

# *EoS constraints from a meta-modelling approach*

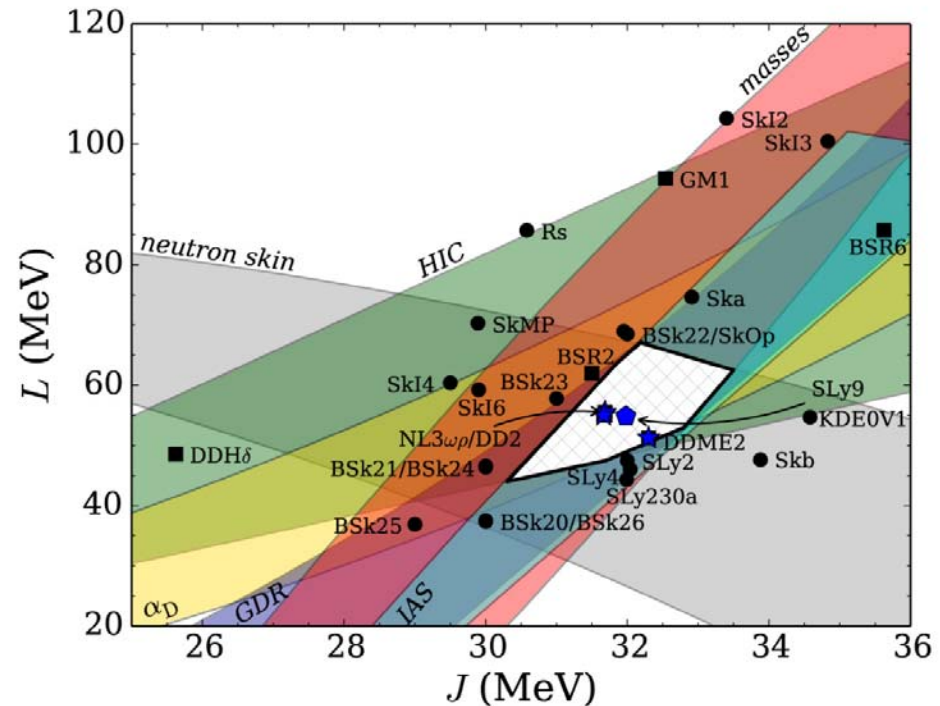
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J. Margueron, F. Gulminelli and R. Casali, ArXiv/nucl-th:1708.06894.  
ArXiv/nucl-th:1708.06895.



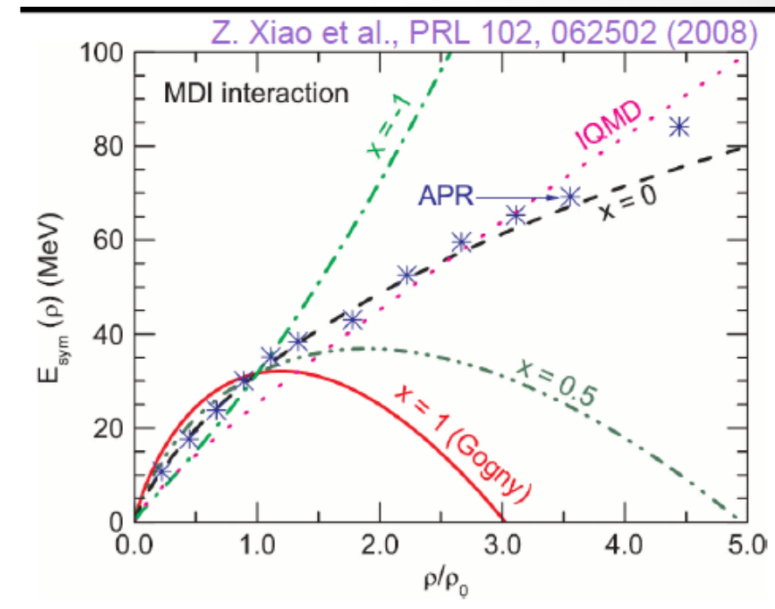
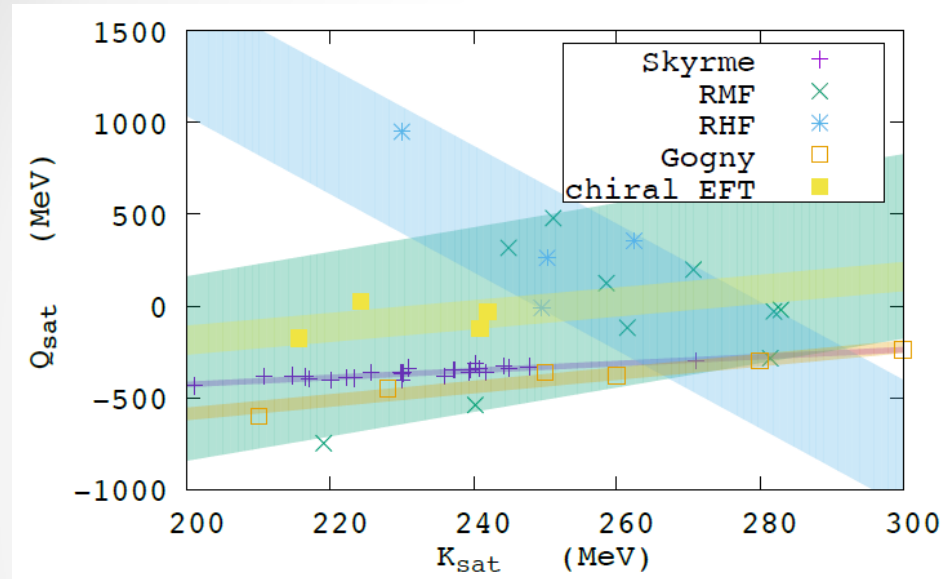
# EoS and empirical constraints

- EoS  $\Leftrightarrow$  set of empirical parameters  $P_k = \partial^k e / \partial \rho^k$   
ex:  $E_{\text{sym}} = \{J, L, K_{\text{sym}}, Q_{\text{sym}}, Z_{\text{sym}} \dots\}$
- DFT models corresponding to different EoS are compared to exp. data
- $P_k \pm \Delta P_k$  determined fitting the model to the data
- Correlations among  $P_k$  are typically observed



M.Fortin et al, PRC 94,035804

# Problem: model dependence



- DFT models assume a specific functional dependence: they have less parameters than the empirical set  $P_k$ 
  - ⇒ emp.parameters are a-priori correlated
  - ⇒ not all possible density dependences are explored
  - ⇒ results are model dependent and extrapolations to high density not reliable

# A meta-modelling approach

- An empirical functional that can reproduce most existing models and continuously interpolate among them

Taylor expansion around  $n_0$

$$e_{NM}(n, \delta) = \sum_k \frac{1}{k!} (c_k^{IS} + c_k^{IV} \delta^2) \left( \frac{n - n_0}{3n_0} \right)^k$$

$$\begin{cases} n = n_p + n_n \\ \delta = (n_p - n_n)/n \end{cases}$$

+ boundary conditions  $n = 0$  &  $n \rightarrow \infty$

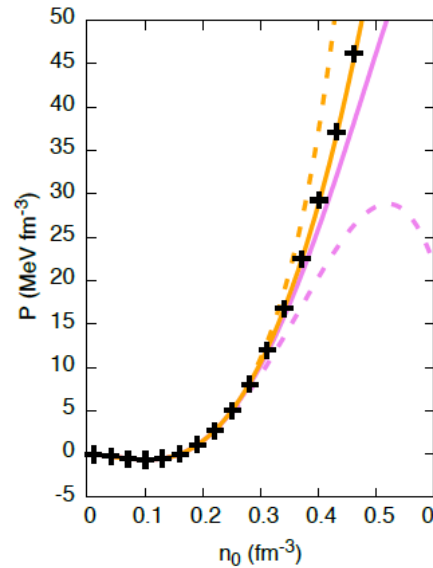
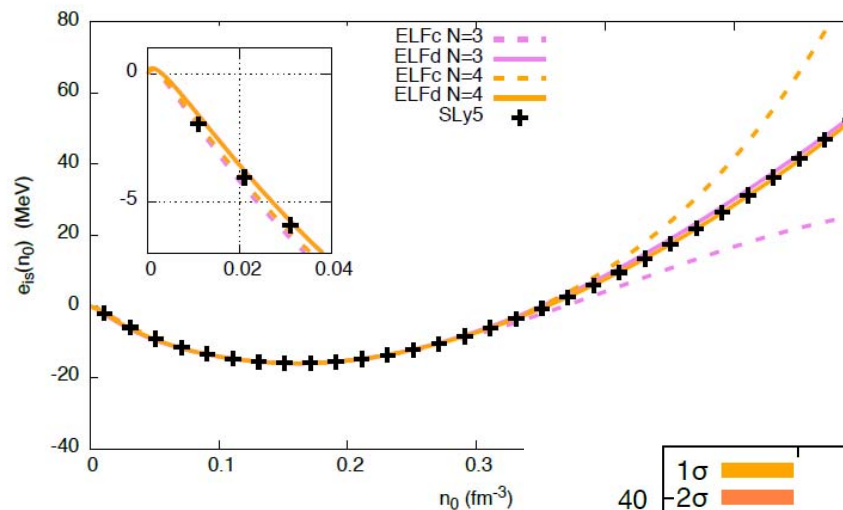
+ explicit expression of the kinetic term (high order  $\delta$  terms, effective mass)

=> one-to-one correspondence between  $c_k$  and emp.parameters  $P_k$

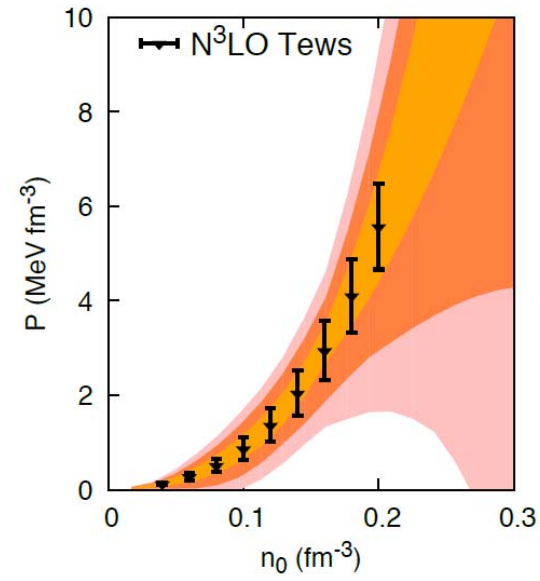
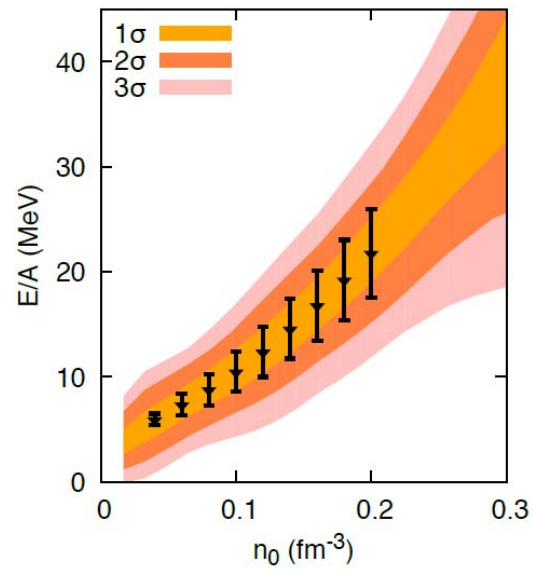
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# Reproduction of existing models



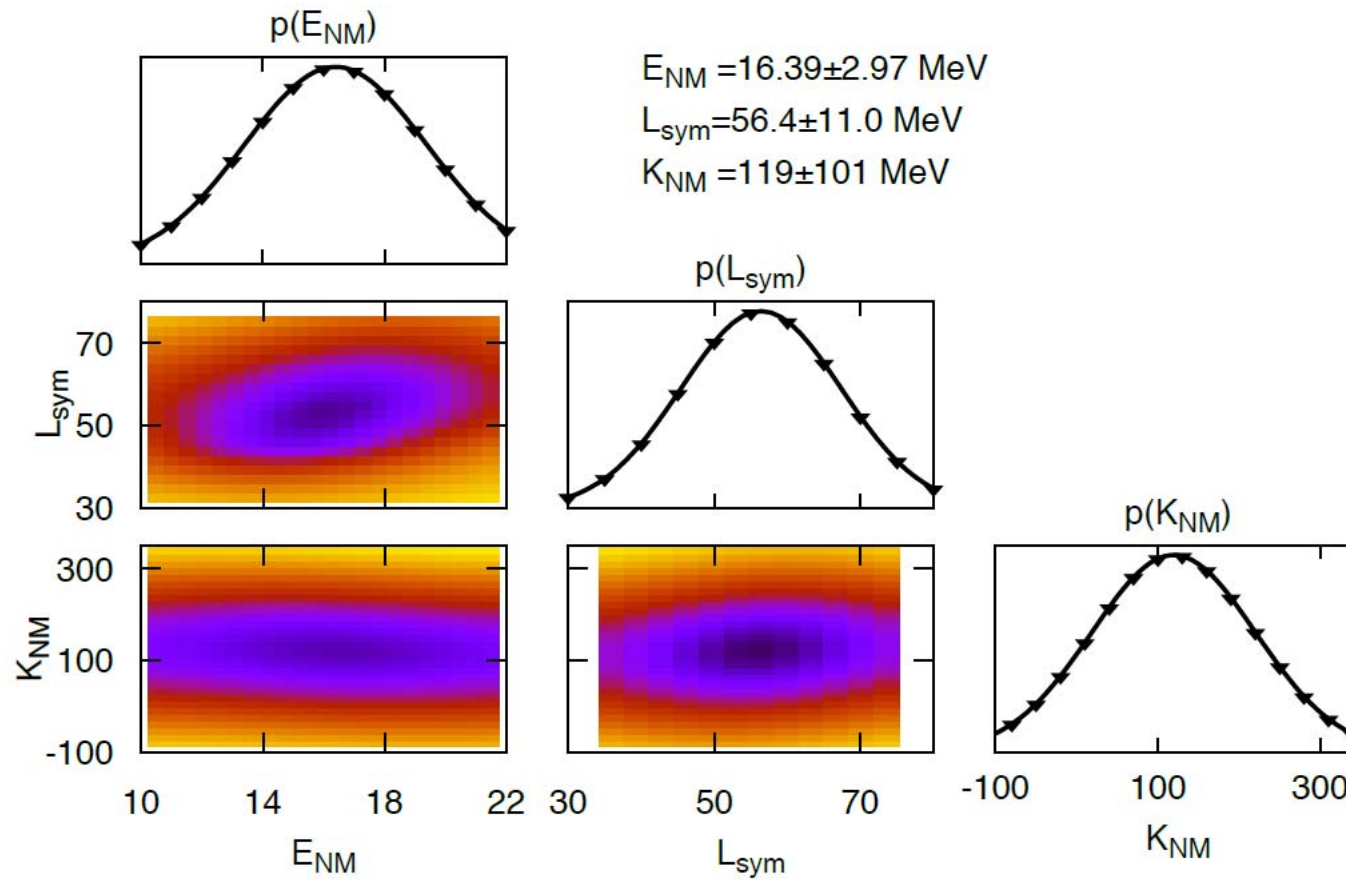
**SLy5**  
 E.Chabanat, P.Bonche,  
 P.Hansel, J.Meyer,  
 R.Schaeffer,  
 NPA627(1997)710



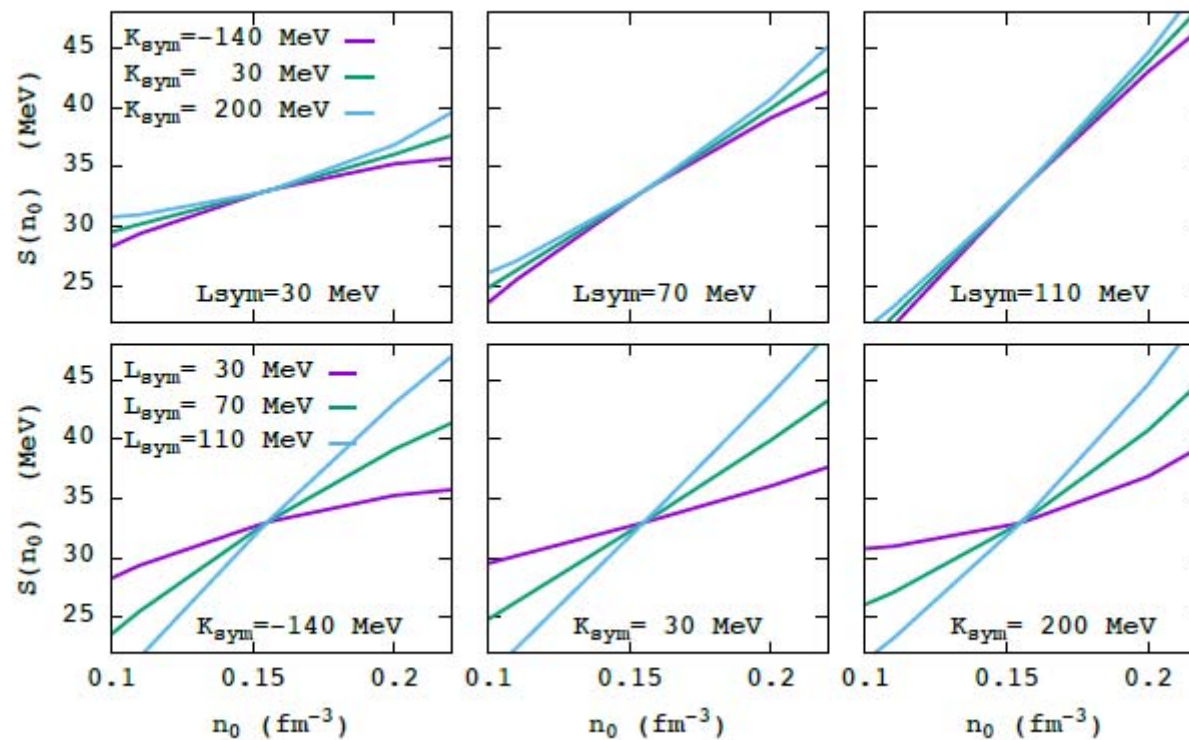
## Chiral EFT

I.Tews, T.Kruger, K.Hebeler, A.Schwenk PRL110(2013)032504

# Reproduction of existing models



# Flexibility: symmetry energy



Varying  $P_k$  within their  
uncertainties:  $\sim 25$  millions models

$P_\alpha$	$E_{sym}$ MeV	$L_{sym}$ MeV	$K_{sat}$ MeV	$K_{sym}$ MeV	$Q_{sat}$ MeV	$Q_{sym}$ MeV	$Z_{sat}$ MeV	$Z_{sym}$ MeV
$P_{\alpha,1}$	32	60	230	-100	300	0	-500	-500
$P_{\alpha,2}$	2	15	20	100	400	400	1000	1000
Min	26	20	190	-400	-1300	-2000	-4500	-5500
Max	38	90	270	200	1900	2000	3500	4500
step	2	10	20	75	400	400	1000	1000
$N$	7	8	5	9	9	11	9	11



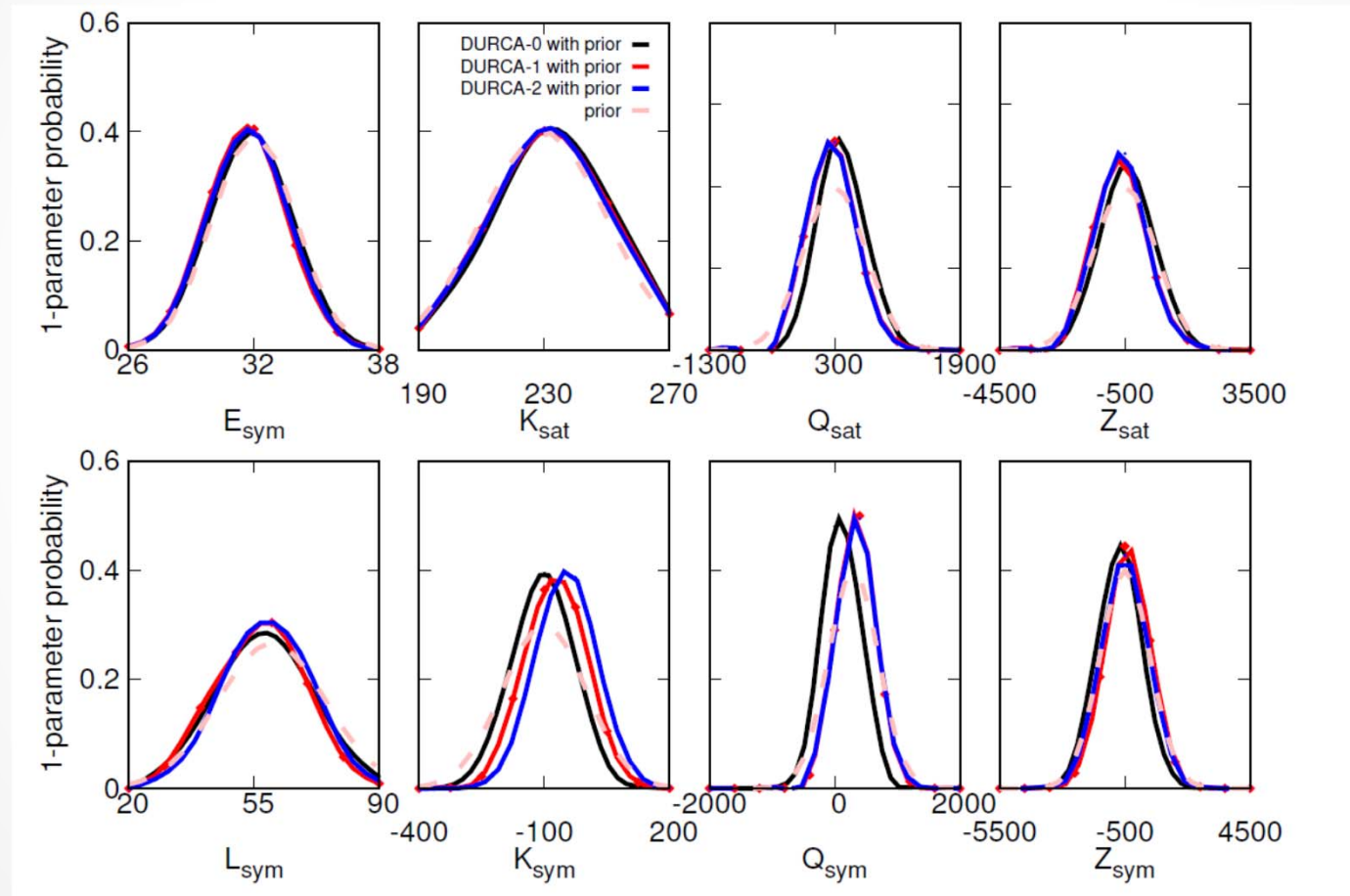
# Present estimations of $P_k$ and their uncertainty: a compilation

Model		$E_{sat}$	$E_{sym}$	$n_{sat}$	$L_{sym}$	$K_{sat}$	$K_{sym}$	$Q_{sat}$	$Q_{sym}$	$Z_{sat}$	$Z_{sym}$	$m_{sat}^*/m$	$\Delta m_{sat}^*/m$
$(N_\alpha)$	der. order	MeV	MeV	$\text{fm}^{-3}$	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	-	-
		0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4		
Phenomenological approaches													
Skyrme	Average	-15.88	30.25	0.1595	47.8	234	-130	-357	378	1500	-2219	0.73	0.08
(16)	$\sigma$	0.15	1.70	0.0011	16.8	10	66	22	110	169	617	0.10	0.24
Skyrme	Average	-15.87	30.82	0.1596	49.6	237	-132	-349	370	1448	-2175	0.77	0.127
(35)	$\sigma$	0.18	1.54	0.0039	21.6	27	89	89	188	510	1069	0.14	0.310
RMF	Average	-16.24	35.11	0.1494	90.2	268	-5	-2	271	5058	-3672	0.67	-0.09
(11)	$\sigma$	0.06	2.63	0.0025	29.6	34	88	393	357	2294	1582	0.02	0.03
RHF	Average	-15.97	33.97	0.1540	90.0	248	128	389	523	5269	-9956	0.74	-0.03
(4)	$\sigma$	0.08	1.37	0.0035	11.1	12	51	350	237	838	4156	0.03	0.01
Ab-initio approaches													
APR	Average	-16.0	33.12	0.16	50.0	270	-199	-665	923	337	-2053	1.0	0.0
(1)	$\sigma$	- $\dagger$	0.30	- $\dagger$	1.3	2	13	30	67	94	125	- $\dagger$	- $\dagger$
$\chi$ -EFT	Average	-15.16	32.01	0.171	48.1	214	-172	-139	-164	1306	-2317	-	-
Drischler 2016	$\sigma_{tot}$	1.24	2.09	0.016	3.6	22	40	104	234	214	379	-	-
(7)	Min	-16.92	28.53	0.140	43.9	182	-224	-310	-640	901	-2961	-	-
	Max	-13.23	34.57	0.190	53.5	242	-108	24	96	1537	-1750	-	-

# Filtering the models: constraints from neutron star physics

- Causality:  $0 < v_s < c$
- NS stability:  $\nabla p > 0$  for  $n > n_0$  in  $\beta$ -equilibrium
- $E_{sym} > 0$
- $M_{\max} > 2M_{\odot}$
- Limit on DURCA:
  - No DURCA up to  $2M_{\odot}$  – DURCA0
  - DURCA only for  $M > 1.8M_{\odot}$  – DURCA1
  - DURCA only for  $M > 1.6M_{\odot}$  – DURCA2

# Posterior distribution of emp. parameters



• => Almost no constraint from NS!

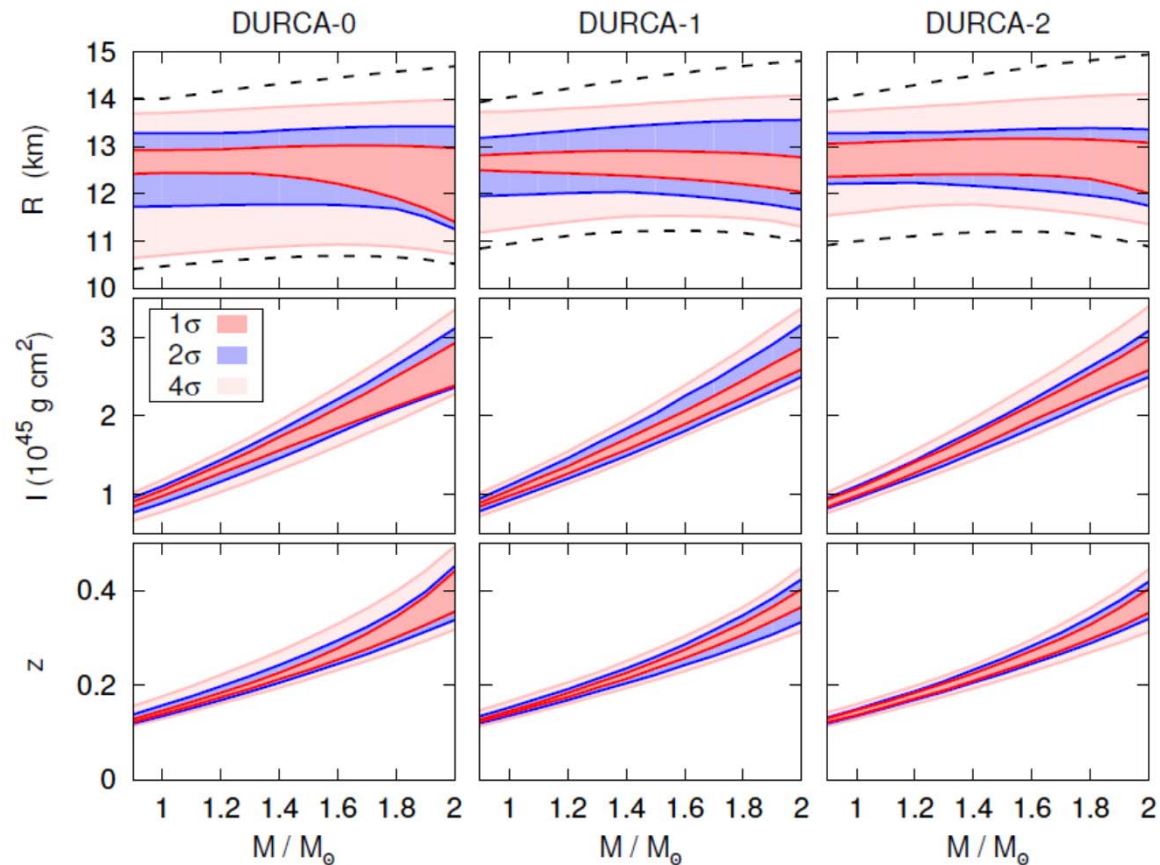
# Correlation matrix

DURCA-0

$Z_{\text{sym}}$	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3	1.0
$Q_{\text{sym}}$	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.5	1.0	-0.3
$K_{\text{sym}}$	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.0	-0.5	-0.1
$L_{\text{sym}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0
$E_{\text{sym}}$	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0
$Z_{\text{sat}}$	-0.0	-0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
$Q_{\text{sat}}$	-0.1	1.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
$K_{\text{sat}}$	1.0	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
	$K_{\text{sat}}$	$Q_{\text{sat}}$	$Z_{\text{sat}}$	$E_{\text{sym}}$	$L_{\text{sym}}$	$K_{\text{sym}}$	$Q_{\text{sym}}$	$Z_{\text{sym}}$

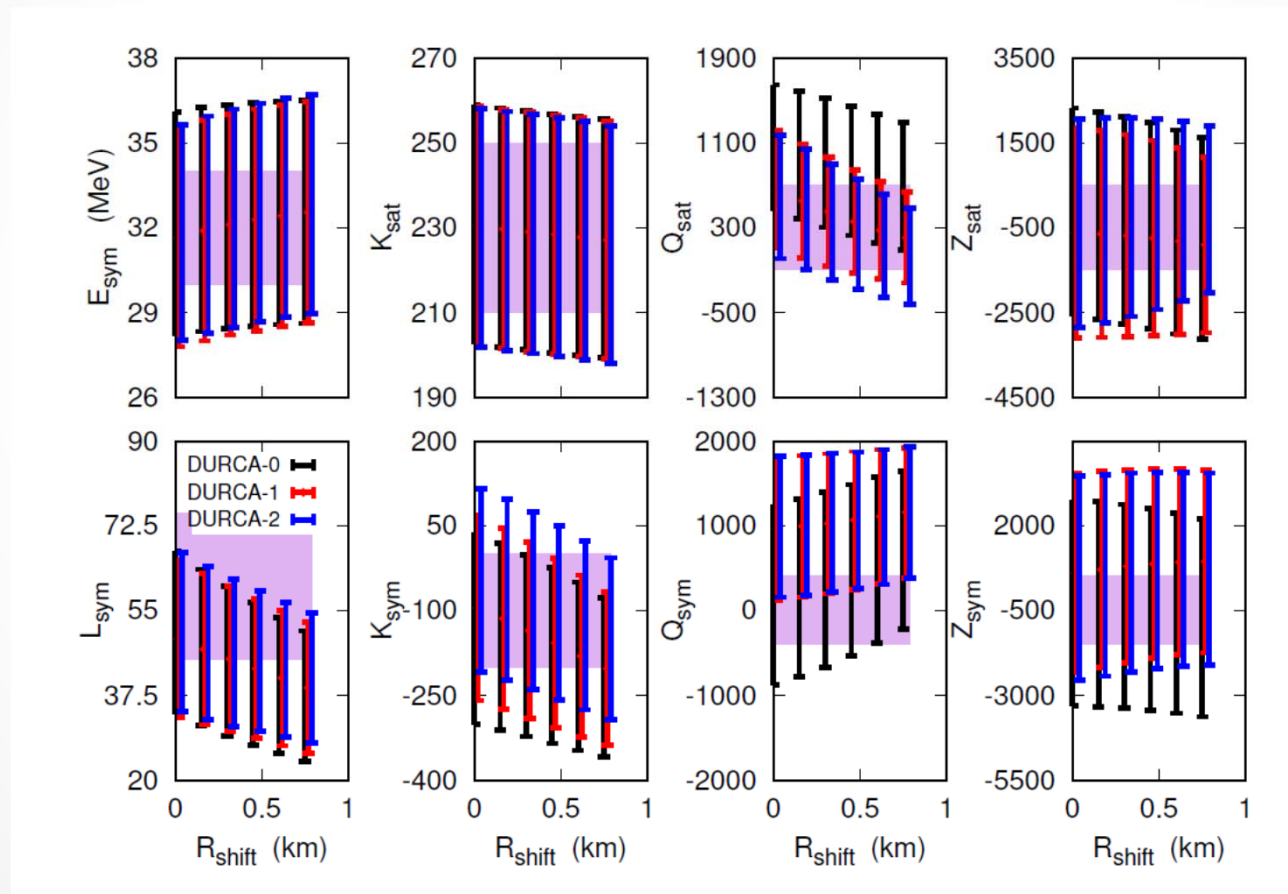
⇒ Almost no correlation among empirical parameters!

# Predictions on astro observables



•  $\Rightarrow 11,5 < R < 13,5$  at  $2\sigma$  independent of the mass!

# Inversion problem



- => A shift in the R(M) observation would considerably improve our knowledge of  $L_{\text{sym}}$  and  $K_{\text{sym}}$ !

# Conclusions

- Meta-modelling empirical EoS able to reproduce the different nuclear models and interpolate between them
- Bayesian determination of parameters with flat or gaussian prior
- **Third order derivatives still largely unconstrained**
- **ALMOST NO CORRELATION AMONG EMP.PARAMETERS**
- Quantitative predictions on NS radii
- Many more results in [nucl-th:1708.06894](#). & [1708.06895](#)
- Constraints from mass and radii in Debarati's talk!

