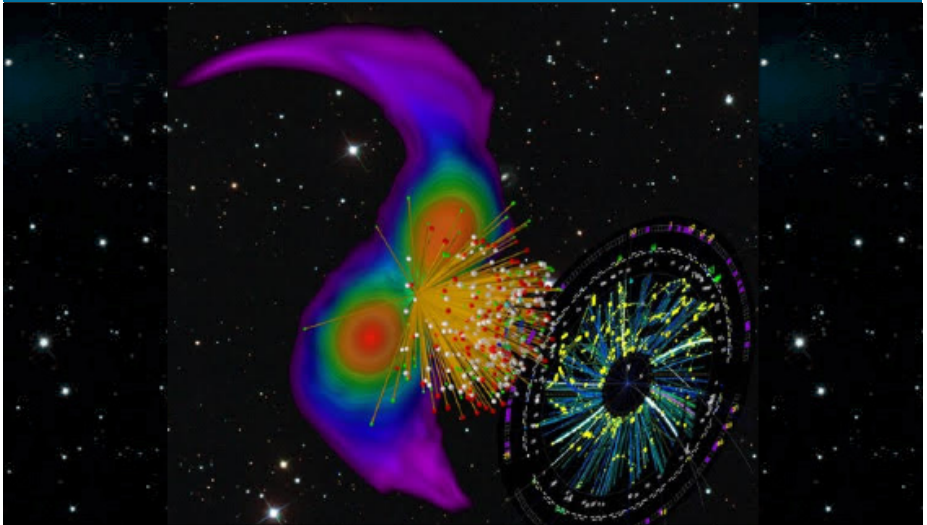


Constraining neutron-star matter with microscopic and macroscopic collisions



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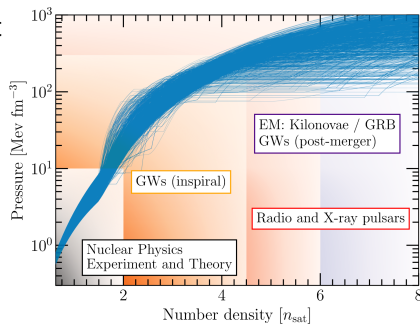
Equation of state (EOS) for neutron stars



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- EOS is well constrained at low (chiral EFT) and high densities (pQCD)
- Intermediate densities are sensitive to observations
⇒ No tight constraints so far
- Heavy-ion collision (HIC) experiment offer complementary information
- Also promising: fRG calculations
Leonhardt et al., PRL (2020); Braun & Schallmo, arXiv:2204.00358

Constrain EOS with
combined information from
HICs and observations



Pang et al., arXiv:2205.08513 (2022)



Bayesian multi-messenger framework

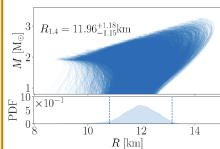


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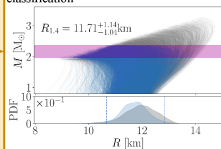
Dietrich et al., Science (2020)

Prior construction

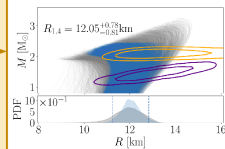
(A) Chiral effective field theory:
EOS derived with the chiral EFT result
and $M_{\text{max}} \geq 1.9M_{\odot}$



(B) Maximum Mass Constraints:
PSR J0348+4032/PSR J1614-2230 and
GW170817/AT2017gfo remnant
classification

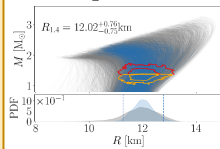


(C) NICER:
PSR J0030+0451 and PSR J0740+6620

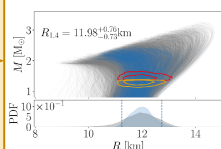


Parameter estimation

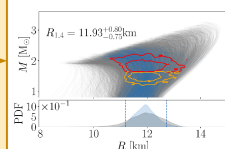
(D) GW170817:
reanalysis with
IMRPhenomPv2_NRTidalv2



(E) AT2017gfo:
analysis of the observed lightcurves



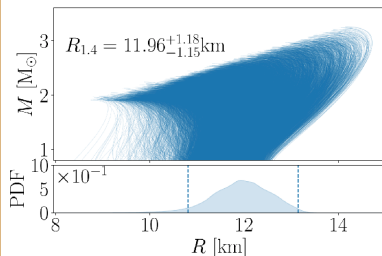
(F) GW190425:
reanalysis with
IMRPhenomPv2_NRTidalv2





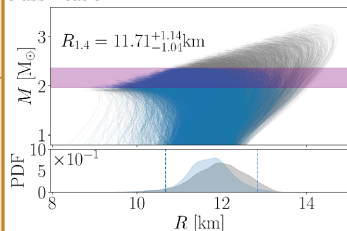
- Set of 15000 EOS
- Chiral EFT for $n \leq 1.5n_{\text{sat}}$
- Speed of sound extension for higher densities
- General assumptions:
 - $M_{\text{max}} \geq 1.9M_{\odot}$
 - Causality $c_s \leq c$

(A) Chiral effective field theory:
EOS derived with the chiral EFT result
and $M_{\text{max}} \geq 1.9M_{\odot}$

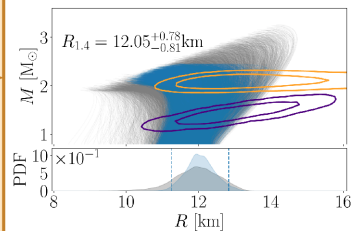


- M_{\max} constraint from heavy pulsar masses and GW170817 estimates
- Results for mass and radius for two pulsars from NICER

(B) Maximum Mass Constraints:
PSR J0348+0432/PSR J1614-2230 and
GW170817/AT2017gfo remnant
classification



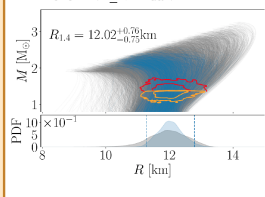
(C) NICER:
PSR J0030+0451 and PSR J0740+6620



- Evaluation of GW170817 and GW190425 with improved waveform model
- Information of observed kilonova lightcurves from GW170817

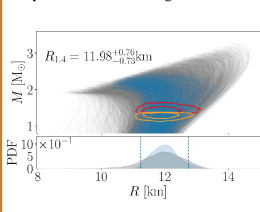
(D) GW170817:

reanalysis with
IMRPhenomPv2_NRTidalv2



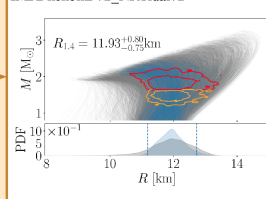
(E) AT2017gfo:

analysis of the observed lightcurves



(F) GW190425:

reanalysis with
IMRPhenomPv2_NRTidalv2



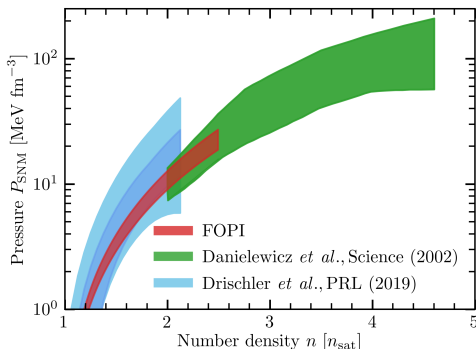
Heavy-ion collision constraints



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Danielewicz *et al.*, Science (2002); Le Fèvre *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. A (2016)

- **FOPi** experiment: elliptic flow measurement from $^{197}\text{Au} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ at GSI
- Constraint for $n \sim 1-3n_0$ for symmetric nuclear matter
- Result for incompressibility:
 $K = 220 \pm 25 \text{ MeV}$
- consistent with chiral EFT
- **Danielewicz *et al.***:
 - Consistent with FOPi
 - Used in density range where constraint for neutron-star matter is sensitive



SH, Pang *et al.*, Nature (2022)



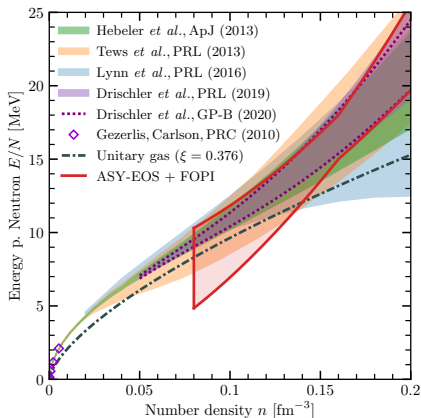
Heavy-ion collision constraints

Russotto *et al.*, PRC (2016)



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- **ASY-EOS** experiment: elliptic flow ratio for $^{197}\text{Au} + ^{197}\text{Au}$ collision at GSI
 - Constraint for $n \sim 1-2n_0$ for symmetry energy
- $$S(n) = E_{\text{kin},0} \left(\frac{n}{n_0}\right)^{2/3} + E_{\text{pot},0} \left(\frac{n}{n_0}\right)^{\gamma_{\text{asy}}}$$
- γ_{asy} fitted to experimental data for $E_{\text{sym}} = 31$ MeV and 34 MeV
 - **Combination of FOPI and ASY-EOS** yields constraint for neutron-star matter



SH, Pang *et al.*, Nature (2022)



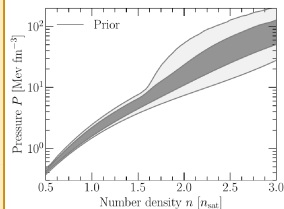
Constraints on the EOS

SH, Pang *et al.*, Nature (2022)

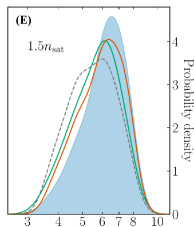
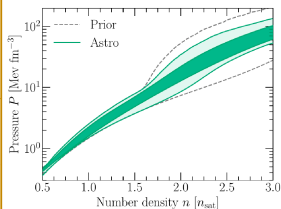


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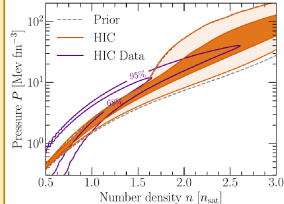
(A) Chiral effective field theory:



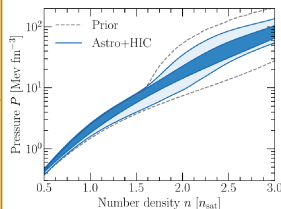
(B) Multi-messenger astrophysics:



(C) HIC experiments:



(D) HIC and Astro combined:



- HICs favor stiffer EOS around $1-1.5n_0$
- Consistent constraints from HICs and astro



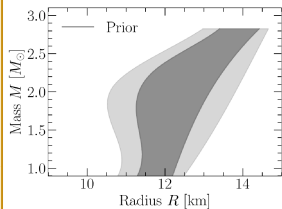
Constraints on neutron star mass and radius



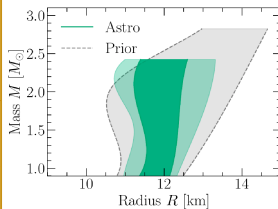
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SH, Pang *et al.*, *Nature* (2022)

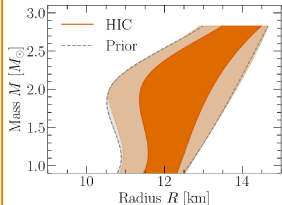
(A) Chiral effective field theory:



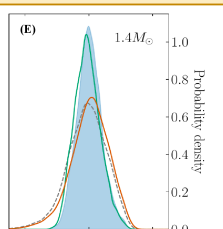
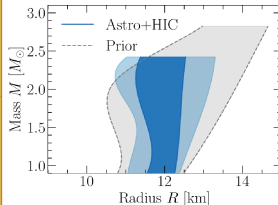
(B) Multi-messenger astrophysics:



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(D) HIC and Astro combined:

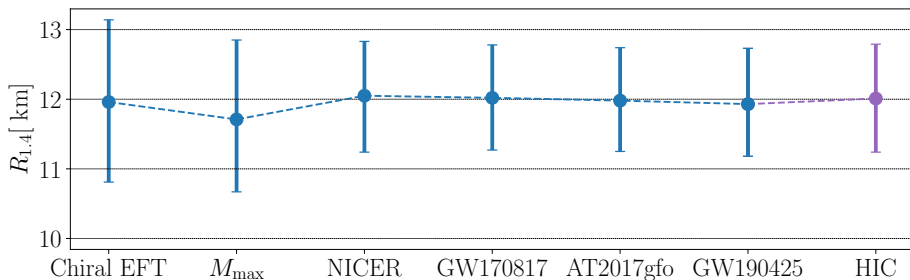


- $R_{1.4M_{\odot}}$ mostly constrained by astro
- HIC experiments impact smaller masses





- NICER prefers stiffer EOS while GW data point to smaller radii
- HIC shifts $R_{1.4}$ towards larger radii, similar to NICER



- Systematic and interdisciplinary study that **combines nuclear theory, nuclear experiment, and observations**
 - **Remarkable consistency** between HIC experiments and constraints from nuclear theory and astrophysics
- Future HIC constraints to pin down EOS uncertainty need:
- intermediate densities where chiral EFT and observations are less sensitive
 - smaller uncertainties

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Thank you for your attention!

Collaborators:

K. Agarwal, M. Bulla, M.W. Coughlin, T. Dietrich, A. Le Fèvre, P.T.H. Pang, A. Schwenk, I. Tews, W. Trautmann, C. Van Den Broeck