

# Effective field theories for dense nuclear matter

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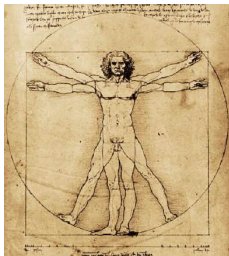
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# effective models

analytical, first-principle treatment of QCD is currently a cherished dream...

full model



effective model



d.o.f.: observable particles (**hadrons**) instead of quarks and gluons

## EFT program:

- define soft and hard scales
- identify relevant degrees of freedom
- construct the most general Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}$  (symmetries)
- compute the relevant diagrams
- determine the thermodynamic properties (EoS) of the system



# nucleon and pion effective mass

motivation:

- systematic calculation in vacuum from EFT

model used:

- chiral perturbation theory
- relativistic self-consistent Green's function approach

$$\mathcal{L}_{\pi N}^{(1)} = -\bar{\Psi} \left[ \frac{g_A}{2f_\pi} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot \partial_\mu \boldsymbol{\pi} + \frac{1}{4f_\pi^2} \gamma^\mu \boldsymbol{\tau} \cdot (\boldsymbol{\pi} \times \partial_\mu \boldsymbol{\pi}) \right] \Psi$$

solve separately Schwinger-Dyson equation for nucleon and pion

$$\Sigma = \text{[diagrams]} + \text{[diagrams]} + \text{[diagrams]}$$

$$\Pi = \text{[diagrams]} + \text{[diagrams]}$$

The diagrams for  $\Sigma$  and  $\Pi$  represent self-energy corrections.  $\Sigma$  includes a pion loop (dashed line), a nucleon tadpole (solid line), and a nucleon loop (solid line).  $\Pi$  includes a pion tadpole (dashed line) and a pion loop (dashed line).

possible applications:

- weak-processes in dense matter (pion-neutrino interactions)
- pion-nucleon dynamics in relativistic density functional models

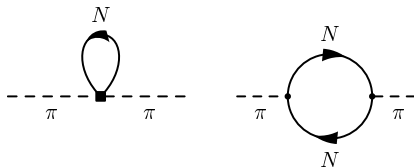
## ChPT in a magnetic background

motivation:

- unknown behavior of dense (nuclear) matter in a magnetic background
- phenomenology of magnetars and HIC

model used:

- chiral perturbation theory
- strong magnetic field approximations



possible applications:

- magnetic pQCD calculations (one-loop quark and gluon self-energy)
- neutrino transport in a magnetized nuclear background

[PLB, in press, arXiv:1310.3742]

# RMF - compact stars

## motivation

- $2m_{\odot}$  compact star observation do not match with old hyperon and quark EoS, but they should be there!

## model used

- density dependent relativistic mean field model (nuclear EoS)
- NJL with CSC (quark EoS)

## results and outlook

- parameter study on a finite temperature EoS shows possible compatibility of hyperon and quark (hybrid) stars with observations
- need to constrain hyperon parameters (lQCD, lots of experiments: PANDA, HypHI, MAMI C, FINUDA, JLab, J-PARC,...)
- effect of rotation: phase transition to quark matter (transitional sequences - observable effects!)
- neutron star mergers and GW emission study