Effects of a non-zero strangeness-chemical potential in strong interaction models

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Abstract

The effect of a non-zero strangeness chemical potential on the strong interaction phase diagram has been studied within the framework of the SU(3) quark-hadron chiral parity-doublet model. Both, the nuclear liquid-gas and the chiral/deconfinement phase transitions are modified. The first-order line in the chiral phase transition is observed to vanish completely, with the entire phase boundary becoming a crossover. These changes in the nature of the phase transitions are expected to modify various susceptibilities, the effects of which might be detectable in particle-number distributions resulting from moderate-temperature and high-density heavy-ion collision experiments.

Keywords: strangeness, QCD phase diagram, effective QCD model

From fitting observed particle ratios, $\mu_S$ has been deduced to have a value of $\sim 25\% - 30\%$ of $\mu_B$, while $\mu_I$ remains small, at around $2\% - 5\%$ of $\mu_B$ [10, 51, 52, 53]. These values illustrate that the strangeness- and isospin-chemical potentials, though small, are not entirely negligible. It is therefore worthwhile to study the QCD phase-diagram with non-zero isospin-, strangeness- and baryo-chemical potentials. This includes potential fluctuations in the fireball creating areas with positive and negative net-strangeness and net-isospin, respectively.

Motivated by these considerations, in this paper the authors focus on the strangeness aspect of a system at high- to-moderate temperatures and high densities. The model being used to study the effects of a non-zero $\mu_S$ (with $\mu_I = 0$) is the Quark-Hadron Chiral Parity Doublet Model (QHP), which is a low-energy, effective SU(3) chiral model, which has been previously used in Refs. [32, 54]. After a brief description of the model and the slight modifications done to its parametrization, the results are presented and discussed, and conclusions are given. For a more detailed explanation of the model itself, see Refs. [55, 56, 57, 58].

In parity-doublet formulations the Lagrangian can contain an explicit mass term for the baryons that does not break chiral symmetry [59]. The signature for chiral symmetry restoration is the degeneracy of the usual baryons and their respective negative-parity partner states, which are grouped in doublets $N = (N^+, N^-)$ as discussed in Refs. [59, 60]. Taking into account the scalar and vector condensates in mean-field approximation, the resulting Lagrangian $\mathcal{L}_B$ reads as [58]:
\[ \mathcal{L}_B = \sum_i (B_i \partial \partial B_i) + \sum_i (B_i \mathbf{m}^*_i B_i) + \sum_i (\tilde{B}_i \gamma_\mu (g_{\omega} \omega^\mu + g_{\rho} \rho^\mu + g_{\phi} \phi^\mu) B_i) , \] (1)

summing over the states of the baryon octet. The effective masses of the baryons (assuming the matter to be isospin-symmetric) are:

\[ m_{\pm}^i = \sqrt{\left[ (g_\sigma^{(1)} \sigma + g_\zeta^{(1)} \zeta)^2 + (m_0 + n_s m_s)^2 \right] \pm g_\sigma^{(2)} \sigma \pm g_\zeta^{(2)} \zeta} , \] (2)

with \( g_i^{(j)} \)'s as the coupling constants of the baryons with the scalar fields \( \sigma \) (\( \tilde{\psi} \psi \)) and \( \zeta \) (\( \tilde{\sigma} \sigma \)). In addition, there is an SU(3) symmetry-breaking mass term proportional to the strangeness, \( n_s \), of the respective baryon. Note that in the parity doublet model, there are two linear couplings of the scalar fields \( g_\sigma^{(1)} \) and \( g_\zeta^{(1)} \) to the baryonic fields, where the second one generates the mass splitting of the parity doublet states. In order to avoid introducing too many parameters, we assume that the splitting of the various baryon species and their respective parity partners has the same value for all baryons. The hyperonic vector interactions are tuned to generate phenomenologically acceptable optical potentials of the hyperons in ground-state nuclear matter. The relevant parameters have been tabulated in Ref. [32]. For the calculations done in this paper, the parametrization is kept similar to that used earlier, the only difference being the omission of the baryon decuplet and other higher resonances, from the particle mixture, which simplifies the discussion without major quantitative changes.

In many-body systems, like those resulting from HICs, a chemical potential can be associated with each of the conserved charges of the system. In an HIC’s case, the corresponding charges are the baryon-number, isospin and strangeness [61, 62, 63], because of the short time elapsed between the formation of the fireball and the chemical, and kinetic, freeze-outs, assuming strangeness equilibration. During this time, only strong interactions play an important role, while electroweak interactions are practically negligible. As first argued in Ref. [64], strangeness might be abundantly produced in the deconfined phase through gluon-gluon fusion, during the early stages of the system’s evolution. The strange quarks are later rapidly redistributed in the hadronic phase, via multi-mesonic interactions, when the system is close to the transition [65].

Although the total strangeness of the entire system (fireball) remains zero throughout its formation and evolution, local distributions of non-zero strangeness (and anti-strangeness) regions could be formed as a result of fluctuations, resulting in a non-uniform distribution of strangeness within the system [66, 67, 68, 69]. These local sub-systems can be considered as being in thermal equilibrium with the rest of the system; since they are considerably smaller in size compared to the entire system. Thus, they can be adequately described by a grand-canonical ensemble.

The pressure \( P \) for such a thermalised system can be written as:

\[ P = -E + TH + B_j \mu B_j + S_j \mu S_j + I_j \mu I_j , \] (3)

with \( E, T, H, \mu, B_j, S_j \) and \( I_j \) representing the energy, temperature, entropy, chemical potential, baryon-number, strangeness and isospin, respectively, of the different particle species; and the relative sign between \( B \) and \( S \) being always negative. In the quark phase, strange-quarks (or anti-quarks) carry a baryon number of 1/3 (or \(-1/3\)).

For the purpose of this paper isospin effects are not considered and Eqn. (3) reduces to:

\[ P = -E + TH + B_j \mu B_j + S_j \mu S_j . \] (4)

Due to a non-zero \( \mu_S \), depending on the sign, hyperon thresholds are lowered to values below, or close to, the masses of the non-strange baryons. Thus, the hyperonic particles appear in the system at smaller values of \( \mu_B \), as compared to the case of \( \mu_S = 0 \). The hyperons produced have two non-zero quantum numbers \( (B_j \text{ and } S_j) \) and chemical potentials \( (\mu_{B_j} \text{ and } \mu_{S_j}) \). These changes naturally drive the first-order, nuclear Liquid-Gas (LG) transition to lower values of \( \mu_B \), as shown in Fig. 1. At \( \mu_S = -200 \text{ MeV} \), not only is the LG transition line shifted to the left, but also its critical end-point \( (T_{CEP},\mu_B) \) is lowered along the \( T^{-} \)-axis; from 15 MeV (for \( \mu_S = 0 \text{ MeV} \)) to 8 MeV (for \( \mu_S = -200 \text{ MeV} \)), weakening the phase boundary to a crossover, earlier than that with a vanishing \( \mu_S \). It is also evident from the figure that the chiral first-order transition weakens with larger negative
values of \( \mu_S \) and disappears completely below \( \mu_S = -200 \) MeV, giving way to a smooth crossover transition, for the full range of temperatures.

In Fig. 2 the normalised scalar field \( \sigma/\sigma_0 \) is plotted as a function of \( \mu_B \) at \( T = 0 \) MeV. One can observe that the chiral first-order transition actually vanishes at \( \mu_S = -175 \) MeV. As can be seen in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, the chiral condensate is intimately related to the net-baryon density, and hence, the change in either variable can be used to define the transition \([32, 70, 71, 72]\). From the figures, one arrives at the immediate conclusion that, with increasing \(|\mu_S|\), these quantities exhibit progressively shallower jumps near the transition, pointing to a weakening of the first-order phase transition. The increase of higher-mass hyperons in the hadronic phase reduces the relative abundance of the lower-mass, non-strange baryons (Figs. 3 and 4). Fig. 5 shows that the strange-quark degrees-of-freedom, already present in the system before the transition (in the hadronic phase), increase, with an increase in \(|\mu_S|\); causing
the relative contribution of the lighter, non-strange quark degrees-of-freedom to decrease (Fig. 6). By significant couplings to the much stiffer strange-quark condensate $\zeta$, the hyperons gradually push the chiral transition to higher values of $\mu_B$. Since the transition is signalled by an abrupt decrease in $\sigma$, to which the nucleons couple more strongly, a lower concentration of these non-strange baryons at moderate $\mu_B$ causes the hadronic phase to survive much longer than for a vanishing $\mu_S$. Moreover, this suppression of the non-strange baryons causes a smoothing of the transition, even at lower values of $|\mu_S|$, as seen in Fig. 2. When the concentration of strange-quarks in the hadronic phase increases further, with higher values of $|\mu_S|$ (Fig. 5), the degrees-of-freedom do not change as drastically across the chiral transition, resulting in a smooth crossover, instead of a sharp first-order, for all strangeness-chemical potentials $\leq -175$ MeV and temperatures $\geq 0$ MeV.

In Figs. 7 and 8, the strangeness fraction ($f_S$); defined as:

$$ f_s = \frac{\rho^S_s}{\rho_B}; \quad (5) $$

is plotted against $\mu_B$, at different temperatures, for $\mu_S = -200$ MeV and 0 MeV, respectively. The baryon number density $\rho^S_s$ includes contributions from both quarks and baryons. In Figs. 9 and 10, the relative abundances of the strange-quarks and hyperons are plotted, while in Figs. 11 and 12, the normalised particle-number-densities; for all quarks and baryons, at different temperatures; are plotted against $\mu_B$, for constant values of $\mu_S$ ($-200$ MeV and 0 MeV, respectively).

As is amply evident from Fig. 8, for $\mu_S = 0$, the system lacks the rich structure, at lower temperatures, visible in Fig. 7. Moreover, the curve for $T = 0$ MeV in this figure is buried beneath the $T = 20$ MeV curve. So there is no evidence of any structure between the temperatures 0 and 20 MeV; as corroborated by Fig. 10.
first-order LG transition, at $\mu_B \sim 920$ MeV. This sudden appearance of strangeness can be attributed to the introduction of the $\Lambda$ and $\Xi$ hyperons to the system - along with other baryons - as can be seen in Fig. 9, thereby making both $\rho^S_B$ and $\rho_B$ non-zero. The shoulder-like dip at $\mu_B \sim 940$ MeV is the result of the early onset of the up- and down-quarks, as seen in Fig. 11.

For the $T = 12$ and $20$ MeV curves in Fig. 7, $f_S$ decreases drastically after the LG transition. This is because, right after the transition, there is a sudden rise in $\rho_B$, while the strange-particle contribution $\rho^S_B$ does not rise as much, due to the higher masses of the hyperons, which change relatively less strongly across the transition. This drives down the fraction of strangeness in the system, which is slowly revived as the hyperons start increasing in abundance with increasing $\mu_B$, as is evident from the gradual rise of $\rho^S_B$ for $T = 12$ and $20$ MeV, in Fig. 9. With the appearance of the up- and down-quarks (Fig. 11), at about $\mu_B \sim 1000$ MeV, $f_S$ again experiences a slight dip in value. The third and final dips, observed at $\mu_B \sim 1140$ MeV, are caused by the chiral first-order transition (Fig. 1), which is not as sharp compared to the nuclear LG transition. As seen in Figs. 9 and 11, the quarks start dominating the composition of the system, as $\mu_B$ increases, from this point onwards.

The kink in the $T = 60$ MeV curve (Fig. 7) is caused by the chiral crossover transition, as evident from Figs. 1, 9 and 11. Expectedly, after the transition into the quark sector, the relative abundance of baryons decreases w.r.t. quarks; only in this case, the decrement is much smoother, and smaller, as compared to a first-order transition.

For $T = 100$ and $175$ MeV, the respective chiral crossover transitions occur at $\mu_B \sim 840$ and $0$ MeV (cf. Fig. 1). As expected, the corresponding $f_S$ curves in Fig. 7 are monotonously increasing functions of $\mu_B$, for the range of values ($850–1200$ MeV) considered.

The figures, in addition to showing the disappearance of the chiral first-order transition at higher $\mu_S$ values, showcase the effect that $\mu_S$ has on the system as a whole. The fraction of strangeness in the system, driven by the growing relative abundance of the hyperons and strange-quarks, increases rapidly with $\mu_B$ in Figs. 7, 9 and 11. They also grow to much higher values, as compared to what they attained with a zero strangeness-chemical potential, for similar values of $\mu_B$ (Figs. 10 and 12). A non-zero $\mu_S$ also results in an early onset of the aforementioned strange-particles, as evidenced by the shifting of the kink; corresponding to the chiral transition; in Fig. 7, to progressively lower values of $\mu_B$, with an increase in temperature.

In the case of $\mu_S = 0$ MeV, the strangeness-fraction is observed to be either monotonously increasing, or remaining fairly constant, with $\mu_B$; for all temperatures in Fig. 8. This is to be expected, however, since from Figs. 10 and 12, it is clear that the transitions are primarily driven by the changes in the relative abundances of the non-strange quarks and baryons. But, even in this case, with an in-
crease in temperature, strange-particles with baryon numbers do start to come in due to strange-mesons, in particular kaons. This explains the existence of a non-zero $f_S$, which increases with an increase in temperature of the system, for a zero strangeness-chemical potential. The slight increase in $\rho_S$ for a zero strangeness-chemical potential is partly compensated by the possibility of experimentally measurable observables. These non-zero isospin-chemical potential effects, which are observed, with an increase in the magnitude of $\mu_S$. This re-emphasises the fact that the non-uniform distributions of isospin in the system are usually very small, is partly compensated by the possibility of experimentally measurable observables. These non-zero isospin-chemical potential effects, and their consequences as experienced by the QCD system, one could see that the QCD phase diagram can be significantly affected by a non-zero strangeness-chemical potential, changing the chiral transition from a first-order to a smooth crossover. The critical endpoint in this model appears at low temperatures, which makes such an effect difficult to be directly observed in heavy-ion collisions, but it could have an impact in the high-temperature smooth transition region as well. Another strangeness-enriched situation is the beta-equilibrated matter in a neutron star, which was investigated in Ref. [54].

A related study could include explicit isospin effects on the behaviour of high-density and high-temperature QCD systems and the role that isospin plays in the system evolution. The fact that non-uniform distributions of isospin in the system are usually very small, is partly compensated by the possibility of experimentally measurable observables. These non-zero isospin-chemical potential effects, and their consequences as experienced by the QCD model, will be investigated in upcoming projects.

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