

Dynamical nonextensivity or nonextensive dynamics?

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Abstract. Dense matter is usually described using some kind of mean field theory (MFT) model based on Boltzmann–Gibbs (BG) extensive statistics. However, in many cases the conditions justifying the use of BG statistics are not fulfilled because the systems considered are explicitly nonextensive. In such cases one either enriches the original MFT by adding some dynamical elements violating extensivity (like, for example, long range correlations or intrinsic fluctuations), or one replaces the BG statistics by its nonextensive counterpart characterized by some nonextensivity parameter q ($q \neq 1$ and for $q \rightarrow 1$ one returns to the extensive situation). In this work, using a simple quasi-particle description of dense matter (with interaction modelled by effective fugacities, z) we discuss the mutual interplay of non-extensiveness and dynamics (i.e., q and z) and estimate the level of nonextensivity of the quark-gluon system described by lattice QCD.

1 Introduction

Dense matter is customarily described using some variation of the mean field theory approach (MFT) based on the extensive Boltzmann–Gibbs statistics (BS) (cf., for example, [1–5], for a recent review and references see [6]). However, in most cases the systems considered are not extensive because there are phenomena like, for example, long-range correlations or intrinsic fluctuations, not accounted for by the MFT used; in such cases the conditions justifying the use of BG statistics are not fulfilled. The usual remedy in such cases is to enrich the original dynamics by adding to the initial MFT some new elements accounting for these factors. The other possibility is to keep the original MFT intact, but to replace the BG statistics by its nonextensive counterpart which, by definition has these factors built in; usually by the Tsallis statistics (TS) [7,8]. It is characterized by a nonextensivity parameter $q \neq 1$ such that, for $q \rightarrow 1$ one returns to the extensive situation of BG statistics. In such an approach modifications caused by introduction of nonextensive statistics are supposed to sum up the actions of all factors violating extensivity, both dynamical and caused by the environment. It is therefore expected that when these factors are gradually identified and their impact is accounted for by a suitable modification of the dynamics of the original model, the q needed to fit data gradually tends to unity and one recovers the

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usual extensive situation of the BS, albeit now used with a modified MFT [9]. Note that this means that there is no such thing as a non-extensive free particle, and this is an inherent dynamical feature of nonextensivity [10–12]. To some extent the nonextensive statistics replaces the nonextensive dynamics (and vice versa), therefore in many cases we can talk interchangeably about *dynamical nonextensivity* or *nonextensive dynamics*. The nonextensive versions of the MFT models have been presented in a number of works [6, 13–20]. In this paper we shall take a closer look at this feature. To facilitate this task we limit ourselves to the simplest possible implementation of the dynamics in the form of some specific quasi-particle model of interactions proposed in [21, 22] in which interactions are modelled by only one (albeit temperature dependent) parameter for each type of particle (here quarks, q , and gluons, g), and the effective fugacities, $z_{i=q,g}$, cf. [6] for more references. In such an approach a single nonextensivity parameter, q , can be confronted with a set of individual dynamical parameters, $z_{i=q,g}$.

The outline of this work is as follows. In Section 2 we provide a short reminder of the original formulation of the extensive quasiparticle model, z -QPM and its nonextensive generalization. Our main result, the estimation of the amount of nonextensivity endowed with the quark-gluon system described by the lattice QCD, is presented in Section 3. Section 4 is devoted to discussion of the interplay between *dynamics* (represented by fugacity z) and *nonextensivity* represented by parameter q . Section 5 summarizes our presentation.

2 The quasi-particle model in extensive and nonextensive environments

For completeness of presentation we start with a short reminder of the essentials of the quasi-particle model in extensive, z -QPM, and non-extensive, qz -QPM, environments (cf. [6] for details and further references).

In the case of an extensive environment the z -QPM [21] is based on the effective equilibrium distribution function for quasi-partons ($i = q, s, g$ for, respectively, u and d massless quarks, strange quarks of mass m and gluons; $e(x) = \exp(x)$, $\xi = +1$ for bosons and -1 for fermions and $\beta = 1/T$):

$$n[x^{(i)}] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z^{(i)}} e[x^{(i)}] - \xi} = \frac{1}{e[\tilde{x}^{(i)}] - \xi}, \quad (1)$$

$$x^{(i)} = \begin{cases} \beta [E_i - \mu^{(i)}] & \text{if } i = q, s, \\ \beta E_i & \text{if } i = g. \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{x}^{(i)} = x^{(i)} - \ln z^{(i)}(\tau), \quad (2)$$

$E_{i=q,g} = p$ and $E_s = \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$. Note that $e(x) \cdot e(-x) = 1$, a consequence of which is that $n(x) + n(-x) = \xi$. The $z^{(i)} \leq 1$ denote the effective fugacities which describe the interactions and, by assumption, depend only on the scaled temperature, $\tau = T/T_c$ (T_c is the temperature of transition to the deconfined phase of QCD)¹. They were obtained from the results of lattice QCD simulations (which in this case served as a kind of experimental, or input, data) by comparing the pressures of the gluons and quarks (expressed as functions of the fugacities) with the corresponding pressures obtained from the lattice calculations [21]. As a result the effective fugacities were received as functions of scaled temperature, $\tau = T/T_{cr}$, with T_{cr} being the critical temperature. To describe the lattice QCD data over the whole range of τ considered (i.e., for $\tau < 4$), the τ range had to be divided in two sectors, each of which was

¹Note that for $z^{(i)} = 1$ one has free particles.

parameterized by a different functional form with the cross-over point at $\tau_g = 1.68$ for gluons and $\tau_q = 1.7$ for quarks:

$$z^{(q,g)}(\tau) = a_{(q,g)} \exp \left[-\frac{b_{(q,g)}}{\tau^5} \right] \Theta (\tau_{(q,g)} - \tau) + a'_{(q,g)} \exp \left[-\frac{b'_{(q,g)}}{\tau^2} \right] \Theta (\tau - \tau_{(q,g)}) . \tag{3}$$

The fit parameters are: $a_{(q,g)} = (0.810, 0.803)$, $a'_{(q,g)} = (0.960, 0.978)$, $b_{(q,g)} = (1.721, 1.837)$, $b'_{(q,g)} = (0.846, 0.942)$. The resulting $z^{(q,g)}(\tau)$ are shown in Figure 1 (black curve) where we have also shown the positions of the points obtained from lattice QCD (by arrows) [21]. Note that $z^{(q,g)}(\tau \rightarrow \infty) = a'_{(q,g)} < 1$. This result indicates that with increasing temperature τ the system of quarks and gluons considered in the QCD lattice simulations never becomes a gas of free streaming non-interacting particles. From the nonextensive point of view this would mean that lattice QCD keeps a memory of the interaction and describes a quark-gluon system which is intrinsically nonextensive, with $q < 1$, as will be shown below in Section 3².

In the case of qz -QPM one takes the above *extensive system of quasi-particles* and immerses it in a nonextensive environment characterised by a nonextensivity parameter $q \neq 1$. Note that, as mentioned before, this means that we are dealing now with particles which are not really free, even when the dynamics is switched off. As a result one gets a *nonextensive system of interacting quasi-particles* and, assuming that the external dynamical information encoded in the results of the lattice QCD simulations remains intact, one has to find a new set of fugacities, $z_q^{(i)}$, which, together with modifications in the distribution caused by the fact that now $q \neq 1$, will reproduce this information. Technically speaking, one simply replaces in equation (1) the exponential function $e(x)$ by its nonextensive equivalent, the nonextensive exponent $e_q(x)$, and its dual, $e_{2-q}(-x)$, defined as:

$$e_q(x) = [1 + (q - 1)x]^{\frac{1}{q-1}}, \quad e_{2-q}(-x) = [1 + (1 - q)(-x)]^{\frac{1}{1-q}}, \tag{4}$$

$e_q(x) \rightarrow e(x)$ and $e_{2-q}(-x) \rightarrow e(-x)$ for $q \rightarrow 1$, the corresponding q and $(2 - q)$ -logarithm functions are:

$$\ln_q X = \frac{X^{q-1} - 1}{q - 1} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1} \ln X \quad \text{and} \quad \ln_{2-q} X = \frac{X^{1-q} - 1}{1 - q} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1} \ln X. \tag{5}$$

Finally,

$$n [x^{(i)}] \implies n_q [\tilde{x}_q^{(i)}] = \frac{1}{e_q [\tilde{x}_q^{(i)}] - \xi} = \frac{e_{2-q} [-\tilde{x}_q^{(i)}]}{1 - \xi e_{2-q} [-\tilde{x}_q^{(i)}]}, \tag{6}$$

$$\tilde{x}_q^{(i)} = x^{(i)} - \ln z_q^{(i)}, \tag{7}$$

where $x^{(i)}$ is given by equation (2) (with energy, E_i , and chemical potential, μ , remaining unchanged; note that now $e_q(x) \cdot e_{2-q} = 1$ and, respectively, $n_q(x) + n_{2-q}(-x) = \xi$). However, to preserve thermodynamic consistency in the nonextensive environment, one has to use effective occupation numbers in the form of $[n_q(x)]^q$ [6]. In

²Note that in its original version z -QPM is formulated for zero chemical potential $\mu^{(i)}$ [21] (reflecting difficulties with accounting for it in lattice QCD calculations; nonzero μ , not connected with z , was introduced recently in [22] anticipating expected future developments in lattice QCD calculations).

all calculations one has always to ensure that the corresponding q -exponents are nonnegative and real valued, cf. [6,18] for details.

In [6,20] we have discussed in detail how the already known dynamics, represented by effective fugacities $z_{i=q,g}$ introduced in [21], is modified by immersing the system under consideration in some nonextensive environment characterized by the parameter $q \neq 1$. The same pressures of the gluons and quarks obtained from the lattice QCD results must now be reproduced in the nonextensive circumstances defined by the nonextensivity parameter q , i.e., by using nonextensive particle occupation numbers $n_q [\tilde{x}^{(i)}]$ given by equation (6) with nonextensive effective fugacities $z_{q \neq 1}$. As in [6], we used for this purpose the same parameterization of $z_q(\tau)$ as was used for $z(\tau)$ in equation (3), but with the q -dependent values of parameters (a, b) and (a', b') obtained from the same lattice QCD results. The results turned out to be very sensitive to the amount of nonextensivity imposed, limiting our considerations to $|q - 1| \ll 1$. Because the corresponding changes in fugacities, $\delta z_q = z_{q \neq 1} - z_{q=1}$, for these values of q were also small, $\delta z_q < 1$, the exact formulas for z_q practically coincided with a linear in $(q - 1)$ approximation [6] (for clarity of presentation we suppress indices $i = q, g$):

$$z_q \simeq z_{q=1} + \delta z_q = z_{q=1} [1 + (1 - q) \cdot F(q = 1, z_{q=1})], \quad (8)$$

$$F = \frac{\int_0^\infty dpp^2 \{ \ln^2[1 - \xi e(-x; z_{q=1})] + n(x; z_{q=1}) x^2 \}}{2 \int_0^\infty dpp^2 n(x; z_{q=1})}, \quad (9)$$

where $z_{q=1}$ is given by equation (3). As $F > 0$, this means that we always have $z_{(q>1)} < z_{(q=1)} < z_{(q<1)}$.

3 Estimation of nonextensivity of the quarks and gluons described by the lattice QCD

The results presented above can be further investigated in more detail from the point of view of the estimation of the possible intrinsic nonextensivity present in a dynamical model under consideration. Because in our case the dynamical input to the z -QPM were data from the lattice QCD [21], we will now attempt to estimate the degree of nonextensiveness of the quarks and gluons described by the lattice QCD. Such a question is justified because, as shown in [10–12], the nonextensive particles cannot be considered free, what means that the interacting (i.e. non-free) particles can exhibit some amount of nonextensiveness.

We shall concentrate on the $q < 1$ case, the example of which is displayed in Figure 1. The black lines with arrows present extensive fugacities introduced in z -QPM as functions of the relative temperature, $z = z(\tau)$, and were obtained using equation (3). Note that the range of τ considered in the lattice QCD simulations was limited, with the last point located at $\tau = 3.7$ [21]. As already mentioned before, it looks like that for $q = 1$ (the extensive case) the fugacity never reaches the value $z = 1$ corresponding to a noninteracting gas of quarks and gluons, at least not in the considered range of $\tau < 4$ (which is otherwise quite big), one always has an interacting (confined?) system of quasiparticles.

A closer look reveals that this is because for $z = 1$ the pressure in such a gas would exceed the pressure obtained from the lattice calculations. From our experience with a nonextensive version of the Nambu–Jona-Lasinio model of QCD matter [20] we know that this pressure is reduced when the system is immersed in nonextensive environment with $q < 1$. In our case, in the same situation, using equations (8) and (9), one indeed observes that the respective $z_{(q<1)}$ exceeds $z_{(q=1)}$ for the same

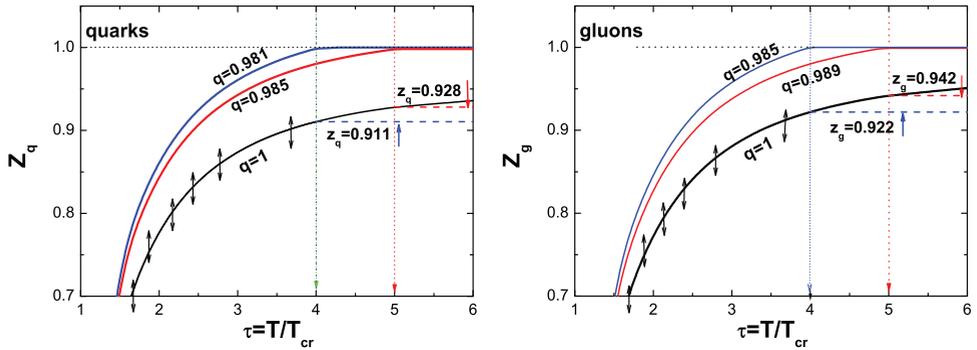


Fig. 1. Comparison of extensive and nonextensive fugacities as functions of relative temperature. For details see the text.

values of τ in such a way as to keep up with the original lattice QCD pressure, and very soon they reach, for a given τ , the value $z_{(q<1)} = 1$, and it will exceed it for larger values of τ . This means that our system becomes a system of non-interacting nonextensive quasiparticles (noninteracting in the sense that the only interaction is that provided not by the dynamics but only by the nonextensivity q [10–12]). Decreasing q further for this τ (or increasing τ while keeping the same $q < 1$) would result in $z_{(q<1)}$ exceeding unity, which we consider unrealistic (because it would correspond to interactions not present in QCD). Therefore, once the $z_{(q<1)}(\tau)$ reaches unity we assume, in what follows, that it remains unity for larger values of τ (and for the same q , as in Fig. 1).

Because, as mentioned above, the range of τ considered in the lattice QCD simulations was limited, this means that extrapolation of $z(\tau)$ obtained from fits to lattice QCD results, cf. equation (3), to $\tau \gg 3.7$, is highly uncertain. We assume therefore that at some τ the fugacity stops increasing and remains constant thereafter. As an example, we choose for further considerations two such values: $\tau = 4$ and $\tau = 5$. In other words, we tacitly assume that, starting from these values of τ , the QCD interactions remain essentially constant (or decrease very slowly) and the corresponding fugacities remain virtually the same: $z = z(\tau = 4)$ or $z = z(\tau = 5)$, respectively. In Figure 1 we have that for $\tau = 4$ we have $z_q = 0.911$ for quarks and $z_g = 0.922$ for gluons whereas for $\tau = 5$ we have $z_q = 0.928$ for quarks and $z_g = 0.942$ for gluons. For each of these two values of τ the respective nonextensivities q were then found (separately for quarks and gluons) such that the values of the corresponding $z_q(\tau)$ reach unity (corresponding to “free, nonextensive gas”). As a result, the nonextensive fugacities $z(\tau)$ remain unity for $\tau > 4$ (or $\tau > 5$) for nonextensivities q equal to, respectively: $q = 0.981$ (for $\tau = 4$) and $q = 0.985$ (for $\tau = 5$) for quarks, and $q = 0.985$ (for $\tau = 4$) and ($q = 0.989$ for $\tau = 5$) for gluons (note that the respective values of q are almost the same for quarks and gluons), see Figure 1. We therefore argue that the nonextensivity of quarks and gluons as described by the lattice QCD is in the range $0.98 < q < 0.99$.

We close this section by noting that in the case of $q > 1$, not shown in Figure 1, the corresponding nonextensive fugacities $z_q(\tau)$ are always smaller than the extensive fugacity, $z_{q=1}(\tau)$: $z_q(\tau) < z_{q=1}(\tau)$. This is because in this case the pressure is increased, therefore the strength of the dynamical interactions (given by z_q) has to be reduced. This is a reflection of the fact that in both cases considered the non-extensiveness comes from different sources which work towards confinement for $q < 1$ but work against it for $q > 1$ (for example, by introducing some extra intrinsic fluctuations). In other words: because in lattice QCD one always has $z < 1$ (which reflects

the fact that it describes, in fact, more or less confined systems), in a possible equivalent nonextensive approach this would correspond to a nonextensivity parameter smaller than unity, $q < 1$ (which in the colloquial understanding of non-extensiveness corresponds to broadly understood correlations). The $q > 1$ type of nonextensivity corresponding (again, broadly speaking) to some kind of effective, intrinsic, fluctuations manifesting themselves as fluctuations of the temperature T (cf., for example, [23–26]), if taken seriously, could probably come not so much from the QCD dynamics, but rather from the environment (and would, figuratively speaking, come from the heterogeneity of the heat bath and from possible energy transfers to and from it [27,28]).

4 The interplay between the fugacity z and the nonextensivity q - dynamics vs. nonextensivity

In the version of the QPM used here the investigation of the interplay between the dynamics and nonextensivity comes to the study of the interplay between the fugacities $z_{i=q,g}$, representing the dynamics, and the nonextensivity q , representing the action of the environment (always keeping in mind that $q \neq 1$ combines the action of all factors causing nonextensivity, even in the absence of any interaction, i.e., when $z_{i=q,g} = 1$, and that the nonextensive particles cannot be considered as being completely free [10–12]). Note first that both z and q deform the original Fermi-Dirac or Bose-Einstein distributions of noninteracting particles, but they do it in two different, incompatible ways. The z -deformation is *local*, it is supposed to depend only on the scaled temperature $\tau = T/T_{\text{crit}}$. As can be seen in equation (1) the action of $z = z(\tau = T/T_{\text{crit}})$ is, technically, the same as action of some kind of “artificial chemical potential”, $\mu_z = T \ln z(\tau)$ (which adds to the usual chemical potential). This means that the form of the distribution remains intact, only its argument changes (therefore adding some true chemical potential μ to the original z -QPM can be combined with fugacity z and results in some new “effective” \hat{z}). In contrast to this the q -deformation is *global* and, in principle, the parameter q is assumed to be independent of temperature³. This means that one cannot fully replace z by q (and vice versa).

To demonstrate more clearly this feature let us look at the most simple example of this kind, namely, let us identify the effective extensive (i.e., calculated for $q = 1$) occupation number considered as a function of some constant fugacity z , with its nonextensive counterpart defined only by a nonextensivity parameter q (with no other dynamical effects, i.e., with $z = 1$, note that the nonextensive occupation number is given not by n_q , but by n_q^q):

$$n(x; z, q = 1) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z}e(x) - \xi} = [n_q(x; z_q, q)]^q = \left[\frac{1}{e_q(x) - \xi} \right]^q. \quad (10)$$

The immediate result is the relation between z and q which is rather simple for $z_q = 1$):

$$z = z(q) = \frac{e(x)}{[e_q(x) - \xi]^q + \xi} \xrightarrow{q \rightarrow 1} 1, \quad (11)$$

³At least as long as there is no energy exchange between the heat bath and the environment, this would result in the replacement $T \rightarrow T = T_{\text{effective}} = T(q)$ (so far this has been shown only for the Boltzmann statistics [27,28]).

but rather involved for $q(z)$, in this case it is given by transcendental function (not accessible analytically) when looking for $a = q(z)$. Note that relation equation (11) implies that the resulting fugacity must depend not only on the nonextensivity q but also on x , it is on the energy, chemical potential and temperature, $z = z(q; E, \mu, T)$. This is unacceptable because fugacity was introduced to model the dynamics which cannot depend on x . Similarly, the resulting nonextensivity would have to depend not only on fugacity z but on all the above quantities as well, and could not be global quantity anymore. In the normal case, where fugacity depends on temperature T , both $z(q)$ and $q(z)$ would be too complicated to be useful.

The same argument also precludes the seemingly more general formulation of the qz -QPM discussed in [20]. One could, for example, start with a system of particles the interactions of which are described by some chemical potentials $\mu^{(i)}$ (not connected with any fugacities, $z = 1$) and which are immersed in some nonextensive environment characterized by a nonextensive parameter $q \neq 1$. Adding now to such a system some additional interaction by means of fugacities $z_q^{(i)}$, results in

$$n_q [x^{(i)}] = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z_q^{(i)}} e_q [x^{(i)}] - \xi} = \frac{1}{e_q [x_q^{(i)}] - \xi}, \tag{12}$$

$$x_q^{(i)} = \beta [E_q^{(i)} - \tilde{\xi} \mu_q^{(i)}] - \zeta_q^{(i)} = x^{(i)} [z_q^{(i)}]^{1-q} - \zeta_q^{(i)} = \ln_q \left[\frac{e_q(x)}{z_q} \right], \tag{13}$$

where $E_q^{(i)} = E_i \cdot [z_q^{(i)}]^{1-q}$, $\mu_q^{(i)} = \mu^{(i)} \cdot [z_q^{(i)}]^{1-q}$ and $\zeta_q^{(i)} = \ln_{2-q} [z_q^{(i)}]$, i.e., the energy and chemical potentials become q -dependent quantities. However, such induced q -dependence of the initial energy and chemical potential is rather unphysical and precludes further applications of this approach.

5 Summary

Generally speaking, systems for which the fugacities $z = 1$ in the limit of large T are extensive systems where a single-particle description works without an additional field persisting for high temperatures (without long range interactions). If, for $T \rightarrow \infty$, the fugacity $z < 1$ our system is nonextensive with reduced pressure, whereas for $z > 1$ in this limit it is nonextensive with increased pressure (always in comparison with the situation for the $z = 1$ case). This means that we can adjust the system pressure in models with fugacity to determine its model non-extensivity.

Because, as already mentioned, the action of nonextensivity q has a *global* character whereas that of the fugacity z is *local*, therefore, in principle they are complementary and are not substitutable for each other. To put it differently, usually fugacity z models phenomenologically dynamics of the mean field theory type (MFT) in which there are no correlations and intrinsic fluctuations, whereas these two features are exactly those described by the nonextensivity q . Therefore, the results obtained here should be considered as some illustration of how to introduce effects of correlation or fluctuations into MFT models, or, vice versa, how to add to the system with correlations and/or fluctuations a certain smoothing factor for these effects.

Our main result is estimation of the intrinsic nonextensivity of the lattice QCD system of quarks and gluons which is in the range of $0.98 < q < 0.99$. It is worth noting here that our results are similar to those obtained in recent work [29] in which the authors use numerical field theoretical simulations to calculate particle yields. It turned out that in the model of local particle creation one observes rather natural deviations from the pure exponential distributions towards Tsallis like q -exponents.

Interestingly, for a quantum SU(3) Yang-Mills gauge theory applied to gluons (which could perhaps be a good replacement for our QCD) they obtained similar values of $q < 1$ and similar dependence on the temperature as we observe in our case. The $q > 1$ was obtained for a toy model of classical Φ^4 theory. From our point of view the natural explanation would be the presence of some kind of confinement in the first case (which would correspond to our lattice QCD situation) and its lack in the second case (in our case it would correspond to immersing our system in a heat bath which is so nonuniform that it overcomes the confinement forces).

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