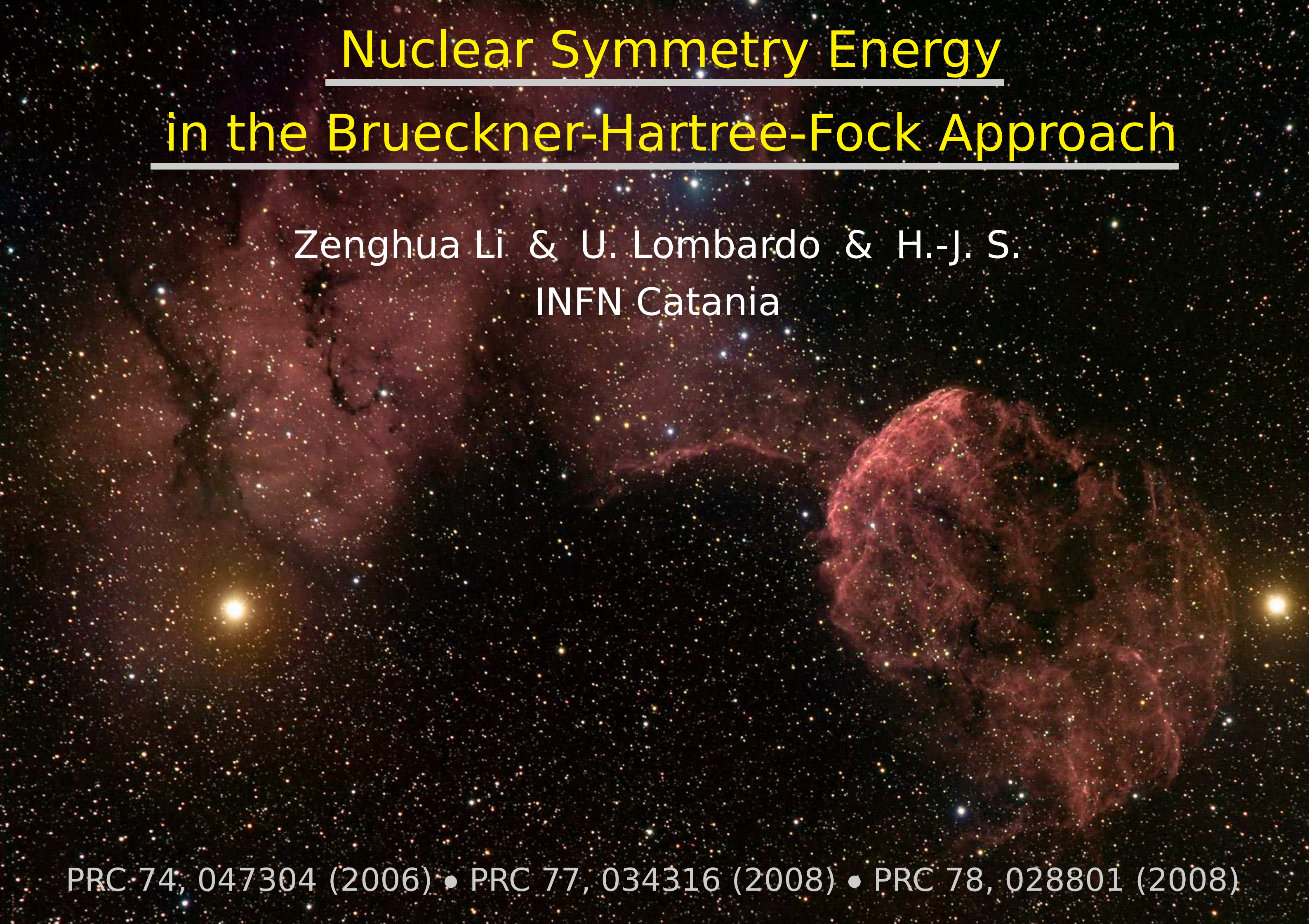

Nuclear Symmetry Energy in the Brueckner-Hartree-Fock Approach

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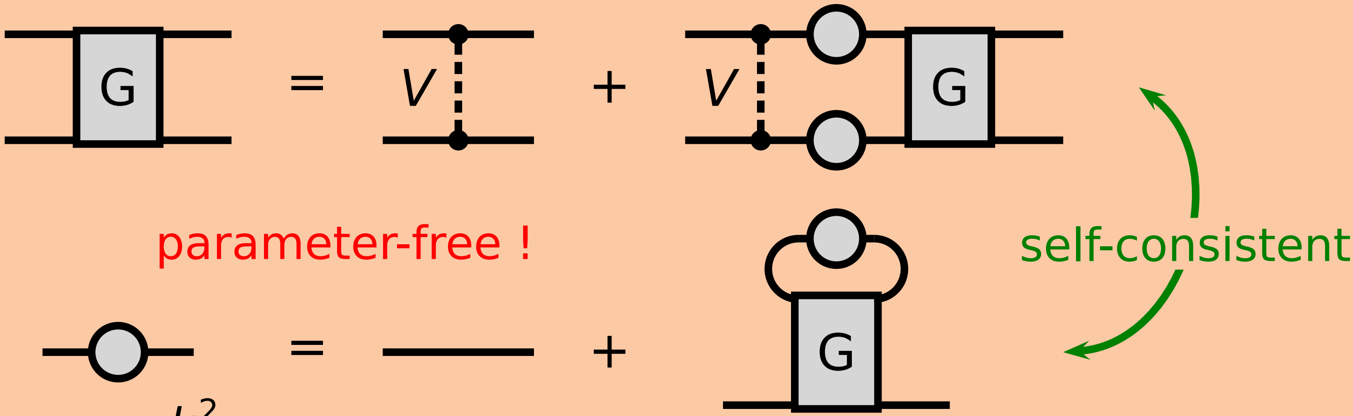
PRC 74, 047304 (2006) • PRC 77, 034316 (2008) • PRC 78, 028801 (2008)

Brueckner Theory of Nuclear Matter:

- Effective in-medium interaction G from potential V:

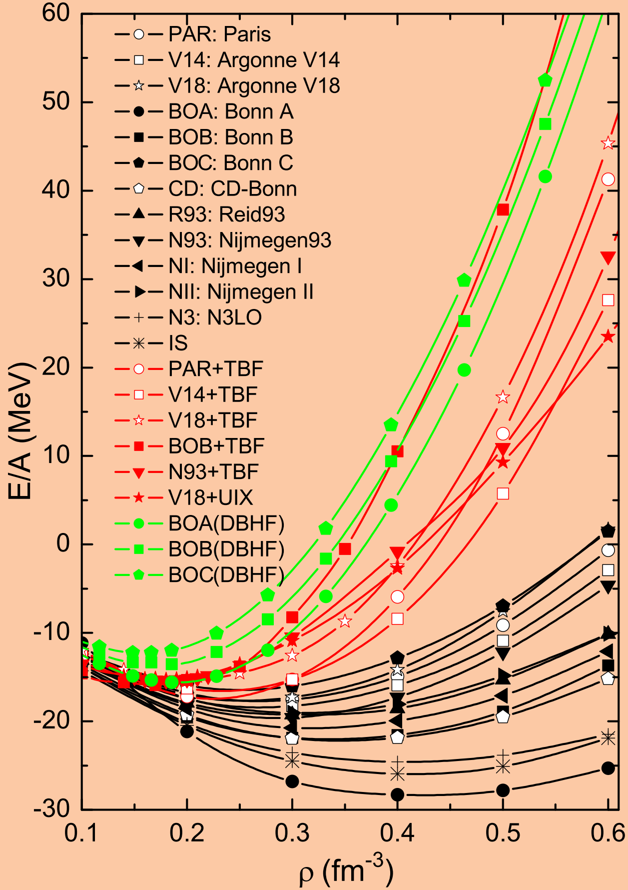


$$e_k = \frac{k^2}{2m} + U(k)$$

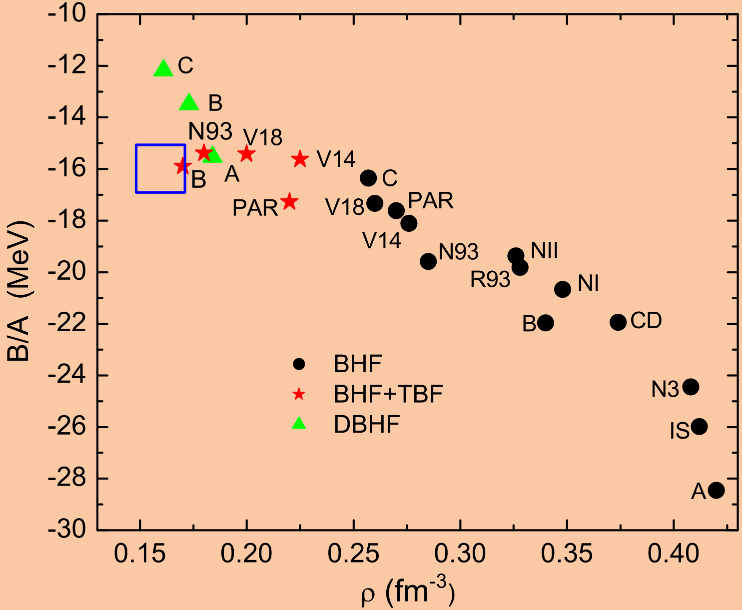
Compute: binding energy, s.p. properties, cross sections, ...

K.A. Brueckner and J.L. Gammel; PR 109, 1023 (1958) for nuclear matter

● BHF binding energy and saturation point of nuclear matter:



Coester band:



➡ TBF substantially improve saturation properties

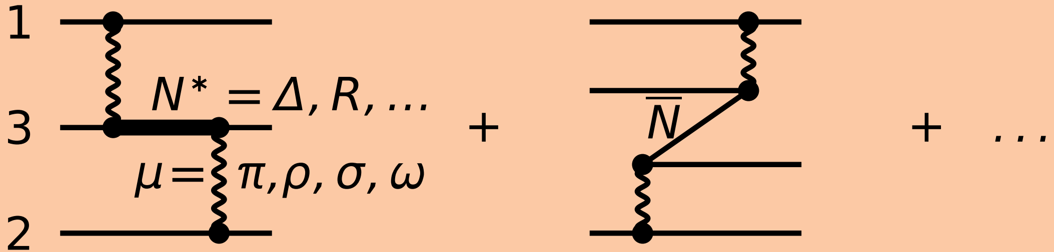
Motivation for TBF:

- Structure of (light) nuclei, nucleon-deuteron scattering
- Saturation of nuclear matter
- Nuclear EOS at high density

Goal:

- Construct nuclear TBF consistent with a given meson-exchange NN potential (Bonn B, Nijmegen 93)
- Use in microscopic BHF calculation of high-density nuclear matter
- Neutron star structure

Three-Nucleon Forces:



- Only small effect required [$\delta(B/A) \approx 1$ MeV at ρ_0]
- Model dependent, no final theory yet
- Use and compare microscopic and phenomenological TBF...
  - Microscopic TBF of P. Grangé et al., PRC 40, 1040 (1989):
    Exchange of $\pi, \rho, \sigma, \omega$ via $\Delta(1232)$, $R(1440)$, $N\bar{N}$
    Parameters compatible with two-nucleon potential (Paris,V_{18},...)
  - Urbana IX phenomenological TBF:
    Only 2π-TBF + phenomenological repulsion
    Fit saturation point

Microscopic Meson Exchange TBF:

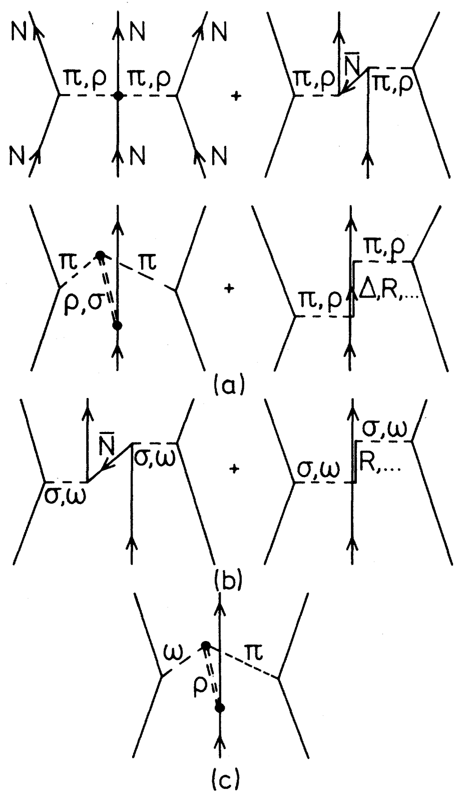


FIG. 3. Leading order contributions to the three-body force deduced from the meson-exchange current operators indicated in Fig. 2. See text for the explanation of the various groups (a)–(c).

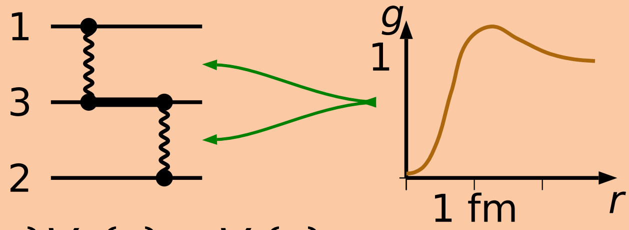
P. Grangé, A. Lejeune, M. Martzolff,
J.-F. Mathiot; PRC 40, 1040 (1989)

π, ρ - part based on Tuscon-Melbourne TBF:
S.A. Coon et al., NPA 317, 242 (1979);
NPA 438, 631 (1985); PRC 48, 2559 (1993);

- Effects of $\Delta(1232)$, $R(1440)$, $N\bar{N}$
- Parameters compatible with two-nucleon (Paris) potential

Some Details:

- Average over spectator nucleon using BHF defect function:



$$\overline{V}_{12}(\boldsymbol{r}) = \rho \int d^3r_3 \sum_{\sigma_3,\tau_3} g(r_{13})\, g(r_{23}) V_{123}$$

$$= (\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)V_C(r) + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)V_S(r) + V_I(r)$$

$$+ S_{12}(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}})\Big[(\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)V_T(r) + V_Q(r)\Big]$$

: five components

- Example: $\rho\rho$ contribution:

$$\rho \frac{2\pi}{r} \int_0^\infty dx\, x \int_{|r-x|}^{r+x} dy\, y\, g_x g_y$$

$$V_O^{\rho\rho}(r) = -\frac{16}{81}\frac{m_\rho^2 f_{\rho NN}^2 f_{\rho N\Delta}^2}{m_\Delta - m_N} \overline{\sum_3} \Big[2Y_x^\rho Y_y^\rho + P_r T_x^\rho T_y^\rho\Big] \quad (O = C)$$

$$\Big[\frac{P}{2} T_x^\rho T_y^\rho - P_x Y_x^\rho T_y^\rho - P_y Y_y^\rho T_x^\rho\Big] \quad (O = T)$$

$\rho NN, \rho N\Delta$ form factors and kinematical factors

Meson Exchange Parameters:

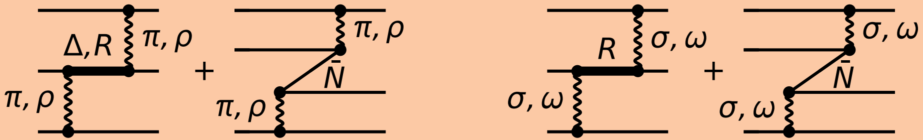
Table 1: Meson-exchange parameters of the Bonn B and Argonne V_{18} potentials. The letter in brackets denotes the type of form factor: (M)onopole, (D)ipole, (R)oper. We use the baryon masses $m_N = 938.4$ MeV, $m_\Delta = 1232$ MeV, $m_R = 1440$ MeV.

		m (MeV)	$g^2/4\pi$	Λ (MeV)	
Bonn B	π	138	14.4	1700 (M)	$a = 1.38, b = -2.80, c = 1.25$: TM(99)
	ρ	769	0.90	1850 (D)	$\kappa = 6.1,\ g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = g_{\rho N\Delta}/g_{\rho NN} = 1.8$
	σNN	550	8.94	1900 (M)	
	ωNN	783	24.5	1850 (D)	
	σNR	550	0.8	2000 (R)	$\alpha = 1$
	ωNR	783	1.0	1850 (R)	$\alpha = 1$
V_{18}	π	138	14.43	1580 (M)	$a = 1.12, b = -2.49, c = 0.98$: TM(81)
	ρ	776	0.55	1400 (M)	$\kappa = 6.6,\ g_{\pi N\Delta}/g_{\pi NN} = g_{\rho N\Delta}/g_{\rho NN} = 1.8$
	σNN	540	11.9	1100 (M)	
	ωNN	780	33.0	1300 (M)	
	σNR	540	2.58	1450 (R)	$\alpha = -2.35$
	ωNR	780	4.23	1550 (R)	$\alpha = -2.33$

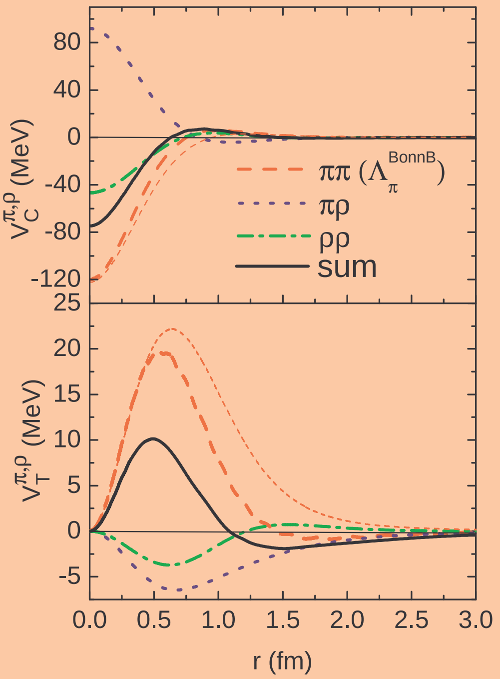
Nij93 has more parameters: 2 scalar mesons, wide σ and ρ mesons, “pomeron”

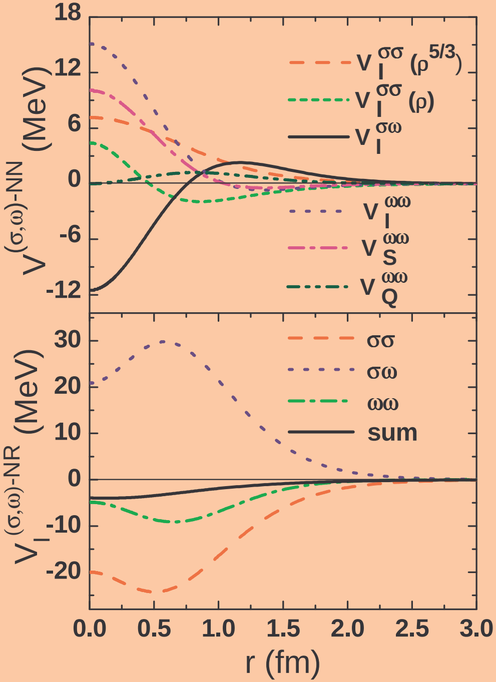
- Results with Bonn B potential ...

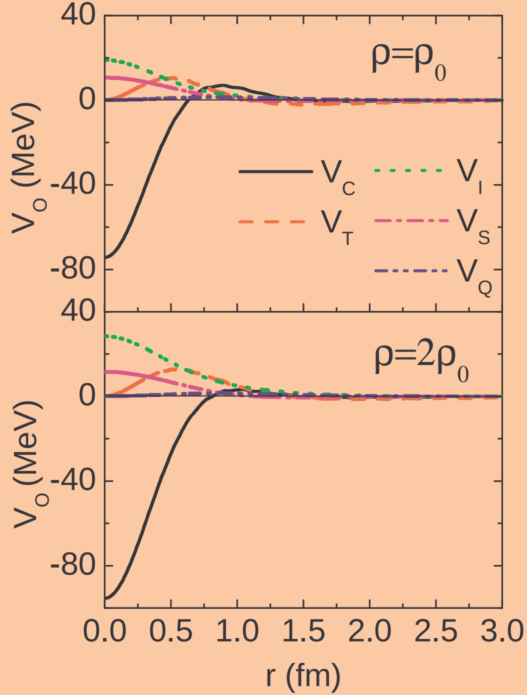
Individual Meson Exchange Contributions:



Total







↪ Strong compensation !

Phenomenological TBF (Urbana Model):

- Two pion exchange + phenomenological repulsion:

$$V_{ijk} = \sum_{\text{cyc.}} \left[\quad A \left\{X_{ij}, X_{jk}\right\} \left\{\boldsymbol{\tau}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_j, \boldsymbol{\tau}_j \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_k\right\} + \frac{A}{4} \left[X_{ij}, X_{jk}\right] \left[\boldsymbol{\tau}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_j, \boldsymbol{\tau}_j \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}_k\right] + U \, T_{ij}^2 T_{jk}^2 \right]$$

$$X_{ij} = Y(m_\pi r_{ij}) \boldsymbol{\sigma}_i \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_j + T(m_\pi r_{ij}) S_{ij}$$

$$Y(x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \left(1 - e^{-cr^2}\right) \; , \; T(x) = \left(1 + \frac{3}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2}\right) \frac{e^{-x}}{x} \left(1 - e^{-cr^2}\right)^2$$

- Corresponds to micro TBF with only $\pi\pi$ contribution and

$$A = -\frac{2}{81} \frac{(m_\pi f_{\pi NN} f_{\pi N\Delta})^2}{m_\Delta - m_N}$$

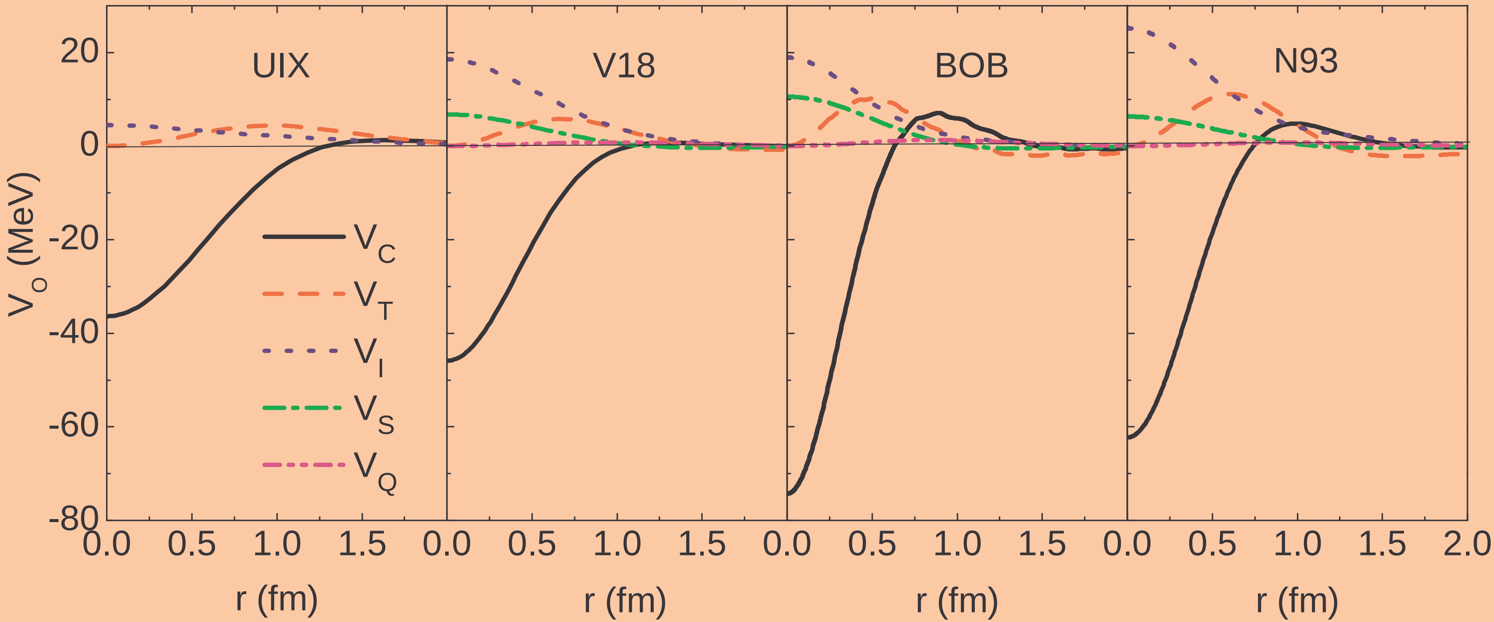
- Optimal parameters for BHF+TBF (with V_{18} 2BF):

$$A \approx -0.0500 \text{ MeV} \; , \; U \approx 0.00126 \text{ MeV}$$

Phenomenological vs. Microscopic TBF:

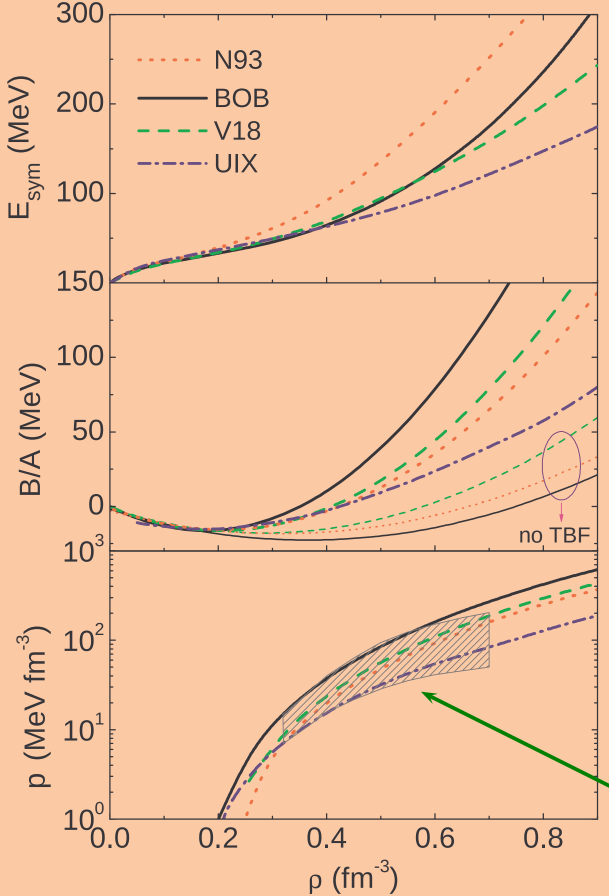
- Compare micro TBF with V_{18}, Bonn B, or Nijmegen 93 potential and UIX TBF (with V_{18}):

$$\overline{V}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{r}) = (\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)V_C(r) + (\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2)V_S(r) + V_I(r) + S_{ij}(\hat{\boldsymbol{r}})\Big[(\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\cdot\boldsymbol{\tau}_2)V_T(r) + V_Q(r)\Big] \qquad \text{at } \rho = \rho_0 :$$



Results of BHF+TBF Approach:

- Symmetry energy, EOS, saturation properties:



	$[\rho, B/A]_0$ [fm^{-3},MeV]	K MeV	E_{sym} MeV	E'_{sym} MeV
N93	[0.18,-15.4]	216	34.0	35.5
BOB	[0.17,-15.9]	244	29.4	24.8
V18	[0.20,-14.7]	226	30.6	33.8
UIX	[0.18,-15.3]	192	33.5	24.5

Nuclear flow analysis of Science 298, 1592 (2002)

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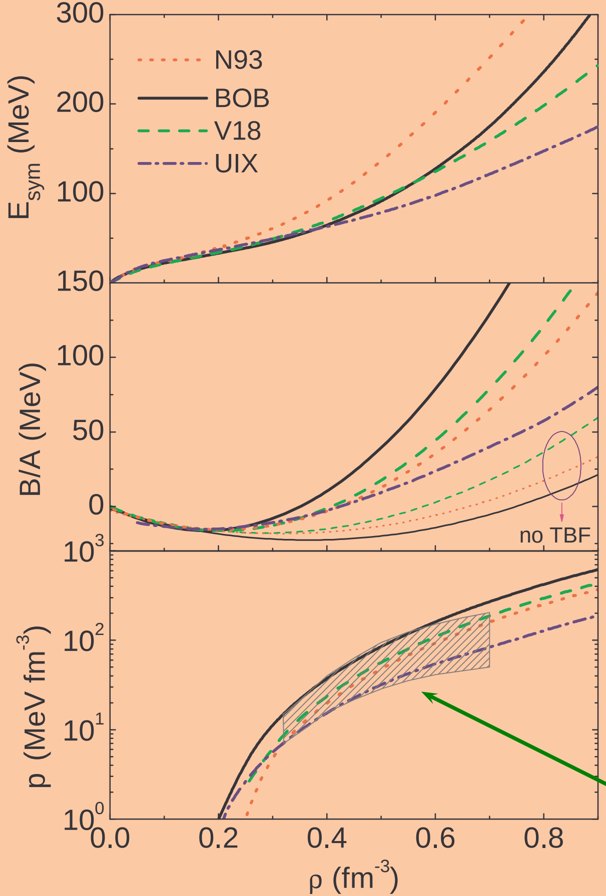

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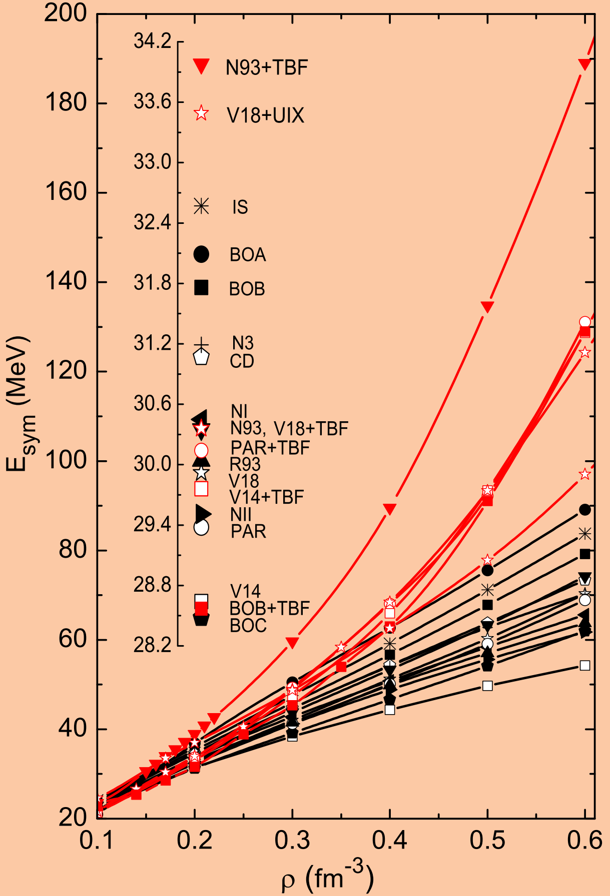
➥ No asy-soft EOS !

Nuclear flow analysis of Science 298, 1592 (2002)

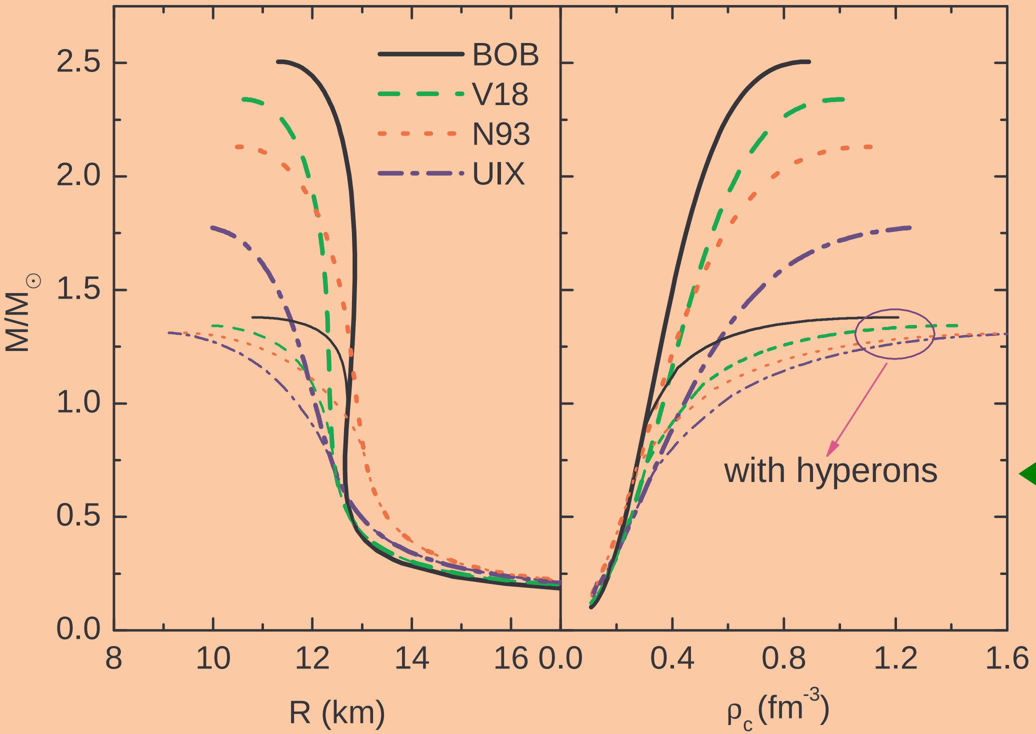
Symmetry energy with and without TBF:



↪ TBF increase slope of $E_{sym}(\rho)$!

Neutron star structure:

- Solve TOV equations:



NSC89 NY potential
No YY
No hyperon TBF

➥ Large variation of M_{max} with nucleonic TBF
Self-regulating softening due to hyperon appearance

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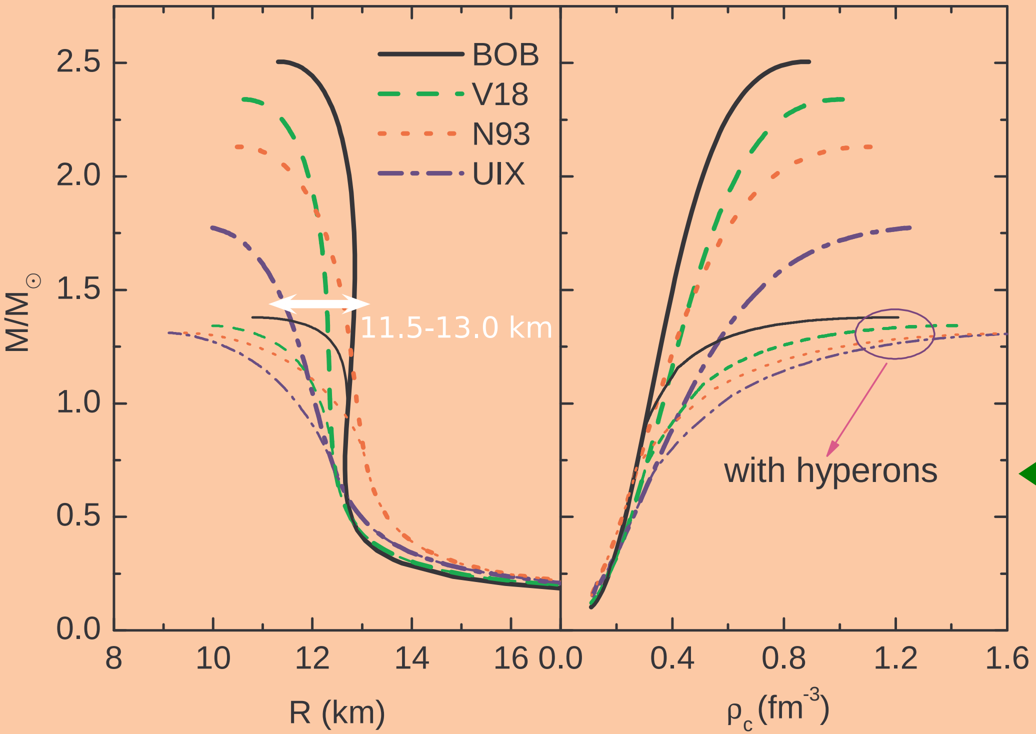

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Summary:

- Consistent microscopic TBF + BHF provide reasonable saturation properties
- $E_{\rm sym}(\rho)$ rises faster than linear in all models
- Uncertain high-density behavior: $M_{\rm max} \approx 1.8 - 2.5\,M_\odot$

Summary:

- Consistent microscopic TBF + BHF provide reasonable saturation properties
- $E_{sym}(\rho)$ rises faster than linear in all models
- Uncertain high-density behavior: $M_{max} \approx 1.8 - 2.5\,M_\odot$

Future:

- Technical improvements:
  3rd nucleon average, static approximation, ...
- BHF with TBF + 3 hole line corrections
- Micro TBF in light nuclei ?