

Implications of PREX on the determination of the Nuclear Equation of State



J. Piekarewicz



The 208 **P_b**
Radius
EXperiment
X

and Neutron Rich Matter
in the Heavens and on Earth

August 17-19 2008
Jefferson Lab
Newport News, Virginia



PREX IS A FASCINATING EXPERIMENT THAT USES PARITY VIOLATION TO ACCURATELY DETERMINE THE NEUTRON RADIUS IN ^{208}Pb . THIS HAS BROAD APPLICATIONS TO ASTROPHYSICS, NUCLEAR STRUCTURE, ATOMIC PARITY NON-CONSERVATION AND TESTS OF THE STANDARD MODEL. THE CONFERENCE WILL BEGIN WITH INTRODUCTORY LECTURES AND WE ENCOURAGE NEW COMERS TO ATTEND.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT horowitz@indiana.edu

TOPICS

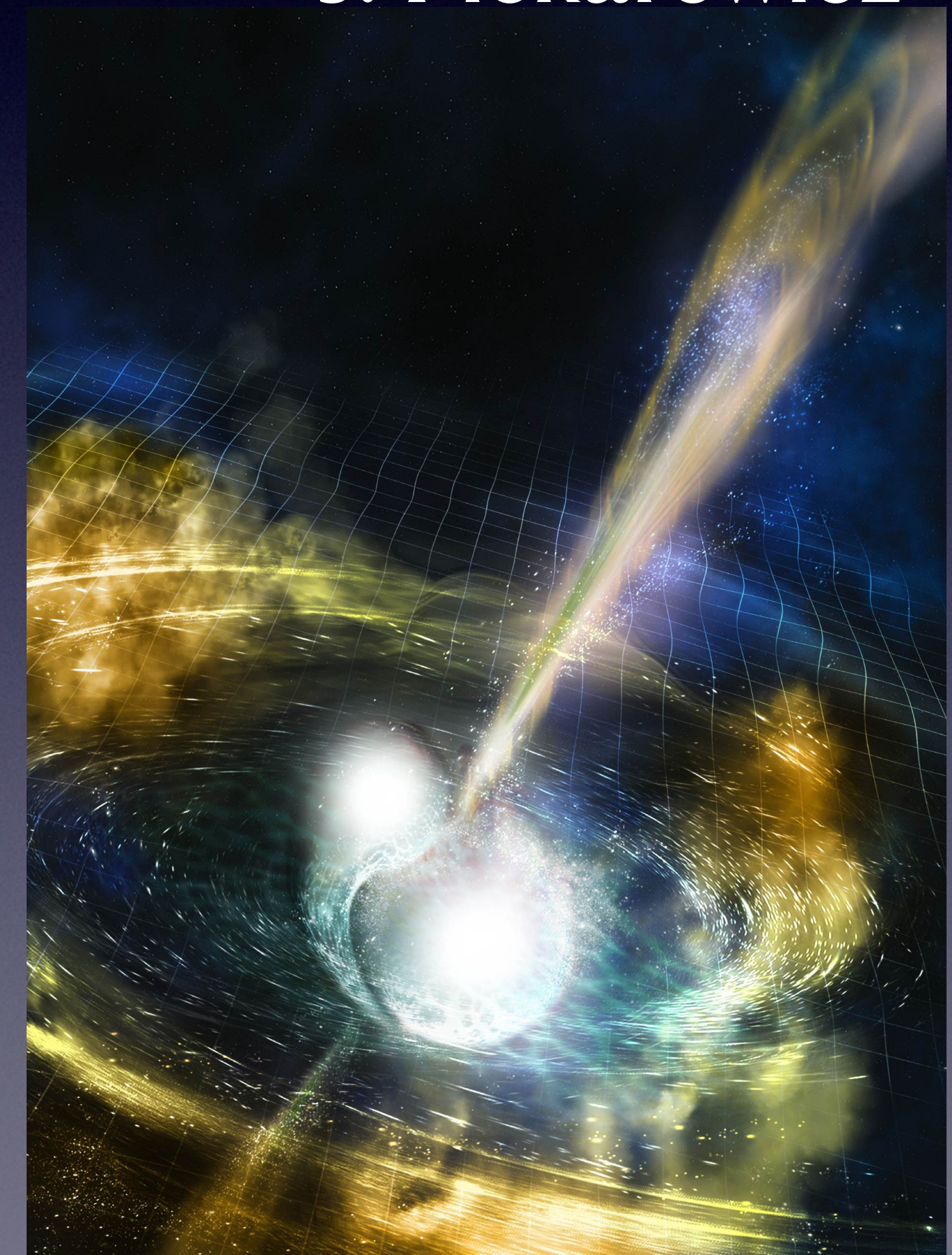
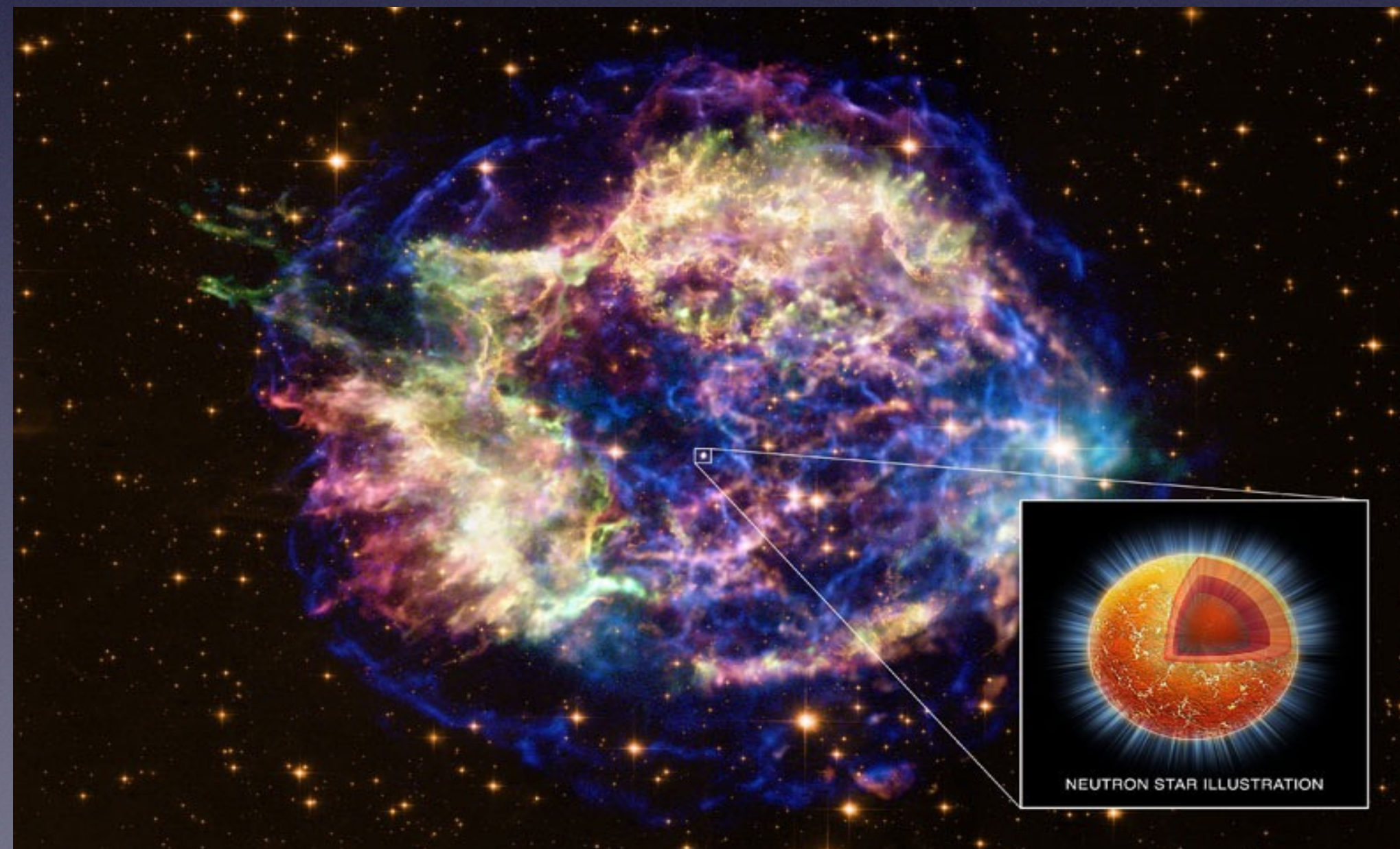
PARITY VIOLATION
THEORETICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF NEUTRON-RICH NUCLEI AND BULK MATTER
LABORATORY MEASUREMENTS OF NEUTRON-RICH NUCLEI AND BULK MATTER
NEUTRON-RICH MATTER IN COMPACT STARS / ASTROPHYSICS

WEBSITE: <http://conferences.jlab.org/PREX>

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CHUCK HOROWITZ (INDIANA)
KEES DE JAGER (JLAB)
JIM LATTIMER (STONY BROOK)
WITOLD NAZAREWICZ (UTK, ORNL)
JORGE PIEKAREWICZ (FSU)

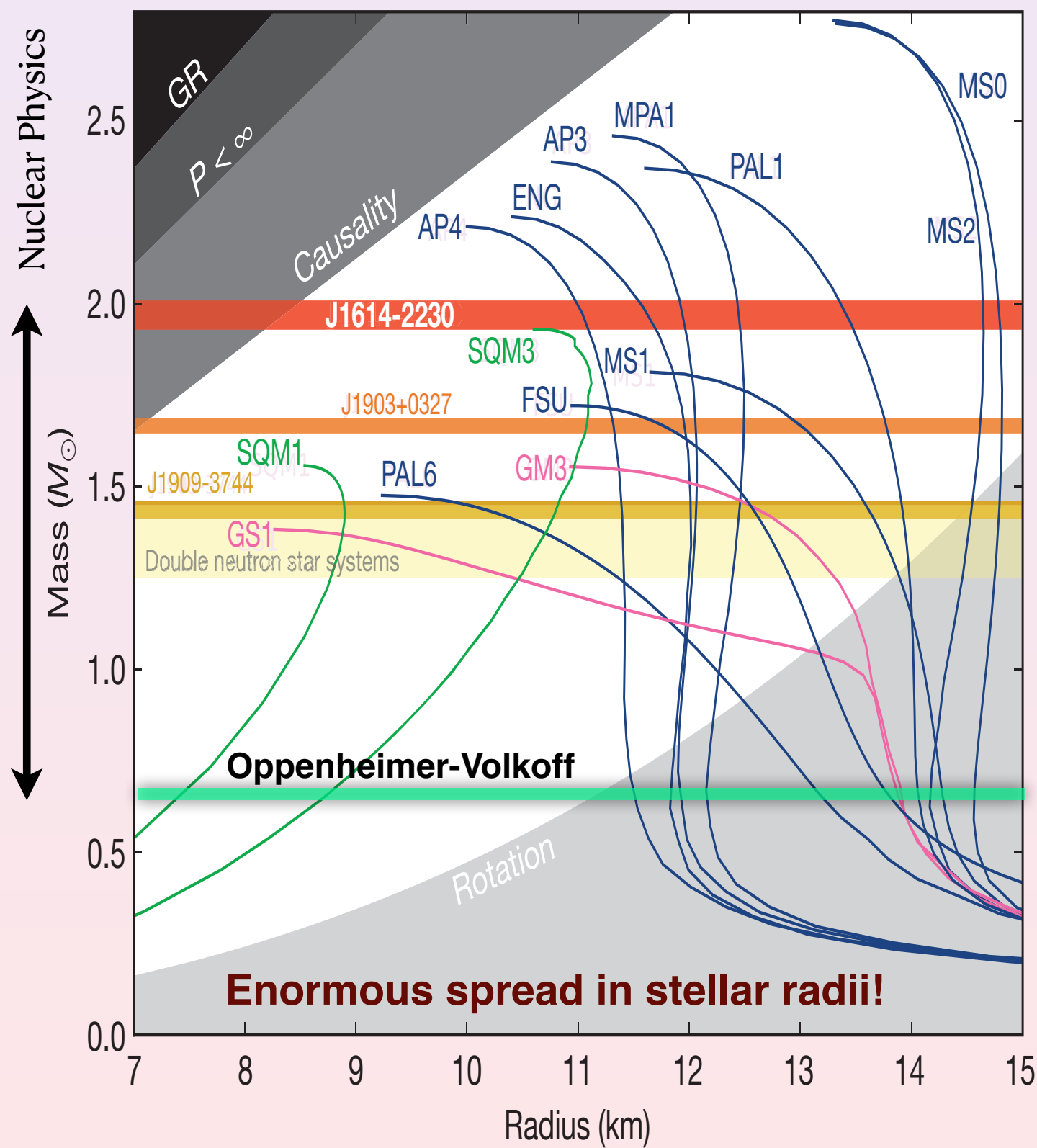
SPONSORS: JEFFERSON LAB, JSA



Neutron Stars: Unique Cosmic Laboratories

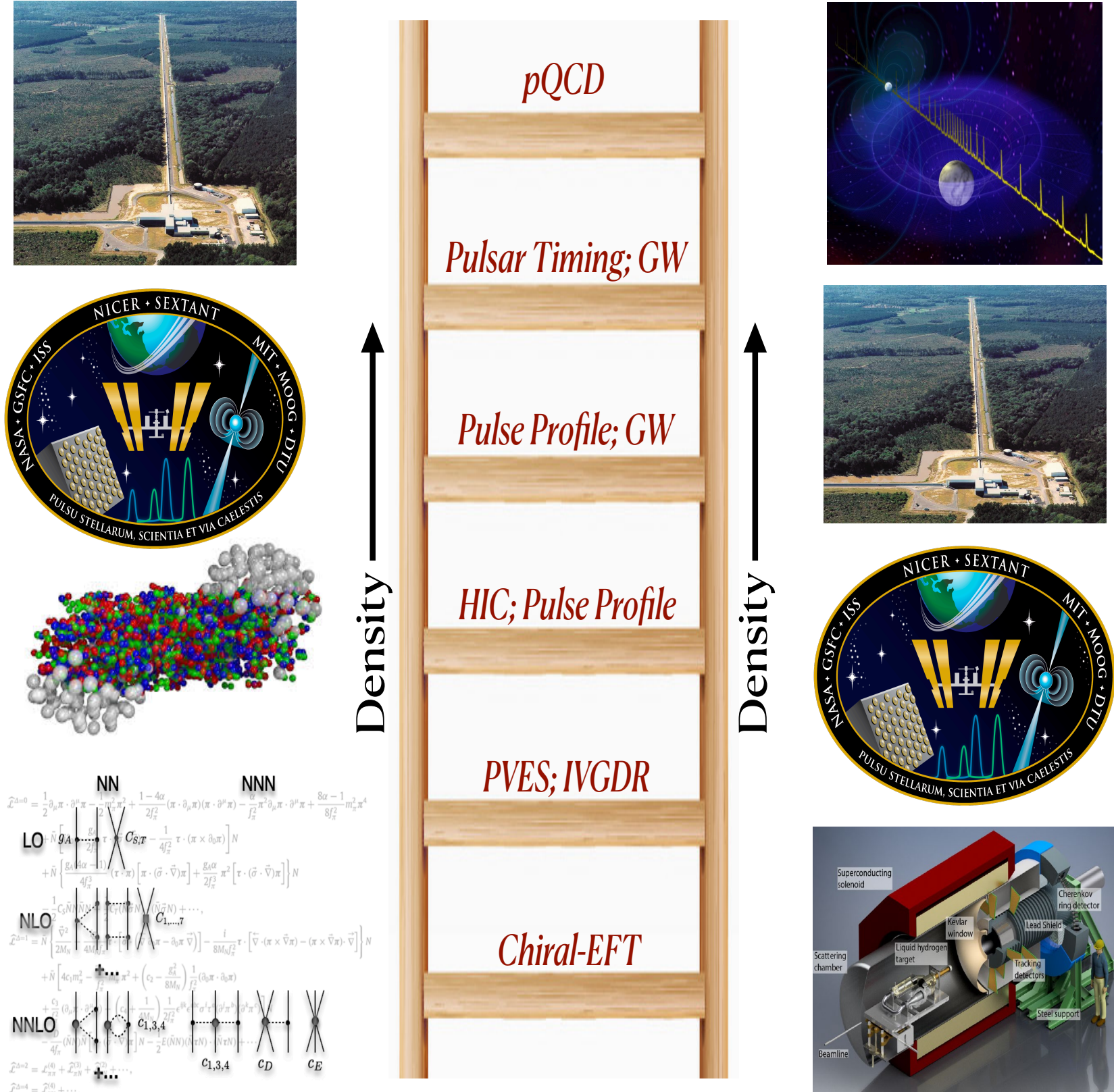
- Neutron stars are the remnants of massive stellar explosions (CCSN)
Satisfy the TOV equations: From Newtonian to Einstein Gravity
- Only Physics that the TOV equation is sensitive to: Equation of State
- Increase from 0.7 to 2 Msun transfers ownership to Nuclear Physics!

Nuclear EOS Density Ladder
Each rung on the ladder relies on other methods for measuring the **EOS** that are often piggybacking on a neighboring one.



$$\frac{dM}{dr} = 4\pi r^2 \mathcal{E}(r)$$
$$\frac{dP}{dr} = -G \frac{\mathcal{E}(r)M(r)}{r^2} \left[1 + \frac{P(r)}{\mathcal{E}(r)} \right] \left[1 + \frac{4\pi r^3 P(r)}{M(r)} \right] \left[1 - \frac{2GM(r)}{r} \right]^{-1}$$

Need an EOS: $P = P(\mathcal{E})$ relation
Nuclear Physics Critical



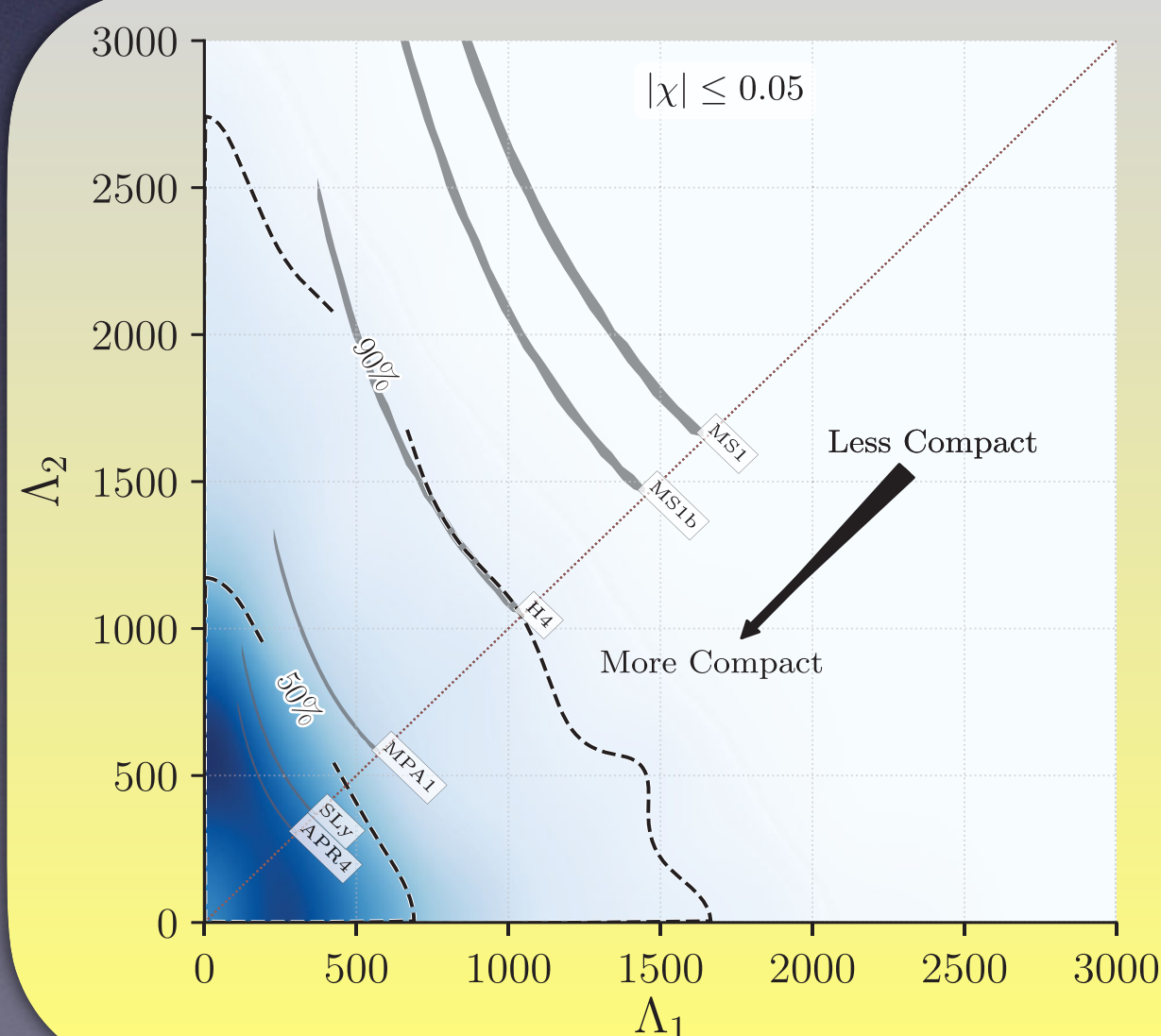
Tidal Polarizability and Neutron-Star Radii (GW170817)

- 📌 **Electric Polarizability:**
 - Electric field induced a polarization of charge
 - A time dependent electric dipole emits electromagnetic waves: $P_i = \chi E_i$
- 📌 **Tidal Polarizability (Deformability):**
 - Tidal field induces a polarization of mass
 - A time dependent mass quadrupole emits gravitational waves: $Q_{ij} = \Lambda \mathcal{E}_{ij}$



$$\Lambda = k_2 \left(\frac{c^2 R}{2GM} \right)^5 = k_2 \left(\frac{R}{R_s} \right)^5$$

A red arrow points from the R term in the second part of the equation to the image of the neutron stars above.



GW170817
rules out very large
neutron star radii!
**Neutron Stars
must be compact**

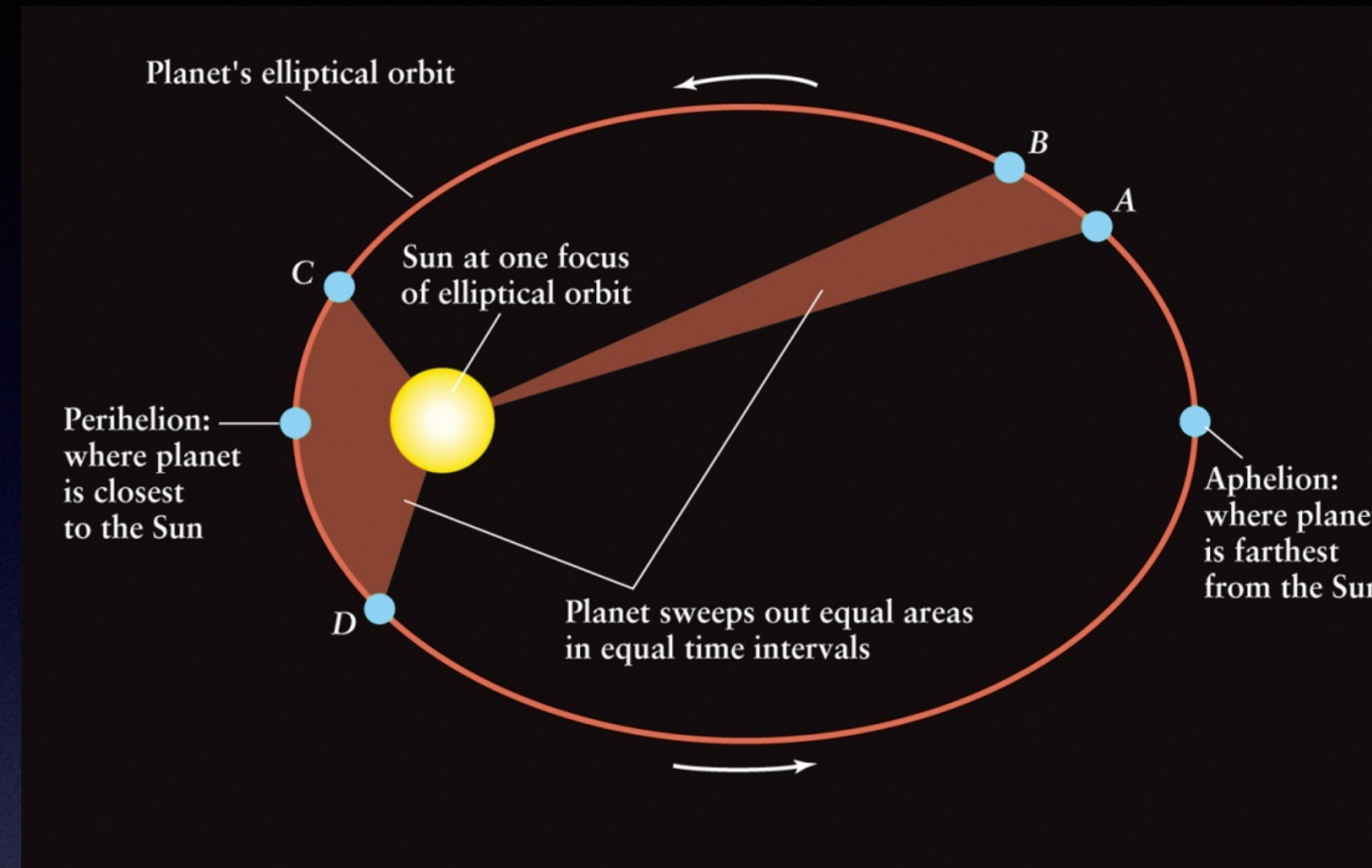
The tidal polarizability
measures the “fluffiness”
(or stiffness) of a neutron star
against deformation. Very
sensitive to stellar radius!

Measuring Heavy Neutron Stars (2019)

Shapiro Delay: General Relativity to the Rescue

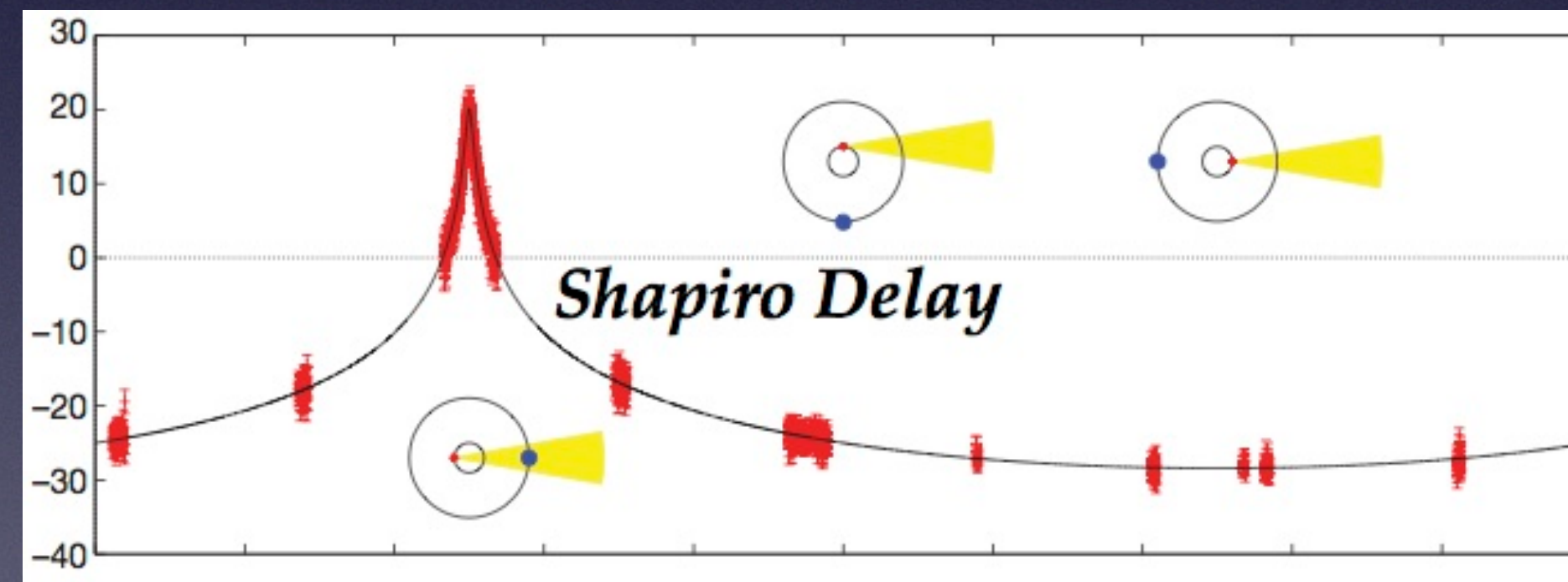
CNN

Most massive neutron star ever detected strains the limits of physics



Newtonian Gravity sensitive to the total mass of the binary
Kepler's Third Law

$$G(M_{\text{ns}} + M_{\text{wd}}) = 4\pi^2 \frac{a^3}{P^2}$$



Shapiro delay — a purely General Relativistic effect can break the degeneracy

Shapiro Delay

$$\delta t = \frac{GM_{\text{wd}}}{c^3} \ln \left(\frac{4r_1 r_2}{d^2} \right) \approx 10 \mu s$$

Cromartie et al. (2020)

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

Neutron-star Interior Composition Explorer (NICER) Simultaneous Mass and Radius Measurements (2019-2021)

NICER was launched from Kennedy's Space Center on June 3, 2017 aboard SpaceX Falcon 9 Rocket and docked at the International Space Station two days later.



NICER measures the compactness of the Neutron Star **by looking at back of the star!**

Pulse Profile: The stellar compactness controls the light profile from the hot spot

$$\xi = \frac{2GM}{c^2 R} = \frac{R_S}{R}$$

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

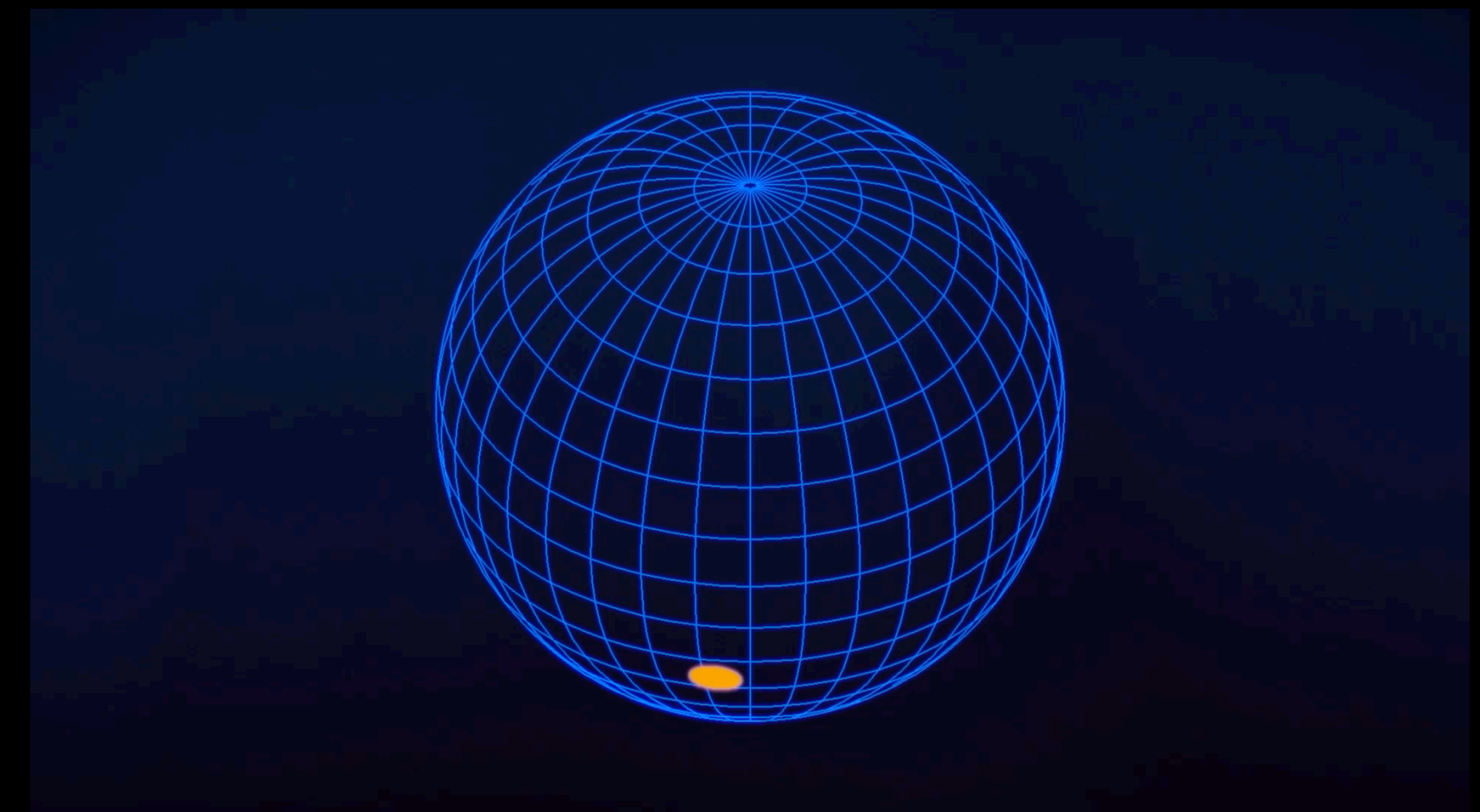
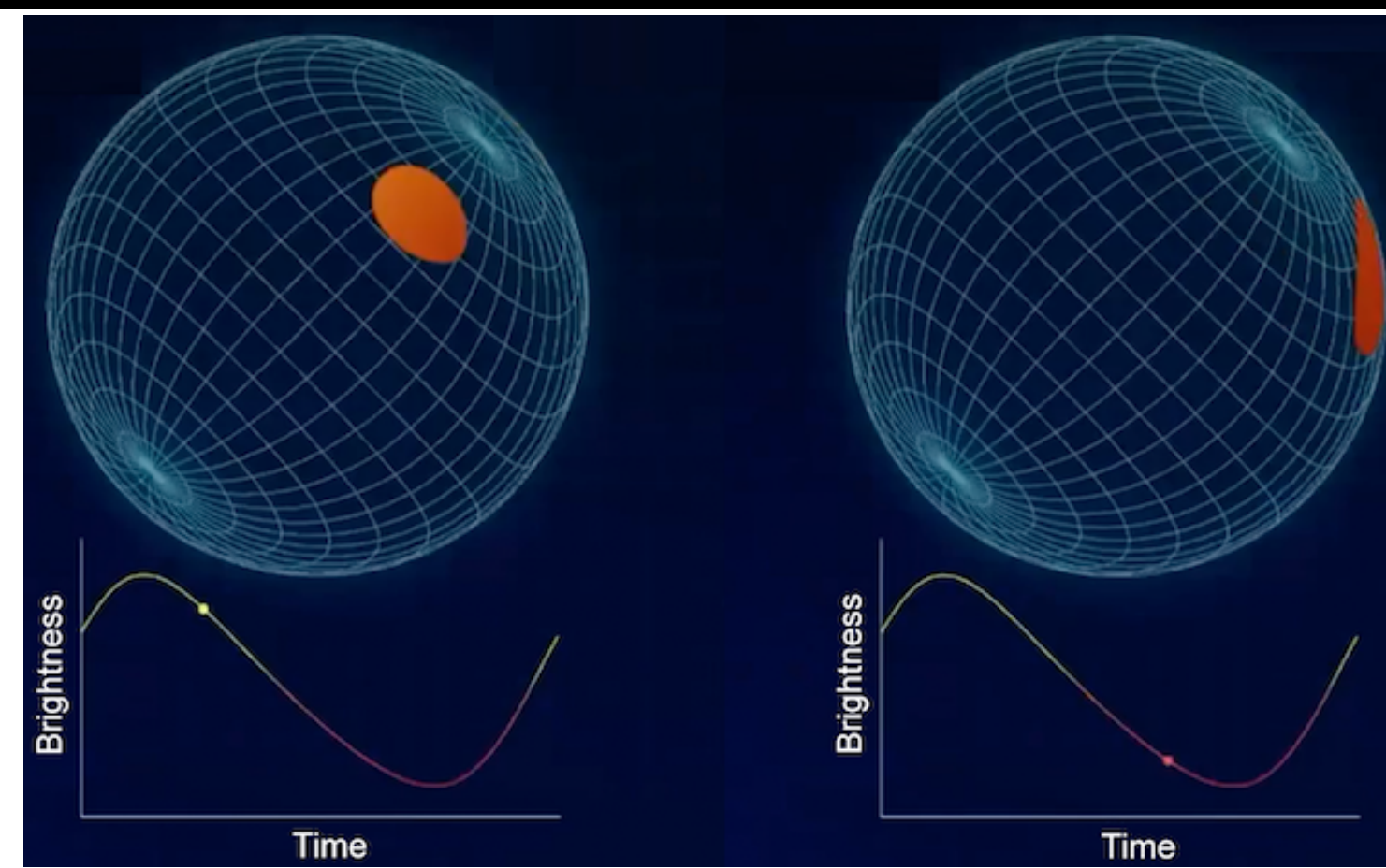
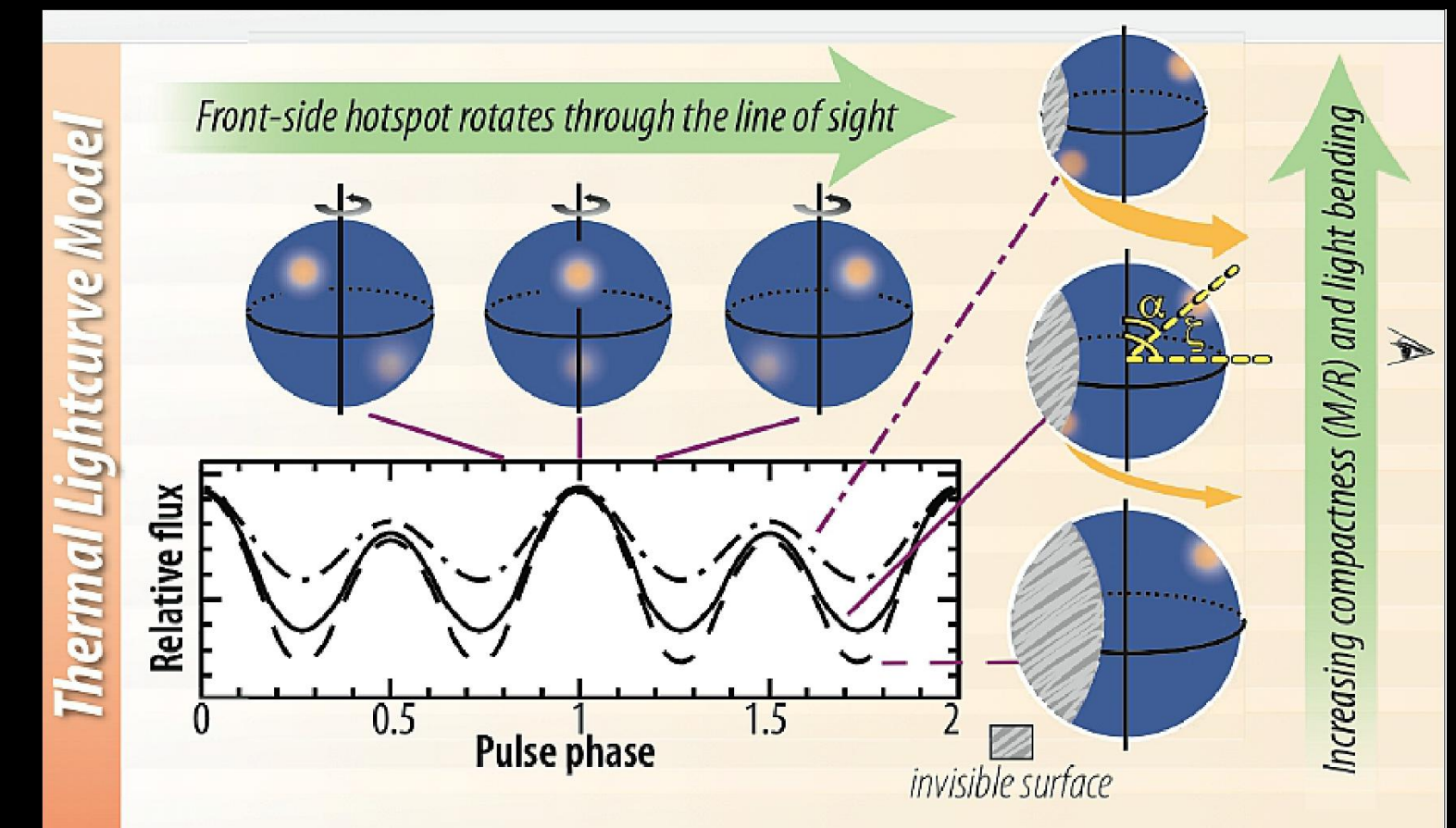
Shapiro delay: [Cromartie et al. \(2020\)](#)

$$R_{2.0} = 12.39^{+1.30}_{-0.98} \text{ km}$$

[Riley et al. \(2021\)](#)

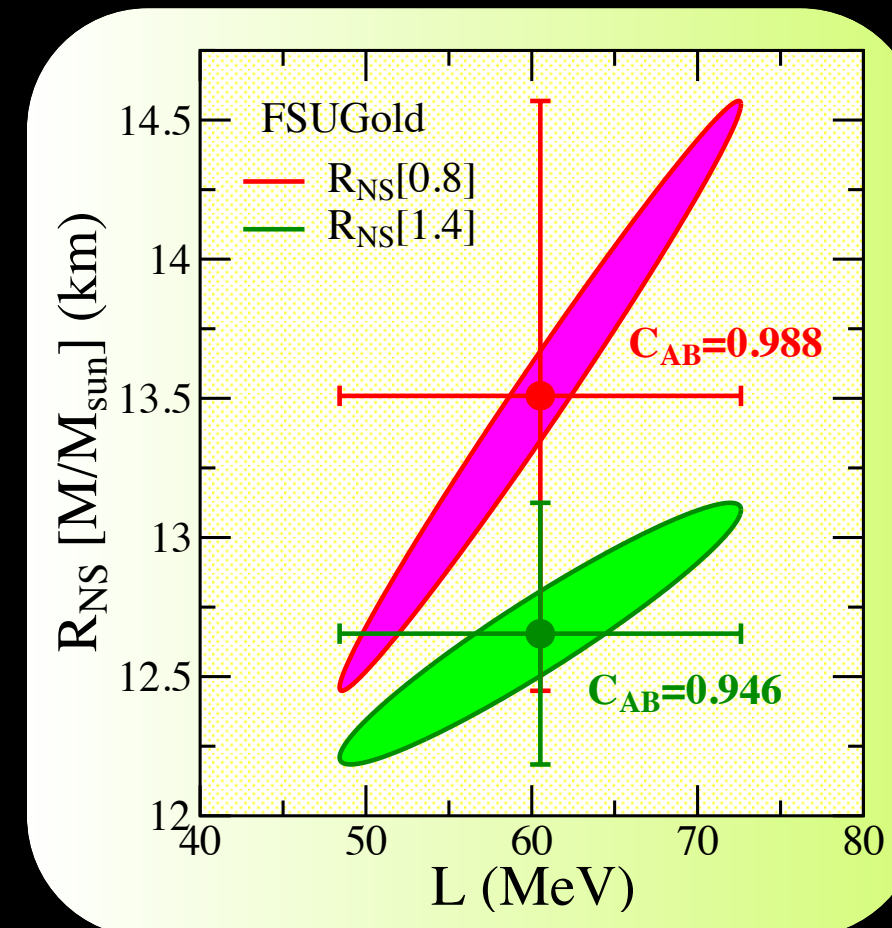
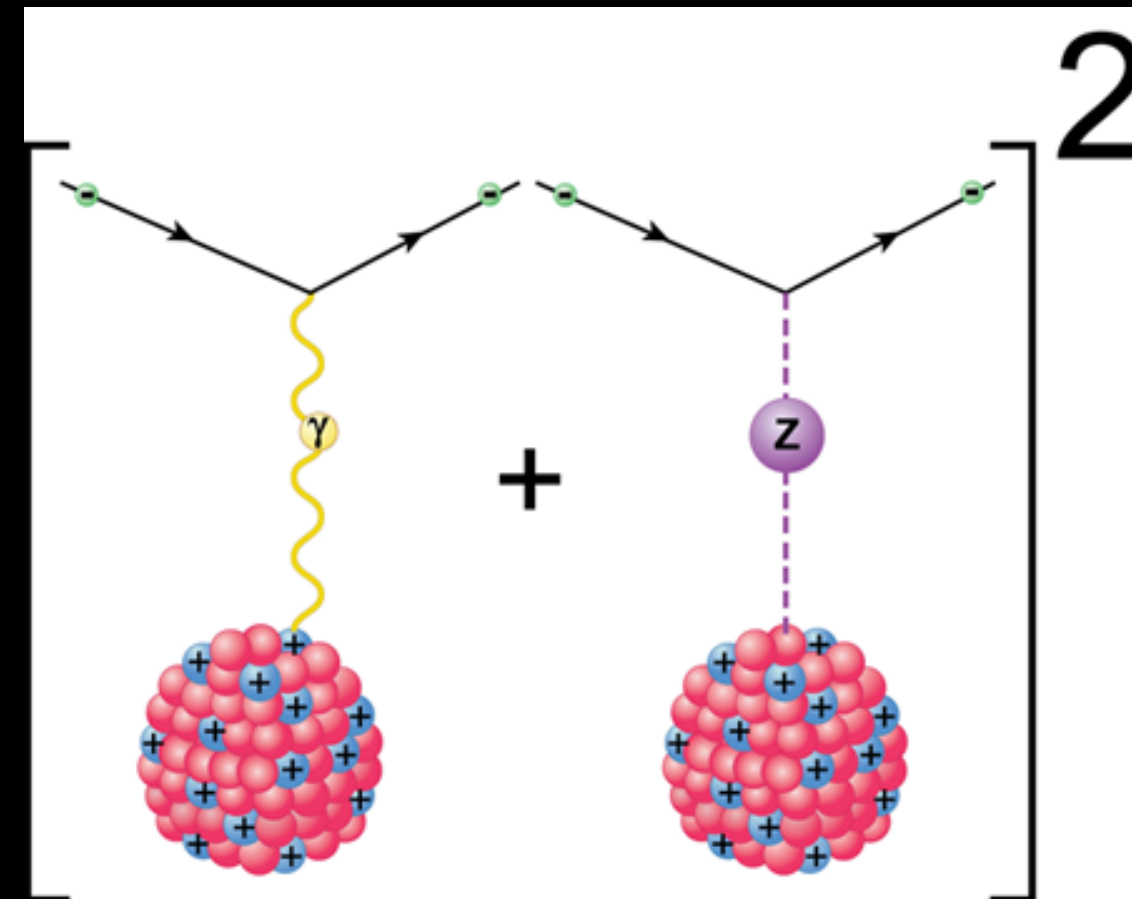
$$R_{2.0} = 13.7^{+2.6}_{-1.5} \text{ km}$$

[Miller et al. \(2021\)](#)

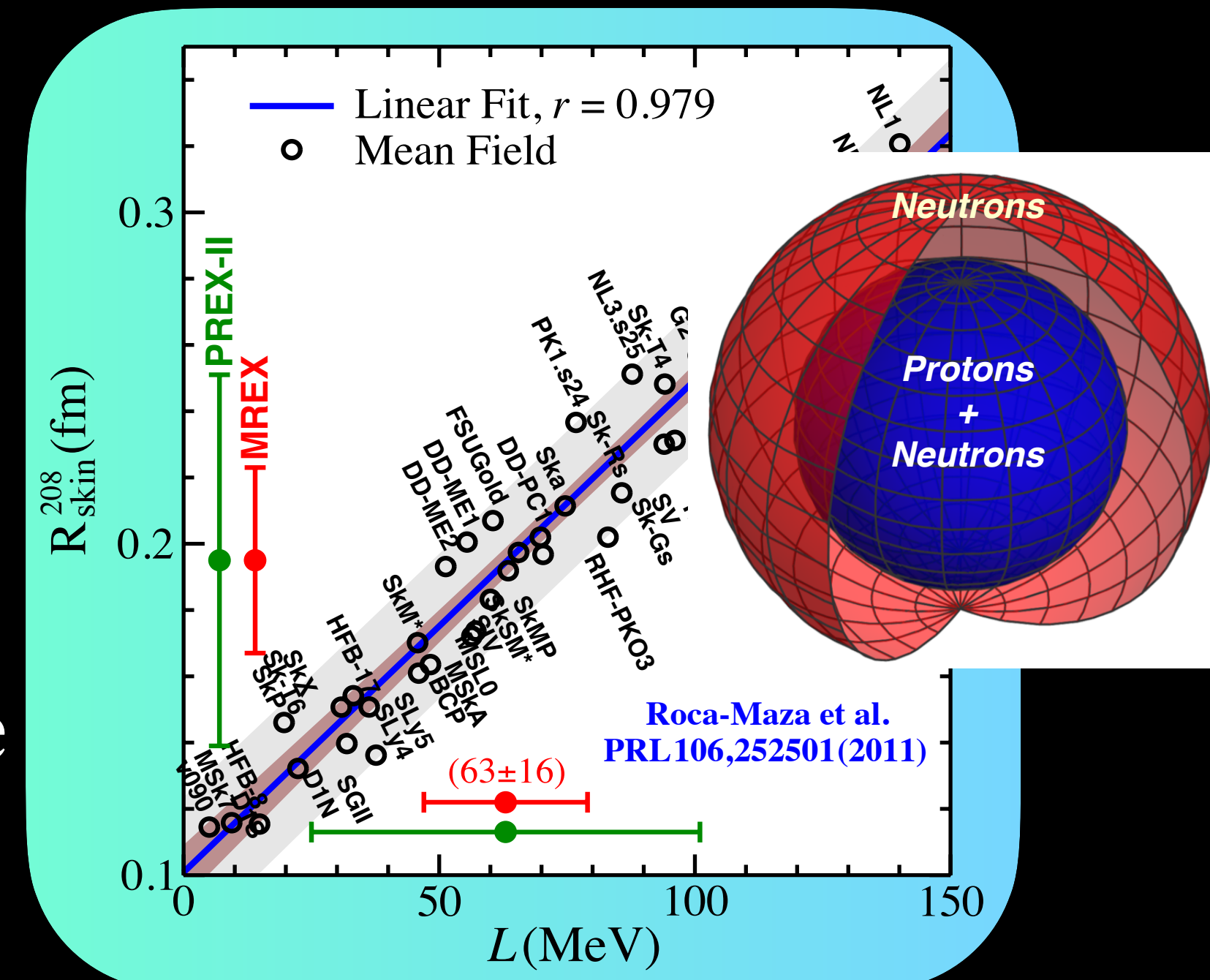


Heaven and Earth

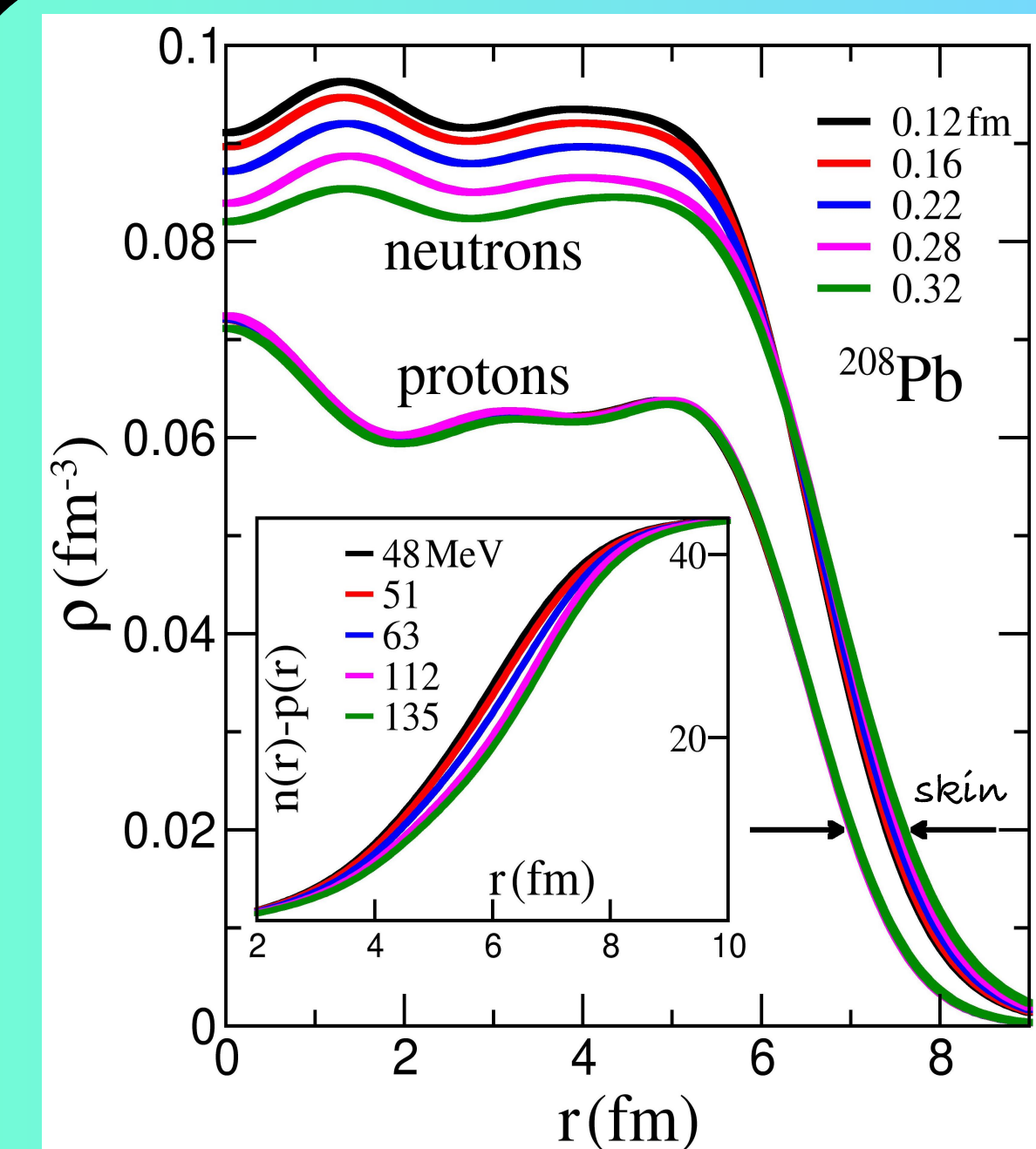
Laboratory Constraints on the EOS



18 orders
magnitude

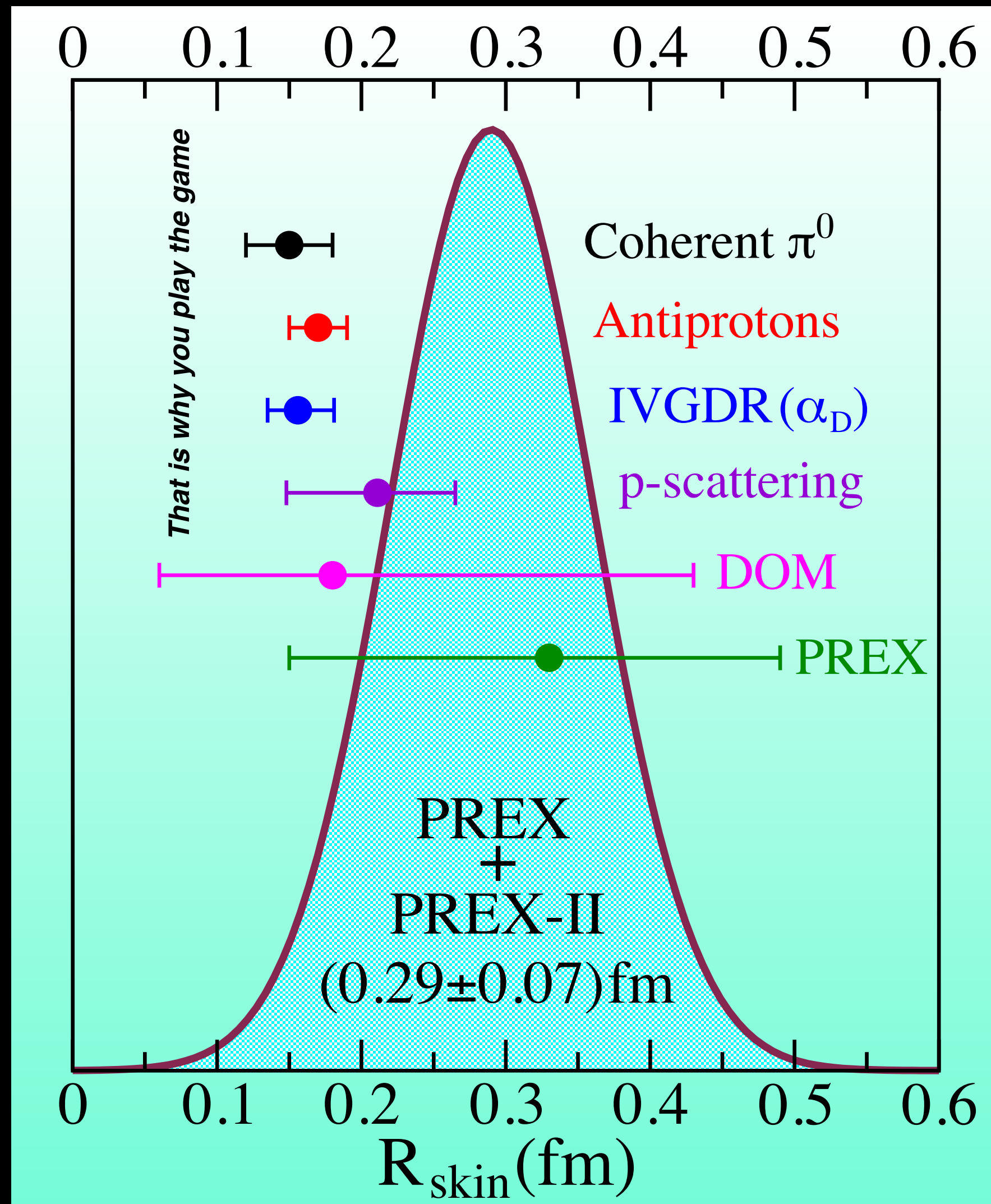


- Laboratory experiments constrain the EOS of pure neutron matter around saturation density: $P_{\text{PNM}} = L$
- Although a fundamental parameter of the EOS, L is not a physical observable — yet is strongly correlated to one: the neutron-rich skin of a heavy nucleus such as ^{208}Pb
- Parity-violating elastic electron scattering is the cleanest experimental tool to measure the neutron radius of lead



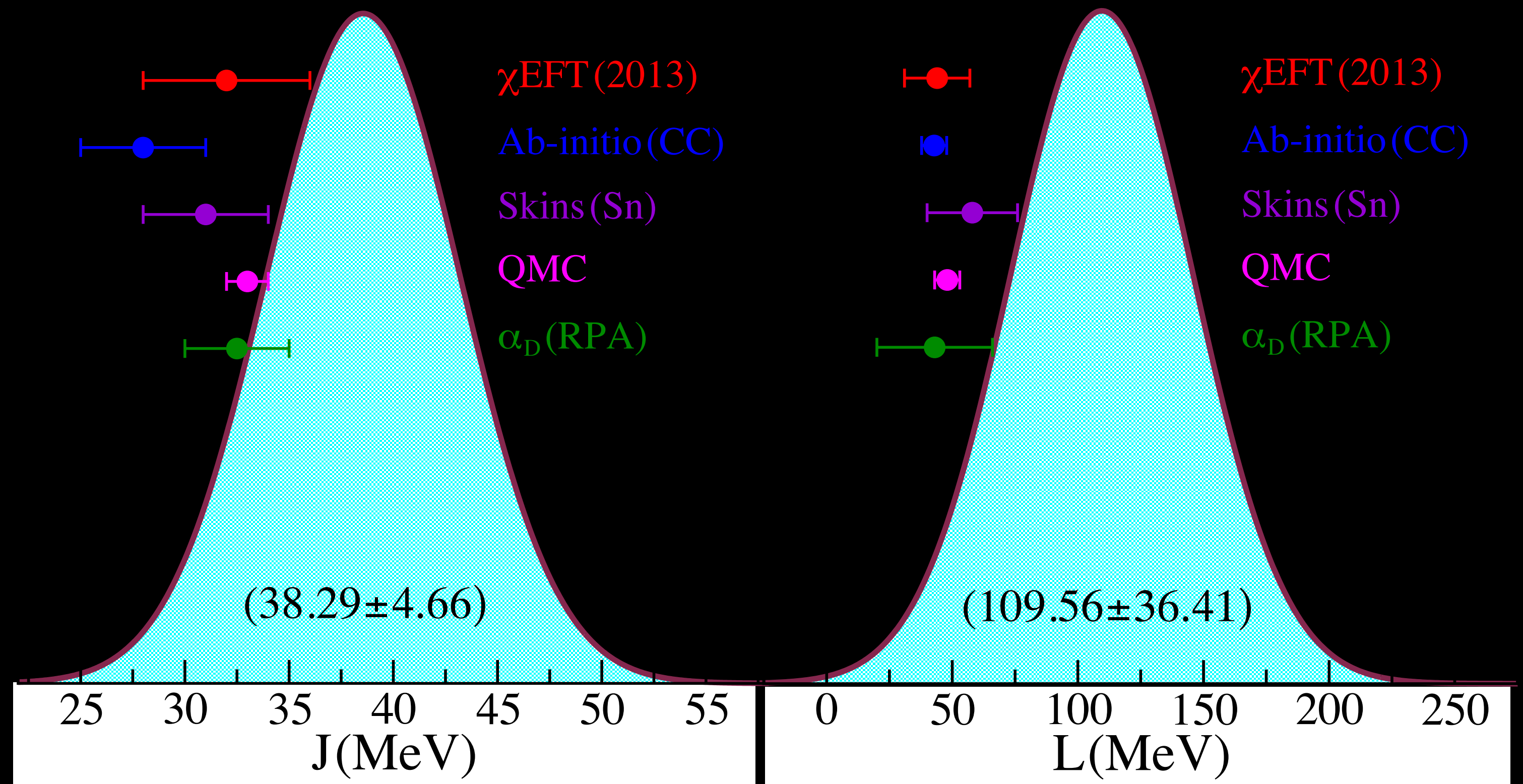
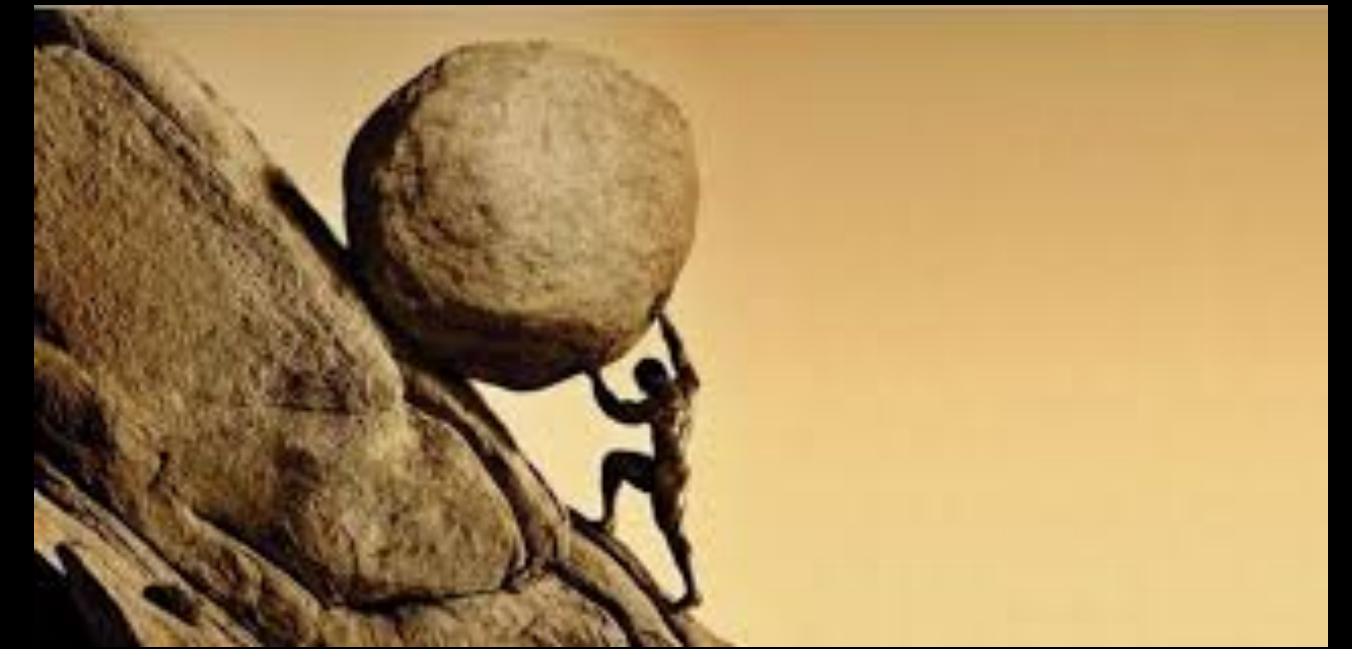
PREX-II (Oct 29, 2020)

Ciprian Gal - DNP Meeting

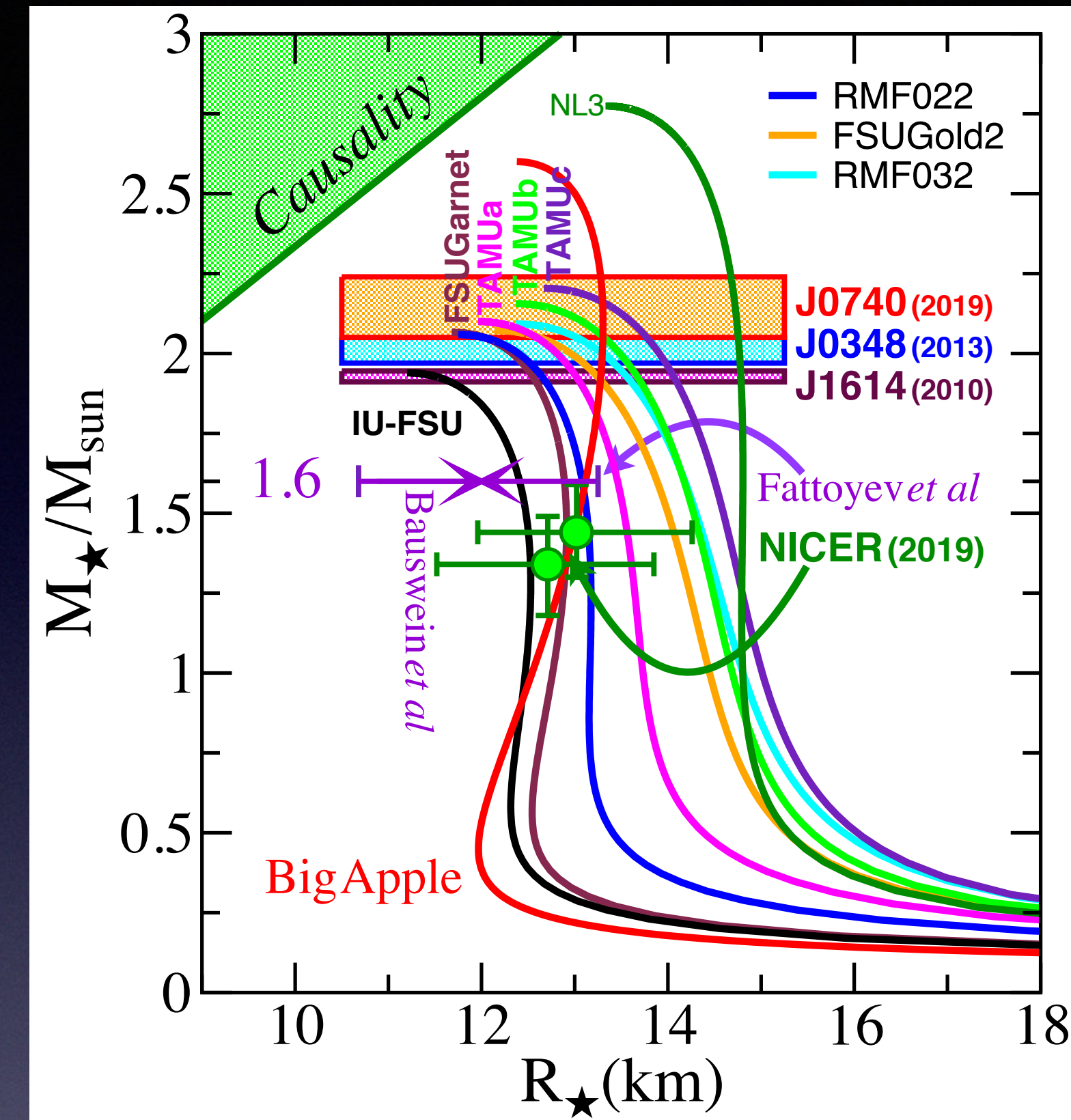
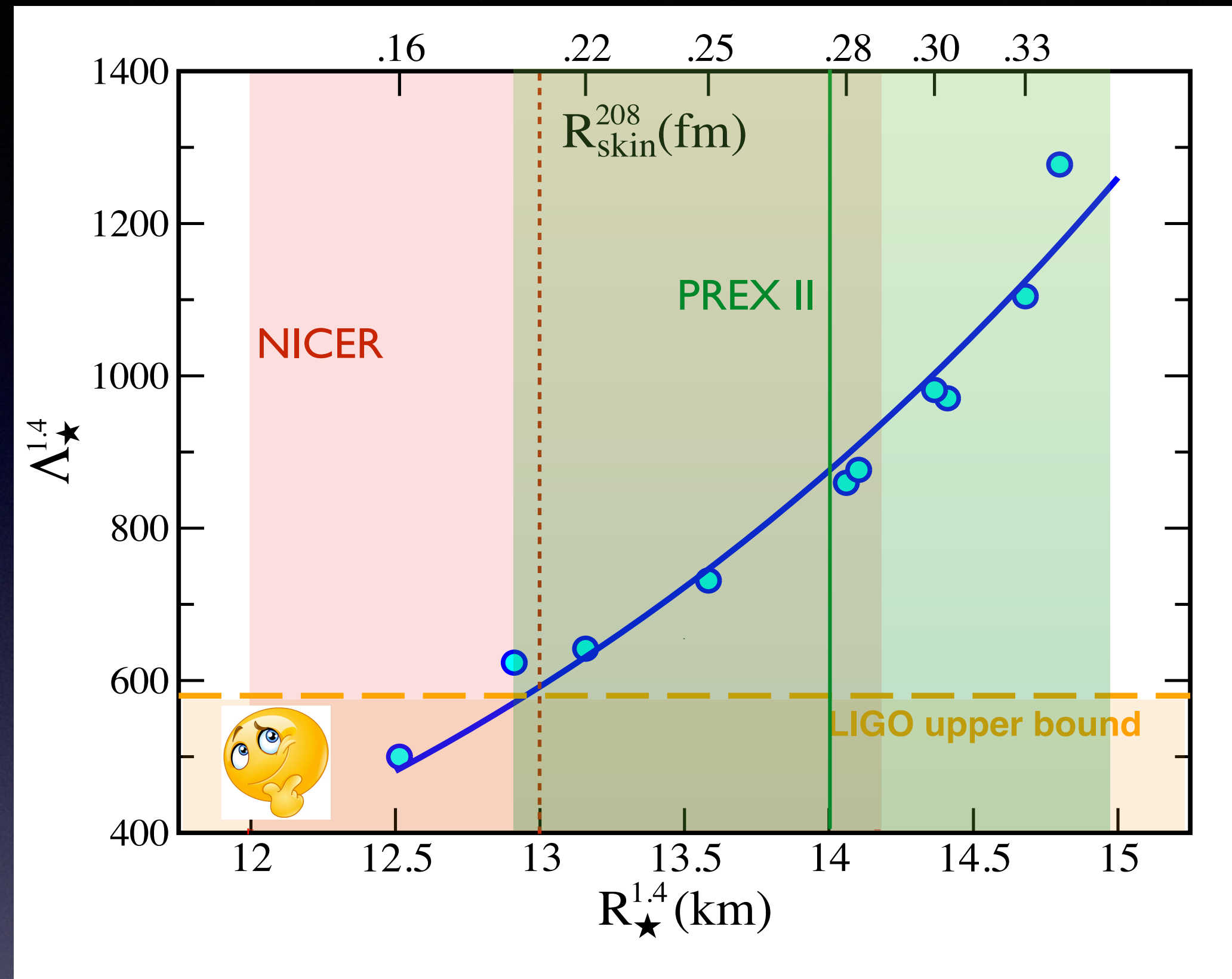


Conservation of difficulty:
PVES provides the cleanest
constraint on the EOS of
neutron-rich matter in the
vicinity of saturation density

Heroic effort from our
experimental colleagues



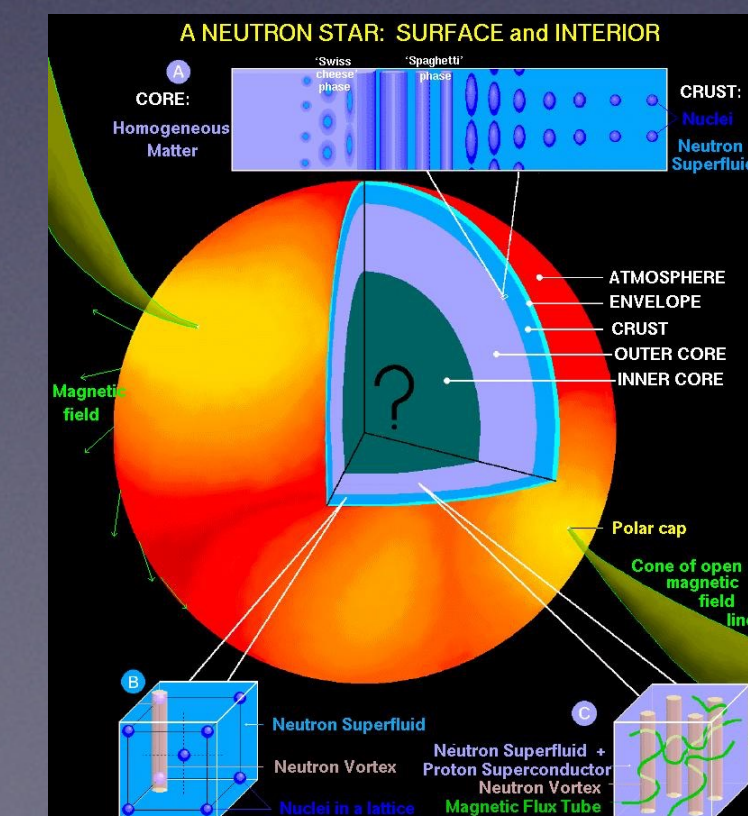
The golden era of neutron stars ... G. Baym



Tantalizing Possibility

- Laboratory Experiments suggest large neutron radii for Pb $\lesssim 1\rho_0$
- Gravitational Waves suggest small stellar radii $\gtrsim 2\rho_0$
- Electromagnetic Observations suggest large stellar masses $\gtrsim 4\rho_0$

Exciting possibility: If all are confirmed, this tension may be evidence of a softening/stiffening of the EOS (phase transition?)





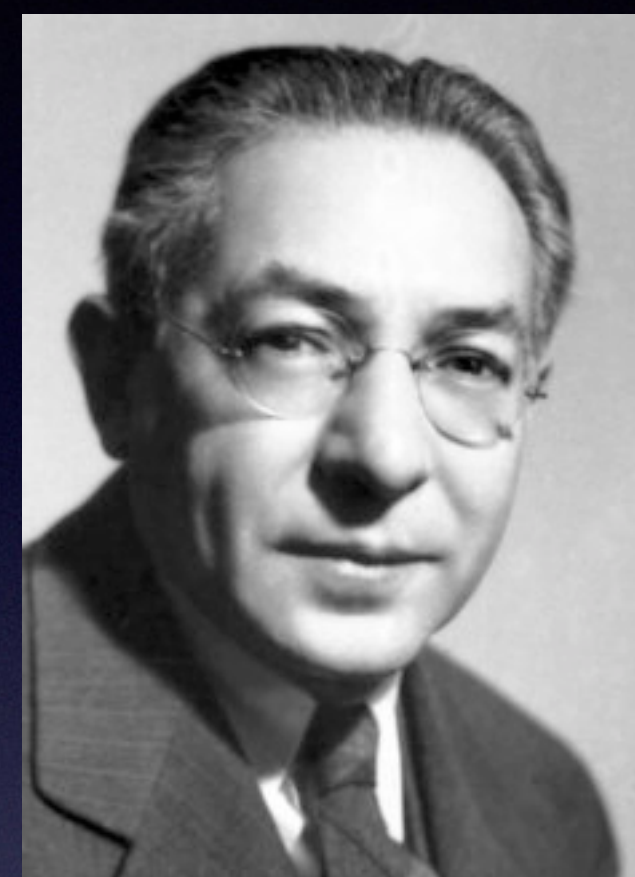
Who Ordered That?

Preliminary Observations:

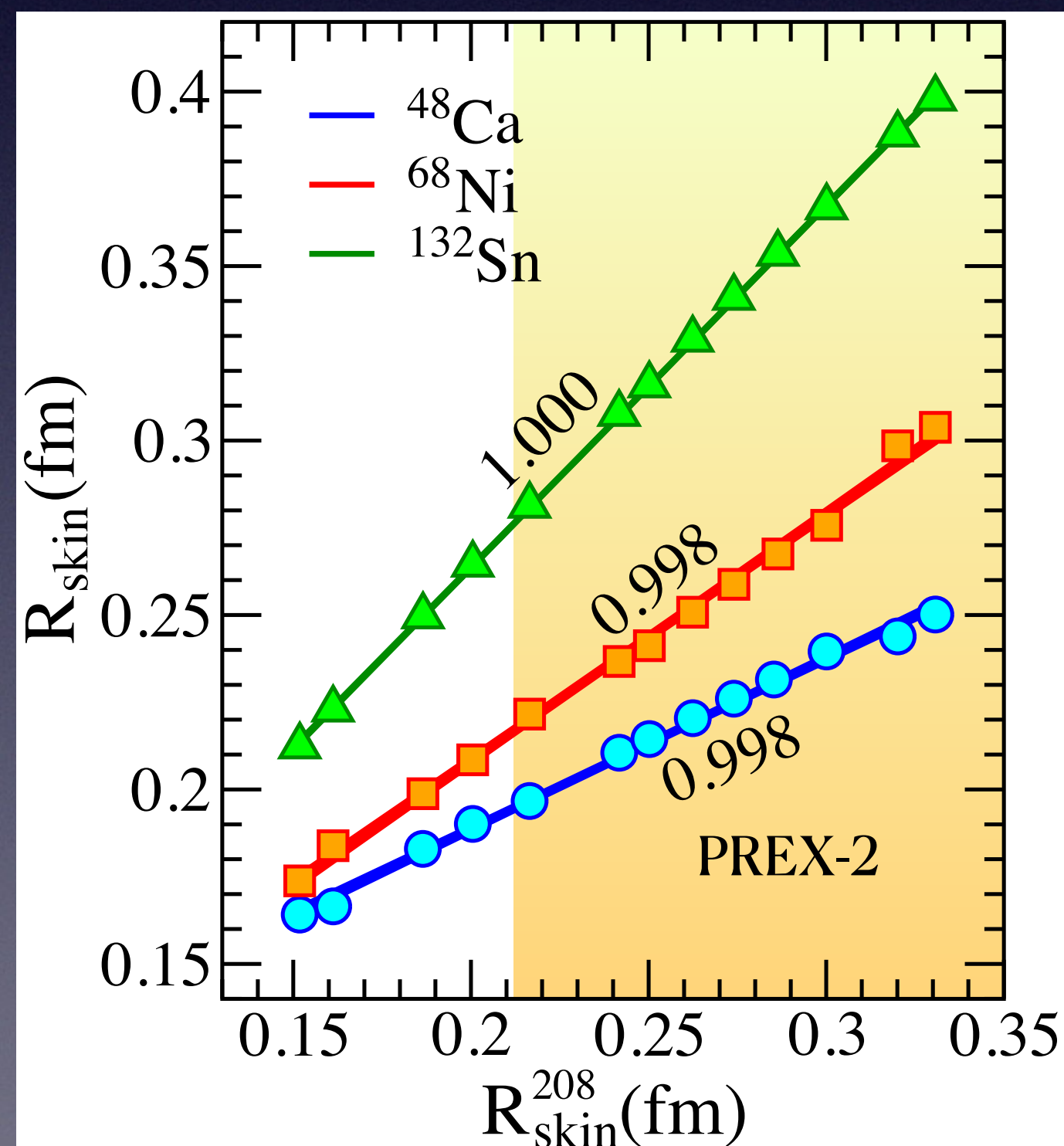
- CREX result is consistent with a thin neutron skin prediction (e.g. coupled cluster calculations) and is strongly inconsistent with predictions of a very thick skin
- At this point it appears potentially challenging for DFT models to reproduce both the CREX result of a thin skin in ^{48}Ca and the PREX result of a relatively thick skin in ^{208}Pb .



No theoretical model that I know of can reproduce both!



Isidor Isaac Rabi



Observation:

- CREX result is consistent with a thin neutron skin prediction (e.g. coupled cluster calculations) and is strongly inconsistent with predictions of a very thick skin

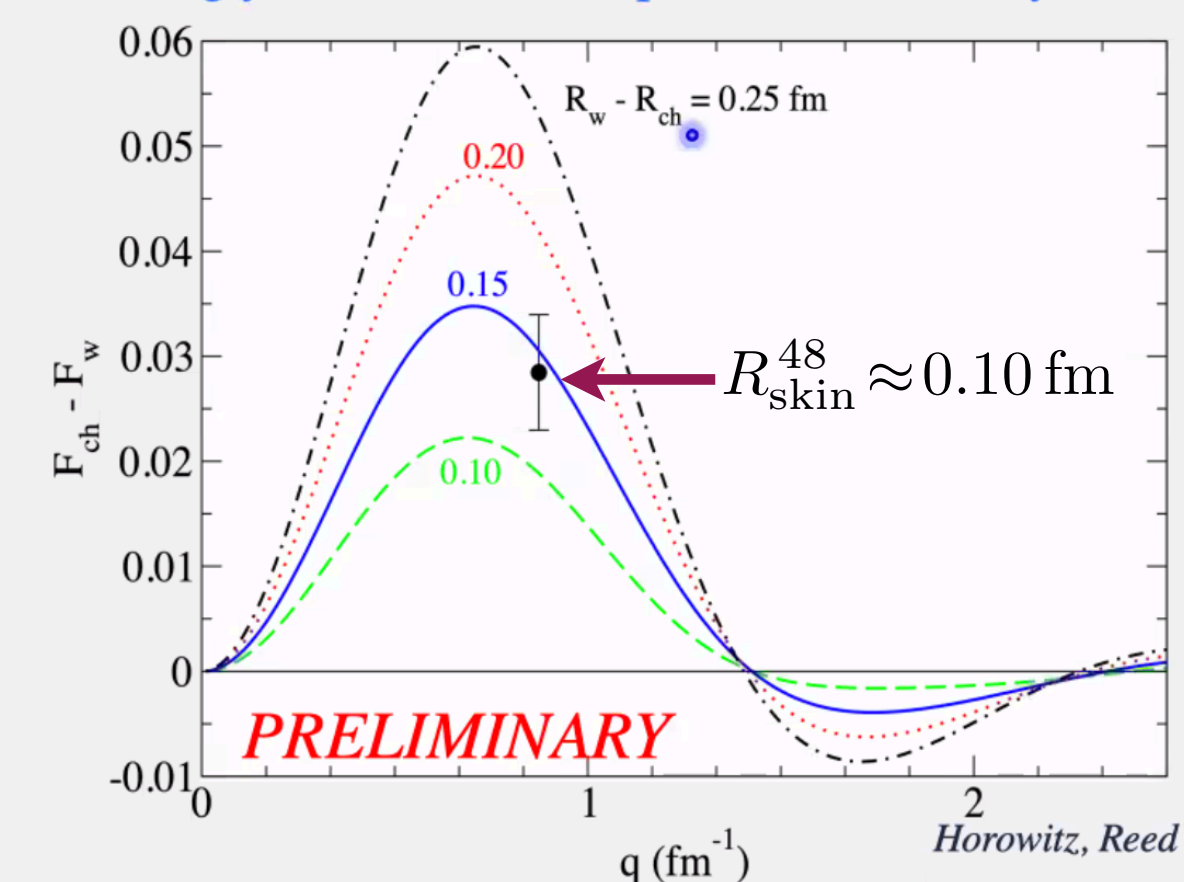


Fig 2: Charge form factor minus weak form factor for ^{48}Ca as a function of momentum transfer. The curves are for one family of models with the indicated R_{wskin} = weak minus charge rms radii. The error bar shows the CREX result.

Comparing to Theory

Old theory graph

Eyeballing - Coupled cluster thin - DOM thick

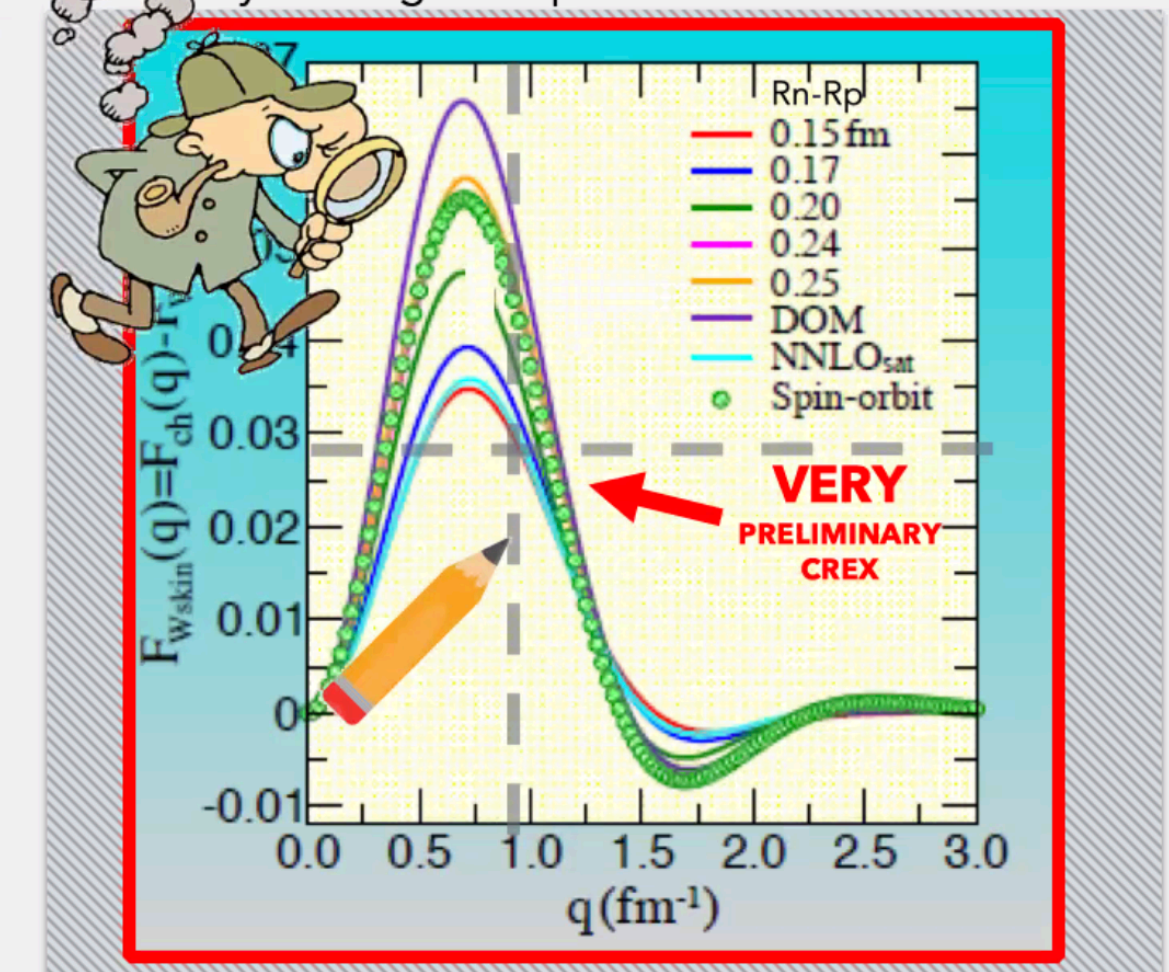


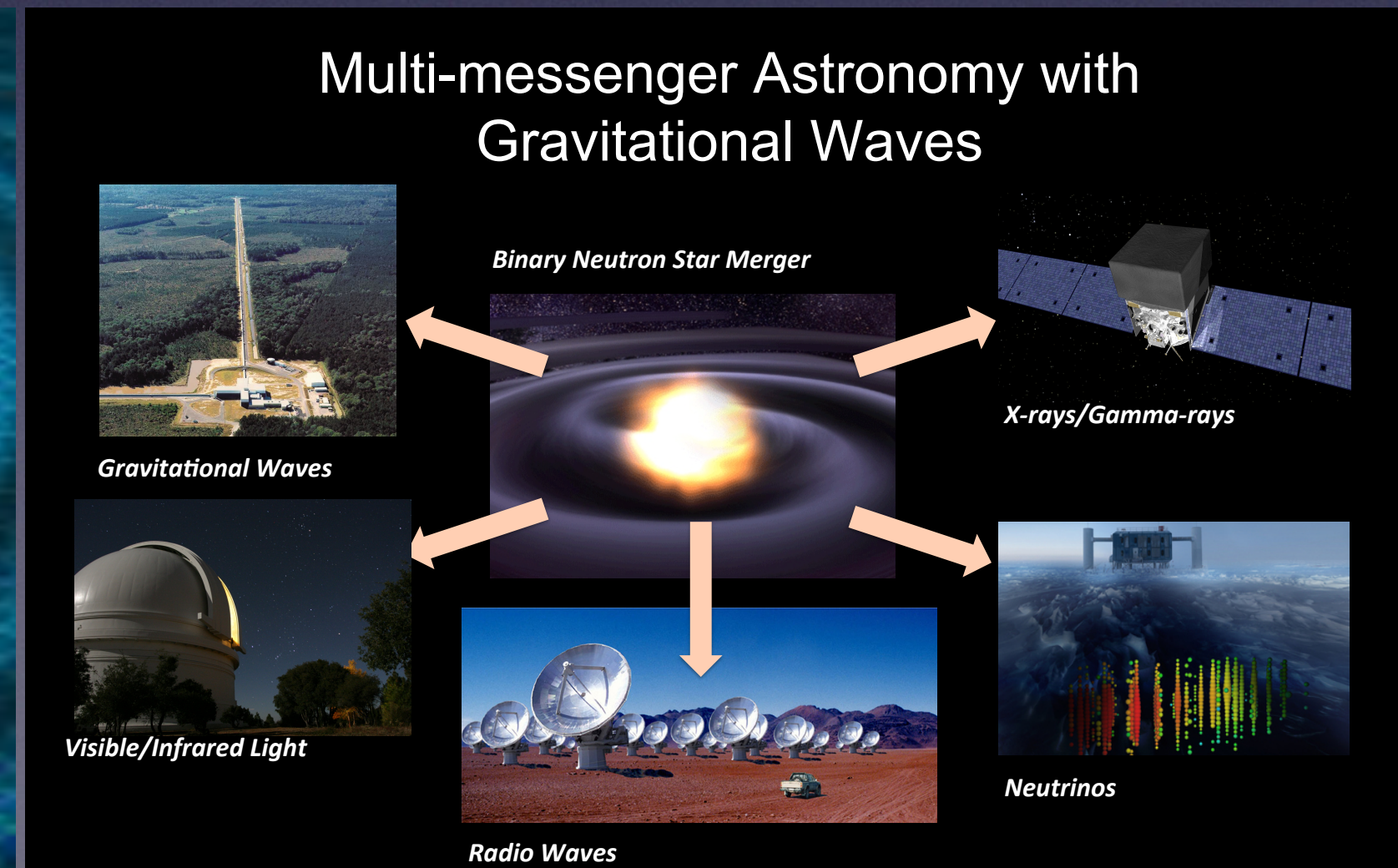
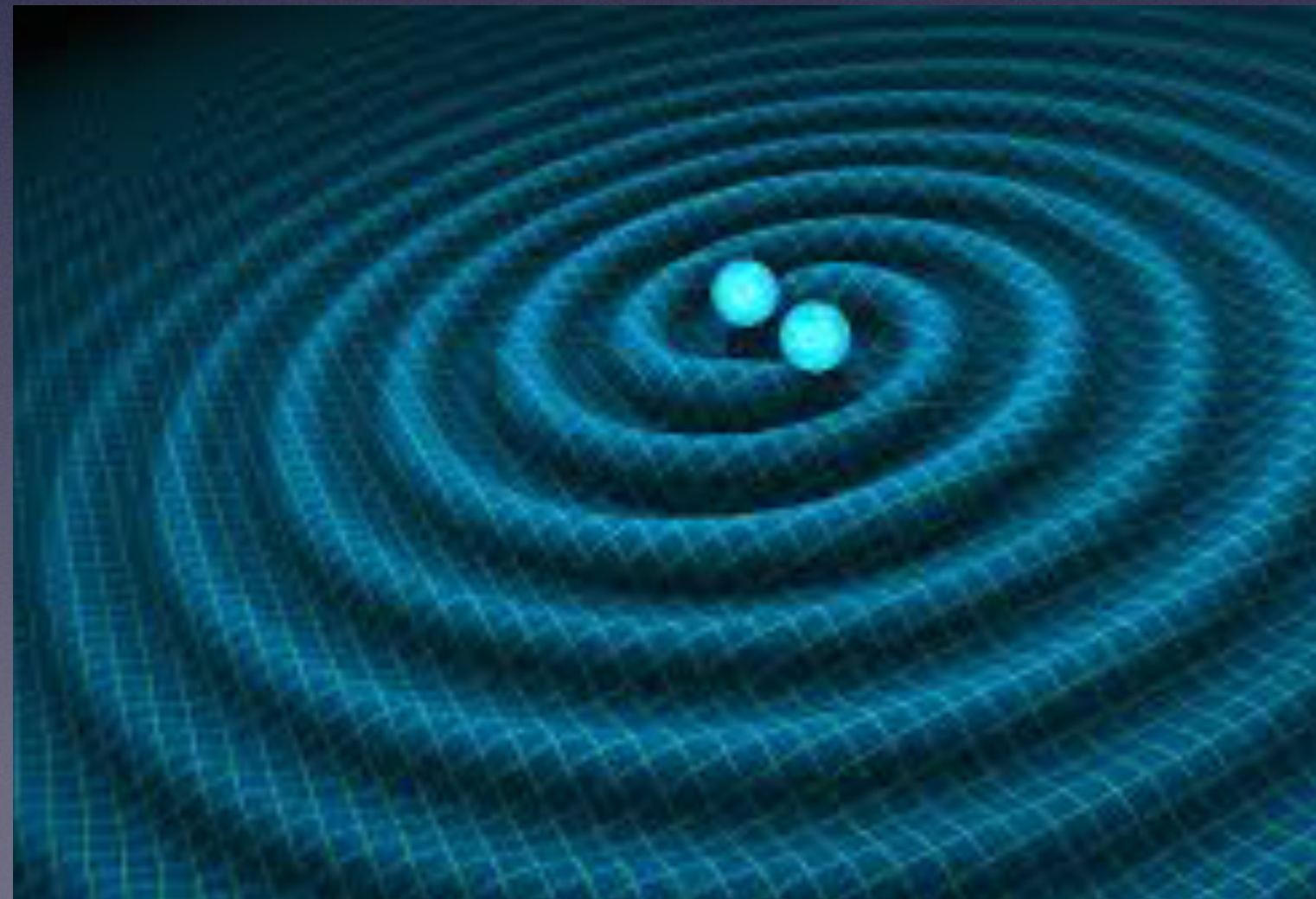
Figure taken from J.Mammei CevNS 2019 talk (Jorge Piekarewicz plot), shows various curves for a family of $R_{\text{skin}} = R_n - R_p$ values. Also DOM and NNLO (coupled cluster). Warning: theories shown may (or may not) require further SO correction.

Conclusions: We have entered the golden era of neutron-star physics

- 📌 **Astrophysics:** What is the minimum mass of a black hole?
- 📌 **C.Matter Physics:** Existence of Coulomb-Frustrated Nuclear Pasta?
- 📌 **General Relativity:** Can BNS mergers constrain stellar radii?
- 📌 **Nuclear Physics:** What is the EOS of neutron-rich matter?
- 📌 **Particle Physics:** What exotic phases inhabit the dense core?
- 📌 **Machine Learning:** Extrapolation to where no man has gone before?

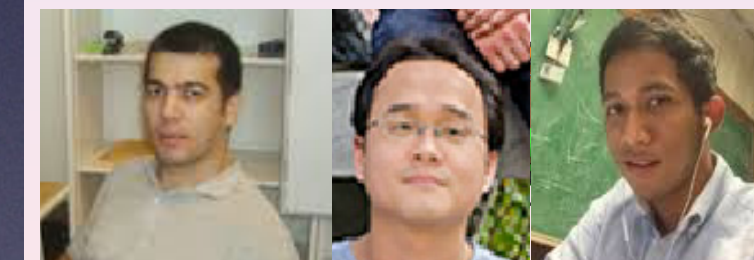


Neutron Stars are the natural meeting place for interdisciplinary, fundamental, and fascinating physics!



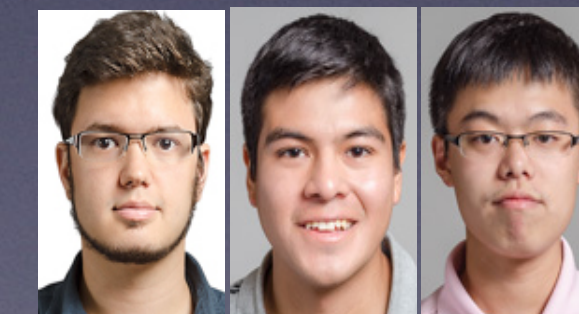
My FSU Collaborators

- Genaro Toledo-Sanchez
- Karim Hasnaoui
- Bonnie Todd-Rutel
- Brad Futch
- Jutri Taruna
- **Farrukh Fattoyev**
- **Wei-Chia Chen**
- **Raditya Utama**



My Outside Collaborators

- B. Agrawal (Saha Inst.)
- M. Centelles (U. Barcelona)
- G. Colò (U. Milano)
- C.J. Horowitz (Indiana U.)
- W. Nazarewicz (MSU)
- N. Paar (U. Zagreb)
- M.A. Pérez-García (U. Salamanca)
- P.G.- Reinhard (U. Erlangen-Nürnberg)
- X. Roca-Maza (U. Milano)
- D. Vretenar (U. Zagreb)



The “Old” Generation

- **Pablo Giuliani**
- **Daniel Silva**
- **Junjie Yang**

The New Generation

- **Amy Anderson**
- **Marc Salinas**

