

# PAX '22: Nuclear Physics



Panelists: M.C. Miller, J. Noronha-Hostler, C. Raithel

SOC Chairs: P. Landry, E.R. Most

# Panelists



**Cole Miller**  
Maryland U



**Jaki Noronha-Hostler**  
UIUC



**Carolyn Raithel**  
Princeton / IAS

## Session chairs:



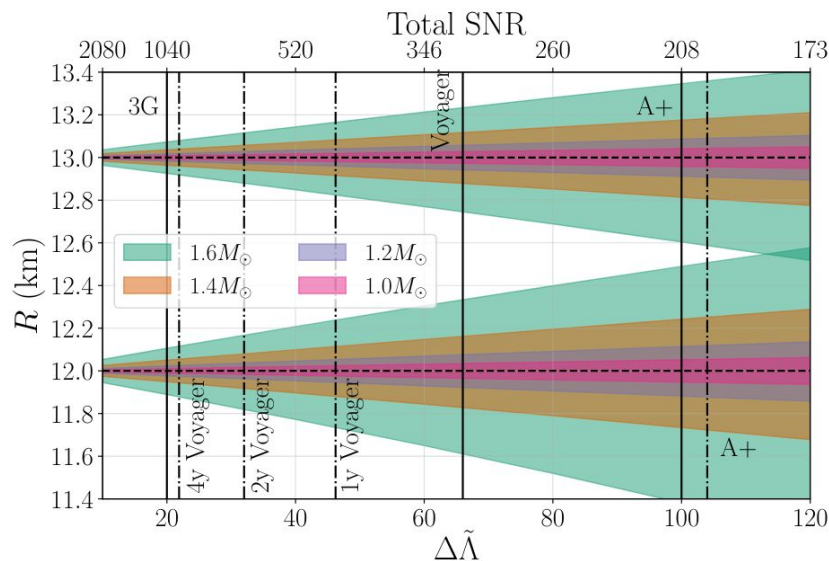
**Phil Landry**  
(CITA)



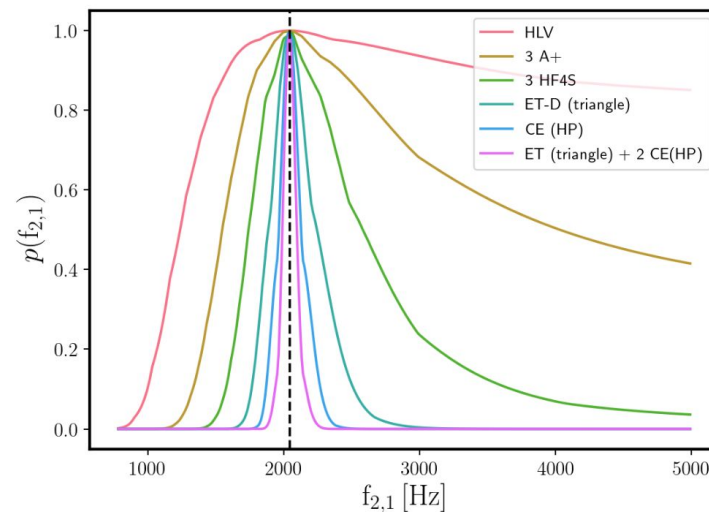
**Elias Most**  
(Princeton/IAS)

# 3G inspiral EOS measurements

- 3G BNS inspirals:  $O(10^5)$  detections per year, several hundred above SNR 100 [Evans+ arXiv:2109.09882]
- GW170817 in a 3G network: SNR 2400,  $\Lambda_{1,2}$  measured with  $\sim 50\%$  uncertainty [Smith+ PRL 2021]



**Neutron star radii**  
Chatziioannou PRD 2021



**Dynamical tides**  
Pratten+Schmidt+Hinderer NatComm 2020

# Quarks/hyperons at T=0

- 1st-order phase transition:  $c_s^2 = 0$  across  $\Delta n_B$

- Mass twins, breaking binary love relations  
Alford & Han *Phys.Rev.D* 88 (2013) 8, 083013  
Tan et al, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 128 (2022) 16, 161101

- Cross-over phase transition: bump in  $c_s^2$  close to causal limit

Generic bump: Bedaque & Steiner *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 114 (2015) 3, 031103  
Quarkyonic: McLerran & Reddy *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 122 (2019) 12, 122701  
From data: Legend et al, *Phys.Rev.D* 104 (2021) 6, 063003

- Slope of binary love relation

Tan et al, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 128 (2022) 16, 161101

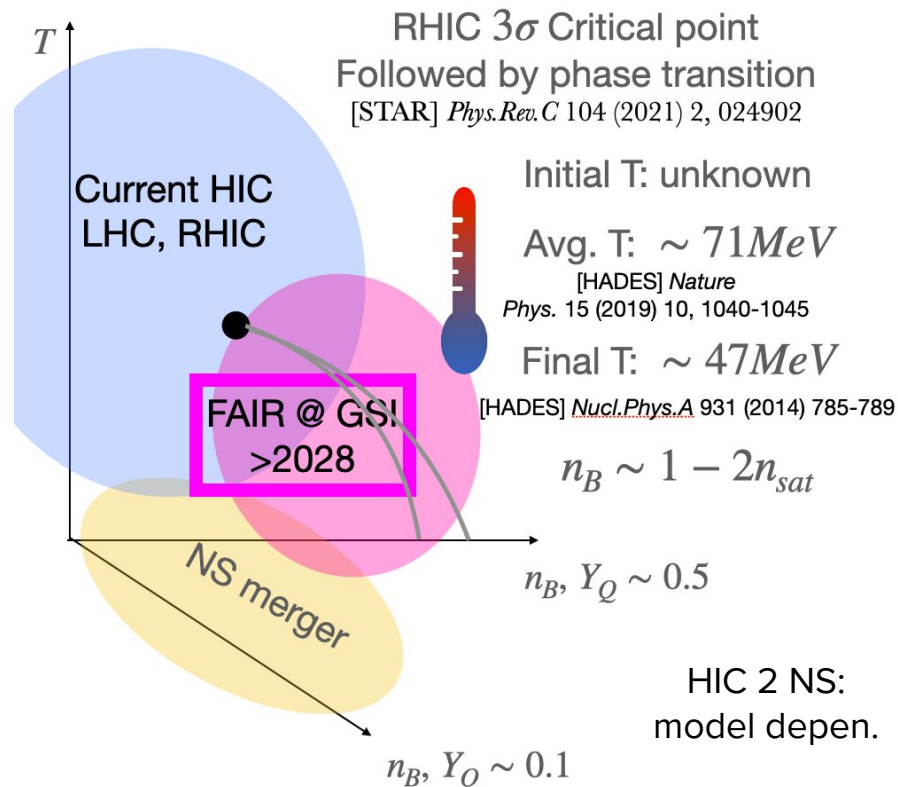
heavy NS, need  $\Lambda$  for large M!

Tan, et al, *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 125 (2020) 26, 261104

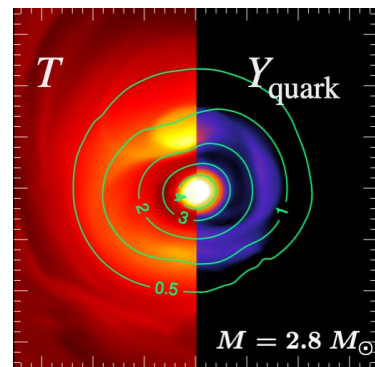
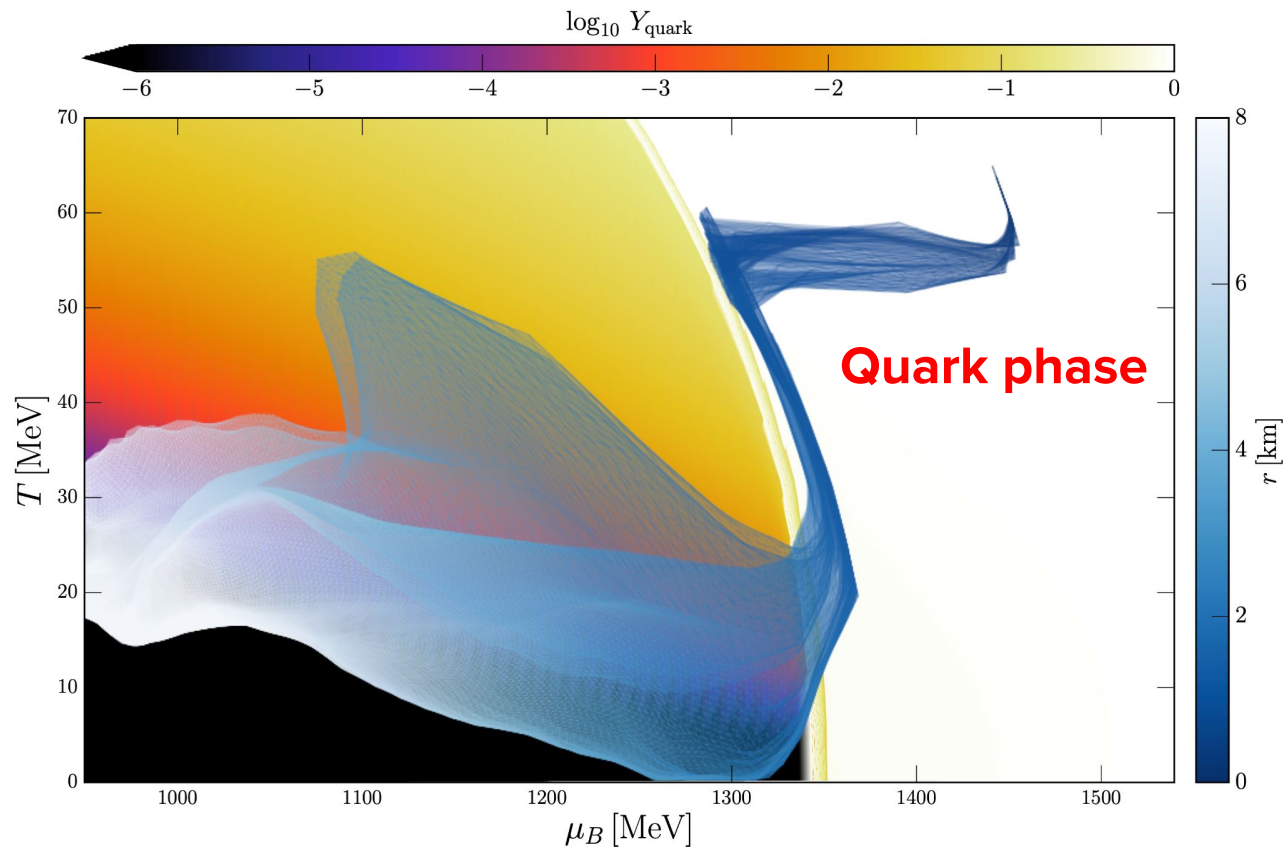
- Hyperons: small peaks in  $c_s^2$ , new constraints from HIC and lattice QCD!

[ALICE] *Nature* 588 (2020) 232-238; [WB] *Phys.Rev.D* 96 (2017) 3, 034517

# Heavy-ion Collisions



# Probing the QCD phase diagram in the post-merger



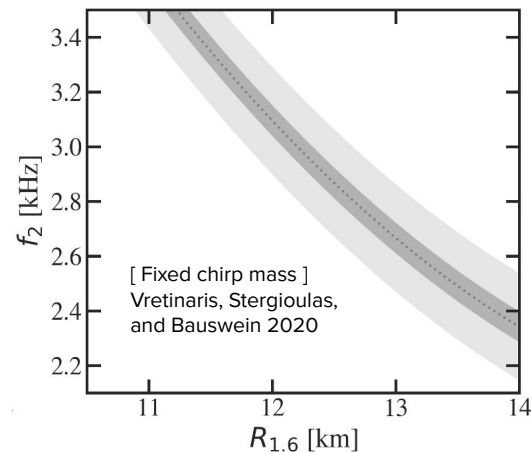
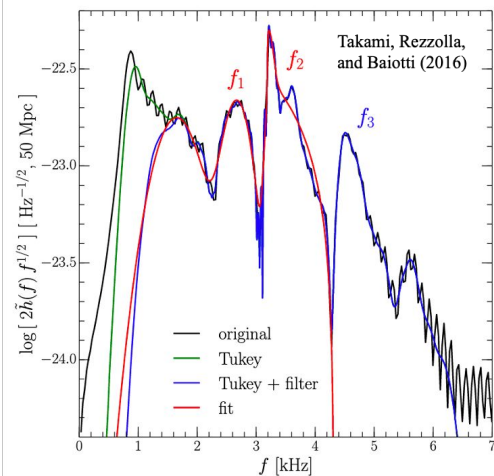
**Hadron-quark phase transition**

Most, Papenfort, Dexheimer, Hanauske, Stoecker, Rezzolla. 2019, 2020

# Post-merger gravitational waves

- What parts of the EOS parameter space will post-merger GWs probe?
  - Higher densities? Finite-temperature effects? Non-equilibrium physics? New degrees of freedom?
- How will this complement / compare to constraints from large populations of  $\Lambda$  measurements with XG detectors?
- How well constrained will the EOS be by the 2030s from current-generation of  $\Lambda$  constraints? From X-ray radii? From nuclear experiments?
- How well will we be able to distinguish spectral features of post-merger GWs? Is there risk of confusing spectral peaks?

[ For reviews, e.g.: Baiotti & Rezzolla 2017; Paschalidis & Stergioulas 2017; Bauswein & Stergioulas 2019; Bernuzzi 2020]

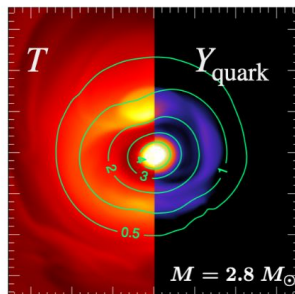


# Some considerations

Post-merger gravitational wave emission will be highly degenerate!

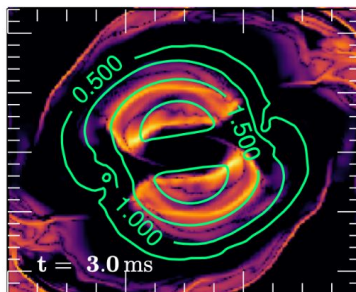
Exotic degrees of freedom?

[Bauswein+](#), [Huang+](#), [Most+](#), [Prakash+](#),  
[Radice+](#), [Sekiguchi+](#), [Weih+](#)... (+ many more for EoS uncertainty!)



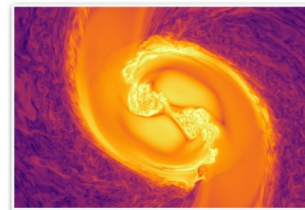
Neutrino effects?  
(in dense matter)

[Alford+](#), [Camelio+](#), [Foucart+](#),  
[Hammond+](#), [Most+](#), [Radice+](#),  
[Shibata+](#),...



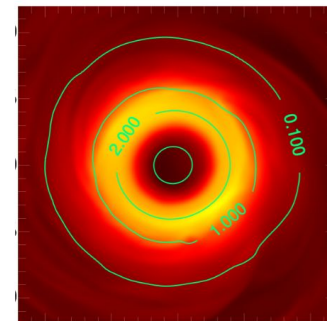
Magnetic fields?

[Ciolfi+](#), [Giacomazzo+](#), [Kiuchi+](#), [Palenzuela+](#),...



Finite-temperatures?

[Bauswein+](#), [Figura+](#),  
[Hanauske+](#), [Perego+](#), [Raithel+](#)...





# BACKUP: plots of EOS T=0

Nuclear physicists: on the quest for stable hyperons or quarks in neutron stars

