



LOEWE

Exzellente Forschung für
Hessens Zukunft



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DARMSTADT

Quantifying uncertainties for the nuclear equation of state in β -equilibrium

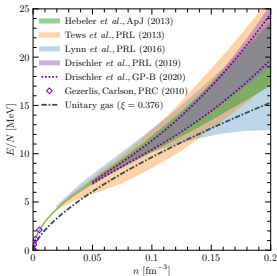
Hannah Göttling

in collaboration with Luis Hoff, Kai Hebeler and Achim Schwenk
arXiv:2512.19593

The nuclear equation of state (EOS)

From nucleons to neutron stars

- connect microscopic calculations of dense matter to astrophysical observations

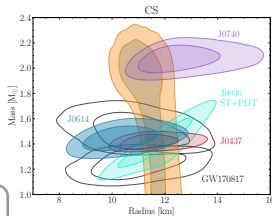


Huth *et al.*, PRC (2021)

The equation of state (EOS) is ...

... given by pressure as a function of density

... key to neutron stars and mergers

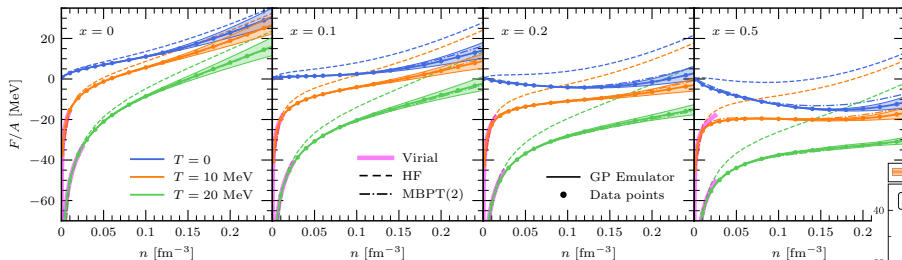


from I. Svensson, M. Mendes, N. Rutherford

- goal:** provide microscopic information with quantified uncertainties

EOS developments and uncertainties

- nucleonic matter results for different proton fractions (x) and temperatures (T)

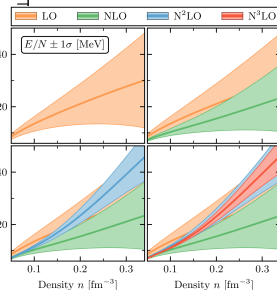


Keller et al., PRL (2023)

- order-by-order corrections from effective field theory (EFT)
- quantify truncation uncertainties with Gaussian processes (GP)

Drischler et al., PRC (2020)

goal: expand GP uncertainties to arbitrary x



GP uncertainty quantification

following Melendez et al. PRC (2019)

- collection of random variables: $f(x) \sim GP[m(x), \kappa(x, x'; \theta)]$
- kernel: $\kappa(x, x'; \theta) = \bar{c}^2 \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2}(x - x')^T L (x - x') \right]$

- consider EFT expansion for observable

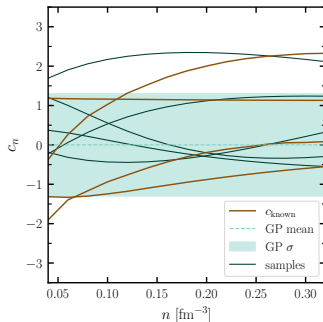
$$E(x) = E_{\text{ref}}(x) \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^k c_i(x) Q^i(x)}_{\text{known}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=k+1}^{\infty} c_i(x) Q^i(x)}_{\Delta E(x)} \right]$$

→ reference energy E_{ref} and expansion parameter $Q = \frac{k_F}{\Lambda_b}$

⇒ hyperparameters $\bar{c}^2, \ell$ are determined from expansion coefficients

2D correlations

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} \ell_n^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & \ell_x^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$



Asymmetric matter

application of GP 2D to finite proton-fraction results - together with Luis Hoff

- consider asymmetry ($\alpha = 1 - 2x$) in reference scale

$$E_{\text{ref}}^{\text{BQ}+3\text{B}} = \underbrace{16 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{n}{n_0} \right)^{2/3}}_{\text{Drischler et al., PRC (2020)}} + \underbrace{4 \text{ MeV} \left(\frac{n}{n_0} \right)^{6/3} (1 - \alpha^2)}_{\text{3N informed}}$$

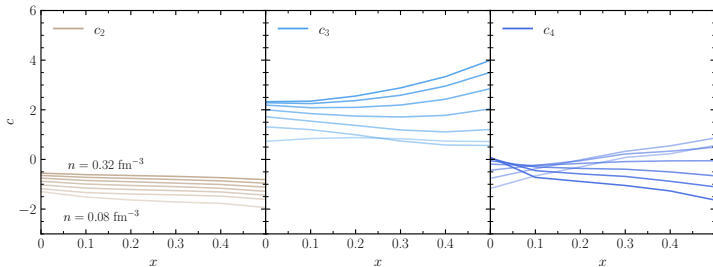
comparison

GP-1D:
individual $\bar{c}^2$

GP-2D:
one $\bar{c}^2$

choices

- stationary kernel
- inverse χ^2 prior for $\bar{c}^2$
- representative grid

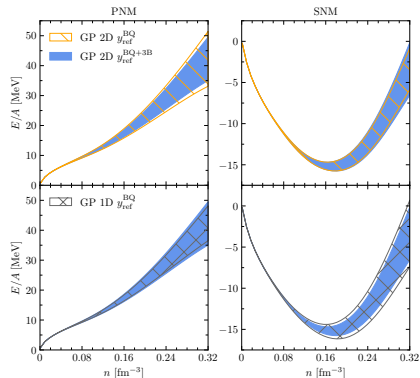


Asymmetric matter comparison to GP 1D

GP-1D: different $\bar{c}^2$

GP-ND: one $\bar{c}^2$

- pure neutron matter (PNM) bands are increased
 - symmetric nuclear matter (SNM) bands are decreased
- x-dependent reference scale counteracts this effect



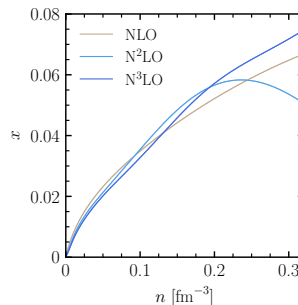
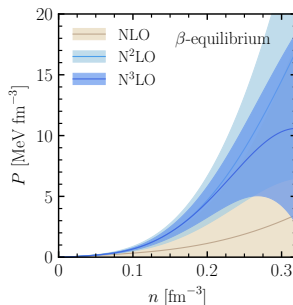
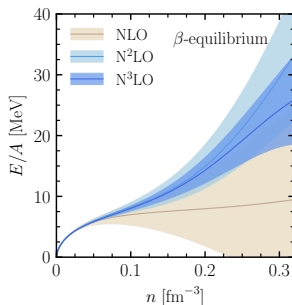
Neutron star matter

GP derivatives and uncertainty propagation

- constructed GP-2D kernel
 - access uncertainties for arbitrary x
 - access thermodynamic quantities ($P, \mu, \dots$)

β -equilibrium:

- $\mu_n = \mu_p + \mu_e, \quad \mu_{\nu, \bar{\nu}} = 0$
- $\mu_n - \mu_p \sim \partial_x E/A$



→ we provide the EOS of nuclear matter in β -equilibrium with quantified chiral uncertainties

EOS application

Neutron star crust - with Luis Hoff

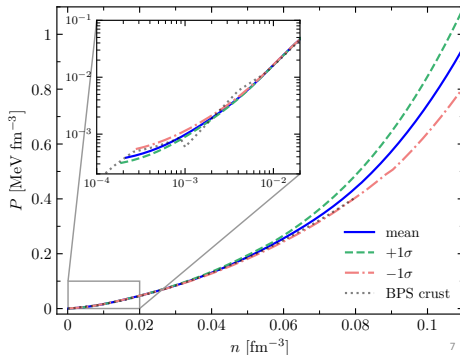
- extending the EOS distribution to a lower density regime

challenge:

- not only homogeneous matter anymore
- combining matter results with further conditions

method:

- providing P and μ by GP-2D
 - taking the limits of the 68% bands
 - create continuous low density extension
-
- phase coexistence allowing proton drip in all scenarios



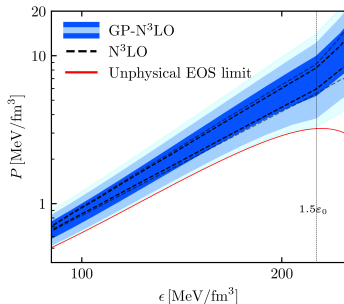
EOS application

Observation inference - together with Melissa Mendes and Isak Svensson

- integration of the EOS bands in an inference framework to compare with observations

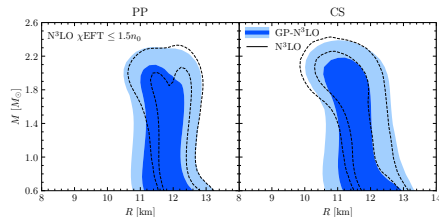
EOS model: combined chiral EFT constraints with crust and high density extensions (PP, CS)

observations: pulsar mass measurements, NICER, and LIGO/Virgo



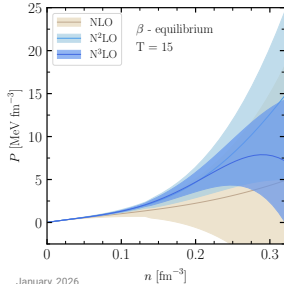
- create EOS samples from EFT band
- ensure the pressure to never decrease

→ posterior samples for the EOS in the mass-radius plane



Summary and outlook

- extension of the GP uncertainty quantification to finite x
- accessing β -equilibrium and propagating uncertainties to other thermodynamic quantities



- application to crust extension and incorporation in astrophysical inference framework
- extend the GP to finite temperature results
- consider further sources of uncertainties

