

Crossover to Cluster Plasma in the Gas of Quark-Gluon Bags

Viktor Begun

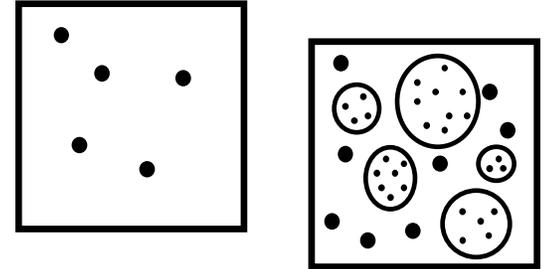
*Bogolyubov Institute for Theoretical Physics,
Kiev, Ukraine*

*Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies,
Frankfurt, Germany*

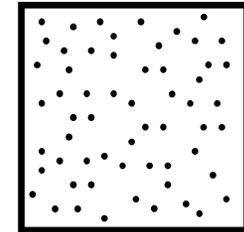
V.B., M.I. Gorenstein, W. Greiner, J. Phys. G. (2009)

Some history of the Bag model

Chodos, Jaffe, Johnson, Thorn, Weisskopf,
Bag model (1974)



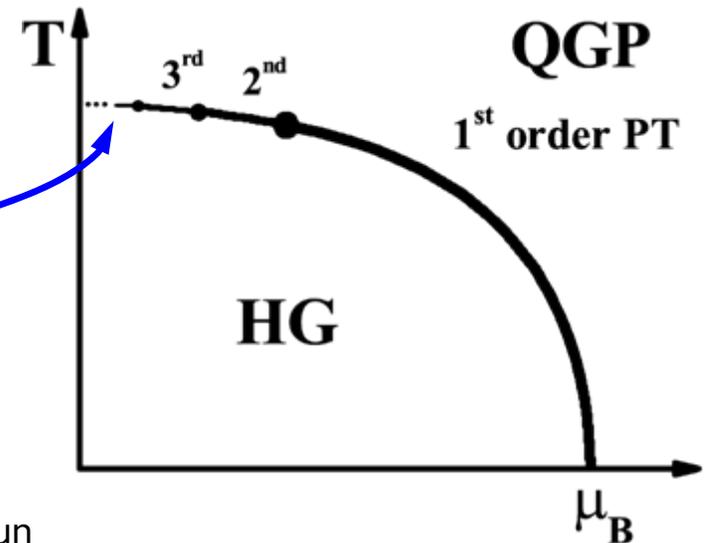
Gorenstein, Petrov, Zinovjev,
Excluded volume (1981)



Rischke, Gorenstein, Schafer, Stocker, Greiner,
Clusters (1992)

Gorenstein, Gazdzicki, Greiner,
Critical Line of PT (2005)

Ferroni, Koch,
Crossover (2009)
(no excluded volume)



Gas of quark-gluon bags

$$Z(V, T) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} \prod_{i=1}^N \int dm_i dv_i \rho(m_i, \mathbf{v}_i) \phi(T, m_i) \times \left(V - \sum_{j=1}^N v_j \right)^N \theta \left(V - \sum_{j=1}^N v_j \right)$$

Bag spectrum

Excluded volume

particle number density

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

$$\equiv \frac{N^{\text{id}}}{V}$$

Gorenstein, Petrov, Zinovjev, Phys. Lett. B (1981)

Gorenstein, Petrov, Shelest, Zinovjev,
Theor. Math. Phys. (1982)

Mass-volume spectrum

$$\rho(m, v) = \rho_H(m, v) + \rho_B(m, v)$$

hadrons

$$= \sum_j g_j \delta(m - m_j) \cdot \delta(v - v_j)$$

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

**bag filled with
non-interacting
massless quarks
and gluons**

Minimal volume,

mass

$$v > V_0, \quad m > Bv + M_0$$

$$V_0 \approx 1 \text{ fm}^3, \quad M_0 \approx 2 \text{ GeV}, \quad B \approx 400 \text{ MeV/fm}^3, \quad \sigma_Q = \frac{95\pi^2}{60}$$

Laplace transform

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

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

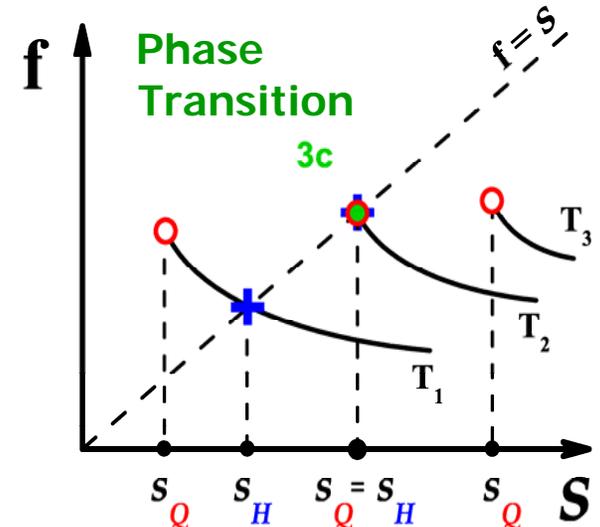
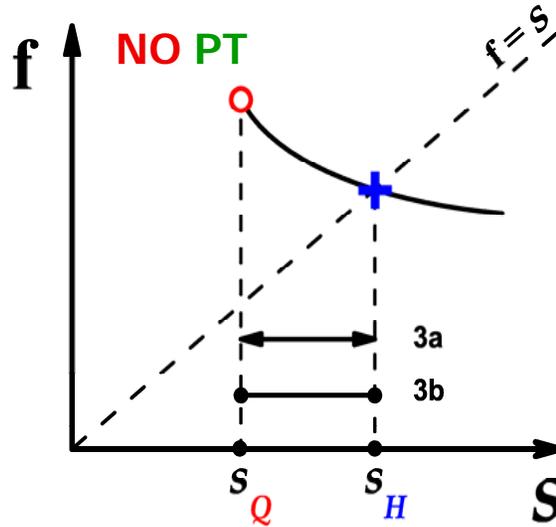
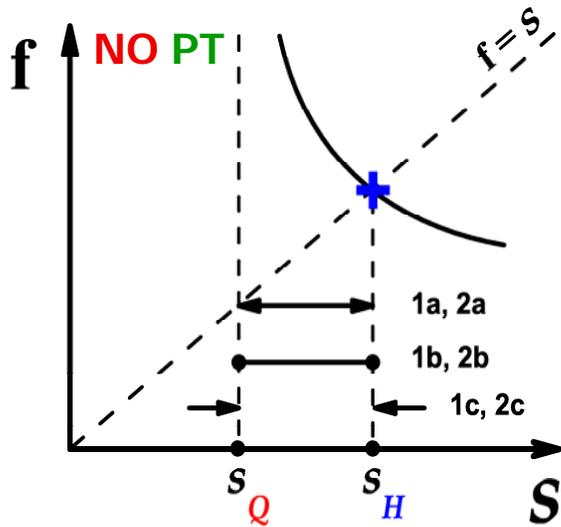
In thermodynamic limit $V \rightarrow \infty$

partition function behaves as $Z(V, T) \cong \exp [p V/T]$

The pressure equals the pole singularity s_H or the singularity s_Q of $f(T, s)$ itself.

$$\begin{aligned} p(T) &= T \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln Z(V, T)}{V} = T s^*(T) \\ &= T \cdot \max\{s_H(T), s_Q(T)\} \end{aligned}$$

The classification



$$s_H = u(T) \int_{V_0}^{\infty} dv v^{2+\gamma+\delta} \exp(-v \Delta s) \propto T^{10+4\delta} (\Delta s)^{-a} \Gamma(a, V_0 \Delta s)$$

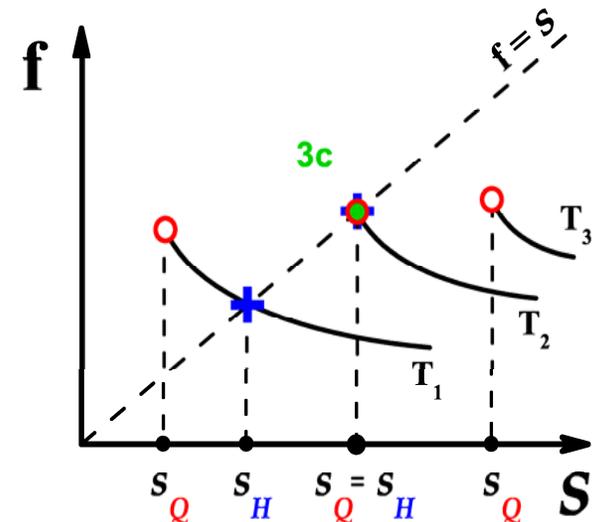
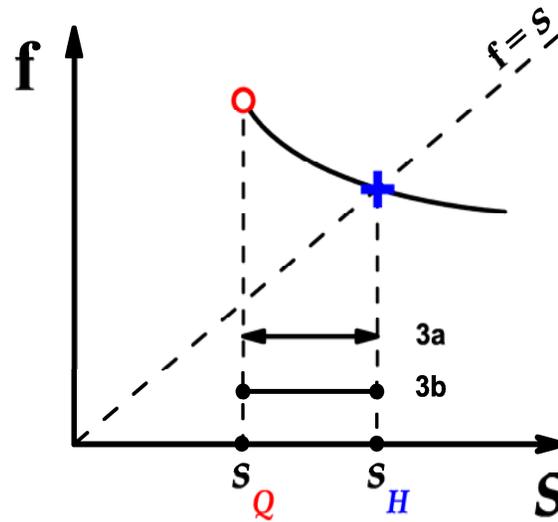
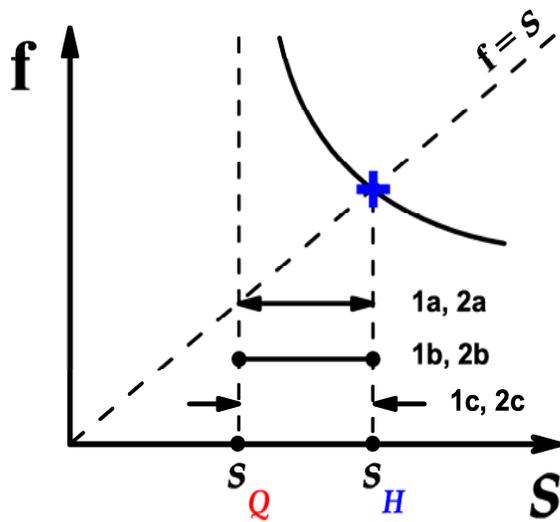
$$a \equiv \gamma + \delta + 3, \quad \Delta s \equiv s_H - s_Q$$

$$1) \quad \gamma + \delta > -3, \quad 2) \quad \gamma + \delta = -3, \quad 3) \quad \gamma + \delta < -3$$

$$a) \quad \delta > -7/4, \quad b) \quad \delta = -7/4, \quad c) \quad \delta < -7/4$$

Average volume

$$\bar{v}(T) = \frac{\int dv dm v \rho(m, v) \phi(T, m) \exp(-s^* v)}{\int dv dm \rho(m, v) \phi(T, m) \exp(-s^* v)} \cong \frac{1}{\Delta s(T)} \frac{\Gamma(a + 1, V_0 \Delta s(T))}{\Gamma(a, V_0 \Delta s(T))}$$



1a, 2a, 3a : $\Delta s(T) \sim \ln T \rightarrow \infty$,

1b, 2b, 3b : $\Delta s(T) \cong \text{const} > 0$

1c : $\Delta s(T) \sim T^{(7+4\delta)/a} \rightarrow 0$,

2c : $\Delta s(T) \sim \exp(-T^{-7-4\delta}) \rightarrow 0$,

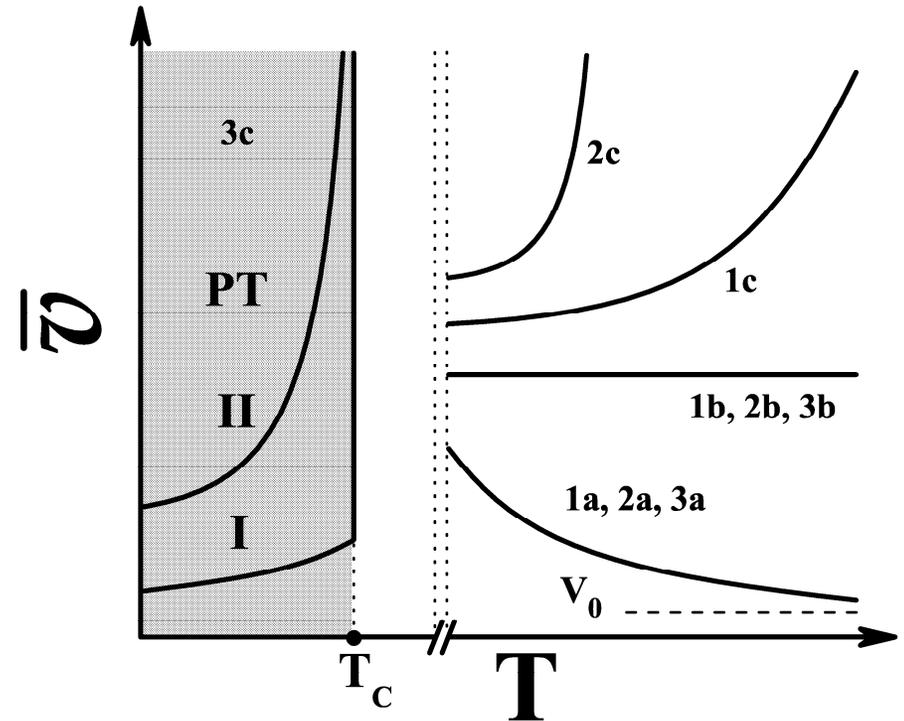
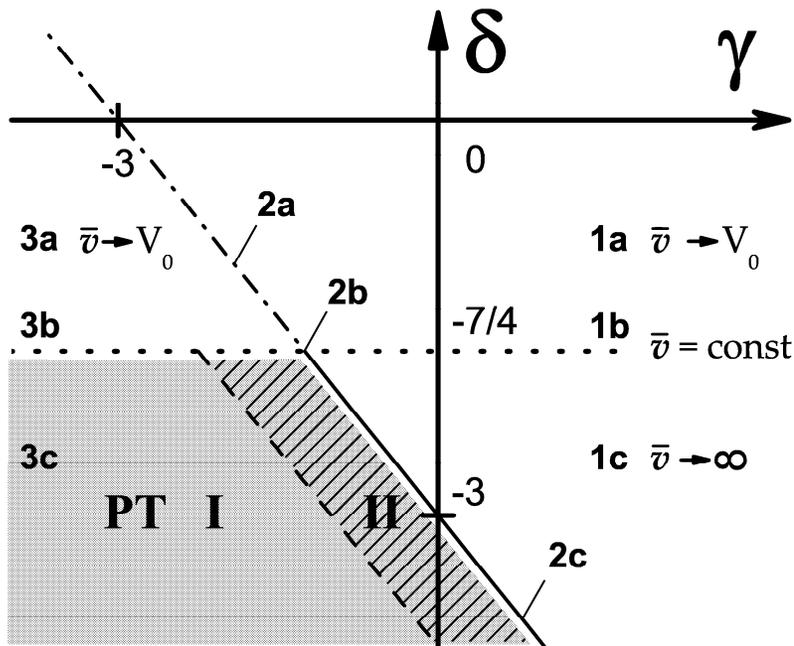
$\bar{v}(T) \rightarrow V_0$,

$\bar{v}(T) \rightarrow \text{const}$,

$\bar{v}(T) \sim T^{-(7+4\delta)/a} \rightarrow \infty$,

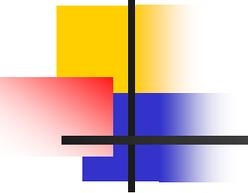
$\bar{v}(T) \sim \exp(T^{-7-4\delta}) \rightarrow \infty$

The $\gamma - \delta$ phase diagram, average volume & mass of bags



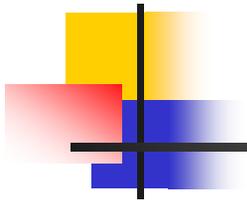
$$\bar{v}(T) = \frac{\int dv dm v \rho(m, v) \phi(T, m) \exp(-s^* v)}{\int dv dm \rho(m, v) \phi(T, m) \exp(-s^* v)} \cong \frac{1}{\Delta s(T)} \frac{\Gamma(a+1, V_0 \Delta s(T))}{\Gamma(a, V_0 \Delta s(T))}$$

$$\bar{m}(T) \cong \bar{v}(\sigma_Q T^4 + B)$$



Summary:

1. The system depends crucially on γ and δ .
2. The **pressure** and **energy density** for different γ and δ have the same **ideal QGP** behavior at $T \rightarrow \infty$
3. The **average volume** and **mass** of the bag have **different behavior** in different regions of the $\gamma - \delta$ phase diagram.
4. Possible **cluster QGP** can be rather different from the ideal QGP despite of the similar to that equation of state.
5. The **kinetic properties** of the cluster QGP, e.g. the shear and bulk viscosity, may deviate strongly from quark-gluon gas.

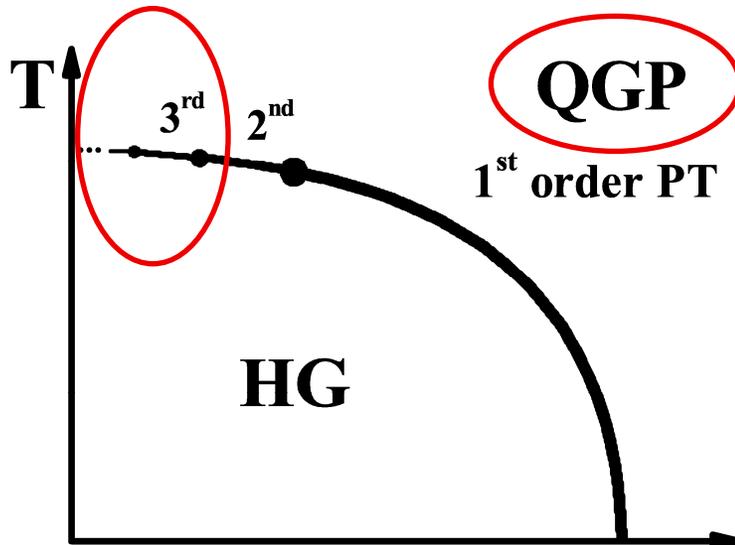
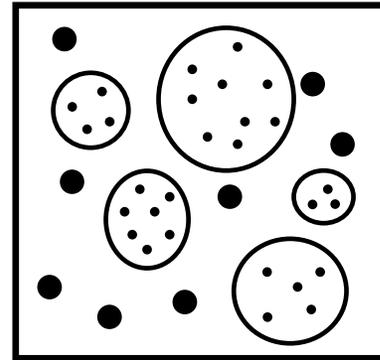
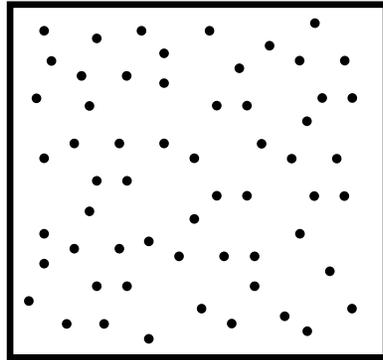


Extra slides

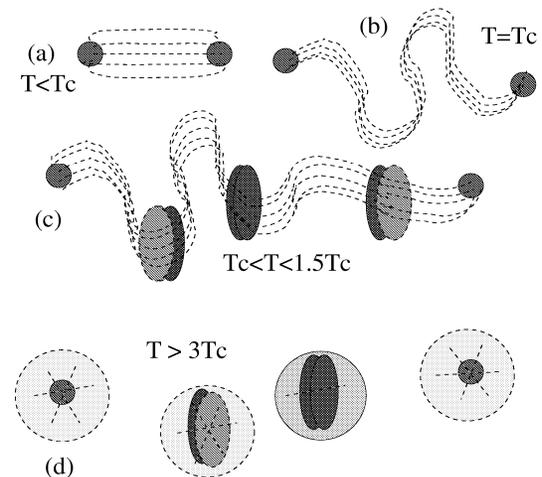
Free particles, bags, clusters or polymer chains?

Ferroni, Koch,
Phys. Rev. C (2009)

Crossover ?

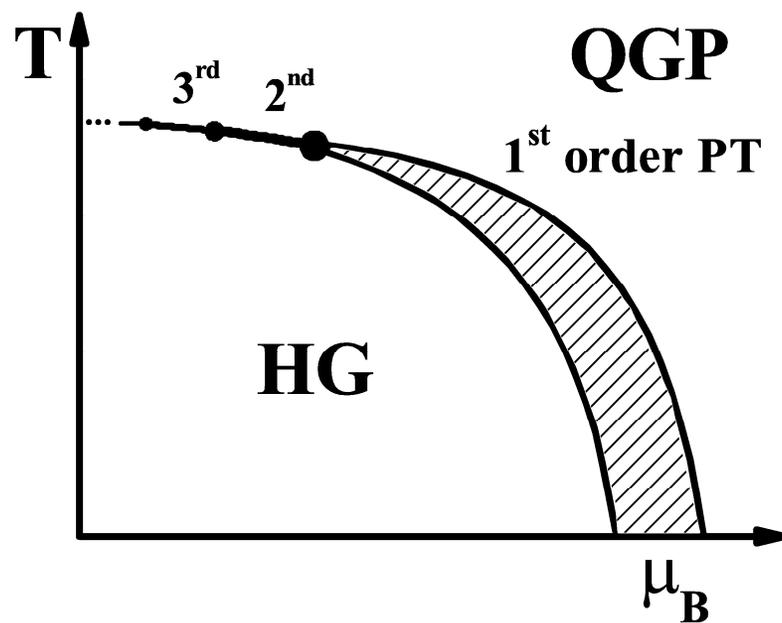
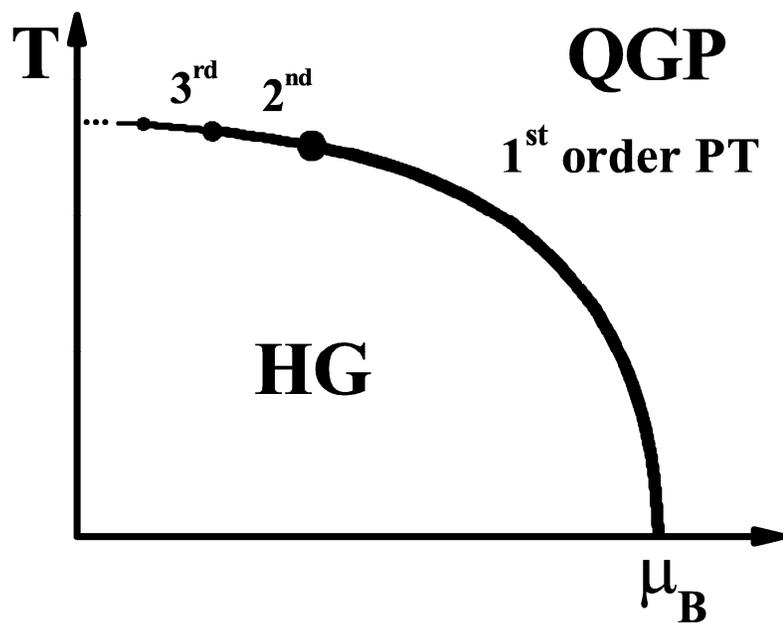


Gorenstein, Gazdzicki, Greiner,
Phys. Rev. C (2005)

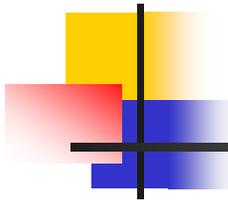


Liao, Shuryak,
Nucl.Phys.A (2006)

Critical line of the deconfinement phase transition



Phys. Rev. C72 (2005), nucl-th/0505050



Laplace transform

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

$$f(T, s) = \int_0^\infty dm_i dv_i \exp(-v_i s) \rho(m_i, v_i) \phi(T, m_i)$$

$$\frac{1}{N!} (V - \Sigma)^N \theta(V - \Sigma) \longrightarrow \exp(-s \cdot \Sigma) / s^{N+1}$$

Pressure

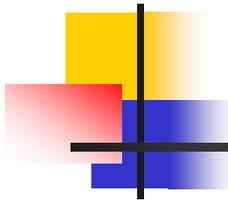
$$\hat{Z}(T, s) \equiv \int_0^\infty dV \exp(-sV) Z(V, T) = [s - f(T, s)]^{-1}$$

$$f(T, s) = \int_0^\infty dm_i dv_i \exp(-v_i s) \rho(m_i, v_i) \phi(T, m_i)$$

$$V \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow Z(V, T) \cong \exp \left[p V / T \right]$$

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

$$s_Q : f(T, s_Q(T)) \rightarrow \infty$$



Pressure

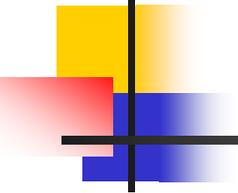
$$\hat{Z}(T, s) \equiv \int_0^\infty dV \exp(-sV) Z(V, T) = [s - f(T, s)]^{-1}$$

$$f(T, s) = \int_0^\infty dm_i dv_i \exp(-v_i s) \rho(m_i, v_i) \phi(T, m_i)$$

$$V \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow Z(V, T) \cong \exp \left[p V / T \right]$$

$$p(T) = T \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln Z(V, T)}{V} = T s^*(T)$$

$$= T \cdot \max\{s_H(T), s_Q(T)\}$$



QGP pressure & energy density

$$f(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{s}) \simeq u(\mathbf{T}) \int_{V_0}^{\infty} d\mathbf{v} \, v^{2+\gamma+\delta} \exp \left[-\mathbf{v} \left(\mathbf{s} - \mathbf{s}_Q(\mathbf{T}) \right) \right]$$

$$u(\mathbf{T}) = C \pi^{-1} \sigma_Q^{\delta+1/2} \mathbf{T}^{4+4\delta} \left(\sigma_Q \mathbf{T}^4 + \mathbf{B} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_Q(\mathbf{T}) \equiv \frac{1}{3} \sigma_Q \mathbf{T}^3 - \frac{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{T}}$$

$$p(\mathbf{T}) = \mathbf{T} \mathbf{s}_Q = \frac{\sigma_Q}{3} \mathbf{T}^4 - \mathbf{B}, \quad \varepsilon(\mathbf{T}) = \mathbf{T}^2 \frac{d\mathbf{s}_Q}{d\mathbf{T}} = \sigma_Q \mathbf{T}^4 + \mathbf{B}$$