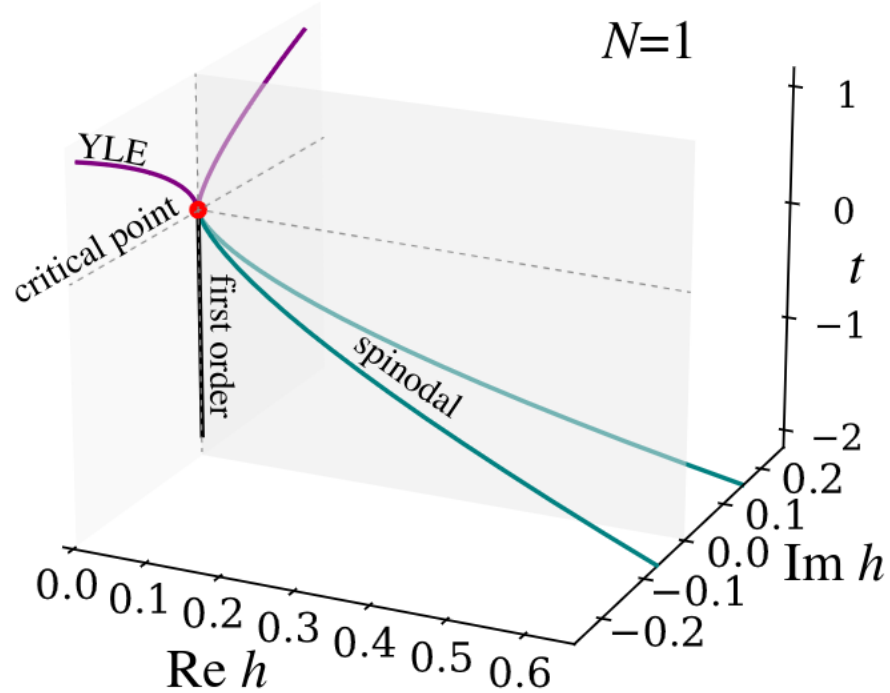


Yang-Lee Edge singularities, Lee-Yang Zeroes, Lattice results

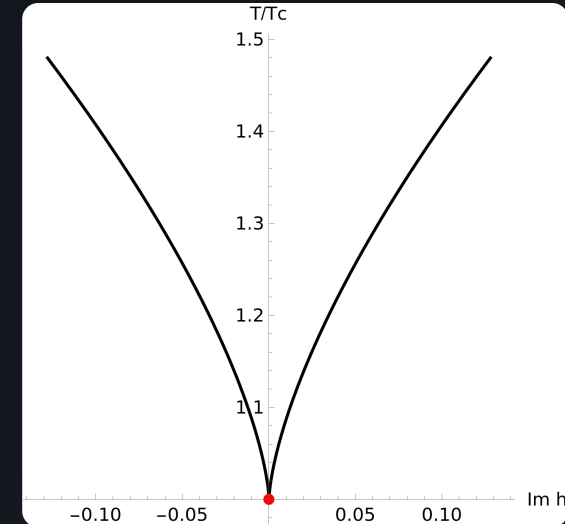
YLE and CP

Three dimensional Ising model for illustration:



- Every CP has related YLEs
- YLEs are at complex values of thermodynamic parameters
- When two YLEs pinch real axis $\rightsquigarrow$ critical point

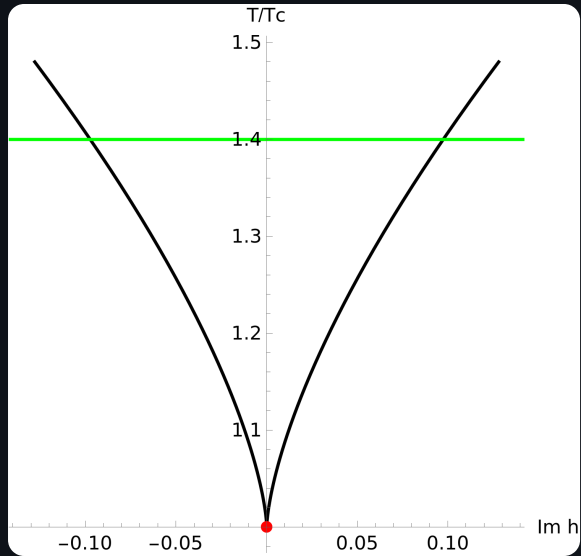
Above T_c :



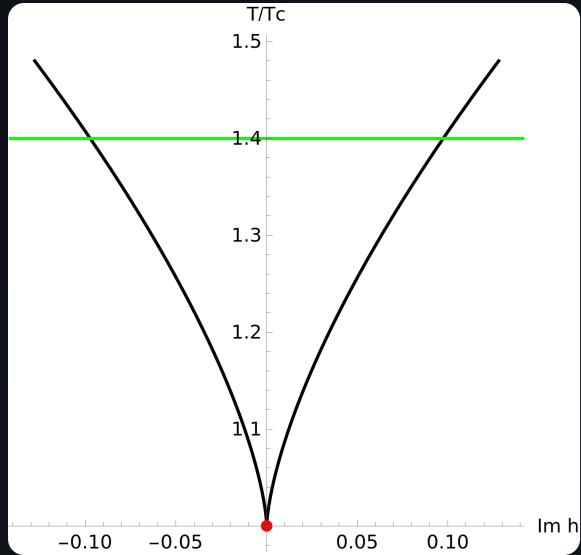
Yang-Lee Edge as CP

- At YLE, the correlation length is infinite
- YLE is characterized by a single independent critical exponent
- The susceptibility, χ_2 , χ_4 diverge

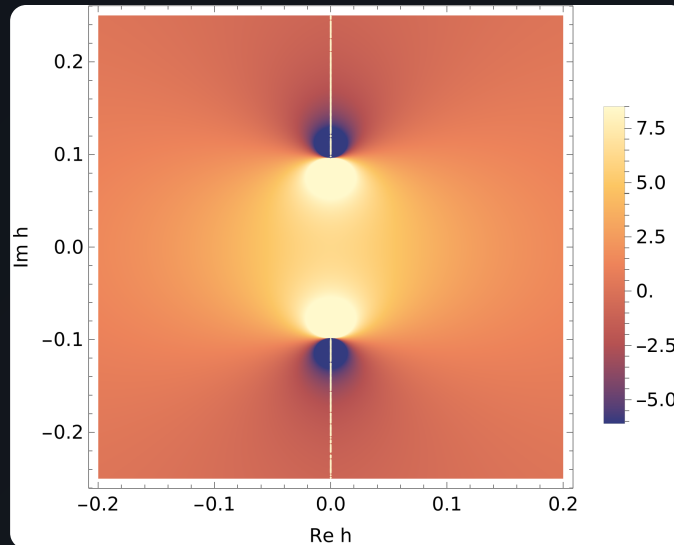
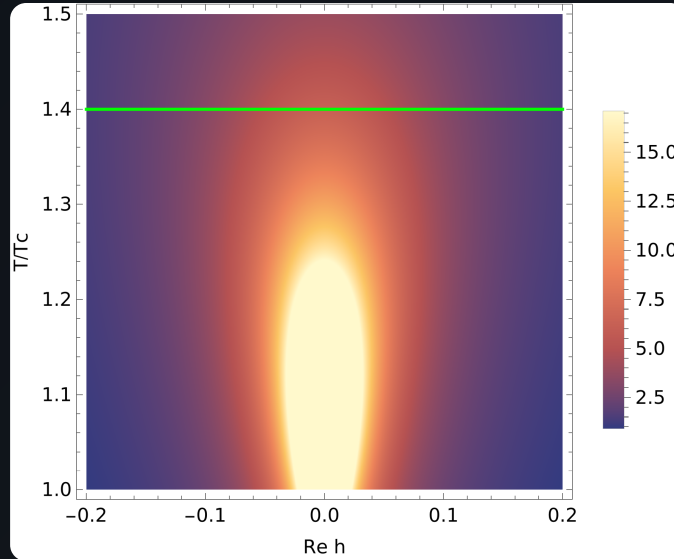
Phase diagram



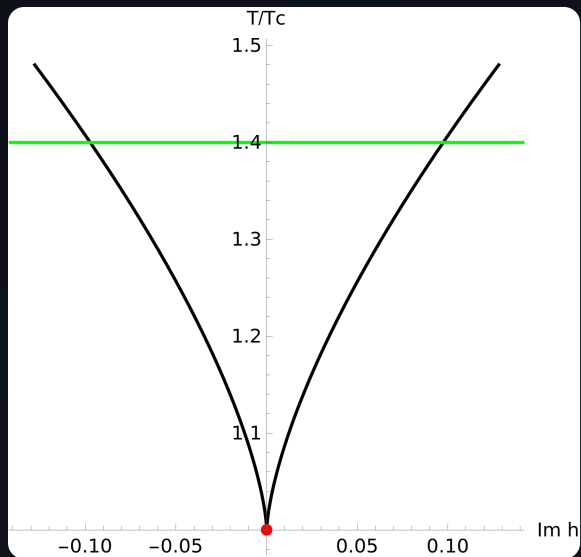
Phase diagram



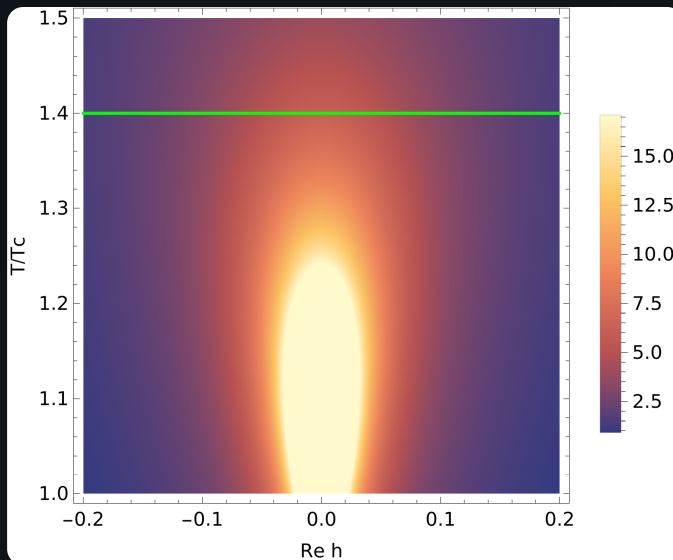
χ_2



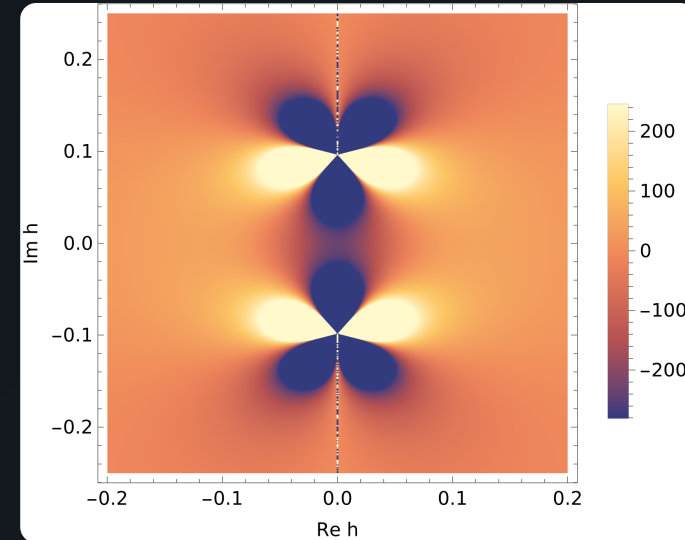
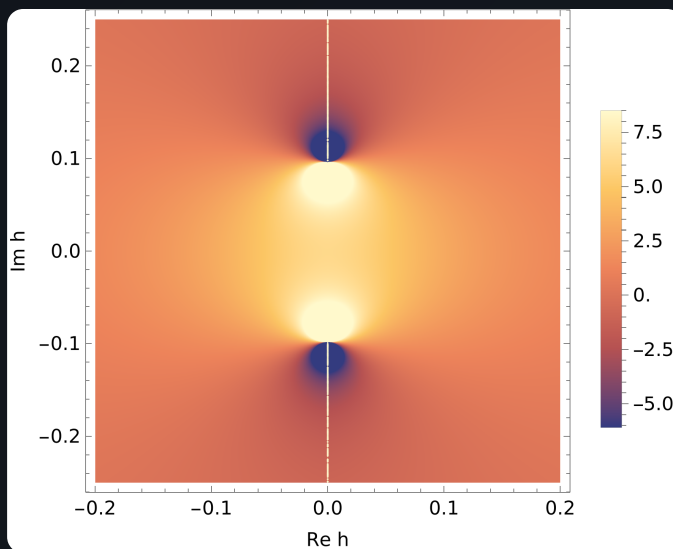
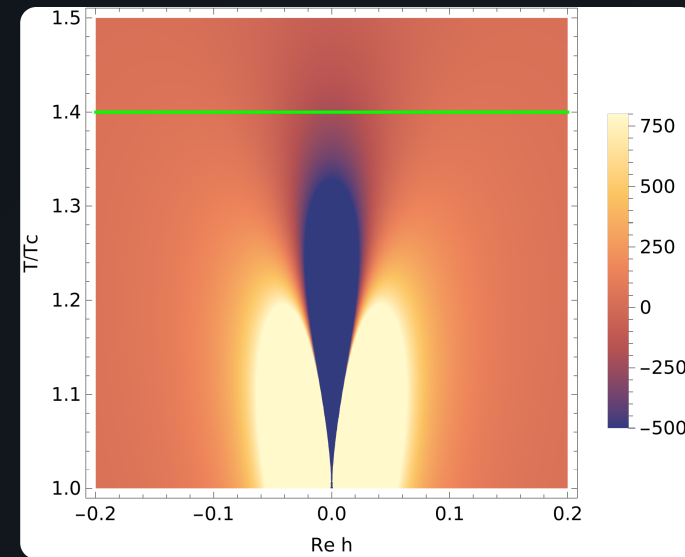
Phase diagram



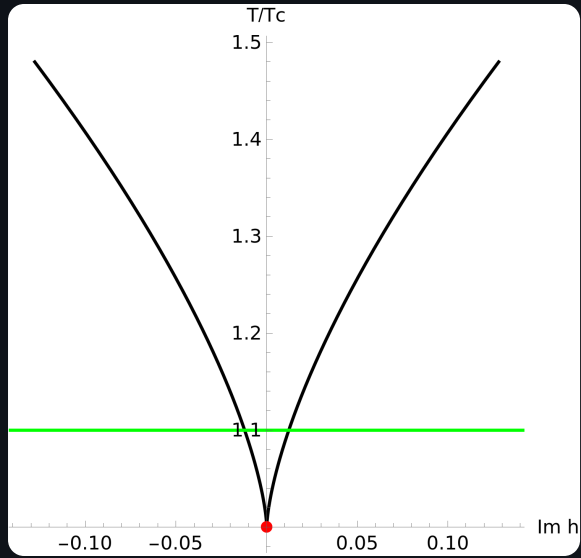
χ_2



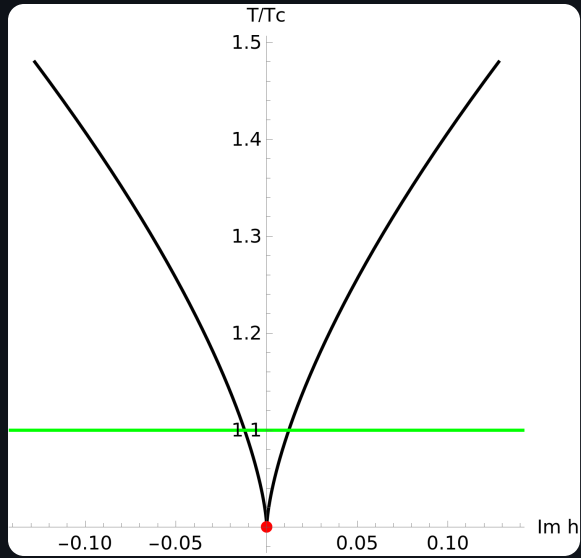
χ_4



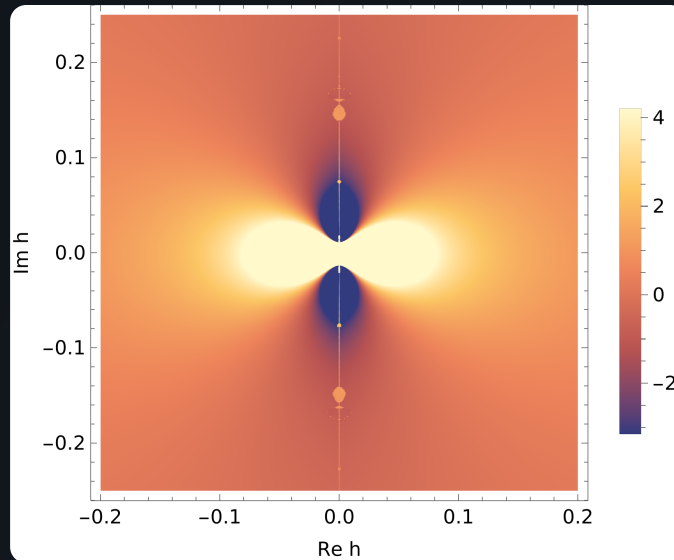
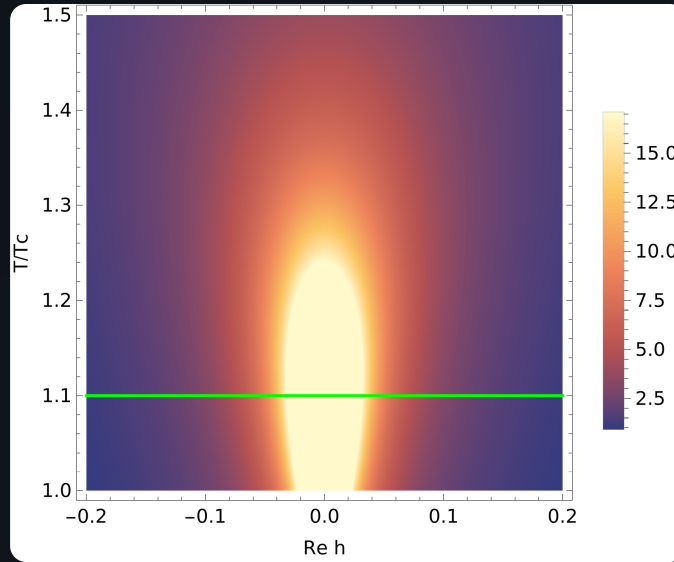
Phase diagram



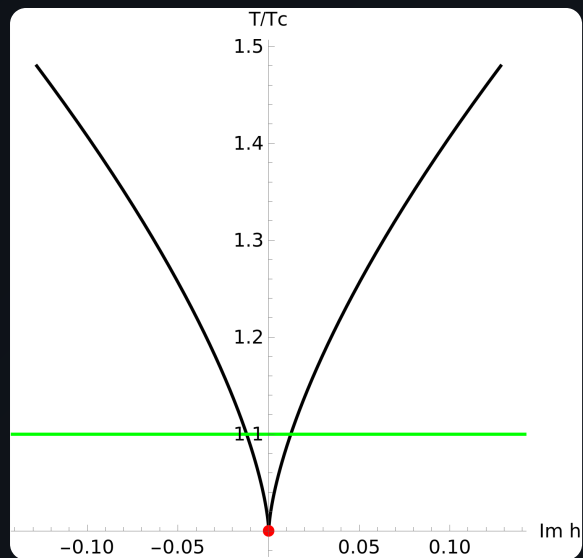
Phase diagram



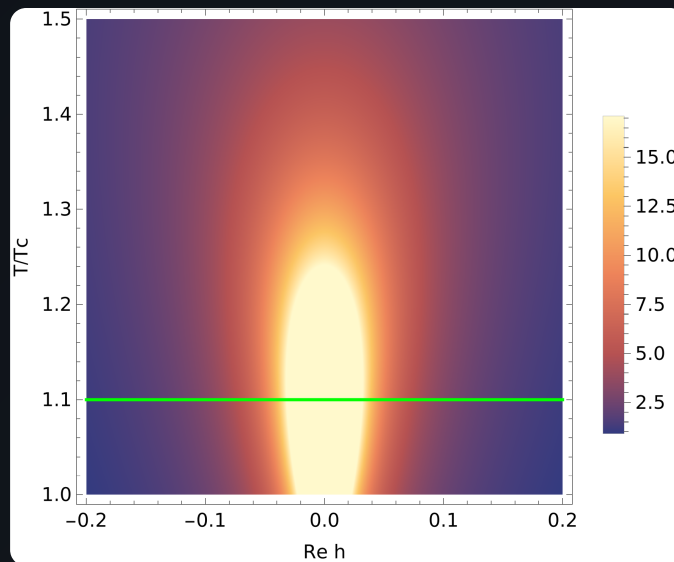
χ^2



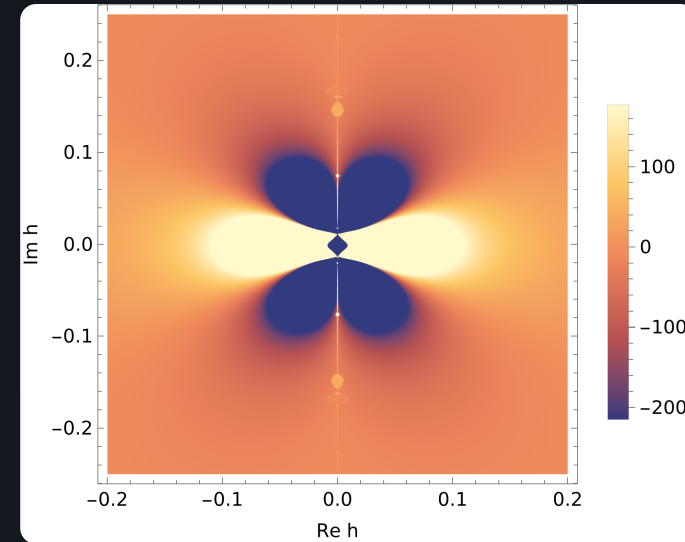
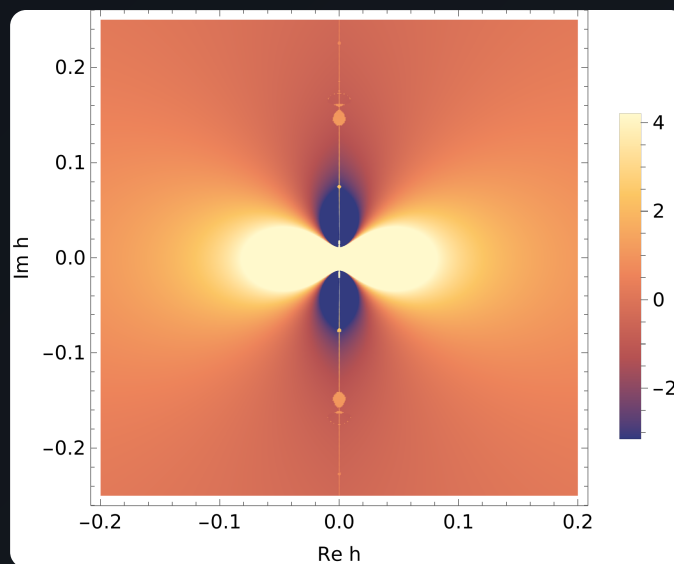
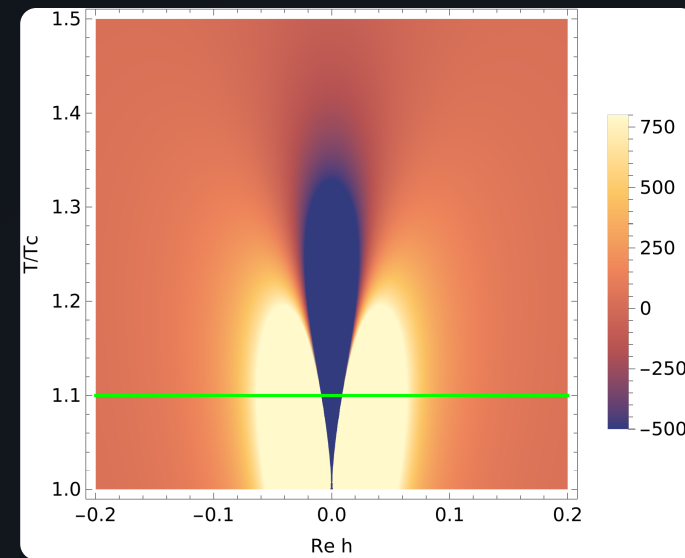
Phase diagram



χ_2



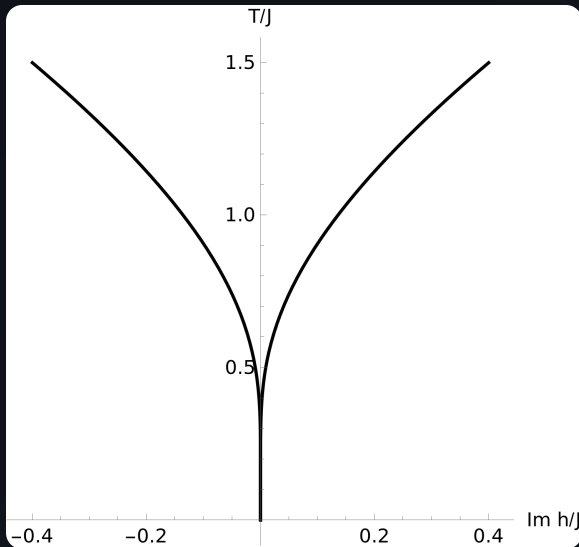
χ_4



- Every CP has YLEs. Is the reverse true?
- Does existence of YLEs imply an existence of a finite T critical point?
- Unfortunate no... Canonical example: one-dimensional Ising model

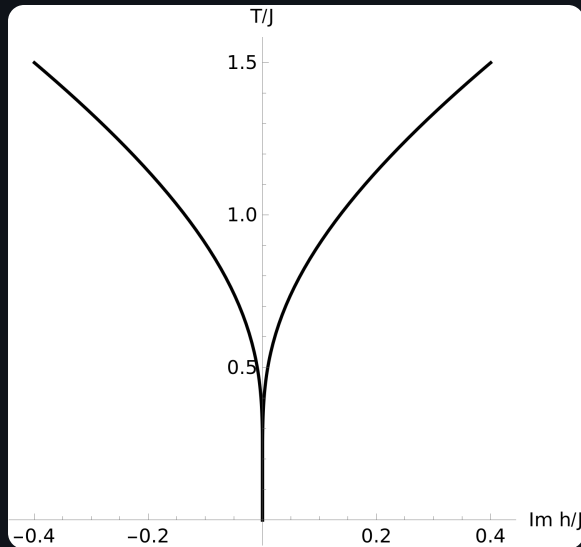
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Phase diagram

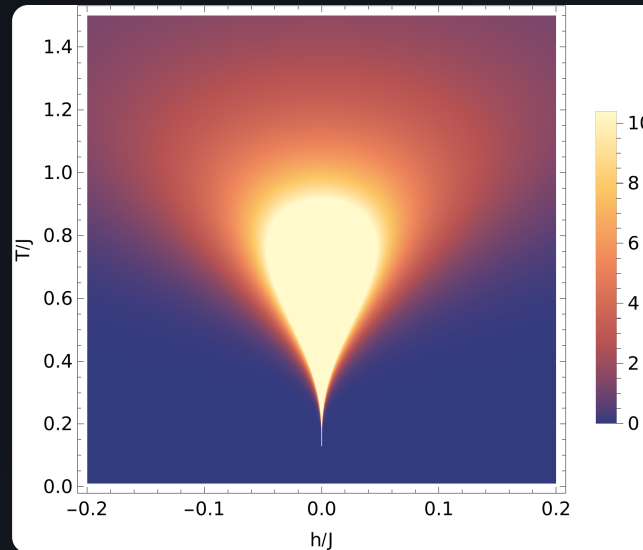


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Phase diagram

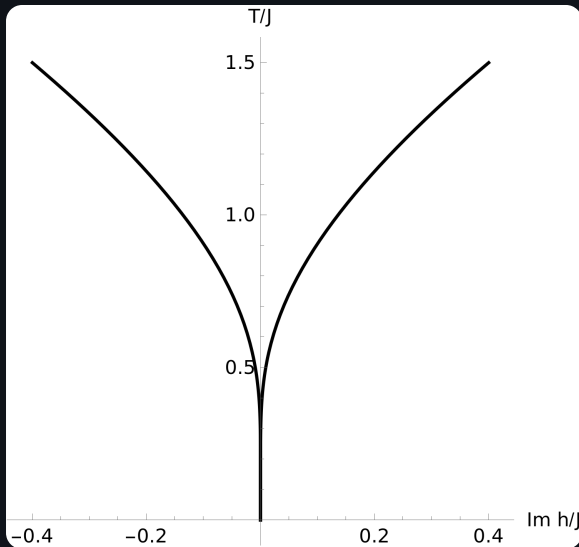


χ_2

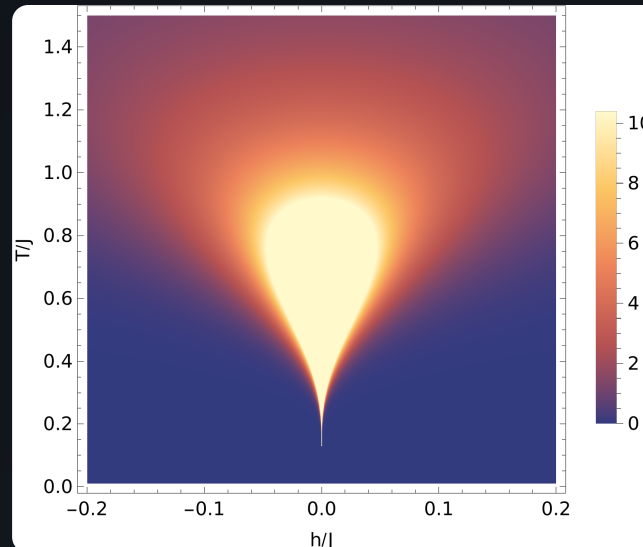


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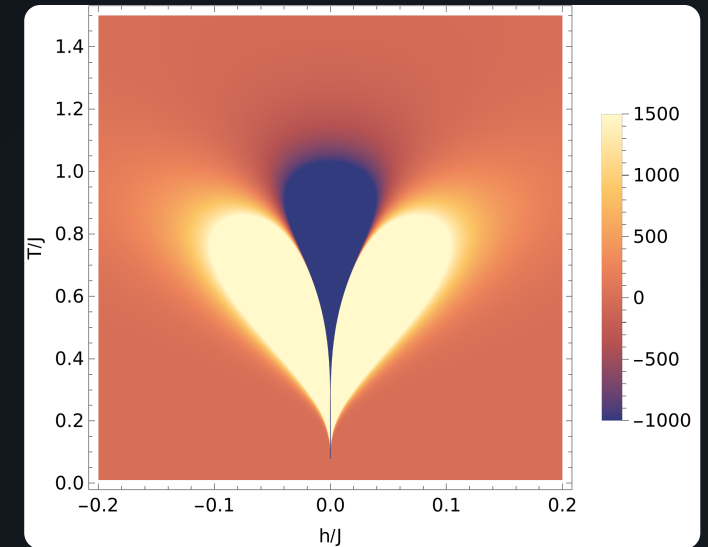
Phase diagram



χ_2



χ_4

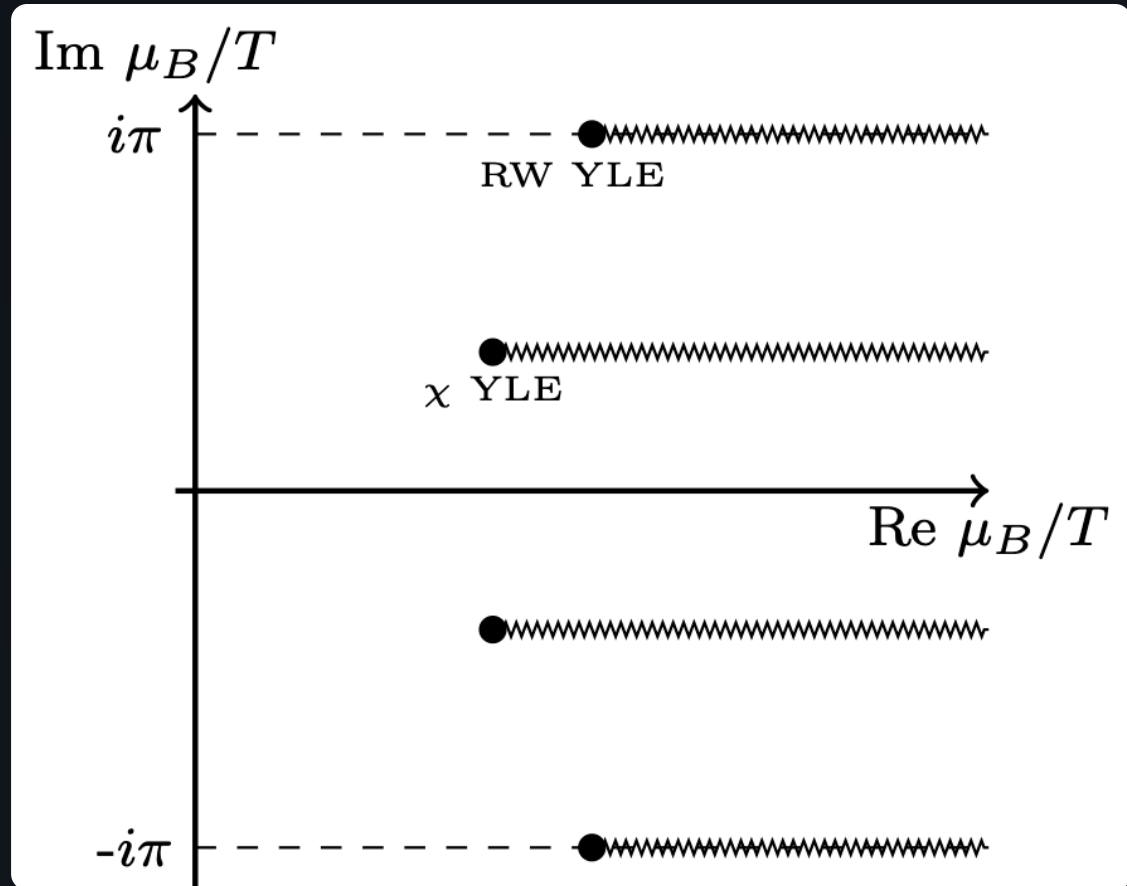


$$\text{YLE} \rightarrow \text{CP}$$

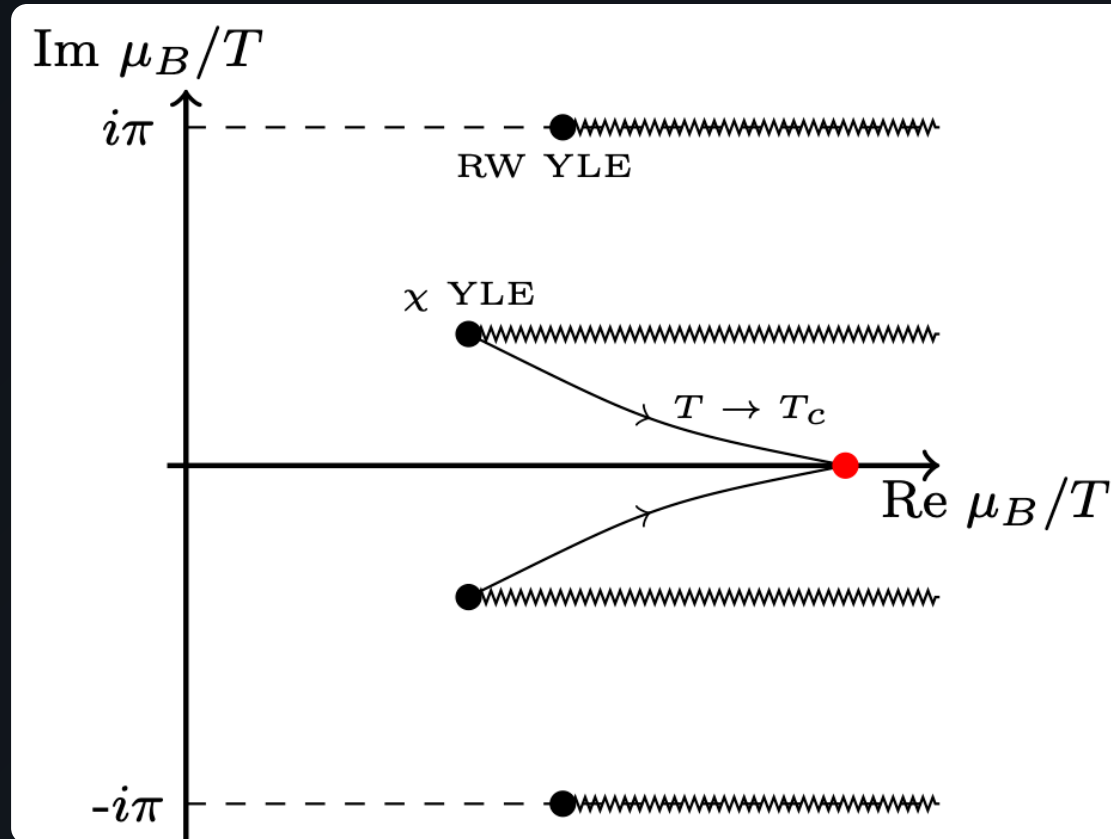
Thus:

- locate and trace YLE as a function of T
- find when they approach real values of thermodynamic parameters (e.g. μ)

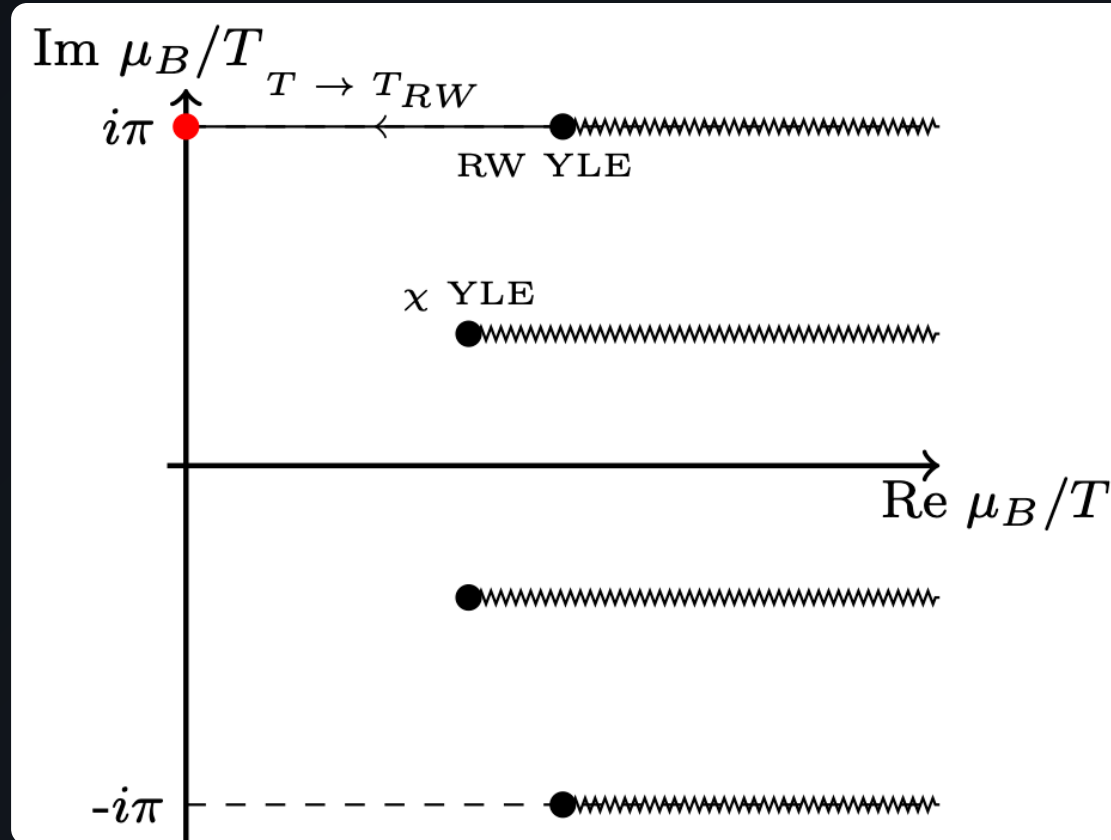
QCD: Expected analytic structure $T_c < T < T_{RW}$



QCD: Expected analytic structure $T \rightarrow T_c$



QCD: Expected analytic structure $T \rightarrow T_{RW}$

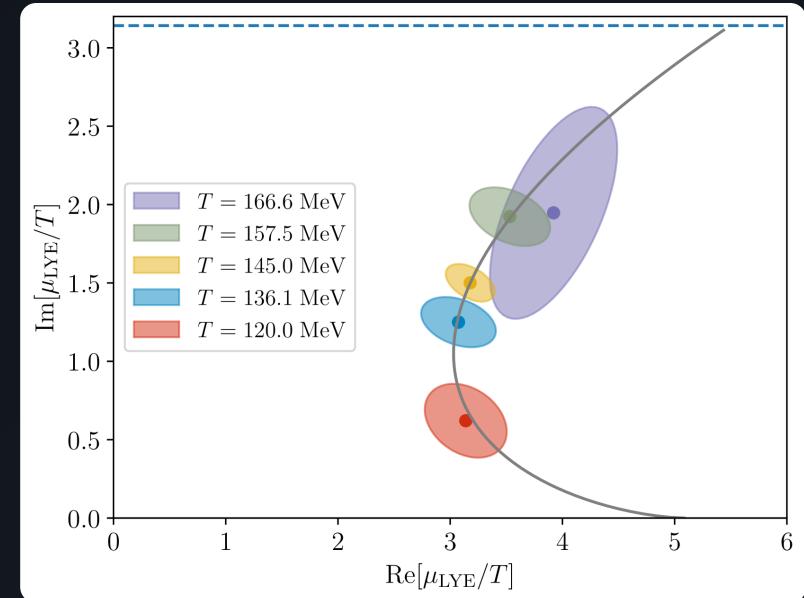
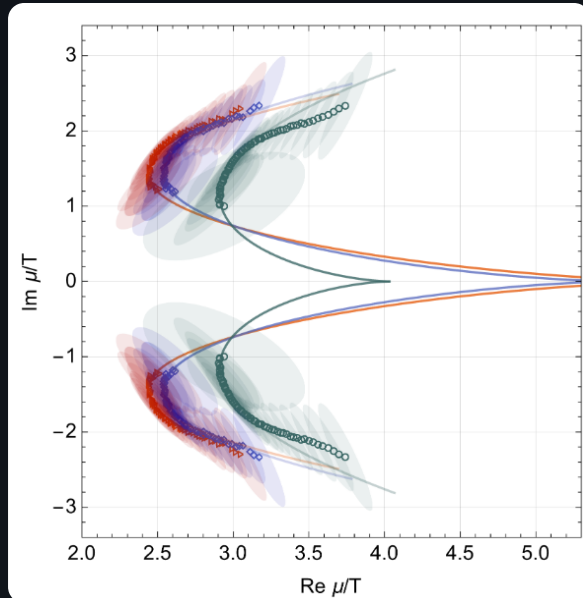


- Roberge-Weiss critical point is at purely imaginary chemical potential
- Direct access in lattice QCD; provides a check on methods

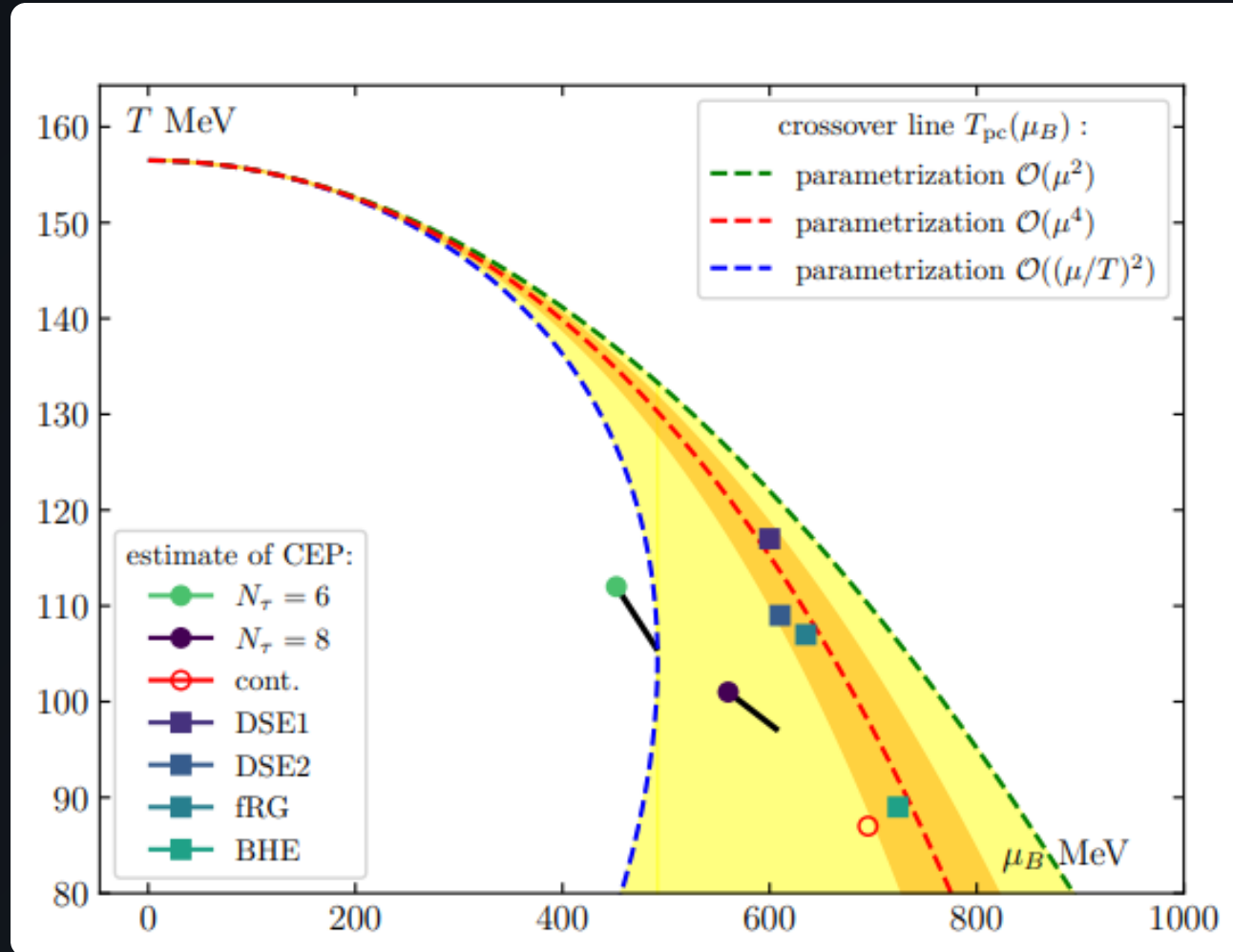
Tracing YLE singularity: chiral critical point

Lattice input:

- Taylor series coeff. + conformal Pade
- $\text{Im } \mu + \text{Pade}$

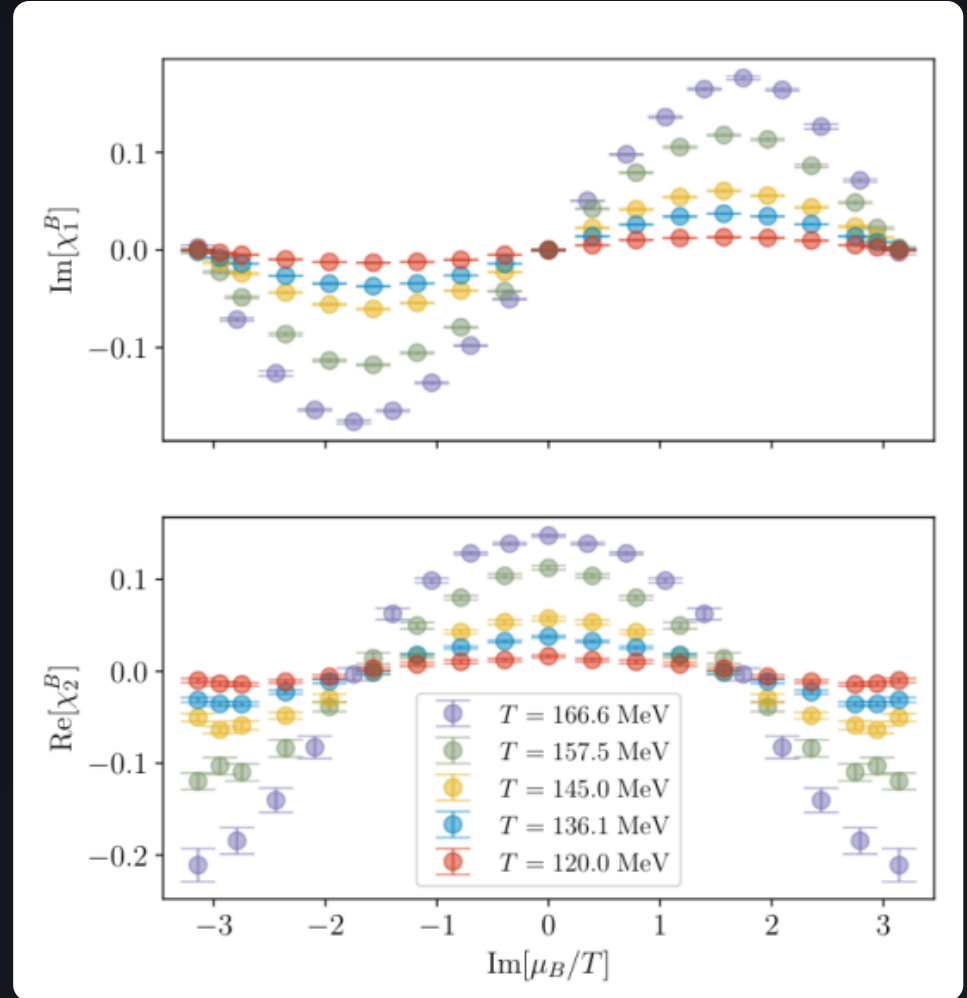


Tracing YLE singularity: estimate for critical point



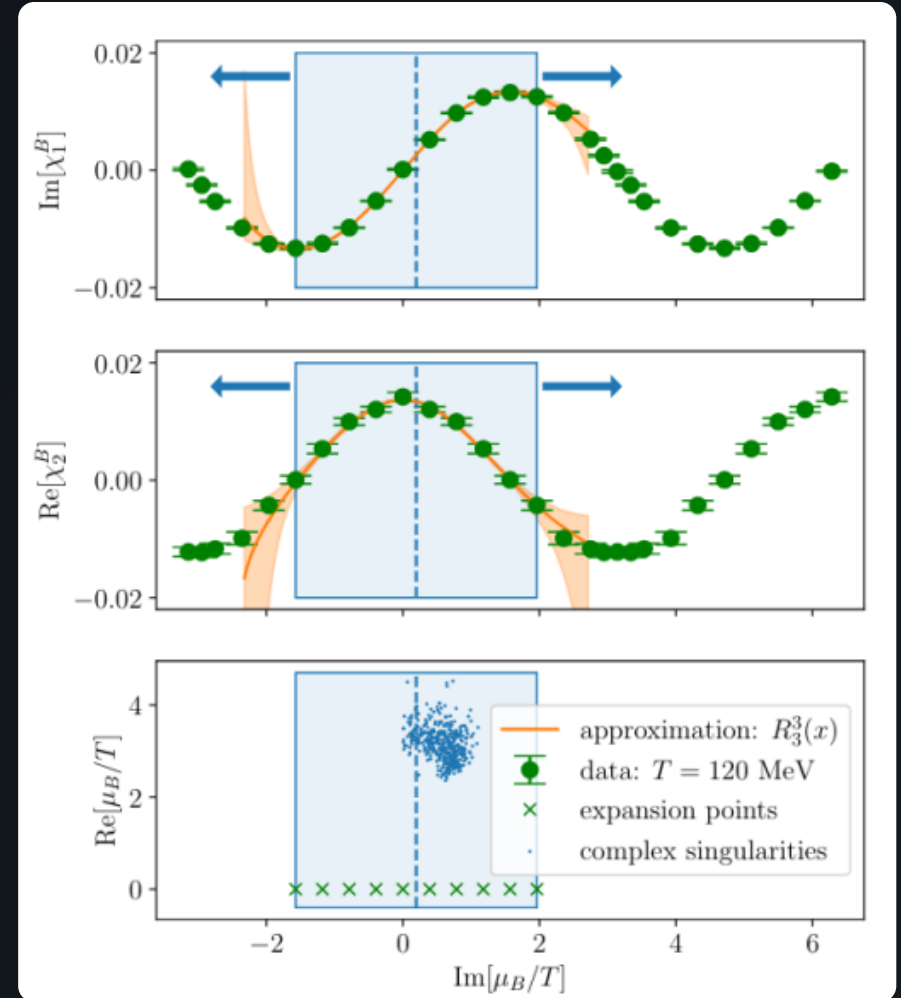
Lattice: numerics

- HISQ action, $N_f = 2 + 1$ flavours
- $36^3 \times 6$ lattices
- Observable: $\chi_{1,2}^B(T, \mu_B)$
- 5 temperatures:
 $T = 120.0, 136.1, 157.5, 166.6$ MeV
- 10 imaginary chemical potentials between 0 and $i\pi$



Details: sliding window

- Approximate $\chi_{1,2}^B(T, \mu_B)$ with a rational function
- Calculate zeros of the numerator and denominator
- Remove near cancelling pairs, keep poles in the first quadrant closest to the center of the interval
- Bootstrap over the data
- Iterate over 55 intervals of varying length (from π to 2π) and center
- Perform scaling fits on randomly chosen intervals and collect the results for further analysis (10^5 fits)



Details: extrapolation to lower T

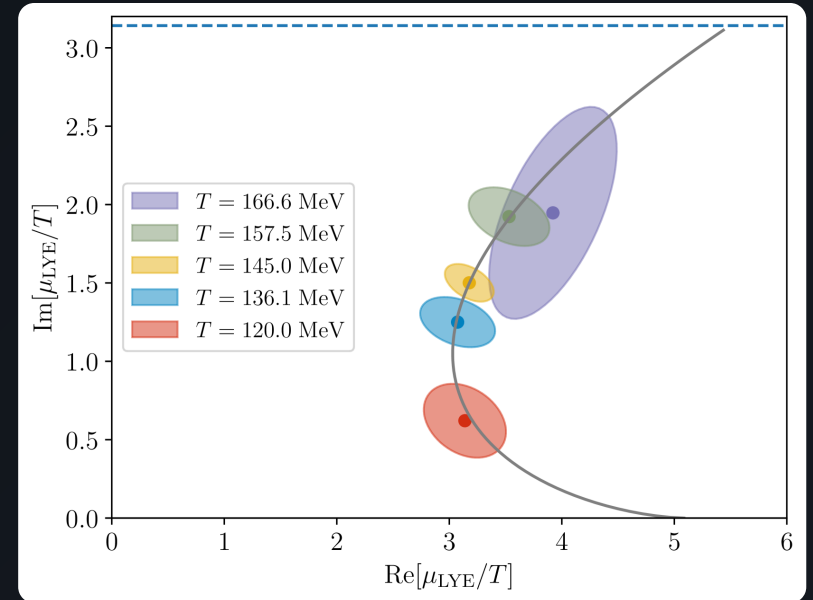
- At measured T , $\text{Im } \mu_{YLE} \neq 0$
- Extrapolated using the universal property of YLE:

1. $t/h^{1/\beta\delta} = z_c = \text{universal number}$

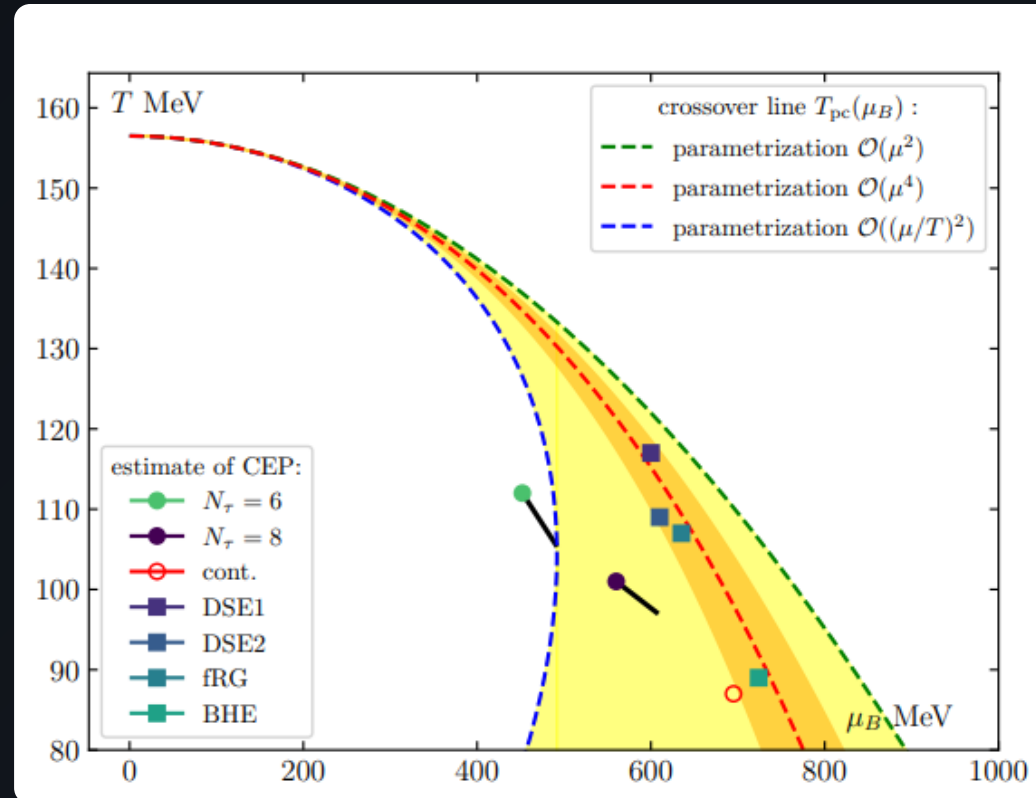
2. and linear mapping

$$t = \alpha_t(T - T_{CEP}) + \beta_t(\mu_B - \mu_{CEP})$$

$$h = \alpha_h(T - T_{CEP}) + \beta_h(\mu_B - \mu_{CEP})$$



Tracing YLE singularity: estimate for critical point

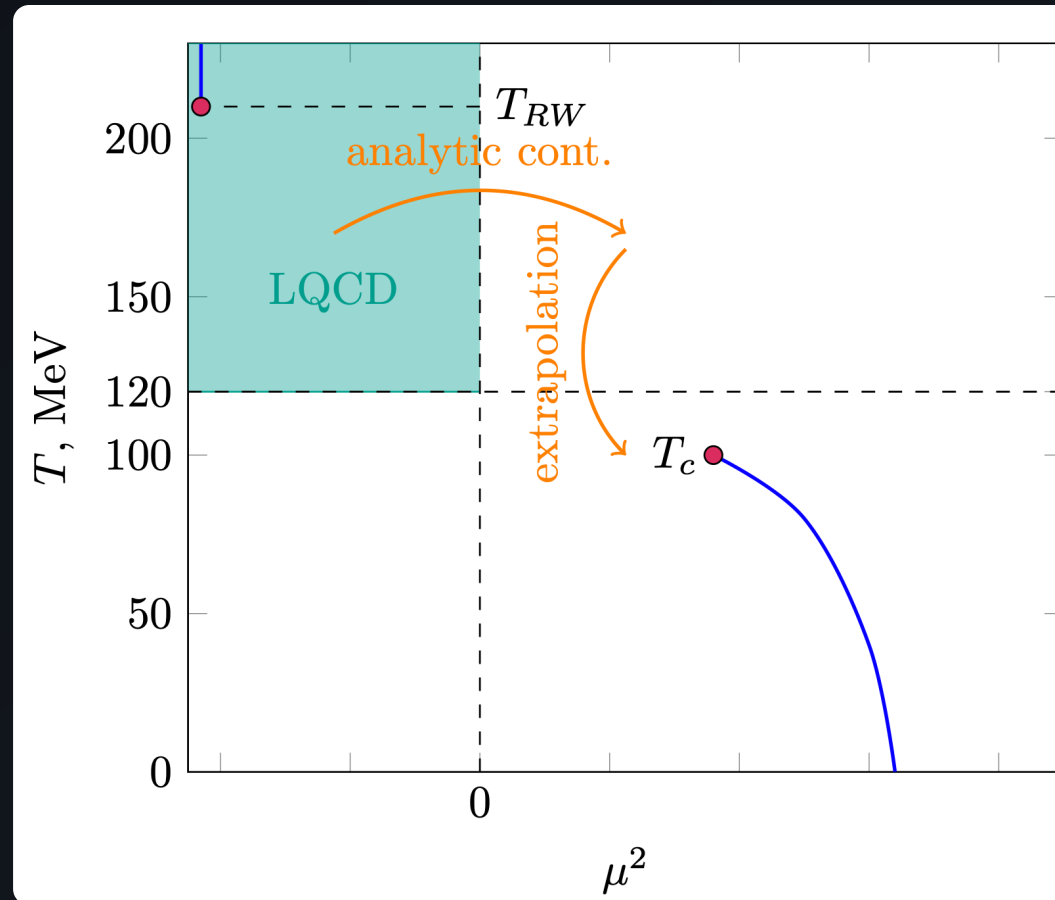


- Somewhat consistent with $16^3 \times 8$ study by Adam et al, arXiv: 2507.13254:

"84% probability the CP either lies below $T = 103$ MeV or does not exist"

- Consistent with Basar, 2312.06952: $T \approx 100$ MeV, $\mu_c \approx 580$ MeV

Tracing YLE singularity: systematics



! Double extrapolation

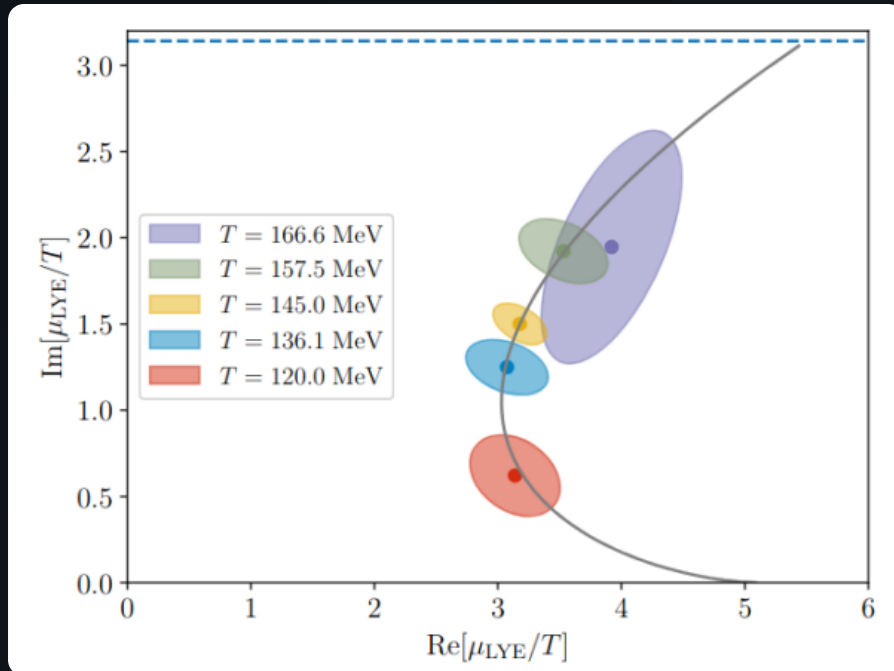
YLE trajectory: LQCD vs DSE

Lattice: Clarke et al, 2405.10196

DSE: Z.-Y. Wan, Y. Lu, F. Gao, and Y.-X. Liu, 2504.12964

Quantitatively the YLE trajectories are very different

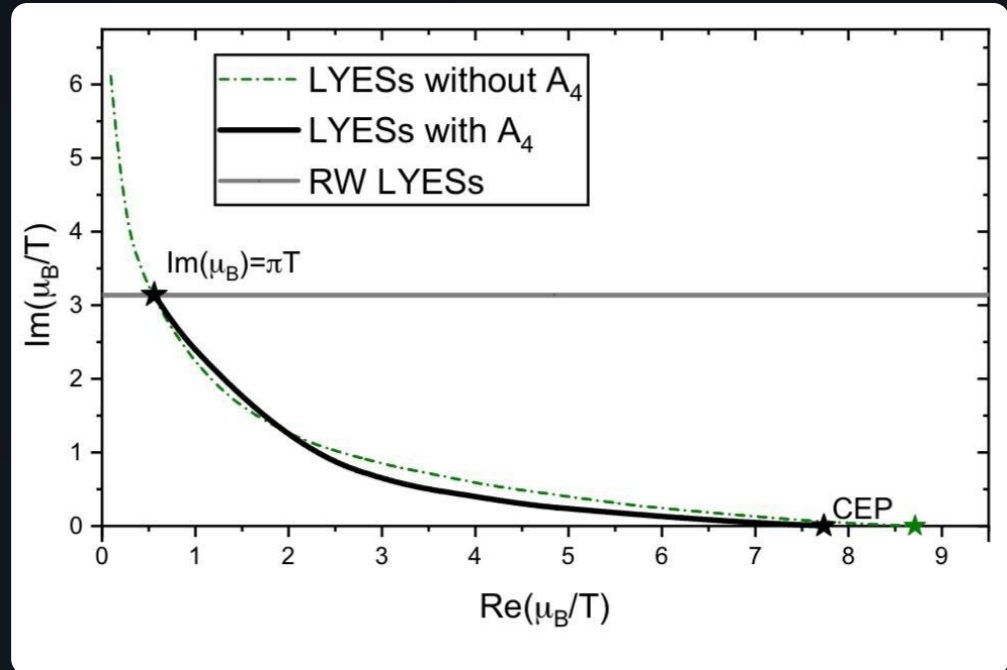
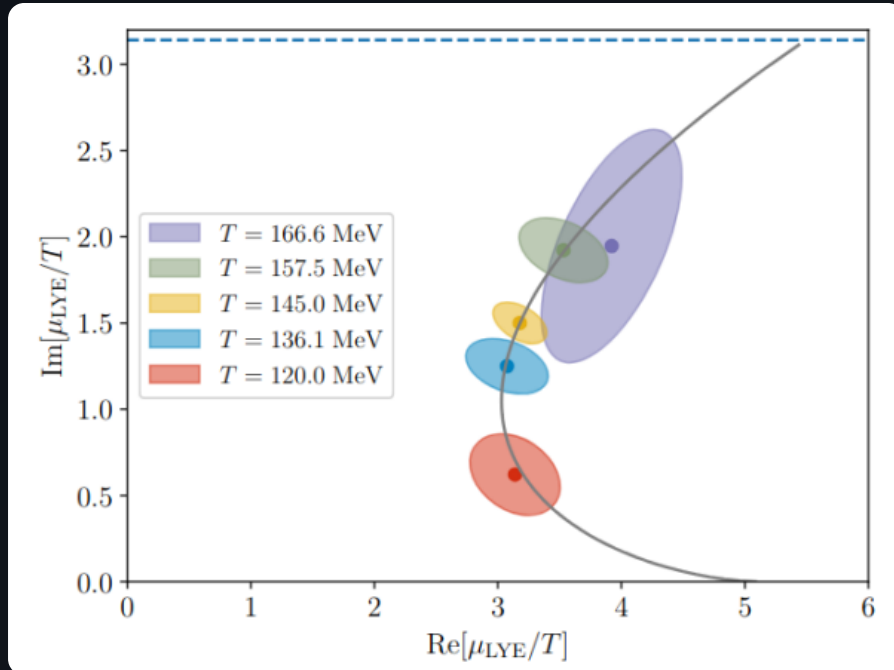
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Quantitatively the YLE trajectories are very different

Conclusions

- Encouraging results

Several sources of systematical uncertainty:

- Double extrapolation
- Linear mapping to $(t, h) \rightarrow (T, \mu)$
- Applying $t/h^{1/\beta\delta} = z_c$ in a wide range of temperatures $120 \text{ MeV} \leq T \leq 166.6 \text{ MeV}$ with $T_c \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$
- The last two points apply to the Roberge-Weiss critical point too ($166.6 \text{ MeV} \leq T \leq 201.4 \text{ MeV}$); the extracted $T_{RW} \approx 211 \text{ MeV}$ coincides with direct lattice simulations
- Continuum limit

YLE trajectory in DSE is qualitatively different from LQCD

Backup

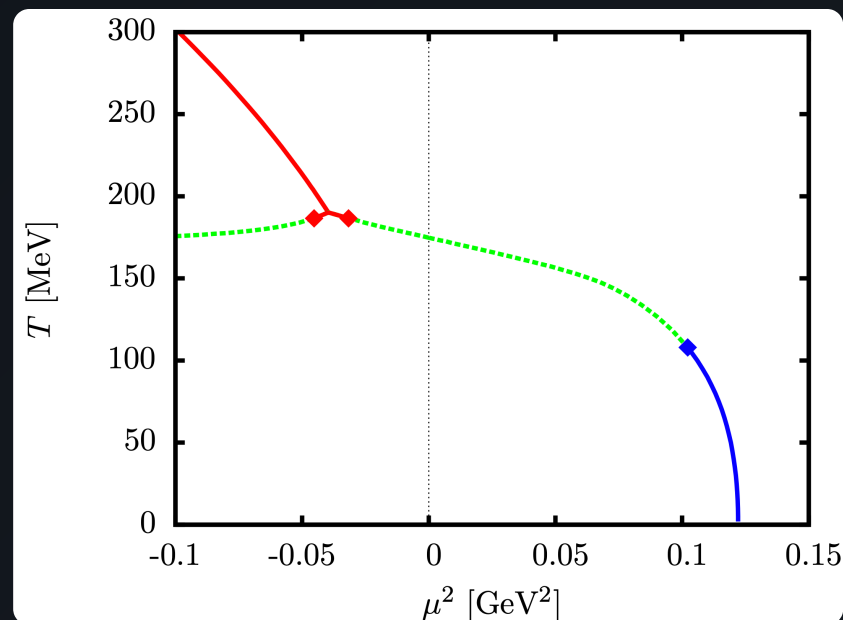
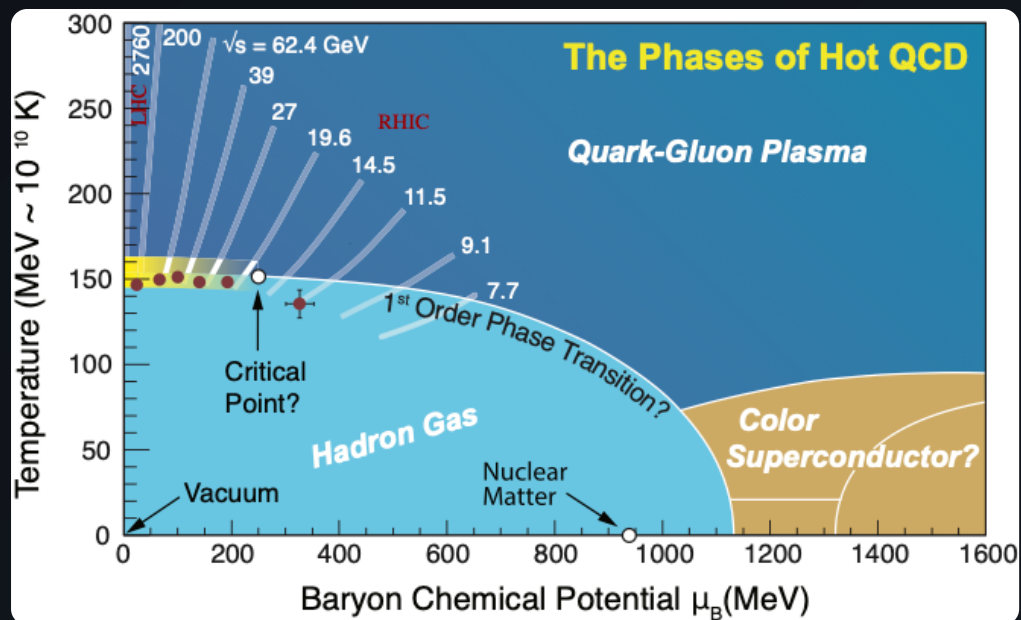
Universal location of YLE

For each universality class:

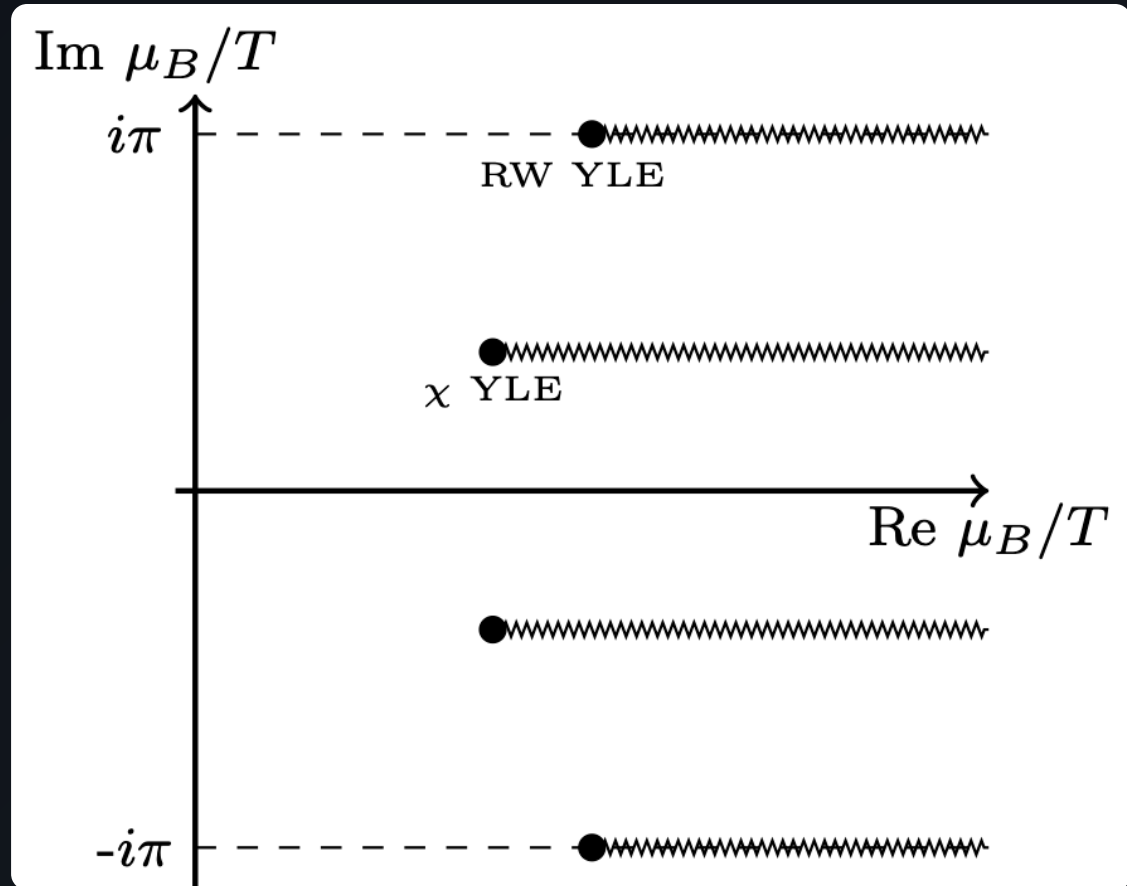
- universal magnetic equation of state
- **universal location of YLE singularity**
- mapping to QCD requires non-universal parameters

d	1	2	3	4
$ z_c /R_\chi^{1/\gamma}$	1	1.32504(2)	1.621(4)	$3/2^{2/3}$

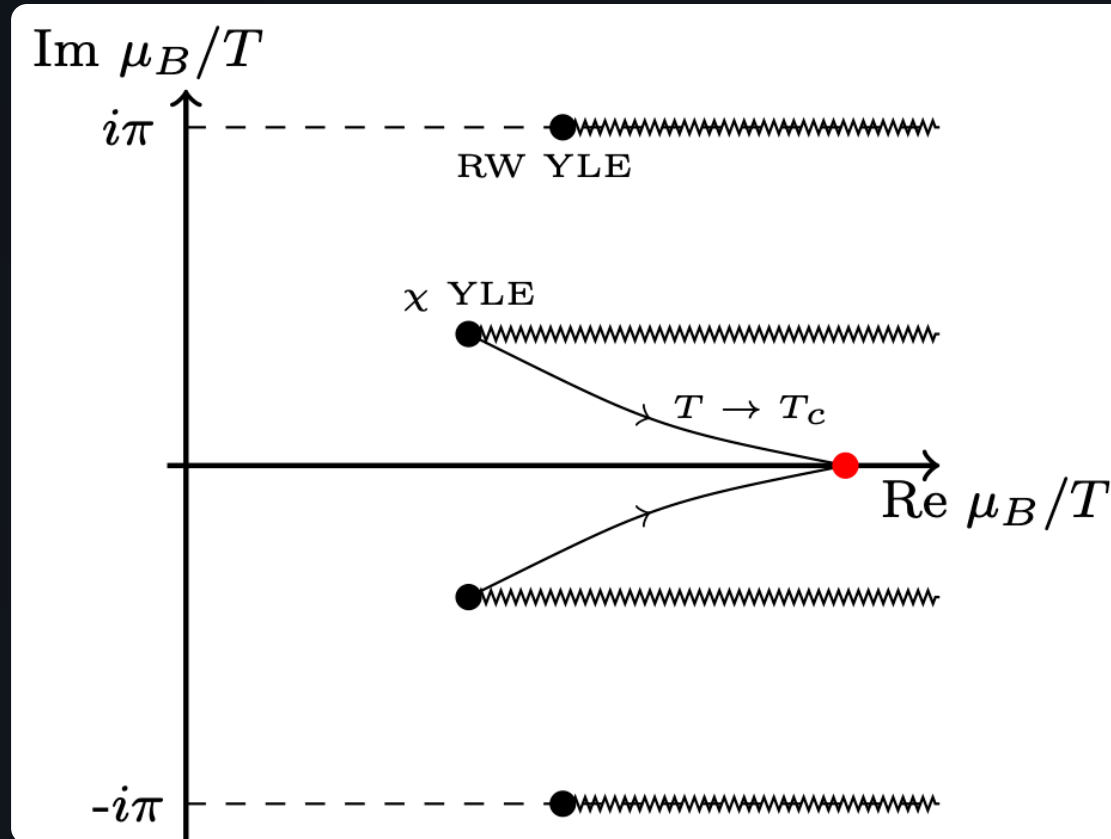
Back to QCD phase diagram



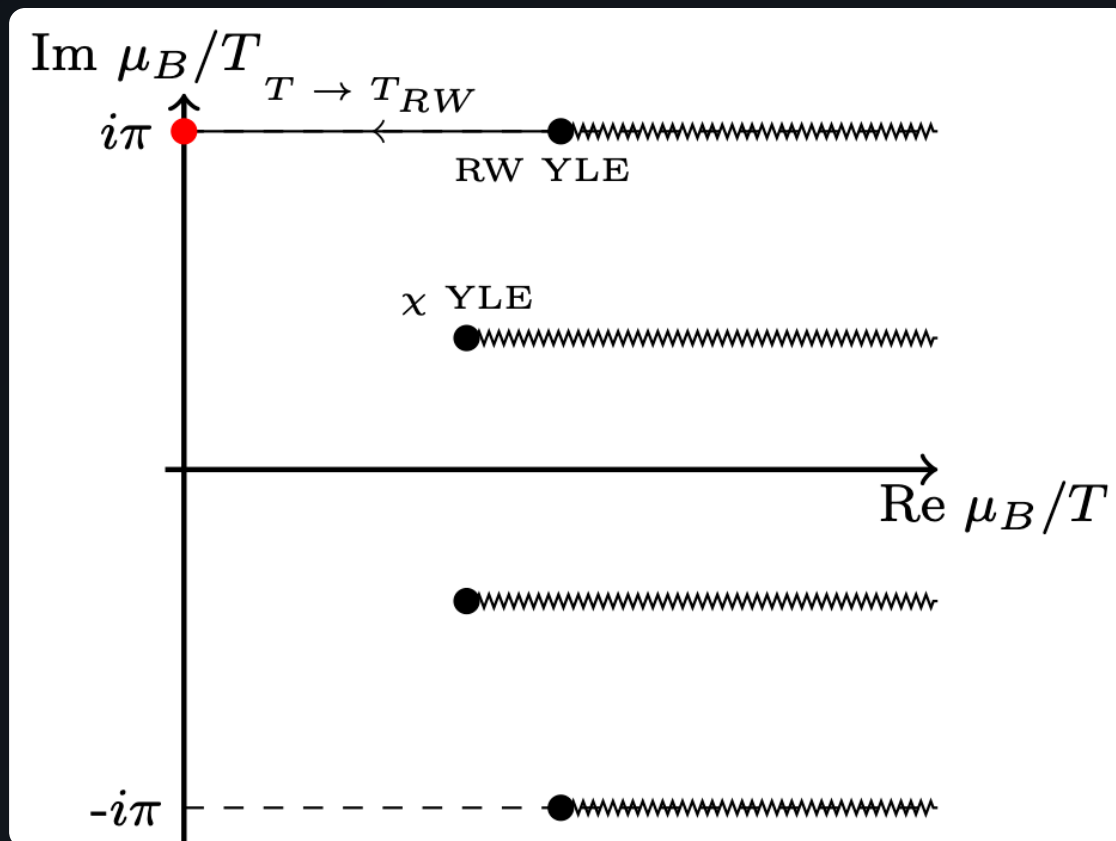
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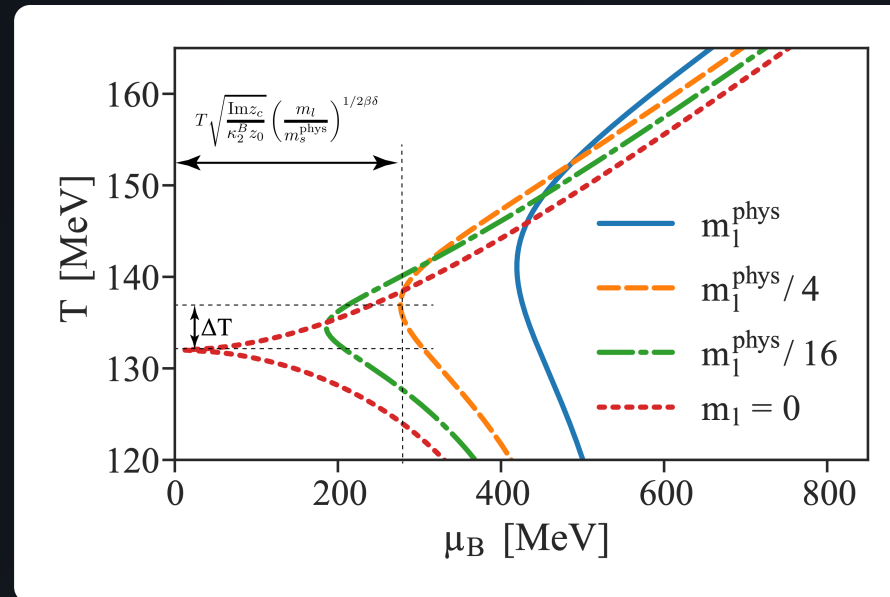
QCD: Expected analytic structure $T \rightarrow T_{RW}$



Naive mapping

Near chiral transition

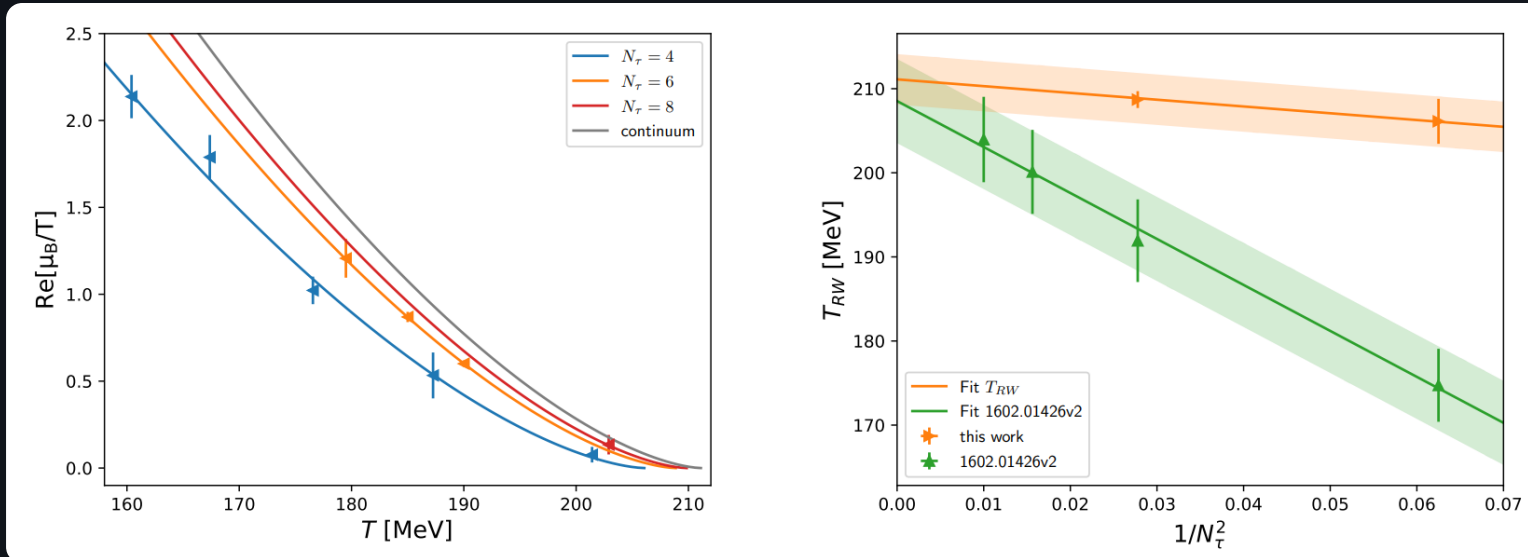
$$z = z_0 \left(\frac{m_l}{m_s} \right)^{-\frac{1}{\beta\delta}} \times \left[\frac{T - T_c}{T_c} + \kappa_2^B \left(\frac{\mu}{T_c} \right)^2 + \kappa_4^B \left(\frac{\mu}{T_c} \right)^4 + \dots \right], .$$



Tracing YLE singularity: RW critical point

Lattice QCD and indirect methods to locate YLE:

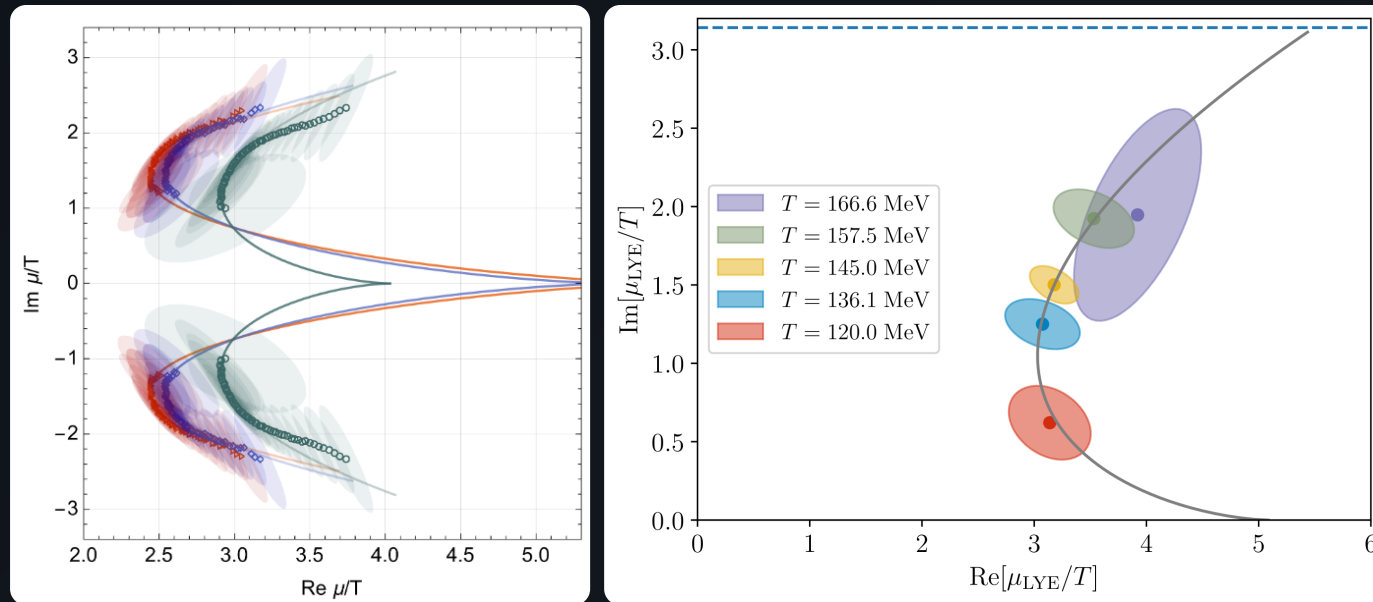
input from $\text{Im } \mu$ & analytic continuation



$$z = z_c \rightarrow \text{Re}\mu_{YLE} \propto (T_{RW} - T)^{\beta\delta} \quad \rightsquigarrow T_{RW} = 211.1 \pm 3.1 \text{ MeV}.$$

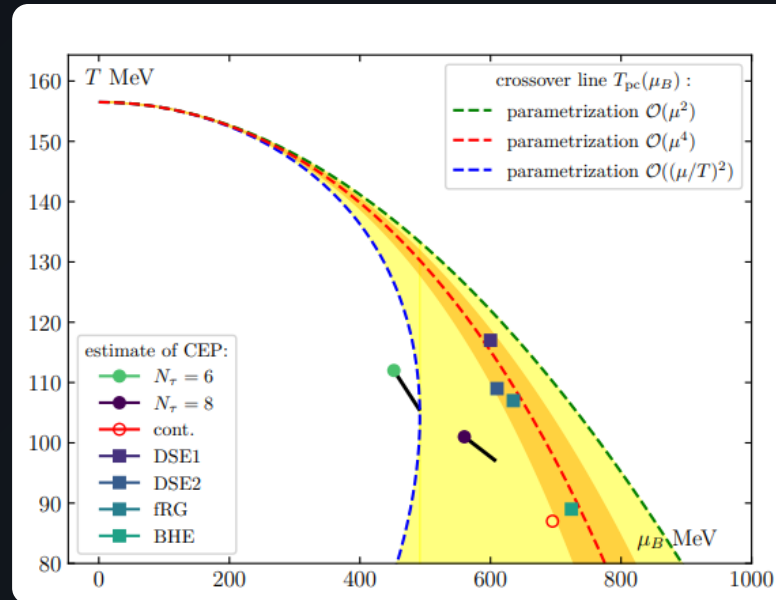
Tracing YLE singularity: chiral critical point

Lattice input from Taylor series coeff. at $\mu = 0$ or $\text{Im } \mu$ & analytic continuation

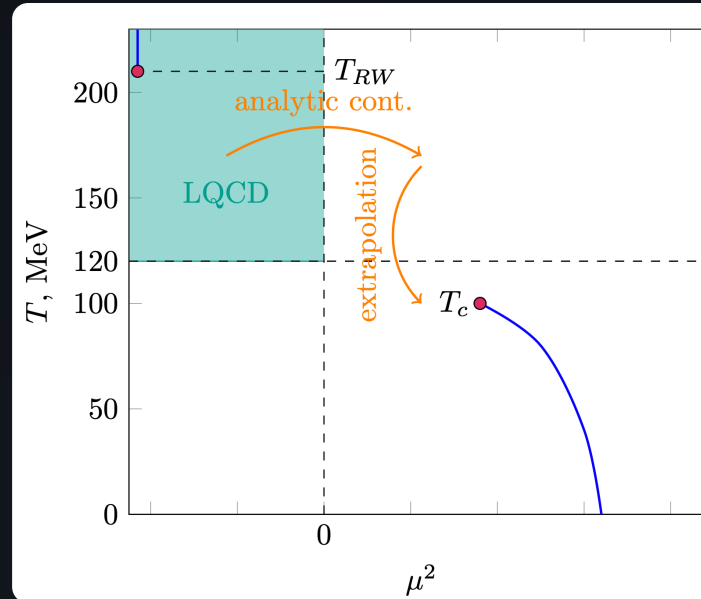


Tracing YLE singularity: estimate for critical point

$$T_c \approx 110 \text{ MeV}, \mu_c \approx 650 \text{ MeV}$$



Tracing YLE singularity: systematics

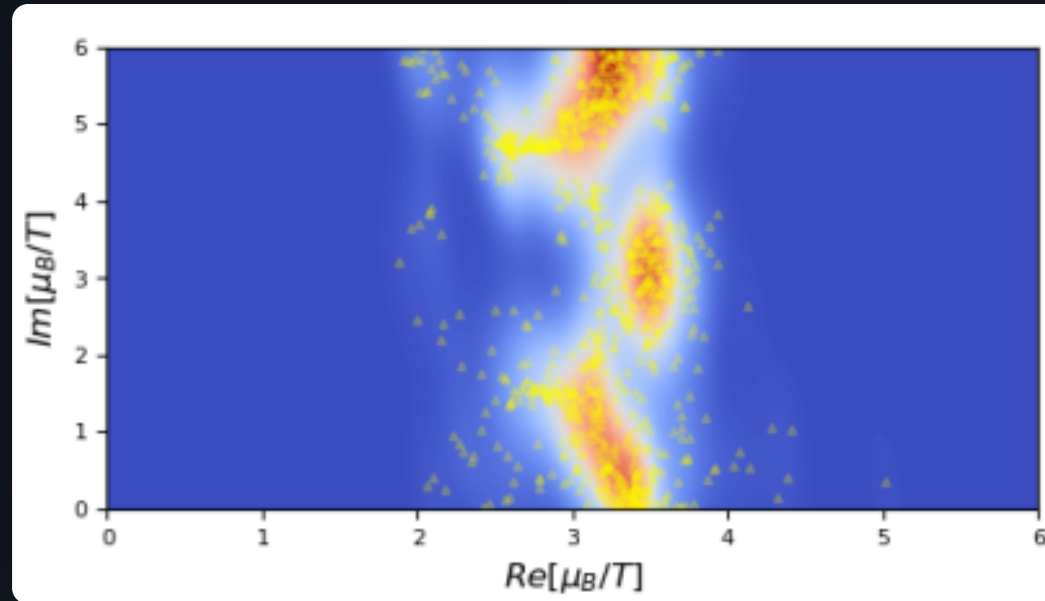


⚠ Double extrapolation

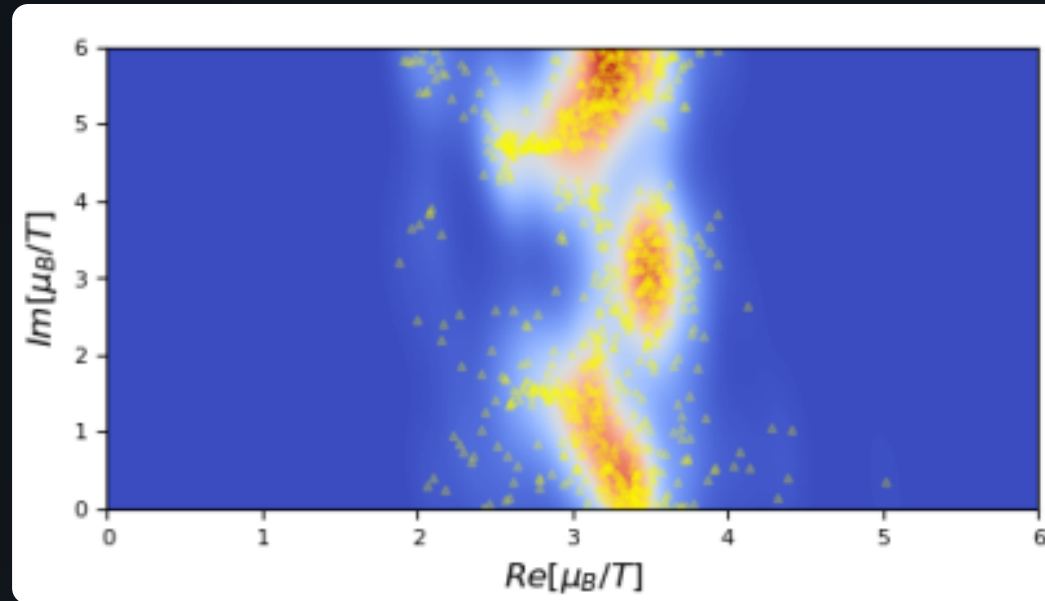


Interval dependence

Interval dependence

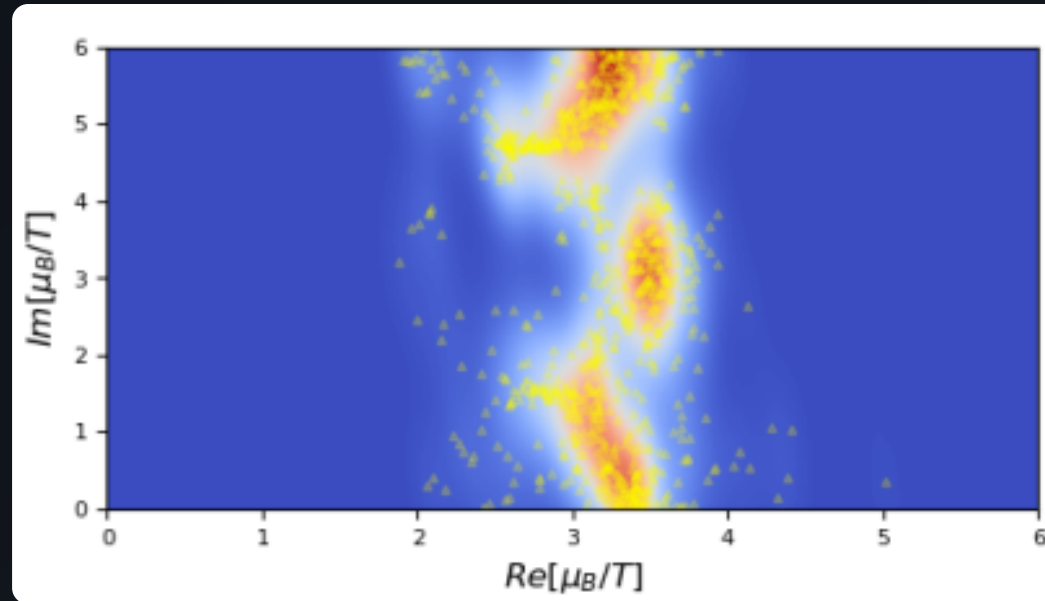


Interval dependence



- Are there exact results?

Interval dependence

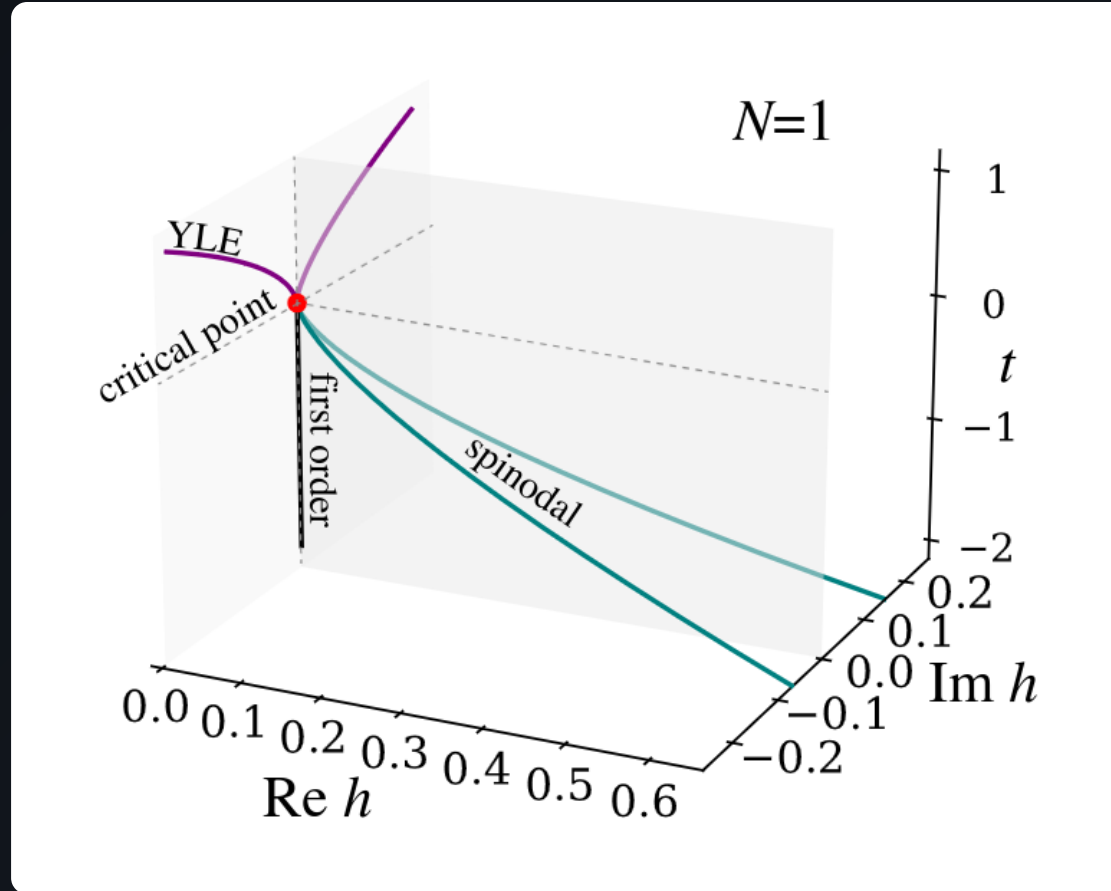


- Are there exact results?
- Interpolating from imaginary line vs Taylor series: "radius of convergence" is due to the singularity closest to the line vs closest to the expansion point

Second LYZ

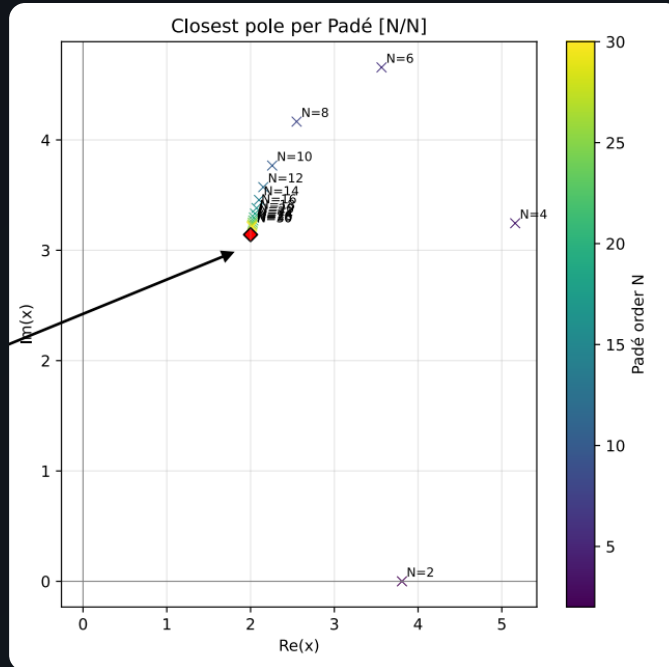
-
- Any hope to perform finite volume analysis?

$\text{Re } \mu_{YLE}$ and the relation to the crossover line



Lattice analyses of LYZ gives the parametrization for $\text{Re } \mu_{YLE}$ and $\text{Im } \mu_{YLE}$ near the point where the latter quantity vanishes. Does the line $\mu = \text{Re } \mu_{YLE}(T)$ follow the "crossover" line?

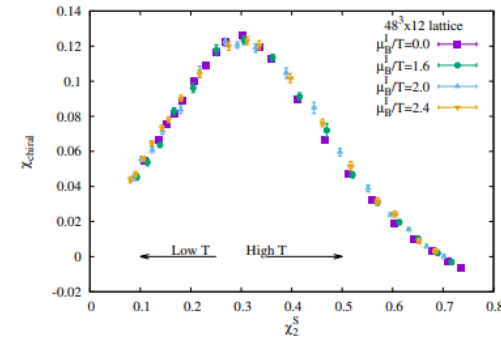
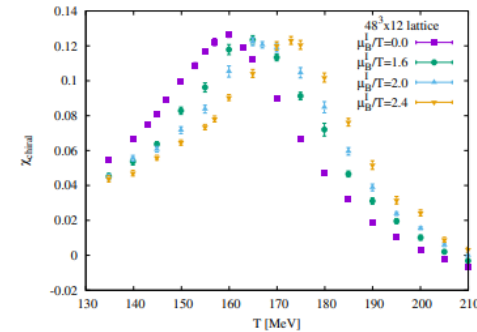
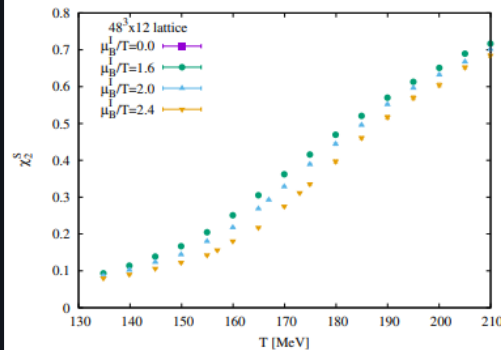
Re μ_{YLE} and the relation to the crossover line



- Current QCD calculations use Pade[3,3], Pade[4,4], Pade[5,5]
- If the shape of the curve depends on the position of the singularity, it may fake the YLE trajectory

Scaling for strange neutral eos?

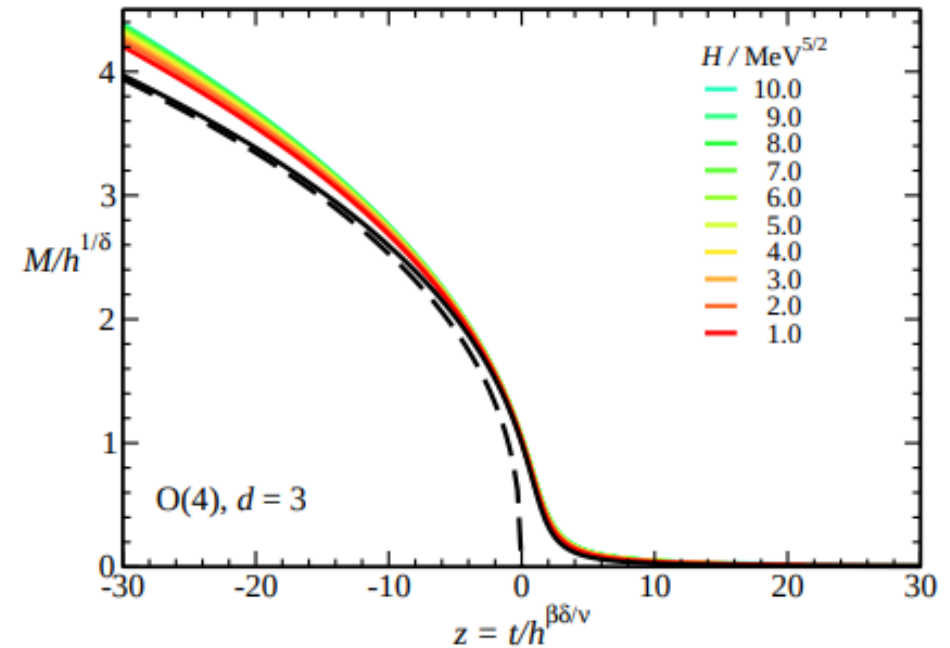
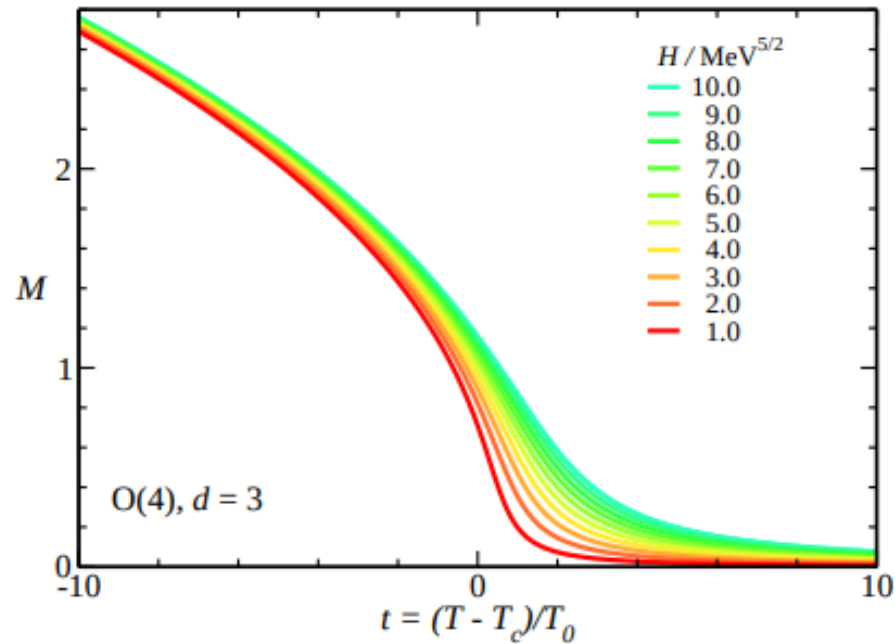
- Chiral susceptibility peaks at T_c
- The peak shifts with μ_B as expected
- Strange susceptibility $\chi_2^S(T)$ is monotonic in T
- *Collapse plot*: chiral susceptibility as a function of strangeness susceptibility is μ_B independent



Lesson from imaginary μ_B : $\chi_2^S \approx 0.3$ marks T_c for various μ_B

- What is the origin?
- Very large values of $z...$

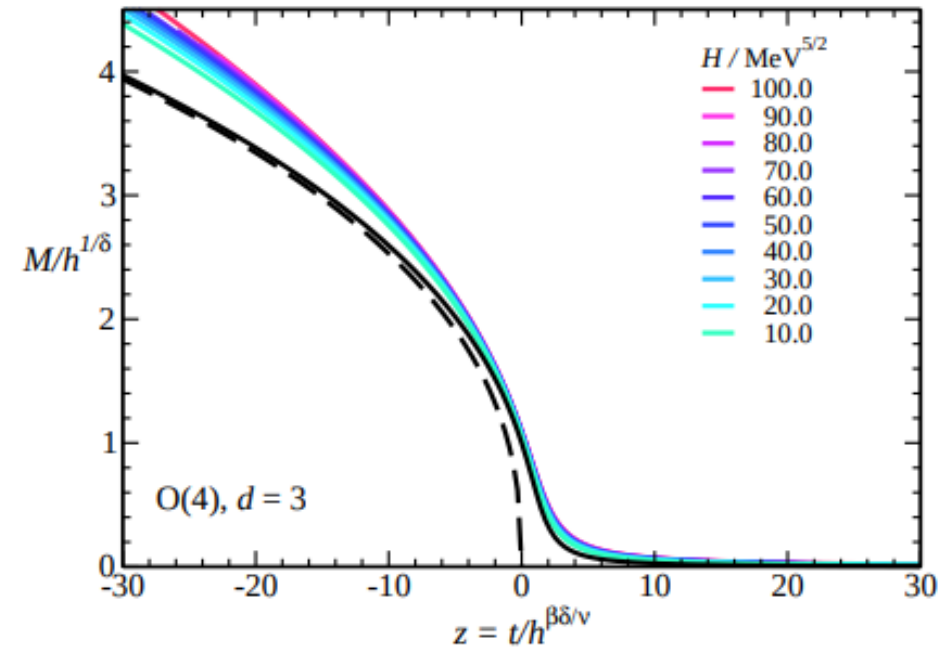
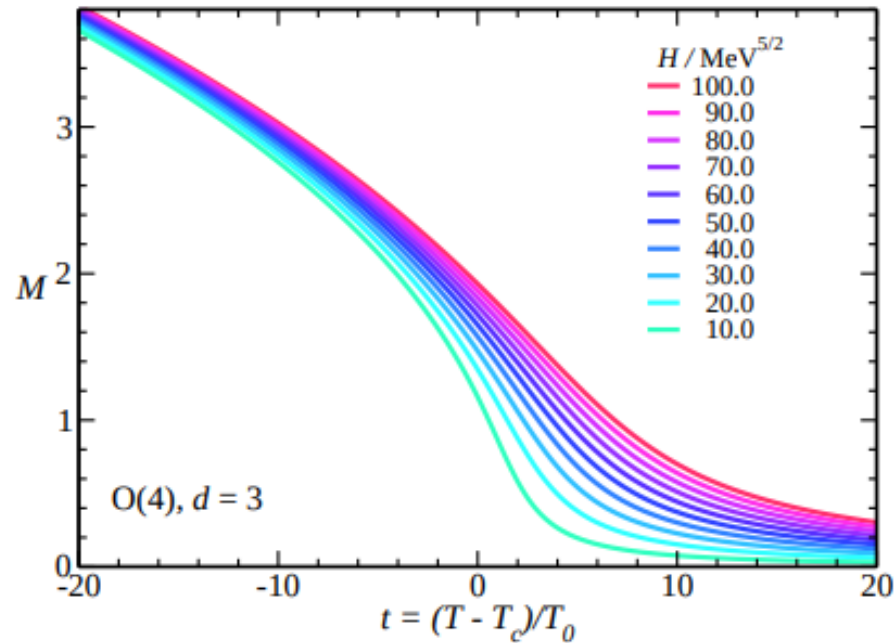
Scaling: Model



- Why not the pion mass...
- Very large values of z ...

Braun and Klein

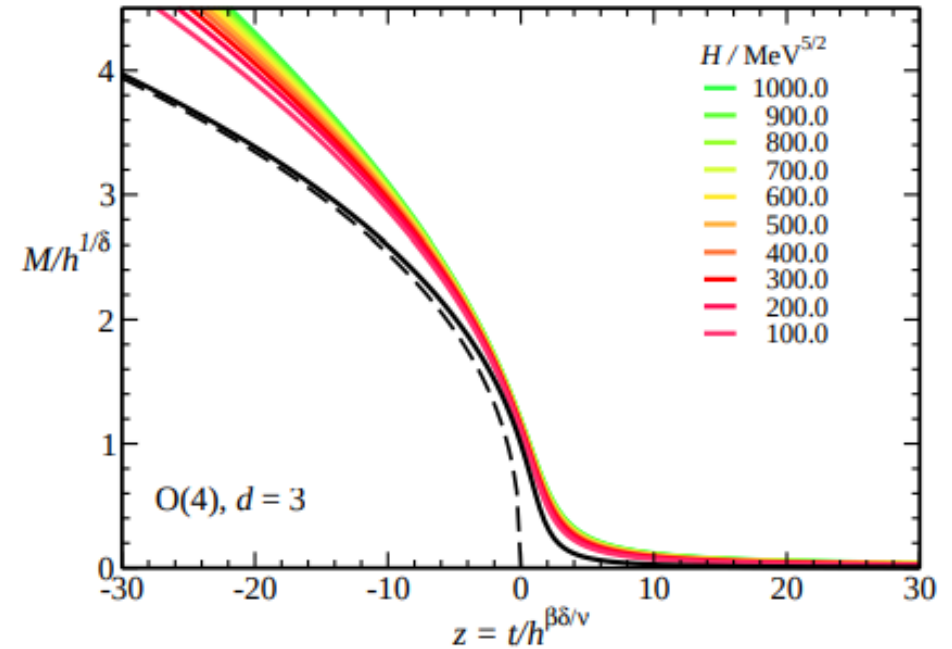
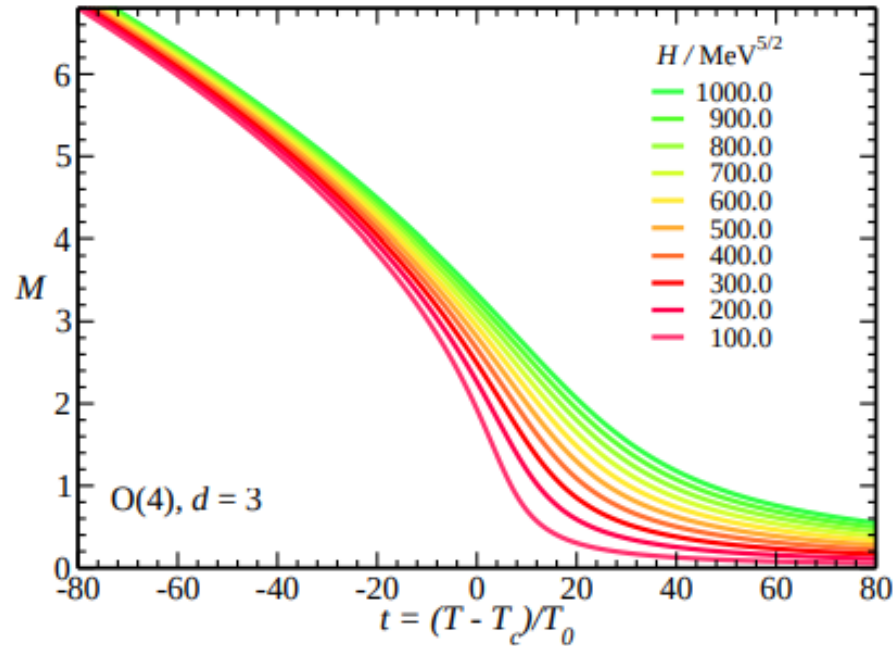
Scaling: Model



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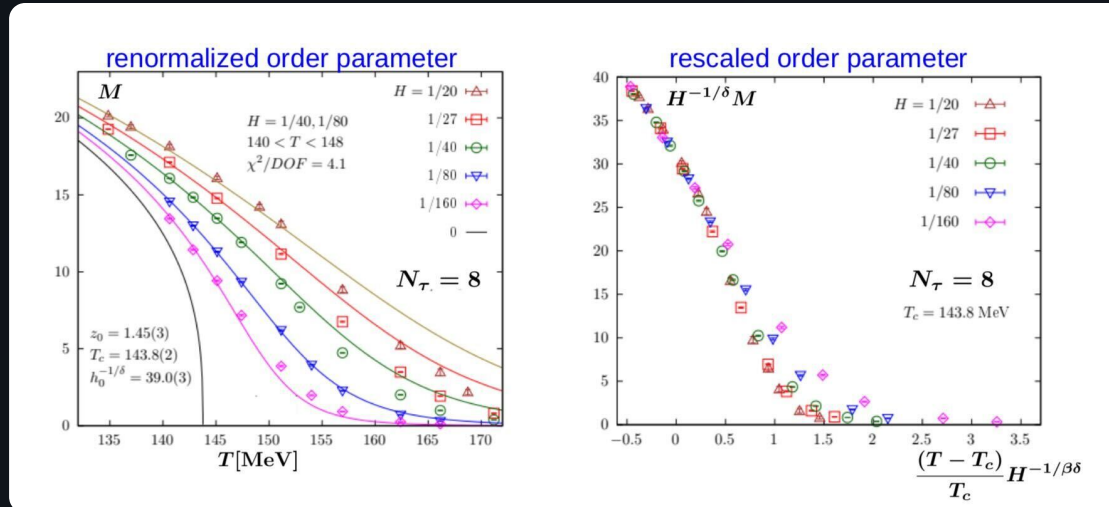
Scaling: Model



- Why not the pion mass...

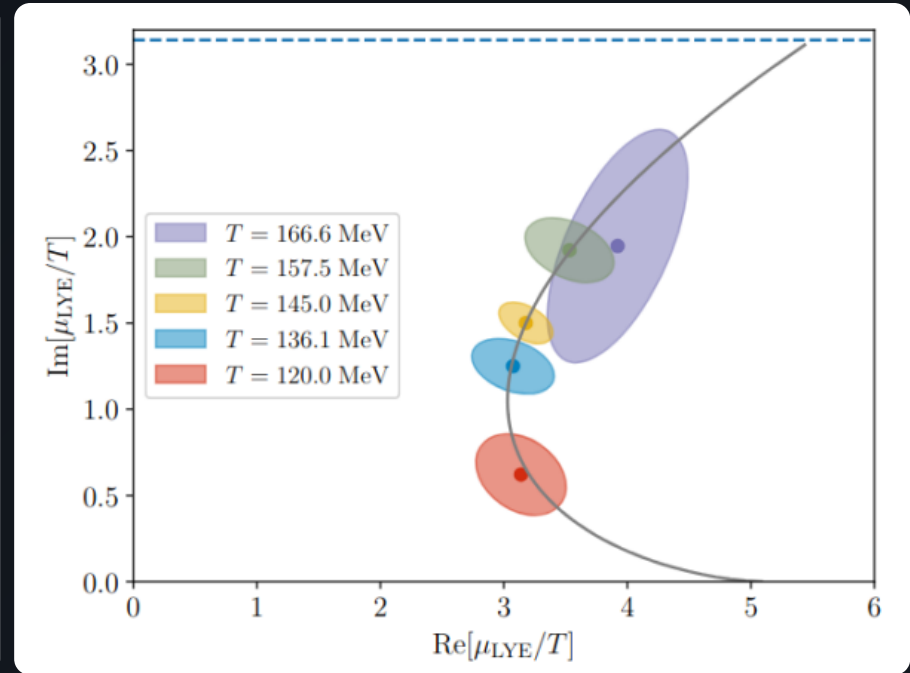
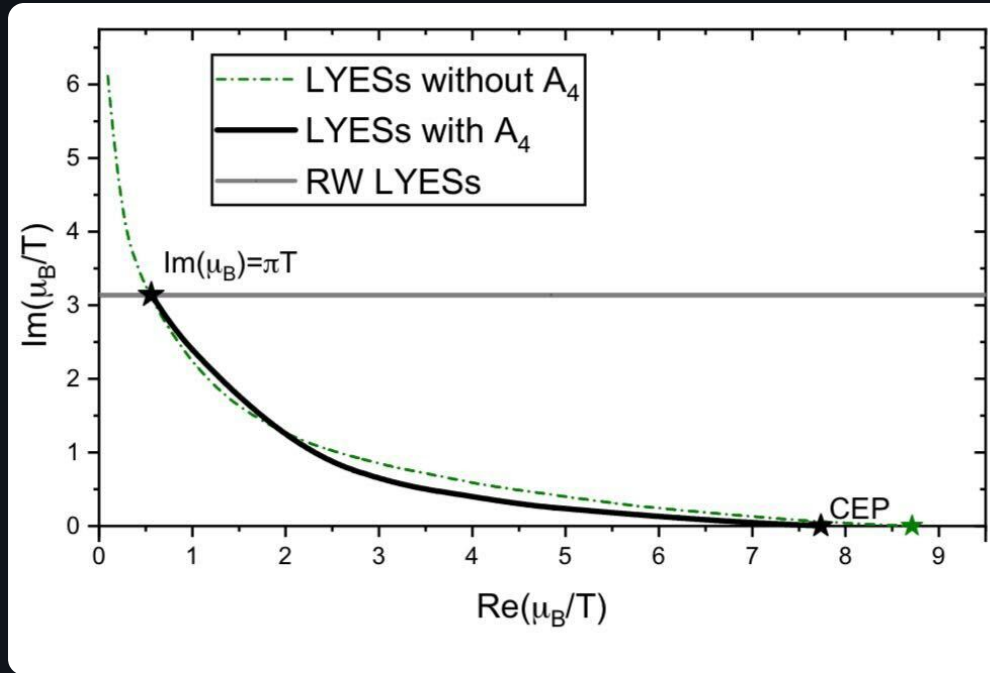
Braun and Klein

Scaling: LQCD



- The scaling is not perfect
- Quite significant deviation rate at small masses
- Why not to use the conventional normalization...

YLE trajectory... DSE, LQCD, what about FRG?



Lifshitz point; corresponding YLE?

