

Recent Theoretical Developments in the QCD Phase Diagram

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Abstract. In this talk I discuss three recent developments in the theoretical understanding of the phase diagram of the strong interaction. The first topic deals with the comparison of model calculations of the quark-hadron transition at vanishing quark chemical potential with state-of-the-art lattice QCD results. In the second relates to the size of a possible 'quarkyonic phase'. The third deals with the occurrence of inhomogeneous chiral phases.

1 Introduction

Exploring the chiral and deconfining properties of strong-interaction matter at high temperatures and large densities is one of the central themes in nuclear- and astrophysics [1,2]. The general phase structure and, in particular, the possible existence of a (chiral) critical endpoint (CEP) for finite net baryon number density and its consequences for the phase structure of QCD at lower temperatures are much under debate. High-energy heavy-ion collision experiments at RHIC and the SPS have started to look for experimental evidence of the CEP and experiments at future heavy-ion facilities (FAIR and NICA), have been designed to probe the relevant high-density region in the QCD phase diagram.

Gaining insight into the properties of QCD matter at non-vanishing quark chemical potential (μ) is thus of great interest. However, the relevant region of the phase diagram is not easy to access directly in QCD. At non-zero values of μ the notorious fermion sign problem prohibits straightforward lattice QCD simulations. Thus one currently resorts to models that capture some of the essential features of QCD, such as the basic symmetries and their breaking patterns. Although limited in their predictive power, such models, nonetheless, give valuable insight into various physical effects governing the phase structure, in particular the existence of a chiral CEP, a confined but chirally restored phase at low temperatures ('quarkyonic matter') and/or the occurrence of inhomogeneous chiral phases.

Model predictions for the equation of state (EoS) of QCD matter can be compared with lattice simulations at vanishing μ . Due to large lattice sizes, small quark masses and algorithmic improvements, the latter have become very accurate recently. Such comparisons will be discussed in Sect. 2. Based on large N_c arguments for the T - and μ -dependence of the pressure, a 'quarkyonic' phase has been

conjectured at low T and large μ . In this phase, quarks and gluons are still confined in hadrons (mostly baryons) but chiral symmetry is restored, leading to parity degeneracy in the excitation spectrum. There has been much debate recently about the size and the detailed structure of this phase. Theoretical arguments and empirical constraints will be discussed in Sect. 3. An exciting possibility is the occurrence of inhomogeneous chiral phases at low T and large μ , possibly entangled with inhomogeneous color superconducting phases. Inhomogeneous phases are predicted in $1 + 1$ dimensional models of QCD in the large N limit and their three dimensional analogue could shed light on the nature of the quarkyonic phase. Recent results and preliminary conclusions will be discussed in Sect. 4.

2 The Quark-Hadron Transition at small μ

I begin with the behavior of strong-interaction matter at very small μ and large T , as it is encountered in the early universe. Modern models such as the PNJL or the PQM model incorporate (approximate) chiral symmetry and its spontaneous breaking in the vacuum, the axial $U_a(1)$ anomaly and the heavy quark limit in terms of the temporal Polyakov loop.

2.1 The Polyakov Quark Meson Model

As an example I will discuss the EoS predictions of the PQM model (the results of the PNJL model are very similar). The 3-flavor PQM model is basically the linear sigma model with up, down and strange quarks coupled the flavor octet of scalar and pseudoscalar meson fields σ_a and π_a :

$$\mathcal{L}_{quark} = \bar{q} \left(i \not{\partial} - G \frac{\lambda_a}{2} (\sigma_a + i \gamma_5 \pi_a) \right) q \quad (1)$$

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and the mesonic Lagrangian given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{meson} = \text{Tr}(\partial_\mu M^\dagger \partial^\mu M) - m^2 \text{Tr}(M^\dagger M) + \text{Tr}[H(M + M^\dagger)] - \lambda_1 [\text{Tr}(M^\dagger M)]^2 - \lambda_2 \text{Tr}(M^\dagger M)^2 + c(\det(M) + \det(M^\dagger)) \quad (2)$$

where

$$M = \sum_a \frac{\lambda_a}{2} (\sigma_a + i\pi_a); \quad H = \sum_a \frac{\lambda_a}{2} h_a. \quad (3)$$

The term involving the determinant of M and M^\dagger incorporates the axial anomaly. This is supplemented by the Polyakov loop expectation value

$$\ell = \frac{1}{N_c} \text{Tr} P \exp \left[i \int_0^\beta d\tau A_4(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \right] \quad (4)$$

and the covariant derivative of the temporal gauge field $A_4(\mathbf{x}, \tau)$ as well as a potential term such that

$$\mathcal{L}_{pol} = -\bar{q}\gamma_4 A_4 q - \mathcal{U}(\ell, \bar{\ell}). \quad (5)$$

The total PQM Lagrangian then reads

$$\mathcal{L}_{PQM} = \mathcal{L}_{quark} + \mathcal{L}_{meson} + \mathcal{L}_{pol}. \quad (6)$$

Using the mean-field approximation, the parameters are adjusted to the vacuum meson masses and their weak decay constants. The Polyakov potential $\mathcal{U}(\ell, \bar{\ell})$, on the other hand, is determined from a fit to the pure gauge lattice EoS. There are various choices for \mathcal{U} in the literature such as a polynomial in ℓ and $\bar{\ell}$ based on Landau-Ginzburg theory [3], a logarithmic ansatz motivated by the Haar measure of the $SU(3)$ color gauge group [4] or a choice derived from the strong-coupling expansion of QCD, proposed by K. Fukushima [5].

2.2 Mean-Field Results

At finite T and μ one evaluates the mean-field grand potential as

$$\Omega(T, \mu; \sigma_l, \sigma_s, \ell, \bar{\ell}) = U(\sigma_l, \sigma_s) + \Omega_{\bar{q}q}(\sigma_l, \sigma_s, \ell, \bar{\ell}) + \mathcal{U}(\ell, \bar{\ell}) \quad (7)$$

where $U(\sigma_l, \sigma_s)$ denotes the effective meson potential in terms of the light quark condensate $\sigma_l = \langle \bar{l}l \rangle$ and the strange quark condensate $\sigma_s = \langle \bar{s}s \rangle$. The fermionic part $\Omega_{\bar{q}q}$ involves both quark condensates and the Polyakov loop expectation value and is given by

$$\Omega_{\bar{q}q} = -2N_f T \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \{ \ln g(T, \mu) + \ln g(T, -\mu) \} \quad (8)$$

with

$$g(T, \mu) = \left[1 + 3\ell e^{-(E_p - \mu)/T} + 3\bar{\ell} e^{-2(E_p - \mu)/T} + e^{-3(E_p - \mu)/T} \right] \quad (9)$$

where $E_p = \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + M_q^2}$ denotes the quark quasi-particle energy with constituent mass M_q . Eq. 9 shows that in the hadronic phase single- diquark contributions are suppressed, since in the confined region both ℓ and $\bar{\ell}$ vanish. Finally the phase diagram is determined via the stationarity condition:

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \sigma_l} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \sigma_s} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \ell} = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \bar{\ell}} \Big|_{\min} = 0. \quad (10)$$

In Fig. 1 predictions of a PQM mean field calculation [6] are compared with recent lattice data of the HOTQCD and the WB collaborations [7, 8]. While the general agreement

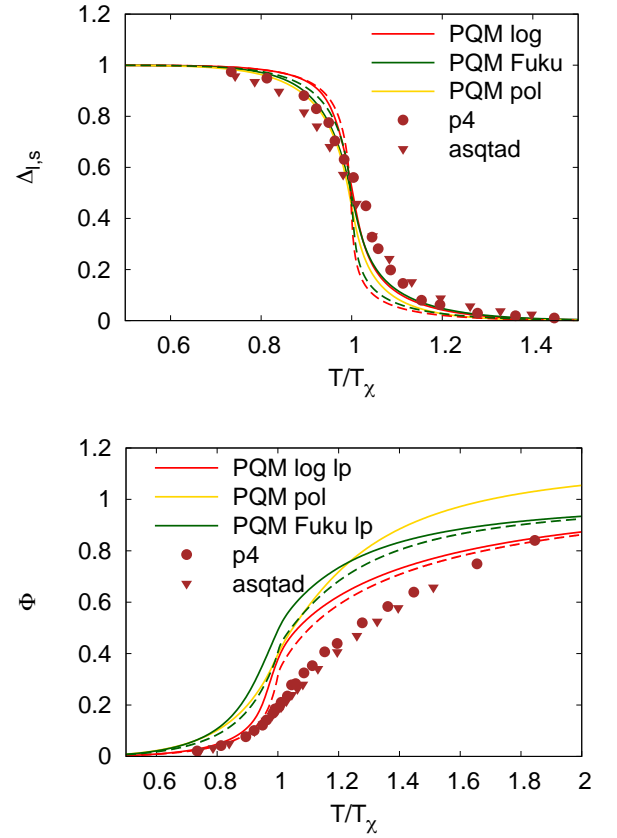


Fig. 1. The normalized quark condensate $\Delta_{l,s}$ (upper part) and the Polyakov loop expectation value (lower part) as a function of T/T_χ at vanishing μ . Here T_χ denotes the (pseudo)critical chiral transition temperature. The lattice data are taken from Ref. [7, 8]

is quite good, the quark-hadron transition is predicted to be sharper than in the lattice simulations (especially for physical bare quark masses [8]). The same also holds for the pressure and other bulk thermodynamic quantities. We will return to this point in the next section.

2.3 Including Fluctuations

The relative sharpness of the quark-hadron transition in mean-field theory can be understood as an effect of the

omission of quantum fluctuations. These can be included most efficiently in the functional renormalization group approach (FRG). The FRG is based on an infrared regularization of the grand potential, which then becomes a momentum scale dependent quantity Ω_k with a scale parameter k . The full potential, including all quantum fluctuations is obtained in the limit $k \rightarrow 0$, i.e.

$$\Omega(T, \mu) = \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \Omega_k(T, \mu). \quad (11)$$

The momentum flow equations for the QM model have been derived in [9] and extended to include the Polyakov loop effects as a background field in [10]. The resulting flow equations for $N_f = 2$ read

$$\partial_k \Omega_k = \frac{k^4}{12\pi^2} \left[\frac{3}{E_\pi} (1 + 2n_B(E_\pi)) + \frac{1}{E_\sigma} (1 + 2n_B(E_\sigma)) - \frac{N_c N_f}{E_q} (1 - n_q(\ell, \bar{\ell}) - n_{\bar{q}}(\ell, \bar{\ell})) \right]. \quad (12)$$

Here n_B are the bosonic distribution functions with the pion and sigma energy

$$E_\pi^2 = 1 + 2\Omega'_k/k^2 \quad E_\sigma^2 = 1 + 2\Omega'_k/k^2 + 4\phi^2 \Omega''_k/k^2 \quad (13)$$

where the prime denotes a functional derivative with respect to the chiral condensate $\phi = \langle \sigma \rangle$, i.e.

$$\Omega'_k = \partial \Omega_k / \partial \phi \quad \text{etc} \quad \phi = \langle \sigma \rangle. \quad (14)$$

The explicit form of the fermionic distribution functions in the Polyakov loop background field $n_q(\ell, \bar{\ell})$ and $n_{\bar{q}}(\ell, \bar{\ell})$ are given in [10] and involve the quark quasi-particle energy

$$E_q^2 = 1 + G\phi^2/k^2 \quad (15)$$

In the absence of the background gluon field they reduce to the Fermi-Dirac distribution for constituent quarks, i.e. expression (12) coincides with that in [9]. As can be seen from Fig. 2 the pure mean-field transition (left part) is significantly softened when fluctuations are included via the FRG.

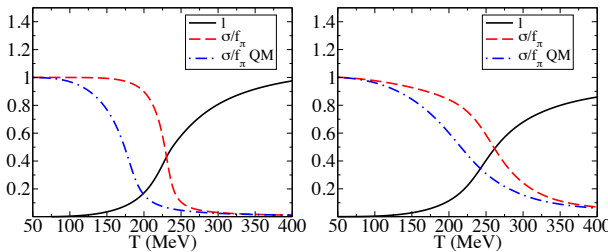


Fig. 2. A comparison between mean-field results of the $N_f = 2$ PQM model (left part) and those from the FRG (right part) for the chiral condensate (red and blue lines) and the Polyakov-loop expectation value (full lines) [10]. The curves marked in blue display pure QM results.

This softening can be understood physically by considering the next-to-leading-order $1/N_c$ -corrections to the mean

field result for Ω [11], i.e.

$$\Omega = \Omega_{MF} + \delta\Omega. \quad (16)$$

Diagrammatically this amounts to a summation of all ring diagrams (Fig. 3) and represent mesonic contributions to

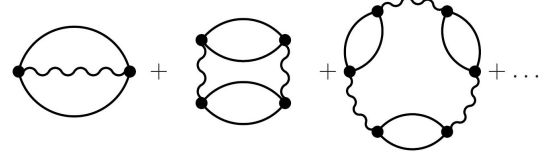


Fig. 3. Next-to-leading-order $1/N_c$ -corrections to the thermodynamic potential in the (P)NJL model. The wiggly lines denote the four-quark contact interaction of the model. These ring diagrams can be summed to all orders.

Ω in leading order:

$$\delta\Omega = \sum_M \Omega_M. \quad (17)$$

In imaginary time Ω_M is represented by a Matsubara sum involving the mesonic polarization function Π_M

$$\Omega_M = \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{T}{2} \sum_{i\omega_q} \ln(1 - 2G\Pi_M(i\omega_q, \mathbf{q})) \quad (18)$$

which can be Wick-rotated and leads to

$$\Omega_M = - \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\omega}{\pi} (1 + 2n_B(\omega)) \phi_M \quad (19)$$

where n_B is the finite temperature bosonic occupation probability and ϕ_M can be interpreted as an 'in-medium' phase shift in the Beth-Uhlenbeck sense. Explicitly one has

$$\phi_M = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{1 - 2G\Pi_M(\omega - i\eta, \mathbf{q})}{1 - 2G\Pi_M(\omega + i\eta, \mathbf{q})}. \quad (20)$$

The resulting mesonic contributions to the pressure in the three-flavor PNJL model are displayed in Fig. 4 [12]. As mentioned above, the thermal quark- and diquark excitations are suppressed by the Polyakov loop in the confined phase and the pressure comes entirely from mesons, as it should be. Up to temperatures of about 150 MeV it agrees well with the model-independent results from chiral perturbation theory [13]. When quarks and gluons take over above 200 MeV, the mesonic contributions become suppressed, since the meson masses grow rapidly, reaching the thermal value of $2\pi T$ around 300 MeV. Hence they become strongly Boltzmann-suppressed and the 'Hagedorn singularity' is avoided.

Now is easy to see why the chiral quark-hadron transition is softened when including fluctuations beyond the mean field. The chiral condensate is given by the derivative of the pressure (or Ω) with respect to the bare quark mass: $\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = \partial \Omega / \partial m_q$. Hence in the confined phase

$$\langle \bar{q}q \rangle = \frac{\partial \delta\Omega}{\partial m_q} = \sum_M \frac{\partial \Omega_M}{\partial M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial m_q} \quad (21)$$

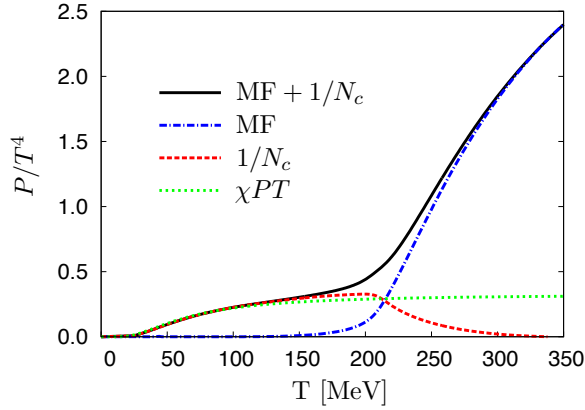


Fig. 4. Various contributions to the normalized pressure P/T^4 in the three-flavor PNJL model [12]. The dashed-dotted line indicates the mean-field result, while the dashed line displays the purely mesonic contributions (mostly pions). Up to temperatures of ~ 150 MeV these agree well with the results from chiral perturbation theory [13] (dotted line).

which is non-vanishing. Since the Polyakov loop dynamically couples to the quarks its softening can be understood by the same token.

3 'Quarkyonic' Phase at low T and large μ ?

Based on large- N_c QCD it has been argued that there should exist a phase of strong-interaction matter in which the chiral and the deconfined transition split apart, since the deconfinement transition temperature becomes independent of the quark chemical potential [14]. Within a narrow window in μ with a width of the order of $\sim 1/N_c^2$ there should then be a rapid transition to a dense phase of confined hadrons (mostly baryons at low T) in which chiral symmetry is restored leading to parity doubled color singlet excitations. Schematically this leads to the following phase diagram:

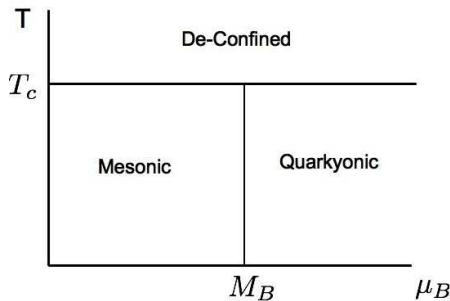


Fig. 5. Sketch of the large- N_c QCD phase diagram as it emerges from the arguments of Ref. [14]. All phase boundaries are of first order with a 'triple point' where all first order lines meet. As a function of μ_B the transition happens at the vacuum baryon mass $M_B \sim N_c \Lambda_{QCD}$.

Within a PNJL model for $N_c \rightarrow \infty$ and a fixed number of flavors this picture can be reproduced in the mean-field approximation [15]. At $N_c = 3$ the situation changes, however. Fig. 6 shows a PQM calculation of the phase diagram for three colors and three flavors [6]. In the physical

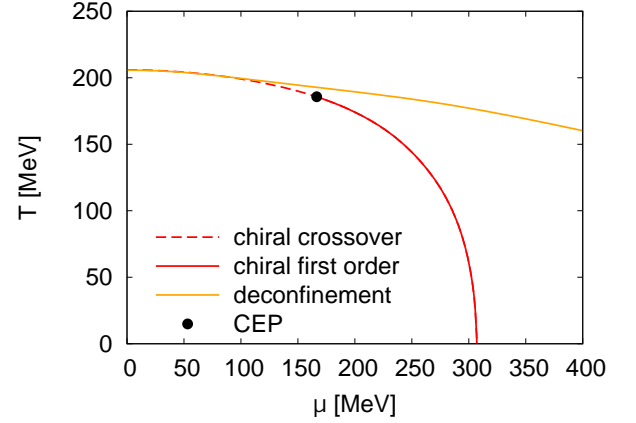


Fig. 6. Mean-field results for the phase diagram in the $N_f = 3$ PQM model [6]. The deconfinement boundary is determined by the inflection point in the Polyakov-loop expectation value ℓ .

word the (pseudo)critical transition lines curve downwards with increasing μ and the triple point evolves into the CEP. As one can see, there is a large region in which there still is confinement (in the statistical sense) but chiral symmetry is restored which thus qualifies as the quarkyonic phase. The size of this phase, however, crucially depends on the Polyakov-loop dynamics.

Let us consider the polynomial ansatz for the Polyakov-loop potential for example

$$\frac{\mathcal{U}(\ell, \bar{\ell})}{T^4} = -\frac{b_2(T)}{2} \ell \bar{\ell} - \frac{b_3}{6} (\ell^3 + \bar{\ell}^3) + \frac{b_4}{16} (\ell \bar{\ell})^2 \quad (22)$$

with

$$b_2(T) = a_0 + a_1(T_0/T) + a_2(T_0/T)^2 + a_3(T_0/T)^3. \quad (23)$$

Originally the parameter T_0 was adjusted to the first-order deconfinement transition temperature of $T = 270$ MeV in 'pure gauge' theory, i.e. without dynamical quarks. This, however, does not take into account that with dynamical quarks T_0 acquires a N_f - and μ dependence. Based on the one-loop running of the QCD β -function this dependence has been estimated in Ref. [16] as

$$T_0(N_f, \mu) = T_\tau \exp(-1/\alpha_0 b(N_f, \mu)) \quad (24)$$

with

$$b(N_f, \mu) = \frac{1}{6\pi} (11N_c - 2N_f) - \frac{16N_f}{\pi} \frac{\mu^2}{T_\tau^2} \quad (25)$$

where $\alpha_0 = \alpha(\Lambda)$ is the running gauge coupling at some UV-scale and $T_\tau = 1.777$ GeV is fixed at the scale of the

τ -meson to reproduce $T_0 = 270$ MeV at $N_f = 0$ with the corresponding value $\alpha_0 = 0.304$.

At $\mu = 0$ this leads to the Polyakov-loop T_0 given in Tab. 1. Of importance for the size of the quarkyonic phase is the μ -dependence of T_0 . When using the estimate in Eq.

N_f	0	1	2	2 + 1	3
T_0 [MeV]	270	240	208	187	178

Table 1. T and μ dependence of T_0 [16].

(24) one obtains in a PQM calculation instead of Fig. 6 the result displayed in the upper part of Fig. 7. The region of

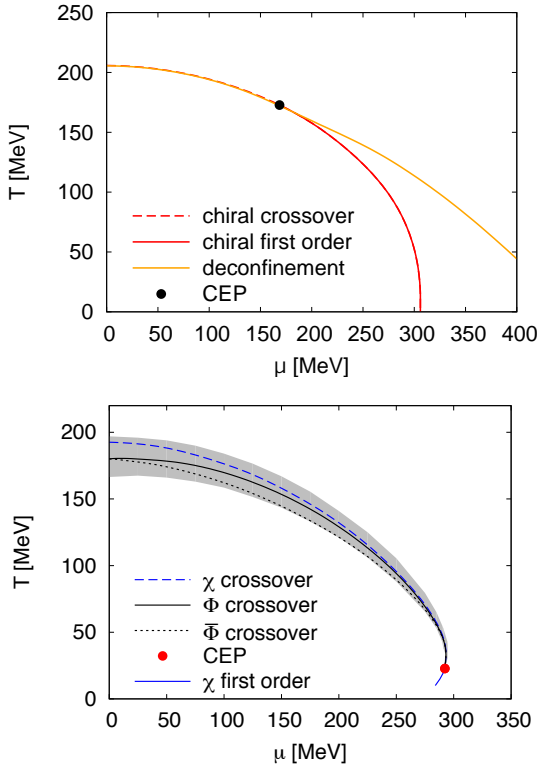


Fig. 7. Upper part: mean-field results for the phase diagram in the $N_f = 3$ PQM model [6] with $T_0(N_f, \mu)$. Lower part: FRG result for the $N_f = 2$ PQM model [17].

the quarkyonic phase has considerably shrunk. This situation is even more dramatic if, instead of a mean-field calculation, one includes quantum fluctuations via the FRG [17] (lower part of Fig. 7). In this case the chiral and the deconfinement transition essentially coincide and hence the region of quarkyonic matter has collapsed to nearly zero.

There is a more heuristic argument, why the boundaries for the chiral- and deconfinement transitions cannot be too far apart [18]. This is based on the statistical model of a hadron resonance gas which is extremely successful in describing the chemical freeze out of hadrons in relativistic

heavy-ion collisions over a very wide range of beam energies[1]. The thermodynamics of the resonance gas is that of a free gas and therefore the EoS can be straightforwardly evaluated. Results for the entropy density s and the baryon number density n , normalized to the free quark-gluon gas values are displayed in the upper part of Fig. 8.

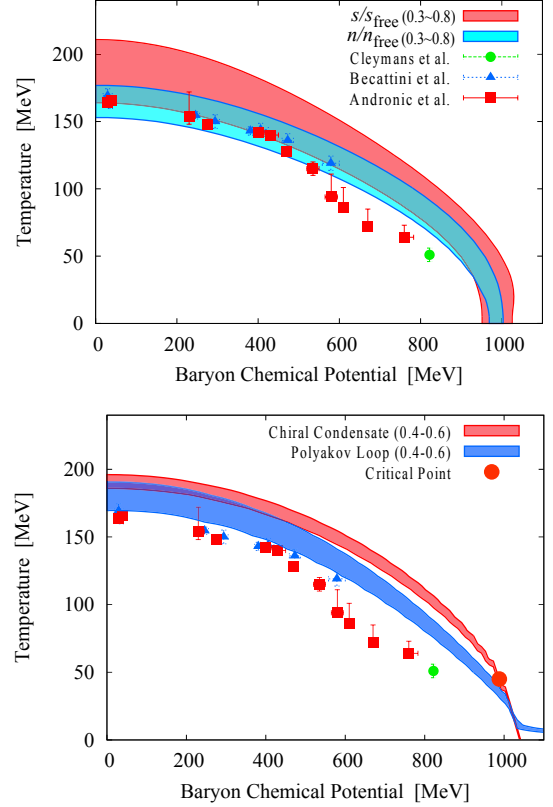


Fig. 8. Upper part: The normalized entropy- and baryon number density of the hadron resonance gas as a function of T and μ [18]. The red and blue bands indicate the regions, where both quantities increase from 0.3-0.8. The chemical freeze-out data are taken from [19, 20]. Lower part: boundaries of the regions in which the chiral condensate and the Polyakov loop change between 0.4 and 0.6.

The idea is now to take the μ dependence of the T_0 parameter in the Polyakov-loop potential \mathcal{U} directly from the μ dependence of the empirical freeze-out line. With

$$T_0(\mu)/T_0(0) = 1 - (bT_0)(\mu_B/T_0)^2 \quad (26)$$

and fixing T_0 at 200 MeV this yields $bT_0 = 2.78 \times 10^{-2}$ MeV, in quite good agreement with the estimates of Ref. [16] which give $T_0 = 187$ MeV and $bT_0 = 2.1 \times 10^{-2}$ MeV. The mean-field PNJL calculation with this parametrization of $T_0(\mu)$ reproduces the entropy- and number density values of the resonance gas, shown in the upper part of Fig. 8, very well. The T and μ dependence of the chiral condensate and the Polyakov loop can then be inferred from the calculation. The results are shown in the lower part of Fig. 8 and again indicate that the chiral- and deconfinement

transition line are close in the whole (T, μ) -plane, leaving little room for a quarkyonic phase.

4 Inhomogeneous Phases of QCD Matter

In the conventional picture which emerges from model calculations of the PNJL or PQM type, the chiral transition in the (T, μ) -plane is a smooth cross over at low μ and large T (see Sect. 2). It becomes a first-order phase transition at large μ and small T from the chirally broken to the chirally restored phase. Usually it is assumed that both phases are homogeneous. From studies of 1+1 dimensional fermionic theories, such as the Gross-Neveu, the NJL or the t'Hooft model it is known analytically that in some regions of the (T, μ) -plane, inhomogeneous phases are preferred in the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit [21]. When applying these results in a Ginzburg-Landau analysis near the CEP (which is a second-order phase transition) it is found that the homogeneous phase in three space dimensions is unstable against one-dimensional spatial oscillations of the chiral order parameter [22].

4.1 Phase diagram in 1+1 dimensional theories

Let us consider the Gross-Neveu (GN) model with N degrees of freedom as an example. With strong-interaction physics it shares some essential features, such as asymptotic freedom, dimensional transmutation and spontaneous chiral symmetry breaking in the vacuum. The GN model is specified by the following Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L}_{GN} = \sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\psi}^{(i)} (i\partial - m_0) \psi^{(i)} + \frac{g^2}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \bar{\psi}^{(i)} \psi^{(i)} \right)^2 \quad (27)$$

where ψ is an N -component fermion field, g^2 the coupling constant of the four-fermion interaction and m_0 the bare fermion mass. The model possesses a global $U(N)$ symmetry and a Z_2 chiral symmetry:

$$\psi \rightarrow \gamma_5 \psi, \quad \bar{\psi} \rightarrow -\bar{\psi} \gamma_5. \quad (28)$$

As usual, mean field theory becomes exact in the $N \rightarrow \infty$, $Ng^2 = \text{const}$ limit and the resulting self-consistent Hartree equations for given T and μ read:

$$\begin{aligned} (-i\gamma_5 \partial_z + \gamma^0 M(z)) \psi_\alpha &= \epsilon_\alpha \psi_\alpha \\ M - m_0 &= -Ng^2 \sum_\alpha n_\alpha \bar{\psi}_\alpha \psi_\alpha. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Here $n_\alpha(T, \mu)$ denote the Fermi-Dirac occupation probabilities. The mean-field equations can be solved analytically with the z -dependent (constituent) mass function given by an elliptic Jacobi-sn function in the chiral limit, $m_0 = 0$:

$$M(z) = \sqrt{\nu} q \operatorname{sn}(qz|\nu). \quad (30)$$

The elliptic modulus ν varies continuously between zero and one and q is a scale, related to the maximum of $M(z)$.

For $\nu = 1$ one has $M(z) = q \tanh(qx)$, i.e. a single soliton and for $\nu \rightarrow 0$ the shape becomes more and more sinusoidal, albeit the amplitude also goes to zero. Thus the sn-function interpolates smoothly between soliton-like and sinusoidal shapes.

The actual values for given T and μ are determined from the minimization of the grand potential

$$\Omega(T, \mu) = -T \operatorname{Tr} \log(S^{-1}) + \frac{1}{2Ng^2\lambda} \int_0^\lambda dz M(z)^2 \quad (31)$$

where S is the fermion propagator in the Hartree approximation and λ the period of the spatial modulation. The resulting phase diagram in the chiral limit is shown in the upper part of Fig. 9. Raising T for $\mu < 2/\pi$ one en-

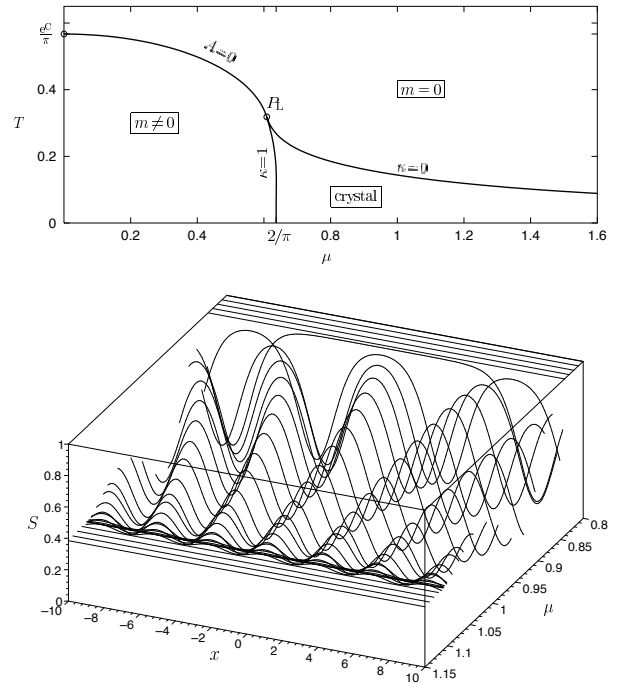


Fig. 9. Upper part: phase diagram of the exactly solvable 1 + 1 dimensional Gross-Neveu model in the large- N limit [21]. A spatially ordered phase occurs for small temperatures and $\mu > 2/\pi$. The phase boundaries delineate second-order transitions which meet at a tricritical point, the 'Lifschitz' point. Lower part: evolution of the spatial modulations of the mass function $M(z)$ as one moves along a line of constant (small) T . While at smaller μ the modulation is solitonic it becomes increasingly sinusoidal with increasing μ .

counters a line of second order transitions from the chirally broken, $M \neq 0$, to the chirally restored phase, $M = 0$, both of them spatially homogeneous. Cutting through the phase diagram at small constant T , one enters a region of inhomogeneous phases through a second-order transition, where the spatial modulation goes from soliton-like to sinusoidal as μ increases (lower part of Fig. 9). At large enough μ and moderate T one again enters the homogeneous chirally restored phase through a second order transition. All

lines of second order transitions meet in a tricritical point, which is commonly referred to as the 'Lifschitz' point.

4.2 Inhomogeneous phases in the NJL model

As mentioned above, QCD-inspired models of the NJL or QM type are currently used to assess details of the phase diagram at large chemical potentials, where ab-initio lattice methods fail. It is therefore interesting to ask whether spatially inhomogeneous regions also occur in three spatial dimensions and what their properties are. This question has been addressed recently for 1D modulations of the chiral order parameter in 3D space (plates) [23].

The starting point of the analysis is the two-flavor NJL model with scalar coupling:

$$\mathcal{L}_{NJL} = \bar{q}(i\partial - m_q)q + G_s \left((\bar{q}q)^2 + (\bar{q}i\gamma^5 \tau^a q)^2 \right). \quad (32)$$

Considering phases with a spatially varying expectation values $\langle \bar{q}q(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = S(\mathbf{x})$ and $\langle \bar{q}i\gamma^5 \tau^a q(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = P_a(\mathbf{x})$ and restricting to the case where the direction of the vector $P_a(\mathbf{x})$ is constant in flavor space such that $P_1(\mathbf{x}) = P_2(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ and $P_3(\mathbf{x}) = P(\mathbf{x})$, the following mean-field Lagrangian is obtained:

$$\mathcal{L}_{NJL}^0(\mathbf{x}) = \bar{q}(i\partial - m_q + 2G_s(S(\mathbf{x}) + i\gamma^5 \tau_3 P(\mathbf{x})))q - G_s(S(\mathbf{x})^2 + P(\mathbf{x})^2). \quad (33)$$

In terms of the (complex) mass function

$$M(\mathbf{x}) = m_q - 2G_s(S(\mathbf{x}) + iP(\mathbf{x})) \quad (34)$$

the mean-field grand potential for 1D modulations can be evaluated straightforwardly and one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(T, \mu) = & -\frac{2T}{V} \sum_{\alpha} \int \frac{d^2 \mathbf{p}_{\perp}}{(2\pi)^2} \ln \left(2 \cosh \left(\frac{\alpha \sqrt{1 + \mathbf{p}_{\perp}^2 / \alpha^2 - \mu}}{2T} \right) \right) \\ & + \int_V \frac{|M(\mathbf{x}) - m_q|^2}{4G_s V} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

where V is the volume of the Wigner-Seitz cell of the periodic condensate. Here it is assumed that the inhomogeneity is in the z -direction and the perpendicular (x, y) -plane is translationally invariant. The discrete parameter α involves the Eigenvalues of the mean-field Hamiltonian in the z -direction which can be obtained analytically for the case in which $M(\mathbf{x})$ is real¹. It can be argued that a real order parameter is thermodynamically preferred, at least in the vicinity of a second-order transition and in the chiral limit [22].

As can be seen from Fig. 10 the homogeneous first-order chiral transition is completely covered by an inhomogeneous region, bounded by second-order transition lines.

¹ A complex mass function $M(\mathbf{x})$ leads to so-called 'chiral spirals' for sinusoidal modulations [25]

As one goes away from the chiral limit (lower part of Fig. 10) the Lifschitz point moves to higher μ and lower T and the inhomogeneous region shrinks². The phase diagram in

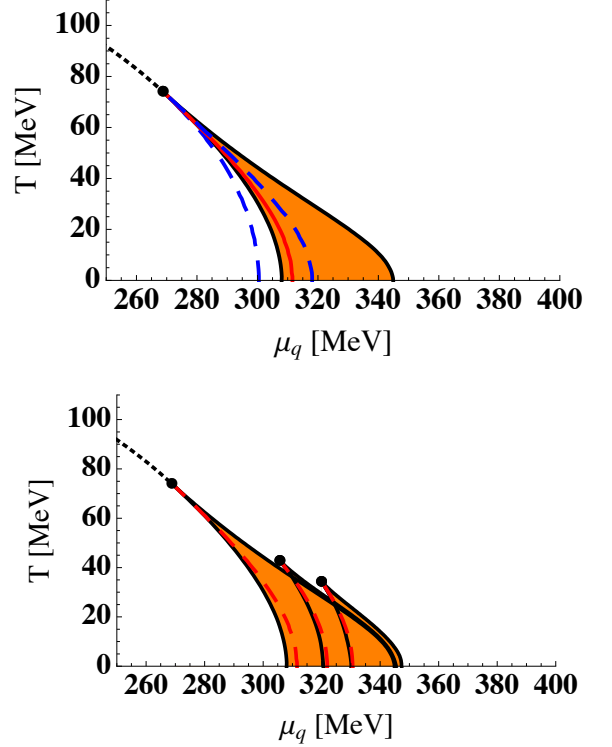


Fig. 10. Upper part: phase diagram of the $N_f = 2$ NJL model in the chiral limit [23]. The shaded area denotes the region of 1D plates in the z -direction. The (tricritical) CEP of the homogeneous phases coincides with the Lifschitz point. The dashed lines denote the spinodal lines of the homogeneous phases. Lower part: same as the upper part, but now including finite bare quark masses of $m_q = 5$ MeV and 10 MeV [23].

the 3+1 dimensional NJL model looks very similar to the 1+1 case of the GN model, except that the inhomogeneous region does not extend to large μ . This may be due to cut-off effects [24]. While the 1+1 dimensional GN model is renormalizable, this is not the case for the NJL model in three dimensions. Here the loop integrals have to be regularized and the ultraviolet cut-off enters as an explicit parameter into the calculation.

4.3 Including Vector Interactions

It is well known that extended (P)NJL models which include vector interactions lead to substantial modifications of the location of the CEP in the phase diagram. For sufficiently large vector-interaction strength, the CEP even disappears and the chiral transition becomes a cross over in the whole (T, μ) plane. In view of the above discussion is

² The same conclusions also hold in the QM model [23].

therefore important to ask, how spatial inhomogeneities of the chiral order parameter influence these findings.

Including vector interactions the $N_f = 2$ NJL Lagrangian reads

$$\mathcal{L}_{NJL} = \bar{q}(i\not{\partial} - m_q)q + G_s((\bar{q}q)^2 + (\bar{q}i\gamma^5\tau^a q)^2) - G_V(\bar{q}\gamma^\mu q)^2. \quad (36)$$

Varying G_V strongly affects the location of the CEP when only homogeneous phases are considered (upper part of Fig. 11).

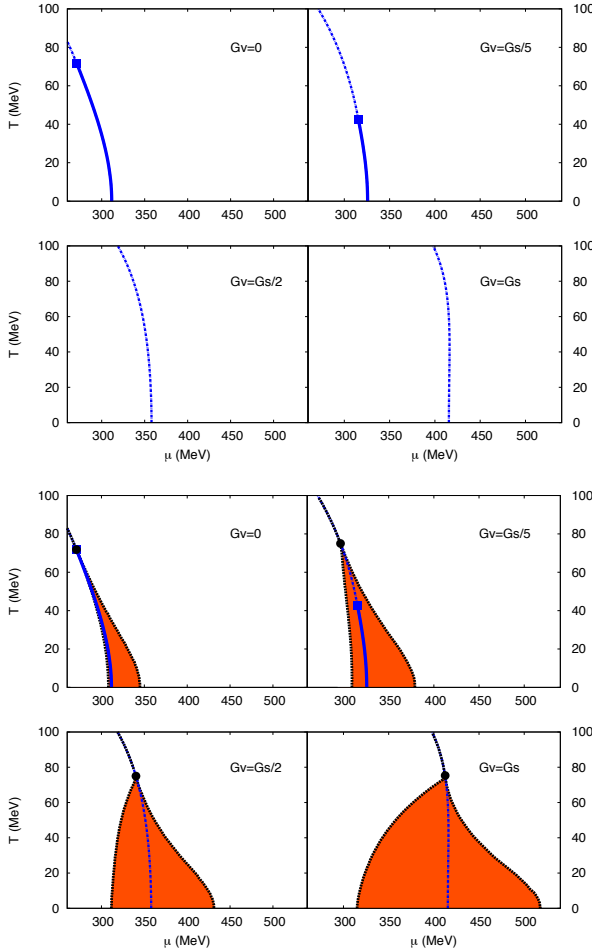


Fig. 11. Upper part: The homogeneous phase diagram including vector interactions of increasing strength (left to right). At sufficiently large coupling the CEP disappears. Lower part: same but allowing for 1D inhomogeneities [29].

One-dimensional spatial inhomogeneities can be treated in a similar way as for the NJL model with scalar interaction only. An additional complication arises, however, from the fact that the vector interaction couples to the density which is also spatially modulated, i.e. $n = \langle \bar{q}\gamma^0 q \rangle = n(\mathbf{x})$. Via the renormalized quark chemical potential

$$\tilde{\mu}(\mathbf{x}) = \mu - 2G_V n(\mathbf{x}) \quad (37)$$

this also induces a spatially varying chemical potential. This complicates the minimization of the grand potential considerably. In order to take advantage of the fact that, for 1D modulations, the partition sum of the NJL model without vector interaction can be performed analytically for states in the z -direction, one has to replace density by its spatial average

$$n(\mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \bar{n} \equiv \langle n(\mathbf{x}) \rangle = \text{const.} \quad (38)$$

which is only approximate, but can be justified rigourously in the vicinity of a second-order boundary to the restored phase and in particular near the Lifschitz point [29]. As a consequence $\tilde{\mu}$ becomes constant as well and the problem reduces to the case discussed in the previous Sect., albeit with shifted chemical potential $\tilde{\mu}$. Another interesting consequence of non-vanishing G_V is that the CEP and Lifschitz point no longer coincide. As shown in the lower part of Fig. 11, increasing G_V leads to two effects: (1) the CEP moves deeper into the inhomogeneous region and eventually disappears, (2) the inhomogeneous region grows. The latter is largely a trivial effect of the shifted chemical potential. Plotting the phase diagram in terms of the average density, instead of $\tilde{\mu}$, the transition lines do not depend on G_V at all. It is remarkable that, although the CEP is strongly effected by the vector interaction, the location of the Lifschitz point is not (except for a more or less trivial μ -dependence). This speaks for the 'robustness' of the inhomogeneous region.

The influence of gluonic degrees of freedom on the occurrence of spatially modulated phases via the coupling to the Polyakov loop has also been considered in Ref. [29]. Preliminary results indicate that the general picture remains unchanged.

It has long been known that 1D long-range order is thermodynamically unstable [26, 27]. In the context of pion-condensed phases this has been reiterated by Baym et al. [28]. The occurrence of 1D order is a mean-field or large- N artefact and any finite temperature destroys the long-range order. There remains however the possibility of a quasi-ordered one-dimensional phase, with long-range correlations decaying algebraically in space [28]. In any case, two- and three-dimensional structures will be stable and it is worth exploring them [30].

5 Conclusions and Outlook

Much progress has been made in recent years in the theoretical exploration of the phase diagram of hadronic matter. Largely based on calculations in QCD-inspired models a rich structure has emerged, especially at large chemical potentials and low temperatures. With the help of FRG methods it has become possible to include fluctuations on top of the mean-field results [9, 10, 17]. These are able to properly describe the critical exponents at the CEP [9], lead to a small critical region around the CEP and result in a softening of chiral and deconfinement transition as compared to mean-field predictions at small μ . The latter finding is consistent with state-of-the-art lattice simulations of

the quark-hadron transition at vanishing μ and has a simple physical interpretation in terms of meson fluctuations below the pseudo-critical temperature [12].

An interesting question that has caught much attention recently is the existence of a quarkyonic phase which is confining but chirally restored. The arguments for such a phase are based on a large N_c analysis of the pressure at finite T and μ . For $N_c = 3$ there are substantial modifications and it is not clear in what form the large- N_c picture survives. Mean-field PNL and PQM calculations indicate that there is a region in the phase diagram in which quarkyonic matter could exist. The size of this region crucially depends of the parameters of the Polyakov-loop potential, in particular the μ -dependence of T_0 . Present FRG calculations indicate that the deconfinement and chiral transition lines in the (T, μ) plane almost coincide [17], leaving little room for a quarkyonic matter state. These findings are corroborated by a heuristic analysis based on the resonance-gas EoS and the experimental location of the chemical freeze-out points in the phase diagram [18].

An exciting new possibility is the occurrence of spatial modulations of the chiral order parameter, leading to a ordered density profile. Exact 1+1 dimensional results for QCD-like models in the large- N_c limit can be taken over to three space dimensions in the PNJL and the PQM model [23] and lead to plate-like structures. The inhomogeneous phases are bounded by second-order transition lines and lead to a Lifschitz point in the chiral limit. Without vector interactions, the Lifschitz point coincides with the CEP but both drift apart with increasing vector coupling [29]. One can even achieve scenarios in which the CEP disappears while the inhomogeneous phase region remains. It is very robust and its size is unaffected when considering the average quark-number density rather than μ . One-dimensional phase are thermodynamically unstable although quasi one-dimensional structures are still possible. Two- and three dimensional spacial ordering is likely to occur and should be studied [30]. It is well established theoretically that such phases are possible near the crust-liquid interface in a neutron star and it would be very exciting if they would also show up in the quark-hadron transition in its inner core.

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