

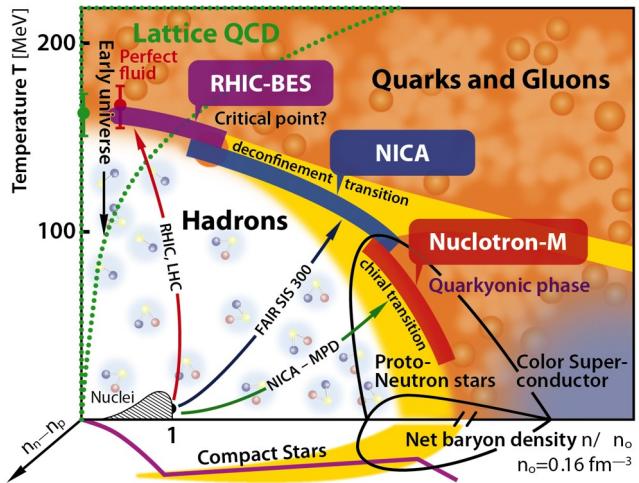
Фазовые переходы при температурах и химических потенциалах, ожидаемых на NISA

И. Арефьева

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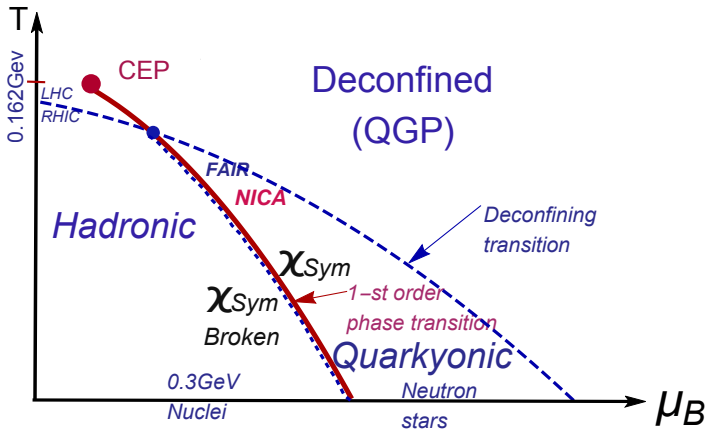
Сессия-конференция «Физика фундаментальных взаимодействий», посвященная 70-летию со дня рождения академика РАН Валерия Анатольевича Рубакова

Studies of QCD Phase Diagram is the main goal of new facilities



From: <https://nica.jinr.ru/physics.php>

Holographic QCD phase diagram for light quarks



The main question to discuss today is: what directly measurable quantities indicate the presence of 1-st order phase transitions?

- Jet Quenching – this talk
- Direct photons – Ref.: I.A, A. Ermakov and P. Slepov,
"Direct photons emission rate ... with first-order phase
transition," EPJC **82** (2022) 85
- Energy lost – P.Slepov's talk
- Cross-sections – M.Usova's and A.Nikolaev's talks

- Details of the CEP locations K.Rannu's talk

Holographic model of an anisotropic plasma in a magnetic field at a nonzero chemical potential

I.A, K.Rannu'18; IA, KR, P.Slepov'21

$$S = \int d^5x \sqrt{-g} \left[R - \frac{f_1(\phi)}{4} F_{(1)}^2 - \frac{f_2(\phi)}{4} F_{(2)}^2 - \frac{f_B(\phi)}{4} F_{(B)}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \partial_M \phi \partial^M \phi - V(\phi) \right]$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{L^2}{z^2} b(z) \left[-g(z) dt^2 + dx^2 + \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)^{2-\frac{2}{\nu}} dy_1^2 + e^{c_B z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)^{2-\frac{2}{\nu}} dy_2^2 + \frac{dz^2}{g(z)} \right]$$

$$A_{(1)\mu} = A_t(z) \delta_\mu^0 \quad A_t(0) = \mu \quad F_{(2)} = dy^1 \wedge dy^2 \quad F_{(B)} = dx \wedge dy^1$$

Giataganas'13; IA, Golubtsova'14; Gürsoy, Järvinen '19; Dudal et al.'19

$b(z) = e^{2A(z)} \Leftrightarrow$ quarks mass

“Bottom-up approach”

Heavy quarks (b, t):

$$A(z) = -cz^2/4$$

$$A(z) = -cz^2/4 + p(c_B)z^4$$

Andreev, Zakharov'06

IA, Hajilou, Rannu, Slepov' 23

Light quarks (d, u)

$$A(z) = -a \ln(bz^2 + 1)$$

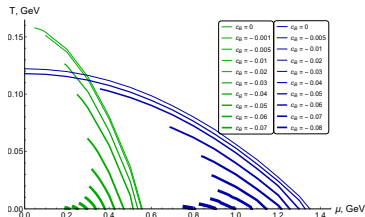
$$A(z) = -a \ln((bz^2 + 1)(dz^4 + 1))$$

Li, Yang, Yuan'17

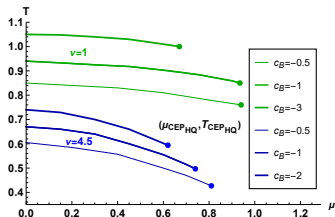
Zhu, Chen, Zhou, Zhang, Huang'25

1-st order phase transition for “light” and “Heavy” quarks in Holography

Light quarks



Heavy quarks

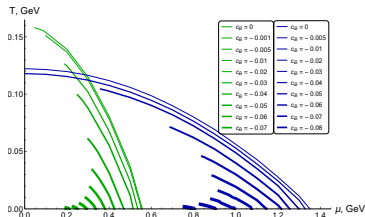


I.A, Ermakov, Rannu, Slepov, EPJC'23

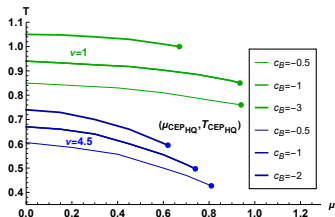
I.A, A. Hajilou, K.R., P.S. EPJC'23

1-st order phase transition for “light” and “Heavy” quarks in Holography

Light quarks



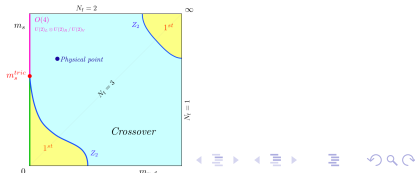
Heavy quarks



I.A, Ermakov, Rannu, Slepov, EPJC'23

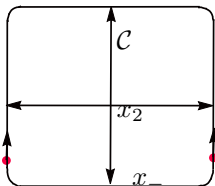
I.A, A. Hajilou, K.R., P.S. EPJC'23

- QCD Phase Diagram from Lattice Columbia plot
Brown et al. '90 Philipsen, Pinke'16)
- Main problem on Lattice: $\mu \neq 0$



Jet Quenching

- The jet quenching parameter q quantifies the average transverse momentum squared transferred from the parton to the medium per unit path length.
- Light-like loop $C = x_- \times x_2$, $x_- \gg x_2 > \ell_{QCD}$



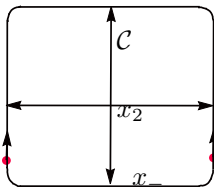
$$\langle W_{Ad}[C] \rangle_{\substack{x_- \rightarrow \infty \\ x_2 \rightarrow 0}} \sim e^{-q x_- x_2^2}$$

q - jet quenching parameter

Jet Quenching

- The jet quenching parameter q quantifies the average transverse momentum squared transferred from the parton to the medium per unit path length.

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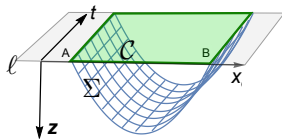


$$\langle W_{Ad}[C] \rangle_{x_- \rightarrow \infty, x_2 \rightarrow 0} \sim e^{-q x_- x_2^2}$$

q - jet quenching parameter

- Wilson Loops in holographic QCD

J. Maldacena'98



- String action "on a barn": $S_{NG} = \int d\tau d\xi M(z(\xi)) \sqrt{\mathcal{F}(z(\xi)) + (z'(\xi))^2}$

H.Liu, K.Rajagopal, U.Wiedemann'06 Conf. case: $q \sim T^3$

Light-like Wilson loops in a deformed metric*

$$ds^2 = \frac{L^2 e^{2A_s}}{z^2} \left(-g(z) dt^2 + dx_1^2 + \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)^{2-2/\nu} \left(dx_2^2 + e^{-c_B^2 z^2} dx_3^2 \right) + \frac{1}{g(z)} dz^2 \right)$$

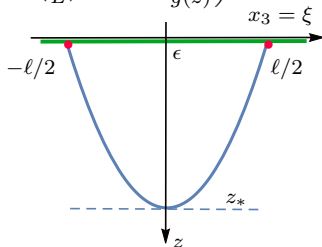
$$S_{NG,3} = \frac{L^2 L_-}{\pi \alpha'} \int_0^{\frac{\ell}{2}} d\xi \frac{e^{2A_s(z)}}{z^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-g(z)}{2} \left(e^{c_B^2 z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)^{2-2/\nu} + \frac{z'^2}{g(z)} \right)}$$

The integral of motion

$$P = \frac{e^{2A_s(z)} (g(z) - 1) z'}{\sqrt{2} z^2 g(z) \sqrt{(1-g(z)) \left(e^{B^2 z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)^{2-\frac{2}{\nu}} + \frac{z'(x)^2}{g(z)} \right)}}$$

and we get for z'

$$z' = \frac{e^{2A_s + B^2 z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)^{-2/\nu}}{\sqrt{2} L^2 P} \sqrt{g(1-g) - 2g L^2 P^2 z^2 \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)^{2/\nu} e^{-4A_s - B^2 z^2}}$$



$z' = 0$ returning point z_*

Light-like Wilson loops in a deformed metric *

"Returning point":

$$g(z_*) \underbrace{\left((1 - g(z_*)) e^{4A_s - c_B^2 z_*^2} - 2L^2 P^2 z_*^2 \left(\frac{z_*}{L} \right)^{2/\nu} \right)}_{\mathcal{I}} = 0 \quad (*)$$

Equation (*) has two possible solutions:

- a) $g(z_*) = 0$, this hold for $z_* = z_h$,
- b) $\mathcal{I} = 0$, in our case is unstable

- a) $z_* = z_h$.

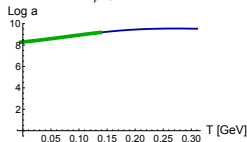
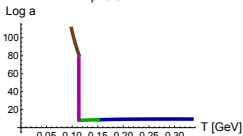
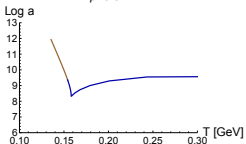
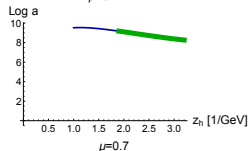
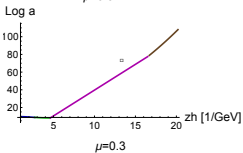
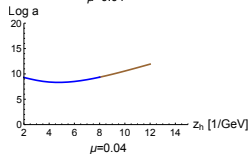
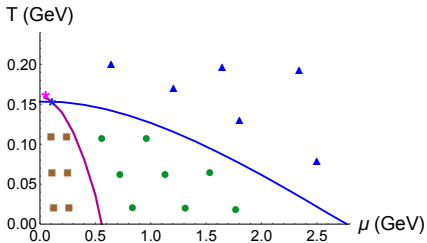
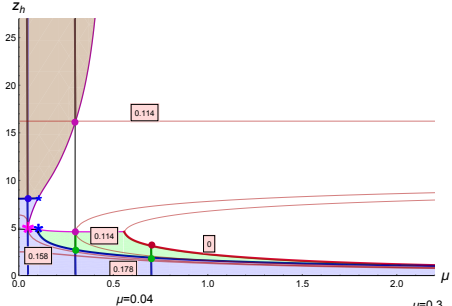
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\ell}{2} &= PL^2 \int_0^{z_h} \frac{\sqrt{2} e^{-2A_s + c_B^2 z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)^{2/\nu}}{\sqrt{g(1-g)}} dz + \dots \\ \frac{\mathcal{S}}{2} &= S_0 + L^2 P^2 \int \frac{e^{-2A_s(z) - B^2 z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L} \right)^{2/\nu}}{\sqrt{2g(1-g)}} dz + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Jet quenching for non-zero magnetic field and initial anisotropy. Analytical formula & Numerical results

$$q_3(z_h, \mu, c_B, \nu) = \frac{1}{a}, \quad a \sim \int_0^{z_h} \frac{e^{-2\mathcal{A}_s(z) + c_B z^2} \left(\frac{z}{L}\right)^{2/\nu}}{\sqrt{g(z)(1-g(z))}} dz$$

$$g(z, z_h, \mu, c_B, \nu) = e^{c_B z^2} \left[1 - \frac{I_1(z)}{I_1(z_h)} + \frac{\mu^2 (2c - c_B) I_2(z)}{L^2 (1 - e^{(2c - c_B) z_h^2 / 2})^2} \left(1 - \frac{I_1(z) I_2(z_h)}{I_1(z_h) I_2(z)} \right) \right]$$

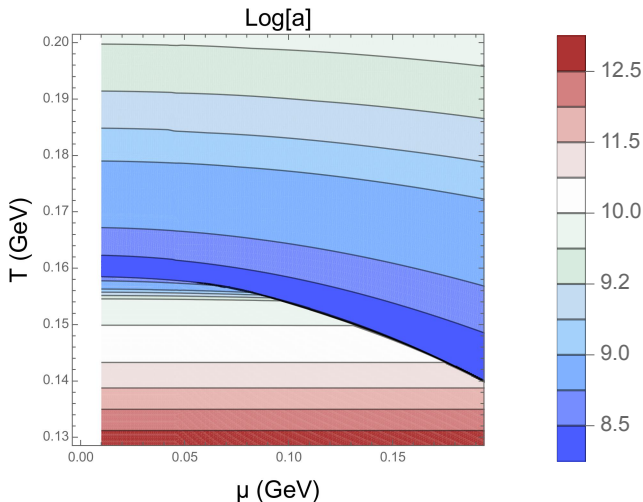
$$I_1(z) = \int_0^z (1 + b\xi^2)^{3a} \frac{\xi^{1 + \frac{2}{\nu}}}{e^{\frac{3}{2} c_B \xi^2}} d\xi, \quad I_2(z) = \int_0^z (1 + b\xi^2)^{3a} \frac{\xi^{1 + \frac{2}{\nu}}}{e^{(-c + 2c_B)\xi^2}} d\xi$$



Non-monotonic behaviour of the jet quenching parameter

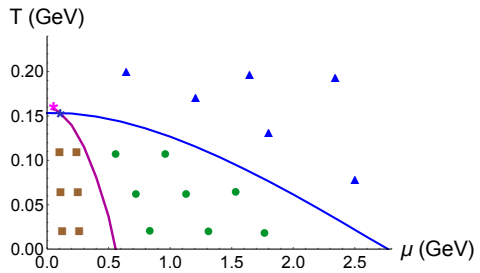
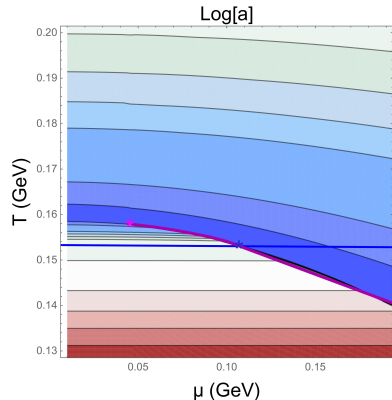
Early observed by M.Huang et al'14; Zhu, Hou'23

Jet quenching for non-zero magnetic field and initial anisotropy. Numerical results



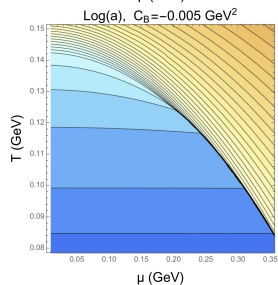
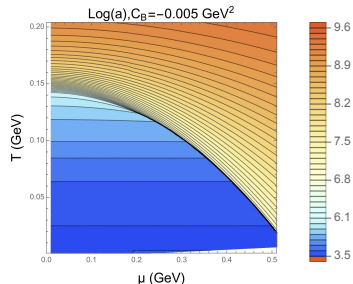
Density plots for $\log a$ for light quarks

Jet quenching for zero magnetic field. Numerical results



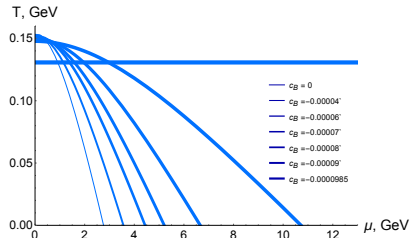
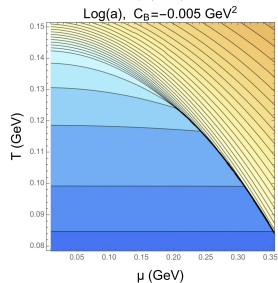
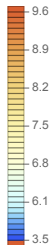
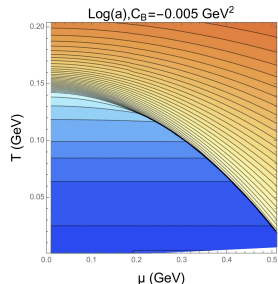
Jet quenching for non-zero magnetic field.

Numerical results

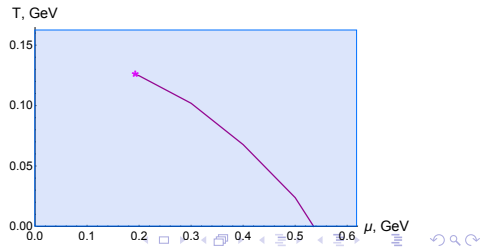


Jet quenching for non-zero magnetic field.

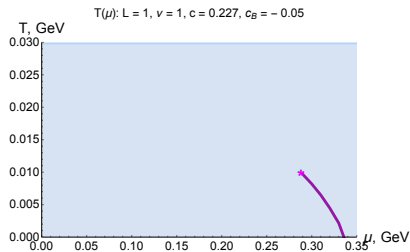
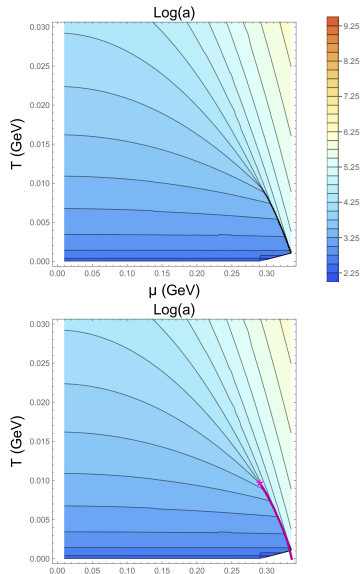
Numerical results



Conf/deconf. phase transition lines

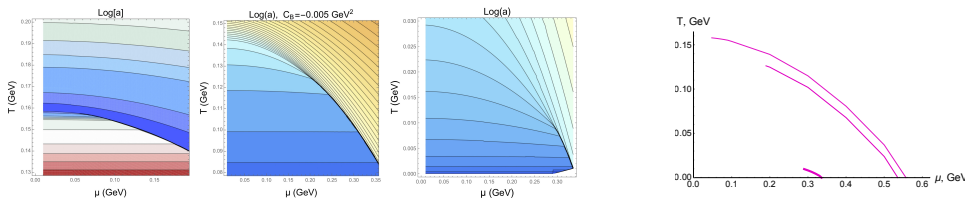


Jet quenching for non-zero magnetic field. Numerical results



Conclusion

- Jet quenching parameter can serve as an indicator of the 1-st order phase transitions



Plots for the light quarks model

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