

Strongly Interacting Matter: Phases and Transitions

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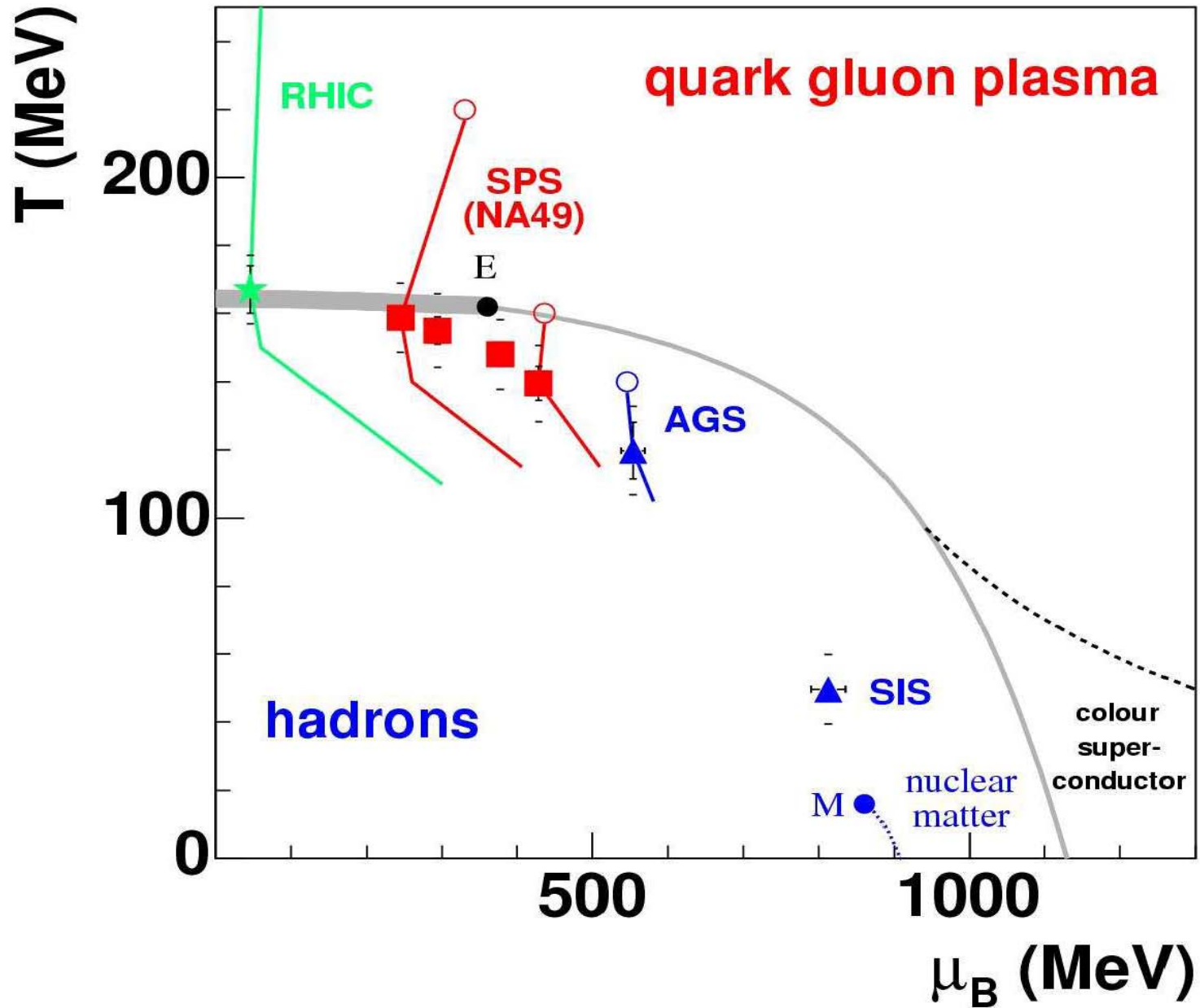
BITP, Kiev

1. Hagedorn Model
2. Phase transitions in the gas of quark-gluon bags
3. 1st order, 2nd order, 3rd order ...phase transitions
4. Crossover
5. Phase diagram

M.I.G, Petrov, Zinovjev, Phys. Lett. B 1981

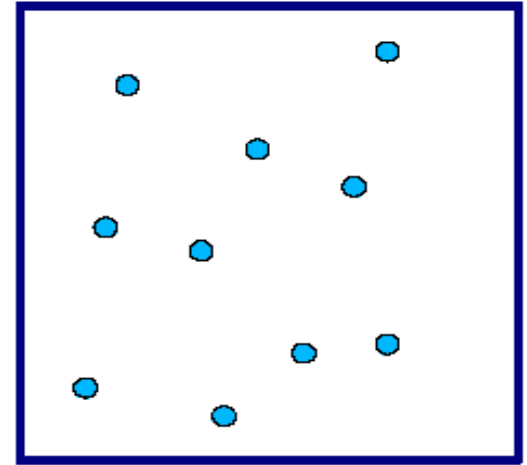
M.I.G., Greiner, Shin Nan Yang, J. Phys. G 1999

M.I.G., Gazdzicki, Greiner, Phys. Rev. C 2005



Partition Function of the Ideal Gas:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(V, T) &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} \prod_{j=1}^N \int \frac{V d^3k_j}{(2\pi)^3} \\
 &\times \exp \left[- \frac{(k_j^2 + m^2)^{1/2}}{T} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[V \phi(T, m)]^N}{N!} = \exp[V \phi(T, m)]
 \end{aligned}$$



Particle Number Density:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi(T, m) &\equiv \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{\infty} k^2 dk \exp \left[- \frac{(k^2 + m^2)^{1/2}}{T} \right] \\
 &= \frac{m^2 T}{2\pi^2} K_2 \left(\frac{m}{T} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{N}(V, T) = V \phi(T, m) , \quad n(T) \equiv \frac{N}{V} = \phi(T, m)$$

Pressure:

$$p(T) \equiv T \frac{\ln Z(V, T)}{V} = T \phi(T, m)$$

Energy Density:

$$\varepsilon(T) \equiv T \frac{dp}{dT} - p(T) = T^2 \frac{d\phi(T, m)}{dT}$$

$$p(T) = T \sum_i \phi(T, m_i) , \quad \varepsilon(T) = T^2 \sum_i \frac{d\phi(T, m_i)}{dT}$$

$$p(T) = T \int_0^{\infty} dm \rho(m) \phi(T, m)$$

$$\varepsilon(T) = T^2 \int_0^{\infty} dm \rho(m) \frac{d\phi(T, m)}{dT}$$

Limiting Temperature

Hagedorn (1965), Frautschi (1971) SBM

$$\rho(m)_{m \rightarrow \infty} \simeq C m^{-a} \exp(bm), \quad b \equiv \frac{1}{T_H}$$

$$\phi(T, m) \simeq \left(\frac{mT}{2\pi} \right)^{3/2} \exp\left(-\frac{m}{T} \right)$$

$$T < T_H, \quad T \rightarrow T_H :$$

$$p, \varepsilon \rightarrow \infty, \quad a \leq \frac{5}{2}$$

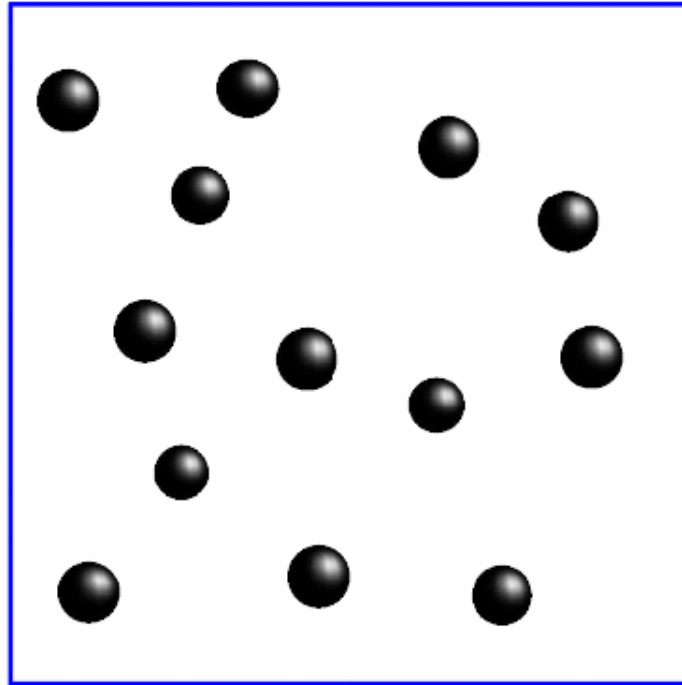

$$p \rightarrow \text{const}, \varepsilon \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{5}{2} \leq a \leq \frac{7}{2}$$

$$p, \varepsilon \rightarrow \text{const}, \quad a > \frac{7}{2}$$

van der Waals

V, T, N

m, v_0



$$V \longrightarrow V - N v_0$$

Van der Waals repulsion: $V \rightarrow V - v_o N$

$$Z(V, T) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(V - v_o N) \phi(T, m)]^N}{N!} \theta(V - v_o N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Z}(s, T) &\equiv \int_0^{\infty} dV \exp(-sV) Z(V, T) \\ &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\phi(T, m)]^N}{N!} \int_{v_o N}^{\infty} dV \exp(-sV) (V - v_o N)^N \\ &= \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{[\phi(T, m)]^N}{N!} \cdot \frac{\exp(-v_o s N) N!}{s^{N+1}} \\ &= [s - \exp(-v_o s) \phi(T, m)]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{Z}(s, T) \equiv \int_0^{\infty} dV \exp(-sV) Z(V, T)$$

Farthest-Right Singularity of the Laplace Transform:

$$Z(V, T)_{V \rightarrow \infty} \simeq \exp \left[\frac{p(T) V}{T} \right] \rightarrow s^*(T) = \frac{p(T)}{T}$$

$$\hat{Z}(s, T) = [s - \exp(-v_0 s) \phi(T, m)]^{-1}$$

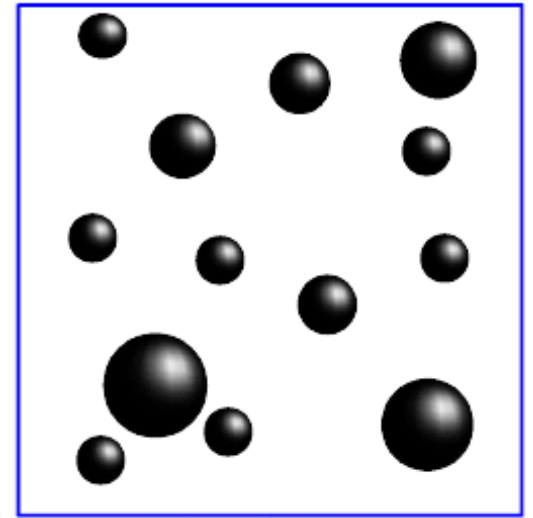
Pole Singularity:

$$s^*(T) = \exp[-v_0 s^*(T)] \phi(T, m)$$

$$v_0 = 0$$

$$s^*(T) = \phi(T, m), \quad p(T) = T s^*(T) = T \phi(T, m)$$

Multi-Component VdW Gas $m_1, v_1; \dots; m_n, v_n$



$$Z(V, T) = \sum_{N_1=0}^{\infty} \dots \sum_{N_n=0}^{\infty} \times \frac{[(V - v_1 N_1 - \dots - v_n N_n) \phi(T, m_1)]^{N_1}}{N_1!} \dots \times$$

V, T

$$\dots \times \frac{[(V - v_1 N_1 - \dots - v_n N_n) \phi(T, m_n)]^{N_n}}{N_n!}$$

$$\times \theta(V - v_1 N_1 - \dots - v_n N_n)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n \rightarrow \infty} \dots \rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} dm dv \dots \rho(m, v)$$

Laplace Transform:

$$\hat{Z}(s, T) \equiv \int_0^{\infty} dV \exp(-sV) Z(V, T)$$
$$= [s - f(T, s)]^{-1}$$

$$f(T, s) = \int_0^{\infty} dm dv \rho(m, v) \exp(-vs) \phi(T, m)$$

Pressure: $p(T) = T s^*(T)$

Farthest-Right Singularity:

$$s^*(T) = \max\{s_H(T), s_Q(T)\}$$

Pole Singularity:

$$s_H(T) = f(T, s_H(T))$$

Mass-Volume Spectrum of Quark-Gluon Bags

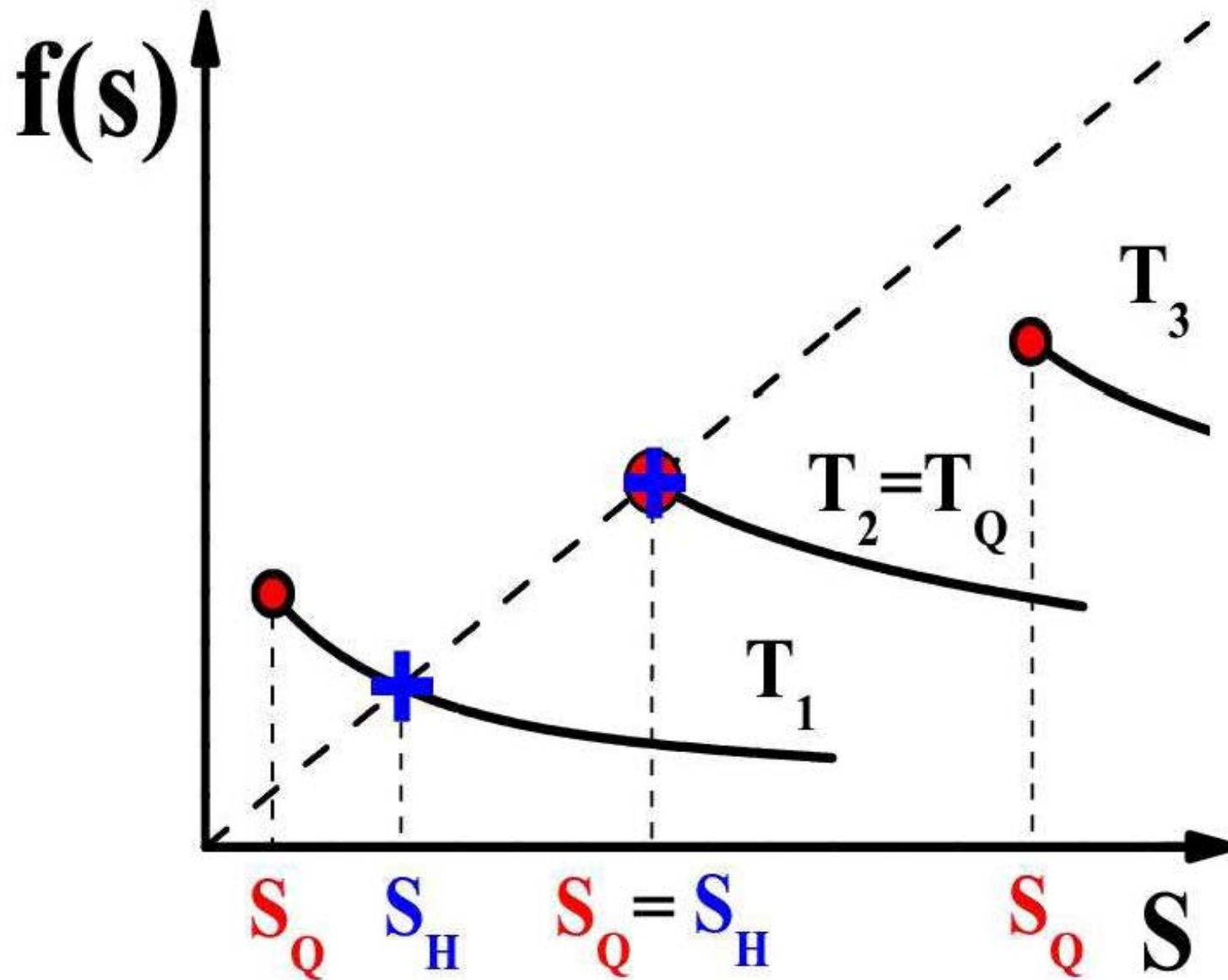
$$\rho(m, v) \simeq C v^\gamma (m - Bv)^\delta \\ \times \exp \left[\frac{4}{3} \sigma_Q^{1/4} v^{1/4} (m - Bv)^{3/4} \right]$$

$$\sigma_Q = \frac{\pi^2}{30} \left(d_g + \frac{7}{8} d_{q\bar{q}} \right) \\ = \frac{\pi^2}{30} \left(2 \cdot 8 + \frac{7}{8} \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{30} \frac{95}{2}$$

$$f(T, s) \equiv f_H(T, s) + f_Q(T, s) = f_H(T, s)$$

$$+ \int_{V_0}^{\infty} dv \int_{M_0 + Bv}^{\infty} dm \rho(m, v) \exp(-sv) \phi(T, m)$$

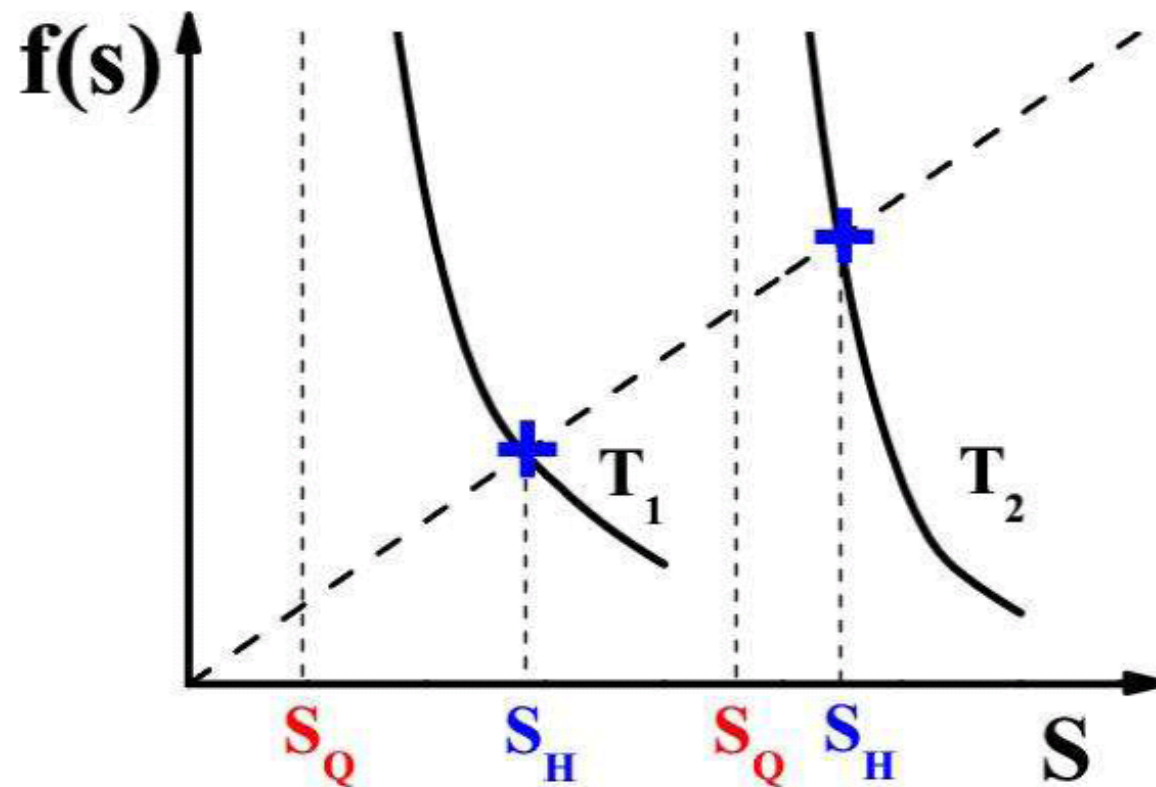
$$\gamma < -\frac{5}{4}, \quad \delta < -\frac{7}{4}$$



To have $s^* = s_Q$ at high T one needs

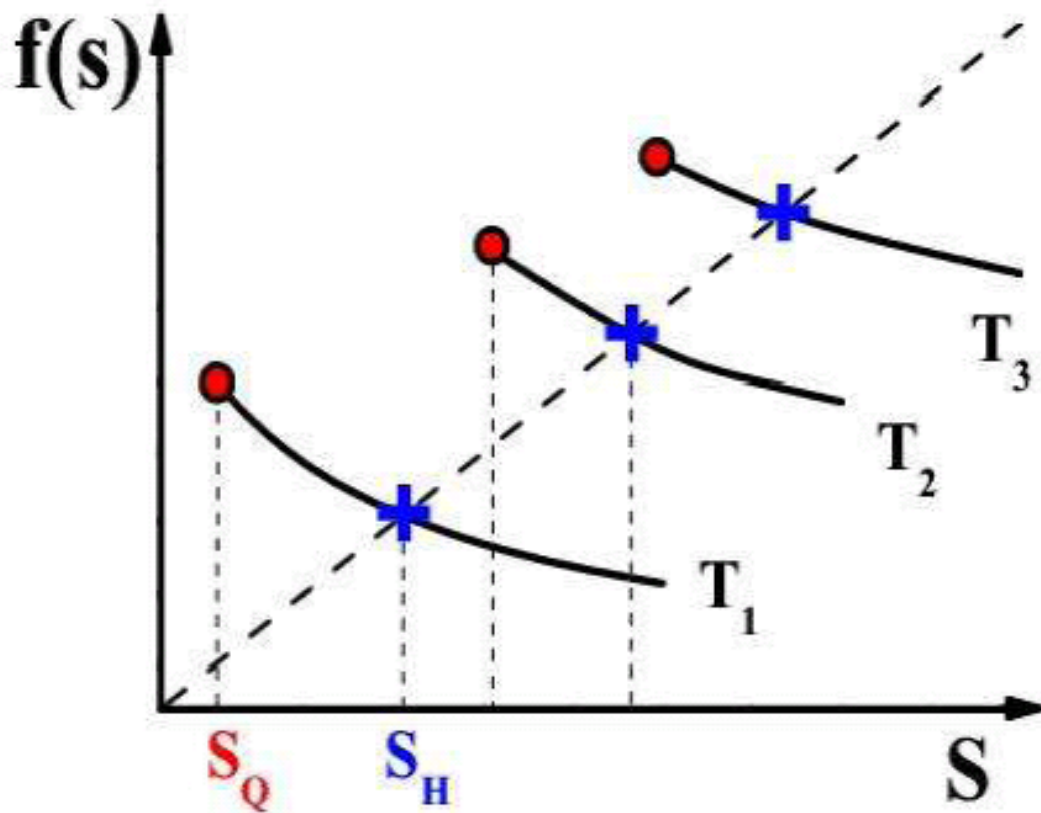
$$\underline{\gamma + \delta < -3},$$

otherwise $f(T, s_Q) = \infty$, and $s_H > s_Q$ for all T :

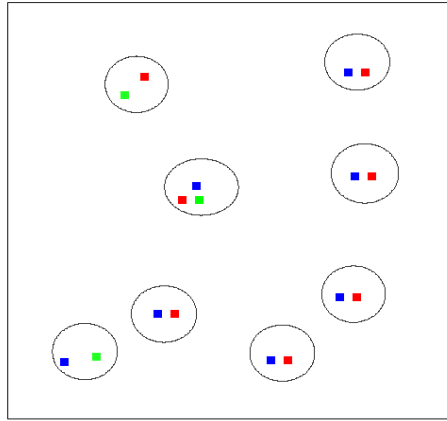


$$\delta < -\frac{7}{4},$$

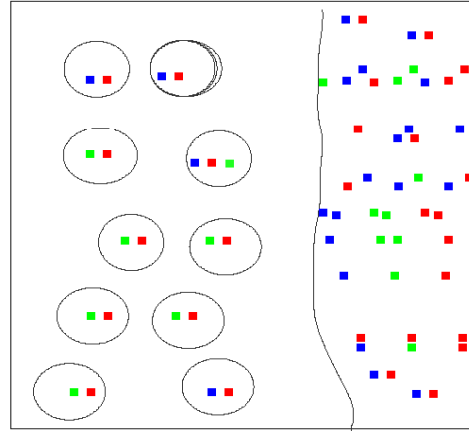
otherwise $f(T, s_Q) > s_Q$, and $s_H > s_Q$ for all T :



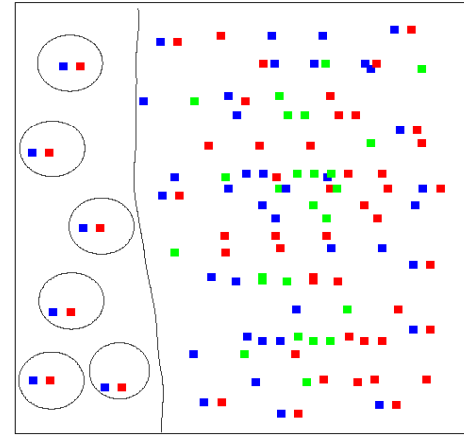
$T < T_c$



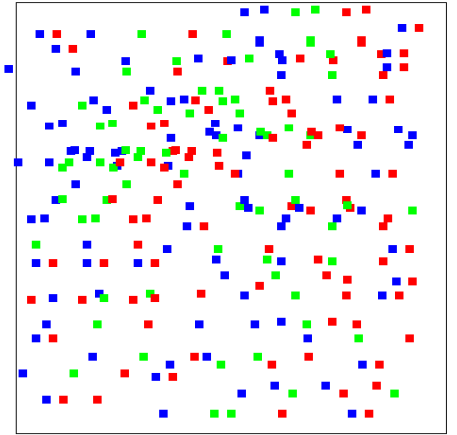
$T = T_c$



$T = T_c$



$T > T_c$



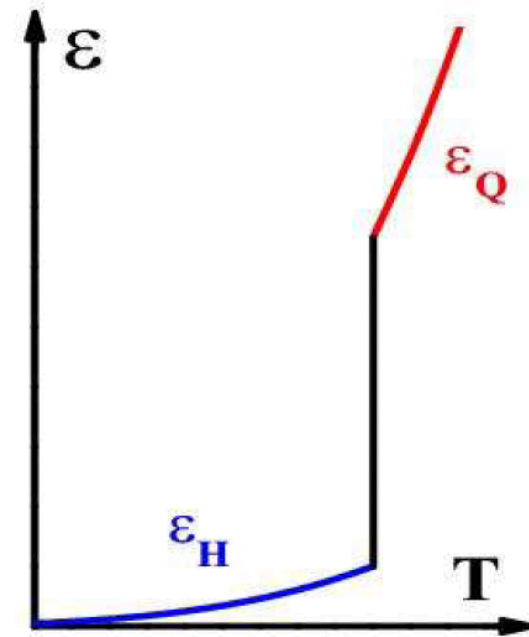
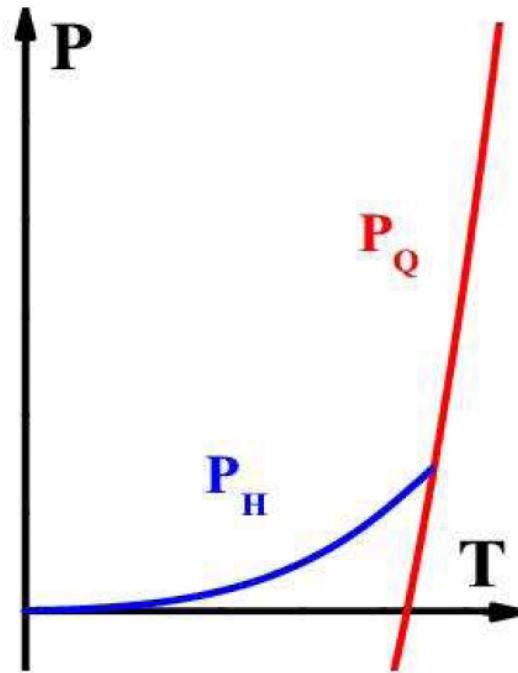
$$\alpha \equiv -(\gamma + \delta + 2)$$

$$\alpha > 2$$

1st Order PT

$$s_H(T_c) = s_Q(T_c)$$

$$s_H'(T_c) < s_Q'(T_c)$$

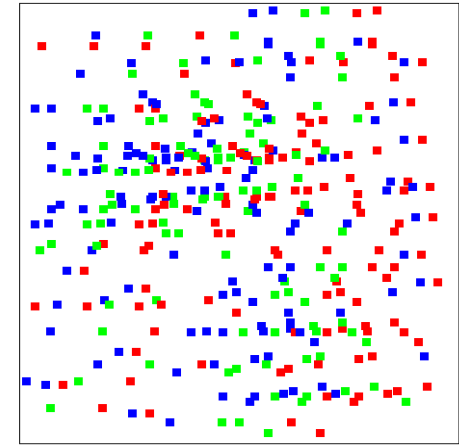
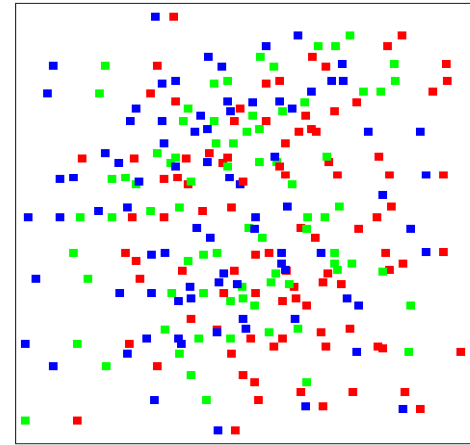
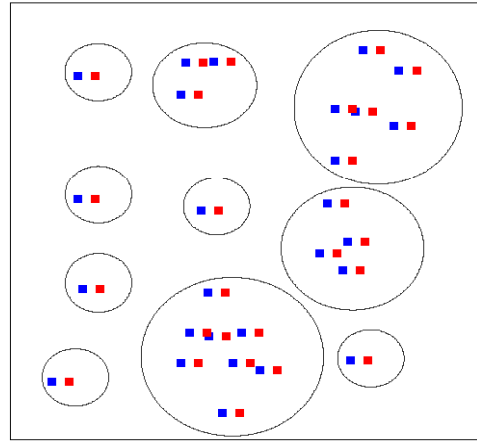
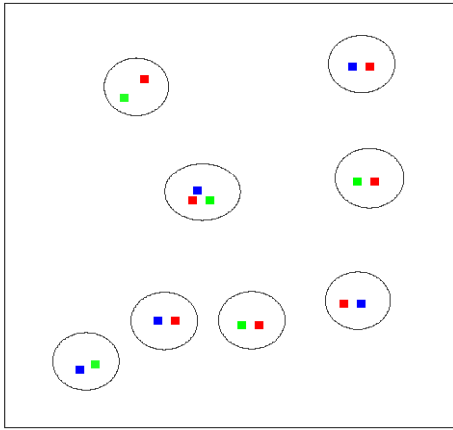


$T < T_c$

$T \rightarrow T_c$

$T = T_c$

$T > T_c$



$$\alpha \equiv -(\gamma + \delta + 2)$$

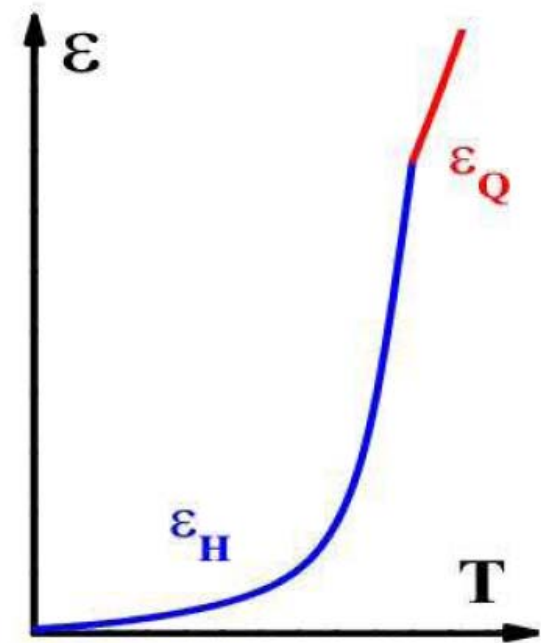
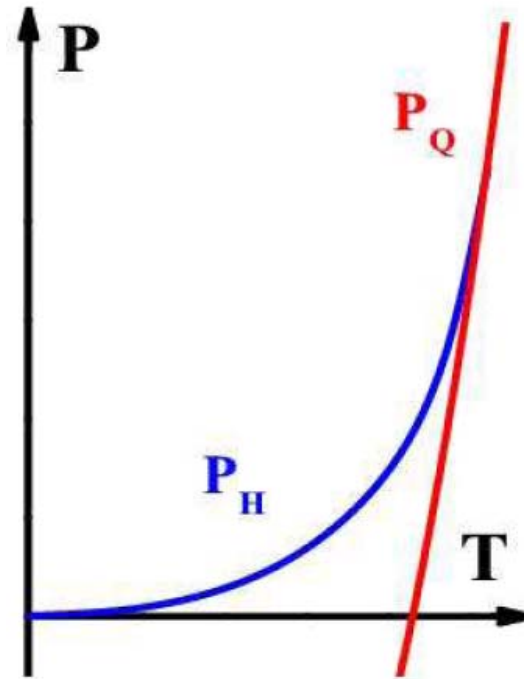
$$\frac{3}{2} < \alpha \leq 2$$

2nd Order PT

$$s_H(T_c) = s_Q(T_c)$$

$$s_H'(T_c) = s_Q'(T_c)$$

$$s_H''(T_c) > s_Q''(T_c)$$

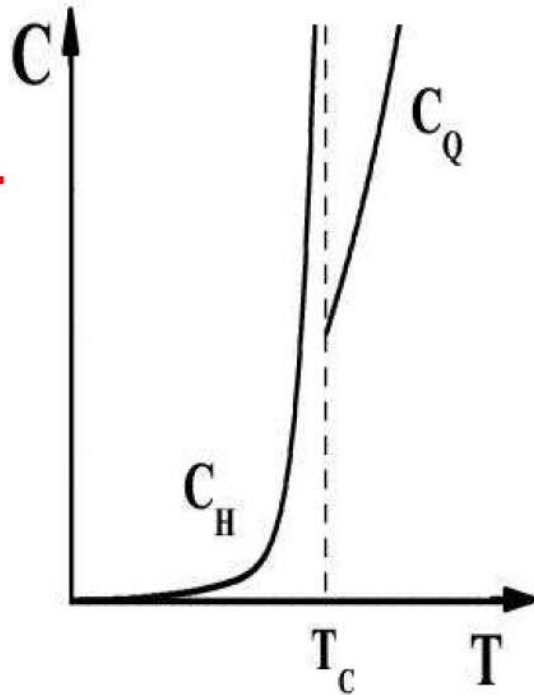


For $\underline{4/3 \leq \alpha < 3/2}$ there is the 3rd order PT

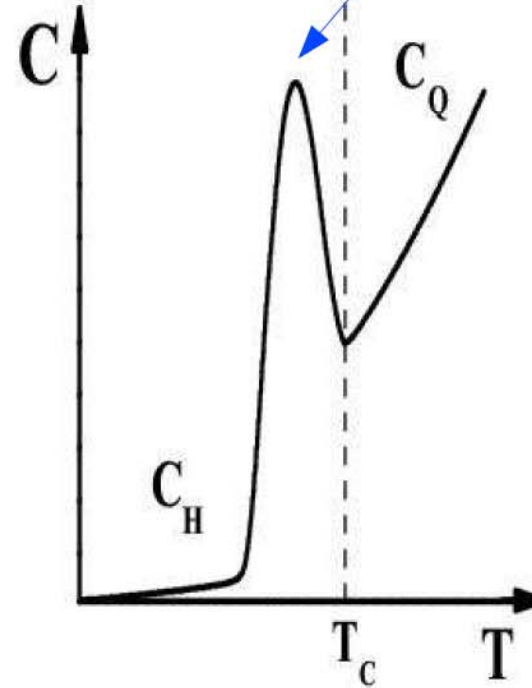
The specific heat $C \equiv d\varepsilon/dT$

Crossover

2nd Order PT



3rd Order PT



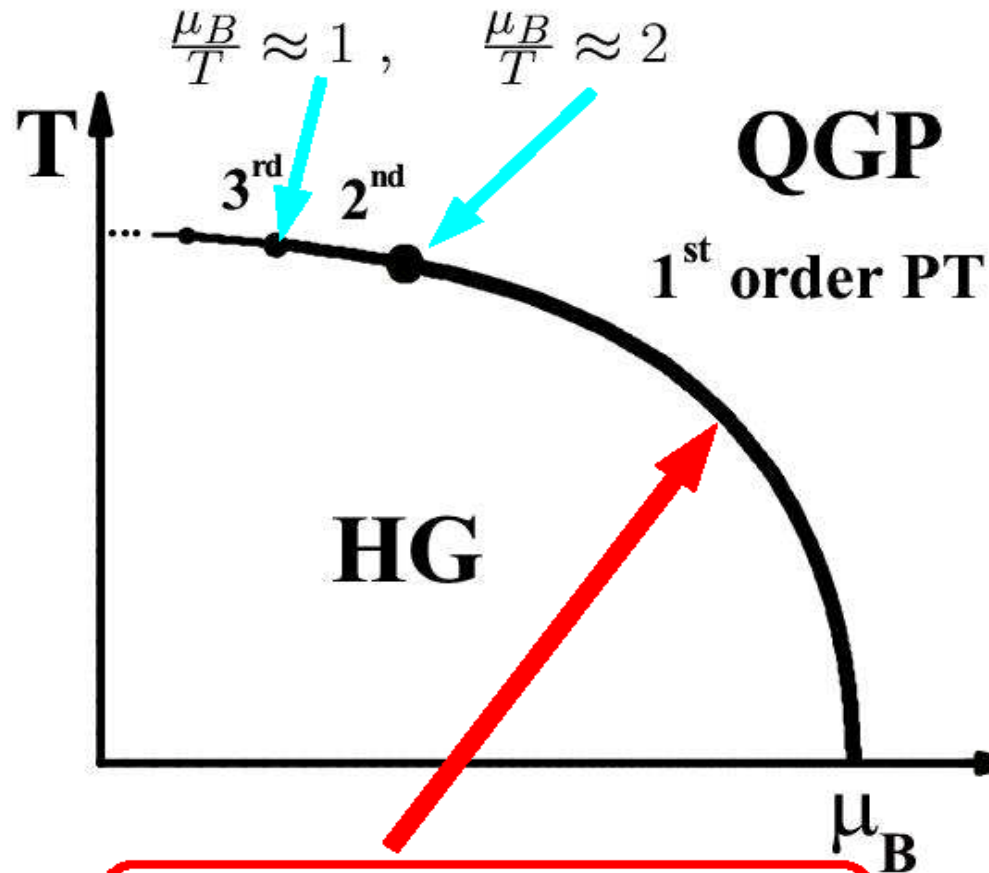
$$\frac{n+1}{n} < \alpha < \frac{n}{n-1}$$

n-th Order PT

$$\alpha > 2, \quad \frac{3}{2} \leq \alpha \leq 2, \quad 1 < \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

1st Order PT **2nd Order PT** **3rd and Higher Order PTs**

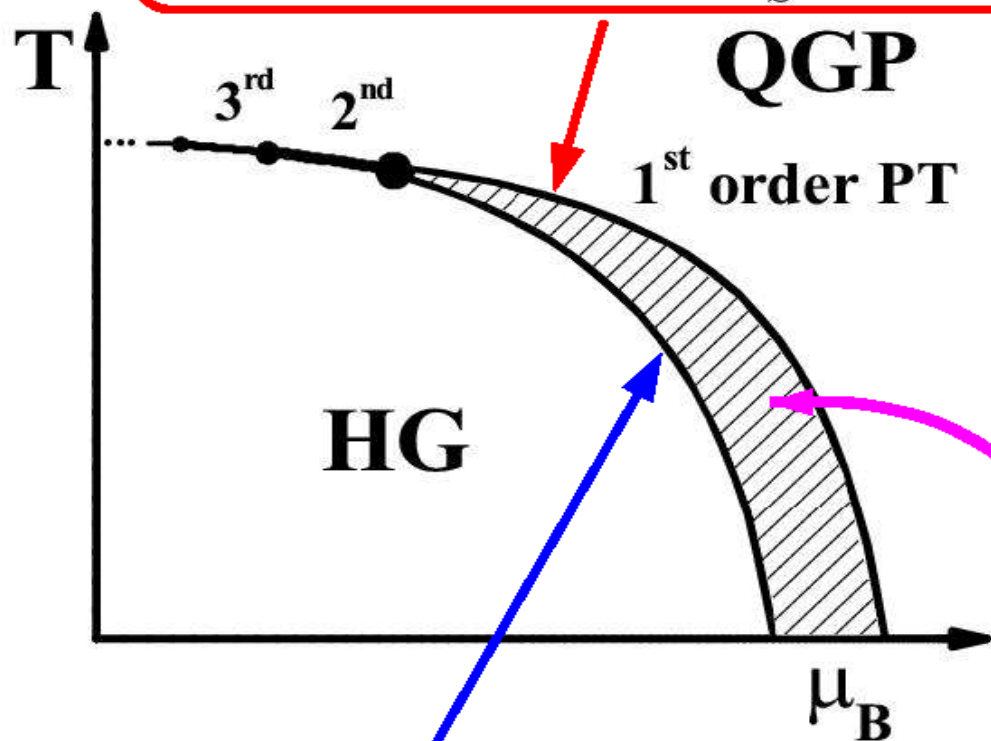
$$\alpha = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \frac{\mu_B}{T}, \quad \alpha_0 = 1 + \epsilon, \quad \alpha_1 \approx 0.5$$



$$s_H(T, \mu_B) = s_Q(T, \mu_B)$$

Strangeness

$$s_Q(T, \mu_B, \mu_S^Q) = s_H(T, \mu_B, \mu_S^Q)$$
$$\mu_S^Q = \mu_B/3$$



$$s_H(T, \mu_B, \mu_S^H) = s_Q(T, \mu_B, \mu_S^H)$$

$$s_H(T, \mu_B, \mu_S) = s_Q(T, \mu_B, \mu_S)$$

$$n_S^{mix} \equiv \delta \cdot n_S^Q + (1 - \delta) \cdot n_S^H$$

Carsten Greiner
et al. (1987)

Summary

1. Phase Transitions in the gas of quark-gluon bags
2. 1st Order PT, 2nd Order PT, 3rd Order PT,... -- different contributions of massive Q-G bags at $T=T_c$
3. No phase transitions – ‘cluster’ structure of the QGP
4. ‘Critical line’ of the Phase Transitions in the T - μ_B plane
5. Massive Q-G bags can be observed by measuring the event-by-event fluctuations