

## Critical charges on strange quark nuggets and other extended objects

Duane A. Dicus,<sup>1,\*</sup> Wayne W. Repko,<sup>2,+</sup> and V.L. Teplitz<sup>3,4,‡</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Physics Department, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824, USA

<sup>3</sup>NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, USA

<sup>4</sup>Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275, USA

(Received 28 August 2008; published 7 November 2008)

We investigate the behavior of the critical charge for spontaneous pair production,  $Z_C$ , defined as the charge at which the total energy of a  $K$ -shell electron is  $E = -m_e$ , as a function of the radius  $R$  of the charge distribution. Our approach is to solve the Dirac equation for a potential  $V(r)$  consisting of a spherically symmetrical charge distribution of radius  $R$  and a Coulomb tail. For a spherical shell distribution of the type usually associated with color-flavor locked strange quark nuggets, we confirm the relation  $Z_C = 0.71R$  (fm) for sufficiently large  $R$  obtained by Madsen, who used an approach based on the Thomas-Fermi model. We also present results for a uniformly charged sphere and again find that  $Z_C \sim R$  for large enough  $R$ . Also discussed is the behavior of  $Z_C$  when simple *ad hoc* modifications are made to the potential for  $0 \leq r < R$ .

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.78.094006

PACS numbers: 21.65.Qr, 24.85.+p

### I. INTRODUCTION

In a recent paper [1], we examined the changes that develop on strange quark nuggets (SQN's) in space environments and discussed various signatures based on the charges they would acquire in these circumstances. Among these was the possibility that the surface charge on the nugget might exceed the critical charge  $Z_C$  associated with the onset of spontaneous pair production. The condition for this to occur, that the energy of a  $K$ -shell electron satisfies  $E = -m_e$ , depends on the radius of the charge distribution [2–4]. For color-flavor locked SQN's [5], it has been shown that the charge and the baryon number are related as  $Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3} \sim R^2$  [6] and the question arises as to whether the nugget charge  $Z_N$  ever exceeds the critical charge for any value of  $R$ . This issue was examined in a paper by Madsen [7], who solved the Thomas-Fermi model for the case of the critical energy  $E = -m_e$ . He showed that the color-flavor locked relation  $Z_C = Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3}$  is valid for nugget radii up to about 40 fm at which point there is a transition to a relation between the critical charge  $Z_C$  and the radius  $R$  given by  $Z_C \alpha = 2m_e R$  or  $Z_C = 0.71R$  (fm) for  $R > 400$  fm.

Our approach to the determination of the critical charge for a spherically symmetrical distribution is one of solving the Dirac equation with the energy fixed at the critical value  $E = -m_e$ . By matching the ratios of the radial solutions for  $r < R$  and  $R > r$  at the boundary, it is then possible to determine  $Z_C$  for a given  $R$  to any desired accuracy. In this way, the variation of  $Z_C$  as a function of  $R$  can be obtained. For the spherical shell, we find that the

relation  $Z_C \alpha = 2m_e R$  is satisfied for  $R \geq 800$  fm. For  $R \lesssim 200$  fm,  $Z_C$  is slowly varying with respect to  $R$ . In Sec. II, we derive the dependence of  $Z_C$  on  $R$  for two spherically symmetrical distributions, a charged shell and a uniformly charged sphere. This is followed, in Sec. III, by a discussion and some conclusions.

### II. EVALUATING THE CRITICAL CHARGE FOR SPHERICAL DISTRIBUTIONS

In the following cases, we treat potentials of the form

$$V(r) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{V}(r) & \text{for } 0 \leq r < R \\ -\frac{Z\alpha}{r} & \text{for } r > R, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathcal{V}(r)$  takes on different forms depending on the particular charge distribution. To determine the critical charge, we solve the Dirac equation, whose upper and lower components  $G(r)$  and  $F(r)$  satisfy [8]

$$\frac{dG(r)}{dr} = -\frac{\kappa}{r}G(r) + (m + E - V(r))F(r) \quad (2a)$$

$$\frac{dF(r)}{dr} = \frac{\kappa}{r}F(r) + (m - E + V(r))G(r), \quad (2b)$$

in the special case  $E = -m$ . Here  $\kappa = \ell$  for  $j = \ell - \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\kappa = -(\ell + 1)$  for  $j = (\ell + \frac{1}{2})$ .

Depending on  $\mathcal{V}(r)$ , the form of the interior solution ( $0 \leq r < R$ ) varies and, in the case of the uniformly charged sphere, must be obtained numerically. The form of the exterior ( $r > R$ ) solution is known [3]. By setting  $E = -m$  in Eq. (2) and eliminating  $F(r)$  in favor of  $G(r)$ , one obtains the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} G(x) + x \frac{d}{dx} G(x) - x^2 G(x) + 4(Z^2 \alpha^2 - \kappa^2) G(x) = 0, \quad (3)$$

\*dicus@physics.utexas.edu

+repko@pa.msu.edu

‡teplitz@milkyway.gsfc.nasa.gov

with  $x = \sqrt{8Z\alpha m r}$ . The solution to Eq. (3) is a modified Bessel function of imaginary order

$$G(x) = K_{i\nu}(x) \quad \text{with } \nu = 2\sqrt{Z^2\alpha^2 - \kappa^2}. \quad (4)$$

To determine the critical charge, we use the condition that the ratio  $F(r)/G(r)$  for the exterior and interior solutions must be equal at the boundary  $r = R$  [9]. For the exterior solution, this ratio can be obtained using Eq. (2a) and (4) with  $E = -m$ . The result is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F(r)}{G(r)} &= \frac{\kappa}{Z\alpha} + \frac{r}{Z\alpha G(r)} \frac{dG(r)}{dr} \\ &= \frac{\kappa}{Z\alpha} + \frac{\sqrt{8Z\alpha m r}}{2Z\alpha} \frac{K'_{i\nu}(\sqrt{8Z\alpha m r})}{K_{i\nu}(\sqrt{8Z\alpha m r})}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

### A. Spherical shell

For a constant interior potential,  $\mathcal{V}(r) = V_0$ ,  $G(r)$  satisfies

$$G''(r) + \left( V_0(2m + V_0) - \frac{\kappa(\kappa + 1)}{r^2} \right) G(r) = 0. \quad (6)$$

In particular, the interior potential for a uniformly charged spherical shell of radius  $R$  is

$$\mathcal{V}(r) = -\frac{Z\alpha}{R}, \quad (7)$$

and, taking  $x = 2mr$ , Eq. (6) becomes

$$G''(x) + \left( k^2 - \frac{\ell(\ell + 1)}{x^2} \right) G(x) = 0. \quad (8)$$

Here, we have used the fact that, for interior solutions which remain finite at  $r = 0$ ,  $\kappa(\kappa + 1) = \ell(\ell + 1)$ . The constant  $k^2$  is

$$k^2 = \frac{Z\alpha}{\hat{R}^2} \left( \frac{Z\alpha}{\hat{R}^2} - 1 \right) \quad (9)$$

and  $\hat{R} = \sqrt{2mR}$ . The solution to Eq. (8) is  $G(x) = xj_\ell(kx)$ . Again, using Eq. (2a), the ratio of the interior solutions is

$$\frac{F(r)}{G(r)} = \frac{\kappa R}{Z\alpha r} + \frac{R}{Z\alpha r} \left( (\ell + 1) - 2mkr \frac{j_{\ell+1}(2mkr)}{j_\ell(2mkr)} \right). \quad (10)$$

The critical value of  $Z\alpha$  can now be determined by requiring that Eqs. (5) and (10) are equal at  $r = R$ . The resulting condition is

$$\begin{aligned} \ell + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{x(x - \hat{R}^2)} j_{\ell+1}(\sqrt{x(x - \hat{R}^2)})}{j_\ell(\sqrt{x(x - \hat{R}^2)})} \\ = \hat{R} \sqrt{x} \frac{K'_{2i\sqrt{x^2 - \kappa^2}}(2\hat{R}\sqrt{x})}{K_{2i\sqrt{x^2 - \kappa^2}}(2\hat{R}\sqrt{x})}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

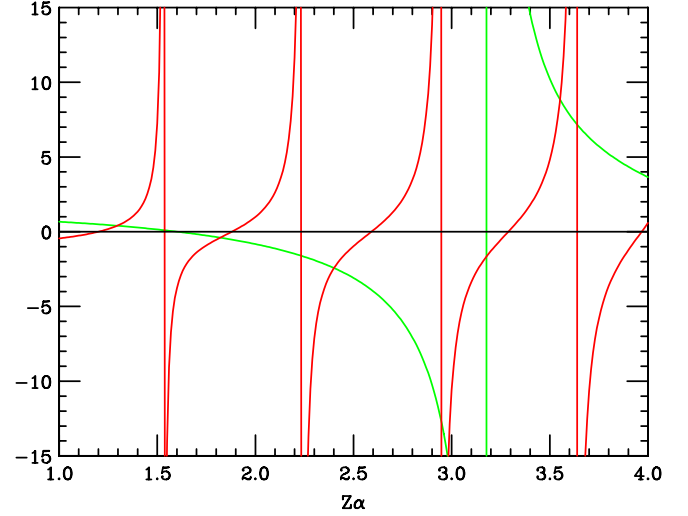


FIG. 1 (color online). The solutions for the critical value of  $Z\alpha$  corresponding to the  $K$  shell are shown. The interior solution (green) starts off slightly above 0 at  $Z\alpha = 1.0$ , goes off to infinity at  $Z\alpha = 3.0$ , and comes back from infinity at  $Z\alpha = 3.4$ . The other lines (red), which are similar in shape to tangent curves, are the exterior solution.

where  $x = Z\alpha$ . Accurate numerical evaluations of the Bessel functions in Eq. (11) are available in both the MATHEMATICA and MAPLE packages. The location of the critical value of  $Z\alpha$  can be estimated by plotting both sides of Eq. (11) and then using a search routine to obtain the precise value. This is illustrated in Fig. 1 for  $R = 12$  fm ( $\hat{R} = 0.25$ ) and  $\ell = 0$  ( $\kappa = -1$ ) which corresponds to the  $s_{1/2}$  states. The lowest crossing,  $Z\alpha = 1.296$  in this case [3], determines the critical charge.

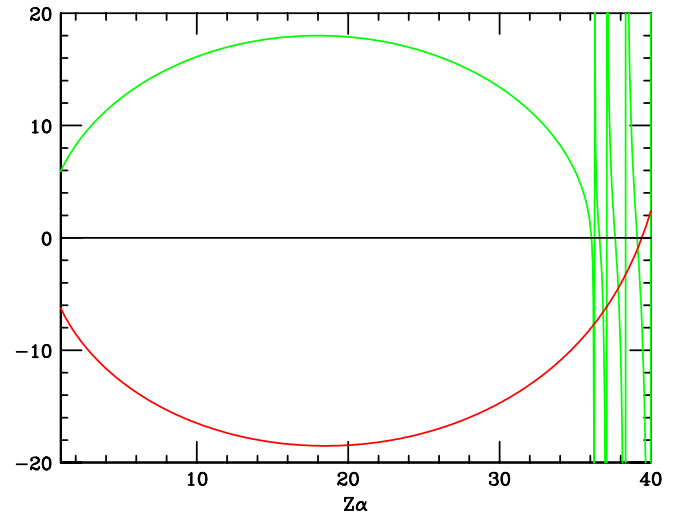


FIG. 2 (color online). The same as Fig. 1 for  $\hat{R} = 6.0$ . The upper line (green), which becomes oscillatory for  $Z\alpha$  greater than 36, is the interior solution. The lower line (red) is the exterior solution.

TABLE II. The dependence of  $Z_C\alpha$  on  $\hat{R} = \sqrt{2mR}$  is shown for the uniform charge distribution. The columns correspond to the  $s_{1/2}$  ( $\kappa = -1$ ),  $p_{1/2}$  ( $\kappa = 1$ ), and  $p_{3/2}$  ( $\kappa = -2$ ) states.

$\hat{R}$	$\ell = 0$	$\ell = 1$	$\ell = 1$
	$\kappa = -1$	$\kappa = 1$	$\kappa = -2$
0.10	1.121	1.190	2.111
0.25	1.267	1.372	2.228
0.50	1.487	1.692	2.445
1.00	2.059	2.460	3.019
2.00	4.095	4.651	4.929
3.00	7.241	7.982	8.124
4.00	11.87	10.67	12.71
5.00	17.86	16.67	18.67
6.00	25.18	24.00	25.98
7.00	33.83	32.67	34.36
8.00	43.83	42.67	44.63
9.00	55.17	54.00	55.95
10.00	67.83	66.67	68.61
12.00	97.16	96.00	97.94
14.00	131.83	130.67	132.60
16.00	171.83	170.67	172.60
18.00	217.16	216.00	221.02
20.00	267.82	266.67	268.60

As  $\hat{R}$  increases, the first solution continues to increase, approaching the value  $Z\alpha = \hat{R}^2 = 2mR$ . This is illustrated in Fig. 2 for  $\hat{R} = 6$  and shown in detail in Table I.

If  $R$  is expressed in femtometers, the relation between the critical charge  $Z_C$  and  $R$  can be written as

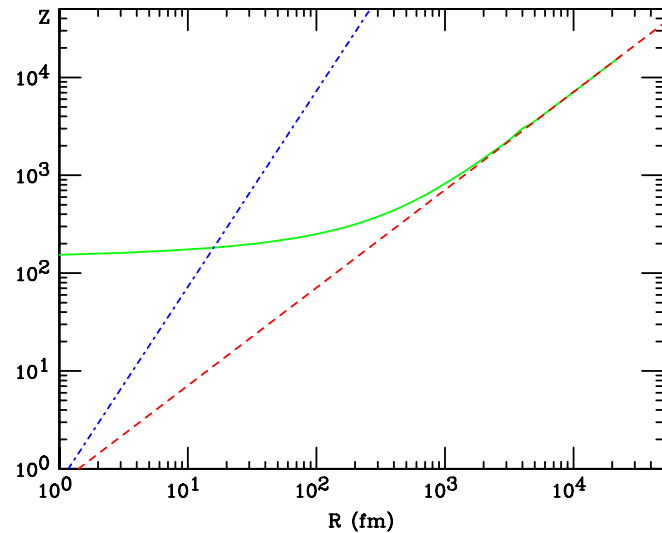


FIG. 3 (color online). The critical value of  $Z$  for the spherical shell obtained by solving the Dirac equation (solid green line), the approach to Eq. (12) (red dashed line), and the expression for charge of the color-flavor locked SQN,  $Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3} = 0.726R^2$  (blue dot-dashed line) are shown.

$$Z_C = 0.71R \text{ (fm)}, \quad (12)$$

which is the result found by Madsen [7], who derived it in a totally different way (Thomas-Fermi screening). He argues that Eq. (12) holds for  $R > 400$  fm whereas we find that onset of validity is more like  $R \gtrsim 800\text{--}1000$  fm, as can be seen in Fig. 3. In this figure, we show the critical value of  $Z$  obtained by solving the Dirac equation for  $\kappa = -1$  (solid green line) and the approach to Eq. (12) (red dashed line) together with the expression for charge of the color-flavor locked SQN,  $Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3} = 0.726R^2$  (blue dot-dashed line).

For SNQ's with  $R \gtrsim 20$  fm, the value of  $Z$  obtained from the relation  $Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3}$  exceeds the critical value and the nugget will screen its charge by producing pairs until its charge falls to the green curve in Fig. 3. As the nugget radius increases, the screening process continues to limit the nugget's charge to the values on the critical line. Ultimately, the relation between the critical charge and the nugget radius is given by Eq. (12). Beyond some radius, Madsen argues that the time required to screen the charge will be such that the relation between the charge and the radius will again be of the form  $Z \sim R^2$ . The analysis leading to this conclusion is quite unrelated to the task of determining the critical charge using the Dirac equation or the Thomas-Fermi model, and we have nothing to add in this regard beyond what is discussed in Ref. [1].

## B. Uniformly charged sphere

For a uniformly charged sphere of radius  $R$ , the interior potential is

$$\mathcal{V}(r) = \frac{Z\alpha}{2R} \left( \frac{r^2}{R^2} - 3 \right). \quad (13)$$

Inserting this potential into Eq. (2) with  $E = -m$  and letting  $y = r/R$ , the functions  $G(y)$  and  $F(y)$  satisfy

$$\frac{dG(y)}{dy} = -\frac{\kappa}{y}G(y) - \frac{x}{2}(y^2 - 3)F(y) \quad (14a)$$

$$\frac{dF(y)}{dy} = \frac{\kappa}{y}F(y) + \left( \hat{R}^2 + \frac{x}{2}(y^2 - 3) \right)G(y), \quad (14b)$$

where, as before,  $\hat{R} = \sqrt{2mR}$  and  $x = Z\alpha$ . In this case, the ratio of  $F(r)/G(r)$  at the boundary  $r = R$  ( $y = 1$ ) must be obtained by numerically integrating Eq. (14) for a given  $R$  and a range of  $Z\alpha$ . This can be done using routines available in MATHEMATICA or MAPLE and the result compared with the exterior ratio Eq. (5) to obtain an estimate of the lowest value of  $Z\alpha$ . The value can be refined to any desired accuracy by searching in the vicinity of the estimated solution.

Values of  $Z_C\alpha$  for a range of  $\hat{R}$  are given in Table II and the critical charge for  $\kappa = -1$  is shown as the solid green line in Fig. 4. The dependence of the critical charge on the radius is quite similar to the spherical shell case shown in

TABLE I. The dependence of  $Z_C\alpha$  on  $\hat{R} = \sqrt{2mR}$  is shown for the spherical shell distribution. The columns correspond to the  $s_{1/2}$  ( $\kappa = -1$ ),  $p_{1/2}$  ( $\kappa = 1$ ), and  $p_{3/2}$  ( $\kappa = -2$ ) states.

$\hat{R}$	$\ell = 0$	$\ell = 1$	$\ell = 1$
	$\kappa = -1$	$\kappa = 1$	$\kappa = -2$
	$Z_C\alpha$	$Z_C\alpha$	$Z_C\alpha$
0.10	1.154	1.207	2.120
0.25	1.296	1.414	2.251
0.50	1.557	1.792	2.505
1.00	2.275	2.730	3.206
2.00	4.925	5.560	5.717
3.00	9.608	10.147	10.191
4.00	16.411	16.811	16.824
5.00	25.291	25.586	25.590
6.00	36.216	36.437	36.439
7.00	49.166	49.337	49.336
8.00	64.131	64.267	64.267
9.00	81.106	81.216	81.216
10.00	100.087	100.178	100.178

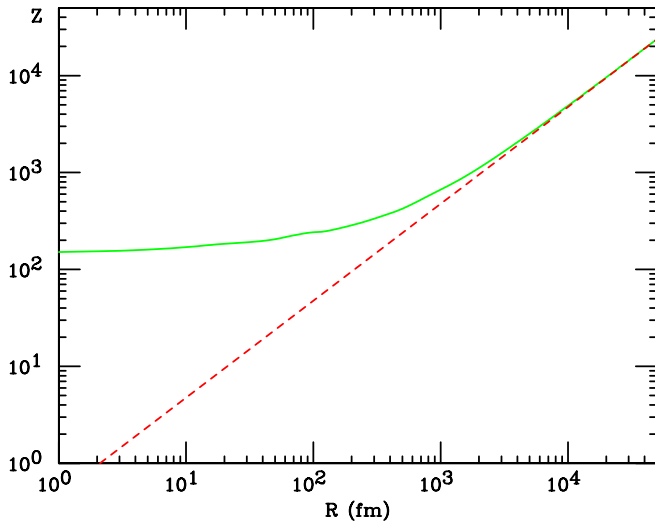


FIG. 4 (color online). The critical  $Z$  for the uniformly charged sphere of radius  $R$  is shown in the solid green line. The dashed red line is  $Z = 0.475R$ .

Fig. 3 in that there is a region of slow variation followed by a transition to a linear dependence on  $R$ . Overall, the values of  $Z_C$  for the uniformly charge sphere are lower at a given  $R$  than in the spherical shell case, and the asymptotic  $R$  dependence is  $Z_C\alpha \approx \frac{4}{3}m_e R$ .

### III. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

We have obtained the critical charge as a function of the radius for two spherically symmetrical charge distributions by solving the Dirac equation to determine the values of  $Z\alpha$  that produce  $K$ -shell and  $L$ -shell electron energies of  $E = -m$ . In both cases, the spherical shell and the uni-

formly charged sphere, the dependence of the critical charge on distribution's radius is similar.

For the shell distribution, we exactly reproduce the large  $R$  relation  $Z_C\alpha = 2mR$  found by Madsen [7], who used an approach based on the Thomas-Fermi atomic model. We see this behavior for  $s$  states as well as for  $p$  states with  $j = 1/2$  and  $3/2$ . For radii of order a few Fermis, the behavior of the critical value of  $Z\alpha$  is controlled by the order of the modified Bessel function in Eq. (4),  $\nu = 2i\sqrt{Z^2\alpha^2 - \kappa^2}$ . Unless  $Z\alpha > |\kappa|$ , the Bessel function is not oscillatory and there is no solution to the boundary condition. Hence, the critical  $Z\alpha$  begins at a value slightly larger than  $|\kappa|$  for small  $R$ , and evolves to the line  $Z\alpha = 2mR$  as  $R$  increases. This behavior can be seen in Table I and is illustrated in Fig. 5.

The situation for the uniformly charged sphere is quite similar. Generally speaking, the critical values of  $Z\alpha$  for a given radius are slightly smaller than the corresponding values for the charged shell. For large  $R$ , the critical value of  $Z\alpha$  is again proportional to  $R$  with a smaller slope,  $\frac{4}{3}m$ . The details are given in Table II.

In the discussion thus far, we examined the  $R$  dependence of the *lowest* critical value of  $Z\alpha$  for a given value of  $\kappa$  and found a universal linear dependence for sufficiently large values of  $R$ . This behavior persists when higher critical values of  $Z\alpha$  for a particular  $\kappa$  are examined, as illustrated in Fig. 6, where we plot the evolution of the first and second critical values of  $Z$  for  $\kappa = -1$  as a function of  $R$  in the spherical shell case. In fact, all states will have a  $Z_C\alpha$  dependence on  $R$  with the same general shape as the curves in Fig. 6; they will simply start at larger values on the vertical ( $Z$ ) axis. We used Eq. (11) at  $R = 2$  fm with  $\kappa$

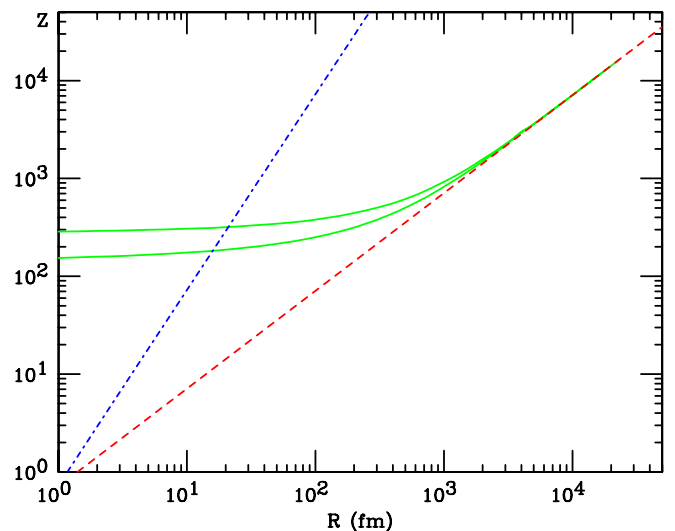


FIG. 5 (color online). The behavior of the critical values of  $Z$  are shown as a function of the shell distribution radius  $R$  for levels with  $\kappa = -1$  and  $\kappa = -2$  (solid green lines) as they approach the line  $Z\alpha = 2mR$  (red dashed line). The SQN charge,  $Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3}$ , is also shown (blue dot-dashed line).

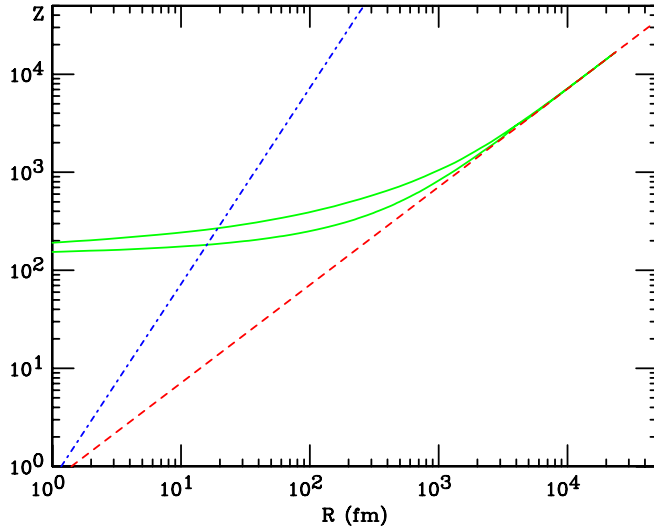


FIG. 6 (color online). The behavior of the first and second critical values of  $Z$  for  $\kappa = -1$  are shown as a function of the spherical shell radius  $R$  (solid green lines) as they approach the line  $Z\alpha = 2mR$  (red dashed line). The SQN charge,  $Z_Q = 0.3A^{2/3}$ , is also shown (blue dot-dashed line).

from  $-1$  to  $3$  ( $\ell$  from  $0$  to  $3$ ) to do a count and found 64 states with  $Z_C\alpha < 4$ . These range from the  $1s_{1/2}$  state with  $Z_C\alpha = 1.15$  to the  $11f_{5/2}$  state with  $Z_C\alpha = 3.97$  and can accommodate 472 electrons.

We also looked at an *ad hoc* modification of the interior potential,

$$\mathcal{V}(r) = -\frac{Z\alpha}{2R} \left( 1 + \frac{r^2}{R^2} \right), \quad (15)$$

that is less negative at  $r = 0$  by a factor of 2 than the shell potential of Eq. (7), rather than being more negative as is the case for the uniform sphere potential of Eq. (13). The resulting values of  $Z_C\alpha$  are slightly larger than those in Table I and have a very similar linear behavior for large enough  $R$ .

$Z_C$  is the value of  $Z_N$  such that the least tightly bound electron in the ground state of the system has a binding energy of  $-2m_e$ . If that electron is removed, it becomes energetically favorable for the vacuum to produce an  $e^+e^-$  pair. The interaction of the least bound electron with the other electrons is not taken into account in our calculations, but this should not change things by a great deal.

To summarize, solving the Dirac equation with a spherically symmetrical charge distribution of total charge  $Ze$  and radius  $R$  for the energy  $E = -m$  predicts that the critical charge obeys  $Z_C \sim R$  for sufficiently large  $R$ . This result holds for any value of the parameter  $\kappa$  as well as for any of the critical values of  $Z\alpha$  associated with a given  $\kappa$ . However, the approach to the linear dependence on  $R$  and its slope both depend on the particular charge distribution.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

D. A. D. was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Energy under Grant No. DE-FG03-93ER40757. W. W. R. was supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. PHY-0555544.

- 
- [1] E. S. Abers, A. K. Bhatia, D. A. Dicus, W. W. Repko, D. C. Rosenbaum, and V. L. Teplitz, arXiv:0712.4300.
  - [2] W. Pieper and W. Greiner, Z. Phys. **218**, 327 (1969).
  - [3] V. S. Popov, Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **12**, 235 (1971).
  - [4] Ya. B. Zel'dovich and V. S. Popov, Sov. Phys. Usp. **14**, 673 (1972).
  - [5] K. Rajagopal and F. Wilczek, Phys. Rev. Lett. **86**, 3492 (2001).
  - [6] J. Madsen, Phys. Rev. Lett. **87**, 172003 (2001).
  - [7] J. Madsen, Phys. Rev. Lett. **100**, 151102 (2008).
  - [8] See, for example, J.D. Bjorken and S.D. Drell, *Relativistic Quantum Mechanics* (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1964), p. 55.
  - [9] M.E. Rose, *Relativistic Electron Theory* (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1961), p. 163.