1. Introduction

Chiral and confinement-deconfinement phase transitions are the most remarkable phenomena of quantum chromodynamics (QCD) in hot and/or dense matter. The data of the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) experiment show strongly coupled quark and gluon matter near the critical temperature, $T_c$.

To explore how mesonic excitations change is interesting problem above $T_c$. Recent lattice studies predict that heavy quarkonia such as $J/\Psi$ will survive above $T_c$. In the present work we focus on light meson sectors, especially scalar and pseudo-scalar channels. It is suggested that light corrective modes appear as soft modes of the chiral restoration as temperature approach to the critical temperature.

It is expected that spectra of quarks and gluons have peculiar structures above $T_c$. In particular at extremely high temperature, it is known that the thermal gluon fields give quarks mass-gap and Landau-damping in the space-like region. The aim of our work is to investigate the effects of thermal mass of quarks and Landau damping of quarks on the chiral phase transition and mesonic excitations. For this reason, we adopt a simple model with four Fermi interactions and quarks having thermal mass.

We show that behaviors of the chiral condensate, phase transition and spectral function in the scalar and pseudo-scalar channel with the thermal mass.
2. Quasi quarks

Before exploring mesonic excitations above $T_c$, we consider thermal excitations of the quarks in the chiral limit. A retarded propagator of the quarks at finite temperature in the chirally symmetric phase is written by

$$S^R(\omega, p) = i \int \frac{d\omega'}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\omega - \omega' + i\eta} \left( P_+ \rho_+ (\omega', p) + P_- \rho_- (\omega', p) \right),$$

where $P_\pm$ are projection operators and $\rho_\pm$ are spectral function of quarks. The propagator is chirally symmetric because it anticommutes with $\gamma_5$. In medium the quark spectrum has a value in not only time-like region but also space-like region because of scatterings and decays between the quark and gluons, and have a mass-gap called thermal mass in spite of chiral symmetric one. In the high temperature limit, the spectral function can be calculated with the HTL approximation

$$\rho_{\pm}^{HTL}(\omega, p) = -2\text{Im} S_{\pm}^{HTL}(\omega, p) = 2\pi \left[ Z_{\pm}(p) \delta(\omega - \omega_{\pm}(p)) + Z_{\mp}(p) \delta(\omega + \omega_{\mp}(p)) + \rho_{L\pm}(\omega, p) \theta(p^2 - \omega^2) \right],$$

where $p = |p|$, $\omega_{\pm}(p)$ correspond to normal quasiquark and plasmino excitations respectively and their residues are $Z_{\pm}(p) = (\omega_{\pm}^2 - p^2)/(2m_T^2)$. At $p = 0$ normal quasiquark and plasmino excitations are degenerated and have the same mass, $\omega_{\pm}(0) = m_T$. $\rho_{L\pm}(\omega, p)$ are continuum spectra in space-like region, which originate from Landau damping of quarks,

$$\rho_{L\pm}(\omega, p) = \frac{m_T^2}{2p^2}(p \mp \omega) \left[ (p \pm \omega) \ln \frac{\omega_{\mp} + p}{\omega_{\mp} - p} \pm 2p \right]^2 + \frac{\pi^2 m_T^2}{4p^4} (p \mp \omega)^2.$$ 

Now, we would like to explore the effects of the thermal mass on the chiral transition and mesonic excitations. We consider a following simple model with the quark propagator obtained with the HTL approximation and four Fermi interactions,

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} [S_{m_T}^{-1}]^{-1} \psi + G_S [\bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \psi]^2,$$

where $\psi$ is the quark field in the chiral limit, $G_S$ is the scalar coupling, and $S_{m_T}^{-1}$ is the propagator obtained in the HTL approximation. $m_T$ is introduced as a parameter to be varied by hand in our model. We introduce the three-dimensional cutoff $\Lambda$ to eliminate the ultraviolet divergence. When $m_T = 0$ this model is equivalent to the Nambu–Jona-Lasinio model.

3. Chiral restoration with thermal mass

First, we consider behaviors of the chiral phase transition in the mean-field approximation. In this approximation free energy is given by

$$V(\sigma) = \frac{\sigma^2}{4G_S} - T \sum_n \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \text{tr} \ln \left( [S_{m_T}^{HTL}(i\omega_n, k)]^{-1} - \sigma \right),$$

where $\omega_n$ are Matsubara frequencies and $\sigma$ is the chiral condensate.
where \( \omega_n = (2n+1)\pi T \) is Matsubara frequency for fermions, \( \sigma = -2G_S \langle \bar{\psi}\psi \rangle \) is the chiral condensate which is obtained by minimization of the effective potential,

\[
\frac{\partial V(\sigma)}{\partial \sigma} = 0.
\]

(6)

The numerical results of the chiral condensate are shown in Fig. 1. Although thermal-quark mass generally depends on \( T \), we fix the thermal mass to \( m_T/A = 0, 0.1, 0.2 \) and 0.3 in order to study properties of thermal effects. There are two interesting features in Fig. 1: First, the chiral condensate becomes small as the thermal mass increases. The reason is that additional pairing energy is required to pair the quark and anti-quark when quarks have a mass gap. This feature is completely different from the effect of Dirac mass on the chiral condensate. Because the Dirac mass act as an external field breaking chiral symmetry, it increases the chiral condensate like an external source in a spin system with although Dirac masses play a role of mass gap as well as thermal masses. Second, at \( T_c \) in Fig. 1 the chiral condensate continuously becomes zero, i.e. the chiral transition is second order. Thermal mass does not change the order of the chiral phase transition because it does not break chiral symmetry unlike Dirac mass.

4. Mesonic spectra in scalar and pseudoscalar channel

Near \( T_c \) soft-modes are expected to appear as fluctuations of order parameter even if the quark has a thermal mass because the thermal mass does not break chiral symmetry above \( T_c \). The scalar and pseudo-scalar modes are degenerated above \( T_c \), thus we consider only scalar mode in the following. In the random phase approximation, the retarded propagator of scalar channel, \( D_R^S(\omega, p) \), is given by

\[
D_R^S(\omega, p) = \frac{-1}{G_S^{-1} + \Pi_R^S(\omega, p)}.
\]

(7)
where \( \Pi^R_\sigma(\omega, p) \) is the one-loop self-energy in the scalar channel, corresponding to the second diagram in Fig. 2. \( \Pi^R_\sigma(\omega, p) \) is obtained by analytical continuation, \( \Pi^R_\sigma(\omega, p) = \Pi_\sigma(iv_n, p)|_{iv_n-i\eta} \) in the imaginary formalism, where \( \nu_n = 2\pi n \) is Matsubara frequency. \( \Pi_\sigma(iv_n, p) \) is given by

\[
\Pi_\sigma(iv_n, p) = 2T \sum_m \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \text{tr}[\Sigma^\text{HTL}(i\omega_n, k)S^\text{HTL}(i\omega_n + i\omega_m, p + k)].
\]  

(8)

Let us explore the imaginary part of \( \Pi^R_\sigma \) which corresponds to decays and scatterings of the mesonic excitations with thermal particles in the heat bath. At \( p = 0 \) there are the following three types of contributions:

\[
\text{Im}\Pi^R_\sigma(\omega, 0) = -\frac{1}{\pi}(I_{PP}(\omega) + I_{PC}(\omega) + I_{CC}(\omega)),
\]

(9)

with

\[
I_{PP}(\omega) = -\frac{p^2 Z^2}{2|\omega'_+|}[1 - 2f_+]|_{\omega=\omega_+} - \frac{p^2 Z^2}{2|\omega'_-|}[1 - 2f_-]|_{\omega=\omega_-} - \omega'_+ - \omega'_-|_{\omega=\omega_+ - \omega_-} - (\omega \leftrightarrow -\omega),
\]

(10)

\[
I_{PC}(\omega) = 2\pi \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} Z_+ [f(\omega_+ - f(\omega + \omega_+)] \rho^L_-(\omega + \omega_+, k)
\]

\[
+ 2\pi \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} Z_- [f(\omega_+ - \omega_+) - f(\omega_+ - \omega,-)] \rho^L_+(\omega - \omega_+, k) - (\omega \leftrightarrow -\omega),
\]

(11)

\[
I_{CC}(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \int dE[f(E) - f(\omega + E)] \rho^L_+(E, k) \rho^L_-(\omega + E, k) - (\omega \leftrightarrow -\omega),
\]

(12)

where indices of PP, PC and CC correspond to the contribution of pole-pole, pole-continuum and continuum-continuum respectively, and \( f(E) = [\exp(E/T) + 1]^{-1}, \)

\( f_\pm = f(\omega_\pm) \) and \( \omega'_\pm = d\omega(p)/dp \). Imaginary part of the self-energy for a typical parameter set \( T/\Lambda = m_T/\Lambda = 0.3 \) is shown in Fig. 4. Contributions in \( I_{PP}(\omega) \) correspond to decays of the soft-mode into normal quasiquark and anti-quasiquark (plasmino and anti-plasmino) above 1.8\( m_T \) and correspond to the scattering between the soft-mode and the plasmino below 0.4\( m_T \). \( I_{PP}(\omega) \) has divergences at
Spectrum of soft mode with thermal mass of quarks above critical temperature

Fig. 3. The diagrammatic interpretation for the decay processes included in $I_{\text{PC}}(\omega)$ (left) and $I_{\text{CC}}(\omega)$ (right). The dashed line denotes the mesonic excitations and the temporal direction is left to right.

Im$\Pi(\omega)/\Lambda^2 \times 10^3 \omega/m_T$ $I_{\text{PP}}$ $I_{\text{PC}}$ $I_{\text{CC}}$ total

Fig. 4. Each component of $\text{Im} \Pi^R(\omega, p = 0) = I_{\text{PP}}(\omega) + I_{\text{PC}}(\omega) + I_{\text{CC}}(\omega)$ at $T/A = m_T/A = 0.3$. $I_{\text{PP}}(\omega)$, $I_{\text{PC}}(\omega)$ and $I_{\text{CC}}(\omega)$ include the decay processes into two quasiparticle poles, a quasiparticle pole and continuum, and two continuum, respectively.

two thresholds, $\omega \simeq 0.4m_T$ and $1.5m_T$. This singularities are called van Hove singularities, and come from divergences of the density of states with $2\omega_-(p)$ and $\omega_-(p) - \omega_+(p)$. On the other hand $I_{\text{PC}}$ and $I_{\text{CC}}$ are continuous functions and have finite values except for $\omega = 0$. Typical processes in $I_{\text{PC}}$ and $I_{\text{CC}}$ are shown in Fig. 3. $I_{\text{PC}}$ have large values, this contributions are actually larger than spectral function with $m_T = 0$.

In Fig. 5 we show spectral functions in scalar channel for $m_T/A = 0$ and 0.3 at $p = 0$ in the upper and lower panels, respectively, and the scalar coupling $G_S$ is adjusted so that $T_c/A = 0.3$ for each $m_T$. In the upper panel with $m_T = 0$, there appears a peak in $\rho_\sigma(\omega, p)$, and the peak becomes sharper and moves toward the origin as $T$ approaches $T_c$ from high temperature. This is nothing but the soft mode of the chiral phase transition. In the lower panel with finite $m_T$, $\rho_\sigma(\omega, p)$ behaves in a more complicated way. First, $\rho_\sigma(\omega, p)$ becomes zero at two energies $\omega_1$ and $\omega_2$ corresponding to van Hove singularities in $I_{\text{PP}}(\omega)$. Second, although there appears a sharp peak in $\rho_\sigma(\omega, p)$ as the soft mode of the chiral transition, the heights of the peaks in $\rho_\sigma(\omega, p)$ are depressed compared from the upper panel with $m_T = 0$ because of large scattering between the quasi-quarks and gluons.
5. Summary

We studied the effects of thermal mass and Landau damping of quarks on the chiral phase transition and mesonic spectra at finite temperature. The thermal mass does not break chiral symmetry so that the order of chiral phase transition does not change. On the other hand, the thermal mass makes the chiral condensate small. In mesonic spectra not only thermal mass but also Landau-damping of quarks play important role. Both thermal mass and Landau damping are specific at finite temperature, and they are independent from mesonic channels. Hence our result suggests that the mesonic excitations in the light quark sector are destroyed by the thermal effects above $T_c$. It is notable that there can nevertheless appear sharp peaks in the mesonic spectra as the soft modes of the chiral transition near $T_c$.  

References