

Strangeness in Neutron Stars

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- 2 The Quark-Meson Coupling Model
- 3 Results
- 4 The Nature of Strangeness Puzzle

A Brief History of the Hyperon Crisis

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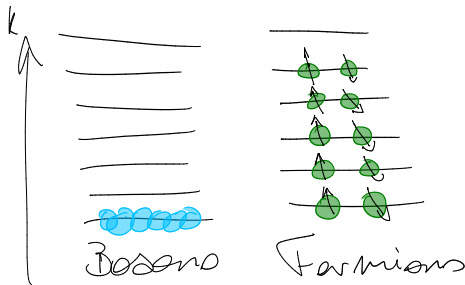
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$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{G}{r^2} \left(\epsilon(p(r)) + \frac{p}{c^2} \right) \left(M + 4\pi r^3 \frac{p}{c^2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{c^2 r} \right)^{-1}.$$

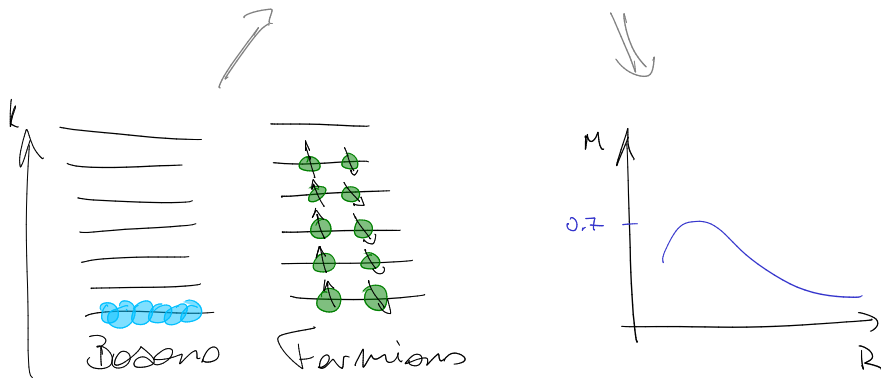
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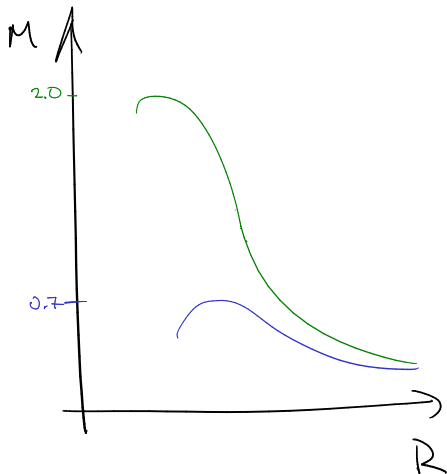
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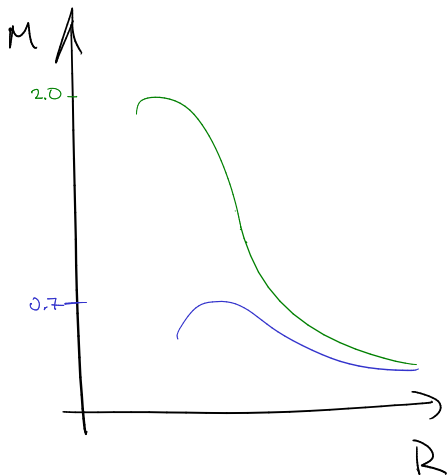
where $M^* = M - g_\sigma\bar{\sigma}$ and $p_0^* = p_0 + g_\omega\bar{\omega}$

Beyond Degenerate Fermi Gas



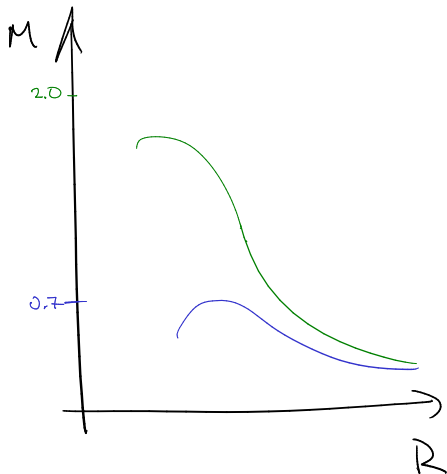
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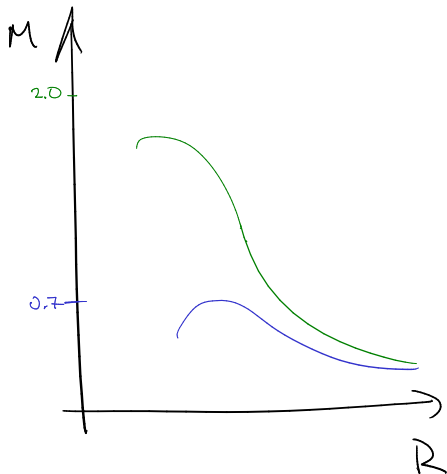
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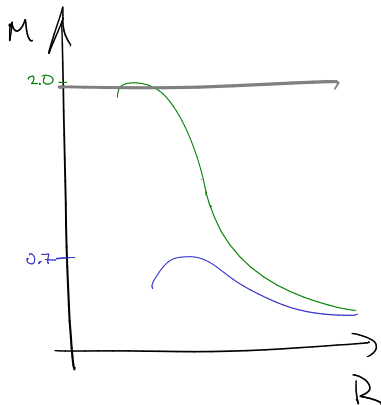
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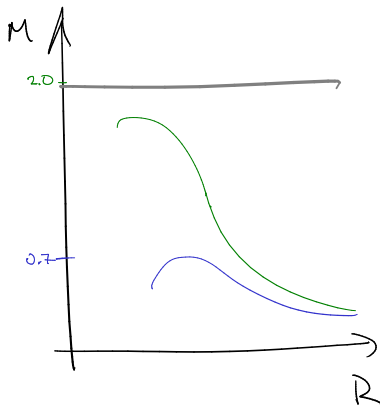
- PSR J1614-2230
 $M = 1.908 \pm 0.016 M_{\odot}$
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- PSR J0740+6620
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Hyperon Puzzle in a Nutshell

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The Quark-Meson Coupling Model

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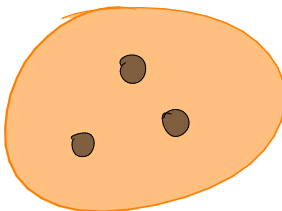
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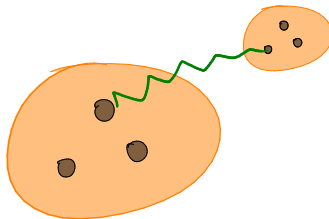
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- We choose to model baryon-baryon interactions as a quark-meson interaction in the subhadronic level.



Bag Model

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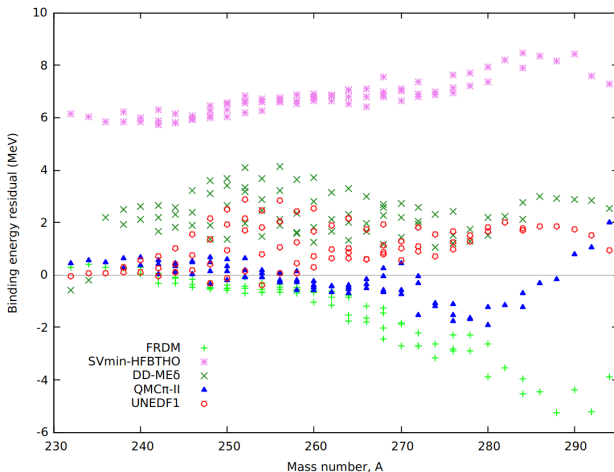


Figure: Nuclei binding energies from Martinez et al. [2019]

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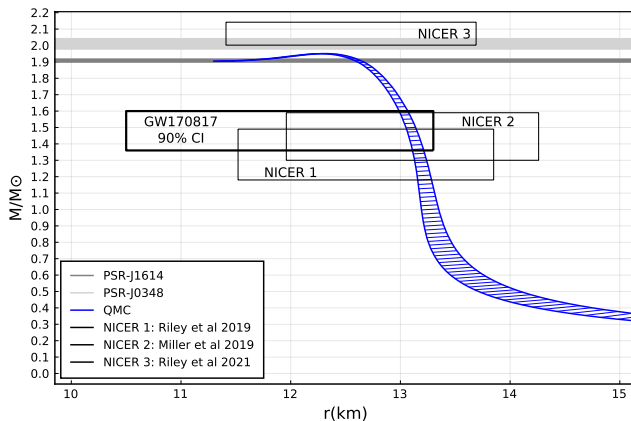


Figure: Stellar structure results from Motta et al. [2021] plus recent NICER results such as et al [2021]

Results

From Micro to Macro

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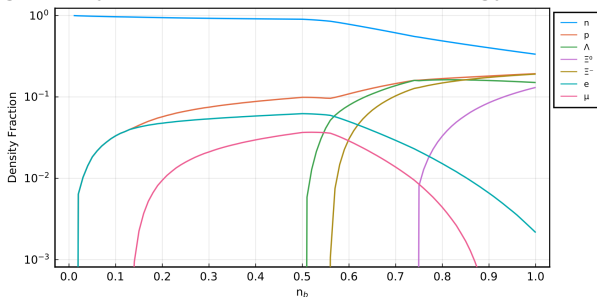
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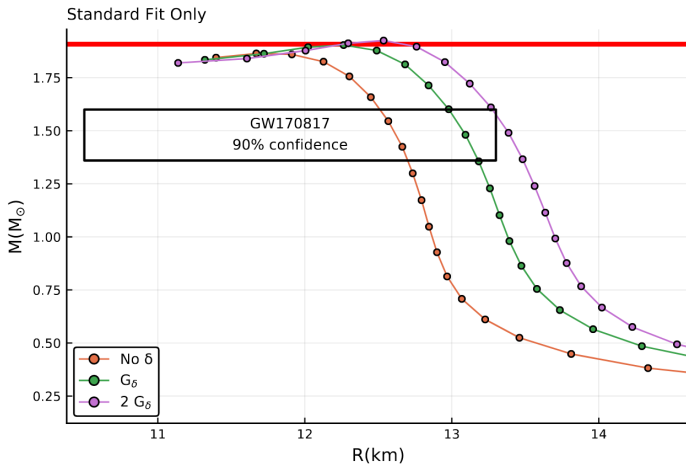
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- This complicates things. And we **do not expect a big change on the mass** of the neutron star.

Isovector-Scalar Meson



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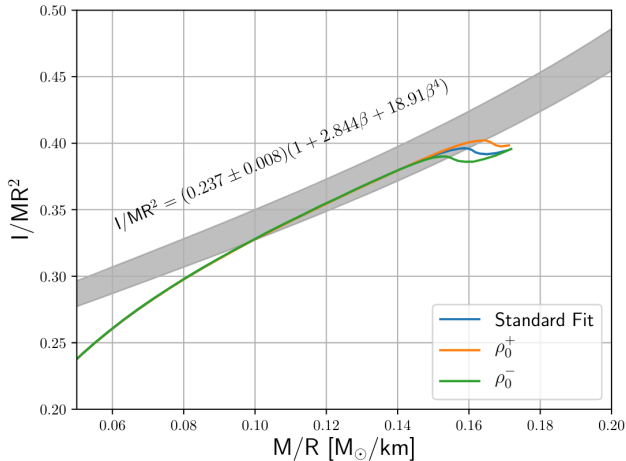
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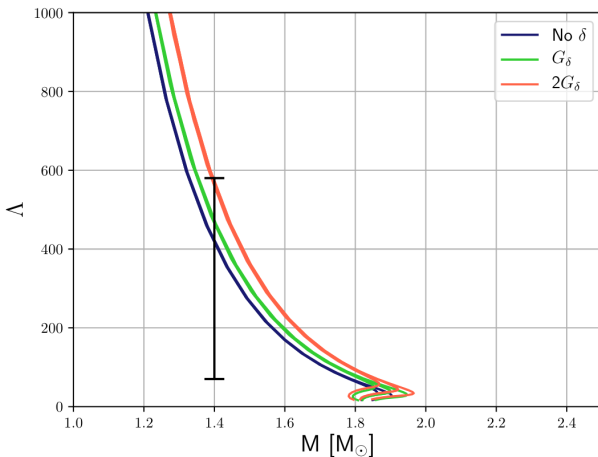
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Moment of Inertia



Tidal Deformability

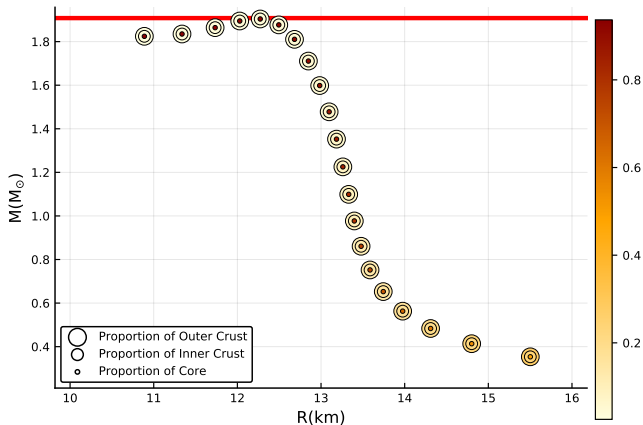


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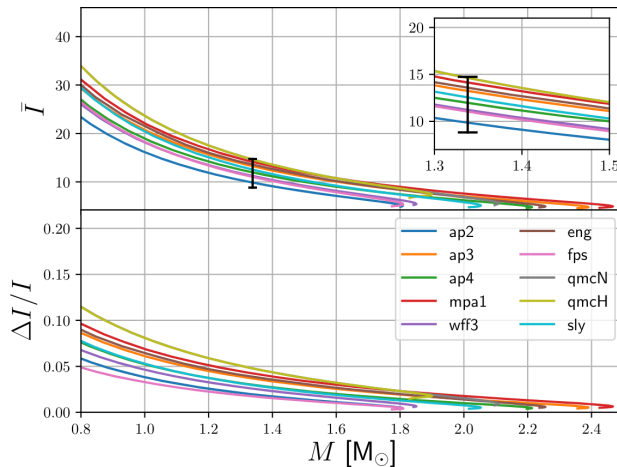


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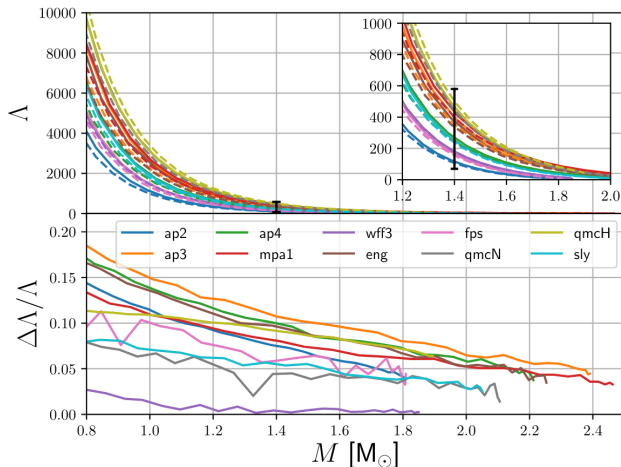


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- We know from previous studies (Zeno Kordov) that in the standard QMC model they do not appear...
- In particular, what is the δ meson influence?

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- So how do we approach the problem?

$$\epsilon(n_n, n_p, n_e, n_\mu, n_\Lambda, n_{\Xi^0}, n_{\Xi^-}, n_{\Sigma^+}, n_{\Sigma^-}, n_{\Sigma^0}, \dots)$$

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- The result of such a minimisation is a series of equilibrium relations for the chemical potential, e.g.

$$\mu_n = \mu_p + \mu_e$$

Delta Isobars

- So how do we approach the problem?

$$\epsilon(n_n, n_p, n_e, n_\mu, n_\Lambda, n_{\Xi^0}, n_{\Xi^-}, n_{\Sigma^+}, n_{\Sigma^-}, n_{\Sigma^0}, \dots)$$

- The result of such a minimisation is a series of equilibrium relations for the chemical potential, e.g.

$$\mu_n = \mu_p + \mu_e$$

- For the Delta, the relation would be

$$\mu_{\Delta^-} = \mu_n + \mu_e$$

Delta Isobars

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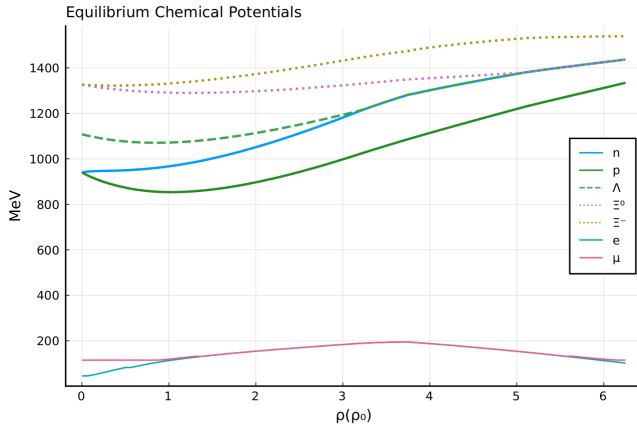
- For the Delta, the relation would be

$$\mu_{\Delta^-} = \mu_n + \mu_e$$

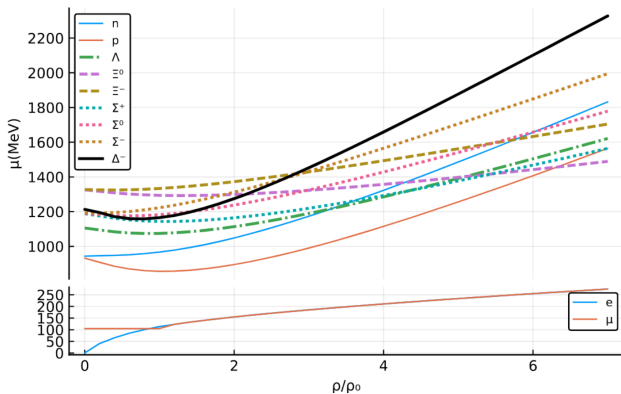
- We can calculate μ_{Λ^-} by

$$M_{\Delta^-} + \sum_{\varphi, B} \text{Diagram with a wavy line labeled } \varphi \text{ and a circle labeled } B$$

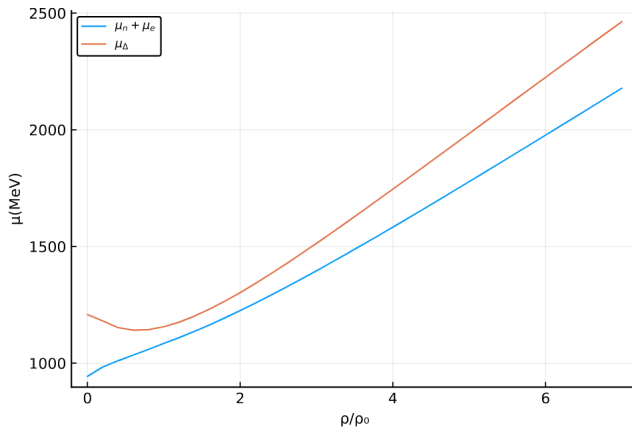
Delta Isobars



Delta Isobars



Delta Isobars



The Nature of Strangeness Puzzle

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- However, one puzzle to be addressed is that of deconfinement.
- One interesting approach is to try the inverse problem, get NS constraints and from there infer what the EoS is. See Annala et al. [2020]

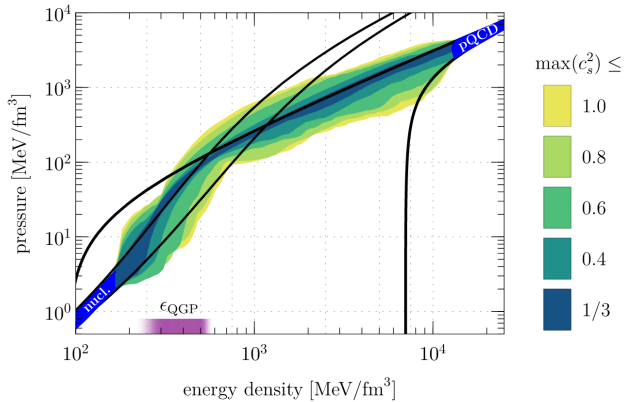


Figure: Results from Annala et al. [2020]

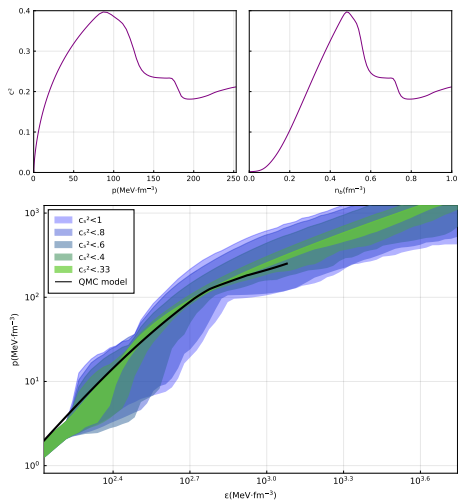
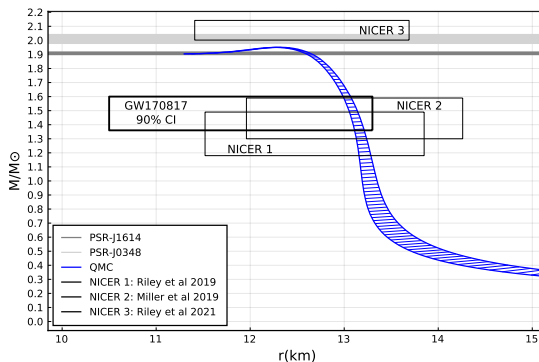


Figure: Motta et al. [2021] comparing QMC with Annala et al. [2020]

Conclusions

- The QMC model is in agreement with data
- There isn't much of a Hyperon puzzle anymore
- We still cannot discriminate between QM and Hyperonic matter



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