Lessons from hot QCD matter and unknowns from the nuclear physics point of view

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From Quarks to Neutron Stars: Insights from kHz Gravitational Waves —

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# I am talking about...

#### Degrees of Freedom Change ► → Exotic Scenarios



#### Chirality + External Fields → Transport





### Why kHz?

Bauswein-Bastian-Blaschke-Chatziioannou-Clark-Fischer-Oertel (2018)



# Why kHz?

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Huang-Baiotti-Kojo-Takami-Sotani-Togashi-Hatsuda-Nagataki-Fan (2022)



# Why kHz?

Fujimoto-Fukushima-Hotokezaka-Kyutoku (2023/2025)  $1.4M_{sun}$ - $1.35M_{sun}$ 1e-21 CO ALIGO PT Shift seen f ħ(f) at 100Mpc 1e-22 only when the EOS changes at 1e-23 low density. 1e-24 800 1000 2000 3000 5000 8000 f (Hz)

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#### Multi-Messenger

Fujimoto-Fukushima-Kyutoku-Hotokezaka (2022-2024)



### Multi-Messenger

#### rais, Alberais, Alberais, Alber Alberais, Alberais, Alberais, Alber **Kilonova brightness:** AT 2017 gfo ejected mass $> 0.05 M_{\odot}$ neutrino-driven wind hypermassive neutron-rich neutron star tidal ejecta weak r-process **Even if the BH collapse** cannot be seen, the main r-process correlation to Kilonova tells us a lot! accretion disk black hole outflow accretion disk GRB jet **Illustration from Korobkin+ (2021)**

#### Lessons from hot QCD matter சிலதும் அதிலதும் அதிலதும் அதில் அதில<u>கும் அதில</u>தும் No sharp phase transition called "crossover" E **Quark-Gluon Plasma** Temperature SQGP Critical Point nhomoger Quarkyonic **Hadronic** Phase Matter NB uSC dSC Liquid-Gas CFL **Color Superconductors** CFL-K<sup>0</sup>, Crystalline CSC

 Nuclear Superfluid
 CFL-K<sup>0</sup>, Crystalline CSC

 Meson supercurrent
 Baryon Chemical Potential μB

 Gluonic phase, Mixed phase

### Lessons from hot QCD matter

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# *Lessons from hot QCD matter*

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**Crossover is the point where the physical degrees of freedom continuously change.** 



Lessons from hot QCD matterHagedorn PictureHagedorn Spectrum  
(String Excitations)
$$Z = \int dm \rho(m) e^{-m/T}$$
 $\rho(m) \sim e^{m/T_H}$  $Q = \int dm e^{m/T_H} \cdot e^{-(m-\mu_B)/T}$  $Q \propto \infty$   
Energy

Excited states, Strangeness (Hyperons), etc.

**Entropy > Energy for Deconfinement** 

Hyperon puzzle is not a puzzle: EOS is softened as a precursory toward deconfined quark matter

### Scenarios at High Density

**Crossover Scenario** Hatsuda-Masuda-Takatsuka (2013)



### Scenarios at High Density

**Crossover Scenario** Baym-Hatsuda-Kojo-Powell-Song-Takatsuka (2017)



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# Scenarios at High Density

Duality Picture

If we have strongly interacting baryonic matter and weakly interacting quark matter, how can we distinguish them?

Assume that baryons are bound-states of  $N_c$  quarks.



$$P_{\rm baryon} \sim V_{\rm baryon} \sim O(N_c)$$

$$P_{\text{quark}} \sim K_{\text{quark}} \sim O(N_c)$$

**Pressure knows quarks even in baryonic matter** → **Quarkyonic** 

Pisarski-McLerran (2008)

#### Scenarios at High Density **Idyllic** Fujimoto-Kojo-McLerran (2024) Nuclear ĴВ $n_B \sim \mu_B^3 \sim N_c^3 \mu_a^3$ $N_{\rm c}q_{ m bu}$ k **Dual** Quarkyonic $f_{ m Q}$ ' $k \sim N_{\rm c} q_{\rm bu}$ $n_q \sim \mu_q^3$ $q_{\rm bu}$ $\boldsymbol{q}$

Suppression of baryonic distribution should be caused by repulsive core interaction due to quark exchanges.



#### ENGELEN ENGELE

#### **Compilation of the observed data (68% Credible)** Fujimoto-Fukushima-Kamata-Murase (2024)

2.5 4U 1820-30 SAX J1748.9-2021 EXO 1745-248 KS 1731-260 2.0 4U 1724-207 4U 1608-52 M13 Mass  $M \, [M_{\odot}]$ M28 M30 NGC 6304 1.5 NGC 6397 ωCen 47 Tuc X5 47 Tuc X7 PSR J1614-2230 1.0 PSR J0348+0432 GW170817 PSR J0030+0451 PSR J0740+6620  $0.5_{4}^{L}$ 12 6 8 10 14 16 Radius R [km] April 23, 2025 @ Koshiba Hall UTokyo

Fujimoto-Fukushima-Kamata-Murase (2018-2024)





#### Marczenko-McLerran-Redlich-Sasaki (2022)

# **First-Order can never be destroyed... force be with you...** ML inferred EoSs: Fujimoto-Fukushima-Murase (2021)



#### On average, the inferred EOS looks smooth, but weak First-Order at intermediate density is favored...?

### First-Order

What could be the underlying physics?

- \* **Deconfinment phase transition is of first order?** This is the case in the holographic model (V-QCD) but the Sakai-Sugimoto can still have a second order.
- \* Chiral phase transition is of first order? This is the case in many chiral models unless the repulsive vector interaction is not introduced.
- \* **Bosonic condensation (mesons/diquarks) is of first order?** This is the case in some chiral models unless the local color gauge is not introduced.

**Inspiral GWs from BNS-merger would resolve the issues!** 

#### First-Order

Schertler-Greiner-Schaffner-Bielich-Thoma (2000)



#### It may trigger the third family... intriguing...

# Conformal Measure

ARDA, ARDA

Fujimoto-Fukushima-McLerran-Praszalowicz (2022)

Measure of conformality:

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{p}{\varepsilon}$$

 $c_s^2 = \frac{dp}{d\varepsilon} = c_{s, \text{ deriv}}^2 + c_{s, \text{ non-deriv}}^2$ Gavai-Gupta-Mukherjee (2004)

$$c_{s, \text{ deriv}}^2 = -\varepsilon \frac{d\Delta}{d\varepsilon}$$
  $c_{s, \text{ non-deriv}}^2 = \frac{1}{3} - \Delta$ 

Derivative Non-Derivative Dominant at high density making a peak!

# Conformal Measure

Derivative contribution makes a peak structure!



### Conformal Measure

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#### **Physical interpretation of** $\Delta < 0$ ???



 $\Delta \propto \varepsilon - 3p$ dμ

Thermodynamic degrees of freedom

#### Lattice!

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In the heavy-ion collision:



#### Large B

~1000 times stronger than the magnetar surface

Large *J* ~ $10^7\hbar$  ( $\omega \sim 10^{22} \, \text{s}^{-1}$ )

#### **Chiral Fermions**

If chiral symmetry is restored...

#### **Polarized X-ray from the magnetar:**

#### Science 378, 646-650 (2022)

Imaging-X-ray Polarimetry Explorer (IXPE)



Ν

Significant polarization was observed — how!?

W

**Polarization angle has** strong dependence on the photon energy.

Astrophys.J.Lett.944, L27 (2023)



Even 80% polarization was observed — surprise!

Polarization angle has no dependence on the photon energy???

ALINE ALINE



**O-mode (ordinary mode) Parallel to the magnetic field** 

X-mode (extraordinary mode) Perpendicular to the magnetic field



Science 378, 646-650 (2022)

Don Lai (2022)



#### Assume:

No mode conversion for  $E < E_{ad}$ 

**Mode conversion for**  $E > E_{ad}$ 

**Density of atmosphere (***e* + **ions)** 

Don Lai (2022)



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# Chirality

Various Chiral Effects

Chiral Magnetic Effect  $j \propto \mu_5 B$  Electric Current Chiral Separation Effect  $j_A \propto \mu B$  Spin Polarization Chiral Vortical Effect  $j \propto \mu^2 \omega$   $j_A \propto \mu \mu_5 \omega$ 

Many discussions for the supernovae (Yamamoto), the proto-neutron star (neutrino emission), etc.

No experimental evidence in the nuclear physics... Even the magnetic field has not been detected...

# Chirality

Various Chiral Effects

Hattori-Yin (2016)

What if **B** and  $\omega$  coexist?

If **B** is sufficiently strong: Fukushima-Hattori-Mameda (2025)





$$\Delta q = CB \cdot \omega$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\text{spin}}_{J_z < 0} \xrightarrow{\text{spin}}_{J_z > 0}$$
electron positron

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{J} \sim - C \mu \boldsymbol{B}$$

$$\Delta M \sim - C \mu \omega$$

**Opposite!**?

### Summary

Neutron Star is the astro-nuclear laboratory for dense QCD matter.

Difficult to combine the heavy-ion collision data, but we can still learn the lessons.

Unknowns — Peak or monotonic rise in the speed velocity? Condensate from the trace anomaly more quantified? HIC unseen chiral effects detectable? Definition of quark matter? (How to define deconfined matter is more nontrivial than confinement...)