

# The Equation of State of strongly interacting matter

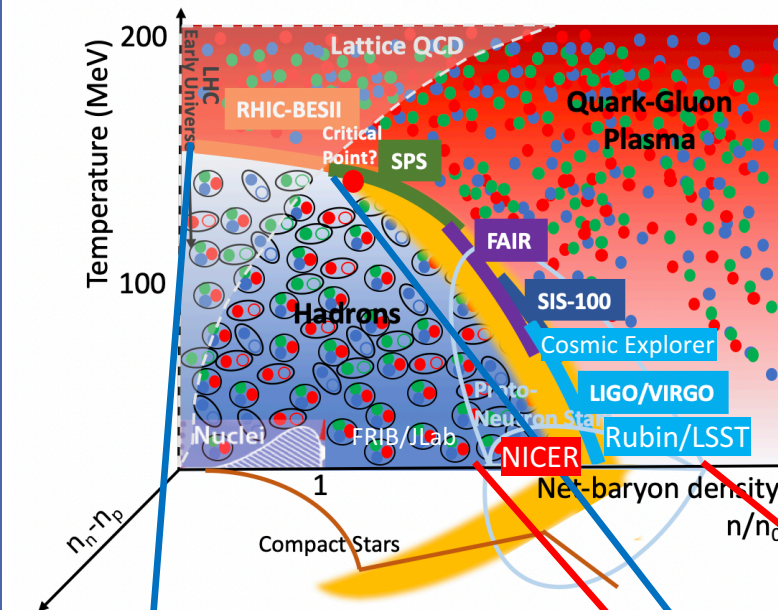
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CLAUDIA RATTI & ELIAS MOST

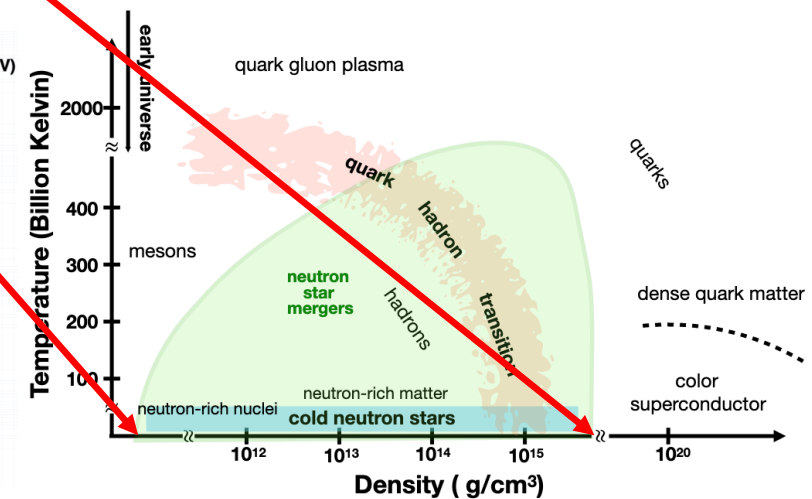
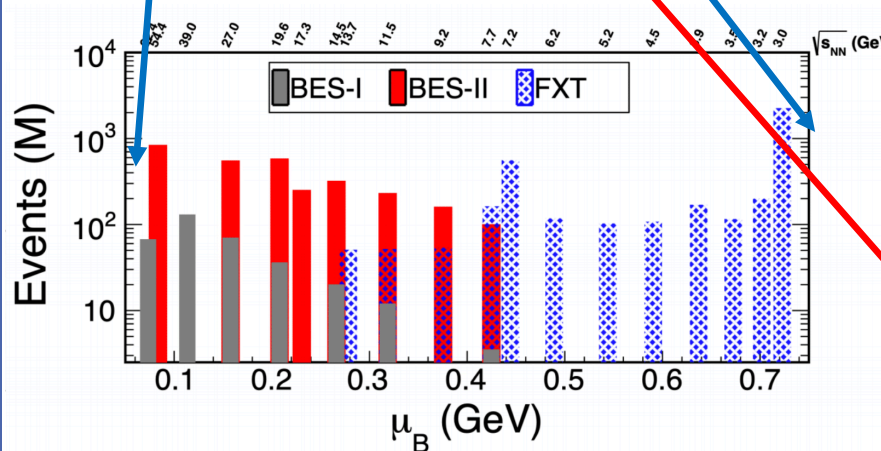
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

# Motivating science goals

- Is there a critical point in the QCD phase diagram?
- What are the degrees of freedom in the vicinity of the phase transition?
- Where is the transition line at high density?
- What are the phases of QCD at high density?
- What is the nature of matter in the core of neutron stars?



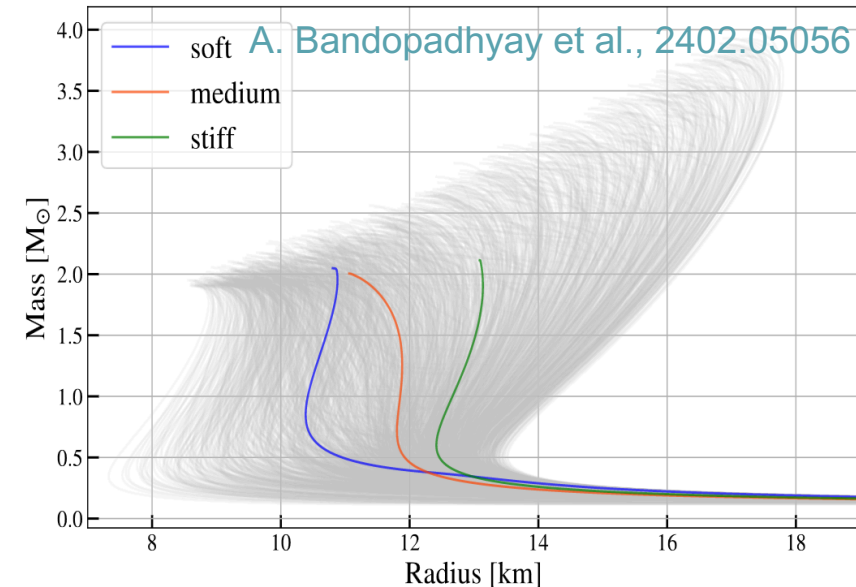
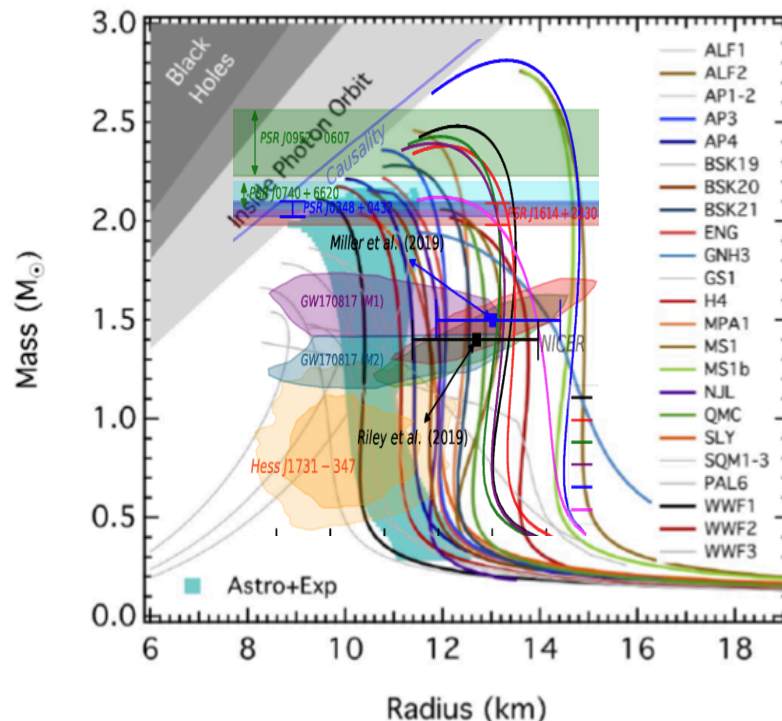
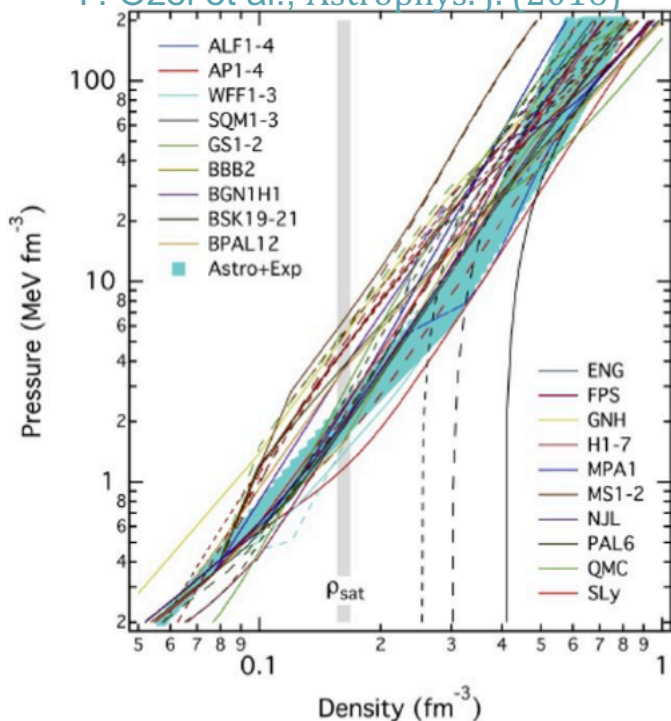
- Run 2019:
  - Collider:  $v_{NN}=14.6, 19.6, 200$  GeV
  - Fixed target:  $v_{NN}=3.2$  GeV
- Run 2020:
  - Collider:  $v_{NN}=9.2, 11.5$  GeV
  - Fixed target:  $v_{NN}=3.5, 3.9, 4.5, 5.2, 6.2, 7.2, 7.7$  GeV
- Run 2021:
  - Collider:  $v_{NN}=7.7, 17.3$  GeV
  - Fixed target:  $v_{NN}=3.0, 9.2, 11.5, 13.7$  GeV





# Neutron star mass/radius

F. Ozel et al., *Astrophys. J.* (2016)

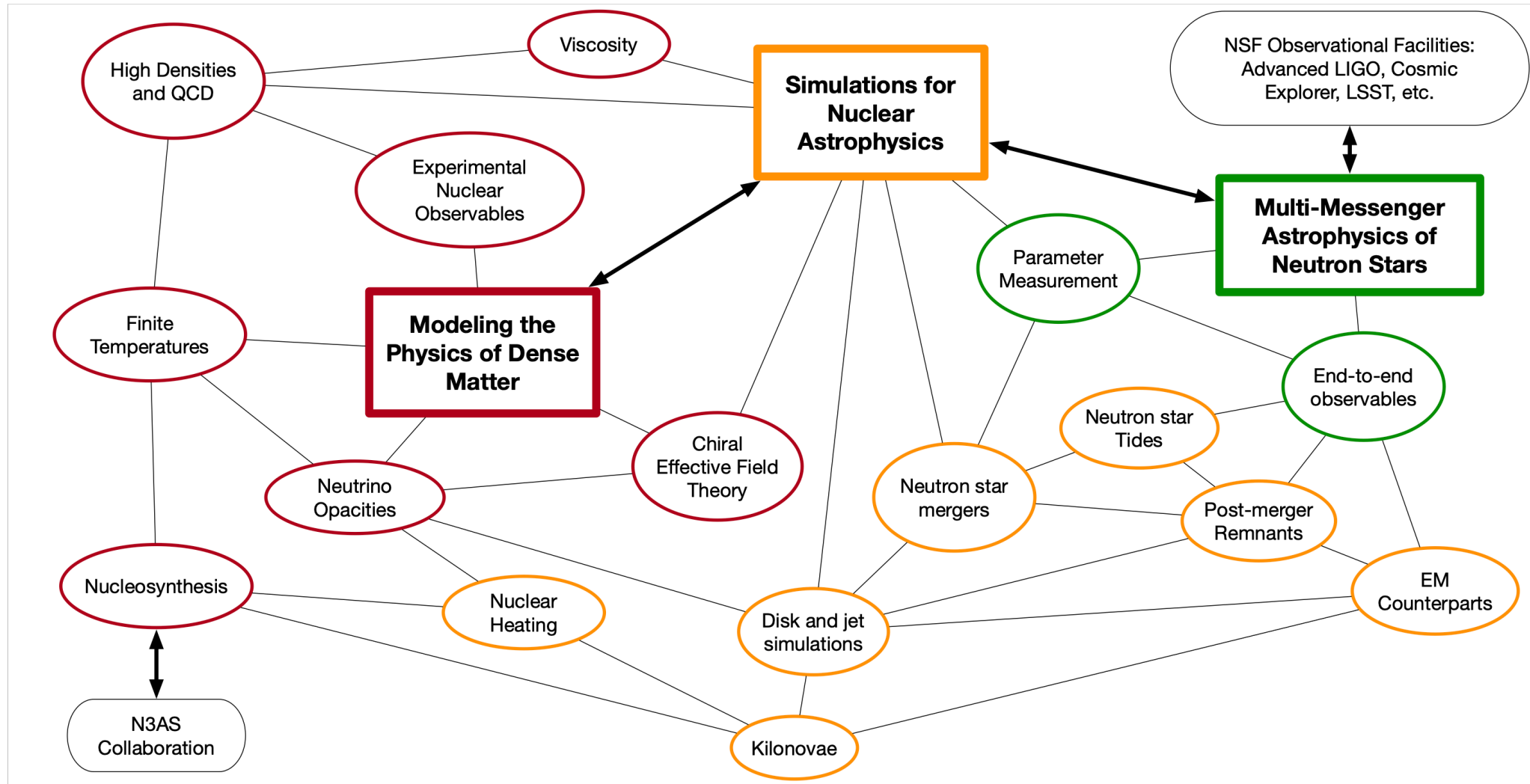


Detector network	Soft EoS	Medium EoS	Stiff EoS
LIGO-Virgo	$2e5^{+4e4}_{-4e4}$	$5e4^{+1e4}_{-1e4}$	$7000^{+900}_{-900}$
3 A <sup>#</sup>	$300^{+50}_{-50}$	$100^{+40}_{-40}$	$20^{+4}_{-4}$
CE20	$21^{+10}_{-10}$	$15^{+7}_{-7}$	$3^{+1}_{-1}$
CE40	$12^{+3}_{-3}$	$8^{+1}_{-1}$	$1^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$
CE40+2 A <sup>#</sup>	$9^{+4}_{-4}$	$6^{+2}_{-2}$	$0.4^{+0.2}_{-0.2}$
CE40+CE20+A <sup>#</sup>	$5^{+2}_{-2}$	$3^{+1}_{-1}$	$0.2^{+0.07}_{-0.07}$

- Current uncertainty on NS radius measurements are large
- CE network will achieve an uncertainty of 10 m very quickly
- Narrowing down the equation of state still requires understanding the underlying nuclear physics

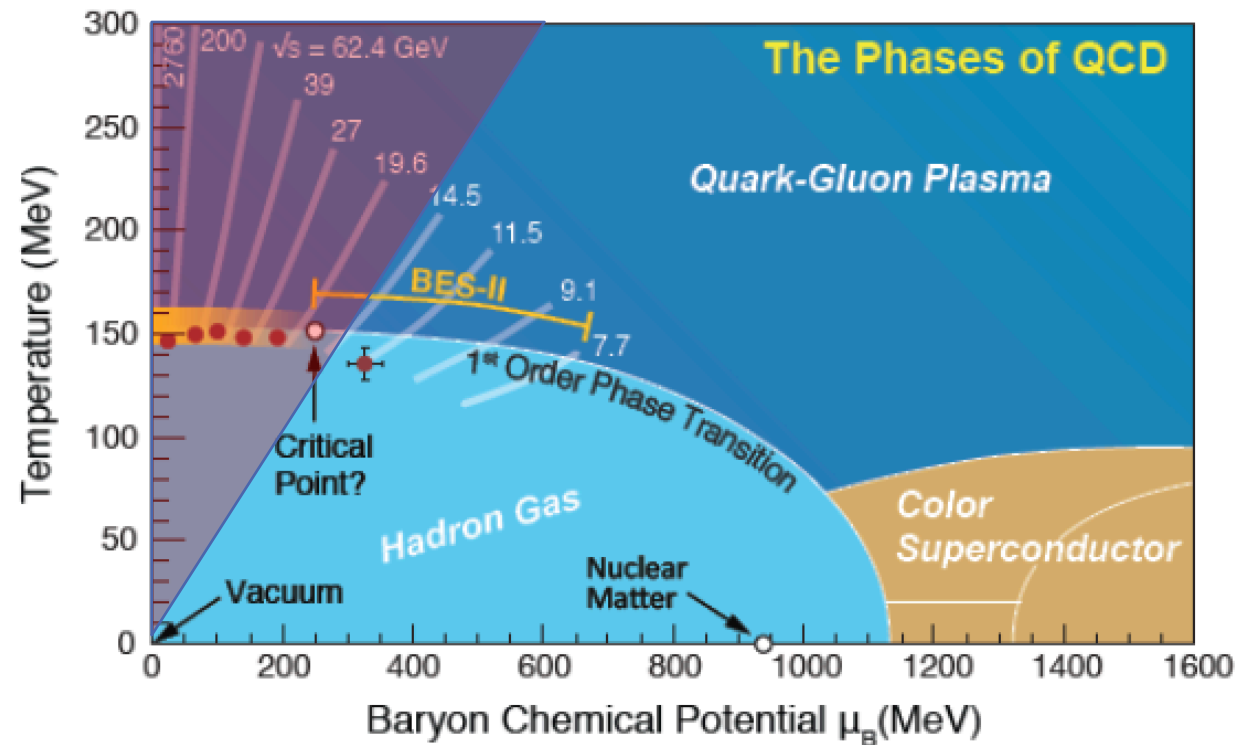
# The Problem is Too Big For One Group

Progress needs a **close, coordinated, and sustained** collaboration across different research groups



# Range of validity of Taylor-expanded equation of state from first principles

- The theory of strong interactions cannot be solved at finite chemical potential  $\mu_B$  (sign problem)
- One can perform simulations at  $\mu_B=0$  and expand them to finite density
- Taylor-expanded equation of state covers the range  $\mu_B/T \leq 2$





# Novel expansion method

WB: S. Borsanyi, C. R. et al, PRL (2021), PRD (2022)

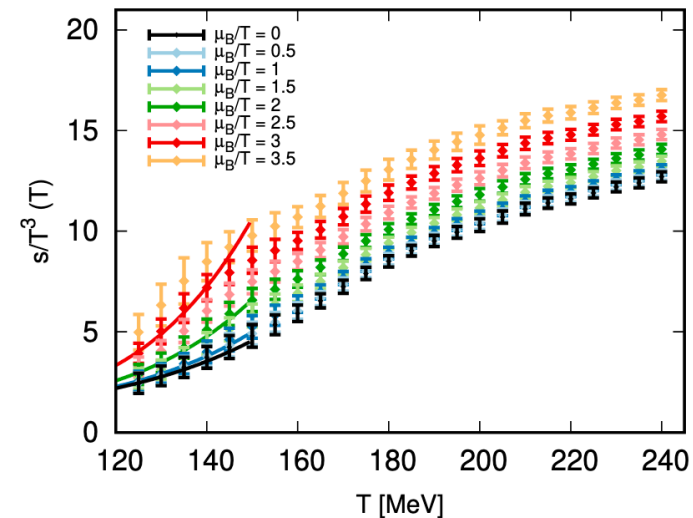
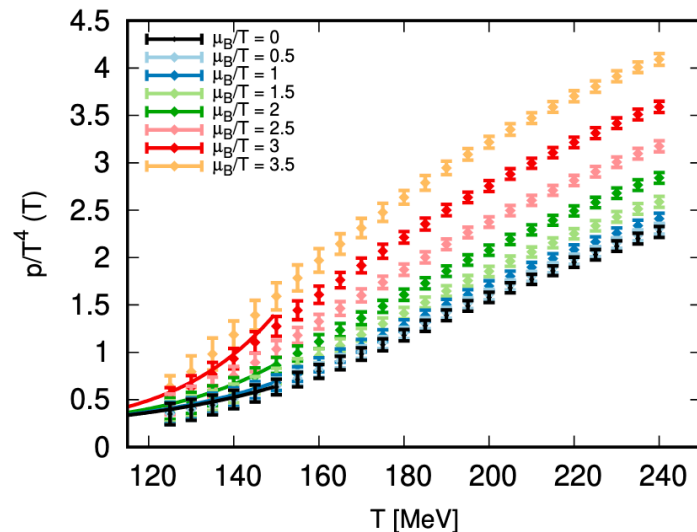
Observation: the temperature-dependence of baryonic density

$$n_B(T)/\bar{\hat{\mu}}_B = \chi_1^B(T, \hat{\mu}_B)/\bar{\hat{\mu}}_B$$

at finite imaginary chemical potential is just a shift in temperature from the  $\mu_B = 0$  results for  $\chi_2^B$  :

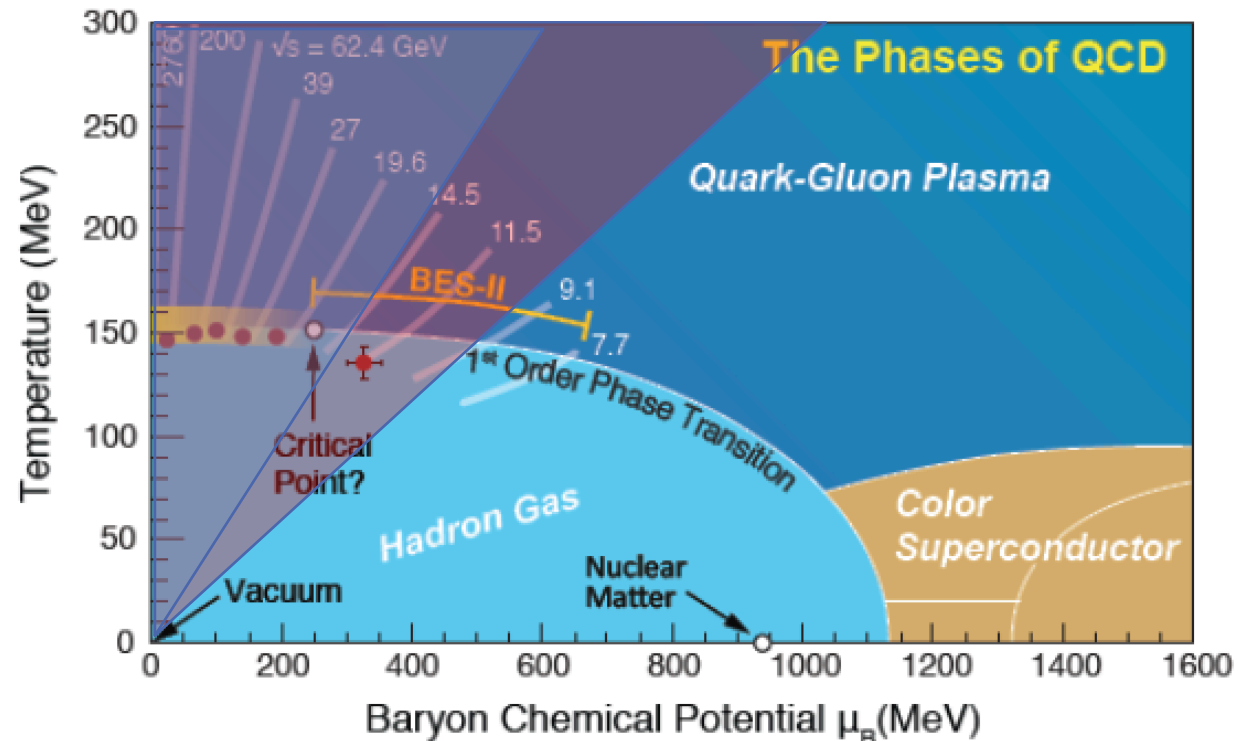
$$\frac{\chi_1^B(T, \hat{\mu}_B)}{\hat{\mu}_B} = \chi_2^B(T', 0),$$

$$T'(T, \hat{\mu}_B) = T \left( 1 + \kappa_2^{BB}(T)\hat{\mu}_B^2 + \kappa_4^{BB}(T)\hat{\mu}_B^4 + \mathcal{O}(\hat{\mu}_B^6) \right)$$



# New range of validity of equation of state

- New expansion scheme provides the equation of state for  $\mu_B/T \leq 3.5$

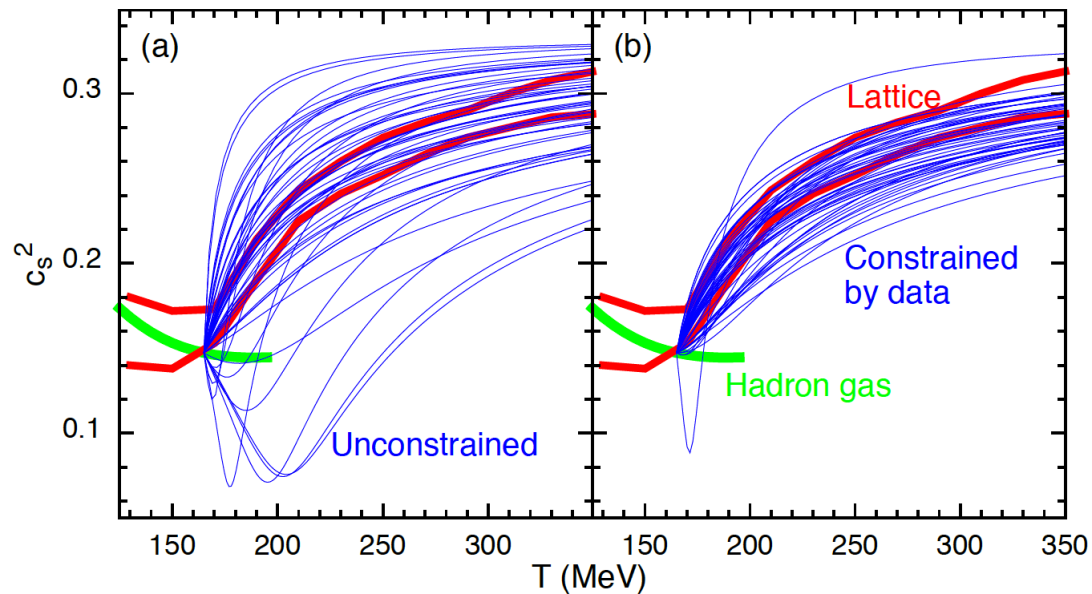


- This expansion scheme is now being extended to finite  $\mu_S$  and  $\mu_Q$
- Results will be the state-of-the-art EoS from first principles
- Will be used to constrain models for high density matter

# Lessons from heavy-ion collisions I

- Extract EoS from data through Bayesian analyses

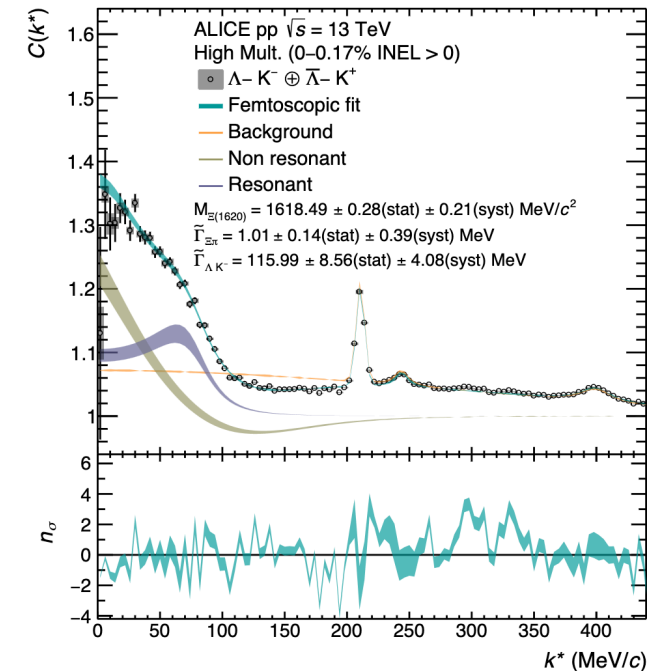
S. Pratt et al., PRL (2015)



- Comparison of data from HICs to theoretical models through Bayesian analysis
- The posterior distribution of EoS is consistent with the lattice QCD one

- Extract hadronic interactions from data

ALICE, PLB (2023)

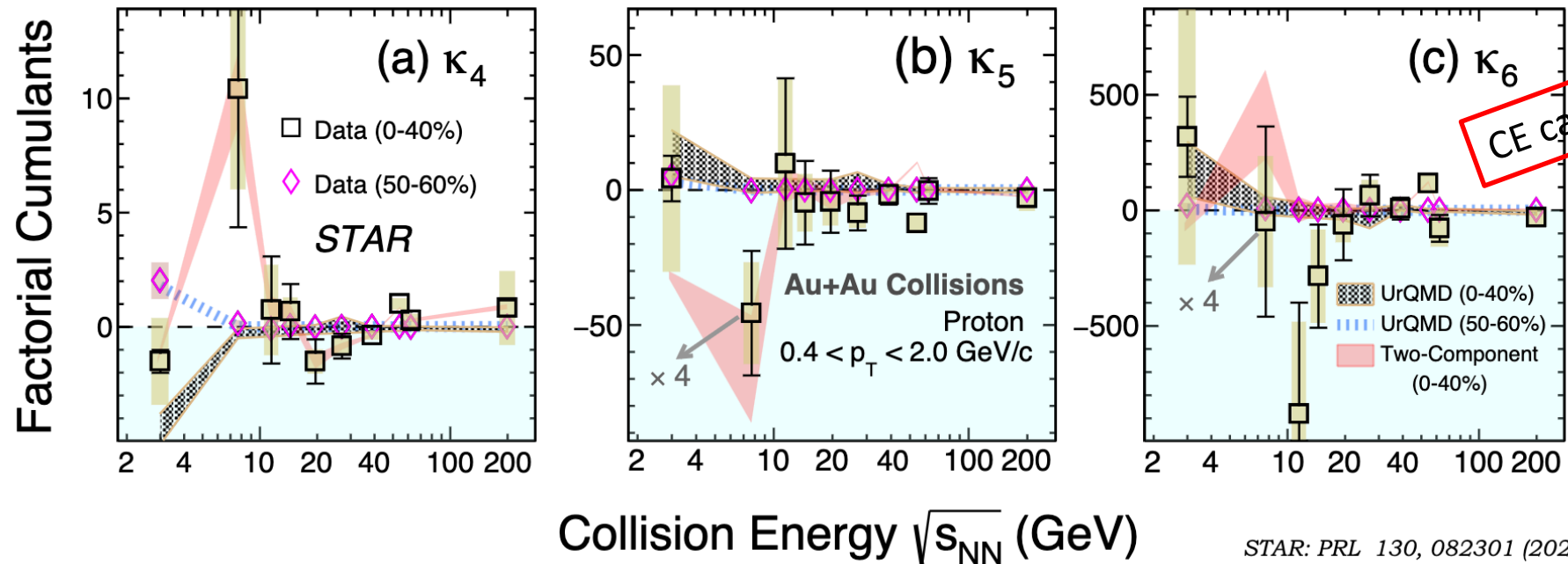


- Access interaction between  $\Lambda$  and kaons with femtoscopy at the LHC



# Lessons from heavy-ion collisions II

- Lowest collision energy at RHIC: 3 GeV in fixed target mode ( $\mu_B \sim 750$  MeV)
- Results show that the system is purely hadronic

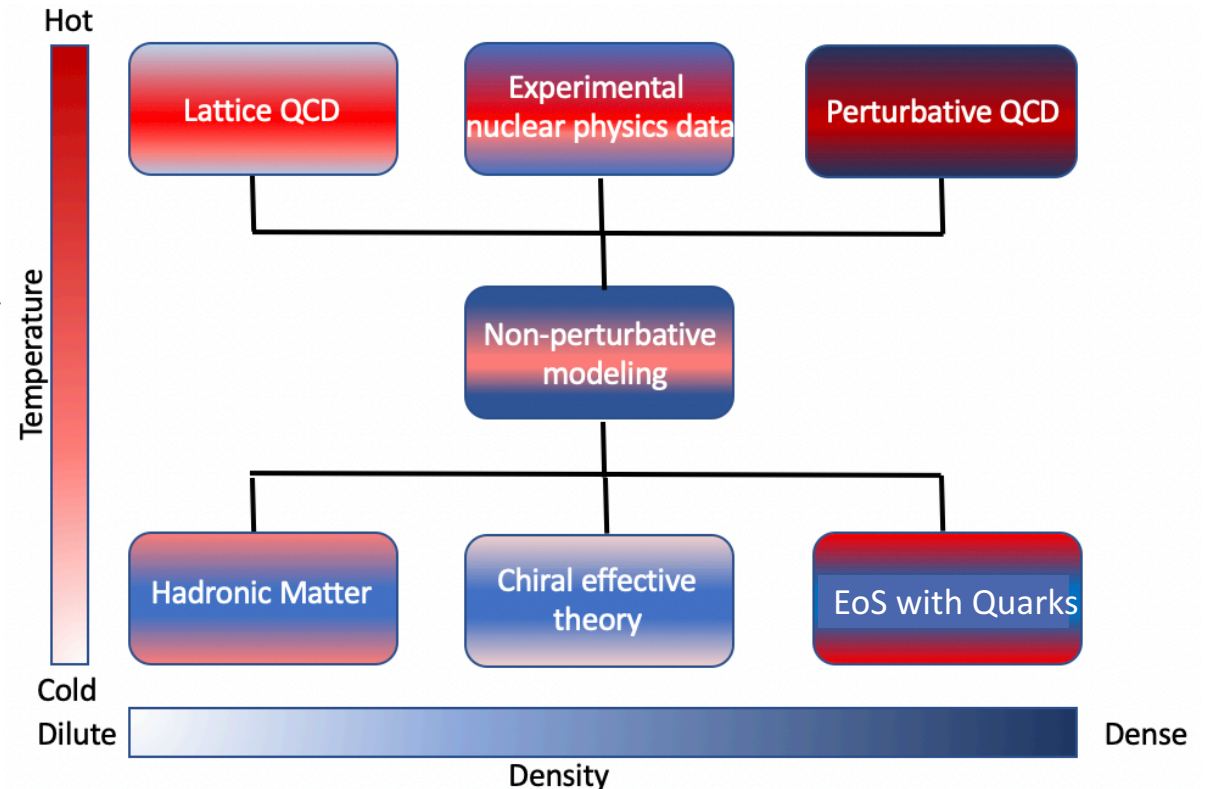


- If the critical point sits at  $\mu_B > 750$  MeV, it cannot be seen in terrestrial experiments

# Connecting High and Low Temperature QCD

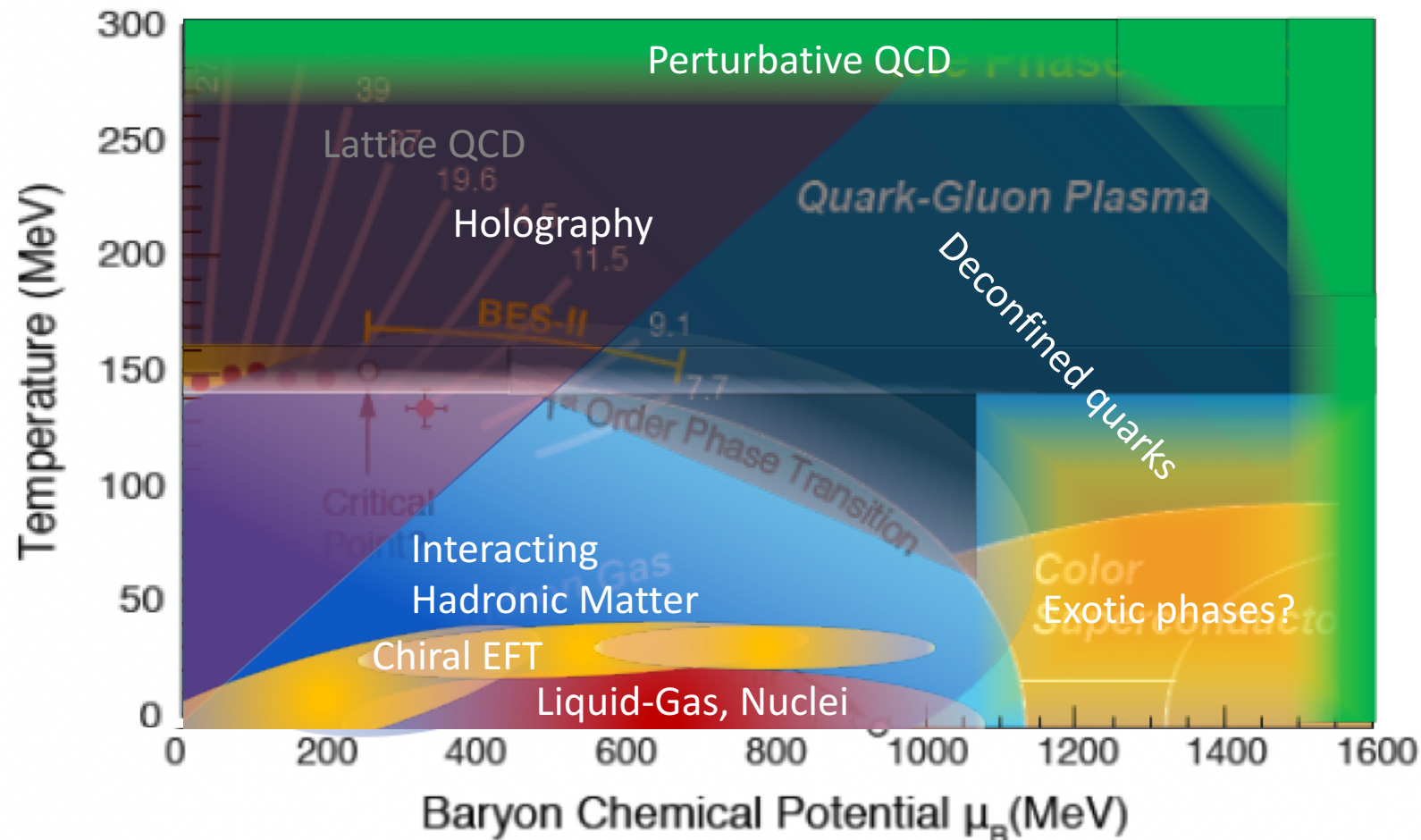
## Using lessons learned from heavy-ion collisions

- Calculate lattice QCD equation of state, diagonal and off-diagonal fluctuations at small density
- Use them to constrain quantum many-body theory, accounting for quantum effects
- Apply these non-perturbative techniques in models with quark and gluon degrees of freedom, further constraining them with heavy-ion data



# What happens at large densities?

- We need to merge the lattice QCD equation of state with other effective theories
- Careful study of their respective range of validity
- Constrain the parameters to reproduce known limits
- Test different possibilities and validate/exclude them



Lattice QCD: WB: PRL (2021)

Interacting HRG: V. Vovchenko et al., PRL (2017)

Liquid-gas, Nuclei: UTK EoS (Steiner)

Chiral EFT: see e.g. Holt, Kaiser, PRD (2017)

Holography: see e.g. J. Greife et al., PRD (2021)

pQCD: Andersen et al., PRD (2002); Annala et al., Nat. Ph. (2020)

quarks: T-matrix approach (R. Rapp)

CMF model (V. Dexheimer)

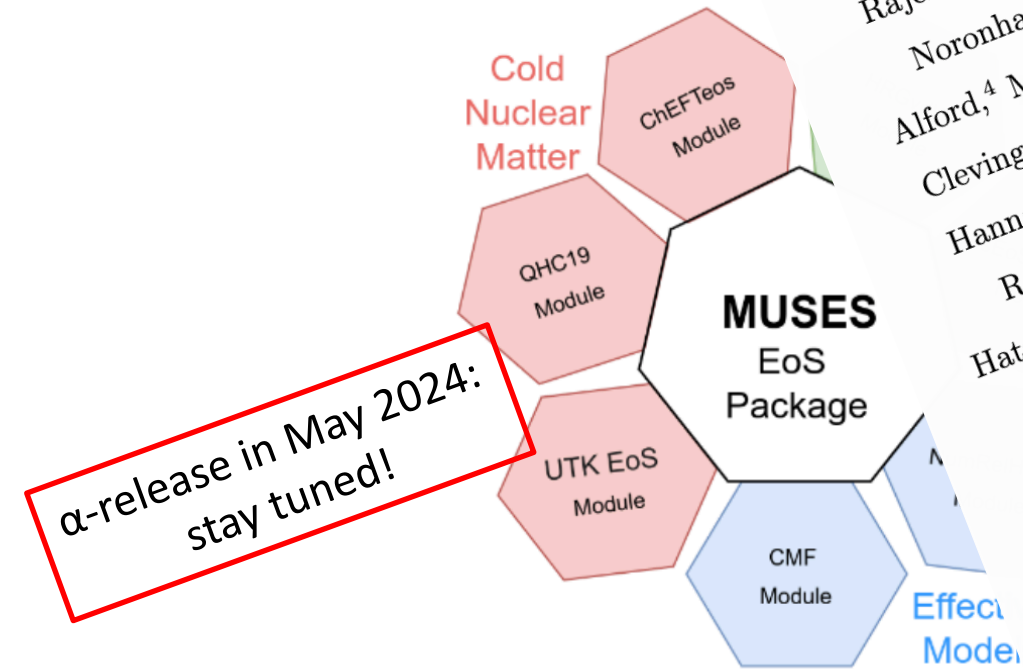
Exotic phases: e.g. S. Sen and L. Sivertsen, Astrophys. J (2021)

# MUSES goals and milestones



- CyberInfrastructure of interoperating tools and services with
  - Upgrade of existing calculation tools to modern
  - **Equation of State (EoS) package** that can
  - **Web-based tools and services** +L
  - **Job management system** tha
  - Scalable, high-availability **depl**

**Theoretical and Experimental Constraints for the Equation of State of Dense and Hot Matter**



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(MUSES Collaboration)

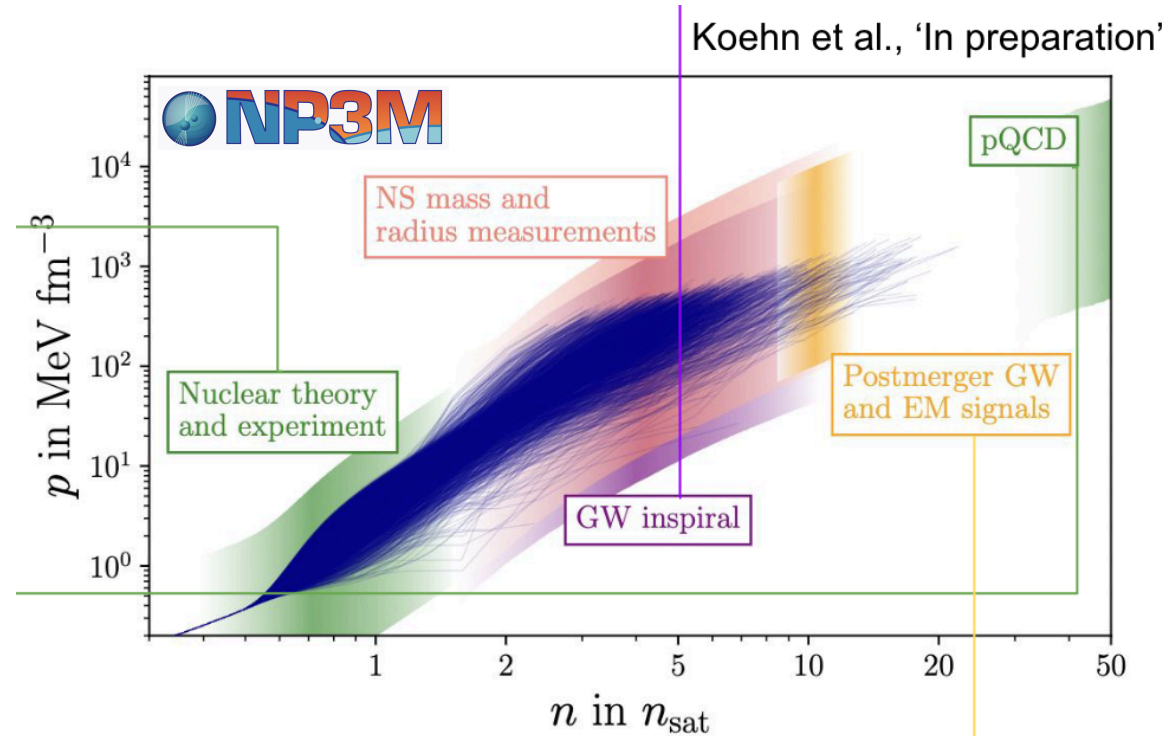
Accepted for publication on Living Reviews in Relativity



# EoS constraints

Elias' talk!

- Neutron Star observations can constrain the EoS



Somasundaram, Suleiman and Tews, in preparation