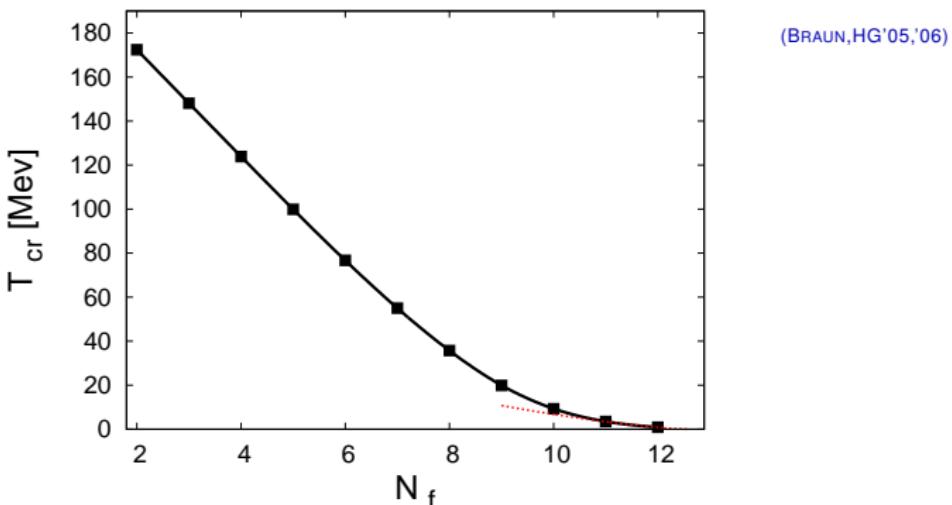


implications for low-energy QCD models:

Mind the glue!

$$\partial_t \Gamma_{\text{model}} = \partial_t \Gamma_{\text{model}}(\alpha, \dots)$$

Chiral Phase Boundary $T - N_f$

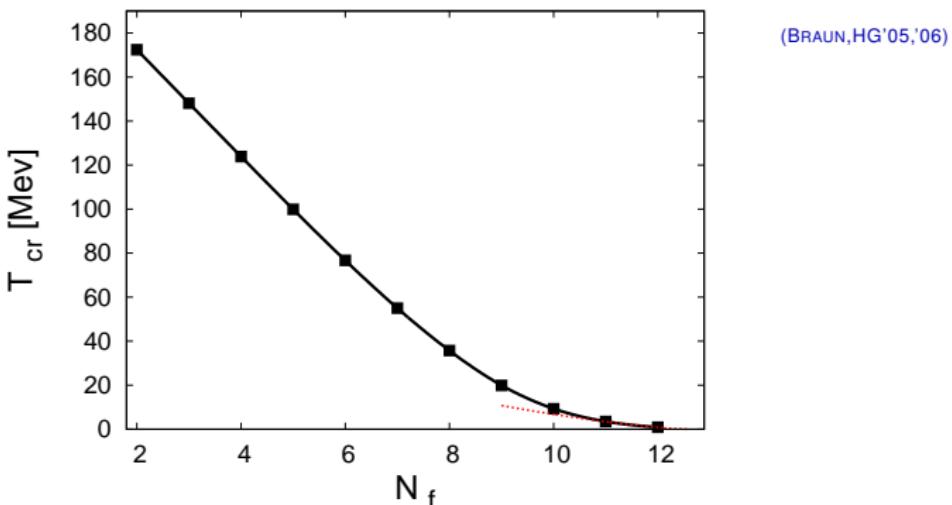


- ▷ small N_f : fermionic screening, $\beta_{\text{quark}} = \frac{2}{3}N_f \frac{g^4}{8\pi^2}$
- ▷ critical flavor number:

$$N_f^{cr} \simeq 12$$

(CF. APPELQUIST ET AL.'96; MIRANSKI,YAMAWAKI'96; HG,JAECHEL'05)

Chiral Phase Boundary $T - N_f$



(BRAUN,HG'05,'06)

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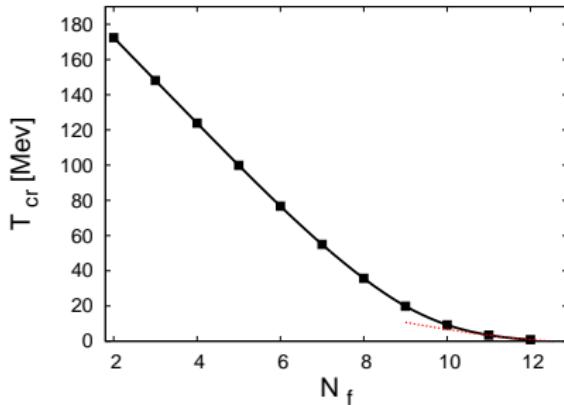
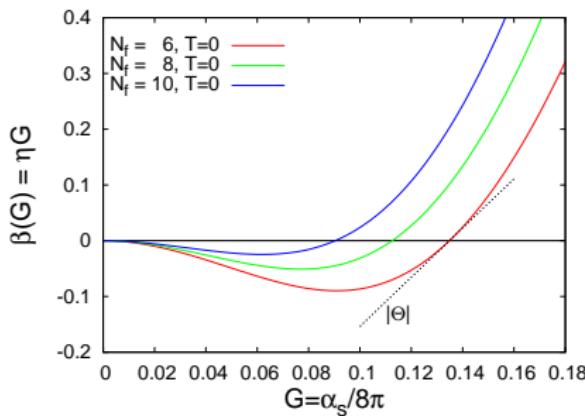
$$N_f^{\text{cr}} \simeq 12$$

low-energy models:

$$T_{\text{cr}} = T_{\text{cr}}(N_f, m_f, \dots)$$

(CF. APPELQUIST ET AL.'96; MIRANSKI,YAMAWAKI'96; HG,JAECHEL'05)

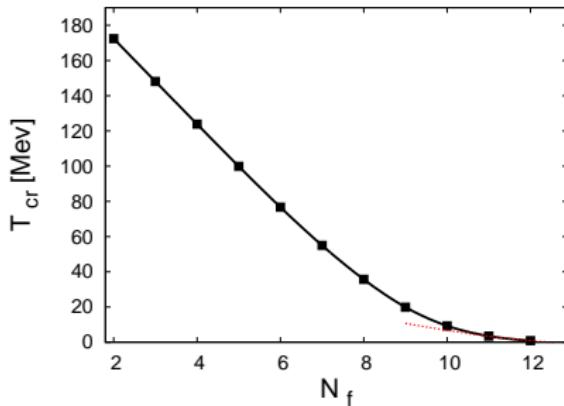
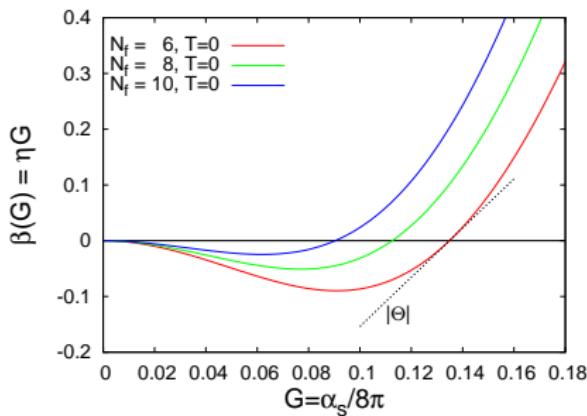
Chiral Phase Boundary $T - N_f$



- fixed-point regime: **critical exponent Θ**

$$\beta_{g^2} \simeq -\Theta (g^2 - g_*^2)$$

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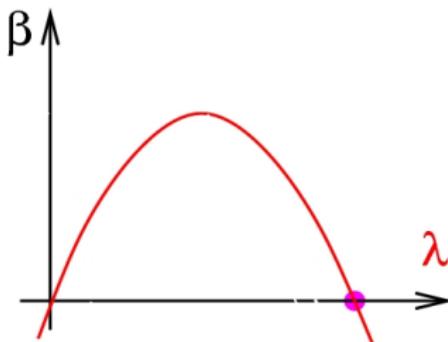
- shape of the phase boundary for $N_f \simeq N_f^{cr}$:

(BRAUN,HG'05,'06)

$$T_{cr} \sim k_0 |N_f - N_f^{cr}|^{\frac{1}{|\Theta|}}, \quad \Theta \simeq -0.71$$

Quark Mass Dependence

- ▷ NJL, quark-meson model:



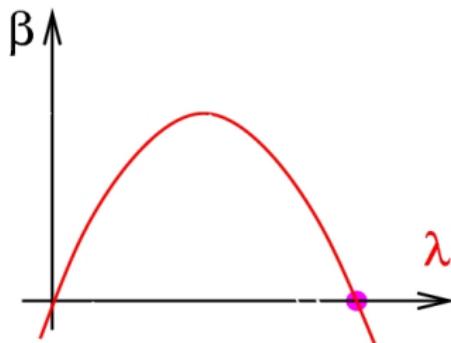
- ▷ critical initial conditions

$$\frac{T_{\text{cr}}(m) - T_{\text{cr}}(0)}{T_{\text{cr}}(0)} \simeq 0.3$$

for $m \lesssim 10\text{eV}$, $m_\pi \lesssim 200\text{MeV}$

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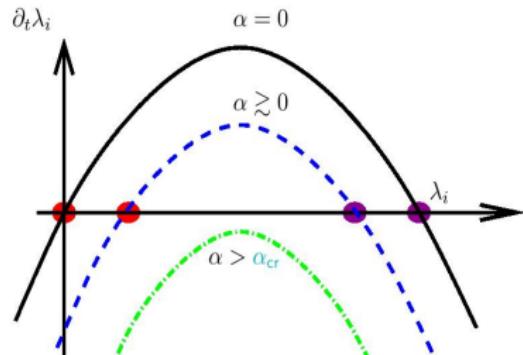
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- ▷ QCD RG flow

(BRAUN'06)



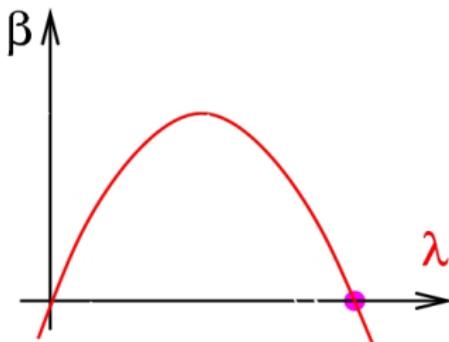
- ▷ gradual approach to criticality

$$\frac{T_{\text{cr}}(m) - T_{\text{cr}}(0)}{T_{\text{cr}}(0)} \simeq 0.0$$

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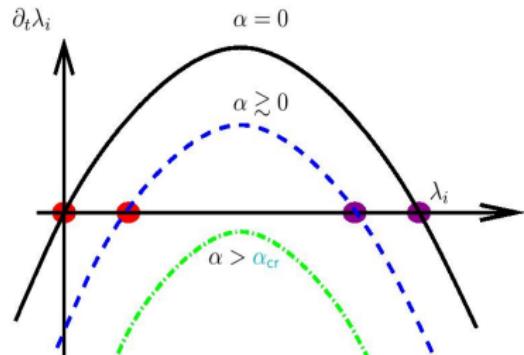
for $m \lesssim 10\text{eV}$, $m_\pi \lesssim 200\text{MeV}$

- ▷ lattice gauge theory (KARSCH, LAERMANN, PEIKERT'01)

$$\frac{T_{\text{cr}}(m) - T_{\text{cr}}(0)}{T_{\text{cr}}(0)} \simeq 0.04$$

- ▷ QCD RG flow

(BRAUN'06)



- ▷ gradual approach to criticality

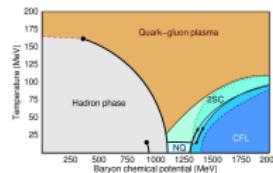
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Conclusions

- low-energy QCD models:
 - check relevant DoFs
 - chiral phase boundary
 - “first guide” to full QCD
- functional methods → full QCD calculations
 - RG ↔ critical phenomena

⇒ finite μ



⇒ Polyakov loop (BRAUN,HG,PIRNER'05; BRAUN,HG,PAWLOWSKI'XX)