



Higher-order Skyrme pseudopotential for transport model and neutron stars

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What is higher-order pseudopotential?



The two-body part of the standard Skyrme effective interaction:

$$v_c = t_0 \left(1 + x_0 \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \quad (\mathbf{p}^2, \text{Skyrme pseudopotential up to N1LO})$$

$$+ t_1^{[2]} \left(1 + x_1^{[2]} \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{k}'^2 \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) + \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \hat{k}^2 \right] + t_2^{[2]} \left(1 + x_2^{[2]} \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \hat{k}' \cdot \delta(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) \hat{k}$$

\hat{A}

\hat{B}



T.H.R Skyrme,
Nucl. Phys. 9, 615 (1959)

$$+ t_2^{[4]} \left(1 + x_2^{[4]} \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \left(\hat{k}' \cdot \hat{k} \right) \left(\hat{k}'^2 + \hat{k}^2 \right) + t_1^{[6]} \left(1 + x_1^{[6]} \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \left(\hat{k}'^2 + \hat{k}^2 \right) \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\hat{k}'^2 + \hat{k}^2 \right)^2 + 6 \left(\hat{k}' \cdot \hat{k} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+ t_2^{[6]} \left(1 + x_2^{[6]} \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \left(\hat{k}' \cdot \hat{k} \right) \left[3 \left(\hat{k}'^2 + \hat{k}^2 \right)^2 + 4 \left(\hat{k}' \cdot \hat{k} \right)^2 \right] \quad (\mathbf{p}^6, \text{Skyrme pseudopotential up to N3LO})$$

B.G. Carlsson et al. PRC78,044326 (2008)

F.Raimondi et al. PRC83,054311 (2011)

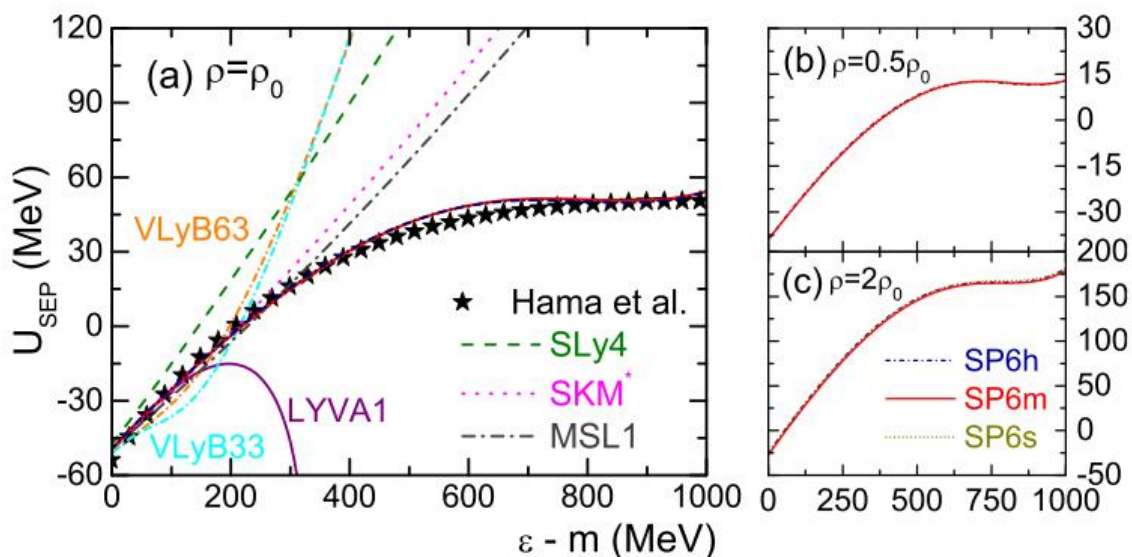
$$\left(\hat{A} + \hat{B} \right)^n \quad (\mathbf{p}^{2n})$$

Why do we need higher-orders ?

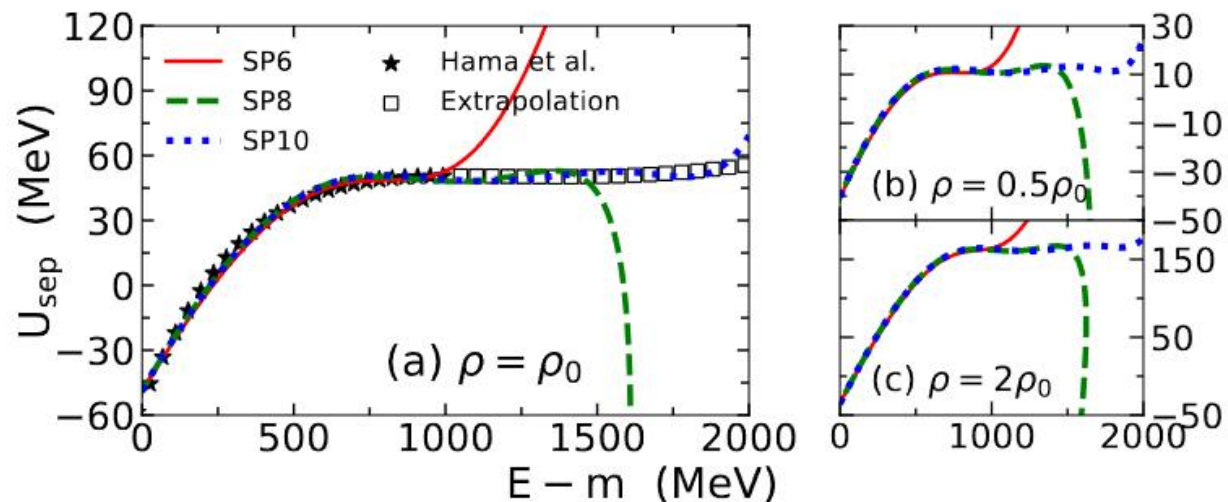


The mean-field potential (single-nucleon potential) is a basic input of BUU equation:

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}_p U(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f - \vec{\nabla}_r U(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p f = I_c(f, \sigma_{NN}) \quad U_\tau(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \frac{\delta H^{\text{pot}}}{\delta n_\tau(\vec{r}, \vec{p})}$$



standard Skyrme(p^2) vs N3LO(p^6)
300 MeV 1 GeV



N3LO(p^6) vs N4LO(p^8) vs N5LO(p^{10})
1 GeV 1.5 GeV 2 GeV

R.Wang et al. PRC 98,054618 (2018)

This work (in preparation)

The Symmetry Energy

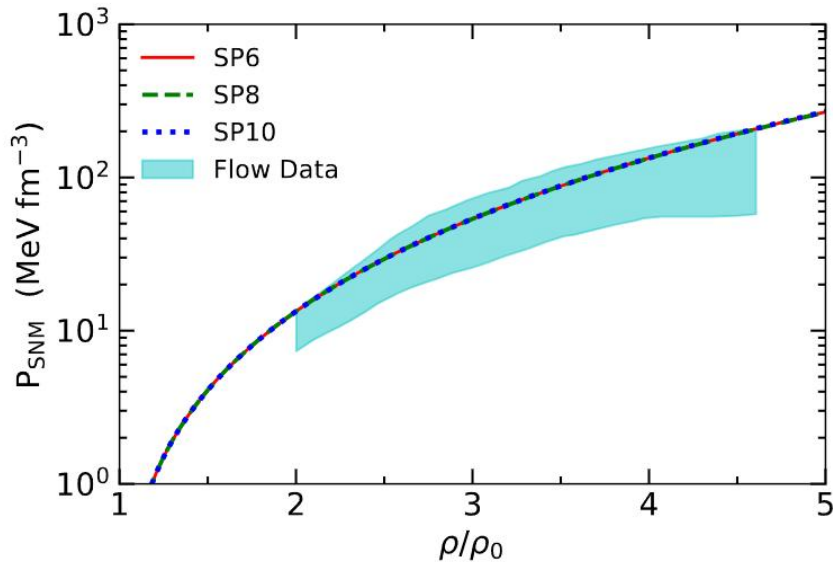


The density-dependent term

$$V_N^{\text{DD}} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{6} t_3^{[2n-1]} \left(1 + x_3^{[2n-1]} \hat{P}_\sigma \right) \rho^{\frac{2n-1}{3}} (\vec{R})$$

Fermi momentum expansion

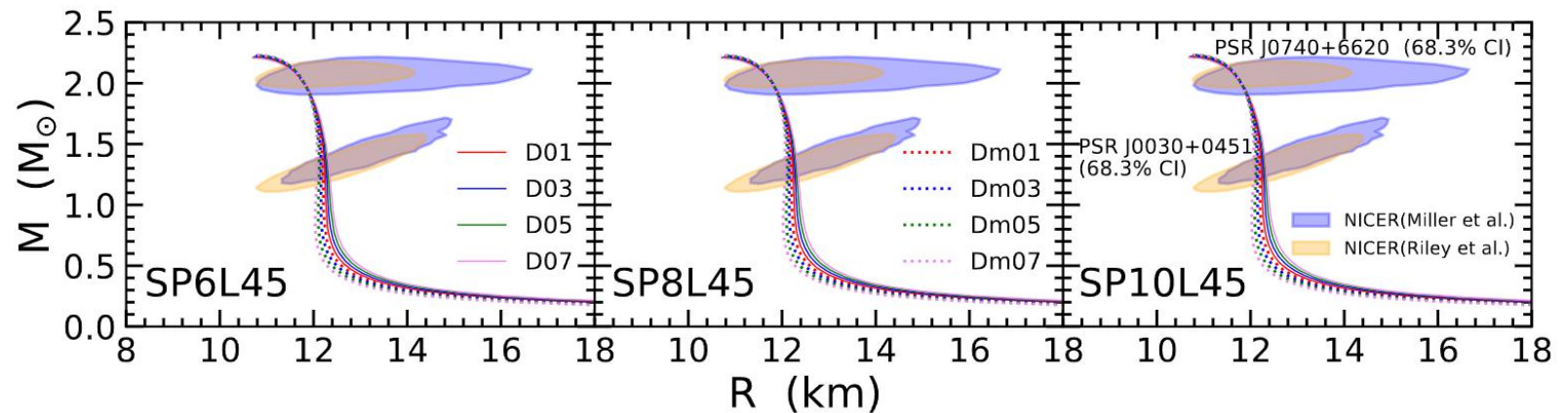
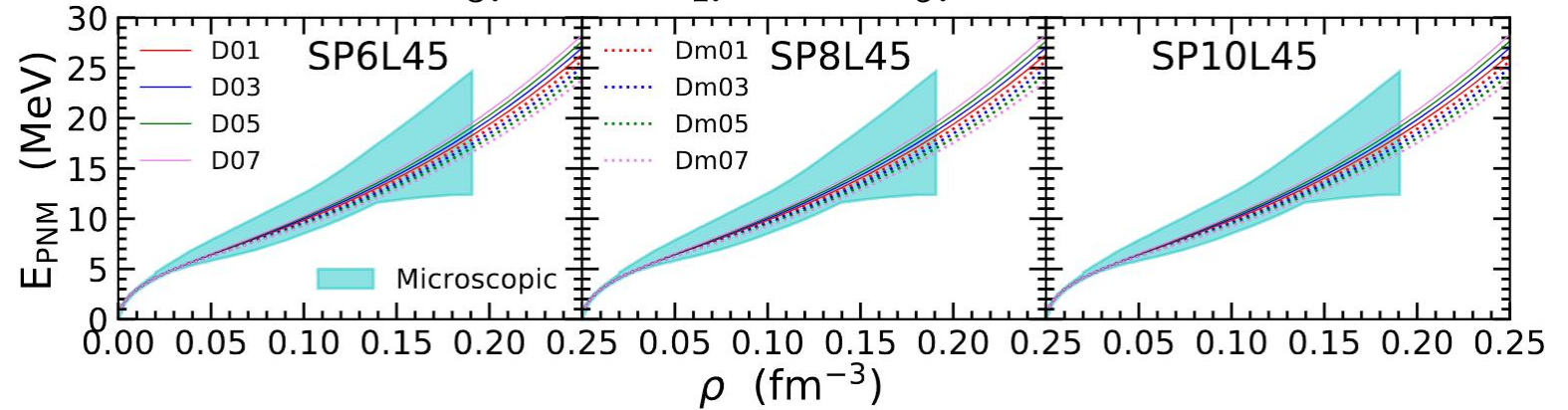
SPW et al. PRC 109,054623 (2024)



$$E(\rho, \delta) = E_0(\rho) + E_{\text{sym}}(\rho)\delta^2 + E_{\text{sym},4}(\rho)\delta^4 + \mathcal{O}(\delta^6)$$

$$E_{\text{sym}}(\rho) = E_{\text{sym}}(\rho_0) + L\chi + \frac{K_{\text{sym}}}{2!}\chi^2 + \frac{J_{\text{sym}}}{3!}\chi^3 + \frac{I_{\text{sym}}}{4!}\chi^4 + \frac{H_{\text{sym}}}{5!}\chi^5 + \mathcal{O}(\chi^6)$$

$$\chi \equiv \frac{\rho - \rho_0}{3\rho_0}$$



The symmetry potential

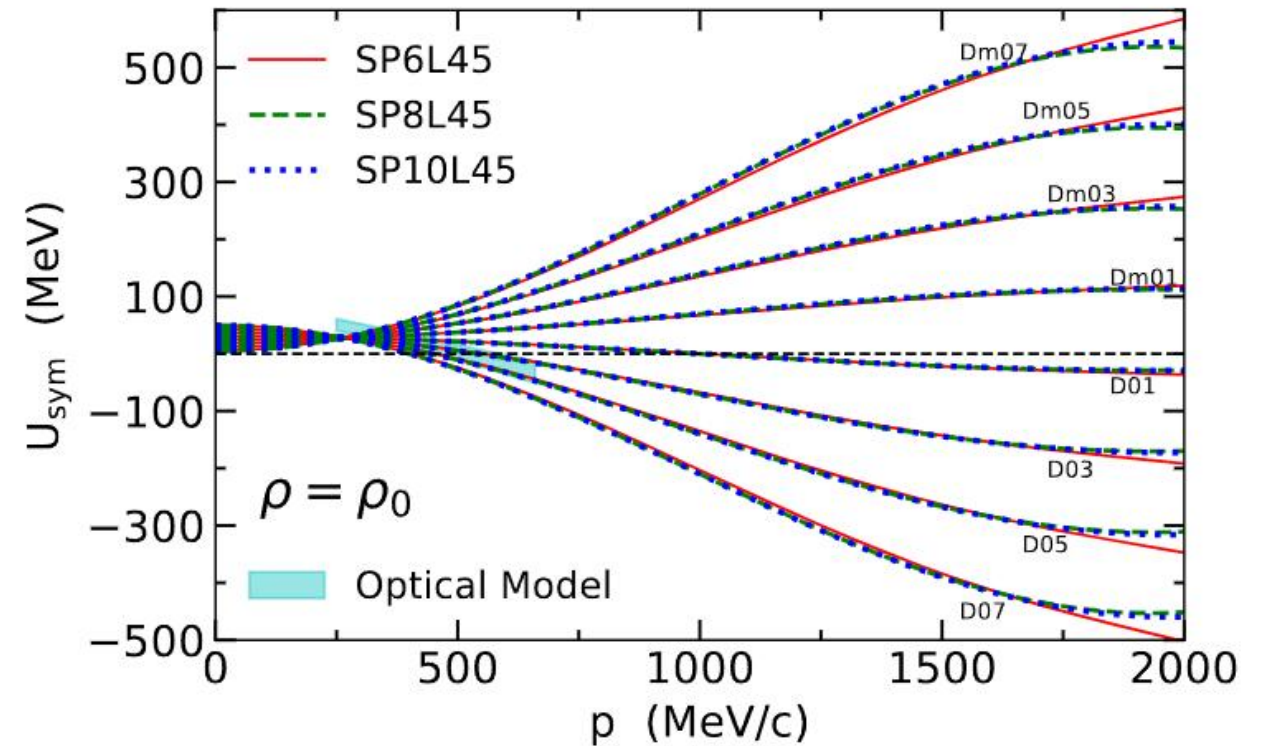


$$U_{\tau}(\rho, \delta, p) = U_0(\rho, p) + \sum_i U_{\text{sym},i}(\rho, p)(\tau\delta)^i = U_0(\rho, p) + U_{\text{sym},1}(\rho, p)(\tau\delta) + U_{\text{sym},2}(\rho, p)(\tau\delta)^2 + \dots$$

$$U_{\tau}(\rho, \delta, p) \approx U_0(\rho, p) + U_{\text{sym}}(\rho, p)(\tau\delta) \quad \text{(Lane potential)}$$

$$E_{\text{sym}}(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{p_F^2}{2m_s^*} + \frac{1}{2} U_{\text{sym}}(\rho, p_F)$$

$$L(\rho) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m_0^*} \Big|_{k_F} - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\hbar^2 k^3}{m_0^{*2}} \frac{\partial m_0^*}{\partial k} \right) \Big|_{k_F} + \frac{3}{2} U_{\text{sym},1}(\rho, k_F) + \frac{\partial U_{\text{sym},1}}{\partial k} \Big|_{k_F} \cdot k_F + 3U_{\text{sym},2}(\rho, k_F)$$



C.Xu et al. PRC82,054607 (2010)

C.Xu et al. NPA865,1 (2011)

R.Chen et al. PRC85,024305 (2012)

comparison to HADES data



Phase-space distribution functions $f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)$ satisfy the BUU equation:

$$\frac{\partial f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t)}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla}_p U(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_r f - \vec{\nabla}_r U(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) \cdot \vec{\nabla}_p f = I_c(f, \sigma_{NN})$$

Lattice Hamilton method **R.Wang et al. PRC99,044607 (2019)**

Stochastic approach **R.Wang et al. PLB807,135532 (2020)**

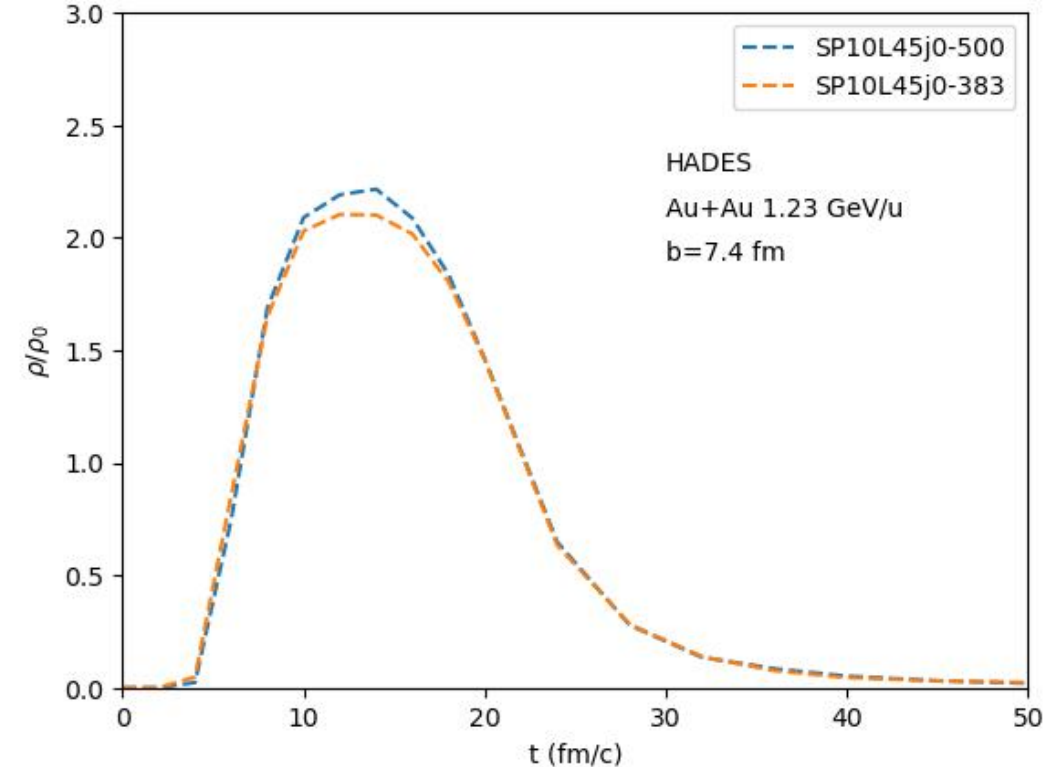
HADES:

Fixed-target Au+Au collision at

$$E_{\text{beam}} = 1.23 \text{ AGeV} (\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.4 \text{ GeV})$$

- $b=7.4 \text{ fm}$ for 20%-30% centrality
- $N_E = 50000$
- Thomas-Fermi initialization
- $\Delta(1950) \quad NN \leftrightarrow N\Delta \quad \Delta \leftrightarrow N\pi$

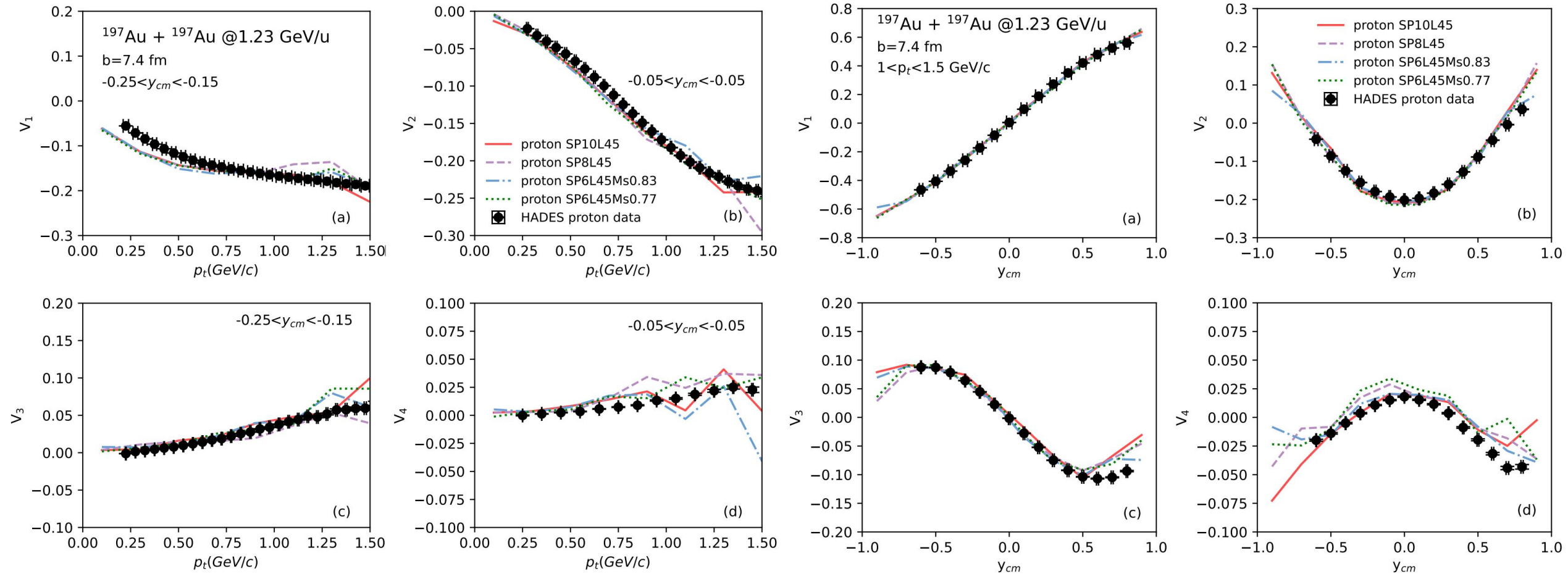
$$\rho > 2\rho_0$$



comparison to HADES data



Flows of protons from v_1 to v_4 preliminary results:



Conclusions



1. General method to construct higher-order Skyrme pseudopotential ($2\text{GeV}/A, N5\text{LO}$)
2. with lattice BUU method, the predicted flows of protons conform to the data measured by HADES collaboration



Thank you!



Introduction



Introduction

