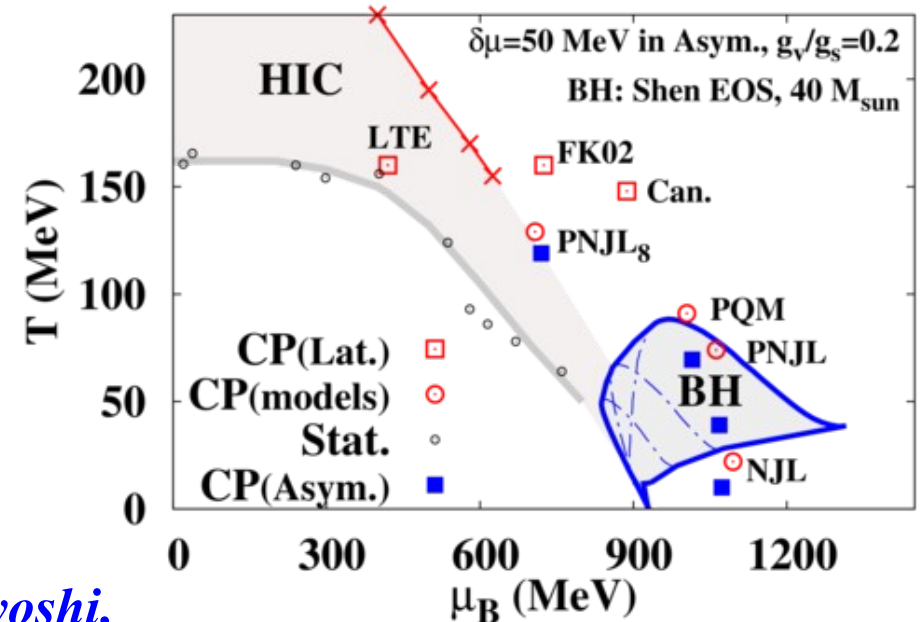
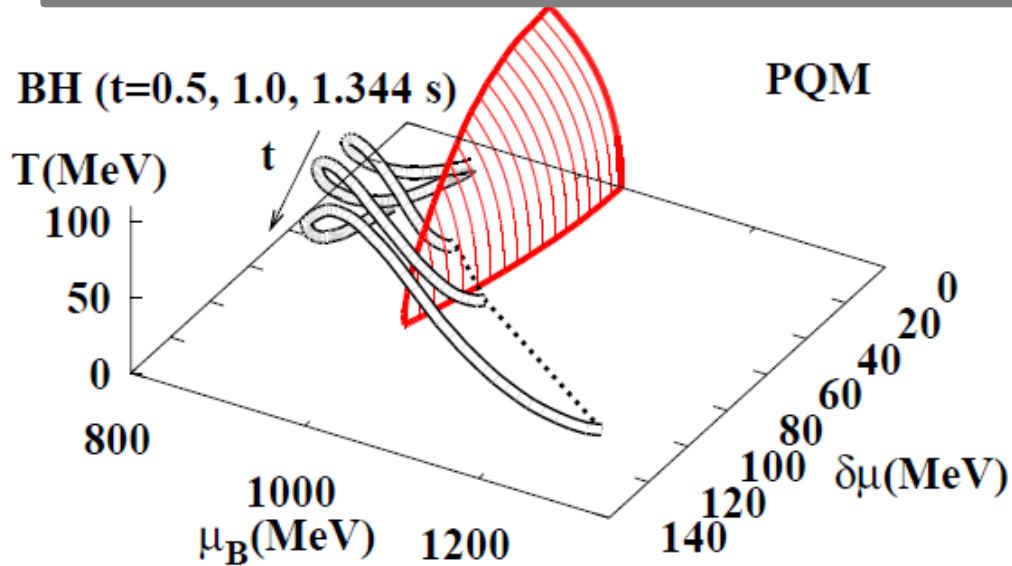


QCD critical point sweep during black hole formation

A. Ohnishi¹, H. Ueda², T. Z. Nakano^{1,2}, M. Ruggieri¹, K. Sumiyoshi³
 1. YITP, Kyoto U., 2. Kyoto U., 3. Numazu CT

It may be possible to probe the QCD critical point in hot and dense matter formed during black hole formation.

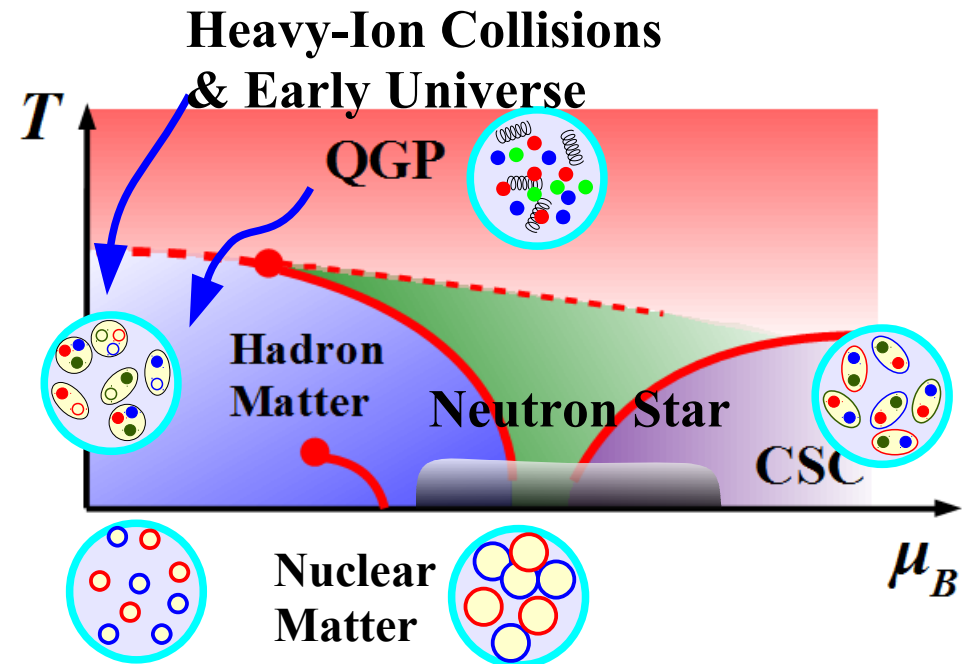
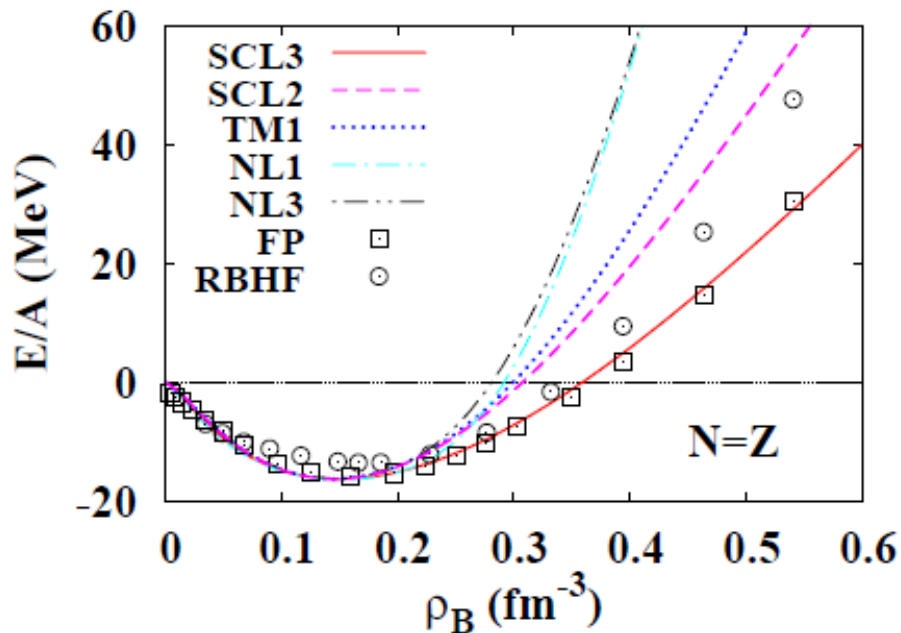


*AO, H.Ueda, T.Z.Nakano, M.Ruggieri, K.Sumiyoshi,
 Phys. Lett. B 704 ('11)284 [arXiv:1102.3753 [nucl-th]].*

Dense Matter EOS and QCD Phase diagram

Two important aspects of Nuclear Matter

- Dense matter EOS is important in compact Astrophysics.
→ Neutron star, Supernova, Black hole formation, NS merger, ...
- QCD phase diagram structure is roughly determined, if the existence & location of the Critical Point (CP) is known. (CP connects cross over & 1st order phase boundary.)



From Supernova Matter EOS to Phase Diagram

■ Supernova matter EOS

- **Lattimer-Swesty EOS (Skyrme-type int. + Droplet)**

J.M.Lattimer, F.D.Swesty, NPA535('91)331.

- **Shen EOS (Relativistic Mean Field + Thomas Fermi)**

H.Shen et al., NPA637('98)435;PTP100('98)1013.

- **Ishizuka EOS (Shen EOS + Hyperons)**

C. Ishizuka, AO, K.Tsubakihara, K.Sumiyoshi, S.Yamada, JPG 35 ('08)085201.

■ Does quark matter exist in compact stars ?

- **Suggested in Supernovae: Warm(~ 20 MeV), mildly dense ($\sim 1.8 \rho_0$)**

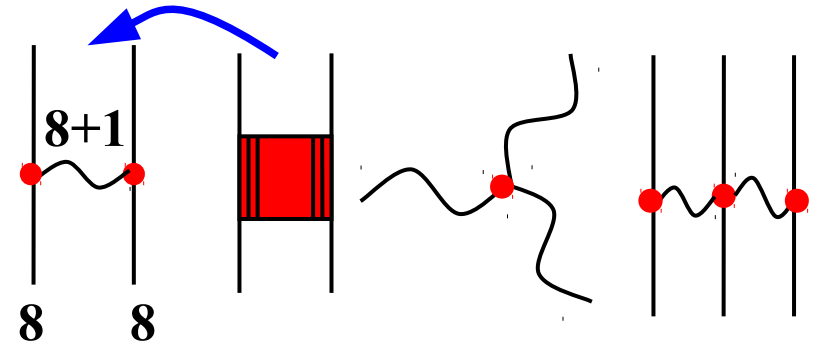
T. Hatsuda, MPLA2('87)805; I. Sagert et al., PRL102 ('09) 081101.

- **Probable in Neutron Stars: Cold ($T \sim 0$), Dense ($\rho_B \sim 5 \rho_0$)**

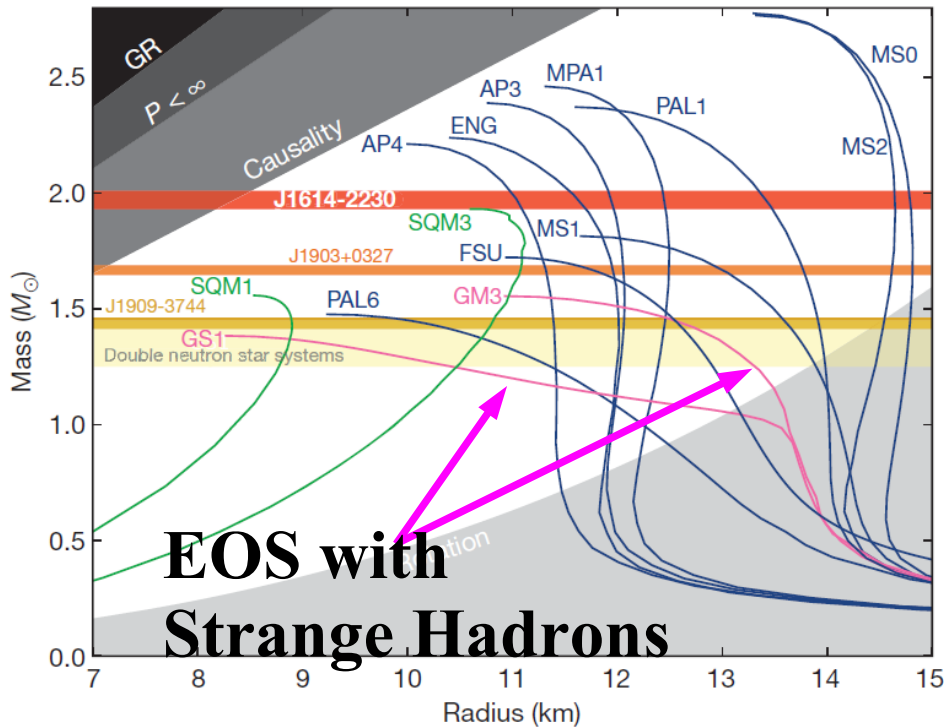
E.g. N. Glendenning, "Compact Stars"; F. Weber, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys.54('05)193

$1.97 \pm 0.04 M_{\odot}$ Neutron Star and Hyperons

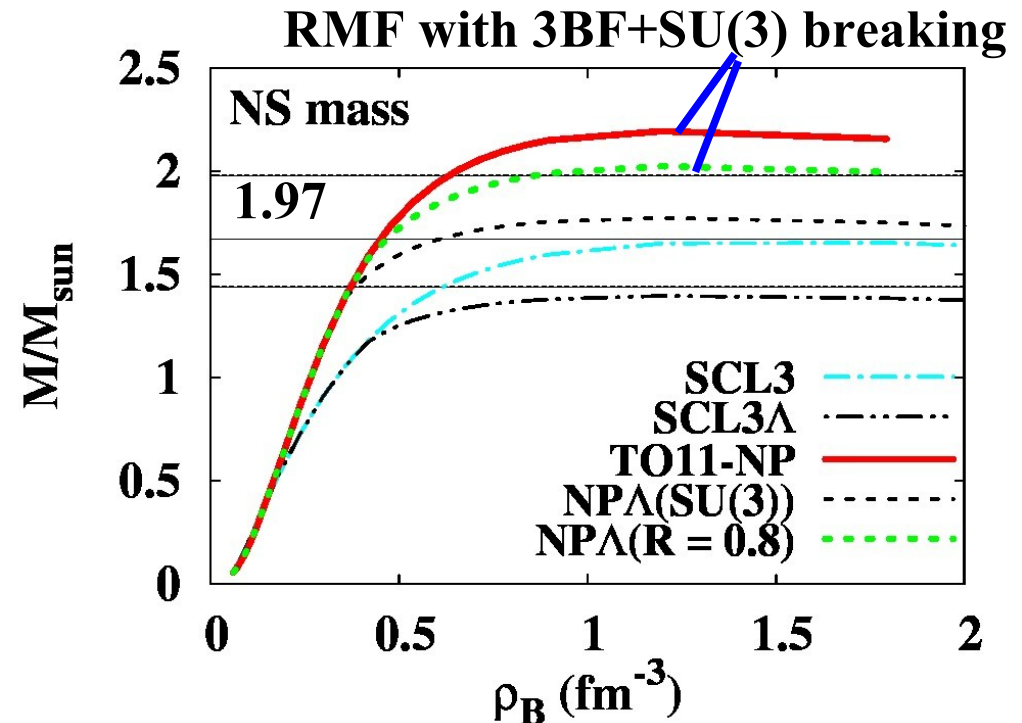
- Discovery of $2 M_{\odot}$ Neutron Star
 - Reject EOS including hyperons with \sim SU(3) BBM coupling
- Three-body force and “apparent” SU(3) sym. breaking helps to support $2 M_{\odot}$ NS even with hyperons.



Nishizaki, Takatsuka, Yamamoto, PTP108('02)703; Schulze, Polls, Ramos, Vidana, PRC73('06),058801.



Demorest et al., Nature 467 (2010) 1081.



Tsubakihara, AO, in prep.

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T. Hatsuda, MPLA2('87)805; I. Sagert et al., PRL102 ('09) 081101; Nishimura talk.

- Probable in Neutron Stars: Cold ($T \sim 0$), Dense ($\rho_B \sim 5 \rho_0$)

E.g. N. Glendenning, "Compact Stars"; F. Weber, Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys.54('05)193

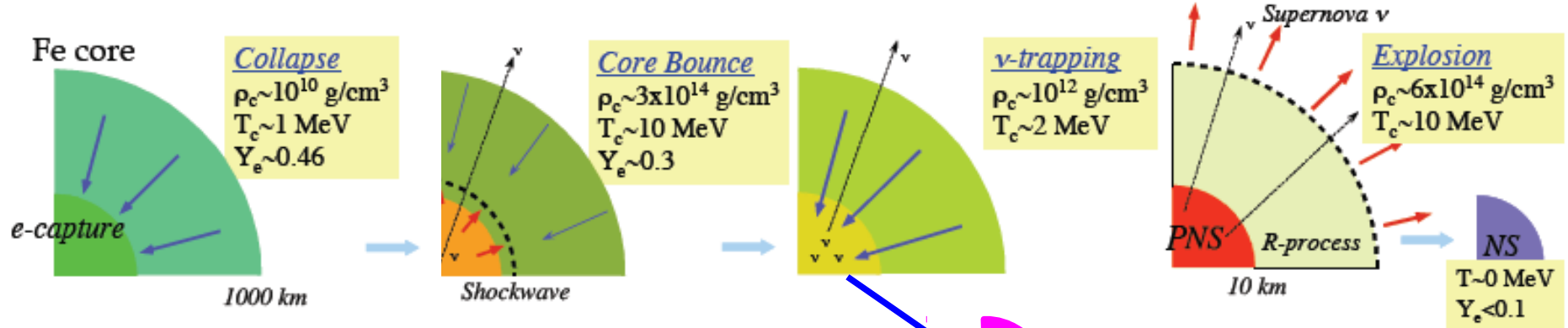
- *How about Black hole formation ?*

M. Liebendorfer et al., ApJS 150('04)263; K. Sumiyoshi et al., PRL97('06) 091101;

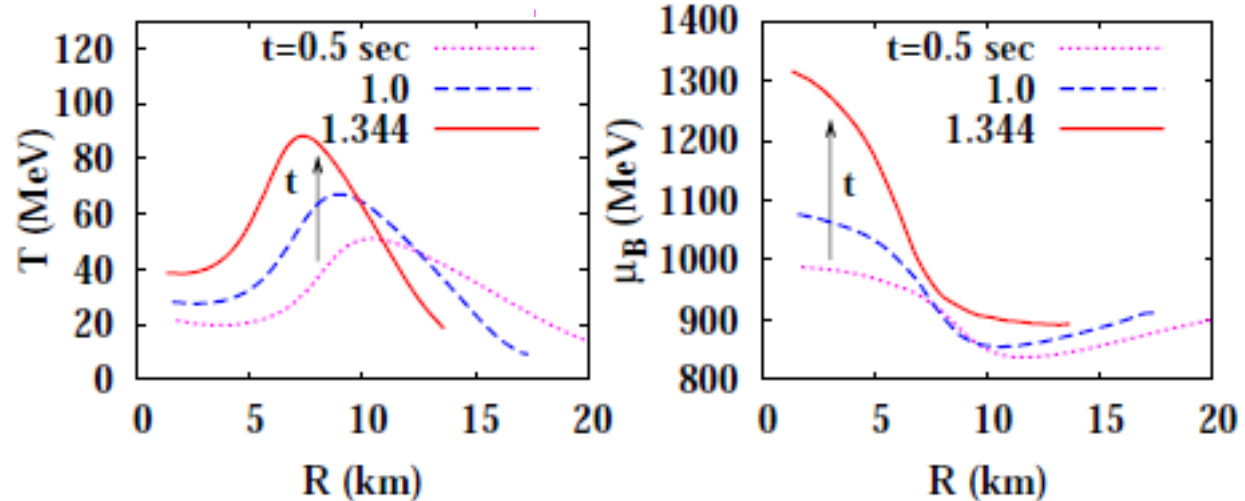
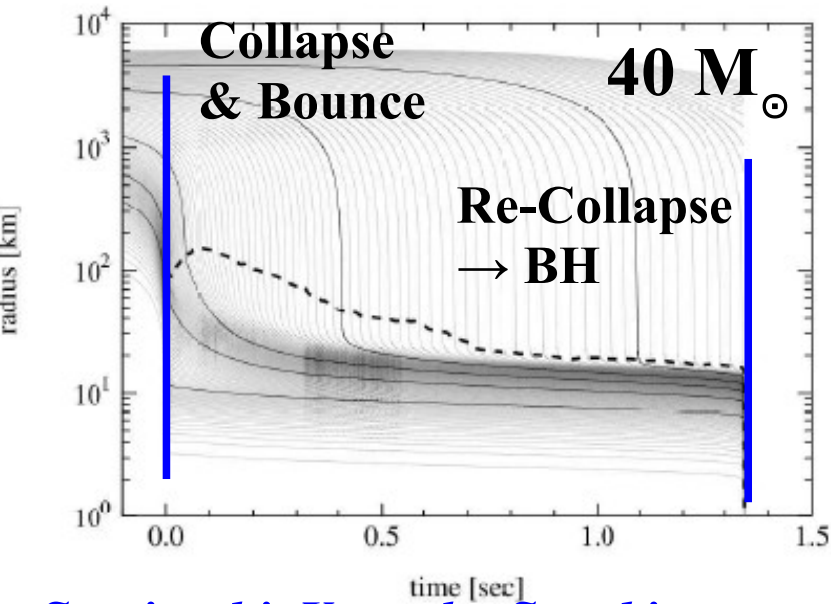
K.Sumiyoshi, C.Ishizuka, AO, S.Yamada, H.Suzuki, ApJL690('09),L43;

K.Nakazato et al., ApJ, to appear [arXiv:1111.2900] (Nakazato, Poster)

Dynamical Black Hole Formation



BH $T \sim (70-90) \text{ MeV}$
 $Y_e \sim (0.1-0.3)$



Sumiyoshi, Yamada, Suzuki, Chiba, PRL 97('06)091101.

AO, Ueda, Nakano, Ruggieri, Sumiyoshi, PLB704('11),284

**Very Hot ($\sim 90 \text{ MeV}$), dense ($\sim 5\rho_0$), Asym. ($Y_p \sim (0.1-0.3)$)
 \rightarrow Is the Critical Point probed during BH formation ?**

Purpose and Methods

- *We compare (T, μ_B) during BH formation and QCD phase transition boundary by using*
 - **v radiation Hydrodynamics (1D) for BH formation**
Sumiyoshi et al., PRL97('06)091101;
 - ◆ Shen EOS (npe μ) *Shen et al., NPA637('98)435; PTP100('98)1013*
 - ◆ Grav. collapse of 40 M_{sun} star with WW95 initial condition.
S.E.Woosley, T.A.Weaver, ApJS 101 ('95) 181.
 - **Chiral Effective Models for phase boundary and Critical Point**
 - ◆ NJL (Nambu, Jona-Lasinio), PNJL (Polyakov loop extended NJL), PNJL with 8 quark int., PQM (Pol. loop ext. quark meson) models
Nambu, Jona-Lasinio('61); Hatsuda, Kunihiro('94), Fukushima('04); Ratti, Thaler, Weise('06); Roessner et al.('07); Kashiwa, Kouno, Matsuzaki, Yahiro('08), Schaefer, Pawłowski, Wambach ('07), Skokov et al. ('10).
 - ◆ Vector coupling: unknown \rightarrow compare results with $G_v/G_s=0, 0.2$
 - ◆ Flavor SU(2) models are considered.

and discuss how quark matter is formed !

Chiral Effective Models

- NJL, PNJL, PQM, ...
= Quark models with chiral symmetric interaction

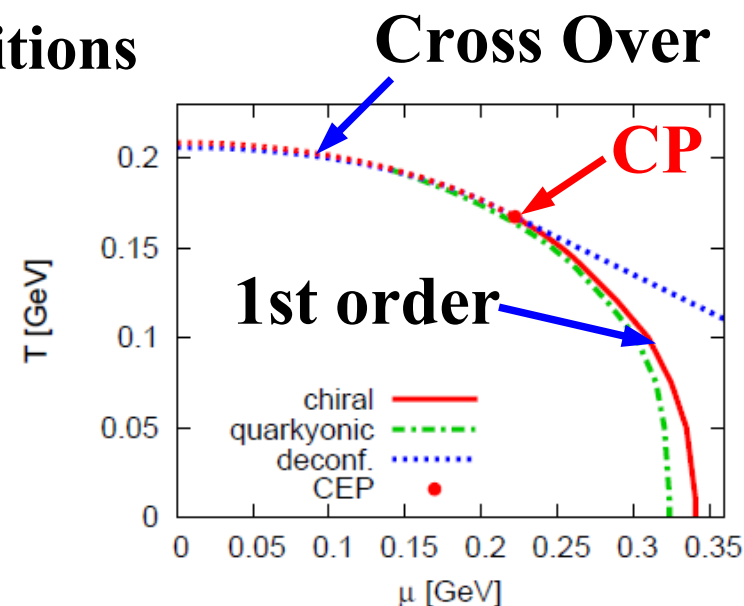
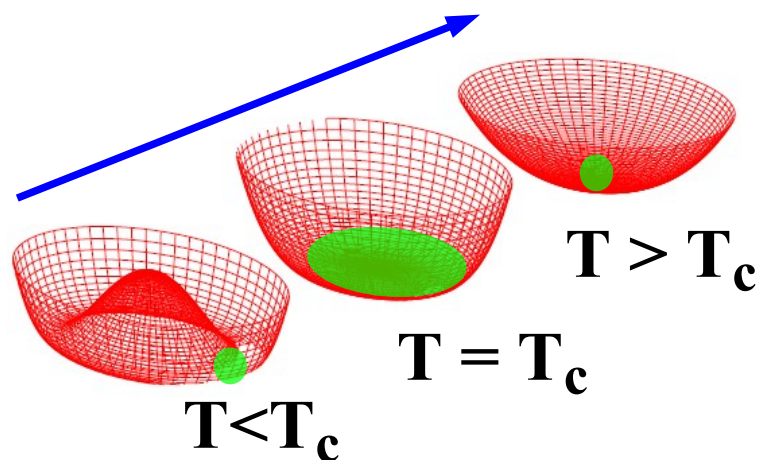
$$L = \bar{q} \left[i \gamma^\mu \underline{D}_\mu - g_\sigma (\underline{\sigma} + i \gamma_5 \underline{\tau} \cdot \underline{\pi}) \right] q + \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu \sigma \partial_\mu \sigma + \frac{1}{2} \partial^\mu \underline{\pi} \cdot \partial_\mu \underline{\pi} - \underline{U}_\sigma(\sigma, \underline{\pi}) - \underline{U}_\Phi(\Phi, \bar{\Phi})$$

q-Pol.
quark-meson
chiral
Polyakov

$$F_{\text{eff}} \equiv \Omega / V = U_\sigma(\sigma, \underline{\pi}=0) + U_\Phi(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}) + \underline{F}_{\text{therm}} + \underline{U}_{\text{vac}}(\sigma, \Phi, \bar{\Phi})$$

particle exc.
q zero point
(PQM)

- Spontaneous breaking & restoration of chiral symmetry
- Polyakov loop extension → Deconf. transitions
- Phase diagram with critical point (CP)



McLerran, Redlich, Sasaki ('09)

QCD phase diagram in Asymmetric Matter

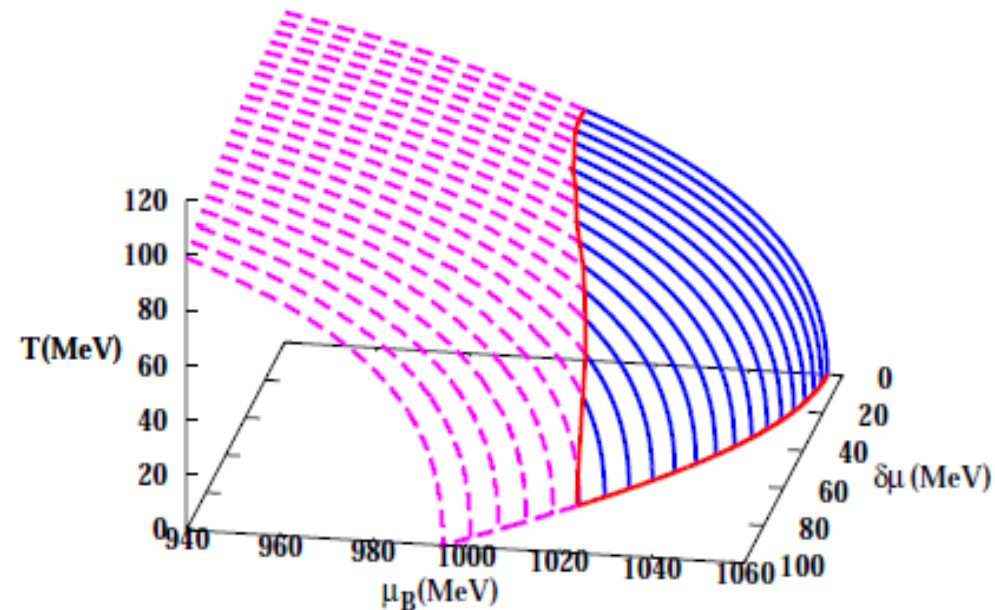
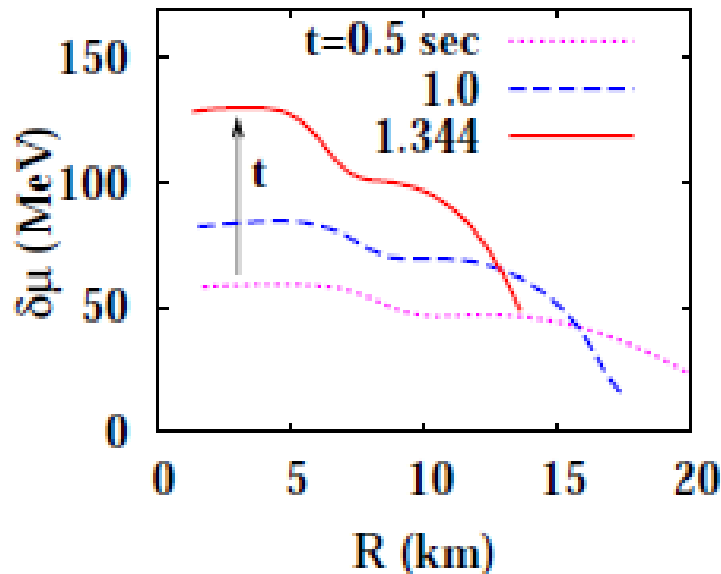
■ Characteristic features of Compact Star Matter

- Hot and/or Dense
- *Unbalanced n and p yields (Isospin Asymmetric Matter)*

$$\text{Isospin chemical potential } \delta\mu = (\mu_n - \mu_p)/2 = (\mu_d - \mu_u)/2 > 0$$

■ T_{CP} (critical point T) decreases at finite $\delta\mu$

- Decrease of effective number of flavors

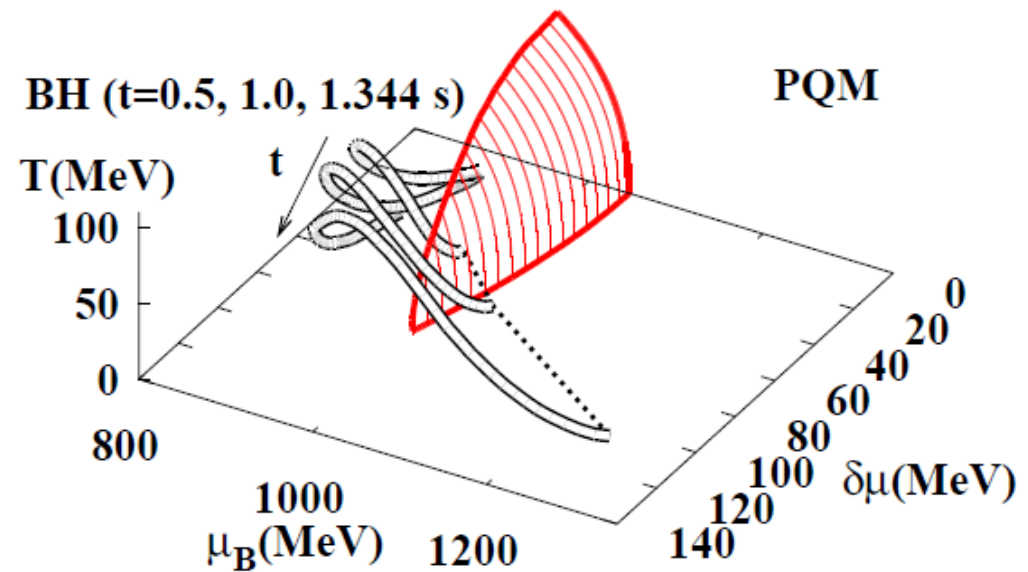
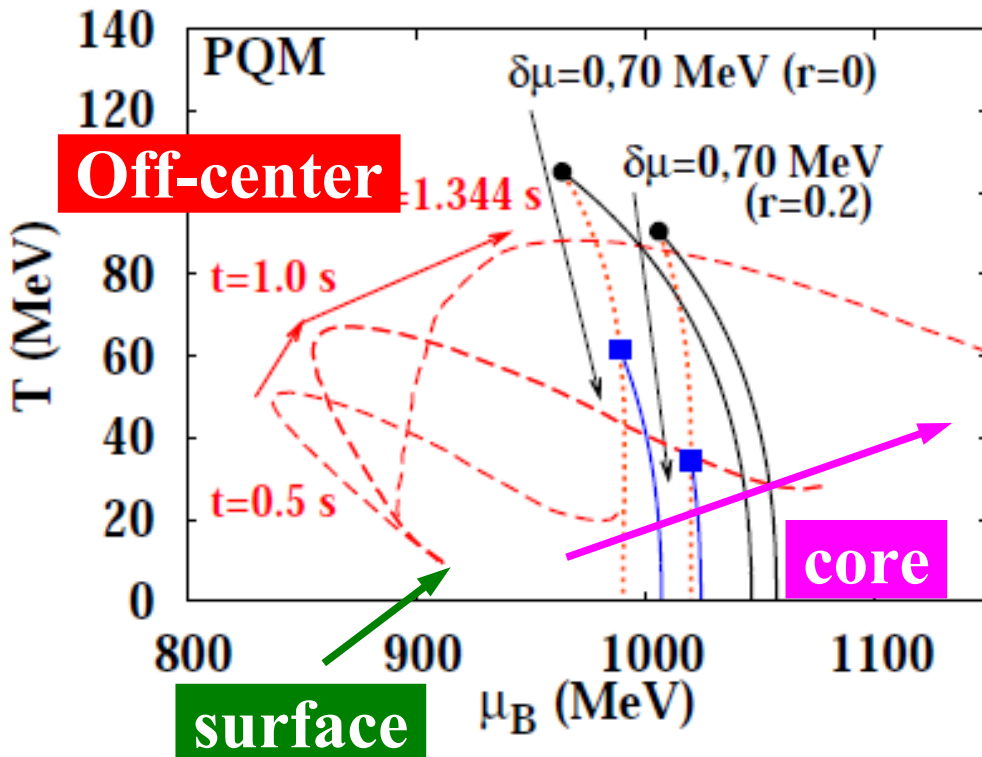


Ueda et al, in preparation

AO, Ueda, Nakano, Ruggieri, Sumiyoshi ('11)

How is quark matter formed during BH formation ?

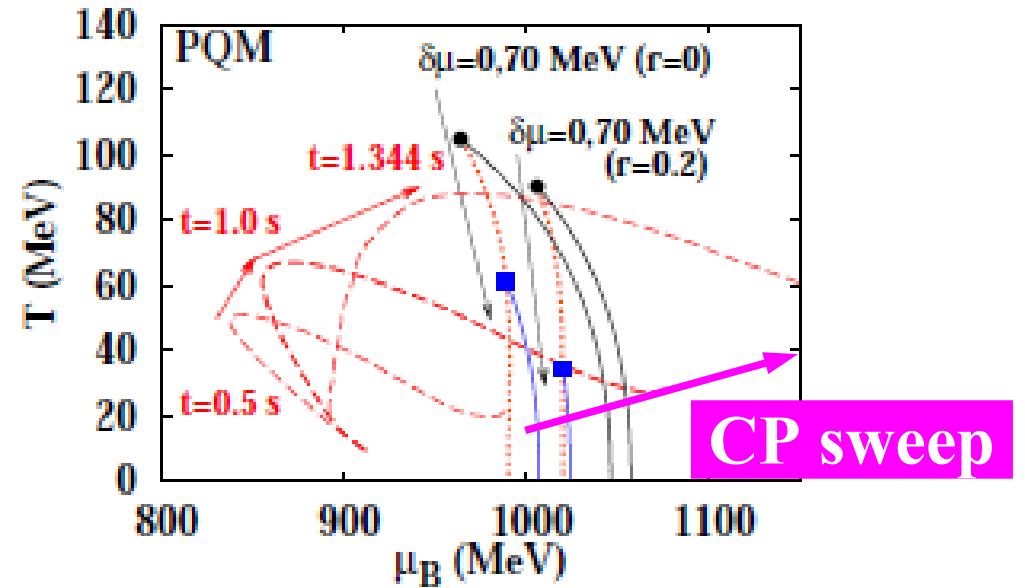
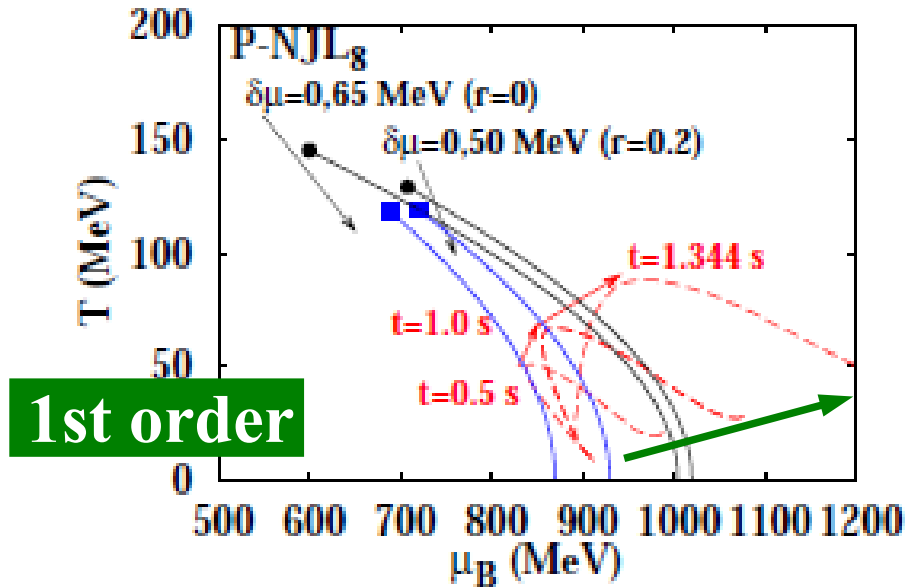
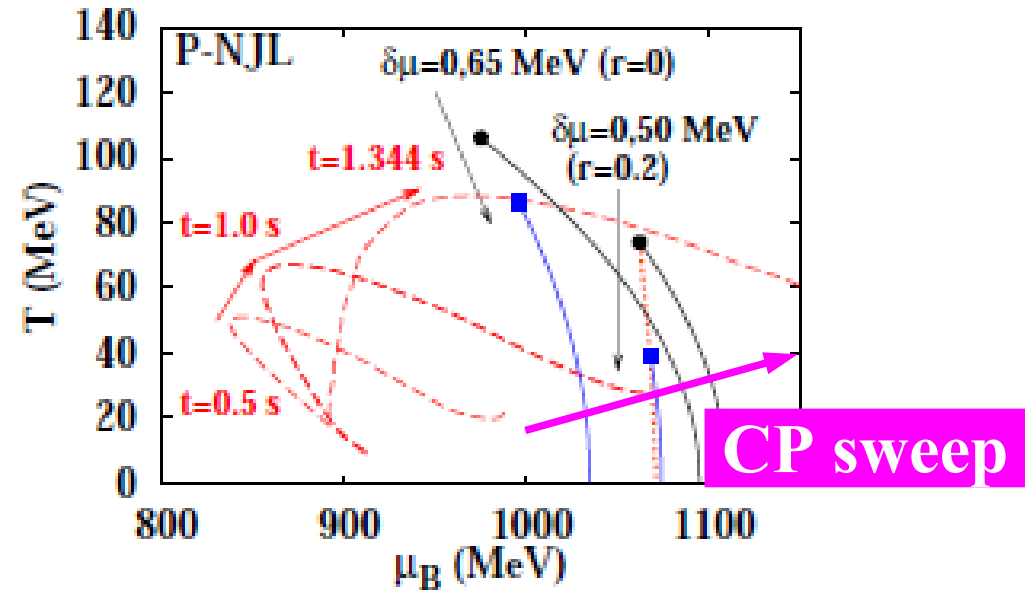
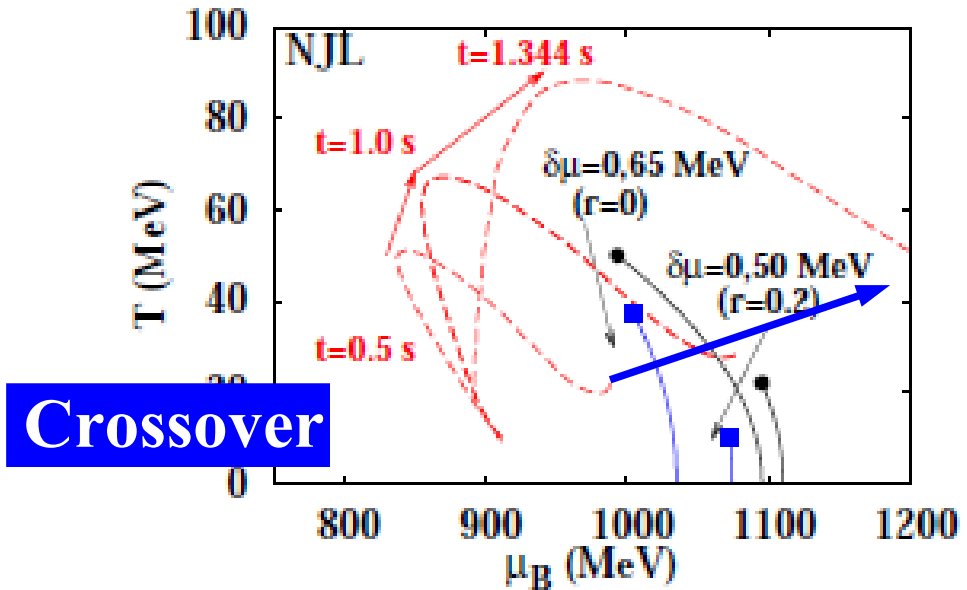
- Highest $\mu_B \sim 1300 \text{ MeV} > \mu_c$ (1000-1100 MeV in eff. models)
 → *Quark matter is formed before BH formation*
- Highest $T \sim 90 \text{ MeV} > T_{CP}$ (at $\delta\mu \sim 50 \text{ MeV}$)
 Core evolves below CP, Off-center goes above CP → *CP sweep*
- Convenient to consider 3D phase diagram ($T, \mu_B, \delta\mu$)



1.344 s = Just before BH formation

How is quark matter formed during BH formation ?

- Model dependence to form quark matter → Three ways



Swept Region of Phase Diagram during BH formation

CP location in Symmetric Matter

- Lattice QCD

$$\mu_{CP} = (400-900) \text{ MeV}$$

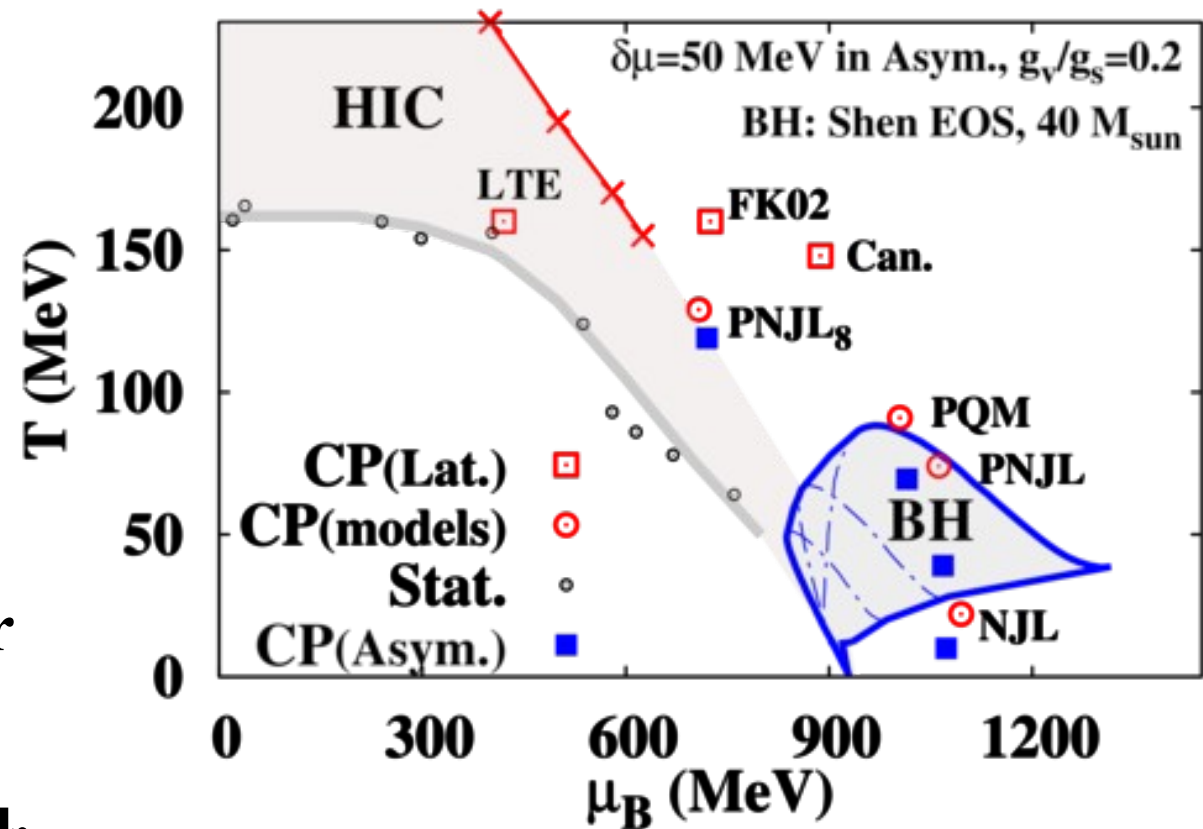
- Effective models

$$\mu_{CP} = (700-1050) \text{ MeV}$$

CP in Asymmetric Matter (E.g. $\delta\mu=50 \text{ MeV}$)

- T_{CP} decreases at finite $\delta\mu$.

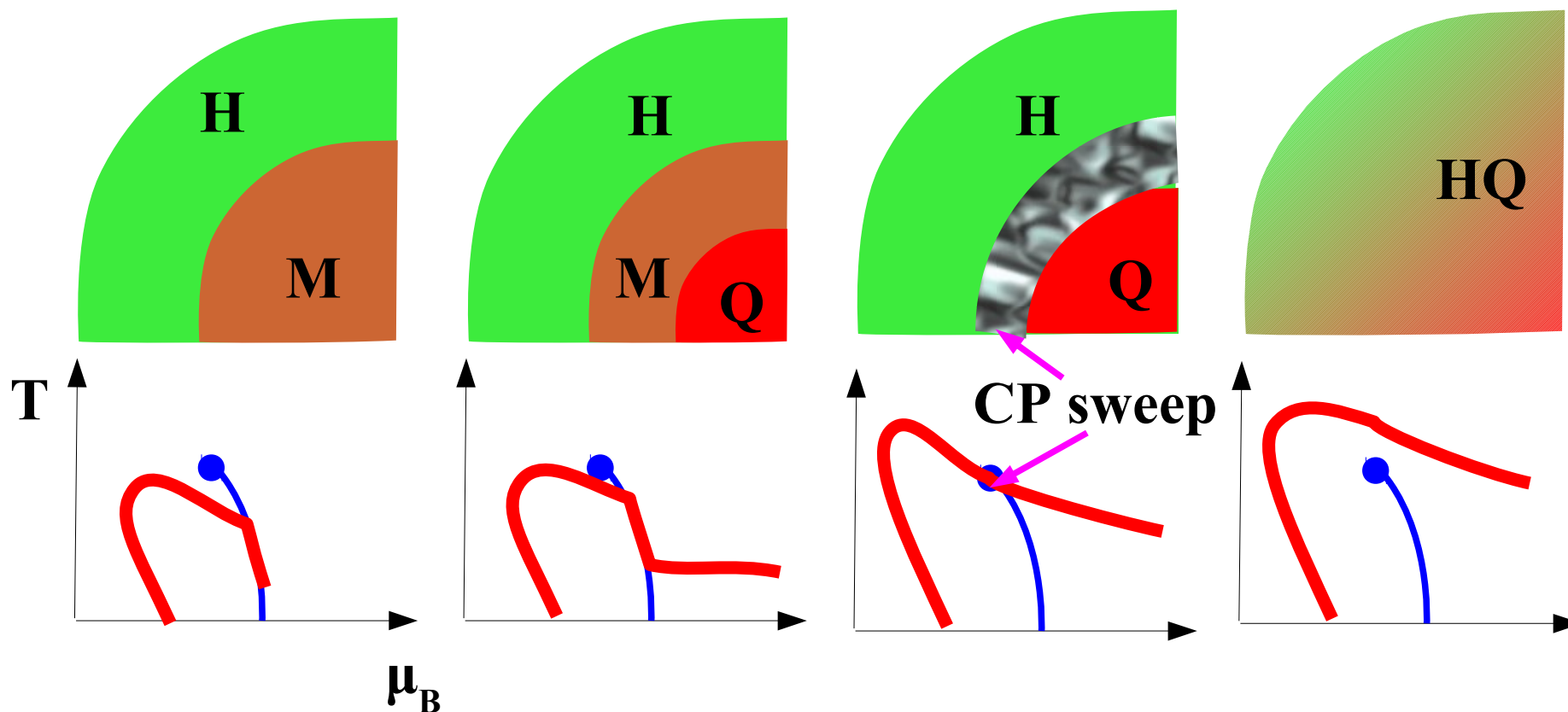
→ Accessible (T, μ_B) region during BH formation



M.A.Stephanov, Prog.Theor.Phys.Suppl.153 ('04)139;
FK02:Z. Fodor, S.D.Katz, JHEP 0203 (2002) 014
LTE:S. Ejiri et al., Prog.Theor.Phys.Suppl. 153 (2004) 118;
Can: S. Ejiri, PRD78 (2008) 074507
Stat.:A. Andronic et al., NPA 772('06)167

What happens at CP sweep ?

- Large density fluctuation is expected around CP.
- Three layers (hadron, mixed, quark) merges to be one at a time.



What kind of signal do we expect ? I would like to have your idea

Summary

- Dynamical BH formation would form *Hot* ($T \sim 90 \text{ MeV}$), *Dense* ($\rho_B \sim 5\rho_\rho$), *Asymmetric* ($Y_C \sim (0.1-0.3)$) matter, which provides a *Unique* opportunity to probe right-upper region of the QCD phase diagram.
 - High $\mu_B \sim 1300 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow$ *baryon rich QGP formation.*
 - High $\delta\mu \sim 120 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow$ lower T_{CP}
 \rightarrow *CP sweep*, Cross over, or 1st order
- Comparison of hadronic EOS hydro. results and effective model phase diagram is relevant, since hybrid EOS should be consistent with the hadronic EOS at low T and low ρ_B .
- What is the signal ?
 - No clear signal is proposed. (v curve ? GW ? sound mode ?)
 - Hadron-Quark matter EOS with CP is necessary.
J. Steinheimer et al., PRC84 ('11)045208; D. Blaschke et al., PTPS 186 ('10)81.

Thank you for your attention !

Collaborators

**H. Ueda (Kyoto U.), T.Z.Nakano (Kyoto U./YITP),
M. Ruggieri (YITP), K. Sumiyoshi (Numazu),
K. Tsubakihara (Hokkaido U.), C. Ishizuka (Tokyo U. of Sci.),
S. Yamada (Waseda), H. Suzuki (Tokyo U. Sci.).**

CP sweep:

*A.Ohnishi, H.Ueda, T.Z.Nakano, M.Ruggieri, K.Sumiyoshi,
Phys. Lett. B 704 ('11)284 [arXiv:1102.3753 [nucl-th]].*

EOS with Hyperons:

*C. Ishizuka, AO, K.Tsubakihara, K.Sumiyoshi, S.Yamada,
J. Phys. G 35 ('08)085201.*

*K. Tsubakihara, H. Maekawa, H. Matsumiya, A. Ohnishi,
Phys. Rev. C 81 (2010), 065206.*

Hyperons in BH formation:

*K. Sumiyoshi, C. Ishizuka, A. Ohnishi, S. Yamada, H. Suzuki,
Astrophys. J. Lett. 690 (2009), L43*

*K. Nakazato, S. Furusawa, K. Sumiyoshi, A. Ohnishi, S. Yamada, H. Suzuki,
Astrophys. J., to appear [arXiv:1111.2900 [astro-ph.HE]].*