

第二届"粤港澳"核物理论坛

中子星与夸克素物质

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GC, Phys. Rev. D 105, 114020 (2022).

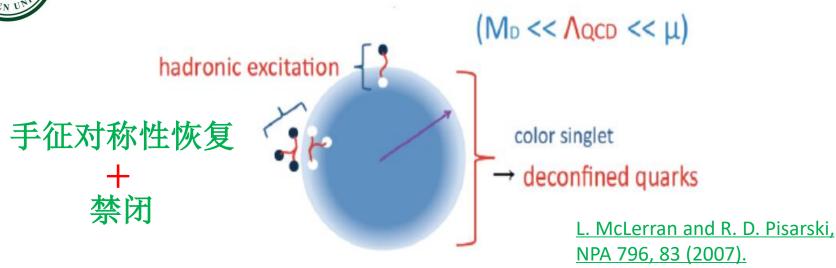


内容提要

- ◆ 什么是夸克素物质?
- ◆ 作为夸克素物质的中子星
- ◆ 手征有效场论模型
- ◆ 结果与讨论
- ◆总结



什么是夸克素(quarkyonic)物质?



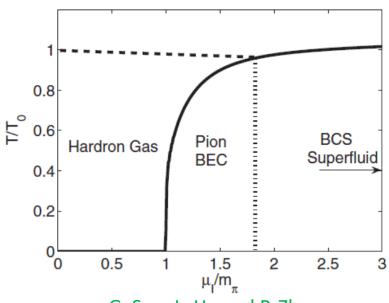
- 1. 费米海: 近自由的夸克;
- 2. 费米面: 禁闭的强子, 主要是重子;
- 3. 在大 N_C 极限下得到证明;
- 4. 在 $N_C = 2$ 时得到格点QCD验证。

V. V. Braguta et. al., PRD.94.114510 (2016)

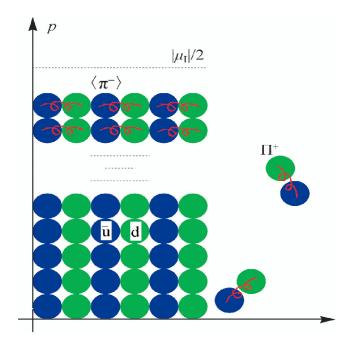


推广——Quarksonic 物质

BEC-BCS crossover



G. Sun, L. He and P. Zhuang, PRD 75, 096004 (2007).



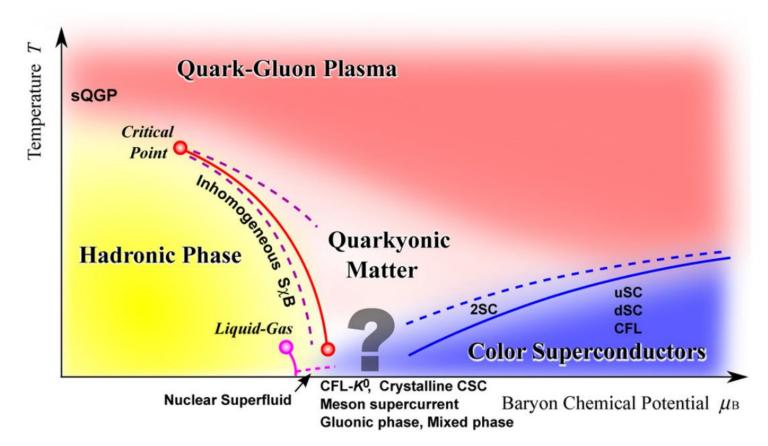
GC, L. He and X.G. Huang, CPC 41, 051001 (2017).

- 1. 费米海: 近自由的夸克与反夸克;
- 2. 费米面: 禁闭的强子, 主要是介子;



皆大欢喜的相图

K. Fukushima and T. Hatsuda, Rep. Prog. Phys. 74 (2011) 014001

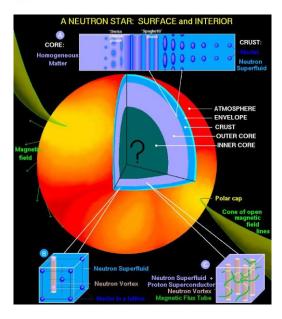


机遇:未来的低能EIC与EICC可能产生夸克素物质

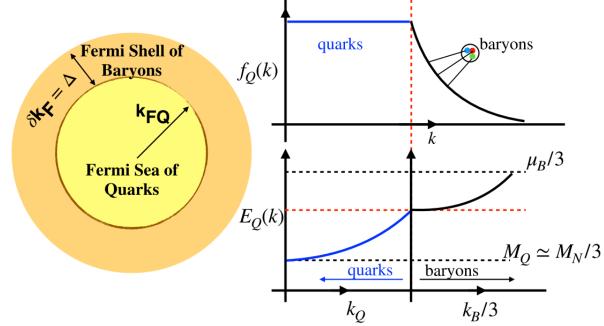
2023/6/19



作为夸克素物质的中子星



L. McLerran and S. Reddy, PRL 122, 122701 (2019)

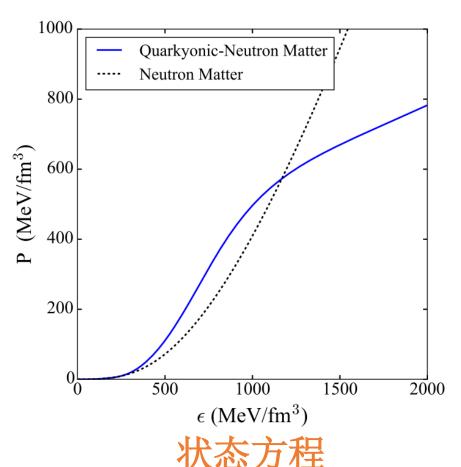


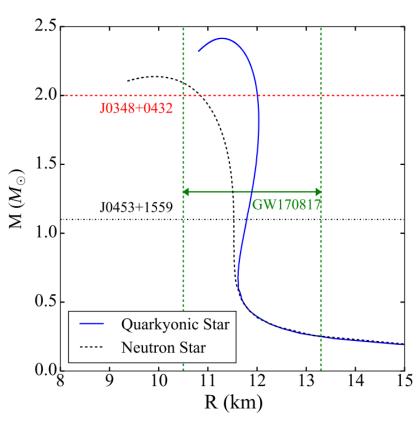
位置空间 + 动量空间

$$\begin{cases} n_B = \frac{2}{3\pi^2} \left[k_{\text{FB}}^3 - (k_{\text{FB}} - \Delta)^3 + k_{\text{FQ}}^3 \right] & k_{\text{FQ}} = \frac{(k_{\text{FB}} - \Delta)}{N_c} \Theta(k_{\text{FB}} - \Delta) \\ \epsilon(n_B) = 4 \int_{N_c k_{\text{FQ}}}^{k_{\text{FB}}} \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{k^2 + M_N^2} + 4N_c \int_0^{k_{\text{FQ}}} \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{k^2 + M_Q^2} \end{cases}$$



中子相互作用勢能
$$V_n(n_n) = \tilde{a}n_n \left(\frac{n_n}{n_0}\right) + \tilde{b}n_n \left(\frac{n_n}{n_0}\right)^2$$





质量-半径关系



手征有效场论模型

夸克介子模型 + Walecka模型

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{q}} = \bar{q} \left[i \partial \!\!\!/ + \left(\frac{\mu_{\mathbf{B}}}{N_{c}} + \frac{\mu_{\mathbf{I}}}{2} \tau_{3} \right) \gamma^{0} - g_{q} \left(\sigma + i \gamma^{5} \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi} \right) \right] q,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{n}} = \bar{n} \left[i \partial \!\!\!/ - \mu_{\mathbf{n}} \gamma^{0} - g_{\mathbf{N}\mathbf{s}} \left(\sigma - i \gamma^{5} \boldsymbol{\pi}^{0} \right) - g_{\mathbf{N}\omega} \!\!\!\!/ + g_{\mathbf{N}\rho} \left(\rho^{3} - \gamma^{5} A^{3} \right) \right] n,$$

$$\mathbf{P} \mathbf{T}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{M}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\partial_{\mu} \sigma \partial^{\mu} \sigma + D_{\mu} \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot D^{\mu} \boldsymbol{\pi} \right) - \frac{\lambda}{4} \left(\sigma^{2} + \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi} - v^{2} \right)^{2} + c \sigma$$

$$- \frac{1}{4} (\omega_{\mu\nu} \omega^{\mu\nu} + \boldsymbol{\rho}_{\mu\nu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\mu\nu} + \mathbf{A}_{\mu\nu} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{\mu\nu}) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\mathbf{s}\omega} \left(\sigma^{2} + \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi} - h_{\omega}^{2} \right) \omega_{\mu} \omega^{\mu}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} g_{\mathbf{s}\rho} \left(\sigma^{2} + \boldsymbol{\pi} \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi} - h_{\rho}^{2} \right) \left(\boldsymbol{\rho}_{\mu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\mu} + \mathbf{A}_{\mu} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{\mu} \right),$$

$$\uparrow \mathbf{T}$$

- 1. 当 c = 0,完全手征对称性 \implies 夸克、核子质量
- 2. ω 介子耦合常数由对称核物质饱和性质决定;

3. ρ 介子耦合常数由对称能及其斜率决定 $F_{\text{sym}}(n_0)=32~\text{MeV}$



热力学势

平均场近似: σ, ω, ρ_0 凝聚

介子
$$\Omega_{v} = \frac{\lambda}{4} \left(\langle \sigma \rangle^{2} + \langle \pi \rangle \cdot \langle \pi \rangle - v^{2} \right)^{2} - c \langle \sigma \rangle$$

$$- \frac{g_{s\omega}}{2} (\langle \sigma \rangle^{2} - h_{\omega}^{2}) \langle \omega_{0} \rangle^{2} - \frac{g_{s\rho}}{2} (\langle \sigma \rangle^{2} - h_{\rho}^{2}) \langle \rho_{0}^{3} \rangle^{2}$$
夸克
$$\Omega_{q} = -2N_{c}T \sum_{l,t=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \ln\left(1 + e^{-[E_{q}(\mathbf{p}) + l(\frac{\mu_{B}}{N_{c}} + t^{\frac{\mu_{I}}{2}})]/T}\right)$$

$$\Omega_{n} = -\frac{1}{2}g_{s\omega} (\langle \sigma \rangle^{2} - h_{\omega}^{2}) \langle \omega_{0} \rangle^{2} - \frac{1}{2}g_{s\rho} (\langle \sigma \rangle^{2} - h_{\rho}^{2}) \langle \rho_{0}^{3} \rangle^{2}$$

$$+ \mathbf{T} \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \ln\left(1 + e^{-[E_{n}(\mathbf{p}) + l(\mu_{n} - (g_{N\omega}\langle \omega_{0} \rangle - g_{N\rho}\langle \rho_{0}^{3} \rangle))]/T}\right)$$

$$+ 2T \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^{3}p}{(2\pi)^{3}} \ln\left(1 + e^{-[E_{n}(\mathbf{p}) + l(\mu'_{n} - (g_{N\omega}\langle \omega_{0} \rangle - g_{N\rho}\langle \rho_{0}^{3} \rangle))]/T}\right)$$

Blocking effect: $\mu_{
m n}' = \mu_{
m n} - (N_c m_{
m q} - m_{
m n})$



能隙方程、热力学量

有限温、有限密耦合能隙方程

$$\partial \Omega / \partial X = 0 \quad (X = \langle \omega_0 \rangle, \langle \rho_0^3 \rangle, \langle \sigma \rangle)$$

重子数密度、同位旋密度、熵密度

热力学关系

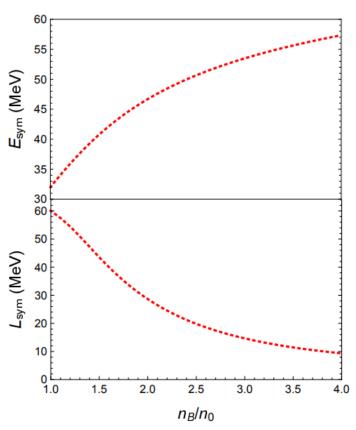
$$n_{\rm B} = -\partial\Omega/\partial\mu_{\rm B}$$
 $n_{\rm I} = -\partial\Omega/\partial\mu_{\rm I}$ $s = -\partial\Omega/\partial T$

能量密度

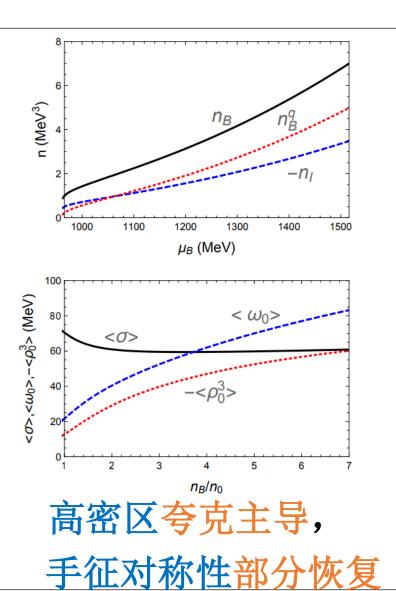
$$\epsilon \equiv \Omega + \mu_{\rm B} n_{\rm B} + \mu_{\rm I} n_{\rm I} + sT - \epsilon_0$$



物理量的变化



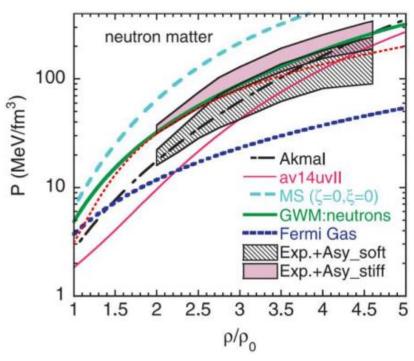
状态方程逐渐软化





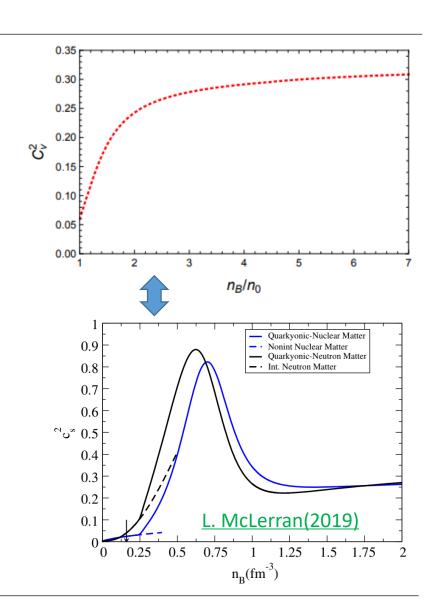
状态方程与声速

<u>P. Danielewicz, et al.,</u> <u>Science 298 (2002) 1592.</u>



与实验结果较相符

不太软也不太硬



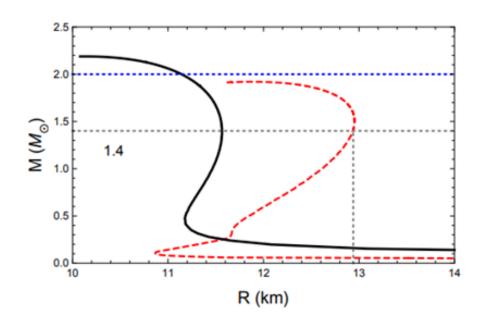


中子星性质

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P(r)}{\mathrm{d}r} = -G_{\mathrm{N}} \frac{\left[P(r) + \epsilon(r)\right] \left[M(r) + 4\pi r^{3} P(r)\right]}{r^{2} - 2G_{\mathrm{N}} r M(r)}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M(r)}{\mathrm{d}r} = 4\pi r^2 \epsilon(r)$$

TOV方程

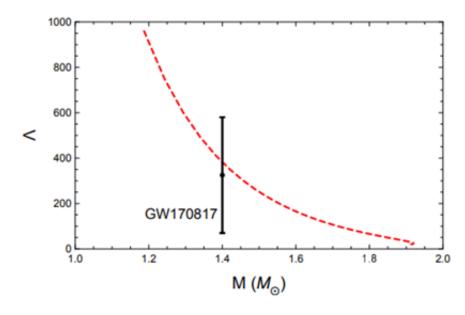


- 1. 1. 4倍太阳质量的半 径与NICER结果一致
- 2. 达不到2倍太阳质量



中子星性质

$$\Lambda = \frac{2}{3}k_2 \left(\frac{R}{G_{\rm N}M}\right)^5$$
 Love数



3. 潮汐形变与中子星并合结果一致

总结



- 建立关于夸克素物质的场论模型
- 满足饱和性质和对称能的约束
- 较好描述1.4倍太阳质量的半径和潮汐形变
- ●声速无峰,无法达到两倍太阳质量,待改进

谢谢!

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