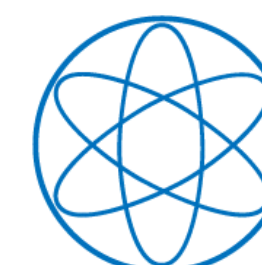


# **SOUND VELOCITY, EQUATION OF STATE and STRANGENESS in NEUTRON STAR MATTER**



Wolfram Weise  
Technische Universität München

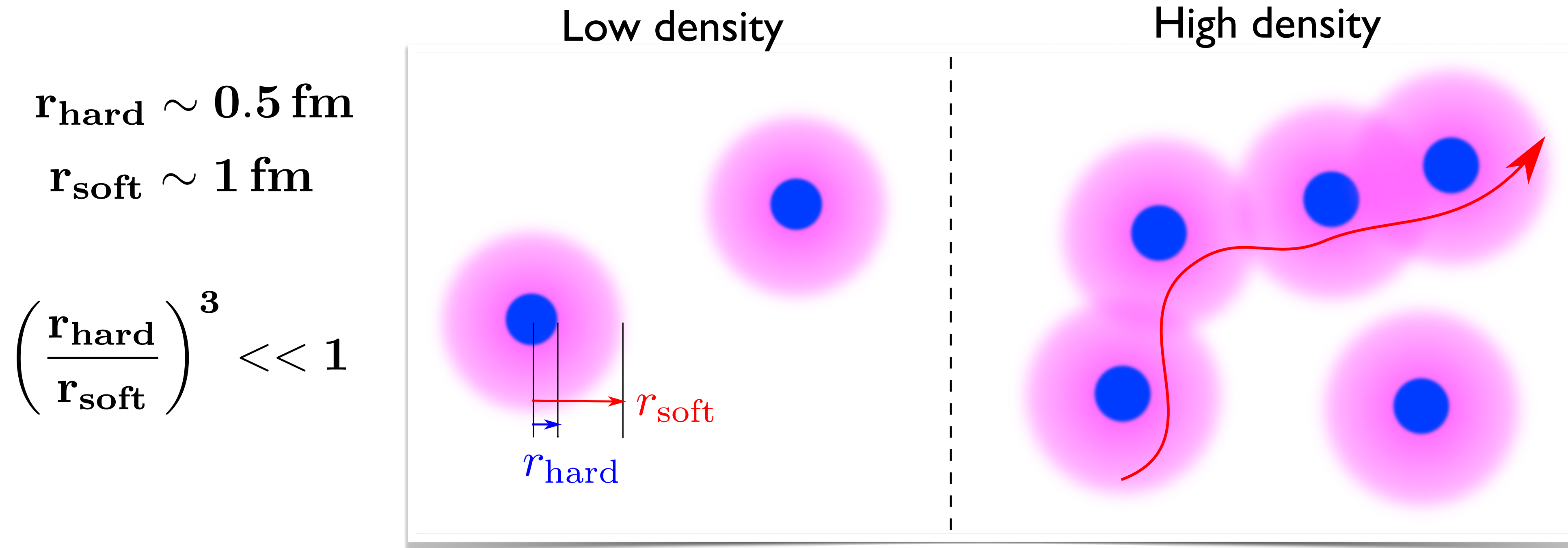


PHYSIK  
DEPARTMENT

- ★ **Dense Matter in Neutron Stars: Speed of Sound and Equation of State**
  - Observational constraints from heavy neutron stars and mergers (GW signals)
  - Bayesian inference and evidence for (or against) phase transitions
- ★ **Strangeness and Baryonic Matter**
  - Hyperon-nucleon interactions, three-body forces and hypernuclei
  - Hyperons in the core of neutron stars ? Scenarios and the “hyperon puzzle”

# The BASIC QUESTION

- **COLD and DENSE** baryonic matter in the core of **NEUTRON STARS**



K. Fukushima,  
T. Kojo, W.W.  
Phys. Rev. D 102 (2020)  
096017

- **Phase transition ?**
- **Continuous crossover ?**
- **Strangeness degrees of freedom ?**
- **Percolation ?**
- **Many-body forces ?**

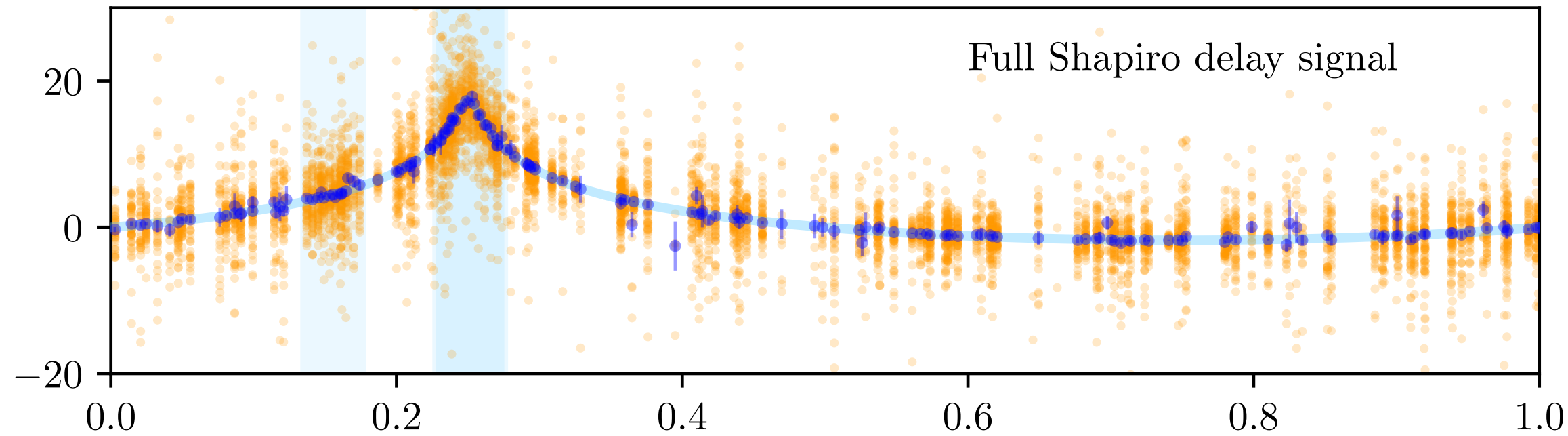
# *Part One*

*Equation-of-State of Dense Baryonic Matter :  
Observational Constraints from Neutron Stars*

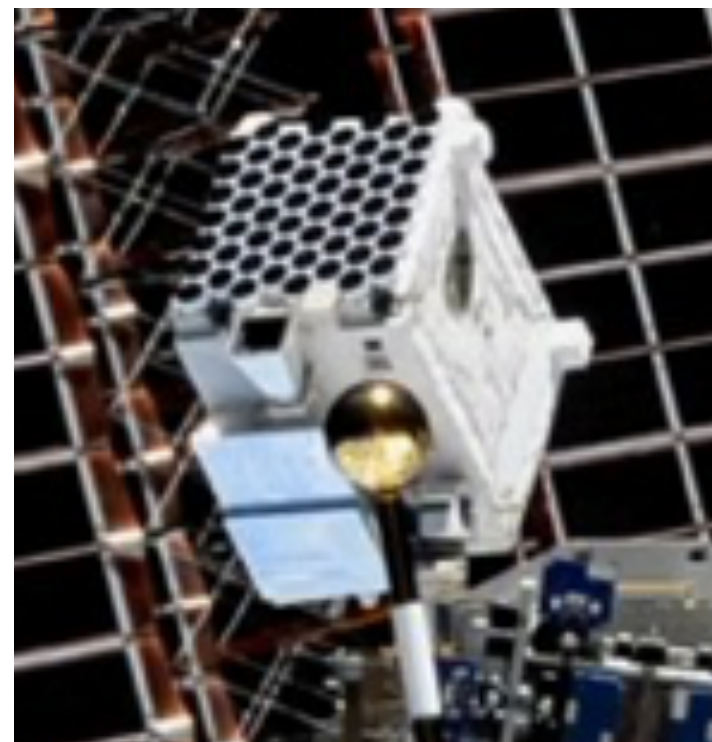


# NEUTRON STARS : DATA

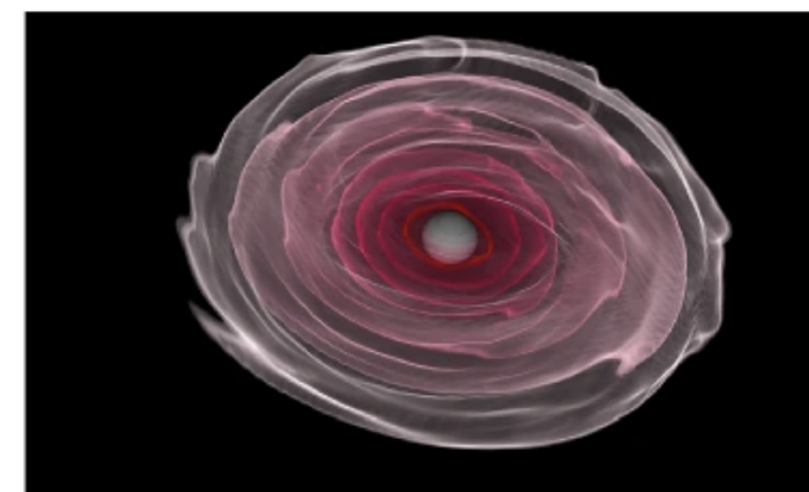
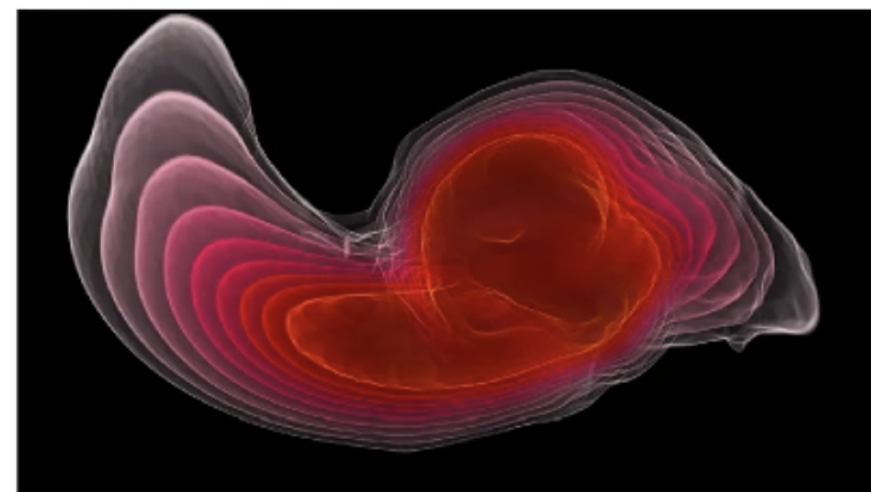
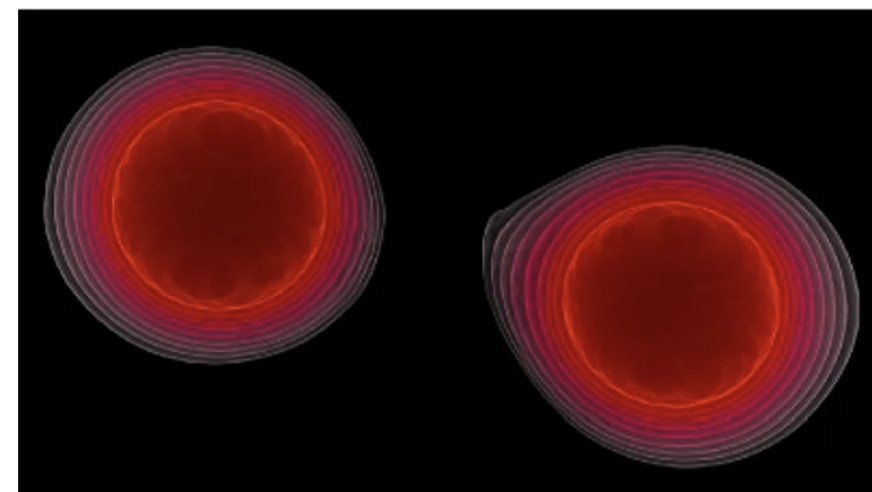
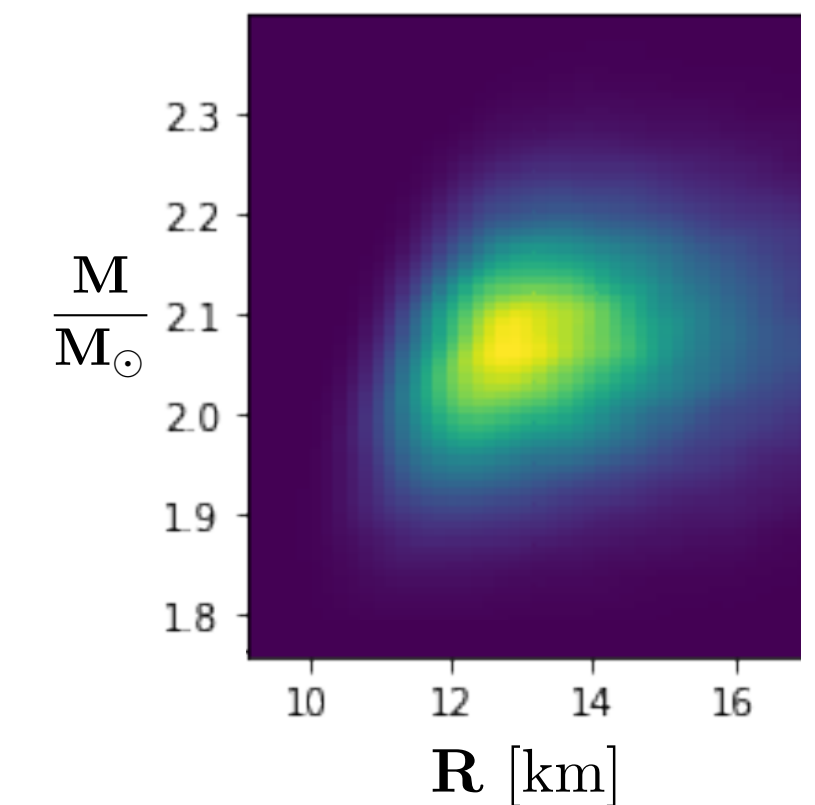
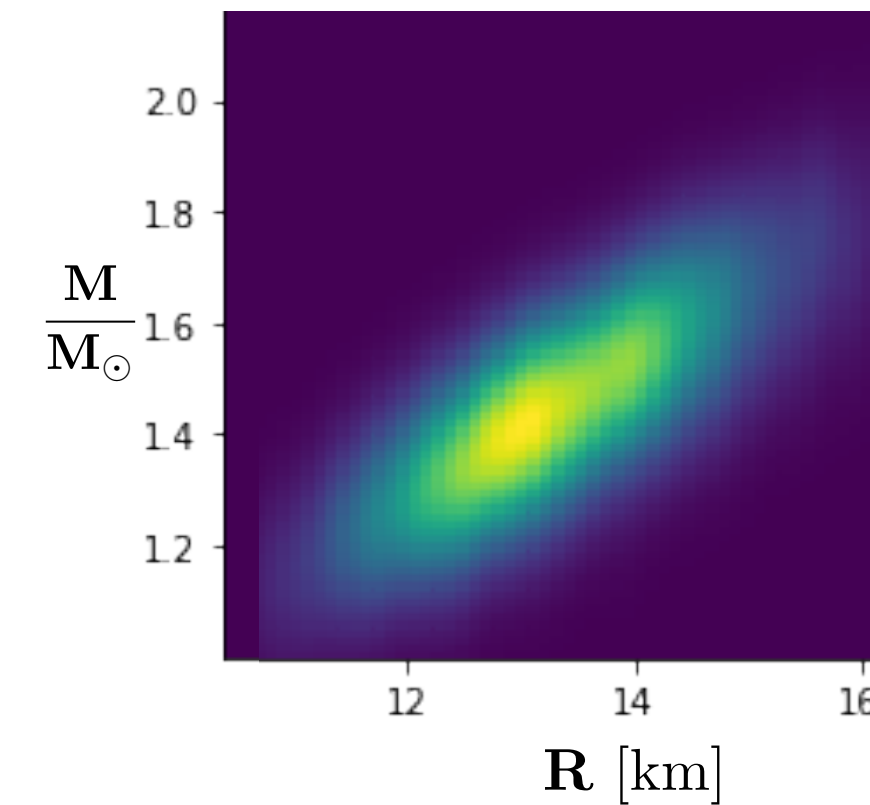
- Database for **inference of Equation-of-State** and other properties of neutron stars



- **Neutron star masses**  
Shapiro delay measurements  
(Green Bank Telescope)



- **Masses and radii**  
X rays from hot spots on the surface of rotating neutron stars  
(NICER telescope @ ISS)



- **Tidal deformabilities**  
Gravitational wave signals  
of neutron star mergers  
(LIGO and Virgo collab.)



# NEUTRON STARS : DATA

- **Masses of  $2 M_{\odot}$  stars**  
(Shapiro delay measurements)

PSR J0348+0432

$$M = 2.01 \pm 0.04 M_{\odot}$$

J. Antoniadis et al.: Science 340 (2013) 1233232

PSR J1614-2230

$$M = 1.908 \pm 0.016 M_{\odot}$$

Z. Arzoumanian et al., Astrophys.J. Suppl. 235 (2018) 37

PSR J0740+6620

$$M = 2.08 \pm 0.07 M_{\odot}$$

E. Fonseca et al., Astrophys.J. Lett. 915 (2021) L12

- **Masses and Radii (NICER)**

PSR J0030+0451

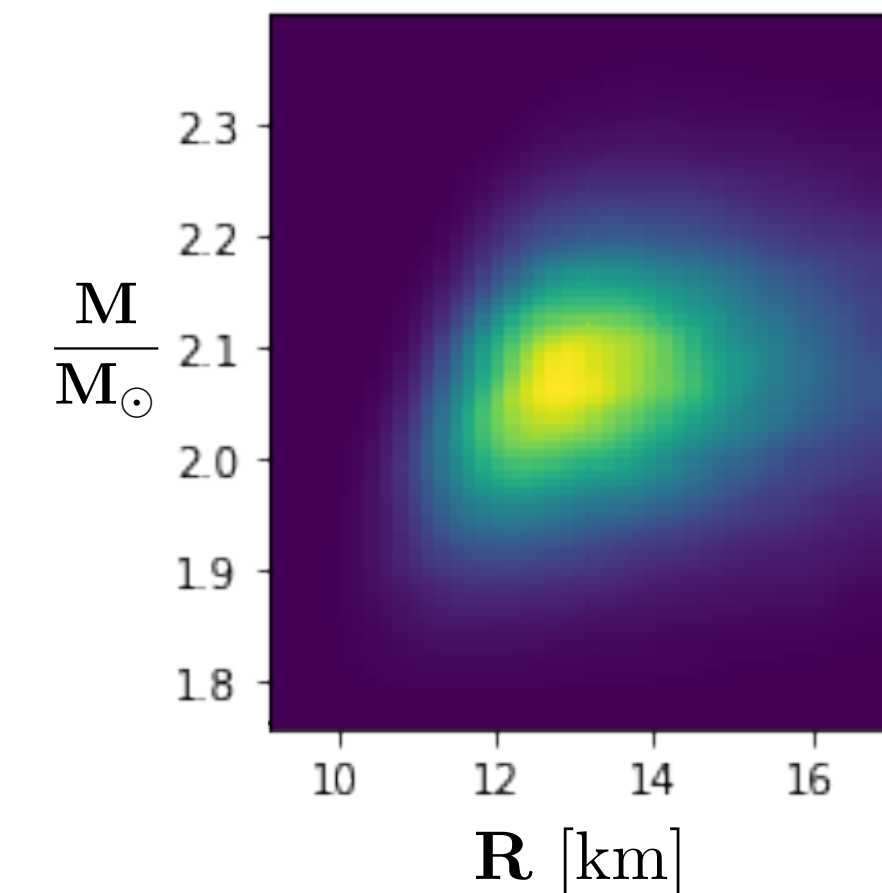
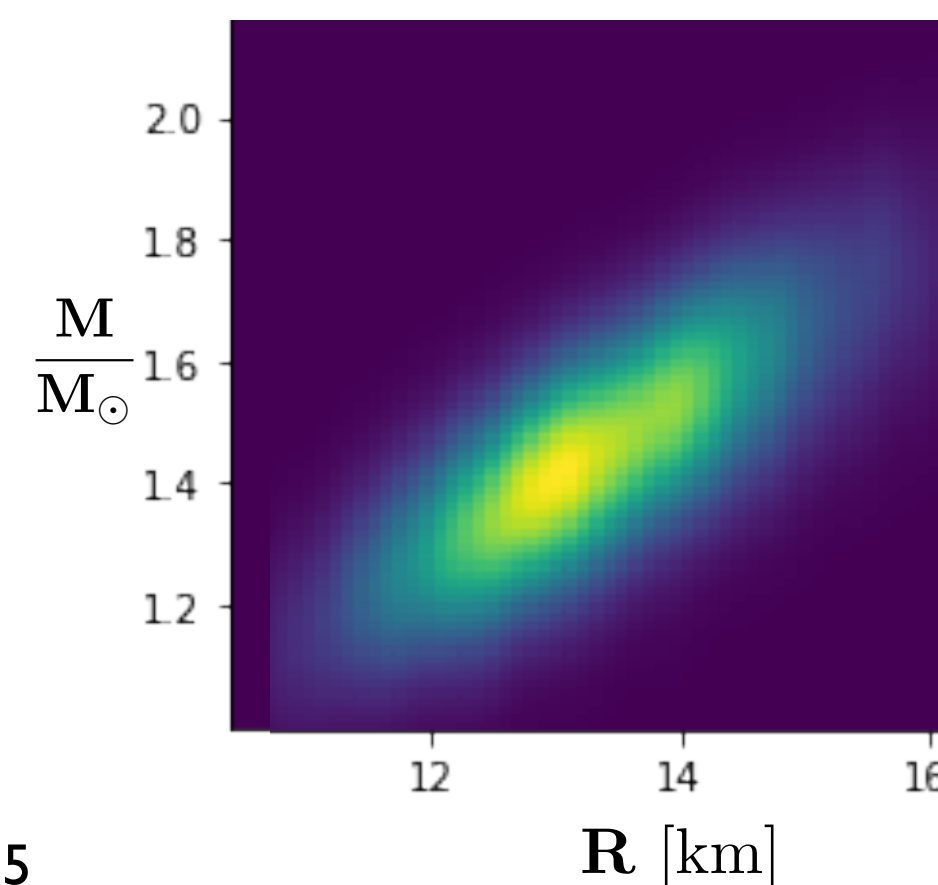
$$M = 1.34 \pm 0.16 M_{\odot} \quad R = 12.71^{+1.14}_{-1.19} \text{ km}$$

T.E. Riley et al. (NICER), Astroph.J. Lett. 887 (2019) L21

PSR J0740+6620

$$M = 2.07 \pm 0.07 M_{\odot} \quad R = 12.39^{+1.30}_{-0.98} \text{ km}$$

T.E. Riley et al. (NICER + XMM Newton), Astroph.J. Lett. 918 (2021) L27



# NEUTRON STARS : DATA (contd.)

- **NEW : very massive and fast rotating galactic neutron star**

PSR J0952-0607

$$M = 2.35 \pm 0.17 M_{\odot}$$

R.W. Romano et al. : Astroph. J. Lett. 935 (2022) L17

- equivalent non-rotating mass after rotational correction :  $M = 2.3 \pm 0.2 M_{\odot}$



(Keck Observatory)

- **Tidal deformabilities** from binary neutron star mergers (gravitational wave signals)

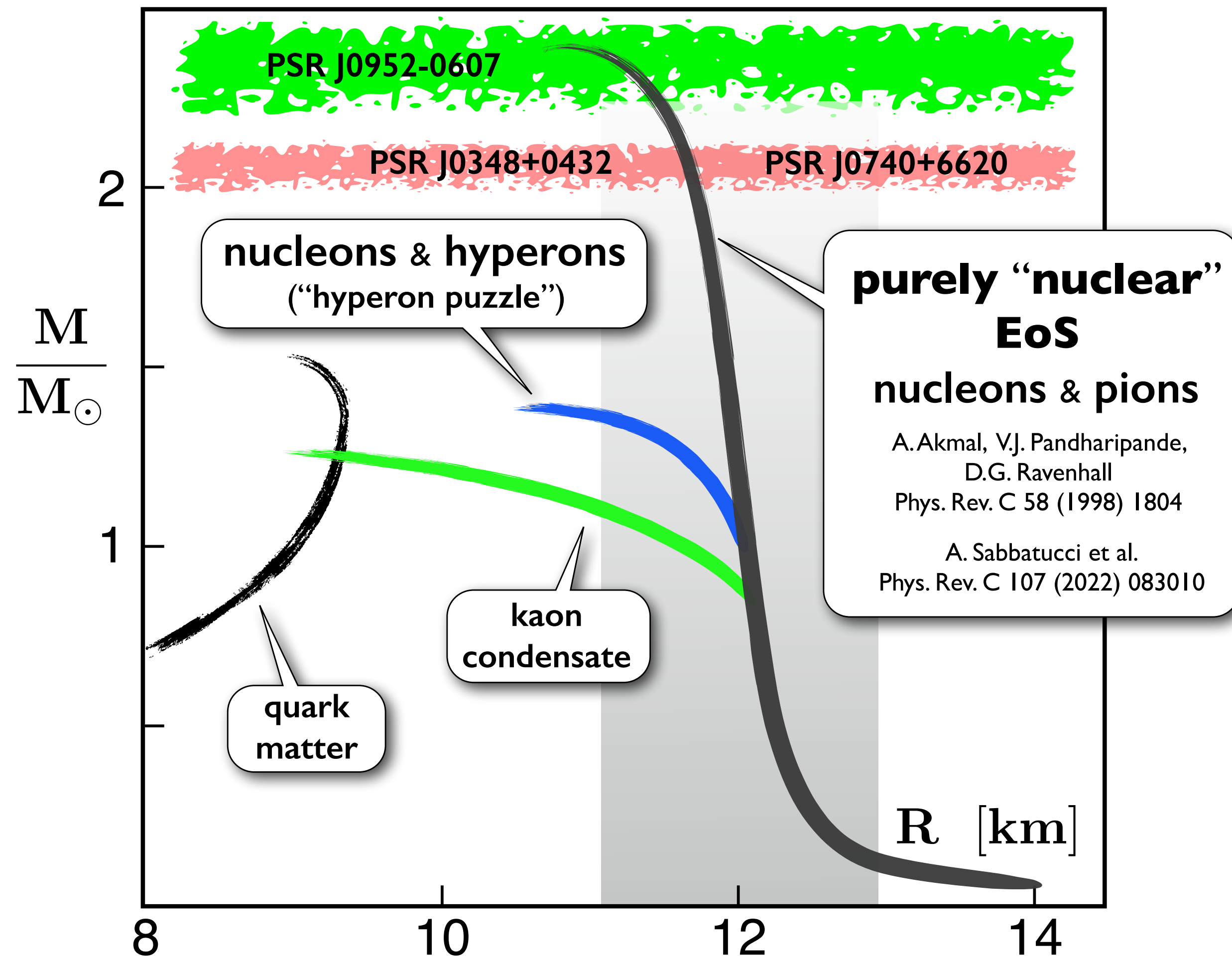
$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \frac{16}{13} \frac{(M_1 + 12 M_2) M_1^4 \Lambda_1}{(M_1 + M_2)^5} + (1 \leftrightarrow 2)$$

$$\text{GW170817} \quad \Lambda_{1.4} = 190^{+390}_{-120}$$

B.P. Abbot et al. : Phys. Rev. Lett. 121 (2018) 161101

# CONSTRAINTS on EQUATION-of-STATE

- from observations of massive neutron stars



## Tolman - Oppenheimer - Volkov Equations

$$\frac{dP(r)}{dr} = \frac{G [\varepsilon(r) + P(r)] [m(r) + 4\pi r^3 P(r)]}{r [r - 2Gm(r)]}$$

$$\frac{dm(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \varepsilon(r)$$

$$M = m(R) = 4\pi \int_0^R dr r^2 \varepsilon(r)$$

- Stiff equation-of-state  $P(\varepsilon)$  required
- Simplest forms of exotic matter (kaon condensate, quark matter, ...) **ruled out**

# SOUND VELOCITY and EQUATION of STATE

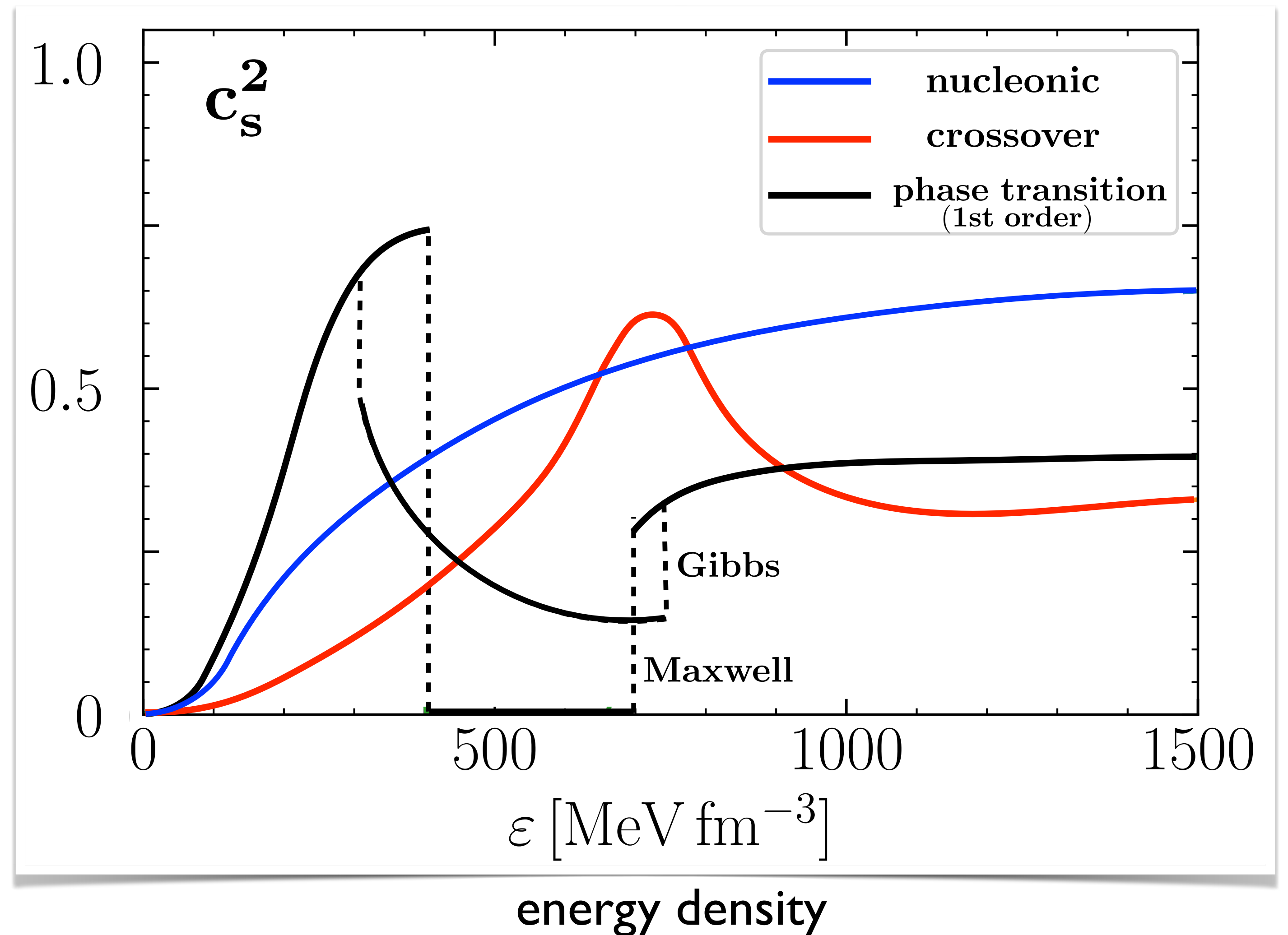
- Key quantity : **Speed of Sound**

$$c_s^2(\varepsilon) = \frac{\partial P(\varepsilon)}{\partial \varepsilon}$$

displays  
characteristic signature  
of  
**phase transition**  
or  
**crossover**

- Equation of State :**

$$P(\varepsilon) = \int_0^\varepsilon d\varepsilon' c_s^2(\varepsilon')$$



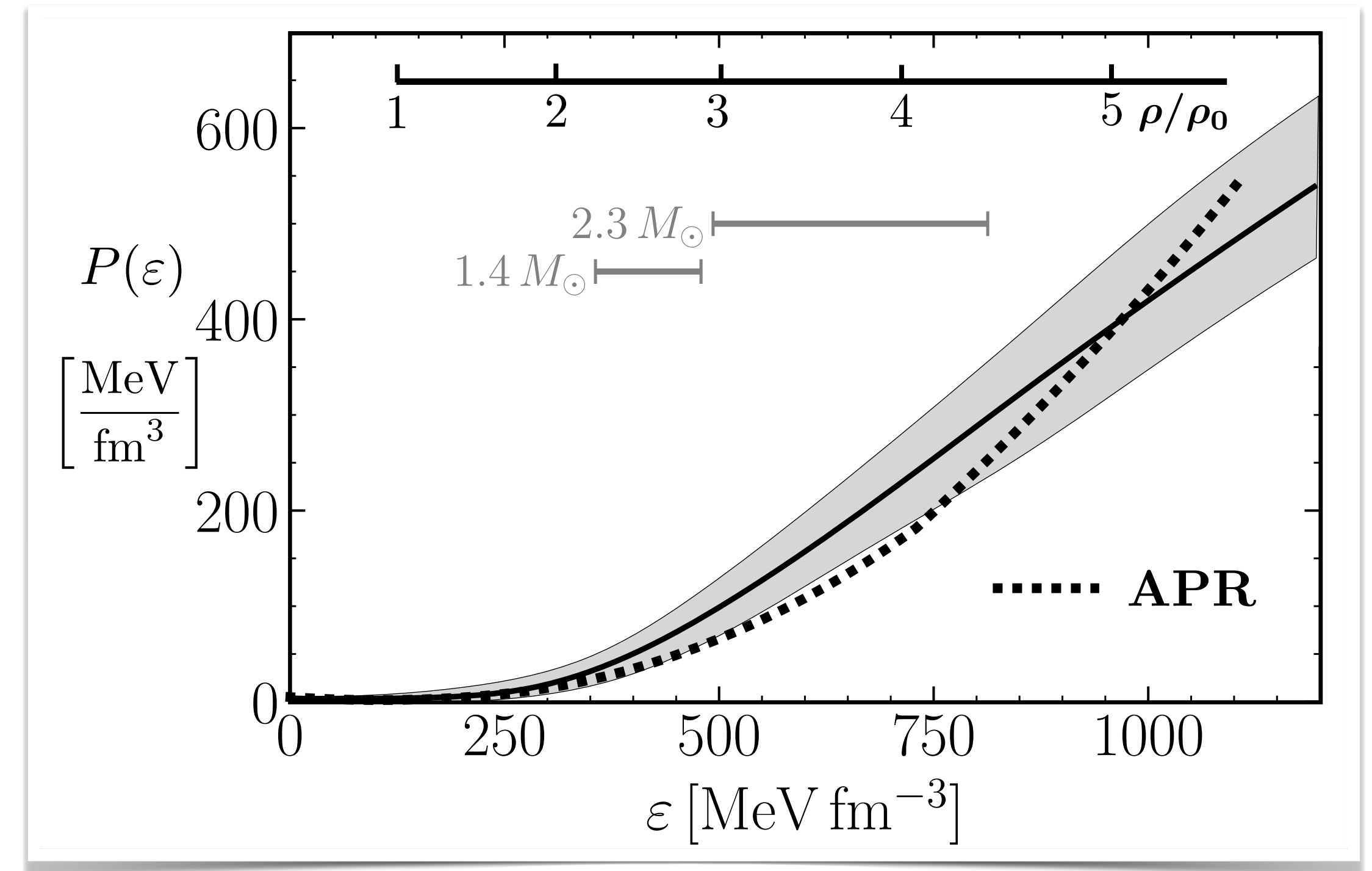
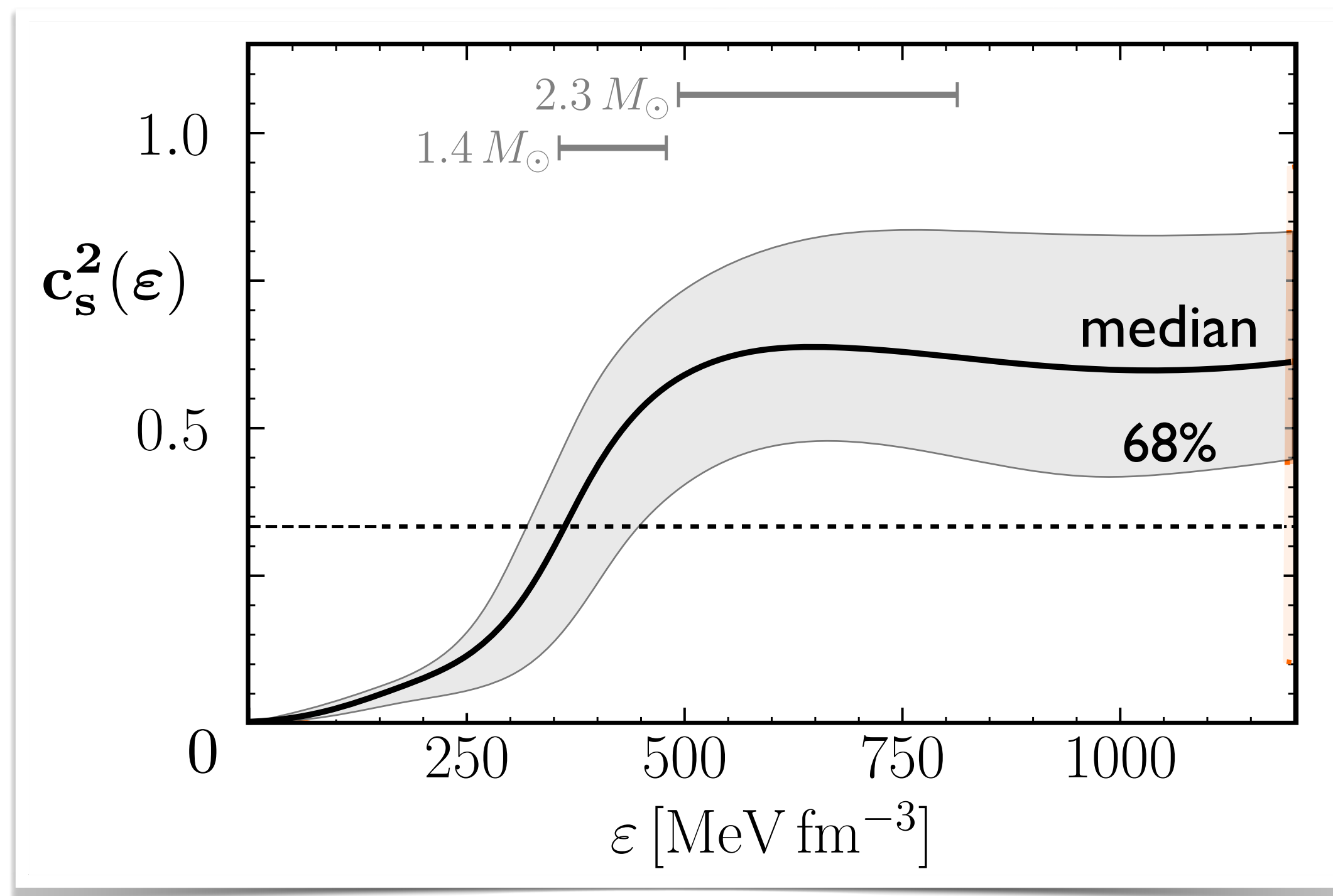


# NEUTRON STAR MATTER EQUATION-of-STATE

- Bayesian inference of sound speed and EoS

PSR masses, NICER & GW data, low-density constraints (ChEFT), asymptotic constraints (pQCD)

L. Brandes, W. W., N. Kaiser : Phys. Rev. D 107 (2023) 014011 ; arXiv: 2306.06218 [nucl-th] (PRD in print)

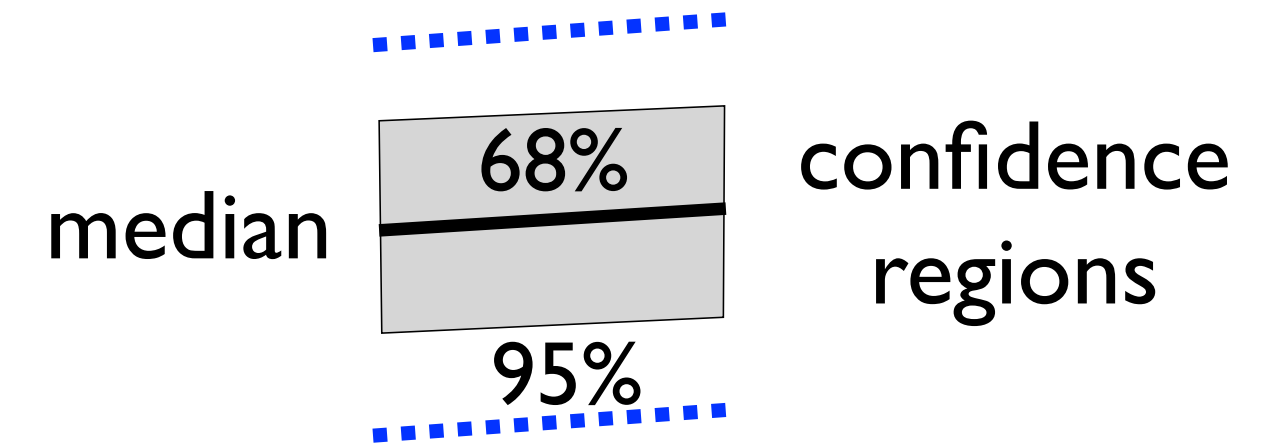


- Squared **speed of sound** exceeds conformal bound  $c_s^2 = 1/3$  at densities  $\rho > 3\rho_0$ 
  - Strongly repulsive correlations at high baryon densities

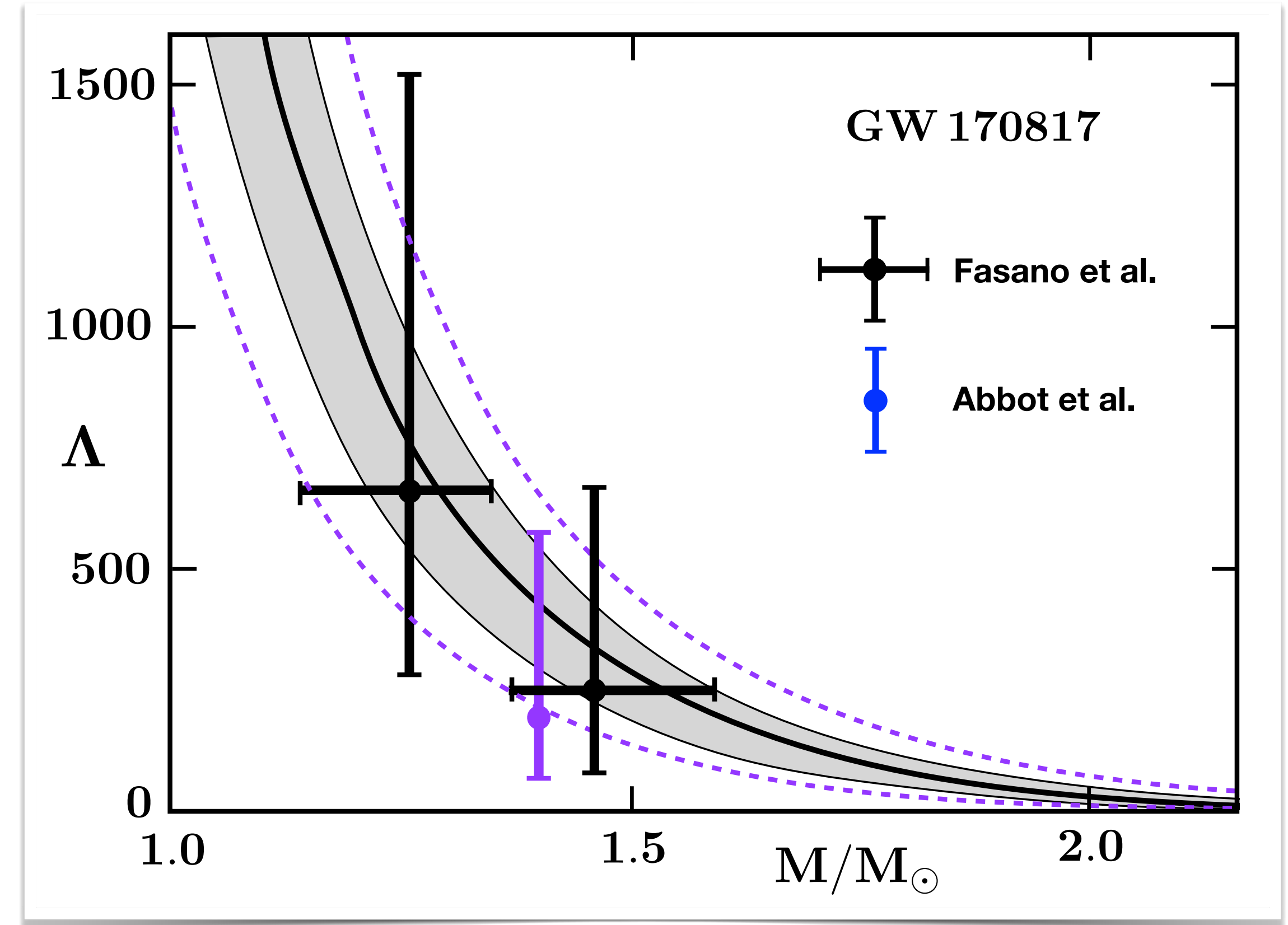
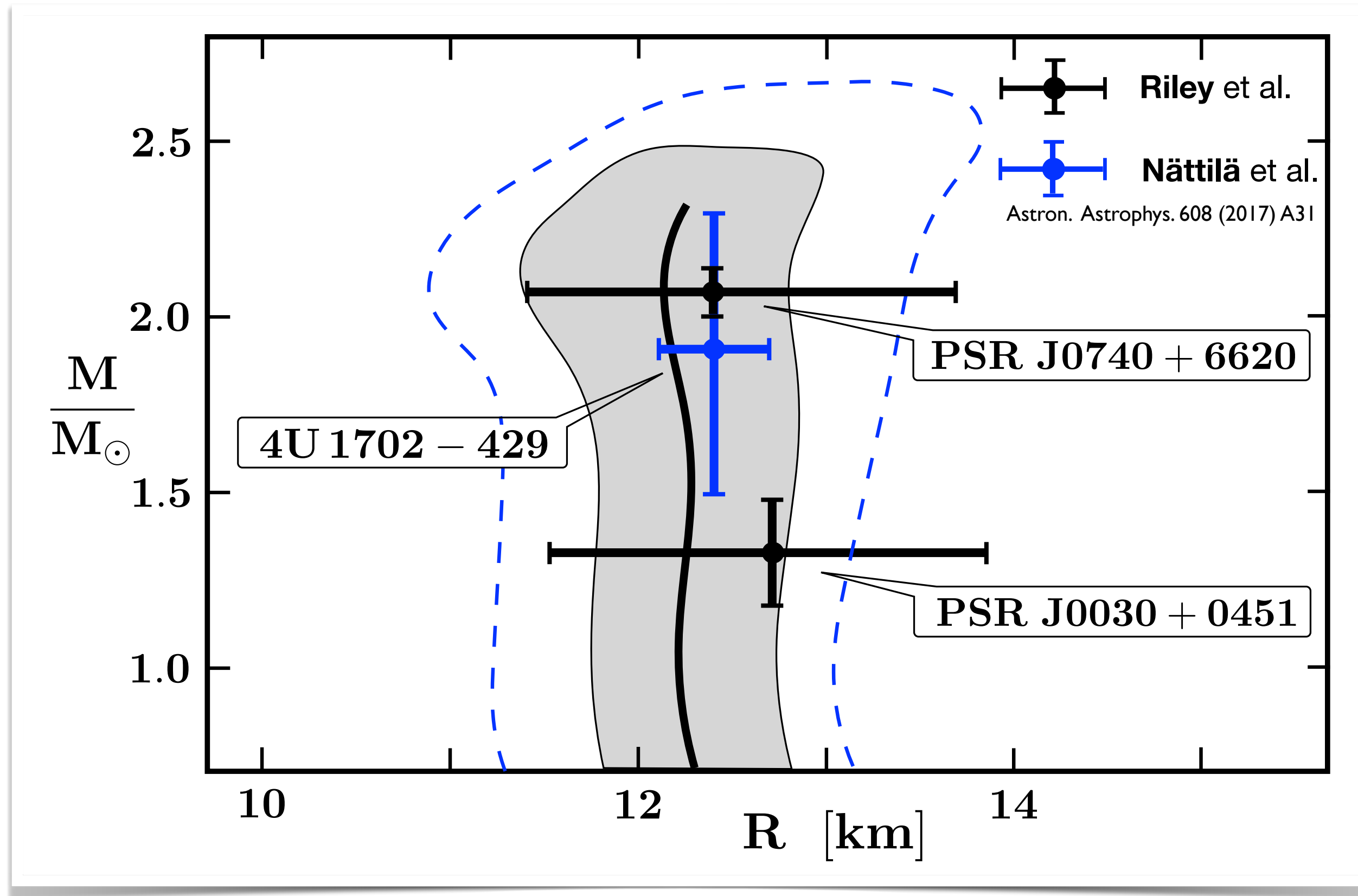


# NEUTRON STAR PROPERTIES

- Bayesian inference posterior credible bands
- Mass - Radius relation (TOV)



- Tidal deformability

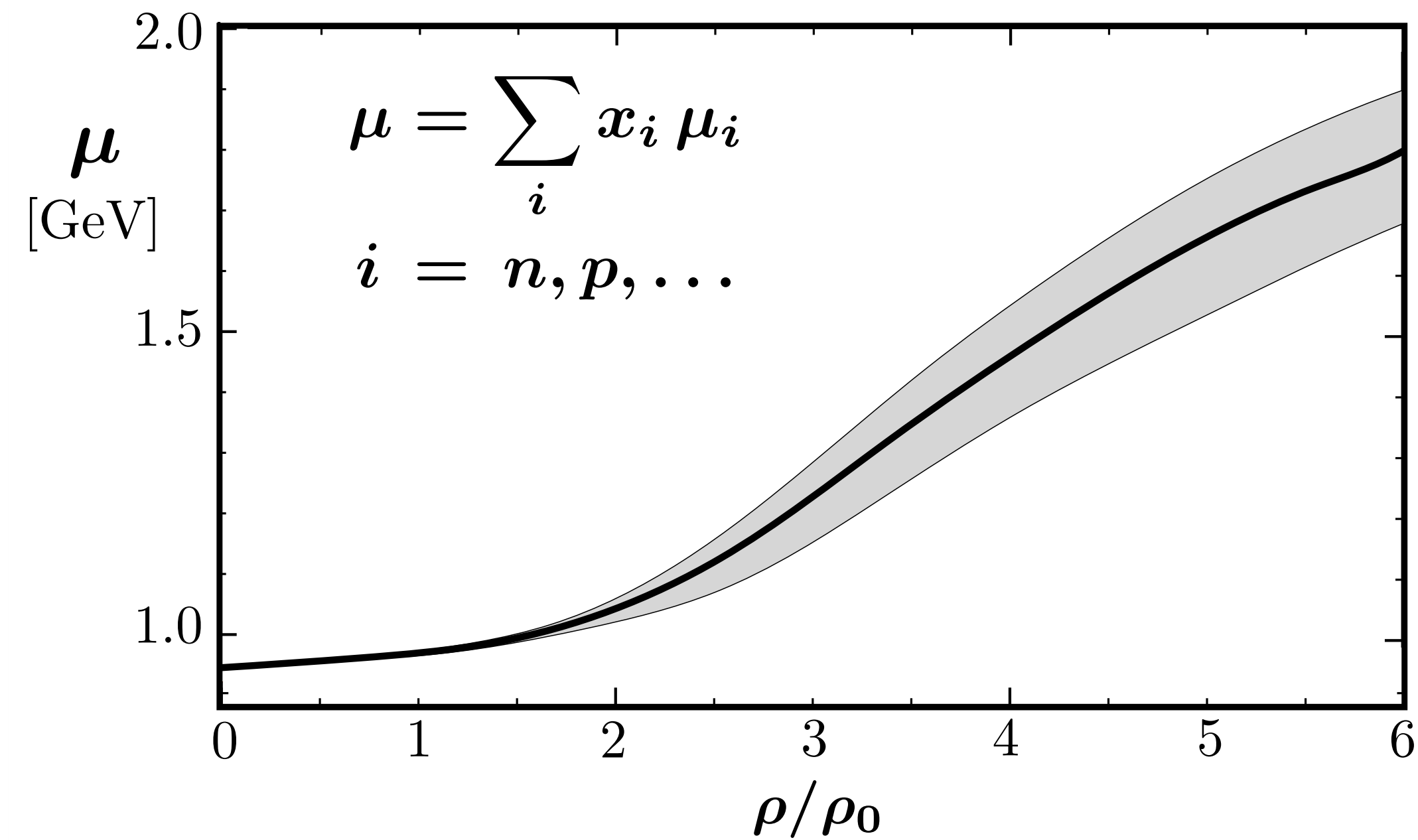


L. Brandes, W. W., N. Kaiser : Phys. Rev. D 107 (2023) 014011 ; arXiv: 2306.06218 [nucl-th]

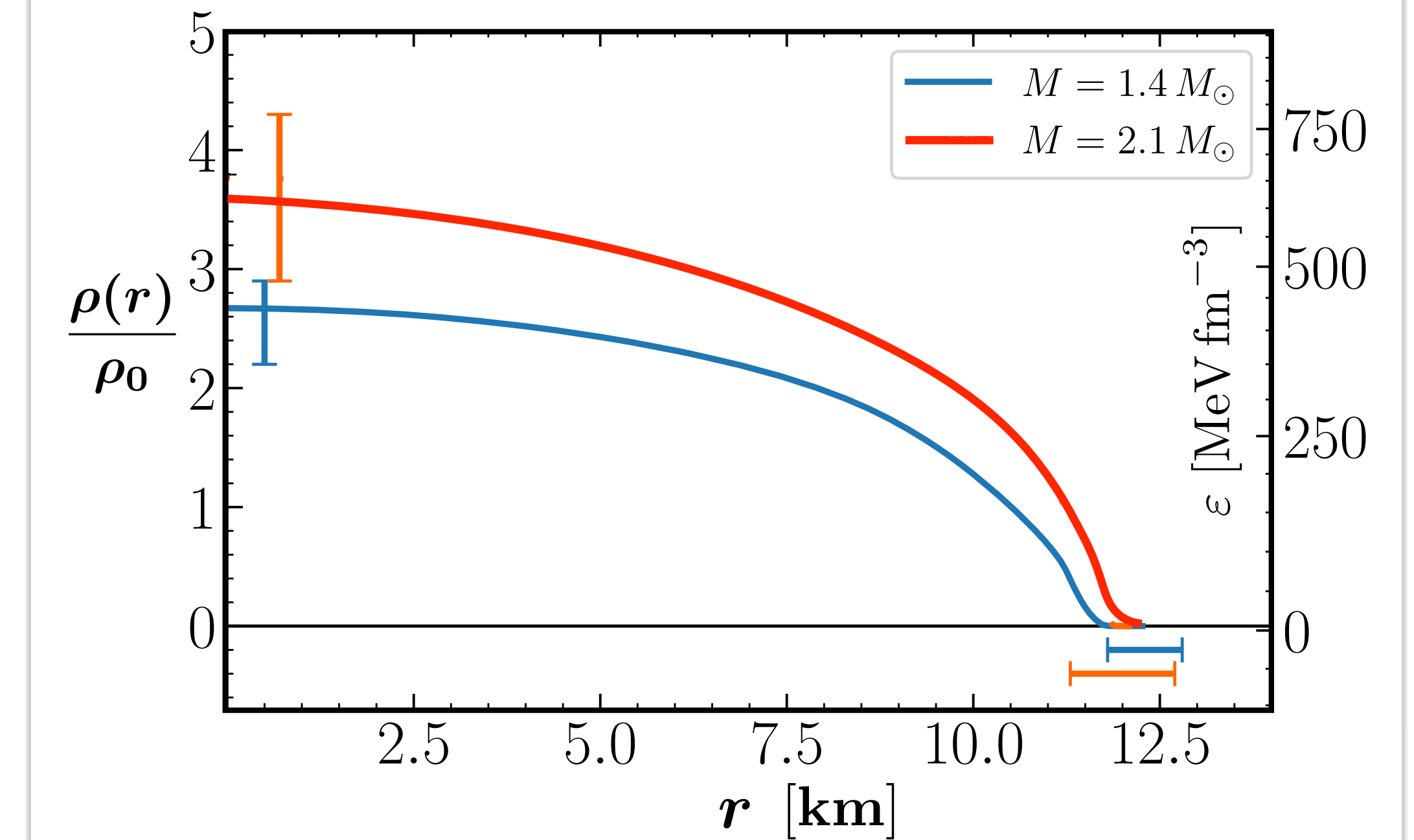


# NEUTRON STAR PROPERTIES (contd.)

- Baryon chemical potential



- Density profiles of neutron stars



L. Brandes, W. W., N. Kaiser : Phys. Rev. D 107 (2023) 014011 ; arXiv:2306 (Phys. Rev. D in print).

- Stiff equation-of-state → central core densities in neutron stars are **NOT** extreme :

$$\rho_c(1.4 M_\odot) = 2.6^{+0.3}_{-0.4} \rho_0$$

$$\rho_c(2.1 M_\odot) = 3.6 \pm 0.7 \rho_0$$

$$(\rho_0 = 0.16 \text{ fm}^{-3})$$

||

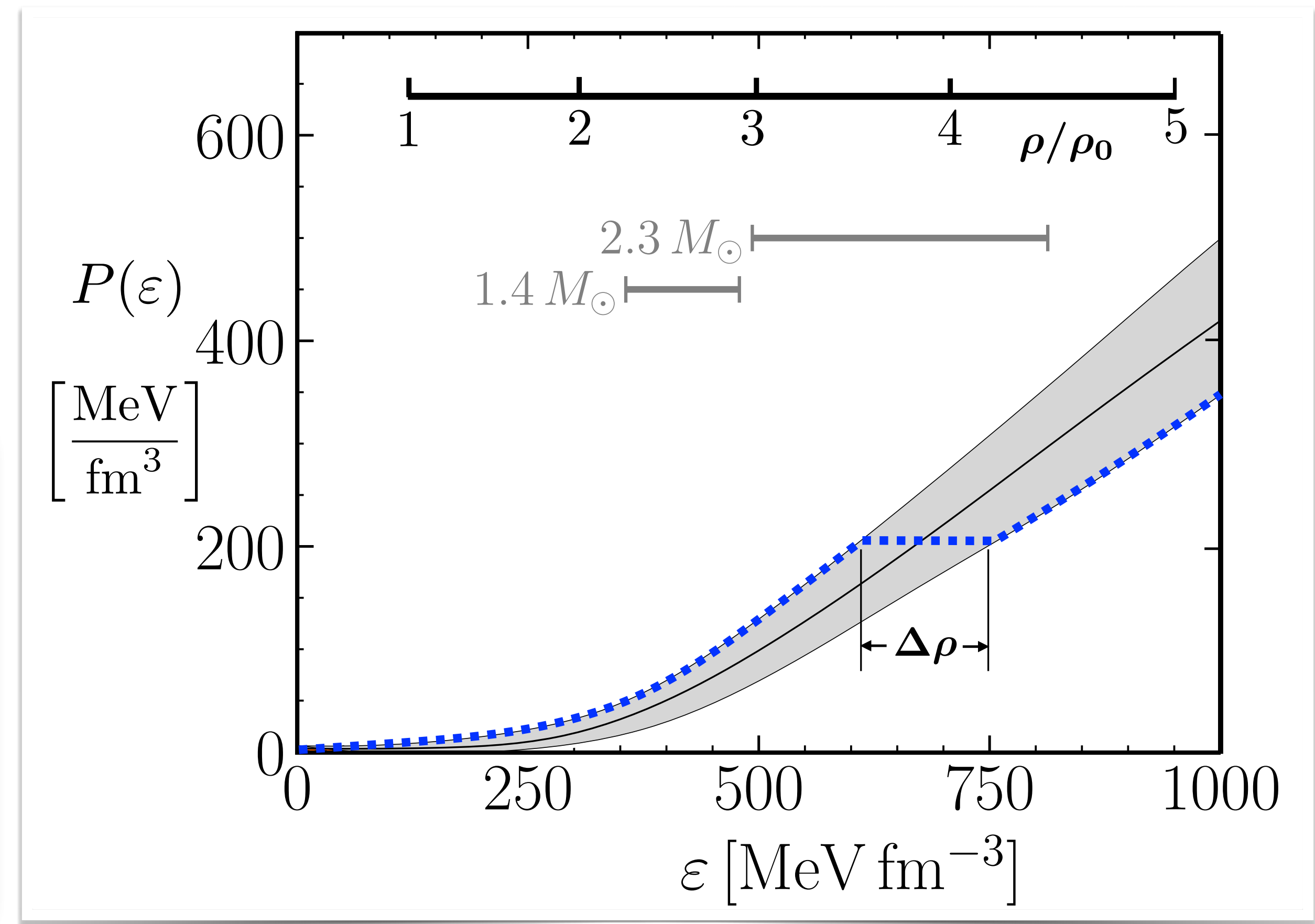


# Constraints on FIRST-ORDER PHASE TRANSITION in NEUTRON STAR MATTER

- Bayes factor analysis :
  - ➔ extreme evidence for sound velocities  $c_s > 0.5$  in cores of all neutron stars with  $1.4 \leq M/M_\odot \leq 2.3$

- Evidence against **strong** 1st order transition :
  - ➔ maximum possible extension of phase coexistence domain  $\Delta\rho/\rho < 0.2$

- ➔ compare with : Maxwell construction for nuclear liquid-gas phase transition ( $\Delta\rho/\rho > 1$ )



# INTERMEDIATE SUMMARY

## ★ Bayesian inference analysis

now including heavy ( $M = 2.35 \pm 0.17 M_{\odot}$ ) galactic neutron star

→ even **stiffer equation-of-state** required

→ almost **constant neutron star radii** ( $R = 12 \pm 1 \text{ km}$ ) for all masses

## ★ Extreme evidence for sound velocities $c_s > 1/\sqrt{3}$ in neutron star cores

→ strongly **repulsive correlations** at work

## ★ Evidence against **strong 1st order phase transition** in neutron star cores

→ **not excluded: baryonic matter or hadron-quark continuous crossover**

## ★ **No extreme central core densities** even in the heaviest neutron stars:

$\rho < 4.5 \rho_0$  for  $M = 2.3 M_{\odot}$  → average baryon-baryon distance :  $d \gtrsim 1 \text{ fm}$



# *Part Two*

*Strangeness in Neutron Star Matter ?*

*Hyperon-Nuclear Interactions*

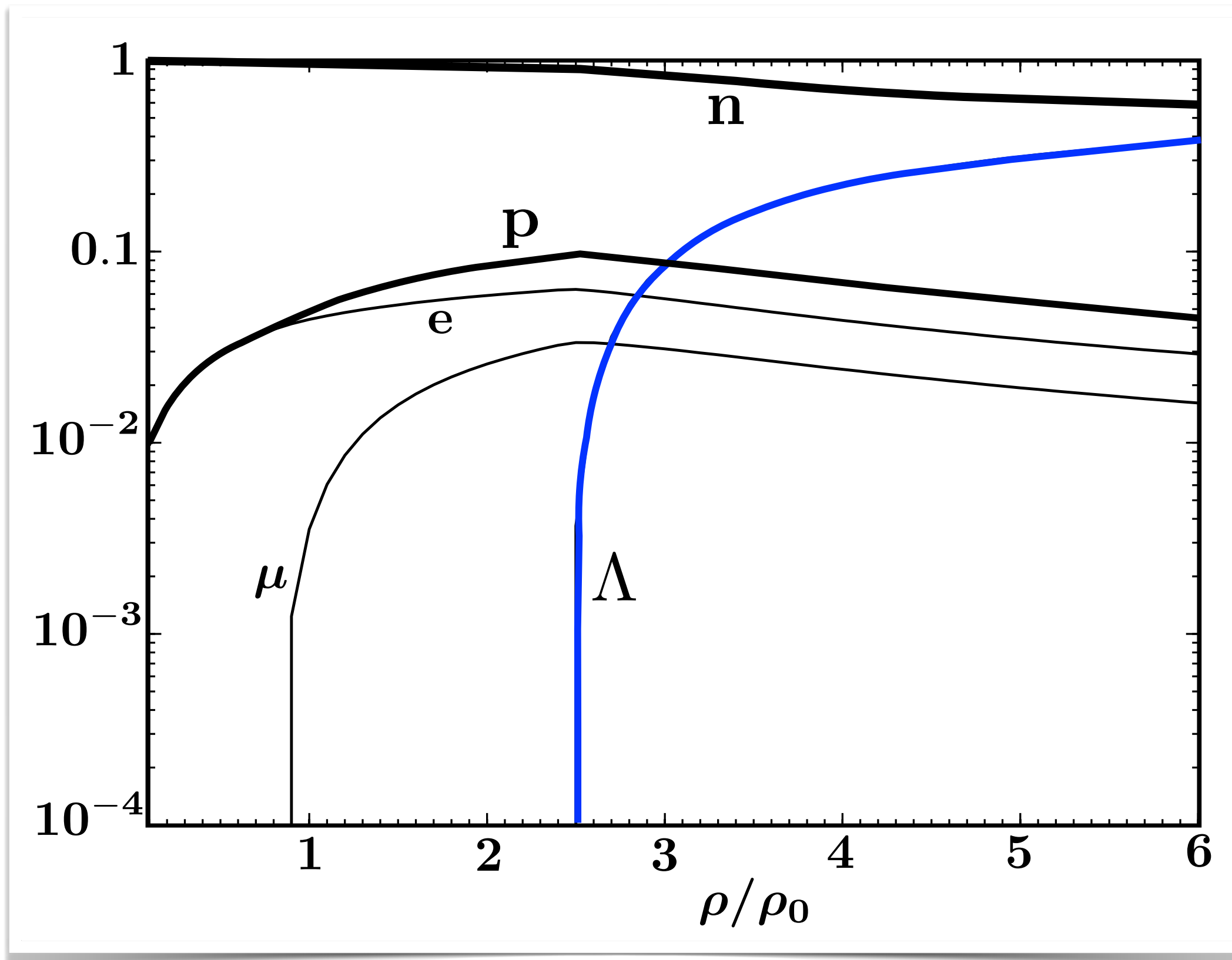
*and the*

*“Hyperon Puzzle”*



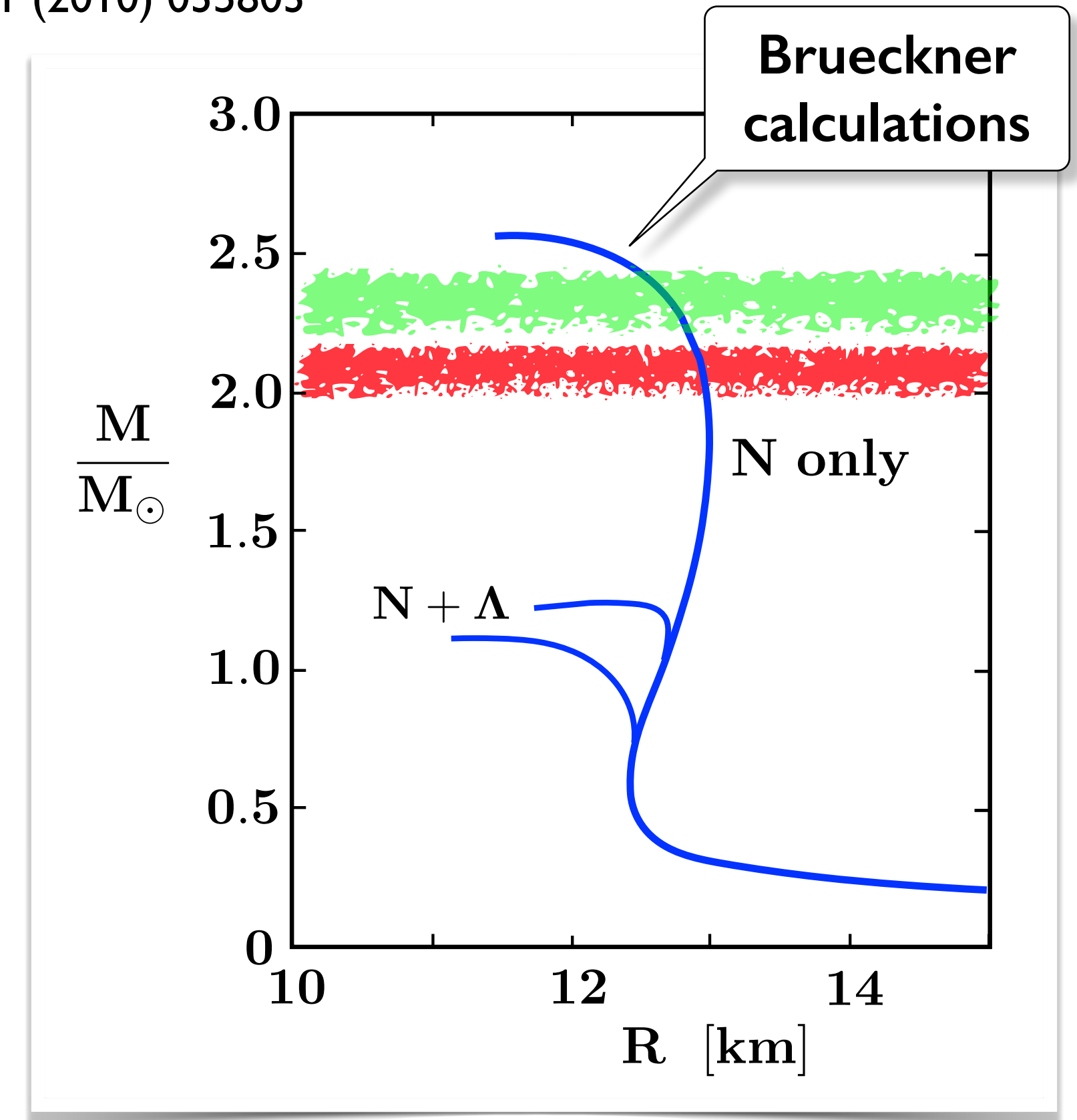
# NEUTRON STAR MATTER including **HYPERONS**

Example: H. Djapo, B.-J. Schaefer, J. Wambach : Phys. Rev. C81 (2010) 035803



*“Hyperon  
Puzzle”*

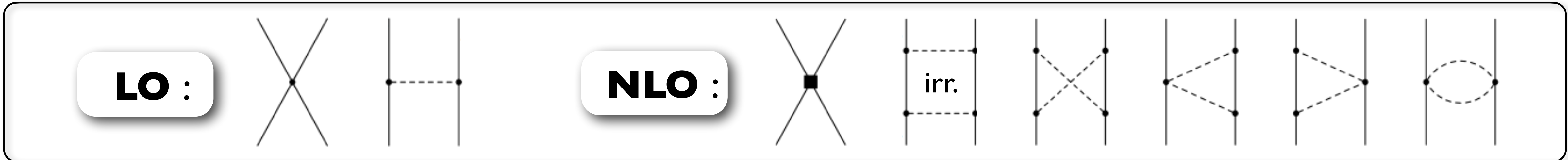
D. Lonardoni,  
A. Lovato,  
S. Gandolfi,  
F. Pederiva :  
Phys. Rev. Lett.  
114 (2015) 092301



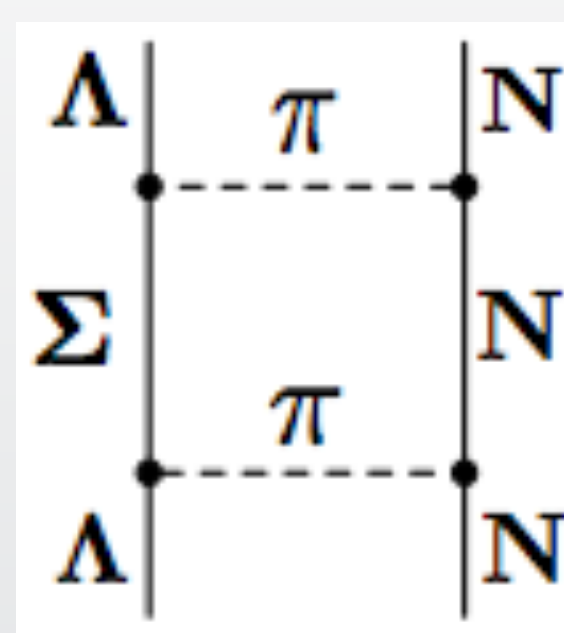
- Inclusion of hyperons :  
**EoS too soft** to support two-solar-mass n-stars  
**strong repulsion** in **YN** and/or **YNN interactions** required

# Hyperon - Nucleon Interaction

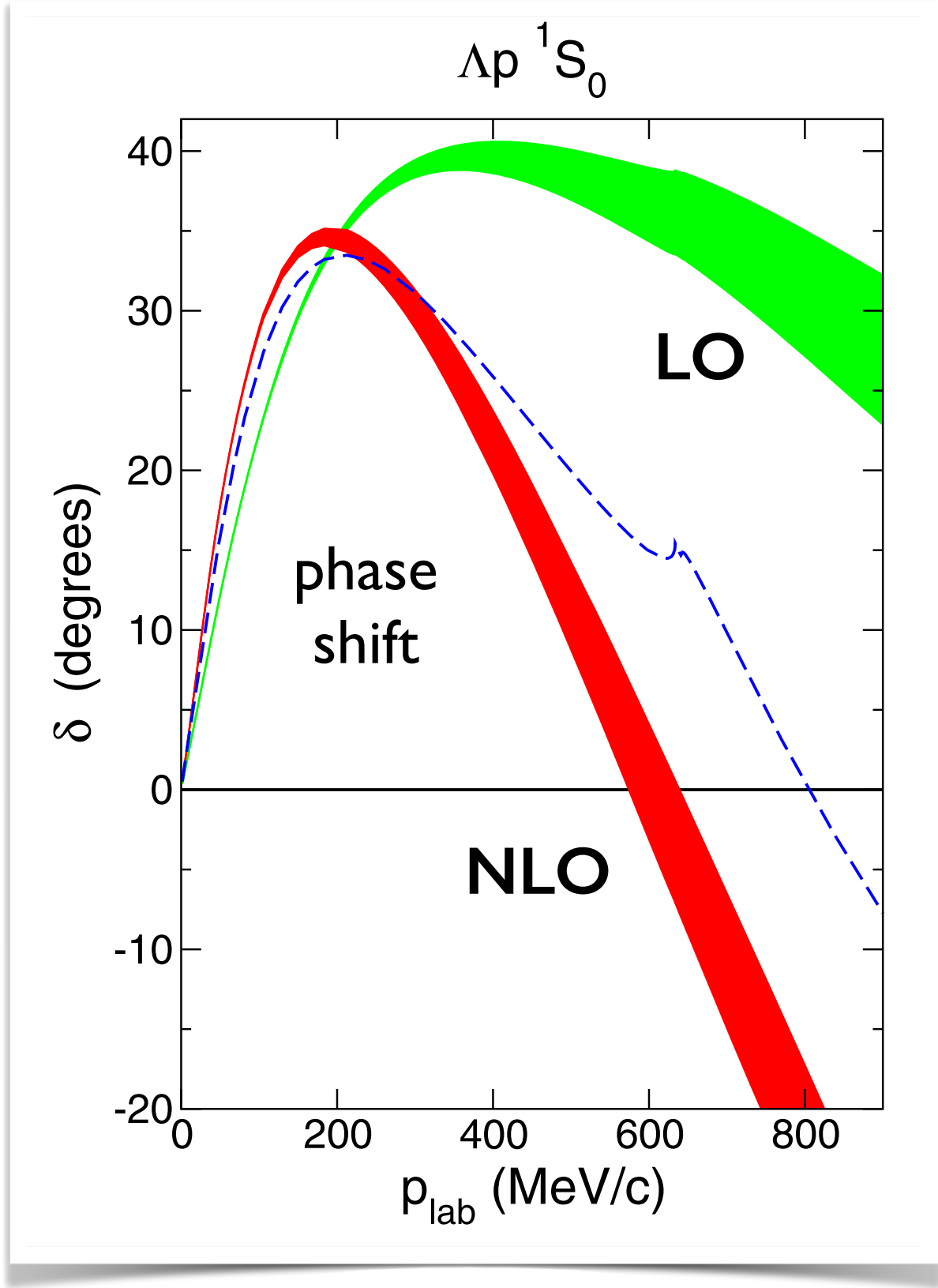
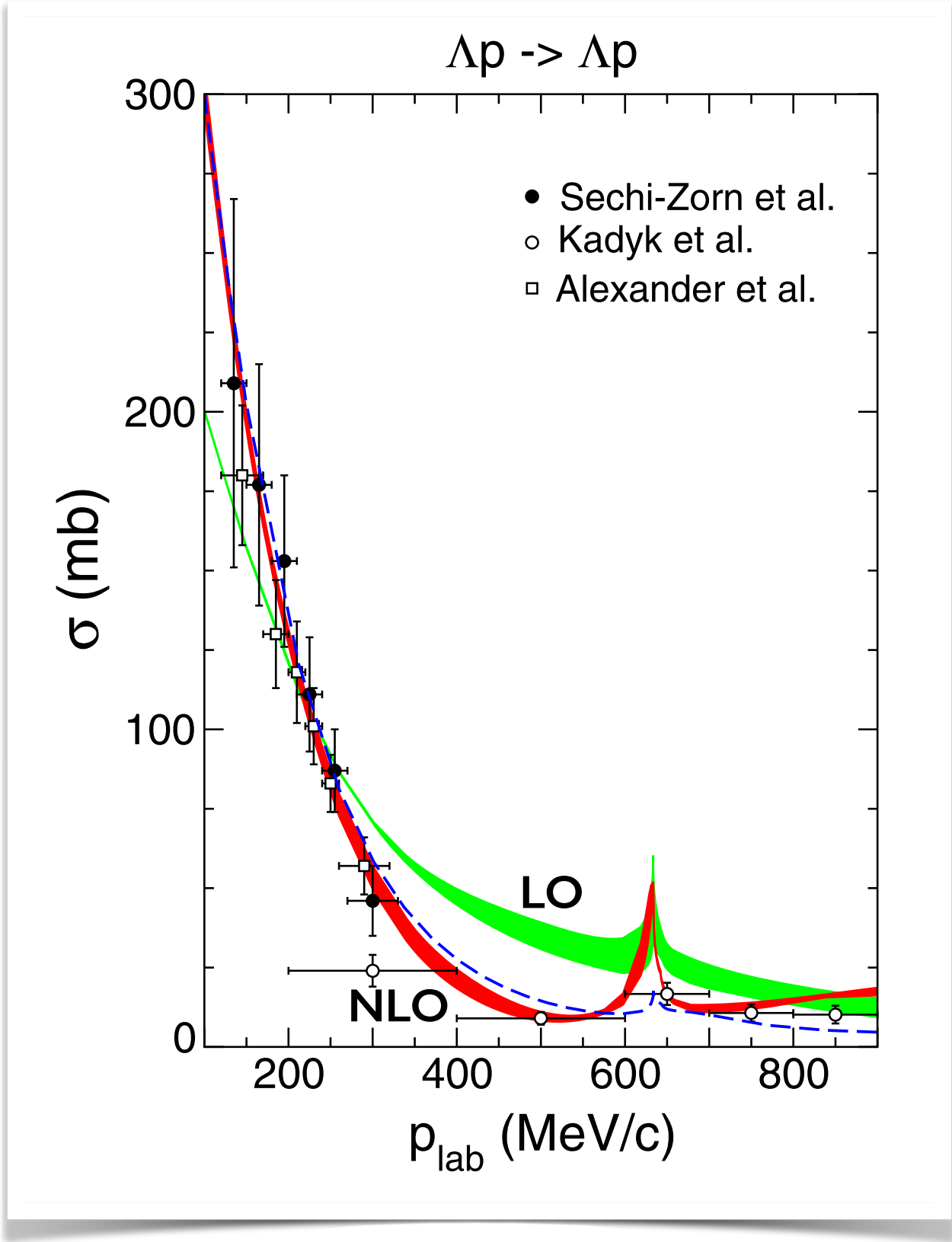
from **CHIRAL SU(3) Effective Field Theory**



**$\Lambda N$  scattering**



Important role of  $\Lambda N \leftrightarrow \Sigma N$  coupled channels



- moderate attraction at low momenta  
→ relevant for hypernuclei
- increasing repulsion at higher momenta  
→ relevant for dense baryonic matter

J. Haidenbauer, S. Petschauer, N. Kaiser, U.-G. Meißner, A. Nogga, W.W. Nucl. Phys. A 915 (2013) 24

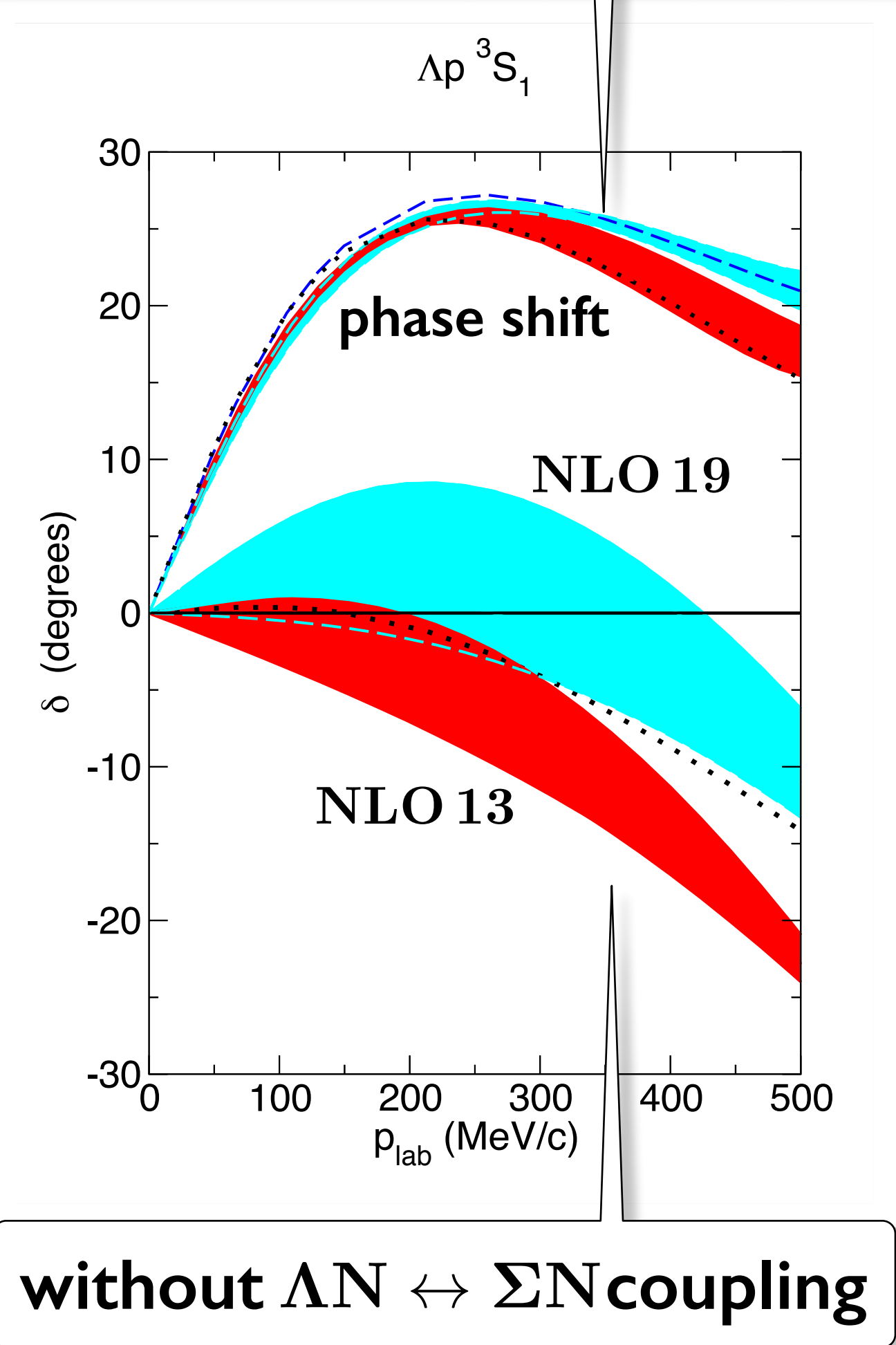
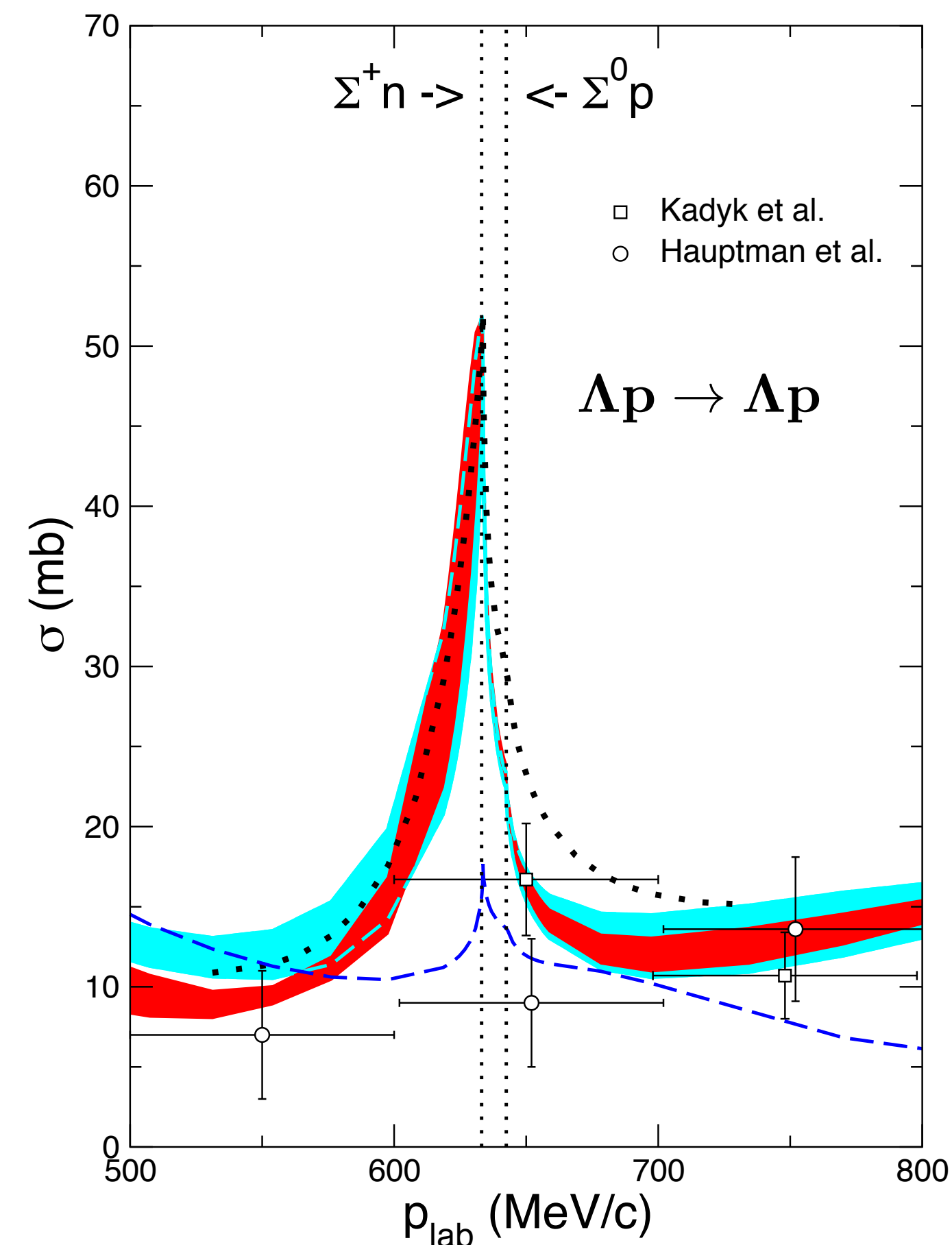
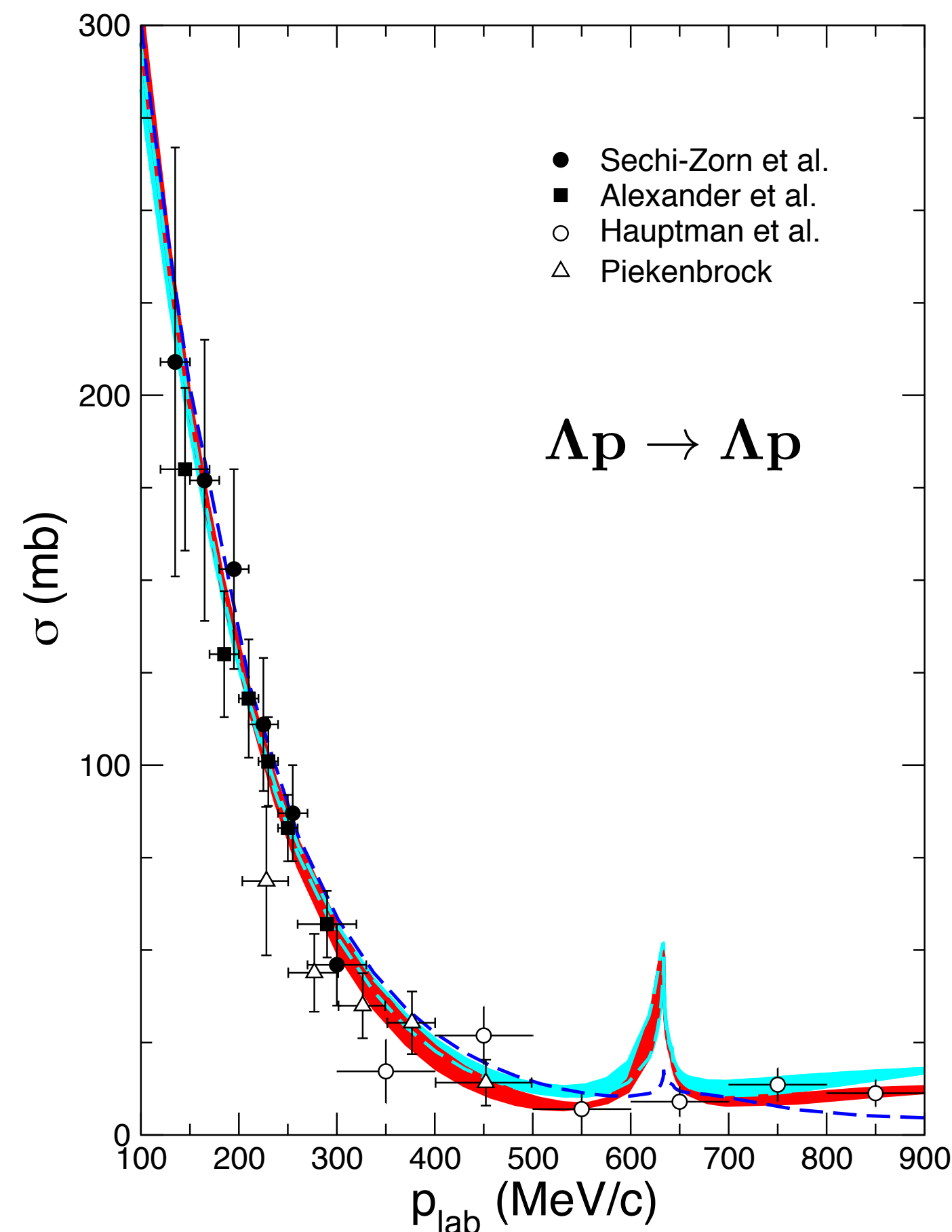
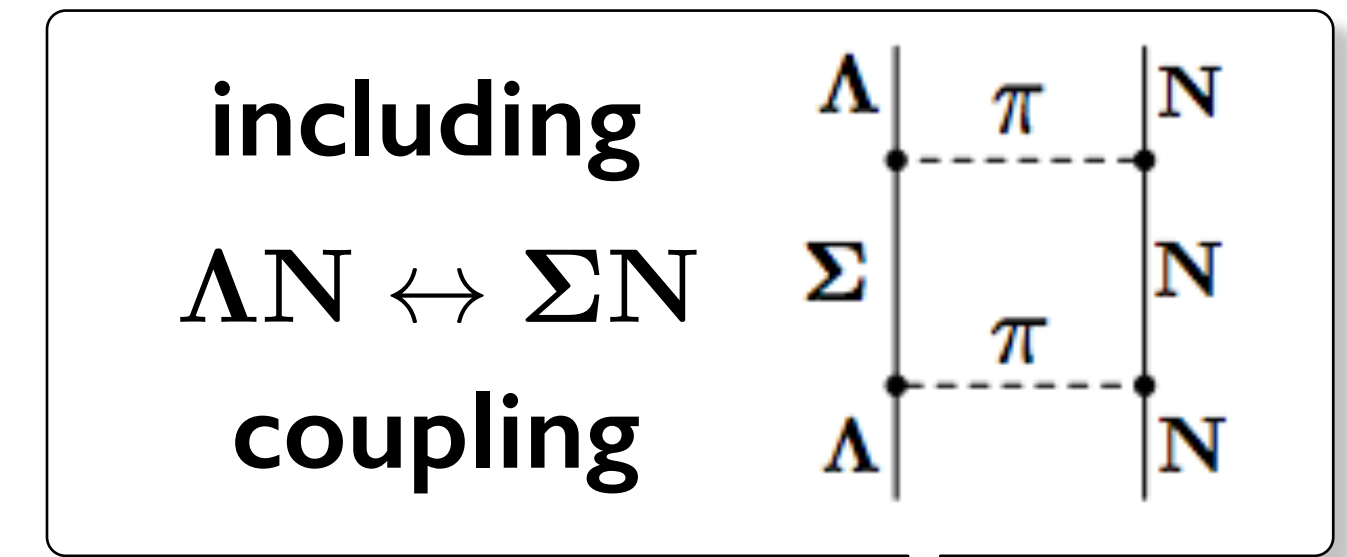




# $\Lambda$ Hyperon - Nucleon Interaction update

J. Haidenbauer, U.-G. Meißner, A. Nogga Eur. Phys. J. A56 (2020) 91

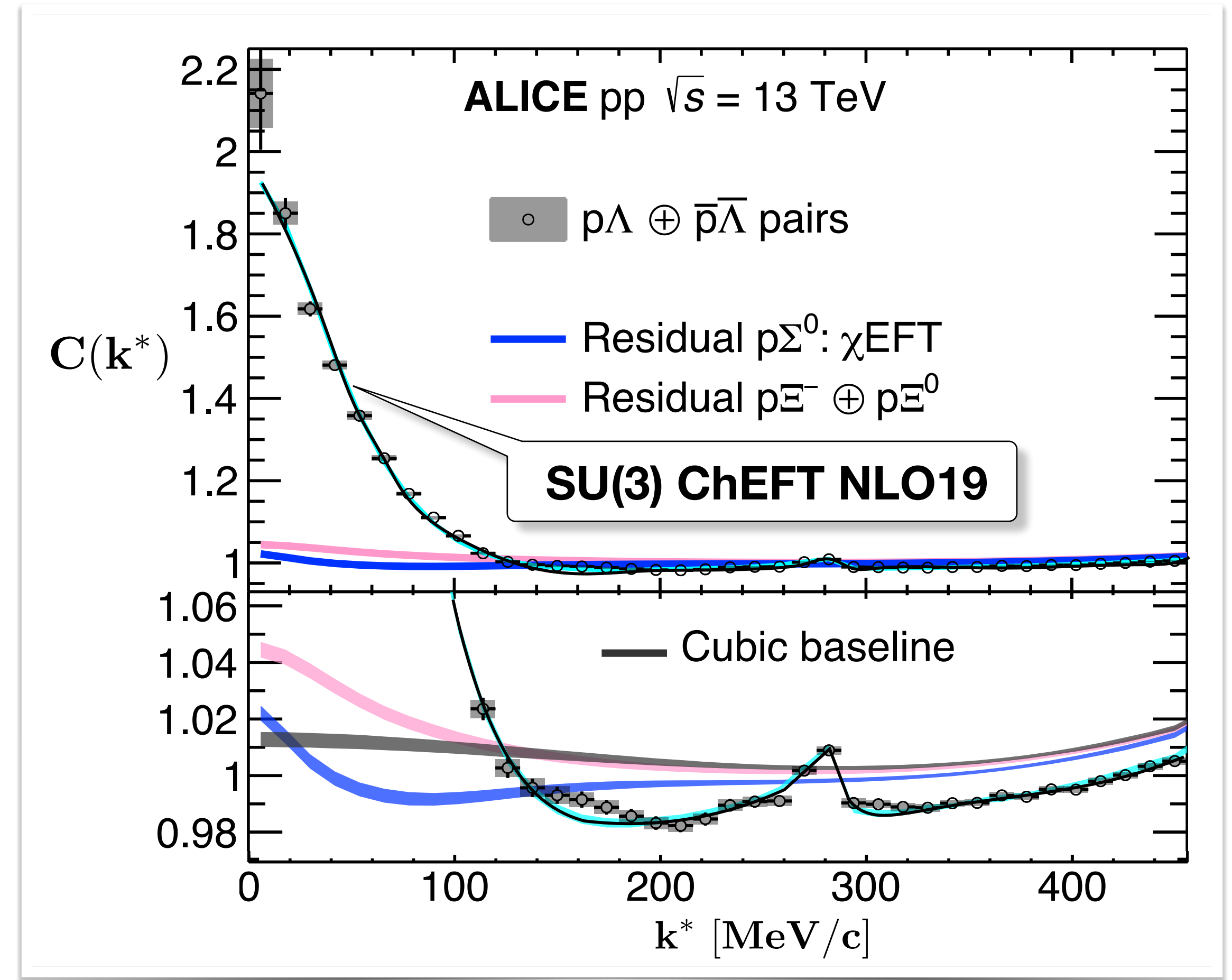
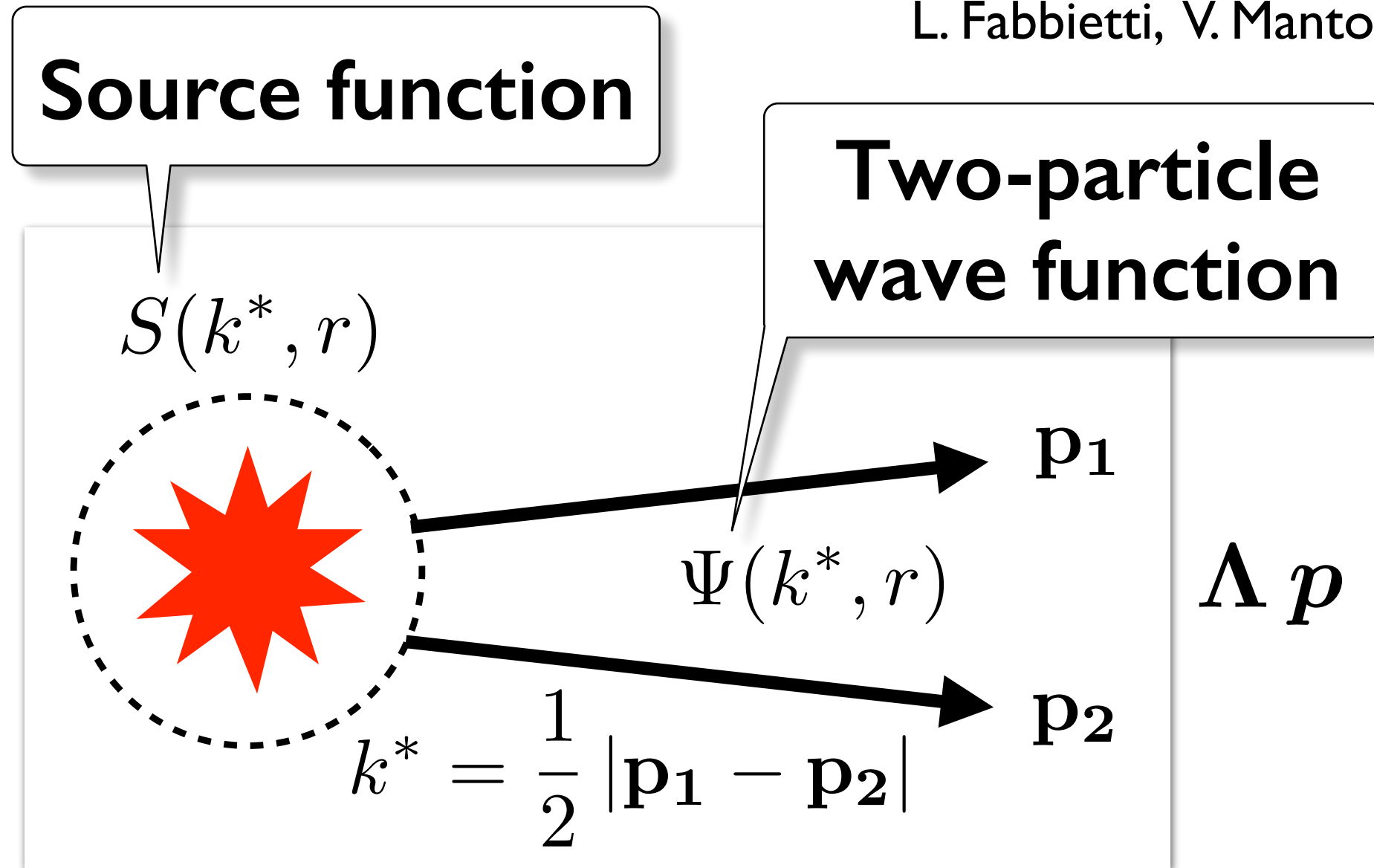
- Reduced no. of independent parameters (contact terms) at NLO by symmetries connecting NN and YN S-waves
  - blue : NLO 19
  - red : NLO 13



# $\Lambda p$ CORRELATION FUNCTION

- Femtoscopy two-particle correlation studies from p p collisions with ALICE @ LHC

L. Fabbietti, V. Mantovani Sarti, O. Vazquez Doce : Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 71 (2021) 377



ALICE Collab.: Phys. Lett. B 833 (2022) 1372782

- Correlation function

$$C(k^*) = \frac{\langle \mathcal{P}_1(k^*) \mathcal{P}_2(k^*) \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{P}_1(k^*) \rangle \langle \mathcal{P}_2(k^*) \rangle} = \int d^3r S(k^*, r) |\Psi(k^*, r)|^2$$

- Accurate test of low-momentum  $\Lambda p$  interaction

## Recent developments :

### CHIRAL SU(3) HYPERON-NUCLEON INTERACTION at NNLO

J. Haidenbauer, U.-G. Meißner, A. Nogga, H. Le : Eur. Phys. J. A 59 (2023) 63

- Updated tests in comparison with YN data
- More **attraction** in the  $\Lambda\text{N}$  channel
- **$\Lambda$ -nuclear single-particle potential** (Brueckner-Hatrtree-Fock calculations)

$U_{\Lambda}(\rho = \rho_0)$	NLO19	NNLO	empirical (hypernuclei)
[MeV]	$-34.8 \pm 1.5$	$-37.4 \pm 1.1$	$-27 \leftrightarrow -30$
	averaged over cutoffs ( $\lambda = 550 - 600$ MeV)		A. Gal, E.V. Hungerford, D.J. Millener Rev. Mod. Phys. 88 (2016) 035004

- With chiral hyperon-nucleon **two-body interactions** :  
**too much binding** in lower (s and p) shell-model levels of heavy hypernuclei ( $^{208}\text{Pb}_{\Lambda}$ )

J. Haidenbauer, I. Vidaña : Eur. Phys. J. A 56 (2020) 55

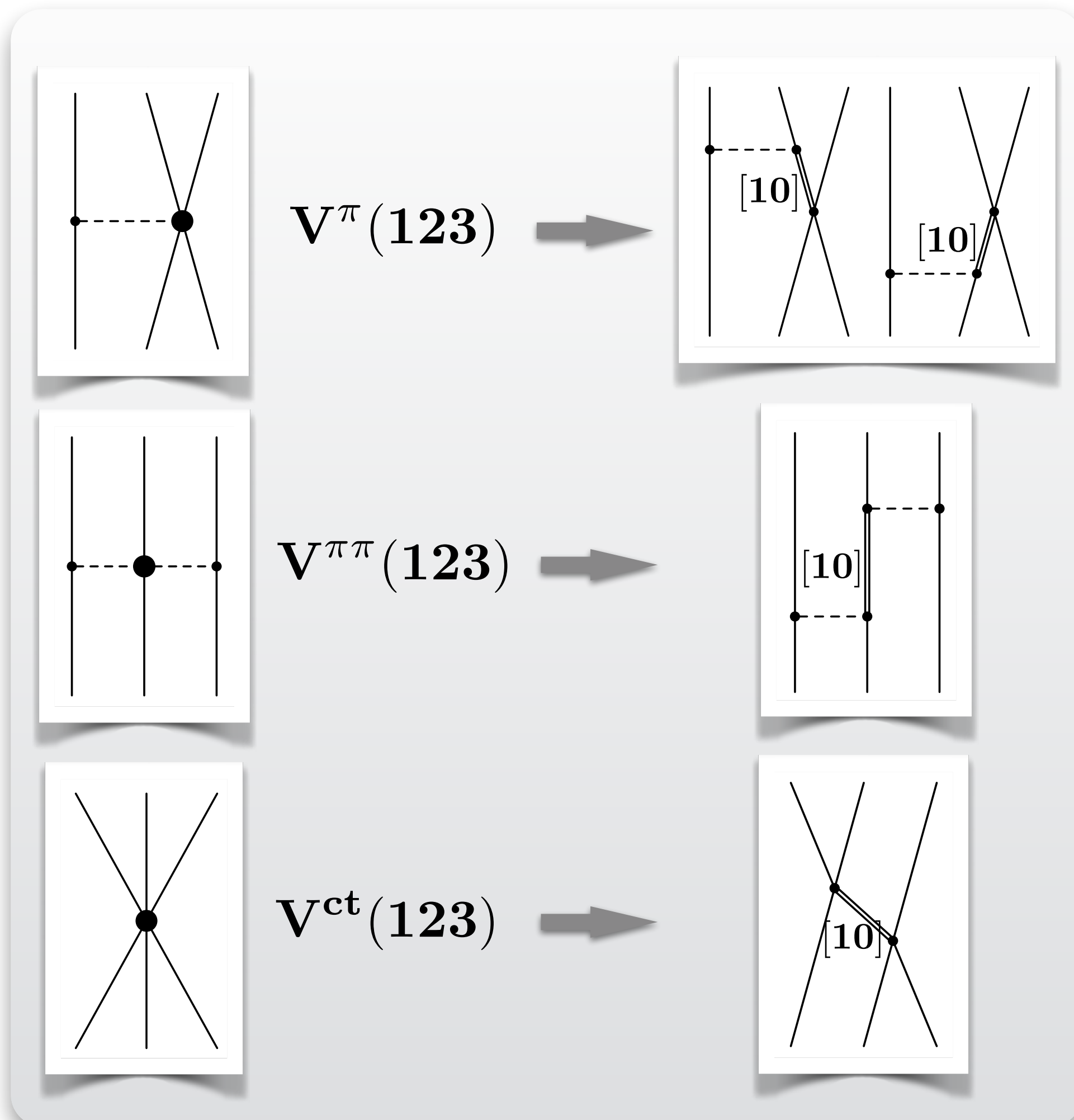
- Quest for **repulsive  $\Lambda\text{NN}$  three-body forces**



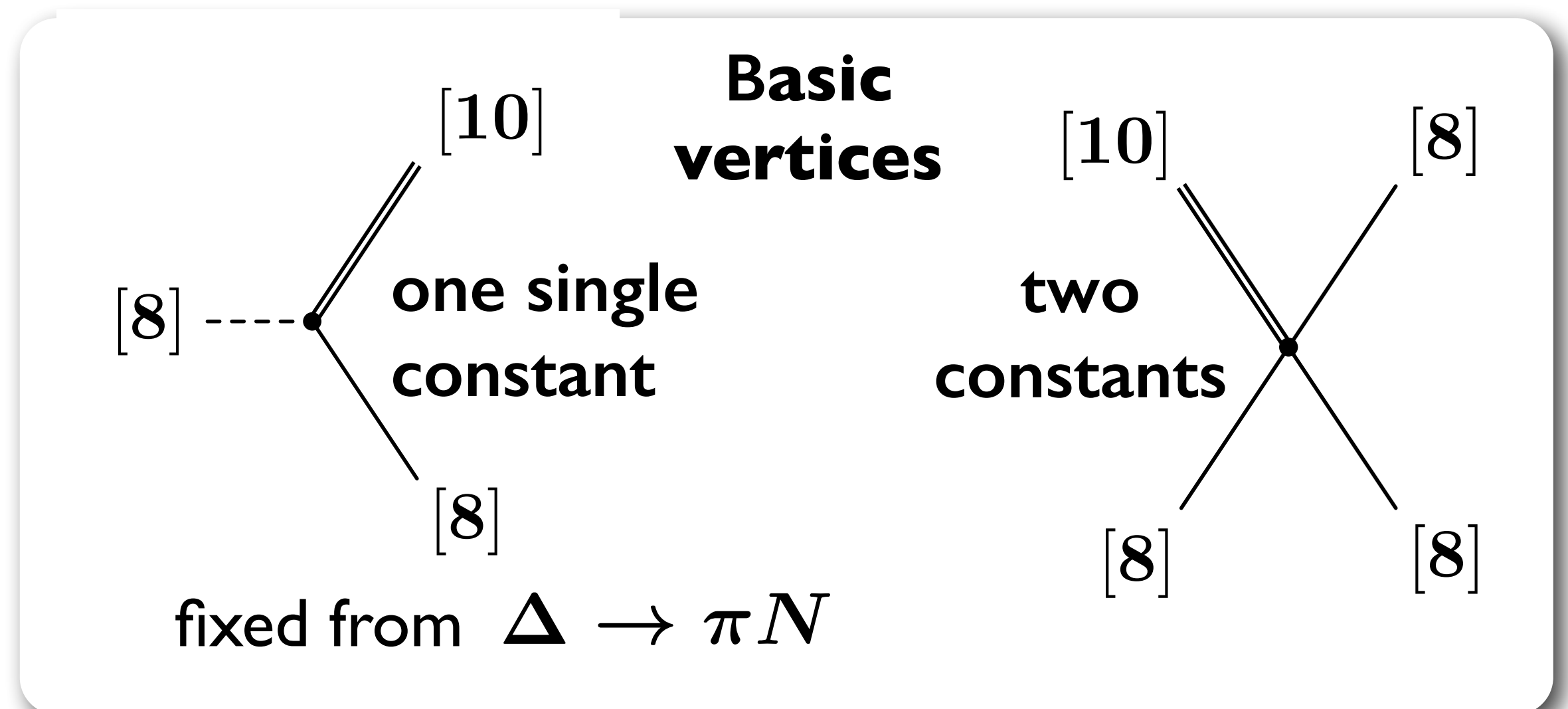
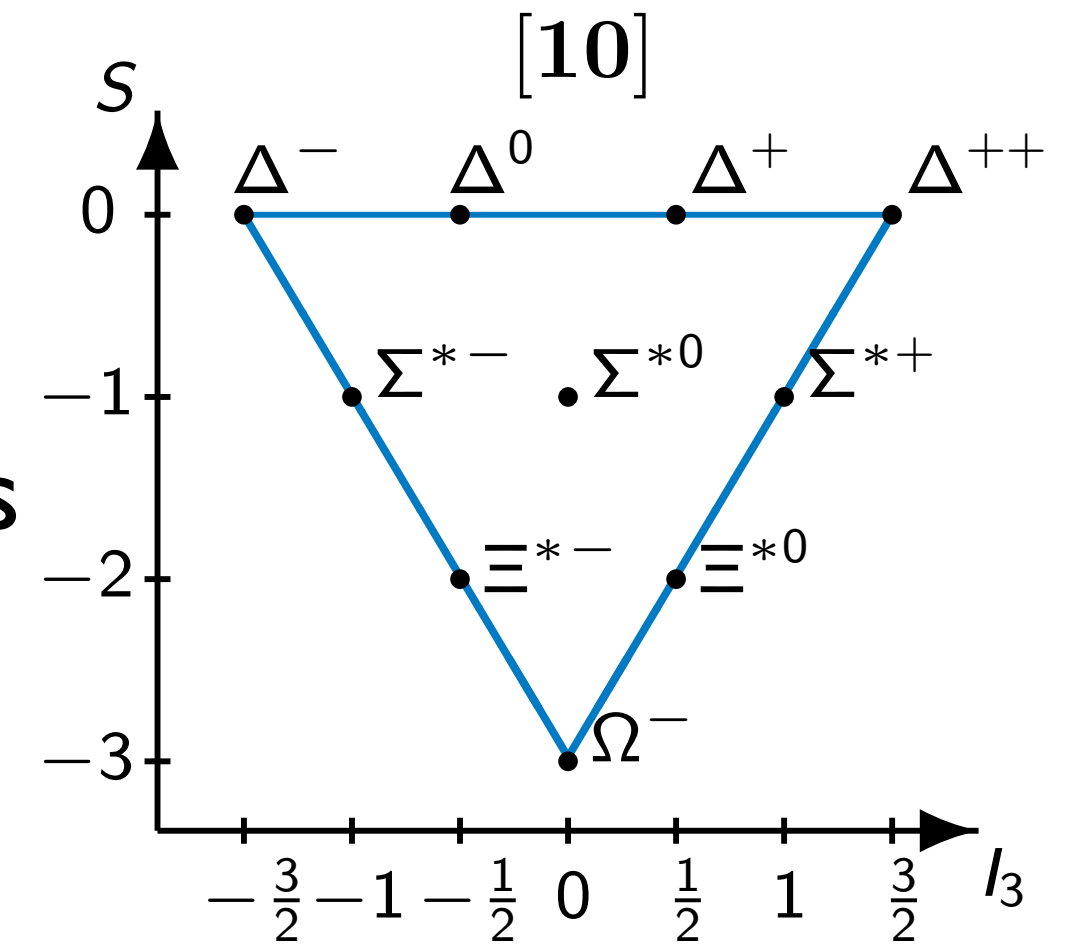
# HYPERON-NUCLEON-NUCLEON THREE-BODY FORCES

from Chiral  $SU(3)_L \times SU(3)_R$  Effective Field Theory

S. Petschauer, N. Kaiser, J. Haidenbauer, U.-G. Meißner, W.W.: Phys. Rev. C93 (2016) 014001



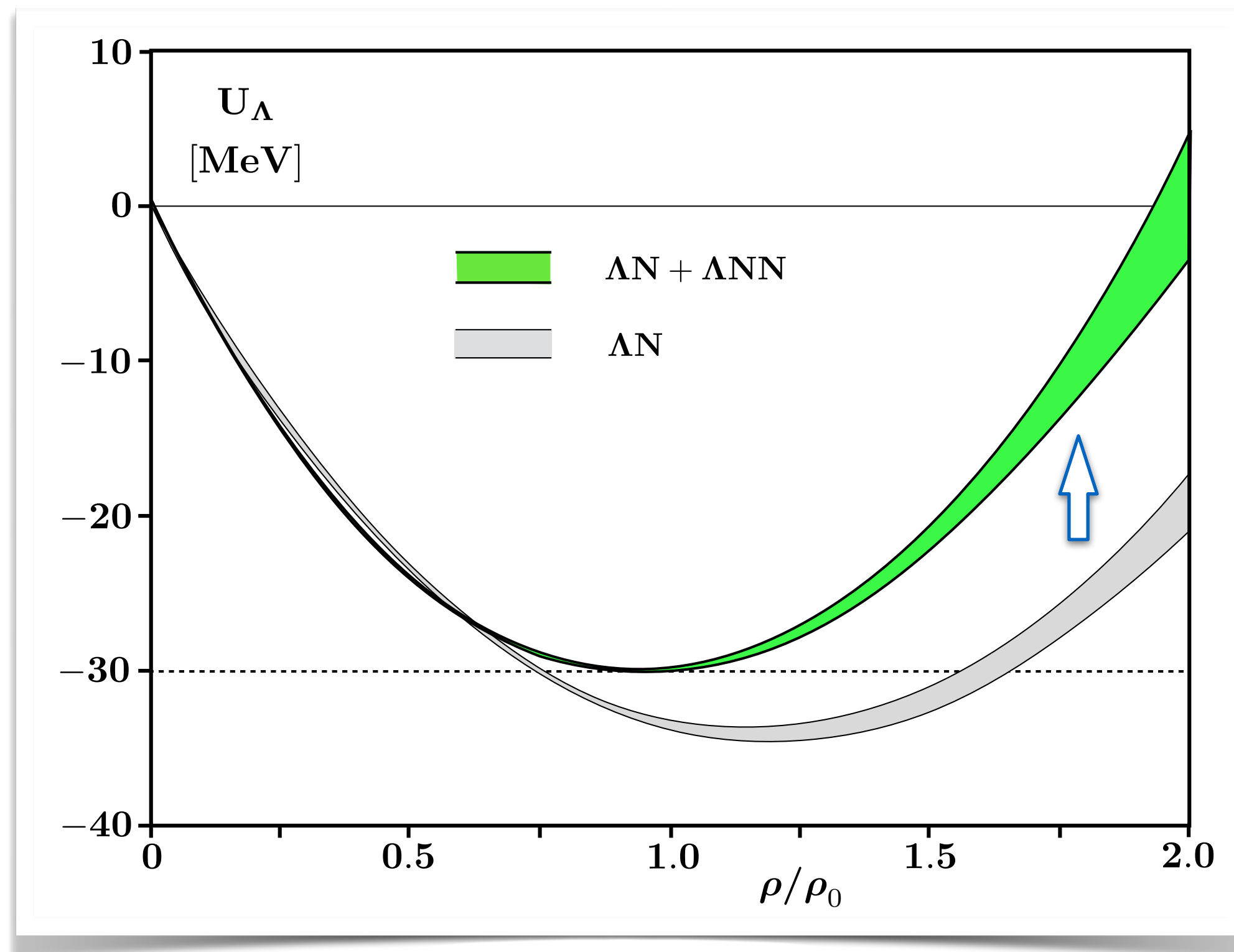
- **Decuplet Dominance** in YNN three-body forces
- Estimates of **YNN** interactions assuming dominant ( $\Sigma^*$ ,  $\Delta$ ) intermediate states



# Density dependence of $\Lambda$ single particle potential

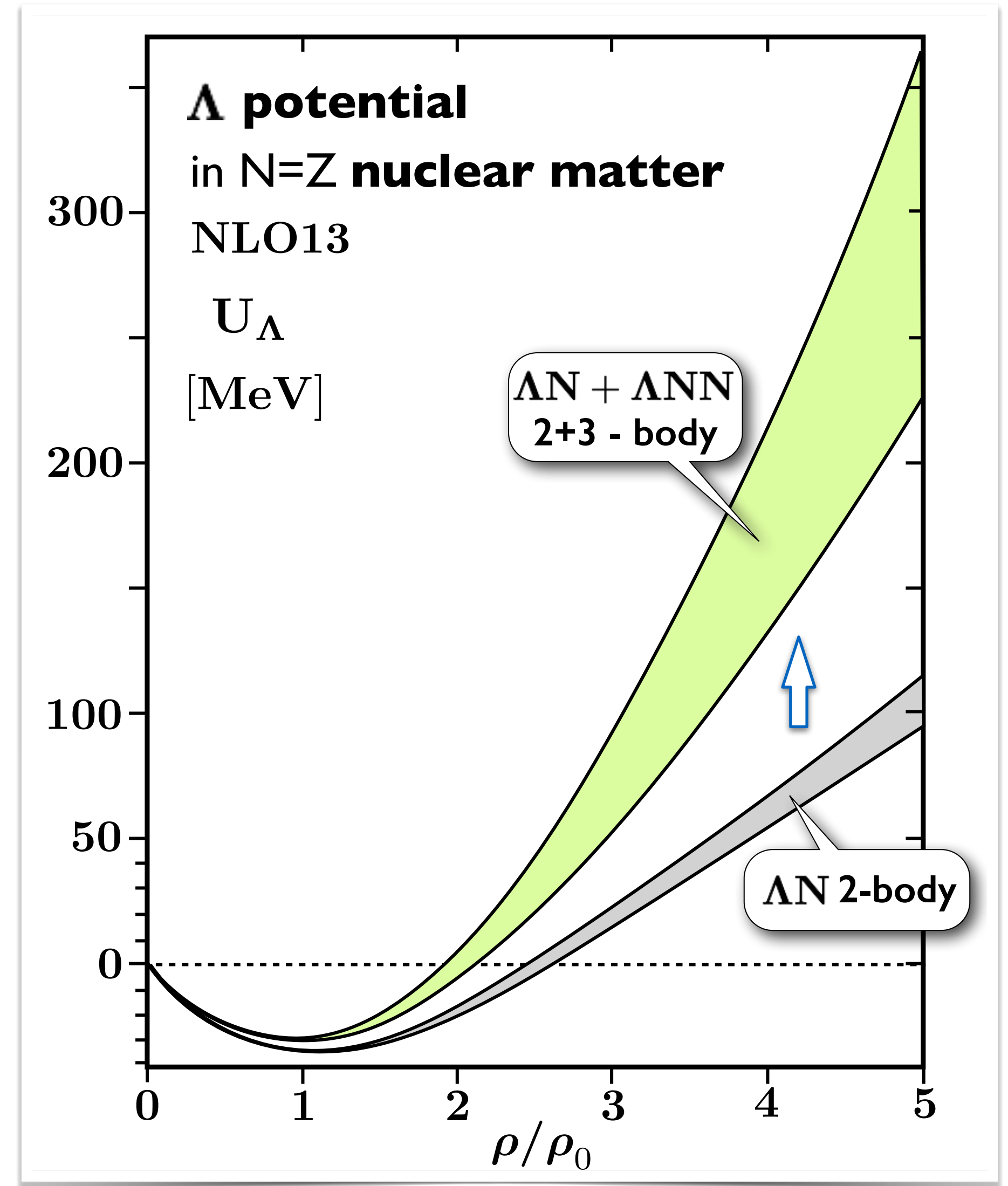
- Coupled-channels G-matrix including  $\Lambda NN \leftrightarrow \Sigma NN$
- **Three-body interactions treated as density-dependent effective 2-body forces**

D. Gerstung, N. Kaiser, W.W.: Eur. Phys. J. A56 (2020) 175



**Chiral NN (N3LO) + YN (NLO) + NNN+YNN interactions**

**Strong additional repulsion from YNN three-body forces**

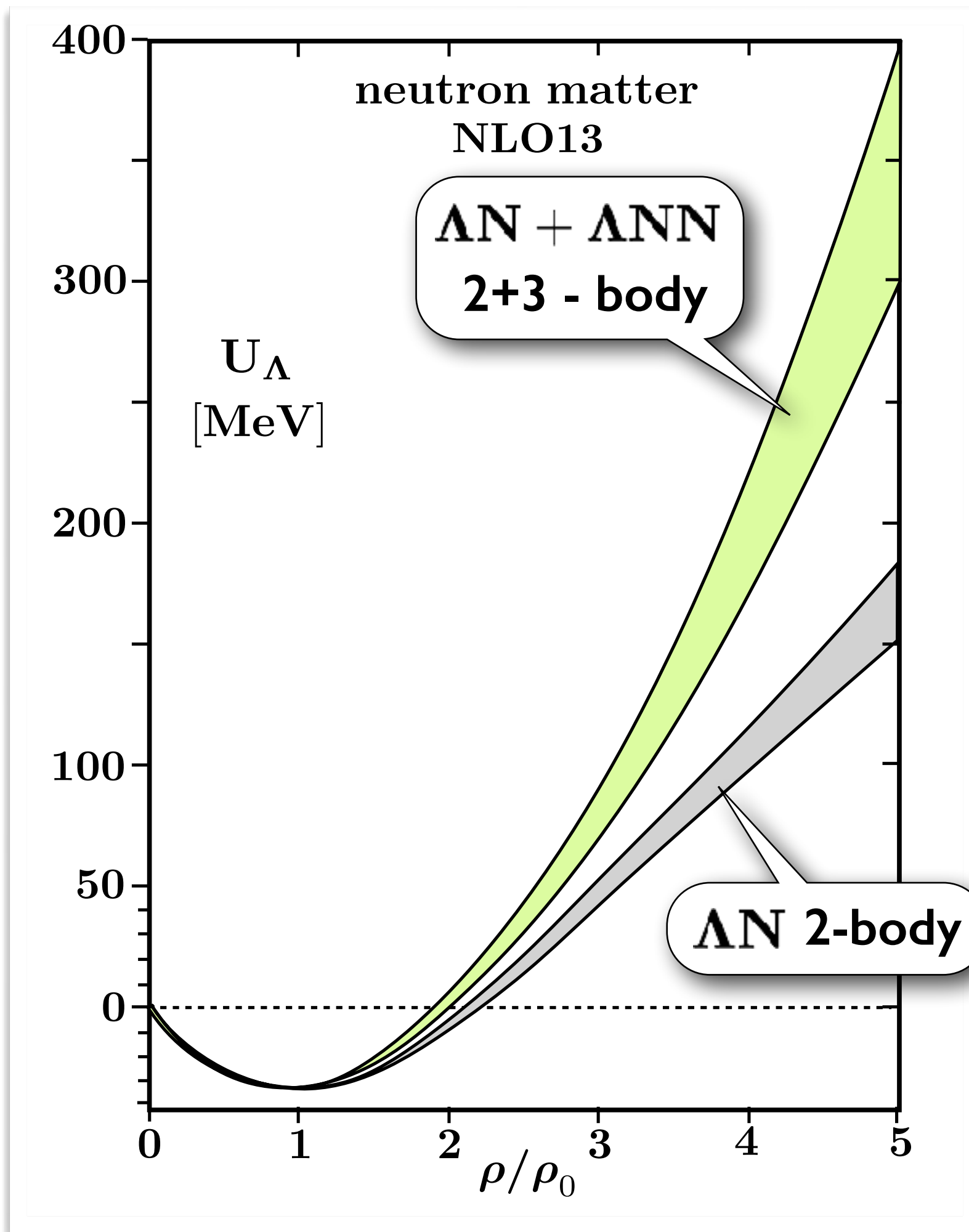


- **Constrained by hypernuclear physics :  $U_\Lambda(\rho = \rho_0) \simeq -30 \text{ MeV}$**

A. Gal, E. Hungerford, D. Millener  
Rev. Mod. Phys. 88 (2016) 035004

# $\Lambda$ HYPERONS in NEUTRON STARS ?

- Onset condition for appearance of  $\Lambda$  hyperons in neutron stars : Equality of chemical potentials



- Hyperon chemical potential**

in neutron star matter from

**Chiral SU(3) EFT interactions**

D. Gerstung, N. Kaiser, W.W.  
Eur. Phys. J. A56 (2020) 175

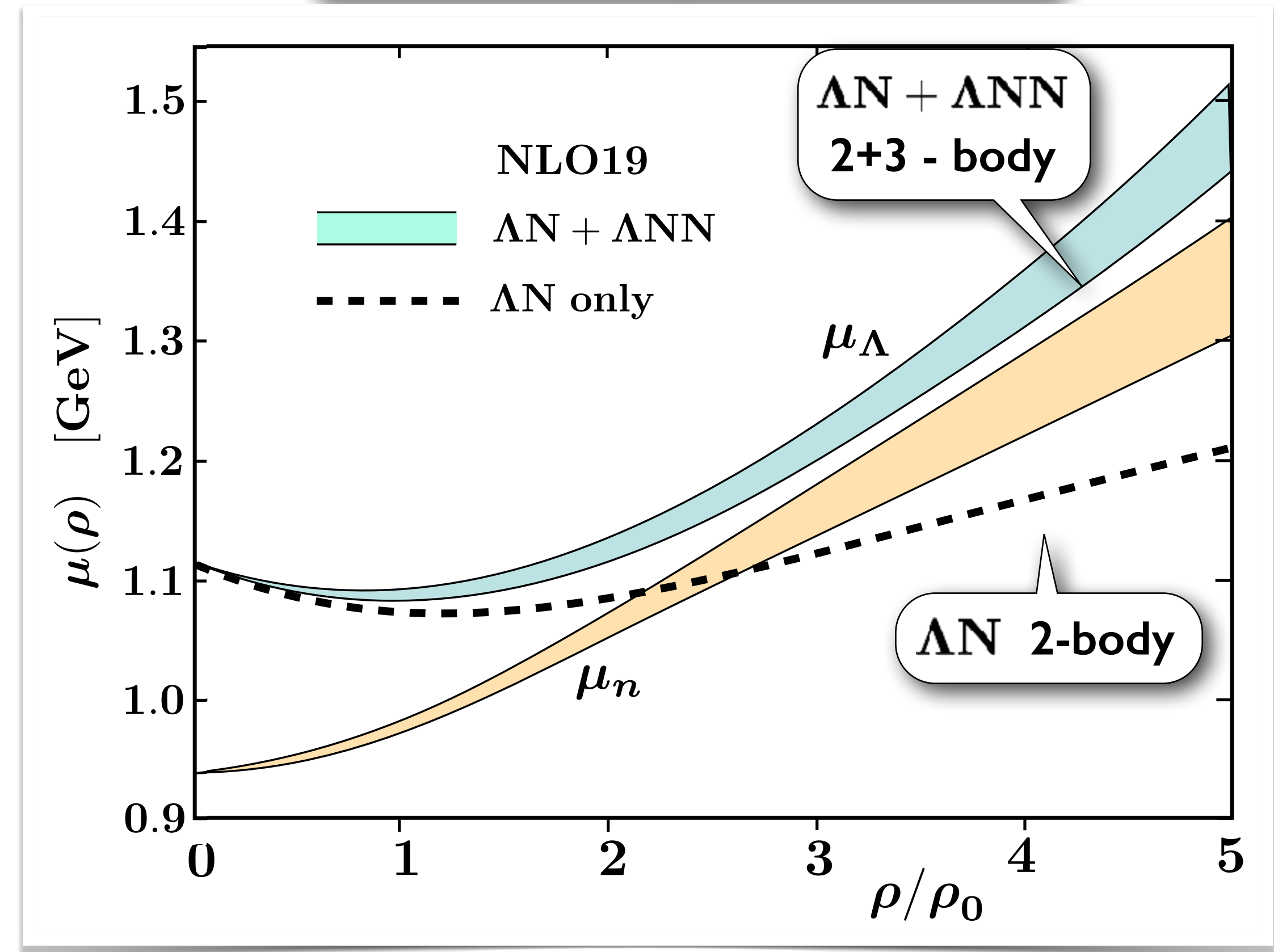
- Neutron chemical potential**

in neutron star matter from

**Chiral EFT + FRG EoS**

M. Drews, W.W.  
Prog. Part. Nucl. Phys. 93 (2017) 69  
(consistent with APR EoS)

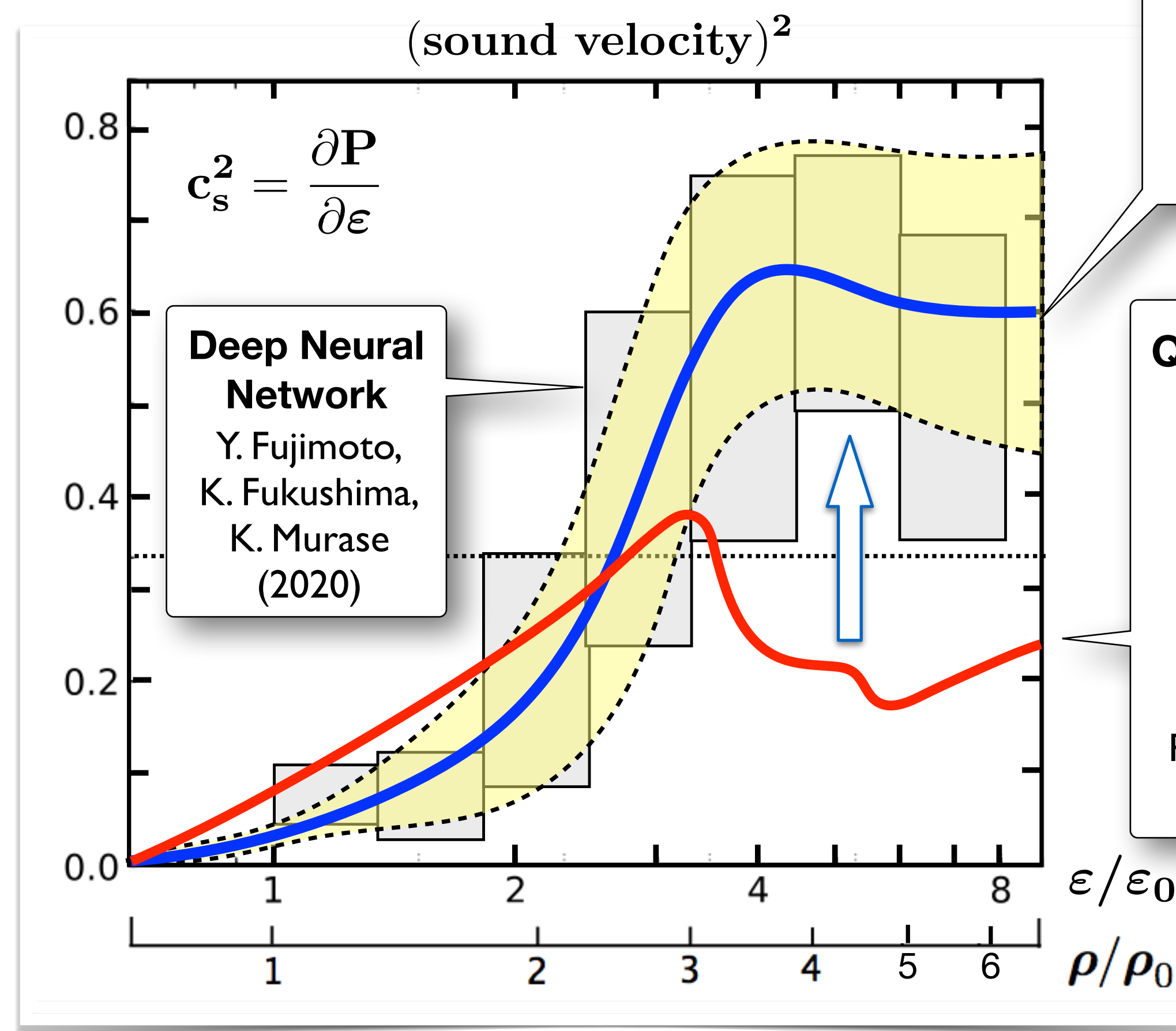
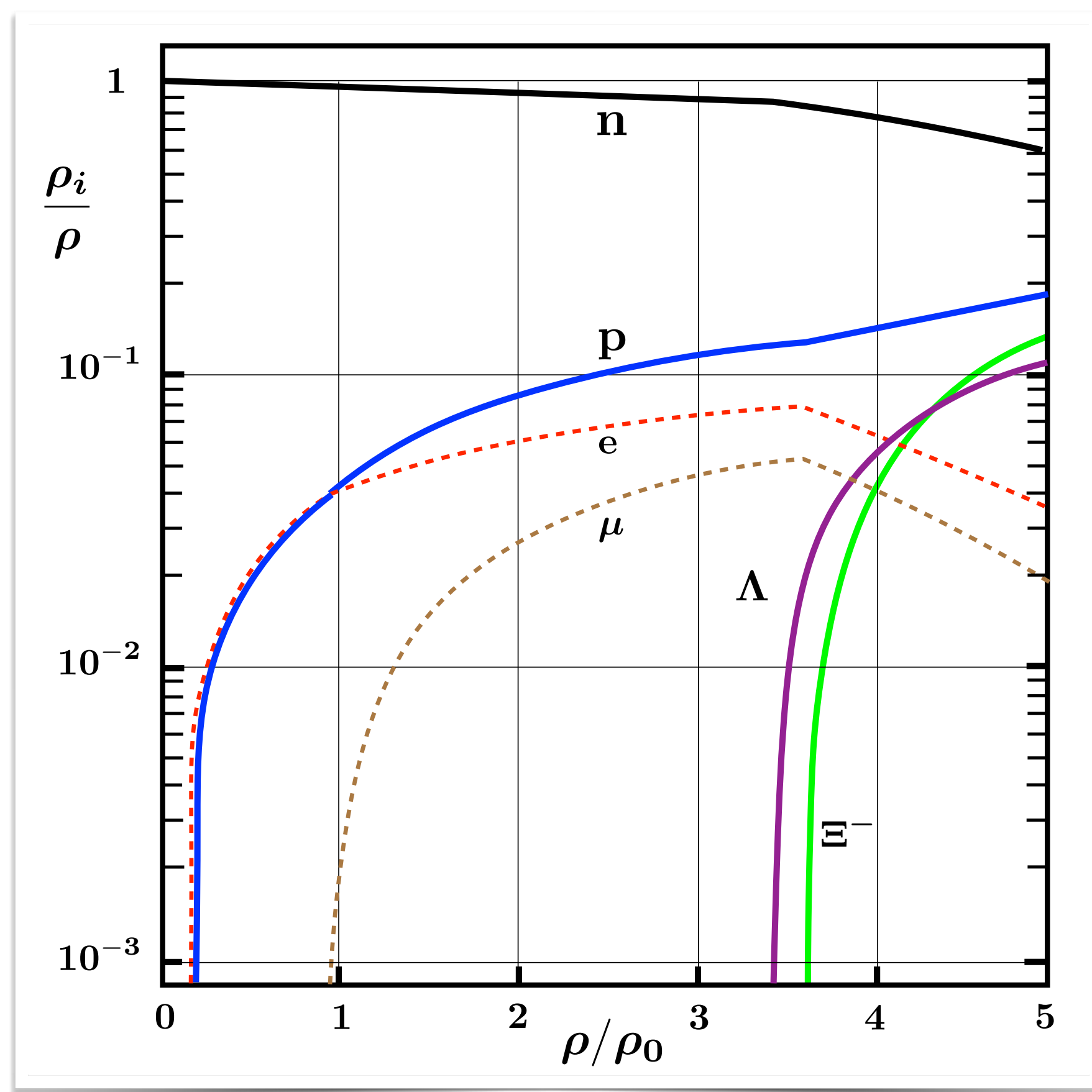
$$\mu_\Lambda = \mu_n \quad \mu_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \rho_i}$$



# NEUTRON STAR MATTER including **HYPERONS**

*NO "Hyperon Puzzle" ?*

- **Quark - Meson Coupling model**  $M_B^* = M_B^{(0)} - g_B \bar{\sigma} + \frac{d_B}{2} (g_B \bar{\sigma})^2$  T.F.Motta, P.A.M. Guichon, A.W.Thomas Nucl. Phys. A1009 (2021) 122157
- **Effective in-medium baryon masses including non-linear dependence on  $\sigma$  field, with scalar polarizability  $d_B$  representing e.g. effects of three-body forces**



# HYPERNUCLEAR PHENOMENOLOGY

- Recent update on  $\Lambda$ - nuclear binding energies including  $\Lambda$ NN three-body forces
- 2- and 3-body hyperon-nucleus potentials** using realistic (empirically constrained) density distributions

$$U_{\Lambda}(\rho) = U_0^{(2)}(k_F) \frac{\rho(r)}{\rho_0} + U_0^{(3)} \left( \frac{\rho(r)}{\rho_0} \right)^2$$

$(\rho_0 = 0.17 \text{ fm}^{-3})$

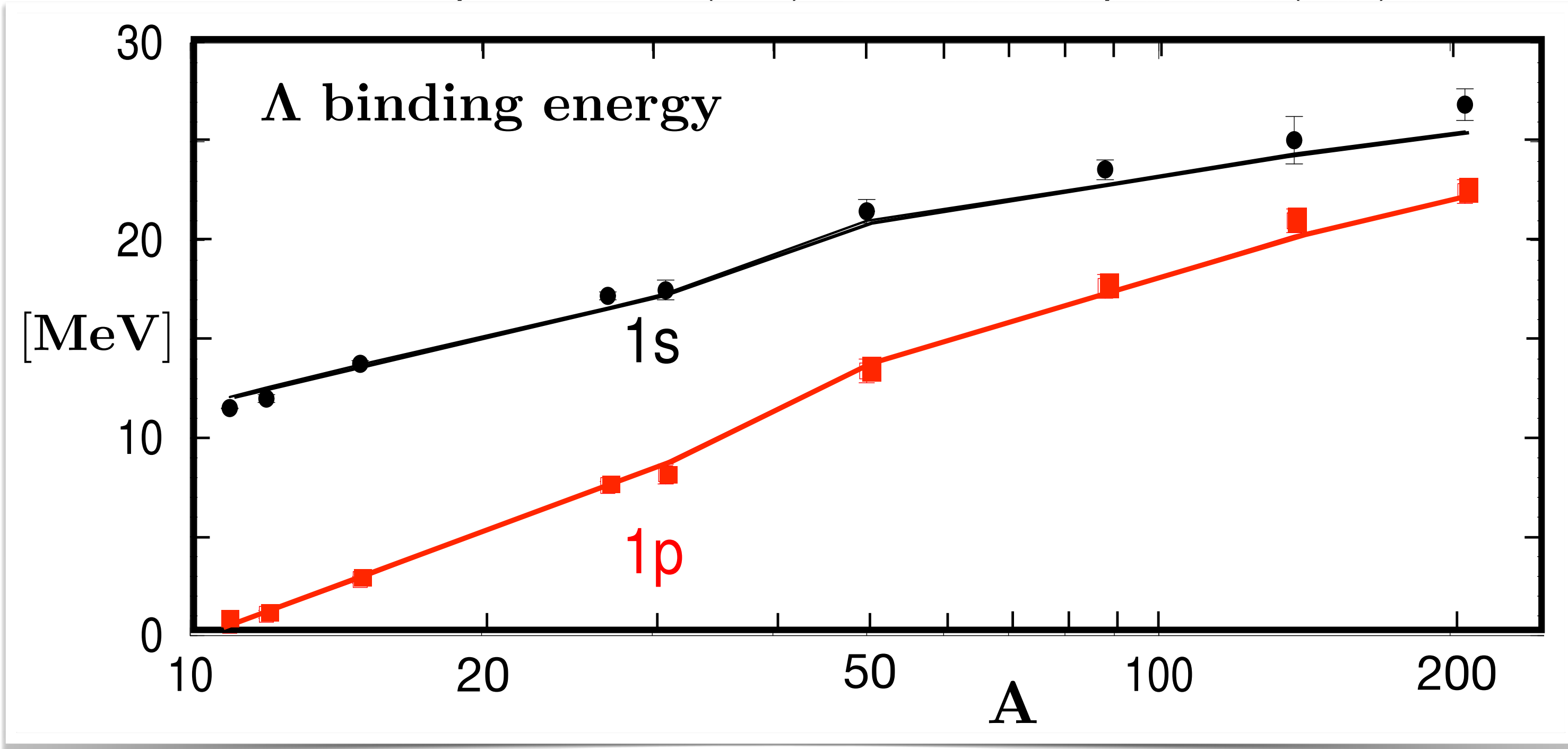
- Pauli correlations important
- Best fit :**

$$U_{\Lambda}(\rho_0) = -(27.3 \pm 0.6) \text{ MeV}$$

$$U_0^{(2)} = -(38.6 \pm 0.8) \text{ MeV}$$

$$U_0^{(3)} = (11.3 \pm 1.4) \text{ MeV}$$

E. Friedman, A. Gal : Phys. Lett. B 837 (2023) 137669 ; Nucl. Phys. A 1039 (2023) 122725



- Comparison with **SU(3) Chiral EFT**- based 3-body term (NLO19):  $U_{0,\text{ChEFT}}^{(3)} = (10 \pm 2) \text{ MeV}$
- Three-body  $\Lambda$ NN forces** of such **repulsive magnitude** can solve the hyperon puzzle



# CONCLUSIONS and OUTLOOK

- ★ Key to **strangeness** in **neutron stars** :
  - ➔ **balance** between **hyperon-nuclear 2-** and **3-body forces**
  - ➔ **overbinding** in **hypernuclei** by two-body interactions compensated by **repulsive** hyperon-nuclear three-body forces
- ★ **Equation-of-state** of **neutron star matter** :
  - ➔ even **stiffer** than previously expected ( $M_{\max} \simeq 2.3 M_{\odot}$ )
  - ➔ increasingly repulsive hyperon-nuclear many-body forces render hyperons in neutron star cores **unlikely**
- ★ Further insights and constraints expected :
  - ➔ expanded high-statistics **YN two-body data base**
  - ➔ improved **high-resolution hypernuclear spectroscopy**
  - ➔ growing quantity and quality of **astrophysical data**  
focus on EoS and **speed of sound** in **neutron stars**



*Supplementary  
Materials*

# Density-dependent EFFECTIVE HYPERON - NUCLEON INTERACTION from CHIRAL THREE-BARYON FORCES

S. Petschauer, J. Haidenbauer, N. Kaiser, U.-G. Meißner, W.W.

Nucl. Phys. A957 (2017) 347

$$U_{\text{eff}}(12) = \sum_i \text{tr}_{\sigma_3} \int_{|\vec{p}| \leq p_F^i} \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \mathbf{V}(123)$$

- Example:  $\Lambda$ -neutron density-dependent effective interaction in a nuclear medium (protons + neutrons)

$$U_{\text{eff}}^{\pi}(\Lambda n) = \frac{CH g_A^2}{2f_{\pi}^4 \Delta} [\rho_n + 2\rho_p] + \mathcal{F}(p_F^p, p_F^n)$$

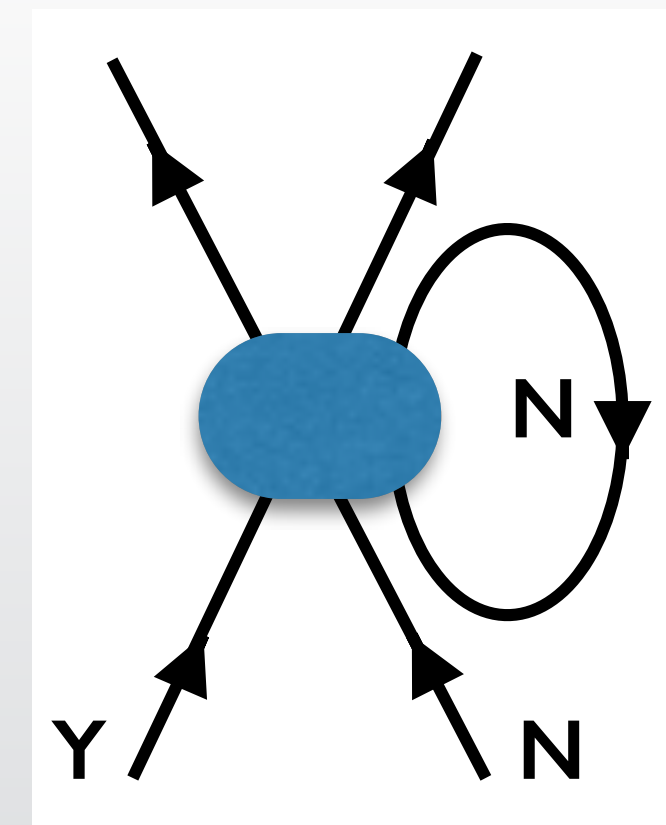
+/-

$$U_{\text{eff}}^{\pi\pi}(\Lambda n) = \frac{C^2 g_A^2}{9f_{\pi}^4 \Delta} [\rho_n + 2\rho_p] + \mathcal{G}(p_F^p, p_F^n)$$

repulsive

$$U_{\text{eff}}^{ct}(\Lambda n) = \frac{H^2}{18 \Delta} [\rho_n + 2\rho_p]$$

repulsive



- Decuplet-octet mass difference

$$\Delta = M_{[10]} - M_{[8]} \simeq 270 \text{ MeV}$$

$$C = \frac{3}{4} g_A \simeq 1$$

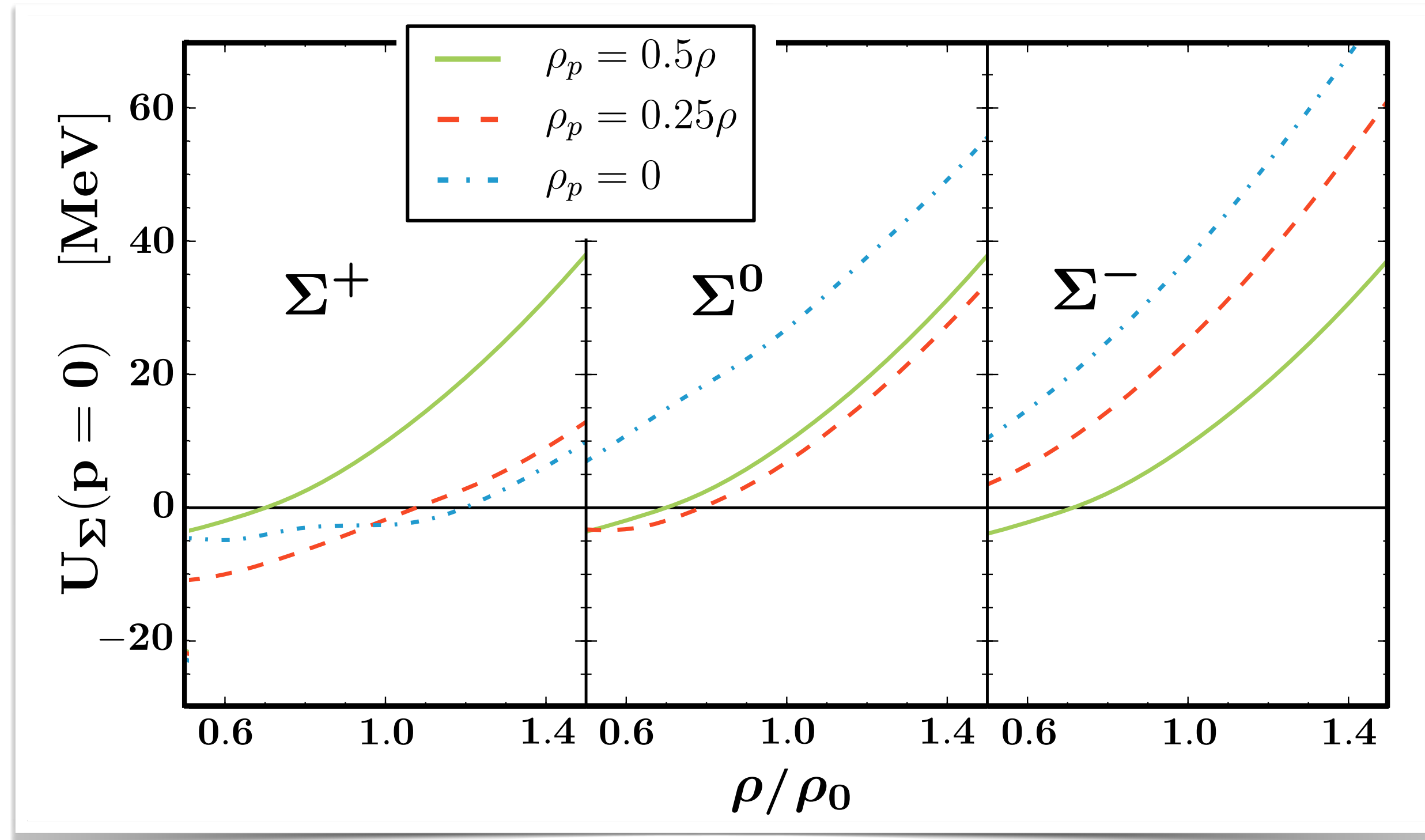
- Coupling parameters :

$$H = H_1 + 3H_2 \quad |H| \lesssim f_{\pi}^{-2}$$

# $\Sigma$ Hyperons in Neutron Stars ?

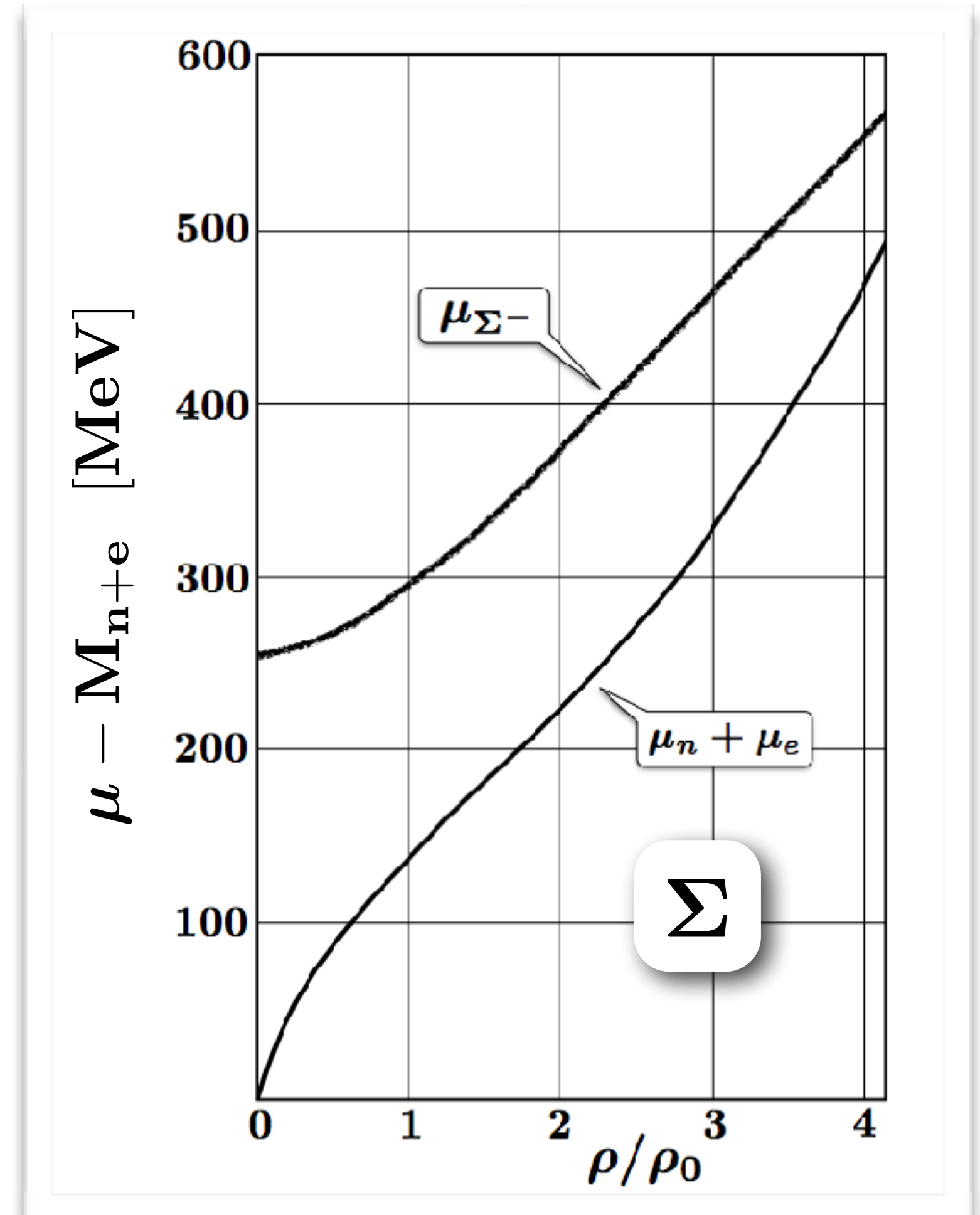
- $\Sigma$  hyperon potentials from Chiral SU(3) EFT interactions

S. Petschauer, J.Haidenbauer, N. Kaiser,  
U.-G. Meißner, W.W.: EPJ A52 (2016) 15



- $\Sigma$  - nuclear potentials are **repulsive**
- Condition for appearance of  $\Sigma^-$  in neutron star matter :

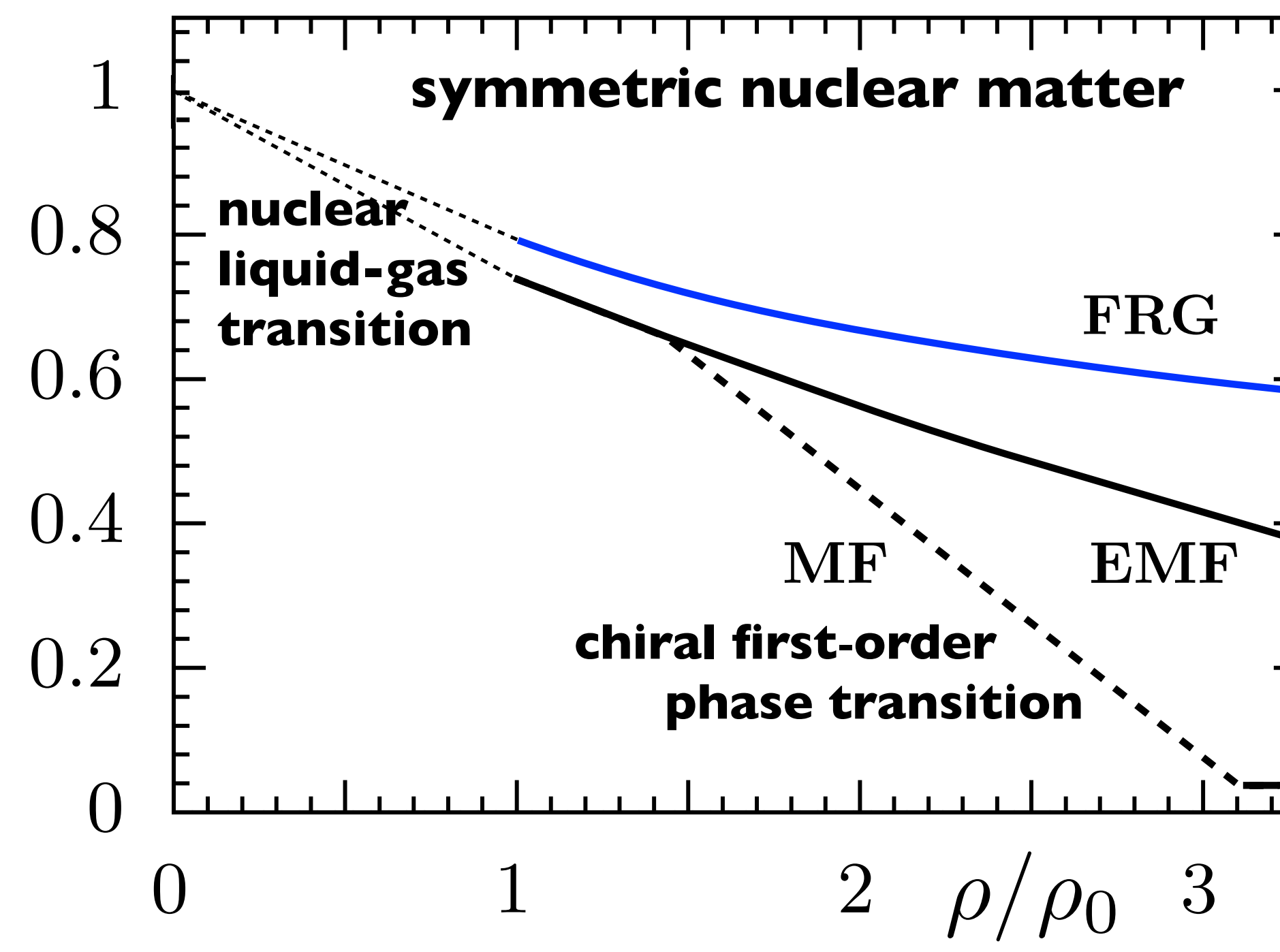
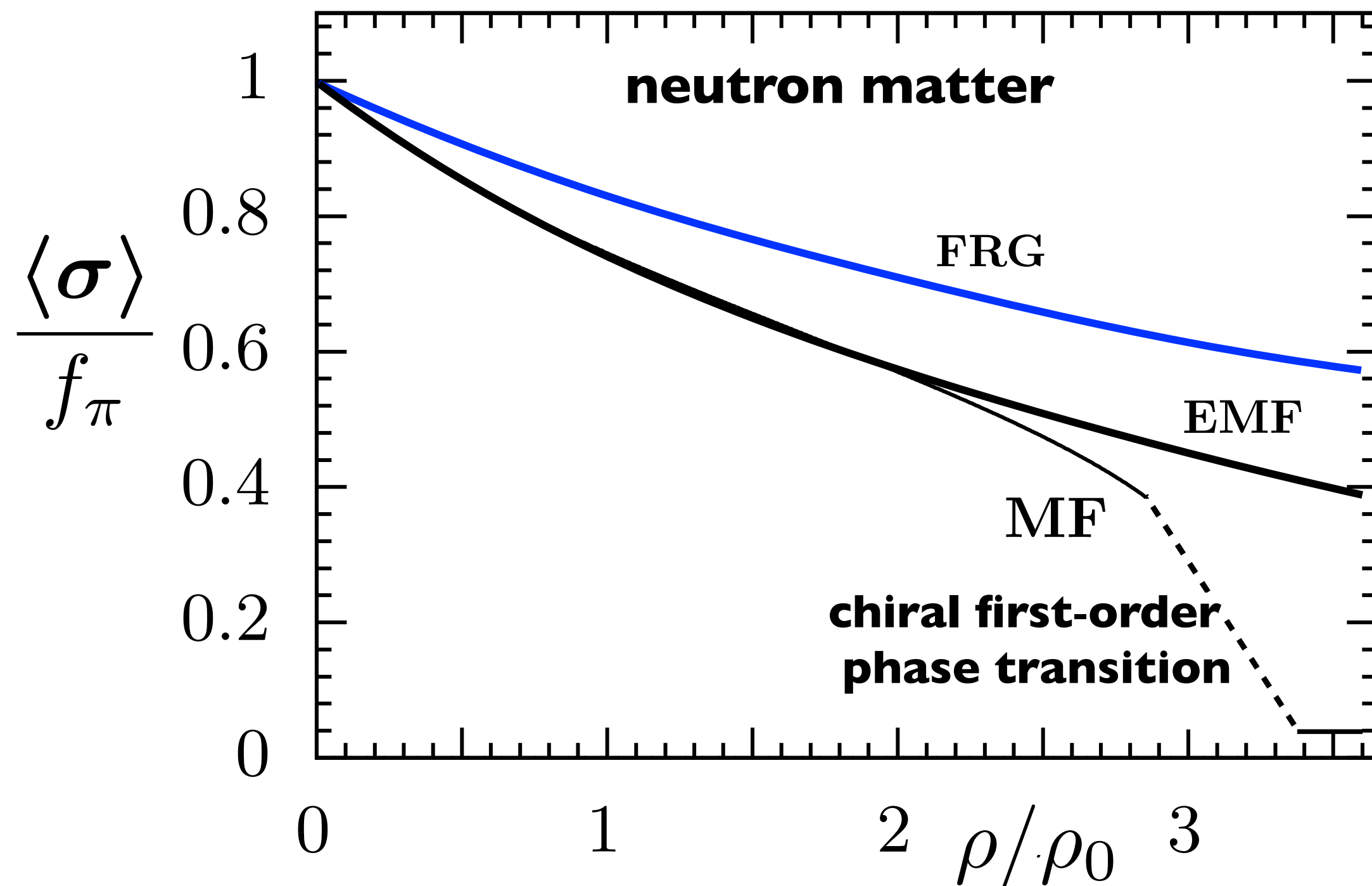
$$\mu_{\Sigma^-} = \mu_n + \mu_e = 2\mu_n - \mu_p \quad \mu_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial \rho_i}$$



# CHIRAL ORDER PARAMETER in NUCLEAR and NEUTRON MATTER ( $T = 0$ )

- Chiral phase transition in dense baryonic matter? Studies in chiral meson-nucleon field theory

L. Brandes, N. Kaiser, W.W.: Eur. Phys. J. A57 (2021) 243



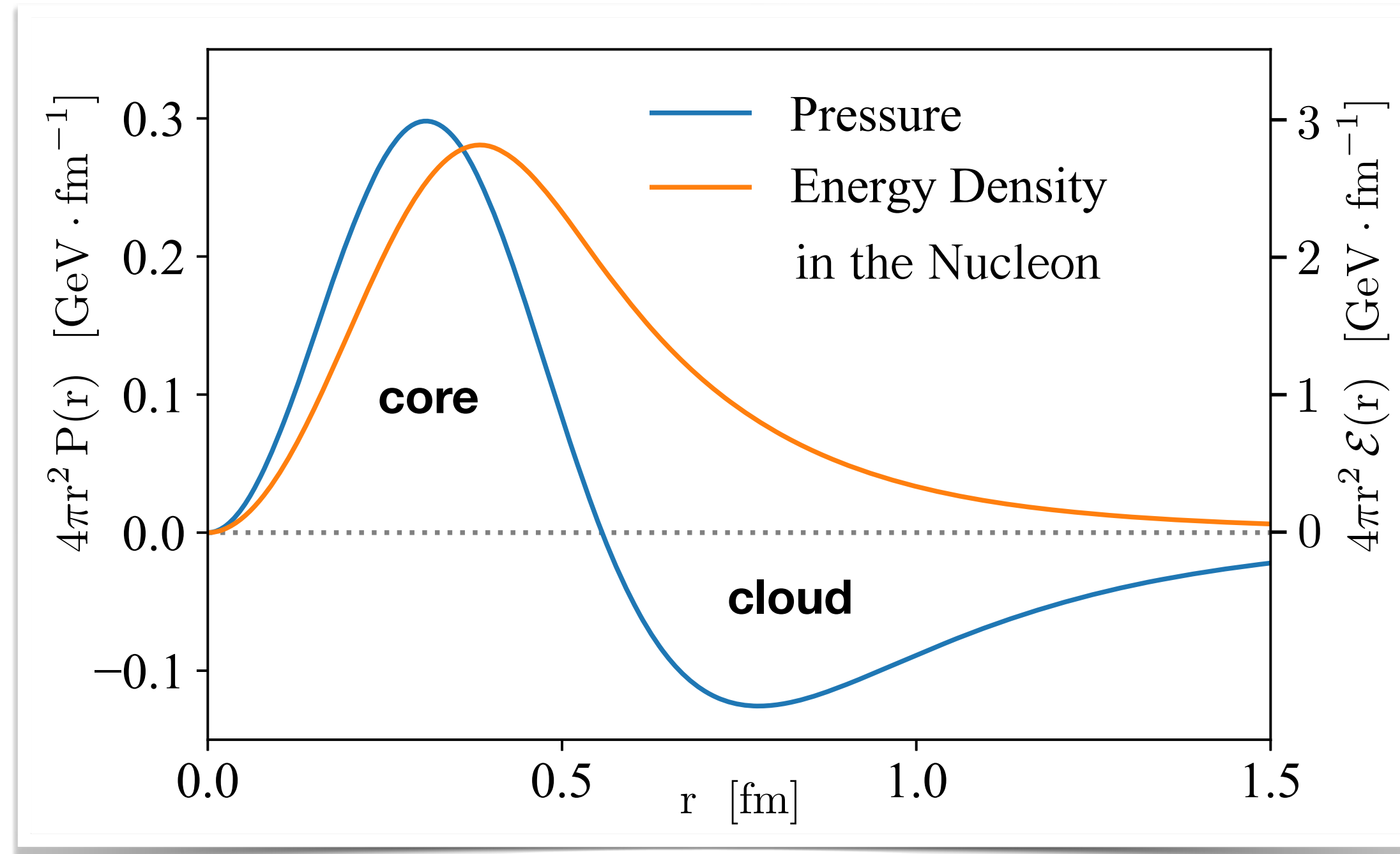
chiral  
crossover  
transition  
at  
baryon  
densities  
 $\rho > 6 \rho_0$

- Mean-field (MF)** approximation (wrongly) features **chiral 1st order transition** at  $\rho \sim 2 - 3 \rho_0$
- Vacuum fluctuations (EMF)** shift **chiral transition** to **high density**  $\rightarrow$  **smooth crossover**
- FRG** (with non-perturbative **loop corrections** involving **pions**, **nucleons**) enhances this effect

# Further **KEYWORDS** on **COLD MATTER** at **EXTREME DENSITIES** **Hadron - Quark Continuity**

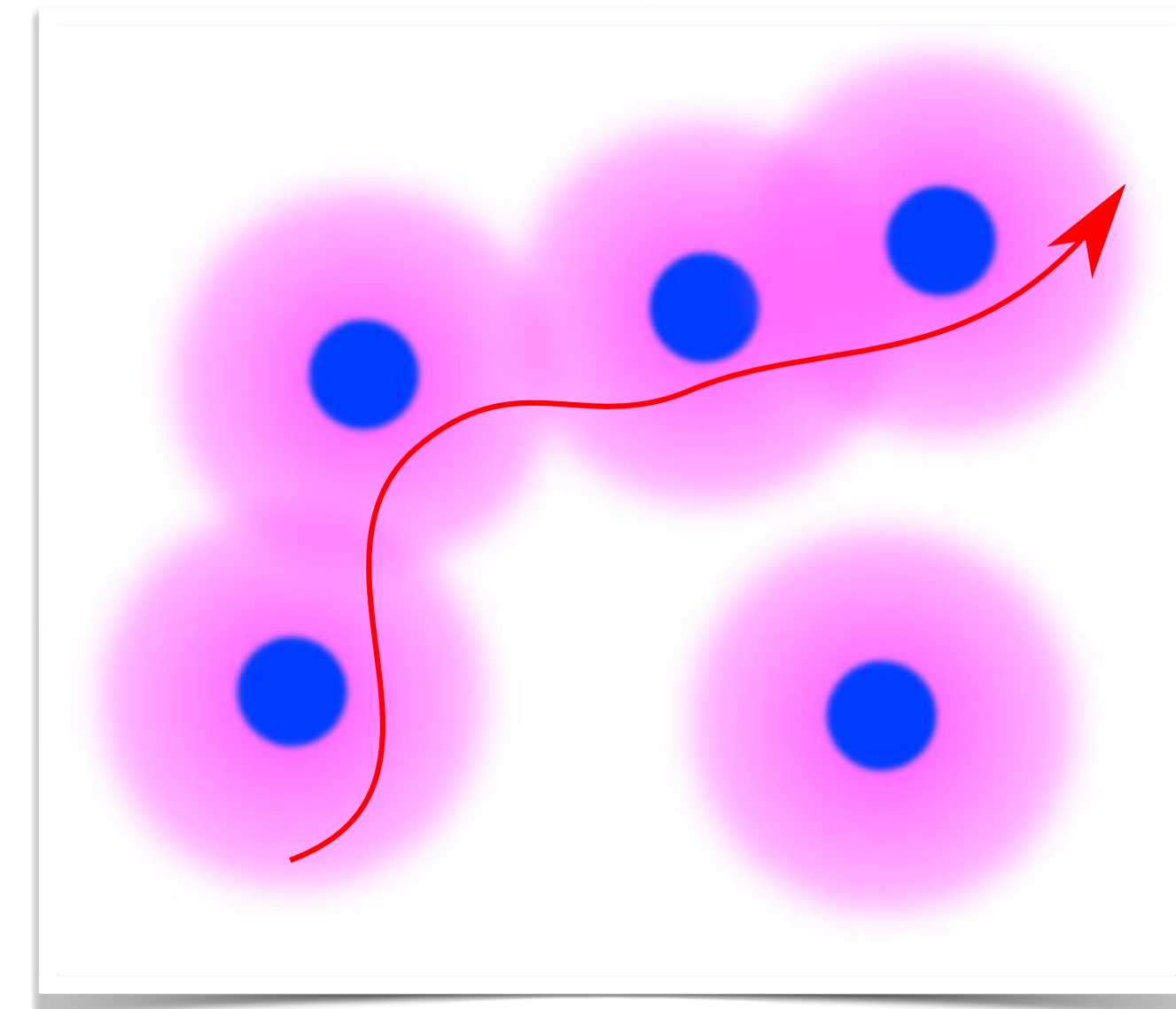
K. Fukushima, T. Kojo, W.W. : Phys. Rev. D102 (2020) 096017

- **Nucleonic scales : **HARD-CORE** deconfinement + **SOFT SURFACE** delocalisation**



- **Nucleon cores touch at baryon densities**  
 $\rho_B \sim 6 \rho_0$   
**(well above neutron star core densities)**
- **Percolation of mesonic clouds at lower densities induce many-body correlations**

- **Soft delocalisation and collective mobility of quark-antiquark pairs over larger distances**
- **No (first-order) phase transition expected at densities relevant to neutron stars**



F. Karsch, H. Satz  
 Phys. Rev.  
 D21 (1980) 1168