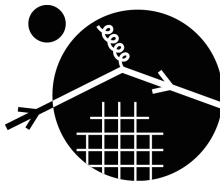


# Microscopically Constrained Mean Field Models from Chiral Nuclear Thermodynamics

Ermal Rrapaj  
Alessandro Roggero  
Jeremy W. Holt



University of Washington & Institute for Nuclear Theory

July 28, 2016

A brief summary...

## Current Models

- ▶ Skyrme → more than 240 versions
- ▶ Relativistic Mean Field → more than 263 versions

# Mean Field Models

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## Current Models

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- ▶ Relativistic Mean Field → more than 263 versions

Seems like a lot!

# Pure neutron matter Equation of State ( $T = 0$ )

A brief history ...

## Constraining mean field models

- ▶ Saturation density properties Dutra, Lourenco, Martins, Delfino PRC 85, 035201 (2012)
- ▶ Neutron matter uncertainty band from chiral effective theory Krüger, Tews, Hebeler, Schwenk PRC 88, 025802 (2013)
- ▶ Low density neutron matter, ab-initio methods Brown, Schwenk PRC 91, 049902 (2015)
- ▶ Compare many-body perturbation and Monte Carlo using  $\chi$ EFT Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)

# New Constraints for neutron matter at $T = 0$

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Quantum Monte Carlo in Configuration Interaction space

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## Potential Matrix Element

- ▶  $\text{NNLO}_{opt}$  from Ekström et al
- ▶  $\text{N}^3\text{LO}, \lambda = 414 \text{ MeV}$  from Coraggio et al
- ▶  $\text{N}^3\text{LO}, \lambda = 450 \text{ MeV}$  from Coraggio et al
- ▶  $\text{N}^3\text{LO}, \lambda = 450 \text{ MeV}$  from Entem and Machleidt



# New Constraints for neutron matter at $T = 0$

Compare perturbative calculations with Quantum Monte Carlo

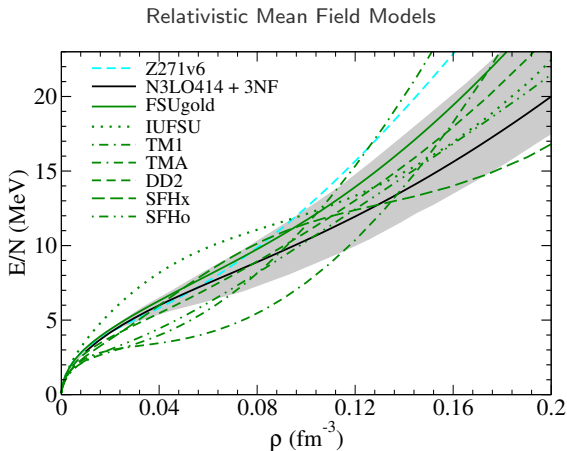
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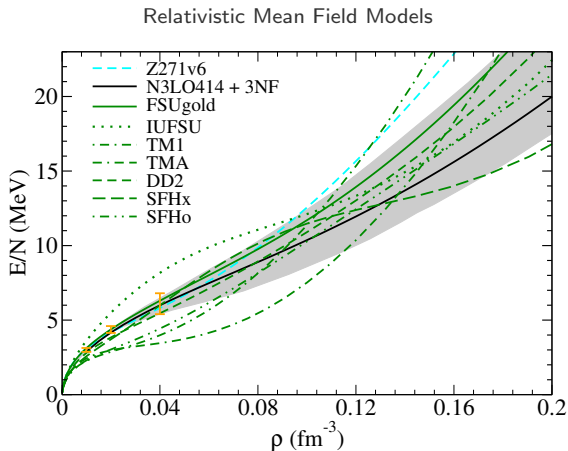
Many-body perturbation to 3<sup>rd</sup> order

# Low density constraints for neutron rich matter



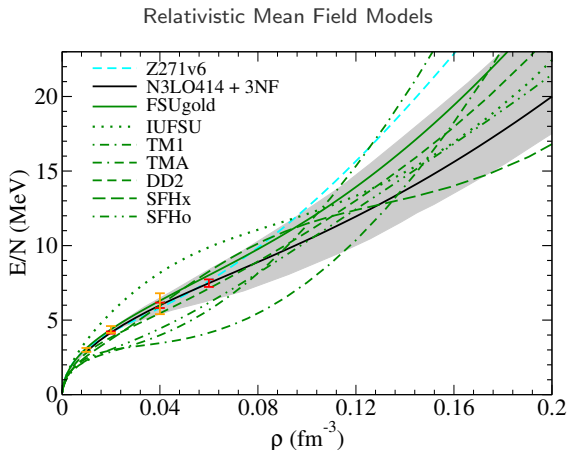
band from Krüger, Tews, Hebeler, Schwenk PRC 88, 025802 (2013)

# Low density constraints for neutron rich matter



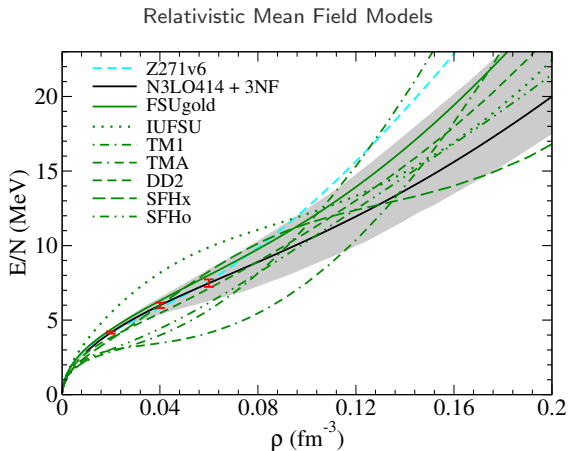
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(orange) constraints from Brown, Schwenk PRC 91, 049902 (2015)

# Low density constraints for neutron rich matter



band from Krüger, Tews, Hebeler, Schwenk PRC 88, 025802 (2013)  
(orange) constraints from Brown, Schwenk PRC 91, 049902 (2015)  
(red) constraints from Rapp, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)

# Low density constraints for neutron rich matter

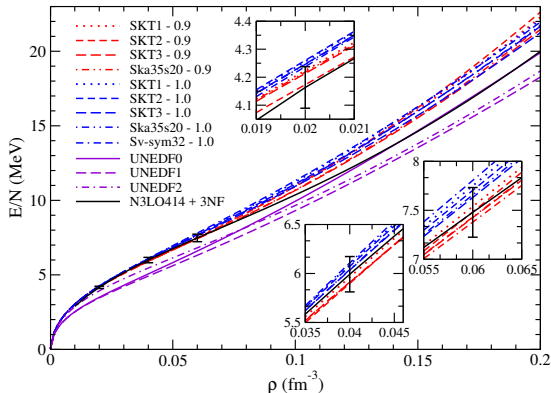


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# Low density constraints for neutron rich matter

(0.9, 1.0) Skyrme models from Brown, Schwenk PRC 91, 049902 (2015)  
UNEDF: Lesinski et al, PRC 82, 024313 (2010), McDonnell PRC 85, 024304 (2012), McDonnell PRC 89, 054314 (2014)  
(black) constraints from Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)

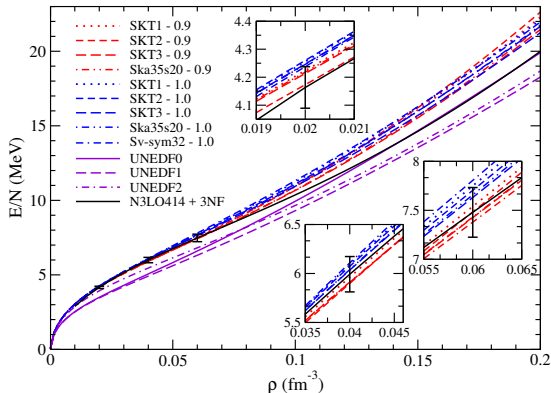
## Skyrme Mean Field Models



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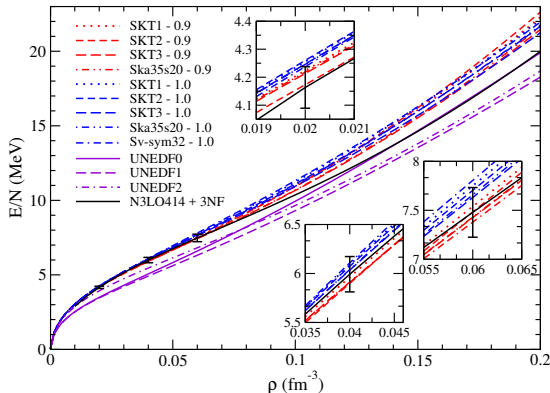


Found mean field models consistent with all constraints!

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(black) constraints from Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)

## Skyrme Mean Field Models



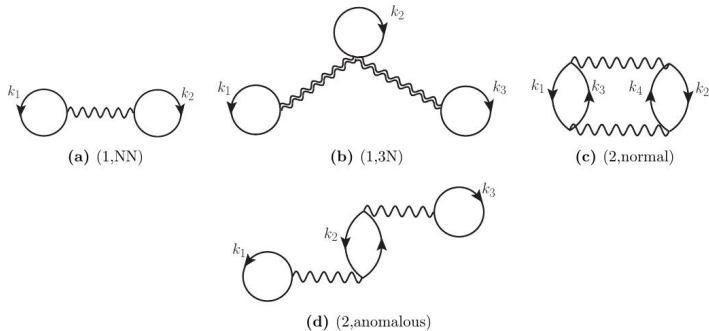
Found mean field models consistent with all constraints!

Not currently used in supernovae simulations!



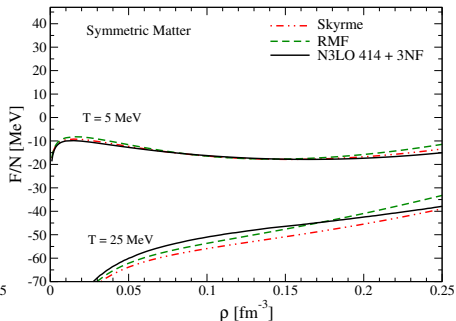
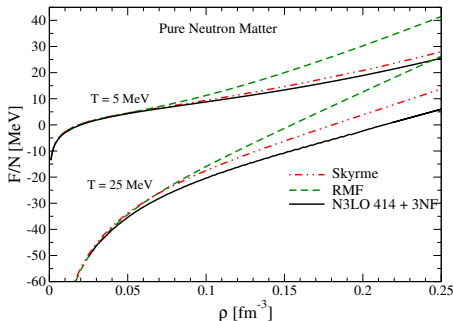
# Many-body perturbation theory at finite temperature

Wellenhofer, Holt, Kaiser, Weise PRC 89, 064009 (2014)



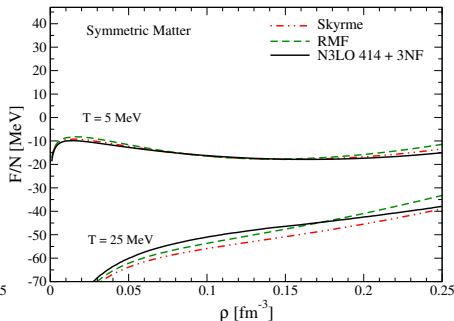
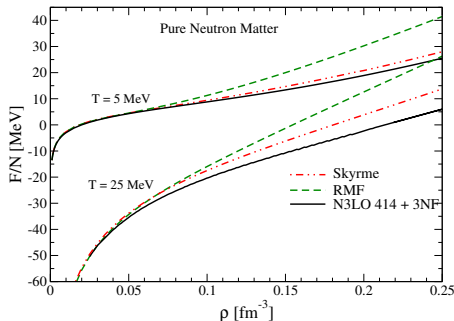
# $T > 0$ EoS: Skyrme interactions and relativistic models

Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)



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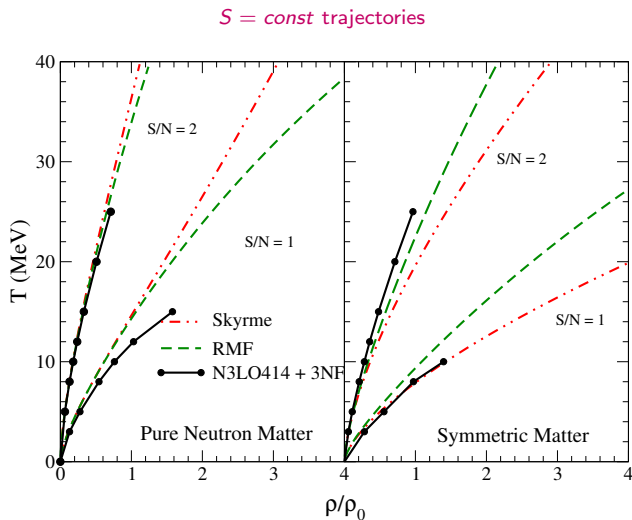
Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)



'Qualitatively' comparable with many-body calculations

# Thermal Properties

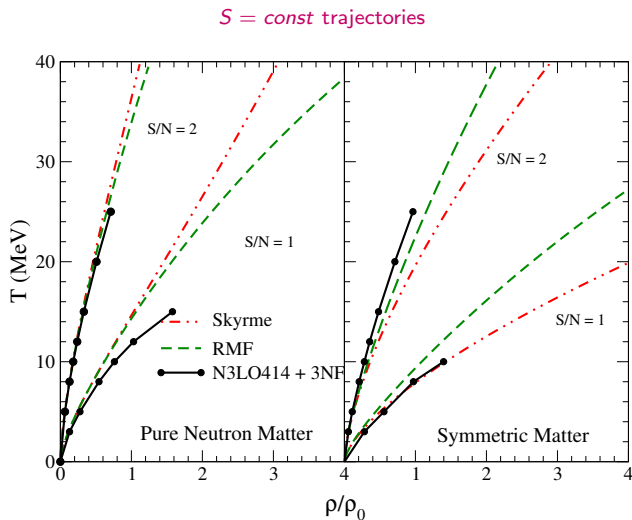
Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)



Core temperature uncertain!

# Thermal Properties

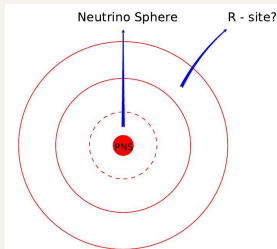
Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)



Beyond mean field signature !

# $\nu$ spectra and nucleosynthesis

## Nucleosynthesis



## $\nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e$ decoupling region

- ▶  $T \approx 5 - 10$  MeV
- ▶  $n \lesssim 0.02 \text{ fm}^{-3}$

## R-process Conditions

- ▶  $S/N \geq 100 - 150$  at R-site
- ▶ Fast expansion time scale
- ▶  $Y_n \geq 0.6$

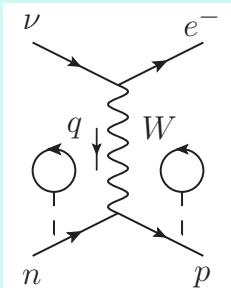
## $\nu_e, \bar{\nu}_e$ impact on $y_n$

$$\nu_e + n \longleftrightarrow e^- + p$$

$$\bar{\nu}_e + p \longleftrightarrow n + e^+$$

# Charged Current Reactions

## $\nu_e$ absorption



$$Q_{\text{value}} \equiv \omega = E_n(\vec{p}) - E_p(\vec{p} + \vec{q})$$

## Charged Current Rate

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^{-1} &= \frac{2}{(2\pi)^5} \int d^3 p_n d^3 p_e d^3 p_p \mathcal{W}_{fi} \\ &\times \delta^{(4)}(p_{\nu_e} + p_n - p_e - p_p) \\ &\times f_n(\xi_n)(1 - f_e(\xi_e))(1 - f_p(\xi_p)) \end{aligned}$$

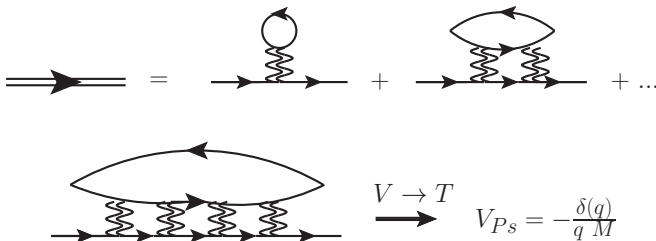
where  $\xi = E - \mu$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{W}_{fi} &= \frac{\langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle}{2^4 E_n E_p E_e E_{\nu_e}} \\ \langle |\mathcal{M}|^2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{8} G_F^2 L^{\mu\nu} \Pi_{\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$

# In medium dispersion relations

$$E_n(p) = \frac{p^2}{2M_n} + \Sigma_n^{Re}(p) + i\Sigma_n^{Im}(p)$$

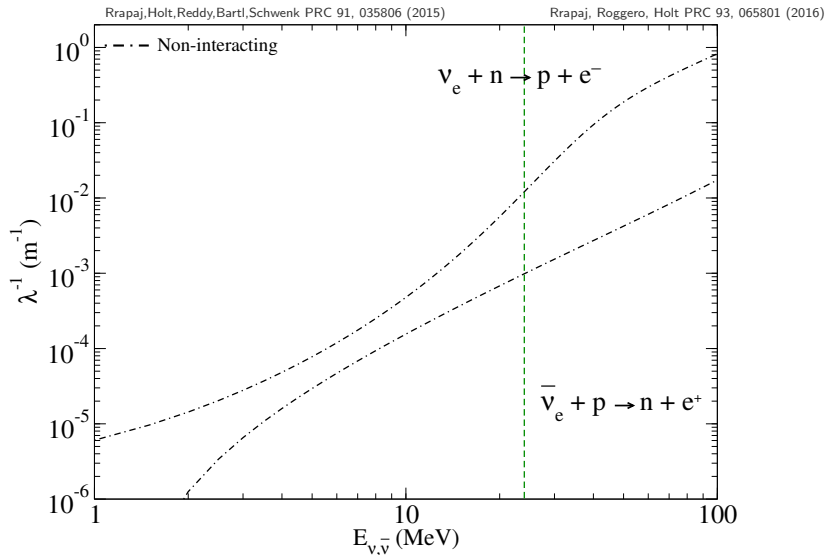
Low Density:  $E_n(p) \approx \frac{p^2}{2M_n^*} + U_n$



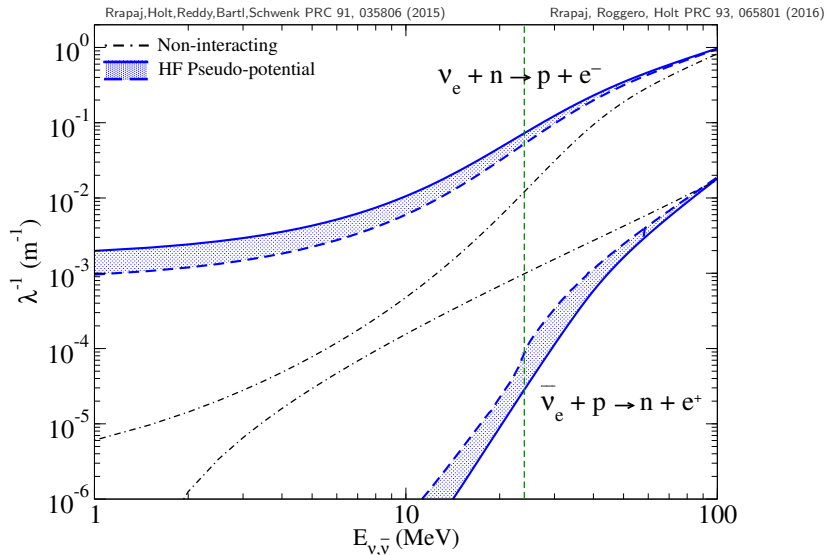
Fummi(1955), Fukuda and Newton(1956)



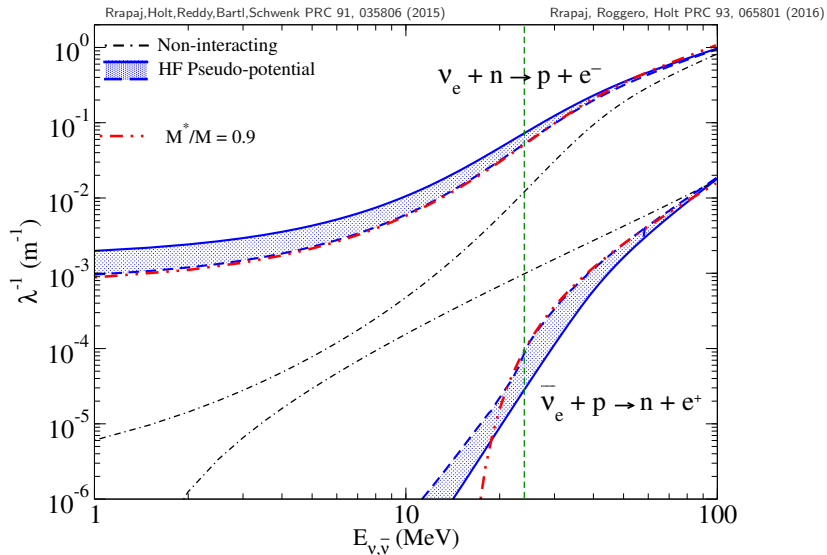
# Carged Current Opacities



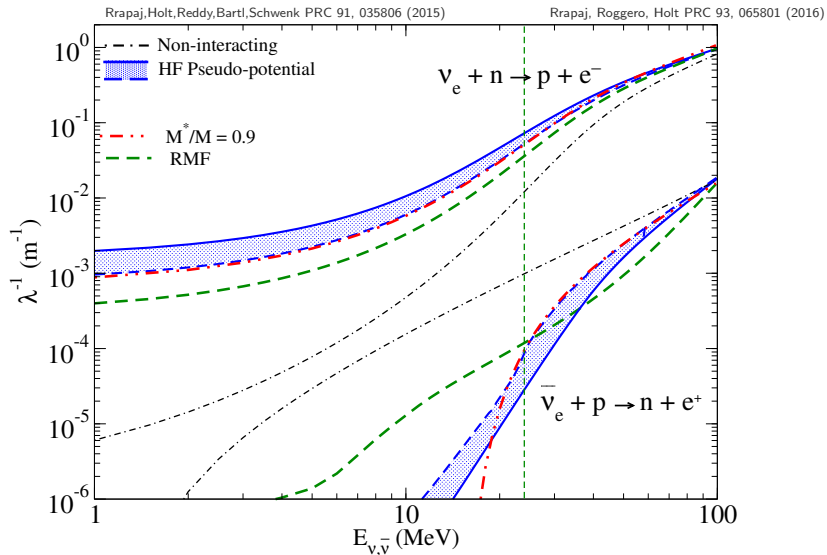
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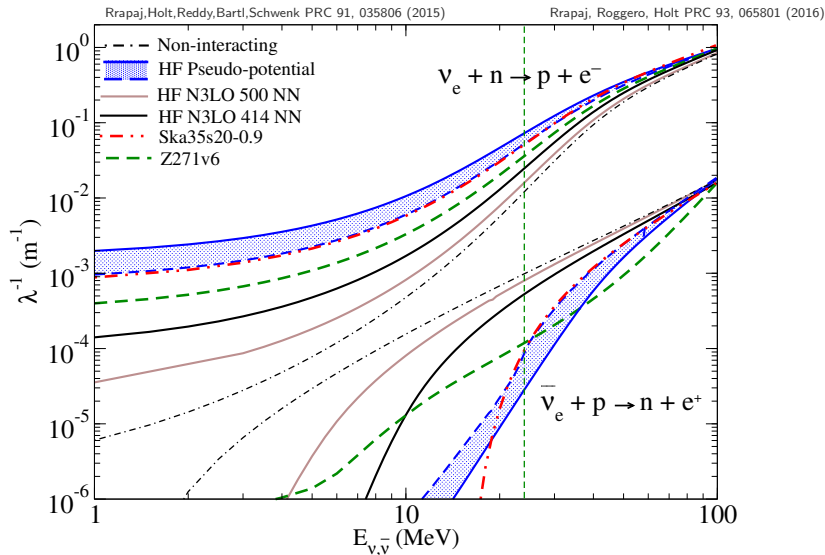
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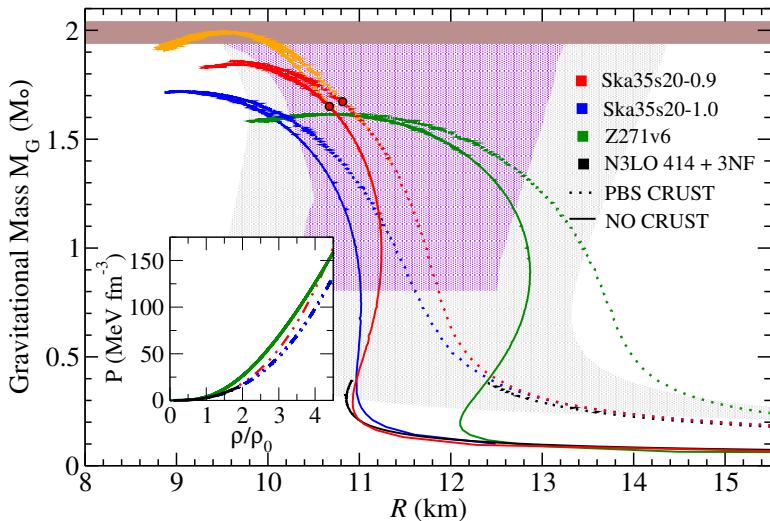


# Carged Current Opacities



# Mass Radius Relationship

(grey) band from Krüger, Tews, Hebeler, Schwenk PRC 88,025802 (2013)  
(violet) constraint from Steiner, Lattimer, Brown Astrophys. J 765, L5 (2013)  
Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt PRC 93, 065801 (2016)

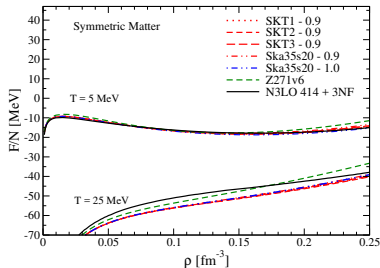
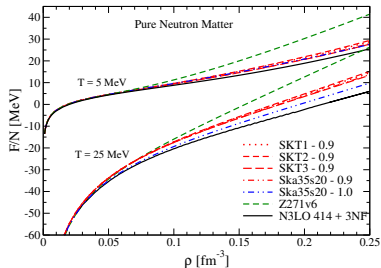


# Thank You

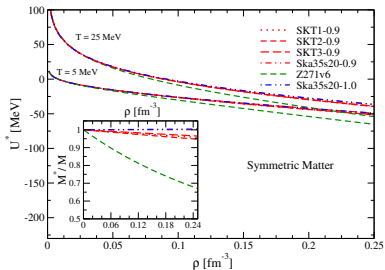
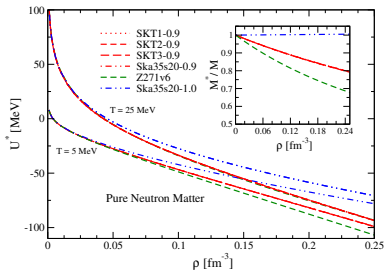
- ▶ Sanjay Reddy
- ▶ Jeremy Holt
- ▶ Alessandro Roggero
- ▶ Alexander Bartl
- ▶ Achim Schwenk
- ▶ Luke Roberts

# Finite Temperature: MF and MBPT

Rrapaj, Roggero, Holt. , arxiv:1510.00444 (2015)



Dominant effect coming from  $M^* \rightarrow$  sp-properties !



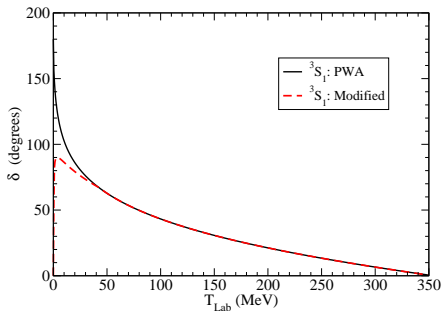


# Pesudo Potential

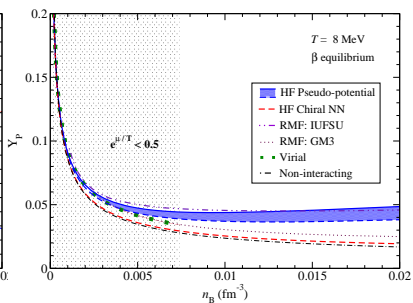
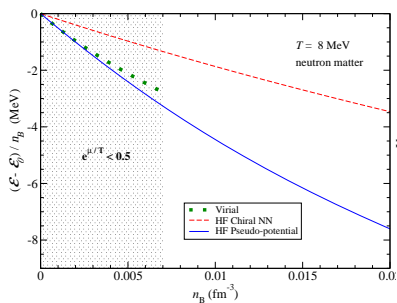
## Definitions

$$\text{Pseudo potential : } \langle p | V_{II SJ}^{pseudo} | p \rangle = - \frac{\delta_{ISJ}(p)}{pM}$$

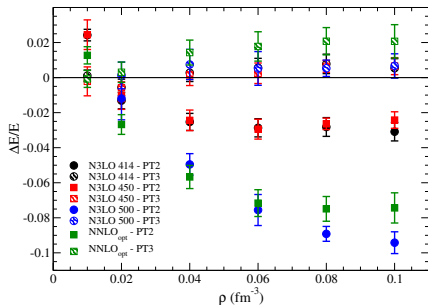
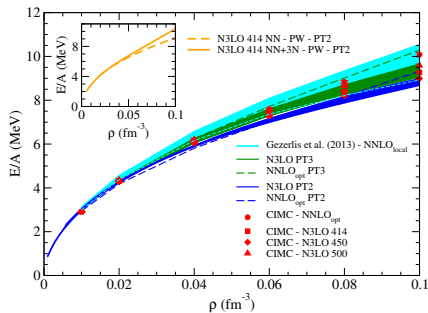
$$2^{nd} \text{ virial coefficient : } b_2 = \frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{2} T} \int_0^\infty d\epsilon e^{-\epsilon/2T} \sum_{ISJ} (2J+1) \delta_{ISJ}(\epsilon) - 2^{-5/2} \quad (1)$$



# Comparison with virial calculations



# Convergence of MBPT: Neutron matter at $T = 0$



## CIMC: Projection Method in Fock Space

$$|\Psi_0\rangle = \lim_{N_\tau \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{P}^{N_\tau} |\Psi_I\rangle. \quad (2)$$
$$\mathcal{P} = e^{-\Delta\tau(H-E_T)}$$

## Sign Problem

If we introduce the sign function

$$s(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) = \text{sign} \left( \frac{\langle \Phi_G | \mathbf{m} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_G \rangle} \langle \mathbf{m} | H | \mathbf{n} \rangle \right), \quad (3)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{m} | \mathcal{H}_\gamma | \mathbf{n} \rangle = \begin{cases} -\gamma \frac{\langle \Phi_G | \mathbf{m} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_G \rangle} \langle \mathbf{m} | H | \mathbf{n} \rangle & s(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) > 0 \\ \frac{\langle \Phi_G | \mathbf{m} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_G \rangle} \langle \mathbf{m} | H | \mathbf{n} \rangle & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad (4)$$

while the diagonal elements are:

$$\langle \mathbf{n} | \mathcal{H}_\gamma | \mathbf{n} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{n} | H | \mathbf{n} \rangle + (1 + \gamma) \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{n} \neq \mathbf{m} \\ s(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) > 0}} \frac{\langle \Phi_G | \mathbf{m} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{n} | \Phi_G \rangle} \langle \mathbf{m} | H | \mathbf{n} \rangle \quad (5)$$

# CIMC: Short Introduction II

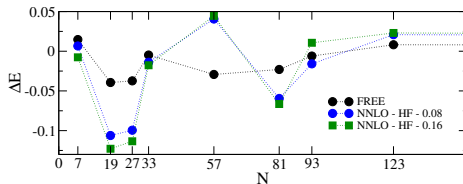


Figure : Finite-size errors in the energy per particle as a function of the number of particles per spin-isospin species. The results shown are for a free gas as well as for Hartree-Fock calculations with the  $\text{NNLO}_{\text{opt}}$  interaction at the two densities  $\rho = \rho_0$  and  $0.5\rho_0$ .

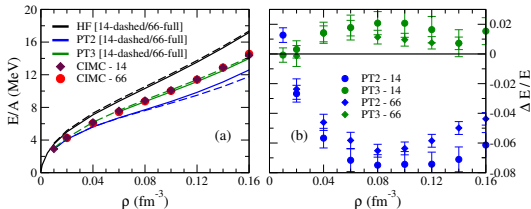


Figure : (panel (a)): energy per particle in PNM computed with  $N = 14$  and  $66$  neutrons from CIMC and MBPT using the  $\text{NNLO}_{\text{opt}}$  chiral two-nucleon potential. (panel (b)): relative differences between the results from CIMC and MBPT at second and third order using  $N = 14$  and  $66$ .

# Constraints on infinite matter properties

Name	compatible	$K_m$ [MeV]	$K'$ [MeV]	$J$ [MeV]	$L$ [MeV]	$K_{\tau,v}$ [MeV]	$S(\rho/2)/J$	$3P_{PNM}/L\rho_0$
Ska25s20 - 0.9	-	220	413	32.1	50.9	-345	0.66	1.00
Ska35s20 - 0.9	+	240	378	32.2	53.6	-374	0.65	0.98
SKT1 - 0.9	+	238	382	32.6	55.3	-378	0.65	1.00
SKT2 - 0.9	+	240	385	33.1	58.0	-385	0.64	1.00
SKT3 - 0.9	+	237	382	32.0	52.6	-370	0.65	0.99
Sv-sym32 - 0.9	-	234	384	31.5	49.5	-360	0.66	1.01
Ska25s20 - 1.0	-	220	415	32.0	46.4	-355	0.67	1.04
Ska35s20 - 1.0	+	240	379	32.2	50.6	-385	0.66	1.02
SKT1 - 1.0	+	237	384	32.5	51.5	-386	0.66	1.02
SKT2 - 1.0	+	236	387	32.3	50.4	-381	0.66	1.02
SKT3 - 1.0	+	237	385	33.0	48.9	-377	0.66	1.02
Sv-sym32 - 1.0	+	237	375	32.0	47.7	-387	0.66	1.06
FSUgold	-	230	524	32.6	60.4	-276	0.60	1.00
Z271v5	+	270	734	34.0	73.9	-389	0.57	1.0
Z271v6	+	270	734	33.8	70.9	-388	0.57	1.0
N3LO414 + 3NF	+	223	270	32.5	53.8	-424	0.70	1.05
<b>Range of constraint</b>		190-270	200-1200	30-35	40-76	-760 to -372	0.57-0.86	0.90-1.10

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_m = 9 \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \right|_{\rho_0}, \quad P = \rho^2 \frac{\partial(E/N)}{\partial \rho}, \quad K' = -27\rho_0^3 \left. \frac{\partial^3(E/N)}{\partial \rho^3} \right|_{\rho_0}, \\
 J = S(\rho_0) = \left. \frac{\partial(E/N)}{\partial \delta_{np}^2} \right|_{\rho_0}, \quad \delta_{np} = \frac{\rho_n - \rho_p}{\rho_n + \rho_p}, \quad L = 3\rho_0 \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial \rho} \right|_{\rho_0} \\
 K_{\tau,v} = K_{\text{sym}} - L \left( 6 + \frac{K'}{K_m} \right), \quad K_{\text{sym}} = 9\rho_0^2 \left. \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \rho^2} \right|_{\rho_0}
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$